A

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

VOL. I.

Lat. D
W5855kx2

A

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BY THE

REV. JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. Oxon.

RECTOR OF ST. MARTIN LUDGATE, LONDON

AND THE

REV. J. E. RIDDLE, M.A.

OF ST. EDMUND HALL, OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES—VOL. I.

A—K

FOURTH EDITION

LONDON
LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.
1872

All rights reserved

PA
2365
E5W5
1872
V.1

17677
7/11/91

PREFACE.

THE history of the various stages of Latin Lexicography is well known to scholars. Passing over, therefore, any reference to the general subject, as not needing remark, I shall confine myself to an account of the present Dictionary.

Basis of Dictionary; and writers engaged on it.

This Dictionary is founded on Dr. Andrews's translation of Dr. Freund's *Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache*, and has been produced by the conjoint labours of the late Rev. J. E. Riddle and myself, assisted by Dr. Freund. Our respective parts have been as follows:—

Dr. Freund.

Dr. Freund, who possesses an intimate acquaintance with the English language, in the first place revised Dr. Andrews's translation throughout. He, also, corrected, to a considerable extent, the etymology previously given, and in sundry instances pointed out the analogy subsisting between the Latin and Sanscrit languages. He, moreover, supplied a certain amount of materials collected by himself since the publication of his *Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache*, consisting in part of new words, in part of new meanings of words.

Rev. J. E. Riddle.

The copy, thus revised, corrected, and enlarged, was next placed in Mr. Riddle's hands, in order that he might compare it with the German original, and make in it such alterations and additions as he deemed requisite or desirable.

Rev. J. T. White.

This ground-work for the present Dictionary was then consigned to me, in order that it might be dealt with on a plan agreed upon by Mr. Riddle and myself; and, further, that I might embody in it that large mass of additional matter, which is the principal cause of this work being nearly one-third larger than that on which it is based. That which I have added, consists — as in Dr. Freund's case — partly of new words, partly of new meanings of words, obtained from a careful examination of various Thesauruses, and from memoranda made by myself in the course of my reading in past years. My portion of the task has been carried out in the following way:—

Inflection and etymology.

Immediately after the leading features in the inflection of each word I have placed within brackets [ ], as in Freund's work, the origin of such word, if known. In cases where the origin is doubtful or unknown, there is either a statement of that fact, or a simple

reference to some authority is given, or the conflicting views of etymologists are stated, so far as they appeared to me entitled to consideration. In some few instances, as in the case of certain words obtained from Glossaries, I have made no attempt to hazard a conjecture, but have left the etymology, as others have left it, untouched. In all fundamental words I have traced, as far as possible, their connection with the Sanscrit and Greek languages, and have invariably cited in each instance the authority on which my statements rest, whether obtained from Pott's *Etymologische Forschungen*, from Professor Eastwick's translation of Bopp's Comparative Grammar, or from any other source. In words of secondary formation I have shown, in most if not in all cases, to what particular branch of their respective fundamental words they are to be assigned. And more particularly I would mention that in the classification of the meanings of compound words, especially verbs formed, in part, of a preposition, I have been careful to exhibit such meanings separately, according to the respective powers of each member, instead of allowing them to be massed together (as in dictionaries in general) in one long string of interpretations which are at times, for want of methodical arrangement, wholly irreconcilable one with the other. A reference to the articles, *alumnus*, *æger*, *arbor*, *alvus*, *oppidum*, *talla*, *sto*, *ago*, *actor*, *irrumpo*, *irrideo*, amongst others, in the following pages, will elucidate what has just been stated.

Literal or fundamental meanings of words.

After having pointed out what is either the generally recognised or the probable origin of a word, I have mostly placed within parentheses ( ) its literal meaning. Hence the fundamental idea involved in it is readily seen. The reader is referred to *mergus*, *procus*, *lupus*, *mola*, *moneta*, *monedula*, etc. etc.

Classification of meanings

My next care was to classify the several meanings according to certain fixed principles. And as I have in this respect followed the plan of Dr. Freund, I will here give Dr. Freund's own view of the matter from Dr. Andrews's translation of Dr. F.'s preface.

"*Exegetical Element.*—This, as being the main element of lexicography, must meet with especial attention. But as the exhibition of the meanings of a word must take various shapes, according to the nature of the word itself, it is impossible to develop, to their whole extent, the fundamental principles of this branch: the single articles must testify for themselves. A few words, therefore, relating to the chief rules which have served to guide us, must suffice.

"First of all, it has been laid down as a settled principle, that among several significations of a word, that which is obtained by its etymology may be assumed as the original one. Simple and obvious as this maxim is, it has nevertheless been followed with little strictness in Latin lexicons hitherto. And this is owing to two causes. In the first place, they have usually had in view the pedagogical object of facilitating the study of the classics; and they, therefore, gave precedence to the most

current significations, which are rarely the earliest. In the second place, because, for the most part, they had to do only with the usages of speech in the most read and best known classics, they have paid almost no attention to the oldest fragments of the Latin tongue; to the Leges Regiæ, the fragments of the Twelve Tables, the remains of Ennius, Pacuvius, Cato, and so on down to those of Attius and Sisenna; and extremely little to the Latinity of Plautus, Terence, Lucretius, and Varro: and for this reason just those passages lay out of their sight in which most of the words still preserved their primitive sense. The more that this fault was to be regretted, the more earnestly has the author striven to furnish a cure for it. He, therefore, made it his first aim to introduce into the circle of lexical materials all the critically certain remains of old Latinity from the Leges Regiæ, the fragments of the Twelve Tables, and the broken inscriptions on the Columna Rostrata, down to Lucretius and Varro, and to assign to these, as the oldest, the first place in the lexicon. In this way three advantages are gained. In the first place, the history of words has thus its earliest period removed backward; then many words disclose their primitive meaning by this process; and thirdly, many peculiarities of the later style are here recognised in their nascent state, so that what formerly was regarded as innovation on the part of Virgil or Ovid now appears to be only borrowed from Ennius, Nævius, or Lucretius.

"It happens, however, not unfrequently in Latin lexicography, that no examples are extant of that signification which etymology shows to be the primitive one. In such a case this meaning, being indispensable for the etymological understanding of the others, is put down indeed, but it is expressly distinguished from the others by another mode of printing *, as not known to have been in actual use.

"The second principle laid down, and one about the correctness of which there exists no doubt, is that, in the order of meanings, the proper meaning, as the original one, must precede the figurative as being derived. But besides this, it has been deemed necessary to bring subdivisions into the notion of the figurative, a term, of which the wide extent seemed not fitted to draw a line between significations with sufficient clearness. An example will make this obvious. The substantive *arena* changes its sense in the four following passages: (1) *Magnus congestus arenæ*, Lucr. 6, 724. (2) *Missum in arenam aprum jaculis desuper petiit*, Suet. Tib. 72. (3) *Vectio Prisco, quantum plurimum potuero, præstabo, præsertim in arenâ meâ, hoc est, apud Centumviros*, Pl. Ep. 6, 12, 2. (4) *Quid facis, Œnone? Quid arenæ semina mandas?* Ov. Her. 5, 115. In the first passage it is *actual sand*, in the second the *amphitheatre*, in the third *the sphere of one's calling*, in the fourth a proverbial expression for *something unfruitful*, etc. If we should divide the meanings between the literal and figurative, as these terms have

* Here, by being enclosed within parentheses ( ).

been hitherto applied in the lexicons, we should have one literal and three figurative meanings, somewhat as follows: (1) lit., *sand;* (2) fig., (a) *the amphitheatre;* (b) *the sphere of one's calling;* (c) proverb., *for something unfruitful.* But, in the first place, the meaning *sphere of one's calling* or *place of contest* is obviously borrowed from that of the *amphitheatre,* and therefore not co-ordinate with it, but subordinate, and consequently forming a trope within a trope; and, in the second place, the derived notion *amphitheatre* has quite another relation to the simple one *sand,* from that of one's *sphere* to *amphitheatre.* In the former case, the general notion *sand* is individualised into a certain sandy place, sandy path, etc., but not taken out of the class of concretes; while in the latter the concrete notion of *amphitheatre* is spiritualised into the abstract notion of a place of contest or exercise, sphere of avocations, etc.

"This last distinction between individualising a general notion and spiritualising a physical, seemed of too much weight to the author to be left out of sight in the exegetical management of the articles in the dictionary; and he has, therefore, given to the signification arising in the former way the name of metonymic; to the latter that of figurative. In this way the first three senses of *arena* take the following order: (1) lit., *sand:* (2) metonym., *the place of contest in the amphitheatre* be strewed with sand. Therefore, (3) fig., every *place of contest, place of exhibiting any kind of activity, place of exercise,* etc. And so, for example, *arbor* = *navis* is a metonymy, while *calor* = *amor* is a trope; because in the former the physical meaning is only individualised, while in the latter it passes into an abstract and spiritual one. In the case of *arena* it still remains to specify the place which its proverbial use should occupy in a lexical arrangement of meanings. My opinion is that, in judging of proverbial expressions, lexicography and rhetoric must follow different rules. The latter of these arts, as it weighs the sense of the whole expression, can only class such forms of speech with those which are figurative, and not literal. Lexicography, on the other hand, which has to do, not with the sense of a whole expression, but only with that of a single word, finds nothing in the word used proverbially, which removes it from the sphere of the literal. Thus, to adhere to the example given above, the word *arena* in the proverbial phrase—*arenæ semina mandare*—has received no signification originally foreign, such as it contains in the words *Vectio Prisco præstabo in arenâ meâ.* These two words cannot denote *my sand;* but *arenæ semina mandare* means always to 'commit seed to *the sand.*' It must remain, as has been said, an indifferent thing for the judgment passed by the lexicon on the word *arena,* if the whole thought, through its application to something not of the nature of husbandry, has received an unliteral sense. For this reason, in the present lexicon, the proverbial is arranged not under the figurative, but under the literal sense.

"It seemed necessary, moreover, if the various derived meanings were to be characterised, to specify the auxiliary notions, through the accession of which to the original meanings these derived significations arose. This side of exegetical lexicography deserves the greater attention, since without it the changeful play of meanings back and forth must often remain enigmatical. We have, therefore, specially noticed the departments of the subjective and the objective, general and special, of space, time, and number, of purpose, of definite aim, of a pregnant and a hostile sense, etc., whenever they modify the original meaning of the word; and if the genetic connection between the original and the modified sense was not quite obvious, we have made it clear by pointing out the intermediate notion, which formed their bond of union."

Ecclesiastical or Patristic Latin.

In the following pages I have introduced, to a very large amount, the explanation of words found in Ecclesiastical Writers and in the Vulgate. This seemed to be required from the fact that at the present day the study of Patristic Latin is extensively pursued; and up to this time there has not appeared, I believe, any Dictionary to which reference could be made with any probable prospect of assistance being obtained. I do not assert that everything is complete in this department of the work: but I would merely affirm that a very great deal has been here effected. A comparison of the articles *ecclesia, confiteor, confessio,* amongst others in this Dictionary, with the corresponding articles in other Dictionaries, will bear me out in what I advance.

Classification of quotations according to the principles of syntax.

Another, and that the most laborious part of the undertaking, still remained: viz. the classification of the various quotations according to the principles of syntax. This, which has been done to some extent by Dr. Freund, is done, in almost every instance, in the present work. An arrangement which exhibits, almost at a glance, not only the principal, but also many of the secondary constructions of words, cannot but be of immense importance to those who study the mode in which Latin authors expressed themselves, and who wish to see in what respects writers living at different periods of the language agree, and in what they differ.

Transcription of passages quoted.

This classification, however, could not be effected unless the passages were before me. At first I attempted to refer to and read each quotation in some printed edition of the writer from whom it was taken. The task, however, which I had thus imposed upon myself was so immense, it occupied so much time, and so much retarded the progress of my labours, that I engaged the assistance of several competent scholars to transcribe the whole of certain passages in which a word was employed, so that I might at once see both its force and its construction.

Correction of wrong meanings found in Freund and Andrews.

Other important results followed from the adoption of this plan. In the first place, the inaccuracy of certain renderings, as given originally by Freund, and adopted from him by Andrews, was rendered palpable. It is far from my wish and my intention to cavil at those who have pre-

ceded me; I would simply show how useful has been the plan above mentioned. The following instances will be sufficient for my purpose The first will be found in the article *infodio.* In Freund's *Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache* the following occurs, "Gemmas infodere corpore, d. h. mit dem Korper zugleich beerdigen," Plin. procem. 12. Andrews's translation gives, "*to bury along with the body.*" Now this rendering appears, to say the least, very suspicious. Still, apart from the context, taken simply by themselves, there is nothing in the foregoing words to show positively that an error here exists. But that one does exist becomes palpable as soon as the whole passage is examined. It runs thus: *ad hoc excogitata sunt aurium vulnera; nimirum quoniam parum erat manibus, collo, crinibus gestari, nisi infoderentur etiam corpore.* Pliny is here speaking of the use of jewels; how they were worn on the hands, on the neck, and in the hair. And hence the expression in question, taken in connection with this subject generally, and with the words *aurium vulnera* especially, evidently means, as given in this work, "*to place or insert in*" the body. The reading *corpori* given in this Dictionary is that of the latest edition of Pliny, viz., that which was edited by Sillig, in eight vols. 8vo., and which has appeared only within the last few years. Another instance is found in the word *milesium.* Freund interprets it *eine Art Eisvogel,* Plin. 32, 8: Andrews gives "A kind of king-fisher," Plin. 32, 8, 27. The passage in Pliny is as follows: *quatuor ejus* (sc. *alcyonei*) *genera .....: pœne purpureum, quod optumum; hoc et Milesium vocatur.* Pliny is here speaking not of the king-fisher (*alcyone*), but of the sea-foam (*alcyoneum*); and the word *Milesium,* according to the previous passage, is merely a descriptive term for the best kind of *alcyoneum.* Again; *mediatrix* is rendered by Freund "die mittlerin," by Andrews "*a mediatrix:*" this seems to imply "a female mediator," and certainly there is no reason why such a meaning might not attach to the word. But then it appears to be used *only once* in the writings that have come down to our day, and that once by Alcimus Avitus, a Christian poet, who employs it in a description of the cloud that God put between Israel and the Egyptians on the borders of the Red Sea: *Nempe videtis Ut mediatricis curet tutela columnæ, Ne quid ab adversâ liceat nos fraude vereri,* Alcimus Avitus, 5, 565. It is clear, therefore, that the word is here a feminine adjective, and that the meaning is "*coming between, intervening.*" Lastly; under *primoris,* Freund renders *primores dentes,* "die ersten Zahne nach der Geburt." This Andrews correctly translates "*the first teeth after birth.*" But the meaning is "*the front teeth,*" as will be seen from the passage of Pliny to which reference is made: *vocis sermonisque regimen primores* (sc. *dentes*) *tenent,* Pl. 7, 16, 15, § 70.

Correction of references.

In the next place the quotations at large have been verified, and errors have been corrected to a very great extent. Instances are here given of some few of the more striking, from the following words: —

Iter: fodiendo, substruendo iter facere viam munire, Cels. Dig. 8, 1, 10: but the quotation from Celsus ends at *facere;* for *viam munire* we must look to Cicero, Mil. 7, 17: *itinera munire,* is found at Nep. Hann. 3, 4. — *Itero:* Col. 2, 2, should be 11, 3, 11. — *Jacto: crura jactare* Lucr. 5, 576, should be 4, 986. — *Jactans:* Hor. S. 1, 9, 43, should be 1, 3, 50. — *Janua: januam observare,* Plaut. ib. (*i. e.* Pœn.) 3, 4, 40, should be Plaut. As. 2, 2, 7. — *Juvenis:* Col. 3, 7, should be 7, 3, 5. — *Commoditas:* Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 176, should be Ov. H. 17, 176. — *Dilabor:* Front. Strat. 2, 12, *fin.,* should be Just. 2, 12, 28. — *Defensor:* C. Mil. 2, 20, 58, should be 22, 58. — *Depello:* C. Phil. 5, 11, should be 13, 5, 11. — *Discessio:* C. Phil. 9, *fin.,* should be C. Phil. 3, 9, 24.

Correction of other errors.

Under *cælicolæ,* etc. *cælitus,* the reader is referred to *cœlicolæ,* etc. *cœlitus.* On turning, however, to the place indicated, no article is given for *cœlitus.*

One of the meanings given of *Iris* is "a rainbow," and reference is made to Pl. 2, 59, 60; Sen. Q. N. 1, 3. But while these writers describe the rainbow in the before named places, they do not use the term *Iris,* but *arcus.* The only approach, even, in Pliny, to the term is when he says the stone *iris* is so called from the rainbow; but the term employed is *arcus cœlestis: sub tecto percussa* (sc. *iris*) *sole species et colores arcūs cœlestis in proximos parietes ejaculatur,* Pl. 37, 9, 52.

Ironice is referred for its origin to εἰρωνικῶς. This, however, is wrong, from the fact that the Latin adjective *ironicus* exists, though it is not given by Freund nor Andrews.

Many instances occur amongst the verbs, especially the compound verbs, where Freund and Andrews either furnish no perfect, or expressly state that there is no perfect. In the following instances, amongst many others, a perfect has been found, and given in the present work: *Recuro: et me recuravi otioque et urticā,* Cat. 44, 15. — *Refestino: qui a tenebris justissime refestinavit ad lucem suam,* Paul. Nol. Ep. 45 *fin.* — *Scelero: nec fugiet pœnas quicunque nefandam Insontis pueri scelerârit sanguine dextram Impius,* Stat. Th. 9, 666. — *Insono:* besides *insonui,* a perf., *insonavi* is given from Cassiodorus.

Several words stated by Freund and Andrews to be found but once in the whole range of Latinity are shown to be improperly referred to the class of ἅπαξ εἰρημένα. See *ablacto, farcino, retrocedens, transpungo, villaris,* etc.

Some short articles left as found in Andrews.

Some few of the shorter articles will be found as they appear in Dr. Andrews's work, there being no necessity for any re-arrangement of them.

The present a new work.

From the principles on which this Dictionary has been constructed it will be seen that Dr. Freund's Dictionary has been so thoroughly re-written and so enlarged as to entitle this to the character of a new work.

Acknowledgment of the services of all who have assisted in the work, especially of those of Rev. J. Thomson.

I have now to return my cordial and sincere thanks to all those who have assisted me in my undertaking. Foremost amongst these I would place the Rev. James Thomson, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and B.L. of the University of France. To this gentleman my warmest acknowledgments are tendered for the assiduity which he has employed in reading the proof-sheets of this work, in conjunction with Mr. Riddle as far as page 1192, and in conjunction with myself from that page to the end. I have also to thank him for the benefit I have derived from his revision of that part of the Appendix which treats of the affinity existing between certain French and Latin words. Mr. Thomson's early education and long residence in Paris, taken in connection with his high classical attainments, rendered him peculiarly well able to speak with authority upon such a point.

JOHN T. WHITE.

London: April 1862.

PREFACE

TO

THE THIRD EDITION.

In preparing this Third Edition for the press, I have endeavoured to detect, as far as possible, all latent inaccuracies, and, by making such alterations and additions as were required, to increase the trustworthiness and consequent value of the work.

But to particularize. Various typographical errors have been corrected. New quotations, when deemed more apposite, have been substituted for those which were previously given. Words, regarded as occurring only in one single instance, have been shown to exist in passages heretofore unnoticed by Lexicographers. What have been regarded as merely post-classical words have been occasionally discovered in the works of some early writers. The etymology has received attention, and improvements have been made. And, in addition to these matters, some few Latin words have been added to the Vocabulary, while, here and there, fresh meanings belonging to those already in it have been found and introduced.

It would be alike tedious and unnecessary to cite the whole of the instances to which the foregoing statement applies. Some few of the articles which have been either altered or added are, however, mentioned, and an examination of these will illustrate the course generally pursued. These are:—*adductus*, *admoneo*, *admurmuro*, *albor*, *ancon*, *anconiscus*, *animatio*, *apis*, *apium*, *arcus*, *bifrons*, *boreas*, *cognitus*, *commonitio*, *commoratio*, *duro*, *durus*, *excindo*, 3. *illapsus*, *incelebratus*, *infecunditas*, 2. *intectus*, *lignum*, *pellis*, *sabbatum*, *semirutus*, *tabefacio*, 2. *troja*, *zelo* and *zelor*.

To this I would merely add, that from the date of its first publication up to the present time, this Dictionary has occupied much of my thoughts and no small portion of my labours. What has now been done to improve it has been effected by continued and extended reading on my own part, aided by several kind communications received from scholars of high standing and attainments

JOHN T. WHITE.

LONDON: *January*, 1869.

PREFACE TO FOURTH EDITION.

SINCE the publication of the previous Edition no inconsiderable labour has been bestowed upon an attempt to trace to their true source words hitherto regarded as of doubtful or unknown origin, and to correct certain generally received etymologies which appeared to me of an unsatisfactory nature. The works which have been mainly consulted are Benfey's *Sanskrit-English Dictionary*, Fick's *Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Indogermanischen Sprachen*, and Pott's *Wurzel-Wörterbuch der Indogermanischen Sprachen*;—this last being, as yet, issued only in part. By the assistance obtained from the foregoing authorities, and also from correspondents, I trust that the efforts made to improve this Dictionary have not been unattended with some degree of success. Instances of what has been effected may be found in the articles *canalis*, *cernuus*, *fortis*, *mollis*, *galea*, *galerus*, *murus*, *neve*, *onus*, *pius*, *quando*, *queror*, *qui*, *tantus*, *totus*, *tristis*, *sescennaris*, *sitis*, *surdus*, *vacillo*, 1. *ve*, *venio*, and others not here mentioned.

JOHN T. WHITE.

LONDON: *May*, 1872.

ABBREVIATIONS

OF THE

NAMES OF AUTHORS AND OF THE TITLES OF THEIR WORKS.

N.B.—The dates in this list are derived, in most cases, from the lexicons of Gesner, Facciolati, &c., modified occasionally by reference to other authorities; but they must, in many instances, be regarded as, at best, only an approximation to the true era of the writer.

Æm. Mac.	Æmilius Macer, *poet*,	obiit, B.C. 14
Afran.	Lucius Afranius, *writer of comedy*,	floruit, B.C. 133
Aggen.	Aggenus Urbicus, *writer on husbandry*.	
Albin.	C. Pedo Albinovanus, *poet*,	floruit, A.D. 8
Alcim.	Alcimus Avitus, *Christian writer*,	obiit, A.D. 500
Alex. ab Alex.	Alexander ab Alexandro, *lawyer*,	floruit, A.D. 1450
— de Die Nat., de Die Natali.		
Alfen.	P. Alfenus Varus, *lawyer*,	floruit, B.C. 22
Ambros.	Ambrosius Josippus, *Christian writer*,	obiit, A.D. 397
Amm.	Ammianus Marcellinus, *historian*,	floruit, A.D. 380
Amœn.	Amœnus, *Christian poet*,	floruit, A.D. 480
Ampel.	L. Ampelius, *historian*,	floruit, A.D. 320
Apic.	Apicius Cœlius, *writer on cookery*,	floruit, A.D. 230
App.	Lucius Appuleius, *philosopher*,	floruit, A.D. 163
— Apol., Apologia *or* De Magiâ.		
— Flor., Florida.		
— Herb., Herbarium.		
— Met. *or* M., Metamorphoses.		
— Trism., Trismegistus.		
Arn.	Arnobius Afer, *Christian writer*,	floruit, A.D. 297
Ascon.	Q. Asconius Pedianus, *grammarian*,	floruit, A.D. 60
Asin.	C. Asinius Pollio, *orator and historian*,	floruit, B.C. 40
Att. *or* Acc.	L. Attius *or* Accius, *writer of tragedy*,	floruit, B.C. 136
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani.	
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandri.	
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis.	
Auct. Carm. Philom.	Auctor Carminis Philomelæ.	
Auct. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium, v. Cornificius.	
Auct. Pervig. Ven.	Auctor Pervigilii Veneris.	
Auct. Priap.	Auctor Priapeiorum.	
Aug.	Aurelius Augustinus, *Christian writer*,	obiit, A.D. 430
August.	Cæsar Octavianus Augustus,	floruit, B.C. 31
Aur. Vict. *or* Sext. Aur. Vict.	Sextus Aurelius Victor, *historian*,	floruit, A.D. 358
Aus.	D. Magnus Ausonius, *poet*,	floruit, A.D. 395
— Ecl., Eclogarium.		
— Ep., Epistolæ.		
— Epigr., Epigrammata.		
— Epit., Epitaphia.		
— Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio.		
— Idyll., Idyllia *or* Edyllia.		
— Parent., Parentalia.		
— Per., Periochæ.		
— Prof., Professores.		
— Sap., Sapientes.		
Avien.	R. Festus Avienus, *poet*,	floruit, A.D. 370
Bibl.	Biblia.	
Boëth.	Anicius Manl. Torq. Severinus Boëthius, *philosopher*,	obiit, A.D. 524
Brut.	M. Junius Brutus,	obiit, B.C. 42
Cæcil.	Statius Cæcilius, *writer of comedy*,	floruit, B.C. 177
Cæs.	Caius Julius Cæsar, *historian*,	obiit, B.C. 44
— B. C., Bellum Civile.		
— B. G., Bellum Gallicum.		
Callistr.	Callistratus, *lawyer*,	floruit, A.D. 200
Calp.	T. Julius Calpurnius, *poet*,	A.D. 285
Capitol.	Julius Capitolinus, *biographer*,	floruit, A.D. 293
Cass. Hem.	L. Cassius Hemina, *historian*,	floruit, B.C. 140
Cassiod.	M. A. Cassiodorus, *historian*,	obiit, A.D. 562
Cato,	M. Porcius Cato, *orator and historian*,	floruit, B.C. 201
— R. R., De Re rustica.		
Catull. *or* Cat.	C. Valerius Catullus, *poet*,	floruit, B.C. 48
Cels.	Aurel. Cornelius Celsus, *physician*,	floruit, A.D. 37
Censor.	Censorinus, *grammarian*,	floruit, A.D. 240
Charis.	Flavius Sosipater Charisius, *grammarian*,	floruit, A.D. 400
Cic. *or* C.	M. Tullius Cicero, *orator and philosopher*,	obiit, B.C. 43
— Acad. *or* Ac., Academicæ Quæstiones.		
— Æm. Scaur., Oratio pro Æmilio Scauro.		
— Agr., Oratio de lege Agrariâ.		
— Arat., Aratus.		
— Arch., Oratio pro Archiâ.		
— Att., Epistolæ ad Atticum.		
— Balb., Oratio pro L. Corn. Balbo.		
— Brut., Brutus seu de Claris Oratoribus		
— Cæcin., Oratio pro Cæcinâ.		
— Cat., Oratio in Catilinam.		
— Clu., Oratio pro Cluentio.		
— Cœl., Oratio pro M. Cœlio.		
— Deiot., Oratio pro Rege Deiotaro.		
— Div. *or* de Div., De Divinatione.		
— Div. Cæc. *or* in Cæcil., Divinatio in Cæcilium		
— Ep. ad Brut., Epistolæ ad Brutum.		
— Fam., Epistolæ ad Familiares.		
— Fat., De Fato.		
— Fin., De Finibus.		
— Flac. *or* Fl., Oratio pro L. Flacco.		
— Fontel. *or* Font., Oratio pro M. Fonteio.		
— Fragm. *or* Frgm., Fragmenta.		
— Har. Resp. de Haruspicum Responsis.		
— Her., Auctor ad Herennium.		
— Imp. Pomp., Oratio de Imperio Pompeii.		
— Inv., De Inventione.		
— Læl., Lælius *or* De Amicitiâ.		
— Leg., De Legibus.		
— Lig., Oratio pro Ligario.		
— Man., Oratio pro lege Manliâ		
— Marcell., Oratio pro Marcello.		
— Mil., Oratio pro Milone.		
— Mur., Oratio pro L. Murenâ.		
— N. D., De Naturâ Deorum.		
— Off., De Officiis.		
— Opt. Gen. Or., De Optimo Genere Oratorum.		
— Or., Orator ad M. Brutum		
— De Or., De Oratore.		
— Par., Paradoxa.		
— Part. Or., Partitiones Oratoriæ.		
— Phil., Orationes Philippicæ.		
— Pis., Oratio in Pisonem.		
— Planc., Oratio pro Plancio.		
— Prov. Cons., De Provinciis Consularibus.		
— Quint., Oratio pro P. Quintio.		
— Q. Fr., Epistolæ ad Q. Fratrem.		
— Rab. Perd., Oratio pro Rabirio perduellionis reo.		
— Rab. Post., Oratio pro Rabirio Posthumo.		
— Rosc. Am., Oratio pro Roscio Amerino.		
— Rosc. Com., Oratio pro Roscio Comœdo.		
— Rep., De Republicâ.		
— Sen., De Senectute. *or* Cato Major.		
— Sest. *or* Sext., Oratio pro Sestio.		
— Sull., Oratio pro Sullâ.		
— Top., Topica.		
— Tull., Oratio pro M. Tullio.		
— Tusc., Disputationes Tusculanæ.		
— Univ., De Universo *or* Timæus.		
— Vatin., Oratio in Vatinium.		
— Verr., Oratio in Verrem.		
Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, *poet*,	floruit, A.D. 397
Claud. Mam.	Claudianus Ecdicius Mamertus, *Christian writer*,	obiit, A.D. 470
Cod.	Codex.	
— Greg., Gregorianus.		
— Hermog., Hermogenianus.		
— Just., Justinianus		530
— Theod. *or* Th., Theodosianus.		438
Cœl. Aurel.	Cœlius Aurelianus, *physician*,	floruit, A.D. 400
— Acut., Acutæ Passiones.		
— Tard., Tardæ Passiones.		
Colum. *or* Col.	L. Jul. Moderatus Columella, *writer on husbandry*,	floruit, A.D. 42

Commod.	Commodianus, *Christian poet*,	floruit, A.D. 325
Consent.	P. Consentius, *grammarian*,	floruit, A.D. 450
Coripp.	Fl. Cresconius Corippus, *poet and grammarian*,	floruit, A.D. 566
Corn. Gall.	Cn. Cornelius Gallus, *poet*,	obiit, B.C. 25
Corn. Sev.	Cornelius Severus, *poet*,	floruit, B.C. 28
Cornif.	Cornificus, *rhetorician perhaps*, = Auct. ad Herenn.	floruit, B.C. 83
Cur. Fortunat.	Curius Fortunatianus, *jurist*.,	floruit, A.D. 450
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, *historian*, A.D. 49; acc. to Buttman,	A.D. 69
Cypr.	Thascius Cæcilius Cyprianus, *Christian writer*,	obiit, A.D. 258
Dict. Cret.	Interpres Dictyos Cretensis,	floruit, A.D. 320
Dig.	Digesta, *i. e.* libri Pandectarum.	
Diom.	Diomedes, *grammarian*, doubtful.	
Dion. Cato	Dionysius Cato, *writer of distichs*. doubtful.	
Donat. *or* Don.	Ælius Donatus, *commentator*,	floruit, A.D. 343
Dracont.	Dracontius, *Christian poet*,	obiit, A.D. 450
Eccl.	Scriptores Ecclesiastici.	
Empir.	Empirius, *rhetorician*,	floruit, A.D. 500
Enn.	Q. Ennius, *poet*,	obiit, B.C. 169
Ennod.	Ennodius, *Christian writer*,	obiit, A.D. 521
Eucher.	Eucheria, *Christian poetess*,	floruit, A.D. 450
Eum.	Eumenius, *orator and panegyrist*,	floruit, A.D. 500
Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, *historian*,	floruit, A.D. 361
Fab. Pict.	Fabius Pictor, *historian*,	floruit, B.C. 212
Falisc.	*See* Gratius Faliscus.	
Fenest.	L. Fenestella, *historian*,	obiit, A.D. 21
Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, *grammarian*,	floruit, A.D. 506
Firm.	Julius Firmicus Maternus, *mathematician*,	floruit, A.D. 340
Flor.	L. Annæus Florus, *historian*,	floruit, A.D. 115
Fortun.	Venantius Fortunatus, *Christian poet*,	A.D. 600
Fronto *or* Front.	M. Cornelius Fronto, *orator*,	floruit, A.D. 160
Frontin. *or* Front.	S. Julius Frontinus, *writer De Aquæductibus*, etc.,	obiit, A.D. 106
Fulg.	Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, *grammarian*, etc.,	obiit, A.D. 529
Gai *or* Cai.	Gaius *or* Caius, *lawyer*,	floruit, A.D. 140
Gargil.	Gargilius, *writer on horticulture*,	doubtful.
—	De Pom., De Pomis.	
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, *grammarian*, etc.,	floruit, A.D. 138
German.	Cæsar Germanicus, *poet*,	obiit, A.D. 18
Gloss.	Glossarium.	
—	Cyrill., Cyrilli.	
—	Philox., Philoxeni.	
Grat. Falisc.	Gratius Faliscus, *poet*,	floruit, B.C. 6
Gul. Tyr.	Gulielmus Tyrius *or* Tyrensis.	floruit, A.D. 1140
Hier.	Hieronymus, *Christian writer*,	obiit, A.D. 420
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, *historian*,	B.C. 44
Hor. *or* H.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, *poet*,	obiit, B.C. 9
—	A. P., Ars Poetica.	
—	Carm. Sec., Carmen Seculare.	
—	Ep., Epistolæ.	
—	Epod., Epodi.	
—	Od., Odæ.	
—	Sat. *or* S., Satiræ.	
Hyg.	C. Julius Hyginus, *poet and fabulist*,	floruit, A.D. 4
—	Astr., Astronomia. } Another Hyginus wrote De Limitibus Constituendis.	
—	Fab., Fabellæ. }	
Inscr.	Inscriptiones.	
—	Don., Donii.	
—	Durand. Durandi.	
—	Fabr., Fabretti.	
—	Grav., Grævii.	
—	Grut., Gruteri.	
—	Gud., Gudii.	
—	Kellerm., Kellermann.	
—	Maff., Maffeii.	
—	Murat., Muratorii.	
—	Orell., Orelli.	
—	Rein., Reinesii.	
Inst.	Institutiones.	
Isid. *or* Is.	Isodorus Hispalensis, *grammarian*,	obiit, A.D. 637
—	Orig., Origines.	
Jabol.	Jabolenus *or* Javolenus Priscus, *lawyer*,	floruit, A.D. 138
Jornand.	Jornandes, *historian*,	floruit, A.D. 552
Julian.	Salvius Julianus, *lawyer*,	floruit, A.D. 131
Jul. Rufin.	Julius Rufinianus, *rhetorician*,	doubtful.
Jul. Val.	Julius Valerius, *historian*,	floruit, A.D. 400
Just.	Justinus, *historian*,	floruit, A.D. 142
Justin. *or* Just.	Justinianus, *emperor*,	floruit, A.D. 565
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, *poet*,	floruit, A.D. 82
Juvenc.	C. Vettius Aquilinus Juvencus, *Christian poet*,	floruit, A.D. 325
Laber.	C. Decius Laberius, *mimographer*,	floruit, B.C. 60
Lact.	L. Cœlius Lactantius Firmianus, *Christian writer*,	obiit, A.D. 325
Lampr.	Ælius Lampridius, *historian*,	floruit, A.D. 293
Liv. *or* L.	Titus Livius Patavinus, *historian*,	obiit, A.D. 16
Liv. Andron.	Livius Andronicus, *writer of tragedy*,	floruit, B.C. 238
Leg. XII. Tab.	Leges duodecim Tabularum,	B.C. 450
Luc.	M. Annæus Lucanus, *poet*,	obiit, A.D. 65
Lucil.	C. Ennius Lucilius, *satyrist*,	obiit, B.C. 130
Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, *poet and philosopher*,	obiit, B.C. 50
M. Corvin.	Messala Corvinus, *historian*,	floruit, B.C. 10
Macr.	Aur. Theodosius Macrobius, *critic*,	floruit, A.D. 395
—	Sat. *or* S., Saturnalia.	
—	Somn. Scip., Somnium Scipionis.	
Mamert.	Claudius Mamertinus, *panegyrist*,	floruit, A.D. 500
Manil.	M. Manilius, *poet*,	floruit, A.D. 12
Marc.	Ælius Marcianus, *lawyer*.	
Marc. *or* Mart. Cap.	Marcianus Mineus Felix Capella, *satyrist*,	floruit, A.D. 457
Marc. Emp.	Marcellus Empiricus, *physician*,	floruit, A.D. 400
Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, *poet*,	obiit, A.D. 101
Mela,	Pomponius Mela, *geographer*,	floruit, A.D. 45
Min. Fel.	Minutius Felix, *Christian writer*,	floruit, A.D. 210
Modest.	Herennius Modestinus, *lawyer*.	floruit, A.D. 230
Monum. Ancyr.	Monumentum Ancyranum.	A.D. 14
Næv.	C. Nævius, *poet*,	obiit, B.C. 202
Nazar.	Nazarius, *panegyrist*,	floruit, A.D. 500
Nemes.	M. Aur. Olympius Nemesianus, *poet*,	floruit, A.D. 288
Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, *biographer*,	floruit, B.C. 44
Nigid.	P. Nigidius Figulus, *grammarian*,	floruit, B.C. 64
Not. Tir.	Notæ Tironianæ.	
Novat.	Novatianus, *Christian writer*,	floruit, A.D. 251
Non.	Nonius Marcellus, *grammarian*,	floruit, A.D. 506
Obseq.	Julius Obsequens, *writer De Prodigiis*,	floruit, A.D. 210
Optat.	Publilius Optatianus Porphyrius, *poet and panegyrist*,	floruit, A.D. 330
Oros.	Paulus Orosius, *historian*,	A.D. 416
Orell.	*See* Inscriptiones.	
Ovid. *or* Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, *poet*,	floruit, A.D. 9
—	A. A., Ars Amatoria.	
—	Am., Amores.	
—	Cons., Consolatio.	
—	Fast. *or* F., Fasti.	
—	Hal., Halieuticon.	
—	Her. *or* H., Heroides.	
—	Ib., Ibis.	
—	Med., Medicamina.	
—	Met. *or* M., Metamorphoses.	
—	Nux, Nux Elegia.	
—	Pont. *or* P., Epistolæ ex Ponto.	
—	R. Am., Remedia Amoris.	
—	Tr., Tristia.	
Pac. *or* Pacuv.	M. Pacuvius, *writer of tragedy*,	floruit, B.C. 140
Pacat.	Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, *panegyrist*,	floruit, A.D. 500
Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, *writer on husbandry*,	floruit, A.D. 210
Papin.	Æmilius Papinius, *lawyer*,	floruit, A.D. 200
Paul.	Julius Paullus, *lawyer*,	floruit, A.D. 193
Paul. Nol.	Pontius Paulinus Nolanus, *Christian writer*,	obiit, A.D. 421
Paul. Petr.	Paullinus Petrocorius, *poet*,	floruit, A.D. 461
Pers.	A Persius Flaccus, *satyrist*,	obiit, A.D. 62
Petr.	T. Petronius Arbiter, *satyrist*	obiit, A.D. 67
Pict.	*See* Fab. Pict.	
Phædr. *or* Phæd.	T. Phædrus, *fabulist*,	floruit, A.D. 15
Placid.	Luctatius Placidius, *scholiast*.	
Plaut.	M. Attius Plautus, *writer of comedy*,	obiit, B C. 184
—	Amph. *or* Am., Amphitruo.	
—	Asin. *or* As., Asinaria.	
—	Aul., Aulularia.	
—	Bacch., Bacchides.	
—	Capt., Captivi.	
—	Cas., Casina.	
—	Cist., Cistellaria.	
—	Curc., Curculio.	
—	Epid., Epidicus.	
—	Men., Menechmi.	

Plaut.	M. Attius Plautus, *writer of comedy*,	obiit, B.C. 184
—	Merc., Mercator.	
—	Mil., Miles Gloriosus.	
—	Most., Mostellaria.	
—	Pers, Persa.	
—	Pœn., Pœnulus.	
—	Ps., Pseudolus.	
—	Rud., Rudens.	
—	Stich. Stichus.	
—	Trin., Trinummus.	
—	Truc., Truculentus.	
Pl.	C. Plinius Secundus (major),	obiit, A.D. 79
—	N. H., Naturalis Historia.	
Pl.	C. Plinius Cæcilius Secundus (minor),	floruit, A.D. 100
—	Ep., Epistolæ.	
—	Pan., Panegyricus.	
Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, *physician*, 3d century; or, acc. to others,	floruit, A.D. 500
Pompon.	Sextus Pomponius, *lawyer*,	floruit, A.D. 138
Porc. Latro,	M. Porcius Latro, *rhetorician*,	floruit, A.D. 60
Prisc.	Priscianus, *grammarian*,	floruit, A.D. 506
Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, *poet*,	obiit, B.C. 33
Prud.	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, *Christian poet*,	floruit, A.D. 397
Publ. Syr.	Publius Syrus, *mimographer*,	floruit, B.C. 44
Q. Cic.	Quintus Tullius Cicero,	floruit, B.C. 50
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, *rhetorician*,	obiit, A.D. 95
—	Decl., Declamationes.	
—	Inst., Institutiones.	
Reposian.	Reposianus, *poet*.	
Rhem. Fan.	Rhemnius Fannius, *poet*,	floruit, A.D. 312
Rufin.	Rufinus Tyrannius, *Christian writer*,	obiit, A.D. 410
Ruf.	Sextus Rufus, *historian*,	floruit, A.D. 364
Rutil.	Claudius Rutilius Numatianus, *poet*,	floruit, A.D. 410
Rutil. Lup.	P. Rutilius Lupus, *rhetorician*,	doubtful.
Sabin.	Aulus Sabinus, *poet*,	floruit, A.D. 9
Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, *historian*,	floruit, B.C. 44
—	Cat. *or* C., Catilina.	
—	Hist. *or* H., Historia.	
—	Jug. *or* J., Jugurtha.	
Salv.	Salvianus, *Christian writer*,	floruit, A.D. 475
Sarisb.	Johannes Sarisburiensis,	obiit, A.D. 1182
Scæv.	Q. Mutius Scævola, *lawyer*,	obiit, B.C. 82
Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, *physician*,	floruit, A.D. 52
Sedul.	Cœlius Sedulius, *Christian poet*,	floruit, A.D. 430
Sen.	M. Annæus Seneca, *rhetorician*,	floruit, A.D. 15
—	Contr., Controversiæ.	
—	Suas., Suasoriæ.	
Sen.	L. Annæus Seneca, *philosopher*,	obiit, A.D. 65
—	Apocol., Apocolyntosis.	
—	Ben., De Beneficiis.	
—	Brev. Vit., De Brevitate Vitæ.	
—	Clem., De Clementia.	
—	Cons., Consolatio.	
—	Const., De Constantia Sapientis.	
—	Ep., Epistolæ.	
—	Mort. Claud., De Morte Claudii Cæs.	
—	N. Q., Naturales Quæstiones.	
—	Ot. Sap., De Otio Sapientis.	
—	Prov., De Providentia.	
—	Tranq., De Tranquillitate Animi.	
—	Vit. Beat., De Vita Beata.	
Sen.	L. Annæus Seneca, *writer of tragedy*.	
—	Agam., Agamemnon.	
—	Herc. Fur., Hercules Furens.	
—	Herc. Œt., Hercules Œtæus.	
—	Hippol., Hippolytus.	
—	Med., Medea.	
—	Octav., Octavia.	
—	Œdip., Œdipus.	
—	Thyest., Thyestes.	
Sen.	L. Annæus Seneca, *writer of tragedy*.	
—	Troad., Troades.	
—	Phœn., Phœnissæ.	
Ser. *or* Samm.	Q. Serenus Sammonicus, *physician*,	floruit, A.D. 216
Serv.	Servius Maurus Honoratus, *grammarian*,	floruit, A.D. 412
Sev.	*See* Corn. Sev.	
Sid.	Sidonius Apollinaris, *Christian writer*,	obiit, A.D. 482
Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, *poet*,	floruit, A.D. 77
Sisenn.	L. Cornelius Sisenna, *historian and orator*,	floruit, B.C. 79
Sol.	C. Julius Solinus, *grammarian*,	floruit, A.D. 80
Spart.	Ælius Spartianus, *biographer*,	floruit, A.D. 293
Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, *poet*,	floruit, A.D. 82
—	Silv. *or* S., Silvæ.	
—	Theb. *or* Th., Thebais.	
Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *biographer*,	floruit, A.D. 116
Sulp.	Sulpicius Severus, *Christian writer*,	obiit, A.D. 422
Sulpic.	Sulpicia, *poetess*,	floruit, A.D. 90
Symm.	Q. Aurelius Symmachus, *orator*, etc.,	floruit, A.D. 395
Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, *historian*,	obiit, A.D. 108
—	Agr., Agricola.	
—	Ann. *or* A., Annales.	
—	Germ. *or* G., Germania.	
—	Hist. *or* H., Historia.	
—	Or., De Oratoribus.	
Ter. *or* T.	P. Terentius Afer, *writer of comedy*,	obiit, B.C. 157
—	Ad., Adelphi.	
—	And., Andria.	
—	Eun., Eunuchus.	
—	Heaut., Heautontimorumenos.	
—	Hec., Hecyra.	
—	Phorm. *or* Ph., Phormio.	
Ter. Maur.	Terentianus Maurus, *grammarian*,	floruit, A.D. 81
Tert.	Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus, *Christian writer*,	floruit, A.D. 196
Theod. Prisc.	Theodorus Priscianus, *physician*,	floruit, A.D. 397
Tib.	Albius Tibullus, *poet*,	obiit, B.C. 18
Titinn.	Titinnius, *writer of comedy*.	floruit, B.C. 170
Treb. Poll.	Trebellius Pollio, *historian*,	floruit, A.D. 400
Turp.	Sextus Turpilius, *writer of comedy*,	obiit, B.C. 101
Ulp.	Domitius Ulpianus, *lawyer*,	obiit, A.D. 230
Val. Cato,	Valerius Cato, *poet*,	floruit, B.C. 80
Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, *poet*,	floruit, A.D. 78
Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, *historian*,	floruit, A.D. 26
Var.	M. Terentius Varro, *writer on husbandry*, etc.,	obiit, B.C. 26
—	L. L., De Lingua Latina.	
—	R. R., De Re Rustica.	
Veg.	F. Vegetius Renatus, *writer De Re Militari*,	floruit, A.D. 386
Vell.	P. Velleius Paterculus, *historian*,	floruit, A.D. 30
Ven. Fort.	Venantius Fortunatus, *Christian poet*,	floruit, A.D. 600
Ver. Flac.	Verrius Flaccus, *grammarian*,	obiit, B.C. 4
Vib. Seq.	Vibius Sequester, *geographer*.	
Virg.	P. Virgilius Maro, *poet*,	obiit, B.C. 17
—	Æn *or* A., Æneis.	
—	Cat., Catalecta.	
—	Cir., Ciris.	
—	Cop., Copa.	
—	Ecl. *or* E., Eclogæ.	
—	Geor. *or* G., Georgica.	
—	Mor. *or* M., Moretum.	
Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, *writer on architecture*,	floruit, B.C. 10
Volus. Mæc.	Volusius Mæcianus, *jurist*,	obiit, A.D. 175
Vop.	Flavius Vopiscus, *historian*,	floruit, A.D. 293
Vulc. Gall.	Vulcatius Gallicanus, *historian*,	floruit, A.D. 293
Vulg.	Biblia Vulgatæ Editionis.	

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

N.B.—From the letters used to mark the subdivisions of the meanings, *etc.*, in the several articles, the capitals I, J, and the small i, j, l, have been omitted for typographical reasons.

a. *or* act., active, -ly.
abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.
abl., ablative.
absol. *or* abs., absolute, -ly, *i. e.* without case or adjunct.
abstr., abstract.
acc., accusative *or* according.
access., accessory.
adj., adjective, -ly.
adv., adverb, -ial, -ially; *or* adversus.
al., alii *or* alia, others *or* other.
analog., analogous, -ly.
antiq., antiquities.
ap., apud (in).
appel., appellative.
append. *or* app., appendix.
archit., architecture, -tural.
art., article.
Aug., Augustan.
c., cum (with).
c. c., coupled with.
cf., confer (compare).
chh., church.
class., classic, -al.
collat., collateral.
collect., collective, -ly.
com., comic *or* in comedy.
comm. *or* c., common gender.
commentt. *or* comm., commentators.
comp., comparative.
compd., compound.
conj., conjunction, conjunctive, *or* conjugation.
constr., construed, -ction, -cted.
contr., contracted *or* contrary.
corresp., corresponding.
dat., dative.
decl., declension.
demonstr., demonstrative.
dep., deponent.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.
diff., different.
dim., diminutive.
dissyl., dissyllable, -abic.
distr., distributive.
dub., doubtful.
eccl., ecclesiastical.
ed., editio.
e. g., exempli gratiā.
elliptical, -ly.
elsewh., elsewhere.
esp., especial, -ly.
etc., et cetera.
etym., etymology, -ical.
euphon., euphonic, -ny.
ex., exs., example, examples.
expl., explanation *or* commentator.
extr., extremo (at the end).
f. *or* fem., feminine.
fig., figure, -ative, -atively.
fin. *or* ad fin., at the end.
finit., finite (opp. to infinitive).
follg., following.
fr., from.
frgm. *or*, fr., fragmenta.
freq. *or* fr., frequentative *or* frequent, -ly.
gen., genitive gender, *or* general.—in gen., in a general sense.
geog., geography, -ical.
gr. *or* gram., grammar, -ian, -atical.
Gr., Greek.
h., hence.
h. v., h. vv., this word, these words.
hibr., hybrid.
hist., history, -ian.
h. l., hic locus (this passage).
i. e. id. est.
i. q., idem quod.
ib., ibidem.
id., idem.
imp. *or* imper., imperative.
imperf., imperfect.
impers., impersonal, -ly.
inanim., inanimate.
inch., inchoative, inceptive.
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
indic., indicative.
inf., infinitive.
init., in., *or* ad init., at the beginning.
inscrr., inscriptions.
intens., intensive.
interrog., interrogative, -tion.
intr., intransitive.
JCtus, juris consultus.
jurid., juridical.
kindr., kindred.
l., lege *or* lectio.
l. c. *or* l. l., loco citato *or* laudato.
lang., language.
Lat., Latin.
leg., legit, legunt.
lit., literal, in a literal sense.
m. *or* masc., masculine.
math., mathematics, -ical.
med., medio (in the middle).
medic., medical.
met. *or* metaph., metaphorical, -ly.
meton., by metonymy.
mid., in a middle *or* reflexive sense.
milit., military, in military affairs.
MS., manuscript.
n. *or* neut., neuter.
naut., nautical.
neg., negative, -ly.
no., numero.
nom., nominative.
n. pr. *or* nom. propr., nomen proprium.
num. *or* numer., numeral.
obj., object., *or* objectively.
obl., oblique.
om., omit.
onomat., onomatopœe.
opp., opposed to, opposite, -tion.
orig., originally.
p., page.
Pa., participial adjective.
part., participle.
partit., partitive.
pass., passive, -ly, *or* passage.
patr., patronymic.
per., period.
perf., perfect.
perh., perhaps.
pers., personal, -ly.
philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically, -opher.
pleon., pleonastically.
pl. *or* plur., plural.
plur. tant., used only in the plural.
plqpf., plusquamperfectum.
poet., poetical, -ly.
polit., political, -ly.
pos., positive.
preced. *or* prec., preceding.
pregn., pregnant, -ly.
prep. *or* præp., preposition.
prps., perhaps.
prob., probably.
pron., pronoun.
prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
prov., proverb, proverbial, -ly.
qs., quasi.
q. v., quod videas.
rad., radical *or* root.
rar., rare, -ly.
ref., refer, -ence.
rel., relative.
respect., respectūs, respective.
rhet., rhetoric, -al; in rhetoric.
Rom., Roman.
sæp., sæpe.
sc., scilicet.
sq., sequens (and the following).
s. (h.) v., sub (hac) voce.
signif., signifies, -cation.
simp., simple.
sts., sometimes.
subject. *or* subj., subjective, -ly.
subj., subjunctive.
subst., substantive, -ly.
suff., suffix.
sup., superlative *or* supine.
syll., syllable.
syn., synonym, -ymous.
syncop., syncopated.
t. t., technical term.
tab., tabula (plate):
temp., tense.
term., terminus.
transf., transferred.
trans., translated, -tion.
trisyl., triasyllable, -abic.
trop., in a tropical *or* figurative sense.
usu., usual, -ly.
v., verb, vide, *or* vox.
v. h. v., vide hoc verbum.

† This denotes that the word to which it is prefixed is borrowed from the Greek, either wholly or in part.

†† These indicate that a word is borrowed from some other language than the Greek.

‡ This shows that a word is found only in inscriptions, or in the old grammarians or lexicographers.

* A star before a *word* denotes that it is used but once; before a *meaning*, shows that the meaning occurs but once; and before an *author's name*, indicates that the word is used but once in his writings.

[ ] Matter inclosed within brackets relates to etymology.

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

1. A, a, *n. indecl.* or (on account of *littera* understood) *f.*, the first letter of the Latin alphabet; *in casibus obliquis* frequently combined with litera: sus rostro si humi A literam impresserit, C. Div. 1, 13, 23: ne in A quidem atque S literas exire temere masculina, *etc.*, Quint. 1, 5, 61.—**1.** At the end of words *a:* **a.** is short in nouns, except in the *abl. sing.* of the first declension, and in the *vocat.* of Greek proper names in *as*; e. g. *nom.* and *voc.* aurā, bonā, gaudiā; but *abl.* aurā, bonā; *voc. græc.* Æneā, Pallā. Greek nouns which have *a* in nom. take in Latin *ă*; yet in arsis the poets often make this *a* long. Cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 744; 511. Moreover, those which end in ᾱ or η take in Latin *ā*, unless the metre requires a long syllable; in which case *ē* is used. Cf. Sen. Tr. 532; Virg. Æ. 3, 319. — **b.** is long in verbs and particles, (most of the latter being originally *ablatives*), e. g. amā, anteā, posteā, frustrā, ergā. By exception *a* is short in the imperative form pută, = *for instance*, and also in the particles ităque, quiă, eiă.— **c.** is doubtful in the indeclinable numerals, e. g. triginta, quadraginta.—**2.** In some inscriptions and medals *a* long is written AA, e. g. HAACE (i. e. hac), ALBAANA, PAASTORES, VAALA, VAARVS, PAATO, NAATAM.—**3.** In compds. *a* long by nature generally remains unchanged: lābor, *delābor;* gnārus, *ignārus;* fāma, *infāmis;* on the contrary, *a* short, or long merely by position, is changed either to short *i:* făcio, *efficio; cŏnfĭcio;* tăceo, *conticeo;* tango, *contingo;* frango, *perfringo;* or where, in derivatives, it becomes long by position, into *e:* capio, concipio, *conceptum;* sts. it remains unchanged: āmo, *adāmo;* pătiens, *impătiens.*

As an abbreviation A. usually denotes the prænomen *Aulus.* In Cicero's Tusc. Disput. A. is probably for *Auditor* (hearer), opp. to M. for *Magister.* Upon the voting-tablets in the Comitia A. (i. e. *Antiqua*) denoted the rejection of a proposed law, as U. R. (*i. e. Uti rogas*) its adoption; but in judicial trials A.=*Absolvo* (opp. to C.=*Condemno*, or N. L. =*Non liquet*); hence A is called litera salutaris in Cic. Mil. 6, 15. The three masters of the mint were designated IIIVIRI A. A. A. F. F., *i. e. Triumviri auro, argento, ære flando, feriundo.* The date of a day was given by a. d.=*ante diem.* In inscriptions A. often denotes *Augustus*, A. A. *duo Augusti*, A. A. A. *tres Augusti;* in epitaphs, A.=annus; A. A. S. E. V.=alter ambove si eis videbitur; A. B. M.=amico (amicæ, amicis) bene merenti (merentibus); A. D. L.=Auli Gaiæ Liberti *or* Auli Conliberta (Conlibertus); A. D. A.=agris dandis assignandis; A. O. P. C.=amico optimo faciundum curavit; A. P.=ædiliciæ potestatis *or* amicus (amico) posuit; A. P. F. ANT.=Adjutrix Pia Fidelis Antoniana (Legio); A. P. R.=ærario populi Romani; A. P. R. C. =anno post Romam conditam; A. Q. ER. PP.=aut qui erunt proximi.—As a numeral A.=500; Ā=5000.

2. ā, *interj.*, for ah, as pro for proh: *ah! alas!* Luc. 5, 615; id. 6, 323; and in many MSS.

3. ā, ab, abs, prep., v. ab.

Aărōn, *m.* אַהֲרֹן, *Brother of Moses,* and *first High-priest of the Hebrews:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5. In Prudent. ---, Psychom. 884.

ăb, ā, abs (or in the best Codd. aps; the obsol. form AF, v. below) *præp. c. abl.* [Sanscr. apa, Gr. ἀπό, Goth., old Sax. af, old Germ. aba, modern Germ. ab; Engl. of] remains unchanged in composition only before vowels; before consonants *āb* was sometimes changed to *ā*, as before *m* and *v*, and also before *f* in *āfui* and *āfore* instead of abfui and abfore, which were also used; while for abfero and abfugio we find only *aufero* and *aufugio:* C. Or. 47, 158; Quint. 1, 5, 69; id. 12, 10, 32; Gell. 15, 3; Prisc. p. 995 P.; Vel. Long. p. 2224 ib. The *b* disappears before *b*, so that only *ă* (short) remains: ăbitere, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 72; also before *p* in *ăperio*, opp. to *ŏperio*; while *aspello* and *asporto* are written for abspello and absporto, the *s* being employed for sake of euphony, before *p*, as well as before *c, q, t*, (abscedo, absque, abstraho). *Abbrevio* is used for adbrevio, as *attenuo* for adtenuo; but in abpatruus, abmatertera, and abnepos, the *b* is retained, because it stands for AVI, as in abavus, for avi, avus. *Abcidi* was written by Ovid and other poets, in order to distinguish it from *abscidi;* but when we sts. find in MSS. abveho, abverto, abvoco, and abtorqueo, this results from the use of the Tironian characters, in which they wrote according to etymology, although the words were differently pronounced. When the preposition *ab* stands by itself, we often find the same change into *ā* and *abs* (the last once even before *ch*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 79, and before *s*, id. As. 4, 1, 29; in Cicero only in the phrase abs te) but never into *ă* or *ăs*. The obsolete form AF=ab, mentioned in C. Or. 47, 158, as only used in receipt-books, and in Vel. Long. p. 2222 P., is yet found in three inscriptions: AF CAPVA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3308; AF LYCO, ib. *no.* 3036, and AF VOBIS, ib. *no.* 3114. (Hence, O. Müller conjectured, in Fest. p. 26: AFVOLVNT avolant, v. Annot. ad h. l.) Anomalous connections in inscriptions are: ABS ASSE, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4209; ABS DIIS, Inscr. Morcell. 3, 95; A APOTHEC, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2889.

I. A. Prop.: Of space; *From* (differs from *ex*, thus: "Si quis mihi præsto fuerit cum armatis hominibus extra meum fundum, et me in meum fundum introire prohibuerit, non ex eo, sed ab eo loco me dejecerit," C. Cæcin. 30, 87; cf. Diom. 408 P.: "non unum est, ex theatro venire, et a theatro. Nam qui ex theatro se venire dicit, ex ipso venit theatro (*from within the very theatre*); qui vero a theatro, non ex ipso theatro, sed e loco, qui proximus est theatro." Cf. the same distinction between *ad* and *in* under *ad*, no. I. A. 2. a. (γ)).

1. With verbs of motion, to denote departure from a place (opp. to *ad*, which denotes motion *to* a place), with or without reference to the space traversed. —**a.** Without reference to the space traversed: (α) Horizontally: a matre venio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 16: me a portu præmisit, id. Am. 1, 1, 40: foris concrepuit a vicino sene, *the door creaked from the old neighbour*, i. e. *from his house*, id. Mil. 2, 1, 76: so, often, a me, a nobis, etc., *from my house*, etc., in Plaut. and Ter.—Hence, with verbs denoting removal, *e. g.*, adducere, movere, discedere, *etc.*; *cf.* Madvig, § 262: ab exercitu discedit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 9: Diogenes Alexandro, nunc quidem paullulum, inquit, a sole, *out of the sun*, C. Tusc. 5, 32, 92.—(β) Denoting direction from above, downwards: sagittæ pendebant ab humero, *down from his shoulder*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 34, 74: prospexi Italiam summa sublimis ab unda, Virg. Æ. 6, 357; so, Pl. 2, 52, 53; a sideribus venientia . . . a cœlo decidentia (cf. in Greek ἀφ' ἵππων μάχεσθαι). (γ) Denoting direction from below upwards: a radicibus subruunt arbores, *from, by, the roots*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 27; so, a fundamento, a stirpe, ab radice, *from the foundation*, etc.

b. With reference to the space traversed, strengthened by usque (*all the way through*): a fundamento mihi usque movisti mare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 55: usque a Capitolio, *from the Capitol on through the whole space*, C. Sest. 58, 124. (The point arrived at is denoted by *ad* (in Pliny sts. by *in*), so, that by ab . . . . ad (or in) the intervening space is defined; *from . . . . to* or *even to:* ab Dianio ad Sinopen navigaverunt, C. 2 Verr. 1, 34, 87; and strengthened by usque: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from his toe nails even to* (usque) *his very crown*, C. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: a lævo latere in dextrum ambiunt (venti), Pl. 2, 47, 48, § 128.

2.: a. With verbs of rest, as disto, absum, *etc.*, and also with the advv. longe, procul, prope, *etc.*, to denote distance from a place, *etc.*: Oricum a Salentino Italiæ promontorio distat, Pl. 3, 23, 26: abest a Dyrrachio, Sol. 11, 17: ab Avarico longe, Cæs. B. G. 7, 16; so, longinque ab domo bellum gerentes, Enn. in Non. 402, 2: procul a terra, C. de Or. 3, 36, 145: prope a Sicilia, id. 2 Verr. 5, 2, 6.—*Ellipt.:* The poets, even Enn. in C. Fam. 7, 6, and prose writers after the Aug. age, sts. omit *ab* with procul (as Cic. uses ab Ac. 1, 1, the simple abl. with absum): patria procul, Enn. l. c.: procul negotiis. Hor. Epod. 2, 1; id. S. 1, 6, 52; id. ib. 1, 4, 101: procul discordibus armis, Virg. G. 2, 450: procul mari, Liv. 38, 16 *fin.*: non procul urbe Roma, Pl. 2, 94, 96; id. 3, 5, 9, *etc.*: procul Pagida flumine, Tac. A. 3, 20: procul Roma, id. ib. 4, 41; so also, procul gravitate operis, id. H. 2, 50; id. ib. 4, 27.—**b.** With verbs of rest, to denote the side or direction from which an object is viewed in its local relations=a parte; *At, on, in:* Picus et cornix est ab læva, corvus porro ab dextera, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 12: castra ab decumana porta non munita esse, *not fortified at the main entrance* (lit. viewed from its main entrance), Cæs. B. G. 3, 25. So the common phrases a tergo, a latere, a fronte; ab occasu, ab oriente; esp. in geographical descriptions; v. Pl. in the first four Books of his H. N.

B. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to no. A. 2. a.) With words denoting difference in feelings, character, *etc.*: **a.** Of mind or feelings: dissentire a se, C. Fin. 5, 27; alieno a te

animo fuit, id. Deiot. 9; Epicurus, qui a te totus diversus est, id. Ac. 2, 32, 101; cf. id. Brut. 90, 307. — **b.** Of character, habit, moral endowments, *etc.*; differre a Gallica consuetudine, Cæs. B. G. 5, 14: discrepare ab æquitate, C. Rep. 3, 9.—**c.** Of appearance: quantum mutatus ab illo, Enn. Ann. 1, 6; cf. Virg. Æ. 2, 274.—**d.** Non ab re (*sc.* alienum): *Not without profit or advantage:* dum ab re ne quid ores, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 88; id. As. 1, 3, 71; Liv. 35, 32; Pl. 27, 8, 35; id. 31, 3, 26.

2. (acc. to *no.* A. 2. b.) Stare, facere, sentire, esse ab aliquo, *to be on one's side*, i. e. *to belong to one's party:* hoc est a me, *this is in my favour, supports my assertion: Gr.* Omnia istæc ego facile patior, dum hic hinc a me sentiat. *Tr.* Atqui nunc abs te stat, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 56, 57: a nobis contra vosmetipsos facere videamini, *in our favour against yourselves*, C. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: vir et contra audaciam fortissimus et ab innocentia clementissimus, *on the side of innocence, in behalf of innocence*, id. ib. 30, 85: commune est, quod nihilo magis ab adversariis, quam a nobis facit, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90.—Hence to distinguish philosophical sects: Nostri illi a Platone et Aristotele aiunt, *the followers of the Plat. and Aristotel. philosophy*, C. Mur. 30, 63 (cf. οἱ ἀπὸ Πλάτωνος); but Hand Turs. 1, 36 explains this by profecti a Platone (as also C. Leg. 3, 6, 14, says).

3. Of Order or Succession with ordinal adjectives; *From:* quartus ab Arcesilâ, *the fourth from Arcesilas*, C. Ac. 1, 12, 46: secundus a Romulo, Liv. 7, 1: alter ab illo, Virg. E. 5, 49.

4. Of Time, akin to the relations in A. 1; and 2, a.: **a.** From a point of time without reference to any subsequent period; *After:* Ab re divina mulieres apparebunt, *after the sacrifice*, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 4. Ab hac concione legati missi sunt, Liv. 24, 22, 6. Ab hoc sermone dimissus, Curt. 6, 7, 16. Ab imbre, Ov. M. 6, 63. So in Greek ἀπὸ δείπνου, ἀπὸ τοῦ πολέμου, cf. Viger. ed. Herm. p. 580.

b. From a point of time on through a certain period, *From . . . . to, since, after:* Rem omnem a principio audies, Ter. And. 1, 1, 21. Ab hora tertia bibebatur, C. Phil. 2, 41, 104. In Lycia semper a terræ motu XL dies serenos esse, Pl. 2, 96. Sts. with inde: Ut vos mihi esse æquos jam inde a principio sciam, *from the very beginning*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 4. Jam inde ab adulescentia, id. Bac. grex 1; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 16; so Liv. 1, 5, 5; 4, 36, 5; or with usque: Quod augures omnes usque a Romulo decreverunt, *all the augurs since Romulus in succession*, C. Vat. 8, 20. Even with inde usque together: mihi cum eo jam inde usque a pueritia fuit semper familiaritas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9.—The usage borrowed from the Greek (ἐκ παίδων and the like) to designate time of life or age (meton.) by putting the concrete for the abstract is well known: a puero, a juvene, a parvulo; and when several are spoken of, or when the speaker refers to himself in the plural, a pueris and the like. Cf. Zumpt, § 304, a. More rarely in fem.: a parva virgine, Cat. 66, 26; cf. Var. R. R. 2, 1, 13. The *terminus* or point aimed at, is denoted by *ad*, also by *in* with or without usque: A mane ad noctem usque in foro dego diem, *I pass the whole day, from morning to night, in the forum*, Plaut. Mos. 3, 1, 3; so, id. Am. 1, 1, 97: Romani ab sole orto in multum diei stetere in acie, Liv. 27, 2: qui a matutino tempore duraverunt in occasum, Pl. 2, 31, 31, § 99.

c. To denote the distance of one point of time from another: *From, since, after:* centesima lux est hæc ab interitu Clodii, *since the death of Clodius*, C. Mil. 35, 98: incenso Capitolio illum esse vigesimum annum, Sall. C. 47, 2. So in the common phrase, ab urbe conditâ, *since* or *from the foundation of Rome.* Also reckoning backwards: hæc erit a mensis fine secunda dies, Ov. F. 1, 710; id. ib. 2, 686; cf. abhinc.—With some advv. and adjj. of time: statim, confestim primum, recens, nuper: statim a funere, Suet. Cæs. 85: confestim a prælio, Liv. 30, 36: quum primum a somno patuissent (oculi), Suet. Tib. 68. Homerus, qui recens ab illorum ætate fuit, C. N. D. 3, 5, 11; so Virg. Æ. 6, 450.

5. Of other relations, to express the idea of going forth or proceeding from: **a.** Most freq. with pass. verbs, or verbs intrans. with pass. signification, when the agent is, or is considered as, a living being: *From, by, by means of:* a patre laudari; ab aliquo discere, cognoscere, occidere, interire, *etc.* Anima calescit ab eo spiritu, *is warmed by this breath*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; cf. Ov. M. 1, 417. Quos (sensus) cunctos esse censuit a quadam quasi impulsione, *all which proceed from etc.*, C. Ac. 1, 11, 40. Torqueor, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, Ov. H. 9, 36. Quis nolet ab isto Ense mori? Luc. 2, 264. A natura ita generati sumus, in Cic. very often, e.g. Off. 1, 29, 103; cf. Rudd. 2, 211, 267; Zumpt, § 451. A substantive or adjective is also followed by *ab*, with abl. of agent (so with *de* q.v.): Levior est plaga ab amico quam a debitore, C. Fam. 9, 16. A bestiis ictus, morsus, impetus, id. Off. 2, 6, 19.— Murus ab ingenio notior ille tuo, Prop. 4, 1, 126. Tempus et a nostris exige triste malis, *time made sad by our misfortunes*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 36; cf. Rudd. 2, 267. Ambiguity arises here when the verb in the pass. requires *ab* in the active (v. under *no.* d. *sq.*): Si postulatur a populo, *if the people demand it*, C. Off. 2, 17, 58, might also mean: *if it is required of the people*; on the contrary: Quod ab eo (Lucullo) laus imperatoria non admodum exspectabatur; non, *since he did not expect military renown*; but· *since they did not expect military renown from him*, C. Ac. 2, 1, 2: cf. Rudd. 2, 213. The use of the dative of the agent with the pass. instead of *ab* with the abl. is well known; Zumpt, § 419. It is seldom found in prose writers of the golden age, but freq. at a later period; e. g. it occurs in Pliny in Books 2—4 of H. N. more than twenty times. Far more unusual is the simple abl. in the designation of persons (with exception of the participles of the verbs denoting 'to be born,' natus, genitus, ortus, to which the name of the father or family is generally, in classic prose as well as in poetry, joined in the *abl.* without a preposition; v. Zumpt, § 451): Deseror conjuge, Ov. H. 12, 161; so M. 1, 747: Scriberis Vario carminis alite, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 2. (Orell.).

b. With names of towns, to denote origin, extraction, instead of *gentile adjectives:* Pastores a Pergamide, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 1. Obsides dant trecentos principum a Cora atque Pometia liberos, Liv. 2, 22, 3. Conf. also: O longa mundi servator ab Alba, Auguste, *descended from the old Alban race of kings*, Prop. 4, 6, 37; v. Drak. Liv. 4, 7, 4. Plautus sts. omits the preposition, Bac. 2, 2, 53; Mer. 5, 2, 99.

c. In giving the etymology of a word (for which *e* nomine occurs, C. Rep. 2, 7, and *de* nomine, Ov. M. 13, 648: Eam rem (*sc.* legem, Gr. νόμον) illi Græco putant nomine a suum cuique tribuendo appellatam, ego nostro a legendo, C. Leg. 1, 6, 19. —Also with a word used as indecl. noun: est ab is *ei*, Varr. L. L. 8, § 51 ed. Müll.: ab amo et ejusmodi verbis, *etc.*, id. ib. § 58.

d. To denote a commencing point, or a repetition; a summo bibere, in Plaut. *to drink in succession from the one at the head of the table:* Da puer ab summo, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 41; so Mos. 1, 4, 33. Ab eo nobis causa ordienda est potissimum, C. Leg. 1, 7, 21. Cornicem a cauda de ovo exire, *tail-foremost*, Pl. 10, 16, 18. A capite repetis, quod quærimus, C. Leg. 1, 6, 18.

e. With verbs and verbal expressions of freeing from, defending, or protecting against anything: A follis et starcore purgato, Cat. R. R. 65 (66), 1. Tantumne ab re tua 'st otii tibi? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 23. Expiandum forum ab illis nefarii sceleris vestigiis, C. Rabir. 4, 11. Nulla tamen quies ab armis dabatur, Liv. 1, 31; v. Drak. upon 2, 34, 1. A quo periculo defendite, judices, civem fortem, C. Pont. 17, 39; so id. Fam. 5, 2. Ab incendio urbem munitam intelligebat, Sall. C. 32. Dum teneras defendo a frigore myrtos, Virg. E. 7, 6. Ut neque sustinere se a lapsu possent, Liv. 21, 35, 12. Ut meam domum metueret atque a me ipso caveret, C. Sest. 64, 133.

f. With deterrere, intermittere, desistere, *etc.:* Ut eum ab illa injuria deterrerent, C. Fam. 5, 2. Cæsar, ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, etc. Cæs. B. C. 1, 32, 1; v. Oud. on B. G. 5, 11, 6; (cf. Gr. ἀναπαύοντες ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἀγώνων, Plut. Alex. 25).

g. With verbs and verbal expressions of expecting, fearing, hoping, and the like, *ab* has the signif. of a parte, as C. Att. 9, 7 says in full: Quum eadem metuam ab hac parte, *since I fear the same from this side*; hence, timere or metuere ab aliquo, not, to be afraid of any one, but, *to fear something* (proceeding) *from him:* Ei metui a Chryside, Ter. And. 1, 1, 79. A quo quidem genere, judices, ego nunquam timui, C. Sull. 20, 59. Postquam nec a Romanis vobis ulla spes, *since you can expect nothing from the Romans*, Liv. 21, 13.

h. With verbs of fastening and holding on to any thing: Funiculus a puppi religatus, C. Inv. 2, 51, 154. Quum sinistra capillum ejus a vertice teneret, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 3.

k. Ulcisci se ab aliquo, *to take vengeance on one:* A ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur, Pl. 34, 14, 41.

l. Cognoscere ab aliqua re, *to know by means of something* (different from *ab aliquo*, to learn from some one; v. above, *no.* 1): Id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, Cæs. B. G. 1, 22.

m. Dolere, laborare, valere ab, instead of the simple abl.: Doleo ab animo, doleo ab oculis, doleo ab ægritudine, Plaut. Cis. 1, 1, 62. A morbo valui, ab animo æger fui, id. Epid. 1, 2, 26. A frigore laborantibus, Pl. 32, 10, 46. (Hor. S. 1, 4, 26, is to be read: *ob* avaritiam).

n. Closely allied to this are all cases in which verbs and adjectives are joined with *ab* instead of the simple abl., when the *ab* defines more exactly the respect in which that which is expressed by the verb or adj. is to be understood; *In relation to, in respect to, on the part of:* Tute tibi a tuopte ingenio prodes plurimum, Plaut. Cap. 2, 3, 11. Ab ingenio improbus, id. Truc. 4, 3, 59. A me pudica est, id. Curc. 1, 1, 51. Orba ab optimatibus concio, C. Fl. 23. Securos vos ab hac parte reddemus, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 24; so C. Att. 5, 18; 7, 15; Brut. 16; Liv. 1, 32, 2.

o. In stating a motive, instead of *ex, propter*, or the simple *ablativus causæ: From, out of, on account of:* Ab singulari amore ac benevolentia tibi scribo, C. Att. 9, 6. Linguam ab irrisu exserentem, *thrusting out the tongue in derision*, Liv. 7, 10; so ab ira, a spe, ab odio, v. Drak. Liv. 2, 14, 3; 24, 30, 1; 26, 1, 3.

p. Esp. in the poets instead of a gen.: Ab illo injuria, Ter. And. 1, 1, 129; fulgor ab auro, Lucr. 2, 50; dulces ab fontibus undæ, Virg. G. 2, 243; cf. Jahn, Virg. E. 1, 53.

q. In stating a part of the whole, for the more usual *ex:* Scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, Cæs. B. G. 2, 25, 1. Nonnullos ab novissimis prœlio excedere: id. ib. 25; C. Sest. 65, 137; cf. A quibus (captivis) ad Senatum missus (Regulus), ib. 60.

r. In adverbial phrases: **a.** Ab initio, a principio, a primo, *at or in the beginning, at first:* Plaut. Men. prol. 1: Improbiores sunt quam a primo credidi, id. Most. 3, 2, 137. Ab initio hujus defensionis, C. Clu. 50, 138. Urbem Romam a principio reges habuere, Tac. Ann. 1, 1; so C. Fin. 4, 13, 34.—**b.** A se = sua sponte, ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ, *of one's own accord, spontaneously:* Urna a se cantat, cuja sit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 21: hercle, ab se ecce exit, id. Men. 1, 2, 66. Ipsum a se oritur, et sua sponte nascitur, C. Fin. 2, 24, 78.—**c.** Ab arte, poet. *skilfully, with art*, Tibull. 1, 9, 66; 1, 5, 4; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 30.

s. Particularly in the post-August. age, to denote *office* and *dignity*, with and (more often) without servus: servus a pedibus, *a footman*, C. Att. 8, 5;

a manu servus, *a writer, amanuensis*, Suet. Cas. 74: Narcissum ab epistolis et Pallantem a rationibus, *secretary, accountant*, id. Claud. 28.

t. The use of *ab* before adverbs is rare, and for the most part peculiar to later Latinity: a peregre, Vitr. 5, 7 (6), 8: a foris, from without, Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 227: ab invicem, Appul. Herb. 112.

☞ (a) *Ab* is not repeated like most of the other prepositions (v. ad, ex. in, *etc.*) with *interrog.* or *relat. pron.* after *subst.* and *pron. demonstrat.* with ab: Arsinoën, Stratum, Naupactum . . . fateris ab hostibus esse captas. Quibus autem hostibus? Nempe iis, quos, *etc.*, C. Pis. 37, 91: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit. Quibus? An iis, quæ in juventute geruntur et viribus: id. Sen. 6, 15: a Jove incipiendum putat. Quo Jove? id. Rep. 1, 36, 56: respublica ab iis ipsis, quibus tenetur, de te propediem impetrabit, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5.—(b) Sts. *ab* is separated from its case: ut a nullius unquam me tempore aut commodo otium meum abstraxerit, C. Arch. 6, 12: a minus bono, Sall. C. 2, 6: damnis dives ab ipsa suis, Ov. H. 9, 69.—(c) Put after the word which it governs: quo ab, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 17.—(d) In poetry *a* is combined with que: aque Chao, Virg. G. 4, 347: aque mero, Ov. M. 3, 608: aque viro, id. H. 6, 167.—(e) *Ab* with a Greek noun requires the *dative*: a parte nexotiali, hoc est πραγματικῷ, removisse, Quint. 3, 7, 1.

II. In composition: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *From, away, away from*: abduco, aberro, abjicio, *no.* I.—**2.** *From, away*: abalieno, *no.* II.; abjudico.—**2.** In time: *From*: abhinc, *no.* II., Aborigines.—**3.** To denote a *departure* or *deviation* from, also a *reversal* or *negation* of the force of the simple word: abnormis, abjungo.

C. Meton.: In an *intensive force*, or to denote *completeness*: abæstuo, abutor, absorbeo.

☞ In words denoting relationship *ab* marks *the fourth degree* from a person (not included), whether in the ascending or descending line; abavus, abnepos, abavunculus.

Aba, æ, *m.*, Ἄβα, *A mountain of Armenia*, in which, acc. to Domitius Corbulo, the Euphrates rises: Pl. 5, 24, 20, § 83.

‡ **ăbactia** = abacta (*driven away*): IVMENTA, Inscr. Murat. 606 (prps. for abacta or abactiva).

ăb-actor, ōris, *m.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1; ago, *no.* I. B. 1.] **A.** With *Gen.*: *One who drives away* or *steals* cattle: virum vero, abactorem boum, colentes, Jul. Firmic. p. 11 ed. Ouzel.—**B.** *Abs.*: *A cattle-stealer*: Cod. Th. 9, 30, 3; Dig. 5, 17, 18, § 2; App. M. 7, p. 407 ed. Oud.

ăbactus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of abigo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *Driven away, expelled*: "*abacti, ἀπωσθέντες,*" Gloss. Lab.—**2.** Esp.: Of the fetus: *Abortive*: venter, Paul. Sent. 4, 9, 6.—**B.** Fig.: Of magistrates, *etc.*: *Expelled* or *driven from office*: abacti magistratûs dicebantur, qui coacti deposuerunt officium, Fest. p. 23.—**C.** Meton.: **1.** Of time, *etc.*: *Finished, completed*: medio jam noctis abacta: Curriculo, Virg. Æ. 8, 407; cf. Stat. Th. 1, 231: ÆTATE ABACTA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4322.—**2.** Of the eyes: *Sunken, deep-set, hollow*: sedet intus abactis Ferrea lux oculis, Stat. Th. 1, 104.

2. ăb-actus, ūs, *m.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1; ago, *no.* I. A.] *A driving away*: hospitum, Pl. Pan. 20.

abăculus, i, *m. dim.* [abacus] *A small abacus, mosaic tile*, or *die* of colored glass: Pl. 36, 26, 67, § 199.

ăbăcus, i (acc. to Prisc. 752 P. also **abax,** ăcis), *m.* [ἄβαξ, *axos, a bearer*, whether *a board, slab*, or *tablet*, hence] **A.** *A counting-board, arithmetic table, the Pythagorean multiplication table* (covered with sand, and divided into parallel compartments): Pers. 1, 132.—**B.** *A gaming-board, play-board*: Suet. Ner. 22; Macr. S. 1, 5.—**C.** *A trencher, a plate*: App. M. 2, p. 117, 31 dub. (Hild. tambulum.).—**D.** *A table adorned with Mosaic work*: for the display of vases, plate, *etc.*, usually placed at the side of the room; *a sideboard*: C. 2 Verr. 4, 16, 35; id. Tusc. 5, 21, 61; Juv. 3, 204. Acc. to Liv. 39, 6, and Pl. 34, 3, 8, first brought from Asia to Rome by Cn. Manlius.—**E.** *A kitchen-shelf* or *dresser*: Cato R. R. 10, 4.—**F.** In architecture: **1.** *A panel, or square compartment in the wall or ceiling of a room, a slab of marble*: Vitr. 7, 3, 10; Pl. 33, 12, 56, § 159; id. 35, 1, 1, § 3; id. 35, 6, 13, § 32.—**2.** *A flat square stone on the top of a column, immediately under the architrave*: Vitr. 3, 3; id. 4, 1, 7; cf. Müll. Archæol. § 277.

Ăbaddīr or **Ăbădir,** *indecl.* or Iris, *m.* (orig. Hebr., mighty father) *The name of an Oriental deity, and of the stone devoured by Jupiter*: Prisc. p. 647 P.

Ăbaddon, *m.* (orig. Hebr., destroyer) *The name of an evil angel*: Vulg. Apoc. 9, 11.

ăb-æstŭo, *perf. and sup. prps. not found*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ab, *no.* II. C.; æstuo, *no.* II. A.] (Prop.: *To glow, be warm*, etc.; Fig.) *To bloom, flourish*, etc: lætis ut vitis abæstuet uvis, Tert. Carm. de Judic. Dom. 1.

ăbăgĭo, ōnis, *f.*, prob. a corrupt reading for adagio=adagium, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87.

ăb-agmentum, i, *n.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1; ago, *no.* I. B. 2. a.] (*The thing moving* or *driving away*; hence) *A means for procuring abortion*: Prisc. Med. 2, 34; dub. al. ab augmentis.

ăbălĭēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abalieno, *no.* II. A.] *A transfer* or *alienation* of property: abalienatio est ejus rei, quæ mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu aut in jure cessio, inter quos ea jure civili fieri possunt, C. Top. 5, 28.

ăb-ălĭēno, āvi, ātum, āre (*Inf. Pass.* abalienarier, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 11), 1. *v. a.* **I.** [ab, *no.* II. A. 1; alienus] (*To make* alienus *from* a person or thing; hence) **A.** Prop.: *To remove, separate, withdraw*: a viro me tali abalienarier, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 11: nisi mors animum meum abs te abalienaverit, id. Curc. 1, 3, 18.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To draw off* or *away*: abalienaverant ab sensu rerum suarum animos, Liv. 5, 42.—**2.** *To remove from, deprive of*: With *Abl.*: abalienati jure civium, Liv. 22, 60.

II. [ab, *no.* II. B. 1; alieno, *no.* II.] **A.** Prop.: Mercantile *t. t.*: *To make over* or *transfer from one to another*; *to alienate, sell, dispose of*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: ut agros populi Romani abalienaret, C. Agr. 2, 24, 64: vectigalibus abalienatis, id. ib. 2, 27, 72.—**2.** With *ab*: vis nutricem (*i. e.* agrum) abalienare a nobis? Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 112.—**3.** With *Abl.*: **a.** Of manner: QVOD EIVS (*sc.* agri) IPSEI SVA VOLVNTATE AB SE NON ABALIENARVNT, Plebisc. de Therm. Tab. 1, 1, 32; cf. id. Tab. 2, 1, 27; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3675.—**b.** Of time: ni quatriduo Abalienârit (*sc.* tabulas), Plaut. 4, 1, 20.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To estrange, alienate*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: abalienabantur animi, Liv. 26, 38: est animo abalienato, C. Att. 1, 3, 3.—**b.** With *ab*: totum se a te abalienavit, C. Att. 14, 18, 1: Pompeii voluntatem a me abalienabat oratio mea, id. Phil. 2, 15, 38.—**c.** With *Abl.*: ut omnino ne illius potestate abalienemur, C. Corn. Frgm. 1, 22: quod Tissaphernes perjurio suo homines suis rebus abalienaret, Nep. Ages. 2.—**d.** With *Gerund in do*: invidendo abalienârunt, C. Fam. 1, 7, 7.—**2.** Abalienare mentem or sensûs: *To render one senseless, stupify*, etc.: ixia mentem abalienat. Serib. Comp. 192: opium sensûs abalienat, id. ib. 190.

III. [ab, *no.* II. C.; alienus, *no.* II. G.] Medic. *t. t.*: *Pass.*: *To become corrupt, dead*, etc.: medici abalienata membra præcidunt, *i. e. that have mortified*, Quint. 8, 3, 75.

‡ **ăb-ambŭlans,** antis, *P.* of obsol. obambulo [ab, *no.* II. A. 1; ambulo] *Walking away, departing*: "*abambulantes, discedentes*," Fest. p. 26.

ăb-āmĭta, æ, *f.* [ab ☞; amita] *A great-great-great-aunt* (called also amita maxima): Dig. 38, 10, 3; 10: Paul. Sent. 4, 11, 6.

‡ **ăb-ante,** *præp.* and *adv.* [ab; ante] **I.** *Prep. c. Acc.* (acc. to ab, *no.* II. B. 1.): *From before*: ABANTE OCULIS PARENTIS, Inscr. Grut. 717, 11.

II. *Adv.* (acc. to ab, *no.* II. C.) *In front, before*: PETIMVS NEQUIS NOS IASQUIETET EX ARCÂ NOSTRÂ, NEQVE ABANTE ALIAM PONAT, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4386.

Ābantēus, a, um, v. Abas, *no.* I. A.

Ābantĭădēs, æ, v. Abas, *no.* I. B.

Ābantĭās, ădis, v. Abas, *no.* I. C.

Ābantĭus, a, um, v. Abas, *no.* I. D.

abarcet, v. abarcet.

Ābaris, ĭdis *or* is, *m.*, **I.** *A companion of Phineus, killed by Perseus*: Ov. M. 5, 86. **II.** *A Rutulian, killed by Euryalus*; Virg. Æ. 9, 344.

Ăbărĭtānus, a, um, *adj.* [Abaris] *Of*, or *belonging to, Abaris*: arundo, *a kind of reed growing in the vicinity of Abaris, in Africa*, Pl. 16, 36, 66, § 172.

Ābās, antis, *m.*, Ἄβας, **I.** *Twelfth king of Argos, son of Lyncens and Hypermnestra, father of Acrisius, grandfather of Danaë, great-grandfather of Perseus*: Hyg. Fab. 170.—Hence, **A. Ābantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Belonging to Abas*: Ov. M. 15, 164.—**B. Ābantĭădes,** æ, *m.*, *A* male *descendant of Abas*; his son *Acrisius*, Ov. M. 4, 606: his great grandson *Perseus*, id. ib. 4, 672; id. ib. 5, 238.—**C. Ābantĭas,** ădis, *f.* (*sc.* terra) *The land of Abas*, i. e. *Eubœa*: Pl. 4, 12, 21, § 64.—**D. Ābantĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of*, or *belonging to, Abas*; Meton.) *Eubœan*: æquora, Stat. S. 4, 8, 46. **II.** *A Centaur*: Ov. M. 12, 306. **III.** *A companion of Diomede*: Ov. M. 14, 505. **IV.** *A companion of Æneas*: Virg. Æ. 1, 121. **V.** *A Tuscan prince*: Virg. Æ. 10, 170.

† **ăbascantus,** a, um = ἀβάσκαντος, *Not bewitched, not to be bewitched*: æon, Tert. adv. Gnost. 10.

† **Ābătŏn,** i, *n.*=ἄβατον, *An inaccessible structure*, erected by the Rhodians, for protection around the tropæum of Artemisia: Vitr. 2, 8.

† **Ābătŏs,** i, *f.*=ἄβατος (inaccessible), *A rocky island in the Nile*, not far from Philæ, entered only by the priests; Luc. 10, 323 (as Greek word in Sen. N. Q. 4, 2, 7).

ăb-ăvĭa, æ, *f.* [ab ☞; avia] *A great-great-grandmother*: Dig. 38, 10, 1; 10.

ăb-ăvunculus, i, *m.* [ab ☞; avunculus] *A great-great-great-uncle* (called also avunculus maximus): Dig. 38, 10, 1; 10.

ăb-ăvus, i, *m.* [ab ☞; avus] **I.** Prop.: *A great-great-grandfather*: Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 20; C. Brut. 58, 213; Dig. 38, 10, 1; 10 (called by Virgil quartus pater, Æ. 10, 619). **II.** Meton.: *A forefather, ancestor*: C. Har. Resp. 18, 38; Pl. 18, 8, 1, § 39.

‡ **abax,** v. abacus.

Abba, æ, *f.* *A town in Africa*: Liv. 30, 7.

abbās, ātis, *m.* [Cha'd. ּאַבָּא, father]

The head of a monastic community, an abbot: Sid. 12, 114.—Hence, **A. abbātissa,** æ, *f.*, *An abbess*: Inscr. ap. Mur. 429, 3.—**B. abbātĭa,** æ, *f.*, *An abbey*: ex Hieron. affert. Gesnerus.

Abbassus, i, *f.* *A town in Phrygia Major*: Liv. 38, 15.

abbĭto, v. abito.

abbrĕvĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abbrevio] *A shortening* (Eccl. Lat.): Vulg. Isai. 10, 23; id. ib. 28, 22.

ab-brĕvĭo, *prps. no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. C.; brevio] *To shorten, abridge* (post-class.): Veg. Mil. prol. 3: abbreviata consummatio, Vulg. Isai. 10, 22; cf. id. ib. Dan. 9, 24: abbreviaturus, Hier. in Isai. 28, 28.

ab-cĭdo, a doubtful form of abscido.

Abdălŏnȳmus (Abdŏl-, -nymus), i, *m.*, *A person made king of Sidon by Alexander the Great*: Curt. 4, 1, 19; Just. 11, 10, 8.

Abdēra, æ, *f.* (also ōrum, *n.*, Liv. 45, 29), Ἄβδηρα. **I.** *A town on the Thracian coast* (now *Polystilo* or *Asperosa*), *the birthplace of the philosophers*

Protagoras, Democritus, and Anaxarchus: Mel. 2, 2, 9; Liv. 1. c.; noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants; hence, fig.: hic Abdera, *i. e. here (at Rome) men are as stupid as at Abdera,* C. Att. 4, 16, 6; cf. Arn. 5, 12.—Hence, **A. Abdērīta (-es)**, æ, *m.*, Ἀβδηρίτης, *An inhabitant of Abdera, an Abderite,* C. de Or. 3, 3, 32; id. Brut. 8, 30; id. N. D. 1, 23, 63.—**B. Abdērītānus**, a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, Abdera* (poet.=*stupid*): plebs, Mart. 10, 25, 4. **II.** *A town of Hispania Bætica* (now *Adra*), Pl. 3, 1, 3, § 8; Mel. 2, 6, 7.

abdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abdĭco] (rare, not in Cic.) **I.** Gen.: *Renunciation, abdication:* **A.** With *Gen.*: dictaturæ, Liv. 6, 16.—**B.** *Abs.*: adire hereditatem et suam abdicationem revocare, Dig. 6, 31, 6. **II.** Esp.: *The expulsion of a son from the father's family, and the disinheriting of him,* ἀποκήρυξις: Quint. 7, 4, 27; Pl. 7, 45, 46 § 150; cf. Dig. 8, 47, 6.

abdĭcātīvus, a, um, *adv.* [abdicativus] *Negatively:* Mart. Cap. 4, p. 128 ed. Grot.

abdĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [abdico] In the later philos. style = negativus, *Negative* (*opp.* dedicativus, *affirmative*): App. Dogm. Plat. 3, 662; Mart. Cap. 4, p. 121 ed. Grot.

abdĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who renounces* or *resigns* any thing: Salv. de Avar. 2, 76.

ab-dĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 1.; 1. dico] (*To proclaim one's self removed from* any thing; hence) **I.** *To deny:* With *Objective clause:* consanguineam esse abdicant, Pac. ap. Non. 450, 30.

II.: **A.** Gen.: *To reject:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: id totum abdico, C. de Or. 2, 24, 102; dub. al. abjudico: omni venere abdicatâ, Pl. 5, 17, 15, § 73.—**2.** With *ex:* utinam posset (*sc.* aurum) e vitâ in totum abdicari, Pl. 33, 1, 3, § 6.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: ea (*sc.* rapa) in cibis abdicavit, Pl. 20, 3, 9, § 19.—**B.** Esp.: Polit. *t. t.*: Of a law: *To reject, throw out:* legem, Pl. 7, 30, 31, § 116.

III. *To renounce;* hence, **A.** Legal *t. t.*: Of a son: *To disinherit,* Pl. 6, 22, 24, § 90; Quint. 3, 6, 97; id. 7, 1, 4.—**B.** Of other persons: *To disown:* patrem, Curt. 4, 10, 3; cf. Liv. 40, 11.

IV.: **A.** Politic. *t. t.*: *To give up* an office, *etc.*; *to abdicate, resign:* **1.** With *Acc. of office:* dictaturam, Liv. 6, 10:—*Pass. constr.*: abdicato magistratu, Sall. C. 47, 3: causa abdicandæ dictaturæ, Liv. 5, 49.—**2.** *Abs.*: ut abdicarent consules, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11.—**B.** Se, *etc.*, aliquā re: *To lay down* or *relinquish any thing* (esp. a magistracy): me tutelâ, C. Att. 6, 1, 4: se dictaturâ, Cæs. B. C. 3, 2: se prætură, C. Cat. 3, 6, 14: se non modo consulatu, sed etiam libertate abdicavit, id. Phil. 3, 5, 12.

2. **ab-dĭco**, xi, ctum, cĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 1.; 2. dico] (*opp.* addico) **I.** Augur. *t. t.*: *To refuse assent to, to disapprove of*: quum tres partes (*sc.* vineæ) aves abdixissent, C. Div. 1, 17, 31.

II. Judic. *t. t.*: Aliquid ab aliquo: *To take something away from one by sentence:* vindicias filiæ suæ ab se abdixisse, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 24; dub. al. abdicâsse.

abdĭte, *adv.* [abditus] *Secretly:* abdite latuisse, C. 2 Verr. 2, 73, 181.

abdĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [abdo] (*Put away*; hence) **A.** *Removed, separated*=remotus, sejunctus: a patre, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 65.—**B.** =abortivus, Fest. p. 23.

abdĭtus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of abdo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Hidden, concealed, secret:* res abditæ: Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49; cf. id. de Or. 2, 20, 84; id. ib. 1, 19, 87; id. Pet. Cons. 11, 44:—*Comp.*: abditior, Aug. Conf. 5, 5:—*Sup.*: abditissimus, Aug. Enchir. 16.—As *Subst.*: **abdĭtum**, i, *n.*, **A.** *A hidden place:* terra abdita, *i. e. the bowels of the earth,* Lucr. 6, 809: in abdito, *in concealment,* Pl. 8, 5, 5, § 13; Cod. Th. 14, 3, 1.—**B.** *A secret or hidden thing:* abdita rerum=abditæ res, Hor. A. P. 49.

ab-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; 3. do] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put away remove:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: abde faces, Tib. 2, 1, 82.—**2.** With *sub c. Acc.*: Amphiarāe sub terram abdite, *i. e. let down into the grave,* Poet. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 25, 60.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: in gremium abdidit, *i. e. put it away into his bosom,* Suet. Galb. 20: in insulam abdere, *i. e. to banish to an island,* Tac. A. 2, 85.—**4.** With *Abl.*: hunc . . . . abde domo, Virg. G. 3, 96.—**5.** With *in c. Abl.*: fera nobilis abdita claustris, *i. e. confined in,* Luc. 10, 445 (*clausa*, Schol. in loc.).—**6.** With *Dat.*: abditus carceri, Vell. 2, 91, 4.—**7.** With *ab*: paullum ab eo loco abditas (*sc.* copias); *i. e. at a short distance from,* Cæs. B. G. 7, 79.

B. Esp.: Abdere se, *etc.*: *To go away, to betake one's self, withdraw, retire,* somewhere: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: in classem, Dolab. ap. C. Fam. 9, 9, 2: in Menapios, Cæs. B. G. 6, 5: in insulam, Tac. A. 4, 67.—**2.** With *ex*: ex conspectu heri, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 5.—**3.** With *Acc. of place*: Capreas, Tac. A. 4, 67.

II. Meton.: As the result of putting away: **A.** Gen.: *To hide, conceal, secrete* (prevalent meaning in post-Aug. Lat.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: partes corporis contexit atque abdidit (*sc.* natura), C. Off. 1, 35, 126.—**2.** With *per*: milites abditi per tentoria, Tac. H. 4, 72.—**3.** With *sub c. Acc.*: sub terras abdita, Lucr. 4, 420.—**4.** With *sub c. Abl.*: sub veste, Liv. 1, 58.—**5.** With *in c. Abl.*: qui (*sc.* aër) in ferro est abditus, Lucr. 6, 1036.—**6.** With *Dat.*: lateri abdidit ensem, *i. e. plunged the sword so deeply into his side, that it disappeared,* Virg. Æ. 2, 553 (cf. Sen. Thyest. 721: abscondere ensem in vulnere; cf. also, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 68 in abstrudo, *no.* I. A. 3.).—**7.** With *intra*: intra vestem, Liv. 2, 12.

B. Esp.: Abdere se, *etc.*: *To conceal* or *hide one's self by withdrawing; to withdraw and hide:* **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: se in proximas silvas, Cæs. B. G. 1, 12: se in montes, Virg. Æ. 11, 810: nos in Ægyptum, C. Att. 9, 19, 3.—**2.** With *inter*: inter prætenta foribus vela, Suet. Claud. 10.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): **A.** Gen.: *To hide, conceal:* abdenda cupiditas erat, Liv. 2, 45: abditis vitiis, Tac. A. 13, 31.

B. Esp.: With respect to business, *etc.*: Abdere se, *etc.*: *To conceal one's self by withdrawing; to withdraw for retirement* (freq. in Cic.): **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: me in literas, C. Fam. 7, 33, 2: me in bibliothecam, id. ib. 7, 28, 2: sese in intimam Macedoniam, id. ib. 13, 29, 4.—**2.** With *Abl.*: se literis, C. Arch. 6, 12.

Abdŏlōnўmus, v. Abdalonimus.

abdōmen, ĭnis, *n.* [etym. dub; by some regarded as contraction of adipomen from adeps, as if named from its fatness; prob. abdo, as being that in which the food is secreted] **I.** Prop.: *The lower part of the belly; the paunch, abdomen* (λαπάρα, Charis. 24 P.) **A.** Of persons: Cels. 4, 1: venter adest, abdomine tardus, Juv. 4, 107.—**B.** Of swine: Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 44.—**C.** Of fish: Pl. 9, 15, 18, § 48.

II. Fig.: *Gluttony, sensuality,* etc.: abdomini hunc natum dicas, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 7: abdomini natus, C. Pis. 17, 41: abdominis voluptates, id. ib. 27, 66: insatiabile abdomen, id. Sest. 51, 110.

III. Meton.: = membrum virile, Plaut. Mil. 5, 5.

ab-dūco, xi, ctum, cĕre (ABDOUCIT=abduxit, Monum. Scip. in Inscr. Orell. *no.* 550: *perf. sync.*, abduxti for abduxisti, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 16: *Imperat.*: abduce, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 73; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 108; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 36; id. Ph. 2, 3, 60: *Inf. Pass.*: ABDUCIER, Lex. Servil. lin. 70), 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1; duco] **I.** Prop.: *To lead* or *conduct away* or *from; to take* or *bring with* one: **A.** Gen.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: SVBICIT, OMNE. LOVCANA. OPBIDES. QVE. ABDOVCIT. (*i. e.* subjecit omnem Lucaniam, obsidesque abduxit), Monum. Scip. l. c.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in cubiculum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 7.—**3.** With *ab*: tu nos abducis ab Istro, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 119.—**4.** With *Adv. of place*: ut hinc abduxat, Plaut. Mŏn. 2, 2, 57.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Often in Terence in invitations to dinner, *etc.*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: me convivam solum abducebat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 17.—**b.** With *ad*: ad cœnam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9.—**2.** Of a woman taken away by her parents from her husband, and restored to her family: Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 22.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To take away* or *remove* from a place: **1.** With *ab*: togam a faucibus, Quint. 11, 3, 145.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in latomias, C. 2 Verr. 5, 56, 147.—**3.** With *de*: ut collegam vi de foro abduceret, Liv. 2, 56.—**4.** In *simple constr.*: clavem, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 8.—**5.** With *Abl.*: Liv. 2, 56; cf. preceding *no.* 3.—**6.** With *Acc. of place*: quascunque abducite (*sc.* me) terras, Virg. Æ. 3, 601.—**B.** In Pliny: *To drive off* or *steal* cattle: armenta, Pl. 4, 21, 36, § 120.—**C.** Of women: *To carry off, abduct:* feminam, Suet. Aug. 69: virgines, Just. 21, 2, 10.—**D.** *To carry away, draw aside:* With *ex*: quum iste e foro *abduci*, non, ut ipse prædicat, *perduci* solebat, C. 2 Verr. 5, 13, 33.—**E.** *To draw back* or *away:* With *ab*: abduxere retro longe capita ardua ab ictu, Virg. Æ. 5, 428.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To carry off* or *away:* secum fugiens somnos abduxit imago (*sc.* Remi sanguine lenti), Ov. F. 5, 477.

B. *To withdraw, remove, separate:* With *ab*: animum ad se ipsum advocamus, secum esse cogimus, maximeque a corpore abducimus, C. Tusc. 1, 31, 71: a conjecturis divinationem, id. de Div. 2, 5, 13: a consuetudine oculorum aciem mentis, id. N. D. 2, 17, 45.

C. *To turn away* or *divert* from any thing: With *ab*: **1.** So, *alone:* animos a contrariâ defensione, C. de Or. 2, 72, 203: animum a solicitudine, id. Fam. 4, 3, 4: me ab omni curâ, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4.—**2.** With *Abl.*: abduci magnitudine pecuniæ ab institutis, C. 2 Verr. 4, 6, 12: a studio negotiis, id. Fam. 4, 4, 5.

D. *To reduce* from a higher rank; *to lower, degrade:* ne ars tanta a religionis auctoritate abduceretur ad mercedem atque quæstum, C. Div. 3, 41, 92.

E. *To seduce:* **1.** From fidelity or allegiance: servulum, C. Quint. 6, 27: legiones, id. Phil. 10, 3, 6.—**2.** To wickedness, *etc.*: ad nequitiam, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 4.

abductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abduco] (post-class.) : **A.** (acc. to abduco, *no.* II. A.) : **1.** Gen.: *A taking* or *removing away* (post-class.): Cod. Th. 4, 8, 5; Sulpic. Sev. 1, 50.—**2.** Esp.: *A withdrawing of one's self* from persons or affairs; hence, *seclusion, solitude:* in abductione permanet tristitia, Vulg. Sir. 38, 20.

B. (acc. to abduco, *no.* II. C.): *A carrying off, abduction:* Dar. Phryg. 4.

abductus, a, um, *P.* of abduco.

ă-bē-cē-dārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [a, b, c, d] (*Pertaining to a, b, c, d*; hence) *Alphabetical:* psalmus, *i. e. 119th psalm,* the divisions of *which begin in Hebrew with the respective letters of the alphabet:* Aug. Retract. 1, 20.—As *Subst.*: **A. abecedarius**, i, *m. One who learns the* A, b, c; Hieron. (teste, Cœl. Rhod. l. 26 (al. 14), c. 28).—**B. abecedaria**, æ, *f., Elementary instruction,* Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.—**C. abecedarium**, ĭi, *n., the* A, b, c; *alphabet,* Aug. (Cœl. Rhod. l. c.)

Abēl, ēlis, and **Ābēlus**, i, *m. Abel, son of Adam:* **A.** Form *Abel:* Vulg. Gen. 4, 2; Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 3, 2.—**B.** Form *Abelus:* Tert. Carm. in Genes. 157.

Abella (Av-), æ, *f. A town of Campania* (now *Avella Vecchia*): malifera (on abounding in nuts), Virg. Æ. 7, 740; Sil. 8, 545; id. 12, 161.—Hence, **Abellānus (Av-; -ĭnus)**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Abella:* nux, Pl. 15, 22, 24, § 88; id. 37, 6, 21, § 81.—As *Subst.*: **Abellāni**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Abella:* Just. 20, 1, 13.

Abellīnum, i, *n.* **I.** *A town of the Hirpini in Samnium:* Pl. 3, 5, 9 § 63.—Hence, **Abellīnātes**, ium, *m. The inhabitants of Abellinum;* called Abellinates Protropi: Pl. 3, 11, 16, § 105. **II.** *A town of Lucania, the inhabitants of which were called* Abellinates Marsi: Pl. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Abellĭo, ōnis, *m. The name of a*

heathen deity in Gaul: Inscr. Grut. p. 37, 4; 5; 6.

‡ **ab-emito** significat demito vel auferto (*take away*): EMERE enim antiqui dicebant pro accipere," Fest. s. v.; cf. adimo.

ăb-ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, īre (abin' for abisne, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 57; Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 17: abisti for abisti, Ov. H. 2, 99: abiit. dissyll.; v. Herm. Doctr. Metr. p. 153: abisse for abiisse, Liv. 2, 31), v. *n.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; 1. eo]

I. Prop.: **A.** *To go from* a place, *etc.*; *to go away*: **1.** *Abs.*: abiit, excessit, C. Cat. 2, 1, 1.— **2.** With *ab*: ab illo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 70: ab oculis, id. Trin. 4, 2, 147; id. Truc. 5, 2, 24.—**3.** With *Abl.*: abiturus agro, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 53.—**4.** With *ex*: e conspectu meo, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 20: ex oculis, Liv. 25, 16.— **5.** With *in c. Acc.*: in Asiam hinc abii, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 59.— **6.** With *de*: de Româ, Ulp. Dig. 3, 3, 35.— **7.** With *Adv.*: hinc abiit modo, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 6: abi præ, id. Am. 1, 3, 45.— **8.** With *Supine in* um: abi deambulatum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 26: exsuiatum, Liv. 2, 15.—**9.** With *Inf.*: abi quærere, Plaut. Cist. 3, 1, 26.—**10.** With *Acc. of place*: rus, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 82: Paphum, Virg. Æ. 1, 415.—**11.** With *sub c. Acc.*: sub jugum, Liv. 3, 28.—**12.** With *per*: per inane profundum, Luc. 1, 1101.—**13.** *Impers. Pass.*: abibitur, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 56.—**B.** "*Abisse* pro adisse dicebant," Fest. p. 26, refers prob. to such phrases as "abiit ad theatrum;" cf. id. p. 12 *s. v.* ad.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To go away, depart*: abit res a consilio. Nep. Thras. 1, 4.

B. Esp.: **1.** In argument: *To depart, digress*: illuc, unde abii, redeo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 108.

2. Abire magistratu, *etc.*: *To retire from* or *resign* an office: Liv. 26, 23; Tac. A. 5, 11; Suet. Aug. 26.

3.: **a.** *To pass away, disappear, vanish*: nausea jam plane abiit, C. Att. 14, 10, 2: illa mea abierunt, id. Fam. 9, 20, 1: timor abiit, Liv. 2, 52: abeunt pallorque situsque, Ov. M. 7, 290.—**b.** Of persons: *To depart* from life, *etc.*: (a) With *ex*: e vitâ, C. Tusc. 1, 30, 74.—(b) With *in c. Acc.*: hinc in communem Orcum, Plaut. Cas. prol. 19.—(c) *Abs.*: abiit (= mortuus est), Petr. S. 42.—**c.** Of time: *To pass away, elapse*: hora, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 50; so, Hor. S. 1, 5, 14: menses, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 57: annus, C. Sest. 33, 71.

4.: **a.** *To deviate* or *turn aside from*; *to leave, quit, abandon* a duty, purpose, *etc.* (= aberrare): (a) With *Adv.*: etiam tu hinc abis? *i. e. do you too abandon my cause?* Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 9.—(b) With *ab*: quid ad istas ineptias abis? C. Rosc. Am. 6, 16.—**b.** Abire abjure: *To violate law*, etc., C. 2 Verr. 1, 44, 114; cf. Tac. A. 6, 22.

5.: **a.** Of the departure from one's own shape *or* form into that of another: *To be changed, transformed*, or *metamorphosed* (post.; mostly in Ovid): With *in c. Acc.*: (a) So, *alone*: terra abit in nimbos imbresque, Lucil. ap. Var. L. L. 5, 5, 11: in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 236: barba comæque in silvas, id. ib. 4, 657.—(b) With *Adl.*: abeunt in corpus corpore toto, *i. e. pass with their whole body into another body*, Lucr. 4, 1105.—**b.** Of letter-changes: *To pass*: *to be altered* or *changed*: B in U abiit, Var. L. L. 5, 16, 28.—**c.** *To pass over* or *dissolve into*: abit in somnum, Lucr. 3, 1079: in vanum abeunt momentum verbæ, *will dissolve into nothing*, Sen. Ep. 94, 17.

6. Of an action: *To end, terminate, turn out, result*: mirabor hoc si sic abiret, Ter. And. 1, 2, 4: non posse istæc sic abire, C. Att. 14, 1, 1.

7. In auctions, *t. t.*: Abire ab aliquo, *To escape one*; *to be lost or not come to, one*: si res abiret ab eo mancipio, C. 2 Verr. 1, 54, 141: ne res abiret ab eo, id. ib. 3, 64, 148.

8. Business *t. t.*: Of price: Retro abire, *To go back* or *down*; *to fall*: pretium retro abiit, Pl. Ep. 3, 19, 7.

9. The Imperat. *abi*, in comic writers, is often a simple exclamation or address, either friendly or reproachful. **a.** Ab, ludis me, credo, *Go!* or *Go to! you are trying to put a trick on me*, or *to make a fool of me*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 32; so Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 25; cf. Her. Ep. 2, 2, 205.—**b.** *Begone! away with you! be off! march!* abi modo, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 3, 20: abi, nescis inescare homines, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12; hence in the malediction, abi in malam rem! *Go and be hanged! ruin seize thee!* Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 17: abin' hinc in malam crucem? id. Most. 3, 2, 163 (cf. Cic.: quin tu abis in malam pestem malumque cruciatum? Phil. 13, 21).

Abeona, æ, *f.* [abeo] (*The departing one*) *A goddess invoked by the Romans when about to depart on a journey*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21; cf. Adeona.

ăb-ĕquito, āvi, *sup. prps. not found*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; equito] *To ride away*: abequitaverint Syracusas, Liv. 24, 31; dub. al. adequitaverint.

‡ **"abercet,** prohibet," Paul ex Fest. p. 25; cf. "*abarcet*, prohibet," id. p. 15.

ăberrātio, ōnis, *f.* [aberro, *no.* II. B.] *A transient escape* or *relief from something troublesome* or *painful, a diversion* (*from*); prps. only in Cicero (in two passages): a dolore, Att. 12, 38, 3: a molestiis, Fam. 15, 18.

Aberrīgines, um, *m. Another form for* Aborigines, *conjectured by* Dion. Hal. 1, 10, " a multo *errore*;" cf. Fest. pp. 266, 307, ed. Müll.

ăb-erro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1; 1. erro]

I. Prop.: *To wander from* or *away*; *to stray, go astray*: **A.** With *ab*: puer aberravit a patre, Plaut. Men. prol. 51.—**B.** With *Abl.*: qui (*sc.* taurus) pecore aberrásset, Liv. 41, 13.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To wander, deviate, depart* from an object (cf. abeo, *no.* II. B. 4. a) (freq. in Cic.): **1.** With *ab*: a regulâ, C. Ac. 2, 46, 140: ab eo, quod propositum est, id. Cæcin. 19, 55: a proposito, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83.—**2.** With *Abl.*: conjecturâ, C. Att. 14, 22, 1; so, id. N. D. 1, 36, 100; dub. al. a conjecturâ.—**3.** With *ad*: aberrare ad alia, C. Off. 1, 37, 135.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: ne in melius quidem sinas aberrare, *i. e. to depart from the original not even for the purpose of improving upon it*, Pl. Ep. 4, 28.

B. *To disengage one's self for a brief time, to forget for a time* something painful, *etc.*: **1.** *Abs.*: nihil equidem levor, sed tamen aberro, C. Att. 12, 38, 1.—**2.** With *ab*: nullo alio modo a miseriâ, C. Att. 12, 45, 1.—**3.** With *Abl. of manner*: C. Att. 12, 45, 1; cf. preceding *no.* 2.

abfŏre and **abfŏrem,** v. absum.

Abgărus, i, *m.*, Ἄβγαρος. *A common name of the princes of Edessa, in Mesopotamia.* Eusebius (H. E. lib. 1, cap. ult.) mentions a (spurious) letter of a certain Abgarus to our Saviour.—Princes of this name are mentioned by Capitol. Anton. Pius, c. 9; Spartian. Sev. 18; Sext. Aurel. Vict. Cæs. 20.

‡ **"ab-grĕgāre** est ab grege ducere," Fest. s. v.

abhĭēmat = hiemat, Pl. 18, 35, 81, § 354; dub. al. et hiemabit.

ab-hinc, *adv.* [ab; hinc] **I.** Of place (acc. to ab, *no.* II. A. 1; hinc, *no.* I.) *From this place, hence* (rare): aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr. 3, 967 (but acc. to Lachm. to be referred to *no.* II. A.): Symm. Ep. 4, 59.

II. Of time (acc. to ab, *no.* II. B. 2; hinc, *no.* II.) **A.** Of time future: *Henceforth, from this time forward, hereafter* (ante-class.): sequæ ad ludos jam inde abhinc exerceant, Pac. ap. Charis. p. 175 P.

B. Of time past: *From this time backward, previously, since, ago*: With *cardinal adj.* and **1.** *Acc. of time*: abhinc annos factum est sedecim, Plaut. Cas. prol. 30; cf. Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 24; id. Ph. 5, 8, 28; Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 63: abhinc annos quatuordecim, C. 2 Verr. 1, 12, 34: abhinc annos centum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 36.—**2.** *Abl. of time*: comitiis jamabhinc triginta diebus habitis, C. 2 Verr. 2, 52, 130; cf. Suet. Aug. 60.

ab-horrĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1; horreo, *no.* II. B. 2. b.]

I. Prop.: *To shrink back from* a thing *with shuddering* or *horror*; *to shudder at*; *to be frightened* or *shocked at* (rare): **A.** *Neut.*: With *ab*: retro vulgus abhorret ab hac (*sc.* ratione), Lucr. 1, 945; cf. id. 4, 26.—**B.** *Act.*: omnes illum aspernabantur, omnes abhorrebant, C. Clu. 14, 41: pumilos atque distortos, Suet. Aug. 83; cf. id. Galb. 4; id. Vit. 10.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To be averse* or *disinclined to a* thing, *not to wish* it: a nuptiis, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 92: ab re uxoriâ, id. And. 5, 1, 10; and so often in Cic.: Cæsaris a causâ, Sest. 33, 71: a cæde, id. ib. 63, 132: ab horum turpitudine, audaciâ, sordibus, id. ib. 52, 112: a scribendo abhorret animus, id. Att. 2, 6 (also: animo abhorrere ab optimo statu civitatis, id. Phil. 7, 2, 4): a ceterorum consilio, Nep. Milt. 3, 5.

B. In a yet wider sense, *To be remote from* an object, i. e. **1.** *To vary* or *differ from* it, *to be inconsistent* or *not to agree with* (freq. and class.): **a.** With *ab*: temeritas tanta, ut non procul abhorreat ab insaniâ, C. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: a vulgari genere orationis atque a consuetudine communis sensûs, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: quæ oratio abhorrens a personâ hominis gravissimi, id. Rep. 1, 15, 24: ab opinione tuâ, id. 2 Verr. 5, 20, 52: Punicum abhorrens os ab Latinorum nominum pronuntiatione, Liv. 22, 13; so id. 29, 6; id. 30, 44: a fide, *to be incredible*, id. 9, 36: a tuo scelere, *is not connected with*, C. Cat. 1, 7, 18.—**b.** With *Abl.*: linguâ aut moribus, Liv. 40, 57.—**c.** With *Dat.*: huic tam pacatæ profectioni abhorrens mos, *not accordant with*, Liv. 2, 14.—**2.** *To be free from*: Cœlius longe ab istâ suspicione abhorrere debet, C. Cœl. 4, 10.—**3.** *To be unfit, incapable*: sin plane abhorrebit et erit absurdus, *shall be good for nothing*, C. de Or. 2, 20, 85: absurdæ et abhorrentes lacrimæ, *unseasonable, unbecoming*, Liv. 30, 44.

ab-horride, *adv.* [ab, *no.* II. C.; horridus, *no.* III. A.] *Roughly, uncouthly*: Charis. p. 41 P.

abici, abicis, v. abjicio.

‡ **abiegineus, abiegnieus** = abietegnus, Inscr. Grut. p. 207.

abĭēgnus, a, um, *adj.* (Trisyll. Prop. 2, 17, 12; cf. abies; hence sts. written abjegnus. On the long *e*, cf. Prisc. 596 P.) [abies] *Made of firwood* or *deal*: stipites, Enn. A. 1, 86: trabes, i. e. *a ship*, id. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87 and C. Top. 16: sors, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 32: equus, *the wooden horse at Troy*, Prop. 3, 1, 25; cf. Virg. Æ. 2, 16.

ăbĭens, entis, *P.* of abeo.

ăbĭēs, ētis, *f.* (cf. Phocæ Ars 1697 P.) (In poets sts. dissyll. *a* long; C. Tusc. 1, c.; Virg. Æ. 8, 599; id. lib. 9, 674; id. lib. 11, 667.) [etym. unknown]

I. Prop.: *The silver fir*: abies consternitur alta, Enn. A. 7, 30: crispa, id. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 19, 44.—In Virg., on account of its dense foliage, called nigra, Æ. 8, 599.

II. Meton.: *Anything made of fir*: **A.** Abies = (pistola, *a letter* (written on a wooden tablet), Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 66; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 20.— **B.** = navis, Virg. G. 2, 68; id. Æ. 8, 91; cf. id. ib. 5, 663.—**C.** = hasta: longâ transverberat abiete pectus, Virg. Æ. 11, 667.

ăbĭētārius, a, um, *adj.* [abies] *Of, or belonging to, the fir*: abietaria negotia dicebantur, quam materiariam nunc dicimus, videlicet ab abietibus coemendis, Fest. p. 27.—As *Subst.*: **abietarius,** i, *m.* (*sc.* faber). *A workman in fir, a carpenter*: Vulg. Exod. 35, 35.

ăbĭga, æ, *f.* [abigo, *no.* II. B.] (*That which produces abortion*) *A plant which produces abortion* (Gr. χαμαίπιτυς, *ground-pine*), Pl. 24, 6, 20, § 29.

ăbĭgĕātus, ūs, *m.* [abigeus] (*The employment* or *vocation of the* abigeus; hence) *Cattle-stealing* (late Law *t. t.*): Dig. 47, 14, 2; lib. 49, 16, 5.

ăbĭgĕus, i, *m.* [abigo, *no.* II. A.] *A driver off of cattle*; *a cattle-stealer* (late Law *t. t.*) Dig. 47, 14, 3; lib. 48, 19, 6.

ăb-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, ĕre. 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1; ago]

I. Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To drive away*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: muscas, Auct. ap. C. de Or. 2, 60, 247.—**2.** With *Abl.*: quo (*sc.* baculo) abigam (*sc.* volucres et feras), C. Tusc.

1, 45, 104: jam hic me abegerit odio suo, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 40.—**3.** With *Acc. of place:* abigam hunc rus, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 47.—**4.** With *ab:* ab ædibus, Plaut. Am. prol. 150: ab jamnā, id. Men. 1, 2, 18.—**5.** With *de:* de frumento, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 41.—**6.** With *ex:* greges ovium abiguntur ex Apuliā in Samnium, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 16.—**7.** With *in c. Acc.:* Var. R. R. 2, 1, 16; *cf.* preceding, *no.* 6.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To drive away, expel:* **a.** In *simple constr.:* curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 19.—**b.** With *ab:* pestem a me, Enn. ap. C. Ac. 2, 28, 89.—**c.** With *Dat.:* quæ dum abigo menti, Sil. 8, 124.—**2.** *Pass. Part.:* Of time: *Past, finished, ended:* medio jam noctis abactæ, Virg. Æ. 8, 407.

II. Esp.: **A.** *To steal and drive away, to rob of* cattle (from Cicero's time; for Varro uses abigere in the force of in aliam regionem agere; *cf. no.* I. A. 6.): pecus abegerunt, C. Pis. 34, 84; so, 1 Verr. 10, 28; id. 2 Verr. 3, 23, 57; Liv. 1, 7; Curt. 5, 13, 25.—**B.** *To procure abortion:* partum medicamentis, C. Clu. 11, 32; so, Tac. A. 14, 63; Suet. Dom. 22.—**C.** Of divorce; *To repudiate,* Suet. Tib. 7.

Abĭi, ōrum, *m. A Scythian tribe:* Curt. 7, 6, 5; Amm. 23, 6, 53.

Abila, ōrum, *n.* Ἄβιλα. *A town in Cœle-Syria* (now *Nebi-Abel*): Pl. 5, 18, 16, § 74.—Hence, **Abīlēni,** ōrum, *m. The people of Abila,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4997.

ăb-invĭcem, or separately **ab invicem,** *adv.* = invicem, *reciprocally:* Appul. Herb. 112; cf. ab, *no.* I. B. 5. t.

ăb-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abeo] **A.** (acc. to abeo, *no.* I. A.) *A departing, departure;* prps. only in Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 19; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 16.

‡**B.** (acc. to abeo, *no.* II. B. 3. b.): *A departing* from life; *death:* "*abitionem* antiqui dicebant mortem," Fest. s. v.

ă-bĭto (abb-), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 3. *v. n.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1; beto] *To go away, depart* (ante-class.) · ne quo abitat, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 72: abbitere, Lucil. ap Vel. Long. p. 2225, P.

ăbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [abeo] **I.** Prop.: *A going away, retirement;* quum videam miserum hunc tam excruciarier ejus abitu, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 5; cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 24; Lucr. 1, 458 and 678; C. 2 Verr. 3, 54, 125.

II. Meton.: *A place through which one goes out; an outlet, place of egress:* omnemque abitum custode coronant, *they surround every outlet with guards,* Virg. Æ. 9, 380: circumjecta vehicula sepserant abitus, *barricaded the passages out,* Tac. A. 14, 37.

abjecte, *adv.* [abjectus] **A.** *Without spirit, despondingly:* nequid abjecte, ne quid timide, nequid ignave faciamus, C. Tusc. 2, 23, 55.—**B.** *Meanly, abjectly: Comp.:* quo sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, Tac. Or. 8: contra accidentia vir magnanimus stabat immobilis, ne se projiceret abjectius. Amm. 15, 2, 3.—**C.** *Negligently:* incuriose et abjecte, Gell. 2, 6, 1.

abjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abjicio] **A.** (acc. to abjicio, *no.* I. B. 1.): *A throwing away* or *rejecting:* figurarum additio et abjectio, Quint. 9, 3, 18.

B. (acc. to abjicio, *no.* II. B. 1.): *A throwing down:* debilitatio et abjectio animi, *i. e. dejection, despondency,* C. Pis. 36, 88.

abjectus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of abjicio. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to abjicio, *no.* II.): **A.** *Spiritless, desponding, downcast, disheartened:* **1.** *Abs.:* plura scribere non possum, ita sum animo perculso et abjecto, C. Att. 3, 2; so with perculsus, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2: abjecto Bruto (*opp.* florens pars), Nep. Att. 8, 5:—*Comp.:* animus abjectior, aut spes fractior, C. Læl. 16, 59.—**2.** With *Abl.:* abjecta metu filia, C. Cat. 4, 2, 3.

B. *Low, mean, abject:* **1.** *Abs.:* nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitant, C. Fin. 5, 20, 57: familia abjecta atque obscura, id. Deiot. 11, 30: contemptus, abjectus, id. Agr. 2, 35, 93: verba non abjecta, id. Brut. 66, 233: oratio humilis et abjecta (*opp.* alta et exaggerata), id. Or. 57, 192: abjecti scenarii, id. ib. 55, 184:—*Sup.:* abjectissimus homo, Val. Max. 9, 2, 2: abjectissimus animus, Quint. 11, 1, 13.—**2.** With *Abl.:* fortis actor et vehemens, et verbis nec inops nec abjectus, C. Brut. 62, 221.

ab-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre (*Pres. Ind.* ăbĭcit, for abjicit, Juv. 15, 17: *Inf. Pass.* ăbĭci for abjici, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 37), 3. *v. a.* [ab; jacio] **I.** (acc. to ab, *no.* II. A. I.): **A.** Prop.: *To cast from* one; *to throw away* or *to a distance:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* abjecto scuto, C. Tusc. 2, 23, 54.—**2.** With *Abl.:* armis defatigatione abjectis, C. Fam. 6, 2, 2.—**3.** With *intra:* tragulam intra munitiones, Cæs. B. G. 5, 48.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To cast off, throw away:* **a.** In *simple constr.:* memoriam beneficiorum, C. Phil. 8, 11, 32: versum, *i. e. to recite it carelessly,* id. de Or. 2, 36, 102: ponendus est ille ambitus, non abjiciendus, *i. e. not broken off abruptly,* id. Or. 39, 199: vitam, *i. e. to get rid of life,* id. Att. 3, 19, 1.—**b.** With *pro:* multo citius meam salutem pro te abjecero, quam, *etc.,* C. Planc. 33, 79.

2. *To get rid of; shake off:* hæc psaltria aliquo abjicienda, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26.

3. *To throw* or *fling away;* i. e. *to sell at a low price:* nusquam ego vidi abjectas ædes, nisi hasce, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 3: agros abjiciet mœcha, ut ornatum paret, Phæd. 4, 5, 42.

4. *To throw off,* or *cast aside; to give up, abandon:* abjicimus ista, *we let go,* C. Att. 13, 31, 3: fama ingenii mihi est abjicienda, *I must give up all claim to it,* id. Fam. 9, 16, 3: domum Sullanam desperabam jam . . . sed tamen non abjeci, *but I have not yet abandoned it* (*i. e.* its purchase), Fam. 9, 15, 5: abjectis nugis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 141.

II. (acc. to ab, *no.* II. A. 2.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To throw* or *cast down:* **a.** With *in c. Acc.:* in sepulchrum ejus abjecta gleba non est, Var. L. L. 5, 3, 9.—**b.** With *in c. Abl.:* annulum in mari abjecerat, C. Fin. 5, 30, 92 Goer.—**c.** With *de:* insigne regium de capite, C. Sest. 27, 58.—**d.** With *ex:* e muro in mare, C. Tusc. 1, 34, 84.

2. Esp.: **a.** With *Personal Pron.* or *Pass. in reflexive force: To throw one's self down:* se abjecit examinatus, C. Sest. 37, 79: socer ad pedes abjectus, id. ib. 34, 74.—**b.** With accessory notion of violence: *To dash to the ground:* hæc (*sc.* dextra) vastificam abjecit belluam, C. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: impelluntur, feriuntur, abjiciuntur, cadunt, id. ib. 2, 15, 36.

B. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To cast down, humble, lower, degrade, debase:* **a.** In *simple constr.:* hic annus senatūs auctoritatem abjecit, C. Att. 1, 18, 3: victi sumus igitur; aut, si vinci dignitas non potest, fracti certe et abjecti, id. Fam. 4, 7, 2: quod valet non solum ad augendum, aliquid, . . . sed etiam ad extenuandum et abjiciendum, id. de Or. 3, 26, 104.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.:* qui suas omnes cogitationes abjecerant in rem tam humilem, tamque contemptam, C. Læl. 9, 32.

2. Esp.: Abjicere se, *etc.: To throw one's self down;* i. e. *to degrade, abandon,* or *debase one's self:* ut enim fit . . . qui doloris speciem ferre non possunt, abjiciunt se, atque ita afflicti atque examinati jacent, C. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: tu sic te ipse abjicies atque prosternes, ut nihil inter te atque quadrupedem aliquam putes interesse? id. Parad. 1, 3, 14.

abjudĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [abjudico] (Prop.: *Taken away by sentence;* hence, Meton.) *Negative, of a negative character:* abjudicativa, cui negativa particula præponitur, Pseud. App. de Dogm. Plat. p. 230 Hild. ed. min.

ab-jūdĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 1.; judico, *no.* I. B.] *To take away by judgment* or *sentence; to adjudicate:* **I.** Prop.: **A.** In *simple constr.:* ob injuria a agri abjudicati, Liv. 4, 1.—**B.** With *ab:* abjudicata a me modo est Palæstra, Plaut. Rud. 5, 1, 3: abjudicabit ab suo triobolum, id. ib. 4, 3, 100: judicabit Alexandrum regis esse, a populo Romano abjudicabit, C. Agr. 2, 16, 43. **II.** Fig.: **A.** With *ab:* me ab vitā abjudicabis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 18: ab hoc ordine abjudicari, C. 2 Verr. 1, 2, 4.—**B.** With *Dat.:* ipsum sibi libertatem abjudicavisse, C. Cæcin. 34, 99.

ab-jŭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; jugum] (Prop.: *To release from the yoke;* Fig.) *To release, set free, remove from:* quæ res te ab stabulis abjugat? Pac. ap. Non. 72, 21: "*abjugasse* re, ἀποζεύξαι," Gloss. Lat. Græc.

abjunctus, a, um, *P.* of abjungo.

ab-jungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 3; jungo] **I.** (acc. to jungo, *no.* I. B. 1.) **A.** Prop.: Of cattle: *To release from the yoke; to unyoke, unharness:* juvencum, Virg. G. 3, 518: abjunctos equos, Prop. 2, 18, 10.

B. Fig.: *To disengage, separate, detach:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* abjuncto Labieno, Cæs. B. G. 7, 56.—**2.** With *ab:* se ab hoc refractariolo judiciali genere abjunxit, *i. e. kept aloof from,* C. Att. 2, 1, 3.

II. (acc. to jungo, *no.* II. B. 20.): Of localities: *Pass. Part.: Separated, not adjoining, far apart:* abjunctæ plagæ, Prud. στεφ. 2, 441.

‡**ăb-jūrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [abjuro] *A forswearing, abjuring:* Isid. Orig. 5, 26, 20.

abjūrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An abjurer* (late Lat.): Cassiod. Var. 2, 3 *ad fin.*

ab-jurgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 1; jurgo] *To take away from* one *with quarrelling* or *abuse; to refuse* or *deny with reproaches* (prps. only in follg. ex.): arma ei abjurgata ab Agamemnone, Hyg. Fab. 107.

ab-jūro, āvi, ātum, āre (abjurāssit for abjuraverit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 9), 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 1; juro] (*To swear away from one's self;* hence) *To deny on oath; to abjure:* **A.** In *simple constr.:* creditum, Sall. C. 25, 4: abjuratæ rapinæ, Virg. Æ. 8, 263.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.:* in jure pecuniam, Plaut. Rud. prol. 14; so, in jure, Tab. Heracl. lin. 39.—**C.** *Without immediate object:* ne quis mihi in jure abjurāssit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 9: abjurant, si quid creditum est, id. Curc. 4, 2, 10: mihi abjurare certius est, quam dependere, C. Att. 1, 8, 2.—**D.** With *Dat.:* Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 9; cf. *no.* C.

ablactātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ablacto] *A weaning* (post-class.): in die ablactationis ejus, Vulg. Gen. 21, 8.

ab-lacto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 3.; lacto, *no.* I. A. 2.] *To cease to suckle; to wean* (post-class.): Hier. Ep. 27: crevit igitur puer et ablactatus est, Vulg. Gen. 21, 8: postquam ablactaverat (*sc.* eum), ib. 1 Reg. 1, 22, 4: ablactatos a lacte, ib. Isai. 28, 9.

ablăqŭĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ablaqueo] **I.** Prop.: *A digging, trenching,* or *loosening of the soil* round the roots of a tree: Col. 4, 4, 2; id. 4, 8, 2; Pl. 12, 15, 33, § 66; id. 17, 26, 39, § 246.

II. Meton.: *Concr.: A hole* or *trench* produced by digging, *etc.,* Col. 5, 10, 17 (written OBLAQUEATIO in Kalend. in Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 381).

ab-lăquĕo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1; root LAC, whence lacus, laqueus; cf. lacus *init.*] (*To make a hollow place away from* a thing; hence) *To throw up the soil from around* the roots of a tree; *to dig* or *trench* about a tree: Cato R. R. 5, 8; Col. 2, 14, 3; Pl. 17, 19, 31, § 140 (sts. in Codd. written oblaqueo).

ablātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aufero] *A taking away* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10; Hier. in Jovin. 2, 11.

ablātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Pertaining to taking away;* hence) Gram. t. t.: With *casus* or as *Subst.: The ablative case:* Quint. 1, 5, 9; id. 1, 7, 3; id. 1, 4, 26.

ablātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who takes away* (post-class.) · Sedul. Resurr. 5, 345; Aug. Civ. Dei, 19, 13.

ablātus, a, um, *P.* of aufero.

ablectus, false reading in Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 93 for abjectus.

ablĕgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ablego] **I.** Gen.: *A sending away:* juventutes ad bellum, Liv. 6, 30. **II.** Esp.: *A banishing* or *exiling:* Agrippæ, Pl. 7, 45, 46, § 149.

‡**ab-legmĭna,** um, *n.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1; 2. lego, *no.* I. B. 4.] (*Things selected out from* others) *Parts of a victim's en-*

trails offered to the gods: "*ablegmina*, partes extorum quæ diis immolantur," Fest. p. 21 Müll.

ab-lĕgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1; 1. lego] **I.** Gen.: *To send away, off,* or *from; to remove:* **A.** In *simple constr.:* honestos homines, C. 2 Verr. 2, 32, 79: magna pars ablegati, Liv. 7, 39.—**B.** With *ab:* pecus a prato, Var. R. R. 1, 47: hæc legatio a patris adventu me ablegat, *i. e. prevents my meeting him on his arrival,* C. Att. 2, 18, 3.—**C.** With *Adv. of place:* aliquem foras, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 55: hinc adulescentem perire, id. Cas. prol. 62: aliquo hinc, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 54.—**D.** With *Supine in* um: pueros venatum ablegavit, Liv. 1, 33.

II. Esp.: *To send from one's country; to banish, exile:* ablegatus in Persas ab avo, Just. 1, 5: in exsilium, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 57.

†‡ **ablepsĭa,** æ, *f.* = ἀβλεψία, *Blindness:* Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 647 (as Greek word, Suet. Claud. 39).

ablĕvo, 1. i. e. sublevo, e. g. mœstitiam, Ambros. apud quem sæpius reperitur. Conf. Gronovii Obss. ad Script. Eccles. 1, p. 18.

ab-lĭgurĭo (-rr-), īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* [ab; ligurio] **I,** (acc. to ab, *no.* II. A. 1; ligurio, *no.* I. A) (*To lick away;* hence) *To consume, waste, spend, squander,* etc., in feasting, *etc.* (not in Cic.): bona alterius, Enn. ap. Donat. ad Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 25; dub. al. oblig.: bona patria, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4

II. (acc. to ab, *no.* II. C.; ligurio, *no.* I. B. 3.) Sensu obsceno: Suet. Gramm. 23.

ablĭgūrītĭo (-rr-), ōnis, *f.* [abligurio, *no.* I.] *A consuming* or *wasting in feasting* (post-class.): Capitol. Macr. 15.

ablĭgūrītor (-rr-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who consumes in feasting, a spendthrift* (post-class.): Ambros. Ep. 42.

ab-lŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. C.; loco, *no.* I. B. 2. c.] *To let out on hire; to lease* or *let* (post-Aug.): domum, Suet. Vit. 7.

ab-lūdo, *perf. and sup. not found,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1; ludo, *no.* I. A.] (Prop.: *To sport* or *frisk away from* one; hence) *To differ from, be unlike* (prps. only in follg. ex.): hæc a te non multum abludit imago, Hor. S. 2, 3, 320.

ab-lŭo, lŭi, lūtum, lŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1; 1. luo] (*To wash away;* hence) **I.: A.** Prop.: *To remove by washing; to wash off, out,* or *away:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* pulverem, Pac. ap. Gell. 2, 26, 13: abluendo cruori, Tac. H. 3, 32.—**2.** With *ex:* maculas e veste non nisi ejusdem urinâ ablui, Pl. 28, 7, 23, § 84.—**3.** With *Abl.:* Pl. 28, 7, 23, § 84; cf. preceding *no.* 2.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To remove:* **a.** With *Dat.:* sibi abluat umbras, Lucr. 4, 379.—**b.** With *Abl.:* ejusmodi perturbatio animi placatione abluatur, C. Tusc. 4, 28, 60.—**2.** *To expiate, atone for:* perjuria, Ov. F. 5, 681.—**3.** *To wash away;* i. e. *to quench:* aahela sitis de corpore nostro abluitur, Lucr. 4, 874.

II. *To remove filth from* any thing *by washing; to cleanse, purify:* **A.** Prop.: **1.** In *simple constr.:* pedes abluens, C. Tusc. 5, 16, 46.—**2.** With *Abl.:* **a.** = in: donec me flumine vivo Abluero, Virg. Æ. 2, 719.—**b.** = ab: corpus illuvie, Curt. 4, 1, 22.—**B.** Fig.: Of baptism (Eccl. Lat.), Cod. Th.

III. Of streams, *etc.: To wash away* soil, *etc.; to carry away:* quæ (*sc.* pulvinos) irrigationes abluunt, Var. 1, 35 (*init.*: abluit (*sc.* torrens) villas et intermixtos domino, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 7.

ablūtio, ōnis, *f.* [abluo, *no.* II.] *A washing, cleansing:* Pl. 13, 12, 23, § 74; Macr. S. 3, 1.

ablūtor, ōris, *m.* [abluo, *no.* I.] *One who washes off* or *away:* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 7, 3.

ablūtus, a, um, *P.* of abluo.

abluvium, i, *n.* [abluo, *no.* III.] (Prop.: *A washing away* of soil, *etc.*; Meton.: *That which washes away* soil, *etc.*; hence) *A flood, deluge:* Labor. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 2: limum abluvio invectum, Frontin. p. 69 Goes.

ab-mātertĕra, æ, *f.* [ab ☞; matertera] *A great-great-great-aunt* (called also matertera maxima): Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 3.

ab-năto, *perf. and sup. prps. not found,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; nato] *To swim away:* Stat. Ach. 1, 383.

abnĕgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abnego] *A denying, denial:* Arn. 1, p. 18.

abnĕgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Denying;* hence) *Negative;* adverbium (*e. g.* non, haud, *etc.*), Prisc. p. 1029 P.

abnĕgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A denier, one who denies:* Tert. Fug. in Persec. 12.

ab-nĕgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. C.; nego] *To deny; to refuse* (mostly poet.): **A.** With *Inf.:* medicas adhibere manus, Virg. G. 3, 456.—**B.** *Aliquid alicui:* tibi conjugium, Virg. Æ. 7, 423.—**C.** *Aliquem:* nec comitem (*sc.* se) abnegat, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 22.—**D.** *Aliquid:* depositum, *i. e. deny the possession of,* Pl. Ep. 10, 97.

ab-nēpos, ōtis, *m.* [ab, ☞; nepos] *A great-great-grandson,* Suet. Tib. 3; id. Claud. 24; Dig. 38, 10, 1.

ab-neptis, is, *f.* [ab, ☞; neptis] *A great-great-granddaughter,* Suet. Ner. 35.

Abnōba, æ, *m.* **I.** *The Abnaun mountain range in Germany,* the northern part of the Black Forest, in which the Danube rises: Pl. 4, 12, 24, § 79; Tac. G. 1, 4.

II. Diana Abnoba, or Abnoba alone: *Diana of the Abnoba,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1986, 4074.

ab-nocto, *perf. and sup. prps. not found,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; nox] (*To pass the night away from* a place; hence) *To stay out all night:* adulterum illum (*sc.* Jovem) induxit et abnoctantem, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 6; Gell. 13, 12, 9.

ab-nōdo, *perf. and sup. prps. not found,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 3.; nodus] (*To un-knot,* i. e.) *To clear* or *free from knots:* Col. 4, 24, 10; id. 4, 22, 4.

ab-normis, e, *adj.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 3.; norma] *Deviating from a fixed rule; without rule, irregular, abnormal:* abnormis sapiens, *i. e. who belongs to no sect or school,* Hor. S. 2, 2, 3; cf. C. Læl. 5, 18: "non ad aliorum normam sapiens."

ab-nŭo, v. abnuo.

abnūītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abnuo] *A refusal, denial:* Fest. p. 108 Müll.

abnūītūrus, a, um = abnuturus, v. abnuo.

ab-nŭmĕro, *perf. and sup. prps. not found,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. C.; numero] *To cast* or *reckon up:* Nigid. ap. Gell. 15, 3, 4.

ab-nŭo, ŭi, ūtum *or* ūtum, ŭĕre (*Part. Fut.,* abnuiturus, Sall. Frgm. p. 594 ed. Corte), 3. *v. a.* (**abnueo,** Enn. A. 8, 39; cf. Diom. p. 378 P.: abnueant, id. ap. Hessel. p. 223) [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; nuo] (*To nod away from* one; i. e. *to refuse by a nod of the head;* hence): **A.** *To deny, refuse, decline, forbid* (class.; freq. in Livy and Tacitus): **1.** In *simple constr.:* quid quisque concedat, quid abnuat, C. Fin. 2, 1, 3: defectum, Liv. 3, 38: eadem, Tac. A. 1, 23: adversa, id. H. 3, 52: linguam Romanam, id. Agr. 21.—**2.** With *Objective clause:* æternam sibi naturam abnuit esse, Lucr. 3, 641: abnueram bello Italiam concurrere Teucris, Virg. Æ. 10, 8: abnuit a se commissum esse facinus, C. Leg. 1, 14, 40: haud equidem abnuo egregium ducem fuisse Alexandrum, Liv. 9, 17.—*Pass. with Subjective clause:* nec abnuitur ita fuisse, Liv. 3, 72.—**3.** With *Inf.:* certare abnuo, Enn. A. 8, 39: melioribus parere, Liv. 22, 13: quæ (*sc.* coloniæ) abnuissent militem dare, id. 29, 15.—**4.** With *Dat.:* nihil enim abnuit voluntas tua studio meo, C. Fat. 2.—**5.** With *de:* neque illi senatus . . . de ullo negotio abnuere audebat, Sall. J. 84, 3.—**6.** *Abs.:* non recuso, nec abnuo, C. Mil. 36, 100.—**7.** With *ut* or *Subj.:* ut in animum induceret . . . haud abnuit, Liv. 28, 18.

B. With things as subjects: *Not to assent; to be unfavourable* (poet. and post-Aug. prose): spes abnuit, Tib. 4, 1, 25: quando locus abnueret, Tac. H. 3, 13.

abnūtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [abnuo] = negativus, Dig. 45, 1, 83; cf., "*abnutivum, ἀπωμοτικόν,*" Gloss.

abnūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [abnuo] *To deny often* or *decidedly; to refuse:* "*abnutare,* sæpe abnuere," Fest. p. 27 Müll.: **A.** With *Objective clause:* quid te adiri abnutas? Enn. ap. C. de Or. 3, 41, 164 (where Cicero describes the word as being less forcible than veto, prohibeo, etc.).—**B.** With *Dat.:* quid mi abnutas? *Ty.* Tibi ego abnuto? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 79.

abŏlē-făcĭo, *perf. and sup. prps. not found,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [aboleo; facio] *To cause to be ruined; to destroy,* Tert. Apol. 35; ib. de Hab. Mul. 2.

ab-ŏlĕo, ēvi (ŭi, acc. to Prisc. p. 873 P.), ĭtum, ĕre, 2. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 3.; root OL.; v. 1. adoleo, *init.*] (Prop.: *To reverse, retard,* or *check the growth of* anything: Fix.): **A.** *To ruin, destroy, cause to perish:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* monumenta, Virg. Æ. 4, 497.—**2.** With *Abl.:* nec viscera quisquam Aut undis abolere potest, aut vincere flammâ, *destroy,* i. e. *utterly remove,* Virg. G. 3, 560: ædes vestustate aut igni abolitæ, Tac. A. 2, 49.

B. *Pass.: To die:* multi exstitere, qui non nasci optimum censerent, aut quam ocissime aboleri, Pl. 7, procem. § 4.

C. *To take away, remove,* etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.:* vires, Tac. H. 4, 39: memoriam, id. ib. 1, 84: nomina reorum, Suet. Aug. 32: reos, *i. e. to acquit,* Dig. 48, 16, 16: crimina, ib. 48, 16, 17: Sychæum (= memoriam Sychæi), Virg. Æ. 1, 720: abolebantur Romani ritûs, Liv. 35, 1.—**2.** With *Dat.:* tentationem eam fore abolendi sibi magistratûs, Liv. 3, 38.—**3.** With *Abl.:* prava certamina communi utilitate aboleverat, Tac. H. 2, 5.

ăb-ŏlesco, ēvi, *no sup.,* escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 3.; olesco] (*Not to grow;* hence) *To decay, vanish, cease,* etc.: **A.** *Abs.:* cujus rei memoria abolevisset, Liv. 3, 55; cf. id. 8, 11; id. 9, 36: nec abolescet gratia facti, Virg. Æ. 7, 232.—**B.** With *Abl.:* nomen vetustate abolevit, Liv. 1, 23.

ăbŏlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aboleo, *no.* C.] **I.** Gen.: *A taking* or *putting away; an abrogating, annulling, abolishing* (post-Aug.): sententiæ, Tac. A. 6, 2: tributorum, id. ib. 13, 50: legis, Suet. Aug. 34.

II. Esp.: **A.** (*A putting away from the memory;* hence) *An amnesty,* Suet. Tib. 4; Quint. 9, 2, 97; Flor. 4, 7, 3; dub.—**B.** Late Law *t. t.:* Abolitio criminis, accusationis, *etc.,* or abolitio, *alone: The withdrawal of an accusation* or *suit; the reversal of a sentence,* etc.: **1.** With *Gen.:* Cod. Just. 9, 42, 3; Dig. 48, 16 Tit.—**2.** *Abs.:* Cod. Just. 9, 42, 1; Ulp. Dig. 48, 16, 4; 7; 8; 10.

ăbŏlītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who takes away* a thing, and casts it into oblivion: Auson. Grat. Act. 2; Tert. Hab. Mul. 3.

ăbolla, æ, *f.* [ἀμβολή = ἀναβολή] *A thick woollen cloak, worn by soldiers and others* (*opp.* to the toga, and called in Virg. Æ. 5, 421, duplex amictus): togæ detracta est et abolla data, Var. ap. Non. 538, 16: purpurea abolla, Suet. Cal. 35.—Hence (in derision) applied to the Stoic philosophers, Mart. 4, 53, 5: facinus majoris abollæ, *i. e. a crime committed by a very grave philosopher,* Juv. 3, 115.

ăboles, v. ille.

ăbŏmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [abominor] *Abominable:* Hieron. in Jer. 22, 30.

ăbŏmĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A detestable thing:* Tert. adv. Jud. 13; Oros. 11, 5.

ăbŏmĭnanter, *adv.* [id.] *Abominably:* Cod. Th. 3, 12, 1; Cassiod. Var. 3, 23.

ăbŏmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *An abominating, an abhorring,* Lact. 1, 17. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.: An abominable thing:* Tert. adv. Jud. 5; Vulg. Issi. 1, 13.

ăbŏmĭno, āre, 1. *v. a.,* v. abominor *fin.*

ăb-ōmĭnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 1.; omen] (*To cast an*

omen off or *away* from one; hence) **I.** *To deprecate* any thing unpropitious *as an ill omen* (not in Cic.): quum dixisset sepulcrum dirutum proram spectare, abominatus, &c., *when he had spoken the words "a ruined sepulchre,"* etc., *he wished that this (the sepulchre, or the words spoken) might not be an omen of evil*, etc., Liv. 30, 25; so also, 6, 18; Suet. Claud. 46.—Particular phrase: Quod abominor, *which may God avert*: Ov. M. 9, 676; Pl. Ep. 6, 22.

II. *To wish away* (*opp.* opto), *to abominate, abhor, detest*: Liv. 30, 30: abominandus, *abominable*, id. 9, 38; Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 3; Quint. 8, 4, 22.

☞ Abomino, are, old active form: multam abomina, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 82.—Hence, abominor, *pass.*: sævitia eorum abominaretur abomnibus, Verr. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.: parentibusque abominatus Hannibal, Hor. Epod. 16, 8; so, Liv. 31, 12.

ăb-ōmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ab, *no.* II. C.; ominosus] *Full of omens, portentous*: Sol. 1. 40; Diom. 472 P.

Aboniani Horti, *The name of an unknown place in or near Rome*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2386.

Ab-ōrĭgĭnes, um, *m.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 2.; origo] **I.** *The Aborigines*; the people who, previous to historical record, descended from the Apennines, and, advancing from Carseoli and Reate into the plain, drove out the Siculi; *the ancestors of the Romans.* To them, as not of Greek origin, belongs the *un*-Greek element in the Latin language: Cato ap. Serv. Æ. 1, 6; C. Rep. 2, 3, 5; Var. L. L. 5, 53, p. 21 Müll.; Sall. C. 6, 1; Liv. 1, 1; Paul. ex Fest. p. 19, al. Cf. Niebuhr 1, pp. 78—84.

II. *The original inhabitants, ancestors*, αὐτόχθονες: Pl. 4, 21, 36, § 120; Amm. 15, 9, 3; Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 328.—Hence, **Ăbōrĭgĭnēus,** a, um, *adj., Of*, or *belonging to, Aborigines, aboriginal*: sacellum, Terent. Maur. p. 2425 P.

ăb-ōrĭor, tus *or* sum sum, īri, 4. *v. dep.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 3.; orior] **I.** (acc. to orior, *no.* I. B. 1.) (*Not to rise*; hence) **A.** Prop.: Of the heavenly bodies: *To set, disappear* (*opp.* orior) (rare): infimus aër, ubi omnia oriuntur, ubi aboriuntur, Var. L. L. 5, 10, 7.

B. Fig.: Of the voice: *To fail*; infringi: linguam, vocemque oboriri, Lucr. 3, 156.

II. (acc. to orior, *no.* II. A. 1. b.) (*Not to be born*; hence): **A.** Prop.: Of the fetus: *To miscarry, perish*: Var. ap. Non. 71, 27.

B. Meton.: Of the mother: *To miscarry, give untimely birth*, etc.: Pl. 8, 51, 77, § 205; Gell. 12, 1, 8.

ăbŏrĭscor, *no perf.*, sci, 3. *dep. inch.* [aborior, *no.* II. A.] (Prop.: *To miscarry*; Meton.): *To perish, be destroyed*: inque dies aborisci quæque creata, Lucr. 5, 733.

1. **aborsus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of aborior. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to aborior, *no.* II. B.): *Miscarrying*: aborsus venter, Paul. Sent. 4, 9, 6.

2. **aborsus,** ūs, *m.* [aborior, *no.* II. B.] *A giving premature birth; a miscarrying, miscarriage*: Non. p. 448, 3; Tert. de Fug. in Persec. 3 *ad fin.*

1. **abortio,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A giving premature birth, miscarriage*: Plaut. True. 1, 2, 99; C. Clu. 12, 34; Dig. 29, 2, 30; Paul. Sent. 5, 23, 14.

2. **abortio,** īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* [abortus] *To miscarry* (late Lat.): bos eorum concepit et non abortivit, Vulg. Job. 21, 10; (but in Pl. 8, 51, 77, § 205, aborienti is to be read; v. aborior.)

abortium, i, *n.* = 1. abortio, Hier.

abortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. abortus] *Pertaining to premature delivery*; hence, **A.** *Born prematurely*: abortivus Sisyphus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 46.—As *Subst.*: **abortīvum,** i, *n.*, *An abortion*, Pl. 18, 17, 44, § 150; Vulg. Job. 3, 16; ib. 1 Cor. 15, 8.

B. *Producing abortion* or *miscarriage*: abortivas esse (*sc.* malvas) cum adipe anserino, Pl. 20, 21, 84, § 226.—As *Subst.*: **abortīvum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* medicamentum), *A drug causing miscarriage* or *procuring abortion* (= abiga): Juv. 6, 367; Pl. 20, 21, 84, § 226; id. 24, 5, 11, § 18.

ăborto, āre, 1. *v. n.* An old word for aborior and 2. abortio, Var. R. R. 2, 4.

‡ "**abortum** (i, *n.*) gravidæ mulieris dicitur, quod non sit tempestive ortum," Fest. p. 29 Müll.; cf., "*abortum*, ἔκτρωμα, ἐκβόλιον, ἔκτρωσις," Gloss. Labb.

1. **ăbortus,** a, um, *P.* of aborior.

2. **ăbortus,** ūs, *m.* [aborior] **A.** (acc. to aborior, *no.* I. A.): *A setting* of the heavenly bodies: Manil. 1, 140.

B. (acc. to aborior, *no.* II. B.): **1.** Prop.: *An untimely birth; a miscarrying, miscarriage*: **a.** *Abs.*: dicam abortum esse, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 33: abortum facere, Pl. 21, 18, 69, § 116.—**b.** With *Gen.*: Tertullæ nollem abortum, C. Att. 14, 20, 1.

2. Meton.: **a.** *Dwarfed* or *stunted growth of a tree*, Pl. 12, 2, 6, § 13.—**b.** In writing: *An unfinished piece*, Pl. procem. § 28.

ăb-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ab, *no.* II. C.; odi] *Utterly hated* (post-class.): Commod. 71, 7.

ab-patruus, i, *m.* [ab ☞; patruus] *A great-great-great-uncle*: Dig. 38, 10, 3.

ăbra, æ, *f.* [Gr. ἄβρα] *A favourite female slave*: Vulg. Judith 16, 28.

Abracadabra, *a mystical word*, or *charm, which, being written on an amulet, was supposed to ward off fever*: inscribis chartis, quod dicitur Abracadabra, Seren. Sammon. 52, 941.

ab-rādo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; rado] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To scratch off* or *away, to scrape away, to rub off*: manibus quidquam abradere membris, Lucr. 4, 1097; so, ib. 1104: festucas, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38 (Speng. reads *corradit*).

B. Of the hair, *etc.*: *To shave*: supercilia penitus abrasa, C. Rosc. Com. 7, 20. (But at Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50 read adrasum: v. adrado.)

II. Fig.: *To take* or *snatch away, to seize, to extort*: Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 19: nihil a Cæcinâ litium terrore, C. Cæc. 7, 19: aliquid bonis, Pl. Pan. 37, 2.

Abraham, v. Abram.

Abrām, Abrāham, Abrāham, æ, or *indecl. m.* (orig. Heb.) *Abram* or *Abraham*: nec ultra vocabitur nomen tuum Abram, sed appellaberis Abraham, Vulg. Gen. 17, 5: est Abrāham cujus natos vos esse negatis, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 29: eripit Abrāham cum stirpe et gente fideli, Prud. Apoth. 431: in gremio Abrāhæ, Venant. 4, 18, 31.—Hence, **Abrāmēus,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Abraham*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 32.

abrāsus, a, um, *P.* of abrado.

Abraxas, æ, *m. A name for the supreme deity, adopted by Basilides, under which title he seems to have designated Mithras* or *the sun*: Tert. de Præscript. 46; Hieron. in Abd. 1; id. in Amos. 3.

abrĕlictus, a, um = derelictus, Tert. adv. Jud. 1.

ab-rēnuntio, *perf. and sup. prps. not found*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ab, *no.* II. C.; renuntio, *no.* II.] *To renounce* (Eccl. Lat.): diabolo, Salv. Gub. Dei, 6.

abreptus, a, um, *P.* of abripio.

ab-rĭpio, rĭpŭi, reptum, rĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; rapio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To seize and carry off from* a place, *etc.*; *to drag* or *carry forcibly away*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: ipsam abripuisse Cererem, C. 2 Verr. 4, 50, 111: dispersos, Tac. H. 2, 26.—**2.** With *ex*: puellam ex Africâ, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30: ex eo loco, C. 2 Verr. 4, 48, 107: e complexu parentum, id. ib. 1, 3, 7.—**3.** With *ab*: te rostus ingenii procul a terrâ abripuit, atque in altum abstraxit, C. de Or. 3, 36, 145 (the whole expression, not the word, is figurative).—**4.** With *Abl.*: tempestate, C. Lig. 12, 34: impetu militum, Tac. H. 1, 50: simulacro, Suet. Aug. 17.—**5.** With *de*: de convivio in vincula, C. 2 Verr. 4, 10, 24.—**6.** With *in c. Acc.*: in crucistum, Ter. And. 4, 4, 47.—**7.** With *ad*: ad quæstionem, C. Clu. 3, 80; cf. id. Rep. 1, 16, 25.—**8.** With *Adv. of place*: abripite hunc intro actutum inter manûs, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 38.—**9.** With *inter*: Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 38; cf. preceding *no.* 8.—**B.** Esp.: Abripere se, *etc.*: *To run* or *scamper away; to take to one's heels*: ita abripuit repente sese subito, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 21; cf. id. Curc. 5, 1, 8.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of property: *To dissipate, run through, squander*: quod ille comparsit miser, id illa universum abripiet, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 11.—**B.** *To rend away, remove to a distance*: filium etiamsi natura a parentis similitudine abripueret, *i. e. make unlike*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 10, 24.

†**abrŏdiætus,** i, v. Habrodiætus.

ab-rōdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; rodo] *To gnaw off* or *away*: vincula, Var. R. R. 2, 9: unguem, Pers. 5, 162: caput, Pl. 10, 62, 82, § 169.

abrōgātio, ōnis, *f.* [abrogo] *An annulling* or *repealing* of a law: C. Att. 3, 23, 2.

abrŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (Prop.: *A repealer*; Meton.) *A destroyer* (post-class.): divini operis, Arn. 1, p. 30.

ab-rōgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 3.; rogo] **I.** (acc. to rogo, *no.* I. B. 1. b.): Polit. *t. t.*: *To annul, repeal, abrogate* a law by an appeal to the people: "*abrogo*, ἀποκυρῶ, rogando legem tollere," Front. Diff. p. 2195 P.: **A.** With *Acc.*: **1.** So, *alone*: plebiscitum, Liv. 22, 30:—*Pass. constr.*: cur non lex abrogetur, Liv. 4, 32: abrogandas leges, C. Phil. 5, 6, 16.—**2.** With *Abl.*: legem populi suffragiis, C. Brut. 62, 222: quæ (*sc.* lex) plebiscito abrogata est, id. Rep. 2, 37, 62.—**B.** With *Dat.*: antiquæ abrogat nova (*sc.* lex), Liv. 9, 34; dub. al. obrogat: legi, Dig. 50, 16, 102.

II. (acc. to rogo, *no.* I. B. 1. c.): **A.** Prop.: Polit. *t. t.*: *To take away* a magistracy; *to deprive* a magistrate *of office* by an appeal to the people: **1.** In *simple constr.*: de abrogando Lentuli imperio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 1; cf. Liv. 22, 25.—**2.** With *Dat.*: tibi magistratum, C. 2 Verr. 2, 57, 140: Collatino imperium, id. Off. 3, 10, 40.

B. Fig.: *To take away, deprive of* (cf. Fest. p. 12 Müll.): *Aliquid alicui* or *alicui rei*: alicui fidem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 41; so, C. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: nimium scriptis meis, Ov. Tr. 2, 278: fidem orationi, Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17: fidem herbis, Pl. 26, 4, 9 § 18:—*Pass. constr.*: omnibus abrogatur fides, C. Ac. 2, 11, 36.

Abrōnus, i, *m. The name of two Latin poets*: Sen. Rhet. Suas. 2, p. 21.

abrōsus, a, um, *P.* of abrodo.

†**abrŏtŏnītes,** æ, *m.* = ἀβροτονίτης, *sc. olvos*; *Wine prepared with southernwood*, Col. 12, 35.

†1. **abrŏtŏnum,** i, *n.*; **abrŏtŏnus,** i, *m.* = ἄβρότονον, *A plant of a pleasant, aromatic smell; southernwood*; prps. Artemisia abrotonum, L.: abrotoni graves, Luer. 4, 124: abrotonum ægro non audet dare (as a medicine), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114; cf. Pl. 21, 10, 34, § 60.

2. **Abrŏtŏnum,** i, *n. A town in Africa, between the two Syrtes*: Pl. 5, 4, 3, § 27.

ab-rumpo, ūpi, uptum, umpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1; rumpo] (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; only once in Cicero) **I.** Prop.: *To break off* or *away from*; *to tear away, sever, rend asunder*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: cutem, Cels. 5, 26, 23: equus, abruptis vinculis, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 66: crurum venas, id. ib. 15, 63; cf. id. ib. 15, 59; id. ib. 16, 9: abruptis nubibus, Virg. Æ. 3, 199: abrupto cœlo, Sil. 6, 608: abrupta lora, Ov. M. 2, 315.—**B.** With *Dat.*: abrumpere caro Vincula Pirithoo, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 27: vincula ripis, Virg. Æ. 9, 118: abrupti nubibus ignes, Lucr. 2, 214.—**C.** With *ab*: a culminibus abrupta, Liv. 40, 2.—**D.** With *Abl.*: vincla suis magnis animis abrupit (*sc.* equus), Enn. A. 504, p. 74 ed. Vahlen.: cf. Hom. Il. 5, 507.

II. Meton.: *To separate from*; *to part, divide*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: ordines, Tac. H. 3, 25.—**B.** With *Dat.*: donec Asiam abrumpat (*sc.* Hellespontus) Asiæ, Pl. 5, 32, 40, § 141: plebs velut abrupta cetero populo, Liv. 3, 19.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): **1.** Of discourse, *etc.*: *To break off*: sermonem,

Virg. Æ. 4, 388.—**2.** Of law, *etc.*: *To violate*: fas, Virg. Æ. 3, 55.—**3.** Abrumpere vitam, *etc.*: *To tear* or *rend away one's life*; i. e. *to destroy one's life*: vitam, Virg. Æ. 8, 579; id. ib. 9, 497: fata, Sen. Herc. Œt. 893: medios annos, Luc. 6, 10. —**4.** *To tear* or *take away* from one: omnibus abruptis, Liv. 21, 44.—**5.** *To tear away* from the sight: *to hide*: abrupto sidere, Virg. Æ. 12, 451.

B. (sec. to *no.* II.): *To separate, sever*: **1.** With *ab*: vitam a civitate, *i. e. leave the state in order to live elsewhere*, Tac. A. 16, 28.—**2.** With *Dat.*: se latrocinio Antonii, *i. e. freed itself from*, C. Phil. 14, 12, 31.

abrupte, *adv.* [abruptus] **A.** (acc. to abrumpo, *no.* I.): (Prop.: *After the manner of that which is torn away*; Fig.) **1.** *Hastily, impetuously, abruptly*: agere, Just. 3, 15, 4:—*Comp.*: hostes abruptius inundantes, Amm. 20, 5, 5.—**2.** *Simply, absolutely*: Macr. Somm. Scip. 1, 19.— **B.** (acc. to abrumpo, *no.* II.) *Separately, dispersedly, here and there*: palantes abrupte, Amm. 17, 7, 8.— **C.** (acc. to abrumpo, *no.* III. A.): Of speech: *Abruptly*: Quint. 8, 3, 6; id. 4, 1, 79.

abruptio, ōnis, *f.* [abrumpo] *A breaking* or *tearing off, a rending asunder*: **I.** Prop.: corrigiæ, *of a shoe-latchet*, C. Div. 2, 40, 84. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of divorce: Auct. ap. C. Att. 11, 3.— **B.** = interruptio, *Interruption*: Fest. p. 270; cf. id. p. 271.

abruptum, i, v. abruptus.

abruptus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of abrumpo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Broken off from, separated*, esp. of place; so torn, as it were, from surrounding objects, by its height or other peculiarities, as to be inaccessible, or difficult of access; *precipitous, steep*: locus in pedum mille altitudinem abruptus, Liv. 21, 36: munita erat abruptis montibus, Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 67; cf. Tac. A. 2, 23: petra, Curt. 7, 11, 3:—*Comp.*: altius abruptiusque, Pl. 11, 37, 51, § 138; *cf.* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1:—*Sup.*: abruptissimæ ripæ, Pl. Ep. 9, 39.— As *Subst.*: **abruptum,** i, *n.*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** *A steep spot, a precipice*: Flor. 12, 12, 4; Pl. 2, 63, 63, § 156; Stat. Th. 3, 262; id. ib. 10, 532.—**b.** Of waters: *The bottom, the lower depths*: Virg. Æ. 3, 422; Stat. S. 3, 2, 69.—**2.** Fig.: *A precipice*: *i. e.* **a.** *A dangerous position, great danger*: Galbæ amicitiâ in abruptum tractus, Tac. H. 1, 48; cf. Amm. 16, 8, 6.—**b.** *An uneven* or *dangerous course* of life, *etc.*: per abrupta, Tac. Agr. 42.

B. Fig.: **1.** Of speech: *Broken, disconnected, abrupt*: abruptum sermonis genus, Quint. 4, 4, 25: principia (*sc.* orationis), id. 3, 8, 58.—**2.** Of character, *etc.*: *Unyielding, unbending, firm*: contumacia, Tac. A. 4, 20: insonium, Sil. 7, 219: homo, Tert. Cor. Mil. 1.

abs, v. ab.

abscēdens, entis, *P.* of abscedo:— As *Subst.*: **abscedentia,** ium, *n.*: **A.** (acc. to abscedo, *no.* A.): *Retiring objects*; i. e. *things in the background*; Vitr. præf. 1.—**B.** (acc. to abscedo, *no.* II. F.) *Abscesses*: Cels. 5, 18, 21.

abs-cēdo, essi, essum, ĕdĕre (*Pluperf. Subj.*, abscēssem for abscessissem, Sil. 8, 109), 3. *v. n.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; cedo] **I.** Gen.: *To go away, depart*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Abs.*: jam abscedet, C. Div. 2, 18, 37.—**2.** With *Adv.* of *place*: hinc, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 62.—**3.** With *ex*: e conspectu meo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 74.—**4.** With *ab*: senator a curiâ abscessit, aut populus e foro, Liv. 27, 50; cf. Tac. A. 1, 7; id. ib. 3, 5.—**5.** With *Abl.*: **a.** Of place: Spartâ, Nep. Iphicr. 2, 5.—**b.** Of manner: manibus sequis, Tac. A. 1, 63.—**6.** With *in* c. *Acc.*: in altum, Plaut. Rud. prol. 66.—**7.** *Impers. Pass.*: abscessum est, Liv. 3, 2.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *Abs.*: ægritudo abscesserit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 32.—**2.** With *ab*: ab eo hæc ira abscedet, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 15.— **3.** With *Abl.*: hæc te abscedat suspicio, Plaut Ep. 2, 2, 109.

II. Esp.: **A.** *To escape from danger*, etc.: triumpho, si licet me latere tecto abscedere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5; v. Bentl. Eun. 4, 4, 48.—**B.** *To desert one, to be lost* or *fail* one: Palladis nomine vides abscessisse mihi, Ov. M. 5, 375.—**C.** *To desist from*: **1.** With *Abl.*: incepto, Liv. 26, 7.—**2.** *Abs.*: neque prius abscesserunt, Nep. Epam. 9, 1: ille (*sc.* Piso, petitor) abscessit, *withdrew the action*, Tac. A. 2, 34.— **D.** In architecture, *t. t.*: *To fall back, recede, retreat*: Vitr. 1, 2.— **E.** Of the heavenly bodies: *To set*: Pl. 2, 99, 102, § 221.— **F.** *To gather into an abscess*: Cels. 7, 12, 5.

abscessio, ōnis, *f.* [abscedo] *A going away*, or *departing from*; *a separating*: quum ad corpora tum accessio fieret, tum abscessio, C. Univ. 12; Dict. Cret. 1, 5.

abscessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **A.** *A going away, departure, absence*: **1.** With *Gen.*: solis, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: Rutulûm, Virg. Æ. 10, 445.—**2.** *Abs.*: causa abscessûs, Tac. A. 4, 57: continuus, *continued absence*, id. ib. 6, 38.—**B.** In Celsus: *An abscess* (v. abscedo, *no.* II. F.): 5, 7:— *Plur.*: id. 5, 18.

abs-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cidĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; cædo] *To cut off* or *away* (different from *abscindo*, to rend or tear away; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 31, 34, 4; Gronov. ib. 44, 5. In the MSS. and Edd. the readings vary very much between the different parts of abscido and abscindo) **I.** Prop.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: membra, Lucr. 3, 642: capita, Virg. Æ. 12, 511; cf. Liv. 4, 19: brachiis abscisis, id. 31, 34: lingua abscisa, Suet. Cal. 27: abscisa dextra, id. Cæs. 68.— **B.** With *Abl.*: caput abscisum trunco, Lucr. 3, 654: cervicibus caput abscidit, C. Phil 11, 2, 5. **II.** Fig.: spe undique abscisâ, Liv. 24, 30.

ab-scindo, scīdi, scissum, scindĕre (*Perf.* abscīdĕrunt, Stat. Th. 5, 274), 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; scindo] **I.** Prop.: *To tear off, away* or *apart*; *to sever*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: venas, Tac. A. 16, 11: abscinduntur venæ, id. ib. 15, 69.—**B.** With *de*: plantas de corpore matrum, Virg. G. 2, 23.—**C.** With *ab*: tunicam a pectore, C. 2 Verr. 5, 1, 3.—**D.** With *Abl.*: humeris vestem, Virg. Æ. 5, 685.—**E.** With *Dat.*: scelestam linguam tibi abscindam, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 7.—**F.** *Part. Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: flaventes abscissa comas, Virg. Æ. 4, 590.

II. Fig.: *To tear* or *rend away* from one; *to deprive* one of: **A.** In *simple constr.*: reditûs, Hor. Epod. 16, 35.—**B.** With *Dat.*: nos omnium rerum respectum, præterquam victoriæ, nobis abscindamus, Liv. 9, 23.

III. Meton.: *To separate, part, divide*: deus abscidit Oceano Terras, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 21: undis Hesperium Siculo latus abscidit, Virg. Æ. 3, 418: cœlo terras, et terris abscidit undas, Ov. M. 1, 22.

abscise, *adv.* [abscisus] *Feebly, impotently*: si verba numeres, breviter et abscise, si sensum æstimes, copiose et valenter, Val. Max. 3, 7, 6 *ext.* (where the antith. *valenter* favours the reading *abscise*; *abscisse* would signify only abruptly, interruptedly, briefly, and so would be = breviter). — **B.** *Imperfectly*: demonstratur vario nec abscise, Dig. 50, 6, 5.

abscīsio, ōnis, *f.* [abscido] *A breaking off* in the midst of a discourse: Rhet. *t. t.*: Auct. Her. 4, 54, 67: vocis, Scrib. Comp. 100.

abscissus, a, um, *P.* of abscindo.

abscisus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of abscido. **II.** *Pa.*: *Cut off*; hence, **A.** Prop.: Of places: *Steep, abrupt, precipitous* (cf. abruptus): saxum undique, Liv. 32, 4; cf. id. 25, 36: rupes, Liv. 44, 5; Curt. 5, 3, 17.—**B.** Fig.: Of speech: *Abrupt, short* (post-class.): asperum et abscisum castigationis genus, Val. Max. 2, 7, 14; cf. id. 3, 8, 3; id. 6, 3, 10; id. 6, 4, 3:—*Comp.*: abscisior justitia, Val. Max. 6, 5, 4 *ext.* — *Sup.* prob. not used.

abscondite, *adv.* [absconditus] Of speech: **A.** *Obscurely, abstrusely*: C. Inv. 2, 23, 69.—**B.** *Profoundly*: C. Fin. 3, 1, 2. —**C.** *Secretly, stealthily*: Vulg. Ruth. 3, 7.

absconditor, ōris, *m.* [abscondo] *One who hides* or *conceals*; *a hider, concealer*, etc.: Jul. Firm. 5, 15; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25.

abs-conditus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of abscondo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Hidden, concealed, secret, unknown*: in tam absconditis insidiis, C. Cat. 3, 1, 3: jus pontificum, id. Dom. 54, 138.

abs-condo, di and dĭdi, dĭtum *and* sum, dĕre (abscondi, Tac. H. 3, 68; Curt. 6, 6, 30; Gell. 17, 9, 16: Cæcil. and Pompon. in Non. 75, 25: abscondidi only in Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 25, and Sil. 8, 191: abscousum, Quint. Decl. 17, 15; Fulg. Myth. 1, 21; Jul. Firm. 3, 8: less elegant than absconditum, Diom. 372 P.), 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; condo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put out of sight, to secrete, to conceal carefully* (the accessory notion of carefulness or quiet, orderly concealment, distinguishes this word from *abdo, celo, abstrudo*, etc.; v. Doederl. Syn. 4, 45 *sq.*): **1.** In *simple constr.*: fumus absconderat cœlum, Curt. 6, 6, 30: quo studiosius opprimitur et absconditur, eo, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Am. 41, 121.—**2.** With *in* c. *Abl.*: ensem in vulnere, *i. e. thrusts it in so deeply, that the wound conceals it*, Sen. Thyest. 721; cf., abscondit in ære telum, Sil. 1, 316.— **3.** With *Abl.*: fluvium et campos cæde, Sil. 11, 522: illam abscondidit antris, id. 8, 191.— **4.** With *in* c. *Acc.*: in latebras abscondas, *i. e. put away in hiding places, and there conceal*, etc., Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 64; cf., in terram, Col. Arb. 7, 3.

B. Esp.: Of the heavenly bodies: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To hide, disappear, vanish, set*: Atlantides abscondantur, Virg. G. 1, 221.

II. Meton.: Of places as objects: *To lose sight of*; *to leave behind* or *withdraw from*: Phæacum absconditus arces, Virg. Æ. 3, 291.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *To conceal, hide*: furto fugam, Virg. Æ. 4, 337.

B. (acc. to *no.* II.): *To leave behind*: primum pueritiam abscondimus, deinde adulescentiam, Sen. Ep. 70, 2.

absconse, *adv.* [absconsus] *Secretly*: Hygin. Fab. 184: Firm. Math. 2, 2.

absconsio, ōnis, *f.* [abscondo] *A concealing, hiding*: Vulg. Isai. 4, 6.

absconsor, ōris, *m.* [abscondo] *One who conceals* or *hides*: Firm. Math. 3, 8, and 11.

absconsus, a, um, v. abscondo.

ab-sectus, a, um, *adj.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; seco; = discretus, separatus, *Separate, distinct, single*: Dig. 12, 34, 5.

‡ab-segmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] According to Festus (s. v. PENITAM), in Næv., *A piece* (of flesh) *cut off*.

absens, entis, *P.* of absum.

absentia, æ, *f.* [absens] *Absence*: confer absentiam tuam cum meâ, C. Pis. 16 (*cf.* absum, *no.* I. B. 2.), Tac. A. 4, 64; id. Agr. 45; Suet. Cæs. 23.

absentivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That has the quality of remoteness*; hence, *that is long absent*: Petr. S. 33.

absento, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] (poet. and post-class.) **I.** *Act.*: *To cause to be absent*; *to send away*: patriis procul absentaverit astris, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 213; dub. al. amandaverit: al. mandaverit.

II. *Neut.*: *To be absent*: absentans Ulixes, Sid. 9, 13 *fin.*

absīda, æ, v. absis.

absidātus, a, um, *adj.* [absis] *Furnished with an arch, arched, vaulted*: porticus, Paul. Vict. de Reg. Urb. 4: caveæ, Cass. Var. 4, 51.

‡ab-signo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 5.; signo] *To unseal*: "*absignare*, ἀποσφραγίζειν," Gloss.

ab-sĭlio, ĭ *or* ŭi, *no sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; salio] **I.** *Neut.*: *To leap* or *spring away*: procul absiliebat, Lucr. 6, 1215.

II. *Act.*: *To spring away from* something: nidosque tepentes Absiliunt . . . aves, Stat. Th. 6, 97.

ab-similis, e, *adj.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 2.; similis] (*Differing from its like*; hence) *Unlike, dissimilar* (rare; mostly in connection with a negative): **A.** *Alicui*: haud absimile suillo (*sc.* rostro), Pl. 8, 33, 51, § 121; cf. Col. 6, 17 *init.*: non absimilis magistro, Suet. Dom. 10.— **B.** *Alicui aliquâ re*: non absimilis facie Tiberio, Suet. Oth. 1.— **C.** With *Gen.*: non absimili formâ muralium falcium, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14; cf., similis, *no.* A.

absinthiātus, a, um, *adj.* [absin-

thium] *Furnished*, or *provided with, wormwood*: poculum, *i. e. containing wormwood wine*, Sen. Suas. 7.—As *Subst.*: **absinthiatum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) *Wormwood-wine*: Pall. 3; Lampr. Heliog. 21.

†**absinthītēs**, æ, *m.*= ἀψινθίτης (*sc. οἶνος*), *Wormwood-wine*: Col. 12, 35; Pl. 14, 16. 19, § 109.

†**absinthĭum, i**, *n.*, **absinthĭus**, i, *m.* = ἀψίνθιον, *Wormwood*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Form *absinthium*: Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 90; Lucr. 1, 935; Pl. 27, 7, 28 § 45.—**B.** Form *absinthius*: Var. ap. Non. 190, 26. **II.** Fig.: Of anything bitter, but wholesome: Quint. 3, 1, 4.

†**absis** (**aps-**), idis, *f.* = ἁψίς (A curved form; hence): **A.**: **1.** *An arch* or *vault*: **a.** Of a triumphal arch, Pl. 33, 12, 17, § 77; dub.—**b.** Of the heavens, Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 8.—**2.** In a church: *The choir*: Isid. Orig. 15, 18, 7, and Paul. Nol. Ep. 12 (in both of which it is doubtful whether absis, idis, or absida, æ, should be read; cf., Areval upon Isid. l. c.).—**B.** *The curvature* or *turning point of a planet's orbit*, i. e. *the point at which the planet is at its greatest* or *least distance from the sun*, Pl. 2, 15, 16, § 64.—**C.** In the Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 6, *A round dish* or *bowl*.

ab-sisto, stĭti, *no sup.*, sistĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; sisto, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *To stand away* or *apart from*; *to withdraw, depart*, or *go away from* (class., not in Cic.): **A.** With *ab*: ab signis, Cæs. B. G. 5, 17; so, Liv. 37, 45: ab ore, Virg. Æ. 12, 102: ab sole, Pl. 2, 8, 6 § 38.—**B.** With *Abl.*: luco, Virg. Æ. 6, 259: limine, id. ib. 7, 210.—**C.** *Abs.*: abstitit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 32: miles abstitit, Tac. A. 2, 31.

II. Fig.: *To desist* or *cease from*; *to leave off*: **A.** With *Abl.*: obsidione, Liv. 9, 15: bello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 104.—**B.** With *Abl. and Gerundial Adj.*: continuando magistratu, Liv. 9, 34.—**C.** With *Gerund in do*: sequendo, Liv. 29, 33.—**D.** With *Inf.*: benefacere, Liv. 36, 35: moveri, Virg. Æ. 6, 399: indubitare, id. ib. 8, 403: morari, id. ib. 12, 676.

ab-sītus, a, um, *adj.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; 1. situs] *Lying* or *situate at a distance*: Paul. Nol. Nat. 13, 5.

ab-sŏcer, ĕri, *m.* [ab ☞; socer] *A great-great-grandfather* of husband *or* wife: Capitol. Gord. 2.

ab-solesco (or **abs-olesco**), ĕre, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 3.; soleo; or, ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; oleo: cf. obsoleo, *init.*] (*To be contrary to what is wont; to grow away*; hence) *To become obsolete* (post-class.): Tert. Hort. Cast. 6.

absŏlūte, *adv.* [absolutus] **A.** (acc. to absolvo, *no.* I. A.) (Prop.: *After the manner of that which is loosened*; Fig.): Of speech: *Openly, plainly*: Amm. 23, 6, 31

B. (acc. to absolutus, *no.* II. B. 2.): **1.** *Completely, perfectly, fully*: absolute pares, C. Ac. 2, 17, 55: beatus, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 38: concludere, id. Or. 51, 171:—*Comp.*: absolutius, Macr. S. 2, 11:—*Sup.*: absolutissime, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 28.—**2.** Gram. *t. t.*: *Absolutely*: Prisc. pp. 795, 1160 P.

absŏlūtio, ōnis, *f.* [absolvo] **A.** (acc. to absolvo, *no.* I. B. 3.): Law *t. t.*: *An acquitting, acquittal*: **1.** *Abs.*: sententiis XVI. absolutio confici poterat, C. Clu. 27, 74:—*Plur.*: absolutiones venditare, Suet. Vesp. 16.—**2.** With *Gen.*: **a.** *Objective*: virginum, C. Cat. 3, 4, 9.—**b.** *Of charge*: majestatis, C. Fam. 3, 11, 1.

B. (acc. to absolvo, *no.* I. B. 5.): **1.** *Completion, completeness, perfection*: **a.** *Abs.*: hanc absolutionem perfectionemque, C. de Or. 1, 28, 130.—**b.** With *Gen.*: rationis, C. Fin. 5, 14, 38: corporis, id. Inv. 2, 9, 30.—**2.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *Fulness, completeness*: "*absolutio* est, per quam omnia complectimur," C. Inv. 1, 22, 32.

absŏlūtor, ōris, *m.* [absolvo, *no.* I. B. 3.] *One who acquits* or *absolves*: Cassiod. Var. 11 præf.

absŏlūtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [absolutor] *Pertaining to one who acquits*; *releasing, acquitting*: tabella damnatoria et absolutoria, Suet. Aug. 33.—As *Subst.*:

absolutorium, ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* remedium), *A means of release*: mali, Pl. 28, 6, 17 § 63.

absŏlūtus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of absolvo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to absolvo, *no.* I. A.) (Prop.: *Untied*; Fig.): *Unfettered, unconditional*: quasdam cum adjunctione necessitudines, quasdam simplices atque absolutas, C. Inv. 2, 55, 171.

B. (acc. to absolvo, *no.* I. B. 5.): **1.** Prop.: *Completed, finished*; *brought to a close*: nec appellatur vita beata, nisi confecta atque absoluta, C. Fin. 2, 27, 87.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *Complete, perfect*: (α) *Abs.* (*Sup.*): absolutissima et perfectissima est argumentatio ea, quæ, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28.—(b) With *Abl.*: os absolutius omnibus numeris, Quint. 1, 1 *fin.*—**b.** Gram. *t. t.*: (α) Nomen; *i. e. that has a complete meaning of itself*; e. g. deus, Prisc.—(b) Verbum: (*a*) *That has no case after it*, Prisc.—(β) *Opp. to inchoative*, Diom.—(c) Adjectivum, *In the positive degree*, Quint. 9, 3, 19.

ab-solvo, vi, ūtum, vĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; solvo] **I.** (acc. to solvo, *no.* I. A.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To loose from* something; *to unbind, unfasten, untie, detach*: **a.** With *ab*: absoluta (*sc.* lingua) a gutture, Pl. 11, 37, 65 § 172.—**b.** With *Abl.*: corpora deripiat, validoque absolverit arcu, Sev. Ætn. 346.—**c.** In *simple constr.*: asinum, App. M. 6, 27: valvas, id. ib. 1, 15.—**2.** Esp.: Of structures, *etc.*: *Pass. Part.*: *Fallen to pieces, demolished*: porticus absoluta casu, Mart. 1, 82, 3.

B. Fig.: *To free* or *release*; hence, **1.** In conversation, *etc.*: Aliquem absolvere *or* absolvere *alone*: *To release one* from a long story; *to be brief* or *concise*: te absolvam brevi, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 30: paucis absolvam, Pac. ap. Non.

2. *To set free, clear, extricate*, etc.: **a.** With *Abl.*: se cæde hostis, *i. e. from the suspicion of having killed*, etc., Tac. G. 31: populum Romanum bello, id. A. 4, 23.—**b.** With *ab*: a Fannio judicio se, C. Rosc. Com. 12, 36.—**c.** With *Gen.*: aliquem tutelæ, Ulp. Dig. 4, 8, 3.

3. Law *t. t.*: *To absolve, acquit, declare innocent* or *free*, etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: bis absolutus, C. Pis. 39, 95.—**b.** With *Abl.*: regni suspicione, Liv. 2, 8.—**c.** With *Gen.*: absolvit eum injuriarum, Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19.—**d.** With *de*: de prævaricatione, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16.—**e.** With *Dat.*: hominem Veneri absolvit, C. 2 Verr. 2, 8, 22.

4. With Abstr. noun as object: *To free from punishment, pardon*: fidem, *i. e. pardoned their fidelity* (*to Otho*), Tac. H. 2, 60.

5.: **a.** *To bring to a conclusion* or *close, to complete, finish*: (α) In *simple constr.*: liba absoluta, *i. e. ready*, Var. R. R. 2, 8: qui Cœæ Veneris eam partem . . . . absolveret, C. Off. 3, 2, 10: duo magna *συντάγματα*, id. Att. 12, 45, 1; cf. id. Fin. 2, 32, 105; id. Att. 13, 19, 3.—(b) With *Abl. of time*: non uno die, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 73: exiguo tempore, C. Leg. 1, 3, 9.—**b.** Absolvere diem, *To die*, Avien. Perieg. 544.—**c.** Of a statement, *etc.*: *To end, close, bring to a conclusion, relate briefly*: (α) In *simple constr.*: locorum situm, Amm. 23, 6, 10.—(b) With *Abl.*: cetera quam paucissimis, Sall. J. 17, 3: multa paucis, id. Frgm. Hist. lib. 1, *no.* 2.—(c) With *de*: de Catilinæ conjuratione paucis absolvam, Sall. C. 4, 3.

6. *To decide, determine* (post-class.): in legitima ecclesiâ poterit absolvi, Vulg. Act. 19, 39.

II. (acc. to solvo, *no.* I. B. 18. b.): *To pay and get rid of*: absolve hunc vomitum . . . quatuor quadraginta illi debentur minæ, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 120: hunc, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 13: hominem istum, id. ib. 2, 4, 18: jam hosce absolutos censeas, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 43.

ab-sŏnans, antis, *P.* of obsol. absono [ab, *no.* II. B. 3., sono] (Prop.: *Differing in sound*; Meton.): *Differing from, not in accordance with* (post-class.): a juris ratione, Just. Inst. 2, 25.

absŏne, *adv.* [absonus] **A.** *Discordantly, inharmoniously*: App. Apol. 276, 23 Elm.—**B.** *Incongruously, unsuitably*: Gell. 15, 25, 1; Arn. 2, p. 66 Hermid.

ab-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 3.; sono] (*Differing in sound*; hence), **A.** *Out of tune, discordant, harsh*: **1.** *Abs.*: vox absona, C. de Or. 3, 11, 41.—**2.** With *Abl.*: sunt quidam ita linguâ hæsitantes, aut ita voce absoni, *etc.*, C. de Or. 1, 25, 115.—**B.** *Not harmonizing, incongruous, unsuitable*: **1.** With *ab*: absoni a voce motûs, Liv. 7, 2.—**2.** With *Dat.*: absonum fidei, Liv. 1, 15: fortunis absona dicta, Hor. A. P. 112.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* prob. do not occur.

ab-sorbĕo, bŭi (psi, Luc. 4, 100; cf. Vel. Long. p. 2233 P.), ptum (absorpta est mors, Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 54), bēre, 2. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. C.; sorbeo] **I.** Prop.: Of personal subjects: *To swallow up, gulp down, consume by swallowing, devour*: placentas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24; dub. al. obsorbere; al. sorbere: detractum (*sc.* unionem) liquefactum absorbuit, Pl. 9, 35, 58 § 121.

II. Meton.: *To engulph, absorb, suck up*, etc.: **A.** With things as subjects: **1.** In *simple constr.*: unda legiones, Næv. B. Pun. 4, 5, p. 69 Klusm.: oceanus vix videtur tot res tam cito absorbere potuisse, C. Phil. 2, 6, 67: lens optima, quæ . . . maxime aquam absorbet, Pl. 22, 25, 70 § 142.—**2.** With *Abl.*: Tigrim tellus absorbet hiatu, Luc. 3, 261.—**B.** With personal subjects: sancti viri . . . . novissimi sunt absorpti, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 8, 2.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): **A.** *To engulph, absorb, suck up*: **1.** Of a courtezan: quæ æstuose absorbet, ubi quemque attigit, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 67.—**2.** Of Rome: eodemque ut flumine (*i. e.* Tiberi) res ad victum cultumque maxime necessarias absorberet, C. Rep. 2, 5, 10.

B. *To swallow up*; with grief, etc.: absorptus tristitiâ, Hieron. 6, 301 D. Vallars.

C. *To absorb, carry off*, or *away*: hunc quoque absorbuit æstus quidam gloriæ, C. Brut. 81, 282: ne æstus nos consuetudinis absorbeat, et ad sermonis morem usitati trahat, id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: ipse ad sese jamdudum vocat, et quodam modo absorbet orationem meam, *i. e. engrosses my whole speech, and wishes me to treat of him alone*, C. Sest. 6, 13.

absorptio (**absort-**), ōnis, *f.* [absorbeo] (Prop.: *A sucking* or *swallowing down*; Meton.: *That which is sucked* or *swallowed down*; hence), *A drink, beverage*: Suet. Ner. 27.

abspello, absporto, absportatio, v. asp.

1. abs-que, *præp. c. Abl.*; once *c. Acc.* [abs; like itaque from ita; susque deque from sub and de; cf. Prisc. 999 P.] **A.** *Without*: **1.** Denoting defect in conception, while the class. *sine* indicates defect in reality (ante- and post-class.). In Plaut. and Ter. only in conditional clauses: absque me, te, eo, *etc.*, esset = si ego, tu, is, *etc.*, non fuissem; *without me*, i. e. without my agency, *but for me*, *if it had not been for me*: nam hercle absque me foret et meo præsidio, *if I had not stood by thee with my aid*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 56; cf. Trin. 5, 2, 3: nam absque te esset, hodie nunquam ad solem occasum viverem, *if thou hadst not aided me*, etc., Men. 5, 7, 33; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 3, 8; id. Trin. 4, 1, 13; Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 11:—somewhat different is Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 25: absque unâ hac foret, *if it were not for this one thing* (how happy I should be).—**2.** Denoting defect in reality = sine (so, except once in Cic., only post-Aug., and usu. in law): nullam epistolam ad te sino absque argumento ac sententiâ, pervenire, C. Att. 1, 19, 1: sententiâ Quint. 7, 2, 44: præjudicio, Gell. 2, 2: omni prærogativa, Amm. 23, 5: honore, Cod. Th. 6, 13: ullâ fraude, ib. 11, 28, 3: documento et recitatione, ib. 11, 30, 40: ABSQUE REIP. ET PAGANOR. IMPENSA, Inscr. Orell. no. 131. ABSQUE CENSU, ib. 4040.—With *Acc.*: absque numen, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 18 ed. Mai.

B. *Excepted, except* = exceptis his, *etc.*: eumdem esse versum absque paucis syllabis, Gell. 13, 18, 4: consulti pontifices absque paucis qui me secuti sunt, annuerunt, Symm. Ep. 2, 36; posterâ parte purpureus absque caudâ, in quâ, *etc.*,

Sol. 53, 11; in absque his, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 18; so, ib. 11, 16, 17.

2. **abs-que,** for et abs: urbemque eorum reliquatis absque his abeatis, Firm. in Macr. S. 3, 9.

abstantia, æ, *f.* [absto] (Prop.: *A standing at a distance*, Metcn.), *Distance:* Vitr. 9, 1, 11.

abs-temĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 3: root TEM.; v. temetum *init.*] (*Not being wet or moistened* with wine, *etc.*; hence)

I. Prop.: *Abstaining from intoxicating drink, temperate; sober:* **A.** *Abs.:* sicca atque abstemia, Lucil. ap. Non. 68, 30: mulieres, Var. id. ib.: vina fugit, gaudetque meris abstemius undis, Ov. M. 15, 325.—**B.** With *Gen.:* mulieribus vini abstemiis, Pl. 22, 24, 54, § 115.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Temperate, abstinent, moderate:* abstemius herbis Vivis et urticâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 7.—**B.** *Fasting, not having breakfasted* (post-class.): Aus. præf. Idyll. 11.—**C.** *Abstemious, at which no wine is drunk:* prandium, Gell. 13, 30, 16.

abstentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abstineo, *no.* I. A. 2. b.] *A retention;* Medic. *t. t.:* stercoris, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 18.

abstentus, a. um, *P.* of abstineo.

abs-tergĕo, si, sum, gĕre, 2. *v. a.*; **abs-tergo,** ĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*Perf. Ind.* abstersti for abstersisti, Cat. 98, 8), [ab, *no.* II. A. 1; tergeo *or* tergo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To wipe away:* **1.** Form *abstergeo:* everrite ædes, abstergete aranceas, Titin. ap. Non. 192, 11: sudorem, Plaut. Merc. 1, 16.—**2.** Form *abstergo:* **a.** With *ab:* absterget Deus omnem lacrymam ab oculis, Vulg. Apoc. 7, 17: so, ib. 21, 4.—**b.** With *de:* pulverem de facie, Vulg. 2 Reg. 20, 41.—**B.** Esp.: With accessory notion of drying: *To wipe away something wet from a thing:* hence, *to wipe dry, to dry by wiping:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* labellum, Plaut. As. 4, 52: vulnera, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 9.—**2.** With *Abl.:* abstersis amiculo oculis, Curt. 6, 9, 33: labella articulis, Cat. 98, 8.

II. Fig.: *To wipe out, expel, drive away, obliterate, remove:* **A.** In *simple constr.:* **1.** Form *abstergeo:* dolorem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 4: molestias, id. Sen. 1, 2: luctum, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 43.—**2.** Form *abstergo:* abstergunt fastidia cruditatesque digerunt daucum, *etc.*, Pl. 26, 7, 25; dub. abstergent, Sillig. ed. maj.: livor vulneris absterget mala, Vulg. Prov. 20, 30.—**B.** With *Dat.:* ut mihi absterserunt omnem sordibundinem, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 10.

III. Meton.: *To break or dash to pieces:* remos, Curt. 9, 9, 16.

abstergo, ĕre, v. abstergeo, *ad init.*

abs-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [abs, *no.* II. A. 1.; terreo] **I.** Prop.: *To frighten away, deter by fear:* **A.** In *simple constr.:* Chremetem, Ter. And. 3, 1, 14.—**B.** With *ab:* neminem a congressu meo janitor absterruit, C. Planc. 27, 66: a pecuniis capiendis, id. 2 Verr. 2, 58, 142: a corio, Hor. S. 2, 5, 83.—**C.** With *Abl.:* lenonem ædibus, Titin. ap. Non. 95, 1: animos vitiis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 128: Pharasmanem bello, Tac. A. 12, 45.—**D.** With *de:* de frumento anseres, Plaut. True. 2, 1, 41.—**E.** With *ne c. Subj.:* ut patrem aliquo absterreres modo, Ne introiret ædes, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 74.

II. Meton.: *To take away, remove,* etc.: **A.** *Aliquid alicui:* pabula amoris Absterrere sibi, Lucr. 4, 1057: satum cuiquam, id. 4, 1230.—**B.** *Aliquid:* natura absterruit auctum, Lucr. 5, 844.

abstersus, a, um, *P.* of abstergeo.

abstĭnax, ācis, *adj.* [abstineo] *Abstinent:* Petr. S. 42; Symm. Ep. 1, 47.

abstĭnens, entis, **I.** *P.* of abstineo.

II. *Pa.:* *Keeping back* from what is unlawful, *etc., abstinent, temperate:* **A.** *Abs.:* esse abstinentem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: cf. Her. 3, 7, 18: manûs, oculos abstinentes, C. Off. 1, 40, 144: —*Comp.:* abstinentior, Aus. Grat. Act. 28. —**B.** With *Abl.:* (*Sup.*) abstinentissimus rebus Veneriis, Col. 12, 4, 3.—**C.** With *Gen.:* pecuniæ, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 37: —*Sup.:* abstinentissimus alieni, Pl. Ep. 6, 2.

abstĭnenter, *adv.* [abstinens] *Abstinently, moderately, temperately:* C. Sest. 16, 37;—*Comp.:* abstinentius vitam ducere, Aug. Man. 2, 13.

abstĭnentia, æ, *f.* [abstineo] **A.** (acc. to abstineo, *no.* II. A.) *An abstaining* from something wrong; *abstinence, moderation, self-restraint* (it strictly has reference to some object or objects from which one restrains one's self; while *continentia* designates subjective self-restraint; but this distinction is not always observed): **1.** *Abs.:* conciliare benevolentiam multitudinis abstinentiâ et continentiâ, C. Off. 2, 22, 77: pro abstinentiâ, Sall. C. 3, 3.—**2.** With *Gen.:* **a.** Possessive: ejus, Nep. Epam. 4, 1.—**b.** Of that which is restrained: veneris, Quint. 11, 3, 19: conviciorum, Sen. Controv. 2, 9.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.:* in eo magistratu abstinentia, C. Sest. 3, 7.—**B.** (acc. to abstineo, *no.* II. B.): *An abstaining from food; abstinence, fasting:* **1.** *Abs.:* febrem quiete et abstinentiâ n.i.tigavit, Quint. 2, 7, 19: vitam abstinentiâ finivit, *i. e. starved himself to death,* Tac. A. 4, 35.—**2.** With *ab:* a vino, Aug. Man. 2, 13.—**3.** With *Gen.:* temeti, Quint. 1, 7, 9: vini, Pl. 25, 5, 24, § 59.

abs-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; teneo] **I.** *Act.:* **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To hold or keep away from; to hold or keep off:* With *ab:* ignem ab æde, Liv. 7, 27: ab eo uno (*sc.* agro dictatoris) ferrum ignemque abstineri, id. 22, 23: manus a muliere, Lucil. ap. Non. 325, 32: ab alienis manûs, C. de Or. 1, 43, 194.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Abstinere manum a se: *To refrain from suicide:* C. Tusc. 4, 37, 79.—**b.** *To stop* or *keep back* the fæces, *etc.:* egestiones abstentæ, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 5.

B. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To restrain, withhold:* **a.** With *Abl.:* factis me impudicis abstines, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 45: Æneâ Antenoreque jus belli Achivos abstinuisse, Liv. 1, 1.—**b.** With *ab:* Latinos ne a legatis quidem violandis abstinuit, Liv. 2, 22.—**c.** With *Abl.:* bos cibo abstinendus, Col. 6, 7, 2.—**d.** In *simple constr.:* amor abstinendus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 30.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With *Personal pron. in reflexive force; to restrain* or *check one's self; to refrain, keep off* or *away:* (α) With *Abl.:* dum tete abstineas nuptâ, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 37: rebus te abstines, id. Cas. 1, 1, 13: me ostreis abstinebam, C. Fam. 7, 26, 2: nullo dedecore se abstineant, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: se armis abstinuere Liv. 8, 2.—(b) With *ne c. Subj.:* multum se abstinebant, ne offerrent, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 11.—**b.** Law *t. t.:* Abstinere aliquem hæreditate, *etc.:* *To keep a person out of his inheritance,* etc.: Pomp. Dig. 2, 11, 15; Scæv. ib. 26, 8, 21; v. also, *no.* II. C. *fin.*

II. *Neut.:* **A.** *To keep away from, refrain, abstain:* **1.** *Abs.:* non abstinuit, Virg. Æ. 2, 534.—**2.** With *Abl.:* culpâ, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 18: injuriâ, C. Off. 3, 17, 72: Venere et vino, Hor. A. P. 414: pugnâ, Liv. 2, 45: senatorio ambitu, Tac. A. 4, 2: sermone Græco, Suet. Tib. 71: publico abstinuit, *i. e. did not go out in public,* id. Claud. 36.—**3.** With *quin c. Subj.:* ægre abstinent, quin castra oppugnent, Liv. 2, 45.—**4.** With *quominus c. Subj.:* ut . . . abstinuerint, quominus scriberent, Suet. Gramm. 3.—**5.** With *Gen.:* irarum calidarque rixæ, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 69: cf. Prisc. p. 1176 P.—**6.** With *Inf.:* invidere, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 24: præfari, Suet. Tib. 23.—**7.** *Impers. Pass.:* ut sacro auro abstineretur, Liv. 5, 50.

B. *To abstain from food:* abstinere debet sæger, Cels. 2, 2: cf. id. 3, 18; 15.

C. Law *t. t.:* Abstinere hereditate, *To decline an inheritance* (and allow the property to be sold to pay the testator's debts), Pomp. Dig. 29, 2, 11.—Also *Act.* with *se,* in same force, Pomp. Dig. 29, 2, 44.

ab-sto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1; sto] *To stand away from* a place or person; *to stand off* or *aloof:* si longius absteo, Hor. A. P. 301.

abstractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abstraho] *A drawing away, separation:* conjugis, Dict. Cret. 1, 4.

abstractus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of abstraho. **II.** *Pa.* In the later philosophers and grammarians, opp. to concrete, *Abstract:* Isid. Orig. 2, 24, 14.

abs-trăho, xi, ctum, hĕre (*Perf. Inf.* abstraxe for abstraxisse, Lucr. 3, (650), 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; traho] **I.** Prop.: *To draw or drag away* from a place or person: **A.** With *ab:* me a Glycerio, Ter. And. 1, 5, 8.—**B.** With *ex:* naves e portu, Liv. 37, 27.—**C.** With *de:* de matris complexu, C. Font. 17, 48.—**D.** With *Adv. of place:* psaltriam hinc, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 57.—**E.** With *Abl.:* manibus piis, Att. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 9, 20: vi, Liv. 3, 44.—**F.** With *in c. Acc.:* te æstus in altum abstraxit, C. de Or. 3, 36, 145: hominem in malam crucem, Plaut. Men. prol. 66: liberos in servitutem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 14.—**G.** In *simple constr.:* jumenta, Liv. 38, 40.

II. Fig.: **A.:** **1.** Gen.: *To draw off* or *away; to withdraw, remove:* **a.** In *simple constr.:* abstrahit invitum patrii sermonis egestas, Lucr. 3, 261.—**b.** With *ab:* ut ab nullius unquam me tempore aut commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit, aut, *etc.*, C. Arch. 6, 12.—**c.** With *ex:* raptim ex oculis hominum abstraxerunt, Liv. 39, 49 *fin.*—**d.** With *in c. Acc.:* a bono honestoque in pravum abstractus est, Sall. J. 29, 2.—**e.** With *Abl.:* Germanicum suetis legionibus, Tac. A. 2, 5.—**f.** Without *immediate object:* a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, C. Sen. 6, 15.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With *Personal pron. in reflexive force: To withdraw, retire, depart,* etc.: animus a corpore se abstrahit, *i. e. abstracts itself,* C. Somn. Scip. 9.—**b.** *To withdraw, detach,* etc., from a party, *etc.:* si quas copias a Lepido abstraxissent, C. Fam. 10, 18, 3.

B. *To drag* or *plunge into danger,* etc.: claritudine infausti generis et paternis adversis foret abstractus, Tac. A. 4, 13.

C. *To release* or *free from:* With *ab:* **1.** So, *alone:* ne abstrahamur ab hac consuetudine, C. de Or. 1, 181, 81.—**2.** With *Abl.:* quin tuis literis se ab omni solicitudine abstraxerit, C. Deiot. 14, 31.

abs-trudo, ūsi, ūsum, ūdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; trudo] (*To thrust away from one or out of sight;* hence)

I. Gen.: *To hide, conceal:* **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *Adv. of place:* observabo, aurum ubi abstrudat, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 13; cf. id. ib. 4, 8, 7; id. ib. 4, 5, 3.—**2.** With *sub c. Abl.:* sub gemmâ abstrusos patrem et matrem, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 8.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.:* in cerebro colaphos, *i. e. gave them with such force that they became, as it were, concealed in the brain,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 68.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** In *simple constr.:* tristitiam, Tac. A. 3, 6: metu abstruso, id. ib. 15, 5.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.:* in profundo veritatem penitus, C. Ac. 2, 10, 32.

II. Esp.: With *Personal pron. in reflexive force: To hide* or *conceal one's self:* **A.** With *in c. Acc.:* me in silvam abstrusi, C. Att. 12, 15.—**B.** With *inter:* tectum inter et laquearia, turpi latebrâ, sese abstrudunt, Tac. A. 4, 69.—**C.** With *Abl.:* Tac. A. 4, 69; see preceding *no.* B.

ab-strūo, uxi, uctum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; struo] (*To pile away;* hence) *To remove, conceal,* etc. (post-class.): lucernam, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27; cf. id. Præscr. 26.

abstrūsio, ōnis, *f.* [abstrudo] *A hiding, concealing* (post-class.): Arn. 5, p. 183.

abstrūsius, *comp. adv.* [abstrusus] *More* or *very secretly:* Amm. 28, 1, 49.

abstrūsus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of abstrudo. **II.** *Pa.:* *Hidden, concealed:* **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Abs.:* abstruso flumine, Att. ap. Non. 368, 8.—**2.** With *Dat.:* terræ, Veil. 2, 129, 3.—Particular phrase: In abstruso: *In concealment* or *an out-of-the-way place:* Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 129.—**B.** Fig.: dolor, C. Dom. 10, 25: homo, *i. e. reserved,* Tac. A. 1, 24: —*Comp.:* disputatio nullo abstrusior, *i. e. requiring a little deeper investigation,* C. Ac. 2, 10, 30.—Particular

phrase: In abstruso esse: *To be unknown:* Amm. 17, 7, 10.

abs-tŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ab), *no.* II. A. I; root TUL; cf. tollo, *init.*] *To take away:* aulas abstulas, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Diom. p. 376 P.; dub.

ab-sŭētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 3; suetudo] *Disuse:* App. Apol. 69; dub. al. assuetudo.

ab-sum, fŭi, esse (instead of abfui, abforem, abfuturus, *etc.*, the forms afui, aforem, afuturus, *etc.*, are also found; *Gen. Plur. of Part. Pres.*: absentŭm for absentium, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 5), *v. n.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; sum] **I.** Prop.: *To be away from* a place or person; *to be absent* or *distant:* **A.** Gen.: **1.** Without reference to the distance: **a.** With *ab:* ab domo, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 16: a tuis, C. Fam. 4, 3, 2.—**b.** With *ex:* ex urbe, C. Planc. 27, 67.—**c.** With *Adv. of place:* domini ubi absunt, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53.—**d.** *Abs.*: te præsente, absente, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 28.—**e.** Absente nobis *for* absente me, Ter Eun. 4, 3, 7; cf. Plaut. ap. Non. 76, 16: præsente nobis.—**2.** With reference to the distance: **a.** With *ab* and *Acc. of space:* ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta, C. Sest. 12, 29.—**b.** With *Gen. of time:* castra, quæ aberant bidui, C. Att. 5, 16, 4.—**c.** With *Acc. of time:* tres menses, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 66.—**d.** With *Adv. of distance:* haud longe, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 166.—**e.** With *Abl.*: (a) Of place or person: paullumque quum ejus villâ abessemus, C. Ac. 1, 1 Görenz.: nuptâ tuâ, Ov. Rem. Am. 774.—(b) Of space: nec longis inter se passibus absunt, Virg. Æ. 11, 907.—**f.** With *inter:* Virg. Æ. 11, 907; cf. preceding *no.* e. (b).—**g.** With *prope*, etc., to denote a small, *etc.*, distance: prope est a te deus, tecum est, Sen. Ep. 41, 1: nunc nobis prope abest exitium, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 8: quæ (*sc.* loca) a Brundisio propius absunt, quam tu, biduum aut triduum, C. Att. 8, 14, 1: quoniam abes propius, id. ib. 1, 1, 2.

B. Esp.: **1.** *Not to be present* in public canvassings; *i. e. not to appear* as a competitor: deligere (*sc.* tu, Scipio) iterum consul absens, C. Rep. 6, 11, 11; cf. Moser ad h. l.; cf. also Drak. Liv. 4, 42, 1; 10, 22, 9.—**2.** Used by Cicero of his banishment from Rome, which, as is well known, he would never acknowledge as such: *To be away:* qui nullâ lege abessem, C. Sest. 34, 73; cf. 2. discessus, *no.* II. B. 2.—**3.** Of the dead: *To be absent* or *away* from this world: absentes tamen prosunt præsentibus, Plaut. Cas. prol. 20: absentem (*sc.* Homerum) vexari a Zoilo, Vitr. præf. 1, 7, p. 153 Rod.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To be away* or *removed* from a thing: exsistat aliquid, quod absit longissime a vero, C. Ac. 2, 11, 36: nihil a me longius abesse crudelitate, Cæs. ap. C. Att. 9, 16: nullâ re magis absumus a naturâ ferarum, *i. e. in no respect are we more raised above the nature of wild beasts*, id. Off. 1, 16, 50: longissime Planclus a te afuit (*sc.* suffragiis), *i. e. was far ahead of you in the votes, had a far larger number of votes than you*, id. Planc. 7, 17; cf. Wunder, Planc. Prolegg. p. 83 *sqq.*—Particular phrases: **1.** Tantum abest (*etc.*) . . . ut (*c. Subj.*): *Is* (etc.) *so far from . . . that:* **a.** So, *alone:* id tantum abest ab officio, ut nihil magis officii possit esse contrarium, C. Off. 1, 14, 43.—**b.** *Folld. by a second* ut (cf. Zumpt, § 779; Madvig, § 440, a, *obs.* 1.): (a) So, *alone:* tantum abest ab eo ut malum mors sit, ut verear, ne, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: ego vero istos . . . tantum abest ut ornem, ut offici not possit, *etc.*, C. Phil. 11, 14, 36; cf. id. Læl. 14, 51.—(b) With *etiam, quoque, contra* (but never potius; acc. to Zumpt, yet see below): tantum enim abfuit, ut illorum præsidio nostram firmaremus classem, ut etiam a Rhodiis, *etc.*, C. Fam. 12, 15, 2: Juliæ uxori tantum abfuit ut relegatæ aliquid impertiret, ut domo quoque egredi, *etc.*, Suet. Tib. 50: tantum afuit ut civilia certamina terror externus cohiberet, ut contra, *etc.*, Liv. 6, 31; cf. id. 6, 15: tantum abfuerunt ut perturbarentur, ut incensi potius, *etc.*, Hirt. B. Alex. 22.—(c) *With independent proposition in place of the second* ut, *etc.*: tantum afuit ut inflammares nostros animos: somnum isto loco vix tenebamus, C. Brut. 80 278.—(d) *Folld. by* ut (*sc.* tantum . . . ut . . . ut . . . ut): tantum abest ut nostra miremur, ut usque adeo difficiles ac morosi simus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, C. Or. 29, 104.—**2.** Longe abesse, ut: *To be a long way off from* doing, *etc.*: næ ille longe aberit, ut argumentis credat philosophorum, C. Ac. 2, 36, 117.—**3.** Absit, procul absit, quod absit, *May it be averted; Heaven avert it*, etc.: Stat. S. 4, 3, 34; App. M. 5, p. 166, 8 ed. Elm.; so, absit, ut, id. ib. 2, p. 115, 36 ib.

B. *To be away from* any thing unpleasant; *to be free from:* With *ab:* a molestiis, C. Fam. 4, 6, 2: a culpâ, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: a reprehensione, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 23, 1.

C. *To be away* or *removed from* a thing in respect of quality: hence, **1.** *To be different from:* a tuâ virtute et fide, Brut. et Cass. ap. C. Fam. 12, 2: a scelere, C. Att. 13, 30, 2: hæc non absunt a consuetudine somniorum, id. de Div. 1, 21, 42.—**2.** *To be less than, to be inferior to:* longe te a pulchris abesse sensisti, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 339, 23: multum ab iis aberat L. Fufius, id. Brut. 62, 222; cf. Hor. A. P. 370.

D. *To be separated from* a thing in inclination, *etc.*; *to be disinclined to:* With *ab:* a consilio fugiendi, C. Att. 7, 24 *fin.*: ab istis studiis, id. Planc. 25, 62.

E. *To keep aloof from:* With *ab:* ceteri a periculis aberant, Sall. C. 6, 4.

F. *Not to be present;* i. e. *to be wanting* (=desum): **1.** *Abs.*: quod absit, non quæris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 16: aves, quod abest, Lucr. 3, 970; cf. id. 3, 1095: aberat tertia laus, C. Brut. 80, 276.—**2.** With *ab:* unum a præturâ tuâ abest, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 25.—**3.** With *Dat.*: quibus abest astutia, Pac. ap. C. Fin. 5, 11, 31: quid huic abesse poterit de maximarum rerum scientiâ? C. de Or. 1, 11, 48: abest historia literis nostris, id. Leg. 1, 2, 5; cf. Gernh. in C. Off. 1, 14, 43: si cui dentes absunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5: donec virenti canities abest Morosa, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17: tamen Curtæ nescio quid semper abest rei, id. ib. 3, 24, 64: abest custodia regi, Ov. M. 14, 371.—Particular phrase: Haud multum, *etc.*, abest, *etc.*, quin: *Not much,* etc., *is wanting,* etc., *but that* or *to:* With *Subj.* (Zumpt, § 540) haud multum abfuit, quin interficeretur, Liv. 42, 44: nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus, C. Att. 11, 15, 3: aberit non longe, quin hoc a me decerni, velit, id. ib. 9, 9, 3: quid abest, quin . . . parcamus? Liv. 8. 4; cf., also, abesse non potest, quin ejusdem hominis sit, *etc.*, Gracch. ap. C. Or. 70, 233.

G. Abesse alicui *or* ab aliquo *or simply* abesse: *To be wanting to a person;* i. e. *not to stand by* or *assist one; to fail, neglect, be of no aid to one:* **1.** *Alicui:* mirari desinat me, qui Antonio abfuerim, Sullam defendere, C. Sull. 5, 12; cf. si id non fecissent, longe iis fraternum nomen populi Romani afuturum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 36; cf. also, vade procul, ne longe gloria rerum, Quam mentiris, ait, longe tibi Jupiter absit, Ov. M. 4, 650.—**2.** *Ab aliquo:* quo plus intererat, eo plus aberas a me, C. Planc. 5, 13; cf. Wunder ad h. l.—**3.** Abesse, *alone:* facile etiam, absentibus nobis, veritas se ipsa defendet, C. Ac. 2, 11, 36 Goër.

absŭmĕdo, ĭnis, *f.* [absumo] *A consuming* or *devouring; consumption* (ante-class.): quanta sumini absumedo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3.

ab-sūmo, mpsi, mptum (better than msi, mtum), mĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ab; sumo] **I.** (acc. to ab, *no.* II. A. 1.) (*To take away;* hence): **A.:** **1.** Prop.: *To devour, consume:* **a.** In *simple constr.*: absumet heres Cæculus dignior, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 25: pisciculos minutos aggerebant frequenter, ut a majoribus absumerentur, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 6: absumptis frugum alimentis, carnisque, *etc.*, Liv. 23, 30.—**b.** With *Gerund in* do: pytissando modo mihi quid vini absumpsit! Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48.

2. Fig.: **a.** *To devour, consume,* etc.: Of property, *etc.*: nulla (*sc.* res) est mihi; nam, quam habui, absumpsi, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 2: jam ista quidem absumpta res erit; diesque noctesque bibitur, estur *etc.*, id. Most. 1, 3, 78.—**b.** *Pass.*: Of persons: (a) *To be lost* or *undone:* nisi quid tibi in tete auxili est, absumptus es, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 76: absumpti sumus; pater tuus venit, id. Most. 2, 1, 18: corrupta sum atque absumpta sum, id. Am. 5, 1, 6.—(b) In *reflexive force: To destroy one's self; to perish, be undone:* dum te fidelem facere hero voluisti, absumptus pæne es, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 55.—**c.** *To consume* or *waste* by disease, care, *etc.*: sic corpus clade horribili absumptum extabuit, Att. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: curâ et sumptu absumitur, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 26: adde, quod absumunt nervos pereuntque labore, Lucr. 4, 1117.—**d.** *To waste, wear away,* or *spend,* time, *etc.*: (a) With *Gerund in* do: Hortensius a me postulat, ne dicendo tempus absumam, C. Quint. 10, 34.—(b) In *simple constr.*: absumo decipioque diem, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 114.—**e.** Absumi in aliquid, *To be taken away and absorbed into something:* qui putant eos (*sc.* primores dentes) in cornua absumi, Pl. 11, 37, 45, § 123; cf. the follg. context.

B.: **1.** Of things as objects: **a.** Prop.: *To destroy wholly, to consume,* etc.: (a) In *simple constr.*: incendium multas urbes absumpsit, Pl. Ep. 10, 42.—(b) With *Abl.*: flammis Carthaginem absumi, Liv. 30, 7: Glauci Potniades malis membra absumsere quadrigæ, Virg. G. 3, 268: animam hanc quocunque leto, id. Æ. 3, 654.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *To consume, exhaust,* etc.: ut ira morâ vires absumere posset, Ov. M. 3, 693.—(b) *Pass.*: *To pass away, vanish, disappear:* bis anno absumi umbras, Pl. 2, 75, 75, § 184: quum in eo tractu absumantur umbræ, id. 5, 9, 10, § 56.

2. Of persons as objects: *To kill, destroy, carry off,* etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: plures fames, quam ferrum absumpsit, Liv. 22, 39.—**b.** With *Abl.*: me primam absumite ferro, Virg. Æ. 9, 494: veneno, Tac. A. 6, 32: venenis, Liv. 8, 18: fame, Tac. A. 2, 24.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: tanquam non utilitate publicâ, sed in sævitiam unius (*sc.* Neronis) absumerentur, Tac. A. 15, 44.

II. (acc. to ab, *no.* II. C.): *To take exceedingly* or *to the utmost extent:* quo pacto satietatem amoris sit se velle absumere? Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 6; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 10: "usque adeo satietatem dum capiet pater."

absumptio, ōnis, *f.* [absumo, *no.* I. B. 1. a.] *A consuming* or *wearing out* by use (post-class.); ceteræ res, quæ in absumptione sunt, Ulp. Dig. 7, 5, 5.

absumptus, a, um, *P.* of absumo.

absurde, *adv.* [absurdus] **A.** (acc. to absurdus, *no.* A.): *Irrationally, absurdly:* respondere, C. Att. 5, 1, 4: dicere, id. Div. 2, 58, 119: facere, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 6:—*Comp.*: Dig. 9, 2, 52, § 2:—*Sup.*: Aug. de Trin. 4.

B. (acc. to absurdus, *no.* B.): *Out of tune, discordantly:* canere, C. Tusc. 2, 4, 12.

absurdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [absurdus, *no.* A.] *Incongruity, absurdity:* Claud. Mam. de Stat. An. 3, 11; cf. Prisc. Op. Min. p. 102 Lindem.

ab-surdus, a, um, *adj.* [ab, *no.* II. C.; surdus] **A.** (acc. to surdus, *no.* II. A.) *In a high degree without understanding, irrational, absurd, silly, senseless, stupid:* Of persons or things: **1.** *Abs.*: ratio inepta atque absurda, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 22: hoc pravum, ineptum, absurdum videtur, id. ib. 5, 8, 21: illud quam incredibile, quam absurdum, C. Sull. 20, 57: plane abhorrebit, et erit absurdus, *silly, senseless,* C. de Or. 2, 20, 85:—*Comp.*: quo quid absurdius, C. Phil. 8, 1, 4; cf. id. N. D. 1, 16, 42; id. Fin. 2, 13, 40:—*Sup.*: absurdissima mandata, C. Att. 17, 13 b, 6.—**2.** With *Abl.*: ingenio absurdus, Tac. H. 3, 62; cf. C. Rosc. Com. 7, 19.—**3.** Haud absurdum *with subjective clause:* bene dicere haud absurdum est, Sall. C. 3 Kritz.

B. (acc. to surdus, *no.* II. B.) (*Very*

dull-sounding; hence) *Giving a disagreeable sound; offending the ear; out of tune, harsh, grating*, etc.: vox absona et absurda, C. de Or. 3, 11, 41: absurdoque sono fontes et stagna cietis (*i. e.* vos, rane), Poet. ap. C. Div. 1, 9, 15.

Absyrtis, idis, *f.* Ἀψυρτίς: **Absyrtium,** ii, *n.* *An island in the Adriatic Sea*: **A.** Form *Absyrtis*: Mel. 2, 7: — *Plur.*: Pl. 3, 26, 30, § 151. — **B.** Form *Absyrtium*: Pl. 3, 21, 25, § 140.

Absyrtus, i, *m.*, Ἄψυρτος. **I.** *A son of Æetes, king of Colchis* killed by his sister Medea when she fled with Jason, and torn in pieces and scattered in the way to prevent her father's pursuit: Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 6; also called Ægialeus, Pac. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48. **II.** *A river in Illyria which flows into the Adriatic*: Luc. 3, 190 (others call it Absyrtus).

‡ **abterminātus,** ἀφορισθείς ἤτοι ἐξοστρακισθείς (*banished*), Gloss.

ab-torquĕo, si, tum, quĕre, 2. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; torqueo] *To twist away* or *aside* (ante-class.): proram, Att. ap. Non. 209, 3.

Abudius, ii, *m.* *A Roman* mentioned by Tac. A. 6, 30.

ābundans, antis, **I.** *P.* **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to abundo, *no.* II. B.): *Abounding* in any thing: **1.** With *Abl.*: non solum ingenio et doctrinâ, sed etiam otio stu lioque abundantes, C. de Or. 1, 6, 22: — *Comp.*: abundantior consilio, C. Pis. 26, 62: — *Sup.*: copiâ rerum abundantissimus, C. de Or. 2, 14, 58. — **2.** With *Gen.*: lactis, Virg. E. 2, 20: rerum, Nep. Eum. 8, 5: corporis, *i. e. very large in person*, Claud. Eutr. 2, 380. — **B.** (acc. to abundo, *no.* II. C.): *Rich*: non erat abundans, non inops tamen, C. Brut. 67, 238.

ābundanter, *adv.* [abundans, *no.* II. A.] **I.** Gen.: *Abundantly, copiously, largely*: ferre abundanter fructum, Pl. 24, 9, 42, § 69: — *Comp.*: abundantius occurrere, C. Top. 10, 41: — *Sup.*: abundantissime crescere, Pl. 5, 9, 10, § 57.

II. Esp.: Of speech: *Amply, at large*: copiose et abundanter loqui, C. de Or. 2, 35, 151: dicere, id. ib. 3, 14, 53.

ābundantia, æ, *f.* [abundo] **A.** (acc. to abundo, *no.* I.) *An overflowing*: **1.** Gen.: **a.** *Abs.*: palustris, Vitr. 5, 9, 6. — **b.** With *Gen.*: Nili, Pl. Pan. 30: sanguinis ex vulneribus, Pl. 27, 5, 15, § 32. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** Of the monthly courses: menstrua, Pl. 23, 7, 71, § 138: feminarum, id. 24, 11, 55, § 93: mulierum, id. 24, 9, 42, § 72. — **b.** Of the stomach: *Over-fulness*, Suet. Claud. 44.

B. (acc. to abundo, *no.* II. B.): *Abundance, fulness, profusion, richness*: **1.** Gen.: With *Gen.*: rerum, C. Læl. 23, 87: otii, id. Fam. 7, 1, 6: amoris, id. ib. 1, 9, 1. — **2.** Esp.: Of style: juvenilis, Quint. 12, 1, 29.

C. (acc. to abundo, *no.* II. C.): *Riches, wealth, abundance*: Tac. Agr. 6; id. H. 2, 91.

ābundātĭvo, ōnis, *f.* [abundo, *no.* I.] *An overflowing*: fossæ, Pl. 3, 16, 20, § 131.

ābunde, *adv.* [abundus] *Copiously, abundantly, in profusion*; *in a very great* or *high degree, amply*, etc.: **A.** With *Verbs*: perfuse atque abunde usi magnum auri pondus, Sisenn. ap. Non. 516, 31: quibus mala abunde omnia erant, Sall. C. 21, 1: abunde (*sc.* erant) commeatus, id. ib. 58, 9: abunde ratus, Tac. H. 2, 95: abunde est, si, etc., Pl. Ep. 5, 8, 7: cf. id. ib. 4, 10 *fin.* — **B.** With *Adj.*: abunde magna, Sall. J. 14, 18: abunde pulchrum atque magnificum, Pl. procem. § 15: abunde similes, Quint. 10, 1, 26: abunde disertus, id. 11, 1, 36: — *placed after its adj.*: etatum abunde spiritum deprehendas, Quint. 10, 1, 104. — **C.** With *Adverbs*: abunde satis, Quint. 12, 11, 19: abunde bene, id. 12, 9, 7. — **D.** Abunde est, *with subjectival clause*: abunde erit duo ex his exempla retulisse, Val. Max. 4, 3, 14. — **E.** With *Gen.*: terrorum ac fraudis abunde est, Virg. Æ. 7, 352: abunde satis, Quint. 10, 1, 94: but cf. Zumpt ad loc.: — *placed after its subst.*: potentiæ gloriaque abunde, Suet. Cæs. 83.

ab-undo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 2.; unda (*To flow down from above*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of liquids: *To overflow*: **A.** *Abs.*: apud abundantem antiquum amnem, Att. ap. Non. 192, 4: flumina abundare ut facerent, Lucr. 6, 266; cf. id. 1, 283: quando aqua Albana abundässet, Liv. 5, 15. — **B.** With *Abl.*: Nilus aquâ, Tib. 1, 7, 21.

II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To overflow*; i. e. *be very abundant* or *numerous*; *to be in abundance*: **a.** *Abs.*: abundantes hastas, Enn. 17, 21. — **b.** With *de*: de terris Herbarum genera, Lucr. 5, 918. — **2.** Esp.: Gramm. *t. t.*: *To be redundant*: syllaba abundat, Prisc. Op. Min. 6 Lindem.

B. *To overflow with any thing*; *to have an abundance* or *superabundance of any thing*: **1.** With *Abl.* (so, mostly): ripas superat mihi, atque abundat pectus lætitiâ, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 6: divitiis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 17: fortunis, Att. ap. Non. 305, 7: amore abundas, *i. e. you are very fortunate in*, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 11: cf. Don. ad h. l.: "successu desset affluis:" villa abundat porco, hædo, agno, C. Sen. 16, 56: præceptis, id. Off. 1, 1, 1. — **2.** With *Gen.*: rerum, Lucil. ap. Non. 498, 7. — **3.** With *Dat.*: caro abundat alicui, Cels. — **4.** *Abs.*: sive deest naturæ quicquam, sine abundat atque affluit, C. de Div. 1, 29, 61.

C. *To abound in wealth, to be rich*; *to have abundance*: egentes abundant, C. Læl. 7, 23: si quando abundare cœpero, id. Att. 1, 4, 3.

ābundus, a, um, *adj.* [abundo, *no.* II. A.] *Abundant, copious* (post-class.): lavacris, Gell. 1, 2, 2: aqua, Paul. Nol.

Aburĭus, i, *m.* *The name of a Roman* gens: Liv. 39, 4; id. 41, 14.

ābūsio, ōnis, *f.* [abutor] **A.** (acc. to abutor, *no.* I. A.) *Misuse* of a thing, etc.; *abuse* (late Lat.): usus illicitus abusus, vel potius abusio, nominandus est, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 4. — **B.** (acc. to abutor, *no.* I. B.) Rhet. *t. t.*: *A misapplication* or *wrong use* of words = κατάχρησις: "*abusionem*, quam καταχρηστν vocant (*sc.* Græci)," C. Or. 27, 94; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 12.

ābūsīve, *adv.* [abusivus] **A.** (acc. to abutor, *no.* I. A.) (*Improperly*; hence) **1.** *Slightly, deficiently*: abusive incusso, ariete, Amm. 24, 4, 19. — **2.** *Unjustly, wrongly*: abusive aliquid appellare, Ulp. Dig. 29, 3, 2, § 1. — **3.** *Violently, excessively*: verberâsse dicitur abusive, qui et pugnis ceciderit, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 40. — **B.** (acc. to abutor, *no.* I. B.): *Incorrectly; harshly; in a wrong way*: Quint. 10, 1, 12.

ābūsīvus, a, um, *adj.* [abutor, *no.* I. A.] *Wrongly applied, misapplied*: appellatio, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 4, 3.

ab-usque, *præp. c. Abl.* [ab; usque] *From, even from* (poet. and in Tac.): **A.** Of place (acc. to ab, *no.* II. A. 1.): Siculo prospexit abusque Pachyno, Virg. Æ. 7, 289: after its case, animalia maris Oceano abusque petiverat, Tac. A. 15, 37. — **B.** Of time (acc. to ab, *no.* II. B. 2.): pugnata pugna abusque mane ad vesperum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97.

ābūsor, ōris, *m.* [abutor, *no.* II. B.] *One who wastes*; *a squanderer* (post-class.): Salv. Gub. Dei, 8.

ābūsus, ūs, *m.* [abutor] **A.** = abusio, no. A. — **B.** (acc. to abutor, *no.* II. A.) *A using up* or *consuming* of a thing: C. Top. 3, 17; Ulp. Dig. 7, 5, 5.

ab-ūtor, ūsus sum, ūti, 3. *v. dep.* [ab; utor] **I.** (acc. to ab, *no.* II. B. 3.): **A.** Gen.: *To misuse, abuse*; *use to a wrong purpose* or *end*: **1.** With *Acc.*: sapientiam, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 29: meretricem, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 66. — **2.** With *Abl.*: nomine Bacchi, Lucr. 2, 656: patientiâ nostrâ, C. Cat. 1, 1, 1. — **3.** With *ad*: legibus ac majestate ad quæstum, C. Rosc. Am. 19, 54. — **B.** Esp.: Rhetor. *t. t.*: *To employ in a wrong way*; *to misapply*: verbis propinquis, C. Or. 27, 94.

II. (acc. to ab, *no.* II. C.): **A.** Gen.: *To use completely* or *to the end*; *to use thoroughly*; *to use, employ*: **1.** With *Acc.*: vim, Lucr. 5, 1052. — **2.** With *Abl.*: libertate, C. 2 Verr. 5, 43, 114: studiis, id. Fam. 2, 6, 5: verbis propriis isto proconsule, id. Att. 16, 6, 4. — **3.** With *ad*: obsequio meo ad omnia. Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 15, 1: sagacitate canum ad nostram utilitatem, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151. — **4.** With *cum*: tecum hoc otio, *i. e. to spend with you*, C. Rep. 1, 9 Creuz. — **5.** With *in c. Abl.*: in prologis scribendis operam abutitur, Ter. And. prol. 5.

B. Esp.: *To use up* in a bad way; *to squander, waste, consume*, etc.: aurum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 126: tantam rem patriam, id. Trin. 3, 2, 56.

☞ Pass. in Plaut.: abusa, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 44: utile utamur potius quam ab rege abutamur, Var. ap. Prisc. 8, p. 792 P.: abusis locis, Q. Hortensius, ib.; so abutendus, Suet. Galb. 14.

Ăbȳdus (-dos), i (in MSS. also Abœdus, Abydus, Avien. Perieg. 693), *f.* and *m.*, Ἄβυδος. **I.** *A town in Asia*, not far from the mouth of the Simois, opposite Sestos (now *Avido*), Virg. G. 1, 207; Ov. H. 18, 127; id. ib. 19, 30. — Hence,

Ăbȳdēnus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of*, or *belonging to, Abydus*: Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 28. — As *Subst.*: **A. Abydenus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *The man of Abydus*, i. e. *Leander*: Ov. H. 18, 1. — **B. Abydeni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ), *The inhabitants of Abydos*: Liv. 31, 16.

Abyla, æ, *f.* *A mountain in Africa, on the Straits of Gibraltar*, one of the Pillars of Hercules, opposite Calpe: Mel. 1, 53; Avien. Perieg. 111; Pl. 3, procem. § 4.

† **ăbyssus,** i, *f.* = ἄβυσσος (*sc.* λίμνη). **I.** *A bottomless pit, an abyss*: Isid. Orig. 13, 20. **II.** In Eccl. writers, *Hell*: mersandam (*sc.* animam) penitus puteo ferventis abyssi, Prud. Hamart. 835.

ac, *conj.*, v. atque.

† **ăcācia,** æ, *f.* = ἀκακία. **I.** Prop.: *The acacia-tree, the Egyptian pod-thorn*: Mimosa Nilotica, L., described by Pl. 13, 9, 19, § 63.

II. Meton.: *The juice* or *gum of the acacia*: Pl. 24, 12, 67, § 109; Cels. 6, 6.

† **Ăcădēmĭa,** æ (1 short, Claud. de Cons. Mall. Theod. 94; Sid. 15, 129), *f.* = ἀκαδημία. **I.** Prop.: *The Academy*, a gymnasium about six stadia from Athens, named after the hero Academos, or Echedemos (cf. Plut. Thes. 31), celebrated as the place where Plato taught; from it his disciples were called Academici, and his doctrine Philosophia Academica, in distinction from the Stoica, Cynica, *etc.*

II. Meton.: **A.** *The philosophy of the Academy*: instare et academiæ, quæ, quidquid dixisses, id te ipsum scire negaret, C. de Or. 1, 10; cf. Gör. C. Ac. 1, 4, 17. — **B.** Cicero, as a partisan of the Academic philos., named his estate, between Lake Avernus and Puteoli, *Academia*; there he wrote the Academicæ Quæstiones, Pl. 31, 2, 3. — He had another *Academia* at his Tusculan Villa, laid out entirely in the Grecian manner, with shady walks (xystis) and quiet seats (exedræ), C. Tusc. 2, 3, 9; id. ib. 3, 3, 7; cf. Wieland, Cic. Ep. 1, p. 242.

† **Ăcădēmĭcē,** es, *adj. fem.* = ἀκαδημική, *Academic*: Academice συγγραφις, *The Academics* (a work of Cicero), C. Att. 13, 16, 1.

Ăcădēmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [academia] **A.** (acc. to Academia, *no.* I.) *Of*, or *belonging to, the* Greek *Academy*: as *Subst.*: **Academicus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* philosophus), *An Academic philosopher*: C. Ac. 2, 4, 11.

B. (acc. to Academia, *no.* II. B.) *Of*, or *belonging to*, Cicero's *Academia*: quæstio, C. Att. 13, 19, 3. — As *Subst.*: **Academica,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* scripta) *The Academics*: in Academicis nostris, C. Off. 2, 2, 8; cf. id. Att. 13, 19, 5.

Academus, i, *m.* = Ἀκάδημος, *A Greek hero*, from whom the Academia near Athens is said to have derived its name: silvas Academi, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4.

Acadĕra (-īra), ōrum, *n.*, *A region in the N. W. of India*: Curt 8, 10, 19.

† **ăcălanthis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀκαλανθίς, (the same as acanthis), *A very small bird of a dark-green colour*; according to Voss, *the thistle-finch, the gold-finch*, Virg. G. 3, 338.

† **ăcălēphē,** ēs, *f.* = ἀκαλήφη. *The nettle*: Macer de Virt. Herb. 2, 2.

Acamas, antis, *m.*, Ἀκάμας. **I.** *A*

son of Theseus and Phædra: Virg. Æ. 2, 262; Sabin. 2, 23; Hyg. Fab. 108. **II.** *A servant of Vulcan:* Val. Flacc. 1, 583. **III.** *A promontory in Cyprus:* Pl. 5, 31, 35, § 129.

†**ācānos,** i, *m.*=ἄκανος. *A plant, a kind of thistle:* Pl. 22, 9, 10, § 23; al. acanum, Sillig. ed. maj.

†**ācanthĭcē mastĭchē,** =ἀκανθικὴ μαστίχη, *The juice of the plant* helxine: Pl. 21, 16, 56, § 96.

†**ācanthillis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀκανθιλλίς, *Wild asparagus:* App. Herb. 84 (prps. acanthyll.).

ācanthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [acanthus] *Resembling in appearance the bear's-foot* (acanthus): Col. 9, 4; Pl. 25, 7, 38, § 78.

†**ācanthĭon,** i, *n.* = ἀκάνθιον, *A species of thistle:* Pl. 24, 12, 66, § 108.

†**ācanthis,** ĭdis, *f.*=ἀκανθίς. **I.** *A little bird that lives in the thorn-bushes, of a dark-green colour, the thistle-finch,* or *gold-finch,* Fringilla carduelis, L.: Pl. 10, 63, 83, § 175. **II.** *A plant,* called also senecio, *Groundsel:* Pl. 25, 13, 106, § 168.

Acanthĭus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to, Acanthus,* a town in Macedonia: sal, Pl. 31, 7, 41, § 85.

Acantho, ūs, *f. The mother of Apollo:* Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.

1. †**ācanthus,** i, *m.*=ἄκανθος. **I.** *Bear's-breech, bear's-foot,* or *brank-ursine,* Acanthus mollis, L.: v. Voss, Virg. G. 4, p. 771, and E. 3, 45, p. 125. **II.** *f. A thorny ever-green tree in Egypt:* Virg. G. 2, 119.

2. **Acanthus,** i, *m. A town in Macedonia:* Pl. 4, 10, 17, § 38.

acanthyllis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀκανθυλλίς, *A little bird of an unknown species:* Pl. 10, 33, 50, § 96.

†**ācapnos,** on, *adj.*=ἄκαπνος (καπνός, smoke, with *a privat.*) *Without smoke:* ligna acapna, *so dry as to emit no smoke in burning,* Mart. 13, 15 *in lemm.*: mel acapnon, *obtained without driving away the bees by smoke,* Pl. 11, 16, 15, § 45.

Acarnān, ānis (*Acc.* Acarnana, Liv. 37, 45), *adj. Of Acarnania, Acarnanian:* Virg. Æ. 5, 298; Liv. l. c. Drak.—Hence, as *Subst.,* **Acarnanes,** um, *m.* (*Acc.* -as, Liv. 26, 24; id. Ep. 33), *The inhabitants of Acarnania:* Liv. 26, 24; 25.

Acarnānĭa, æ, *f.*='Ακαρνανία, *Acarnania, a province in Central Greece,* separated by the Acheloüs from Ætolia, (now *Carnia*): Pl. 4, 1, 2, § 5; Liv. 26, 25. —Hence, **Acarnānĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Acarnanian:* Liv. 26, 25.

Acarne, v. Acharne.

ācārus, v. acorus.

Ācastus, i, *m.* **I.** *Son of Pelias, king of Thessaly, husband of Astydamia (called also Hippolyte and Cretheis) and father of Laodamia:* Ov. M. 8, 306. **II.** *One of Cicero's slaves:* C. Att. 7, 1.

†**ācatălectĭcus,** } a, um = ἀκατα-
†**ācatălectus,** } ληκτικός, -τός, in Prosody (*A verse in which no syllable is wanting in the last foot* (*opp.* catalecticus): Diom. 501 P.; Prisc. 1216 ib.

†**ācātium,** i, *n.* = ἀκάτιον, *A light Greek boat,* worked with both sails and oars: Pl. 9, 30, 49 § 94; Gell. 10, 25, 5 (where the reading is *acatia, æ*). It appears to have been = scapha: Suet. Cæs. 64, compared with Plutarch, Cæs.

ācātus, ī, *f.* = acatium, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 1.

acaunumarga, æ, *f.* [a Celtic word from acaunum, stone], *A kind of marl,* prps. *stone-marl:* Pl. 17, 7, 4, acc. to Hard. (Others read *capnumargos.*)

†**ācaustus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἄκαυστος, *Incombustible;* hence, *subst. m.* (*sc.* lapis) *the carbuncle,* since it was regarded as incombustible: Pl. 37, 7, 25, § 92. Many MSS. read *apyrotus,* which has the same meaning, fr. Gr. ἀ-πυρόω; cf. Sill. ad h. l.

Acbārus, i, *m.*, v. Abgarus.

Acca, æ, *f.* [Sanscr.=mater.] **I.** A. Larentia, æ, *f.* (erroneously written *Laurentia*), acc. to fable, *The wife of the shepherd Faustulus,* who nursed and brought up the twins Romulus and Remus, mother of the twelve Arvales Fratres: Var. L. L. 6, 23, § 82 Müll.; Gell. 6, 7, 1; Macr. S. 1, 10. — In honour of her, the Romans celebrated in December a feast, called Larentalia, or Accalia. Probably this worship of Larentia (*i. e.* mother of the Lares=Mania) is of Etruscan origin: Müll. Etrusc. 2, 102. **II.** *A companion of Camilla:* Virg. Æ. 11, 820 sq. **III.** *A Roman girl:* Prop. 1, 21, 6.

Accālĭa, um, *n.* (*sc.* festa) *The festival of Acca Larentia* (cf. Acca, *no.* I.): Ov. F. 3, 57; Var. L. L. 5, 3.

†**ac-cāno,** *perf. and sup. not found,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; cano] *To sing to* an instrument; acc. to Var. L. L. 6, 75, p. 103 Müll.

ac-canto (**adc-**), *perf. and sup. not found,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; canto] *To sing near* or *beside* (poet.): tumulis accanto magistri, Stat. S. 4, 4, 55.

accantus, ūs, *m.*=accentus, *no.* 1., *Accent:* Mart. Cap. 3, p. 60 ed. Grot.

accēdens, entis, *P.* of accedo.—As *Subst.*: Medic. *t. t.*: **accedentia,** ium, *n. Symptoms:* Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 35, § 184.

accēdenter, *adv.* [accedens] *Almost, nearly:* (*Comp.*) accedentius consentanea, Pseudo C. de Amic. prol. 16.

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre (*Perf. ind.,* accēstis for accessistis, Virg. Æ. 1, 201), 3. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; cedo]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go towards, draw near, approach:* **1.** With *ad:* ad hominem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 14; cf. Lucil. ap. C. Fin. 1, 3, 9: ad ædes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 108: ad flammam, Ter. And. 1, 1, 103: omnes ad aras, Lucr. 5, 1198.—**2.** With *Dat.*: muris, Liv. 14, 20.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: in senatum, C. Att. 7, 4, 2: in Macedoniam, id. Phil. 10, 6, 13: in Apuliam, id. Fam. 1, 10: in funus aliorum, id. Leg. 2, 26, 66.—**4.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* integros fontes, Lucr. 1, 926; cf. id. 4, 2: scopulos, Virg. Æ. 1, 201: Africam, Nep. Hann. 8, 1; cf. Drak. Liv. 9, 40, 19.—**5.** With *Abl.*: accedere ventis Enn. A. 14, 1 (p. 57 ed. Vahlen).—**6.** *Abs.*: accedam atque hanc appellabo, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 17; cf. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21.

B. Es p.: **1.** *To approach in a hostile manner; to make an attack; to assault, assail:* **a.** With *ad:* ad has cohortes, C. Att. 18, 12 A., 3.—**b.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* accedit muros Romana juventus, Enn. ap. Gell. 10, 29 (527, p. 77 ed. Vahlen.); cf. Non. 530, 3.

2. Auction. *t. t.*: *To appear* as a bidder: ne quis eorum ad hastam suam accederet, Liv. 42, 16; cf. Nep. Att. 6, 3.

3. Accedere ad manus; *To be admitted to kiss the hand* (late Lat.): Capitol. Max. 5 (different from Nep. Eum. 5, 2, where the expression means *to engage in battle, to come to close quarters*).

II. Fig.: **A.** *To approach, draw near:* **1.** With *ad:* ad aures sermo accessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 32: hic ad amicitiam accessit Philippi, Nep. Eum. 1, 4.—**2.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* ego istuc accedam periculum, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 46; cf. Lucil. ap. Gell. 16, 9.

B. *To fall to one's share, to befall, to happen to* (a meaning by which accedo approaches so near to *accido,* that in many passages it has been proposed to change it to the latter; cf. Ruhnk. Rut. Lup. 1, p. 3; 2, p. 96; Dictat. in Ter., p. 222 and 25): With *Dat.*: num tibi stultitia accessit? *have you become a fool?* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 77: paullum vobis accessit pecuniæ, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56: illud quoque nobis accedit incommodum, C. Quint. 1, 3.

C. With the notion of augmentation: *To be added* (=addi): **1.** With *ad:* ad virtutis summam accedere nihil potest, C. Fin. 4, 24, 67.—**2.** With *Dat.*: primum facio (=faciei) quod honestas Accedit, Lucil. ap. Gell. 9, 14, 21; so, ap. Non. 35, 20: Cassio animus accessit, C. Att. 5, 20, 8.—**3.** With *huc*: huc accedebant octodecim onerariæ naves, Cæs. B. G. 4, 22.—**4.** With *eo*: eo accedebat, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 49.—**5.** *Abs.*: plura accedere debent, Lucr. 2, 1128: accedit mors, C. Fin. 1, 18, 60; cf. id. de Or. 2, 17, 73.—**6.** If a new idea is to be added to a previous assertion, as an extension of it, the speaker can either append it as a logical reason, or merely relate it as an historical fact. In both cases accedit introduces the new subjective clause; in the former with *quod: Add to this, that,* etc.; in the latter with *ut: besides this, it happens,* or *the case occurs that,* etc.: **a.** *Impers.*: Zumpt, §§ 621, 623; Herz. Cæs. B. G. 3, 13: (a) With *quod:* accedit enim, quod patrem amo, C. Att. 13, 21; cf. Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 2; C. Rosc. Am. 8, 22; Att. 1, 92; Sall. C. 11, 5.—(b) With *ut:* ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam, ut cæcus esset, C. Sen. 6, 16; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; Rosc. Am. 31, 86; id. Deiot. 1, 2.—**b.** *Personal:* (a) When several new ideas are added, they are introduced by *res* in Plur.: quum ad has suspiciones certissimæ res accederent: quod per fines Sequanorum Helvetios transduxisset; quod obsides inter eos dandos curässet; quod ea omnia, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 19.—(b) Sts. the historical idea follows *accedit* without ut: ad hæc mala hoc mihi accedit etiam: hæc Andria . . . . gravida e Pamphilo est, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 11: accedit illud: si maneo . . . . cadendum est in unius potestatem, C. Att. 8, 3, 2.

D. *To draw near by assenting to, to accede to, assent to, to approve:* **1.** With *ad:* accessit animus ad meam sententiam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 13 Lambin.; cf. C. 2 Verr. 3, 28, 69; Nep. Milt. 3, 5.—**2.** With *Dat.* (so, of persons, always): Galba speciosiora suadentibus accessit, Tac. H. 1, 34; so, Quint. 9, 4 *in.*

E. *To come near in resemblance, to be like:* **1.** With *ad:* homines ad Deos nullâ re propius accedunt, quam salutem hominibus dando, C. Lig. 12, 38.—**2.** With *Dat.*: Antonio Philippus proximus accedebat, C. Brut. 47, 173; cf. 2 Verr. 2, 3, 7; id. de Or. 1, 62, 263; id. Ac. 2, 11, 36.

F. *To come to the possession of* any thing, *to take possession of, to take upon one's self, to enter upon:* **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: in eandem infamiam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 84.—**2.** With *ad:* ad bellorum periculà, C. Balb. 19, 26: ad pœnam, *to undertake the infliction of punishment,* id. Off. 1, 25, 89: ad invidiam, id. 2 Verr. 1, 2, 5: ad vectigalia, *to undertake their collection as contractor,* id. ib. 3, 38, 86: ad causam, *a lawsuit,* etc., ib. 2, 2, 38; de Or. 1, 38, 175: ad rempublicam, *to enter upon the government of the state,* or *a public office,* C. Rosc. Am. 1, 3.

G. Mercantile *t. t.*: pretium accedit, *The price rises, advances:* Pl. Ep. 6, 19.

accĕlĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [accelero] *A hastening, acceleration:* orationis enuntiandæ, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23.

ac-cĕlĕro (**adc-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; celero]

I. *Act.*: *To hasten, accelerate:* **A.** In *simple constr.*: gressum accelerässe, Att. ap. Non. 89, 25: mortem, Lucr. 6, 772: iter, Cæs. B. C. 2, 39: oppugnationem, Tac. A. 12, 46: accelerata copta, id. H. 2, 85; cf. id. Agr. 43; id. A. 1, 50.—**B.** *Aliquid alicui:* consulatum ei, Tac. A. 3, 75.

II. *Neut.*: *To haste, make haste:* **A.** *Personal:* si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, C. Cat. 2, 4, 6: accelera, signifer, Liv. 3, 27: accelerat simul Æneas, Virg. Æ. 5, 675; cf. id. ib. 9, 221; 505.—**B.** *Impers. Pass.*: Liv. 3, 46.

accendĭum, ĭi, *n.* [accendo] *A kindling; a setting on fire:* ab ipso numine fit accendium, Sol. 5, 23.

1. **ac-cendo,** di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [mostly assigned to ad and candeo; but more prob. ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; root CAN, akin to Gr. καω, καιω; cf. canus *init.*] **I.** Prop.: *To set fire to, to set on fire, kindle,* etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: deus solem, quasi lumen, accendit, C. Univ. 9, 28: lucernam, Phæd. 3, 19, 4: tantum ignem, Virg. Æ. 5, 4: accensæ aræ, Ov. M. 3, 691: ut Pergama accensa est, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 513, 31: ut quent accendi, Lucr. 5, 606.—**B.** With *de:* lumen de suo lumine, Enn. ap. C. Off. 1, 16, 51.—**C.** With *Abl.*: ita res accendent lumina rebus, Lucr. 1, 1110: ferrum accensum igni, Pl. 34, 15, 43, § 149.—**D.** With *per:* accensa (*sc.* tela) per undas, Lucr. 6, 882.—**E.** With *Dat.*: quum illi accenderit (*sc.* lumen), Enn. ap. C. Off. 1, 16, 51.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To heat, cause to boil,* etc.: accensis aquis, Sil. 5, 605: accenso aheno, Sen. Med. 666.—**B.** *To light*

up, illumine, illuminate: **1.** With *Abl.*: caelum radiis, Lucr. 5, 688: luna radiis solis accensa, C. Rep. 6, 17, 17.—**2.** *Abs.*: quae jacerent in tenebris, nisi literarum lumen accenderet, C. Arch. 6, 14; dub. al. accederet.—**C.** *To give a clear or brilliant lustre to a thing* (poet.): gemmis galeam clypeumque accenderat auro, Sil. 15, 681; cf. Rupert. Juv. 11, 155.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To inflame* a person *or* thing; *to set on fire, kindle, rouse*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: **a.** With personal objects: placare hostem ferocem inimiciterque accensum, Att. ap. Non. 514, 22. —**b.** With things as objects: certamina belli, Lucr. 1, 476: certamen, Liv. 35, 10: discordiam, id. 2, 29: spem, Tac. A. 12, 54: dolorem, id. ib. 15, 1: sensūs, Lucr. 3, 958.—**2.** With *Abl.*: accendi aut commoveri arte, C. Off. 1, 25, 114: quos meritā accendit Mezentius irā, Virg. Æ. 8, 501: nunc prece, nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris, id. ib. 10, 368.—**3.** With *ad*: ad dominationem accensi sunt, Sall. J. 31, 16: ad libidinem, Liv. 8, 28.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: in maritum, Tac. A. 1, 53: in rabiem, Liv. 29, 9.—**5.** With *contra*: quae res Marium contra Metellum vehementer accendebat, Sall. J. 64, 4.—**6.** With *Dat.*: belloque animos accendit agrestes, Virg. Æ. 7, 482: extremis spes est accensa duobus, id. ib. 5, 183.—**7.** With *per*: accensus nobis per viscera sensus, Lucr. 3, 337.—**B.** *To increase or augment*: crystallina, quorum accendit fragilitas pretium, Sen. Ben. 7, 9, 3; cf. Pl. 33, proem. § 5: "murrhina et crystallina ex eādem terrā effodimus, quibus pretium faceret ipsa fragilitas."

2. **accendo,** ōnis, *m.* [1. accendo, *no.* III. A.] (*The kindler or inciter*; hence) Acc. to Salmas., *A fencing-master, who incites or stimulates persons to fight*, Tert. de Pall. 6; dub. al. cerdo.

ac-censĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, *or* um, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. c.; censeo] *To reckon in addition* to some thing else; *to reckon to or among*; *to add to* (rare): **A.** With *in c. Abl.*: in his accensi cornicines tibicinesque, Liv. 1, 43.—**B.** With *Dat.*: accenseor illi, *i. e. I am his companion*, Ov. M. 15, 546.

accensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [accendo] *Burning*: ignis (Greek καυσμός), Vulg. Hebr. 12, 18.

1. **accensus,** a, um, *P.* **I.** *Of* accendo. **II.** Of accenseo.

2. **accensus,** i, *m.* [accenseo] (*One who is attached to another as an attendant*; hence) **A.** *A public officer*, who attended, **1.** On a magistrate (consul, prætor, *etc.*) at Rome, or in the provinces, for the purpose of summoning parties to court, maintaining order and quiet during its sessions, and proclaiming the hours; *an apparitor, attendant* (on account of this office, Var. 6, 3, derives the word from *accieo*): Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4 and 7; Att. 4, 17; Suet. Cæs. 20.—The person to whom one is accensus, is annexed in *Dat.* or *Gen.*: Tettius, qui tum accensus Neroni fuit, C. 2 Verr. 1, 28, 74: M. Livius accensus Drusi Cæsaris, Inscr. Grut. 598, 8; cf. Liv. 3, 33.—**2.** At funerals, as a leader of the procession: C. Leg. 2, 24, 61.—**3.** The Decurions and Centurions also had their *accensi as aids*, Var. L. L. 7, 4; Non. 58, 33; id. 520, 5.—**B.** *Plur.*: *A kind of soldiers who followed the army as supernumeraries, or reserve troops*; = adscriptīcii; *and afterwards* supernumerarii, to take the place of those who fell in battle, Liv. 8, 8: tertium (*sc.* vexillum ducebat) accensos minimae fiduciae manum: so, ib. 10; cf. "*accensi* diecbantur, qui in locum mortuorum militum [subito] subrogabantur, dicti ita, quia ad censum adjiciebantur," Fest. p. 18 Müll.—Upon the accensi velati, v. velatia.

3. **accensus,** ūs, *m.* [accendo] *A kindling or setting on fire*: lucernarum accensu, Pl. 37, 7, 29, § 10: dub. al. accessu: luminum, Symm. 3, 48.

accentĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [accentus, *no.* A.] *The accentuation of a word*; *accent*: Gell. 13, b., as transl. of Gr. προσῳδία.

‡**ac-centor,** ōris, *m.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. c.; cano] *One who sings with*, or *in addition to*, another: Isid. Orig. 6, 9; id. ib. 7, 13.

ac-centus, ūs, *m.* [ad, II. B. 2. c.; cantus] **A.** : **1.** Prop.: *The accentuation of a word*; *accent* (transl. of Gr. προσῳδία): "*accentus*, quos Græce προσῳδίας vocant," Quint. 1, 5, 22.—**2.** Fig.: *Intensity, violence, force*, etc.: hiemis, Sid. Ep. 4, 10: doloris, Marc. Empir. 6.

B. Of music or a musical instrument: *A tone, note*: quae (*sc.* tibiae) in accentus exeunt acutissimos, Sol. 5, 19.

accepso, sync. for *accepero*, v. accipio.

accepta, æ, *f.* (*sc.* pars) [accepto] *A portion of land obtained by share*: Sicul. Fl. p. 22 Goes.; Hygin. de Limit. p. 190 Goes.

acceptābĭlĭtās, ātis, *adj.* [id.] *Acceptable, worthy of acceptance*: Lact. Epit. 58, and Tert. de Or. 7.

acceptātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who accepts a thing*, i. e. *approves it*: Tert. Pœn. 2.

acceptĭ-lātĭo, ōnis, also separately, accepti latio, *f.* [acceptum; fero] *A verbal acknowledgment of receipt, a release from debt or obligation*: Dig. 46, 4, 1; ib. 39, 6, 30; Gai. Inst. 3, 169.

acceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accipio] **I.** Prop.: *A taking, receiving, or accepting*: neque deditionem, neque donationem sine acceptione intelligi posse, C. Top. 8, 37: frumenti, Sall. J. 29, 4. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In later philos. lang.: *An acceptance*, i. e. *granting, of a proposition*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 271.—**B.** Acceptio personarum (=Gr. προσωποληψία), *A regarding of persons with unfair partiality*: Vulg. 2 Paral. 19, 7.

acceptĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*, a double *freq. verb.* fr. accepto, deriv. of accipio (like *cursito* fr. curso, deriv. of curro, Don. in Lind. C. Gr. 1, 17, 3), *To take, receive, or accept*: stipendium acceptitāsti, Plaut. in Non. 2, 508.

accepto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [accipio] *To take, receive, or accept; to take in payment*: argentum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 32; so, Quint. 12, 7 *fin.*; Pl. 36, 25, 64, § 189; cf. Dig. 34, 1, 9.—Poet.: jugum, *To submit to*, Sil. 7, 41.

1. **acceptor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *One who receives a thing*: donationis, Cod. Just. 8, 56, 10.—**B.** Esp.: *A receiver of tolls or dues*: Inscr. in Pea, Framm. di Fasti Cons. *no.* 20; cf. Orell. Inscr. 3199.

II. Fig.: **A.** *One who admits a thing as true, grants or approves it*: Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 167.—**B.** Acceptor personae, *he who* (*unfairly*) *regards the person*, Aug. Ep. 7: personarum, Vulg. Act. Apost. 10, 34.

2. **acceptor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] (*A catcher*: hence) *A hawk*: Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 76 P. Hence,

acceptorārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [2. acceptor] (*One pertaining to a hawk*; hence) *A falconer*: Poet. in Meyer's Anth. Lat. *no.* 311.

acceptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. acceptor] *That which is fit or suitable for receiving*: modulus, *for drawing water*, Frontin. de Aq. 34.

acceptrix, īcis, *f.* [accipio] *She who receives*: neque datori neque acceptrici, Plaut. True. 2, 7, 18.

acceptum, i, *n.* [accipio, *no.* I. D.] Mercantile *t. t.*: *That which has been received*; *receipts* (*opp.* datum *or* expensum): ratio accepti, Plaut. True. 4, 2, 36: tabulas expensi et recepti, C. Rosc. 1, 2:—*Plur.*: ratio acceptorum et datorum, C. Læl. 16, 58.—Particular phrase: In acceptum referre alicui, *To set down a thing to any one* (i. e. *to his account*) *as received*; *to place to one's credit*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 57, 149: so, acceptum ferre, Sen. Ep. 78, 3:—*Pass.*: acceptum (accepta) ferri *or* fieri, Pl. Ep. 2, 4, 2; Pl. 2, 7, 5 § 23: id. 28, 2, 3 § 10.

acceptus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of accipio. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to accipio, *no.* I. C. 1.): *Welcome, agreeable, acceptable* (acceptus is related to gratus, as the effect to the cause; he who is gratus, *i. e.* dear, beloved, is on that very account acceptus, welcome, acceptable; hence the position, gratum atque acceptum, is never reversed): **A.** Of living beings: **1.** With *Dat.*: plebi acceptus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3: hominem tam acceptum popularibus, Sall. J. 7, 1:—*Comp.*: carior atque acceptior omnibus, Liv. 35, 15:—*Sup.*: acceptissimus militum animis, Liv. 1, 15: Aridæum cunctis acceptissimum, Just. 13, 2.—**2.** With *ad*: ad populum acceptior, Front. Princ. Hist. II, p. 240 Nieb. —**3.** With *apud*: essetne apud te is servus acceptissimus? Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 56.—**B.** Of things: **1.** With *Dat.*: diis et hominibus est acceptum, quod, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 5:—*Comp.*: acceptior plebi oratio, Liv. 3, 69.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: tanto acceptius in vulgum, Tac. A. 6, 45.—**3.** *Abs.*: id gratum acceptumque habendum, C. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: munus eorum gratum acceptumque esse, Nep. Hann. 7, 3.

accers, v. arcess.

accessa, æ, *f.* [accedo] (*The approaching thing*; hence) *The flood-tide*: Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 246.

accessĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [accedo] *Accessible*: Tert. adv. Prax. 15.

accessibĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [accessibilis] *Accessibility*: Tert. adv. Prax. 15.

accessio, ōnis, *f.* [accedo] **A.** (acc. to accedo, *no.* I. A.): **1.** *A going, or coming, to or near to; an approach*: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: quid tibi in concilium huc accessio est? *why comest thou hither?* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 83.—**b.** With *ad*: quid tibi ad hasce accessio est ædes? Plaut. True. 2, 2, 3: ad corpora, C. Univ. 12.—**c.** *Abs.* (*Plur.*): C. 2 Verr. 2, 53, 133.—**2.** Medical *t. t.*: *The attack, paroxysm, or access, of a fever*, Cels. 3, 3.

B. (acc. to accedo, *no.* II. C.): **1.** Prop.: *A coming to in the way of augmentation, an increase, addition*: paucorum annorum, C. Læl. 3, 7: pecuniæ, Nep. Att. 14, 2: accessiones fortunæ et dignitatis, C. Fam. 2, 1; so, ib. 7, 6; 10, 9; id. Rep. 2, 21.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *Concr.*: *An addition, or accession*: Scaurus accessionem adjunxit sedibus, *added a new part*, C. Off. 1, 39, 138; so ib. Att. 16, 16. Thus Syphax is called, accessio Punici belli, since he was not the chief enemy with whom that war was carried on, consequently only, as it were, an addition or appendage to the Punic war, Liv. 45, 7; cf. Gron. in h. l. In this sense in Pliny: turbā gemmarum potamus: et aurum jam accessio est, *our cups abound in gems, and gold is to them only accessory, an appendage*, 33, § 4.—So also in law: accedit principali, Dig. 34, 2, 20.—**b.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *An addition that makes a given definition complete*: neque adhiberet illam magnam accessionem, C. Ac. 2, 35, 112; id. Fin. 2, 13, 42.—**c.** In Roman finance: *The addition to every kind of tax* (*opp.* decessio): decumae, C. Rab. 11; so, id. 2 Verr. 3, 32, 76; 40, 116.—**d.** Law *t. t.*: *A guarantee*, Dig. 45, 1, 91, § 4.

accessito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* [accedo] *To approach*: complures ex agro accessitavere, Cato Origg. ap. Gell. 18, 12.

accessus, ūs, *m.* [accedo] **I.** Prop.: *A going, or coming, to or near; an approach* (class.): **A.** With *Gen.*: solis accessus discessusque, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: quorum (*sc.* aestuum) accessus et recessus, id. de Div. 2, 14, 34: morbi accessus et decessus, Gell. 4, 2.—**B.** With *ad*: accessus nocturnus ad urbem, C. Mil. 19, 49: ad res salutares, id. N. D. 2, 12, 34.

II. Fig.: *An approaching* (class.): accessus a te ad causam facti, C. Fam. 9, 14, 7.

III. Meton.: **A.** *A means of approach, access, admittance* (poet.): da, precor, accessum lacrimis, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 41:—*Plur.*: accessūs terra paterna negat, id. H. 10, 64: accessūs prohibet, id. M. 14, 636.—**B.** *Concr.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **1.** *The place, or way, by which one approaches; an entrance*: omnem accessum lustrare, Virg. Æ. 8, 229; cf. Suet. Cæs. 58; Flor. 1, 17, 4; id. 2, 12, 5.—**2.** *A kind of scaling ladder* = ἐπιβάθρα: Vitr. 10, 19; dub. al. ascensio, ed. Schneid.

Acciānus, a, um, v. Accius.

accĭdens, entis, *P.* of 2. accido.—As *Subst.*: **accidens,** entis, *n.* (not common before Quint.) **A.** *The accidental* or *extraneous* in any thing, τὸ συμβεβηκός: causa, tempus, locus . . cetera rerum sunt accidentia, *accidental* or *extraneous circumstances*, Quint. 5, 10, 23; id. 3, 6, 35; id. 4, 2 *fin.*; cf. Sen. de Const. Sap. 9, 1; Prisc. p. 507 P.—Hence (*opp.* positivum) *The adjective*, Macr. S. 1, 4.—**B.** *An accident* or *chance*: per accidens, Firm. Math. 5, 4: —*Plur.*: accidentia, *Contingencies*, Gai. Inst. 3, 146; Dig. 35, 2, 51.—**C.** *An unfortunate occurrence, a disastrous event* (cf. 2. accido, *no.* II. E.): non molliri prosperis facile, non accidentibus frangi, Quint. Decl. 5.—**D.** Medic. *t. t.*: = symptomata, *Symptoms*: Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1, 10, 71.

accĭdentĭa, æ, *f.* [2. accĭdo] *That which happens* or *occurs*; *a casual event, a chance*: Pl. 32, 2, 9, § 19; Tert. de Anim. 11.

1. **ac-cīdo,** cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, cædo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.): **A.** Prop.: *To cut completely*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: accisis crinibus, *i. e. cut close*, Tac. G. 19.—**2.** With *Abl.*: accisa ornus ferro, *i. e. felled*, Virg. Æ. 2, 627.—**B.** Meton.: Of food: *To consume* (poet.): accisis dapibus coget (*sc.* Fames) consumere mensas, Virg. Æ. 7, 125.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*): **A.** Prop.: *To hew* or *cut*: accidunt arbores tantum, ut summa species earum stantium relinquatur, Cæs. B. G. 6, 27.—**B.** Fig.: *To weaken, impair*: res hostium, Liv. 8, 29.

2. **ac-cĭdo,** cĭdi, *no sup.*, cĭdĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.; cado] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fall upon* or *down upon*; *to reach by falling*: **1.** With *ad*: utinam ne accidisset abiegna ad terram trabes, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75; and id. Top. 16, 61; dub. al. cecidisset: tam crebra accidebant ad terram, quam pira, Plaut. Pœn. 2, 38.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in mensas, Ov. F. 5, 360.—**3.** With *ex*: ætheris ex oris, Lucr. 4, 216.—**4.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: quod genus interdum segetes stipulamque videmus Accidere, *etc.*, Lucr. 6, 608.—**5.** With *Adv. of place*: quo accidam? Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 Kuhn.—Particular phrase: Accidere ad genua (pedes), *or* genibus: Of a suppliant: *To fall at one's knees* or *feet*: **a.** *Ad genua*: lacrimans ad genua accidit, Enn. ap. Non. 517, 15; cf. Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 18; Suet. Cæs. 20.—**b.** *Genibus*: genibus prætoris, Liv. 44, 31.—**c.** *Ad pedes*: C. Att. 1, 14, 5.

B. Esp.: Of missiles: *To fall upon, reach, strike, hit* the mark, *etc.*: missa tela a Gallis acciderunt, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14 Herz.; cf. Drak. Liv. 2, 50, 7; Heins. Ov. F. 5, 360.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of speech, the voice, *etc.*: *To fall upon, reach, enter* the ear, mind, *etc.*: **1.** With *ad*: nota vox ad aures accidit, Att. ap. Non. 39, 5.—**2.** With *Dat.*: animo nostro simulacra Accidere, atque animum pulsare, Lucr. 4, 886: quum res nova miraque menti Accidat, id. 5, 99.—**3.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: paternæ vocis somnus aures accidit, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 31; so Lucr. 4, 568 acc. to Lachm.

B. Accidere in aliquem: *To fall upon some one*; i. e. *to be true of, suit, fit some one*: istuc verbum vere in te accidit, Ter. And. 5, 3, 14.

C. *To come to*; *to arrive at*, esp. suddenly or unexpectedly: repente clamor accidit, classem Punicam adventare, Liv. 27, 29; cf. Drak. upon 21, 10, 12.

D. For the more usual *cadere*: *To fall out, to end*, or *terminate* (the fig. derived from dice); bene ubi quid consilium dusimus accidisse, *that it has turned out well*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 15: misera timeo, incertum hoc quorsum accidat, Ter. And. 1, 5, 29 (v. Ruhnken. in h. l.; cf. id. Ad. 4, 7, 21 *sq.* Drak. Liv. 22, 40, 3).

E. *To fall out, come to pass, happen*: and with *Dat. pers.*, *to happen to one, to befall one*. (The distinction between *evenio*, *accido*, and *contingo* is this: *evenio*, i. e., *ex-venio*, denotes the occurrence of any thing produced by previous causes —" quod ex rerum natura et cum necessitate quadam provenit," Hand Wopk. Lectt. Tull. 134—without reference to the person concerned; hence it can be used of both fortunate and unfortunate events: *accido* expresses the sudden, unexpected occurrence of any thing to a person; hence it is used either of an indifferent or (since every thing sudden or unexpected is accompanied by the idea of something adverse or evil) of an unfortunate occurrence; *contingo*, i. e. *contango*, indicates that an event is already in contact with the person, as it were, in coincidence with his wishes: hence it is generally used only of fortunate events. Thus even Isidorus distinguishes them, Differ. 1: Contingunt bona: accidunt mala: eveniunt utraque: cf. Dähne, Nep. Milt. 1): si quid adversi acciderit, C. Ac. 2, 38, 121; cf. ib. 1, 26, 57: nollem accidisset tempus, in quo, *etc.*, C. Fam. 3, 10: si qua calamitas accidisset, id. 2 Verr. 3, 55, 127; id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96. Still accido (as exceptions occur in all syn.) is also used of fortunate occurrences: omnia tibi accidisse gratissima, C. Fam. 3, 1; so, ib. 11, 15: accidit satis opportune, Cæs. B. G. 4, 22; cf. Bremi, Nep. Milt. 1, 1; Herz. Cæs. B. G. 7, 3; v. contingo and evenio.—Besides the usual construction with *ut* (Zumpt, § 621), we find also *quod*: sed accidit perincommode, quod eum nusquam vidisti (*quod* introduces the reason of the *perincommode*), C. Att. 1, 17; or an *Inf.*: nec enim acciderat mihi opus esse, id. Fam. 6, 11.—**1.** Observe the pleonastic use of *accidit ut*, in narrations, for the purpose of directing attention to that which is to be related, like our phrase: *it happened* or *came to pass, that*: accidit ut unā nocte omnes Hermæ dejicerentur, Nep. Alcib. 3, 2; cf. Ramsh. Gr. § 204, 7; so C. Fam. 3, 8, 8.—**2.** Si quid cui accidat, *or* si quid humanitus accidat, are euphemisms for, *to die*: *if any thing human happens to one* (for which Ennius says: si quid me fuvit humanitus, Ann. 2, 13): si quid pupillo accidisset, C. Inv. 2, 21, 64: si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, id. Phil. 1, 4, 10. (But C. Mil. 22, 36, and similar passages are to be taken in the usual signif.) Similar in Greek is εἴ τι πάθοι, cf. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 18.

F. In gram.: *To belong to*: plurima huic (verbo) accidunt, Quint. 1, 5, 41: numeri verbis accidunt duo; comparatio accidit adverbio, Don. in Lind. Corp. Gramm. 1, 19, 21.

Accĭēnus, i, *m.*, *A Roman* cognomen: Carbo A., Val. Max. 6, 1, 13.

(ac-cĭĕo, ēre, 2. *v. a. in* Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 61 *false read. for* runcinabo, *acc. to* Ritschl.)

accinctus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of accingo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Well girded, close, tight*: cujus aut familiaris habitus condecentior, aut militaris accinctior, Auson. Grat. Act. 27.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *Strong, strict* (*opp.* negligens): comitatus accinctus et parens, Pl. Pan. 20.—**2.** (*opp.* discinctus = negligens), *Careful, attentive*, Serv. Æ. 1, 210.

ac-cingo, nxi, nctum, ngĕre (*Inf. Pass.* accingier, Virg. Æ. 4, 493), 3. *v. a.* [ad. *no.* II. B. 1. c.; cingo] (in prose prps. not ante-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To gird on*; *to gird around* or *about*: lateri ensem, Virg. Æ. 11, 489.—**B.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To gird one's self about*, etc.: fido accingitur ense, Virg. Æ. 7, 640: accinctus ferro, Tac. A. 6, 2.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To arm, equip, furnish, provide*, etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: accinctus miles, Ta. . A. 14, 18.—**2.** With *Abl.*: faciibus pubes accingitur, Virg. Æ. 9, 74: gladiis accincti, Liv. 40, 13.—**B.** *To supply, surround*, etc.: accinctus gemmis luigentibus ensis, Val. Fl. 3, 514.

III. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To gird*; i. e. *to prepare, make ready*: turmas equitum ad munia accingit, Tac. A. 12, 31.—**2.** Esp.: Accingere se, accingi, *or* accingere *alone*: *To prepare one's self, get ready, make one's self ready*, etc.: **a.** With *ad*: accingi ad consultatum, Liv. 4, 2: antequam hostes ad ultionem accingerentur, Tac. H. 4, 79: accingi ad moles, Pomp ap. Non. 469, 28.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: desperatione in audaciam accingeretur, Tac. H. 3, 66.—**c.** With *Dat.*: illi se prædæ accingunt, Virg. Æ. 1, 210: accingunt operi, *i. e. go to work vigorously*.—**d.** With *Inf.*: accingar dicere pugnas Cæsaris, Virg. G. 3, 46.—**e.** *Abs.*: accingere, *i. e. make yourself ready*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4; cf. id. Eun. 5, 8, 30; Lucr. 2, 1043.

B. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *To equip* or *arm*: **1.** *Aliquem ad aliquid*: ornat Phraatem accingitque paternum ad fastigium, Tac. A. 6, 32.—**2.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: magicas accingier artes, Virg. Æ. 4, 493.

ac-cĭno, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; cano] *To sing to* a thing: Diom. p. 425 P.

ac-cĭo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; cio] **I.** Prop.: *To cause to come* or *go to* a person or place; *to summon, call*, etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: cujus vos tumulti causā accierim, Att. ap. Non. 484, 7: tu invita mulieres; ego accivero pueros, C. Att. 5, 1: postquam Sullam accitum audierat, Sall. J. 108, 1.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: in regnum Romam accitos, Liv. 2, 6.—**C.** With *Acc. of place*: Liv. 2, 6; cf. preceding *no.* B.—**D.** With *Abl.*: horriferis accibant vocibus Orcum, Lucr. 5, 994.—**E.** With *ellipse of Acc.*: is igitur si accieret, accurram, C. Att. 13, 48, 1.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To summon, procure, take*, etc.: accire mortem, *to commit suicide*, Vell. 2, 38, 6; Flor. 4, 2, 70: scientiam artemque haruspicum accitam, Tac. H. 2, 3: per accitam lasciviam, id. A. 14, 20: accitis quæ usquam egregia (of the laws of the Twelve Tables), id. ib. 3, 27.—**B.** *To bring on*, i. e. *to have as a consequence, to cause, effect*, or *produce*: nisi virtus voluptatem acciret = afferret, efficeret, C. Fin. 5, 31, 93 dub. (acc. to Madvig: afferret).

ac-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre (*Perf. Ind.* accepsti for accepisti, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 122 Ritsch.: *Fut, Perf.* accepso for accepero, Pac. ap. Non. 74, 31), 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; capio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To take* a person or thing *to* one's self, *etc.*: leno ad se accipiet hominem et aurum, *will take the man and his money to himself* (into his house), Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 51.

B. *To take, receive*: **1.** Of things received by the hand: cette manus vestras, meæque accipite, Enn. Med. ap. Non. 85, 1: ex tuā accepi manu pateram, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 132.—**2.** Of things received or taken by different parts of the body: —accipite hoc onus in vestros collos, Cato ap. Non. 200, 23: gremio, Virg. Æ. 1, 685: oculis aut pectore noctem (*i. e.* somnum), ib. 4, 531.

C. Without denoting the means: in translating, the distinction should be accurately observed, whether, 1. in the reception of an object the act of the receiver is implied: *To take, to take possession of, to take to one's self* (Gr. δέχεσθαι, cf. *accepto*), or, 2. whether it is merely said that something comes to the receiver, falls to his share; *To get, to receive, to be the recipient of* (Gr. λαμβάνειν): **1.**: **a.** *To take*: hanc epistolam accipe a me, *take this letter from me*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 52; 4, 2, 26; cf. id. Ep. 3, 4, 26; Cato ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 8: persuasit ns, ut pecuniam accipere mallent, C. Off. 2, 23, 82: conditionem pacis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 15: armis obsidibusque acceptis, Crassus prefectus est, *after he had taken possession of the arms and hostages*, id. ib. 3, 23 Herz.: divitias, Nep. Epam. 4, 2: aliquid a patre, *to inherit*, Nep. Timoth. 1, and Att. 14: accipe et hæc, mannum tibi quæ monumenta meorum Sint, Virg. Æ. 3, 486.—Closely connected with this is the signif.—**b.**: (*a*) *To receive* or *entertain* as a guest (esp. in Plaut.): hæc (tellus) fessos plucidissima portu accipit, Virg. Æ. 3, 73: Laurentes nymphæ accipite Æneam, ib. 8, 71; so ib. 155; Ov. M. 8, 655: magnifice volo summos vires accipere, Plaut. Pœnul. 1, 2, 34: in loco festivo summus festive accepti, id. 5, 1, 9; so, Cist. 1, 1, 12; Men. 5, 2, 44; Pers. 1, 1, 32, &c.; Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 53; Lucr. 3, 907; C. Att. 16, 6, 1; Ov. F. 2, 726.—(*b*) *To receive* or *admit* to political privileges: Nomentani et Pedani in civitatem accepti, Liv. 8, 14;

cf. C. Off. 1, 11, 35.—**c.** Ironically, somewhat like the Eng. *To treat, to give a certain reception:* ego te miseris jam accipiam modis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 3: hominem accipiam quibus dictis merear, id. Men. 5, 1, 7: indignis acceptus modis, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12: prps. we may refer to this, Lucil. ap. Non. 521, 1: adeo male me accipiunt decimæ, *tread* or *use me ill, deal harshly with me,* and ib. 240, 8: sic, inquam, veteratorem illum vetulum lupum Annibalem acceptum (Non. explains the latter in a very unusual manner by deceptum).

2. *To take, get, receive:* Pac. ap. Non. 74, 31; Lucr. 1, 819, 909; id. 2, 761, 884, 1008: ictus, id. 4, 1046 (cf. Virg. Æ. 3, 243: vulnera accipiunt tergo): aridior nubes accipit ignem (as in Eng. *takes* or *catches fire*), Lucr. 6, 149: humanitatem iis tribuere debemus, a quibus accepimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 27: luna lumen solis accipit, id. de Or. 3, 46, 178; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 178: præclarum accipimus a majoribus morem, C. Off. 3, 10, 44: accepi tuas literas (in another sense than above), *I have received your letter, it has reached me* (allatæ sunt ad me), Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15: id. Fam. 2, 1, 1; id. ib. 2, 10, 1: acceptâ injuriâ ignoscere quam persequi malebant, Sall. C. 9, 5; cf. C. Mur. 21, 44.—So, often of acquired dignities and offices: provinciam, C. Fam. 2, 10, 2: consulatum, Suet. Aug. 10: Galliam, id. Cæs. 22.—In Pac. ap. Non. 477, 16: at accepisti me isto verbo, miseretur tui, it seems to signify the same as our verb: *to captivate* or *win.*—Of food: accepta, *taken,* Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 40, § 235.

D. Mercantile *t. t.*: *To receive money:* pecunia accepta, C. Cæcin. 6, 17; cf. id. 2 Verr. 2, 70, 170: acceptos Philippos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234: quod acceptum, C. 2 Verr. 1, 39, 100.

II. Fig.: A. *To take, receive:* **1.** Of abstract things: accipiundis beneficiis, Sall. C. 6, 5; also, of a word given or pledged, a promise, with which a grasping of the hand was usually connected: accipe daque fidem, Ann. 1, 154 (so in the Gr. πιστὰ δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν): cf. Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 87; so Virg. Æ. 8, 150.—**2.** In Ter. of a person to be protected: hanc (virginem) accepi, acceptam servabo, Ter. And. 1, 5, 62.

B. Mentally: *To take a thing into one's mind,* i. e. **1.**: a. *To perceive, to hear, to observe, to learn:* hoc simul accipite dictum, Enn. Ann. 6, 30: quod ego inaudivi, accipite, Pac. ap. Non. 126, 22: hoc etiam accipe quod dico, Lucil. ap. Non. 240, 1: nostram nunc accipe mentem, id. in Acron upon Hor. S. 1, 4, 87: carmen auribus, Lucr. 4, 979 (so, id. 6, 163); id. 1, 270: cf. Virg. Æ. 2, 65: voces, Lucr. 4, 614 (so, 6, 170): si te æquo animo ferre accipiet, Ter. And. 2, 3, 23: quæ gerantur, accipies ex Pollione, C. Fam. 1, 6; so, id. N. D. 2, 57, 95.—Hence, oft. in histt.: b. *To get* or *receive intelligence* of any thing, *to learn:* urbem Romam, sicuti ego accepi, conditere atque habuere initio Trojani, *as I perceive or learn from the accounts of our ancestors,* Sall. C. 6, 1 Herz. and Kritz.—**2.** *To comprehend* or *understand* any thing communicated: hand satis meo corde accepi querelas tuas, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 18: et si quis est, qui hæc putet arte accipi posse, C. de Or. 1, 25, 114: ut non solum celeriter acciperet, quæ tradebantur, *etc.,* Nep. Att. 1, 3: so, Quint. 1, 3, 3; id. 2, 9, 3.—**3.** With the idea of examining, judging: *To take* or *regard* a thing in any way, *to consider* it, *to interpret* or *explain* it, usually with *ad* or *in* c. Acc.: quibus res sunt minus secundæ . . . ad contumeliam omnia accipiunt magis, *the more unfortunate one is, the more inclined is he to regard every thing as an insult,* Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 15: in eam partem accipio, id. Eun. 5, 2, 37; cf. C. Fam. 10, 6; id. Att. 16, 6; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 2: non recte accipis, *you put a wrong construction upon this,* id. Andr. 2, 2, 30; cf. Lucr. 3, 514: quæ sibi quisque facilia factu putat, æquo animo accipit, Sall. C. 3, 2.—To this refer: accipere aliquid omen, *or* in omen, *to regard a thing as a (favourable) omen, to take as an omen* (cf. δέχεσθαι τὸν οἰωνόν), C. Div. 1, 46, 103; id. ib. 2, 40, 83; Liv. 1, 7; Tac. H. 1, 62; A. 1, 28.—Hence, poet.: accipio agnoscoque deos, Virg. Æ. 12, 260; cf. Ov. M. 7, 620.

C. *To take a thing upon one's self, to undertake it;* syn. *suscipio:* accipito hanc ad te litem, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 23: meâ causâ causam accipite, Ter. Hec. alt. prol. 47; cf. C. 2 Verr. 3, 22, 55; Quint. 20, 62.

D. *To bear, endure,* or *suffer* anything disagreeable or troublesome: in Ter. several times: hanccine ego ut contumeliam tam insignem ad me accipiam! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1: nil satis firmi video, quamobrem accipere hunc me expediat metum, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 96; so, ib. 5, 1, 59; Eun. 4, 6, 24; Ad. 2, 1, 53; Ph. 5, 2, 4; so, also, C. Fam. 15, 21; Tusc. 5, 19, 56; Rep. 3, 14: calamitatem, Off. 3, 26: injuriam, ib. 1, 11.

E. *To accept* a thing, *to be satisfied with* it, *to approve of* it: dos, Pamphile, est decem talenta. *Pa.* accipio, Ter. And. 5, 4, 48: accipit conditionem, dein quæstum accipit, ib. 1, 1, 52: preces suas acceptas ab dis immortalibus ominati, Liv. 42, 30, 8 Drak. Cf. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 1: "equi te esse feri similem, dico." Ridemus et ipse Messius: "accipio," *well, I allow it, I agree to it,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 58.—And so, in political affairs: accipere legem, *To give assent to a proposed law,* C. Corn. 14, p. 449 Orell.

F. *Part. Pass.*: In the phrase, acceptum, *etc.,* aliquid referre alicui, *To owe* or *be indebted to one; to ascribe to one* (cf. *no.* I. D.; cf. also, expensum, *fin.*): **1.** In a good sense: ut esset nemo qui non mihi vitam suam, liberos, remp. referret acceptam, C. Phil. 2, 5, 12.—**2.** In a bad sense: omnia mala quæ postea vidimus, uni accepta referemus Antonio, *ascribe,* C. Phil. 2, 22, 55.

G. In gram.: *To explain a word* in any manner: adversus interdum promiscue accipitur, Charis. p. 207, et al.

☞ Syn. *nanciscor* and *adipiscor*: he to whom something is given, *accipit;* he who comes into possession of a thing by a fortunate accident, *nanciscitur;* he who obtains it by exertion, effort, *etc., adipiscitur.* Further: "*Sumimus* ipsi: *accipimus* ab alio," Vel. Long., p. 2243 P.—"Inter *tenere, sumere,* et *accipere* hoc interest, quod *tenemus* quæ sunt in nostrâ potestate: *sumimus* posita: *accipimus* data," Isid. Diff. 1.

It is worthy of notice that, in modern languages, in the verb derived from accipio (Fr. *accepter,* Engl. *to accept*) only the signif. *no.* II. E. is retained, while all the other signif. are given to the word formed from *recipio* (Fr. *recevoir,* Engl. *to receive,* etc.).

Accipite, as the fifth foot of an hexameter in Enn. Ann. 6, 30, in C. Off. 1, 12: Virtute experiamur. Et hoc simul accipite dictum, should be read *accipitĕ,* like capitibus, as a dactyl. *capitibus,* Enn. Ann. 7, 27: surpite, Hor. S. 2, 3, 283: porgite, Virg. Æ. 8, 274; dub. al. accipe *in sing.*

accĭpĭter, tris (earlier also tĕris, Prisc. 695 P.), *m.* (*f.* Lucr. 4, 1003) [commonly deriv. from accipio; acc. to oth. from AC, root of acus, and PET, root of peto: *quickly flying,* cf. acupedius; acc. to Pott Etym. Forsch. II. p. 54, accipiter signifies generally: *quickly flying, moving;* cf. also aquila, and Bopp, Gl. Sanscr. p. 35, a.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: A general appellative name for *a bird of prey:* Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 16; Lucr. 5, 1078; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50; Pl. 10, 8, 9, § 21.

B. Esp.: **1.** *The common hawk:* Falco Palumbarius, L.; cf. Ov. M. 11, 344.—**2.** *The sparrow-hawk:* Falco Nisus, L., which was used in fowling: hence the epigram of Martial, 14, 216. In Virg. Æ. 11, 722 called *sacer,* because auguries were taken from it; v. Heyne in h. l., and cf. Hor. Od. 1, 37, 17.

II. Fig.: Of a rapacious man: *A hawk:* labes populi, pecuniæ accipiter, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 5. (Doubtful is: Accipitres, equos celeres. Gloss. Placid. p. 430 Mai, where oth. correct.: *aves* cel.)

accĭpĭtrīna, æ, *f.* [accipiter] *Hawkweed:* heracium, Linn.: App. Herb. 30.

accĭpĭtro, *no perf. nor sup.,* are, *v. a.* [id.] used by Lævius, in Gell. 19, 7, for lacerare. *To tear in pieces, to lacerate.*

Accis, is, *f.* or **Acci,** ōrum, *m.* = Accī, a Roman colony in Hisp. Tarraconen. (now *Guadix el Viejo*), Orell. Inscr. 5067.—Hence, **Accĭtānus,** a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, Accis:* colonia Accitana, Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 25; the same: colonia Julia Gemella Accitana, Inscr. Grut., p. 271, 6: agro Accitano, ib. 452, 4.—As *Subst.*: **Accĭtāni,** ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Accis:* Macr. 8, 1, 19.

accīsus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of 1. accido. **II.** *Pa.*: *Cut off* or *down,* i. e. *destroyed, disordered, impaired, ruined* · mostly. accisæ res, *troubled, disordered* or *unfortunate state of affairs* (opp. to *res integræ*). So even C. Prov. Cons. 14 (cf. attonsa laus, id. Tusc. 5, 17).—In Liv. very freq.: Hernici nuntiant, Volscos, etsi accisæ res sint, reficere exercitus. Liv. 3, 10; so, 21, 25 *fin.*; 8, 11; cf. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 8, 31. Also, with opes, copiæ, robur, and the like; Hor. S. 2, 2, 114; Cæs. l. c.; Liv. 8, 11; 7, 29.

Accĭtanus, v. Accis.

accĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accio] *A calling* or *summoning:* Arn. 4, p. 134.

1. **accĭtus,** a, um, *P.* of accio.

2. **accĭtus,** ūs, *m.* (only in *Abl. sing.*) [accio] *A summoning* or *bringing to a place, a summons, a call:* magistratus accitu istius evocantur, C. 2 Verr. 3, 28, 68: accitu cari genitoris, Virg. Æ. 1, 677.

Accĭus (Attĭus), i, *m. A Roman family name.*—Thus, **I.** L. Accius, a *tragic poet of the ante-class. age,* born 584 U. C. (170 B. C.), died after 667 U. C. (87 B. C.); C. Brut. 64, 229; Quint. 10, 1, 97; Vell. 1, 17, 1; id. 2, 9, 3. Many fragments of his poems are extant.—Hence, **Accĭānus (Att-),** a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, Accius:* versus, C. Fam. 9, 16, 4: Accianum illud, nihil credo auguribus, Gell. 14, 1, 34. **II.** P. Accius Varus, a *prætor in Africa during the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey:* Cæs. B. C. 1, 13; C. Att. 7, 13, 7; id. Lig. 1 *sq.*; Luc. 4, 713 *sq.*—Hence, **Accĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, Accius:* milites, Cæs. B. C. 1, 13: legiones, C. Att. 7, 15 and 20. **III.** T. Accius, *An orator of Pisaurum, in the time of Cicero, accuser of A. Cluentius:* C. Clu. 23 *sq.*; id. Brut. 78, 271.

acclāmātio, ōnis, *f.* [acclamo] **A.** (acc. to acclamo, *no.* I.): **1.** In a bad sense: *A crying out* or *an outcry* against: ei contigit non modo ut acclamatione, sed ut convicio et maledictis impediretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: cf. id. ib. 2, 1; id. de Or. 2, 83, 339; Suet. Dom. 23.—**2.** In a good sense: *A shout* of favour or approbation: acclamationes multitudinis assentatione immodicâ pudorem onerantis, Liv. 31, 15; cf. Suet. Cæs. 79; id. Aug. 58; id. Oth. 6.

B. (acc. to acclamo, *no.* II.): **1.** Gen.: *A crying aloud:* scuta atque stimulata nimis acclamatio, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21.—**2.** Esp.: Rhetor. *t. t.*: *An exclamation* (=exclamatio, ἐκφώνημα): Quint. 8, 5, 11; where is quoted as ex. Virg. Æ. 1, 33: "tantæ molis erat Romanam condere gentem."

acclāmĭto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [acclamo] *To cry at, to exclaim:* infecta esse acclamitat, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 3. (Others: refert *ac clamitat,* Gronov. and Fleck.: *acclamitat.*)

ac-clāmo (adc-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ad; clamo] **I.** *Neut.* (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; clamo, *no.* I.): *To call out at;* hence, **A.** In a bad sense: *To cry out, or exclaim, against:* With *Dat.*: non metuo me mihi acclametis, C. Brut. 73, 256: acclamabit mihi tota manus delicatorum, Sen. Ep. 47, 13. —*Impers. Pass.*: civi acclamari solet, *etc.,* C. Mur. 8, 18.—**B.** In a good sense: *To cry out* to one, *etc., with applause; to applaud,* etc.: With *Dat.*: populus et miles Neroni Othoni acclamavit, Tac. H. 1, 78: cf. Suet. Claud. 7, 27; id. Aug. 70; id. Tib. 52; id. Dom. 13.—*Impers. Pass.*: ei acclamatum est, Pl. Ep. 4, 9, 18.

II. *Act.* (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. *t.*; clamo, *no.* II.): *To call out* or *proclaim*

aloud: **1.** In *simple constr.*: si nocentem acclamaverant, Tac. A. 1, 44: cunctis prosequentibus, servatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus, Liv. 34, 50.—**2.** With *Objective clause*: populus acclamavit ipsa esse, C. Cæcin. 10, 28.—*Pass. with subjective clause*: acclamari libenter audivit *Domino et Dominæ feliciter*, Suet. Dom. 13.—**3.** With *ut c. Subj.*: acclamavere ut filius legatione fungeretur, Tac. A. 1, 19.

ac-clāro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; claro, *no.* II. A.] *To make clear, distinct,* or *evident, to make known* or *show*; in the old oracular lang., of an omen expected from heaven: uti tua signa nobis certa acclarássis (*i. e.* acclaraveris), Liv. 1, 18.

acclīnis, e, *adj.* [acclino] (most commonly of living beings or things in motion). **I.** Prop.: *Leaning on* or *against* something, *inclined to* or *towards*: With *Dat.*: corpusque levabat Arboris acclinis trunco, Virg. Æ. 10, 835; Stat. Th. 10, 280; Silv. 5, 3, 36. Rare in prose, Just. 28, 4, 9: Pl. 8, 15, 16.

II. Fig.: in Hor. *Inclined, disposed,* or *attached to*: acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6.

ac-clīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; clino] **I.** Prop.: *To lean on* or *against* something: **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: se acclinavit in illum, Ov. M. 5, 72.—**B.** With *Dat.*: castra tumulo, Liv. 44, 3. **II.** Fig.: With se, *To incline to a thing*: ad causam senatus, Liv. 4, 48.

ac-clīvis, e, **-vus,** a, um, *adj.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. f.; clivus] *Rising as a hill, inclining upwards, ascending, up hill*: **A.** Form *acclivis*: Lucil. ap. Non. 4, 11: ea viæ pars valde acclivis est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2; so, leniter, Cæs. B. G. 2, 29; Virg. G. 2, 276.—**B.** Form *acclivus*: Ov. M. 2, 19; id. ib. 9, 334; id. ib. 10, 53: placide, Liv. 38, 20, &c., but everywhere fluctuating between -us and -is.

acclīvitas, ātis, *f.* [acclivis] *A rise, acclivity,* or *ascent*: pari acclivitate collis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 18; so also, Col. 2, 4, 10; Amm. 14, 2, 13.

acclīvus, a, um, v. acclivis.

Acco, ōnis, *m. The chief of the Senones in Gaul*: Cæs. B. G. 6, 4; 44; id. ib. 7, 1.

ac-cognosco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; cognosco] *To know* or *recognise perfectly,* Petr. Frg. 69 Burm.

accŏla, æ, *comm.* [accolo, *no.* I.] **I.** Prop.: *A dweller by* or *near* a place (a mountain, stream, *etc.*), *a neighbour*; (but *incola*, one who dwells in a place *e. g.* a city, country, *etc.*): optati cives, populares, incolæ, accolæ, advenæ, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 1: accola ejus loci, Liv. 1, 7; so, id. 37, 53; Tac. A. 2, 68. **II.** Fig.: Cereris, *i. e.* such zealous worshippers of Ceres, that they may almost be said to be dwellers in her temple, C. 2 Verr. 4, 50, 111.—In Tacitus, of the tributary streams of the Tiber: Tiberim accolis fluviis orbatum, *the neighbouring rivers*, A. 1, 79.

ac-cŏlo, cŏlui, cultum, cŏlĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [ad; colo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; 1. colo, *no.* I.) *To dwell by* or *near* a place, *etc.*: **A.** *Act.*: Histrum fluvium atque Algidum, Næv. ap. C. Or. 45, 152: arcem, Att. ap. Non. 357, 14: illum locum, C. Rep. 6, 8; cf. Liv. 28, 13; 39; 46; Tac. H. 1, 51:—*Pass.*: crebris oppidis accolitur (*sc.* fluvius), Pl. 3, 1, 3, § 9.—**B.** *Neut.*: qui ædibus Propinquus nostris accolis, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 4.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; colo, *no.* II.): *To till, cultivate*: hunc (*sc.* vitem) nulli accoluere juvenci, Cat. 62, 53.

accommodate, *adv.* [accommodatus] *Fitly, suitably*: With *ad*: dicere quam maxime ad veritatem accommodate, C. de Or. 1, 33, 149:—*Comp.*: ad communem judicium accommodatius, C. Or. 33, 117:—*Sup.*: ad naturam accommodatissime, C. Fin. 5, 9, 24.

accommŏdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accommodo] **I.** Prop.: *An adapting* or *adjusting of one thing to another*, C. Inv. 1, 7, 9. **II.** Fig.: *The adapting of one's feeling* or *will to another's, compliance, complaisance, indulgence*: ex liberalitate atque accommodatione magistratuum, C. 2 Verr. 3, 82, 189.

accommŏdātor, ōris, *m.* [accommodo] *One who fits* or *adapts a thing*, Inscr. Grut. p. 789.

accommŏdātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of accommodo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Fitted* or *adapted to* a thing; *suitable, conformable, appropriate* (only in prose): **A.** With *ad*: ad persuadendum, C. Ac. 1, 8, 24.—**B.** With *Dat.*: oratio mihi accommodata, C. Fam. 3, 3, 2:—*Comp.*: concionibus accommodatior, C. Clu. 1, 2; cf. Pl. Pan. 83; Suet. Ner. 8:—*Sup.*: exemplum temporibus suis accommodatissimum, C. Frgm. Corn.; cf. Col. 3, 11, 7; Pl. 13, 4, 6, § 26.

ac-commŏdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; 2. commodo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fit* or *adapt* one thing *to* another; *to lay, put, hang,* etc., a thing, adjusting it (class. and freq.): **1.** With *ad*: coronam sibi ad caput, C. de Or. 2, 61, 250.—**2.** With *Dat.*: calauticam capiti, C. Frgm. Or. in Clod. 5; so, Attius ap. Non. 244, 16; cf. id. ib. 206, 12: lateri accommodat ensem, Virg. Æ. 2, 393.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To bring* a person or thing *to* something, *to apply*: clupeum ad dorsum, *to put upon the back*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 93.—**2.** Se, *etc.*: *To apply one's self to, to undertake something*: ad remp. et ad res magnas gerendas, C. Off. 1, 21, 70. —**3.** Of property: *To lend for use*: si quid iste suorum ædilibus accommodavit, C. 2 Verr. 4, 57, 126.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To adjust, adapt,* or *accommodate* one thing *to* another: meum consilium ad tuum, C. Fam. 9, 7; so, Att. 10, 8; id. ib. 12, 32; id. Leg. 3, 2: testes ad crimen, id. 1 Verr. 18, 55: vim ad eloquentiam, id. Or. 7, 23.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** In pass. with *ad, Dat.,* or *in c. Acc.*: *To be adapted, to suit*: ad numerum, C. Leg. 1, 3, 9: expositioni, Auct. Her. 2, 24, 37: in plures causas, C. Div. 1, 18, 26.—**2.** Accommodare se: *To adapt one's self* to another's opinion, wishes, *etc.*, i. e. *to accommodate* or *conform to, to comply with*: omnes qui probari volunt, ad eorum, qui audiunt, arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant, C. Or. 8; id. ib. 9.—**3.** Accommodare alicui de aliquâ re: *To gratify one about*: peto a te ... ut ei de habitatione accommodes, C. Fam. 13, 2.

III. Meton.: *To devote* or *apply to* (post-Aug.): curam pratis, pecoribus, et hortis, Quint. 1, 12, 7: nonnullam operam his studiis, id. 1, 10, 15: Arabus lapis dentifriciis accommodatus, *employed* or *used as dentifrice*, Pl. 36, 21, 41, § 153.

ac-commŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; commodus, *no.* II. A.] *Suitable, fit* for something (poet.): with *Dat.*: vallis accommoda fraudi, Virg. Æ. 11, 522; cf. Stat. S. 4, 4, 65: Pall. Jul. 8; Veg. Vet. 3, 2, 12.

☞ *Comp., Sup.,* and *adv.* do not occur.

ac-congĕro, gessi, gestum, gĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; congero] *To bring together,* or *heap up, in abundance*: ego huic dona accongessi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 17.

ac-corpŏro, *perf. and sup. prps. not found,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; corporo] (*To attach to the body*; hence), **I.** Gen.: *To join on to*: *Aliquid alicui*: damnatorum bona suis, Amm. 16, 8, 11. **II.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: To attach itself* or *fix itself on*: carinis accorporatur, Sol. 37, 8.

ac-crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre (*Subj. prs.* accredua, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 4), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; credo] **I.** *Act.*: *To believe* or *credit* a thing: istuc tibi, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 37: mi quidquam, id. ib. 5, 2, 4: hoc, Lucr. 3, 869; id. Col. 1, 1, 4. **II.** *Neut.*: *To believe, credit, give credit* to a person: **A.** With *Dat.*: tibi nos accredere par est, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 25. —**B.** *Abs.*: vix accredens, C. Att. 6, 2, 2; cf. Nep. Dat. 3, 4.

ac-cresco, crēvi, crētum, cescĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad; cresco, *no.* II.] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. f.) *To grow* or *increase up to,* or *as far as*: pectori accreverat (*sc.* cæspes), Tac. A. 1, 19; cf. the context. **II.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*): **A.** Prop.: *To increase, become larger,* etc.: flumen subito accrevit, C. Inv. 2, 31, 97: accrescente undâ, Tac. A. 2, 8.—**B.** Fig.: *To increase:* Of abstract subjects: labor, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 4: amicitia, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7: invidia, Hor. S. 1, 6, 26.

III. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.) (Prop.: *To grow on to*; Fig.): *To be attached* or *annexed to*: with *Dat.*: trimetris accrescere jussit Nomen iambeis, Hor. A. P. 252: quum dictis factisque vana accresceret fides, Liv. 1, 54; cf. Pl. Ep. 2, 8.

IV. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. c.): *To increase further,* etc., *i. e.*, **A.** Of number: *To multiply*: gremio accrescere natos, Stat. Th. 4, 355.—**B.** Late Law *t. t.*: Of property: **1.** *To fall to one in addition*: Paul. Dig. 5, 2, 23; id. ib. 43, 3, 2.—**2.** *To increase one's property*: jus accrescendi, Ulp. Dig. 37, 1, 3.

accrētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accresco, *no.* II.] *An increasing, increase*: C. Tusc. 1, 28, 68.

accrētus, a, um, *adj.* [accresco, *no.* III.] *Growing,* or *joined, on to*: araneo accreta (*sc.* eruca), Pl. 11, 32, 37, § 112.

Accūa, æ, *f. A town of Apulia*: Liv. 24, 20.

Accuæus, i, *m. The name of a Roman*: Liv. 25, 14; Val. Max. 3, 2, 20.

accŭbĭtālia, ium, *n.* (*sc.* stragula) [accubitum] *Coverings spread over a couch*: Trebell. Claud. 14.

accŭbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accubito] *A lying down* or *reclining*: Spart. Ver. 5.

ac-cubĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.; cubo] (*A lying down on* a couch, *etc.*; her ce), *A lying down, reclining*: accubitio epularis, C. Sen. 13, 45: cursus, accubitio, id. N. D. 1, 34, 94; cf. id. Off. 1, 35, 128 Beier.

accŭbĭto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* [accubo] *To lie down* or *recline on*: toris nostris, Sedul. prol. in Carm. Pasch.

accŭbĭtōrĭum, ĭi, *n.* v. accubitorius.

accŭbĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [accumbo, through an obsol. Subst., *accubitor,* one who reclines] *Of,* or *for, reclining*: vestimenta, Petr. S. 30.—As *Subst.*: ‡ **accubĭtorium,** ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* tectum): *A building for funeral repasts*: Inscr. Orell. 4511; al. accumbitorium.

accŭbĭtum, i, *n.* [accubito] (*The thing for lying down on*; hence), *A couch*; esp. for several persons (larger than the *triclinium*): Lampr. Elag. 19.

accŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [accumbo] **I.** Prop.: *A reclining*: Stat. Ach. 1, 109; id. Th. 1, 714. **II.** Meton.: *A couch*: Vulg. Tob. 2, 3.

ac-cŭbo, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad; cubo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.): **A.** Of persons: **1.** Gen.: *To lie down,* or *recline, at, by,* or *near* a person or thing: **a.** With *Dat.*: alicui, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 57.—**b** With *in c. Abl.*: mihi in conviviis, C. Cat. 2, 5, 10.—**c.** With *Adv. of place*: juxta accubat, Virg. Æ. 6, 606.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To recline at table by* or *near* a person: (*a*) *Abs.*: Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 33. —(*b*) With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: scortum accubui, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 11.—**b.** Of concubinage: scortum pro scuto accubet, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 39.—**B.** Of place: *To be adjacent* or *close to*: theatrum Tarpeio monti accubans, Suet. Cæs. 44.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*): **A.** Of persons: *To lie, lie down, recline,* esp. at table: **1.** *Abs.*: ire accubitum licet, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 16; cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 7; id. Pseud. 3, 2, 1: accubo, *be seated,* id. Most. 1, 4, 32: accubabam, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 2: qui accubarent, C. Tusc. 4, 2, 3.—**2.** With *cum*: cum amicâ, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 33.—**3.** With *apud*: apud Vestorium, C. Att. 14, 12, 3.—**B.** Of things: *To lie*: qui (*sc.* cadus) nunc Sulpiciis accubet horreis, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 18: sacrâ nemus umbrâ, Virg. G. 3, 335.

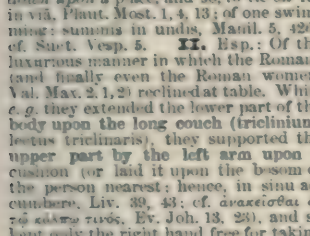
accŭbŭo, *adv.* [accubo, through an obsol. adj. *accubuus*] *Lying near*: a word formed by Plautus, in jest, as a pun

upon *assidue*, Truc. 2, 4, 67 (acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 679: accubio).

ac-cūdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. v. a. [id., *no.* II. B. 1. d.; cudo] (Prop.: *To beat* or *hammer on to* something; Pac., *To add*: tres minas accudere et an possum, ut triginta sient, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 98.

accumbitōrĭum, ĭi, *n.* v. accubitorium.

ac-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, cumbĕre, 3. v. n. [id., *no.* II. B. 1. d.; obsol. cum-bo] **I.** Gen.: *To lay one's self down upon* a place, and so, *to lie on* it: in vīā, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 13; of one swimming: summis in undis, Manil. 5, 426; cf. Suet. Vesp. 5. **II.** Esp.: Of the luxurious manner in which the Romans (and finally even the Roman women, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2) reclined at table. While *e. g.* they extended the lower part of the body upon the long couch (triclinium, lectus triclinaris), they supported the upper part by the left arm upon a cushion (or laid it upon the bosom of the person nearest; hence, in sinu accumbere, Liv. 39, 43; cf. ἀνακεῖσθαι ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ τινός, Ev. Joh. 13, 23), and so kept only the right hand free for taking food.—Three persons usually reclined upon such a couch (cf. C. Pis. 27); hence the expression: in summo (or superiorem, also supra), medium, and imum (or infra) accumbere: and the series began on the left side, since they lay supported by the left hand. The whole arrangement is explained by the following figure:—



Of the three lecti, the lectus medius was the most honourable, and on each lectus the locus medius was more honourable than the summus, and this had the preference to the imus. The consul or other magistrate usually sat as imus of the lectus medius (fig. *no.* 6), in order that, by his position at the corner, he might be able, without trouble, to attend to any official business that might occur. The place *no.* 7 seems, for a similar reason, to have been taken by the host. Hence may be explained Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 14; id. Most. 1, 1, 42; id. Stich. 3, 2, 32, *etc.*; C. Att. 1, 9; C. Fam. 9, 26; Sall. Frgm. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 702; Hor. S. 2, 8, 20: **A.** *Abs.*: hoc age, accumbe, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 15; C. 2 Verr. 5, 31, 81.—**B.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: scortum, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 11: mensam, Att. ap. Non. 415, 26.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.*: in opulo, C. Vatin. 12, 30.—**D.** With *Abl.*: epulis, Virg. Æ. 1, 79: lecto, Liv. 28, 18.—**E.** With *cum*: toecum, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 75: cum togā pullā, C. Vatin. 12, 30.

accumulāte, *adv.* [accumulatus] *Abundantly, copiously* (class.): accumulate polluceri, App. M. 10, p. 252 Elm.:—*Sup.*: accumulatissime largiri, Auct. Her. 1, 17, 27; cf. C. Fam. 13, 42, 1; dub. al. cumulatissime.

accumulātio, ōnis, *f.* [accumulo, *no.* II.] *A heaping up*; only as *t. t.* in gardening, *of the heaping up of earth* round the roots of plants, *etc.*, to protect them against the cold, Pl. 17, 26, 39.

accumulātor, ōris, *m.* [accumulo, *no.* I. B.] *One who heaps up* or *accumulates*: opum, Tac. A. 3, 30.

ac-cumulo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.; cumulus] (mostly post. or in post-Aug. prose) (*To heap* one thing *upon* another; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To heap up, accumulate, augment, increase largely*: **A.** Prop.: accumulabat mors confertos, Lucr. 6, 1282: auget, addit, accumulat, C. Agr. 2, 22, 59. (The Syn. *augere* and *addere* are used of any object, although it is still small in extent or number, after the increase; but accumulare only when it becomes of considerable magnitude, as it were a heap: hence the climax in the passage quoted from Cic.)—**B.** Fig.: Accumulare cædem cædi, *To heap murder upon murder*, Lucr. 3, 71; so, Virg. Æ. 6, 885; Ov. F. 2, 122: curas, H. 15, 70.

II. Esp.: In gardening: *To heap up earth* round the roots of plants in order to protect them from the cold: Pl. 17, 19, 31, § 139: id. 18, 29, 71, § 295.

accūrāte, *adv.* [accuratus] *Carefully, exactly*: C. Att. 16, 5; id. Parad. 1, 4; id. Brut. 22, 86:—*Comp.*: C. Att. 8, 12:—*Sup.*: C. Fam. 5, 17; Nep. Lys. 4, 2.

accūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [accuro] *A taking care of, carefulness* (very rare; in Cic. only once): in inveniendis componendisque rebus, C. Brut. 67, 238; elsewhere only in Veg. Vet. 1, 56, 35.

accūrātus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of accuro. **II.** *Pa.*: *Prepared with care, careful, studied, elaborate, exact* (never of persons, for which *diligens* is used): accurata malitia, *a studied artifice*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 20; very often in Cic. (esp. in his letters and rhetor. writings): sermo, de Or. 2, 57, 233: accuratæ et meditatæ commentationes, ib. 1, 60, 257: accuratum habere for accurare, *to be at pains*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 21:—*Comp.*: accuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, C. Brut. 82, 283:—*Sup.*: accuratissima diligentia, C. Att. 7, 3, 1.

ac-cūro, āvi, ātum, āre (accurassis = accuraveris, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 29; id. Pers. 3, 1, 65: *Inf.* accurarier, id. Men. 1, 3, 25), 1. v. a. [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. c.; cura] **A.** *To take care of, to bestow care upon, to prepare* or *pursue with care* (in Plaut. and Ter. very often; more rare in the class. age: it appears as *verb. finit.* to belong mostly to the comic poets and the lower style of prose; it is scarcely found in one class. poet, and never in Cicero's Orations; instead of it, *curare, instruere, procurare, etc.*, are used. But Cicero often uses the *Pa.* accuratus and the *Adv.* accurate in all the degrees of comparison; cf. Mos. C. Rep. 1, 13): quod facto opus est, volo accurare, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 30: prandium, id. Men. 1, 3, 25: accurare omnes addecet, suspicionem et culpam ut ab se segregent, id. Trin. 1, 2, 41: melius accurantur, quæ consilio geruntur, C. Inv. 1, 34, 58: victum et cultum humanum, id. Frgm. in Col. præf. lib. 12.—**B.** Of guests: *To regale* (cf. accipio, I. C. 1. b.), Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 55; Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 12; id. And. 3, 2, 14.

ac-curro, cĭcurri and curri, cursum, currĕre, 3. v. n. [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; curro] **I.** Prop.: *To run to, to come to by running, to hasten to*: **A.** *Abs.*: expeditus facito ut sis, si inclamāro ut accurras, C. Att. 2, 20; so, ib. 12, 18 (accucurrisse); 13, 48.—**B.** With *ad*: cupide ad prætorem accurrit, C. 2 Verr. 5, 3, 7; so, Cæs. B. G. 1, 22; Sall. J. 106, 2.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: in Tusculanum, C. Att. 15, 3: in auxilium accucurrerunt, Suet. Cal. 58.—**D.** *Impers. Pass.*: accurritur ab universis, Tac. A. 1, 21.

II. Fig.: Of ideas: *To occur* at the moment we wish them: istæ imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut simul atque velimus accurrant, C. Div. 2, 67, 138.

accursus, ūs. *m.* [accurro] *A running* or *coming up*: populi, Tac. A. 4, 41; Traj. ap. Pl. Ep. 10, 43: militum, Val. Max. 6, 8, 6: civium, Sen. Hipp. 894: comitum, Stat. Th. 6, 511: provinciarum, Tac. H. 4, 25 al.

accūsābĭlis, e *adj.* [accuso] *Blameworthy, reprehensible*: turpitudo, C. Tusc. 4, 23, 75.

accūsātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *An accusing, complaint, accusation*: ratio judicium ex accusatione et defensione constat, C. Off. 2, 14, 49. The *t. t.* belonging to it are: comparare and constituere, *to bring in*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 1, 2; also, intentare, Tac. A. 6, 4: capessere, ib. 4, 52: exercere, id. H. 2, 10: facitare, *to pursue* or *urge*, C. Brut. 34, 130: accusatione desistere, *to desist from*, id. Frgm. Corn. in Ascon.; later, eam demittere, Sext. Aur. Vict. 28, 2: accusationi respondere, *to answer it*, C. Clu. 3, 8.

II. Esp.: *A speech containing an accusation* or *charge, an indictment*: **A.** *Abs.*: in septem accusationis libris (the orations against Verres), C. Or. 29, 103: Æschines quum accusationem, quâ fuerat usus, Rhodiis legisset, Pl. 7, 30, 31, § 110.—**B.** With *Objective Gen.*: accusationibus Annibalis, Liv. 33, 46,

accūsātīva, æ, um, *adj.* [id.] Gram. *t. t.* for *the 4th case* (with and without casus), Var. L. L. 8, 67, p. 190 Müll.; Quint. 7, 9, 10, and all the later writers (Var. L. L. 8, § 66, calls it *casum accusandi*).—Hence, præpositiones accusativæ, *which govern the accusative*, Serv. Æ. 1, 28; Isid. Orig. 1, 12.

accūsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *An accuser, plaintiff*, in a state trial (but *petitor* signifies a plaintiff in private causes; yet accusator is used sts. (*e. g.* C. Part. Or. 32, 110) for every kind of accuser, including the petitor): vehemens et molestus, C. Brut. 34, 130: ponere accusatorem alicui, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 12: accusator autem opponitur civis Romanus de creditoribus Lampsacenorum, id. 2 Verr. 1, 29, 74: sustinere nomen accusatoris, Tac. A. 4, 59.

II. Esp.: *An informer* (=delator) (post-Aug.): accusatorum denuntiationes, Suet. Aug. 66; so, Juv. 1, 161.

accūsātōrĭe, *adv.* [accusatorius] *In, or after, the manner of an accuser* (class.): dicere, C. 2 Verr. 2, 72, 176: agere, id. ib. 3, 70, 164: jam illud quam accusatorie (*sc.* dicebat), Liv. 40, 12.

accūsātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [accusator] *Of,* or *belonging to, an accuser; accusatory* (class.): lex, C. Mur. 5, 11: mos et jus, id. Flacc. 6, 14: vox, Liv. 45, 10.

accūsātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [accuso] *She who makes an accusation; a female accuser* (prps. only ante-class. and post-Aug.): tu mi accusatrix ades, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 10; cf. Pl. Ep. 10, 67; 68; Prisc. Op. Min. p. 102 Lindem.

accūsīto, *perf. and sup. prps. not found*, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *To accuse*: deorum ullum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 23.

ac-cūso (**-sso,** Cassiod. p. 2283 P.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; causa, *no.* I. B. 3. b.] (*To bring* or *challenge to a cause at law* or *judicial process*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *To accuse* of crime; *to arraign, bring to trial, give information*, etc.: **A.** *Aliquem alicujus rei*: nunquam, si se ambitu commaculässet, ambitûs alterum accusaret, C. Cœl. 7, 16:—*Pass. constr.*: ne quis ante actarum rerum accusaretur, Nep. Thras. 3, 2: Miltiades proditionis est accusatus, id. Milt. 1, 7.—**B.** *Aliquem with Neut. Acc. of pron.*: si id non me accusas, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 59; cf. Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 21.—**C.** With *Abl.*: suis eum criminibus accusabo, C. 2 Verr. 1, 16, 43: accusatus hoc crimine, Nep. Lys. 6, 3.—**D.** With *Gen.*: capitis, C. Fin. 2, 9, 27; Nep. Paus. 2, 6; cf. Zumpt, § 446.—**E.** With *de*: qui inter sicarios et de veneficiis accusabant, C. Rosc. Am. 32, 90.—**F.** With *inter*: C. Rosc. Am. 32, 90; cf. preceding *no.* E.—**G.** With *apud*: apud prætorem rei capitalis, C. 2 Verr. 2, 28, 68.—**H.** *Abs.*: accusant ii, qui in fortunam hujus invaserunt; causam dicit, is, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Am. 5, 13.

II. Meton.: **A.: 1.** Of persons as object: *To complain of* or *against* one; *to reproach, blame, chide*, etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: meretricem hanc.... oremus, accusemus, gravius denique minitemur, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 95: Pompeium, C. Fam. 1, 1, 2: ambo accusandi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 67.—**b.** With *in c. Abl.*: in quo te accuso, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1.—**c.** With *de*: ut me accusare de epistolarum negligentiâ possis, C. Att. 1, 6, 1.—**d.** *Aliquem id*, etc.: si id non me accusas, tu ipse objurgandus es, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 59: quid me accusas? id. As. 1, 3, 21.—**e.** *Abs.*: quotidie accusabam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 80.—**2.** Of things as objects: *To blame, find fault with, complain of* any thing: cujus tu desperationem accusare solitus esses, C. Fam. 6, 1, 5: inertiam adolescentium, id. de Or. 1, 58, 248: Ætolorum prava consilia, Liv. 36, 29: luxu-

riem, C. Cæl. 12, 29; 12, 29: populi culpam, non competitoris, accusas, *i. e. you lay the fault on the people*, etc., id. Planc. 4, 9 Wund.—**B.** Gramm. *t. t.*: casus accusandi: *The accusative case*: Var. L. L. 8, 37, p. 441 Spengel.

Acdestis, v. Agdistis.

Acē, ēs, *f.*=Ἄκη, *A town of Galilee, afterwards called Ptolemais* or *Acca* (now *Acre*): Nep. Dat. 5, 1; Pl. 5, 19, 17, § 75.

acēdior, *prps. no perf.*, āri, l. *v. dep.* [trans. of ἀκηδ-ιάζω in two passages of LXX.] *To be vexed, grieved,* or *disquieted*: **A.** With *Abl.*: ne acedieris vinculis ejus, Vulg. Sir. 6, 26.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: non acediaberis in stultitiâ illius, Vulg. Sir. 22, 16.

†**acentētus,** a, um, *adj.* [ἀ and κεντητός] *Without points, without spots* (of crystals): calyx, Fronto de Fer. Als. 3.—As *Subst.*: **acenteta,** ōrum, *n., Spotless crystal vessels*: Pl. 37, 2, 10, § 28.

acĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [root AC.; whence, also, acer, acies, *etc.*] (*To be pointed* or *sharp;* hence, in taste) **I.** Prop.: Of wine, *etc.*: *To be acid* or *sour*: vinum, quod neque aceat, neque muceat, Cato R. R. 148. **II.** Fig.: *To be disagreeable*: mentio pectori acet, Sidon. Ep. 7, 6.

†**acĕphălus,** i, *adj.*=ἀκέφαλος: **A.** *Without head, without chief* or *leader*: Isid. Orig. 8, 6.—**B.** In Prosody, *t. t.* for a Gr. hexameter which begins with a short syllable, *e. g.* ἐπειδή, since the measure of a syllable seems to be wanting.

1. **ăcer,** ĕris, *n.* (once *f.* in Serv. ap. Prisc. p. 698 P.) [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The maple tree*: Pl. 16, 15, 26, § 66; id. 16, 16, 27, § 69; id. 33, 11, 52, § 146. **II.** Meton.: *Maple-wood*, used for writing-tablets: vile, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 28.

2. **ăcer,** cris, cre (*m.* acris, Enn. Ann. 369, p. 55 ed. Vahlen.; *f.* acer, id. ib. 406, p. 61 ib.; Næv. p. 71 ed. Klussm.); **acrus,** a, um (Pall. 9, 5 *fin.*; Veg. Vet. 4, 23, 16; cf. Charis. pp. 63, 93 P), *adj.* [root AC.; cf. acco, *init.*] **I.** Prop.: *Sharp, pointed, edged,* etc. (rare): acribus inter sese armis confligere cernit, Lucil. ap. Non. 261, 6.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of the senses and things affecting them: *Sharp*: **1.** Of the sight: acerrimus sensus videndi, C. de Or. 2, 87, 357: acres oculi, id. Planc. 27, 66: splendor, Lucr. 4, 330: flammam flare, id. 5, 904: quidam colores ruboris acerrimi, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, et al.—**2.** Of the hearing: voce increpet acri? Lucr. 3, 964: aurium mensura, quod est acrius judicium et certius, C. de Or. 3, 47, 183: acrem flammæ sonitum, Virg. G. 4, 409: acri tibiâ, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 1.—**3.** Of smell: Lucr. 4, 122: exstinctum lumen acri nidore offendit nares, id. 6, 792; cf. ib. 1215: unguentis minus diu delectemur summâ et acerrimâ suavitate conditis, quam his moderatis, C. de Or. 3, 25, 99: acer odor, Pl. 12, 17, 40, § 80.—**4.** Of taste: ut vitet acria, ut est sinapi, cepa, allium, Var. ap. Non. 201, 13: acres humores (*sharp juices*), Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59: lactuca innatat acri stomacho, *an acid stomach*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 59; cf. ib. 2, 8, 7: dulcibus cibis acres acutosque miscere, Pl. Ep. 7, 3.—**5.** Of sensation in gen.: ægritatem acutumus sequitur, post acer hiems, Enn. Ann. 16, 34, quoted by Prisc. 647 P. (cf. Lucr. 3, 20; 4, 261); and so Hor., solvitur acris hiems, Od. 1, 4, 1.

B. *Violent, vehement, strong, passionate, consuming*: **1.** *Abs.*: acri irâ percitus, Lucr. 5, 400: cf. 3, 312; 6, 753 (but 5, 1194, tras acerbas): acres curæ, id. 3, 463, and Var. ap. Non. 241: luctus, ib. 87: dolor, Virg. Æ. 7, 291: metus, Luc. 6, 12, 0; Virg. Æ. 1, 362: amor, Tib. 2, 6, 15:—*Rup.*: mors amici subigit, quæ mihi est semper multo acerrimum, Att. ap. Non. 2, 22.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.* (*Comp.*): favor plebis acrior in Domitium, Tac. A. 11, 11.—**3.** With *ad*: acrior ad Venerem cupido, Curt. 6, 5, 32.

C.: **1.** Of intellectual qualities: *Subtle, acute, penetrating, sagacious, shrewd*: acrem irritat virtutem animi, Lucr. 1, 70: acri judicio perpendo, id. 2, 1040: memoria, *strong, retentive*, C. de Or. 2, 8, 357: vir acerrimo ingenio, C. Or. 5, 18; cf. id. Sest. 20, 45; Bremi, Nep. Alc. 5, 1.

2. Of moral qualities, acer means: **a.** In a good sense: *Active, ardent, spirited, zealous*: (a) *Abs.*: rusticus, Virg. G. 2, 405: acres milites, C. Cat. 2, 10, 21:—*Comp.*: studio acriore esse, C. de Or. 1, 21, 95:—*Sup.*: acerrimus defensor, C. Fam. 1, 1, 2.—(b) With *Abl.*: acerrimus bello, Vell. 2, 18, 1.—(c) With *Gen.*: acer belli, Vell. 1, 3, 1: militiæ, Tac. H. 2, 5.—(d) With *in c. Abl.*: acrior in rebus gerendis, C. Fam. 8, 15, 1.—(e) With *Inf.*: metiri, Sil. 3, 338.

b. In a bad sense: *Violent, hasty, hot, fierce, severe* (very freq.): (a) Of persons: dominos acres, Lucr. 6, 62; Nep. Tim. 3, 5; cf. Bremi, Nep. Eum. 11, 1:—*Sup.*: uxor acerrima, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 56; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 32.—(b) Of animals: equus acer, Lucr. 4, 421: genus acre leonum, id. 5, 860; cf. Virg. Æ. 4, 156; Hor. Epod. 12, 6; id. ib. 2, 31; Nep. Eum. 11, 1.—(c) Of abstract things; for the most part only poet.: Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 32: acris egestas, Lucr. 3, 65: pœnas acres, id. 6, 71: impetus acer, ib. 127; ib. 391: fames acer, Næv. 5, 1: somnus acris, Enn. Ann. 369, p. 55 ed. Vahlen: morbus, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 121: dolor, Lucr. 6, 659: sitis, Tib. 1, 3, 77: acres syllabæ, *which proceed from short to long*, Quint. 9, 4, 92:—*Comp.*: acrius supplicium, C. Cat. 1, 1, 3:—*Sup.*: acerrimum bellum, C. Balb. 6, 14: nox acerrima atque acerbissima, id. Sull. 18, 52.

1. **ăcērātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. acus] (*Provided with chaff*; hence) *Mingled with chaff*: aceratum lutum cum paleis mixtum, Fest. p. 20 Müll.; cf. ib. p. 187; Non. 445, 14.

2. †**ăcērātus,** a, um = ἀκέρατος, *Unhorned*, Pl. 30, 6, 15, § 46 (acc. to others = ἀκήρητος, *complete, perfect*).

ăcerbe, *adv.* [acerbus] **A.** *Harshly, bitterly, with hostility* or *cruelty*: **1.** With *Verb*: acerbe accusare, C. Fam. 1, 5 b., 1: increpare, Tac. A. 2, 87: necare, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 82: tueri, Liv. 3, 69:—*Comp.*: acerbius invehi in aliquem, C. Læl. 16, 57: proscriptionem acerbius exercere, Suet. Aug. 27:—*Sup.*: acerbissime acti delectûs, Suet. Cal. 43: exigere pecunias, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32: dicere, id. ib. 1, 2: personare, C. Planc. 35, 86.—**2.** With *Adjj.*: acerbe severus, C. Off. 3, 31, 112.

B. *Painfully, with pain* or *sorrow*, etc.: ferre, C. Planc. 1, 1: graviter et acerbe tuli, id. Div. in Cæc. 2, 4:—*Comp.*: acerbius ferre, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17.

ăcerbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (most freq. in Cic.): **I.** Prop.: *Harshness, acerbity*, the *harsh taste* of fruits: fructûs non lætos et uberes, sed magnâ acerbitate permixtos tulissem, C. Planc. 38, 92.

II Fig.: **A.** Of moral qualities: **1.** *Hardness, harshness, severity, rigour, unkindness, moroseness* (*opp.* comitas, lenitas): severitatem probo, acerbitatem nullo modo, C. Sen. 18, 65: acerbitas morum immanitasque naturæ, id. Phil. 12, 11; so, Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13; Suet. Cæs. 12; Ner. 44; cf. Bremi, Nep. Dion. 6, 5.—**2.** *Satirical severity*: acerbitas et abunde salis, Quint. 10, 1, 94; cf. id. ib. 10, 96, 117.—**3.** *Violence, anger*: dissensio sine acerbitate, C. Off. 1, 25, 87; id. Læl. 23, 87 Beier.—**4.** *Bitterness*: nomen vestrum odio atque acerbitati scitote nationibus exteris futurum, C. 2 Verr. 4, 30, 68.

B. *Grief, sorrow, anguish, affliction*: acerbitas summi luctûs, C. Fam. 5, 16, 1: lacrimas, quas tu in meis acerbitatibus plurimas effudisti, id. Planc. 42, 101: omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores cruciatusque perferre, id. Cat. 4, 1, 1; so, id. Sest. 38, 83; id. Att. 9, 6; Nep. Alc. 6, 3.

III. Meton.: *Cancr.*: *Unripe fruit* (*opp.* maturitas): si legatur maturitas, cum acerbitate, Pall. Febr. 9, 12.

ăcerbĭtudo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] = acerbitas, acc. to Gell. 13, 3, 2.

ăcerbo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre [id.] 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To make harsh* or *bitter, to embitter* (very rare; prps. only *acerbus, acerbat, acerbans*, and *acerbatus* are found): gaudia, Stat. Th. 12, 76: mortem, Val. Fl. 6, 655.

II. Meton.: *To augment* or *aggravate* any thing disagreeable or censurable: formidine crimen acerbat, Virg. Æ. 11, 407: nefas Eteoclis, Stat. Th. 3, 214 Barth.

☞ Instead of acerbare many read *acervare*, esp. on account of the signif. *no.* II. v. Drak. Sil. 6, 117.

ăcerbus, a, um, *adj.* [root AC; cf. aceo, *init.*] (*Pointed, sharp;* hence) **A.:** **1.** Prop.: Of the taste: **a.** Gen.: *Harsh*: saporum XIII. genera reperiuntur: dulcis, suavis, pinguis, amarus, austerus, acer, acutus, acerbus, acidus, salsus; præter hæc tria sunt genera, *etc.*, Pl. 15, 27, 32, § 106.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *Sharp, sour, pungent*, etc.: elatine acerba gustu, Pl. 27, 9, 50, § 74.—(b) *Salt, bitter, briny*, etc.: Neptuni corpus acerbum, Lucr. 2, 472.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *Unripe, immature, crude*: nondum matura uva est; nolo acerbam sumere, Phæd. 4, 2, 4:—*Sup.*: acerbissima oliva, Pl. 15, 4, 6, § 21.—**b.** Of sound: *Harsh, hoarse, rough, shrill*, etc.: serræ stridentis acerbum Horrorem, Luer. 2, 410:—*Sup.*: vox acerbissima, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60.—**3.** Fig. (acc. to preceding *no.* 2, a.): **a.** *Unfinished, imperfect, crude*: impolitæ res et acerbæ si erunt relictæ, C. Prov. Cons. 14, 34; cf. Gell. 13, 2.—**b.** Of a maiden: *Not of marriageable age*: virgo, Var. ap. Non. 247, 15.—**c.** *Untimely, premature*: funus acerbum (transl. of θάνατος ἄωρος, Eur. Or. 1030), C. Dom. 16, 42; cf. Virg. Æ. 6, 429: et pecus ante diem partûs edebat acerbos, Ov. F. 4, 647.

B. Of persons: **1.** *Rough, repulsive, morose, violent, harsh, rigorous, severe*: melius de quibusdam acerbos inimicos mereri, quam eos amicos, qui dulces videantur, C. Læl. 24, 90: posse enim asotos ex Aristippi, acerbos e Zenonis scholâ exire, *for there may go forth sensualists from the school of Aristippus, crabbed fellows from that of Zeno*, id. N. D. 3, 31, 77 (cf. acriculus):—*Sup.*: acerbissimi feneratores, C. Att. 6, 1.—*Neut. Plur. as Adv.*: *Harshly, sourly, morosely*: acerba tueri, Lucr. 5, 34; cf. Virg. Æ. 9, 794.

2. *Violent, furious, hostile, bitter*: **a.** *Abs.*: acerbum habuimus Curionem, C. Fam. 1, 4, 1: acerbus Odisti, Hor. S. 1, 3, 85:—*Sup.*: acerbissimus hostis, C. Cat. 4, 6, 13.—**b.** With *Dat.*: me esse acerbum sibi, C. Fam. 3, 8, 8.—*Neut. Plur. as Adv.*: *Violently, furiously, bitterly*, etc.: acerba fremens, Virg. Æ. 12, 398: acerba sonans, id. G. 3, 149.

C.: **1.** Of things: *Harsh, heavy, disagreeable, bitter, troublesome, rigorous, grievous, sad* (freq.; esp. in Cic.): ut acerbum est, pro benefactis quum mali messem metas, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 53; cf. Lucr. 3, 902; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 1; Att. ap. Non. 72, 29: in rebus acerbis, Lucr. 3, 54: acerba memoria temporis, C. Planc. 41, 99:—*Comp.*: acerbiore imperio uti, Nep. Eum. 6:—*Sup.*: acerbissima vexatio, C. Cat. 4, 1, 2: acerbissimum supplicium, id. ib. 4, 6, 12.—As *Subst.*: **acerbum,** i, *n., Calamity, misfortune*, etc.: multum acerbi, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 21: tot acerba, Virg. Æ. 12, 500.—**2.** Of death: **a.** *Painful, violent, sad*, etc.: acerbum funus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 35; cf. id. As. 3, 3, 5:—*Sup.*: acerbissima mors, Sulp. ap. C. Fam. 4, 12, 2.—**b.** *Painful, causing pain* to others, *afflictive, distressing*: vita ejus fuit secura, et mors acerba, Nep. Cim. 4, 4.

Ăcermus, i, *m.* [a priv. et κέρμα nummulus ἀνεως] = pecunia vacuus, terunciun non habens: *A Roman* cognomen: Mur. Inscr. 1615, 25 F.

ăcernĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. acer] *Of maple*: cancelli, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 745, *no.* 513: pocula, Venant. Ep. 1 ad Greg.

acernĭa, æ, *f. An unknown fish*: Cass. Var. 2, 4.

ăcernus, a, um, *adj.* [1. acer] *Made of maple*: cupas trabibus contextus acernis, Virg. Æ. 2, 112: mensa, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10; so, Ov. M. 12, 254.

ăcĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. acus] *Full of chaff*: "frumentum et panis non sine paleis, *acerosus* dicitur," Fest. p. 187 Müll. (cf. 1. aceratus): far, *mingled with chaff and other impurities*, Gr. ἀκύρωμος, Lucil. ap. Non. 445, 14: cumun, id. ib.

ăcerra, æ, *f.* [prob. for *acerna*, sc. arcula, fr. acer, *maple*] *A vessel which contained the incense used in sacrifices*, esp. at funerals, *as incense-box* (acc. to others, *an incense-pan or censer*): "*acerra* ara [L. area] quæ ante mortuum poni solebat, in quâ odores incendebant. Alii dicunt arculam esse thurariam, scilicet ubi thus reponebant." Fest. p. 18 Mull.: ne sumptuosa respersio, ne longæ coronæ, nec acerræ præterentur, from the XII. Tabb. in C. Leg. 2, 24, 60: plena, Virg. Æ. 5, 745: turis plena, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 2; Ov. M. 8, 266; id. ib. 13, 703; id. F. 4, 934; Pl. 13, 10, 36, § 70; Fratr. Arval. in Orell. Inscr. 2270, p. 391; cf. Pers. 2, 5; Mart. 10, 24, 5.

Acerræ, ārum, *f.* **I.** *A town in Campania*, near Naples (now *Acerra*): Liv. 23, 17; id. 27, 3: exposed to frequent inundations from the Clanius, on which it is situate: hence, in Virg.: vacuis Clanius non æquus Acerris, G. 2, 225 Wagner: imitated by Sidius, 8, 538.—Hence, **Acerrānus**, i, *m. An inhabitant of Acerræ*: Liv. 8, 17; id. 23, 17; Veil. 1, 14, 4; Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 63. **II.** *A town in Umbria*, called, for the sake of distinction, Acerræ Vatriæ: Pl. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

†**acersecōmēs**, æ, *m.* = ἀκερσεκόμης. (With unshorn hair): *A young man, a youth*: Juv. 8, 128.

†**ācērus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἄκηρος. *Without wax*: mel acerum, *which flows spontaneously from the comb, virgin honey*: Pl. 11, 15, 15, § 38; dub.

ăcervālis, e, *adj.* [acervus] *That is heaped up*; used by Cic. as dialectic *t. t.* for Gr. σωρίτης, *a sophism by accumulation*: C. de Div. 2, 4, 11.

ăcervātim, *adv.* [acervo] **I.** Prop.: *By accumulation, by or in heaps*: confertos ita acervatim mors accumulabat, Luer. 6, 1262: stercus aspersi oportere in agro, non acervatim ponit, Var. R. R. 1, 38. **II.** Fig. = summatim: *All collected together in one point, pressed or crowded together, summarily*: acervatim reliqua dicam, C. Clu. 10, 30: multa acervatim frequentans, *pressing many ideas into a sentence*, id. Or. 25, 85.

ăcervātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A heaping up, accumulation*: saporum, Pl. 11, 53, 117, § 282.

ăcervo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. e. *a.* [acervus] **I.** Prop.: *To form a heap, to heap up* or *pile up, to amass* (rare, not in Cic.): panicum prudiensi acervatur grunis, Pl. 18, 7, 10, § 53; cf. id. 26, 4, 10, § 21: acervantur muricum modo, *they gather* or *collect together*, id. 32, 9, 31, § 95. **II.** Fig.: *To accumulate, to multiply*: leges, Liv. 3, 34; Quint. 9, 3, 47.

ăcervus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to root AC, whence aceo, acus, *etc.*: and so, *the pointed thing*, or *the thing brought to a point*; acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit root kri, to cast; and so, *the thing cast up*; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, pp. 19; 169] **I.** Prop.: *A heap*: frumenti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 55; cf. Cas. 1, 1, 38; Attius ap. Non. 192, 3: altus, Lucr. 3, 198; id. 1, 775: ut acervus ex sui generis granis, sic beata vita ex sui similibus partibus effici debeat, C. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: acervi corporum, id. Cat. 3, 10, 24: pecuniæ, id. Agr. 2, 22, 59: tritici, id. Ac. 2, 29, 92: farris, Virg. G. 1, 185; thus Ovid calls Chaos ceruus acervus, M. 1, 24: æris et auri, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 47. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A heap*; i. e. *number, quantity, multitude*: frumenti, C. Sull. 27, 76: officiorum necessitudinumque, Pl. 36, 5, 4, § 27.—**B.** Dialectic *t. t.*: *A sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments*, Gr. σωρίτης: C. Ac. 2, 16, 49; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 47 Schmid.

ācesco (**acisc-**, Gargil. Mart. ap. Auct. Class. 3, p. 419 ed. Mai.), ĕre, *no sup.*, escere, 3. e. *n. inch.* [aceo] *To become sour, to turn sour*: quodcumque infundis acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54: lac, Pl. 20, 14, 53, § 147: musta, id. 7, 15, 13, § 64.

Ācĕsīnēs, æ, *m.* = Ἀκεσίνης, *A river of India, which falls into the Hydaspes* (now *Chenaub*): Curt. 9, 3, 20; Avien. Perieg. 1344.

Ācĕsīnus, i, *m. A river in the Tauric peninsula* (Crimea): Pl. 4, 12, 26, § 83.—Hence,

Ācesīnus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to the Acesinus*: aquatus, Val. Fl. 6, 69.

†**ācĕsis**, is, *f.* = ἄκεσις. *A sort of mountain-green*: hanc chrysocollam medici acesin appellant, quæ non est orobias, Pl. 33, 5, 28, § 92.

Ăcesta, æ, also **Acestē**, es, *f.* = Ἄκεστα and Ἀκέστη. *A town of Sicily*, named after King Acestes (earlier *Egesta*, later *Segesta*): Virg. Æ. 5, 718; cf. with 1, 550.—Hence, **A. Ācestæi** or **Acestēi**, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Acesta*: Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 91.—**B. Acestenses**, ium, *m. The inhabitants of Acesta*: C. 2 Verr. 3, 36, 82; al. Segestenses.

Acestes, æ, *m.* = Ἀκέστης. **I.** *Son of the Sicilian river-god Crimisus and the Trojan woman Egesta, king in Sicily*: Virg. Æ. 1, 550; id. ib. 5, 73; 106; Ov. M. 14, 83; Sil. 14, 46. **II.** *A Roman* cognomen: Inscr. Grut. 1042, 6.

ācētābŭlum, i. *n.* [acetum] (*That which carries vinegar*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A vinegar vessel* or *cruet*: Isid. Orig. 20, 4: Apic. 8, 7.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *Any cup-shaped vessel*: Quint. 8, 6, 35.—**2.** As a liquid or dry measure. *The fourth part of a* hemina: Cat. R. R. 102; Pl. 18, 7, 14, § 73; id. 21, 34, 109, § 185.—**3.** With jugglers. *The cup* with which they perform their feats: Sen. Ep. 45, 7.—**B.** In anatomy: *The socket* of the hip-bone: Pl. 28, 11, 49, § 179.—**C.** In Zoology: *The cavities in the arms of polypi*, by which they adhere to objects as by suction: Pl. 9, 29, 46, § 91.—**D.** In Botany: *A flower-cup, calix*: Pl. 26, 8, 37, § 58.

ācētārĭa, ium, *n.* (sc. olera) [acetum] *Herbs eaten raw with vinegar and oil, salad*: Pl. 19, 4, 19, § 58; id. 20, 20, 81, § 212.

ācētasco, tāvi, *no sup.*, tascĕre, 3. e. *n.* [id.] (*To turn to vinegar*; hence) *To become sour*: App. Herb. 3.

ācēto, āre, v. agito *init.*

ācētum i, *n.* [aceo] (*The sharp-tasted* or *sour thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Sour wine, wine-vinegar*, and then *vinegar* in gen.: cum aceto pransurus est et sale, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 32: thus also, Liv. 21, 37: mulsum aceti, *vinegar-mead*, a Rom. drink, v. mulsus. **II.** Fig.: *Pungent wit* (like sales, witty sayings, witticisms, from sal): *Ps.* Equid habet is homo aceti in pectore? *Char.* Atque acidissimi, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 49; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 1; Hor. S. 1, 7, 32; Pers. 5, 86.

Achæmĕnēs, is, *m.* = Ἀχαιμένης. *The first king of Persia*, ancestor of the Achæmenidæ (Ἀχαιμενίδαι), and grandfather of Cyrus: dives Achæmenes poet. for *great* or *Asiatic wealth* in gen., Hor. Od. 2, 12, 21.—Hence, **Achæmĕnĭdæ**, ārum, *m. The descendants of Achæmenes*, Pl. 6, 23, 26, § 98.

Achæmĕnĭdes, is, *m.* v. Achemenides.

†**achæmĕnis**, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀχαιμενίς. *An amber-coloured plant in India, used in magical arts*: Pl. 24, 17, 102, § 161; Appul. Herb. 56.

Achæmĕnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Achæmenes] *Persian*, Prop. 2, 13, 1; Ov. M. 4, 212; Hor. Od. 3, 1, 44; id. Epod. 13, 8; Luc. 2, 49.

Achætus, i, *m. A river of Sicily*: Sil. 14, 268.

1. **Achæus**, i, *m.* **I.** *Son of Xuthus, brother of Ion, and ancestor of the Achæi*, acc. to Serv. Æn. 1, 242, son of Jupiter. **II.** *A king of Lydia*: Ov. Ib. 301.

2. **Achæus**, a, um, *adj.* = Ἀχαϊκός. **I.** *Belonging to Achaia, Achæan*: Achæa in finibus, Lucr. 6, 1114; Liv. 35, 13. **II.** *Grecian, Greek* (v. Achaia, *no.* II.): Juv. 3, 61; Stat. Th. 2, 164.—As *Subst.*: **Achæi**, ōrum, *m.*: **A.** *Greeks*: Pl. 4, 7, 14, § 28.—**B.** *The inhabitants of a Greek colony upon the Black Sea*: Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 27.—**C.** Portus Achæorum, *The harbour of Troy, where the Greeks landed*: Pl. 4, 12, 26, § 83.

Achāĭa (- ⏑ ⏑ -) or **Achāja** (⏑ ⏑ -), æ, *f.* = Ἀχαΐα. **I.** Prop.: *The province of Achaia*, in the northern part of the Peloponnesus, on the Gulf of Corinth, earlier called Ægialea (maritime country): Mel. 2, 3; Pl. 4, 5, 6, § 12; cf. C. Flacc. 40, 100. **II.** Meton.: **A.** (opp. Troia) = Græcia: The whole of *Greece*, Prop. 2, 21, 53; Ov. M. 8, 268; id. H. 17, 209.—**B.** After the destruction of Corinth by Mummius, B.C. 146, *The southern part of Greece* (*south of Thessaly*), was a Rom. prov. under the name of Achaia: C. 2 Verr. 1, 11, 30.

Achāĭās, ădis, *f. adj.* [Achaia] *Achæan* or *Greek*: Ov. H. 3, 71.

Achāĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Achæan, Grecian* (for the most part in prose, = poet. Achaius): in medio Achaico cursu, C. Brut. Ep. 1, 15, 5: ignis, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 35.—**L.** Mummius obtained, for the destruction of Corinth and the complete subjugation of Greece, the title of Achaicus.

Achāis, ĭdis, *adj. f.* = Achæa. *Achæan, Grecian*; also *an Achæan* or *Greek woman* (poet.): Ov. M. 5, 306; 577.

Achāĭus, a, um, *adj. Achæan, Grecian* (poet. for Achaicus and Achæus); Virg. Æ. 5, 623; Ov. M. 2, 727.—Trisyll. in Venant. 5, 2, 14; Andreæ monitis exstat Achaia seges.

Achāmathiānus, a, um, *adj. Of Achamoth* (i. e. *heavenly wisdom*), *one of the Æons of Valentinian*; Tert. adv. Valent. 27.

Acharnæ, ārum, *f.* = Ἀχαρναί. *A principal Demus of Attica*: Stat. Th. 12, 623.—Hence, **Acharnānus**, a, um, *adj. Of Acharnæ*; Nep. Them. 1, 2.

1. **ăcharnē**, ēs, *f. A sea-fish*: Pl. 32, 11, 53, § 142. (Al. leg. *acarne*.)

2. **Ăcharne**, ēs, *f. A city of Magnesia*: Pl. 4, 9, 16, § 32.

Acharneus (trisyll.), ĕi, *m.* = Ἀχαρνεύς. *A native of Acharnæ*: Sen. Hipp. 21.

Ăcharræ, ārum, *f. A town of Thessaly*: Liv. 32, 13.

1. †**ăchātēs**, æ, *f.* (sc. gemma) = ὁ ἀχάτης. *The agate, agate-stone*; so called from Achates (now *Dirillo*), a river in Sicily where it was first found: Pl. 37, 10, 54, § 139; id. 37, 1, 3, § 5.

2. **Achātes**, æ, *m.* **I.** *A small river of Sicily* (now *Dirillo*): Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 90; id. 37, 10, 54, § 139; Sil. 14, 228. **II.** *A companion of Æneas*: Virg. Æ. 1, 120; 174; 312; Ov. F. 3, 603.

Achēlŏĭās, ădis, *f. Daughter of Achelous*: Ov. M. 14, 87: Parthenope, Sil. 12, 34.—And

Achēlŏĭs, ĭdis, *f. Daughter of Achelous*; hence, *Plur.*: *The Sirens*, Ov. M. 5, 552; the companions of the Muses, Col. 10, 266.—And

Achēlŏĭus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Pertaining to the river Achelous*: Virg. G. 1, 9; Ov. H. 16, 265: Callirrhoe, daughter of Achelous, id. M. 9, 413. **II.** *Ætolian*: heros, i. e. *Tydeus, the son of Œneus, king of Ætolia*: Stat. Th. 2, 142.—From

Achēlōus, i, *m.* = Ἀχελῷος. **I.** *A celebrated river of Central Greece*, which, rising in Pindus, separates Ætolia from Acarnania, and falls into the Ionian Sea (now *Aspropotamo*): Pl. 4, 1, 2, § 5. **II.** *The river-god Achelous*: Ov. M. 9, 1.

Achēmĕnĭdes (**Achæm-**), is, *m. A companion of Ulysses*: Virg. Æ. 3, 614 *sq.*; Ov. M. 14, 161; id. Pont. 2, 2, 25.

Achĕrīni, ōrum, *m. An unknown people in Sicily*: C. 2 Verr. 3, 43, 103.

Achĕron, ntis, *m.*, Ἀχέρων; also, **Achĕros**, i, *m.*, Liv. 8, 24 (Stream of pain or grief) **I.** *A river in Epirus*, which flows through the Lake Acherusia into the Ambracian Gulf (now *Verlichi* or *Deliko*): Liv. 8, 24. **II.** *A river in Lower Italy* (now the *Acri*), Pl. 3, 5, 10, § 73. **III.** In Mythology: **A.** Prop.: *A river in the infernal regions*: Acherontem obibo, ubi mortis thesauri objacent, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. ob; v. Lind. Corp. Gramm. II., 1, p. 195: et illi qui fluere apud inferos dicuntur, Acheron, Cocytus, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43.—**B.** Meton.: *The infernal regions*: flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo, Virg. Æ. 7, 312.—

Also in prose: C. Post. Red. in Sen. 10, 25; Nep. Dion. 10, 2.—The form Acheruns v. below.—Hence, **Ăchĕrontēus,** a, um, *adj. Of the Acheron:* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 351.

Ăchĕrontĭa, æ, *f. A small town in Lucania, on the borders of Calabria,* on a hill (now *Acerenza*): Hor. Od. 3, 4, 14.

Ăchĕrontĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = Acherontĕus: libri Acherontici, *Sacred books, written, acc. to tradition, by the Etruscan Tages,* prob. relating to the Acherontian rites of the dead: Arn. adv. Gent. 2, 62: v. Müller's Etrusc. 2, 27, and 28.

Ăchĕrontīni, ōrum, *m.* [Acheron, *no.* II.] *A people in the Bruttian territory,* near the river Acheron: Pl. 3, 5, 10, § 73.

Ăchĕrontĭus (Acherunt-), a, um, *adj. Belonging to Acheron:* sacra, *the sacred books of the Etruscans,* Serv. ad Æn. 8, 398 (cf. Müll. Etrusc. 1, p. 77).

Acheros, v. Acheron.

Ăchĕrus, untis, *m.,* also *f.* Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 2; cf. Non. 191, 24 (the *u* for *o,* as in Enn. and Lucr. *frundes* for frondes, *Acc.* Gr. Acherunta, Lucr. 4, 171; 6, 250): a form much used by the ante-class. poets, esp. by Plaut. (Ă in Plaut. usually long, otherwise than in Acheron, Lind. Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 31; cf Herm. Eur. Hec. v. 1: but in Lucr. always short.) *Acherus:* **I.** For Acheron, *no.* III.: advenio Acherunte, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 16: si ab Acherunte venium, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 26; so, Lucr. 3, 37; 628; 991. And with the old local ending *i* (as in Carthagini): si neque hic, neque Acherunti sum, ubi sum? Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 21; so id. Capt. 3, 5, 31; id. ib. 5, 4, 1 Lind.—Acheruntis pabulum, *food for Acheron;* so, Plaut. calls a corrupt, abandoned man, Cas. 2, 1, 12: Acheruntis ostium, of an ill-smelling place, id. Trin. 2, 4, 124: mittere aliquem Acheruntem, *to kill,* id. Cas. 2, 8, 11; abire ad Acheruntem, *to die,* id. Pœn. prol. 71. **II.** Acheruns ulmorum, Plaut. calls a slave jestingly, upon whose back rods had been broken, Am. 4, 2, 10; cf. Capt. 3, 4, 117.—Hence,

A. Ăchĕrunsius, v. Acherusius.

B. Ăchĕruntĭcus, a, um, *adj. Belonging to Acheruns* or *to the infernal regions* (i. e. *ripe for death*): regiones, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 21: senex, *near death,* id. Merc. 2, 2, 19; so, id. Mil. 3, 1, 33.

C. Ăchĕruntĭus, a, um, *adj.* A false reading for Acherusius, a, um.

D. Ăchĕrūsĭa, æ, *f.*: **1.** *A lake in Epirus,* from which the Acheron flows, Pl. 4, 1, 1, § 4. — **2.** *A lake in Campania,* between Misenum and Cumæ (now *Lago della Collucia*), Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 61.—**3.** *A cave in Bithynia,* from which Cerberus is said to have been dragged: Pl. 6, 1, 1, § 4; Mel. 1, 19.

E. Ăchĕrūsĭs, ĭdis, *f.* = Acherusia, *no.* 3.: Val. Fl. 5, 73.

F. Ăchĕrūsĭus (in codd. also Acherunsius), a, um, *adj.*: **1.** *Of the Acheron (in Calabria),* Liv. 8, 24.—**2.** *Of the Acheron* (Acheron) or *the infernal regions:* templa, *the infernal regions,* Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 21, 48; cf. Var. L. L. 7, § 119 Müll. and Lucr. 1, 120; cf. id. 3, 25 and 86: humor, Sil. 13, 398: vita, *sad and anxious life,* Lucr. 3, 1038.—**3.** *Of Acheron (in Epirus):* Just. 12, 2, 3.

†ăchĕta, æ, *m.* = ἀχέτης (ἠχέτης, the resounding one) *The chirper, the male singing cicada:* Pl. 11, 26, 32, § 92.

Ăchētus, Achætus, or **Achætum,** i. *A town* or *river of Sicily:* Sil. 14, 268.

Achilla, æ, v. Acholla.

Achillas, æ, *m. The murderer of Pompey,* Cæs. B. C. 3, 104; 108; Vell. 2, 53, 3.

achillēa, æ, *f. A plant,* perhaps the same as achilleos: Pl. 26, 18, 90, § 151.

Achillēĭdes, v. Achillides.

Achillēĭs, ĭdis, *f.* [Achilles] *A poem of Statius,* of which two books only were finished: *the Achilleid.*

achillēos, i, *f.* = Ἀχίλλειος, *sc.* herba. *A medicinal plant, said to have been discovered by Achilles; milfoil* or *yarrow:* Pl. 25, 5, 19, § 42; cf. achillea.

Achilles, is, *m.* = Ἀχιλλεύς (poet. after the manner of the Gr., *Nom.* Achilleus, trisyll. Inscr. Grut. 669, 6. *Gen.* Achillei, quadrisyll. Hor. Od. 1, 15, 34; Epod. 17, 14, and Achilli, as Neocli, Lacydi from Neocles, Lacydes, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 14; Virg. Æ. 3, 87; cf. Val. Prob. 1468 P.; Schneid. Gr. 2, 167; Goer. C. Ac. 2, 6, p. 36; Bremi, Nep. Them. 1. *Acc.* Achillĕa, Luc. 10, 523; Schneid. as above, p. 269 *sq.* and 41 *sq.* and Achillen, Virg. Æ. 1, 458, al. (like Niphaten, Oronten, etc., v. Wagn. Qu. Virg. 3, 1). *Voc.* Achille, Prop. 4, 11, 40; cf. Schneid. p. 302 *sq.* and 42 *sq. Abl.* Achillī, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 43; Achillĕ, Hor. S. 2, 3, 193; cf. Schneid. p. 289 *sq.*) **I.** *A Grecian hero in the Trojan war, distinguished for strength and beauty, son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of Thetis,* Ov. M. 12 *fin.* and 13 *init.*; Stat. Ach. —Hence, **A. Achillēus,** a, um, *adj.* = Ἀχίλλειος. *Pertaining to Achilles:* stirpis Achillææ fastus, Virg. Æ. 3, 326: manes, Ov. M. 13, 448: statuæ, *like Achilles,* Pl. 34, 5, 10, § 13: cothurnus, *the elevated and grave tragic style* (since Achilles was a hero of the early epos and drama): desine Achilleo componere verba cothurno, Prop. 2, 25, 41.—Particular combinations: **1.** Achillēa insula: **a.** *An island at the mouth of the Borysthenes* (Dnieper), also called Leuce, where Achilles was buried: Pl. 4, 12, 26, § 93.—**b.** *An island near Samos:* Pl. 5, 31, 37, § 135.—**2.** Achilleus Dromos, *a peninsula on the Black Sea,* where Achilles is said to have held races: Pl. 4, 12, 26, § 125; Mel. 2, 1.—As *Subst.*: **Achilleum,** i, *n.*: (a) (*sc.* oppidum), *A town in the Trojan territory, near Sigeum:* Pl. 5, 30, 33, § 125.—(b) *A kind of sponge:* tenue densumque (*sc.* genus spongiarum) Achilleum (*sc.* vocatur), Pl. 9, 45, 69, § 148; al. Achillium.

B. Achillĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* = Achilleus, a, um; Venant. 7, 8.

C. Achillīdes, æ, *m.* (more correct than Achilleides) = Ἀχιλλείδης, *A descendant of Achilles:* Ov. H. 8, 3.

II. Meton.: *A handsome and strong man:* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 63; Virg. Æ. 6, 89; Gell. 2, 11.

Achisarmi, ōrum, *m. A people of Ethiopia:* Pl. 6, 30, 35, § 192.

Achīvus, a, um, *adj.* [fr. Achæus, with the Digamma, Achæ͡Fos, Achi͡Fus. Achivus, like cædo, *concido*] *Achæan, Grecian* (v. Achaia): Achiva castra, Ov. H. 1, 21.—Hence **Achivi,** orum, *m. The Greeks:* C. de Div. 1, 16, 29: quidquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, lit. *whatever wrongs the* (Grecian) *kings perpetrate* (before Troy), *their subjects must suffer for;* but it soon became a proverb; *The people must suffer for the faults of the great:* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 14.

achlis, is, *f. A wild animal of the North,* which modern naturalists consider to be the same as the alces; *Acc.* achlin, Pl. 8, 15, 16, § 39.

Achne, es, *f.*, Ἀχνη, *An island near Rhodes, afterwards called Casos:* Pl. 5, 31, 36.

Acholla (-illa), æ, *f. A town of Africa, near Thapsus:* Hirt. B. Afr. 33.—Hence, **Achillitani,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Achilla:* Hirt. B. Afr. 33.

†achor, ōris, *m.* = ἀχώρ. *The scab,* or *scald,* on the heads of children: *plur.* achores (*incorrectly* ŏ), Macer. de Herb. capp. de Origano, de Malva.

Achōreus (trisyll.), ĕi, *m. A priest of Isis:* Luc. 8, 475; id. 10, 175; 194.

Achrădina or **Acradina,** æ, *f. A part of the city of Syracuse:* C. 2 Verr. 4, 53, 119; Liv. 25, 24: Portæ Achradinæ, C. Tusc. 8, 23, 65.

†achras, ădis and ădos, *f.* = ἀχράς. *A wild pear-tree:* Col. 7, 9, 6; id. 10, 15; 250.

ăcĭa, æ, *f.* [1. acus] (*The thing pertaining to a needle;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Sewing-thread* (ῥάμμα): Titin. ap. Non. 3, 21; Cels. 5, 26, 23. **II.** Meton.: *A trifle:* Petr. S. 76.

‡ **1. ăcĭārĭum,** i, *n.* [id.] (*The thing pertaining to a needle;* hence) *A needle-case:* "*aciarium, ῥαφιδοθήκη,*" Vet. Gloss.

‡ **2. ăcĭārĭum,** i, *n.* [acies, *no.* III. C.] (*A thing pertaining to steel;* hence) *Sharpened steel:* "*aciarium,* indurata ferri acies," Gloss. Græco-Lat.

ăcĭcŭla, æ, *f.* [1. acus] *A small pin for a head-dress:* Cod. Th. 3, 16, 1; Inscr. Grut. 1004, 1005.

Ăcĭdālĭa, æ, *f.* = Ἀκιδαλία. *An epithet of Venus,* perhaps from the Fountain Acidalius, in Bœotia, where the Graces, daughters of Venus, were accustomed to bathe: Virg. Æ. 1, 730 Serv.—Hence, **Ăcĭdālĭus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Venus:* ludit Acidalio nodo, Mart. 6, 13, 5: arundo, id. 9, 14, 3.

ăcĭde, *adv.* [acidus, *no.* II. B.] *Disagreeably, ill,* etc. (post-class.): acide ferre aliquid, Vulg. Sir. 4, 9: — *Comp.*: acidius, Petr. S. 92.

Ăcĭdĭnus, a. *A Roman* cognomen *in the* gens Manlia: C. de Or. 2, 64, 260; id. Agr. 2, 24, 64.

ăcĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [acidus] *Sourness, acidity:* stomachi, Marc. Emp. 20.

ăcĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *A little sour, sourish, acidulous:* pyra autumnalia acidulo sapore jucunda, Pl. 15, 15, 16, § 56: aqua, *mineral waters,* id. 2, 103, 106, § 230: fons, id. 31, 2, 5, § 9.

ăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [root AC, whence aceo, *etc.*] **I.** (Prop.: *Pointed, sharp;* hence) Meton.: **A.** Of taste: *Sour, hard, acid:* sorba, Virg. G. 3, 380: inulæ, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43: lac, Pl. 28, 9, 36, § 135: creta, *i. e. steeped in vinegar,* Mart. 6, 93, 9: — *Sup.*: acidissimum acetum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 49.—**B.** Of sound: *Sharp, shrill* (rare): canticum, Petr. S. 31: — *Comp.*: acidior sonus, Petr. S. 68.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Sharp, keen:* homo acidæ linguæ, Sen. Contr. 5, 34, p. 374 ed. Bipont.; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 53.—**B.** *Unpleasant, troublesome, disagreeable:* quod petis, id sane est invisum acidumque duobus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 64; cf. Petr. S. 82: acidæ et amaræ nuptiæ, App. M. 5, 30.

‡ **ăcĭĕris,** is, *f.* [acies] (*Thing having an edge;* hence) *An axe* used at sacrifices: "*acieris,* securis senea, quâ in sacrificiis utebantur sacerdotes," Fest. p. 10 Müll.: "*acieris, ἀξίνη ἱεροφάντου,*" Gloss. Philox.

ăcĭēs, ēi, *f.* (*Gen.* acii and acie, like dii and die, facii and facie, fr. dies, facies, Gell. 9, 14; Prisc. 780 P.; Schneid. Gr. 2, 356 *sq.*) [root AC, akin to Gr. ἀκίς; cf. "*acies, acumen, acus,* et *acuere,* dicuntur ab ἀκ-όνη, quam Latine dicimus cotem," Fest. p. 24.] **I.** Prop.: *An edge, sharp edge* of a cutting instrument, as a sword, dagger, sickle, *etc.*: gladiorum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 11: securium, C. 2 Verr. 5, 43, 113: falcis, Virg. G. 2, 365: hastæ, Ov. M. 3, 107.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of sight: **1.** *Keen look* or *glance, power of vision, the sight:* Lucil. ap. Non. 34, 33; cf. Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 4: quæ nulla potest oculorum acies tueri, Lucr. 1, 325; also acies alone, id. 2, 420, and in the plur. lb. 4, 693: ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39: tanta tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, C. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: bonum incolumis acies, miserum cæcitas, id. Fin. 5, 28, 84; Virg. Æ. 12, 558.—Poet.: of the stars: neque tum stellis acies obtusa videtur, *i. e. sheen, brightness,* Virg. G. 1, 395.—Hence, **2.** Concr.: *The pupil of the eye:* Lucr. 3, 411; cf. with 414: acies ipsa, quâ cernimus, quæ pupilla vocatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142; and Poet. (as pars pro toto): for *the eye:* Lucr. 3, 363; id. 4, 249; so, ib. 281, 358, 719: huc geminas nunc flecte acies, Virg. Æ. 6, 788; so, ib. 12, 558 (hence the word is also used in the sing.; cf. below, B. 2., and Ov. H. 18, 32).—**3.** *A looking at an object with fixed attention, look, aim:* ad eam rem habeo omnem aciem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 38. — On the contr. primâ acie, *at the first glance,* Lucr. 2, 448.

B. Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** *Abstr.*: *The order of battle, battle-array* (the idea of the right lines in which sight is directed, being transf. to the straight lines formed

by the army; cf. Vitr. præf. l. 7, p. 154 Rosk.]: quibus ego si aciem exercitûs nostri ostendero, C. Cat. 2, 3, 5: statuit non prodiis, neque acie, sed alio more bellum gerendum, Sall. J. 54, 5; Tac. A. 2, 16; also of the arrangement of ships for a naval engagement, Nep. Ham. 11, 1.

2.: **a.** Concr.: *The battle-array; an army drawn up in order of battle* (cf. the military terms: *The line, troops of the line, to serve in the line*, etc.): acies est instructa a nobis decem cohortium, Gallia ap. C. Fam. 10, 30: hostium acies cernebatur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 62: altera pars acii vitâssent flumînis undas, Matius ap. Gell. 9, 14 (as transl. of Il. 21 *init.*): dubitavit acie pars, Sall. Frgm. in Prisc. 780 and 781 P.: prima acies hastati erant, *the van-guard, van, the first line*, Liv. 8, 8: tertiam aciem laborantibus subsidium mittere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 52: ab novissimâ acie (*from the rear-guard, rear*) ante signa procedere, Liv. 8, 10: dextra acies, *the right wing*, Liv. 27, 45: agmina magis quam acies pugnabant, id. 25, 34 (acies is here, and in similar cases, considered collectively as singular: v. Qud. and Herz. Cæs. B. G. 7, 62: yet the examples quoted above, *no.* II. A. 2., make the plur. *in casib. rectis* more than probable).—It is but occasionally used of cavalry, *e. g.* Liv. 8, 39; Vell. 2, 112, 3.—Of a conflagration: acies Vulcania, Virg. Æ. 10, 408).—**b.** *The action of the troops drawn up in battle-array, a battle*=pugna: in acie celebri objectans vitam, Pac. ap. Non. 234, 25; Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 4: mea facta in acie obliti, Att. ap. Non. 502, 1: in acie Pharsalicâ, C. Lig. 3, 9: cadere in acie, id. Fam. 7, 3, 3: copias in aciem educere, Liv. 31, 34: producere in aciem, Nep. Milt. 5, 3: excedere acie, Liv. 31, 17.

C. Acies ferri, *Steel*: Pl. 34, 14, 41, § 145.

III. Fig.: **A.** *The edge, sharpness*, etc.: patumur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis, C. Cat. 1, 2, 4.

B. *Acuteness of understanding, sharpness, penetration* (very freq. in Cic. but never without the genitive): nulla acies ingenii tanta, quæ penetrare in cœlum, terram intrare possit, C. Ac. 2, 39, 132: acies mentis, id. N. D. 2, 17, 45.

C. *A verbal contest, disputation*: orationis aciem contra conferam, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 20: ad philosophos me revocas, qui in aciem non sæpe prodeunt, C. Tusc. 2, 25, 60.

Ăcīlĭus, i, *m.* *The name of several Romans*, among whom *M'Acilius Glabrio*, by his law (*v. no.* A. below), and *the historian Acilius*, C. Off. 3, 32, 115, are the most distinguished.—Hence, **A. Ăcīlĭus,** a, um, *adj.* *Acilian*: lex Acilia repetundiarum, prepared by M' Acilius Glabrio, A. U. C. 652, acc. to which every action "De repetundis" should be carried through at one session, C. 1 Verr. 17, 51; id. 2 Verr. 1, 9, 26; cf. Ern. Clav. Cic. s. v. Acilia.—**B. Ăcīlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.* *Pertaining to Acilius*: annales, *the annals of Acilius*, Liv. 25, 39.

Ăcĭmincum (Acum-), i, *m.* *A station in Pannonia*: Amm. 19, 11, 8.

ăcina, v. acinus.

† **ăcinăcēs,** is, *m.* = ἀκινάκης. [prop. Pers. *ăhen*, iron. and the dimin. termin. *ak*.] *A short straight sword, or sabre, of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians, worn on the right side of the body*: Hor. Od. 1, 27, 5; Curt. 3, 3, 18.

ăcinārius, a, um, *adj.* [acinus] *Pertaining to the grape*: dolia acinaria, *vessels for holding grapes*, Varr. R. R. 1, 22.

ăcĭnātĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Prepared from grapes*: vinum, *made of dried grapes, very rich wine*, Cass. Var. 12, 4: Pallad. 1, 6, 9.

Acincum (Aquinc-), i, *n.* *A fortress in Pannonia* (now *Old Buda*): Amm. 30, 5, 13; Inscr. Orell. 508, 959 *sq.*

† **ăcinētus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀκίνητος. *Immovable*: Æon. Tert. adv. Val. 8.

† **ăcinos,** i, *f.* = ἄκινος. *A fragrant plant*; prps. *the wild basil*: Pl. 21, 27, 101, § 174.

ăcĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [acinus] **I.** Prop.: *Full of grapes*: columbinæ (*sc.* uvæ) acinosissimæ, Pl. 14, 3, 4; dub. al. e racemosissimis ed. Sillig. **II.** Meton.: *Grape-like*: senum (*sc.* hederæ) acinosum. Pl. 12, 13, 27, § 47.

ăcinus, i, *m.*; **ăcĭnum,** i, *n.* (Non. 193, 13); **acina,** æ, *f.* (Cat. 27, 4) [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A berry*: **A.** Of a grape: Col. 11, 2, 60.—**B.** Of a pomegranate: Pl. 23, 6, 57, § 103.—**C.** Of the ivy and elder-tree: Pl. 15, 24, 29, § 100. **II.** Meton.: *A stone or seed in a berry*: C. Sen. 15, 52: Pl. 15, 20, 22, § 84.

ăcĭpenser (also **aquip-,** cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll. *N.*), ĕris, and **ăcĭpensis,** is (Mart. 13, 91), *m.* [etym. dub., prps. root AC; penna; so, *the thing with pointed fins* = ἀκιπήσιος, Athen. vii. p. 295 Beier] *A fish very highly esteemed in the age of the greatest luxury of the Romans*, perhaps *the sturgeon*: Lucil. ap. C. Fin. 2, 8, 24; C. Tusc. 1, 18, 43; Hor. S. 2, 2, 47; Ov. Hal. 132; Pl. 9, 17, 27, § 60; Macr. S. 2, 12.

1. Ăcis, is and ĭdis, *m.* (cf. Val. Prob. 1462 P.), Ἀκις. **I.** *A river in Sicily*, which rises on Ætna and falls into the sea (now *the Chiaci*): Ov. F. 4, 468; Sil. 14, 222. **II.** *A river-god*, acc. to fable, *son of Faunus*, beloved by Galatea on account of his beauty: Ov. M. 13, 750 *sq.*

2. Acis, ĭdis, *f.* *One of the Cyclades*: Pl. 4, 12, 22, § 66.

acisco, v. acesco.

‡ **ăcisculus,** i, *m.* **I.** *A small adze*: Gloss. Isid. **II.** *A Roman* cognomen: Quint. 6, 3, 53.

‡ **ăcisculārĭus,** ĭi, *m.* [acisculus] (*One pertaining to an* acisculus; hence) *A stone-mason, stone-cutter* = λατόμος, Gloss.

‡ **aclassi,** ōrum, *m.* "*aclassi, λάμαρα,*" Gloss. Labb.

‡ **aclassis** (Cod. M. aclasis), is, *f.* "*aclassis* tunica ab humeris non consuta," Fest. p. 20 Müll. cf. calassis.

aclis, ĭdis, *f.* (more correct than **aclys,** ўdis, v. Schneid. Gr. 1, 43 *sq.*) = ἀγκυλίς. *A small javelin*: Virg. Æ. 7, 730; Sil. 3, 363; cf. Non. 554, 3.

Acme, es, *f.* *A woman's name*: Cat. 45, 1.

Acmōdæ, ārum, *f.* *A group of islands beyond Ireland*: Pl. 4, 16, 30, § 103.

Acmon, ŏnis, *m.* = Ἄκμων. **I.** *A companion of Æneas*: Virg. Æ. 10, 128. **II.** *A companion of Diomedes*: Ov. M. 14, 484 *sq.*

Acmonenses, ium, *m.* *The inhabitants of Acmonia, a town of Phrygia Major*: C. Flacc. 15, 34; Pl. 5, 29, 29, § 106.

Acmonides, æ, *m.* *One of Vulcan's workmen*: Ov. F. 4, 288.

† **acnūa** or **acna,** æ, *f.* = ἄκενα or ἄκαινα. *A measure or piece of land*, 120 *feet square* (=actus quadratus): Var. R. R. 1, 10; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 15, 5, and Grial in h. l.

Ăcœmētus, i, *m.* = ἀκοίμητος (wakeful, sleepless) *A Roman* cognomen: Inscr. ap. Murat. 2019, 6.

Acœnonētus, i, *m.* = ἀκοινώνητος (not shared with another). *A fictitious proper name*: Juv. 7, 218, Hennin.: dub.

Ăcœtes, æ, *m.* = Ἀκοίτης. **I.** *A pilot and afterwards a priest of Bacchus*: Ov. M. 3, 582; Hyg. Fab. 134. **II.** *An armour-bearer of Evander*: Virg. Æ. 11, 30 and 85.

† **ăcœtis,** is, *f.* = ἄκοιτις, *A concubine*: Amphitryonis acœtim, Lucil. ap. Non. 26, 5.

† **ăcōlūtus or acolythus,** i, *m.* *A kind of ecclesiastical minister, an assistant of the subdeacon*: Isid. Orig. 7, 12, 29.

† **ăcōnæ,** ārum, *f.* = ἄκοναι. *Bare pointed stones*: Pl. 27, 3, 3, § 10.

Ăcōne, ēs, *f.* *A port of Bithynia*: Pl. 6, 1, 1, § 4; Amm. 22, 8, 7; Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 25.

† **ăcōnīti,** *adv.* = ἀκονιτί, *Without labour* (lit. *without dust*, the figure taken from the athletæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 51): Pl. 35, 11, 40, § 139.

† **ăcōnītum,** i, *n.* = ἀκόνιτον, *A poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, monk's-hood, aconite*: Virg. G. 2, 152; Ov. M. 7, 407; Pl. 27, 3, 2, § 8:—*Plur.*: Ov. M. 1, 147; id. Ib. 7, 419.

Ăconteus (trisyll.), ĕi, *m.* **I.** *A Latin*: Virg. Æ. 11, 612. **II.** *A companion of Perseus*: Ov. M. 5, 201. **III.** *A warrior*: Sil. 16, 562; Stat. Th. 7, 590.

† **ăcontĭæ,** ārum, *f.* = ἀκοντίαι. **I.** *Meteors* or *shooting-stars with dart-like trains*: Pl. 2, 25, 22, § 89. **II.** *A sort of serpent*: Amm. 22, 15, 27.

Ăcontĭus, i, *m.* **I.** *A lover of Cydippe*: Ov. H. 20, 239; id. Ib. 21, 229. **II.** *A mountain in Bœotia*: Pl. 4, 7, 12, § 25.

† **ăcontīzo,** *perf. and sup. prps. not found*, āre, 1. *v. n.* = ἀκοντίζω (to dart forth; hence), Of the blood: *To spout out, gush forth*: Veg. Vet. 1, 26; 27.

† **Ăcontīzŏmĕnus,** i, *m.* = Ἀκοντιζόμενος (one who is shot). *The title of a comedy of Nævius*: Charis. p. 179 *sq.* P.

† **ăcōpos (-us),** i, *m.* and *f.*, or **ăcopŏn (-um),** i, *n.* = ἄκοπος (soothing weariness, pain, *etc.*): **A.** *A kind of stone*, prps. *crystalline quartz* or *spar*: Pl. 37, 10, 54, § 143.—**B.** *f. A plant useful in child-birth*, otherwise called anagyros: Pl. 27, 4, 13, § 30.—**C.** Acopum (*sc.* unguentum): *A lenitive salve*: Pl. 23, 8, 80, § 157; Cels. 4, 24.

ăcor, ōris, *m.* [aceo] *A sour or vinegar taste*: **I.** Prop.: Quint. 9, 3, 27. **II.** Fig.: Pl. Ep. 7, 3.

† **ăcorna,** æ, *f.* = ἄκορνα, *A kind of thistle*: Pl. 21, 16, 56, §§ 94, 95.

† **ăcōrus,** i, *f.* and **acōrum,** i, *n.* = ἄκορος and ἄκορον, *An aromatic plant, supposed by some to be our sweet-flag or calamus*: Pl. 25, 13, 100, § 157.

ac-quiesco, ēvi, ētum, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; quiesco] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To become* physically *quiet; to come to* physical *repose; to rest, cease from activity*, etc. (class.): **1.** *Abs.*: sine respirem, quæso. *Pe.*: Immo, acquiesce, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 20; cf. id. As. 2, 2, 60.—**2.** With *Gen. of place*: Lanuvii, C. Att. 13, 34.—**3.** With *Acc. of time*: tres horas, C. Att. 13, 34.—**4.** With *Abl.*: lassitudine, Nep. Dat. 11, 3.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To rest, repose*: **a.** In sleep: (a) With *in c. Abl.*: in lecto, Curt. 9, 6, 25.—(b) With *Abl.*: lecto, Curt. 9, 5 *fin.*—(c) With *cum*: serpentem tecum acquiescere, App. M. 5, p. 166, 21 Elm.—(d) *Abs.*: Col. 8, 6.—**b.** In death: (a) With *Abl.*: anno acquievit septuagesimo, Nep. Hann. 13, 1: morte acquievit, Tac. A. 14, 64.—(b) With *Adv. of place*: HIC ACQUIESCIT, Inscr. Orell. *mult. loc.*—**2.** Of inanimate things: *To be still* or *quiet*: quum aures semper extremum expectent, in eoque acquiescant, C. Or. 59, 199.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of things: *To be in a state of quietness* or *rest*: rem familiarem acquiescere, *i. e. is not diminished*, Liv. 4, 60.—**B.** *To find rest* in some object; *to delight* in, *enjoy, acquiesce* in, *etc.* (freq. in Cic.): **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: **a.** Of thing: in quâ (*sc.* rep.) acquiescam, C. Att. 4, 16 c., 10: senes in adolescentium caritate acquiescimus, C. Læl. 27, 101; cf. id. Fin. 3, 2, 6: qui in nostris libris acquiescunt, id. de Div. 2, 2, 5.—**b.** Of person: tecum ut quasi loquerer, in quo uno acquiesco, C. Att. 9, 10, 1.—**2.** With *Abl.*: Clodii morte acquierunt, C. Mil. 37, 102: uno solatio, Suet. Col. 51.—**3.** With *Dat.*: cui, velut oraculo, acquiescebat, Suet. Vit. 14: quibus principes acquieverunt, id. Tit. 7.—**C.** *To be satisfied* with the grounds of an assertion, *etc., to acquiesce, give assent*: tu quum ea commotus acquiescis, assentiris, approbas (where the climax of the ideas should be noticed: *you accede to them, i. e.* you cease to oppose them: *you assent to them, i. e.* you make known your assent by words), C. Ac. 2, 46, 141.

ac-quīro, sīvi, sītum, rĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad; quæro, *no.* III. A.] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. c.): **A.** Gen.: *To get* or *procure in addition*; *to add to, acquire* (class.; freq. in Cic.): **1.** With *ad*: mihi quidem ipsi quid est, quod ad vitæ fructum possit acquiri, C. Cat. 3, 12, 28.—**2.** With *Gerund in do*: viresque acquirit eundo, Virg. Æ. 4, 175.—**3.** In *simple constr.*: vides quam omnes gratias non modo retinendas, sed etiam acquirendas

putemus, C. Att. 1,1, 4.—**4.** With *ellipse of immediate object:* acquirere ad fidem, C Cat. 2, 18, 28.—**B.** Esp.: *To acquire* or *amass riches,* etc.; *to make acquisitions* (poet.): mox acquirendi docet insatiabile votum, Juv. 14, 125.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. g.): *To get, procure, obtain, provide,* etc.: **A.** With *Relative clause:* sibi ut quisque malit, quod ad usum vitæ pertineat, quam alteri acquirere, C. Off. 3, 5, 22.—**B.** With *Dat.:* omnem tibi reliquæ vitæ dignitatem ex optimo reip. statu acquires, C. Fam. 10, 3, 2.—**C.** With *ex:* C. Fam. 10, 3, 2; cf. preceding *no.* B.—**D.** In *simple constr.:* amicos, Sall. J. 13, 6: pauca, Hor. A. P. 55.

acquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [acquiro, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.: The act of acquiring; acquisition* (post-class.): Tert. Hort. Cast. 12. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.: A thing acquired, an acquisition:* Front. Aquæd. 10.

†**acra,** ōrum, *n.* also æ, *f.* = ἄκρα, *A height, promontory,* or *headland:* acra Iapygia, a promontory in Magna Græcia, Pl. 3, 11, 16, § 100.

Acræ, ārum, *f.* = Ἄκραι. **I.** *A town on an elevation, in Sicily, west of Syracuse:* Liv. 24, 36; Sil. 14, 206. **II.** *A town in the* Chersonesus Taurica: Pl. 4, 12, 26, § 86.

Acræphĭa, æ, *f.* = Ἀκραιφία, *A town in Bœotia, so called from Acræpheus, son of Apollo, said to have been its founder* (now *Kardhitza*), Liv. 33, 29; Pl. 4, 8, 12, § 26.

†**Acræus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀκραῖος (occupying a height) *An appellation of Jupiter and of Juno, whose temples stood on heights:* Liv. 38, 2; id. 32, 23.

Acragantīnus, v. Acragas, *no.* I.

1. **Ăcrăgās,** antis, *m.* = Ἀκράγας (*Acc. Gr.* Acraganta, Ov. P. 4, 475). *A mountain on the S.W. coast of Sicily, and a city upon it* (the city was also called Agrigentum, now *Girgenti*), Virg. Æ. 3, 703; Ov. l. l.; id. M. 2, 7; 16; Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 89.—Hence, **Agrĭgentīnus (-gant-),** a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, Acragas:* Empedocles (whose birthplace was Acragas), Lucr. 1, 717: fons, Pl. 35, 15, 51, § 179.—As *Subst.:* **Agrigentīni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives), *The inhabitants of Acragas:* Pl. 35, 9, 36, § 63.

2. **Ăcrăgas,** antis, *m. A celebrated artist in metal:* Pl. 33, 12, 55, § 154.

†**ăcrātŏphŏrum,** i, *n.* = ἀκρατοφόρον, *A vessel* (*a pitcher* or *flask*) *for holding unmixed wine:* Var. R. R. 1, 8; cf. C. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

ăcre, *adv.* [2. acer, *no.* II. C. 2. b.] *Harshly, severely,* etc.: Sall. Frgm. p. 991 ed. Cort.; Pers. 4, 34; App. M. 10, p. 255, 5 Elm.

ăcrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [fr. ăcer, as dulcedo fr. dulcis] *A sharp* or *pungent taste:* Pall. 2.

ăcrēdŭla, æ, *f. The name of an unknown bird,* by which Cic. translates the ὀλολυγών of Aratus, Div. 1, 8; acc. to some, *the thrush* or *the owl:* acc. to others, *a nightingale.*

†**ăcrĕŏphăgĭa,** æ, *f.* [ἀ, κρέας, φάγω] dapis genus sine carne, cui unus inest seri gustus lacte admixti, Petr. Frag. Burm.

Acrĭæ, ārum, *f.* = Ἀκριαι, *A town in Laconia:* Liv. 35, 27.

ăcriculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [2. acer] *Slightly sharp, tasty:* ille acriculus senex Zeno, C. Tusc. 3, 17, 38; cf. acerbus, *no.* B. 1., and the passage there quoted fr. Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77.

ăcrĭdĭa, æ, *f.* or **ăcrĭdĭum,** i, *n.* Scaninonia, quam Latini acridiam vocant, Isid. Or. 17, 9; *al.* acridium.

ăcri-fŏlĭum, ĭi, *n.* [2. acer: folium] (*That which has sharp* or *pointed leaves*) *An unknown tree of ill omen:* v. aquifolius, Macr. S. 2, 16.

Acrillæ, ārum, *f. A town in Sicily:* Liv. 24, 35.

ăcrimōnĭa, æ, *f.* [2. acer] **I.** Prop.: *Sharpness* or *pungency* (so far as it has a quickening animating power, diff. fr. *acerbitas,* which denotes a sharpness that wounds or is disagreeable); rare before Pliny, and first used: **A.** Of *Sharpness of taste:* si ulcus acrimoniam brassicæ ferre non poterit (*the pungency, irritation, smart*), Cat. R. R. 157: dulcis cum quadam acrimonia, Pl. 24, 14, 78.—**B.** Of the sight, *A sharp penetrating look:* convenit in vultu pudorem et acrimoniam esse, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26.

II. Fig.: *Sharpness, power, energy:* "*acrimonia* est animi vivacitas," Non. 73, 17: cf. Næv. ib.: vim, ferociam, animum, atrocitatem, iram, acrimoniam, Att. ib.: si Glabrionis patris vim et acrimoniam ceperis ad resistendum hominibus audacissimis, C. 1 Verr. 17, 52; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 13, 19; id. 4, 42, 54.

Acrĭsĭōnē, es, *f.* = Ἀκρισιώνη, *The daughter of Acrisius,* i. e. *Danae:* Virg. Cat. 11, 33.—Hence, **A. Acrĭsĭōnēus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Acrisione:* arces, *the city Argos,* Ov. M. 5, 238: muri, *i. e. Ardea, built by Danae,* the daughter of Acrisius, Sil. 1, 661; so, also Virg. Æ. 7, 410.—**B. Acrĭsĭōnĭădes,** æ, *patron. m.* = Ἀκρισιωνιάδης, *A descendant of Acrisione; Perseus as son of Danae:* Ov. M. 5, 69.

Acrĭsĭus, ĭi, *m.* = Ἀκρίσιος, *King of Argos, son of Abas, father of Danae,* unintentionally killed by his grandson Perseus: Ov. M. 4, 606.

1. **ăcrĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [2. acer] Another form for *acritudo* (Gell. 13, 3): vis veritatis atque acritas, Attius ap. Non. 493, 14.

2. **Acrĭtās,** æ, *m.* = Ἀκρίτας. *A promontory,* **I.** *In Bithynia* (now *Capo Acria*), and, **II.** *In Messenia* (now *Capo di Gallo,* or *Capo Venetico*), Pl. 4, 5, 7, § 15; Mel. 2, 3; 7.

ăcrĭter, *adv.* [2. acer] **A.** (acc. to 2. acer, *no.* II. B.): **1.** Prop.: *Strongly, vigorously, vehemently,* etc.: pugnam inire, Liv. 27, 1:—*Comp.:* acrius instare, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 45: persequi, C. de Or. 2, 43, 182:—*Sup.:* acerrime egi, C. Fam. 10, 28, 2.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *Strongly, exceedingly, greatly, very much,* etc.: (a) With *Verbs:* acriter inclamare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 110: amatur, id. Ps. 1, 3, 54 (al. 39): intueri solem, C. Tusc. 1, 30, 73:—*Comp.:* acrius advertunt animos, Lucr. 3, 54; cf. id. 5, 1147: cavit nihil acrius, Hor. S. 2, 3, 92: fovere, Tac. A. 6, 45.—(b) With *Adjj.:* acriter infestus, Lucr. 6, 783: acriter virides, Pl. 37, 5, 18, § 69; dub. al. alacriter. — **b.** *Eagerly:* acerrime exspectare, C. Fam. 15, 4, 10.

B. (acc. to 2. acer, *no.* II. C.): *Sharply, keenly:* acerrime contemplari, C. Flacc. 11, 26: acerrime observare, id. Att. 10, 16, 2.

ăcrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *The quality of the* acer; *sharpness* of a liquid, Vitr. 2, 9. **II.** Fig.: *Liveliness, vivacity, vigour:* vigor et acritudo R. populi, Gell. 10, 27.

†**ăcro** or **ăcron,** ōnis, *m.* = ἄκρων. *The extreme part* of a thing: **A.** Of pork joints: Veg. Vet. 2, 28, 17; id. ib. 5, 65, 2; id. ib. 6, 8, 1.—**B.** Of stalks of plants: Apic. 4, 4.

†**ăcrŏāmă,** ātis, *n.* = ἀκρόαμα. **I.** Prop.: *Any thing heard with pleasure, a gratification of the ear,* either by music or reading; it was esp. used for intellectual entertainment at meals by music or reading: quum ex Themistocle quæreretur, quod acroama aut cujus vocem lubentissime audiret, C. Arch. 9, 20; so, in Nepos, nemo in convivio ejus (Attici) aliud acroama audivit, quam anagnosten, Att. 14, 1. **II.** Meton.: *An entertainer at table, by music* (*a performer, minstrel*), or *by reading* (*a reader*); also, *a buffoon:* non solum spectator, sed actor et acroama, C. Sest. 54, 116: festivum acroama, id. 2 Verr. 4, 22, 49.

†**ăcrŏāmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀκροαματικός, *That which is simply heard;* hence, in the schools of philos., instructions given to pupils orally, *esoteric,* opp. to exoteric instruction, given by means of books, Gell. 20, 5.

†**ăcrŏāsis,** is, *f.* = ἀκρόασις (A hearing, a listening to; only Meton.): **A.** *An assembly of the learned for listening to a discourse, a learned audience:* ut eas vel in acroasi audeam legere, C. Att. 15, 17.—**B.** *A discourse delivered before such an assembly* (cf. the use of *concio* among Eng. and *collegium* among Germ. scholars, for *discourse,* etc.): Callias acroasin fecit, Vitr. 10, 22: plurimas acroases fecit, Suet. Gram. 2.

ăcrŏātĭcus, a, um, a diff. reading for *acroamaticus.*

Ācrŏcĕraunĭum, ĭi, *n.* [fr. ἄκρος high, and κεραυνός a flash of lightning; cf. Serv. ad Æ. 3, 506, Isid. Orig. 14, 8, 6] **A.** *Sing.: A promontory* or *cape* in Epirus (now *Capo Linguetta*), Pl. 3, 11, 15, § 97; id. 3, 26, 29, § 150.—**B.** *Plur.:* **Acroceraunia,** ōrum, *n. The high mountain-range between Macedonia and Epirus* (now *Kimara*), Pl. 3, 23, 26, § 145; id. 4, 1, 1, § 4. It extended, as a very rocky promontory, into the Ionian Sea; hence, infames scopulos Acroceraunia, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 20 (*alta Ceraunia,* Virg. G. 1, 332).—Hence **Acroceraunius,** a, um, *adj.:* **1.** Prop.: *Acroceraunian:* montes, Pl. 4, § 2.—**2.** Fig.: *Dangerous:* hæc tibi sint Syrtes, hæc Acroceraunia vita, Ov. R. Am. 739.

†**ăcrŏchordon,** ŏnis, *f.* = ἀκροχορδών, *A kind of wart:* Cels. 5, 28, § 14.

Ācrŏcŏrinthus, -os, ĭ, *f.* = Ἀκροκόρινθος, *The citadel of Corinth, situate on a height,* from which two seas could be seen, the Ægean and Ionian: Pl. 4, 4, 5, § 11; Mel. 2, 3; Stat. Th. 7, 106.

ăcrŏcōrĭum, ĭi, *n. A kind of onion:* Pl. 19, 5, 30, § 95; dub. al. leucoion.

†**ăcrŏlĭthus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀκρόλιθος, *With stone at the extremity; tipped* or *pointed with stone:* statuæ, *of which the extremities consisted of marble, the remainder of wood:* Treb. Poll. 32.

Ăcron, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A king of the Cæninenses,* who, in the war with the Romans on account of the rape of the Sabines, was slain by Romulus: Prop. 4, 10, 7. **II.** *A warrior slain by Mezentius:* Virg. Æ. 10, 719. **III.** Helenius Acron, *A grammarian who wrote notes on Horace, and (as some say) on Persius.*

Ācrōnius lacus. Supposed to be *The Ueberlingen Lake, a part of Lake Constance:* Mel. 3, 2.

Acrōnōma saxa. *An unknown place in Lower Italy:* C. Att. 13, 40, 2.

ăcrŏpŏdĭum, i, *n.* [ἄκρος extreme, and ποῦς foot] *The pedestal of a statue:* Hyg. F. 88.

Ăcrŏpŏlistæ, ārum, *f. adj.,* Ἀκροπολισταί, *Of,* or *belonging to, the Acropolis:* fidicina, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 67.

acror, ōris, *m.* [2. acer] = acritudo, Fulg. Contin. Virg. (cf. amaror fr. amarus, and nigror from niger.)

Acrōta, æ, *m. A son of Tiberinus king of Alba, and twin-brother of Remulus:* Ov. M. 14, 617.

†**ăcrōtērĭa,** ōrum, *n.* = ἀκρωτήρια, **I.** Gen.: *The projecting* or *extreme part of a thing,* e. g. *of a harbour:* Vitr. 5, 12. **II.** Esp.: In Architecture: *The projecting parts of a pediment,* serving as a support for figures or statues: Vitr. 3 *fin.*; cf. Müll. Archæol. § 284. Some say (prps. incorrectly) that this term denotes also statues themselves, Hirt's Architecture, 215 and 216.

acrus, a, um, v. acer.

1. **acta,** ōrum, v.1. actus.

2. **acta,** æ, *f.* = ἀκτή. *The sea-shore,* esp. *as a residence for pleasure* (cf. Mur. Var. Lectt. 1, c. 3; Burm. Quint. 7, 3, 31): in actâ jacebat, C. 2 Verr. 5, 25, 63; id. Cœl. 15, 35; id. Att. 14, 8, 1; Virg. Æ. 5, 613; Nep. Ages. 8, 2 Bremi.

actæa, æ, *f. A strong-smelling plant, herb Christopher,* Actæa spicata Linn.: Pl. 27, 7, 26, § 43.

Actæōn, ōnis, *m.* = Ἀκταίων, *A grandson of Cadmus, who, because he had seen Diana, when naked, bathing with her nymphs, was changed into a stag, and torn to pieces by his own dogs, on Mount Cithæron:* Ov. M. 3, 138.

Actæus, a, um, *adj.* = Ἀκταῖος, *Pertaining to Attica, Attic, Athenian:* in Actæo Aracynthо, Virg. E. 2, 24 (because this mountain is on the border of the Attic territory); so, Ov. M. 6, 711; cf. Bremi Nep. Thras. 3, 1.

Acte, es, *f.* = Ἀκτή (Coast-land *or* maritime country) **I.** *The earlier name for Attica:* Pl. 4, 7, 11, § 23; Gell. 14,

6, 4.—Hence, **Actĭăs,** ădis, *f. adj. From Acte, Attic, Athenian:* Virg. G. 4, 463. **II.** *One of the Horæ:* Hyg. F. 183. **III.** *A shrub good for the dropsy:* Pl. 26, 11, 73, § 120. **IV.** *A concubine of Nero:* Suet. Ner. 28 and 50.

Actias, ădis, v. Acte, and Actium, no. I.

actĭnōsus [ἀκτινωτός] =splendens, coruscans: *Splendid, shining, resplendent:* ecclesia actinosa, *i. e.* fide et operibus splendens, Ambros. in Psalm. 41.

actio, ōnis, *f.* [ago] **I.** Gen.: *A doing, performing, acting, action, act;* in the most general signif.: **A.** *Abs* : non modo Deos spoliat motu et actione divinâ, sed etiam homines inertes efficit, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102; cf. id. ib. 2, 16, 44; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54.—**B.** With *Subjective Gen.* : ad eas res parandas, quibus actio vitæ continetur, *active practical life,* C. Off. 1, 5, 17.—**C.** With *Objective Gen.*: itaque nec aperta actio rerum illarum (*the public performance of those things*) petulantiâ vacat, C. Off. 1, 35, 127; id. Ac. 2, 33, 108; —hence, actio gratiarum, *the giving of thanks,* id. Fam. 10, 19, 1.

II. Esp.: **A.**: **1.** *A public action, a civil act, transaction:* C. Fam. 9, 8, 2: actiones tribunorum, *their official duties,* Liv. 5, 11; so, actio consularis, id. 4, 55: actiones nostras scriptis mandaremus, C. Off. 2, 1, 3.—**2.** *Negotiation, deliberation:* discessu consulum actio de pace sublata est, id. Att. 9, 9.

B. Law *t. t.*: **1.** *Abstr.*: *An action, suit, process:* **a.** With *Gen.*: mihi actionem perfectionis intenderat, C. Mil. 14, 37: injuriarum, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in rem, Just. Inst. 4, 6, 2.—**c.** *Abs.*: tu actionem institues, ille, etc., C. Mur. 9, 22: multis actiones (*processes, suits*) et res (*the property in suit*) peribant, Liv. 39, 18.—**2.** **a.** *Concr.*: *An accusation, the statement of the crime, indictment, charge:* inde illa actio: OPE CONSILIOQUE TUO, FURTUM AIO, FACTUM ESSE, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; cf. id. Cæc. 3, 8; id. de Or. 1, 56, 167.—Hence, **b.** *A judicial form,* the omission of which rendered a suit null and void: actiones Mamilianæ, in relation to purchase and sale; cf. C. de Or. 1, 58, 246: actiones Hostilianæ, id. ib. 1, 57, 245; —**3.** *As accusing speech* or *writing;* so Cic. calls his orat. against Verres, *actiones* (divided into two parts: actio prima, in which he adduced the necessary evidence for each point of the accusation; and actio secunda, in which, in continuous discourse, he stated his positions, with the arguments for them): continuæ actiones, Suet. Ner. 15: in primâ parte actionis, Quint. 10, 1, 20, et al.—**4.** *Permission for a suit:* dare alicui actionem (which was the right or duty of the prætor or judge), C. 2 Verr. 2, 27, 66.

C. Rhet. *t. t.*: *Gesticulation* (in its widest sense) *connected with oral delivery:* **1.** Of an orator: *The exterior air* or *bearing,* a principal requisite in the oratory of the ancients; *the delivery* (cf. Demosthenem ferunt ei, qui quæsivisset quid primum esset in dicendo, actionem; quid secundum, idem; et idem tertium, respondisse, C. Brut. 38, 142), so that it often includes even the voice: actio ejus habebat et in voce magnum splendorem, et in motu summam dignitatem, C. Brut. 68, 239; cf. id. Or. 17, 54: est actio quasi sermo corporis, id. de Or. 3, 59, 222; cf. ib. 2, 17, 73.—**2.** Of an actor, *Action:* in quo tanta commoveri actio non posset, C. de Or. 3, 26, 102.

D. Dramat. *t. t.*: *The action, the connection* or *series of events,* in a play: habet enim (fabula) varios actus multasque actiones, et consiliorum et temporum, C. Fam. 5, 12, 6.

actiōnālis, e, *adj.* [actio, *no.* I.] *Pertaining to action:* actionalia, *i. e.* instrumenta ac tabulæ ab servis actoribus confectæ, quorum usus, Ulp. Dig. 27, 3, 1, § 3.

‡ **Actiŏnīces,** æ, *m.*, Ἀκτιονίκης, *Victor in the Actian games;* Orell. Inscr. 2363.

actiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [actio] *Full of activity:* hence, *unquiet, restless:* in uluces, *quarrelsome women,* Plaut. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 83; dub. al. axitiosas.

actĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [ago] *To act* or *be employed in, often* or *much* only of judicial or dramatic action): multas privatas causas, C. Brut. 70, 246: tragœdias, id. Rep. 4, 3: mimos actitavit, Tac. H. 3, 62; Suet. Galb. 3; Gell. 9, 6, 3.

Actium, ii, *n.* **I.** *A promontory and place of Acarnania, on the Ambracian Gulf* (now *Capo Figalo*), where Augustus conquered Antony and Cleopatra, 31 B.C.; in commemoration of which the conqueror beautified the temple of Apollo which had formerly occupied this site, and established the Actian games: Pl. 4, 1, 2, § 5; C. Fam. 16, 6, 2.—Hence, **A. Actĭacus,** a, um, *adj. Relating to Actium:* victoria, *at the battle of Actium,* Suet. Aug. 18: ludi, *the games which Augustus instituted at the temple of Jupiter at Actium, in honour of his victory,* id. Tib. 6: legiones, *which had fought at Actium,* Tac. A. 1, 42.—**B. Actĭas,** ădis, *adj. Of* or *belonging to, Actium:* Cleopatra, because she was conquered at Actium by Augustus, Stat. S. 3, 2, 120.—**C. Actĭus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Actium:* Virg. Æ. 3, 280; id. ib. 8, 675; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 61: Actius Phœbus, because he had a temple at Actium (v. Actium): Prop. 4, 6, 67.—As *Subst.*: **Actĭa,** ōrum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* festa), *A quinquennial festival established by Augustus at Actium, in commemoration of his victory over Antony:* Suet. Aug. 18.

II. *A harbour in Corcyra* : C. Att. 7, 2, 3.

actĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [actio] *A short judicial harangue:* Pl. Ep. 9, 15, 2.

1. **Actius,** a, um, v. Actium, *no.* I. C.

2. **Actius,** i, *m. A Roman name:* Suet. Tib. 47.

actīve, *adv.* [activus] Gram. *t. t.*: *After the manner of an active verb; actively:* Prisc. pp. 794, 799 P.

actīvus, a, um, *adj.* [ago] **I.** Prop.: *Active:* philosophia, *i. e. practical,* Sen. Ep. 95, 10; cf. Quint. 3, 5 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: Gram. *t. t.*: *That denotes action, active:* verba, Charis, p. 138 P.; Diom. p. 326 ib.

actor, ōris, *m.* [ago] **A.** (acc. to ago, *no.* I. A.): **1.** *One who puts* any thing *in motion:* actor habenæ, *i. e. a slinger,* Stat. Ach. 2, 419.—**2.** *A driver:* pecoris, Ov. H. 1, 95.

B. (acc. to ago, *no.* II. B. 3. a.): *A doer, performer, agent,* etc.: ut illum efficeret oratorem verborum, actorem rerum, C. de Or. 3, 15, 57 (as a transl. of the Homer. πρηκτῆρα ἐργων, Il. 4, 443): Gelo dux, auctor, et actor illarum rerum fuit, id. Sest. 28, 61; so, Cæs. B. C. 1, 26; Nep. Att. 3, 2.

C. (acc. to ago, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (c)): **1.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *One who conducts a suit, brings an action, a plaintiff:* accusatorem pro omni actore et petitore appello, C. Part. Or. 32, 110; esp. of lawyers: Moloni Rhodio et actori summo causarum et magistro, id. Brut. 89, 307; so, Hor. A. P. 369.—Since suits were not usually conducted by the parties concerned, but by advocates, or counsellors, such an advocate or counsellor was called *actor,* C. Div in Cæc. 15, 48.—**2.** Meton.: *An agent* or *attorney,* e. g. *an administrator* or *manager, overseer,* of property or an estate, *etc.*: actor publicus, *he who administers the public property, the agent of the state,* Tac. A. 2, 30; id. H. 3, 67; Pl. Ep. 7, 18, 2; so, actor summarum, *agent* or *cashier,* Suet. Dom. 11, and so often in the Dig.

D. (acc. to ago, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (d) (α)): Rhet. *t. t.*: *One who delivers an oration, an orator, speaker:* inventor, compositor, actor, C. Or. 19, 61.

E. (acc. to ago, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (e) (β)): *A player, actor:* actores secundarum et tertiarum partium, id. Div. in Cæc. 15, 48; id. de Or. 1, 26, 118; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16.

2. **Actor,** ōris, *m. A man's name:* Virg. Æ. 9, 500; id. ib. 12, 94; Hyg. Fab. 14; 102; 157.—Hence, **Actorĭdes,** æ, *m. Descendant of Actor, i. e. Patroclus:* Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 29: Erithos, id. M. 5, 79.

1. **actorĭus,** a, um = activus, ad agendum aptus: Tert. Anim. 14.

2. **Actorius,** i, *m. M. Actorius Naso, a Roman historian:* Suet. Cæs. 9; 52.

actrix, īcis, *f.* [ago, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (c)] *A female plaintiff:* Cod. Just. 7, 16, 41.

actŭālĭter, *adv.* [actualis] *According to the action* (post-class.): Mythog. Vatic. 3, 6, 13, p. 181 Bod.

actŭālis, e, *adj.* [2. actus, *no.* II. A.] (*Of,* or *belonging to, an act;* hence) **A.** *Active, practical* (post-class.): virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2, 17: philosophia, Isid. Orig. 2, 24.—**B.** *Denoting an action:* nomen, Isid. Orig. 1, 6.

actŭārĭŏlum, i, *n.* [actuarium] *A small row-boat* or *vessel impelled by oars:* C. Att. 16, 3, 6; id. ib. 10, 11, 4.

1. **actŭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. actus] **A.** (acc. to 2. actus, *no.* I. A.): (*Pertaining to driving* or *impelling;* hence), **1.** Of a vessel: *For rowing, row-*: navis, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1; Sall. and Sisenn. ap. Non. 534, 33; Liv. 25, 30: navigium, Cæs. B. C. 1, 27.—As *Subst.*: **actuarium,** i, *n.* (*sc.* navigium), *A row-vessel, a small vessel impelled by oars,* C. Att. 5, 9, 1; cf. Gell. 10, 25.—**2.** Of dogs: canes, *i. e. hounds,* Vel. Long. p. 2234 P.

B. (acc. to 2. actus, *no.* I. B. 1.): *Pertaining to a passage for cattle:* limes, *i. e. a cattle-road twelve feet wide between fields,* Hyg. de Lim. p. 151.

2. **actŭārĭus** (sts., acc. to Vel. Long. p. 2234 P., written *actarius* to distinguish it from preceding word), ii, *m.* (strictly an adj.) (*sc.* scriba) [2. actus, *no.* II. B. 1.] *A clerk connected with public business;* hence, **A.** *A short-hand writer* employed to record the transactions of the Senate: Suet. Cæs. 55; Sen. Ep. 33, 9; cf. Lips. ad Tac. A. 5, 4.

B.: **1.** *A clerk who keeps the public accounts* or *records,* etc.: Cod. Th. 8, 1, 3; Cod. Just. 12, 50, 7; Amm. 20, 5, 9; id. 25, 10, 7; Eutr. 9, 9.—**2.** *A private secretary:* Petr. S. 53.

actūōse, *adv.* [actuosus] *Actively, with activity* or *vivacity:* quam leviter, quam remisse, quam non actuose, C. de Or. 3, 26, 102.

1. **actŭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. actus, *no.* II. A.] *Full of performance,* i. e. *full of activity, very active,* etc.: virtus actuosa et deus vester nihil agens, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 110: partes orationis, id. Or. 36, 125: vita, *a life full of activity,* Lact. 6, 17; Val. Max. 2, 1, 10; id. 8, 8, 1:—*Comp.*: animus eo mobilior et actuosior, Sen. Ep. 39, 3.

2. ‡ **actŭōsus,** i, *m.* (strictly an adj.) (*sc.* homo) [2. actus, *no.* II. B. 2. b.] (*A person full of the character in a play;* hence), *An actor,* Fest. s. v. actus.

1. **actus,** a, um, *P.* of ago. As *Subst.*: **A. actum,** i, *n.* (acc. to ago, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) and (c)) (*A thing transacted;* hence), *A public transaction in the senate, before the people,* or *of a single magistrate:* actum ejus, qui in republ. cum imperio versatus sit, C. Phil. 1, 7, 18: acta Cæsaris servanda censeo, id. ib. 1, 7, 16: acta tui prædari tribunatûs, id. Dom. 31, 81.—**B. acta,** ōrum, *n.*: **1.** Acta *or* acta diurna, *A register of public acts, records, journal:* Julius Cæs. in his consulship ordered that the transactions of the senate (diurna acta) should be published, Suet. Cæs. 20: on which cf. Ernest. Exc. 1. But Augustus again prohibited it, Suet. Aug. 36. Still, however, the acts of the senate were all recorded; and, under the succeeding emperors, certain senators were appointed to this office (actis vel commentariis Senatus conficiendis *or* componendis), Tac. A. 5, 4.—**2.** Acta forensia, *Containing An account of the proceedings of the government, or law reports:* Scæv. Dig. 26, 8, 21.—**3.** Acta diurna, *A daily journal* or *gazette;* also a daily record of public or private events, to serve as the sources of future history: diurna urbis acta, Tac. A. 13, 31.—**4.** *A register,* etc.: acta populi, Suet. Cæs. 20: acta publica, Tac. A. 12, 24; Pl. Ep. 7, 33: urbana, id. ib. 9, 15.—Particular phrase: Ab actis, *A registrar; a keeper of the records:* Inscr. Grut. 389, *no.* 6.

2. **actus,** ūs, *m.* [ago] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *The moving* or *driving* of an object, *impulse:* linguæ bisulcis actu crispo fulgere, Pac. ap. Non. 506, 17; Lucr.

3, 193; id. 4, 961 Lachm.; Vitr. 5, 3, 6: quocumque vult, levi admonitu, non actu, inflectit illam feram (elephantum), C. Rep. 2, 40, 67; cf. Ov. F. 1, 323: fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu, Virg. Æ. 12, 687.

B. Meton.: **1.** *The right of driving cattle through a place, a passage for cattle:* aquæ ductus, haustus, iter, actus, C. Cæc. 26, 74; cf. Ulp. 19, 1; Paul. Sent. 1, 17, 1; Dig. 8, 1, 5; id. 8, 5, 4. —**2.** *A measure of land:* actus minimus, 120 feet long and 4 feet wide; quadratus, 120 feet square, containing 14,400 square feet; and duplicatus, 240 feet long and 120 feet wide, Var. L. L. 5, 3, 10, § 22; id. R. R. 1, 10; Pl. 18, 3, 3, § 9; Fest. s. h. v.—**3.** *A division made by bees in a hive:* Pl. 11, 10, 10, § 22.—**4.** *A cycle* of numbers: Var. L. L. 9, §§ 86 and 87 Müll.

II.: **A.** Gen.: *The doing* or *performing* of a thing, *act, performance:* non solum in rectis, sed etiam in pravis actibus, C. Leg. 1, 11 (in this gen. signif. perhaps only once in Cic.): donec residua diurni actus conficeret, Suet. Aug. 78; so, id. Claud. 30; Quint. 10, 1, 27.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *Public employment, business of state,* esp. *judicial:* actus rerum, Suet. Aug. 32; id. Claud. 15; 23; also *absol.* actus, Dig.—**2.** *The exterior action accompanying oral delivery:* **a.** Of an orator: motus est in his orationis et actus, Quint. 9, 2, 4.—**b.** Of an actor: (a) Prop.: *The representation of a play, a part, a character,* etc.: neque enim histrioni, ut placeat, peragenda est fabula, modo in quocunque fuerit actu, probetur, C. Sen. 19, 70: in tragico quodam actu, quum elapsum baculum cito resumpsisset, Suet. Ner. 24.—(b) Meton.: *A larger division of the play,* in which a specific part of the action is completed, *an act:* neque minor quinto, nec sit productior actu Fabula, Hor. A. P. 189.—(c) Fig. (acc. to preceding *no.* (b)): *An act:* extremus actus ætatis, C. Sen. 2, 5; id. Marc. 9, 27: quartus actus improbitatis, id. 2 Verr. 2, 6, 18; so, id. Phil. 2, 14, 34; Fam. 5, 12, 6.

actūtum, *adv.* [2. actus] *Immediately, quickly, instantly* = αὐτίκα (in Plaut. very often; more rare in Ter., and, except the instances in C. Phil. 12, 11, 26; Virg. Æ. 9, 255, and Liv. 29, 14, 5, not occurring in the whole class. age): ite, Næv. ap. Non. 323, 1: aut hic est, aut hic affore actutum autumo, Pac. ap. Non. 237, 11; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 198: redibo actutum, id actutum diu est, ib. 1, 3, 32; and so, Curc. 5, 3, 49; Capt. 3, 5, 75; Pac. Dulor. ap. Non. 237, 11; Att. ib. 357, 13; Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 25, and Ph. 5, 6, 12.

acua, *v.* aqua.

1. ‡ăcuārĭus, i, *m.* [1. acus] (*One pertaining to needles;* hence) *One who makes pins* or *needles, a needle-maker:* Inscr. Orell. 4139.

2. acuarius, *v.* aquarius.

ăcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [1. acus] *A little needle,* acc. to Cledon. 1896 P.; but perhaps we should read *acicula;* cf. acicula.

Aculānum, C. Att. 16, 2.—Manut. conjicit *Herculaneum.* Alii putant esse idem atque *Æculanum* in Hirpinis, pro quo etiam *Eclanum* reperitur.

ăcŭleātus, a, um, *adj.* [aculeus] **I.** Prop.: *Furnished with stings* or *prickles, thorny, prickly,* used of animals and plants: Pl. 20, 22, 91, § 247; id. 24, 19, 119, § 182. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Stinging, pointed, sharp:* aculeata sunt, animum fodicant, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 29: literæ, C. Att. 14, 18.—**B.** *Subtle, cunning:* contorta et aculeata sophismata, C. Ac. 2, 24, 75. **III.** Meton.: *Made* or *inflicted by a sting:* ictus, Pl. 20, 21, 84, § 223.

Aculĕo, ōnis, *m. A Roman* cognomen *in the gens Furia:* Liv. 38, 55. So, C. Aculeo, *A celebrated lawyer, friend of* L. Licinius Crassus, C. de Or. 1, 43, 191; id. ib. 2, 1, 2; id. ib. 2, 65, 262; id. Brut. 76, 264.

ăcŭleus, i, *m.* [acc. to Prisc. 618 P. *dim.* fr. acus, with the gender changed, like diecula fr. dies; cf. Val. Prob. 1463 P.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of animals: **1.** *A sharp point, sting:* apis aculeum sine clamore ferre non possumus, C. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; so, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42.—**2.** *The spur* of a cock, Col. 8, 2, 8.—**B.** Of plants: *A spine* or *prickle:* spinarum, Pl. 13, 9, 19, § 63: carduorum, id. 20, 23, 99, § 262.—**C.** Of an arrow or dart: *The point,* Liv. 38, 21.

II. Fig.: *A sting:* **A.** Of a sharp, pungent, cutting remark: pungunt, quasi aculeis, interrogatiunculis, C. Fin. 4, 3, 7; so, id. Ac. 2, 31, 98; id. Planc. 24, 58; Liv. 23, 42.—**B.** Of harsh *or* severe treatment: aculeum severitatis evellere, C. Clu. 55, 152; so, id. Cœl. 12, 29.—**C.** Of a painful inward feeling, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 158: domesticarum sollicitudinum aculei, C. Att. 1, 18.

ăcūmĕn, ĭnis, *n.* [acuo] (*The thing sharpened;* hence), **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A point:* **1.** With *Gen.:* tum clupei resonunt et ferri stridet acumen, Enn. Ann. 11, 1: coni, Lucr. 4, 432: nasi, id. 6, 1192 (*the pointed contraction of the nose before death;* cf. Bentl. Hor. S. 1, 3, 29): stili, C. de Or. 1, 33, 151.—**2.** *Abs.:* ferrum Diana volanti Abstulerat jaculo: lignum sine acumine venit, Ov. M. 8, 354; so, id. ib. 3, 84.—Particular phrase: Auspicium ex acuminibus, *A military omen of victory, when,* e. g. *the spears or lances stuck in the ground suddenly began to burn or shine at the points,* C. Div. 2, 36, 77; id. N. D. 2, 3, 9; cf. Liv. 22, 1; id. 43, 13.—**B.** *The sting* of an animal: scorpii, C. Arat. 678.

II. Meton.: Of the taste: *Sharpness* or *pungency:* Pl. 14, 20, 25, § 124.

III. Fig.: Of the mind: **A.** *Acuteness, shrewdness, acumen, penetration:* **1.** With *Gen.:* sermonis leporem, ingeniorum acumen, dicendi copiam, C. Fl. 4, 9: ingenii acumen, Nep. Alc. 11, 3; Pl. 2, 27, 27, § 97.—**2.** *Abs.:* ubi est acumen tuum? C. Tusc. 1, 6, 12; so, id. Fam. 5, 14, 2:—*Plur.:* serus enim Græcis admovit acumina chartis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161.—**B.** *Cunning, subtlety:* argutiæ et acumen Hyperidis, C. Or. 31, 110; cf. id. de Or. 2, 63, 257:—*Plur.:* dialectici ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, de Or. 2, 38, 158.—**C.** Poet.: *Fraud, deceit, craft:* meretricis acumina, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55.

‡ăcūmĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [acumen] (*Pertaining to a point;* hence) *For sharpening, sharpening:* mola, Gloss.

ăcūmĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To make pointed, to sharpen* (post-Aug.): Lact. Opif. 7: telum culicis, Pl. 11, 2, 1, § 3.—**B.** Fig.: *To sharpen:* linguas cote livoris acuminatas, Sid. Ep. 8, 1.

II. *To bring to a point, make pointed:* cornu lunæ, Pl. 18, 35, 79, § 347.

acua, v. aqua.

ăcŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [root AC, akin to Gr. ἀκ-ωκ, a point] **I.** Prop.: *To make sharp* or *pointed, to sharpen, whet:* **A.** Of cutting instruments: ne stridorem quidem serræ audiunt, quum acuitur, C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: ferrum, Virg. Æ. 8, 386; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 21: enses, Ov. M. 15, 776.—**B.** Of other things: ripa autem erat acutis sudibus præfixis munita, *with sharpened stakes fixed in front of it,* Cæs. B. G. 5, 18 Herz.—Poet.: fulmen, Lucr. 6, 277: dentes, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 10; cf. Tib. 4, 3, 3.

II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Of the tongue as of a cutting instrument: *To whet* it, as it were, *to sharpen, exercise, improve:* acuere linguam exercitatione dicendi, C. Brut. 97: seu linguam causis acuis, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23.—**2.** With *Personal pron.:* *To exercise one's self, to make one's self fit* or *capable:* aciemam me ad exagitandam hanc ejus legationem, C. Att. 2, 7.—**3.** Acuere mentem, ingenium, prudentiam, *etc.:* *To sharpen:* multa, quæ acuant mentem, multa quæ obtundant, C. Tusc. 1, 33, 80; id. Brut. 33, 126; id. Phil. 2, 17, 42; id. de Or. 1, 20, 90.—**B.** Acuere aliquem, with *or* without ad aliquid: *To spur on, incite, drive on one to a thing:* ad crudelitatem, C. Lig. 4, 10; so, id. Fam. 15, 21: illos sat ætas acuet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 49; C. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: ita duæ res, quæ languorem afferunt ceteris, illum acuebant, otium et solitudo, Id. Off. 3, 1, 1; Liv. 28, 19: curis acuens mortalia corda, Virg. G. 1, 123: auditisque lupos acuunt balatibus agni, id. ib. 4, 435: quam Juno his acuit verbis, id. Æ. 7, 330.—Hence, also,—**C.** Aliquid: *To rouse up, kindle, excite,* or *influence* something (mostly poet.): sævus in armis Æneas acuit Martem, et se suscitat irâ, *rouses up valour,* Virg. Æ. 12, 108: studia, Val. Max. 2, 2, 3; and if the passion is already in existence, it can be transl. *to augment, increase* (cf. however, 1. accendo, *no.* III. B.): postquam visa satis primos acuisse furores, Virg. Æ. 7, 406; id. ib. 12, 850; Liv. 10, 13.—**D.** Gram. *t. t.*: Acuere syllabam, *To give an acute accent* (*opp.* gravem ponere): Quint. 1, 5, 22; cf. Prisc. Op. min. 159 Lind.: accentus acutus ideo inventus est, quod acuat sive elevet syllabam.

‡ăcŭpēdius, dicebatur, cui præcipuum erat in currendo acumen pedum" (*Swift of foot*), Fest. p. 9 Müll. *N.*; cf. "*aquipedium* ὀξυποδία," Gloss. Labb, and "*acu pedum, velocitate pedum,*" Gloss. Plac. p. 435 Mai.

1. ăcus, ūs, *f.* [acuo] (Prop.: *A sharpening;* Meton.: *A thing sharpened;* hence) **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *A needle* or *pin:* "*acus* dicitur, quâ sarcinatrix vel etiam ornatrix utitur," Fest. p. 9: acu pingere, *to embroider,* Virg. Æ. 9, 582; id. ib. 11, 777; Ov. M. 6, 23; cf. Pl. 8, 48, 74, § 105.—Prov.: acu rem tangere, nearly like the phrases, *to touch the right spot, to hit the nail on the head,* Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 17. In like manner: si acum quæreres, acum invenires, id. Men. 2, 1, 13.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *A sewing-needle, a needle* used in surgery: vulnus quod acu punctum videretur, C. Mil. 24, 66: immittere lina per acum, Cels. 7, 17; so, in duas acus fila conjicere, id. 7, 16: pars acuum quæ acuta est, id. ib.: permutatis acubus, id. ib.—**b.** *A hair-pin,* for keeping in place the curls of the Roman women: figat acus, tortas sustineatque comas, Mart. 14, 24; so, comas acu comare, Quint. 2, 5, 12: acus comatoria, Petron. S. 21: crinalis, App. M. 8, 13: crinibus distinguendis, Tert. de Pœn. 10: discriminatis, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 11.

B. *The tongue of a buckle:* Treb. Claud. 14.

C. The same as acus, eris: Col. 2, 10, 14.

D. *An implement of husbandry to set in the twig in budding* or *grafting:* Pall. 1, 43, 2.

E. = acies, *no.* II. B. 1.: "exercitûs quoque instructio (*acus* dicitur), quod ea pars militum vehementissima est ad hostem vulnerandum acumine telorum," Fest. p. 9 Müll.

2. ăcus, ĕris, *n.* (also ūs, *f.*, Col. 2, 10, 14) [id.] (*The pointed thing;* hence) *The hull* or *husk of grain; chaff:* Cato R. R. 54, 2; Var. R. R. 1, 52, 57; Col. 2, 10, 14.

3. acus, i, *m.* [id.] (*The pointed one*) *A sea-fish* with a sharp pointed snout; *the horn-back* or *needle-fish* (Gr. βελόνη): Pl. 9, 51, 76, § 166; Mart. 10, 37, 6.

Acusĭlas, æ, *m. A Greek historian:* C. de Or. 2, 12, 53.

ăcūtālis, e, *adj.* [acuto] (*Pointed;* hence) *Running to a point:* terminus, Front. de Colon. p. 132 Goes.

ăcūte, *adv.* [acutus] **A.** Of the voice: *Sharply, clearly, in a treble tone:* sonare, C. Somn. Scip. 5.—**B.** Of the sight: *Sharply, clearly:* cernere, Lucr. 4, 811.—**C.** Of the intellectual faculties: *Acutely, keenly:* respondere, C. Cœl. 8, 19:—*Comp.:* acutius tractare, C. Inv. 2, 16, 51:—*Sup.:* acutissime cogitare, C. Off. 1, 44, 156: perspicere, id. Att. 10, 8, 7.

‡ăcūtĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A sharpener:* "*acutiator,* qui acutum reddit," Vet. Gloss.

ăcūtŭle, *adv.* [acutulus, through acutus, *no.* II. B. 2.] *Somewhat violently:* acutule movebar, Aug. Conf. 3, 7.

ăcūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [acutus, *no.* II. C. 1.] *Somewhat acute, subtle,* etc.: conclusiones, Cic. N. D. 3, 7, 18; cf. Gell. 17, 5, 3.

ăcūtus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of acuo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Sharpened, made pointed;* hence, *sharp, pointed:* vide, ut sit acutus culter probe, Plaut. Mil.

5, 4; so, Hor. A. P. 304; Virg. G. 3, 231; Æ. 5, 208: elementa, *pointed, jagged atoms* (app. perplexis, connected), Lucr. 2, 483: nasus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 114: oculi, *of a pointed shape*, id. Ps. 4, 7, 121: saxa, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 61; so, Virg. Æ. 1, 45.

B. Meton.: **1.** *Sharply affecting the senses, sharp, acute;* of the voice, *soprano* or *treble:* inde loci ituus sonitus effundit acutos, Enn. Ann. 8, 42; cf. Virg. G. 3, 94; Hor. Od. 1, 34, 15: vocem ab autissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, *from the highest treble to the lowest base*, C. de Or. 1, 59, 251; cf. ib. 3, 57, 216; Somn. Scrip. 5 (Rep. 6, 18): — *Neut. Sing.* and *Plur. as Adv.*: *Shrilly:* resonare acutum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 41: ululare acuta, Enn. Ann. 10, 16.

2. Of things affecting the body; heat or cold, *etc.*: *Violent, severe*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17; Ov. H. 4, 159; cf. Lucr. 1, 495; Virg. G. 1, 93: febris, Cels. 2, 4: morbus, id. 3 (*opp.* longus). — As *Subst.*: **acuta,** ōrum, n.: belli, *the perils*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 76.

3. Of the scent: *Sharp, pungent:* acutiora fiunt costo, anomo, quæ maxime nares feriunt, Pl. 13, 1, 2, § 16.

C. Fig.: **1.** Of intellectual qualities: *Acute, clear-sighted, intelligent, sagacious* (very freq.) (*acer* denotes natural sharpness, *acutus*, that produced by exertion, skill, design, *etc.*: sermo acer, *impassioned, passionate*: sermo acutus, *a pointed* or *acute discourse*): Antisthenes homo acutus magis, quam eruditus, C. Att. 12, 38; so, de Or. 1, 51, 223; id. N. D. 1, 7, 16; Nep. Dion. 8, 1 Bremi: homo ingenio prudentiāque acutissimus, C. de Or. 1, 39, 180: — *Neut. Sing. as Adv.*: *Acutely, sharply*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 26. — **2.** Gramm. *t. t.*: Accentus acutus, *the acute accent*, opp. to *gravis*: v. acuo, *no.* II. D.

†**acylos,** i, *f.* = ἄκυλος. *The acorn of the holm-oak* (ilex): Pl. 16, 6, 8, § 19.

†**acyrŏlŏgĭa,** æ, *f.* = ἀκυρολογία. In Rhetoric: *An impropriety of speech*, e.g. sperare for timere, Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 419 (in pure Lat. improprium or impropria dictio is used instead of it, Quint. 8, 2, 3; cf. Don. in Lind. Corp. Gramm. 1, 28; Charis. 242 P.; Diom. 444 ib.).

acys, for acis.

ad (in the best codd. also **at,** as always in atque = ad-que. — The old form **ar,** *e. g. arveho, arbiter*, for adveho, adbiter, fr. arbitere = adbitere. So, ar me advenias, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 17; and in Inscrr. *arfuerunt, arfuisse*; cf. Prisc. 550 P.; Vel. Long. 2232 ib.; Schneid. Gr. 1, 257). *Prep. c. Acc.* It expresses,

I. As antith. to *ab* (as *in* to *ex*) in a progressive order of relation: first, direction toward an object; then, the reaching or attaining it; and hence, finally, the being at or near it.

A. Prop.: Of Space: **1.** Direction towards: *To, towards*: **a.** Horizontally: fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, *the hills and fields appear to fly towards the ship*, Lucr. 4, 390: meridie umbræ cadunt ad septemtrionem, ortu vero ad occasum, *to* or *towards the north and west*, Pl. 2, 8, 11, § 50: — often of the geog. position of a place in reference to the points of the compass, with the verbs jacere, vergere, spectare, *etc.*: Asia jacet ad meridiem et austrum, Europa ad septemtrionem et aquilonem, Var. L. L. 5, 6, 13: Creta ad austrum — ad septemtrionem versa, Pl. 4, 12, 20, § 58: ad Atticam vergente, id. 4, 12, 21, § 63. — **b.** In a direction upward (esp. in the poets, very freq.): manusque sursum ad cœlum sustulit, Næv. 3, 11: manus ad cœli templa tendebam lacrimans, Enn. Ann. 1, 54; so, ib. 7, 67; cf. Virg. Æ. 1, 93; Herz. Cæs. B. G. 2, 13: molem ex profundo saxeam ad cœlum vomit, Att. in Prisc. 1325 P.: clamor it ad cœlum, Enn. Ann. 8, 50 (on the contr. 17, 13: tollitur in cœlum clamor). Lucret. of Ætna: ad cœlumque ferat flammai fulgura rursum, 1, 726; cf. id. 2, 191; 327: sidera sola micant; ad quæ sua brachia tendens, *etc.*, Ov. M. 7, 188.

2. The point at which any thing, in its direction, arrives, and, — **a.** Without reference to the space traversed; *To, up to* (cf. ab, *no.* I. A. 1. a.) (the most common use of this prep.): cum stupro rebitere ad suos popularcis, Næv. 4, 13: ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videatur potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, C. Læl. 3, 12: ad terras decidat æther, Lucan. 2, 58. — Hence (*α*) With verbs which denote going, coming, moving, bearing, bringing near, adapting, taking, or receiving, calling, exciting, admonishing, *etc.*; in reference to which it should be observed that, when the verb is already compounded with *ad*, the prep. is not always repeated, but the constr. with the *Dat.* or *Acc.* employed; cf. Rudd. 2, 154, 175 note. (In the anteclass. age and even in Cic., *ad* is more freq. with most verbs; but the poets of the Aug. age, and the historians, who were formed to a great extent after their model, esp. Tac., prefer the other mode of constr.; also, when the compound verb contains merely the idea of approach, the constr. with *ad* is employed; on the contrary, when it denotes increase, that with the *Dat.* is more usual: accedit ad urbem, *he approaches the city*: accedit proximæ, *it falls* or *is added to the province.*) See examples under each verb. — (*β*) Ad me, te, se, for domum meam, tuam, suam, in Plaut. and Ter. very often (cf. ab, *no.* I. A. 1. a.; Ramsh. 520): ornatus sum venire ad te huc, Plaut. Mil. 5, 12: spectatores plaudite atque ite ad vos comisatum, id. Stich. *fin.*: eamus ad me, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64: intro nos vocat ad sese, tenet intus apud se, Lucil. ap. Charis. 1: te oro, ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, C. Att. 3, 3, et al. — (*γ*) Ad, with the name of a deity in the *Gen.*, is elliptical for ad templum or ædem (cf. in ædem Veneris, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 120): ad Dianæ, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 43: ad Opis, C. Att. 14, 14, 5: ad Vestæ, Hor. S. 1, 9, 35, et al.; cf. Rudd. 2, 42, *no.* 4 and 334. — (*δ*) With verbs which denote a giving, sending, informing, submitting, *etc.*, it is used for the simple *Dat.* (Rudd. 2, 175), in regard to which the distinction should be observed between literas dare *ad* aliquem, *to send* or *write one a letter*, and literas dare *alicui, to give a letter to one*; hence Cic. never says, like Sall., scribere alicui, which strictly means, *to write for one* (as a receipt, *etc.*), but always mittere, scribere, perscribere *ad* aliquem: postea ad pistores dabo, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 119: præcipe quæ ad patrem vis nuntiari, id. Capt. 2, 2, 109: in servitutem pauperem ad divitem dare, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 48: nam ad me Publ. Valerius scripsit, C. Fam. 14, 2, 2: de meis rebus ad Lollium perscripsi, id. ib. 5, 3: velim domum ad te scribas ut mihi tui libri pateant, id. Att. 4, 14, 1; cf. id. ib. 4, 16: ad Q. Fulvium Cons. Hirpini et Lucani dediderunt esse, Liv. 27, 15; cf. 28, 22. — To this belongs the phrase: Mittere or scribere librum ad aliquem, *To dedicate a book to one* (Greek προσφωνεῖν): has res ad te scriptas, Luci, misimus, Æli, Lucil. S. 1, in Auct. Her. 4, 12: quæ institueram, ad te mittam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 2: ego interea admonitu tuo perfeci sane argutulos libros ad Varronem; and soon after: mihi explices velim, maneasne in sententiâ, ut mittam ad eum quæ scripsi, C. Att. 13, 18; cf. id. ib. 16, 2; Var. L. L. 5, 1; Pl. præf. § 19. And so in titles of books: M. Tullii Ciceronis ad Marcum Brutum Orator. M. T. Cic. ad Qu. Fratrem Dialogi tres de Oratore, *etc.* — In the titles of odes and epigrams *ad* aliquem signifies *to, addressed to*, and *in* aliquem against one. — (*ε*) With names of towns, ad, in answer to the question, Whither? is not at all rare, instead of the simple Acc., which latter constr. first became a gram. rule in the time of Cicero (hence Cicero's jest on the expression used by him: in Piræea for Piræea or Piræeum, Att. 7, 3, 10): profectus sum ad Capuam, quintoque anno post ad Tarentum, C. Sen. 4, 10: ad Veios, Liv. 5, 13; id. 14, 18; cf. Cæs. B. G. 1, 7; Sall. C. 30, 3, et al. — Ad is always used when the proper name has an appellative in apposition to it: ad Cirtam oppidum iter constituunt, Sall. J. 81, 2; so, Curt. 3, 1, 23; id. 4, 9, 9; or when it is joined with usque, C. 2 Verr. 1, 34, 87; id. Deiot. 7, 9. (When an adjective is added, the simple Acc. is used poet., as well as with *ad*: magnum iter ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas, Prop. 3, 21, 1; on the contr., Ov. H. 2, 83; doctas jam nunc eat, inquit, Athenas.) A peculiar political signif. belongs to the phrase, ad urbem esse, used of generals: *to remain without the city* (Rome) *until permission was given for a triumph*: "Esse ad urbem dicebantur, qui cum potestate provinciali aut nuper e provinciâ revertissent, aut nondum in provinciam profecti essent . . . solebant autem, qui ob res in provinciâ gestas triumphum peterent, extra urbem exspectare, donec, lege latâ, triumphantes urbem intreire possent," Manut. C. Fam. 3, 8. — (*ζ*) With verbs which imply a hostile movement toward any thing, ad can be transl. *Against* = adversus (still, the idea of hostility is no more contained in *ad* than it was orig. in adversus, v. adversus): nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34: neque quo pacto fallam, nec quem dolum ad eum aut machinam commoliar, old poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73; Cæs. B. G. 2, 5; id. ib. 7, 70; Nep. Dat. 4, 5; id. Dion. 5, 4 Bremi; Liv. 1, 5; id. 3, 10; Tac. A. 2, 52. — (*η*) The repetition of *ad* to denote the direction to a place, and to a person present in it, is not usual: nunc tu abi ad forum ad herum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 100; cf. vocatis classico ad concilium militibus ad tribunos, Liv. 5, 47. — (The distinction between *ad* and *in* is given by Diom. 409 P., thus: *in* forum ire est in ipsum forum intrare; *ad* forum autem ire, in locum foro proximum; ut *in* tribunal et *ad* tribunal venire non unum est; quia ad tribunal venit litigator, in tribunal vero prætor aut judex; cf. the same distinction between *ab* and *ex*, id. 408 ib.). — **b.** The *terminus*, with ref. to the space traversed, the boundary: *To, even to*, with and without usque: ingurgitavit usque ad imum gutturem, Næv. ap. Non. 207, 20: dictator pervehitur usque ad oppidum, Enn. ap. Varro, L. L. 5, 82, 43: rigidum permanat, frigus ad ossa, Lucr. 1, 356; cf. id. 1, 968: quum sudor ad imos Manaret talos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 10: ut quantum posset, agmen ad mare extenderet, Curt. 3, 9, 10: læva pars ad pectus est nuda, id. 6, 5, 27. — Hence with ab it measures out the whole space traversed, v. ab, *no.* I. A. 1. b. and the passages there quoted.

3. Nearness attained by approaching an object; hence nearness or proximity in general = apud: *Near to, by, at* (in anteclass. age very frequent; not rare later): pendent penicularnenta unum ad quemque pedum, *trains are suspended at each foot*, Enn. Ann. 11, 13: ut in servitute hic ad suum maneat patrem, Plaut. Capt. prol. 49; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 93; id. ib. 3, 5, 41: sol quasi flagitator astat usque ad ostium, *stands like a creditor continually at the door*, id. Most. 3, 2, 81 (cf. on the contr. Att. ap. Non. 522, 25: apud ipsum astas): non adest ad exercitum, id. Am. 1, 3, 6; cf. ib. prol. 133: has (testas) e fenestris in caput Dejiciunt, qui prope ad ostium adspiraverunt, Lucil. ap. Non. 288, 31: et nec opinanti Mors ad caput adstitit, Lucr. 3, 972: ad inferos poenas parricidii luent, C. Phil. 14, 12, 32; so, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9; Virg. Æ. 6, 64; Tib. 1, 10, 38. — Even of persons: neque æquius ad hostes bellum apparatur, Liv. 7, 7, 4. Cf. Beier C. Or. Frgm. 35, 1. — Further: pugna ad Trebiam, ad Trasimenum, ad Cannas, *etc.*, for which Liv. once uses the *Gen.*: si Trasimeni quam Trebiæ, si Cannarum quam Trasimeni pugna nobilior easet, 23, 43. Sometimes blended in one word, with the name of a place, although written separately, *e. g.* Ad Murcim. Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43: Ad Gallinas albas, on the Flaminian way, *etc.*: ad forum esse, *to be at the market*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 138; Most. 3, 2, 158; cf. Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 8; id. Andr. 1, 5, 19. — Hence, ad lævam (*sc.* manum, partem), *adverb.*: *To the left hand, to the left*, Att. ap. Non. 347, 15; cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 43. — Also, the desig. of the place where, by its distance from another place, is made by an ordinal number with *ad*: quum plebes

ad tertium milliarium consedisset, C. Brut. 14, 54; with lapis extremely often: sepultus ad quintum lapidem, Nep. Att. 22, 4; so. Liv. 3, 69; Tac. H. 3, 18; id. ib. 4, 60 (with *apud*: Tac. A. 1, 45; id. ib. 3, 45; id. ib. 15, 60).

B. Fig.: **1.** **a.** *To*: animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, C. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: tum lascivum pecus ludens ad cantum ustra-tur, Liv. Andr. Ægisth. ap. Non. 335, 21: canere ad tibicinem de clarorum hominum virtutibus, C. Tusc. 1, 2, 3.

b. *To, up to*: si quid poscam, usque ad ravim poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10: deverberâsse usque ad necem, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 13;—and without usque: hic ad incitas redactus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 136; cf. id. ib. 4, 2, 52; id. Pœn. 4, 2, 85: illud ad incitas quam redit atque internecionem, Lucil. ap. Non. 123, 20: virgis ad necem cædi, C. 2 Verr. 3, 29, 70; so, Hor. S. 1, 2, 42; Liv. 24, 38; Tac. A. 11, 37; Suet. Ner. 24; id. Dom. 8.

2. Of Time, analogous to the relations given in A.: **a.** Denoting direction towards, *i. e.* approach to a definite point of time: *About, towards*: domum reductus ad vesperum, *about the even-tide*, C. Læl. 3, 12: quum ad hiemem me ex Ciliciâ recepissem, *towards winter*, id. Fam. 3, 7, 2; cf. Oud. Suet. Cæs. 31; Græv. Suet. Dom. 16.

b. The limit or boundary to which a space of time passed through extends, with and without *usque*: *Till, until, to, even to, up to*: nam ego ad illud frugi usque et probus fui, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 53: philosophia jacuit usque ad hanc ætatem, C. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: quid si hic manebo potius ad meridiem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 55; cf. id. Men. 5, 7, 33; id. Ps. 1, 5, 116; id. As. 2, 1, 5: Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragœdias fecit, C. Sen. 7, 22; cf. id. Rep. 1, 1: Alexandriam se proficisci velle dixit (Aratus) remque integram ad reditum suum jussit esse, id. Off. 2, 23, 82: bestiæ ex se natos amant ad quoddam tempus, id. Læl. 8, 27; cf. id. Sen. 6, 16; id. Somn. Scip. 1. And with *ab* or *ab-usque*, to desig. the whole period of time passed away: ab horâ octavâ ad vesperum secreto collocuti sumus, C. Att. 7, 8, 4; v. ab, *no.* I. B. 4. b.—The adverbial forms ad id and ad hoc, v. below.

c. The coincidence or conjunction with a point of time, by continued approximation; consequently, the happening in it: *At, on, in, by*: præsto fuit ad horam destinatam, *at the hour designated*, C. Tusc. 5, 22, 63: admonuit ut pecuniam ad diem solverent, *at or on the day of payment*, id. Att. 16, 16 A., 2: nostra ad diem dictam fient, id. Fam. 16, 10, 2; cf. 2 Verr. 2, 2, 5: ad lucem denique arcte et graviter dormitare cœpisse, *at* (not towards) *daybreak*, id. Div. 1, 28, 52; so, id. Att. 1, 3, 2; id. ib. 4, 3, 4; id. Fin. 2, 31, 103; id. Brut. 97, 313; Cæs. B. C. 1, 24; Sall J. 70, 5; Tac. A. 15, 60; Suet. Aug. 87; id. Dom. 17; 21.—The adverbial expressions ad postremum, ad ultimum, *etc.* v. below. With the relations of time are connected,

3. The Relations of number, and, **a.** An approximation to a sum designated: *Near, near to, almost, about, towards* (cf. also the Fr. *près de, à peu près, presque*, etc.): ad quadraginta eam posse eni minas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 111: nummorum Philippûm ad tria millia, id. Trin. 1, 2, 115 (also sometimes strengthened by quasi: quasi ad quadraginta minas, id. Most. 3, 1, 95; so, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 93): sane frequentes fuimus omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: quum annos ad quadraginta natus esset, id. Clu. 40, 109, et al.—In the histt. and post-Aug. authors *ad* is added adverbially in this sense: so even Sisenna: ad binum millium numero utrinque saucios facta, in Non. 80, 4: occisa ad hominum millibus quatuor, Cæs. B. G. 2, 33: ad duo millia et trecenti occisi, Liv. 10, 17; so, id. 27, 12; Suet. Cæs. 25.

b. The *terminus*, the limit; *To, unto*, or *even to* a designated number (rare): ranam luridam conjecere in aquam usque quo ad tertium partem decoqueris, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 26; cf. App. Herb. 41: sedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam detegit, *even to the half*, Liv. 42, 3: miles viatica ad assem perdiderat, *to the last farthing*. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27.—The phrase ad unum omnes, or simply ad unum, means lit. *all to one*, i. e. all united, concentrated in one (omnes ad unum, or in unum collecti), Gr. οἱ καθ' ἕνα πάντες, hence, *all together, all without exception* (therefore the unum is changed according to the gender of the omnes): prætor omnes extra castra, ut stercus, foras ejecit ad unum, Lucil. ap. Non. 394, 22: de amicitiâ omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, C. Læl. 23, 86: ad unum omnes cum ipso duce occisi sunt, Curt. 4, 1, 33: naves Rhodias afflixit ita, ut ad unam omnes constratæ eliderentur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 27: onerariæ omnes ad unam a nobis sunt exceptæ, C. Fam. 12, 14, 2 (cf. in Gr. οἱ καθ' ἕνα; in Hebr. לֹא־נִשְׁאַר בָּהֶם עַד־אֶחָד, Exod. 14, 28).—Without omnes: ego eam sententiam dixi, cui sunt assensi ad unum, C. Fam. 10, 16, 1: Juppiter omnipotens, si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg. Æ. 5, 687.

2. In other relations of approximation, direction, or connection between things,

a. Of respect, regard, or reference: *With regard to, in respect of, in relation to, as to, in*: (α) With *Verbs*: ad omnia alia ætate sapimus rectius, *in respect to all other things we grow wiser by age*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 46: nunquam ita quisquam bene ad vitam fuat, ib. 5, 4, 1: nil ibi limatum de toto corpore (mortui) cernas ad speciem, nil ad pondus, *that nothing is lost in form or weight*, Lucr. 3, 214; cf. 5, 570; C. 2 Verr. 1, 22, 58; id. Mur. 13, 29. Here belongs the remarkable passage, C. Rep. 1, 28: nam illi regi, Cyro, subest, ad immutandi animi licentiam, crudelissimus ille Phalaris, *for in that Cyrus, in regard to the liberty of changing his disposition* (*i. e.* not in reality, but inasmuch as he is at liberty to lay aside his good character, and assume that of a tyrant), *there is concealed another cruel Phalaris*.—(β) With *Adjj.*: ejus frater aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51; cf. And. 1, 2, 21; Heaut. 2, 3, 129: ut sit potior, qui prior ad dandum est, id. Ph. 3, 2, 48: difficilis res ad credundum, Lucr. 2, 1026: ad rationem solertiamque præstantior, Cic. N. D. 2, 62; so, id. Leg. 2, 13, 33; Fin. 2, 20, 63; Rosc. Am. 30, 85; Font. 15; Cat. 1, 5, 12; de Or. 1, 25, 113; 32, 146; 2, 49, 200; Fam. 3, 1, 1; Liv. 9, 16, 13; Tac. A. 12, 54, et al.—(γ) With *Substt.*: prius, quam tuum, ut sese habeat, animum ad nuptias perspexerit, *before he knew your feeling in regard to the marriage*, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 4 (cf. Gr. ὅπως ἔχει πρὸς τὴν κατηγορίαν): mentis ad omnia cæcitas, C. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: magna vis est fortunæ in utramque partem vel ad secundas res vel ad adversas, id. Off. 2, 6, 19; id. Parad. 1, et al. So with the *Gerund* instead of the *Gen.* of the same: facultas ad dicendum, instead of dicendi, C. Font. 6, 12; cf. Rudd. 2, 245.—(δ) In Gram.: nomina ad aliquid, which derive their significance from their relation to another object, "quæ non possunt intelligi sola, ut pater, mater; jungunt enim sibi et filia, propter quæ intelliguntur," Charis. 129 P.; cf. Prisc. 580 ib.

b. Of agreement or conformity: (α) *Agreeably to, according to, after* (Gr. κατά, πρός): ad pudicos mores facta hæc fabula est, *in conformity with modest manners*, i. e. since these were taken as a rule, Plaut. Capt. grex 1: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, *adapt themselves entirely to their will and pleasure*, C. Or. 8, 24; cf. Lucr. 2, 281: ad istorum normam sapientes, id. Læl. 5, 18; so, id. Off. 1, 26, 90; id. ib. 3, 21, 10; id. Phil. 7, 6, 18; id. 2 Verr. 2, 27, 67: alii sunt legati partes, aliæ imperatoris; alter omnia agere ad præscriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet, Cæs. B. C. 3, 51; so, id. B. G. 5, 12; Nep. Epam. 2, 3 Bremi; Liv. 1, 19.—Here belong the expressions: ad modum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 70; C. Tusc. 2, 4, 10; Liv. 37, 46: ad nomen: Janu' Quirinu' pater, nomen dicatur ad unum, Lucil. Sat. 1, in Lact. Inst. Div. 4, 3: ad formam, Lucr. 2, 379: ad effigiem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: ad similitudinem, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: ad simulacrum, Liv. 40, 6; Suet. Cæs. 84; Flor. 4, 2, 88: ad istam faciem, signif. in Plaut. *of that nature* or *kind* (for istius formæ): ad istam faciem est morbus, qui me macerat, Cist. 1, 1, 73; so, Merc. 2, 3, 91: cf. 92.—(b) Ad speciem: (α) *In the manner of, according to the nature* or *appearance of*: ad speciem cancellorum scenicorum, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 8: stagnum maris instar, circumscptum ædificiis ad urbium speciem, Suet. Ner. 31.—(β) *For show, display*, or *ornament*: ad speciem atque ad usurpationem vetustatis, C. Agr. 2, 12, 31; so, Suet. Cæs. 67.—(γ) *For appearance sake*: paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, Cæs. B. C. 2, 35; so, ib. 2, 41; B. G. 1, 51.—(c) To this belongs the (rare) case where the object which serves as a model or rule is at the same time the cause of the action (Gr. ἐκ): *According to, at, on, in consequence of*: cetera pars animai paret et ad numen mentis momenque movetur, Lucr. 3, 145: ad horum preces in Bœotiam duxit, *on their entreaty*, Liv. 42, 67: ad ea Cæsar veniam ipsique et conjugi et fratribus tribuit, *in consequence of*, or *upon this, he, etc.*, Tac. A. 12, 37.

c. The object, end, or aim for the attainment of which any thing (α) is done, (β) is designed, or (γ) is fitted or adapted (very freq.): *To, for*: (α) Seque ad ludos jam inde abhinc exerceant, Pac. ap. Charis. 175 P.: venimus coctum ad nuptias, *in order to cook for the wedding*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 15: omnis ad perniciem instructa domus, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 6; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 41; Liv. 1, 54: quum fingis falsas causas ad discordiam, *in order to produce discord*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 71: quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 72: utrum ille, qui postulat legatum ad tantum bellum, quem velit, idoneus non est, qui impetret, quum ceteri ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias, quos voluerunt, legatos eduxerint, C. Manil. 19, 57: ego vitam, quoad putabo tuâ interesse, aut ad spem, (*for hope*) servandam esse, retinebo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5: ego nullo loco deero, neque ad consolandum, neque ad levandum fortunam tuam, id. Fam. 5, 17, 5: hæc juventutem, ubi familiares opes defecerant, ad facinora incendebant, Sall. C. 13, 4, et al.—(β) Aut equos alere, aut canes ad venandum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 30: ingenio egregie ad miseriam natus sum, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 11 (on the contr. in rem, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 1, and the *Dat.* Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 6): ad cursum equum, ad arandum bovem, ad indagandum canem, C. Fin. 2, 13, 40: ad frena leones, Virg. Æ. 10, 253.—Hence, in the designation of one's employment, instead of an *adj.*: miles ad naves, *a marine*, Liv. 22, 19; v. Gron. in h. l.: servi ad remum = *rowers*, *servants at the oar* = *oarsmen*, id. 34, 6, 13: ad lecticam homines, Cat. 10, 16.—(γ) Quæ oportet Signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic esse video, *every thing indicative of prosperity I see in him*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 2: hæc sunt ad virtutem omnia, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 33: causa ad objurgandum, id. And. 1, 1, 123: argumentum ad scribendum, C. Att. 9, 7, 7 (in both examples instead of the *Gen.* of the *Gerund*, cf. Rudd. 2, 245): vinum murteum est ad alvum crudam, Cat. R. R. 125: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, C. Brut. 24, 92: reliquis rebus, quæ sunt ad incendia, Cæs. B. C. 3, 101.—So with the adjectives *idoneus, utilis, aptus, etc.*, instead of the *Dat.*: homines ad hanc rem idoneos, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 6: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, C. de Or. 1, 54, 231: orator aptus tamen ad dicendum, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: homo ad nullam rem utilis, id. Off. 3, 6, 30: ad segetes ingeniosus ager, Ov. F. 4, 684.—(Upon this connection of *ad* with the *Gerund* v. Zumpt, § 666; Madvig, § 247, b. *obs.* 6.

d. Of comparison (since that with which a thing is compared is considered as a fixed point, near to which the thing compared is brought, for the sake of comparison): *To, compared to* or *with, in comparison with*: ad sapientiam hujus ille (Thales) nimius mupator fuit, Plaut.

Capt. 2, 2, 25; id. Trin. 3, 2, 97: ne compassandus hic quidem ad illum'st, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 14; so, id. ib. 2, 3, 69; C. Deiot. 8, 24; id. de Or. 2, 6, 25; Liv. 22, 22; v. Geor. C. Lex. 1, 2, 6.

From the relations given above,

Adverbial phrases with *ad* were formed:

1. Ad omnia. *Withal, to crown all*: ingenium vim peditum equitumque vere: ex Indis elephantos: ad omnia tantum adveni auri, *etc.*, Liv. 35, 32.

2. Ad hoc and ad hæc, in the historians, esp. from the time of Livy, and in authors after the Aug. age = præterea, insuper: *Moreover, besides, in addition, ἐπὶ τούτοις*: nam quicumque impudicus, adulter, ganeo, *etc.*: præterea omnes undique parricidæ, *etc.*: ad hoc, quos manus atque lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat; postremo omnes, quos, *etc.*, Sall. C. 14, 2 and 3: his opinionibus infiato animo, ad hoc vitio quoque ingenii vehemens, Liv. 6, 11; so, id. 42, 1; Tac. H. 1, 6; Suet. Aug. 22.

3. Ad id quod, *besides that* (very rare): ad id quod suâ sponte satis collectum animorum erat, indignitate etiam Romani accendebantur, Liv. 3, 62; id. 44, 37.

4. Ad me, te, rem, *etc.*, *Concerning me, thee, the matter*, etc.: nihil ad me (*sc.* attinet, which is often used), *that is nothing to me*: nihil ad hæc, *that does not belong here*, etc.

5. Ad tempus: **a.** *At a definite, fixed time*, C. Att. 13, 45; Liv. 38, 25.—**b.** *At a fit, appropriate time*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 54, 141; Liv. 1, 7.—**c.** *For some (short) time*, C. Off. 1, 8, 27; id. Læl. 15, 53; Liv. 21, 25. — **d.** *According to circumstances*, C. Planc. 30, 74; id. Cœl. 6, 13; Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 9.

6. Ad præsens (for the most part only in later writers): **a.** *For the moment, for a short time*, C. Fam. 12, 8, 1; Pl. 8, 22, 34, § 80; Tac. A. 4, 21.—**b.** *At the present, now*, Tac. A. 16, 5; id. H. 1, 44.—(Ad præsent am is used in like manner, Tac. A. 11, 8.)

7. Ad locum, on the spot: ut ad locum miles esset paratus, Liv. 27, 27.

8. Ad verbum, *Word for word, literally*, C. Fin. 1, 2, 4; id. de Or. 1, 34, 157; id. Ac. 2, 44, 135.

9. Ad summum: **a.** *On the whole, generally, in general*, C. Fam. 14, 14, 2; id. Att. 14, 1; Suet. Aug. 71.—**b.** *In a word, in short*, C. Off. 1, 41, 149; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106.

10. Ad extremum, ad ultimum, ad postremum: **a.** *At the end, finally, at last*: (*α*) Of place: *At the extremity, extreme point, top*, etc.: missile telum hastili abiegno et cetera tereti, præterquam ad extremum, unde ferrum exstabat, Liv. 21, 8, 10.—(*β*) Of time: *At last, finally*: ibi ad postremum cedit miles, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 52; id. Poen. 4, 2, 22; C. Off. 3, 23, 89; id. Phil. 13, 20, 45; Cæs. B. G. 7, 53; Liv. 30, 15.—(*γ*) Of order: *Finally, lastly* = denique: inventa componere: tum ornare oratione: post memoriâ sepire: ad extremum agere cum dignitate, C. de Or. 1, 31, 142.—**b.** *Wholly and entirely, totally, quite* = omnino: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, Liv. 23, 2.

☞ **a.** *Ad* is not repeated, like some other prepositions (v. ab, ex, in, *etc.*), with *interrog.* or *relative pronouns*, after *substantives* or *demonstrative pronouns*: tradocis cogitationes meas ad voluptates. Quas? corporis credo, C. Tusc. 3, 17, 37, et al. Cf. Otto C. Fin. Exc. viii. p. 497 *sq.*—**b.** *Ad* is placed after its substantive: quam ad, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 39; ripam ad Araxis, Tac. A. 12, 51; or between subs. and adj.: augendam ad invidiam, ib. 12, 8.—**c.** The compound adque for et ad (like exque, equo) is denied by Moser, C. Rep. 2, 15, p. 248, and he reads instead of ad humanitatem *adque* mansuetudinem of the MS. hum. *atque* mans. But adque is also found, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 9; utroque versum rectum 'st ingenium meum, ad te, adque illum.

II. In Composition: **A.** Acc. to the usual orthography, the *d* of the ad remains unchanged before vowels, and before *b, d, h, m, v*: adbibo, addúco, adhibeo, admoveo, advenio; it is assimilated to *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t*: accipio, affigo, aggero, allabor, annumero, appello, arripio, assumo, attineo; before *g* and *s* it sometimes disappears: agnosco, aspicio, asto; and before *qu* it passes into *c*: acquiro, acquiesco. But later philologists (v. Baumg. Crus. præf. Suet. ix. *sq.*; Forbiger præf. Lucr. p. xxi. *sq.*; esp. Wunder in his edit. of C. Planc.), in most cases supported by old inscriptions and good *codices*, retain the *d*, and write adfui, adfinis, adgnosco, adlicio, adligo, adpeto, adrogo, adsentio, adsequor, adsideo, adsuetus, adtingo, adtuli (v. Wunder Planc. præf. xv.).—Still, an entire uniformity in this respect is scarcely found, even in the best class. authors; hence, in this work, the old orthography has been retained for the sake of more convenient reference.—**B.** Signification: **1.** Prop.: Of place: **a.** *To, towards*: accedo, adduco.—**b.** *At, by, near, beside*: accolo, appono, assideo.—**c.** *To, on to*: accorporo, adjungo.—**d.** *On, upon*: accumbo, applaudo.—**e.** *At, against*: acclino, attero.—**f.** *Up, upwards, up to*: assurgo, attollo, adorior.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *To, towards*: accredo, advesperascit.—**b.** *At*: admiror, aggaudeo.—**c.** *On, upon*: appretio.—**d.** Of degree or comparison: *To, with*: adæquo, adæro.—**e.** Of augmentation: *In addition, further, besides*: addisco, addoceo.—**f.** *Completeness or a very high degree*: adimpleo.—**g.** To denote *commencement*: adamo, addubito.—**h.** *Inaccordance with*: adjuro.—**k.** To denote *reference* or *relation*: agnosco.

N.B. Without any perceptible additional force: accresco, *no.* II.: acquiesco.

☞ In words denoting relationship *ad* or *at* marks *the fifth degree* from a person (not included), whether in the ascending or descending line: atavus, adnepos *or* atnepos.

ădăctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adigo] *A bringing* or *driving to*: ad legitimam jurisjurandi adactionem, *to the taking of an oath*, Liv. 22, 38.

1. **ădactus,** a, um, *P.* of adigo.

2. **ădactus,** ūs, *m.* [adigo] (*A bringing to* or *together*; hence, of the teeth), *A biting, a bite*: dentis adactus, Lucr. 5, 1329; so, 6, 778 Lachm.

Adad, *indecl.* or **Adadus,** i, *m. Name of the supreme god of the Assyrians*: Macr. S. 1, 23.

ădadunĕphros (or separately, adadu nephros) = Ἀδάδου νεφρός (Adad's kidney), *A precious stone*: Pl. 37, 11, 71, § 186.

ădæquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adæquo] *A making equal, an adjusting, adapting*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 1.

ădæque, *adv.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; æque, *no.* II. A.] *In like manner, equally so*; only in Plaut. (for in Liv. 4, 43, acc. to the MSS., *id æque* should be read), and always connected with negatives: by which means the clause acquires a compar. signif.; hence, sometimes a compar. Abl. and even a pleonastic compar. is allowed: nunquam, ecastor, ullo die risi adæque, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 3: neque mundo adæque es, ut soles, id. Cist. 1, 1, 57; id. Cas. 3, 5, 45; id. Capt. 5, 4, 2; id. Mil. 3, 1, 180: quo nemo adæque antehac est habitus parcus, id. Most. 1, 1, 29: qui homine hominum adæque nemo vivit fortunatior, id. Capt. 4, 2, 48 Lambin. and Lind.; *cf.* Hand Turs. 1, 134.

ăd-æquo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. d.; æquo] **I.** *Act.*: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *To make equal to*, or *level with*: molibus ferme oppidi mœnibus adæquatis, *i. e. raised to a level with*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 12: tecta solo adæquare, *i. e. to level to the ground*, Liv. 1, 29.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *To make equal, bring to an equality*: (α) With *cum*: qui cum virtute fortunam adæquavit, C. Arch. 10, 24: cum familiarissimis ejus adæquatus est, id. Balb. 23, 53.—(β) With *Dat.*: quum Claudius libertos sibique et legibus adæquaverit, Tac. A. 12, 60.—(c) With *Abl.*: colonias jure et dignatione urbi, Suet. Aug. 46.—**b.** *To make of equal duration* with: admonet commemorationem nostri nominis cum omni tempore adæquandam, C. Arch. 11, 29.—**c.** *To compare to* or *with*: formam, ætatem, genus mortis magni Alexandri fatis adæquarent, Tac. A. 73.

B.: **1.** Prop.: *To reach*, or *rise, to a level with*: muri altitudinem acervi armorum adæquarent, Cæs. B. G. 2, 32.—**2.** Fig.: *To attain to, reach, equal*: deorum vitam, C. Univ. 11: eorum famam atque gloriam, Sall. J. 4, 6: longarum navium cursum, Cæs. B. G. 5, 8.

II. *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To be equal* or *on a level*: With *Dat.*: turris, quæ mœnibus adæquaret, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41 Herz.—**B.** Fig.: *To be equal*: **1.** In degree: virtute se nostris adæquare non posse intelligunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 16.—**2.** In number: senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adæquavit, *the votes of the* equites *were equally divided*, there was an equal number for acquitting and for condemning, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, *ad fin.*

ădæstĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adæro] *An estimating in money*: Dig. Just. 12, 40, 4.

ăd-æro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. d.; æro] (post-class.) *To compare to*, or *with, money*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To estimate in money; to rate, appraise, value*: Amm. 31, 14, 2. **II.** Meton.: *To reckon, compute*: Front. Frgm. Agr. ap. Rigalt.

ăd-æstŭo, *perf. and sup. prps. not found*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; æstuo] *To boil up, rage* (poet.): adæstuat annus, Stat. Th. 5, 517.

ăd-aggĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; aggero] *To heap up*: terram adaggerato, Cato R. R. 94: terra Nilo adaggerata, *i. e. deposited in heaps*, Pl. 18, 11, 21, § 69.

ădăgĭo, ōnis, *f.*; **ădăgĭum,** ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.: acc. to Fest. s. v.: "ad agendum apta;" cf. also, Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 485] *A saying, proverb, adage*: **A.** Form *adagio*, Val. Sor. ap. Var. L. L. 7, § 31 ed. Müll.; Auson. Monog. præf.; Gloss. Placid. p. 433.—**B.** Form *adagium*, Gell. 1, præf.

ăd-agnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; agnosco, *no.* II. D.] *A knowing; knowledge* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Marc. 24, 28.

ăd-allĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* ad, *no.* II. B. 1. *c.*; alligo] *To bind to, to fasten to, to attach*: vermiculos adalligari brachio, ad eam partem qua dens doleat, Pl. 27, 10, 62, § 89; id. 32, 10, 38, § 113.

Ădam, *indecl.* Charis. 94, P., or *Gen.* Adæ; **Ădāmus,** i, *m.* [אָדָם] *Adam*:

A. Form *Adam*: ædificavit Dominus Deus costam, quam tulerat de Adam, in mulierem, Vulg. Gen. 2, 22: Adæ non inveniebatur adjutor, id. ib. 20: proprii medicamen et oris Adjecisse (*sc.* Christum) novo, quem primum finxerat, Adæ Prud. Apoth. 693: tinxit (*sc.* Heva) et innocuum maculis sordentibus Adam, id. Enchir. Vet. Fest. 4: deceptumque adjunxit Adam, Auson. Ephem. Orat. 34: deceptum miseratus Adam, id. Idyll. 1, 14.—**B.** Form *Adamus*: tum Dominus cœli nepotum compellat Adamum, Auct. Carm. Gen. 92.

ădamantēus, a, um, *adj.* [adamas] *Of hard steel, iron*, etc.; *hard as steel* or *iron*: catenæ *adamantinæ*, Manil. 1, 921: nares, Ov. M. 7, 104.

† **ădămantīnus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀδαμάντινος: **I.** Prop.: *Adamantine*: saxa, Lucr. 2, 447: duritia, Pl. 37, 11, 73. **II.** Fig. (poet.): *Extremely hard, firm, inflexible*: clavi, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 5; so, ib. 1, 6, 13; Prop. 3, 9, 9; cf. sq. ænus, *no.* II. A.

ădamantis, idis, *f.* [ἀ-δαμάω] *A certain magic herb, which cannot be bruised* (or rather, *the efficacy of which cannot be destroyed*): Pl. 24, 17, 102, § 162; App. Herb.

† **ădămas,** antis, *m.* (*Acc.* always Gr. adamanta) = ἀδάμας (invincible): **A.** *Iron* or *steel* of the hardest kind: **1.** Prop.: porta adversa ingens solidoque adamante columnæ, Virg. Æ. 6, 552: adamante texto vincire, Sen. Herc. Fur. 807.—**2.** Fig.: Of a hard, stern, inflexible disposition: nec rigidas silices, rigidumve in pectore ferrum, Aut adamantæ gerit,

Ov. M. 9, 614: Pontice, vocce tuā posses adamanta movere, *i. e. such entreaties might move a heart of stone*, Mart. 7, 99, 7; cf. Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 45.

B. *A diamond:* sardonychas, zmaragdos, adamantas, inspidas uno Versat in articulo, Mart. 5, 11, 1: inter gemmas pretium habet adamas, Pl. 37, 4, 15, § 55.

Ădămastus, i, *m.*, Ἀδάμαστος (unsubdued) *A man's name:* Virg. Æ. 3, 614.

ăd-ămātor, ōris, *m.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; amo] *A lover* (post-class.): Tert. de Hab. Mul. 2.

ăd-ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; ambulo] *To walk at, by,* or *near* (rare; prps. only ante- and post-class.): **A.** With *ad:* ad ostium, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 8.—**B.** With *Dat.:* seni, App. M. 11, p. 261, 4 ed. Elm.

Ădamēnon herba hyoscyamos dicta, App. Herb. 4.

Ădămīāni, orum, *m.* [Adam] *Fanatics who went naked in imitation of Adam before the fall; Adamites:* Isid. Orig. 8, 5.

ăd-ămo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad; amo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. g.; amo, *no.* I. A.) *To begin to love, to conceive an affection for:* **A.** *Tempp. præs.* (so, rare): equos adamare solemus C. Fin. 1, 20, 69: ipse suas adamat partes, Col. 10, 199.—**B.** *Tempp. perf.* (so, almost always in Cic.): **1.** In *simple constr.:* nihil erat cujusquam, quod quidem ille adamásset, *etc.*, C. Mil. 32, 87: id adamásti, id. 2 Verr. 4, 45, 101: quam (*sc.* sententiam) adamaverunt, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9: pulchritudinem adamástis, id. de Or. 3, 19, 71: laudum gloriam adamáris, id. Fam. 2, 4, 2; cf. id. Flacc. 11, 25: Achilleos equos, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 28:—*Pass. Part.:* Nireus adamatus Homero, Ov. A. A. 2, 109.—**2.** With *Abl.:* iste cupiditate illā suā notā signa adamárit, C. 2 Verr. 2, 24, 85.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.:* Antisthenes patientiam et duritiam in Socratico sermone maxime adamárat, C. de Or. 3, 17, 62.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.) *To love in a high degree or exceedingly:* si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est, Sen. Ep. 71, 5.

III. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; amo, *no.* I. B.): *To love* in an unlawful way: Quint. Decl. 18, 10; Petr. S. 110; Pl. 8, 42, 64 § 155; Suet. Vesp. 22.

‡ **ăd-amplĭo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; amplio] *To widen, enlarge:* Inscr. Grut. 128, 5; ib. 323, 1.

ăd-amussim, v. amussis.

ăd-ăpĕrĭo, ŭi, tum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; aperio] **I.** Prop.: *To open, throw open* (not in Cic.): adorti adapertas fores portæ, Liv. 25, 30 Drak. (cf. aperire fores, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 13); so, Suet. Ner. 12; Ov. Am. 1, 5, 3; id. ib. 3, 12, 12. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To uncover, to bare:* caput, Sen. Ep. 64, 9; Val. Max. 5, 2, 9.—**B.** *To make visible:* cœlum, Pl. 2, 47, 48, § 130: simulacra, Lucr. 4, 347. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To open:* aures ad criminationem, Curt. 9, 7, 24.—**B.** *To manifest:* adaperta fides, Stat. Th. 1, 396.

ădăpertĭlis, e, *adj.* [adaperio] *That may or can be opened:* latus hoc adapertile tauri, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 45.

ădăpertio, ōnis, *f.* [adaperio, *no.* II.] *An opening, expounding, explanation* (post-Aug.): legis, Aug. Lib. 83, 22 quæst. 61.

ăd-apto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; apto] *To fit, adjust,* or *annex to* a thing; With *Dat.*; mostly in the *part. pass.*: galericulo capiti adaptato et annexo, Suet. Oth. 12; so also, id. Claud. 33: ut nusa contra ansam veniat, et altera alteri possit adaptari, Vulg. Exod. 26, 5.

ăd-aquo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; aqua] **I.** Gen.: *To bring water to, to water:* donis dictus adaquari, donec grandescant, Pl. 17, 10, 11, § 64. **II.** Esp.: *To supply with water; to give to drink:* adaquavit camelos, Vulg. Gen. 24, 46: ut adaquemus greges, id. ib. 29, 10.

ăd-āquor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** *To bring or procure water for one's self:* nec sine periculo possent adaquari oppidani, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41 Herz.; cf. Cæs. B. C. 1, 66, and aquor. **II.** Of cattle: *To go to drink:* ubi jumentum adaquari solebat, Suet. Galb. 7.

† **adarca,** æ, and **adarce,** es, *f.* = ἀδάρκη, *A froth* or *efflorescence deposited on sedge,* etc., *forming a spongy growth,* = calamochnus: Pl. 32, 10. 52, § 140.

ăd-āresco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; aresco] *To become dry:* ubi amurca adaruerit, Cato R. R. 98.

ăd-ăro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; aro] *To plough:* adarando, Pl. 23, 1, 2, § 2: dub. al. laborando.

‡ **adasia,** æ, *f.*: ovis vetula recentis partus (*i. e.* recens a partu), Fest. p. 12 Müll.; "cf. *adasia,* ovis major natu," Gloss. Isid.

ădaucto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [adaugeo] *To augment much:* rem summam et patriam nostram adauctavit pater, Acc. ap. Non. 75, 3.

ădauctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An augmenter:* Tert. de Anim. 2.

1. **ădauctus,** a, um, *P.* of adaugeo.

2. **ădauctus,** ūs, *m.* [adaugeo] *An increasing, increase, augmentation:* quæcunque vides hilaro grandescere adauctu, Lucr. 2, 1122 Lachm.; lunæ (*opp.* defectio), Sol. 23, 22.

ăd-augĕo, xi, ctum, gēre, 2. *v. a.* [ad; augeo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; augeo, *no.* I. A.) *To make more* or *greater, to increase* or *augment:* **A.** In *simple constr.:* timet, ne tua duritia adaucta sit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26: ad id adaugendum, C. Ac. 1, 5, 21: numerum, Hirt. B. Alex. 12.—**B.** With *Abl.:* hæc maleficia aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, C. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: facto egregio verba adauxit, Liv. 10, 23.—**C.** With *per:* per quem facto utilitas adaugetur, C. Inv. 2, 18, 55.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.:* quæ (*sc.* lætitia) in singulos gradūs adaucta est, Pl. Pan. 22 *fin.*

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; augeo, *no.* I. B. 2.) Sacrificial *t. t.*: *To consecrate an offering:* Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 62.

ăd-augesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; augesco] *To begin to increase, to grow,* etc.: neque adaugescit quicquam, Lucr. 2, 296: adaugescit stridor, Poet. ap. C. de Div. 1, 7, 13.

ădaugmen, ĭnis, *n.* [adaugeo] *An increase, augmentation:* guttæ unius adaugmen, Lucr. 6, 614 Lachm.

adaxint, v. adigo.

ăd-bĭbo, bĭbi, bĭtum, bĭbĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; bibo] **I.** Prop.: *To drink* (not in Cic.): quando adbibero, alludiabo, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 58; so, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8; Gell. 2, 22, 25.

II. Fig.: *To imbibe, drink in, lay to heart* (a speech, doctrine, etc.), i. e. *to listen to attentively:* Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 10 (cf. devorare dicta, id. As. 3, 3, 59, and Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 14; Sid. Carm. 16, 126): nunc adbibe puro Pectore verba, puer, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67.

ad-bito, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; beto] *To come* or *draw near, to approach:* edepol, si adbites propius, os denassabit tibi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 72; cf. Lind. 2, 3, 20.

ad-blătĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; blatero] *To prattle, chatter:* App. M. 9, p. 621 Oud.

adc. all words beginning thus, v. under acc.

†† **addax,** ācis, *m.* (an African word) *The name of a wild animal in Africa, with crooked horns,* Capra cervicapra L.: Pl. 11, 37, 45, § 124.

ad-decet, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n. impers.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. g.; decet] *It is fit* or *proper; it behoves* (prps. only in Enn. and Plaut.): **A.** With *Acc.*: ut matrem addecet, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 80.—**B.** With *Objective clause:* virum verā virtute animatum vivere addecet, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 17, 10: peculi probam nihil habere addecet Clam virum, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 26: mutum (*sc.* eum) esse addecet, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 20: omnes bonos bonasque accurāre addecet, Suspicionem et culpam ut ab se segregent, id. Trin. 1, 2, 42.

ad-decimo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; decimo, *no.* II.] *To take a tenth part* of any thing *to tithe* (Eccl. Lat.): vinearum reditus addecimabit, Vulg. 1 Reg. 8, 15: greges vestros, ib. ib. 8, 17.

ad-denseo, v. addenso.

ad-denso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; denso] **I.** Gen.: *To make quite thick; to make close* or *compact:* extremi addensant acies, Virg. Æ. 10, 432 Jahn.; al. addensent. **II.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: To become thick; to thicken:* aquam addensari, Pl. 20, 21, 84, § 230.

ad-dīco, xi, ctum, cĕre (*Perf. Ind.* addixti for addixisti, Mart. 12, 16, 1: *Imperat.* addice, Plaut. Pœn. 2, 50), 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; 2. dico] (*To speak to* a matter; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To give assent to* a thing: "*addicere* est proprie idem dicere et approbare dicendo," Fest. p. 11 Lind.: in its prop. signif. belonging mostly to augural and judicial language; hence,

A. Of a favourable omen: *To be propitious to, to favour;* usually with aves: **1.** With *Dat.*: Fabio auspicanti aves semel atque iterum non addixerunt, Liv. 27, 16; so, id. 1, 55.—**2.** *Abs.*: addicentibus auspiciis vocat concionem, Tac. A. 2, 14; cf. Drak. Liv. 1, 36, 3; 27, 16, 15.—**3.** With *Acc.* in Fest. s. v. prætor: illum, quem aves addixerant.

B. In law *t. t.*: Alicui aliquid *or* aliquem, *To award,* or *adjudge any thing to one:* hence Festus, with special reference to the adjudged or condemned person, says: "alias *addicere* damnare est," p. 11: ubi in jus venerit, addicet prætor familiam totam tibi, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 57: bona alicui, C. 2 Verr. 1, 52, 137: addictus erat tibi, *had been declared bound,* as it were, *to you for payment,* id. Rosc. Com. 14, 41 (cf. 2 Verr. 2, 8, 22: Dionem sibi condemnat; cf. also, absolvo, *no.* I. B. 3.); hence ironically: Fufidium creditorem debitoribus suis addixisti, *you have assigned over the creditor to his debtors* (instead of the reverse), *i. e.* freed the latter from obligation to pay, C. Pis. 35, 86: liberum corpus in servitutem, Liv. 3, 56: addictus Hermippo et ab hoc ductus est, C. Flacc. 20, 48: addicere alicui judicium, *to grant one leave to bring a suit,* Var. L. L. 6, 7 *med.*: addicere litem, *sc.* judici, *to give over a cause to the judge.* This was the office of the prætor. Such is the purport of the ninth law of Tabb. Leg. I.: POST MERIDIEM PRÆSENTI STLITEM ADDICITO, Gell. 17, 2; cf. Dirks. Germ. Tr. 180 *sq.*: judicem or arbitrum (instead of the customary, dare judicium), *to appoint for one a judge in his suit,* Dig. 5, 1, 39, 46 and 80: addicere aliquid in diem, *to adjudge a thing to one* ad interim, so that, upon a change of circumstances, the matter in question shall be restored in integrum, Dig. 18, 2; 6, 1, 41; 39, 3, 9.

C. In auctions: *To make over to the highest bidder, to knock down to* (with the price in *Abl.*): ecquis est ex tanto populo, qui bona C. Rabirii Postumi nummo sestertio sibi addici velit, C. Rab. Post. 17, 45; so, id. 2 Verr. 1, 55, 144; Suet. Cæs. 50.—Hence in Plaut. jocosely of a parasite, who, as it were, promises himself to one as a guest, on condition that he does not in the mean time have a higher bid, *i. e.* is not attracted by a better table to another, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 76 *sq.* Lind.

D. Addicere bona alicujus in publicum, *To adjudge to the public treasury* or *to the fiscus, to confiscate,* Cæs. B. C. 2, 18.

II. Meton.: *To sell, to make over to:* addice tuam mihi meretricem, Plaut. Pœn. 2, 50: hominem invenire neminem potuit, cui meas ædes addiceret, traderet, donaret, C. Dom. 41, 107: Antonius regna addixit pecuniā, id. Phil. 7, 5, 15; so, Hor. S. 2, 5, 109.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To deliver, yield,* or *resign a thing to one,* either in a good or a bad sense.—**1.** In a good sense: *To devote, to consecrate to:* senatus, cui me semper addixi, C. Planc. 39, 93: agros omnes addixit deæ, Vell. 2, 25 (hence, morti addicere, *to devote to death,* C. Off. 3, 10, 45; and sarcastically: nolito . . . . omnem Galliam prosternere et per-

potuse servituti addicere, *to devote to perpetual slavery*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 77 Herz.). —**2.** In a bad sense: *To give up, to sacrifice, to abandon* (very frequent): **a.** In *simple constr.*: ejus ipsius domum evertisti, cujus sanguinem addixeras, C. Pis. 34, 83: quid facit? crudele, suos adducere amores *to sacrifice, to surrender his love*, Ov. M. 1, 617 (where others read falsely *abdicere*). — **b.** With *Dat.*: hiidini cujusque nos addixit, C. Phil. 5, 12, 33: id. Mil. 32, 87; id. Sest. 17, 38.

B. In later Latin: *To ascribe a writing to one, to attribute it to him as its author*: nomini ejus addicuntur, Gell. 3, 3.

addictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [addico, *no.* I. B.] *An assigning* or *assignment* by a prætor: bonorum possessionumque, C. 1 Verr. 4, 12.

1. **addictus**, a, um, **I.** *P.* of addico. **II.** *Pa.*, acc. to addico, *no.* III. A.: **A.** In a good sense: *Inclined, devoted*, etc.: qui certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti, C. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: Prasinæ factioni addictus, Suet. Cal. 55.

B. In a bad sense: **1.** *Devoted, destined*: gladiatorio generi mortis addictus, C. Phil. 11, 7, 16; cf. Hor. Epod. 7, 11.—**2.** *Compelled, forced, bound, necessitated*: nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14.

2. **addictus**, i, *m.* [addico, *no.* I. B.] (*One awarded* by the prætor to another; hence) *A bondman*, who on account of his debt was given up to his creditor as a servant. (The addictus, *bondman*, was not properly a slave = servus; for he retained his nomen, cognomen, and tribus, which the servus did not; he could become free again by cancelling the demand, even against the will of his dominus; the servus could not; the addictus, when set free, was also again ingenuus; the servus only libertinus; v. Quint. 7, 3, 27. The inhuman law of the Twelve Tables—which, however, was never put in execution—that one indebted to several creditors should be cut in pieces and divided among them, is mentioned by Gell. 20, 1): ducite nos quo jubet, tanquam quidem addictos. Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 87: pronuncio judicatos addictosque duci, Liv. 6, 15.

ad-disco, dĭdĭci, *no sup.*, discere, 3. *v. a.* [ad; disco] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.): *To learn in addition*: quid quod etiam addiscunt aliquid, ut Solonem versibus gloriantem videmus, qui se quotidie aliquid addiscentem senem fieri dicit, C. Sen. 8, 26; cf. id. Fin. 5, 29, 87: id. de Or. 3, 36, 147; Ov. M. 3, 593.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*): *To be informed, to hear*: quos quum venire rex addidicisset, in fugam vertitur, Just. 2, 3, 13.

additāmentum, i, *n.* [addo, through an obsol. freq. addito] *An addition, accession, appendage*: **A.** With *Gen.*: inimicorum, C. Se t. 31, 68: hæc (*sc.* sapientia) erit vitæ instrumentum et, ut ita dicam, additamentum, Sen. Ep. 17, 8.—*Plur.*: additamenta factionis, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2, 58.—**B.** *Abs.*: nihil est additamenti, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2, 55: —*Plur.*: ponam enim . . . additamenta, Vulg. Isa. 15, 9.

additīcius (-**tius**), a, um, *adj.* [addo] *Added, annexed, additional*, Tert. de Res. Carn. 52: Cels. Dig. 50, 16, 98.

additĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An adding to, addition*: figurarum additio et abjectio, Quint. 9, 3, 18: "absque: additio magis putatur *que*," Prisc. 14, pp. 975, 978 P.

additīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Added, annexed, additive*, Prisc. p. 1005 P.

additus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of addo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to addo, *no.* I.): *Placed near one* as a constant observer; so, **A.** *Watching or observing in a hostile or troublesome manner*: si mihi non prætor sed additus atque agitet me, Lucil. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4.—**B.** *Pursuing one incessantly, persecuting, oppressing, tormenting*: ut e Teucris addita Juno usquam abierit, Virg. Æ. 6, 90 Serv.

ad-dīvino, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; divino] *To divine, prognosticate, predict*: ex facie hominum, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 88.

ad-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre (*Perf. Subj.*, adduis for addideris, Fest. p. 27 Müll.), 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; 3. do] **I.** Prop.: *To put by, near, or beside; to put, bring, carry, place* a person or thing *to* or *near* another; *to add*: **A.** *Aliquem* or *aliquid alicui* or *alicui rei*: quem (*sc.* Arcum) quondam Ioni Juno custodem adnuit, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 20; cf. id. Mil. 2, 6, 60: spumantia addit Frena feris, Virg. Æ. 5, 818: Pergamaque Iliacamque jugis hanc addidit arcem, id. ib. 3, 336: flammæ aquam, Tib. 2, 4, 42: incendia ramis, Sil. 7, 161:—*Pass. constr.*: fletus muliebri ingenio additus, Pac. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 21, 50; cf. Hor. Epod. 8, 10.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: eas epistolas in eundem fasciculum, C. Att. 12, 53: manus in vincla, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 1; cf. id. A. A. 2, 672.—**C.** In *simple constr.*: NEVE AVROM ADDITO, Frgm. XII. Tabl. ap. C. Leg. 2, 24, 68: proporem Martem, Sil. 5, 442.—**D.** With *ellipse of immediate object*: adimunt diviti, addunt pauperi, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 47.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring near* or *to, to add to, to give*: **1.** *Aliquid alicui* or *alicui rei*: pudicitiæ hujus vitium, me hic absente, est additum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 179: mihi quidem addit animum, *inspires with courage, makes courageous*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 31: sed hæc sunt in iis libris, quos tu laudando animos mihi addidisti, C. Att. 7, 2, 4; cf. Ov. M. 8, 388: addis mihi alacritatem scribendi, C. Att. 16, 3: huic dignitatem, Sall. C. 54, 2: ceteris audaciam, id. J. 94, 2: regi formidinem, id. ib. 37, 4: alicui fiduciam, Tac. H. 1, 76; cf. id. ib. 1, 62: ardorem mentibus, Virg. Æ. 9, 184: ductoribus honores, id. ib. 5, 249.—**2.** *Aliquid*: verba virtutem non addere (*impart, bestow*), Sall. C. 58, 1: operam addam sedulo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 54; so, id. Pers. 4, 4, 77.—Particular phrase: Addere (alicui) calcar, *to give one the spur, to spur him on*: anticipate atque addite calcar, Var. in Non. 70, 13: vatibus addere calcar, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217 (cf. admovere calcar, C. Att. 6, 1, and adhibere calcar, id. Brut. 56, 204).

B. Esp.: **1.** *To add to* by way of increase, *to join* or *annex to, to augment*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: verbum adde etiam unum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 68: verbum si addideris, Ter. And. 5, 2, 19: molestias, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 33: uno addito grano, C. Ac. 2, 16, 49: novas literarum formas addidit vulgavitque, Tac. A. 11, 13; cf. additæ sunt (*sc.* literæ), id. ib. 11, 14.—**b.** With *ad*: quæso ne ad malum hoc addas malum, Cæcil. ap. Non. 154, 15: ad amorem, C. Fam. 15, 20, 2: hunc laborem ad quotidiana opera addebant, Cæs. B. C. 3, 49: additum ad caput legis, Suet. Cal. 40: ad iniqua pondera addito adhuc gladio, Flor. 1, 13, 17: ad ea munera addiderat multa belli decora, Liv. 3, 11.—**c.** With *Dat.*: non satis habes, quod tibi dieculam addo, Ter. And. 4, 2, 27: aliquid divitioribus, id. Ph. 1, 1, 8: historiæ majorem somum vocis, C. de Or. 2, 12, 54: eaque res multum animis eorum addidit, Sall. J. 75, 9: noctem addens operi, *i. e. employing the night also in the work*, Virg. Æ. 8, 411: ut, quantum generi deinas, virtutibus addas, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 22.—**d.** With *double Dat.*: fides tibi addam dono gratiis, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 37.—**e.** With *in c. Acc.*: in illam orationem Metellinam addidi quædam, C. Att. 1, 13, 5: multas res novas in edictum addidit, Nep. Cato 2, 3 Bremi.—**f.** With *in c. Abl.*: illudin his addunt, Lucr. 3, 913.—**g.** With *augmentative Adv.*: additā est alia insuper injuria, Liv. 2, 2.—**h.** With *Inf.* (poet.): ille viris pila et ferro circumdare pectus Addiderat, *i. e. had further instructed them to*, etc., Sil. 8, 547.—**k.** *Abs.*: addendo deducendoque videre, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 18, 59.—Particular phrases: (a) Addere gradum (*sc.* gradui): *To add step to step*, i. e. *to go fast*: adde gradum, appropera, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 3; so, Liv. 3, 27; id. 26, 9; Pl. Ep. 6, 20.—From this may be explained the much-controverted passage, Virg. G. 1, 513: quum carceribus sese effuderc, quadrige Addunt in spatia, *i. e.* spatia spatiis adjunt, *they add space to space*, traverse them, and thus hasten through the course, cf. Sil. 16, 373.—(b) Addito tempore, *In time*: conjugia sobrinarum diu ignorata addito tempore percrebuisse, Tac. A. 12, 6.—(c) Adlitā ætate, *With advanced age, with years*, Pl. 11, 48, 108, § 260.

2. To introduce a new thought, *etc.*, as an addition to or enlargement of what precedes: **a.** Adde (huc, quod, *etc.*), *Add to this; add to this the circumstance that; add besides* or *moreover*: (a) *Adde*: adde furorem animi proprium, atque oblivia rerum, Lucr. 3, 840: adde defectionem Italiæ, Siciliæ, *etc.*, Liv. 24, 41.—(b) *Adde huc*: adde huc, si placet, unguentarios, saltatores, totumque ludum talarium, C. Off. 1, 42, 150: adde huc populationem agrorum, Liv. 7, 30: adde huc quod merces sine furis gestat, Hor. S. 1, 2, 83.—(c) *Adde quod*: adde quod in nigras lethargi mergitur undas, Lucr. 3, 841: adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 17: adde virilia quod speciosius arma Non est, qui tractet, id. Ep. 1, 18, 52: adde quod ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 47.—(d) With *augmentative Adv.*: adde hos præterea casus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 71: adde super dictis quod non levius valeat, id. ib. 2, 7, 87.

b. *To add* any thing: (a) With *Objective clause*: addebat etiam se in legem Voconiam juratum contra eam facere non audere, C. Fin. 2, 17, 55.—(b) With *simple Acc., and an objective clause in apposition*: addit hæc, quæ certe vera sunt; fortes et sapientes viros non tam præmia sequi solere recte factorum, quam ipsa recte facta; se nihil in vitā, *etc.*, C. Mil. 35, 96.—(c) Addito: *With a dependent clause*, or *in concord with a clause, as representative of the ablative absolute* (cf. Zumpt, § 647): addito, ut luna infra terram sit, Pl. 15, 17, 18, § 62: vocantur patres, addito *consultandum super re magnā et atroci*, Tac. A. 2, 28.

3. Nihil addo, in auctions, *t. t.*: *I add nothing, I do not bid any more*: quanti addictus?—mille nummum:—nil addo, ducas licet, from a poet in C. de Or. 2, 63, 255 Müll.

ad-dŏcĕo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; doceo] *To teach something in addition to, to teach* (prps. only in the foll. passage): ebrietas addocet antes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18. (C. Clu. 37, 104 is to be read adducti, v. adduco, *no.* II. B. 3.

ad-dormĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, *v. n. inch.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. g.; dormio] *To begin to sleep, to fall asleep*: rursus addormiunt, Cæl. Aurel. Acut. 1, 11, 38.

addormisco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [addormio] *To fall asleep*: quoties post cibum addormisceret, Suet. Claud. 8.

Addŭa, æ, *m.* = Ἄδδουας (*cf.* Weichert Poet. Lat. 180). *The Adda, a river in Upper Italy, which flows into the Po near Cremona*: Pl. 2. 103, 106 § 224: Colla levant pulcher Ticinus et Addua visu Cærulus, Claud. C. H. 6, 195; cf. id. ib. 458, 488.

‡**addubanum**, "dubium," Fest p. 21 Müll. 4.

addūbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [addubito] *A doubting*, a rhetor. fig., Mart. Cap. 5, p. 171 ed. Grot.

ad-dūbito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. g.; dubito] *To incline to doubt, to begin to doubt* (like adamo, addivino, and similar words; cf. Beier Off. 3, 4, 18; in Cic. several times, but never in his orations). **I.** *Neut.*: *To be in doubt*: **A.** With *de*: de quo Panætium addubitare dicebant, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: de legatis paululum addubitatum est, Liv. 2, 4.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: in his addubitare turpissimum est, C. Off. 3, 4, 18.—**C.** With *pron. neut.* or the conjunctions *num, an, etc.*: ut addubitet, quid potius dicat, C. Or. 40, 137: addubitavi, num a Volumnio senatore esset, id. Fam. 7, 32, 1: an hoc inhonestum necne sit, addubites, Hor. S. 1, 4, 134; so, Liv. 8, 10; cf. Drak. id. 2, 4, 7: illud addubitat, utrum, *etc.*, Nep. Con. 5, 4 (acc. to Bremi in h. l. *to leave it undecided*; cf. with dubitare, Cic. N. D. 1, 1).—**D.** With *Inf.* like dubito: aptare lacertos addubitat, *he hesitates*, Sil. 14, 358.

II. *Act.*: *To be doubtful of a thing, to call in question*: si plus adjiscare, re explicatâ, boni, quam addubitatâ mali, C. Off. 1, 24, 83; cf. id. Div. 1, 47, 105.

ad-dūco, xi, ctum, cĕre (adduce for adduc, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 3, 15; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 79; Afr. ap. Non. 174, 32; adduxti, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 15; id. Eun. 4, 7, 24: adduxe= adduxisse, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 3. The earlier received reading, *adduciturus*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 31, should be changed to *adducturus*) [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; duco]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lead* or *bring* a person or thing *to* a place, *to take* or *conduct* from one place *to* another (of living beings which have the power of motion, while *affero* is used of things): **1.** In *simple constr.*: attuli hunc. *Pseud.* Quid? attulisti? *Ca.* Adduxi, volui dicere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 21: exercitum, C. Att. 7, 9, 2: quibus adductis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 22.—**2.** With *Acc. of place*, etc., *dependent on præp. in verb*: ideo aquam adduxi, ut eâ inceste uterere? *i. e. conducted you to the water*, C. Cœl. 14, 34; cf. also *no.* 7 folg.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: gentes feras armatas in Italiam adducere, C. Att. 8, 11, 2: in judicium adductus, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 28.—**4.** With *ad*: Luterius agmen jumentorum ad oppidum adduci, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35: ut nemo vos ad populum Romanum (= in judicium populi Romani) vos adducere . . . posset, Cæs. Agr. 2, 36, 99.—**5.** With *Dat.*: puero nutricem adduci, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 4.—**6.** With *ex*: qui ex Galliâ pueros venales isti adducebat, C. Quint. 6, 24.—**7.** With *Abl.*: Cæ telluris ad oras Applicor, et dextris adducor litora remis, Ov. M. 3, 598.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of a courtesan: *To conduct* her *to* one, *to supply* or *procure*, Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96: puero scorta, Nep. Dion. 4, 4: pellicem, Ov. F. 3, 483.

2. Of a place which is, as it were, brought nearer; *To bring* to one; so, Hor. in describing the attractions of his Sabine farm: dicas adductum propius frondere Tarentum, Ep. 1, 16, 11.

3. *To take, lead,* or *carry* any one *with one's self*, or *in one's train* (*opp.* abduco, *q. v.*): **a.** With *ad*: quæso, qui possim animum bonum habere, qui te ad me adducam domum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 78: ad lenam, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 65; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 195: ad cœnam, Lucil. ap. Non. 159, 25 (cf. abduxi ad cœnam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9).—**b.** With *Adv. of place*: tu istos adduce intro, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 3, 54: quia te adducturam huc dixeras eumpse non eampse, id. Truc. 1, 2, 31; so, Ter. And. 5, 3, 29.—**c.** With *cum*: ille alter venit, quem secum adduxit Parmenio, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27; Afr. ap. Non. 174, 32: Demetrius Epimachum secum adduxit, Vitr. 10, 22.—**d.** With *Abl. of place*: quos secum Mitylenis Cratippus adduxit, C. Fil. ap. C. Fam. 16, 21.

4.: **a.** *To bring* a thing by drawing or pulling *to* a destined place, *e. g.* a bowstring, a door, *etc., to draw to one's self*: (a) In *simple constr.*: tormenta eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, C. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: adducto arcu, Virg. Æ. 5, 507: so, adducta sagitta, ib. 9, 632: utque volat moles, adducto concita nervo, Ov. M. 8, 357: habenas quam laxissimas habere amicitiæ, quas vel adducas vel remittas, *i. e. tighten*, C. Læl. 13, 45; cf. Virg. Æ. 9, 587, and 1, 63: adducere funem, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14.—(b) With *Abl.*: adducta funibus arbor corruit, ib. 775: colla parvis lacertis, Ov. M. 6, 625.

b. Of the skin or a part of the body; *To wrinkle, contract*: adducit cutem macies, *wrinkles the skin*, Ov. M. 3, 397; situs miseros adduxerat artus, Virg. G. 3, 483.

c. Adducere frontem (opp. to *remittere*), *To contract the brow by anxiety, grief, trouble*, etc.: interrogavit, quæ causa frontis tam adductæ? *a brow so clouded?* Quint. 10, 3, 13; so, Sen. Ben. 1, 1, 5.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring on, occasion*: febres, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9: sitim, id. Od. 4, 12, 13.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To bring to* a destined end or limit, or into a certain condition, *to put into* a certain position or posture: **a.** With *ad*: nunquam animum quæsti gratia ad malas adducam partes, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 38: rem adduci ad interregnum, C. Att. 7, 9, 2: ad arbitrium alterius, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2: nunquam prius discessit, quam ad finem sermo esset adductus, Nep. Epam. 3, 3: iambos ad umbilicum adducere, Hor. Epod. 14, 8.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in discrimen extremum, C. Phil. 6, 7, 19; cf. Liv. 45, 8: in summas angustias, C. Quint. 5, 19: in necessitatem, Liv. 8, 7: vitam in extremum, Tac. A. 14, 61.—**c.** With *Abl.*: in invidiam falso crimine, C. Off. 3, 20, 79.

2. *To bring one to* a certain act, feeling, or opinion, i. e. *to prompt, excite*, or *move him to it* (very freq. and class., and for the most part in a good sense, while *seducere* and *inducere* denote prompting, leading, seducing to something bad, Hab. Syn. 36; Bremi Nep. Con. 3, 1; Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 3; although there are exceptions, as the foll. examples show): **a.** With *ad*: ad miscricordiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 42: ad nequitiam, id. Ad. 3, 3, 4: ad iracundiam, ad fletum, C. Brut. 93, 322: quæ causa ad facinus adduxit, id. Rosc. Am. 31, 86.—**b.** With *ad c. Gerund. in dum*: ad suspicandum, C. Prov. Cons. 16, 39: ad credendum, Nep. Con. 3, 1.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: in metum, C. Mur. 24, 48: in summam exspectationem, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 39: in spem, id. Att. 2, 22, 3: in opinionem, id. Fam. 1, 1, 3; cf. Nep. Dat. 6, 6.—**d.** With *ut c. Subj.*: adductus sum officio, fide, misericordiâ . . . ut onus hoc laboris mihi suscipiendum putarem, C. Div. in Cæc. 2, 5: nullo imbre, nullo frigore adduci, ut capite operto sit, id. Sen. 10, 34: certâ de causâ nondum adducor ut faciam, id. Cat. 1, 2, 5: eam magis adducor ut credam iræ causam exercitui fuisse, Liv. 4, 40.—**e.** With *Abl.*: adductus auctoritate et consilio tuo, C. Fam. 3, 9, 4: necessitate adductus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 11: quibus rebus adductus ad causam accesserim demonstravi, C. Div. in Cæc. 3, 10: his rebus adducti, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3.—**f.** With *ex*: quod quidem quotidie magis ex eorum sermonibus adducor ut sperem, C. Fam. 6, 10 a., 2.—**g.** With *quin c. Subj.*: adduci nequeo, quin existimem, Suet. Tib. 21.—**h.** With *Inf.*: facilius adducor ferre humana humanitus, Afr. ap. Non. 514, 20.

3. Adducor with *Inf. ellipt.*=convincor, ut credam; *πείθομαι*: *To be induced to believe, to be convinced, to believe*: ego non adducor, quemquam bonum ullam salutem putare mihi tanti fuisse, C. Att. 11, 16: adducti judices sunt, non modo potuisse honeste ab eo reum condemnari, *etc.*, id. Clu. 37, 104; dub. al. adducti: ut jam videar adduci, hanc quoque, quæ te procrearit, esse patriam, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6 Goer.

adductĭus, *comp. adv.* [adductus, *no.* II. B. 2.] *More harshly*, etc.: Tac. H. 3, 7; id. G. 43.

adductor, ōris, *m.* [adduco, *no.* I. A.] *A procurer*: Petr. Afran. ad Del. in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 216 Burm.

adductus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of adduco. **II.** *Pa.* (only after the Aug. age). **A.** Prop.: *Stretched, strained, drawn tight, contracted*: adductus vultus, Suet. Tib. 68.—*Comp.*: frons in supercilia adductior, Capit. Ver. 10.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** Of style: *Terse, concise*: vis adductior, Pl. Ep. 1, 16, 4.—**2.** Of place: *Narrow, strait*: (Africa) ex spatio paullatim adductior, Mel. 1, 4.—**3.** Of character: *Measured, grave, serious, severe*: modo familiaritate juvenili Nero, et rursus adductus, quasi seria consociaret, Tac. A. 14, 4: adductum et quasi virile servitium, id. ib. 12, 7.

☞ *Sup.* prps. not in use.

adduis, adduit, v. addo *init.*

ăd-ēdo, ēdi, esum, ĕre (adest=addit, Luc. 6, 265; cf. edo.), 3. *v. a. inch.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. g.; edo] **I.** Prop.: *To begin to eat, to bite*: in *perf.* and tenses derived from it, *to eat up, to consume*; very rare, and mostly post., not in Cic.: angues duo ex occulto allapsi adedere jecur, Liv. 25, 16 Gron.: sæpe favos ignotus adedit Stellio, Virg. G. 4, 242.

II. Meton.: Of fire: *To consume, destroy*: quum me supremus adederit ignis, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 41 Heins.; cf. Virg. Æ. 9, 537: frumento adeso, quod ex areis in oppidum portatum est, Sisenn. ap. Non 70, 32; so, Liv. 1, 7.

III. Fig.: *To use up, to consume, waste* (as money, strength), *etc.*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: non adesâ jam, sed abundante etiam pecuniâ, C. Quint. 12, 40: adesis fortunis omnibus, Tac. A. 13, 21: bona adesa, id. H. 1, 4.—**B.** With *Abl.*: adesus cladibus Asdrubal, Sil. 13, 680.

Ădelphi, ōrum, *m.* = *ἀδελφοί*: *The Brothers*, a comedy of Terence.

ădelphĭs, ĭdis, *m.* (sister) *A kind of date*: sapore caryotarum sorores, et ob hoc adelphides dictæ, Pl. 13, 4, 9, § 45.

ădemptĭo (-emtĭo), ōnis, *f.* [adimo] *A taking away, a seizure*: civitatis, C. Dom. 30, 78: ademptiones bonorum, Tac. A. 4, 6; cf. ib. 2, 76.

ădemptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who takes away*: vitæ, Aug.

ademptus or **ademtus,** a, um, *P.* of adimo.

1. ăd-ĕo, ĭvi (oftener ĭi), ĭtum, īre (old forms ADIESE and ADIESENT = adiisse and adiisscnt, SC. de Bacch.), *v. n.* and *a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; eo] (acc. to Festus, it should be accented ădeo; on the contr. the *adv.* adeo, v. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. adeo; cf. the *adv.* In signif. and construction for the most part coinciding with *accedo*, q. v.).

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go to*, or *approach* a person or thing: **1.** *Neut.*: **a.** With *ad* (very freq.): sed tibi cautim est adeundum ad virum, Att. ap. Non. 512, 10: neque eum ad me adire, neque me magnipendere visu'st, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 12: adeamne ad eam? Ter. And. 4, 1, 15; id. Eun. 3, 5, 30: et aut ad consules, aut ad te, aut ad Brutum adissent, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 208, 5: ad M. Bibulum adierunt, id. Frgm. in Arus. p. 213 Lind.: ad ædes nostras nusquam adiit, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 21: adibam ad istum fundum, C. Cæc. 29.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: priusquam Romam atque in horum conspectum (conventum, Arus. p. 213 Lind.) adiretis, C. 2 Verr. 4, 11, 26: adire in jus, *to go before the judge*: quum ad prætorem in jus adissemus, id. ib. 65, 147; id. Att. 11, 24; cf. id. post Red. in Sen. 9, Cæs. B. C. 1, 87, and in the Plebiscit. de Thermens. lin. 42: QVO DE EA RE IN IOVS ADITVM ERIT.—**c.** *Abs.*: adeunt, consistunt, copulantur dexteras, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 38: eccum video; adibo, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 5.—**d.** With *Adv. of place*: quoquam, Sall. J. 14, 17: huc, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 60.—**2.** *Act.*: ne Stygios adeam non libera manes, Ov. M. 13, 465: voces æthereas adiere domos, Sil. 6, 283: castrorum vias, Tac. A. 2, 13: municipia, id. ib. 39, 2: provinciam, Suet. Aug. 47: Graios sales carmine patrio, *to attain to*, Virg. Cat. 11, 62.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To go to*, or *up to* one, for the purpose of addressing him, asking aid, consulting with him, *etc.*: **a.** *Act.*: (a) In *simple constr.*: aliquot me adierunt, Ter. And. 3, 3, 2.—*Pass. constr.*: aditus consul idem illud responsum retulit, *i. e. when applied to*, Liv. 37, 6 *fin.*—(b) With *de*: adi te heri de filiâ, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 9.—Particular phrases: (a) Adire aliquem per epistolam, *to approach one in writing, by a letter*: per epistolam aut per nuntium, quasi regem, adiri eum aiunt, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 10; cf. Tac. A. 4, 39; id. H. 1, 9.—(b) Adire deos, aras, deorum sedes, *etc., To approach the gods, their altars*, etc., *as a suppliant* (cf. accedere ad aras, Lucr. 5, 1198): quoi me ostendam? quod templum adeam? Att. ap. Non. 281, 6; Lucr. 5, 1228: ut essent simulacra, quæ venerantes deos ipsos se adire crederent, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: adire aras, id. Phil. 14, 1, 2: sedes adisse deorum, Tib. 1, 5, 39.—(c) Adire libros Sibyllinos, *To consult the Sibylline Books*, in order to obtain advice from them: Liv. 34, 55; cf. Tac. A. 1, 76: oracula, Virg. Æ. 7, 82.—**b.** *Neut.*: (a) *Abs.*: quum pacem peto, quum placo, quum adeo, et quum appello meam, Lucil. ap. Non. 237, 28: coram adire et alloqui, Tac. H. 4, 65.—(b) With *Abl.*: quanto satius est adire blandis verbis, atque exquirere, sint ea, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 35.

– (c) With *ad*: ad me adire quosdam necesse est, qui dicerent, *etc.*, C. Fam. 3, 10, 6.

2. *To go to a thing* in order to examine it, *to visit*: ego ipsa castella quæ munita, Sall. J. 89, 1: liberna, Tac. H. 1, 52.

3. *To rush upon one in a hostile manner, to assail, attack*: nunc prior adeto tu, ego in insidiis hic ero, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 32: nec quisquam ex agmine tanto audet adire virum, Virg. Æ. 5, 370: Servilius obvia adire Arma .... jubetur, Sil. 9, 272.

4. Adire manum alicui, Prov. *To deceive one in his expectation, to make sport of* (a comedy, acc. to the expl. of Muret. V. L. 19, 16: to pretend as if about to give something into the hand of another, and when he reaches it out, to draw back one's own; or acc. to Barth, Adv. 28, 23, derived from the game of blindman's buff, in which the players run up to the one whose eyes are blinded, teasing him, and when he is about to seize them, quickly get out of the way again): eo pacto avaræ Veneri pulere nati manum, *in this way I have made fine sport of my greedy mistress*, Plaut. Poen. 2, 11; so, id. Aul. 2, 8, 8; id. Cas. 5, 2, 46; id. Pers. 5, 2, 18.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To go to the performance of any act, enter upon an employment, expose one's self to any thing, to undertake, set about, undergo, submit to*: **1.** *Neut.*: With *ad*: hic eam rem vide, scio, mecum adire ad pactionem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 25: tum primum nos ad causas et privatas et publicas adire cognimus, C. Brut. 90, 311: adire ad rempublicam, id. Mænil. 24, 70 (cf. acc. ad remp. id. Rosc. Am. 1): ad extremum periculum, Cæs. B. C. 2, 7.—**2.** *Act.*: periculum capitis, C. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: alia causas oratorum, id. Fragm. Scaur. in Arus. p. 213 Lind.: ut vitæ periculum aditurus videretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: maximos labores et summa pericula, Nep. Tim. 5: dedecus, Tac. A. 1, 39: servitutem voluntariam, id. G. 24: invidiam, id. A. 4, 70: gaudia, Tib. 1, 5, 39:—*Pass.*: laboribus susceptis periculisque aditis, C. Off. 1, 19, 65: in adeundis periculis, id. ib. 1, 24, 85: adeundæ inimicitiæ, id. Sest. 66, 139: ad omnem fortunam adeundam, Liv. 25, 10.

B. Of an inheritance: *To enter on*: quam ipse hereditatem patris non adisset, C. Phil. 2, 16, 42: so, id. Arch. 5, 11; Suet. Aug. 8 and Dig.

C. Adire nomen: *To assume the name bequeathed by will*: Vell. 2, 60, 1.

2. ad-ĕo, *adv.* (acc. to Festus, it should be accented adéo, v. the verb; but this distinction is merely a later invention of the grammarians; cf. Gell. 7, 7) [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; is]

I. In the ante-class. age: **A.** To denote the limit in space or in time, with reference to the distance passed through, *So far, as far*: **1.** Of space: surculum art to usque adeo, quo præcaveris, *fit in the stem as far as you have sharpened it*, Cato R. R. 40, 13.—Hence, the Terentian phrase: res adeo redit: *the affair has gone so far* (viz., in deterioration), "quam aliquid rejus expectatione contigit," Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 5: postremo adeo res redit: adolescentulus sæpe eadem et graviter audiendo victus est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 61; cf. id. Ph. 1, 2, 5.—**2.** Of time: *So long (as), so long (till)*, strengthened by *usque* (cf. ad, *no.* I. B. 2. b.), and with *dum, donec*, following; in Cic., *quoad*: meres vectatum undique; adeo dum, quæ tum haberet, reperisset bona, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 76; id. ib. 3, 4, 72; id. Am. 1, 2, 19: nusquam destitit instare, suadere, orare, usque adeo donec perpulit, Ter. And. 4, 1, 36; Cato R. R. 67; id. ib. 76; and so often in the same: atque hoc scitis omnes usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit Sestium vivere, C. Sest. 58, 82.

B. Of intensity or degree, followed by *ut*: *In the same degree, or measure, or proportion ... as which or as* (only in comic poets), Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 3: adeon' hominem esse invenustum aut infacetum quemquam, ut ego sum? Ter. And. 1, 5, 16: adeoque ut vos mihi domi critis, proinde ego ero foris, id. Hec. 2, 1, 21 (after Bothe's Emend.).—Also followed by *quasi*, when the comparison relates to similarity: gaudere adeo cœpit, quasi qui cupiunt nuptias, *in the same manner as those rejoice who desire marriage*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 12.

C. (Only in the comic poets) = ad hæc, præterea, *Moreover, besides, too*: ibi tibi adeo lectus dabitur, ubi tu haud semnum capias, (*besides the other annoyances*) *a bed, too, shall be given you there*, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 80.—Hence also with *etiam*: adeo etiam argenti fœnus creditum audio, *besides too*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 101.

D. (Still only in the comic poets): adeo ut, pleon. for ut: *In order that, to the end that*: id ego continuo huic dabo, adeo me ut hic emittat manu, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 32: id adeo te oratum advenio, ut, *etc.*, id. Aul. 4, 10, 9; id. ib. 3, 2, 27; id. Stich. 5, 4, 15.

E. In narration, in order to put one person in strong contrast with another. It may be denoted by a stronger emphasis upon the word to be made conspicuous, or by *Yet, on the contrary*, etc.: jam ille illuc ad herum quum advenerit, narrabit, *etc.* Ille adeo illum mentiri sibi credet, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 4 *sq.*; so, id. Merc. 2, 1, 10.

II. To the Latin of every period belongs the use of adeo, **A.** To give emphasis to an idea in comparison, to be expressed in Eng. by an emphatic *So, so much, so very*; With verbs, adjectives, and substantives; Plaut. Capt. prol. 66: neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit, ut ei nummum ullum crederet, C. Flacc. 20, 47: adeoque inopia est exactus Hannibal, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 22, 32, 3 (where Scheller and Schæf. have unnecessarily corrected to *adeoque inopise*, Burm. *eoque inopiæ*): et voltu adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nil supra, Ter. And. 1, 1, 92: nemo adeo ferus est, ut, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39.—With *usque*: adeo ego illum cogam usque, ut mendicet meus pater, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 10; so, Curt. 10, 1, 42; Luc. 1, 366.—In questions: adeone me fuisse fungum, ut qui illi crederem? Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 49: adeone hospes hujus urbis, adeone ignarus es disciplinæ consuetudinisque nostræ, ut hæc nescias? C. Rab. 10, 28; so, id. Phil. 2, 7, 15; id. Fam. 9, 10; Liv. 2, 7, 3; id. 5, 6.—With a negative in both clauses; hence also with *quin* in the latter: non tamen adeo virtutum sterile seculum, ut non et bona exempla prodiderit, Tac. H. 1, 3; so, Suet. Oth. 9: verum ego nunquam adeo astutus fui, Quin, *etc.*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 13.—Sometimes the concluding clause is to be supplied from the first: quis genus Æneadum, quis Trojæ nescit urbem? ... : non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Pœni, viz. *that we know not the Trojans and their history*, Virg. Æ. 1, 565: adeo senuerunt Jupiter et Mars? Juv. 6, 59. To this belongs the (post-Cic.) turn of expression: adeo non ut, ... adeo nihil ut, ... *so little that, so far from that* ... in reference to which, it should be noticed that in Latin (and gen. in Eng.) the negative is blended with the verb in one idea, which is qualified by *adeo* = tantum abest ut: hæc dicta adeo nihil moverunt quemquam, ut legati prope violati sint, *these words left each one of them so unmoved, that*, etc. or *had so little effect*, etc., Liv. 3, 2: qui adeo non tenuit iram, ut gladio cinctum in senatum venturum se esse palam diceret, *who restrained his anger so little that*, etc. (Lat. lit. qui non—tenuit iram adeo ut), id. 8, 5; id. 5, 45; cf. Vell. 2, 66, 4; Curt. 3, 12, 22.—Also, with *contra* in the concluding clause: apud hostes Afri et Carthaginienses adeo non sustinebant, ut contra etiam pedem referrent, Liv. 30, 34, 5.

B. Adeo distinguishes a thing or its qualities as the most important; hence it is placed enclitically after the word, like *quidem* and the Gr. γέ.—So, **1.** First and most freq. with pronouns, in order to render prominent something before said, or follg., or otherwise known (cf. in Gr. ἔγωγε, σύγε, αὐτοσγε, *etc.*, Vuger. ed. Herm. 480, vi. and Zeun.): *Just, precisely, even, indeed*: argentariis male credi qui aiunt, nugas prædicant: nam et bene et male credi dico: id adeo hodie ego expertus sum, *just this*, τοῦτό γε, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 1; so, id. Aul. 2, 4, 10; id. 4, 2, 15; id. Am. 1, 1, 98; id. Epid. 1, 1, 51; id. ib. 2, 2, 31; id. Pœn. 1, 2, 57: plerique homines, quos, quum nihil refert, pudet. ubi pudendum'st, Ibi eos deserit pudor. Is adeo tu es, *you are just such a one*, id. Epid. 2, 1, 2: cui tu obsequutus, facis huic adeo injuriam, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 63: tute adeo jam ejus verba audies, *you yourself shall hear what he has to say*, σύγε ἀκούσῃ, Ter. And. 3, 3, 27: Dolabella tuo nihil scito mihi esse jucundius: hanc adeo habebo gratiam illi, *i. e.* hanc, quæ maxima est, gratiam, ταύτην γε τὴν χάριν, Cæs. ap. C. Att. 9, 16, 2: hæc adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt, *even this*, Virg. Æ. 11, 275.—It is often to be translated by the intensive *and, and just*, etc. (so esp. in Cic. and the histt.): id adeo, si placet, consi derate, τοῦτό γε σκοπεῖτε, C. Cæc. 30, 87: id adeo ex ipso senatûs consulto cognoscite, id. 2 Verr. 4, 64, 143; cf. id. Clu. 30, 80: ad hoc quicumque aliarum atque senatûs partium erant, conturbari remp., quam minus valere ipsi malebant. Id adeo malum multos post annos in civitatem reverterat, *and just this evil*, Sall. C. 37, 11; id. J. 65, 3; Liv. 2, 29; id. 4, 2: id adeo manifestum erit, si cognoverimus, *etc., and this, precisely this, will be evident, if*, etc., Quint. 2, 16, 18 Spald.—Adeo is joined with the pers. pron. when the discourse passes from one person to another; and attention is to be specially directed to the latter: Juppiter, tuque adeo, summe Sol, qui res omnes inspicis, Enn. ap. Prob.; so, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26; Virg. E. 4, 11; id. G. 1, 24.—Ego adeo often = ego quidem, equidem, ἔγωγε: tum libertatem Chrysalo largibere: ego adeo nunquam accipiam, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 30; id. Mil. 4, 4, 55; id. Truc. 4, 3, 74: ego adeo hanc primus inveni viam, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 16: nec me adeo fallit, Virg. Æ. 4, 96.—Ipse adeo, αὐτοσγε, for the sake of emphasis: atque, Hercle, ipsum adeo contuor, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 23.—**2.** With the conditional conjj. si, nisi, *etc.*, Gr. εἴγε, *If indeed, if truly*: nihili est autem suum qui officium facere immemor est, nisi adeo monitus, *unless, indeed, he is reminded of it*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 2: *Si.* Num illi molestæ quippiam hæ sunt nuptiæ?—*Da.* Nihil, Hercle: aut si adeo, bidui est aut tridui hæc solicitudo, *and if, indeed*, etc. (not, if also, for also is implied in aut), Ter. And. 2, 6, 7.—**3.** With adverbs: nunc adeo, νῦνγε, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 29; Mil. 2, 2, 4; Merc. 2, 2, 57; Men. 1, 2, 11; Ps. 1, 2, 52; Rud. 3, 4, 23; Truc. 2, 2, 12; Ter. And. 4, 4, 36; Virg. Æ. 9, 156: jam adeo, δήγε, id. ib. 5, 268; Sil. 1, 20, 12, 534; Val. Flacc. 3, 70: unquam adeo, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 23: inde adeo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 2: hinc adeo, Virg. E. 9, 59: sic adeo, οὕτωσγε, id. Æ. 4, 533; Sil. 12, 646: vix adeo, Virg. Æ. 6, 498: non adeo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 57; Virg. Æ. 11, 436.—**4.** With adjectives = vel: *Indeed, even, very, fully*: quot adeo cœnæ, quas defleri mortuæ! *how very many suppers!* Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 59: quotque adeo fuerint, qui tenuere superbum .... Lucil. ap. Non. 180, 2: nullumne malorum finem adeo pœnæque dabis (*adeo* separated from nullum by poetic licence)? *will thou put no end at all to calamities and punishment?* Val. Fl. 4, 63: tres adeo incertos cæcâ caligine soles Erramus, *three whole days we wander about*, Virg. Æ. 3, 203; id. ib. 7, 629.—And with *Comp.* or the *Adv.* multo, magis, *etc.*: quæ futura et quæ facta, eloquar: multo adeo melius quam illi, quum sim Juppiter, *very much better*, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 3; so, Truc. 2, 1, 5: magis adeo facilitate quam alia ullâ culpâ meâ, contigit, C. de Or. 2, 4, 15.—**5.** With the *Conjj.* sive, aut, vel, in order to annex a more important thought: *Or indeed, or rather, or even only*: sive qui ipsi ambissent, seu per internuntium, sive adeo sediles perfidiose quoi duint, Plaut. Am. prol. 71: si, hercle, scivissem, sive adeo joculo dixisset mihi, se illam amare, id. Merc. 5, 4, 33; so, Truc. 4, 3, 1; Men. 5, 2, 75, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 9: nam si te tegeret pudor, sive adeo cor sapientia

imbutum foret, Pac. ap. Non. 521, 10: mihi adeunda est ratio, quā ad Apronii quæstum, sive adeo, quā ad istius ingenium immanemque prædam possim pervenire, *or rather*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 46, 110; so, Virg. Æ. 11, 568.—**6.** With the *Imperat.* for emphasis, like γε (cf. Passow), *Yet:* propera adeo, puerum tollere hinc ab Janua, Ter. And. 4, 4, 20 (cf. ξυλλάβετέ γ' αὐτόν, Soph. Phil. 1003).

C. Like admodum *or* nimis, to give emphasis to anidea (for the most part only in comic poets, and with the adj. never except with the positive; cf. Consent. 2023 P.): *Indeed, truly, very, so entirely:* nam me ejus spero fratrem propemodum jam reperisse adolescentem adeo nobilem, *a very noble youth*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 123: nec sum adeo informis, *nor am I, indeed, so very ugly*, Virg. E. 2, 25: et merito adeo, *and with perfect right*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 43: etiam nunc credis te ignorarier, aut tua facta adeo? *do you still believe that you, or your doings, are so entirely unknown?* id. Ph. 5, 7, 38.

D. To denote what exceeds exspectation, *Even:* quam omnium Thebis vir unam esse optimam dijudicat, quamque adeo cives Thebani rumificant probam, *and whom even the Thebans* (who are always ready to speak evil of others) *declare to be an honest woman*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 45.—Hence, also, it denotes something added to the rest of the sentence, *Besides, too, over and above;* for the most part in the connection—que adeo (rare, and never in prose; cf. adhuc, *no.* D.): quin te Di omnes perdant, qui me hodie oculis vidisti tuis, meque adeo scelestum, *and me too*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 122; cf. id. Men. 4, 2, 32: hæc adeo tibi me ... Ipsa palam fari omnipotens Saturnia jussit, Virg. Æ. 7, 427.

III. After Cicero: **A.** For adding an important, and, therefore, satisfactory reason to an assertion which might appear wonderful and unexpected (adeo then always stands at the beginning of th clause, and should be translated *for*): quum Hanno perorásset, nemini omnium cum eo certare necesse fuit, adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibalis erat (the idea is: *Hanno's speech, though so powerful, was ineffectual, and did not, indeed, need a reply; for all the senators belonged to the party of Hannibal*), Liv. 21, 11; so, id. 2, 27; id. 2, 28; id. 8, 37; Tac. A. 1, 50, 81; Juv. 14, 234; 3, 274: also for introducing a parenthesis: sed ne illi quidem ipsi satis mitem gentem fore (adeo ferocia atque indomita ingenia esse) ni subinde auro ... principum animi concilientur, Liv. 21, 20; so, id. 9, 26; id. 3, 4; Tac. A. 2, 28.

B. When to a specific fact a general consideration is added as a reason for it: *So thus* (esp. in Livy very often; Cicero uses tantum instead of it, Off. 3, 31, 112; the passage, ib. 1, 11, 37, is doubtful): haud dubius, facilem in æquo campi victoriam fore: adeo non fortuna modo sed ratio etiam, cum barbaris stabat, *thus not only fortune, but sagacity, was on the side of the barbarians*, Liv. 5, 38: adeo ex parvis æque magnarum momenta rerum pendent, id. 27, 9; so, id. 4, 51; id. 28, 19; Quint. 1, 12, 7; Curt. 10, 2, 11; Tac. Agr. 1: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Virg. G. 2, 272.

C. In advancing from one thought to another more important = immo, *Rather, indeed, nay:* nulla unquam respublica, ubi tantus paupertati ac parsimoniæ honos fuerit: adeo, quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erat, Liv. præf. 11; so, Gell. 11, 7; Symm. Ep. 1, 80, 37.

D. Peculiar to the post-Aug. age is the use of adeo with a negative after ne quidem *or* quoque in the signif., *So much the more or less, much less than, still less:* hujus totius temporis fortunam ne deflere quidem satis quisquam digne potuit: adeo nemo exprimere verbis potest, *still less can one describe it by words*, Vell. 2, 67, 1: ne tecta quidem urbis, adeo publicum consilium unquam adiit, *still less*, Tac. A. 6, 15; so, id. H. 3, 64; Curt. 7, 5, 35: favore militum anxius et superbia viri æqualium quoque, adeo superiorum intolerantia, *who could not endure his equals, much less his superiors*, Tac. H. 4, 80.—And so, also, in gen., after any preceding negation: quælibet enim ex iis artibus in paucos libros contrahi solet: adeo infinito spatio ac traditione opus non est, *so much the less is there need*, etc., Quint. 12, 11, 16; so, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 179; Tac. A. 3, 34; 6, 15; id. H. 3, 39.—The assumption of a causal signif. of adeo= ideo, properteea, rests upon false readings, for in Cœl. C. Fam. 8, 15 we should read *ideo*, and Liv. 24, 32, 6, *ad hæc*.—See more upon this word, Hand. Turs. 1, 135—155.

Ădĕōna, æ, *f.* [1. adeo] (*The approaching one*) *The tutelary goddess of new comers:* Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21.

ădeps, ĭpis (in Pliny, Seren., and Pallad. always *n.*); in Cels. oftener *f.*; in Colum. *comm.*; cf. Prisc. 657 and 752 P.; Phocæ Ars, 1701 ib.) [prps. from the Greek ἄλειφα, Æol. ἄλιπτα, oil, fat] **I.** Prop.: *The soft fat* or *grease* of animals, *suet, lard* (that which has become hard is called *sevum*): adeps suillus, Var. R. R. 2, 11: ursinus, Pl. 28, 11, 46, § 163: anserinus, id. 28, 11, 48 § 174.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of men: *Corpulence:* nec mihi esse Lentuli somnum, nec Cassii adipem, pertimescendum, C. Cat. 3, 7, 16. —**B.** Of fat or fertile earth: *Marl*, Pl. 17, 6, 4, § 42.—**C.** Of trees: *The worst part of the wood, which is soft and full of sap*, also called *alburnum*, Pl. 16, 38, 72, § 182.

III. Fig.: Of a speaker: *Bombast:* adipes tenuare ... ad maciem redigere, Quint. 2, 10, 6.

☞ The form *adipes* assumed by Prisc. 752 and 1293 P., on account of Var. R. R. 2, 11, rests upon an error, since not *adipes illa*, but *adeps suilla* should be read there, v. Schneid. in h. l.

ădeptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adipiscor] *An obtaining, attainment:* nos beatam vitam non depulsione mali, sed adeptione boni judicemus, C. Fin. 2, 13, 41; so, id. Part. Or. 32, 113; Quint. 5, 10, 33.

1. **ădeptus,** a, um, *P.* of adipiscor.

2. **ădeptus,** ūs, *m. An obtaining* (post-class.): Paul. Nol. Ep. 32.

ad-ĕquĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad; equito] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.) *To ride to* or *towards; to ride up* (class.): **A.** With *Adv. of place:* quo adequitásset, Liv. 9, 22.—**B.** With *Dat.:* castris, Tac. A. 6, 34: portæ, Pl. 15, 18, 20, § 76.—**C.** *Acc. of place:* Syracusas, Liv. 24, 31.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.:* in primos ordines, Cæs. B. G. 1, 46.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.): *To ride near* (post-Aug.): **A.** With *Adv. of place:* circa, Suet. Aug. 64.—**B.** With *juxta:* juxta aliquem, Suet. Cal. 25.

ăd-erro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. f.; erro] *To wander up to:* **I.** Prop.: scopulis, Stat. S. 2, 2, 119. **II.** Fig.: ululatus aderrat Auribus, Stat. Th. 9, 177.

ăd-esco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; esco] *To feed:* cibis nutribilibus adescata, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 1, 11.

ădesdum or **ades dum** (Imperat. fr. adsum with dum), *Come hither:* Ter. And. 1, 1, 2.

ăd-ēsŭrĭo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; esurio] *To hunger after a thing:* adesurivit magis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 132.

ădēsus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of adedo. **II.** *Pa.:* *Eaten, gnawed;* hence, poet. *Worn away by water, smooth, polished:* adesi lapides, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 36; cf. id. ib. 1, 17, 12: adesus scopulus, Ov. H. 10, 26.

ăd-expĕto, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; expeto] *To seek out further* or *besides:* adexpetendum, Sen. Ep. 117, 5; dub. al. expetibile.

adf. all words thus beginning, v. under aff.

adg. all words thus beginning, v. under agg.

ăd-hærĕo, hæsi, hæsum, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; hæreo] **I.** Prop.: *To cleave, stick,* or *hang on; to adhere:* **A.** With *Adv. of place:* unus ubi ex uno dependet, subter adhærens, Lucr. 6, 915; 3, 556.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.:* tela in tuis visceribus, C. Vatin. 5, 13 (Orell.: hærebunt); so, Ov. M. 4, 693.—**C.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* cratera et corvus adhæret, C. Arat. 541 (so, Tert. humerum, de Pall. 5).—**D.** With *Abl.:* fronte cuspis, Ov. M. 5, 38.—**E.** With *Dat.:* poet.: tonsis (ovibus) illotus sudor, Virg. G. 3, 443; cf. Hor. S. 2, 4, 80; and in later prose, navis ancoris, *is fastened to them*, Tac. A. 2, 23: stativis castris, ib. 3, 21; and jumento, *to sit upon an animal, to ride*, Gell. 20, 1, 11.—**F.** *Abs.:* lingua crocodilis tota adhærens, *which cleaves* or *grows entirely* (*to their palate*), Pl. 11, 37, 65, § 171.

II. Meton.: **A.:** **1.** Of things: Adhærere alicui: *To hang on to a person* or *thing*, i. e. *to be close to, to adjoin, touch, border upon*, etc. (mostly post-Cicer., esp. in the histt.): vineis modica silva adhærebat, *was close to them, adjoined them*, Tac. H. 2, 25: ejus enim pagi Rheni ripis ulterioribus adhærebant, Amm. 18, 2, 8.

2. Of living beings: *To keep close to one, not to go from one's side, to be at one's heels:* **a.** With *Dat.:* procul abesse Romanos: lateri adhærere gravem dominum: *i. e. he* (the king of Macedon) *annoys them, threatens them by his vicinity*, Liv. 39, 25: comes perpetuo adhæsisse Lacydi philosopho dicitur (*sc.* anser), Pl. 10, 22, 28, § 61.—**b.** *Abs.:* usque adhærebatis, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 59: nec unquam non adhærentes (*and never departing from his side*), Suet. Galb. 14: obvio quoque adhærente, *while each one who met him adhered to him*, Suet. Oth. 6.

B. *To be an appendage to a thing*, i. e. *to trail* or *drag after, to be the last;* sarcastically in Cic.: quæro abs te, teneasne memoriā te extremum adhæsisse? *i. e.* extremo loco quæstorem esse factum, C. Vat. 5, 11 (cf. hærere, Liv. 5, 2 *fin.*, and Gron. in h. l.); and so without sarcasm, Curt. 10, 5, 35.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To adhere, cling, cleave*, etc.: **1.** With *ad:* adhæsit homini ad intimum ventrem fames, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 83. —**2.** With *Dat.:* cui Canis ex vero ductum cognomen adhæret, Hor. S. 2, 2, 56: nulli fortunæ adhærebat animus, *i. e.* inconstans fuit, Liv. 41, 20: obsidioni fortiter adhærentes, Amm. 19, 3, 1.

B. Tempus adhærens, *The time in hand, just the present time:* Quint. 5, 10, 46.

adhæresco, si, sum, rescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [adhæreo] **I.** Prop.: *To cleave, stick,* or *hang on; to adhere:* **A.** With *Adv. of place:* ne quid emineret, ubi ignis adhæresceret, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.:* in quodam incili, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 5.—**C.** With *ad:* tragula ad turrim, Cæs. B. G. 5, 46.

II. Meton.: *To stick,* i. e. *to remain* or *sojourn* at, *etc.*, a place: **A.** With *in c. Abl.:* in his locis, C. Att. 4, 4.—**B.** *Abs.:* nactusque hoc litus adhæsi, Ov. M. 14, 440.—**C.** With *ad:* adhærescere ad columnam (*sc.* Mœniam), *to remain fixed upon the* Columna Mœnia, *or the debtor's column*, i. e. *to be punished as a fraudulent debtor*, C. Sest. 8, 18; cf. Liv. 5, 47.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To adhere, cleave, cling*, etc.: **1.** With *in c. Abl.:* in me conjurationis tela adhæserunt, C. Dom. 24, 63.—**2.** With *ad:* ad quamcunque disciplinam, C. Ac. 2, 3, 8.—**3.** With *Dat.:* justitiæ honestatique, C. Off. 1, 25, 86.—**4.** *Abs.:* quæ (*sc.* ratio), simul atque emissa est, adhæresci, *i. e. remains hanging* or *fixed in the memory*, C. de Or. 2, 53, 214.

B. *To be at a standstill, to falter*, etc.: oratio ita libere fluebat, ut nunquam adhæresceret, C. Brut. 79, 274; cf. id. ib. 93, 320.

C. *To be joined close to* a thing, *to correspond to, to fit to* or *suit:* si non omnia, quæ præponerentur a me, ad omnium vestrum studium adhærescerent, C. de Or. 3, 10, 37.

adhæse, *adv.* [adhæreo] *Hesitatingly, stammeringly:* loqui, Gell. 5, 9, 6.

adhæsĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [adhæreo, through obsol. freq. adhæsito] *An adhering, adhesion:* complexiones, copulationes, et adhæsitationes atomorum inter se, C. Fin. 1, 6, 19.

ădhæsus, ūs, *m.* [adhæreo] *An adhering, adhesion* (only in Lucr.): pulveris, Lucr. 3, 382 Forb.; so, id. 4, 1238; id. 5, 810; id. 6, 471; cf. Non. 73, 6.

ad-hălo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. c.; halo] *To breathe on:* si patescentes fungos primo adhalaverit (*sc.* serpens), Pl. 22, 22, 46, § 95.

ad-haurio, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; haurio] *To swallow quite, swallow up:* gurgite flumina adhauriebantur, Amm. 25, 8, 1.

Adherbal, ălis, *m.* **I.** *A Numidian prince, son of Micipsa:* Sall. J. 5 *sq.* **II.** *A Carthaginian commander in the second Punic war:* Liv. 28, 30.

ăd-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; habeo] **I.: A.** Prop.: *To hold* or *apply to* some other object; *to direct towards* = admoveo, applico, *etc.*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: cur non adhibuisti, dum istæc loquereris, tympanum, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 38.—**2.** With *ad:* ad mea formosæ vultus adhibete pueliæ Carmina, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 37; cf. ib. 13, 15: manus medicas ad vulnera, Virg. G. 3, 455: odores ad Deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 112: quos negat ad panem adhibere quidquam, præter nasturtium, C. Tusc. 5, 34, 99.—**3.** With *Dat.*: alicui calcaria, C. Brut. 56, 204: manus genibus adhibet, *i. e.* admovet, genua amplexatur, Ov. M. 9, 216: vincula captis, *to put them on them*, id. F. 3, 233.—**4.** With *Adv.*: huc adhibete aures (=ad ea) quæ ego loquar, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 20.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To apply, give, furnish:* **a.** With *ad:* est ea (*sc.* oratio) quidem utilior, sed raro proficit; neque est ad vulgus adhibenda, C. Tusc. 4, 28, 60 (*cf.*, sed alia quædam sit ad eum *admodum*curatio, C. Tusc. 4, 28, 61).—**b.** With *Dat.*: metum ut mihi adhibeam, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 20: ut oratio, quæ lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem afferat, C. de Or. 3, 13, 50: quid est, quod ullos diis immortalibus cultūs, honores, preces adhibeamus? id. N. D. 1, 2, 3: quid aliud munificentiæ tuæ adhibere potui, quam, *etc.*, Tac. A. 14, 53: nunc animum nobis adhibe veram ad rationem, Lucr. 2, 1033: omnes ii motūs, quos orator adhibere volet judici, *i. e. shall be desirous of imparting to the judge*, C. de Or. 2, 45, 189.—**c.** With *Abl.*: tamen eā consolatione sustentor, quam tu mihi, Brute, adhibuisti tuis suavissimis literis, C. Brut. 96, 330.—**d.** In *simple constr.*: animos adhibete, Virg. Æ. 11, 315.

2. = addere, adjungere, *To add to:* **a.** With *Dat.*: ut quatuor initiis rerum illis quintam hanc naturam non adhiberet, C. Ac. 1. 11, 39 Goer.—**b.** With *ad:* ad domesticorum majorumque morem etiam hanc a Socrate adventitiam doctrinam adhibuerunt, C. Rep. 3, 3, 5.

II.: A. Of persons: *To bring to* a place, *to make use of* for any thing: **1.** With *Dat.*: hoc temere nunquam amittam ego a me, quin mihi testes adhibeam, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 2.—**2.** With *ad:* ad quas (*sc.* leges) adhibemur, *i. e. to the defence of which we are summoned*, C. Clu. 52, 144.—**3.** In *simple constr.*: quæ (*sc.* causa) nec testes ullos e claris viris, nec laudatores poterit adhibere, C. Fin. 2, 21, 67: sive medicum adhibueris, sive non adhibueris, non convalesces, id. Fat. 12, 29: nec, quomium apud Græcos judices res agetur, poteris adhibere Demosthenem, id. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: quicunque adhibebitur heros, *i. e. shall be brought on the stage*, Hor. A. P. 227.—**4.** With *second Acc.*: hos castris adhibe socios, *et* fœdera junge, *these as allies*, Virg. Æ. 8, 56.—*Pass. constr.*: Monobazus Adiabenus testis ita, quæ pepigissent, adhibetur, Tac. A. 15, 14.—**5.** With *in c. Acc.*: nec vult Halcyonen in partem adhibere perich, Ov. M. 11, 447.—**6.** With *inter:* in cujus auxilium Lacedæmonii inter reliquos socios etiam Athenienses adhibuere, Just. 3, 6, 2.—Particular phrases: **a.** Adhibere aliquem ad *or* in concilium *or* consilium: (a) Prop.: *To send for one in order to receive counsel from him, to consult one:* neque hos ad concilium adhibendos censeo, Cæs. B. G. 7, 77: in consilium, Pl. Ep. 6, 11, 1; so also, adhibere alone: a tuis reliquis non adhibemur, *we are not consulted*, C. Fam. 4, 7, 6; id. ib. 11, 7, 1; id. Off. 3, 20, 80; id. Phil. 5, 9, 23; Cæs. B. G. 1, 20; Suet. Claud. 35; cf. Corte upon Sall. J. 113, and upon C. Fam. 4, 7, 5.—(b) Fig.: Adhibere aliquid in consilium, *To admit to a consultation*: est tuum, sic agitare animo, ut non adhibeas in consilium cogitationum tuarum desperationem aut timorem, C. Fam. 6, 1.—**b.** Adhibere aliquem cœnæ, epulis, *etc.*, *To invite to a banquet, to supper*, etc.: adhibete Penates et patrios epulis, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 5, 62; so, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 32; Suet. Cæs. 73; id. Aug. 74: in convivium, Nep. præf. 7.—And so also, adhibere alone: *To receive, to entertain, to treat* (cf. accipio, *no.* I. C. 1. b.): quos ego universos adhiberi lïberaliter dico oportere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: Quintum filium severius adhibebo, id. Att. 10, 12.—**c.** Adhibere se ad aliquid, *To betake or apply one's self to a thing*, i. e. *to devote attention to it:* adhibere se remotum a curis, veram ad rationem, Lucr. 1, 44.—**d.** Adhibere se, *To appear* or *to behave one's self* in any manner: permagni est hominis, sic se adhibere, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7.

B. Of things as objects: *To employ, use, make use of*, etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: estur, bibitur; neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 79: si adhibebit fidem, id. Rud. 4, 3, 104.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: quam ipse adhibere consuevit in amicorum periculis quum fidem et diligentiam, tum, *etc.*, C. Clu. 42, 118: quantam curam diligentiamque in valetudine meā tuendā adhibuerim, Nep. Att. 21, 5: oro atque obsecro . . . adhibeatis in hominis fortunis misericordiam, in reipublicæ salute sapientiam, quam soletis, C. Rab. Perd. 2, 5: quos (*sc.* flores) adhibet orator in causis, id. Or. 19, 65.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: quantum me deligis, tantum adhibe in te diligentiæ, C. Fam. 16, 6, 1.—**4.** With *ad:* ut omnem diligentiam adhibeas ad convalescendum, C. Fam. 16, 9, 3.—**5.** With *Dat.*: ut privatis rebus meis . . . . adhibeam quandam cautionem et diligentiam, C. Att. 1, 19, 8: medicinam ægroto, ib. 16, 15: humatis titulum, *i. e.* inscriptionem, addere, Liv. 26, 25: belli necessitatibus patientiam, id. 5, 6: fraudem testamento, Suet. Dom. 2: curam viis, id. Vesp. 5.—Particular phrases: **a.** Adhibere modum, *To set a limit to, to set bounds to:* (a) So, *alone:* C. Tusc. 4, 17, 38.—(b) *Alicui rei:* vitio, C. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: sumptibus, Suet. Ner. 16; cf. id. Aug. 100; id. Tib. 34: voluptati, Quint. 9, 3, 74.—**b.** Adhibere memoriam contumeliæ, *To retain it in memory:* Nep. Epam. 7, 2. But in Plaut. Tr. 2, 1, 30, read, abdendus: v. abdo, *no.* 1.

III. In later Lat. Adhibere alicui aliquem, *To quote one to another* as authority for an assertion: is nos aquam multam ex dilutā nive bibentes coercebat, severiusque increpabat, adhibebatque nobis auctoritates nobilium medicorum, Gell. 19, 5, 3.

ădhĭbĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [adhibeo] *An employing, application:* Marc. Emp. 15; Cap. and Dig.

ădhĭbĭtus, a, um. *P.* of adhibeo.

ad-hinnio, īvi or ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; hinnio] *To neigh to or towards:* **I.** Prop.: Of horses: fortis equus visæ semper adhinnit equæ, Ov. R. Am. 634: equo, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 95. **II.** Fig.: Of persons: **A.** From passion: quanquam vetus canterius sum, mihi nunc adhinniret (*sc.* muliercula), Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 83: puellis, Prud. Symm. 1, 58. —**B.** From admiration, delight, *etc.*: admissarius iste, ad illius orationem adhinnivit (*gave his passionate assent, expressed his delight*, etc.), C. Pis. 28, 69.

ăd-horrĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; horreo] *To shudder at:* adhorruit undis, Albinov. 1, 221; dub. al. inhorruit.

ădhortāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [adhorior] *A means of exhortation, an exhortation:* App. Flor. 18.

ădhortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An exhortation, encouragement:* omissā nostrā adhortatione veniamus ad eorum sermonem, C. de Or. 2, 3, 11; so, Liv. 4, 38; Pl. 8, 42, 65, § 159; Suet. Aug. 94.

ădhortātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Hortatory:* modus, Diom. p. 328 P.

ădhortātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An exhorter, encourager, inciter:* Liv. 32, 25: operis, id. 2, 58; id. 7, 32; id. 9, 13.

1. **ădhortātus,** a, um. *P.* of adhortor.

2. **ădhortātus,** ūs, *m.* [adhortor] *An exhortation, encouragement:* App. Apol.

ăd-hortor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; hortor] **I.** Gen.: *To exhort, encourage*, or *incite* one *to* a thing: **A.** With *ad:* nam me mea vitæ consuetudo ad C. Rabirium defendendum est adhortata, C. Rab. Perd. 1, 2: ad bellum faciendum, id. Off. 1, 11, 35: aliquem ad certam laudem, id Fam. 1, 7: loricatos ad discumbendum, Suet. Cal. 45.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: in bellum, Tac. H. 3, 61: in ultionem sui, Suet. Ner. 41.—**C.** With *simple Acc.*: milites, C. Phil. 4, 5, 11.—**D.** With *de:* de re frumentariā Boios atque Æduos adhortari non destitit, *in respect to a supply of corn*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17.—**E.** *Abs.*: nullo adhortante, sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac. H. 1, 38.—**F.** Followed by *ut, ne*, or *the simple subj.*: adhortari adolescentes, ut turbulenti velint esse, C. Phil. 1, 9, 22: tandem Bruto adhortante, ne jamdudum operientes destitueret, Suet. Cæs. 81: adhortor, properent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35.

II. Esp.: Adhortari se, *To rouse one's self* to a thing: ferus ipse (leo) sese adhortans rapidum incitat animum, Cat. 63, 85; cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 20.

☞ Pass.: adulati erant ab amicis et adhortati, Cassius in Prisc. 791 P.: punctione adhortati, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 3 § 17.

ăd-hospĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; hospes] (Prop.: *To receive to one's house as a guest; to entertain;* Meton.): *To render friendly, propitiate* (post-class.): Martem et Concordiam immolationibus sibi adhospitavere, Dict. Cret. 1, 15.

ăd-huc, *adv.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; huc] **A.** Of place, *etc.*: *To this place, hitherto, thus far* (designating the limit, inclusive of the whole space traversed; hence also *usque* is often joined with it): conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba, *thus far, to this point the statements of both agree*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 20: adhuc ea dixi, causa cur Zenoni non fuisset, C. Fin. 4, 16, 44; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 9, 16: his oris, quas angulo Bæticæ adhuc usque perstrinximus, Mel. 3, 6, 1.

B. Of measure or degree: *So far, to such a degree:* et ipse Cæsar erat adhuc impudens, qui exercitum et provinciam invito senatu teneret, C. Fam. 16, 11, 2; Liv. 21, 13; Quint. 2, 19, 2; id. 8, 5, 20.

C. Of time: **1.** Gen.: *Until now, hitherto, as yet*, designating the limit, together with the period already passed (cf. ad, *no.* I. B. 2. b.): **a.** So, *alone:* res adhuc quidem, hercle, in tuto est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 48: celabitur itidem ut celata adhuc est, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 20; Lucr. 5, 1026; cf. ib. 378: ille igitur vidit non modo quot fuissent adhuc philosophorum de summo bono, sed quot omnino esse possent sententiæ, C. Fin. 5, 6, 16: hæc adhuc (*sc.* acta sunt), sed ad præterita revertamur, id. Att. 5, 20, 6; cf. id. ib. 3, 14, 2; id. Agr. 3, 1, 1: Britanni, qui adhuc pugnæ expertes, Tac. Agr. 37; so, Curt. 7, 7, 8. —**b.** With *usque* or *semper:* usque adhuc actum est probe, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 107: nam me in taberna usque adhuc sineret Syrus, id. Ps. 4, 7, 14: qui (*sc.* pater) me tam leni passus est animo usque adhuc, Ter. And. 1, 5, 28: cessatum usque adhuc est, id. Ad. 4, 4, 21: quam (*sc.* vitam) vixi usque adhuc, id. ib. 5, 2, 5: nihil cessavisti usque adhuc, id. Hec. 5, 14, 29: qui (*sc.* mos) usque adhuc est retentus, C. Rep. 2, 20, 36: quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, C. de Or. 1, 26, 119.—**c.** With *dum* in subordinate propositions, for the purpose of more accurate desig. of time: quæ adhuc dum hic fui, sustentabam, *which I continued to endure during the whole time that I have been here, until now*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 4: adhuc dum mihi nullo loco deesse vis, nunquam to confirmare potuisti, C. Fam. 16, 4; so, ib. 18.—Here belongs the adverbial expression (occurring once

only in Plautus), adhuc locorum, *until now, hitherto* (cf. locus): ut adhuc locorum feci, faciam sedulo, * Capt. 2, 3, 25.—It should be noticed that adhuc does not merely denote a limitation of time in the present; but also, although more rarely, like usque eo and ad id tempus, in the past: adhuc hæc erant, ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, C. Div. 2, 2, 4: unam adhuc a te epistolam acceperam, id. Att. 7, 12: scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello . . . disertos me cognosse nonnullos, eloquentem adhuc neminem, id. de Or. 1, 21: una adhuc victoria Carus Metius censebatur, Tac. Agr. 45. — Hence,

2. Esp. **a.** Adhuc non, or neque adhuc: *Until now not*, i. e. *not yet*: nihil adhuc, *nothing as yet*, or *not at all as yet*, in Plaut., nunquam adhuc, *never as yet, never yet*: cupidissimi veniendi maximis injuriis affecti, adhuc non venerunt, C. 2 Ver. 2, 27, 65: me adhuc non legisse turpe utrique nostrum est, id. Fam. 7, 24, 2; so, id. 3, 8, 7; 6, 14; 14, 6; Mart. 7, 79, 10: cui neque fulgor adhuc, necdum sua forma recessit, Virg. Æ. 11, 70: nihil adhuc peccavit etiam, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 78: nihil adhuc est quod vereare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 1: sed quod quæris, quando, qua, quo, nihil adhuc scimus, C. Fam. 9, 7, 2; so, 9, 17, 3; Cæs. B. C. 3, 57; Nep. Milt. 5, 5: nunquam etiam quidquam adhuc verborum est proloquutus perperam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 90; cf. Capt. 5, 2, 7.

b. For etiamnunc: *Yet, still*; to denote that a thing continues without ceasing to a certain point, and does not, as was expected, feared, hoped, *etc.*, come to an end; (apparently not used by Cic.): stertis adhuc? *are you still snoring?* Pers. 3, 58: adhuc tranquilla res est, *it is still quiet*, Ter Ph. 3, 1, 15; so, id. Ad. 1, 2, 42: Ephesi regem est consequutus fluctuantem adhuc animo, Liv. 33, 49; so, 21, 43, 14; Tac. A. 1, 8, ib. 17; id. H. 2, 41; ib. 73; 4, 17; G. 28; Suet. Aug. 56, 69; Pl. Ep. 4, 13, 1; Curt. 8, 6, 18; 8, 8, 12: quinque satis fuerant: nam sex septemve libelli Esti nimium: quid adhuc ludere, Musa, juvat? *to play still? still more or further?* Mart. 8, 3, 1; so, id. 4, 91, 3.

c. Hence also to denote that a thing is still remaining or existing: at in veterum comicorum adhuc libris invenio, *I yet find in the old comic poets*, Quint. 1, 7, 22: quippe tres adhuc legiones erant, Tac. H. 3, 9; so, G. 34; A. 2, 26; Mart. 7, 43, 2; — hence, adhuc esse = superesse (used only since the Aug. per.): si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem, Virg. Æ. 4, 319.

d. To denote that a thing has only reached a certain point: *Now first, not before*: quum adhuc (*now for the first time*) naso odos obsequutus es meo, da vicissim meo gutturi gaudium, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 9: gangrænam vero, si nondum plane tenet, sed adhuc incipit, curare non difficillimum est, Cels. 5, 26, 34; so, Mart. 13, 102, 1; Val. Fl. 8, 126.—Hence the discourse is continued by deinde, or aliquando is opp. to adeo, which last should then be translated: *At present, yet now* = nunc: quam concedis adhuc artem omnino non esse, sed aliquando, C. de Or. 1, 58, 246: laudare illud me adhuc: venturum tempus, quo idem non permitterem, Quint. 2, 4, 14: senatus prius quam edicto convocaretur ad curiam concurrit, obseratisque adhuc foribus, deinde apertis, tantas mortuo gratias agit, *etc.*, Suet. Tit. 11; so, Tac. A. 11, 23.

e. To denote that a thing had reached a certain limit before another happened: *Still, yet, while yet*: inconditam multitudinem adhuc disjecit, *he dispersed the multitude while yet unarranged*, Tac. A. 3, 42.

D. Of Increase, **1.** For etiam, insuper, præterea, to denote that a thing occurs besides or along with another (belonging apparently only to popular lang.; hence once in Plaut.; and to the post-Aug. per.): *Besides, further*: addam minam adhuc istic postea, Plaut. Truc. 5, 18: unam rem adhuc adjiciam, Sen. Qu. Nat. 4, 8: sunt adhuc aliquæ non omittendæ in auro differentiæ, Pl. 33, 2, 10; so, Quint. 2, 21, 6; 9, 4, 34; Val. Fl. 8, 429; Tac. A. 1, 17; Agr. 29; Flor. 1. 13, 17.

2. In like manner, only in later Lat., adhuc is used like *etiam* in the Cic. age = ἔτι, *Yet, still*, for the sake of emphasis in comparisons; then, if it enhances the comparative, it stands before it; but after it, if that which the comp. expresses is added by way of augmentation; (like, *he has done a still greater thing*, and *he has still done a greater thing*): tum Callicles adhuc concitatior, Quint. 2, 15, 28: adhuc difficilior observatio est per tenores, id. 1, 5, 22: si marmor illi (Phidiæ), si adhuc viliorem materiem obtulisses, fecisset, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 85, 34: adhuc diligentius, Pl. 18, 4, 5: cui gloriæ amplior adhuc ex opportunitate cumulus accessit, Suet. Tib. 17; Dii faveant, majora adhuc restant, Curt. 9, 6, 23; so, Quint. 10, 1, 99: Tac. G. 19; Suet. Ner. 10.

E. Adhuc is sts. used for *adeo, Even*, and,— **1.** Not merely in the connection, et adhuc, que adhuc (v. adeo, *no.* II. D. but also,— **2.** Standing alone:— **a.** Ita res successit, meliusque adhuc, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 18: Tellurem Nymphasque et adhuc ignota precatur Flumina, Virg. Æ. 7, 137: nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15; so, ib. 2, 2, 114; Liv. 22, 49, 10; Sen. Ep. 49, 4.—**b.** Genus non astuta, nec callida: aperit adhuc secreta pectoris, licentia loci (*al.* joci), Tac. G. 22: cetera similes Batavis, nisi quod ipso adhuc terræ suæ solo et cœlo acrius animantur, ib. 29 (cf. ipse adeo under adeo, *no* II. B. 2. and *ad fin.*); so, Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 57; Calpurn. Flacc. Declam. 22.

adhuc-cĭne = adhuc ne, *adv. interr. Still? yet?* App. M. 9; dub.

Ădiabaræ, ārum. *A people of Ethiopia*, i. q. Megabari, Pl. 6, 30, 35.

Adiabas, æ. *m. A river of Assyria*, Ammian. 23, 6; prps. *i. q.* Anzabas, ib. 18, 6.

Ădĭabēna, æ, or **Adiabene,** ēs, *f.* = Ἀδιαβηνή. *A district of Assyria, east of the Tigris*, Pl. 5, 12, 13. — Hence

Adiabēnĭcus, *An epithet of the Emperor Severus*, as conqueror of that country, Sext. Ruf. 21; cf. Eckh. D. N. V. T. 7, pp. 172 and 173.—And

Adiabēnus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Adiabene:* Monobazus Adiabenus, Tac. A. 15, 14: regimen, ib. 1.—Adiabēni, ōrum, *Its inhabitants*, Pl. 6, 9, 10; Tac. A. 15, 4.

†**ădiantum,** i, *n* = ἀδίαντον. *A plant*, in pure Latin, capillus Veneris, *maiden-hair*, Pl. 22, 21, 30, § 62; cf. App. Herb. 47.

†**ădĭăphŏros,** on. *adj.* = ἀδιάφορος. *Indifferent:* nec dolore adiaphoron esse, Varr. in Non. 82, 14; dub.

Ădĭătŏrix, ĭgis, *m. King of the Comani, taken prisoner by Octavius at Actium*, C. Fam. 2, 12, 2.

adĭcio, v. adjicio.

ADIESE and ADIESCENT = adiisse and adiisscent, SC. de Bacchan.

ăd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, ăgĕre (adaxint = adigant, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 11; cf. Fest. p. 28 M. and Non. 75, 5), 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; ago] **I.** Prop.: *To drive, bring*, or *take* a person *or* thing *to* a place, *etc.*: Constr. for the most part with *ad*, but also with *Acc., Dat.* (cf. ago, *no.* I. A. 1.; abigo, abigeus, *etc.*): quis has huc oves adegit? Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 3: lactantes vitulos ad matres, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 16: pecore e longinquioribus vicis adacto, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17.—**B.** Of Persons (cf. ago, *no.* I. 2.): mox noctu te adiget horsum insomnia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13: aliquem fulmine ad umbras, Virg. Æ. 4, 25: quis Deus Italiam adigi jusserat, Tac. H. 2, 83; and *Absol.*: dum adiguntur naves, *i. e.* in mare impelluntur, id. A. 2, 7: tigna fistucis, *to drive, ram in*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17: flammam turri, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43; so, Virg. Æ. 6, 594; cf. 12, 320.—Esp. often of Weapons, *to plunge, thrust; to send to a place*: ut telum adigi non possit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 51 Oud.; cf. B. G. 4, 23; so, Virg. Æ. 9, 431; Ov. M. 6, 271: hastæ ardentes adactæ, Tac. H. 4, 23: ferrum jugulo, Suet. Ner. 49; cf. Liv. 27, 49: per obscena ferrum, Suet. Calig. 58: ferrum in viscera, Sil. 7, 626.—And from the weapons transf. to the wound: *To inflict* (in the poets and Tac.): alto vulnus adactum, Virg. Æ. 10, 850: Varo vulnus adactum, Tac. A. 1, 61: vulnus per galeam adegit, *inflicted a wound*, ib. 6, 35. (Cæs. B. C. 2, 1, read: adjacet.)

II. Fig. **A.** Gen.: *To drive, urge*, or *bring one to a situation, to a state of mind*, or *to an act* (esp. against his will, by force): tu homo adigis me ad insaniam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: adigit ita Postumia, C. Att. 10, 9: acri cupidine adigi, Tac. A. 15, 33: ad mortem, ib. 12, 22. Poet. with the subj. without ut: quæ vis, vim mihi afferam ipsa, adigit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 19.—And with the *Inf.*: vertere morsus exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi, Virg. Æ. 7, 113; cf. 6, 696; so, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 30; Sil. 2, 473; Stat. Th. 4, 531.—So also in Tac.: tres liburnicas, adactis per vim gubernatoribus, ascendere, Agr. 28; so, id. A. 4, 45; 11, 10; H. 4, 15.—Poet. *c. Dat.* = subigere, *To subject*, Stat. Th. 1, 19. — Adactus *in* aliquid *wrought in the form of*: in faciem proræ pinus adacta novæ, Prop. 3, 21, 14. (Lucr. 5, 1225, read: adultum.)

B. Esp. **1.** a. aliquem ad jusjurandum, or merely jusjurandum, or also jurejurando, or sacramento (*Abl.*), *t. t. To put one on oath, to cause one to take oath, to bind by an oath* (from the time of Livy oftener with *Abl.*; so, Tac. Just. Flor., v. below. Cf. on this point Corte Sall. C. 22; Held. Cæs. B. C. 1, 76; Herz. Cæs. B. G. 7, 67; Ramsh. § 129; Rudd. 2, 328, *no.* 16): omnibus ad jusjurandum adactis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 67: quum ad jusjurandum populares sceleris sui adigeret, Sall. C. 22: provinciam omnem in sua et Pompeii verba jusjurandum adigebat, Cæs. B. C. 2, 18: censores ita jusjurandum adigebant, Liv. 43, 15 *fin.*; so, Gell. 4, 20; 7, 18; populum jurejurando adegit, Liv. 2, 1: omnibus junioribus jurejurando adactis, ib. 6, 32; so, 6, 38; 7, 9, et al.; Tac. H. 1, 55; ib. 76; Just. 22, 4, 5; 8, 4, 11; Flor. 3, 1, 13. —The elliptical phrase, in verba adigere, for in verba jusjurandum adigere, in Tac. and Suet. is worthy of remark (cf. the passage cited above, Cæs. B. C. 2, 18): neque se, neque quemquam Batavum in verba Galliarum adegit, Tac. H. 4, 61: provincia Narbon. in verba Vitellii adacta, ib. 2, 14; so, 4, 59; Suet. Vesp. 6.—And finally, entirely *Absol.*: adigere (*se* sacramento, jurejurando), *To bind by an oath*: magno cum assensu auditus . . . universos adigit, Tac. H. 4, 15.—**2.** a. aliquem arbitrum, or a. aliquem arbitrium = a. aliquem *ad* arb. *To summon one before an arbiter*, C. Off., 3, 16, 66; Top. 10, 43; Rosc. Com. 9, 25.

Adīmantus, i. *m.* (ἀδείμαντος dauntless). **I.** *A philosopher of Lampsacus*, Pl. Cat. Auctt. Vet. lib. 13. **II.** *A king of the Phliasians*, Ov. Ib. 327.

ăd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, ĭmĕre (adempsit = ademerit or adimat, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 27), 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; emo] *To take a thing to* one's self (acc. to Festus, p. 5, "*emere* antiqui dicebant pro accipere," cf. ABEMITO and Schneid. Gr. 1, 524): si ego memorem quæ me grata fecisti bene, nox diem adimat, *the night would take the day to itself, swallow it up*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 57: multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum; Multa recedentes adimunt, *take away with themselves*, as an antithesis to secum ferunt, Hor. A. P. 175.—Hence, with exclusive reference to the person from whom a thing is taken, *To take* or *take away a thing from one, to deprive of* (and like *demere, eximere*, always without violence; diff. from *auferre, eripere, etc.*, Doed. Syn. 4, 123 *sq.*); in the ante-class. per, and in the poets of the Aug. per. in *either* a good or a bad sense:—**a.** In a good sense: *To free from something* (cf. Hab. Syn. 38): ut istas compedes tibi adimam, huic dem, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 31: metum, Ter. And. 2, 2, 2; so, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 13; Hec. 5, 3, 19; Ph. 1, 3, 9: Juppiter, ingentes qui das adimisque dolores, Hor. S. 2, 3, 288.— **b.** In a bad sense: *To deprive of, to rob of* (this is the common signif., esp. in prose): animam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 137: postquam adempta spes est, Ter. And. 2, 1, 4; and *Absol.* id. Ph. 2, 1, 46; Lucr. 5, 1200. So, alicui vitam,

C. Planc. 42, 101 : pecuniam, id. Quint. 15, 49 : somnum, id. Att. 2, 16, 1 : libertatem, id. Dom. 9, 22 : exercitum, id. Phil. 11, 8, 20 : aditum litoris, id. 2 Verr. 5, 32, 85 : omnia sensūs, Sall. C. 12, 5 : arma militibus, Liv. 22, 44 : vires ad vincendum, id. 23, 18 : imperium, id. 22, 27 : pernicitatem, Tac. H. 1, 79.—Poet.: with *Inf.* as object: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9 (cf. in Gr. ἀφαιρήσομαι ἀείδειν, *I will prohibit them to sing*) ; so, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 47 ; Sil. 9, 425.

ād-implĕo, ēvi, ētum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f. ; impleo] **I.** Prop.: *To fill up, to fill full* (in the class. age, *e. g.* in Liv. 38, 7, and Pl. 11, 37, 52 ; dub.): Ganges decem fluminibus adimpleri, Æthic. Cosmogr. p. 709 in ed. Mel. Gron. : adimpleti tibiarum cantu vocant deam suam, Jul. Firm. p. 10 ed. Ouzel.

II. Fig.: *To fulfil* (as a promise), *to accomplish:* venditionem, *to abide by,* Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 5 : fidem, Just. Inst. 2, 23 *fin.* : creditores, *to make satisfaction to, to pay,* Cod. Just. 7, 2, 15, § 3 : hoc totum factum est, ut adimpleretur quod dictum est, *etc.* (transl. of πληρωθῇ), Vulg. Matth. 1, 22.

ādimplētio, ōnis, *f.* [adimpleo] **I.** Prop.: *A completing, completion:* temporum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17. **II.** Fig.: *A fulfilling, fulfilment:* Novum (sc. Testamentum) Veteris adimpletio, Lact. 4, 20.

ādimplētor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who fills* (by inspiration), *the inspirer:* prophetarum, Aug. de Temp. Serm. 144.

ād-incresco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 3. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f. ; increscо, *no.* II. B. 1.] *To increase more:* Vulg. Sir. 23, 3.

ād-indo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e. : indo] *To put in besides:* Cato R. R. 18.

ād-inflo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.* ; inflo, *no.* II. C.] *To inflate:* pennas, Aug. Civ. Dei, 19, 23.

ād-ingĕro, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.* ; ingero, *no.* II. C.] *To heap upon:* satiram in aliquem, Sisenn. ap. Serv.

ād-inquīro, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e. ; inquiro, *no.* II. B.] *To inquire further into:* Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 1.

ād-instar, =ad instar.

ād-invĕnio, ēni, entum, ēnire, 4. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.* ; invenio, *no.* II. B. 1.] *To find out, devise, invent:* Vulg. Exod. 35, 33 ; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 603.

ādinventio, ōnis, *f.* [adinvenio] *An inventing, invention:* Modest. Dig. 27, 1, 6 ; Vulg. Judic. 2, 19.

ādinventor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An inventor* (=ἐφευρετής) : Cypr. Ep. 68, 10.

ādinventum, i, *n.* [id.] *An invention:* Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

ād-investīgo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.* ; investigo, *no.* II. B.] *To search into:* Boeth. Geom. 2, p. 1214.

ād-invicem, *adv.* = invicem : Aug. de Trin. 7.

ād-involvo, vi, ūtum, vĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.* ; involvo] *To wrap around, cover:* Liv. 1, 21 Alsch.

ādipālis, e, *adj.* [adeps] (*Of, or belonging to, fat* ; hence) *Greasy:* unguen, Arn. 3, p. 115.

ādipātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Provided with fat, greasy:* puls, Lucil. ap. Charis. 73, 7 P.—As *Subst.*: **ādipātum,** i, *n.* (sc. edulium), *Pastry, etc., prepared with fat or grease* (cf. Charis. l. c.) : livida adipata, Juv. 6, 630. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *Coarse, gross:* adipata orationis genus, C. Or. 8, 25 ; also, in Non. 69, 6 ; dub. al. adipalae.

ād-ipiscor, eptus sum, ipisci, 3. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a. ; apiscor] **I.** Prop.: In space: **A.** *Abs.*: *To arrive at, reach:* occepi sequi : vix adipiscendi potestas fuit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 13.—**B.** With *Acc.*: *To reach, to overtake:* fugientes Gallos Macedones adepti cecidерunt, Liv. 44, 28 ; cf. Drak. id. 2, 30, 14.

II. Fig.: *To attain to by effort, to get possession of, to obtain:* **A.** In *simple constr.*: nuptias effugere ego istas malo, quam tu adipiscier, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 32: senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant ; eandem accusant adepti, C. Sen. 2, 4 ; cf. Cæs. B. G. 5, 38 ; Nep. Them. 8, 4 ; Sall. C. 11, 7 ; Vell. 1, 11, 7 ; Tac. 11, 22 ; Suet. Aug. 16.—**B.** With *ab* : summos honores a populo Romano, C. Clu. 42, 118.—**C.** With *Abl.*: quo pacto jus nostrum adipiscamur, Liv. 1, 32.—**D.** With *in c. Abl.*: gloriam in conversatione gentis, Vulg. Sir. 50, 5. — **E.** With *in c. Gerund. in do*: gloriam in tollendo manus, Vulg. Sir. 46, 3.—**F.** With *apud* : apud homines gloriam, Vulg. Sir. 39, 19.—**G.** With *ex* : adeptum esse omnia e naturā, et animo, et corpore, et vitā, C. Ac. 1, 5, 19.—**H.** With *ut c. Subj.*: per quos adepti sunt ut illi ceteros dies festos agitare possent, C. 2 Verr. 2, 21, 51.—**K.** With *per*: C. 2 Verr. 2, 21, 51 ; cf. preceding *no.* H.—**L.** With *Gen.*: quels (*sc.* armis) Galba rerum adeptus est, Tac. A. 3, 55 ; cf. Zumpt, § 466. **M.** *Abs.*: zelatis, et non potestis adipisci, Vulg. Jacob. 4, 2.—Particular phrase: Adipisci mortem : **1.** *To commit suicide:* in adipiscendā morte, Suet. Dom. 14 Oud.—**2.** *To meet death voluntarily:* adepti (*sc.* Decii) mortem, Front. Strat. 4, 5, 15.

☞ *Pass.*: **1.** With *Abl.*: non ætate, verum ingenio, adipiscitur sapientia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 83.—**2.** *Part. Fut. c. Dat.*: iis adipiscendi magistratūs, C. Off. 1, 21, 72.—**3.** *Abs.*: hæc adipiscuntur, C. Fann. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P. : amitti magis quam adipisci, Fab. Maximus, ib. : adeptus, C. Sen. 2, 4, acc. to Orell. ; Sall. Jug. 101, 9 ; Tac. A. 1, 7 ; Suet. Tib. 38 ; Prisc. 790 *sq.* ; Rudd. 1, 288 ; Kritz Sall. C. 7, 3.

ădipsathĕon, i, *n.* *A low, thorny, shrub,* also called erysicepetrum or diachecton : Pl. 24, 13, 69, § 112.

† ădipsos, i, *f.* = ἄδιψος (without thirst, quenching thirst). **I.** *A species of date:* Pl. 12, 22, 47, § 103. **II.** *Liquorice:* glycyrrhiza, Pl. 22, 9, 11, § 26.

ădītĭālis, e, *adj.* [aditus] *Of, or belonging to, an* aditus : cœna, *The banquet which the magistrates were accustomed to make when entering on their office, an inaugural feast:* Var. R. R. 3, 6, 6 ; Pl. 29, 4, 14, § 58 ; Sen. Ep. 95, 41 ; id. ib. 123, 4.

‡ **ădītĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* "parvus aditus," Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 M. So also, **aditicula,** æ, *f.* Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 3, 70.

ădītio, ōnis, *f.* [adeo] **I.** Prop.: *A going to, approach:* With *Acc.*: quid tibi hanc aditio est ? Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 62. **II.** Fig.: Aditio hereditatis, *or simply* aditio, *The entering upon an inheritance:* **A.** With *hæreditatis:* Jul. Dig. 29, 2, 45.—**B.** *Alone:* Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 22.

ădīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* [1. adeo] *To approach often:* ad eum aditavere, Enn. ap. Diom. 336 P.

1. **ădītus,** a, um. *P.* of adeo.

2. **ădītus,** ūs, *m.* [adeo] **I.** Prop.: *A going to, approach:* **A.** With *Gen.*: quorum aditu aut abitu, Lucr. 1, 678.—**B.** *Abs.*: urbes permultas uno aditu atque adventu esse captas, C. Manil. 8, 21 : quo neque sit ventis aditus, Virg. G. 4, 9 ; id. Æ. 4, 223. 423.—**C.** With *ad* : aditus ad eum difficilior, C. Att. 15, 8 ; Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 123 ; Ov. F. 1, 173 ; Tac. A. 2, 28 : aditus ad me minime provinciales, *which are not made in the manner customary (with the prætor),* C. Att. 6, 2, 5.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.* : aditus in id sacrarium non est viris, C. 2 Verr. 4, 45, 99 ; cf., id. Dom. 42, 110 ; Liv. 24, 5.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Concr.*: *The place through which one goes to or approaches a thing, an entrance, avenue,* etc. (opp. abitus ; cf. also accessus, no. III. B.): **1.** *Abs.*: Var. L. L. 5, 1, 5 : primo aditu vestibuloque prohibere, C. Cæcin. 12, 35 ; cf. id. Phil. 1, 10, 25 ; Cæs. B. G. 4, 20 ; id. B. C. 2, 16 ; Liv. 36, 10 ; Ov. M. 3, 226 ; id. H. 18, 44.—**2.** With *Gen.*: in primo aditu vestibuloque templi, C. 2 Verr. 2, 66, 160 : aditūs insulæ munitos, id. Att. 4, 16 c., 13 : templi aditus et valvæ, id. Dom. 46, 121.

B. In the Dig.: *The right of going through another's field to one's own, right of way:* præstare aditum alicui, Ulp. Dig. 7, 6, 1 : aditum redimere, Paul. Dig. 30, 44.

III. Fig.: **A.** *Possibility, leave, means or permission of approaching, or of admittance ; access:* **1.** *Abs.*: homo rari aditūs, *i. e. seldom accessible,* Liv. 24, 5 : — *Plur.*: nactus aditūs, Cæs. B. C. 1, 51 : difficiles aditūs, Hor. S. 1, 9, 56.—**2.** With *Gen.*: sermonis, Cæs. B. G. 5, 40 : privatæ gratiæ, Liv. 41, 23.—**3.** With *Gerund in di* : aditus de tuis fortunis agendi, C. Fam. 6, 10, 2 : conveniendi, Nep. Paus. 3, 2.—**4.** With *ad* : ad Sullam, C. Rosc. Am. 38, 110 : ad eum, id. Manil. 14, 41 ; id. Fam. 6, 13, 3 : ad summam auctoritatem, id. de Or. 3, 2, 7 : ad res. id. Cæcin. 25, 72 : ad multitudinem, id. Off. 2, 9, 31.—**5.** With *Dat.*: veritati, C. Font. 5, 20.

B. *An entrance,* etc. : ad causam, C. Sull. 2, 4 ; id. Or. 15, 50.

adjăcens, entis, *P.* of adjaceo.—As *Subst.*: **adjăcentĭa,** ium, *n. plur.* (*sc.* loca) : *Contiguous* or *adjacent places :* Velinum lacum in adjacentia eruptum, Tac. A. 1, 79.

ad-jăcĕo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b. ; jaceo, *no.* I. B. 7.] *To lie or be situate near ; to be contiguous or adjacent:* **I.** Prop.: **A.** With things as subjects: **1.** With *Dat.* : quæ (*sc.* regio) Aduaticis adjacet, Cæs. B. G. 6, 33 : adjacet undis . . . moles, Ov. M. 11, 728 : quæ (*sc.* ora) adjacet nostro mari, Liv. 6, 42 : pars murorum mari, Front. Strat. 3, 9, 5. —**2.** With *ad* : urbes ad Syrtim adjacent, Mell. 1, 70.—**3.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb* : fines Romani Etruriam, Liv. 7, 12 : Tuscus ager Romanos, id. 2, 49.—**4.** *Abs.* : adjacente Tiberi, Tac. H. 2, 93.—**B.** With personal subjects: **1.** With *Dat.* : Romani vallo, Tac. A. 1, 65 : pars munitionibus, id. ib. 4, 48 : gens mari, Pl. 6, 17, 21, § 56.—**2.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb* : gentes mare, Nep. Timoth. 2, 1. **II.** Fig. : vello adjacet mihi, Vulg. Rom. 7, 18 : mihi malum adjacet, id. ib. 7, 21.

ad-jăcŭlātus, a, um, *P.* of obsol. adjaculo [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a. ; jaculo] *Hurled to or towards:* Mart. Cap. 2, p. 41 ed. Grot.

adjecticĭus, a, um [adjicio] *adj. Added, imposed in addition :* incommoda, Cæs. Var. 11, 8.

adjectio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An addition :* Romana res adjectione populi Albani aucta, Liv. 1, 30 : illiberalis (*a small addition*), id. 38, 14 : caloris, Sen. Ep. 109 : literarum, Quint. 1, 5, 16.—**B.** Esp.: In rhetoric: *The repetition of the same word ;* e. g. occidi, occidi, Quint. 9, 3, 23.

II. Fig.: *Addition, increase:* **A.** Of price : Dig. 4, 4, 35 ; ib. 56, 1, 21.—**B.** At auctions : Dig. 18, 2, 11.

III. Meton.: **A.** *Concr.*: Architect. *t. t.*: **1.** *A projection* or *cornice* on the pedestal of a column : Vitr. 3, 2.—**2.** *A means of strengthening,* etc. : Vitr. 1, 6, 3.—**B.** *A right of adding or of incorporating one's self ; incorporation :* Hispalensibus familiarum adjectiones dent, Tac. H. 1, 78 Lips.

adjectivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] Gram. *t. t.*: *That is added to the noun substantive, adjective :* "et significat vel laudem vel vituperationem, vel medium vel accidens ; ut, justus, impius, magnus, albus," Prisc. p. 578 P. ; cf. Macr. S. 1, 4.

adjecto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [adjicio, *no.* IV.] *To add :* Apic. 8, 2.

1. **adjectus,** a, um, *P.* of adjicio.

2. **adjectus,** ūs, *m.* [adjicio, *no.* IV.] *An adding :* **A.** With *Gen.* : cuneorum, Vitr. 9, 6 : odoris, Lucr. 4, 675.—**B.** *Abs.* : Lucr. 1, 690.

ad-jĭcio (in MSS. also adicio), jēci, jectum, jicĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad ; jacio] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*) : *To cast, fling, or throw:* **A.** With *in c. Acc.* : in singulos modios olivæ salis ternas heminas, Col. 12, 48, 2.—**B.** With *ex* : ex locis superioribus telum, Cæs. B. G. 4, 23.—**C.** With *Adv. of place* : Cæs. B. G. 2, 21.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.) : *To throw or cast upon :* Parthus, descicens a societate Romanā, adjecit Armeniæ manum, Vell. 2, 100, 1 ; cf. the context.

III. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.) : **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To throw or cast to,*

or *towards*: album calculum errori, Pl. Ep. 1, 2.—**2.** Esp.: Of the eyes: *To turn* or *direct towards*: **a.** With *ad*: quum ad omnia vestra pauci homines cupiditatis oculos adjecerunt, C. Agr. 2, 10, 25.—**b.** With *Dat.*: plane videbant adjectum esse oculum hereditati, C. 2 Verr. 2, 15, 37.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To turn* or *direct towards*: quo ne imprudentiam quidem oculorum adjici fas fuit, C. Leg. 2, 24, 36.—**2.** Adjicere animum: *To direct* or *turn one's mind, attention*, etc., *to* or *towards*: **1.** With *ad*: ad virginem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 63: ad consilium, Liv. 25, 37.—**2.** With *Dat.*: amabilitati, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 1: militi, id. Mil. 3, 3, 35: novo consilio, Liv. 28, 33.—**C.** Meton.: *To throw up* or *erect towards* or *near*: rogum bustumve novum vetat propius sexaginta pedes adjici ædes alienas, C. Leg. 2, 24, 61.

IV. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.): (*To cast something in addition*; hence) **A.** Prop.: *To add*: succos, Ov. M. 14, 275: lapides, id. ib. 7, 266: adjecto sanguine, id. ib. 7, 291.—**B.** Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To add*: (a) In *simple constr.*: auguratum aut pontificatum, Liv. 10, 7: morem ritusque sacrorum, Virg. Æ. 12, 837: ab universis adjici clamorem, Tac. Agr. 26.—(b) With *ad*: ad bellicam laudem ingenii gloriam, C. Off. 1, 32, 116.—(c) With *Dat.*: decus consulatui, Vell. 2, 36, 1: aliquantum duci famæ et auctoritatis, Liv. 44, 33: animos juveni, Ov. M. 10, 656.—**b.** Esp.: Of a speaker: *To add* to what has been already said: With *Objective clause*: adjecerat Tiberius non id tempus censuræ, Tac. A. 2, 33: adjecit in domo ejus esse venenum, id. ib. 4, 21: adjiciens nunquam defuturos, *etc.*, Vell. 2, 27, 2: adjecit fateri se operâ Livii Tarentum receptum, Liv. 27, 25.—**2.** In auctions: *To add* to a bidding; *to bid higher*: supra adjecit, C. 2 Verr. 2, 33, 77: plus, Paul. Dig. 18, 2, 7.

☞ (a) In Virg. Æ. 10, 182, tercentum adjiciunt, where some have taken the phrase, qui Cærete, *etc.*, as the subject, and supplied se: "*three hundred joined themselves*:" it is perhaps better, acc. to Goer. C. Fin. 1, 6, to supply *sibi*.—(b) Adici as an anapæst, Stat. Th. 7, 4: adicit as tribrach, Mart. 10, 82, 1.

ad-jūbeo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; jubeo] *To bid, order*: adjubeat ferri in navim, si, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 50.

adjūdĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [adjudico] *A* judicial *awarding* of a thing under dispute; *an adjudication*: Dig. 10, 1, 2.

ad-jūdĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; judico] **I.** Prop.: *To award* a thing judicially; *to adjudge*: **A.** *Aliquid alicui*: regnum Ptolemæo, C. Agr. 2, 17, 44: Bruto legiones, id. Phil. 10, 6, 12: cf. id. Off. 1, 10, 33: Liv. 3, 72:—*Pass. constr.*: mihi adjucarier (*sc.* arma), Att. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42: cf. Val. Max. 4, 1, 7 *ext.*: nemo dubitabat, quin nobis domus esset adjudicata, C. Att. 4, 2, 3: Cæs. B. G. 7, 37.—**B.** *In aliquid*: mulierem Veneri in servitutem, C. Div. in Cæc. 17, 56.—**C.** In *simple constr.*: adjudicatæ terræ, Sen. Hipp. 108.—Particular phrase: Adjudicare causam alicui, *To decide in one's favour*: C. de Or. 2, 29, 129.

II. Fig.: *To make a decision, to decide*: adjudicato, cum utro hac nocte sies, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 6.

III. Meton.: *To impute, ascribe, attribute*, or *assign a thing*: Pompeius sæpe hujus mihi salutem imperii adjudicavit, *has ascribed to me*, C. Att. 1, 19: optimum saporem ostreis Lucrinis, Pl. 9, 54, 79, § 168: si quid abest, Italis adjudicat armis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 57.

adjuero = adjuvero, v. adjuvo.

ad-jŭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; jugum] **I.** (acc. to jugum, *no.* I.) (Prop., *To yoke on*; Fig.): *To add*: mater est terra; ea parit corpus; animam æther adjugat, Pac. ap. Non. 75, 11.

II. (acc. to jugum, *no.* II. C.): *To fasten* a vine *to a lath* or *rail*: Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 175; Col. 4, 17, 6.

III. (acc. to jugum, *no.* III. 2.): *To join in marriage*: Lact. Op. Dei, 6.

ad-jŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (Prop., *Yoked on to*; Fig.): *Brought under subjection*: servitio Domini subdenda est adjuga cervix, Venant. 7, 3, 75.

adjūmentum, i, *n.* [adjuvo] (*The aiding thing*; hence), *Help, aid, assistance, support* (class.): **A.** With *Gen.*: adjumenta et subsidia consulatûs, C. Mur. 18, 38; cf. id. Off. 1, 21, 72: ignaviæ, Sall. J. 45, 2: parentis, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 31.—**B.** With *ad*: ad pulchritudinem, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 55: ad victoriam, C. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 4, 1.—**C.** *Abs.*: esse alicui adjumento, C. Quint. 1, 4; cf. id. Fam. 13, 30, 2; id. Manil. 24, 70; id. Fin. 5, 21, 59.

adjunctio, ōnis, *f.* [adjungo] **I.** Gen.: *A joining* or *adding to, union, conjunction* (Cic.; esp. in his rhetor. writings): si hæc non est, nulla potest homini esse ad hominem naturæ adjunctio, C. Att. 7, 2; so, Q. C. Pet. 6: adjunctio verborum, C. Part. Or. 5. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *An adding to by way of augmentation, an addition*: virtutis, C. Fin. 2, 13, 39.—**B.** *A limiting addition* or *adjunct, limitation, restriction*: esse quasdam cum adjunctione necessitudines, C. Inv. 2, 57, 171.—**C.** Rhet. *t. t.*: **1.** = συμπλοκή: *Repetition of the same word*: C. de Or. 3, 54, 206; as an example, v. Agr. 2, 9.—**2.** In Auct. Her. = συνεζευγμένον, when the verb stands either at the beginning or end: 4, 27, 38; so, Quint. 9, 1, 33; id. 9, 3, 62.

adjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That is bound, joined*, or *added*: in gram.: conjunctiones, *which govern the subj. mood*, Prisc. p. 1028 P.: modus, *the subjunctive*, Diom. p. 331 P.

adjunctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who adds, joins*, or *unites*: ille Galliæ Ulterioris adjunctor, *i. e. Pompey, by whose influence Gallia Transalpina was granted to Cæsar, in addition to his Cisalpine province*: C. Att. 8, 3, 3.

adjunctus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of adjungo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Joined, added to*, or *connected with a thing*: *Comp.*: quæ propiora hujus causæ et adjunctiora sunt, C. Clu. 10, 30:—*Sup.*: ventum ad veram et adjunctissimam quæstionem, Arn. 7, p. 243.—As *Subst.*: **A. adjunctum,** i, *n. A thing closely connected with, belonging* or *suitable to*: semper in adjunctis ævoque morabimur aptis, Hor. A. P. 178: hostiâ maximâ parentare pietatis esse adjunctum putabat, C. Leg. 2, 21, 54.—**B.** *Rhet. t. t.*: **adjuncta,** ōrum, *n. Accessory circumstances*: loci argumentorum ex adjunctis repeti possunt, C. Top. 12; id. ib. 18.—**C.** *Dialect. t. t.*: **adjunctum,** i, *n. A conditional proposition*: C. Inv. 2, 12, 41.

ad-jungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; jungo] **I.** Prop.: *To join, bind*, or *fasten on to* a thing: **A.** Of animals: *To yoke* or *harness to* any thing: **1.** In *simple constr.*: adjunxere feras, Lucr. 2, 605: tigribus adjunctis aurea lora dabat, Ov. A. A. 1, 550: adjunctas aves, id. Am. 1, 2, 26.—**2.** With *Dat.*: tauros aratro, Tib. 1, 10, 7: plostello mures, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247.—**B.** *To fasten, bind*, or *attach to*: ulmis vites, Virg. G. 1, 2.

II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To join, bind*, or *attach to*: **a.** With *ad*: ad probos te adjunxeris, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 59: ad malam ætatem adjungere cruciatum, Pac. ap. Non. 2, 1: totam ad imperium populi Romani Ciliciam, C. Manil. 12, 35.—**b.** With *Dat.*: socium quærit, quem adjungat sibi, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 22: ei proxime adjunctus frater fuit, C. Brut. 28, 109: se viro, Virg. Æ. 8, 13: agros populo Romano, C. Agr. 1, 2, 5: accessionem ædibus, id. Off. 1, 39, 138.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: urbem in societatem, Liv. 37, 15.—**d.** With *double Acc.*: me comitem fugæ, C. Att. 9, 10, 2.—**e.** With *Abl.*: imperium credat gravius esse, vi quod fit, quam illud quod amicitiâ adjungitur, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 42: quem beneficio adjungas, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 47: ut eo pignore parentes propinquosque eorum adjungeret, *attach to himself*, Tac. A. 3, 43.—Particular phrase: Adjungere aliquem sibi, *To attach some one to one's self, to make a person one's friend*: C. Mur. 20, 42; Nep. Alc. 5, 6; id. Eum. 2, 2.

2.: **a.** *To add* or *join on*; *to annex*: (a) With *Dat.*: auditis hostimentum adjungito, *i. e. let compensation follow*, Eun. ap. Fest. s. v. redhostire, p. 226 Lind.: huic voluptati adjunctum est odium, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 34.—(b) In *simple constr.*: juris scientiam, eloquentiæ tanquam ancillulam pedissequamque, adjunxisti, C. de Or. 1, 55, 136.—**b.** *To add on* to a statement, *etc.*: illud adjunxi; mihi tecum ita, *etc.*, C. Fam. 5, 2, 1: satis erit dictum, si hoc unum adjunxero, Nep. Epam. 10, 4; cf. Virg. E. 6, 42.

B. *To attach, apply*, etc.: **1.** With *ad*: animum ad aliquod studium, Ter. And. 1, 1, 29: suspicionem potius ad prædam quam ad egestatem, *i. e. to susp ct him who possesses the booty, rather than him who lives in poverty*, C. Rosc. Am. 31, 86.—**2.** With *Dat.*: fidem visis, C. Ac. 1, 11, 14; cf. id. de Div. 2, 55, 113: diligentia vestra nobis adjungenda est, id. Clu. 1, 3.—**3.** With *Adv. of direction*: huc animum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61.

III. Meton.: **A.** *To bring* or *place close to* or *beside* any thing: lateri castrorum adjuncta (*sc.* classis), Virg. Æ. 9, 69.—**B.** *Part. Pass.*: Of places: *Situate* or *lying close to*; *adjacent*: **1.** With *Dat.*: huic fundo quædam prædia adjuncta mercatur, C. Cæcin. 4, 11: insulam adjunctam oppido, Nep. Dion. 5, 6.—**2.** *Abs.*: adjunctos agros, Sil. 8, 641.

adjūrāmentum, i, *n.* [adjuro] *An intreating, imploring*: Vulg. Tob. 9, 5.

adjūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adjuro] *A swearing by something, adjuration*: adjuratione suæ salutis, *by her own safety*, App. M. 2, p. 34: divini nominis, Lact. 2, 17.

adjūrātor, ōris, *m.* [adjuro, *no.* IV. B. 2.] (Prop., *One who exorcises* an evil spirit; Meton.), *A snake-charmer*: Alcim. 2, 312.

adjūrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [adjurator, through adjuro, *no.* I.] *Pertaining to one who swears*, or *to swearing*: cautio, *i. e. confirmed by oath*, Anast. Cod. 12, 22, 8.

ad-jūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad; juro] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; juro, *no.* I. A.): *To swear, affirm* by oath, *take an oath*, etc.: **A.** With *Objective clause*: eam suam esse filiam sancte adjurabat mihi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 37; cf. Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 26: adjurasque id te me invito non facturum, C. Phil. 2, 4; cf. id. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 1; id. Att. 2, 20, 2: hostes propinquos (*sc.* esse), Stat. Th. 7, 130.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: adjurat in quæ adactus est verba, Liv. 7, 5.—**C.** *Aliquid alicui*: hæc adjuravit amanti, Ov. H. 20, 159; dub. al. et juravit; cf. also, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 37 in preceding *no.* A.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; juro, *no.* I. B. 1. a.): *To swear by*: **A.** With *per*: per omnes deos adjuro, . . . ut tua jam virgis latera lacerentur probe, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 8: per omnes tibi adjuro deos nunquam eam me deserturum, Ter. And. 4, 2, 11.—**B.** With *ut c. Subj.*: Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 8; cf. preceding *no.* A.—**C.** With *Objective clause*: Ter. And. 4, 2, 11; cf. preceding *no.* A.—**D.** With *Acc. of object sworn by*: Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Virg. Æ. 12, 816: teque tuumque caput, Cat. 66, 40.

III. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; juro, *no.* I. A.): *To swear besides* or *in addition*: ut præter commune jusjurandum hæc adjurarent, Liv. 43, 14.

IV. (ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; juro, *no.* I. A.) (post-class.): **A.** Prop.: *To address* or *put an oath* to: adjuro te per Deum vivum, ut, *etc.*, Vulg. Matt. 26, 63.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To conjure* or *adjure, to beg* or *entreat earnestly*: adjuratum esse in senatu Tacitum, ut, *etc.*, Vopisc. Florian. 1.—**2.** In Eccl. writers: *To exorcise*: dæmones Dei nomine adjurati de corporibus exeedunt, Lact. 2, 15.

2. adjuro = adjuvero, v. adjuvo.

adjutābĭlis, e, *adj.* [adjuto] *Helping, assisting*: Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 8.

adjutive, *adv.* [adjutivus] *Helpingly* (post-class.): Boeth. Arist. Top. 5, 6, p. 715.

adjūtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [adjuto] *Helping, serviceable* (post-class.): Boeth. Arist. Top. 5, 6, p. 715.

adjūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [adjuvo] (mostly in Plaut. and Ter., or post-class.) : **I.** *Act.*: *To help, aid, assist* : **A.** *Aliquem* : Att. ap. Non. 424, 2; Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 17; id. Truc. 2, 7, 9; Ter. And. 1, 3, 4; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 7; id. 3, 2, 25: — *Pass. constr.*: adjutamur, Lucr. 1, 812.—**B.** *Aliquid* : qui adjutaret fumus, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 40.—**C.** *Aliquem aliquid*; id adjuta te, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70.—**D.** With *Abl.*: istoccine pacto me adjutas, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 81.—**E.** *Aliquid alicui* : iis onera adjuta, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 24.

II. *Neut.*: *To give aid or assistance; to help* : *Alicui* : mihi, Pac. ap. Don. ad Ter. Ad. prol. 16: nobis adjutasses, Petr. Frem. Trag. 62 Burm.: Deus, adjuta Romanis, Eckh. D. N. S, p. 223.

1. **adjūtor,** ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. freq.* [id.] = adjuto: adjutamini et defendite, Pac. ap. Non. 74, 2; id. ib. 477, 26: me adjutamini, Afran. ib.: magna adjutatus diu, Lucil. ib.

2. **adjūtor,** ōris, *m.* [adjuvo] **I.** Gen.: *One who helps, a helper, assistant* (class.) : **A.** *Abs.*: adjutor meus et monitor, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 2: pragmaticum adjutorem, C. de Or. 1, 59, 253: adjutores Stoicos habemus, id. Fin. 5, 30, 90: cf. Cæs. B. G. 5, 40; id. B. C. 3, 62; id. ib. 3, 105; Sall. J. 80, 3.—**B.** With *Gen.*: ejus iracundiæ, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 66: honoris, C. Flacc. 1, 1: adjutor auctorque sententiæ, id. Off. 3, 33, 116; cf. Cæs. B. C. 1, 7.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.*: in psaltriâ emundâ, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 10: adjutores in prælliis, C. Tusc. 1, 12, 28: in omnibus, id. Att. 8, 3, 3.—**D.** With *ad*: ad rem perficiendam, C. Dom. 12, 30; cf. Cæs. B. G. 5, 37: ad benigne faciendum, C. Off. 2, 15, 53.—**E.** With *Dat.*: tibi adjutor, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 17: Dominus mihi adjutor, Vulg. Hebr. 13, 6.—**F.** With *in c. Acc.*: meus socius, et in vos adjutor, Vulg. 2 Cor. 8, 23.—**G.** With *contra*: contra adversarios, Vulg. Deut. 33, 7.

II. Esp.: **A.** *An 'assistant, adjutant, deputy,* etc.: comites et adjutores negotiorum publicorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 11: dato adjutore Pharnabazo, Nep. Con. 4; so, id. Chabr. 2: Liv. 33, 43; Suet. Aug. 39; id. Tib. 63; id. Cal. 26: rhetorum (*i. e.* hypodidascali), Quint. 2, 5, 3; Gell. 13, 9; Inscrr. Orell. *nos.* 3200, 3462.—**B.** Under the emperors, *A minister, officer of state* (v. Vell. 2, 127; cf. Suet. Cal. 26) : **1.** Usu. with *ab* and the word indicative of the office : adjutor a rationibus, Inscr. Orell. 32 : a sacris, ib. 2847 : a Commentariis ornamentorum, ib. 2892.—**2.** With *Gen.*: adjutor corniculorii, Inscr. Orell. 3517: haruspicum imperatoris, id. ib. 3420.—**C.** On the stage adjutor is one who, by his part, sustains or assists the hero of the piece (*πρωταγωνιστής*), to which the passage, C. Div. in Cæc. 15, refers; cf. Heind. Hor. S. 1, 9, 46: *A subordinate actor* : in scenâ vero postquam solus constitit, Sine apparatu, nullis adjutoribus, Phædr. 5, 5, 14; cf. Suet. Gramm. 18; Val. Max. 2, 4, 4.

adjūtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [adjutor] *Of, or belonging to, an* adjutor; hence, *helping, aiding,* etc.: adjutoria exta, Fest. p. 157.—As *Subst.*: **adjūtōrium,** ii, *n. Help, aid, support, succour* (rare, prob. not before the Aug. age) : magnam Thracum manum in adjutorium belli secum trahebat, Vell. 2, 112 Ruhnk.: ignis, Sen. Ep. 31, 5: legis, Quint. 3, 6, 83: —*Plur.*: Col. 12, præf.

adjūtrix, īcis, *f.* [adjuvo] *She who helps, supports,* etc.; *a female assistant, helper,* etc. (class.) : **A.** *Abs.*: aliqua fortuna fuerit adjutrix tibi, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 13: me adjutrice, id. Trin. prol. 13.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: matres filiis in peccato adjutrices solent esse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39: quæ res Plancio in petitione fuisset adjutrix, C. Planc. 1, 1.—**C.** With *Gen.*: assentatio vitiorum adjutrix, id. Læl. 24, 89: Minerva adjutrix consiliorum meorum, id. Dom. 57, 144.—As *Adj.*: Legiones adjutrices, lectione raised by the proconsul in the provinces, for the reinforcement of an army, Tac. H. 2, 43; 3, 44; cf. Suet. Galb. 19; Grut. 193, 3; 414, 8; 169, 7.

1. **adjūtus,** a, um, *P.* of adjuvo.

2. **adjūtus,** ūs, *m.* [adjuvo] *Help, aid* (post-class.) : unius adjutu, Macr. S. 7, 7.

ad-jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, jūvare (*Part. Perf.* adjuvaverit, Paul. Dig. 40, 2, 15: *Fut. Part.* : adjuvaturos, Petr. S. 18; cf. Drak. Liv. 42, 37, 7: also, *Fut. Perf.* adjūro for adjuverit, C. Sen. 1, 1 Geruh.: adjūrit for adjuverit, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 4), 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; juvo, *no.* II. A.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Act.*: *To help, assist, support* : **1.** In *simple constr.*: si nos mediocris fortuna reipublicæ adjuverit, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 15, 4: Antiochum Ætolosque, Liv. 34, 37: fortes fortunam adjuvare, id. 34, 37: preces, Suet. Ner. 21: adjutam esse, Pac. ap. Non. 97, 14.—**2.** With *Abl.*: miseras aliquo auxilio, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 39: operâ me, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 3: mœrorem orationis meæ lacrimis suis, C. de Or. 2, 47, 196: auxiliis eum tuis et copiis, id. Fam. 1, 7, 6: suâ sponte eos adjutum profectus, Nep. Chabr. 2, 3; cf. id. Milt. 2, 2: casu, Suet. Tib. 13: suffragio, id. Vit. 7: manu, id. Dom. 14: pennis adjutus amoris, Ov. M. 1, 540; cf. Juv. 6, 506.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: ut me adjuves in hac re, Ter. And. 3, 3, 10: in filiarum collocatione, C. Off. 2, 16, 56.—**4.** With *ad*: si nihil ad percipiendam colendamque virtutem literis, adjuvarentur, id. Arch. 7, 16.—**5.** With *Acc. of neut. pron.*: si quid ego adjûro curamve levâsso, *etc.*, C. Sen. 1, 1: id Spero adjuturos deos, Ter. And. 3, 2, 42: neque me quidquam consilio adjuvas, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 29.—**6.** *Pass. Part. with Gr. Acc.*: vires adjuta, Sil. 6, 250.—**7.** With *ut c. Subj.*: ut amplissimum nomen consequeremur, unus præter cæteros adjuvisti, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43.—**8.** With *ne c. Subj.*: illud adjuvato, Ne quis liminis obseret tabellam, Cat. 32, 4.—**9.** With *Inf.*: adjuvat (*sc.* pater) incubare, Pl. 11, 24, 29, § 85.—**10.** *Aliquid alicui* : ut messem hanc nobis adjuvent, Gell. 2, 29, 7.—**11.** *Impers. follid. by quod* : multum eorum opinionem adjuvabat, quod sine jumentis ad iter profectos videbant, Cæs. B. C. 1, 69.

B. *Neut.*: *To help, give assistance,* etc.: ad verum provandum auctoritas adjuvat, C. Quint. 23, 75: enisius ad bellum adjuverunt, Liv. 29, 1: viri Israelitæ, adjuvate, Vulg. Act. 21, 28.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Act.*: **1.** *To cherish, sustain, foster* : **a.** In *simple constr.*: jam tu quoque hujus adjuvas insaniam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 166: adjuvandus (*sc.* error), C. Att. 12, 43, 1: ignem, Liv. 34, 39.—**b.** With *Abl.*: curâ tamen adjuvat illam, Ov. M. 2, 752.—**2.** *To animate, encourage,* etc.: clamore Romani adjuvant militem suum, Liv. 1, 25.

B. *Neut.*: *To profit, avail, be of use be profitable* : **1.** *Abs.*: quorum alteri non multum adjuvabant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17: adjuvat hoc quoque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 73.—**2.** With *Acc. of Neut. pron.*: solitudo aliquid adjuvat, C. Att. 12, 14, 3.—**3.** *Impers.*: in re malâ animo si bono utare, adjuvat, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 8.

adl. v. all.

ad-martȳrizo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; martyr] *To stand by,* i. e. *adhere to the martyrs* : Commod. 58, 19.

Admederensis, e, *adj. Of Admedera, a town in Numidia* : Inscr. ap. Mur. 1056, 2.

ad-mātūro, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; maturo, *no.* I. B. 1.] *To bring to maturity; to mature* : admaturare defectionem civitatis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 54.

admensus, a, um, *P.* of admetior.

ad-mĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; meo] *To go to; to approach* : admeabunt monstra natatu, Paul. Nol. 17, 119.

ad-mētior, mensus sum, mētiri, 4. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; metior, *no.* I. B.] *To measure or mete out* : vinum emptoribus, Cato R. R. 154; cf. Suet. Aug. 41; Curt. 8, 12, 6.

☞ *Pass.*: quod (*sc.* vinum) admensum erit, Cato R. R. 148; cf. Ulp. Dig. 18 6, 1, § 1.

Admētus, ūs, *f. Admeto* : Ponti filia, *i. e.* maris: Hyg. Fab. præf.

Admētus, i, *m. Admetus* : **I.** *A king of Pheræ, in Thessaly, the husband of Alceste, whose sheep were tended for some time by Apollo, at the command of Jupiter* : Serv. ad Virg. G. 3, 2; Virg. Æ. 7, 762. **II.** *A king of the Molossi, protector of the fugitive Themistocles* : Nep. Them. 8. **III.** *A Roman servile name* : Inscr. Mur. 972, 11.

ad-migro, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; migro] (*To migrate to* a place; Fig.) *To come to, be added to* : si ad paupertatem admigrant infamiæ, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 19.

adminiculabundus, a, um, *adj.* [adminiculo] *Aiming to support one's self* : Auct. Itin. Alex. 21 Mai.

admĭnĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Support, aid, assistance* (post-class.): Boeth. C. Top. 5, p. 835.

admĭnĭcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [adminiculo] *One who supports, an assistant;* Fig.: Tirone Cicero adminiculatore et quasi administro in studiis literarum usus est, Gell. 7, 3, 8.

admĭnĭcŭlātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of adminiculo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Supported;* hence, *well-furnished* or *provided* : memoria adminiculatior, Gell. præf. 1.

admĭnĭcŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [adminiculum] *To prop up, support* : **I.** Prop.: vites adminiculatæ sudibus, Pl. 14, 1, 3, § 13: vitem adminiculato, Col. de Arb. 16: Cic. has for this adminiculor (q. v.). **II.** Fig.: **A.** =adjuvo (only ante- and post-class.): adminiculavi voluntatem tuam scribendo, Var. ap. Non. 77, 16: tribunicio auxilio adminiculati, id. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.: id ipsum, quod dicimus, ex illis quoque Homericis versibus adminiculari potest, *i. e.* confirmari, Gell. 2, 30, 6; cf. id. 14, 2, 1: Dii vitam hominum adminiculantes, Censor. 3.—**B.** Var. L. L. 8, 23 calls adverbs partes adminiculandi (orationem) *auxiliaries.*

admĭnĭcŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To prop up, support* : ars agricolarum, quæ circumcidat, amputet, erigat, extollat, adminiculetur, *etc.*, C. Fin. 5, 14, 39; cf. Prisc. pp. 791, 927 P.

ad-mĭnĭculum, i, *n.* [usually referred to ad, manus; but most prob. it arises from ad, *no.* II. B. 1. 2; 1. minor, *or* mineo] (*That which serves for projecting, jutting forwards,* or *leaning against;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A prop, stay, support;* especially, *the stake* or *pole around which the vine twines, and by which it is supported* : vites claviculis adminicula, tamquam manibus apprehendunt, atque ita se erigunt, ut animantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: adminiculorum ordines, id. Sen. 15, 53; Pl. 17, 24, 36, § 215; cf. Drak. Liv. 6, 1, 4.

II. Fig.: *Prop, stay, support, assistance* of any kind : adminicula hominum, *i. e. axes, implements of agriculture,* etc., Var. R. R. 1, 17; Liv. 21, 36: motam (Junonem) sede suâ parvi molimenti adminiculis, id. 5, 22: adminicula gubernandi invenit Tiphys, Pl. 7, 56, 57, § 209.—**B.** *Support, assistance, succour* (class.) : ad legionem quum itant, adminiculum eis danunt aliquem cognatum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 48: hanc igitur partem relictam explebimus, nullis adminiculis, sed, ut dicitur, Marte nostro, C. Off. 3, 7, 34: natura solitarium nihil amat, semperque ad aliquod tanquam adminiculum adnititur, id. Læl. 23, 88: quo primo adminiculo erecta erat (*sc.* urbs), Liv. 6, 1: id senectuti suæ adminiculum fore, id. 10, 22; cf. Tac. A. 12, 5; Amm. 24, 7, 8.

ad-minister, tri, *m.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; minister] **I.** Gen.: *A servant, attendant, assistant,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *Gen.*: puer victûs quotidiani administer, C. Rosc. Am. 28, 77.—**2.** *Abs.*: quum neque bellum gerere sine administris posset, Sall. J. 74, 1.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** With *Gen.*: Nævii, C. Quint. 25, 80: audaciæ, id. Cat. 1, 3, 7: cupiditatum, id. 2 Verr. 2, 54, 136.—**2.** *Abs.*: Jovi se consiliarium atque administrum datum, C. Leg. 3, 19, 43.

II. Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *One who is employed in working engines of war, a workman* : opus et administros tutari, Sall. J. 76, 3.

ad-ministra, æ, *f.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; ministra] *A female servant* or *helper, a handmaid.* **I.** Prop.: Camilla administra in his, quæ occultiora sunt, Var.

L. L. 7, 3. **II. Fig.:** multæ sunt artes eximiæ hujus administræ comitesque virtutis, C. Manil. 13, 36.

admĭnistrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [administro] **I.** Prop.: *A giving of aid* or *a rendering of assistance, aid, assistance:* quæ nec haberemus, nisi manus et ars accessissent, nec his sine hominum administratione uteremur, C. Off. 2, 3, 12.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Direction, management,* or *administration*=curatio, procuratio: **1.** With *Gen.:* an Dii ab omni curatione et administratione rerum vacent, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2: rerum magnarum, id. Inv. 2, 54, 163: mundi, id. N. D. 2, 34, 86: belli, id. Fam. 15, 1, 1: tormentorum, Cæs. B. C. 2, 2: navis, Liv. 34, 6:—*Plur.:* administrationes portūs, Cæs. B. C. 1, 25. — **2.** *Abs.:* Tac. Agr. 19.—**B.**=administrator, Spart. Pesc. 7.

☞ In Vitruv.: administratio aquæ, *The distribution of water* = distributio: 9, 6, p. 225 Rod.

admĭnistrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Fit for the administration of any thing, practical:* ars activa vel administrativa, Quint. 2, 18, 5.

admĭnistrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **A.** *The manager, conductor, administrator of a matter:* administrator belli gerendi, C. de Or. 1, 48, 210.

B.=minister, servus: C. Tusc. 5, 21, 62 (ministrator, Orell.): Dig. 50, 16, 203.

admĭnistrātorĭus, a, um, *adj.* [administrator] *Pertaining to an administrator, serving, ministering:* angeli, qui sunt administratorii spiritūs, Hier. in Isai. 48, 11; cf. Vulg. Hebr. 1, 14.

ad-mĭnistro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; ministro] **I.** *Act.*: **A.** *To serve, supply,* etc.: mel ad principia convivii et in secundam mensam administratur, Var. R. R. 3, 6, 15.

B. *To take in hand, take charge* or *care of, manage, guide* a person *or* thing; *to administer, execute, perform, accomplish, carry out,* etc. (class. and freq.): **1.** In *simple constr.:* provinciam, C. 2 Verr. 4, 64, 144: rempublicam, id. Off. 1, 25, 87: bellum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 25: rem familiarem, C. Inv. 1, 25, 35: dextram partem operis, Cæs. B. C. 2, 8: curam annonæ, Suet. Tib. 8; cf., also, C. 2 Verr. 5, 47, 124; Cæs. B. G. 2, 22; Liv. 6, 6.—**2.** With *per:* per homines honestissimos leges judiciaque administrentur, C. Div. in Cæc. 21, 68: ut per te negotium municipii administretur, id. Fam. 13, 11, 2: cf., also, Nep. Dion. 1, 4; Sall. J. 19, 7.—**3.** With *sine:* quæ sine consilio administrantur, C. Inv. 1, 34, 58: Africam integerrime nec sine magnā dignitatione administravit, Suet. Vesp. 4.—**4.** With *Abl.:* qui (*sc.* exercitus) stultitiā et temeritate alicujus administratur, C. Inv. 1, 34, 58: virtute res, Cæs. B. G. 5, 50; cf., also, C. Fam. 15, 5, 1; Cæs. B. C. 3, 14.—**5.** With *Adv. of manner:* quæ (*sc.* domus) temere administratur, C. Inv. 1, 34, 58: quomodo rem familiarem administret, id. ib. 1, 25, 35. — **6.** With *ellipse of Acc.,* which must be supplied from that which precedes: neque administrandi (*sc.* navigium) neque repellendi facultas dabatur, Hirt. B. Al. 21: milites neque pro opere consistere, neque inter vineas sine periculo administrare poterant, *nor . . . pursue their work without peril,* Sall. J. 92, 2: si celeriter administraverint (*sc.* hoc opus), Vitr. 1, 5, p. 19 Rod. (others translate administrare in this place, *to put the hand to, to render service, to do one's duty,* etc.).

C. *To supply, furnish:* qui administrat semen seminanti, Vulg. 2 Cor. 9, 10.

II. *Neut.: To attend upon, wait, serve:* quæ hic administraret ad rem divinam tibi, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 37.

admīrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [admiror] **I.** *Pass.: Worthy of admiration, admirable:* **A.** *Abs.:* admirabilior oratio, C. Or. 35, 122.—Ironically: O admirabilem impudentiam, C. Phil. 3, 7, 18: O admirabilem licentiam, id. Fat. 16, 38.—**B.** With *in c. Gerund. in* do: in dicendo admirabiles, C. de Or. 1, 2, 6.—**C.** With *Abl.:* magnitudo populi Romani admirabilior adversis rebus, Liv. 22, 37.

II. *Act.: That excites wonder, wonderful, strange, rare, paradoxical:* hæc παράδοξα illi, nos admirabilia dicemus, C. Fin. 4, 27, 74; cf. id. Parad. præf. 4; and Parad. 4: admirabile genus (causæ) a quo alienatus est animus eorum qui audituri sunt, id. Inv. 1, 15 20; cf. Liv. 42, 50.

☞ *Sup.* is prob. not used.

admīrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [admirabilis] (*The quality of the* admirabilis; hence) **A.** *Admirableness, wonderfulness:* quanta sit admirabilitas cœlestium rerum atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 90: cum admirabilitate maximā, id. ib. 2, 40, 101.—**B.** *Admiration:* hæc animi despicientia admirabilitatem magnam facit, C. Off. 2, 11, 38.

admīrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to admirabilis, *no.* I.): *Admirably:* C. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 17; id. Att. 5, 14, 2; id. N. D. 2, 53, 132.—**B.** (acc. to admirabilis, *no.* II.): *In an astonishing manner:* C. Tusc. 4, 16, 36.

admīrandus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of admiror. **II.** *Pa.: To be admired* or *wondered at, admirable, wonderful:* patiens admirandum in modum, Nep. Epam. 3, 2: spectacula, Virg. G. 4, 3: vir, Quint. 3, 11, 22. — *Comp.* not used. — *Sup.:* admirandissimi juvenes, Salv. Ep. 8.

admīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admiror] **A.** (acc. to admiror, *no.* I.) *An admiring, admiration:* **1.** *Abs.:* admiratione affici, C. Off. 2, 10, 37; cf., also, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: —*Plur.:* multæ admirationes, id. Brut. 84, 290.—**2.** With *Gen.:* copiose sapienterque dicentis, C. Off. 2, 14, 48: sui, Nep. Iph. 3, 1: viri, Liv. 9, 8.—Particular phrase: In admiratione esse, *To be admired:* in magnā admiratione est Hercules Menestrati, Pl. 36, 5, 4, § 32.

B. (acc. to admiror, *no.* II. A.): *Wonder, surprise, astonishment:* **1.** *Abs.:* admiratione obstupefacti, C. Deiot. 12, 34: quod mihi maximam admirationem movet, id. Phil. 10, 2, 4; cf., also, id. Fam. 5, 12, 5; id. Or. 3, 11; id. de Or. 2, 62, 254; Suet. Cal. 19; Pl. 7, 12, 10, § 56; id. 19, 8, 41, § 141.—**2.** With *Gen.:* ancipitis sententiæ, Liv. 21, 3.—**3.** With *quod:* admirationem incessit, quod nec pugnam inirent, Liv. 7, 34.—Particular phrase: In admiratione esse, *To be an object of wonder* or *surprise:* in maximā admiratione pinus est, Pl. 16, 26, 44, § 107.

C. *A longing desire of or* for a thing: corrupti mores depravatique sunt admiratione divitiarum, C. Att. 2, 20, 71.

admīrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An admirer:* antiquitatis, Quint. 2, 5, 21: aliorum, id. 9, 2, 46; so, Sen. Ep. 94, 71.

ad-mīror (**amm-,** Gell. 4, 8), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; miror] **I.** (acc. to miror, *no.* I.): *To admire, to regard with admiration:* **A.** With *simple Acc.:* quorum ego copiam non modo non contemno, sed etiam vehementer admiror, C. de Or. 1, 51, 219: ingenium tuum, Crasse, vehementer admirans, id. ib. 1, 20, 93; cf. Brut. 94, 323; cf. id. Ac. 2, 36, 115; id. Fam. 1, 7, 9; Nep. Dion. 2, 3; Virg. G. 4, 215.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.:* eum in his, Nep. Alcib. 11, 5.

II. (acc. to miror, *no.* II.): **A.** *To regard with wonder* or *astonishment; to wonder* or *be astonished:* **1.** With *simple Acc.:* admiratus sum brevitatem ejus (*sc.* epistolæ), C. Att. 6, 9, 1: stultitiam, Nep. Epam. 6, 3: quidquam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 23. — **2.** With *Objective clause:* ut omnes admirarentur in uno homine tantam esse dissimilitudinem, *etc.,* Nep. Alcib. 1, 4; cf., hoc maxime admiratus sum, mentionem te hereditatum ausum esse facere, C. Phil. 2, 16, 42.—**3.** *Abs.:* quid admirati estis? *why are you surprised?* Plaut. Am. prol. 89.—**4.** With *de:* de multitudine indoctā, C. Mur. 19, 39: de Dionysio, id. Att. 9, 12, 2: de diplomate, id. Att. 10, 17, 4.—**5.** With *Relative clause:* admirantium unde hoc philosophandi nobis subito studium exstitisset, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 6: admiror, quo pacto, *etc.,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 99.—**6.** With *quod:* admiratus sum, quod nihilo minus ad me tuā manu scripsisses, C. Att. 6, 7, 1.—**7.** With *in c. Abl.:* in quo admirer, cur non delectet eos patrius sermo, C. Fin. 1, 2, 4.—**8.** With *cur:* C. Fin. 1, 2, 4; cf. preceding, *no.* 7.

B.: **1.** *To gaze at passionately, to strive after* a thing from admiration of it, *to desire to obtain:* nihil hominem nisi quod honestum decorumque sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere oportere, C. Off. 1, 20: nil admirari prope res est una, Numici, Solaque, quæ possit facere et servare beatum, *to be put by nothing into an impassioned state of mind,* or *into a state of desire* or *longing* (as in the Gr. μὴ θαυμάζειν, acc. to Pythagoras, the limit of all philos. effort), Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1 Schmid.—**2.** *To look at a thing enviously* or *with jealousy,* v. Burm. Prop. 2, 13, 67, and Anthol. 1, 456.

☞ *Pass.:* Propter venustatem vestimentorum admirari *(to be admired),* Canutius ap. Prisc. 792 P.—*Part. Fut. Pass.:* suspicienda et admiranda, C. Div. 2, 72, 148: quo magis pravitas eorum admiranda est, Sall. J. 2, 4.

ad-miscĕo, scui, xtum *or* stum (Drak. Liv. 3, 57, 9), ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; misceo] (*To mingle in addition;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To mix with, to admix;* Pass.: *To be mixed with something:* **A.** In *simple constr.:* admixto calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26.—**B.** With *Abl.:* ille (*sc.* aër) multo quidem calore admixtus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: semen semine, Lucr. 4, 1241.—**C.** With *Dat.:* aquæ etiam admixtum esse calorem, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: quod (*sc.* genus radicis) admistum lacti, Cæs. B. C. 3, 48; dub. al. lacte.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.:* admixtis in heminam seminis resinæ cochlearibus duobus, Pl. 26, 10, 66, § 104.—**E.** With *cum:* sesama cum aniso, Col. 12, 15, 3.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of things as objects: *To mingle, mix in with,* etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.:* deus bonis omnibus mundum implevit, nihil mali admiscuit, C. Univ. 3: stirpem admisceri Phrygiam, Virg. Æ. 7, 579.—**2.** With *Dat.:* huic generi orationis illud alterum, C. de Or. 2, 49, 200: versūs admisceri orationi, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26; cf., also, Ov. A. A. 3, 609.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.:* in eorum corpus, Lucr. 1, 746.—**4.** With *cum:* sed hoc cum iis rationibus admisceri nolo, C. Att. 7, 1, 9.

B. Of persons as objects: **1.** *To add* or *join to:* **a.** In *simple constr.:* admisceruntne plebeii, Liv. 3, 32.—**b.** With *Dat.:* admixti funditoribus sagittarii, Curt. 3, 9, 9.—**2.** : **a.** Gen.: *To implicate* or *mix up* in a matter: Trebatium vero meum quod isto admisceas nihil est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: ne me admisceas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 35.—**b.** Esp.: With *Personal pron.* or *Pass. in reflexive force: To mix one's self up* in a matter, *i. e. to interfere* or *meddle:* (a) With *Personal pron.:* ne te admisce, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 32.—(b) *Pass. in reflexive force:* ad id consilium admiscear? C. Phil. 12, 7, 16.

admissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. admissus, *no.* II.] (*Belonging to putting the male to the female;* hence), Of a horse, ass, *etc.: Used for covering:* equus, *i. e. a stallion,* Var. R. R. 2, 7: asinus, id. ib. 2, 8.—As *Subst.:* **admissārius,** i, *m.*: Prop.: *A stallion* or *stud-horse;* Fig.: Of a lascivious person: scitus admissarius, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 19: admissarius iste, sic ad illius orationem adhinnit, C. Pis. 28, 69; cf. Sen. Q. N. 1, 16, 2.

admisse for admisisse, v. admitto.

admissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admitto] **A.** *A putting of the male animal to the female,* Var. R. R. 2, 1, 18.

B. *An admission to a prince, an audience* (post-Aug.): dare alicui, Pl. 33, 3, 12, § 41: admissionum tuarum felicitas? Pl. Pan. 47; cf. Sen. Ben. 6, 33; Lips. Tac. A. 6, 9. (Special officers of reception were appointed, whose charge was called "officium admissionis," *the office of chamberlain,* Suet. Vesp. 14; and the superintendent of them was called "magister admissionum," *chief marshal of the court, lord chamberlain,* Amm. 15, 5, 18.)

C. *The entrance upon an inheritance,* Cod. Just. 6, 15, 5.

admissiōnālis, is, *m.* [admissio, *no.* B.] *One who introduces* or *ushers persons into the presence of the emperor; a chamberlain, usher:* Lamp. Alex. Sev. 4.

‡ **admissīvæ,** æves dicebantur ab auguribus, quæ consulentem juberent

(*the birds which admitted* or *permitted to do that in reference to which they were questioned*), Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 M. cf. admitto.

admissor, ōris *m.* [admitto] *One who admits a thing,* or *permits* or *allows a thing to himself, a perpetrator,* Lact. Epit 68; Aug. Civ. Dei. 7, 3.

admissum, i, *n.* [id.] *A wrong done, a trespass, fault, crime:* judicia, quæ etiam nullo admisso consequi possent, C. Part. Or. 35: tale admissum, Liv. 25, 23: de admissis Poppææ, Tac. A. 11, 4.

admissūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *The putting of the male animal to the female,* Var. R. R. 2, 1 *med.*; 2, 4; Pl. 8, 42, 66; Stat. Silv. 5, 2, 23.

1. **admissus,** a, um. *P.* of admitto.

2. **admissus** (ānus.), ūs, *m.* **I.** *An admission* or *letting in:* si jam ammissu venientem offenderit aura, Luer. 4, 1180 Lachm.: solis admissu, Pall. 6, 2. **II.** =admissura, Veg. Vet. 4, 7.

admistus, a um, v. admixtus.

admitto, misi, missum, mittĕre (admisse *sync.* for admisisse, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 4), 3. *v. a.* (*To send to* or *forward.* Hence) **I.** Prop. with the access. notion of leave, permission (cf. aditus, accessus) — **A.** Gen.: *To allow* or *permit* a person *or* thing *to come* or *go to a place, to admit* (class.): ad eam non admissa sum, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 4; so, Eun. 2, 2, 50: quam multis custodibus opus erit, si te semel ad meas capsas admisero, C. Div. in Cæc. 16: in cubiculum, id. Phil. 8, 10: lucem in thalamos, Ov. A. A. 3, 807: domum ad se filium, Nep. Timol. 1, 5: plebem ad campestres exercitationes, Suet. Ner. 10: aliquem per fenestram, Petr. S. 79; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 605: admissis intra mœnia hostibus, Flor. 1, 1.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of persons of rank: *To admit any one for the purpose of deliberating, saluting,* etc., *to admit to one's presence, to grant an audience* (the *t. t.* for this, v. the deriv. admissio, admissionalis; opp. to *excludere,* Pl. Pan. 48; cf. Schwarz upon 47, 3): nec quemquam admisit, *admitted no one to his presence,* C. Att. 13, 52: domus clari hominis, in quam admittenda hominum cujusque modi multitudo, id. Off. 1, 39; so, Nep. Con. 3; Dat. 3; Suet. Aug. 79: spectatum admissi, Hor. A. P. 5: turpius ejicitur, quam non admittitur hospes, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 13: promiscuis salutationibus admittebat et plebem, Suet. Aug. 25.

2. Of a courtesan: ne quemquam interea alium admittat prorsus, quam me, ad se virum, *receive the visits of,* Plaut. As. 1, 3, 83; Prop. 3, 20, 7; and closely connected with this, is the established use of this word in relation to the covering of animals (cf. admissarius, admissura, admissus), Var. R. R. 3, 9, 22; 3, 10, 3; Pl. 8, 43, 68; cf. ib. 10, 65, 83; Just. 1, 10; Col. 6, 37; 7, 2.—Also used of the female of animals, Var. R. R. 2, 7, and in Non. 69, 35.

3. Admittere aliquem ad consilium (rare, in consilio), *To admit one to consultation:* nec ad consilium casus admittitur, C. Marc. 2: quem Juppiter in consilio Deorum admisit, Auct. Incl. in Cic. *pr. fin.* (al. *in consilium*). Similarly, Nep.: horum in numerum nemo admittebatur nisi qui, etc., Lys. 1.—So also, admittere aliquem ad honores, ad officium, *to admit him to, to confer,* Nep. Eum. 1; Suet. Cæs. 41; Prop. 2, 34, 16; Sen. Herc. Œt. 335.

4. Of a horse: *To give the reins to, in order to quicken its pace* (cf. remittere, immittere, less emphatic than *concitare*; usu. in the *part. perf.*): equites admissis equis ad suos refugerunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 34: Considius equo admisso ad eum accurrit, *came at full speed,* id. B. G. 1, 22 Herz. and Mob.—Hence of the hair: *to let it flow loosely:* admissæ jubæ, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 50, et al.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To permit any thing* (words, entreaties, etc.) *to come to, to give access* or *grant admittance:* pacis mentionem admittere auribus, Liv. 34, 49; cf. 25, 21; 30, 3; 33, 35: quo facilius aures judicum quæ post dicturi erimus admittant, Quint. 4, 3, 10.—Hence also, without aures: admittere precationem, *to hear, to grant,* Liv. 31, 5 Gron.; Sil. 4, 696: tunc admitte joco, *give admittance to jesting,* i. e. *allow it,* Mart. 4, 8, 11.—So also, aliquid ad animum, Liv. 7, 19: in cogitationem, Lact. 6, 13, 8.

B. Of an act, event, etc.: *To let it be done* or *come to pass, to allow, permit* ("fieri pati," Donat. Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23): sed tu quod cavere possis stultum admittere est, Ter. l. c.: hosti non admissuro, quo minus aggrederetur, Tac. H. 2, 40.—Hence, *t. t.* of birds which give a favourable omen=addico, q. v.: impetritum, inauguratum'st, quovis admittunt aves, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 11: concilia populi, . . . ubi aves non admisissent, dirimerentur, Liv. 1, 36: cf. also, id. 4, 18.—Hence, ADMISSIVÆ aves in Fest. p. 18.

C. *To grant an unlawful act a free admittance to one's self;* therefore, *to charge one's self with, to perpetrate* or *commit, to become guilty of* (it thus expresses rather moral liability incurred freely, while *committere* designates only the overt act, punishable by civil law, Herz. Cæs. B. G. 3, 9; very freq. and class.), often with *in se:* quum multos multa admisse acceperim, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 4: quid ego tantum sceleris admisi, miser? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 3: me hoc delictum admisisse in me (*charged upon myself, become guilty of*) vehementer dolet, id. Ad. 4, 5, 48; so also, Ph. 2, 1, 40: ea in te admisisti, quæ, etc., C. Phil. 2, 19, 47: quid unquam Avitus in se admisit, ut, etc., Clu. 60, 167: si Milo admisisset aliquid, quod, etc., id. Mil. 23 *fin.*: dedecus, id. 1 Verr. 1, 17: commissum facinus et admissum dedecus confitebor, id. Fam. 3, 10, 2: quantum in se facinus, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9: tantum dedecus, ib. 4, 25: si quod facinus, ib. 6, 12: scelus, Nep. Ep. 6: facinus miserabile, Sall. J. 53, 7: pessimum facinus, Liv. 3, 72: tantum dedecoris, id. 4, 2; so, 2, 37; 3, 59, et al.: tu nihil admittes in te formidine pœnæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 53: admissum adulterium, Prop. 2, 22, 38.

admixtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admisceo] *A mingling;* in concreto, *an admixture:* animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, C. de Sen. 22; in plur. Var. R. R. 1, 9, 2, et al.

1. **admixtus** (admist.), a, um. **I.** *P.* of admisceo. **II.** *Pa.*: *That is mingled with something, not simple, impure:* simplex animi natura est, nec habet in se quidquam admixtum, C. de Sen. 21: nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, id. Tusc. 1, 20.—*Comp., Sup.,* and *Adv.* not used.

2. **admixtus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] =admixtio. *A mingling, admixture:* nullo admixtu voluptatis, Macr. S. 2, 1.

admŏdĕrāte, *adv.* [admoderor] *Fitly, suitably, appropriately:* materiai Naturam non posse . . . . Tantopere humaneis rationibus admoderate, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 169.

ad-mŏdĕror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* (ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; moderor] *To moderate, restrain:* nequeo risu [me] admoderarier, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 81.

ad-mŏdŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; modulor, *so.* II. C.] (*To keep time to;* hence) *To accord* or *harmonize with:* Padus electriferis Admoduletur alnis, Claud. Fescenn. in Nupt. Hon. 56.

ad-mŏdum, *adv.* [ad, *no.* I. B. 4. b.; modus] **I.** Prop.: *According to measure, in full measure, fully, entirely, quite, very:* **A.** With *adj.* (*part.*) and *adv.* like *per* for enhancing the idea: *Very, very much, exceedingly;* put after as well as before them; in the former case, as separated from its word, it renders the idea still more prominent (cf. Gernh. C. Læl. 4, 16): mihi vero pergratum erit: utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, *exceedingly pleasant,* C. Læl. 4, 16: ferma ingenii admodum impolita et plane rudis, id. Brut. 85, 294: in quo multum admodum fortunæ datur, id. Fin. 5, 5, 13: natio admodum dedita religionibus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 16: admodum fuit militum virtus laudanda, ib. 5, 8: neque admodum sunt multi, Nep. Reg. 1, 1: pauci admodum, Liv. 10, 41: exceptis admodum paucis, Tac. G. 18: admodum dives, Suet. Cæs. 1: brevis admodum, ib. 56, et al.—With adverbs: hæc inter nos nuper notitia admodum'st, *very recently,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: obscure admodum cernimus, C. Ac. Frgm. in Non. 474, 26: acipenser admodum raro capitur, C. Fat. Frgm. in Macr. Sat. 2, 12: raro admodum, Curt. 4, 13, 25.—Also with quam (only before and after the class. age): hic admodum quam sævus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 43: voce admodum quam suavi, Gell. 19, 9; cf. Rudd. 2, 305 *sq.*—Also with the *superl.* (like valde, satis, perquam): quæ maxime admodum oratori accommodata est, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17. So also, admodum nihil, nihil admodum, and nullus admodum, *nothing at all,* and *not one, no one at all:* horunc illa nihilum quicquam facere poterit admodum, Plaut. Mer. 2, 3, 65: literarum admodum nihil sciebat, *of letters he knew nothing at all,* C. Brut. 58, 210: quum alter non multum, alter nihil admodum scripti reliquisset (the latter of Antonius, who indeed, acc. to Brut. 44, left a writing de ratione dicendi, but no oration from which eloquence could be studied; cf. Clu. 50, 140), id. de Or. 2, 2, 8: perfectum et cui nihil admodum desit (*to the full measure of whom nothing is lacking, to whom nothing at all is wanting*) Demosthenem facile dixeris, id. Brut. 9, 35; equestris pugna nulla admodum fuit, *did not take place at all,* Liv. 23, 29, 14: armorum hostilium magnam vim transtulit, nullam pecuniam admodum, *but no money at all* (*did he bring into the treasury*), id. 40, 59, 2: quia nihil admodum super vite aut arbore colenda sciret, Gell. 10, 12.

B. With the substantives, adolescens, puer, juvenis, used as adjectives, for the purpose of strengthening the idea of youth or immature age, involved in them (for which elsewhere the *dim.* or *per* is used: adolescentulus, peradolescens; cf. Beier C. Off. 2, 13, 47): Q. Catulus admodum tum adolescens, C. Rabir. perd. 7, 21: id. Læl. 27, 101: L. Crassus, quum esset admodum adolescens *etc.*, id. Off. 2, 13, 47: filium Persea, puerum admodum, mittit, Liv. 31, 28, 5: Quint. 12, 6, 1 (cf. Demosth. adv. Mid. 23: μειρακύλλιον ὢν κομιδῆ): Sen. de Brev. Vitæ, 7, 1: juvenis admodum, Tac. H. 4, 5: fratres admodum juvenes, Curt. 7, 2, 12. — Sometimes pleon. with diminutives: sed hic admodum adolescentulu'st, Plaut. Tr. 2, 2, 87: Nep. Ham. 1, 1 (cf. id. Eum. 1, 4, peradolescentulus). Also in the circumlocution of juvenis, *etc.*, by non grandis natu: eum colere cœpi non admodum grandem natu, C. de Sen. 4, 10.

C. With verbs: **1.** *Fully, completely, sufficiently* = satis: admodum meorum mœrorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 1: jam admodum mitigati animi raptis erant, *were sufficiently appeased,* Liv. 1, 10, 1: id, 6, 34, 8.—More freq. **2.** *Very much, extraordinarily, exceedingly* = magnopere, vehementer, valde: hæc anus admodum frigutit, *this old woman stutters very much,* Enn. Frgm. in Fulg. pag. 562, 24 ed. Lips.: irridere ne videare et gestire admodum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 135: me literæ tuæ admodum delectarunt, C. Fam. 5, 19, 1: qui me admodum diligunt, ib. 4, 13, 18: Philotimi literæ me admodum delectarunt, id. Att. 7, 24: so, Pl. 20, 3, 7; 9, 38, 63; Suet. Tib. 3; Flor. 3, 1, 13.—**3.** In affirmative or corroborative replies; *Just so, quite so, certainly*=omnino, recte, μάλιστά γε, πάνυ γε (in the comic poets very freq. esp. in Plaut. in Dial., also once in Cic.): bellan' videtur specio mulier? admodum, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 40; so, id. ib. 5, 1, 24; Rud. 1, 2, 55; 1, 5, 11; 3, 6, 2; 4, 4, 37; Pa. 4, 7, 54: advenis modo? — Admodum, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 8; so, Ph. 2, 2, 1; scis solere, frater, in hujusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, dici *admodum* aut *prorsus ita est: Yes, perfectly, just so, exactly that, quite right,* C. de Leg. 3, 11, 26.

II. Meton.: **A.** With adjectives denoting number, in gen., *About, pretty nearly* (very freq. in the histt. but not in Cic.): noctu turres admodum (*about*) CXX. excitantur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 40 Oud.: sex millia hostium cæsa: quinque admo-

dum Romanorum, Liv. 22, 24: in lævo cornu Bactriani ibant equites, mille admodum, *about a thousand*, Curt. 4, 12, 6: mille admodum equites præmiserat: quorum paucitate Alexander exploratâ, *i. e. not more than a thousand*, id. 4, 9, 24: postea ubi occipiet fervere, paullisper demittito, usque admodum dum quinquies quinque numeres, *at most, only until you can count five-and-twenty*, Cat. R. R. 156, 2; cf. Liv. 27, 30; id. 44, 43; id. 42, 65.

B. With adjectives denoting time: *Fully, wholly, entirely, quite:* legati ex Macedoniâ, exacto admodum mense Februario, redierunt, *after February was entirely past*, Liv. 43, 11: Alexandri filius rex Syriæ, decem annos admodum habens, id. Epit. 55 (cf. Epit. 52, ib.: (filius) famulus admodum): post menses admodum septem, a Ptolemæo. . . per insidias circumventus occiditur, Just. 17, 2, 3.

ad-mœnĭo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; mœnia] *To bring* forces *to the walls* of a city; hence) *To besiege, invest:* oppidum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 150; id. ib. 2, 1, 11 (but id. Cist. 2, 2, 5, for admœnivi, *admovi* is a more correct reading).

ad-mōlĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; molior] **I.** *Act.*: *To move* or *bring* one thing *to* or *upon* another (not used in Cic.): ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, *have put the hands to*, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 24: velut de industriâ rupes præaltas admolita natura est, *has piled up*, Curt. 8, 10, 24: imagini regis manus admolitus, App. Flor. p. 344, 14 Elm.

II. *Neut.*: *To strive* or *struggle to* or *toward* a place, *to exert one's self to reach* a place: ad hirundinum nidum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 6.

admŏnē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [admoneo; facio] *To cause to bring to mind; to admonish:* admonefecisti, C. Planc. 34, 85; dub. al. admonuisti.

ad-mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ad; moneo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bring to one's mind; to put one in mind of; to admonish, suggest:* "*moneo*, et admoneo hoc differunt, quod *monemus* futura, *admonemus* præterita; illa ut caveamus et discamus, hæc ut recordemur," Auson. Popma, p. 29; cf. Ellendt C. Brut. 3, 11: "in monente benevolentia, in admonente memoria," Ernest. *no.* 1663): **a.** *Abs.*: qui admonent amice, docendi sunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5: amicissime admonere, id. Att. 7, 26, 2; cf. Tac. A. 15, 45 *fin.* — **b.** *Aliquem alicujus rei*: admonebat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suæ, Sall. C. 21, 4: quoniam tanti viri nos res admonuit, id. J. 95, 2; Liv. 35, 13; id. 5, 51: judices legum et religionis, Suet. Tib. 33. — *Pass. constr.*: ætatis et conditionis admoneri, Suet. Dom. 2: patrii luctûs, Ov. M. 7, 480; cf. Drak. Liv. 2, 36, 6. — **c.** *Aliquem de aliquâ re*: de æde Telluris et de porticu Catuli me admones, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 14: — With *ellipse of Acc.*: de moribus civitatis tempus admonuit, Sall. C. 5, 9. — **d.** With *two Accusatives*, or *objective clause instead of the acc. of thing* (with a few exceptions only with illud, istuc, quod, multa, res, and similar words): ridiculum est te istuc me admonere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 112: illud me præclare admones, C. Att. 9, 9: eam rem nos locus admonuit, Sall. J. 79, 1: admonebant alii alios supplicium ex se, non victoriam, peti, Liv. 28, 19: — *Pass. constr.*: illud te esse admonitum volo, C. Cœl. 3, 8; cf. jam illud non sunt admonendi, ut, *etc.*, id. de Off. 2, 19, 68: si quippiam essem admonitus, id. Fam. 5, 8: multa extis admonemur, id. N. D. 2, 66, 166. — **e.** With *Interrog. clause*: me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, C. Fam. 5, 2. — **f.** With *Objective clause*: ni docta comes sine corpore vitas Admoneat volitare, Virg. Æ. 6, 293: admonuit eum securibus sibi faces præferri, Liv. 24, 9. — **g.** With *ut* or *ne*: Caninius me tuis verbis admonuit, ut scriberem, C. Fam. 9, 6, 1: ea res admonet, ut, *etc.*, Tac. A. 3, 25: illud me præclare admones, ne nimis indulgenter loquar, id. Att. 9, 9. — **h.** With *simple Subj.* (in the historians): hunc admonet iter caute diligenterque faciat, Cæs. B. G. 5, 47: nisi Seneca admonuisset, venienti matri occurreret, Tac. A. 13, 5: admonuit negotiis abstineret, Suet. Tib. 50. — **k.** With *Inf.* (in the poets and in prose writers of the post-Aug. age): decedere campis admonuit, Virg. G. 4, 186; cf. id. Æ. 9, 109: sol acrior ire lavatum Admonuit, Hor. S. 1, 6, 125; cf. Ov. M. 3, 601; id. ib. 6, 150; Liv. 40, 56; Tac. A. 15, 67: regrediendum (*sc.* esse sibi), Tac. Agr. 25. — **m.** With *ad and the Gerund.*: somnio ad thesaurum reperiendum admonentur, C. de Div. 2, 65, 134. — **n.** With *Abl.*: C. de Div. 2, 65, 134; cf. preceding *no.* m.

2. Esp.: **a.** *To recall a thing* (*past*) *to memory, to bring to remembrance* (without the accessory notion of admonition): (a) With *Acc.*: quum memor anteactos semper dolor admonet annos, Tib. 4, 1, 189 (others, however, read *admovet*). — (b) With *Gen.*: admonuit dominæ deseruitque Venus, Tib. 1, 5, 40.

b. Of a creditor: *To remind* a debtor *of* his *debt, to press for payment, to dun:* (a) In *simple constr.*: quum tibi quotidie potestas hominis fuisset admonendi, verbum nullum facis, C. Quint. 12, 40. — (b) With *Gen.*: æris alieni, C. id. Top. 1, 5.

c. In passing from a subject already discussed to a new one = docere, dicere, *To treat, to speak* (*of*): de multitudine (verborum) quoniam quod satis esset admonui, de obscuritate pauca dicam, Var. L. L. 6, 5, 62.

B. Meton.: In the poets and in later Lat.: *To urge* or *incite to action* (cf. admonitor): telo admonuit bijugos, Virg. Æ. 10, 587; so, Spart. Sever. 11 *fin.*: liberos verberibus, Sen. Clem. 1, 14; id. Const. Sap. 12, 3.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e): *To admonish further, to give an additional admonition:* hoc unum te admoneo, Sen. Ep. 21, 8.

admŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admoneo] **I.** Gen.: *An admonition:* **A.** *Abs.*: admonitio lenior, C. de Or. 2, 83, 339: irascuntur admonitione, Quint. 2, 6, 3: admonitionem et præcepta, C. Off. 1, 40, 145: quare, si aut aliter sentirem, certe admonitio tua me reprimere, aut, si dubitarem, hortatio impellere posset, ut, *etc.*, id. Fam. 10, 4, 2. — **B.** With *in c. Abl.*: admonitio in consilio dando, C. de Or. 2, 70, 282.

II. Esp.: **A.** *A reminding, recalling to mind, suggestion*, etc.: **1.** Prop.: **a.** *Abs.*: illud ne indignum quidem admonitione, Quint. 6, 1, 37: tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis, ut, *etc.*, C. Fin. 5, 1: quâ admonitione succurrit, *etc.*, Pl. 19, 1, 2, § 8. — **b.** With *Gen.*: unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur, Quint. 11, 2, 19. — **2.** Fig.: Admonitio morbi, *etc. or* doloris: *Symptoms of a return of disease, malady*, etc.: quamvis sanatos admonitionem eorum (*sc.* morborum) sentires, quotiens, *etc.*, Pl. 24, 7, 101, § 158: si qua admonitio doloris supersit, id. 25, 8, 49, § 88. — **B.** *A reminding of a debt, a dunning:* Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 2. — **C.** *Chastisement:* admonitio fustium, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 7. — **D.** *Reprimand:* alios pœna, alios ignominiâ, notavit; plures admonitione, Suet. Aug. 39.

admŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [admoneo] **A.** (acc. to admoneo, *no.* I. A.): *He who reminds one of something, a monitor, an admonisher:* **1.** *Abs.*: misi ad te quatuor admonitores non nimis verecundos, C. Fam. 9, 8, 1; cf. id. Top. 1, 1. — **2.** With *Gen.*: facti, Claud. L. Stil. 2, 155. — **B.** (acc. to admoneo, *no.* I. B.) *One who urges to action:* admonitorque operum coëlo clarissimus alto Lucifer ortus erat, Ov. M. 4, 664.

ad-mŏnĭtorĭum, ĭi, *n.* [admonitor] (*The thing pertaining to an admonisher*; hence) *Admonition*, etc.: Just. Ep. ad Treb. § 12 in Dig.

admŏnĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [admoneo] *She who reminds* or *admonishes*: quid adhuc ego tui, malum, admonitricis? Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 20.

admŏnĭtum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which reminds*; hence) *An admonition:* cohortationes, consolationes, præcepta, admonita, C. de Or. 2, 15, 64.

1. admŏnĭtus, a, um. *P.* of admoneo.

2. admŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [admoneo] (only in *Abl.*): *A reminding, suggestion, an admonition, exhortation* (class.): **A.** With *Gen.*: admonitu Allobrogum, C. Cat. 3, 3, 8: locorum, id. Fin. 5, 2, 4: Attici, Nep. Att. 20, 3: Tulliæ, Liv. 1, 48. — **B.** With *Possess. pron.*: admonitu tuo, C. Att. 13, 18.

ad-mordĕo, mordi, morsum, mordēre (admomordi = admordi, Plaut. Aul. Frgm. in Gell. 7, 9), 2. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; mordeo] *To bite* or *gnaw at, to bite into:* admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Virg. G. 2, 379: brachia admorsa colubris, Prop. 3, 9, 53.

II. Fig.: *To bite*, i. e. *get money out of, to bleed, fleece:* lepidum est, triparcos homines bene admordere, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14: jam admordere hunc mihi lubet, id. Ps. 4, 7, 24.

1. admorsus, a, um. *P.* of admordeo.

2. admorsus, ūs, *m.* [admordeo] *A biting at, a bite;* Fig.: vereris ne libellus tuus admorsu duri dentis uratur, Symm. Ep. 1, 31.

admōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admoveo] *A putting, moving*, or *bringing to;* in Music.: digitorum, *the application of the fingers, fingering:* itaque ad pingendum, ad scalpendum, ad nervorum eliciendos sonos apta manus est admotione digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150.

admōtus, a, um. *P.* of

ad-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre (admōram and admōrim syncop. through all the persons, for admoveram, admoverim, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 4, 367; Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 36; also, admōrunt for admoverunt, Virg. Æ. 4, 367), 2. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; moveo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To move, conduct, lead*, etc., *to* or *towards*: **1.** With *ad*: fasiculum ad nares, C. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: vultum ad auditores, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26: Marcello ad munera publica admoto, Suet. Tib. 10: exercitum ad Mutinam, Liv. 44, 16. — **2.** With *Dat.*: signa Achradinæ, Liv. 25, 24: exercitum urbi, Flor. 3, 23, 5: scalas mœnibus, Tac. A. 13, 39: faces ei, C. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: pecus flagrantibus aris, Virg. Æ. 12, 171: admota altaribus victima, Suet. Cal. 39; cf. Luc. 7, 165; Liv. 21, 1: labra poculis, Virg. E. 3, 43: ignes templis, Tib. 3, 5, 11: quasque (*sc.* opes) recondiderat, Stygiisque adoverat umbris, Ov. M. 1, 139: capiti diadema, Suet. Cæs. 79: digitum scripturæ, id. Aug. 80: infantes papillæ, Suet. Tib. 44: quum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures (= auditores), Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 19. — **3.** With *in c. Acc.*: copias in locum, Liv. 42, 57. — **4.** With *Acc. of place*: proconsulem ex Etruriâ volonum exercitum admovere Ariminum jusserunt, Liv. 28, 46. — **5.** With *Adv. of place*: exercitum propius urbem Romam, C. Phil. 6, 3, 5. — **6.** With *ex*: Liv. 28, 46; cf. preceding *no.* 4. — **7.** In *simple constr.*: machinâ admotâ, C. Clu. 13, 36: admotis signis, Flor. 1, 24, 3: castra, Sil. 1, 296: exercitum, Vulg. 1 Mac. 5, 27: ignes candentesque laminæ ceterique cruciatûs admovebantur, C. 2 Verr. 5, 63, 163: faces, id. Off. 2, 10, 37: admotæ hostiæ, Tac. A. 2, 69: admotis herbis, Ov. M. 10, 188: osculaque admoveam, id. ib. 10, 344: gressûs admovit, *i. e. approached* or *drew near*, Stat. Th. 11, 560. — **8.** *Abs.*: jam admovebat rex, *i. e. was approaching* or *drawing near*, Curt. 9, 4, 27. — **9.** With *contra*: admoverunt castra contra Demetrium, Vulg. 1 Mac. 10, 48.

B. Esp.: **1.**: **a.** *To bring up* or *apply to*: (a) With *ad*: nocturna ad lumina lychnum (al. linum) Nuper ubi exstinctum admoveas, Lucr. 6, 901. — (b) In *simple constr.*: nulla materies . . . . nisi admoto igne, ignem concipere possit, C. de Or. 2, 45, 190. — **b.** *Pass.*: Of places, *etc.*: *To lie near, close*, or *adjacent to*; *to be situate near*: (a) With *Dat.*: Africa Nilo admota, Juv. 10, 149. — (b) *Abs.*: culina ut sit admota, Var. R. R. 1, 13, 2.

2. Admovere aurem, *To apply the ear, to listen*: animam compressi: aurem admovi, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28: admovere aurem,

æ, si palam audire eos non auderes . . . subauscultando tamen excipere voces, *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 36, 153.

3. Admovere manum *or* manus: **a.** *To apply or employ the hand:* (a) So, *alone:* artifices Natura manus admovit, Ov. M. 15, 218: admoventes (*sc.* juvenes) manûs, Liv. 5, 52.—(b) With *Dat.*: manum fidibus, C. Brut. 54, 100: quibus (*sc.* marmoribus) Nicias manum admovisset, *i. e. on which he had laboured*, Pl. 35, 11, 40, § 133: ruderibus purgandis manûs primus admovit, Suet. Vesp. 8.—**b.** *To lay violent hands on, attack, assail, assault:* nunquam deos ipsos admovere nocentibus manûs, Liv. 5, 11.—**c.** *To lay hands on, pilfer, pillage*, etc.: admovent manûs vectigalibus populi Romani, C. Agr. 1, 4, 11.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring up, apply*, etc.: quot admovi illi fabricas! quot fallacias, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 5; old reading, admoveni.

B. Esp.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* 1. B. 1.): **a.** Admovere aliquem propius alicui: *To bring a person nearer to one; i. e. to make friends; to reconcile:* mors Agrippæ . . . admovit propius Neronem Cæsari, Vell. 2, 96, 1.—**b.** *Pass.: To be nearly related or akin to:* genus admotum Superis, Sil. 8, 293.

2. *To apply, direct:* **a.** With *ad:* num admoveri posait oratio ad sensûs animorum inflammandos, C. de Or. 1, 14, 60: admovenda ad eum curatio, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61: mentes vestras ad haruspicum vocem admovete, id. Har. Resp. 10, 20.—**b.** With *Dat.*: quot stimulos admoverit homini, *i. e. how he has urged on the man*, C. Sest. 5, 12: animis judicum admovere orationem, id. Brut. 54, 100: serus enim Græcis admovit acumina chartis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161: spes cupiditati admota, Liv. 43, 10.—**c.** In *simple constr.*: maritimum terrorem admoventes, i. e. *striking terror*, etc., Liv. 41, 17: spes est admota, Ov. M. 11, 454.

3. *To occasion, cause* to one, *excite*, etc.: **a.** With *Abl.*: populationibus agri terror est oppidanis admotus, Liv. 6, 10.—**b.** With *Dat.*: alicui desiderium patriæ, Curt. 6, 2, 19.

ad-mūgio, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* (ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; mugio) *To low or bellow to or at:* admugit femina tauro, Ov. A. A. 1, 279: omnibus admugit, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 443.

ad-mulcĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; mulceo] *To stroke, caress:* bubulcus (bovem) admulceat, Pall. 4, 12.

admurmŭrātio, ōnis, *f.* [admurmuro] *A murmuring, a low murmuring in approbation or disapprobation*; cf. acclamatio; only in Cic.: **A.** *Abs.*: qui non admurmuratione, sed voce et clamore abjecti hominis furorem fregistis, C. Pis. 14, 31: vestra admurmuratio facit, Quirites, ut, *etc.* id. Manil. 13, 37.—**B.** With *Gen.*: risus populi atque admurmuratio omnium facta est, C. 2 Verr. 4, 12, 57; cf. id. ib. 5, 16, 41: grata concionis admurmuratio, id. 1 Verr. 15, 45: secundæ admurmurationes senatûs, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1.

ad-murmŭro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; murmuro] *To murmur at* any thing with approbation or disapprobation: quam valde universi admurmurârint, C. 2 Verr. 5, 16, 41: admurmurante senatu, id. Att. 1, 13, 2.—*Impers. Pass.*: quum esset admurmuratum, C. de Or 2, 70 285.

admurmŭror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* = admurmuro: ad hoc pauca admurmurati sunt, Front. ad Cæs. Ep. 2, 1.

ad-mūtilo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; mutilo] (Prop.: *To crop or clip thoroughly*; hence, Fig.): *To defraud, fleece* (prps. only in Plaut.): tu es qui me usque admutilásti ad cutem, *you have shorn me to the skin*, i.e. *cheated me outrageously*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 48: cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 172; id. Capt. 2, 2, 19 (cf. the simple verb, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 8).

adnascor, adnātus, v. agn.

adnato, adnavigo, adnecto, v. enn.

ad-nĕcessārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; necessarius] *Very necessary* (post-class.): Cassiod. de Mus. *fin.*

ad-nĕpos (atn-), ōtis, *m.* [ad, ☞; nepos] *A son of the* abnepos, *or the* abneptis; *A great-great-great-grandson:* corresponding in the descending line, to *atavus* in the ascending: DIVI NERVÆ ADNEPOTI, in Orell. *no.* 887; cf. Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6.

ad-neptis, is, *f.* [ad ☞; neptis] *A daughter of the* abnepos, *or the* abneptis; *a great-great-great-grand-daughter* (antith. to *atavia*): Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6.

adnomen, adnominatio, adnosco, v. agnomen, *etc.*

adn. for all other words in *adn.* not found here, look in *ann.*

ăd-obrŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; obruo] *To completely cover with earth, to bury:* alte circumfodere et adobruere, Col. 4, 15, 3; cf. id. ib. 2, 11, 12; id. ib. 5, 5, 2.

adolabilis, v. adulabilis.

‡**adolĕfactus,** a, um. *P.* of obs. adolefacio; *Set on fire, kindled:* ARBORES ADOLEFACTÆ, in the fragments of the Fratr. Arval. ap. Grut. p. 121.

‡**Adŏlenda,** æ, *f.* [adoleo] (*The Burner*) *The name of a Roman goddess, who presided over the burning of trees struck by lightning:* (immolavit) ADOLENDÆ. COMMOLENDÆ. DEFERVNDÆ. OVES. II., *etc.*, Frat. Arval. ap. Orell. 1, 390.

1. **ăd-ŏlĕo,** ŭi (rar. ēvi, Enn. v. below), ultum, ĕre, 2. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to ad (*no.* II. B. 1. f.); OLO, whence proles, suboles, adolesco, *etc.*; cf. Sanct. Min. 2, 444 *sq.*; acc. to Fest. s. v. "adolescit a Græco ἀλίζω, i. e. accresco, venit;" cf. Lindem. ad h. l.] **I.** Prop.: *To cause to grow up, to increase, make large*, etc.: Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 1, 704; cf. below, *no.* II. A.

II. Meton.: Religious *t. t.*: **A.** *To magnify, honour, propitiate*, etc., the gods: "*adolere* verbum est proprie sacra reddentium; quod significat votis et supplicationibus numen auctius facere," Non. 58, 21: "*adolere*, augere, honorare, propitiare; et est verbum sacratum," id. 247, 28: flammis adolere Penates, Virg. Æ. 1, 704: "*adolere* i. e. colere; sed adolere est proprie augere," Serv. ad h. l.—**B.**: **1.** *To offer up* as sacrifice in honour of the gods; *to burn, consume* upon the altar, *etc.*: verbenasque adole pingues et mascula tura, Virg. E. 8, 65: "*adole*, incende: sed κατ' εὐφημισμὸν dicitur; nam adole est auge," Serv. ad. h. l.; so, "*adolere* est urere:" Non. 247, 27: "in sacrificiis κατ' εὐφημισμὸν *adolere* per bonum omen dicitur; nam in aris non adolentur aliqua, sed cremantur," Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 704: eamque hostiam, quam ibi sacravit, totam adolevit, Enn. ap. Lact. Div. Inst. 1, 11 *ad fin.*: viscera tauri, Ov. F. 3, 803: integrum anserem, Cassius ap. Prisc. p. 872 P.: nullos aris adolemus honores, Ov. M. 8, 740: Junoni Argivæ jussos adolemus honores, Virg. Æ. 3, 547; cf. the context.—**2.** By a second meton.: Of things not pertaining to religious worship: *To burn, consume* (poet. and post-class.): utque leves stipulæ demptis adolentur aristis, Ov. M. 1, 492: ut Æneida, quam nondum satis elimásset, adolerent, Gell. 17, 10, 7; cf. Eutr. 10, 18.—**C.** *To cover*, etc.: **1.** With *Abl.*: sanguine consperguntur aras, adolentque altaria donis, Lucr. 4, 1231: castis adolet dum altaria donis, Virg. Æ. 7, 71: cruore captivo adolere aras, *i. e. to sprinkle abundantly*, Tac. A. 14, 30: so (in zeugma) precibus et igne puro altaria adolentur, id. H. 2, 3.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: focos, *i. e. to cover*, or *fill up, with fresh fuel*: Stat. Th. 1, 514; cf. the context.

2. **ăd-ŏlĕo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; oleo] *To give out or emit a smell or odour, to smell of*: unde hic, amabo, unguenta adolent, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 19.

adŏlescens (adul-), entis (*Gen. pl.* usu. adolescentium, *e. g.* C. Tusc. 5, 27, 77; once, adolescentûm, Plaut. Pa. 1, 3, 130) **I.** *P.* of adolesco. **II.** *Pa.*: *Growing up, not yet come to full growth, young*: **A.** Prop.: amanti homini adolescenti, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 94: cf. Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 53; Cæs. B. G. 6, 27; Sall. C. 38, 1; id. J. 6, 2: cum liberis adolescentibus, Liv. 2, 6: Africani filium adolescentem, C. Div. 1, 18, 36.—*Comp.*: eodem ut jure uti senem liceat, quo jure sum usus adolescentior, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 3: uti adolescentior ætati concederet, *etc.*, Sall. H. 1, 11 (Frgm. ap. Prisc. 902).—As *Subst.*: **adolescens,** entis, *comm. gen.*: *One who has not yet attained maturity, a youth, a young man or woman, a maiden*; acc. to Romanideas, between the puer and juvenis, from the 15th or 17th until past the 30th year, often even till near the 40th, according as one appeared more or less vigorous and youthful, or as spoken of in relation to older persons, so that a definite limit cannot be fixed; cf. Baumgarten Crus. in Clav. Suet. s. h. v.; hence the same person is often called in one place adolescens, and in another *juvenis*, e. g. C. Fam. 2, 1 with Att. 2, 12; cf. id. Top. 7; often, indeed, the adolescentia passes beyond the period of manhood, even to *senectus*, since *vir* designates rather sex than age, while in other cases adolescentia is limited to 25 years, C. Tusc. 2, 1, 2 Goer. "Primo gradu usque ad annum XV. pueros dictos, quod sint puri, *i. e.* impubes. Secundo, ad XXX. annum ab adolescendo sic nominatos," Varro ap. Censor. cap. 14. "Tertia (ætas) adolescentia ad gignendum adulta, quæ porrigitur (ab anno XIV.) usque ad vigesimum octavum annum," Isid. Orig. 11, 2, 4; cf. Bremi, Nep. Bum. 4. Thus C. de Or. 2, 2, calls Crassus adolescens, although he was 34 years old; at id. Phil. 2, 44, Brutus and Cassius, when in their 40th year, are called adolescentes, and, ib. 46, Cic. calls himself, at the time of his consulship, *i. e.* in his 44th year, adolescens, and so often. Cf. Manut. upon C. Fam. 2, 1, p. 146.—The young Romans who attended the proconsuls and proprætors in the provinces, were called adolescentes (commonly, contubernales), Cæs. B. C. 1, 23; 51; cf. Manut. Suet. Cæs. 2.—Sts. adolescens serves to distinguish the younger of two persons of the same name from the elder: Brutus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 87; ib. 1, 52; 3, 7; id. B. C. 1, 8.—*Fem.*: optimæ adolescentî facere injuriam, Ter. And. 3, 2, 8.—**B.** Fig.: Of the new Academic philos.: adolescentior Academia, C. Fam. 9, 8, 1.

adŏlescentĭa (also adulescentia in MSS.), æ, *f.* [adolescens] *The age of the* adolescens, *the time between the age of the* puer and juvenis, *i. e. from the 15th to the 30th year, the proper period of ripening youth, the age of youth, youth*, ἐφηβία, ἡλικία (cf. adolescens): quid enim? Citius adolescentiæ senectus, quam pueritiæ adolescentia obrepit? C. Sen. 2, 4: qui adolescentiam florem ætatis, senectutem occasum vitæ velit definire, id. Top. 7, 32: ineunte adolescentiâ, id. Off. 1, 32, 117: jam a primâ adolescentiâ, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23: in adolescentiâ, Suet. Claud. 41.

ădŏlescentĭor (adul-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To behave like an* adolescens, *mischievously or wantonly*: adolescentiaris, Varr. ap. Non. 71, 30.

ădŏlescentŭla (adul-), æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A very young maiden*; also as a term of endearment for an adult: salveto, adolescentula, *good morning, my child*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 3; Ter. And. 1, 1, 91.

ădŏlescentŭlus (adul-), i, *m. dim.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A very young man*, νεανίσκος. When even 27 years old, Cicero calls himself adolescentulus, Or. 30, 107; cf. Gell. 15, 28, and Quint. 12, 6: modestissimus, C. Planc. 11, 27: imberbis, id. Dom. 14, 37.—So, Sall. C. 49, calls Cæsar adolescentulus, although he was then 33, or, acc. to others, 35 years old. **II.** Esp.: *A young soldier, a recruit*: C. Rep. 1, 15, 23; cf. Nep. Paus. 4, and Ham. 1; Bremi upon Eum. 1.—**B.** Sts., like most diminutives, to indicate contempt: Næv. ap. C. Sen. 6, 20; cf. Gernh. C. Sen. 9, 29.

ădŏlescentŭrĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre [id.] 4. *v. n.* *To behave like an* adolescens: Laber. ap. Non. 74, 15.

ădŏlesco (adul-), ēvi (rarely ŏlŭi; cf. Prisc. pp. 370, 872 P.), ultum, ĕlescĕre (*Perf. Inf.*: adolesse for adolevisse, Ov. H. 6, 11), 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. adoleo] **I.**

Prop.: *To grow up, to grow;* of men, animals, plants, *etc.*: **A.** *Abs.*: postquam adoluerit hæc iuventus, Var. ap. Prisc. p. 872 P.: qui adoleverit, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: viriditas herbescens, quæ sensim adolescit, id. Sen. 15, 51: adolescere ramos cernat, Ov. M. 4, 376: quibus (*sc.* parvulis) adultis factus est Esau vir gnarus venandi, Vulg. Gen. 25, 27: quoad capillus adoleseret, Gell. 17, 19.—**B.** With *ad:* postquam adolevit ad eam ætatem, Plaut. Cas. prol. 47.—**C.** With *Acc. of time:* ter senos proles adoleverat annos, Ov. F. 3, 59.—**D.** With *sine:* non sine imbre adolescunt (*sc.* arundines), Pl. 9, 16, 23, § 56.—**E.** With *in c. Acc.:* nec potuisse in amplitudinem adulescere (*sc.* platanos), Pl. 12, 1, 3, § 7: quum in crassitudinem adulevere (*sc.* rami), id. 13, 7, 15, § 58.

II. Fig.: *To grow, increase, to be augmented, to become greater:* **A.** *Abs.*: quæ (*sc.* ratio) quum adolevit, C. Leg. 1, 7, 22: ingenium brevi adolevit, Sall. J. 63, 3: postquam respubl. adolevit, id. C. 51, 40: ver adolescit (*advances*), id. A. 13, 36; cf. id. ib. 2, 50: cæpe revirescit, decedente lunâ; inarescit, adolescente, Gell. 20, 8, 7: adulta ætas, Lucr. 4, 1432: adultum robur, id. 2, 1130: simul atque adoleverit ætas, Hor. S. 1, 9, 34 Heind.: quum matura adoleverit ætas, Virg. Æ. 12, 438.—**B.** With *Adv. of time:* cupiditas agendi adolescit una cum ætatibus, C. Fin. 5, 20, 55.—**C.** With *Dat.*: ubi robustis adolevit frondibus ætas, Lucr. 3, 450: dum prima novis adolescit frondibus ætas, Virg. G. 2, 362: quantum superbiæ socordiæque Vitellio adoleverit, Tac. H. 2, 13.—**D.** With *Abl.*: Cremona numero colonorum adolevit, Tac. H. 3, 34.—**F.** With *ultra:* quorum (*sc.* Spadonum) eâ tempestate plus habendi cupiditas ultra mortalem modum adolescebat, Amm. 14, 11, 3.

III. Meton.: Sacrificial *t. t.*: *To be kindled, to burn* (cf. I. adoleo): Panchæis adolescunt ignibus aræ, Virg. G. 4, 379.

ădōlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* prob. for adulor, *To worship:* Tert. Apol. 25 *fin.*: dub.

‡**adominatio,** ōnis, *f. A good or favourable omen:* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

1. **Ădōneus** (trisyll.), ĕi, *m.* **I.** For Adonis: Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35; App. M. 2, p. 126. **II.** *An epithet of Bacchus:* Gr. Ἀδωνεύς, ῆως, Aus. Epigr. 30, 6; cf. ib. Epigr. 28.

2. **Ădōnēus,** a, um, v. Adonis, *no.* I. A.

Ădōnis, is *or* ĭdis, *m.*=Ἄδωνις (*Nom.* **Adon,** Ven. Carm. 7, 12. *Gen.* Adonis, Pl. 19, 4, 19, § 49: Adonidis, Amm. 19, 1, 11. *Dat.* Adoni, Inscr. Orell. 1379: Adonidi, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59. *Acc.* Adonidem, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 16: Adonim, Prop. 2, 13, 53; acc. to Santen. Adonin: Adonem, Serv. Virg. E. 10, 18. *Voc.* Adon., Ov. M. 10, 543. *Abl.* Adone, App. M. 8). **I.** *A son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus; beloved by Venus for his beauty;* he was mortally wounded in the chase by a wild boar, which Mars (acc. to others, Diana) sent against him out of jealousy; but was changed by Venus into a flower, which bore the name Adonium, and was bewailed by her on the anniversary of his death: Ov. M. 10, 503 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 58; 248; Macr. S. 1, 21; Serv. Virg. E. 10, 18.—Hence, **A. Ădōnēus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to* Adonis: Aus. Mon. de histt. and Grut. *no.* 1123, 7.—**B. Ădōnĭa,** ōrum, *n.* = τὰ Ἀδώνια, *The festival of Adonis.* It occurred in June, about the time of the summer solstice, and was celebrated (even in Rome, cf. Manso, Essays on Myth.) with alternate lamentations and exultations, on account of the death of Adonis: Ov. M. 10, 725; cf. id. A. A. 1, 75. This festival was a symbol of the dying and reviving again of nature: cf. Creuz. Symb. 2, 83; Bottig. Sab. 1, 261 *sq.* **II.** *A name of the Sun-god among the Assyrians and Phœnicians:* Macr. 1, 1.—Adonis horti (Gr. κῆποι Ἀδώνιδος), *a parterre of flowers which blossom quickly, but wither as soon:* Pl. 19, 4, 19, § 49. **III.** *A certain fish,* = toxotes: Pl. 9, 19, 34, § 70. **IV.** *A river of Phœnicia:* Pl. 5, 20, 17, § 78.

†**ădōnĭum,** ii, *n.*=ἀδώνιον. **I.** *A plant:* Pl. 21, 10, 34, § 60. **II.** Gramm. *t. t.*: *A dactylic dimeter catalectic verse:* Serv. 1820, P.; *e. g.* Hor. Od. 1, 4: terruit urbem; visere montes, *etc.*; said to have been so named because it was made use of in the festival of Adonis.

ădŏpĕrĭo, ĕrŭi, ertum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; operio] *To cover, to cover up or over* (not ante-Aug.; mostly *in the part. perf. pass.*): **A.** *Part.*: **1.** *Abs.*: capite adoperto, Liv. 1, 26; cf. id. Epit. 89; Suet. Ner. 48.—**2.** With *Abl.*: purpureo adopertus amictu, Virg. Æ. 3, 405: adopertam floribus humum, Ov. M. 15, 688: hiems gelu, id. F. 3, 235: æther nubibus, id. 2, 71: lumina somno, id. M. 1, 714; cf. Tib. 1, 1, 84.—**B.** *Verb. finit.*: Col. 8, 6; Lact. Op. Dei 7.

ădŏperte, *adv.* [adopertus] *Covertly, obscurely:* Mart. Cap. 8, p. 303 ed. Grot.

ădŏpertum, i, *n.* [adoperio] (Prop.: *A covered thing;* Fig.) *A mystery:* App. M. 2, p. 160 Oud.

ădŏpertus, a, um, *P.* of adoperio.

ădŏpīnor, *no perf. nor sup.*, ari, 1. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; opinor] *To conjecture:* Lucr. 8, 814.

ădŏptābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; opto] *Very desirable:* Cod. Just. 11, 11, 1.

ădoptārius, a, um, *adj.*=adoptaticius, Gloss. Isid.

ădoptātĭcĭus *or* **adoptātĭtĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [adopto] *Adopted, adoptive, received in the place of a child:* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 85: Demarcho item ipse fuit adoptaticius, ib. 100.—Acc. to Fest. it signifies *the son of one who is adopted,* "ex adoptato filio natus," p. 29 Müll.

ădoptātĭo (rare secondary form for adoptio), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An adopting, a receiving of one in the place of a child,* υἱοθεσία: C. Tusc. 1, 14, 31; id. Balb. 25, 57; Sall. J. 11, 6; Gell. 5, 19, 15; Tert. adv. Gent. 2, 1.

ădoptātor, ōris, *m.* [adopto] *One who adopts another, an adopter:* Gell. 5, 19, 2; Ulp. Dig. 37, 9, 1, § 12 *med.*

ădoptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (class. and used esp. in the histt. under the emperors). **I.** Prop.: *A taking or receiving one in the place of a child* (also *of a grandchild,* Dig. 1, 7, 10) (and properly of one who was still under paternal authority, in patriâ potestate; on the contr. *arrogatio* referred to one who was already independent, *i. e.* homo sui juris. The former took place before the prætor or other magistrate and five witnesses, by a threefold mancipatio, *i. e.* sham sale; the latter could only be effected before the assembled people in the comitia curiata, Gell. 5, 19, 6 *sqq.*; Just. Inst. 1, 11; Dig. 1, 7); C. Dom. 13, 34; cf. id. ib. 14, 36: emancipare filium alicui in adoptionem, id. Fin. 1, 7, 24: dare se alicui in adoptionem, Vell. 2, 8, 2; Suet. Tib. 2; cf. Liv. 45, 40: adscire aliquem per adoptionem, Tac. A. 1, 8; or in adoptionem, id. H. 2, 1: inserere aliquem familiæ per adoptionem, Suet. Claud. 39 *fin.*: accitus adoptione in imperium et cognomentum, Tac. A. 11, 11: adoptio in Domitium festinatur, id. ib. 12, 25: adoptionem nuncupare, *to make known, to announce,* id. H. 1, 17: adoptio consularis, *that was performed by a consul,* Quint. procem. 6, 13 Spald.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of plants: *Ingrafting:* Plin. procem. 1, 16.—**B.** Of bees: *Admittance* to *or reception* in a new hive: ut tanquam novæ prolis adoptione domicilia confirmentur, Col. 9, 13, 9.

ădoptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [adopto] **I.** Prop.: *Pertaining to adoption, made* or *acquired by adoption, adoptive* (only once in Cic.): filius, *an adopted son,* P. Scipio, Frgm. ap. Gell. 5, 19 (*opp.* naturalis, a son by birth): filiorum neque naturalem Drusum, neque adoptivum Germanicum patriâ caritate dilexit, Suet. Tib. 52: pater, *who has adopted one as son* (or *grandson,* v. adoptio), *an adoptive father,* Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 107: frater, soror, *etc., a brother, sister,* etc., *by adoption, not by birth,* Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 12, and Julian. Dig. 38, 8, 3; so also, adoptiva familia, *the family into which one has been received by adoption,* Ulp. 37, 4, 3: adoptiva sacra, *the sacra of the family into which one has been adopted* (*opp.* paterna): neque amissis sacris paternis in hæc adoptiva venisti, C. Dom. 13, 35: adoptivum nomen, *name received by adoption* (*opp.* gentile): Suet. Ner. 41: adoptiva nobilitas, *nobility acquired by adoption,* Ov. F. 4, 22. **II.** Fig.: Of the ingrafting of plants (cf. adoptio): fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, *bears fruits not natural to it,* Ov. Med. Fac. 5; Mart. 13, 46, 2: quæ sit adoptivis arbor onusta comis, Pall. de Insit. 20; cf. 144; 160.

ăd-opto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; opto; cf. opto *init.*] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To take* or *accept for one's self,* with design and choice, *to choose, select,* etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: quem potius adoptem, aut invocem? Vatin. ap. C. Fam. 5, 9, 1: Etruscas Turnus adoptat opes, *i. e. selects for the purpose of alliance,* Ov. F. 4, 880: frater, pater, adde: Ut cuique est ætas, ita quemque facetus adoptas, *i. e. take him as a brother,* etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 55.—**2.** With *double Acc.*: quod Brutos patronos adoptâssent, C. Phil. 2, 41, 107.—**3.** With *Dat. of person:* quem sibi illa provincia defensorem sui juris adoptavit, C. Div. in Cæc. 16, 54: eum sibi Achæi patronum adoptârunt, id. ib. 20 64.—**4.** With *ad:* sociam te mihi adopto ad meam salutem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 78.—**5.** With *Dat. of thing:* qui manstutorem me adoptavit bonis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 6.—**6.** With *loco:* qui te adoptavit loco patris, C. Dom. 14, 36.

B. Meton.: Adoptare se alicui, *To give one's self over to, to attach one's self to* or *join* by choice: qui se Cæsaris libertis adoptâsset, Pl. 12, 1, 5, § 12.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *To take in the place of a child,* etc.; *to adopt:* **1.** *Aliquem:* Pisonem adoptavit, Suet. Galb. 17: adoptavit eum, heredemque fecit, Nep. Att. 5, 2: nepotem adoptare, Paul. Dig. 7, 6; 8.—*Pass. constr.*: adoptari a se Pisonem pronuntiat, Tac. H. 1, 18:—With *Ellipse of Acc.*: ne sit ejus filius, qui adoptârit, C. Dom. 14, 37.—**2.** *Aliquem sibi,* etc., *pro aliquo:* eum adoptat sibi pro filio, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 76.—**3.** *Aliquem ab aliquo:* is, qui nunc minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, C. Brut. 19, 77:—*Pass. constr.*: adoptatum patricium a plebeio, C. Att. 7, 7, 6.—**4.** *Aliquem in aliquid:* in divitias homo adoptavit hunc, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 82: in regnum, Sall. J. 22, 3: in familiam nomenque, Suet. Cæs. 83: in successionem, Just. 9, 2, 1: in locum filii, Vulg. Exod. 2, 10: sibi eam adoptavit in filiam, ib. Esth. 2, 7; cf. ib. 2, 15.—**5.** With *double Acc.*: adoptat illum puerum surreptium Sibi filium, Plaut. Men. prol. 60: filium senatorem populi Romani sibi velle adoptare, C. Dom. 14, 37.—**6.** With *Abl.*: adoptatus testamento, Suet. Tib. 6.—**7.** The adopted assumed the name of the adopter; hence, Ironically: Adoptare se, *To adopt one's self,* i. e. *to assume another name:* et C. Stalenus, qui se ipse adoptaverat, et de Staleno Ælium fecerat, *had changed himself from a Stalenus to an Ælius,* C. Brut. 68, 241.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To adopt:* **a.** Of persons as subjects: in bona libertatis nostræ adoptantur (*sc.* servi), Flor. 3, 20, 1.—**b.** Of things as subjects: veniret insitio; fac ramum ramus adoptet, Ov. Rem. Am. 195; cf. Col. 10, 38.

2. Adoptare nomen, *etc.*; *To adopt* or *assume a name,* etc.: ergo aliquod gratum Musis tibi nomen adopta, Mart. 4, 31, 9: qui (*sc.* Zoilus) adoptavit cognomen, ut Homeromastix vocitaretur, Vitr. præf. 1, 7, p. 153 Rod.

3. Adoptare se in nomen (*To adopt one's self into a name;* i. e.) *To take* or *assume a name:* jungunt se castris, regisque in nomen adoptant, Stat. Th. 7, 259.

4. Aliquid adoptare in nomen, nomini, nomine, *or simply* aliquid adoptare; (*To adopt something unto a name,* etc.; i. e.) *To give, impart,* etc., *a name to* something: **a.** *In nomen:* Domitius Nero capillos Poppææ conjugis in hoc nomen adoptaverat, quodam etiam carmine sucinos appellando, Pl. 27, 3, 12, § 50; dub. al. hoc nomine, ed maj. Sillig.—**b.** *Nomine:* Pl. 27, 3, 12, § 50; cf. preceding *no.* a.—**c.**

Nomini: a Smyrnā Hermus amnis campos facit, et nomini suo adoptat. Pl. 5, 29, 31, § 119:—*Plur.*: ambitus nominibus suis eas adoptandi. Pl. 25, 3, 7, § 22.—**d.** *Aliquid*, alone: Oceanum Atlanticum provinciam adoptans (*sc.* Bætis) petit, Pl. 3, 1, 3, § 9.

ădŏr, ōris (ōris, Gann. ap. Prisc. p. 700 P.; cf. 1. ădōreus), *n.* [Sanscr. ad; Greek, ed-, ēdo; Lat. ed-, edo] (*The thing that is eaten*) *A kind of grain, spelt* [Triticum spelta, Linn.), *the first food of the Romans*: "*ador*, farris genus, edor quondam appellatum ab edendo, vel quod aduratur, ut fiat tostum, unde in sacrificio mola salsa efficitur," Fest. p. 3 Müll.: "*ador* frumenti genus, quod epulis et immolationibus sacris pium putatur; unde et adorare, propitiare religiones, potest dictum videri," Non. 52, 20: quum pater ipse domus palea perrectus in hornā Esset ador loliumque, Hor. S. 2, 6, 89: adŏris de polline. Aus. Mos. de Cibis, 5: hic, adŏris dat primitias, Gannius ap. Prisc. p. 700: satos adŏris stravisse manipios, id. ib.: **ador adŏris**, id. ib.

ădōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [adoro] *Worthy of adoration*: Dea beneficium, App. M. 11, p. 265, 29 Elm.

ădōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Adoration*: **A.** By stretching out the right hand, then kissing it and waving it towards the statue of the God that is adored: propitiatis adorationē dis, Pl. 29, 4, 20, § 67:—*Plur.*: App. M. 4, p. 155 Elm.—**B.** By prostration of the body: humilis, Liv. 30, 16.

ădōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who adores, an adorer, worshipper*: Tert. de Spec. 8; cf. Vulg. Joan. 4, 23.

ăd-ordĭno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; ordino] *To set in order, to arrange* or *adjust*: patellam. Apic. 4, 2.

ăd-ordĭor, orsus sum, dīri, 4. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. g.; ordior] *To begin*: bellum adorsus est, Ambros. Off. 1.

ădōrĕa, v. 1. adoreus.

1. **ădōrĕus (-ĭus**, Fest. and Gloss. Plac.; v. *below*), a, um, *adj.* [ador] *Pertaining to spelt, consisting of spelt*: far adoreum=ador, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 4: semen, Cato R. R. 34; Col. 2, 6, 1: falces, *for reaping spelt*, Var. L. L. 5, 31 (others read *arboreæ*): liba, Virg. Æ. 7, 109.—As *Subst.*: **A. adoreum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* far) *Spelt*: Col. 11, 2, 74.—**B. adorea (-ĭa)**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* donatio), *A reward to gallant soldiers*; since, in early ages, this usu. consisted of grain: hence, Fig. for *Glory, fame, renown*: "*gloriam* denique ipsam a farris honore adoream appellabant," Pl. 18, 3, 3, § 14: "*adoria* gloria vel bona fama," Gloss. Plac. p. 432 Mai.: prædā atque agro adoreāque affecit populares suos: Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 38: pulcher fugatis ille dies Latio tenebris, qui primus almā risit adoreā, *with propitious renown*, viz. by the defeat of Hasdrubal, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 41. (Fest. gives another explanation for the signif. *honour, renown*, etc.: "*adoriam*, laudem, sive gloriam dicebant, quia gloriosum eum putabant esse, qui farris copiā abundaret," p. 3 Müll.)

2. **Ădōrĕus**, i, *m. A mountain of Galatia* (now *Elmah Dāgh*): Liv. 38, 18.

ădōrĭa, v. 1. adoreus.

ăd-ōrĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* The active form of adorior: *To attack* or *assail*; Næv. ap. Prisc. p. 891 P. (Fragm. 1, 9 ed. Lips.). Hence also *pass.* adortus, Aurelius Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.

ăd-ōrĭor, ortus sum, īrīri (in 2nd and 3rd pers. of the *pres. Ind.* acc. to 4th conj.: adoriris, adoritur; forms analogous to orīris, oritur, of the simple verb, do not occur), 4. *v. dep.* [ad; orior] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. f.): (*To rise up to*; hence): **A.** *To approach* in order to accost; *to accost*: cesso hunc adoriri? Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 9: hunc adorior hospitem, id. Ph. 4, 2, 15.

B. *To enter upon*, or *take in hand*, any course of action; *to undertake; to attempt*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: hoc ipsum, C. Att. 13, 22, 4: majus adorta nefas, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 16: cf. Virg. Æ. 7, 386: **ad rem** adoriendam, Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7: Ἡρακλείδειον, si Brundisium salvi, adoriemur, C. Att. 16, 2, 6.—**2.** With *Inf.*: ne convellere adoriamur ea, quæ non possint commoveri, C. de Or. 2, 51, 205: hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti, Virg. Æ. 6, 397: canere hæc suis adorta est, Cat. 63, 11: hanc (*sc.* Munychiam) his tyranni oppugnare sunt adorti, Nep. Thras. 2, 5: castra oppugnare, Liv. 2, 51; cf. id. 28, 3; id. 37, 32; id. 40, 22; id. 44, 12: hanc virginem perlicere adortus, id. 3, 44.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. e.) (*To rise up against*; hence) *To attack, assault, assail*, etc., in a secret or crafty manner: **A. Prop.**: **1.** In *simple constr.*: navem, C. 2 Verr. 5, 34, 90: impeditos, Cæs. B. G. 4, 26: hos Conon adortus, Nep. Con. 4, 4: oppugnatio eos aliquanto atrocior, quam ante, adorta est, Liv. 21, 11.—**2.** With *Abl.*: inermem tribunum gladiis, C. Sest. 37, 79: urbem vi, Liv. 1, 53.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: prætorem ex improviso in itinere, Tac. A. 4, 45.—**4.** With *Adv.* or *adverbial expression*: **a.** Of place: a tergo Milonem, C. Mil. 10, 29.—**b.** Of manner: Tac. A. 4, 45; cf. preceding *no.* 3.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: paventes adortus clamor, Liv. 21, 28.—**2.** With *Abl.*: variis criminationibus Senecam, Tac. A. 14, 22: Cetrium minis, id. H. 1, 31: patrem jurgio, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 50; cf. Suet. Cæs. 9.

III. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. *N. B.*): *To rise* or *spring up*: ex insidiis adorti agmini ejus extremo se afferunt, Hirt. B. Afr. 69: primā luce adortus, id. ib. 95; dub. al. adortus eos; cf. Oud. ad h. l.

‡ **ădōrĭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [adoria] (*Full of* adoria; hence) *Celebrated, famed*: "*adoriosus*, ἔνδοξος," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

ădornāte, *adv.* [adornatus] *Brilliantly, elegantly*: declamabat splendide atque adornate, Suet. Rhet. 6.

ădornātus, a, um, *P.* of adorno.

ăd-orno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; orno] **I.** (acc. to orno, *no.* I.): *To decorate* or *adorn* (mostly post-Aug.): **A. Prop.**: **1.** In *simple constr.*: triumphum, Vell. 2, 122, 3.—**2.** With *Abl.*: forum comitiumque adornatum magnifico ornatu, C. 2 Verr. 1, 22, 58: flaminem insigni veste et curuli regiā sellā adornavit (*sc.* Numa), Liv. 1, 20: cubicula tabellis, Suet. Tib. 43: adornatus donis, Vell. 2, 121, 3: hostilibus spoliis adornatæ (*sc.* domus), id. Ner. 38: tunicas gemmis, Curt. 3, 3, 13.—**3.** With *in modum*: in modum tropæorum adornatis (*sc.* arboribus), Suet. Cal. 45.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: legem, Quint. 7, 1, 47.—**2.** With *Abl.*: bene facta suis verbis, Pl. Ep. 1, 8, 15: adornatus virtutibus, Vell. 2, 2, 2.

II. (acc. to orno, *no.* II. B.) (class.): **A.** *To prepare, get ready*: **1** In *simple constr.*: nuptias, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 67; so, id. Aul. 2, 1, 35: fugam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 6: ut accusationem et petitionem consulatūs adornet atque instruat, C. Mur. 22, 46: ab illā est et inventa et adornata comparatio criminis, id. Clu. 67, 191.—**2.** With *Abl. of time*: omnis testium copia a matre initio est adornata, C. Clu. 6, 18.—**3.** With *Inf.*: fraudulam in te injicere adornat, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 25.—**4.** With *ut c. Subj.*: adorna ut rem divinam faciam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 2; hæc adornant, ut lavet, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 34.

B. *To furnish* or *provide*: **1.** *Alicui aliquid ad aliquid*: quin tu mihi adornas ad fugam viaticum, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 9.—**2.** With *Abl.*: maria classibus et præsidiis, C. Manil. 12, 35: omni opulentiā insignium armorum bellum adornaverant, Liv. 10, 38.

C. *To equip, fit out*, etc.: contra hæc Pompeius naves magnas onerarias adornabat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 26.

ăd-ōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad; oro] (not in Cic.): **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; oro, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To speak to*; *to address*: "veteres adorare dicebant quod nunc salutare," Serv. Virg. Æ. 10, 677: cum gemitu populum sic adorat, App. M. 2, p. 279, 30 Elm.; cf. id. ib. 3, p. 130, 21 ib.

2. Esp.: **a.** *To treat of, negotiate, plead*, etc.: "ADORARE apud antiquos significabat agere (*sc.* causam): unde et legati oratores dicuntur, quia mandata populi agunt," Paul ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.—**b.** Law t. t.: *To bring an accusation, accuse*, etc.: SEI (=si) ADORAT FURTO QUOD NEC MANIFESTUM ESCIT, Fest. s. v. nec. p. 177.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To worship, adore* a deity *or* something as a deity: parietes postesque nudatos, quos adorent, ad quos precentur et supplicent, Ambraciensibus superesse, Liv. 38, 43: crocodilon adorat Pars, Juv. 15, 2: nil præter nubes et cœli numen adorant, id. 14, 97: Phœbum taciturnus adorat, Ov. M. 8, 818.

2. *To show reverence* or *respect* to a person or thing; *to bow humbly to*, etc.: nec decerat Otho, protendens manūs, adorare vulgus, jacere oscula, *etc.*, Tac. H. 1, 36: Cæsarem, ut deum, Suet. Vit. 2: coronam, id. Ner. 12: aquilas, et signa Romana Cæsarumque imagines adorant, id. Cal. 14: cœlum, id. Ner. 41: regem adorant (*sc.* elephanti), Pl. 8, 1, 1, § 3.

C. Fig. (acc. to *no.* B.): *To respect, to esteem highly, to admire*: priscorum in inveniendo curam, Pl. 27, 1, 1, § 1: vestigia (*sc.* Æneidos) semper adora, Stat. Th. 12, 817: Eunium, Quint. 10, 1, 88.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; oro, *no.* II. B.): **A.** *To beg, beseech, entreat*; *to address an entreaty* or *supplication to*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: in rupes, in saxa, volens vos Turnus adoro, Ferte ratem, Virg. Æ. 10, 677: affaturque Deos, et sanctum sidus adorat, id. ib. 2, 700.—**2.** With *Abl.*: Junonis prece numen, Virg. Æ. 3, 437: precē superos, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 41; cf. id. H. 10, 141.—**3.** With *ut c. Subj.*: adoravi deos, ut mihi . . . gloriam . . . darent, Liv. 7, 40: hanc ego non, et me tentet defendere, adoro, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 55; cf. Juv. 3, 300.—**4.** With *simple Subj.*: maneat sic semper, adoro, Prop. 1, 4, 27.—**B.** *To ask for, entreat*, a thing: quum hostia cæsa Deūm pacem adorāsset, Liv. 6, 12; cf. oro, *no.* II. B. 3.

ădorsus, a, um. *P.* of adordior.

ădortus, a, um. *P.* of adorior.

ad-oscŭlor, *no perf. nor sup.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; osculor] *To kiss*: alicujus manūs atque omnem vultum, Dict. Cret. 2, 51.

adp. v. under app.

adquiesco, adquiro, adquisitio, v. acquiesco, *etc.*

ad-quo (inverted, *quoad*), *adv. How far, as far as*; only in two examples: Afran. ap. Non. 76, 7; id. ib. 76, 10.

‡ **adrachne (-le)**, es, *f.* = ἀδράχνη. *The wild strawberry-tree*, Arbutus adrachne, L.: Pl. 13, 22, 40, § 120; id. 16, 21, 33, § 80.

ad-rādo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; rado] **I.** Gen.: *To scrape, pare away*, etc.: **A.** Prop.: scobinā ego illam actutum adrasi, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Var. L. L. 7, § 67 ed. Müll.: al. scobinam ego limā: scalpello acuto in modum cunei adradito (*sc.* sarmentum), Col. Arb. 8 *init.*: latere adraso, Pl. 17, 15, 25, § 115.—**B.** Fig: Ἀκτούριγον illud, Pl. Ep. 2, 12, 1; dub. al. abrasum.

II. Esp.: **A.** *To cut* or *lop*: adraso cacumine, Pl. 17, 19, 30, § 138.—**B.** *To shave*: adrasum quendam, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50; "*adrasum*, prætonsum," Schol. ad h. l.: dub. al. abrasum: pallio adrasum excluserat caput, Petr. S. 32.

Adramyttēus, i, *f.*; **Adramyttēum (-ion)**, i, *n.* = Ἀδραμυττεῖον. *A maritime town of Mysia, not far from the foot of Ida* (now *Edremito* or *Adramyti*); Pl. 5, 30, 32, § 122; Liv. 37, 19; Mel. 1, 18.—Hence, **Adramyttēnus**, a, um, *adj.* Of *Adramyttium*: Adramyttenus vir, C. Place. 13, 31; id. Brut. 91, 316.

Adrana, æ, *f. A river of Hesse, in Germany, which flows into the Fulda* (acc. to the name, *the Eder*; but acc. to the context, *the Lahn*, Logana): Tac. A. 1, 56.

Adrastēa or **Adrastīa**, æ, *f.* = Ἀδράστεια, *The daughter of Jupiter and Necessity, the goddess of retribution, who esp. punishes pride and arrogance*: quod nec sint Adrastea, Virg. Cir. 379: Inachiadum, App. Mund. p. 75.

Adrastus, i, m. = Ἄδραστος. *King*

of Argos, father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices, who, acc. to the fable, saw them both die, and turned so pale from grief that he never again recovered his former complexion: pallens Adrastus, Virg. Æ. 6, 480; v. Serv. ad h. l.—Hence, **A. Adrastēus,** a, um, *adj. Of Adrastus:* Adrasteus Arion, Stat. S. 1, 1, 52: Adrasteo pallore perfusus, Amm. 14, 11, 22.—**B. Adrastis,** ĭdis, *f.* = Ἀδραστίς. *A female descendant of Adrastus:* Creon Adrastida leto Admovet, *i. e. Argia, daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices,* Stat. Th. 12, 678.

adrāsus, a, um. *P.* of adrado.

adrectārius, a, um, v. arrectarius.

adrectus, a, um, v. arrectus.

ad-rēmĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; remigo] *To row to* or *towards:* litori classis, Flor. 1, 18, 4; cf. id. 3, 7, 3.

adr. for all words in *adr.* not found here, look under *arr.*

Adria, *etc.*; v. Hadria, *etc.*

ad-rōro, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; ros] 1. *v. a. To bedew:* herbam vino, Marc. Emp. 34.

Adrumetum, v. Hadrumetum.

‡ **adrūmo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* (acc. to Fest.) *To make a noise:* "*adrumavit,* rumorem fecit, sive commurmuratus est; quod verbum quidam a rumine, id est, parte gutturis, putant deduci," p. 9.

ad-rūo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; ruo] *To scrape* or *heap up:* terra adruenda, Var. R. R. 1, 35.

adsc. v. asc.

adse. adsi. adso. v. asse, *etc.*

adsp. v. asp.

adst. v. ast.

adsu. v. assu.

adt. v. att.

Aduātŭca, æ, *f.* in the *Tab. Peuting.* **Atuaca,** *and in Anton. Itin.* **Aduaca,** *A city of the Belgæ* (now *Tongres, a fortress in the Netherlands, between Maestricht and Louvain*): Cæs. B. G. 6, 32.

Aduātŭci (-ĭci), ōrum, *m. A people of Cimbrian origin in* Gallia Belgica, whose capital, acc. to D'Anville, was Falaise sur la Mohaigne; but acc. to Reich. Orb. Ant., the same as Aduatuca: Cæs. B. G. 2, 29.

adūlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [adūlor] **I.** *Pass.: That may be influenced by flattery:* animus, Enn. ap. Non. 155, 30. **II.** *Act.: Flattering, adulatory:* sermo, Amm. 14, 11, 11: sententia, id. 31, 12, 7.

adūlans, antis. **I.** *P.* of adulor. **II.** *Pa.: Flattering, adulatory:* verba, Pl. Pan. 26: — *Comp.:* quid adulantius? Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27: — *Sup.* is not found.—As *Subst.* (acc. to adulor, *no.* I. B. 2.): **adulans,** antis, *m. One who bows down* or *prostrates himself,* as an Asiatic to his superiors: more adulantium procubuerunt, Liv. 30, 16.

adūlanter, *adv.* [adulans] *Flatteringly, fawningly:* Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 753.

adūlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adulor] **I.** Prop.: Of dogs: *A fawning:* "*adulatio* est blandimentum proprie canum, quod et ad homines tractum consuetudine est," Non. 17, 4: canum tam fida custodia, tamque amans dominorum adulatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 163.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Adulation* (in the post-Aug. histt., esp. in Tac., very freq., for a servile respect exhibited by bowing the body = adoratio): in amicitiis nullam pestem esse majorem, quam adulationem blanditiam, assentationem, C. Læl. 25, 91: humi jacentium adulationes, id. 9, 18; cf. Curt. 8, 5, 6; Tac. A. 1, 14; Suet. Aug. 53; Pl. Pan. 41, 3.—**B.** Of doves: *A wooing* or *courting:* Pl. 10, 34, 52, § 104.—**C.** Of animals by men: *A caressing:* Col. 6, 2, 5.

III. Meton.: *Concr.: Flatterers:* Liv. 42, 30.

adūlātor, ōris, *m.* [adulor] *A low cringing flatterer, a sycophant:* nolo esse laudator, ne videar adulator, Auct. Her. 4, 21, 29; Quint. 12, 10, 13; Suet. Vit. 1.

adūlātōrie, *adv.* [adulatorius] *Flatteringly:* Aug. Ep. 148.

adūlātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [adulator] *Pertaining to a flatterer; flattering:* Tac. A. 6, 32.

ădūlātrix, īcis, *f.* [adulor] *A female flatterer:* adulatrices exteræ gentes, Treb. Poll. Cl. 3; Tert. Anim. 51.

adulesc. v. adolesc.

adūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (rare form of adulor; cf. Prisc. p. 791 P.; Ars. Consent. p. 2054 ib.): **I.** Prop.: Of animals: *To fawn: Neut.:* longe alio pacto gannitu vocis adulant, Lucr. 5, 1069.

II. Fig.: *To fawn upon, flatter: Act.:* Dionysium, Val. Max. 4, 3, 4 *ext.*: adulati erant ab amicis, Cass. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.: nec adulari nos sinamus, C. Off. 1, 26, 91; cf. Val. Max. 2, 7, 15.

III. Meton.: *To stroke* or *wipe off: Act.:* caudā nostrum adulat sanguinem, Att. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 10, 24.

ădūlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [etym. dub.; acc. to Fest. p. 18, by metathesis from adludo;—acc. to some from ad, aula;—acc. to others, ad, οὐρα, a tail] **I.** *Act.:* **A.** Prop.: *To fawn upon:* canes mitissimi furem, Col. 7, 12, 5: dominum feræ, Sen. de Ira, 2, 31, 6.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To fawn upon, flatter* in a servile way: adulantem omnes videre te volui, C. Pis. 41, 99: fortunam, id. de Div. 2, 2, 6: quemcunque principem, Tac. H. 1, 32: Romanorum imperium, Liv. 45, 31.—**2.** *To bow down to the ground* or *prostrate one's self before,* as Asiatics to their superiors: Hephæstionem more Persarum adulata, Val. Max. 4, 7, 2 *ext.*: Darium, id. 6, 3, 2 *ext.*

II. *Neut.:* **A.** Prop.: *To fawn:* **1.** Of dogs: caudam, more adulantium canum, movet leo, Gell. 5, 14, 12.—**2.** Of other animals: ferarum agmen adulantûm, Ov. M. 14, 46.

B. Fig.: *To fawn, flatter* in a servile way: **1.** *Abs.:* aperte adulantem nemo non videt, C. Læl. 26, 99.—**2.** With *Dat.:* Antonio, Nep. Att. 8, 6: præsentibus, Liv. 36, 7; cf. "*huic,* non *hunc,* adulari jam dicitur," Quint. 9, 3.

1. ăd-ulter, ĕri, *m.*; **ăd-ultĕra,** æ, *f.* [prps. ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; alter: "*adulter* et *adultera* dicuntur, quia et ille ad alteram et hæc ad alterum se conferunt," Fest. p. 18.] (*The one who approaches* unlawfully or criminally *to another;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.**: **1.** *Masc.: An adulterer:* **a.** Of persons: (a) *Abs.:* quis adulter, quæ mulier infamis, *etc.*, C. Cat. 2, 4, 7; cf. id. Fin. 2, 9, 27; Ov. H. 20, 8.—(b) With *Gen.:* sororis, C. Sest. 17, 39: earum, Tac. A. 3, 24.—**b.** Of animals: Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 305; Grat. Cyneg. 164.—**2.** *Fem.: An adulteress:* **a.** Of persons: (a) *Abs.:* Lacæna, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 25; cf. Suet. Cal. 24.—(b) With *Gen.:* patris, Ov. M. 10, 347.—**b.** Of animals: Pl. 8, 16, 17, § 43.—**B.** *A paramour:* Hor. Od. 1, 33, 9; id. ib. 1, 36, 19; id. ib. 3, 16, 4; Ov. Ib. 336.

II. Fig.: *A counterfeiter* or *adulterator* of coin: solidorum, Cod. Just. 9, 24, 2: monetæ, ib. 1, 7, 3.

2. **ădulter,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [1. adulter] (*Of,* or *belonging to, an* adulter; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Adulterous, unchaste:* conjux, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 37: sacerdos, Quint. 5, 10, 104: crines, *finely dressed hair, like that of a full-dressed paramour,* Hor. Od. 1, 15, 19: mens, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 5: clavis, *a key to the chamber of the courtesan,* id. A. A. 3, 643.

II. Fig.: *Spurious, false, counterfeit:* minium, Pl. 33, 7, 37, § 114: nummus, App. M. 10, p. 696 Hild. ed. min.

ădultĕra, æ, v. 1. adulter.

ădultĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adultero] *Adulteration, corruption:* croci, Pl. 21, 6, 17, § 32.

ădultĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [adultero] *A counterfeiter:* monetæ, Claud. Sat. Dig. 48, 10, 16 *fin.*

ădultĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [adultero] *An adulteress:* "*adulteratrix,* μοιχαλίς," Glosa. Gr. Lat.

ădultĕrātus, a, um. *P.* of adultero.

ădulterīnus, a, um, *adj.* [adulter] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of a person's descent, *etc.: Spurious, bastard:* adulterino sanguine nati, Pl. 7, 2, 2, § 14.—**B.** Of animals: *Not of a pure breed, not full-blooded:* pullum, Pl. 10, 3, 3, § 10.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Not genuine* or *pure; false:* symbolum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 32: testamentum signis adulterinis obsignatum, C. Clu. 14, 41: nummus, id. Off. 3, 23, 91: claves, Sall. J. 12, 3: in omnibus his non verum *n,* sed adulterinum, *i. e. which supplies the place of another letter,* viz. *g.,* Nigid. ap. Gell. 19, 4, 7.

B. *Adulterated:* "*adulterina* signa dicuntur alienis anulis facta," Fest. p. 28.

ădultĕrĭo, ōnis, *m.* and *f.* [adultero] (A word coined by Laberius; censured by Gellius): **A.** *Masc.: An adulterer:* Non. 70, 5.—**B.** *Fem.: Adultery:* Gell. 17, 17, 2.

ădultĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [adulter] (A word coined by Laberius) (*The quality of the* adulter; hence) *Adultery:* Gell. 16, 7, 2.

ădultĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [adultero, *no.* I.] (*The acting of the* adulter; hence): **I.** Prop.: *Adultery:* **A.** Of persons: "*adulterium* est cum alienâ uxore coire," Quint. 7, 3, 10: qui in adulterio deprehenditur, C. de Or. 2, 68, 275: facere, Cat. 67, 36: adulterio cognoscere alicujus uxorem, Just. 22, 1, 13:—*Plur.:* adulteria exercere, Suet. Aug. 69.—**B.** Of animals: adulteria non novere elephanti, Pl. 8, 5, 5, § 13; so, Sol. 25, 6: pudicitia illis (*sc.* columbis) prima, et neutri nota adulteria, Pl. 10, 34, 52, § 104.

II. Fig.: **A.** *An ingrafting* of plants: Manil. 5, 266.—**B.** *An adulterating, adulteration* of food, etc.: mellis, Pl. 14, 9, 11, § 80:—*Plur.:* adulteria mercis, id. 19, 3, 15, § 43.

III. Meton.: *Concr.: Immodest* or *lascivious figures:* vasa adulteriis cælata, Pl. 14, 22, 28, § 140.

ădultĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [adulter] **I.** *Act.* (*To act the* adulter; hence): **A.** Prop.: *To dishonour by unchastity; to pollute, defile,* etc.: **1.** Of persons: matronas, Suet. Aug. 87: adulteratum a P. Clodio, id. Suet. 6.—**2.** Of animals: adulteretur et columba milvio, Hor. Ep. 16, 32.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To corrupt, pollute,* etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.:* simulatio tollit judicium veri, idque adulterat, C. Læl. 25, 92: voluptas boni naturam adulterat, id. Part. Or. 25, 90.—**b.** With *Abl.:* jus civile pecuniâ, C. Cæcin. 26, 73.—**2.** *To adulterate, counterfeit:* nummos aureos, argenteos, Paul. Sent. 2, 25, 1.—**3.** *To falsify:* titulum, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 5048.—**4.** *To change the form of,* etc.: ille (*sc.* Proteus) suâ faciem transformis adulterat arte, Ov. F. 1, 373.—**5.** *To adulterate* by admixture of a foreign substance, *etc.*: piper longum adulteratur Alexandrino sinapi, Pl. 12, 7, 14, § 28; cf. id. 12, 12, 26, § 43; id. 33, 7, 40, § 120: id quoque adulteratum, Pl. 19, 3, 15, § 40: nitrum adulteratum, id. 31, 10, 46, § 114.—**6.** *Pass. Part.:* Of a nation, *etc.*: *Mixed up, intermarried* with others: adulteratæ reliquiæ Gallorum, Flor. 2, 11, 3.

II. *Neut.* (*To be an* adulter *or* adultera; hence): *To commit adultery:* **A.** Of men: latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, C. Off. 1, 35, 28: jus esset latrocinari, jus adulterare, *etc.*, id. Leg. 1, 16, 43.—**B.** Of women: cum Græco adulterasse, Just. 43, 4, 8.

ădultus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of adolesco. **II.** *Pa.: Grown up, adult:* **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Abs.:* virgo, C. Brut. 96, 330; Liv. 26, 50; Hor. Od. 3, 2, 8: filiæ, C. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: pueri, Quint. 2, 2, 3: fœtus (*v. c.* apes), Virg. G. 4, 162: locustæ, Pl. 11, 29, 35, § 105: catuli, id. 9, 8, 7, § 21:—*Comp.:* adultiores pulli hirundinum, Pl. 10, 33, 49, § 92.—**2.** With *Abl. denoting age:* adultæ ætate virgines, Suet. Aug. 69.—**B.** Fig.: ætas, Lucr. 2, 1122; Vell. 1, 11, 6; C. 2 Verr. 3, 68: tempus, Lucr. 5, 1225 Lachm.: ætas, Tac. A. 2, 23: auctumnus, id. ib. 11, 31: nox, id. H. 3, 23: populus adultus jam pæne et pubes, C. Rep. 2, 11, 21: qui non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis fuerunt, id. Brut. 7, 27: nascenti adhuc (eloquentiæ) nec satis adultæ, Tac. O. 25: robur, Lucr. 2, 1130: auctoritas, Tac. A. 1, 45: conjuratio, id. ib. 15, 73: seditio, id. H. 1, 31.

ădumbrātim, *adv.* [adumbro] *Sketched in shadow* (à la silhouette) *in general* or *in outline* (*opp.* adamussim): quasi adumbratim paullum simulata videntur, *seem, as it were, covered with*

shadows, dimly resembling, Lucr. 4, 364.

adumbrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A sketch in shadow* (à la silhouette), *a perspective sketch* or *draft* (cf. adumbro): scenographia est frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio, Vitr. 1, 2. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Outline, sketch* of a speech: nulla est laus oratoris, cujus in nostris orationibus non sit aliqua, si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, C. Or. 29, 103.—**B.** *A false show, semblance* of a thing; *pretence:* insidiosa beneficii adumbratio, Val. Max. 7, 3, 8 *ext.*

adumbrātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of adumbro. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** *Delineated only in semblance, counterfeited, feigned, false:* comitia (*opp.* veris), C. Agr. 2, 12, 31; indicium filii, id. Sull. 18, 52: Pippæ vir adumbratus, id. 2 Verr. 3, 33, 77: lætitia, Tac. A. 4, 31.— **B.** *Devised in darkness, dark, secret:* fallaciæ, Amm. 14, 11, 20.

☞ *Comp., Sup.,* and *Adv.* not used.

ăd-umbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.; umbro] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring a shadow upon* a thing; *to shade* or *overshadow* by something: *Aliquid aliquā re* (so only in later authors): palmeis tegetibus vineas, Col. 5, 5:—*Pass. contr.:* adumbrantur stramentis uvæ, Col. 11, 2, 61.

B. Esp.: in Painting: *To shade, to represent* an object *with the due mingling of light and shade,* σκιαγραφέω (therefore not of the sketch in shadow, as the first outline of a figure, but of a picture already fully sketched, and only wanting the last touches for its completion): quis pictor omnia, quæ in rerum naturâ sunt, adumbrare didicit? Quint. 7, 10, 9; cf. Val. Max. 8, 11, 7 *ext.*: adumbrata inscriptio, Petr. 8, 106.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To represent* a thing *in an appropriate manner:* quo in genere orationis utrumque oratorem cognoveramus, id ipsum sumus in eorum sermone adumbrare conati, C. de Or. 3, 4, 16; cf. id. ib. 2, 47, 194; id. Fin. 5, 22, 61: rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente concipere, *i. e. innatas ideas* (Gr. προλήψεις), id. Leg. 1, 20 Goer. —**B.** *To represent a thing only in outline,* and therefore *imperfectly:* cedo mihi istorum adumbratorum deorum lineamenta atque formas, *the semblances, outlines of deities,* Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75: consectatur nullam eminentem effigiem virtutis, sed adumbratam imaginem gloriæ, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3.

ădūnātio, ōnis, *f.* [aduno] *A making into one, a uniting, a union, ἕνωσις* (post-classa.): Cyp. Ep. 57 (60 Oxon.), 61 (62 ib.); Cassiod. Ep. 4, 33 and 36.

ădūnātus, a, um, *P.* of aduno.

ăduncĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aduncus] *The curvature of a point inward, aduncity:* rostrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: rostri, Pl. 8, 27, 41, § 97; id. 10, 71, 91, § 196.

‡ **ăduncō,** *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To bend inward:* "*aduncantur,* quæ ex diverso conecta faciunt anguli formam," Fest. p. 11 Müll.

ăd-uncus, a, um, *adj.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; uncus] *Bent towards* one; *bent inwards, hooked:* nasus, *a hooked* or *aquiline nose,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18; cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 5 (*opp.* reduncus nasus, a snub or turned-up nose): serrula, C. Clu. 64, 180: corpuscula, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: ungues, id. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: baculum aduncum tenens, quem lituum appellaverunt, Liv. 1, 18: alius cornua adunca, aliis reduncа, Pl. 11, 37, 45, § 125: cymba, Ov. M. 1, 293: magni Iovis adunca Jovis, *i. e. the eagle,* Ov. F. 6, 196.

☞ *Comp., Sup.,* and *Adv.* not used.

ăd-ūno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; unus] (*To bring to one* point, *etc.*; hence) *To unite* (in Just. several times; elsewh. rare, except in Eccl. writers): quum adunata omnis classis esset, Just. 2, 12, 18; cf., id. 7, 1, 12; 15, 4, 22; Pall. 3, 29; Lact. Op. D. 17.

☞ Non. reads in C. Off. 3, 8, erroneously, *adunatam,* for *adjunctam.*

ăd-urgĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. e.; urgeo] **I.** Prop.: *To press on* or *against:* dens digito adurgendus, Cels. 7, 12, 1.

II. Fig.: *To pursue after:* aliquem remis, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 17.

Adurni, ōrum, *m. A part of Sussex, in Britain:* Notit. Imper.

ăd-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; uro] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To burn:* admotis gallæ carbonibus aduratur ad sudorem usque, Pl. 33, 7, 40, § 122; cf. the context.

B. Esp.: **1.** *Pass. in reflexive force: To burn one's self, to inflict burns upon one's self:* quemque ad flammam se applicaverunt (*sc.* sapientes apud Indos), sine gemitu aduruntur, C. Tusc. 5, 27, 77. —**2.** *To burn up, to destroy* or *consume* by fire: **a.** In *simple constr.:* vestimenta, Liv. 39, 22: hoc adustum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 31, 71.—**b.** With *Abl.:* jubet (*sc.* Canidia) ossa Flammis aduri Colchicis, Hor. Epod. 5, 24.—**3.** Of the hair, *etc.: To singe off:* candente carbone sibi aburebat (*sc.* Dionysius) capillum, C. Off. 2, 7, 25; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.— **4.** Medic. *t. t.: To cauterise:* os eodem ferro adurendum, Cels. 8, 2; cf. id. 5, 26, 1.—**5.** In cooking: *To scorch, burn:* panis adustus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 68: pectore adusto, id. ib. 2, 8, 90.

II. Fig.: Of love: *To burn, waste, consume,* etc.: quæ te cunque domat Venus Non erubescendis adurit ignibus, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 15.

III. Meton.: **A.** Of cold or frost: *To nip, freeze:* ne frigus adurat, Virg. G. 1, 92: nec vernum nascentia frigus adurat poma, Ov. M. 14, 763: adusta gelu, id. F. 4, 918: rigor nivis multorum adussit pedes, Curt. 7, 3, 13: leonis adipes sanant adusta nivibus, Pl. 28, 8, 25, § 89.

B. *To scorch, parch, dry up,* etc.: in desertis adustis sole, Pl. 19, 1, 4, § 19: aduri arbores fervore aut flatu frigidiore, id. 17, 24, 37, § 216: multa contactu adurentes (*sc.* locustæ), id. 11, 29, 35, § 104: splendor, quicunque est acer, adurit Sæpe oculos, Lucr. 4, 330.

C. *To inflame,* etc.: femora atteri adurique equitatu, Pl. 28, 16, 51, § 218.

ăd-usque, for usque ad (like *abusque* for usque ab); hence, **I.** *Prep.* with *Acc.*: *To, quite* or *even to, all the way to* (rare, not used in Cic., and for the most part only in the poets of the Aug. age, and their imitators among later prose writers): adusque columnas, Virg. Æ. 11, 262: adusque Bari mœnia piscosi, Hor. S. 1, 5, 92; so, ib. 1, 1, 97; Gell. 15, 2. **II.** *Adv.*: a fuller form for usque (like *abhinc,* in Lucr. for hinc): *Throughout, wholly, entirely, everywhere:* oriens tibi victus adusque, *etc.,* Ov. M. 4, 20: adusque deraso capite, App. M. 2, p. 147, 6.

ădustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aduro] **I.** Prop.: *A scorching, burning:* ulcera frigore aut adustione facta, Pl. 32, 4, 14, § 34. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A burn:* adustiones sanat lactuca, Pl. 20, 6, 27 § 61.—**B.** *Inflammation:* infantium, Pl. 30, 15, 47, § 135.—**C.** *A rubbing* or *galling of trees:* Pl. 17, 15, 25, § 116.—**D.** In pass. sense: *A burned state:* picis, Pl. 14, 20, 25, § 127.

ădustus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of aduro.—As *Subst.:* **adusta,** ōrum, *n. Burns upon the flesh,* Cels. 5, 27 *fin.* **II.** *Pa.* (*Burned by the sun;* hence): *Scorched, made brown,* and, ingen., *brown, swarthy:* **A.** *Abs.:* lapis adusto colore, Pl. 2, 58, 59, § 149:—*Comp.:* si qui forte adustioris coloris ex recenti via essent, Liv. 27, 47.—**B.** With *Gr. Acc.:* adustus corpora, Sil. 8, 269.

ăd-ūtor, ūsus sum, uti, 3. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. *f.*; utor] *To use up* or *consume by continued use:* omne caseum, Cato R. R. 76.

advecticius (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [advecho] *Brought* to a place from a distance, *foreign:* vinum, Sall. J. 44, 5.

advectio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A bringing* or *conveying to, transport:* longa, Pl. 9, 54, 79, § 169.

advecto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *To carry* or *convey often* to a place: rei frumentariæ copiam, Tac. A. 6, 13.

advector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who conveys* or *carries* a thing to a place, *a carrier:* quomodo argentum intervertam et advectorem, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 92 (al. adventorem).—As *Adj.:* advector equus, App. Flor. no. 21, p. 363 Elm.

1 **advectus,** a, um, *P.* of adveho.

2. **advectus,** ūs, *m.* [adveho] *A bringing* or *conveying to* a place: hsec de origine et advectu Deæ, Tac. H. 4, 84.

ad-vĕho, xi, ctum, hĕre (advexti = advexisti, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 56; advexe = advexisse, ib. 2, 2, 61), 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; veho] **I.** Gen.: *To carry* or *bring to* a place, *etc.*: **A.** In *simple constr.:* quæ (*sc.* naves) advexerant legatos, Liv. 23, 38: quod advexerat Domitius, Cæs. B. C. 1, 23 Oud.: aqua rates, Ov. H. 5, 20: quæ nunc advecta est, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 81.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.:* eam huc mulierem in Ephesum advehit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 35.— **C.** With *Adv. of place:* Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 35; cf. preceding *no.* B.: commeatibus undique advectis, Curt. 6, 2, 15.—**D.** With *Acc. of place:* ex agris frumentum Romam, C. 2 Verr. 3, 74, 172. —**E.** With *Dat.:* ecquam tu advexti tuæ matri ancillam Rhodo? Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 56: pulverem luctatoribus aulicis, Suet. Ner. 45: saperdas advehe Ponto, Pers. 5, 134.—**F.** With *ex:* C. 2 Verr. 3, 74, 72; cf. preceding *no.* D.—**G.** With *Abl.:* **1.** Of instrument: humeroque Learchum Advehit, Val. Fl. 3, 69.— **2.** Of place: Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 56; cf. preceding *no.* E. —**H.** With *secum,* etc.: Corcyræ mille peditum secum advexit, Liv. 42, 37.— **K.** With *double Dat.:* ei dono advexe (*sc.* illam) audivi, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 61.

II. Esp.: *Pass.*: **A.** (*To be carried* in or on any thing *to* a place; hence): **1.** *To ride* either on horseback or in a carriage: **a.** With *ad:* ad urbem, C. Phil. 2, 31, 77.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.:* in fanum, C. Tusc. 1, 47, 113.—**c.** With *Abl. of instrument:* equo, C. de Div. 1, 28, 58: in eam partem equo citato, Liv. 2, 47.—**d.** With *Acc. of person:* quosque, *up to each,* Tac. A. 2, 45; cf. id. H. 5, 16.

2. *To sail,* etc.: **a.** With *ad:* ascendi in lembum, atque ad navim advehor, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 35.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.:* in Pontum advecti sumus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 88.—**c.** With *Acc. of place:* Uticam advehitur (*sc.* Marius), Sall. J. 86, 4.

B. In *reflexive force* (*To carry one's self to;* i. q.): **1.** *To go* or *proceed to:* **a.** With *Acc. of person:* Dardanus . . . Advehitur Teucros, Virg. Æ. 8, 136.—**b.** With *Abl.:* quia nec terrâ olim, sed classibus advehebantur, Tac. G. 2.

2. *To arrive at* a place: **a.** With *Acc. of place:* scopulos Sirenum advecta (*sc.* classis), Virg. Æ. 5, 864.— **b.** With *Abl.:* advectum Æneam classi, Virg. Æ. 8, 11.— **c.** With *ex:* ex Græciâ, Curt. 3, 9, 11.

‡ **advĕlĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f. A strife of words, logomachy:* "*advelitatio* jactatio quædam verborum figurata ab hastis velitaribus," Fest. p. 28 Müll.

ad-vĕlo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; velo] *To wrap, encircle, surround,* etc.: advelat tempora lauro, Virg. Æ. 5, 246; prps. besides, only in Lampr. Commod. 5.

advĕna, æ (acc. to Valer. Prob. 1439 and 1445 P. *gen. omn.* like verna; cf. however, Prisc. 677 P.: "inveniuntur quædam ex communibus etiam neutri generi adjuncta, sed figurate per ἀλλοιότητα, ut *advena,* mancipium.") [advenio] (*One who comes to a place;* hence) *A foreigner* or *stranger; a person, animal,* or *thing not of one's own country, race,* etc.: **A.** Of persons: Zeno Citieus, advena quidam, C. Tusc. 5, 12, 34: peregrini atque advenæ, id. Agr. 2, 34, 94; so, in the collectively figurative expression: ne in nostra patriâ (= jure civili) peregrini atque advenæ (= ignari) videamur, id. de Or. 1, 58, 249: per mensas, quas advena adisti, Virg. Æ. 10, 460.—**B.** Of animals: illas (*sc.* grues) hiemis, has (*sc.* ciconias) æstatis advenas, Pl. 10, 23, 31, § 61.—**C.** Of things: repudiat advenam (*sc.* insitionem) inhospitalis duritia, Pl. 17, 14, 34, § 104.—As *Adj.:* **1.** Prop.: *Foreign; not of one's own land* or *native place; of,* or *from, a strange land:* **a.** Of persons: advena exercitus (= milites), Virg. Æ. 7, 38: possessor agelli, id. E. 9, 2: advenæ reges, Liv. 4, 3: amor (= puella amata), Ov. A. A. 1, 176.—**b.** Of animals: advena grus, Hor. Epod. 2, 35: volucres, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 6.—**c.** Of things: Tibris (*because flowing into the Roman territory from Etruria*), Ov. F. 2, 68.—**2.**

Fig.: *Foreign to*; i. e. *unacquainted with, unused to*, etc.: With *Gen.*: juvenis non advena belli, Stat. Th. 8, 556.

ad-vĕnĕror, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; veneror] *To honour, respect, adore, worship:* Minervam, Var. R. R. 1, 1; Sil. 13, 704.

advĕnientĭa, æ, *f.* [advenio] *Arrival*, prps.: occulti tacitique advenientiam cohortium præstolari occipiunt, Sisenn. ap. Non. 161, 31 (*ex conject.*).

ad-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire, 4. *v. n.* [ad; venio] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: In *tempp. præs.* (act incomplete): *To come to* a person or thing, *to proceed, come onwards, advance*, etc.: in *tempp. perf.* (act completed): *To have come to* a person or thing; *i. e. to arrive, reach, be present*, etc.: **a.** Of living subjects: (α) *Abs.*: advenientem non esse peregrinum, C. Att. 6, 3, 4.—(b) With *ad*: ad forum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 6: ad me, id. Curc. 1, 2, 55.—(c) With *in c. Acc.*: in montem, Att. ap. Non. 323, 2: in provinciam, C. Phil. 11, 12, 30.—(d) With *Acc.*: (α) Of place: Tyriam urbem, Virg. Æ. 1, 338.—(β) Of appellative noun: unde hos advenias, regno dejecta, labores? Stat. Th. 5, 47.—(e) With *Adv.*: (α) Of place: ubi quum prætor advenit, Næv. Frgm. B. Punic. 4, 2; al. virum prætor advenit; cf. ed. Klussm. p. 66; cf., also, Stat. Th. 5, 47 in preceding *no.* (d) (β).—(β) Of time: advenis modo? Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 8.—(f) With *ab*: a patriâ, Lucr. 6, 1103.—(g) With *ex*: ex Hyperboreis Delphos, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 57.—(h) With *Abl.*: (α) Of place: Curibus, Virg. Æ. 10, 346.—(β) = in: pace advenio, Plaut. Am. prol. 32.—(k) With *Supine in* um: tentatum, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 41: accusatum, id. ib. 2, 3, 13.—(m) In follg. pass. doubtful whether in *Dat.*, or in *Abl. abs.*: properantibus Blæsus advenit, Tac. A. 1, 38.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: (a) *Abs.*: color, Lucr. 6, 233: liquor, id. 4, 871: mari adveniente, *i. e. flowing in*, Pl. 12, 9, 20, § 37.—(b) With *ad*: ad aures Tardius adveniunt . . . res, Lucr. 6, 166.

2. Esp.: Of a letter: in *tempp. perf.*: *To have reached* one, *arrived, come to hand*, etc.: advenere literæ, Suet. Vesp. 7.

B. Fig.: **1.** **a.** In *tempp. præs.*: *To come to* or *onwards; to advance*, etc.: senectus, Cæc. ap. Non. 247, 6.—**b.** In *tempp. perf.*: *To have come* or *arrived*: uti dies advenit, Sall. J. 113, 5: hora proficiscendi, Tac. H. 2, 62: somnus in ignotos oculos, Ov. M. 7, 155; dub. al. subrepit.—**2.** *To come to one's lot; to befall* one, *accrue* to one: amicitiam, fœdus, Numidiæ partem, ultro adventuram, Sall. J. 111, 1.—**3.** *To happen, take place; occur*: res sponte suâ mox adventura, Liv. 45, 19.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. c.): *To come besides, further*, or *in addition*: præter enim quam quod morbis tum corporis ægret, Advenit id, Lucr. 3, 837.

adventātio, onis, *f.* [advento] *An arriving, arrival* (post-class.): Salvatoris, Vet. Interpr. Irenæi, 1, 1.

adventĭcĭus (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [adventus] **A.** (*Pertaining to an approach*; hence): **1.** *Coming from abroad, foreign*: genus avium, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 7: adventiciis regum copiis juvabatur, C. Manil. 9, 24: doctrinam transmarinam atque adventiciam, *i. e. introduced from abroad*, id. de Or. 3, 33, 135.—**2.** *Extraneous, foreign, not properly appertaining to one*: tepor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: visio, id. de Div. 2, 58, 120.—Particular phrases: **a.** Pecunia, *the money which a son obtains besides his paternal inheritance*, C. Inv. 2, 21, 64; cf. id. Rab. Post. 17, 46.—**b.** Dos, *that which is given by other than the father*, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 5.—**c.** Fructus, *additional, extraordinary gain or advantage*, Liv. 8, 28.—**d.** Casus, *not resulting from the matter in hand*, Scæv. Dig. 40, 9, 6.

B. *That pertains to* or *has reference to an arrival*: adventicia cœna, *a banquet given on one's arrival*, Suet. Vit. 13.

advento, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [advenio, *no.* I.] In *tempp. præs.* (act incomplete): *To come to* a person or thing; *to proceed, come onwards, advance*, etc.: in *tempp. perf.*, *To have come to* a person or thing; *to arrive, reach, be present*, etc. (in both instances in a somewhat stronger force than *advenio*) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Abs.*: multi alii adventant, Enn. Frgm. Trag. 73, p. 99 ed. Vahlen.: adventare ac prope adesse, C. Att. 4, 17, 4: cf. Cæsar enim adventare, jam jamque adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 14: adventante deâ, Virg. Æ. 6, 258.—**B.** With *Acc. of place*: propinqua Seleuciæ, Tac. A. 6, 44: barbaricos pagos, Amm. 14, 10, 11.—**C.** With *Adv. of place*: quo quum adventaret, Hirt. B. G. 8, 26.—**D.** With *Dat.*: accipiendo regno, Tac. A. 6, 44: illum Adventare ferunt portis, Stat. Th. 11, 202.—**E.** With *Supine in* um: te id admonitum advento, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 24. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Abs.*: quod jam tempus adventat, C. de Or. 1, 45, 199: onus adventantis senectutis, id. Sen. 1, 2.—**B.** With *Dat.*: adventante fatali urbi clade, Liv. 5, 33.—**C.** With *Abl. of time*: quâ tempestate urbi Romanæ fatum excidii adventârit, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 1.

adventor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who arrives, a new comer, a guest, visitor*: Plaut. True. 1, 2, 2; id. ib. 2, 7, 55; App. M. 10, p. 248, 36 Elm.; Inscr. Orell. 2287; id. Grut. 444, 8.

adventōrĭa, æ, v. adventorius.

adventōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [adventor] *Pertaining to one who arrives*, i. e. *to a stranger, guest*, etc.: hospitium, *i. e. in which strangers were received*, Inscr. Mur. 470, 9.—As *Subst.*: **adventoria,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* cœna) *An entertainment given on one's arrival* (Fig.: of a mental treat): ut familiarissimas mihi aures tuas exciperem adventoriâ suâ, Mart. 12, præf. *ad fin.*; cf. Caper. p. 42 P.; cf. also adventicius, *no.* B.

adventus, ūs (i, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 2; cf. Prisc. p. 1012 P.), *m.* [advenio] (act incomplete): *A coming to* a person or thing; *a drawing near, approach*, etc.:—(act completed): *An arrival, a being present*, etc.: **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Abs.*: te, dea, te fugiunt vento . . . Adventumque tuum, Lucr. 1, 7: o! gratum adventum, C. Att. 4, 17, 1:—*Plur.*: adventibus te offerre, C. Fam. 6, 20, 1; dub. al. adventientibus.—**B.** With *Gen.*: beluarum ac ferarum, Pac. ap. Non. 178, 8: ejus, Nep. Iph. 2, 5: quorum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 18; cf. id. B. G. 2, 27: hostium, C. Rep. 2, 3, 6.—**C.** With *ad*: ad urbem, C. Mil. 19, 49.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.*: in urbes, C. Manil. 5, 13.—**E.** With *Acc. of place*: consulis Romam, Liv. 23, 61 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: ante adventum lucis, Sall. J. 91, 3.

ad-verbĕro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. e.; verbero] *To strike against*: unguibus armos, Stat. Th. 9, 686.

adverbĭālĭter, *adv.* [adverbium, through obsol. *adj. adverbialis*, "pertaining to an adverb"] *In the manner of an adverb, adverbially*: Diom. p. 403; Charis. 197; Prisc. 1012 P.

ad-verbĭum, ĭi, *n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; verbum] Gram. *t. t.*: *An adverb*: ἐπίρρημα: "pars orationis indeclinabilis, cujus significatio verbis adjicitur," Prisc. p. 1003 P.; Quint. 11, 3, 87; Gell. 5, 21, 15.

ad-vĕrĕor, *no perf.*, ēri, 2. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; vereor] *To fear*, etc.: Att. ap. Non. 280, 5; dub.

ad-verro, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; verro, *no.* II. D.] Of a river: *To sweep* or *hurry along*: adverrensque natantia saxa Charadrus, Stat. Th. 4, 712: dub. al. advolvens.

1. **adversaria,** æ, *f.* v. adversarius, *no.* II. B. 2.

2. **adversaria,** ōrum, *n.* v. adversarius, *no.* I. and *no.* II. B. 3.

adversārius, a, um (*Gen. Plur.* adversariûm, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 14, v. below) [adversus] *adj.* **I.** Gen.: *Turned towards* or *lying before the eyes, fronting.*—As *Subst.*: **adversaria,** ōrum (*sc.* scripta), Mercantile *t. t.*: *Books in which all matters are temporarily entered as they occur, a waste-book, day-book, memorandum-book*, etc.: quid est quod negligenter scribamus adversaria? quid est quod diligenter conficiamus tabulas? quâ de causâ? Quia cæ sunt menstrua, illæ sunt æternæ; hæc delentur statim, illæ servantur sancto, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Com. 2, 7.

II. Esp.: *Standing opposite* or *opposed* to one as an antagonist in any kind of contest (in gen. of persons; while *contrarius* is used of things, Front. Differ. 2198 P.): **A.** *Abs.*: de adversariis ducibus, C. Phil. 3, 8, 21: factio, Nep. Phoc. 3, 2: frater, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 63.—**B.** With *Dat.*: tribunis seditiosis adversarius, C. Clu. 34, 94: quæ (*sc.* vis) juri maxime est adversaria, id. Cæcin. 2, 5: oratori adversariam esse (*sc.* opinionem) arbitror, id. de Or. 2, 37, 156.—As *Subst.*: **1. adversarius,** ĭi, *m.*: **a.** *An antagonist, opponent, adversary*, etc. (so, mostly): (a) In ordinary life, law, *etc.*: (α) *Abs.*: valentiorem nactus adversarium, Plaut. Capt. prol. 64: injuria adversariûm, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 4; cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 75; Nep. Dion. 7; C. Quint. 2, 10; id. Vatin. 1, 1.—(β) With *Gen.*: illius, C. Mil. 15, 39: Hermarchi, id. Har. Resp. 16, 34.—(b) Of wrestlers, *etc.*: pugiles etiam, quum feriunt adversarium, ingemiscunt, C. Tusc. 2, 23, 56.—(c) At auctions: adversario et cupido et locuplete, C. Att. 12, 43, 2; cf. id. ib. 13, 31, 4.—**b.** *An enemy, adversary, foe* in war: (a) *Abs.*: multitudo adversariorum, Nep. Dat. 6, 2: cedentibus adversariis, Sall. J. 50, 3; cf. Suet. Cæs. 30; id. ib. 36; id. ib. 68; id. Dom. 1; Curt. 3, 11, 6.—(b) With *Gen.*: adversarios ejus in fugâ esse, Nep. Them. 4, 3.—**2. adversaria,** æ, *f.* *A female adversary, enemy*, or *opponent*: C. Fam. 2, 4, 2.—**3. adversaria,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* argumenta), *The arguments of the opponent*: C. Or. 35, 122.

adversātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adversor] *An opposing, opposition*; only in Tert. adv. Gnost. 5; id. de Pud. 15.

adversātīvus, a, um [id.] *adj. Adversative*; Gramm. *t. t.*: conjunctiones, *which have an adversative* (or *limiting*) *signification*; e. g. tamen quamquam, etsi, *etc.*, Prisc., 1030 P.

adversātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who opposes* or *hinders a thing*: adversator malis. App. de Deo Soc. p. 44.

adversātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A female antagonist* or *adversary*: nunc assentatrix, dudum adversatrix, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 100; Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 4.

adversātus, a, um, *P.* of adversor.

adverse, *adv.* [1. adversus] *Self-contradictorily*: Gell. 3, 16, 8.

adversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adverto] *A turning* or *directing one thing to* or *towards another*: animi, C. Arch. 7, 16 (Orelli); Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 13.

‡ **adversĭpĕdes** = ἀντίποδες, *Antipodes*: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

adversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. adversus] **I.** Prop.: *Opposition, contrariety*: magnam adversitatem oleo mersis (*sc.* scorpionibus) et stellionibus putat esse, *natural hostility, antipathy*: Pl. 11, 25, 30, § 90. **II.** Meton.: In Cassiod., *Misfortune, adversity.*

‡ **advers-ĭtor (advors-),** ōris, *m.* [adversus; eo] *One who goes to meet another.* So the servant is called who went to meet his master, in order to take him home, Don. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 2: "adversum ierant proprie locutus est, nam *adversitores* dicuntur;" cf. also, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 23 and 2, 32.

adverso (advors-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* [adverto] *To attend to* or *observe much* or *assiduously*: animo adversavi sedulo, ne, *etc.*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 1, and only once more in Apuleius, meaning, *to oppress with calamity* (*opp.* prosperare); cf. Salm. Exerc. p. 770.

adversor (advors-), ātus sum, āri [2. adversus] 1. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To stand opposite to, to be against one*: adversante vento, Tac. H. 3, 42.

II. Fig.: *To resist, oppose, withstand*, etc.: **A.** *Abs.*: adversante et repugnante naturâ, C. Off. 1, 31, 110: adversantibus commodis, Tac. A. 1, 27: amicis, id. ib. 3, 12: factio, Suet. Cæs. 11: adversantibus diis Curt. 6, 10, 32: non adversata, petenti Annuit, Virg. Æ. 4, 127.—**B.** With *Dat.*: meis præceptis, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 5: nulli, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 32; hujus libidini, C. 2 Verr. 5, 31, 81: ornamentis tuis, id. Sull. 18, 50:

Isocrati, id. Or. 51, 172.—**C.** With *adversus*: nolo adversari adversus tuam sententiam, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 43.—**D.** With *contra*: potius ut id facias, quam adversere contra, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 35.—**E.** With *quominus c. Subj.*: non adversatur jus, quominus suum quidque cujusque sit, C. Fin. 3, 20, 67.—**F.** With *de*: nec tibi adversari certum est de istac re usquam, soror, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 21.

☞ In Tac. H. 1, 1; 38; id. ib. 4, 84; Curt. 4, 7, 31, instead of adversari *aliquem* or *aliquid*, is to be read, avesari *aliquem* or *aliquid*.

adversum (advor-), i, *n.* and *adv.* v. 1. adversus, *no.* II. and 2. adversus.

1. **adversus (advor-)**, a, um (old form ADVOSEM = "adversarium hostem," Fest. p. 25 Müll. *N.*; cf. "*advorses* (leg. *advorsos*), *ἐναντίους*," Gloss. Labb.) **I.** *P.* of adverto. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Gen.: *Turned to or towards a thing, with the face or front towards*; consequ. in a situation opposite to, confronting, the point of view of the observer, *before, in front of, fore*, opp. to *aversus*: solem adversum intueri, C. Somn. Scip.; cf. Virg. Æ. 4, 701; id. G. 1, 218: antipodes adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, C. Ac. 2, 39: dentes adversi acuti (*the sharp fore or front teeth*) morsu dividunt escas, id. N. D. 2, 54: quod is collis, tantum adversus in latitudinem patebat, quantum, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 8 Herz. So, hostes adversi, *who make front against one advancing* or *retreating*, ib. 2, 24: L. Cotta legatus in adversum os funda vulneratur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 35; cf. C. 2 Verr. 5, 1, 3; Liv. 21, 7 *fin.*: vulnus adversum, *a wound on the front side of the body*; on the contr., vulnus aversum, *a wound on the back*, C. Har. resp. 19; cf. de Or. 2, 28: impetus hostium, Hirt. Bell. Al. 8: Romani adverso colle evadunt, Sall. J. 52: adversa signa, Liv. 30, 8: legiones quas Visellius et C. Silius adversis itineribus objecerant, *i. e. marches in which they went to meet the enemy*, Tac. A. 3, 42: sed adverso fulgure (*by a flash of lightning descending directly before him*) pavefactus est Nero, Suet. Ner. 48: armenta egit Hannibal in adversos montes, Quint. 2, 17, 19; cf. Lucr. 3, 1013. So, Hor. S. 1, 1, 103; 2, 3, 285: qui timet his adversa, *the opposite of this*, id. Ep. 1, 6, 9, et al. Hence of rivers: flumen adversum, *up stream*; on the contr.: aqua secunda, *down stream*, Lucr. 4, 425; 6, 719; Liv. 21, 47, 3; Virg. G. 1, 201; Pl. 18, 6, 7; and of winds: *opposed to the vessel's course, head winds, contrary winds*, consequ., *unfavourable, adverse*, opp. to *secundis*, i. e. sequundis, following, favourable, fair: adversissimi navigantibus venti, Cæs. B. C. 3, 107.—As *Subst.*: **adversum**, i, *n.* *The opposite quarter*: hic ventus a septentrionibus oriens adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus, *the opposite quarter to those sailing from Athens*, i. e. *blows against them*, Nep. Milt. 1. (That, in adversum tenere, adversum is not to be considered a preposition, as Hand Turs. 1, 183, supposes, appears from Pl. 4, 25: a Maro adversa Bastarnæ tenent.) Ex adverso, also written exadverso and *adverb.* exadversum, *opposite to, over against, ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου*: portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. 45, 10. With *Gen.*: Patræ ex adverso Ætoliæ et fluminis Eveni, Pl. 4, 4, 5. Without case: cum ex adverso starent classes, Just. 2, 14; so, Suet. Cæs. 39; Tib. 33.—In adversum, *To the opposite side, against*: et duo in adversum immissi per mœnia currus, Prop. 3, 9, 23; so, Gell. 2, 30; cf. Virg. Æ. 8, 237; Liv. 1, 12.—Since the idea of opposition (standing opposite) is nearly related to that of hostility, adversus signifies,

B. Esp.: **1.** *In hostile opposition to, adverse to, unfavourable, unpropitious*, opp. to *secundus* (very freq., and class.): conqueri fortunam adversam, Pac. in C. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: hic dies perversus atque adversus mihi obtigit, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 1: adversus nemini, Ter. And. 1, 1, 37: mentes improborum mihi infensæ et adversæ, C. Sull. 10: acclamatio adversa, id. de Or. 2, 83: adversa avi aliquid facere, old poet. in C. Div. 1, 16; cf. a Iversissima auspicia, Suet. Oth. 8: adversum omen, id. Vit. 8.—Adverse res, *Misfortune, calamity, adverse fortune*: ut adversas res, sic secundas immoderate ferre levitatis est, C. Off. 1, 26; cf. adversi casus, Nep. Dat. 5, 4; and Poet.: adversæ rerum undæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22: omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse, Cæs. in C. Att. 10, 9. Liv. 6, 40: adversus annus frugibus, id. 4, 12: valetudo adversa, *i. e. sickness*, id. 10, 32: adversum prælium, *an unsuccessful engagement*, id. 7, 29; cf. 8, 31: adverso rumore esse, *to be in bad repute, to have a bad reputation*, Tac. A. 14, 11: adversa subsellia, *on which the opposition sit*, Quint. 6, 1, 39.—Sometimes metaph. of feeling: *contrary to, hated, hateful, odious*: quis omnia regna adversa sint, Sall. J. 83; cf. Lucan. 2, 229 Bentl.—*Comp.*: neque est aliud adversius, Pl. 32, 4, 14. *Sup.* adversissimi venti, Cæs. B. C. 3, 107; v. also above, Cæs. in C. Att. 10, 9.—As *Subst.* **a.** Adversum, *i. n.* esp. in the *pl.* Adversa, *Misfortune, calamity, disaster, evil, mischief*: adversa ejus per to tecta sient, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 28: nihil adversi, C. Brut. 1, 4: si quid adversi accidisset, Nep. Alc. 8, 4; cf. Liv. 22, 40; 35, 13: secunda felices, adversa magnos probant, Pl. Pan. 31. Esp. freq. in Tac.: prospera et adversa pop. Rom., Tac. A. 1, 1: adversa tempestatum et fluctuum, id. Agr. 25; so, A. 3, 24; 45; 2, 69; 4, 15; et al.—**b.** Adversus, i, *m.* *An opponent* (rare): vir adversus populi partium, Sall. C. 52, 7.—**c.** In Quint. also once, Adversa, æ, *f.* as a subst., *A female opponent* or *adversary*: natura noverca fuerit, si facultatem dicendi sociam scelerum, adversam innocentiæ, invenit, Inst. 12, 1, 2.

2. Rhet. *t. t.*: *Opposed to another of the same genus*, e. g. sapientia and stultitia. "Hæc quæ ex eodem genere contraria sunt, appellantur adversa," C. Top. 11.

2. **adversus** or **adversum** (like rursus and rursum, prorsus and prorsum, quorsus and quorsum; old form ARVORSVM, v. below, *no.* II. B.), *adv.* and *præp.*, denoting direction to or towards an object.

I. *Adv.*: *Opposite to, against, to*, or *towards a thing*, in a friendly or hostile sense: ibo advorsum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 29: facito, ut venias advorsum mihi, id. Men. 2, 3, 82: obsecro te, matri ne quid tuæ advorsus fuas, Liv. And. in Non. s. v. fuam, 111, 12: quis est hic, qui advorsum sit mihi? ib. 3, 2, 22: advorsus resistere, Nep. Pelop. 1, 3: nemo adversus ibat, Liv. 37, 13, 8, et al. In Plaut. and Ter. advorsum ire, *or* venire; also of a slave; *to go to meet his master and bring him from a place* (hence adversitor, q. v.): solus nunc eo advorsum hero ex plurimis servis, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 23: ei advorsum venimus, ib. 2, 32; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 2 Ruhnk.

II. *Prep.* with *Acc.*: *Towards, against*, in a friendly and a hostile sense. **A.** In a friendly sense: **1.** Of place: *Turned to* or *towards, opposite to, before, over against, vis-à-vis*: qui quotidie unguentatus adversum speculum ornetur, *before the mirror*, Scipio in Gell. 7, 12: adversus advocatos, Liv. 45, 7, 5: medicus debet residere illustri loco adversus ægrum (*opposite to him*), ut, *etc.*, Cels. 3, 6: adversus Scyllam vergens in Italiam, Pl. 3, 14, 8; Lerina, adversum Antipolim, ib. 11, 5; so, 3, 22, 17.—**2.** *In the presence of any one, before*: egone ut te advorsum mentiar, mater mea? Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 9: idque gratum fuisse adversum te habeo gratiam, *I am thankful that this is acceptable before (to) thee*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 15: paullulum adversus præsentem fortitudinem mollitus, *somewhat softened at such firmness* (of his wife), Tac. A. 15, 63. Hence very often with verbs of speaking, answering, complaining, *etc.*: *To declare* or *express one's self to any one, to excuse one's self* or *apologize*, and the like: te hæc prologui oportet adversum illam mihi, Eun. in Non. 232, 24: immo si audias, quæ dicta dixit me adversum tibi, *what he said in my presence of you*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 47: de vita ac morte domini fabulavere adversum fratrem illius, Afran. in Non. ib. 25: mulier, credo, adversum illum res suas conqueritur, Titinn. ib. 21: utendum est excusatione etiam adversus eos, quos invitus offendas, C. Off. 2, 19, 68.—With that to which a reply is made: *to*: adversus ea consul .... respondit, Liv. 4, 10, 12; id. 22, 40, 1; cf. Drak. upon 3, 57, 1.—**3.** In comparisons: *Held to* or *against a thing, compared with it; against, in comparism with, compared to*: repente lectus adversus veterem imperatorem comparabitur, Liv. 24, 8, 8: quid autem esse duo prospera bella Samnitium adversus tot decora populi Rom., ib. 7, 32, 8.—**4.** Of behaviour towards one: *To, towards*: quonam modo me gererem adversus Cæsarem, C. Fam. 11, 27, 5: te adversus me omnia audere gratum est, *i. e. on my account, in my behalf, for my advantage*, ib. 9, 22, 5: lentæ adversum imperia aures, Tac. A. 1, 65. Esp. often of friendly feeling, love, esteem, respect towards or for one (cf. Ruhnk. Ter. And. 4, 1, 15; Manut. C. Fam. 9, 22; Heus. C. Off. 1, 11, 1; Hab. Syn. 49): est enim pietas justitia adversus deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 116; id. Off. 3, 6, 28: adhibenda est igitur quædam reverentia adversus homines, ib. 1, 28, 99 Beier; so, ib. 11, 33: adversus merita ingratissimus, Vell. 2, 69, 1: summa adversus alios æquitas erat, Liv. 3, 33, 8: ob egregiam fidem adversus Romanos, id. 29, 8, 2; so, 45, 8, 4: beneficentia adversus supplices utendum, Tac. A. 11, 17.—More rare, **5.** *In relation, in respect, or in regard to a thing*: epistola, ut adversus magistrum morum, modestior, *as addressed to a censor of manners*, C. Fam. 3, 13, 2: quasi adversus eos acquieverit sententiæ, *in regard to the same*, Ulp. Dig. 49, 1; 3, 1.—**B.** In a hostile sense: *Against* (the most common class. signif. of this word), ("Contra et adversus ita differunt quod contra, ad locum, ut, contra basilicam; adversus, ad animi motum, ut, adversus illum facio; interdum autem promiscue accipitur, Charis. p. 207; cf. Cort. upon Sall. J. 101, 8): SEI QVES ESENT QVEI ARVORSVM EAD FECISENT, SC. de Bacchan.: advorsum legem accepisti a plurimis pecuniam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 47: advorsum te fabulare illud, *against thy interest, to thy disadvantage*, id. Stich. 4, 2, 11: stultus est advorsus ætatem et capitis canitudinem, id. in Fest. s. v. canitudinem, p. 47: advorsum animi tui libidinem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 19: advorsum leges, advorsum rempublicam, C. 2 Ver. 3, 84, 195: advorsus aliquem, id. Att. 12, 3.—In the histt., of a hostile attack, approach, *etc.*: gladiis districtis impetum adversus montem in cohortes faciunt, Cæs. B. C. 1, 46: copiis quibus usi adversus Romanum bellum, Liv. 8, 2, 5; so, id. 26, 25, 10, et al.: T. Quintius adversus Gallos missus est, Eutr. 2, 5: Athenienses adversus tantam tempestatem belli duos duces deliguut, Just. 3, 6, 12.—Among physicians, of preventives against sickness: adversus profusionem in his auxilium est; Cels. 5, 28; cf. Tac. A. 15, 64. Fig.: egregium adversus tempestates receptaculum, Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 4.—Hence, firmus, invictus, fortis adversus aliquid, like contra, *protected against a thing, firm, fixed, secure*: adversum divitias animum invictum gerebat, Sall. J. 43, 5: invictus adversum gratiam animus, Tac. A. 15, 21: adversus convicia malosque rumores firmus ac patiens, Suet. Tib. 28; Phædr. 5, 10, 1.

☞ Adversus when it governs a pronoun is sometimes put after it: egone ut te adversum mentiar, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 9: hunc adversus, Nep. Con. 2, 2 Br.: quos advorsum ierat, Sall. J. 101, 8.

ad-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, tĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; verto] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To turn to*, or *towards*: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: vultum et oculos in aliquam partem, Ascon. ad C. Div. in Cæc. 5: in quamcunque domûs lumina partem, Ov. M. 6, 180.—**2.** With *Dat.*: pedem ripæ, Virg. Æ. 6, 386: urbi agmen, id. ib. 12, 555.—**3.** With *ad*: aures ad vocem, Ov. F. 1, 180.—**4.** With *Adv. of place*: hue aures, Sil. 16, 213.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** With *Personal pron.* or *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To turn one's self*, or

to direct one's way, towards: **a.** With *Adv. of place:* sese huc in nostram plateam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.:* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51; cf. preceding *no.* a.—**c.** With *Acc. of place:* Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov. M. 5, 649.

2. Naut. *t. t.: To direct, turn, steer to,* or *towards:* **a.** With *in c. Acc.:* classem in portum, Liv. 37, 9.—**b.** With *Dat.:* terræ proras, Virg. Æ. 7, 35; cf. id. G. 4, 117.—**c.** With *Acc. of place:* puppim Colchos, Ov. H. 12, 23.—**d.** With *Abl.:* æquore cursum, Virg. Æ. 7, 196.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To turn* or *direct to,* or *towards:* **1.** With *Dat.:* numen malis, Virg. Æ. 4, 611.—**2.** With *Adv. of direction:* huc sensus, Sil. 16, 213.

B. Animum (in the poets and Livy also animos, rar. mentem) advertere, *To direct the mind, feelings, thoughts,* or *attention* to a thing, *to observe, remark:* **1.** So *alone:* si voles advertere animum, Enn. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 97.—**2.** *Ad aliquid:* facete advortis animum tuum ad animum meum, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 39: animos ad religionem, Lucr. 3, 54.—**3.** *Alicui rei:* animum etiam levissimis rebus, Tac. A. 13, 49: animos monitis, Ov. M. 15, 140.—**4.** With *Adv. of direction:* huc animum advortite, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 171.—**5.** With *ne c. Subj.:* adverterent animos, ne quid novi tumultûs oriretur, Liv. 4, 45.

C. *To draw* or *turn* something, esp. the attention of another, *to* or *towards* (in the histt.): **1.** *Aliquem alicui rei:* adverterat ea res Sabinos tanti periculo viri, Liv. 1, 12.—**2.** *Aliquem* or *aliquid:* octo aquilæ imperatorem advertere, Tac. A. 2, 17: recentia veteraque odia advertit, *drew on himself,* id. ib. 4, 21.

D. *To call the attention of* one to a definite act; i. e. *to admonish of* it, *to urge to* it: **1.** *Abs.:* non docet admonitio, sed advertit, Sen. Ep. 94, 25.—**2.** *Aliquem:* advertit ea res Vespasiani animum, ut, *etc.,* Tac. H. 3, 48.

III. Meton.: **A.** Animum advertere (in the classic age blended into one word, animadvertere), also, simply advertere, and animo, *etc.,* advertere: *To observe, recognise, perceive,* by directing the mind to an object: **1.** *Animum advertere:* **a.** *Aliquid* (so, mostly in connection with pron. adj.): hoc animum advorte, Plaut. Ps. 1, 343: hanc edictionem, id. ib. 1, 2, 10: hæc corpora, Lucr. 2, 124: postquam id animum advertit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 24; dub. al. animadvertit: quidam Ligus animum advortit inter saxa repentes cochleas, Sall. J. 93, 2.—**b.** With *Demonstr. adv.:* hinc possumus animum advertere, Vitr. 10, 22.—**c.** With *Objective clause:* id vos velle animum adverterat, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 16: animum advertit magnas esse copias hostium instructas, Cæs. B. G. 5, 18.—**d.** With *Relative clause:* quam rem vitio dent, quæso, animum advortite, Ter. And. prol. 18: quod ille sperare possit animum advertebat, Dolab. ap. C. Fam. 9, 9, 2: quam multarum rerum ipse ignarus esset . . . animum advertit, Liv. 24, 28.—**2.** *Advertere:* **a.** *Aliquid:* aliquid novum, Tac. A. 15, 30: Zenobiam, id. ib. 12, 51.—**b.** With *Objective clause:* quam (*sc.* hirudinem) sanguisugam vulgo corpisse appellari adverto, Pl. 8, 10, 10, § 29:—*Pass. with subjective clause:* advertebatur Pompeii familiares assentire Volcatio, C. Fam. 1, 1, 3; dub. al. advertebantur, and so with *Inf.*—**c.** *Abs.:* donec advertit Tiberius, Tac. A. 4, 54.—**d.** *Imperat.,* used parenthetically: quâ ratione quod instat Confieri possit paucis, adverte, docebo, *heed me,* or *attend,* Virg. Æ. 4, 116.—**3.** *Animo, etc., advertere:* **a.** With *Objective clause:* quo primum tempore scientiam ad nostros pervenisse animo adverto, Pl. 25, 2, 3, § 5.—**b.** So, *alone:* animis advertite vestris, Virg. Æ. 2, 712.

B. In Tac., advertere in aliquem, for the usual animadvertere in aliquem: *To punish one:* in P. Marcium consules more prisco advertere, Tac. A. 2, 32: ut in reliquos Sejani liberos adverteretur, id. ib. 5, 9: cf. id. G. 7.

ad-vespĕrascit, āvit, 3. *v. n. impers.* and *inch.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; vesperasco] *It draws towards evening, evening is coming on:* advesperascit, Ter. And. 3, 4, 2: quum jam advesperasceret, C. 2 Verr. 4, 65, 147, *etc.,* id. Cat. 3, 2, 5; id. Fin. 4, 28, 80: nisi advesperâsset, Hirt. B. Hisp. 24: quum advesperavisset, Pl. 7, 52, 53, § 178.

advĭgĭlantĭa, æ, *f.* [advigilo] *Watchfulness, vigilance:* omni advigilantiâ præcavere, Ruric. Ep. 2, 3.

ad-vĭgĭlo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; vigilo] **I.** Prop.: *To watch by* or *at, to keep guard over, to be watchful, vigilant:* **A.** With *ad:* ad custodiam ignis, C. Leg. 2, 12, 29.—**B.** With *Dat.:* parvo nepoti, Tib. 2, 5, 93: vallo, Claud. Eutr. 2, 419.

II. Fig.: *To bestow care* or *attention upon a thing, to watch, to watch for:* **A.** *Abs.:* exquire, heus tu, advigila, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 63; Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 26: si advigilamus pro rei dignitate, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. *fin.*—**B.** With *Dat.:* stupris, Claud. L. Stil. 2, 140.

ad-vīvo, xi, ctum, vĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad; vivo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.): *To live with one:* CONIVGI DVLCISSIMO CVM QVO ADVIXIT SINE QVERELA PER ANNOS XX., Inscr. in Grut. 1145, 8; so, ib. 1115, 8. (Orell. *no.* 3094.)

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*): *To live:* donec advivet, Scæv. Dig. 34, 3, 28: quamdiu advixerit, ib. 4, 38.

advŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [advoco] **A.** (acc. to advoco, *no.* I. B.): Law *t. t.* (In pass. force: *A being called to a person's aid as counsellor,* etc.; hence): **1.** *Legal assistance, advocacy* of a cause: tu in re militari multo es cautior, quam in advocationibus, C. Fam. 7, 10, 2.—**2.** *Concr.: Legal assistance;* i. e. *a body of counsel, counsellors,* etc.: hæc advocatio, C. Sest. 56, 119; cf. id. Quint. 14, 47; id. Cæcin. 15, 43; Liv. 3, 47.—**3.** *Consultation* of counsel or advocates: maximarum rerum advocationes, C. 2 Verr. 1, 49, 129; cf. id. Dom. 21, 54.

B. (acc. to advoco, *no.* III. A.) (*The obtaining a delay,* etc.; hence): *Delay, adjournment:* **1.** Gen.: ratio advocationem sibi petit, ira festinat, Sen. de Ira, 1, 18, 1; cf. id. Cons. Marc. 10, 4; id. N. Q. 7, 10, 1.—**2.** Esp.: For obtaining legal aid: ut binas advocationes postulent, C. Fam. 7, 11 Manut.; cf. Quint. Decl. 280.

C. (acc. to advoco, *no.* III. B.): *Consolation, comfort* (post-class.): Tert. Patient. 11.

advŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [advoco, *no.* I. A.] (*He who calls another to him;* hence) *A friend, helper:* Deus divitum asperator, mendicorum advocator, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15.

advŏcātus, i, *m.* [advoco, *no.* I. B.] (*One who is called to another in order to give him aid;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Law *t. t.* (class.): *A legal assistant; an advocate, counsellor, witness,* etc. (but, not a pleader; Ascon. C. Div. in Cæc. 4; Ruhnk. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 48; Heind. Hor. S. 2, 5, 38): quæso ut advocatus mihi adsis, neve abeas, Plaut. Am. 4, 3, 3; te advocato atque arbitro, id. Trin. 5, 2, 37: adversusne illam causam dicerem, cui veneram advocatus? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 49: quis eum unquam non modo in patroni, sed in laudatoris aut advocati loco viderat, C. Clu. 40, 110; cf. id. Phil. 1, 7, 16; Liv. 42, 33.

II. Meton. (post-class.): =patronus, orator, *etc.,* who conducted a process for any one, *Advocate, attorney,* etc.: Quint. 12, 1, 13; cf. id. 9, 3, 12; Pl. Ep. 5, 4, 1; Tac. A. 11, 5; Suet. Claud. 15; 33.

‡ **advocitare,** saepe advocare, Fest.

ad-vŏco, āvi, ātum, āre 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; voco] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To call* or *summon to* a person or thing: **1.** With *ad:* aliquem ad obsignandum, C. Att. 12, 18 b., 2: populum ad tribunum, Liv. 1, 59.—**2.** With *Dat.:* gaudia, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 13: ægro, Ov. Rem. Am. 110: causis, Quint. 11, 1, 38.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.:* viros primarios in consilium, C. 2 Verr. 3, 7, 18: in concionem advocatus, Liv. 42, 33.—**4.** With *Adv.:* **a.** Of place: eo senatum, Sall. C. 46, 6.—**b.** Of cause: concionem donandi aliquid causâ, C. 2 Verr. 3, 80, 185.—**5.** With *quo c. Subj.:* ego vos, quo pauca in contrem, advocavi, Sall. C. 60, 3.—**6.** With *Acc. alone:* ego Tiresiam advocabo, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 76.—**7.** With *cum* (in pregnant constr.): eam secum advocant, eunt ad fontem, Enn. ap. Non. 144, 15.

B. Esp.: Law *t. t.: To call to one's self as an assistant, counsellor, witness,* etc.: **1.** Of the plaintiff or defendant: **a.** With *Dat.:* hospitem sibi advocavit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 28: aliquot mihi Amicos, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 83: quos tibi advocâsti, C. Quint. 2, 5: advocatus cognato, Plaut. B. Cas. 2, 3, 5.—**b.** In *simple constr.:* viros bonos complures advocat, C. Quint. 21, 66: hunc, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 61.—**2.** Of the friend of either plaintiff or defendant; aderat (*sc.* in Scamandri judicio) frequens, advocat, *etc.,* C. Clu. 19, 54.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To call to* itself, *etc.:* **1.** With *ad:* animum ad se ipsum advocamus, C. Tusc. 1, 35, 71.—**2.** In *simple constr.:* non desiderat fortitudo advocatam iracundiam, C. Tusc. 4, 23, 52.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To call to one's aid; to call to for help:* **1.** With *ad:* ad conamina noctem, Sil. 9, 82.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.:* in tutelam securitatis suæ, Vell. 2, 128, 4: licet omnes in hoc vires suas natura advocet, Sen. Ben. 6, 2, 3.—**3.** In *simple constr.:* telis premit, omniaque arma Advocat, Virg. Æ. 8, 249: secretas artes, Ov. M. 7, 138: astûs, Sen. Troad. 613.

III. Meton.: **A.** *To obtain a respite for, to delay:* veniam advocandi peto, Pl. Ep. 5, 8, 11.

B. *To console* (=Gr. παρακαλεῖν), Tert. adv. Marc. 14.

☞ The phrase ADVOCAPIT CONCTOS, in the song of the *Fratres Arvales,* Grotef. takes for an old Imperat. fut., instead of advocabite; v. his Gr. 2, 290.

advŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [advolo] *A flying to:* advolatu, Att. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 10, 24.

advŏlĭtans, antis, *P.* of obsol. advolito [ad; volito] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.): *To fly* or *flutter much about:* Prud. adv. Symm. 2.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To fly* or *flutter frequently towards:* papilio luminibus, Pl. 11, 19, 21, § 65.

ad-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; 2. volo] **I.** Prop.: Of winged creatures: *To fly towards:* **A.** With *ad:* avis advolans ad eas aves, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.:* in agrum palumbium vis e mari, Pl. 10, 29, 41, § 79.—**C.** With *ex:* Pl. 10, 29, 41, § 79; cf. preceding *no.* B.—**D.** With *Dat.:* luminibus papilio, Pl. 28, 10, 45, § 162.

II. Fig.: *To speed,* or *hasten to* or *towards:* **A.** With *ad:* vox ad aures, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 169; cf. id. Rud. 2, 3, 3; id. Merc. 5, 2, 24: ad nos imago, Lucr. 4, 316.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.:* advola in Formianum, C. Att. 2, 13, 2: in auxilium, Suet. Galb. 20.—**C.** With *ex:* hostes ex omnibus partes ad pabulatum, Cæs. B. G. 5, 17.—**D.** With *Dat.:* mihi, C. Fam. 15, 16, 2: fama . . . Advolat Æneæ, Virg. Æ. 10, 511.—**E.** With *Abl.:* **1.** Of *manner:* ad urbem incredibili celeritate, C. Sest. 4, 11.—**2.** Of *place:* Larino Romam, C. Clu. 6, 18.—**F.** With *Acc. of place:* C. Clu. 6, 18; see preceding *no.* E. 2.—**G.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* rostra advolat, C. Att. 1, 14, 5.—**H.** *Abs.:* classem advolaturam esse, Cæs. B. C. 2, 43.

ad-volvo, vi, ūtum, vĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; volvo] **I.** Gen.: *To roll to* or *towards:* **A.** With *Dat.:* focis ulmos, Virg. G. 3, 377.—**B.** With *Abl.:* montibus ornos, Virg. Æ. 6, 182.

II. Esp.: With *Personal pron.* or *Pass. in reflexive force:* **A.** *To roll one's self,* etc.: **1.** Prop.: ad ignem advolutus, Pl. 17, 37, 70, § 185.—**2.** Fig.: advolvitur astris Clamor, i. e. *rolls* or *rises,* Stat. Th. 5, 143.

B. Of suppliants: *To roll one's self to* the feet, *etc.,* of some one, to an altar, *etc.; to fall prostrate before* or *at:* **1.** With *Dat.:* genibus se advolvens, Liv. 8, 37:—genibus ejus advolutus est, Vell. 2, 80, 4: so, genibus, Liv. 28, 34: tuis advolvimur aris, Prop. 3, 15, 1.—**2.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* genua patrum advolvuntur, Sall. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 311: Tiberii genua, Tac. A. 1, 13; cf. id. Ib. 6, 49; id. ib. 15, 71.

advores, v. adversus.

advors. v. advors.

advosem, v. adversus.

Adyrmachĭdæ, ārum, *m. pl. A people of Libya, on the coast of the Mediterranean,* Pl. 5. 6, 6; Sil. 3, 278.

‡ **ædȳtĭcŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [adytum] *A small sanctuary,* acc. to Appul. de Orth § 36, p. 136 Mai.

adytum, i, *n.* (in Att. ap. Non. 488, 4, *m. acc. pl.* adytus = ἀδύτους) [ἄδυτον, not to be entered] **I.** Prop. *The innermost secret part of a temple, the sanctuary, which none but priests could enter, and from which oracles were delivered:* pro certo arbitrabor sortis, oracla, adytus, augura, Att. l. l.: in occultis ac remotis templi, quæ Græci ἄδυτα appellant, Cæs. B. C. 3, 105: æternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem, Virg. Æ. 2, 297; isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat, ib. 115; so, ib. 6, 98; Hor. Od. 1, 16, 5. **II.** Fig.: ex adyto tamquam cordis responsa dedere, *the inmost recesses,* Luer. 1, 738. **III.** Meton.: *A grave* or *tomb,* Virg. Æ. 5, 84; Juv. 13, 205.

adzēlor, ari, 1. e. *dep. To be zealous against one, to be angry with,* Vulg. Esr. 2, 16, 49.

Æ, old Latin ai, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll. (although we find even on the Colum. rostr. PRAEDA, AES, PRAESENTED; in the fifth inscription of the Scipios, AETATE, and in the SC. de Bacchan., AEDEM) is, in a manner, a modification of *a,* as in Gr. αι for α, hence Æsculapius for Ἀσκληπιός. In the modification *ae* the *a* is orig. short, as in the plural of the first decl., compared with *oi* in the second; old Latin *oe,* as Adelphoe in Ter. But *ae* stands also for the original *āi* or *ai,* as in the *Gen.* and *Dat.* of the *Sing.* (and likewise in Thracess = Θρᾷκες, cf. Müll. ad Fest. p. 366); and the diphthong *æ* is everywhere long, except at the end of a word which is also the end of a dactyl before a vowel, where, like the Gr., it is short, if not elided, as in Etesiæ, v. C. Or. 45, 153, and in compds. with præ, as præacutus. That even in Varro's time the people pronounced *æ* like the Germ. ä = ä, is clear from its orthographical interchange with e and æ, *e. g.* obscænus, obscenus, or obsœnus; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 99; and from this inclination of the sound of æ to ä we may explain its transition to ī, as in cædo, *concido;* æquus, *iniquus;* æstimo, *existimo;* but the German Kaiser shows that the higher classes, even at a very late period, pronounced æ like ai. In the best Codd. often *æ* is written instead of *e,* e. g. prætium, græges, cæcidi, plænus, *etc.,* v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 1229. Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 50—56.

Æa, æ, *f.* [Αἰα, land] *A fabulous island, formed by the Phasis, into which a huntress of the same name is said to have been metamorphosed, to save her from the assault of the river god* (*Phasis*), Val. Fl. 1, 742, and 5, 426.

Æacidēius, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to the Æacidæ* (the posterity of Æacus): regna, *i. e. Ægina,* Ov. M. 7, 472.

Æacidēs, æ, *patr. m.* = Αἰακίδης. (Voc. Æacidā, Enn. in C. Div. 2, 56; Ov. H. 3, 87; Æacidē, Ov. H. 8, 7; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 187; Atreidā, Rudd. 1, 48.) *A descendant of Æacus:* stolidum genus Æacidarum, Enn. in C. Div. 2, 56; so, Ov. M. 8, 3; Sil. 15, 292; Just. 12, 15, 1.—**I.** *His son Phocus,* Ov. M. 7, 668. **II.** *His son Peleus,* ib. 12, 365. **III.** *His grandson Achilles,* Virg. Æ. 1, 99; Ov. M. 12, 82; 98. **IV.** *His great-grandson Pyrrhus, son of Achilles,* Virg. Æ. 3, 296. **V.** *His later descendant, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus,* Enn. in C. Div. 2, 56. **VI.** *Perseus, king of Macedon, conquered by Æmilius Paulus,* Virg. Æ. 6, 840, and Sil. 1, 627.—Also

Æacidīnus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to an Æacide* (*Achilles*); Æacidinis minis expletus, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 35.—And

Æacius, a, um, *adj. Æacian:* flos, *the hyacinth* (as springing from the blood of Ajax, the grandson of Æacus), Col. 10, 175.—From

Æacus, i, *m.* = Αἰακός (Gr. *Acc.* Æacon, Ov. M. 9, 434), acc. to the fable, *Son of Jupiter by Europa, king of Ægina, father of Peleus and of Telamon, grandfather of Achilles and Ajax,* on account of his justice made judge in the lower regions, with Minos and Rhadamanthus: quam pene judicantem vidimus Æacum! Hor. Od. 2, 13, 22; cf. Ov. M. 13, 25.

Ææa, æ, *f.* = Αἰαίη, acc. to fable, *The island in the Tuscan Sea where the Circe of Homer dwelt, and where,* acc. to Plin. 3, 5, 9, *the later Circeii was situate* (now called *Monte Circello*). Acc. to Mela 2, 7 *med.,* it was the abode of Calypso.

Ææus, a, um, *adj.* = Αἰαῖος. **I.** *Pertaining to Circe* (v. the preced. word): artes, *magic arts, such as Circe practised,* Ov. Am. 2, 15, 10: carmina, *magic words, charms, spells,* ib. 1, 8, 5. **II.** *Belonging to Æa in Colchis, Colchian:* hence, Ææa, a surname of Circe, since Circe is said to have been earlier in Colchis, Virg. Æ. 3, 386. **III.** Ææa puella, *Calypso,* because she *dwelt* in Ææa (v. the preced. word), Prop. 3, 10, 31.

Æas, antis, *m.* = Αἴας. **I.** *A river in Epirus, springing from the Pindus,* Ov. M. 1, 580; Mel. 2, 3, 13; Pl. 3, 23, 26; Lucan. 6, 361. **II.** *A mountain in Egypt,* Pl. 6, 29, 33. **III.** = Ajax, Auson. Idyll. 6 de Cupid. crucif. 12.

Æbūra, æ, *f. A town in* Hispan. Tarrac. (now *Cuerva*), Liv. 40, 30, 3.

Æbūtĭus, i, *m. A Roman family name,* C. Cæc. 1, al.—Hence

Æbūtĭa lex, so called from its author, the tribune Æbutius: lex Æ., quæ non modo eum, qui tulerit de aliqua curatione ac potestate, sed etiam collegas ejus, cognatos, affines excipit, ne eis ea potestas curatiove mandaretur, C. Agr. 2, 8; Gell. 16, 10.

Æcæ, ārum, *f.* = Αἰκαί. *A town of Apulia,* Liv. 24, 20, 5. Hence, Æcānŭi, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Æ.,* Inscr. Grut. 444, 5.

Æcŭlānum or **Æclānum** (in Inscr. also ECLANVM). *A city of the Hirpini in Samnium* (now *Le Grotte,* near to *Mirabella:* in the middle ages, *Eclano*), C. Att. 7, 3, 1; 16, 2, 4; Inscr. Orell. 5020.—Hence **A.** AECVLANENSES (AECLAN.), ium, *m. The inhabitants of Æ.,* Inscr. Orell. 838; 862; 3108; 5020.—**B.** The same, Æculani, ōrum, *m.,* Pl. 3, 11, 16.

ædepol, v. edepol.

ædēs and **ædis** (the latter was the form before the class. per., esp. for the first signif., Charis. 20 P) is, *f. A building for habitation:* ["Ædis domicilium in *edito* positum simplex atque unius aditus. Sive ideo *ædis* dicitur, quod in ea *æstus* degatur, quod Græce αἴθος vocatur," Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll. More likely connected with Greek ΑΙΘ, αἴθω, *to kindle,* as it were orig.: the fireplace, hearth, altar.—Hence in general]

I. Prop.: **A.** In the sing. in a pregnant signif.: *A dwelling of the gods, a sanctuary, a temple,* and prop., *a simple edifice without division into smaller apartments* (while *templum* is a large and splendid structure, consecrated by the augurs, and belonging to one or more deities; cf. Manut. C. Fam. 4, 7; Hab. Syn. 887; still, after the Aug. age, ædes was used for templum; cf. Suet. Cæs. 78 with ib. 84): hæc ædis, Var. in Non. 404, 7: senatum in ædem Jovis Statoris vocavi, C. Cat. 2, 6; ædis Martis, Nep. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 792 P.: ædes Mercurii dedicata est, Liv. 2, 21: hic ædem ex marmore molitus est, Vell. 1, 11, 5; ædes Veneris Genitricis, Suet. Cæs. 78; v. above; ib. 10 et al.: hæc ego ludo, quæ neque in æde sonent, *i. e. in the temple of the Muses, or of the Palatine Apollo, where poems were publicly recited,* Hor. S. 1, 10, 38; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 94: quanto molimine circumspectemus vacuam Romanis vatibus ædem; v. Schmid in h. l.—The plur. is used in this sense generally in connection with sacræ, divinæ, deorum, and only when several temples are spoken of: ædes sacræ, C. Dom. 49; cf. Suet. Aug. 30; 100: Capitolii fastigium et ceterarum ædium, C. de Or. 3, 46; cf. Liv. 35, 41: deorum ædes, Suet. Cal. 21; cf. Ner. 38; Claud. 21, et al.—**B.** *A dwelling for men,* usu. only in the plur., as a collection of several apartments for one object (that in the earliest age, the sing. might also have had this signif. cannot, from the nature of the case, be doubted, although but few certain examples of it have been preserved). Cf. Plaut. As. 1, 3, 67: hic noster quæstus aucupii simillimu'st...ædis nobis area'st, auceps sum ego. But at a later period, as luxury required more than one apartment in a dwelling, the plural would naturally become predominant.—As a syn. of *domus,* a large house or palace with several entrances; in gen., the whole dwelling, with all its parts; and of *villa,* a country house, country seat, villa; ædes is a simple structure in the town, intended for a dwelling, with one entrance; (cf. Fest above): ædes probæ et pulchræ ædificatæ, Plaut. Mer. 5, 2, 60; id. Most. 1, 2, 18: ultimæ, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: apud istum in ædibus, C. 2 Verr. 1, 19, 50, and soon after: in mediis ædibus; cf. Virg. Æ. 2, 512: liberæ, *a house that is rent-free,* Liv. 30, 17: privatæ, Suet. Ner. 44, et al.—Hence sometimes used for a part of the domus, *a dwelling-room:* insectatur omnes domi per ædes, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 31; Virg. G. 2, 462; cf. Æ. 2, 487; v. also Gell. 4, 14; Curt. 8, 6, 1; Hor. Od. 1, 30, 4.—In Plaut., by comic licence, ædes for *familia,* Mil. 2, 3, 39: ut ego hisce suffringam talos totis ædibus, *break the legs of this whole house* (family), Truc. 2, 8, 7; cf. Lindem. upon the first passage:—ab ædibus, denoting office (cf. ab, *no.* I. C. 17.), *a castellan:* CVM AB AEDIBVS ESSEM, Grut. 607, 1.

II. Fig.: hæc, sis, vacivas ædes aurium, mea ut migrare dicta possint, *the chambers of your ears,* with reference to migrare, to enter, as a comic pleonasm for ears alone, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 54.

III. Meton.: **A.** Of bees: *Cells* or *hive:* clausis cunctantur in ædibus, Virg. G. 4, 258.

B. Ædes aurata, *A funereal structure, on which the dead body of Cæsar was laid; a catafalque:* Suet. Cæs. 84.

ædĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [ædes] (*A small* ædes; hence) **A.** (acc. to ædes, *no.* I. A.): **1.** *A small temple:* **a.** *Abs.:* aram, et ædiculam, et pulvinar, C. Dom. 53, 136; cf. Liv. 35, 41.—**b.** With *Gen.:* Victoriæ, Liv. 35, 9.—**2.** *A niche* or *shrine* for the image of deities: in ædiculâ erant Lares argentei positi, Petr. S. 29; cf. Pl. 36, 13, 19, § 87.—**3.** *A recess* in monuments, wherein the urn was placed: Inscr. ap. Fabr. 1, *no.* 68.

B. (acc. to ædes, *no.* I. B.): **1.** *Plur.: A small dwelling* or *abode:* ædiculæ item sunt, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 58: habuit ædiculas, C. Parad. 6, 3, 50.—**2.** *Sing.: A small room, a closet:* in ædiculam seorsum concludi volo, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 21.

ædĭfex, ĭcis, *m.* [ædifico] *A builder* (post-class.): Tert. Idol. 12.

ædĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A building* or *constructing, building:* si ad luxuriam dirigas ædificationem, Var. R. R. 1, 13: immensa, C. Pis. 21, 48. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.: A building; structure, edifice:* Cato ap. Gell. 13, 23, 1: ædificationem perspexi, C. Pam. 5, 6, 3. **III.** Fig. *Edification, edifying* (Eccl. Lat.): Vulg. Rom. 15, 2.

ædĭfĭcatĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [ædificatio] *A little building:* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.

ædĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [ædifico] *A builder,* i. e. *erector of a building,* only meton. = δημιουργός: mundi, *the Maker, Architect,* C. Univ. 2: ædificatores mundi, id. N. D. 1, 9.—From the Aug. age, adject. (cf. Br. Nep. Ages. 4, 2) with the access. idea of inclination or passion: *one who is fond of building, has a passion for it:* nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus ædificator, Nep. Att. 13 Br.; Juv. 14, 86.

ædĭfĭcātōrĭa, æ, *f.* (*sc.* ars) [ædificatorius] *Architecture:* Boeth. Arist. Syn. 3, 1, p. 689.

ædĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ædificator] *Building, that builds:* Fig.: verbum, Tert. de Carn. Christ. 17.

ædĭfĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [ædificium] *Pertaining to a building:* ara Jovis ædificialis (so called because he was worshipped in the building; cf. Fest. s. v. HERCEUS, p. 75). Dict. Cret. 5, 12.

ædĭfĭcĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [ædificium] *A small building:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 809, 2; ap. Mur. 1013, 5; 1430, 6.

ædĭfĭcĭum, i, *n.* [ædifico] *A building of any kind*, even although not suitable for a dwelling (while ædes designates only a structure for habitation): ædes ædificiaque, Liv. 38, 38; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 7: exstruere ædificium in alieno, id. Mil. 27, 74: vicis ædificiisque incensis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 29; Nep. Att. 13, 2; Sall. J. 20, 3; Liv. 5, 41: ædificiorum prolapsiones, *ruins*, Suet. Aug. 30; cf. id. Oth. 8.

ædĭ-fĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ædes; facio] (*To make an* ædes; hence) **I.** *Neut.*: **A. Prop.**: *To build, raise an erection, building*, etc.: **1.** *Abs.*: eleganter ædificet, Col. 1, 4, 8: ecce ædificat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 56: ad quem (*sc.* usum) accommodanda est ædificandi descriptio, C. Off. 1, 39, 138: diruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100; cf. id. S. 2, 3, 308.—**2.** With *Abl.*: tribus locis ædifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3.—**3.** With *ad*: ad frigora atque æstūs vitandos, Cæs. B. G. 6, 22.—**B.** Fig.: *To edify* (Eccl. Lat.): scientia inflat, charitas vero ædificat, Vulg. 1 Cor. 8, 1.

II. *Act.*: **A. Prop.**: *To build, erect, construct* a dwelling, *etc.*: domum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2; cf. id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2: casas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247: urbem, C. 2 Verr. 5, 53, 119: porticum, id. Dom. 43, 114: villam, C. Leg. 2, 1, 3.

B. Fig.: *To build, found, establish*, etc.: rempublicam, C. Fam. 9, 2, 5.

C. Meton.: "*ædificare* quum sit proprie *ædem facere*, ponitur tamen καταχρηστικῶς in omni genere constructionis," Fest. p. 12; hence, **1.** *To make, form, construct*: navim, Plaut. Merc. prol. 86: piscinas, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 5: hortos, C. Att. 9, 13, 8: equum, Virg. Æ. 2, 16: mundum, C. Tusc. 1, 25, 63.—**2.** *To raise up like a building*: tot adhuc campagibus altum Ædificat caput, *i. e. with ornaments*, etc., Juv. 6, 501 Rupert.

ædīlātus, ūs, *m.* [ædilis] *The ædileship*: Fest. p. 13 Müll.

ædīlĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining* or *belonging to an ædile*: munus, C. Off. 2, 16, 57: toga, id. Vatin. 7, 16: repulsa (*i. e.* in ædilitate petendā), id. Planc. 21, 51: scriba, id. Clu. 45, 126: largitio, Liv. 25, 2: vectigal, *i. e. which is paid to the ædiles for public exhibitions*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 26: edictum, *i. e. issued by the ædiles on assuming office*, Dig. 21, Tit. 1; so, edictiones, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 43 Lind.—As *Subst.*: **ædilicius**, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* vir) *One who has been an ædile, an ex-ædile*: Var. R. R. 1, 7, 10; C. Brut. 28, 109.

ædīlis, is, *m.*, cf. Prisc. 652 P. (*Abl.* ædili, Tac. A. 12, 64; but ædile is more usual, Charis. p. 96 P.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 221) [ædes] *An ædile, a magistrate in Rome who had the superintendence of public buildings and works, such as temples, theatres, baths, aqueducts, sewers, highways*, etc., also, *of private buildings* (to prevent them from becoming ruinous), *of markets, provisions, taverns, weights and measures* (to see that they were legal), *the expense of funerals, and other similar objects of internal police.* The class. passages applying here are: Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 43; Var. L. L. 5, 14; C. Leg. 3, 3; 2 Ver. 5, 14, 36; Phil. 9, 7; Liv. 9, 40; Tac. A. 2, 85; Juv. 3, 162; Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 13; cf. Manut. C. Fam. 8, 3 and 6.—Further, the ædiles, esp. the curule ædiles (v. below), were expected to exhibit public spectacles; upon which they often lavished the most exorbitant sums, in order to prepare the way for higher offices, C. Off. 2, 16; Liv. 24, 43; 27, 6. They inspected the plays before exhibition in the theatres, and rewarded or punished the actors acc. to their deserts, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 148; Cist. epil. 3. For this purpose, they were required by oath to decide impartially, Plaut. Am. prol. 72.—It was the special duty of the ædiles plebeii (v. below) to preserve the decrees of the Senate and people in the temple of Ceres, and in a later age in the public treasury, Liv. 3, 55. The office of the ædiles curules (so called from the sella curulis, the seat on which they sat for judgment, v. curulis, while the ædiles plebeii sat only on benches) was created A.U.C. 387, for the purpose of celebrating the ludi maximi, Liv. 6, 42, first from the patricians, but as early as the next year also from the plebeians, Liv. 7, 1.—Julius Cæsar also created the office of the two ædiles Cereales, who had the superintendence of the public granaries and other provisions, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 32.—The free towns also had ædiles, who were often their only magistrates: C. Fam. 13, 11, 3; Juv. 3, 179; id. 10, 102; Pers. 1, 130.

☞ Plaut. uses the word once as *adj.*: ædiles ludi, *Ædilic sports*, Pœn. 5, 2, 52.

ædīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ædilis] *The office of an ædile, ædileship*: ædilitatem gerere, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 29: petere, C. Clu. 25, 68: ædilitate fungi, id. Off. 2, 16, 57: prætermissio ædilitatis, id. ib. 2, 17, 58; cf. Suet. Cæs. 9; id. Vesp. 2; id. Claud. 38:—*Plur.*: splendor ædilitatum, C. Off. 2, 16, 57.

ædĭlĭtius, a, um, v. ædilicius.

ædis, v. ædes.

ædĭtĭmor (-ūmor), *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [æditimus] *To act the part of an* æditimus; *to be a sacristan*, or *overseer of a temple*: æditimor in templo tuo, Pomp. ap. Gell. 12, 10, 7.—Nonius (75, 15) quotes the same passage, but reads *ædituor*.

ædĭtĭmus (-ūmus), i, *m.* [ædes] (*One connected with a temple;* hence) *A sacristan; an overseer of a temple* (=ἱεροφύλαξ): in ædem Telluris veneram, rogatus ab *æditumo*, ut dicere didicimus a patribus nostris; ut corrigimur a recentibus urbanis, ab *ædituo*, Var. R. R. 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 69; id. L. L. 6, 2; Gell. 12, 10; C. Top. 8, 36; Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.

ædĭ-tŭa, æ, *f.* [ædes; tueor] *A female overseer of a temple*: Inscr. ap. Fabr. 10, *no.* 435. **I.** Prop.: Tert. Cult. Fem. 1. **II.** Fig.:

ædĭtŭālis, e, *adj.* [ædituus] *Pertaining to a temple-keeper* (post-class.): Tert. Pud. 16.

ædĭtŭens, entis, *P.* of æditŭo.—As *Subst.*: **æditŭens**, entis, *m.*, *A temple-keeper*: Luer. 6, 1273.

æditŭo = æditŭus sum Inscr. ap. Reines. 5, 54.

ædĭtumor, v. æditimor.

ædĭtumus, v. æditimus.

ædĭtuor, v. æditimor.

ædĭ-tŭus, i, *m.* [ædes; tueor] **I.** Prop.: *A keeper of a temple, a sacristan, temple-warden*, ἱεροφύλαξ (first came into use in general in the time of Varro; for the longer form *æditumus*, v. the word and the passage cited from Var.), Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 48: æditui custodesque matare sentiunt, *etc.*, *C. 2 Verr. 4, 44, 96 (good MSS. have also æditumi, v. Orelli); Suet. Dom. 1. It belonged also to the office of the æditui to conduct strangers through the temple, and point out to their admiration all its curiosities: hence **II.** Fig.: quales ædituos habeat virtus, *i. e. what panegyrists*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 230 Schmid.

†**ædon** (trisyll.), ŏnis, *f.* = ἀηδών. *The nightingale*: tristis æedon, Sen. Agam. 670; so, Petr. S. 131.—Hence

*†**ædŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.* (pentasyll.) *Of* or *belonging to the nightingale*: vox, Auct. Pan. ad Pison. 257.

Ædŭi, ōrum, *m. A tribe in Gallia Celtica*, in Strabo Αἴδουοι, in Ptolem. Αἰδουοι, also Hedui in Mela (now *Départemens de la Côte d'Or, de la Nièvre, de Saône et Loire, et du Rhône*), Cæs. B. G. 1, 10, 11, 23, *etc.*; C. Att. 1, 19.—Hence

Ædŭĭcus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to the Ædui*: stemma, Aus. Par. 4, 3.

Æēta, v. Æetes.

Æētæus, a, um, *adj. Belonging to Æetes, king of Colchis*: fines, *i. e.* Colchis, Cat. 64, 3.—From

Æētes, Æētas, or **Æēta**, æ, *m.* = Αἰήτης. *King of Colchis*, nec. to the fable, *son of the Sun and Perse, daughter of Oceanus; father of Medea*, by whose aid the Argonauts took from him the golden fleece. *Nom.* Æetes, Ov. H. 12, 51; 17 231. Æetas, Serv. Georg. 2, 140. Æeta, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6.—*Acc.* Æētam, C. Tusc. 3, 18, 39.—*Voc.* Æētă, ib. 3, 21, 54; Val. Fl. 8, 10.—Hence,

A. Æētĭas, ădis, *f. Daughter of Æetes*, i. e. *Medea*: Ov. M. 7, 9.

B. Æētĭnē, es, *f. Daughter of Æetes* (from Æetes, as Nerine fr. Nereus, Neptunine fr. Neptunus, and the like): Ov. H. 6, 103.

C. Æētis, ĭdos, *f. Daughter of Æetes*: Val. Fl. 8, 233; Albin. 2, 110.

D. Æētĭus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Æetes*=Æetæus: Val. Fl. 8, 379.

Ægæ, ārum, *f.*=Αἰγαί. **I.** *A town in Macedonia*, probably the same as Edessa: Nep. Reg. 2, 1 (**Ægiæ**, Pl. 4, 10, 17, § 33; **Ægeæ**, Just. 7, 1). **II.** *A town in Æolis*: Pl. 5, 30, 32, § 121. **III.** *A town in Cilicia* (now *Ajas-Kala*): Pl. 5, 27, 22, § 91.

Ægæon, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *The name of a giant*: Virg. Æ. 10, 565; Stat. Ach. 1, 209.

II. : **A.** *A sea-god*, acc. to fable, *the son of Pontus and Terra*: Ov. M. 2, 9.—**B.** Meton.: for *the Ægean Sea*: Stat Th. 5, 288.

Ægæus (-ēus), a, um, *adj. Ægean*; hence, Mare Ægæum (Αἰγαῖον πέλαγος, or πόντος Αἰγαῖος, Xenoph. (Ec. 20, 27), *The Ægean Sea, extending eastward from the Gulf of Corinth to the Hellespont* (now *the Archipelago*): insula Delos in Ægæo mari posita, C. Manil. 18, 55.—As *Subst.*: **Ægæum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* mare) *The Ægean Sea*: in patenti Ægæo, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 1; Pers. 5, 142; cf. Burm. Prop. 3, 5, 51. [The etym. was unknown even to the ancients.—Acc. to some, from Ægeus, father of Theseus, who threw himself into this sea; acc. to Var. L. L. 7, 2 *fin.*, from αἶγες, goats, since the many islands rising out of the sea resembled a flock of goats; acc. to Pl. 4, 11, 18, § 51, from a rock called Æx; acc. to Strabo from Ægeæ, a town in Euboea.]—Hence, **Ægæus**, a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, the Ægean Sea*: gurges, C. Arat. 426: tumultus, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 63: Neptunus, Virg. Æ. 3, 74: Cyclades, which lie in it, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 8: Venus, since she was said to have sprung from the Ægean Sea, Stat. Th. 8, 478.

Ægātes, um, *f., The Ægates, islands in the Mediterranean, south of Sicily*, not far from the promontory of Lilybæum, where the Carthaginians were conquered by the Romans, 241 B.C.: Nep. Hamilc. 1; Liv. 21, 10; Sil. 1, 60; id. 6, 684.

Ægē, ēs, *f., Queen of the Amazons*: Paul. ex Fest., *s. v.* Ægeum, p. 24 Müll.

Ægeæ, v. Ægæ, *no.* I.

Ægēātes, ium, *m. The inhabitants of Ægæ* or *Ægeæ* (v. Ægæ). **I.** *In Macedonia*: Just. 7, 1.—In *sing.*: Ægeate, Vell. 2, 70. **II.** *In Æolis*, Tac. A. 2, 47.

æger, gra, grum, *adj.* [etym. unknown], designates *the state of ill health* in gen., or *indisposition as well of mind as body* (while *ægrotus*, sick, is generally used only of physical disease; class., in Cic. far more frequent than ægrotus, q. v.; always in Celsus, never ægrotus).

I. Prop.: Of the body: *Unwell, indisposed, ill, sick, diseased; suffering, feeble, weary*: homines ægri morbo gravi, C. Cat. 1, 13: graviter ægrum fuisse, id. Div. 1, 25; id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: infirma atque ægra valetudo, id. Brut. 48 *fin.*: ægro corpore esse, id. ad Quir. 1 *fin.*: ex vulnere, id. Rep. 2, 21: vulneribus, Nep. Milt. 7: pedibus, Sall. C. 62; so, Liv. 42, 28; Tac. H. 3, 38: sues ægri, Virg. G. 3, 496: stomachus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43: anhelitus, *shortness of breath*, Virg. Æ. 5, 432.—At a later period constr. after the Gr. manner with *Gen.* or *Acc.*: Psyche ægra corporis, animi saucia, App. M. 4, 86, p. 310 ed. Oud. (cf. ib. 5, 102, p. 360 Oud.: Psyche corporis et animi alloquiis infirma, and Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 725 P.: inops, ægra sanitatis, where, however, Böthe suspects ægra to be a gloss.): memini, me quondam pedes tunc graviter ægrum, Gell. 19, 10.—*Subst.*: C. Div. 2, 3: ne ægri quidem omnes convalescunt, id. N. D. 2, 4: ægro adhibere medicinam, id. de Or. 2, 44, 186.—Hence, ab ægris servus, *an attendant on the sick* (cf. ab, *no.* I. C. 17): D. M. SEXTORIO AVG. LIB. AB ÆGRIS CVDICVLARIORVM, Orell.

2898.—Of plants and trees: seges ægra, Virg. Æ. 3, 142 (cf. id. G. 1, 1: quid faciat lætas segetes): ægra arbor, Pall. Febr. 25, 23: vitis, id. Mart. 7, 4.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of the mind: *Troubled, sad, dejected, low-spirited, distempered*, used of any agitation of the passions or feelings, of love, hope, fear, anxiety, sorrow: æger animus, Sall. J. 71, 2; cf. Drak. Liv. 2, 3, 5: ægri mortales, *i. e.* miseri (δειλοὶ βροτοί, αἰζυροί, πολύπονοι)' Virg. Æ. 2, 268: constr. with *Abl.*, *Gen.*, and *ab*.—With *Abl.*: Medea animo ægra, amore sævo saucia, Enn. in C. Cod. 8: animus æger avaritia, Sall. J. 29: amore, Liv. 30, 11: curis, Virg. Æ. 1, 208, et al.—With *Gen.* (cf. Drak. Liv. 30, 15, 9, and Rudd. 2, 73): æger consilii, *unresolved, without fixed purpose*, Sall. Frgm. in Arusian. p. 212 Lind. and Stat. Th. 11, 141: animi, Liv. 1, 58; 2, 36; 6, 10; Curt. 4, 3, 11: rerum temere motarum, Flor. 3, 17, 9: moræ, Luc. 7, 240: delicti, Sil. 13, 52: pericli, id. 15, 135: timoris, id. 3, 72.—With *ab* in Plaut.: æger ab animo, Ep. 1, 2, 26 (cf. ab, no. I. B. 5. n).—**B. 1.** Of the State: *Suffering, weak, frail, feeble, infirm*: maxime ægra et prope deposita reipublicæ pars, C. 2 Verr. 1, 2, 5: qui et semper ægri aliquid esse in republica volunt, Liv. 5, 3; Flor. 3, 23.—**2.** Of abstract things: *Sad, sorrowful, grievous, unfortunate* (class., but for the most part poet.): plus ægri ex abitu viri, quam ex adventu voluptatis cepi, *more pain*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 11; Lucr. 5, 172: nunquam quidquam meo animo fuit ægrius, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 29: dolores ægri, Lucr. 3, 918: luctus, ib. 946: amor, Virg. G. 4, 464: mors, ib. 3, 512: spes, *i. e. faint, slight hope*, Sil. 9, 543; so, fides, *wavering, uncertain fidelity*, ib. 2, 392.—**C.** *Distempered, envious*: aliorum felicitatem ægris oculis introspicere, Tac. H. 2, 20.—*Comp.* ægrior, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 20.—*Sup.* ægerrimus, App. M. 6.

Ægeria, v. Egeria.

1. **Ægeus** (dissyll.), či, *m.*, Αἰγεύς. *Son of Pandion, king of Athens, and father of Theseus*, Hyg. F. 37, 41; Serv. on Virg. Æ. 3, 74.

2. **Ægĕus**, a, um (trisyll.), *adj.* = Ægæus.

Ægĭăle, es, *f. Daughter of Adrastus, wife of Diomedes, who left her on account of her criminal conduct, and built a town in Magna Græcia*, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 48.

Ægialeus, (qua-trisyll.), či, *m.*, Αἰγιαλεύς. **I.** *Son of Ixion, brother of Medea, commonly called Absyrtus*; he was cut to pieces by his sister in her flight, and scattered upon the sea-shore, Pac. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48. **II.** *The first king of Sicyon, from whom Achaia and Sicyon are said to have received the name Ægialea*, Apollod. 2, 1, 1. **III.** *Son of Adrastus, one of the Epigoni before Thebes, slain by Laodamas*, Hyg. Fab. 71.

Ægialia, æ, *f. An island near Ætolia*, Pl. 4, 12, 19.

Ægida, æ, *f. A town in Istria* (now *Capo d'Istria*), Pl. 3, 19, 23.

Ægidēs, æ, *patr. m.*, Αἰγείδης. *A descendant of Ægeus.* **I.** *Theseus*, Ov. H. 4, 59; so, id. Tr. 5, 4, 26. **II.** In Pl. *Descendants, children* or *grandchildren of Ægeus*, Ov. H. 2, 67.

Ægienses, v. Ægium, no. II. B.

Ægilia, æ, *f.*, Αἰγιλία. *An island between Peloponnesus and Crete*, Mel. 2, 7; Pl. 4, 12, 22.

Ægilium, *n. An island near Etruria* (now *l'Giglio*), Pl. 3, 6, 12.

ægilopa, v. ægilops.

† **ægilopium**, i, *n.* = αἰγιλώπιον. *A disease of the eyes, a lachrymal fistula, an ulcer in the corner of the eye*, Pl. 22, 21, 26.—From

† **ægilops**, ōpis, and **ægilōpa**, æ, *f.* = αἰγίλωψ.—**A.** *A disease of the eyes, a lachrymal fistula, a tumor in the corner of the eye* (so called from αἴγες, goats, and ὤψ, eye; since goats are most subject to this disease), Cels. 7, 7, *no.* 7: Pl. 35, 6, 14, and the form **ægilops**, ib. 21, 19, 77.—**B.** *A kind of oak with edible fruit* (acorns), Quercus ægilops, L., Pl. 16, 6, 8; cf. Salmas. Exerc. p. 234.—**C.** *A weed* or *tare among barley*, (Avena sterilis L., or Ægilops ovata L.), Pl. 25, 13, 93; 18, 17, 44, *no.* 3.—**D.** *A kind of bulbous plant*, Pl. 19, 5, 30.

Ægimūrus or **Ægimōrus**, i, *f.*, Αἰγίμουρος or Αἰγίμορος. *An island situate over against Carthage* (now *Zeucmour* or *Zembra*), Liv. 30, 24, 9; Pl. 5, 7, 7; Flor. 2, 2, 30.

Ægina, æ, *f.*, Αἴγινα. **I.** *An island near Athens, earlier called Œnone or Œnopia* (now *Engia* or *Egina*), C. Off. 3, 11, 46; Sulp. in C. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Ov. M. 7, 474; 616; Mel. 2, 7, 10; Pl. 4, 12, 19; 34, 3, 6. **II.** *The mother of Æacus*, Ov. M. 7, 616, H. 3, 73.—Hence

Æginensis, e, *adj. Of Ægina.*—as *subst.*: *A native* or *an inhabitant of Ægina*, Val. Max. 9, 2, *no.* 8 *extr.*—And

Æginēta, æ, *m.* **I.** The same as the preceding, C. Off. 3, 11. **II.** *The name of a certain artist* (fictor), Pl. 35, 11, 40.—And

Æginēticus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Ægina*: æs, Pl. 34, 2, 3.

Æginium, ii, *n. A fortress on the north-west frontier of Thessaly* (now *Hagus*), Cæs. B. C. 3, 79; Liv. 33, 15; 44, 46; Pl. 4, 10, 17.—As *subst.*: Æginienses, ium, *m. Its inhabitants*, Liv. 44, 46, 3.

Ægipan, ānis or Gr. ānos (*Dat. plur.* Ægipanis, Cap. 6, p. 215), *m.*, Αἰγίπαν. **I.** Prop.: *Goat-Pan*, i. e. *goat-shaped Pan, a well-known Sylvan deity, with goat's feet and rough body*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 28. **II.** Meton.: Acc. to Mel. 1, 4, 8, and Pl. 5, 8, 8, *A kind of goat-shaped men in Africa*, prps. *the baboon.*

Ægira, æ, *f.* **I.** *A town of Achaia* (now *Scolocastro*), Mel. 2, 3; Pl. 4, 5, 6. **II.** *An ancient name of Lesbos*, Pl. 5, 31, 39.

ægis, ȳdis, *f.* = αἰγίς, ĭδος (a goat-skin). **I.** Prop.: *The Ægis*, **A.** *The shield of Jupiter*, Virg. Æ. 8, 354.—**B.** *The shield of Minerva, with Medusa's head*, ib. 8, 435: contra sonantem Palladis ægida, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 57; so, Ov. M. 2, 753; 6, 78, et al. **II.** Fig.: *A shield, protection, defence.* So only Ovid, of the jewels by which maidens try to conceal their ugliness, R. Am. 346. **III.** Meton.: In the larch-tree, *The wood nearest the pith*, Pl. 16, 39, 73.—Hence

ægisōnus, a, um, *adj. Sounding with the Ægis*: pectus, Val. Fl. 3, 88.

Ægisthus, i, *m.*, Αἴγισθος. *The son of Thyestes, who murdered Atreus and Agamemnon, with whose wife Clytemnestra he lived, until at last he was slain by Orestes*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38; Ov. R. Am. 161.—Hence Pompey called Cæsar, Ægisthus, on account of his adulterous connection with Mucia, Suet. Cæs. 50.

† **ægithus**, i, *m.* = αἴγιθος. *A small bird*, supposed by some to be *the titmouse* (Parus cæruleus L.); by others *the red linnet* (Fringilla linaria L.), Pl. 10, 47, 95.

Ægĭum, or **Ægĭon**, ĭi. *n. A town of Achaia*, Lucr. 6, 585; Liv. 38, 30; Mel. 2, 3, 10; Pl. 4, 5, 6.—Hence **A.** Ægius, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Ægium*: vitis Æ., Pl. 14, 3, 4, § 42.—**B.** Ægienses, ium, *m. The inhabitants of Æ.*, Liv. 38, Tac. A. 4, 13.

Ægle, es, *f.* = αἴγλη (brightness). **I.** *A Naiad, daughter of Jupiter and Neæra*: Ægle Naiadum pulcherrima, Virg. E. 6, 21. **II.** *One of the Hesperides, daughter of Atlas*, Serv. upon Virg. Æ. 4, 484. **III.** *A daughter of the Sun, sister of Phaethon*, Hyg. F. 154 and 156. **IV.** *A daughter of Æsculapius*, Pl. 35, 40, 31.

Ægles, is, *m. A celebrated athlete*, Val. Max. 1, 8, *extr.* 4; Gell. 5, 9.

† **ægocephalos**, i, *m.* = αἰγοκέφαλος (goat's head). *An unknown bird*, in Pl. 11, 37, 80.

† **ægŏcĕras**, ātis, *n.* = αἰγόκερας (goat's horn). *A plant, the fenugreek* (Trigonella fœnum græcum L.), Pl. 24, 19, 120.

† **ægŏcĕrōs**, ōtis, *m.* = αἰγόκερως. *The wild goat*, commonly called capricornus, used only poetically as a sign of the zodiac, Lucr. 5, 614: humidus, Luc. 9, 536. ☞ C. Cæsar Germanicus and Lucan have also the form ægoceros, ægoceri: sedem ægoceri, Cæs. Germ. Arat. 216: Ægoceron Cancrumque tenet, Luc. 10, 213.

† **ægŏlēthron**, i, *n.* = αἰγόλεθρος (goat's bane). *A plant in Pontus* (prob. Azalea pontica L.), *which was noxious to cattle, and esp. to goats, which fed upon it*, Pl. 21, 13, 44.

† **ægŏlius**, i. *m.* = αἰγόλιος. *An unknown bird*; acc. to Harduin, *a kind of screech-owl*, Pl. 10, 60, 79.

† **Ægon**, ōnis, *m.*, Αἴγων. **I.** *The Ægæan Sea* (only in the poets), Stat. Th. 5, 55; Val. Fl. 1, 629. **II.** *The name of a shepherd in Virgil*, Virg. E. 3, 2.

ægōnychos, i, *f.* = αἰγόνυξ (goat's hoof). *A plant*, usu. called lithospermon, Pl. 27, 11, 74.

† **ægophthalmos**, i, *m.* = αἰγόφθαλμος (goat's eye). *An unknown gem*, Pl. 37, 12, 71.

† **Ægos Flumen**, *n.* = Αἰγὸς Ποταμός (Goat's River). *A river and town in the Thracian Chersonesus, not far from the Hellespont, where Lysander defeated the Athenians*, 405 B.C., Nep. Lys. 1; id. Alc. 8; id. Con. 1; Pl. 2, 58, 50; Mel. 2, 2.

ægre, *adv.* [æger, *no.* II. B.] (class. in all the degrees of comparison). *With difficulty* or *effort, scarcely, hardly* (i. e. ut ægri solent, *with great ado, not without pain and trouble*. Hab. Syn. 956) = vix, Gr. μόλις, opp. to *facile*: Liv. Andr. in Non. 170, 16: omnis conglutinatio recens ægre, inveterata facile divellitur, C. de Sen. 20: ægre ferre, v. fero: nihil ægrius factum est, quam ut, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 4, 65, 146: ægre me tenui, id. Att. 16, 11: ægerrime conficere aliquid, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13: omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum ægerrime desinere, Sall. J. 85; Liv. 2, 27: ægre abstinere, quin, *etc.*, id. 2, 45: ægre stantes, Tac. Agr. 36, et al.—Hence often, vix ægreque, in conjunction, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 27; Flor. 2, 10; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7; Sat. 1, 7; App. M. 1, p. 111, 10 Elm.—*Comp.* ægrius, Liv. 7, 13.—*Sup.* ægerrime, Sall. J. 85.

ægrēo, *no perf., nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [æger] *To be sick*: Lucr. 3, 836, Lachm.; cf. Prisc. p. 826 P.

ægresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ægreo] **I.** Prop.: *To become sick, to be taken ill* (not in Cic.): morbis ægrescimus isdem, Lucr. 5, 350.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To grow worse, to be increased*: violentia Turni exsuperat magis ægresceitque (*i. e.* asperior fit) medendo, Virg. Æ. 12, 46; Stat. Th. 1, 400.—**B.** *To be troubled, anxious, afflicted, grieved*: rebus lætis, Stat. Th. 2, 18: sollicitudine, Tac. A. 15, 25 *fin.*

ægrĭmōnia, æ, *f.* [æger, as acrimonia from acer, and the like] With exclusive reference to sickness of mind: *Sorrow, anxiety, trouble*, etc.: Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 5; so, Rud. 4, 4, 146: ferrem graviter, si novæ ægrimoniæ locus esset, * C. Att. 12, 38: tristis, Hor. Epod. 17, 73: deformis, ib. 13, 18. (For its distinction from *ærumna*, v. that word.)

ægrĭo, **ægrisco**, another reading for *ægreo, ægresco.*

ægrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [æger] *Indisposition, sickness* (of body or mind; while *ægrotatio* mostly denotes physical disease; cf. Hab. Syn. 379 and 653). **I.** Prop.: Of the body (only after the Aug. age; in the earlier age *ægrotatio* was used instead of it): visi sunt (elephanti) fessi ægritudine, Pl. 8, 1, 1: metu et ægritudine fessus, Tac. A. 3, 29; so, ib. 69; Curt. 3, 5; Flor. 4, 7; Eutr. 9, 5. **II.** Fig.: Of the mind: *Grief, sorrow, care, and the like* (class.; esp. in the philos. writings of Cic.), Pac. in Non. 322, 18; id. ib. 13, 29; ægritudo animam admit, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 84; so, id. Bac. 5, 1, 24; Capt. 4, 2, 2; Cure. 2, 1, 9; Men. prol. 35; Merc. 2, 3, 24; præclare nostri, ut alia multa, molestiam, sollicitudinem, angorem propter similitudinem corporum ægrorum, ægritudinem nominaverunt; and soon after: ut ægrotatio in corpore, sic ægritudo in animo, C. Tusc. 3, 10; so, ib. 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 26; 4, 7, 15; Fam. 5, 13 *fin.*; Sall. J. 84.—In the plur.: Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 28; C. Tusc. 3, 19; 4, 15; Sen. Ep. 50.

ægror, ōris, *m.* [ægreo, like *rubor*

from rubeo, *nigror* from nigreo, *etc.*] *Sickness, disease*, Lucr. 6, 1257; 1129: and acc. to Lachm.'s conject., also Pac. ap. Non. 137, 1 (instead of *errore*), and Att. ap. Non. 72, 27 (instead of *error*).

ægrōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ægroto] *A being sick or ill; sickness, illness, disease* (freq. in Cicero's philosophical writings: cf., also, *ægritudo, ad init.*) **I.** Prop.: Physically: "ut *ægrotatio* in corpore, sīc *ægritudo* in animo," C. Tusc. 3, 10, 23 (diff. from *morbus* and *vitium*): "*morbum* appellant totius corporis corruptionem; *ægrotationem*, morbum cum imbecillitate; *vitium*, quum partes corporis inter se dissident, ex quo pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas," id. ib. 4, 13, 28 *sq.*: **A.** Of living creatures: quum sanguis corruptus est, in corpore morbi ægrotationesque nascuntur, C. Tusc. 4, 10, 23.—**B.** Of trees: ægrotatio in his (*sc.* arboribus) fere est, Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 231.

II. Fig.: Mentally or morally: nomen insaniæ significat mentis ægrotationem et morbum, id est insanitatem et ægrotum animum, quam appellārunt insaniam, C. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: ægrotationes animi, qualis est avaritia, gloriæ cupiditas, id. ib. 4, 37, 79.

ægrōtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Causing sickness* (post-class.): Boëth. Arist. Analyt. Prior. 1, 40, p. 498.

†**ægrōtĭcŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Sick, ill, diseased*, Not. Tir. p. 134.

ægrōto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ægrotus] **I.** Prop.: Physically: *To be sick, diseased*, or *ill*: **A.** Of persons: **1.** With *Adv.*: vehementer diuque ægrotavit, C. Clu. 62, 175: graviter, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86; cf. id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: periculose, id. Att. 8, 2, 3: leviter, id. Off. 1, 24, 83.—**2.** *Abs.*: quam (*sc.* veniam) mihi das ægro, dabis ægrotare timenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 4.—**3.** With *Abl.*: morbo, Hor. S. 1, 6, 30.—**B.** Of cattle: armentum in agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 6.—**C.** Of trees: ægrotant (*sc.* vites), quum alsere, Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 226.

II. Fig.: **A.** Mentally or morally: *To be sick*, etc.: **1.** *Abs.*: morcs, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 8.—**2.** With *ex*: ex quâ (*sc.* re) animus ægrotat, C. Tusc. 4, 37, 79.—**3.** With *Abl.*: quo me Ægrotare putes animi vitio, Hor. S. 2, 3, 307.

B. *To languish, become feeble*, etc.: **1.** *Abs.*: ægrotat fama vacillans, *i. e. suffers*, Lucr. 4, 1120.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: in te ægrotant artes tuæ, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 34.

ægrōtus, a, um, *adj.* [æger] *Sick, ill, diseased* (in Cic. only three or four times; in the orations prps. only once, fig.): **I.** Prop.: Of the body: facile omnes, quum valemus, recta consilia ægrotis damus, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9: ægroto, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, C. Att. 9, 10; id. Fam. 9, 14: corpus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48: leo, id. ib. 1, 1, 73: erat fortis ægroti, accipere medicinam, C. Att. 12, 21, 5.

II. Fig.: Of the mind: omnibus amicis morbum injicies gravem, ita ut te videre audirecque ægroti sient, *i. e.* summa afficiantur ægritudine, mœrore, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 39: animus, Att. in Non. 469, 23; Ter. And. 1, 2, 22; 3, 3, 27; C. Tusc. 3, 4.—So, of the State: hoc remedium est ægrotæ et prope desperatæ reipublicæ, C. Div. in Cæcil. 21.

Ægypsos, i, *f. A town of Mœsia Inferior*, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 21; ib. 53.

Ægypta, æ, *m. A slave, and afterwards freedman, of Cicero*, C. Fam. 16, 15; Att. 8, 15, 12, 37.

Ægyptiăcus, a um, *adj. Egyptian* (a later word for the class. Ægyptius): litus, Pl. 6, 28, 32: libri, Gell. 10, 10.—Adv.: loqui, Treb. Poll. 30, Syr. 30.

Ægyptilla, æ, *f.* [Ægyptus.] *A certain precious stone, once found in Egypt*, prob. *a kind of onyx*, Pl. 37, 10, 54; Isid. Orig. 16, 11.

‡ **Ægyptīni,** "Æthiopes," Paul. ex Fest. p. 28, Müll. *N.*

Ægyptius, a, um, *adj.*, Αἰγύπτιος. *Egyptian* (the class. word for the later Ægyptiacus, in Gell., Pl., and Treb.): rex, C. Pis. 21: acetum, *a superior kind of vinegar*, C. Hortens. in Non.: bellum, Nep. Dat. 3: mare, Pl. 5, 9, 10 *classes*, Suet. Cæs. 39.—As *Subst.*: **Ægyptĭus,** ĭi, *m. An Egyptian*: quid igitur censes? Apim illum sanctum Ægyptiorum bovem, nonne deum videri Ægyptiis? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82.—*From*

1. **Ægyptus,** i, *f.*, Αἴγυπτος, *Egypt*, sometimes reckoned by the ancients as belonging to Asia: Asiæ prima pars Ægyptus, Mel. 1, 9: proxima Africæ incolitur Ægyptus, *etc.*, Pl. 5, 9, 9, § 48.

2. **Ægyptus,** i, *m.* Acc. to fable, *A king of Egypt, son of Belus* (acc. to others, of Neptune), *and brother of Danaus. He had fifty sons, to whom the fifty daughters of Danaus were espoused; but they were all (except Lynceus, the husband of Hypermnestra) murdered by the latter in the same night*: Hyg. F. 168; cf. Hor. Od. 3, 11, 33 *sqq.*

Ælĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Ælius] *Originating from Ælius*: oratiunculæ, *composed by a stoic philosopher, L. Ælius*, C. Brut. 56 *fin.*: jus, *a collection of laws, now lost, compiled by Sext. Ælius Pætus*, about 566 A.U.C.: C. de Or. 1, 48, 212; cf. Zimmern, Hist. of Law S. 103, 191, 269: Bähr's Rom. Lit. S. 253.

†**Ælĭnos,** i, *m.* = αἴλινος (from the interj. αἴ and λίνος; cf. Suid. tom. ii. p. 449 Kust.), *A song of lament* (*a dirge*): Ov. Am. 3, 9, 23.

Ælĭus, ĭi, *m. A name belonging to a plebeian* gens *at Rome.*—Hence, **Ælĭus,** a, um, *adj. Ælian*: Lex Ælia de comitiis, named after Q. Ælius Pætus, by whom it was proposed, in the year 596 A.U.C.: C. Sest. 15, 33; id. Vatin. 9, 23; id. Pis. 4, 9: Lex Ælia Sentia, proposed by the consuls Sex. Ælius and C. Sentius, in the year 757 A.U.C., containing regulations concerning the limitation of manumission: cf. Ulp. Frgm. Tit. 1; Dig. 40, 2, 12; 15 and 10, *etc.*; Zimmern, Hist. of Law, 1, 81, and 761 *sq.*

Aëllo, ūs, *f., m.*, Ἀελλώ. **I.** *The name of a harpy*, so called from ἄελλα, "tempest," because she came like it upon her prey: ales Aëllo, Ov. M. 13, 710. **II.** *One of Actæon's hounds*: Ov. M. 3, 219.

†**ælūrus,** i, *m.* = αἴλουρος. *A cat*: Gell. 20, 8, 6; so, Hyg. Astr. 2, 28; cf. Rupert. Excur. upon Juv. S. 15, 7.

‡ **æmidum,** "tumidum" (*swollen*), Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.; cf.: "*æmidus* πεφυσημένος," Gloss. Labb.; and "*æmidus*, tumidus, inflatus," Gloss. Isid. (*with exx.*).

Æmĭlĭānus, a, um, *adj. Relating to the Æmilian* gens, *Æmilian.* Thus Scipio Africanus minor, the son of Paulus Æmilius, was called Æmilianus, Vell. 1, 10; Flor. 2, 15. So the name Æmiliana, *pl. n.* (*sc.* ædificia *or* loca), was given to a place just out of Rome, and not far from the Campus Martius, prps. thus named in honour of Scipio Æmilianus, Var. R. R. 3, 2. There was also, in the seventh region of the city of Rome, an Æmilian street, Sext. Ruf. de Reg. Urb. Rom.—From,

Æmĭlĭus, ĭi, *m.* A name belonging to a *patrician* gens *at Rome, greatly distinguished for the illustrious men whom it furnished*: Fest. p. 23 Müll.; e. g. L. Æmilius Paulus, the conqueror of Perseus, and the father of P. Corn. Scipio Africanus minor.—Hence, **Æmĭlĭanus,** a, um, *adj. Æmilian*: domus, C. Manil. 1, 794: tribus, id. Att. 2, 14; Liv. 38, 36: Via, there were three so called:—The first, constructed by M. Æmilius Lepidus as consul, 567 A.U.C., began at Placentia, and passed through Parma, Regium, Mutina, Bononia, Forum Cornelii, Faventia, Forum Livii, and Cæsena to Ariminum, where it joined the Via Flaminia, Liv. 39, 2.—The second, constructed in 645 A.U.C. by M. Æmilius Scaurus as censor, led from Bononia, through Pisa and Luna, to Dertona, Strab. lib. 5.—The third extended from Ariminum to Aquileia (yet some consider this as the same with the first), Mart. 3, 4.—Sometimes Æmilia stands absolute instead of Via Æm.: in ipsa Æmilia diu pugnatum est, Galba in C. Fam. 10, 30.—From the public road, Martial calls the region between Ariminum and Placentia (commonly Gallia Cispadana), Æmilia, Mart. 6, 85, 6.—Æmilius pons, so called after its builder, M. Æmilius Scaurus, Juv. 6, 32 Rupert.—Æmilia ratis, *The ship in which the booty acquired by L. Æmilius Paulus, in the war with Perseus, was conveyed to Rome*, Prop. 3, 2, 8.—Æmilius ludus, *A gladiatorial exhibition introduced by P. Æm. Lepidus*, Hor. A. P. 32.

Æmĭlius Macer, of Verona. *A poet, the friend of Virgil and Ovid*, who wrote de Virtutibus Herbarum, de Serpentibus et Volucribus, of which nothing is extant: Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 43; Serv. Virg. E. 5, 1.

Æmonia, *etc.*, v. Hæmonia, *etc.*

Æmula, v. æmulus.

æmŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [æmulor] *A means of exciting emulation*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10.

æmŭlans, antis, *P.* of æmulor.

æmulanter, *adv.* [æmulans] *Emulously*: Tert. de Præscr. 40.

æmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [æmulor] *Emulation, an assiduous striving to do like another in any thing* (conseq. it denotes rather the mental effort, while *imitatio*, the endeavour to produce something similar to that of another by imitating, regards more the mode of action; but *rivalitas* is a jealous rivalry, and therefore used only in a bad sense, while æmulatio is employed both in a good and bad sense, Hab. Syn. 53): "*æmulatio* dupliciter illa quidem dicitur, ut et in laude et in vitio nomen hoc sit; nam et imitatio virtutis *æmulatio* dicitur . . . . . et est æmulatio *ægritudo*, si eo quod concupierit, alius potiatur, ipse careat," C. Tusc. 4, 8, 17: **A.** In a good sense: *Emulation, rivalry*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** With *Gen.*: laudis, Nep. Att. 5, 3: gloriæ, Tac. A. 2, 44: honoris, id. Agr. 21.—**b.** With *cum*: cum Caio Luciopue, Suet. Tib. 11.—**c.** *Abs.*: alit æmulatio ingenia, Vell. 1, 17, 6.—**2.** Fig.: naturæ, Pl. 25, 2, 4, § 8.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Rivalry, jealousy, envy, grudge*, etc.: **1.** With *Gen.*: adversariorum, Suet. Ner. 23.—**2.** *Abs.*: vitiosa, quæ rivalitati similis est, C. Tusc. 4, 26, 56: municipalis, Tac. H. 3, 57: æmulatio nascitur ex conjunctione, alitur æqualitate, exardescit invidiâ, cujus finis est odium, Pl. Pan. 84.

æmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [æmulor] *An emulator* (in a good sense), ζηλωτής: ejus (*sc.* Catonis), C. Att. 2, 1, 10: animus æmulator Dei, Sen. Ep. 124, 23; Just. 6, 3, 8.

æmŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A female emulator*: Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.

æmulātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] Prps. only in Tac. for the class. æmulatio. *Emulation, rivalry*: H. 3, 66:—*Plur.*: A. 13, 46.

æmŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [æmulus] *To emulate*, etc.: virtutes patris æmulaveris, App. M. 1, p. 112, 40 Elm.

æmŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To oppose one's self to another as an æmulus, to strive with zeal after another, to endeavour to equal* or even *to excel him, to emulate*; in good or bad sense; cf. æmulatio; hence (as a consequence of this action), *to equal one by emulating, to come up to one.*

I. In a good sense: constr. *c. Acc.*, v. *no.* II.: quoniam æmulari non licet, nunc invides, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 26: omnes ejus instituta laudare facilius possunt, quam æmulari, C. Fl. 26; Nep. Epam. 5; Liv. 1, 18; cf. Tac. H. 3, 81; Pindarum quisquis studet æmulari, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 62: severitatem alicujus, Tac. H. 2, 68: virtutes majorum, id. Agr. 15. Fig.: Basilicæ uvæ Albanum vinum æmulantur, Pl. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 4.

II. In a bad sense: *To strive after or vie with enviously, to be envious of*, ζηλοτυπεῖν: constr. usu. *c. Dat.*, while in the first signif. down to Quint. *c. Acc.* (v. Spald. upon Quint. 10, 1, 122; Rudd. 2, 15; cf. Zumpt, § 389; n. 3): iis æmulemur, qui ea habent, quæ nos habere cupimus, C. Tusc. 1, 19; cf. 4, 26; Just. 6, 9.—Also with *cum*: ne mecum æmulentur, Liv. 28, 43.—Æmulari umbras, Prov.: *To fight with shadows*, Prop. 2, 25, 19 (cf. C. Att. 15, 20: qui umbras timet).

æmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [*akin* to imitor, Pott. Etym. Forsch. i. p. 194.] *That strives with another earnestly, vies with* or *emulates another, emulous* (cf. æmulatio and æmulor), in a good and bad sense. Usually as subst. *c. Gen.*

I. Gen. **A.** In a good sense: *c. Gen.*: Att. in Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42: laudium, C. Phil. 2, 12: laudis, id. Cœl. 14: æmulus atque imitator studiorum ac laborum, id. Marc. 1: Timagenis æmula lingua, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15: itinerum Herculis, Liv. 21, 41.

B. In a bad sense, both of one who, with a hostile feeling, strives after the possessions of another, and of one who, on account of his strong desire for a thing, envies him who possesses it.—**1.** *Envious, jealous, grudging: c. Gen.*: Carthago æmula imperii Romani, Sall. C. 10; Vell. 2, 1: quem, remoto æmulo, æquiorem sibi sperabat, Tac. A. 3, 8: Britannici, Suet. Ner. 6.—*Absol.*: Triton, Virg. Æ. 6, 173.—**2.** *A rival*=rivalis: mihi es æmula, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 20; Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 9: cf. ib. 2, 1, 8: si non tauquam virum, at tanquam æmulum removisset, C. 2 Verr. 5, 31: et si nulla subest æmula, languet amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 436.

II. Esp.: Mostly of things without life: *Vying with, rivaling*, i. e. *comparable to, similar to*; *c. Dat.*, v. Rudd. 2, 70 (poet., and in prose after the Aug. aget): tibia tubæ æmula, Hor. A. P. 203: labra rosis, Mart. 4, 42: Tuscis vina cadis, id. 13, 118; Pl. 9, 17, 29; id. 15, 18, 19: Dictator Cæsar summis oratoribus æmulus (*i. e.* æquiparandus), Tac. A. 13, 3.

☞ In Sall. Frgm. Hist. 3, Æmulus as verbal subst. governs the same case as its verb. æmulor: facta dictaque ejus æmulus (cf. celatum *indagator*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 15; Zumpt § 681).

Ænare, es, *f.* *An island in the Ægean, near Lesbos and Samos*, Pl. 5, 31, 38.

1. **ænaria**, æ, *f.* Fortasse officina ubi ænea vasa flunt, Not. Tir. p. 164.

2. **Ænāria**, æ, *f.* *An island on the western coast of Campania, the landing place of Æneas*; *Greek* Πιθηκοῦσαι (now *Ischia*): Mel. 2, 7, 18; Pl. 3, 6, 12, § 82; C. Att. 10, 13; Liv. 8, 22; Vell. 2, 19; Suet. Aug. 92; Stat. S. 3, 5, 104; Corn. Sev. Æt. 426; Post. p. 20 Mull.

ænator, v. æneator.

1. **Ænēa**, æ, v. Æneas.

2. **Ænēa** or **Ænia**, æ, *f.*, Αἶνεια. *A town of Chalcidice in Macedonia*: Liv. 40, 4; id. 44, 10.—Hence, **A. Ænēātes**, ium, *m.* *The people of Ænea*: Liv. 40, 4.—**B. Ænēātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of Ænea*: Pl. 16, 40, 16, § 197.

Ænēădēs, æ (*Gen. plur. sync.* Æneadûm, Virg. Æ. 1, 565; Lucr. 1, 1; Ov. 2, 261), *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A descendant of Æneas; his son Ascanius*: Virg. Æ. 9, 653. **II.** Meton.: Of those who are related in any manner to Æneas.—**A.** *The Trojans*: Virg. Æ. 7, 616; 1, 565;—but more often, **B.** *The Romans*: Virg. Æ. 8, 648; Ov. M. 15, 682; 695.—**C.** *An adulatory epithet of Augustus*, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 35: *of Scipio*, Sil. 13, 767.—From

Ænēas, æ, *m.* (also in the *Nom.* **Ænea**, Charis. p. 50 P.; *Gen.* sometimes Æneæ, Apul. Orth. § 23 Osann. *Acc.* Æneam often, after the Gr. Αἰνείαν, Ov. F. 5, 563; id. H. 7, 36; Voc. Æneā, Ov. H. 7, 9), Αἰνείας. *Æneas, son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's Epic poem, and ancestor of the Romans, worshipped after his death as* Juppiter Indiges.

Ænēates and **Ænēaticus**, v. 2. Æneas.

Ænēātor (in some Cod. Paul. ex Fest. p. 20, contr. **ænator**), ōris, *m.* [æneus] *One who blows a* (*bronze*) *wind instrument, a trumpeter*: "*æneatores* (æneatores, Müll.) cornicines dicuntur, id est, cornu canentes," Paul. l. l.; cf., Suet. Cæs. 32; Sen. Ep. 84, 10; Amm. 24, 4, 22; Inscrr. Orell. nos. 1887, 4059.

Ænēidŏ-mastix, īgis, *f.* [vox hibrid.; Æneis: μάστιξ] (*Scourge of the Æneis*), *A spiteful criticism of Virgil's Æneid by Carvilius Pictor* (in imitation of Zoilus's Homeromastix): Donat. Vit. Virg. 18, 61.

Ænēis, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f.* [Æneas] *The Æneid, an epic poem by Virgil, the hero of which is Æneas, the supposed progenitor of the Romans*: Æneidos auctor, Ov. Tr. 2, 533: nec tu divinam Æneida tenta, Stat. Th. 12 *fin.*: Gell. 17, 10.

Ænēius, a, um (quadrisyll.) *adj.* [id.] *Of Æneas*: nutrix, Virg. Æ. 7, 1: virtus Ov. M. 14, 481: pietas, id. F. 4, 799: fata, *his death*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 37.

ænĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [æneus] *Made of bronze or copper, bronze, copper*: æneoli piscatores, *little figures of fishermen made of bronze*, Petr. Frgm, Trag. 73 Burm. Cf. "æ. quod ex ære fit," Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 M.

‡ **Ænēsi** (*i. e.* Ænesii), ōrum, *m.* *The companions of Æneas*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 M.

ænĕus or **ăhēnĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [æs] **I.** Prop.: *Made of bronze or copper, bronze, copper*: equus, C. Off. 3, 9: statua, id. Phil. 9, 6: candelabra, id. 2 Verr. 4, 26, 60: loricæ, Nep. Iphicr. 1: so, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 65; 9, 18; 16, 1; Ep. 2, 1, 248: æneus (quadrisyll.) ut stes, *i. e. that a bronze statue may be erected to thee*, id. S. 2, 3, 183. **II.** Meton.: *Of the colour of bronze*: barba, Suet. Ner. 2; cf. Ænobarbus.

Ænia, æ, v. 2. Ænea.

Ænĭānes, um, *m.* *A people of Thessaly*, C. Rep. 2, 4; Liv. 28, 5.

Ænīdēs, æ, *patr. m.* *A descendant of Æneas, king of the Propontis.* So the inhab. of Cyzicus are called, because a son of Æneas was the founder of that city, Val. Fl. 2, 3.

† **ænigmă**, ătis, *n.*=αἴνιγμα (a riddle) (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* ænigmatis, Charis. p. 38 P.) **I.** Gen.: *That which is enigmatical or dark in a figurative representation, an allegory*; acc. to Quintilian's expl.: "allegoria, quæ est obscurior," Inst. 8, 6, 52: C. de Or. 3, 42. **II.** Esp. **A.**: *That which is dark, obscure*, or *inexplicable*; *a riddle, enigma*; obscuritates et ænigmata somniorum, C. Div. 2, 64: ænigma numero Platonis obscurius, id. Att. 7, 13: legum, Juv. 8, 50.—**B.** *A mystery, a mystical tenet or dogma in religion*: Arn. 3, p. 137.

† **ænigmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = αἰνιγματικός. *Enigmatical, dark*: Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 4.

† **ænigmătista (-tes)**, æ, *m.* = αἰνιγματιστής. *One who proposes riddles, one who speaks in riddles*: Sidon. Ep. 8, 6; Aug. Quæst. in Num. 4, 45.

Ænīl, v. Ænus, *no.* I.

ăēnī-pes or **ăhēnī-pes**, ĕdis, *adj.* [æneus; pes] *That has feet of bronze, bronze-footed*, γαλκόπους: boves, Ov. H. 6, 32; Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 531.

ænitologium, i, *n.* In metre, *An iambic dimeter hypercatalectic with a dactylic penthemimer as the base.* "Carmina bella magis vellem sonare," Serv. 1825 P.

Ăēnŏ-barbus (**Ahen-** or **Ăēnēŏ-**), i, *m.* [aheneus, *no.* II.; barba] *Red-beard; a family name of the Domitian* gens, Suet. Ner. 1 Oud.

‡ **ăēnŭlum**, i, *n. dim.* [æneum] *A small bronze vessel*: "vas ex ære parvum," Paul. ex Fest. p. 28.

ăēnus (trisyll.) or **ăhēnus**, a, um, *adj.* [æs] **I.** Prop.: *Of copper* or *bronze* (only poet. for the prosaic *aheneus*; yet Horace uses the latter more often than the former, v. æneus, no. I.): signa, *the bronze images of the gods*, Lucr. 1, 317: ænis in scaphiis, ib. 6, 1044: falces, ib. 5, 1293; cf. Virg. Æ. 4, 513: lux, *i. e.* armorum ænorum, ib. 2, 470: crateres, ib. 9, 165.—As *Subst.*: **aēnum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* vas). *A copper vessel used for boiling*, etc.: litore æna locant, Virg. Æ. 1, 213; so, Ov. M. 6, 645; id. F. 3, 822; Juv. 15, 81; Sen. Herc. Œt. 663; Stat. S. 1, 2, 151. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Firm, invincible* (cf. adamantinus): manus, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18.—**B.** *Hard, rigorous, inexorable*: corda, Stat. Th. 3, 480.

Ænus or **Ænos**, i, *f.*, Αἶνος. **I.** *A harbour of Thrace, on one of the mouths of the Hebrus* (now *Eno*), C. Fl. acc. 1, 32; Liv. 31, 16; Mel. 2, 2, 8; Pl. 4, 11, 18, § 43.—Hence, **Ænĭi**, ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Ænus*, Liv. 37, 33; id. 38, 41; id. 45, 27. **II.** *A river between Rhætia and Noricum* (now *the Inn*), Tac. H. 3, 5.

Æŏlēs (in Codd. also, Æolĕs, and Æolis, cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 85), um, *m.*, Αἰολεῖς. *The Æolians*, orig. in Thessaly, afterwards in the Peloponnesus, on the coast of Asia Minor, in Lesbos, and other places, C. Flace. 27; Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6; 3, 12, 6; id. l.. L. 5, 25 and 102 Müll. Their more usual name is Æolii, v. Æolius.

Æŏlia, æ, *f.*, Αἰολία (*sc.* γῆ). **I.** *The province Æolia or Æolis in Asia Minor*, Pl. 5, 29, 31; C. Div. 1, 1, 3; Nep. Con. 5, 2. **II.** *A group of islands near Sicily* (now *Isole di Lipari*), so called after Æolus, who is said to have once reigned there, Pl. 3, 8, 9; 36, 21, 142; Virg. Æ. 1, 52; 8, 416; 10, 38.

Æŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Αἰολικός. *Of* or *belonging to the Æolians, Æolian, Æolic*: gens, Pl. 6, 2, 2: digamma, Quint. 1, 4, 7: litera, id. 1, 7, 27: dicta, id. 8, 3, 59.

Æŏlĭdēs, æ, *patr. m.*, Αἰολίδης. *A descendant of Æolus; his son Sisyphus*, Ov. M. 13, 26; *Athamas*, ib. 4, 511; *Misenus*, ib. 14, 103; *Salmoneus*, ib. 473: *his grandson Cephalus*, ib. 7, 672; also, *Ulysses*, whose mother, Anticlea, is said to have had intercourse with Sisyphus, before her marriage with Laertes, Virg. Æ. 6, 529; also, *Phrixus*, Val. Fl. 1, 286.

æŏlī-pilæ, ārum, *f.* [æolus=ventus, wind, and pila, ball] *Vessels* (or *instruments*) *for investigating the nature of the wind, eolipiles*, Vitr. 1, 6.

1. **Æŏlis**, ĭdis, *f.*, Αἰολίς. *A country in Asia Minor, north of Ionia, inhabited by the Æolians*, Liv. 33, 8; 37, 8; 12; Pl. 5, 30, 32.

2. **Æŏlis**, ĭdis, *patr. f.*, Αἰολίς. *A female descendant of Æolus. His daughters, Halcyone*, Ov. M. 11, 579; and *Canace*, id. H. 11, 34.

Æŏlius, a, um, *adj.*, Αἰόλιος. *Of* or *belonging to Æolus, Æolia*, or *Æolis*: **I.** *Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds, or to his posterity*: Euri, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 29: venti, Tib. 4, 1, 68: aurum, *the golden fleece of the ram on which Phrixus and Helle, the grandchildren of Æolus, fled*, Val. Fl. 8, 79: virgo, *i. e. Arne* or *Canace*, Ov. M. 6, 116: postes, *i. e.* fores domûs Athamantis Æoli filii, Ov. M. 4, 486. **II.** *Of* or *belonging to Æolia* or *Æolis*: insulæ, Pl. 36, 21, 42, § 154: pontus, Sil. 14, 233.—As *Subst.*: **Æŏlii**, ōrum, *m.* *The Æolians; the people of Æolis, in Asia Minor*: Vell. 1, 4; Mel. 1, 18; Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 445; Cornut. ap. Cassiod. p. 2282 P. Hence, **Æŏlius**, a, um, *adj.* *Of, or belonging to, the Æolians*: puella, *i. e. Sappho*, as a Lesbian woman, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 12: carmen, *a Sapphic* or *Alcaic ode*, id. ib. 3, 30, 13: Æolius fidibus, id. ib. 2, 13, 24: lyra, Ov. H. 15, 200: plectrum, Prop. 2, 3, 19.

Æŏlus, i, *m.*, Αἴολος. **I.** *The god of the winds, son of Jupiter* (or *Hippotas*) *and of Menalippa, ruler of the islands between Italy and Sicily, where he kept all the winds shut up in caverns, and, at the bidding of Jupiter, let them loose or recalled them*: Virg. Æ. 1, 55: Æolon Hippotaden, cohibentem carcere ventos, Ov. M. 14, 224. **II.** *A king in Thessaly, son of Hellen and Doreïs, grandson of Deucalion, father of Sisyphus, Athamas, Salmoneus*, etc.: Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 585. **III.** *A companion of Æneas, killed by Turnus*: Æ. 12, 542.

† **æŏn**, ōnis, *m.* = αἰών. *Eternity*; only in Tert. adv. Hæret. 33, 34, etc., of the *anima mundi* of Valentinus.

Æpy, *n. indecl.*, Αἶπυ. *A town in Elis*: Stat. Th. 4, 180.—Hence, **Æpÿ-tius**, a, um, *adj.*, Αἰπύτιος. *Belonging to Æpy*: agri, Stat. Theb. 4, 296.

æquābĭlis, e, *adj.* [æquo: — v. Baumg. Crus. Suet. Clav. 3, v. æquare] **I.** Prop.: *That can be placed opposite or over against another object, as fully equal, equal, similar, like* ("*æqualis* alterius staturæ par; *æquabile*, quod æquari potest," Front. Differ. 2198 P. Upon this change of the meaning, by means of the ending *bilis*, v. esp. Goer. C. Ac. 1, 63 *sq.*): class.: esp. in Cic. very freq.: vis hostilis cum istoc fecit meas opes æquabiles, *has made my property equal to his*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 52: par est, quod in omnes æquabile est, C. Inv. 2, 22: prædæ partitio, l. l. Off. 2, 11: in descriptione

æquabili sumptus, id. Flacc. 14: id. N. D. 1, 19: mixtura vitiorum atque virtutum, Suet. Dom. 3.

II. Fig. **A.** Gen.: *That appears as remaining equal to itself, without change, uniform, equable:* ut hæc patientia dolorum . . . . in omni genere se æquabilem præbeat, *may appear as constantly equal to itself*, C. Tusc. 2, 27: motus certus et æq., id. N. D. 2, 9: moderati æquabilesque habitus, id. Fin. 5, 12: fluvius, *which always continues with the same current*, id. Rep. 2, 5; so, pulveris vis, Sall. J. 57: æquabilior firmitas, Sen. Ep. 74: ver æquabile, Lact. 2, 11, 2.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Of style: *Uniform:* æquabile et temperatum orationis genus, *which is marked by a uniform, philosophic repose* (opp. to vis dicendi major in orationibus, C. Off. 1, 1): tractus orationis lenis et æquabilis, id. de Or. 2, 13, 54: genus orationis fusum atque tractum et cum lenitate quadam æquabile profluens, id. ib. 15, 64.—**2.** In morals: *That appears to sustain the same relation to all, equitable, just, right;* constr. with *in c. Acc.*: status reipublicæ . . . . non in omnes ordines civitatis æquabilis, C. Rep. 2, 37; cf. jus æquabile, *that deals alike with all*, id. Inv. 1, 2: fidus Romanis, æquabilis in suos, Tac. A. 6, 31.—*Comp.* C. Att. 5, 20.—*Adv.* Cato, R. R. 103; Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6; C. Off. 2, 11; N. D. 2, 45.—*Comp.* Sall. C. 2.—*Sup.* does not occur either in the *Adj.* or *Adv.*—Hence

æquābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* *The quality of the* æquabilis, *uniformity, equability* (in the class age, prps. only in Cic.: Lact. 5, 15). **I.** Prop.: motûs, Cic. N. D. 2, 5. **II.** Fig. **A.** Gen.: universæ vitæ, tum singularum actionum, id. Off. 1, 31, 111; cf. ib. 26.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of law: *Equity, justice, impartiality* (cf. æquabilis *no.* II. B. 2.): in causis civium æquabilitatis conservatio, C. de Or. 1, 42, 188: in laude justitiæ explicandum est quid cum fide, quid cum æquabilitate factum sit, id. de Or. 2, 85.—**2.** Of state affairs: *Political equality:* ipsa æquabilitas est iniqua, quum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis, C. Rep. 1, 27.—**3.** Of style: *Uniformity, without rhetorical embellishment* (cf. æquabilis, *no.* II. B. 1.): elaborant alii in lenitate et æquabilitate et puro quasi quodam et candido genere dicendi, C. Or. 16, 53.

æquābĭlĭter, adv. *Uniformly, equally, in like manner*, v. æquabilis.

æqu-ævus, a, um, *adj.* [æquus-ævum] *Of equal age, just as old, coeval* in gen. only poet., esp. in Claudian): amicus, Virg. Æ. 5, 452; so, ib. 2, 561: æquævi gregis Astyanax ducit turmas, *bands of youth of the same age with himself*, Sen. Agam. 639: majestas, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 121: urbs æquæva polo, id. Bell. Get. 54. In prose, in Pliny: lotos æquæva urbi, Pl. 16, 44, 86.

æquālis, e, *adj.* [æquo] **I.** Prop. **A.** Gen.: of dimension in gen.: *That can be put on an equality with; of corresponding extent, magnitude, length,* or *size; equal:* (v. Goer. C. Ac. 2, 5; id. ib. 1, 63): constr. *c. Dat.,* or *absol.*: as *Subst. c. Gen.*: ut sentientie sint membris æqualibus, 2, 3, 80: florentes æquali corpore nymphæ, *of equal size* or *height*, Virg. Cir. 434.—**B.** Esp.: of a surface: **1.** Of places: *Continuing equal and uniform, level, plain, smooth, even*, whether horizontally or in an ascending direction: æq. terra, Ov. M. 1, 34: mons æquali dorso continuus, Tac. A. 4, 47.—**2.** Of the face: gentes esse sine naribus æquali totius oris planitie, Pl. 6, 30, 35.

II. Fig. **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of abstract things:—**a.** *Equal, equal in degree, of corresponding values:* virtutes sunt inter se æquales, C. de Or. 1, 18; id. ib. 3, 14, 55; peccata æqualia, id. Par. 3, 1: opus æquali quadam mediocritate, Quint. 10, 1, 54: quum paupertatem divitiis etiam inter homines æqualem esse velimus, C. Leg. 2, 10, 25.—**b.** *Equal to the subject, adapted to* or *suited to:* oratio rebus æq., C. Or. 36.—**2.** Of persons: **a.** Compared with others: *Equal to, like, resembling:* Bastarnis Scordisci lingua et moribus æquales, Liv. 40, 57: so, æqualem se omnibus exhibens, *on a level with all*, Eutr. 8, 4.

b. Compared with themselves: *Uniform, consistent:* nil æq. homini fuit illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 9.—**B.** Esp. of time: **1.** Of persons: **a.** *Of the same age, as old as, coeval with:* Aristides æq. fere fuit Themistocli, Nep. Arist. 1.: cui (Ennio) æq. fuit Livius (Andronicus), C. Brut. 18: exercitus æq. stipendiis suis, *that has been on active service from the day of enrolment*, Liv. 30, 28: chorus æq. Dryadum, Virg. G. 4, 460:—also with *cum*: æquali tecum pubesceret ævo, ib. Æ. 3, 491.—**b.** *Living at the same date with, corresponding in time to, contemporary with,* æq. temporibus illis scriptor, Liv. 8, 40: Demosthenes maximos oratores habuit æquales, C. Div. 30, 105.—As *Subst.*: (*α*) *One of the same age, an equal in years;* Pac. in Non. 470, 20: adolescens ita dilexi senem, ut æqualem, C. de Sen. 4, 10: P. Orbius, meus fere æq., id. Brut. 48: patris æq., Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 35—(*β*) *A contemporary, one living at the same date:* Philistus æq. illorum temporum, C. Div. 1, 20, 39.—(*γ*) In the comic poets, esp. with amicus: *Brother in age, friend of one's youth, comrade:* O amice, salve, mi atque æqualis, ut vales? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 10; id. ib. 2, 2, 45; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 8; so, id. And. 2, 6, 22: ne cuiquam suorum æqualium supplex siet, id. Ph. 5, 6, 47.—**2.** Of things: **a.** *Equal in duration, coeval, coexistent with, of the same age as:* Deiotari benevolentia in populum Rom. est ipsius æq. ætati, *as old as himself, has been exercised throughout his whole life*, C. Phil. 11, 13: ne istud Juppiter sierit, urbem in æternum conditam fragili huic et mortali corpori æqualem esse, *exist for an equally short time as*, Liv. 28, 28: in memoriam notam et æqualem incurro, *which belongs to our time*, C. Brut. 69, 244; æquali ictu freta scindere, *with measured stroke of the oar*, Ov. M. 11, 463:—also with *cum*: fuit cum ea (loto) cupressus æq., Pl. 16, 44, 86.—**b.** *Equal in degree* or *force:* imber æq., *regular* or *steady rain*, Liv. 24, 46.—**c.** Of metre: *Equal in time or quantity;* partem pedis æqualem alteri parti, C. Or. 56, 188. As *Subst.*—(*α*) Of time: æqualem ætatis suæ memoriam deposcit, C. Leg. 1, 3, 8.—(*β*) Of metre, creticus et ejus æq. pæon, C. Or. 64, 215.—*Comp.* Liv. 24, 47, 5; Pl. 19, 1, 2; Quint. 3, 8, 60.—*Sup.* Tert. Anim. 17 (æqualissima porticus).—*Adv.* (cf. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 2, 18) C. 2 Verr. 3, 70, 163; Ac. 2, 11; Læl. 16, 58; Cæs. B. *l.* 2, 18.—*Comp.* Tac. A. 15, 21.—*Sup.* not used.—Hence

æquālĭtas, ātis, *f.* **I.** Prop.: Of surface: *Evenness, smoothness,* (cf. æqualis, *no.* I. B.); æq. maris = mare tranquillum, γαλήνη, Sen. Ep. 53: (Ægypum carnes excrescentes ad æqualitatem redigit, Pl. 30, 13, 39. **II.** Fig. **A.** Gen.: *Equality, similarity of nature, character,* or *condition:* æq. fraterna, C. Lig. 12: cetera in summa æqualitate posuerunt, id Leg. 1, 13, 38: æq. verborum, id. Partit. 6, 21: often in Tac.: of *political equality* = Gr. ἰσονομία: omnes exuta æqualitate jussa principis exspectare, A. 1, 4; cf. id. ib. 26; id. H. 2, 28.—**B.** Esp. of time: *Equality of age:* æq. vestra et pares honorum gradus, C. Brut. 42.

æquālĭter, adv. *Equally, similarly, uniformly, equably;* v. æqualis.

æquāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [æquo] *An instrument for levelling* or *smoothing:* Varr. ap. Non. 9, 18; cf. æquamentum.

æquāmentum (æquim-), i, *n.* [id.] *An instrument for levelling* or *smoothing:* Varr. ap. Non. 1, 28.—Also, =æquatio: Non. 1, 11.

Æquāna, ōrum, *n. sc.* juga. *A mountain-ridge near Surrentum:* Sil. 5, 466 Rup.

‡ **æqu-animis**, *adj.* [æquus: animus] in Vet. Onomast. = εὐγνώμων. *Kind, mild.*

æquānĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [æquanimis] **I.** Before the class. age: *Favour, good-will:* "favor et propitius animus," Don. Ter. Ad. prol. 24: bonitas vestra atque æquanimitas, Ter. Ph. prol. 35. **II.** In the post-Aug. age: *Equanimity, patience, calmness:* Pl. 18, 12, 31. § 123: patientia est malorum cum æquanimitate perlatio, Lact. 5, 22, 3.

æquanĭmĭter, *adv.* [id.] *With equanimity, calmly* (only post class.): Macr. S. 2, 4; Sulpic. Dial. 1, 14; Amm. 19, 10, 3.

æqu-animus, a, um, *adj.* [æquus: animus] *Patient, composed, calm:* Aus. Sept. Sap. 3; id. Idyll. 3, 10.

æquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [æquo] *An equalizing, equal distribution:* gratiæ et dignitatis, C. Mur. 23, 47; cf. Liv. 34, 31: bonorum, C. Off. 2, 21, 73: juris, Liv. 8, 4.

‡ **æquator monetæ**, *One who, in the coining of money, examines the equality of its weight, an assizer:* Orell. 3228.

æquātus, a, um. *P.* of æquo.

æque, *adv.* [æquus] **I.** Prop.: *Equally, just as:* æque longæ, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10.

II. Fig. **A.** Gen.: *In like manner, equally, just so*=ex æquo, pariter, Gr. ἴσον, αὐτως; it indicates the entire equality of two objects compared (while *similiter* only denotes similitude): ea (benevolentia) non pariter omnes egemus . . . honore et gloria fortasse non æque omnes egent, C. Off. 2, 8, 30: non possum ego non aut proxime atque ille aut etiam æque laborare, id. Fam. 9, 13, 2.—In the comic poets with *cum* or the *compar. Abl.* (cf. adæque); in Cic. and good class. authors gen. with *et, atque, ac, ac si* (in which constr. the Rom. order of thought was: "*The one in like manner, and the other in like manner*"), Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 105 p. 36 ed. Mai.—Less class. with *quam, ut, quam ut;* in Petron. with *tanquam.*—Particular phrases and connections:

1. Æque—cum: animum advorte, ut æque mecum hæc scias, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 66; id. Pœn. prol. 47: novi æque omnia tecum, Ter. Ph. 5, 9, 43. But in Plaut. As. 4, 1, 26: tecum una postea æque pocula potitet, una belongs with tecum to potitet, and æque is put *abs.* (*sc.* ut tu).

2. Æque with *Abl.* denoting comparison: nullus est hoc meticulosus æque, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 137: qui me in terra æque fortunatus erit, id. Curc. 1, 2, 51.

3. Æque—et, *or* æque—que (as in Gr. ἴσον καὶ, ἴσα καὶ, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 611; Thuc. 3, 14): nisi æ. amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, *if we do not love our friends and ourselves equally*, C. Fin. 1, 20, 67: versus æ. prima et media et extrema pars attenditur, id. de Or. 3, 50, 192; id. Rosc. Com. 1, 2; id. Mur. 13, 28; Clu. 69, 195; Tusc. 2, 26, 62: quod . . . æ. neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 26.

4. Æque—atque, —ac, —ac si: *As — as; as, as much as:* vide ne, quem tu esse habetem deputes æ. ac pecus, is, Att. in C. Div. 1, 22, 45: pumex non æ. aridus atque hic est senex, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 18; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 43; Var. R. R. 3, 8, 2: nisi haberes, qui illis æ. ac tu ipso gauderet, C. Læl. 6, 22: sed me colit et observat æque atque patronum suum, id. Fam. 13, 69; id. ib. 2, 2: Brut. 71, 248; Rosc. Am. 40, 116; Cels. 6, 15; Tac. H. 4, 5; Suet. Cæs. 12: æque ac si with the *Subj.*: *Just as if, altogether as if:* Egnatii absentis rem ut tueare, æ. a te peto, ac si mea negotia essent, C. Fam. 13, 43, 2; Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19: quo factum est, ut jumenta æ. nitida ex castellis educeret, ac si in campestribus ea locis habuisset, Nep. Eum. 5, 6; Liv. 10, 7, 4; 44, 22, 5.

5. Æque—quam (only in Plaut. and the prose writers from the Aug. age; neither in Cic. nor in Cæs.): *As . . . . as, in the same manner as, like, as well . . . as,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 55: nullum esse agrum æ. feracem, quam hic est, id. Epid. 2, 3, 1: nihil æ. eos terruit quam robur et color imperatoris, Liv. 28, 26, 14; id. 5, 6, 11; 5, 3, 4; 31, 1, 3: in navibus posita æ. quam in ædificiis, Pl. 2, 83: ib. 72; Tac. A. 14, 38; H. 2, 10; 4, 52; Suet. Aug. 64, 89; Gallo. 4.

6. Æque—ut: a rare combination, and unworthy of imitation (in authors of the class. age its reception rests, for the most part, upon false readings for æque *et* or æque ac): *Like, as much as:* cui nihil æ. in causis agendis ut brevitas placeat, Pl. Ep. 1, 20, 1; Pl. 23, 4, 45.—In Plaut. once æque—ut quasi for the class. æque ac (v. above *no.* 4.): quem videam æ. esse moestum, ut quasi dies si dicta sit, As. 5, 1, 11.

7. Sts. æquo—æque: *As well, as; as*

much, as: æque pauperibus, locupletibus æque, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 25; Tac. Agr. 15.

8. The comparison is often to be supplied from the whole sentence or context; hence æque stands *abs.* for æque ac, *etc.* (anterior to the class. æque freq., and also in Cic. and Liv.): *Equally, as much as, as:* eadem oratio non æque valet, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4 (Eurip. Hec. 295: λόγος . . . οὐ ταὐτὸν σθένει): satin' habes, si feminarum nulla 'st quam æque diligam? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 11: Ætna mons non æque altus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 73; Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 32; C. Fam. 4, 6, 1; id. Fin. 4, 33, 62: æque sons, Liv. 29, 19, 2: æque non est dubium, *it is as little doubtful*, Pl. 2, 16, 13, § 68.

9. With omnes, uterque, and definite numerals, in order to indicate that a thing applies in like manner to all the objects designated: *Equally:* non omnia eadem æque omnibus suavia esse scito, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 51; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 2; C. Off. 2, 8, 31: etsi utrique nostrum prope æque gratæ erant (literæ), id. Fam. 13, 18; id. Quint. 28, 86; Virg. G. 3, 118; Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 33: æque ambo pares, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 60: duæ trabes æque longæ, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10; cf. Suet. Aug. 101.

10. Sts. in reference to two or more substantives: *Alike, equally:* imperium bonus et ignavus æque sibi exoptant, Sall. C. 11, 2.

11. In Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 42: nec est quisquam mihi æque melius cui velim: melius velle is, perhaps, to be taken together as a phrase, and the compar. considered as used in a restricted sense, as in melius est. Others consider the compar. as used for the positive; cf. adæque.

B. Esp.: *Justly, with equity* (seldom): mihi id æque factum arbitror, Plaut. Mil. 5, 22: quæ animi affectio suum cuique tribuens atque hanc quam dico societatem conjunctionis humanæ munifice et æque tuens justitia dicitur, C. Fin. 5, 23, 65 Madv.: — *Comp.:* ferro quam fame æquius perituros, Sall. H. Frem.: — *Sup.:* judicas æquissime, Sid. Ep. 15, 11.

æquiter: præda per participes æquiter partita est, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 512, 31; so, Pac. ib., Att. ib. and Plaut. acc. to Prisc. 1010 P.

Æqui, ōrum, *m. A warlike people of ancient Italy, in the neighborhood of the Latins and Volsci, on both sides of the Anio;* whose cities were Alba, Tibur, Præneste, Carseoli, *etc.* They were almost entirely destroyed by the Dictator Cincinnatus, C. Rep. 2, 20; Liv. 1, 9; id. 4, 30. — Hence, **A. Æquĭcŭlus, (-cŏlus),** a, um, *adj. Æquian:* gens, Virg. Æ. 7, 747. — As *Subst.:* **Æquĭculus,** i, *m. One of the Æqui:* asper, Ov. F. 3, 93; so, Suet. Vit. 1. — **B. Æquĭcŭlāni** ōrum, *m.* = Æquiculi, Pl. 3, 12, 17. — **C. Æquĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Æquian:* bellum, Liv. 10, 1; cf. 3, 4.

æquĭ-crūrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [æquus; crus] = ἰσοσκελής. *Isosceles:* in Math. of the triangle, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 230.

‡ **æquĭ-diāle,** is, *n.* [æquus; dies] *The equinox:* "*æquidiale* apud antiquos dictum est, quod nunc dicimus æquinoctiale, quia nox diei potius, quam dies nocti annumerari debet. Græci quoque in hoc consentiunt, ἰσημερίαν, id est, æquidiale dicentes, Fest. p. 24 Müll.; cf. "*æquidiale* ἰσημερινόν," Gloss. Labb.

æquĭ-diānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Belonging to the equinox:* exortus, App. Mund. 11, p. 270 Hild. mln.

æquĭ-dĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] = juridicus: Inscr. ap. Grut. 904, 9.

æquĭ-distans, antis, *adj.* [æquus; disto] Math. *t. t.: Equidistant, parallel:* circuli, Mart. Cap. 3, p. 276.

æquĭ-formis, e, *adj.* [æquus; forma] *Single, simple:* versus, *composed of uncompounded words,* as (Virg. Æ. 7, 171): urbe fuit media Laurentis regia Pici; where no two successive words are connected: Diom. p. 498 P.

æquĭ-lanx, ancis, *adj.* [æquus; lanx] *With equal scale:* trutina, Fulg. Cont. Virg.

æquĭ-lātātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [æquus; lātus, *adj.*] *The equal distance of two parallel lines from each other:* Vitr. 9, 8.

æquĭ-lātĕrālis, e, *adj.* [æquus; lātus, *subst.*] *Equilateral:* Censor. Nat. 8.

æquĭ-lātĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Equilateral:* Mart. Cap. 6, pp. 229, 230.

æquĭ-lātus, ĕris, *adj.* [id.] *Equilateral:* Aus. Idyll. 11, 50.

‡ **æquĭ-lāvĭum,** i, *n.* [æquus; lavo] *A half;* said of wool, when half of the weight remains after washing, Fest. p. 24 Müll.: cf. "*æquilatium* (lege; *æquilavium*) æquatio," Gloss. Isid.

æquĭ-lībrātus, a, um, *adj.* (æquus; libra) = æquilibris: Tert. c. Hermog. 41.

æquĭ-lībris, e, *adj.* [id.] *In perfect equilibrium* or *equipoise, level, horizontal:* Vitr. 5, 12.

æquilībritas, ātis, *f.* (a word coined by Cic. as transl. of the Epicurean ἰσονομία) [æquilibris] *The equal distribution of the powers of nature:* confugis ad æquilibritatem: sic enim ἰσονομίαν, si placet, appellemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 109 (cf. id. ib. 1, 19, 50).

æquilībrium, ii, *n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A level* or *horizontal position, equilibrium:* quædam tigna ad æquilibrium æquæ descendunt, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 6. **II.** Meton.: *A perfect equality,* Gell. 20, 1.

Æquĭ-mælium and **Æquĭ-mēlium,** ii, *n.* [æquus; Mælius] *The open space in Rome below the Capitol, not far from the* Carcer, *where once stood the house of the turbulent tribune of the people, Sp. Mælius, who was slain by Ahala, during the dictatorship of Cincinnatus* (now in the *Via di Marforio*): "*Æquimælium,* quod æquata Mælii domus publice, quod regnum occupare voluit is," Var. L. L. 5, 32; cf. Liv. 4, 16. In the time of Cicero the cattle-market seems to have been there: C. de Div. 2, 17, 39.

æquĭ-mānus, a, um, *adj.* [æquus; manus] **I.** Prop.: *Who can use both hands equally well, ambidextrous,* ἀμφιδέξιος: Aus. Idyll. 12; Beda Orth. 2329 P. **II.** Fig.: *Of equal skill in two departments* or *in two pursuits:* περιδέξιος: Symm. Ep. 9, 101 (110).

Æquimelium, v. Æquimælium.

æquĭ-membris, e, *adj.* [æquus; membrum] *With equal members:* Boeth. Arist. Top. 6, 5, p. 716.

æquĭmŏde, *adv.* [æquimodus] *Equally:* Boeth de Syllog. Hypoth. 2, 1, p. 626.

æquĭ-mŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [æquus; modus] *Homogeneous, equal:* Boeth, de Syllog. Hypoth. 2, 1, p. 626.

æquĭnoctiālis, e, *adj.* [æquinoctium] *Pertaining to the equinox* or *the time of equal day and night, equinoctial:* circulus (*the equator*) in cœlo, Var. L. L. 9, 18: æstus, Sen. Q. N. 3, 28 (cf. æquinoctium, *fin.*): horæ, Pl. 2, 97, 99, § 216.

æquĭ-noctium, i, *n.* [æquus; nox] *The time of equal days and nights, the equinox:* C. Att. 12, 23: autumnale, Liv. 31, 47: æstus duobus æquinoctiis maxime tumentes, et autumnali amplius quam verno, *etc.*, Pl. 2, 97, 99, § 215.

æquĭ-par, āris, *adj.* [æquus; par] *Perfectly alike* or *equal* (post-class.): Aus. Idyll. 12: App. Flor. *no.* 3.

æquĭpărābilis, e, *adj.* [æquiparo] *That may be compared, comparable* (only in Plaut.): **A.** With *Dat.:* Dis æquiparabile, Curc. 1, 3, 11. — **B.** With *cum:* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 65 (quoted in Non. 304).

æquĭpărantĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] *A comparison:* Tert. adv. Val. 16.

æquĭpărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An equalizing, a comparison:* æquiparatio et parilitas virtutum inter se consimilium, Gell. 14, 3, 8: rex de æquiparatione æstimandâ quæsierat, id. 5, 5, 7.

æquĭ-paro (in the best Codd. æquipero, like vitupero), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. *a.* and *n.* [æquus; par] *To equalize:* **I.** Prop.: *To supply equally:* alimentum, Pall. 3, 25, 16. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To put a thing,* in judging of it, *on an equality with another thing, to compare, liken* (like *comparo,* to put together): **1.** With *ad:* suas virtutes ad tuas, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 11. — **2.** With *Dat.:* Jovis Solisque equis dictatorem, Liv. 5, 23: Hadrianus Numæ æquiparandus, Front. Princ. Hist. p. 317 ed. Rom. — **3.** Prps. also with *cum:* æquiparata cum P. fratre gloria, C. Mur. 14, 31 (acc. to Madvig's conj. in Opusc. alt. p. 371). — **B.** *To attain to as equality with in worth; to equal:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* quoius fides fidelitasque amicum erga æquiparet tuam, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 2 Ritschl. — **2.** With *Abl.:* urbem dignitate, Nep. Them. 6, 1: nec calamis solum æquiparas sed voce magistrum, Virg. E. 5, 48. — **3.** With *ellipse of Acc.:* ista sunt promerita vestra, æquiperare (*sc.* ea) ut queam Vereor, Pac. ap. Non. 307, 11: nemo est, qui factis æquiparare (*sc.* me) queat, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 5, 17, 49. — **C.** *Neut.: To be equal to:* With *Dat.:* nam si quæ eventura sunt, provideant, æquiparent Jovi, Pac. ap. Gell. 14, 1, 34.

æquĭ-pēdus, a, um, **æquĭ-pēs,** ĕdis, *adj.* [æquus; pes] *Having equal feet* or *legs, isosceles* (of a triangle): App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5, 9 Elm. and Diom. p. 472 P.

æquĭpĕro, v. æquiparo.

æquĭpes, v. æquipedus.

æquĭ-pollens, entis, *adj.* [æquus; polleo] *Of equal value* or *significance, equivalent:* a dialectic word, used several times in App. de Dogm. Plat.

æquĭ-pondium, i, *n.* [æquus; pendo] *An equal weight, a counterpoise:* Vitr. 10, 8.

æquĭ-sŏnantĭa, æ, *f.* [æquus; sono] *Equal sound* (post-class.): Boeth. Mus. 5, 11, p. 1167.

æquĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [æquus; sonus] *Of the same sound* (post-class.): Boeth. Mus. 5, 10, p. 1167.

æquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [æquus] (*The quality of* æquus): **I.** Prop.: The *uniform relation* of one thing to others, *uniformity, symmetry:* **A.** With *Gen.:* portionum æquitate turbatâ, Sen. Q. N. 3, 10, 2. — **B.** *Abs.:* commoditas et æquitas membrorum, Suet. Aug. 79.

II. Fig.: **A.:** **1.** *Just, equitable, humane,* or *kind conduct; courtesy, kindness* (= ἐπιείκεια): **a.** *Abs.:* pro æquitate contra jus dicere, C. de Or. 1, 56, 240: a verbis recedis et æquitate uteris, C. Cæcin. 13, 37: justitia et æquitas, Nep. Arist. 2, 2; cf. id. Milt. 2, 2; Suet. Claud. 15. — **b.** With *Gen.:* belli æquitas sanctissime fetiali jure perscripta est, C. Off. 1, 11, 36; cf. the preceding context. — **2.** *Justice,* as the result of what is legally due: **a.** *Abs.:* quam habet æquitatem, ut ægrum, qui nullum habuit, habeat? C. Off. 2, 22, 79. — **b.** With *Gen.:* bonitas et æquitas causæ, C. Att. 16, 16 B., 2: in æquitate defensionis, id. Cæcin. 13, 38.

B. *An equable, quiet, tranquil state of mind; moderation* in desire; *calmness, repose, equanimity* (mostly with animus): **1.** With *animus:* quis hanc animi maximi æquitatem in morte lauderet, si, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 1, 40, 97: novi moderationem animi tui et æquitatem, id. Sen. 1, 1: animi æquitate plebem contineant, Cæs. B. G. 6, 22; cf. Nep. Thras. 4, 2. — **2.** *Alone:* mira populi Romani æquitas erat, C. Pis. 12, 27; cf. Sall. C. 9, 3.

æquiter, v. æque *fin.*

æquĭ-ternus, a, um, *adj.* [æquus; æternus] *Equally eternal:* Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 4; Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

æquĭ-vălĕo, *no perf., nor sup.,* ēre, 2. v. *a.* [æquus; valeo] *To be equivalent:* Auct. Carm. Phil. 6.

æquĭvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [æquivocus] *Ambiguity* (post-class.): Boeth. Porph. Dial. 1, p. 11.

æquĭvŏce, *adv.* [id.] *Ambiguously* (post-class.): Boeth. Porphyr. Dial. 1, p. 10.

æquĭ-vŏcus, a, um, *adj.* [æquus; voco] (*Called equally* one thing or the other; hence) *Of doubtful import, of various meanings:* verba, Isid. Orig. 2, 26; Mart. Cap. 4, p. 97 ed. Grot.

æquo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. *a.* [æquus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To make even, level,* or *smooth; to level* or *even:* quo in summo est æquata agri planities, C. 2 Verr. 4, 48, 107: Scipio Numantiam excisam æqua-

vit solo, *razed to the ground*, Vell. 2, 4: profana ac sacra solo æquantur, Tac. A. 1, 51: domus solo æquata, Quint. 3, 7, 20.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: æquare frontem. *To form a front equal to that of the enemy*, Liv. 5, 38: æquatis frontibus, Tib. 4, 1, 102; so, æquare aciem, Liv. 3, 62.—**2.** Polit. *t. t.*: æquare sortes, *To see whether the lots are equal in number to those who draw, of the same material, and each with a different name.* The class. passage for this phrase is Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 35: conjicite sortes: uxor, æqua (*sc.* eas); v. the prec. verses. So, C. Frgm. Or. Corn. 1, vol. 4, p. 1. 2, p. 449 Orell.: dum sitella defertur, dum æquantur sortes, dum sortitio fit, *etc.*; cf. sors. **II.** Fig. **A.** Gen.: *To make equal, to equal, to equalize*; constr. with *cum*, and (usually in the histt.) *c. Dat.*, or *absol.*: inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus æquari se putarent, C. Leg. 3, 10: quum suas quisque opes cum potentissimis æquari videat, Cæs. B. G. 6, 22: numerum (corporum) cum navibus æquat, Virg. Æ. 1, 193: insedabiliter sitis arida corpora mersans Æquabat multum parveis humoribus imbrem, *made a copious shower appear like small drops*, Lucr. 6, 1176: per somnum vinumque dies noctibus æquare, Liv. 31, 41: æquare dicta factis, i. e. *to make a speech as brilliant as the deeds were glorious*, id. 6, 2; cf. id. 33, 21; Vell. 2, 127: solo æquandæ sunt dictaturæ consulatusque, *entirely abolished*, Liv. 6 18: si protinus illum Æquasset nocti ludum, *had prolonged the play throughout the whole night*, Virg. Æ. 9, 338: æquato discrimine, *at an equal distance*, Lucr. 5, 690: æquato omnium periculo, *exposed to equal danger*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25: æquato Marte, Liv. 1, 25: æquato jure, id. 2, 3: ibant æquati numero, *divided into equal parts*, Virg. Æ. 7, 698: cur non omnia æquantur? *why are not all things placed on an equal footing?* Liv. 8, 4; also with *cum*: fœdera regum Vel Gabiis, vel cum rigidis æquata Sabinis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *To place a thing on an equality with, to compare*; in Cic. with *cum*; afterwards *c. Dat.*: omnium scelera, vix cum hujus parva parte æquari, conferrique posse, C. 2 Verr. 1, 8, 21: ne æquaveritis Hannibali Philippum, ne Carthaginiensibus Macedonas: Pyrrho certe æquabitis, Liv. 31, 7: neque indignetur sibi Herodotus æquari T. Livium, Quint. 10, 1, 101; id. 10, 1, 50.—**2.** *To become equal to, to attain to* or *reach by equalling, to equal* (mostly in the histt.), constr. *absol.*, *c. Dat.*, but more often *c. Acc.* (cf. Zumpt, § 389): qui jam illis fere æquarunt, C. Off. 1, 1, 3 Beier; Ov. M. 6, 21: ea arte æquasset superiores reges, ni, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 53. So, cursu equitem, id. 31, 36; for which Curtius: cursum alicujus, 4, 1: gloriam alicujus, Suet. Cæs. 55: eam picturam imitati sunt multi, æquavit nemo, Pl. 35, 11, 40; Lucan. 3, 456. Poet.: sagitta æquans ventos, *like the winds in swiftness*, Virg. Æ. 10, 248: munia comparis æquare nondum valet (juvenca), *i. e. cannot yet draw even with her mate*, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 2.

æquor, ŏris, *n.* [æquus] **I.** Gen.: *An even, level surface* (a poet. word in the ante-Aug. prose; only once in Cic. and once in Sallust): speculorum æquor, *a plane surface*, as of a mirror, Lucr. 4, 106; 291: in summo æquore saxi, *upon the polished, smooth marble surface*, id. 3, 905: camporum patentium æquora, °C. Div. 1, 42: campi, Virg. Æ. 7, 781; and without campus: Daren ardens agit æquore toto, ib. 5, 456: ac prius, ignotum ferro quam scindimus æquor, id. G. 1, 50; ib. 1, 97. Of the desert, ib. 2, 105: immensum spatiis confecimus æquor, ib. 541: primus in æquore pulvis, Juv. 8, 61. — And in Attius once even of the heavens: æquora cœli Sensimu' sonere, in Non. 505, 8.

II. Esp.: **A.** *The even, smooth surface of the sea, in its quiet state, the calm smooth sea*, ("æquor mare appellatum, quod æquatum quum commotum ventis non est," Var. L. L. 7, 2, 85): "quid tam planum videtur, quam mare? ex quo etiam æquor illud poetæ vocant," C. Ac. 2; Non. 65, 21.—**B.** *The sea* in gen., even when agitated by storms, *the raging, tempestuous sea*: **1.** Poet.: Lucr. 1, 719: turbantibus æquora ventis, ib. 2, 1: silvæque et sæva quierant æquora, Virg. Æ. 4, 523, *et sæp.*: per undosum æquor, id. ib. 313: contracta pisces æquora sentiunt, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 33: juventus Infecit æquor sanguine Punico, ib. 3, 6, 34. Sometimes pleonast. with mare or pontus: vastum maris æquor arandum, Virg. Æ. 2, 780: tellus et æquora ponti, id. G. 1, 469.—**2.** In prose writers after the Aug. age: placidum æquor, Tac. A. 2, 23: penetrare æquora, Val. Max. 9, 1, 1; Curt. 4, 7, 11; Mel. 1, 2.—**3.** Once even in Sallust: et æquore et terrâ, Frgm. ap. Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 13.—**C.** In Virg. of the *surface of the Tiber*: Virg. Æ. 8, 89; and ib. 96: viridesque secant placido æquore silvas.

æquŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [æquor] *Of* or *pertaining to the sea* (poet.): rex, *Neptune*, Ov. M. 8, 604: Britanni, *surrounded by the sea*, ib. 15, 753: genus, *fish*, Virg. G. 3, 243: aquæ, Mart. 10, 51.

æquum, v. æquus.

æquus, a, um, *adj.* [either εἶκ-ω; or, Sans. *ekas*, "one"] *Equal*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of place: *That extends* or *lies in a horizontal direction, plain, even, level, flat* (esp. freq. in the strategic descriptions of the histt.): locus ad libellam æquus, *level*, Var. R. R. 1, 6 *fin.*: æquus et planus locus, C. Cæcin. 17, 50: in æquum locum se demittere, Cæs. B. G. 7, 28: legio, quæ paullo æquiore loco constiterat, id. ib. 7, 51: in æquum locum deducere, Sall. J. 42 (cf. in Gr. εἰς τὸ ἴσον καταβαίνειν, Xen. Anab. 4, 6, 18). — As *Subst.*: **æquum,** i, *n.*: **1.** *A level, a plain*: **a.** With *Gen.*: facilem in æquo campi victoriam fore, Liv. 5, 38. —**b.** *Abs.*: ut primum agmen æquo, ceteri per acclive jugum insurgerent, Tac. Agr. 35: in æquum digredi id. ib. 18: in æquo astare, id. ib. 36; id. H. 4, 23.—**2.** *An eminence* also, if it rises without inequalities, is called æquum: dum Romanæ cohortes in æquum eniterentur, Tac. A. 2, 80.—**B.:** **1.** *Equal* with regard to another object: quum ex provinciâ æquam partem tu tibi sumpseris, C. 2 Verr. 3, 19, 49: sequiturque patrem non passibus æquis, Virg. Æ. 2, 724: pars æqua mundi, Pl. 2, 19, 17, § 81: non tertia pars, verum æqua, id. 3, 1, 1, § 5.—**2.** *Even with, on a level with*: urbs æqua nubibus, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 24: sive loquitur ex inferiore loco, sive æquo, sive ex superiore, *i. e. before the judges sitting on raised seats, or in the senate, or in the assembly of the people from the rostrum*, C. de Or. 3, 6, 23: meos multos et ex superiore et ex æquo loco sermones habitos cum tuâ summâ laude, *from the tribune, and on private matters*, id. Fam. 3, 8.

II. Fig.: **A.** (Since in warlike movements, a level place (cf. I. A. 1. *Subst.*) is far more favourable for an engagement than an uneven one): **1.** *Favourable, advantageous* (as its opp. *iniquus*, uneven, that of unfavourable, *etc.*; v. the word): **a.** Of place: locum se æquum ad dimicandum dedisse, Cæs. B. C. 3, 73 Oud.: etsi non æquum locum videbat suis, Nep. Milt. 5, 4: non hic silvas nec paludes, sed æquis locis æquos Deos, Tac. A. 1, 68.—**b.** Of time: judicium æquiore tempore fieri oportere, C. Corn. Frgm. in Ascon.: bellum difficillimum gessit, neque loco, neque tempore æquo, Suet. Cæs. 35.—**2.** Of persons or things in gen. (very freq. and class.): *Favourable, kind, friendly, benevolent*, etc.: **a.** *Abs.*: consequeris, ut eos ipsos, quos contra statuas, æquos placatosque dimittas, C. Or. 10, 34: nobilitate inimicâ, non æquo senatu, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3 *med.*: meis æquissimis utuntur auribus, id. Fam. 7, 33: æquis oculis aspicere, Virg. Æ. 4, 372. O dominum æquum et bonum, Suet. Aug. 53; boni et æqui et faciles domini, id. Tib. 29.—**b.** With *Dat.*: æqua Venus Teucris, Pallus iniqua fuit, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 6; id. A. A. 2, 310.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: quis hoc statuit, quod æquum sit in Quintium, id iniquum esse in Mævium, C. Quint. 14.—**d.** With *in c. Abl.*: victor erat, quamvis æquus in hoste fuit, Tib. 3, 17, 28 Burm.; cf. id. 3, 6, 19.—As *Subst.*: **æquus,** i, *m. A friend*: ego, ut me tibi amicissimum esse et æqui et iniqui intelligant, curabo, C. Fam. 3, 6, 6.

B. *Equal to another in any quality whatever, equal, proportionate, like*; of things divided into two equal parts, *half*: æquo censu censeri, Plaut. Trin. 3, 4, 93: utinam esset mihi pars æqua amoris tecum, *i. e.* æque vicissim amaremus, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 12: partes, Lucr. 3, 125: æqua dementia, ib. 1, 705: æqua manu discedere, Sall. C. 39; and so, æquo Marte pugnare, Liv. 2, 6; Curt. 4, 15, 19; Flor. 4, 2, 28: æquum vulnus utrique tulit, id. M. 9, 719 (cf. ib. 7, 803: æquales urebant pectora flammæ).—Adverbial phrases: **1.** Ex æquo, *in like manner, in an equal degree, equally*, Lucr. 1, 854: dixit et ex æquo donis formaque probata, *etc.*, Ov. H. 16, 87; so, ib. 20, 123; Am. 1, 10, 33; A. A. 2, 682; M. 3, 145; 4, 62; Liv. 36, 37: adversarum rerum ex æquo socii sunt Fosi Cherusci, quum in secundis minores fuissent, Tac. G. 36.—**2.** In æquo esse *or* stare, *to be equal*: qui cogit mori nolentem, in æquo est, quique properantem impedit, Sen. Phœn. 98: ut naturam oderint, quod infra Deos sumus, quod non in æquo illis stetimus, id. Ben. 2, 29: in æquo ponere aliquem alicui, *to make equal, to put on an equality*: in æquo eum (Philopœmenem) summis imperatoribus posuerunt, Liv. 39, 50 *fin.*

C. In a moral sense, **1.** Of persons: *Fair, equitable in conduct towards others* (diff. from *justus*, just; v. æquitas, *no.* II. A.); constr. *c. Dat.*, more rarely *c. Gen.*; prætor æquus et sapiens, C. 2 Verr. 4, 65, 146; id. ib. 5, 59, 154; æquissimus æstimator et judex, id. Fin. 3, 2: præbere se æquum alicui, id. Fam. 2, 1: absentium æqui, præsentibus mobiles, Tac. A. 6, 36.—**2.** Of things: *Equitable, reasonable, fair, honourable*: quod æquom est decernite, Pac. in Non. 126, 22: et æquum est et rectum, id. ib. 261, 12: æqua et honesta postulatio, C. Rosc. Am. 2: postulo primum id, quod æquissimum est, ut, *etc.*, id. Clu. 2: æqua lex et omnibus utilis, id. Balb. 27: æquæ conditiones, Vell. 2, 21.—Hence the *Neutr.* subst.: **a.** jus atque æquum, Enn. in Non. 399, 10: utilitas justi prope mater et æqui, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98. Often with comparatives: *More than is proper, fair, reasonable*: lamentari amplius æquo, Lucr. 3, 966: injurias gravius æquo habere, *to feel too deeply*, Sall. C. 50: potus largius æquo, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215.—Æquum est, *it is reasonable*, etc. — **b.** commonly constr. with the *Acc. c. inf.*, in good prose also *c. Dat. pers.* and *ut*, Rudd. 2, 235 *no.* 21; cf. Br. Nep. Them. 7: in lustris nos quiescere æquum est, Enn. in Diom. 1: Pl. Rud. 2, 2, 6: quæ liberum scire æquum est adolescentem, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 25; Lucr. 5, 1022: sicut æquum est hominî de potestate deorum timide et pauca dicamus, C. Manil. 16, 47. In Plaut. also *c. Abl.*: plus vidissem quam me atque illo æquum foret, *is becoming to me and him*, Bac. 3, 3, 84; so, id. Rud. prol. 47.—**c.** So also very freq. with *bonum*; both together designate what is implied in *æquitas; Equitable, kind, noble, generous conduct towards others*: neque quidquam queo æqui bonique ab eo impetrare, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 65: quum de jure civili, quum de æquo et bono disputaretur, C. Brut. 38: ex æquo et bono, non ex callido versutoque jure rem judicari oportere, id. Cæc. 23: fit reus magis ex æquo et bono, quam ex jure gentium, Sall. J. 39.—Also without *et*: illi dolum malum, illi fidem bonam, illi æquum bonum tradiderunt, C. Top. 17. As æquum bonum, so also æquius melius, C. Off. 3, 15, and Top. 17; æqui bonique facere aliquid, in Appul.: *To receive a thing with indulgence, forbearance.* (The class. signif. of this phrase v. in the foll. no.)

D. Of a state of mind: *Remaining equal to* or *like self in good and ill fortune, equable, calm, composed, tranquil, patient, enduring* (cf. æquitas, *no.* II. B.); esp with *animus* or *mens*: animus æquus

optumum est æruminæ condimentum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 71: concedo, et quod animus æquus est, et quia necesse est, C. Rosc. Am. 30: quod adest memento Componere æquus, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 32: tentantem majora, fere præsentibus æquum, id. Ep. 1, 17, 24; and so at the beginning of the exquisite Third Ode of the Second Book: æquam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, *etc.*— Often adverbially in the *Abl.*: æquo (æquiore, æquissimo) animo, *with equanimity, quietly, with forbearance:* ego, nisi Bibulus adniteretur de triumpho, æquo animo essem, nunc vero αἰσχρὸν σιωπᾶν, C. Att. 6, 8: carere æquo animo aliqua re, id. Brut. 6: ferre aliquid, Nep. Dion, 6, 7: accipere, Sall. C. 3, 2: tolerare, id. J. 31: quo æquiore animo Germanicus celerem successionem operiretur, Suet. Tib. 25: testem se in judiciis interrogari æquissimo animo patiebatur, id. Aug. 56. To this belongs also the phrase, æqui bonique facere aliquid, *to take a thing pleasantly, not to take it ill or amiss, to put up with it,* etc.: istuc æqui bonique facio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 40: tranquillissimus animus meus totum istuc æqui boni facit, C. Att. 7, 7; Liv. 34, 23 *fin.* So also, æqui bonique dicere, *to propose any thing reasonable,* Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 32. — *Comp.* æquior, Ter. And. 2, 5, 18.—*Sup.* æquissimus. C. Fin. 3, 2, 6.

aër, æris, *m.* In Enn. once *fem.*, Gell. 18, 20, as also ἀήρ in Gr., in the earliest age, was *fem.*; v. Passow; (*gen. Græc.* aëros, Stat. Th. 2, 693. *Acc.* usually aëra, also in Cic.; in old authors, aërem, *cf.* Charis. 65 P.)=ἀήρ. **I.** Prop.: *The air,* and properly *the lower atmosphere,* in distinction from *æther,* the upper pure air: istic est is Juppiter quem dico, quem Græci vocant Aërem, qui ventus est et nubes, imber postea, Atque ex imbre frigus, ventus post fit, aër denuo, Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 10, 19: itaque aër et ignis et aqua et terra primæ sunt, C. Ac. 1, 7, 26; id. N. D. 2, 36; ib. 45: Anaximenes aëra Deum statuit, ib. 1, 10: aërem in perniciem vertere, Pl. 18, 1. Also in plur.: æribus binis, Luer. 4, 291: aëres locorum salubres aut pestilentes, Vitr. 1, 1 *fin.* — *Prov.* in aëre piscari, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 86; vana conari, frustra operam impendere in re aliqua. **II.** Meton. **A.** Poet.: aër summus arboris, *the airy summit, the top* or *summit,* Virg. G. 2, 123; cf. Juv. 6, 99.—**B.** Poet.: *Clouds, vapour, mist:* Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit, Virg. Æ. 1, 411: aëre septus, Val. Fl. 5, 401. — **C.** With an epithet, *The state of the atmosphere, weather;* crassus, C. Ac. 2, 25, 81: fusus et extenuatus, id. N. D. 2, 39: purus et tenuis, ib. 16: temperatus, id. Div. 2, 42.

1. †**æra** (dissyll.), æ, *f.* = αἶρα. *A weed among corn, darnel, tares, cockle* (Lolium temulentum, L.), Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 156 *sq.*

2. **æra,** æ, *f.* [from æra, the plur. of æs] (later Latin). **I.** Prop.: In Mathem.: *A given number, according to which a calculation is to be made,* Agrim. in Salmas. Exercc. Plin. p. 686. **II.** Meton. **A.** *The item of an account,* for which in the class. age æra, as plur. of æs, was used, Fest. Ruf. Brev. — **B.** *An era* or *epoch from which time is reckoned,* Isid. Orig. 5, 36, 4.

æræceus, a, um, *adj.* Prps.=æreus. Sev. æs ararius, Not. Tir. p. 164.

æræmen, ĭnis, *n.* [æs] *That which is made of æs, bronze-work,* Cod. Th. 15, 1, 37; Theod. Prisc. 1, 9; Commodian. Instr. 27.

æræmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *That which is made of æs;* hence, also, *a bronze* (*copper, bronze*) *vessel* or *utensil,* Pl. 15, 8, 8 § 34; id. 33, 5, 39; 35, 15, 51; Paul. Sent. 3, 6 § 44; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ÆRARIUS, p. 27 M.

‡**æræmĭna,** ōrum, *n.* [id.] *Large vessels* or *utensils of æs,* Fest. p. 22.

æraria and **ærarium,** v. ærarius, no. II. B. and C.

1. **ærārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [æs] **I.** Gen.: *Of, belonging to, or made of æs* (*copper, bronze,* etc.), *that is employed about it,* and the like: ærarium metallum, *a copper mine,* Vitr. 7, 9; Pl. 33, 5, 26: fornaces, *smelting furnaces for copper,* Pl. 11, 36, 42: fabrica, *the preparation of copper,* id. 7, 56, 57: faber, *a brazier* or *coppersmith,* id. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 6. (also, ærarius alone, v. below).

II. Esp.: *Of* or *belonging to money:* propter ærariam rationem non satis erat in tabulis inspexisse quantum deberetur, *i. e.* propter naturam valoremque pecuniarum, C. Quint. 4: milites ærarii, *mercenary troops,* Var. L. L. 5 *fin.*: tribunus ærarius, *a magistrate who superintended disbursements of the public treasury*: or, more probably, *persons whom the state held responsible for the payment of the æs ærarium,* i. e. *pay of the foot soldiers.* "Ærarii Tribuni, a tribuendo ære sunt appellati," Paul. ex Fest. p. 2, or acc. to Var.: "Ab eo, quibus attributa erat pecunia, ut militi redderet, Tribuni ærarii dicti," L. L. 5, 36; v. tribunus. — All genders of this Adj. are used as Subst.

A. ærārĭus, i, *m.*: **1.** (*sc.* faber): *One who works in æs* (*copper,* etc.), *a copper-smith, brazier:* in ærariorum officinis, Pl. 16, 6, 8 § 23: ærariorum marculi, Mart. 12, 57, 6; so, Orell. *no.* 4140.— **2.** (*sc.* civis): *A citizen of the lowest class, who paid only a poll-tax* (æra pendebat), *and had no right of suffrage.* Other citizens, upon the commission of great crimes, were degraded (by the censors) into this class, and deprived of all previous dignities: cf. Gell. 4, 12, and 29; Drak. Liv. 24, 18, 6: referre aliquem in ærarios, C. Clu. 43, 122: eximere aliquem ex ærariis, id. de Or. 2, 66, 268; Liv. 24, 18: omnes, quos senatu moverunt, quibusque equos ademerunt (censores), ærarios fecerunt et tribu moverunt, id. 42, 10.

B. ærārĭa, æ, *f.* **1.** (*sc.* fodina) (like argentaria and ferraria, Liv. 34, 21: auraria, Tac. A. 6, 19), *A mine:* multis locis apud eos (*sc.* Aquitanos) ærariæ structuræque sunt, Cæs. B. G. 3, 21 Herz. —**2.** (*sc.* officina) *A smelting* or *refining house:* Var. L. L. 8, § 86, p. 188 Müll.—**3.** (*sc.* fornax) *A smelting furnace:* Pl. 34, 13, 38, § 128.

C. ærārĭum, ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* stabulum), **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *The place in the temple of Saturn at Rome, where the public treasure was kept, the common treasury:* τὸ ταμιεῖον, τὸ κοινόν: "ÆRARIVM sane populus Romanus in æde Saturni habuit," Fest. p. 2; cf. Pl. Pan. 92: referre pecuniam in ærarium, C. Agr. 2, 27: dare alicui pecuniam ex ærario, id. 2 Verr. 3, 70, 164.— In the treasury the public archives were also kept: factum senatûs-consultum, ne decreta patrum, ante diem decimum ad ærarium deferrentur, *the archives,* Tac. A. 3, 51; cf. ib. 13, 28; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Cæs. 28.— The standards were also there preserved: signa ex ærario prompta, Liv. 4, 22.—The Quæstores ærarii (under Augustus and his immediate successors the Prætores) presided over the ærarium; cf. quæstor.— **b.** Esp.: *That part of the* ærarium *where was deposited the fund established after the invasion of Gaul, and augmented by the immense booty acquired in the wars with Carthage, Macedonia, Corinth,* etc., *as well as by the tribute of the* manumissi, *which could be used only in cases of extreme public necessity:* ærarium sanctius, Cæs. B. C. 1, 14: aurum vicesimarium, quod in sanctiore ærario ad ultimos casus servaretur, promi placuit, Liv. 27, 10; cf. C. 2 Verr. 4, 63, 140; id. Att. 7, 21.

2. Meton.: **a.** *The public treasure* or *finances:* quum largitiones maximas fecisset, et ellidisset ærarii, C. Tusc. 3, 20, 48; Nep. Arist. 3, 1.— Under the emperors the ærarium (public treasury) was distinguished from fiscus (the privy purse of the emperor): bona Seiani ablata ærario, ut in fiscum concederentur, Tac. A. 6, 2; Pl. Pan. 36; Suet. Vesp. 16 Baumg. Crus.; *cf.* fiscus.—**b.** (α) The ærarium militare established by Aug. for defraying the expenses of war, Tac. A. 1, 78; Suet. Aug. 49; Pl. Pan. 92, 1.— (β) In late Lat. ærarium = area pontificum, Inscrr. ap. Reines. cl. 9, n. 1; cl. 12, n. 12; Murat. 1049, 5; Donat. 89, 2.— **c.** *A private fund* or *collection:* ut privatum ærarium Cæsaris intercessoribus constitueretur, Nep. Att. 8, 3.

3. Fig.: Of the mind: *A depository, storehouse,* Quint. 10, 3, 3.

ærātus, a, um, *P.* of obsol. æro, āre, mentioned in Priscian. [A metallorum quoque nominibus solent nasci verba, ut ab auro, *auro, as,* ab ære, *æro, as;* unde *auratus* et *æratus,* p. 828 P.] **I.** Prop.: *Furnished* or *covered with brass* (*copper* or *bronze*): ratis, Næv. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 2, 85: lecti (*with brazen feet*), C. 2 Verr. 4, 26, 60: naves, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 21: porta, Ov. F. 2, 785.—Poet.: acies, *armed ranks,* Virg. Æ. 9, 462. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Made of brass, wholly of brass:* catenæ, Prop. 2, 16, 11.—**B.** Sarcastic: *Rich, opulent:* tribuni non tam ærati, quam ærarii, C. Att. 1, 16, 3.

ære-scriptūra, æ, *f.* [æs; scriptura] *i. e.* tabula ærea in quâ forma agricujus agri colonis assignati descripta est, Aggen. Comm. in Frontin. p. 57 Goes.

1. **ærĕus** (trisyll.), a, um, *adj.* [æs] **I.** Prop.: *Made of brass* (*copper,* etc.): cornua, Virg. Æ. 7, 615: clavus, Pl. 16, 10, 20: tabulæ, Suet. Vesp. 8.—As *Subst.* **A. æreus,** i, *m. sc.* nummus: *A copper coin:* æreos signatos constituere, Vitr. 3, 1.—**B. æreum,** i, *n. A copper colour,* Pl. 8, 52, 78. **II.** Meton.: *Furnished* or *covered with brass, copper,* etc.: clipeus, Virg. Æ. 12, 541: puppis, ib. 5, 198 (cf. æratæ naves, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 21).

2. **aëreus,** a, um, v. aërius.

Aëria, æ, *f.* **I.** (*sc.* dea) *A name of Juno, as goddess of the air:* Mart. Cap. 2, p. 38. **II.** *A town of Gallia Narbonensis* (now *Vaison,* or *Aire:* or, acc. to others, *L'Oriol*): Pl. 3, 4, 5. **III.** *An old name of the island Thasus:* Pl. 4, 12, 23. **IV.** *An old name of Egypt:* Gell. 14, 6, 4. **V.** *An old name of Crete:* Gell. 14, 6, 4; Pl. 4, 12, 20.

ærī-fer (trisyll.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [æs; fero] *Carrying copper,* etc., i. e. *brazen cymbals* of the attendants of Bacchus: manus, Ov. F. 3, 740.

aërifex, ĭcis, *m.*=χαλκόντυπος: Gloss Gr. Lat.

aërifice, *adv.* [obsol. adj. *aërificus,* made of bronze; æs; facio] *In bronze:* Musæ (=Musarum statuæ), quas aërifice duxti, Var. ap. Non. 69, 30.

‡**aërificium** "dictum, quod fit ex ære," Non. 69, 28.

1. **ærinus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. æra] *Of darnel* or *tares:* Pl. 18, 17, 44.

2. **ærinus,** a, um, *adj.* [æs] *Brazen:* Varr. ap. Non. 1, 113.

aërinus, a, um, *adj.* [aer] (*Belonging to the air;* hence) *Of the colour of the sky; sky-blue* (post-class.): æerinas oves, Tert. Hab. Mul. 8: *aërinas oves* dixit, quæ lanam ferrent coloris cærulei dilutioris et ad aëris colorem vergentis, Comm. ad h. l.; dub. al. carinas.

ærī-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [æs; pes] **I.** Prop.: *Bronze-footed* (poet.): tauri, Ov. H. 12, 93: cervi, Virg. Æ. 6, 803 (acc. to fable, they had feet of brass; hence we need not, with Charis. p. 249; Diom. p. 437 P., and Pomp. p. 449 Lind., take æripedes for aëripedes, fr. pes and aër, *the air*). **II.** Fig.: *Strong, vigorous;* hence, *swift of foot, swift-footed* (as in Gr. χαλκόπους, sts. = ἰσχυροπους): cervi, Aus. Idyll. 11, 14.

ærī-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [æs; sonus] *Sounding with æs:* antra, *in which the Curetes beat their brazen shields,* Sil. 2, 93: mons, Val. Fl. 3, 28: ærisoni Nili, Stat. Th. 1, 265: propter sistra quibus in Isi is sacris utebantur.

aërius (quadrisyll.), more rar. **aëreus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀέριος. **I.** **A.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the air, found in the air, aerial* (a poet. word, which Cic. uses only in higher flights of speech): volucres, Lucr. 5, 523; C. Univ. 10: volatus avium atque cantus, id. Top. 20: aërias vias carpero, *to fly through the air,* Ov. A. A. 2, 44: aërias tentasse domos, *the heavens,* Hor. Od. 1, 28, 5: aërium mel, because it was believed that the bees collect their honey from the dew which falls from the air, Virg. G. 4, 1.—**B.** Fig.: In Arnob.: aëria spes, *airy,* i. e. *quickly flying away, vain, fleeting, transitory;* 2, p. 56.

II. *Rising aloft in the air, high.* So

esp. of mountains: Alpes, Virg. G. 3, 474; Ov. M. 2, 286: aërio vertice Taurus, Tib. 1, ", 15: cacumen, Cat. 64, 240. Of trees: quercus, Virg. Æ. 3, 680: ulmus, id. E. 1, 59. And of other things: arces, id. Æ. 3, 291: capra cornibus aëriis, Ov. F. 5, 119.

†**aërizūsa**, æ, *f.* = ἀερίζουσα (*P.* of ἀερίζω to resemble air, to be pure as air). *A kind of precious stone*; acc. to Salmas. ad Solin. p. 795, *the turquoise*: Pl. 37, 8, 37.

1. **æro**, āre, v. æratus.

2. †**æro**, ōnis, *m.*=αἴρω. *A wicker basket, hamper*, Vitr. 5, 12; Pl. 36, 14, 21; Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 72; Alfen. Dig. 19, 2, 31.

†**aëroïdēs**, æ, *m.*=ἀεροειδής. *Of the colour of air, like air, sky-blue*: berylli, Pl. 37, 5, 21.

†**aëromantīa**, æ, *f.* = ἀερομαντεία. *Prognostication from the state of the air, aëromancy*, Isid. Orig. 8, 9.

Aëropē, es, and **Aëropa**, æ, *f.*, Ἀερόπη [ἀήρ and ὄψ, ὀπός, aërios habens oculos] *The wife of Atreus*, Ov. Tr. 2, 391; Hyg. F. 86, 88.

†**aëropētēs** = ἀεροπετές (*flying in air*). *The title of the sixth book of Apicius, treating of the mode of dressing birds.*

†**aëróphobus**, i, *m.* = ἀερόφοβος. *Shunning the air*, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 12.

Aërŏpus, i, *m. A mountain in Grecian Illyria*, Liv. 32, 5.

ærōsus, a, um, *adj.* [æs] *Rich in* æs, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 M. So, ærosum aurum, *gold that contains many parts of* æs, Pl. 33, 5, 29: ferrum id. 34, 14, 41: lapis, id. 34, 1, 2: pecunia, Dig. 46, 3, 102.

ærūca, æ, *f.* [æs] *A kind of verdigris*: Vitr. 7, 12.

ærūgĭno, are, 1. *v. n.*=ærugine consumi, Vulg. Jac. 5, 3; Fulgent. Ep. ad Ven.; Salvian Avar. 1, p. 31.

ærūgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj. Full of copper-rust, rusty, rusted* (only in Seneca): manus, Contr. 1, 2 *fin.*: lamellæ, Br. Vit. 12.—From

ærūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [from æs, like ferrugo from ferrum] **I.** Prop.: *Rust of copper, verdigris*: æs Corinthium in æruginem incidit, C. Tusc. 4, 14; Pl. 15, 8, 8; id. 34, 17, 48: id. 34, 11, 26. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Envy, jealousy, ill-will* (which corrodes the mind as rust corrodes metal): hæc est æ. mera, Hor. S. 1, 4, 101: versus tincti viridi æruginе, Mart. 10, 33, 5; id. 2, 61, 5. — **B.** *Avarice*, which eats into the mind of man like rust into metal: animos æ. et cura peculi Quum semel imbuerit, Hor. A. P. 330. **III.** Meton.: *Rusty coin*, Juv. 13, 61.

‡"**æruma**, utensilia ampliora," Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll. *N.*

ærumna, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; usually said to be contracted from ægrimonia; referred by Pott Etym. Forsch. 1. p. 279 to the Sanscrit root jas, to strive; others (cf. Comm. in Fest. in Lind. Corp. Gr. II., 2, 234) explain ærumna with Festus, s. v. ærumnula, p. 20, orig. for a frame for carrying burdens upon the back; hence] **I.** Prop.: *Great trouble, hardship, distress, tribulation, calamity*, etc. (objectively, as it were a concrete: id quod ægrum aliquem reddere potest; while *ægrimonia*, like *ægritudo*, denotes, subjectively, the condition of mind, as being æger in consequence of the ærumna operating upon it, thus entirely abstract.—Ærumna is, for the most part, only ante-class., except in Cic., who uses it several times, in order to designate by one word the many modifications of mental suffering): Enn. ap. Non. 215, 8: cum ærumnis exantlavi diem, id. ib. 292, 8; so, id. ap. Gell. 6, 16, 9: uno ut labore absolvat ærumnas duas (*pains of parturition*), Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 26: animus aquus optimum est ærumnæ condimentum, id. Rud. 2, 3, 71; id. Epid. 2, 1, 10; id. Capt. 5, 4, 12; id. Curc. 1, 2, 54; id. Pers. 1, 1, 1: lapit cor cura, ærumna corpus conficit, Pac. ap. Non. 23, 8; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 8: Lucr. 3, 50: ærumna gravescit, id. 4, 1065: adversam ærumnam, poet. C. Tusc. 3, 14, 30: *mœror* est ægritudo flebilis: *ærumna, ægritudo laboriosa*; *dolor*, ægritudo crucians, id. ib. 4, 8, 18: Herculis ærumnas perpeti: sic enim majores nostri labores non fugiendos tristissimo tamen verbo ærumnas etiam in Deo nominaverunt, id. Fin. 2, 35: cf. ib. 5, 32, 95: mors est ærumnarum requies, Sall. C. 50; id. J. 26: Luculli miles collecta viatica multis Ærumnis ad assem perdiderat, *scraped together with much difficulty*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26.

II. Meton.: In later Lat. for *Defeat* (of an army), *loss*, Amm. 15, 4; cf. ib. 8.

☞ At a later period, also, ærumna was written with short *e*, Paulin. Petric. Hence the gram. Ennius in Charis. p. 76 P. derives it from eruere ("quod mentem eruat"). Cf. Grotef. Gr. 2, 193, and Doed. Syn. 4, 420.—Hence

ærumnābĭlis, e, *adj. Wretched* or *miserable, full of trouble, calamitous*, Lucr. 6, 1230; so, App. M. 1, 1, 8.—And

ærumnōsus, a, um, *adj. Full of trouble, miserable, wretched, lamentable*: salum, Att. in C. Tusc. 3, 28, 67: inopes, ærumnosæ, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 39: id. Epid. 4, 1, 32: miseros, afflictos, ærumnosos, calamitosos, C. Tusc. 4, 38, 82: Parad. 2; Att. 3, 23 *fin.*: once also in his Oratt. infelix et æ. 2 Verr. 5, 62, 162.—*Comp.* ærumnosior, Sen. de Ira, 2, 7.—*Sup.* ærumnosissimus, C. Clu. 71, 201; id. Att. 3, 23.

‡**ærumnŭla**, æ, *f. dim.* [ærumna] *A traveller's stick for carrying a bundle*, Plaut. in Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 M.

æruscātor, ōris, *m. An itinerant juggler, charlatan*, Gell. 14, 1, 2.—From

æruscо, are, [æs] 1. *v. a. To obtain one's living by going about and exhibiting tricks of legerdemain, to play the juggler*: "æruscare, æra undique, id est pecunias, colligere," Paul. ex Fest. p. 24. So, Sen. Clem. 2, 7, 2; Gell. 9, 2.

æs, æris, *n.* (often in the plur. *Nom.* and *Acc.*; æribus, Cato in Paul. ex Fest. p. 27, and Lucr. 2, 636. *Gen.* ærum, Orell. Inscr. 3551.) [Sanscr. ayas, *iron*; Goth. ais, O. G. er, N. G. Erz; Ang.-S. âr, Engl. ore, *brass*; whence also, Goth. eisarn, O. G. isaron, isan, N. G. Eisen; Ang.-S. isern, iron; Engl. iron; cf. Grim. Gesch. der deutsch. Spr. I. p. 9 sq.]

I. Prop. *Any crude metal dug out of the earth*, except gold and silver; but esp., **A.** Æs Cyprium, whence cuprum, *copper*. Thus, scoria æris, *copper-dross* or *scoria*, Pl. 34, 11, 24: flos æris, *flowers of copper*, ib.: squama æris, *scales of copper*, Cels. 2, 12 *in.*: æs fundere, Pl. 33, 5, 30: conflare et temperare, ib. 7, 56, 57.—**B.** *A mixture of copper and tin, bronze* (often rendered *brass*, which is properly a mixture of copper and zinc, not usual with the ancients): statua ex ære, C. Phil. 9, 6: simulacrum ex ære factum, Pl. 34, 4, 9; valvas ex ære factitavere, id. 34, 3, 7: ducere aliquem ex ære, *to cast one's image in bronze*, id. 7, 37, 38; in the same sense poet. ducere æra. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240.

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen. (esp. in the poets): for *Any thing made of copper, bronze*, etc. (*statues, weapons, armour, tables of laws, utensils of husbandry*, esp. in the earliest ages, before iron came into use, *tables, money*, etc.): "æribus pluraliter ab ære, id est, æramento, Cato dixit," Fest. p. 27 Müll.: æs sonat, franguntur hastæ, *the trumpet sounds*, Enn. ap. Non. 504, 32: et prior æris erat quam ferri cognitus usus: Ære solum terræ tractabant, æreque belli Miscebant fluctus et volnera vasta serebant, *etc.*, Lucr. 5, 1285: Claudius tres literas adjecit, quæ, usui importunte eo, post obliteratæ, aspiciuntur, etiam nunc in ære publicandis plebiscitis per fora ac templa fixo, Tac. A. 11, 14: fixum est ære publico senatus consultum, id. ib. 12, 53: quæ ille in æs incidit, in quo populi jussa perpetuasque leges esse volunt, C. Phil. 1, 7, 16; cf. id. Fam. 12, 1, 2; Tac. H. 4, 40: ardentes clypeos atque æra micantia cerno, Virg. Æ. 2, 754: ære (*with the trumpet*) ciere viros, ib. 6, 165: spumas salis ære (=æratis navibus) secabant, id. ib. 1, 35: non tuba directi, non æris cornua flexi, Ov. M. 1, 98 (hence also rectum æs, the tuba, *opp.* the crooked buccina, Juv. 2, 118).

B. Esp.: **1.** *Money*; since the first Rom. coins, acc. to the manner practised in Italy from the earliest times, esp. by the Etruscans, were struck in copper (and these were quadrangular, either square or oblong, v. stips); cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, 305, and Æsculanus: si æs habent, dant mercem, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 49: ancilla ære suo empta, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 26: æs circumforaneum, *borrowed from the brokers in the forum*, C. Att. 2, 1: donare æra alicui, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 2: hic meret æra liber Sosiis, *earns them money*, id. A. P. 345: gravis ære dextra, Virg. E. 1, 36: etiam aureos nummos æs dicimus, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 159. — Hence the phrases: **a.** Æs alienum, lit. *the money of another*, and hence, *a sum owed, a debt*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 2: habere æs alienum, C. Fam. 5, 6: suscipere, *to borrow*, id. Off. 2, 16: contrahere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: facere, id. Att. 13, 46: conflare, Sall. C. 14 and 25; in æs alienum incidere, *to get into debt*: C. Cat. 2, 9: in ære alieno esse, *to be in debt*, id. 2 Verr. 2, 4, 6: ære alieno oppressum esse, id. Font. 1; laborare ex ære alieno, Cæs. B. C. 3, 22: liberare aliquem ære alieno, C. Fam. 15, 4: æs alienum dissolvere, id. Sull. 56: ære alieno exire, id. Phil. 11, 6. **b.** In ære meo est, fig.: *He belongs, as it were, to my property, he is my friend* (only in conversational style): in animo habui, te in ære meo esse, propter Lamiæ nostri conjunctionem, C. Fam. 13, 62; ib. 15, 14.—**c.** Alicujus æris esse, *to be of some value*, Gell. 18, 5.—**d.** In ære suo censeri, *to be esteemed according to its intrinsic worth*, Sen. Ep. 87.—**e.** Per æs et libram, *t. t.*: *A formality of sale, by which the seller, in token of the bargain being struck, put a weight into the balance*, Gai. Inst. 1, 119; 3, 174; Ulp. Sent. 20, 2, 9; Liv. 6, 14, 5; al.

2. Sts. = as: *The unit of the coin standard* (cf. as); æs grave, *the old heavy coin* (which was weighed, not counted out): denis millibus æris gravis reos condemnavit, Liv. 5, 12: indicibus dena millia æris gravis, quæ tum divitiæ habebantur, data, ib. 4, 60; id. ib.—And so, æs alone and in the *gen. sing.*, instead of assium: æris millies, tricies, C. Rep. 3, 10: qui millibus æris quinquagintа census fuisset, Liv. 24, 11.—Also for coins that are smaller than an as (quadrans, triens, *etc.*): nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum ære (*i. e.* quadrante) lavantur (those who bathed paid each a quadrans), Juv. 2, 152 Ruperti.—**3.** *Wages, pay*: **a.** *A soldier's pay*=stipendium: negabant danda esse æra militibus, Liv. 5, 4. And soon after: annua æra habes: annuam operam ede. Hence in pl., like stipendia, for *military, service, period of service*, C. 2 Verr. 5, 13, 32.—**b.** *Reward, payment*, gen., Juv. 6, 125: nullum in bonis numero, quod ad æs exit, *that has in view*, or *aims at, pay* or *reward*, Sen. Ep. 88.—**4.** Plur. æra: *Counters*; hence also *the single items of a computed sum* (for which, in a later age, æra, æ, *q. v.*): si æra singula probasti, summam, quæ ex his confecta sit, non probare? C. in Non. 3, 18.—**5.** Æra=æramentum: *A brazen vessel* or *utensil*: "ÆRIBVS pluraliter ab ære, id est, æramento," Cato dixit, Fest p. 23.

Æsăpius, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to the Æsapus, a river of Mysia* (now *Spiga*), Val. Fl. 3, 420; cf. Pl. 5, 32, 40; Flor. 3, 5, 17.

Æsăcus, i, and Gr. **-os**, i, *m.* Αἴσακος. *A son of Priam*, Ov. M. 11, 762.

†**æsălōn**, ōnis, *m.*=αἰσάλων. *A kind of falcon* or *hawk*; acc. to Billerbeck, *the rust kite, moor buzzard* (Falco æruginosus, L.), Pl. 10, 74, 95.

1. **Æsar**, *A name of God among the Etruscans*, Suet. Aug. 97.

2. **Æsar**, ăris, *m. A river in Lower Italy, near Crotona* (now *Neeto*), Ov. M. 15, 22.—Hence, Æsărĕus, a, um, *adj.*, ib. 54.

Æschĭnes, is, *m.* (*Acc.* Gr. Æschinen, Pl. Ep. 11, 20), Αἰσχίνης. **I.** *A disciple of Socrates*, C. Inv. 1, 31; Brut. 85, 292; Quint. 5, 11, 27.—But more celebrated, **II.** *A famous Athenian orator, rival of Demosthenes*, C. de Or. 2, 23; 3, 56; Quint. 2, 1, 17; 10, 1, 22. **III.** *A physician of Athens*, Pl. 28, 4, 10. **IV.** *An orator, native of Miletus, contemporary with Cicero*, C. Brut. 95. **V.** *A Peripatetic* philosopher at Athens, C. de Or. 1, 11.

Æschrĭon, onis, *m.* **I.** *A writer on agriculture*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1. **II.** *A native of Syracuse, an accomplice with Verres in his unjust practices*, C. 2 Verr. 2, 14 *etc.* **III.** *A celebrated physician of Pergamus, tutor of Galen, who makes honourable mention of him.*

†æschrŏlŏgĭa, æ, *f.*=αἰσχρολογία, rhet. *An expression indecorous on account of its ambiguity*, Diomed. p. 445 P.

Æschylus, i, *m.*, Αἰσχύλος. **I.** *The first great tragic poet of Greece*, Hor. A. P. 278; C. de Or. 3, 7, 27; id. Tusc. 2, 10.—Hence, Æschylēus, a, um, *adj. Of Æschylus*, Prop. 2, 25, 41. **II.** *A rhetorician of Cnidos, contemporary with Cicero*, C. Brut. 91, 316; 95, 325.

†æschynŏmēnē, es, *f.*=αἰσχυνομένη (ashamed). *A sensitive plant* (Mimosa pudica, L.), Pl. 24, 17, 102.

Æsculānus, i, *m. sc.* deus [æs] *The god of copper or copper money*, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 21.

Æsculāpĭum, i, *n.* = Ἀσκληπίειον and Ἀσκληπιεῖον. *A temple of Æsculapius*, Vitr. 7, præf.—From

Æscŭlāpius, i, *m.*, Ἀσκληπιός. *The son of Apollo and Coronis, deified after his death on account of his great skill in medicine*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22; Cels. 1, præf. He had a temple at Rome, on the island in the Tiber. Concerning the worship paid to him, and his attributes, v. Festus, p. 82. Huic gallinæ immolabantur, id. ib. ☞ Adj.: anguis Æsculapius, Pl. 29, 4, 22.

æsculētum (esc.), i, *n.* [æsculus] *A forest of winter or Italian oaks*, and poet., *an oak forest*, in gen., Hor. Od. 1, 22, 14.

æscŭlĕus (esc.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made of the Italian oak*, and poet. *of oak* in gen.: æsculeæ capiebat frondis honorem, *i. e. an oaken garland*, Ov. M. 1, 449. So, Pall. 1, 9.

AESCVLNEVS = æsculeus, Inscr. Grut. 207.

æscŭlĭnus (esc.) a, um, *adj.* [id.] = æsculeus, Vitr. 7, 1.

æsculus (esculus, as if from esca), i, *f.* [more likely connected with Greek ἄσκλος, and Germ. *Eiche*, Engl. *oak*] *The tallest species of oak, the winter or Italian oak (with eatable acorns), sacred to Jupiter*: Virg. G. 2, 291; cf. Voss. ib. 16: neo mollior æsculo, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 17, et al.

Æsernĭa (Es.), æ, *f. A town of Samnium, on the Vulturnus* (now *Iserni* or *Sergna*), C. ad Pomp. post. Att. 8, 11; Vell. 1, 14; Liv. Epit. 72, 73.—Hence,

Æsernīnus, a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to Æsernia*: ager, Liv. 10, 13: turma, id. 44, 40.—As *Subst.* **I.** *Surname of M. Marcellus, who was taken prisoner there by the Samnites*, Liv. Epit. 73. **II.** *A renowned gladiator*; hence the proverb, Æserninus cum Pacidiano, *one champion against another*, when two combatants are equally matched: Lucil. in Non. 338, 29; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4: id. Opt. gen. orat. 6.—Hence

Æsernīni, ōrum. *m. The inhab. of Æsernia*, Liv. 27, 10; Pl. 3, 12, 17.

Æsimus, i, *m.*=αἴσιμος (fatalis). *A Rom. cogn.*, Inscr. Fabrett. p. 155, n. 242.

Æsis, is, *m.* **I.** *A river of Picenum* (now *Fiumesino*), Pl. 3, 14, 19. **II.** *A town on that river* (now *Jesi*), Inscr. Grut. 446.

Æson, ōnis, *m.*, Αἴσων. *A Thessalian prince, step-brother of Pelias, and father of Jason, who, acc. to fable, was, in extreme old age, transformed into a youth by the magic arts of Medea*, Ov. M. 7, 2.

Æsonensis, e, *adj. Of or belonging to Æsona, a town of Spain*, Inscr. Grut. 940, 6; 836, 1.

Æsŏnĭdes, æ, *patr. m.*, Αἰσονίδης. *A male descendant of Æson*, i. e. *Jason*, Ov. M. 7, 60; 164: Phasias Æsonides, Circe tenuisset Ulixem, id. A. A. 2, 103: mobilis Æsonide, id. H. 6, 109.

Æsŏnius, a, um, *adj. Æsonian*: Heros, *i. e.* Jason, Ov. M. 7, 156: domus, id. H. 12, 134.

Æsopēus, v. Æsopius.

Æsopĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Æsopus] *Æsopic.* Acc. to Isid. Orig. 1, 40, fables are either Æsopic or Libystic: Æsopic, when brute beasts or things inanimate are represented as discoursing together; Libystic, when the discourse is between men and brute beasts.

Æsŏpius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *After or like Æsop, Æsopian*: fabulæ, Phædr. 5, prol.: trimetria, Aus. Ep. 16, 74.

Æsŏpus, i, *m.*, Αἴσωπος. **I.** *A great fabulist, native of Phrygia, in the time of Crœsus*; cf. Phædr. 3, prol. *None of his fables, in their original form, are now extant; but many so-called Æsopic fables may be regarded as versions or imitations of them.*—Cf. Quint. 5, 11, 19; Gell. 2, 29. **II.** *A tragic actor, friend of Cicero*: noster Æ., C. Fam. 7, 1; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 82; cf. C. Tusc. 4, 25; Div. 1, 37.

Æsquĭlĭæ, v. Esquiliæ.

æstas, ātis, *f.* [*allied to αἴθω* to burn, and æstus, Varr. L. L. 6, 2.] **I.** Prop. **A.** Gen.: *The summer season, as one half of the year, from March 22 to Sept. 22* (the other half was *hiems*, the winter season); cf. Ulp. Dig. 43, 19. **B.** Esp.: in a more restricted sense: *The summer, the three months from the entrance of the sun into Cancer to the autumnal equinox* (the entrance into Libra); Arabes campos et montes hieme et æstate peragrantes, C. Div. 1, 48: æstate ineunte, *at the beginning of summer*, C. Att. 4, 2: novæ, Virg. Æ. 1, 430; jam adulta, Tac. A. 2, 23: summa, C. 2 Verr. 5, 31 *in.*: exacta, Sall. J. 65: quum affecta jam prope æstate uvas a sole mitescere tempus est, C. Œcon. in Non. 2, 702.—Gellius adds anni to it, Gell. 2, 21: æstate anni flagrantissima, id. 19, 5.

II. Meton. **A.** Since war among the ancients was carried on only in summer, æ. is sts. (like *θέρος*) used by the histt. for *A year*: Vell. 2, 47; id. ib. 81: quæ duabus æstatibus gesta, Tac. A. 6, 39; cf. Arnta. Aur. Vict. Vir. Cel. 23, 3.—**B.** *Fair weather, summer air*; per æstatem liquidam, Virg. G. 4, 59; id. Æ. 6, 707.—**C.** *Summer heat*: ignes, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 3.—**D.** Plur.: *Freckles, caused by the heat of the summer sun*: Pl. 28, 12, 50.

Æsthēsis, æs, *f.*=αἴσθησις (sensus). *A Roman female cognomen*, Inscr. Grut. 868, 8.

æsti-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [æstus; fero] **I.** Prop.: *Bringing, causing*, or *producing heat*: ignis, Lucr. 1, 683; so, id. 5, 612; Virg. G. 2, 353; C. Arat. 111; Sil. 1, 194; id. 14, 585. **II.** Meton.: *Suffering heat, sultry, hot*: Libyes arva, Luc. 1, 206: campi Garamantum, Sil. 17, 448.

æsti-flŭus, a, um, *adj.* [æstus; fluo] *Streaming with billows*: antra, Sol. Frgm. Pont. 3, in Anthol. Lat. vol. 2, p. 384 Burm.

Æstĭi (**Æstui** and **Æstryi**), ōrum, *m. A people in the N.E. of Germany* (now *Esthen*): Tac. G. 9, 45.

æstĭmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [æstimo] *Worthy of esteem, valuable, estimable*: æstimabile esse dicitur id, quod aliquod pondus habeat dignum æstimatione, contraque inæstimabile, quod sit superiori contrarium, C. Fin. 3, 6, 20.

æstĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *The estimating of a thing acc. to its extrinsic* (money) *value*: in censu habendo potestas omnis æstimationis habendæ censori permittitur, C. 2 Verr. 2, 53, 131; æ. frumenti, *the determination of the prætor* (*legate or quæstor*), *how much money one should pay, instead of the corn which he was bound to furnish*, id. ib. 3, 92, 214; erat Athenis reo damnato, si fraus non capitalis esset, quasi æ. pœnæ, *i. e.* the condemned person should himself determine the punishment which he deserved, id. de Or. 1, 54, 231; (acc. to others, æ. pœnæ signifies *a commutation of corporeal punishment for a fine*): æ. litium, id. Clu. 41: æstimationem æquam facere, Cæs. B. C. 1, 87; lex de multarum æstimatione, Liv. 4, 30.—After the close of the civil war, Cæsar, in order to render it possible for debtors to cancel the demands against them, decreed an æ. possessionum, *i. e.* he made an estimation of real estate, acc. to the value which it had before the war, and compelled the creditors to take this in payment, instead of money; they were also obliged to deduct from the sum demanded any interest that had been paid; v. Cæs. B. C. 3, 1; and, more fully, Suet. Cæs. 42 Hence, in æstimationem accipere, *to accept or agree to such a valuation*, or *payment by real estate at a high price* (cf. accipio, *no.* II. D.): a Marco Laberio C. Albinius prædia in æstimationem accepit, C. Fam. 13, 8.

II. Meton.: with an allusion to the law of Cæsar: æstimationes = prædia, *The real estate received in payment*: quando æstimationes tuas vendere non potes, id. ib. 9, 18.—Since the creditor was a loser by this regulation, Cic. facetiously uses æstimationem accipere for, *to suffer injury or loss*, ib. 16.

III. Fig.: *A valuation*, i. e. *an estimation of a thing acc. to its intrinsic worth* (while *existimatio* never denotes a valuation of an object, but always the consideration, regard, credit allowed it on account of its value; cf. Gron. Gell. 1, 3, and Hab. Syn. 61): bonum hoc est quidem plurimi æstimandum, sed ea æ. genere valet, non magnitudine, C. Fin. 3, 10, 34; so, ib. 13, 44: semper æstimationem arbitriumque ejus honoris penes senatum fuisse, Liv. 3, 63: semper infra aliorum æstimationes se metiens, Vell. 2, 127; ib. 97; Pl. 3, 5, 9: æstimatione recta severus, deterius interpretantibus tristior habebatur, Tac. H. 1, 14. Poet.: *The worth* or *value of a thing*, Cat. 12, 11.

æstĭmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *One who estimates a thing acc. to its extrinsic value, a valuer, appraiser*: frumenti, C. Pis. 35 *fin.*: callidi rerum æstimatores prata et areas quasdam magno æstimant, id. Parad. 6, 3. **II.** Fig.: *An estimator* or *valuer of a thing acc. to its intrinsic worth* (not a judge, for that is denoted by *existimator*, q. v.): nemo erit tam injustus rerum æ., qui dubitet, *etc.*, C. Marcell. 5: justus rerum æ., id. Or. 41: immodicus æ. sui, Curt. 8, 1.—Hence

æstĭmātōrius, a, um, *adj. Regarding a valuer* or *appraiser*, only in the jurists: judicium, Gai. 18: actio, Ulp. Dig. 19, 3; 21, 1, 43 and 48.

æstĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [æstimo] = æstimatio: only in the *Abl.*: in æstimatu est mel e thymo, Pl. 11, 15, 15: ætatis, Macr. S. 1 16.

‡**æstĭmĭa**, æ, *f.* [id.] = æstimatio, acc. to Fest. p. 26 M.

æstĭmĭum, i. *n.* [id.] = æstimatio (in later Lat.): Hyg. de Limit. p. 152 Goes.; so besides only Frontin. de Colon. p. 127 ib.

æstĭmo (old form **æstumo**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [prob. æs] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To determine* or *estimate the extrinsic* (*money*) *value of a thing; to value, appraise, rate*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: æstimandis possessionibus, C. Off. 2, 23, 82: domum, id. Dom. 44, 116.—**2.** With *Abl. of price*: frumentum tribus denariis, C. 2 Verr. 3, 92, 215: prata magno, id. Parad. 6, 3.—**3.** With *Adv. of value*: aliquid tenuissime, C. 2 Verr. 4, 16, 35.

B. Esp.: Æstimare litem: **1.** *To estimate the value of an object under litigation, and to determine how much the person who loses the suit shall pay; to fix* or *assess the damages*: **a.** With *Adv. of degree*: lites severe æstimatæ, C. Mur. 20, 42.—**b.** With *Dat. of person*: ex litibus æstimatis Dolabellæ, C. 2 Verr. 1, 39, 99.—**c.** With *Abl. of sum assessed*: eaque lis quinquaginta talentis æstimata est, Nep. Milt. 7, 6.—**2.** *To assess the amount* for injury done, *etc.*: arbitros inter civitates dat, qui litem æstiment, pœnamque constituant, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1.

II. Fig.: *To estimate the intrinsic* (*moral*) *worth of a thing, to weigh it*; (cf. Burm. Phæd. 3, 4; Goer. and Otto on C. Fin. 3, 26; Herz. Cæs. B. G. 2, 17; Corte and Kritz. Sall. C. 8, 2; Gronov. Liv. 4, 41; id. 34, 2): **A.** In *simple constr.*: iidem expendunt et æstimant voluptates, C. post Red. in Sen. 6, 15.—**B.** That which serves as a standard by which a thing is estimated is put: **1.** With *ex*: vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa æstimat, C. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: quæ pars ex tertiâ parte Galliæ est æstimanda, *i. e. is to be reckoned as a third part*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 20 Herz.: amicitias inimicitiasque non ex re, sed ex com-

modo, Sall. C. 10, 5.—**2.** In *Abl.*: virtutem annis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 48: aliquid vitā, *to measure a thing by life*, i. e. *to hold it as dear as life*, Curt. 5, 5, 18: nec Macedonas veteri famā, sed præsentibus viribus æstimaudos, Just. 30, 4, 10.—**C.** The value attached to a thing in estimating it, is put, **1.** With *Gen. of value*: auctoritatem alicujus magni, C. Att. 7, 15, 2: quod non minoris æstimamus, Nep. Cato, 1, 4: aliquid unius assis, Cat. 5, 3.—**2.** With *Abl. of value*: aliquid permagno, C. 2 Verr. 4, 7, 13: non magno, id. Fin. 3, 3, 11; so, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: non nihilo æstimandum, id. Fin. 4, 23, 62: magno te æstimaturum, Liv. 40, 55: magno æstimantibus se, id. 4, 20.—So with definite numerals which give the price-current for which a thing may be had, cf. Zumpt, § 456; Sall. Frgm. p. 974 ed. Corte: denis in diem assibus animam et corpus æstimari, Tac. A. 1, 17.—**3.** With *nihil*: emori nolo: sed me esse mortuum nihil æstimo, poet. C. Tusc. 1, 8, 15.—**D.** Among histt. in *Oblique interrog.*: æstumabitis, qualis illa pax aut deditio sit, ex quā, Sall. J. 31, 19; Tac. Agr. 18: quantopere dilectus sit, facile est æstimare, Suet. Aug. 57: utros potius dignetur, æstimat, Just. 8, 4, 11.

æstīva, ōrum, v. æstivus.

æstīvālis, e, *adj.* = æstivus. *Of summer, summer-like*: circulus, *i. e. the tropic of Cancer*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 24.

æstīve, *adv.* [æstivus] *In a summer-like manner*: æstive admodum viaticati sumus, *we are furnished in a very summer-like manner with money for our journey*, i. e. we have but little (the figure taken from the light dress of summer; or, acc. to others, from the scanty provisions which the soldiers took with them in summer), Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 30.

æstīvo, āvi, ātum, āre [æstivus] *I. v. n. To spend* or *pass the summer in a place*: **A.** Of living beings: **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: mihi greges in Apuliā hibernabant, qui in Reatinibus montibus æstivabant, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 91: Latiis æstivat in arvis, Stat. S. 4, 4, 22.—**2.** With *intra*: intra sepem eam æstivant pastores, Pl. 12, 5, 11, § 22.—**3.** With *sub c. Abl.*: sub Hæmo, Stat. Th. 5, 16.—**4.** With *Adv.*: ubi æstivare quotannis solebat, Suet. Vesp. 24; cf. id. Galb. 4.

æstīvus, a, um, *adj.* [æstas] (class.) *Of summer, as in summer, summer-like, summer*: æstivis e partibus, *from the hot region of heaven*, Lucr. 5, 614: æstivos menses rei militari dare, hibernos juris dictioni, C. Att. 5, 14, 2: tempora, dies, *summer time, summer days*, id. 2 Verr. 5, 31, 80 and 81: locus, *fit for a summer residence*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: sol, Virg. G. 4, 28: aura, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 18: umbra, Ov. M. 13, 793: rus, Mart. 8, 61, 6: per æstivos saltus, *where flocks find summer pasture*, Liv. 22, 14: aves, *summer birds*, id. 5, 6: animalia, *house vermin which abound in summer*, Pl. 9, 47, 71, § 154: expeditiones, *undertaken in summer*, Vell. 2, 114, 3: castra, *summer camp* (constructed differently from a winter camp), Suet. Claud. 1.—As *Subst.* **æstīva,** ōrum, *n.* **A.** (*sc.* castra): **1.** Prop.: *Summer camp, τὰ θερινά*: dum in æstivis essemus, C. Att. 5, 17, 3; cf. id. Fam. 2, 13, 4: dimittere cohortes in æstiva, Suet. Cæs. 49: prætoris, used of a pleasure camp, C. 2 Verr. 5, 37, 96.—**2.** Meton.: *The time spent in a summer camp* (cf. æstas, *no.* I. A.: often continuing until December, v. Manut. C. Fam. 2, 7): i. e. *A military expedition, a campaign*, C. Pis. 40, 97: æstivis confectis (which did not take place until the Saturnalia, XIV. Kal. Januar.), id. Fam. 3, 9, 4: perducere æstiva in mensem Decembrem, Vell. 2, 105, 3.—**B.** (*sc.* loca): **1.** Prop.: *Summer pasture-grounds for cattle*, Pl. 24, 6, 19, § 28.—**2.** Meton.: *The cattle in summer pastures*, Virg. G. 3, 472.

Æstræensis, e, *adj.*, *Of*, or *belonging to, Æstræum, a town of Macedonia* or *of Pæonia*: Pl. 4, 10, 17, § 35.

æstŭābundus, a, um, *adj.* [æstuo] *Foaming, fermenting*: confectio, Pall. 11, 17.

æstuans, antis, *P.* of æstuo.

æstŭārium, ii, *n.* [æstus, *no.* II. B. 1. c.] (*A thing pertaining to the tide*; hence), **A.** *A part of the coast which the sea alternately covers and leaves*; *the marshy shores*, etc.: "*æstuaria* sunt omnia, quæ mare vicissim tum accedit, tum recedit," Fest. s. v.: in æstuaria ac paludes, Cæs. B. G. 2, 28.

B.: **1.** Prop.: *A channel extending inland from the sea, and filled only at flood-tide*; *a creek, inlet, frith, estuary*: pedestria esse itinera concisa æstuariis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9: affunditur æstuarium e mari flexuoso meatu, Pl. 5, 1, 1, § 3: stagna irrigua æstibus maritimis, Liv. 10, 2.—**2.** Meton.: Mining *t. t.*: *An air-hole, air shaft*: secundum puteum fodiunt æstuaria, Pl. 31, 3, 28, § 49; cf. Vitr. 8, 9; Pall. 9, 9.

C. *A fish-pond supplied with sea-water each tide*; *a tidal-pond*: Var. R. R. 3, 17.

æstŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [æstuo, *no.* II. B. 1.] (Prop., *A rising in billows* or *waves*; Fig.), Of mind: *Trouble, agitation*: Pl. 18, 1, 1, § 5.

Æstŭi, ōrum, v. Æstii.

æstŭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [æstus] **I.** (acc. to æstus, *no.* I. B.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of things: *To be warm* or *hot*; *to glow*: dum scribilitæ æstuant, *while the tarts are still hot*, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 43: exustus ager æstuat, Virg. G. 1, 107: torridus æstuat aër, Prop. 2, 28, 3: dies æstuat, Luc. 1, 16.—**2.** Of persons or animals: *To feel heat, to be warm* or *hot*: **a.** *Abs.*: esuriendo, sitiendo, algendo, æstuando, C. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: ille, quum æstuaret, *etc.*, id. Ac. 2, 22, 70: si dixeris æstuo, sudat, Juv. 3, 103: si boves æstuaverint, Col. 2, 3, 2.—**b.** With *sub c. Abl.*: sub pondere, Ov. M. 12, 514.

B. Fig.: Of the passions: **1.** Gen.: *To be inflamed, excited, agitated*; *to glow, etc.*: **a.** With personal subjects: (a) *Abs.*: æstuare illi, qui dederant pecuniam, C. 2 Verr. 2, 23, 55.—(b) With *Abl.*: ut desiderio nostri te æstuare putarem, C. Fam. 7, 18, 1: nobilitas invidiā, æstuabat, Sall. C. 23, 6: æstuat infelix angusto limite mundi (the figure derived from the raging and swelling of the sea when confined), Juv. 10, 169.—**b.** With things as subjects: (a) With *Abl.*: æstuat angustā rabies civilis arenā, Luc. 6, 62.—(b) With *in c. Abl.*: æstuat ingens Imo in corde pudor, Virg. Æ. 12, 666.

2. Esp.: Of love or passionate desire: *To burn, glow, rage, etc.*: **a.** With personal subjects: (a) With *Abl.*: æstuat ut nostro madidus conviva ministro, Mart. 9, 23, 11.—(b) With *in c. Abl.*: at rex Odrysius, quamvis secessit, in illā Æstuat Ov. M. 6, 490.—**b.** Of things as subjects: tectus magis æstuat ignis, Ov. M. 4, 64.

II. (acc. to æstus, *no.* II.): **A.** Prop.: Of fire: *To wave, roll*, etc.: æstuat ut clausis rapidus fornacibus ignis, *the raging fire waves* or *surges in the closed furnaces*, Virg. G. 4, 263.

B. Meton.: **1.** Of the sea, *etc.*: **a.** *To rise in waves* or *billows, to surge*, etc.: Maura unda, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 4.—**b.** *To be in violent agitation* or *fury*; *to rage*: vastā voragine gurges, Virg. Æ. 6, 297.—**2.** Of other things: *To undulate*, or *have a waving* or *wave-like motion*; *to be tossed, to heave*, etc.: **a.** *Abs.*: æstuantis animæ iter, Gell. 17, 11, 5: ventis pulsa æstuat arbor, Lucr. 5, 1006.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: in ossibus humor, Virg. G. 4, 308: arctaque (*sc.* domus) confertis æstuat in foribus, *i. e. with the crowd of persons* Prud. στεφ. 11, 228.

C. Fig.: *To waver* or *vacillate*; *to be uncertain* or *in doubt*; *to fluctuate*: **1.** *Abs.*: æstuat, et vitæ disconvenit ordine toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99: æstuante rogre, Just. 1, 10, 15.—**2.** With *Abl.*: dubitatione, C. 2 Verr. 2, 30, 74.—**3.** With *inter*: sic anceps inter utrumque animus æstuat, Quint. 10, 7, 33: inter quas (*sc.* opiniones) Aristoteles æstuat, Amm. 17, 7, 11.—**4.** With *Relative clause*: æstuansque diu quā vi propulsaret ærumnas, Amm. 15, 8, 1.

æstŭōse, *adv.* [æstuosus, *no.* A.] **I.** Prop.: *With great* or *fierce heat*; *hotly*: *Comp.*: æstuosius, Hor. Epod. 3, 18. **II.** Fig.: *fiercely, impetuously*: æstuose, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 67.

æstŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [æstus] **A.** (acc. to æstus, *no.* I. B.): *Full of heat, very hot, burning hot*: aura, Pac. ap. Prisc. 1, 6: via, C. Att. 5, 14, 1: auster, Pl. 2, 47, 48, § 126: syrtes, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 5: oraclum Jovis inter æstuosi, *i. e. of Jupiter Ammon in the Libyan desert*, Cat. 7, 5:—*Sup.*: æstuosissimi dies, Pl. 34, 12, 28, § 116.

B. (acc. to æstus, *no.* II. B. 1.): *Full of billows, in violent ebullition*: freta æstuosa, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 16.

æstus, ūs (i, Pac. ap. Non. 8, 9), *m.* [prob. akin to *αἴθω*; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 249; id. ib. 2, p. 551] (*A burning*; hence), **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Of fire; *Heat*: exsultant æstu latices, Virg. Æ. 7, 464.

B. Meton.: Of other things: **1.** *Heat, warmth*: nam fretus ipse anni permiscet frigus et æstum, Lucr. 6, 363.—**2.** *Glowing* or *scorching heat*: **a.** With *Gen.*: Caniculæ, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 18.—**b.** *Abs.*: quia . . . oleam momorderit æstus, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 5:—*Plur.*: neque frigora neque æstus facile tolerabat, Suet. Aug. 81: æstibus et mediis umbrosam exquirere vallem, *in the mid-day heats*, Virg. G. 3, 331.—**3.** Of fever, wounds, disease, *etc.*; Febrile *heat*; *the heat* of disease: **a.** With *Gen.*: ulceris, Att. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 7, 19.—**b.** *Abs.*: homines ægri quum æstu febrique jactantur, C. Cat. 1, 13, 31.

C. Fig.: *A passionate commotion of the mind*; *the fire, glow, ardour of a passion*; *passionate excitement*: belli magnos commovit funditus æstus (genus humanum), *has stirred up from the very bottom the waves of discord*, Lucr. 5, 1434: civilis belli æstus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 47: repente te quasi quidam æstus ingenii tui procul a terrā abripuit atque in altum abstraxit, C. de Or. 3, 36, 145: hunc absorbuit æstus quidam gloriæ, id. Brut. 81: stultorum regum et populorum continet æstus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 8: perstet et, ut pelagi, sic pectoris adjuvet æstum, *the glow of love*, Ov. H. 16, 25.

II.: **A.** Prop.: Of fire: *A waving* or *rolling* motion of a flame: exsuperant flammæ, furit æstus ad auras, Virg. Æ. 2, 759.

B. Meton.: **1.** Of the sea: **a.** *The undulating, heaving, agitated motion* of the sea; *the swell, surge*, etc.: fervet æstu pelagus, Pac. ap. C. de Or. 3, 39, 157.—**b.** *The sea in agitation, the waves, billows*, etc.: delphines æstum secabant, Virg. Æ. 8, 674: furit æstus arenis, id. ib. 1, 111:—*Plur.*: æstus totos campos inundaverant, Curt. 9, 9, 18.—**c.** *The flux and reflux* of the sea; *the tide*: æstus maris, Pl. 2, 97, 99, § 212: secundus, Sall. Frgm. ap. Gell. 10, 26: adversus, id. ap. Non. 2, 534:—*Plur.*: de marinis æstibus, C. de Div. 2, 14, 34: magnis æstibus, Mel. 3, 1.—2. In the philosoph. language of Lucretius: **a.** *The* atomic *efflux*, which goes forth from one body to another: perpetuoque fluunt certis ab rebus odores, Frigus ut a fluviis, calor a sole, æstus ab undis Æquoris, *etc.*, Lucr. 6, 926.—**b.** *The* magnetic *fluid*: lapidis æstus, Lucr. 6, 1001 *sqq.*

C. Fig.: *A vacillating, irresolute, state of mind*; *embarrassment, anxiety, vacillation*, etc.: **1.** *Abs.*: qui tibi æstus, qui error, quæ tenebræ, C. Div. in Cæc. 14, 45: vario fluctuat æstu, Virg. Æ. 12, 486: æstus curæque graves, Hor. S. 1, 2, 110.—**2.** With *Gen.*: magno irarum fluctuat (*sc.* amor) æstu, Virg. Æ. 4, 532; cf. id. ib. 8, 19.

Æstyi, v. Æstii.

Æsula, æ, *f. A town in the neighbourhood of Tibur*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 6.—Hence, **Æsŭlānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Æsula*: arx, Liv. 26, 9.—As *Subst.*: **Æsulani,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Æsula*: Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

Æsymnus, i, *m.* [= rex, præses, from *αἰσυμνάω*, regno.] *A Roman* cognomen: Inscr. Mur. 1186, 11.

ætas, ātis, *f.* (acc. to Non. p. 192, *m.* in Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 83: hoc ætate, but here we must read: *hac* ætate: v. Ritschl. Prolegm. p. 84) [contr. from the anteclass. *ævitas* from ævum; cf. Prisc. 695 P.] (*Gen. Plur.* usu. ætatum; ætatium, Vell. 2, 89, 1; Liv. 9, 17; id. 26, 9·

Gell. 14, 1; cf. Oud. Suet. Aug. 31). **I.** Prop. **A.** Gen.: *The period of life, lifetime*, and esp. *the life of man* (divided, acc. to Varro in Censor. 14, into five periods: *pueritia*, from birth to the 15th year; *adolescentia*, from that time to the 30th; *juventus*, to the 45th; the age of the *seniores*, to the 60th; and, finally, *senectus*, from that time till death. Others make a different division, v. Flor. 1, procem.; Isid. Orig. 11, 2; Gell. 10, 28; 15, 20): populi ævitates, C. Leg. 3, 3, 7: a primo ætatis, ib. 1, 4, 13: ineuntis ætatis inscientia, id. Off. 1, 34: flos ætatis, *i. e. youth*, id. Phil. 2, 2; Liv. 21, 3; Suet. Cæs. 49: bona æ., C. de Sen. 14; and poet. in the plur.: ambo flentes ætatibus, Virg. E. 7, 4: mala æ., *old age*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 6: quamquam æ. senet, satis habeo tamen virium, ut te ara arceam, Pac. in Prisc. 1, 10; id. in Non. 159, 19:—and abs. *ætas* (ævitas) = senectus, *old age*, SI MORBVS AEVITASVE VITIVM ESCIT, Frgm. of the XII. Tables in Gell. 20, 1, 25; cf. Dirks. Transl. S. 148—154: ætate (*through age*) non quis obtruncrier, Plaut. Most, 3, 2, 154: sed ipse morbo atque ætate confectus, Sall. J. 9: graves ætate, Liv. 7, 39:—on the contr., ætas is sts. used abs. for *youth*, C. 1 Verr. 1, 12; cf. id. Off. 2, 13: expers belli propter ætatem, Suet. Aug. 8: ætas consularis, *legal age for the consulship*, i. e. the 43rd year, C. Ph. 5, 17, 48; id ætatis jam summus, *we have now reached that time of life*, C. Fam. 6, 20—**B.** Esp.: *The lifetime of man, without reference to its different stages; life*, in gen.: Enn. in Gell. 18, 2, 16: æ. acta honeste et splendide, C. Tusc. 3, 25. Instead of agere, also gerere, id. Fam. 4, 5; Liv. 23, 23: tempus ætatis, C. de Sen. 19: ætatem consumere in studio aliquo, id. Off. 1, 1: conterere in litibus, id. Leg. 1, 20: degere omnem in tranquillitate, id. Fin. 2, 35; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 53. In Ov. M. 12, 189, ætas = centum annos. So, acc. to some, C. Sen. 10; but acc. to others, ætas there means the average life of man, or about 30 years.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A space of time, an age* or *generation, time:* heroicæ ætates, C. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: hæc ætas, id. ib. 1, 3, 5; id. Rep. 1, 1: alia, id. Læl. 27, 101 Beier: nostra ætate, *in our times*, Quint. 1, 4, 20: cum primis ætatis suæ comparabatur, Nep. Iphicr. 1; Vell. 1, 16: ineuriosa suorum æ., Tac. Agr. 1: omnia fert æ., *time*, Virg. E. 9, 51: Hor. Od. 4, 9, 9: crastina æ., *the morrow*, Stat. Th. 3, 562.—**B.** *Abstr. pro concr.: The time or period of one's life for the man himself, or the age for the men living in it* (mostly poet., and in prose after the Aug. age): sibi inimicus magis, quam ætati tuæ, *i. e.* tibi, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 1: væ ætati tuæ, id. Capt. 4, 2, 105: quid nos dura refugimus Æ.? Hor. Od. 1, 35, 34: impia, id. Epod. 16, 9: veniens, Ov. F. 6, 639: omnis æ. currere obviam, Liv. 27, 51: omnis sexus, omnis æ., Tac. A. 13, 16: innoxiam liberorum ætatem miserarentur, *i. e.* innocentes liberos, id. H. 3, 68: sexum, ætatem, ordinem omnem, Suet. Cal. 4.—**C.** Also of things without life: of wine, *Age*: bibite Falernum hoc: annorum quadraginta est. Bene, inquit, ætatem fert, *it keeps well* (cf. fero), C. in Macr. S. 2, 2, 3; Pl. 23, 1, 20; id. 15, 2, 3.—of buildings: ætates adificiorum, Papin. Dig. 30, 58.—of trees, Pl. 14, 27, 51.—**D.** Ætatem, in the ante-class. age, *adv.* **1.** = semper, perpetuo, *Through the whole life, during lifetime, continually*: ut ætatem ambo nobis sint obnoxii, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 18: at tu ægrota, si lubet, per me, ætatem quidem, id. Curc. 4, 3, 22: Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 38.—**2.** = diu, longo tempore, *A long time, a long while:* an aliut jam a nihite? Jamdudum, ætatem, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8: quod solis vapor ætatem non posse videtur efficere, *what the heat of the sun cann d perhaps effect for years*, Luer. 6, 236.—**E.** In a tate, also ætatis-class., *adv.* **1.** *At times, sometimes, now and then*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 2.—**2.** *Always, ever, at any* time, ib. 2, 4, 60.—Hence

ætātŭla, æ, *f. dim.* **I.** Prop.: *Youthful or tender age*: in munditia, mollitia, deliciisque ætatulam agere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 40: in primis puerorum ætatulis, C. Fin. 5, 20, 55. **II.** Fig.: *Youthful passion, sensuality, voluptuousness*: monuit, ut parcius ætatulæ indulgeret, Suet. Claud. 16 (*cf.* Galb. 20: Cupide fruatis ætate tua).

æternābilis, e, *adj.* [æterno] *That can last for ever, eternal, ever-during*: divitiæ, Att. in Non. 475, 24: urbs, *i. e. Rome*, Cod. Th. 11, 20, 3.

æternālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Enduring for ever, eternal*: æternali somno sacrum, *i. e. to death*, Grut. 752, 3: lex temporalis et æt., Tert. adv. Jud. 6.

æternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [æternus] **I.** Prop.: *Eternity*: fuit quædam ab infinito tempore æ., quam nulla temporum circumscriptio metiebatur, Cic. N. D. 1, 9: Deum nihil aliud in omni æternitate cogitantem, ib. 1, 41; so, ib. 3, 6; Div. 2, 7; hence, ex æternitate, *from eternity*: hoc est verum ex æternitate, C. Fat. 14: ex omni æternitate fluens veritas, id. Div. 1, 55. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Eternal duration*, synon. with *immortalitas*: mihi populus Romanus æternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, C. Pis. 3; so, id. Phil. 14, 13: cedri materiæ æternitas, Pl. 13, 5, 11: cupido æternitatis perpetuæque famæ, Suet. Ner. 55.—**B.** *A title of the emperors*, like *divinitas, majestas*, and the like: rogatus per æternitatem tuam, ut, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 10, 87 ad Trajan.: adoratus æternitatem nostram, Imp. Const. Cod. 11, 9, 2.

1. **æterno,** *adv. Eternally, everlastingly*, etc., v. æternus.

2. **æterno,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [æternus] *To perpetuate, to immortalize* (very rare, perhaps extant only in the two follg. exs.): literis ac laudibus æternare, Var. ap. Non. 2, 57: virtutes in ævum . . . Æternet, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 3.

æternus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. fr. *ævitternus*, Var. L. L. 6, 2; Prisc. 2 *fin.* v. ævum with the termination *ternus*, as in *sempiternus, hesternus*] *Eternal, everlasting* (differing in intensity from sempiternus. "*Sempiternus* denotes what is perpetual, what exists as long as time endures, and keeps even pace with it; *æternus, the everlasting, that which is raised above all time, and can be measured only by Æons* (indefinite periods); for, tempus est pars quædam æternitatis, C. Inv. 1, 27, 39. Thus the sublime thought, "without beginning and end," is more vividly suggested by æternus than by sempiternus, since the latter has more direct reference to the long duration between the beginning and end, without indicating that eternity has neither beginning nor end. Sempiternus involves a mathematical, æternus a metaphysical designation of eternity," Doed. Syn. 1, 3): cibus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 13: gratia, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 33: materies, Lucr. 1, 240; ib. 246, 520, 541: per æviternam hominum domum, tellurem, propero gradum, Var. in Prisc. 595 P.: Deus, C. Fin. 2, 27: nihil quod ortum sit, æternum esse potest, id. N. D. 1, 8: non modo æternam sed ne diuturnam quidem gloriam assequi possumus, id. Rep. 6, 23: sollicitudo, Sall. J. 36: amor, Virg. Æ. 8, 394: ver, Ov. M. 5, 391. Hence Rome was styled, æterna urbs, *the eternal city*, Tib. 2, 5, 23; Imper. Const. Cod. 11, 16, 1; Symm. Ep. 3, 55.—Adverbial phrases, **a.** In æternum, or poet., æternum: *For all future time, for ever*: urbs in æternum condita, Liv. 28, 28; cf. 4, 4; so, Pl. Pan. 25; Quint. Declam. 6, 6: sedet æternumque sedebit Infelix Theseus, Virg. Æ. 6, 617: serviet æternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41.—**b.** Æternum *or* æterno: *Constantly, continually*: æternum latrans, Virg. Æ. 6, 401: id. G. 2, 400: æterno vivere, Pl. 2, 107, 111: æterno manere, Inscr. in Viscont. Mus. Pio-Clem. 1, 73 ed. Mil.

Ætēte, ēs, *f.* **Ætētus**, i, *m.* [Gr. αἰήτη, αἰήτης, quæ, qui, petitur, expetenda, expetendus] *A Roman cognomen, female* and *male*, Inscrr. ap. Murat. 898, 9; ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 454, 6.

Æthālia, æ, *f.* (Al. Æthale, Serv. Æ. 10, 174.) **I.** *The Island Elba*, otherwise called *Ilva*, celebrated for its iron mines, Liv. 37, 13; Pl. 3, 6, 12; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, 240. **II.** *An early name of Chios*. Pl. 5, 31, 38.

Æthalides, æ, *m.* *The herald of the Argonauts, whose soul was said to have transmigrated into Pythagoras*, Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Fl. 1, 437.

æthalus, i, *f.* = αἴθαλη. *A kind of grape in Egypt, the soot-grape*, Pl. 14, 7, 9.

æthĕr, ĕris and Gr. ĕros, *m.* = αἰθήρ. **I. A.** Prop.: *The upper pure air, the ether*, opp. to *aer*, the lower atmospheric air, Lucr. 8, 409: restat ultimus omnia cingens et coercens cœli complexus, qui idem æ. vocatur; extrema ora, et determinatio mundi: in quo cum admirabilitate maxima ignea formæ cursus ordinatos definiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 40.—**B.** Meton. poet.: **1.** *Heaven*: quod nostri cœlum memorant, Græi perhibent æthera, Pac. in Delr. Synt. 113; id. in Var. L. L. 5, 10, 18; Lucr. in Var. L. L. 5, 3, 7: fama super æthera notus, Virg. Æ. 1, 382: rex ætheris altus Juppiter, id. ib. 12, 140: regna profundi ætheros, Stat. Th. 3, 524. —**2.** *Air*, gen.: clamor ad cœlum per æthera vagit, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100; Lucr. 2, 1112: ferar per liquidum æthera Vates, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 2: gelidi sub ætheris axe, Virg. Æ. 8, 28: apes liquidum trans æthera vectæ, id. ib. 7 65; so, ib. 1, 595; Sil. 2, 513. — **3.** Opp. to the Lower World: *The upper world, the earth*: æthere in alto duros perferre labores, Virg. Æ. 6, 436. — **4.** *The brightness surrounding a deity*: æthere plena corusco Pallas, Val. Fl. 5, 183. **II.** Æther personified was, acc. to fable, *Son of Chaos, and father of Cælum*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17; and was put for *Jupiter himself* by the Stoic philosophers, C. Ac. 2, 41. So in the poets often: Lucr. 1, 251: pater omnipotens Æ., Virg. G. 2, 325.—Hence,

æthĕrius and **æthĕrĕus**, a, um, *adj.* = αἰθέριος. **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to the ether, ethereal*: sidera ætheriis affixa cavernis, Lucr. 4, 391: altissima æthereaque natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 24 *fin.*: post ignem ætheria domo subductum, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 29. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Pertaining to heaven, heavenly, celestial* (cf. æther, *no.* I. B. 1.): arces, Ov. M. 15, 858: umbræ, *the shades diffused through the heavens*, Cat. 66, 55: pater, Marst. 9, 36: Olympus, id. 9, 4: Taurus mons ætherio vertice, *i. e. which touches heaven*, Tib. 1, 18, 15: ætherios animo conceperat ignes, *i. e. heavenly, holy inspiration*, ἐνθουσιασμόν, Ov. F. 1, 473.—**B.** *Of* or *belonging to the air* in gen. (cf. æther, *no.* I. B. 2.): nubes, Lucr. 4, 182: aqua, *i. e. rain*, Ov. F. 1, 682.—**C.** *Of* or *belonging to the upper world* (cf. æther, *no.* I. B. 3.): vesci aura ætheria, Virg. Æ. 1, 550 (acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 405, it must be read: aura æria).—*Comp.* ætherior, Jul. Val. res gest. Alex. M. ed. Mai. 3, 68.—*Sup.* not found.

Æthicus, i, *m. Probably, a native of Istria, a writer on geography* (Æthici cosmogonia), *in the fourth century.*

Æthiopē, es, *f. An old name of Lesbos*, Pl. 5, 31, 39.

Æthiŏpia, æ, *f.*, Αἰθιοπία. *Ethiopia, a country in Africa on both sides of the equator.* Its limits cannot be accurately defined; cf. Pl. 6, 30, 35; 5, 8, 8; Cramer. ad Schol. Juv. 4, 150.—Hence,

Æthiŏpĭcus, a, um, *adj. Ethiopian, Ethiopic*, Pl. 6, 30, 35; 29, 25; id. 37, 7, 35.

†**æthiŏpis**, idis, *f.* = αἰθιοπίς. *A species of sage* (prob. Salvia Æthiopis, L.), *Ethiopian sage*, Pl. 27, 4, 3.

Æthiŏpissa, æ, *f. An Ethiopian woman*, Hier. ad Eust. Ep. 22, 1.—From

Æthiops, ŏpis, *m.*, Αἰθίοψ. **I. A.** Prop.: *An Ethiopian*, Pl. 2, 78, 80.—Poet.: *Of the Egyptians* (*under Cleopatra*), Hor. Od. 3, 6, 14.—As *adj.*; also *fem.*; *Ethiopian*, Æthiopes lacus, Ov. M. 15, 318. (i long, Sid. Carm. 11, 18; Æthiopa.)—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *A black man, blackamoor*: derideat Æthiopem albus, Juv. 2, 23: Æthiopas videri, Pl. 32, 10, 52. —**2.** *A blockhead (stupid as a Hottentot)*: cum hoc homine an cum stipite Æthiope, C. in Sen. 6. Hence Æthiopis occursus is considered a bad omen, Juv. 6, 600; Flor. 4, 7. **II.** Nom. propr. *A son of Vulcan, from whom Ethiopia was so called*, Pl. 6, 30, 35.

Æthiŏpus, i, *m.* = Æthiops: rhinoceros velut Æ., Lucil. in Prisc. p. 689 P.; so, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 605.

Æthōn, ŏnis, *m.* = *αἴθων* (burning). **I.** *The name of a horse in Mythology:* **A.** In the chariot of Phœbus, Ov. M. 2, 153.—**B.** In that of Pallas, Virg. Æ. 11, 89.—**C.** In that of Aurora, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1. c.—**D.** In that of Pluto, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1 *fin.* **II.** Nomen servile, in Inscr. ap. Grut. 962, 8.

1. **æthra,** æ, *f.* = *αἴθρα. The pure brightness of the sun, the clear serene sky:* "Ætheris splendor, qui sereno cœlo conspicitur," Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 585 (a poet. word): flammea, Enn. in Macr. 6, 4: siderea, Virg. Æ. 3, 585: surgere in æthram, Lucr. 6, 467: quia materies disjecta tenetur Aëre, fluminibus, terris, æthraque creatis, id. 2, 940 Lachm.: volans ales in æthra, Virg. Æ. 12, 247: Sil. 4, 103; Stat. S. 1, 2. 135.

2. **Æthra,** æ, *f.*, *Αἴθρα.* **I.** *Dau. of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Hyas* (in Hyg. F. 192 called *Pleione*), Ov. F. 5, 171. **II.** *Dau. of Pittheus, mother of Theseus,* Ov. H. 10, 131; Hyg. F. 37; Apollod. 3, 10, 7; ib. 15, 7.

Æthræa, æ, *f. An ancient name of Rhodes,* Pl. 5, 31, 36.

Æthria, æ, *f.* = *Ἀθρία. A Thracian name of Thasus,* Pl. 4, 12, 23.

Æthris, ĭdis, *f.* [akin to *αἴθρη*] *A female name:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 318, 21.

Æthūsa, æ, *f.* **I.** *Dau. of Neptune and Alcyone,* Apollod. 3, 10, 1. **II.** *An island between Melita and Africa,* Pl. 3, 8, 14.

Ætia, *n. pl.* = *τὰ αἴτια. The title of a poem by Callimachus, treating of the causes of various fables, rites, &c.* Mart. 10, 4.

†**ætĭŏlŏgĭa,** æ, *f.* = *αἰτιολογία. An alleging of reasons, a bringing of proofs;* cf. Charis. 252 P.; Sen. Ep. 95 (prps. better ethologia, cf. Rutil. Lup. de Fig. sent. 2): æ. est cum proponimus aliquid, ejusque causam et rationem reddimus, Isid. Orig. 2, 21.

†**ætītēs,** æ, *f.* = *ἀετίτης* (fr. *ἀετός,* eagle). *A stone found in the nest of the eagle, eagle-stone,* to us unknown, Pl. 10, 3, 4; 30, 14, 44; 36, 21, 39.

†**ætītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *ἀετῖτις. A precious stone of the colour of the eagle,* Pl. 37, 11, 72.

Ætna, æ, and Gr. **Ætnē,** ēs (cf. Burm. Ov. M. 2, 220, and Weber, Luc. 5, 99), *f.*, *Αἴτνη.* **I.** *A volcanic mountain of Sicily* (now *Monte Gibello*), containing, acc. to fable, the forge of Vulcan, where the Cyclops forged thunderbolts for Jupiter, and under which the latter buried Typhon, C. Div. 2, 19; Ov. F. 4, 491; 1, 574. **II.** *A town at the foot of this mountain,* C. 2 Verr. 3, 23, 57; id. ib. 44, 105. **III.** *A nymph of Sicily,* acc. to Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 584.

Ætnæus, a, um, *adj.* [Ætna] **I.** Prop.: *Of Ætna:* ignes, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: fratres, *the Cyclops,* Virg. Æ. 3, 678: fulmen, Prop. 3, 15, 21: deus, *i. e. Vulcan,* said to have had his workshop in Ætna, Val. Fl. 2, 420.—As *subst.*: Ætnæi, ōrum, *m. Those who dwell on or near Ætna,* Just. 22, 1. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Poet. *pars pro toto: Sicilian:* tellus, Ov. M. 8, 260: triumphi, Sil. 9, 196.—**B.** = Ignivomus, *vomiting-fire,* Virg. Æ. 8, 419.

Ætnensis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of the town Ætna* (at the foot of Mount Ætna, v. Strab. 6, p. 185), *Ætnensian:* ager, C. 2 Verr. 3, 18, 47.—As *subst.*: Ætnenses, ium, *m. The inhabitants of Ætna,* Pl. 3, 8, 14.

Ætōlĭa, æ, *f.*, Αἰτωλία. *A province in Central Greece, between Locri and Acarnania, south of Thessaly,* C. Pis. 37.—Hence

Ætōlĭcus, a, um, *adj. Ætolian:* aper, *the Calydonian boar,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 3; cf. Ov. M. 8, 419: bellum, Liv. 37, 6.—And

Ætōlis, ĭdis, *f.*, Αἰτωλίς. *An Ætolian woman:* pulsa Ætolide Dejanira, Ov. H. 9, 131.—And

Ætōllus, a, um, *adj.* Poet. for *Ætolicus:* heros, *i. e. Diomedes,* who once reigned in Ætolia, Ov. M. 14, 461. —And

Ætōlus, a, um, *adj.*, Αἰτωλός. *Ætolian:* arma, *i. e. of Diomedes,* who first reigned in Ætolia, Ov. M. 14, 528; so, id. R. Am. 159; Sil. 7, 484: urbs, *i. e. Arpi in Apulia,* built by Diomedes and his companions, Virg. Æ. 11, 239; hence Arpi Ætoli, ib. 10, 28: plagæ, *hunting-nets,* with reference to Meleager and the Calydonian chase, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 46 Schmid.—Hence *subst.*

Ætōli, ōrum, *m. The inhab. of Ætolia,* Liv. 37, 6; Virg. Æ. 11, 308. (This word has a false quantity in Plaut. Capt. prol. 24: postquam belligerant Aetŏli cum aliis, while in ib. 59, it is correct: hence Lind. would read posteâquam Ætŏli bélligerant cum 'Aliis; v. h. l.)

† **āētōma,** æ, *f.* = *ἀέτωμα. A gable,* Inscr. ap. Reines, 2. n. 17.

ætopon, i, *n. A certain plant* = leontopodion, App. Herb. 7; dub.

ævitas, ātis, v. ætas.

æviternus, v. æternus.

Ævius, i, *m.* [prps. = longævus] *A Roman surname,* Inscr. ap. Murat. 957, 9.

ævum, i, *n.* (**ævus,** i, *m.*, after the Greek *ὁ αἰών,* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 14; Lucr. 3, 605) [Sanscr. âjus, life, long life; Gr. *αἰών*; Goth. aivs, *time;* O. G. ewa, O. Nord. aefi; hence also Engl. ever] **I.** Prop.: *Duration of life, lifetime, life, age,*—of men and animals: æ. agitare, Enn. in Gell. 12, 2, 3: in armis agere, Pac. in C. Tusc. 2, 21, 49: degere, Lucr. 5, 1439: consumere, ib. 1430: meum si quis te percontabitur æ., *my age* or *time of life,* Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 26: æ. omne et breve et fragile est, Pl. Pan. 78, 2: flos ævi, *youth* (cf. ætas, *no.* I. A.), Ov. M. 9, 436: integer ævi, Virg. Æ. 9, 255: primum æ., Val. Fl. 7, 338; hence (like ætas, q. v. *no.* I. A.) for *old age:* confectus ævo, Virg. Æ. 11, 85: obsitus ævo, id. ib. 8, 307: annis ævoque soluti, Ov. M. 8, 718. **II.** Meton. **A.** *An age* or *generation:* Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 83: ter ævo functus (of Nestor), Hor. Od. 2, 9, 13: ingenia nostri ævi, Vell. 2, 36: in nostro ævo, Pl. 2, 25, 23; cf. ib. 2, 13, 10: simulacrum tot ævis incorruptum, id. 14, 1, 2.—**B.** *Men living in the same age, a generation* (cf. ætas, *no.* II. A. B.): de quibus consensus ævi judicaverint, Pl. 14, 6, 8.—**C.** Of trees: *The age,* Pl. 17, 1, 1.—**D.** 1. Gen.: *Time, long time,* lupinum repositum in granario patitur ævum, i. e. *keeps well,* Col. 2, 10, 1.—**2.** Esp.: *Uninterrupted, never-ending time, eternity:* per æ., Lucr. 1, 635; id. ib. 951: in æ., *for all time, for ever,* Hor. Od. 4, 14, 3; Pl. 35, 2, 2.

ævus, i, *m.* v. the foregoing art.

†**Æx** = *αἴξ. The Goat: the name of a rock in the Ægean Sea, between Chios and Tenos,* Pl. 4, 11, 18.

af = ab, q. v.

afanticus v. aphanticus.

1. Afer, fri, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A son of the Libyan Hercules:* Sol. 24, 2.—Hence, **Africus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Afer:* terra, *the land of Afer,* i. e. *Africa,* Enn. ap. C. de Or. 3, 42, 167; Liv. 29, 23.—As *Subst.*: **A. Africa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra): **1.** Prop.: *The land of Afer, Africa;* that one of the three grand divisions of the ancient world which lies south of the Mediterranean Sea: "*Africam* ab Afro, Libyis Herculis filio, dictam receperunt," Sol. 24, 2; cf. also, Mel. 1, 4 *init.*—Hence, **Africānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Africa, African:* bellum, *the war in Africa between Cæsar and the adherents of Pompey:* C. Deiot. 9, 25: ventus, *i. e. the south-west wind,* id. N. D. 1, 36, 101; cf. *no.* B. 1: possessiones, *in Africa,* Nep. Att. 12, 4: gallina, *a guinea-hen,* Var. R. R. 3, 9, 18; Pl. 10, 23, 38, § 74: feræ, *panthers,* Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 8, 10; id. ib. 8, 9, 3: bestiæ, *panthers,* Var. R. R. 3, 13, 3.—As *Subst.*: **a. Africanus,** i, *m.*: (*α*) A cognomen *of the two most distinguished Scipios:* (*α*) *Of* P. Cornelius Scipio, *who defeated Hannibal at Zama,* B.C. 202; Flor. 2, 8, 14.—(*β*) *Of the grandson (by adoption) of no.* (*α*): P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus, *who conducted the third Punic war, and destroyed Carthage,* B.C. 146; Vell. 1, 13, 2.—(*b*) *A Roman* cognomen: (*α*) Julius A. *an orator in the reign of Nero:* Tac. A. 6, 7.—(*β*) S. Cæcilius A., *A jurist in the time of Antoninus Pius:* Dig. 25, 3, 3, § 4; cf. Gell. 20, 1, 1.—(*γ*) *A Christian writer in the early part of the third century, author of a Chronicon:* Hier. Vir. Ill. 6, 3.—**b. Africana,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* fera *or* bestia), *A panther:* Liv. 44, 18; Pl. 8, 17, 24, § 64; Suet. Cal. 18; id. Claud. 21.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *The people of Africa:* quæ (*sc.* Africa) procul a mari incultius agebat, Sall. J. 89, 7; cf. id. ib. 19, 3 *sqq.*—**b.** *Libya:* or *the territory of Carthage:* Africam Græci Libyam appellavere, Pl. 5, § 1: regio, quæ sequitur a promontorio Metagonio ad oras Philænorum, proprie nomen Africæ usurpat, Mel. 1, 7 *init.*; cf. C. Manil. 12, 34; id. Lig. 7, 20.—Hence, **Africus,** a, um, *adj. Carthaginian:* Africus Vicus, *a street on the Esquiline Hill, in Rome, where the Carthaginian hostages were kept:* Var. R. R. 5, 32, 44.—**B. Africus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* ventus): **1.** Prop.: *The African wind; the wind that blows from Africa; the south-west wind* (= Gr. *λίψ*) *blowing between the Auster* (*Αὐβόνοτος*) *and the Favonius* (*ζέφυρος*); *opp. to the Vulturnus* (*καικίας*) (now called among the Italians *Affrico* or *Gherbino*): "*Africus* apud Græcos *Libs* dicitur," Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 5; cf. Pl. 2, 47, 46, § 120: creber procellis, Virg. Æ. 1, 86: præceps, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 12: luctans, id. ib. 1, 1, 15: pestilens, id. ib. 3, 23, 5: protervus, id. Epod. 16, 22.—Hence, **Africus,** a, um, *adj. Caused by Africus:* Hor. Od. 3, 29, 57.—**2.** Meton.: Personified: *Africus, the god of the south-west wind:* pater Africus, Prop. 4, 3, 48.

II. Meton.: *Plur.*: **Afri,** ōrum, *m. The descendants of Afer; the Africans:* C. Balb. 18, 41: sitientes, Virg. E. 1, 65; discincti, *ungirded,* i. e. *unwarlike,* id. Æ. 8, 724.—Hence, **A. Afer,** fra, frum, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the Afri; African:* litus, Ov. H. 7, 169: æquora, *off the coast of Africa,* id. F. 4, 289: avis = gallina Numidica, Hor. Epod. 2, 53.—As *Subst.*: **Afer,** fri, *m.* (*sc.* homo) (Prop.: *An African:* Meton.) *A Carthaginian:* Afer, 4. *e. Hannibal,* Hor. Od. 4, 4, 42.—**2.** Meton.: *Gætulian:* te bis Afro Murice tinctæ Vestiunt lanæ, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 35; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 181; Ov. F. 2, 318.—**B.** ‡ **Afrārĭus,** fi, *m.* (*sc.* mercator) (*A merchant pertaining to the Afri;* i. e.) *A dealer in African merchandize:* AFRARII, OLEARII, Inscr. Grut. 426, 5.

2. **Afer,** fri, *m. A Roman* cognomen: Domitius Afer, Quint. 5, 7, 7; id. 5, 10, 79.

af-făber (adf-), bra, brum, *adj.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; 2. faber] (*Very workmanlike;* hence): **A.** *Ingenious; made* or *prepared with art* or *skill:* "*affabrum,* fabrefactum," Fest. p. 23.—**B.** *Skilled in art, skilful, possessed of ingenuity:* literas affabra rerum vel natura vel industria peperit, Symm. Ep. 3, 17.

affābĭlis (adf-), e, *adj.* [affor] *That can be easily spoken to, easy of access, courteous, affable, kind, friendly,* Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 8: quum in omni sermone omnibus affabilem se esse vellet, C. Off. 1, 31, 113; cf. Nep. Alc. 1, 3: nec dictu affabilis ulli, Virg. Æ. 3, 621:—*Comp.*: affabilior, Sen. Ep. 79, 9:—*Sup.*: prob. not used.

affābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [affabilis] (*The quality of the* affabilis) *Courtesy, affability, friendliness:* sermonis, C. Off. 2, 14, 48.

affābĭlĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Courteously, affably,* etc.: Macr. S. 7, 2; Spart. Carac. 3:—*Sup.*: affabilissime, Gell. 16, 3.

☞ *Comp.* probably not used.

affăbre (adf-), *adv.* [affaber, *no.* B.] *Ingeniously, skilfully:* affabre atque antiquo artificio factus, C. 1 Verr. 2, 5.

affābrĭcātus, a, um, *P.* of obsol. affabrico [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; fabrica] *Fitted,* or *added, on by art* (post-Aug.): Aug. Mus. 6 7.

affābulātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. c.; fabula] Rhet. *t. t.*; translat. of *ἐπιμύθιον*; *The moral of a story:* Prisc. p. 1330 P.

affāmen (adf-), ĭnis, *n.* [affor] *An accosting, address* (only in App.): blando affamine, M. 11, p. 260, 23 Elm.; ib. p. 272, 39.

affānīæ, ārum, *f.* [etym. dub.]

Empty, trifling talk, trash; only in two passages in App.: affanas adhlaterare, M. 9, p. 221, 25 Elm.: affanias effutire, ib. 10, p. 243, 14 ib.

affari, v. affor.

af-fātim (adf-), also written **ad fatim,** *adv.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; fatim] **A.** *Sufficiently, enough*: **1.** With *Verbs*: affatim edi, bibi, lusi, Liv. Andr. ap. Fest. p. 11, after Hom. Od. 15, 372: edas de alieno, quantum velis, usque affatim, *till you have enough*, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 31: miseria una ut quidem homini est affatim, id. Trin. 5, 2, 61 (like satis, abunde, frustra, constr. adject.): iisdem seminibus homines affatim vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 127: affatim satiata (aquila), id. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: affatim satisfacere alicui, id. Att. 2, 16: parare commeatum affatim, Sall. J. 43, 3: de cytiso affatim diximus, Pl. 18, 16, 43, § 148.—**2.** With *Gen.*: divitiarum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 33: hominum, id. Men. 3, 1, 10: copiarum, Liv. 34, 37: vini, Just. 1, 8.—**3.** With *Adjj.*: onustus, App. M. 9, p. 221, 31 Elm.: multæ, Amm. 14, 6, 20.—**B.** Acc. to Fest. p. 11, Terence uses it (in a passage not now extant) for ad lassitudinem, *to weariness, satiety*.

☞ The poet and gram. Annianus, in Gell. 7, 7, 1, accented the word ădfatim; at an earlier period it was accented affătim, as if two words.

1. affātus (adf-), *P.* of affor.

2. affātus (adf-), ūs, *m.* [affor] **I.** Prop.: *A speaking to, accosting*, or *addressing; address* (poet., and in post-class. prose): quo nunc reginam ambire furentem Audeat affatu? Virg. Æ. 4, 284: affatus reddere, Stat. S. 2, 4, 7; Sen. Med. 187: ora solvere ad affatūs, Sil. 17, 340. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Epistolary correspondence*: Claud. Ep. ad Olybr. 1.—**B.** *An imperial rescript*: Cod. Just. 5, 4, 23; Imp. Leo Cod. 1, 26, 6.

affectātio, ōnis, *f.* [affector] (mostly in post-Aug. prose) **A.** (acc. to affector, *no.* I.): **1.** Gen.: *A desiring strongly, a strong* or *ardent desire*: tanta est decoris affectatio, ut, *etc.*, Pl. 11, 37, 56, § 154.—**2.** Esp.: Rhet. *t. t.*: *An inordinate desire to say something striking, affectation, conceit, an affected expression*: nihil est odiosius affectatione, Quint. 1, 6, 11: Suet. Gramm. 10: id. Tib. 70.

B. (acc. to affector, *no.* II.): **1.** Prop.: *A striving after* something (either in a good or bad sense): philosophia sapientiæ est amor et affectatio, Sen. Ep. 89, 4: Nervii circa affectationem Germanicæ originis ultro ambitiosi, *i. e. in their claim to*, Tac. G. 28: imperii, *i. e. an aspiring to*, Suet. Tit. 9.—**2.** Meton.: *Observation, notice*, etc.: magnâ cœli affectatione compertum est, Pl. 2, 20, 18, § 82; dub. al. adsectatione, Sillig. ed. maj.

affectātō (adf-), *adv.* [affectatus] *Studiously, zealously* (post-class.): Lamp. Heliog. 17.

affectātor (adf-), ōris, *m.* [affector, *no.* II.] *One who earnestly strives for something*: **A.** In a good sense: justi amoris, Rutr. 10, 7.—**B.** In a bad sense: nimius risūs, Quint. 6, 3, 3.

affectātrix (adf-), icis, *f.* [id.] *She that eagerly strives for a thing*: Tert. Præscr. 1, 7.

affectātus (adf-), a, um, **I.** *P.* of affecto and affector. **II.** *Pa.*: In Rhetoric: *Choice, select, studied*: auribus nitidius aliquid atque affectatius postulantibus, Quint. 12, 10, 45.—*Sup.* not found.

affecte (adf-), *adv.* [1. affectus] *Feelingly* (post-class.): Tert. Anim. 45.

affectio, ōnis, *f.* [afficio] **I.** Prop.: *A being affected* or *influenced*; hence, **A.** *A disposition*, etc., towards an object: *relation, connection, reference*: quædam ad res reliquas affectio, C. Top. 18, 68; cf. id. ib. 18, 70.

B. *Passion, feeling, affection*, etc., whether mental or bodily (mostly transitory, while *habitus* is lasting): "*affectio* est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliquâ de causâ commutatio; ut lætitia, cupiditas, metus, molestia, morbus, debilitas, et alia, quæ in eodem genere reperiuntur," C. Inv. 1, 25, 36: animi, id. ib. 2, 5, 17; 19: quod nullus usquam homo ... affectionibus istis animi, quas πάθη appellabat, ægritudinis, cupiditatis, *etc.*; carere totis posset, Gell. 19, 12, 3.

C. *A* fixed *condition, disposition, constitution* or *frame* of mind or body: **1.** Of mind: "virtus est *affectio* animi constans conveniensque," C. Tusc. 5, 15, 34 Kuhn.: non mihi est vita mea utilior, quam animi talis affectio, neminem ut violem commodi mei gratiâ, id. Off. 3, 6, 29 Beier.—**2.** Of body: tu, qui definieris, summum bonum firmâ corporis affectione ... contineri, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 5, 9, 27.

D. Of the feelings: *Affection, love, desire, good-will*, etc. (post-Aug. prose): **1.** *Abs.*: Artemisia Mausolum virum amâsse fertur ultra affectionis humanæ fidem, Gell. 10, 18, 1: ultra modum veræ affectionis, Just. 24, 3, 6.—**2.** With *Gen.*: argentum magis quam aurum sequuntur, nullâ affectione animi, sed quia, *etc.*, Tac. G. 5:—*Plur.*: audientium affectiones, Tac. A. 4, 15.—**3.** With *erga*: simiarum generi præcipua erga fetum affectio, Pl. 8, 54, 80, § 216.

II. Fig.: Of the heavenly bodies, *etc.*: *Position* with respect to one another; *constitution*, etc.: astrorum affectio valeat ad quasdam res, C. Fat. 4, 8: fac in puero referre, quâ affectione cœli primum spiritum duxerit, id. de Div. 2, 47, 99.

III. Meton.: **A.** *A beloved object*: affectiones, *children*, Cod. Th. 13, 9, 3.—**B.** In Digg.: *The faculty of willing, will, volition*: furiosus et pupillus non possunt incipere possidere, quia affectionem tenendi non habent, Ulp. Dig. 5, 16, 60.

affectĭōse, *adv.* [affectiosus] *Affectionately*: Serv. Virg. E. 9, 27.

affectĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [affectio] *Full of affection, affectionate* (post-class.): Tert. Anim. 19.

affecto (adf-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** [2. affectus] (*To have an* affectus for a thing; cf. "*affectare* est pronum animum ad faciendum habere," Fest. s. v.; hence): **A.** *To endeavour to obtain, strive after, pursue, aspire to, aim at*, etc., whether in a good or bad sense: **1.** In *simple constr.*: munditiem non affluentiam, Nep. Att. 13, 5: diligentiam, Pl. 17, 1, 1, § 9: magnificentiam verborum, Quint. 3, 8, 67: artem, Val. Max. 8, 7, 1 *ext.*: dominationes, Sall. Frgm. in Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 17: cœlum, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 51: regnum, Liv. 1, 46: cruorem alicujus, Stat. Th. 11, 539.—**2.** With *Inf.*: omnes tuos perdere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 10: non ego sidereas affecto tangere sedes, Ov. A. A. 2, 39; qui docti esse affectant, Quint. 10, 1, 97.—**3.** With *Abl.*: ad elegantiam Græcæ linguæ verbis Latinis affectandam, Gell. 17, 20, 7.

B. In histt.: *To seek to draw* or *attach to one's self*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: Gallias, Vell. 2, 39, 1; so, Tac. G. 37: proximas civitates, id. H. 4, 68: Siciliam, Flor. 2, 2, 3.—**2.** With *Abl.*: Galliarum societatem arte donisque, Tac. H. 4, 17: studia militum spe, id. ib. 1, 23.

C. *To assume falsely, hypocritically*, or *groundlessly*; *to feign, pretend, affect*, etc.: crebrum anhelitum, Quint. 11, 3, 56: imitationem antiquitatis, id. 11, 3, 10: famam clementiæ, Tac. H. 2, 63: studium carminum, id. A. 14, 16; cf. Suet. Vesp. 23; Pl. Pan. 20.

D. *To pursue, enter upon* any course, *etc.*: **1.** With *ad*: ut me defraudes ad eam rem affectas viam, *i. e. that is your aim*, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 12: hi gladiatorio animo ad me affectant viam, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 71: ad dominas affectant viam, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 60.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: eam affectat viam, Plaut. Curt. 3, 6, 39: quod iter affectet, videtis, C. Rosc. Am. 48, 140: opus novum, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 14: spem, *i. e. entertain* or *foster*, Liv. 28, 18; cf. Ov. M. 5, 377.

II. [*freq.* of afficio, *no.* I. C.] *To seize, lay hold of*, etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: se exercitumque suum gravi morbo affectari, Liv. 29, 10.—**B.** With *Abl.*: verum ubi nulla datur (*sc.* Polyphemo) dextrâ affectare potestas, Virg. Æ. 3, 670.

affector (adf-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To have a strong desire*, or *inclination* (post-class.): ad mulierem, App. Herb. 15. **II.** Meton.: Of the result of an inclination: *To strive eagerly for*: affectatus est regnum, Var. ap. Diom. p. 377 P.

affectĭōse (adf-), *adv.* [affectuosus] *Affectionately*: Serv. Virg. E. 9, 27; Cassiod. Var. 3, 4:—*Sup.*: Sidon. Ep. 4, 11.

affectŭōsus (adf-), a, um, *adj.* [2. affectus, *no.* B. 2.] *Full of affection* or *love; affectionate, loving*: piam affectuosamque rem, Macr. S. 2, 11; Cassiod. Var. 5, 2; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 14.

1. affectus (adf-), a, um, **I.** *P.* of afficio. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to afficio, *no.* I. B.): *Endowed, gifted, furnished, supplied, provided*, etc.: With *Abl.*: lictores affecti ulmeis virgis, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 28: audaciâ affectus, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 84: simili affecta (*sc.* corpora) figurâ, Lucr. 2, 341: omnibus virtutibus, C. Planc. 33, 80: animi affecti virtutibus, vitiis, *etc.*, id. Part. Or. 10, 37: honore, id. Mur. 2, 35: præmiis, id. Pis. 37, 90: optimâ valetudine, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 81.

B. (acc. to *no.* afficio, *no.* I. C.): *Affected, attacked, enfeebled*, etc.: **1.** Prop.: **a.** With *Abl.*: senectute, C. de Or. 3, 18, 68: ætate, id. Sen. 14, 47:—*Sup.*: remiges inopiâ affectissimi, Vell. 2, 84, 2.—**b.** With *Adv. of manner*: quum ita affectus esset, ut si ad gravem valetudinem, *etc.*, C. Phil. 9, 1, 2: Cæsarem graviter affectum, id. Att. 14, 17, 2.—**c.** *Abs.*: quem affectum visuros crediderant, Liv. 28, 26.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *Disordered embarrassed, in a bad condition*: opem rebus affectis orare, Liv. 6, 3: affecta res familiaris, id. 5, 10: affectam fidem parum juvisse, *i. e. broken credit*, Tac. H. 3, 65.—**b.** Of time: *Almost at the end, near its end*: Gell. 3, 16, 7: bellum affectum videmus, et vere ut dicam, pæne confectum, C. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: quum vero affectâ jam prope æstate uvas a sole mitescere tempus est, id. Œcon. ap. Non. 161, 3: affecta ætas, C. 2 Verr. 4, 43, 95: jamque hieme affectâ mitescere cœperat annus, Sil. 15, 505.

C. (acc. to afficio, *no.* I. D.): **1.** Prop.: *Disposed, constituted, inclined, affected, minded*, etc.: **a.** With *Adv. of manner*: quum ita simus affecti, ut, *etc.*, C. Att. 13, 23, 1: ita sit affectum (*sc.* omne animal), ut, *etc.*, id. Fin. 5, 9, 24: si sic erimus affecti, ut, *etc.*, id. Off. 3, 5, 21.—**b.** With *Abl.*: varie sum affectus tuis literis, C. Fam. 16, 4, 1: sapiens eodem modo erit affectus erga amicum, quo in se ipsum, id. Fin. 1, 20, 68: quemadmodum animo affecti simus, id. Leg. 1, 9, 27.—**c.** With *erga*: ut eodem modo erga amicos affecti simus, C. Læl. 16, 56.—**d.** With *in c. Acc.*: C. Fin. 1, 20, 68; cf. preceding *no.* b.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *Disposed* or *adapted*: oculus conturbatus non est probe affectus ad suum munus fungendum, C. Tusc. 3, 7, 15.—**b.** *Placed, constituted*, etc.: quomodo affecto cœlo compositisque sideribus, C. Div. 2, 47, 98.

☞ *Comp.* prob. not found.

2. affectus (adf-), ūs, *m.* [afficio] (*A being affected in* some way; hence) **A.** Of the body: *A state* or *condition* (rare): supersunt alii corporis affectūs, Cels. 3, 18; cf. id. 2, 15.

B.: **1.** Gen.: Of the mind: *A state* or *disposition*; *a mood*: **a.** *Abs.*: affectuum duæ sunt species: alterum Græci πάθος vocant, alterum ἦθος, Quint. 6, 2, 8: affectu concitati, id. 6, 2, 8: dubiis affectibus errat, Ov. M. 8, 473: affectûs dulciores, Quint. 10, 1, 101.—**b.** With *Gen.*: qualis cujusque animi affectus esset, talem esse hominem, C. Tusc. 5, 16, 47; so, animi, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 8: mentis, id. ib. 4, 3, 32; cf., also, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 70.

2. Esp.: **a.** Prop. (post-Aug.): (α) *Love, fondness, goodwill, sympathy, affection*, etc.: (α) *Abs.*: si res ampla domi, similisque affectibus esset, Juv. 12, 10: affectu jura corrumpere, Quint. Decl. 6, 11.—(β) With *Gen.*: parentis affectum unicum præstitit, Suet. Tit. 8.—(b) *Desire, eagerness*: opes atque inopiam pari affectu concupiscunt, Tac. Agr. 30.—(c) *Passion, agitation, disturbance*, etc., of the mind: "*affectus* sunt motûs animi improbabiles, subiti, et concitati," Sen. Ep. 75, 10: tentabitque affectûs nostros, ut solet, cohibere, nec poterit, Pl. Pan. 79, 3.—**b.** Meton.: (α) In Lucan and in later prose in plur.: *Beloved ob-*

jects, dear or *loved ones:* tenuit nostros Lesbos affectūs, Luc. 8, 132: milites quorum affectūs (*wives and children*) in Albano monte erant, Capit. Maxim. 23; id. Anton. Phil. 24.—(b) Affectūs publici, *the judges* as representatives of the people, Quint. Decl. 2, 17.—(c) In Digg.: *The faculty of willing, will, volition:* hoc edicto neque pupillum, neque furiosum teneri constat, quia affectu carent, Ulp. Dig. 43, 4, 1; cf. Labeo, ib. 44, 7, 54; Paul. ib. 3, 5, 19, § 2.

af-fĕro (adf-), attŭli (adt-), allātum (adl-), afferre (adf-). *v. a. irr.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; fero] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.:** *To bring, take, carry, convey* a thing *to* or *up to* a place, *etc.*; *to bring,* etc., *up* (used of things, while *adduco* is used of living creatures): **1.** In *simple constr.:* attuli hunc. *Ps.:* quid? *attulisti? Ca.:* *adduxi* volui dicere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 21: tandem bruma nives affert, Lucr. 5, 745: allatus est acipenser, C. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12: thoraca jubebit Afferri, minimasque nuces, Juv. 5, 144.—**2.** With *ad:* si alius ad me prius attulerit (*sc.* viginti minas), Plaut. As. 1, 3, 78.—**3.** With *Dat.:* attulit artubu' lumen, Enn. Ann. 1, 45: literæ mihi allatæ sunt, C. Att. 8, 6, 2.—**4.** With *ex:* equitibus Romanis afferuntur ex Asiā quotidie literæ, C. Manil. 2, 4.—**5.** With *ab:* literæ ab urbe allatæ sunt, Liv. 22, 11.—**6.** With *Adv. of place:* affer huc scyphos, Hor. Epod. 9, 33.—**7.** With *cum:* tecum una argentum afferto, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 87.—**8.** With *Abl.:* cibum pede ad rostrum, veluti manu, Pl. 10, 46, 63, § 129.—Particular phrases: **a.** Afferre dentes in aliquem: *To employ the teeth against one,* i. e. *to bite one:* nisi etiam illuc pervenerint (*sc.* canes), ut in dominum afferant dentes, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 9.—**b.** Afferre manūs (*To bring hands to one;* i. e.): (a) In a good sense: *To stand by, aid, assist, succour:* C. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 67.—(b) In a bad sense: *To lay hands on, attack, employ force against, assail* (*opp.* manūs abstinere ab aliquo): C. Quint. 27, 85; id. Cæc. 17, 49; cf. id. Rep. 2, 17, 12.—**c.** Afferre sibi, *etc.,* manūs, *To lay violent hands on one's self, to commit suicide:* Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 23, 4.—**d.** Afferre manūs alicui rei, *To lay hands on;* i. e. *to rob, plunder, pillage,* etc.: templo, C. 2 Verr. 1, 18, 47: bonis alienis, id. Off. 2, 15, 54.—**e.** Afferre manūs vulneribus, *To lay hands on one's wounds;* i. e. *to tear them open:* C. Att. 3, 15, 2.

B. Esp.: **1.** With *Personal pron., or passive in reflexive force: To betake one's self, to go* or *come, to* a place, *etc.:* **a.** With *Adv. of place:* huc me affero, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 6: huc me attuli, Ter. And. 4, 5, 12: huc te affers, Virg. Æ. 8, 477.—**b.** With *Acc. of place:* urbem Aferimur, Virg. Æ. 7, 217.—**c.** With *ab:* sese a mœnibus heros . . . affert, Virg. Æ. 3, 346.—**2.** Afferre pedem, *To bring one's foot,* i. e. *to come:* abite Illuc unde malum pedem attulistis, Cat. 14, 22.—**3.** Of the soil, *etc.:* *To bear, bring forth, produce, yield,* to one (rare): qui (*sc.* agri) multo plus afferunt, *etc.,* C. Off. 1, 15, 48.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring, carry, convey,* etc., *to one,* etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.:* genus sermonum affert non liquidum, *i. e. employs,* C. de Or. 2, 38, 159: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis, id. ib. 3, 12, 45.—**2.** With *ad:* pacem ad vos affero, Plaut. Am. prol. 32: non minus afferret ad dicendum auctoritatis, *etc.,* C. Mur. 2, 4: animum ad scribendas res, id. Att. 12, 38, 3.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.:* consulatum in familiam, C. Phil. 9, 2, 4: bellum in patriam, Ov. M. 12, 5.—Particular phrases: **a.** Afferre vim alicui, *To employ force against one:* C. Phil. 2, 7, 16; id. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 67; Liv. 9, 16; Ov. H. 7, 21 Heins.; Suet. Oth. 12.—**b.** Afferre manūs beneficio, *To lay hands on,* i. e. *to take away, nullify, render worthless, a favour:* Sen. Ben. 2, 5, 3.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To bring, bear,* or *carry tidings about; to bring word* or *news; to report, announce, publish,* etc.: **a.** *Abs.:* en afferam, Plaut. Am. prol. 9; istud, quod affers, id. As. 2, 2, 65: haud vana attulere, Liv. 4, 37; cf. Suet. Dom. 16.—**b.** With *Dat.:* si ei subito sit allatum periculum patriæ, C. Off. 1, 43, 154: scelus attulit umbris, Val. Fl. 3, 172.—**c.** With *ad:* nihil novi ad nos adferebatur, C. Fam. 2, 14: terrores ad me, id. Att. 6, 8, 2.—**d.** With *Objective clause:* Cælium ad illam attulisse se aurum quærere, C. Cæl. 21, 53: attulerunt quicta omnia apud Gallos esse, Liv. 8, 17; cf. Nep. Milt. 3, 13; Luc. 1, 475: — *Pass. with subjective clause:* rebellāsse Etruscos allatum est, Liv. 10, 45.—**e.** With *ex:* calamitas tanta fuit, ut eam non ex prœlio nuntius afferret, C. Manil. 9, 25: idem ex Hispaniā allatum, Tac. H. 1, 76.

2. *To produce, cause, occasion, impart,* etc.: **a.** *Alicui aliquid:* mi ægritudinem, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 2: vobis populoque Romano pacem, C. Mur. 1, 1: qui risus multas ipsi lacrymas, magnam populo Romano cladem attulit, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7: metum prædonibus, id. 2 Verr. 5, 25, 63: suspicionem multis, id. Phil. 12, 7, 18; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13; Pl. 15, 2, 3, § 7: mihi gaudium, Pl. Ep. 10, 2, 1.—**b.** *Aliquid:* consecutionem voluptatis, C. Phil. 12, 7, 8: detrimentum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 82: minorem capitis dolorem, Pl. 23, 1, 18, § 30.

3. *To bring forward, allege, produce, assign, advance,* etc., a reason, *etc.:* **a.** In *simple constr.:* causam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 23: justas causas, C. Att. 11, 15, 1: rationes, id. Fin. 5, 10, 27: ætatem, id. Sen. 6, 17.—**b.** With *ad:* idque me non ad meam defensionem attulisse, C. Cæc. 29, 85.—**c.** *Abs.:* With *cur:* cur credam afferre possum, C. Tusc. 1, 29, 70.

4. Afferre aliquid, *To contribute to* a definite object; *to help, assist,* etc.: **a.** With *ad:* negat Epicurus diuturnitatem temporis ad beate vivendum aliquid afferre, C. Fin. 2, 27, 87: quicquid ad rempublicam attulimus, id. Off. 1, 44, 155.—**b.** With *Dat.:* illa præsidia non afferunt oratori aliquid, C. Mil. 1, 2.—**c.** In *simple constr.:* quid enim oves aliud afferunt, nisi, *etc.,* Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158.

af-fĭcĭo (adf-), ēci, ectum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad; facio] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.) (*To do* some thing *to* a person or thing; hence) **A.** *To treat* or *use* in any way: **1.** In *simple constr.:* exercendum corpus et ita afficiendum, ut, *etc.,* C. Off. 1, 23, 79: ut abs te affecta est (*sc.* civitas Syracusana) ita, *etc.,* id. 2 Verr. 4, 67, 151.—**2.** With *Adv. of manner:* quem (*sc.* filium) pater male afficiebat, Pap. Dig. 37, 12, 5.

B. Afficere aliquem *or* aliquid aliquā re, *To affect a person or thing with something,* commonly translated by a verb or verbal expression akin to Latin Abl.: aliquem lucris, *to profit* or *grant gain to,* Plaut. Am. prol. 1: bonis nuntiis, *to announce good news to,* id. ib. 8: prædā atque agro adoreāque affecit populares suos, *gave them plunder,* etc., id. ib. 1, 1, 38: luce locum afficiens, *lighting up,* Var. ap. Non. 520, 3: aliquem honoribus, *to honour,* C. Mil. 29, 80: morte, cruciatu, cruce, *to kill, torture, crucify,* id. 2 Verr. 1, 4, 9: lætitiā, *to gladden,* id. Mil. 28, 77: servitute, *to enslave,* id. Rep. 1, 44, 256 Moser: sepulturā, *to bury,* id. de Div. 1, 27, 56: — *Pass. constr.:* magnā difficultate afficiebatur, *was brought into great difficulty,* Cæs. B. G. 7, 6; cf. id. ib. 7, 17: afficitur beneficio, *is benefited,* C. Agr. 1, 4, 13: pœnā afficietur, *will be punished,* id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: morbo oculorum afficitur, *is attacked with an affection of the eyes,* Nep. Hann. 4, 3; so, pedum doloribus, *with the gout,* C. Fam. 6, 19, 2: corpora affecta tabe, *assailed by pestilence,* Liv. 4, 30.

C. Physically: *To affect, to seize, attack, lay hold of:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* ut prius æstus, labor, fames, sitisque corpora afficerent, Liv. 28, 15: non simplex Damasichthona vulnus Afficit, Ov. M. 6, 255: pulmo totus afficitur, Ce's. 4, 7.—**2.** With *Abl.:* is Pisonem uno vulnere in mortem affecit, Tac. A. 4, 45.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.:* Tac. A. 4, 45; cf. preceding *no.* 2.

D. Mentally: *To affect* in any way, agreeably or disagreeably: **1.** In *simple constr.:* nec nos afficit amor, Lucr. 3, 865: cf., also, Suet. Tib. 52.—**2.** With *Abl.:* quonam modo ille vos vivus afficeret, qui, *etc.,* C. Mil. 29, 79.—**3.** With *Adv.* or *adverbial expression of manner:* ut eorum, qui audirent, ita afficerentur animi, ut eos affici vellet orator, C. de Or. 1, 19, 87: literæ tuæ sic me affecerunt, ut, *etc.,* C. Att. 14, 13 B., 2: is terror milites hostesque in diversum affecit, Tac. A. 11, 19; cf., also, Suet. Tib. 66; Pl. Pan. 90.—**4.** *Abs.:* primum est, ut afficiamur antequam afficere conemur, Quint. 6, 2.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.) (*To make* one thing to be *on,* or joined *on to,* another; hence) *To attach to, to connect with:* quæ (*sc.* res) quodammodo affectæ sunt ad id, de quo quæritur, C. Top. 2, 8.

afflĭctĭus (adf-), a, um, *adj.* [affigo] *Added to, annexed:* Var. R. R. 3, 12, 1.

afflĭctĭo (adf-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An affixing, fastening on:* Phæd. 4, 13, 2.

afflictus, a, um, *P.* of affigo.

af-fīgo (adf-), ixi, ixum, ĕre (*Pluperf. Subj.,* affixet for affixisset, Sil. 14, 536), 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c., figo] **I.** Prop.: *To attach, fasten, fix on to, to annex to:* **A.** With *ad:* literam ad caput, C. Rosc. Am. 20, 57.—**B.** With *Abl.:* aliquem cuspide ad terram, Liv. 4, 9.—**C.** In *simple constr.:* corpus, Lucr. 4, 1104.—**D.** With *Dat.:* sidera cavernis, Lucr. 4, 392: Minervæ talaria, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59: Prometheus affixus Caucaso, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 8: aliquem cruci, Liv. 28, 37: signa Punicis affixa delubris, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 19: te lecto affixit, id. S. 1, 1, 81: radicem terræ, Virg. G. 2, 318. flammam lateri turris, id. Æ. 9, 536.

II. Fig.: *To add to, attach, impress in* or *on:* aliquid animo, *to impress upon the mind,* Quint. 2, 7, 18; so, Sen. Ep. 11, 8: literas pueris, Quint. 1, 1, 25.

af-fĭguro (adf-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. h.; figuro] *To form* or *fashion in accordance with:* Gell. 4, 9, 12.

‡**Affilānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Affile, a town of Latium:* Inscr. ap. Cellar. Anastas. Bibl. Vit. Sext. III.

affĭlĭatus (adf-), a, um, *P.* of obsol. affilio [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; filius] *Taken to one's self as one's own child; adopted:* Interpr. Cod. Th. 5, 1, 2; Epit. Inst. Gai. 1, 4, 1.

‡**affĭlĭātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An adopting, adoption:* Gloss. Isid.

af-fingo (adf-), inxi, ictum, ingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad; fingo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; fingo) (*To form* or *fashion* a thing, and put it *to* or *on to* another; hence) **A.** Prop.: *To attach, affix, add on,* etc.: **1.** With *Dat.:* ei manūs, C. Univ. 6.—**2.** In *simple constr.:* nullam partem corporis afflictam sine aliquā necessitate reperietis, id. de Or. 3, 45, 179; cf., also, id. de Div. 1, 52, 118.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To attach, annex:* **a.** In *simple constr.:* faciam ut intelligatis, quid error affinxerit, *etc.,* C. Clu. 4, 9: neque falsa (*sc.* laus) afflicta esse videatur, id. Manil. 4, 10.—**b.** With *Dat.:* addunt ipsi et affingunt rumoribus, *etc.,* Cæs. B. G. 7, 1: tanquam alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, C. de Or. 3, 9, 36.—**2.** *To impute, assign:* cui crimen affingeretur, Tac. A. 14, 62.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; fingo, *no.* II. B. 3. a.): *To imagine, fancy, conceive,* etc.: animus adfingit Ægyptum quiescentem, Eum. de Restaur. Schol. 21, 2.

III. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; fingo, *no.* II. B. 3. b.): *To forge:* literas, App. M. 4, p. 149, 34 Elm.

af-fĭnĭo (adf-), īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; finis, *no.* II.] (*To attach limits* or *bounds to;* hence) *To define:* Jul. Rufin. 1, p. 245 Koch.; Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 7.

af-fīnis (adf-), e, *adj.* (Abl. regularly affini, C. de Or. 1, 15, 66; once affine, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 9) [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; finis, *no.* III. A. 1.] **I.** Prop.: *Bordering upon, adjacent to:* gens affinis Mauris, Liv. 28, 17. As *Subst.:* **affīnis,** is, *comm. gen. A neighbour:* "*affines,* in agris vicini," Fest. s. v.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Allied, kindred:* affinia vincla, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 9.—As *Subst.:* **affīnis,** is, *comm. gen.:* **1.** *A connection or relation* by marriage; Gr. κηδεστής; "*affines* dicuntur viri et uxoris cognati. Affinium autem nomina sunt

soceri, socrus, gener, nurus, noverca, vitricus, privignus, privigna, glos, levir," *etc.*: Maiestin. Dig. 38, 10, 4: eqo ut essem affinis tibi, tuam peti gnatam, Att. ap. Fest. s. v. NUMERO, p. 181: Magnderus meus affinis, *my son-in-law*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 14: Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 63: ex tam multis cognatis et affinibus, C. Clu. 14, 41: quae te potius propinquorum, quo major affinium numerus, Tac. G. 20: per propinquos et affines suos, Suet. Cæs. 1.—**2.** Acc. to Festus: *A blood-relation*: "*affines*, consanguinitate conjuncti," Fest. s. v.

B. *Taking part in*; *connected with*; *sharing*, *accessory to*, etc.: **1.** With *Dat.*: publicis negotiis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 59; al. 55: ei turpitudini, C. Clu. 45, 127: rationi, id. Inv. 2, 10, 32: ei noxiae, Liv. 39, 14.—**2.** With *Gen.*: illarum rerum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 3: culpae, C. Inv. 2, 44, 129: rei capitalis, id. 2 Verr. 2, 43, 95.—**3.** With *ad*: qui sese affinem esse ad causandum volunt, Pan. ap. Non. 89, 11.

affīnĭtas (adf-), ātis, *f.* (*Gen. plur.* affinitatium, Just. 17, 3.) [affinis, *no.* II. A.] (*The state or condition of an* affinis; hence)

I. Prop.: *Relationship by marriage*, esp. *between a father and son-in-law*, Rudmk. Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 12: astringere inter aliquos, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 73: effugere Ter. And. 1, 5, 12; id. Hec. 4, 4, 101; affinitate se devincire cum aliquo, C. Brut. 26, 98; cum aliquo affinitate conjungi, Nep. Paus. 2, 3: in affinitatem aliquis pervenire, id. Att. 19, 1: contrahere, Vell. 2, 44, 3: facere inter aliquos, id. 2, 65, 2: jungere cum aliquo, Liv. 1, 1: affinitate conjunctus, Suet. Ner. 35: in affinitatis jura succedit, Just. 7, 3, 9:—*Plur.*: caritas generis humani serpit sensim foras, cognationibus primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitiis, post vicinitatibus, C. Fin. 5, 23, 65.

II. Fig.: *Relationship*, *affinity*, *conformity*, *resemblance* (rare): Var. R. R. 1, 16: literarum, Quint. 1, 6, 24: per affinitatem literarum, qui ὁμωνυμία Graece, Latine *fur* est, Gell. 1, 18, 5: affinitas corporibus hominum mentibusque, id. 4, 13, 4.

III. Meton.: *Relatives*, *kinsmen*: patriam deseras, cognatos, affinitatem, amicos, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 75.

affirmans, antis, *P.* of affirmo.

affirmanter (adf-), *adv.* [affirmans] *With assurance* or *certainly*, *assuredly*: praedicere aliquid, Gell. 14, 1, 24.

affirmāte (adf-), *adv.* [affirmatus] *With asseveration*, *with assurance*, *certainly*, *assuredly*, *positively*: quod affirmate quasi Deo teste promiseris, id tenendum est, C. Off. 3, 29, 104:—*Sup.*: affirmatissime scribere, Gell. 10, 12, 9.

☞ *Comp.* not found.

affirmātĭo (adf-), ōnis, *f.* [affirmo, no. II. C.] *An affirmation*, *asseveration*, *confirmation*, or *averment*: **A.** *Abs.*: est enim jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, C. Off. 3, 29, 104: multa affirmatione abnuens, Curt. 6, 11, 35.—**B.** With *Gen.*: affirmatio praesentis Laterensis, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 21, 1: annalium, Pl. 28, 2, 4, § 15: ejus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 30.

affirmātīvus (adf-), a, um, *adj.* [id.] In Gram.: *Affirming*, *affirmative*: species verborum, Diom. p. 369 P.

affirmātor (adf-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who asserts* or *affirms a thing* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 27, 7, 4; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7: Min. Fel. Octav. 31.

af-firmo (adf-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; firmo] **I.** Prop.: *To make strong*: corium affirmatum, *i. e. made tough*, App. 7, p. 289 Oud.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To strengthen*, *establish*, *confirm* a thing: **1.** *Aliquid alicui*: alicui spem, Liv. 1, 1.—**2.** With *Abl.*: socletas jurejurando affirmatur, Liv. 29, 23.—**B.** *To give assurance of truth* or *certainty*, *to confirm*, *corroborate*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: opinionem, Liv. 32, 35: dicta transfugarum, id. 28, 2: secuta aperte valetudo iram Deûm affirmavit, Tac. A. 14, 22.—**2.** With *Abl.*: haec adfirmaverunt auctoritate sua, Liv. 26, 24: populi R. virtutem armis, Tac. H. 4, 73.—**C.** *To affirm*, *assert*, *maintain*, *asseverate*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: nihil ut affirmem, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 8.—**2.** With *Objective clause*: affirmo mihi offensum esse possessoris uncubas meas, C. Att. 12, 23, 3: quidam plures Deo ortos affirmant, Tac. G. 2: affirmavit non daturum se, Suet. Aug. 42.—**3.** With *quod* c. *Subj.*: affirmans quod Dominus uberet vos, Vulg. 2 Paralip. 32, 11.—**4.** *Without immediate object*: **a.** With *de*: non soleo temere affirmare de altero, C. Brut. 1, 1.—**b.** With *per*: per suas simul Inetynna sacrificia Affirmes, Tib. 1, 4, 26.—**5.** *Impers. Pass.*: affirmatur, Tac. H. 2, 49.

affixio (adf-), ōnis, *f.* [affigo] **I.** Prop.: *A joining*, *fixing*, or *fastening to*: continua, Non. 64, 27.

II. Fig.: *A zealous*, *ardent attachment to a thing*: philologiae, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 14.

affixus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of affigo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Fastened to* a person or thing; *closely joined* or *fitted to*; *always remaining* in some place: **1.** With *Dat.*: mihi tanquam magistro, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 6: me sibi ille affixum habebit, id. Fam. 1, 8: anus affixa foribus, Tib. 1, 6, 61: Tarraconensis affixa Pyrenaeo, *lying close to*, Pl. 3, 1, 2, § 6.—**2.** With *in* c. *Abl.*: Ithaca in saxulis asperrimis affixa, id. de Or. 1, 44, 196: in exigua terrae parte affixi, id. Rep. 1, 17, 26.—As *Subst.*: **affixa**, ōrum, *n. The fixtures of a house*: domum instructam legavit cum omnibus affixis, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18 *fin.*

B. Fig.: **1.** Of the mind: **a.** *Impressed upon*: causa in animo affixa, C. 2 Verr. 5, 53, 139.—**b.** *Bent upon*: toto animo affixa, Sen. Cons. Marc. 2.—**c.** *Intent upon*: navita coelo, Sil. 7, 362.—**2.** Of other things: *Joined* or *united to*; with *ad*: quae semper affixa esse videntur ad rem, C. Inv. 1, 26, 37.

affligrans (adf-), antis, *Pa.* of a verb existing in no example, AFFLAGRO; *Blazing* or *flaming up*: in tempore affligranti, *i. e. in an unquiet* or *turbulent time*, Amm. 21, 12, 24.

affĭātor (adf-), ōris, *m.* [affio] *One who blows on* or *breathes into*: Tert. adv. Herm. 32.

1. **affĭātus (adf-)**, a, um, *P.* of affio.

2. **affĭātus (adf-)**, ūs, *m.* [affio, *no.* I. A.]

I. Prop.: *A blowing* or *breathing upon* something: **A.** *Abs.*: Boeotii sine affiatu vocant colleis Tebas, *i. e. without the* hard *breathing* or *aspirate*, Var. R. R. 3, 1, 6.—**B.** With *Subjective Gen.*: ejus venti affiatu juvari Indiam, *by that wind blowing upon it*, Pl. 9, 17, 21, § 58.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Concr.*: *A breath*, *blast*, etc.: **1.** *Abs.*: levi affiatu, Liv. 39, 22: noxius, Pl. 4, 12, 26, § 89: terribilis, id. 9, 30, 48, § 92; cf. Ov. M. 2, 289.—**2.** With *Gen.*: vaporis, Liv. 28, 23: serpentis, Stat. Th. 5, 527.—**B.** Of light: *A flash*, *glow*, etc.: levi affiatu simulacra refovent (sc. juncturae), Pl. 36, 15, 22, § 98.

III. Fig.: *Inspiration*: **A.** *Abs.*: divinus affiatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167; id. de Div. 1, 18, 34.—**B.** With *Subjective Gen.*: furoris, C. de Or. 2, 46, 194.

af-flecto (adf-), exi, exum, ectĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; flecto] *To turn*, or *direct to*: huic si sol affleverit axes, Avien. Arat. 734.

af-flĕo (adf-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; fleo] *To weep at* (only twice, in Plaut.): Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 72; Poen. 5, 2, 148.

Affĭānus (mons), *in Latium*, *near Tibur*: Inscr. ap. Luc. Holsten.

afflictātĭo (adf-), ōnis, *f.* [afflicto] *Physical pain*, *torture*, *torment*: "*afflictatio*, aegritudo cum vexatione corporis," C. Tusc. 4, 8, 18; cf. id. ib. 4, 7, 16: (habet) aegritudo afflictationem, id. ib. 3, 13, 27.

afflictātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who causes pain* or *suffering*, *a tormentor* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16.

afflictim (adf-), *adv.* [affligo] *With suffering*, *with grief* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 4, p. 94.

afflictĭo (adf-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Pain*, *suffering*, *torment*: irrita, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 17, 5.

afflicto (adf-), āvi, ātum, āre 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] **I.** (acc. to affligo, *no.* I. B.): *To greatly damage*, *injure*, *shatter*, etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: naves tempestas afflictabat, Cæs. B. G. 4, 29.—**B.** With *in* c. *Abl.*: quod naves in vadis afflictarentur, Cæs. B. G. 3, 12.

II. (acc. to affligo, *no.* I. C.): **A.** Gen.: *To greatly trouble*, *vex*, *harass*, *annoy*, *injure*, *afflict*, etc.: With persons or things as subjects: **1.** In *simple constr.*: ne quarta decima legio . . . afflictaret Batavos, Tac. H. 4, 79; cf., also, Inscr. Bonon. 3; Luer. 4, 1151.—**2.** With *Adv. of degree*: gravius vehementiusque, C. Cat. 1, 13, 31: turpius, id. Har. Resp. 19, 40.—**3.** With *Abl.*: quod praefectus remigum . . . Italiam luxuria saevitiaque adflictavisset, Tac. A. 13, 30.—**B.** Esp.: With *Personal pron.* or *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To grieve*, *vex*, *trouble*, *disquiet one's self*, *to feel great trouble*, etc.: **1.** So, *alone*: ne te adflictes, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 31: mulieres afflictare sese, Sall. C. 31, 3: se Alcmaedes, C. Tusc. 3, 26, 77: afflictari, C. Tusc. 3, 27, 66.—**2.** With *de*: de quibus (*sc.* nostris domesticis rebus) acerbissime afflictor, C. Att. 11, 1, 1.

afflictor (adf-), ōris, *m.* [id.] (Prop.: *One who strikes a thing to the ground*; Fig.) *A subverter*: afflictor et pernitor dignitatis senatūs, C. Pis. 27, 64.

afflictrix (adf-), īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] *Striking* or *dashing down*: nubes adflictrix, App. Mund. 15.

1. **afflictus (adf-)**, a, um. **I.** *P.* of affligo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Cast down*: Of persons or things; hence, **A.** *Miserable*, *unfortunate*, *overthrown*, *wretched*, *distressed*, etc.: **1.** *Abs.*: afflictum erexit, C. Manil. 9, 23: excitare afflictos, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: amicitia, id. Quint. 30, 93: fortuna, id. Sull. 31, 89:—*Comp.*: afflictiore conditione, C. Fam. 6, 1, 6.—**2.** With *Abl.*: quae (*sc.* Graecia) jam diu suis consiliis perculsa et afflicta est, C. Flacc. 7, 16:—**Particular phrases**: Res afflictae, *Disordered*, *embarrassed*, or *ruined circumstances*, *a sad state*: Sall. J. 76, 6; Val. Max. 3, 2, 7 *ext.*: Just. 4, 5, 2; Luc. 1, 497.—**B.** *Dejected*, *discouraged*, *desponding*: **1.** *Abs.*: victis quidem adeo afflictis, Suet. Oth. 9: afflictus vitam trahebam, Virg. Æ. 2, 94.—**2.** With *Abl.*: aegritudine, C. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: luctu, id. Phil. 9, 5, 12: moerore, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2.—**C.** *Abandoned*, *base*, *mean*, *low*, *vile*: homo afflictus et perditus, C. Phil. 3, 10, 25: nemo est tam afflictis moribus, quin, *etc.*, Macr. S. 6, 7.

afflictus (adf-), ūs, *m.* [affligo, *no.* II.] (*A dashing against* something; hence) *A collision*: nubes afflictu ignem edunt, App. de Mund. p. 63, 16 Elm.

af-fligo (adf-), ixi, ictum, Igĕre (*Perf. Subj.*, affluxit = affluxerint, Frontin. ad M. Caes. 3, 3). 3. *v. a.* [ad; fligo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To dash* or *strike to* the ground; *to dash*, *strike*, or *throw down*; *to overthrow*: With living beings or things as objects: **1.** With *ad*: ne te ad terram sceptra, affligam, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 15; so, ad terram, id. Rud. 4, 3, 71.—**2.** With *Dat.*: imaginem solo, Tac. H. 1, 41; cf. Suet. Dom. 23: Cygnum terrae affixit Achilles, Ov. M. 12, 139: corpora terrae, id. ib. 14, 206: telluri, Sil. 9, 631.—**3.** In *simple constr.*: statuam, C. Pis. 38, 93: monumentum, id. Cael. 32, 78: domum, id. Dom. 40, 103: nolo eqnidem te affligi, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 9:—in battles, *etc.*: affligere victorem, Liv. 28, 19: equi, viri affecti, Sall. J. 101, 11: ubi scalae comminutae, qui superstiterant, affecti sunt, id. ib. 60, 7.—**4.** With *Abl.*: arbores pondere affligunt (*sc.* alces), Cæs. B. G. 6, 26.

B. Meton.: *To damage*, *injure*, *shatter*, etc.: tempestas naves ita affixit, ut, *etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 27: naves afflictae erant, id. B. G. 4, 31.

C. Fig.: With persons or things as subjects: **1.** *To ruin*, *weaken*, *damage*, *injure*, *harass*, *cast down*, *overthrow*, *afflict*, etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: virtus nostra nos affixit, C. 1 am. 14, 4, 5: senectus me, id. Sen. 10, 32: ad adfligendum equestrem ordinem, id. Sest. 7, 17: ipse (*sc.* Pompeius) se, id. Att. 2, 19, 2: is dies Othonianas partes, Tac. H. 2, 33: amicitias et familiaritates, Suet. Tib. 51: quum refluxit (*sc.* fortuna), affligimur, C. Off. 2, 6, 19.—**b.** With *Abl.*: vastatione opes hostium, Liv. 2, 16: Turdetanum bello, id. 28, 39: ream testimonio, Suet. Ner. 7.—**2.** *To reduce*, *lower*, or *lessen in value*: rem augere laudando, vituperandoque rursus affligere, C. Brut. 12, 47.—**3.** In courage: *To cast down*, *dis-*

hearten, to diminish, lessen, impair: animos affligere et debilitare metu, C. Tusc. 4, 15, 34.—**4.** Affligere causam susceptam, *To give up, abandon a lawsuit which has been undertaken:* C. Sest. 41, 89.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. e.): *To strike* or *dash* one *thing against* another: **1.** With *ad:* ad quos (*sc.* scopulos) afflictam navem videres, C. Rab. Perd. 9, 25. —**2.** With *Dat.:* saxo caput, Tac. A. 4, 45. —**B.** *To strike* or *dash against:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* aquila duos corvos affixit, et ad terram dedit, *swooped upon,* Suet. Aug. 96.—**2.** With *Abl.:* trierarchus fusti caput ejus affixit, Tac. A. 14, 8.

af-flo (adf-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ad; flo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.): **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *To blow* or *breathe on* or *upon:* **a.** Of the wind **a.** subject: udam (*sc.* fabam) ventus, Pl. 18, 17, 44, § 144: afflantur vineta noto, Stat. S. 5, 1, 146.—**b.** Of personal subjects: (α) *Act.:* (*a*) In *simple constr.:* crinem sparsum cervicibus afflat (*sc.* deus), Ov. M. 1, 542.—(β) With *Abl.:* nos ubi primus equis Oriens afflavit anhelis, Virg. G. 1, 250; cf. id. Æ. 5, 739.—(b) *Neut.:* With *Dat.:* illis Canidia, Hor. S. 2, 8, 95.—**c.** Of the breath as subject: poetam quasi divino spiritu afflari, *i. e. was inspired,* C. Arch. 8, 18.—**d.** Of other subjects (so, mostly in pass.): (a) In *simple constr.:* quorum (*sc.* fulminum) Ignibus afflari proxima quæque solent, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 22: afflati incendio, *scorched,* Liv. 30, 6: alii afflantur sidere (=siderantur), Pl. 2, 41, 41, § 108.—(b) With *ex:* qui (*sc.* odores) afflarentur e floribus, C. Sen. 17, 59.—(c) With *Dat.:* afflabunt tibi odores, Prop. 2, 22, 17.

2. Fig.: **a.** *To be friendly, favourable* or *propitious:* (a) With *Dat.:* felix cui placidus leniter afflat amor, Tib. 2, 1, 80. —(b) *Abs.:* affiante fortunâ Quint. 11, 3, 147.—**b.** *To inspire,* etc.: afflata est numine . . . dei, Virg. Æ. 6, 50.

B.: **1.** Gen.: *To breathe* something forth *on* or *upon:* calidum membris afflare (*sc.* ignes) vaporem, Lucr. 5, 568. —**2.** Esp.: Of a deity: *To breathe* something *on* one; *i. e. to bestow on* one, *impart* to one, *etc.,* by *breathing: Aliquid alicui:* lætos oculis afflârat (*sc.* Venus) honores, Virg. Æ. 1, 591: indomitis regibus Venus afflat amores, Tib. 2, 4, 57.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To breathe* something *to* or *towards* one; *to waft towards* (only Fig.): **A.** *Aliquid alicui:* **1.** So, *alone:* sperat sibi auram posse aliquam afflari voluptatis, C. 2 Verr. 1, 13, 35.—**2.** With *Abl.:* cui aliquid mali faucibus afflari possit, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62.—**B.** With *Objective clause:* rumoris nescio quid afflaverat frequentium non fuisse, C. Att. 16, 5, 1.

affluens (adf-), entis, **I.** *P.* of affluo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to affluo, *no.* II. A. 3.): *Abounding, abundant, copious, rich, numerous,* etc.: omnium rerum abundantes copiæ, C. Off. 1, 43, 153: amicitia, id. Læl. 16, 58:—*Comp.:* affluentiores aquæ, Vitr. 8, 1:—*Sup.:* affluentissimus, Aug. Conf. 2, 6.—Particular phrase: Ex affluenti, *In abundance, profusely,* Tac. H. 1, 57.—**B.** (acc. to affluo, *no.* II. B. 2.): *Abounding* or *rich in: Aliquâ re:* Asiatico ornatu, Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc. 1, 10; cf. vestitu, Phæd. 5, 1, 22: unguentis, C. Sest. 8, 18: urbs hominibus studiisque, id. Arch. 3, 4: iste homo affluens omni lepore et venustate, id. 2 Verr. 5, 54, 142.—**C.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; fluo, *no.* I.): *Flowing by* or *along:* **1.** Prop.: ad Gallicam ripam latior, et placidior, et affluens (*sc.* Rhenus), Tac. A. 2, 6.—**2.** Fig.: Of the course of time: annos, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 19.

affluenter (adf-), *adv.* [affluens] *In abundance, richly, copiously,* etc.: affluenter, App. M. 4, p. 145, 51 Elm.:—*Comp.:* affluentius, C. Tusc. 5, 6, 16; Nep. Att. 14, 2; Tac. A. 15, 54.

affluentia (adf-), æ, *f.* [affluo] **A.** (acc. to affluo, *no.* II. A. 1.) (*A flowing* or *coming to* any point; hence) *A collecting, collection:* Pl. 26, 10, 61, § 94.

B. (acc. to affluo, *no.* II. A. 3.): **1** *Richness, exuberance:* ingenii, Quint. 12, 10, 13.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Abundance, profusion:* ex hac copiâ atque rerum omnium abundantiâ, C. Agr. 2, 35, 95: annonæ, Pl. Pan. 29.—**b.** Meton.: As the result of abundance: *Pomp, magnificence, splendour,* etc., Nep. Att. 13, 5.

af-flŭo (adf-), xi, xum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad; fluo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; fluo, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: *To flow to* or *towards:* bis affluunt, bisque remeant (*sc.* æstus), Pl. 2, 97, 99, § 212.—**B.** Meton.: *To stream* or *pour towards* like fluids: quum infinita imaginum species ad deos affluat, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.; fluo, *no.* II. B.): **A.**: **1.** With abstr. subjects: *To flow, come,* or *stream to* or *up to* (class.): **a.** With *ad:* si ea sola voluptas esset quæ ad eos (*sc.* sensûs) cum suavitate afflueret, C. Fin. 1, 11, 39. —**b.** With *Dat.:* incautis amor, Ov. R. Am. 148.—**c.** With *ab:* nihil rumoris a te nihil a Cæsare, nihil ex istis locis, affluxit, *i. e. has reached me,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1.—**d.** With *ex:* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1; cf. preceding *no.* c.—**e.** With *Abl.:* celeri transitu luxuria, Val. Max. 9, 1, 5.—**f.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* ut corpus affluat (*sc.* animi vivata potestas), Lucr. 3, 685.—**2.** With persons as subjects: *To throng* or *flock up to* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): copiæ affluebant, Liv. 39, 31: affluentibus auxiliis Galloru n, Tac. H. 4, 25: cf., also, Virg. Æ. 2, 793; Val. Max. 3, 2, 23.—**3.** With accessory notion of abundance: *To flow* or *stream to one; to abound:* quum domi otium atque divitiæ affluerent, Sall. C. 36, 4: affuse affluunt opes, Liv. 3, 26.

B.: **1.** *To flow* or *rise upwards:* cibo affluente, *i. e. rising in the throat,* Suet. Claud. 44.—**2.** (Prop.: *To rise to a great height;* Fig.) *To abound: Aliqua re:* frumento, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 57: divitiis, honore, et laude, Lucr. 6, 13: voluptatibus, C. Fin. 2, 28, 93.

affluus (adfl-), a, um [affluo, *no.* II. A. 3.] *Abundant, copious:* flumen, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. Magn. 3, 29 Mai.

af-fŏdĭo (adf-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; fodio] *To dig in addition*; *to add to by digging:* vicini cæspitem nostro solo affodimus, Pl. 2, 68, 68, § 175.

af-for (adf-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; for] (prps. found only as follows: *Ind. Pres.:* affatur, affamur, affamini, affantur: *Imperf.* affabar: *Perf.* affata est: *Imperat.* affare: *Subj. Pluperf.* affatus esset: *Inf.* affari: *Part Perf.* affatus, *etc.*; cf. below) **I.** Gen.: *To speak* or *say to; to address* or *accost:* **A.** With *simple Acc.:* hos affabar, Virg. Æ. 3, 492: hostem supplex affare superbum, id. ib. 4, 424.—**B.** With *Abl.:* quum hunc nomine esset affatus, C. Brut. 72, 253: quo (*sc.* libro) me affatus, id. ib. 3, 13: licet enim versibus iisdem mihi affari te, Attice, quibus affatur Fannininum, id. Sen. 1, 1.—**C.** With *Adv.:* ubi me affaninni? Curt. 4, 11, 19: occupat illa manu, blandeque affata (*sc.* est) paventem; Si mihi, *etc.,* Stat. Ach. 1, 250.

II. Esp.: **A.** *To address* a deity in prayer, *etc.*; *to implore, beseech:* "*affari,* rogare," Non. 463, 23.—**1.** With *simple Acc.:* deum affare, Acc. ap. Non. 463, 24. —**2.** With *Gerund in do:* precando Affamur Vestam, Ov. F. 6, 303.—**B.** *To address* the dead; *to take a last adieu, to bid a last farewell* (by saying *vale* three times): sic positu n affati discedite corpus, Virg. Æ. 2, 644: te affari extremum, id. ib. 9, 484.

☞ In Passive force: **a** Prop.: *To be addressed* or *accosted:* adfatis ex officio singulis, App. M. 11, p. 265, 19 Elm.—**b.** Meton.: Augural *t. t.*: *To be fixed* or *marked out:* effari templa dicuntur ab auguribus; affantur, qui in his fines sunt, Var. L. L. 6, 7, 55.

affore (adf-), *etc.*, v. assum.

af-formīdo (adf-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; 1. formido] *To fear* or *dread:* affurmido, ne, *etc.*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 3.

af-frango (adf-, -fringo), ēgi, actum, angere (ingĕre), 3. *v. a.* **I.** [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. e.; frango] *To break against:* **A.** Prop.: postibus ungues, Stat. Th. 10, 47.—**B.** Fig.: hiemes hustis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 36; cf. the context.

II. [(af=) ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; frango] (Prop.: *To break off* or *away;* Fig.) *To tear away:* plenis affrangere parvos Uberibus, Stat. Th. 5, 150.

af-frĕmo (adf-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; fremo] *To roar out* (poet.): **A.** *Abs.:* Boreas, Sil. 14, 124.—**B.** With *Dat.:* affremit his Mars, Val. Fl. 1, 528.

affrĭcātio (adf-), onis, *f.* [affrico] *A rubbing on* or *against:* Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 1, 14.

af-frĭco (adf-), ŭi, tum, and ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; frico] (post-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: *To rub on* or *against:* herbæ se affricans, Pl. 8, 27, 41, § 99; cf. id. 29, 6, 38, § 122: unguento affricata, App. M. 3, p. 138, 47. **II.** Fig.: *To communicate, impart,* etc.: malignus comes candido et simplici rubiginem suam adfricuit, Sen. Ep. 7, 7.

affrictĭo (adf-), ōnis, *f.* [affrico] *A rubbing at* or *against:* Phæd. 4, 14, 2; dub. al. affictio.

af-frictus (adf-), ūs, *m.* [id.] *A rubbing at* or *against:* Pl. 31, 6, 38, § 72.

affrĭngo, v. affrango.

af-frĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; frio] *To crumble to pieces:* Var. R. R. 1, 57.

af-fulgĕo (adf-), ulsi, *no sup.*, gēre, 2. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.; fulgeo] (poet. and in histt.) **I.** Prop.: *To shine on* an object; *to beam, be radiant, glitter:* non Venus affulsit, Ov. Ib. 213; so, Sil. 7, 467: instar veris vultus tuus affulsit, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 6. **II.** Fig.: *To shine, dawn, appear:* **A.** *Abs.:* spes affulsit, Liv. 27, 28: occasio, Flor. 4, 9, 3.—**B.** With *Dat.:* mihi talis fortuna, Liv. 30, 30: lux civitati, id. 9, 10; cf., also, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1 *ext.*

af-fundo (adf-), ūdi, ūsum, undĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.; fundo] (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Prop.: *To pour upon; to sprinkle on:* **A.** With *Dat.:* vinum illi (*sc.* arbori) affundere, Pl. 16, 44, 91, § 242: Mosæ fluminis os amnem Rhenum Oceano affundit, Tac. H. 5, 23: amnis Mæander plurimis affusus oppidis, *i. e. that washes,* Pl. 5, 29, 31, § 113.—**B.** In *simple constr.:* adfusâ paullatim calidâ aquâ, Pl. 12, 21, 46, § 102; cf., also, id. 28, 9, 38, § 144; Tac. A. 13, 16: Cæsaraugusta amne Ibero affusa, *i. e. washed by,* Pl. 3, 4, § 24.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To add,* etc.: ut equitum tria millia cornibus affunderentur, Tac. Agr. 35.—**B.** *Pass. in reflexive force:* *To cast* or *throw oneself down, to prostrate oneself,* etc.: **1.** With *Dat.:* affusæque jacent tumulo, Ov. M. 8, 539: affusa Cæsaris genibus, Flor. 4, 2, 56.—**2.** *Abs.:* amplectique pedes, affusaque poscere vitam, Ov. M. 9, 605.

affusio (adf-), ōnis, *f.* [affundo] *A pouring upon:* antidoti, Pall. 3, 28, 2.

aforem, abforem, v. absum.

Afrānius, ii, *m.*; **Afrānia**, æ, *f. The name of a Roman* gens: **A.** *Afranius:* **1.** L. Afranius, *A celebrated Roman comic poet, contemporary with or little later than Terence, of whose works we possess only a few fragments:* C. Brut. 45, 167; id. Fin. 1, 3, 7; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 57; Quint. 10, 1, 100.—Hence, **Afrānĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Afranius:* fabula, *i. e. written by him,* C. Cœl. 30, 71.—**2.** Afranius, *A general of Pompey in Spain,* C. Fam. 16, 12: Cæs. B. C. 1, 38; Vell. 2, 48.—Hence, **Afrānĭānus**, a, um, *adj. Of Afranius:* legio, Hirt. B. Hisp. 7.—**3.** L. Afranius, *son of the foregoing,* Cæs. B. C. 1, 74, 84.—**4.** T. Afranius, *a leader against the Romans in the Marsic war:* Flor. 3, 18, 6.—**B.** *Afrania:* Gaia Afrania, *the wife of the senator,* Licinius Buccio: Val. Max. 8, 3, 2.

Afri, Africa, v. 1. Afer.

africla, æ, *f. A kind of cake used at sacrifices:* Arn. 7, p. 230.

afui, afore, aforem, afuturus, for abf., v. absum.

‡ **afvŏlo**, *obsol.* = avolo: Fest. p. 26 Müll.

Agaclytus, i, *m.* = ἀγάκλυτος. *A Roman name:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 116, 2.

Agallitŏpus, i, *m.* [ἀγαλλιάω, ὄψ] *A Roman name:* Inscr. Murat. 594, 4.

† **agalma**, ătis, *n.* = ἄγαλμα. *A statue* or *image:* Mart. Cap. 6, p. 188 ed. Grot.

Ăgămēdēs, æ, m., 'Αγαμήδης. *A brother of Trophonius, with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi,* C. Tusc. 1, 47, 114.

Ăgămemnon, ŏnis, m. (*Nom.* Agamemno, Enn. in C. Att. 13, 47; id. Tusc. 4, 8, 17; Stat. Ach. 1, 553), 'Αγαμέμνων, ονος. *King of Mycenæ, grandson of Atreus, son of Pisthenes and Europe, brother of Menelaus, husband of Clytemnestra, father of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra; commander-in-chief of the Greek forces before Troy; murdered by his wife, with the aid of Ægisthus, her paramour.*—Poet.: *for his times:* vixere fortes ante Agamemnona Multi, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 25—28.—Hence,

• **Ăgămemnŏnĭădēs,** æ, *patr. m.*, 'Αγαμεμνονιάδης. *A male descendant of Agamemnon; his son Orestes:* par Agamemnoniadæ crimen, i. e. *the matricide of Orestes,* Juv. 8, 215.—And

Ăgămemnŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, 'Αγαμεμνόνιος. *Of or belonging to Agamemnon* (poet.): phalanges, i. e. *the Greek troops before Troy,* Virg. Æ. 6, 489: Mycenæ Ag., *ruled by A.*, ib. 839: Orestes Ag., *son of A.*, ib. 4, 471: puella, *daughter of A.*, i. e. *Iphigenia,* Prop. 4, 1, 111.

• **ăgămus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἄγαμος. *Unmarried, single,* Hier. adv. Jovian. 1 and 15.

Ăgănippē, ēs. *f.*, 'Αγανίππη. **I.** *A fountain in Bœotia, at the foot of Helicon, sacred to the Muses, said to give poetical inspiration:* Aonie Aganippe, Virg. E. 10, 12; Claud. Ep. ad Ser. 61. **II.** *The wife of Acrisius and mother of Danaë,* Hyg. F. 63.—Hence,

Ăgănippēus, a, um, *adj.*, 'Αγανίππειος. *Of the fountain of Aganippe:* lyra, i. e. Musarum, Prop. 2, 2, 30; Claud. Laud. Ser. 8.—And

Ăgănippĭcus, a, um: *adj.* = Aganippæus, Sidon. Ep. 9, 13.—And

• **Ăgănippis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Sacred to the Muses:* fontes Aganippides Hippocrenes, Ov. F. 5, 7.

†ăgăpē, ēs, *f.* = ἀγάπη. **I.** Prop.: *Charity, the love of our neighbour,* Tert. ad Martyr. 2. **II.** Meton.: *The love-feast of the early Christians,* id. Apol. 39 *fin.*

Ăgăpēnor, ŏris, m. *A king of the Arcadians, suitor of Helen,* Hyg. Fab. 97; Apollod. 3, 7, 5, 6.

ăgăpētæ, ārum, *m. pl.* = ἀγαπητοί. dicti sunt olim apud veteres Christianos clerici aut monachi, qui specie pietatis et religiosi convictûs una cum mulieribus vivebant; Hieron. Ep. 22, § 14.

Ăgăpētus, i, m. = ἀγαπητός (dilectus). *A Roman cognomen,* Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. p. 287, 11.

Ăgăpŏmĕne, ēs. *f.* and **Agapomenus,** i, m. = ἀγαπώμενος (dilectus). *A Roman cognomen, female and male,* Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 5, n. 24; ap. Donat. 424, 26.

†ăgărĭcon, i, n. = ἀγαρικόν. *Larch fungus, timber fungus:* Pl. 25, 9, 57, and 24, 8, 48.

Ăgărĭtānus, a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to Agar, a town of Byzacena,* Pl. 5, 4, 4; cf. Hirt. B. Afr. 97.

ăgāso, ōnis, m. [etym. dub.; prob. ago; cf. equiso] **I.** Prop.: *One who drives and takes care of a beast of burden, a stable-boy, stable-man;* but esp. *one who drives and takes care of horses, a hostler, groom:* Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 11: duo equi cum agasonibus, Liv. 45, 5: agasonem cum equo, Pl. 35, 11, 40, § 134. **II.** Meton.: Contemptuously, *A low servant, menial:* si patinam frangat agaso, Hor. S. 2, 8, 73; Pers. 5, 76.

Ăgassa, æ, or **Agassæ,** ārum, *f. A town of Pieria in Macedonia:* Liv. 44, 7; id. 45, 27.

Agastus, i, m. = ἀγαστός (admirable). *A Roman cognomen:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 985, 4.

Ăgătha, æ, or **Ăgăthe,** es, *f.* = ἀγάθη (good). **I.** *A Roman female cognomen:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 446, 6; ap. Murat. 980, 7. **II.** *A town of Gallia Narbonensis:* Pl. 3, 4, 5, § 33; Mel. 2, 5.

Ăgăthangĕlus, i, m. = ἀγαθάγγελος. *A Roman cognomen:* Inscr. ap. Murat. 530.

Ăgătharchides, æ, m. Of Cnidus, *A writer in geography,* Pl. 7, 2, 2.

Ăgătharcus, i, m. *A celebrated artist:* Vitr. 7, præf.

Ăgăthēmeris, ĭdis, *f.* **Agathemerus,** i, m. *A Roman cognomen:* *f.* Inscr. ap. Murat. 1288, 10; m. Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 345.

Ăgăthias, æ, m. [ἀγαθός.] *A Roman cognomen:* Inscr. ap. Murat. 604, 6.

Ăgătho or **-on,** ōnis, m., 'Αγάθων. **I.** *A general under Alexander the Great, governor of Babylon,* Curt. 5, 1, 42. **II.** *Another,* id. 10, 1, 1.

Ăgăthobulus, i, m. nomen servile, in Inscr. ap. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 762, 2.

Ăgăthocles, is, m., 'Αγαθοκλῆς. **I.** *A king of Sicily, son of a potter, celebrated for his war with the Carthaginians for the possession of the island;* cf. C. 2 Verr. 4, 55, 122; Val. Max. 7, 4, 1 *extr.*; esp. Just. 22, 1, *sq.* **II.** *The author of a history of Cyzicus:* C. Div. 1, 24. **III.** *Another historian, native of Samos;* cf. Ernest. Cl. Cic. **IV.** *A writer on husbandry, a native of Chios,* Varr. R. R. 1, 1; Col. 1, 1; Pl. 22, 22, 44. —Hence

Ăgăthoclēus, a, um, *adj.*, 'Αγαθόκλειος. *Of king Agathocles:* tropæa, Sil. 14, 652.

Agathoclīa, æ, *f. A Roman female cognomen:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 978, 7.

†ăgăthŏdæmon, ōnis, m. = ἀγαθοδαίμων (good genius). **A.** *A kind of serpent in Egypt, to which healing power was ascribed* (Coluber Æsculapii, L.), Lamprid. Hel. 28.—**B.** *The name of a plant,* Appul. Herb. 94.

Ăgathodōrus, i, m. [ἀγαθός, δῶρον] *A Roman cognomen:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 1098, 7.

Ăgathodūlus, i, m. [ἀγαθός, δοῦλος] *A Roman cognomen:* Inscr. ap. Marin. Iscriz. alb. p. 83.

Agathon, v. Agatho,

Ăgăthōnĭce, ēs, *f.* **Agathōnĭcus,** i, m. [ἀγαθός, νικη] *A Roman cognomen:* *f.* Inscr. ap. Grut. 802, 4: *m.* ap. Spon. Miscell. p. 117.

1. **Agathŏpus,** i, m. [ἀγαθός, ὄψ] *A Roman cognomen,* Inscr. ap. Grut. 605, 5.

2. **Agathŏpus,** ŏdis, m. [ἀγαθος, ποῦς.] *A Roman cognomen:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 980, 1.

Agathus, i, m. = ἀγαθός. *A Roman cognomen,* Inscr. ap. Grut. 917, 3.

Agathyce, syne. pro **Agathotyche,** es, *f.* [ἀγαθος, τύχη] *A Roman female cognomen:* Inscr. ap. Murat. 1544, 10.

Ăgăthyrna, æ, *f. A town in Sicily,* Liv. 26, 40; 27, 12; Sil. 14, 269; Mel. 2, 5.

Ăgăthyrsi, ōrum, m., 'Αγάθυρσοι. *A Scythian people in what is now Transylvania, and the Bannat of Temes war, who painted the face and limbs;* hence Virg.: picti Agathyrsi, Æ. 4, 146: cf. Pl. 4, 12, 26: and Mel. 2, 1.

Ăgāvē or **Ăgauē,** es. *f.*, 'Αγαύη. **I.** *A daughter of Cadmus, wife of Echion king of Thebes, who tore in pieces with her own hands her son Pentheus, because he cast contempt upon the orgies of Bacchus:* Ov. M. 3, 725; Hor. S. 2, 3, 303; Hyg. Fab. 184 and 240. **II.** *One of the Nereids:* Hyg. præf. ad Fab. **III.** *One of the Amazons:* id. Fab. 163.

Ăgbiensis, e, *adj. Of or belonging to Agbium, a town of Africa* (now *Bessons*): Inscr. ap. Donat. 345, 3.

Ăgdistis (Acdestis), is, m., 'Αγδίστις. *A son of Jupiter:* Arn. 1, p. 158.—Hence, **Agdistius,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Agdistis:* ferocitas, Arn. 1, p. 163: furor, ib. p. 165.

age and **agedum,** v. ago, *no.* III. G.

agĕa, *A gangway in a ship,* so called acc. to Festus, "quod in eâ maxime quæque res agi solet," p. 9: Enn. Ann. 7, 51.

Ăgĕlădes, æ, m. *A celebrated statuary:* Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 49; Col. 10, 30.

†Ăgĕlastus, i, m. = ἀγέλαστος (who never laughs). *A surname of M. Crassus, grandfather of the triumvir of the same name,* Pl. 7, 19, 18; cf. Lucil. in C. Fin. 5, 30 92; and Tusc. 3, 15, 31.

Ăgĕle, es, *f.* = ἀγέλη (a herd). *A Roman female cognomen:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 748, 5.

ăgellŭlus, i, m. [a double *dim.* of ager] *A very small field,* Cat. 20. 3; 80, Symm. Ep. 2, 30; — From

agellus, i, *dim. m.* [ager] *A small piece of ground, a little field,* Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26: a. non sane major jucero uno, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: minora diu neglexunt, neque agellos singulorum, nec viticulas persequuntur, Cic. N. D. 3, 35.

†ăgēmă, atis, n. = ἄγημα. In the Macedonian army, *A body of troops, usually horse soldiers:* additus his alis mille fermæ equitum: agema cum vocabant, Liv. 37, 40; id. 42, 51; ib. 58; Curt. 4, 13, 26. The number of troops in an a., varied at different times.

Ăgendĭcum, i, n. *A town of Gallia Lugdunensis,* acc. to the Tab. Peuting., Agedicum, (now *Sens* in Champagne; acc. to others, *Provins*), Cæs. B. G. 6, 44; 7, 10.

Ăgēnor, ŏris, m., 'Αγήνωρ. *A son of Neptune and Libya, king of Phœnicia, twin-brother of Belus, father of Cadmus and Europa, and ancestor of Dido;* hence Carthage was poet. called Agenoris urbs, Virg. Æ. 1, 338. — Agenore natus, i. e. *Cadmus,* Ov. M. 3, 51; id. 97; cf. id. 257.—Hence

Ăgēnŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to Agenor:* bos, *Jupiter, who in the form of a bull carried off Europa, dau. of Agenor,* Ov. F. 6, 712: aheua, *Phœnician,* Sil. 7, 642: cf. Mart. 10, 16. **II.** Meton.: *Carthaginian* (cf. Agenor): arces, *Carthage,* Sil. 1, 14: nepotes, *Carthaginians,* id. 17, 404: ductor, *Hannibal,* id. ib. 392.

Ăgenoria, æ, *f.* [ago] *The goddess of prompting men to exertion, among the Romans:* Agenoria quæ ad agendum excitabat, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 16; cf. id. ib. 11.

Ăgēnŏrĭdēs, æ, *patr. m. A male descendant of Agenor.* **I.** *His son Cadmus,* Ov. M. 3, 8; so, ib. 81 and 90; 4, 563; Pont. 1, 3, 77. **II.** *Perseus, whose maternal grandfather Acrisius, was descended from Agenor,* Ov. M. 4, 772.

ăgens, entis. **I.** *P.* of ago. **II.** *Pa.* **A.** *adj.* **1.** *Efficient, effective, powerful* (only in the rhetor. lang. of Cic.): utendum est imaginibus acentibus, acribus, insignitis, C. de Or. 2, 87, 358: acre orator, incensus et a., id. Brut. 92, 317.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* not used—**2.** Gram. *t. t.*: agentia verba, for verba activa, Gell. 18, 12.—**B.** *Subst.*: Agentes, ium, *m.*: **1.** Under the emperors, *A kind of secret police,* also called *frumentarii* and *curiosi,* Aurel. Vict. Cæs. 39 *fin.*; Dig. 1, 12; 1, 20; 21; 22; 23, *etc.*; Amm. 15, 3; 14, 11, et al.—**2.** For agrimensores, *Land surveyors,* Hyg. Lim. p. 179.

ăger, gri (or in old orthogr. AGRE., Lex. Thor.), m. [Gr. ἀγρός; Goth. akrs, O. G. ahhar; Ang.-S. acer; N. G. acker; English, acre; all of which are connected with the Sanscrit *ajras,* "a field."]

I. Prop.: In a more restricted sense: *Improved or productive land, a field, whether pasture, arable, nursery ground,* or *the like;* cf. Dead. Syn. 3, 7 *sq.*; 1, 71; Hab. Syn. 68, and Herz. Cæs. B. G. 7, 13: agrum hunc mercatus sum: hic me exerceo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94; so, ib. 1, 1, 2; ib. 11: agrum in Campanis, *etc.*; Amm. 15, 3; 14, 11, et al.—**2.** For agrimensores, *Land surveyors,* Hyg. Lim. p. 179.

II. Meton.: **A.** In an extended sense: *Territory, district, belonging to some community* (*while* terra = land, country, region, without reference to its possessors, or artificial limits); cf. Nieb. Rom. Gesch. 2, 694 *sq.*: "Ager Tusculanus, ... non terra," Var. L. L. 7, 2, 84: prædæ atque agro affecit familiares

suos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 38: abituros agro Achivos, ib. 53; cf. ib. 71: ut melior fundus Hirpinus sit, sive **a.** Hirpinus (totum enim possidet), quam, C. Agr. 3, 2: fundum habet in agro Thurino, id. Frgm. in Quint. 4, 2. 131 (C. pro Tull. 14): Rhenus, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 2 Herz.: a. Noricus, ib. 5: in agro Troade, Nep. Paus. 3: in agro Aretino, Sall. C. 36: his civitas data agerque, Liv. 2, 16.—In the Roman polity: "**a.** Romanus, *The Roman possessions in land*, was distinguished from a. peregrinus, *foreign territory*; and the first was divided into a. publicus, *public property, domains*, and a. privatus, *private estates*. The a. publicus was either sacer, consecrated to the gods, or humani juris, devoted to the uses of man. The latter was either redditus, *ceded* to those who had lost the right of possession therein, or occupatus, given into the possession of citizens. The private estates in land had originated either by their having been taken from the public domain (ex publico factus privatus), or by the grant of the right of citizenship to foreign communities which had become Roman (ager municipalis). The former was either sold (quæstorius), or assigned (assignatus); and the assigned was given either to all the plebeians in equal shares (viritanus), or only to a definite number of them united together (colonicus)," Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, 695 and 696; cf. with 153 *sq.*

B. *Plur.* **1.** agri.: *The open country, fields*, in opp. to the town (in prose writers usually only in the plur.), Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 2: homines ex agris concurrunt, C. 2 Verr. 4, 44, 96: non solum ex urbe, sed etiam ex agris, id. Cat. 2, 4, 8: annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv. 3, 6; ib. 32.—And even in opp. to a village or hamlet: *the open fields*, Cels. 1, 1.—**2.** Poet. in opp. to mountains: *Plain, valley, champaign:* ignotos montes agrosque salutat, Ov. M. 3, 25.

C. As *A measure of length*, opp. to frons, as breadth: mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum Hic dabat, *in depth*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 12.

†ăgērātŏn, i, *n.* = ἀγήρατον (not growing old). *A plant that does not readily wither* (prps. Achillea ageraton, *yarrow* or *milfoil*, L.), Pl. 27, 4, 4.

Ăgĕrātos, i, *m.* = ἀγήρατος (not growing old). *One of the Æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

Agerensis ager, *A district in Asia Minor*, C. Agr. 2, 19, 50.

Agēsander, dri, *m. A sculptor of Rhodes, celebrated on account of his share in the production of the Laocoon*, Pl. 36, 5, 4.

Ăgēsĭlāus, i, *m.*, Ἀγησίλαος. **I.** *One of the most valiant of the Spartan kings, who defeated the Persian satrap Tissaphernes, and the Athenians and Bœotians at Coronea*, Plutarch and Nepos wrote his life. **II.** *An epithet of Pluto* (from his driving all mankind into his realms; v. Liddell and Scott), Lact. 1, 11, 31.

ăgēsis, *i. e.* age sis, v. ago, *no.* III. G.

Agēsĭmbrŏtus, i, *m.*, Ἀγησίμβροτος. *The commander of the Rhodian fleet against Philip king of Macedonia*, Liv. 31, 46; id. 32, 16.

Agēsĭpŏlis, is, *m.*, Ἀγησίπολις. *The name of several kings of Sparta*; A. III. *is mentioned*, Liv. 34, 26.

Ăgētē, ēs, *f.* = ἀγητή (admirabilis). *A Roman female cognomen*, Inscr. ap. Murat. 1387, 10.

ag-garrĭo (adg-), *no perf. nor sup.* īre, 4. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; garrio] *To prattle at, prate to one*: Mart. Cap. *init.*

ag-gaudĕo (adg-). *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; gaudeo] *To rejoice at*; *to delight in*: cui aggaudebat, Lact. 4, 6

ag-gĕmo (adg-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; gemo] *To groan or sigh at* a thing (poet.): **A.** With *Dat.*: loquenti, Stat. Th. 11, 247.—**B.** *Abs.*: Ov. F. 5, 490; id. Tr. 1, 3, 112.

ag-gĕnĕro (adg-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; genero] *To beget in addition*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4. 19.

ag-gĕnĭcŭlor (adg-), *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; geniculum] *To bend the knee to; to kneel before*: Tert. Pœn. 9.

Aggēnus Urbĭcus, *A Latin writer on the science of the* Agrimensores (*prps. under Domitian*).

agger, ĕris, *m.* [aggero] (*That which is brought to* a place; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Whatever is collected to form an elevation* or *to fill up a hollow place*; e. g. *rubbish, stone, earth, sand, wood, materials for a rampart*, etc. (freq. in the histt., esp. Cæs.; sts. in the poets): ab opere revocandi milites, qui paullo longius aggeris petendi causâ processerant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 20: aggere paludem explere, id. ib. 7, 58: longius erat agger petendus, id. B. C. 1, 42: superjecto aggere terreno, Suet. Cal. 19: implere cavernas aggere, Curt. 8, 10, 27: fossas aggere complent, Virg. Æ. 9, 567.

II. Meton. **A.** Gen.: *A pile* or *heap formed by masses of rubbish, stone, earth, wood*, etc., *collected together*; *a dam, dike, mole, pier, hillock, mound, wall, rampart*, etc., esp. in the histt., of artificial elevations for military purposes, *a dike, mole, rampart*: tertium militare sepimentum est fossa et terreus a., *a clay* or *mud wall*, Var. R. R. 1, 14, 2: aggeribus niveis (*with snow-drifts*) informis terra, Virg. G. 3, 354: atque ipsis prœlia miscent Aggeribus murorum, (pleonast. for muris), id. Æ. 10, 24; cf. ib. 144: Prop. 3, 9, 22.—So for *a dike of earth* for the protection of a harbour, *a breakwater*, Ital. *molo*, Vitr. 5, 12, 122; Ov. M. 14, 445; 15, 690.—For *a causeway* through a swamp: aggeres humido paludum et fallacibus campis imponere, Tac. A. 1, 61: agger armorum, strues corporum, id. H. 2, 70.—Poet.: *pl.* for *mountains*: aggeres Alpini, Virg. Æ. 6, 831: Thessalici aggeres, *i. e.* Pelion, Ossa, Olympus, Sen. Herc. Œt. 168.—For *a funeral pile, a pile of wood*, Ov. M. 9, 234, and Sen. Herc. Fur. 1216.—Of a heap of ashes, Luc. 5, 524 Weber.—Of a high wave of the sea, Luc. 5, 674: consurgit ingens pontus in vastum aggerem, Sen. Hip. 1015 (cf. mons aquæ, Virg. Æ. 1, 105).—**B.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A mound erected before the walls of a besieged city, for the purpose of sustaining the battering engines, and which was gradually advanced nearer and nearer to the town*; cf. Smith's Antiq. s. v. and Herz. Cæs. B. G. 2, 12: aggere, vineis, turribus oppidum oppugnare, C. Fam. 15, 4; id. Att. 5, 20: celeriter vincis ad oppidum actis, aggere jacto turribusque constitutis, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 12; so, with jacere also, Sall. J. 37, 4: aggerem exstruere, Cæs. B. G. 2, 30: instruere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41: promovere ad urbem, *to bring near to the city*, Liv. 5, 7.—Poet.: stellatis axibus a. Erigitur, geminasque æquantis mœnia turres Accipit. *a mound is built provided with wheels* (for moving it forward), Luc. 3, 455, and imitated by Sil. 13, 109.—Since such aggeres consisted principally of wood, they could be easily set on fire, Cæs. B. C. 2, 14: horæ momento simul aggerem ac vineas, ncendium hausit, Liv. 5, 7.—Also, a. Tarquinii, *the mound raised by Tarquinius Superbus, for the defence of the eastern part of the city of Rome* (near the present *Porta S. Lorenzo*), Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 67: cf. 36, 15, 24, § 104:—Hor. S. 1, 8, 15; Juv. 6, 587; id. 8, 43; Quint. 12, 10, 74; cf. Nieb. R. H. 1, p. 411 *sq.*; Beck. Ant. 1, p. 171 *sq.*—Sueton. also uses a. for the *Tarpeian rock*: quond præcipitaretur ex aggere, Cal. 27.—**2.** *The mound raised for the protection of a camp before the entrenchment* (fossa), *and from earth dug from it*, which was secured by a stockade (vallum), consisting of sharpened stakes (valli); cf. Hab. Syn. 68; sedes in litore, castrorum in morem pinnis atque aggere cingit, Virg. Æ. 7, 159: zizipha et tubera in castrorum aggeribus sata, Pl. 15, 14.—**3.** *The tribune in a camp, formed of turf, from which the general addressed his soldiers*: stetit aggere fultus Cespitis, intrepidus vultum meruitque timeri, Luc. 5, 317: vix ea turre senex, quum ductor ab aggere cœpit, Stat. Th. 7, 374; cf. Tac. A. 1, 18 Lips.—**4.** *A military* or *public road*, since these roads were commonly graded by embankments of earth (in the class. age only in Virg. and Tac., and always in connection with *agger viæ*; agger alone belongs only to later Lat.): viæ deprensus in aggere serpens, Virg. Æ. 5, 273: Aurelius agger, *i. e.* via Aurelia, Rutil. Itiner. 39: aggerem viæ tres cohortes obtinuere, Tac. H. 2, 24; cf. id. ib. 3, 21; 23.

III. Fig.: *Wall, mound*: esset vel receptaculum pulso Antonio, vel agger oppugnandæ Italiæ Græcia, C. Phil. 10, 4, 9.

ăggĕrātim, *adv.* [aggero] *In heaps* =acervatim, App. M. 4, p. 146, 2 Elm.

ăggĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *A heaping up*; Meton.: *Concr.*) *That which is heaped up*; *a mole, dam, mound*, etc. (not ante-Aug.), Vitr. 10, 22; Just. 2, 1, 2.

ăggĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [agger] *Pertaining to a mound, mound-like*: tumulus, Poet. in Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 330 Burm.

ăggĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (*To form an* agger; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To heap up, pile up*, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aggerat cadavera, Virg. G. 3, 556: Laurentis prædia pugnæ Aggerat, id. Æ. 11, 79: quadrantes patrimonio, Phæd. 4, 19, 8: ossa disjecta vel aggerata, Tac. A. 1, 61; cf. id. ib. 1, 63.

II. Fig.: *To heap up*: incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras, Virg. Æ. 4, 197; cf. id. ib. 11, 342: omne promissum, Stat. Th. 2, 198.

III. Meton.: **A.** *To fill*, or *fill up by accumulating*: spatium, Curt. 4, 2, 16.—**B.** Aggerare arborem; in gardening: *To heap up earth around a tree, in order to protect the roots from too great heat*, Col. 11, 2, 46.

2. ag-gĕro (adg-), essi, estum, ĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; gero] **I.** Prop.: *To bear* or *carry to* or *towards a place*; *to bring to* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; prps. only once in Cic.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: quum ex rua aggerimus bona, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 16: aggerundâ aquâ, id. Cas. 1, 1, 36: luta et limum aggerebant, C. ap. Non. 212, 16: aggerebatur cespes, Tac. A. 1, 19: flumini bus aggesta (*sc.* terra), Pl. 17, 4, 3, § 27.—**B.** With *ad*: ad nos, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 17.—**C.** With *Dat.*: mihi his aggerunda est aqua, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 27: aggeritur tumulo tellus, Virg. Æ. 3, 63.

II. Fig.: *To bring forward, advance, lay to one's charge*: proba, Tac. A. 13, 14: falsa, id. ib. 2, 57.

aggestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aggero] (Prop.: *A bringing to* a place; Meton.: *That which is brought to* a place; hence) *Deposit, mud, sand*, etc., Pall. 2, 13; id. 12, 15.

1. aggestus (adg-), ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A bearing* or *carrying to a place, a collecting, an accumulation, collection* (post-Aug. and rare): pabuli, materiæ, lignorum, Tac. A. 1, 35: copiarum, id. H. 3, 60: arenæ, Sext. Aur. Vict. Ep. 3. **II.** Meton.: *A mound*: Amm. 20, 11, 20.

2. aggestus, i, *m.* or **aggestum,** i, *n.* [id.] *An elevation, mound*: ex aggestis erectis extrinsecus, Amm. 19, 8, 1.

ag-gigno (adg-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; gigno] *To produce*: Boeth. Arist. Elench. Soph. 1, 6, p. 738.

ag-glŏmĕro (adg-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; glomero] (poet.) (*To wind to* or *on to*; hence): **A.** *To heap up*, etc.: fretum, Val. Fl. 2, 499.—**B.** With *personal pron.* or *alone*: **1.** *To join, attach one's self*: lateri agglomerant nostro, Virg. Æ. 2, 341.—**2.** *To collect in a body* etc.; *crowd together*: densi cuneis se quisque coactis Agglomerant, Virg. Æ. 12, 458.

ag-glūtĭno (adg-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; glutino] (*To glue on to*; hence): **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To fasten to, attach to*, etc.: ovi albumen fronti, Cels. 6, 6, § 1: reguli sunt annuli agglutinati, Vitr. 10, 13.—**B.** *To*

solder on, etc.: agglutinando auro, Pl. 33, 5, 29, § 92; cf. id. 36, 26, 67, § 199. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To add*, etc.: illud (*sc.* proemium) desecabis, hoc agglutinabis, C. Att. 16, 6.—**B.** With *personal pron.*: *To attach one's self, to fasten one's self on* (only in Plaut.): meretrices se agglutinant, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 63: ita mihi ad manum malæ res plurimæ se agglutinant, id. Aul. 4, 10, 71.

aggrāvātĭo (adg-), ōnis, *f.* [aggravo] *A loading, burdening*: Salvian. Gub. Dei, 5, p. 176 Ritterh.

ag-grāvesco (adg-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; gravesco] **I.** Prop.: *To become heavy*: propinquitate parti, Pac. ap. Non. 486, 5. **II.** Fig.: Of sickness: *To become violent, severe, dangerous*: ne morbus aggravescat, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2.

ag-grāvo (adg-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad; gravis] (not ante-Aug. and only in prose; freq. in Livy) **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. *e.*): **A.** Prop.: *To add to* or *increase the weight*; *to make heavier*: aggravatur pondus, Pl. 18, 12, 30. § 117.—**B.** Fig.: *To aggravate, increase the violence of, render more severe*, etc.: ictūs, Pl. 28, 4, 7, § 37: vulnera, id. 28, 3, 6, § 31: quo (*sc.* bello) si aggravatæ res essent, Liv. 4, 12: dolorem, Curt. 8, 10, 29.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*) (only Fig.): **A.** *To bear heavily upon*: **1.** With *Acc.*: ream, Quint. 5, 7, 18.—**2.** *Abs.*: morbo aggravante, Suet. Cæs. 1.—**B.** *To annoy, burden, incommode*, etc.: **1.** With *Acc.*: rationes nostras aggravatura (*sc.* beneficia), Sen. Ben. 4, 13, 2: odor aggravans caput, Pl. 12, 17, 40, § 79.—**2.** *Abs.*: quæ (*sc.* vires) nihil quod aggravaret, pati possent, Liv. 22, 8.

ag-grĕdĭo, *prps. no perf.*, gressum, grĕdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; gradus] *To go to* or *approach*: hoc si aggrediar, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 40.—*Pass.*: ut aggrediar dolis, C. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.: facilimis quibusque aggressis, Just. 7, 6, 5.

ag-grĕdĭor (adg-), gressus sum, grĕdi (2 *pers. Pras.* aggredire, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 124: *Inf.* aggrediri, id. Truc. 2, 5, 7, and aggredirier, id. Merc. 2, 1, 24, and Rud. 3, 1, 9: *Part. perf.* aggrietus (al. adgrettus), Enn. ap. Fest. pp. 6, 78 Mull.) [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; gradior] **I.** Prop. (freq. in Cic. and histt.): **A.** Gen.: *To go to* or *approach*: **1.** With *ad*: ad hunc, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 90.—**2.** With *Acc.*: aggredior hominem, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 53.—**3.** With *Adv. of place*: non enim repelletur inde, quo aggredi cupiet, C. de Or. 3, 27, 63.

B. Esp.: **1.** Aggredi aliquem, *To go to, approach*, in order to entreat, ask counsel, solicit something, *etc.*: **a.** So, *alone*: Damasippum velim aggrediare, C. Att. 12, 33, 1: legatos aggreditur, Sall. J. 46, 4.—**b.** With *de*: hunc de illā, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 50.—**c.** With *Abl.*: mortales pecuniā, Sall. J. 28, 1: reliquos legatos eādem viā, id. ib. 16, 4: Venerem dictis, Virg. Æ. 4, 92: precibus Cæsarem, Tac. A. 13, 37.—**d.** With *Gen. of place*: quem ego Romæ aggrediar, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4.

2. With accessory notion of hostility: *To go towards* or *against*; *to fall upon, attack, assault*, etc.: **a.** With *simple Acc.*: mœnia palantes, Sall. J. 68, 3: Hannibalem, Liv. 23, 9: virum et regionem, Vell. 2, 109, 5: ipsum et senatum, Suet. Aug. 19; cf. id. Oth. 6: id. Dom. 17; Just. 2, 4, 3.—**2.** With *Abl.*: sonmque gravatum Aggreditur ferro, Ov. M. 5, 6, 9: eumque (*sc.* Ciceronem) vi aggrederetur, Sall. C. 43, 2.—**3.** With *Adv.*: commus, Ov. M. 12, 482.—**4.** With *in c. Abl.*: quis audeat luci, quis in manūbari vis, bene comitatum aggredi? C. Phil. 12, 10, 25.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To go to* or *set about* an act or employment, *to undertake* or *begin* it: **1.** With *Inf.* (mostly post. and in post-Aug. prose): adgrettus fari, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 6: quidquam g rere, Lucr. 5, 165: de quibus dicere aggrediar, C. Off. 2, 1, 1: avenere Palladium, Virg. Æ. 2, 165: Cæsarem petere aggressi sunt, Tac. Or. 17: Isthmum perfodere, Suet. Ner. 19: mollire impetum, Liv. 3, 35.—**2.** With *ad* (so, very often in Cic.): sic aggredior ad hanc disputationem, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7: ad dicendum, id. Brut. 37, 139: ad crimen, id. Clu. 3, 8: ad petitionem consulatūs, id. Mur. 7, 15: ad faciendam injuriam, id. Off. 1, 7, 24: aggrediturque inde ad pacis longe maximum opus, *Liv.* 1, 42: ad rempublicam, Vell. 2, 33.—**3.** With *Acc.* (so always in Sallust.): ancipitem causam, C. de Or. 2, 44, 186: magnum quid, id. Att. 2, 14, 2: aliam rem, Sall. J. 92: opus aggredior opimum casibus, Tac. H. 1, 2: magnos honores, Virg. E. 4, 48: quin aspice, quantum aggrediare nefas, Ov. M. 7, 71:—*Pass.*: multa magnis ducibus non aggredienda, Liv. 24, 19.

B. *To approach*: crudelitatem Principis adgrediatur, *i. e. stirs up, excites*, Tac. A. 2, 26.

C. *To make an attack* or *onset upon*; *to assail*: **1.** With *Abl.*: animos largitione, Tac. H. 1, 78.—**2.** With *Gerund in* do: modestiam ejus aggrediturus alterum consulatum afferendo, Tac. A. 2, 26.

ag-grĕgo (adg-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad; grex] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To lead to a flock*: "*aggregare*, ad gregem ducere," Fest. p. 23 Müll.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To attach to, connect with*, etc.: **a.** With *ad*: meam voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem aggregassem, C. Fam. 1, 9, 11: filium ad patris interitum, *i. e. to involve in*, id. Vatin. 10, 25.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: te semper in nostrum numerum aggregare soleo, C. Mur. 7, 16.—**c.** With *Dat.*: quos comites ei fortuna aggregaverat, Vell. 2, 53, 1.—**2.** Esp.: With *Personal pron., or Pass in reflexive force*: *To attach* or *ally one's self to*; *to connect one's self with*: **a.** With *ad*: qui se ad eorum amicitiam aggregaverant, Cæs. B. G. 6, 11.—**b.** With *Dat.*: oppidani aggregant se Amphotero, Curt. 4, 5, 17: signis se, Cæs. B. G. 4, 26: ne desciscentibus aggregarentur, Suet. Ner. 43.

II. (acc to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*) (*To bring together as a flock*; hence) *To collect* or *gather into a body*, etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: aggregatis similimis sibi, Vell. 2, 91, 3.—**B.** With *Adv.*: si cæteros undique collectos naufragos aggregaverit, C. Cat. 1, 12, 30.

aggressĭo (adg-), ōnis, *f.* [aggredior] (rare) **A.** (acc. to aggredior, *no.* I. A.) (Prop.: *A going to* or *approaching*; hence, Fig.): **1.** Rhetor. *t. t.*: *The exordium* or *introduction to a speech*= proœmium: quumque animos primā aggressione occupaverit, infirmabit excludetque contraria, C. Or. 15, 50.—**2.** *A rhetorical syllogism*, Gr. ἐπιχείρημα: Quint. 5, 10, 4; id. 5, 14, 27.

B. (acc. to aggredior, *no.* I. B. 2.): *An attacking, attack*: prps. only in App. M. 8, p. 208, 27 Elm.

aggressor, ōris, *m.* [aggredior, *no.* I. B. 2.] (only in Digg.) **I.** Gen.: *An assailant, aggressor*: Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1 *fin.* **II.** Esp.: *A robber*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 9, 7.

aggressūra (adg-), æ, *f.* [id.] *An attack, assault* (only in App. and the Digg): Dig. 49, 16, 5; so, ib. 29, 5, 3; App. M. 7, 190, 41 Elm.

1. **aggressus (adg-)**, a, um, *P.* of aggredior.

2. **aggressus**, ūs, *m.*: **A.** (acc. to aggredior, *no.* I. B. 2.): *An attack, assault*, Ulp. Dig. 36, 1, 17.—**B.** (acc. to aggredior, *no.* II. A.): *An entering upon a thing, beginning* (*opp.* exitus): Firmic. Math. 2, 10.

aggretus (adgrett-), v. aggredior.

ag-gŭberno (adg-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. *B. N. B.*; guberno] *To guide, direct, govern, manage, rule*: **I.** Prop.: iter pedibus, Flor. 3, 5, 16. **II.** Fig.: aggubernante fortunā, Flor. 2, 8, 1.

agilis, e, *adj.* [ago] **I.** *Pass.*: *That can be easily moved, is easy to move* or *be moved, moveable* (mostly post.; not in Cic.): agilis classis, Liv. 30, 10: hæc querulas agili percurrit pollice chordas, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27: factus inops, agili peragit freta cærula remo, id. H. 15, 65: rota, id. Pont. 2, 10, 34:—*Comp.*: aër agilior et tenuior, Sen. Q. N. 2, 10, 1.

II. *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *That moves easily, quickly*; *agile, nimble, quick, rapid*: agilis dea, *swift* or *fleet-footed Diana*, Ov. H. 4, 169: agilis Cyllenius, id. M. 2, 720.—**2.** With the access. idea of activity: *Quick, hasty*, or *precipitate in action*; *prompt, active, busy* (agilis has more direct reference to the action, and hence is used of inanimate things; while *sedulus*, diligent, assiduous, regards more the state of mind; both, however, refer to the simple idea of mobility; cf. Pront. Differ. 2203 P.): nunc agilis flo et mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16 ("negotiosus, πραγματής," Schol.): oderunt sedatum celeres, agilem gnavumque remissi, id. ib. 1, 18, 90: ipse quid audes? Quæ circumvolitas agilis thyma, id. ib. 1, 3, 21: vir navus, agilis, providus, Vell. 2, 105, 2; cf. Ov. F. 2, 516.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** Of things: *Quick, sudden, rapid*: agilis victoria, Sisenn. ap. Non. 58, 1.—**2.** Of the mind: *Active, prompt, ready*: animus agilis, Sen. Tranq. An. 2, 11:—*Comp.*: argumentatio agilior, Quint. 11, 3, 164: agiliores sensūs, Sen. Ep. 74, 16:—*Sup.*: in Prisc. p. 606 P. and Charis. p. 89, agillimus; on the contr. Charis. p. 162, agilissimus; but both forms are given without examples.

agilĭtas, tis, *f.* [agilis] *The condition of the* agilis, *the power of moving, mobility, nimbleness, activity, quickness*: **I.** Prop.: navium, Liv. 26, 51: rotarum, Curt. 4, 6, 9: cursus et agilitas alterius (*mobility*), Quint. 11, 3, 180. **II.** Fig.: agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiaque naturæ, C. Att. 1, 17, 4.

agĭliter, *adv.* [id.] *Quickly*, etc.: Amm. 14, 2, 15; id. 28, 2, 8:—*Comp.*: Col. 2, 2:—*Sup.*: in Charis, p. 161, agillissime, but without ex.

agĭna, æ, *f.* [ago] *The opening in the upper part of a balance, in which the tongue plays*: Fest. p. 9; cf. also, Tert. adv. Herm. 41; Pudic. 9.

‡ **agĭnātŏres** "dicuntur, qui parvo lucro moventur," Fest. p. 9 [agina].

Aginnum or **Aginum**, i, *n. A town of Gallia Aquitanica* (prps. *Agen en Guienne*): Auson. Ep. 24, 79; Anton. Itin.; Tab. Peut.

agĭno, āre, versari huc illuc [ago, Furl.; others derive it from agina]—"*aginat*, διαπράσσεται, στρέφει, μηχανᾶται, Gloss. Lat. Gr.—Per scutum, per ocream ægre aginari, Petr. Fr. Trag. 61 Burm.

‡ **agĭ-pes**, ĕdis, *m.* [ago; pes] in Lucilius=pedarius senator. *A senator who silently passes over to him for* or *with whom he intends to vote*: Fest. s. v. PEDARIUM, p. 188.

Agis, idis, *m.* (*Acc.* Agin, C. Off. 2, 23, 80.), Ἄγις. **I.** *The name of several kings of Sparta*; A. IV. *put to death by his subjects*: C. Off. 2, 23, 80; cf. Plut. Agis. **II.** *Brother of Agesilaus and son of Archidamus*: Nep. Ages. 1, 4. **III.** *A Lycian warrior*: Virg. Æ. 10, 751.

agĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [agito] *That can be easily moved, moveable*; of the air, *light*: aër, Ov. M. 1, 75.

agĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (class.): **A.** (acc. to agito, *no.* I. A.): **1.** Prop.: *A moving*; *movement, motion, agitation*: fluctuum, C. Mur. 17, 35: linguæ, id. N. D. 2, 54, 135: lecticæ, Liv. 27, 29.—**2.** Fig.: *Activity, emotion* of the mind: **a.** *Abs.*: nunquam animus agitatione et motu vacuus esse potest, C. de Div. 2, 62, 128.—**2.** With *Gen.*: mentis, C. Off. 1, 5, 17.

B. (acc. to agito, *no.* II. B.): *Pursuit, prosecution*, etc.: studiorum, C. Sen. 7, 23: magnarum rerum, id. Inv. 2, 54, 163: cf. Val. Max. 7, 2, 1: opus est sapienti agitatione virtutum, Sen. Ep. 109, 2.

agĭtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [agito, *no.* I. A.] *Being in motion, in activity* (post-class.): Boeth. Arist. Top. 4, 6, p. 693.

agĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A driver* of cattle: aselli, Virg. G. 1, 273: equorum Achillis, *i. e. the charioteer*, id. Æ. 2, 476. **II.** Esp.: *A charioteer, a competitor in the games of the* Circus: Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 50: ego ut agitator callidus, prunsquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, C. Ac. 2, 29, 94; Suet. Cal. 55; Inscr. Orell. no. 2593 *sq.*

agĭtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [agitator] *Of* or *belonging to, a driver*; hence, Agitatoria (fabula), *The name of a comedy of Nævius*, Charis. p. 177 and 186 P.

ăgĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who puts a thing in motion* (late Lat.): silvarum a. Diana, *i. e. huntress*, Arnob. 4, p. 141: and fig., App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 6, 15 Elm.

1. **ăgĭtātus,** a um. **I.** *P.* of agito. **II.** *Pa.*: *Quick, rapid, animated*: actio paullo agitatior, Quint. 11, 3 *extr.*—*Sup.* and *Adv.* not found.

2. **ăgĭtātus,** ūs, *m. A state of motion, a being in motion, movement, agitation* (only ante- and post-class.), Var. L. L. 5, 1 *fin.*: anima corpori præstat agitatum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12: si agitatu suo aquam moverit, id. S. 7, 8.—Fig.: mentis, Var. L. L. 6, 6.—From

ăgito (old form ACETO, acc. to Fest. p. 23 Müll.: "*acetare* dicebant quod nunc dicimus agitare"), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [ago] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put a thing in motion, to drive* or *impel* (mostly poet., or in more elevated prose; from poetry, like many other words, it passed, after the Aug. age, into common prose)—**1.** Of driving cattle (cf. ago): calcari quadrupedem agitabo advorsum clivom, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 118: hanc in curru bijugos a. leones, *drives her pair of lions*, Lucr. 2, 602: agitantur quadrigæ, Var. L. L. 6, 5, 62: ad flumina currus, Virg. G. 3, 18: lanigeros greges hirtasque capellas, *to drive*, poet. for *to tend*, ib. 287: sacros jugales (dracones), Ov. M. 5, 661: quadrigas bigasque et equos desultorios, Suet. Cæs. 39.—**2.** Of the violent motion of other things, produced by men or animals: triremem in portu, Nep. Dion, 9: alas, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 21: manibusque leves agitavit habenas, id. M. 7, 221: hastam, id. ib. 3, 667: caput, *to move the head* (*in token of dssent*=annuere), id. ib. 1, 567.—**3.** Of motion caused by the wind: ventus enim fit, ubi est agitando percitus aër, *when the air is violently agitated and driven*, Lucr. 6, 686: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, C. Clu. 49 *fin.*; id. Univ. 3, 7: freta incipiunt agitata tumescere, Virg. G. 1, 357; Ov. A. A. 1, 553: Zephyris agitata Tempe, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 24: ventis agitatur pinus, id. ib. 2, 10, 9: veteres agitantur orni, id. ib. 1, 9, 12: agitaret sura capillos, id. Epod. 15, 9.—**4.** Of motion caused by the water: agitata numina Trojæ, *tossed upon the sea*, Virg. Æ. 6, 68; Prop. 2, 20, 5.—**5.** Of motion caused by other things: magnes (lapis) agitat (ferriramenta) per æs, Lucr. 6, 1054: agitari inter se concursu, Cic. N. D. 1, 39: pulsu externo agitari, id. Somn. Scip. 9.—Poet. of mist: *To produce it by motion* or *agitation*: dejectuque (Peneus) gravi tenues agitantia fumos Nubila conducit, Ov. M. 1, 571.—**B.** Esp. of animals: *To disturb, hunt, chase, pursue*: etiamsi excitaturus non sis nec agitaturus feras, C. Off. 3, 17: aquila insectans alias aves atque agitans id. Div. 2, 70: trepidas columbas, Ov. M. 5, 606; ib. 10, 539; 11, 300 Jahn: cursu timidos onagros, Virg. G. 3, 409.

II. Fig.: **A. 1.** Gen.: *To rouse up* or *excite one, to put in a certain state of mind, to move, urge, drive, impel to something*, aliquem, sometimes in aliquid (so in Florus very freq.): in furias agitantur equæ, *are excited to fury*, Ov. A. A. 2, 487: a. plebem, *to stir up, rouse*, Liv. 3, 11: populum, Flor. 2, 12, 2; 4, 6, 2: agitatus cupiditate regni, id. 3, 1, 3: gens sacratis legibus agitata in exitium urbis, id. 1, 16, 7.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To disquiet one, to vex, trouble, torment, torture* (the fig. taken from the sea when agitated by storm; cf. Gernh. and Beier upon C. Off. 1, 24, 82): di denique te agitant irati, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 114: atra bilis agitat hominem, id. Capt. 3, 4, 64; so, Cure. 1, 1, 92; 2, 1, 24: ut eos agitent furiæ, neque usquam consistere patiantur, C. Rosc. Am. 24 (cf. Virg. Æ. 3, 331, scelerum furiis agitatus Orestes, id. ib. 4, 471): suum quemque scelus agitat amentiaque afflet, C. Rosc. Am. 24: multis injuriis jactata atque agitata, id. Quint. 2: est magni viri, rebus agitatis (*i. e.* "perturbatis," Beier) punire sontes, id. Off. 1, 24, 82: agitabatur animus inopia rei familiaris et conscientia scelerum, Sall. C. 5: commotus metu atque libidine diversus agitabatur, *was driven in different directions*, id. Jug. 25; Liv. 22, 12:

num te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 98: quos agitabat timor, Tac. Agr. 16: injuriis agitatus, Flor. 1, 8, 7: seditionibus, Just. 14, 4, 12.—**b.** *To attack* or *assail one with reproach, derision, insult; to scoff at, deride, mock*: agitat rem militarem, insectatur totam legationem, C. Mur. 9, 21; id. Brut. 28, 109: mea sævis agitat fastidia verbis, Hor. Epod. 12, 13; and without verbis, id. A. P. 341: vesanum poetam agitant pueri id. ib. 456.

B. 1. Gen.: **a.** *To drive* or *urge on a thing, to occupy one's self with, be engaged in, to have, hold, keep, to celebrate*: v. ago, *no.* II. B. 3. (in the histt., esp. Sallust, very freq.): vigilias, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 27: custodiam, id. Rud. 3, 6, 20; Tac. A. 11, 18: hoc agitemus convivium vino et sermone suavi, *i. e.* celebremus, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 7: Dionysia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11; convivium, id. Hec. 1, 2, 18: convivia, Ov. M. 7, 431; Suet. Claud. 32: festa gaudia, Sil. 15, 423: meum natalem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 17: festos dies, C. 2 Verr. 2, 63, 154: jocos, Ov. M. 3, 319: agraria lex a Flavio trib. pl. vehementer agitabatur, *was powerfully urged, supported*, C. Att. 1, 19, 4: quæ quum præcepta parentis mei agitarem, *was striving to comply with*, Sall. J. 14 ("modestius dictum pro *studere, ut agerem*," Cort.): læti pacem agitabamus, *employed ourselves in the arts of peace*, id. ib.: dicit se missum a consule venisse quæsitum ab eo, pacem an bellum agitaturus foret, id. ib. 109: quoniam deditionis mora induciæ agitabantur, *there was a truce*, ib. 29; id. C. 24.—Poet.: ceu primas agitent acies, certamina miscent, *as if they form the front rank*, Sil. 9, 330.—**b.** Of time, esp. lifetime, life: *To pass, spend it, to live*: vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. C. 2, 1: agitare ævum, Virg. G. 4, 154; id. Æ. 10, 235.—In Sall., Tac., Flor., et al., agitare absol.: *to live, to abide, sojourn, be*: hi propius mare Africum agitabant, Sall. J. 18, 9; cf. ib. 19, 5; id. Frgm. H. 3, 11; so, J. 59, 2; 94, 4: læti Germani agitabant, Tac. A. 1, 50: secretus agitat, id. ib. 11, 21; so, ib. 4, 46; Flor. 4, 12, 48.—**2.** Esp.: of the mind: a. aliquid *or* de aliqua re (in corde, in mente, animo, cum animo, secum, *etc.*), *To pursue a thing in the mind*, i. e. *to turn it over, revolve it, to weigh* or *consider it*; and with the idea of action to be performed, or a conclusion to be made, *to deliberate upon, to devise* or *plot a thing, to be occupied with, to design, intend a thing*, etc.: id ego semper mecum sic agito et comparo, Att. in Non. 256, 20: quum eam rem in corde agito, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 3: id agitans mecum, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 10; so, Sall. J. 113, 3: habet nihil aliud, quod agitet in mente, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: est tuum, sic agitare animo, ut, *etc.*, id. Fam. 6, 1: in animo bellum, Liv. 21, 2; Vell. 1, 16; Quint. 12, 2, 28. And with the *Inf. as object.*: ut mente agitaret, bellum renovare, Nep. Han. 1.—Poet.: aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum mens agitat mihi, Virg. Æ. 9, 187.—Sts. also without mente, animo, *or* the like, in the same signif.: quodsi ille hoc unum agitare cœperit, esse, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 96, 224: rem a me sæpe deliberatam et multum agitatam requiris, id. Ac. 1, 2: oratori omnia quæsita, disputata, tractata, agitata (*well considered* or *weighed*) esse debent, id. de Or. 3, 14: fugam, Virg. Æ. 2, 640: quæ agitet fortuna, id. ib. 3, 609.—So, esp. freq. in Tac.: plus quam civilia agitaret, A. 1, 12; cf. ib. 15, 36.—With *de*: agitanti de Claudio, A. 6, 46: de bello, H. 2, 1: de supremis, ib. 4, 59.—With *num*: agitavere num depellerent, A. 11, 29; ib. 15, 36.

C. *To treat, talk,* or *speak of* or *concerning a thing, to confer about* or *deliberate upon*: Romæ per omnis locos et conventus de facto consulis agitari, Sall. J. 30: quum de fœdere victor agitaret, Liv. 9, 5; id. 30, 3.

☞ Obs. Sat agitare, *e. Gen.* in Plaut. =satagere. *To have enough to do with, to have trouble with*: nunc agitas sat tute tuarum rerum, Bac. 4, 3, 23.

Aglaïa, æ, and **Aglaïē** or **Aglaïe,** ēs, *f.*, Ἀγλαΐα and Ἀγλαιη (brightness, splendour; hence, the shining or bright one). *One of the Graces*, Sen. Ben. 1, 3; Virg. Cat. 11, 60.

Aglaŏphon, ontis, *m.*, Ἀγλαοφῶν. *The name of two celebrated Greek painters, of very early date*, C. de Or. 3, 7; Pl. 35, 9, 35 and 36; Quint. 12, 10, 3 Spald.

† **aglaŏphotis,** ĭdis, *f.*=ἀγλαοφωτις (splendidly bright).—**A.** *A magic herb of a brilliant colour*, Pl. 24, 17, 102. **B.** *The peony* (Pæonia officinalis, L.), App. Herb. 65.

† **aglaspides,** ĭdum, *m.* [ἀγλαὸς ἀσπίς, a glittering shield] *Soldiers with bright shields*, Liv. 44, 41. (Others, prps. more correctly, read *chalcaspides*, with brazen shields.)

Aglaurus, i, *f. A daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosos*, changed by Mercury into a stone, Ov. M. 2, 560; 739; 819 *sq.*; Hyg. F. 166.

Aglaus, i, *m. A poor man, native of Arcadia, pronounced by the Delphic oracle happier than Gyges, king of Lydia, on account of his contentment*, Pl. 7, 47; Val. Max. 7, 1, 2.

agmĕn, ĭnis, *n.* [ago, *no.* I. A.] (*That which is set in motion*; hence) **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *A course, line, stream, train*: —Of streams of water: quod per amœnam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: inde super terras fluit agmine dulci, Lucr. 5, 272; cf. id. 6, 638: leni fluit agmen Tibris, Æ. 2, 782; cf. Val. Fl. 4, 721.—Of rain: immensum cœlo venit agmen aquarum, Virg. G. 1, 322.—Of ants: frugilegas aspeximus agmine longo formicas, *in a long line*, Ov. M. 7, 624.—Of oars: agmine remorum celeri, *with a quick stroke of the oars*, Virg. Æ. 5, 211.—Of the motion of a snake: extremæ agmina caudæ, *the movements of the extremity of the tail*, Virg. G. 3, 423.—Of fate: agmina fati, *the paths*, Gell. 6, 2, 5.—**B.** Esp.: *The passage, progress, march of an army*: de castris, de agminibus, *etc.*, dicere, C. de Or. 1, 48, 210: ne miles gregarius in castris, neve in agmine servum aut jumentum haberet, Sall. J. 45, 2: pugnatum sæpe directâ acie, sæpe in agminibus, sæpe eruptionibus, Vell. 2, 47, 1: effuso agmine abire, Liv. 44, 39.

II. *Concr.*: Of living beings *or* things: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *A multitude, troop, crowd, number, band*: **a.** Of persons: ut a Brundisio usque Romam agmen perpetuum totius Italiæ viderem, C. Pis. 22, 51: ingens mulierum agmen, Liv. 2, 40: numerosum agmen reorum, Pl. Ep. 3, 9: Eumenidum agmina, Virg. Æ. 4, 469.—**b.** Of animals: Of birds: turba arminis aligeri, Virg. Æ. 12, 249.—Of ants: graniferum agmen, Ov. M. 7, 638.—Of stags: agmina cervi Pulverulenta fugâ glomerant, Virg. Æ. 4, 154.—**c.** Of inanimate things: Of clouds: denso sunt agmine nubes, *in a dense* or *compact mass*, Lucr. 6, 99.—Also, of atoms: agmine condenso naturam corporis explent, Lucr. 1, 600.—Of the stars: diffugiunt stellæ, quarum agmina cogit Lucifer, Ov. M. 2, 114; cf. id. ib. 11, 97.

2. Esp.: **a.** Milit. *t. t.*: (α) *An army on march, a column*: (while *exercitus* is a disciplined army, and *acies* an army in battle array (acies, *no.* II. B.).—An army in close ranks was called agmen justum, Tac. H. 1, 68, or agmen pilatum, Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 121.—When there was no apprehension of the enemy, less care was taken for the protection of the army: agmine incauto (*i. e.* minus munito), ut inter pacatos, ducebat (*sc.* consul), Liv. 35, 4.—The order of march was different, acc. to circumstances and the nature of the ground, Liv. 33, 4; id. 27, 28.—Sts. the army marched in the form of a square, agmen quadratum, with the baggage in the middle, so as, on meeting the enemy, to be immediately in battle array; hence, agmen quadratum often means the same as acies triplex, *an army formed in line of battle*, only that the former indicates that they are on the march, and the latter that they are in repose; cf. Herz. and Mob. upon Hirt. B. G. 8, 8.—Hence, like acies, with the epithet primum, *the vanguard*, Liv. 34,

28: medium, *the centre*, id. 10, 41: extremum, id. 34, 28; *or* novissimum, *the rear-guard*, id. 44, 33: ut inde agmine quadrato ad urbem accederet, C. Phil. 13, 8, 18: quadrato agmine incedere, Sall. J. 100, 1: Hannibal agmine quadrato annem ingressus, Liv. 21, 5: quadrato agmine velut in aciem irent, Curt. 5, 1, 19.—(b) Sts. by catachresis, esp. in the poets in the plur., for exercitus *or* acies, *Army, host, troops*: instructo agmine, Liv. 2, 49: huic tanto agmini dux defuit, Just. 2, 10, 21: agmina curru Protenit, Virg. Æ. 12, 329: barbarorum Claudius agmina diruit, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 29; id. S. 2, 1, 14; id. Epod. 17, 9; Ov. M. 3, 535; 5, 151; 161; 6, 425.—Once also in the *Sing.*: occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 18.—**b.** *Military service, warfare*: rudis agminum Sponsus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 9.

II. Fig.: *A crowd, troop, band, multitude*: educenda dictio est ex hac domesticâ exercitatione et umbratili medium in agmen, *before the public*, C. de Or. 1, 34, 157: occupationum agmen, Pl. Ep. 2, 8, 3.

agmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [agmen] *Pertaining to a march or train* (only in the Digg.): equi, *pack-horses*, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 21.

agmĭnātim, *adv.* [id.] *By troops, in trains, in crowds* = gregatim (post-class.): **I.** Prop.: elephanti oberrant agminatim Sil. 25, 4; App. M. 4, p. 151, 6 Elm. **II.** Fig.: App. M. 4, p. 146, 2 Elm.

1. **agna**, æ, *f.* [agnus] *A ewe lamb*: Var. R. R. 2, 2, 2; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 12; id. Epod. 2, 59; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 78.

2. ‡ **agna**, æ, *f. A blade, a straw*: in the Carm. Saliar., acc. to Fest. s. v. PENNATUS, p. 211 Müll.

‡ **Agnālia**, ium, *n. A Roman festival*, usu. written Agonalia: Ov. F. 1, 325.

a-gnascor (**adg-**), nātus sum, nasci, 3. *v. dep.* [ad; gnascor = nascor] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; nascor, *no.* I. A.) *To be born in addition*: **A.** Prop.: Of children born after the father has made his will: constat, agnascendo rumpi testimonium, C. de Or. 1, 57, 241; cf. id. Cæc. 25, 72; Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 3.—**B.** Fig.: Of adopted children: qui in adoptationem datur, his, quibus agnascitur, cognatus fit, Paul. Dig. 1, 7, 23.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; nascor, *no.* II.): **A.** Prop.: *To grow in addition* to the proper number, *etc.*: membra adgnata, *i. e. supernumerary*, Pl. 11, 52, 113, § 272.—**B.** Meton.: In time: *To grow or rise afterwards*: genuinos (*sc.* dentes) adnasci, Gell. 3, 10, 12: pili adgnati (*opp.* congeniti), Pl. 11, 40, 94, § 231.

III. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.; nascor, *no.* II.) *To grow on or upon*: agnatis multis cubitantibus (*sc.* foliis), Pl. 27, 11, 73, § 97.

agnāticius (**adg-**), a, um, *adj.* [agnatus] *Of, or belonging to, the* agnati: jus, *right of the* agnatus *to enter upon an inheritance*, Cod. Just. 6, 58, 15, § 3.

agnātio, ōnis, *f.* **A.** [agnatus] *The condition of the* agnatus, *consanguinity on the father's side* (v. agnatus): C. Leg. 1, 7, 21 Creuz.; id. ib. 1, 8, 24: jura agnationum, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173.

B. [agnascor]: **1.** (acc. to agnascor, *no.* I.): *A birth after the last will, or the death of the father*: Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 24, § 11; Cod. Just. 3, 8, 1.—**2.** (acc. to agnascor, *no.* II.) *A growing on* or *to a thing*: App. Herb. 59.

1. **agnātus** (**adg-**), a, um, *P.* of agnascor.

2. **ag-nātus** (**adg-**), i, *m.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; nascor] *One born to a person*; i. e. *a kinsman by birth*; by usage, even from the earliest age, limited to relatives on the father's side: agnati dicuntur all who are in the (legal) power of the paterfamilias, or who would be so if he were alive; (accordingly, of more limited signif. than *cognatus*, which includes blood relations on the mother's side: the idea in *gentilis* is still more extended, including all the persons belonging to a *gens*, and bearing the same gentile name, *e. g.* the Cornelii;) Gai. Inst. 1, 156; 3, 10; Ulp. 26, 1, 10, § 2.—Even the XII. Tables mention the Agnati: si intestato (PATERFAMILIAS) INTESTATO MORITVR. CVI. SVVS. HERES. NEC. SIT. ADGNATVS. PROXIMVS. FAMILIAM. HABETO., C. Inv. 2, 50, 148; and Ulp. Frgm. Tit. 26, § 1.—SI. ADGNATVS. NEC. ESCIT. (sit) GENTILIS. FAMILIAM. NANCITOR., Collat. Legg. Mosaic. et Rom. Tit. 16, § 4.—SI. FVRIOSVS. EST. ADGNATORVM. GENTILIVMQVE. IN. EO. PECVNIAQVE. EIVS. POTESTAS. ESTO., C. Inv. 2, 50, 148; Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23.—From this last law came the prov. of a madman or insane person: ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 8.

3. **a-gnātus**, i, *m.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; gnascor] *A child born beyond the number intended to be reared by its parents*: numerum liberorum finire aut quemquam ex agnatis necare flagitium habetur, Tac. G. 19; id. H. 5, 5.

agnellus, i, *dim. m.* [agnus] *A little lamb, lambkin*: Plaut. As. 3, 3, 77.

‡ **agnĭcellus** and **agnĭcellŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [agniculus] *A little lamb*: Pomp. Gramm. p. 105 Lind.

agnĭcŭlus, i, *dim. m.* [agnus] *A lambkin*: Aru. 7, p. 219.

‡ **agnīle**, is, *n.* [id.] *A fold* or *pen for lambs*: Gloss.

agnīna, æ, v. agninus.

agninus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, a lamb, ἀρνεῖος*: lactes, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 85: exta, id. ib. 1, 3, 95: pedes, Pl. 30, 8, 21, § 68.—As *Subst.*: **agnina**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* caro) *The flesh of a lamb, lamb*: Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 4: et dupla (*at double price*) agninam danunt, id. Capt. 4, 2, 39 Lind.: patinas coenabat omasi Vilis et agninæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 35.

agnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [agnosco] **A.** (acc. to agnosco, *no.* I.): *A knowing, knowledge*: ad agnitionem animi, *for a knowledge of the nature of mind*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1 Creuz.; cf., also, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8; Cassian. de Incarn. 4, 2; Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 155.

B. (acc. to agnosco, *no.* II. A.): *An acknowledgment, admission, acceptance*: bonorum possessionis, Marcell. Dig. 38, 15, 5.

C. (acc. to agnosco, *no.* II. B.): *A recognising, recognition*: cadaveris, Pl. 10, 70, 90 § 194.

agnītĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [agnitio, *no.* C.] *That may be known, cognizable*: forma (Christi), Tert. adv. Val. 27.

agnītor, ōris, *m.* [agnosco] *One who knows, understands, perceives* (late Lat.): mediocritatis, Auct. Itin. Alex. Magn. 3: cordis, Vulg. Sirach. 7, 5.

agnītus (**adg-**), a, um, *P.* of agnosco.

ag-nōmen (**adn-**), ĭnis, *n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; nomen] (*An additional name*) *The second* cognomen (first employed in later Lat. by the gramm. in order to distinguish the cognomen of individuals, *e. g.* Africanus, Asiaticus, Germanicus, Cunctator, and the like, from that belonging to all the members of a family, *e. g.* Scipio, Cicero, Cato, and the like; while both these ideas were, through the whole class. age, designated by *cognomen* alone, q. v.): "Propriorum nominum quatuor sunt species: *Prænomen, Nomen, Cognomen, Agnomen*: prænomen est, quod nominibus gentilitiis præponitur, ut Marcus, Publius. Nomen proprium est gentilitium, id est, quod originem gentis vel familiæ declarat, ut Portius, Cornelius. Cognomen est, quod uniuscujusque proprium est, et nominibus gentilitiis subjungitur, ut Cato, Scipio. Agnomen vero est, quod extrinsecus cognominibus adjici solet, ex aliquâ ratione vel virtute quæsitum, ut est Africanus, Numantinus, et similia," Diom. p. 306 P.; Prisc. 578 P.; Capitol. Ver. 3.

agnōmentum, i, *n.* = agnomen, Apul. Apol. p. 310, 38.

ag-nominātio, ōnis, *f.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; nomino] (*A naming by the side* of one another) *The bringing together of two words different in meaning, but similar in sound, paronomasia*, a Rhet. fig., *παρονομασία*: venit a te antequam Romam venit. Hunc ävium dulcedo ducit ad ävum. Si lenones tanquam leones vitasset. Videte, judices, utrum homini navo an vano credere malitis, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 4, 21, 29; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 66.

Agnon, ōnis, *m. A Greek rhetorician*: Quint. 2, 17, 15.

Agnonĭdes, æ, *m.*, Ἀγνωνίδης, *An Athenian demagogue*: Nep. Phoc. 3, 4.

† **agnos**, i, *f.* = ἄγνος, *A tall plant resembling the willow*; *the chaste-tree* (Agnus castus): Pl. 24, 9, 38, § 59.

agnoscĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [agnosco] *That can be known, cognizable*: Tert. adv. Val. 27.

a-gnosco (**adgn-** or **adn-**), nōvi, nītum, noscĕre (*Part. perf.* agnotus, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 887 P.—*Part. fut. act.*, agnoturus, Sall. H. Frgm. 2, 31; cf. Diom. 3-3 P.) [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. k.; gnosco] (class., used very freq. by Cic.): **I.** Prop.: *To know or apprehend* a person or thing, *in relation to* one's self; *to recognize* or *distinguish as one's own*: in turbâ Oresti cognita, agnota est soror, *was distinguished by Orestes as his sister*, Pac. ap. Prisc. 887 P.: virtus quum se extulit et ostendit suum lumen, et idem aspexit agnovitque in alio, C. Læl. 27, 100; Quint. 8, 3, 71.

II. Meton.: **A.** As a result of this knowledge or recognition: *To declare, announce, allow*, or *admit an object belonging to one's self as one's own*, i. e. *to acknowledge as one's own*: qui mihi tantum tribui dicis, quantum ego nec agnosco (*neither can admit as due to me*) nec postulo, C. Læl. 2, 9: filium, Nep. Ages. 1, 4 Bremi: Æacon agnoscit summus prolemque fatetur Jupiter esse suam, Ov. M. 13, 27 (cf. in Digg. 25, Tit. 3, de agnoscendis vel alendis liberis): an me non agnoscetis ducem? Liv. 6, 7: agnoscere bonorum possessionem, *to declare the property as one's own, to lay claim to it*, Gai. Dig. 26, 8, 11 (cf. agnitio, *no.* B.).—So, also, agnoscere æs alienum, *to acknowledge a debt, to engage to pay it*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 1.

B. *To recognize* an object already known (while *cognosco* signif. to become acquainted with a thing not previously known: Gernh. C. Læl. 1, 5; Kühn. C. Hab. Syn. 72 Ochsn. Eclog. Cic. p. 48; Tusc. 1, 24, 58): quum se collegit animus atque recreavit, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo, C. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: quod mihi de filiâ gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam, id. Fam. 1, 7 (cf. on the contr. ib. 5, 2, where Cic., speaking of himself, says: *Cognosce* nunc humanitatem meam, *learn from this*, etc.): nomine audito, extemplo agnovere virum, Liv. 7, 39: veterem amicum, Virg. Æ. 3, 82: matrem, id. ib. 1, 405: Figulum in patriam suam venisse atque ibi agnosci, Quint. 7, 2, 26.

C. As a consequence of knowing: *To confirm the truth of a thing, to acknowledge as true*, (or with the idea of moral assent) *as right; to concede, grant, admit, assent to, approve*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: facti gloriam, C. Mil. 14, 38: suscipere hoc crimen, agnoscerem, confiterer, id. Rab. Perd. 6, 18: sortilegos, id. Div. 1, 58, 132: carmina spreta exolescunt; si irascare, agnita videntur, Tac. A. 4, 34.—**2.** With *Objective clause*: et ego ipse me non esse verborum admodum inopem agnosco, *and I myself confess, allow*, etc., C. Fam. 4, 4: id ego agnovi meo jussu esse factum, id. ib. 5, 20, 5.

D. *To receive a thing into one's understanding* or *mind*; *to acquire the knowledge of, to perceive, know*; hence, **1.** *To know, perceive by, from*, or *through* something: **a.** With *ex*: ut Deum agnoscas ex operibus ejus, sic ex memoriâ rerum et inventione vim divinam mentis agnoscito, C. Tusc. 1, 24, 70: ex me, id. Planc. 14, 35.—**b.** In *simple constr.*: abunde agnosci potest vis fortunæ, Vell. 2, 116, 3: Augusti laudes agnoscere possis, *one can perceive the praise of Augustus therein*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 29: accipi agnoscoque deos, Virg. Æ. 12, 260.—**2.** *To become acquainted with, to know*; also, *to perceive, apprehend, understand, discern, remark, see*: quin puppim flectis, Ulixe, Auribus ut nostros possis agnoscere cantûs, C. Fin. 5, 18, 49 (as transl. of Hom. Od. 12, 185, Νῆα κατάστησον, ἵνα νωϊτέρην ὄπ' ἀκούσῃς): hæc dicta sunt subtilius ab Epicuro, quam ut quivis ea possit agnoscere, id. N. D. 1, 19, 49; Virg. Æ. 10, 843;

Phædr. 2, 5, 19: alienis pedibus ambulamus: alienis oculis agnoscimus, Pl. 29, 1, 8.

agnus, i. In the earliest age, *gen. comm.* hence agnus mas and agna femina, v. the first two citations: and so in the ancient language of offerings, without femina, in *gen., fem.* for the later agna; cf. Fest. p. 6 and 13; since the class. age always *m.*) (*Gen. pl.* agnûm, Porc. Licin. in Gell. 19, 9, 13.) [from *ἀμνός*, acc. to Fest. p. 6.] *A lamb*, usu. for sacrifice: TERTIA. SPOLIA. IANO. QVIRINO. AGNOM. MAREM. CAEDITO. from an ancient law (of Numa ?), in Fest. s. v. OPIMA, p. 199. IVNONI. CRINIBVS. DEMISSIS.AGNAM.FEMINAM.CAEDITO., from a law of Numa in Gell. 4, 33, and Fest. s. v. PELLICES, p. 121: jam ego te hic agnum faciam et medium distruncabo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 54; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4, et al.: C. Div. 2, 17, 39; Ov. M. 7, 320; Hor. Od. 3, 18, 13: ara avet immolato spargier agno, id. ib. 4, 11, 8.—In collect. force: villa abundat porco, hædo, agno, C. de Sen. 16, 56.—Prov. Agnum lupo eripere velle, *to try to rescue a lamb from a wolf*, i. e. to attempt an impossibility, Plaut Pœn. 3, 5, 31.

ăgo, ēgi, actum, ăgĕre (axim=egerim, Pac. in Non. 505, 22; Fest. s. v. AXITIOSI, p. 3) [akin to Gr. *ἀγ-ω*]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put in motion, to move.* **1.** Of cattle and other animals: *To lead, drive, tend*: hac agit, ut pastor, per devia rura capellas, Ov. M. 1, 676; Virg. E. 1, 13: pasce capellas, Et potum pastas age, Tityre; et inter agendum, *etc.* id. ib. 9, 24; Ov. F. 1, 322: caballum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 36.—Prov.: a. asellum, C. de Or. 2, 64, 258.—**2.** Of men: *To lead, drive, conduct, impel, to drive* or *gather together*: ante se Thyum agebat, Nep. Dat. 3, 9: multis millibus armatorum actis ex ea regione, Liv. 44, 31: (adulteram) maritus per omnem vicum verbere agit, Tac. G. 19; Suet. Calig. 27.—Poet.: te, se agere, *to bring one's self*, i. e. *to come, to go* (in Plaut. very freq.; also in Terence, Virgil, *etc.*): quo agis te? Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 294: unde agis te? id. Most. 1, 4, 28: so, id. ib. 3, 1, 35; Pœn. 1, 2, 120; Pers. 4, 3, 13; Trin. 4, 3, 71: quo hinc te agis? *whither does the way lead you? where are you going?* Ter. And. 4, 2, 25: Æneas se matutinus agebat, Virg. Æ. 8, 465: is enim se primus agebat, *for he strode on in front*, id. ib. 9, 696. Also, without te, se, in Plautus: unde agis? Bac. 5, 1, 20; id. Mil. 3, 2, 49.—Even in prose, agi, in Liv. for, *To go, to march*: quo multitudo omnis consternata agebatur, 10, 29: citius agi vellet agmen, *that the army would move* or *march on quicker*, id. 2, 58: raptim agmine acto, id. 6, 28; so, 23, 36; 25, 9.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of living objects: **a.** *To take and drive* or *carry off* (animals or men), *to steal, rob*, or *plunder* (usu. abigere): sæpe domum veniunt prædonum sanguine læti, Et redigunt actos in sua rura boves, Ov. F. 3, 64. So very freq. of men or animals taken as booty in war, while *ferre* is used of portable things: urbes, agros vastare, prædas agere, Sall. J. 20, 8; id. ib. 32, 3: pecoris et mancipiorum prædas, id. ib. 44, 5: hence ferre et agere (as in Gr. *ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν*, Plut. Mar. 11; Aristoph. Nub. 240; cf. Passow. *ἄγω*), in gen., *to rob, plunder*: res sociorum ferri agique vidit, Liv. 22, 3: ut ferri agique res suas viderunt, id. 38, 15; so, id. 3, 37. Cf. Gron. Obs. 3, 22.—**b.** *To chase, pursue, hunt* (animals or men), *to drive them about* or *onwards in flight* (for agitare): (*α*) Of animals: apros, Virg. G. 3, 412: cervum, id. Æ. 7, 481; cf. ib. 4, 71: feros tauros, Suet. Claud. 21: so, agere canes, *to urge* or *cheer on hounds*, Ov. H. 5, 20.—(*β*) Of men: ceteros ruerem, agerem, Tert. Ad. 3, 2, 21 ("prosequerer, premerem," Don.): Demoleus cursu palantes Troas agebat, Virg. Æ. 5, 265; cf. ib. 1, 574: aliquem in exsilium, Liv. 25, 2; so, often in Justin. 2, 9, 6; 16, 4, 4; 17, 3, 17; 22, 1, 16: aliquem in fugam, id. 16, 2, 3.

2. Of inanimate or abstract objects: **a.** *To move, impel*, or *push forward to* or *towards any point*: (*α*) Oft. in the histt., esp. Cæs. and Liv., as Milit. *t. t.*: celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, *pushed forward*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 12 Herz.; so, id. ib. 7, 17; id. B. C. 2, 1; Liv. 8, 16; cuniculis actis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 21: cloaca maxima sub terram agenda, *to be carried under ground*, Liv. 1, 56: so, quid si pater cuniculos agat ad ærarium? *lead, make*, C. Off. 3, 23, 90.: (*β*) Of ships: fugere colles campique videntur, Quos agimus præter navem, *i. e.* præter quos agimus navem, Lucr. 4, 391: in litus passim naves egerunt, *drove the ship ashore*, Liv. 22, 19: ratem in amnem, Ov. F. 1, 500.: naves in adversum amnem, Tac. H. 4, 22.—Poet.: agere navem, *to steer* or *direct a ship*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114. So, agere currus, *to drive a chariot*, Ov. M. 2, 62; id. ib. 388.—**b.** *To throw out, to stir up* (mostly poet.): scintillasque agere ac late differre favillam, *to throw out sparks and scatter ashes far around*, Lucr. 2, 675: spumas ore, Virg. G. 3, 203; so, C. 2 Verr. 4, 66, 148: piceum Flumen agit, Virg. Æ. 9, 814: et dum se lætus ad auras Palmes agit, *shoots up into the air*, id. G. 2, 364: qui vocem cubantes sensim excitant, candemque quum egerunt, *etc., when they have brought it forth*, C. de Or. 1, 59, 251.—Hence, animam agere, *to expel the breath of life, to breathe one's last, give up the ghost, expire*: nam et agere animam et efflare dicimus, C. Tusc. 1, 9, 19; so, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 13: eodem tempore et gestum et animam ageres, id. Rosc. Comœd. 8; and with a yet more extended play upon words: semper agis causas et res agis, Attale, semper. Est, non est, quod agas, Attale, semper agis. Si res et causæ desunt, agis, Attale, mulas; Attale, ne quod agas desit, agas animam, Mart. 1, 80.—**c.** *To drive, shoot*, or *strike downwards, to the depths*, or *within*: Var. R. R. 1, 37, 5: per glebas sensim radicibus actis, Ov. M. 4, 254; so, id. 2, 583: robora suas radices in profundum agunt, Pl. 16, 31, 56.—So, rimas agere (more rare, ducere), *to drive cracks* or *clefts*, i. e. *to get them, to open in clefts, cracks, fissures*, etc.: tabernæ rimas agunt, C. Att. 14, 9: tellus fissaque agit rimas, Ov. M. 2, 211 (on the contr., *ducere*, ib. 4, 65, and Sen. Œd. 575): perque cavas terræ, quas egit carmine rimas, Luc. 6, 728.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To lead*: poemata dulcia sunto; Et quocunque volent, animum auditoris agunto, Hor. A. P. 100.

B. Esp.: **1. a.** Of persons: *To move, impel, excite, urge to a thing, prompt* or *induce to, stir up, rouse vehemently, drive*; quæ te, germane, furentem Mens agit in facinus? Ov. M. 5, 14: me amor fugat, agit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 8: agunt eum præcipitem pœnæ civium Romanorum, C. 2 Verr. 1, 3, 7: quæ (opportunitas) etiam mediocres viros spe prædæ diversos agit, Sall. J. 6, 3; id. ib. 14, 20; Sen. Ep. 109; cf. Tac. A. 14, 32:—So in pass.: si Agricola in ipsam gloriam præceps agebatur, Tac. Agr. 41.—Poet. *c. Infin.*: nos fata deûm vestras exquirere terras Imperiis egere suis, Virg. Æ. 7, 240; so, ib. 393; and *pass.*: desertas quærere terras Auguriis agimur divum, ib. 3, 4.—**b.** Of things: *To put in motion, excite, stir up*; perpetua naturalis bonitas, quæ nullis casibus neque agitur neque minuitur, Nep. Att. 9, 1 Brem.

2. *To pursue with hostile intent, to persecute, disturb* or *vex, to attack* or *assail* (for agitare, mostly poet.): reginam Alecto stimulis agit undique Bacchi, Virg. Æ. 7, 405: non res et agentia (*i. e.* agitantia, vexantia) verba Lycamben, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 25: acerba fata Romanos agunt, id. Epod. 7, 17: diris agam vos, id. ib. 5, 89: quem deus ultor agebat, Ov. M. 14, 750: futuræ Mortis agor stimulis, Luc. 4, 517. Cf. Matth. C. Mur. § 21.

3. Very oft.: *To drive on* or *pursue a course of action*, i. e. *to make something an object of action*; either in the most general sense, like the Engl. *do* and the Gr. *πράττειν*, for every kind of mental or physical employment, *To think, reflect, deliberate, to treat of, to pursue, to carry on, represent, exhibit, exercise, practise*, etc.; or, in a more restricted sense, *To exhibit in external action, to act* or *perform, to deliver* or *pronounce*, etc., so that after the act is completed nothing remains permanent, *e. g.* a speech, dance, play, *etc.*; while *facere*, signifying to make, *ποιεῖν*, denotes the production of an object which, after the act is completed, yet continues to exist, and *gerere*, the performance of the duties of an office or calling. On these significations, v. Var. 6, 6, 62, and 6, 7, 64, and 6, 8, 72. For the more restricted signif., v. Quint. 2, 18 1 *sq.*; cf. Manut. C. Fam. 7, 12; Hab. Syn. 426.

a. Of actions in gen.: (*α*) *To be in action, to do, act, labour*, in opp. to rest or idleness.—(*α*) With gen. objects, aliquid, nihil, plus, *etc.*: nunquam se plus agere, quam nihil quum ageret, C. Rep. 1, 17, 27 (cf. with Off. 3, 1: nunquam se minus otiosum esse, quam quum otiosus): mihi enim qui nihil agit, esse omnino non videtur, id. N. D. 2, 16, 46.—Hence, (*β*) *abs.*: aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: industria in agendo, celeritas in conficiendo id. Manil. 11, 29.—(*γ*) In colloquial lang.: quid agitur? *how do you do? how are you?* Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 42; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40, et al.: quid agis? *what are you doing?* also, *how goes it with you? how are you? τί πράττεις*; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 20; C. Fam. 7, 11, et al.: Hor. S. 1, 9, 4.—(*δ*) In a pregnant signif. with nihil or non multum: *To do*, i. e. *to effect, accomplish nothing* or *not much* (orig. belonging only to conversation, but in the class. age even in oratorical and poet. style: nihil agit: collum obstringe homini, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 29: nihil agis, *you effect nothing, it is of no use*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 12: nihil agis dolor! quamvis sis molestus, nunquam te esse confitebor malum, C. Tusc. 2, 25, 61 Kühn; Matius in C. Fam. 11, 28, 10: cupis, inquit, abire: sed nihil agis: usque tenebo, Hor. S. 1, 9, 15: nihil agis, nihil assequeris, C. Cat. 1, 6, 15: ubi blanditiis agitur nihil, Ov. M. 6, 685: egerit non multum, Cur. in C. Fam. 7, 29; cf. Ruhnk. Rutil. Lup. p. 120.—(*ε*) In certain circumstances, *To conduct, proceed, act, manage* (for the most part belonging to the more familiar style): *Thr.* Quid nunc agimus? — *Gn.* Quin redimus, *What shall we do now?* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 41: hei mihi! quid faciam? quid agam? *What shall I do? how shall I act?* id. Ad. 5, 3, 3: quid agam, habeo, id. And. 3, 2, 18 ("quid respondeam scio," Donat.), et al.—(*ζ*) *To perform, do, pursue, transact* (the most usual signif. of this word; hence, continually occurring in authors of all periods): cui quod agat institutum est, nullo negotio id agit, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10, 12: ut quæ egi, ago, axim, verruncent bene, Pac. in Non. 505, 23: homines quæ agunt vigilantes, agitantque, ea si cui in somno accidunt, minus mirum est (mirandum est, Orell.), Att. in C. Div. 1, 22, 45: observabo quam rem agat, *what he designs*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 114: postquam id. actum'st, *after that is accomplished*, id. ib. 1, 1, 72: ne quid temere ac fortuitu, inconsiderate negligenterque agamus, C. Off. 1, 29: suum negotium agere, id. ib. 1, 9; id. de Or. 3, 55, 212: neque satis Bruto constabat, quid agerent, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14: postquam res in Africa gestas, quoque modo actæ forent, fama divolgavit, Sall. J. 30: sed tu delibera, utrum colloqui malis, an per literas agere, quæ cogitas, Nep. Con. 3, 3, et al.—Prov.: actum *or* acta agere, *to do what has been already done*, i. e. *to act to no purpose*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 70; C. Læl, 2, 85; id. Att. 9, 6; id. ib. 9, 18: and with the access. idea of completion: jucundi acti labores, id. Fin. 2, 32, 105.

b. Of particular actions: (*α*) In relation to public affairs.—(*α*) Of war: *To conduct, manage, carry on, administer, wage*; ("consequently embracing the whole theory and practice of war, while *b. gerere* designates the corporeal and mental effort, and the bearing of the necessary burdens; and *b. facere* the actual outbreak of hostile feeling," Herz. Cæs. B. G. 3, 28): qui longe alia ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum a. instituerunt, Cæs. B. G. 3, 28: Antiochus si tam in agendo bello parere voluisset consiliis ejus (Hannibalis) quam in suscipiendo instituerat,

etc., Nep. Hann. 8, 3: Curt. 4, 10, 29: aliena bella mercedibus a., Mel. 1, 16; Ov. A. A. 1, 182. (Also in id. Tr. 2, 230; Gron. Observv. 2, 3, 227, for the usu. obit, with one MS. reads *agit.*) Poet.: Martem for bellum: Luc. 4, 2.—A. prælium, *to give battle* (very rare), levibus prœliis cum Gallis actis, Liv. 22, 20.—(*β*) Of offices, employments, *etc.*: *To administer, exercise, conduct:* participem atque tutorem imperii a.: and soon after: præfecturam prætorii, Suet. Tit. 6: urbis annonæque curam, id. Cl. 18: fiscum, *to manage, to collect, the imperial revenues*, Suet. Dom. 12; publicum (*sc.* vectigal), *the public taxes*, id. Vesp. 1.

(*b*) Of public civil and political transactions in the senate, the forum, *etc.*: *To manage*, or *transact, to do, to discuss, speak, deliberate*: aliquid *or* de aliqua re, *or* abs.: recordere velim quæ ego de te in senatu egerim: quæ in concionibus dixerim, C. Fam. 5, 2: id. ib. 1, 9: Metellus quum agere cœpisset, tertio quoque verbo orationis suæ me appellabat, id. ib. 5, 2: de conditionibus pacis, Liv. 8, 37: de summa republica, Suet. Cæs. 28: quum de Catilinæ conjuratione ageretur in curia, id. Aug. 94: Alcibiades præsente vulgo a. cœpit, Nep. Alc. 8, 2: de pœna alicujus, Liv. 5, 36: de agro plebis, id. 1, 46.—To this belong the phrases: a. cum populo, of magistrates: *to address the people in a public assembly, for the purpose of obtaining their approval or rejection, acceptance or refusal, of a thing* (while a. *ad* populum merely signif. *to propose, to bring before the people*): "cum populo a. est: rogare quid populum, quod suffragiis suis aut jubeat aut vetet," Gell. 13, 15, 10. Cf. Adam's Antiq. 1, 114: a. cum populo de republica, C. 1 Verr. 1, 12; id. Læl. 25, 96: ne quis de his postea ad senatum referat neve cum populo agat, Sall. C. 51, 22: hic locus (rostra) ad agendum amplissimus, C. Manil. 1.

(*c*) Of transactions in a court of justice: rem a. ex jure, lege, causa, *etc.*: *To plead to bring an action or suit, to sustain*, or *make good one's claim, to manage a cause or suit*; causas amicorum, C. de Or. 1, 37, 170: causam apud judices, id. ib. 2, 48, 199: ex jure civili et prætori agere, C. Cæc. 12: tanquam ex syngrapha, a. cum populo, *to litigate*, id. Mur. 17: ex apposo agit, id. Quint 9: a. lege in hereditatem, id. de Or. 1, 38, 175: summo jure a., *to claim one's right to the full extent of the law*, id. Off. 1, 11: non enim gladiis mecum, sed litibus agetur, id Qu. Fr. 1, 4: causa quam vi a. malle, Tac. A. 13, 37.—Hence, (*α*) A. aliquem reum, *to accuse one*, Liv. 24, 25, and with the *gen. of the crime* with which one is charged: a. furti, *to accuse of theft*, C. Fam. 7, 22: adulterii cum aliquo, Quint, 4, 4, 8: injuriarum, id. 3, 6, 19; and so often in the Pandects.—(*β*) Pass. of the thing which is the subject of accusation: *To be in suit or in question, it concerns or affects, is about:* non capitis ejus res agitur, sed pecuniæ, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 26: aguntur injuriæ sociorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, veritasque judiciorum, C. 2 Verr. 4, 51, 113: si magna res, magna hereditas agetur, id. Fin. 2, 17.—(*γ*) *Impers.*: non nunc de pecunia agitur, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 67.—(*δ*) The judicial formula: qua de re agitur, C. Brut. 79, 275.

( ) *To represent by external action, perform*, etc.: (*α*) Of an orator: C. de Or. 1, 31, 142; cf. ib. 2, 19, 79: quæ sic ab illo acta esse constabat oculis, voce, gestu, inimici ut lacrimas tenere non p ssent, ib. 3, 56, 214, et al.—(*β*) Of an actor: *To represent, play, act:* ipse hæc astutus Juppiter comœdiam, Plaut. Amph. prol. 88: a. fabulam, Ter. Ad. prol. 12: Hec. prol. 22: partes, *to have a part in a play*, id. Ph. prol. 28: Bellum nem illum quum agit, agit Chæream, C. Rosc. Com. 7: gestum a. in scena, id. de Or. 2, 57, 233: dicitur cantasse egisse aliquanto magis vigente motu, Liv. 7, 2.

( ) Sacrificial *t. t.* (euphem.): *To give the blow to the victim*, and then, *to slay it, dispatch it.* In performing this rite, the sacrificer asked the priest, AGONE? *shall I do it?* and the latter answered, AGE, or HOC AGE, *do it:* qui calido stricto tincturus sanguine cultros Semper "Agone" rogat, nec nisi jussus agit, Ov. F. 1, 321 (cf. agonia *and* agonalia); Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32.—The call of the priest, HOC AGE, warned the assembled multitude to be quiet and give attention; hence, hoc *or* id agere was very often, and even in the earliest age used for: *To give attention to, to mind* or *heed, give the mind to*; and followed by *ut* or *ne*: *To pursue a thing, have it in view, aim at, design*, etc. (Cf. Ruhnk. Ter. And. 1, 2, 15; and Suet. Cal. 58): hoc agite, sultis, spectatores, Plaut. As. prol. in.: hoccine agis, an non? Ter. And. 1, 2, 15; so, id. ib. 2, 5, 4; Heaut. 3, 2, 47; Ph. 2, 3, 3, et al.: id et agunt et moliuntur, C. Mur. 38: (oculi, aures, *etc.*) quasi fenestræ sunt animi, quibus tamen sentire nihil queat mens, nisi id agat et adsit, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46 Kühn: qui id egerunt, ut gentem, Allobrogum in vestigiis hujus urbis collocarent, id. Cat. 4, 6, 12: qui quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, id. Off. 1, 13, 41; id. Att. 9, 16: certiorem eum fecit, id agi, ut pons dissolveretur, Nep. Them. 5: ego id semper egi, ne bellis interessem, C. Fam. 4, 7. And here we may add the contr.: aliud *or* alias res agere, *not to attend to, heed*, or *observe, to pursue secondary* or *subordinate objects, foreign to the business in hand:* aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, C. Clu. 64: usque eo animadverti eum jocari atque alias res agere, id. Rosc. Am. 22: atqui vides, quam alias res agamus, id. de Or. 3, 14, 51; id. Brut. 66, 233.

(*f*) (*α*) With a verbal subst., as a favourite circumlocution for the action indicated by the subst.; sts. with the access. idea of the care bestowed upon it (so esp. often in the poets): vos qui regalis corporis custodias agitis, *ye who keep watch, guard*, Næv. in Non. 323, 1: agere triumphum, *to triumph*, C. Fam. 3, 10; so, Ov. M. 15, 757; Liv. 41, 7; id. 41, 14; with de, *over a person or thing*: de classe populi Romani, C. 2 Verr. 5, 38, 100: and with *ex, from*, i. e. *in consequence of the victory over*, ex Etruriâ, Liv. 6, 7: centurionatum, *to be a centurion*, Tac. A. 1, 14: libera de quoque arbitria agere, *to decide without consideration concerning each one*, Liv. 24, 45; so, id. 44, 15; cf. 9, 14: pœnitentiam acturum, Quint. 9, 3, 12: otia, Ov. F. 1, 68; so, id. ib. 4, 926: alta silentia, id. M. 1, 349: sua vota, id. ib. 6, 468: excubias alicui, id. F. 3, 245: cursus, id. Am. 3, 6, 95: delectus enim rerum verborumque agendus est, Quint. 10, 3, 5.—(*β*) Polit. *t. t.*: Agere forum *or* conventum: *To hold a session, to sit for judgment, to administer justice* (used of the governors of provinces): agere te forum Tarsi, dicebant, C. Fam. 3, 6, 4: ubi forum agit, id. Att. 5, 17, 6.—In Suet. also of the Roman senate: ne unquam eo die senatus ageretur, Suet. Cæs. 88.

(*g*) *To do something by speaking.* So: gratias (never *gratiam*, poet. *grates*) agere, *to give thanks, to thank* (while *habere gratiam* is used of grateful feeling, and *referre gratiam* of actual return of favour or requital; cf. Br. Nep. Them. 8, 7: diis gratias pro meritis agere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 26; so, C. Fam. 1, 10: renunciate, gratias regi me agere; referre gratiam aliam nunc non posse, quam ut suadeam, ne, *etc.*, Liv. 37, 37: gaudet et invito grates agit inde parenti, Ov. M. 2, 152; so, ib. 6, 435; 484; 10, 291, 681; 14, 596: diis immortalibus laudesque et grates egit, Liv. 26, 48.

(*h*) *To pursue in one's mind, to revolve, to be occupied with, think upon, have in view, aim at* (cf. agito, *no.* I. E.): hæc quom ago cum meo animo et recolo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 25 Fleck.: nescio quid mens mea majus agit, Ov. H. 12, 212: hoc variis mens ipsa modis agit, Val. Fl. 3, 392: agere fratri proditionem, Tac. H. 2, 26: de intranda Britannia, id. Agr. 13.

2. Of time: **a.** *To spend, pass, to pass through* (cf. agito, *no.* II. B. b.) (very freq. and class.): Romulus in cœlo cum dis agit ævum, Enn. in C. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; cf. Pacuv., id. ib. 2, 21, 49; Hor. S. 1, 5, 101: domi ætatem, Enn. in C. Fam. 7, 6: ætatem in literis, C. Leg. 2, 1, 3: senectutem, id. de Sen. 3, 7; cf. ib. 17, 60 Gernh.: dies festos, id. 2 Verr. 4, 48, 107: ruri agere vitam, Liv. 7, 39: diem, Virg. Æ. 5, 51.—**b.** Pass.: menses jam tibi esse actos vides, *the months of your pregnancy are at an end*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 2: mensis agitur hic septimus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 34; Ov. M. 7, 700: acta est per lacrimas nox, id. H. 12, 58 Ruhnk.: tunc principium anni agebatur, Liv. 3, 6: actis quindecim annis in regno, Just. 41, 5, 9, et al.—**c.** With annus and an ordinal: *To be of a certain age, to be so old:* quartum annum ago et octogesimum, C. de Sen. 10, 32: cf. Suet. Cæs. 1 Ruhnk.—**d.** (rare) *abs.*: *To live, to spend, or pass time, to be, to be somewhere*: civitas læta agere, Sall. J. 55, 2: tum Marius apud primos agebat, id. ib. 101, 6: Africa (*i. e.* Afri) quæ procul a mari incultius agebat, id. ib. 89 (cf. id. ib. 99, 5: alios inultius vagos agitare): apud illos homines, qui tum agebant, Tac A. 3, 19: Thracia discors agebat, id. ib. 3, 38, et al.

III. Meton: **A.** Of inanimate objects: *To plunder, carry off, steal*, nec pulchram prædam agat (of a pot of gold), Plaut. Aul. 10, 2, 3.

B. Transf. from political sphere to common life (*cf. no.* II. B. 3. b. (b)): **1.** A. cum aliquo de re *or* ut: *To treat, deal, confer, talk with one upon any thing, by asking, admonishing, beseeching, etc., to endeavour to persuade*, or *move one, that*, etc.: nihil ago tecum (*sc.* cum odore vini); ubi est ipsus (vini lepos)? *I have nothing to do with you*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 11: de quo et præsens tecum egi diligenter, et scripsi ad te accurate antea, C. Fam. 13, 75: egi cum Claudia et cum vestra sorore Mucia, ut cum ab illa injuria deterreretur, id. ib. 5, 2: misi ad Metellum communes amicos, qui agerent cum eo, ut de illa mente desisteret, id. ib.: Callias quidam egit cum Cimone, ut eam (Elpinicen) sibi uxorem daret, Nep. Cim. 1, 3. Also *abs.*: post quam Lucretius agere varie, rogando alternis suadendoque cœpit, Liv. 2, 2; Tac. A. 15, 14. In Suet once a. cum senatu, with *acc. c. infin.*, *To propose* or *state to the senate*: Tiberius egit cum senatu, non debere talia præmia tribui, Suet. Tib. 54.—**2.** With the *adv.* bene, præclare, male, *etc.*: *To deal well* or *ill with one, to treat* or *use well* or *ill*: præclare cum aliquo a., C. Sest. 23: id. Phil. 14, 11: bene egissent Athenienses cum Miltiade, si, Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 *extr.* Freq. in pass.: *To stand, be*, or *go well* or *ill with one, to be well* or *badly off*: intelliget secum actum esse pessime, C. 2 Verr. 3, 50, 119: præclare mecum actum puto, id. Fam. 9, 24; so, ib. 5, 18: also without cum: agitur præclare, si nosmet ipsos regere possumus, id. ib. 4, 14: exstat cujusdam non inscitus jocus "bene agi potuisse cum rebus humanis, si Domitius pater talem habuisset uxorem," *it would have been well for mankind, if, etc.* Suet. Ner. 28.

C. *To be at stake* or *at hazard, to be in peril* (*cf. no.* II. B. 3. b. (c) (*β*): quasi ominor istic mea res agatur quam tua, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 113: agitur populi Rom. gloria, agitur salus sociorum atque amicorum, aguntur certissima populi Rom. vectigalia et maxima, aguntur bona multorum civium, C. Manil. 2, 6; id. ib. 2, 4: in quibus eorum aut caput agatur, aut fama, id. Læl. 17, 61; Nep. Att. 15, 2: non libertas solum agebatur, Liv. 28, 19; Sen. Clem. 1, 20: nam tua res agitur, paries quum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84 (" in periculo versatur," Lambin.): agitur pars tertia mundi, *is in danger of being lost to me*, Ov. M. 5, 372.

D. *To represent* or *personate one, to act as* or *behave like one*: (cf. *no.* II. B. 3. b. (d) (*β*)) **1.** egi illos omnes adolescentes, quos ille jactitat, C. Fam. 2, 9: amicum, Tact. H. 1, 30: exulem, Tac. A. 1, 4: non principem sed ministrum, Suet. Claud. 29.—**2.** *Impers.*: Actum est, *it is all over, all is lost, I am ruined, undone*, C.

Att. 5, 15, 1; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 50: de me, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 83: de isto, C. Att. 12, 25.—Hence, *personally*, acta est res, acta hæc res est, *this is quite lost*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 3.

E. Transf. from sacrifices to murdering a person: a tergo Chæream cervicem (Caligulæ) gladio cæsim graviter percussisse, præmissâ voce "Hoc age," Suet. Cal. 58; cf. id. Galb. 20.

F. Se agere, *or simply* agere = se gerere, *To behave, deport one's self*: tantâ mobilitate sese Numidæ agunt, Sall. J. 56, 5: se ferocius, Tac. H. 3, 2: ferocius agunt, Flor. 1, 13, 6.

G. *Imperat.* as adv.: age, agite, also with the particles dum, vero, nunc, modo, sane, jam, sis, porro (hence, sts. agedum and agesis as one word), an exclamation, a call to others; **1.** In encouragement, exhortation: *Up! on! come! come on! quick! haste thee!* age, adsta, mane, audi, Enn. in Delr. Synt. 1, 99: age, i tu secundum, *come, follow me!* Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 1: agite pugni, "*Up fists and at 'em!*" id. ib. 1, 1, 146: age, perge, quæso, id. Cist. 2, 3, 12: age, da veniam filio, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 14: age, age, nunc experiamur, id. ib. 5, 4, 23: en age, rumpe moras, Virg. G. 3, 43: eja age, id. Æ. 4, 569: agite dum, Liv. 3, 62. Also age in the sing., with a plur.: age igitur, intro abite, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 54: mittite, agedum, legatos, Liv. 38, 47.—**2.** In transitions: *Well then! well now! well!* (esp. in Cic. Orations). So in Plaut. for resuming discourse that has been interrupted: age, tu interea huic somnium narra, Curc. 2, 2, 5: nunc age, res quoniam docui non posse creari, *etc. well now, since I have taught*, Lucr. 1, 266: nunc age, quod superest, cognosce et clarius audi, id. ib. 920: id. ib. 952; 2, 62, 333, 730; 3, 418; 4, 109: age porro, tu, cur, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 5, 22, 56: id. Rosc. Am. 16; Part. 12; Att. 8, 3. And age with a verb. in the plur.: age vero, ceteris in rebus qualis sit temperantia considerate, id. Manil. 14; so, id. Sull. 26; Mil. 21; Rosc. Am. 37.—**3.** As a sign of assent: *Well! very well! good! right!* age, age, jam ducat: dabo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 57: age, sit ita factum, C. Mil. 19: age sane, id. Fin. 2, 35, 119.

Agoce, es, *f. A town on the borders of Egypt and Æthiopia*, Pl. 6, 29, 35.

†**ăgōgæ,** ārum. *f.* = ἀγωγαί. In mines: *Channels* or *drains for drawing off water*, Pl. 33, 4, 21 Hard.

†**ăgōge,** es, *f.*=ἀγωγή. *The diatonic scale*, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 323.

‡**ăgōlum,** i, *n.* [from ago, like cingulum from cingo; cf. Comm. in Fest. in Lind. C. Gr. II., 2, 348] *A shepherd's staff* or *crook*, "pastorale baculum, quo pecudes aguntur," Fest. p. 25.

†**ăgōn,** ōnis, *m.* = ἀγών, ῶνος. *A struggle, contest*, or *combat in the public games*: gymnicus, Pl. Ep. 4, 22: non esse restituendum Viennensibus agona, ib. *fin.*: musicus, Suet. Ner. 22; so, ib. 23. Prov.: nunc demum a. est; = *νῦν γάρ ἐστι ἀγών, now it is necessary to be active, now is the time for action*, Suet. Ner. 45.

Agones = montes, in Fest.: v. AGONIUM.

Āgōnālĭa, ium *or* ōrum, *n.* (like Saturnalia, Parentalia, *etc.*; cf. Ramsh. 53); *A very ancient festival celebrated in Rome on the 9th of Jan.* (V. Id. Jan.) *and 21st of May* (XII. Kal. Jun.), *and the 11th of Dec.* (III. Id. Dec.), *in honour of Janus*, or *of the guardian deities of the state*. Different etym. were given by the ancients; see Ov. F. 9. 319—332. Ovid, in l. c., derives it from agonia, q. v. Other etym., v. in the next art., and under AGONIUM.

Āgōnālis, e, *adj. Of* or *belonging to the Agonalia*: dies Agonales, per quos rex in regia arietem immolat: dicti ab Agone (the leader), eo quod interrogatur a principe civitatis et princeps grecis immolatur, Varr. L. L. 5, 3, 54: Janus Agonali luce piandus erit, Ov. F. 1, 318.

‡**Āgōnensis,** e, *adj.*—**A.** Porta: *One of the gates of Rome*, called also Collina and Quirinalis, Fest. s. v. AGONIUM, p. 9: cf. Adam's Ant. 2, 369.—**B.** AGONENSES SALII, *The priests who officiated upon the* Quirinalis (also called AGONUS, v. AGONIUM), Varr. L. L. 5, 3, 55.

1. ‡**āgōnĭa,** æ, *f.*—**A.** *A victim*, v. AGONIUM.—**B.** = Agonalia, Ov. F. 5, 721; Varr. L. L. 6, 14, p. 78 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 M.; cf. AGONIUM.

2. **ăgōnĭa,** æ, *f.*=ἀγωνία, (meton. of mind), *Anguish, agony*: factum est in agonia, Vulg. Luc. 22, 43.

†**āgōnistă,** æ, *m.*=ἀγωνιστής. *A combatant for a prize*, Aug. Serm. 343 *fin.*

‡†**āgōnistarcha,** æ, *m.* = ἀγωνιστάρχης. *A president at public games* Grut. 38, 5.

†**āgōnistĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀγωνιστικός. *Of* or *belonging to the Greek national games*: causæ, Tert. Coron. Mil. 13.

‡**āgōnĭum,** ii, *n.* "Dies appellabatur, quo rex (sacrificulus) hostiam immolabat; hostiam enim antiqui agoniam vocabant. Agonium etiam putabant deum dici præsidentem rebus agendis; Agonalia ejus festivitatem. Sive quia agones dicebant montes, Agonia sacrificia quæ fiebant in monte; hinc Romæ mons Quirinalis Agonus et Collina porta Agonensis," Paul. ex Fest. p. 10; and immediately after, "AGONIUM, id est, ludum, ob hoc dictum, quia locus, in quo ludi initio facti sunt, fuerit sine angulo; cujus festa Agonalia dicebantur."

Āgōnius (deus), v. agonium.

†**āgōnizor,** āri, 1. *v. dep.*=ἀγωνίζομαι. *To struggle, contend*: pro justitia, Vulg. Sir. 4, 33.

āgōnŏthesia, æ, *f.* = ἀγωνοθεσία, munus agonothetæ, Impp. Gratian. Valentin. et Theod. Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 109.

āgōnŏthĕtă and **āgōnŏthĕtēs,** æ, *m.*=ἀγωνοθέτης. *A president* or *umpire at public games*, Spart. Hadr. 13; Tert. Mart. 3.

†**āgōnŏthĕtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀγωνοθετικός. *Of* or *belonging to the public games*: fundi, Cod. J. 11, 61, 17; possessiones, ib. 11, 69, 5.

Āgŏnus mons, *An old name of the Quirinal hill*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 and Fest. p. 254, 9 Müll.; cf. Becker's Antiqu. I. p. 569; v. agonium.

Agoracrītus, i, *m. A celebrated statuary*, Pl. 36, 5, 4.

†**āgōrānōmus,** i, *m.*=ἀγορανόμος (clerk of the market). *A Greek magistrate, who had the inspection of provisions, and their purchase and sale*, corresponding to the Roman Ædilis plebis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 43; id. Curc. 2, 3, 6.

Āgra, æ, *f. A town of Æolis*, Pl. 6, 28, 32.

Agræ, ārum, *f. A town of Arcadia*, Pl. 4, 6, 10.

Agræi, ōrum, *pl. m.* **I.** *A people of Greece*, Liv. 33, 18. ***II.** *A people in Arabia Deserta*, Pl. 6, 28, 32.

Agrăgantīnus and **Agragentīnus,** a, um, *adj.* = Acragantinus and Agrigentinus.

agrālis, e, *adj.*=agrarius; vocabula, Frontin. de Colon. *fin.*

†**agrammătos,** i, *adj. m.*=ἀγράμματος. *Utterly ignorant, illiterate*, Vitr. 1, 1.

agrārĭensis, is, *f.* (*sc.* navis). *A kind of vessel*, Cod. Theod. 7, 17, 1.

agrārĭus, i, *m. A countryman*, Aur. Vict. epit. 41.

agrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ager] *Of* or *relating to the fields* or *lands* (a legal term), hence, Agrariæ leges, *agrarian laws*; *laws about the disposal of public lands*; first proposed about 268 A.U.C., Liv. 2, 41; 4, 36; 48; 6, 11, et al. Cf. Nieb. R. Hist. 2, 188; 197; 482; 490; with particular appellations from their authors: Flaminii, Sempronia, Thoria, Rulli, Flavii, Philippi, Plotia, Cæsaris Julia, *etc.* Hence, agrariam rem tentare, *to urge a division of public lands*, C. Off. 2, 22, 78. Triumvir a., *superintendent of the division of public lands*, Liv. 27, 21: agrariæ stationes, *milit. t. t., outposts*, Amm. 14, 3; Veg. Mil. 1, 3.—In the Pandects: agraria via, *a way through the fields, field-path*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2.—As *Subst.*: Agrarii, ōrum, *m. Those who urged the agrarian laws, and sought the possession of public land*: Gracchus, qui agrarios concitare comitia est, C. Cat. 4, 2; id. Phil. 7, 6; Liv. 3, 1.

agrātĭcum, i, *n.* [id.] *A revenue from land, a land-tax*, Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 11.

Agraulos, i, or **Agraule,** es, *f. Dau. of Cecrops and mother of Alcippe*, Ov. M. 2, 710, *etc.*

Agravonitæ, ārum, *pl. m. A people of Illyria*: Liv. 46, 26.

ăgrestīnus, a, um, *adj.*=agrestis. Of plants, *Wild*: lilia, Commod. Instr. 67, 7.

agrestis, e, *adj.* [ager] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to land, fields*, or *the country, country-like, rustic*, in a good sense: Musa, Lucr. 5, 1397: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, C. Att. 2, 16 *fin.*: vestitus, Nep. Pelop. 2: poma, Virg. Æ. 7, 111: falx, Tib. 2, 5, 28.—*Subst.*: agrestis, is (*Gen pl.* agrestum, Ov. M. 14, 635), *c. g. A countryman* or *country-woman, rustic, swain*: Lucr. 5, 1382: non est hæc oratio habenda aut cum imperita multitudine, aut in aliquo conventu agrestium, C. Mur. 29: collectos armat agrestes Virg. Æ. 9, 11; Tib. 1, 1, 39. **II.** Fig. **A.** *Rustic*, opp. to the refinement of the citizen, *boorish, clownish, raw, uncultivated, wild, savage, barbarous*, of persons and things; and of the former, in relation to mind, manners, and morals: sunt quidam vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, C. de Or. 1, 25, 115: O rem dignam, in qua non modo docti, verum, etiam agrestes erubescant, id. Leg. 1, 14, 41: aborigines genus hominum agreste Sall. C. 6, 1: ego ille agrestis, sævus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, tenax duxi uxorem, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: quis nostrûm tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, ut, *etc.*, C. Arch. 8: dominus a. et furiosus, id. de Sen. 14: exculto animo nihil agreste, nihil inhumanum est, id. Att. 13, 45: Ov. M. 11, 767: rustica vox et a., C. de Or. 2, 11: id. ib. 2, 3. Hence, agrestiores Musæ, of the language of the bar, in opp. to more refined and polished eloquence, Cic. Or. 3, 11.—**B.** *Wild, brutish*: vultus, Ov. M. 9, 96: agrestem detraxit ab ore figuram Jupiter (of Io), Prop. 2, 24, 13. — *Comp.* agrestior, C. Tusc. 5, 27.—*Sup.* agrestissimus, Cassiod. Ep. 7, 4.

agrestĭus, *comp. adv.* [agrestis, *no.* II. A.] *Very boorishly*: Spart. Hadr. 3.

Agrĭānes, um, and **Agrĭāni,** ōrum, *m.*, Ἀγριᾶνες. *A Pæonian people*: Liv. 28, 5; id. 33, 18; Curt. 4, 13, 31; and so we must read in C. Pis. 37, 91.

Agrĭaspæ, ārum, *m. A people in Drangiana*: Curt. 7, 33 Zumpt.

Agrĭce, es, *f.*, Ἀγρίκη (agrestis). *A Roman female* cognomen: Inscr. ap. Murat. 1412, 1.

†**agrĭcior,** ĭus (*Compar.* of the Greek ἀγροικος). *More rustic*: Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 62 Mai.

1. **agrī-cŏla,** æ, *m.* (*Gen. plur.* agricolûm, Lucr. 4, 588) [ager-colo] **I.** Prop.: *A cultivator of land*, in a wider sense (including *the vine-dresser, gardener, herdsman*, or *shepherd*; also, *one who takes pleasure in agriculture*, etc.); or in a more limited sense: *a farmer, countryman, boor, peasant*: agricolæ assidui, C. Rosc. Am. 16: optimus paterfamilias et diligentissimus a. et pecuarius, *devoted to agriculture and cattle-breeding*, id. Deiot. 9: agricolam laudat juris peritus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 9: invisum agricolis sidus, id. ib. 1, 7, 26. **II.** Meton.: poet. of the gods: *patrons, tutelary deities of agriculture*, as *Ceres, Bacchus, Faunus*, etc.: redditur agricolis gratia cœlitibus, Tib. 2, 1, 36.

2. **Agrĭcŏla,** æ, *m.* Cn. Julius. *A celebrated Roman general under several emperors, governor of Britain, father-in-law of Tacitus, who wrote his life*, Tac. Agr.

agrĭcŏlāris, e, *adj.* [1. agricola] *Relating to husbandry*: opus, Pall. Insit. 3.

***agrĭcŏlātio,** ōnis, *f.*=agricultura, *Agriculture, husbandry*, Col. 1, 9.—From

***agrĭcŏlor,** ari, 1. *v. dep.* [1. agricola] *To cultivate land, to pursue agriculture*, Capit. Albin. 11 *fin.*

agrĭcultĭo, ōnis, *f.*, also separately, **agri cultio.** *Husbandry* (only twice in Cic.): 2 Verr. 3, 97, 226; and de Sen. 16.

agrĭcultor, ōris, *m.*, also separately, **agri cultor.** *An agriculturist, farmer, husbandman* (in class. age very rare), Liv. 26, 35; Dig. 22, 3, 25, § 1.

agrĭcultūra, æ, *f.*; also separately **agri cultura.** *Agriculture,* C. Off. 1, 4., 151: agriculturæ studere, Cæs. B. G. 6, 22.

Agrĭgentum, i, *n. One of the largest and richest cities on the coast of Sicily, near Cape Pachynum,* Gr. Acragas (now *Girgenti*): oppidum Acragas, quod Agrigentum nostri dixere, Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 89; C. 2 Verr. 2, 26, 63.—Hence, **Agrigentīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *from Agrigentum*: sal, Pl. 31, 7, 41, § 85.—As *Subst.*: **Agrigentini,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Agrigentum*: C. 2 Verr. 2, 50, 123.

agrī-mensor, ōris, *m.* [ager; metior] *A land-surveyor, a land-measurer*: Amm. 19, 11; Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.

agrimensōrius, a, um, *adj.* [agrimensor] *Pertaining to an* agrimensor: *Glossæ Agrimensoriæ,* quas ed. Rigalt.

agrimonĭa, false reading for argemonia.

Agrĭŏdos, ontos, *m.* [ἄγριος-ὀδούς] *The name of a hound*: Ov. M. 3, 224.

†**agrion,** ii, *n.*=ἄγριον, *A kind of wild radish*: Pl. 19, 5, 26.

Agrĭophăgi, ōrum, *m.*=ἀγριοφάγοι (men who eat raw flesh and fruits). *A people of Æthiopia*: Pl. 6, 30, 35; Sol. 30, 6.

agriophyllon, i, *n.* = ἀγριόφυλλον *An herb*=peucedanum: App. Herb. 95.

†**agrios** or **agrius,** a, on *or* um= ἄγριος. *Growing wild, wild*: astaphis, Pl. 23, 1, 13: ampelos, id. 23, 1, 14; cf. 26, 10, 61: nitrum, id. 31, 10, 46.

agri-pĕta, æ, *m.* [ager; peto] *One who strives for the possession of land,* either honourably *or* dishonourably (only in Cic.): N. D. 1, 26; Att. 15, 29; ib. 16, 1.

Agrippa, æ, *m. A Roman family name*; *e. g.* **I.** Menenius Agrippa, who related to the people upon Mons Sacer the fable of the stomach and limbs. **II.** Still more renowned was M. Vipsanius Agrippa, the son-in-law of Augustus, husband of Julia, and father of Agrippina. **III.** Agrippa Postumus, son of the former, Vell. 2, 10, 112; Suet. Aug. 64. **IV.** *Others of less note are mentioned,* Tac. A. 14, 34, 61; 2, 30, 86; 3, 48; 2, 51, *etc.*; 6, 40. **V.** Herodes Agrippa I. and II. *kings in* Judea, Tac. A. 12, 23; id. H. 2, 2.

Agrippensis, e, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Agrippa, a town in Bithynia,* Pl. 5, 32, 43.

Agrippīna, æ, *f. The name of several Roman women.* **I.** The wife of the Emperor Tiberius, granddaughter of Atticus, Suet. Tib. 7. **II.** A dau. of Vipsanius Agrippa and of Julia, the dau. of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of Caligula, Tac. A. 2, 54. **III.** Dau. of the preced. and Germanicus, wife of Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus, and mother of Nero, Tac. A. 4, 75.—From her, *Cologne,* on the Rhine, received the name Colonia Agrippinensis, Pl. 4, 17, 31; Tac. H. 1, 56; 4, 35; Inscr. Orell. 3381; *or* Colonia Claudia Augusta Agrippinensium, Inscr. Grut. p. 436: *or* also Agrippina, Aur. Vict. 33; Amm. 15, 8.—Hence its *inhab.* were called Agrippinenses, Tac. G. 28; id. H. 1, 57; 4, 59.

Agrippinus Paconius, i, *m. A Stoic philosopher in Italy,* Tac. A. 16, 28, 29, 33.

1. †**agrius,** a, um, *adj.* = ἄγριος. *Wild*, v. agrios.

2. **Agrius,** *or* -os, i, *m. pr. n.*, Ov. H. 9, 153. So, L. Agrius, C. Flacc. 13, 31.

Agron, ōnis, *m. A king of Illyria,* Flor. 2, 5; Pl. 34, 6.

Agrospi, *A people of Æthiopia, on the Nile,* Pl. 5, 30, 35.

†**agrostis,** is, *f.* = ἄγρωστις. *Couch grass, quitch grass,* App. H. 77.

agrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ager] *Rich in land*, Var. L. L. 5, 1, 7.

†**agrypnia,** æ, *f.*=ἀγρυπνία. *Sleeplessness*, Cap. 2, p. 27.

Agrypnus, i, *m.*=ἄγρυπνος. *A Roman* nomen servile, Inscr. ap. Mur. 886, 1.

Aguntum, i, *n. A town of Noricum, on the borders of Rhætia* (now *Juchen, or Doblach*), Pl. 3, 24, 27.

†**Agўieus** (trisyll.), ĕi *or* eos, *m.*, Ἀγυιεύς. *A surname of Apollo, as guardian of the streets and public places,* since his statues stood in them: levis Agyieu, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 27.

Ăgylla, æ, *f. A town in Etruria,* afterwards *Cære* (now *Cervetere*), Virg. Æ. 8, 479; Pl. 3, 5, 8.—Hence,

Agyllæus, i, *m. A celebrated wrestler*, Stat. Th. 1, 836; 10, 259.

Agyllīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Agylla] *Of* or *belonging to Agylla.* A. urbs, Virg. Æ. 8, 479. —As *Subst.* Agyllini, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Agylla,* Virg. Æ. 12, 281.

Agyrinensis, e, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Agyrium.* A. ager, C. 2 Verr. 3, 18, 47. — As *Subst.*: Agyrinenses, ium, *m. The inhabitants of Ag.*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 28, 68.—Also,

Agyrinus, a, um, *adj.* = Agyrinensis: Ag. manus, Sil. 14, 207.—Hence *Subst.*: Agyrini, ōrum, *m.*=Agyrinenses, Pl. 3, 8, 14.—From

Ăgўrium, i, *n. An old town in Sicily, the birth-place of Diodorus Siculus* (now *S. Filippo d' Argiro*), C. 2 Verr. 3, 28, 68.

Agyrtes, æ, *m.* **I.** *A parricide mentioned by Ovid,* M. 5, 147. **II.** *A warrior mentioned by Stat.* Th. 9, 281.

ah, *interj.* (acc. to Prisc. 570 P. contract. from aha). *Ah! alas! ha! ah me!* An exclamation expressive **I.** Prop.: Of pain or grief, Gr. *ai, ai*: ah, nescis quam doleam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61; Virg. E. 1, 1, 15. **II.** Meton.: Of emotions in general: **A.** Of entreaty to avert an evil: ah! noli, *do not, I pray!* Plaut. Amph. 1, 3, 22.—**B.** Of indignation or reproach: ah! stulte, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 6: ah! rogitas? id. And. 5, 1, 9; id. Ib. 3, 1, 12.—**C.** Of admonition: ah! ne me obsecra, Ter. And. 3, 3, 11: ah! desine, ib. 5, 6, 8.—**D.** Of consolation: quid? ah! volet, certo scio, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 50.—**E.** Of raillery or joy: Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 39.—*c. Acc.*: ah me, me, Cat. 21, 10.—Sts. written *a* without *h*, v. a.

āhā, *interj.* (acc. to Prisc. 570 P. primitive of the preced., but more rare): *Aha! ah! haha!* An exclamation expressive **I.** Prop.: Of reproof *or* denial: aha! tace, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 36; id. Rud. 2, 4, 6: aha! minime, id. Bac. 1, 1, 54. **II.** Meton.: Of laughter: Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 11.

Āhāla, æ, *m. A Roman family name, patrician, of the gens Servilia*; *e. g.* C. Servilius Structus Ahala, who, as magister equitum, slew the turbulent Mælius; Liv. 4, 13, 14; C. Cat. 1, 1; Mil. 3.

Āharna, æ, *f. A town of Etruria,* Liv. 10, 25.

āhēnātor, ōris, *m.* (prob. a false reading for æneator, q. v.): Amm. 16, 12.

aheneus, ahenipes, *etc.*, v. æn.

1. **ai,** in old Latin, corresponding to æ: AIDILIS, CAISAR, AITERNOS, v. Ædilis, Cæsar, æternus; also, still later, sts. in the poets in the genitive of the 1st decl., but, as in Enn. and Lucr., *per diæresin* always dissyll. with long penult: furit intus aquāi, Virg. Æ. 7, 464: aurāi simplicis ignem, id. ib. 6, 747: terrāi frugiferāi, Mart. 11, 91, 5. Cf. Quint. 1, 7, 18; Spald. Prisc. 728; Prob. 1458; Vel. Long. 2222; Mar. Victor. 2460 P.; Grotef. Gr. 1, 24. In prim. syllables as in Voc. Gai, *ai* could not be changed to æ, as *i* was an ending; rather, when the word received accession, *i* was changed into the consonant *j*, *e. g. Gajus.* Only when another conson. followed *ai*, as in CNAIVOS for ΓNAIΠΟΣ, acc. to the Gr. orthography, æ was written at a later age; as Gnæus. Hence, from Γράιος both Græcus and Grajus, from Αἴακος Æacus, and Ajax from Αἴας, were formed; just as Achæus or Achivus with Achalus or Achalcus.

2. * **al**=*ai, interj.* denoting grief: *Ah! alas!* Ov. M. 10, 215.

3. **ai,** *imper.* from aio.

* **aiens,** entis, *Pa.*: *Affirming, affirmative* (for affirmativus): negantia contraria auctibus, C. Top. 11.

* **aientia,** æ, *f.* [aio] *An affirmation,* opp. to *negatio*: Cap. 4, p. 75 Vulc.

aigleucos, *n.*=ἀεὶ—γλεῦκος. *A kind of wine,* Pl. 14, 9, 11; cf. Colum. 12, 29.

ain'=ais ne, v. aio.

†**ainus,** i, *m.* = ἀείνους. *One of the Æons of Valentinian,* Tert. adv. Val. 8.

aio, v. *defect.* The forms in use are *Præs. Indic.* aio, ais, ait—aiunt. *Subj.* ains, aiat—aiant. *Imperf. Indic.* throughout, aiebam, aiebas, *etc. Imper.* ai, rare. *Part. præs.* aiens, rare; once in App.: Met. 6, 118, p. 405 Oud.; and once as *Pa.* in Cic., v. below. From ais with the interrog. particle ne, ain' is used in conversational style. For *Imperf.* also aibas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 27; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 22: aibat, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 33; 5, 2, 16: aibant, ib. 1, 2, 175; 4, 2, 102; Ter. And. 3, 3, 2; the ai always dissyll.; but the *Imper.* ai, also monosyll., Plaut. Truc. 5, 49; cf. Bentl. Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 5. Acc. to, Prisc. 818 P., the *Præs.* ait takes the place of a perf., but acc. to Val. Prob. 1482 P., there was a perf. ai, aisti, ait.—(In Plaut. ais, ait, as monosyll., and aibam *etc.*, as dissyll.; but aio and aiunt never monosyll., v. Ritschl. Plaut. proleg. p. 162.) [akin to Sanscr. root AH, for AGH, "to say, speak."]

I. Gen.: *To say yes,* opposed to *nego,* to say no (hence, with the ending *tumo*, aiutumo, contr. autumo, opp. to *negumo*; v. autumo): vel ai vel nega, Næv. in Prisc. 873 P.: vel tu mihi aias vel neges, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 14: negat quis? nego. Ait? aio, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, C. Off. 3, 23: quasi ego id curem, quid ille aiat aut neget, id. Fin. 2, 22: id. Rab. Post. 12, 34.

II. Esp.: **A.** *To assert something* (but *dicere,* to speak in order to inform, and *affirmare,* to speak in affirmation, Doed. Syn. 4, 6 *sq.* Therefore different from inquam, "I say." "I reply," since aio is commonly used in indirect, inquam, on the contrary, is interposed in direct discourse; exceptions however occur. In direct discourse: Ennio delector, ait quispiam, quod non discedit a communi more verborum; Pacuvio, inquit alius, C. Or. 11, 36; cf. Doed. as cited above; Herz Sall. C. 48, 3; and Ramsh. Gr. 800): insanam autem illam (*sc.* esse) aiunt, quia, *etc.*, Pac. in Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36; Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 3: nisi quid pater ait aliud, Ter. And. 5, 4, 4: hodie uxorem ducis? *Pa.* aiunt, id. ib. 2, 1, 21: debere eum aiebat, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 18: Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall. C. 49.

B. Aiunt *or* ut aiunt, quomodo aiunt, quod aiunt, in quoting a proverbial phrase, *As they say, as men say, as is said, so to speak,* τὸ λεγόμενον, ὡς φασί, either placed after it or interposed: eum rem fidemque perdere aiunt, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 18: ut quimus, aiunt, quando ut volumus non licet, Ter. And. 4, 5, 10: docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem eum, C. de Or. 2, 57: claudus, quomodo aiunt, pilam, id. Pis. 28; so, Prop. 2, 13, 35.—Also, in quoting an amusing or ludicrous anecdote, *As it is related*: conspexit, ut aiunt, Abrasum quendam vacua tonsoris in umbra, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49; id. ib. 1, 17, 18.

C. Legal *t. t.*, ait lex, ait prætor, *the law says, the prætor says,* i. e. *prescribes, commands,* Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 64; 49 14, 16.

D. Ain'?=aisne? also often strengthened, ain' tu? ain' tute? ain' tandem? ain' vero? in conversational style a form of interrogation which includes the idea of surprise or wonder, sometimes also of reproof or sorrow: *do you really mean so? is it possible?* often only an emphatic *what?* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 128: *Merc.* Servus esne, an liber? *Sos.* Uteumque animo conlibitum'st meo. *Merc.* Ain' vero? *Sos.* Aio enimvero, id. ib. 188; id. Ib. 1, 1, 187: *Phil.* Pater, inquam, aderit jam hic meus. *Call.* Ain' tu, pater? id. Most. 2, 1, 36; id. Epid. 5, 2, 34; id. Aul. 2, 2, 9; id. Curc. 2, 3, 44; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 1; id. Eun. 3, 5, 19: ain' tu? Scipio hic Metellus proavum suum nescit Censorem non fuisse? C. Att. 6, 1, 17; id. ib. 4, 5: ain' tute? Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 90: ain' tandem ita esse, ut dicis? id. Aul. 2, 4, 19; id. As. 5, 2, 47; Trin. 4, 2, 145; Ter. And. 5, 3, 4: ain' tandem? insanire tibi videris, quod, *etc.*, C. Fam. 9, 21 Manut.; id. Att. 6, 2.—Also with a plur.: ain' tandem? inquit, num castra vallata non habetis? Liv 10, 25.

E. Quid ais? (also in conversation):

—**1.** With the idea of surprise, astonishment: *What? what do you say? Merc.* Quis herus est igitur tibi? *Sos.* Amphitruo, quicum nupta'st Alcumena. *Merc.* quid ais? quid nomen tibi'st? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 208; so, Ter. And. 4, 1, 41; id. Heaut. 5, 1, 27.—**2.** When one asks another for his meaning, opinion, or judgment: *What do you mean? what do you say or think? Th.* Ita me Di ament, honestum est. *Pa.* quid tu ais, Gnatho? Num quid habes, quod contemnas? quid tu autem, Thraso? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 21.—**3.** When one wishes to try or prove another: *What is your opinion? what do you say?* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 262.

† **aïthălēs,** *n.* = ἀειθαλές (ever-green). *A plant,* called also aïzoon, *house-leek,* App. H. 123.

Aius Loquens or **Aius Locutius.** *A deity among the Romans, who announced to them, "The Gauls are coming:"* Var. in Gell. 16, 17, 2: Aius iste Loquens, quando, *etc.*, C. Div. 2, 32: templum in Nova via Aio Locutio fieri, Liv. 5, 50.

† **aïzōon,** i, *n.* = ἀείζωον (ever-living). *An ever-green plant:* **A.** Majus, *live-forever, house-leek* (Sempervivum tectorum, L.).—**B.** Minus, *stone-crop* (Sedum album, L.), Pl. 25, 13, 102.

Ājax, ācis, *m.*, Αἴας. **I.** Prop.: *The name of two Greeks renowned for their valour.* **A.** Telamonius (son of Telamon, king of Salamis), who contended with Ulysses for the possession of the arms of Achilles, and, when the former obtained them, became insane and killed himself, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 82; C. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; 4, 22, 49. From his blood the hyacinth sprung up, Ov. M. 13, 395.—**B.** A. Oileus (son of Oileus), king of the Locri, said to have violated Cassandra, Virg. Æ. 1, 41; C. Tusc. 3, 29, 72, al.: multos possum tuos Aiaces Oileos nominare, Anton. in C. de Or. 2, 66, 265.—**II.** Meton.: **A.** *Title of a tragedy of Ennius,* C. Off. 1, 31, 113; Varr. L. L. 6, 6 p. 75 M.—**B.** *Title of an unfinished tragedy of the Emperor Augustus,* Suet. Aug. 85.—**C.** *Of a picture of Timomachus,* C. 2 Verr. 4, 60.—**D.** *The name of an elephant of Antiochus,* Pl. 8, 5, 5.

ajūga=abiga, Scrib. Larg. 167.

ajūtor, ari, 1. *v. dep.* = adjuto, Pac. ap. Non. 21, 41.

āla, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; prps. ago] (*The moving thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of flying creatures: *A wing:* galli plausu premunt alas, Enn. ap. C. Div. 2, 26, 57; Virg. Æ. 3, 226: Vox mihi ad aures advolavit. *So.* Næ ego homo infelix fui, qui non alas intervelli, *that I did not pluck off its wings,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 170.

II. Fig.: *A wing:* mors alis circumvolat atris, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58.—Of sails: velorum pandimus alas, Virg. Æ. 3, 520.—Of oars: classis centenis remiget alis, Prop. 4, 6, 47; cf. Hom. Od. 11, 124: (so inversely remi is used of wings: super fluctus alarum insistere remis, Ov. M. 5, 558; cf. πτεροῖς ἐρέσσειν, Eur. Iphig. Taur. 264; Æschyl. Agam. 52; and Lucr. 6, 743).—Of wind and lightning, on account of their swiftness: Nisus Emicat et ventis et fulminis ocior alis, Virg. Æ. 5, 319.

III. Meton.: **A.** In man: **1.** As analogous to wings: *The upper and under part of the arm, where it unites with the shoulder:* Liv. 9, 41; id. 30, 34: aliquid sub ala portare, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 12.—**2.** *The armpit:* hirquinæ, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 51: hirsutæ, Hor. Epod. 12, 5: halitus oris et alarum vitia, Pl. 21, 20, 83: virus alarum et sudores, id. 35, 15, 52: Sen. Ep. 114; Juv. 11, 157.—**B.** In animals: *The hollow where the fore leg is joined to the shoulder:* of elephants, Pl. 11, 40, 95: of frogs, id. 9, 51, 74.—**C.** In trees and plants: *The angle formed by the insertion of a branch into the stem or trunk,* Pl. 16, 7, 10; so, 22, 18, 21; 25, 5, 18.—**D.** In buildings: *A wing, a side apartment on the right and left of the atrium;* Gr. πτερόν, also πτέρυξ, Vitr. 6, 4, 137; 4, 7, 92.—**E.** Military *t. t.*: *The wing of an army,* commonly composed originally of the Rom. cavalry, and afterwards of the troops of the allies; hence, alarii in contrast with legionarii, and separated from them in enumeration; also with their own leaders, called præfecti alæ; Tac. H. 2, 59. Cf. Lips. de Milit. Rom. 1, 10; Manut. C. Fam. 2, 17 *fin.*; Herz. and Möb. Cæs. B. G. 1, 51; Creutz. Ant. 366; Cincius in Gell. 16, 4, 6; cf. ib. 10, 9, 1: "Alæ; equites ob hoc alæ dicti, quia pedites tegunt alarum vice," Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 121: peditatu, equitibus atque alis cum hostium legionibus pugnavit, Cato in Gell. 15, 9, 5; C. Off. 2, 13, 45: dextera ala (in alas divisum socialem exercitum habebat) in prima acie locata est. The number of men forming the *ala* varied at different times. At Liv. 3, 62, it is given as 300; at 10, 29, as 500 (a. quingenaria); and at 37, 40, as 1000 (a. milliaria). Liv. 31, 21; Vell. 2, 117.—Such *alæ* gave names to several towns, since they were either levied from, quartered in, or, after the expiration of their time of service, received the lands of these towns. Thus, Ala Flaviana, Alanova.—**F.** In Virg. Æ. 4, 121, Dum trepidant alæ, saltusque indagine cingunt, alæ have been supposed to denote the companies of huntsmen, compared to the wings of an army; but modern interpreters understand this word as denoting *the feathers* (of wings) tied to lines, used for driving the game within the toils.

Ălăbanda, æ, *f.*, and ōrum *n. A town in Caria,* distinguished for its wealth and luxury, founded by Alabandus, who was honoured by the inhabitants as a deity, Cic. N. D. 3, 15; 19; Pl. 5, 29; Juv. 3, 70. *Its inhab.* were called Alabandenses, ium, *m.* Cic. N. D. 3, 19; or Alabandeni, orum, *m.* Liv. 45, 25.—Hence

Alabandeus, a, um (four syllab.) *adj. Of Alabanda:* Hierocles Alabandeus, C. Brut. 95; Vitr. 7, 5—Also

Alabandĭcus, a, um. *adj. Pertaining to* Alabanda, Pl. 19, 9, 56; 21, 4, 10.—And

Alabandīna, æ, *f. A precious stone,* named after Alabanda, Isid. Orig. 16, 13.

Alabanenses, ium, *m. A people of Hisp. Tarraconensis,* Pl. 3, 3, 4.

(**ălăbarches** and **alabarchia,** v. Arab.)

† **ălăbaster,** tri, *m.*, also *plur.* **alabastra,** ōrum, *n.* = ἀλάβαστρος, *plur.* -ρα. **I.** Prop.: *A box or vase for unguents or perfumes, tapering to a point at the top, made originally of alabaster (whence the name), afterwards of other materials:* alabaster plenus unguenti, C. Frgm. in Non. 545, 15: redolent alabastra, Mart. 11, 4, 9; Pl. 13, 2, 3.—Hence, **II.** Meton.: *A rose bud in its green state, before it opens:* in virides alabastros fastigato, Pl. 21, 4, 10.

† **ălăbastrītes,** æ, *m.* = ἀλαβαστρίτης.—**A.** *A stone composed of carbonate of lime* (not of gypsum, like the modern alabaster), *alabaster-stone,* also called onyx and onychites, from which unguent and perfume boxes were made, Pl. 36, 8, 12.—**B.** *A precious stone found near the Egyptian town Alabastron,* Pl. 37, 10, 54.

Alabastrus, i, *m. A river of Æolis,* Pl. 5, 30, 32.

† **ălăbētа,** æ, *m.* = ἀλαβής. *A fish found in the Nile* (Silurus anguillaris L.), Pl. 5, 9, 10.

ălăcer, cris, e, *adj.* (also in *masc.* alacris, Enn. v. below; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13; and Virg. Æ. 5, 380; cf. Charis. p. 63 P. In more ancient times, alacer *comm.*; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 685; and acer) [etym. doubtful; acc. to some, akin to Germ. wallen, to be in motion; acc. to others, to Sanscr. laghu, Germ. leicht, Eng. light.] *Lively, and roused to action, lively, brisk, quick, eager* (opp. to *languidus*. In the class. age, esp. in Cic., with the access. idea of joyous activity: *glad, happy*). **A.** Of men: ignotus juvenum coetus, alterna vice Imbat alacris, Bacchio insultans modo, Enn. in Charis. p. 214 P.: quid tu es tristis? quidne es alacris? *why are you so disturbed? why so excited?* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13 ("incitatus, commotus," Ruhnk.): videbant Catilinam alacrem atque lætum, *active and joyous,* C. Mur. 24, 49: valentes imbecillum, alacres perterritum superare, id. Cœl. 28: alacres animo sumus, *are happy in mind,* id. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.* Manut. Virg. Æ. 6, 685.—*c. ad:* alacriores ad reliquum perficiendum, Auct. Her. 2, 31: ad maleficia, id. ib. 2, 30: ad bella suscipienda alacer et promptus animus, Cæs. B. G. 3, 19: ad rem gerendam, Nep. Paus. 2, 6. In Sall. once for *nimble, active:* cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu certabat, Frgm. *no.* 62, p. 248 Gerl.—**B.** Of animals: equus, C. Div. 33, 73: bestiæ Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29.—**C.** Poet. of concrete and abstract things: alacris voluptas, *a lively pleasure,* Virg. E. 5, 58; so, alacres enses, *quick, ready to cut,* Claud. Eutr. 2, 280: involant (in pugnam) impetu alacri, *with a spirited, vigorous onset,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 90.—*Comp.* alacrior, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 48.—*Sup.* not found; cf. Charis. 88 P.

ălacrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [alacer] (*The condition* or *quality of the* alacer; hence), **A.** *Liveliness, ardour, eagerness, alacrity:* **1.** *Abs.*: ingens alacritas, Tac. Agr. 35.—**2.** With *Gen.*: animi, Cæs. B. C. 3, 92: reipublicæ defendendæ, C. Phil. 4, 1, 1.—**3.** With *Gerund. in* di: alacritas studiumque pugnandi, Cæs. B. G. 1, 46: scribendi, C. Att. 16, 3, 1.—**4.** With *ad:* mirā sum alacritate ad pugnandum, C. Att. 2, 7, 2.—**5.** With *in c. Gerund. in* do: canum alacritas in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158.

B. *Transport, rapture, joy, gladness, ecstasy:* **1.** *Abs.*: inanis alacritas, id est, lætitia gestiens, C. Tusc. 4, 16, 36: vir temperatus, constans, sine metu, sine ægritudine, sine alacritate ullā, sine libidine, id. ib. 5, 16, 48.—**2.** With *Gen.*: **a.** *Subjective (Plur.)*: vigores quidam mentium et alacritates, Gell. 19, 12, 4.—**b.** *Respective:* clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis sublatus, *for* or *on account of,* Liv. 2, 10.

ălacrĭter, *adv.* [alacer] *Briskly, eagerly:* alacriter, Amm. 14, 2, 17:—*Comp.*: alacrius, Just. 1, 6, 10.

Ălămanni, v. Alemanni.

Alander or **Alandrus,** i. *m. A river of Phrygia Major,* Liv. 38, 15; ib. 18.

Alāni, orum, *m.*, Ἀλανοί. **I.** Prop.: *A warlike Scythian nation upon the Tanais and Palus Mæotis,* Mart. 7, 29, 6; so, Luc. 8, 223. Cf. Pl. 4, 12, 21; Suet. Dom. 2; Jos. Bell. Jud. 7, 7, 4. **II.** Meton.: *Wild, fierce, barbarous men,* Luc. 10, 454.

Alannicus (Alanninus), a, um, *adj.* Jovis cognomen apud Brixienses; Inscr. ap. Spon. Misc. p. 117; ap. Murat. 8, 7.

Ălānus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to the* Alani, Claud. B. Get. 584.

ălapa, æ, *f.* [prob. onomatop.] *A blow upon the cheek with the open hand, a box on the ear:* ducere gravem alapam alicui, *to give,* Phædr. 5, 3; esp. among actors, for the purpose of exciting a laugh among the audience, Juv. 8, 192; Mart. 5, 61, 11. In the emancipation of a slave a slight alapa was given by his master: hence poet.: multo majoris alapæ mecum veneunt, i, *e. with me freedom is much more dearly purchased,* Phædr. 2, 5, 25.—Hence

ălapista, æ, *m. A buffoon who amused the audience by giving and receiving* alapas, Arnob. 7, p. 239.

‡ **ălăpus,** i, *m. A parasite who submitted to a box on the ear for pay,* Gloss. Isid.; cf. Barth. Advers. 19, 22.

Ălārĭcus, i, *m.* [Germ. al-ric, all rich] *A king of the Visigoths, who captured Rome,* Claud. B. Get. 431, *etc.*

ălārius, a, um, rare **ălāris,** e, *adj.* [ala] Milit. *t. t.*: *That is on the wings* (of an army), *of the wing,* opp. to *legionarii,* v. ala, *no.* II. E.: cohortes alariæ et legionariæ, Cæs. B. C. 1, 73; alarii equites, Liv. 40, 40: Tac. A. 3, 39; 4, 73; 12, 27.—As *subst.*: C. Fam 2. 17: ut ad speciem alaris uteretur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 51. The form alaris, e, only twice, in Liv. and Tac.; Liv. 10, 40: alares Pannonii, cavalry raised in that province, Tac. A. 15, 10.

Alasi, ōrum, *m. A people of Libya,* Pl. 5, 5, 5.

† **Ălastor,** ŏris, *m.* = ἀλάστωρ (a tormentor). **I.** *One of the companions of Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by*

Ulysses before Troy, Ov. M. 13, 257. **II.** *A name of one of the four horses in the chariot of Pluto*, Claud. R. Pros. 1, 284.

ălăternus, i, *f.* *A plant* (prps. *the evergreen thorn* (Rhamnus alaternus L.), Col. 7, 6 : Pl. 16, 26, 45.

ălător, ōris, *m.* [ala] In the language of huntsmen, *The driver*, Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 121 ; Isid. Orig. 10, 282.

ălātus, a, um, *adj.* [ala] *Furnished with wings, winged* (only poet.). Of Mercury : plantæ, Virg. Æ. 4, 259 ; so Ovid, of the same : pes, F. 5, 668 : Phœbus alatis æthera carpit equis, id. ib. 3, 415.

alauda, æ, *f.* [a Celtic word ; lit. great songster : from al, *excellent*, and ud, *a wind or blast of a clarion or trumpet*] **I.** Prop. : *The crested lark*, Pl. 11, 37, 44.—**B.** Meton. : *The name of a legion raised by Cæsar in Gaul, at his own expense* (prob. so called from the decoration of their helmets) : Suet. Cæs. 24 : C. Att. 16, 8 ; id. Phil. 13, 2. **II.** *A Roman cognomen*, Mart. 12, 57.

Alauna, æ, *f.* **I.** *A town in Gallia Celtica*, Tab. Peuting. **II.** *A town of Britain*, Ptol.

alausa (alosa), æ, *f.* *A small fish in the Moselle, the shad* (Clupea alosa L.), stridentesque focis, obsonia plebis, alausæ, Aus. Mos. 127.

1. **† ălāzōn,** ōntis, *m.* = ἀλάζων (*i. e.* gloriosus). *A braggart, boaster*, Plaut, Mil. 2, 1, 8.

2. **Ălāzon,** ōnis, *m.* *A river in Albania*, (now *Alasan*), Pl. 6, 10, 11.

1. ***alba,** æ, *f.* [albus] *A white gem, the pearl*, Lampr. Hel. 21.

2. **Alba,** or **Alba Longa,** æ, *f.* **I.** *The mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of Æneas, upon the broad rocky margin which lies between the Alban lake and Mons Albanus ;* destroyed by Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome ; Enn. Ann. 1, 34 ; 88 ; Virg. Æ. 1, 274 ; Liv. 1, 27 [akin to albus, Gr. ἀλφός, Sabine, alpus, *Alp*, the name for a high mountain covered with snow].—Hence, **Albānus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of*, or *belonging to, Alba, Alban*, exercitus, Liv. 1, 28 : pax, *between the Romans and Albans*, id. 1, 27 : Lacus Albanus, *a lake in Latium, south of Rome, and on the west side of old Alba* (now *Lago di Castello Grandolfo*), Liv. 5, 15 : Mons Albanus, *a rocky mountain in Latium* (now *Monte Cavo*), *lying to the east of the Alban Lake ; on its western declivity, extending to the lake, stood old Alba*, Pl. 3, 5, 9, §§ 63, 69 : lapis Albanus, *stone hewn from Mount Alba* (now called by the Italians *peperino*, or *piperno*), Vitr. 2, 7 : columnæ Albanæ, *made of the stones of Mount Alba*, C. Scaur. 2, 5.—As *Subst.* : **A. Albāni,** ōrum, *m.* (sc. cives) *The people of Alba ; the Albans* : Liv. 1, 29.—**B. Albānum,** i, *n.* (sc. prædium), *An estate at or near Alba* : C. Att. 7, 5, 3 : Suet. Aug. 72. **II.** Alba Fucentia, *or simply* Alba ; *A town north-west of* Lacus Fucinus, *on the borders of the Marsi* (now *Celano*) : Cæs. B. C. 1, 15 ; C. Att. 9, 6, 6 : Pl. 3, 12, 17, § 106. **III.** Alba Pompeia, *in Liguria, on the River Tanarus* : Pl. 3, 5, 7, § 49. **IV.** Alba Helvia, *in* Gallia Narbonensis (now *Viviers*) : Pl. 3, 4, 5, § 36. **V.** *A city of* Gallia Tarraconensis, *otherwise called* Urgao : Pl. 3, 1, 3, § 10.

2. **Alba,** æ, *m.* **I.** *A king of* Alba Longa : Ov. M. 14, 612 ; id. F. 4, 43. **II.** *A river of* Hispania Tarraconensis : Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 22.

albāmentum, i, *n.* [albus] (*The thing made white* ; hence) *The white of an egg* : ovi, Apic. 5, 3 ; id. 6, 9.

Albānenses, ĭum, *m.* *The people of Alba* (now *Estella*), *a town of* Hispania Tarraconensis : Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 26.

Albānia, æ, *f.* *Albania ; a province bordering on the Caspian Sea* : Pl. 6, 10, 11, § 29 ; Gell. 9, 4, 6 ; Sol. 15, 7.—Hence, **A. Albāni,** ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Albania* : Pl. 6, 10, 11, § 29 ; id. 6, 13, 15, § 39.—**B. Albānum,** i, *n.* *The sea off the coast of Albania, the Caspian Sea* : Pl. 6, 13, 15, § 38.—**C. ‡ Albānĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of Albania, Albanian* : Inscr. Grut. 745, 2.—**D. ‡ Albānĭensis,** e, *adj.* *Of Albania, Albanian* : Inscr. Mur. 1021, 6.

albārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [albus] Archit. *t. t.* : *Pertaining to the whitening of walls* ; hence, alb. opus, also abs., albarium, *white stucco*, a mortar composed of lime, some gypsum, and a little fine river sand, with which walls were covered and made white, Vitr. 5, 2, 10 ; 7, 2, 3 ; Pl. 36, 23, 55 : alb. tector, *a worker in stucco, a plasterer*, Tert. Idol. 8 : also abs., albarius, Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2, and Orell. 4142.

albātus, a, um, *adj.* [albus, like atratus, from ater] *Clothed in white* : quum ipse epuli dominus a. esset, C. Vat. 13 ; Hor. S. 2, 2, 61 : Suet. Dom. 12. In the Circensian games, one party, which was clothed in white, was called albata, Pl. 8, 42, 65 Hard.

albēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Whiteness* ; only in Eccl. Latin : Sev. Sulp. H. Sacr. 1, 16 ; Cassiod. Eph. 12, 4.

Albensis, e, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to* Alba Pompeia, Pl. 17, 4, 3 ; *or* Alba Fucentia, Pl. 3, 5, 9 ; 15, 19, 21 ; 15, 22, 24.

albĕo, no *perf.* *nor sup.* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *To be white* ; rare and orig. poet. : esp. in Ovid ; but also in post-Aug. prose : campi ossibus, Virg. Æ. 12, 36 : caput canis capillis, Ov. H. 13, 161. Esp. in the *part. præs.* : albentes rosæ, Ov. A. A. 3, 183 : spumæ, id. M. 15, 519 : vitta, id. ib. 5, 110, *et al.* In prose : equi, Pl. Pan. 22. In Tac. several times : ossa, A. 1, 61 : spumæ, ib. 6, 37 : in pallorem membra, ib. 15, 64. —The poet. phrase : albente cœlo, *at daybreak*, or *at the dawn of day*, was used (acc. to Cæcilius in Quint. 8, 3, 35) in prose first by the hist. Sisenna (about 30 years before Cæsar), and after him by Cæs. and Hirt. : Cæs. B. C. 1, 68 : Hirt. B. Af. 11 ; ib. 80.

albesco, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [albeo] *To begin to be white, to become white* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose ; also once in Cic.) : Virg. Æ. 7, 528 : albescens capillus, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 25 : maturis messis aristis, Ov. F. 5, 357 : aquilarum pennæ, Pl. 10, 3, 4.—Esp. of becoming bright by fire or light : flammarum tractus, Virg. G. 1, 367 : mare, quia a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, C. Ac. 2, 33, 105.—Hence also of the appearance of daylight, of daybreak (cf. albeo) : lux, *dawns*, Virg. Æ. 4, 586 : albescente cœlo, Paul. Dig. 28, 2, 25.

‡ albesia (for albensia), ĭum, *n.* *A large shield used by the Albenses, a people of the Marsian race* : Fest. p. 4.

Albĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Albius] *Pertaining to Albius* ; only in Cic. : judicium, Cæc. 10, 28 : pecunia, Clu. 30, 82.

albicans, antis, *P.* of albico.

albĭcantĭus, *comp. adv.* [albicans] *In a way somewhat approaching to white* : Sol. 30, 32.

albĭcasco, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [albico] *To become white* : Mat. ap. Gell. 12, 25 Gron.

albĭ-cēris, e, or **albĭ-cērus,** a, um, also **albi-cērātus,** a, um, *adj.* [albus ; cera] *Whitish or light yellow* : olea albiceris, Cato R. R. 6 ; and Var. R. R. 1, 24 : olea albicera, Cato ap. Pl. 15, 5, 6, § 20 : albicerata ficus, Pl. 15, 18, 19, § 70 ; cf. with Col. 10, 417.

Albĭci, ōrum, *m. pl.* *A people near the Massilienses* : Cæs. B. C. 1, 34, *etc.*

albĭco, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [albus] **I.** *Act.* : *To make white* : rivus offensus a scopulo albicatur, *becomes white, foamy*, Var. ap. Non. 75, 21. **II.** *Neut.* : *To be white* (very rare, poet. or in post-Aug. prose) : prata canis pruinis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4 : albicans litus, Cat. 63, 87 : ex nigro albicare incipit, Pl. 27, 5, 23 : albicans cauda, id. 10, 3, 3.—Hence,

Albĭco, onis, *m.* = qui albicat. *A Roman cognomen* : Inscr. ap. Grut. 1122, 6.

albi-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [albus ; color] *Of a white colour* : campus, Coripp. 1, 329.

albi-cŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [albus ; coma] *White-haired* ; hence of flowers ; *Having white leaves* : Venant. 4, 2.

albĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [albidus] *Rather whitish* : color, Pall. 3, 25, 12.

albĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [albus] *Whitish, white* (very rare) : spuma, Ov. M. 3, 74 : pus, Cels. 5, 28, 4 : —*Comp.* albidior, Pl. Ep. 8, 20, 4 : —*Sup.* albidissimus, Cels. 5, 26, no. 26.—*Adv.* is not used.

Albigaunum, i, *n.* *A town of Liguria*, Mel. 2, 4 ; also, Albingaunum, Tac. H. 2, 15 ; Albium Ingaunum, Pl. 3, 5, 7.—Hence, Albingauni, ōrum, *m.* *The inhab.*, Liv. 29, 5.

Albigensis, e, *Of Albiga, a town in Gaul* (now *Alby*), Notit. Imp.

albinĕus, a, um, *adj.* [albus] *Whitish* : color albineus, Pall. de Col. Eq. 4, 13.

Albinĭānus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to one Albinus*, Spartian, Sever. 10 ; Tertull. ad Scap. 2.

Albīnius, i, *m.* **I.** *A tribunus plebis*, Liv. 2, 33. **II.** *A plebeian, who conveyed the sacred vessels, etc., to Cære, after the defeat on the Allia*, Liv. 5, 40.

Albinōvānus, i, *m.* **I.** C. Pedo A., *A contemporary and friend of Ovid* (v. Pont. 4, 10), *an epic poet*, of whose greater epic, which had for its subject the exploits of Germanicus, we have only a fragment, under the title : De Navigatione Germanici per Oceanum septentrionalem, in Sen. Suas. 1, p. 11. See upon it, Quint. 10, 1, 90 ; Crinit. Poet. Lat. c. 64 ; Bähr's Lit. Gesch. 83 ; 217 and 18 ; Weich. Poet. Lat. 382. **II.** Celsus A., *A contemporary of Horace*, to whom the latter addresses one of his epistles (Ep. 1, 8, v. Schmid. Einl.).

Albintĭmĕlĭensis, e, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Albium Intimelium*, or *Albintimilicum, a town of Liguria* (now *Ventimiglia*), Inscr. ap. Murat. 1022, 1 ; cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 17 ; Tac. H. 2, 13.

1. *albĭnus, i, *m.* = albarius. *One who covers walls with stucco* : albini, quos Græci κονιάτας appellant, Cod. Const. 10, 64, 1.

2. Albĭnus, i, *m.* *A Roman family name.* **I.** *The name of a Rom. usurer*, in Hor. A. P. 327. **II.** A. Postumius Albinus, *who was consul with Lucullus, a short time before the third Punic war*, 603 A.U.C., and the author of a Rom. Hist. in Greek ; cf. C. Brut. 21, 81 ; id. Ac. 2, 45, 137 ; Gell. 11, 8 ; Macr. S. præf. **III.** Clodius A., *Proclaimed emperor in Britain and Gaul, after the death of Pertinax, defeated by Severus*, A.D. 197 : Capitolin.

Albĭon, ōnis, *f.* [Celt. alb, high, Alp, cf. Isid Orig. 14, 8] *An ancient name for Britain* : Pl. 4, 16, 30, § 102.

‡ Albĭona, "ager trans Tiberim dicitur a luco Albionarum : quo loco bos alba sacrificabatur," Fest. p. 4.

albi-plūmis, e, *adj.* [albus ; pluma] *With white feathers* : Anthol. Lat. 111, p. 274 Burm.

Albis, is, *m.* [Alf, Elf, Elve, river] *The Elbe* : Tac. G. 41 ; Albim liquere Cherusci, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 452.

albĭtĭes, ēi, or **albĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* = albitudo, Appul. Herb. 20.

albĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [albus] *Whiteness* : capitis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 32 ; v. Non 73, 5.

Albius, ĭi, *m.* *The name of a Roman* gens : Albius Tibullus, the Roman elegiac poet ; v. Tibullus.

albo, *no perf.* *nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [albus] *To make white* : hoc albat gurgite nigras (lanas), Prisc. Perieg. 431.

‡ albŏ-galērus, i, *m.* [albus ; galerus] *The white cap of the flamen Dialis* : Fest. p. 10 ; cf. Var. ap. Gell. 10, 15 *fin.*

albŏ-gĭlvus, a, um, *adj.* [albus ; gilvus] *Whitish yellow* : Serv. Virg. G. 3, 82.

albor, ōris, *m.* [albeo] **I.** Prop. : *Whiteness* : Cypr. Hab. Virg. post med. **II.** Meton. : Of an egg : *The white* : Pall. 11, 14, 9 ; Scrib. Comp. 24.

Albūcius, ĭi, *m.* *A Roman name.* **I.** *A physician at Rome*, Pl. 29, 1, 5 ; dub. al. Arruntius. **II.** *An Epicurean philosopher*, C. Brut. 26, 35. **III.** *A person* mentioned in Hor. S. 2, 1, 48.

albūcus, i, *m.* **I.** Prop. : In Pl. 21, 17, 68, *The stalk of the asphodel.* **II.** Meton. : In App. H. 32, *The asphodel itself.*

albūĕlis, is, *f.* *A kind of vine* : Col. 3, 2 ; Pl. 14, 2, 4, § 31.

albūgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* prps. = ictericus : Veg. Vet. 3, 56.

albūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [albus] (prob. only in Pliny) (*That which is white* ; hence) **A.** *Whiteness, a white spot* (*a disease of the eye*) : *albugo, film* : Pl. 32, 7, 27, § 72 : oculorum albugines, id. 24, 5, 11, § 19 ;

pupillarum, id. 29, 6, 38. **B.** In the plur.: *Scurf on the head*, Plin. 26, 15, 90.

Albula, v. albulus.

Albŭlĕus, a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to the waters called Albulæ*, Inscr. ap. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 393.

albŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [albus] *Whitish, white:* columbus, Cat. 29, 9; esp. of water: freta, *i. e. through the foaming waves*, Mart. 12, 99, 4.—As *Subst.* Albula, æ, *f. sc.* aqua. **A.** *An earlier name for the Tiber:* amisit verum vetus Albula nomen, Virg. Æ. 8, 332; Ov. M. 14, 328; F. 4, 68.—**B.** Albula, æ, *sc.* aqua; or Albulæ, ārum, *sc.* aquæ: *Several sulphur-springs near Tibur*, mentioned in Strabo and Paus. Only three now remain, which form three small lakes (called *Bagni di Tivoli*), Mart. 1, 13; Pl. 31, 2, 6; so, Suet. Aug. 82; id. Ner. 31; cf. Müll. Roms Camp. 1, 161 *sq.*

album, i, *n.* v. albus *fin.*

albūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [albus] *The white of an egg:* ovi, Pl. 28, 6, 18, § 66.

albūmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *The white of an egg:* ovi, Veg. Vet. 2, 57.

Albŭnĕa, also in Tib. (v. below), **Albūna,** æ, *f.* **I.** *A fountain at Tibur gushing up between steep rocks*, or poet. *the nymph who dwelt there*, near which was the villa of Horace: domus Albuneæ resonantis, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 12: lucosque sub altâ Consulit Albuneâ, Virg. Æ. 7, 83. **II.** *A Sybil worshipped in a grove at Tibur:* **A.** Form *Albunea:* Lact. 1, 6, 12.—**B.** Form *Albuna:* Tib. 2, 5, 69.

alburnum, i, *n.* [albus] *The soft thin layer between the bark and wood of trees, sap-wood:* Pl. 16, 38, 72, § 182.

1. **alburnus,** i, *m.* [id.] *A white fish,* prob. *the bleak* or *blay:* Aus. Mos. 126.

2. **Alburnus,** i, *m.* **I.** *A mountain in Lucania, near the Silarus* (now *Monte di Postiglione*), Virg. G. 3, 147.—Hence, **II.** *A deity worshipped there*, Tert. cont. Marc. 1, 18.

1. **Albus,** i, *m. A cognomen of the Postumian* gens, Fast. Capitol. ap. Grut. 289.

2. **albus,** a, um, *adj.* ["album quod nos dicimus, a Græco quod est ἀλφὸς appellatum. Sabini tamen *alpum* dixerunt. Unde credi potest, nomen Alpium a candore nivium vocitatum," Fest. p. 4]

I. Prop. **A.** Gen.: *White* (properly *dead white*, not shining; *e.g.* hair, complexion, garments, *etc.*, in opposition to *ater*, black that is without lustre; while *candidus* denotes a glistening dazzling white, opp. to *niger*, shining black. (Hence fig. albus and ater, a symbol of good or ill fortune; on the other hand, candidus and niger of moral worthiness or unworthiness; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 193 *sq.*; Hab. Syn. 76.) So says Serv. Virg. G. 3, 82: "aliud est *candidum* esse, *i. e.* quadam nitenti luce perfusum; aliud *album*, quod pallori constat esse vicinum." Cf. Virg. E. 7, 38, edera formosior alba, with ib. 3, 39, diffusos edera vestit pallente corymbos; but this distinction is freq. disregarded; v. below): barba, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 15: corpus, id. Capt. 3, 4, 114: color albus præcipue decorus Deo est, maxime in textili, C. Leg. 2, 18, 45.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Albus calculus, *the small white stone used in voting*, as a sign of approbation or acquittal, opp. to ater calculus (v. calculus).—**2.** In Enn. an epithet of the sun and moon, Ann. 1, 106; ib. 10, 31.—**3.** Examples of the opposition of albus and niger (instead of ater) as exceptions to the gen. rule: so always in Lucr., who also uses albus and candidus or candens promiscuously: Lucr. 2, 810; ib. 822 *sqq.*; ib. 731 *sq.*; ib. 790; ib. 766—771. Once in Cic.: quæ alba sint, quæ nigra dicere, Div. 2, 3; so, Phædr. 3, 15, 10; Ov. M. 2, 541; cf. with 534 and 535; also, 12, 403; 15, 46; H. 15, 37.—**4.** Of clothing: *White:* alba decent Cererem; vestes cerealibus albas Sumite, Ov. F. 4, 619.—Hence **5.** post.: *Clothed in white*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 36: pedibus qui venerat albis, *i. e.* dealbatis, *whitened* (*as of slaves exposed for sale*), Juv. 1, 111 Rup.

Proverbial phrases: **a.** Dentibus albis deridere, *to deride one by laughing so as to show the teeth*, for *to deride vehemently*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 48 (cf. id. Capt. 3, 1, 26).—**b.** Albus an ater sit nescio *or* non curo, *I care not whether he is white or black, I know and care nothing about him:* vide, quam te amarit is, qui, albus aterve fueris ignorans, fratris filium præteriit, C. Phil. 2, 16: unde illa scivit, ater an albus nascerer, Phædr. 3, 15, 10; Cat. 93; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 38.—**c.** Albo rete aliquid oppugnare, *to attack or seize upon with a white net*, i. e. in a delicate skilful manner: qui hic albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 22 (so the passage seems to be more simply explained than acc. to the opinion of Gron.: qui albo (by the register of the prætor) *tanquam* rete, which omission of the tanquam is Horatian, but not Plautinian).—**d.** Alba linea aliquid signare, *to make a white line upon a white ground*, i. e. to make no distinction in a thing: et amabat omnes, nam ut discrimen non facit . . . . signat linea alba, Lucil. in Non. 282, 28 (where the common edd. have neque before signare, which gives the expression a directly opposite sense): alba, ut dicitur, linea sine cura discriminis converrebant, Gell. præf. 11.—* **e.** Alba avis, *A white sparrow*, for *a rarity, something uncommon:* quasi avem albam videntur bene sentientem civem videre, C. Fam. 7, 28 ("quasi novum quiddam; proverbium ex eo natum, quia raræ aves albæ," Manut. ad h. l.).—* **f.** Filius albæ gallinæ, *A child of fortune*, Juv. 13, 141; prob. an allusion to the prodigy that happened to Livia in regard to a white hen, v. Pl. 15, 30, 40; Suet. Galb. 1 (Ruperti in h. l. refers this expression to the unfruitfulness of a white hen, and compares, Col. R. R. 8, 2, 7.) —* **g.** Equis albis præcurrere aliquem, *to excel, surpass him* (the figure drawn from the white horses attached to a triumphal chariot); cf. Suet. Ner. 25; Dom. 2.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Favourable, lucky, propitious:* simul alba nautis Stella refulsit, *i. e. the twin-star Castor, favourable to sailors*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 27: dies, Sil. 15, 53: sint omnia protenus alba, Pers. 1, 110.—**B.** alicui rei album calculum adjicere, *To grant indulgence or be favourable to*, Pl. Ep. 1, 2, 5.

III. Meton.: **A.** *Pale*, from sickness, terror, care, and the like: aquosus albo corpore languor, of dropsical persons, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15: pallor, id. Epod. 7, 15: vivat et urbanis albus in officiis, *pale from the cares of his public office*, Mart. 1, 56 *fin.*

B. Poet. of the wind: *Making clear, dispersing the clouds*; hence, *dry:* Notus, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15 (transl. of Gr. λευκόνοτος): Iapyx, id. ib. 3, 27, 19 (cf. clarus Aquilo, Virg. G. 1, 460).—Hence

1. **album,** i, subst. *n. Whiteness:* **I.** Prop.: *White colour:* maculis insignis et albo, Virg. G. 3, 56: sparsis pellibus albo, id. Æ. 2, 41: columnas polire albo, Liv. 40, 51. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The white in the eye:* oculorum, Cels. 2, 6; id. 7, 7, *no.* 6 and 12.—**B.** *The white of an egg:* ovi, Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 7.—**C.** In Col. 6, 17, 7, *A white spot on the eye*, a disease=albugo.—**D.** Politic. *t. t.:* *A white tablet on which any thing is inscribed* (like λεύκωμα in Gr.)—**1.** *The tablets on which the* Pontifex Maximus *registered the principal events of the year*, the Annales maximi (v. annales): in a. referre, *to enter or record in*, C. de Or. 2, 12, 52; Liv. 1, 32, 2.—**2.** *The tablets of the prætor, on which his edicts were written*, and which were posted up in some public place, Paul. Sent. l. 1, t. 14. Hence, sedere ad a., *to be employed with the edicts of the prætor*, Sen. Ep. 48: se ad a. transferre, Quint. 12, 3, 11 Spald.—So esp., **3.** *A list of names, a register*, e. g. Album senatorium, *the tablet on which the names of the senators were enrolled*, which, by the order of Aug., was to be posted up annually in the senate-house, *roll, register*, Dio. 55, 3, and Frgm. 137; aliquem albo senatorio eradere, Tac. A. 4, 42 *fin.* Also,—**4.** *The list of the judges chosen by the quæstors:* aliquem albo judicum eradere, Suet. Claud. 16; so, id. Dom. 8. And—**5.** transf. to other catalogues: citharœdorum, Suet. Ner. 21.

2. **Album,** **I.** *A promontory of Africa* (now *Cabo Spartel*), Pl. 3, præf.; id. 5, 1 *in.* **II.** *Another, of Phœnicia* (now *Capo Scandalio*), Pl. 5, 19.

Alcæus, i, *m.*, Ἀλκαῖος. **I.** *A celebrated lyric poet of Mitylene, contemporary with Sappho*, inventor of the Alcaic verse, which was imitated by the Latin poets, esp. by Hor., v. Hor. Od. 2, 13, 27; 4, 9, 7; Ep. 1, 19, 29; 2, 2, 99; Ov. H. 15, 29 *sq.*; Quint. 10, 1, 63. **II.** *A Roman cognomen*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 839, 5.

Alcăĭcus, a, um, *adj.*='Αλκαϊκός. *Of Alcæus:* versus, *the Alcaic verse.* Cf. Diom. 510 P.; Grotef. Gr. 2, 107.

Alcămĕnes, is, *m.* **I.** *A celebrated statuary, pupil of Phidias*, Cic. N. D. 1, 31; Pl. 34, 8, 19. **II.** *A Roman cognomen*, Inscr. ap. Marin. Iscritz. Alb. p. 96.

Alcander, dri, *m.* **I.** *The name of a hero* in Virg. Æ. 9, 767 (cf. Hom. Il. 5, 678). **II.** *A Spartan, celebrated for his attack upon Lycurgus, by whom he was afterwards received into friendship*, Val. Max. 5, 3, 2.

Alcăthŏe, ēs, *f.*, Ἀλκαθόη. **I.** *The citadel of Megara*, named after Alcathous; poet. for *Megara*, Ov. M. 7, 443 (cf. Paus. Attic. p. 98). **II.** *Dau. of Minyas, sister of Leucippe and Arisippe*, v. Alcithoe.

Alcăthŏus, i, *m.*, Ἀλκάθοος. **I.** *Son of Pelops, founder of Megara*, hence called Alcathoi urbs, Ov. M. 8, 8. **II.** *Another of this name*, Virg. Æ. 10, 747.

Alce, ēs, *f.* **I.** *A town of Hispan. Tarracon.*, Liv. 40, 48; 49. **II.** *A river in Bithynia*, Pl. 5, 32, 43.

†**alcĕa,** æ, *f.*=ἀλκέα. *A species of mallow* (Malva alcea, L.), Pl. 27, 4, 6.

alcēdo, ōnis, old latinized name for alcyon (q. v.). *The kingfisher:* "Alcedo dicebatur ab antiquis pro alcyone," Paul. ex Fest. p. 7: hæc avis nunc Græce dicitur ἀλκυών, a nostris alcedo; hæc hieme quod pullos dicitur tranquillo mari facere, eos dies alcyonios appellant (Gr. ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι, Aristoph. Av. 1594 Beck.), Var. L. L. 7, § 88 Müll. So, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 142; Front. de Fer. Als. 3.

alcēdŏnĭa, ōrum, *n.* [alcedo] (*Times pertaining to the* alcedo; *i. e. the fourteen winter days while the kingfisher broods and the sea is calm*; hence, fig.): *A calm, stillness, profound tranquillity:* alcedonia sunt circum forum, Plaut. Cas. prol. 26; Front. de Fer. Als. 3.

alces, is, *f.*=ἄλκη, [from the old Germ. elch, elhe; Isl. elgur, ylgr; Dan. elgs-dyr; hence] *The elk*, inhabiting the northern regions (Cervus alces, L.); Cæs. B. G. 6, 27 Herz.; Pl. 8, 15, 16.

Alcestis, is, *or* **Alcesto,** ēs, *f.*, Ἄλκηστις or Ἀλκήστη. *Dau. of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Pheræ*, for the preservation of whose life she, in accordance with an oracle, resigned her own; afterwards brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband, v. Hyg. F. 51 and 251; Mart. 4, 75; Juv. 6, 652.

Alcetiensis, e, *adj. Of Alcetia, in Upper Pannonia* (now *Zeistmaur*), Inscr. ap. Grut. 345, 8.

Alceus (dissyll.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, Ἀλκεύς. *Father of Amphitryo and grandfather of Hercules*, who was named Alcides from him, Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 392.

Alcĭbĭădes, is, *m.* (*Voc. Græc.* Alcibiade, Liv. 39, 36), Ἀλκιβιάδης. **I.** *An Athenian general in the time of the Peloponnesian war.* His life was written by Plutarch, Nepos, and Just. Hence * Alcibiadĕus, a, um, *adj. Of Alcibiades*, Arn. 6, p. 198. **II.** *The name of a later Greek in the time of the war with the Romans*, Liv. 39, 36.

Alcĭdămas, antis, *m.* **I.** *A celebrated wrestler*, Suet. Tib. 10, 500. **II.** *Another*, Ov. M. 7, 369. **III.** *A famous rhetorician*, C. Tusc. 1, 48.

Alcides æ, *m.*, Ἀλκείδης. *A male descendant of Alceus; his grandson Hercules*, Virg. Æ. 8, 203; 10, 320; Ov. M. 9, 13; 11, 213; 13, 538: quid memorem Alciden?

Virg. Æ. 6, 123; so, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 25: non fugax, Alcide, Ov. H. 9, 75.

Alcĭmachus, i, *m.* **I.** *A celebrated painter,* Pl. 35, 11; 40, 32: **II.** *A Roman* nomen servile, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 687, n. 98.

Alcĭmēdē, ēs, *f.,* 'Αλκιμέδη. *A dau. of Phylacus and Clymene, wife of Æson, and mother of Jason,* Hyg. F. 14; Val. Fl. 1, 317; Stat. Th. 5, 236.

Alcĭmēdon, ontis, *m. The name of a certain embosser or chaser,* prps. contemporary with Virg.; Virg. Ē. 3, 37, and 44 Wagn.

Alcĭmus, i, *m.,* 'Αλκιμος. *A Roman name;* **I.** Alcimus (Avitus) Alethius, *a rhetorician* circ. A.D. 360; Auson. Prop. 2. **II.** *A Roman surname,* Inscr. ap. Mur. 959, 4. **III.** *The proper name of a Christian writer,* circ. A.D. 500, Alcimus Ecclitius Avitus.

Alcĭnŏus, i, *m.,* 'Αλκίνοος. *A king of the Phæacians,* by whom Ulysses, in his wanderings, was entertained as guest, Hyg. F. 23, 125. On account of the luxury that prevailed at his court, Horace called luxurious young men, juventus Alcinoi, *voluptuaries,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28 (cf. Hom. Od. 8, 248). — His love for horticulture (cf. Hom. Od. 7, 112 *sq.*) was also proverbial: pomaque et Alcinoi silvæ, *fruit-trees,* Virg. G. 2, 87: Alcinoi pomaria, Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 81. Hence Alcinoo dare poma, as in Gr. γλαῦκ' εἰς 'Αθήνας (v. noctua), of any thing superfluous, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 10; Mart. 7, 41.

1. † **Alcis,** idis. *f.,* 'Αλκίς [ἀλκή strength] *A surname of Minerva among the Macedonians,* Liv. 42, 51.

2. **Alcis,** *m.* [Etym. not yet settled; acc. to some, the Gr. 'Αλκος; acc. to others, the old Germ. Elk, Elken, *i. e.* force.] *A deity of the Naharvali,* ea vis numini, nomen Alcis, Tac. G. 43. — Some consider Alcis to be dat. pl. of Alci, ōrum, in attraction to *numini:* v. Ritter, in h. l.

Alcithŏē, ēs, *f.,* 'Αλκιθόη. *One of the daughters of Minyas in Thebes,* who, on account of ridiculing the orgies of Bacchus, was changed into a bat, Ov. M. 4, 1; 274; 389 *sq.* Cf. O. Müll. Gesch. Hellen. Stämme 1, 167 *sq.*

Alcmæo and **Alcmæōn,** ōnis, *m.* (Alcmæo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 30; and C. Ac. 2, 28), 'Αλκμαίων. *A son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle, who murdered his mother at the command of his father; for which crime he was tormented by the Furies,* Hyg. F. 71; 73 and 245.—Hence

Alcmæōnĭus, a, um, *adj. Of Alcmæon:* furiæ, Prop. 3, 5, 41.

Alcmānĭum metrum, *The Alcmanian metre, so called after the Gr. poet Alcman;* viz.: *an iambic trimeter brachycatalectic;* spernis decoræ virginis thoros, Serv. 1818 P.

Alcmēna or **Alcúmēna,** æ, also **Alcmēne,** ēs, *f.* (always Alcumena in Plaut. Amphitruo; Alcmene, Ov. M. 9, 276; *Gen. Gr. Dor.* Alcumenās, Plaut. Am. Argum.; Alcmenes, Sen. Herc. Œt. 1825), 'Αλκμήνη. *A dau. of Electryon, wife of Amphitryo, mother of Hercules, by Jupiter, and of Iphiclus, by Amphitryo,* Plaut. Am.; Hyg. F. 29.

Alcon, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A celebrated archer,* Serv. Virg. Ē. 2, 11. **II.** *The name of a Greek slave,* Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 15. **III.** *A certain statuary,* Pl. 24, 14, 40. **IV.** *A surgeon at Rome, under Claudius,* Pl. 29, 3. **V.** *A cognomen found in* Inscr. ap. Grut. 834, 1.

alcyon (halc.), ōnis. = ἀλκυών. *The kingfisher, halcyon,* (v. alcedo): Alcyonis ritu latus pervolgans furor, Pac. in Varr. L. L. 7 § 88 Müll.: so, Virg. G. 1, 399; 3, 338 (acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 383); Prop. 1, 17, 2; Pl. 10, 32, 47; 32, 8, 27.

Alcyŏne (Halc.), ēs, *f.,* 'Αλκυόνη. **I. A.** Prop.: *A dau. of Æolus, who, from love to her shipwrecked husband Ceyx, threw herself into the sea and was changed into a kingfisher* (ἀλκυών, v. alcedo). Ov. M. 11, 344; 710 *sq.* — **B.** Meton. = alcyon, *The kingfisher,* Stat. Theb. 9, 361. **II.** *A Pleiad, dau. of Atlas and Pleione,* Ov. H. 19, 133. — Hence

Alcyŏnēus (**Halc-, -nĭus**), a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Alcyone or to alcyon* (v. alcedo): Alcyonei dies = alcedonia, Col. 11, 2.—As *Subst.:* **Alcyŏnēum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* medicamen), *Seafoam,* a remedy employed by the ancients: alcyoneo utuntur ad oculorum cicatrices, Pl. 32, 8, 27, § 87: ore fugant (*sc.* Alcyonea) maculas, Ov. Med. Fac. 77; cf. Cels. 5, 28, 19.

‡ **alcyŏnīdes** (**halc-**) dies = ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι = alcedonia: Pl. 10, 32, 47, § 90.

ālĕa, æ, *f.* [prob. akin to the Sanscr. root, as, to cast] (*A casting;* hence)

I. Prop.: *A playing at a game of hazard* or *chance, gaming, gambling.* The Romans had two kinds of dice: tesseræ and tali, C. de Sen. 19, 68. The tesseræ had six sides, which were marked with I. II. III. IV. V. VI. like dice; the tali had four sides, longwise, the two ends not being regarded. Upon one side there was one point, unio, an ace, like the ace on cards, called canis; on the opp. side, six points, called senio, six, sice; on the two other sides, three and four points, ternio and quaternio. In playing, 3 tesseræ and 4 tali were used. They were put into a box made in the form of a tower, with a strait neck, and wider below than above, called fritillus, turris, turricula, phimus, orca, *etc.* This box was shaken, and the dice were thrown upon the gaming-board, forus, alveus, tabula lusoria *or* aleatoria. The highest or most fortunate throw (called Venus, *or* jactus venereus a. basilicus) was, of the tesseræ, three sixes, and of the tali when they all came out with different numbers. The worst or lowest throw (called jactus pessimus a. damnosus—canes a. canicularis) was, of the tesseræ, three aces, and of the tali when they were all the same. The other throws were valued acc. to the numbers. When one of the tali fell upon the end—in caput —it was said, rectus cadere vel assistere, C. Fin. 3, 16, 54: and the throw was repeated. While throwing the dice, it was customary for a person to express his wishes, and the like. Games of chance were prohibited by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia; cf. Hor. Od. 3, 24, 58; except in the month of December, during the Saturnalia, Mart. 4, 14, 7; 5, 85; 14, 1; Suet. Aug. 71; Dig. 11, 5. The character of gamesters, aleatores *or* aleones, was infamous in the time of Cic.; cf. C. Cat. 2, 5, 10; Phil. 2, 23; although there was much playing at aleæ, C. Sen. 16, 58; Suet. Aug. 71; Juv. 14, 4: cf. Jahn, Ov. Tr. 2, 471; Rupert. Tac. G. 24, 5: provocat me in aleam, ut ego ludam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 76. The gramm. expression is, ludere alea *or* aleam, also sts. in alea: in foro alea ludere, C. Phil. 2, 23, 56; Ulp. Dig. 11, 5, 1: ludit assidue aleam, fr. a poet in Suet. Aug. 70: aleam studiosissime lusit, id. Claud. 33; id. Ner. 30; Juv. 8, 10: repetitio ejus, quod in alea lusum est, Paul. Dig. 11, 5, 4.—Other phrases: in alea aliquid perdere, C. Phil. 2, 23; exercere aleam, Tac. G. 24: indulgere aleæ, Suet. Aug. 70: oblectare se alea, id. Dom. 21: prosperiore alea uti, id. Cal. 41.

II. Meton.: *Any thing uncertain, doubtful, contingent; an accident, chance, blind fortune, hazard, venture, risk, uncertainty:* a. domini vitæ ac rei familiaris, Var. R. R. 1, 4: sequentes non aleam sed rationem aliquam, id. ib. 18: aleam inesse hostis deligendis, C. Div. 2, 15: dare summam rerum in aleam, Liv. 42, 59: in dubiam imperii servitiique aleam ire, id. 1, 23: a. belli, id. 37, 36: talibus admissis a. grandis inest, Ov. A. A. 1, 376: periculose plenum opus aleæ, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 6; M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, *raised above all doubt of his talents,* Pl. pref. § 7: emere aleam, in the Pandects, *to purchase any thing uncertain, contingent,* e. g. a draught of fishes, Ulp. Dig. 18, 1, 8: Paul. ib. 18, 4, 7.—Jacta alea esto, *let the die be cast! let the game be ventured!* the exclamation of Cæs. when, at the Rubicon, after long hesitation, he decided to march to Rome, Suet. Cæs. 32 Casaub. and Ruhnk.—Hence

ālĕārĭus, e, *adj.* Cæl. Aurel. Chron. 2, 1.—And

ālĕārĭus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to a game of chance:* amicitiæ, *formed at the gaming-table.* Amm. 28, 4.

ālĕātor, ōris, *m.* [alea] *A gambler, gamester,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 29; C. Cat. 2, 10, 23; id. Phil. 2, 27: aleatoris castra, id. 2 Verr. 5, 13, 33; Sidon. Apoll. Ep. 5, 17: Dig. 11, 5; Cod. 3, 43.—Hence

ālĕātōrĭus, a, um, *adj. Of a gamester:* damna, *loss in gaming,* °C. Phil. 2, 27: forum calfecimus, Augustus in Suet. Aug. 71: a. ritu, Gell. 18, 13.—Hence *Subst.*

aleatorium, ii, *n. The place where games of chance are played, a gambling-house,* Sidon. Ep. 2, 2.

Ālēbas or **Ālēvas,** æ, *m. A tyrant of Larissa, slain by his own servants,* Ov. Ib. 325 and 513.

‡ **ālebrĭa,** ium, *n. Nourishing food,* "bene alentia," Fest. p. 21.

ālec (hal., in some MSS. of Hor. also allec.), ĕcis, *n.* or **ālex** (hal.), ĕcis (so always in Pl.), *f.* and *m.* (v. Rudd. 1, 17, *no.* 93; Schneid. Gr. 2, 110 and 128); acc. to Pl. 31, 8, 44, *The sediment of a costly fish-sauce* garum; and gen. *the sauce prepared from small cheap fish, fish-pickle,* or *fish-brine:* alec damunt, Plaut. Frgm. in Non. 2, 395; 120, 3; Hor. S. 2, 4, 73; id. ib. 2, 8, 9: putri cepas alece natantes Mart. 3, 77.—The plur. not in use, v. Prisc. p. 686 P.

ālĕcātus, a. um, *adj.* = alece conditus: jus alecatum, Apic. 7, 6; dub.

Ālecto, ūs, *f.,* 'Αληκτώ, οῦς (only in Nom. and Acc.). *The name of one of the three Furies,* Virg. Æ. 7, 341: Alecto torvam faciem exuit, id. ib. 415: luctificam Alecto ciet, id. ib. 324.

ālectŏrĭus, a, um, *adj. Of a cock* [ἀλέκτωρ]: gemma, *found in the maw of a cock:* Pl. 37, 10, 54.

† **ālectŏrŏlŏphos,** ı, *f.* = ἀλεκτοροφόλοφος. *The herb cock's comb* (Rhinanthus crista Galli, L.), Pl. 27, 5, 23.

ālēcŭla (hal.), æ, *f. dim.* from alec, Col. 8, 17; 6, 8.

Ālēĭus, a, um, *adj.,* 'Αλήϊος. *Aleian, of Alē in Lycia:* Aleïi campi, *where Bellerophon, precipitated from Pegasus, and blinded by the lightning of Jupiter, wandered about,* Hyg. F. 57; Ov. Ib. 257: qui miser in campis mœrens errabat Aleis (*per synæresin* for Aleïis), C. Tusc. 3, 26, 63 (transl. of 'Ητοι ὁ κὰτ' ἄεῖτον τὸ 'Αλήϊον οἶος ἀλᾶτο, Hom. Il. 6, 201; cf. Pl. 5, 27, 22).

Alele, es, *A town of Africa,* Pl. 5, 5, 5.

Ălemanni (Alam.), ōrum, *m. The Alemanni, a German people between the Danube, Rhine, and Maine,* Aurel. Vict. Cæs. 21; Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 17; Sidon. 5, 375.—Hence

Ălēmannĭa (Alam.), æ, *f. The country of the Alemanni,* Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 234.—And

Ălēmannĭcus (Alam.), a, um, *adj. Alemannic, of the Alemanni:* tentoria, Amm. 27, 2.—As *subst.: A surname of Caracalla,* on account of his victory over the Alemanni, Spart. Carac. 10.—And

Ălēmannus (Alam.), i, *m. A surname of the Emp. Gratian,* on account of his victory over the Alemanni, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 47.

Ălēmon, ōnis, *m.* = ἀλήμων (a wanderer). *A Greek, father of Myscelus, who founded Crotona in Lower Italy,* Ov. M. 15, 19.

• **Ălēmōna** (Alim.), æ, *f.* [alo] *A tutelar goddess of the fatus,* Tert. Anim. 37.

Ălēmōnĭdēs, æ, *m. patr. The son of Alemon, Myscelus, who founded Crotona in Lower Italy,* Ov. M. 15, 26.

ālĕo, ōnis, *m.* (a rare form for the class. aleator) *A gamester,* Næv. in Fest. 24; Cat. 29, 2; cf. ib. 6, 11; Tert. Pug. in pers. 13.

Aleos, *m.* or **Aleon,** i, *n. A river of Ionia,* Pl. 5, 29, 31; 31, 2, 10.

Ălĕrĭa, æ, *f.,* 'Αλερία. *The oldest town of Corsica,* captured by L. Scipio: HEC. CEPIT. CORSICA (m). ALERIA (m). QVE. VRBE (m)., the second epitaph of the Scipios, in Grotef. 4, 298; cf. Mannert. Ital. 2, 516 *sq.*

āles, ălĭtis (*abl.* aliti, Sen. Med. 1014, like alipedi from alipes; *gen. plur.* alitum, Mart. 13, 61; and lengthened alitum, Lucr. 2, 928; 5, 799; 1039; 1077; 6, 1215; Virg. Æ. 8, 27; Stat. Silv. 1, 2[5]

184; and Amm. 19, 2, 12) [ala; 1. eo; cf. eques, pedes, from equus, pes, eo] Orig. *adj., Winged;* but afterward *subst.* for *A bird; gen. comm.*, or, when it refers to a female bird, *gen. fem.*, and when poet. transf. to a winged deity, *gen. masc.*; cf. Rudd. 1, 21 (poet. or in post-Aug. prose).

I. *Adj.* **A.** Prop.: *Winged:* angues Pac. in C. Inv. 1, 19; cf. Mos. C. Rep. 3, 9: ales avis, Cic. N. D. 2, 44 (as transl. of Gr. αἰολος ὄρνις, Arat. Phæn. 275); equus, *i. e. Pegasus*, Ov. Am. 3, 12; 24: Deus, *Mercury*, id. M. 2, 714; Stat. Th. 4, 605: currus, Sen. Med. 1024: fama, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 408.—**B.** Meton.: *quick, hasty, rapid, swift:* rutili tres ignis et alitis Austri, Virg. Æ. 8, 430: passus, Ov. M. 10, 587: arundo, *the swift arrow*, Prud. Psych. 323.

II. *Subst.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *A bird* (in a more restricted signif. than volucris, which includes winged insects, while this word is used only of large birds), *Gen. comm.*: pennis delata, Lucr. 6, 822: exterrita pennis, Virg. Æ. 5, 506: cf. Ov. M. 8, 213; argentea, *The raven, before its metamorphosis*, id. ib. 2, 536: superba, *The peacock*, Mart. 14, 67; id. 9, 56: longæva, *The phœnix*, Claud. 35, 83: famelica, *The pigeon-hawk*, Pl. 10, 10, 12. —**a.** *Masc.* a male bird: Phœbeïus, *The raven*, Ov. M. 2, 544: albus, *The swan*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 10: cristatus, *The cock*, Ov. F. 1, 455.—**b.** *Fem.*, a female bird: Daulias a.=philomela, Ov. H. 15 154: exterrita = columba, Virg. Æ. 5, 506. But ales, *i. e.* aquila, as the bird of Jove, is sts. *masc.*: fulvus Jovis a., Virg. Æ. 12, 247: minister fulminis, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 1: flammiger, Stat. Th. 8, 676; also, *fem.*; Jovis a. lapsa plaga ætheria, Virg. Æ. 1, 394: regia a., Ov. M. 4, 362: a. digna Jove, Manil. 1, 443.—**2.** Esp.: In augury, alites are *Birds that make revelations by their flight*, as the buteo, sanqualis, aquila, *etc.*; but oscines, by their voice, as the corvus, cornix, and noctua, Fest. p. 193 (cf. ib. p. 3); Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: tum huc, tum illuc volent alites: tum a dextra, tum a sinistra parte canant oscines, id. Div. 1, 53, 120; cf. Manut. C. Fam. 6, 6, p. 394; Pl. 10, 19, 22; Arn. adv. G. 7, 59.—**B.** Meton.: *Of winged persons, m.* **1. a.** Of a deity: Cyllenius a., of Mercury, Claud. 33, 77.—**b.** Of men: aureus a., of Perseus, Stat. Th. 1, 544.—**2.** Poet.: —**a.** *f. Augury, omen, sign:* cum bona nubit alite. Cat. 61, 20: mala soluta navis exit alite, Hor. Epod. 10, 1 Bentl.: secunda alite, id. ib. 16, 23.—**b.** Ales canorus, *A swan*, for *a poet*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 15. Also *abs.*: Mæonii carminis a., of the singer of a Mæonian (Homeric) song, id. ib. 1, 6, 2 Jahn. (In Ov. M. 5, 297, if we read ales erant, *ales* is collective, as Mart. 9, 56; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 240; but the sing. seems to be more in accordance with the preced. hominem putat locutum: she supposed that she heard a man, but it was a bird.)

Alesa, v. Halesa.

ălesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ala] *To grow up, increase* (ante class.), Var. R. R. 1, 44, 4; id. ib. 2, 4, 19: alescundi cacumen, Lucr. 2, 1130.

Ălĕsĭa, æ, *f.*, in Strabo, Ἀλεσία. *A town in Gaul* (now *Alise* in the *Dép. de la Côte d'Or*), Cæs. B. G. 7, 68; B. C. 3, 47; Vell. 2, 47; cf. Mannert Gall. 8. 175.

Alesus, v. Halesus.

Ălētes, is, *m.* **I.** *A son of Hippotes, descendant of Hercules*, Vell. 1, 3. **II.** *A companion of Æneas*, Virg. Æ. 1, 121; 9, 462.

Ălēthīa, æ, *f.*=ἀλήθεια. *One of the Æons of Valentinus*, Tert. Valent. 12.

Aletinus, i, *m. An inhabitant of the town* Aletium, *in the land of the Hirpini* (now *Calitri, or Lecce*), Pl. 3, 11, 16.

Ălētrĭum, i, *n. A town in Latium* (now *Alatri*). Hence **A. Ălētrīnas,** ātis, *adj. Of Aletrium*, C. Clu. 16.—As *Subst.* Aletrinates, ium, *m. the inhab. of that town*, id. ib. 20; Pl. 3, 5, 9.—**B. Ălētrīnensis,** e, *adj.*, also *subst.*, the same: fœderatus, C. Balb. 22; dub.

‡ălētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [alo] "corporis pinguedo," Fest. p. 23.

Aleuas, æ, *m. A famous statuary*, Pl. 34, 8, 19 and 26.

1. **Ălĕus,** another reading for Alius =Elius, in Plaut. Capt. Arg. 3: v. 1. Alius.

2. **Ălĕus,** a, um, *adj.* Alea Minerva, *The Alean* or *Alic*, so called either from Aleus, king of Arcadia; or from Alea, a town in that province, Stat. Th. 4, 288.

3.† **Alēus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἀλήϊος, with campus, in C. Tusc. 3, 26, as transl. of Ἀλήϊον πεδίον, the plain of wandering, in Hom. Il. 6, 201: *The name given to the plain in Cilicia in which Bellerophon wandered in his old age;* cf. Ov. Ib. 259; Herod. 6, 95.

alex, v. alec.

Alexămĕnus, i, *m. A general of the Ætolians*, Liv. 35, 34, *etc.*

Ălexander, dri, *m.*, Ἀλέξανδρος, hence Charis. 64 P. asserts that there is also a Nom. Alexandrus, but gives no example. **I.** *Son of Philip and Olympia, surnamed* Magnus, the founder of the Macedonian empire (dismembered after his death), extending from Macedonia to the Indus. **II.** *Son of Perseus, king of Macedonia*, Liv. 42, 52; 45, 39. **III.** *A tyrant of Pheræ, in Thessaly;* hence also sts. named Pheræus, C. Div. 1, 25; Inv. 2, 49; Off. 2, 7; Nep. Pelop. 5. **IV.** *A king of Epirus*, Liv. 8, 3. **V.** *A name of Paris, son of Priam*, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96; C. Fat. 15; Auct. Her. 4, 30; sts. A. Paris, Pl. 34, 8; 19, 16.

Ălexandrīa (Ălexandrēa, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 35; Prop. 3, 11, 33; like Antiochēa and Antiochīa; cf. Prisc. p. 588 P. and Ochsn. Eclog. 143), æ, *f.* Ἀλεξάνδρεια. **I.** *The city built by Alexander the Great, after the destruction of Tyre*, upon the north coast of Egypt, the residence of the Ptolemies, and the emporium of Eastern trade during the Middle Ages, sts. with the appel. Magna (now *Scanderun*), Pl. 5, 10, 11. **II.** *A City in Troas*, sts. called Alexandria Troas, *or* merely Troas, C. Ac. 2, 4; Pl. 5, 30, 33; Liv. 35, 42; 37, 35; Pl. 1, 1; Paul. Dig. 50, 15, 8. **III.** *A city in Ariana*, also called Alexandria Arion (*i. e.* Arionum), Pl. 6, 17, 21; 23, 25.—Hence

Ălexandrīnus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Alexandria:* vita atque licentia, *a luxurious and licentious life, like that at Alexandria, then the seat of luxury*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 110. Hence, pueri, as indications of effeminacy among the Romans, Petr. S. 31. The same are also called Al. deliciæ, Quint. 1, 2, 7 Spald.: Al. navis, *An Alexandrian merchant-ship*, Suet. Aug. 98; Ner. 45; Galb. 10: Bellum Al., *the history of the expedition of Cæsar into Egypt, after the battle at Pharsalus.*

Alexandropŏlis, is, *f. A town in Parthia, built by Alexander the Great*, Pl. 6, 25, 29.

Alexĭcăcus, i, *m.*=ἀλεξικακος. *Averter of evil*, Epith. of Hercules, Lact. 5, 3.

†**alexĭpharmăcon,** i, *n.*=ἀλεξιφάρμακον. *An antidote for poison, a counterpoison*, only in Pl. 21, 20, 84.

Alexion, ōnis, *m. A physician, friend of Cicero*, C. Att. 7, 2, *etc.*

Alexirhŏë, ēs, *f. Dau. of the river-god Granicus, mother of Æsacus*, Ov. M. 11, 763.

Alexis, is *or* idis, *m.* **I.** *The name of a beautiful youth*, prps *son of Asinius Pollio*, Virg. E. 2, 1 and 6. **II.** *An amanuensis of T. Pomponius Atticus*, C. Att. 7, 2; 16, 14. **III.** *A statuary, pupil of Polycletus*, Pl. 34, 8, 19. **IV.** *A writer of comedy*, Gell. 2, 23; 4, 12.

Alexius, i. *m. A Roman* nomen servile, Inscr. ap. Grut. 584, 2.

Alfēnus, i, *m.* P. Alfenus Varus, of Cremona, *A celebrated jurist*, Gell. 6, 5; Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2.

alga, æ, *f. Sea-weed*, comprising several kinds, of which one (Fucus vesiculosus, L.) was used for colouring red, Pl. 26, 10, 66; 32, 6, 22. Freq. in the poets: Hor. Od. 3, 17, 9; Virg. Æ. 7, 590; Mart. 10, 16, 5; Val. Fl. 1, 252; Claud. Ruf. 1, 387. In prose, Hirt. Bell. Afr. 24 *fin.*—Hence also Of *any thing of little worth:* vilior alga, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8; Virg. E. 7, 42.

algens, entis. **I.** *P.* of algeo. **II.** *Pa.* (Post-Aug.) =algidus and frigidus. *Cold:* pruinæ, Stat. Th. 3, 469: loci, Pl. 14, 2, 4, *no.* 3; id. 16, 10, 19.—Poet.: algentes togæ, *i. e.* so tattered, that they who wear them suffer from cold, Mart. 12 36.

algensis, e, *adj.* [alga] *That supports itself on sea-weed:* Pl. 9, 37, 61, § 131.

algeo, alsi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [acc. to Fest. ἀλγέω.] *To be cold, to feel cold;* cf Consent. 2051 P. (*opp.* æstuare): **I.** Prop.: si algebis, tremes, Næv. ap. C. de Or. 2, 70, 285: eruditust juventutem, algendo, æstuando, C. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413: algentis manus est calfacienda sinu, Ov. A. A. 2, 214. **II.** Fig. (poet.): probitas laudatur et alget, *virtue is praised, but dies from cold*, i. e. *is not cherished, is not fostered*, Juv. 1, 74.

algesco, alsi, *no sup.*, algescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [algeo] **I.** *To catch cold:* ne ille alserit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11. **II.** *To become cold* (post-Aug. and used only of things): vites, Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 226: rabi.s flammarum, Prud. Apoth. 142.

Algĭdensis, e, v. Algidus.

Algĭdum, i, *n. A town on Mount Algidus* (now *Rocca del Papa*): Flor. 1, 11, 6.—Hence, **Algĭdus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Algidum:* terra, Ov. F. 6, 721: secessus, Mart. 10, 30, 3.

1. **algĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [algeo] *Cold:* algidā nive, Cat. 63, 70.—As *Subst.*: **Algĭda,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra), *The cold country;* i. e. *Thrace:* Histrum fluvium atque Algidam, Næv. ap. C. Or. 45, 152.

2. **Algĭdus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* mons) [1. algidus] *A high wooded and snow capped mountain near Rome:* gelidus, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 6: nivalis, id. ib. 3, 23, 9; cf. id. Carm. Sec. 69; Pl. 18, 13, 34, § 130—Hence, **Algĭdensis,** e, *adj. Growing on mount Algidus:* Algidense (*sc.* genus raphani), Pl. 19, 5, 26, § 81.

3. **Algĭdus,** a, um, v. Algidum.

algi-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [algus; facio] *That makes cold, chilling:* quod timor omnis sit algificus, Gell. 19, 4, 4.

algor, ōris, *m.* [algeo] *The feeling of the* algens, *cold* (subjective), *coldness* (class. for ante-class. algu; acc. to Char. 23 P., even in Cic.): algor, error, pavor membra omnia tenent, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 33: obest prægnantibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 10: sequitur crepitans hanc (hiemem) dentibus algor, Lucr. 5, 747 Lachm.: neque in igni gignier algor, id. 3, 623: corpus patiens inediæ, vigiliæ, algoris, Sall. C. 5 (cf. C. Cat. 1, 10, 20: illam præclaram tuam patientiam famis, frigoris, inopiæ rerum omnium): confectus algore, Tac. H. 3, 22. In Pliny for cold in gen. (even in the plur.): corpus contra algores munire, Pl. 15, 4, 5.

algosus, a, um, *adj.* [alga] *Abounding in sea-weed:* vivunt in algosis, *sc.* locis, Pl. 32, 9, 31: litus, Aus. Ep. 7, 42.

algus, ūs, *m.* acc. to Prisc. 699 P. Rudd. 1, 122, *or* **algu,** *n.* acc. to Charis. 23; 98 P.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 342 *sq.* [algeo] *The feeling of the* algens, *cold* (subjective), *coldness* (for the most part only in the *Abl.*, hence the form of the *Nom.* is uncertain; only ante-class. for class. algor): algum, famem, Plaut. Frgm. in Prisc. 699 P.: interficere aliquem fame atque algu, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 36: perire algu, id. Rud. 2 7, 24: Att. in Non. 72, 9; Lucil. ib; Lucr. 3, 732

ălĭă, *adv.* v. alius, *adv.*, B.

Ălĭacmon, v. Haliacmon.

ălĭas, *adv.* v. alius, *adv.*, C.

ălĭbi, *adv.* [contr. of alibi, from aliusibi] **I.** Prop.: *Elsewhere.*—**A.** Gen.: *At another place*, alio loco, ἀλλοθι (very freq. in the post-Aug. age, esp. in Pliny; in Cic. only twice, and then in connection with nusquam and nec usquam, v. B. 4. Never in Sall., Hor., and Juv.; in the other poets extremely rare): *St.* Hiccine nos habitare censes? (*Ch.* Ubinam ego a. censeam? Plaut. Trin.

4, 3, 72: scio equidem a. jam animum tuum, Trac. 4, 4, 12: a. gentium et civitatum, App. Flor. p. 356, 6; cf. 360, 4. — **B.** Esp.: **1.** Alibi . . . . alibi (so, several times: *At the one place . . . . at the other: here . . . . there* = hic . . . . illic; hence also sometimes, hic *or* illic . . . . alibi: a. preces, a. minæ audiebantur, Liv. 8, 32; Sen. Ep. 98: exercitus, trifariam dissipatus, a. primum, a. postremum agmen, a. impedimenta, inter vepres delituit, Liv. 38, 46, Pl. 2, 3; id. 2, 25, 3, 3; 5, 27: hic segetes, illic venaunt fœlicus uvæ, Arborei fœtus a., Virg. G. 1, 54; Pl. 10, 50, 72. Once alibi . . . . deinde, Curt. 7, 4, 26. — **2.** Alibi alius *or* aliter, anabbrev. phrase (cf. alius, *no* I. B. 5. aliter, *no.* I. B. 3. alias II. A. 3. *etc.*): *The one here, the other there; one in this, the other in that manner*: esse alios a. congressus material, Qualis hic est, *that matter has elsewhere other combinations, similar to that of the world*, Lucr. 2, 1065: exprobrantes suam quisque alius a. militiam, Liv. 2, 23; id. 9, 2; 44, 33: medium spatium terruntis, a. aliter cavati, Liv. 44, 35. — **3.** A. atque a., *At one time here, at another there; now here, now there* (cf. aliubi, *no.* II. B. and aliter, *no.* I. B. 2.): only twice in Pliny: Pl. 13, 1, 2: hæc (æqua) a. atque a. utilior nobilitavit loca gloria ferri, id. 34, 13, 41. — **4.** With negatives: non, nusquam, nec usquam: nec tam præsentes a. cognoscere divos, Virg. E. 1, 42: nusquam a., C. Ac. 2, 32, 103: omnis armatorum copia dextra sinistra ad equum, nec usquam a., id. Att. 13, 52. And instead of a negative, an interrogation implying it: num a. quam in Capitolio? Liv. 5, 52. — **5.** A. quam, a phrase indicating comparison: *Elsewhere than*, commonly with a negat.: non nusquam, *etc.*: *nowhere else than*, qui et a. quam in Nilo nascitur, Pl. 32, 10, 43: posse principem a. quam Romæ fieri, Tac. H. 1, 4; id. A. 15, 20: facilisque laudes vestras a. gentium quam apud vos prædicarim, App. Flor. 360, 4: nusquam a. quam in Macedonia, Liv. 43, 9: nec a. quam in armis animum habeant, id. 10, 20; Tac. A. 1, 77: nec a. quam in Germania, Suet. Aug. 23; Col. R. R. 8, 11, 8.

II. Meton.: **A.** Transf. from place to other objects: *In other things, in other respects, in something else*: si a. plus perdiderim, minus ægre habeam, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 16: neque istic neque a. tibi erit usquam in me mora, Ter. And. 2, 5, 9: id. Heaut. 2, 3, 38: nec spem salutis a. quam in pace, Liv. 30, 35, 11: a. quam in innocentia spem habere, id. 7, 41: a. quam nos permiserit, *in other things than custom allows*, Quint. 11, 1, 47; id. 4, 1, 53. — **B.** Of persons: *With some other one* (very rare): priusquam hanc uxorem duxi, habebam a. (*sc.* apud meretricem) animum amori deditum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 14; Liv. 29, 25. — **C.** In post-Aug. prose sts. like alias (cf. that word, *no.* 1.) for aliquin, *Otherwise*: rhinoceroti quoque, rarum a. animal, in iisdem montibus erant, *An animal otherwise rare*, Curt. 9, 1, 5: nemus opacum arboribus a. inusitatis, *with trees else rare*, id. 9, 1, 13.

alībilis, e, *adj.* [alo] *Nutritious, nourishing* (prps. only in Varr.): lac, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2: cassel, id. ib. § 3. — Pass. of that which readily grows or fattens; ita pulli alibiliores fiunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 9. — *Comp.* alibilior. See prec. ex. — *Sup.* not found.

ălĭca, æ, *f.* [alo, Fest. p. 7] Orig. *adj. Nourishing, sc.* farina. **I.** Prop.: *A kind of grain, spelt*, Cato, R. R. 76 *in.*; Pl. 18, 7, 10. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Grits prepared from it, spelt-grits*, Gr. χύνδρος, later ἄλφι, Cels. 6, 6; Pl. 22, 25, 61. — **B.** *A drink prepared from them*, Mart. 13, 6. — Hence

ălĭcārius, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to spelt*; hence *subst.* alicarius, i, *m. one who grinds spelt*, and alicaria, æ, *f. a prostitute who sat before the spelt-mills*: "ALICARIAE meretrices appellabantur in Campania (where the best spelt-grits were prepared, Pl. 18, 11, 29 *sq.* 1)," Fest. p. 7; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 54: nemo est alicarius posterior te, Lucil. in Charis. p. 75 P. — And

ălĭcastrum, i, *n.* sc. frumentum, *A kind of spelt, summer spelt* (*i. e.* sown in the spring), Col. 2, 6; cf. Isid. Aug. 17, 3.

ălĭcŭbi (earlier aliquobi, Cassiod. Orth. 2314 P.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 29), *adv.* [aliquo-ubi] **I.** Gen.: *Somewhere, any where, at any place*, or *in any thing* ("Inter a. et usquam hoc interest: quod a. absolute profertur, ut: a. fuimus, *i. e.* in aliquo loco; usquam autem ad omnia loca refertur," Prisc. 1051 P.) (a very rare word): si salvus sit Pompeius et constiterit a., C. Att. 9, 10: Suet. Gramm. 7: tu si a. fueris, dices, hic porcos coctos ambulare, *if you shall be any where*, i. e. *wherever you may be*, Petr. 8. 45. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Alibi, several times, like alius, alias, alibi, *etc.*, ut a. obstes tibi, a. irascaris, a. instes gravius, Sen. Tr. An. 2, 2: so, id. Ep. 89, 21. — **B.** Strengthened by hic: *Somewhere here, near here, hereabouts*: utinam hic prope adesset a., Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 7: hic a. in Crustumenio, C. Flacc. 29, 71.

ălĭcŭla, æ, *f.* [ala] *A light upper garment* ("quod alas nobis injecta contineat," Vel. Long. 2230 P.; but better acc. to Ferrar. de Re vest. 2, 3, c. 1. from the collar or cape upon it), Mart. 12, 82: a. subornatus polymita, *a light hunting-dress*, Petr. 40, 5; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 24.

ălĭcunde (earlier, aliquunde; cf. Cassiod. Orth. 2314 P.) *adv.* [aliquo-unde] **I.** Prop.: *From somewhere*, ab aliquo loco, Gr. ἀμόθεν: tu mihi aliquid aliquo modo alicunde ab aliquibus blatis, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 13; cf. verse 10; Ter. And. 2, 4, 3; Lucr. 5, 525; præcipitare a., C. Fin. 5, 11, 31; id. Cæcin. 16, 46: once pleonast. with quo: quod scribis non quo a. audieris, *whence you may have heard it*, id. Att. 10, 1. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of persons: a. exora mutuum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 44: non quæsivit procul a., C. 2 Verr. 2, 20, 48. Hence, a. sumere *or* corradere, *to borrow from any one*, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 70; Ad. 2, 2, 34. — **B.** Of things: nos omnes, quibus est a. objectus labor, *from any thing*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6.

alid, for aliud, v. alius.

Alidæus, i, *m.* [Ἀλις, ᾄδος] *A Roman cognomen*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 981, 2.

Ălidensis, e, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to Alida*, or *Alinda, a town in Caria, where, perhaps, splendid garments were manufactured*; hence *sc.* vestimentum, *A full dress, court-dress*, Lucr. 4, 1126; dub. (Lachm. conj. alideusia, v. h. l.). — In Pl. 5, 29, 29 Codd.: Alidienses, Halydienses and Alindienses.

ălĭēnātio, ōnis, *f.* [alieno] **A.** (acc. to alieno, *no.* II. A.): **1.** Prop.: *A transferring* or *surrendering of a thing* to a person, so as to make it his property: "*alienatio* tum fit, quum dominium ad alium transferimus," Pomp. Dig. 18, 1, 67: "*alienatio* est rei suæ jurisque in eo sui in alium translatio," Sen. Ben. 5, 10, 1: alienatio sacrorum, *i. e. a transfer, by a feigned sale, of the sacra, sacred rites of one gens to another*, C. Or. 42, 144; id. Leg. 3, 20, 48.

2. Fig.: *A transferring of one's self*: i. e. **a.** *The going over* to another person or thing; *separation, withdrawal, parting*, etc.: (α) With *Gen.*: (*a*) *Subjective*: consulum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4: patrui, Tac. A. 2, 43. — (β) *Objective*: alienatio disjunctioque amicitiæ, C. Læl. 21, 76. — (b) With *ab*: tuam a me alienationem, C. Phil. 2, 1, 1. — **b.** *Desertion*, etc.: exercitûs, Cæs. B. C. 2, 31. — **c.** *Aversion, hatred, enmity*: in Vitellium, Tac. H. 2, 60.

B. (acc. to alieno, *no.* II. B. 3.): Medic. *t. t.*: Alienatio mentis *or* alienatio *alone*: *Loss of mind or reason, insanity, madness*: **1.** With *mentis*: Cels. 4, 2; Pl. 21, 21, 89, § 155. — **2.** *Alone*: Sen. Ep. 78, 9; Firmic. 4, 1.

ălĭēnĭ-gĕna, æ, *m.* [alienus: gigno; *cf.* gigno, *init.*] *One born in a foreign land; a foreigner, stranger, alien*: C. Flacc. 27, 65: si ipse alienigena summi imperii potiretur, Nep. Eum. 7, 1: a conventu alien gerarum, Liv. 3, 10; cf. Curt. 5, 11, 6; id. 6, 3, 10. — As *Adj.*: *Foreign, belonging to another* or *foreign land*: **A.** Of persons (class.; freq. in Cic. esp. in his orations). homo longinquus et alienigena, C. Deiot. 3, 10: alienigenæ hostes, id. Cat. 4, 10, 22; *cf.* Liv. 26, 13: testes, C. Font. 19, 32: dii, id. Leg. 2, 10, 25. — **B.** Of things (post-class.): vino alienigenâ utere, Gell. 2, 24.

‡ **ălĭēnĭ-gĕno,** *perf. and sup. prps. not found*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] = alieno: Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 69, *no.* 84.

ălĭēnĭ-gĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **A.** (*Born* or *produced in a place*, etc., *not one's own*; hence): *Foreign*: mulier alienigeni sanguinis, Val. Max. 6, 3, 1 *ext.*: alienigenæ justitiæ obliti, id. 6, 5, 1 *ext.*: studia, id. 2, 1, 10: exempla, id. 1, 5, 1 *ext.*

B. *Produced from materials not one's, etc., own*; *heterogeneous* (so, prps. only in Lucret.): venas, et sanguen, et ossa, Et nervos alienigenis ex partibus esse, Lucr. 1, 861; cf. id. 1, 866; id. 5, 878.

ălĭēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [alienus] (*The state of the* alienus; hence, but prps. only in Cælius Aurelianus): **A.** *Extraneousness*, i. e. *an extraneous cause of disease*: Cæl. Aurel. Tard. 5, 4; id. Acut. 3, 3. — **B.** Of the mind: *Loss, deprivation*, etc.: mentis, Cæl. Aurel. Acut. 2, 39.

ălĭēno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (*To make a person* or *thing* alienus; hence): **I.** **A.** Of persons: *To change into another*: certe, edepol, tu me alienabis nunquam, quin noster siem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 246. — **B.** Of things: *To make different, to alter the nature of*: sagopenium, quod apud nos giguitur, in totum transmarino alienatur, *is altogether different from*, Pl. 20, 18, 75, § 197.

II. (*To make the property of another*; hence): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Business *t. t.*: *To transfer* by sale; *to alienate* from one's self; *to surrender* to another (more comprehensive than vendere): "*alienatum* non proprie dicitur, quod adhuc in dominio venditoris manet; venditum tamen recte dicetur," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 67: **a.** In *simple constr.*: de vestris vertigalibus, non fruendis, sed alienandis, C. Agr. 2, 13, 33; cf. Var. R. R. 2, 1. — **b.** With *Dat.*: cui alienatæ sint (*sc.* res), Ulp. Dig. 4, 7, 4. — **c.** With *ab*: a vobis alienari (*sc.* res vestras), C. Agr. 2, 21, 55. — **d.** With *Abl. of price*: parvo pretio ea, C. 2 Verr. 4, 60, 134.

2. *To make subject to another; to give up, lose*, etc.: urbs maxima alienata, *i. e. subjected to a foreign power*, Sall. J. 48, 1: pars insulæ alienata, Liv. 4, 22.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To withdraw* or *remove* from friendship, etc.: *to alienate, estrange, set at variance*, etc. (class.): **a.** In *simple constr.*: animum suorum voluntates, Cæs. B. G. 7, 10: quæ alienârat, C. Prov. Cons. 9, 21. — **b.** With *ab*: omnes a se bonos, C. Att. 1, 14, 6: uxorem a se, Just. 1, 7, 18: a te voluntatem meam, C. Fam. 3, 6, 4; cf. Liv. 8, 35. — **c.** With *Abl.*: voluntate alienati, Sall. J. 66, 2: me falsa suspicione alienatum esse, *was neglected or discarded*, id. C. 35, 3 Herz. and Kritz.: ne supplicio ejus gens alienaretur, Tac. H. 1, 59. — **d.** With *Dat.*: patris animum sibi, Vell. 2, 112, 7.

2. Alienari ab aliquâ re: *To keep at a distance from something*, i. e. *to be disinclined to, or have an aversion for, to shrink from* = abhorrere (only in Cic.): a falsâ assensione magis nos alienatos esse, quam a ceteris rebus, C. Fin. 3, 5, 16: alienari ab interitu iisque rebus, quæ, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 5, 18.

3. Medic. *t. t.*: **a.** Mentem *or* sensum alienare, *or* alienare *alone*: *To deprive of reason, make delirious, drive mad, take away the mental powers* or *senses*: (α) *Mentem*, etc.: pænæ alienata mente, Cæs. B. G. 6, 40: vulgo Junonis iram alienâsse mentem ferebant: signum alienatæ mentis, Suet. Aug. 99: alienata mens, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2, 12, 6. — (β) *Alone*: odor sulphuris sæpius haustus alienat, Sen. Q. N. 2, 53, 2. — (c) *Pass. with Abl.*: alienari mente, Pl. 28, 8, 27, § 93: alienatus sensibus, Liv. 25, 39. — **b.** Of the deadened, palsied, corrupted members of the human frame: *Pass.*: *To die, perish*: intestina momento alienantur, Cels. 7, 16; id. 8, 10; id. 5, 26, 23: in corpore alienato, Sen. Ep. 89, 19: spodium alienata explet, Pl. 23, 4, 38, § 76.

1. ălĭēnus, a, um, *adj.* [alius] (*Belonging to the* alius; hence),
I. Prop.: **A.** *Belonging to another* person *or* thing; *not one's own* (*opp.* suus), NEVE. ALIENAM. SEGETEM. PELLEXERIS., Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Serv. Virg. E. 8, 99; cf. fruges alienas pellicere veneficiis, Pl. 18, 6, 8, § 41: plus ex alieno jecore sapiunt quam ex suo, Pac. ap. C. de Div. 1, 57, 131; cf. Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 109; id. ib. 2, 3, 3: quum sciet alienum puerum (*the child of another*) tolli pro suo, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 61: in ædis inruit alienas, id. Ad. 1, 2, 9; id. And. 1, 1, 125: tantumne ab re tuâ 'st otii tibi, aliena ut cures? Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 24; id. ib. 3, 1, 95: alienæ partes anni, Lucr. 1, 182; Virg. G. 2, 149: pecuniis alienis locupletari, C. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: cura rerum alienarum, id. Off. 1, 9, 30; id. ib. 2, 23, 83: alienos mores ad suos referre, Nep. Epam. 1, 1: semper regibus aliena virtus formidolosa est, Sall. C. 7, 2: amissis bonis, alienas opes exspectare, id. ib. 58, 12 Herz.: mulier alieni viri sermonibus assuefacta, *of another woman's husband*, Liv. 1, 46: virtutem et bonum alienum oderunt, id. 35, 43: alienis pedibus ambulamus (*sc.* lecticariorum), Pl. 29, 1, 8, § 19: omnia aut ad alienum arbitrium aut ad suum facere, Pl. Ep. 6, 14; Suet. Claud. 2: alienum cursum alienumque rectorem, velut captâ nave, sequi, Pl. Pan. 82, 3; Tac. A. 15, 1 *fin.*: pudicitiæ neque suæ neque alienæ pepercit, Suet. Cal. 36: epistolas orationesque et edicta alieno formabat ingenio, *i. e. caused to be written by another*, id. Dom. 20: te conjux aliena capit, Hor. S. 2, 7, 46; id. ib. 1, 1, 110; ib. 1, 3, 116: vulnus, *intended for another*, Virg. Æ. 10, 781: aliena cornua, of Actæon transformed into a stag, Ov. M. 3, 139: alieno Marte pugnabant (*sc.* equites). *i. e. without horses, as footmen*, Liv. 3, 62.—Æs alienum, cf. æs, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; alienæ nomina, *another's debt, debt contracted by another*, Sall. C. 35, 3 Herz.—As *Subst.*: **alienum,** i, *n. The property of another*: largiri ex alieno, C. Fam. 3, 8, 8: alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. C. 5, 4: abstinuit alieno, Suet. Tit. 7: aliena pervadere, *a foreign* (opp. to Roman) *province*, Amm. 23, 1, 7.

B. Of one's family, acquaintance, or country: *Not belonging* to one; *not related or allied; strange, foreign*: **1.** *Abs.*: alienum hominem intromittat neminem, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 11: ut tuum factum alieni hominis, meum vero conjunctissimi et amicissimi esse videatur, C. Fam. 3, 6, 3.—**2.** With *ab*: alienus est ab nostrâ familiâ, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 28.—**3.** With *Abl.*: non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv. 29, 29.—**4.** With *Dat.*: Liv. 29, 29; cf. preceding *no.* 3.—As *Subst.*: **alienus,** i, *m., A stranger*: alieni novem, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 43: alieni (*opp.* propinqui), C. Læl. 5, 19: alienus (*opp.* avus), Vell. 2, 76, 1; so, in *Comp.* and *Sup.*: ut neque amicis, neque alienioribus desim, C. Fam. 1, 9, 17: se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 30.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Foreign* to a thing or person; *not suited, unsuitable, incongruous, inconvenient, not favourable*: **1.** With *Gen.*: pacis (deorum), Lucr. 6, 69: salutis, id. 3, 832: aliarum rerum, id. 6, 1064: dignitatis alicujus, C. Fin. 1, 4, 11: neque aliena consilii (*sc.* domus D. Bruti), *and convenient for consultation*, Sall. C. 40, 5 Kritz.—**2.** With *Dat.*: quod illi causæ maxime est alienum, C. Cæc. 9, 24: arti oratoriæ, Quint. procem. 1, 5; id. 4, 2, 62; Sen. Q. N. 4, præf.—**3.** With *Abl.*: neque hoc dii alienum ducunt majestate suâ, C. Div. 1, 38, 83: amicitiâ, id. Fam. 11, 27, 6: existimatione meâ, id. Att. 6, 1, 21: loco, tempore, Quint. 6, 3, 32:—*Sup.*: homine alienissimum, C. Off. 1, 13, 41 Beier and Gerlach.—**4.** With *ab*: alienum a vitâ meâ, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 21: a dignitate reipublicæ, Tib Gracch. ap. Gell. 7, 19, 7: a sapiente, C. Ac. 2, 43, 132: a dignitate, id. Fam. 4, 7, 1: navigationis labor, alienus non ab ætate solum nostrâ, verum etiam a dignitate, id. Att. 16, 3, 4.—**5.** With *ad*: ad incessendum alienum esse tempus, Cæs. B. G. 4, 34:—*Comp.*: nec aptius est quidquam ad opes tuendas quam diligi, nec alienius quam timeri, C. Off. 2, 7, 23.—**6.** *Abs.*: non alienum Nep. Milt. 6, 1; cf. Cæs. B. G. 6, 11: aliena ac nihil profutura, Sall. J. 1, 5.

B. *Averse, hostile, estranged, unfriendly*: **1.** With *Dat.*: Muciani animus nec Vespasiano alienus, Tac. H. 2, 74.—**2.** With *ab*: alieno animo a nobis, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 40: alieno a te animo fuit, C. Deiot. 9, 24: ab altero (*sc.* Pyrrho) non nimis alienos animos habemus, id. Læl. 8, 28:—*Comp.*: a me alienior, C. Fam. 2, 17, 7.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: alieno esse animo in Cæsarem milites, Cæs. B. C. 1, 6.—**4.** *Abs.*: aliena mens, Sall. C. 37, 1:—*Sup.*: ex alienissimis sociis, C. Fam. 15, 4, 14.

C. Of places: *Unsuitable, unfavourable* for an engagement (*opp.* suus *or* opportunus): **1.** *Abs.*: alieno loco prælium committunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15.—**2.** With *Dat.*: alienissimo sibi loco, contra opportunissimo hostibus conflixit, Nep. Them. 4 Bremi.

D. Of time, *etc.*: *Unfitting, inconvenient, unfavourable, unsuitable*: **1.** *Abs.*: alieniore ætate, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 30:—*Sup.*: alienissimum tempus, 15, 14, 4.—**2.** With *Dat.*: alienissimo reipublicæ tempore, C. Brut. 1, 2.

E. *Dangerous, perilous, hurtful, injurious*: alienum suis rationibus, Sall. C. 56, 5; cf. Cels. 4, 5.

F. Alienus in *or* ab aliquâ re: *Unversed in, unacquainted with something*: in physicis Epicurus totus est alienus, C. Fin. 1, 6, 17: non alienus a literis, id. 2 Verr. 2, 26, 64.

G. Medical *t. t.*: *Corrupt, dead*: educit, quantum ejus alienum est, Scrib. Comp. 201.

H. *Free, exempt*, etc.: a collatione jubemus alienum esse, Cod. Th. 11, 20, 4.

2. Alĭēnus, i, *m. A Roman name*:
I. L. Alienus, *A plebeian ædile*, Liv. 3, 31. **II.** A. Cæcina Alienus, Tac. H. 1, 52.

1. ălī-ger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [ala; gero] *Bearing wings, winged* (poet. and post-Aug. prose): amor, Virg. Æ. 1, 663: agmen, *i. e. of birds*, id. ib. 12, 249: aligero tollitur axo Ceres, *upon the winged chariot* (*i. e.* drawn by dragons), Ov. F. 4, 562: Jovis Nuncius, *i. e. Mercury*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 80: genus, Sen. Hipp. 338: serpentes, Pl. 12, 19, 42, § 85: Cupidines, id. 36, 5, 4, § 41.—As *Subst.*: **Aligeri,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* dei) *Winged gods of love, Cupids*: Sil. 7, 458.

2. ‡ălī-ger, i, *m.* [ales, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; gero]=aquiliger. *An eagle-bearer, a standard-bearer*: Inscr. Reines. cl. 8, *no.* 30.

Alĭi, ōrum, *v.* Alis and 1. Alius.

ălimentārius, a, um, *adj.* [alimentum] *Of, or relating to, nourishment*: law *t. t.* (in class. age only once): lex, *relating to the apportionment of provisions to the poor*: Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 6 Manut.: causa, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8: ratio, Martian. ib. 48, 13, 4: res, Amm. 20, 8, 20; cf. id. 21, 12, 24.—Under the emperors, alimentarii pueri et puellæ, *children of the poorer citizens, who partook of a public distribution of provisions*, Ulp. Dig. 34, 1, 14; cf. Pl. Ep. 7, 18, 2; id. ib. 1, 8, 10.—As *Subst.*: **alimentarius,** ii, *m. One to whom sustenance has been left by will*: Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8.

ălimentum, i, *n.* [alo] (*The nourishing thing*; hence),
I. Prop.: *Nourishment, nutriment*: **A.** With *Gen.*: alimenta corporis, C. Univ. 6.—**B.** *Abs.*: plus alimenti est in pane quam in ullo alio, Cels. 2, 18:—*Plur.*: Pl. 17, 13, 20, § 95.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Concr.*: *Food, provisions, alimentary substance*: alimenta reponere in hiemem, Quint. 2, 16, 16; Suet. Tib. 54; Tac. A. 6, 23: alimenta negare, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 13. In the Jurists, alimenta are *all things which pertain to the sustenance of life*, Dig. 34, 1.—Poet. (only in plur.; very freq. in Ovid): picem et ceras, alimentaque cetera flammæ, Ov. M. 14, 532: concipit Iris aquas, alimentaque nubibus affert, id. ib. 1, 271: lacrimæ ei alimenta fuere, *tears were his food*, id. ib. 10, 75: ignis, id. ib. 8, 837.

B. For Gr. τροφεία or θρέπτρα. *The reward or gratitude due to parents from children for their rearing*: quasi alimenta exspectaret a nobis (patria), C. Rep. 1, 4 Mos. (in Val. Fl. Arg. 6, 570, it is expressed by nutrimenta; in Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 14, by nutricia).

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *Food*, etc.: **A.** With *Gen.*: vitiorum, Ov. M. 2, 769: furoris, id. ib. 3, 479: famæ, Tac. H. 2, 96: virtutis, Val. Max. 2, 6, 5.—**B.** *Abs.*: addidit alimenta rumoribus, *gave new support to the rumours*, Liv. 35, 23.

Alimentus, i, *m. A* cognomen *of the Cincian* gens: Liv. 26, 23; id. 29, 20.

‡alimŏdi, "pro alius modi," Fest. p. 23.

†ălĭmŏn (hal-), i, *m.* = ἅλμον, *A shrub-like kind of orach* (Atriplex halimus, L.): Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 239: asphodelon ab Hesiodo quidam halimon appellari existumavere, quod falsum arbitror, id. 22, 22, 33, § 73.

ălĭmōnĭa, æ, *f.* [alo] *Nourishment, sustenance* (ante- and post-class.): quæstus alimoniæ, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 1: naturalis, Gell. 17, 15, 5: flammæ, Prud. Cath. 5, 19; App. M. 2, p. 115, 27 Elm.

ălĭmonĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] *Nourishment, sustenance* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): mellis, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 15; id. ib. 1, 8 *fin.*; so, id. ib. 2, 1, 14: infectus alimonio, Tac. A. 11, 16: collationes in alimonium atque dotem puellæ recepit, Suet. Cal. 42: quærere, Juv. 14, 76: denegare, Paul. Dig. 25, 3, 4; Arn. 5, p. 167.

Alĭndensis, e, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Alinda, a town of Caria* (now *Mugla*): Pl. 5, 28, 29, § 109.

ălĭoquī, and with euphon. n, **alioquin** (as in ceteroquin, both forms used indifferently) *adv.* prop. Abl. from alius quis for alio quo, *i. e.* alio quo modo; a word not used in the whole ante-Aug. age, for Lucr. 3, 415 is a forged verse, *v.* Lachm. ad h. l.; but freq. since that age, esp. by the histt., and particularly by Pliny the younger: except in Hor. S. 1, 4, 4; id. ib. 1, 6, 66, prps. never used in poetry.

I. Prop.: **A.** To indicate that something has its firm existence, its full right, in all but the exception given: *In other respects, for the rest, otherwise*, Gr. ἄλλως; often with adj. standing either before or after it: milites tantum, qui sequerentur currum, defuerunt: alioqui magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv. 37, 46; id. 8, 9: Hannibal tumulum tutum commodumque alioquin, nisi quod longinquæ aquationis erat, cepit, id. 30, 29, 10: atqui si vitiis mediocribus ac mea paucis Mendosa est natura, alioqui recta, Hor. S. 1, 6, 66; Tac. A. 13, 20; so, id. ib. 4, 37; Curt. 7, 4, 8; id. 8, 2, 2.—**B.** Sts. concessive, *As for the rest, besides*: triumphatum de Tiburtibus: alioquin mitis victoria fuit, *i. e. although in other respects the victory was*, etc., Liv. 7, 19: ideo nondum eum legi, quum alioqui validissime culpam, Pl. Ep. 9, 35, 1; cf. Pl. 10, 72, 93, § 198.

II. Meton.: **A.** To indicate that something exists, avails, or has influence in other cases besides those mentioned: *Yet besides, besides, in general, generally, moreover=præterea*: Cels. 8, 4: ne pugnemus igitur, quum præsertim plurimis alioquin Græcis sit utendum, *yet many other Greek words besides*, Quint. 2, 14, 4: non tenuit iram Alexander, cujus alioquin potens non erat, *of which he had not the control at other times, generally*, Curt. 4, 2, 5; Tac. H. 3, 32: qua occasione Cæsar, validus alioqui sperneudis honoribus hujusce modi orationem cœpit, id. A. 4, 37.—So in questions, Quint. 4, 5, 3.—Also, et alioqui in Pliny: allicior curâ; et alioquin meus pudor, mea dignitas in discrimen adducitur, Pl. Ep. 2, 9, 1: so, ib. 10, 42, 2; id. Pan. 45, 4; id. ib. 68, 7; id. ib. 7, 9.—And in copulative clauses with et . . . et; quum . . . tum, *etc.*: *Both in general* (or *in other respects*) . . . . *and*; et alioqui opportune situm, et transitus eâ est in Labeates, Liv. 43, 19: mors Marcelli quum alioqui miserabilis fuit, tum quod, *etc.*, id. 27, 27, 11; so, Quint. 12, 10, 63.

B. To indicate that something, without the necessity of the concurrence of the following circumstance, in itself is so and so, or avails in a certain manner: *In itself, even in itself, himself*, etc.: corpus, quod illa (Phryne) speciosissima alioqui (*in herself even most beautiful*), dilucida nudaverat tunica, Quint. 2, 15, 9 Spald.; id. 10, 3, 13; id. 2, 1, 4.

C. Elliptically, like the Gr. ἄλλως, and commonly placed at the beginning of a clause, confirming the previous assertion or assumption by the mentally supplied (not expressed) reverse to the statement which it introduces: *Otherwise, else* (cf. aliter, no. I. B. 1.): vidistine aliquando Clitumnum fontem? si nondum (et puto nondum; alioqui narasses mihi), *and I consider that you have not as yet; otherwise you would have told me you had* (which you have not done)), Pl. Ep. 8, 8; id. ib. 1, 20; Quint. 2, 17, 33; so, id. 4, 2, 23; 46: languescet alioqui industria, si nullus ex se metus aut spes, Tac. A. 2, 38.

āliorsum or **āliorsus,** also twice not contr. aliovorsum and alioversus, *adv.* **I.** Prop.: *Directed to another place (other men, objects*; cf. alias, alibi, alio, etc.), *elsewhere* (" Aliorsum et illorsum sicut introrsum dixit Cato," Fest. p. 23; cf. Comm. in Fest. in Lind. C. Gr. H. 2, 338) (only ante- and post-class.). **A.** Of place: mater ancillas jubet . . . aliam a. ire, Plaut. True. 2, 4, 49: (where **aliam a.** is an abbreviated phrase, like **alius alio,** *etc.*): jumentum a. ducere, Gell. 7, 15: lupi a. grassantes, App. M. 8, p. 209.—**B.** Of persons: infantia a. dati facta amolitio, Gell. 12, 1.—**C.** Of things: sed id a. pertinet, Gell. 17, 1.

II. Meton.=in aliam partem *or* rationem, *In another manner.* So in Terence: aliorsum aliquid accipere, *to receive something in another manner* or *otherwise, to take it differently* (cf. accipio, no. II. A. 3.): vereor, ne a. atque ego feci, acceperit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 1; cf. Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 8: atqui ego istue, Anthrax, aliorsum dixeram, *with another design, in a different sense.* So once aliovorsus uncontr. in Lactant. 1, 17, 1. Cf. Hand Turs. 1, 241 and 242.

alioversus, v. aliorsum.

āli-pes, ĕdis, *adj* (*Abl.* alipedi, Val. Fl. 5, 612, like aliti from ales) [ala-pes] (a purely poet. word, and rare; never in Hor.) **I.** Prop.: *With wings on the feet, wing-footed.* So as an epithet of Mercury: sacra dei alipedis, Ov. F. 5, 100; cf. ib. 88: also simply Alipes for Mercurius: mactatur vacca Minervæ, Alipedi vitulus, id. M. 4, 754. So of the horses of the Sun, id. ib. 2, 48.—Hence, **II.** Meton.: *Swift, fleet, quick* (cf. ales, no. 1): cervi, Luer. 6, 766: equi, Virg. Æ. 12, 484 (also abs. for equus, id. ib. 7, 277): alipedi curru, Val. Fl. 5, 612.

Aliphæ and **Aliphānus,** v. Alliphæ, etc.

Aliphēra, æ, *f.*, Ἀλίφειρα, Polyb. Ἀλίφειρα, Pausan. *A town in Arcadia,* Liv. 28, 8; 32, 5.—Hence **Aliphīræi,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of A.*, Pl. 4, 10; cf. Crusius's Gr. Lex. of Proper Names, p. 42.

āli-pilus, i, *m.* [ala-pilus] *A slave who, in the baths, plucked the hair from the armpits of the bathers,* Sen. Ep. 56. So, besides, Grut. 812, 6.

Aliplon, onis, *m.* [a, λίπος] *A Roman cognomen,* Inscr. ap. Grut. 79, 6.

†aliptēs, æ, *m.*=ἀλειπτης. **A.** With the Greeks: *One who annointed the bodies of the athletes, and trained them for exercise,* Cels. 1, 1; cf. Pl. 29, 1, 2.—**B.** With the Romans: *A slave who anointed his master in the bath,* C. Fam. 1, 9; Juv. 3, 76; id. 6, 422.

āliquā, *adv.* v. aliquis, *adv.* D.

āliquam, *adv.* v. aliquis, *adv.* C.

āliquammultus, v. aliquis, *adv.* C. 2.

āliquando, *adv. temp.* [aliquis] **I.** Prop.: **A. 1.** Opp. to a definite, fixed point of time: *At some time, at any time, once* (i. e. at an indefinite, undetermined time; as it were, alio nescio quando, of the past, present, and future; and for the most part in affirmative clauses; while unquam is only used of past and fut. time, and in negat. clauses, or those implying doubt; cf. Beier, C. Off. 2, 14, 51. It differs from the enclit. *quando*, which, it may be added, is a primitive word, and not derived by rejecting *ali* from aliquando, as *ali*-quis from the enclit. quis, v. quis and quando; and cf. Ellendt, C. Brut. 41, 151; Moeb. C. Cat. 4, 10, 20; Zumpt, § 708).—Of the past: neque ego unquam fuisse tale monstrum in terris ullum puto: quis clarioribus viris quodam tempore jucundior? quis turpioribus conjunctior? quis civis meliorum partium a.? C. Cœl. 5, 12.—Of the future: erit illud profecto tempus, et illucescet a. ille dies, *etc.*, C. Mil. 26, 69: ne posset a. ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adhortari, id. Off. 1, 11, 35.—Of the present: de rationibus et de controversiis societatis vult dijudicari. Sero: verum a. tamen, *but yet once,* opp. to "not at all," "never," C. Quint. 13, 43.—**2.** In connection with ullus, and yet more often, esp. in Cic., with aliquis: quærere ea num vel e Philone vel ex ullo Academico audivisset a., C. Ac. 2, 4, 11: ego quia dico aliquid a. et quia, ut fit, in multis erit a. aliquid, *etc.*, id. Planc. 14, 35: non despero fore aliquem a., id. de Or. 1, 21, 95: docendo etiam aliquid a., id. Or. 42, 144. More examples v. under aliquis, *no.* I. E.—**3.** In *entreaties, admonitions,* &c.; *Sometime or other, at some time;* modo scribe a. ad nos, quid agis, C. Fam. 7, 12, 2: et velim a., quum erit tuum commodum, Lentulum puerum visas, id. Att. 12, 28, 3; Sall. J. 14, 21.—**4.** Si forte a., *or* si a., *if at any time, if ever*; or of a distant, but undefined, point of time: *if once, at one time* or *one day:* si quid hujus simile forte a. evenerit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 40: quodsi a. manus ista plus valuerit quam vestra ac reip. dignitas, *etc.*, C. Cat. 4, 10, 20: ampla domus dedecori sæpe domino fit, et maxime, si a. alio domino solita est frequentari, *once,* i. e. *at a former time,* id. Off. 1, 39, 139.—**B.** It is often used with, and in contradistinction to, *in præsentia, nunc, adhuc,* of an indefinite past or future time=olim, quondam, *Once, formerly; hereafter:* quod sit in præsentia de honestate delibatum, virtute a. et industria recuperetur, C. Inv. 2, 58, 174: a. nobis libertatis tempus fuisse, quod pacis vobiscum non fuerit: nunc certe, Liv. 25, 29: Iol ad mare, a. ignobilis; nunc illustris, Mel. 1, 6: quam concedis adhuc artem omnino non esse, sed a., C. de Or. 1, 58, 246.—Sts. the point of time in contrast can be determined only from the context; veritus sum deesse Pompeii saluti, quum ille a. non defuisset meæ, C. Fam. 6, 6, 6: aut quisquam nostri misereri potest, qui a. vobis hostis fuit? Sall. J. 14, 17: Zacynthus a. appellata Hyrie, Pl. 4, 12, 19; id. Ep. 6, 10.

II. Meton: **A.** Of that which often happens, in contrast with that which never or but seldom occurs: *Sometimes, occasionally*=*nonnunquam, interdum:* te nonnunquam a me alienarunt, et me a. immutarunt tibi, C. Fam. 5, 8, 2: liceret ei dicere, utilitatem a. cum honestate pugnare, id. Off. 3, 3, 12: sitne a. mentiri boni viri? id. de Or. 3, 29, 113; Quint. 5, 13, 31: multa præclia et a. non incruenta, Tac. Agr. 17; Suet. Aug. 43.—**B.** With nunquam, raro, semper, sæpe in another clause, to point out what occurs "at times," in contradistinction to that which "never," "seldom," &c. takes place; *Sometimes, occasionally:* convertit se a. ad timorem, nunquam ad sanitatem, C. Sull. 5, 17: quod non sæpe, atque haud scio an unquam, in aliqua parte eluceat a., id. Or. 2, 7: raro, sed a. tamen, ex metu delirium nascitur, Cels. 3, 18; so, id. 8, 4; 1 præf.: a. . . . semper, Liv. 45, 23, 8: a. fortuna, semper animo maximus, Vell. 2, 18: a. . . . sæpe, Cels. 1 præf.: nec tamen ubique cerni, a. propter nubila, sæpius globo terræ obstante, Pl. 2, 13, 10; Tac. A. 3, 27.—**C.** In partitive clauses, twice, or even several times, like modo—modo sometimes also alternating with nonnunquam (so only in the post-Aug. age.): *At one time . . . at another, now . . . now:* confirmatio a. totius causæ est, a. partium, Quint. 5, 13, 58; Pl. 17, 28, 47; Sen. Q. N. 2, 36, 2: a. emicat stella, a. ardores sunt, a. fixi et hærentes, nonnunquam volubiles, id. ib. 1, 14; cf. Suet. Cal. 52.—**D.** In conversational style, to indicate that there is present occasion for a certain thing: *Once, for once, on this occasion, now:* a. osculando melius est, uxor, pausam fieri, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 1: sed si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, et nostro more a. non rhetorice loquamur, *now in our own way,* C. de Or. 1, 29, 133: sed ne plura—dicendum enim a. est—Pompon. Atticum sic amo, ut alterum fratrem, *I must for once say it,* id. Fam. 13, 1, 5.—**E.** In entreaties, admonitions, wishes, and the like: *At length, now;* audite, quæso, judices, et a. miseremini sociorum, C. 2 Verr. 1, 28, 72.—Hence, **F.** Of that which happens after long expectation or delay, often in connection with *tandem: Finally, at length, now, at last:* quibus (quæstionibus) finem a. amicorum auctoritas fecit, C. Clu. 67, 191: collegi me a., id. ib. 18, 51: a. idque sero usum loquendi populo concessi, *finally,* i. e. after I have for a long time previously spoken in another manner, id. Or. 48, 160: te a. collaudare possum, quod jam, *etc.*, id. Fam. 7, 17; Suet. Aug. 70: diu expectaverant, dum retia extraherentur: a. extractis piscis nullus infuit, id. Clar. Rhet. 1.—With *tandem:* a. tandem hoc animum ut adducas tuum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61: tandem a. L. Catilinam ex urbe ejecimus, C. Cat. 2, 1: ut tandem a. timere desinam, id. ib. 1, 7, 18; id. Quint. 30, 94: servus tandem a. mihi a te exspectatissimas literas reddidit, id. Fam. 16, 9, 2.—In the same sense once with jam: utile esse te a. jam rem transigere, id. Att. 1, 4; cf. id. Marcell. 6, 18.

āliquantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aliquantulus] *A very little:* foris aliquantillum gusto, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 34.

āliquantisper, *adv.* [aliquantus] in form anal. to paullisper. *For a moderate period of time* (neither too long nor too short), *a while, for some time* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): concedere a. hinc mi intro libet, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 158; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 5; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 11: si illi egestate a. jacti forent, Cæc. in Non. 511, 27; Flor. 2, 18, 14: sed ille simulato timore diu continuit se, et insultare Parthos a. passus est, Just. 42, 4, 8; so, ib. 1, 8, 3.

āliquanto and **āliquantum,** v. aliquantus.

āliquantorsum, *adv.*=aliquanto versum (aliquem locum), Amm. 22, 8.

āliquantulum, v. aliquantulus.

āliquantulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aliquantus] *Very little:* a. frumenti numerus, Hirt. B. Afr. 21.—The *neutr.* freq. as subst. foll. by *gen. partit.*: æris alieni, C. Quint. 4, 15: suspicionis, id. Inv. 2, 9: muri, Liv. 21, 12: agri, ib. 39: aquæ tepidæ, Suet. Ner. 48.—Hence

āliquantŭlum, and once, aliquantulo), *adv. A little, somewhat, some little:* pausa a., Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 55: a. tibi parce, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 111: a. subtristis, id. And. 2, 6, 16: auri navem evertat gubernator, an paleæ: in re a., in gubernatoris inscitia nihil interest, *in fact* or *in reality, somewhat differs,* ironic. for multum, aliquid, C. Parad. 3, 1; so, id. Læl. 12, 40: a. progredi, id. Div. 1, 33, 73: a proposito a. declinare, id. Or. 40, 138.—With the *Comp.*: brevior, Gell. 1, 1: aliquantulo tristior, Vop. Aurel. 38.

āli-quantus, a, um, *adj.* (aliusquantus) It denotes the undefined, relative medium between much and little: *Some, moderate, tolerable, considerable* (cf. Ernest. Suet. Cæs. 81; Wolf. Suet. Cæs. 10; Hotting. C. Div. 2, 1; Herz. Cæs. B. G. 3, 13; 5, 10; Br. Nep. Dion. 3, 3; Kritz. Sall. C. 8, 2; Zumpt, § 488. *n.* 2.): sed quæro, utrum aliquid actum superioribus diebus, an nihil arbitremur? *A.* Actum vero, et aliquantum quidem, C. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: Romani signorum et armorum aliquanto numero, hostium paucorum, petiti, Sall. J. 74, 3: timor aliquantus, sed spes amplior, id. fb. 105, 4: spatium, Liv. 38, 27: iter, id. 25, 35: pecunia, App. Apol. p. 320, 1.—The plur. rare, and only in later Latin:

aliquanti in cœlestum numerum referuntur, Aur. Vict. Cæs. 33: aliquanta oppida, Eutrop. 4 *sub fin.*; Spart. Hadr. 7 *fin.*: aliquantis diebus, Pall. 1, 19.—In the *neutr.* as subst. with the *gen. partit.*: *A little, somewhat*: aliquantum agri, C. Off. 1, 10, 33: animi, id. Att. 7, 13, 7: noctis, id. Fam. 7, 25 *fin.*: negotii, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2: itineris, Cæs. B. G. 5, 10 Herz.: equorum et armorum, Sall. J. 62, 5: famæ et auctoritatis; Liv. 44, 33; so, id. 21, 28; id. 30, 8; id. 44, 33: id. 41, 16: Suet. Cæs. 81.—Hence

ălĭquanto or **ălĭquantum,** *adv.* (upon the proportionate use of both forms with the pos. and comp. v. Beier, C. Off. 3, 9, 38; Herz. Cæs. B. G. 5, 10; Web. Luc. 2, 225). **I.** Gen. **A.**: *Considerably, not a little, rather, somewhat, in some degree* (acc. as it is nearer to the much or little; cf. aliquantus): nam ut in navi vecta es, credo timida es. *Ba.* Aliquantum, soror, *somewhat so,* Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 73: quæ (consolatio) mihi quidem ipsi sane aliquantum medetur, ceteris item multum illam profuturam puto, C. Div. 2, 1, 3: non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem et quidem aliquanto, *not a little,* id. Fam. 9, 26, 4: item qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum *(has advanced somewhat near)*, nihilominus, *etc.*, id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: movit aliquantum oratio regis legatos, Liv. 39, 29; so, id. 5, 23: huc concede aliquantum (*a little*), Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 116: aliquantum ventriosus, id. As. 2, 3, 20: quale sit, non tam definitione, intelligi potest (quamquam aliquantum potest), quam, *etc., to some extent, in some degree,* C. Fin. 2, 14, 45: literis lectis aliquantum acquievi, id. Fam. 4, 6: terra etsi aliquanto specie differt, *etc.*, Tac. G. 5: adjutus aliquantum, Suet. Tib. 13.—**B.** Of time: quum in iisdem locis aliquanto ante (*some time before*) fuisset, C. Sull. 20, 56; so, id. Cæc. 4, 11; id. Off. 1, 23, 81; id. Inv. 2, 51, 154: atque ille primo quidem negavit; post aliquanto (*but some time after*) surrexit, id. Cat. 3, 5, 11.

II. Esp.: With comparatives it has greater or less force, acc. to the context: *Much more* or *a little more, some more* (the latter sts. instead of the former, in modest or ironical lang.; cf. Spald. Quint. 1, 12, 4) (in class. prose very freq.; most freq. prob. in Suet.; but never prps. in poetry, except in the examples from the ante-class. age): abeamus intro hinc ad me. *St.* Atque aliquanto lubentius quam abs te sum egressus, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 43: aliquanto amplius, id. As. 3, 3, 2: aliquanto plus, C. 2 Verr. 1, 54, 140: melius aliquanto, id. Brut. 78, 270: sed certe iidem melius aliquanto dicerent, si, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 24, 103: carinæ aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, *much flatter,* Cæs. B. G. 3, 13 Herz.: aliquanto crudelior esse cœpit, *much more cruel,* Nep. Dion. 3, 3 Br.: cum majore aliquanto numero, quam decretum erat, Sall. J. 86, 4; so, id. C. 8, 2; id. J. 79, 7: ad majus aliquanto certamen redit, Liv. 5, 29, 5; so, id. 27, 36, 7; aliquanto superior, id 5, 26, 6; Quint. 1, 12, 4; Suet. Cæs. 10; 86; Tib. 62: soluta est navis aliquanto prius, *some time before,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 16: maturius aliquanto lupinus scritur, Pall. R. R. 10, 5.—So, aliquantum: aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: aliquantum iniquior, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 27: aliquantum amplior augustiorque, Liv. 1, 7, 9: aliquantum tetrior, Val. Max. 5, 9 *no.* 3: Garumna aliquantum plenior, Mel. 3, 2, 5.

ălĭquā-tĕnus, *adv.* [aliquis-tenus] (post-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: Of place: *Up to a certain point, some way, to some extent*: a. procedere, Mel. 1, 2: Padus a. exilis et macer, id. 2, 4, 4.

II. Meton.: Of degree: **A.** *To a certain extent, in some measure, somewhat*: a., inquit, dolere, a. timere permitte: sed illud a. longe producitur, Sen. Ep. 116, 4: a. se confirmare, Col. 4, 3, 4; Symm. Ep. 6, 59.—**B.** *In some measure, in some respects, partly:* sed istud (dicendi genus) defenditur a. ætate, dignitate, auctoritate (dicentium), Quint. 11, 1, 28: id. 6, 3, 78: hæc quoque Aristoteles a. novat, id. 3, 9, 5: caules a. rubentes, Pl. 27, 12, 80: a. culpæ reus est, Gai. Dig. 44, 7, 5, 6; Paull. Dig. 1, 5, 14; Instit. 1, 68.

ălĭqui, aliqua, aliquod, *plur.* aliqui, aliquæ, aliqua, [alius-qui] (the *nom. fem. sing.* and *neut. plur.* were originally aliquæ, analogous to the *simple* quæ, from qui; of the former one certain, and one probable, example is found: tanquam *aliquæ* res verberet, Lucr. 4, 264; and, est aliquæ ut serpens, id. 4, 638 accord. to Lachm.; but the adj. signif. of the word caused the change into aliqua, just as the *acc. plur.* ambo and duo = ἄμφω and δύο, passed into ambos and duos, and the *fem.* of ipse, from the orig. eapse, into ipsa; on the other hand, a further change of the *gen.* and *dat. fem. sing.* alicujus and alicui into aliquæ, which Charis. 133, P., gives, seems to have been little imitated.—Alicui, trisyll. Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 7; cf. aliquis) *indef. pron. adj.*, as it were, alius nescio qui.

I. Gen.: Opp. to a definite object: *Some, any* (accordingly denoting an object merely acc. to its properties or attributes; while by aliquis, aliquid, as *pron. subst.*, some one, somebody, something, an object is denoted individually, but not by name): quod certe, si est a. sensus in morte præclarorum virorum, *etc.*, C. Sest. 62, 131: ex hoc enim populo, deligitur a. dux, id. Rep. 1, 44 Mos.: improbis semper a. scrupus in animis hæreat, id. ib. 3, 16 Mos.: si ab ea Deus a. requirat, id. Ac. 2, 7, 19 Goer.: an tibi erit quærendus anularius a.? id. ib. 2, 26, 86: tertia (persona) adjungitur, quam casus a. aut tempus imponit, id. Off. 1, 32, 115 Beier; id. ib. 3, 7, 33 Beier: harum sententiarum quæ vera sit, deus a. viderit, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23: aliqui dolor, ib. 34, 82: a. terror, id. ib. 4, 16, 35 Kühn; so, id. ib. 5, 21, 62: a. Deus, *etc.*, id. Læl. 23, 87; so, id. Fam. 7, 1; Matius in C. Fam. 11, 28; and many other passages, where transcribers or editors have ignorantly substituted aliquis; cf. also, Heind. Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: ut aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 42: aliqua significatio virtutis, C. Off. 1, 15, 46: aliquæ laudes, aliqua pars, id. Fam. 9, 14: cf. in *pl.*: aliquæ vaccæ, Verg. E. 6, 60; and, aliquibus ministeriis, Liv.: evadet in aliquod magnum malum, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 64: qui appropinquans aliquod malum metuit, C. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: esse in mentibus hominum tanquam oraculum aliquod, id. Div. 2, 48, 100: sive plura sunt, sive aliquod unum, *or one only,* id. de Or. 2, 72, 292: ne illa peregrinatio detrimentum aliquod afferret, Nep. Att. 2, 3; Ter. And. 2, 6, 1: qui alicui rei est (*sc.* aptus), *who is fit for something,* id. Ad. 3, 4: demonstrativum genus est, quod tribuitur in alicujus certæ personæ laudem aut vituperationem, *to the praise* or *blame of some definite individual,* C. Inv. 1, 5, 7: alicui Græculo otioso, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: quoties alicui chartæ sua vincula demsi, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 7: invenies aliquo cum percussore jacentem, Juv. 8, 173.

II. Esp.: **A. 1.** Opp. to no, none: *Some:* exorabo aliquo modo, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 41: ut huic malo aliquam producam moram, Ter. And. 3, 5, 9: olim quum ita animum induxti tuum, quod cuperes, aliquo pacto officiundum tibi, id. ib. 5, 3, 13 ("quoquo modo," Don.): hæc enim ille aliqua ex parte habebat, *in some degree,* C. Clu. 24, 67; so, id. Fin. 5, 14, 38; id. Læl. 23, 86: nihil (te habere), quod aut hoc, aut aliquo reipublicæ statu timeas, id. Fam. 6, 23: nec dubitare, quin aut aliqua republica sis futurus, qui esse debeas; aut perdita, non afflictiore conditione quam ceteri, id. ib. 6, 1, 6.—**2.** In the *neutr. plur.* subst.=aliquid: *Some, several:* in narratione ut aliqua neganda, aliqua adjicienda, aliqua mutanda, sic aliqua etiam tacenda, Quint. 4, 2, 67. Hence also like aliquid, followed by *Gen.*: trium rerum aliqua consequemur, C. Partit. 8, 30.

B. With numerals, as in Gr. τις, in order to express an indefinite sum or number: aliquos viginti dies, *some,* or *about* 20 days, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 47: quadringentos aliquos milites, Cato Orig. in Gell. 3, 7, 6, and Non. 187, 24: aliqua folia quinque, Cato R. R. 156; also quoted in Var. R. R. 1, 2, 28: tres aliqui aut quatuor, C. Fin. 2, 19, 62: introductis quibusdam septem testibus, App. Miles. 2 (cf. in Gr. ἑς διακοσίους μέν τινας αὐτῶν ἀπέκτειναν, Thuc. 3, 111; v. Shäfer, Appar. ad Demosth. III. p. 269).—**C.** Sts. with alius, *Any other,* etc.: quæ non habent caput aut aliquam aliam partem, Var. L. L. 9, 46, 147, *etc.*; cf. aliquis, *no.* II. G.

ălĭquĭlĭbet = quilibet, Cæl. Aur. Chron. 1, 4, 70.

ălĭ-quis, aliquid, *plur.* aliqui (*fem. sing.* and *fem.* and *neutr. plur.* not used: for the forms usu. supplied here, aliquæ, aliqua, properly belong to aliqui, q. v.; cf. Ramsh. Gr. § 571 *sq.*—*Abl. sing.* aliqui, Plaut. Aul. prol. 24; Most. 1, 3, 18; Truc. 5, 30.—*Nom. plur.* aliques, anal. to ques, from quis, acc. to Charis. 133 P.; *dat.* and *abl. pl.* aliquis, Pl. 2, 12, 9, § 55; 2, 48, 49, § 131; cf. Sill. ad Pl. 33, § 48.—Alicui, trisyll. Tib. 4, 7, 2 [alius-quis] *indef. pron. subst.*

I. Gen.: **A.** *Some one, somebody, any one, something;* in the plur. *some, any, many* (as it were, alius nescio quis; it is opp. to an object definitely stated, as also to, no one, nobody. The synonn. *quis, aliquis,* and *quidam,* denote in a more extended sense, an object not specified by name; *quis* leaves not merely the object, but even its existence, uncertain; hence it is in gen. used in hypoth. and conditional clauses, with si, nisi, num, quando, *etc.*; *aliquis* denotes that such an object really exists, but that nothing depends upon its individuality; no matter of what kind it may be, if it is only *one,* and not *none*; *quidam* indicates not merely the existence and individuality of an object, but that it is known as such to the speaker, only that he is not acquainted with, or does not choose to give, its more definite relations. Cf. also Hab. Syn. 83; Weber's Uebungsch. 1, 4; Jahn. Ov. M. 9, 429): fit plerumque, ut ii, qui boni quid volunt afferre, affingant aliquid, quo faciant id, quod nuntiant, lætius, C. Phil. 1, 3: nam nos decebat, domum Lugere, ubi esset aliquis in lucem editus, Enn. in C. Tusc. 1, 48, 115 (as transl. of Eurip. Cresph. Frgm. ap. Stob. tit. 121. Ἔδει γὰρ ἡμᾶς σύλλογον ποιουμένους Τὸν φύντα θρηνεῖν, *etc.*): aut ture, aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat, Plaut. Aul. prol. 24: hunc videre sæpe optabamus diem, quum ex to esset aliquis, qui te appellaret patrem, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 30: aliquid facerem, ut hoc ne facerem, *I would do any thing, provided I could avoid doing this,* id. Andr. 1, 5, 24; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 34: quamvis enim demersæ sunt leges alicujus opibus, C. Off. 2, 7, 24: non est tua ulla culpa si te aliqui timuerunt, id. Marc. 6, 20: quæro utrum aliquid actum, an nihil arbitremur? id. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis (*i. e. if only his existence is certain*), qui, *etc.*, id. Brut. 73, 255; id. Ac. 2, 43, 132; Liv. 2, 10 *fin.*: nunc aliquis dicat mihi "quid tu?" Hor. S. 1, 3, 19; so, id. ib. 2, 2, 94; 105; 3, 6; 5, 42; and Ep. 2, 1, 206, *etc.*—**B.** Sts. in connection with adjectives: judicabant, esse profecto aliquid natura pulchrum atque præclarum, C. de Sen. 13, 43: mihi ne diuturnum quidem quidquam videtur, in quo est aliquid extremum, *in which there is any thing final,* id. ib. 19, 69; cf. ib. 2, 5; Marc. 9, 27: aliquid improvisum, inopinatum, Liv. 27, 43: aliquid magnum, Virg. Æ. 9, 186, id. ib. 10, 547.—To this belongs also its connection with unus, in order to denote a single, but not otherwise defined, person: ad unum aliquem confugiebant, C. Off. 2, 12, 41 Beier (cf. just after § 42: id si ab uno justo et bono viro consequebantur, *etc.*): sin aliquis excellit unus e multis; effert se, si unum aliquid affert, id. de Or. 3, 33, 136; id. 2 Verr. 2, 52, 129: aliquis unus plurisve divitiores, id. Rep. 1, 32: nam si natura non prohibet et esse virum bonum, et esse dicendi peritum: cur non aliquis etiam unus utrumque consequi possit? cur autem non se quisque speret fore illum aliquem? Quint. 12, 1, 31; id. 1, 12, 2.—**C.** Partitive with *ex, de,* or the *Gen.*: aliquis ex vobis, C. Cœl. 3; Pl. 13, 3, 4: aliquis de tribus nobis, C. Leg. 3, 7:

suorum aliquis, id. Phil. 8, 9: exspectabam aliquem meorum, id. Att. 13, 16: succurret fortasse alicui vestrum, Brut. in C. Fam. 11, 1: cum aliquibus principum, Liv. 22, 13.—**D.** Aliquid with the *Gen.* of a Subst. or Adj. of the second Decl. for the *adj.* aliqui: aliquid pugnæ, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 54: monstri, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 15: boni, id. ib. 2, 3, 24: virium, C. Fam. 11, 18: falsi, id. Caecin. 1, 3: indefensi, Liv. 26, 5. — Very rare in a *cas. obl.*: aliquo loci morari, Ulp. Dig. 18, 7, 1.—**E.** Frequently esp. in Cic., aliquis is joined with the kindred words aliquando, alicubi, aliquo, *etc.*, for the sake of oratorical emphasis, C. Planc. 14, 35: asperius locutus est aliquid aliquando, id. ib. 13, 33; id. Sest. 6, 14; id. Mil. 25, 67: non despero fore aliquem aliquando, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95; id. Rep. 1, 9; id. Or. 42, 144; id. Fam. 7, 11, 2: evadat saltem aliquid aliqua, quod conatus sum, Lucil. in Non. 293, 1; App. Apol. p. 295, 17, et al.—**F.** In condit. clauses with si, nisi, *etc.*; cf. Zumpt, § 708: si aliquid de summa gravitate Pompeius dimisisset, C. Phil. 13, 1: si aliquid (*really any thing*, opp. to nihil) dandum est voluptati, id. de Sen. 13, 44: si aliquem, cui narraret, habuisset, id. Læl. 23, 88: si aliquem nacti sumus, cujus, *etc.*, id. ib. 8, 27: cui (puero) si aliquid erit, id. Fam. 14, 1: Pompeius cavebat omnia, ne aliquid vos timeretis, id. Mil. 24, 66: nisi alicui suorum negotium daret, Nep. Dion. 8, 2 Dähn.: si aliquid eorum præstitit, Liv. 24, 8.—**G.** In Plaut. and Ter. aliquis is used collectively with the plur. of the verb (cf. τις, Matth. § 487; Jelf, § 659: 1, Liddell and Scott's Lex. τις, II.) aperite atque Erotium aliquis evocate, *open, some one*, etc., Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 111 (cf. id. Ps. 5, 1, 37: me adesse quis nuntiate): aperite aliquis actutum ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 25.—**H.** In Virg. once with the 2 pers. sing.: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos, Æ. 4, 625.—Aliqua, æ, *f. Some one*, is found in Ov. M. 10, 561; Var. L. L. 6, 7, 68; and Dig.

II. Esp.: **A.** With the idea of alius predominant (cf. aliqui, *no.* II.), opp. to a single definite object: *Some* or *any other, something* or *any thing else*: vellem aliquid Antonio, præter illum libellum libuisset scribere, C. Brut. 44, 163; so, id. Fam. 3, 1: ecquis retulit aliquid ad conjugem et liberos præter odia? Liv. 3, 68: aut ipse occurrebat aut aliquos mittebat, id. 34, 38; Vell. 1, 17; Tac. A. 1, 4: Tiberius neque spectacula omnino edidit, et iis, quæ ab aliquo ederentur, rarissime interfuit, Suet. Tib. 47.

B. In a pregnant signif. as in Gr. τις, τι: *Somebody or something considerable, important*, or *great*: aliquid assequi se putant, qui ostium Ponti viderunt, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 1, 20, 45 Kuhn. (cf. in Gr. ὅτι οἰεσθά τι ποιεῖν οὐδὲν ποιοῦντες, Plat. Symp. 1, 4): non omnia in ducis, aliquid et in militum manu esse, Liv. 45, 36. Hence, **1.** Esse aliquem *or* aliquid, in a pregnant sense: *to be some one* or *something*, i. e. *to be of some worth, value*, or *note, to be esteemed*: atque hæc, ut me velis esse aliquem, C. Att. 3, 15, 8: si vis esse aliquis, Juv. 1, 73 Rup.: an quidquam stultius, quam quos singulos contemnas, eos esse aliquid putare universos? C. Tusc. 5, 36, 104: si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, id. Att. 4, 2, 2: ego quoque aliquid sum, id. Fam. 6, 18, 4: quod te cum Culeone scribis de privilegio locutum, est aliquid (*it is no trifle*): sed, *etc.*, id. Att. 3, 15: est istuc quidem aliquid: sed, *etc.*, id. de Sen. 3: est aliquid nupsisse Jovi, Ov. F. 6, 27: omina sunt aliquid, id. Am. 1, 12, 3; so, id. F. 1, 484; M. 13, 241: sunt aliquid manes, Prop. 4, 7, 1: est aliquid eloquentia, Quint. 1, præfat. 20.—**2.** Dicere aliquid, like λέγειν τι, *to say something of importance* or *worth while, to assert something not groundless*, C. Tusc. 1, 10; cf. Herm. ad Vig. 731: 755.—**3.** In conversational style: fiet aliquid, *something of importance* or *great, will, may come to pass* or *happen*: invenietur, exquiretur, aliquid fiet. *Eu.* Enicas. Jam istuc: aliquid fiet, metuo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 25: mane, aliquid fiet, ne abi, id. Truc. 2, 4, 15; Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 14.

C. Aliquid, for *something especially in the mind of the speaker*: sertis redimiri jubebis est rosa? si vero aliquid etiam . . . tum plane luctum omnem absterseris? C. Tusc. 3, 18, 43 (cf. Terence: num quidquam amplius tibi cum illa fuit? Andr. 2, 1, 25); id. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.*: quæ si forte aliquid vultu mihi dura negarat, Prop. 2, 18, 11 Burm.

D. Ad aliquid, in gramm. lang., *A name which has not merely an independent existence, but refers to another*, e. g. pater, filius, frater, *etc.* (v. ad *fin.*): iidem cum interrogantur, cur aper apri et pater patris faciat, illud nomen simpliciter positum, hoc ad aliquid esse contendunt, Quint. 1, 6, 13.

E. Atque aliquis, poet. in imitation of ὅδε δέ τις, *and thus some one* (Hom. Il. 7, 178; 201): atque aliquis magno quærens exempla timori, Non alios, inquit, motus, *etc.*, Luc. 2, 67 Web.; Stat. Th. 1, 171; Claud. Eutr. 1, 350.

F. In the freer lang. of comedy, sometimes aliquis and aliquid are used for aliqui and aliquod: quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus labos, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6.

G. With alius, aliud: *Some* or *any other, something else, any thing else*: dum aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 5 (cf. with aliqui: quæ non habent caput aut aliquam aliam partem, Var. L. L. 9, 46, 147): aliquid aliud promittere, Petr. S. 10, 5, et al.

H. Before qui, it is sometimes omitted, esp. in the phrase est—sunt, qui: præmittebatque de stipulatoribus suis, qui perscrutarentur, C. Off. 2, 7, 25: sunt quibus in satyra videar nimis acer, Hor. S. 2, 1, 1: sunt qui adjiciant his evidentiam, quæ, *etc.*, Quint. 4, 2, 63 (cf. on the contr. § 69: verum in his quoque confessionibus est aliquid, quod ex invidia detrahi possit).

III. From aliquis the following adverbs are formed:—

A. ălĭquĭd *adv.* (prop. acc. denoting in some respect, with a neut. verb or adjective): *In some degree, to some extent, somewhat*: illud vereor, ne tibi illum succensere aliquid suspicere, C. Deiot. 13, 35: si in me aliquid offendistis, id. Mil. 36, 99: quos tamen aliquid usus ac disciplina sublevarent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40 Held.: perlucens jam aliquid, incerta tamen lux, Liv. 41, 2; Pl. 5, 9, 10.

B. ălĭquō *adv.* (from aliquoi, old Lat.) denoting direction whither; cf. alio, quo, *etc.*—**1.** *Somewhither, to some place, somewhere*; in the com. poets sts. with a subst. which denotes the place more definitely: ut aliquo ex urbe amoveas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 94: aliquo abjicere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26: aliquo concludere, id. Eun. 4, 3, 25 (cf. id. Ad. 4, 2, 13: in cellam concludere); Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 51; id. Men. 5, 1, 3: in angulum aliquo abire, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11; id. 3, 3, 6: aliquem rus aliquo educere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: aliquo exire, id. ib. 3, 1, 7: aliquo advenire vel secunde discedere, Suet. Calig. 4.—With a following *Gen.* like *quo, ubi, etc.*: migrandum Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum, Brut. in C. Fam. 11, 1, 3.—**2.**=alio quo, *Somewhere else, to some other place* (cf. aliquis, *no.* II): dum proficiscor aliquo, Ter. And. 2, 1, 29: at certe ut hinc concedas aliquo, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 11: si te parentes timerent atque odissent tui, ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes, C. Cat. 1, 7, 17. Cf. Hand Turs. 1, 265.

C. ălĭquam, *adv.* orig. *acc. fem.* from aliquis = in aliquam partem, In some degree: only with diu, multus, and plures:

1. a. Aliquam diu, and as one word aliquamdiu, *A while, for a while, for some time*: also prescn.; *a considerable time* (most freq. in the histt.; esp. Cæs. and Livy; also several times in Cic.): ut non aliquando condemnatum esse Oppianicum, sed aliquam diu incolumem fuisse miremini, C. Clu. 9, 25: Aristum Athenis audivit aliquamdiu, id. Ac. 1, 3, 12: in vincula conjectus est, in quibus aliquamdiu fuit, Nep. Con. 5, 3; id. Dion. 3, 2: qua in parte rex affuit, ibi aliquam diu certatum, Sall. J. 74, 3; Liv. 3, 70, 4.—**b.** Often followed by deinde, postea, postremo, tandem, *etc.*: pugnatur aliquamdiu pari contentione: deinde, *etc.*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19, 3: cunctati aliquam diu sunt: pudor deinde commovit aciem, Liv. 2, 10, 9; id. 1, 16: quos aliquamdiu inermos timuissent, hos postea armatos superassent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40, 6: controversia aliquam diu fuit: postremo, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 32, 7; id. 25, 15, 14; 45, 6, 6: ibi aliquam diu atrox pugna stetit: tandem, Liv. 29, 2, 15; so, id. 34, 28, 4 and 11; Suet. Ner. 6.—**c.** With donec as a more definite limitation of time: *A considerable time . . . until; some time . . . until*: exanimis aliquam diu jacuit, donec, *etc.*, Suet. Cæs. 82.—**d.** In Mela several times as a local designation: *A long distance*; most freq. of rivers: Rhodanus aliquamdiu Gallias dirimit, 2, 5, 5; so, ib. 3, 5, 6; 3, 9, 8, et al. Of the Corycian cave in Cilicia: deinde aliquamdiu perspicuus, mox, et quo magis subitur, obscurior, 1, 13.

2. Aliquam multus: *Considerable in number* or *quantity* (only post-class.; for in C. 2 Verr. 4, 25, 56, the reading is alii quam multi): aliquam multos non comparuisse, Gell. 3, 10, 17: aliquam multis diebus decumbo, App. Apol. p. 320, 10. Also, *adv.* aliquam multum, *to a considerable distance, considerably*: sed hæc defensio, ut dixi, aliquam multum a me remota est, id. ib. p. 276, 7; dub.—And in *Comp.* aliquam plures, *considerably more*: aliquam pluribus et amaritudinibus perorantem, Tert. Apol. 12; dub.—Cf. Hand Turs. 1, 243.

D. ălĭquā, *adv.* orig. Abl.—**1.** Prop.: *To some place, somewhere*: antevenito aliqua aliquos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 66: aliqua evolare si posset, C. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 67: si qua evasissent aliqua, Liv. 28, 27, 12.—**2.** Meton.: of action = aliquo modo: *In some manner*: aliquid aliqua sentire, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 62: evadere aliqua, Lucil. in Non. 293, 1: aliquid aliqua resciscere, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 19; so, ib. 4, 1, 19: aliqua nocere, Virg. E. 3, 15: aliqua obesse, App. Apol. p. 295, 17.—Cf. Hand Turs. 1, 242.

aliquislibet, ælibet, odlibet *or* idlibet; *pron. indef. Any one*: aliqualibet causâ, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 70.

aliquispiam, aliquapiam, aliquodpinm, *or* idpiam, *pron. indef.* [aliquis] *Any one, some other*: Ex aliquorumpiam garrientibus nugis, Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 3 (In Cic. false reading for alius quispiam).

(aliquisquam, false reading for alius quisquam).

aliquo, v. aliquis, *adv., no.* III. B.

ali-quŏt, *indef. num. adj. indecl.* [alius-quot] *Some, several, a few, not many* (accordingly that which is undefined in number, whereas *nonnulli*, the one and the other, this and that, indicates an indeterminate selection from several persons, Herz. Cæs. B. G. 3, 2; cf. Wolf Suet. Cæs. 10): dies, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 13: liberæ, id. ib. 4, 4, 32: amici, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 82: sæcula, C. Univ. 1: epistolæ, id. Fam. 7, 18: aliquot de causis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 2, et al.—Without subst.: aliquot me adiere, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 2.

aliquot-fārĭam, *adv.* [fari] *In some or several places*: Var. R. R. 1, 2, 7.

ălĭquŏtĭes (once in Sall. aliquotiens, v. below), *adv.* [aliquot] *Some, certain*, or *several times, at different times* (several times in Cic.; elsewhere rare): causam agere, C. Quint. 1: audire, id. Font. 11: tangere locum, id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: neque detrusus aliquotiens terretur, Sall. H. Frgm. in Prisc. 1015 P.; cf. Lion Gell. 1, 18, 2: in campum descendere, Liv. 7, 18; Suet. Cal. 11.

ălĭquo-vorsum, *adv.* [aliquo; versum] *Toward some place, one way or other*: Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 18.

1. ălis, old form for alius, q. v.

2. Ălis, *f.* = Elis, Ἄλις, Doric for Ἦλις (only in Plaut. Capt.), *A town in Achaia*: Eum vendidit in Alide, prol. 9; ib. 26. *Its inhab.* **Alii,** ib. 24.

†**alisma,** ătis, *n.*=ἄλισμα, *An aquatic plant, water-plaintain* (Alisma Plantago, L.), Pl. 25, 10, 77.

Alīso or **Alīson,** ōnis, *m.*, Ἀλεισων Ptolem. *A fortress built by Drusus near the modern Wesel,* Vell. 2, 120; Tac. A. 2, 7; cf. Mann. Germ. 81; 433.

alītĕr, v. alius, *adv.* D.

‡ **alitūdo,** inis, *f.* [alo] in Gloss. Gr. Lat. as a transl. of τροφή, *Nourishment.*

* **alitūra,** æ, *f.* [id.] *A nourishing, rearing,* Gell. 12, 1, 20.

alĭtus, *P.* of alo.

ăli-ūbi, *adv.* [alius; ubi] A rare form for the contr. alibi. **I.** Gen.: *Elsewhere* (once in Var., besides only in Plin., and even there far less freq. than alibi; never in connection with the negatives non, nec, necusquam; and a few times in Seneca and in the Digg.): vetant hoc aliubi venti, Pl. 14, 1, 3; so, id. 17, 2, 2; 12, 14, 32; 13, 4, 7; 17, 31, 29. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Repeated in diff. clauses: *Here . . . there; in one place . . . in another* (cf. alibi, *no.* I. B. 1.): aliubi cum decimo redeat, aliubi cum quinto decimo, Var. R. R. 1, 44: aliubi pro aquâ, aliubi pro pabulo pendunt, Pl. 12, 14, 32; Sen. Ben. 1, 5, 5.—**B.** Aliubi atque aliubi, *Here and there, now here, now there:* apparere, Sen. Ep. 35, 4: aliubi atque aliubi diversa pœna est, *in different places,* id. Ben. 3, 6, 2.

Alium, i, *n.* v. Allium.

ăli-unde, *adv.* [alius; unde] *From another person, place,* or *thing, from elsewhere,* ἀλλοθεν (most freq. in Cic.): sive a. ipsi porro (nomen) traxere, *or if they have themselves brought it from some other place,* Lucr. 3, 134; id. 5, 523; 6, 1018: eum assumpto a. uti bono, C. de Or. 2, 10, 39.—Hence, **A.** With verbs constr. with *ab* or *ex,* such as pendere, mutuari, sumere, stare: non a. pendere, C. Fam. 5, 13, 2; id. Or. 24, 80: a. mutuati sumus, id. Att. 11, 13: audire a., id. Lig. 1, 1: a. dicendi copiam petere, id. de Or. 2, 9, 38; Cat. 61, 153; Pl. 13, 16, 30: nec a. magis sues crassescunt, id. 13, 18, 32: adeo ut totum opus non a. constet, *so that the whole work is made up of nothing else,* id. 30, 1, 2.—**B.** Repeated: Qui a. stet semper, a. sentiat, Liv. 24, 45; Pl. 37, 12, 75.—**C.** Together with the kindred words alius, alio, aliter; an abbreviated manner of speaking: aliis a. est periculum, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 19: qui alii a. coibant, Liv. 44, 12, 3: a. enim alio transfugiunt, Sen. Brev. Vit. 16, 2: aliunde alio commigratio est, id. Cons. ad Helv. 6, 6: aliunde alio transiliens, id. Ep. 64, 1.—**D.** With quam; **1.** *From elsewhere than:* nec fere aliunde (invehitur ad nos) quam ex Hispania, Pl. 33, 7, 40; so, id. 2, 97, 99; 9, 34, 53.—**2.** With a somewhat changed expression in Cic.: itaque aliunde mihi quærendum est, ut et esse deos et quales sint dii, discere possim, quam quales tu eos esse vis; for, quam a te, N. D. 3, 25, 64.

1. **Alĭus,** a, um, *adj.*=Elius (v. Alis and Eli), *Elian:* subst. *A native of Elis, a town in Achaia* (only a few times in Plaut. Capt.): postquam belligerant Ætoli cum Aliis, Plaut. Capt. prol. 24; ib. 27. In some other passages of Plaut. Capt. (prol. 31 and 2, 2, 30), the editions vary between Aleum and Alium; cf. Lind. Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 30 edit. min.

2. **ălĭus,** a, ud, *adj.* (old form *alis, alid,* Lucr. 1, 264; 1108; 3, 963; 5, 258, 1304, 1455; Cat. 66, 28; cf. Prisc. 959 P.; Charis. 133 P., where also a passage is quoted from Sall.—*Gen. sing. m.* alii, Cato in Prisc. 694 P.; Var. R. R. 1, 2.—*Dat. m.* ali, Lucr. 6, 1226; 4, 637 Lachm.; ALEI, Tab. Heracl.—*Fem. gen.* aliæ, Lucr. 3, 931; C. Div. 2, 15; Liv. 24, 27.—*Fem. dat.* aliæ, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 207; cf. "Aliæ rei dixit Plautus pro eo quod est ali rei," Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll. [ἄλλος].

I. Prop. **A.** Gen.: *Another, other* (i. e. of many, whereas *alter* is one of two, Hab. Syn. 84: v. exceptt. under *no.* II. B.); very freq. with the *indef. pronn.*: aliquis, quis, quidam: eorum sectam sequuntur multi mortales . . . multi alii ex Troja strenui viri, Næv. Bell. Pun. 1, 16: nec nobis præter med alius quisquam est servus Sosia, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 244: nec quisquam alius alibi, id. ib. 269: datum mihi esse a dis aliis, id. ib. prol. 12: adolescentulo, in alio occupato amore, Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 10: aut aliæ quo[illegible]is desiderium insideat rei, Lucr. 3, 931: si verum est, Q. Fabium Labeonem, seu quem alium arbitrum a senatu datum, *etc.,* C. Off. 1, 10, 33: tuo (judicio) stabis, si aliud quoddam est tuum, id. Or. 71, 237: L. Æmilius alius vir erat, Liv. 44, 18, et al.—In gen. alius is *constr. with atque* or *ac* and *et, more rarely with nisi* and *quam* (with the latter, indeed, in good class. authors, only when preceded by a negative clause, or by an interrog. implying a negative; cf. Ruhnk. Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 13, since in both a comparison is implied; hence also) instead of quam, the *comp. abl.* or *præter,* and similar words, sometimes appear.—**1.** Illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 35: alium esse censes nunc me atque olim quum dabam? Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 13: potest non solum aliud mihi ac tibi, sed mihi ipsi aliud alias videri, C. Or. 71, 237: longe alia nobis, ac tu scripseras nunciantur, id. Att. 11, 10: non alius essem atque nunc sum, id. Fam. 1, 9; Cæs. B. G. 3, 9: aliud (se) esse facturum ac pronunciasset, Nep. Ages. 3, 4: alia atque antea sentire, id. Han. 2, 2: lux longe alia est solis et lychnorum, C. Cœl. 28.—**2. a.** With nisi or quam (the latter is suspicious in Cic.; cf. Ochsn. Eclog. 252; Orell. C. Tusc. 1, 31, 75): amare autem nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, C. Læl. 27, 100: erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, id. de Or. 2, 12: nihil aliud agerem, nisi eum, qui accusatus esset, defenderem, id. Sull. 12; id. Att. 5, 10: quid est aliud gigantum more bellare cum diis, nisi naturæ repugnare? id. de Sen. 2, 5; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13; id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: pinaster nihil aliud est quam pinus silvestris, Pl. 16, 10, 17; Nep. Arist. 2, 2; id. Paus. 1, 4: Lysander nihil aliud molitus est, quam ut omnes civitates in sua teneret potestate, id Lys. 1, 4; id. Eum. 1, 2.—**b.** To this belongs the Græcism, nihil aliud nisi, *or* quam=οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἤ, followed by a *verb. finit.*; *no other thing except* or *than;* yet with the following distinction: nihil aliud nisi, *nothing more than, nothing further than:* nihil aliud quam, *nothing else than,* (i. e. no other than this particular thing;) *nothing but, only, merely* (after these words, fecit, factum est, *etc.,* may be supplied, or the phraseology changed to nulla alia re facta; cf. Matth. § 488, 11; Hoogev. ad Vig. p. 475; Zumpt §§ 735, 771; Madvig. § 479, obs. 5): tribunatus P. Sestii nihil aliud nisi meum nomen causamque sustinuit, C. Sest. 6, 14: ut nihil aliud nisi de hoste ac de laude cogitet, id. Manil. 22, 64; Liv. 2, 8: et hostes quidem nihil aliud (*i. e.* nulla alia re facta) quam perfusis vano timore Romanis citato agmine abeunt, id. 2, 63; id. 31, 24: sed ab lictore nihil aliud quam prehendere prohibito, quum conversus in Patres impetus esset, id. 2, 29: nihil aliud quam puerum basiavi, Petr. S. 86 Burm.: ut domo abditus nihil aliud quam per edicta obnunciaret, Suet. Cæs. 20: mox nihil aliud quam vectabatur et deambulabat, id. Aug. 83.—**c.** Similar hereto is quid aliud quam? *what other than? what else than?* quibus quid aliud quam admonemus, cives nos eorum esse, Liv. 4, 3; Flor. 3, 23, 3.—In affirm. clauses rare, and only post-Aug.: te alia omnia, quam quæ velis, agere moleste ferrem, Pl. Ep. 7, 15, 2: quod alium quam se cooptassent, Suet. Ner. 2.—**3.** With *Comp. abl.* (cf. Gr. ἄλλα τῶν δικαίων, Xen. M. 4, 4, 25; Liddell and Scott, *s. v.* ἄλλος, III. 2): qui quærit alia his, malum videtur quærere, Plaut. Pseud. prol. 22: nec quidquam aliud libertate communi quæsisse, Brut. in C. Fam. 11, 2: neve putes, alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 20: alius Lysippo, id. ib. 2, 1, 240: accusator alius Scjano, Phæd. 3, prol. 41.—**4.** With *præter:* nec quidquam aliud est philosophia præter studium sapientiæ, C. Off. 2, 2, 5 Heus.: rogavit numquid aliud ferret præter arcam? C. de Or. 2, 29: nec jam tela alia habebant præter gladios, Liv. 38, 21, 5.

B. Esp.: **1.** ALIO DIE, *t. t.* of the soothsayer, when he wished the Comitia postponed to another day, on the pretence of unfavourable omens: quid gravius, quam rem susceptam dirimi, si unus augur ALIO DIE dixerit? C. Leg. 2, 12, 31 Mos.; id. Phil. 2, 33, 83 and 84 Wernsd.; cf. Creuz. Ant. 164. Perhaps there is a reference to the same thing in Plaut. Pœn. 2, 52: ita res divina mihi fuit: res serias omnes extollo ex hoc die in alium diem.

2. a. Alius, in distributive clauses several times repeated; sts. also interchanged with nonnulli, quidam, ceteri partim, *etc.*: *The one . . . . the other,* plur. *some.... others:* Alii annutat, alii annictat, alium amat, alium tenet, Næv. in Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll.: quæ minus tuta erant, alia fossis, alia vallis, alia turribus muniebat, Liv. 32, 5. So Cels. 3, 3, enumerating the kinds of fever, repeats aliæ seventeen times: C. Fam. 15, 4: proferebant alii purpuram, tus alii, gemmas alii, vina nonnulli Græca, id. 2 Verr. 5, 56, 146: alias bestias nantes, alias volucres, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes; earum ipsarum partim solivagas, partim congregatas; immanes alias, quasdam autem cicures, nonnullas abditas, id, Tusc. 5, 13, 38: principes partim interfecerant, alios in exsilium ejecerant, Nep. Pelop. 1, 4: alii superstantes prœliarentur, pars occulti muros subruerent, Tac. H. 4, 23.—**b.** Sts. alius is omitted in one clause: Vejentes ignari in partem prædæ suæ vocatos deos, alios, votis ex urbe sua evocatos, Liv. 5, 21; Pl. 2, 43, 44: castra metari placuit, ut opus et alii prœlium inciperent. Tac. A. 1, 63.—**c.** Also opp. to aliquis: putat aliquis esse voluptatem bonum: alius autem, pecuniam, C. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: alia sunt tanquam sibi nata, ut oculi, ut aures: aliqua etiam ceterorum membrorum usum adjuvant, id. Fin. 3, 19, 63; cf. Goer. C. Ac. 2, 10, 20.—**d.** Sts., however, aliud .... aliud denote merely a distinction between two objects contrasted: *One thing .... another:* aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, C. Cœl. 3; Quint. 10, 1, 53: aliud est servum esse, aliud servire, id. 5, 10, 60: cf. below *no.* 6.

3. Alius repeated in another case, and with its derivatives, aliter, alias, alio, alibi, aliunde, *etc.,* forms an abbreviated expression in imitation of the Greek, as ἄλλος, ἄλλο, ἀλλαχῆ, *etc.*; (cf. Liddell and Scott, *s. v.* ἄλλος, II. 2; Ochsn. Eclog. 110): simul alia alid aliunde rumitant inter se, Næv. in Fest. p. 135 and 225; cf. Bothe, Frgm. Comic. p. 25: alius alium percontamur cuja est navis? *one another,* Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 46: fallacia alia aliam trudit, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 39: signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, *some in one place and some in another,* C. 2 Verr. 1, 22, 59; ut ipsi inter se alii aliis prodesse possent, id. Off. 1, 7, 22; id. Leg. 1, 12, 33: ideo multa conjecta sunt, aliud alio tempore, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7: habes Sardos venales, alium alio nequiorem, id. Fam. 7, 24: quo facto quum alius alii subsidium ferrent, *to one another,* l'un à l'autre, Cæs. B. G. 2, 26 Herz.: alius alio more viventes, Sall. C. 6, 2: alius alii tanti facinoris conscii, id. ib. 22, 2; so ib. 52, 28; J. 53, 8; Curt. 10, 5, 16: quum ceteros alii alium alia de causa improbarent, Suet. Vesp. 6, et al.: illi alius aliud iisdem de rebus sentiunt, C. de Or. 2, 7 *fin.*: aliter ab aliis digeruntur, id. ib. 19: equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, *some in this way, some in that,* Liv. 44, 43: quum alii alio mitterentur, id. 7, 39: jussit alios alibi fodere, id. 44, 33.

4. Alius ex alio; —super alium; —post alium, *One following upon* or *after another* [very often used of the connection between ideas]: aliud ex alio incidit, *etc.,* Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 37: sed, ut aliud ex alio, mihi non est dubium, quin, *etc.,* C. Att. 16, 14; Pl. Pan. 18, 1: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio C. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: alias ex aliis nectendo moras, Liv. 7, 39: nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur, Virg. Æ. 3, 494: quæ impie per biennium alia super alia ea susus, Liv. 3, 58; id. 23, 36: quippe qui alii super alios trucidentur, id. 1, 50; Pl. Ep. 7, 8; Suet. Ner. 41: deinde ab eo magistratu alium post alium sibi peperit, Sall. J. 63, 5.

5. a. Alius atque alius *or* alius aliusque, *The one and the other; now this, now that; various:* eadem res saepe aut probatur aut rejicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, C. Or. 22, 72: alio atque alio loco requiescere, Sall. J. 72, 2: inchoata res alius atque alius de causis dilata erat, Liv. 8, 23: alia atque alia appetendo loca, id. 1, 8: ut milites trans flumen aliis atque aliis locis trajicerent, id. 2, 11: hos, Nemunie appellatus, alio atque alio loco exoritur, Pl. 2, 103, 106, § 230: febres aliae aliaeque subinde oriuntur, Cels. 3, 3: cancer aliis aliusque signis discernitur, id. 5, 26.—**b.** In Sall. also alius, deinde alius; *or* alius, post alius: saepe tentantes agros alia deinde alia loca petiverant, Jug. 18, 7: alias deinde alias moraе causas facere, ib. 36, 2: aliis post aliis minitari, ib. 55, 8.

6. *Of another nature,* i. e. *different;* hence, alium facere, *to make one entirely another, to transform,* and, alius fieri, *to become entirely another* or *different, to be wholly changed:* nunc haec dies aliam vitam affert, alios mores postulat, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 18 ("aliam vitam pro *diversam* et *contrariam*," Don.): longe alia mihi mens est, Sall. C. 52, 2: cunsequae recondit Mors alia, Stat. Th. 7, 806: alium fecisti me, alius ad te veneram, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 124: alius nunc fieri volo, id. Poen. prol. 126: homines alii facti sunt, C. Fam. 11, 12. Cf. above *no.* I. B. 2 *fin.*—To this belongs the expression: in alia omnia ire *or* transire *or* discedere, *sc.* vota, *to differ from the thing proposed;* and gen. *to reject* or *oppose it, to go over to the opposite side:* "qui hoc censetis, illuc transite; qui alia omnia, in hanc partem:" his verbis praeit omnis videlicet causa, ne dicat: "qui non censetis," Fest. p. 221: cf. Pl. Ep. 8, 14, 19: frequens cum senatus reliquit et in alia omnia discessit, C. Fam. 10, 12, 3: de tribus legatis frequentes ierunt in alia omnia, id. ib. 1, 2, 1: quum prima M. Marcelli sententia pronunciata esset, frequens senatus in alia omnia it, Cael. in C. Fam. 8, 13: discessionem faciente Marcello, senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53: aliud *or* alias res agere, v. ago, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (e.)

7. A peculiar enhancement of the idea is produced by alius in connection with a negative and the comparative: mulier qua mulier alia nulla est pulchrior, *to whom no other woman is superior in beauty,* meaning, *no other woman is so beautiful,* Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 100; Sall. J. 2, 4: Sulla neque consilio neque manu priorem alium pati, id. ib. 96, 3: neque majus aliud neque praestabilius invenias, ib. 1, 2: nec ferme res antiqua alia est memorior, Liv. 1, 29: non alia ante Romana pugna atrocior fuit, id. 1, 27, cf. id. 2, 31; Tac. A. 6, 7: quo non aliud atrocius visum, id. ib. 6, 24, et al. Cf. under aliter, *no.* I. B. 4.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of that which remains of a whole: = reliquus, ceteri, *The rest, the remainder:* ex aliis Gallis ei (Divitiaco) maximam fidem habebat, Cas. B. G. 1, 41: inter primos atrox proelium fuit, alia multitudo terga vertit, Liv. 7, 26: vulgus aliud trucidatum, id. 7, 19: id. 2, 23: so, id. 24, 1, et al.

B. Like alter: *One, the other of two:* huic fuerunt filii nati duo, alium servus surripuit, *etc.,* Plaut. Capt. prol. 8 Lind.: cf. ib. Aer. 2 and 9: quo aliae partis hominibus animus accederet, Liv. 24, 27. To this belongs the use of alius in enumerating the parts of any thing: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, Cas. B. G. 1, 1 Herz. (cf. in Gr. *μεμαντες δε ταυτην την μαχην τη αλλη στρατιαι ητο,* Xen. Anab. 3, 4, 1): also with a proper name used as an appell. (cf. alter, *no.* II. B. 4.): ne quis alius Ariovistus regna Galliarum petiverit, *no second Ariovistus,* Tac H. 4, 73 *sub. fin.* alius Nero, *a second Nero,* Suet. Tit. 7: alius Liber pater, *a second father Bacchus,* Curt. 9, 8, 5. Tit. 17.

From alius are formed the following adverbs:

A. ālĭō, *adv.* (an old dat. form, denoting direction to a place.)—**1.** *To another place, elsewhere, to another person* or *thing,* ἄλλοσε (class. esp. among poets; but not found in Lucr. and Juv.); first, **a.** Of place: Fortasse tu profectus a. fueras, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49: ut ab Norba a. traducerentur, Liv. 32, 2: translatos a. mœrebis amores, Hor. Epod. 15, 23: decurrens a., id. Sat. 2, 1, 32: nam frustra vitium vitaveris illud, Si te a. pravum detorseris, id. ib. 2, 2, 55. Strengthened by quo: Arpinumne mihi eundum sit, an quo a., C. Att. 9, 17; Liv. 38, 30.—**b.** Of persons or things (cf. alias, alibi, alicunde, *etc.*): illi suum animum a. conferunt, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 10 (cf. Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 62: ne ad illam me animum adjecisse sentiat): ne quando iratus tu a. conferas, id. Eun. 3, 1, 60 Don.: hi narrata ferunt a., Ov. M. 12, 57: tamen vocat me a. (*to another subject*) jamdudum tacita vestra exspectatio, C. Clu. 23, 63; id. 2 Verr. 1, 53, 139: sed si placet, sermonem a. transferamus, id. de Or. 1, 29, 133: quoniam a. properare tempus monet, Sall. J. 19, 2; Tac. A. 1, 18.—**c.** Of purpose or design: appellet haec desideria naturae: cupiditatis nomen servet a., C. Fin. 2, 9, 27: hoc longe a. spectabat, Nep. Them. 6, 3. Cf. *no.* 4.

2. alio . . . alio, *In one way . . . in another; hither . . . thither* = huc . . . illuc: hic (*i. e.* in ea re) a. res familiaris, a. ducit humanitas, C. Off. 3, 23, 89 Gernh. and Heus.—And: alio atque alio, *in one way and another:* nihil a. atque a. spargitur, Sen. Brev. vit. 11, 2.

3. alius, alio, an abbreviated phrase: *One in one way . . . another in another:* et ceteri quidem alius alio, C. Off. 3, 20, 80: aliud alio dissipavit, id. Div. 1, 34, 76; so, Liv. 2, 54, 9; 7, 30. So also: aliunde alio, *from one place to another:* quassatione terrae aliunde alio (aquae) transferuntur, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 1: cf. aliunde.

4. Like alius *or* aliter with a negative and the particles of comparison quam *or* atque; in questions with nisi: plebem nusquam alio natam quam ad serviendum, Liv. 7, 18, 7: non alio datam summam, quam in emptionem, *etc.,* Suet. Aug. 98 Ruhnk.: quo alio, nisi ad nos confugerent? Liv. 39, 36, 11.—Cf. Hand Turs. 1, 232—234.

B. ālĭās, *adv.* (*sc.* via) *In another way, in a different manner;* in the whole ante-class. and class. period doubtful; for in Plaut. Rud. prol. 10, we should read aliuta; in Lucr. 6, 966, alio; in Liv. 21, 56, 2, alii; as in Liv. 44, 43, 2, via should be supplied from the preceding context. Certain only in Don. upon Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 5; cf. Hand Turs. 1, 219.

C. ālĭās, *adv.* (Prisc. 1014 P., an Acc. form like foras; acc. to Herz. upon Cas. B. G. 5, 57, and Hab. Syn. 79, old Gen. like paterfamelias, Alcmenas, *etc.*) (In the ante-class. age rare; only once in Plaut., twice in Ter., twice in Var.; in the class. per. most freq. in Cic., but once only in his orations; also in Plin.)

I. Prop.: Of place: *At another place, elsewhere,* or *in respect of other things, in other circumstances, otherwise* (so only twice in Cic., and besides only post-Aug.): alii enim sunt a., nostrique familiares fere demortui, C. Att. 16, 11, 7: facete is quidem sicut a., *as in other passages,* id. Fin. 1, 3, 7: Idaeus rubus appellatus est, quoniam in Ida, non alias, nascitur, Pl. 24, 14, 75; Suet. Tib. 71 Oud.: nusquam alias tam torrens fretum, Just. 4, 1, 9: sicut vir alias doctissimus, Cornutus existimat, Macr. S. 5, 19.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of time. *At a time other than the present,* whether it be in the past or (more freq.) in the future. **1. a.** *At another time, at other times, autrefois* ("alias temporis adverbium, quod Graeci ἄλλοτε, *aliter* ἄλλως," Cap. Orth. 2242 P.; cf. Herz., and Hab., as cited above): a. ut uti possim causa hac integra, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 5: so, id. Andr. 3, 2, 43 ("alias, alio tempore," Don.): sed a. jocabimur, C. Fam. 7, 13: sed plura scribemus a., id. ib. 7, 6: nil oriturum a., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 17. Thus most frequently in deferring a representation or statement to the future. Hence—**b.** often opp. to nunc, in praesentia, tum, hactenus: recte secusne, a. viderimus, C. Ac. 2, 44, 135: sed haec a. pluribus: nunc, *etc.,* id. Div. 2, 2 *fin.*; Liv. 44, 36 *fin.*: quare placeat, a. ostendemus: in praesentia, *etc.,* Auct. Her. 3, 16, 28: hactenus haec: a. justum sit necne poema, Hor. S. 1, 4, 63.—**c.** Of the past: gubernatores a. imperare soliti, tum metu mortis jussa exsequebantur, Curt. 4, 3, 18.—**d.** Freq. with the advv. of time; as nunquam, unquam, and the like: si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, aut etiam si nunquam a. fuimus, tum profecto, *etc.,* C. Att. 4, 2, 2: consilio nunquam a. dato, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 46: nunquam ante a., Liv., 2, 22, 7: non unquam a. ante tantus terror senatum invasit, id. 2, 9, 5; id. 1, 28, 4: si quando unquam ante a., id. 32, 5 (where the four advv. of time are to be taken together). Saturnalibus et si quando a. libuisset, modo munera dividebat, Suet. Aug. 75.—**2. a.** Alius—alias, as in Gr. ἄλλοτε . . . ἄλλοτε; *τότε μέν . . . τότε δέ: At one time . . . at another; once . . . another time; now . . . now:* a. me poscit pro illa triginta minas, a. talentum magnum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 63; Var. L. L. 8, 39, 122; R. R. 2, 1, 15; C. 2 Verr. 1, 46, 120: nec potest quisquam a. beatus esse, a. miser, id. Fin. 2, 27, 87: contentius a., a. summissius, id. de Or. 3, 55, 212: quum a. bellum inferrent a. illatum defenderent, Cas. B. G. 2, 29; id. ib. 5, 57; it occurs four times in successive clauses in Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 99. —**b.** Sts. plerumque, saepe, aliquando, interdum, *etc.,* in corresponding clauses: nec unquam sine usura reddit (terra), quod accepit, sed a. minore, plerumque majore cum fenore, C. de Sen. 15, 51: geminatio verborum habet interdum vim, leporem a., id. de Or. 3, 54, 206: hoc a. fastidio, a. contumacia, saepius imbecillitate, *etc.,* evenit, Pl. 16, 32, 58; id. 7, 15, 13.—**c.** One a. omitted, as is alius sts.: illi, eruptione tentata, a. cuniculis ad aggerem actis, *etc.,* Cas. B. G. 3, 21: abstinentia cibi, alias vini, Pl. 26, 3, 7.—**3.** Alias aliter, alias aliud, *etc.,* an abbrev. expression; cf. alius, *no.* I. B. 3.; *At one time in one way . . . at another in another; now so . . . now otherwise; now this . . . now that:* et a. aliter haec in utramque partem causae solent convenire, C. Inv. 2, 13, 45: illi a. aliud iisdem de rebus judicant, id. de Or. 2, 7, 30; id. Or. 59, 200: ut iidem versus a. in aliam rem posse accommodari viderentur, id. Div. 2, 54, 111.—**2.** Saepe alias *or* alias saepe . . . . nunc, nuper, quondam, *etc.*: also quum saepe alias . . . . tum, *etc.,* a phraseology very common in Cic. for the purpose of indicating that something has often happened at other times, but especially at that one time, once, lately, *etc.: frequently at other times, ... , now, lately, once,* or *formerly; as, frequently, on the one hand . . . . so, especially, on the other:* quod quum saepe a., tum nuper, *etc.,* C. Tusc. 4, 4, 7: fecimus et a. saepe et nuper in Tusculano, id. ib. 5, 4, 11: quibus de rebus et a. saepe . . . . et quondam in Hortensii villa, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9: quorum pater et saepe a. et maxime censor, salutei reipublicae fuit, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: quum saepe a., tum apud centumviros, id. Brut. 39, 144: quum saepe a., tum Pyrrhi bello, id. Off. 3, 22, 86; id. ib. 3, 11, 47 Beier and Gernh.: neque tum solum, sed saepe a., Nep. Hann. 11 *fin.* In comparative sentences rare: nunc tamen libentius quam saepe a., Symm. Ep. 1, 90.—In a similar manner, **3.** Semper a., *Always at other times* or *in other cases* (apparently only post-Aug.): et super cunnam autem, et semper a., communissimus multa joco transigebat, Suet. Vesp. 22; id. Tib. 18; Gell. 15, 1.—And, **6.** Raro a., *Rarely, at other times, or on other occasions:* ut raro a. quisquam tanto favore est auditus, Liv. 45, 20; id. 3, 69.—**7.** Non a., *At no other time, never,* = nunquam (a post. expression, often imitated by the histt.): non a. coelo cecidisse plura sereno Fulgura, *never at any other time did so much lightning fall from a clear sky,* Virg. G. 1, 487: non a. militi familia-

rior dux fuit, Liv. 7, 33; id. 45, 7; Suet. Tit. 8; Flor. 3, 6, 14.

B. Of circumstances: **1.** Only post-Aug. is the use of alias for alioquin, to indicate that while a thing is peculiar in some respects, it is not so in others: *In other respects, for the rest, otherwise:* in Silaro non virgulta modo immersa, verum et folia lapidescunt, alias salubri potu ejus aquæ, Pl. 2, 103, 106; so, id. 18, 6, 7; 19, 8, 48.—**2.** Non alias quam, in Tac., Curt., and the Pandects: *From no other reason, on no other condition, in no other circumstances than, not other than;* and, in the same authors, non alias nisi, *on no other condition, not otherwise, except*, prob. taken from the lang. of common life: non alias indoluisse Cæsarem ferunt, Tac. A. 3, 73: debilitatum vulnere jacuisse, non alias quam simulatione mortis tutiorem, *by nothing safer than by feigning death*, Curt. 8, 1, 24; id. ib. 14, 16; Marcian. Dig. 29, 7, 6, 2: non alias (*on no other condition*) existet heres ex substitutione, nisi, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 6, 8; Paul. Dig. 23, 3, 37; Ulp. 23, 3, 29.—**3.** First in the Lat. of the jurists (cf. Oud. Suet. Tib. 71; Drak. Liv. 21, 56, 2; Ruhnk. Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 49) alias is used like aliter: *In another manner*: Ulp. Dig. 33, 8, 8, 8. Cf. Hand Turs. 1, 219—227.

D. ălĭtĕr, *adv.* [from the old alis, v. alius *init.*] **I.** Prop.: *In another manner, otherwise* = ἄλλως.

A. Gen.: **1.** With the comparative clause expressed; constr. both affirm. and negat. without distinction: **a.** With atque, ac, quam: aliter tuum amorem, atque est, accipis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 23: sed a. atque ostenderam facio, C. Fam. 2, 3, 4; Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 6: a. ac nos vellemus, C. Mil. 9, 23: de quo tu a. sentias atque ego, id. Fin. 4, 22, 60; id. Att. 6, 3, 8: si a. nos faciant, quam æquum est, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 42: si a. quippiam coacti faciant, quam libere, C. Rab. Post. 11, 29; id. 2 Verr. 1, 19, 24; id. Inv. 2, 22, 66; Virg. G. 1, 201: non a. præformidat, quam qui ferrum medici, priusquam curetur, aspexit, Quint. 4, 5, 5; id. ib. 22; 2, 5, 11; 5, 8, 1.—**b.** Non (or haud) aliter, *not otherwise, per litoten = just as, exactly, just as if*; constr. *with quam si, quam quum, ac si:* dividor haud a. quam si mea membra relinquam, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 73; Virg. Æ. 4, 669: nihil in senatu actum a. quam si, *etc.*, Liv. 23, 4; id. 21, 63, 9: illi negabant se a. ituros quam si, *etc.*, id. 3, 51, 12: nec a. quam si mihi tradatur, *etc.*, Quint. procem. 5; Juv. 6, 618; Suet. Aug. 40: non a. quam quum, *etc.*, Ov. F. 2, 209; id. M. 2, 623; 4, 348; 6, 516, et al.: nec scripsi a. ac si, *etc.*, C. Att. 13, 51; Suet. Oth. 6; Col. 2, 14 (15), 8.—**c.** Non aliter nisi, *by no other means, on no other condition, not otherwise, except:* qui a. obsistere fato fatetur se non potuisse, nisi, C. Fat. 20, 48; id. Fam. 1, 9, 21: non pati C. Cæsarem consulem a. fieri, nisi exercitum et provincias tradiderit, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 14, 2; Lentul. ib. 12, 14, 5; Liv. 35, 39; id. 45, 11; Just. 12, 14, 7; Suet. Ner. 36; Ulp. Dig. 37, 9, 6; 48, 18, 9.—So also, **d.** Non aliter quam ut, *on no other condition than that*: neque a. poterit palos, ad quos perducitur, pertingere, quam ut diffluat, Col. Arb. 7, 5; Suet. Aug. 40; cf. id. Tib. 15; id. ib. 24; id. Galb. 8; Curt. 9, 5, 23.

2. Without a comparative clause expressed, to denote the opp. to that which is represented by its own clause alone: *Otherwise, in another manner*; and in the poets, *per litoten*, haud aliter, *just so*: **a.** a tu, si a. existimes, nihil errabis, C. Fam. 3, 7, 16; Pl. Pan. 72, 7.—**b.** And with negatives: non fuit faciendum a., C. Att. 6, 9, 3: a. haud facile eos ad tantum negotium impelli posse, Sall. C. 44, 1; Curt. 8, 10, 27: quod uterque nostrum his etiam ex studiis notus, quibus a. ignotus est, *to whom we are otherwise*, i.e. *personally, unknown*, Pl. Ep. 9, 23, 3 Schnef.: haud a. Rutulo muros et castra tuenti, Ignescunt iræ (the comparison of the wolf precedes), Virg. Æ. 9, 65: haud a. (*i. e.* like a wild beast) juvenis medios moriturus in hostes Irruit, id. ib. 554; Ov. M. 8, 473; 9, 642: non a. (*i. e.* than I) Samio dicunt arsisse Bathyllo Anacreonta Teïum, Hor. Epod. 14, 9: neque mordaces a. (*i. e.* than by means of wine) diffugiunt sollicitudines, id. Od. 1, 18, 4.—**c.** So also: fieri non potest a. (never fieri non a. potest): nihil agis: fieri a. non potest, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 13: assentior; fieri non potuit a., C. Att. 6, 6, 3.

* **3.** Aliter ab aliquo (anal. to alius with the Abl. and alienus with ab): *Differently from*; cultores regionum multo a. a ceteris agunt, Mel. 1, 9, 6.

4. Aliter esse for aliter se habere, *To be of a different nature, differently constituted or disposed*: sed longe a. est amicus atque amator, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 70: ego hunc esse a. credidi: iste me fefellit: ego isti nihilo sum a. ac fui, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 44; id. Ad. 3, 4, 46; C. Rosc. Am. 47, 138.

B. Esp.: **1.** For alioquin (q. v. *no.* II. C.) *In any other case, otherwise, else*: jus enim semper est quæsitum æquabile: neque enim a. esset jus; and just after, nam aliter justitia non esset, C. Off. 2, 12, 42: so, id. ib. 1, 39, 139 Heus.; Læl. 20, 74; si suos legatos recipere vellent, quos Athenas miserant, se remitterent, a. illos nunquam in patriam essent recepturi, Nep. Them. 7 *fin.*: a. sine populi jussu nulli earum rerum consuli jus est, Sall. C. 29, 3 Cort. and Kritz.: a. haud facile eos ad tantum negotium impelli posse, id. ib. 44, 1; cf. Charis. p. 175; Virg. Æ. 6, 147.

2. Like alius (q. v. *no.* I. B. 2.) repeated distributively: sed a. leges, a. philosophi tollunt astutias, C. Off. 3, 17, 68; id. ib. 1, 12, 38; Læl. 24, 89; Fam. 15, 21, 5: a. Diodoro, a. Philoni, Chrysippo a. placet, id. Ac. 2, 47, 143; Quint. 3, 8, 49; Cels. præf. p. 15 Alm.

3. With alius or its derivatives in an abbrev. constr.: quoniam a. ab aliis digeruntur, C. de Or. 2, 19, 79; id. Part. 14, 51; Att. 7, 8; Liv. 2, 21; id. 39, 53 hoc ex locorum occasione a. alibi decernitur, Pl. 18, 5, 6; id. 25, 4, 10. Cf. alius, *no.* I. B. 3.; alio, *no.* 3.; alibi, *no.* I. B. 2.; alias, *no.* II. A. 3. *etc.*

4. Non aliter, anal. to the more usual *non alius* (v. alius, *no.* I. B. 7.) with a comparative, is found only in Pliny: non a. utilius id fieri putare, quam, *etc.*, Pl. 37, 2, 10: idque non a. clarius intelligi potest, id. 37, 4, 15: so id. 22, 22, 36; 24, 11, 50; 28, 9, 41.—Cf. Hand Turs. 1, 267—276.

II. Meton.: *Otherwise*, in a pregnant sense, *in the contrary manner: Pe.* Servos Epidicus dixit mihi. *Ph.* Quid si servo a. visum est? *i. e.* if he does not speak the truth? Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 29: verum a. evenire multo intelligit, Ter. Andr. prol. 4 ("aliter autem *contra* significat," Don.): amplis cornibus et nigris potius quam a., Var. R. R. 1, 20, 1: ne a. quid eveniat providere decet, Sall. J. 10, 7: dis a. visum, Virg. Æ. 2, 428: adversi . . . . . sævaque circuitu curvantem brachia longo Scorpion, atque a. (*in the opposite direction*) curvantem brachia cancrum, Ov. M. 2, 83: aliterque (*and in the opposite course*) secante Jam pelagus rostro, Luc. 8, 197. Hence the phrase, qui aliter fecerint, *etc.*, *who will not do that*: ne quis de his postea ad senatum referat, neve cum populo agat; qui a. fecerint, *etc.*, Sall. C. 51 *fin.*; Just. 6, 6, 1; cf. Brisson. de Form. p. 200, and de Verb. Signif. p. 66.

ălĭus-mŏdi [modus] (compounded in a manner similar to ejusmodi), *adv. Of another kind* (only in the two follg. examples): res aliusmodi est, ac putatur, C. Inv. 2, 6, 21 (cf. aliter, *no.* I. A. 4): quem aliusmodi atque omnes natura finxit, Cæs. in Prisc. 694 P.

(**ălĭus-vis**, false read. in C. Att. 8, 4, 1 for: alium iis.)

ălĭūta, *adv.* [from alius and the adv. ending -ta, like ita and itaque, so that Latin aliuta corresponds to the Sanscr. anja-thâ, v. Pott. II. p. 137] *In another manner, otherwise:* "aliuta antiqui dicebant pro aliter, ex Græco id ἀλλοίως transferentes. Hinc est illud in legibus Numæ Pompili: Si quisquam aliuta facit, ipsos Jovi sacer esto." Paul. ex Fest. p. 6. In (Plaut. Rud. prol. 10 read: aliâ).

al-lăbor (adl-), apsus sum, ābi, *3. v. dep.* [ad, *no.* I. B. 1. a.; 1. labor] *To glide towards; to flow, glide, slide up to*, etc. (class.): **A.** With *Dat.*: viro allapsa sagitta, Virg. Æ. 12, 319: allabimur oris, *i. e. we arrive at*, id. ib. 3, 131; so, id. ib. 3, 569: allapsus genibus, *i. e. having fallen at*, Sen. Hipp. 666.—**B.** With *Acc.*: allabitur aures, Virg. Æ. 9, 474.—**C.** With *Abl.*: mare allabitur æstu, Virg. Æ. 10, 292.—**D.** With *Advv.*, etc.: extrinsecus, C. de Div. 2, 27, 58: ex occulto, Liv. 25, 16.

al-lăbōro (adl-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad; laboro] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.) *To labour* or *toil much*: ore allaborandum est tibi, Hor. Epod. 8, 20.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.) *To add to by labour*: myrto nihil allabores, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 5.

al-lăcrĭmans (adl-; -ȳmans), antis, *P.* of obsol. allacrimo, *etc.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; lacrimo] *Shedding tears, weeping* (prps. only in follg. exs.): Juno allacrimans, Virg. Æ. 10, 628: ubertim allacrimans, App. M. 10, p. 239, 28 Elm.

allacto, 1. *v. a.* = lacto, Marc. Emp. 8.

al-lævo, v. 2. allevo.

al-lambo (adl-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; lambo] (post-class.) **I.** Prop.: *To lick*: virides allambunt ora cerastæ, Prud. Ham. 135; Mart. Cap. 4, p. 63. **II.** Fig.: *To touch, come in contact with*: Aus. Mosell. 359: allambentes flammæ, Quint. Decl. 10, 4.

Allantensis, e, *adj. Of Allante, a town in Macedonia*: Pl. 4, 10, 17, § 35.

1. **allapsus (adl-)**, a, um, *P.* of allabor.

2. **allapsus (adl-)**, ūs, *m.* [allabor] *A gliding to, a silent* or *stealthy approach*: serpentium, Hor. Epod. 1, 19: fontis, App. M. 5.

Allassontes calices = versicolores, Hadrian. Imp. ap. Vopisc. Saturn. 8.

al-lātro (adl-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; latro] (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: *To bark at*: canes allatraverunt, Sext. Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 49; dub. al. latraverunt. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of persons: *To assail one with harsh, noisy words; to revile, rail at*: Cato allatrare Africani magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv. 38, 54; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 9: allatres licet usque nos, Mart. 5, 61; id. 2, 61; Sil. 8, 292.—**B.** Of the sea: *To break upon*, or *dash against the shore with a hoarse roaring sound*: oram tot maria allatrant, Pl. 4, 5, 9, § 19; id. 2, 68, 68, § 173; cf. latro.

allātus (adl-), a, um, *P.* of affero.

allaudābĭlis (adl-), e, *adj.* [allaudo] *Worthy of praise*: dedisti operam allaudabilem, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 1; dub. opus divom, Lucr. 5, 158 Lachm.

al-laudo (adl-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; laudo] *To praise greatly, to extol*: ingenium allaudat, Plaut. Merc. prol. 84.

allectātĭo (adl-), ōnis, *f.* [allecto] *An enticing* or *alluring*: Chrysippus nutricum, quæ adhibentur infantibus, allectationi suum carmen (*a nursery song*) assignat, Quint. 1, 10, 32 dub. (Ruhnk. proposes lallationi; cf. Spald. in h. l.).

al-lectĭo (adl-), ōnis, *f.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; 2. lego] (post-class.) *A choosing*, esp. *a levying of troops*, Capitol. M. Anton. Phil. 11; Tert. Monog. 12: Mart. Cap. 1, p. 2.—In the lang. of civilians, *A promotion to a higher office before one has performed the duties of a lower*: allectionis quærendus est honos, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 10; so, Symm. Ep. 7, 97.

allectō (adl-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [allicio] *To allure, entice* (prob. only in the three follg. examples): ad agrum fruendum allectat senectus, C. Sen. 16, 57: hos allectat, id. Læl. 26, 98: boves sibilo, Col. 2, 3, 2.

1. **allector (adl-)**, ōris, *m.* [allicio] *One who entices* or *allures*: turdi quasi allectores sint captivorum, Col. 8, 10, 1.

2. ‡ **allector,** ōris, *m.* [allĕgo] *An imperial deputy who collects the taxes in the provinces*: ALLECTOR GALLIÆ, Grut. 471, 2: so, ib. 375, 3; 245, 7; 83, 14.

‡ **allectūra,** æ, *f.* [id.] *The office of the* allector: Grut. 375, 3.

1. **allectus,** a, um, *P.* of allĕgo.—As *Subst.*: **allectus,** i, *m.*: **A.** *A member chosen into any corporation:* "collega, qui una lecti, et qui in eorum locum suppositi, sunt lecti: additi *allecti*," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 69. — **B.** *Those who were added to the senate from the equestrian order on account of the small number of the senators, were called* allecti, acc. to Fest. p. 6; cf. Suet. Cæs. 41; Vesp. 9.

2. **allectus,** a, um, *P.* of allicio.

3. **Allectus,** i, *m. A Roman governor in Britain, who usurped the imperial title; he was defeated by Asclepiodotus, a general of Constantius:* Eutrop. 9, 14.

allēgātio (adl-), ōnis, *f.* [1. allego] **I.** Prop.: *A send ing away, a dispatching, a mission to* any one (in the class. age only twice in Cic.): quum sibi omnes ad istum allegationes difficiles viderent, C. 2 Verr. 1, 51, 136: and in a sarcastic pun — quibus allegationibus illam sibi legationem expugnavit, id. ib. 1, 17, 44.

II. Meton.: **A.** Law *t. t.*: *An alleging* or *adducing* by way of proof, excuse, and the like: si maritus uxorem ream faciat, an lenocinii allegatio repellat maritum ab accusatione? Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2; Hermog. ib. 4, 4, 17; Paul. ib. 23, 2, 60; App. M. 10, p. 241, 26. — **B.** In the Lat. of the jurists: *An imperial rescript:* Cod. Th. 16, 5, 37 Gothofr.

1. **allēgātus,** ūs, *m.* [1. allego, *no.* II A.] *An instigating* or *instigation* to deceit or fraud: meo allegatu venit, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 18 Lind.; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 19.

2. **allēgātus,** a, um, *P.* of 1. allego.—As *Subst.*: **allegatus,** i, *m. A deputy, commissioner:* inter allegatos Oppianici, C. Clu. 13, 39; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3 (cf. 1. allego, *no.* I.).

1. **al-lēgo (adl-),** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; 1. lego] **I.** Prop.: *To send one to* a person or thing with a commission or charge, *to dispatch* (limited to private business, while the simple *legare* is used of state affairs, v. Nolt. Lexic. Antib. p. 823) (most freq. in Plaut.; elsewhere rare, but class.): **A.** With *ad:* illum ad me, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 135: aliquem ad hoc negotium, id. Epid. 3, 3, 46: te ad illos, C. Fam. 15, 10, 2; cf., also, id. ib. 15, 4, 16. — **B.** With *Dat.*: **1.** Of person: homines nobiles allegat iis, C. Rosc. Am. 9, 25. — **2.** Of thing: alium isti rei, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 42 (al. 51). — **C.** In *simple constr.*: hominem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 28: villicum, id. Cas. prol. 52; cf., also, id. ib. 3, 4, 14; id. Ps. 4, 7, 66: amicos, C. 2 Verr. 1, 57, 149. — **D.** *Abs.*: quum patrem primo allegando, deinde coram ipse rogando fatigasset, *first by the friends sent, and then by personal entreaties,* etc., Liv. 33, 11, 1 Gron.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To instigate* or *incite* any one to an act of fraud or deceit: eum allegaverunt, suum qui servum diceret cum auro esse apud me, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 28: ut ne credas a me allegatum hunc senem, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 28 Ruhnk. — **B.** *To bring* something *before* one in speech, *to relate, recount, mention* (post-Aug.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: exemplum, Pl. Ep. 3, 15: decreta, id. Pan. 7: merita, Suet. Aug. 47: in a *oratio* in Tac. — (Legati) munera, preces, mandata regis sui allegant, *they bring* or *offer the gifts, entreaties, and mandates,* H. 4, 84. — **2.** With *Dat.*: hoc senatui, Pl. Pan. 70. — **3.** With *Objective clause:* priorem se petitum ab Alexandro allegat, Just. 16, 1, 10. — **4.** With *ab:* allegantque suos utroque a sanguine divos, Stat. Ach. 2, 225. — **C.** Law *t. t.*: allegare se ex servitute in ingenuitatem, *To release one's self from servitude by adducing reasons* or *arguments:* Ulp. Dig. 40, 12, 27.

2. **al-lĕgo (adl-),** ēgi, ectum, lĕgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; 2. lego] *To select for one's self, to choose* (as it were, ad se legere), or *to choose one for* or *elect one to* a thing, or *into* a corporation (in the class. age generally only in the histt.): **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: aliquem in sui custodiam, Suet. Aug. 49: se in senatum, id. Claud. 24: in cœtum, Hieron. ad Jovin. 1, 34. — **B.** With *inter:* inter patricios, Suet. Vit. 1. — **C.** With *de:* auctores de plebe, Liv. 10, 6. — **D.** With *Abl.:* octo prætoribus allecti duo, Vell. 2, 89.—

E. With *Dat.* (poet.): allegi cœlo, Sen. Agam. 804. — **F.** *Impers. Pass.*: suffragio allegitur, *a choice is made,* Cæs. B. G. 6, 13 Herz.

†**allēgŏrĭa,** æ, *f.* = ἀλληγορία, *An allegory,* i. e. *a figurative representation of a whole thought* or *of an abstract truth, under an image carried through to the end:* continuus (usus comparationis) in allegoriam etænigmata exit, Quint. 8, 6, 14: allegoriarum explanationes, Arn. 5, p. 186; in Cic. written in Gr., Or. 27, 94; Att. 2, 20.

allēgŏrice, *adv.* [allegoricus] *Allegorically:* Arn. 5, p. 183; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5 *fin.*; Aug. ad Genes. 4, 28.

†**allēgŏricus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀλληγορικός. *Allegorical:* lex, Arn. 5, p. 183: ambages, id. ib. p. 186.

allēgŏrizo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* = ἀλληγορέω, *To allegorize, to speak in allegories:* Tert. Res. Carn. 27; Hier. Ep. 61 ad Pamm. 3.

††**allēluia,** vox Hebr. = laudate Dominum: Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, 5: —ē, Sidon. Ep. 2, 10; Prud. Cath. 4, 72.

al-lēnīmentum (adl-), i, *n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; lenio] *A soothing remedy:* tumultûs, Amm. 27, 3, 9.

allēvāmentum, i, *n.* [1. allevo] *A means of alleviating, an alleviation:* sine ullo remedio atque allevamento, C. Suil. 23 *fin.*

allēvātio (adl-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A raising up, elevating:* humerorum allevatio atque contractio, Quint. 11, 3, 83. **II.** Fig.: *An alleviating, assuaging, easing:* ut (doloris) diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur, C. Fin. 1, 12, 40: nullam allevationem, id. Fam. 9, 1.

allēvātĭtius, a, um, *adj.* = in altum subreptus: Vet. Interpr. Iren. 1, 34.

allēvātor (adl-), ōris, *m.* [1. allevo] *One who lifts* or *raises up, an elevator:* humilium Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.

al-lēvĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. *N. B.*; 1. lĕvis, *no.* II. A.] (*To make light;* hence) *To raise up:* Vulg. Jac. 5, 15.

1. **al-lēvo (ad-),** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. f.; 1. levo] **I.** Prop.: *To lift up on high; to raise, set up:* **A.** With *Abl.*: quibus (laqueis) allevati, Sall. J. 94, 2: complexibus allevet artus, Ov. M. 6, 249: cubito allevat artus, id. ib. 7, 343: naves turribus atque tabulatis allevatæ, Flor. 4, 11, 5: faciem alicujus manu, Suet. Cal. 36. — **B.** In *simple constr.*: allevatis scutis, *with uplifted shields,* viz. for protection against the darts of the enemy (others: pauci elevati scutis, *borne on their shields*): Hirt. B. Alex. 20 Mœh.: supercilia allevare, Quint. 11, 3, 79 (Gr. τὰς ὀφρῦς ἀναστεῖλαι): brachium, id. 11, 3, 141: pollicem, id. 11, 3, 142: manum, id. 11, 3, 94: oculos, Curt. 8, 14, 41.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To lighten, alleviate* physical or mental troubles; or referring to the individual who suffers, *to lift up, sustain, comfort, console* (class.): **A.** With *Abl.*: aliorum ærumnam dictis allevans (old poet. quoted), C. Tusc. 3, 29, 71 (acc. to Soph. Frgm. ap. Brunck. p. 588: Καλὸς κακῶς πράσσοντι συμπαραινέσαι). — **B.** In *simple constr.*: ubi se allevat, ibi me allevat, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 3: onus, C. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: sollicitudines, id. Brut. 3, 12: alicui, quum loquor tecum absens, C. Att. 12, 39: corpus, id. ib. 7, 1. — **C.** With *Gr. Acc.*: allevor animum, Tac. A. 6, 43. — **B.** *To diminish the force* or *weight of a thing, to lessen* or *lighten:* adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut allevatur (Orell. elevatur), C. Inv. 1, 42, 78: allevatæ notæ, *removed,* Tac. H. 1, 52. — **C.** *To exalt,* i. e. *to make distinguished;* pass., *to be* or *become distinguished:* C. Cæsar eloquentia et spiritu, et jam consulatu allevabatur, Flor. 4, 2, 10.

2. **al-lēvo (adl-),** no *perf.* nor *sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; 2. levo] *To make smooth, to smooth off* or *over* (only in Col.): nodos et cicatrices allevare. Col. 3, 15, 3; so, also, 4, 24, 4; 6.

1. **allex (hall-),** icis, *m. The great toe;* hence, in derision, of a little man: tune hic amator audes esse, allex viri? *thou thumbling? thou shrimp?* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 31.

2. **allex** or **alex** = alec, q. v.

Allia (more correct than Alia), æ, *f. A little river* 11 *miles northward from Rome, near Crustumerium, in the country of the Sabines,* passing through a wide plain; it was rendered memorable by the terrible defeat of the Romans by the Gauls in the year 365 U.C., XV. Kal. Sextil. (18 July), which, hence called dies Alliensis, was considered ever after as a dies nefastus: Liv. 5, 37—39; id. 6, 1; C. Att. 9, 5; Virg. Æ. 7, 717; Luc. 7, 408; Suet. Vit. 11; cf. Fest. p. 6.

alliātum, i, *n.* [allium] (*A thing provided with garlic;* hence) *Food of the poorer classes seasoned with garlic:* sine me alliato fugi fortunas meas, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 45.

allĭcĕ-făcio, *no perf.,* tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [allicio; facio] *To allure* (only in the two follg. exx.): quod invitat ad se, et allicefacit, Sen. Ep. 118, 8: vires, ad societatem imperii allicefactos, Suet. Vit. 14.

allĭcĕfactus, a, um, *P.* of allicefacio.

al-lĭcio (adl-), lexi, lectum, lĭcĕre (acc. to Charis. 217 and Diom. 364 P. also **alliceo,** ēre, *perf.* allicui, Piso ap. Prisc. 877 P. and Hyg. Astron. 2, 7), 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; lacio] *To allure* or *entice to; to draw to* one's self, *etc., by alluring* (class.; freq. in Cicero): **A.** With *ad:* rex sum, si ego illum hodie hominem ad me allexero, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 58: ad misericordiam, C. Manil. 9, 24; cf. id. Off. 2, 14, 48; id. Læl. 8, 28. — **B.** In *simple constr.*: allicit aures, Lucr. 6, 183; dub. al. afflict Lachm.: voluptates, C. Planc. 4, 11; cf., also, id. de Or. 1, 8, 30; id. ib. 2, 78, 315; id. Fam. 2, 15, 4: alliciunt somnos tempus, motusque, merumque, Ov. F. 6, 681; cf., also, id. A. A. 3, 510: Gallias, Tac. H. 1, 61; cf., also, id. ib. 2, 5. — **C.** With *Abl.*: nostris officiis benevolentiam, id. 2 Verr. 5, 71, 182: benevolentiam cibo, id. Mur. 35, 74; cf., also, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6; Luc. 9, 844.

al-lĭdo (adl-), īsi, īsum, īdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; lædo] **I.** Prop.: *To thrust, strike,* or *dash* one thing *upon* or *against* another: **A.** With *ad:* ad saxa, Att. ap. Non. 488, 14: (remigum) pars ad scopulos allisa, Cæs. B. C. 3, 27. — **B.** With *Dat.*: ut si quis, prius arida quam sit Cretea persona, allidat pilæve trabive, *who dashes as an image of clay against a post,* etc., Lucr. 4, 288. — **C.** With *in c. Acc.*: in latus allisis clupeis, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 627. **II.** Fig.: *To wreck, make shipwreck of, ruin,* etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: ille vir fuerit, qui . . . . allisæ it virtutem, Sen. Tranq. An. 5, 4: dominum, Col. 1, 3, 6. — **B.** With *in c. Abl.*: in quibus (*sc.* damnationibus) Servius allisus est, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6.

Alliensis, e, *adj.,* v. Allia.

Alliēnus, i, *m. A Roman pro-consul in Sicily, a friend of Cicero:* Cic. Q. Frat. 1, 1, 3; id. Att. 10, 15; id. Fam. 13, 78 and 79; cf. C. Phil. 11, 12 and 13.

Allĭfæ, ārum, also **Alĭfa,** æ, *f.*, Ἄλλιφαι, *A town of Samnium, in a pleasant valley, near the left bank of the Vulturnus, early colonized by the Romans:* Liv. 8, 25; id. 9, 38. — Hence, **Allĭfānus,** a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, Alifæ:* ager, C. Agr. 2, 25: vinum (in high estimation among the Romans), Sil. 12, 526. — As *Subst.*: **A. Allifāna,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* poculа), *Drinking-cups made at Alifæ:* Hor. S. 2, 8, 39. — **B. Allifāni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives), *The inhabitants of Alifæ:* Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 63.

†**alligāmen,** ĭnis, *n.*, Gloss. Gr. Lat. ἀποδεσμος.

alligātio (adl-), ōnis, *f.* [alligo] (only in the follg. exx.): **I.** Prop.: *A binding* or *tying to:* arbustorum, Col. 11, 2. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A band,* Vitr. 8, 7 *med.*; so id. 7, 3.

alligātor (adl-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who binds* or *ties one thing to another;* only in Col.: alligatoris cura, 4, 13, 1; ib. 17, 5; ib. 20, 1; ib. 26, 4.

alligātūra (adl-), æ, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *A binding;* Meton.): *A band* or *tie;* only in Col. Arb. 8, 3; Scrib. Larg. Comp. 209.

alligātus, a, um, *P.* of alligo. — As *Subst.*: **alligatus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* servus) *A slave in fetters:* Col. 1, 9, 4.

al-ligo (adl-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*

[ad; ligo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.): *To bind to* something: **A.** Gen.: **1.** With *ad:* ad statuam, C. 2 Verr. 4, 42, 90: ad palum, id. ib. 5, 28, 71: and so in the well-known witticism of Cic., when he saw his rather small son-in-law girded with a very long sword: Quis generum meum ad gladium alligavit? Macr. S. 2, 3.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: leones alligati, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13.—**B.** Esp.: In Col., of binding the vine to trees or other supports: 4, 13; 20.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*): **A.** Prop.: *To bind, bind up; to bind about,* etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: dolia, Cato R. R. 39: vulnus, poet ap. C. Tusc. 2, 17, 39: vulnus, Liv. 7, 24: oculus alligatus, C. de Div. 1, 54, 123: alligari se ac venire patitur, Tac. G. 24.—**2.** With *Abl.*: caput lanâ, Mart. 12, 90, 1.—**3.** *Abs.*: alliga, inquam, collige. Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 26.

B. Fig.: *To bind, to hold fast, to hinder,* or *detain;* or in a moral sense: *to oblige* or *lay under obligation* (cf. obligo) (very freq.; but in the class. age for the most part, only in more elevated prose): **1.** In *simple constr.*: vultum alligat quæ tristitas? *what sadness fixes your countenance?* Pac. ap. Non. 182, 1: caput suum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 33.—**2.** With *Abl.*: **a.** Of manner, *etc.*: aliquem jurejurando, Plaut. Rud. prol. 46: alligatus sponsu, Var. L. L. 6, 7, 70: beneficio alligari, C. Planc. 33, 81: quâ re, id. Att. 8, 16, 1.—**b.** Of crime, *etc.*: se scelere, C. Flacc. 17, 41.—**3.** With *Dat.*: illi filium, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 58.—**4.** With *Gen.*: Of crime, *etc.*: hic furti se alligat, *shows himself guilty of,* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39; cf. Don. ad h. l.; cf., also, Plaut. Pœn. 2, 4, 27: "homo furti se astringet."—**5.** With *Adv.*: ne existiment ita se alligatos, C. Læl. 12, 42.

C. Meton.: *To bind* or *make fast, to bind, to fasten, to fix:* alligat (naves) ancora, *makes* or *holds fast,* Virg. Æ. 1, 169.—In Pliny of fixing colours, making them fast: colorem, 32, 6, 22, § 66; id. 9, 38, 62, § 134.—Poet.: lac alligatum, *curdled milk,* Mart. 8, 64, 9.—Alligatus calculus, in games of chess: *a piece that cannot be moved,* Sen. Ep. 117, 30.

al-lino (**adl-**), lēvi, lĭtum, lĭnĕre (*Inf.* allinire, Pall. 1, 41 *fin.*; id. Febr. 33; id. Mai. 8, 1), *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.; lino] *To besmear, to varnish* or *colour over, to draw over,* ἀλείφω (very rare): **I.** Prop.: schedam, Pl. 13, 12, 20, § 77. **II.** Fig.: nulla nota, nullæ sordes videbantur his sententiis allini posse, C. 1 Verr. 6, 17: incoquitis (versibus) allinet atrum signum, Hor. A. P. 446: alteri vitia sua, Sen. Ep. 7, 2.

Alliphæ, v. Allifæ.

allisio (**adl-**), ōnis, *f.* [allido] *A dashing against, a striking upon:* digitorum, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 8.

allīsus (**adl-**), a, um, *P.* of allido.

†allivescit (**adl-**), "livere incipit, hoc est lividum fieri," Fest. p. 24.

allium (**ali-**), i, *n. Garlic* (much used for food among the poor): **I.** Prop.: obeluisti allium, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 38: so, id. Pœn. 5, 5, 34; Virg. E. 2, 11; Hor. Epod. 3, 3; Pl. 19, 6, 32, § 110. **II.** Fig.: atavi nostri quum allium ac cæpe eorum verba olerent, tamen optime animati erant, Var. ap. Non. 201, 6.

Allŏbróx, ŏgis, and *plur.* **Allŏbróges,** gum, *m.* (*Acc. sing.* Allobroxa, Juv. 7, 214.) *The Allobroges,* in Ptol. Ἀλλόβρυγες, *a warlike people, subjugated by the Romans in the time of Cæsar,* in Gallia Narbonensis, on the east side of the Rhone, and to the north of l'Isère (now *Savoy, Dép. de l'Isère,* and a part of the *Dép. de l'Ain*): Cæs. B. G. 1, 6; C. de Div. 1, 12, 21; Liv. 21, 31; Flor. 3, 2, 4.—The *Sing.* only in the poets: Hor. Epod. 16, 6: qui totâs Ciceronem Allobroga (*i. e.* barbare loquentem) dixit, Juv. 7, 214.—Hence, **Allobrógicus,** a, um, *adj. Allobrogian:* vinum, Cels. 4, 5: vitis, Pl. 14, 2, 4, § 26.—As *Subst.*: **Allobrogicus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* victor) *A* cognomen *of* Q. Fabius Maximus, as conqueror of the Allobroges: Vell. 2, 10, 2.

allŏcūtio (**adl-**), ōnis, *f.* [alloquor] (first used after the Aug. age) **I.** Gram.: *A speaking to, an accosting, an address:* vertit allocutionem, Pl. Ep. 2, 20, 8: inchoatâ allocutione, Suet. Tib. 23.

II. Esp.: **A.** (like the Gr. παραμυθία), *An address for consolation, consolation, comfort, exhortation:* quâ solatus es allocutione? Cat. 38, 5 Dör.; cf., Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 1, 3.—**B.** *An inciting to the conflict* (only upon coins): v. Eckh. D. N. V. 6, p. 268.

allŏcūtus (**adl-**), a, um, *P.* of alloquor.

†allŏphȳlus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀλλόφυλος (ȳ, Prud. Ham. 502; Paul. Nol. de S. Fel. Nat. Carm. 8, 23, 70): *Of another stock* or *race, foreign, alien:* conjugium allophylorum, Tert. Pud. 7; Hier. Ep. 27.

allŏquĭum (**adl-**), ĭi, *n.* [alloquor] **A.** *A speaking to, addressing,* esp. for exhortation, encouragement, consolation, *etc.* (first used after the Aug. age): alloquio leni perlicere homines ad dedendam urbem, Liv. 25, 24: fortunam benigno alloquio adjuvabat, id. 1, 34: blandioribus alloquiis prosequi, Pl. Ep. 1, 8: alloquio militem firmare, Tac. H. 3, 36; Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 18; Hor. Epod. 13, 18.—**B.** *Conversation:* producere noctem alloquiis, Luc. 10, 174; Ambros. Hex. 1, 9, 33.

al-lŏquor (**adl-**), cūtus sum, qui, 3. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; loquor] **I.** Gen.: *To speak to, address,* whether for greeting, inciting, or admonishing (in the ante-class. and class. age rare; in Cic. only twice; more freq. from the time of the Aug. poets): **A.** In *simple constr.*: quem nemo alloqui vellet, C. Clu. 61, 170; cf., Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22; Ov. M. 15, 22: amicos, Tac. 16, 19.—**B.** With *Abl.*: quem ore funesto Alloquar, Att. ap. Non. 281, 6: quem . . . Talibus alloquitur, Ov. M. 8, 728; cf. id. ib. 11, 233; id. ib. 13, 739: senatum oratione, Tac. H. 3, 37.—**C.** With *Dat.*: Diis gratias agere atque alloqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 26.—**D.** With *Advv.*, etc.: hominem blande, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 22.—**E.** *Abs.*: cessas alloqui? Ter. And. 2, 2, 6: alloquente Agricolâ, Tac. Agr. 35.

II. Esp.: With accessory notion of consolation: *To speak to* a person *in order to comfort; to console* (Gr. παραμυθέομαι): "*allocutum* mulieres ire aiunt, quum eunt ad aliquam locutum consolandi causâ," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 66: **A.** With *in c. Abl.*: in luctu, Sen. Troad. 619.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: afflictum, Sen. Œd. 1007.

al-lūbentĭa (**adl-**), æ, *f.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; l. lubeo] *A liking* or *inclination to*: jam allubentia proclivis est sermonis et joci, App. M. 1, p. 105, 12 Elm.

al-lūbesco (**adl-**), *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ad; lubeo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. g.): *To begin to please:* jam allubescit (*sc.* femina), Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 14.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*): *To please, to gratify* (post-class.): illa basiare volenti promptis saviolis allubescebat, App. M. 7, p. 192, 40; Mart. Cap. 1, p. 10: allubescere aquis, *to find pleasure in, to drink with pleasure,* App. M. 9, p. 218, 27.

al-lūceo (**adl-**), xi, *no sup.,* cēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.; luceo] **I.** Prop.: *Neut.*: *To shine upon* (post-Aug.): **A.** *Abs.*: nisi aliquis igniculus alluxerit, Sen. Ep. 92, 5.—**B.** With *Dat.*: nobis alluxit, Suet. Vit. 8: alluxerunt fulgura ejus orbi terræ, Vulg. Psalm. 96, 4. **II.** Fig.: *Act.*: faculam allucere alicujus rei, *To furnish a favourable opportunity for something,* Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46.

allucinatio, allucinor, v. aluc.

Allucius, Ii, *m. A prince of the Celtiberi, to whom Scipio generously restored his betrothed, whom he had taken prisoner:* Liv. 26, 50; Sil. 15, 208, *etc.*; Val. Max. 4, 3, 1.

al-luctor, *no perf.,* āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. e.; luctor] *To struggle with* or *against* (only in App.): dein allutari et etiam saltare (me) perdocuit, M. 10, p. 247: alluctantem mihi suevissimam fortunam superâram, ib. 11, p. 262.

al-lūdio, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; ludus] (only twice in Plaut.) **I.** Of persons: *To jest, to sport with:* quando adibitero, alludiabo, Stich. 2, 2, 58. **II.** Of dogs: *To caress:* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 64.

al-lūdo (**adl-**), ūsi, ūsum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; ludo] **I.** Prop.: *To play* or *sport with* or *at* a thing, *to joke, jest, to do* any thing *sportively* (mostly post-Aug.; never in Plaut.; in Ter. and Cic. only once each): **A.** With *ad*: ad scortum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 34. —**B.** *Abs.*: Galba autem alludens (*jesting*) varie et copiose, multas similitudines afferre, C. de Or. 1, 56, 240: nec plura, alludens, Virg. Æ. 7, 117; Suet. Cæs. 22.—**C.** With *Dat.*: occupato, Phæd. 3, 19, 12: Cicero Trebatio alludens, *i. e.* cum eo jocans, Quint. 3, 11, 18 Spald.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To sport with:* **1.** Of waves: *To dash upon, to splash:* **a.** With *Dat.*: mare terram appetens litoribus alludit (Orell. eludit.), Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100.—**b.** With *Adv. of place:* solebat Aquilius, litus ita definire, qua fluctus alluderet (Orell. eluderet.): C. Top. 7, 32. —**c.** *Abs.*: in alludentibus undis, Ov. M. 4, 342.—**d.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: quæ fluctûs alludebant, Cat. 64, 66.—**2.** Of the wind: summa cacumina silvæ Lenibus alludit flabris levis Auster, Val. M. 6, 664; Just. 1, 4, 12.—**3.** Of trees moved by the wind: Sen. Thyest. 157.—**B.** *To allude to in discourse:* Homeri versibus, Val. Max. 3, 7, 4 *ext.*

al-lŭo (**adl-**), ŭi, *no sup.,* ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; luo] *To wash against, to flow near to* (prps. first used by Cic.): **I.** Prop.: non alluuntur a mari mœnia, C. 2 Verr. 5, 37, 96: fluvius latera hæc alluit, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: flumen quo alluitur oppidum, Pl. 6, 3, 4, § 11; Virg. Æ. 8, 149: amnis ora vicina alluens, Sen. Hipp. 1232: alluit gentes Mæotis, id. Œd. 475. **II.** Fig.: (Massilia) barbariæ fluctibus alluitur, C. Fl. 26, 63.

‡**allus,** i, *m.*, "pollex scandens proximum digitum, quod velut insiluisse in alium videtur, quod Græce ἄλλεσθαι dicitur," Fest. p. 7; akin to allex, q. v.

allūsio (**adl-**), ōnis, *f.* [alludo] *A playing* or *sporting with:* Arn. 7, p. 229.

allŭvies (**adl-**), ēi, *f.* [alluo] **A.** *A pool occasioned by the overflowing of the sea* or *a river:* in proximâ alluvie pueros exponunt, Liv. 1, 4.—**B.** *Alluvial land:* fluminum alluvie, Col. 3, 11, 8.—*Plur.:* mare quietas alluvies temperabat, App. M. 11, p. 260, 29 Elm.

allŭvio (**adl-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *An overflow, inundation:* terra aquarum sæpe alluvionibus mersa, App. de Mund. p. 67, 41. **II.** Meton.: Law *t. t.*: *An accession of land gradually formed by the action of a river; alluvial formation:* jura alluvionum et circumluvionum, C. de Or. 1, 38, 173: quod per alluvionem agro nostro flumen adjecit, jure gentium nobis acquiritur, Gai. Dig. 41, 1, 7, 3; Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 13.

allŭvius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Added to land by the wash of water, alluvial:* ager, Auctor. Var. de Lim. p. 293 Goes.

Alma, æ, *f.* **I.** *A mountain of Lower Pannonia:* Vopisc. Prob. 18; Eutrop. 9, 11. **II.** *A river of Etruria:* Anton. Itin. Marit.

Almana, æ, *f. A town of Macedonia, on the river Axius:* Liv. 44, 26.

almitas, atis, *f.* [almus] Gloss. Gr. Lat. ἀνατροφή.

‡**almities,** ēi, *f.* [id.] *Mild* or *gentle behaviour:* "habitus almarum rerum," Fest. p. 7; cf. Charis. p. 25 P., "*almities,* almitiei, εὐτρέπεια."

Almo, ōnis, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A small stream, almost dry in summer, on the south side of Rome, which, crossing the* Via Appia *and* Ostiensis, *flows into the Tiber* (now the *Acquataccia*). In it the priests of Cybele annually washed the image, and sacred utensils of the temple, of that goddess: Ov. F. 4, 337; id. ib. 6, 340; Mart. 3, 47; Luc. 1, 600. **II.** Meton.: *A river-god, father of the nymph Lara:* Ov. F. 2, 601.

Almon, ōnis, *m. A town of Thessaly* (al. Salmone): Pl. 4, 8, 15, § 29.

Almopii, ōrum, *m. A people of Macedonia:* Pl. 4, 10, 17, § 35.

almus, a, um, *adj.* [alo] **I.** Prop.: *Nourishing, nutritious,* poet. epithet of Ceres, Venus, and other patron deities of the earth, of light, day, wine, *etc.*; cf. Benti. Hor. S. 2, 4, 13. **II.** Fig.: *Genial, refreshing, kind, propitious, indulgent, beautiful,* etc.: alma Fides,

Hann. in C. Off. 3, 29, 104: nutrix, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 79: Venus, Lucr. 1, 2; Hor. Od. 4, 15, 31: mater terra, Luer. 2, 992; id. 5, 240; Ceres, Virg. G. 1, 7: Phoebe, id. Æ. 10, 215: Cybele, ib. 220: acer, id. ib. 2, 539: vites, *the refreshing vines*, ib. 2, 233: Faustitas, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 18: Maja, id. ib. 1, 2, 42: Musæ, ib. 3, 4, 42: dies, ib. 4, 7, 7: sol, id. Carm. Sec. 9: ova, id. S. 2, 4, 13: adorea, *i. e.* gloria, quæ virtutem nutrit, id. Od. 4, 4, 41: Pales, Ov. F. 4, 722: sacerdos, Prop. 4, 10, 51: ubera, Stat. Ach. 2, 383.

Almȳris, idis, *f.* = ἀλμυρὶς (salsilago = lepos, urbanitas). *A Roman cognomen*, Inscr. ap. Muratori. 519, 3.

alnētum, i, *n. A plantation* or *thicket of alders*, Gull. Brit. 8, 303.

alneus, a, um, *adj. Of alder-wood:* palus, Vitr. 5, 12: id. 3, 3.—From

alnus, i, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *The alder*, Betula a., L.; cf. Pl. 16, 40, 79; Cat. 17, 18; Virg. G. 2, 110: a. amica fretis, Stat. Th. 6, 106: alnorum umbracula, C. Frism. in Macr. S. 6, 4. **II.** Meton. in poet.: *Any thing made of alder-wood:* — of ships, for which it was much used: tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas, Virg. G. 1, 136; ib. 2, 451; Luc. 2, 427:—and of pales or posts: Luc. 2, 486; so, id. 4, 422.

☞ The sisters of Phaeton, while they were bewailing his death, were changed to alders, acc. to Virg. E. 6, 62; cf. id. Æ. 10, 190: Claud. Fescenn. Nupt. Hon. 14.

alo, alŭi, altum and altum, alĕre (the **ante-class.** and **class.** *part. perf.* from Plautus until after Livy is *altus*; in Cic. four times; *alitus* seems to have been first used in the post-Aug. age, in order to distinguish it from altus, as a form of the *Pa.* Altus is found in Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 56; Var. in Non. 257, 15; C. Planc. 33, 81; Brut. 10, 39; N. D. 2, 46, 118; Fam. 6, 1; Sall. J. 63, 3; Liv. 30, 28; *but* alitus: Curt. 8, 10, 8; Val. Max. 7, 2, 7; 3, 4, 4; Ulp. Dig. 27, 3, 1.—Hence, alitura, Gell. 12, 1, 20. Cf. Prisc. 897: Diom. 371; Charis. 220 P.; Struve S. 214; Ramsh. S. 118; Wund. Plaut. p. 201) [AL for A.I.D. Greek ΑΑΩ. *to cause to grow*, whence ἀλδέω, ἀλδαίνω; Goth. al-jan, *to grow*; Sanscr. ridh, with Guna ardh, *to grow*] 3 v. a. **I.** Prop.: *To nourish, support, sustain, maintain* (and in gen. without determining the means, while *nutrire* denotes sustenance by animal food: cf. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 18; 7, 32; Hab. Syn. 77; Doed. Syn. 2, 99): quem ego nefrendem alui, Liv. Andr. in Fest. s. v. NEFRENDES, p. 108: Atheuis natus altusque, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 56. Often with natus, educatus, or the like: alui, educavi, Att. in Non. 422, 14: cum Hannibale alto atque educato inter arma, Liv. 30, 28: aut equos a. aut canes ad venandum, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 30; id. Hec. 4, 4, 40: a. nolunt hominem edacem, id. Phorm. 2, 2, 21: quoniam cibus auget corpus alitque, Lucr. 1, 859; id. 5, 220: quum agellus eum non satis aleret, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72; so Nep. Phoc. 1, 4: locus ille, ubi altus aut doctus est, C. Planc. 33, 81: multa, quibus animantes aluntur, id. ib. 2, 19: alebur et sustentabitur iisdem rebus, quibus astra sustentantur et aluntur, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: latrociniis se suosque alebat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 47, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18: quos inanus aut lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat, Sall. C. 14, 2; cf. Kritz, ib. 37, 3: Nep. Arist. 3 *fin.*: alebant aquora rhombos, Hor. S. 2, 2, 48: Ov. M. 9, 339; id. ib. 3, 411: infelix minuendo corpus alebat, *and sustained his body by consuming it*, i. e. *nourished himself by his own flesh*, ib. 8, 878.—Hence in the pass. with the Abl. = vesci, *to nourish* or *sustain* with, *or by smething, to live upon something*: quas viperinus carnibus alantur, Pl. 7, 2, 2: id. ib. locustis ea ali, *etc.* **II.** Fig.: *To cherish, nourish, support, foster*; homo alit artes, C. Tusc. 1, 2: in ea ipsa urbe, in qua et nata et alta sit eloquentia, id. Brut. 10, 39: hi omnis mens a tenebris ducendo et cogitando, id. Off. 1, 30: hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, id. Arch. 7, 16; cf. Ochsn. Eclog. 134: civitas, quam ipse semper alunisset, *whose prosperity he had always promoted*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 33: nolo mea impensis illorum ali aut perique luxuriam, Nep. Phoc. 1 *fin.*: a. morbum, id. Att. 21 *fin.*: insita hominibus libido alendi de industria rumores, Liv. 28, 24: regina vulnus alit venis, Virg. Æ. 4, 2: divitiis alitur luxuriosus amor, Ov. Rem. 746: quid alat formetque poetam, Hor. A. P. 307.

III. Meton. and Poet.: velut amnis, imbres Quem super notas aluere ripas, *have fed*, L. c. *swollen*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 5.

† **ălŏē,** ēs, *f.*, ἀλόη: **I.** Prop.: *The aloe*, Pl. 27, 4, 5, § 14; used as a medicine, Cels. 1, 3; id. 2, 12. **II.** Fig.: *Bitterness:* plus aloes quam mellis habet, Juv. 6, 180.

Ălŏeus (trisyll.), ĕi *and* ĕos, *m.*, Ἀλωεύς, *Son of Neptune and Canace, husband of Iphimedia the mother of Otus and Ephialtes by Neptune*, Hyg. F. 28; Luc. 6 410; Claud. B. G. 68.

† **alogia,** æ, *f.* = ἀλογία. **I.** Prop.: *Speechlessness*, Aug. Ep. 86. **II.** Meton.: *Irrational conduct* or *action, silliness, folly:* ne tibi alogias excutiam, Sen. de Mort. Claud. 7.

† **ălōgus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἄλογος. Only Meton.: — **A.** *Devoid of reason, irrational:* animalia, Aug. Ep. 86.—**B.** Math., *That which bears no ratio to another magnitude:* aloga linea, Mart. Cap. 6 *sub fin.*—**C.** In verse: alogus pes, *Irregular, which corresponds with no kind of measure:* Mart. Cap. 9, p. 329.

Ălōĭdæ, ārum, *m.*, Ἀλωεῖδαι, *The sons of Aloeus*, (*properly, of Iphimedia, wife of Aloeus, by Neptune*), *Otus and Ephialtes*, Virg. Æ. 6, 582; Ov. M. 6, 117; Claud. B. G. 73.

Alone, es, *f.* **I.** *An island near Ionia*, Pl. 2, 82; 5, 31, 38. **II.** *An island of Propontis*, Pl. 25, 82, 44. **III.** *A town of Spain*, Mel., 2, 6. **IV.** *A town of Britain*, Anton. Itin.

Aloni, orum, *A people of Mesopotamia*, Pl. 6, 26.

Alontigicelli, orum, *A people of Spain*, Pl. 3, 1.

Ălŏpē, ēs, *f.*, Ἀλόπη, **I.** Acc. to fable, *Dau. of Cercyon, and mother of Hippothous by Neptune, who changed her into a fountain*, Hyg. F. 187. **II.** *A town of Locris*, Liv. 42, 56; Pl. 4, 7, 12.

Alopĕce, es, *f. An island of Scythia, near the Chersonesus Taurica*, Pl. 4, 12, 26.

† **alopēcĭa,** æ, *f.* = ἀλωπεκία. *The fox-sickness* or *mange, in which the hair falls off*; so called because foxes are said to be subject to it (usu. in plur.), Pl. 20, 22, 87; id. ib. 5, 20; 22, 21, 30; 28, 8, 31.

† **alopēcĭas,** æ, *m.* = ἀλωπεκίας, *A kind of shark*, called also vulpes marina, *sea-fox*, Pl. 32, 11, 53; cf. id. 9, 43, 67.

† **alopēcis,** idis, *f.* = ἀλωπεκίς, *A kind of vine which produces clusters resembling the tail of a fox*, Pl. 14, 3, 4.

Alopĕconnesum, i, *n. A town of the Thracian Chersonesus*, Mel. 212. Pl. (prps. by mistake) calls it an island, 4, 12, 23.

† **alopēcūrus,** i, *f.* = ἀλωπέκουρος, *Fox-tail* (*a plant*), acc. to Sprengel, Saccharum cylindricum, Pl. 21, 17, 61.

Aloros (-us), i, *f.* **I.** *A town of Macedonia*, Pl. 4, 10, 17. **II.** *Another of Paonia* (now *Dianoro*); *its inhab.* Aloritæ, Pl. 4, 10.

ălōsa, v. alausa.

Alpensis, e, = Alpinus, Inscr. ap. Vernazza Diplom. d'Adriano, p. 68.

Alpes, ium (sts. in the sing., **Alpis,** is; cf. Rud. 1, 157, *no.* 78), Ἄλπεις [albus, by reason of the snow, Fest. p. 4; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 10, 1: "omnes altitudines montium a Gallis Alpes vocantur"] — **I.** Prop.: *The high mountain range between Italy, Gallia, and Helvetia, the Alps*, unknown to the Romans, in their whole extent, until the time of Augustus. The three principal ranges of them, running S.W. and N.E., are: **A.** The western division between Italy and France: — **1.** Alpes Maritimæ, *The Maritime Alps*, extending from the sources of the Var, in a S.E. direction to the sea, between the present Nizza (Nice) and Piedmont, and forming the beginning of the Apennines. North of these are, — **2.** Alpes Cottiæ (so called from Cottius, a prefect in that region, under Augustus), *The Cottian Alps*, west of Augusta Taurinorum, whose highest peak was Alpis Cottia (now *Mont Génèvre*). Next to these, on the north, — **3.** Alpes Grajæ [Grajæ, a Celtic word of uncertain signif., sometimes falsely referred to Hercules Grajus, Nep. Hann. 3], *The Grajan Alps*, extending to Mont Blanc (Alpis Graja is *the Little St. Bernard*). — **B.** East of these, the middle division, as the northern boundary of Italy: — **1.** Alpes Penninæ [so called from the deity Penninus, worshipped there]; later erroneously, with reference to Hannibal, Pœninæ, *The Penninian* or *Vallisian Alps*, between Vallais and Upper Italy, whose highest peak, Mons Penninus, *the Great St. Bernard*, seems to have been but little known even in the time of Cæsar; v. Cæs. B. G. 3, 1. — Connected with these on the N.E. are, — **2.** Alpes Lepontinæ, *The Lepontine Alps*, the eastern continuation of which are, — **3.** Alpes Rhæticæ, *The Rhætian* or *Tyrolese Alps*, extending to the Great Glockner. — **C.** The eastern division: — **1.** Alpes Noricæ, *The Norician* or *Salzburg Alps*. — **2.** Alpes Carnicæ, *The Carnic Alps*; and the last chain on the south, — **3.** Alpes Juliæ (prob. so called from the Forum Julii, situated near), *The Julian Alps*, extending to the Adriatic Sea and Illyria. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 31 *sq.*; 263; 271; 192; 189; Germ. 546: Alpes sæviæ, Virg. G. 3, 474: hibernæ, Hor. S. 2, 5, 41: gelidæ, Luc. 1, 183: saxæ, Juv. 10, 166. In the sing.: quot in Alpe feræ, Ov. A. A. 3, 150: Alpis nubiferæ colles, Luc. 1, 688: opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque, Juv. 10, 152: emissus ab Alpe, Claud. B. Gild. 82; id. Cons. Stilich. 3, 285. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: Appel. for *Any high mountain*; only in the poets: geminæ Alpes, *the Alps and Pyrenees*, Sil. 2 333; Sid. Apoll. 5, 583; Prud. στεφ. 3, 538. — **B.** Esp.: Of Athos, Sid. Apoll. 2, 510; 9, 43.

† **alpha,** n. *indecl.* = ἄλφα, **I.** Prop.: *The Gr. name of the first letter of the alphabet:* hoc discunt ante alpha et beta, *i. e.* before they learn to read, Juv. 14, 209. Hence, **II.** Meton.: (poet.) *The first* or *chief in a thing:* alpha pœnulatorum, Mart. 5, 27, 1.

alphăbētum, i, *n.* [ἄλφα-βῆτα] *The Alphabet*, Tert. Hæret. 20; Hier. Ep. 125.

* **Alphēĭas,** ădis, *f.*, Ἀλφηϊάς, *sc.* nympha, *The nymph and fountain Arethusa, which unites its waters with the river Alpheus*, Ov. M. 5, 487: cf. id. ib. 409, *etc., seq.* 576, *etc. seq.*

* **Alphesĭbœa,** æ, *f.*, Ἀλφεσίβοια, acc. to fable, *A dau. of Phegeus, and wife of Alcmæon, who afterwards left her and married Callirrhoe.* When her brothers slew him on this account, she killed them, Prop. 1, 15, 15.

Alphesĭbœus, i, *m.* [ἀλφάω, βοῦς] *The name of a shepherd*, in Virg. E. 5, and 8.

Alphēus (trisyll.) or **Alpheios,** i, *m.*, Ἀλφειός. *The chief river of Peloponnesus.* It rises in the southern part of Arcadia, unites with the Eurotas, and then loses itself under ground, and appears again in Megalopolis. It afterwards flows, in a north-west direction, through Arcadia to Elis, and then turns west from Olympia and falls into the Ionian Sea (now *Orfea, Carbon, Darbon*). Its disappearance under ground gave occasion to the fable that it flows under the sea, and appearing again in Sicily, mingles with the waters of Arethusa: hence personified as *the lover of the nymph Arethusa*, Ov. M. 2, 250; 5, 599; Am. 3, 6, 29. — Hence, **Alphēus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἀλφειός, *Of, or pertaining to, the Alpheus:* Alpheæ Pisæ, founded by a colony from Pisa, in Elis, on the river Alpheus, Virg. Æ. 10, 179: Alpheæ rivus, Claud. B. Get. 575.

† **alphus,** i, *m.* = ἀλφός, *A white scurf* or *spreading eruption upon the skin:* Cels. 5, 28, 19; Prisc. de Diasta. 15.

Alpicus, a, um, *adj.* [Alpes] a rare form for Alpinus, *Alpine:* per montes Alpicos, Inscr. Orell. 1613. — As *Subst.*: **Alpici,** ōrum, *m. sc.* incolæ) *Inhabitants of the Alpine regions:* Nep. Hann. 3, 4.

Alpīnŭla, æ, *f. A Roman female* cognomen: Inscr. ap. Grut. 319, 19.

Alpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Alpes] *Of* or *belonging to, the Alps, Alpine:* rigor, Ov. M. 14, 794: nives, Virg. E. 10, 47: Padus, *which rises among the Alps,* Valgius in Serv. Virg. Æ. 11, 457: gentes, *dwelling on the Alps, Alpine,* Liv. 21, 43: Alpinus hostis, *the Gauls who crossed the Alps and invaded Italy,* Ov. F. 6, 358: Alpini mures, *marmots,* Pl. 8, 37, 55.—Horace, on account of a bombastic line of the poet M. Furius Bibaculus, in relation to the Alps ("Juppiter hibernas cana nive conspuet Alpes") calls him jestingly Alpinus, S. 2, 5, 41; cf. ib. 1, 10, 36; S. Weich. Poet. Latin. 334 *sq.*

Alpis, v. Alpes.

Alsiēnsis, e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Alsium in Etruria, Alsian:* in Alsiensi (*sc.* agro), C. Mil. 20: populus, Liv. 27, 38.

Alsiētīna aqua, *conveyed from* lacus Alsietinus, in Etruria, Front. Aquæd. 11 and 71.

†**alsīne,** es, *f.*=ἀλσίνη, *A luxuriant plant,* prps. *chick-weed,* Stellaria nemorum, L.; Pl. 27, 4, 8.

alsiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [alsius] *Susceptible of cold* (only in the two follg. exs.): pecus, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 6; Pl. 21, 10, 34.

1. **alsĭus** or **alsus,** a, um, *adj.* [algeo] *Chilly, cold, cool* (only once in Lucr. and twice in Cic. Ep.): alsia corpora, *cold bodies,* Lucr. 5, 1014. And the form alsus only in the *Comp. neutr.*: Antio nihil quietius, nihil alsius, nihil amœnius, C. Att. 4, 8: nihil alsius, nihil muscosius, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1. Cf. Rudd. 1, 179 *no.* 52.

2. **Alsĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of the maritime town Alsium* (now *Palo*), *in Etruria* (Vell. 1, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 380): litus, Sil. 8, 476: tellus, Rutil. Itin. Anton. p. 300.

altānus, i, *m. A south-west wind, between the Africus and Libonotus,* Vitr. 1, 6, 10; cf. Pl. 2, 43, 44. [Acc. to Is. Orig. 13, 11, and Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 27, the seawinds were so called on this account, "quod ab alto spirant."]

altar and **altāre,** āris, *n.* v. the follg.

altārĭa, ĭum, *n.* (in the ante-class. and class. age only in the plur.: later in the sing., and in three forms: *altare,* is, *n.*, Fest. s. v. ADOLESCIT, p. 5; Isid. Orig. 15, 4: *altar,* āris, *n.* Prud. στεφ.; Vincent. 2, 515, and 9, 212: and *altarium,* ii, *n.*, Orell. 2, 519: Hieron. Ep. 69. Whether for the Abl. *altari,* Petr. c. 135. the Nom. *altare* or *altar* is to be assumed, is doubtful) [altus] **I.** Prop.: *That which is placed upon the altar proper* (ara) *for the burning of the victim* ("altaria sunt, in quibus igne adoletur," Fest. p. 5; cf. id. p. 24): structæ diris altaribus aræ, Luc. 3, 404: aris altaria imponere, Quint. Decl 12, 26; Sol. 9.—Hence, **II.** Meton.: (as *pars pro toto*) *A high altar, an altar on which sacrifices were offered only to the superior gods* (opp. ara, on which sacrifices were offered to the inferior as well as the superior gods); (built and ornamented with more splendour than the ara; cf. Voss. Virg. E. 5, 66; Serv. *in loc.*; Hab. Syn. 129): conspergunt aras, adolentque altaria donis, Lucr. 4, 1237: en quatuor aras: Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas, altaria, Phœbo, *two high altars to Phœbus,* Virg. E. 5, 66 Wagn. and Voss; inter aras et altaria, *i. e.* in Capitolio, Pl. Pan. 1, 5.—Also of a single altar: a cujus altaribus, C. Cat. 1, 9 *fin.*: ab altaribus fugatus, id. Har. Resp. 5: Hannibalem altaribus admotum, Liv. 21, 1: altaria et aram complexa, Tac. A. 16, 31: sumptis in manus altaribus, Just. 24, 2.

altārĭum, ii, *n.*, v. the preceding.

alte, *adv.* v. 1. altus.

altēgrădĭus (**altĭgr-**), a, um, *adj.* [altus; gradior] *Walking erect,* Tert. Vel. Virg. 17.

‡ **Altellus,** i, *m. A surname of Romulus.* Paul. ex. Fest. p. 7.

alter, tera, terum, *adj.* (the penultima of the *gen sing.*, altĕrĭus, unlike that of other adjectives and pronouns forming the genitive in *ius,* is naturally short, but is found lengthened by poetic licence in those metres where the short penult would offend against the rhythm of the verse: v. Prisc. p. 695. P.; Priscian (*l. c.*) quotes a trochaic septenarius from Ter. Maur. (v. p. 2412 P.) in support of his statement: sescupło vel una vincet alterius singulum. The *i* is also lengthened in the follg. cretic verse; alterius sua ut comparent commoda: ah I, Ter. And. 4, 1, 4; and so in the two follg. iambic senarii; mox dum alterius obligurias bona, Enn. Frgm. in Hess. p. 189: nec alterius indigens opis veni, Ter. Maur. p. 2432 P. Cf. Ritschl. Sched. Critic. p. 15—20; Schmid Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 57.—*Dat. sing. f.,* alteræ, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 45; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 30; Nep. Eum. 1, 6; Col. 5, 11, 10) [ἄλλος-ἕτερος, Fest. p. 6.]

I. Prop.: **A.** *One, another,* also *the one, the other,* of two: nam huic alteræ patria quæ sit, profecto nescio, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 45: necesse est enim, sit alterum de duobus, C. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: mihi cum viris ambobus est amicitia: cum altero vero magnus usus, id. Clu. 42, 117: a. consulum, Liv. 40, 59: a. ex censoribus, id. ib. 52: consules cœpere duo creari, ut si unus malus esse voluisset, alter eum coerceret, Eutr. 1, 8.—In the plur. with *plur. tantum,* and with substantives which, although plur. in number, are considered as a whole: binas a te accepi literas: quarum alteris mihi gratulabare (*in one of which*), C. Fam. 4, 14: de alteris quatuor, Var. R. R. 17, 1; 2, 2, 7: alteri totidem, Var. L. L. 8, 9 *fin.*: duplices similitudines, unæ rerum, alteræ verborum, Auct. Her. 3, 20: hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, *these other five,* id. Tusc. 5, 41, 121: utrique alteris freti, Sall. J. 18, 12; Cat. 5, 8 *sq.*

B. Esp.: alter ambove, *one or both* of two; often in the abbreviation: A. A. S. E. V.=ALTER AMBOVE SI EIS VIDEBITUR, *etc.* (the mood and tense varying according to the construction of the context), utique C. Pansa, A. Hirtius consules alter ambove S. E. V. rationem agri habeant, C. Phil. 5 *sub fin.* Wernsd.; cf. id. ib. 8, 11; 9, 7 *sub fin.*; 14, 14 *sub fin.*; cf. Brisson. de Form. p. 218 and 219: absente consulum altero ambobusve, Liv. 30, 23: ambo alterve, SC. in Frontin. Aquæd. 100 *fin.*

C. Distributive: **1.** alter . . . . alter, *The one . . . . the other:* alteram ille amat sororem, ego alteram, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 68; id. Amph. 1, 2, 19, 20; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 50: quorum alter exercitum perdidit, alter vendidit, C. Planc. 35; so, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: namque altera ex parte Bellovaci instabant; alteram Camulogenus tenebat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 59 Herz. After two substt., the first alter generally refers to the first subst., and the second to the second: Philippum Macedonum regem rebus gestis et gloriâ superatum a filio, facilitate et humanitate video superiorem fuisse. Itaque alter (*Philippus*) semper magnus, alter (*filius*) sæpe turpissimus fuit, C. Off. 1, 26; cf. Plaut. Amph. 1, 2, 21; Brem. Suet. Claud. 20. Sometimes the order is reversed: quæ res in civitate duæ plurimum possunt, eæ contra nos ambæ faciunt, summa gratia et eloquentia: quarum alteram (*eloquentiam*) vereor, alteram (gratiam) metuo, C. Quint. 1; so, id. Off. 3, 18; 1, 12; cf. Spald. Quint. 9, 2, 6.—**2.** Sts. a subst. or hic, ille, or the like, stands in the place of the second *alter*: Epaminondas . . . . Leonidas: quorum a., *etc.* . . . . Leonidas autem, *etc.*, C. Fin. 2, 30, 97: a. gladiator habetur, hic autem, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: quorum alteri Capitoni cognomen est, iste, qui adest, Magnus vocatur, id. ib.: alterum corporis ægritudo, illum, *etc.*, Flor. 4, 7. Sts. one alter is entirely omitted (cf. alius, *no.* I. B. 2. b.): duæ turmæ hæsere: altera metu dedita hosti, pertinacior (*sc.* altera), *etc.*, Liv. 29, 33.—**3.** In the plur.: nec ad vivos pertineat, nec ad mortuos; alteri nulli sunt, alteros non attingit, C. Tusc. 1, 38: alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, id. Fam. 6, 3: quorum alteri adjuvabant, alteri, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17.—**4.** The second alter in a diff. case: alter alterius ova frangit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: uterque numerus plenus, alter altera de causa habetur, id. Somn. Sc. 2: qui noxii ambo, alter in alterum causam conferant, Liv. 5, 11: alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, Sall. J. 79, 4; so, id. ib. 42, 1; 53, 7; et al.—**5.** Also with unus: quum inter nos sorderemus, unus alteri, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 30.

D. As a numeral, alter = secundus, *The second, the next:* **1.** *Abs.*: primo die, . . . alter dies, tertius dies, deinde reliquis diebus, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 7, 20: proximo, altero, tertio, reliquis consecutis diebus non intermittebas, *etc.*, id. Phil. 1, 13 Wernsd.: quadriennio post alterum consulatum, id. Sen. 9, 30: alteris te mensis adhibet Deum, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 31.—**2.** With *ab*: fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, *will be only the second after him:* Virg. E. 5, 49.

E.: **1.** It is also used with ordinal numeral adjectives: accepi tuas literas, quas mihi Cornificius altero vicesimo die (*on the twenty-second day*) reddidit, C. Fam. 12, 25 Manut.: alter ab undecimo annus (*the thirteenth year*), Virg. E. 8, 39: anno trecentesimo altero, quam condita Roma erat, *in the three hundred and second year,* Liv. 3, 33: vicesima et altera lædit, Manil. 4, 466.—Hence, **2.** Unus et alter, unus atque alter, unus alterque, *the one and the other.*—**a.** For *Two* (as in Gr. εἷς καὶ ἕτερος): unus et a. dies intercesserat, C. Clu. 26: adductus sum tuis unis et alteris literis, id. Att. 14, 18: et sub ea versus unus et a. erunt, Ov. H. 15, 182: so, Suet. Tib. 63; id. Cal. 56; Claud. 12 (cf. id. de Illustr. Gram. 24: unum vel alterum, vel, quum plurimos, tres aut quatuor admittere solebat):—but more freq.—**b.** Of an indefinite number, *One and another, this and that, several:* accessit amans unus et item a., Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 50: mora si quem tibi item unum alterumve diem abstulerit. C. Fam. 3, 9, 2; so, id. Clu. 13, 38: id. ib. 26, 72: versus paullo concinnior unus et a., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74; id. S. 1, 6, 102; 2, 5, 24; A. P. 15: ex illis unus et alter ait, (al. an alter) Ov. F. 2, 394; id. Am. 2, 5, 22; Petr. S. 108; Pl. Pan. 45 Schwarz; cf. ib. 52, 2; Suet. Cæs. 20; id. Galb. 14.—**3.** Alterum tantum: *As much more* or *again, twice as much* (cf. in Gr. ἕτερα τοσαῦτα): etiamsi a. t. perdundum est, perdam potius, quam sinam, *etc.*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 81; so, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 65: plure altero tanto, Plaut. frgm. in Charis. 1: altero tanto aut sesqui major, C. Or. 56, 188: altero tanto longior, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; so, Jul. Dig. 28; 2, 13: numero t. a. adjecit, Liv. 1, 57; so, id. 10, 46; Hirt. Bell. Hisp. 30; Callistr. Dig. 49, 14, 3.—**4.** To mark the similarity of one object to another: *A second, another* (as in Eng. *a second Cicero, a second father, my second self*). So first,—**a.** With a *nom. proprium,* used as an apellative (cf. alius, II. B.): Verres, a. Orcus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 50, 111: alterum se Verrem putabat, id. ib. 5, 33, 87: Hamilcar, Mars a., Liv. 21, 10.—**b.** With a *nom. appellat.*: me sicut alterum parentem observat, C. Fam. 5, 8, 4: altera patria, Flor. 2, 6, 42.—**c.** Alter ego, *A second self,* of very intimate friends (in the class. age prps. only in Cic. Ep.): vide quam mihi persuaserim, te me esse alterum, C. Fam. 7, 5: me alterum se fore dixit, id. Att. 4, 1, 7: quoniam alterum me reliquissem, id. Fam. 2, 15; Auson. præf. 2, 15.—**d.** In Cic. once also alter idem, *second self* (on account of the singularity of the expression, introduced by tanquam): amicus est tanquam a. idem, Læl. 21, 80.

F. As *Subst.*: When an individual object is distinguished from all others of the kind: *Another, a neighbour, a fellow-creature,* ὁ πέλας: cf. Ochsn. Eclog. 80 and 458 (the similarity of the two objects distinguishes alter from alius, which denotes a difference in the objects contrasted): SI. INIVRIAM. FAXIT. ALTERI., Frgm. XII. Tab. in Gell. 20, 1: cf. Dirks. Transl. S. 525 *sq.*: qui alterum incusat probri, eum ipsum se intueri oportet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 58; id. Am. prol. 84: qui nihil alterius causa facit, et metitur suis commodis omnia, C. Læ. 1, 14, 51: ut æque quisque altero delectetur ac se ipso, id. Off. 1, 17, 56; id. ib. 1, 2, 4: cave ne portus occupet a., Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33 Schmid.: nil obstet tibi, dum ne sit te ditior a., id. S. 1, 1, 40; id. ib. 1, 5, 33: canis parturiens cum rogasset alterum, ut t, *etc.*, Phædr. 1, 19: nec patientem scs-

soris alterius, Suet. Cæs. 61; id. Tib. 58 —To this belongs the (for the most part ante-class. use of alter with a negative, or neg. question and the compar., as an emphatic expression; cf. alius, I. B. 7.): scelestiorem nullam illuxere alterum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 22: scelestiorem in terrâ nullam esse alteram, id. Cist. 4, 1, 8: qui me alter aulacior est homo? id. Am. 1, 1, 1; id. Epid. 1, 1, 24.—IN OPPROBRIVM ALTER ALTERIVS, Inscr. Lanuv.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Either of two, the one, or the other,* of two, without a more precise designation, for the usual alteruter: non igitur uterque sed alter, C. Ac. 2, 43, 132: fortasse utrumque, alterum certe, id. Att. 11, 18; Ov. A. A. 3, 520: ex duobus, quorum alterum petis, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 1, 7, 3: ex duobus (quorum necesse est alterum verum), *etc.*, Quint. 5, 10, 69: ac si necesse est in alteram errare partem, maluerim, *etc.*, id. 10, 1, 26; so, id. 1, 4, 24; id. 2, 3, 6.—Once also with a negative: *Neither* of two: hos nec in alterius favorem inclinatos miserat rex, Liv. 40, 20.—**B.** *Opposite, different, other:* alterius factionis principes, *the leaders of the opposite party*, Nep. Pelop. 1, 4 (cf. ib. § 2: *adversaria* factio): studiosiorem partis alterius, Suet. Tib. 11; Hor. Od. 4, 10, 6.—**C.** In augury, euphem. for infaustus, *Unfavourable, unpropitious:* Fest. p. 6.

‡ **alteras,** *adv.* [alter] = alias, acc. to Fest. p. 22.

altercābĭlis, e, *adj.* [altercor] *Quarrelsome:* sermo, Aru. 5, p. 156.

altercātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A strife* or *contest in words, a dispute, debate:* with or without passion, "ἀμοιβαῖος λόγος," Gloss. Philox. (it seems not to belong to elevated style, since Cic. uses it several times in his Epistt. and Philos. writings, but never in his Oratt., where disceptatio and contentio generally take its place): in pauciores avidos altercatio est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 12: dies consumptus est altercatione, C. Fam. 1, 2, 1: redeundâ altercationem, id. Att. 1, 16 *med.*; id. ib. 4, 13: oritur mihi altercatio cum Velleio, id. N. D. 1, 6, 15: magna ibi non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio fuit, Liv. 38, 32; cf. id. 1, 7; id. 10, 40; id. 35, 17: in altercationem et jurgio, Suet. Tib. 2.

II. Esp.: Rhet. *t. t.*: *An altercation;* a kind of debate in a court of justice, where one seeks to vanquish his opponent by interposed questions, sts. mingled with abuse (cf. Quint. 6, 3, 4; 2, 4, 28; and altercor, *no.* I. B.): C. Brut. 44, 164.

altercātor, ōris, *m.* [altercor, *no.* I. B.] *An orator who strives to conquer his antagonist by interrogatories, a disputant* (cf. altercatio, *no.* II.): Quint. 6, 4, 10; so, id. ib. 15; Front. Ver. Imper. 1.

altercо, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [alter] *To wrangle, quarrel* (ante- and post-class.): **A.** With *cum:* cum patre altercasti, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 29.—**B.** *Impers. Pass.:* de his altercatur, Inst. Just. 4, 13, 10.

altercor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** **A.** Gen.: *To have a debate with any one, to dispute:* and when it is conducted with passion, *to wrangle, quarrel, etc.:* **1.** With *cum:* cur illa hic mecum altercata est? Pac. ap. Non. 470, 7: Latinensis altercare cum Vatinio incipit, Caes. B. C. 3, 19.—**2.** With *inter:* mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes, Liv. 3, 68.—**3.** *Abs.:* nimium altercando veritas amittitur, P. Syr. in Gell. 17, 14.—**4.** With *Acc. of equivalent meaning:* dum hunc et hujusmodi sermonem altercantur, App. M. 2, p. 115, 40.—**B.** Esp.: Rhet. *t. t.*: *To strive to gain the victory over an opponent in a court of justice by putting questions for him to answer:* Crassus in altercando invenit parem neminem, C. Brut. 43, 159. **II.** Fig.: *To contend struggle with* (post.): altercante libidinibus pavore, Hor. S. 2, 7, 57.

altercum, i, *n.* *Henbane,* hyoscyamus, Pl. 25, 4, 17, § 25; Scrib. Comp. 181.

alternāmentum, i, *n.* [alterno] *Alteration, change:* aëris, Claud. Mam. de Stat. An. 3, 8.

alternātim, *adv.* [id.] *Alternately, by turns:* caudium atque agrotudinem alternatim sequi, Claud. Quadrig. Ann. ap. Non. 78, 11; cf. Anm. 29, 2, 28.

alternātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *An alternation, interchange:* "per vices successio," Fest. p. 7 (only post-class.); Macr. S. 7, 5: pedes incertis alternationibus commovere, App. M. 10, p. 243, 12. **II.** Esp.: In the Jurists, *An alternative, this* or *that:* Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 7; id. ib. 13, 4, 2; id. ib. 11, 3, 9.

alterne, alternis, alterna, *adv.* [alternus] *Alternately, by turns:* **A.** Form *alterne:* Pl. 11, 37, 51, § 138; Sen. Q. N. 7, 12 *med.*—**B.** Form *alternis* (*Abl. plur. sc.* vicibus); in poetry and prose, freq. in Lucr.; not in Cic; Lucr. 1, 624; 767; 1011; 1066; id. 2, 373; id. 4, 790; id. 6, 570; Var. R. R. 3, 16, 9; Liv. 2, 2; Sen. Ep. 120, 19; Pl. Ep. 1, 8, 2; Virg. E. 3, 50.—**C.** Form *alterna:* App. M. 10, p. 247, 8 Elm.

alternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] = alternatio, Prisc. p. 595 P.

alterno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** *Act.: To do any thing by turns, to interchange with* something, *to alternate* (first in the Aug. poets; later, most freq. in Pliny): **A.** In *simple constr.:* vices, Ov. M. 15, 409: fidem, id. H. 6, 38: mares et feminas, Pl. 7, 13, 11, § 57: fructûs, id. 15, 3, 3, § 12: corio nervisque cervi alternatis, id. 29, 4, 20, § 68; cf., also, Sil. 1, 555; id. 9, 355.—**B.** With *Abl.:* summâ æquitate cibum, Pl. 10, 33, 49, § 92: alternatos sociato consule fasces, Sil. 11, 60.—**C.** With *per:* per singulas (*sc.* personas), Suet. Ner. 1. **II.** *Neut.:* **A.** *Abs.:* hæc alternanti potior sententia visa est, *hesitating,* Virg. Æ. 4, 287: alternantes prœlia miscent, id. G. 3, 220: arborum fertilitas omnium fere alternat, *alternates,* i.e. *they bear every other year,* Pl. 16, 6, 7, § 18.—**B.** With *cum:* cum symphoniâ alternâsse, Pl. 10, 29, 43, § 84.

alternus, a, um, *adj.* [alter] **I.** Gen.: *One after another, by turns, alternate, reciprocal, interchangeable* (class., and also poet.): SEMVNIS ALTERNEI ADVOCAPIT CONCTOS (*i. e.* Semones alterni advocate cunctos), Carm. Fr. Arv.: alternâ vice inire, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.: alternæ arbores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 138: alternos tenebras et lucem tempore gigni, Lucr. 5, 978: ex duabus orationibus capita alterna recitare, C. Clu. 51, 140: alternis trabibus ac saxis, *with beams and stones regularly interchanged,* Cæs. B. G. 7, 23 Herz.: (bibenda) alternis diebus modo aqua, modo vinum, Cels. 5, 2: alterno pede terram quatiunt, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 7: per alternas vices, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 6: vix hostem, alterni si congrediamur, habemus, Virg. Æ. 12, 233; cf. id. ib. 6, 121: alternum fœdus amicitiæ, Cat. 109, 6: alternus metus, *reciprocal fear,* Liv. 26, 25: alternus pavor, id. 23, 26: alternas servant prætoria ripas, *the opposite,* Stat. S. 1, 3, 25: aves, *which stand opposite to each other,* Claud. Mall. Theod. prol. 16: alternis pene verbis T. Manlii factum laudans, *with almost every other* (*second*) *word,* Liv. 8, 30: alternis dicetis, amant alterna Camœnæ, *responsive song,* Virg. E. 3, 59: versibus alternis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 146: alternis aptum sermonibus, *to alternate discourse,* i.e. *dialogue,* id. A. P. 81. **II.** Esp.: Of verses: *Interchanging between hexameters and pentameters; elegiac:* pedes alternos esse oportebit, C. de Or. 3, 50, 193: epigramma alternis versibus longiusculis, id. Arch. 10, 25; Ov. H. 15, 5: canere alterno carmine, id. F. 2, 121; so, id. Tr. 3, 1, 11; 58 (cf. modos *impares,* Ov. Tr. 2, 249).

☞ In the Roman courts of law the accused, and afterwards the accuser, could by turns reject the judges appointed by the prætor; hence, the expression: alterna consilia *or* alternos judices rejicere, C. Vatin. 11, 27; id. Planc. 15, 36: quum alternæ civitates rejectæ sunt, id. 2 Verr. 2, 13, 32.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* not used.

‡ **alterplex,** icis = duplex, Fest. p. 7.

‡ **altertra,** alterutra, Fest. p. 7.

altĕr-ūter, alterūtra (more freq. than altera utra), alterutrum (more freq. than alterum utrum), *adj.* (and so in the *cas. obl.* alterutrius, alterutri, *etc.*; cf. Prisc. pp. 667, 683 P.—*Gen.* and *Dat. fem.* alterutræ, Charis. 132 P.) [alter; uter] **I.** Prop.: *One of two, the one* or *the other* without more definite designation, *or either, no matter which* (rare, but class.): **A.** The latter part only declined: videc necesse esse alterutrum, C. Div. in Cæc. 18, 58: si in alterutro peccandum sit, malo videri nimis timidus quam parum prudens, id. Marc. 7, 21: alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64; Nep. Dion. 4.—**B.** Both parts declined: alteriusutrius causa, Catonp. Prisc. 693 P.: longitudo alteriusutrius, Cic. Prot. Frgm. ib.: at C. Fam. 6, 3, 2; id. ib. 8, 8, 9; id. ib. 9, 6, 3; id. Att. 10, 1, 2; the MSS. vary between the two forms: Orelli in each instance gives both parts declined. **II.** Meton.: = uterque, *Both:* necessarium fuit alterutrum, foris et sub dio esse, Col. præf. 12.

alter-uterque, *adj.* [alter; uterque] = uterque: Pl. 20, 7, 26, § 64.

alter-utrimque, *adv.* *On both sides, in both cases:* in causâ alterutrumque modus est, Pl. 20, 7, 26, § 64; dub. al. alterutrique.

1. ‡ **althæa,** æ, *f.* = ἀλθαία, *Wild mallow, marsh mallow* (Althæa officinalis, L.): Pl. 20, 21, 84, § 222.

2. **Althæa,** æ, *f.*, Ἀλθαία. *A daughter of Thestius, wife of Œneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager,* whom in revenge for the death of her brothers slain by him in the Calydonian hunt, she killed by burning the brand on the preservation of which his life depended: Ov. M. 8, 446; 511; 531; cf. Hyg. F. 171.

alti-cinctus, a, um, *adj.* [altus; cinctus] *High-girded,* i.e. *active, busy* (cf. accingo, *no.* II. B.): Phæd. 2, 5, 11.

alti-cōmus, a, um, *adj.* [altus; coma] *Having hair on high;* but only found Meton. of trees, *Having foliage high up,* or *on the summit:* Tert. Judic. Dom. c. 8.

Altĭcus, i, *m.* = ἀλτικὸς (leaping) *A Roman* cognomen: Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 601, *no.* 9.

alti-jŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [altus; jugum] *That has a lofty summit:* montes, Paul. Nol. Nat. XIII. 8. Fel. 660 ed. Mur.

alti-lanеus, a, um, *adj.* [altus; lana] *Having long wool:* Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 179: Inscr. ap. Marin. Frat. *no.* 32.

‡ **altĭlĭārius,** i, *m.* [altilis] *One that rears poultry* (altiles aves), Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 8, *no.* 4; ap. Murat. 906, 9.

altĭlis, e, *adj.* [alo] **I.** *Pass.:* **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Fattened,* esp. of domestic animals: boves, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 20: cochleæ, Pl. 9, 56, 82, § 173.—As *Subst.:* **altĭlis,** is, *f.* (*sc.* avis), *A fattened bird,* esp. *a fowl:* satur altilium, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35: minor altilis, Juv. 5, 168; id. ib. 5, 115. Hence,—**2.** *Fat, full, large:* gallina, Pl. 10, 50, 71, § 139; cf. Auct. Priap. 32: asparagi, Pl. 19, 4, 19, § 54: hominес, Tert. de Spect. 18.—**B.** Meton.: In Plaut. once for *Rich, abundant:* dote altili atque opimâ, Plaut. Cist. Frgm. ap. Non. 72, 18. **II.** *Act.: Nutritive, nourishing:* sanguis, Macr. S. 7, 4.

alti-lŏquium, i, *n.* [altus; loquor] *Lofty speaking* or *speech* (post-class.): Messal. Corvin. de Progen. Aug. 11.

Altĭnum, i, *n.*, Ἄλτινον, *A town in the north of Italy, near Venice, at the mouth of the river Silis, on the Adriatic Sea* (now *Altino*), Mart. 14, 155; Pl. 3, 16, 20, § 119; id. 3, 18, 22, § 126—Hence, **A. Altĭnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Altinum:* Col. 6, 24.—**B. Altĭnas,** ātis, *Of,* or *belonging to, Altinum:* Col. 7, 2, 3.—As *Subst.:* **Altĭnates,** ium, *m. The inhabitants of Altinum:* Pl. Ep. 3, 2, 2.

alti-pendŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [altus; pendeo] *That hangs on high* (post-class.): M. Aurel. Anton. inter Epist. Fronton. ad M. Cæs. 4, 6.

alti-pĕta, æ, *adj. gen. omn.* [altus; peto] *High-flying, aspiring; high-seeking;* Fig.: levitas, Paul. Nol. Ep. 12 *med.*

alti-pĕtax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] = altipeta: Strabo Gallus, 6, 1.

alti-pŏtens, entis, *m.* [altus; potens] *One powerful on high* or *in heaven:* Marr. Cap. 2, p. 32.

alti-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [altus; sonus] **I.** Prop.: *High-sounding, sounding from on high* (very rare, only poet.): cardo, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: in alti-

sono cœli clupeo, id. ap. Var. L. L. 5, 3, 8: Juppiter, Poet. ap. C. de Div. 1, 47, 106: parens, Sen. Herc. Œt. 530; Claud. Ep. 2, 27. **II.** Fig.: *High-sounding, sublime:* Maro, Juv. 11, 179.

alti-spex, icis, *m.* [altus; spicio] *Looking down from a height:* Acc. ap. Non. 4, 330.

altĭ-thrŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [altus; thronus] *Having a lofty throne* (post-class.): Juvenc. prol; Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 1.

altĭ-tŏnans, antis, *adj.* [altus; tonans] **I.** Prop.: *Thundering on high:* Juppiter, Enn. Ann. 2, 6: pater, Poet. ap. C. de Div. 1, 12, 19. **II.** Meton.: Of wind, *Loud-roaring:* Vulturnus, Lucr. 5, 744.

altĭ-tŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [altus; tonus] = altitonans: Var. ap. Prob. Virg. E. 6.

altĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [1. altus] (*The quality of the* altus; hence) **A.** (acc. to 1. altus, *no.* II. A.): *Height, loftiness, altitude:* **1.** Prop.: **a.** *Abs.*: Vulg. Exod. 27, 1.—**b.** With *Gen.*: ædium, C. Off. 3, 16, 66: montium, id. Agr. 2, 19, 52. —**2.** Fig.: orationis, C. Brut. 17, 66: fortunæ et gloriæ, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43: animi, id. Fam. 4, 13, 17; so, Liv. 4, 6.—**B.** (acc. to 1. altus, *no.* II. B.): **1.** Prop.: *Depth:* **a.** *Abs.*: spelunca infinitâ altitudine, C. 2 Verr. 4, 48, 107; cf. also, id. ib. 5, 27, 68; id. de Div. 1, 43, 97.—**b.** With *Gen.*: fluminis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17: maris, id. ib. 4, 25: plagæ, Cels. 7, 7, 9.—**2.** Fig.: Of mind, *etc.*: *Depth, impenetrability, reserve* = Gr. βαθύτης: facilitas et altitudo animi, C. Off. 1, 25, 88 Beier and Gernh.; cf., also, Tac. A. 3, 44: ingenii, Sall. J. 95, 3.

altiuscŭle, *adv.* [altiusculus] *Somewhat on high:* App. M. 8 *ad fin.*; id. ib. 2, p. 117, 34 Elm.

altiusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [altus] *Rather high* (post-Aug.): usus est calceamentis altiusculis, Suet. Aug. 73.

altĭ-vāgus, a, um, *adj.* [altus; vagor] *Wandering on high:* Poet. ap. Anth. Lat. Burm. 2, p. 327.

altĭ-vŏlans, antis, *adj* [altus; volans] *Flying high, soaring:* solis rota . . . Altivolans, Lucr. 5, 434.—As *Subst.*: **altivolans,** antis, *f.* (*sc.* avis) *A bird:* Enn. ap. C. de Div. 1, 48, 107.

altĭ-vŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [altus; volo] *Flying high, soaring:* aves, Pl. 10, 19, 21.

alto, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [altus] *To make high, to raise, elevate* (only in the follg. exs.); Sidon. Ep. 8, 9: sol altatus, id. ib. 2, 2.

altor, ōris, *m.* [alo] *A nourisher, sustainer:* **A.** *Abs.*: educator et altor, Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 86: altore recepto, Ov. M. 11, 101; cf., also, Tac. A. 6, 37; Stat. S. 2, 1, 69.—**B.** With *Gen.*: Curetes altores Jovis, Sall. Frgm. ap. Lact. 1, 21 *fin.*

altrin-sĕcus, *adv.* [alter; secus] **A.** (only in Plaut.; and in the follg. exs. from App.): *At* or *on the other side:* **1.** *Abs.*: quid, malum, astas? quin retines altrinsecus? Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 36; cf. id. Ps. 3, 3, 73; id. Rud. 4, 4, 114: fenestræ, quæ foris (*outwardly*) urbem prospiciunt, et altrinsecus (*i. e. within*) fores, *etc.*, App. M. 1, p. 111, 41; id. ib. 2, p. 122, 39.—**2.** With *Gen.*: ædium, App. M. 3, p. 137, 2.—**B.** (post-class.): *From both sides:* venientes altrinsecus, Lact. 8, 6; Amm. 25, 7, 13; Treb. Poll. Gall. p. 302; Fulg. de Prisc. Serm. p. 560, 9.—**C.** (In Vulg.) *On either side; on one side, and on the other:* utrasque partes altrinsecus posuit, Vulg. Gen. 15, 10; cf., also, ib. Levit. 24, 6; ib. 3 Reg. 6, 34; ib. 2 Par. 9, 18.

altrix, icis, *f.* [alo] **I.** Gen.: *A female nourisher, cherisher, or sustainer* (mostly poet.): Of persons or things: **A.** *Abs.*: terra, altrix nostra, C. Univ. 10: altricis extra limen Apuliæ, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 10: Idâ altrice relictâ, Ov. M. 4, 293.—**B.** With *Gen.*: Calydonia altrix terra exsuperantum virûm, Pac. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 2, 84: eorum, C. Fl. 26, 62: Romani nominis, altrix (*sc.* lupa), Post. ap. C. Div. 1, 12, 20: sanguinis, Prop. 4, 1, 38: bellorum, Sil. 1, 218. **II.** Esp.: *A wet-nurse,* Ov. M. 11, 683; Stat. Th. 1, 692; Sil. 2, 1, 96; Sen. Hippol. 251; Gell. 12, 1, 20.

altro-vorsum, altr-orsus, *adv.* [alter; versum] *On the other side:* Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 25; App. M. 9, p. 230, 7.

1. **altus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of alo. **II.** *Pa.* (*Grown* or *become great by nourishing, support, care,* etc.): ' *altus* ab alendo dictus," Fest. s. v.; cf., also Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 550: akin to the Germ. alt, Engl. old: — hence,

A. 1. Prop.: Seen from below: *High:* parietes, Enn. in C. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: altæ sub arboris ramis, Lucr. 2, 30: acervus, id. 3, 197: columellam tribus cubitis ne altiorem, C. Leg. 2, 26, 66: altior illis Ipsa Dea est colloque tenus supereminet omnes, *taller,* Ov. M. 3, 181: altis de montibus, Virg. E. 1, 83: umbras altorum nemorum, Ov. M. 1, 591. With the *accus. mensur.*: clausi lateribus pedem altis, Sall. Hist. Frgm. 4, 39 Gerl.; cf. Lind. C. Gr. 1, 215: *c. Gen.*: triglyphi alti unius et dimidiati moduli, lati in fronte unius moduli, Vitr. 4, 3: turrem ne minus altam cubitorum sexaginta, id. 10, 19: alta novem pedum, Col. 8, 14, 1: singula latera pedum lata tricenum, alta quinquagenum, Pl. 36, 13, 19, § 91.—**2.** Fig.: altissimus dignitatis gradus, C. Phil. 1, 6, 14; so, id. Clu. 55, 150; id. Dom. 37, 98.—Of mind or thought: *Elevated, lofty, magnanimous, high-minded, sublime,* etc.: te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum et humana despicientem genuit, C. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: homo sapiens et alta mente præditus, id. Mil. 8: qui altiore animo sunt, id. Fin. 5, 20, 57, et al.—So of gods, or persons elevated in rank, *etc.*: also of things personified; *Lofty, great, noble, august,* etc. (like augustus, from augeo): rex ætheris altus Juppiter, Virg. Æ. 12, 40: Apollo, id. ib. 10, 875: Cæsar, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 37: Æneas, id. S. 2, 5, 62: Roma, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 33: Carthago, Prop. 2, 1, 23. —Of the voice: *High, loud, shrill, clear:* conclamate iterum altiore voce, Cat. 42, 18: hæc fatus alta voce, Sen. Troad. 196: altissimus sonus, Quint. 11, 3, 23 (cf. vox magna, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 24).—Of the countenance: *Proud, stern, disdainful:* judex rejecit alto dona nocentium vultu, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 42.—As *Subst.*: **altum,** i, *n.*: **a.** Gen.: *Height:* sic est hic ordo (senatorius) quasi propositus atque editus in altum, C. 2 Verr. 3, 41, 98: quidquid in altum Fortuna tulit, ruitura levat, Sen. Agam. 100.—**b.** Esp.: (*sc.* cœlum) *The height of heaven, the high heaven:* ex alto volavit avis, Enn. Ann. 1, 108: hæc ait et Majâ genitum demittit ab alto, Virg. Æ. 1, 297.

B. 1. Prop.: Seen from above: *Deep, profound,* IN ALTOD MARID PVCN (ad), *etc.,* Columna Rostr. So also Liv. Andron.: maria alta, Macr. S. 6, 5; so id. in Prisc. p. 725 P.: hence sts.—opp. to *summus*: Acherusia templa alta Orci, salvete, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 81, and C. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: quum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 14: altissimæ radices, C. Phil. 4, 5, 13; altæ stirpes, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: altissima flumina, Cæs. B. C. 3, 77: altior aqua, id. ib. 1, 25: alta theatri fundamenta, Virg. Æ. 1, 427: gurgite in alto, *in the deep whirlpool,* id. E. 6, 76: altum vulnus, id. Æ. 10, 557; Petr. S. 136; Sen. Troad. 48: altum tota metitur cuspide pectus, Sil. 4, 292; so id. 6, 580, et al. With the *abl. mensur.*: faciemus (scrobes) tribus pedibus altas, Pall. Jan. 10, 3.—**2.** Fig.: (esp. in and after the Aug. age): somno quibus est opus alto, Hor. S. 2, 1, 8: so, Liv. 7, 35: sopor, Virg. Æ. 8, 27: quies, id. ib. 6, 522: silentium, id. ib. 10, 63; Quint. 10, 3, 22: altissima tranquillitas, Pl. Ep. 2, 1; altissima eruditio, id. ib. 4, 30: altiores artes, Quint. 8, 3, 2.—As *Subst.*: **altum,** i, *n.*: **1. a.** Gen.: *Depth, the interior; a distance:* ex alto dissimulare, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 16: non ex alto venire nequitiam, sed summo, quod aiunt, animo inhærere, Sen de Ira, 1, 16 *med.*, et al.—Hence, ex alto repetere, *or* petere, in discourse, *to bring from far,* as part. adj., *far-fetched:* quæ de nostris officiis scripserim, quoniam ex alto repetita sunt, C. Fam. 3, 5: quid causas petis ex alto? Virg. Æ. 8, 395; cf. alte repetere in the same sense, C. Sest. 13; Rep. 4, 4 and others, v. below.—**b.** Esp.: (very freq.) altum, *sc.* mare, *The deep, the main, the open sea:* ubi summus provecti in altum, capiunt prædones navem illam, ubi vectus fui, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 39; id. Men. 2, 1, 2; Rud. prol. 66; 2, 3, 64: terris jactatus et alto, Virg. Æ. 1, 3: in altum vela dabant, id. ib. 34: collectæ ex alto nubes, id. G. 1, 324: urget ab alto Notus, id. ib. 443: alto mersa classe, Sil. 6, 665: ab illa parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto est, C. 2 Verr. 5, 32, 84.—Seldom in plur.: tranquilla per alta, Virg. Æ. 2, 203; in alto jactari, C. Inv. 2, 31, 95: naves nisi in alto constitui non poterant, Cæs. B. G. 4, 24: naves in altum provectæ, id. ib. 28: scapha in altum navigat, Sall. Frgm. Sts. altum, of a river, Liv. 21, 28, 10; Sil. 3, 460.—**2.** Fig.: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam æstus te in portum refert, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 6: imbecillitas—in altum provehitur imprudens, C. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: te quasi quidam æstus ingenii tui in altum abstraxit, id de Or. 3, 36, 145.

C. Poet. with ref. to distant (past) time: cur vetera tam ex alto appetissis discidia Agamemno? Att. in Non. 237, 22 ("altum *vetus, antiquum,*" Non.); cf. Virg. G. 4, 285: altius omnem Expediam prima repetens ab origine famam, *beginning further back, I will, from its origin,* etc.; and with the access. idea of venerable (cf. antiquus, *no.* II. C.): *Ancient, old, remote:* genus alto a sanguine Teucri, Virg. Æ. 6, 500: Thebana de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti, id. ib. 9, 697; Ov. F. 4, 305: alta gente satus, Val. Fl. 3, 202; altis inclitum titulis genus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 338: alta vetustas, Sil. 1, 26.

Adv. alte, in the first two, prop. *and* fig. signiff. of the *adj.* very freq. through all the degrees of comparison.—**a.** C. Phil. 2, 12; id. Or. 28; id. Somn. Scip. 7: Lucr. 2, 446; 5, 610 Lachm.: Virg. Æ. 4, 443; Hor. S. 2, 8, 10, et al. *Comp.* altius, C. Tusc. 5, 18. *Sup.* altissime, Suet. Aug. 94. Fig. *Sup.* Vell. 2, 35; Pl. Ep. 8, 4.—**b.** Liv. 1, 41; Virg. G. 3, 422; Ov. M. 6, 266. *Comp.* C. Div. 2, 23.—Fig.: C. Rep. 6, 23. *Comp.* C. 2 Verr. 1, 7, 19. *Sup.* Pl. Ep. 5, 15. Alte repetere, C. Rep. 4, 4; id. Leg. 1, 6, 18; id. Sest. 13, 31; *and* alte petere, id. Clu. 21.

2. **altus,** ūs, *m.* [alo] *A nourishing:* terræ altu, Macr. S. 1, 20 *fin.*

ălūcĭnātio (all-, hall-), ōnis, *f.* [alucinor] *A wandering of mind, dreaminess, reverie* (acc. to Non. 121, 20, it was used even by the "veteres;" but, except in the passage quoted by him from an author not named, it is found only in the follg. exs.): Sen. Vit. Beat. 26; Arn. 4, p. 152; id. 6, p. 194.

ălūcĭnātor (all-, hall-), ōris, *m. One who is wandering in mind, a dreamer, a silly fellow:* Paul. ex Fest. p. 57.—From.

ălūcĭnor (better than all or hall.; cf. Gron. Gell. 16, 12, 3; Schneid. Gr. 1, 408), atus, 1. *v. dep.* [prob. from ἀλύω, ἀλύσκω; cf. Gell. 16, 12, 3.] *To wander in mind, to dream, talk idly, rave:* "alucinari aberrare et non consistere, atque dissolvi et obstupefieri atque tardari," Non. 121, 20 (apparently not used before the time of Cic., but cf. alucinatio): quæ Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72: suspicor hunc a., id. Att. 15, 29; Gell. 16, 12, 3: indicium vagi animi et alucinantis, id. 4, 20, 3: epistolæ nostræ debent interdum a., *to follow no definite train of thought, but to treat sts. of this and sts. of that subject, to digress freely,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11: a'ucinans pastor, Col. 7, 3, 26.

alucĭta, æ, *f.*; acc. to Fulgent., *A gnat:* vernales mo alucitæ molestarent, Petr. Frgm. 13; Expos. Serm. Antiq. 566, 25 ed. Lips.

alum (hal-), i, *n.* or **-us,** i, *f.* **A.** *Comfrey* (Symphytum officinale, L.), Pl. 27, 6, 24; 26, 7, 26; App. Herb. 59.—**B.** *A kind of garlic,* Pl. 19, 6, 34.

ălūmen, ĭnis, *n. Alum:* Pl. 35, 15, 52; Vitr. 2, 6; 8, 3. Cf. Gell. 15, 1 (acc. to Beckm. Hist. of Invent. 2, 92 *sq.*, our *citriol*).

‡ **Alumeto,** for Laomedon, acc. to Fest. p. 16. The Gr. Λαομέδων was in the Tuscan manner, LAUMETO, as from Ὀδυσσεύς, Ulixes, *etc.*; and for this

Festus read, in some old classic author. ALUMETO, since AL might easily be written for LA; cf. also Scal. and Dac. upon Fest. 2, p. 325.

alumināriŭs, i, *m.* [alumen] *A dealer in alum*: Inscr. ap. Grut. 632, 9.

alumĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Impregnated or tinctured with alum*: aqua, Pl. 31, 6, 32, § 57; Marc. Emp. 35.

alūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Aluminous, full of alum*; only in Vitr. 8, 3; and Pl. 31, 3, 28, § 49.

alumna, æ, *f.* [alo] **I.** *Pass.* (*She that is nourished*, etc.; hence) **A.** Of persons: *A nursling, a foster-daughter or -child*: **1.** Prop.: nostra hæc alumna, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 93; cf., also, Suet. Claud. 39. — **2.** Fig.: Of things personified: cana veritas Attiæ philosophiæ alumna, Var. ap. Non. 243, 2: jam bene constitutæ civitatis quasi alumna quædam eloquentia, C. Brut. 12, 45.—**B.** Of animals, countries, *etc.*: *A nursling*: aquæ dulcis alumnæ, *i. e. frogs*, Poet. ap. C. de Div. 1, 9, 15: omnium terrarum alumna (*sc.* Italia), *i. e. which is supported by supplies from all lands*: Pl. 3, 5, 6, § 39. **II.** *Act.* (*She who nourishes*, etc.: hence) *A nourisher, supporter*: alumna urbis Ostia, Flor. 3, 21, 12; cf. id. 1, 4, 2.

alumno, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [alumnus] *To nourish, bring up, educate* (post-class.): puellam prodidit vicinis alumnandam, App. M. 10, p. 249, 41; cf. id. 6, p. 182, 38; Mart. Cap. 9, p. 302.

☞ In the passage, canes rabidos, quos ad tutelæ præsidia fuerant alumnati, App. M. 8, p. 209, 8 (whence a dep. form, **alumnor**, āri, is assumed), quos is most prob. an error in copying occasioned by the preceding os in rabidos), for qui.

1. **alumnus**, i (*Gen. Plur.* alumnûm for alumnorum, Pac. ap. Non. 243, 6). m. [alo] **I.** *Pass.* (*He that is nourished*; hence): **A.** Of persons: *A nursling, foster-son, or -child*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** *Abs.*: herus atque alumnus tuus sum, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 7: quid vovet dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8: carus, Virg. Æ. 11, 33.—**b.** With *Gen.*: Tityon terræ omniparentis alumnum, Virg. Æ. 6, 595.—**c.** In *opposition*: alumno numine, Ov. M. 4, 421.—**2.** Fig.: ego tuæ pacis, ut ita dicam, alumnus, C. Phil. 7, 3, 8: fortunæ, Pl. 7, 7, 5, § 43: Platonis alumni, *i. e. disciples of*, C. Fin. 4, 26, 72: disciplinæ meæ, id. Fam. 9, 14, 2.—**B.** Of animals, places, *etc.*: *A nursling*: **1.** *Abs.*: abeasque (*sc.* Faunus) parvis Æquus alumnis, *i. e. to the young of my flock*, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 23, 7: Italia alumnum suum, supplicio affixuro veteret C. 2 Verr. 5, 66, 169.—**2.** With *Gen.*: legionum (= in castris educatus), Tac. A. 1, 44: sutrinæ tabernæ, id. ib. 15, 34.

II. *Act.* (*He that nourishes*; hence) *A foster-father* (post-class.): "et qui alit et alitur *alumnus* dici potest," Isid. Orig. 10, 1.

2. **alumnus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Nourishing, fostering*, etc. (post-class.): Romanusque Lares lapsu præclanbit (*sc.* Tiberis) alumno, Avien. Perieg. 495: cygnus alumna stagna petierat, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 11.

Alŭntĭum (Hal-), i, *n.*, Ἀλούντιον, Ptol., *A town of Sicily* (prps. now *S. Marco*): Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 90.—Hence, **A. Aluntinus (Hal-)**, a, um, *adj.* *Of Aluntium*: civitas, C. 2 Verr. 3, 43, 103.—As *Subst.*: **Aluntini (Hal-)**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Aluntium*: C. 2 Verr. 4, 23, 52.—**B. Aluntium**, ii, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) *Aluntian wine*: Pl. 14, 9, 11, § 90.

aluta, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; but *cf.* Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 269] **I.** Prop.: *A kind of leather, softened by means of alum*: alutæ tenuior confectæ, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13: nigra, Mart. 7, 35, 1. **II.** Meton.: Of things made of *aluta*: **A.** *A shoe*: nivea, Ov. A. A. 3, 271: rupta, Mart. 12, 26, 9: nigra, Juv. 7, 192.—**B.** *A purse or pouch*: tumida superbus aluta, Juv. 14, 282.—**C.** *A patch put on the face for ornament*: Ov. A. A. 3, 201.—**D.** Sensu obsceno, Mart. 11, 60, 3.

alūtācius, a, um, *adj.* [aluta] *Of, or belonging to, soft leather*: pellis, Marc. Emp. 28 *sub fin.*: so, id. 26.

alūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] = alutacius: emplastrum, *made of soft leather*, Marc. Emp. 15 *med.*

Alutrenses, ium, *m.* *The inhabitants of a town in Upper Italy*: Pl. 3, 19, 23, § 130.

alveābĭlis, e, *adj.* [alveus] *That can be hollowed out*: Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 102, Mai.

alvĕārĭum, ii, *n.* (in Col. four times **alveare**, is) [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A hollow vessel swelling out in the middle*; hence—*A bee-hive*: seu lento fuerint alveraria (four syll. *per synæresin*) vimine texta, Virg. G. 4, 34; C. Œcon. Frgm. ap. Charis. 82 P.; Pl. 12, 20, 43, § 98. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A bee-house, an apiary*: circum villam totam alvearium facere, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 12.—**B.** *A kneading-trough*: Tert. adv. Val. 31.

alvĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Hollowed out like a trough or tray*: sulcus, Cato R. R. 43, 1 Schneid.

alvĕŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [alveolus] (*Provided with an* alveolus; hence) *Hollowed out, channeled*: stylobata, Vitr. 3, 3.

alvĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [alveus] **I.** Prop.: *A small hollow or cavity*; hence, **A.** *A little tray, trough, or tub*: Liv. 28, 45: Col. 8, 5, 13.—**B.** *A pail, bucket, or watering-tub of wood*: alveolo carpit ligneo conspergere humum. — **C.** *A wooden dish or platter*: illud (oleum) enim vestris datur alveolis, Juv. 5, 88. **II.** Meton.: **A.** (in Fest. p. 7, as *neut.*, alveolum = "tabula alearoria") *A hollow gaming-board, upon which the dice were thrown*: Var. ap. Gell. 1, 20, 4: alveolum poscere, C. Fin. 5, 20, 56.—**B.** *A small channel of a river*: Curt. 6, 4, 4.—**C.** *A weaver's shuttle*: Hier. Ep. 130.

alvĕus, i, *m.* (alveum, *n.* in Fest. s. v. NAUSTIBULUM, p. 208.) [alvus] **I.** Prop.: *A hollow, cavity; a deep cavity, an excavation*: vitiosæ ilicis alveo, Virg. G. 2, 453: a. scrobis, Col. 4, 4, 2.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A trough or tray*: quum fluitantem alveum in sicco aqua destituisset, Liv. 1, 4: in alveo, Cato R. R. 81; id. ib. 11, 5: in alveo, id. ib. 81: fluitans alveus, Liv. 1, 4.

B.: **1.** *The hold* or *hull of a ship*: alveos navium, Sall. J. 18, 5: alvei navium quassati, Liv. 23, 34. Hence,—**2.** *A small ship, boat*, or *bark*: portabat sanctos a. iste viros, Prop. 3, 5, 32: cavatus ex materiâ alveus, Vell. 2, 107, 1: accipit alveo Æneam, Virg. Æ. 6, 412.

C. *A hollowed gaming-board*: Var. ap. Non. 108, 33: alveus cum tesseris lusorius, Pl. 37, 2, 6, § 13; Suet. Claud. 33: alveo et calculis vacare, Val. Max. 8, 8, 2.

D.: **1.** *A beehive*: xeus universa totius alvei consumitur, Col. 9, 3, 3: id. 9, 9, 4: apes alveo se continent, Pl. 11, 16, 15, § 43; cf. App. M. 4, p. 150, 37. Hence —**2.** *A hive, i. e. a swarm of bees*, alvei (al. alvi) apium emoriuntur, Pl. 7, 15, 13, § 64: alveorum cultores, Col. 9, 3, 3.

E.: **1.** *A hot-water bath, usually of marble, sunk in the floor of the bath-room, having a step at the bottom, which the bather could use as a seat*: in balneum venit . . . . ut in alveum descenderet, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14; C. Cæl. 28, 67. Hence—**2.** *A vessel for washing in, a bathing-tub*: alveus fagineus tepidis impletur aquis, artusque fovendos Accipit, Ov. M. 8, 652.

F. *The bed of a river, a channel* (some take this for the original meaning of the word): fluminis alveo, Virg. Æ. 7, 33; id. G. 1, 203; fluminis Ratu medio alveo delabentia, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 34; id. ib. 3, 7, 28: navigabilis, Pl. 4, 4, 5, § 10: pleno alveo fluere, Quint. 2, 1, 4.

alvĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Pertaining to a belly*: hence) *Affected with a flux*: Pl. 21, 27, 99, § 172.

Alvona, æ, *f.* *A town of Liburnia*, Pl. 3, 21, 25, § 140.

alvus, i, *f.* (*m.* Att. in Prisc. p. 654 P.; 718, ib. and Non. 193, 26; Cato, Fl. Cin. and Laber. in Charis. p. 61 P.) [acc. to Fest. p. 7, also; and so, *the nourishing thing*; acc. to Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 505, prps. akin to vulva, Sanscr. ulwa, *the womb*] **I.** Prop.: *The belly, the abdomen*: purgatio alvi, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57: sanare, Cels. 1, 3: exonerare, Pl. 10, 44, 61, § 126: manire, id. 20, 3, 8, § 14: alvum bonam facere, Cato R. R. 114: movere, id. ib. 115. (The opp.: *To make costive, to obstruct*: astringere alvum, Cels. 1, 3; so also cohibere, comprimere, supprimere, firmare, sistere, inhibere, *etc.*)—*Plur.*: ad eliciendas alvos, Pl. 19, 5, 26, § 80.

II. Meton.: **A.** In Medic.: **1.** *Excrement, ordure*: varia, Cels. 2, 6: liquida, nigra, pallida, pinguis, id. ib.—**2.** For *flux, diarrhœa*: alvus corpus ac vires carpit, Col. 6, 7.—**B.** *The womb*: in alvo gestare, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5: quum prægnans Dionysium alvo contineret, C. de Div. 1, 20, 39: spes in alvo commendata, id. Clu. 12, 34; cf. Hor. Od. 4, 6, 20; id. A. P. 340.—**C.** In a wider sense: *The stomach, the digestive organs*: Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; Ov. M. 6, 651.—**D.** *A bee-hive* (very freq.): mediâ alvo, quâ introeant apes, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 15: alvi melle plenæ, Pl. 21, 12, 43, § 73; Col 9, 8, 4; id. 9, 14, 7.

Alyatti, orum, *m.* *A town of Bithynia*: Liv. 38, 18.

Alyattes, is *or* ei, *m.*, Ἀλυάττης, *A king of Lydia, father of Crœsus*, Pl. 2, 12, 19, § 53: regnum Alyattei, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 41.

Ălymon, ŏnis, *m.* *The father of Iphimedia*: Ov. H. 19, 133.

Alypia, æ, *f.* = ἀλυπία, *A Roman cognomen*: Inscr. ap. Grut. 619, 12.

†**alypŏn**, i, *n.* = ἄλυσσον, *A plant* (acc. to Sprengel, Globularia alypum, L.), *Herb Terrible*: Pl. 27, 4, 7, § 22.

Alypos, i, *m.* = ἄλυπος, *A Roman cognomen*: Inscr. ap. Grut. 36, 1.

†**alyssŏn**, i, *n.* = ἄλυσσον, *A plant used for the bite of a mad dog, mad-wort*: Pl. 24, 11, 37, § 95.

†**alytarcha (-es)**, æ, *m.* = ἀλυτάρχης, *A magistrate who superintended religious games*: Cod. Th. 10, 1, 12.

alytarchia, æ, *f.* [alytarcha] *The office of the* alytarcha: Cod. Just. 1, 36, 1.

alytis, is, *f.* *A kind of plant* = herba perdicalis 2. perdicium, App. Herb. 81.

Alyzia (-ea), æ, *f.*, Ἀλυζία, Thuc. and Strabo, Ἀλύζεια, Steph. Byz., *A small town of Acarnania with a temple dedicated to Hercules* (now *Porto Kandili*), C. Fam. 16, 2, 3; Pl. 4, 1, 2, § 5.

am, v. ambi.

āmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [amo] *That deserves to be loved, worthy of love, lovely* (class.): Of persons or things: nimis bella es atque amabilis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 64: nec sine te (*sc.* Venere) fit lætum neque amabile quidquam, Lucr. 1, 22: filiolam tuam et amo, et amabilem esse certo scio, C. Att. 5, 19, 2: insania, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 5; id. ib. 13, 10: seu condis amabile carmen, *a pleasant song*, id. Ep. 1, 3, 24:—*Comp.*: amabilior mihi Velia fuit, C. Fam. 7, 20: —*Sup.*: amabilissimum nodum amicitiæ tollere, C. Læl. 14, 51.

amābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [amabilis] *Amiableness, amiability, loveliness* (only ante- and post-class.): si amabilitas nostra tibi placet, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 58: qui amabilitati animum adjiceret, id. Pœn. 5, 4, 1.—Hence, in late Latin, as a title of respect: ad amabilitatem tuam literas mitto, *to your grace*, Symm. 7, 3.

amābĭlĭter, *adv.* [amabilis] **I.** *Pass.*: *In a lovely manner, pleasantly, delightfully*: lusit amabiliter, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 148. **II.** *Act.*: *Lovingly, amicably*: si amabiliter in me cogitare vis, Anton. ap. C. Att. 14, 13, 2:—*Comp.*: spectet amabilius juvenem, Ov. A. A. 3, 675: Petr. 8. 112.

amalocia and **amalusta**, æ, *f.* *The herb* chamæmelon, App. Herb. 23.

Amalthēa, æ, *f.*, Ἀμάλθεια, [etym. doubtful, prps. from ἀμέλγειν] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *A nymph, daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk*, Hyg. F. 139; acc. to others, Amaithea is *the name of the goat itself*, one of whose horns, accidentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the Cornu Amaltheæ, or Cornu copiæ, Hyg. Astron. 2, 13; id. ib. 3, 12. From this horn nectar and ambrosia are said to have flowed; hence the emblem of plenty, Ov. F. 5, 121; Hor. Od. 1, 17, 14; id. Carm. Sæc.

59; id. Ep. 1, 12, 28.—**B.** Meton.: *The name of a library,* because full of books: acc. to others, *An old sanctuary of Amalthea, near the villa of Atticus, in Epirus, adorned with inscriptions,* etc., *by Atticus. In imitation of him, Cicero made a similar one in his Arpinum:* Amalthea mea te expectat, C. Att. 2, 1, 11.; cf. id. lib. 1, 16, 18.

II. *The name of the Cumæan sibyl:* Tib. 2, 5, 67; Lact. 1, 6, 10; Var. Frgm. p. 217. Bip.

Amandæ, ārum, *m. A people of India, between the* Indus *and the* Hydaspes: Pl. 6, 20, 23, § 78; al. Amendæ.

āmandātio, ōnis, *f.* [amando] *A sending away, removing:* relegatio atque a mandatio, C. Rosc. Am. 15, 44.

ā-mando, āvi, ātum, are, 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; 1. mando] (*To bid* one go *away;* hence) *To send away, to remove,* commonly with the access. notion of contempt, scorn (class.; freq. in Cicero): **A.** In *simple constr.*: hunc, C. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: Catone amandato, id. Dom. 25, 66.—**B.** With *Adv. of place:* amandat hominem. Quo? Lilybæum, C. 2 Verr. 5, 27, 69: res procul, id. N. D. 2, 56, 141.—**C.** With *Abl.*: re quidem infra omnes mortuos, C. ad Quir. 4, 10.—**D.** With *Acc. of place:* C. 2 Verr. 5, 27, 69; cf. preceding *no.* B.—**E.** With *ad:* amandati ad nutricem aliam filii, Gell. 12, 1, 22.—**F.** With *in c. Acc.*: in Græciam, C. Att. 7, 13 a., 3: in Frisios, Tac. H. 4, 56.

āmans, antis, **I.** *P.* of amo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: Of living beings: **1.** *Fond, loving, kindly disposed to:* With *Gen.*: continentem, amantem uxoris maxime, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 7: veterem amicum suum studiosum, amantem, observantem sui, C. Rab. Post. 16, 43: homines amantes tui, id. Fam 9, 6, 1: cives amantes patriæ, id. Att. 9, 19, 3:—*Comp.*: tui amantior, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15:—*Sup.*: ad nos amantissimos tui veni, id. Fam. 16, 7.—As *Subst.*: **amans,** antis, *comm. gen.*: **a.** *A lover:* amantium iræ amoris integratio est, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 23: perjuria amantum, Ov. A. A. 1, 633.—**b.** = scortator, C. Tusc. 4, 12, 22 Wolf.—**2.** *Fond of, desiring,* etc.: cruoris, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 46.—**B.** Fig.: Of things: *Friendly, affectionate: Comp.:* nomen amantius, C. Clu. 5, 12:—*Sup.*: lenissimis et amantissimis verbis utens, C. Fam. 5, 15, 1.

☞ In Inscrr. amantissimus is often used in a pass. force; *Most beloved*; cf. Inscr. Grut. 781, 7.

amanter, *adv.* [amans] *Lovingly:* C. Fam. 5, 19; id. Att. 2, 4, 1; Pl. Ep. 5, 16:—*Comp.*: Tac. A. 1, 43: *Sup.*: C. Læl. 1, 2.

Āmantia, æ, *f.,* Ἀμαντία, Ptol. *A maritime town of Illyria* (prps. now *Nivitza*), C. Phil. 11, 11; Cæs. B. C. 3, 40. — Hence, **Amantiāni (-ini),** ōrum, **Amantes,** ium, *m. The people of Amantia:* **A.** Form *Amantiani:* Cæs. B. C. 3, 12.—**B.** Form *Amantini:* Pl. 4, 10, 17, § 35.—**C.** Form *Amantes:* Pl. 3, 23, 66, § 145.

Amantīni, ōrum, *m. A people of Pannonia:* Pl. 3, 25, 28, § 148.

ā-mānŭensis, is, *m.* [ab, *no.* I. B. 5. a.; manus] *A slave employed in writing letters; a secretary, amanuensis;* only twice in Suet.; Tit. 3; Ner. 44.

Āmānus, i, *m. A mountain range running from N. E. to S. W., between Syria and Cilicia; its passes,* **Amanicæ pylæ,** C. Att. 5, 20, 3; id. Fam. 2, 10, 2; Pl. 5, 27, 22, § 91.—Hence, **Āmānienses,** ium, *m. The inhabitants of Mount Amanus:* C. Fam. 2, 10, 3.

āmāracīnus, a, um, *adj.* [amaracus] *Of, or prepared from, marjoram:* oleum, Pl. 21, 22, 93: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2.—As *Subst.,* **amaracinum,** i, *n., sc.* unguentum, *Marjoram ointment:* Lucr. 2, 847; very odious to swine, id. 6, 973.—Hence, Prov.: nihil cum amaracino sui, of people who will have nothing to do with a thing, Gell. præf. 19.

1. **†āmāracus,** i, *com.,* and **āmārācum,** i, *n.* = ἀμάρακος, and *-on, Marjoram* (Origanum majorana, L.): Pl. 21, 11, 39, § 67; id. 21, 22, 93, § 163; id. 13, 1, 2, § 14; Cat. 61, 7.

2. **Āmārācus,** i, *m. A Roman* cognomen: Inscr. ap. Fea. Framm. cons. p. 110.

āmārans, antis, *P.* of obsol. amaro [amarus] *Making bitter:* Ruf. Fest. Avien. in Ep. ad Flav. Myrmecium, ap. Pithœum lib. 4. Collect. Epigr. et Poemat. Veter.

†āmārantus, i, *m.* = ἀμάραντος (unfading), *Amaranth* (Celosia cristata, L.): Pl. 21, 8, 23, § 47; Ov. F. 4, 439.

āmāre, *adv.* [amarus] *Bitterly:* Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 78; Sen. Ben. 5, 23:—*Comp.*: Macr. S. 1, 2:—*Sup.*: Suet. Tib. 54.

āmāresco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [amarus] *To become bitter:* Pall. 2, 15, 9.

āmārĭco, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To embitter:* Plin. Valer. 1, 17. **II.** Fig.: *To embitter, enrage:* August. Enarrat. in Psalm. 65, *no.* 15; cf. Vulg. Apoc. 10, 10.

āmārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Bitterness:* succi, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*

āmārĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Bitterly:* Hier. Ep. 23.

āmārĭtĭes, ei, *f.* [id.] *Bitterness:* dulcis, Cat. 68, 18.

āmārĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Bitterness* (not in Cic. and the poets): Var. R. R. 1, 66; cf. Pl. 21, 21, 92, § 161; id. 2, 4, 14, 77, § 127; ib. 11, 64. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Bitterness, acrimoniousness, offensiveness:* ne in bilem et amaritudinem vertat injuria, Pl. Ep. 6, 8: quantum versibus leporis, dulcedinis, amaritudinis, inseris, id. ib. 1, 16: *Plur.* divitiarum frons hilaris multis intus amaritudinibus (*i. e.* miseriis) referta, Val. Max. 4, 4.—**B.** In rhetor.: vocis, *too great vehemence* or *harshness of voice:* Quint. 11, 3, 169 Spald.

āmāror, ōris, *m.* [id.] *Bitterness* (poet.; rare): Lucr. 4, 224, and 6, 934; Virg. G. 2, 247; cf. G. ll. 1, 21, 2.

āmārŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Very bitter, full of bitterness;* fig.: Timon, Gell. 3, 17, 4: dicacitas, Macr. S. 1, 7 *fin.*

āmārus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, pp. 169, 286] **I.** Prop.: *Bitter* in flavour (*opp.* dulcis): absinthi latex, Lucr. 1, 940: amarum, C. Fin. 2, 12, 36; id. N. D. 3, 13, 32: salices, Virg. E. 1, 79: Doris, for *sea,* id. ib. 10, 5: os, *bitter taste in the mouth,* Cels. 1, 3:—*Comp.*: calices amariores, *i. e. harsh, old wine,* Cat. 27, 2.

II. Fig. (mostly poet.): **A.** *Calamitous, unpleasant, sad:* casūs, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 15: amores, Virg. E. 3, 109:—*Comp.*: amara dies, aut noctis amarior umbra, Tib. 2, 4, 11:—*Sup.*: amarissimæ leges necessitatis, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1.—As *Subst.*: **amara,** ōrum, *n. Bitternesses, bitter things:* **1.** *Abs.*: amara læto Temperat risu, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 26.—**2.** With *Gen.*: curarum, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 19.—**B.** *Bitter, biting, acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic, severe:* dictis amaris, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 31; id. Pont. 4, 14, 37: hostis, Virg. Æ. 10, 900: sales, Quint. 10, 1, 117:—*Neut. as adv.*: App. M. 6, p. 178, 23; Amm. 21, 9, 22.—**C.** *Morose, ill-natured sour, irritable, sensitive:* mulieres, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 88:—*Comp.*: amariorem me senectus facit, C. Att. 14, 21, 3.

III. Meton.: **A.** Of the hearing: *Rough, sharp, shrill:* sonitus, Stat. Th. 10, 553.— **B.** Of smell: *Disagreeable, odious:* fructus amarus odore, Pl. 18, 12, 30, § 122.

Amaryllis, ĭdis, *f.* [etym. and meaning doubtful] *The name of a girl frequently mentioned by Virgil in his Eclogues.*

Amarynthus, i, *f.,* Ἀμάρυνθος, *A town of Eubœa, with a temple of Diana Amarynthia:* Liv. 35, 38.

‡amasco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a. inch.* [amo] *To begin to love:* Diom. p. 334 P.

Āmāsēnus, i, *m. A river of the Volsci, in Latium* (now *Toppia,* or *Fiume dell' Abbazia*): Virg. Æ. 7, 685.

Āmāsĭa, æ, *f.,* Ἀμάσεια, *A town in Pontus, on the River Iris, birth-place of Strabo:* Pl. 6, 3, 4, § 10.

āmāsĭo, ōnis, *m.* [amo] *A lover, gallant, suitor* (only post-class.): App. M. 7, p. 197, 20 Elm.; Prud. περὶ στεφ. 10, 181.

Āmāsis, is, *m.,* Ἄμασις, *A king of Egypt:* Luc. 9, 155; Pl. 5, 9, 11, § 60.

āmāsĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [amasius], *A lover, sweetheart:* Petr. S. 45; id. ib. 75.

āmāsĭus, ii, *m.* [amo] *A lover, suitor, sweetheart:* Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 13; id. Cas. 3, 3, 27; Gell. 7, 8. 1; id. 19, 9, 9.

Amastra, v. Amestratus.

Amastris, is, *f.,* Ἄμαστρις, *A town in Paphlagonia on the Pont. Euxinus, founded by Amastris, daughter of Oxyartes, the brother of Darius* (now *Amassero*): Cat. 4, 13; Pl. 6, 2, 2, § 5.—Hence, **A. Amastrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., Of, or belonging to, Amastris:* Ov. Ib. 320, § 5. —**B. Amastrĭāni,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Amastris:* Pl. Ep. 10, 99, 1.

Āmāta, æ, *f.* **I.** *The wife of King Latinus:* Virg. Æ. 7, 343. **II.** *The name given to a Vestal:* acc. to Gell. 1, 12, 19.

Āmăthūs, untis, *f.,* Ἀμαθοῦς (*Acc. Gr.* Amathunta, Ov. M. 10, 220), *A town of Cyprus,* rich in mines (now *Limisso*): Virg. Æ. 10, 51; Ov. M. 10, 220.—Hence, **A. Āmăthūsĭa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* dea) *Venus:* Ov. Am. 3, 15, 15; Cat. 68, 51; Tac. A. 3, 62.—**B. Āmăthūsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj. Of Amathus:* bidentes, Ov. M. 10, 227. (Heins. reads Amathusiadas, from Amathusias, ădis.)

āmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amo] *An amour, love-intrigue* (prps. only in Plaut.): tua mihi odiosa est amatio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 20; cf. id. Pœn. 5, 2, 136; id. Rud. 4, 5, 14; id. Capt. Epil. 2:—*Plur.*: Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 53.

Āmātĭus, i, *m. A demagogue, who erected an altar to Julius Cæsar, and was put to death by Antony. He professed to be descended from Marius, and hence was surnamed Pseudomarius:* Liv. Ep. 116; cf. C. Att. 12, 49; 14, 6—8; id. Phil. 1, 2, 5.

āmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **A.** *A lover, a friend:* **1.** *Abs.*: vir bonus amatorque noster, C. Att. 1, 20: amatores Catoni desunt, *i. e. readers of, his writings,* id. Brut. 17, 66.—**2.** With *Gen.*: urbis, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 1: ruris, id. ib. 1, 10, 2: sapientiæ, C. Univ. 14: pacis, id. Att. 14, 10, 2: antiquitatis, Nep. Att. 18, 1.—**B.** *A lover,* etc., of women: **1.** *Abs.*: adulter an amator, C. Cœl. 20, 49: aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem, C. Tusc. 4, 12, 23.—**2.** With *Gen.*: mulierum, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 43.—**3.** With *Dat.*: Philocomasio, Plaut. Mil. 5, 38.—**C.** = scortator, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 28; 30; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 38.—As *Adj.*: **āmātorcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [amator] *A little pitiful lover:* Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 27.

āmātōrĭe, *adv.* [amat rius] *Amorously:* Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 20; C. Phil. 2, 31.

āmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [amator] *Loving, amorous,* or *relating to love (sensual), amatory:* frui voluptate amatoria, C. Tusc. 4, 34, 73: Anacreontis tota poesis amatoria est, id. ib. 4, 33, 71: virus, *a love-potion,* Pl. 8, 22, 34, § 83; cf. id. 9, 25, 41, § 79: medicamentum, Suet. Cal. 50.—As *Subst.*: **amatorium,** ii, *n.* (*sc.* medicamentum) *A means of exciting love, a philter,* φίλτρον: Pl. 20, 5, 15, § 32; so, id. 28, 8, 27, § 105: ego tibi monstrabo amatorium: si vis amari, ama, Sen. Ep. 9; Quint. 7, 8, 2.

āmātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [amo] *A* (*female*) *lover,* either in good or bad sense: *a mistress:* Sappho amatrix, Mart. 7, 69, 1: dicacula, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 8: Pœn. 5, 5, 25. — As *adj.*: amatrices aquæ, *amorous,* Mart. 7, 14; 10, 4.

‡āmātūrĭo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ire, 4. *v. n. desid.* [id.] *To wish to love:* acc. to Diom. p. 336, and Prisc. p. 825 P.

Āmazŏnes, um, *f.,* Ἀμαζόνες, [a Scythian word of uncertain signif.] **I.** Prop.: *Amazons, a community of warlike women, who dwelt on the River Thermodon* (acc. to an etym. fancy ἀ-μαζός, without breast): Just. 2, 4, relates that their right breast was removed in childhood, in order to make them more suitable for contest in war: Threscinæ Amazones, Virg. Æ. 11, 660.—*Sing.*: exsultat Amazon, id. ib. 648: Amazon Mavortia, Val. Fl. 5, 98: peltata,

Sen. Agam. 218.—Hence, **A. Amăzŏnĭcus,** a. um, *adj.*, *Amazonian*: Pl. 3, 5, 6, § 43: Suet. Ner. 44.—**B. Amăzŏnis,** ĭdis, *f.* = Amazon, *An Amazon*: Amazonidum agmina, Virg. Æ. 1, 490: Val. Fl. 4, 602: so, Prop. 3, 12, 15.—**C. Amăzŏnius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Amazonian*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 20: Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 95: Sen. Hipp. 232: vir Amazonius, *i. e. Hippolytus*, the son of an Amazon by Theseus, Ov. H. 4, 2.

II. Meton.: sing. *A heroine of love, a female adventurer*: Ov. A. A. 2, 743; 3, 1.

amb, v. ambi.

ambactus, i, *m.* [from Celt. *amb* = office or service; *andbaht* in Ulph., servant] *A vassal, a dependant upon a lord*: "ambactus apud Eburones linguâ Gallicâ servus appellatur," Fest. p. 4: plurimos circum se ambactos clientesque habent, Cæs. B. G. 6, 15. Herz.

amb-ădĕdo, ēdi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ambi; adedo] *To eat or gnaw around, to eat up entirely*: uxoris dotem ambadedisse, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 15; 17.

ambāges, is, *f.* (the *nom.* and *gen. sing.* are mentioned in Charis. 25 P., but without a voucher; it is found only in the *abl. sing.*; but the *plur.* is complete, *gen.* ambagum [ambi; ago] **I.** Prop.: *A going around, a roundabout way* (poet.; in prose not before the Aug. age): **A.** With *Gen.*: variarum ambage viarum (of the windings of the labyrinth), Ov. M. 8, 161: dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, Virg. Æ. 6, 29: it rerum ambages, Pl. 36, 13, 19, § 85.—**B.** *Abs.*: longis ambagibus, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 227.

II. Fig.: Of speech: **A.** *Digression, circumlocution, evasion*: ambages mittite, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 81; so, id. Ps. 5, 1, 10, and not found elsewh. in Plaut.: ambages mihi narrare occipit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77: longa est injuria, longæ ambages, Virg. Æ. 1, 342: per ambages et longa exorsa tenere, id. G. 2, 45; Liv. 9, 11 *fin.*: ne te longis ambagibus morer, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 82; Ov. M. 3, 692: missis ambagibus, *without circumlocution, directly*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 9; so, positis ambagibus, Ov. M. 10, 19.—**B.** *Obscurity, ambiguity* (akin to ambiguus): immemor ambagum, Ov. M. 7, 760; id. F. 4, 241: ambage nexa Arcana tegere, Sen. Œd. 214: eâ ambage Chalcedonii mountabantur, Tac. A. 12, 63; cf., id. ib. 2, 54; Pl. 10, 49, 70, § 137; id. 19, 8, 53, § 169: per ambages, *in a secret or mysterious manner*, Liv. 1, 56.

‡ambăgio, ōnis, *f.* = ambages, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87 (Speng. reads ADAGIO).

ambāgiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ambages] *Full of intricacies*: lubrica atque ambagiosa conjectatio, Gell. 14, 1, 33.

ambăgo, inis, *f.*, = ambages: Manil. 4, 393.

Ambarri, ōrum, *m. A people of Gaul, between the Ædui and the Allobroges* (now *La Bresse, Dep. de l'Ain*): Cæs. B. G. 1, 11.

‡amb-arvālis, e, *adj.* [ambi; arvum] *That goes around the fields*: "AMBARVALES hostiæ dicebantur, quæ pro arvis a ducibus fratribus sacrificabantur," Fest. p. 5: "AMBARVALE sacrificium dicitur, quod arva ambiat victima," Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 77. Cf. Sext. Pompei. in Macr. S. 3, 5; Virg. G. 1, 338 *sq.* and ARVALIS.

Ambātus, i, *m.* = ἄμβατος, *A Roman cognomen*: Inscr. ap. Grut. 702, 7.

‡ambaxi, "qui circum eunt et catervatim," Fest. p. 22.

amb-ēdo, ēdi, esum, ĕdĕre (*Præs.* 3. *pers.* AMBEST, Fest. p. 4, *Part. Præs.* ambens, Lucr. 5, 397), 3. *v. a.* [ambi; i. edo] *To eat or gnaw around*; and hence *to waste, consume* (very rare; before the Aug. age only once in Lucr.): ignis ambens nulla perussit, Lucr. 5, 397. Then taken in Virg.: robora ambesa flammis, Virg. Æ. 5, 752: ambesas assumere mentes, id. ib. 3, 257: vis leucostarum ambederat quidquid herbidum, Tac. A. 15, 5; cf. also Alfen. Dig. 41, 1, 33.

ambens, v. ambedo.

ambēsus, *P. of* ambedo.

ambestrix, icis, *f.* [ambedo] *A* (*female*) *consumer, waster*: ursæ sævæ hominis ambestrices, Amm. 29, 3, 9.

ambi (*or* ambe, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87), abbrev. **amb, am, an,** *præp.* [ἀμφί Dor. ἀμπί, like *ab* from ἀπό, *sub* from ὑπό] *Around, round about*; used only in composition: **A.** Before vowels: *amb*: ambages, ambedo, ambigo, amburo, except amicio and anhelo; once also *amp*: ampulla.—**B.** Before consonants: *ambi*: ambidens, ambifarium, ambivium; *am*: amplector, amputo, amsegetes, amsanctus (also ampsanctus); *an*: anceps, ancisus, anquiro.

Ambialus, i, *m.* (qui ambit) *A Roman cognomen*: Inscr. ap. Gud. 320, 9.

Ambiani, ōrum, *m. A people of Gallia Belgica* (whose chief town was Samarobriva, now *Amiens* or *St. Quentin*): Cæs. B. G. 2, 4; 15; Pl. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Amm. 15, 11, 10; id. 27, 8, 1.

Ambibari, ōrum, *m. A people of Gallia* (*Armorica*): Cæs. B. G. 7, 75.

‡ambi-dens [ambi; dens] *A sheep which has both upper and lower teeth*: Fest. p. 5.

ambienter, *adv.* [ambio] *With zeal, eagerly*: expetere, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

ambifārĭam, *adv.*, orig. *acc. fem. sc.* partem [ambifarius] *On two sides, in two ways, ambiguously* (post-class.): App. Flor. 4, 18, p. 360, 25; so, id. Apol. p. 276, 2.

ambifārĭe, *adv.* [id.] *Ambiguously* (post-class.): Mamert. Stat. An. 1, 3.

ambi-fārius, a, um, *adj.* [ambi; for; cf. Gr. διφάσιος, *etc.*] *Of double meaning, ambiguous* (post-class.): fabulæ, Arn. p. 181: obtentio, id. p. 182.

ambi-formiter, *adv.* [ambo; forma] *Ambiguously*: Arn. p. 183.

†ambĭga, æ, *f.* [ἄμβιξ] *A small pyramidal vessel* (post-class.): Apic. 6, 7; Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 4, 7.

Ambigātus, i, *m. An ancient king of the Celts in Gaul*: Liv. 5, 34.

ambi-gĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [ambo; genus] *Of both or of two kinds*: Eugen. Toletan. Carm. 22.

amb-igo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [ambi; ago] **I.** Prop.: *To go about or around*: ambigens patriam et declinans, Tac. A. 6, 15 *fin.*

II. Fig.: **A.** *Act.*: *To doubt* a thing; *to be in doubt or hesitation about* a thing; **1.** In *simple constr.*: ambigitur status, Lucr. 3, 1057: si quid ambigitur, C. de Or. 2, 26, 110.—**2.** With *Objective clause*: Alexandrum regnum Asiæ occupaturum haud ambigere, Curt. 3, 3, 5: ne quis ambigat . . . cuncta regno viliora habere (*sc.* eum), Tac. A. 12, 65:—*Pass. with subjective clause*: aspici aliquando eam vouerem non ambigitur, Tac. A. 6, 28.—**3.** With *Relative clause*: **a.** As *Object*: cui rei primum occurreret, ambigebat, Just. 29, 4, 9.—**b.** As *Subject* (with *Pass.*): in quo (*sc.* genere) quale quid sit ambigitur, C. de Or. 2, 26, 110: ambigitur quoties uter utro sit prior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 55.—**4.** With *inter*: quod (*sc.* jus) ambigitur inter peritissimos, C. de Or. 1, 57, 242.—**5.** With *propter*: quæ (*sc.* causæ) propter scriptum ambiguntur, C. de Or. 2, 26, 110.—**6.** *Impers. Pass.*: de nomine ipso ambigi video, Pl. 33, 1, 4, § 10: so, *fallo. by adverbial relative clause*: Curt. 7, 2, 34; also by *apud*: Vell. 1, 15, 3.—**7.** With *de*: Pl. 33, 1, 4, § 10; cf. preceding *no.* 6.—**8.** With *in c. Abl.*: C. de Or. 2, 26, 110; cf. præceding *no.* 3. b.

B. *Neut.*: **1.** *To waver, doubt, hesitate, be undecided*: quum de regno ambigerent, Just. 1, 10, 1: de quâ (*sc.* causâ) tu ambigis, Gell. 14, 2, 22.—**2.** *To argue, debate*: **a.** *Abs.*: ut inter eos, qui ambigunt, convenat, quid sit id, de quo agatur, C. Fin. 2, 2, 4.—**b.** With *de*: ambigere de vero, C. Or. 36, 126.—**3.** *To contend, dispute, wrangle, etc.*: **a.** With *de*: viem nostri ambigunt de finibus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 94: de fundo, C. Cæc. 8, 21: de hereditate, id. 2 Verr. 1, 45, 116: de regno, Liv. 40, 15.—**b.** With *cum*: ambigunt agnati cum eo, qui est heres, C. Inv. 2, 42.

ambigŭe, *adv.* [ambiguus] *Ambiguously, doubtfully*: C. de Or. 2, 26, 110; id. N. D. 1, 31, 86; Tac. A. 2, 21.

ambigŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Ambiguity, equivocalness, double sense*: **A.** With *Gen.*: nominis, C. Inv. 1, 40, 74: verbi, Liv. 41, 18.—**B.** *Abs.*: in ambiguitatem incidere, Sen. Ep. 9, 2; *cf.*, also, Quint. 5, 10, 106; id. 6, 3, 47; id. 7, 9, 3:—*Plur.*: relictis ambiguitatibus, Sen. Ep. 108, 12; Quint. 1, 10, 5.

ambigŭus, a, um, *adj.* [ambigo] **I.** Prop.: *Drifting* or *moving to both sides, wavering, uncertain*: per ambiguum favorem gratiam victoris spectare, *i. e. in that they show equal favour to both sides*, Liv. 21, 52: Proteus, *assuming different forms*, Ov. M. 2, 9: ambiguus fuerit, modo vir, modo femina, Scythou, id. ib. 4, 280: ambiguam promisit Salamina, *a second, like-named, Salamis*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 29.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Wavering, vacillating, uncertain, doubtful*: "*ambiguum* est quod in ambas agi partes animo potest. Hujusmodi apud Græcos ἀμφίβολα dicuntur," Fest. p. 15: **1.** *Abs.*: quidquid incertum mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, Nunc liquet, nunc defæcatum est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 69; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 26: haud ambiguus rex, *i. e.* sine dubio rex futurus, Liv. 40, 8: ambiguum Clymene precibus Phaethontis, anirâ Mota magis, *uncertain whether*, Ov. M. 1, 765.—**2.** With *Gerund in* di: imperandi, Tac. A. 1, 7.—**3.** With *Gen.*: pudoris ac metûs, Tac. A. 2, 40: futuri, id. H. 3, 43.—As *Subst.*: **ambiguum,** i, *n. Doubt, uncertainty*: in ambiguo est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 193: in ambiguo relinquere, Luer. 4, 1137: non habui ambiguum, Brutus ap. C. Fam. 11, 11, 1: servet in ambiguo Juppiter, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 28.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of speech: *Obscure, dark, ambiguous*: scriptum ambiguum, C. Top. 25, 96: verba ambigua distinximus, id. Or. 29, 103: oracula ambigua, id. de Div. 2, 56, 115: responsa, Suet. Tib. 24.—As *Subst.*: **ambiguum,** i, *n. An obscure, dark saying*: ambiguorum complura sunt genera, C. de Or. 2, 26, 111; id. ib. 2, 61, 250 Auct. Her. 1, 6, 12.

2.: **a.** Of moral conduct: *Uncertain, not to be relied on, doubtful*: esse ambiguâ fide, Liv. 6, 2: puer acris ingenii sed ambigui, Pl. Ep. 4, 2, 1: femina bonis atque honestis moribus, non ambiguâ pudicitiâ, Gell. 3, 16, 12: per ambiguas vias, Ov. H. 10, 62: domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues, Virg. Æ. 1, 661; so, id. ib. 2, 98.—**b.** Of fortune: *Fickle, fluctuating*: ambiguarum rerum scientes, Tac. A. 1, 64.

Ambilatri, ōrum, *m. A people of* Gallia Aquitanica: Pl. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

Ambiliati or **Ambialiti,** ōrum, *m. A people of Gaul, in the neighbourhood of the modern Abbeville*: Cæs. B. G. 3, 9. Prps. same as Ambilatri.

1. amb-īo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, īre 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [ambi; 1. eo] although a compound of eo, it is regularly conjugated throughout; hence *part. perf.* ambitus; only in the *Imperf.* together with ambiebat we find also ambibat, Ov. M. 5, 361 (cf. Prisc. 910 P.; Zumpt, Gr. § 215).

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *To go round* or *about* a thing: ut terram lunæ cursus proxime ambiret, C. Univ. 9: ambibat Siculæ cautus fundamina terræ, Ov. M. 5, 361: jubet urbem ambiri, Luc. 1, 592.

2. *To surround, encircle, encompass*: **a.** Of water: insula, quam amnis Euphrates ambiebat, Vell. 2, 101, 1: ambitæ litora terræ, Ov. M. 1, 37: Thracam nec purior ambiat Hebrus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 13; cf. Virg. Æ. 6, 550: muros præalta mare ambiebat, Curt. 4, 2, 9.—**b.** Of other things: (α) In *simple constr.*: circulus orbem solis ambit, Suet. Aug. 95: ut propriis quæque (*sc.* domus) muris ambiuntur, Tac. A. 15, 43.—(β) With *Abl.*: vallum armis, Tac. A. 1, 18: oras (*sc.* clypei) ambiit auro, Virg. Æ. 10, 283.

B. Esp.: Polit. *t. t.*: **1.** *To canvass persons for votes*: **a.** *Act.*: singulos ex senatu ambiundo nitebantur, *etc.*: Sall. J. 13, 8: ambiuntur, rogantur (*sc.* a candidatis cives), C. Rep. 1, 31, 47.—**b.** *Neut.*: (α) *Abs.*: quod si comitia placet in senatu habere, petamus, ambiamus, C. Phil. 11, 8, 19.—(β) With *Abl.*: virtute ambire oportet, non fautoribus, Plaut. Am. prol. 78.—**2.** *To canvass for* an office: magi tratum sibi, Plaut. Am. prol. 74.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To surround one's self* with connections, *etc.*: qui ob nobili-

tatem plurimis nuptiis ambiuntur, Tac. G. 18; cf. below, *no.* B. 7.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To ask, entreat, solicit, court* a person; *to strive for, seek to gain* a thing: **1.** In *simple constr.*: nisi senis amicos oras, ambis, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 36.—**2.** With *Dat.*: qui ambissent palmam histrionibus, Plaut. Am. prol. 69: connubiis Latinum, Virg. Æ. 7, 333.—**3.** With *Abl.*: reginam affatu, Virg. Æ. 4, 284: te prece, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 5.—**4.** With *Inf.*: donec ultro ambiretur consulatum accipere, Tac. A. 2, 43.—**5.** With *ut c. Subj.*: ambienti ut legibus solveretur, Suet. Cæs. 18.—**6.** With *ne c. Subj.*: ambirent multi, ne filias in sortem darent, Suet. Aug. 31.—**7.** Acc. to some the pass. from Tac. G. 18, given in *no.* II. A., belongs to *no.* B.

2. **Ambio,** ōnis, *m.* (qui ambit) *A Roman* cognomen, Inscr. ap. Mur. 1786. 8.

Ambiorix, ĭgis, *m. A chief of the Eburones, in Gaul, engaged in the war with Cæsar:* Cæs. B. G. 5, 24; id. ib. 6, 5, *etc.*: Liv. Epit. 106.

ambītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ambio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** (acc. to ambio, *no.* I. A. 2): *A going round; a surrounding, encompassing* (post-class.): viminea alveos circumdant ambitione tergorum bubulorum, *a covering*, Sol. 22, 7; Min. Oct. 4.

B. (acc. to ambio, *no.* II. B.): Of candidates for office in Rome: *A going round and soliciting of individual citizens for their votes, a canvassing for votes* (there is this difference between ambitio and ambitus; the former usually denotes a solicitation by just and lawful means, but the latter, for the most part denotes the use of bribery, threats, *etc.*): quid de nostris ambitionibus, loquar? C. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: mea me ambitio ab omni illā cogitatione abstrahebat, id. Sull. 4, 11: quum ambitionis nostræ tempora postulabant, id. Planc. 18, 45.

C. (acc. to ambio, *no.* II. B.): **1.** *A striving for one's favour or good-will; an excessive desire to please, flattery:* ambitione labi, C. Brut. 69, 244; id. Clu. 28, 76: in Scipione ambitio major, vita tristior, id. Off. 1, 30, 108 Heus., Beier, and Gernh.: Dionysius Platonem magnā ambitione Syracusas perduxit, *in an ostentatious manner*, for the purpose of securing his favour, Nep. Dion. 2, Br. and Dähn.: ambitio (*i. e.* studium Fabiis placendi) obstabat, Liv. 5, 36: ambitione relegatā, *without flattery*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 84: ambitionem scriptoris facile adverseris, Tac. H. 1, 1: nullo officii aut ambitionis genere omisso, *i. e.* nullis blanditiis, Suet. Oth. 4: jus sibi per ambitionem dictum non esse, Liv. 3, 47.—**2.** With the predominant idea of the design or end: *A desire* or *longing for honour, respect, reverence,* or *admiration* from others; *ambition, vanity:* angustum per iter luctantes ambitionis, *struggling to press through the narrow way of ambition*, Lucr. 5, 1129: me ambitio quædam ad honorum studium duxit, C. Att. 1, 17, 5: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall. C. 4, 2: miserā ambitione laborat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26: vita solutorum miserā ambitione, id. ib. 1, 6, 129: licet ipsa vitium sit ambitio, tamen frequenter causa virtutum est, Quint. 1, 2, 22.—**3.** *Great exertion, eager effort:* quum admitti magna ambitione ægre obtinuisset, Just. 1, 3, 2.

ambītĭōse, *adv.* [ambitiosus, *no.* C.] *Ambitiously, ostentatiously*, etc.: C. Att. 15, 1 b, 2; Liv. 1, 35; Tac. H. 1, 10:—*Comp.* C. Fam. 3, 7, 4:—*Sup.* Quint. 6, 3, 68.

ambītĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ambitio] **A.** (acc. to ambitio, *no.* A.) (rare): **1.** Prop.: *Going round, surrounding*; hence, **a.** Of plants, *etc.*: *Entwining, clasping*:—(*Comm.*) lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 20.—**b.** Of a river: *Winding, with many windings*: Jordanis amnis . . . ambitiosus, Pl. 5, 15, 15, § 71.—**2.** Fig.: Of oratorical ornament: *Excessive, superfluous*: a bitiosa recidet ornamenta, Hor. A. P. 447.

B. (acc. to ambitio, *no.* C. 1.): **1.** *Seeking for* or *desirous of favour; trying to ingratiate one's self*: **a.** With *pro*: pro nato cærula mater Ambitiosa suo fuit, Ov. M. 13, 289.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: me in Græcos tam ambitiosum factum esse, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.—**c.** With *Abl.*: malis artibus, Tac. H. 2, 57.—**2.** *Condescending, submissive*: (*Comp.*) ambitiosius id existimans, quam domi suæ majestas postularet, Suet. Aug. 25.

C. (acc. to ambitio, *no.* C. 2.): **1.** *Act.*: **a.** Prop.: Of persons: *desirous of honour, ambitious*: qui ita sit ambitiosus, ut, *etc.*, C. Flacc. 18, 42; cf. id. Fam. 13, 1, 5: salubris magis principes, quam ambitiosus, Suet. Aug. 42.—**b.** Fig.: (a) Of things: *Vain, vainglorious, ostentatious*: amicitiæ, *founded merely on the desire to please, interested*: C. Att. 1, 18, 1: rogationes, id. Fam. 6, 12, 2; ib. 6: gloriandi genus, Quint. 11, 1, 22: sententiæ, Suet. Dom. 8: mors, *i. e. to obtain fame amongst posterity*, Tac. Agr. 42: ars (*sc.* medicina), *boastful*, Pl. 29, 1, 8 § 20: et quæsitorum pelago terrāque ciborum Ambitiosa fames, Luc. 4, 376: atria, *splendid, gorgeous*, Mart. 12, 68, 2: ambitiosis utilia præferre, Quint. 1, 2, 27.—(b) Of an orator: *Seeking to rouse attention by obsolete, unusual expressions*: antigerio nemo nisi ambitiosus utetur, Quint. 8, 3, 25.

2. *Pass.*: *That is willingly solicited* or *entreated*, or *is much sought, honoured*, or *admired*: "*ambitiosus* et qui ambit et qui ambitur," Gell. 9, 12, 1: turba cœlestes ambitiosa sumus, Ov. F. 5, 298: sexus muliebris sævus, ambitiosus, potestatis avidus, Tac. A. 3, 33: nota quidem sed non ambitiosa domus, *much frequented*, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 18 Jahn.: ambitiosæ pulchritudinis scortum, Just. 30, 2, 2.

D. (acc. to ambitio, *no.* C. 3.) *Eager, urgent*: preces, Tac. H. 2, 29.

ambītor, ōris, *m.* [ambio, *no.* I. B.] *One who solicits a thing for himself, a candidate* (only post-class.): Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28: Paul. Nol. Ep. 13, 16.

ambītudo, inis, *f.* = ambitus, ap. Appul. Trismeg. 95 ed. Elm.

1. **ambītus,** a, um, *P.* of ambio.

2. **ambītus,** ūs, *m.* [ambio] **A.** (acc. to ambio, *no.* I. A.): **1.** Prop.: *A going round, a moving round about, a revolution*: **a.** *Abs.*: breviore quam sol, ambitu currit (*sc.* luna), Pl. 2, 23, 21, § 86: —**b.** With *Gen.*: aquæ per amœnos ambitus agros, Hor. A. P. 17: sæculorum, Tac. A. 6, 28:—*Plur.*: siderum ambitūs, C. Univ. 9.—**c.** With *per*: Hor. A. P. 17; cf. preceding *no.* b.—**2.** Fig.: Of speech: *Circumlocution*: multos circa unam rem ambitūs facere, Liv. 27, 7.—**3.** Meton.: **a.** *A circuit, circle, circumference, border*: (a) *Abs.*: folia ambitu serrato, Pl. 25, 6, 30, § 66: castra lato ambitu, Tac. A. 1, 61.—(b) With *Gen.*: parmæ, Pl. 36, 5, 4, § 18: lacūs, Suet. Claud. 21.—**b.** *The open space* left round a house: "*ambitus* est, quod circumeundo teritur," Var. L. L. 5, 4, 9: "*ambitus* proprie dicitur inter vicinorum ædificia locus duorum pedum et se nipedis ad circumeundi facultatem relictus," Fest. s. v.; cf., also, C. Top. 4, 24.—**c.** *The space* round a sepulchre: Pomp. Dig. 47, 12, 5.—**d.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *A period*: ambitus ille verborum, si sic periodum appellari placet, C. Brut. 44, 162; cf., also, id. Or. 12, 38; id. ib. 50, 168.—**e.** *Desire of display, ostentation, vanity, show, parade*: relinquæ ambitum: tumida res est vana, ventosa: Sen. Ep. 84, 11; Quint. 12, 10, 3.—**f.** Of style: *Bombast, parade*: imagine et ambitu rerum, Quint. 10, 1, 16; id. Decl. 4 *sub fin.*

B. (acc. to ambio, *no.* I. B.): *A suing for office, canvassing for votes*, esp. with bribery or other unlawful means (cf. ambitio, *no* I. B.), prohibited by the very severe Leges Poetelia Cornelia, Baebia, Sicilia, Calpurnia, Tullia, Licinia, Pompeia, Julia, de ambitu: legem ambitūs flagitasti, C. Mur. 23, 46: punire ambitum, id. ib. 32, 67; cf. Sall. C. 18, 2 Kritz.: accusare aliquem ambitūs, C. Clu. 41, 114: deferre nomen de ambitu, id. Cael. 31, 76: condemnare de ambitu, Suet. Cæs. 41: effusi ambitūs largitiones, Nep. Att. 6, 2.

Ambivareti, ōrum, *m. A Gallic people in the neighbourhood of the Ambarri*: Cæs. B. G. 7, 75; 90.

Ambivariti, ōrum, *m. A Gallic people near the Meuse, in the region of the present Breda*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 9.

ambī-vium, ii, *n.* [ambo; via] *A double way, a place where two ways meet*: Var. ap. Non. 451, 2.

Ambivius, i, *m.*, L. Turpio, *A famous actor in the time of Terence, in most of whose pieces he acted*; v. the title of Ter. Andr. Eun. Heaut. Hec. and Ph.; cf. C. de Sen. 14.

1. **ambo,** bæ, bo, *num. adj.* (*acc. pl.* orig. ambo, anal. to the Gr. ἄμφω: but from the adj. use of the word ambos arose, as aliqua from aliquæ; hence ambo is as often used as ambos. Passages with ambo are: Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 8; 5, 1, 67; As. 3, 3, 121; Curc. 5, 3, 14; Cist. 2, 1, 49; Epid. 2, 2, 19; Bac. 4, 8, 19; 5, 2, 69; Most. 3, 2, 140; Rud. 3, 5, 7; Afran. in Charis. 96 P.; C. (who acc. to the best MSS. never uses ambos) Fam. 5, 8; 9, 13; Virg. E. 6, 18; G. 4, 88; Æ. 12, 342; Hor. S. 2, 3, 180; 7, 60; Liv. 3, 62; 7, 19; 26, 7; 26; 27, 27; 30, 14; 35, 22; 38, 53; 40, 46; 41, 18; 45, 19; Mart. 7, 40; Sil. 4, 175; 17, 427. Cf. Charis. 95; Prisc. 744 P.; Rudd. 1, 57; Ramsh. Gr. § 73: ambo for ambæ, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 7) [ἄμφω, Fest. p. 4] *Both* (of two objects whose duality is assumed as already known; when not already known, they are designated by *duo*. The difference between *ambo* and *utcrque* is distinctly stated by Charis. p. 49 P.: "Ambo non est dicendum, nisi de his, qui uno tempore quid faciunt, utpote reges Eteocles et Polynices ambo perierunt quasi una; Romulus autem et Africanus non ambo triumpharunt sed uterque; quia diverso tempore." Cf. Hab. Syn *no.* 93; Weber Uebungschr. 38, 54; Ramsh. Gr. p. 518): QVOM PERORANT AMBO PRAESENTES (*i. e.* actor et reus), Frgm. XII. Tab. in Gell. 17, 2, 10; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 168 *sq.*; ambo accusandi estis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 67; C. Att. 6, 1: ad exemplum ambarum, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 88: una salus ambobus erit, Virg. Æ. 2, 710: partes se via findit in ambas, *two*, id. ib. 6, 540, et al.; Liv. 7, 42: Cæsar atque Pompeius . . . . diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt . . . . eodemque die uterque eorum ex castris exercitum educunt, Cæs. B. C. 3, 30.

2. **ambo,** ōnis, *m.*, [ἄμβων] *A pulpit*, or *reading-desk* (only in late Eccl. writers): Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 4

Ambrăcia, æ, *f.*, Ἀμβρακία, *A town in the south of Epirus, upon the gulf of the same name* (now *Arta* or *Larta*), Pl. 4, 1, 1; C. Ep. ad Brut. 6; Cæs. B. C. 3, 36; Liv. 38, 4.—Hence, **A. Ambrăcĭensis,** e, *adj. Ambracian*, Liv. 38, 43; in the plur. *the inhab. of Ambracia*, id. ib.—**B.** †**Ambracĭōtēs,** æ, m., Ἀμβρακιώτης, *An Ambraciot*; hence vinum (*masc.* like οἶνος, v. abrotonites), Pl. 14, 7, 9.—**C. Ambrăcius,** a, um, *adj. Ambracian* (more freq. than Ambraciensis), Ov. H. 15, 164; Pl. 4, 1, 3: Sinus Ambracius, Liv. 38, 4; Mel. 2, 3: in which Octavius conquered Antony and Cleopatra: hence, Ambraciæ frondes, *i. e.* the laurel crown of the victors in the Actian games (v. Actium and Actiacus), Stat. S. 2, 2, 8.

‡**ambrĭces,** "regulæ, quæ transverse asseribus et tegulis interponuntur," Fest. p. 14.

Ambrones, um, *m. A tribe of the Cimbri*, Eutrop. 5, 1; Liv. Epit. 68.

†**ambrŏsĭa,** æ, *f.* = ἀμβροσία. **I.** Prop.: *The food of the gods*; as nectar is their drink: non enim ambrosia Deos aut nectare lætari arbitror, C. Tusc. 1, 26; Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 11: suaviolum dulci dulcius ambrosia, Cat. 99, 2. Hence, orator ambrosia alendus, prov. once in Cic., as it were, *a god among orators*, of a distinguished orator, in opp. to femina esse, C. de Or. 2, 57. Also *food for the horses of the gods*: equos ambrosiæ succo saturos, Ov. M. 2, 120; ib. 4, 215 (acc. to Hom. Il. 5, 369).

II. Meton.: **A.** *An unguent of the gods* (as ἀμβροσία, Hom. Il. 14, 170; 16, 670; 680): ambrosia cum dulci nectare mixta contigit os, Ov. M. 14, 606: liquidum ambrosiæ diffundit odorem, Virg. G. 4, 415; id. Æ. 12, 419.—**B.** *The name of several plants*, esp. of the botrys or

artemisia, *Turkish mugwort* (Chenopodium botrys, L.), Pl. 27, 4, 11, § 28: another plant of this name, id. 27, 8, 31, § 55.—**C.** *A certain antidote to poison*: Cels. 5, 23.

ambrōsiācus, a, um, *adj.* [ambrosia] *Ambrosial*: ambrosiaca vitis, so called on account of the sweetness of its grapes: Pl. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

Ambrŏsie, ēs, or **-a,** æ, *f.*, Ἀμβροσίη, *Ambrosia*, acc. to fable, *daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Hyades*: Hyg. F. 182 and 192.

1. †**ambrŏsĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀμβρόσιος, *Immortal, divine*; in gen., all that pertains to the gods and their prerogatives and endowments; hence an epithet for every thing *Lovely, pleasant, sweet*, etc. (for the most part only poet.): color, Virg. Æ. 1, 403; Stat. Th. 9, 731: dapes, Mart. 8, 39: succi, Sil. 7, 210; Col. 10, 408: sinus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 110: corpus, App. M. 8, p. 205, 26; color, id. ib. 10, p. 254, 4: nectar, Prud. Symm. 1, 276.

2. **Ambrŏsĭus,** i, *m.* **I.** *A celebrated Church-father of the fourth century, archbishop of Milan.* — Hence, **Ambrōsiānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Ambrosius*: Aug. Conf. 9, 7. **II.** *The* cognomen *of a freedman of the Cocceian* gens: Inscr. ap. Murat. 2013, 1.

Ambrōtus, i, *m. The* cognomen *of a freedman*: Inscr. Grut. 388, 5.

Ambrўsus or **Ambryssos,** i, *f.*, Ἄμβρυσος and Ἄμβρυσσος, *A small town in Phocis*: Liv. 32, 18; Pl. 4, 3, 4, § 8.

††**ambūbāia,** æ, usu. in the *plur.*, ambubajæ, ārum, *f.* [*a Syriac word* = tibiæ, Vulg. 1 Corinth. 14, 7] *A class of immodest Syrian girls in Rome, flute-players and dancers*: ambubajarum collegia, Hor. S. 1, 2, 1: ambubajarum ministeria, Suet. Ner. 27.—*Sing.*: Petr. S. 74, 13.

ambubēa, æ, *f. Wild succory or endive*: Cels. 2, 30 (in Pl. 20, 8, 29, § 73 Sillig. reads ambula, others ambugia *or* ambubaja).

ambulācrum, i, n. [ambulo] (*That which serves for walking*; hence) *A walk* near a house (ante- and post-class.): Fest. p. 18; Piaut. Most. 3, 2, 68; Gell. 1, 2, 2; Pall. 1, 18, 2.

ambulātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Going up and down; moveable*: Vitr. 10, 13.

ambulātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A walking about, a walk* (only in prose, chiefly in Cic.): ambulationem pomeridianam conficere in Academiâ, C. Fin. 5, 1: compitalicæ, id. Att. 2, 3: recta, flexuosa, Cels. 1, 2.

II. Meton.: *A walk, a place for walking, a promenade* (usu. in connection with a dwelling; either covered or open): subdio, pedes lata deuos, Var. R. R, 3, 5, 9: cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: Vitr. 5, 9; Col. 1, 6, 2: Pl. 36, 12, 18, § 83.

ambulātĭuncŭla, æ, *dim. f.* [ambulatio] **I.** Prop.: *A short walk*; perhaps only in C. Fam. 2, 12, 2. **II.** Meton.: *A small place for walking*: tecta, C. Att. 13, 29, 2.

ambulātīva, æ, *f.* = pompa, supplicatio: Inscr. ap. Donat. 252, 3.

ambulātor, ōris, *m.* [ambulo] (*One who walks about*; hence) **A.** *An idler, lounger*: villicus, ne sit ambulator, Cato R. R. 5, 2; Col. 1, 8, 7.—**B.** *A hawker, pedlar*: transtiberinus, Mart. 1, 42.

ambulātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ambulator] (*Belonging to one, etc., who walks about*; hence) **A.** **1.** Prop.: Of machines which can be moved hither and thither: *moveable*: pratera alias (*sc.* turres) ambulatorias totidem tabulatorum confixerant, *moveable towers with an equal number of stories*, Hirt. B. Alex. 2 Mœb.; Vitr. 10, 19: operculum, Pl. 21, 14, 47, § 80.—**2.** Fig.: *Wavering, fickle, changeable*: voluntas, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32: actio, *a cause that passes from one to another*, Cod. Just. 6, 2, 22.

B. *Suitable for walking in*: porticus, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8.

ambulātrix, īcis, *f.* [ambulo] *A female lounger*, etc.: villica ne ambulatrix sit, Cato R. R. 143, 1.

ambulātūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *The act of walking, a going, pace, step, amble*; only of horses: Fr. *l'amble*; Ital. *ambio, ambiadura*: Veg. 6, 6, 6.

ambŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A walking, power of walking*: Arn. 1, p. 28.

ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ἀμπολῶ = ἀναπολῶ] **I.** Prop.: (*To go backwards and forwards* or *up and down*; hence, in the jurists, opp. to *ire*: iter est jus eundi, ambulandi, Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1; id. ib.—Hence),

A. Gen.: *To walk, to walk about, to take a walk*: **1.** *Abs.*: aves aliquæ ambulant, ut cornices, *etc.*, Pl. 10, 38, 54, § 111: abit ambulatum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 95: locus est ubi ambules, id. Capt. prol. 12: cursando atque ambulando contrividiem, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 17.—**2.** With *cum*: visus sum mihi cum Galbâ ambulare, C. Ac. 2, 16, 51.—**3.** With *in* c. *Abl.*: quum in sole ambulem, etiamsi a iam ob causam ambulem, *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 14, 60.—**4.** With *Abl.*: pedibus ambulare, Suet. Dom. 10.—**5.** *Impers. Pass.*: ambulatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 1: quum ambuletur, Gell. 2, 2, 9.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To march*: ut ter in mense tam equites, quam pedites, educantur ambulatum, Veg. Mil. 1, 27.—**2.** *To go, to travel* on foot, in carriages, *etc.* (class.): quo ambulas tu? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 185: biduo, aut triduo septimenta millia passuum, C. Quint. 25; id. Att. 9, 4 *fin.*: eo modo Cæsar ambulat, ut, *etc.*, id. Att. 8, 14.—**Particular expressions: a.** Bene ambula, *a good journey to you, farewell*: bene ambula et redambula, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 120: *Ty.* Bene ambulato. *Ph.* Bene vale, id. ib. 2, 3, 92.—**b.** Ambulare in jus, *to go into court*: ambula in jus, Plaut. Cure. 5, 2, 23; Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 43.—**3.** Folld. by acc. of equivalent or cognate meaning, as *iter, viam*, and the like, *To navigate, sail, traverse*, etc.: quum Xerxes tantis classibus, tantisque copiis maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset, C. Fin. 2, 34: perpetuas ambulat il a vias, Ov. F. 1, 122 (cf. ire iter, viam, *etc.*, Burm. Prop. 2, 19, 50).—*Pass.*: si bina stadia ambulentur, Pl. 23, 1, 16, § 28.—**3.** *To strut about*: licet superbus ambules pecuniâ, Hor. Epod. 4, 5; id. S. 1, 2, 25; id. ib. 1, 4, 66.

II. Fig.: Of inanimate things: *To walk*, etc.: naves ambulant, Cato R. R. 1, 3: Nilus immenso longitudinis spatio ambulans, Pl. 5, 9, 10, § 51: quod deinde caput translatum per omnes leges ambulavit, *found its way into all laws*, id. 10, 50, 71, § 139; Gai. Dig. 4, 4, 15: ambulat eum domino bonorum possessio, Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 2.

amburbāle, is, *n.* (*sc.* sacrificium), = amburbium, Serv. Virg. B. 3, 77.

‡**amburbiāles** hostiæ, *Victims led round the boundaries of Rome*: Fest. p. 15.

amb-urbĭum, ii, *n.* [ambi; urbs] *An annual procession round Rome, with sacrifice, for the purification of the city*: Serv. Virg. E. 3, 77: lustrata urbs, cantata carmina, amburbium celebratum, ambarvalia promissa, Vopisc. Aur. 20. (Described by Luc. 1, 592.)

amb-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ambi; uro] **I.** Prop.: *To burn round, to scorch* (opp. exurere, *to burn up*; but also with an extension of the idea, *to burn wholly up, to consume*) (most freq. in the *part. perf.*, like the remaining words of the kind; class.): Hadrianus vivus exustus est: Verres sociorum ambustus incendio, tamen ex illâ flammâ paratâque evasit, C. 2 Verr. 1, 27, 70: Herculis corpus ambustum, id. Sest. 68, 143: terret ambustus Phaethon avaras spes, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 25. Cicero jestingly calls the plebeian tribune Munatius Plancus, at whose suggestion the populace set fire to the senate house: tribunus ambustus, *the singed tribune*, C. Mil. 5, 12. Mœb.—Of persons struck by lightning, but not killed: Sen. Agam. 556: tot circa me jactis fulminibus quasi ambustus, Pl. Ep. 3, 11, 3; Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 9; id. Mil. 3, 2, 22: Cassius, quem fama est esse libris Ambustum propriis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 64: magna vis frumenti ambusta, Tac. H. 5, 12: ambustum theatrum, Suet. Claud. 21.

II. Meton.: *To injure by cold, benumb* (cf. aduro): ambusti multorum artûs vi frigoris, Tac. A. 13, 35: ambusta pruinis lumina, *i. e.* oculi, Val. Fl. 4, 70; and so (acc. to Lachm.): imbribus et tabe nimborum ambusta vacillent, Lucr. 1, 898.

III. Fig.: *Part. Pass.*: Of fortune: *Injured, damaged*: ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias, C. Dom. 43, 113; cf., qui damnatione collegæ et suâ prope ambustus evaserat, *not without a brand*, Liv. 22, 35.

ambustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amburo, *no* I.] *A burning, a burn*: Pl. 23, 4, 44, § 87.

amb-ustŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [obsol. ambustulo: ambo; ustulo: *Burned round, roasted*: Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 65.

ambustum, i, n. [amburo, *no* I.] Medic. *t. t.*: *That which is burnt, a burn*: inflammatio recentis ambusti, Pl. 24, 8, 35, § 51: sedare ambusta, id. 24, 4, 5, § 10; so, id. 20, 20, 82, § 217; id. 35, 15, 52, § 199.

Ambustus, i, *m. A Roman family name, in the Fabian gens* (patrician): Liv. 4, 52, *etc.*

‡**ameci** and **amecæ** (for amici and amicæ), Fest. p. 13.

Amelas, *A town of Lycia*, Pl. 5, 27, 28, § 101.

amellus, i, *m. Purple Italian starwort* (Aster amellus, L.): Virg. G. 4, 271 (cf. Serv. in h. l.); Col. 9, 4, 4.

Amemptus, i, *m.* = ἀμεμπτος, *A Roman* cognomen: Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 52, n. 209.

††**āmēn,** *adv.* [orig. Heb.]. *So be it*: et respondentes ferat æthera vocibus amen, Aus. Eph. in Orat. *fin.*; Prud. Cath. 4, 72: memento mei. Deus meus, in bonum. Amen. Vulg. 2 Esdr. 13, 31.—The *a* short in Paul. Nol. poem. 17, 117.

Āmēnānus, i, *m.*, Ἀμενάνος, *A river of Sicily, flowing through Catana* (now *Giudicello*): Ov. M. 15, 279.—As *adj.*: Amenana flumina, Ov. F. 4, 467.

ā-mens, entis, *adj.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 1.; mens (class.): (*Out of one's mind*; hence) **A.** *Out of one's senses, mad, frantic, distracted*: **1.** *Abs.*: inceptio est amentium, haud amantium, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 13: ne trepides cæli divisis partibus amens, *that thou tremble not senselessly*, Lucr. 6, 86: vecors et amens, C. Pis. 9, 21: lugubris et amens, Ov. M. 2, 334: arma amens capio, Virg. Æ. 2, 314.—*Sup.*: homo amentissimus, C. Phil. 5, 13, 37.—**2.** With *Abl.*: terrore, Liv. 32, 12: metu, id. 23, 9: formidine, Virg. Æ. 12, 776: magnitudine periculi, Curt. 6, 9, 32: aspectu, Virg. Æ. 4, 279.—**3.** With *Gen.*: animi, Virg. Æ. 4, 203.—**4.** With *Adverbial expression of time*: (*Comp.*): in dies amentior, Suet. Aug. 65.—**B.** *Foolish, stupid*: **1.** Of persons: homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, C. 1 Verr. 3, 7 (cf. a little before: quod cum incredibili ejus audaciâ singularis stultitia conjuncta est).—**2.** Of things: amenti cæca furore, Cat. 64, 197: impetus amens, Luc. 4, 279.—*Sup.*: amentissimum consilium, C. Att. 7, 10.

āmentātio, ōnis, *f.* [amento, *no.* II. A.] (*A hurling of a javelin*; Meton.: *Concr.*) *A javelin*: Tert. Nat. 1, 10; al. adjumentationibus.

āmentātus, a, um, *P.* of amento.

āmentĭa, æ, *f.* [amens] **A.** (acc. to amens, *no.* A.): *Want of reason, madness, senselessness*: "animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem non inaverunt *amentiam* caudemque dementiam," C. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: dei monerint meliora, atque amentiam averruncassint, Pac. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100: heu cur ira fervit cæcum, amentia rapior ferorque, Att. ap. Non. 503, 7; Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 3, 16: flagrare cupiditate atque amentiâ, C. 2 Verr. 4, 34, 75: amentiâ atque audaciâ præditus, id. ib. 2, 42, 104: tanta vis amentiæ verius quam amoris mentem turbaverat, Liv. 3, 47.—**B.** (acc. to amens, *no.* B.): *Folly*: si quem amentia verset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 249.

āmento, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [amentum] **I.** Prop.: *To furnish* a lance, etc., *with a thong or strap* (very rare, and only twice in Cæs.): hastæ amentatæ, C. Brut. 78, 271; id. de Or. 1, 57, 242. **II.** Meton. (poet.): **A.** *To hurl* or *dart* a lance by means of a thong: quum jaculum parvâ Libys amentavit habenâ, Luc. 6, 221.—**B.** Of the wind:

To give an impetus or *motion:* amentante Noto, Sil. 14, 421.

āmentum, i, *n.* [ago] (*That which puts in motion;* i. e. *a thing by which another thing is moved* or *swung;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A leathern thong,* attached to the middle of a spear or lance, in order to give assistance in throwing it: "*amenta,* quibus ut mitti possint, vinciuntur jacula," Fest. s. v.: epistola ad amentum deligata, Cæs. B. G. 5, 48 Herz.: inserit amento digitos, Ov. M. 12, 321: amenta torquent, Virg. Æ. 9, 665: humor jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv. 37, 41.

II. Meton.: *A shoe-tie:* "*amenta* ... solearum lora," Fest. s. v.: soleæ sine amento, Pl. 34, 6, 14, § 31.

Āmĕrĭa, æ, *f.,* Ἀμερία, *An ancient town of Umbria* (acc. to Cato, built before the Trojan war), (now *Amelia*): Pl. 3, 14, 19, § 114; C. Rosc. Am. 7, 18.

†**āmĕrĭmnŏn,** i, *n.* = ἀμέριμνον (care-dispeller), *House ewk,* called also Aizōon majus, Pl. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

Āmĕrĭmnus, i, *m.* = ἀμέριμνος, *A Roman* cognomen: Inscr. ap. Grut. 33, 4.

Amĕrīnus, a. um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Ameria:* municeps, C. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: corbulæ, Cato R. R. 1, 15: salix, Pl. 24, 9, 37, § 58; Virg. G. 1, 265; Col. 4, 30.—As *Subst.:* **Amerini,** orum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Ameria:* Pl. 3, 14, 19, § 113.

āmes, ĭtis, prob. *m.* [am=ambi; eo] (*That which goes round;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A pole* or *fork* for spreading bird-nets: "*amites* perticæ aucupales," Fest. s. v.: aut anite levi rara tendit retia, Hor. Epod. 2, 33; Pall. 10, 12.

II. Meton.: *A pole* for bearing a litter: Pall. 7, 2, 3.

Āmestrātus, i, *f.,* Ἀμήστρατος, *A town of Sicily* (now *Mistretta*), C. 2 Verr. 3, 43, 101 (= Amastra, Sil. 14, 267).—Hence, **Amestratīni,** ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Amestratus:* C. 2 Verr. 3, 39, 88; id. ib. 5, 51, 133.

āmĕthystĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [amethystina] (*Provided with* amethystina; hence) *That wears a dress of the colour of amethyst:* Mart. 2, 57, 2.

āmĕthystĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [amethystus] **A.** *Of the colour of amethyst:* vestes, Mart. 1, 97, 7.—As *Subst.:* **amethystina,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* vestimenta): Juv. 7, 136.—**B.** *Set* or *adorned with amethyst:* trientes, Mart. 10, 49, 1.

†**āmĕthystĭzōn,** ontis, = ἀμεθυστίζων, *Of the colour of amethyst:* carbunculi (prob. our *violet ruby,* Pl. 37, 7, 25, § 93.

†**ămĕthystus,** i, *f.* = ἀμέθυστος (without intoxication), **A.** *The amethyst, a precious stone of violet-blue colour:* principatum amethysti Indicæ tenent. Causam nominis afferunt, quod usque ad vini colorem non accedunt; priusquam enim degustent, in violam desinit fulgor, Pl. 37, 9, 40, § 121.—**B.** *A kind of wine:* amethystos ... et boni vini est, et innoxia; unde etiam nomen traxit, Col. 3, 2, 24.

†**āmētor,** ŏris, *adj. comm.* = ἀμήτωρ, *Motherless:* Tert. Præscr. cap. 53.

amflexus, a, um, *P.* of obsol. amflecto [am; flecto] *Bent* or *curved round:* ora, Mel. 3, 2.

amfractus, v. anfr.

†**āmĭa,** æ, *f.* = ἀμία; **ămĭas,** æ, *m.* = ἀμίας, *The tunny, a sea fish:* **A.** Form *amia:* Pl. 9, 15, 19, § 40; Lucil. p. 101 Gerl.—**B.** Form *amias:* Fest. p. 18 ed. Müll.

†**āmĭantus,** i, *m.* = ἀμίαντος (unspotted, pure). *The amianth, a stone which may be separated into threads and spun, and is inconsumable by fire, asbestus, earth-flax:* Pl. 36, 19, 31, § 139.

amica, æ, *f.* [amo] (*The loved one;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A female friend* (rare): amicæ cognatæque, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 16.

II. Esp.: *A concubine, mistress;* cf. Gr. ἑταίρα (esp. in the comic poets): eum suus pater ab amica abduxit, Næv. ap. Gell 6, 8: muliercm pejorem quam hæc amica est Phædromi non vidi, Plaut. Cure. 5, 1, 3: cf., id. Trin. 3, 2, 25; id. ib. 3, 4, 22: id. Cist. 2, 3, 28: sive ista uxor sive amica est, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 11; cf. id. Heaut. 1, 1, 52; id. ib. 1, 2, 15; C. Att. 10, 10, 5; Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 144.

āmīcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [amico] *Friendly, amicable* (only post-class., and rare): transactio, Just. Cod. 6, 58, 15, *no.* 5; so, Firm. Math. 5, 5.

āmīcābĭlĭter, *adv.* [amicabilis] *Amicably* (post-class.): Julian. Epit. Nov. 63, § 211.

āmīcālis, e, *adj.* [amicus] *Friendly* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 7; App. de Mund. 75, 9.

āmīcālĭter, *adv.* [amicalis] *Amicably* (post-class.): Venant. præf. *fin.*

‡**āmīcārĭus,** i, *m.* [amica] *A pander:* Diom. 313 P.

āmīce, *adv.* [1. amicus] *In a friendly manner* (class.): C. Læl. 2; id. Fin. 1, 10; id. Off. 1, 26:—*Comp.:* Front. ad M. Cæs. 1, 6:—*Sup.:* C. Div. in Cæc. 9, 29; Cæs. B. C. 2, 17.

Amicilla, æ, *f., A Roman female* cognomen: Inscr. ap. Grut. 1131, 10.

āmīcīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [amicio] (*That which wraps about;* hence) *A garment* (post-class.): candidum, App. M. 11, p. 261, 9: rude, id. ib.

‡**amicinum,** i, *n. The neck of a wine-sack:* Fest. s. v.

am-icĭo, ēcŭi *or* ixi, ictum, īre (*Fut. Pass.,* amicibor, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 6; *Perf.* only in the exs. below; *Inf. Perf.* amicisse, Fronto), 4. *v. a.* [am=ambi; jacio] **I.** Prop.: *To throw around, to wrap about;* of upper garments: **1.** *Aliquem aliquâ re:* qui te togâ prætextâ amicuit, Brut. ap. Diom. p. 364 P.—**2.** *Without direct object:* celerius mater amixit, Var. ap. Diom. p. 364 P.—**B.** Esp.: With *personal pron.* or *Pass. in reflexive force: To put* or *throw one's garments,* etc., *about one's self; to clothe one's self:* **1.** With *Personal pron.:* dum calceabat ipse sese et amiciebat, Suet. Vesp. 21.—**2.** *Pass. in reflexive force:* **a.** With *Abl.:* epicroco, Næv. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 92: pallio, C. de Or. 3, 32, 127: togâ purpureâ, id. Phil. 2, 34, 85: nube cavâ, Virg. Æ. 1, 516.—**b.** With *Adv.:* palliolatim, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 29: gloriose, id. Pers. 2, 5, 6.—**c.** With *Gr. Acc.:* nube humeros, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 31.

II. Fig.: *To veil around, to clothe, wrap up:* loca amicta nive, Cat. 63, 70: amicitur vitibus arbor, Ov. F. 1, 153: et piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270: amicti vitibus montes, Flor. 1, 16, 5; Fronto Fer. Als. p. 188.

āmīcĭter, *adv.* [1. amicus] *In a friendly manner* (ante-class.): Pac. ap. Non. 510, 26; Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 3.

āmīcĭtĭa, æ, *f.* (*Gen. Sing.* amicitiai, Lucr. 3, 83) [amicus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Friendship* (very freq. in Cic.): "est autem *amicitia* nihil aliud, nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentiâ et caritate summa consensio," C. Læl. 6, 20: jam diu ego huic bene et hic mihi volumus, et amicitia est antiqua, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 4: vincula amicitiæ, id. 3, 83.—The expressions usu. connected with it are: est mihi amicitia cum aliquo, C. Clu. 42, 117: amicitia est inter aliquos, id. Planc. 33, 80: esse in amicitiâ cum aliquo, Nep. Hann. 2, 4: amicitiam colere, C. Fam. 15, 14, 2: contrahere, id. Læl. 14, 48: gerere, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5: tueri, id. Fin. 1, 20, 67: jungere, id. Deiot. 9, 27: expetere, id. Læl. 13, 46: comparare, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 113: parere, Nep. Alcib. 7, 5: conferre se ad amicitiam alicujus, C. Brut. 81: dedere se amicitiæ alicujus, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22: accedere ad amicitiam alicujus, Nep. Eum. 1, 4: pervenire in intimam amicitiam alicujus, id. Alcib. 5, 3: manere in amicitiâ, C. 2 Verr. 5, 32, 83: deserere jura amicitiæ, id. Læl. 10, 35: funditus evertere, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80: dissociare, id. Læl. 20, 74: dimittere, dissuere, discindere, id. ib. 21, 76: disrumpere, id. ib. 22, 85: deficere ab amicitiâ alicujus, Nep. Con. 2, 2: repudiare amicitiam alicujus, C. Planc. 19, 46: renunciare amicitiam alicui, Liv. 42, 25.—**B.** In the histt.: *A league of amity* between different nations: Ubii, qui amicitiam fecerant, Cæs. B. G. 4, 16: amicitiam populi Romani colere, Sall. J. 8, 2: amicit a ac societas, Liv. 7, 31: amicitiæ fœdus, id. 42, 12: amicitiam petere, id. 38, 18: quæ urbes in amicitiâ permanserant, id. 43, 21; id. 10, 45.

II. Fig.: Of plants: *Friendship:* rutæ cum fico, Pl. 19, 8, 45, § 156: vitium, id. 16, 17, 29, § 72.

III. Meton.: *for* amicus: hospitem nisi ex amicitia domini quam rarissime recipiat, Col. 11, 1, 23 (cf. before: hospitem nisi amicum familiaremque domini necessarium receperit): quin et parte ejusdem epistolæ increpuit amicitias muliebres, Tac. A. 5, 2; Suet. Tib. 51.

āmīcĭtĭes, ei, *f.* = amicitia: amicitiem jungere, Lucr. 5, 1018 Forbig.; cf. Charis. p. 94 P.

āmīco, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [amicus] *To make a friend, to make friendly to one's self:* Œclides solita prece numen amicat, Stat. Th. 3, 470.

‡**āmīcōsus** [id.] *Rich in friends:* Diom. p. 313 P.

āmictōrĭum, i, *n.* [amicio] **I.** *A kind of strap* or *girdle worn by women over the breasts:* Mart. 14, 149; Hieron. Jesai. 2, 3, v. 23. **II.** (In late Latin) =amictus, Cod. Theod. 8, 5, 48.

1. **āmictus,** a, um, *P.* of amicio.

2. **āmictus,** ūs, *m.* [amicio] (*A throwing on of a garment;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Mode of dress, fashion:* amictum imitari alicujus, C. de Or. 2, 22, 91 (cf. Pl. Ep. 2, 3, 2): est aliquid in amictu, Quint. 11, 3, 156.

II. Meton. (*Concr.*): *An outer garment* (such as the toga, pallium, chlamys): statuam esse ejusdem, status, amictus, anulus, imago ipsa declarat, C. Att. 6, 1, 17: frustra jam vestes, frustra mutantur amictus, Tib. 1, 8, 13: duplex, *of double texture,* Virg. Æ. 5, 421: Tyrii, Ov. A. A. 2, 297.—Prov.: quem mater amictum dedit, sollicite custodire, *retain the habits formed in early youth,* Quint. 5, 14, 31.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): *Clothing, garment:* cœli mutemus amictum, *i. e. go into another climate,* Luer. 6, 1134 Lachm.: Phrygius, Virg. Æ. 3, 545: nebulæ amictus, id. ib. 1, 412; Stat. Th. 1, 631: cæcus, Sil. 12, 613: jam virides lacerate comas, jam scindite amictus, *i. e. herbage that clothes the ground:* Col. 10, 70.

amicula, æ, *f. dim.* [amica] *A dear (female) friend, a mistress:* de amiculâ rixatus, C. de Or. 2, 59, 240; Pl. Ep. 3, 9, 13; Suet. Cal. 33.

āmīcŭlum, i, *n.* [amicio] **I.** Prop.: *That which one throws about him, a mantle, cloak:* "*amiculum* genus est vestimenti, a circumjectu dictum," Fest. p. 24: nigellum, Var. ap. Non. 550, 6: amicæ amictus amiculo, C. de Div. 2, 69, 143: aggreste duplex amiculum, Nep. Dat. 3, 2: toga picta plerumque amiculo erat accumbenti, Sall. Frgm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9.

II. Fig.: *A cloak:* novissimum hominis sapientiam colenti amiculum est gloriæ cupido, Front. de eloqu. p. 78, ed. Nieb.

āmīcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [amicus] *A little friend, a dear friend:* quid de Docimo amiculo meo? C. 2 Verr. 3, 34, 79: dulcis amiculus, Cat. 30, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 3.

āmīcus (old form AMECUS, Fest. p. 13), a, um, *adj.* [amo] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *Loving; friendly, amicable, kind, favourable:* **A.** With *Dat.:* tribuni nobis amici, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 16: amicus non magis tyranno, quam tyrannidi, Nep. Dion. 3, 2: amica luto sus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26:—*Comp.:* amicior Cilicum ærariis, quam nostro, C. Att. 7, 1, 6—*Sup.:* Bruto amicissimus, Nep. Att. 9, 3.—**B.** With *ergo:* amico animo erga aliquem, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 29.—**C.** *Abs.:* numen amicum, Virg. Æ. 2, 735:—*Sup.:* conjunctissimus et amicissimus, C. Fam. 3, 3. **II.** Fig.: Of things: **A.** *Favourable* (mostly poet.): amica silentia lunæ, Virg. Æ. 2, 255: amici imbres, id. G. 4, 115: sidus amicum, Hor. Epod. 10, 9.—**B.** Amicum est, *with a Subjective clause: It is pleasing* or *agreeable:* nec dis amicum est nec mihi te prius Abire, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 2.

2. **āmĭcus,** i, *m.* [id.] (*Gen. pl.* amicum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 24), **I.** Prop.:

(*A loved one*: or *a loving one*; hence) **A.** In private life: **1.** *A friend* (like φίλος from φιλέω): ex omnibus saeculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, C. Lael. 4, 15: tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 54; id. ib. 57: Alba tuus ant quisquis nos solum ami us, verum etiam amator, C. 2 Verr. 3, 63, 148: amicos parare, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 60: paternus ac pernecessarius, C. Flacc. 6, 14: magnanimi veritatis amici, id. Off. 1, 19, 63; Ov. M. 14, 426.—**2.** *A patron, protector*: Hor. Epod. 1, 2: potens, Id. Od. 2, 18, 12: magnus, Juv. 3, 57; so, id. 6, 311.—**3.** *Companion, colleague*: fugam exprobravit amico, Ov. M. 13, 69.—**B.** In public life: **1.** *A friend* of the state (who was not always socius, an ally, but the socius was always ami us; cf. amicitia): LEIBERI AMICEI SOCIEIQVE POPVLEI ROM. SVNTO, Lex. de Termin.: Deiotarus ex animo amicus, unus fidelis populo Rom., C. Phil. 11, 13, 34: socio atque amico regi, Liv. 37, 54; Suet. Cæs. 11.—**2.** In and after the Aug. age: *A counsellor, minister* of a prince: Nep. Milt. 3, 2 Dähn.: fuerunt multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, id. de Reg. 3, 1; so, Suet. Cæs. 70; id. Aug. 16; 56; 66; id. Cal. 19; id. Ner. 5; Galb. 7; cf. Ernest. Suet. Excurs. XV.

Amida, æ, *f.* *A town of Mesopotamia* (now *Diyar-Bekr*), Amm. 18, 6.

Amilcar, v. Hamilcar.

Ămillus, i. *m.* [from ἄμιλλα=litigiosus] *A Roman cognomen*, Inscr. ap. Murat. 65, 5.

Ămĭnæus (-ēus), a, um, *adj.*, Ἀμιναῖος, *Of or belonging to Aminæa, of the Piceni, celebrated for the culture of the vine*: vites, Virg. G. 2, 97; so Cato, R. R. 6, 4; 7, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 25 Schneid.; Col. 3, 2, 7; id. ib. 9, 3; Pl. 14, 3, 4 *no.* 8; Pall. 3, 9, 4; Orell. Inscr. 3678.

Amĭnocles, is, *m.* *A Corinthian ship-builder*, Pl. 7, 56; cf. Thucyd. 1, 13.

Amintinus, i. *m.* *The cognomen of a Roman consul*, A. U. C. 293, Fasti Capitol. ap. Grut. 289; prps. from a district of this name, mentioned in Inscr. ap. Odoric. Syll. p. 186.

Āmisia, æ, **I.** *m.* *The river Ems, in Germany*, Tac. A. 1, 60; 63; 2, 23; in Pl. 4, 14, 28; and Mel. 3, 3, called **Amisius**; cf. Mann. Germ. 419. **II.** *f.* *A fortress built by the Romans upon the Ems* (near the Fort Delf Zyl, in West Friesland), Tac. A. 2, 8; cf. Mann. Germ. 82.

āmissĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [amitto] *That may be lost* (post-class.): Aug. de Trin. 5, 4; id. ib. 15, 3.

āmissio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A losing, loss* (several times in Cic., elsewh. rare): opidorum, C. Pis. 17, 40; id. ib. 18, 43: omnium rerum, id. Fam. 4, 3: foliorum, Pl. 17, 2, 2; Sen. Ep. 4.

1. **āmissus**, a, um, *P.* of amitto.

2. **āmissus**, ūs, *m.*, for amissio, *A loss*: Siciliæ, Nep. Alc. 6, 2.

Āmisus, i, *f.*, Ἀμισός, *A town of Pontus* (now *Eski Samsun*), C. Manl. 8; Pl. 37, 8, 37 (ib. 6, 2, 2: Amisum); Mel. 1, 19; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 2, 448 *sq.* Hence, **Amīsēni**, orum, *m.* *The inhabitants of A.*, Pl. Ep. 10, 93.

āmīta, æ, *f.* *A father's sister, paternal aunt* (the mother's sister is called matertera; cf. Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10); C. Clu. 10; Liv. 39, 11. Hence, **A.** Amita magna, *A sister of a grandfather, a great aunt*, Paul. l. c.—**B.** Amita major, *An aunt of a grandfather*, Paul. ib. and Fest. s. v. Major, p. 98.—**C.** Amita maxima, *An aunt of a great-grandfather*, called also abamita, Paul. ib.

Āmiternum, i, *n.* [acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 5, 12, from am=amb and Aternus] Ἀμίτερνον, *A very ancient town of the Sabines* (now *S. Vittorino*); cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 509; birth-place of Sallust.—Hence, **A. Amiternīnus**, a, um, *adj.* *Belonging to Amiternum*, Col. 10, 422: Amiternini, orum, *m.* *The inhabitants of A.*, Pl. 3, 12, 17.—**B. Amiternus**, a um, *adj.* poet. for the preced.: colores, Virg. Æ. 7, 710; so, Mart. 13, 20.—**C.** **Āmĭternensis**, e, *adj.* *Of Amiternum* (post-class): Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 1, *no.* 234.

Amītīnenses, ium, *m.* *A people of Etruria*: Pl. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

āmĭtīnus, i, *m.*: **āmītīna**, æ, *f.* [amita] (*One belonging to an* amita; hence) *A* (male or female) *cousin german*: Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1; 10.

Amitīnum, i, *n.* *A town of Latium*, Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 68.

ā-mitto, īsi, issum, ittĕre (amisti, for amisisti, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10; Hec. 2, 2, 9: amissis, for amiseris, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 70), 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; mitto, *no.* I. A.] **I.** Prop.: *To let go from* one; *to let slip, dismiss* (mostly ante-class.): "quod nos dicimus *dimittere*, antiqui etiam dicebant *amittere*," Don. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 71: **A.** In *simple constr.*: hunc, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 66; so, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 18: quem (*sc.* anulum), id. Ad. 3, 4, 29.—**B.** With *Adv. of place*: te hinc, Plaut. Mil. 5, 28; cf. id. Capt. 2, 2, 82.—**C.** With *ab*: me a te, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 2.—**D.** With *ex*: prædam ex oculis manibusque, Liv. 30, 24; cf. id. 29, 32.—**E.** With *de*: prædam de manibus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 20, 44.—**F.** With *Abl.*: **1.** = *from*: manibus prædam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 47.—**2.** Of manner: aliquid culpâ tuâ, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 70.—**G.** With *second Acc.*: me libertum, Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 6.—**H.** *Abs.*: amitte, Var. ap. Non. 75, 32; cf., also, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 24.

II. Pig.: istam rem inquisitam certum est non amittere, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 217; tibi hanc amittam noxiam unam, *will remit*, or *pardon*, id. Pœn. 1, 2, 191: occasionem a., Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 58; C. Cæc. 5, 15; id. At. 15, 11; Cæs. B. G. 3, 18: servire tempori et non amittere tempus, quum sit datum, C. Att. 8, 3, 6: fidem a., *to break their word given on oath*, Nep. Eum. 10, 3 Dähn.; Ov. M. 15, 556.

III. Meton.: *To lose* (with or without our own fault; opp. *perdere, by our own fault*, Hab. Syn. 100; diff. from *omittere: amittere*, to lose what one has, even against his will; *omittere*, to allow a thing to pass by, which he might have obtained, Goer. U. Fin. 1, 17, 56): simul consilium cum re amisti? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: amittit vitam sensumque priorem, Lucr. 3, 769 Lachm.: imperii jus amittere, C. Phil. 10, 5 *fin.*: ut totam litem aut obtineamus aut amittamus, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 10: classes optimæ amissæ et perditæ, id. 1 Verr. 5, 13: filium amisit, *sc.* per mortem, id. Fam. 4, 6; Suet. Vesp. 3; Cal. 12: oppidum Capsam et magnam pecuniam amiserat, Sall. J. 97: patrimoniis amissis, id. C. 37, 5: a. optimates, *i. e.* favorem, animum eorum, Nep. Dion, 7, 2 Dähn.: patriam, Liv. 5, 53: exercitum, id. 8, 33: opera amissa (*sc.* incendio) restituit, id. 5, 7; Suet. Claud. 6: si reperire vocas a. certius, *i. e. to know more certainly that she is lost*, Ov. M. 5, 519: colores, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 27; so, id. S. 1, 1, 60; 2, 5, 2.—Amittere, opp. to *perdere*: Decius amisit vitam; at non perdidit: dedit vitam, accepit patriam: amisit animam, potitus est gloria, Auct. Her. 4, 44, 57.

Ammæensis, e, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Ammæa, a town of Lusitania*, Pl. 37, 2, 9.

Ammedarensis, e, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Ammedara, a town of Africa*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 1056, 2.

†**ammi** (ami) and **ammium** (amium), ii. *n.* = ἄμμι and ἄμμιον, *An umbelliferous plant*, Pl. 20, 15, 58; ib. 24, 100; Scrib. Comp. 121 *extr.*

Ammiānus Marcellīnus, *A Latin Hist. of the fourth century*. Of his work, Rerum gestarum libri XXXI., which extended from the accession of Nerva (96 A.D.) to the death of Valens (378 A.D.), the first 13 books are lost. Cf. Bähr. Liter. Gesch. 349 *sq.*

Ammineus, v. Aminæus.

ammiror and **ammitto**, v. admiror, *etc.*

ammium, v. ammi.

†**ammochrȳsus**, i, *m.* = ἀμμόχρυσος (gold sand), *A precious stone unknown to us*, prps. golden mica, Pl. 37, 11, 73.

†**ammodytes**, æ, *m.* = ἀμμοδύτης (sand-burrower), *A kind of serpent in Africa*: Luc. 9, 716; Sol. 27.

Ammon, ōnis, *m.*, Ἄμμων [Egypt. Amun or Ammun] *The supreme divinity of the Ethiopians or Libyans; afterwards, an appel. of Jupiter worshipped in Africa under the form of a ram* (upon the present oasis Sivah). Connected with his temple was an oracle often consulted by the ancients; cf. Cat. 7, 5; Curt. 4, 7; Luc. 9, 511.—Ammonis cornu, *A gold-coloured precious stone in the shape of a ram's horn, Ammonite*, Pl. 37, 10, 60.—Hence, **1. Ammōnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Belonging to Ammon* (*Africa, Libya*): sal, Pl. 31, 7, 39; Col. 6, 17, 7; Ov. Med. fac. 94.—As *Subst.*: Ammoniacum, i, *A resinous gum, which distils from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon*, Pl. 12, 23, 49; 24, 6, 14; Cels. 5, 5. —**2. Ammōnĭas**, adis, *f.*, *adj.* (sc. navis), *A ship in which victims and offerings were conveyed to the temple of Jupiter Ammon*, Pl. 35, 10, 36, n. 20.

ammoneo and **ammonitrix**, v. admoneo, *etc.*

Ammonitæ, arum, *m.* *A people of Arabia Petræa*, Pl. 6, 29.

†**ammōnĭtrum**, i, *n.* = ἀμμόνιτρον. *Nitrum mingled with sand*, Pl. 36, 26, 64.

Ammonii, orum, *m.*, *A people of Arabia Felix*, Pl. 36, 8, 2.

Ammonius, i, *m.*, *A physician of Alexandria*, Cels. præf. 1, 7, ib. c. 26.

amnăcum, i, *n.* *The herb pellitory*, Pl. 21, 30, 104.

‡**amnēnses**, ium, *f.* [amnis] *Towns on a river*, Fest. p. 15 (Lind. reads, acc. to MSS., *Amneses*).

†**amnestĭa**, æ, *f.* = ἀμνηστία (a forgetting), *An amnesty, pardon for a crime against the state*, Vop. Aur. 39 (Nep. Thras. 3, 2, uses it for lex oblivionis; cf. Suet. Claud. 11; venia et oblivio; id. Tib. 4; abolitio facti; and Val. Max. 4, 1, 4: hæc oblivio, quam Athenienses ἀμνηστίαν vocant).

amnĭ-cŏla, æ, *comm.* [amnis; colo] *Living or growing near a river*: salices, Ov. M. 10, 96.

amnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [amnis] *A little river, rivulet, brook*: Liv. 36, 22 *fin.*

amnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of, or belonging to, a river* (poet.-class.): calami, Pl. 16, 36, 66: insula Metabarris, amnicarum maxima, *i. e. of those formed by rivers*, id. 3, 25, 28: pisces, Sol. 37, 6.

amnĭ-gĕna, æ, *m.* [amnis; gigno] *Son of a river*: Val. Fl. 5, 585.

amnĭ-gĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Born in a river*: pisces Aus. Mos. 116.

amnis, is, *m.* (*f.* Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 18; Næv. and Att. in Non. 191, 33; Var. R. R. 3, 5, 9; cf. Prisc. 652 and 658 P.; Rudd. 1, 26 *no.* 37; Schneid. Gr. 2, 98.—*Abl.* regularly amne; but amni freq. in the poets, Virg. G. 1, 203; 3, 447; Hor. S. 1, 10, 62; Col. R. R. 10, 136; also in prose: Liv. 21, 5; ib. 27; cf. Prisc. 766; Rhem. Pal. 1574 P.; Rudd. 1, 85 *not.* 85; Schneid. Gr. 2, 227; Bentl. Hor. S. 1, 5, 72). [for apnis=Sanscr. apnas, from ap=aqua] *Any broad and deep-flowing, rapid, water*; hence, esp. in the poets (by whom it is most freq. used), it is employed sts. for *a rapidly flowing stream, or a torrent rushing down from a mountain*=torrens; sts. for *a large river*, opp. *fluvius* (as a common river); sts. also for *the ocean* as flowing round the land; it most nearly corresponds with our *stream*; cf. Doed. Syn. as above quoted; Hab. Syn. *no.* 458; Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 1 (in prose not often used before the histt. of the Aug. age; in Cic. only in Aratus and in his more elevated prose; never in his Epistt.): apud abundantem antiquam amnem et rapidas undas Inachi, Att. in Non. 191, 33; Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 15: molibus incurrit validis cum viribus a., Lucr. 1, 287 Lachm. (v. the whole description, V. 281—289): Nilus, unicus in terris, Ægypti totius a., id. 6, 713 Lachm.: alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus a. (*i. e. a noiseless stream flowing on in majestic fullness*) fluit; alter (Thucydides) incitatior fertur, C. Or. 12, 39, et sæp.: ruunt de montibus amnes, Virg. Æ. 4, 164: amnes magnitudine vastæ, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19.—Also, in distinction from the sea:

quum pontus et amnes cuncti invicem commeant, id. ib. 4, 2.—Of the very small river Numicius, Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 56.—On the contr. of the *ocean*, acc. to the Gr., Ὠκεανὸς ποταμός (Hom. Od. 11, 638): oceani amnis, *ocean-stream*, Virg. G. 4, 233; Tib. 2, 5, 62; id. 3, 4, 18. — Poet. Of the constellation Eridanus: Eridanum cernes funestum magnis cum viribus amnem C. Arat, 145, al. 390 (as transl. of Gr., λείψανον Ἠριδανοῖο, πολυκλαύστου ποταμοῖο, Arat. Phæn. 360): Scorpios exoriens quum clarus fugerit amnis, Germanic. Arat. 648; cf. id. ib. 362.—Also poet. and in post-class prose, *Any thing flowing, a liquid:* Virg. Æ. 12, 417; id. ib. 7, 465: amnis musti, Pall. 11, 14, 18. — Like flumen, as *abstractum: A flowing, flow, current, stream:* secundo amni, *down the stream*, Virg. G. 3, 447: adverso amne, *up the stream*, Curt. 10, 1.

Amnon, onis. *A river of Arabia Felix*, Pl. 6, 28.

ămo, āvi, ātum, āre (amasso=amavero, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 22; id. Curc. 4, 4, 22; id. Mil. 4, 2, 16; cf. Fest. p. 23), I. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscr. root kam, *to love*, Pers. kâm, *desiderium*; cf. aper, akin to κάπρος] **I.** Prop.: **A.** In a good sense: *To love* (with the idea of affection, opp. to *odisse*; while *diligere* denotes the love that is produced by regard, esteem, admiration, reverence, *etc.*; hence from the exercise of the reasoning powers; opp. to *negligere* or *spernere;* cf. Doed. Syn. 4, 97; Hab. Syn. *no.* 90) (in an honourable sense in Cic. philos. writings and Epp.; very often in a low sense, esp. in the comic poets) :"quid autem est a., nisi velle bonis aliquem affici quam maximis, etiamsi ad se ex iis nihil redeat," C. Fin. 2, 24, 78: "a. autem nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, nulla indigentia, nulla utilitate quæsita," id. Læl. 27, 100 Beier: videas corde a. (eos) inter se, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 60; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42: Cicerones pueri amant inter se, C. Att. 6, 1: magis te, quam oculos nunc amo meos, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 67: quem omnes a. meritissimo debemus, C. de Or. 1, 55, 234. So, a. aliquem ex animo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: unice patriam et cives, id. Cat. 3, 5: aliquem amore singulari, id. Fam. 15, 20: dignus amari, Virg. Æ. 5, 89.— *Amare* in contr. with *diligere*, as stronger: Clodius valde me diligit, vel, ut ἐμφατικώτερον dicam, valde me amat, C. ad Brut. 1, 1; id. Fam. 9, 14: eum a me non diligi solum, verum etiam amari, id. ib. 13, 47; id. Frgm. in Non. 421, 30 (Orell. IV. 2, p. 466); Pl. Ep. 3, 9.—On the contr. *diligere*, as indicative of a love founded on internal preference, is more emph. than *amare*, indicating that which is instinctive: non quo quemquam plus amem, aut plus diligam, eo feci, sed, *etc.*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 16: homo nobilis, qui a suis et amari et diligi vellet, C. 2 Verr. 4, 23, 51: te semper amavi dilexique, id. Fam. 15, 7.— To this belongs the phrase, ita (sic) me dii (bene) ament *or* amabunt, *so help me God:* ita me dii amabunt, *etc.*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 3, 30 (v. the pass. in its connection): ita me dii ament, credo, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 44: non, ita me dii bene ament, id. Hec. 2, 1, 9: sic me dii amabunt, ut, *etc.*, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 54. Hence, also, ellipt.: ita me Juppiter! *sc.* amet *or* amabit, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 3, 31. And as a salutation: *Me.* Salvus atque fortunatus, Euclio, semper sies. *Eu.* Di te ament, Megadore, *God bless thee*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 6. — Hence, Prov.: Amarese, of vain men: *To be in love with, to be very much pleased with one's self* (prps. used only by Cic.): quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: nisi nosmetipsos valde amabimus, id. Off. 1, 9, 29 Heus.; id. Att. 4, 16 *med.*; id. Harusp. 9.

B. In a bad sense: *To be in love with, to have an amour with:* misera amans desiderat, Plaut. Bac. 2, 2, 30: ut videas eam medullitus me a.! id. Most. 1, 3, 86: tacum gnatum rumor est a., Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 14; id. ib. 20: ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi R. amare, potare, *etc.*, Sall. C. 11, 6: Hor. S. 2, 3, 250 Heind.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To love a thing, to be fond of, to find pleasure in:* nomen, ornamentum, vultum, incessum alicujus a., C. Sest. 49, 105: amavi amorem tuum, id. Fam. 9, 16: Alexidis manum amabam, id. Att. 7, 2: amabat literas, Nep. Att. 1, 2: ea, quæ res secundæ amant, lascivia atque superbia incessere, Sall. J. 41, 3: amare nemus et fugere urbes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 77: amat bonus otia Daphnis, Virg. E. 5, 61: non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 58: amat janua limen, *loves to remain shut*, i. e. *is always closed*, id. Od. 1, 25, 3: Pl. Pan. 31, 4.—And *c. Inf.* as object: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50.

B. Amare aliquem de *or* in aliqua re, quod, *etc.*, *To be obliged to one for something, to be under obligation, to have to thank:* ecquid nos amas de fidicina istac? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3: de rauduscolo multum te amo, C. Att. 7, 2, 7: et in Attilii negotio te amavi, id. Fam. 13, 62: te multum amamus, quod, *etc.*, id. Att. 1, 3: amas me, quod te non vidi? Domit. Afer. in Quint. 6, 3. 93.—Also without *de* or *quod:* soror, parce, amabo. *Anter.* Quiesco. *Adelph.* Ergo amo te, *I am much obliged to you*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 40: bene facis: merito te amo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 22. — Hence in the ellipt. lang. of conversation, amabo *or* amabo te (but never amabo vos, *etc.*), lit. *I shall be under very great obligation to you* (*if you say, do*, etc., *that for me*). Hence in entreaties = oro, quæso, precor (accordingly, with *ut* or *ne* follg.): *Be so good, I pray, entreat you* (in Plaut. and Ter. very freq.; still the latter always says merely amabo without te; in Cic. only in Epistt.). Without *te:* quis hic, amabo, est, qui, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 26: qui, amabo? id. Bac. 1, 1, 19: quid, amabo, obticuisti? id. ib. 28: id, amabo, adjuta me, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70: id agite, amabo, id. ib. 50, et al.; Cat. 32, 1. With *te:* id amabo te, huic caveas, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 10; id. Men. 4, 3, 4: amabo te, advola, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: cura, amabo te, Ciceronem nostrum, id. Att. 2, 2. With *ut or ne* follg.: scin' quid te amabo ut facias? Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 71; cf. id. ib. 3, 3, 1: amabo ut illuc transeas, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 31: amabo te, ne improbitati meæ assignes, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4.

III. Meton.: Amare *c. inf., To be fond of doing, to be wont* or *accustomed to* (cf. φιλέω, *no.* II. in Liddell and Scott's Lex.: Quint. 9, 3, 17), (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): clamore, vultu, sæpe impetu, atque aliis omnibus, quæ ira fieri amat, Sall. J. 34, 1: aurum per medios ire satellites Et perrumpere amat saxa potentius Ictu fulmineo, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 9; so, id. ib. 2, 3, 9; Epod. 8, 15; Pl. 13, 4, 7; Tac. A. 4, 9.

Amocensis, e, *adj. Of Amoca, a town in Spain*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 324, 10.

ā-mŏdo, *adv.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 1; modo, *no.* II.] *From this time forward, henceforth,* ἀπὸ τούτου (Eccl. Lat.): Hier. Vit. Hil. 51, p. 157 ed. Francf.; Paul. Nol. 8, 28; cf. Hand. Turs. 1, 286.

ămœbæus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀμοιβαῖος, *Alternate* (pure Lat. alternus); hence, amœbæum carmen = ἆσμα ἀμοιβαῖον, *a responsive song*, Fest.: Serv. Virg. E. 3, 28, 59, 66: pes amœbæus "ex duabus longis et totidem brevibus et longâ," Diom. 478 P. (*e. g.* incrēdĭbĭlĕs; opp. antamœbæus, q. v.).

Amœbe, es. *f.* = ἀμοιβή (permutatio, retributio), *A Roman* nomen servile (*female*): Inscr. ap. Murat. 1006, 9.

Amœbeus (trisyll.), ei, *m.*, Ἀμοιβεύς, *An Athenian performer on the cithara:* Ov. A. A. 3, 399.

ămœne, *adv. Pleasantly*, etc., v. amœnus, *fin.*

ămœnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [amœnus] **I.** Prop.: *Pleasantness, delightfulness:* esp. of places (as scenery, a garden, river, *etc.*; in the poets, except Plaut., extremely rare; never in Ter., Lucr., and Hor.): nunc domus suppeditat mihi hortorum amœnitatem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 14: fluminis, id. ib. 1, 1: amœnitates orarum et litorum, id. N. D. 2, 39; id. Leg. 2, 1; Rep. 2, 4; Nep. Att. 13; Col. 1, 4, 8; Flor. 2, 11, 4. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of other things (so, in Plaut. and the prose-writers of the post-Aug. age, but not in Cic.): amœnitates omnium venerum atque venustatum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5: hic me amœnitate amœna amœnus oneravit dies, id. Capt. 4, 1, 7: amœnitates studiorum, Pl. præf.: vitæ, Tac. A. 5, 2: verborum, Gell. 12, 1 *fin.*: orationis, id. 10, 3.—**B.** As a term of endearment in Plaut. *My dear, my sweet, my charmer:* uxor mea, mea amœnitas, quid tu agis? Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 13: mea vita, mea amœnitas, meus ocellus, id. Mil. 1, 2, 152.

ămœnĭter, *adv. Pleasantly*, etc., v. amœnus, *fin.*

ămœno, are, [amœnus] 1. *v. a.* (only in Eccl.), **I.** Prop.: *To make pleasant:* regio amœnata lucis, Salv. Gub. Dei, 7 *med.* **II.** Meton.: *To please, delight:* amœnare oculos, Cyprian. Ep. 2, 1; Cassiod. Ep. 2, 40.

ămœnus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. doubtful; acc. to Pott Etym. Forsch. II. p. 170, for amosinus (like Favorinus), from amo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Pleasant, delightful, charming:* usually of objects affecting the sense of sight; as a beautiful landscape, *etc.*: "amœna loca .... quod solum amorem præstent et ad se amanda alliciant," Var. in Isid. Orig. 14: "amœna sunt loca solius voluptatis plena," Serv. Virg. Æ. 5, 734 [*jucundus* from juvare, refreshing, delightful, gen., both phys. and mental.: *gratus*, desired, welcome, *etc.*; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 36 (Ramsh. 377): Hab. Syn. *no.* 564] : (class. in prose and poetry) : amœna salicta, Enn. Ann. 1, 44 in C. Div. 1, 20, 40 : Ennius, qui primus amœno Detulit ex Helicone perenni fronde coronam, *who first from the charming Helicon*, etc., Lucr. 1. 118 : id. 4, 1024 Lachm.: locus, C. de Or. 2, 71, 290 : prædiola, id. Att. 16, 3, 4 : loca amœna voluptaria, Sall. C. 11, 5 Kritz.: amœna piorum Concilia, Virg. Æ. 5, 734 : devenere locos lætos et amœna virета Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas, id. ib. 6, 638 : rus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6 : aquæ, auræ, id. Od. 3, 4, 8 : hæ latebræ dulces, etiam, si credis, amœnæ, *delightful to me* (subjective), *but also in and of themselves* (objectively) *pleasant*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 15 Schmid.; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 35: amœnæ Farfarus umbræ, Ov. M. 14, 330: amœnissima ædificia, Tac. H. 3, 30: pictura, Pl. 35, 10, 37 *fin.*—In Tac. amœna, ōrum, *n.* (cf. abditus, *etc.*) *Pleasant places:* per amœna Asiæ atque Achaiæ, A. 3, 7 : amœna litorum. H. 3, 76. — **B.** Of other things (rare, for the most part only post-Aug.) : vita, Tac. A. 15, 55 : ingenium, id. ib. 2, 64; 13, 3 : animus, *i. e.* amœnitatibus deditus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1 : amœnissima verba, Gell. 2, 26 : id. 16, 3 ; 18, 5.

II. Meton.: Of dress: *Luxurious, too showy* (in reproach) : cultus amœnior, Liv. 4, 44.

Adv.: **a.** Old form amœniter, Gell. 20, 8.—**b.** Usu., amœne : of smell, *sweetly, fragrantly*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2 ; of a dwelling, *pleasantly* (*Sup.*), Pl. Ep. 4, 23 ; of speech (*Comp.*), Gell. 14, 1, 32.

ā-mōlĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1 ; molior, *no.* II. B. 5.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To remove* a person or thing *from* a place with effort or difficulty, *to move*, or *carry away, to remove*: "*amoliri* dicuntur ea, quæ cum magnâ difficultate et molimine summoventur et tolluntur e medio," Don. Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 24: **1.** In *simple constr.*: omnia, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 67 : obstantia silvarum, Tac. A. 1, 50. — **2.** With *Abl.*: onus humeris, Luc, 5, 354. — **3.** With *Adv. of place* : hæc hinc, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 44.—**4.** *Abs.*: Att. ap. Non. 75, 31.— **5.** With *ex* : omnia e medio, Pl. 11, 10, 10, § 25. **B.** Esp.: With *Personal pron.*: *To take one's self off, to go away, be gone* : **1.** With *Adv. of place* : me hinc, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 58 ; cf. id. Ps. 1, 5, 144 ; Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 44.—**2.** With *ex* : te e conspectu, Pac. ap. Non. 73, 13.

II. Fig. : **A.** : To *put away, avert* : **1.** In *simple constr.* : pericula, Pl. 32, 2, 11, § 23 : dedecus, Tac. A. 14, 14.—**2.** With *ab* : invidiam ab aliquo, Tac. A. 3, 75. — **B.** *To pass over* : nomen meum, Liv. 28, 28. — **C.** *To refute, repel, rebut* : an amolienda singula, Quint. 5, 13, 11 ; cf. id. 4, 1, 29.

☞ *Pass.*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 24; Liv. 28, 36.—Hence

ămōlītio, ōnis, *f. A removing, putting away* or *aside:* ex oculis, Gell. 12, 1 *fin.*

ămōlītus, *P.* of amolior.

†**amōmis**, ĭdis, *f.*=ἀμωμίς. *A plant similar to the true amomum, but inferior in fragrance*, Pl. 12, 13, 28.

†**ămōmum** or **-on**, i, *n.*=ἄμωμον. *An aromatic shrub, from which the Romans prepared a costly fragrant balsam*, (Cissus vitiginea, L.); Pl. 12, 13, 28; 16, 22, 34: Assyrium vulgo nascetur a., Virg. E. 4, 25; id. ib. 3, 89; Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 51; Mart. 5, 65; Pers. 3, 104.

ămor (old form amos, like honos, labos, colos, *etc.*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 2. In Plaut. prps. at times monosyll., cf. Ritschl. Plaut. prolog. p. 147, *n.*), ōris, *m.* [amo] **I.** Prop.: *Love:* both in a good sense, to parents, friends, *etc.*: and in a bad sense, of passionate love [accordingly, in gen., like amo, affection based on sympathy; while *caritas*, like diligere, is that which arises from esteem, admiration, *etc.*, as the result of reflection; hence, amor is also used of animals, but caritas only of men]: "Amicitiæ caritate et amore coniunctæ. Nam quum deorum, tum parentum, patriæque cultus, eorumque hominum, qui aut sapientia, aut opibus excellunt, ad *caritatem* referri solet. Conjuges autem et liberi et fratres et alii, quos usus familiaritasque conjunxit, quamquam etiam caritate ipsa, tamen *amore* maxime continentur," C. Part. 25, 88; cf. id. ib. 16, 56; Doed. Syn. 4, 100; Hab. Syn. *no.* 101. But *a-nor* is related to *benevolentia* as the cause to the effect, or also as a higher to a lower degree; since benevolentia denotes only an external, friendly treatment, but amor a real, internal love: "amor, ex quo amicitia nominata, principeps est ad benevolentiam conjungendam," C. Læl. 8, 26: "nihil enim est, quod studio et benevolentia, vel amore potius effici non possit," id. Fam. 3, 9; cf. Doed. Syn. 4, 105; Hab. Syn. *no.* 101 (very freq. in all periods, and in every kind of style; in a base sense most freq. in the com. and eleg. poets, Petron., and similar authors): constr. *a. in, erga*, or the *object. Gen.* (with the Gen. of the gerund, never in Cic., prps. in no prose writer; but in Lucr., Virg., Ovid, and Hor.).—**A.** Sing. **1.** In a good sense: ab his initiis noster in te a. profectus, C. Fam. 13, 29: si quid in te residet amoris erga me, id. ib. 5, 5: amori nostro (*i. e.* quo a te amamur) plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, largiare, id. ib. 5, 12: amplecti aliquem amore, id. ib. 7, 1: habere amorem erga aliquem, id. ib. 9, 14: respondere amori amore, id. ib. 15, 21: conciliare amorem alicui, id. de Or. 2, 51.—**2.** In a bad sense: Medea amore sævo saucia, Enn. Med. in Anet. Her. 2, 22 (as transl. of Gr. ἔρωτι θυμὸν ἐκτλαγεὶς Ἰάσονος, Eur. Med. prol. 8): is amore projecticiam illam deperit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 43: amore perdita est, id. Mil. 4, 6, 38: in amore hæc omnia sunt vitia, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 14: æterno devictus vehere amoris, Lucr. 1, 34: and, qui vitat amorem, id. 4, 1073 Lachm.; Ov. M. 4, 256: ne sit ancillæ tibi amor pudori, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 1: meretricis amore sollicitus, id. S. 2, 3, 252.—**B.** Plur. **1.** In a good sense: amores hominum in te, C. Att. 5, 13: amores sancti, the honourable love of youth of the Greeks, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68 Gesn.: cf. id. Tusc. 4, 34, 72 (on the contr. that which is base, Nep. Paus. 4, 1): est is mihi in amoribus, *i. e.* valde a me amatur, id. Fam. 7, 33: meos amores eloquar, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 2.—**2.** In a bad sense: meretricii amores, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 10: amores et hæ delicię, quæ vocantur, C. Cœl. 19; Ov. M. 4, 259: insanos fœtæmur amores, id. ib. 9, 518, et sæp.; Hor. Od. 3, 21, 3, et sæp.

II. Fig.: *An eager desire* or *longing for*: consulatus amor, C. Sull. 26, 73: gloriæ, id. Arch. 11, 28: amicitiæ, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 70: lactis, Virg. G. 3, 394: vini, Liv. 9, 18: auri, Virg. Æ. 1, 349: argenti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 73: nummi, Juv. 14, 139: laudum, Virg. Æ. 9, 197: cognitionis, C. Fin. 4, 7, 18: with gerund; cf. endi, Lucr. 4, 869 Lachm.: habendi, Ov. A. A. 3, 541; Virg. G. 4, 177; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85: scribendi, id. S. 2, 1, 10.—Poet. also, *c. Inf.* as subject.: si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros, Virg. Æ. 2, 10; Stat. Th. 1, 668.

III. Meton. **A. 1.** *concr. A beloved object:* amores et delicię tuæ, C. Div. 1, 36: Pompeius nostri amores, id. Att. 2, 19, id. ib. 16, 6; and ironic.: sed redeo ad amores deliciasque nostras, L. Antonium, id. Phil. 6, 5; Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 79; Ov. M. 1, 617; id. ib. 4, 137.—**2.** Poet.: *An object producing love:* quæritur et nascentis equi de fronte revolsus Et matri præreptus a., Virg. Æ. 4, 516; upon which passage Serv. remarks: "Secundum Plinium, qui dicit in Naturali Historia (8, 42, 66) pullos equinos habere in fronte quandam carnem, quam eis statim natis adimit mater: quam si quis forte præripuerit, odit pullum, et lac ei denegat." Cf. hippomanes. —**3.** Personified: Amor, *The god of love, Love, Cupid*, "Ἔρως: Paret Amor dictis carę genetricis, Virg. Æ. 1, 689: nec quid Amor curat, Ov. M. 1, 480; Hor. Od. 3, 12, 1; Prop. 1, 2, 8; 3, 13, 4. Also in the pl., *Cupids, Loves:* corpora nudorum Amorum, Ov. M. 10, 516: lascivi Amores, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 7: parvi Amores, Prop. 3, 1, 11.

ămōrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [amor] *Loving, amorous:* Lab. in Gell. 11, 15, 1.

Ămorgus or **-os**, i, *f.*, Ἀμοργός, *One of the Sporades in the Ægean Sea*, birth-place of Simonides; under the empire, a place for the banishment of criminals (now *Amorgo* or *Morgo*), Pl. 4, 12, 23; Tac. A. 4, 30; cf. Mann. Gr. 734 *sq.*

ămōrī-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [amor: fero] *Producing* or *awakening love:* sagittæ, Venant. 6, 213.

ămōrī-ficus, a, um, *adj.* [amor: facio] *Causing love:* App. Herb. 123.

Amorrhæi, ōrum, *m. plur. The Amorites, a people of Canaan:* Schon rex Amorrhæorum, Vulg. Ps. 134, 11; ib. 135, 19:—*Sing.*: Vulg. Gen. 14, 13: in a collective sense: ad loca Amorrhæi, Vulg. Ex. 3, 8: cf. ib. 23, 23.—Hence, **Amorrhæus**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, the Amorites:* Prud. Hamart. 413.

ămos, v. amor.

ămōtio, ōnis, *f.* [amoveo] *A removing, removal* (very rare; only twice in Cic.): doloris, C. Fin. 1, 11, 37; id. ib. 2, 3, 9: ordinis, Gai. Dig. 47, 10, 43.

ămōtus, a, um, *P.* of amoveo.

ă-mŏvĕo, ōvi, ōtum, ŏvēre, 2. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* A. 1.: moveo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To move from* a place, etc.: *to remove*, etc.: esp. with effort or trouble (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: hunc, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 14: ille est amotus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 64; cf. Suet. Cæs. 68; id. Ner. 47.—**2.** With *ab*: testem abs te, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 72: virgas a civium corpore, C. Rab. Perd. 4, 12: alia ab oculis, Liv. 5, 51. —**3.** With *ex*: illum ex istis locis, C. Att. 1, 12, 2: imagines ex bibliothecis, Suet. Cal. 34.—**4.** With *Abl.*: me loco, Plaut. True. 1, 1, 64.—**5.** *Adv. of place*: aliquo, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 94.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** With *Personal pron.*: *To take one's self off; to retire, withdraw:* **a.** With *Adv. of place*: te hinc, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 24.—**b.** With *ex*: e cœtu se, Liv. 3, 38: se e medio quam longissime, Suet. Tib. 10.—**c.** With *Abl.*: qui memet finibus unquam Amórim Ausoniæ, Sil. 17, 224.—**2.** *To remove* or *take away by stealth, to steal:* **a.** In *simple constr.*: si filia familiares res amoverit, Paul. Dig. 25, 2, 3.—**b.** With *ex*: aliquid ex hereditate, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 70.—**c.** With *per*: boves per dolum amotas, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 10.—**3.** *To remove by banishment, to banish* (post-Aug. prose; prps. only in Tac.): **a.** With *Acc. of place*: amotus Cercinam, Tac. A. 1, 53.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: Suillium .... amovendum in insulam, Tac. A. 4, 31; cf., also, id. ib. 14, 57.—**c.** With *per*: ut æmulationis suspectos, per nomen obsidum, amoveret, Tac. A. 13, 9.—**d.** With *Abl.*: judicio senatûs, Tac. A. 4, 21.

II. Fig.: *To remove, get rid of*: segnitiem amove, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6: socordiam ex pectore, id. Ps. 1, 2, 11: so, crapulam, id. ib. 5, 1, 35: amoto metu, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 10; 3, 2, 30: amoto quæramus seria ludo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27: bellum, Liv. 5, 35, et al.—Poet. of time: *To take away*: quæcumque vetustate amovet ætas, Lucr. 1, 225 Lachm.

†**ampĕlīnus**, a, um, *adj.*=ἀμπέλινος, *Of the vine* (amperina, Gerlach): Cæcil. in Non. 548, 15.

Ampĕlio, ōnis, *m.* and *f.*, and **Ampelis**, idis, *f. Roman cognomina:* Inscr. ap. Murat. 886, 7; ap. Grut. 987, 3; ap. Murat. 1495, 1.

†**ampĕlītis**, ĭdis, *f.*=ἀμπελῖτις, *A kind of bituminous earth, with which vines were besmeared, in order to keep off worms*, Pl. 35, 16, 56.

Ampĕllus, i, *A writer, mentioned*, Sidon. 9, 305: Amm. 28, 4.

†**ampĕlŏdesmos**, i, *m.*=ἀμπελόδεσμος, *A plant used for tying up vines*, Plin. 17, 23, 35 *no.* 26.

†**ampĕlŏleucē**, ēs, *f.*=ἀμπελολεύκη, *The white vine, bryony* (Bryonia alba, L.); Plin. 22, 1, 16.

1. **Ampĕlos**, i, *m. A youth, beloved by Bacchus*, Ov. F. 3, 409.

2. **ampĕlos**, i, *f.* **I.** Agria, *Wild vine*, labrusca, Pl. 23, 1, 14. **II.** Ampelos Chironia, *Grease-wort*, vitis nigra *or* bryonia, Pl. 23, 1, 17; id. 25, 4, 16.

Ampelusia, æ, *f.* [ἄμπελος] *A promontory of Africa*, Mel. 1, 5; 2, 16; 3, 10: Pl. 5, 1, 1.

‡ **ampendices**, *Appendages*, so called by the ancients, acc. to Festus, "quod circumpenderent, quos nunc appendices appellamus," Fest. p. 18.

†**amphēmĕrīnus**, a, on, *adj.*=ἀμφημέρινος, *Daily*, quotidianus: genus febrium, *not intermittent*, Pl. 28, 16, 66.

Amphōrīstus, i, *m.* = ἀμφόριστος, de quo utrinque est contentio, *A Roman cognomen*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 778, 2.

Amphiălus, i, *m.*=ἀμφίαλος, *A Roman cognomen*, Inscr. ap. Mur. T. 4, p. 6 n. 7.

Amphĭărāus, i, *m.*, Ἀμφιάραος, *A distinguished Greek seer and hero, father of Alcmæon and Amphilochus.* He at first refused to join the expedition against Thebes; but was induced to do so by his wife Eriphyle, who had been enticed to use her influence by the present of a handsome necklace. In his flight from Thebes, he was swallowed up, with his chariot, in the earth, C. Div. 1, 40: Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 52.—Hence

Amphiărāŏus (six syll.), a, um, *Amphiarian*, Prop. 2, 25, 39.—And

Amphiărāïdes, æ, *m. A descendant of Amphiaraus*, i. e. *Alcmæon*, Ov. F. 2, 43.

amphĭbălus, i, *m.*, or **-um** i, *n. A loose outer garment* or *cloak*,=byrrum, v. burrum, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 1; Venant. de vita S. Martin. 42.

Amphĭbĭānus, i, *m.*=ad amphibium pertinens, *A Roman cognomen*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 250, 3.

amphĭbium, i, *n. sc.* animal, *An amphibious animal*; Varr. L. L. 4, 13; R. R. 3, 10; Col. 8, 13. (A Greek word, and everywhere *written in Greek characters.* Cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 37.

†**amphibŏlĭa** (in Charis. 243 P.; Diom. 444; Isid. Or. 1, 33: amphibologia), æ, *f.*=ἀμφιβολία (ἀμφιβολογία), in rhetor., *Ambiguity, double-meaning*, C. Div. 2, 56, 116; id. Fam. 7, 32; Auct. Her. 2, 11; Quint. 7, 9, 1.

amphĭbŏlus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀμφίβολος, *Ambiguous*, Cap. 5, 149.

†**amphĭbrachys**, yos, *m.*=ἀμφίβραχυς (short on both sides), in metre, *The foot* ⏑ – ⏑, Quint. 9, 4, 82. (Later gramm. sts. give the word the Latin ending, amphibrachus; cf. Quint. 1, 1, § 105.)

amphĭbrŏvis, = amphibrachys, Diom. 475 P.

Amphictȳŏnes, um (*Acc. Gr.* -as, v. below), *m.*, Ἀμφικτύονες, *The political and religious congress of the confederated Greek States at Thermopylæ, afterwards at Delphi; the Amphictyons* (cf. Tittm. Amphyct. League, Heeren Ideen 3, 198): Thebani accusantur apud Amphictyonas, C. Inv. 2, 23; Quint. 5,

10, 111: decreto Amphictyonum, Tac. A. 4, 14.

Amphĭdămas, antis, *m.*, 'Αμφιδάμας, *One of the Argonauts, son of Alĕus, king of Tegea in Arcadia,* Hyg. F. 14; Val. Fl. 1, 376.

Amphĭgēnīa, æ, *f. A town of Messenia, in Peloponnesus,* Stat. Theb. 4, 178.

Amphĭlŏchĭa, æ, *f.*, 'Αμφιλοχία *A district of Acarnania,* C. Pis. 40; Mann. Gr. 62 *sq.*—Hence

Amphĭlŏchĭcus or **Amphĭlŏchīus,** a, um, *adj. Amphilochian,* Liv. 38, 10; Pl. 4, 1.—And

Amphĭlŏchi, ōrum, *m. The inhab. of Amphilochia,* Liv. 38, 3.

Amphĭlŏchus, i, *m.*, 'Αμφίλοχος, **I.** *Son of Amphiaraus, founder of* Argos Amphilochium, *in Epirus,* Pl. 4, 1, 2. **II.** *Son of Alcmæon and Manto, who, as a seer, had a temple at Oropus, in Attica,* Liv. 45 27.

†amphĭmacrus, i, *m.*=ἀμφίμακρος (long on both sides), *The poet. foot* ⏑ – ⏑ (also called Creticus), Quint. 9, 4, 81.

†amphĭmallum, i, *n.*=ἀμφίμαλλον (woolly on both sides), *A woollen cloth, having the nap on both sides,* Pl. 8, 48, 73.

Amphĭmēdon, ontis, *m. A Libyan who, while fighting for Cepheus against Perseus, was slain by the latter,* Ov. M. 5, 75.

Amphĭnŏmus, i, *m.*, and **Ănăpis,** *Two youths of Catana, who, in an eruption of Ætna, carried their parents uninjured through the fire,* Sen. Ben. 3, 37; Sil. 14, 197; Val. Max. 5, 4 *no.* 4 *extr.*

Amphīon, ŏnis, *m.*, 'Αμφίων, *Son of Antiope by Jupiter, king of Thebes and husband of Niobe;* famous for his performances on the lyre, by the magical power of which, acc. to fable, the stones were collected for the building of the walls of Thebes, Hyg. F. 6 and 7; Hor. A. P. 394. He killed himself on account of grief for the loss of his children, slain by the arrows of Apollo and Diana, Ov. M. 6, 221; 271; 402: Amphionis arces, *i. e. Thebes,* id. ib. 15, 427. — Hence

Amphīōnĭus, a, um, *adj. Amphionic,* Prop. 1, 9, 10.

Amphĭpŏlis, is *f.*, 'Αμφίπολις, *A distinguished city in Macedonia, on the Strymon* (now *Emboli*), Pl. 4, 10, 17; Liv. 45, 9; id. ib. 29.—Hence, **A. Amphipolītes,** æ, *m.* 'Αμφιπολίτης, *An Amphipolitan,* Var. R. R. 1, 1.—**B. Amphĭpŏlītānus,** a, um, *adj. Belonging to Amphipolis,* Just. 14 *fin.*

†amphiprostўlos, i, *m.*=ἀμφιπρόστυλος, *A temple with columns at each end, but not at the sides:* Vitr. 3. 1.

†amphisbæna, æ, *f.*, =ἀμφίσβαινα, *A kind of serpent in Lybia, which begins its motion either at its head or its tail at pleasure,* Pl. 8, 23, 35; Luc. 9, 719.

Amphissa, æ *f.*, 'Αμφισσα, **I.** *The ancient chief town of the Locri Ozolæ, near Phocis,* Luc. 3, 172; cf. Mann. Gr. 123. **II.** *A promontory of Locri Epizephyrii, in Lower Italy;* whence, **Amphissius,** a, um, *adj.* Ov. M. 15, 703.

Amphissus or **-os,** i, *m. Son of Apollo and Dryope, founder of the town Œta, at the foot of the mountain of the same name,* Ov. M. 9, 350; id. ib. 363.

amphitanē, es. *f. A kind of precious stone,* also called chrysocolla, prps. a magnetic pyrites, Pl. 37, 10, 54.

†amphităpa, æ, *f.*, =ἀμφιτάπης, *A coverlet, having the nap on both sides:* dormire super amphitapa bene molli, Var. in Non. 540, 30; dub. (amfitabo, Gerlach); Lucil. ib.; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 24.

†amphithălămus, i, *m.*=ἀμφιθάλαμος, *A smaller bedchamber,* Vitr. 6, 10; dub. (al. antithalamus, a chamber opp. to the sleeping chamber.)

Amphithăles, is, *m.*=ἀμφιθαλής, *A Roman cognomen:* Inscr. ap. Fea. Framm. di Fasti, *etc.*, p. 84.

amphithĕātrālis, e, *adj.* [amphitheatrum] *Of the amphitheatre, amphitheatrical:* spectaculum, Pl. 11, 24, 28: magistri, Mart. 11, 70: pompa, Claud. Cons. Mall. Th. 293.

amphithĕātrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* =amphitheatralis: charta, *made near the amphitheatre,* of little value, Pl. 13, 12, 23; spectaculum, Symm. Ep. 4, 8.—From

†amphĭthĕātrum, i. *n.*=ἀμφιθέατρον, *An amphitheatre, a circular or oval building, in which each successive seat, raised above the last, furnished an unobstructed view;* in Rome it was used for public spectacles, and most frequently for gladiatorial shows; it was at first built of wood, but afterwards of stone. The largest, begun by Vespasian and finished by Titus or Domitian, is said to have held more than 80,000 spectators: its ruins are now called the Coliseum; Pl. 19, 1, 6; Tac. H. 2, 67; Suet. Aug. 29; Cal. 18; Vesp. 9; Tit. 7; Tib. 40; Ner. 12; Isid. 15, 2, 35, p. 471 Lind.

Amphītrīte, es, *f.*, 'Αμφιτρίτη, **I.** *The wife of Neptune, and goddess of the Sea,* Col. 10, 201; hence, **II.** Meton.: *The sea:* Ov. M. 1, 14; Cat. 64, 11.

Amphītrўo (-ŏo) or **-ōn,** ōnis, 'Αμφιτρύων, ωνος, **I.** *Son of Alceus and Hipponome, king of Thebes, and husband of Alcmene,* who bore at the same time Iphicles his son and Hercules the son of Jupiter, Ov. M. 6, 112. **II.** *The name of a comedy of Plautus.*—Hence

Amphītrўōnĭădēs, æ, *patr. m. A descendant of Amphytryo,* i. e. *Hercules,* Cat. 68, 112; Ov. M. 9, 140; id. ib. 15, 49; Virg. Æ. 8, 214.

amphŏra, æ (*gen. pl.* as a measure, usually amphorûm, v. below, *no.* II.; cf. Charis. 41 P.), *f.*=ἀμφορεύς, from ἀμφὶ and φέρω. **I.** Prop.: *A large vessel, of an oblong shape, with a handle on each side of the neck (but sts. without those handles), used for preserving wine, grapes,* etc. (usually made of earthenware, but sts. of more costly materials): amphoras implere, Cato R. R. 113, 2; amphora cœpit institui, Hor. A. P. 22; id. Od. 3, 8, 10; ib. 16, 34; Petr. S. 34.—Hence poet. for *wine:* Hor. Od. 3, 28, 8.—Also *for holding oil:* amphoræ oleariæ, Cato R. R. 10, 2: and *honey:* aut, pressa puris mella condit amphoris, Hor. Epod. 2, 15. Amphoræ; spartææ, *i. e. covered with basket-work to prevent their being broken,* Cato R. R. 11, 2 Schneid. **II.** Meton.: *A measure for liquids,* also called quadrantal; cf. Fest. p. 133=2 urnæ, *or* 3 modii, *or* 8 congii, *or* 48 sextarii: in singulas vini amphoras, C. Font. 5, 9; Pl. 9, 30, 48. Such a measure was kept as a standard at the Capitol; hence, amphora Capitolina signifies an amphora which holds the full measure: Capit. Max. 4.

☞ Ships were measured by *amphoræ,* as with us by *tons:* naves, quarum minor nulla erat duûm millium amphorûm, Lentul. in C. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Pl. 6, 22, 24: navem, quæ plus, quam trecentarum amphorarum esset, Liv. 21, 63.—Hence

amphŏrālis, e, *adj. Containing the measure of an amphora:* vas, Pl. 37, 2, 10.

amphŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [amphora] *Of* or *belonging to an amphora:* vinum, *kept in it,* Proc. Dig. 33, 6, 16.

Amphrўsus or **-os,** i, *m.*= Αμφρυσος, *A small river of Phthiotis, on which, acc. to fable, Apollo fed the flocks of King Admetus,* Ov. M. 1, 580; 7, 229; Virg. G. 3, 2.—Hence, **A. Amphrўsĭus,** a, um, *adj. Belonging to Amphrysus;* or poet. transf. *to Apollo,* vates, *i. e. the Sibyl,* Virg. Æ. 6, 394.—**B. Amphrўsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: Am. gramen, Stat. S. 1, 4, 105.

ample, *adv. Spaciously,* etc., v. amplus.

am-plector (old form amploctor. Prisc. 552, 39 P.), exus sum, ecti (**amplecto,** Liv. Andr. Odyss. ap. Diom. 379 P.; cf. Prisc. 797 P.; Struve S. 114.—In pass. Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 27; Lucil. ap. Prisc. 791 P.), 3. *v. dep.* [am; 1. plecto] **I.** Prop.: *To wind* or *twine around* a person or thing; as it were, plecti am (=circum) aliquem, πλέκεσθαι αμφί τινα: hence with exclusive reference to the other object: *to surround, encompass, encircle* a person or thing: of living beings, *to embrace* (class. in prose and poetry): genus amplectens, Liv. Andr. Od. ap. Diom. 379 P. (as transl. of Hom. Od. 6, 142: γούνων λαβών): amplectimur tibi genua, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 16; id. Cist. 2, 3, 25: serpens arboris amplectens stirpem, Lucr. 5, 34 Lachm.: quorum tellus amplectitur ossa, id. 1, 135 Lachm.: manibus saxa, *to grasp,* Liv. 5, 47 munimento amplecti, Liv. 35, 28; id. 41, 5; Pl. 5, 1, 1: et molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Virg. E. 3, 45: urbes amplecti muro, Hor. A. P. 209: visne ego te ac tute me amplectare? Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 9; Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 19: ille me amplexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, C. Somn. Scip. 2.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To embrace with the mind,* i. e. *to understand, comprehend, see through:* quæ si judex non amplectetur omnia consilio, non animo ac mente circumspiciet, C. Font. 7; also, simply, *to reflect upon, to consider carefully:* cogitationem toto pectore amplecti, id. Att. 12, 35.—**B.** In speech: *To comprehend,* i. e. *to discuss particularly, to handle, treat:* quod ego argumentum pluribus verbis amplecterer, C. Rosc. Com. 12: actio verbis causam et rationem juris amplectitur, id. Cæc. 40: omnes res per scripturam amplecti, id. Inv. 2, 50: non ego cuncta meis amplecti versibus opto, Virg. G. 2, 42; Pl. 4, 12, 24. Also, *to comprehend under a name:* quod idem interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, C. Tusc. 2, 13, 30.—**C.** *To embrace with love* or *esteem,* i. e. *to love;* and of things, *to value, esteem, honour, cling to:* quem mihi videtur amplecti respublica, C. Cat. 4, 3: aliquem amicissime, C. Fam. 6, 6 *fin.*; Sall. J. 7: qui tanto amore possessiones suas amplexi tenebant, C. Sull. 20, 59: hoc se amplectitur uno, *i. e.* se amat, *piques himself on,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 53; opp. to repudiare, C. de Or. 1, 24: amplecti virtutem, id. Phil. 10, 9, 18: nobilitatem et dignitates hominum amplecti, id. Fam. 4, 8; and, with a play upon the word, of one who robs the state treasury: rem publicam nimium amplecti, id. Flacc. 18.

amplexabundus, a, um, *adj.* = amplectens, Jul. Valer. Res. gest. Alex. M. 2, 5 (Mai).

amplexor, ātus (the act. form amplexo, anal. to amplecto, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 60; Att. in Non. 470, 11; Lucil. in Prisc. 791 P.; Petr. S. 63), 1. *v. dep.* and *intens.* [amplector] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To encircle, embrace* (more rare than the simple v., and for the most part only ante-class., in Cic. and late Lat.): aram amplexantes, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 33.—**B.** Esp.: *To embrace lovingly,* Plaut. Truc. 5, 33; id. Mil. 5, 50: mitto jam osculari atque amplexari, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 27: inimicum meum, sic amplexabantur, sic fovebant, sic osculabantur, C. Fam. 1, 9; Just. 24, 3: currens Esau obviam fratri suo amplexatus est eum, Vulg. Gen. 33, 4. **II.** Fig.: *To love, be fond of, value, esteem* (so, mostly in Cic.): Appius totum me amplexatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: otium, id. Sest. 45, 98: id. Clu. 44; id. de Or 3, 17; id. Fin. 4, 14: species (*i. e.* ἰδέας) mirifice Plato erat amplexatus, *i. e.* adamaverat, suas fecerat, id. Ac. 1, 9: Sall. C. 52, 5.

1. **amplexus,** a, um, *P.* of amplector.

2. **amplexus,** ūs, *m.* [amplector] **I.** Prop.: *An encircling, embracing, surrounding* (for the most part poet. and in post-Aug. prose): amplexu terrarum, Lucr. 5, 320: serpentis amplexu, C. Div. 1, 36: exuit amplexus, *my folds, my embrace,* Ov. M. 9, 52: occupat (serpens) hos morsu, longis amplexibus illos, id. ib. 3, 48: oceanus, qui orbem terrarum amplexu finit, Liv. 36, 17; Pl. 5, 9, 9; Stat. Th. 6, 255. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *A loving embrace, caress* (mostly in plur.): cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet, Virg. Æ. 1, 687: aliquem impedire amplexu, Ov. M. 2, 433: dum petis amplexus, Ov. H. 14, 69 Ruhnk.; Sen. Thyest. 522. But also amplexu petere aliquem, Ov. M. 6, 604: circumfusus amplexibus Tiberii sui, Vell. 2, 123: tenere aliquem amplexu, Tac. A. 12, 68: in amplexus alicujus ruere, id. ib. 16, 32: in amplexu ejus effusus, id. ib. 12, 47.—**B.** Esp.: euphem. for concubitus: in mediis ambo

deprensi amplexibus hærent, Ov. M. 4, 184; Juv. 6, 65; Sil. 11, 399 Drak.

ampliātio, ōnis, *f.* [amplio] **A.** (acc. to amplio, *no.* I.) *An extending, enlarging*: addita est sacramento, Tert. Bapt. 13.

B. (acc. to amplio, *no.* II. B.) Judicial *t. t.*: *A deferring of the decision of the judge*: ampliata est et ipsa ampliatio, Sen. Contr. 1, 3 *fin.*

ampliātor, ōris, *m.*=qui ampliat; in num. so Antonini Pii, ap. Eckhel, ampliatori civium, *i. e.* qui sobolem Italiæ provident constitutis puellis alimentariis, *Fort.*

amplificātio, ōnis, *f.* [amplifico] **A.** (acc. to amplifico, *no.* I.): *An extending, enlarging, amplifying* (prps. only in Cic.): **1.** Prop.: pecuniæ, C. de Div. 2, 14, 34: rei familiaris, id. Off. 1, 8, 25.—**2.** Fig.: honoris et gloriæ, C. Off. 2, 12, 42.

B. (acc. to amplifico, *no.* II. B.): Rhet. *t. t.*: *An exaggerated description of an object, as amplification*: Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47; C. Part. Or. 15, 52; Quint. 2, 5, 9; 5, 10, 99.

amplificātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A widener, amplifier* (very rare): **I.** Prop.: rerum, C. Tusc. 5, 4, 10; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1025. **II.** Fig.: dignitatis, C. Fam. 10, 12, 5.

amplificātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *She who enlarges or amplifies*: amplificatrix veri vetustas, Pacat. Pan. Th. 8.

amplifice, *adv.* [amplificus.] *Splendidly*: Cas. 64, 266.

ampli-fico, avi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [amplus, *no.* I.; facio] (class., but for the most part in prose): **I.** Prop.: *To extend, enlarge, increase, give width* or *space to a thing*: urbem, C. Cat. 3, 1, 2; so, Liv. 1, 44: rempublicam, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 8.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of abstract objects: *To extend, enlarge, increase*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: divitias, C. Rep. 3, 12, 21: fortunam, id. Læl. 16, 59: amplificatur sonus, id. N. D. 2, 57, 144.—**2.** With *Abl.*: multis rebus vestris magnisque vestris judiciis amplificatam (sc. auctoritatem), C. Manil. 16, 46: attributu et quassu sævum amplificatis doloribus, Pac. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: honore et gloriâ amplificati, id. Leg. 3, 14, 32.—**3.** With *apud*: Æduorum auctoritatem, apud omnes Belgas, Cæs. B. G. 2, 14.

B. Rhet. *t. t.*: *To place a subject in a clearer light, to make its importance* or *insignificance more conspicuous, to amplify, dilate upon, enlarge, to set off*: summa laus eloquentiæ est amplificare rem ornando, C. de Or. 3, 26, 101; cf. id. ib. 1, 51, 221; id. Ac. 2, 2, 5; cf. amplificatio, *no.* B.

ampli-ficus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Splendid*: Fronto.

ampli-fŭus, a, um, *adj.* [amplus, *no.* II.; fluo] *Flowing copiously*: Strato Gallus, 2, 2.

amplio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [amplus] **I.** Prop.: *To widen, extend, enlarge, amplify* (rare, before the Aug. age; mostly in prose): amplianda scapello plaga est, Cels. 7, 5: rem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 32: de ampliando numero, Pl. Pan. 54, 4; Luc. 3, 276; Tac. H. 2, 78; Suet. Aug. 18; id. Ner. 22.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To render glorious*: nomen, Mart. 8, 66: Hannibalis bellicis laudibus amplatur et ipsa Scipionis, Quint. 8, 4, 20.

B. Judicial *t. t.*: **1.** *To delay a judgment* or *decision*, in order to make further investigation, since the judges in such cases employed the expression AMPLIUS or NON LIQUET. v. amplius, *no.* c. (but *comprendinare*, to defer the sentence, after a full examination of the case, for three days; cf. Rupert. Tac. Or. 58, 1, p. 455): potestas ampliandi, C. Cæcin. 10, 29: lex ampliandi facit potestatem, id. 2 Verr. 1, 9, 26.—**2.** *Aliquem: To defer a person's business*: istum hominem nefarium ampliaveritis, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48: bis ampliatus tertio absolutus est, Liv. 43, 2; Val. Max. 8, 1, 11.

ampliter, *adv.*, v. amplus *fin.*

amplitūdo, inis, *f.* [amplus] **A.** (acc. to amplus, *no.* I.): **1.** Prop.: *The wide extent* of a thing, *width, amplitude, size, bulk* (class., but only in prose): membrorum, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 3: simulacrum modicâ amplitudine, C. 2 Verr. 4, 49, 109: urbis, Liv. 7, 30: oppidum stadiorum LXX. amplitudine, Pl. 6, 26, 30: platanus adolescit in amplitudinem, id. 12, 1, 3: valli, Tac. H. 4, 22.—*Plur.*: amplitudines bonorum, C. Fin. 4, 7, 18.—**2.** Fig.: *Greatness*: animi, C. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: rerum gestarum, Nep. Att. 18, 5: fortunæ, Pl. præf. 3:—*Plur.*: amplitudines virtutum, Gell. 4, 9.

B. (acc. to amplus, *no.* III. D.): **1.** *Dignity, grandeur, consequence* (more general than dignitas, auctoritas, *etc.*; cf. Manut. C. Fam. 1, 5): homines, in quibus summa auctoritas, est et amplitudo, C. Rosc. Am. 1, 2: majestas est amplitudo et dignitas civitatis, id. de Or. 2 39, 164: splendor et amplitudo, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: ad summam amplitudinem pervenire, id. Brut. 81, 281.—**2.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *Copiousness and dignity of expression*: uberi (*sc.* generi dicendi) dignitas atque amplitudo est, Gell. 7, 14, 3; cf. C. Inv. 2, 16, 51: amplitudo Platonis, C. Or. 1 *fin.*, for ἡ πλατυτης τῆς ἑρμηνειας: by Pl. Ep. 1, 10, Platonica latitudo.

amplius, *adv.*, v. amplus *fin.*

ampliuscŭle, *adv.* [ampliusculus] *Rather more*: Solon. Ep. 3, 16.

ampliusculus, a, um, *adj.* [amplus] *Somewhat larger*, or *more magnificent*: fortuna, App. Apol. p. 322, 19 Elm.

amplo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* (Prop.: *To enlarge, extend*; Fig.) *To render glorious*: cæsum humilem dictis, Pac. ap. Non. 506, 26.

amploctor, v. amplector.

am-plus, a, um, *adj.* [amb; pleo=implētus] **I.** Prop.: *Of large extent, great, ample, spacious, roomy*: domus, C. Off. 1, 39, 139: porticus, Virg. Æ. 3, 353:—*Comp.*: quanto est res amplior, Lucr. 2, 1133 Lachm.:—*Sup.*: amplissima curia et amplissimum gymnasium, C. 2 Verr. 4, 53, 119: insula, Pl. 6, 20, 23, § 71.

II. Meton.: *Comprising much, abundant, great, full, copious, large*, etc.: pabula, Lucr. 5, 914 Lachm.: pecoris pecoria, C. Quint. 3, 12: divitiæ, Hor. S. 2, 2, 101:—*Comp.*: amplior exercitus, Suet. Vesp. 4: aquæ, Pl. 5, 9, 10, § 57:—*Sup.*: amplissima pecunia, C. Rosc. Am. 31, 86: fortunæ, id. 2 Verr. 5, 8, 18: dies, *i. e. longest day*, Pl. 6, 34, 39, § 219.—As *Subst.*: **amplius**: **A.** *Abs.*: *Something* or *any thing more, beyond, further*, or *besides*: daturus non sum amplius, C. 2 Verr. 2, 29, 70: quid vis amplius? id. Rosc. Am. 50, 145: neque amplius requisivit, Nep. Thras. 4, 3.—**B.** With *Gen.*: *More, additional*: liberorum, Plaut. Cist. 5, 4: obsidum, Cæs. B. G. 6, 9 Herz.: negotii, C. Cat. 4, 5, 9.

III. Fig.: **A.** *Ample, extensive*: quicquid est, quamvis amplum sit, id certe parum est tum, quum est aliquid amplius, C. Marc. 8, 26:—*Comp.*: amplior potentia, Pl. 28, 10, 42, § 153:—*Sup.*: amplissimi effectûs, Pl. 2, 40, 40, § 107.

B. In reference to internal power or force: *Strong, great, violent, mighty*, etc.: pro viribus amplis, Lucr. 5, 1173: pœna, Prop. 3, 4, 32: spes, id. 3, 21, 41:—*Comp.*: amplior morbus, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 50: iræ, id. ib. 3, 1, 9.

C. Of external circumstances, *etc.*: *Magnificent, splendid, glorious*: præmia, C. Mil. 22, 57: funus, Nep. Eum. 4, 4:—*Comp.*: ne ullum munus ædilitatis amplius aut gratius populo esse possit, C. 2 Verr. 1, 5, 14:—*Sup.*: quam amplissima domo, Liv. 42, 14: amplissimus triumphus, Nep. Cat. 1, 4.

D. In respect to the opinion of others: *Illustrious, noble, renowned, distinguished, glorious*: **1.** Gen.: amplæ et honestæ familiæ, C. Mur. 7, 15: sibi amplum esse urbem ab se captam frequentari, Liv. 9, 30; cf., also, id. 2, 9:—*Sup.*: amplissimo genere natus, Cæs. B. G. 4, 12; is mihi videtur amplissimus, qui suâ virtute, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: amplissimi viri, id. Cæc. 36, 104: amplissimum nomen, Liv. 28, 42.—**2.** Esp.: amplissimus, as an honourable designation of the high offices of state, and also of the persons who held them: amplissimum collegium decemvirale, C. 2 Verr. 4, 49, 108: amplissimus honor, *i. e.* consulatus, id. Rep. 1, 3: amplissimus magistratus, *i. e.* consulatus, Suet. Aug. 26: amplissimus ordo, *i. e.* senatorius, Pl. Ep. 10, 3; Suet. Cal. 49; Oth. 8: amplissimi ordines, *i. e.* senatorius et equester ordo, id. Vesp. 9: amplissimi honores, *i. e.* magistratus curules, id. Cæs. 72; Vit. 5: amplissimi consules, Ulp. Dig. 49, 1, 1; id. ib. 35, 1, 48.

E. Of orators: amplus *orator, dignified and copious*, Cic. Or. 9; Brut. 68.

Adv. **a.** More ancient form, ampliter, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 65; Cist. 2, 3, 35; Stich. 5, 4, 10; Att. in Non. 511, 20; Lucil. ib.; Pompon. ib.; Gell. 2, 6, 11; 10, 3, 4.—**b.** Class. form: ample, *Splendidly, magnificently*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 27, 62: id. Phil. 5, 19; id. Brut. 55. *Sup.* Pl. 18, 3, 3. —Also,

amplĭus, *comp.*: **a.** *More, longer, further*; usually of the extension of time and of a number (while *plus* denotes more, in quantity, measure, *etc.*; *magis*, the comparative of action or quality=more; and *potius*, the choice between different objects=rather; cf. Hab. Syn. *no.* 615; Grysar, p. 488 *sq.*; Ramsh. p. 485), constr. with *comp. Abl.*, with *Nom., Gen., Acc.*, or *Abl.*, (with *quam* only in post-Aug. age) as a mere adverbial modification of number or extent of time, the case to which it is attached remaining the same as the context would require were amplius not used, (cf. Ramsh. p. 491; Zumpt, § 485; Madvig, § 305; Herz. Cæs. B. G. 4, 12): also *abs.*—With *Comp. Abl.*: milites a. horis quatuor fortissime pugnaverunt, Cæs. B. G. 4, 37: (solem) a. duodeviginti partibus majorem esse quam terram, C. Ac. 2, 6, 82.—With *Nom.*: a. sunt sex menses, C. Rosc. Com. 3: a. centum cives, id. 2 Verr. 1, 5, 14.—With *Gen.*: reliquum spatium, quod est non a. pedum DC., Cæs. B. G. 1, 38.: quinque non a. dierum terrenum iter, Pl. 6, 17, 19.—With *Acc.*: horam a. in demoliendo signo permulti homines moliebantur, C. 2 Verr. 4, 43, 95: Lacedæmonii septingentos jam annos a. unis moribus vivunt, id. Flacc. 26, 63: Sabini flumen non a. millia passuum decem abesse, Cæs. B. G. 2, 16: nec a. quam septem et viginti dies commoratus, Suet. Aug. 17.—With *Abl.*: sedecim non amplius legionibus defensum imperium est, Liv. 30, 27.—*Abs.*: quam vellem invitatum, ut nobiscum hodie esset, amplius, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 11.—**b.** Often with the negatives non, haud, nihil, ne, nec, *etc.* (in Cic. this combination is very rare; cf. C. 2 Verr. 3, 94, 220: non est jam in lege positus modus æstimandi: so also, quum uxor non jam, ut ante, blanditiis valuisset, Liv. 30, 7): urere ne possit calor a. aridus artus, Lucr. 4, 874 Lachm.: non a. XIV. cohortes, Pompei. in C. Att. 8, 12 C.: nec jam a. ullæ apparent terræ, Virg. Æ. 3, 192: non amplius quinque millia, C. Att. 2, 16, 1: duo haud a. millia peditum, Liv. 28, 2: non a., quum plurimum, quam septem horas dormiebat, Suet. Aug. 78: cf. id. Tib. 26.—**c.** *t. t.* of judges, when they wished to defer an important cause for future examination: "Amplius adeo prolixum temporis spatium significat, ut judices quotiescumque significarent, adhuc se audire velle, AMPLIUS dicebant. Itaque negotium differebant, unde hodieque *ampliari* judicium differri dicitur," Charis. 176 P.; Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 39; cf. also amplio and ampliatio: quum consules, re audita AMPLIUS de consili sententia pronunciavissent, C. Brut. 22, 86; hence metaph.: ego amplius deliberandum censeo, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 17.—**d.** Amplius non petere (a law term): *To bring no further action, to make no further claim*: C. Rosc. Com. 12; id. Brut. 5; Fam. 13, 28; Att. 1, 8.—**e.** Sts. = insuper, præterea, *Besides, further, more*: quid ego aliud exoptem a.? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 135: quid loquar a. hoc de homine, C. Cæc. 9, 25; Sall. J. 44, 5.—Hence, nihil dico amplius, when one fears to wound by declaring his opinion: *I say nothing further*: Plaut. As. 1, 3, 51: si, quod equitis Romani filius est, inferior esse debuit: omnes tecum equitum Romanorum filii potuerunt: nihil dico amplius, C. Planc. 7 ("tacite significat, eos dignitate inferiores fuisse Plau-

cio," Manut.).—**f.** In adding a new object to the preceding: hoc amplius, eo amplius, *Besides:* Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 21: M. Atilius et ejus filius armatos ibi fuisse dixerunt: etiam hoc amplius: quum, *etc.*, C. Cæc. 10, 27; cf. id. N. D. 2, 12, 34; id. Fin. 5, 4, 11; Quint. 1, 1, 8; Suet. Cæs. 38; —of senators, when they gave their sanction to a proposition, but made an addition to it: Servilio assentior, et hoc amplius censeo, Magnum Pompeium, *etc.*, C. Phil. 13, 21, 50.—**g.** Nihil amplius quam, nec quidquam amplius, emphatic periphrasis for tantum: *Nothing further, nothing else than:* de sepulcris autem nihil est apud Solonem amplius quam, *etc.*, C. Leg. 2, 26, 64: quibus natura nihil tribuit amplius quam ut, *etc.*, id. N. D. 2, 12, 33; Suet. Ner. 39.—**h.** Nihil amplius, an elliptical phrase, to denote that there is nothing further than has been declared: sese ipsum abs te repetit: nihil amplius, C. 2 Verr. 5, 49, 128; cf. id. Fam. 12, 1, 2.—Also ellipt., si nihil amplius, *sc.* possit: excedam tectis? an, si nihil amplius, obstem? Ov. M. 9, 148.

Ampsăga, æ, *m. A river of Africa, dividing Numidia from Mauritania:* Pl. 5, 2, 1, § 21; id. 5, 3, 2, § 22; Mel. 1, 6.

ampulla, æ, *f.* [akin to amphora] **I.** Prop.: *A vessel* for holding liquids, with a narrow neck, and round or swollen in the middle (usually made of earthenware or glass; sts. covered with, or made of leather), *a bottle, flask;* Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 86; id. Pers. 1, 3, 44; C. Fin. 4, 12, 30. **II.** Meton.: Of turgid, inflated discourse: *Bombast:* ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, Hor. A. P. 97.

ampullācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ampulla] (*Belonging to an* ampulla; hence) *In the form of a bottle or flask:* pira, Pl. 15, 15, 16, § 55; Col. 8, 2, 15.

ampullārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, an* ampulla: Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 75; dub. al. crapularius.—As *Subst.:* **ampullārius,** ii, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A maker of* ampullæ: Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4143.

ampullor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ampulla, *no.* II.] *To employ a bombastic style of discourse* = ληκυθίζω: in tragicâ arte, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14 Schmid.

amputātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amputo] **I.** Prop.: *A pruning, lopping off, a cutting off* of branches, tendrils, *etc.*: sarmentorum, C. Sen. 15, 53. **II.** Meton.: *The part that has been cut off, a cutting:* Pl. 12, 25, 54, § 118.

amputātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id., through obsol. *amputator,* one who cuts off] (*Pertaining to an* amputator; hence) *Having the power of cutting off, dividing,* etc.: Theod. Prisc. de Diæta 10; Scribon. Compos. 230.

am-pŭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [am; puto, *no.* I. B.] **I.** Prop.: Of trees, *etc.*: *To cut around, to cut away, lop off:* "amputata, id est circum putata," Fest. p. 21: **A.** In *simple constr.*: mergum, Col. 4, 15, 4: quibus (*sc.* ramis) amputatis, Pl. 16, 31, 57, § 131; cf. id. 16, 32, 57, § 132.—**B.** With *Abl.*: quam (*sc.* vitem) ferro amputans, C. Sen. 15, 52. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To bite off:* omnes vivere, quibus caudæ sic amputentur, Pl. 9, 62, 88, § 186.—**B.** *To mutilate, castrate:* exoletos, Sen. Contr. 10, 4 *fin.* **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To cut off:* manûs, Suet. Galb. 9: caput, id. ib. 20: quicquid est pestiferum, C. Phil. 8, 5, 15.—**B.** *To curtail, shorten, diminish, etc.*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: numerum legionum, Tac. H. 2. 69: longa colloquia, Sen. Med. 530: amputata loqui, *i. e. in broken sentences,* C. Or. 51, 170.—**2.** With *Relative adv.*: unde aliquid amputem, C. de Or. 2, 21, 88.—**C.** *To remove, banish,* etc.: amputata inanitas, C. Fin. 1, 13, 54: moras, Just. 24, 7, 2.

Ampyx, ўcis (*Acc. Gr.* -a, Ov. M. 12, 450), Ἄμπυξ, and **Ampўcus,** i, Ἄμπυκος (in Hyg. F. 120), *m.* **I.** *One of the Lapithæ, father of the seer Mopsus.*—Hence, **Ampўcides,** æ, *m. Son of Ampyx,* i. e. *the seer Mopsus:* Ov. M. 12, 455; id. ib. 8, 316. **II.** *One of the companions of Phineus changed by Perseus into a stone,* Ov. M. 5, 110, *etc.*

Am-sanctus (Amp-), i, *m.* (*Holy all round*) *A lake in Italy, dangerous from its pestilential exhalations* (hence in the poets the entrance to the infernal regions; now *Lago d'Ansanto*): Virg. Æ. 7, 565; C. Div. 1, 36, 79; Pl. 2, 93, 95, § 208.

‡am-segĕtes, um, *m. Those whose land borders on the highway:* Fest. s. v.

‡am-termĭni, ōrum, *m. Those who live on the borders of* a province: Fest. s. v.

amtrŭo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] *To dance about,* in the Salian religious festivals: præsul ut amtruet, in le vulgus redamtruat. Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 226, and IL, 2. p. 638 L nd.

†† ămŭlētum, i, *n.* [Arab. hamalet] *A preservative against sickness, poison,* etc.; φυλακτήριον; *an amulet:* **A.** With *Gen.*: veneficiorum amuleta, Pl. 29, 4, 19, § 66.—**B.** *Abs.*: Pl. 30, 15, 47, § 138.

Ămŭlĭus, i, *m.* **I.** *Son of Procas king of Alba, who expelled his brother Numitor, and ordered his grandsons Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber:* dirus, Ov. F. 4, 53; c°. Liv. 1, 3 *sq.*; Ov. M. 14, 772. **II.** *A Roman painter:* Pl. 35, 10, 37, § 119.

amulum, v. amylum.

Amunclæ, ārum, *f. A town of Italy:* Pl. 8, 29, 43, § 104 Sillig. ed maj.

†ămurca, æ, *f.* = ἀμόργη (cf. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 194), *The watery part that flows out in pressing olives, the scum of oil* (*opp.* fæx, the dregs), Cato R. R. 91; Var. R. R. 1, 64; Col. 12, 50, 4; Pl. 15, 8, 8, § 33; Virg. G. 3, 448.

amurcārius, a, um, *adj.* [amurca] *Pertaining to* amurca: dolia, Cato R. R. 10, 4.

†ămūsĭa, æ, *f.* = ἀμουσία, *Want of skill in music:* Var. ap. Non. 171, 30.

ămūsos, i, *m.* = ἄμουσος, **A.** *Without the Muses:* Symm. Ep. 1, 14.—**B.** *Unskilled in music:* Vitr. 1, 1, 13.

ămussis, is, *f.* (*Acc.* amussim; *Abl.* and *Pur.* not used; ante- and post-class.) [prob. ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; metior] (*A measuring;* coner., *A measure;* hence) *A rule* or *level* used by carpenters, *etc.*: Var. ap. Non. 9, 17; cf. Sisenn. ap. Charis. p. 178 P.; Fest. p. 6.—Adverbial phrase ad amussim, or as one word, adamussim, *According to a rule or level,* i. e. *accurately, exactly:* ad amussim non est numerus, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 26: talionem ad amussim æquiparare, Gell. 1, 4, 1.

ămussĭtātus, a, um [amussis] (*Provided with an* amussis; hence, *Made according to rule;* hence) *Accurate, perfect:* indoles, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 38.

ămussium, i, *n.* [id.] (*A thing pertaining to an* amussis; i. e. *which has been planed;* hence) *A board for marking the direction of the wind:* Vitr. 1, 6.

Ămўclæ, arum (also **Amўcle,** es, Sil. 4, 360), *f.*, Ἀμύκλαι, **I.** *A town of Laconia, the birth-place of Castor and Pollux; also renowned on account of its temple and colossal statue of Apollo* (now *Slavochori*): Mart. 9, 104, 5; Ov. M. 8, 314.—Hence, **Amyclæus,** a, um, *adj.*: **A.** Prop.: *Of Amyclæ:* Virg. G. 3, 345: fratres, *Castor and Pollux,* Stat. Th. 7, 413; cf. Ov. H. 8, 71: corona, *received in pugilistic games,* Mart. 9, 73, 1.—**B.** Meton.: *Spartan,* Sil. 6, 504. **II.** *A town in Latium, between Cajeta and Terracina:* Virg. Æ. 10, 564, called Tacitæ, as having been conquered because no one gave notice of the approach of the enemy; cf. Serv. and Wagner in h. l.; Sil. 8, 35; Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 59.—Hence, **Amyclānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Amyclæ:* Pl. 14, 6, 8, § 61.

Ămўclĭdes, æ, *m. A male descendant of Amyclas, founder of Amyclæ,* i. e. *Hyacinthus:* Ov. M. 10, 162.

†ămyctĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀμυκτικός, *Able to tear or scratch;* hence of medical remedies, *pungent, biting:* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 6; Theod. Prisc. 2, 5.

Ămўcus, i, *m.*, Ἄμυκος, **I.** *Son of Neptune king of the Bebrycians:* Val. Fl. 4, 148; Pl. 16, 44, 89, § 239. **II.** *A centaur slain in the contest with the Lapithæ:* Ov. M. 12, 245. **III.** *A Trojan:* Virg. Æ. 10, 704. **IV.** *The name of two followers of Æneas, killed by Turnus:* **A.** Virg. Æ. 9, 772; id. ib. 1, 222.—**B.** Virg. Æ. 12, 509.

Ămўdon, ōnis, *f. A town of Pæonia, which sent aid to the Trojans;* Juv. 3, 69.

†ămygdăla, æ, *f.* = ἀμυγδάλη. **I.** Prop.: *An almond, the kernel of an almond,* Pl. 12, 9, 19; 13, 11, 20. **II.** Meton.: = ἀμυγδαλή, *An almond-tree,* Col. 5, 10, 20; Pl. 16, 26, 42.—Hence

ămygdălācĕus, a, um, *adj. Like the almond-tree:* folium, Pl. 26, 11, 69.—And

ămygdălĕus, a, um, *adj. Of an almond-tree:* ramus, Pall. Insit. 167.—And

ămygdălĭnus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to* or *from almonds:* oleum, Pl. 15, 7, 7.—Pruna, *grafted on an almond-tree,* Pl. 15, 13, 12.—And

ămygdălītes, æ, *m. Like the almond-tree,* Pl. 36, 8, 44.

†ămygdălum, i, *n.* = ἀμύγδαλον, = amygdala, *no.* I. **I.** Prop.: *An almond,* Ov. A. A. 3, 183; Pall. 2, 15, 12. **II.** Meton.: *An almond-tree,* Col. Arb. 25.

† ămygdălus, i, *f.* = ἀμύγδαλος, *An almond-tree,* Pall. 2, 15, 12; id. ib. 20.

ămўlo, are, 1. *v. a. To mingle with starch* (post-class): jus, Apic. 7, 6: lac, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.—From

† ămўlum or **ămūlum,** i, *n.* = ἄμυλον, *Starch,* Cato R. R. 87; Cels. 2, 20; Pl. 18, 7, 17.

Ămўmōne, es, *f.*, Ἀμυμώνη, **I.** *Dau. of Danaus and Elephantis, and grandmother of Palamedes,* Hyg. F. 169; Prop. 2, 20, 47. **II.** *A fountain near Argos,* Ov. M. 2, 240.—Hence **Amўmōnĭus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Amymone,* Hyg. F. 169.

Amyntas, æ, *m.*, Ἀμύντας, **I.** *The name of two kings of Macedonia:* A. I. *Son of Alcetas, died cir.* 500 B. C. A. II. *Father of the famous Philip, died* 370 B. C. *His grandson Amyntas, son of Perdiccas III., was excluded from the throne by Philip;* Nep. Reg. 2; Just. 7, 4. **II.** *A Macedonian officer in the army of Alexander;* Curt. 5, 1, § 40, *etc.* **III.** mentioned by Virgil: mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis, Amyntas, Virg. E. 3, 66.—Hence

Amyntĭădēs, æ, *m. patr. A descendant of Amyntas,* i. e. *Philip,* Ov. Ib. 295.

amyntĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀμυντικός (depulsorius), Theod. Prisc. 2, 26.

Ămyntor, ŏris, *m.*, Ἀμύντωρ, *King of the Dolopians, and father of Phœnix,* Ov. M. 8, 307; H. 3, 27; who is hence called **Amyntŏrĭdes,** æ, Ov. A. A. 1, 337.

Amyrus, i, *m. A river of Thessaly, so called from Amyrus, the son of Neptune,* Val. Fl. 2, 11.

† ămystis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἄμυστις, *An immoderate drinking, the emptying of a cup at one draught:* Hor. Od. 1, 36, 14.

Ămўthāon (also Amith.), ŏnis, *m.*, Ἀμυθάων, *A Greek, the father of Melampus,* Ov. M. 15, 325; who is hence called **Amўthāŏnĭus,** Virg. G. 3, 550; cf. Prop. 2, 2, 18.

Amyzon, onis, *A town of Caria,* Pl. 5, 29, 30.

ăn, *conj.* [apparently not from ἄν, ᾱ, αὖ, autne, *etc.*, but to be considered as a primitive word] It introduces the second half of a disjunctive interrogation, or a phrase implying doubt, and thus unites in itself the signif. of *aut* and *num* or *-ne: Or, or whether* (hence the clause with *an* is an entire parallel with that introduced by num, utrum, -ne, *etc.*, while *aut* forms only a subdivision in the single disjunctive clause; utrum . . . aut —an . . . aut, *whether . . . or,* etc.; cf. Ochsn. Eclog. p. 150; v. also aut).

1. In disjunctive interrogations, **a.** Direct: quid ilt? seditio tabesne? an numeros augificat suos? Enn. in Non. 76, 2: quo pacto eum potiti, pugna an dolis? Næv. ib. 481, 29: utrum nunc tu cœlibem esse te mavis liberum, an maritum servom ætatem degere, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 11: servos esne an liber? id. Amph. 1, 1, 186: dicam huic an non? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 26 Stallb.: utrum superbiam prius memorem an crudelitatem? C. 2 Verr. 1,

47, 122: id. Fam. 7, 13: num quid duas habetis patrias? an est una illa patria communis? id. Leg. 2, 2: utrum enim defenditis an impugnatis plebem? Liv. 5, 3: cloquar an sileam? Virg. Æ. 3, 39; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 5, et al. — Sometimes an is used several times in succession: utrum impudentius a sociis abstulit? an turpius mercrici dedit? an improbius Populo Romano adeunt? an audacius tabulas publicas commutavit? C. 2 Verr. 3, 36, 83: Romamne venio, an hic manco, an Arpinum fugiam? id. Att. 16, 8; ib. 9, 2: utrum hostem, an vos an fortunam utriusque populi ignoratis? Liv. 21, 10, et al. — **b.** Indirect: vise redieritne jam, an nondum, domum, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 5. Var. R. R. 1, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 16: quæsitum est in totone circuitu illo orationis, an in principiis solum, an in extremis, an in utraque parte, *etc.*, id. Or. 61, 204: nunc vero non id agitur, bonisne an malis moribus vivamus, *etc.*, Sall. C. 52, 10. — **c.** Sometimes the opinion of the speaker or the probability inclines more to the second interrogative clause (cf. below 2, c.), and this is made emphatic, as a corrective of the former: *Or rather, or on the contrary*: ea quæ dixi ad corpusne refers? an est aliquid, quod te sua sponte delectet? C. Fin. 2, 33, 107. Hence, in the comic poets, an potius; utrum is itane esse mavelit, ut eum animus æquum censeat; An ita potius, ut eum parentes esse et cognati velint, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 25: an id flagitium est ..... an potius hæc ioti? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 94; cf. Zumpt, § 554. — **d.** The first question is often not expressed, but to be supplied from the preceding context; then an begins the whole interrog.: *Or, or rather, or indeed* (but it never begins an absolute, *i. e.* not disjunctive, interrog.): *De.* Credam ego istuc, si esse te hilarum videro. *Ar.* An tu esse me tristem putas? (where nonne me hilarem esse vides? is implied), Plaut. As. 5, 1, 10; Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 7: est igitur aliquid, quod perturbata mens melius possit facere, quam constans? an quisquam potest sine perturbatione mentis irasci? C. Tusc. 4, 24, 54: cf. id. Clu. 22; id. Off. 3, 29, 105: debes hoc etiam rescribere, sit tibi curæ Munatius; an male sarta gratia nequidquam coit, *or is perhaps, etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31. — So, esp. in Cic., in order to make the truth of an assertion more certain, by an argumentum a minore ad majus; cf. Grysar, S. 548; Möb. C. Cat. 1, 1: cur (philosophus) pecuniam magnopere desideret, vel potius curet omnino? an Scythes Anacharsis potuit pro nihilo pecuniam ducere, nostrates philosophi non poterunt? C. Tusc. 5, 32, 89: an vero P. Scipio, T. Gracchum privatus interfecit: Catilinam vero, nos consules perferemus? id. Cat. 1, 1, 3, et al. — **e.** An non, and in one word, annon, in direct questions more freq. than nonne: isne est quem quæro, an non? Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 12; id. Andr. 1, 2, 15; id. ib. 4, 4, 23: utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes, annon? C. Rosc. Com. 3, 9. Also, in indirect questions: utrum sit, an non, voltis, Plaut. Am. prol. 56. — **f.** An ne, commonly together, anne, pleon. for an: nec, æquom anne iniquom imperet, cogitabit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 19; C. Pis. 1, 2: quum interrogetur, tria pauca sint anne multa, id. Ac. 2, 29, 93: Gabinio dicam anne Pompeio, an utrique, id. Manil. 19, 57; id. Or. 61, 206: Fin. 4, 10, 25 Goer.; Augustus in Suet. Aug. 69 Brem.

2. In disjunctive sentences that express doubt: **a.** Desinite dubitare utrum sit utilius propter multos improbos uni parcere, an unius improbi supplicio multorum improbitatem coercere, C. 2 Verr. 3, 89, 208: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: ut nescias, utrum res orationem, an verba sententiis illustrentur, id. de Or. 2, 13, 56: nescio, gratulerne tibi an timeam, id. Fam. 2, 5; Cæs. B. G. 7, 5: pecuniæ an famæ minus parceret, haud facile discerneres, Sall. C. 25, 3: id. ib. 52, 10; Suet. Aug. 19; id. Tib. 10; Claud. 15. — **b.** Sts. an alone, without a verb of doubting (dubito, dubium or incertum est, *etc.*), indicates doubt, uncertainty (yet in such cases the editors are divided between an and aut; cf. Mos. and Orell. C. Rep. 1, 12): verene hoc memoriæ proditum est, regem istum Numam Pythagoræ ipsius discipulum, an certe Pythagoreum fuisse? C. Rep. 2, 15; id. Fam. 7, 9. — Hence, **c.** It often = sive (so, esp. in and after the Aug. age): quod sit an non, nihil commovet analogiam, *whether this be so or not*, Var. L. L. 9, 61; Att. in Prisc. 677 P.; Ov. Rem. Am. 797: saucius an sanus, numquid tua signa reliqui? id. F. 4, 7: illa mihi referet, si nostri mutua cura est, An minor, an toto pectore deciderim, Tib. 3, 1, 19; Tac. A. 11, 26: sive nullam opem prævidebat inermis atque exsul, seu tædio ambiguæ spei, an amore conjugis et liberorum, id. ib. 14, 59. — **d.** The first distributive clause is freq. to be supplied from the gen. idea (cf. above 1, d.): qui scis, an, quæ jubeam, sine vi faciat? (vine coactus is to be supplied), *whence knowest thou whether or not he will do it without compulsion?* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 20: de L. Bruto fortasse dubitaverim, an propter infinitum odium tyranni effrenatius in Aruntem invaserit, *I might doubt whether or not*, etc., C. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: quis scit an adjiciant hodiernæ crastina summæ Tempora di superi, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 17; Pl. Ep. 6, 21, 3; Quint. 2, 17, 38: tris sine dubio rursus spectanda sunt; an sit, quid sit, quale sit, id. 5, 10, 53: dubium an quæsita morte, Tac. A. 1, 5; id. ib. 6, 50; id. ib. 4, 74: multitudo an vindicatura Bessum fuerit, incertum est, Curt. 7, 5, 26: diu Lacedæmonii, an eum summæ rei præponerent, deliberaverunt, Just. 6, 2, 4. — **e.** Since in such distrib. sentences expressive of doubt, the opinion of the speaker usually inclines to the assertion of the second clause, the expressions *haud scio an, nescio an, dubito an*, assume an affirmative sense expressed cautiously; cf. Madvig, § 453: *I almost think, I might assert, I might almost say, it is possible that*, etc.; often also a mere circumlocution for *perhaps, probably* (hence the opinion is false that an in this situation stands for annon, for by annon a negation of the objective clause is expressed, *e. g.* nescio an non beatus sit, *I am almost of the opinion that he is not happy*, v. below, and cf. Beier C. Off. 1, Exc. XI. p. 335 *sq.*): atque haud scio an, quæ dixit, sint vera omnia, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 45: crudele gladiatorum spectaculum et inhumanum nonnullis videri solet: et haud scio an ita sit, ut nunc fit, C. Tusc. 2, 17, 41; id. Planc. 26: testem non mediocrem, sed haud scio an gravissimum, id. Off. 3, 29, 105: Haud sciam an, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere, id. Ligar. 9; id. Fam. 9, 19: ingens eo die res, ac nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv. 23, 16; Quint. 12, 11, 7: si per se virtus sine fortuna ponderanda sit, dubito an Thrasybulum primum omnium ponam, Nep. Thras. 1 Br. and Dähn.: dicitur acinace stricto Darius dubitasse an fugæ dedecus honesta morte vitaret, *i. e. was almost resolved upon*, Curt. 4, 15, 30: ego dubito an id improprium potius appellem, Quint. 1, 5, 46; Gell. 1, 3, 18. — Hence a neg. objective clause must contain in this connection the words non, nemo, nullus, nihil, nunquam, nusquam, and the like: dubitet an turpe non sit, C. Off. 3, 12, 50: haud scio an ne opus quidem sit, nihil unquam deesse amicis, id. Læl. 14, 51: eloquentia quidem nescio an habuisset parem neminem, id. Brut. 33, 126: quod quum omnibus est faciendum, tum haud scio an nemini potius quam tibi, id. Off. 3, 2, 6 Beier: mea sententia haud scio an nulla beatior esse possit, id. de Sen. 16; id. Læl. 1, 21, 56. — **f.** But sts. the distributive clause beginning with an denotes directly the opposite, the more improbable, the negative: then nescio an, haud scio an, *etc.* must also mean, *I believe that not, I know that not*, etc.; and hence, in the object. clause, aliquis, quisquam, ullus, *etc.* must stand instead of the preceding, nemo, nullus, *etc.* (so for the most part only after Cic.): an profecturus sim nescio, *I know not* (i. e. *I doubt, I am not confident*) *whether I shall effect any thing*, Sen. Ep. 25: opus nescio an superabile, magnum certe tractemus, id. Q. N. 3, præf. 4: Cæc. in C. Fam. 6, 7, 3: haud scio an vivere nobis liceret, *I know not whether we*, etc., C. Har. Resp. 11, 22: doleo enim maximam feminam eripi oculis civitatis, nescio an aliquid simile visuris, *for I know not whether they will ever see any thing of this kind*, Pl. Ep. 7, 19: nescio an ullum tempus jucundius exegerim, *I do not know whether I have ever passed time more pleasantly*, id. ib. 3, 1; Val. Max. 5, 2, 9; Sen. Cont. 3 præf.; Quint. 9, 4, 1: nostri quoque antiquiores solœcum, solœcismum haud scio an unquam dixerint, Gell. 5, 20; V. Hand Turs. 1, 296-361; Beier Excurs. ad C. Læl. p. 202-238.

ănă, [Gr. ἀνά, distributive with numerals] Medic. *t. t. denoting equal parts* or *equal distribution*: folii capparis, folii myrti silvestris, folii cypressi, anæ uncias tres diligentissimo deteres, Veg. Vet. 3, 2.

Ana and **Anas**, æ, *m.*, *A river of Hispan. Bæt.* (now *Guadiana*), Pl. 3, 1, 3; 4, 22, 35; Cæs. B. C. 1, 38.

† **ănabaptismus**, i, *m.* = ἀναβάπτισμός, *A second baptism*, Aug. in Ps. 38.

† **ănabăsis**, is, *f.* = ἀνάβασις, *A plant, horse-tail* (equisetum, L.), Pl. 26, 7, 20; id. ib. 18, 83.

ănăbăsius, i, *m.* [ἀναβάς] *A swift messenger, an express*, Hieron. adv. Ruf. 3, 1.

† **ănăbāthrum**, i, *n.* = ἀνάβαθρον, *A raised seat* (as, in a theatre), et quæ conducto pendent anabathra tigillo, Juv. 7, 46.

‡ **ănăbolium**, ii, *n.* [ἀναβόλαιον] *A mantle* or *garment of which one end was thrown over the shoulders*, Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 57: Orell. *no.* 1572.

ănacampsĕros, ōtis, *m.* = ἀναγαμψερως (love-restoring). *An herb, the touch of which was said to restore lost love*, Pl. 24, 17, 102.

† **Ănăces**, um, *m.* = Ἄνακες (v. ἄναξ and ἄνακες, Liddell and Scott's Lex.), *An epithet of the Dioscuri*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

† **Ănăcharsis**, is, *m.*, Ἀνάχαρσις, *A distinguished Scythian philosopher in the time of Solon*, C. Tusc. 5, 32; Pl. 7, 56, 57, et al.

† **ănachītes**, æ, *m.* = ἀναχίτης (that frees from anguish), *A name of the diamond, as supposed to be a remedy against melancholy*, Pl. 37, 4, 15.

† **ănăchōrēsis**, is *or* eos, *f.* = ἀναχώρησις, *Retirement, solitude, the life of a recluse* or *hermit*, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

† **ănachōrēta**, æ, *m.* = ἀναχωρητής, *A hermit, recluse, anchorite*, Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 18; Sid. Carm. 16, 97.

† **ănaclintērium**, i, *n.* = ἀνακλιντήριον, *A cushion for leaning upon on a couch, a squab*, lectum eminentibus quatuor anaclinteriis fecerat, Spart. Æl. Ver. 5.

Ănăcrĕōn, ontis, *m.*, Ἀνακρέων, *A distinguished lyric poet of Teos*, C. Tusc. 4, 33; Hor. Od. 4, 9, 9; Epod. 14, 9. — Hence adj. **Anacreontēus**, a, um, Diom. 512 P.; **Anacreontius**, a, um, Quint. 9, 4, 78; and **Anacreonticus**, a, um, Fulgent. Myth. 1.

1. † **anactōrium**, i, *n.* = ἀνακτόριον, *A plant, sword-grass*, App. Herb. 78.

2. **Anactorium**, i, *n.* *A town of Acarnania*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 87; id. ib. 83.

† **ănădēmă**, ătis, *n.* = ἀνάδημα, *An ornament for the head, a band, a fillet*: et bene parta patrum fiunt anademata, mitræ, *the well earned property of fathers is converted into head-bands*, Lucr. 4. 1129 Lachm.: Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 26. (cf. Aristoph. Thesm. 6, 2: μίτρας, ἀναδήματα.)

† **ănădiplōsis**, is *or* eos, *f.* = ἀναδίπλωσις, *A reduplication* or *repetition of the same word* (pure Lat. conduplicatio), Mart. Cap. 5, p. 175.

† **Ănădyŏmĕne**, es, *f.* = ἀναδυομένη (she who emerges), *An epithet of Venus emerging from the sea*; *a celebrated picture of the painter Apelles*, Pl. 35, 10, 36.

†ănăgallis, ĭdis, *f.*=ἀναγελλίς, *A plant, pimpernel* or *chick-weed*, Pl. 25, 13, 92.

†ănăglyptus or **-phus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀνάγλυπτος (or -φος) *Wrought in bas-relief, embossed*: Orell. *no.* 3838.—As *Subst.*: **Anaglypta,** ōrum, *n. Embossed vessels*, Pl. 33, 11, 49.—Hence

†ănăglyptĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀναγλυπτικός, *Embossed, chased*: metallum, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

Ănagnĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἀναγνία, *A town of Latium, the chief seat of the Hernici* (now *Anagni*), Liv. 45, 16; Pl. 34, 6, 11; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 665. Hence—**Anagnīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of Anagnia*, C. Dom. 30.—As *Subst.*: **Anagninum,** i, *n.* (sc. prædium) *An estate near Anagnia*, C. Att. 12, 1; and plur. **Anagnini,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of A.*, id. Phil. 2, 41; Pl. 3, 5, 9.

ănagnostēs, æ, *m.* = ἀναγνώστης, *A reader* (cf. acroama): noster, C. Att. 1, 12; Nep. Att. 13; Gell. 3, 19; 18, 5.

†ănăgўros, i, *f.*=ἀνάγυρος, *A strong-smelling shrub, bean-trefoil* (Anagyris fœtida, L.), Pl. 27, 4, 13.

Ănāītis, ĭdis, *f. An Armenian goddess*: said to be the name of Diana read backward (Anaid), Pl. 33, 4, 24.

ănălecta, æ, *m*=ἀναλέκτης, *He who collected the crumbs*, etc. *left at mealtime*, Mart. 7, 20; 14, 82; Sen. Ep. 27.

ănălectris, ĭdis, *f.* [ἀνὰ-λέκτρον] *A little cushion for the shoulders, used to improve the shape, a shoulder pad*: Ov. A. A. 3, 273.

†ănălemmă, ătis, *n.*=ἀνάλημμα, *A kind of sun-dial, which showed the latitude and meridian of a place*, Vitr. 9, 4.

†ănălŏgĭa, æ, *f.*=ἀναλογία, *The equality of ratios*; hence, *analogy*, Var. L. L. 9, 4. (C. Att. 6, 2, it is written as a Greek word.)—Hence

†ănălŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀναλογικός, *Pertaining to analogy, analogical*: in libris analogicis, Gell. 4, 16.

†ănălŏgus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀνάλογος, *Analogous, proportionate*, Var. L. L. 10, 3; 8, 16, et al.

†ănancæum, i, *n.*=ἀναγκαῖον (necessary), *A large drinking-cup, to be drained on a wager, a brimmer* or *bowl*: Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 31; so Var. in Non. 547, 33; dub.

†ănanchītis, ĭdis, *f.*=ἀναγχῖτις, *A precious stone*, unknown to us, Pl. 37, 11, 73.

ănăpæstĭcus, a, um, *adj. Consisting of anapæsts*, Sid. Ep. 4, 3; Serv. Virg. E. 8, 78.—From

†ănăpæstus, a, um, adj.=ἀνάπαιστος (struck back): pes, *the metrical foot, anapæst*: ⏑ ⏑ – (a reversed dactyl), C. Tusc. 2, 16; id. de Or. 3, 47: also *absol.* without pes, id Or. 56.—As *Subst.*: anapæstum, i, *n. sc.* carmen, *A poem consisting of anapæsts*, C. Tusc. 3, 24; id. Or. 56; Gell. præf. 20.

†Ănăpauŏmĕnos, i, *m.*=ἀναπαυόμενος (he who rests), *A painting of Protogenes, representing a satyr leaning against a tree*, Pl. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 20.

Ănaphē, es, *f.*, Ἀνάφη, *An island that rose of itself* (*i. e.* volcanic) *in the Cretan Sea* (now *Nanfio*), Ov. M. 7, 461; Pl. 2, 87, 89.

†ănăphŏrā, æ, *f.*=ἀναφορά, **I.** (A rising *or* mounting up:—hence) *The rising of the stars*: Pl. 7, 49, 50. **II.** (A carrying back; hence) in Rhet.—**A.** *The repetition of a word at the beginning of several sentences or members of a sentence* (*e. g.* C. 2 Verr. 2, 10, 26: Verres calumniatores apponebat; Verres adesse jubebat; Verres cognoscebat; *etc.*), Don. 1773 P.; Charis. 250 ib.; Diom. 440 ib.—**B.** *The improper reference of a word to a preceding* (*e. g.* Sall. C. 18: conjuravere pauci, in quibus Catilina: de qua (*sc.* conjuratione), *etc.*, Diom. 440 P. (Krits reads here de *quo*; cf. the same editor in h. l.)—Hence

†ănăphŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀναφορικός,—**A.** in astronomy: *Belonging to the rising of the stars*: horologium, i. e. *adjusted according to*, Vitr. 9, 9.—**B.** In medicine: *Bringing up blood, phlegm*, etc., Firm. Math. 3, 13.

Ănāpis, is, or **-us,** i, *m.* **I.** v. Amphinomus. **II.** *A river in Sicily, falling into the Bay of Syracuse*, Ov. M. 5, 417; id. 4, 469.

†ănăplērōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀναπληρωτικός, *That serves to fill up*, Veg. Vetr. 2, 26.

Anapus, v. Anapis.

anarrhinon, v. antirrhinon.

Anartes, ium, or **Anarti,** ōrum, *m. A people of Transylvania, on the Theis*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 25.

1. ănas, ănătis *comm. gen.* (*Gen. plur.* anatum, rarely anatium, Var. R. R. 3, 11 *in.*; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 253) [νήσσα, from *νέω to swim*; from the Lat. anat is derived, Old Germ. anit, Anglo-Sax. ened, Modern Germ. Ente; and Engl. drake is abridged from and-rake, Swed. andrak, Germ. Entrich] *A duck*: greges anatium, Var. R. R. 3, 11: anatum ova, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124.

2. ‡anas, ātis, *m.* [3. anus]; "anatem morbum anuum dicebant, id est, vetularum, sicut senium morbum senum," Fest.

3. Ănas, æ, *m. A river in Spain* (now *Guadiana*): Cæs. B. C. 1, 38; Pl. 3, 1, 3, § 7; id. 4, 22, 35, §§ 116, 117; Mel. 2, 6; id. 3, 1.

Anassum, i, *n. A small river in the Venetian territory, which receives the Varramus* (now *Stel a*): Anassum, in quod Varramus defluit, Pl. 3, 18, 22 Hard.: **Anaxum,** Sillig ed. Maj.

†ănastăsis, is, *f.* = ἀνάστασις, *The Resurrection* (Eccl. Lat.): Commod. 44, 1.

ănătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [anas] *Of*, or *belonging to, ducks*: aquila, *the duck-eagle*, which stations itself by the water, and carries off ducks (Falco haliaëtus, L.): Pl 10, 3 3, § 7.

1. †ănăthēmă, ătis, *n.* = ἀνάθημα, *An offering, a gift*: dum vetitis insigne legens anathēma favillis, Prud. Psych. 540: in anathēma oblivionis, Vulg. Judith. 16, 23.

2. †ănăthĕmă, atis, *n.* = ἀνάθεμα, **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A curse*: ne percutiam terram anathemate, Vulg. Mal. 4, 6.—**B.** Esp.: *A ban, curse of excommunication*: anathematis injuriam perpeti, Aug. Ep. 75.

II. Meton.: **A.** *An accursed thing*: ne tu fias anathema, Vulg. Deut. 7, 26; cf. Ib. Jos. 7, 1.—**B.** *An excommunicated person*: si angelus de cœlis aliter evangelizaret, anathema diceretur a nobis, Tert. adv. Hær. 6: so, Vulg. Gal. 1, 8.

†ănăthēmătizo, āvi, ātum, āre, I. *v. n.* and *a.* = ἀναθεματίζω, **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To curse*: Vulg. Marc. 14, 71. —**B.** Esp.: *To anathematize, to put under the ban*: anathematizare filium pro peccato patris, Aug. Ep. 75.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To detest*: aliquid, Hier. Ep. 75.—**B.** *To destroy*: anathematizavit eos, Vulg. 1 Mac. 5, 5.

ănăthĕmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, I. *v. a.* = anathematizo: Aug. Ep. 95 (al. 177), 7.

†ănăthўmĭāsis, is, *f.*=ἀναθυμίασις, *A rising vapour*: Petr. S. 47; Theod. Prisc. 2, 2, 1.

ănătĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [anas] *A little duck, a duckling*: **I.** Prop.: C. Fin. 5, 15, 42. **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment: Plaut. As. 3, 3, 103.

ănătĭnus (anet, and anut., cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 1, 1), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to the duck*: fortuna, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 49.—As *Subst.*: anatina æ, *f. sc.* caro, *Duck-flesh, duck*: Petr. S. 56, 3.

†ănătŏcismus, i, *m.*=ἀνατοκισμός, *Interest upon interest, compound interest* (twice in Cic.): centesimæ cum anatocismo anniversario, C. Att. 5, 21, 11; id. ib. 12; Orell. *no.* 4405.

†ănătŏmĭa or **ănătŏmĭca,** æ, also **ănătŏmicē,** es=ἀνατομή or ἀνατομική (*sc.* τέχνη) (a cutting up, *or* the art of cutting up; hence) in surgery, *Anatomy, dissection*, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1, 8; Macr. S. 7, 15.—Hence **ănătŏmĭcus,** i, *m.*, *sc.* medicus, *An anatomist*, Macr. S. 7, 13; Amm. 28, 4 *fin.*; Aug. Civ. Dei 22, 24.

†ănătŏnus, a, um, *adj.*,=ἀνάτονος, *Extending upward*, Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.*

†anatrēsis, is, *f.*, = ἀνάτρησις (a ooring *or* perforating; hence) in medic. *A trepanning of the skull*: anatresis testæ, *i. e.* cranii, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1 *fin.*

†anaudia, æ, *f.*,=ἀναυδία, *Loss of the voice, inability to speak*, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

Ănaurus, i, *m.*, Ἄναυρος, *A river of Thessaly, rising in Mount Pelion*, Luc. 6, 370.

Ănāxăgŏras, æ, *m.*, Ἀναξαγόρας, *A distinguished Greek philosopher of Clazomenæ, teacher of Pericles and Euripides*, Lucr. 1, 830; C. de Or. 3, 33; id. Brut. 11; id. Ac. 2, 31; 37; Quint. 12, 2, 22; Val. Max. 5, 10, 3 *extr.*; Gell. 15, 20; cf. Diog. Laert. 2, 6.

Ănaxarchus, i, *m.*, Ἀνάξαρχος, *A philosopher of Abdera, pupil of Democritus*, Val. Max. 3, 3 *no.* 4; Ov. Ib. 573.

Ănāxărētē, es, *f. A rich and beautiful maiden of Cyprus*, who disdained the addresses of Iphis, and was changed into a stone, Ov. M. 14, 699.

Ănāxĭmander, dri, *m.*, Ἀναξίμανδρος, *A distinguished Ionian philosopher, of Miletus*, C. Div. 1, 50; id. N. D. 1, 10; Gell. 3, 3; cf. Diog. Laert. 2, 1.

‡ancæsa, ōrum, *n.* An old word for cœlata; vasa sic dicta, quod circumcædendo talia fiunt, Fest. p. 17.

Ancæus, i, *m.*, Ἀγκαῖος, *An Arcadian killed by the Calydonian boar*, Ov. M. 8, 315, 401, 519.

†ancăla, æ, or **-ē,** es, *f.*=ἀγκάλη (the bend of the arm, the elbow; hence applied to other things that bend, esp.) *The bend of the knee, the knee*, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

Ancălītes, um, *m. A people of Britain, otherwise unknown*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 21.

ancarus, v. angarus.

an-ceps (anciently written in the Gr. manner, agceps, Var. L. L. Frgm. p. 592 Speng.; once ancipes, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114; cf. Charis. 67 and 96 P.—(*Abl. sing.* every where ancipiti, even in Gell. 12, 2 *fin.*; v. Lion. in h. l.), cĭpĭtis, *adj.* [an; caput; cf. Fest. p. 17].

I. Prop.: *That has two heads, two-headed* (cf. biceps, præceps, *etc.*; so, only in the poets): Janus, Ov. N. 14, 334; id. F. 1, 95 (cf. Janus bifrons, Virg. Æ. 7, 180).—Hence also of a mountain which has two summits: *Double peaked*: acumen, Ov. M. 12, 337.—Hence

II. Meton.: **A.** In gen., of an object whose qualities have significance in two respects: *Double, extending to two opposite sides* (but *duplex* is that which exists in separate forms, *twofold*. Thus, anceps sententia is *an opinion which wavers, fluctuates between two decisions*, while duplex sententia is *a two-fold opinion*; cf. Hab. Syn. *no.* 106; Brem. and Dähn. Nep. Them. 3, 3): securicula anceps, *a hatchet that cuts on two sides, two-edged*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114; so, ferrum, Lucil. in Non. 245, 17; and Lucr. 6, 168: securis, Ov. M. 8, 397, et al.—Hence also poet. of the contrast between very great heat and cold: Lucr. 2, 520: bestiæ, quasi ancipites, in utraque sede viventes, *amphibious*, Cic. N. D. 1, 37. So in the histt. freq. of an attack, a contest, *etc.*, on two different sides: Cæs. B. G. 7, 76: ita anciputi prœlio diu atque acriter pugnatum est, id. ib. 1, 26 Herz.; so, id. B. C. 3, 63; Nep. Them. 3, 3; Sall. J. 38, 5: ancipiti metu et ab eive et ab hoste, Liv. 2, 24; anceps terror, id. 34, 21: tumultus, id. 32, 30: tela, *shot* or *hurled from both sides*, id. 37, 11: ancipitia munimenta, *on two sides*, id. 5, 1, et al.—Fig.: propter ancipitem faciendi dicendique sapientiam, C. de Or. 3, 16: ancipites væ rationesque et pro omnibus et contra omnia disputandi, id. ib. 36, 145; so, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: jus anceps, *i. e.* de quo in utramque partem disputatur, Hor. S. 2, 5, 34.—Since things which oscillate in two diff. directions have no firm position, no stability, anceps signifies,

B. *Wavering, doubtful, uncertain, unfixed, undecided* (the prevalent signif. in Cic.): anceps fatorum via, C. Somn. Scip. 2: incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli, id. Marc. 5: oraculum, Liv. 9, 3:

pr ælium, id. 2, 62; so, esp. freq.: ancipiti Marte pugnare, *to contend without deciding the contest*, id. 7, 29; 21, 1: inter ancipitia determinum est media sequi, Tac. H. 3, 40: causa, C. de Or. 2, 44 (for it, dubium, id. Inv. 1, 15; Auct. Her. 1, 3: "dubium vel anceps," Quint. 4, 1, 10): fides, *uncertain, doubtful*, Curt. 3, 8; ancipites animi, Luc. 9, 46: tractus in anceps (*i. e.* in ambiguum), Tac. A. 4, 73: ceps (*i. e.* in ambiguum), Tac. A. 4, 73: ceps (*i. e.* in ambiguum), Tac. A. 4, 73: Lucanus an Appulus, anceps, *doubtful, whether he be*, etc., Hor. S. 2, 1, 34.—And since hesitation in the issue of an undertaking is often a source of danger, anceps signifies,

C. *Dangerous, perilous, critical* (used first in prose after the Aug. age, esp. in Tac.; never in Cic.): vise, Ov. M. 14, 438: loca, Nep. Dat. 7, 3: dubia et interdum ancipiti fortuna, Vell. 2, 79, 3: morbi, Pl. 7, 45, 46; so, Suet. Aug. 59; Pl. 23, 1, 14: vox pro republica honesta, ipsi anceps, *pernicious*, Tac. H. 1, 5: adulatio anceps, si nulla et ubi nimia est, id A. 4, 17: scelus inter ancipitia probatum, id. ib. 11, 26.

☞ *Comp., Sup.*, and *Adv.* not used.

***Ancharius,** i, *m. A Roman family name*, C. Sext. 53; Pis. 38; id. Div. 13, 40. —Hence, **Ancharianus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining thereto*, C. in Quint. 4, 1, 74.

Anchises (old orthog. Acchises, Var. L. L. Frgm. p. 502 Speng.—*Nom.* Anchisa, Næv. Frgm. 1, 4 Klussm.; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 61), æ, *m.*, 'Ἀγχίσης, *Son of Capys, father of Æneas, who bore him from the flames of Troy upon his shoulders*, Enn. Ann. 1, 39; Virg. Æ. 1, 617; 3, 710 *sq.*: Ov. M. 9, 424; 13, 640; 680.—Hence **Anchisēus,** a, um, *adj. Belonging to Anchises, Anchisean*: tumulus, Virg. Æ. 5, 761; and **Anchisiadēs,** æ, *m. patr. The son of Anchises, Æneas*: Virg. Æ. 6, 348.

anchora and **ancharalis,** v. ancora, *etc.*

†**anchūsa,** æ, *f.*=ἄγχουσα, *A plant used as a cosmetic, ox-tongue* (Anchusa tinctoria, L.), Pl. 22, 20, 23.

ancīle (also ancule after ἀγκύλιον in Plut. Num.), is, *n.* (*gen. plur.* also ancilorum, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 10; cf. Cledon. p. 1898. P., and Schneid. Gr. 2, 265) [prob. from ἀγκύλος] **I.** Gen.: *A small oval shield*: Virg. Æ. 7, 188 Serv.; Luc. 9, 480. **II.** Esp.: *The shield which was said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa* (hence celestia arma, Liv. 1, 20), *and on the preservation of which the prosperity of Rome was declared to be suspended*; whereupon Numa caused eleven more exactly like it to be made by Mamurius Veturius, so that it could not be determined whether the genuine one was lost. These shields were carefully preserved by the Salian priests in the temple of Mars, and every year, in March, carried about in solemn procession (ancilia movere), and then returned to their place (ancilia condere), Ov. F. 3, 377; Liv. 1, 20; Virg. Æ. 8, 664; Tac. H. 1, 89; Suet. Oth. 8; Orell. 2244.

☞ Adj.: clypeis ancilibus, Juv. 2, 126: arma ancilia, Val. Max. 1, 1 *ao.* 9 (and prps. also Inscr. Grut. 173, 5, instead of armorum annalium).

ancilla, æ, *f. dim.* [ancula] *A maid-servant, hand-maid*: **I.** Prop.: Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 153, 27: ancilla ære empta, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 26; cf. id. And. 3, 1, 3; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 78: servi ancillæque, C. 2 Verr. 3, 4, 8: cum ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, id. Mil. 10, 28: occultare se in tugurio mulieris ancillæ, Sall. J. 12, 5; cf. Hor. Od. 2, 4, 1; id. S. 1, 2, 63; 117; id. ib. 2, 3, 115; id. Ep. 1, 18, 72. **II.** Fig.: usibus mortalium semper ancilla (*sc.* terra), Pl. 2, 63, 63, § 155: as a term of reproach, Sall. H. 1, 15, p. 218 Gerl.

ancillārīōlus, i, *m.* (ancilla, through obsol. *ancillarius* "one pertaining to *ancillæ*") *One who courts maid-servants* (rare): Mart. 12, 58, 1; Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4.

ancillāris, e, *adj.* [ancilla] **I.** Prop.: *Relating to female servants*: artificium, *the service of hand-maid*, C. Tusc. 5, 29, 58. **II.** Fig.: *Servile, low*: adnatio, Amm. 26, 6, 16.

ancillātus, ūs, *m.* [ancillor] *The service of a female slave*: Arn. 7, p. 221.

ancillor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [ancilla] (Prop.: *To serve as a hand-maid*; Fig.), *To serve slavishly, to attend upon, to be subservient to*, etc. (anteclass. and post-Aug.): **A.** *Abs.*: invita ancillans, Att. ap. Non. 72, 3.—**B.** With *Dat.*: uxoribus ancillantur. Titinn. ap. Non. 72, 3: æstûs (maris) ancillantes sideri avido, Pl. 2, 97, 99, § 213; cf., also, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 17.

ancillula, æ, *f. dim.* [ancilla] *A little serving-maid, a young female slave*: **I.** Prop.: Plaut. Rud. prol. 74; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 11; so, id. Eun. 1, 2, 86; Ph. 5, 5, 10: nec servus, nec ancillula, etc., Ov. R. Am. 639. **II.** Fig.: Juris scientiam eloquentiæ tanquam ancillulam pedissequamque adjunxisti, C. de Or. 1, 55, 236: præsto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69.

ancipes, v. anceps.

ancistrum, i, *n.*, ἄγκιστρον (a hook; hence) Medic *t. t., A kind of surgeon's knife curved at the end*: ancistris cutem prætendere, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

1. an-cīsus (**am-**), a, um, *a lj.* [an=ambi; cædo] *Cut around* or *away*: omnia ancisa recenti Volnere, Lucr. 3, 660.

2. an-oīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A cutting round* or *away*: Var. L. L. 7, 3, 89; dub. al. ambecisus.

‡**anclăbrīa,** ium, *n.* [anclabris] *Brazen vessels placed on the* anclabris: Fest. s. v. anclabris.

‡**anclăbris,** is, *f. A table used in the celebration of religious rites*: Fest. s. v.

anclo, *no perf. nor sup.* āre, 1. *v. a.* [ἀντλῶ Fest. s. v.] *To draw*: "anclare, haurire," Fest. s. v. (prps. only in follg. exs.): vinum anclabatur, Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc. 681 P.: florem anclabant liberi ex Carcheniis, id. ap. Fest. s. v.

1. †**ancōn,** ōnis, *m.*=ἀγκών (the bend of the arm, elbow), *t. t.* for the Lat. cubitum: **A.** *The elbow of a workman's square*: Vitr. 3, 3; id. 8, 6.—**B.** *A stone in a wall, which projects above more than below, and supports something; a console or volute*: Vitr. 4, 6.—**C.** *The knobbed bars of an hydraulic engine*: Vitr. 10, 13.—**D.** *Forked poles for spreading nets* (pure Latin ames, Hor. Epod. 2, 33): Grat. Cynog. 87.—**E.** *The arm of a chair*: Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.—**F.** *A hook*, for suspending cups: Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 13.

2. **Ancon,** ōnis, *f.* (**Ancona,** æ, Pl. Phil. 12, 9, 23), ἄγκων, *A seaport of Picenum*: Pl. 2, 72, 74, § 182; Juv. 4, 40.

anconiscus, i, *m. dim.* [1. ancon, n. P.] *A small hook*: Aug. in Exod. 109.]

†**ancŏra,** æ (wrongly written anchora), *f.*=ἄγκυρα. **I.** Prop.: *An anchor*: dente tenaci Ancora fundabat naves, Virg. Æ. 6, 3: ancoram jacere, *to cast anchor*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 28: naves deligare ad ancoras, id. ib. 4, 29: tenere navem in anceris, Nep. Them. 8, 7: consistere ad ancoram, *to lie at anchor*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 102: naves in ancoris constiterunt, id. ib. 3, 28: tollere, *to weigh anchor, to cut the cable*, C. Att. 1, 13, 1: tollere, Cæs. B. C. 1, 31 (also, fig.: *To depart, go away*, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 1): vellere, Liv. 22, 19: præcidere, C. 2 Verr. 5, 34, 88. **II.** Fig.: As a symbol of security, *Refuge, hope, support*: ancora jam nostram non tenet ulla ratem, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 42: ultima fessis ancora, Sil. 7, 24; App. Flor. p. 348, 35 **II.** Meton.: *An iron clamp in the form of an anchor*: hipsidas constitues ferreis ancoris colligatas, Pall. 1, 40, 5.

ancŏrāgo, ĭnis, *m. A fish in the Rhine, now unknown*: Cassiod. Ep. 12, 4.

ancŏrālis, e, *adj.* [ancora] *Of*, or *pertaining to, an anchor*: strophia, Aug. M. 11, p. 265, 7.—As *Subst.*: **ancorale,** is, *n. A cable*: Liv. 37, 30 *fin.*; so, id. 22, 12; Pl. 16, 8, 13, § 34.

ancŏrārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to an anchor*: funes, *cables*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9.

‡**ancŭlo,** *no perf. nor sup.* āre, 1. *n. n.* [ancula] *To wait on as a servant, to serve*: "antiqui anculare dicebant pro ministrare," Fest. s. v. ancilla.

‡**ancŭla,** æ, *f.*; **ancŭlus,** i, *m.* [anculo] *She*, or *he, who serves; a maid-servant, a man-servant*; prps. only in the expression, dii Anculi and deæ Anculæ, *i. e. the ministering gods and goddesses*, Fest. s. v. ancilla.

‡**ancunulentæ,** ārum, *f.*, "feminæ menstruo tempore," Fest. s. v.

†**ancȳlŏblĕphăron,** i, *n.*=ἀγκυλοβλέφαρον, *The adhesion of the eyelids to each other*, as a disease: Cels. 7, 7.

Ancȳra, æ, *f.* **I.** *A town of Galatia* (now *Angora*): Liv. 38, 24; Pl. 5, 32, 42, § 146.—Hence, **Ancȳrānus,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Ancyra*: Claud. Eutr. 2, 416: Monumentum, *tablet commemorative of the exploits of Augustus, found at Ancyra*. **II.** *A town of Phrygia*: Pl. 5, 32, 41, § 145.

andăbăta, æ, *m. A kind of Roman gladiator, whose helmet was without any aperture for the eyes, so that he fought blindfold*: C. Fam. 7, 10 Manut.; Hier. adv. Helvid. 3; Inscr. Orell. no. 2577.

Andānia, æ, *f. A very ancient (ante-Trojan) town of Messenia*: Liv. 36, 31.

Andegāvi or **Andecāvi,** ōrum; **Andes,** ium, *m. A Gallic tribe in the region of the present Anjou*: Pl. 4, 18, 31, § 107; Tac. A. 3, 41; Cæs. B. G. 2, 35.

1. Andes, ium, *m.* v. Andegavi.

2. Andes, is, *m. A village near Mantua, the birth-place of Virgil* (prps. now *Pietola*): Don. Vit. Virg. — Hence, **Andīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *from Andes*: Sil. 8, 595; dub.

†**andrachne,** ēs, *f.*=ἀνδράχνη, *A plant; purslain* (Portulaca oleracea, L.): Col. 10, 376; Pl. 25, 13, 103, § 162.

1. Andræmon, ŏnis, *m.*, Ἀνδραίμων, *The father of Amphissus and husband of Dryope, who was changed into a lotus*: Ov. M. 9, 333; 363.

2. Andræmon or **Andrēmon,** ŏnis, *m. The father of Thoas, who fought at Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 357.

andrēmas=andrachne, App. Herb. 103.

Andrĭcus, i, *m. A servant of Cicero*, C. Fam. 16, 14.

Andriscus, i, *m.*, Ἀνδρίσκος, *A slave, who pretended to be the son of the Macedonian king Perseus, and occasioned the third Macedonian war*, Liv. Epit. 49; Vell. 1, 11; Flor. 2, 14.

Andrius, a, um, *adj. Born at Andros, one of the Cyclades*, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 3.—As *Subst.*: **Andrĭa,** æ, *f. The Maid of Andros*, a comedy of Terence.

Andrŏcles, is, or **-clus,** i, *m.*, Ἀνδροκλῆς, *A slave who cured the foot of a lion, and was afterward recognised and saved from death by it*, Sen. Ben. 2, 19; Gell. 5, 14.

†**andrŏdămas,** antis, *m.*=ἀνδροδάμας (man-taming), **I.** *A species of blood-stone* (so called from its hardness), Pl. 36, 20, 38. **II.** *A silver-coloured, quadrangular, and cubical, precious stone*; according to Bruckmann, a cubical, silver-coloured marcasite, Pl. 37, 10, 54.

Andrŏgĕon, ōnis, *m.* The same as the follg., *acc. Gr.* Androgeona, Prop. 2, 1, 62.—Hence **Andrŏgĕōnēus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Androgeon*, Cat. 64, 77.

Andrŏgĕōs and **-gĕus,** i, *m.*, Ἀνδρόγεως, *A son of Minos, king of Crete; assassinated by the Athenians and Megarians; in revenge for whose death the enraged father made war upon them*, Ov. M. 7, 458; id. H. 10, 99; Virg. Æ. 6, 20.

†**andrŏgȳne,** ēs, *f.*=ἀνδρογύνη, *A masculine or heroic woman*, Val. Max. 8, 3, 1.

†**andrŏgȳnus,** i, *m.* **-gȳne,** ēs *f.*=ἀνδρόγυνος, ἀνδρογύνη, *A man-woman, hermaphrodite*: imberbus, Lucil. in Non. 493, 27: C. Div. 1, 43; Liv. 27, 11; Pl. 7, 2, 2; id. ib. 3, 3; Lucr. 5, 839 Lachm.

Andrŏmăchē, ēs, and **-a,** æ (Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96), *f.*, Ἀνδρομάχη, *A dau. of King Eetion, and wife of Hector*. After the destruction of Troy, she was carried by Pyrrhus to Greece, and married Helenus, son of Priam, Virg. Æ. 3, 319; id. ib. 487.

Andrŏmĕda, æ, and **-ē,** ēs, *f.*, Ἀνδρομέδη, *A daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus, and Cassiope*. On account of the arrogance of her mother,

she was bound to a rock by command of the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, in order that she might be destroyed by a sea-monster, but Perseus rescued and married her; after her death she was placed as a constellation in heaven, Ov. M. 4, 671 *sq.*; Hor. Od. 3, 29, 17; Hyg. F. 64; cf. Apollod. 2, 4, 3.—Cic. N. D. 2, 43; Col. 11, 2, 59.

†andrōn, ōnis, *m.* = *ἀνδρών.* **I.** With the Greeks: *The part of the house in which the men resided, the men's apartment;* called also andronitis: locus domicilii in quo viri morabantur, Fest. p. 19; cf. Vitr. 6, 10. **II.** With the Romans: *A passage between two walls* or *courts of a house,* Vitr. 6, 10; Pl. Ep. 2, 17.

Andrōnicus, i, *m.* [*ἀνήρ, -δρός* and *νικάω*] *The cognomen of several Romans.* **I. A.** *Of L. Livius, a native of Tarentum, the manumitted slave of M. Livius Salinator, and the first epic and dramatic poet of the Romans.* He flourished about B. C. 250; C. Brut. 18; id. de Sen. 14, 50; id. Tusc. 1, 1; Gell. 17, 21; Liv. 7, 2: cf. Bähr's Literaturgesch. p. 41 *sq.* 78. — **B.** *Of M. Pomponius, a grammarian,* Suet. Gramm. 8. — Also, **II.** *One of the generals of Perseus king of Macedon,* Liv. 37, 13; id. 44, 10.

†andrōnītis, ĭdis, *f.* = *ἀνδρωνῖτις,* v. andron, A.

Andros and **Andrus,** i, *f.,* Ἄνδρος, **I.** *One of the largest of the Cyclades, in the Ægean Sea, south-east of Eubœa* (now *Andri*), Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 43, et al., Ov. M. 7, 469; 13, 649: cf. Mann. Greece, 743. **II.** *An island off the coast of Britain* (prob. *Bardsey, in St. George's Channel*), Pl. 4, 16, 30.

†andrōsācēs, is, *n.* = *ἀνδρόσακες, A sea plant,* now unknown, prps. zoöphyte, Pl. 27, 4, 9.

†andrōsæmŏn, i, *n.* = *ἀνδρόσαιμον* (man's blood), *A kind of St. John's-wort, with blood-red juice* (Hypericum perforatum, L.), Pl. 27, 4, 10.

‡**andruare,** *To run back:* a Græco verbo *ἀναδραμεῖν,* Fest. p. 9.

†ăneclōgistus, a, um. *adj.* = *ἀνεκλόγιστος* (not giving account), *An irresponsible guardian; one who had discretionary power,* Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 5, § 7.

ănellus (ann.), i, *m. dim.* [anulus] *A little ring:* aureolus, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 33; Lucr. 6, 911: cum tribus anellis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 9.

†ănēmōnē, ēs, *f.* = *ἀνεμώνη, Anemone* (*i. e.* wind-flower): (anemones) flos nunquam se aperit, nisi vento spirante, unde et nomen accepere, Pl. 21, 23, 94; id. ib. 11, 38. (According to Hesych., it takes its name from being easily despoiled of its leaves by the wind); Pl. 21, 11, 38; 23, 94.

Anemūrium, i, *n. A promontory and town of Cilicia* (now *Cape Anemur*), Liv. 33, 20; Plin. 5, 27, 22. — Hence **Anemuriensis,** e, *adj.* Tac. A. 12, 55.

Anemurius, i, *m.* (*ἄνεμος οὔριος,* a favourable wind), *A Roman nomen servile:* A. libertus, Inscr. ap. Fabrett, p. 296, *no.* 257.

Anennōtos, i, *m.* = *ἀνεννόητος* (inconceivable, not to be comprehended by the mind, and so, eternal), *One of the Æons of Valentinian,* Tert. adv. Val. 35.

Anēsĕus, i, *m.* (*ἄνεσις,* relaxation), *A Roman cognomen:* Cornelius A., Inscr. ap. Murat. 1313, 8.

Anēsis, ĕos, *f.* [id.] *A Roman cognomen:* Canuleia A., Inscr. ap. Gud. 342, 5.

anēthātus, a, um, *adj., Seasoned* or *flavoured with anise:* jus anethatum, Apic. 7, 6; hence, as *Subst.,* anethatum, i, *n.* (*sc.* jus), *Sauce of anise,* mittis in pullum anethatum, Apic. 6, 9.—From

†anēthum, i, *n.* = *ἄνηθον, Dill, anise* (Anethum graveolens, L.), Virg. E. 2, 48; Pl. 19, 8, 52.

†anētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἀνετικός, Remitting, abating:* of sickness, Theod. Pris. 3, 3.

†aneurysma, ătis, *n.* = *ἀνεύρυσμα* (a widening; hence) *A widening of an artery, aneurism,* N. L., cf. Veget. Vet. 3, 30, 1.

Anexia, æ, *f.* = *ἀνεξία* (patient endurance, forbearance), *A Roman cognomen,* Inscr. ap. Murat. 1089, 8.

anfractŭosus (amfr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. anfractus] *Diffusive, prolix:* verba locutionis anfractuosæ, Aug. Serm. de Temp. 135 (al. 59), v. 2. anfractus, II. A.

1. anfractus (amfr.), a, um, *Pa.* [from obs. ANFRINGO] *Winding, bending, crooked:* spatia, Amm. 29, 5. — As *Subst.,* anfractum, i, *n. A winding, a crook, curve* (ante-class. for class. anfractus, us): terrarum anfracta, Att. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 83: in anfracto, Var. ib.: cavata aurium anf., Var. in Non. 193, 5.

2. anfractus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A recurving, a turning, bending round* (in the ante-class. age rare; v. the preceding): quid pulchrius ea figura (*sc.* sphærica), quæ nihil incisum anfractibus, nihil eminens, habere potest? Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47.—Hence, of the circular motion of the sun (acc. to the ancient belief): solis anfractus, *a circuit, revolution,* C. Rep. 6, 12; cf. id. Leg. 2, 8.—Of the crooking of horns: cornua convoluta in anfractum, Pl. 11, 37, 45.—Of the coils of a serpent: Val. Fl. 7, 523; Stat. Th. 5, 520.—Esp. in the histt., of the turning or winding of a road or the like: *A tortuous, circuitous route:* si nullus anfractus intercederet, Cæs. B. G. 7, 46: illa (via) altero tanto longiorem habebat anfractum, Nep. Eum. 8, 5: per anfractus jugi procurrere, Liv. 44, 4: anf. viarum, id. 33, 1: litorum anf., *the windings,* id. 38, 7; Luc. 1, 605.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: Of style = ambages, *Diffusiveness, prolixity:* quid opus est circuitione et anfractu? C. Div. 2, 61, 127: oratio circumscripta non longo anfractu, sed ad spiritum vocis apto, id. Partit. 6, 21; Quint. 6, 1, 15. — **B.** Esp.: *Intricacies* of law, legal *quibbling:* judiciorum, C. Clu. 56, 159: juris, Quint. 12, 9, 3.

angărĭa, æ, *f.* = *ἀγγαρία, The service of the* angarius, and gen. *service to a lord, villainage:* Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 29; so, Hermog. ib. 50, 5, 11.

angărĭālis, e, *adj.* [angaria] *Of,* or *pertaining to, the* angaria: copia, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 4.

angărĭo, āvi, *no sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To demand something as* angaria, *to exact villainage:* Ulp. Dig. 49, 18, 4; Aug. Ep. 5 *med.*: hunc angariaverunt, Vulg. Matt. 27, 32.

†† angărĭus, i, *m.* [orig. Persian] *A messenger, courier:* Lucil. ap. Non. 21, 21.

Angea, æ, *f. A town of Thessaly:* Liv. 32, 13.

†angĕlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἀγγελικός* (suitable or pertaining to messengers): **A.** Angelicum metrum, a metre, so called on account of its rapidity of movement: **1.** *A dactylic hexameter catalectic in syllabam:* optima Calliope miranda p e mat bus, Diom. p. 512 P. — **2.** *A trochaic dimeter acatalectic:* Phœbe, tu lyra sonante, Victor. p. 2531 P. — **B.** *Of an angel* or *angels, angelic:* panes, Prud. Tetr. 11: vultum, Vulg. Judic. 13, 6.

angĕlĭfĭcātus, a, um, *P.* of obsol. anvel fico [angelus, *no.* II.; facio] *Changed into the nature of angels:* caro, Tert. Res. Carn. 25.

angellus, i, *m. dim.* [angulus] *A little angle* or *corner* (only ante- and post-class.): Lucr. 2, 428; Arn. 7, p. 253.

†angelus, i, *m.* = *ἄγγελος.* **I.** Gen.: *A messenger:* Sen. Ep. 20, 11: al. æmulus. **II.** Esp.: *An angel* (Eccl. Lat.): **A.** Of God: Tert. adv. Val. 32; Vulg. Gen. 16, 7. — **B.** Of the devil: Vulg. Matt. 25, 41.

Angĕrōna (-ia, Macr.), æ, *f. The goddess of Silence:* Pl. 3, 5, 9 § 65; Macr. S. 1, 10; Orell. *no.* 116. — Hence, **Angĕrōnālia,** ĭum, *n. The festival of Angerona:* Var. L. L. 6, 3, 58; Fest. p. 15.

angīna, æ, *f.* [ango] **I.** Prop.: (*The throttling thing;* hence) *The quinsy:* Lucil. ap. Non. 25, 9; so, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 61; Cels. 2, 10; Pl. 23, 2, 29, § 61: 'anginam vinarium habere dicuntur, qui vino suffocantur.' Fest. p. 23. **II.** Fig.: Angina mentis, *i. e. inactivity of mind, produced by physical disease:* Tert. Anim. 48.

angĭ-portus, ûs, *m.,* and **angiportum,** i, *n.*; cf. Prisc. 714 P. [ango; portus; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 32, 40] *A narrow street, lane,* or *alley:* Fest. p. 15; cf. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 59; Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 5; so. id. Most. 5, 1, 5: viæ omnes angiportū que, C. Div. 1, 32, 69; Hor. Od. 1, 25, 10: Pan. t. Ps. 4, 2, 6; id. ib. 4, 7, 137; id. Cist. Frxm. ap. Non. 190, 10; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 39; id. Eun. 5, 2, 6: angiportō toto decurrere, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 67: Cat. 58, 4.

Angītĭa, æ, *f. A sister of Medea and Circe, worshipped by the Marsi:* Virg. Æ. 7, 759 (prob. to Serv. ib. 750, *Medea herself*): Sil. 8, 500; Ins r. Orell. *nos.* 115; 116; 1846: Nemus Angitiæ, *dedicated to Angitia, near the town Lucus, in the Marsian territory* (now *Luco*), Virg. Æ. 7, 759 l. c.

Angli, ōrum, *m. A German tribe, on the Elbe, of the race of the Suevi; who afterwards passed over, with the Saxons, into Britain:* Tac. G. 40 Rup.

ango, xi, ctum, and xum, gĕre (*Perf.* and *Sup.* rest only on the assertion in Diom. 366 P.; Prisc. 895 P.; *Part.* anctus, Fest. p. 24: acc. to Prisc. l. c., sts. anxus), 3. *v. a.* [ἄγχω] **I.** Prop.: *To draw* or *press tight; to squeeze, compress,* etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: guttur, Virg. Æ. 8, 261. — **B.** With *Abl.*: utrāque manu sua guttura, Sil. 13, 584.

II. Meton.: As the result of compressing, *etc.*: **A.** Of living creatures: *To choke, strangle, throttle* (poet.: for it in prose, *suffoco*; cf. Diom. p. 361 P.): Tiryntbius angit . . . leonem, Stat. Th. 6, 270: tussis sues, Virg. G. 3, 497. — **B.** Of plants: *To choke, kill, destroy:* Col. 4, 2, 2; id. 10, 149; id. 6, 27, 7.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To drive into straits: to press, be hard upon;* hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, * Hor. S. 2, 2, 64. — **B.** *To cause* (physical) *pain:* hence, angi, *to suffer pain,* Pl. 10, 60, 79. — **C.** But most freq. of the mind: *To torment, torture, vex, tease, trouble;* and angi, *to feel anguish, to suffer torment:* illum incommodis dictis angam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 11: cura angit hominem, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 8; Lucr. 4, 1134 Lachm.: cruciatu timoris angi? C. Off. 2, 7, 25: me illa cura sollicitat angitque vehementer, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: angebar singularum horarum expectatione, id. Att. 9, 1; Liv. 2, 7; id. 21, 1: ne munere te parvo beet, aut incommodus angat ("cruciet, quum non vult dare quod poscis," Cruqu.), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 75: poeta, meum qui pectus inaniter angit, *tortures with suspense,* id. ib. 2, 1, 211: ad humum mœrore gravi deducit et angit, id. A. P. 110. — With *de* (in respect to): de Statio manumisso et nonnullis aliis rebus angor, C. Att. 2, 18, *fin.*: de quo angor et crucior, id. ib. 7, 22. — In Plautus once in the Gr. manner, angor animi: Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 6. On the other hand, Cic. says angi animo, Brut. 2, 6 Ell., and Fam. 16, 14.

angor, ōris, *m.* [ango.] **I.** Prop.: *A compression of the throat, a strangling;* as an effect of disease, *the quinsy:* occupat fauces earum angor, Pl. 8, 27, 41: æstu et angore vexata, *i. e.* æstu angoreu ac prope suffocationem efficiente, Liv. 5, 48. More often, **II.** Fig.: *Anguish, torment, trouble* (as a momentary feeling; but *anxietas,* solicitude, as an abiding quality): "est aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum; ut differt *anxietas* ab *angore;* neque enim omnes anxii, qui angantur aliquando; nec qui anxii, semper angantur," *etc.*, C. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: "angor est ægritudo premens," id. ib. 4, 8, 18; Lucr. 3, 853 Lachm.: anxius angor, id. ib. 993; id. 6, 1158: animus omni liber cura et angore, C. Fin. 1, 15, 49: angor pro amico sæpe capiendus, id. Læl. 13, 48; Tac. A. 2, 42: angor animi, Suet. Tib. 7; id. 49. — Plur.: confici angoribus, C. Phil. 2, 15, 37; id. Off. 2, 1.

Angrivarii, ōrum, *m. A German tribe near the Teutoburg Forest, on both sides of the Weser* (now *Engern* in Westphalia), Tac. G. 33 Rup.: id. A. 2, 8; 19; 22; 24; 41.

anguen, v. angulo.

anguĕus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis] *Of,* or *pertaining to, serpents:* lapsus, Sol. 24, 4.

anguĭ-cŏmus (four syll.), a um, *adj.*

[anguis-coma] *With snaky hair* (only in the poets): Gorgon, Ov. M. 4, 698; cf. ib. 800: Stat. Th. 1, 544.

anguĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [anguis] *A small serpent*: C. Fin. 5, 15, 42.

angui-fer (trisyll.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [anguis; fero] *Serpent-bearing*: caput, Ov. M. 4, 749: Gorgo, Prop. 2, 2, 60.—As *Subst.*: **anguifer,** ĕri, *m.*, as transl. of Ὀφιοῦχος, *The Serpent-bearer, the constellation Serpentarius or Ophiuchus*: Cic. Tl. 2, 49; cf. anguitenens.

angui-gĕna, æ, *m.* [anguis; gigno] *Engendered of a snake or dragon*, an epithet of the Thebans, who sprang from dragons' teeth: Ov. M. 3, 531; cf. draconigena, id. F. 3, 865.

anguilla, æ, *f.* [akin to ἔγχελυς, and Germ. Aal, hence English eel; cf. anguis]
I. Prop.: *An eel* (Muræna anguilla, L.): Pl. 9, 21, 38; Juv. 5, 103. **II.** Fig.: Anguilla est, elabitur, *he is a slippery fellow*, prov. of an unprincipled man, on whom one cannot depend, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 58. **III.** Meton.: *The hard skin of the eel, used as a whip in schools*, Verrius in Pl. 9, 23, 39; Isid. Orig. 5, 27.

anguĭ-mănus (four syll.), ūs (Prisc. p. 718 P.; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 537), *adj.* [anguis-manus] *With serpent-arms*, an epithet of the elephant, because he makes quick, serpent-like motions with his trunk (manus); prps. only twice in Lucret.: Lucr. 2, 537; id. 5, 1308 Lachm.

anguĭnĕus (four syll.), a, um, *adj.* anguis] more rare than the follg.,
I. *Of or pertaining to serpents, snaky*: Gorgonis comæ, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 12. **II.** *Serpent-formed, serpent-like*: cucumis, Col. 2, 9, 10; 7, 10, 5.

anguīnus (trisyll.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or pertaining to serpents, snaky*: cervix, Pac. in C. Div. 2, 64: pellis, Cato R. R. 73: cucumis, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 25: a-leps, Pl. 30, 5, 12.—Hence anguinum, i, abs. *sc.* ovum, *A snake's egg*, Pl. 29, 3, 12.

angui-pēs (trisyll.), pĕdis, *adj.* [anguis-pes] *Serpent-footed* (of giants): Ov. M. 1, 184; cf. serpentipedes Gigantes, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 17.

anguis (dissyll.), is (rare form anguen, like sanguen for sanguis, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 29 ed. Mai.—*Abl.* regul. angue; angui, Enn. in C. Ac. 2, 28; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30; cf. Prisc. 766 P.; in C. Div. 2, 31, 66 suspected by Schneid. Gr. 2, 227, on account of angue just before), *m.* and *f.*; cf. Charis. 70 P.; Rudd. 1, 25; Schneid. Gr. 2, 98 [akin to Sanscr. ahi, Greek ἔχις:—or perh. ango]
I. Prop. **A.** Gen. *A serpent* or *snake*: jugati, Næv. in Non. 191, 18; Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 56: emissio feminæ anguis . . . maris anguis, C. Div. 2, 29: vertatur Cadmus in anguem, Hor. A. P. 187: tortus, Ov. M. 4, 483: ater, Prop. 3, 3, 62: excussus, Stat. Th. 4, 485.—As *fem.*: cærulea, Enn. in C. Ac. 2, 28: angues volucres vento invectæ, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: torta, Var. Acinn. in Non. 191, 22; Tac. A. 11, 11, et al.—**B.** Esp.: In fable, an emblem: **1.** Of terror; hence, the snaky head of Medusa, Ov. M. 4, 803.—**2.** Of rage; hence, the serpent-girdle of Tisiphone, Ov. M. 4, 482, and 510; and 511; her hair of snakes, Tib. 1, 3, 69; Prop. 3, 2, 63.—**3.** Of art and wisdom; hence, the serpent-team of Medea, Ov. M. 7, 223, and of Ceres, ib. 5, 642; cf. Voss Mythol. Br. 2, 55.—**4.** Latet anguis in herba, *there is a snake in the grass*, prov., of concealed danger, Virg. Æ. 3, 93.
II. Fig.: For any thing horrid or disgusting: odisse aliquem æque atque angues, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 21: cane pejus et angui, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30.
III. Meton.; As a constellation: **A.** =draco, *The Dragon*, between the Great and Little Bear, Cic. N. D. 2, 42; Hyg. Astr. 2, 3; 3, 2; Virg. G. 1, 244; Ov. M. 2, 138.—**B.** = hydra, *The Hydra, water-serpent*, which extends over the constellations Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, carries on its back the Crater, and on its tail the Corvus, Ov. F. 2, 243; Manil. 1, 422; cf. Hyg. Astr. 3, 39.—**C.** *The serpent*, which Anguitenens (Ὀφιοῦχος) carries in his hand. Ov. M. 8, 182.

angui-tĕnens, entis, *adj.* [anguis-teneo] *Serpent-holding*; hence, subst. *A certain constellation*=Anguifer, transl. of the Gr. Ὀφιοῦχος, *Serpent-bearer*, Cic. N. D. 2, 42; Manil. 5, 384; cf. Ophiuchus.

angŭlāris, e, *adj.* [angulus] *Having angles or corners, angular, cornered*: lapis, *a square stone*, Cato R. R. 14, 1; Col. 5, 3, 2; pilæ, *corner pillars of an arcade*, Vitr. 7, 1.—As *Subst.*: angularis, is, *m. An angular vessel*: Apic. 5, 3.

angŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *From corner to corner, from angle to angle* (post-class.): cuncta perlustrari, App. M. 9, p. 237, 26; so, id. ib. 3, p. 103; Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

angŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [angulus] *Provided or furnished with corners or angles; angular*: corpuscula angulata, Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66.

angŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make angular* (post-class.): tortuosis angulatur (*sc.* serpens) anfractibus, Ambros. Ep. 42.

angŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of corners* (post-Aug., prps. only in Pliny): folia, Pl. 16, 23, 35: acini, id. 15, 24, 29: recessus, id. 4, 4, 5: gemmæ, id. 37, 12, 75.

angŭlus, i, *m.* [from ἀγκύλος, bent, crooked, angular, Fest. p. 10; cf. also Gr. ἀγκάλη, ἀγκή, ἄγκος, ἀγκών, akin to Sanscr. root ak, flexuose, tortuose ire]
I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An angle, a corner*: obtusus, Lucr. 4, 355: so, ib. 360; figura, quæ nihil habet incisum angulis, nihil anfractibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 18; so, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: hujus lateris alter angulus qui est ad Cantium, Cæs. B. G. 5, 13: extremus, *the extreme point, corner*, Ov. M. 13, 884: proximus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 8; Pl. 37, 10, 63: anguli oculorum, *the corners of the eyes*; id. 24, 14, 77: anguli parietum, *the angles of walls*, id. 2, 82, 84.—**B.** Esp.: *A projecting of the sea into the land in the form of an angle, a bay, gulf*: Gallicus, Cato in Charis. p. 185 P.
II. Meton.: **A.** *A retired* or *secret place, a nook, corner, lurking-place*: in angulum abire, *Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10: nemo non modo Romæ, sed nec ullo in angulo totius Italiæ oppressus ære alieno fuit, quem, *etc.*, C. Cat. 2, 4 *fin.*: ille terrarum mihi præter omnes a. ridet, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 14: a. hic mundi nunc me accipit, Prop. 4, 9, 65: gratus puellæ risus ab angulo, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 22; Vell. 2, 102, 4.—**B.** Contemptuously, of the schools, opp. to public, practical life: earum ipsarum rerum, quas isti in angulis personant, reapse, non oratione perfectio, C. Rep. 1, 2; Lact. 3, 16. (But without contempt, in Seneca, Ep. 95.) So also, of country possessions, opp. to city: a. iste feret piper et thus ocius uva, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 23 Schmid. — **C.** Me ex hoc, ut ita dicam, campo æquitatis ad istas verborum angustias et ad omnes literarum angulos revocas, *into every strait, embarrassment* (the figure is taken from a contest in which one strives to get his antagonist into a corner, C. Cæc. 29.)
anguste, *adv.* [angustus] **A.** (acc. to angustus, *no.* II. A.): *Narrowly, within a narrow space*: **1.** Prop.: sedere, C. ap. Macr. S. 2, 3:—*Comp.*: angustius se habere, C. Tusc. 5, 21, 87: milites collocavit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 23:—*Sup.*: ut quam angustissime Pompeium concluderet, Cæs. B. C. 3, 45.—**2.** Fig.: Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20.—**B.** (acc. to angustus, *no.* III. C. 1.): **1.** Prop.: *Pinchingly, stintingly*: quā (*sc.* re frumentaria) anguste utebatur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 16:—*Comp.*: frumentum angustius præveneral, *i. e. more sparingly*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 24.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *With difficulty*: xx milia, transportare, Cæs. B. C. 3, 2.—**b.** *Poorly, meagrely*, etc.: dicere, C. Brut. 84, 289.

angustĭæ, ārum (rarely **angustĭa,** æ; cf. Charis. p. 20 P.), *f.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to angustus, *no.* II. A.): **1.** Prop.: *Narrowness of space*: a. *Abs.*: Italia coacta in angustias, Sall. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 400: propter angustias, Suet. Claud. 12.—**b.** With *Gen.*: itineris, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39: itinerum, Tac. 15, 43: angustiæ flexuræque vicorum, Suet. Ner. 38; cf. id. Oth. 9.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** (a) Gen.: *A narrow place or part*: Græciæ, C. Agr. 2, 32, 87; vicorum, Suet. Aug. 45: Hellesponti, *i. e. the Straits*, id. Cæs. 63; cf. C. Tusc. 1, 20, 45.—(b) *A defile, pass*, etc.: angustiæ saltibus inclusæ, Liv. 28, 1; cf. id. 34, 46.—**b.** *A narrow passage*: urinæ, *i. e. strangury*, Pl. 21, 21, 92, § 160.—**B.** (acc. to angustus, *no.* III. B.): Of duration: *Shortness*: temporis, C. de Or. 3, 61, 228; so, id. 2 Verr. 1, 56, 148; C. Fil. ap. C. Fam. 16, 21, 7: spiritûs, *i. e. difficulty*, id. de Or. 3, 46, 181.—**C.** (acc. to angustus, *no.* III. C. 1.): Of means, *etc.*: *Scarcity, want, poverty*: **1.** With *Gen.*: ærarii, C. Agr. 2, 14, 36: pecuniæ publicæ, id. Fam. 12, 30, 4: rei frumentariæ, Cæs. B. C. 2, 17: rei familiaris, Suet. Claud. 9: fortunæ, Tac. A. 2, 38: stipendii, id. ib. 1, 35.—**2.** *Abs.*: ex meis angustiis illius sustento tenuitatem, C. Fil. ap. C. Fam. 16, 21, 4: paternæ, Tac. A. 1, 75.—**D.** (acc. to angustus, *no.* III. D.): Of external circumstances: *Difficulty, distress, perplexity*: **1.** *Abs.*: in angustias adduci, C. Quint. 5, 19: in angustiis versari, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28: in angustiis esse, Cæs. B. C. 1, 54.—**b.** With *Gen.*: petitionis, C. Brut. 47, 175.—**E.** (acc. to angustus, *no* III. E.): Of mind, *etc.*: *Narrowness, meanness*, etc.: pectoris tui, C. Pis. 11, 24: invidiæ, Auct. Her. 4, 43, 55.—**F.** (acc. to angustus, *no.* III. F.): Of logomachy: *Subtlety, minuteness of criticism*: **1.** *Abs.*: cur eam (*sc.* orationem) in tantas angustias compellimus? C. Ac. 2, 35, 112.—**2.** With *Gen.*: verborum, C. Cæc. 29, 84.—**G.** (acc. to angustus, *no.* III. G.): Of style: *Brevity, succinctness*: angustia concisæ orationis, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20; cf. Non. 73, 26.

angusti-clāvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [angustus; clavus] *Having* or *wearing a narrow stripe*: tribunus, Suet. Oth. 10.

angustĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [angustiæ] *To straiten*: Fig. (post-class.): se angustiaverunt, Vulg. Sap. 5, 1: angustiati, afflicti, ib. Hebr. 11, 37.

angustĭtas, ātis, *f.* [angustus] *Narrowness*: Att. ap. Non. 73, 25.

angustō, *prps. no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.]
I. Prop.: *To make narrow, to straiten, contract*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: fauces maris, Luc. 5, 232: meatûs, id. 4, 326: domum, Sen. Cons. Helv. 11, 3.—**B.** With *Abl.*: iter acervis, Cat. 64, 360: ore angustatur, Pl. 17, 8, 4, § 45.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: tumidæ animam in artus, Stat. Th. 4, 828.
II. Fig.: *To narrow, circumscribe, curtail*: gaudia sua, Sen. Cons. Polyb. 10 (al. 29), 3: patrimonia, id. Tranq. An. 8, 9.

angustus, a, um, *adj.* [ango]
I. Prop.: *Drawn together* or *close* (rare): angustis quod equum compescit habenis, *i. e. tightened*, Tib. 1, 4, 11.
II. Meton.: **A.** Of places: *Narrow, strait, contracted*, etc.: fretus, Lucr. 1, 720: iter, Sall. J. 92, 7: pontes, C. Leg. 3, 17, 38: domus, id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: fines, Cæs. B. G. 1, 2: cellæ, Hor. S. 1, 8, 8: rima, id. Ep. 1, 7, 29: porta, Vulg. Matt. 7, 14:—*Comp.*: papyrifero non angustior amne, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 27:—*Sup.*: fauces portûs angustissimæ, Cæs. B. C. 1, 25.—As *Subst.*: **angustum,** i, n. *A narrow place*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** *Abs.*: Lucr. 4, 530.—**b.** With *Gen.*: vixrum, Virg. Æ. 2, 332; so, Tac. H. 4, 35.—**2.** Fig.: ab illâ immensâ societate humani generis in exiguum angustumque concluditur, C. Off. 1, 17, 53: ita contracta res est et adducta in angustum, ut, *etc., brought into such narrow limits*, id. Læl. 5, 20; cf. id. Ac. 1, 10, 38.—**B.** *Brought to a point, sharp*: sagitta, Cels. 7, 5, 2.
III. Fig.: *Narrow, confined within narrow limits*; hence, **A.** Of scent: *Slight, faint*: illic (=rubo) etiam jucundi odoris quamvis angusti (*sc.* rosa), Pl. 21, 4, 10, § 14.—**B.** Of duration: *Short-brief*: dies, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 8; Stat. Th. 1, 442: nox, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 23: tempus, Luc. 4, 447: spiritus, *short* or *difficult breathing*, C. de Or. 1, 61, 261.—**C.** 1. Of means, *etc.*: *Needy, pinching, stinting*: pauperies, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 1: res, Juv. 3, 164: mensa, Sen. Thyest. 452: domus, *i. e. poor*, Tac. A. 2, 33.—**2.** Of credit: *Scant, limited*, etc.: fides, Cæs. B. C. 3, 1.—**D.** Of external circumstances: *Critical, difficult*: rebus angustis animosus, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 21.—As *Subst.*: **angustum,** i, n. *A critical condition, difficulty, danger*: in angustum cogi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2,

2: res est in angusto, Cæs. B. G. 2, 25; cf. Cels. 8, 4.—**E.** Of mind or character: *Narrow, base, low, mean:* nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam amare divitias, C. Off. 1, 20, 68: ecce autem alii minuti et angusti, aut omnia semper desperantes, aut malevoli, invidi, *etc.*, id. Fin. 1, 18, 61.—**F.** Of logomachy: *Subtle in the use of words, hair-splitting:* minutæ angustæque concertationes, C. de Or. 3, 30, 121: interrogatiunculæ, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7.—**G.** Of style: *Brief, succinct:* oratio, C. Or. 56, 187: angusto pectore, *i. e. of a simple style*, Prop. 2, 1, 40.

ănhēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [anhelo] (post-Aug. for the earlier anhelitus, q. v.) **I.** Prop.: *A difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing:* piscium æstivo calore, *the panting of fish*, Pl. 9, 7, 6. **II.** Meton.: As a disease, *Asthma*, id. 23, 1, 24.

ănhēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (only post-Aug.) *One who has a difficulty in breathing, asthmatic:* Pl. 21, 21, 89; so, id. 22, 23, 49.

ănhēlĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing* (the class. word for the post-Aug. anhelatio): ex cursura anhelitum ducere, *to pant*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 61: nimiæ celeritates gressus quum fiunt, anhelitus moventur, *are occasioned*, C. Off. 1, 36, 131.—**B.** Esp.: As a disease =ἄσθμα, *The asthma* (cf. anhelatio): Pl. 35, 15, 51. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of living beings: *Breathing, breath:* sufferre anhelitum, *to fetch a breath*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 4; so, id. ib. 3, 4, 16: recipere, *to take breath, respire*, Epid. 2, 2, 21: aridus a lasso veniebat anhelitus ore, Ov. M. 10, 663: male odorati anhelitus oris, *bad breath*, Ov. A. A. 1, 521: sublimi fugies anhelitu, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 31: vastos quatit æger anhelitus artus, Virg. Æ. 5, 432: anhelitum reddere ac per vices recipere, *to breathe*, Pl. 9, 7, 6.—**B.** Of other things: *An exhalation, evaporation, vapour:* terræ, C. Div. 2, 19, 44; id. ib. 1, 50, 114: vini, *fumes*, id. de Sen. 7.

ăn-hēlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [an; halo] (*To draw the breath round the* whole body; hence) **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To breathe with difficulty; to gasp, pant*, etc.: **1.** *Abs.*: langu da (*sc.* animalia) anhelant, Lucr. 4, 863: confugere anhelantem (*sc.* te) domum, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25: ante boves religari non expedit quam sudare atque anhelare desierint, Col. 2, 3, 2: ipse æger, anhelans Colʼa fovet, Virg. Æ. 10, 837.—**2.** With *Adv.*: inconstanter, Lucr. 3, 490.—**3.** With *ex*: ex imis pulmonibus, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 45.—**4.** With *sub c. Abl.*: nullus anhelabat sub adunco vomere taurus, Ov. F. 2, 285.—**B.** Fig.: *To pant* or *eagerly desire*: inopia, Just. 9, 1, 6.—**C.** Meton.: **1.** *To breathe*: **a.** *Abs.*: quod parvula anhelent Vascula, Prud. Apoth. 919.—**b.** With *cognate Acc.*: flatum tepidum calor ex ialatus anhelat, Prud. Apoth. 839.—**2.** *To roar, crash*, etc.: fornacibus ignis anhelat, Virg. Æ. 8, 421: subter anhelat humus, Stat. S. 1, 1, 56: pontus, Sil. 9, 286.

II. *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To breathe out strongly; to emit with a strong breath:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: anhelati ignes, Ov. F. 4, 491: id. H. 12, 15: nolo verba . . . anhelata gravius, C. de Or. 3, 11, 38.—**2.** With *de*: de pectore frigus anhelans (*sc.* Capricornus), Poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 112.—**B.** Fig.: *To breathe out*; i. e. *to give indications of*, etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: scelus, C. Cat. 2, 1, 1: rabiem, Luc. 6, 92.—**2.** With *ex*: ex intimo pectore crudelitatem, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68.—**C.** Meton.: *To produce*, etc., *with* attendant *gasping*: anhelatis ictibus, Sil. 14, 380.

ănhēlus, a, um, *adj.* [anhelo] *Panting, puffing, gasping* (poet.): **A.** *Abs.*: Lucr. 4, 875 Lachm.: equi, Virg. G. 1, 250: Ov. M. 15, 417: pectus, Virg. Æ. 6, 48: senes, id. G. 2, 135: cursus, Ov. M. 11, 347: tussis, Virg. G. 3, 497: dies, Stat. Th. 4, 680: mons, Claud. Rapt. 3, 385.—**B.** With *Gen.*: (Celtæ) longi laboris anheli, *i. e. on account of*, Sil. 15, 718.

1. **†ănhȳdros,** (anydr), i, *f.* = ἄνυδρος (without water), *The narcissus*, since it thriv s in dry localities, App. Herb. 55.

2. **Anhydros** (Anydr.), i, *f. An island of the Ægean Sea*, Pl. 5, 31, 38.

†ănĭātrŏlŏgētus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀνιατρολόγητος (ἀν-ἰατρολογέω), *Ignorant of medicine:* Vitr. 1, 1, 13.

†ănĭcētus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀνίκητος (unconquerable, invincible). **I.** *As an epithet of the anisum*, Pl. 20, 17, 72. **II.** Anicetus, i, *m.*, *A freedman of Nero*, Tac. A. 14, 3; 7 *sq.*; 62; Suet. Ner. 35.

Ănĭcĭānus, a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to* Anicius, *Anician:* pyra, Cato R. R. 7; Col. 5, 10; Pl. 15, 15, 16: lapicidinæ, Vitr. 2, 7; Pl. 36, 22, 49: nota, *brand of a wine whose age extends back to the consulship of L. Anicius Gallus* (593 A.U.C.), C. Brut. 83, 287 and 288: lectica, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10.

ănĭcilla (later anucella), æ, *f. dim.* [anicula] *A little old woman:* Var. L. L. 9, 45, 146; Front. ad Amic. 1, 18 *fin.*

ănĭcula (sync. anicla, Prud. στεφ. 6, 149), æ, *f. dim.* [anus] *An old woman, a little old woman*, in Ter. prps. only in the foll. passages: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 48; id. Andr. 1, 4, 4: hæc ne aniculæ quidem existimant, C. Div. 2, 15: ista sunt tota commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, id. N. D. 1, 34, 94; so, id. ib. 1, 20, 55; Flacc. 36; Sen. Ep. 77, et al.—Hence

ănĭcŭlāris, e, *adj. Old-womanish:* verba, Aug. in Psalm. 38.

Ănien, v. Anio.

Ănĭēnĭcŏlă, æ, *m.* [Anio-colo] *A dweller near the Anio* (poet.): Sil. 4, 225: nymphæ, id. 12, 751.

Ănĭensis, e, *adj.* [Anio] *Of or pertaining to the Anio:* tribus, *in the Tiburtine region, through which the Anio flows*, Liv. 10, 9 *fin.*; C. Planc. 22.

1. **Ănĭēnus,** i, *m.*, v. Anio.

2. **Ănĭēnus,** a, um, *adj.* [Anio] *Pertaining to the Anio:* fluenta, Virg. G. 4, 369: unda, Prop. 1, 20, 8: lympha, id. 3, 14, 4.

Ănīgros, i, *m.*, Ἄνιγρος, *A little river in Elis, rising in the Arcadian mountain Lapithum; its waters were muddy and of an unpleasant smell:* Ov. M. 15. 282.

ănīlis, e, *adj.* [anus] *Of,* or *pertaining to, an old woman, old-womanish, anile:* **I.** Prop.: vultus, Virg. Æ. 7, 416: passus, Ov. M. 13, 533: ætas, Col. 2, 1, 2. **II.** Fig.: In a contemptuous sense: ineptiæ pene aniles, C. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: superstitio imbecilli animi atque anilis, id. Div. 2, 60; so, id. N. D. 2, 28; 3, 5; Hor. S. 2, 6, 77; Quint. 1, 8, 19: aniles fabulæ, Vulg. 1 Tim. 4, 7.

⁂ *Comp.* and *Sup.* prob. not found.

ănĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [anilis] *The old age of a woman, anility* (rare): cana, Cat. 61, 102.

ănĭlĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Like an old woman:* dicere aliquid anilitor, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 92.

ănĭlĭtor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To become an old woman, to grow old:* App. de Mundo, p. 67, 39 Elm.

ănĭma, æ, *f.* (*Gen.* animāī, Lucr. 1, 113. 3, 151; 162; 4, 889, et sæp., *Dat.* and *Abl. plur.* regul. animis, C. Fam. 14, 14: animabus in Vulg. and Eccl. writers; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 27) [akin to ἄνεμος, ἄημι, ἄω, Sanscr. root an, spirare, anila, ventus; cf. also animus] (*That which blows* or *breathes*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Air, a current of air, a breeze, a breath, wind* (mostly poet.): ne quid animæ forte amittat dormiens, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23 *sq.*: ventorum animæ, Att. ap. Non. 234, 9: aurarum leves animæ, Lucr. 5, 236: prece quæsit Ventorum pavidus paces animasque secundas, *and he anxiously implores a cessation of the storm and a favourable breeze*, id. 5, 1230: impellunt animæ linteа, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 2: ignes animæque (of the wind in the work-shop of Vulcan), Virg. Æ. 8, 403. Hence also of the flame of fire (blowing like the air): noctilucam tolle, ad focum fero, inflo, anima revivisci, Var. ap. Non. 231, 5.

B. Esp.: **1.** *The air*, as an element (mostly poet.): aqua, terra, anima et sol, Enn. ap. Var. R. R. 1, 4, 1: qui quatuor ex rebus posse omnia rentur, Ex igni, terra atque anima, procrescere et imbri, Lucr. 1, 716: C. Univ. 2: utrum (animus) sit ignis, an anima, an sanguis, id Ac. 2, 2, 39, 124; Virg. E. 6, 32.—**2.** *Air inhaled, breath* (*in concreto*; but *spiritus*, origin. a breathing, *in abstracto*; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: excipiat animam eam, quæ ducta sit spiritu) (very freq. in prose and poetry): Plaut. As. 5, 2, 44: animam compressi, aurem admovi, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28 Ruhnk.: animam recipe, *take breath*; id. Ad. 3, 2, 26: fœtida anima, Titinn. in Non. 233, 5; Cæc. ib. 9; C. 2 Verr. 3, 58, 134: quum spiritus ejus (*sc.* Demosthenis) esset angustior, tantum continenda anima in dicendo est assecutus, ut, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 61, 261: ne circuitus ipse verborum sit longior, quam vires atque anima patiatur, id. ib. 3, 49, 191; so, id. 3, 46, 181; N. D. 2, 54, 136: animas et olentia Medi Ora fovent illo, *with which the Medes correct their breath*, etc., Virg. G. 2, 134: respiramen iterque Eripiunt animæ, Ov. M. 12, 143; cf. id. F. 1, 425: animæ gravitas, *bad smell of the breath*, Pl. 20, 9, 35; cf. id. 11, 37, 72; 22, 25, 64, et al.: artavit clusitque animam, Luc. 4, 370; so, Tac. A. 6, 50.—Also of breath exhaled, *Breath*: inspirant graves animas, Ov. M. 4, 497.—Hence of the air breathed into a musical instrument, *A breath of air*: Var. in Non. 233, 13.—Since air is a necessary condition of life, anima signifies,

II. Meton. **A.** Gen.: *The vital principle, life* ("animus est, quo sapimus, anima, qua vivimus," Non. 426, 27; therefore anima, *the animal*, in contr. with *animus*, the intellectual and moral, *principle of life*; cf. Hab. Syn. *no.* 111) (very freq. in Lucr. and class.): mater est terra, ea parit corpus, animam æther adjugat, Pac. in Non. 75, 11: sapimus animo, fruimur anima: sine animo anima est debilis, Att. ib. 426, 28: tunc cum primis, ratione sagaci, Unde anima atque animi constet natura, videndum, *whence spring life and the nature of the mind*, Lucr. 1, 132; id. 3, 158 *sq.*; so, id. 3, 417; 564; 705; 2, 950; 4, 923; 945; 960; 6, 799; 1222; 1233, et sæp.: Deus totus est sensus, totus visus, totus auditus, totus animæ, totus animi, totus sui, Pl. 2, 5, 7: quædam (animantia) animum habent, quædam tantum animam, Sen. Ep. 58.—Hence,

B. Esp.: **1.** **a.** *Life* (physical) *itself*: date ferrum, qui me anima privem, Enn. in Non. 474, 31: me dicabo atque animam devoro hostibus, Att. in Non. 98, 12: adimere animam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 137; so, id. Men. 5, 5, 7: extinguere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 16: relinquere, id. ib. 3, 4, 52: edere, C. Sest. 38: de vestra vita, de conjugum vestrarum ac liberorum anima judicandum est, id. Cat. 4, 9: si tibi omnia sua præter animam tradidit, id. Rosc. Am. 50: libertas et anima nostra in dubio est, Sall. C. 52, 6: pauci, quibus relicta est anima, clausi in tenebris, *etc.*, id. Jug. 14, 15; cf. ib. 31, 20: animam agere, *to be at the point of death, to breathe one's last*; "*to give up the ghost*," *to die*, C. Tusc. 1, 9 *fin.*; so, also efflare, id. ib.; id. Mil. 18 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 99; Dom. 4: exhalare, Ov. M. 15, 528: exspirare, id. ib. 5, 106 (cf. in Gr. ὀνὸν ἀποπνέειν, ψυχὴν ἐκπνέειν, βίον ἀποψύχειν, *etc.*): deponere, Nep. Hann. 1, 3: emittere, id. Epam. 9, 3 Br.: projicere, Virg. Æ. 6, 436: vomere, id. ib. 9, 349.—**Prov.:** animam debere, *to owe life*, of one deeply in debt: quid, si animam debet? Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56 ("Græcum proverbium: καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν ψυχὴν ὀφείλει," Don.)—**b.** Poet.: anima amphoræ, *the fumes of wine*, Phædr. 3, 1, 5: so likewise, anima putei, for *water*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 41.—**2.** Concr.: **a.** *A creature endowed with* anima, *a living being*: ova parere solet genus pennis e undecoratum, non animam, Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 10, 18; Stat. Th. 2, 246: animæ rationis expertes, Lact. 3, 8. So esp. of men (as we also say *souls* for *persons*) (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): egregias animas, quæ sanguine nobis Hanc patriam peperere suo, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 11, 24: animæ quales nec candidiores, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 41: Luc. 5, 322: vos Trevери, et cetera servientium animæ, *ministering spirits*, Tac. H. 4, 32.—Hence also, **b.** *Souls separated from the body*

the shades of the lower world, departed spirits, manes: tu pias lætis animas reponis Sedibus, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 17; cf. id. Sat. 1, 8, 29: animamque sepulcro Condimus, Virg. Æ. 3, 67; Ov. M. 7, 612; so, id. ib.; as a term of endearment, 10, 41; 14, 411; 15, 158; Suet. Cæs. 88.—**3.** (as sts. with us: *my life, my soul*): vos meæ carissimæ animæ, C. Fam. 14, 14; id. ib. 18: si parcent animæ fata, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 12.

C. Sts. for animus: *The rational soul of man, the mind:* anima rationis consiliique particeps, Cic. N. D. 1, 31: causa in anima sensuque meo penitus affixa atque insita, id. 2 Verr. 5, 53, 139: inventi facinora, sicut anima, immortalia sunt, Sall. J. 2.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *Life:* corpus imperii præsidis nutu, quasi animâ et mente regeretur, Flor. 4, 3, 6: accentus quasi anima vocis est, Pompon. p. 67 ed. Lind. — Of plants and other things possessing organic life: Sen. Ep. 58, 10; Pl. 17, 21, 35, § 152; id. 14, 1, 3, § 16.

animābilis, false read. in Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91, for animalis.

animadversio, ōnis, *f.* animadverto (class.): **A.** (acc. to animadverto, *no.* I. A.) (*A directing the attention to a matter*; hence) *Investigation, enquiry:* hæc est nostra quæstio atque animadversio in civem nostrum, Liv. 21, 18.

B. (acc. to animadverto, *no.* II. A): **1.** Gen.: *Perception, notice, observation:* hoc totum est sive artis, sive animadversionis, sive consuetudinis, C. de Or. 2, 34, 147; cf. id. Fin. 1, 9, 30. — **2.** Esp.: *Self-observation* or *-inspection:* excitanda animadversio et diligentia, ut ne quid temere agamus, C. Off. 1, 29, 103.

C. (acc. to animadverto, *no.* II. B.): **1.** *Reproof, censure:* effugere animadversionem, C. Or. 57, 109.—**2.** *Chastisement, punishment:* **a.** Gen.: (a) *Abs.:* omnis autem animadversio et castigatio contumeliâ vacare debet, id. Off. 1, 25, 88; cf. id. 2 Verr. 1, 17, 45: animadversionis metus, id. Fin. 1, 10, 35: paterna, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68.—(b) With *Subjective Gen.:* animadversio Dolabellæ in audaces servos, C. Phil. 1, 2, 5.—(c) With *in c. Acc.:* C. Phil. 1, 2, 5; cf. preceding *no.* (b).—**b.** Esp.: (a) Of the censors (usually called *nota censoria*): notationes animadversionesque Censorum, C. Off. 3, 31, 111: censoria, id. Clu. 42, 117; 119.—(b) Of other magistrates, *etc.*: dictatoria, Vell. 2, 68, 5; cf. Suet. Tib. 19.

animadversor, ōris, *m.* [animadverto, *no.* II. A.] *An observer:* acres ac diligentes animadversores vitiorum, C. Off. 1, 41, 146.

ănĭm-adverto (vort-), ti, sum, tĕre, *S. v. a.* for animum adverto, which orthography is very freq. in the ante-class. age: cf. adverto, *nos.* II. and III.) (seldom found in any poct. except Terence and Virgil) **I.** (acc. to adverto, *no.* II. B.): **A.** Gen.: *To direct the thoughts, mind,* or *attention,* to a thing; *to attend to; to consider, regard, observe:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: tua res agetur, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 3.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: eadem in pace, C. de Div. 2, 27, 58.—**3.** With *Relative clause:* sed animadvertebam, dum est diligentius quæ natura rerum sit, C. Off. 2, 20, 69: ut animadvertatur quidquid facias, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7; Nep. Epam. 6, 2.—**4.** With *ut* or *Subj.*: illud me non animadvertisse molestæ ferrem, ut ascriberem, *etc.*, C. Fam. 5, 20, 5 (*cf.* animos advertere, *ne*, Liv. 4, 45).

B. Esp. as *t. t.*: **1.** Of the lictor, whose duty it was *to give attention, to see,* that the consul, when he appeared, should receive the due homage (cf. Sen. Ep. 64, and Schwarz, Pl. Pan. 23): consul animadvertere proximum licterem jussit, Liv. 24, 44 *fin.*—**2.** Of the people to whom the lictor gave orders, *To pay attention, to pay regard:* consule theatrum intrante, quum lictor animadverti ex more jussisset, Suet. Cæs. 80 Ruhnk.

II. (acc. to adverto, *no.* III.): **A.**: **1.** *To mark, notice, observe, perceive* (in a general sense), *to see* as the result of attention: cequid attendis? cequid animadvertis horum silentium? C. Cat. 1, 8: nutrix animadvertit puerum dormientem circumplicatum serpentis amplexu, id. Div. 1, 36, 79: illud etiam animadverto, quod, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 12 Beier.: quod quale sit, etiam in bestiis quibusdam animadverti potest, id. Læl. 8, 27: qui non animadverterit, innocentes illos natos, *etc.*, Nep. Epam. 6, 3; Liv. præf. *med.*: his animadversis, Virg. G. 2, 259; id. ib. 3, 123.—**2.** In a pregnant sense: *To discern something,* or, *gen., to apprehend, understand, comprehend* (more rare than the synn. *cognoscere, intelligere,* etc.): boni seminis sues animadvertuntur a facie et progenie, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 4: nonne animadvertis, quam multi effugerint? Cic. N. D. 3, 37: ut absint, cognoscant, animadvertant, quid de religione .... existimandum sit, id. ib. 1, 6, 14: animadverti enim et didici ex tuis literis, te, *etc.*, id. Fam. 3, 5.—Since the observation of a fault has as its result the punishment of it, animadverto very early acquired the meaning,

B. *To revenge a wrong, to censure, blame, chastise, punish:* ea primum ab illo animadverte ida injuria est, *deserves to be punished,* Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 129 ("animadverenda *castiganda, vindicanda* est," Don.): O facinus animadvertendum, *O crime worthy of punishment,* id. ib. 4, 4, 28: animadvertenda peccata, C. Rosc. Am. 40: res a magistratibus animadvertendas, id. Cæc. 12: Tac. G. 7.—*As a juridical t. t.*, constr. with *in aliquem:* qui institueras animadvertere in eos, C. 2 Verr. 2, 23, 5: imperiti, si in hunc animadvertissem, crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30: qui in alios animadvertisset, indictâ causâ, id. Fam. 5, 2; so, Sall. C. 52; Liv. 1, 26; Tac. H. 1, 46; 68; id. ib. 4, 49; Suet. Aug. 17; id. Tib. 61; id. Cal. 30; id. Galb. 20; Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8.—Hence, animadverti, *to offend, be censurable,* C. de Or. 3, 12, 44.

ănĭm-æquus, a, um, *adj.* [animus; æquus] *Of even* or *equable temper;* also, *of good courage:* animæquior esto = θαῤῥεῖ, Vulg. Marc. 10, 49, et al.

ănĭmăl, ālis (*Abl.* animali; although Rhem. Palæm. P. 1372 P. gives animale; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 220), *n.* [anima] **I.** Gen.: *A living being, an animal,* in the widest sense: "inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo, quod autem animal est, id motu cietur interiore et suo," C. Rep. 6, 26; cf. id. Ac. 2, 12: uti possint sentire animalia quæque, Lucr. 2, 973: quum omne animal patibilem naturam habeat, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 12; id. ib. 2, 47; Pl. 28, 4, 6, et sæp.—Of men: animal providum et sagax homo, C. Leg. 1, 7, 22; so id. Fin. 2, 13. So also, sanctius his animal, Ov. M. 1, 76; Pl. 10, 63.—Also of the universe, considered as an animated existence: hunc mundum animal esse, idque intelligens et divina providentia constitutum, C. Univ. 3; id. ib. 4.

II. Esp.: sts. however in a more restricted sense, as opp. to man: *Animal, beast,* as in Hebr. חַיָּה animal, from חָיָה to live): multa ab animalium vocibus tralata in homines, Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100. —Hence, contemptuously, of a man: fumosum illud animal, ex nefariis stupris concretum, C. Pis. 9.

ănĭmālis, e, *adj.* [anima] **I.** Prop.: *Consisting of air, aërial* (cf. anima, *no.* I. A. and B.): natura animantis vel terrena, vel ignea, vel animalis, vel humida, Cic. N. D. 3, 14; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 17: animalis spirabilisque natura, cui nomen est aër (al. leg. animab.lis), id. N. D. 2, 36, 91.

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Animate, living* (cf. anima, *no.* II.): animalia corpora, Lucr. 2, 727: pulli animales, id. ib. 927: colligata corpora vinculis animalibus, C. Univ. 9: intelligentia, id. Ac. 2, 37: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo (*from the living original*) veritas transferatur, id. Inv. 2, 1.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** As sacrificial *t. t.*: hostia animalis, *A victim of which only the life is consecrated to the gods, but the flesh is destined for the priests and others,* Macr. S. 3, 5; Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 231; 4, 56.—**2.** Dii animales, *gods who were formerly men,* Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 168.— *Adv.* animaliter, *Like an animal,* Aug. Retr. 1, 26, *fin.*

ănĭmans, antis, **I.** *P.* of animo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Animate, living:* deos ne animantes quidem esse, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: mundum ipsum animantem sapientemque esse, id. ib. 1, 10, 23: mundus est animans composque rationis, id. ib. 2, 8. —Hence, as *Subst.*: *A living being; an animal* (orig. in a wider sense than *animal,* since it included men, animals, and plants; but usu. like that word, for animals in opp. to men. The gender varies in the best classical writers, between the masc., fem., and neut. When it designates man, it is only masc. *Gen. plur.* animantum, Lucr. v. below): sunt quædam, quæ animam habent, nec sunt animalia. Placet enim satis et arbustis animam inesse. Itaque et vivere illa et mori dicimus, Sen. Ep. 58; cf. Hab. Syn. 111; Lucr. 2, 668; id. ib. 944; id. 5, 821; genus omne animantum, id. 1, 4; so id. ib. 195; 351; 1032; 1037; 2, 77; 880; 920; 943; 1063; 1071; 3, 267; 720; 5, 432; 853; 917: animantium genera quatuor, C. Univ. 10; id. ib. 11 *fin.*: animantium aliæ coriis tectæ sunt, aliæ villis vestitæ, *etc.*, id. N. D. 2, 47: quum ceteras animantes abjecisset ad pastum, solum hominem erexit, id. Leg. 1, 9, 26: animantia, quæ sunt nobis nota, id. Univ. 4.—Of man: hic stilus haud petit ultro quemquam animantem, Hor. S. 2, 1, 40.—*Comp., Sup.,* and *Adv.* not used.

ănĭmātio, ōnis, *f.* [animo] **I.** Prop.: *A quickening, animating:* arboris, Tert. de An. 19. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A living being:* divina animatio, C. Univ. 10, 31.—**B.** *Rage, fury:* Cypr. de Or. Dom. post med.

ănĭmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *He who quickens* or *animates:* animarum, Tert. Apol. 48; so Prud. περὶ στεφ. 10, 788. **II.** Fig.: marmoris signifer animator, Cap. 1, p. 13.

ănĭmātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *She who quickens* or *animates:* confessionis, Tert. adv. Gnost. 12.

1. **ănĭmātus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of animo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** *Animated:* sed virum virtute vera vivere animatum addecet, Enn. in Gell. 7, 17.—**B.** (cf. animo, *no.* III.): *Put in a particular frame of mind, disposed, minded,* in some way (very freq. and class.): hoc animo decet animatos esse amatores probos, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 20: avi et atavi nostri, quum allium ac cæpe eorum verba olerent, tamen optime animati erant, Var. in Non. 201, 7 (where observe the play upon olere and animata)? animatus melius quam paratus, C. Fam. 6, 6: socii infirme animati, id. ib. 15, 1: sic animati esse debetis, ut si ille adesset, id. Phil. 9, 5; ut quemadmodum in se quisque, sic in amicum sit animatus, id. Læl. 16: insulas nonnullas bene animatas confirmavit, Nep. Cim. 2; Liv. 29, 17: male animatus erga principem exercitus, Suet. V. 7: circa aliquem, Just. 14, 1: hostili animo adversus remp. animatus, Ulp. Dig. 48, 4, 1: animatus in necem alicujus, Macr. S. 1, 11.—In Plaut. *c. Inf.*: si quid animatus es facere, Truc. 5, 74.—**C.** *Endowed with courage, courageous, stout-hearted* (cf. animus, *no.* II. 2. a. and animosus) (only in ante-class. poetry): milites armati atque animati probe, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 18: quum animatus iero, satis armatus sum, Att. in Non. 233, 18: legiones validas, pariter animatas, Lucr. 2, 43 Lachm.—*Sup.*: Auct. Itin. Alex. 13.—*Adv.* not used.

2. **ănĭmātus,** ūs, *m.* [animo] *Animation, life:* animatu carere, Pl. 11, 3, 2.

ănĭmi-cida, æ, *m.* [anima; cædo] *Soul-destroyer,* as transl. of the Gr ψυχοφθόρος: Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6.

ănĭmĭtus, *adv.* [animus] *Heartily,* like oculitus, medullitus: Non. 147, 27.

ănĭmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** [anima *no.* I.] *To fill with breath* or *air:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: buccinas, Arn. 6, p. 196.—**2.** With *Abl.*: duas tibias uno spiritu, App. Flor. 3, p. 341, 196.

II. [anima, *no.* II. B.] **A.** Prop.:

To anima'e, quicken, give life to: **1.** In *simple constr.*: omnia, Pac. ap. C. Div. 1, 57, 131: florem terræ halitu animante, Pl. 11, 23, 27, § 77: divinis animatæ (*sc.* stellæ) mentibus, C. Rep. 6, 15, 15.—**2.** With *Abl. of time*: quod tempore ipso animatur, Pl. 7, 15, 13, § 66.—**3.** With *Adv.*: vitaliter animata, Lucr. 5, 146.—**4.** *Abs.*: formare, figurare, colorare, animare, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110.—**Phrase:** Animare in aliquid: *To transform something into a living* object: guttas animavit in angues, Ov. M. 4, 618: in Nymphas animatâ classe marinas, id. ib. 14, 506.—**B.** Fig.: *To endue with life:* **1.** With *ad*: ad crimina taxos, *i. e. to kindle*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 386.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: si quid Apellei gaudent animasse colores, Stat. S. 2, 2 64.—**C.** Meton.: **1.** *To invigorate, refresh:* cibo potuque, Hyg. F. 126; cf. Pall. Mart. 10, 15.—**2.** *To urge, incite,* etc.: With *Inf.*: aperire, Macr. S. 7, 3.

III. [animus, *no.* I. B. 2. a. (*a*)] *To endow with a particular temperament* or *disposition of mind:* utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, ex eoque ingenia, mores, animum fingi, C. Div. 2, 42, 89: Mattiaci ipso terræ suæ solo ac cœlo acrius animantur, *i. e.* ferociores reddi duntur, Tac. G. 29.

ănĭmōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [animosus] (only post-class.) **I.** Prop.: *Boldness, courage spirit:* resistendi, Amm. 16, 12; equi, Sid. Ep. 4, 3. **II.** *Vehemence in anger, impetuosity, ardor:* Macr. Somn. Sc. 1, 6; also *plur.* id. ib. 2. 12.

1. **ănĭmōsus,** a, um, *adj.*, [anima] **I.** Prop.: *Full of air, airy:* Thessalia, Lucil. in Non. 233, 31: guttura, *through which the breath passes,* Ov. M. 6, 134. Hence of the wind: *Blowing violently:* Eurus, Virg. G. 2, 441: ventus, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 51. **II.** Meton.: *Full of life, living, animate,* of pictures, *etc.*: signa, Prop. 3, 7, 9.—*Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* not used.

2. **ănĭmōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [animus] **I.** Prop.: *Full of courage, bold, spirited, undaunted:* mancipia neque formidolosa, neque animosa, Var. R. R. 1, 17: in gladiatoriis pugnis timidos odisse solemus, fortes et animosos servari cupimus, C. Mil. 34: ex quo fit, ut animosior etiam senectus sit, quam adolescentia, et fortior, *shows more courage,* id. de Sen. 20: equus, Ov. M. 2, 84; Tr. 4, 6, 3: animosum (equorum) pectus, Virg. G. 3, 81: bella, Ov. F. 5, 59: Parthus, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 11: Hector, id. S. 1, 7, 12: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, id. Od. 2, 10, 21: frigus animosum, *fear coupled with courage,* Stat. Th. 6, 395.—Corruptor animosus, *who fears* or *avoids no expense in bribery,* Tac. H. 1, 24. So also, emptor animosus, *sparing* or *fearing no expense,* Dig. 17, 1, 36 (cf. Suet. Cæs. 47: gemmas semper animosissime comparasse prodiderunt). **II.** Meton. poet.: *Proud* on account of something: en ego (Latona) vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis, *proud of having borne you,* Ov. M. 6, 206; so, spoliis, id. ib. 11, 552.—*Adv.* animose, *Courageously, eagerly,* C. Phil. 4, 2; id. Off. 1, 26.—*Comp.* Sen. Ben. 6, 37; Val. Max. 8, 2 *sub fin.*—*Sup.* Suet. Cæs. 47.

1. **ănĭmŭla,** æ, *f. dim.* [anima] *A little soul, life:* ægra et saucia, old poet. in Gell. 19, 11, 4: mulierculæ, Sulp. in C. Fam. 4, 5, 11: a. vagula, blandula, *etc.*, Hadr. Imp. in Spart. Hadr. 25. So, Orell. *no.* 2579 and 4761; C. Att. 9, 7.

2. ‡ **Animula,** æ, *f.* "Urbs parvarum opum in Apulia," Fest. p. 21.

ănĭmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [animus] only in the voc.: mi animule! *My heart! my darling!* Plaut. Cas. 1, 46; Men. 2, 3, 11.

ănĭmus, i, *m.* [akin to anima: the masc. animus designates power, activity, as רוּחַ *θυμός,* the rational soul, mind, opp. to the fem. anima נֶפֶשׁ *ψυχή,* the animal spirit, life: "ipse animus ab anima dictus est," C. Tusc. 1, 9 *fin.*; cf. ib. 1, 18, 42. But it is related to ἄνεμος only mediately through the root *ἄω, ἄημι*: ἀ a user, an, spirare; anila, ventus.]

I Prop. **A.** Gen.: In the widest sense: *The rational soul* or *intellectual principle of life in man* (in opp. to the body and physical life; cf. anima, *no.* II., and the passages with *animus* cited there from Lucr.): omnium quidem animos immortales esse, sed fortium bonorumque divinos, C. Leg. 2, 11, 27: humanus animus, deceptus ex mente divina, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: si nihil esset in eo (*sc.* animo), nisi id, ut per eum viveremus, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 24, 56: credo, deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, id. de Sen. 21, 77; and so very freq. in prose writers and poets of all periods.

B. Esp.: **1. a.** In a more restricted sense: *The soul, considered as the seat of will, emotion,* or *thought* (v. C. Div. 1, 29, and Off. 1, 10, 20,) acc. to the well-known Platonic division into λογιστικόν, ἐπιθυμητικόν, and θυμοειδές, Plat. Rep. 9 *init.*; cf. on the contr., C. Off. 1, 28, 101: duplex est enim vis animorum atque natura: una pars in appetitu posita est, quæ est ὁρμὴ Græce, quæ hominem huc et illuc rapit; altera in ratione, quæ docet et explanat, quid faciendum, quid fugiendum sit; so, id. ib. 1, 36, 132; Tusc. 2, 21, 47, et al.—Hence, when animus is opp. to mens, the former usually denotes the active powers of *will* or *emotion*; the latter, *intellect* or *reason,* v. below 2. a., and 3.; cf. Ochsn. Eclog. Cic. p. 113 and 114; Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 10; Duker Flor. 4, 11, 3.)

b. *Will, desire, purpose, inclination* (cf. Lucr. 2, 270: ex animique voluntate id procedere primum, *from the inclination of the soul*; so also, C. Fam. 5, 20, 8: pro animi mei voluntate, v. Manut. in h. l.): teneo quid animi nostri super hac re sit, Plaut. Am. prol. 58; id. ib. 1, 1, 187; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 71: priusquam tuum, ut sese habeat, animum ad nuptias perspexerit, id. Andr. 2, 3, 4; so, id. Ad. 3, 4, 46; Hec. 5, 2, 19: istum exheredare in animo habebat, C. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: nobis erat in animo Ciceronem ad Cæsarem mittere, id. Fam. 14, 11; Serv. in Cic. ib. 4, 12: hostes in foro constiterunt, hoc animo, ut, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 28: persequi Jugurtham animus ardebat, Sall. J. 39, 5 (others, less correctly, *animo*; cf. Gerl. in h. l.); so, id. de Rep. Ord. 1, 8: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas, *I desire, I wish,* Ov. M. 1, 1.—Hence, est animus alicui, *c. Inf., He wills, aims at, desires:* omnibus unum Opprimere est animus, Ov. M. 5, 150; Virg. Æ. 4, 639; Suet. Cæs. 82 *fin.*; id. Oth. 6; cf. Cal. 56.—So also, inducere animum *or* in animum, *to resolve upon doing something*; v. induco.

2. *The soul considered as the seat of feeling, the heart.*

a. in gen.: (*a*) *Feeling, sentiment, affection, passion:* Medea, animo ægra, amore sævo saucia, Enn. in Auct. Her. 2, 22 (cf. Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 36: animo, bercle, homo suo est miser): tu si animum vicisti potius, quam animus te, est quod gaudeas, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 27—29: mentem atque animum delectat suum, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10: mala mens, malus animus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 137: so, C. Arch. 6 *fin.*; id. N. D. 2, 59; Virg. Æ. 6, 11 (cf. above B. Esp. 1. a., and the Homeric κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, in mind and soul. Still, in other cases, animus is for mens, as the reasoning soul: ab animo tuo quidquid agitur, id agitur a te, C. Tusc. 1, 22, 52; cf. with id. Rep. 6, 24: mens cujusque is est quisque; so also, Tusc. 1, 25, 61; Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 27: non tu tuum malum æquo animo feres, id. ib. 5, 4, 18; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 34: animus perturbatus et incitatus nec cohiberi se potest, nec quo loco vult insistere, C. Tusc. 4, 18: animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, id. ib. 4, 37, 81; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1: sed quid ego hic animo lamentor, Enn. Ann. 6, 40: tremere animo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: ingentes animo concipit iras, Ov. M. 1, 166: exsultare animo, id. ib. 6, 514, et al. (cf. in Gr. the connection of θυμός with verbs of feeling, Passow under θυμός, *no.* 6): Hor. Od. 3, 2, 34, et al.: Aristides Thebanus omnium primus animum pinxit et sensus hominis expressit, quæ vocant Græci ethe, *etc., exhibited in his pictures the heart, feelings, passions of men.* Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 98 Sillig.—(*β*) *Disposition, character, temper;* Næv. in Non. 73, 18: nimis pene animo es molli, Pac. in C. Tusc. 2, 21: petulans protervo, iracundo animo, Plaut. Bac. 4, 3, 1; id. Truc. 4, 3, 1: ubi te vidi animo esse omisso ("negligenti," Don.), Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9; C. Fam. 2, 17 *fin.*: animis estis simplicibus et mansuetis, nimium creditis unicuique, Auct. Her. 4, 37: eorum animi molles et ætate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14, 5: Hecube, non oblita animorum, annorum oblita suorum, Ov. M. 13, 550: sordus atque animi parvi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 10; Vell. 2, 25, 3: Drusus animi fluxioris erat, Suet. Tib. 52.—Fig.: of a serpent: illiusque animos, qui multos perdidit unus, Sumite serpentis, Ov. M. 3, 545.

b. In particular; some one specific emotion, sentiment (honourable or base), passion (in this signif., in the poets and prose writers, very freq. in the plur.). To this belong, acc. to the Rom. manner of thinking, first: (*a*) *Courage, heart, spirit:* ibi nostris animus additus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 94; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 31; id. Andr. 2, 1, 33: virtute atque animo resistere, C. Fam. 5, 2, 8: fac animo magno fortique sis, id. ib. 6, 14 *fin.*: Cassio animus accessit, et Parthis timor injectus est, id. Att. 5, 20, 3: nostris animus augetur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 70: mihi in dies magis animus accenditur, Sall. C. 20, 6; Liv. 8, 19; C. Att. 5, 18: bellica Pallas adest, datque animos, Ov. M. 5, 47: pares annis animisque, id. ib. 7, 658: cecidere illis animique manusque, id. ib. 347 (cf. id. Fast. 3, 225: tela viris animusque cadunt), et sæp.—Hence, bono animo esse, *to be of good courage,* Var. R. R. 2, 5, 5; C. Att. 5, 18, et al. So also, satis animi, *sufficient courage,* Ov. M. 3, 529. Also for *hope*: magnus mihi animus est, hodiernum diem initium libertatis fore, Tac. Agr. 30.—(*β*) *Haughtiness, arrogance, pride, lofty spirit:* quæ civitas est in Asia, quæ unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? *can satisfy the arrogance and pride,* etc., C. Manil. 22 *fin.*: jam insolentiam noratis hominis: noratis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios, id. Clu. 39, 109; so, id. Cæc. 11, et al.; Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 3 (cf. Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56: quia paullulum vobis accessit pecuniæ, sublati animi sunt).—(*γ*) *Violent passion, vehemence, wrath:* ego meos animos violentos meamque iram ex pectore jam promam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 48: vince animos iramque tuam, Ov. H. 3, 85; id. M. 8, 584; Prop. 1, 5, 12: nocere tuis animis, id. 2, 4, 18: animum vincere, iracundiam cohibere, *etc.*, C. Marc. 3; so, Luc. 8, 28; Stat. Th. 11, 525, et al.—(*δ*) *Agreeable feeling, pleasure, delight:* cubat amans animo obsequens, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 134: indulgent animis, et nulla quid utile cura est, Ov. M. 7, 566. So, esp. freq.: animi causa (in Plaut. once animi gratia), *for the sake of pleasure, enjoyment, recreation* (cf. Cæs. B. G. 5, 12: hæc animalia alunt animi voluptatisque causa): post animi causa mihi navem faciam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 27; so, id. Trin. 2, 2, 53, Epid. 1, 1, 43: liberare fidicinam animi gratia, id. ib. 2, 2, 90: qui illud animi causa fecerit, hunc prædæ causa quid facturum putabis? C. Phil. 7, 6, 18: habet animi causa rus amœnum et suburbanum, id. Rosc. Am. 46 Matth.; cf. ib. § 134 and Goer. C. Fin. 2, 17, 56; id. Fam. 7, 2: Romanos in illis munitionibus, animine causa quotidie exerceri putas? Cæs. B. G. 7, 77; Pl. præf. § 17 ed Sill.—(*ε*) *Disposition towards any one:* hoc animo in nos esse debebis, ut, *etc.*, C. Fam. 2, 1 *fin.*: meus animus erit in te semper, quem tu esse vis, id. ib. 5, 18 *fin.*: qui, quo animo inter nos simus, ignorant, id. ib. 3, 6; so, id. ib. 4, 15; 5, 2: quod (Allobroges) nondum bono animo in populum Rom. viderentur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 6 *fin.* In the pregnant signif. of *kind, friendly feeling, affection*: tibi bene ex animo volo, *from the bottom of my heart,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6: animum fidemque prætorianorum erga se expertus est, Suet. Oth. 8.—(*ζ*) *Disturbed feeling, disquiet, unrest, care, anxiety, solicitude* (rarely): concurrunt multæ opiniones, quæ mihi animum exsugeant, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 3.

3. a. *The thinking faculty, the mind,*

intellect: cogito cum meo animo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 13; so, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 55; C. Agr. 2, 24. So, recordari cum animo, id. Clu. 25, 70; and without cum: animo meditari, Nep. Ages. 4 (cf. id. Ham. 4): cogitare et volvere, Suet. Vesp. 5: statuere apud animum, Liv. 34, 2, et saep.: nisi me animus fallit, hi sunt, *etc.*, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 23: in dubio est animus, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31; id. ib. prol. 1; cf. ib. 1, 1, 29: animum ad se ipsum advocamus, C. Tusc. 1, 31; id. Ac. 2, 41, 127: ut oculus, sic animus, se non videns alia cernit, id. Tusc. 1, 27, 67: lumen animi, ingenii constituque tui, id. Rep. 6, 12.—Hence, animum advertere, adjungere, applicare, appellere, inducere, *etc.*—**b.** Of particular powers of mind (cf. B. 2, b.): (*a*) *Memory*: etiam nunc mihi scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 47: ex animo effluere, C. de Or. 2, 74, 300: omnia fert ætas, animum quoque; . . . nunc oblita mihi tot carmina, Virg. E. 9, 51.—(*β*) *Recollection, consciousness*: reliquit animus Sextium gravibus acceptis vulneribus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 38 Herz.: animusque relinquit cuntem, Ov. M. 10, 459: nisi si timor abstulit omnem Sensum animumque, id. ib. 14, 177; Curt. 4, 6, 20.—(*γ*) In Plaut. very freq., and once also in Cic., *Opinion, judgment*: mostly in the connection, meo quidem animo *or* meo animo, *in my opinion*: Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17: e meo quidem animo aliquanto facias rectius, si, *etc.*, id. Aul. 3, 6, 3: meo quidem animo, hic tibi hodie evenit bonus, id. Bac. 1, 1, 29; so, id. Aul. 3, 5, 4; Curc. 4, 2, 28; Bac. 3, 2, 10; Epid. 1, 2, 8; Pœn. 1, 2, 23; Rud. 4, 4, 94: edepol, lenones meo animo novisti, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 19: hoc, meo quidem animo, summa in patriam amoris mei signum esse debet certissimum, C. Sest. 22: nisi, ut meus est animus, fieri non posse arbitror, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 5 (cf. Orell. *no.* 3955, EX MEI ANIMI SENTENTIA; and C. Off. 3, 29, 108).

II. Meton.: **A.** of things: **1.** Of plants: *Nature, character*: hæc quoque exuerint sylvestrem animum, Virg. G. 2, 51.—**2.** Of the winds: *violence, rage*, Æolus mollitque animos et temperat iras, Virg. Æ. 1, 57.—**3.** Of a child's top: *Force, impetuosity*: dant animos plagæ, Virg. Æ. 7, 383.—**4.** Of speech: *Fire, liveliness*: in Asinio Pollione et consilii et animi satis, Quint. 10, 1, 113.—**B.** Of beloved persons: mi anime, *my life, my love, my soul*: salve, anime mi, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 3: da, meus ocellus, mea rosa, mi anime, da mea voluptas, id. Asin. 3, 3, 74: so, id. ib. 5, 2, 90; Curc. 1, 3, 9; Bacch. 1, 1, 48; Most. 1, 4, 23; Men. 1, 3, 1; Mil. 4, 8, 20; Rud. 4, 8, 1; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15, et sæpe.—**C.** Sts. post. in the signif. of anima, *no.* II. B. (ψυχή): *Vital power, life*: animo male est: aquam velim, Plaut. Amph. 5, 1, 6; cf. Curc. 2, 3, 33: una eademque via sanguis animusque sequuntur, Virg. Æ. 10, 487.

☞ The Gen. animi, instead of the Abl. animo, with Adj. æger, miser, certus, anxius, ingens, validus, *etc.*), is used not only by the poets, but also very often by the histt.: cf. Madvig, § 280, *g*.

Ănĭo, ēnis, *m.*, Ἀνίων Strab., Ἀνίης Plut. (the orig. form was Anien; as, acc. to Gell. 13, 22, for Nerio was Nerienes: non minus quam XV. millia Anien absit, Cato in Prisc. p. 684 P.; also in Statius; præceps Anien, Silv. 1, 5, 25; so, id. ib. 1, 3, 20. Still even Ennius, acc. to Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 683, used the form Anio, onis, anal. to the Gr. Ἀνίων: cf. also Anionis in Frontin. Aquad. § 93; and thus, during the whole class. age, Anio remained the principal form of the Nom., while the remaining cases of Anien were retained; only Aug. and post-Aug. poets, *e.g.* Prop. 4, 7, 86; Stat. S. 1, 3, 70, have as an acces. form **Anienus,** i; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, 73; Prisc. p. 684 P.; Phoc. Ars, p. 1691 lib.; Schneid. Gr. 2, 148; Rudd. 1, 60): *The tributary stream of the Tiber, which, taking its rise in the Apennines, passes along the southern Sabine country, separating it from Latium, and at Tibur, besides its cataract* (hence, præceps Anio, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 13) *presents the most charming natural beauties* (now *Teverone*), C. pro Cornel. Frgm. in Prisc. 684 P.; Ov. M. 14, 329; Pl. 3, 12, 17, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 517; Müller, Roms Camp. 1, 157; 229; 241; 306.

†ănĭsŏcȳcla, orum, *n.* = ἀνισόκυκλα (with unequal rings or circles), *Screws* or *elastic springs*, Vitr. 10, 1, 3.

†ănĭsum, i, *n.* = ἄνισον, *Anise* (Pimpinella anisum, L.), Pl. 20, 17, 72; id. 19, 8, 53.

Ănĭus, ii, *m. A king and priest of Delos, who hospitably entertained Æneas*, Virg. Æ. 3, 80 Serv.; Ov. M. 13, 632; cf. Lycophr. Cassandr. 570.

Anna, æ, *f.*, חַנָּה (cf. Gesen. Gesch. d. Hebr. Spr. S. 228), *The sister of Dido, honoured as a goddess after her death, under the name Anna Perenna*, Ov. F. 3, 654; Sil. 8, 50 *sq.* (Acc. to Macr. S. 1, 12, offerings were made to her, ut *annare perennareque* commode liceat, and hence her name.) Cf. Orell. Inscr. 1, *no.* 1847; 2, p. 412.

annālis, e, *adj.* [annus] **A.** *Continuing a year, annual*: tempus, cursus, Var. R. R. 1, 27, 1; so, Ulp. Dig. 14, 2, 1; Paul. ib. 38, 17, 6.

B. *Relating to a fixed year* or *age*: lex, *the law which fixed the age at which an office might be entered upon* (for the quæstorship, 30; for the office of ædile, 36; for the prætorship, 40; and for the consulship, 42 years): legibus annalibus grandiorem ætatem ad consulatum constituebant, C. Phil. 5, 17; cf. Liv. 40, 44: eo anno (572 A. U. C.) rogatio primum lata est ab L. Villio tribuno plebis, quot annos nati quemque magistratum peterent caperentque. Inde cognomen familiæ inditum, ut Annales appellarentur. Cf. also C. de Or. 2, 65.—Hence, as *Subst.*: **annālis,** is (*Abl.* only annali, Schneid. Gr. 2, 222), *m.* (*sc.* liber), most freq. plur. annales, ium, (*sc.* libri), *A chronological record of the occurrences of a year, chronicles, annals* (diff. from *historia*, a philosophical narrative, having respect to the internal relation of events, Verr. Flac. in Gell. 5, 18; cf. C. Or. 20). From the most ancient period down to the time of the Gracchi, when a literature had been formed, each pont. max. wrote down the occurrences of his year on tablets, which were hung up at his residence for the information of the public. Such tablets, accordingly, received the name of Annales Maximi. See the class. passages, C. de Or. 2, 12, 51; Rep. 1, 16; Fest. s. vv. MAXIMI, ANNALES, p. 95; and cf. Creuz. Cic. N. D. 1, 30; Lcg. 1, 2; Niebuhr, Rom. Hist. 1, 277 *sq.* From these sources the Rom. histt. drew, and hence called their works, in gen., Annales. The most celebrated ancient annalists are Q. Fabius Pictor, M. Porcius Cato, and L. Calpurnius Piso (cf. C. de Or. 2, 12, 51); in the time of the emperors, Tacitus named one of his works Annales, since in it the history of Rome, from the death of Aug. until the time of Nero, was given without artistic connection. Cf. Bähr's Literaturgesch. p. 255 *sq.*; 301 *sq.*; 313 *sq.*—Passages with annalis in the sing. are: C. Att. 12, 23; Brut. 15; Nep. Haun. 13; Pl. 7, 28, 29.—*Adj.* with liber, Verr. Flacc. in the above cited passage, and Quint. 6, 3, 83.—To this belongs also Cicero's facetious play upon words, which Quint. relates, 6, 3, 85.

annārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] *Relating to a fixed year*: "annaria lex decebatur ab antiquis, qua finiuntur anni magistratus capiendi," Fest. p. 23: lex, Lampr. Com. 2; Arn. 2, p. 91.

annascor, v. scrnascor.

an-nāto (adn-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad; nato] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To swim to* or *towards*: **A.** With *Dat.*: littoribus, Sil. 10, 610.—**B.** With *ad*: ad manum hominis, Pl. 9, 29, 45, § 87.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1, 2): *To swim by, near*, or *by the side of*: comes lateri adnatat, Sen. Agam. 452.

annāvigātio, ōnis, *f.* [annavigo] *A sailing to* a place: Ulp. 1, 4, § 5 de Off. Procons.

an-nāvĭgo (adn-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; navigo] *To sail to* or *towards, to come to by ship*: Pl. 36, 12, 16, § 76: quo quum Apellen advenavigasset, id. 35, 10, 36, § 81.

anne, v. an.

an-necto (adn-), xŭi, xum, ctĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; necto] *To tie, bind*, or *fasten to* or *on to*; *to connect, join on*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** With *ad*: ad linguam stomachus annectitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136.—**B.** With *Dat.*: animum corporibus nostris, Lucr. 3, 688: epistolæ adnexæ earum (*sc.* columbarum) pedibus, Pl. 10, 37, 53, § 110: promontorium continenti, id. 5, 29; 31, § 117: remedia corporibus ægrorum, Val. Max. 2, 5, 6.—**C.** With *Abl.*: quibus (*sc.* vinculis) adnexa erat (*sc.* ratis), Liv. 21, 28.—**D.** In *simple constr.*: scapham annexam, C. Inv. 2, 51, 154. **II.** Fig.: **A.** With *Dat.*: rebus præsentibus annectit futuras, C. Off. 1, 4, 11: aliquod orationi, id. Inv. 1, 18, 26.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: id quod annexum est, C. Top. 13, 54.

annellus, v. anellus.

annexĭo (adn-), ōnis, *f.* [annecto] *A tying* or *binding to, a connecting*: Pall. Mart. 10, 36.

1. **annexus (adn-),** a, um, *P.* of annecto.

2. **annexus (adn-),** ūs, *m.* [annecto] *A connection*: Cremona annexu connubiisque gentium floruit, Tac. H. 3, 34.

Annĭānus, i, *m. The name of a Roman poet in the age of Antonine and Adrian*: Gell. 7, 7, 1; id. 20, 8, 1.

Annĭbal, v. Hannibal.

Annĭcĕrĭi, ōrum, *m.*, Ἀννικέριοι, *A philosophical sect of Cyrene, so called from its founder, Anniceris*: C. Off. 3, 33.

an-nicto (adn-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; nicto] *To wink to* or *at*: "annictat sæpe et leviter oculo annuit; Nævius in Tarentillâ: alii adnutat, alii adnictat," Fest. s. v.

annĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] *A year old, yearling* (not in Cic.): nuces, Cato R. R. 17, 2 Schneid.: taurus, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 12: vinum, id. ib. 1, 65: virgo, Nep. Att. 19: ætas, Col. 7, 9, 2.

anni-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [annus; fero] (only in Plin. N. H.): **A.** *Bearing fruit the whole year*: Pl. 16, 26, 44, § 107. —**B.** *Producing annually a new stalk*: Pl. 19, 7, 36, § 121.

an-nihĭlo (adn-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; nihil] *To reduce to nothing; to annihilate* (post-class.): nullificasti, seu annihilasti, vel annullasti, Hier. Ep. 106, 57.

1. **annīsus (adn-),** a, um, *P.* of annitor.

2. **annīsus (adn-),** ūs, *m.* [annitor] *A striving, exertion*: ut alieno adjuventur annisu, Symm. Ep. 5, 74.

an-nītor (adn-), sus *or* xus sum, ti, 3. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; nitor] (post-Aug.): *To lean against* or *upon*: **A.** With *ad*: ad aliquod, C. Læl. 23, 88.—**B.** With *Dat.*: columnæ, Virg. Æ. 12, 92: annixi hastis, id. ib. 9, 229: oleæ annixa, Tac. A. 3, 61.

II. Fig.: *To take pains about* something, *to exert one's self, strive*: **A.** With *ut*: quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut, *etc.*, Sall. J. 85, 6: omni ope annisi sunt, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 8, 16; Pl. 7, 53, 54, § 186. —**B.** With *ne*: omni ope anniti, ne quis e plebe, *etc.*, Pl. Pan. 25 *fin.*—**C.** With *ad*: ad obtinendum hesternum decus, Liv. 27, 14.—**D.** With *de*: nisi Bibulus amiteretur de triumpho, C. Att. 6, 8; Liv. 5, 25.—**E.** With *pro*: patres non temere pro Deo æque annisi sunt, Liv. 2, 64. **F.** With *Acc. of neut. pron.*: quod adnitar, Pl. Ep. 6, 18, 1.—**G.** With *Inf.*: retinere morem, Tac. H. 4, 8; id. ib. 5, 8.—**H.** *Abs.*: annitente Crasso, Sall. C. 19, 1.—**K.** With *Abl.*: ad ea patranda omnis civitas summo studio annitebatur, Sall. J. 43, 4.—**L.** With *cum*: adnitamini mecum, Sall. J. 85, 47.—**M.** With *Adv. of degree*: si paullulum Pœnus annitatur, Liv. 21, 8.

☞ Annitentius, a, um, in *part.* signif.: in concord à annitendâ, Gell. 2, 12, 5.

Annĭus, ii, *m. The name of an an-*

cient Roman gens (*plebeian*); *e. g.* T. Annius Milo, T. Annius Cimber, *etc.*— Hence, **Annĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or pertaining to, Annius:* C. 2 Verr. 1, 46, 118.

annĭversārĭe, *adv.* [anniversarius] *Annually* (post-class.): Aug. Ep. 118.

annĭ-versārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [annus; verto] *That returns with the new year; annual, yearly:* sacra, C. 2 Verr. 4, 39, 84: (cœli) vicissitudines, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97: arma, Liv. 4, 45: hostes, Flor. 1, 12, 1: valetudines, Suet. Aug. 81.

annixus (adn-), a, um, *P.* of annitor.

1. **an-no (adn-),** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad; no] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To swim to* or *towards; to swim up to:* **1.** With *ad:* ad litus, Gell. 7, 8, 7.—**2.** With *Dat.:* terræ, Virg. Æ. 6, 358.—**3.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* naves, Cæs. B. C. 2, 44.—**4.** *Abs.:* plures annabunt thynni, Hor. S. 2, 5, 44.—**B.** Fig.: *To approach, to come* or *go to:* quod ubique gentium est, ad eam urbem posset annare, C. Rep. 2, 4, 9. **II.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.): *To swim by the side of:* equites annantes equis, Tac. A. 14, 29.

2. **anno,** *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [annus] *To pass* or *live through the year:* Macr. S. 1, 12.

3. **Anno,** ōnis, v. Hanno.

an-nōdo (abn-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. B. 1.; nodus, *no.* II. E. 1.] Horticult. *t. t.: To clear* or *free from knots; to cut away shoots* or *suckers* of the vine, *etc.:* palmitem, Col. 4 24, 10: pampinus non abnodatus, id. 4, 22, 4.

annominatio, v. agnominatio.

annon, v. an.

annōna, æ, *f.* [annus] (*That which pertains to the year;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The yearly produce,* in the widest sense: vectigal novum ex salaria annonā, Liv. 29, 37: lactis, Col. 8, 17, 13: musti, id. 3, 21, 6: id. 3, 3, 10.

II. Meton.: **A.: 1.** *Means of subsistence:* quum cara annona sit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 35; cf. id. Stich. 1, 3, 25; Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 7.—**2.** *Corn, grain:* in caritate annonæ, C. Off. 3, 12, 50: annona nisi in calamitate pretium non habet, id. 2 Verr. 3, 98, 227: uberrimus ager ad varietates annonæ horreum populi Rom. fore videbatur, Liv. 7, 31: provincia annonæ fecunda, Tac. H. 1, 11: annonæ curam agere, Suet. Claud. 18.—**3.** *A supply* of provisions in general: copia frumenti et annona tolerabilis rerum aliarum, Liv. 35, 44.—**4.** Milit. *t. t.: Provisions, supplies:* necessitas annonam pariter et arma portandi, Veg. Mil. 1, 19: annona decem et septem dierum, Amm. 17, 9, 2.—**B.:** **1.** *The price* of grain, etc.: **a.** *Abs.:* annona est gravis, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 52; so, Suet. Aug. 25: jam ad denarios quinquaginta in singulos modios annona pervenerat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 52: nihil mutavit annona, Liv. 5, 12.—**b.** With *Gen.:* annona macelli, Suet. Tib. 34.—**2.** *Dearness:* cœna hac annonā est sine sacris hereditas, *at the present (high) market-price,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 83: ob annonæ causam, C. Dom. 5, 10.—**C.** *Plur.: The loaves supplied, rations:* ceteri annonas binas aut ternas accipiebant, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 42; cf. Cod. Th. 7, 5.—**D.** Personified: *The goddess of the yearly produce:* ANNONAE SANCTAE AELIUS VITALIO, *etc.,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1810.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. B. 1.): *Price:* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 140: vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 24.

annōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [annona, *no.* II. A. 4.] *Of,* or *pertaining to, provisions:* frumentum, ceteræque annonariæ species, Veg. Mil. 3, 3: causa, Hermog. Dig. 49, 14, 46.

annōnor, *no perf.,* ārī, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To forage* (post-class.): Capit. Gord. 29.

annōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [annosus] *Length of years, old age* (post-class.): Cod. Th. 12, 1, 113; Aug. Ep. 251.

annōsus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] *Full of years; aged, old* (in Aug. poets, and post-Aug. prose): anus, Ov. F. 2, 571: merum, Tib. 3, 6, 58: brachia, Virg. Æ. 6, 282: cornix, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 13: ævum, Pl. 4, 12, 26, § 89: — *Comp.:* Aug. Conf. 1, 7: — *Sup.:* Aug. Ep. 3, 1 *fin.*

annōtāmentum, i, *n.* [annoto, *no.* IV. A. 1.] (*That which is remarked;* hence), *A remark, observation,* etc.: prps. only in Gell. 1, 7, 18; id. 17, 2, 1.

annōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [annoto] **A.** (acc. to annoto, *no.* I. A. 1.) Prop.: *A noting down in writing;* Meton.) *A rescript* of the emperor, signed with his own hand: Cod. Th. Frgm. 1, 2, 1.—**B.** (acc. to annoto, *no.* I. A. 2.): Legal. *t. t.: A marking down* a person as absent, *etc.:* Macer. Dig. 48, 17, 4.—**C.** (acc. to annoto, *no.* III.) (Prop.: *A making a comment,* etc.: Meton.) *A remark, comment:* a te librum meum cum annotationibus tuis exspecto, Pl. Ep. 7, 20, 2.

annōtātĭuncŭla (adn-), æ, *f.* [annotatio, *no.* C.] *A short remark* or *comment:* prps. only in Gell. 19, 7, 12; id. 17, 21, 50.

annōtātor (adn-), ōris, *m.* [annoto] **A.** (acc. to annoto, *no.* I. A.) (*One who notes down* in writing; hence), *A controller* of the yearly revenues: Cod. Th. 12, 6, 3.—**B.** (acc. to annoto, *no.* IV. A.): *An observer,* etc.: Pl. Pan. 49.

annōtātus (adn-), ūs, *m.* [annoto, *no.* IV. A.] *Remark, observation:* mortes dignæ annotatu, Val. Max. 9, 12, 1 *ext.*

annōtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] *A year old, of last year* (only in prose; rare): cum annotinis navibus, Cæs B. G. 5, 8 Herz.: ungues, Col. 4, 24, 8: annotino (*sc.* fructu), Pl. 16, 26, 44, § 107.

an-nōto (adn-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. e.; nota, *no.* I. A.] (*To place a mark at,* or *against,* hence), **A.** *To mark* or *note down* in writing: **1.** *Gen.:* ut annotaret quid et quando cui dedisset, Col. 12, 3, 4: adnotavi, quæ commutanda, quæ eximenda, arbitrarer, Pl. Ep. 7, 20, 1.—**2.** Esp.: Legal. *t. t.:* **a.** A person as absent: absens requirendus, adnotandus est, ut copiam sui præstet, Martian. Dig. 48, 17, 1.—**b.** A person for punishment, *etc.:* laniandos, Suet. Cal. 27: in urbem remittendos, Pl. Ep. 10, 97, 4.—**B.** *To mark out* or *assign:* quibus principes insulas adnotavit, Ulp. Dig. 31, 1, 1, § 1.

II. [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.; nota, *no.* I. A.] (*To put a mark on* or *upon;* hence, Fig.): *To entitle, denominate:* ausus suos libros φιλαληθεῖς annotare, Lact. 5, 3.

III. [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. c.; noto, *no.* III. B.] *To make a critical remark* or *comment upon:* exemplaria emendare, ac distinguere, et adnotare, Suet. Gramm. 24: adnotabat (*sc.* librum), Pl. Ep. 3, 5, 10.

IV. [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; noto, *no.* II. B. 1.] **A.: 1.** *To remark, note, observe:* adnotâsse videor alia clariora esse, alia majora, Pl. Ep. 3, 16, 1; cf. id. Pan. 56 *init.* —**2.** *Pass.: To be noted* or *rendered remarkable:* hæc litora pisce nobili adnotantur, Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 61.—**B.** *To mark out* for notice: **1.** In *simple constr.:* quædam annotâsse, Pl. Ep. 9, 26, 5.—**2.** With *de:* de quibus pauca annotabo, Quint. 1, 4, 17.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.:* quâ in re et illud annotare succurrit, Pl. 7, 48, 49, § 157.—**C.** *To observe, perceive:* insculptum monumento, Suet. Ner. 41.

annŭālis, e, *adj.* [annus] (*Pertaining to a year;* hence), *A year old* (post-class.; rare): agni, Paul. Sent. 3, 7.

an-nūbĭlo (adn-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1, d; nubila] (post-class.) **I.** Prop.: *To bring clouds upon, to overcloud:* velis adnubilat aura secundis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 149. **II.** Fig.: *To obscure:* With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* virtutem ejus adnubilârunt, Amm. 27, 6, 15.

annŭlāris, *etc.,* v. anularis, *etc.*

an-nullo (adn-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; nullus] *To bring to nothing, to annul* (post-class.): Hier. Ep. 106, 57; cf. annihilo.

annūmĕrātĭo (adn-), ōnis, *f.* [annumero, *no.* I. B.] *A counting up,* etc.: (post-class.): Modest. in Dig. 27, 1, 13.

an-nūmĕro (adn-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad; numero] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2, c; numero, *no.* I. A.) (*To count in addition;* hence), **A.** *To add* or *join to;* his duobus annumerabatur nemo tertius, C. Brut. 57, 207: his libris annumerandi sunt sex de Republicâ, id. de Div. 2, 1, 3: vivi, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 4; cf. Tac. H. 4, 5.—**B.** *To reckon* or *count up:* Mandorum nomen iis dedit, trecentosque eorum vicos annumerat, *i. e. assigns to them a total of,* Pl. 7, 2, 2, § 29.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; numero, *no.* I. B.): **A.** Prop.: *To count out* or *pay:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* argentum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15.—**2.** With *Dat.:* mihi talentum, Plaut. Merc. prol. 88: denarios tibi, C. 2 Verr. 3, 84, 195.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To count out:* non annumerare ea (*sc.* verba) lectori, sed appendere, C. Opt. Gen. Or. 5, 11.—**2.** *To attribute, impute* (post-class.): imperitia culpæ est annumeranda, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 9.—**3.** *To deem equivalent:* agni chordi duo pro uno ove annumerantur, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 5.

III. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; numero, *no.* II. B.): *To count, reckon, consider,* etc.: **A.** With *in c. Abl.:* in grege annumerer, C. Rosc. Am. 32, 89: in exemplis, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 20.—**B.** With *inter:* servos inter publicos, Paul. Dig. 32, 97.

annunciātĭo (adn-, -tĭo), ōnis, *f.* [annuncio] *An announcing, annunciation* (Eccl. Lat.): Luc. 4, 21: Aug. Serm. de Sanct. 18; Arn. 7, p. 248.

annunciātor (adn-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *An announcer* (Eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 7; Aug. Serm. de Sanct. 14.

an-nuncĭo (adn-, -tĭo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; nuncio] *To announce, make known, proclaim,* etc. (post-Aug.): **A.** In *simple constr.:* laudem, Vulg. Ps. 50, 17.—**B.** With *Objective clause:* adnuntiavere examinatum (*sc.* esse) eum, Pl. 7, 52, 53, § 177.—**C.** With *Dat.:* vobis remissio peccatorum annuntiatur, Vulg. Act. 13, 38.

☞ Freq. in Vulgate, in various constructions.

annuncĭus (adn-, -tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [annuncio] *Announcing, making known* (post-class.): signum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52, 28; Ambros. Hexæm. 5, 6.

an-nŭo (adn-), ŭi (ŭi, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 882 P.), ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1, a; nuo] **I.** Gen.: *To nod to* or *towards* a person; *to nod:* **A.** *Neut.:* **1.** With *Dat.:* ulli homini, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 39: sibi, C. Quint. 5, 18. —**2.** *Abs.:* annentibus suis, Liv. 1, 12. —**B.** *Act.:* nutum, Liv. 7, 30.

II. Esp.: With accessory notion: **A.** Of ratification, *etc.: To intimate by a nod:* hoc ratum . . . . . Annuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Virg. Æ. 9, 106.—**B.** Of assent, *etc.:* **1.** *Neut.:* **a.** Prop.: *To nod assent:* (a) With *Dat.:* petenti, Virg. Æ. 4, 128.—(b) *Abs.:* daturine estis, an non? Annuunt, Plaut. Truc. prol. 4; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32.—**b.** Fig.: *To assent, agree:* (a) With *Dat.:* promissis (*sc.* medicorum), Pl. Ep. 1, 22, 11.—(b) *Abs.:* si annuerit, C. Phil. 13, 3, 6.—**2.** *Act.:* **a.** Prop.: *To nod assent to; to agree by a nod; to bow assent:* (a) *Aliquid alicui:* omnibus omnia, Cat. 61, 103.—(b) With *Abl.:* id quoque toto capite annuit, C. de Or. 1, 70, 285.—(c) With *Objective clause:* annuit sese mecum decernere ferro, Enn. l. l.: ego autem venturum annuo, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 9.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *To agree, assent,* etc.: amicitiam se Romanorum accipere admuit, Liv. 28, 17.—(b) *To grant, permit,* etc.: ubi primum vellere signa Annuerint superi, Virg. Æ. 11, 19.—**C.** Of favour or approval (Prop.: *To nod approval;* Fig.): *To approve, favour:* audacibus annue cœptis, Virg. G. 1, 40; so, id. Æ. 9, 625.—**D.** *To ask by a nod:* annuens an distringeret gladium, Tac. A. 15, 58.—**E.: 1.** Prop.: *To designate* or *point out by a nod:* quos iste annuerat, C. 2 Verr. 1, 61, 158.—**2.** Fig.: *To state, declare,* etc.: falsa, Tac. A. 14, 60. —**F.** (Prop.: *To promise by a nod;* Fig.): *To promise:* **a.** *Aliquid alicui:* cœli quibus annuis arcem, Virg. Æ. 1, 250.—**b.** With *Objective clause* and *alicui:* sin nostrum annuerit nobis Victoria Martem (*sc.* futurum esse), Virg. Æ. 12, 187.

annus, i, *m.* [acc. to Bopp, Gloss. 16, b, for an-nus akin to Sanscr. root an, ire; amati, tempus; Gr. ἔννος =

ἀναντός] (*That which goes round, a circuit:* "tempus a brumâ ad brumam, dum sol redit, vocatur *annus*; quod, ut parvi circuli anuli, sic magni dicebantur circites ani, unde *annus*," Var. L. L. 6, 2, 53.

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A year* (consisting among the Rom. orig. of ten, but from the time of Numa of twelve, months): annos sexaginta natus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 10: principio circum tribus actis impiger annis Floret equus, Lucr. 5, 881: tempora mutare annorum, *the seasons*, id. 2, 170: anni tempus, Var. R. R. 1, 46; nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, C. de Sen. 7 *fin.*: centum et septem complevit annos, id. ib. 5, et sæp.: initio anni, Liv. 2, 52: principio anni, id. 2, 48: anno ineunte, Suet. Cal. 42; Tib. 54: anno exeunte, C. Div. 1, 25: extremo anno, Liv. 2, 64: extremo anni, Tac. A. 6, 27; and poet. anno pleno, *at the close of*, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 5; Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 30; id. Men. 2, 1, 9: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, quum lata est lex, C. Off. 2, 21: lex anno post quam lata sit abrogata, id. Corn. Frag. in Orell. IV. 2, p. 448: anno circumacto, Liv. 6, 1.—In astronomy: annus magnus, *or* mundanus, *The period of time in which the constellations return to the same place*; acc. to Macr. (Somn. Scip. 2, 11,) 12,954 years; v. Cic. N. D. 2, 20; Auct. dial. de Or. 161. **Adverbial phrases: a.** Anno: (α) *A year ago, last year*, πέρυσι (for the most part antecass., not used by Cic.): etiam histriones anno quum Jovem invocarunt, Plaut. Am. prol. 91: quatuor minis ego emi istanc anno, id. Men. 1, 3, 22; id. True. 2, 4, 39; utrum anno an horno te abstuleris a vire, Lucil. in Non. 121, 8. — (β) *A full or whole year:* qui anno jam prope senatum non habuerint, Liv. 3, 39 *fin.*: corpus ejus matronæ anno luxerunt, Anr. Viet. Vir. Ill. 10 *fin.* (in Livy, instead of it, annum, v. below b.).—(γ) *In each year, yearly:* uno boum jugo conseri anno quadrazena jugera justum est, Pl. Ps. 18, 48. Still *in* is freq. added, when it is related how often a thing happened during the year: quidam has in anno bis tondent, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 8: ter in anno, C. Rosc. Am. 46 (cf. on the contr.: bis anno, Pl. 2, 73, 75).—**b.** Annum: *A year, during a whole year:* matronæ annum eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7.—**c.** Ad annum: *A year hence, for the coming year:* faciendum est ad annum tribunum plebis, videbam fore, id. Att. 5, 2.—**d.** In annum: *For a year;* prorogatum in annum imperium est, Liv. 37, 2 *fin.*: provisæ frugis in annum copia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 109.

B. Esp. Polit. *t. t.*: *The year to which one must have attained in order to be appointed to an office, official year* (cf. annalis, *no.* II.): quod anno meo, C. Agr. 2, 2: subito reliquit annum suum, asseque in annum proximum transtulit, id Mil. 9, 24: qui anno suo peterint, id. ib.; id. Att. 1, 1; id. Fam. 10, 25.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A part of a year, a season of the year:* nunc frondent silvæ, nunc formosissimus annus, *now the forests are clothed with verdure, now the season is most beautiful*: Virg. E. 3, 57: pomifer annus, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 8: hibernus annus, id. Epod. 2, 29: Pisæumque domus non sentiat annum, *i. e. the summer* (at which season of the year the Olympic games were celebrated at Pisa), Stat. S. 1, 3, 3.—**B.** (post., or in post-Aug. pr.): *The produce of the year, harvest:* orbis non sentit annum, Luc. 9, 437: agricolæ annum flevere, id. 3, 452; so, id. 3, 70; Stat. Th. 710; Val. Fl. 5, 424: nec arare terram aut exspectare annum, Tac. G. 14 Rup.; cf. Schwartz, Pl. Pan. 29.—**C.** (post.) *Age, time of life:* dum rocis integer annus, Prop. 4, 5, 57; id. 1, 15, 30.

an-nūto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a; nuto] *To nod much or often to, to nod to* (only ante- and post-class.): alii annutat, alii annuentat, Næv. ap. Prot. p. 24; id. ap. Front. p. 62 Nieb.; Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 100; App. M. 10, 32.

an-nūtrĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. v. n. [ad, *no.* II. B. 1, c; nutrio] *To train to or on to:* sæpe annutriunt simgulis (ulmis) denas vites, Pl. 17, 23, 35, § 202.

annŭus, a, um, *adj.* [annus] **A.** *That lasts a year or continues through a year, of a year's duration:* penus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 45; tempus, C. Att. 6, 5: provincia, id. Fam. 15, 14 *fin.*: magistratus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 16; reges, Nep. Hann. 7: imperium, Tac. H. 3, 46, et al.: spatium, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 11: cultura, id. ib. 3, 24, 14: victus, Pl. 46, 47, et sæp.

B. *That returns, recurs, or happens every year, yearly, annual:* annuo in cursu, Att. in Non. 20, 28: tempora, Lucr. 5, 618: commutationes, *annual change of the seasons*, C. Inv. 1, 34: labor (agricolarum), id. 2 Verr. 3, 48, 114: deponit flavas annua terra comas, Tib. 2, 1, 48: annua magnæ sacra refer Cereri, Virg. G. 1, 338: vice, *annually*, Pl. 28, 8, 27: vicibus, id. 10, 20, 22, et al.—Hence, *Subst.* **annuum,** i, and more freq. plur. annua, ōrum, *n., A pension, annuity, annual stipend:* publici servi annua accipunt, Pl. Ep. 10, 40; Suet. Vesp. 18; id Tib. 50; id. Gramm. 23: si cui annuum relictum fuerit, Ulp. Dig. 33, 1, 14; Papin. ib. 10.

†**ănōdȳnos,** (us), a, on (um), *adj.* = ἀνώδυνος, *Stilling pain:* medicamentum, *an anodyne*, Cels. 5, 25; Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 1; cf. ib. 2, 4.—As *Subst.*, **anodynon,** i. n., Marc. Emp. 25.

†**ănōmălĭa,** æ, *f.* = ἀνωμαλία, in gramm., *Dissimilarity, irregularity, anomaly*, Var. L. L. 9, 1.

†**ănōmălos** (us), a, on (um), *adj.* = ἀνώμαλος, in gramm., *Not according to rule, irregular, anomalous*, Diom. p. 314 P.; Prisc. p. 833 ib.; Cap. 3, p. 71.

ănōnis, v. ononis.

†**ănōnўmos,** i, *f.* = ἀνώνυμος (without name), *A kind of unknown plant*, Pl. 27, 4, 14.

an-quīro, sīvi, sītum, rĕre, 3. *v. a.* [an; quæro] **I.** Prop.: *To seek on all sides*, i. e. *with care, to search after:* "*anquirere* est circum quærere, Fest. p. 19: anquirere aliquem, apud quem evomet virus, *etc.*, C. Læl. 23, 87; cf., id. Off. 1, 4, 11. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To inquire into by searching, to examine into:* aut anquirunt, aut consultant, e nducat id necne, C. Off. 1, 3, 9: anquirentibus nobis omnique acie ingenii contemplantibus, id. de Or. 1, 33, 151: id. Fat. 9; Tac. A. 12, 6.—**B.** Esp.: **Law** *t. t.*: **1.** *To institute a careful, judicial inquiry or examination:* de perduellione, Liv. 6, 20: de morte a'icujus, Tac. A. 3, 12.—**2.** *To impeach, to accuse one*, with the word denoting the punishment in the *Abl.* or *Gen.*: quum capitis anquisisset, Liv. 2, 52; capite anquisitus, id. 8, 33; so, 26, 3: pecuniâ anquirere, id. ib.

anquīsīte, *adv.* [anquiro] *Carefully* (only in Gell.): satis anquisite, satisque solliciteque, Gell. 1, 3, 9: — *Comp.*: anquisitius disserere, Gell. 1, 3, 21.

anquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [anquiro, *no.* II. B.] *A judicial accusation, indictment:* anquisitionis Sergii, Var. L. L., 6, 9, 76.

ansa, æ, *f.* [akin to Sans. *aṁsa*, "a shoulder;" cf. Benfey's Sans.-Eng. Dict. s. v.] **I.** Prop.: *A handle, haft:* **A.** Of a vessel, *etc.*: Cato R. R. 113; Virg. E. 3, 45; Ov. M. 8, 653; Mart. 14, 105.—**B.** Of other things: e. g. *of an iron handle of a door:* ansa ostii, Petr. 8, 96. Of *the loop on the edge of a sandal*, through which the shoe-tie was drawn: Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 85; Tib. 1, 9, 14. Of *the hand e of a rudder, the tiller:* Vitr. 10, 8. Of *the cheeks of a balance in which the lever moves:* Vitr. 10, 8. In architecture, *the cramp-iron or brace which holds tog th r several stone s:* Vitr. 2, 8; Prop. 4, 1, 141. **II.** Fig.: As in the Gr. Λαβή: *Occasion, opportunity* (rare, class. only in Cic.): illum quærere ansam, infectum ut faciat? Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 120: reprehensionis ansa, C. Plane. 34, 84: controversiarum, id. Cæc. 6, 17; cf. id. Sest. 10, 22; id. Læl. 16, 59; Amm. 24, 1, 35.

ansātus, a, um, *adj.* [ansa] *Furnished with or having a handle:* capulo a capiendo, quod ansatus, ut prehendi possunt, Var. L. L. 5, 26 35: vas, Col. 9, 15: tela, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1. — As *Subst.*: **A. ansatus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A man with handles*, i. e. *with his arms a kimbo*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7.—**B. ansatæ,** ārum, *f.* (*sc.* hastæ), *Spears:* Enn. ap. Non. 556, 25.

1. **anser,** ĕris, *m.* (*f.* Var. R. R. 3, 10, 3; cf. Bentl. Hor. S. 2, 8, 88) [akin to Sanscr. haṁsa, Greek χήν, Germ. Gans, from the root χα-, ha-, to cry] (*The cryer or screamer*) *A goose:* This bird was sacred to Juno; and was held in high honour by the Romans as having been the means of preserving the capitol in the Gallic war, Liv. 5, 47; C. Rosc. Am. 20, 56; Pl. 10, 22, 26, § 51: anser Amycleæus, *the bird, into which Jupiter changed himself when he seduced Leda at Amyclæ:* Virg. Cir. 488. (Most writers represent him to have assumed the form of a swan.)

2. **Anser,** ĕris, *m. A petulant and obscene poet* (Ov. Tr. 2, 437), *a friend of the triumvir Antonius, who presented him with an estate at Falernum* (C. Phil. 13, 5). Acc. to Servius, Virgil makes facetious allusion to him in Ecl. 9, 36: argutos inter strepere anser olores; cf. Prop. 2, 25, 84; and Weich. Poet. Lat. pp. 159—167.

‡ "**anserārĭus,** ii, *m.*, χηνοβόσκος," Gloss. Lat. Gr.

***anserculus,** i, *m. dim.* [anser] *A little goose, a gosling*, Col. 8, 14, 7.

anserīnus, a, um, *adj.* [anser] *Of* or *pertaining to geese:* genus, Col. 8, 5, 10: pedes, Pl. 11, 47, 107: adeps, *goose-grease*, id. 30, 8, 22: lana, *down*, Ulp. Dig. 32, 68.

Ansibarii, ōrum, *m. A Cheruscan tribe on the western bank of the Weser* Tac. A. 13, 55; 56; cf. Mann. Germ. 8. 158 *sq.*

ansŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [ansa] **I.** Prop.: *A little handle:* App. M. 11, p. 258, 37. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A small ring or hook:* App. M. 4, p. 143, 41.—**B.** *A small loop at the edge of sandals for the ties:* Val. Max. 8, 12.

†**antăchātēs,** æ, *m.* = ἀνταχάτης, *A precious stone:* Pl. 37, 10, 54, § 139.

antæ, arum, *f. Pillars in front of a building, on each side of the door:* Vitr. 3, 1; id. 4, 4: ædes in antis, *a temple with pilasters on the corners:* id. 4, 7.

Antæus, i, *m.* Ἀνταῖος, *A huge giant in Libya, slain by Hercules:* Ov. M. 9, 184; Luc. 4, 590 *sq.*

†**antăgōnista,** æ, *m.* = ἀνταγωνιστής, *An adversary, antagonist:* Hier. Vit. Hil. *fin.*

†**antămȳbæus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀνταμοιβαῖος, *Reverse of the amœbæus:* pes, *composed of five syllables, two short, two long, and one short, e. g.* mănĭfestārĕt; cf. Diom. 3, p. 479 P.

Antandros (us), i, *f.*, "Ἀνταν̄δρος, *A maritime town of Mysia, at the foot of Ida* (acc. to Thuc. 8, 108, an Æolic colony), Virg. Æ. 3, 6; Pl. 5, 30, 32; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 418.—Hence, **Antandrius,** a, um, *adj. Of Antandros*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

†**antăpŏcha,** v. apocha.

†**antapŏdŏsis,** is, *f.* = ἀνταπόδοσις, Rhet. *t. t.*: *The application of a similitude to the object compared*, Quint. 8, 3, 77; v. apodosis.

†**antarcticus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀνταρκτικός, *Southern*, Hyg. Astr. 1, 6; App. de Mundo, p. 57 (in Var. L. L. 9, 18, 132, used as a Gr. word).

1. **antārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [ἀνταίρω, to set up against] *That serves for raising up:* funes, *the cables for raising a scaffold, stage, mast*, or the like, Vitr. 10, 3.

2. ‡**antarium bellum,** "quod ante urbem geritur," Fest. p. 8; cf. Comm. in Fest. in Lind. C. Gr. II. 2, 309.

anté (old form anti, whence antidea, antideo, antidhac; v. antea, ante-eo, and antehac) [akin to ἀντα, ἀντί, ἀντιρ] like the opp. *post*, both *præp.* and *adv.* (acc. to Max. Victor. p. 1953 P., as the former, with the grave, as the latter, with the acute accent on the last syllable), *præp.* and *adv.* **I.** *Præp. c. Acc.: Before:* **A.** Prop.: Of place: **1.** With the concomitant idea of rest (thus usually while *præ* is used of objects in motion; cf. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 21: v. exceptions below): **a.** Of things: quem ante ædes

video, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 136: ante ostium me audivit stare, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 16: ante fandum ejus, C. Mil. 10, 29: ut ante suos hortulos postridie piscarentur, id. Off. 3, 14, 58: ante sepulcrales infelix adstitit aras, Ov. M. 8, 480: posita ante oculos, C. de Or. 1, 43, 192: conjugis ante oculos imago est, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 59.—**b.** Of persons: ante hosce deos erant arulæ, C. 2 Verr. 4, 3, 5: ante se statuit funditores, Liv. 42, 58: causam ante eum diceret, *before him as judge*, C. 1 Verr. 3, 9.—Hence, homines ante pedes, in later Latin, of *servants*; cf. the annotators upon Juv. 7, 143.—**2.** With the concomitant idea of motion: ante me ito, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 70: equitatum omnem ante se mittit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 21: ante ceteras cohortes extra aciem procurrere, id. B. C. 1, 55: præcurrit ante omnes, id. ib. 2, 34; Nep. Dat. 3, 2; Liv. 7, 41; 45, 40.

B. Fig.: **1.** To denote preference in estimation *or* judgment, *or* precedence in rank: *Before* (properly the signif. of *præ*, q. v.; hence, more rare than that, and never used by Cic.): quem ante me diligo, *before myself, more than myself*, Balbus, ap. C. Att. 8, 15 A., 2.—Particular phrase: Ante aliquem esse, *To surpass, excel any one*: gloriâ belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. C. 53, 3 Kritz.: tum me vero et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante omnes alios imperatores esse, Liv. 53, 14: necessitas ante rationem est, Curt. 7, 7, 10.—Hence, very freq. **a.** Ante alios, ante omnes, ante ceteros, *etc.*, to denote a comparative relation; also sts. pleon. with comparatives and superlatives: tibi, Neptune, ante alios deos gratias ago, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 5; Ov. M. 10, 120; Plaut. As. 5, 2, 8: tua ante omnes experientia, Tac. H. 2, 76; id. A. 1, 27; Liv. 1, 9: O felix una ante alias Priameia virgo, Virg. Æ. 3, 321: scelere ante alios immanior omnes, id. ib. 1, 347: Liv. 5, 42: ante alios pulcherrimus omnes Turnus, Virg. Æ. 7, 55; Liv. 1, 15; cf. Rudd. 2, 82; 101; 305; Ramsh. Gr. S. 490.—**b.** Ante omnia: (a) *Before all other things*, i. e. that happens, takes place first of all: alvus ante omnia ducitur, Cels. 7, 30: oportet autem ante omnia os nudare, id. 8, 2; Suet. Ner. 32; id. Cælig. 21.—(b) Comparatively: *Above all, especially, chiefly*: publica mœstitia, eo ante omnia insignis, quia matronæ annum ut parentem eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7; so, id. 7, 4: quæ natura multis, et ante omnia ursis, Pl. 8, 35, 53: dulces ante omnia Musæ, *supremely charming*, Virg. G. 2, 475.—(c) In entering upon the discussion of several particulars, or in adducing arguments: *First of all, in the first place*, like ac primum quidem, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν οὖν (cf. Spald. Quint. 4, 2, 4): ante omnia quid sit rhetorice, Quint. 2, 15, 1: ante omnia igitur imitatio per se ipsa non sufficit, id. 10, 2, 4 Frotsch.; so, id. ib. 1, 2, 9; 4, 2, 40; 52; 9, 1, 23.

2. Of time: **a.** Gen.: *Before*: ANTE MERIDIEM CAVSAM CONIICITO, Frgm. XII. Tab. in Auct. Her. 2, 13; cf. Dirks. Transl. S. 177 *sq.*: ante lucem a portu me præmisisti domum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 55; so, C. de Or. 2, 64, 259; Suet. Galb. 22: ante hunc diem, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 23: ante brumam, id. Phorm. 4, 4, 28: ante noctem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 51: pereundum erit ante lucernas, Juv. 10, 339, et al.—The designation of time is very often expressed paraphrastically.: (a) By a person who lived at the time: jam ante Socratem, C. Ac. 1, 12, 44: qui honos togato habitus ante me est nemini, id. Cat. 4, 3: ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni, Virg. G. 1, 125: vixere fortes ante Agamemnona multi, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 25: ante Helenam, id. S. 1, 3, 107: ante se, Tac. H. 1, 50: quod ante eum nemo, Suet. Cæs. 25, et al.—(b) By other objects pertaining to the time: ante hoc factum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 64: ante has meas literas, *i. e. before the reception of this my letter*, C. Fam. 13, 17: per hunc castissimum ante regiam injuriam sanguinem juro, Liv. 1, 59: ante mare et terras, et quod tegit omnia, cœlum, Ov. M. 1, 5: ante sidus fervidum, Hor. Epod. 1, 27: ante cibum, id. S. 1, 10, 61: cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus? Virg. Æ. 11, 424.—Hence also by the mention of an office: ante ædilitatem meam, C. Att. 12, 17: ante sceptrum Dictæi regis, Virg. G. 2, 536: ante imperium ducis, Flor. 4, 2, 66: relictis multis filiis et in regno et ante regnum susceptis, Just. 2, 10.—Very freq., for the sake of explanation, a *part. perf.* or *fut. pass.* is added to such substantives: ante hanc urbem conditam, C. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: non multo ante urbem captam, id. Div. 1, 45: ante decemviros creatos, Liv. 3, 53, et al.

b. Esp.: The follg. phrases involve particular access. ideas: (a) Ante tempus: (α) *Before the fitting, right time:* ante tempus excitatis suis, Liv. 31, 36.—(β) *Before the established, fixed, lawful time:* factus est consul bis, primum ante tempus, C. Læl. 3, 11; so, Suet. Aug. 26 (cf. annus, *no.* II. B.).—(b) Ante diem, poet.: (α) *Before the time:* Cæsaribus virtus contigit ante diem, Ov. A. A. 1, 184; Stat. S. 2, 1, 108.—(β) *Before the time destined by fate:* filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos, Ov. M. 1, 148: hic dolor ante diem Pandiona misit ad umbras, id. ib. 6, 675: id. A. A. 3, 739: sed misera ante diem subitoque accensa furore, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 4, 697 (cf. in Gr. Soph. Antig. 461: εἰ δὲ τοῦ χρόνου πρόσθεν θανούμαι).—(c) Ante hunc diem nunquam, in Plaut. and Ter.: *Never before, never until now*: Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 60; id. ib. 4, 2, 7; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 19; 5, 4, 23 (cf. Plat. Trin. 5, 2, 17: neque eum ante usquam conspexi prius).—(d) Sometimes by ante in constr. with a definite time, the whole time until the passing moment is denoted: ante id tempus et mari et terra duces erant Lacedæmonii, Nep. Arist. 2, 3: qui honos huic uni ante id tempus contigit, id. Timoth. 2, 3: invictus ante eam diem fuerat, Curt. 5, 3, 22.

☞ Ante, with dies (abbrev. a. d.) and an ordinal number, gives the date, not of the foregoing, but of the present day, *e.g.* ante diem quintum (a. d. V.) Calendas Apriles, *the fifth* (not the sixth) *day before the Calends of April*. Orig. the ante belonged to Calendas, and they said either, ante die quinto Calendas (*i. e.* die quinto ante Calendas) *or* ante diem quintum Calendas (as we also say: on the fifth, or the fifth, of March); the latter phraseology became the prevailing one, and ante was so united with diem, that to it, as to a compound word (as it were antediem, like proconsule), the prepos. in and ex could be added. Cf. Manut. C. Fam. 3, 12; other expll. v. in Duker Liv. 27, 23; Rudd. 2, 291; Ramsh. Gr. S. 408; Drak. Liv. 45, 2, 12): me ante diem XIII. Calendas Januarias principem revocandæ libertatis fuisse, *the thirteenth before the calends of January* (the 20th of Dec.), C. Phil. 14, 7, 20: ante diem XII. Calendas Novembres (the 21st of Oct.): ante diem VI. Calendas Novembres (the 27th of Oct.), id. Cat. 1, 3: a. d. VIII. Calendas Decembr. (the 24th of Nov.), id. Phil. 3, 8: a. d. IV. Id. Mart., *i. e.* ante diem quartum Idus Martias (the 12th of March), Liv. 40, 59: a. d. III. Non. Jan. M. Cicero natus est, *i. e.* ante diem tertium Nonas Januarias, *etc.* (the 3rd of Jan.), Gell. 15, 28, et al.: in ante diem quartum Cal. Dec. distulit, C. Phil. 3, 8: cædem te optimatium contulisse in ante diem V. Cal. Nov., id. Cat. 1, 3: ex a. d. VII. Id. Febr., Var. R. R. 1, 28, 1: nuncii venerant ex a. d. Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept., C. Att. 3, 17: supplicatio indicta est a. d. V. Id. Oct. cum eo die in quinque dies, Liv. 45, 2 *fin.*

II. As *adv.*, in like manner distinguishable in respect to place and time (the latter most freq.):

A. Prop.: Of place: *Before, in front, forward*: **1.** With the concomitant idea of rest (cf. above, *no.* I. A. 1.): post me erat Ægina, ante Megara, Sulpic. in C. Fam. 4, 5, 4: fluvius ab tergo, ante circaque velut ripa præceps oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. 27, 18; id. 22, 5.—**2.** With the concomitant idea of motion (cf. above, *no.* I. A. 2.): siaut manibus ingrediatur quis, aut non ante sed retro, C. Fin. 5, 12: pallida Tisiphone Morbos agit ante Mefumque, Virg. G. 3, 552.

B. Fig.: **1.** Of time: **a.** Gen.: *Before, previously* (always in reference to another past time, while ante, as prep., is used in reference to the present. The more accurate designation of the time is in the *Abl.* or *Acc.*, acc. to the use of these cases in relations of time: cf. also abhinc with the Abl. and Acc.; formerly in these cases ante was considered as a prep., which could also govern the Abl.; cf. Charis, p. 209 P.; Serv. Virg. E. 1, 30). (The position of ante is arbitrary, sometimes before and sometimes after the subst., and sometimes between the numeral and the subst.): (a) *Abs.* illos septem et multis ante sæculis Lycurgum, Ulixem, et Nestorem accepimus fuisse sapientes, C. Tusc. 5, 3: etsi perpaucis ante diebus (*i. e.* before the departure of Theophilus, of whom mention is afterwards made) dederam Q. Mucio literas ad te, id. Fam. 4, 9: paucis annis ante, id. Phil. 2, 40: viginti annis ante, id. Læl. 12, 42: voverant eam annis undecim ante, Liv. 40, 52, 4 (cf. id. 40, 52: quæ bello Ligustino ante annis octo vovisset): optimum erit ante annum (*a year before*) scrobes facere, Col. de Arb. 4, 2; Pl. Ep. 8, 23, 7: Tyron urbem ante annum Trojanæ cladis condiderunt, *a year before the fall of Troy*, Just. 18, 3, 5: ante quadriennium, *four years previous*, Tac. Agr. 45: aliquot ante annos, Suet. Cæs. 12, v. id. ib. 81, et al.—With the Advv. multo, paullo, tanto, aliquanto, more rarely multum and paullum: multo ante prospexi tempestatem futuram, C. Fam. 4, 3, 1: quæ ante paullo perbreviter attigi, id. Rep. 2, 4, 9: Suet. Cæs. 21: tanto ante prædixeras, C. Phil. 2, 33, 83: quod si Cleomenes non tanto ante fugisset, id. 2 Ver. 5, 34, 89: id. de Or. 1, 7, 26; so, Quint. 2, 4, 28: permultum ante certior factus eram literis, C. Fam. 3, 11; cf. Prisc. p. 1191 P.—(b) Followed by *quam* (with which in abbrev. expressions it is sts. united in one word, antequam): *Sooner than; before:* memini Catonem anno ante, quam mortuus est, mecum disserere, C. Læl. 3, 11; anno ipso, antequam natus est Ennius, id. Brut. 18, 72: ut te ante videret, quam a vita discederet, id. Fam. 2, 2: ante aliquanto, quam tu natus es, id. ib. 10, 3, 2: antequam de incommodis Siciliæ dico, C. 2 Verr. 2, 1, 2; id. Phil. 1, 1; id. de Or. 1, 59, 251: antequam aliquo loco consedero, id. Att. 5 14, et al. Separated in neg. clauses (not antequam): neque defatigabor ante, quam .... percepero, C. de Or. 3, 36, 145; neque ante dimisit eum, quam fidem dedit, *etc.*, Liv. 39, 10: nec ante vincere desierint, quam, *etc.*, id. 42, 52; so, id. 22, 3; 41, 2; Suet. Cæs. 67.—In the poets sometimes with quam before ante, Lucr. 3, 973 Lachm.; Tib. 4, 7, 8; Mart. 9, 36, 6.—Also in the poets sts. pleon. anteprius quam: sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat Ante, pudor, quam te violo aut tua jura resolvo, Virg. Æ. 4, 24; so, prius-quam-ante, Prop. 2, 25, 25.

b. Esp.: Very rare with subst. as *adj.* (as in Gr. ἡ χθὲς ἡμέρα): neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum, *the earlier, previous calamities*, Virg. Æ. 1, 198; Quint. Decl. 5, 15; cf. Madvig, Gr. § 301, c. *obs.* 2; Zumpt, Gr. § 262 *a*.

2. To denote order; hence folld. by tum, deinde, *etc.*: *First, in the first place* (only in later Lat. for the class. primum): ut ante caput, deinde reliqua pars auferatur, Cels. 7, 29: et ante dicam de his, quæ, *etc.*: tum, *etc.*, id. 5, 26: ante tonderi . . . deinde . . . tum, *etc.*, id. 6, 6, 8; so, Pl. 34, 13, 34; dub.

III. In composition for the most part only in reference to space, or in analogous figurative signif.: *Before, in front of, in preference:* anteïgere, anteferre, antestare, anteponere, antemittere, antepotens, antepollens, *etc.* In designations of time only with adjj. and advv.: antelucanus, antemeridianus, antehac, antelucio; with verbs ante is more correctly written separately: ante actus, ante factus, ante gestus, ante paro, *etc.*, although the editions differ very much in this respect, as a natural consequence of the blending of the signif. in respect to time with that of order, as in anteoccupo, anteoccupatio,

antĕā (in Plaut. bisyll., cf. Ritschl. Plaut. prolegg. p. 164), *adv. of time* (old form), **antidea**, *or* **anteidea**, like antehac for antehac and antideo for anteeo. Liv. 22, 10 [ante; is] **I.** Definite: *Before* the time referred to, whether past or present: *Formerly, earlier, aforetime, in time past*, etc.: antea Qui scire possit? Ter. Andr. 1, 1. 25: antea, quum equester ordo judicaret, C. 2 Verr. 3. 41, 94: fuit antea tempus, *etc.*, Cas. B. G. 6, 24: quum antea semper factiosus fuisset, Nep. Lys. 1, 3: —*opp. to other adve.*: et clari fuerunt, et antea fuerant, nec postea defecerunt, C. Or. 2, 6: hanc consuetudinem jam antea minuebamus, post Sullae victoriam penitus amisimus, id. Off. 2, 8, 27: non accusaminur posthac: neque antea negligentes fuimus, id. Att. 7, 3: semper ille antea cum uxore; tum sine eâ, id. Mil. 21, 55: antea . . . tunc, Liv. 29, 9: hunc audiebant antea; nunc praesentem vident, C. Manil. 5, 13: antea ignotum, nuper cognitum, id. Off. 2, 7, 23. **II.** Indefinite: *Formerly, previously, once, in time past*: clipeis antea Romani usi sunt; deinde (*then, in process of time*) scuta pro clipeis fecere. Liv. 8, 8: Poeneporum antea, mox (*subsequently*) Phoenopoenis, nunc (*at the present day*) Trimestium dicta, Pl. 4, 11, 18, § 41.

antēactus, a, um; **antĕāgo**, mere correct by ante actus, ante ago.

antĕ-ambŭlo (in poetry four syll.), ōnis, *m.* [ante; ambulo] *A forerunner, a servant or retainer who went before distinguished personages to clear the way*, etc.: anteambulo regis, Mart. 2, 18, 5; id. 10, 74, 3: Suet. Vesp. 2.

antĕbasis, v. anthabasis.

antĕ-canis, is, *m.* [ante; canis] (transl. of προκύων) *A constellation, the Lesser Dog*: Anteranis Graio Procyon qui nomine fertur, C. Arat. 222.

antĕ-cantāmentum, i, *n.* [ante; canto] (*The thing before that which is sung*; hence) *A prelude, overture*: App. M. 11, p. 261, 24 Kirn.

antĕ-căpio, cēpi, captum, cĕpĕre, 3. v. *a.* [ante; capio] **I.** Prop.: *To take beforehand, to preoccupy*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: pontem, Tac. H. 4, 66.—**B.** With *Relative clause*: ante capere quae bello usui forent, Sall. C. 32, 1. **II.** Fig.: *To obtain or receive previously*: quam appellat προλήψιν Epicurus, id est, anteceptam animo rei quandam informationem, *an innate or previously received idea*: Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43.—**B.** *To anticipate*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: nocteu, Sall. C. 55, 1: tempus legatorum, id. J. 21, 3.—**2.** With *Abl.*: ea omnia luxu, id. C. 13, 3.

antĕcēdens, entis, *P.* of antecedo. —As *Subst.*: **antecēdentia**, lum, *n. plur.*: *The foregoing, preceding, or antecedent things*: locus ex antecedentibus, C. Top. 12, 53: cf. id. Part. Or. 2, 7.

antĕ-cēdo, essi, essum ĕdĕre, 3. v. *n.* [ante; cedo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go before, precede*: **1.** *Abs.*: antecedentem in secessum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 31.—**2.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: antecesserat legiones, C. Att. 8, 9, 4.—**3.** With *Abl.*: modico volatu signa antecedentes (*sc.* cervi), Curt. 4, 7, 15: bidno me Antonius antecessit, Brut. ap. C. Fam. 11, 13a, 2.—**B.** Esp.: *To get the start*: magnis itineribus antecessit, Caes. B. G. 7, 35.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To precede*: **1.** In rank or order: With *Dat.*: ubi amb tionem vi deas virtuti antecedere, Tit. Liv. ap. Non. 4, 29, 8: si haec rei illa antecedit, haec non antecedit, C. Top. 23, 88.—**2.** In time: **a.** *Abs.*: antecedens annus, Pl. 13, 8, 16, § 59: so, Suet. Tib. 5.—**b.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: exercitatio semper antecedere cibum debet, Cels. 1, 2.—**c.** With *Dat.*: haec (*sc.* dies) ei antecessit, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 40.

B. *To have the advantage over; to excel, surpass*: **1.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: duritiam lapidis antecedens (*sc.* malitia), Pl. 36, 24, 58, § 181.—**2.** With *Dat.*: quantum natura hominis pecudibus antecedit, C. Off. 1, 30, 105: his antecedens, id. Brut. 21, 82.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: eum nemo in amicitia antecessit, Nep. Alcib. 9, 3.—**4.** With *Abl.*: virtute regi antecesseris, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 118: scientiā ceteros, Caes. B. G. 3, 8.

C. *To become eminent or distinguished*, etc.: With *Abl.*: ut quisque honore et aetate antecedebat, C. 2 Verr. 4, 64, 142: honore aut dignitate antecedentes verecamur et comnus, id. Inv. 2, 22, 66.

antĕ-cello, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. v. *n.* [ante; cello] (*To rise or be raised before or in front*; hence, Fig.) *To distinguish one's self* above some person or thing; *to excel, surpass, be superior* (freq. in Cic.; elsewhere rare): **A.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: omnes, Pl. 8, 44, 69, § 174: victoriae gloriam, Val. Max. 3, 8, 1.—**B.** With *Dat.*: ut omnibus terris antecellat (*sc.* Asia), C. Manil. 6, 14.—**C.** With *Abl.*: magnitudine injuriae ceteris criminibus, C. 2 Verr. 3, 5, 10: omnibus ingenii gloriā, id. Arch. 3, 4: honore peregrinum stirpem, Tac. H. 2, 3. —**D.** With *Adv. of degree*: longe ceteris, C. 2 Verr. 4, 53, 118.—**E.** With *ad*: vestrae exercitationi ad honorem, *with respect to honour*, C. Mur. 13, 29.

☞ *Pass.*: qui omnibus his rebus antecelluntur. Auct. Her. 2, 30, 48.

antĕceptus, a, um, *P.* of antecapio.

antĕcessio, ōnis, *f.* [antecedo] (class.) **I.** Prop.: *A going before or preceding*: quae in orbibus conversiones antecessionesque eveniunt, C. Univ. 10. **II.** Meton.: *That which precedes, an antecedent*, etc.: homo causas rerum videt, earumque progressūs et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, C. Off. 1, 4, 11: consecutio, antecessio, repugnantia, id. Top. 13, 53.

antĕcessor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (*He who goes before*; hence) **A.** Milit. *t. t.*: Prps. only Plur.: *The advanced guard* of an army: **1.** Prop.: **a.** *Abs.*: speculatores et antecessores, Hirt. B. Afr. 12.—**b.** With *Gen.*: agminis, Suet. Vit. 17.—**2.** Fig.: Of hornets (Eccl. Lat.): antecessores exercitus Tui vespas, Vulg. Sap. 12, 8.—**B.** In time: **1.** *A predecessor* in office (*opp.* successor): Paul. Dig. 5, 1, 55; Ulp. ib. 27, 9, 9.—**2.** *A person engaged in an employment before one's self*: ad antecessores meos Apostolos, Vulg. Gal. 1, 17.—**C.** In instruction, *etc.*: **1.** Law *t. t.*: *Teachers or professors of law*: Cod. Just. 1, 1, 17, 2.—**2.** (Eccl. Lat.): *A teacher* of the Church: **a.** Of the Holy Spirit: Tert. Virg. Vel. 1 *fin.*— **b.** Of the Apostles: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20; id. ib. 5, 3.

1. **antĕcessus**, a, um, *P.* of antecedo.

2. **antĕcessus**, ūs, *m.* (only in *Acc. Sing.*, and in the expression in antecessum) [antecedo, *no.* II. A. 2.] (*A going before in time*; hence) In antecessum, *In advance, beforehand, previously* (post-Aug.): praedam in antecessum pactione dividere, Flor. 4, 12, 24: dare, Sen. Ep. 118, 1: accipere, id. ib. 7, 10.

antĕ-cœnium, i, *n.* [ante; coeno] (*A supping beforehand*; hence) *A repast before the principal meal*: **I.** Prop.: Isid. Orig. 20, 2. **II.** Fig.: Veneris, App. M. 2, p. 121, 29 Elm.

antĕ-curro, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. v. *n.* [ante; curro] *To run before*: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: stella so'em antecurrens, Vitr. 9, 4.

antĕcursor, ōris, *m.* [antecurro] (*He who runs before*; hence) **A.** Milit. *t. t.*; prps. only *Plur.*: *The advanced guard, precursors, pioneers* of an army: **1.** *Abs.*: ab antecursoribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 47.—**2.** With *Gen.*: Caesaris, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: Scipionis, id. B. C. 3, 86.—**B.** Fig.: Of John Baptist as the *forerunner* of Christ: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

antĕdīco, *etc.*; more correctly ante dico, *etc.*

antĕ-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, *no sup.*, īre (old forms: antideo for anteeo, like antidea for antea, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 3: antidit for anteit, id. Trin. 2, 4, 145.—When the *e* is folld. immediately by *i*, these two vowels are, in verse, often blended by *synalœpha* into one syllable: *e. g.* anteire, trisyll., Lucr. 4, 142: written antire, Grat. 385:—anteit, disyll., Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70: anteit, disyll., id. Od. 1, 35, 17: anteirent, trisyll., Virg. Æ. 12, 84.—*Fut.*: antibo, Tac. A. 5, 6: *Pres. Subj.*: anteat, Ov. A. A. 2, 728.—*Pluperf. Subj.*: antisset, Tac. A. 3, 69.—*Pluperf. Inf.*: antisse, id. id. 4, 40), *v. n.* [ante; eo] **I.** Prop.: *To go before, precede* (in space): **A.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: te semper antea saeva Necessitas, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 17.—**B.** With *Dat.*: praeteribus anteunt, C. Agr. 2, 34, 93: saxa Montibus anteire, Lucr. 4, 142.—**C.** *Abs.*: barbarum jubebat anteire, C. Off. 2, 7, 25: strenuus anteis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70; cf. Liv. 1, 59.—**D.** With *Abl.*: vehiculo, Suet. Aug. 64: equo, pedibus, id. Caes. 57.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of time: **1.** *To anticipate, precede*, etc.: vos aetatem meam honoribus vestris anteistis, Liv. 38, 51.—**2.** With accessory notion of hindrance: *To prevent*: **a.** *Aliquid*: Scaurus damnationem anteit, Tac. A. 6, 29.—**b.** *Aliquid aliquā re*: antent (*sc.* incendium) remedia velocitate mali, Tac. A. 15, 38.—**B.** Mentally: *To know beforehand, foreknow*: quid vellet crastinus Auster Anteibat, Sil. 14, 435.—**C.** Of degree: *To excel, surpass*: **1.** With *Dat.*: virtus omnibus rebus anteit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 18.— **2.** *Alicui aliquā re*: his aetate, C. Tusc. 1, 3, 5.—**3.** *Aliquem or aliquid aliquā re*: omnes homines cruciabilitatibus animi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 3: aetate illos, sapientiā omnes, C. Phil. 9, 1, 1: eum virtutibus, Nep. Thras. 1, 3: qui candore nives anteirent, cursibus auras, Virg. Æ. 12, 84. —**4.** With *Adv. of degree*: quantum rerum anteeo sapientiā, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 17.— **D.** Of opposition: *To stand out against, resist*: auctoritati parentis, Tac. A. 5, 3.

antĕ-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a. irr.* [ante; fero] **I.** Prop.: *To bear or carry before* one, *etc.*: quod fasces anteferrentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 106: ut legum lataruin tituli anteferrentur, Tac. A. 1, 8. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of estimation: *To place before, prefer*: *Aliquem or aliquid alicui or alicui rei*: **1.** *Sc. alone*: se patruo, C. Att. 6, 8, 3: Bibuli fortunam triumphis, id. Fam. 1, 9, 7: voluntatem tuam commodo meo, id. ib. 5, 20, 1: iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello, id. ib. 6, 6, 5.—**2.** With *Adv. of degree*: longe omnibus Demosthenem, C. Or. 7, 23.—**3.** With *aliquā re*: ut nemo ei se neque honore neque gratiā anteferret, C. Sull. 32, 89.—**B.** In time: *To bring forward before* something else; *to take first*: quod dies allaturus est, id consilio anteferre debemus, C. Fam. 5, 16, 6; dub. ante ferre, Orell.

antĕ-fixus, a, um, *adj.* [ante; figo] *Fastened, or attached, before or in front* (rare): trunois arborum antefixa era, Tac. A. 1, 61.—As *Subst.*: **antefixa**, ōrum, *n. Little earthenware ornaments, images, statues*, etc., *affixed to the frieze of a house or temple*: Fest. p. 8: antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum, Liv. 34, 4; id. 26, 23.

antĕ-gĕnĭtālis, e, *adj.* [ante; 2. genitus] *Before birth*: experimentum, Pl. 7, 55, 56, § 190.

antĕ-grĕdĭor, essus sum, dĭi, 3. *v. dep.* [ante; gradior] (*To step before*; hence) *To go before, precede*: **A.** With *Acc.*: quum antegrediturque (*sc.* Veneris stella) solem, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53.—**B.** *Abs.*: antegressa est honestas, C. Off. 1, 27, 94: caussis antegressis, id. Fat. 10, 21; cf. id. de Div. 1, 14, 25.

antĕ-hăbĕo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ante; habeo, *no.* II. B. 5) (*To regard before* something; hence) *To prefer*: incredibilia veris, Tac. A. 4, 11.

antĕ-hac (old form, antehace, like antidea for antea, in follg. pass. in Plaut.: Am. 2, 2, 79; Aul. 2, 8, 26; Cas. prol. 88; Cist. 1, 1, 1; ib. 1, 3, 50; Epid. 4, 1, 12; Bacch. 3, 6, 10; Ps. 1, 1, 14; ib. 1, 22, 26; Poen. 3, 5, 7: antehac, disyll., Hor. Od. 1, 37, 5), *adv. of time* [ante; hic] **I.** Demonstrative: *Before this* present time; *before now*: antehac fecit, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 16: —*opp. to other advs.*: quum antehac, tum hoene, Plaut. 4, 8, 56: quod antehac imperitabam, nunc te oro, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 47: antehac sperare licebat; nunc, *etc.*, C. Fam. 12, 23 *fin.*: antehac flaccitis, tunc legibus, Tac. A. 3, 35. **II.** Relative: *Before that time, formerly, previously*: ea saepe antehac fidem prodiderat, Sall. C. 25, 4.

anteldĕă = antidea, v. antea.

antĕlātus, a, um, *P.* of antefero.

† Antēlĭī (-hēlĭī), ōrum, *m.*, 'Αντήλιοι, or 'Ανθήλιοι, *Images of the gods before the house door:* Tert. Idol. 15.

† antē-lŏgĭum, ĭi, *n.* [vox hybrida from ante-λογος] *A prologue or preamble:* Plaut. Men. prol. 13.

antē-lŏquĭum, ĭi, *n.* [ante; loquor] (*A speaking before* somē one else; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The privilege of speaking before another person:* Macr. S. 7, 4; id. ib. 1, 24. **II.** Meton.: *A preface:* Symm Ep. 8, 23.

antē-lūcānus, a, um, *adj.* [ante; lux] *That is,* or *takes place, before daybreak* (only in prose, but class.): ex antelucano tempore, C. Fam. 15, 4, 8: industria, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: cœnæ, *which continue the whole night until daybreak,* id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: lucubratio, Col. 11, 2, 55: spiritus, Vitr. 1, 5: so, auræ, Pl. 18, 6, 7, § 33.

antē-lūcĭo, *adv.* [id.] *Before daybreak* (only in App.): aufugere, App. M. 1, p. 107, 8 Elm.: recubare, id. ib. 9, p. 223, 30, ib.

antē-lūcŭlo, *adv.* [id.] *Before daybreak:* App. M. 1, p. 108, 36 Elm.

antē-lūdĭum, ĭi, *n.* [ante; ludo] *A prelude:* App. M. 11 p. 260, 31 Elm.

antē-mĕrīdĭālis, e, *adj.* [ante; meridies] *Before mid-day:* horæ, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 195 ed. Grot.

antē-mĕrīdĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Before mid-day:* sermo, C. de Or. 3, 6, 22: ambulatio, id. ib., 3, 30, 131: literæ, *received before mid-day:* id. Att. 13, 23, 1.

antē-mitto, mīsi, mīssum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ante; mitto] *To send before* (rare): equitatum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 11 Herz.: antemissis equitibus, id. B. C. 1, 51; Sol. 25, 5.

Antemnæ, ārum (*sing.* **Antemna,** Cato ap. Prisc. p. 716 P.; Sil. 8, 367), *f. A very ancient town of the Sabines,* so called from its situation on the river (ante amnem) Anio, where it falls into the Tiber: Var. L. L. 5, 5, 12; Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 631; cf. Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 68.—Hence, **Antemnātes,** ĭum, *m. The people of Antemnæ:* Liv. 1, 9; 10.

antē-mœnĭo, *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. a.* [ante; munio] *To furnish with a front* or *protecting wall,* i. e. *a rampart, bulwark:* antemœni aliqua nos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 68 Lindem.

antē-mūrāle, is, *n.* [ante; murus] *A protecting wall, an outwork:* Hier. Hom. 2; Vulg. Thren. 2, 8; ib. Isai 26, 1.

antē-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That is before the wall:* vallum, Amm. 21, 12, 13.

antenna (-mna), æ, *f.* [prob. akin to ἀνατείνω] **I.** Prop.: *A sail-yard:* (unes, qui antennas ad malos destinabant, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14; Liv. 30, 10: antennæ gemunt, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 6; cf. Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 9; Virg. Æ. 3, 549. **II.** Meton.: *A sail:* pinus . . . antennis apta ferendis, Ov. M. 13, 783.

Antēnor, ōris, *m.*, 'Αντήνωρ, *A noble Trojan, who was in favour of restoring Helen and making peace with the Greeks; after the fall of Troy, he went to Italy and founded Patavium* (Padua): Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 246; Ov. M. 13, 201; Liv. 1, 1. —Hence, **A. Antēnŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Antenor; or Patavian, Paduan:* Mart. 1, 77; 4, 25.—**B. Antēnŏrĭdes,** æ, *m.*: **1.** Prop.: *A male descendant of Antenor:* Virg. Æ. 6, 484.—**2.** Meton.: *An inhabitant of Padua:* Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 252.

antē-nuptĭālis, e, *adj.* [ante; nuptiæ] *Before marriage* (only in late Lat.): Just. Nov. 2, 1.

ante-pænultĭmus (pen-), a, um, *adj.* [ante; pænultimus] Gramm. *t. t.: Pertaining to the third syllable from the end, antepenultimate:* Diom. p. 425 P.; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 60, ed. Grot.

antē-pagmentum, i, *n.* [ante; pango] (*The thing fastened in front;* hence) Architect. *t. t.: A door-post, jamb; the entire door-frame, including the lintel:* Cato R. R. 14; cf. Vitr. 4, 6, 16: antepagmenta were sts. used only for ornament: Vitr. 4, 6.

antē-passio, ōnis, *f.*, transl. of Gr. προπάθεια, *A presentiment of pain, suffering* etc.: Hier. Ep. 79, *no.* 9.

antē-pendŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [ante; pendeo] *Hanging before* (only post-class.): crines, App. M. 2, p. 125, 4 Elm.; cf. id. ib. 5, p. 168, 23 ib.

antē-pes, ĕdis, *m.* [ante; pes] **I.** Prop.: *The forefoot:* C. Arat. 454. **II.** Meton.: *A forerunner,* etc.: Juv. 7, 143; Agræt. Orthogr. p. 2274 P.

antē-pīlānus, i, *m.* [ante; pilani] **I.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.:* **A.** *A soldier who fought before the* pilani, *i. e.* triarii, therefore the hastati and the principes, Liv. 8, 8.—**B.** In Ammian. = antesignanus, *One who fought before the standards:* 16, 12, 20. **II.** Fig.: *A competitor, a rival:* Amm. 28, 1, 46.

antē-pollĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [ante; polleo] (Prop.: *To be powerful before* or *beyond* some one, *etc.,* else; Fig.) *To surpass, excel* (post-class.): **A.** *Alicui:* App. M. 1, p. 104, 20 Elm.—**B.** *Aliquem aliquā re:* vertice cunctos, App. M. 7, p. 189, 35 Elm.

antē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ante; pono] **I.** Prop.: *To place* or *set before:* **A.** In *simple constr.:* propugnacula, Tac. A. 12, 56.—**B.** With *Dat.:* prandium pransoribus, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 2: quæ (*sc.* cœna) Thyestæ anteposita est, id. Rud. 2, 6, 25. **II.** Fig.: *To prefer: Aliquid alicui:* Acadamiæ gymnasium, C. de Or. 1, 21, 98: amicitiam omnibus rebus, id. Læl. 5, 17; cf. Nep. Eum. 1, 3:—in *tmesis:* mala bonis ponit ante, C. Off. 3, 17, 71.

antē-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [ante; potens] *Exceedingly powerful:* voluptatibus gaudiisque antepotens, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 2.

antĕquam, v. ante.

† antĕrĭdes, um, *f.* = ἀντηρίδες, Architect. *t. t.: Stays* or *props set against a wall to support it, a buttress:* Vitr. 10, 1.

† antĕrĭdĭon, i, *dim. n.* = ἀντηρίδιον, *A little buttress:* Vitr. 10, 17 *fin.*; dub.

antĕrĭor, oris, *adj. comp.* [ante] **A.** Of place: *That is before, foremost, front:* pars, Amm. 16, 8, 8.—As *Subst.:* **antĕrĭōra,** um, *n. plur.* (*sc.* loca), *The places in front:* Amm. 25, 3, 2.—**B.** Of time: *Previous, former, earlier,* etc.: literæ tuæ, Symm. Ep. 6, 59: reges, Sulpic. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 52.

antĕrĭus, *adv. comp.* [anterior, *no.* B.] *Before, earlier:* Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

† Antĕrōs, ōtis, *m.* = Ἀντέρως (an opponent of Eros): **A.** *An avenger of slighted love:* Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 60.—**B.** *A kind of amethyst:* Pl. 37, 9, 40, § 123.

antes, ĭum, *m. Rows:* **A.** Of vines: Virg. G. 2, 417; cf. Fest. p. 14.—**B.** Of all kinds of plants: Col. 10, 376.—**C.** Of *ranks* of soldiers: Cato ap. Philarg. Virg. G. 2, 417.

antē-schŏlānus, i, *m.* [ante; schola] *An under teacher:* Petr. S. 81.

antē-signānus, i, *m.* [ante; signum] **I.** Prop.: *That is before the standard;* hence, esp. antesignani, *sc.* milites, *A chosen band of Roman soldiers who fought before the standards, and served for their defence:* Cæs. B. C. 1, 43; 57; Liv. 22, 5; id. 8, 39; Var. ap. Non. 553, 10. **II.** Meton.: *A leader commander:* in acie Pharsalicâ, C. Phil. 2, 29, 71; App. M. 4, p. 147, 12.

antestātus, a, um, *P.* of antestor. —As *Subst.: A witness:* Gai. Inst. 1, 6, 3.

antē-sto (-isto), stĕti, *no sup.,* stāre, 1. *v. n.* [ante; sto] (*To stand before;* hence) **A.** *To excel, be superior to:* **1.** With *Dat.:* brassica quæ omnibus oleribus antistat, Cato R. R. 156: Crotoniatæ omnibus antesteterunt, C. Inv. 2, 1, 2; Nep. Arist. 1, 2.—**2.** With *Abl.:* virtute ceteris, Claud. Quadrig. ap Gell. 9, 13, 7. —**3.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* aliquem, Met. Numid. ap. Gell. 12, 9: Scandinavia magnitudine alias (insulas) antestat, Mel. 3, 6.—**B.** *To become* or *be distinguished:* Herculis antestare si facta queribus, Lucr. 5, 22.

an-testor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [contr. from ante; testor] *To summon as a witness before* the opening of the cause (the formula was: licet antestari? and the person gave his assent by offering the tip of his ear, which the summoner touched) **I.** Prop.: Law *t. t.:* SI. IN. IVS. VOCAT. NI. IT. ANTESTATOR. IGITVR. EM. CAPITO; Frgm. XII. Tab. *Ph.* licet te antestari? *Th.* Non licet, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 23; id. Pers. 4, 9, 10; id. Fœn. 5, 4, 59; 60: magnâ inclamat voce; et "licet antestari?" Ego vero oppono auriculam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 76: est in aure imâ memoriæ locus, quem tangentes antestamur, Pl. 11, 45, 103, § 103. **II.** Fig.: te antestaretur, C. Mil. 25, 68.

☞ *Pass.:* Liv. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

‡ antē-urbānus, arum, *adj.* [ante; urbs] *That is,* etc, *in front of the city; near the city:* anteurbana prædia, uroi propinqua, Fest. *s. v.*

antē-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [ante; venio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To come* or *arrive before:* antevenis tempus, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 152. —**B.** Esp.: *To get the start of, anticipate:* **1.** With *Dat.:* huic, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 66.—**2.** With *Acc.:* exercitum, Sall. J. 48, 2; cf. Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 7.—**3.** With *Abl.:* magnis itineribus Metellum, Sall. J. 56, 2. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To prevent, frustrate:* **1.** With *Acc.:* consilia et insidias (*sc.* regum), Sall. J. 88, 2.—**2.** *Impers. Pass.:* anteventum est, Catoap. Non. 87, 17.—**B.** *To exceed, surpass, excel:* **1.** With *Dat.:* omnibus rebus amor, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 1.—**2.** With *Acc.:* nobilitatem, Sall. J. 4, 7.—**C.** *To become great* or *distinguished: Abs.:* ubi multum antevenero (*sc.* beneficia), Tac. A. 4, 18.

antē-ventŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [ante; venio] *Coming forth before, hanging before*=antependulus (prps. only in App.): comæ, App. M. 9, 231, 5: crines, id. Flor. *no.* 3, p. 342, 2 Elm.

antēversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [anteverto, *no.* II. A.] *An anticipating:* anteversio et prægressus, Amm. 21, 5, 13.

antē-verto (-orto), ti, sum, tĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (as *dep.* antevortar, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 1) [ante; verto] (*To turn one's self before* or *in front* of something; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To go before, precede:* **A.** *Abs.:* tum antevertens (*sc.* stella), tum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 53.—**B.** With *Dat.:* mærores mî antevortunt gaudiis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 60. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of time: **1.** *To anticipate, get the start* or *before:* **a.** *Abs.:* Fannius antevertit, C. Læl. 4, 16; cf. id. Mil. 17, 45.—**b.** With *Dat.:* miror, ubi ego huic antevorterim, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12. —**2.** With accessory notion of hindrance: *To prevent: Aliquid aliquā re:* veneno damnationem, Tac. A. 13, 30.—**B.** Of estimation, *etc.: To place before, prefer to:* With *Dat.:* **1.** *Impers. Pass.:* Cæsar omnibus rebus antevertendum putavit, ut, *etc.,* Cæs. B. G. 7, 7.—**2.** In *Deponent form; folld. by relative clause:* rebus aliis antevortar, Bacchis, quæ mandas mihi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 1.

ante-vĭo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [ante; vio] *To go before:* Venant. 4, 26.

ante-vŏlo, *perf. and sup. prps. not found,* āre, 1. *v. a.* (post-Aug.; for ut Virg. Æ. 9, 47 and 12, 45, the readings are, properly vol.) **I.** Gen.: *To fly before:* **A.** Prop.: Fama . . . Antevolat currum, Stat. Th. 3, 427.—**B.** Fig.: Fulvius antevolans agmen, Sil. 12, 600. **II.** Esp.: With accessory notion of speed: *To outstrip in flight:* antevolant zephyros pennæ (*sc.* Phœnicis), Claud. Idyll. 1, 21.

Ante-vorta, æ, *f.* [ante; verto] (*She who turns* the past *before* the mind) *A goddess recalling the past to mind* (*opp.* Postvorta): Macr. S. 1, 7.

† anthălium, ii, *n.* = ἀνθάλιον, *A kind of bulbous esculent root:* Cyperus esculentus, L.: Pl. 21, 15, 52, § 88.

1. **† anthēdon,** ŏnis, *f.* = ἀνθηδών, *A species of the medlar-tree, the Greek medlar:* Mespilus tanacetifolia, L.: Pl. 15, 20, 22, § 84.

2. **Anthēdon,** ŏnis, *f.*, 'Ανθηδών, **I.** *A town and harbour of Bœotia, opposite the island Eubœa* (hence Euboïca), the birth-place of Glaucus, and noted for its traffic in sponges, Ov. M. 13, 905; id. ib. 7, 232.—Hence, **Anthēdŏnius,** a, um, *adj., Anthedonic:* Stat. Th. 9, 291; 328. **II.** *A maritime town of Pales-*

tine, afterwards called *Agrippias*, Pl. 5, 13, 14.

†**anthĕmis**, ĭdis, *f.* = *ἀνθεμίς*, *The herb chamomile* (Anthemis, L.), Pl. 22, 21, 26.

†**anthŏmum**, i, *n.* = *ἄνθεμον*, *An herb good for the stone*, Pl. 26, 8, 55, *no.* 9.

Anthĕmus, untis, *f.*, *Ἄνθεμοῦς*, **I.** *A region in Macedonia, in Mygdonia*, Pl. 4, 10. **II.** *A town in Mesopotamia*, id. 6, 26. **III.** *The ancient name of the island Samos*, Pl. 5, 31.

Anthemusias, ădis, *adj.*, sc. urbs, = Anthemus, *no.* II., Tac. A. 6, 41.

1. **Anthemūsĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [Anthemus, *no.* II.] *Pertaining to Anthemus*, Entr. 8, 2; Amm. 14, 9.

2. **Anthemusius**, i, *m.* Cognomen libertinum, Inscr. ap. Grut. 606, 4 and 5.

†**anthēra**, æ, *f.* = *ἀνθηρά* (blooming), *A medicament composed of flowers*, Cels. 6, 11 *med.*; Pl. 24, 9, 42.

†**anthĕrĭcos**, i, *m.* = *ἀνθέρικος*, *The stalk of the asphodel*, Pl. 21, 17, 68; 22, 22, 32.

Anthesphorus, i, *m.* [*ἄνθος*, *φέρω*] nomen servile, Inscr. ap. Murat. 925, 7.

†**anthĭas**, æ, *m.* = *ἀνθίας*, *A sea-fish unknown to us, difficult to be caught*: Pl. 9, 59, 85, § 180; as dissyll., Ov. Hal. 45.

†**anthĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* = *ἀνθινος*, *Gathered from flowers*: mel, Pl. 11, 14, 14.

†**anthŏlŏgĭa**, ōrum, *n.* = *ἀνθολογικά*, *Anthology, the title of a work consisting of choice thoughts, proverbs, poems, etc.*, Pl. 21, 3, 9.

†**anthracĭas**, v. anthracitis.

†**anthracĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* = *ἀνθρακῖνος*, *Coal-black*: Var. in Non. 550, 5.

†**anthracītes**, æ, *m.* = *ἀνθρακίτης* (like coals), *A kind of blood-stone*, Pl. 36, 39, 38.

†**anthrăcītis**, ĭdis, *f.* = *ἀνθρακῖτις* (id.), *A kind of carbuncle, the coal-carbuncle*, Pl. 37, 11, 27; in Sol. 37 *fin.* it is also called anthracias, æ, *m.* = *ἀνθρακίας*.

†**anthrax**, ăcis, *m.* = *ἄνθραξ* (coal), **I.** Prop.: *Natural cinnabar* (the colour of which is like a burning coal), Vitr. 7, 8. **II.** Meton.: In medicine: *A virulent ulcer* (Lat. carbunculus), Æm. Macr. de Herb. c. de sabina.

†**anthriscus**, *f.*, or **-um**, i, *n.* = *ἄνθρισκος* or *-ον*, *The southern chervil* (Scandix, australis L.), Pl. 22, 22, 38; id. 21, 15, 52.

†**anthrōpŏgrăphos**, i, *m.* = *ἀνθρωπογράφος*, *Man* (i. e. *portrait*) *painter*, an epithet of the painter Dionysius, Pl. 35, 10, 37.

†**anthrōpŏlātra**, æ, *m.* = *ἀνθρωπολάτρης*, *A man-worshipper*, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 5; 6.

†**anthrōpŏmorphītæ**, ārum, *m.* = *ἀνθρωπομορφῖται*, *Heretics who attributed to God a human form*, Aug. de Hæres.

†**anthrōpŏphăgus**, i, *m.*, *ἀνθρωποφάγος*, *A man-eater, a cannibal*, Pl. 4, 12, 26; 6, 17, 20; 30, 35.

†**anthus**, i, *m.* = *ἄνθος*, *A small bird*, prob. *the yellow wagtail* (Motacilla flava, L.), Pl. 10, 42, 57; 74, 95.

†**anthyllĭon**, ii, *n.* = *ἀνθύλλιον*, *A plant*, acc. to Sprengel, *the Cretan pitch-plant* (Cressa Cretica, L.), Pl. 26, 8, 51 (called by the same author, 21, 29, 103, anthyllum).

†**anthyllis**, ĭdis, *f.* = *ἀνθυλλίς*, *A plant*, acc. to Sprengel, *the musk-ivy* (Teucrium Iva, L.), Pl. 26, 15, 90.

†**anthypŏphŏra**, æ, *f.* = *ἀνθυποφορά*, *A rhetorical figure when an orator anticipates the arguments or objections of his opponent, and refutes them*, Sen. Contr. 1, 7 (in Quint. 9, 2, 106, and ib. 3, 87, used as a Gr. word).

antiæ, ārum, *f.*; cf. Charis. p. 20 P. [ante; or acc. to Festus, p. 15, *antion*] *The hair growing upon the forehead, forelock*: of Apollo, App. Flor. *no.* 3, p. 342, 1; so, Tert. Pall. 4, of lions; Pest. p. 15, of women.

Antiānus, Antias, Antiatinus, v. Antium.

†**antibacchīus**, i, *adj.* = *ἀντιβακχεῖος*. **I.** Pes: *A post. foot, the Antibacchic or reversed Bacchius*: ⏑ ⏑ – (*e. g.* *ἀφρότες*), Ter. Maur. p. 2414 P. **II.** Versus: *A verse composed of this foot*, Diom. p. 513 P.; called palimbacchius by Quint. 9, 4, 82; Isid. 1, 16, p. 30 Lind.

†**antibăsis**, is, *f.* = *ἀντίβασις* (counter-basis), *The hindmost small pillar at the pedestal of the ballista*, Vitr. 10, 17; cf. ib. 15.

†**antibŏrĕus**, a, um, *adj.* = *ἀντιβόρειος*, *Turned toward the north*: horologium, Vitr. 9, 9.

†**anticatēgŏrĭa**, æ, *f.* = *ἀντικατηγορία*, *A recrimination, counter-plea*, Aug. contra Cresc. 3, 26 (in Quint. 3, 10, 4, and 7, 2, 9, as a Gr. word).

Anticāto, ōnis, *m.* *The title of Cæsar's reply to Cicero's panegyric of Cato* (*Uticensis*), *called "Cato,"* Quint. 1, 5, 68; Juv. 6, 337; Gell. 4, 16; cf. Bähr. Lit. Gesch. 267 and 462.

Antichristus, i, *m.* = *Ἀντίχριστος*, *Antichrist*: Antichristus venit, et nunc Antichristi multi facti sunt, Vulg. 1 Joan. 2, 18; reveletur delinquentiæ homo, id est, Antichristus, Tert. de Res. Carn. 24: — very freq. in Eccl. writers.

†**antichthŏnes**, um, *m.* = *ἀντίχθονες* = antipodes (*ἀντίποδες*), *The antipodes*, Pl. 6, 22, 24; Mel. 1, 1.

anticĭpātio, ōnis, *f.* [anticipo] **I.** Prop.: *A preconception, innate notion of a thing, formed before receiving instruction or information concerning it*, Gr. *πρόληψις* (only in Cic.): Deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 16; so, ib. 17. **II.** Meton. **A.**: *The first movements of the body before properly walking*, Arn. 3, p. 107. **B.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *A figure of speech* = occupatio and *πρόληψις*: Jul. Ruf. p. 20.

anticipātor, ōris, *m.* [anticipo, *no.* I.] *An anticipator* (post-class.): Verbum Deus, anticipator Mundi, *i. e. who existed before*, Auson. Ephem. Orat. 9.

anti-cipo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ante; capio] (*To take before*; hence) **I.** Of time: **A.** *To anticipate*: **1.** *Act.*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: molestiam, C. Att. 8, 14, 2: mortem, Suet. Tib. 61. — **b.** With *Relative clause*: anticipásse diu, quæ modo participas, Auson. Parent. 15, 14. — **c.** With *Abl.*: aliquid mentibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 76. — **d.** With *Inf.*: facere jacem. Vulg. 1 Mac. 10, 4. — **2.** *Neut.*: Var. ap. Non. 70, 13; Lucr. 5, 658: anticipantibus (*sc.* ventis), Pl. 2, 47, 47, § 122. — **B.** *To traverse sooner*: viam, Ov. M. 3, 234. **II.** Of degree: *To surpass, excel*: alicujus acumen, Auson. Ep. 4, 70.

anticus, a, um, *adj.* [ante] *That is before* or *in front*; *fore-*: pars, Var. L. L. 7, 2, 81; C. Univ. 10.

Anticўra, æ (also in the plur. Anticyræ, ārum, Pers. 14, 16), *f.*, *Ἀντίκυρα*, *An island in the Sinus Maliacus, famous for hellebore*, and hence much frequented by hypochondriacs, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 53; Hor. S. 2, 3, 83: 166; id. A. P. 300; Pl. 22, 25, 64; id. 25, 5, 21; Gell. 17, 15. — *Its inhabitants*, **Anticўrenses**, ium, *m.* Inscr. Orell. 3671.

†**anticўrĭcon**, i, *n.* = *ἀντικυρικόν*, *A kind of hellebore*, Pl. 22, 25, 64 § 133.

antidactўlus, a, um, *adj.* = *ἀντιδάκτυλος*: pes, *A reversed dactyl* – ⏑ ⏑ (otherwise called *anapæst*), *e. g.* legērint, Mar. Vict. p. 2488 P.

antidĕa or **anteidea**, v. antea.

antidĕo, v. ante-co.

antidhac, v. antehac.

†**antidōtum**, i, *n.* and **-us** *or* **-os** (cf. Scrib. Larg. compos. 99, 106, and passages cited there), i, *f.* = *ἀντίδοτον* (-ος), **I.** Prop.: *A counterpoison, antidote*; Cels. 5, 23; Phædr. 1, 14, 3; Quint. 7, 2, 25; Suet. Cal. 23; id. Ner. 33, et al.; Gell. 17, 16; so, Gai. Dig. 18, 1, 35. **II.** Fig.: antidotum adversus Cæsarem, Suet. Cal. 29. **III.** Meton.: *A remedy*; Spart. Hadr. 23.

Antiensis, v. Antium.

‡**antigerio**, [ante-gero] an ancient word for valde, Fest. p. 8; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 40; id. 8, 3, 25.

Antigŏne, ēs, or **Antigona**, æ, *f.*, *Ἀντιγόνη*. **I.** *Dau. of Œdipus*, Hyg. Fab. 72; Prop. 2, 7, 83; Juv. 8, 228. **II.** *Dau. of the Trojan king Laomedon*, Ov. M. 6, 93; Serv. Virg. G. 2, 320. **III.** *Dau. of Pharos*, Hyg. Fab. 14.

Antigŏnēa,-ia, æ, *f.*, *Ἀντιγόνεια*, *The name of several towns*: **I.** *In Epirus*, Liv. 32, 5; 43, 23. — Hence, **Antigonensis** ager, Liv. ib.; and Antigonenses, *its inhabitants*, Pl. 4, 1, 1. **II.** *In Macedonia*, Liv. 44, 10. **III.** *In Arcadia*, Pl. 4, 6, 10. **IV.** *In Troas*, Pl. 5, 30, 33.

Antigŏnus, i, *m.*, *Ἀντίγονος*, *The name of several kings after Alexander the Great*. **I.** Antigonus I., *father of Demetrius Poliorcetes*, Nep. Eum. 5; C Off. 2, 14; Just. 13: **II.** Antigonus Gonatas, *son of Demetrius Poliorcetes*, Just. 17, 1; 24, 1, et al. **III.** Antigonus Dōsōn, C. Off. 2, 14; Just. 28, 3.

Antilĭbānus, i, *m.*, *Ἀντιλίβανος*, *A mountain range in Phœnicia, opp. Libanus*, C. Att. 2, 16; cf. Mann. Phœn. 270 *sq.*

Antilŏchus, i, *m.*, *Ἀντίλοχος*, *A son of Nestor, slain by Hector before Troy*, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 14; Ov. H. 1, 15; Juv. 10, 253.

Antĭmăchus, i, *m.*, *Ἀντίμαχος*. **I.** *A Greek poet of Colophon, contemporary of Socrates and Plato, and author of a Thebaid*, C. Brut. 51; Cat. 96, 10; Prop. 2, 34, 45. **II.** *A centaur slain by Cæneus in the contest with the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 460.

†**antĭmĕtăbŏle**, ēs, *f.* = *ἀντιμεταβολή*, Rhet. *t. t.*: *An interchange*, in Auct. Her. 4, 28, 39, called commutatio, *e. g.*, non ut edam vivo, sed ut vivam edo: Isid. Orig. 2, 21, p. 81 Lind. (in Quint. 9, 3, 85, as a Gr. word).

†**antinŏmĭa**, æ, *f.* = *ἀντινομία*, *A contradiction between laws*: Quint. 7, 7, 1; so, ib. 10, 2; 3, 6, 45.

Antinous, i, *m.*, *A favourite slave of the Emperor Hadrian, enrolled, after death, among the gods*, Spart. Had. 14; Hieron. in Jes. 1, 2, § 35. — Hence

Antinoëus, a, um, adj. *Of* or *belonging to A.*, Hieron, de Vir. Ill. 22, § 863; dub.

1. **Antĭŏchensis**, e, *adj.* [Antiochia] *Of* or *belonging to Antioch*: plebs, Amm. 14, 7. — As *Subst.*: **Antiochenses**, ium, *m. The inhabitants of Antioch*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 102; Tac. H. 2, 80; 82, et al.

2. ***Antĭŏchensis**, e, *adj.* [Antiochus] *Of* or *belonging to king Antiochus*: pecunia, *received of him*, Val. Max. 3, 7 *no.* 1 (cf. 2. Antiochenus).

1. **Antĭŏchēnus**, a, um, *adj.* [Antiochia] *Of* or *belonging to Antioch*: ager, Ven. F. 8, 5 *fin.*

2. **Antĭŏchēnus**, a, um, *adj.* [Antiochus] *Of* or *belonging to king Antiochus*: pecunia, *received of him*, Gell. 4, 18; 7, 19 *fin.* (cf. 2. Antiochensis).

Antiochēus, (or **-īus**), a, um, *adj.*, *Ἀντιόχειος*, *Of* or *pertaining to the philosopher Antiochus*, C. Ac. 2, 36; id. Att. 13, 19.

Antĭŏchīa, (also, Antiochēa, like Alexandrēa with Alexandria; cf. Prisc. p. 588 P. and Ochsn. Eclog. 143), æ, *f.*, *Ἀντιόχεια*, *Antioch*: **I.** *The name of several cities*: **A.** *The most distinguished is that founded by Seleucus Nicator, and named after his father Antiochus; the chief town of Syria, on the Orontes*, (now *Antakia*), Just. 15, 4; C. Arch. 3; cf. Mann. Syr. 363. — **B.** *A town of Caria, on the Mæander*; also called Πυθόπολις, Pl. 5, 29, 29. — **C.** *In Mesopotamia, afterwards Edessa*, Pl. 5, 24, 21. — **D.** *In Mygdonia* (Mesopotamia), *A. ἡ Μυγδονική*, (now *Nisibis*), Pl. 6, 13, 16. — **E.** *In Macedonia; its inhabitants*, Antiochienses, Pl. 4, 10, 17. **II.** *The province of Syria, in which Antioch, on the Orontes* (v. above A.) *is situate*, Pl. 5, 12, 13; Mel. 1, 11, 12.

Antĭŏchīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Antiochus] **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to king Antiochus*: A. bellum, Fast. Cap. ap. Grut. 293. **II.** *Of* or *pertaining to the philosopher Antiochus, the founder of the fifth Academy*, C. Fam. 9, 8.

Antĭŏchius, v. Antiochēus.

Antĭŏchus, i, *m.*, *Ἀντίοχος*. **I.** *The name of several Syrian kings, among whom Antiochus Magnus was most distinguished, on account of his war with the Romans*, Liv. 31, 14; 33, 13 *sq.*, et al.; Nep. Han. 2, 7; C. de Or. 2, 18; id. 2 Verr. 1, 21, 55; id. Sest. 27; id. Deiot. 13, et al.

II. *An Academic philosopher, a teacher of Cicero and Brutus,* C. Ac. 2, 43; N. D. 1, 3; Brut. 91.

Antiŏpa, æ, *f.,* Ἀντιόπη, **I.** *Dau. of Nycteus, wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus by Jupiter.* She was thrown into prison by Dirce, whom Lycus took for his second wife, but was released by her sons; these, in revenge tied Dirce to the tail of a wild bull by which she was dragged about till she was killed, Hyg. F. 7. **II.** *The title of a tragedy of Pacuvius,* C. Fin. 1, 2; Pers. 1, 77.

†Antipăter, tri (in later Latin Antipatrus, Orell. *no.* 4727), *m.,* Ἀντίπατρος, **I.** *One of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great, the father of Cassander,* Just. 11, 7; 12; 13, 5, et al.; C. Off. 2, 14. **II.** *His grandson, son of Cassander, and son-in-law of Lysimachus,* Just. 16, 1. **III.** *The name of several philosophers:* **A.** *Of a Cyrenaic,* C. Tusc. 5, 36.—**B.** *Of a Stoic,* C. Off. 3, 12; Ac. 2, 6; Div. 1, 3; 20.—**C.** *A Tyrian, a contemporary of Cicero,* C. Off. 2, 24. **IV.** *A distinguished lawyer, friend of the orator L. Crassus.* C. de Or. 2, 12: Brut. 26; Leg. 1, 2.

†antipăthes, is, *adj.:* **A.** *Fem.=*ἀντιπαθής (opposite in feeling, *or* of opposite properties): a., *sc.* gemma, *A kind of black stone, used as a preservative against witchcraft,* Pl. 37, 10, 54.—**B.** *neut.=*ἀντιπαθές (id.): a., *sc.* philtrum, *A counter love-portion,* Læv. in App. Apol. p. 294, 10.

†antipăthĭa, æ, *f.=*ἀντιπάθεια, *The natural aversion of two things to one another, antipathy:* opp. to sympathia; Pl. 37, 4, 15; so, id. 20, 4, 13; 24, 9, 41.

Antipătrĭa, æ, *f.,* Ἀντιπατρία, *A town of Macedonia,* Liv. 31, 27.

Antiphātes, æ, *m.,* Ἀντιφάτης, **I.** *A king of the Læstrygones, who sunk in the sea the fleet of the Greeks returning home from Troy with Ulysses, and devoured one of his companions,* Ov. M. 14, 234 *sq.*: id. ib. 15, 717; Hor. A. P. 145; Juv. 14, 20; Sil. 8, 530. **II.** *A son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus,* Virg. Æ. 9, 696.

†antipherna, orum, *n.=*ἀντίφερνα, *A present which the bridegroom made to his bride, in lieu of her portion, a jointure;* Cod. Justin. 5, 3, 20.

Antiphon, ontis, *m.,* Ἀντιφῶν, **I.** *A renowned sophist of Rhamnus, contemporary of Socrates,* C. Brut. 12; Quint. 3, 1, 11; 12, 10, 22. **II.** *The name of a dream-interpreter,* C. Div. 1, 20; 51.

†antiphrăsis, is, *f.=*ἀντίφρασις, "est dictio e contrario significans," *The use of a word in the opposite of its real meaning,* as, *lucus,* "quod minime luceat," Diom. p. 458 P.; cf. Charis. p. 247 ib. (Better as a Gr. word).

†antipŏdes, um, *m.=*ἀντίποδες (having feet opposite), **I.** Prop.: *The antipodes,* Lact. 3, 23; Aug. Civ. D. 16, 9; Serv. on Virg. Æ. 6, 532.—Hence, **II.** Fig.: ironic. of revellers who turn night to day, and day to night, Sen, Ep. 122. (In C. Ac. 2, 39, 123, as a Gr. word.)

Antipŏlis, is, *f.,* Ἀντίπολις, **I.** *A city of Gaul* (now *Antibes*), Pl. 3, 4, 5; Mel. 2, 5.—Hence, **Antipŏlītānus,** a, um, *Of or from Antipolis, Antipolitan:* thynni, *found in that region,* Mart. 13, 103; cf. id. 4, 89. **II.** *An ancient city in Latium, on the spot where Janiculum afterwards stood,* Pl. 3, 5, 9.

†antiptosis, is, *f.=*ἀντίπτωσις, a gramm. fig., *The putting of one case for another,* Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 577; 2, 283; 6, 727; 10, 653; 11, 56.

antiquārius, a, um, *adj.* [antiquus] *Pertaining to antiquity:* ars, *the art of reading and copying ancient MSS.* (v. the foll. B.), Hier. Ep. ad Flor. 5, 1.—Hence **antiquarius,** ii, *m.:* **A.** *One who employs himself about antiquities, or loves them, an antiquarian, archæologist* (post-Aug.): nec quemquam adeo antiquarium puto, ut, *etc.,* Tac. Or. 21; so * Suet. Aug. 86.—Also in the *fem.,* * Antiquaria, æ, *f., A female antiquarian:* Juv. 6, 454. —**B.** *One who understands reading and copying ancient MSS.:* Cod. Theod. 4, 8, 2; Aus. Ep. 16, et al.

antiquātĭo, ōnis *f.* [antiquo] Law *t. t.: An abrogating, annulling, repealing:* pœnarum, Cod. Theod. 6, 55, 4.

antique, *adv. Formerly,* v. antiquus.

antiquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [antiquus] **I.** Prop.: *Ancient time, antiquity* (class., but only in prose): fabulæ ab ultima antiquitate repetitæ, C. Fin. 1, 20: habet ut in ætatibus auctoritatem senectus, sic in exemplis antiquitas, id. Or. 50: antiquitas dat dignitatem verbis, Quint. 8, 3, 24; Suct. Ner. 38, et al.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The events of antiquity, the history of ancient times, antiquity:* tenenda est omnis antiquitas, C. de Or. 1, 5: memoria antiquitatis, id. Brut. 59, 214: antiquitatis iter, id. de Or. 1, 60, 256, et al.: antiquitatis amator, Nep. Att. 18 Br. and Dähne; cf. id. ib. 20, et al. — So in the plur. as a title of archæological works (cf. Pl. præf.), *Antiquities:* Gell. 5, 13: Varro in antiquitatibus rerum humanarum scripsit, *etc.,* id. 11, 1.—**B.** *Men of former times, the ancients:* errabat multis in rebus antiquitas, C. Div. 2, 33; cf. Hand Wopk. Lectt. Tull. p. 209; id. Leg. 2, 11, 27: antiquitas, melius ea, quæ erant vera, cernebat, id. Tusc. 1, 12 Kühn.: fabulose narravit antiquitas, Pl. 12, 19, 42; id. 19, 4, 19, *no.* 1.—**C.** With the access. idea of moral excellence (cf. antiquus, *no.* II. B.): *Primitive virtue, integrity, honesty,* etc.: P. Rutilius documentum fuit virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiæ, C. Rab. Post. 10: his gravissimæ antiquitatis viris probatus, id. Sest. 3: hæc plena sunt antiquitatis, id. Planc. 18, 45; Sall. H. Frgm. in Serv. Virg. G. 2, 209: exemplar antiquitatis, Pl. Ep. 5, 15.—**D.** Rarely: *Great age* (cf. antiquus, *no.* II. D.): generis, C. Font. 14; Nep: Milt. 1.

antīquĭtŭs, *adv.* [from antiquus, like humanitus, divinitus, from humanus, divinus; cf. Prisc, p. 1015] **1.** *In former times, of old, anciently* (only in prose; most freq. in the histt.; never in Cic.): Belgas Rhenum antiquitus transductos, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4; id. ib. 7, 32: tectum ant. constitutum, Nep. Att. 13; Suet Cæs. 42; id. Aug. 60; 94.—**2.** *From ancient times, from antiquity;* hence, sts. with *inde* or *ab ... ad:* Pl. Pan. 31: quum Pythagoras acceptam sine dubio ant. opinionem vulgaverit, Quint. 1, 10, 12: jam inde ant. insita pertinacia, Liv. 9, 29: hi sunt jam inde ant. castellani, *etc.,* id. 34, 27; Pl. Pan. 82, 7: quum (hoc studium) ant. usque a Chirone ad nostra tempora apud omnes duraverit, Quint. 1, 10, 30.

antīquo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [antiquus] (only as Polit. *t. t.*): *To restore a thing to its former condition, to leave it in its ancient state* ("*antiquare* est in morem pristinum reducere," Fest. p. 22; cf. Non. 76, 21).—Hence, of a bill: *To reject it, not to adopt it:* legem agrariam antiquari facile passus est, C. Off. 2, 21, 73; so, Liv. 4, 58; 5, 30, 55: Piso operam dat, ut ea rogatio antiquetur, C. Att. 1, 13; cf. id. ib. 1, 14; Liv. 31, 6; cf. id. 45, 35; 6, 39; 40: legem antiquastis, C. Leg. 3, 17, 38 (cf. the letter A, abbrev.): plebiscitum primus antiquo, abrogoque, Liv. 22, 30. In pass. in Vulg.: *To decay:* quod autem antiquatur et senescit, prope interitum est, Heb. 8, 13.

antīquus, a, um, *adj.* [a diff. orthog. for anticus, from ante] *That which is before in time* (*anticus* = that which is before in space: cf. Vel. Long. p. 2223 P.).

I. Prop.: **A.** *That has been,* or *has been done, before, old, ancient* (opp. to *novus,* that has not previously existed, new; on the other hand, *vetus,* that has existed a long time, opp. to *recens,* that has not been long in existence, recent; cf. Manut. C. Fam. 11, 21; Lind. Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 154; Capt. 1, 2, 29; Doed. Syn. 4, 82 *sq.*; Hab. Syn. *no.* 768): Jupiter Alcumenam Rediget in antiquum concordium conjugis, *into her former harmony with her husband,* Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 13: hoc timet, ne tua duritia antiqua illis (*your former severity*) etiam adiucta sit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26: id. Hec. 1, 2, 17: Luer. 2, 990: causam suscepisti antiquiorem memoria tua, Cic. R. Perd. 2, 25: tres epistolas tuas accepi: igitur antiquissimæ cuique primum respondebo, id. Att. 9, 9: antiquior dies in tuis erat adscripta literis (*an earlier* or *older date*), quam in Cæsaris, id. Qu. Fr. 3, 1, 3; Liv. 3, 58: Nilus antiquo sua flumina reddidit alveo, Ov. M. 1, 423: facere in antiquum, *to restore a thing to its former condition, to place it on its old footing,* Liv. 33, 40; dub.—As *Subst.:* **1.** *Sing.:* **antiquus,** i, *m., The Ancient,* epith. of God in Vulg.: Antiquus dierum, Dan. 7, 9, et al.—**2.** *Plur.:* **antiqui,** ōrum *m., The ancients,* esp. *ancient writers* (i. e. those whose age has been long past; but *veteres,* those who have lived and acted for a long time): antiquorum auctoritas, C. Læl. 20: Hor. S. 1, 4, 117; 2, 2, 89: quod decus antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, C. Leg. 1, 21, 55: habemus Scaurum in antiquis, id. Brut. 30, 116; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 78, et sæp.—Antiquus *and* vetus are often connected together as synonyms: Veterem atque antiquam rem (*old and antiquated*) novam ad vos proferam, Plaut. Am. prol. 118; id. Mil. 3, 1, 156; id. Most. 2, 2, 45; Pœn. 5, 2, 18; Pers. 1, 2, 1; Trin. 2, 2, 100; Pl. Ep. 3, 6: vetera tantum et antiqua mirari, Tac. Or. 15: simultas vetus et antiqua. Juv. 15, 33; so, id. 6, 21.

B. Poet.=præteritus, *Past, gone by, former:* vulnus, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 38: hiemes, id. Tr. 3, 12, 2: carcer, Luc. 6, 722; Val. Fl. 2, 394.

II. Fig.: **A.** (in *comp.* and *sup.*): *That is before* or *first in value* or *importance, more* or *most celebrated, famous, preferable* or *better* ("antiquior melior," Non. 425, 32): genere antiquior, Att. in Non. 426, 3: quanto antiquius quam, *etc.,* Lucil. ib.; Var. ib.: quod honestius, id mihi est antiquius, C. Att. 7, 3: antiquior ei fuit laus et gloria quam regnum, id. Div. 2, 37: antiquiorem mortem turpitudine habere, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 5; neque habui quicquam antiquius, quam ut, *etc.,* C. Fam. 11, 5: ne quid existimem antiquius, id. Phil. 13, 3: neque prius, neque antiquius quicquam habuit, quam ut, *etc.,* Vel. 2, 52; Suet. Claud. 11: judiciorum causam antiquissimam se habiturum dixit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: navalis apparatus ei antiquissima cura fuit, id. Att. 10, 8; so, id. ib. 12, 5; Liv. 1, 32; cf. id. 9, 31.

B. *Old,* with the access. idea of simplicity, purity, innocence (cf. antiquitas, *no.* II. C., and our phrase the good old times, and the like): antiquis est adolescens moribus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 20; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 16: homo antiqua virtute et fide, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88: homines antiqui (*good, honest people, people of the old stamp*), qui ex sua natura ceteros fingerent, C. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: vestigia antiqui officii, id. ib. 10, 27: vide quam sim antiquorum hominum, id. Att. 9, 15: vir sanctus, antiquus, Pl. Ep. 2, 9.

C. With the access. idea of veneration or honour: *Old, venerable, illustrious:* "antiquum veteres etiam pro nobili posuere," Fest. p. 22; dub.: terra antiqua potens armis, Virg. Æ. 1, 531; 3, 164: urbs, id. ib. 11, 540.

D. But often antiquus, like vetus, denotes *That which has been in existence* or *done a long time, old:* Athenæ, antiquum opulentum oppidum, Enn. in Non. 470, 5: mos, id. ib. 506, 1: annis, Att. in Non. 192, 6: hospes, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 17 (cf. Virg. Æ. 3, 82: veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum): opus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 21, 46; genus, Nep. Dat. 2: templa, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: antiquissima scripta, id. Ep. 2, 1, 28: saxum antiquum (*which for a long time had lain in this place*), ingens, *etc.,* Virg. Æ. 12, 897.—Hence, antiquum obtinere, *to retain an old custom* or *habit:* antiquum hoc obtines tuum, tardus ut sis, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 102; Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 22 (cf. id. Hec. 5, 4, 20: morem antiquum atque ingenium obtines).

E. *Aged:* antiqua herilis fida custos corporis, Enn. Medea in Non. 39, 2 (as a transl. of the Gr. Παλαιὸν οἶκων κτῆμα δεσπότης ἐμῆς); cives, antiqui amici majorum meum, Pac. in C. Or. 46; Virg. Æ. 9, 647; Ulp. Dig. 50, 3, 1.

Adv.: **antique:** *Like the ancients,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66.—*Comp.,* Tac. G. 5.—*Sup.,* regnasse, *in very remote times,* Sol. 11, 15.

†antirrhīnon, i, *n.* = ἀντίρρινον: also, **ànarrhinon,** i, *n.* = ἀνάρρινον, *A plant, wild lion's-mouth* (Antirrhinum Orontium, L.), Pl. 25, 10, 80; cf. App. Herb. 86.

antisăgōgē, ēs, *f.* = ἀντισαγωγή, *A figure of speech by which one thing adduced is opposed to another, a counter-assertion,* Marc. Cap. 5, p. 172.

antiscĭi, orum, *m.* = ἀντίσκιοι (counter-shadows), *People on the other side of the equator, whose shadows are cast in the opposite direction from ours:* Amm. 22, 15, 31.

†antisigmă, ātis, *n.* = ἀντίσιγμα, **A.** *A character* Ↄ, *which the Emperor Claudius wished to introduce into the Lat. for* ps=the Gr. ψ, Prisc. p. 558 P.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 5.—**B.** *A critical mark,* Ↄ, *placed before a verse which is to be transposed,* Isid. Orig. 1, 20.

†antisŏphista, æ, *m.* = ἀντισοφιστής, *A counter-sophist,* i. e. *a grammarian who takes the opposite side of a question* (only post-Aug.): Quint. 11, 3, 127; Suet. Tib. 11; id. Gramm. 9.

†antispastus, i, *m.* = ἀντίσπαστος, In metre, *sc.* pes, *An antispast, a foot in verse:* ◡ – – –; *e. g.* Mōdŭlātā, Diom. p. 478 P.—Hence, **antispasticum** metrum, *A verse composed principally of antispasts,* id. p. 505, ib.

antispŏdos, i, *f.* = ἀντίσποδος, *Ashes used instead of spodium,* Pl. 34, 13, 35.

Antissa, æ, *f.,* "Αντισσα, *A town in the southern part of the Island of Lesbos* (now *Petra*), Liv. 45, 31; Ov. M. 15, 287; Pl. 5, 31, 39.—Hence, **Antissæi,** ōrum, *m., Inhabitants of Antissa,* Liv. 45, 31.

antistātus, ūs, *m.* [antisto] *Superiority in rank:* angelorum, Tert. adv. Val. 14.

antistes, stĭtis, *m.* and *f.* (also **antistita,** æ, *f.*, like hospita from hospes, sospita from sospes, clienta from cliens, Inscr. Orell. no. 2300; cf. Charis. p. 77 P.; Prisc. p. 650 ib.) [antisto=antesto, q. v.] (*One standing before;* hence)

I. Gen. (rare): **A.** *Masc.: An overseer, president:* vindemiatorum, Col. 3, 21, 6: imperii Romani, Tert. Apol. 1.—**B.** *Fem.: A female overseer:* latrinarum, id. Pall. 4 *fin.*

II. Esp.: *An overseer of a temple, a chief priest:* cærimoniarum et sacrorum, C. Dom. 39, 104; id. Div. 2, 54 *fin.*; Jovis, Nep. Lys. 3; Liv. 9, 34; id. 1, 7: sacrorum, Juv. 2, 113: **A.** *masc.:* in Christian writers: *A bishop,* Cod. Justin. 1, 3; 18.—**B.** *fem. A female overseer of a temple, a chief priestess:* **1.** Antistes: assiduæ templi antistites, Liv. 1, 20; id. 23, 24; id. 31, 14: perita antistes, Val. Max. 1, 1; *no.* 1: templi seditua et antistes pudicitia, Tert. Cult. fem. 1.—**2.** Antistita, æ: Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 10: Veneris antistita, Pollio in Charis. p. 77 P.: Att. in Non. 487, 19: fani antistitæ, C. 2 Verr. 4, 45, 99; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 22: antistita Phœbi, i. e. Cassandra, so called as prophetess, Ov. M. 13, 410: Cybeles antistita, Virg. Cir. 166; Corn. Sever. in Charis. p. 77 P.

III. Meton.: *A master in any science or art:* artis dicendi antistes, C. de Or. 2, 46, 202; Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 1: artium, Col. 11, 1, 10: sapientiæ, Pl. 7, 30, 31: juris, Quint. 11, 1, 62: justitiæ, Gell. 14, 4.

Antisthĕnes, is and æ, *m.,* Ἀντισθένης. **I.** *A pupil of Socrates, teacher of Diogenes, and founder of the Cynic philosophy,* Cic. N. D. 1, 13; de Or. 3, 17.—In plur.: Antisthenæ multi, Gell. 14, 1, 29; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 1, 739. **II.** *A writer who treated of the Pyramids of Egypt,* Pl. 36, 12, 78.

antistita, æ, v. antistes.

antistĭtium, ii, *n.* [antistes] *The office of an antistes, the chief priest's office:* Mart. Cap. 2, p. 34.

Antistius (in Inscr. also ANTEST.), ii, *m. A Roman plebeian gens,* Liv. 6, 30. **I.** P. Antistius, *tribune of the plebs, an indifferent orator,* C. Brut. 63, 226 *sq.*: 90, 308; Rosc. Am. 32, 90. **II.** Q. Antistius Labeo, *A celebrated jurisconsult,* Tac. A. 3, 75; Suet. Aug. 54.

antisto, v. antesto.

†antistrŏphē, ēs, *f.* = ἀντιστροφή (a turning about or returning): **A.** In the chorus of the Greek and Roman tragedy: *The antistrophe, answering to the strophe,* Victorin. p. 2501 P.—**B.** *A rhetorical figure denoting the repetition of the same word at the close of two or more clauses of a sentence,* Auct. Her. 4, 13 (C. Fontei. Fragm.), Marc. Cap. 5, p. 175.

†antithĕsis, is, *f.* = ἀντίθεσις, a gramm. fig.: *The putting of one letter for another* (e. g. olli for illi, impete for impetu), Charis p. 249 P. Diom. p. 437 ib.

†antithĕton, i, *n.* = ἀντίθετον, *Opposition, antithesis,* a rhetor. fig.: Pers. 1, 85 (*a. g.* frigida pugnabant calidis humentia sicca, Ov. M. 1, 19; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 81. At C. Or. 50, 166 used as Gr. word.

†antithĕus, i, *m.* = ἀντίθεος (a counter-deity), *One who pretends to be a god:* Arn. 4, p. 134.—Hence, *The devil,* Lact. 2, 9.

Antium, ii, *n.,* Ἄντιον, *A town of Latium, distinguished for the temple of Fortune* (Hor. Od. 1, 35, 1), *near the sea-coast* (now *Anzio*), the birth-place of Nero, Pl. 3, 5, 9; C. Att. 2, 6; Liv. 2, 65; Hor. Od. 1, 35, 1; Ov. M. 15, 718, al.—Hence: **I. Antiānus,** a, um, *adj., Antian:* Hercules Antianus, *worshipped at Antium,* Cic. Frgm. in Non. 284, 1.—**2. Antias,** ātis, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Antium, Antian:* Liv. 8, 14; so, id. 6, 9; 8, 12, et al. So: Valerius Antias, *A historian before Livy,* Gell. 1, 7, 10; cf. Bähr's Literaturgesch. S. 260.—Hence, **Antiates,** ium, *m. The inhabitants of Antium:* navos Antiatium, Liv. 8, 14 *fin.*—**3. Antiātīnus,** a, um, *adj., Antian:* fortunæ, Suet. Cal. 57.—**4. Antiensis,** e, *adj.,* the same: templum, Val. Max. 1, 8 *no.* 2.

Antius, a, um, *adj. A Roman gentile name;* hence, Antia lex (by Antius Restio), against prodigality, Gell. 2, 24; Macr. S. 2, 13.

†antizeugmĕnon, i, *n.* = ἀντιζεύγμενον, *A grammatical figure, by which several clauses are referred to one verb,* Marc. Cap. 5, p. 176.

†antlĭa, æ, *f.* = ἄντλια, *A machine for drawing water, worked with the foot; a pump:* Mart. 9, 14, 3; * Suet. Tib. 51.

antlo, v. anclo.

Antoniānus, v. Antonius.

Antoniaster, tri, *m. dim.* [Antonius, like surdaster from surdus, parasitaster from parasitus; cf. Prisc. p. 628 P.] *A servile imitator of the orator Antonius, a little Antonius,* in a reproachful sense: hic noster Antoniaster, C. Varen. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 617 P.

Antonīnus, i, *m.* [Antonius] *The name of several Roman emperors;* among whom the most distinguished were Antoninus Pius and M. Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus; Orell. no. 854 *sq.*; 856 *sq.*—Hence, **Antonīnĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Antoninian,* Eutr. 8, 10; Lampr. Elag. 24, et al.

Antonius, ii, *m. The name of a Roman* gens (*patrician and plebeian*). **I.** M. Antonius, *the distinguished triumvir, conquered by Octavianus at Actium, a mortal enemy of Cicero.* **II.** M. Antonius, *A celebrated orator just before the time of Cicero;* cf. C. Brut. 37; Ellendt C. Brut. p. LXII. *sq.*: Bähr's Literaturgesch. S. 355. **III.** C. Antonius, *Cicero's colleague in the consulship.*—*Fem.:* Antonia, æ, *A dau. of the triumvir Antonius,* Pl. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 16.—Hence: **1. Antōnius,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *pertaining to Antonius:* lex, *proposed by the triumvir Antonius,* Lentul. in C. Fam. 12, 14 *fin.*—Hence, Antonii, *The adherents of the triumvir Antonius,* Lepid. in C. Fam. 10, 34. (Others read in both passages Antonius; others, Antonianus.)—**2. Antonĭānus,** a, um, *adj.:* **a.** *Of* or *pertaining to the triumvir Antonius,* C. Fam. 12, 25 *fin.*; Vell. 2, 74; Sen. Ben. 2, 25.—Hence also *Subst.:* **Antonianæ,** ārum, *f., sc.* orationes, *The (Philippic) orations of Cicero against Antonius,* Gell. 7, 11; 13, 1 and 21.—**b.** *Of* or *pertaining to the orator Antonius:* dicendi ratio, C. 2 Verr. 3, 13, 32.

†antonŏmasia, æ, *f.* = ἀντονομασία, *A rhetorical figure, by which, instead of the name, an epithet of a person is employed* (e. g. instead of Scipio, Everser Carthaginis; instead of Achilles, Pelides; instead of Juno, Saturnia, *etc.*), Quint. 8, 6, 29; 43.

†antroare, "gratias referre," *To thank,* Fest. p. 9.

Antron, ōnis, *f.,* Ἄντρων (Hom. Il. 2, 697), *A town of Thessaly* (Phthiotis), Liv. 42, 42; 67.

†antrum, i, *n.* = ἄντρον. **I.** Prop.: *A cave, cavern, grotto* (almost entirely confined to the poets): Virg. Æ. 6, 42: gelida antra, id. G. 4, 509: sylvestria antra, Ov. M. 13, 47: gratum, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 3; so, id. ib. 2, 1, 39; 3, 4, 40; id. ib. 25, 4; Prop. 4, 1, 99; id. ib. 4, 3; Mart. 13, 60; Stat. S. 4, 6, 31: Sil. 6, 149, et sæp.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The hollow of a tree:* exesæ arboris, Virg. G. 4, 44.—**B.** *A sedan* (deep, and, as it were, hollowed out), Juv. 4, 21.—**C.** *Later, of Any cavity:* narium, Sid. Ep. 1, 2: palati, id. ib. 9, 13.

Ănŭbis, is and ĭdis (*Acc.* Anubin, Prop. 3, 9, 41; Anubim, Pl. 33, 9, 46), *m.,* Ἄνουβις (Egypt word), *An Egyptian deity which was represented with the head of a dog* (cf. Müll. Archæol. § 408), *tutelary deity of the chase:* latrator Anubis, Virg. Æ. 8, 698: Ov. Am. 2, 13, 11.

ānŭlāris (ann.), e, *adj.* [anulus] *Relating to a signet-ring;* hence anulare (*sc.* genus coloris), *a white colour which was prepared from chalk, among which ring-gems of glass were mingled, ring-chalk:* Pl. 35, 6, 30. Cf. the follg. word.

ānŭlārius (ann.), a, um, *adj.* [anulus] *Of* or *pertaining to a signet-ring:* creta=anulare, v. the precod., Vitr. 7, 14: * Scalæ anularii, *A place in Rome, is the eighth district* (the origin of the name is unknown), Suet. Aug. 72.—Hence *Subst.:* **anularius,** ii, *m., A ring-maker,* C. Ac. 2, 26.

ānŭlātus (ann.), a, um, *P.* of the verb ANULO [anulus], not elsewhere found: *Furnished* or *ornamented with a ring:* aures, * Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 21.—In App. anulati pedes (Gr. acc.), *fettered,* Met. 9, p. 222, 30; cf. ib. p. 234, 15 (alumnatos, Hildebrand).

1. ānŭlus (ann.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 422), i, *m.* [2. anus, like circulus from circum, not a dim.]

I. Gen.: *A ring,* esp. *for the finger, a finger-ring;* and *for sealing, a seal-ring, signet-ring:* ille suum anulum obsonat, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 77: de digito anulum detraho, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37; id. Ad. 3, 2, 49; id. Hec. 5, 3, 31, et sæp.; Lucr. 1, 313; id. 6, 1007; 1013: (Gyges) anulum detraxit, C. Off. 3, 9, 38: gemmatus, Liv. 1, 11; Suet. Ner. 46; id. Cæs. 33; Tib. 73, et sæp.: anulo tabulas obsignare, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 67: sigilla anulo imprimere, C. Ac. 2, 26, 85; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4; Pl. 33, 1, 6, et sæp.—The right to wear a gold ring was possessed, in the time of the Republic, only by the knights (equites); hence, equestris, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 53: anulum invenit=eques factus est, C. 2 Verr. 3, 76, 176: jus anulorum=dignitas equestris, Suet. Cæs. 33: donatus anulo aureo, id. ib. 39; so, id. Galb. 10; 14: Vitell. 12, et al.

II. Esp.: Of other articles in the form of rings: **A.** *A ring for curtains:* velares anuli, Pl. 13, 9, 18.—**B.** *A link of a chain,* Pl. 34, 15, 43; Mart. 3, 29. *Irons for the feet:* anulus cruribus aptus, id. ib. 14, 109.—**C.** *A lock of hair in the form of a ring, a ringlet:* comarum anulus, id. 2, 60.—**D.** *A round ornament upon the capitals of Doric columns,* Vitr. 4, 3.

2. ānŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. anus] *The fundament:* Cato R. R. 159.

1. ānus, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root *as, to sit*) (*The sitting thing, the seat;* hence) *The fundament:* C. Fam. 9, 22, 2; Cels. 7, 30; Scrib. Comp. 227.

2. ānus, ūs (also -uis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 46, and Var. in Non. 494, 24; cf. Gell. 4, 16; Prisc. p. 718 P.; Schneid. Gr. 2, 329, and v. domus, fructus, victus), *f.* (prps. connected with an-te) *An old woman* (married or unmarried), *a matron, old wife, old maid* (sta. in an

honourable sense, but most freq. as a term of contempt) : tremulis anus attulit arbitrio lumen, Enn. Ann. 1, 40 ; Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 75 : quid nuncias super anu? id. Cist. 4, 1, 8 : prudens, Hor. Epod. 17, 47 : pia, Ov. M. 8, 631 : delira, C. Tusc. 1, 21, 48.—Sts. also for *A female soothsayer, sibyl* : Hor. S. 1, 9, 30 Heind. ; Ov. F. 4, 158.—As *Adj.* : *Old, aged* : **A.** Of persons : anūs matronæ, Suet. Ner. 11 : libertinam quamvis anum, id. Oth. 2.—**B.** Also of animals or lifeless things of the feminine gender : cerva anus, Ov. A. A. 1, 766 : charta, Cat. 68, 46 : testa, Mart. 1, 106 : terra, Pl. 17, 5, 3, § 35 : fici, id. 15, 19, 21, § 82.

anxie, *adv.* [anxius] *Anxiously* : Sall. J. 82, 3 ; Pl. 11, 52, 114, § 273 ; Suet. Ner. 23.

anxĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The state of the* anxius ; hence) **I.** Prop. : *Anxiety, solicitude* (as a permanent condition of mind ; *opp.* angor, temporary or passing trouble, *etc.*) : C. Tusc. 4, 12, 27 ; perpetua, Juv. 13, 211. **II.** Meton. : **A.** *Temporary* or *passing trouble, fear, solicitude,* etc. : animi, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 8 ; cf. Curt. 4, 13, 17 : divortii, Pl. 7, 53, 54, § 186.—**B.** *Carefulness* or *solicitude* respecting a matter (post-Aug.) : **1.** With *Gerund in* di : quærendi, judicandi, comparandi, Quint. procem. 8 *fin.*— **2.** With *Gen.* : disputationis, Gell. 1, 3, 12.

anxĭĕtūdo, ĭnis, v. anxitudo.

anxī-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [anxius ; fero] *Causing* or *bringing anxiety* (only in Cic. poet.) : curæ, C. Div. 1, 13, 22 ; id. Tusc. 2, 9, 21.

anxĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [anxius, *no.* I.] *To make anxious* or *uneasy* (post-class.) : anxiatum iri, App. M. 4, p. 155, 14 : dum anxiaretur cor meum, Vulg. Ps. 60, 3 : anxiatus est spiritus meus, ib. 142, 4.

anxĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [anxius, *no.* II. A.] *Causing much anxiety, trouble,* etc. ; *very uneasy* (post-class.) : somnus, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 3, 8, § 103 : quod est dormituris anxiosum, id. ib. 3, 7, § 95.

anxĭtūdo (anxiē-), ĭnis, *f.* [anxius, *no.* I.] *Anxiety, trouble, anguish* : **A.** Form *anxitudo* (mostly ante-class.) : **1.** With *Gen.* : animi, Pac. ap. Non. 72, 33.—**2.** *Abs.* : Att. ap. Non. 72, 28 ; 29 : anxitudo prona ad luctum, C. Rep. 2, 41, 68.—**B.** Form *anxietudo* (post-class.) : macerabatur anxietudine, Aug. Conf. 9, 3 : anxietudinis pœna, Paul. Nol. Ep. 14.

anxĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ango] **I.** *Pass.* (*Tormented* ; hence) *Anxious, troubled, solicitous* : **A.** *Abs.* : neque omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando ; nec, qui anxii, semper anguntur, C. Tusc. 4, 12, 27 : animus, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55 : senes morosi et anxii, id. Sen. 18, 65 : mentes, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 17 : anxium habere aliquem, *to cause one anxiety,* Hirt. B. Afr. 71 : anxius angor, Lucr. 3, 1006.—**B.** With *Abl.* : curis, Ov. M. 9, 275.—**C.** With mentis or animi : Albinov. 1, 398 ; Sall. J. 55, 4.—**D.** *The object of anxiety is expressed by* : **1.** *Abl.* : gloriā ejus, Liv. 25, 40 : omine adverso, Suet. Vit. 8 : venturis, Luc. 7, 20.—**2.** *Gen.* : inopiæ, Liv. 21, 48 : furti, Ov. M. 1, 623 : vitæ, id. H. 20, 198 : securitatis, Pl. 15, 18, 20, § 74 : potentiæ, Tac. A. 4, 12 : sui, id. H. 3, 38.—**3.** *Dat.* : de famā ingenii, Quint. 11, 1, 50 : de successore, Suet. Cal. 19 : de curis, Curt. 3, 3, 2.—**4.** *Pro* : pro moribus, Pl. Ep. 4, 21, 4.—**5.** *Gr. Acc.* : vicem, Liv. 8, 25.—**6.** *Ad* : ad eventum, Luc. 8, 592.—**7.** *Ne c. Subj.* : ne bellum oriatur, Sall. J. 6, 3.—**8.** *Relative clause* : anxius an obsequium senatūs, an studia plebis reperiret, Tac. A. 14, 13.

II. *Act.* : (*Tormenting* ; hence) **A.** *That troubles, makes anxious* or *solicitous* ; *troublesome* : **1.** *Abs.* : ægritudines, C. Tusc. 4, 15, 34 : curæ, Liv. 1, 56 : timor, Virg. Æ. 9, 89.—**2.** With *propter* : accessu propter aculeos anxio, Pl. 12, 8, 18, § 33.—**B.** *That gives* or *causes trouble,* etc., in the preparation : elegantia orationis neque morosa neque anxia, *i. e. prepared with solicitude,* Gell. 15, 7, 3.

Anxur (-yr, Prob. p. 459 P.), ŭris, *n.* (*m.,* Mart. 5, 1, 6) *An ancient town of Latium, not far from the sea-shore* : acc. to Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 799, *it obtained its name from a fountain in the neighbourhood ; it was also called* Terracina : Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. ; Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 59 : impositum saxis late candentibus Anxur, Hor. S. 1, 5, 26.—Hence, **A. Anxŭrus,** a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, Anxur* : Jupiter, *i. e. who was worshipped at Anxur,* Virg. Æ. 7, 799.—**B. Anxŭras,** ātis, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, Anxur* : Liv. 27, 38.

anydros, v. anhydros.

Anȳtus, i, *m.,* Ἄνυτος, *One of the accusers of Socrates* : Hor. S. 2, 4, 3.

Anzăbas, æ, v. Adiabas.

Ăœde, es, *f.* [ἀοιδή, song] *One of the first four Muses* : Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.

Ăŏnĕs, um, *m., adj.,* Ἄονες, *Bœotian* : Aonas in montes, Virg. E. 6, 65.—As *Subst.* : **Ăŏnĕs,** um, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ) *The Bœotians* : Serv. ad Virg. E. 6, 65.

Ăŏnĭa, æ, *f.,* Ἀονία, **I.** Prop. : *Aonia ; a part of Bœotia in which are situate the Aonian mountains, Mount Helicon, and the fountain Aganippe* : Serv. Virg. E. 6, 65 ; id. ib. 10, 12.—Hence, **Ăŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (*Nom. Sing. Fem.,* Aoniē, *Gr. Form,* Virg. E. 10, 12), *Of,* or *belonging to, Aonia, Aonian* (poet.) : Virg. E. 1. l. : aquæ, *i. e. Aganippe,* Ov. F. 3, 456 : Camenæ, id. F. 4, 245 ; so, sorores, id. Tr. 4, 10, 39 ; and, puellæ, id. A. A. 3, 547 : lyra, *i. e. of the Muses,* id. Am. 1, 1, 12. **II.** Meton. : *Bœotia* : Gell. 14, 6, 4.—Hence, **Ăŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Bœotian* (poet.) : urbes, Ov. M. 3, 339 : undæ, id. ib. 12, 24 : Thebæ, id. ib. 7, 763 : vir, *i. e. Hercules, as a native of Thebes,* id. ib. 9, 112 : deus, *i. e. Bacchus,* id. A. A. 2, 380 : juvenis, *i. e. Hippomenes,* id. M. 10, 589.

1. **Ăŏnĭdes,** æ, *m.,* Ἀονίδης (Prop. : *An inhabitant of Aonia* ; Meton.), *A Theban* : tum prior Aonides, *i. e. Eteocles,* Stat. Th. 9, 95.

2. **Ăŏnĭdes,** um, *f. plur.,* Ἀονίδες, *The Aonian Maidens,* i. e. *the Muses* : Ov. M. 5, 333 ; id. ib. 6, 2 ; Juv. 7, 58.

1. **Ăornos,** i, *m.,* Ἄορνος (without birds), *The Lake Avernus* (now *Lago d'Averno*) : Virg. Æ. 6, 242.

2. **Ăornos,** i, *f.,* Ἄορνος (id.) **I.** *A high, steep, rock in India* : Curt. 8, 11, 2. **II.** *A place in Epirus* : Pl. 4, § 2.

Ăœus, i, *m. A river of Macedonia, which falls into the Ionian Sea* : Pl. 3, 23, 26, § 145.

† **ăpædĭa,** æ, *f.* = ἀπαιδία, *Childlessness* : Cod. Just. 5, 9, 12.

† **ăpăgĕ,** *interj.* = ἄπαγε, *Away with thee ! begone ! avaunt !* etc. ; also : *Away with it ! away ! off with !* (only in the comic poets or in epist. style ; never used by Cic.) : **A.** With *Acc.* : apage te a me, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 32 ; id. Cas. 2, 8, 23 ; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 65 ; Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64 ; Vatin. ap. C. Fam. 5, 10 : apage istas a me sorores, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 5 ; id. Merc. 1, 2, 33.—**B.** *Abs.* : Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 154 : apage, haud nos id deceat, id. Capt. 2, 1, 17.—**C.** Folld. by *sis* (= *si vis*) apage, sis, Plaut. Pœn. 1. 2, 15 ; Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 18.

† **ăpăla (hap-),** *adj. n. plur.* = ἀπαλά, *Soft* (only with ova) : Apic. 7, 7 ; Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 7 ; Scrib. Comp. 104.

apălăre (appl-), is, *n.* [apala] (*A thing pertaining to soft eggs* ; hence) *An egg-spoon* ; also, *a spoon* in general : ut parcior ille Majorum mensis apparia succus inundet, Auson. Ep. 21, § 3 : dub. al. apalaria.

Ăpămēa (-ĭa), æ, *f.,* Ἀπάμεια, **I.** *An important town in Cele-Syria, on the Orontes* : Liv. 38, 13 ; Cass. ap. C. Fam. 12, 12, 3 ; Pl. 5, 23, 19, § 81. **II.** *A town of Bithynia, anciently called* Myrlea : Pl. 5, 32, 40, § 143.—Hence, **Apămēi,** ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Apamea* : Pl. Ep. 10, 57, 1. **III.** *A town of Phrygia Major* : C. Att. 5, 16, 1 ; id. Fam. 2, 17, 4 ; Pl. 5, 29, 29, § 106.—Hence, **A. Apămēnsis,** e, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, Apamea* : forum, C. Att. 5, 21, 9.—**B. Ăpămēnus,** a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, Apamea* : regis, Pl. 5, 29, 31, § 113 : vinum, id. 14, 7, 9, § 75.

† **ăparctĭas,** æ, *m.* = ἀπαρκτίας, *The north wind* (pure Lat. septentrio) : Pl. 2, 47, 46, § 119.

† **ăpărīne,** es, *f.* = ἀπαρίνη, *The plant cleavers* (Galium Aparine, L.) : Pl. 27, 5, 15, § 32.

ăpathes, is, = ἀπαθής, *adj. omn. gen. Free from passions* : Var. ap. Non. 82, 15 dub.

† **ăpăthĭa,** æ, *f.* = ἀπάθεια, *Exemption from passion, insensibility* (the Stoic principle of morals) : Gell. 19, 12, 10.

† **ăpātŏr,** ŏris, *adj.* = ἀπάτωρ, *Without father* : Tert. de Præscr. 53.

Ăpātūros, i, *n. A place on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, with a temple of Venus Apaturia* : Pl. 6, 6, 6, § 18.—Hence, **Ăpātūrĭa,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* festa) *A festival of Venus Apaturia* : Tert. Apol. 39.

‡ **ape,** old for prohibe, compesce, Fest.

† **ăpēlĭōtes,** æ, *m.* = ἀπηλιώτης, *The east wind* (pure Lat. subsolanus) : Pl. 2, 47, 46, § 119.—Penult. short in poet. in Anthol. Lat. : Græcus Apēlĭōten apto quod nomine signat, 2, p. 388 Burm.

Apella, æ, *m.,* **I.** *The name of a Roman freedman* : C. Att. 12, 19 ; id. Fam. 7, 25 ; Plancus ap. C. Fam. 10, 17. **II.** *The name of a credulous Jew who lived in the time of Horace* (hence, *for a credulous man*) : Hor. S. 1, 5, 100 ; Al. im. Avit. 5, 364. **III.** *A name in* Inscr. Grut. 972, 11.

Apelles, is (*Voc.* Apel'a, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 101), *m.,* Ἀπελλῆς, *Apelles, a distinguished Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great* : Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 79 *sqq.* : C. Brut. 18, 70 ; id. Off. 3, 2, 10 ; id. Fam. 1, 9, 15 ; Prop. 3, 9, 11.—Hence, **Apellēus,** a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, Apelles* : opus, Mart. 7, 84, 8 : tabulæ, Prop. 1, 2, 22.

‡ **Apellinem,** v. Apollo.

Apellītæ, ārum, *m., The followers of Apelles ; an heretical sect who held the existence of two gods ; one good, who was eternal ; the other bad, who sprang from the good* : Aug. Hæres, 23.

Apennīnī-cŏla, æ, *comm.* [Apeninus ; colo] *An inhabitant of the Apennines* : Virg. Æ. 11, 700.

Apennīnī-gĕna, æ, *comm.* [Apeninus ; gigno] *Born on the Apennines* : Ov. M. 15, 432 ; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 505.

Apennīnus (App-, Apeninus, Inscr. Grut. 204, 18), i, *m.* [Gallic pen, mountain-summit] *The mountain-chain that runs diagonally across Italy* : Pl. 3, 5, 7, § 48 : *of great height* ; hence nubifer, Ov. M. 2, 226 ; Virg. Æ. 12, 703.

1. **aper,** ăpri, *m.* [akin to Greek κάπρος Old Germ. Ebar, Mod. Germ. Eber] **I.** Prop. : *A wild boar* : Ov. M. 8, 282 ; id. ib. 9, 192 ; id. ib. 10, 550 ; 715 ; Virg. E. 7, 29 ; id. ib. 10, 56 ; id. Æ. 1, 324 : aper Erymanthius, C. Tusc. 4, 22, and Arcadius, Mart. 9, 104, *the Erymanthian boar slain by Hercules.*—Esteemed by the Romans a delicacy : Juv. 1, 140 : lic niveos lepores, et non sine cornibus apros Vidimus, Calpurn. E. 7, 58 ; cf. Pl. 8, 52, 78, § 212.—Provv. : **A.** Unosaltu duos apros capere ; cf. English, *To kill two birds with one stone,* Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 40.—**B.** Apros immittere liquidis fontibus, for any thing perverse Virg. E. 2, 59. **II.** Meton. : **A.** *One of the earlier standards of the Roman legion* : Pl. 10, 4, 5, 16.—**B.** *A kind of fish* : Enn. ap. App., p. 486 ; Pl. 11, 51, 112, § 267 ; ed. maj. Sillig. al. capel.

2. **Aper,** pri, *m. A Roman* cognomen : Tac. Or. 2 ; Lampr. Comm. 2 ; Inscr Grut. 692, 8.

Apĕrantĭa, æ, *f.,* Ἀπραντία, *A small province of Thessaly, south of the Dolopes* : Liv. 36, 33 ; id. 38, 3.—Hence, **Aperantīi,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Aperantia* : Liv. 43, 22.

apĕrio, āpĕrŭi, ertum, īre (*Fut. Ind.* aperibo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50 ; Pompon. ap. Non. 506, 30), 4. *v. a.* [etym. dub. ; but

prob. ab: PER, akin to Sanscrit VRI, *tegere*] **I.** Prop.: *To uncover, make or lay bare:* **A.** In *simple constr.*: pectus, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 51: apertæ suræ, Turp. ap. Non. 236, 16: apertis lateribus, Sisenn. ib. 26: capite aperto esse, Var. ib. 25; id. ib. 28: ut corporis partes quasdam apertentur, C. Off. 1, 35 *fin.*: caput aperuit, id. Phil. 2, 31; Sall. H. Frgm. ap. Non. 236, 20: capita, Pl. 28, 6, 17: aperto pectore, *with bare breast*, Ov. M. 2, 399. —**B.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: apertæ pectora matres, *bare as to the breast*, Ov. M. 13, 688.

II. Meton. **A.** Gen.: *To open any thing shut, to unclose*, and so *to cause to be seen, to make visible, discover, display, show, reveal:* aperto ostio aiti Achernntis, Enn. in C. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: aperite aliquis ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 24; so, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 35: forem aperi, id. Ad. 2, 1, 13; id. Eun. 2, 2, 53: fores, Ov. M. 10, 457; Suet. Aug. 82: liquidas vias, *to open the liquid paths*, Lucr. 1, 373; so, Virg. Æ. 11, 884: succum venis fundere apertis, *to yield moisture from its open veins*, Lucr. 5, 812: accepi fasciculum, in quo erat epistola Piliæ: abstuli, aperui, legi, C. Att. 5, 11, 7; so, id. ib. 1, 13, 2: 6, 3, 8; testamentum, Pl. 7, 52, 53; Suet. Cæs. 83; Aug. 17: ferro iter aperiundum est, Sall. C. 58, 7; locum ... asylum, *to make it an asylum*, Liv. 1, 8: subterraneos specus, Tac. G. 16: navigantibus maria, Pl. 2, 47, 47: arbor florem aperit, id. 12, 11, 23, et sæp.: aperire parietem, *to open a wall*, in order to insert a door or window, Paul. Dig. 8, 2, 40: dispulsa nebula diem aperuit, Liv. 26, 17 (cf. just before: densa nebula campos circa *interit*); id. 22, 6: dies faciem victoriæ, Tac. Agr. 38: lux aperuit bellum ducemque belli, Liv. 3, 15: novam aciem dies aperuit, Tac. H. 4, 20: his unda dehiscens Terram aperit, *permits the ground to be seen*, Virg. Æ. 1, 107: nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, C. Off. 2, 15, 55: amicitiæ fores, id. Fam. 13, 10: multus apertus cursus ad laudem, id. Phil. 14, 6 *fin.*: tibi virtus tua reditum ad tuos aperuit, id. Fam. 6, 11: philosophiæ fontes, id. Tusc. 1, 3 *fin.*; id Mil. 31, 85: ventus incendio viam aperuit, Liv. 6, 2: occasionem ad invadendum, id. 4, 53; so, id. 9, 27: si hanc fenestram aperueritis (*i. e. if you enter upon this way of complaint*), nihil aliud agi sinetis, Suet. Tib. 28, (cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 72: quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris!) So of the new year: *to open it*, i. e. *begin:* annum, Virg. G. 1, 217: contigit ergo privatis aperire annum (since the consul entered upon his office the first of January), Pl. Pan. 58, 4 Gierig and Schæf. So also of a school: *to establish, set up, begin*, or *open it:* Dionysius tyrannus, Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, C. Fam. 9, 18; so, Suet. Gramm. 16, and Rhet. 4.—Poet.: fuste aperire caput, *i. e. to cleave*, Juv. 9, 98.

B. Esp. Aperire locum (populum, gentes, *etc.*), *To lay open a place, people, etc., i. e. to open an entrance to, render accessible* (cf. patefacio); most freq. in the histt., esp. in Tacitus: qui aperuerint armis orbem terrarum, Liv. 42, 52; id. ib. 4. Syriam, Tac. A. 2, 70: omnes terras fortibus viris natura aperuit, id. H. 4, 64: novas gentes, id. Agr. 22: gentes ac reges, id. Germ. 1 Passow: Britanniam tandiu clausam aperit, Mel. 3, 6, 4; Luc. 1, 405 Corte: Eoas, id. 4, 352: pelagus, Val. Fl. 1, 109.

III. Fig.: *To disclose something unknown, to unveil*, i. e. *reveal, make known, unfold, explain, and the like:* occulta quædam et quasi involuta aperiri, C. Fin. 1, 9, 30: explicanda est sæpe verbis mens nostra de quaque re atque involutæ rei notitia definiendo aperienda est, id. Or. 23, 116: tua probra aperibo omnia, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50: ne exspectetis argumentum fabulæ, ii partem aperient, Ter. Ad. prol. 23: non quo aperiret sententiam suam sed, *etc.*, C. de Or. 1, 18, 84: eo præsente conjurationem aperit, Sall. C. 40, 6: naturam et mores, id. ib. 53 *fin.*; so id. ib. 45; 47: id. J. 33, 3: lux fugam hostium aperuit, Liv. 27, 2: aperiri error poterat, id. 26, 10: casus aperire futuros, *to disclose the future*, Ov. M. 15, 559: futura aperit, Tac. H. 2, 4. So also, se aperire or aperiri, *To reveal one's true disposition, character:* tum coacti necessario se aperiunt, *show themselves in their true light*, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 8: studio aperimur in ipso, Ov. A. A. 3, 371: exspectandum dum se ipsa res aperiat, Nep. Paus. 3 *fin.*; Quint. procem. § 3.—Prov. Aperire oculos, like our idiomatic expression, *to open the eyes*, i. e. *to show, make acquainted with, a circumstance before unknown*, quotidie non desinis in veram viam me inducere, et oculos mihi aperire, ut vulgo dicitur, M. Aurel. ad Front. 3. Sometimes constr. with *acc. c. inf., a relat. clause*, or *de:* quum jam directæ in se proræ hostes appropinquare aperuissent, Liv. 44, 28: domino mavis, quis sit, aperit, Nep. Them. 8; so, id. Eum. 13: de clementia, Auct. Her. 2, 31.—Ellipt. (as freq. in epistt.), C. Att. 5, 1; de Oppio factum est, ut volui, et maxime, quod DCCC aperuisti, *you promised*, i. e. *that it should be paid to him*; "ostendisti te daturum," Manut.; cf. the more definite expression, ib. 4: de Oppio bene curasti, quod ei DCCC *exposuisti*.

‡ **Aperta,** æ, *m., An epithet of Apollo*, quia patente (*i. e.* aperta) cortina responsa ab eo darentur, Fest. p. 19; cf. the references to Pacuvius by Scal. in Lind. C. Gramm. II. 2, 332.

aperte, *adv.* [apertus] **I.** Prop.: *Openly, in the open plain*, Ov. F. 2, 213. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Openly* (*not secretly*): non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac palam, C. Or. 12, 38: non jam secretis colloquiis, sed aperte fremere, Tac. A. 11, 28: aperte favere, Pl. Pan. 62: aperte ostendit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 83.—**B.** *Openly* (*not obscurely*), *plainly, obviously, clearly:* siquid posueris aperte falsum, C. de Or. 2, 75, 306: aperte mentitur, id. Ac. 2, 6, 18: aperte loqui, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 24:—*Comp.*: C. Planc. 14, 34; id. Att. 16, 3, 5:—*Sup.*: C. Att. 14, 13; id. 2 Verr 2, 64, 156.

apertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aperio] *An opening, unfolding* (only ante- and post-class.): recens, Var. R. R. 1, 63: floris, Pall. 1, 6, 4: templi, App. M. 11, p. 266, 22.—In Medic.=anatomia, *Anatomy, dissection*, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1, 8, § 57.

aperto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [aperio] *To lay bare:* brachium, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 12.

apertor, ōris, *m.* [aperio, *no.* III.] *One who discloses or makes acquainted with:* baptismi, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

‡ **apertŭlārius,** i, *m.* [aperio, *no.* II. A.] (*An opener*; hence), *A burglar, housebreaker:* Gloss. Philox.; Gloss. Isid.

apertūra, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.: An opening:* Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.*; Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 3. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.: An opening, aperture, hole:* Vitr. 5, 5; cf. id. 10, 9.

apertus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of aperio. **II.** *Pa.* — **A.** Prop.: *Without covering, uncovered:* naves apertæ *without deck*, C. 2 Verr. 5, 40, 104; Liv. 31, 22 *fin.*; cf. id. 32, 21, 14: centum tectæ naves et quinquaginta leviores apertæ, et sæp.; v. navis.—Poet.: Of the sky: *Unclouded, cloudless, clear:* cœlo invectus aperto, Virg. Æ. 1, 153: æther, id. ib. 587: aperta serena prospicere, id. G. 1, 393.

B. Meton.: opp. to *clausus: Unclosed, open, not shut:* janua quum per se transpectum præbet apertum, *an open, unobstructed, view*, Lucr. 4, 272: oculi, id. ib. 340: oculorum lumine aperto, id. ib. 1130, et sæp.: nihil tam clausum, neque tam reconditum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum promptissimumque esset, C. 2 Verr. 4, 20, 42: cœlum patens atque apertum, id. Div. 1, 1 (diff. from *no.* I.); so, Ov. M. 6, 695: apertus et propatulus locus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 49, 110: iter, Liv. 31, 2: apertior aditus ad mœnia, id. 9, 28: campi, id. 38, 3: per apertum limitem (viæ), Tac. H. 3, 21; Ov. M. 1, 285: æquor, id. ib. 4, 526; so, id. ib. 8, 165; 11, 555.—Poet. of a battle: nec aperti copia Martis Ulla fuit, *an action in the open field*, Ov. M. 13, 208.—Very freq. as *Subst.*: **apertum,** i, *n. That which is open, an open clear space:* in aperto, Lucr. 3, 603: per apertum fugientes, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 10 (Orell. and Dulenb.): impetum ex aperto facerent, Liv. 35, 5: castra in aperto posita, id. 1, 33; so, id. 22, 4: volantem in aperto, Pl. 10, 8, 9: in aperta prodeunt, id. 8, 32, 50; Tac. A. 2, 23.

C. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *Open, avowed* (*opp. to what is secret*); or, *plain, evident, clear, manifest* (*opp. to what is obscure*): nam nihil segrius est, quam res secernere apertas ab dubiis, *to separate things that are evident from those doubtful*, Lucr. 4, 467; so, id. ib. 596; 1, 915; 5, 1062: quum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, C. Cat. 2, 1: simultates partim obscuræ, partim apertæ, id. Manil. 24: quid enim potest esse tam apertum tamque perspicuum? id. N. D. 2, 2: quid rem apertam suspectam facimus? Liv. 41, 24: non furtim sed vi aperta, id. 25, 24: apertus (altus, Spald.) animi motus, Quint. 10, 3, 21: invidia in occulto, adulatio in aperto, Tac. H. 4, 4, et sæpe. So in rhet. of *well-arranged, clear, intelligible* discourse: multo apertius ad intelligendum est, si, *etc.* .... apertam enim narrationem tum esse oportet quam, *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 80, 328; cf. id. Inv. 1, 20.—Hence in aperto esse: **a.** *To be clear, evident, well known, notorious, ἐν τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι*: ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis magisque in aperto, Sall. J. 5.—**b.** *To be easily practicable, easy, facile* (the figure taken from an open field, where there are no hinderances): agere memoratu digna pronum magisque in aperto erat, Tac. Agr. 1: hostes aggredi in aperto foret, id. H. 3, 56; id. Agr. 33.—**2.** Esp.: Of character: *Without dissimulation, frank, open, candid:* aninus apertus et simplex, C. Fam. 1, 9; id. Off. 3, 13, 57: pectus, id. Lael. 26.—Hence *ironic.* of one who freely exposes his crimes: ut semper fuit apertissimus, *very open, frank* (for *impudent, shameless*), C. Mur. 25, 51.

ăpex, ĭcis, *m.* [etym. dub.; acc. to Serv. Virg. 10, 270, and Fest. p. 16, from apo, to join to, whence aptus; acc. to Doed. Syn. 2, 113, from apisci] (*The extreme end of a thing, the point, summit*; hence),

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A projecting point* or *summit.* So of trees: lauri, Virg. Æ. 7, 66: sublimis, Juv. 12, 72; Sil. 12, 709.—Of the point of a sickle, Col. 4, 25, 1.—Of the summit of a flame: Ov. M. 10, 279.—Of a mountain: *The peak*, Sil. 12, 708; Ov. M. 13, 910; id. ib. 7, 719.—Of a helmet: *The ridge in which the horse-hair crest was inserted:* Virg. Æ. 12, 492.—Of birds: *The comb, crest*, or *top-knot:* Pl. 11, 37, 44, § 121.—Of the cross: *The extremities of the transverse pieces:* Tert. adv. Jud. 10.

B. Esp.: *A pointed piece of wood, surrounded at the base with wool, at the top of the cap worn by the* flamines *and* salii *at Rome:* Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 683: id. ib. 10, 270.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The cap itself:* QVEI. APICEM. INSIGNE. DIALIS. FLAMINIS. GESISTEI., Epitaph of Scipio in Grotef. 2, 290: apicem dialem, Liv. 6, 41: apex e capite prolapsus, Val. Max. 1, 1, *no.* 4: homo honestus non apice insignis, *i. e. the sacerdotal dignity*, Sen. in Lact. 17, 6.

B. *Any cap, hat, crown:* ab aquila Tarquinio apicem impositum putent, C. Leg. 1, 1: regum apices, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 20: ardet apex capiti, Virg. Æ. 10, 270; id. ib. 2, 683.

C. Gramm.: **1.** *The long mark over a vowel*, Quint. 1, 7, 2; 1, 4, 10; 1, 5, 23; Victor. p. 2469 P.: Isid. Orig. 1, 27.—**2.** *The form* or *outline of a letter:* literarum apices, Gell. 13, 30, 10; so, id. 17, 9, 12.—Hence,

D. *A letter, writing:* apicum oblator, Sid. Ep. 6, 8: Augusti apices, *i. e. rescripts*, Cod. Just. 2, 8, 6 *fin.*

E. *A sunbeam*, Tertius (est Spiritus) a sole apex ex radio, Tert. adv. Prax. 8.

III. Fig.: **A.** *The highest ornament, crown:* apex senectutis est auctoritas, C. de Sen. 17: hinc apicem Fortuna sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 14.—**B.** *A point, tittle*, or *iota;* nullum apicem quæstionis prætermittere, Arn. 3 *init.*; unus apex non præteribit a lege, donec omnia fiant, Vulg. Matt. 5, 18.—

C. Of bad actions: *Prominence:* inter duos apices facinorum eminentissimos, Tert. Pudic. 5.

ăpexăbo, ōnis, *m.* [apex] *A kind of sausage* (prps. only in the two follg. examples): quod in hoc farcimine summo quiddam eminet, ab eo quod, ut in capite apex, apexabo dicta, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32; Arn. 7. p. 229.

‡ **ăphăca,** æ, *f.*=ἀφάκη: **A.** *A kind of pulse, the chick-pea* (Lathyrus aphaca, L.); Pl. 27, 5, 21.—**B.** *A wild plant, common dandelion* (Leontodon taraxacum, L.) Pl. 21, 15, 52.

Ăphæa, æ, *f.*, 'Αφαία, *An epithet of Britomartis* (q. v.), Virg. Cir. 303 Wagn.

† **ăphærēma,** ătis, *n.*=ἀφαίρεμα, *A coarse kind of grits,* Pl. 18, 11, 29. *no.* 2.

† **ăphærēsis,** is, *f.*=ἀφαίρεσις, *The dropping of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word:* Prob. p. 1438 P.

ăphantĭcus (af-), a, um, *adj.* [ἀφαντικος] *Desolate, desert:* Cod. Th. 5, 15, 3. — As *Subst.*: **ăphantĭca,** ōrum, *n. plur. Desolate places:* Cod. Th. 13, 11, 3.

Ăphăreus (trisyll.), ei, *m.*, 'Αφαρεύς, **I.** *A king of the Messenians;* hence his sons Lynceus and Idas are called Aphărēĭa proles, Ov. M. 8, 304. **II.** *A centaur,* Ov. M. 12, 341 *sq.*

Ăphēsas, antos, *m.*, 'Αφέσας, *A mountain in Peloponnesus, near Nemea,* Stat. Th. 3, 460 (in Pl. 4, 5, 9, called Aphesantus).

Aphĭdnæ, ārum, *f.*, 'Αφιδναι, *A small place in Attica,* Sen. Hipp. 24; in Ov. F. 5, 708, Aphidna; cf. Mann. Gr. S. 335.

Aphĭlus, i. *m.*=ἄφιλος (without friends), *A Roman cognomen,* Inscr. ap. Grut. 1090, 5.

Aphobētus, i. *m.*=ἀφόβητος (dauntless), *A Roman cognomen,* Inscr. ap. Grut. 473, 2.

† **aphractus,** i, =ἄφρακτος (uncovered, *sc.* νᾶῦς, hence), *f. A ship without a deck, or with only a partial deck* (pure Lat. navis aperta) (only in Cic.): C. Att. 5, 13; so, ib. 6, 8 (ib. 5, 11 and 12, used as a Gr. word, and of neut. gen.: ἄφρακτα).

Aphrō, ōnis *or* ūs, *f.*, 'Αφρώ (Aphroditē *or* Venus), *A Rom. female cognomen,* Inscr. ap. Murat. 2042, 7.

† **aphrŏdes,** *adj. comm.*=ἀφρώδης, *Foamy, like foam:* a. mecon, *wild poppy,* Pl. 27, 12, 93; cf. App. Herb. 53 (Pl. 20, 19, 79, called aphron).

† **Aphrŏdīsĭa,** ōrum. *n.*, 'Αφροδίσια, *A festival of Venus;* Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 63: so, id. ib. 1, 2, 45.

† **aphrŏdīsĭăce,** ēs, *f.*=ἀφροδισιακή, *A precious stone of a rosy hue,* unknown to us, Pl. 37, 10, 45.

1. **Aphrŏdīsĭas,** ădis, *f.*, 'Αφροδισιάς, **I.** *A region in Asiatic Æolis,* Liv. 37, 21; Pl. 5, 30. **II.** *A town and promontory of Caria, on the Mæander,* Pl. 5, 28, 29. **III.** *An island near Gades,* Pl. 4, 22, 36. **IV.** *An island in the Persian Gulf,* Pl. 6, 25, 28.

2. **aphrŏdīsĭas,** = acorus, *v.* App. Herb. 6.

Aphrŏdīsĭum, ii, *n. A maritime town of Latium, in the province of Larinum, with a celebrated temple of Venus, which, however, was destroyed as early as the time of Pliny,* Pl. 3, 5, 9; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 617; Müller Roms Camp. 2, 271.

Aphroditium, i. *f.*, 'Αφροδίτιον (a little Aphrodite *or* Venus), *A Rom. female cognomen,* Inscr. ap. Fabrett. 72, 72.

Aphrŏdītŏpŏlītes, æ, *m.* 'Αφροδιτοπολίτης, *A prefecture or nomos of the Thebaid in Egypt, of which the capital was Aphroditopolis* (now *Asphun*), Pl. 5, 9, 9.

aphron, v. aphrodes.

† **aphrŏnĭtrum,** i, *n.*=ἀφρόνιτρον, *The efflorescence of saltpetre,* Pl. 31, 10, 46 *no.* 3; Mart. 14, 58.

† **aphthæ,** arum, *f.*=ἄφθαι, *An eruption in the mouth, the thrush,* Cels. 6, 11 (Greek); Marc. Emp. 11.

aphya, æ *or* **-e,** es, *f.*=ἄφυα, *A small fish,* usu. called apua, *acc.* to some the *anchovy,* Pl. 32, 11, 53; cf. id. 31, 8, 44.

ăpĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* [apium] *Made of parsley:* a. corona, Hyg. Fab. 74.

ăpĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or like parsley:* brassica, Cato in Pl. 19, 8, 41 *no.* 1; cf. id. R. R. 157, 2. (In the first passage Sillig reads apiana; and in the second various MSS. have apia.)

ăpĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [apis] *Belonging to bees, of bees:* uva, as a favourite with bees, *the muscatel,* Pl. 14, 2, 4 *no.* 3; cf. Col. 12, 39, 3; so, vitis, id. 3, 2, 17, and vinum, id. 12, 47, 6.—As. *Subst.*: **Apiana,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *Chamomile,* App. Herb. 23.

ăpĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [apis] *Relating to bees,* only *Subst.*: **A. Apiarius,** ii, *m. A bee-keeper, bee-master:* Pl. 21, 10, 31. **B. Apiarium,** ii, *n. A bee-house, bee-hive, apiary* (prob. first introd. by Columella into the written lang.; cf. Gell. 2, 20, 8): Col. 9, 5, 1; so, id. 9, 3, 4; 5, 6; 7, 1; 12, 4.

ăpĭastellum, i, *n.* **A.** *The plant* batrachion *or* herba sclerata, App. Herb. 8.—**B.** *The plant* bryonia, id. ib. 66.

‡ **ăpĭastra,** æ, *f.* [apis] *A bird that lies in wait for bees, a bee-eater,* commonly called merops (for apiaster *or* Merops apiaster, L.), Serv. Virg. G. 4, 14.

ăpĭastrum, i, *n.* [id.] *Balm, a plant of which bees are fond,* melissophyllon, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 10; Col. 9, 8, 13; Pl. 21, 9, 29.

ăpĭātus, a, um, *adj* [apium] (*Provided with parsley;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Prepared or flavoured with parsley:* aquam fontanam calidam bibent epileptici in hydromelle; vel, apiata si fuerit, *etc.,* Theod. Prisc. 2, 2. **II.** Meton.: *Dotted, or speckled,* as if with parsley seeds: mensa, Pl. 13, 15, 30 Hard.

† **ăpĭca,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* ovis) = ἄπεικος (without wool), *A sheep that has no wool on the belly:* Var. R. R. 2, 2, 3; Pl. 8, 48, 75; Fest. p. 22.

ăpĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [apex] (*Provided with an apex;* hence), *Adorned with a flamen's cap:* Dialis, Ov. F. 3, 397.

1. **Ăpĭcĭus,** ii, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A notorious epicure under Augustus and Tiberius:* ipse quoque ad cœnam gaudebat Apicius ire, Mart. 2, 69; Pl. 10, 48, 68; cf. Tac. A. 4, 1.—Hence, **Apĭcĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of or pertaining to Apicius:* coctura, Pl. 19, 8, 41: patina, Apic. 4, 2: condimenta, Tert. Anim. 33. **II.** Meton.: *The title of a Latin cookery-book, still extant, in ten books,* the author of which is unknown, v. Bähr's Literaturgesch. S. 521.

2. **Ăpĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of or relating to Apicius:* uvæ, Cato R. R. 24, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 58; Pl. 14, 4, 5; Macr. S. 2, 16. Hence Apicium, i, *n. sc.* vinum, Cato R. R. 6, 5; 7, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 25.

ăpĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [apis] **I.** *A little bee,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 10; Pl. 7, 21, 21. **II.** *A female name,* Inscr. ap. Facc. Lett. Erud. p. 149.—Hence,

apicularius, i. *m.*=apiarius, *subst.*; Inscr. ap. Murat., 909, 11.

‡ **ăpĭcŭlum** " filum, quo flamines velatum apicem gerunt," Fest. p. 19; cf. apex, *no.* I. B.

Ăpĭdănus, i, *m.*, 'Απιδανός, *A river of Thessaly, which, uniting with the Enipeus, flows into the Peneus,* Ov. M. 1, 580; 7, 228; Luc. 6, 373; Val. Fl. 1, 357.

Ăpīna, æ, *f. A poor and small town in Apulia,* Pl. 3, 11, 16.—Hence, *Plur.*: Prov.: *Trifles:* Mart. 14, 1, 7.

‡ **ăpĭo** or **apo,** 3. *v. a.* obsol. [akin to Sanscrit. root ap, assequi, adipisci; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 255] *To seize, bind, fasten,* etc.: " comprehendero antiqui vinculo *apere* dicebant," Fest. s. v. apex; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 30; found only in derivatives.

Apĭŏlæ, ārum, *f. A town of Latium,* Liv. 1, 33.

1. **apis** or **-es,** is, *f.* (*Nom. sing.* apis, Ov. M. 13, 928; Petr. Frgm. 32, 7; Col. 9, 3, 2; ib. 12, 1. The form apes is given in Prisc. p. 613 and 703 P., and Prob. 1470 ib. as the prevailing one, to which the *dim.* apicula is no objection, since fides, is, also has fidicula. The *Gen. plur.* varies between um and ium. The form, apium is found: Var. R. R. 3, 16, 14; Liv. 27, 23; Col. 9, 3, 3; id. 9, 1, et al.; Pl. 7, 15, 13; 11, 7, 7; 11, 11, 11; 11, 16, 16; 17, 27, 44 et al.; Just. 13, 7, 10; Ov. M. 15, 383; Juv. 13, 68; the form apum, Liv. 24, 10; Col. 9, 2, 2; Pall. Apr. 8, 2; Jun. 7, 1; Aug. 7. Of the six examples in Cicero—Harusp. Resp. included—only in Div. 1, 35, 73, is apum found without variation; in other passages, Off. 1, 44, 157; de Sen. 15, 54; Ac. 2, 17, 54; and Harusp. Resp. 12 (twice) the MSS. give sometimes apium, sometimes apum: the Cod. Erfurt. has in opp. to Beier upon Off. 1. 1., Harusp. Resp. twice apium) [etym. dub.; prob. akin to Sanscrit root PI, *bibere:* with prefix, *a*] (*The drinker or sipper* of the juices of flowers, etc.; hence) *The bee:* Hor. Od. 4, 2, 27; Virg. G. 4, 1 *sq.*; Col. 9, 2 *sq.*

2. **Apis,** is (Idis, Paul. Nol. 85), *m. The ox, worshipped by the Egyptians, Apis:* Pl. 8, 46, 71, § 184: corniger, Ov. A. a. 2, 13, 14.

apiscor, aptus sum, apisci, 3. *v. dep.* [apio *or* apio] (class.; but less freq. than compd. adipiscor; in post-Aug. age mostly in Tacitus) (*To seize or lay hold of* in order to get possession; hence), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To pursue (with effort, zeal, etc.):* sine me hominem apisci, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 3.—And so, as the result of the pursuit.—**B.** Esp.: *To take, seize upon:* Lucr. 6, 1235. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To reach, attain to, get, gain (by effort, trouble,* etc.; cf. adipiscor): quod ego objectans vitam bellando aptus sum, Pac. in Non. 234, 25: hereditatem, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8: cupere aliquid apisci, Lucil. in Non. 74, 30: aliquem, Sisenn. in Non. 68, 25: maris apiscendi causa, C. Att. 8, 14 *fin.*: laudem, Sulpic. in C. Fam. 4, 5 *fin.*: aliquid animus prægestit apisci, Cat. 64, 145: spes apiscendi summi honoris, Liv. 4, 3: jus, Tac. A. 6, 3; so, id. ib. 4, 1; 16; 59; 6, 20, et al. Once in Tac., *c. Gen.* like the Gr. τυγχάνειν τινός: dominationis, A. 6, 45.—**B.** Esp. poet.: *To reach with the mind,* i. e. *to perceive, understand:* Lucr. 1, 448.

☞ Apiscendus, *pass.*, Manil. 3, 145; Tac. A. 3, 31. Cf. adipiscor.

ăpĭum, ii, *n.* [etym. dub.: prob. akin to Sanscrit *ap,* " water "] (*The thing pertaining to water;* hence) *Parsley* (mountain parsley, celery, etc.), Pl. 19, 8, 37. The leaves of one species (water parsley, our celery, Apium graveolens, L.) were often used by the ancients for chaplets on account of their strong fragrance: Virg. E. 6, 68 Voss.: vivax, *that long remains green,* Hor. Od. 1, 36, 16; id. ib. 2, 7, 24; 4, 11, 3: among the Greeks, given as a prize to victors in the Isthmian and Nemean games: Juv. 8, 226; cf. Pl. 19, 8, 46.

† **aplānēs,** *adj.*=ἀπλανῆ, *Not moving about, standing firm,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 9, and 11.

Aplātus, i, *m.* ἄπλατος (monstrous, huge) *A Rom. cognomen,* Inscr. ap. Murat. 605, 3.

apluda (appl.), æ, *f.* [prob. from ab and PLU, pluo, fluo, *etc.*, that which flows or falls away; cf. Lind. Comm. Fest. p. 314.] **A.** *Chaff:* Pl. 18, 10, 23; nec hercle apluda est hodie quam tu nequior, Næv. in Fest. p. 10.—**B.** *Bran:* apludam edit, Auct. ap. Gell. 11, 7, 3 *sq.*; cf. Non. p. 69.—**C.** " Sunt qui apludam sorbitionis liquidissimum putent genus," Fest. 1, 1.

aplustre, is, *n.* (*Nom. plur.* aplustra, Lucr. 2, 555, and C. in Prisc. 769 P.; *Dat.* heterocl., aplustris, Lucr. 4, 437; on account of which it is unnecessary with Schneid. Gr. 2, 241, and others, to supply a *sing.* aplustrum)=ἄφλαστον, *A carved ornament on the upper part of the stern of a ship:* fluitantia quærere aplustra, C. Arat. in Prisc. 1, 1 (Orell. IV. 2, p. 522): fulgent aplustria, Cæs. Arat. in Prisc. 1, 1, (v. 345 ed. Orell.); Luc. 3, 588; id. ib. 672: torquet aplustribus ignes, Sil. 14, 422; so, id. 10, 324 Drak.; cf. Rup. Juv. 10, 136.

† **aplysiæ,** arum, *f.*=ἀπλυσίαι, *The worst kind of sponges,* Pl. 9, 45, 69.

† **apocalypsis** is, *f.* = ἀποκάλυψις, *A revelation, Apocalypse:* Joannis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

† **apocartĕrēsis** is, *f.* = ἀποκαρτέρησις, *Voluntary starvation,* Tert. Apol. 46. (Quint. 8, 5, 23 used as a Gr. word.)

† **apocatastasis,** is, *f.*=ἀποκατά-

στασις, *A restoring to a former position:* in astronomy, *the return of the stars to their position of the preced. year*, App. Ascl. 84, 6 Elm. (Col. 3, 6, 4 as a Gr. word.)—Hence

†**apŏcatastătĭcus** a, um, *adj.* = ἀποκαταστατικός, *Returning:* Mars, *again at its position of the previous year* (cf. the preced. art.), Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

†**apŏchă** æ, *f.* = ἀποχή, *The receipt of a creditor acknowledging the payment of a debt*, Ulp. Dig. 46, 4, 19; 47, 2, 27; Scæv. ib. 12, 6, 67, § 3. (The opp. antapocha, æ, *f.* = ἀντοχή, A note of the debtor affirming the payment of a debt, Just. Cod. 4, 21, 18.)

†**Ăpoclōti** ōrum, *m.* = ἀπόκλητοι, with the Ætolians, *The members of the smaller council, a select committee*, Liv. 35, 34; 36, 28.

†**ăpŏcŏlŏcyntōsis** is, *f.* = ἀποκολοκύντωσις, *The metamorphosis into a pumpkin*, the title of an insipid lampoon by the philosopher Seneca upon Claudius Cæsar, who, acc. to this, instead of being transformed into a god, is changed into a pumpkin; cf. Bähr's Literaturgesch. p. 469 and 470.

†**apŏcŏpe**, es, *f.* = ἀποκοπή, a gramm. figure, *The dropping of a letter or a syllable at the end of a word* (e. g. bonu' for bonus, do' for domo), Prob. p. 1458 P.; Don. p. 1772 ib.; Charis. p. 248 ib.; Victorin. p. 2499 ib.; cf. Virg. Cat. 2 Wagn.

apocrisiārius or **apocrisarius**, ii, *m.* (in late Lat.) [ἀπόκρισις, an answer, with the Lat. term. arius] *A delegate, deputy, who performs a duty in the place of another, esp. of a church officer, commissary, surrogate*, called also responsales or ad responsum; cf. Just. Nov. 6, 2; Henor. Aug. G. Anim. 1, 185.

†**apŏcrўphus**, a um, *adj.* = ἀπόκρυφος, *Of an unknown author:* scripturæ, in Eccl. writers, *apocryphal books:* in his autem apocryphis (scripturis) etsi invenitur aliqua veritas, tamen propter multa falsa nulla est canonica auctoritas, Aug. Civ. D. 15, 23, 4.

†**ăpŏcўnon**, i. *n.* = ἀπόκυνον (dog's-bane), *A little bone in the left side of the venomous frog*, Pl. 32, 5, 8.

apodes, v. apus.

†**apŏdictĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἀποδεικτικός, *Plainly showing, demonstrative:* argumentum, Gell. 17, 5, 3.

†**apŏdixis**, is, *f.* (*Acc.* apodixin, Quint. 5, 10, 7) = ἀπόδειξις, *A conclusive proof, demonstration*, Petr. S. 132, 10; Gell. 17, 5, 5. Cf. Quint. 5, 10, 7 Spald.

ăpŏdōsis, is, *f.* = ἀπόδοσις, *A subsequent proposition, or a clause which refers to one preceding (protasis), by which it is explained and must be completed*; cf. Don. upon Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 44.

†**apŏdўtērĭum**, ii, *n.* = ἀποδυτήριον, *The undressing-room in a bathing-house*: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; Pl. 5, 6; Orell. no. 3278.

†**apŏgæus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἀπόγαιος, *That comes from the land*: venti, *land breezes*, Pl. 2, 43, 44.

ăpŏgrăphon, i, *n.* = ἀπόγραφον, *A transcript, a copy:* tabulæ exemplar, quod apographon vocant, Pl. 35, 11, 40 (in C. Att. 12, 52 as a Gr. word).

†**apŏlactizo**, are, 1. *v. a.* = ἀπολακτίζω (to thrust from one's self with the foot: hence), *To spurn, scorn:* inimicos, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 13.

†**ăpŏlectus**, i, *m.* = ἀπόλεκτος (chosen), **I.** Prop.: *A tunny when not a year old:* Pl. 32, 11, 53. **II.** Meton.: plur. Apolecti: *Pieces for salting, cut from the tunny of that age* (pelamis), Pl. 9, 15, 18.

apollinārĭa, æ, *f. The plant commonly called strychnos*: App. Herb. 74.

Apollĭnar, āris, *n.* [euphon. instead of Apollinal from Apollo, like Frutinal, Supercal, Farutal, *etc.*] *A temple dedicated to Apollo*: Liv. 3, 63; dub.

Apollĭnāris, e, *adj.* [Apollo] *Belonging* or *sacred to Apollo, of Apollo:* laurea, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 9.—Hence, Ludi Apollinares: **I.** *The games celebrated at Rome in honour of Apollo, annually, on the 5th of July*, Liv. 25, 12; 27, 23; C. Att. 2, 19; id. Phil. 10, 3; Pl. 35, 19, 36 no. 19, *et al.* **II.** *Also in the provinces*, Inscr. ap. Gud. 106, 1.—As *Subst.*: Apollinaris, is, **A.** m. (*sc.* sacerdos), *A priest of Apollo*, Inscr. ap. Murat. 189, 4. **B.** *f.* (*sc.* herba): **1.** *The herb commonly called hyoscyamus*, Pl. 26, 14, 87.—**2.** *A species of solanum*, App. Herb. 22.

Apollĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [Apollo] *Relating* or *belonging to Apollo* (only poet.): urbs, *i. e. Delos, where Apollo was esp. honoured*, Ov. M. 13, 631: proles, *i. e. Æsculapius*, id. ib. 15, 553: mater, *i. e. Latona*, Stat. Th. 11, 12: vates, *i. e. Orpheus*, Ov. M. 11, 8: ars, *the art of soothsaying*, id. ib. 11, 264, and *that of healing*, id. Trist. 3, 3, 10: cantus, id. M. 11, 155.

Apollo, ĭnis (earlier APELLO, like hemo for homo, Fest, p. 19. *Gen. sing.* Apollōnis, M. Aurel. ap. Front. 4 ad Cæs. Ep. 5. APOLONES = Apollini in one very ancient inscription: VICESIMA. PARTI. APOLONES. DEDERI., *i. e.* Vicesimam partem Apollini dedere, Orell. no. 1433), *m.*, Ἀπόλλων, **I.** *Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana, the sun-god. On account of his alleged omniscience, god of divination; on account of his lightnings* (βέλη), *god of archery* (hence represented with quiver and dart), *and of the pestilence caused by heat*; but, since his priests were the first physicians, also *god of the healing art*; and since he communicated oracles in verse, *god of poetry and music, president of the Muses*, etc.; cf. Hor. Carm. Sec. 61 *sq.* In more ancient times, represented as a protecting deity, by a conical pillar in the streets and highways (Apollo Agyieus, v. Agyieus and Müll. Denkm. no. 2.); since the class. age of the arts, with weapons, the cithara, a crown of laurel, *etc.*, with hair upon the crown of the head commonly flowing down upon his neck, but sometimes collected together and fastened up (ἀκερσεκόμης), as a blooming youth (μειράκιον); cf. Mull. Archæol. §§ 359, 360. The laurel-tree was sacred to him: Phædr. 3, 17, 3; Ov. F. 6, 91; hence, arbor Phœbi, *the laurel-tree*, id. ib. 3, 139.—After the victory at Actium, Augustus there consecrated a temple to Apollo; hence Apollo Actiacus, Ov. M. 13, 715, and Actius Phœbus, Prop. 4, 6, 67 (cf. Strabo 10, 451, and v. Actium and Actius).—Hence, **A.** Apollinis urbs magna, *A town of Upper Egypt*, also called Apollonopolis (now the village *Edfu*), Pl. 5, 9, 11; cf. Mann. Afr. 1, 328.—**B.** Apollinis promontorium, *of Zeugitana in Africa*, a mile east of Utica (now *Zibîb*) (previously called promontorium pulchrum), Pl. 5, 4, 3; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, 293. **II.** *A Jew of Alexandria*, Judæus quidam, Apollo nomine, Alexandrinus genere, Vulg. Act. Apost. 18, 24.

Apollŏdōrus, i, *m.*, Ἀπολλόδωρος **I.** *A distinguished rhetorician, teacher of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 89; Tac. Or. 19.—Hence, Apollodorēus, *sc.* homo, *A pupil of A.*, Quint. 2, 11, 2; 3, 1, 18, et al. **II.** *A distinguished grammarian of Athens, author of a work on mythology yet extant*, C. Att. 12, 23; Macr. S. 1, 13. **III.** *An academic philosopher*, Cic. N. D. 1, 34. **IV.** *A tyrant of Cassandrea*, id. ib. 3, 33.

* **Apollŏdōtus**, i, *m.*, Ἀπολλόδοτος (given by Apollo), *Rom. cognomen*, Inscr. ap. Murat. 2092, 2.

Apollōnĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἀπολλωνία, *The name of several towns:* **I.** In Ætolia, Liv. 28, 8. **II.** In Crete, Pl. 4, 12, 20. **III.** In Thrace, on the Pontus Euxinus, Pl. 34, 7, 18; id. 4, 11, 18; Mel. 2, 2. **IV.** In Macedonia, Liv. 45, 28; Pl. 4, 10, 17. **V.** In Illyria, C. Phil. 11, 11; Cæs. B. C. 3, 12. **VI.** In Cyrenaica, Pl. 5, 5, 5; Mel. 1, 8, et al.—Hence, **A. Apollōnĭātes**, æ, and **Apollonĭas**, ădis, *m., A native of Apollonia:* Diogenes Apolloniates, Cic. N. D. 1, 12. Plur., *The inhab. of Apollonia:* Apolloniatæ, Pl. 5, 29, 29; id. 4, 13, 27; id. 3, 11, 16; Liv. 24, 40; 26, 25.—**B. Apollōnĭensis**, e, *adj., Belonging to Apollonia, Apollonian:* civitas (in Sicily), C. 2 Verr. 3, 43, 103. Plur., *Its inhab.*, Just. 9, 2.—**C. Apollōnĭātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, The same: bitumen, *dug in the neighbourhood of Apollonia, in Epirus*, Pl. 35, 15, 51.

Apollōnĭdenses, ium, *m. The inhabitants of Apollonia in Lydia* (*between Pergamos and Sardes*), C. Fl. 29; Pl. 5, 30, 33; Tac. A. 2, 47.

Apollōnĭus, ii, *m.*, Ἀπολλώνιος, **I.** *A celebrated rhetorician of Rhodes*, C. de Or. 1, 28; Suet. Cæs. 4. **II.** *A Pythagorean philosopher born at Tyana in Cappadocia*, B. C. 4, *celebrated for his reputed magical powers*, Lact. Div. Inst. 5, 3; Arnob. adv. Gent. 1, 52. **III.** *A Roman Senator beheaded in the reign of Commodus for being a Christian*, Hier. Vir. Ill. 42; cf. id. Ep. 70.

†**apŏlŏgātio**, ōnis, *f.* [from ἀπόλογος, with the Lat. ending, -atio] *A fabulous narrative in the manner of Æsop*: Quint. 5, 11, 20.

†**apŏlŏgētĭcus**, i, *m.* = ἀπολογητικός (suitable for defence), *sc.* liber, *Apology, the title of a treatise of Tertullian in defence of Christianity against the heathen.*

†**apŏlŏgĭa**, æ, *f.* = ἀπολογία, *A defence, apology*, Hier. in Ruf. 2, 4; 6, et al.—Also *the title of a treatise of Apuleius*; cf. Bähr. Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. 411.

†**apŏlŏgo**, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* = ἀπολέγω, *To reject, spurn* (only in foll.e. ex.): illum apologavit, Sen. Ep. 47, 9.

†**apŏlŏgus**, i, *m.* = ἀπόλογος, **I.** Gen.: *A narrative:* apologum agere, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 32; so, id. ib. 38 and 64. —More freq. **II.** Esp.: *A fable, story, or tale*; part. one in which the brute creation or trees are introduced as speakers: narrationes apologorum, C. de Or. 2, 66, 264; so, id. Inv. 1, 17; Auct. Her. 1, 6; Quint. 6, 3, 45; Gell. 2, 29.

Apŏnus, i, *m.*, Ἄπονος (painless), *A warm medicinal fountain near Padua*, Pl. 2, 103, 106; Suet. Tib. 14; Mart. 6, 42, 4; Cassiod. Var. 2, 39; cf. Mann. Ita². 1, 91.—Hence, **Aponus**, a, um, *adj. Aponian:* tellus, Mart. 1, 62, 3; Aponinus, dub. in Vopisc. Firm. Sat. c. 3.

* **apŏpiras**, ātis, *n.* = ἡ ἀποπείρα (an attempt; hence esp.) in Pelagonius, *An attempt at healing, a remedy:* aliud apopiras; Veter. 7; ib. 9.

†**apŏphlegmătismos**, i, *m.* = ἀποφλεγματισμός, *Expulsion of phlegm*, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 1, 4.

†**apŏphŏrēta**, ōrum, *n.* = ἀποφόρητα (carried away), **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Presents which guests received at table, especially at the Saturnalia, to carry home with them.* Suet. Cal. 55; Vesp. 19; cf. Aug. 75; —or, **B.** *Which candidates distributed*, Symm. 2, 87. **II.** Meton.: *The title of the fourteenth book of the epigrams of Martial.*

†**apŏphўgis**, is, *f.* = ἀποφυγή, In architecture: *The listel or square, immediately at the top, or bottom, of the shaft of a column; the apophyge*, Vitr. 4, 1, 11; id. ib. 4, 7, 3.

†**apŏplēctĭcus** or **apŏplectus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἀποπληκτικός or ἀπόπληκτος, *Apoplectic*, Firm. Mathes. 3, 14 no. 8; Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, et al.

†**apŏplēxĭa**, æ or **-xis**, is, *f.* = ἀποπληξία or ἀπόπληξις (a being disabled), in medicine, *Apoplexy*, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 5; Tert. Anim. 53; Firm. Mathes. 3, 7 no. 8: as Gr. word in Aur. Vict., Verus, ictu sanguinis, quem morbum Græci ἀποπληξίαν vocant, extinctus est, Epit. 16, 5.

†**apŏproēgmĕnon**, i, *n.* = ἀποπροηγμένον, in the philos. lang. of the Stoics, *That which is to be rejected, exceptionable*, opp. to *proegmenon*, C. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

†**apopsis**, is, *f.* = ἀποψις (far-sight), *An eminence which affords an extensive view*, Fronto Fer. Als. 3.

apor, v. apud.

†**apŏrēma**, ătis, *n.* = ἀπόρημα, in dialectics, *A syllogism in proof of a contradiction*, est aporema autem syllogismus contradictionis, Boeth. Aristot. Topic. 8, 4.

apŏrĭa, æ, *f.* = ἀπορία, *Doubt, perplexity, embarrassment*, Lat., in Vulg. Sirac. 27, 5, with the idea of confusion, disorder; Gr., in C. Att. 7, 21, et al.

apŏrĭātio, ōnis, *f. Perplexity of*

mind, uncertainty, doubt, Tert. adv. Hær. 49.—From

†ăpŏrĭor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* = ἀπορέω, *To be in uncertainty, to doubt, vacillate:* Vulg. Isai. 59, 16; ib. 2 Cor. 4, 8.

ăposcŏpeuŏn, ontis, *m.* = ἀποσκοπεύων (looking away from other objects at one, and so looking steadily at it), *A painting of Antiphilus, in which a satyr is represented with his hand over his eyes, looking at something distant:* Pl. 37, 11, 40. *no.* 32 Hard.: al. aposcopon.

†ăpŏsĭōpēsis, is, *f.* = ἀποσιώπησις, *A breaking off in the midst of a speech,* a rhetor. figure (in Cic. called reticentia), Quint. 9, 2, 54:—exs.: Virg. E. 3, 8; id. Æ. 1, 135; Ov. H. 13, 164; id. ib. 20, 51.

†ăpospHrāgisma, ātis, *n.* = ἀποσφράγισμα, *The figure* or *device upon a signet-ring:* Pl. Ep. 10, 16 *fin.*

†apospLēnos, i, *f.* [ἀπό; σπλήν] *Rosemary:* App. Herb. 79.

†ăpostăsĭa, æ, *f.* = ἀποστασία, *A falling away from religion, apostasy:* Salv. de Gub. D. 6, p. 128.

†ăpostăta, æ, *m.* = ἀποστάτης, *An apostate:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 11; Sedul. 5, 138.

ăpostătĭce, *adv.* [apostaticus] *In the manner of an apostate:* Cod. Just. 1, 1.

†ăpostătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀποστατικός, **I.** *Apostatizing:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5; Sedul. 5, 375. **II.** *Suffering under a gathering:* Pelagon. Veterin. 28.

†ăpostăto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* = ἀποστατέω, *To apostatize:* Cypr. Ep. 1, 2; Vulg. Sir. 10, 14; ib. 19, 2.

†ăpostatrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [apostato] *She who falls from the faith;* only as *Adj.: Apostate, rebellious* (Eccl. Lat.): gentes apostatrices, Vulg. Ezech. 2, 3.

†ăpostēma, ātis, *n.* = ἀπόστημα (a standing away from, and so in medic. the separation of corrupt matter into an ulcer), *An abcess, imposlume,* Pl. 30, 5, 12; 28, 15, 61.

ăpostŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [apostolus] *The office of an apostle, apostleship,* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20; Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

†ăpostŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀποστολικός, *Relating to an apostle, apostolic:* ætas, Tert. Præscr. adv. Hær. 32: doctrina, id. ib.— Hence **I.** Apostolici, orum, *m. Companions of the apostles,* Tert. ib. **II.** *The name of a Christian sect, who had all things in common, and denied the possibility of salvation to those who were not of their number,* Aug. Hæres. 40; Isid. 8, 5, p. 257 Lind., et al.

†ăpostŏlus, i, *m.* = ἀπόστολος (sent forth), **A.** In the jurists: *A notice sent to a higher tribunal* or *judge,* Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 106; Paul. Sent. 5, 33.— **B.** In Eccl. writers, *An apostle,* Tert. Præsc. adv. Hær. 20; Prud. Ham. v. 508.

†ăpostrŏphe, ēs, *f.* = ἀποστροφή (a turning away), *A rhetorical figure, where the speaker turns from the judges or his hearers, and addresses some other person or persons, or has recourse to an invocation,* Quint. 9, 2, 38; id. ib. 3, 24; Marc. Cap. 5. p. 171 (*e. g.* C. Lig. 3 *fin.*; id. 2 Verr. 1, 9, 24, et al.)

†ăpostrŏphos (-phus), i, *f.* = ἀπόστροφος, in gram., *An apostrophe,* Don. p. 1742 P.; Diom. p. 430 ib.; Prisc. p. 1287 ib.

†ăpŏtĕlesma, ătis, *n.* = ἀποτέλεσμα (effect) (*Supposed*) *influence of the stars upon human destiny,* Firm. Mathes. 8, 5, 18.

†apotactĭtæ, orum, *m.* [ἀπότακτος] = Apostolici, *no.* II. Aug. Hæres. 40.

†ăpŏthēca, æ, *f.* = ἀποθήκη, **I.** Gen.: *Any place where a thing is laid up or deposited, a repository, store-house, magazine, warehouse,* etc.: C. Phil. 2, 27; id. Vatin. 5; Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12. **II.** Esp.: *A store-room for wine in the upper part of the house, where it was kept to be mellowed by smoke:* vini apotheca, Pl. 14, 4, 6; id. ib. 14, 16; Col. 1, 6, 20; Hor. S. 2, 5, 7 (cf. descende, pia testa, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 7; and amphora fumum bibere instituta, id. ib. 3, 8, 11).

ăpŏthēco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [apotheca] *To lay up in a store-house:* Ven. Ep. præf. carm. 6, 5.

† ăpŏthĕōsis, is, *f.* = ἀποθέωσις, *Deification:* Tert. Apol. 34.

†ăpŏthĕsis, is, *f.* = ἀπόθεσις: i. q. apophysis: Vitr. 4, 1, 11.

†ăpŏtŏmē, ēs, *f.* = ἀποτομή (a cutting off); ancient music. *t. t.: The greater semitone* which bears to the lesser semitone or *limma* (λεῖμμα) the ratio of 2187 to 2048. (Also in modern music the chromatic semitone.) "Reliqua igitur pars (toni), quæ major est, *apotome* nuncupatur a Græcis, a nobis vero potest vocari decisio," Boeth. Mus. 2, 29, p. 1098.

†ăpŏxўŏmĕnŏs, i, *m.* (*Acc.* -on) = ἀποξυόμενος (scraping one's self), *The name of a celebrated statue by Phidias, representing a bather using the strigil:* Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 62.

†ăpŏzēma, ătis, *n.* = ἀπόζεμα, *A decoction:* Æm. Mac. Herb. c. de apio.

‡ap-pango, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; pango] *To fasten to:* Fest. p. 8.

‡ăppărāmentum, i, *n.* [apparo] (*The prepared thing;* hence) *A preparation; that which is prepared:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2332.

ăppărāte (adp-), *adv.* [1. apparatus, *no.* II.] **A.** *Magnificently, sumptuously:* C. Att. 13, 52, 1; Liv. 31, 4:—*Comp.:* Pl. Ep. 1, 15, 4.—**B.** Of style: *In a laboured way:* Auct. Her. 1, 7, 11.

ăppărātio (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [apparo] **I.** Prop.: *A preparing, preparation* (rare): popularium munerum, C. Off. 2, 16, 56; Vitr. 2, 10. **II.** Fig.: Of an orator: apparatio (*preparation*) atque artificiosa diligentia, C. Inv. 1, 18, 25; so, Auct. Her. 1, 8, 12.

† ăppărātor (adp-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who prepares:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2325.

ăppărātrix (adp-), īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who prepares:* Hier. Ep. 18.

1. ăppărātus (adp-), a, um, **I.** *P.* of apparo. **II.** *Pa.:* **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of persons: *Prepared, ready:* apparatus sum, ut videtis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 10.—**2.** Of things: *Well supplied, furnished with every thing: Comp.:* domus omnibus instructior rebus et apparatior, C. Inv. 1, 34, 58.—**B.** Meton.: *Magnificent, splendid, sumptuous:* apparatis epulis, Liv. 23, 4 Drak.:—*Sup.:* ludi apparatissimi, C. Sest. 54, 116: apparatissimæ epulæ, Sen. Ep. 83, 25: apparatissimum funus, Suet. Ner. 9: munus apparatissimum largissimumque, id. Tit. 7.—**C.** Fig.: Of style: *Too studied, far-fetched, laboured:* apparata oratio, Auct. Her. 1, 7, 11.

2. ăppărātus (adp-), ūs, *m.* [apparo] (class.; but, except in Hor. Od. 1, 38, 1, scarcely to be found in any poet): **I.** Prop.: *A preparing, providing, preparation, getting ready,* in abstracto: requiro omnem totius operis designationem atque apparatum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8 *fin.*: totius belli, id. Ac. 2, 1, 3: sacrorum, id. Rep. 2, 14: operum ac munitionum, Liv. 21, 7: sacrificii, Suet. Ner. 56.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A preparation,* in concreto; *apparatus, i. e. tools, implements;* of war, *baggage, engines, supplies, the materiel, instruments, machines,* etc.: in reliquo Darii apparatu, Pl. 13, 1, 1; so, argenteus, *silver-plate,* id. 22, 23, 47: apparatus (*military engines*), et munitiones, Nep. Eum. 5 *fin.*: arma prompta ex regio apparatu, Liv. 42, 52: apparatus oppugnandarum urbium, id. 5, 5; so, 26, 47:—of men: auxiliorum apparatus, Liv. 9, 7:—and of animals: jumentorum apparatus, Liv. 25, 14.

B. *A preparation on a magnificent scale, magnificence, splendour, pomp:* magnifici apparatûs vitæque cultus cum elegantiâ et copiâ, C. Off. 1, 8; id. Vat. 13; id. Or. 25; id. Fam. 9, 19: regio apparatu accepti, *etc.*, id. Rep. 6, 10; cf., Nep. Paus. 3:—so of the pomp and parade attending public spectacles or other festive celebrations: ludorum venationumque apparatus, C. Off. 2, 16 Beier; Liv. 27, 6; Suet. Cæs. 10.

ăppărens, entis, *P. of* apparco.

ăppărenter, *adv.* [apparens] *Evidently, manifestly:* syllogismus apparenter accommodatus rei, Boeth. Elench. Soph. 1, 7, p. 739.

ăppărentĭa (adp-), æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A becoming visible, appearing, appearance, manifestation* (post-class.): Christi, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19. **II.** Fig.: *The external appearance:* bona, Firm. Math. 5, 8.

ap-părĕo (adp-), ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; pareo] **I.** Gen.: *To appear at* some place: *come in sight, appear* or *make one's appearance* (class.): **A.** *Abs.:* rem contra speculum ponas, apparet imago, Lucr. 4, 156: apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto, Virg. Æ. 1, 118; cf. Hor. Carm. Sec. 59.—**B.** With *Dat.:* anguis ille, qui Sullæ apparuit immolanti, C. Div. 2, 30, 65; cf. id. Clu. 53, 147; Tib. 4, 1, 65.—**C.** With *ad:* quod apparet ad agricolas, Var. R. R. 1, 40, 1.—**D.** With *Gen. of place:* ego apparebo domi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 97.—**E.** With *Advv. of time, place,* etc.: equus, mecum una demersus, rursus apparet, C. de Div. 2, 68, 140: ille bonus vir nusquam apparet, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 18; cf. Lucr. 3, 25: unde, C. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 706 P.: uspiam, id. Flacc. 12, 29.—**F.** With *de:* de sulcis acies apparuit hastæ, Ov. M. 3, 107.

II. Esp.: **A.:** **1.** Prop.: **a.** *To be evident, apparent; to be visible, to show one's self* or *itself, be in public:* ut opera appareat mea, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 60: fac sis nunc promissa appareant, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 19: illud apparere unum, *this only is apparent,* Lucr. 1, 878; Cato R. R. 2, 2: ubi rhetoris tanta merces apparet, *i. e.* illud quod pro tanta mercede didiceris, C. Phil. 2, 34: quo studiosius opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, id. Rosc. Am. 41 *fin.*: (Galbæ) orationes exaruerunt, vix jam ut appareant, id. Brut. 21, 82: apparet adhuc vetus, ecce, cicatrix, Ov. M. 12, 444; id. ib. 2, 734: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 22: quum lamentamur non apparere labores nostros, *are not noticed, considered,* id. Ep. 2, 1, 224: id. ib. 250; Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 14; cf. id. Amph. 2, 2, 161 and 162.—Hence apparens (opp. latens), *visible, manifest, evident:* tympana non apparentia obstrepuere, Ov. M. 4, 391: apparentia vitia curanda sunt, Quint. 12, 8, 10; so, id. ib. 9, 2, 46.—**b.** In Eccl. Latin of God and angels: *To appear suddenly:* bene apparuisse dicitur ei qui eum repente conspexit. Hoc speciališter aut de angelis aut de Deo scriptura divina tenere consuevit, ut, quod non potest prævideri, apparere dicatur, Ambros. in Aug. Ep. 147, 6 § 18.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** res apparet, and far more freq. *impers.* apparet with *acc. c. Inf.* or *relat. clause: The thing* (or *it*) *is evident, clear, manifest, certain,* δῆλόν ἐστι, φαίνεται (of objective certainty, while videtur, δοκεῖ, denotes subjective belief): ratio apparet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 17: res apparet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 7: apparet id etiam cæco, Liv. 32, 34: cui non id apparere, id actum esse, *etc.*, id. 22, 34; id. 2, 31 *fin.*: ex quo apparet antiquior origo, Pl. 36, 26, 67: apparet servum hunc esse domini pauperis, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 33: non dissimulat, apparet esse commotum, C. Phil. 2, 34: apparet atque exstat, utrum simus earum (artium) rudes, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72: quid rectum sit apparet, id. Fam. 5, 19; id. ib. 4, 7: sive confectum est, ut apparet, sive, *etc.*, id. Flacc. 16 *fin.*; Nep. Att. 4, 1; Liv. 42, 43: quo apparet antiquiorem hanc fuisse, sententiam, Pl. 35, 12, 44.—Also *c. Dat. pers.:* quas impendere jam apparebat omnibus, Nep. Eum. 10.—**b.** And with the *Nom. c. Inf.* in the same force as in Gr. δῆλός ἐστι or φαίνομαι have, when foll. by the nom. of a participle in concord with their subject; hæc apparent magis ita esse in latioribus campis, *are evidently* (cf. Krüg. Untersuchh. 3, § 162): Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: membra nobis ita data sunt, ut ad quandam rationem vivendi data esse apparent, C. Fin. 3, 7, 23 Otto: apparet ita degenerasse Nero, Suet. Ner. 1 ("ubi degenerasse est pro nom. part. act. Græci" Baumg. Crus. Clav. Suet.). Or without the inf., with an adj. as predicate: apparebat atrox eum plebe certamen (*sc.* fore, imminere, *etc.*), Liv. 2, 28; utilis apparuit, Suet. Rhet. 1 ("ὠφέλιμος ἐφάνετο," Baumg. Crus. Clav. Suet.).

B.: **1.** *To appear with one as a servant, assistant*, i. e. *to attend, serve* (rare): **a.** With *Dat.*: sacerdotes diis apparento, C. Leg. 2, 8, 21: ædilibus, Liv. 9, 46, Drak.: consulibus, id. 2, 55: collegis, id. 3, 33: tibi, Pompon. ap. Gell. 12, 10.—**b.** With *ad*: Jovis ad solium, Virg. Æ. 12, 850.—**c.** With *Acc.* of time: septem annos Philippo, Nep. Eum. 13, 1.—**2.** In Eccl. writers: *To reverence, honour, obey*: haruspex mortuis apparet, Tert. Apol. 13: judicio Dei, id. ib. 48: patriarchæ regibus idololatris apparuerunt, id. Idol. 17: cf. id. Spect. 17.

ap-părĭo (adp-), *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 3. v. *a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; pario] *To gain, obtain, acquire*: unde appareret spatium cuili domus, Lucr. 2, 1140.

apparītĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [appareo *no.* II. B. 1.] **I.** Prop.: *A serving, service, attendance*: in longa apparitione singularem fidem cognovi, C. Fam. 13, 54; cf. Aug. Ep. 75. **II.** Meton.: *Household, domestics, servants*: ex necessariis apparitionibus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4; Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 23; Amm. 15, 3, 8.

apparītor (adp-), ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A servant*, esp. *a public servant, officer of a magistrate (lictor, secretary)*: C. 2 Verr. 3, 25, 61; id. Phil. 2, 32 *fin.*; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4; Liv. 1, 8; 40; 48; Suet. Aug. 14; id. Tib. 11; id. Dom. 14; Cod. Just. 12, 58 *sq.*; cf. Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 3202; 1896; 2462; 2975; 4921.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *The servants of the military tribunes*: Lamprid. Sev. 52; Hirt. B. Afr. 37.—**2.** *The servants of the priests*: Inscr. ap. Murat. 185, 3; 918, 3; ap. Grut. 1087, 6. **II.** Fig.: in Tertullian, *Of the eyes and ears*: nec possit mundus præstari, cujus apparitores inquinantur, Spect. 17.

apparītūra (adp-), æ, *f.* [id.] *A serving, service*: Suet. Gramm. 9.

ap-păro (adp-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; paro] *To prepare* or *make ready* for a person or thing; *to put in order, provide*, etc. (class.): **A.** With *Dat.*: illi prandium, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 61: tibi auxilium, id. Epid. 3, 2, 18.—**B.** With *ad*: ad hostes bellum, Liv. 7, 7.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: in Sextium apparabantur crimina, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 6.—**D.** In *simple constr.*: cœnam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 74: convivium, C. 2 Verr. 4, 20, 44: dapes, Hor. Epod. 2, 48: prandium, Suet. Claud. 33: nuptias, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 24: bellum, C. Manil. 12, 35: ludos, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5: aggerem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17.—**E.** With *Abl.*: **1.** Of *manner*: bellum armaque vi summâ, Liv. 4, 1.—**2.** Of *time*: bellum eo anno, Liv. 6, 21.—**F.** With *ut c. Subj.*: ut cripere, apparabas, Plaut. Aul. 5, 1, 18.—**G.** With *Inf.*: **1.** *Objective*: delinire, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 28: excindere gentem, Stat. Th. 4, 671: trajicere ex Sicilia, Suet. Aug. 47.—**2.** (after *sese*) = *ut c. Subj.*: sese parere apparent hujus legibus, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 11.—**H.** *Abs.*: para, Ter. And. 1, 5, 19; cf. Sall. C. 6, 5: Nep. Ham. 7, 1.—**K.** *Impers. Pass.*: dum apparatur, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35.

ap-pectŏro (adp-), *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; pectus] *To press*, or *clasp, to the breast*: Sol. 26, 5.

appellātĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [2. appello] **A.** (acc. to 2. appello, *no.* I. A.) *An addressing* or *accosting*: nactus appellationis causam, Cæs. B. C. 2, 28.

B. (acc. to 2. appello, *no.* I. B. 1. c.): *An appealing to, an appeal*: **1.** With *ad*: appellationem esse ad populum, Pl. 6, 22, 24, § 90.—**2.** With *ab*: a judiciibus, Suet. Ner. 17.—**3.** With *Gen.*: **a.** *Objective*: tribunorum, C. Quint. 20, 65.—**b.** *Subjective*: litigatorum, Suet. Cæs. 33.—**4.** *Abs.*: C. Vatin. 14, 34; Liv. 3, 56.

C. (acc. to 2. appello, *no.* I. B. 4.) (Prop.: *A naming* or *entitling*; Meton.): **1.** *A name, title, appellation*: **a.** *Abs.*: appellatione hac inani, C. Att. 5, 20, 4: nihil esse rempublicam; appellationem modo, Suet. Cæs. 77: appellatione quoque ipsâ venti sunt, Pl. 2, 45, 45, § 116.—**b.** With *Gen.*: rerum appellationes venales erant, C. Dom. 50, 129: patris, Pl. 7, 13, 11, § 59.—**2.** Gramm. *t. t.*: **a.** *A substantive*: Quint. 9, 3, 9: cf. id. 1, 4, 19; Scaur. ap. Diom. p. 366 P.—**2.** *An adjective*: errant longe, qui opinantur *moribundus, vitabundus, furibundus*, esse participia; sunt enim appellationes, Diom. p. 397 P.

D. (acc. to 2. appello, *no.* I. B. 5.): *A naming* or *calling by name*: neque nominum ullorum inter eos appellatio est, Pl. 5, 8, 8, § 45.

E. (acc. to 2. appello, *no.* I. B. 6): *A pronouncing, pronunciation, utterance*: literarum, C. Brut. 74, 259; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 35.

appellātīvus (adp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. appello, *no.* I. A.] Gramm. *t. t.*: *Appellative; belonging to a whole kind or species*: Charis. p. 128 P.; Prisc. 579 ib.

appellātor (adp-), ōris, *m.* [2. appello, *no.* I. B. 1. c.] *One who appeals, an appellant*: C. 2 Verr. 4, 65, 146; Paul. Sent. 5, 4 *fin.*

appellātōrĭus (adp-), a, um, *adj.* [appellator] *Relating to an appellant*: tempora, *i. e. within which an appeal is made*: Ulp. Dig. 49, 5, 5.

appellĭto (adp-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [2. appello, *no.* I. A.] *To call often* or *habitually*; *to be accustomed to call* or *name*: **A.** With *double Acc.*: antiqui nostri narrationes sermonesque insectiones appellitaverunt, Gell. 18, 9, 11: quod appellabitis dæmonium, App. Apol. p. 279.—**B.** With *ab*: Cœlium appellitatum a Cœle Vibennâ, Tac. A. 4, 65.

1. **ap-pello (adp-)**, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; pello] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To drive, move, bring*, etc., *to* or *towards* a person or thing: **1.** With *ad*: ad ignotum arbitrum me appellis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 104: ad me Pecus, Att. ap. C. de Div. 1, 22, 44: armentum ad aquam, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 15: ad litora juvencos, Ov. M. 11, 353: turres ad Cæsaris opera, Cæs. B. C. 1, 26.—**2.** With *Adv. of direction*: quo nunquam appellunt (*sc.* aves) corpora pennis, Lucr. 6, 751.—**3.** With *Abl.*: Lucr. 6, 751; cf. preceding *no.* 2.—**4.** In *simple constr.*: ut quum appellant (*sc.* vineas), Lucil. ap. Non. 238, 28: postquam paullo appulit unda (*sc.* corpus), Ov. M. 11, 717.

B. Esp.: Naut. *t. t.*: **1.** Appellere navem, *etc.*; *or simply* appellere: *To bring* or *conduct a ship*, etc., *to* some land or place: **a.** *Appellere navem*: (a) With *ad*: si ille ad eam ripam naves appulisset, C. Phil. 2, 11, 26: quum classem ad Delum appulissent (*sc.* Persæ), id. 2 Verr. 1, 18, 48: —*Pass. constr.*: quum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur, C. Att. 13, 21, 3; cf. Liv. 30, 107.—(b) With *Adv. of place*: appellant huc ad molem nostram naviculam, Afran. ap. Non. 238, 24: hinc vel illinc, Tac. A. 2, 6.—(c) With *in c. Acc.*: Alexandrum in Italiam classem appulisse constat, Liv. 8, 3: in urbem sociorum classem appulisti, id. 28, 42.—(d) With *Acc. of place*: classis Samothracam appulsa est, Liv. 45, 5.—(e) *Alone*: lintre appulso, Vell. 2, 107, 2.—**b.** *Appellere*: (a) With *ad*: ad insulam, Liv. 37, 21; cf. Suet. Tib. 11: ad litus, Quint. 7, 3, 31.—(b) With *Adv. of place*: hinc appelle, *bring-to here*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12.—**2.** Nave appellere, or *Pass. in reflexive force* (*To bring one's self in a ship*; i. e.) *To arrive, land*, etc.: **a.** *Appellere nave*: quum Rhegium onerariâ nave appulisset, Suet. Tit. 5; cf. Gron. Liv. 30, 10.—**b.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: (a) With *ad*: alios ad Siciliam appulsos esse, C. 2 Verr. 5, 28, 72.—(b) With *Dat.*: ripæ suorum appulsus est, Vell. 2, 107, 2.—**3.** Navis, *etc.*, appellit, *A vessel*, etc., *arrives*, or *comes*, to a place, *etc.*: **a.** With *Acc.*: Germanici triremis Chaucorum terram appulit, Tac. A. 2, 24: Alexandrina navis Dertosam, Suet. Galb. 10.—**b.** *Abs.*: quæ (*sc.* navis) tantum quod appulerat, Suet. Aug. 98.—**c.** With *ad*: tres biremes appulere ad usûs, *etc.*, Tac. A. 4, 27.—**4.** Appellere aliquem, *To bring* or *drive one* somewhere (poet.): With *Dat.*: me vestris deus appulit oris, Virg. Æ. 3, 715: nos tempestas oris, id. ib. 1, 377.

II. Fig.: *To bring to* some condition or undertaking: With *ad*: animum ad scribendum, Ter. Andr. prol. 1: animum ad uxorem, id. ib. 2, 6, 15: argenti viginti minæ me ad mortem appulerunt, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 43; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 1, 11: mentem ad philosophiam, C. de Or. 2, 37, 154: nec tuas unquam rationes ad eos scopulos appulisses, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 25.

2. **ap-pello (adp-)**, āvi, ātum, āre (*Perf. Subj.* appellâsis for appellaveris, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 15), 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] (In reflexive force: *To bring, etc., one's self to* a person in order to address, *etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To address, speak to, accost*, etc.: **1.** By word of mouth: **a.** In *simple constr.*: te volo appellare, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 23: nec audet Appellare virum virgo, Ov. M. 4, 681: Adherbalis appellandi copia, Sall. J. 22, 5: milites alius alium læti appellant, id. ib. 53, 8: a Virdumaro appellatus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 54; cf. Tac. Agr. 40; Suet. Tib. 29.—**b.** With *Abl.*: quo ore appellabo patrem? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 22: aliquem hilari vultu, C. Clu. 26, 72: hominem verbo graviore, id. 2 Verr. 3, 58, 134: ne me appella falso nomine, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 181; cf. id. Mil. 2, 5, 26; Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 15.—**c.** With *Adv. of manner*, etc.: legatos superbius, C. Manil. 5, 11: homines asperius, id. Agr. 2, 4, 63: senatu coram appellato, Suet. Ner. 41: hosce Punice, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 22: centurionibus nominatim appellatis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 25.—**d.** With *Relative clause*: adi, atque appella, quod velit, *etc.*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 32.—**e.** *Abs.*: senatum atque appellabo, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 17: adeamus, appellemus, id. Mil. 2, 5, 10.—**2.** By letter: nos literis appellato, C. Fam. 15, 20, 2.

B. Esp.: **1.**: **a.** With accessory notion of request, *etc.*: *To apply to, entreat, request, beg*, etc.: (a) In *simple constr.*: vos etiam atque etiam imploro et appello, C. 2 Verr. 5, 72, 188: quem enim alium appellem? id. Flacc. 2, 4: quem præter te appellet, habebat neminem, id. Quint. 31, 98: quo accedam, aut quos appellem? Sall. J. 14, 17: appellatus est a C. Flavio, ut, *etc.*, Nep. Att. 8, 3.—(b) With *pro*: senatus pro dignitate tuâ appellaretur, C. Fam. 12, 28, 2.—(c) With *de*: appellatis de republicâ patribus, Suet. Cæs. 34.—(d) With *ut c. Subj.*: appellatus est a C. Flavio, ut princeps ejus rei esse vellet, Nep. Att. 8, 3.—**b.** With accessory notion of tampering with: *To address one* in order to urge to something bad; *to tamper with*: (a) *Aliquem*: Sen. Contr. 2, 15; Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 15.—(b) *De aliquâ re*: de proditione, Liv. 26, 38: de stupro, Quint. 4, 2, 98.—**c.** Law *t. t.*: With accessory notion of seeking aid: *To call upon* for assistance; *to appeal to* for protection, *etc.*: (a) In *simple constr.* (class.): tribunos, C. Quint. 20, 64; so, Liv. 2, 55; id. 9, 26; Pl. 1, *pref.* § 10: tribuni appellabantur, C. Quint. 20, 63: prætor appellatur, id. 2 Verr. 4, 65, 146: appellato collegio, *after he had appealed to the whole college* (*of tribunes*), Suet. Cæs. 23.—(b) With *ad* (as *neut. verb* first in Digg.): adversarii ad imperatorem appellârunt, Scæv. Dig. 4, 4, 39.

2. *To address* in order to demand something or to obtain payment; *to dun, press*, for money, *etc.*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: Tullia tuum munusculum flagitat, et me ut sponsorem appellat, C. Att. 1, 8, 3: appellabis Papiam, id. Fam. 16, 24, 2; cf. id. Quint. 12, 40.—**b.** With *de*: de pecuniâ, C. Phil. 2, 29, 71.—**c.** With *Abl.*: magnâ pecuniâ appellabaris a creditoribus, Quint. 5, 13, 12.—**d.** *Abs.*: vel optima nomina non appellando fieri mala, Alphius ap. Col. 1, 7, 2.

3. *To go* to a judge, etc., *with a complaint* respecting some one; *to complain of, accuse, impeach, indict*, etc.: ne alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, C. Off. 1, 25, 89: aliquem stupri causâ, Val. Max. 6, 1, 11.

4. *To name, call, entitle* a person or thing: **a.** As something: With *double Acc.*: te patrem, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 50: unum te sapientum, C. Læl. 2, 6: fruges Cererem, id. N. D. 2, 23, 60: me subditum et ex pellice genitum appellant, Liv. 40, 9: quem nautæ appellant Lichan, Ov. M. 9, 229: victorem appellat Achaten, Virg. Æ. 5, 540.—*Pass constr.*: quæ Nunc appellatur sapientia, Lucr. 5, 10: rex ab suis appellatur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 4.—**b.** By name: With *Abl.*: suo quamque rem nomine appellare, C. Fam. 9, 22, 1.

5. *To mention by name, name*: **a.** In

simple constr.: auctores, Pl. 28, 1, 1, § 2: multi appellandi, C. 2 Verr. 1, 60, 155.—**b.** With *Abl.*: quos non appello hoc loco, C. Sest. 50, 108.—**c.** With *in c. Abl.*: quæ (*sc.* ædes) in lege non appellantur, C. Cæcin. 19, 54.—**d.** With *Adv.*: nominatim pestem, C. Vatin. 14, 33.

6. *To pronounce*, etc.: de suavitate appellandarum literarum, C. Brut. 35, 133.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To require*: etiam non appellato solo, Pl. 16, 33, 60, § 142.—**B.** *To indicate, make known*: quos sæpe nutu appello, C. Fam. 1, 9, 20.

appendeo, v. appendo.

appendĭcium, ĭi, *n.* [appendo] *An appendage*: Hier. Ep. 10 (al. 54, § 8); Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 64; id. ib. 4, 8, 118.

appendĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [appendix] *A small appendage*: C. Rab. Post. 4.

appendĭum, i, *n.* [appendo] (Prop.: *A hanging on*; Meton.): *A weight* (*attached to the feet of persons suspended by ropes for the purpose of torture*): appendia ipsa cruciatis debitoribus solvuntur, Cassiod. Var. 10, 29.

ap-pendix, ĭcis, *f.* (Fest. p. 18, earlier ampendix, *m.*) [ad; pendeo] **I.** Prop: *That which hangs to any thing, an appendage*: App. M. 8, p. 211, 27; id. ib. 5, p. 169, 10.—As *Adj.*: *Following after, attendant upon*: appendix victoria, Nazar. Pan. 3: appendices pluviæ, *rains following a storm*, Salv. Ep. 9, 14.

II. Meton.: **A.** *An addition, supplement*, or *accession* to any thing: cujus (*sc.* partis) appendices vehementer pertinent ad culturam, Var. R. R. 1, 16, 1: appendix Etrusci belli, Liv. 9, 41: appendices majoris muneris, id. 39, 27.—**B.** In Tertullian: **1.** *An attendant, a companion*: Patriarchæ et Prophetæ appendices Dominicæ resurrectionis, De Anim. 55.—**2.** *A result*, or *consequence*: appendices hujus officii sordes, Res. Carn. 8: appendices gulæ lascivia atque luxuria, Jejun. 17.—**C.** *A barberry-bush* (Berberis vulgaris, L.): Pl. 24, 13, 70, § 114.

ap-pendo (adp-), di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* (-ēo, ēre, 2. *v. a.* Apic. 8, 7 *fin.*) [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a; pendo] **I.** *To hang up, suspend* (post-class.): vela, Vulg. 1 Mach. 4, 51. **II.** *To weigh* something *to* one: **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *Dat.*: ei appendit aurum, C. 2 Verr. 4, 25, 56.—**2.** With *Abl.*: tibi optimâ fide omnia concessit, annumeravit, appendit, C. Rosc. Am. 49, 144.—**3.** In *simpl. constr.*: ut appendantur non numerentur pecuniæ, C. Phil. 2, 38, 97: nondum omni auro appenso, Liv. 5 49.—**B.** Fig.: non verba me annumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tanquam appendere, *i. e. to have regard not to their number, but to their weight*, C. Opt. Gen. Or. 5, 14.

appensor (adp-), ōris, *m.* [appendo] *He who weighs out to one; a weigher* (prps. only in Aug.): verborum, Aug. Cres. 73; cf. id. Tract. in Joan. 20 *fin.*

appensus (adp-), a, um, *P.* of appendo.

ap-pertĭnĕo (adp-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; pertineo] *To belong* or *appertain to*: Innoc. pp. 221, 232 Goes.

ap-pĕtens (adp-), entis, **I.** *P.* of 1. appeto. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to 1. appeto, *no.* II. C.): **A.** *Striving passionately after, eager for*: With *Gen.*: gloriæ, C. Manil. 3, 7; so, Sall. J. 7, 1: alieni appetens, sui profusus, id. C. 5, 4: vini, Pl. 36, 5, 36, § 69: negotiorum, Tac. A. 14, 57:—*Comp.*: nihil est appetentius similium sui, C. Læl. 14, 50: appetentior famæ, Tac. H. 4, 6:—*Sup.*: appetentissimi honestatis, C. Tusc. 2, 24, 59.—**B.** *Eager for money, grasping, avaricious*: *Abs.*: homo non cupidus, neque appetens, C. Agr. 2, 8, 20: grati animi, non appetentis, signa, id. de Or. 2, 43, 182.

appĕtenter (adp-), *adv.* [appetens] *Eagerly, greedily*: C. Off. 1, 10, 33; App. M. 7, p. 192, 40 Elm.

appĕtentia (adp-), æ, *f.* [1. appeto, *no.* II. C.] *Desire, longing, appetite, etc.*: **A.** *Abs.*: effrenata appetentia, C. Tusc. 4, 7, 15.—**B.** With *Objective Gen.*: cibi, Pl. 19, 8, 38, § 127; cf. id. 23, 1, 22, § 38: gloriæ, Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 15, 6.

appĕtibĭlis (adp-), e, *adj.* [id.] *Worthy of desire, desirable* (post-class.): App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19; Macr. S. 1, 1.

appĕtisso (adp-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To strive after, desire earnestly* (ante-class.): cur vetera appetissis discidia? Att. ap. Non. 237, 22.

appĕtītio (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [appeto] **A.** (acc. to 1. appeto, *no.* II. A. 1.): *A grasping at*: solis, C. de Div. 1, 23, 46.—**B.** (acc. to 1. appeto, *no.* II. C. 1.): *An earnest desire* or *longing*; *strong inclination*: **1.** *Abs.*: appetitio, quâ ad agendum impellimur, C. Ac. 2, 8, 24; cf. id. N. D. 3, 13, 32.—**2.** With *Gen.*: alieni, C. Off. 3, 6, 30: societatis, Sen. Ep. 9, 17: animi, C. Fin. 3, 7, 23.—**C.** (acc. to 1. appeto, *no* II. C. 2.): *Desire for food; appetite*: Gell. 16, 3, 2.

appĕtītor (adp-), ōris, *m.* [appeto, *no.* II. C. 1.] *One who longs for* a thing: laudum, Amm. 25, 4, 18: cf. Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40; Arn. 4, p. 136.

1. **appĕtītus (adp-),** a, um, *P.* of appeto.

2. **appetītus (adp-),** ūs, *m.* [appeto] **A.** (acc. to 1. appeto, *no.* I.): *An onset, assault*: reprimebat barbaricos appetitūs, Amm. 30, 5, 2.—**B.** (acc. to 1. appeto, *no.* II. C. 1.): **1.** Prop.: *A passionate longing, eager desire*: **a.** *Abs.*: una pars in appetitu posita est, quæ est ὁρμή Græce, C. Off. 1, 28, 101; cf. id. N. D. 2, 47, 122.—**b.** With *Objective Gen.*: voluptatis, C. Off. 1, 30, 105.—**2.** Meton.: *Passion, the appetites*: ut appetitûs rationi obediant, C. Off. 1, 29, 102; cf. id. N. D. 2, 12, 33.

ap-pĕto (adp-), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; peto, *no.* I. B.] *Act.*: *To fall upon* in a hostile manner; *to attack, assault, assail*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: aquaticas aves appetit (*sc.* aquila), Pl. 10, 3, 3, § 9.—**2.** With *Abl.*: humerum gladio, Cæs. B. C. 2, 35: os oculosque hostis rostro et unguibus appetiit, Liv. 7, 26: morsu Pisonis caput, Tac. H. 4, 42.—**B.** Fig.: me amor appetit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 8: ignominiis appetitus, C. Quint. 31, 98.

II. [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; peto, *no.* II.] *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To seek to go to* or *towards; to approach*: Europam, C. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 2, 1: urbem, Suet. Cæs. 42.—Particular phrases: **1.** *Appetere aliquid, To seek after, strive to obtain, something; to grasp at*: **a.** With *Abl.*: eum (*sc.* solem) appetivisse manibus, C. de Div. 1, 23, 46.—**b.** With *Dat.*: dextra osculis adpetitur, *i. e. in order to kiss it*, Pl. 11, 45, 103, § 250.—**c.** *Aliquid*: mammam, C. de Div. 2, 41, 85.—**d.** With *in c. Abl.*: in cœnâ placentam, Pl. 7, 53, 54, § 183.—**2.** *Pass.*: As a token of respect, *etc.*: *To be laid hold of* in order to be saluted, *etc.*: salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, C. Sen. 18, 63.

B. Meton.: Of things without life (cf. peto, *no.* II. B. 1.): *To advance towards, approach*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: mare, terram appetens, litoribus alludit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems appetebat, Tac. Agr. 10: dub. al. abdebat.—**2.** With *Abl.*: crescebat interim urbs, munitionibus alia atque alia appetendo loca, Liv. 1, 8.

C. Fig.: **1.** In a good or bad sense: *To strive* or *seek after*; *to long for*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: omne animal appetit quædam, Cic. N. D. 3, 13, 33: voluptatem, id. Fin. 1, 9, 30: alienum, Phæd. 1, 4, 1:—**b.** With *Abl.*: bona naturâ, C. Tusc. 4, 6, 13.—**c.** With *Adv.* or *adverbial expression*: in dies aliud magis appetitur, Lucr. 5, 1279: alienos (*sc.* agros) cupide, C. Rosc. Am. 18, 50; cf. Cæs. B. G. 1, 40; Sall. C. 14, 5; Suet. Vesp. 12.—**d.** With *pro*: inimicitias potentiorum pro te, C. Mil. 36, 100.—**e.** With *ex*: ex eo bello partem laudis, C. 2 Verr. 5, 2, 5.—**f.** With *Dat.*: nihil sibi, C. Agr. 2, 23, 61.—**g.** With *Inf.*: aliquid agere, C. Fin. 5, 20, 55: gremium incestare, Stat. Th. 1, 235.—**2.** Of food: *To have a desire* or *appetite for*: secundarium panem et minutos piscículos, *etc.*, maxime appetebat, Suet. Aug. 76: appetitur vilis oliva, Mart. 9, 27, 6.

III. [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; root PET; cf. peto *init.*] *Neut.* (*To fly towards* one; hence): *To draw on* or *nigh*; *to approach*: In time: **A.** *Abs.*: jam appetit meridies, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 119: dies appetebat, Cæs. B. G. 6, 35: nox, Liv. 8, 38: lux, Tac. A. 4, 51: comitia consularia, Liv. 41, 28.—**B.** With *Dat.*: partitudo cui appetit, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 36.

2. appĕto (adp-), ōnis, *m.* [1. appeto, *no.* II. C. 1.] *He who strives eagerly* for a thing: Laber. ap. Non. 74, 8.

1. **Appĭānus,** a, um, *adj.* [Appius] *Of,* or *pertaining to, an Appius*; *Appian*: mala, *i. e. named after some Appius*, Pl. 15, 14, 15, § 49.—As *Subst.*: **Appianum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* pigmentum) *A kind of green pigment*: Pl. 35, 6, 29, § 48.

2. **Appĭānus,** a, um; v. Appius, *nos.* II. and IV.

3. **Appĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Appia* (*a town of* Phrygia Major): legati, C. Fam. 3, 7, 2.—As *Subst.*: **Appĭāni,** ōrum, *m. The people of Appia*: Pl. 5, 29, 29, § 105.

Appias, ădis, *f.* [Appius] **A.** (acc. to Appius, *no.* I.): **1.** Prop.: *The Appiad* or *Nymph of the* Appia Aqua, *which gushed forth near the temple of Venus*: Ov. Rem. Am. 659: id. A. A. 1, 82.—**2.** Meton.: *Plur.*: *Statues of the Appiad*: Appiadesque doræ, Ov. A. A. 3, 452.

B. (acc. to Appius, *no.* III.): *A name applied by Cicero to the goddess Minerva, in compliment to App. Claudius Pulcher*: C. Fam. 3, 1 Manut.

Appĭētas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The condition of an Appius*; hence) *The nobility,* or *noble descent, of the Appii*: C. Fam. 3, 7, 5.

ap-pingo (adp-), *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad; pingo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.): *To paint upon*: colorem vetusculum, Front. de Or. 1, p. 229; cf. id. ib. 2, p. 257; id. Laud. Neglig. 2, 371.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.) (Prop.: *To paint besides*; Fig.): *To add* in writing: superiorem epistolam restitue nobis, et appinge aliquid novi, C. Att. 2, 8, 2.

III. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*): *To paint*: delphinum silvis appingit, fluctibus aprum, Hor. A. P. 30.

Appius, ĭi, *m. A Roman* prænomen; *esp. in the* gens Claudia; e. g. Of **I.** App. Claudius Crassus, *surnamed* Cæcus, *censor* A. U. C. 442: Liv. 9, 29; Front. Aquæd. 5.—Hence, **A. Appius,** a, um, *adj. Of Appius, Appian*: Appia Via, *the Appian Way* or *Road, which commenced at the* Porta Capena, *and passed in a direct line through the Pontine Marshes to Capua; it was subsequently extended, prps. by Trajan, to* Brundusium: Front. Aquæd. 5; C. Manil. 18, 55; id. Mil. 6, 15: Appia Aqua, *the Appian Water*, i. e. *the aqueduct constructed by Appius*, Front. Aquæd. 5: Appii Forum, *a town founded by Appius, situate on the left side of the* Appia Via, *in the midst of the Pontine Marshes*, C. Att. 2, 10; Hor. S. 1, 5, 3; Vulg. Act. 28, 15.—**B.** †**Appiădæ,** ārum, *m. The descendants of Appius*: Inscr. Mur. 347, 1.

II. App. Claudius, *who attempted to gain possession of Virginia*: Liv. 3, 33.—Hence, **Appĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Appius*: libido, Liv. 3, 51. **III.** App. Claudius Pulcher, *a grandson of no.* I.: Vell. 2, 2, 3. **IV.** App. Silanus: Tac. A. 6, 11.—Hence, **Appĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Appius*: cædes, Tac. A. 11, 29.

ap-plaudo (adp-) (post-class. **applodo**), si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.; plaudo] **I.** Gen.: *To strike* one thing *upon* another; *to beat, strike, dash, clap, etc.*: *Act.*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: applauso latere, Tib. 2, 1, 66.—**B.** With *Abl.*: cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. M. 4, 352.—**C.** With *ad*: ovum applosum ad terram, Spart. Get. 3; cf. Lamprid. Elag. 8.—**D.** With *Dat.*: terræ, App. M. 6, p. 184, 34 Elm.; id. ib. 9, p. 236, 21 ib. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Neut.*: *To clap the hands, applaud*: **1.** *Abs.*: agite, applaudamus, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 13.—**2.** With *Dat.*: nobis clare, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 100.—**3.** *Impers. Pass.*: applaudatur, C. Sest. 54, 115.—**B.** *Act.*: *To clap the hands at*; *to applaud*: fabulam, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 33.

applausor (adp-), ōris, *m.* [applaudo] *One who claps his hands, an applauder*: Pl. Pan. 46.

applausus (adp-), a, um, *P.* of applaudo.

applex(adp-), icis, *adj.* [applico, *no.* I. A.] *Closely joined or attached:* applicior nexus, App. M. 10, p. 249, 21 Elm.

applicātio (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [applico, *no.* I. B. 2.] (only in Cic.) **A.** *Application, attachment:* animi, C. Lael. 8, 27. — **B.** Law *t. t.*: *A foreign exile's placing himself under the protection of a Roman* patronus, *and becoming his client:* jus applicationis, *a patron's right to the effects of such a client, dying intestate,* C. de Or. 1, 39, 177.

applicātus (adp-), a, um, **I.** *P.* of applico. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Joined, attached, lying close, close:* **1.** *Abs.*: aures, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 5.—**2.** With *Dat.*: colli Corinthius, Pl. 4, 4, 5, § 11: colli Lucas, Liv. 33, 17.—**B.** Fig.: *Inclined or adapted to, directed to:* omne animal applicatum esse ad se diligendum, *inclined to self-love,* C. Fin. 4, 13, 34: vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata occupatio, id. Inv. 1, 25, 36.

☞ *Comp., Sup.,* and *Adv.* not used.

applicitus (adp-), a, um, **I.** *P.* of applico. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Applied or joined to; close or attached to:* applicitum cubiculo hypocaustum, Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 23: truncо palus, Col. 4, 22, 1: so, Quint. 1, 2, 26.—**B.** Fig.: applicitus rei cultus, Quint. 4, 2, 117.

applico (adp-), āvi *or* ŭi, ātum *or* ĭtum, are (the *Perf.* applicui appears to have been first used in the time of Cic.; *cf.* Gell. 1, 7 *fin.*; applicavi is used by Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 860 P.: Var. ib.; Ter. Heaut. prol. 23; Hirt. Bell. Alex. 17 *fin.*; —in C. Cin. 16, 46; 24, 66; de Or. 2, 13, 55, and Brut. 91, 316, this form is without variation; while in Inv. 2, 13, 27; 2, 51, 153; Tusc. 5, 27, 77; Ac. 2, 20, 64; de Or. 1, 39, 177; and Fam. 3, 11, 3, it is found in the best MSS. and editions. —Still later than applicui, the *Supine* applicitum obtained currency), 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.; plico] (*To fold upon* something; hence)

I. *A.* Prop. (rare): **1.** Gen.: *To join, fix, fasten, attach,* etc.: in minorem (*sc.* ratem) applicatam, Liv. 21, 28.—**2.** Esp.: *To attach to a car; to harness:* ad bestias impellimur, quas Libero, et Cybele, applicatis, Tert. Apol. 12.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To join on, connect, attach, add,* etc. (class.): **a.** With *ad*: ut ad honestatem applicetur (*sc.* voluptas), C. Fin. 2, 12, 37.—**b.** With *Dat.*: bis senis messibus Vix unum annum, Mart. 6, 28, 29: verba verbis, Quint. 7, 10, 17; cf. id. 7, 3, 19.—**2.** With *Personal Pron.* (reflexively) as object, *or* animum: *To attach, apply, devote one's self or mind* to a person *or* thing, for any purpose: **a.** *Personal Pron.*: (a) With *ad*: me ad eundem Molonem, C. Brut. 91, 316: se ad vos, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 13: se ad alicujus familiaritatem, C. Clu. 16, 46: sese ad convivia, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 5: se ad philosophiam, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 32, 115: se ad scribendam historiam, id. de Or. 2, 13, 55.—(β) *Alone:* illae extemplo se applicant, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 67; cf. C. Lael. 9, 32.—**b.** *Animum:* ad frugem animum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 34.—**3.** *To turn or direct* the ears: With *Dat.*: quibus obstinatas Applicet aures, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 8: votis amicas Applicet aures, id. Carm. Sec. 72.—**4.** In Tertullian: *To attach one's self* to another, *approach, join* for the purpose of conversation: itaque primo trahentes caudam de affectibus applicant, Tert. Scorp. 1: "*i. e.* blande ac molliter accedunt," Rig. ad h. l. —**5.** Applicare crimen alicui, *To charge one with a crime:* Pl. Ep. 10, 66, 4.

II. : **A.** Gen.: *To bring, put, place, to or near to; to apply to:* **1.** With *ad* (*sc.* mostly): audarium ad os, Suet. Ner. 25: humeros ad saxa, Ov. M. 5, 160: se ad arbores, *i. e. lean against,* Caes. B. G. 6, 27: se ad flammam, *i. e. draw near,* C. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: sinistrum (*sc.* cornu) ad oppidum, Liv. 27, 2.—**2.** With *Dat.*: flumini castra, Liv. 32, 30: truncо se, Just. 12, 9, 9: hunc ulmo, Ov. F. 3, 750.

B. Esp.: **1.** Naut. *t. t.*: **a.** Applicare navim, *To bring or direct a ship to or towards* a place, *etc.*: navim ad naufragum applicārunt, C. Inv. 2, 51, 153: ad Heraeum naves applicuit, Liv. 33, 17: cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 101.—**b.** *Pass.*: *To be driven to or towards; to approach, arrive at:* (α) With *ad*: Ceae telluris ad oras Applicor, Ov. M. 3, 598.—(β) With *Dat.*: applicor ignotis (*sc.* terris), Ov. H. 7, 17.—(γ) With *in c. Acc.*: applicor in terras, Ov. H. 14, 126.—**c.** Applicare *with ellipse of* aliquem, *etc.*: *To drive, force,* or *bring to*: quae vis immanibus applicat oris, *drives you to our shores,* Virg. Æ. 1, 616 (cf. Virg. Æ. 1, 377: "nos Libycis tempestas appulit oris").—**d.** Applicare: *Neut.*: *To approach, draw near, arrive, put in:* Of vessels or persons: (α) With *ad*: qui . . . ad terram applicant, Hirt. B. Hisp. 37.—(β) With *Acc. of place*: Samum applicuerunt, Vulg. Act. 20, 15.—(γ) With *Abl.*: quocunque litore applicuisse naves hostium audissent, Liv. 44, 32.—(δ) With *Adv. of place*: quo accedam? quoapplicem? Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 19.—**2.** *To cause to draw near, to drive to*: **a.** With *Dat.*: Thraeces regionibus applicat angues, Ov. M. 7, 223.—**b.** With *Adv. of place*: boves illuc Erytheidas applicat heros, Ov. F. 1, 543. —**3.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To bring one's self,* or *come, into close contact:* dum corporibus applicantur, armaque armis junguntur, Liv. 23, 27.

applodo, v. applaudo.

ap-plōro (adp-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; ploro] *To bewail, deplore, weep at* or *on account of* (rare): querebar applorans tibi, Hor. Epod. 11, 12: quum jam apploraveris, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 6.

applōsus (adp-), a, um, *P.* of applodo.

applūda, v. apluda.

ap-plumbātus (adp-), a, um, *adj.* [obsol. applumbo: ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; plumbum] (*Having lead applied;* i. e.) *Soldered:* vas, Scrib. Comp. 271: statua, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 2; id. ib. 19, 1, 17, § 8; Paul. ib. 6, 1, 23.

ap-pōno (adp-), pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre (*Perf.*: apposivi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 31; App. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.), 3. *v. a.* [ad; pono]

I. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; pono, *no.* I. A.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To put, place,* etc., *at, by, beside, or near* a person or thing: **a.** In *simple constr.*: apposĭtae mensae, Ov. M. 8, 570; 831: machina apposita, C. 2 Verr. 1, 55, 145:—**b.** With *ad*: notam ad malum versum, C. Pis. 30, 73.—**c.** With *Dat.*: cuidam apposita nota, Suet. Claud. 16 *cf.* Lucr. 6, 1036.—**d.** With *Adv. of place*: hic mensulam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150: hic sitellam, id. Cas. 2, 6, 11.—**2.** Esp.: Of food, *etc.*: *To serve up, set before* one (cf. Gr. παρατίθημι): **a.** In *simple constr.*: patellam, C. 2 Verr. 4, 22, 48: appositā secundā mensā, id. Att. 14, 21, 4: apposita coena, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 69; cf. Suet. Galb. 12: appositis (*sc.* vinis), Hor. S. 2, 8, 17: iis apposuit tantum, quod satis esset, C. Tusc. 5, 32, 91.—**b.** With *Dat.*: C. Tusc. 5, 32, 91; cf. preceding *no.* a.: iis exta apponerentur, Liv. 1, 7.—**c.** *Impers. Pass.*: appositum est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 163.—**d.** With *in c. Abl.*: in epulis, Pl. 8, 51, 78, § 210.—**e.** With *Abl.*: cornis obsonia, Suet. Tib. 34.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.; pono, *no.* I. A.): *To put on* or *upon; to apply:* **A.** With *ad*: manūs ad os, Cael. ap. C. Fam. 8, 1, 4 Mannt.: aure ad glaciem appositā, Pl. 8, 28, 42, § 103.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: appositā velatur janua lauro, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 30: apposita lucerna, *i. e. placed on the table,* Prop. 2, 12, 9: appositā serā, *i. e. against the door,* Ov. Am. 3, 14, 10.—**C.** With *Abl.*: appositum mensā lumen, Tac. A. 2, 31.—**D.** With *Dat.*: gemmas toris, Ov. H. 9, 69: candelam valvis, *to set on fire,* Juv. 9, 98.

III. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; pono, *no.* I. A.): *To place, or set against:* scalis appositis, *against the walls,* Liv. 37, 5.

IV. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B *N. B.*; pono, *no.* I. B. 9): *To put or lay down:* **A.** In *simple constr.*: onus urget. *Mi.*: at tu appone, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 35: istos rastros, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 37.—**B.** With *ante*: hunc ante januam, Ter. And. 4, 3, 10.

V. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; pono, *no.* II. A.): **A.** *To put or appoint* a person *to* any duty, *etc.*; *to appoint, assign,* etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: calumniatores, C. 2 Verr. 2, 10, 26: quem (*sc.* mancipem) ipse apposuisset, id. ib. 1, 54, 141: appositi custodes, Nep. Dion. 4, 5.—**2.** With *Dat.*: praevaricatorem mihi, C. Phil. 2, 11, 25: custodiae, Tac. A. 1, 6; cf., Suet. Aug. 48;—**3.** With *Double Acc.*: custodem Tullio me, C. Div. in Caec. 16, 51:—*Pass. constr.*: accusator apponitur civis Romanus, C. 2 Verr. 1, 29, 74; Liv. 2, 8.—**4.** With *Relative clause*: non, qui contra se liceatur, emptor apponet, C. Off. 3, 15, 61.—**B.** *To put or set* a thing down *to*; i. e. *to deem, hold, regard, consider as* something: *Aliquid alicui rei*: quem fors dierum cunque dabit lucro Appone, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 15:—*Pass. constr.*: id gratiae apponi, Ter. And. 2, 1, 23; cf. Don. ad h. l.

VI. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. c.; pono, *no.* II. A.): *To put in addition, to add,* etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: exemplum, Gell. 1, 13, 9.—**B.** With *Dat.*: nihil his novum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 31: ostas et illi, quos tibi dempserit, Apponet annos, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 15.—**C.** With *ad*: laborem ad damnum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 18.

ap-porrectus (adp-), a, um, *adj.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; porrigo] *Stretched out close at hand:* draco, Ov. M. 2, 561.

apportātio (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [apporto] *A carrying* or *conveying to* a place, *etc.*: ad urbem, Vitr. 2, 9.

ap-porto (adp-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; porto] *To carry, convey, bring to*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** With *Dat.*: signa populo Romano, C. 2 Verr. 1, 21, 57.—**B.** With *Acc. of place*: divitias domum, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 11.—**C.** With *Adv. of place*: multa undique, C. Off. 1, 42, 151.—**D.** With *ex*: Indicum apportatur ex Indiā, Pl. 35, 6, 25, § 43.—**E.** With *de*: cochleas de Illyrico, Var. R. R. 3, 14, 4.—**F.** In *simple constr.*: quidnam apportas? Ter. And. 5, 2, 17; *cf.*, also, Suet. Dom. 6.—**G.** With *cum*: virginem secum, C. 2 Verr. 4, 48, 107. **II.** Fig.: **A.** With *Dat.*: rem auribus, Lucr. 5, 103: nuntium tibi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 18; cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 25.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: vereor ne quid Andria apportet mali, Ter. And. 1, 1, 46: novam (*sc.* comoediam), id. Ph. prol. 26: anni tempora morbos, Lucr. 5, 103.—**C.** With *cum*: si nil quidquam aliud viti Apportes (*sc.* senectus) tecum, Cic. ap. C. Sen. 8, 25; cf. id. ap. Non. 247, 6.—Particular phrase: apportare adventum, *To arrive at* a place: Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 5.

ap-posco (adp-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; posco] *To demand in addition* (prps. only in follg. passages): Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 10 Bentl. and Ruhnk.; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 160.

appŏsīte (adp-), *adv.* [1. appositus, *no.* II. B. 2.] *Fitly, suitably, appropriately*: **A.** With *ad*: ad persuasionem, C. Inv. 1, 5, 6.—**B.** *Abs.*: C. Att. 8, 7, 3; Gell. 2, 23, 11.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* not found.

appŏsītĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [appono, *no.* II.]

I. Prop.: *An applying* or *application*: cucurbitae, Col. Aurel. Acut. 3, 5. **II.** Fig.: *An imputation*: criminis, Lamprid. Commod. 5.

appŏsītum (adp-), i, n. [id.] (*That which is applied to* something; hence) Of an adjective: *An epithet*: apposita, quae epitheta dicuntur; ut, *dulce* mustum. Quint. 8, 2, 10; *cf.* id. 2, 14, 3.

1. **appŏsĭtus (adp-)**, a, um, **I.** *P.* of appono. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Placed* or *situate at* or *near*; *contiguous to*: With *Dat.*: regio mari, Pl. 3, 18, 22, § 126: platanus itineri, id. 12, 1, 5, § 9: castellum flumini, Tac. A. 2, 7.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *Bordering upon, closely connected with*: audacia fidentiae non contrarium, sed appositum ac propinquum, C. Inv. 2, 54, 165.—**2.** *Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, apposite,* etc.: With *ad*: ager ad vitem, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 5: loca ad foenum, ad vinum, ad oleum, id. ib. 1, 23, 1: equus ad medendum, id. ib. 2, 7, 5: menses ad agendum, C. 1 Verr. 2, 11, 30: —*Comp.*: multo appositior ad ferenda signa, C. 2 Verr. 4, 57, 126:—*Sup.*: appositissimae (*sc.* gallinae) ad partum, Var.

R. R. 3, 9, 9: argumentatio appositissima ad judicationem, C. Inv. 1, 14, 19.—**3.** *Inclined to:* With *Dat.*: juri magis, an æquo, Quint. 4, 3, 11.

2. **appŏsĭtus (adp-)**, ūs, *m.* [appono, *no.* II.] (only in *Abl. Sing.*) *An applying, application* (post-Aug.): volvæ prodest appositu, Pl. 23, 9, 82, § 164; cf. id. 24, 5, 13, § 22; Arn. 2, p. 91.

ap-postŭlo (adp-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; postulo] *To entreat earnestly* (post-class.): aliquid alicui, Tert. Monog. 10.

appōtus (adp-), a, um, *adj.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; poto] *That has drunk much, intoxicated* (prps. only in Plaut. and Gell.): Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 126; id. Curc. 2, 3, 75; id. Rud. 2, 7, 8; Gell. 7, 7, 7.

ap-prĕcor (adp-), ātus, sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; precor] *To pray to; to worship* (rare; prps. only in Hor. and App.): rite deos prius apprecati, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 28; cf. App. M. 11, p. 266, 23 Elm.; id. ib. 4, 1 ib.

ap-prĕhendo (adp-, -prendo), di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; prehendo] (class.). **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To seize, take hold of*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: aliæ (*sc.* atomi) alias apprehendentes, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54.—**2.** With *Abl.*: vites claviculis adminicula apprehendunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: eos manu, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 64: me pallio, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 23: labra morsu, Pl. 11, 24, 28, § 84. —**B.** Esp.: **1.** *To seize hold of* for the purpose of embracing, saluting, entreating, *etc.*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: conscientiā exterritus apprehendit Cæcilium, Pl. Ep. 1, 5, 8: quibus apprehensis, Tac. A. 4, 8.—**b.** With *causā*: manum osculandi causā, Suet. Tib. 72.—**2.** *To seize, apprehend*; furem, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 11: a militibus apprehensis, Gell. 5, 14, 26.—**3.** *To seize* or *take possession of* a place: Hispanias, C. Att. 10, 8, 2.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To take hold of, employ,* etc.: quicquid ego apprehenderam, C. Clu. 19, 52: nisi caute apprehenditur, Quint. 10, 2, 3.—**B.** *To grasp with the mind, comprehend*: passio apprehensa, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 3, 15; cf. Tert. adv. Val. 11.—**C.** *To embrace, include*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: personam filii, Julian. Dig. 45, 1, 56.—**2.** With *Abl.*: casum testamento, Pomp. Dig. 28, 2, 10.

apprehensĭbĭlis (adp-), e, *adj.* [apprehendo, *no.* II. B.] *That can be grasped with the mind; comprehensible* (post-class.): Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 3, 15; cf. Tert. adv. Val. 11.

ap-prĕhensĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [apprehendo] (post-class.): **A.** (acc. to apprehendo, *no.* I. A.): *Aseizing* or *laying hold*: aræ, Macr. S. 3, 2.—**B.** (acc. to apprehendo, *no.* II. B.): *A grasping with the mind; comprehension, apprehension*: Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 1, 8; id. ib. 2, 2, 8; id. Tard. 5, 4.

apprendo, v. apprehendo.

appreno (adp-), *prps. no perf. nor sup. found*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [apprehendo] (Prop.: *To seize eagerly*; Fig.): Of the air, as object: *To catch* or *snuff up*: apprensat naribus auras, Grat. Cyneg. 239; cf. Virg. G. 1, 376.

ap-prētĭo (adp-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; pretium] (post-class.). **I.** Prop.: *To set a value* or *price upon*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: quem appretiaverunt, Vulg. Matt. 27, 9.—**B.** With *Abl. of price*: trixinta argenteis appretiatus a proditore, Tert. Res. Carn. 20: decorum pretium, quo appretiatus sum, Vulg. Zech. 11, 13.

II. Meton.: *To appropriate* to one's self: passiones sibi, Tert. Res. Carn. 9.

apprīme (adp-), *adv.* [apprimus] *Before all, by far, especially, chiefly, very* (mostly ante- and post-class.; for in C. Fin. 3, 9, 32, the reading should be *a primo*; cf. Goer. in h. l.; and also Moser. C. Rep. 2, 30, p. 297): **A.** With *Adj.*: **1.** *Pos.*: nobilis, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 6: probus, Plaut. 3, 4, 30: utile, Ter. And. 1, 1, 34: obsequens, id. Hec. 2, 2, 5; cf. Don. ad. h. l.: doctus, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 17: boni, Nep. Att. 13, 4.—**2.** *Sup.* (prps. only in follg. ex.): apprime summo genere gnatus, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 7, 11, 7.—**B.** With *Verbs*: apprime obtingere, App. de Deo Socr. *ad fin.*

ap-prīmo (adp-), essi, essum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; premo] *To press to* or *towards* (post-Aug.; rare): **A.** With *ad*: ad ossa carnes, Pl. 26, 1, 5, § 7.—**B.** With *Dat.*: ut tunicā cinctuque corpori apprimeretur, Pl. 24, 9, 41, § 68: fetūs pectori, id. 8, 36, 54, § 128: scutum pectori, Tac. A. 2, 21.—**C.** In *simple constr.*: dextram, Tac. A. 16, 15. —**D.** With *Abl.*: Pl. 24, 9, 41, § 68; cf. *no.* B.

ap-prīmus (adp-), a, um, *adj.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; primus] *The first by far, quite the first* (rare): vir summus, apprimus, Gell. 7, 7, 11.—*Neut. Plur. as adv.*: *Especially, in the highest degree*: flos apprima tenax, Virg. G. 2, 134.

appŏbātĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [approbo] **A.** (acc. to approbo, *no.* I. A.): *An approving, approval, approbation*: **1.** *Abs.*: hoc decorum movet approbationem, C. Off. 1, 28, 98: popularis approbatio, id. Brut. 49, 185:—*Plur.*: C. Or. 71, 236.—**2.** With *Gen.*: hominum, Liv. 23, 23: testium, *i. e. reception of*, Auct. Her. 2, 6, 9.

B. (acc. to approbo, *no.* III.): *A proving, proof*: **1.** *Abs.*: hæc propositio indiget approbationis, C. Inv. 1, 36, 62. —**2.** With *Gen.*: assumptionis, *i. e. of the minor proposition*, C. Inv. 1, 34, 59.

appŏbātor (adp-), ōris, *m.* [approbo, *no.* III.] *One who approves, an approver* (prps. only in follg. passages): profectionis, C. Att. 16, 7, 2: hujus verbi, Gell. 5, 21, 6.

appŏbe (adp-), *adv.* [approbus] *Very* or *perfectly well*: Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 117.

ap-probo (adp-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; probo] **I.** (acc. to probo, *no.* II. B.): **A.** *To assent to, favour, approve* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: fama si id non approbat, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 12: orationem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 21: consilium, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2: approbatā sententiā, id. Sest. 34, 74.—**2.** With *Abl.*: jusjurandum unā voce et consensu, C. Pis. 3, 7: magno illud clamore, id. Arch. 10, 24: clamore donum, Liv. 7, 37.—**3.** *Abs.*: diis hominibusque approbantibus, C. Fam. 1, 9, 19.—**B.** Of the gods: *To allow to take place; to countenance, favour*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: hæc, Plaut. Am. prol. 13 Gronov. —**2.** With *Relative clause*: quod actum est, dii approbent, C. Fam. 2, 15, 2.—**3.** *Abs.*: Musis approbantibus, C. Fam. 7, 23, 2; cf. also, *no.* A. 3.

II. (acc. to probo, *no.* III. A.) (*To make* a thing *acceptable to* a person; hence): *To do to one's liking*: **A.** *Aliquid alicui*: prima castrorum rudimenta Paulino approbavit, Tac. Agr. 5; cf. id. A. 15, 59.—**B.** *Aliquid*: opus approbavit, Phæd. 4, 24, 11.—**C.** *Alicui*: sibi approbans, *i. e. satisfying himself*, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 103.

III. (acc. to probo, *no.* III. B.): *To prove, demonstrate, establish*, etc., *to* one: **A.** In *simple constr.*: innocentiam, Tac. A. 1, 44: in approbandā excusatione, id. Agr. 42: hoc approbari, C. Inv. 1, 36, 65.—**B.** With *Objective clause*: vivere eos approbant, Pl. 9, 57, 83, § 176: degenerasse eum, Suet. Aug. 17.—**C.** With *double Acc.*: Caio talem et se et exercitum approbavit, *etc.*, Suet. Galb. 6.

ap-probus (adp-), a, um, *adj.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; probus] *Very excellent* or *good*: adolescens, Cæcil. ap. Gell. 7, 7, 9.

appromissor (adp-), ōris, *m.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. k.; promitto] (*One who promises* something *with reference* to another; hence) *A security, bail*; Law *t. t.*: Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 5; Ulp. ib. 46, 3, 43; cf. Fest. s. v.

ap-promitto (adp-), *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; promitto] *To promise in addition*: C. Rosc. Am. 9, 26.

ap-prōno (adp-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; pronus] (*To cause to go forwards to* or *towards something*; hence) *To bend downwards* or *forwards*: se, *i. e. to fall on one's knees*, App. M. 1, p. 62 Oud.

ap-prōpĕro (adp-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ad, *no.* B. 2. f.; propero] **I.** *Act.*: *To hasten, accelerate*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: mortem, Tac. A. 16, 14: apporpera ac potius exsolvi promissum, id. Or. 27; dub. al. appara te, *etc.*: opus approperatum est, Liv. 4, 9; cf. id. 27, 25.—**B.** With *Abl.*: quæ (*sc.* res) summā ope approperata erat, Liv. 26, 15.—**C.** With *Inf.*: portas intrare patentes Appropera, Ov. M. 15, 584.

II. *Neut.*: *To hasten, make haste*: **A.** *Abs.*: adde gradum, appropera, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 3; cf. Ter. And. 3, 1, 17; C. Att. 4, 6, 4; id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 4.—**B.** With *ad*: ad facinus, C. Mil. 17, 45.

appropinquātĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [appropinquo] Of time: *An approach, a drawing near*: With *Subjective Gen.*: mortis, C. Sen. 19, 66; so, id. C. Fin. 5, 11, 32: partūs Faustinæ, Marc. Aurel. ap. Front. ad. M. Cæs. 5, 45.

ap-propinquo (adp-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; propinquo] *To come near to; to approach, draw nigh*: **I.** Prop.: Of place: **A.** With *ad*: ad portam, Hirt. B. Hisp. 3: ad summam aquam, C. Fin. 4, 23, 64: ad juga montium, Liv. 40, 58.—**B.** With *Dat.*: finibus Bellovacorum, Cæs. B. G. 2, 10: munitionibus, id. ib. 7, 82: mœnibus, Flor. 1, 13, 8: castris, Gall. Suet. 10.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: in iniquum locum, Hirt. B. Hisp. 30; dub. al. om. *in*. —**D.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: Hirt. B. Hisp. 30; dub.; cf. preceding *no.* C.—**E.** *Impers. Pass.*: quum esset appropinquatum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 79.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Abs.*: hyems, Cæs. B. C. 3, 9: dies comitiorum, Liv. 3, 34: tempus, Suet. Dom. 14: tuus adventus, C. Fam. 2, 6, 1: rei maturitas, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 1.—**B.** With *Dat.*: illi pœna, nobis libertas, C. Phil. 4, 4, 10: qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquarent, *i. e. were near obtaining*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 44.—**C.** With *ut c. Subj.*: qui (*sc.* catulus) jam appropinquat, ut videat, *i. e. will soon see*, C. Fin. 3, 14, 48.

ap-propĭo (adp-), āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; prope] *To draw near to, to approach* (post-class.): **A.** *Abs.*: appropiante Martino, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 6.—**B.** With *Abs. of place*: huc, Vulg. Exod. 3, 5.

appropriātĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [approprio] *A making one's own, appropriation*: ciborum (i. e. a converting it into blood, *etc.*), Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 2, 13.

ap-propro (adp-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; proprius] *To make one's own, to appropriate*: cibum, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 4, 3.

ap-proxĭmo (adp-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; proximus] *To approach close to*: Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

ap-pugno (adp-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; pugno] (only in Tac.) **I.** Prop.: *To fight against, assault*: castra, Tac. A. 4, 48: castellum, id. ib. 15, 13. **II.** Meton.: *To capture* by assault: classem, Tac. A. 2, 81.

Appūlēĭus (Apul-), i, *m. The name of a Roman plebeian* gens: **I.** L. Appuleius Saturninus, *a turbulent tribune of the people* (about A. U. C. 653): post Gracchos eloquentissimus, C. Brut. 62, 224; cf. Flor. 3, 16, 1.—Hence, **A. Appūlēĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of Appuleius*: lex C. Balb. 21, 48; id. Leg. 2, 6, 14.—**B. Appūlēĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Appuleius*: seditio, Flor. 3, 12, 8. **II.** L. Appuleius, *a native of Madaura, in Africa; a writer of the second century: some of his works are still extant.* Hence, **Appūlēĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Appuleius*: Sidon. Ep. 4, 3.

1. **Appūlĭa (Apūl-)**, æ, *f. A province in Lower Italy, north of Calabria, and east of Samnium, on both sides of the Aufidus, which divides it into Daunia and Peucetia* (now *Puglia*): Hor. S. 1, 5, 77; id. Od. 3, 4, 10; id. Epod. 3, 16; Mart. 14, 155.—Hence, **A. Appūlĭcus (Apul-)**, a, um, *adj. Appulian*: mare, *i. e. the Adriatic Sea*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 4 (Lachm. ad Lucr. 1, 360, reads mare *publicum*).—**B. Appūlus (Apul-)**, a, um, *adj. Appulian*: gens, Hor. S. 2, 1, 38: Daunus, id. Od. 4, 14, 26: Vultur, id. ib. 3, 4, 9.—As *Subst.*: **1.**

Apulus, i, m., *An Apulian* (poet. = importunus, petulans, *a troublesome, petulant person*: Lachm. Lucr. 3, 1034.—**2. Appuli,** ōrum, m. *The Apulians*: Liv. 24, 20; Mel. 2, 4; Pl. 3, 11, 16, § 104. —**C. Appulĭdes,** æ, m. *An Apulian* (poet.): Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 313 Müll.

2. appulia (apul-), æ, f. *A woollen veil worn at the public games*, etc., *to keep off the sun*; so called from the finest wool being produced in Apulia: Deus extra cameras et gradūs et apulias, oculos habet, Tert. Spect. 20; v. Rigault. in h. l.

1. appulsus (adp-), a, um, *P.* of 1. appello.

2. appulsus, ūs, m. [1. appello] **A.** (acc. to 1. appello, *no.* I. A.): *A driving to* or *towards* a place, *etc.*: Law *t. t.*: pecoris, *of cattle to drink*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 19, 1.

B. (acc. to 1. appello, *no.* I. B.): **I.** Prop.: Naut. *t. t.*: *A landing* or *arriving at land*: **a.** *Abs.*: ob faciles appulsūs, Tac. A. 2, 6: fidissimum (*sc.* oppidum) appulsu, id. ib. 3, 1.—**b.** With *Gen.*: ut Attalum litorum appulsu arceret, Liv. 27, 30.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *An approaching, approach*: solis, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24.—**b.** *An* operative *approach, action*: frigoris et caloris, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: censet deorum appulsu homines somniare, id. de Div. 1, 30, 64.

‡**apra,** æ, f. [aper] *A wild sow*: Pl. ap. Prisc. p. 698 P.

āprārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aper] *Of,* or *relating to, wild swine* (in the jurists): retia, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 22; id. Sent. 3 Tit. 7.

Aprensis, v. Apros.

āprīcātĭo, ōnis, f. [apricor] *A sunning one's self, a basking in the sun* (rare): C. Att. 7, 11, 1; id. Sen. 16, 57; Col. 8, 8, 4.

āprīcĭtas, ātis, f. [apricus] **A.** (acc. to apricus, *no.* I. B.): *Sunniness*: **1.** *Abs.*: regio apricitatis inclytæ, Pl. 6, 16, 18, § 46.—**2.** With *Gen.*: tepidi aëris, Just. 36, 3, 5.—**B.** (acc. to apricus, *no.* II. B.): *Clearness, serenity*: diei, Col. 7, 4, 5; id. 15, 4.

āprīco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id., *To warm in the sun* (post-class.): Pall. 1, 38: Paul. Nol. Carm. 13, 311.

āprīcor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To sun one's self; to bask in the sun*: **A.** *Abs.*: apricantur aliæ (*sc.* columbæ), Pl. 36, 25, 60, § 184: offecerat (*sc.* Alexander) apricanti (*sc.* Diogeni), C. Tusc. 5, 32, 92.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: in sole apricari, Var. ap. Non. 76, 15.

āprīcŭlus (-clus), i, m. *dim.* [1. aper, *no.* II. B.] *A small* aper *fish*: **A.** Form *apricŭlus*: Enn. ap. App. Apol. p. 299, 15 Elm.

āprĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from apericus, from aperio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Uncovered, lying open*: qui tulit āprico frigida castra Lare, *i. e. under the open heaven*, Prop. 4, 10, 18.—**B.** Esp.: *Exposed to the sun; sunny*: loci opaci an aprici, C. Part. Or. 10, 36: hortus, id. Fam. 16, 18, 2: colles, Liv. 21, 37: per meos fines et āprica rura, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 2: campus, id. ib. 1, 8, 3; so, id. A. P. 102: ager, id. S. 1, 8, 15.—As *Subst.*: **apricum,** i, n. *A sunny spot*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** *Abs.*: amat (*sc.* buxus) aprica, Pl. 16, 16, 28, § 71.—**b.** With *Gen.*: aprica Alpium, Pl. 21, 7, 20, § 43.—**2.** Fig.: in apricum proferre, *i. e. to bring into the bright light*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 24; *cf.* Comm. ap. Cruqu. ad h. l.: "*in apricum*, in apertum."

II. Meton.: **A.** *Fond of sunshine*: arbor, Ov. M. 4, 331: merci, Virg. Æ. 5, 128: flores, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 7: senes, Pers. 5, 179.—**B.** *Clear, pure* (only in Col.): *Comp.*: apricior cœli status, Col. 11, 3, 27: —*Sup.*: apricissimus dies, Col. 9, 14, 13.—**C.** *Coming from the sunny quarter*, i. e *from the south*: flatus, *the south wind*, Col. 1, 5, 8.—*Adv.* not used.

1. Aprīlis, is [contr. for aperilis, from aperio] (strictly *adj.*; hence *sc.* mensis), m. *The month April* (in which the earth opens itself to fertility): Ov. F. 4, 901.—As *adj.*: *Of April*: Apriles Idus, id. ib. 631.

2. Aprīles, ium, *A Roman* cognomen: **A.** *Masc.*: Inscr. Mur. 1104, 5.—**B.** *Fem.*: Inscr. Mur. 318, 1.

āprĭnus (-ĕus), a, um, *adj.* [1. aper, *no.* I.] *Of,* or *belonging to, a wild boar*: **A.** Form *aprinus*: viscus, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 63 P.: perna, Apic. 8, 1:—in Pl. 28, 16, 62, § 222, and 28, 15, 60, § 215, *aprunus* is given by Sillig. ed. Maj.—**2.** Form *āprĭnĕus*: aprinea pellis, Hyg. Fab. 69.

āprōnĭa, æ, f. *The plant usually called* bryonia: Pl. 23, 1, 17, § 27.

Āprōnĭus, i, m. *A Roman* cognomen: **I.** Q. Apronius, C. 2 Verr. 2, 44, 108. **II.** L. Apronius, Tac. A. 3, 11.—Hence, **Aprōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, an Apronius*: **A.** *Abs.*: convivium, *i. e. of Q. Apronius*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 11, 38.—**B.** With *Partitive Gen.*: cerasorum Aproniana, Pl. 15, 25, 30, § 102.

Apros, i, f. *A colony in Thrace*: Pl. 4, 11, 18, § 47.—Hence, **Aprensis,** e, *adj. Belonging to Apros*: Inscr. Murat. 1101, 1.

aproxis, is, f. *A plant, whose root,* acc. to Pythagoras, *takes fire at a distance*: Pl. 24, 17, 101, § 158.

aprūco, ōnis, f. *The plant commonly called* saxifraga: App. Herb. 97.

āprugnus (-unus, -ūgĭnĕus), a, um, *adj.* [aper] *Of,* or *belonging to, a wild boar*: **A.** Form *aprugnus* (*-unus*): callum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 4: adeps, Pl. 28, 11, 47, § 167: lumbus, id. 8, 51, 78, § 210. —As *Subst.*: **aprugna (-una),** æ, f. (*sc.* caro) *Wild boar's flesh*: Capit. Max. Jun. 2.—**B.** Form *apruginous*: dentes, Sol. 32, 30.

apsinthium, v. absinthium.

apsis, v. absis.

Apsus, i, m. Ἄψος, *A river in Greece, on the Illyrian coast* (now *Crevasta*): Cæs. B. C. 3, 13; 19; Liv. 31, 27.

† **apsyctos,** i, f. = ἄψυκτος (uncooled), *A precious stone, now unknown*: Pl. 37, 10, 54, § 148.

apsyrtis, *etc.*, v. absyrtis.

aptātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of apto. **II.** *Pa.*: *Suitable, fit, appropriate, accommodated*: **A.** With *ad*: ad id, C. de Or. 3, 40, 162: ad populārem delectationem, Quint. 2, 10, 11.—**B.** With *Dat.*: omnia rei aptata, Sen. Ep. 89, 5.

apte, *adv.* [aptus] **A.** (acc. to aptus, *no.* A.): *Closely; in an accurately* or *firmly joined way*: mundi corpus apte cohæret, C. Univ. 5.—**B.** (acc. to aptus, *no.* C. 4.): *Fit y, aptly, suitably*: ad pedem convenire, C. Fin. 3, 14, 46: dicere, id. Off. 1, 1, 2: locatus, Liv. 4, 37:—*Comp.*: aptius referre, Pl. 2, 62, 62, § 153:—*Sup.*: ut aptissime cohærent (*sc.* verba), C. Or. 44, 149: serere, Pl. 29, 5, 24, § 69: curarā, id. 28, 16, 62, § 221: assimilāsse, Suet. Tib. 57.

aptĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. [aptus, *no.* C. 4.] *Fitness, suitableness* (post-class.): Boeth. in Porph. 4, p. 90; id. Unit. p. 606.

apto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [aptus] (*To join on*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To adapt, fit, apply, adjust*, etc.: **A.** With *ad*: ad militares remus aptatur manūs, Sen. Agam. 425.—**B.** With *Dat.* (so, mostly): vincula collo, Ov. M. 10, 381: dexteris ensea, Hor. Epod. 7, 2: nervo sagittas, Virg. Æ. 10, 131: hæc flagello, id. ib. 7, 731: os cucurbitulæ corpori, Cels. 2, 11: digito anulum, Suet. Tib. 73.

II. Fig.: *To accommodate, adopt*: **A.** With *ad*: ad primum se velut aspectum orationis aptārunt, Quint. 10, 2, 16.—**B.** With *Dat.*: aptari citharæ modis, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 4: fidibus modos, id. Ep. 1, 3, 13.

III. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To get ready, prepare*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: convivium, Pompon. ap. Non. 234, 30. —**2.** With *Dat.*: arma pugnæ, Liv. 22, 5.—**3.** With *Abl.*: classem velis, Virg. Æ. 3, 472: pinum armamentis, Ov. M. 11, 456.—**4.** With *in c. Abl.*: in pace . . . idonea bello, Hor. S. 2, 2, 111.—**B.** Esp.: With *Personal pron. in reflexive force*: *To prepare one's self*; *to get one's self ready*: **1.** With *Dat.*: se pugnæ, Virg. Æ. 10, 588.—**2.** With *Abl.*: ut quisque se aptaverat armis, Liv. 9, 31.

† **aptōta** (nomina), *n.* = ἄπτωτα, Gramm. *t. t.*: *Substantives that are not declined, aptotes* (*e. g.* git, frit, fas, dicis, *etc.*): Diom. p. 287 P.; Prisc. 5, p. 660 P.

† **aptōte,** *adv.* [ἀπτώτως] *Without case*: literarum nomina aptote declinanda sunt, Prob. ap. Class. Auct. 5, p. 155 Mai.

aptus, a, um, *adj.* [apio *or* apo] (*Laying hold of*, etc.; hence) **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *Joined, fastened, attached*: **a.** With *Dat.*: crescebant uteri terræ radicibus apti, *to the earth by their roots*, Lucr. 5, 806; al. terram Lachm.—**b.** With *ex*: brachia . . . validis ex apta lacertis, Lucr. 4, 837.—**c.** With *de*: linguam vinclis de pectore imo aptis moveri, Gell. 1, 15, 1. —**d.** With *Abl.*: Lucr. 5, 806; *cf.* preceding *no.* a.: gladium e lacunari setā equinā aptum demitti jussit, C. Tusc. 5, 21, 62.—**2.** Fig.: *Dependent, depending*: **a.** With *ex*: (α) So, *alone*: rerum causæ aliæ ex aliis aptæ, C. Tusc. 2, 25, 70: honestum, ex quo aptum est officium, id. Off. 1, 18, 60: ex quā re (*sc.* virtute) unā vita omnis apta sit, id. Ac. 2, 10, 31. —(β) In *connection with* pendeo: non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, C. Cæc. 18, 52.—(γ) With *Dat.*: cui viro ex se apta sunt omnia, C. Tusc. 5, 12, 36 (transl. of Plat. Menex. p. 302: ὅτῳ γὰρ ἀνδρὶ εἰς ἑαυτὸν ἀνήρτηται πάντα, *etc.*).—**b.** With *Abl.*: vitā modicā et aptā virtute perfrui, C. Leg. 1, 21, 56: rudentibus apta fortuna, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40; so, acc. to Ritsch., Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 33.

B. *Joined together; connected* or *adhering together*: "*aptum* connexum et colligatum significat," Non. 234, 2: **1.** Prop.: **a.** With *Abl.*: conjugio . . . Corporis atque animæ consistimus uniter apte, Lucr. 3, 846.—**b.** With *ex*: quā ex conjunctione cœlum ita aptum est, ut, *etc.*, C. Univ. 5.—**c.** With *per*: aptum per viscera nervis, Lucr. 5, 928.—**d.** With *inter*: inter se apta, Lucr. 5, 1065; *cf.* Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97: cf. Gell. 6, 2, 1.—**e.** *Abs.*: apta dissolvere, C. Or. 71, 235.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** With *inter*: omnia inter se apta et connexa, C. Fin. 4, 19, 53: apta inter se et cohærentia, id. N. D. 3, 1, 4.—**b.** *Abs.*: efficiatur aptum illud, quod fuerit antea diffluens, C. Or. 70, 233.

C. (Prop.: *Fitted to* or *with something*; hence, Fig.): **1.** *Adapting one's self to*; *changed* or *changing one's self*: With *in c. Abl.*: formas deus aptus in omnes, Ov. M. 14, 765.—**2.** *Endowed, ornamented* or *furnished* with: With *Abl.*: fides alma, apta pennis, Enn. ap. C. Off. 3, 29, 105: stellis cœli domus, Lucr. 6, 357; *cf.* Virg. Æ. 11, 202: axis stellis, id. ib. 4, 482: lucus fruticibus, Var. ap. Non. 235, 9: Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 1, 9, 70.—**3.** *Suited, fitted, fit, appropriate, adapted, proper, calculated* or *suitable for*, etc.: "*aptus* is, qui convenienter alicui junctus est," Fest. s. v. apex.: **a.** With *ad*: ossa habent commissuras ad stabilitatem aptas, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: calcei apti ad pedem, id. de Or. 1, 54, 231:—*Comp.*: locus ad insidias aptior, C. Mil. 20, 53:—*Sup.*: castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima, Cæs. B. C. 2, 37: rarutas ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136. —**b.** With *Dat.*: non omnia rebus sunt omnibus apta, Lucr. 6, 961: initia aptæ naturæ, C. Fin. 4, 17, 46: dies sacrificio, Liv. 1, 45: portūs puppibus aptos, Ov. M. 3, 596: armis tellus, Prop. 3, 21, 19: Argos equis, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 9: amicis, id. S. 2, 5, 43:—*Comp.*: hæc genera dicendi aptiora sunt adolescentibus, C. Brut. 95, 326: venti aptiores classi, Liv. 25, 37:—*Sup.*: id naturæ hominis aptissimum, C. Off. 2, 4, 13.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: in quod (*sc.* genus pugnæ) minime apti sunt, Liv. 38, 21.—**d.** With *qui c. Subj.* (*cf.* Madvig, § 363; Zumpt, § 568): est mihi quæ lanas molliat, apta manus, Ov. H. 3, 70: —*Comp.*: nulla videbatur aptior persona, quæ de ætate loqueretur, C. Læl. 1, 4.—**e.** With *Inf.* (poet.): apta (*sc.* Circe) cantu veteres mutare figuras, Tib. 4, 1, 63: regi, Ov. A. A. 1, 10.—**4.** *Fit, proper, suitable, apposite*, etc.: non aptis armis, Sall. H. Frgm. ap. Non. 235, 16: saltus, Ov. M. 2, 498: apta oscula, *according*

to the heart's desire, Tib. 1, 4, 54; Ov. H. 15, 132; lar aptus, *an ample estate,* Hor. Od. 1, 12, 43. So in prose, aptus exercitus, *ready for battle,* Liv. 10, 25: tempus aptum, *the appropriate, right time,* id. 35, 19.—In rhetor., of the fitness of style: quid aptum sit, hoc est quid maxime decens in oratione, C. de Or. 3, 55, 210: apta oratio, *well turned, complete:* numerosa et apta oratio, id. Or. 50, 168; cf. id. 70; id. Brut. 17, 68: cf. id. 70; id. Brut. 17, 68: Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus, *concise,* id. de Or. 2, 13, 56.

ăpŭa, v. aphya.

ăpŭd, *præp. c. acc.* (anciently written apor *or* apur, like ar for ad, Fest, p. 22; cf. p. 11; afterwards, by many, aput, like at for ad; so Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4040; 4636; 4859; acc. to Bentley, in his Terent., Wunder, in his ed. of the Oration pro Plancio, and other purist philologists: cf. Non. 522, 22. In Plaut. monosyll. cf. Ritschl. Plaut. proleg. p. 140 *sq.* and 153). [root AP, whence apo, aptus, ἐπί, accordingly denoting a joining to something, nearness to] *At, by, close by, with, near* (always marking a condition of rest, while *ad* prop. denotes only direction, motion, extension, *etc.*; apud also, in accordance with its origin, was primarily used only of the nearness of persons, and ad of nearness of places; the diff. between apud and penes is given in Fest. p. 19, thus: "apud et penes in hoc differunt, quod alterum personam cum loco significat, alterum personam et dominium ac potestatem," v. penes, and cf. Nep. Them. 7, 2: *Ad* ephoros Lacedæmoniorum accessit, *penes* quos summum imperium erat, atque *apud* eos [*cf. no.* I. A. 3.] contendit, *etc.*)

I. Prop.: **A. 1.** Denoting nearness in respect of persons: *With, near to:* "apud mutuam loci et personæ conjunctionem demonstrat, ut quum dicimus *cœno apud amicum,*" Fest. p. 11: apud ipsum astas, Att. in Non. 522, 25: assum apud te genitor, id. ib. 32: quum in lecto Crassus esset et apud eum Sulpicius sederet, C. de Or. 2, 3, 12: ut tuis nulla apud te sit fides, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 5; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 10; id. Phorm. 5, 3, 27; id. Hec. 4, 2, 8: plus apud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, C. Læl. 4, 13: et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti? Virg. Æ. 4, 539; Liv. 29, 22; Cæs. B. G. 4, 8.—Hence, **2.** Apud me, te, se, *etc.,* *at* or *in my house, your house* etc. (cf. ab, I. A. 1, a: ad, I. A. 2. a. (β)): apud nymphamCalypsonem, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 685 (cf. Hom. Od. 4, 557: Νύμφης *ἐν μεγάροισι Καλυψοῦς*): hic apud me hortum confodere jussi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 66: apud me domi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21; so, id. ib. 1, 1, 110: apud quem erat educatus, C. Læl. 20, 75: fuisti apud Læcam illa nocte, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9: apud te est, id. Att. 1, 8: apud me, id. ib. 15, 3 *fin.*: ut secum et apud se essem quotidie, id. ib. 5, 6: apud eosdem magistros institutus, Suet. Tit. 2, et sæpe.—**3.** In respect of persons in whose presence or before whom any thing is done or takes place (esp. when discussions or debates are spoken of, in which the persons have the right of decision, Web. Uebungsch. p. 33): *Before, in the presence of*=coram: apud herum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 44: apud alium, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 14, and 15: apud judices reus est factus, C. Clu. 22, 59: verba apud senatum fecit, id. 2 Verr. 2, 20, 48: causam apud centum viros, id. de Or. 2, 23 *fin.*; Cæs. B. G. 7, 37 Herz. id. ib. 5, 27, et al.: apud milites concionatur, id. B. C. 1, 7: Nep. Lys. 4, 3: in senatu et apud populum, Liv. 7, 11: apud Gallæ aures, Tac. H. 1, 26.—**4.** In respect of persons among or near whom one is, or something is done or happens: *Among, with;* CONSOL. QVEI. FVIT. APVD. VOS., epitaph of Scip. in Grotef. Gr. 2, 236: apud viros bonos gratiam consecuti sumus, C. Att. 4, 1, 3: id. Off. 1, 11, 35; hæc apud majores nostros factitata, id. ib. 2, 24, 85: apud Germanos difficilius tolerabatur, Tac. A. 4, 72; so, id. ib. 1, 9; id. H. 2, 91; Curt. 5, 1, 38, et al.—**5.** Denoting the author of a work or of an assertion: *In, by,* etc.: ut scriptum apud eundem Cœlium est, C. Div. 1, 26, 55; apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus majora hæc dicit, id. de Sen. 22, 79; apud Platonem, id. Off. 1, 9, 28; apud Agathoclem, id. Div. 1, 24, 50: apud Varronem est, Pl. 18, 35, 79, et al.: apud Solonem, *i. e. in his laws,* C. Leg. 2, 26, 64.—Also of speakers: apud quosdam acerbior in conviciis narrabatur, Tac. Agr. 22.—**6.** Instead of the Dat. (rare): apud novercam querere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 80 (cf. 2. adversus II. A. 2.); C. Att. 5, 21, 13: sacrificasse apud deos, Tac. A. 11, 27: apud aliquem profiteri, Curt. 7, 7, 24: fidem apud aliquem obligare, Papin. Dig. 16, 1, 27.

B. 1. Of place: *At, near, in* (esp. in the post- Aug. histt.): tibi servi multi apud mensam astant, Næv. in Prisc. p. 893 P.: quid apud hasce ædis negotii est tibi? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 194: apud ignem assidere, Turp. in Non. 522, 26; apud focum, Sisenn. in Non. 68, 16: nos apud Alyziam unum diem commorati sumus, C. Fam. 16, 3: apud oppidum morati, Cæs. B. G. 2, 7: imperator appellatus apud Issum, C. Fam. 2, 10, 3: apud aquam noctem agitare, Sall. J. 98; 4: laudavit ipse apud rostra (for the usu. pro rostris), Tac. A. 16, 6.—So apud forum (cf. ad forum under ad, *no.* I. A. 3. and in Gr. Sophocl. Trach. 371: προς μέσῃ ἀγορᾷ: on the other hand, id. ib. 423: ἐν μέσῃ ἀγορᾷ, id. ib. 524: τηλανγεῖ παρ' ὀχθῳ): Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 2; id, ib. 1, 5, 18; Liv. 41, 9; dub.—**2.** In the signif. *in, at:* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 67: apud Orcum te videbo, id. As. 3, 3, 16: seditio militum cœpta apud Sucronem, Liv. 28, 29 *fin.*: cujus (scientiæ) apiscendæ otium apud Rhodum habuit, Tac. A. 6, 20; so, id. ib. 1, 5; 3, 46; 48; 4, 13; 6, 11; 11, 8; 12, 69; 13, 8, et al.: Suet. Aug. 92; 93; Tib. 14; Vesp. 5; Tit. 5; Eutr. 7, 13.

II. Fig. (acc. to I. A. 2.): apud se esse, like our phrase *he is himself,* i. e. *is in his senses, is sane* (only, however, in conversational style; most freq. in Ter.): sumne ego apud me? Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 36: non sum apud me, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 27: vix sum apud me, id. Andr. 5, 4, 34; id. Heaut. 5, 1, 48: num tibi videtur esse apud sese? id. Hec. 4, 4, 85 ("quasi ob amorem meretricis insanus," Don.); proin tu hæc, apud te ut sies, id. Andr. 2, 4, 5 ("præparatus sis," Don.): Petr. 129.

III. Meton.: With words of motion, for *ad,* only in vulgar lang.: atque apud hunc ibo vicinum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 69: apud legiones venit, Sall. Frgm. in Pomp. Comm. Don. p. 395 Lind.

☞ Apud is sts. placed after its subst.: Misenum apud et Ravennam, Tac. A. 4, 5: montem apud Erycum, id. ib. 43: ripam apud Euphratis, id. ib. 6, 31 (Suet. Dom. 9, the editt. vary between ærarium apud and apud ærarium; the latter is found in Oudend., Bremi, and Baumg. Crus.): v. Hand Turs. 1, 405—416.

Apuleius, v. Appuleius.

Apulia, Apulicus and Apulus, v. Appul.

† **ăpūs,** ŏdis, *m.*=απους (footless), *A kind of swallow, said to have no feet, the black martin* (Hirundo apus, L.), Pl. 10, 39, 55.

aput, v. apud.

† **ăpyrēnus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀπύρηνος (without stone *or* kernel; said of stone-fruit which have but a small one), *With small, soft kernel* or *seeds:* apyrinus fructus, Col. 5, 10, 15.—As *Subst.*: **apyrenum** and **ăpyrīnum,** i, *n. A kind of pomegranate without the fibrous part in the inside common to other kinds* ("cui lignosus nucleus abest"), Pl. 13, 19, 34; Sen. Ep. 85; Mart. 13, 43.

† **ăpyros,** on, *adj.* = ἄπυρος (without fire): apyron sulphur, *virgin-sulphur,* since it is prepared without fire, Pl. 35, 15, 50.

† **apyrotus,** v. acaustus.

ăqua (in Inscr. ACVA, ap. Grut. 593, 5; cf. aquarius), æ (aquāi, Lucr. 1, 283, 285, 307; 454; et sæpe, and aquæ as trisyll., id. 6, 552 Lachm.), *f.* [akin to the Sanscr. ap, Celtic ach, Goth. ahva, Old Germ. ahd; cf. amnis.]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen. *Water,* in its widest sense (*as an element, rain-water, river and sea water,* etc.): aër, aqua, terra, vapores, quo pacto fiant, Lucr. 1, 567: SI. AQVA. PLVVIA. NOCET., Frgm. of the XII. Tab. in Pompon. Dig. 40, 7, 21; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 486; so also of titles in the Digg. 39, 3; cf. ib. 43, 20: pluvialis, Ov. M. 8, 335: fluvialis, Col. 6, 22, 2: marina, C. Att. 1, 16.—Particular phrases: **1.** Præbere aquam, *to invite to a feast, to entertain* (with reference to the use of water at the table, for washing and drinking): Hor. S. 1, 4, 88 (cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 69).—**2.** Aquam aspergere alicui, *to give new life* or *courage, to animate, refresh,* or *revive one* (the figure taken from sprinkling one who is in a swoon): ah, aspersisti aquam! jam rediit animus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 15.—**3.** Aqua et ignis, for the most common necessaries of life: non aqua, non igni, ut aiunt, pluribus locis utimur quam amicitia, C. Læl. 6.—Hence aqua et igni interdicere alicui, *to deny intercourse with one, to exclude from civil society, to banish,* C. Phil. 1, 9. So the bride, on the day of marriage, received from the bridegroom aqua et ignis, as a symbol of their union: "aqua et igni tam interdici solet damnatis, quam accipiuntur nuptæ, videlicet quia hæ duæ res humanam vitam maxime continent," Fest. p. 2 Müll. (this custom is diff. explained in Var. L. L. 5, 9, 18).

B. Esp.: **1.** *Water,* in a more restricted sense: **a.**=Mare, *The sea:* coge, ut ad aquam tibi frumentum Ennenses metiantur, *on the sea-coast,* C. 2 Verr. 3, 83, 192: laborum quos ego sum terra, quos ego passus aqua, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 30: findite remigio aquas! id. F. 3, 586.—**b.**=lacus, *A lake:* Albanæ aquæ deductio, C. Div. 1, 44, 100.—**c.**=flumen, *A stream, a river:* in Tuscæ gurgite mersus aquæ, *i. e.* Albula, Ov. F. 4, 48: alii in aquam cæci ruebant, Liv. 1, 27.—**d.** In opp. to land: cf. above, a., Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 30.—Aquam et terram petere from an enemy, like γῆν καὶ ὕδωρ αἰτεῖν, *to demand submission:* Liv. 35, 17; cf. Curt. 3, 10, 8.—**e.** *Rain:* cornix augur aquæ, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12; Ov. F. 3, 286: multa terra madescit aqua, id. ib. 6, 193: aquæ magnæ bis eo anno fuerunt, *much water, heavy rains, a flood, inundation,* Liv. 24, 9; id. 38, 28.—**2.** *The water in a water-clock.* From the use of this clock in regulating the length of speeches, *etc.* (cf. clepsydra), arose the phrases: **a.** Aquam dare, *to give the advocate time for speaking,* Pl. Ep. 6, 2, 7.—**b.** Aquam perdere, *to spend time unprofitably, to waste it,* Quint. 11, 3, 52.—**c.** Aqua hæret, *the water stops,* i. e. *I am at a loss,* C. Off. 3, 33, 117: in hac causa mihi aqua hæret, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 7.—**3.** In medic.: Aqua intercus, *the water under the skin* of a dropsical person; hence, *the dropsy,* Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 3: medicamentum ad aquam intercutem, C. Off. 3, 24: decessit morbo aquæ intercutis, Suet. Ner. 5; cf. Cels. 2, 8.—**4.** In the plur.: *Medicinal springs, warm baths:* ad aquas venire, C. Planc. 27; so, id. Fam. 16, 24.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): Of another subject: naviget alia linter aqua, Ov. F. 2, 864.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 3.): Of the mind: aquam in animo habere intercutem, Lucil. in Non. 37, 3.

III. Meton.: **A.** *The name of a constellation,* Gr. Ὕδωρ: hæ tenues stellæ perhibentur nomine Aquāi, C. Arat. 179 (as transl. from Arat. 399: τοὺς πάντας καλέουσιν Ὕδωρ), v. Orell. Cic. l. c.—**B.** Aquæ with certain epithets: Aquæ in Picenum, v. Mann. Ital. 1, 493: Aquæ Sextiæ (in France, now *Aix*), Aquæ Cumanæ, (the so much renowned (in later times) Baiæ, in Campania, Liv. 41, 16; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 724, et al.—**C.** In Eccl. writers for *Baptism:* Dominus post aquam segregatus in deserto ostendit, *etc.*, Tert. Bapt. 20: nos aquam non vendimus, Lact. Div. Inst. 26, v. Buneman, in h. l.

ăquæ-ductĭo, or separately, aquæ ductio, ōnis, *f.* [aqua; duco] *A conveyance* or *drawing off of water:* Vitr. 7, 14; Ulp. Dig. 39, 3, 13.

ăquæ-ductus, us, *m.*, separ. aquæ ductus (also aquarum ductus, Pl. 16, 42, 81, § 224) [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A conveyance for water, conduit, aqueduct:* C. Att. 13, 6. **II.** Meton.: *The right of*

conducting water to a place: C. Cæc. 28, 74; cf. Ulp. Dig. 8, 3 1.

aquæ-lĭcium (**aquil-**), ĭi, *n.* [aqua; elicio] (*An engine for drawing water*): hence) *A sacrifice, etc., to produce rain:* "*aquelicium* dicitur, quum aqua pluvialis remedius quibusdam elicitur." Fest. p. 3; Tert. Apol. 40.

aquæ-manālis, is, *m.* (*sc.* urceus); **aqui-mānāle,** is, *n.* (*sc.* vas) [aqua; manus] (*A thing having water for the hands*; hence) *A wash-hand basin:* **A.** Form *aquemanalis:* Var. ap. Non. 547, 9. — **B.** Form *aquiminale:* Paul. Sent. 3, 6.

aqu-ăgĭum, ĭi, *n.* [aqua; ago] (*A conveying of water*; conc. *that which conveys water*; hence) **A.** *An aqueduct:* Fest. s. v. — **B.** *A* natural *watercourse* or *stream:* Pomp. Dig. 43, 20, 3; id. lib. 8, 3, 15.

aquālĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [aqualis] (*A small water-vessel*; hence) **A.** *The ventricle, stomach:* Sen. Ep. 90, 22; Veg. Vet. 1, 40. — **B.** *The lower part of the belly, the paunch:* pinguis, Pers. 1, 5; protensus, Hier. in Jov. 2, 21.

aquālis, e, *adj.* [aqua] *Of,* or *pertaining to, water:* nubes aquales, Var. ap. Non. 46, 2; dub.: poena, *punishment inflicted by plunging under water,* Sidon. Ep. 8, 6. — As *Subst.*: **aqualis,** is, *comm.* (*sc.* urceus or hama): **A.** *A watercan, water-jug:* dare aqualem cum aquâ, i. e. *to sprinkle water from a jug on a fainting person:* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 33: bulbi ris aquatis, id. Mil. 3, 2, 39. — **B.** =matellio, *A chamber-pot:* "matellio, qui longiores a figurâ matulæ dicessit, ab aquâ *aqualis* dictus," Var. L. L. 5, 25, 34.

aquārĭŏlus, i, *m.* [aquarius] *An attendant on loose women:* Fest p. 19; App. Apol. 325, 35; Tert. Apol. 43.

aquārius (in Inscr. ACVARIVS, ap. Fabretti, p. 308; 315; cf. Orell. Inscr. *no.* 4139: v. aqua), a, um, *adj.* [aqua] *Of,* or *relating to, water:* rota, *a waterwheel for drawing water,* Cato R. R. 11: mola, Pall. 1, 42: vas, Var. L. L. 5, 25, 34: provincia, *i. e.* Ostiensis, C. Vat. 5, 12. — As *Subst.*: **A. aquarius,** ĭi, *m.*: **1.** *A water-carrier:* venet conductus aquarius, Juv. 6, 331. — **2.** *A conduit master* (in aqueducts, *etc.*), *an inspector of the conduits* or *water-pipes:* cum tabernariis et aquariis puguare, Cod. ap. C. Fam. 8, 6, 4: quos (*sc.* modulos) aquarii novaverant, Front. Aquaed. 37: so, AQUARIVS AQVAE ANIONIS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3203. — **3.** *The Water-bearer,* one of the signs of the Zodiac (Gr. Ὑδροχόος): cervix Aquari, C. Arat. 56; id. lib. 172; 175: Hor. S. 1, 1, 86. — **B. Aquārii,** ōrum, *m. Certain heretics who used water in the sacramental cup:* Aug. Hæres. 64. — **C. aquarium,** ĭi, *n.*: **1.** *A watering-place:* Cato R. R. 1, 3. — **2.** *A vessel for water:* effusio aquæ cum aquario ipso, Hyg. Astr. 3,

aquāte, *adv.* [aquatus] *Mixed with water, watery:* Comp.: Plin. Val. 1, 10: — Sup.: Cael. Aurel. Tard. 1, 4.

aquātĭcus, a, um *adj.* [aqua] (*Pertaining to water*; hence) **A.** *Living, growing,* or *found in* or *by the water; water-; aquatic:* aves, Pl. 8, 27, 41, § 101: arbores, Pl. 16, 27, 67, § 173: frutices, id. 16, 36, 64, § 156. — As *Subst.*: **aquatica,** ōrum, *n. Things living, etc., in the water:* Vulg. Sap. 19, 18. — **B.** *Watery, moist, humid:* auster, Ov. M. 2, 853. — As *Subst.*: **aquatica,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca), *Watery, etc., places:* calamus in aquaticis natus, Pl. 16, 36, 66, § 16. — **C.** *Like water* in appearance; *water-:* Sol. 30, 32.

aquātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] (*Of,* or *belonging to, water;* hence) **A.** *Living, growing,* or *found in, by, or near water; water-; aquatic:* vescimur bestiis et terrenis et aquatilibus et volatilibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151. — As *Subst.*: **aquatĭlia,** lium, *n.* (*sc.* animalia), *Water animals:* aquatilium in medicina beneficia, Pl. 31, 1, 1, § 1. — **B.** *Having a watery taste; insipid:* aquatiles cucumeris, cucurbitæ, Pl. 19, 12, 61, § 186. — **C.** *Water-, in which there is water:* horologium, *i. e. a water-clock,* Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 30. — As *Subst.*: **aquatilia,** lium, *n. Watery vesicles,* a disease in cattle: Veg. Vet. 2, 49. — **D.** *Producing water:* sequela petræ, Tert. Patient. 5 *fin.*

aquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aquor] **I.** Prop.: *A getting* or *fetching of water:* aquationis causa procedere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 11; cf. Hirt. B. Afr. 51; id. B. Hisp. 8; Pl. 6, 23, 26, § 102. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A watering-place:* mutare pabula, et aquationes, Col. 1, 5: hic aquatio, C. Off. 3, 14, 59. — **B.** *Watering, irrigation:* salices aquationibus adjuvandæ, Pall. 4, 17 *fin.*; id. 3, 19 *fin.* — **C.** *Water, rains:* ranæ multæ variæque per aquationes autumni nascentes, Pl. 32, 7, 24, § 76.

aquātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who fetches water; a water-carrier:* Cæs. B. C. 1, 73; Liv. 41, 1.

aquātus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua] (Prop.: *Provided* or *furnished with water*; hence) *Watery, thin:* Pall. 4, 1: — *Comp.*: lac aquatius, Pl. 28, 9, 33, § 124; cf. Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 12: — *Sup.*: vinum aquatissimum, Aug. Conf. 6, 2.

Aquenses, ĭum, *m.* [aqua, *no.* II. B.] *People of Aquæ*; hence, **I.** Aquenses Taurini, *the people of Aquæ Taurinæ* (now *Acquapendente*), *a city of Etruria:* Pl. 3, 5, 8, § 52. **II.** *The people of Aquæ Helvetiæ* (now *Wittingen*), *a city of Helvetia:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 467.

Aquĭcaldenses, ĭum, *m. A people in Spain, whose chief city was Aquæ Calidæ* (now *Caldes*): Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

†† **aquicelus,** i, *m.* Among the Taurini, *The name of pine-kernels boiled in honey:* Pl. 15, 10, 9, § 36.

aquĭ-dūcus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua; duco] *Drawing off water:* medicamina, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

Aquĭfāvienses, ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Aquæ Flaviæ* (now *Chaves*), *a city of Lusitania:* Inscr. Grut. 162, 4; id. Orell. *no.* 163.

aquĭ-fŏlius, a, um, *adj.* [root AC (cf. acus, *isit.*); folium] *Having sharp* or *pointed leaves:* ilices, Pl. 16, 6, 8, § 19; id. 16, 8, 12, § 32. — As *Subst.*: **aquifŏlia,** æ, *f.* (sc. ilex), **aquifŏlium,** ĭi, *n. The holly tree,* or *the scarlet holm:* ilex aquifolium, L.: **A.** Form *aquifolia:* Pl. 16, 18, 30, § 73. — **B.** Form *aquifolium:* Pl. 16, 25, 41, § 98. — Hence, **aquifŏlius,** a, um. *adj. Of,* or *made of, holly* or *the scarlet holm:* vectes, Pl. 16, 43, 84, § 230; cf., Cato R. R. 31.

aquĭ-fŭga, æ, *comm.* [aqua; fugio] *One who flees from,* i. e. *dreads, water:* ὑδροφόβος: Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 3, 15.

aquĭ-gĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua; gigno] *Born in the water* (post-class.): ammalia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12.

1. aquĭla, æ, *f.* (*Gen.* aquilāi, C. Arat. 372 [root AC.; Greek ὠκ-ύς; Sanscrit âsu, celeriter, cito] (*The quick* or *rapid one*; hence), **I.** Prop.: *The eagle* (Falco Melanaëtus, L.): Pl. 10, 3, 3, § 6; Ov. M. 1, 506; Hor. Od. 4, 4, 31; in poetry, *the lightning-bearer of Jupiter;* cf. Ov. M. 12, 560: volucris, quæ fulmina curvis Ferre solet pedibus, Divûm gratissima regi; so also, Pl. 6, 3, 4, § 15; and Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 394. — Prov.: aquilæ senectus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 10 Stallb.: — acc. to some annotators said of *an old man fond of drinking* (since it was supposed that in old age the eagle drinks more than it eats); or acc. to others, and more probably, *a vigorous old age.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** Mintary *t. t.*: *The eagle as the principal standard of a Roman legion* (signa are the standards of the single cohorts of a legion; cf. Schwarz Pin. Pan. 82; Web. Luc. 7, 164): argentea, C. Cat. 1, 9, 24: aquilæ duæ, signa sexaginta sunt relata Antonii, Galba ap. C. Fam. 10, 30, 5; Pl. 13, 3, 4, § 23: ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus afferat, *the office of a standard-bearer,* Juv. 14, 197. — **B.** *A legion:* erat acies tredecim aquilis constituta, Hirt. B. Hisp. 31; Luc. 5, 238. — **C.** In architecture: aquilæ, as in Gr. ἀετοί and ἀετώματα, *The uppermost parts of a building, which supported the front of a gable:* sustinentes fastigium aquilæ, Tac. H. 3, 71. — **D.** In astronomy: *The Eagle, a constellation:* C. Arat. 372. — **E.** In Nat. Hist.: *A species of fish of the ray genus, the sea-eagle* (Raia Aquila, L.): Pl. 9, 24, 40, § 78.

2. Aquila, æ, *m. A Roman name:* C. Phil. 11, 9; Tac. H. 2, 44.

Aquilarĭa, æ, *f. A town of Zeugitana:* Cæs. B. C. 2, 23.

aquĭ-lĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua; lego] *Water-drawing:* rota, Tert. Anim. 33. — As *Subst.* = aquilex: Cassiod. Var. 3, 53; dub.

Aquilēia, æ, *f.*, Ἀκυληία, *A town in Upper Italy, not far from Tergeste:* Liv. 40, 34; Mart. 4, 25, 5. — Hence, **Aquilēiensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Aquileia:* ager, Liv. 39, 45. — As *Subst.*: **Aquilēienses,** lium, *m., The inhabitants of Aquileia:* Liv. 43, 17. — **B. Aquilēius** (quadrisyll.), a, um, *adj. Of Aquileia:* atque sinum penetrans Aquileium colligit undas, Prisc. Perieg. 374.

aquilentus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua] *Full of water, humid, wet:* luna, *bringing rain,* Var. ap. Non. 351, 27.

aqui-lex, ĕgis (ĭcis, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5; Serv. Virg. G. 1, 109), *m.* [aqua; lego] (*One collecting water*; hence) *A conduit master, water bailiff:* Var. ap. Non. 69, 21; Pl. 28, 6, 16, § 30; id. Ep. 10, 46, 3; Sen. Q. N. 3, 15, 7.

aquilĭcium, v. aquælicium.

Aquilĭensis, e, *adj. Belonging to Aquileia:* portorium, C. Frgm. pro Font. ap. Class. Auct. 2, p. 366 Mai.

aquili-fer, ĕri, *m.* [aquila; fero] *An eagle bearer, standard bearer:* Cæs. B. G. 5, 37; id. B. C. 3, 64; Suet. Aug. 10; Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 3589; 3477; 4720.

‡aquili-ger, ĕri, *m.* [aquila; gero] = aquilifer: Inscr. ap. Reines. 8, 30.

1. aquilīnus, a, um, *adj.* [aquila] *Of,* or *pertaining to, an eagle; like an eagle, aquiline:* unguis, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 63: aspectus, App. M. 2, p. 115.

2. Aquilīnus, i, *m.* [1. aquilinus] *A Roman* cognomen: Inscr. Grut. 606, 9.

Aquillius (**-illius**), ĭi, *m. The name of a Roman* gens: C. Aquillius Gallus: C. Cæcin. 27, 77. — Hence, **A. Aquillius** (**-illius**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Aquillius:* lex, C. Brut. 34, 131. — **B. Aquillĭanus** (**-illĭanus**), a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Aquillius* (*a friend of Cicero*): C. Off. 3, 15, 61.

aquĭlo, ōnis, *m.* [akin to aquila. "*aquilo* ventus a vehementissimo volatu ad instar aquilæ appellatur, Fest. s. v.] **I.** Prop.: *The North wind:* Βορέας: Nep. Milt. 1, 5 Van Stav.; Pl. 2, 46, 47, § 119: — *Plur.*: Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; Ov. M. 2, 132; id. ib. 5, 286. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The north:* spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, C. 2 Verr. 4, 48, 107. — **B.** *The north-side:* ab aquilone montis Gaas, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 23, p. 272. — **C.** *The husband of Orithyia, and the father of Calais and Zetes:* Ov. M. 7, 3; id. lib. 6, 712; Hyg. Fab. 14. — **D.** *The name of a race horse, that ran in the Ludi Circenses:* Inscr. Grut. 338, 5.

aquilōnāris, e, *adj.* [aquilo] *Northerly, northern:* regio, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: piscis, *i. e. the constellation of the Northern Fish,* Vitr. 9, 6.

Aquilōnĭa, æ, *f. A town of the Hirpini, upon the river Aufidus:* Liv. 10, 38; id. 39, 41. — Hence, **Aquilōnīli,** ōrum, *m. The people of Aquilonia:* Pl. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Aquilōni-gĕna, æ, *comm.* [aquilo, *no.* II. A.; gigno] *One born in the north, of northern origin* (poet.): Britanni, Auson. Mos. 407.

1. aquilonius, a, um, *adj.* [aquilo, *no.* II. A.; (prob. not ante-Aug.): *Northerly, northern:* hiems, Pl. 17, 2, 2, § 12: piscis, *i. e. the constellation of the Northern Fish,* Col. 11, 2, 24; Pl. 18, 26, 65, § 257: luna, *towards the north,* id. 2, 97, 99, § 215.

2. Aquilōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aquilo, *no.* II. C.] *Of,* or *belonging to, Aquilo:* proles, *i. e. Calais and Zetes,* Prop. 1, 20, 25: pignora, Stat. Th. 5, 432.

aquĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; acc. to some, from aqua, acc. to others, from aquila; others still consider aquilus as the ground-word for aquila; cf. Fest. p. 18; and Corp. Gramm. Lind. II. 2,

231] *Dark-coloured, dun, swarthy* (very rare): "Aquilus color est fuscus et subniger," Fest. p. 18; Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 152: color inter aquilum candidumque, Suet. Aug. 79 Oud.; Arn. 3, p. 108.

aquiminale, v. aquæmanalis and aquiminarium.

ăquĭmĭnārĭum, ii, *n.* (post-class. for aquæmanalis) *A basin for washing, a wash-basin:* Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, 12; Pompon. ib. 21. (Paul. Sent. 3, 6, aquiminale, is, *n.*)

Aquīnum, i, *n. A town of Latium, not far from Casinum* (now *Aquino*), the birth-place of the poet Juvenal, C. Phil. 2, 41, 106; Fam. 16, 24; Pl. 3, 5, 9; Juv. 3, 319; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 674.—Hence, **Aquīnas,** ātis, *adj., Belonging to Aquinum:* colonia, Tac. H. 2, 63: Nescit Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum, *i. e. the purple dye of Aquinum,* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 27 Crucq.—As *Subst.:* Aquinates, ium, *m., The inhabitants of Aquinum,* C. Clu. 68.

Aquīnus, i, *m. An inferior poet, friend of Cic.:* C. Tusc. 5, 22 *fin.*; Cat. 14, 18.

aquipedium, v. acupedium.

Aquītānĭa, æ, *f. A province in Southern Gaul, between the Loire and the Pyrenees,* Cæs. B. G. 1, 1; 3, 20; Pl. 4, 17, 31.—Hence, **I. Aquītānus,** a, um, *adj., Aquitanian:* gens, Tib. 1, 7, 3.—As *Subst.:* Aquitani, orum, *m. The inhab. of Aquitania,* Pl. 33, 6, 31. **II. Aquītānĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Aquitanian:* sinus, Pl. 4, 19, 33; provincia, id. 26, 1, 3.

ăquor, ātus sum, āri, **1.** *v. dep.* [aqua] *To bring* or *fetch water for drinking:* aquabantur ægre, Cæs. B. C. 1, 78; Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: miles gregarius castris aquatum egressus, Sall. J. 93, 2: —Of bees: Virg. G. 4, 193; Pl. 11, 18, 19, § 62; Pall. Apr. 8, 1.

ăquōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Abounding in water, rainy, moist, humid, full of water* (not in Cic.): aquosissimus locus, Cato R. R. 34; so, Var. R. R. 1, 6, 6; Col. 5, 10: aquosior ager, Pl. 18, 17, 46: hiems, *rainy winter,* Virg. E. 10, 66; Pl. 18, 17, 46: nubes, *rain-clouds,* Ov. M. 4, 621; 5, 570; Virg. Æ. 8, 429: Orion, id. ib. 4, 52; Prop. 4, 3, 52: Eurus, Hor. Epod. 16, 56: Ida, id. Od. 3, 20, 15: crystallus, *i. e. bright, clear, pellucid,* Prop. 4, 3. 52: languor, *i e. the dropsy* (cf. aqua, *no.* I. B. 3.), Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15: Mater, *i. e. Thetis,* Ov. H. 3, 53: Aquosus Piscis, *a constellation,* Ov. M. 10, 165.

ăquŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A little water, a small stream of water* (prps. only in the follg. exs.): suffundam aquulam, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 3; so, id. Cist. 2, 3, 38; C. de Or. 1, 7, 28. **II.** Fig.: non seclusa aliqua aquula, sed universum flumen, C. de Or. 2, 39.

ar, an old form for ad, v. ad, *init.*

ăra, æ, *f.* (old form asa: PELLEX. ASAM. IVNONIS. NE. TAGITO., Lex Numæ ap. Gell. 4, 3, 3; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 219; Macr. S. 3, 2, and Schneid. Gr. 1, S. 342 *sq.*) [akin Sansr. root. ās, sedere; āsana, sessio, sedes; cf. Greek ἧ(σ)-μαι, ἥσ-τα-ι.]

I. Prop. **A.** Gen.: **1.** *Any elevation* (*of wood, stone, earth,* etc.): ara sepulchri, *a funeral pile,* Virg. Æ. 6, 177; Sil. 15, 388.—**2.** *A stone monument:* ara virtutis, C. Phil. 14, 13, 44: Lunensis ara, *of Lunensian marble,* Suet. Ner. 50 *fin.*—Also of tombstones: ARAM D. S. P. R. (de sua pecunia restituit), Orell, *no.* 4521; so, ib. 4522; 4826.

B. Esp.: Most freq., *An elevation for sacred use* (cf. ædes, *no.* I. A.), *for sacrifices,* etc.; *an altar:* Jovis aram sanguine turpare, Enn. in C. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 1: omneis accedere ad aras . . . aras sanguine multo Spargere, Lucr. 5, 1190 *sq.*; so, id. 1, 84; 2, 353 (ara turicrema, imitated by Virg. Æ. 4, 453), 417; 4, 1237; et al.: ara Aio Loquenti consecrata, C. Div. 1, 45: ara condita atque dicata, Liv. 1, 7; cf. Suet. Claud. 2: ara sacrata, Liv. 40, 22; cf. Suet. Tib. 14: exstruere, Suet. Aug. 15, et sæp.—Altars were erected not only in the temples, but also in the streets and highways, in the open air: Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 20. Criminals fled to the altars for protection, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 22 Stallb.: interim hanc aram occupabo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 45: Priamum, quum in aram confugisset, hostilis manus interemit, C. Tusc. 1, 35: eo ille inde confugit, in araque consedit, Nep. Paus. 4: Veneris sanctæ considam vinctus ad aras: hæc supplicibus favet, Tib. 4, 13, 23.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Protection, refuge, shelter:* Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 22: tanquam in aram confugitis ad deum, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: ad aram legum confugere, id. 2 Verr. 2, 3, 8: hic portus, hæc ara sociorum, id. ib. 5, 48, 126; Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 2; id. ib. 5, 6, 14; id. H. 1, 110; id. Pont. 2, 8, 68.—One who took an oath was accustomed to lay hold of the altar in confirmation of it; Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 46: qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, C. Fl. 36, 90; Nep. Hann. 2, 4 (cf. the same narration with altaria, Liv. 21, 1): tango aras, medios ignes et numina testor, Virg. Æ. 12, 201; id. ib. 4, 219.—**B.** *A triumph,* post trinas Pompeii aras, Tert. De Pall. 1.

III. Meton.: **A.** *The Altar, a constellation in the southern hemisphere,* Gr. Θυτήριον (Arat. 403, et al.): Aram, quam flatu permulcet spiritus austri, Cic. *poet.* N. D. 2, 44, 114; so, id. Arat. 202 (al. 446); 213 (al. 457); Hyg. Astr. 2, 39, and 3, 38: pressa, Ov. M. 2, 139.—**B.** *The name of some rocks in the Mediterranean, between Sicily, Sardinia, and Africa:* Var. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 108; Quadrig. Ann. ib.: Saxa vocant Itali, mediis quæ in fluctibus, Aras. Virg. Æ. 1, 109.—**C.** Aræ Philænorum. v. Philæni. **D.**=lapis terminalis, *A boundary-stone* or *land-mark,* certis locis aras lapideas ponere, Hygin. Lim. Agr. p. 19 Goes.—**E.** altars were often erected in the courts of houses (impluvia), for the family gods (penates), while the house gods (lares) received offerings upon a small hearth (focus) in the family hall (atrium); hence aræ et foci, meton. for *home,* or *house and hearth,* and pro aris et focis pugnare, *to contend for house and hearth, for one's dearest possessions:* urbem, agrum, aras, focos seque uti dederent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 71: te amicum Deiotari regis aræ focique viderunt, C. Deiot. 3: de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac focis, decernite, id. Cat. 4, 11 *fin.*; id. Sest. 42: nos domicilia, sedesque populi Rom., penates, aras, focos, sepulcra majorum defendimus, id Phil. 8, 3: patriæ, parentibus, aris atque focis bellum parare, Sall. C. 52, 3: pro patria, pro liberis, pro aris atque focis suis cernere, id. ib. 59, 5; Liv. 5, 30, et sæp.

Arabarches, æ, *m.,* 'Αραβάρχης, *An officer of customs in Judæa,* Juv. 1, 130. Ironically of Pompey, who boasted of having increased the Roman customs, C. Att. 2, 17, 3.—*The office,* **Arabarchia,** æ, *f.,* Cod. Just. 4, 61, 9. (Others read, Alab.)

Arăbĭa (**ărr-**) (on account of the length of the A, Prop. 2, 8, 20, erroneously written by many Arrabia; cf. Jahn Hor. Od. 3, 4, 9), æ, *f.,* 'Αραβία, **I.** In the widest sense, *Arabia, divided by the ancients into Petræa* (from its principal place Petra), *Deserta, and Felix,* Pl. 5, 11, 12; Mel. 1, 10; et al. **II.** *A town in Arabia Felix* (now *Aden*), Mel. 3, 8. 7. —Hence

Arăbĭcus, a, um (**ărr-**), *adj. Arabian:* odor (i. e. tus), Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2: sinus, Pl. 2, 67, 67: resina, id. 14, 20, 25.—As *Subst.:* **Arabĭca,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* gemma) *A precious stone, like ivory,* prps. a kind of chalcedony or onyx, Pl. 37, 10, 54; Isid. Orig. 16, 14.—As *Subst.:* **Arabĭci,** orum, *m., An heretical Christian sect who derived their name from living in Arabia. They held that the soul died with the body, but that both would be reanimated at the last day,* Aug. Hæres. 83.—**Arăbĭce,** *adv.* facite olant ædes Arabice, *make the apartments redolent with the perfumes of Araby* (*frankincense,* brought from Arabia), Plaut. in Diom. p. 378 P. ("Arabice olet, *id est, ex odoribus Arabicis,*" Fest. p. 23): Arabice (*in Arabic*) sacri vocantur, Sol. c. 33.

arābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aro] *That can be ploughed* or *tilled, arable:* campus nullis arabilis tauris. Pl. 17, 5, 3.

Arabĭo, ōnis, *m.* The name of a person mentioned by C. Att. 15, 17, 1.

Arăbĭus (incorrectly Arr., v. Arabia), a, um (**ărr-**), *adj.,* 'Αράβιος, a secondary form of Arabus and Arabs [Arabia] *Arabian:* advecti ad Arabiam terram, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 88: odor, id. Pœn. 5, 4, 6 (Charis. p. 99 P. reads Arabus): bombyx, Prop. 2, 2, 25: limen, *furnished with Arabian curtains,* id. 1, 14, 19: genus capparis, Pl. 13, 23, 44.

Arabs, ăbis (**ărr-**), *adj.* (*Acc. Gr.* Arabas, Ov. M. 10, 478), 'Αραψ [Arabia] **I.** Prop.: *Proceeding from Arabia, Arabian:* pastor Arabs, Prop. 3, 11, 8; messor Arabs, Mart. 3, 65, 5.—As *Subst.:* *An Arab, Arabian:* Eoi Arabes, Tib. 3, 2, 24: Eoæ domus Arabum, Virg. G. 2, 115. **II.** Meton.: for *Arabia:* palmiferos Arabas, Ov. M. 10, 478.

1. Ărăbus, i, *m.,* 'Αραβις Ptol., 'Αράβιος Arrian, 'Αρβις Strab., *A river in Gedrosia* (now *Korkes*), Curt. 9, 10 Zumpt.

2. Arăbus, a, um (**ărr-**), *adj.* [for Arabs, like Æthiopus for Æthiops; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 605; Charis. p. 99 P.] *Arabian:* Lucil. in Charis. p. 99: ros, Ov. H. 15, 76 Heins.: lapis, Pl. 36, 21, 41, —As *Subst.:* Arăbi, ōrum, *m. The Arabs, Arabians:* C. Cassius in Charis. p. 99; Virg. Æ. 7, 605.

†**ărăchidna,** æ, *f.* = ἀράχιδνα, *A wild, leguminous plant, a kind of chickling vetch* (Lathyrus amphicarpos, L.), Pl. 21, 15, 52.

1. Ărachnē, ēs, *f.,* 'Αράχνη (lit. *a spider*). Acc. to the fable, *A Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and as a punishment, was changed by the goddess into a spider,* Ov. M. 6, 5 *sq.* (another form **Arachnēa,** æ, 'Αράχνεια, like Calliopēa from Calliope, Manil. 4, 135).

2. ărachnē, ēs, *f.* [id.] *A kind of sun-dial, so named from the lines drawn on its face, resembling somewhat those in a spider's web,* Vitr. 9, 9, 1.

Arachnea, v. 1. Arachne.

†**arachnēus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀράχνειος, *Of* or *belonging to a spider:* Serica arachneo densentur pectine texta, Auct. incert. ap. Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 635 Burm.

Arachōsĭa, æ, *f.,* 'Αραχωσία, *A province of the Persian kingdom, separated by the Indus from India,* Pl. 6, 23, 25.—Hence, as *Subst.:* **I. Arachōsii,** ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Arachosia,* Just. 13, 4. **II. Arachōtæ,** ārum, *m.,* the same. Prisc. Perieg. 1003.

1. ărăcĭa, æ, *f. A kind of white fig-tree,* Pl. 15, 18, 19.

2. Ărăcĭa, æ, *f.,* 'Αρακία, *An island in the Persian Gulf,* Pl. 6, 25, 28.

Arăcynthus, i, *m.,* 'Αράκυνθος, **I.** *A mountain in Acarnania,* Pl. 4, 2, 3. **II.** *A mountain between Bœotia and Attica,* Prop. 3, 13, 42; Stat. Th. 2, 239; with the epithet Actæus (*Attic*), Virg. E., 2, 24. **III.** *A Roman cognomen,* Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 40, *no.* 204.

1. Ărădus, i, *f.,* 'Αραδος, *A Phœnician island-town, Aradus* (now *Ruad*), Mel. 2, 7, 6; Pl. 5, 20, 17; C. Att. 9, 9, 2; Curt. 4, 1, 5; Lucr. 6, 890 Lachm. *N.*; Sil. 1, 380, al.; cf. Mann. Phœnic. p. 309.—Hence, Aradii, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Aradus,* Pl. 5, 20, 17.

2. Aradus, i, *f. A small island near Crete,* Pl. 4, 12, 20, § 61.

†**aræus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀραιός, *Slight, trifling,* alia diastemata sunt aræa, Capell. 9, p. 321.

†**ăræostўlos,** on, *adj.* = ἀραιόστυλος, *With columns, standing far apart, areostyle,* Vitr. 3, 2 and 3.

Ărœthўrĕă, æ, *f., An old name of Phlius in Achaia,* Pl. 5, 4, 6; v. Schol. in Hom. Il. 2, 571.

ărānĕa, æ, *f.* [ἀράχνη] **I.** Prop.: *A spider:* aranearum perdere texturam, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 24: antiquas exercet aranea telas, Ov. M. 6, 145: invisa Minervæ aranea, Virg. G. 4, 247: aranea textura, Sen. Ep. 121. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A spider's web, cobweb:* (ædes) oppletæ araneis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 6; Lucr. 4, 727: arcula plena arancarum, Afran. in Fest. s. v. Tanne, p. 354; Cat. 13, 8: summo quæ pendet aranea tigno, Ov. M. 4, 179; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 158.—Hence **B.**

Threads similar to spiders' webs: salicis fructus ante maturitatem in araneam abit, Pl. 24, 9, 37.

ărāněans, antis, *P.* of an obs. ARANEO, *Covered with cobwebs:* fauces, *i. e.* through which no food has passed for a long time, App. M. 4, p. 152, 34.

ărāněŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [aranea] *A small spider:* Cic. N. D. 2, 48.

ărāněŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [araneus]= aranea: Virg. Cul. 2.

ărāněŏsus, a, um, *adj.* [araneum] **I.** *Full of cobwebs:* situs, Cat. 25, 3. **II.** *Like a cobweb:* fila, Pl. 11, 19, 21; id. 21, 15, 51; 24, 12, 66.

araneum, i. *n.*, v. 2. araneus.

1. ărāněus, i, *m.* [ἀράχνης: cf. Bachm. Anecd. Gr. 1, 140] **I.** *A spider:* Luer. 3, 383; Cat. 23, 2: aranei (apibus) hostiles, Pl. 11, 19, 21; id. 21, 24, 29, et al. **II.** *A sea fish* (Draco trachinus, L.) Pl. 32, 11, 53.—Hence

2. ărāněus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Pertaining to the spider, spiders'-:* genus, Pl. 18, 17, 44 *no.* 3: cf. id. 8, 58, 83: texta, id. 29, 4, 27.—Hence *Subst.:* **araneum,** i, *n.*: **A.** *A spider's web, cobweb:* iollere hæc aranea-quantum est laboris? Phædr. 3, 8, 23.—**B.** *A disease of the vine and of the olive-tree,* Pl. 17, 24, 36 *no.* 7.—**II.** Meton.: Araneus mus. *A kind of small mouse,* acc. to some, *the shrew-mouse,* Col. 6, 17: Pl. 8, 58, 83.

arapennis, v. arepennis.

Ărar (Ărăris, Claud. Ruf. 2, 111; in Eutr. 1, 405.— Hence, *Acc.* Ararim, Virg. E. 1, 63; Pl. 3, 4, 5; and Ararin, Claud. B. Get. 298; cf. Schneid, Gr. 2, 214 and 298), is, *m. The Saone, a river of Gaul:* Cæs. B. G. 1, 12; Tib. 1, 7, 11; Pl. 3, 4, 5, § 33; Sil. 15, 504; Claud. M. Theod. 53; id. Eutr. 2, 269 (in Amm. 15, 11, 17, Sauconna, whence Saone).

ărāter, tri, *m.* [aro] = aratrum, *A plough:* Hyg. de Lim. p. 204 Goes.

Ărātĕus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀράτειος, *Of, or belonging to, Aratus* the Gr. poet, *Arateus:* lucernæ, Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 6, 12.—Hence, **Aratĕa,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* scripta), *The writings of Aratus;* i. e. *his Φαινόμενα, translated into Latin by Cicero:* C. de Div. 2, 5, 14.

ărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aro] **I.** Prop.: *A ploughing:* iteratio arationis peracta esse debet, si, *etc.*, Col. 11, 2, 64: aratione per transversum iterată, Pl. 18, 20, 49, § 180. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The cultivation of the soil; agriculture:* ut quæstuosa mercatura fructuosa aratio dicitur, C. Tusc. 5, 31, 86.—**B.** *Concr.: A ploughed field; arable land:* nascitur (*sc.* calyx) in arationibus, Pl. 27, 8, 36, § 58:—sensu obsceno, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47.—**C.** Polit. *t. t.: A public farm or plot of land, for which a tenth of the produce was given as rent:* C. Phil. 2, 39, 101; id. 2 Verr. 3, 98, 228.

ărātiuncŭla, æ, *f.* [aratio, *no.* II. B.] *A small ploughed field:* Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 46.

ărātor, ōris, *m.* [aro] **I.** Prop.: *One who ploughs, a ploughman* (very freq. poet. = agricola, *a husbandman, farmer*): C. 2 Verr. 5, 38, 99; Lucr. 2, 1164: luce sacrâ requiescat arator, Tib. 2, 1, 5; cf. Ov. M. 7, 538; id. fb. 8, 218: neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus, aut arator igni, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 3.—As *Adj.:* taurus arator, Ov. F. 1, 698: bos arator, Suet. Vesp. 5 (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 102). **II.** Meton.: **A.** Polit. *t. t.: A cultivator of public lands* for a tenth of the produce (usu. a Roman knight): aratorum penuria, C. 2 Verr. 3, 55, 127; so, id. fb. 1, 57, 93; id. fb. 2, 13, 32; id. fb. 2, 64, 155; id. fb. 3, 20, 52; id. fb. 3, 50, 118; id. Phil. 3, 9, 22; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3308; Suet. Aug. 42.—**B.** *The Ploughman, a constellation:* Var. ap. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 19.

ărātro (contr. **artro**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [aratrum] *To plough the young corn into the ground again:* quod nunc vocant artrare, id est aratrare, Pl. 18, 20, 49, § 182.

ărātrum, i, *n.* [aro] (*The ploughing thing;* Gr. ἄροτρον) *A plough* (of which the parts are temo, stiva, manicula, vomer, buris, aures, and dentale): Lucr. 1, 313; id. 5, 209; C. Rosc. Am. 18, 50; id. Agr. 2, 25, 67; id. N. D. 2, 63, 159; Virg. G. 1, 19; id. fb. 170, et sæp.; auritum, *a plough with earth-boards,* Pallad. 1, 43, 1: simplex, *without earth-boards,* id. fb. used for marking boundaries, as of towns to be built, C. Phil. 2, 40; Cato in Isid. Orig. 15, 2; Hor. Od. 1, 16, 20; Serv. Virg. Æ. 5, 755: Orell. *no.* 3683.

Ărātus, i, *m.*, Ἄρατος. **I.** *A Greek poet of Soli, in Cilicia, author of an astronomical poem, entitled Φαινόμενα,* which Cic. and Cæs. Germanicus translated into Latin, Cic. N. D. 2, 41; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 16; Stat. S. 5, 3, 23 (ed. Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 125; Sid. Carm. 23, 112). **II.** *A Greek general, native of Sicyon, one of the founders of the Achæan league,* C. Off. 2, 23 (v. his life written by Plutarch).

Ărauris, is, *m. A river of Gallia Narbonensis* (now *Herault*), Pl. 3, 4, 5; Mel. 2, 5, 6; cf. Mann. Gall. 66.

Ărausĭo, ōnis, *f. A town of Gallia Narbonensis* (now *Orange*), Pl. 3, 4, 5; Mel. 2, 5, 2.

Ărăxes, is, *m.*, Ἀράξης. **I.** *A river of Armenia Major,* Virg. Æ. 8, 723: Pl. 6, 9, 9; Mel. 3, 5, 5; Curt. 7, 3, 19. **II.** *A river of Persia* (now the *Bendemir*), Curt. 5, 4 and 5.

Arbăces, is. *m.*, Ἀρβάκης, *The first king of Media,* Vell. 1, 6. Some editors give at Just. 1, 3, Arbactius.

Arbēla, ōrum, *n.*, Ἄρβηλα, *A town of Adiabene, a province of Assyria* (now *Arbil* or *Erbil*). *Between this town and Gaugamela Alexander the Great defeated Darius:* Curt. 4, 9, 14; id. 5, 1, 3; id. 4, 9, 9; Pl. 2, 70, 72, § 180.

‡ **arbilla,** æ, *f.* = arvina, id est, pinguedo corporis, Fest. p. 18.

arbĭter, tri, *m.* [ar; beto = ad; eo, ire] *One who goes to* something in order to see or hear it; hence, **I.** *A spectator, beholder, hearer, an eye-witness, a witness* (class.): quis est decisionis arbiter? C. Fl. 36: ab arbitris remoto loco, id. 2 Verr. 5, 31, 80: remotis arbitris, *after the removal of,* id. Off. 3, 31, 112: loca abdita et ab arbitris libera, id. Att. 15, 16 B.: omnibus arbitris procul amotis, Sall. C. 20, 1 Corte: arbitros ejici, Liv. 1, 41: remotis arbitris, id. 2, 4: sine arbitro, id. 27, 28; Just. 21, 4: secretorum omnium arbiter, *i. e.* conscius, Curt. 3, 12, 9: procul est, ait, arbiter omnis, Ov. M. 2, 458 (cf. fb. 4, 63: conscius omnis abest): justi critis arbitri, Plaut. Am. prol. 16: mi quidem jam arbitri vicini sunt, meæ quid fiat domi, Ita per impluvium introspectant, id. Mil. 2, 2, 3: ne arbitri dicta nostra arbitrari (*i. e.* speculari, v arbitror) queant, id. Capt. 2, 1, 28; so, id. Cas. 1, 1, 2; 55; id. Mil. 4, 4, 1; id. Merc. 5, 4, 46; id. Pœn. 1, 1, 50; id. Trin. 1, 2, 109: tres de discutiebus arbitros assumit, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22.

II.: **A.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *He who approaches a cause in order to inquire into it* (cf. adire hiberna, Tac. H. 1, 52, and intervenire), *and settle it;* hence, *an umpire, arbiter, a judge,* in an *actio bonæ fidei* (i. e. who decides acc. to equity, æquitas, while the *judex* decides acc. to jus): Sen. de Ben. 3, 7. So in the fragments of the Twelve Tables: IVDICI. ARBITROVE. REOVE. DIES. DIFFISVS. ESTO., in Fest. s. v. Reus, p. 227; cf. Dirks. Transl. S. 109 *sq.* PRÆTOR. ARBITROS. TRES. DATO., in Fest. s. v. Virdicæ, the ancient judicial formula: P. J. A. V. P. V. D., *i. e.* PRÆTOREM IVDICEM ARBITREVMVE POSTVLO VTI DET, Val. Prob. p. 1530 P.: ibo ad arbitrum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 101; so, id. fb. 104: vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus: me cepere arbitrum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 94 ("arbiter dabatur his, qui de finibus regendis ambigerent," Don.): arbiter Nolanis de finibus a senatu datus, C. Off. 1, 10, 33: arbitrum familiæ herciscundæ postulavit, Cæc. 7, 19: arbitrum illum adegit (*i. e.* ad arbitrum illum egit; cf. adigo), id. Off. 3, 16, 66: quis in hanc rem tuus arbiter? id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12.—In the time of Cic., when, acc. to the Lex. Æbutia, the decisions were given acc. to definite formulæ of the prætor, the formal distinction between judex and arbiter was abrogated, so that it could not be certainly known whether, in a particular case, one performed the functions of a judex or an arbiter: illud mihi quidem mirum videri solet, tot homines, tam ingeniosos, per tot annos etiam nunc statuere non potuisse, utrum judicem an arbitrum dici oporteret, C. Mur. 12, 27.

B.: Fig.: **1.** *A judge, arbitrator umpire:* **a.** Of persons: (α) With *inter:* arbiter inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, C. Lec. 1, 20, 33.—(β) With *Gen.:* arbiter formæ, Ov. H. 16, 69: pugnæ, *the judge, umpire of the contest,* βραβευτής, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 11.—**b.** Of things: favor arbiter coronæ, *which adjudged the prize of victory,* Mart. 7, 71, 10: Taurus immensus ipse et innumerarum gentium arbiter, *that sets boundaries to numberless tribes,* Pl. 5, 27, 27, § 97.—**2.** *One who can treat a thing according to his own will or has it at his own disposal, a master over any thing, lord, ruler* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose).—In poet.: arbiter imperii (Augustus), Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 47: armorum (Mars), id. F. 3, 73: bibendi, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 25 (cf. id. fb. 1, 4, 8: nec regna vini sortiere talis, and in Gr. βασιλεὺς τοῦ συμποσίου): quo (*sc.* Noto) non arbiter Hadriæ major, *ruler of the sea,* Hor. Od. 1, 3, 15: arbiter Eurystheus iræ Junonis iniquæ, *i. e. fulfiller of her wrath,* Ov. H. 9, 45.—In prose: an pœnas sine arbitro esse? Tac. A. 1, 26: regni, id. fb. 13, 14: rerum, id. fb. 2, 73: dii potentium populorum arbitri, id. fb. 15, 24: (JOVI) RERVM RECTORI FATORVMQVE ARBITRO, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1269.

arbiterium, v. arbitrium.

arbitra, æ, *f.* [arbiter] *A female witness:* arbitræ Nox et Diana, Hor. Epod. 5, 50 Orell.—Also as *Adj.: Deciding, arbitrating,* convenit nobis arbitram rebus intolerandis curam admovere, Edict. Dioclet. præf. 1.

arbitrālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of an arbiter or umpire:* judicatio, Macr. S. 7, 1.

arbitrārĭo, *adv. With uncertainty, probably,* v. arbitrarius, *no.* II. A.

arbitrārius, a, um, *adj.* [arbiter] **I.** Prop.: *By way of arbitration:* formula, Gai. Dig. 4, 163: actio, Ulp. Dig. 13, 4, 2; cf. Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. 3 B. §§ 67 and 68.—Hence, **II.** Meton.: **A.** In Plaut. (with reference to the distinction in law lang. between certus and arbitrarius: judicium est pecuniæ certæ, arbitrium incertæ, C. Rosc. Com. 4; cf. Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. 3 B. § 57) synon. with incertus: *Uncertain, not sure:* hoc certum est, non arbitrarium, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 216; and—**arbitrario,** *adv.*: nunc, pol, ego perii certo, non arbitrario, id. Pœn. 3, 5, 42 (besides which there is no adv. of this word in use).—**B.** *Arbitrary, depending on the will:* motus in arteriis naturalis, non arbitrarius, Gell. 18, 10 *fin.*

arbitrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [arbitror] *The judgment, will*=arbitratus: Gell. 13, 20, 19; Imp. Valent. in Scriptt. R. Agr. p. 342 Goes.

arbitrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] In late Lat. synon. with arbiter, so. II. B. 2.: *The lord, master, ruler of any thing:* JVPPITER ARBITRATOR, Inscr. Gud. 7, 5. Thus a place in the tenth district at Rome is called Pentapylon Jovis arbitratoris, Publ. Victor. reg. 10.

arbitrātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id] *Mistress, female ruler:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12 *fin.*

arbitrātus, ūs, *m.* [id] **I.** Prop.: *The judgment, discretion* (as will, not as opinion, accordingly = voluntas, not = sententia), *free-will, inclination, pleasure, wish, choice* (class.; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 19: "hic *allegatus* et hic *arbitratus* pro *allegationes* proque *arbitrationes* dicuntur. Qua ratione servata *arbitratu* et *allegatu meo* dicimus," which latter expression is also most freq. used): viri boni arbitratu resolvetur, Cato R. R. 149 *fin.*: so, id. ib. 145, 3: nunc quidem meo arbitratu loquar libere, quæ volam et quæ lubebit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 2: vapulabis arbitratu meo et novorum ædilium, id. Trin. 4, 2, 150; so, id. Capt. 3, 1, 35; Epid. 5, 2, 22; Men. 5, 5, 46; Mil. 4, 6, 6; Pseud. 1, 5, 13: tuus arbitratus sit: comburas, si velis, id. Asin. 4, 1, 21; so, id. Rudd. 5, 2, 63: tuo arbi-

tratu, *according to your pleasure,* id. Aul. 4, 4, 20; id. Amph. 3, 2, 50; Curc. 3, 38; Most. 3, 2, 107; Capt. 4, 2, 87; Ps. 2, 2, 66; Truc. 5, 1, 19; C. Læl. 1, 3; id. Fin. 1, 21 *fin.*; id. ib. 4 *vin.*; id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: tuo vero id quidem arbitratu, id. Fin. 1, 8, 28; so, id. Brut. 11; Tac. Or. 42 *fin.*: suo arbitratu, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 15; Suet. Tib. 68; Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 63 and 64; id. ib. 66, 96: Senatus arbitratu, Suet. Tib. 34; so, id. Aug. 35.

II. Meton.: *Oversight, direction, guidance:* considerare oportet, cujus arbitratu sit educatus, C. Inv. 1, 25; so, Grut. 185, 2.

arbitrium (in good Codd. and inscriptions sts. arbiterium), ii, *n.* [arbiter] **I.** Gen.: *A being present, presence;* hence meton. for, *Persons present* (only in post-Aug. poets): locus ab omni liber arbitrio, Sen. Hippol. 602; cf. id. Herc. Œt. 485; Auct. Ætnæ, 195.

II. Esp. in Law *t. t.*: **A.** Prop.: *The judgment* or *decision of the arbitrator* (cf. arbiter, *no.* II.): "arbitrium dicitur sententia, quæ ab arbitro statuitur," Fest. p. 13): "aliud est judicium, aliud arbitrium. Judicium est pecuniæ certæ: arbitrium incertæ," C. Rosc. Com. 4: Q. Scævola summam vim dicebat esse in omnibus iis arbitriis, in quibus adderetur EX FIDE BONA, id. Off. 3, 17, 70: so, arbitrium rei uxoriæ, id. Off. 3, 15; Top. 17, 66; cf. Javol. Dig. 24, 3, 66 *fin.*; Procul. ib. 46, 3, 82 *fin.*: C. Rosc. Com. 9 (id. Quint. 3, 13, some consider arbitrium as a gloss, others read arbitrio, ad arbitrium, ad arbitrum, and the like; v. Orelli in h. l.).

B. Meton.: **1.** Hence of every kind of *judgment, definitive sentence, decision:* arbitrium vestrum, vestra existimatio valebit, Ter. Heaut. prol. 25: quum de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21: de aliquo arbitria agere, Liv. 24, 45: arbitria belli pacisque agere, id. 44, 15; cf. Tac. A. 12, 60: agere arbitria victoriæ, Curt. 6, 1 *fin.*; cf. Gron. Observ. 4, c. 11, p. 427, and Liv. 31, 11; 32, 37: res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctæ, *where nothing is decided according to mere opinion,* C. de Or. 1, 23, 108: si volet usus, quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72; Sen. Clem. 2, 7: arbitrio consilioque usus auris, *to determine by the ear,* Gell. 13, 20, 3.—Since authoritative sentence implies free-will and unrestricted power (cf. arbiter, *no.* II. B. 2.), arbitrium signifies, **2.** *Power, will, mastery, dominion, free-will:* dedunt se in ditionem atque in arbitrium cuncti Thebano poplo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 103: esse in pectore nostro quiddam, Quojus ad arbitrium quoque copia materiaï Cogitur interdum flecti per membra, per artus, *at whose bidding the accumulated materials must yield obedience in every joint and limb,* Lucr. 2, 281: cujus (Jovis) nutu et arbitrio cœlum, terra mariaque reguntur, C. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: ad alicujus arbitrium et nutum totum se fingere et accommodare, id. Or. 8; id. 1 Verr. 10, 30; id. 2 Verr. 5, 63, 164: aliquid facere arbitrio suo, id. Phil. 6, 2, 4; id. de Or. 2, 16, 70; id. Parad. 5, 1 *fin.*: vixit ad aliorum arbitrium, non ad suum, id. Mur. 9, 19; Hor. Od. 3, 6, 40; id. ib. 3, 2, 20; Tac. H. 1, 46; Suet. Cæs. 9; 20; id. Aug. 28: orationem tibi misi: ejus custodiendæ et proferendæ arbitrium tuum, C. Att. 15, 13 a., 1; Liv. 37, 52; Pl. 29, 3, 12, § 53: mox rei Romanæ arbitrium (*i. e.* imperium, *dominion, power*) tribus ferme et viginti annis obtinuit, Tac. A. 6, 51; so, arbitrium orbis terrarum, Suet. Cæs. 7; Nep. Con. 4: huic deus optandi gratum sed inutile fecit Muneris arbitrium, Ov. M. 11, 101: libitum mortis arbitrium, Suet. Dom. 8; so, id. ib. 11; cf. Tac. A. 15, 60.—**3.** Arbitria funeris, *The expenses of a funeral* (since an arbiter was employed to fix them), C. Dom. 57, 98; id. Pis. 9, 21; id. post Red. in Sen. 7, 18; cf. Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 12, § 6.

arbĭtro, āre, v. the follg. *ad fin.*

arbĭtror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [arbiter] **I.** (acc. to arbiter, *no.* I.); **A.** Prop.: *To be a hearer or beholder of something; to observe, perceive, hear,* etc. (ante- and post-class.): dicta alicujus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 24; id. Aul. 4, 1, 21; App. M. 10, p. 246, 16; id. ib. 3, p. 138, 23; id. ib. 7 *init.*: domus attiguæ fortunas arbitraturus, id. ib. 4, p. 148, 8.—Hence, **B.** Fig.: *Of the mind: To examine, consider, weigh:* diligentius carmina Empedoclis, Gell. 4, 11, 10.

II. (acc. to arbiter, *no.* II. A.): **A.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *To pronounce a decision, give judgment* or *sentence:* si in eo, quod utroque præsente arbitratus est, arbitrio paritum non esset, Scæv. Dig. 4, 8, 44; Paul. ib. 6, 1, 35.—Hence fidem alicui arbitrari, in Plaut., *to adjudge credit to one, to put faith in:* Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 41.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** Used of witnesses, ARBITROR indicates, as *t. t.*, the subjective opinion, in accordance with which the witness gives his testimony, without vouching for its objective reality; it is, accordingly, only a somewhat more deliberate and conscientious expression for *to testify, to declare* or *depose; to be of opinion:* qui testimonium diceret, ut ARBITRARI se diceret, etiam quod ipse vidisset, C. Ac. 2, 47 *fin.*: qui primum illud verbum consideratissimum nostræ consuetudinis ARBITROR, quo nos etiam tunc utimur, quum ea dicimus jurati, quæ comperta habemus, quæ ipsi vidimus, ex toto testimonio suo sustulit, atque omnia se scire dixit, id. Font. 9; Liv. 3, 13; id. 4, 40.—Hence, in general, **2.** *To hold as true, to be of an opinion, to believe, suppose, think, consider as* =νομίζω (most freq. in prose): benefacta male locata malefacta arbitror, Enn. in C. Off. 2, 18: gratum arbitratur esse id a vobis sibi, Plaut. Am. prol. 48: scelestissimum te arbitror, id. ib. 2, 1, 2: arbitror: certum non scimus, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30: si hunc noris satis, non ita arbitrere, id. Andr. 5, 4, 12; id. Ad. 4, 7, 30: si hoc minus ad officium tuum pertinere arbitrabere: suscipiam partes, quas alienas esse arbitrabar, C. 2 Verr. 4, 37, 81: id. de Or. 2, 16 *fin.*: tamen, ut arbitror, auctoritate advocatorum adducti in veritate manserunt, id. Clu. 63: ego quod ad me attinet (itemque arbitror ceteros) idcirco taceo, quod, *etc.*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1: arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse, Cæs. B. G. 3, 28: Jugurtham arbitrati cum magno gaudio obvii procedunt, Sall. J. 69: non satis tuta eadem loca sibi arbitratus, Nep. Alc. 9; id. Timoth. 3, 3.

☞ **a.** *Act.* form, arbitro, are: te si arbitrarem dignum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 57; id. Stich. 1, 2, 87.—**b.** Arbitror in pass. signif.: continuo arbitretur (*i. e.* eligatur, quæratur) uxor filio tuo, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 82: quum ipse prædonum socius arbitraretur, C. 2 Verr. 5, 41, 106; id. Mur. 16 *fin.*; id. Att. 1, 11, 2; cf. Zumpt on C. Verr. l. c.: quæstio in utramque partem a prudentibus viris arbitrata, *i. e.* judicata, Gell. 1, 13: sumptus funeris arbitrantur (*are estimated*) pro facultatibus defuncti, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 12; so, id. ib. 4, 8, 27; 2, 15, 8: ex scriptis eorum, qui veri arbitrantur, "ὑπολαμβάνονται," Cœl. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

arbor, ŏris (poet. access. form, arbos, like labos, colos, honos, *etc.*, Lucr. 1, 774; 6, 786; Ov. M. 2, 212; id. F. 1, 153; Virg. E. 3, 56; id. G. 2, 57; 81; Æ. 3, 27. Belonging to this form is the *Acc.* ARBOSEM, Fest. p. 13), *f.* [cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, pp. 26; 108; 217; Bopp, p. 21 ed. Eastwick] **I.** Prop.: *A tree:* alni, *the alder-tree,* Var. R. R. 1, 7, 7: fici, *the fig-tree,* C. Fl. 17, 41: abietis, *the fir-tree,* Liv. 24, 3: palmæ, *the palm-tree,* Suet. Aug. 94: cupressus, id. Vesp. 5: felix, *a fruit-bearing tree:* nulla felix arbor, nihil frugiferum in agro relictum, Liv. 5, 24.—Among the poets: Jovis, *the oak,* Ov. M. 1, 106: Phœbi, *the laurel,* id. F. 3, 139: Palladis, *the olive-tree,* id. A. A. 2, 518 (cf. Phædr. 3, 17, and Pl. 12, 1, 2).

II. Meton.: **A.** for *Things made of wood* (cf. Pl. 12, 1, 2, § 3): **1.** *A mast,* with or without mali: adversique infigitur arbore mali, Virg. Æ. 5, 504; Luc. 9, 352; Sil. 3, 129; Paul. Sent. 1, 2, t. 3.—**2.** *The lever* or *bar of a press, press-beam:* Cato R. R. 18, 5; id. ib. 18, 12; Pl. 18, 31, 74, § 317.—**3.** *An oar:* centenâque arbore fluctûs Verberat assurgens, Virg. Æ. 10, 207.—**4.** *A ship:* Phryxeam, petiit Pelias arbor ovem, *the ship Argo,* Ov. H. 12, 8.—**5.** *A javelin:* Stat. Th. 12, 769.—**6.** Arbor infelix, *A gallows, gibbet:* caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito, C. Rab. Perd. 4, 13; cf. Liv. 1, 26; Pl. 16, 26, 45.—**B.** *A sea-fish unknown to us:* Pl. 9, 4, 3, § 8.

arbŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [arbor] *Of,* or *pertaining to, trees; tree-:* falx, *i. e. for pruning trees,* Cato R. R. 10, 3; id. ib. 31, 4; Var. R. R. 1, 22, 5; prps. also, id. L. L. 5, 31, 38, where the MSS. vary between arboriæ and arboreæ): picus, *a woodpecker,* Pl. 30, 16, 53, § 147: proventus, Sol. 11, 12; id. 23, 1.

arbŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [arbor] *A pruner of trees:* Col. 11, 1, 12; Pl. 18, 33, 76, § 330.

arbŏresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [id.] *To become a tree, to grow to a tree:* Pl. 19, 4, 22, § 62.

arbŏrētum, i, *n.* [id.] *A place provided with trees;* hence) *A shrubbery,* etc.: "*arboreta* ignobilius verbum est, arbusta celebratius," Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 25.

arbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [arbor] *Of* or *pertaining to a tree:* frondes, Ov. M. 1, 632 (dub.); id. ib. 4, 636; radix, id. ib. 8, 379: umbra, id. ib. 10, 129: fœtus=poma, id. ib. 4, 125; 10, 665; 14, 625; 15, 97; Virg. G. 1, 55; Col. *poet.* 10, 401: coma=frondes, Prop. 3, 14, 28: folia, Pl. 21, 15, 51: amplitudo, *resembling a tree, tree-like,* id. 16, 36, 65.

arbos, v. arbor.

1. **arbuscŭla,** æ, *f. dim.* [from arbor, like majusculus, minusculus, from major, minor] **I.** Prop.: *A small tree, shrub:* Var. R. R. 3, 15; Col. 5, 10, 7; id. ib. 11, 13; id. 11, 2, 79. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of a tuft of feathers: *The crown on the head of the peacock,* Pl. 11, 37, 44.—**B.** In mechanics: *Strong wooden rings fastened vertically under carts, waggons, and engines of war, to receive the axle which was attached to the wheels, and moved round with them, in the same way as in children's carts amongst us*=Gr. ἁμαξόπους, Vitr. 10, 20.

2. **Arbuscŭla,** æ. *f.*, **I.** *The name of a mimic actress in the time of Cicero,* C. Att. 4, 15; Hor. S. 1, 10, 77. **II.** *A Roman female cognomen,* Inscr. ap. Grut. 1141, 5.

arbustīvus, a, um, *adj.* [arbustum] (only in Col.), **I.** *Planted with trees:* locus (dub.), Col. 3, 13, 6. **II.** *Bound* or *fastened to a tree:* vitis, Col. 4, 1, 8; Arb. 4, 1; 16, 4: genus musti, id. 12, 41: positio, id. 4, 1, 6.

arbusto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To furnish with plantations of;* to plant with, *etc.* (prps. only in collg. ex.): Transpadana Italia, cornu, populo, quercu arbustat agros, Pl. 17, 23, 35, § 201.

arbustum, i, *n.* [for arbostum, from arbos = arbor, like virgultum from virgula, salictum from salix: another form, arboretum, v. under the word] **I.** Prop.: *A place where trees are planted* (esp. trees around which the vine was trained), *a plantation, vineyard planted with trees,* δενδρών (while vines was one in which the vine lay upon the earth, or was supported by poles): Cato R. R. 1, 7; id. ib. 7, 1; C. Sen. 15, 54; Col. 5, 6, 37; id. 5, 7, 1; id. Arb. 1, 3; id. ib. 16, 2; Pl. 17, 23, 35, § 199; Pall. Febr. 10, 1; Hor. Od. 3, 1, 10; id. S. 1, 7, 29.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Plur.* (so mostly): *Trees, shrubs:* Næv. ap. Non. p. 323, 2: e terrâque, exorta repente, arbusta salirent, *trees sprung up suddenly from the earth and shot forth,* Lucr. 1, 187: florescunt tempore certo Arbusta, *plants and trees blossom at the destined time,* id. 5, 670; so, id. 1, 351; 808; id. 2, 189; 1016 (al. 1, 821 Lachm.); id. 5, 912; id. 6, 141 (but at 1, 806 read, nubusta); Ov. M. 1, 286; id. ib. 2, 710.—**B.** *Sing.*: For *a single tree:* arbusto vitem copulari, Cato R. R. 7, 1.

arbustus, a, um, *adj.* [arbos=arbor] **I.** Prop.: *Provided,* or *planted, with trees:* ager, C. Rep. 5, 2, 3: locus, Col. 3, 13, 6; dub.; Pl. 10, 29, 41, § 77. **II.** Met-

on.: **A.** Prop.: Arbusta vitis for arbustiva, *Fastened to* or *trained upon a tree*, Pl. 17, 23, 35, § 207. — **B.** Fig.: Comp. arbustiores res, *firmer, surer, more settled circumstances* (the figure being taken from vines supported on trees more firmly than upon frames), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29.

arbŭtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [arbutus] **I.** Prop.: *Of the strawberry-* or *arbute-tree*: fetus, Ov. M. 1, 104: crates, Virg. G. 1, 166. **II.** Meton.: In gen. for arboreus, ligneus: *Of wood, wooden*: liber, Stat. Th. 1, 584.

arbutum (arbūtum, Lucr. v. below, and cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 941), i, *n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *The fruit of the strawberry-* or *arbute-tree, the wild strawberry*: Lucr. 5, 941: glandes atque arbuta vel pira lecta (as the food of man in the state of nature; cf. Var. R. R. 2, 1, 4), id. 5, 965; so Virg. G. 1, 148; id. ib. 2, 520. **II.** Meton.: **A.**=arbutus, *The strawberry-* or *arbute-tree*: jubeo frondentia capris Arbuta sufficere, *i. e.* frondes arbuti, *that you give the goats a supply of arbute-shoots*, Virg. G. 3, 301 (cf. id. E. 3, 82); so, id. ib. 4, 181.—And, **B.** *A tree*, gen.: Rutil. Itin. 1, 31. (The gramm. Phocas considers arbuta in the signif. *no.* II. A. and B. as *heteroyen.* from arbutus, v. his Ars, p. 1706 P. p. 338 Lind.)

arbūtus, i, *f.* [akin to arbor, since in Italy this tree is abundant] *The wild strawberry-* or *arbute-tree* (Arbutus Unedo, L.), Ov. M. 10, 102; cf. Virg. G. 2, 69, Col. 7, 9, 6; id. ib. 8, 10, 4; Pl. 15, 24, 28; id. 23, 8, 79. Its fruit, like that of the oak, the most ancient food of men: cf. arbutum: dulce satis humor, depulsis arbutus hædis, *etc.*, Virg. E. 3, 82: per nemus arbutos quærunt, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 5: nunc viridi membra sub arbuto Stratus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 21.

arca, æ, *f.* [arceo: "*Arca* et *arx* quasi res secreta, a quibus omnes arcentur," Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 262.] (*The enclosing thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A place for keeping any thing, a chest, box*: area vestiaria, Cato R. R. 11, 3: ex illâ olea arcam esse factam eoque conditas sortes, C. Div. 2, 41, 86; Suet. Tib. 63: arca ingens variorum veneno-rum plena, id. Cal. 59, et al.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** In Eccl. Lat.: *The ark of the covenant*, or *the chest in which the tables of the Law were deposited*: Arcam de ligni setim compingite, Vulg. Exod. 25, 10; cf. Hier. Ep. 123, 12.—**2.** Very freq.: *A box for money, a coffer*, and particularly of the rich, while sacculus is the money-box (pouch) of the poor: Juv. 11, 26 (cf. i. 10, 25 and 14, 259 Ruperti: and Cat. 13, 8); Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50: mihi plaude Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arcâ, Hor. S. 1, 1, 67.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of money: **1.** *Money*: arcæ nostræ confidito, *rely upon my purse*, C. Att. 1, 9; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 5; id. Parad. 6, 1; Cat. 23, 1; Col. 3, 3, 5; id. 8, 8, 9; Pl. Ep. 3, 19, 8; Sen. Ep. 26 *fin.*—Hence, ex arca absolvere aliquem, *to pay in cash* or *ready money*, opp. to de mensâ scriptura abs., Don. Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 13; cf. with id. Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 29, and arcarius.—**2.** *Public money, state treasure, revenues* (late Latin): frumentaria, Hermog. Div. 50, 4, 1, § 2: vinaria, Symm. Ep. 10, 42: de arca regis, id est, de tributis, Vulg. Esdr. 4, 8: ego Artaxerxes rex statui atque decrevi omnibus custodibus arcæ publicæ, id. ib. 7, 21.—**B.** Of any thing that has the form of a box or chest: **1.** *A small*, and hence *more strict, close prison, a cell*: (Servi) in arcas conjiciuntur, ne quis cum iis col-loqui possit, C. Mil. 22 *fin.*; cf. Fest. s. v. ROMAM, p. 134.—**2.** *A coffin*, in which the corpse was deposited in the ground or tomb, when it was not reduced to ashes; a. lapidea, in qua inscriptum est, hic situs est Hannibal, Aur. Vict. Ill. Vir. 42: duæ arcæ lapideæ, Val. Max. 1, 1, 9; Liv. 40, 29: offendit arcam, in qua Numa situs fuisset, Pl. 13, 13, 27; Orell. no. 3559; 4429.—Hence, **3.** *A bier*: cadavera Conservus vili portanda locabat in arca, Hor. S. 1, 8, 9: Difilenb: da vilem Magno plebeii funeris arcam, Quæ laces-sens corpus siccos effundat in ignes, Luc. 6, 736; Gai. Dig. 11, 7, 7.—**4.** In mechanics: *The water-box of a hydraulic machine*, Vitr. 10, 13.—**5.** *The small cistern* or *water-box, at the top of water-pipes by the side of buildings, in which the water is collected before it passes down the pipes themselves*, Vitr. 6, 3, 2 and 4.—**6.** *A wooden caisson employed in laying foundations under water*. When the water was pumped out, the interior was filled with the material intended to be employed, Vitr. 5, 12, 3.—**7.** *A quadrangular landmark*; cf. Script. Agrim. p. 119, 222, 223, 271, Goes.—**8.** In Eccl. Lat.: *The ark in which Noah and his family were saved at the deluge*: fac tibi arcam de lignis lævigatis, Vulg. Gen. 6, 14, et al.

Arcades, v. Arcas.

Arcădĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἀρκαδία, *A mountainous province in the centre of Peloponnesus*, the Greek Switzerland, Pl. 4, 6, 10; Ov. M. 2, 405; id. ib. 9, 192.—Hence

Arcădĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀρκαδικός, *Arcadian*: asinus, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 67; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 14; cf. Pl. 8, 43, 68; Pers. 3, 9.—Arcadicus juvenis for *a simpleton* (since Arcadia was celebrated for its breed of asses, Pl. 8, 43, 68; cf. Pers. 5, 3, 9); Juv. 7, 160; cf. asinus *fin.*

Arcădĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀρκάδιος [Arcadia] *Arcadian*: Arcadius sus, *the Arcadian boar*, Lucr. 5, 25: dea, *i. e. Carmenta, who came from Arcadia to Italy*, Ov. F. 1, 462: virgo, *i. e. the nymph Arethusa*, id. Am. 3, 6, 30: deus, *i. e. Pan*, Prop. 1, 18, 20: rupes, id. 1, 1, 14: agri, id. 2, 28, 23: sidus, *i. e. the Great Bear*, Sen. (Ed. 476: virga, *the wand of Mercury* (since, acc. to the fable, he was born upon the Arcadian mountain Cyllene, and worshipped there), Stat. Th. 2, 70; so also, galerus, *the helmet of Mercury*, id. ib. 7, 39.

arcāne, *adv.*, v. arcanus.

arcāno, *adv. In secret, privately*; v. arcanus.

‡**Arcæ**, ārum, *f. A Volscian town between Arpinum and Fabrateria* (now *Arce*), Orell. *no.* 149; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 676.

Arcānum, i, *n. A villa of Q. Cicero, in the neighbourhood of Arcæ and Arpinum*, C. Att. 5, 1, 4; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

arcānus, a, um, *adj.* [arca, arceo] (Prop.: *Shut up, closed*, hence fig.), **I.** *That keeps a secret, trusty*: dixisti arcano satis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 155: petiit ut aliquem ex arcanis mitteret, Pl. 7, 52, 53.—Hence poet. of the night: omina arcana nocte petita, *in silent night*, or *night that keeps secret*, Ov. H. 9, 40; so, Stat. S. 1, 3, 71. **II. A.** Gen.: *Secret, private, hidden, concealed* (class., but very rare in Cic.): at quicum joca, seria, ut dicitur, quicum arcana, quicum occulta omnia, C. Fin. 2, 26 *fin.*: consilia, Liv. 35, 18; Hor. Od. 3, 21, 15: secretæ et arcanæ opes, Pl. Pan. 34, 3: fontis arcani aqua, Tac. A. 2, 54: libidines, Suet. Tib. 43, et al.: litera celatos arcana fatebitur ignes, Ov. M. 9, 515: sensus, Virg. Æ. 4, 422.—**B.** Esp.: of things sacred and incommunicable: ARCANA URBIS PRAESIDIA, Orell. *no.* 2494; and of secret, mysterious usages: sacra, Ov. M. 10, 436: arcana quum fiunt sacra, Hor. Epod. 5, 52; so, Stat. S. 3, 4, 92; Sil. 2, 427; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 402; and by poet. licence transf. to the deity presiding over such mysteries: qui Cereris sacrum Volgarit arcanæ, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 27 Bentl.—As *Subst.*: arcanum, i, *n.*, *A secret, a mystery*: nox arcanis fidissima, Ov. M. 7, 192: fatorum arcana, id. ib. 2, 629; so, Virg. Æ. 7, 123; arcani Fides prodiga, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 16: Pythagoræ arcana, id. Epod. 15, 21; cf. arcana Jovis, *his secret decrees*, id. Od. 1, 28, 9; Liv. 23, 22; Pl. Pan. 23, 5; Curt. 4, 6: arcana imperii tentari, *that the secret mechanism of the government is attacked*, Tac. A. 2, 36.—*Adv.* arcano (cf. Charis. p. 173 and 179 P.), *In secret, privately*: arcano tibi ego hoc dico, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 117: hunc (librum) lege arcano convivis tuis, C. Att. 16, 3; cf. Charis. l. c.; Cæs. B. C. 1, 19.—*Comp.* arcanius, Col. 3, 2, 32.—*Sup.* and a *pos.* arcane not used.

arcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [arca, *no.* I. B. 2.] *Of* or *pertaining to a money-box*, or *to ready money*: nomina, Gai. Inst. 1, 3, § 131 ed. Goesch.—Hence *Subst.*: **arcārĭus**, i, m.: **A.** *A cashier* or *servant in private families who attended to the accounts*: Scæv. Dig. 40, 5, 41.—Also, **B.** *An officer of the revenue, a treasurer of the emperor's privy purse*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43.

Arcas, ădis, *m.*, Ἀρκάς, **I.** *Son of Jupiter and Callisto, the progenitor of the Arcadians*; after his death as a constellation (Arctophylax), Ov. F. 1, 470; id. ib. 2, 190; id. M. 2, 468; 497; Hyg. Fab. 176, and Astr. 2, 4 (cf. Apollod. 3, 8, 2). **II.** *An Arcadian*; plur. **Arcades**, um, m. Ἀρκάδες, *The Arcadians*, who considered themselves as the most ancient men, Pl. 7, 48, 49; Ov. F. 2, 289, et al.; *Acc. Gr.* Arcadas, Virg. Æ. 10, 397.—Hence, **Arcas**: A. Κατ' ἐξοχήν, *Mercury, who was said to have been born on the Arcadian mountain Cyllene* (cf. Arcadius), Mart. 9, 35, 6; Luc. 9, 661; Stat. S. 5, 1, 107.—**B.** *Parthenopæus, son of Atalante from Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 8, 745; id. ib. 12, 805.—**C.** Tyrannus, i. e. *Lycaon, grandfather of Arcas* (a poet. prolepsis), Ov. M., 1, 218.—**D.** Bipennifer, i. e. *Ancæus*, id. ib. 8, 391. **E.**=Arcadius, *Arcadian*: Virg. Æ. 12, 518; Mart. 5, 66, 2; Stat. S. 5, 2, 123; id. Th. 7, 94; Sil. 6, 636.

arcātūra, æ, *f.* [arca] =arca, *no.* II. B. 7. *A quadrangular landmark of surveyors*: Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.

arcebĭon, i, *n. A plant*, usu. called onochiles or anchusa, *a kind of ox-tongue*; cf. Pl. 22, 21, 25.

arcella, æ, *f. dim.* [arca; cf. Fest. p. 21.] *A quadrangular landmark of surveyors* (cf. arca, *no.* II. B. 7. and arcatura): Frontin. de Colon. p. 119; 260; 308 Goes.

arcellacæ vites, *A species of vine now unknown*: Col. 3, 21, 3.

‡**arcellŭla**, æ, *f.*, a two-fold *dim.* of arcella, from arca, *A little box*, Diom. p. 313 P.

arcĕo, cŭi (arcĭtum in Prisc. p. 1265 P.), ēre, 2. *v. a.*=ἔργω, εἴργω, ἀρκέω.

I. Prop.: *To shut up, to inclose*: alvus arcet et continet quod recipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54 *fin.*: orbis cœlestis arcens et continens ceteros, id. Rep. 6, 17: nos flumina arcemus, dirigimus, avertimus, id. N. D. 2, 60 *fin.*: hos quidem ut famulos vinclis prope ac custodia arceamus, *shut in, confine*, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: cf. Doed. Syn. 2, 8, 426.

II. Fig.: **A.** videbam audaciam tam immanem non posse arceri otii finibus, C. Harusp. 3.—**B.** Also, *to restrain*, and so, *to keep in order*: arcendæ familiæ gratia, Fest. s. v. noverca, p. 109.

III. Meton.: *To prohibit access, to keep* or *hold off, to keep at a distance*, "Arcere prohibere est," Fest. p. 14; constr. *abs., c. Acc., c. ab.*, the simple *Abl.*, poet. also *c. Dat.*: **A.** *Abs.*: ille tenet et scit ut hostium copiæ, tu ut aquæ pluviæ arceantur, C. Mur. 2, 22; so in the Digests the phrase de aqua et aquæ pluviæ arcendæ, Dig. 39, 3: arcuit Omnipotens, Ov. M. 2, 505.—**B.** *c. Acc.*: **1.** Of thing: platanus solem arcet, Pl. 12, 1, 5: somnos ducere et arcere, Ov. M. 2, 735: odi profanum vulgus et arceo, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 1. **2.** of an abstract object: transitum hostis, *to arrest, hinder*, Liv. 26, 41.—**3.** Poet. and post-Aug. prose, *c. Inf.* (with a subject of its own) as obj.: *To hinder, prevent*: quæ (dicta) clamor ad aures Arcuit ire meas, Ov. M. 12, 427: plagamque sedere cedendo arcebat, id. ib. 3, 89; so, id. Pont. 3, 3, 56; Stat. S. 2, 1, 34; id. Th. 1, 455; Sen. Hipp. 805; Sil. 13, 342, et al.; Tac. A. 3, 72.—**C.** *c. ab*: tu Juppiter hunc a tuis aris ceteriisque templis arcebis, C. Cat. 1, 13 *fin.*: homines ab injuria, *etc.*, id. Leg. 1, 14: hæc ætas a libidinibus arcenda est, id. Off. 1, 34: homines ab improbitate, id. Parad. 3, 2, 23: famulas a limine tempti, Ov. F. 6, 482: aliquem ab amplexu, id. M. 9, 750: ignavum, fucos, pecus a præsepibus arcent, Virg. G. 4, 168.—**D.** With the simple *Abl.* of inanimate things: Lucr. 1, 183: illum ut hostem arcuit Gallia (Abl.), C. Phil. 5, 13, *fin.*: te dominus illis sedibus arcebit, id. ib. 2, 40 *fin.*; so, id. Tusc. 1, 37: Virginem matronæ sacris arcuerant, Liv. 10, 23.

aliquem aditu, id. 42, 6; so, Suet. Ner. 46; aqua atque igni arcebatur, Tac. A. 3, 23; so, id. ib. 50 (cf. aqua, *no.* I. A. 3.), et al.: arceor aris, Ov. M. 6, 209: patriis penatibus, id. ib. 9, 445, et al.: aliquem funesto veterno, *i. e. to protect, guard*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 10: classes aquilonibus, id. A. P. 64, et sæp.—**B.** *c. Dat.: To keep off something:* cœstrum pecori, Virg. G. 3, 155 (cf. defendite pecori, id. E. 7, 47: depulit mortem fratri, Ov. H. 14, 130; in Gr., ἀμύνειν νηυσὶ θοῇσι πῦρ, Hom. Il. 9, 435; so, ib. 347; v. also Rudd. 2, S. 150).

arcēra, æ, *f.* [arca] *A covered carriage for sick persons:* "quod ex tabulis vehiculum erat factum ut arca, arcera dictum," Var. L. L. 5, 31, 39; Gell. 20, 1, 29; Non. 55, 2. So even in the laws of the XII. Tables: Frgm. in Gell. 20, 1, 25; cf. Dirks. Transl. S. 148—154; Varr. in Non. l. c. Acc. to Nonius ib. this word is found also in Cic. At a later period the litter came into use, and hence arcera disappeared from the language.

Arcēsĭlas, æ (Arcesilaus, i, Gell. 3, 5), *m.*, Ἀρκεσίλας (-αος), *A Greek philosopher of Pitane, in Æolia, a pupil of Polemon, and founder of the Middle Academy*, C. de Or. 3, 18; id. Ac. 1, 12; ib. ib. 2, 24; id. Fin. 5, 31; Sen. Ben. 2, 10; Pers. 3, 78, id. (cf. Diog. Laert. 4, 28).

Arcēsĭus, ii, *m.*, Ἀρκείσιος, *A son of Jupiter, father of Laertes and grandfather of Ulysses*, Ov. M. 13, 144.

arcessītio, ōnis, *f.* [arcesso] (Prop.: *A summoning*; hence, fig. of death) *A summons:* quum arcessitionis propriæ dies venerit, incunctanter et libenter ad Dominum, Ipso vocante, veniamus, Cypr. Mortal. 24.

arcessītor, ōris, *m.* [arcesso] **I.** Prop.: *One who calls or fetches another* (prps. only in the two follg. exs.): nemo arcessitor ex proximo, Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 45.—Hence, **II.** Meton.: in law *t. t.*: *An accuser*: Amm. 29, 1, 44.

1. **arcessītus,** a, um, *P.* of arcesso.

2. **arcessītus,** ūs, m. [id.] *A calling for, summons* (very rare; only in the *abl. sing.*): tuo arcessitu venio huc, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 3: quum ad eum ipsius rogatu arcessituque venissem, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15; Amm. 31, 10.

ar-cesso, īvi, ītum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*Inf.*: arcessire and arcessiri, like lacessiri instead of lacessi, freq. and in the best class. writers, though the MSS. and editt. vary here very much; v. the follg. exs.: cf. Struve, p. 198; Oud. Cæs. B. G. 1, 31. —A form of the same meaning with arcesso is accerso, which has been unjustly repudiated; just as *e. g.* accesso is a *causativum* from accedo, anal. to incesso from incedo, since ar=ad, v. ad, at beginning, so is accerso with the change of one *s* into *r* (or from ar=ad and cio); cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 281 *sq.*; Kritz Sall. C. 40, 6, and the ancient and modern grammarians cited by both).

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cause any one to come*; hence, *to call, summon*, or *fetch* (on the other hand, *accio* designates merely the calling, without indicating the coming of the person called, Doed. Syn. p. 283): aliquem ad aliquem, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 1: Blepharonem arcessat, qui nobiscum prandeat, id. Am. 3, 2, 70: quæso, hominem ut jubeas arcessi, id. Capt. 5, 1, 29; so, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 120; 4, 6, 26; Truc. 1, 2, 28; so, arcessiturus, id. Cas. 3, 2, 23; 3, 4, 12; and arcessitum, id. Rud. 4, 4, 12: jussit me ad se accersier, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 4 (acc. to Bentl. ed.); so, id. Ad. 3, 2, 56; 5, 7, 6; Eun. 3, 5, 44, et al.: quum ab aratro accessebantur, qui consules fierent, C. Rosc. Am. 18: sacra ab exteris nationibus ascita atque accessita, id. 2 Verr. 4, 51, 115; so, id. ib. 5, 18, 45; ejus librum arcessivi, id. Att. 16, 11; ex continenti alios fabros arcessiri jubet, Cæs. B. G. 5, 11 Oud. and Held.: Gabinium accersit, Sall. C. 40, 6; so, id. ib. 52, 24; 60, 4: cunctos Senatorii ordinis accersiri jubet, id. J. 62, 4; so, id. ib. 113, 4: Agrippam ad se arcessiri jussit, Nep. Att. 21, 4; Liv. 3, 45; Tac. H. 1, 14, et al.: aliquem ab Epidauro Romam, Liv. 10, 47: Ityn huc arcessite, Ov. M. 6, 652; so, id. ib. 15, 640; Hor. S. 2, 3, 261: sin melius quid (*sc.* vini) habes, arcesso, *send for it*, i. e., *let it be brought on*, id. Ep. 1, 5, 6, et al.—Prov.: Illic homo a me sibi malam rem arcessit jumento suo, *this man brings misfortunes upon his own neck*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 171.—**B.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *To summon, arraign one before a court of justice*; hence, *to accuse, inform against*; constr. aliquem alicujus rei: ut hunc hoc judicio arcesseret, C. Fl. 6: id. Rab. Perd. 9; id. Off. 2, 14: capitis arcessere, id. Deiot. 11: so, pecuniæ captæ, Sall. J. 37: majestatis, Tac. A. 2, 50: tumultus hostilis, id. ib. 4, 29. Also aliquem aliqua re; veneni crimine, Suet. Tib. 53; also *abs.*: arcessiri statim ac mori jussus est, id. Claud. 37.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *To summon, to invite*, and so *to obtain:* quies molli strato arcessita, Liv. 21, 4: somnum medicamentis, Cels. 3, 18: gloriam ex periculo, Curt. 8, 13, 25.—**2.** *To bring, fetch, seek*, or *derive a subject, a thought*, etc., *from somewhere*: a capite quod velimus, C. de Or. 2, 27; so, id. Top. 9: translationes orationi splendoris aliquid accessunt, id. de Or. 3, 38 *fin.*: ex medio res arcessere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 168: longe arcessere fabulas cœpi, *to fetch from far*, Petr. S. 37. **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of death, in pass.: *To be summoned, to be called away;* qui vixit A. IIII. M. VIII. Dies V. Accersitus ab angelis, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. 581 *no.* 86.—**2.** opp. to that which comes of itself, and is therefore natural: *far-fetched, forced, unnatural*: cavendum est, ne arcessitum dictum putetur, *that an expression do not appear far-fetched*, C. de Or. 2, 63, 256: frigidi et arcessiti joci, Suet. Claud. 21: in Lysia nihil est inane, nihil arcessitum, Quint. 10, 1, 78; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 3; 9, 3, 74; 12, 10, 40.—**3.** *To accuse*; Græcos non tantæ inscitiæ arcesso, Nigid. in Gell. 19, 14, 8.

† **arceuthĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀρκευθινος, *Of the juniper-tree:* ligna, Vulg. Paralip. 2, 2, 8.

Archæŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, Ἀρχαιόπολις, *A town of Lydia*, Pl. 5, 29, 31.

archæus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρχαῖος, *Old, ancient:* archææ comœdiæ character, Diom. p. 482 P.: also, hi primi archæas comœdias scripserunt, Vet. Schol. in Hor. S. 1, 4, 1.

archăgăthĭŏn, i, *n. A plaster invented by Archagathus*, Cels. 5, 19, 27; Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 1. From

Archăgăthus i, *m.*, Ἀρχάγαθος, *A Greek physician from the Peloponnese, the first who visited Rome, having arrived there* A. U. 535, Pl. 29, 1, 6.

† **archangĕlus,** i, *m.* = ἀρχάγγελος, *An archangel*, Hier. Ruf. 1, 6; Tert. adv. Val. 19.

† **Archē,** es. *f.* = ἀρχή (beginning), **I.** *One of the Æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 35. **II.** *One of the four muses: a daughter of the younger Jupiter*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21. **III.** *A Roman female cognomen*, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. 7.

Archĕlāus, i. *m.*, Ἀρχέλαος, **I.** *A philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaxagoras, and teacher of Socrates*, C. Tusc. 5, 4. **II.** *A king of Macedonia, son of Perdiccas, and friend of Euripides*, C. Tusc. 5, 12; Just. 7, 4, 5; Gell. 15, 20, 9. **III.** *A king of Cappadocia, in the time of Tiberius, and author of a work*, περὶ λίθων, Pl. 37, 3; cf. Tac. A. 2, 42; Suet. Tib. 37 *fin.* **IV.** *A general of Mithridates*, Gell. 15, 1, 4 *sq.* **V.** *His son, the rival of King Ptolemy Auletes of Egypt, slain by Gabinius*, C. Rab. Post. 8.

† **archēōta,** æ, *m.* = ἀρχειώτης, *A keeper of the archives, a recorder*, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 10.

† **archētўpus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀρχέτυπος, **I.** Prop.: *That was first stamp, original* (very rare): archetypos servare Cleanthas, *i. e. the original statues of Cleanthes*, Juv. 2, 7. So Martial calls the original MSS. of his epigrams, archetypæ nugæ, 7, 10, 4.—Hence, *Subst.*: archetypum, i, *n., An original:* Var. R. R. 3, 5, 8; so, Pl. Ep. 5, 10; Macr. S. 7, 14. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Old, of long standing:* archetypi amici, used in jest by Martial, of the old friends of a miser, who like his furniture, are no cost to him, Ep. 12, 70, 2.—**B.** Archetypi magistri, Tert. adv. Valent. 5, Rig.

archēzōstis, is, *f. The bryony*; also called ampeloleuce (Bryonia alba, L.), Pl. 23, 1, 16.

Archĭas, æ, *m.*, Ἀρχίας, **I.** Aulus Licinius, *A Greek poet of Antiochia, who became distinguished by Cicero's defence of him.* **II.** *A noted cabinet-maker.* Hence **Archĭăcus,** a, um: lecti, *a kind of couch made by Archias*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1 Dillenb.

archĭāter, i, *m.*=archiatrus, Hier. Homil. in Luc. 13.

‡ **archĭātrīa,** æ, *f.*='ΑΡΧΙΑ΄ΤΡΕΙΑ, *The rank of chief physician*, Cod. Theod. 13, 3, 8.

† **archĭātrus (-os),** i, *m.* = ἀρχίατρος, In the time of the emperors, *The head or chief of the physicians, who was at the same time physician in ordinary to the emperor*, Cod. Theod. 12, 13; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3994; 4017; 4226.

‡ **archĭbūcŭlus** (bucol.), i, *m.*, *The chief herdsman*, the name of *the chief priest of Bacchus*, Orell. *no.* 2335; "Archibucolus (βούκολος) Dei Liberi sub tauri forma, interdum culti," id. *no.* 2351 *sq.* id. 2352.

archĭdĭācōn, ŏnis, *m.*=archidiaconus, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 38; Cassiod. Hist. Ecc. 5, 48.

† **archĭdĭācōnus,** i, *m.*=ἀρχιδιάκονος, *An archdeacon*, Hier. ad Pamm. Ep. 61, 4; Sid. Ep. 4, 25.

† **archĭĕpiscōpus,** i, *m.*=ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, *An archbishop*, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 7.

‡ **archĭĕreus,** i, *m.*=ἀρχιερεύς, *A chief priest*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 *fin.*; so, Orell. *no.* 2160; 2543; 2627.

† **archĭĕrōsўna,** æ, *f.* = ἀρχιερωσύνη, *The chief priest's office*, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 112.

archĭgallus, i, *m.*='ΑΡΧΙΓΑΛΛΟΣ (cf. Gallus), *The chief of the Galli*; the name of *the chief priest of Cybele*, Pl. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 5; Tert. Apol. 25; Orell. 2320 *sq.*, et al.

archĭgĕron, ontis, *m.* = ΄ΑΡΧΙΓΕ΄ΡΩΝ, *Chief of the old men*, a title under the emperors, Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 1.

† **archĭgŭbernus,** i, *m.*, ΄ΑΡΧΙΚΥ΄ΒΕΡΝΟΣ, *Chief pilot* or *chief helmsman*, Jabolen. Dig. 36, 1, 46; Orell. *no.* 3634.

Archĭlŏchus, i, *m.*, Ἀρχίλοχος, *A Greek poet of Paros*, who, acc. to Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, lived in the age of Romulus, and, acc. to Nep. in Gell. 17, 21, 8, was a contemporary of Tullus Hostilius, the originator of the iambic verse, and the author of a very bitter satire, in consequence of which Lycambes hanged himself, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 23 *sq.*; id. A. P. 79; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 50.—Hence, **Archĭlŏchĭus,** a, um. *adj.* **I.** *Archilochian:* metrum, Diom. p. 509 *sq.* P.; Serv. Centim. p. 1819 *sq.* P. **II.** appel. for *severe, bitter, acrimonious:* edicta, C. Att. 2, 21.

† **archĭmăgīrus,** i, *m.*=ἀρχιμάγειρος, *A master of the kitchen, chief cook:* Juv. 9, 109.

† **archĭmandrīta,** æ, *m.*=ἀρχιμανδρίτης, *A chief* or *principal of the monks, an abbot*, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

Archĭmēdes, is (*Gen.* Archimedi, C. Rep. 1, 14; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 163 *sq.*; Rudd. 1, 58, *not.* 71), *m.*, Ἀρχιμήδης, *A celebrated mathematician of Syracuse*, who, with his burning-glasses, set fire to the ships of the Roman besiegers of his native city, Liv. 24, 34; C. Tusc. 1, 25, 63; id. Fin. 5, 19; his monument, before unknown, was discovered by Cicero, C. Tusc. 5, 23.—Hence, **Archĭmēdēus** or **-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Archimedian:* manus, Marc. Cap. 6, p. 191: loculus, Mar. Victor. p. 2547 P.

† **archĭmīmus,** i, *m.*= ἀρχίμιμος, *The leader of the company of buffoons engaged to attend at funerals, whose business it was to represent the deceased's person and conduct in a burlesque manner*, Favor, archimimus, personam ejus ferens, imitansque, ut est mos, facta ac dicta vivi, *etc.*, Suet. Vesp. 19; so Orell. *no.* 2625.—Hence *fem.* ARCHIMIMA, æ, *first mimic actress*, Orell. *no.* 4760.

† **archĭpīrāta,** æ, *m.*= ἀρχιπειρατής, *A leader of pirates, arch-pirate:* C.

Off. 2, 11, 40; so, id. 2 Verr. 5, 25, 64; id. ib. 5, 29, 74; Liv. 37, 11.

†archipresbyter, ĕri, *m.* = ἀρχιπρεσβύτερος, *The chief of the* Presbyteri, *arch-presbyter:* Hier. Ep. 4. ad. Rustic.

†archĭ-sācerdos, ōtis, *m.* [vox hybrida; ἄρχω; sacerdos] *Chief-priest:* Venant. Carm. 3, 13, 1.

†archisȳnăgōgus, i, *m.* = ἀρχισυνάγωγος, *The chief ruler of a synagogue:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 *fin.*; Cod. Th. 16, 8, 13.

architecta, æ, *f.* [architectus] (Prop.: *A female architect* or *builder*; hence, Fig.) *She who creates* or *forms:* alios alia (animalia) sapores appetunt: in quo est præcipua naturæ architectæ vis, Pl. 10, 71, 91. § 196.

architectĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] = architectonicus: res architectiæ, Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.

architecton, v. architectus.

†architectŏnĭce, ēs, *f.* = ἀρχιτεκτονική (*sc.* τέχνη), *The art of building, architecture:* Quint. 2, 21, 8.

†architectŏnĭcus, a, um, *adv.* = ἀρχιτεκτονικός, *Relating to architecture:* rationes, Vitr. 9, 4.

architector, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [architectus] **I.** Prop.: *To build, construct, fabricate* (very rare): situm loci cujusdam ad suum arbitrium fabricari et architectari, Auct. Her. 3, 19; Vitr. 9, 4: architectandus, id. 7 præf. *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *To devise, invent, procure, make:* voluptates, C. Fin. 2, 16, 52 (cf. ib. 1, 10, 32: Epicurus architectus beatæ vitæ.)

☞ Pass.: Ædes Martis architectata ab Hermodoro, "ἀρχιτεκτονηθεῖσα," Nep. in Prisc. p. 792 P.

architectūra, æ, *f.* [architectus] *The art of building, architecture:* * C. Off. 1, 42, 151; Vitr. 1, 1; id. ib. 3; Pl. 11. 24, 28.

†archĭtectus, i, *m.* = ἀρχιτέκτων, the usual form, while **architecton,** ŏnis, *m.* = ἀρχιτέκτων, is rare: **I.** architectus: **A.** Prop.: *A master-builder, architect:* fabri architectique, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 44: Philo architectus, C. de Or. 1, 14, 62; so, id. Fam. 9, 2; Vitr. 1, 1; Pl. 34, 14, 42, et al.—**B.** Fig.: *An inventor, deviser, author, maker:* bene factis Juppiter architectus, Plaut. Am. prol. 45 ("auctor atque opifex," Lambin.): inventor veritatis et quasi architectus beatæ vitæ Epicurus, C. Fin. 1, 10, 32 (cf. id. 2, 16, 52: architectari voluptates): princeps atque architectus sceleris, id. Clu. 22: Stoici architecti pene verborum, id. Brut. 31. **II.** Architecton: **A.** Prop.: *A master-builder, architect,* etc.: Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 73; Sen. Ep. 90; Sol. 32 *fin.*—**B.** Fig.: *A master in cunning, a crafty man:* Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 150.

‡Archītis, ĭdis, *f. The name of Venus among the Assyrians,* acc. to Macr. S. 1, 21.

archĭ-triclīnus, i, *m.* [vox hybrida, triclinium] = tricliniarcha, *One who presides over the table, the master of a feast,* Vulg. Joan. 2, 9.

†archium or **archīvum** (from archi-Fun) i, *n.* = ἀρχεῖον, *The archives* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9, § 6; Mel. 3, 8 *fin.*: antiquissimarum gentium archiva, Tert. Apol. 19; so, id. adv. Marc. 4, 7.

†archon, ontis, *m.* = ἄρχων (a ruler), **I.** Gen.: *The chief magistrate at Athens after the abrogation of royal authority, as archon:* C. Fat. 9, 19; cf. Vell. 1, 2 and 8. **II.** Esp.: *A ruler* or *magistrate,* Tert. Coron. 9, et al.

†archontĭci, orum, *m.* = ἀρχοντικοί (belonging to rulers), *Certain heretics who maintained that the universe was created by various rulers or powers, and who also denied the resurrection,* Aug. Hæres. 29.

Archȳtas, æ, *m.* (*Nom.* Archyta, Sidon. Carm. 2, 176), Ἀρχύτας, *A Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, and friend of Plato,* C. Tusc. 4, 36 *fin.*; id. ib. 5, 23, 64; id. de Sen. 12; Hor. Od. 1, 28, 2.

arcĭfīnālis, e, or **arcĭfīnius,** a, um, *adj.* [arceo-finis] *agri, Lands which, after the expulsion of the proprietors, were taken in possession by a conqueror,* Sic. Fl. p. 3; Frontin. p. 38; Hyg. Lim. p. 160. Otherwise defined by Isid. Orig. 15, 13.

†arcĭon, i, *n.* = ἀρκεῖον, *A plant* (pure Lat. persolata): Pl. 25, 9, 66, § 113.

Arcĭ-pōtens, entis, *adj.* [arcus; potens] *Powerful with the bow,* an epithet of Apollo: Val. Fl. 5, 17.

arcirma, æ, *f.*, *A kind of small carriage suitable for one person:* Fest. p. 15 Müll. (better reading than arcuma).

Arcĭ-tĕnens (in MSS. also arquitenens, like arquus for arcus, quur for cur, *etc.*), entis, *adj.* [arcus; teneo] *Holding* or *bearing a bow, bow-bearing,* in imitation of the Gr. Τοξοφόρος, and like that, **I.** Prop.: A poet. epithet of Apollo and of Diana: Næv. Bell. Pun. 2, 20: Deus Arcitenens, Ov. M. 1, 441 (cf. Hor. Carm. Sec. 61: Phœbus fulgente decorus arcu); id. ib. 6, 265: pius Arcitenens, Virg. Æ. 3, 75 ("Apollinem dicit," Serv.): Arquitenens Dea, Att. ap. Non. 341, 25: Arquitenentes Diana et Apollo, Arn. 1, p. 20. **II.** As a constellation: *The Archer:* C. Arat. 182 (as a transl. from Arat. 400). **III.** *The name of a trireme* in Inscr. ap. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 409.

arcte, *adv.* v. arte.

‡arctĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρκτικός (pertaining to the constellation of the Bear, ἄρκτος: hence) *Northern, arctic:* circulus, Hyg. Astron. 1, 6.

†arctĭon, i, *n.* = ἄρκτιον, *A plant;* also called arcturus in Pl. 27, 5, 16.—(Probably the reading should be arctios, i, *m.*, as may be gathered from the context; similis est verbasco.)

arcto, v. arto.

†Arctŏphȳlax, ăcis, *m.* = Ἀρκτοφύλαξ, *The Bear-keeper, a constellation,* usu. called Boötes: C. Arat. 359 (al. 605); also id. N. D. 2, 42, 109 (as transl. from Arat. 92); Luc. 8, 180.

arctophyllum, v. cærefolium.

†arctos (rar. arctus; *Acc.* arcton, Ov. M. 2, 133; id. ib. 13, 293; id. F. 2, 192: Virg. G. 1, 138; *Nom. plur.* arctos, acc. to the ancient method, as in Ter. Adelphoe for Adelphi, C. German. Arat. 25 and 63), i, *f.* (cf. Rudd. 1, 27) = ἄρκτος, **I.** Prop.: *The Great and Little Bear* (Ursa major et minor), a well-known double constellation (hence geminæ, Ov. M. 3, 45; Prop. 2, 18, 25) in the vicinity of the north pole; cf. Hyg. Astron. 2, 1 *sq.* (Cic. N. D. 2, 41, as a Gr. word). Among the poets, on account of its place in the north, gelidæ arcti, Ov. M. 4, 624; Virg. Æ. 6, 16; and since it never sets to our hemisphere; immunis æquoris, Ov. M. 13, 293: expers æquoris, id. ib. 13, 727: metuentes æquore tingi, Virg. G. 1, 246 (an imitation of the Homeric: ἄμμορος λοετρῶν Ὠκεανοῖο, Il. 18, 489; Od. 5, 275; cf. also Arat. Phæn. 48: Ἄρκτοι κυανέου πεφυλαγμέναι Ὠκεανοῖο). **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The north pole:* Ov. M. 2, 132.—**B.** *The night* (cf. luna): Prop. 2, 22, 25.—**C.** *The people dwelling in the north:* Luc. 3, 74; post domitas Arctos, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 245; id. VI. Cons. Honor. 336.

†arctōus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀρκτῷος (prop. *Pertaining to the north star;* hence poet. and fig.), *Northern:* Mart. 5, 69, 1; id. 10, 6, 2; Luc. 1, 53; id. 10, 250; Sen. (Ed. 604; id. Herc. Œt. 1506.

†arctūrus, i, *m.* = ἀρκτοῦρος, **I.** **A.** Prop.: As a star: **a.** *The brightest star in Boötes, whose rising and setting brings bad weather* (Plaut. Rud. prol. 70): stella micans radiis Arcturus, C. Arat. 99, and id. N. D. 2, 42, 110 (as a transl. of Arat. 95); cf. Hyg. F. 130; id. Astr. 2, 4; Virg. Æ. 1, 744; introduced in Plaut. Rud. as Prologus.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *The whole constellation Boötes:* Virg. G. 1, 204 Voss; and—**2.** *The rising of Arcturus:* Virg. G. 1, 68. **II.** *A plant,* v. arctian.

1. **arctus,** v. artus, *Pa.*

2. **arctus,** i, *f.*, v. arctos.

arcŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [arcus] *Pertaining to the bow, bow-:* fabricæ, Veg. Mil. 2, 11.—Hence *Subst.*: **arcuarius,** ii, *m. A maker of bows,* Dig. 50, 6, 6.

arcŭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [arcuo] *Bow-formed:* caminus, Sid. Ep. 2, 2; cf. arcuatim.

arcŭātim, *adv.* [id] *In the form of a bow* (prps. only in the follg. exs.): millepeda animal multis pedibus arcuatim repens, Pl. 29, 6, 39: sanguis arcuatim fluens, Fest. s. v. Tullios, p. 352 Müll.

arcŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A tier of arches for supporting a superstructure, such as an aqueduct,* etc. (only in Frontin.): Aquæd. 121; id. ib. 18.

arcŭātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of arcuo. **II.** *Jaundiced;* v. arquatus.

arcŭ-ballista (**-bal-**), æ, *f.* [arcus; ballista] *A ballista furnished with a bow;* only Veg. Mil. 2, 15, and 4, 42.

arcŭballistārius (**-bal-**), ii, *m.* [arcuballista] *He who shoots with an* arcuballista: Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

‡arcubĭi, ōrum, *m.*, qui excubabant in arce [ar=ad; cubo] Fest. p. 21.

arcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [arca] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A small chest* or *box, a casket,* etc., for holding unguents, ornaments, *etc., a jewel-case, casket:* Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 91: arculæ muliebres, C. Off. 2, 7, 25.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *A small money-box:* arcula plena arancarum, Afran. ap. Fest. s. v. Tanne, p. 154 (cf. Cat. 13, 8: plenus sacculus est aranearum).—**2.** *A painter's colour-box:* Var. R. R. 3, 17, 4.—**3.** *The wind-box of an organ:* quum recipit arcula animam, Vitr. 10, 13, 4; id. 10, 13, 2. **II.** Meton.: *A small sepulchre:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 1031, 4. **III.** Fig.: *A box:* **A.** Of rhetorical ornament: meus liber totum Isocratis μυροθήκιον atque omnes ejus discipulorum arculas consumpsit, C. Att. 2, 1.—**B.** Of arguments suggested to pleaders by persons near them: neque ego sum oblitus eorum, qui velut ad arculas sedent, et tela agentibus subministrant, Quint. 12, 3, 4.

2. "ARCULA dicebatur avis, quæ in auspiciis vetabat aliquid fieri," Fest. p. 14 [arceo; cf. Comment. Lind, p. 322.]

arcŭlārius, ii, *m.* [arcula] *One who makes little boxes* or *caskets:* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

‡arcŭlāta, ōrum, *n. Round sacrificial cakes made of flour:* Fest. p. 14 [ARCULUS].

‡arcŭlum, i, *n.* [arcuo] (*The bent thing;* hence) **A.** *A chaplet formed by bending a branch of the pomegranate-tree into a circle, and fastening its ends together with white wool. This was worn by the* Flaminica Dialis *at all sacrifices, and at certain by the wife of the* Rex Sacrificulus: Serv. in Virg. Æ. 4, 137.

B. *A round pad placed upon the head for the purpose of carrying the vessels at public sacrifices:* Fest. p. 14.

‡Arcŭlus, i, *m.* [arca] (*The one having a chest*) *The chest-god, who took care of chests, coffers,* etc.: Fest. p. 14.

‡arcŭma, v. arcirma.

arcŭo (**arq-**), ŭi, ūtum, ăre, 1. *v. a.* [arcus] **I.** Prop.: *To make in the form of a bow, to bend* or *curve like a bow* (not ante-Aug.): curru arcuato vehi, *i. e. covered,* Liv. 1, 21: opus, Pl. Ep. 10, 46, 2 (millepeda) quæ non arcuatur, *does not shape its course in the form of a bow,* Plin. 29, 6, 39 (cf. arcuatim). **II.** Fig.: (Eccl. Lat.) *Of the wound of the scorpion, which bends itself in the form of a bow when attacking an enemy:* insurgat licet scorpio, et arcuato vulnere ferire conetur, Hier. Joel. prol.: cf. Tert. Scorp. 1.

arcŭma, æ, *f.* (the ancient orthography, arquus, is still freq. in MSS., like quur for cur, quojus for cujus, *etc.*; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 322 *sq.* Thus Charis. p. 93 P. upon Cic. N. D. 3, 20; and Non. p. 425, 5, upon Lucr. 6, 526, read arqui; but the distinction which the latter grammarpoints out, "arcus suspensus fornix appellatur: arquus non nisi qui in cœlo apparet, quam Irim poetæ dixerunt," does not seem to be well founded."—*Abl. plur.* found perhaps only in post-class. Latin, and the Vulgate; cf. below: mentioned also by the grammarians; cf. Diom. p. 285 P.; Prisc. p. 779 P.; Rhem. Palæm. p. 1371 P.—*Gen. sing.* arqui, Lucr. 6, 526, and Cic. N. D. 3, 20.—*Nom. plur.* arci, Var. ap. Non. 77, 12.—*Fem.* Enn. A. 15, 6 ap. Prisc. p. 712 P. [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A bow,* for shooting: intendit crinitus Apollo arcum auratum, Enn. ap. C. Ac. 2, 28, 89: curvatis arcubus, Manil. 3, 213: cum lanceis et arcubus, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 4, 13: arcum sumere, Plaut Trin. 3, 3,

99: arcus intentus in aliquem, C. Sest. 7 (cf. Virg. Æ. 8, 704; 9, 665): adductus, Virg. Æ. 5, 507: remissus, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 67: arcum dirigere in aliquem, Pers. 3, 60, et sæp.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The rainbow:* Enn. A. 15, 2; Lucr. 6, 526; arcus ipse ex nubibus efficitur quoddammodo coloratus, Cic. N. D. 3, 20: ceu nubibus arcus Mille trahit varios adverso sole colores, Virg. Æ. 5, 88; so, Ov. M. 6, 63; 11, 632; 14, 838; Hor. A. P. 18; Liv. 30, 2; id. 41, 21; Pl. 18, 35, 80; Sen. Q. N. 1, 5 and 6: arcus dolosus, cf. Hier. Comment. in Osee, 7, 16. —**B.** Poet. or in post-Aug. prose: *Any thing bowed, arched,* or *curved.* —**1.** Of the breaking of the waves: niger arcus aquarum, Ov. M. 11, 568.—**2.** Of the windings of a serpent: immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus, id. ib. 3, 42.—**3.** Of the curvings or bendings of a bay: sinus curvos falcatus in arcus, id. ib. 11, 229; and of a harbour: portus curvatus in arcum, Virg. Æ. 3, 533.—**4.** Of the bending of boughs of trees: id. G. 2, 26.—**5.** In Tac. of the curved back of a chair: Tac. A. 15, 57.—**6.** In an obscene sense, de membro virili, App. Met. 2.—**7.** In architecture: *An arch, vault:* efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, Ov. M. 3, 30; id. ib. 160; Juv. 3, 11; Suet. Ner. 25: marmoreus arcus, Suet. Claud. 1; id. ib. 11; Domit. 13; cf. Schwarz Pl. Pan. 59, 2.—**8.** *A mathematical arc:* Sen. Q. N. 1, 10; Col. 5, 2, 9.—**9.** Hence of the five parallel circles of the globe, which bound the zones: via quinque per arcus, Ov. M. 2, 129.

1. **ardĕa,** æ, *f.* = ἐρωδιός, *The heron* (in Pliny usu. ardeola, q. v.), Virg. G. 1, 364.—Hence perhaps,

2. **Ardĕa,** æ, *f.*, Ἀρδέα, *The capital of the Rutuli, six leagues south of Rome;* acc. to the fable, it was burned by Æneas, and from its ashes the heron was produced, Ov. M. 14, 573; Virg. Æ. 7, 411; cf. Serv. in h. l.; Mann. Ital. 1, 617; Müller Roms Camp. 2, 296—312.—Hence, **A. Ardĕas,** ātis, *adj.* (old *Nom.* Ardeatis, like Arpinatis, Cato in Prisc. p. 629 P.). *Of* or *belonging to Ardea, Ardean:* in agro Ardeati, Cic. N. D. 3, 18: Ardeas templum, Pl. 35, 10, 37.—Hence in the plur. as *Subst.* Ardeates, ium, *m., The inhabitants of Ardea,* Liv. 5, 44; 4, 7.—**B. Ardĕātīnus,** a, um, *adj.,* a rarer form for Ardeas, *Ardean:* prædium, Nep. Att. 14; also *abs.* in Ardeatino, *sc.* agro Sen. Ep. 105.

ardĕlĭo, ōnis, *m.* (from ardeo, to urge on with zeal, busily), *A busy-body, a meddler, trifler,* πολυπράγμων: Phædr. 2, 5, 1 *sq.*; cf. Martial. 2, 7, and 4, 79.

ardens, entis. **I.** *P.* of ardeo. **II.** *Pa.* (*On fire, burning;* hence): *Glowing, fiery, hot:* **A.** Prop.: austri ardentes, Pl. 12, 19, 42, § 93: Africa, Luc. 9, 729:—*Comp.*: quinta (*sc.* zona) est ardentior illis, Ov. M. 1, 46:—*Sup.*: sol ardentissimus, Tubero ap. Gell. 6, 4, 3: ardentissimum tempus, Pl. 2, 47, 47.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** Of the eyes: oculi, *sparkling,* Virg. G. 4, 451.—**2.** Of colour: **a.** *Abs.*: ardentissimus color, Pl. 21, 4, 10.—**b.** With *Abl.*: apes ardentes auro, Virg. G. 4, 99; id. Æ. 10, 262.—**3.** Of wine: ardentis Falerni pocula, *strong, fiery:* Hor. Od. 2, 11, 19.—**4.** Of any mental excitement: **a.** *Abs.*: avaritia, C. Fin. 3, 11, 36: mortem ardentiore studio petere, id. ib. 2, 19, 61: ardentes in eum literas ad me misit, id. Att. 14, 10, 4: ardentissimus dux, Flor. 4, 2, 42; id. 1, 8, 2: studia, Ov. M. 1, 199: miserere ardentis (*sc.* amore), id. ib. 14, 691.—**b.** With *Gen.* (poet.): ardens cædis, Stat. Th. 1, 662.—**5.** In Cic. freq. of impassioned style: nec unquam is qui audiret, incenderetur, nisi ardens ad eum perveniret oratio, C. Or. 38, 132: verbum, id. ib. 8, 27 (cf. id. Brut. 24 *fin.*): orator gravis, acer, ardens, id. Or. 28, 99.

ardenter, *adv.* [ardens] *Hotly, ardently, vehemently:* cupere, C. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: amare, Suet. Cal. 25; Pl. Ep. 2, 2, 6: sitiens, C. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: diligere, Pl. Ep. 7, 20, 7; Suet. Dom. 22:—*Comp.*: Pl. Ep. 7, 20, 7; C. Tusc. 5, 6, 16:—*Sup.*: Pl. Ep. 1, 4, 10.

ardĕo, si, sum, dēre (*Perf. Subj.*: **arduerint,** Inscr. Fratr. Arval. — temp. Alexand. Sev. — in Orell. Inscr. *no.* 961; cf. Struve p. 215), 2. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscr. root **ard,** vexare; or prps. to aridus] **I.** Prop.: *To be on fire, to burn, blaze:* nam multis succensa locis ardent sola terræ, *is on fire in different places,* Lucr. 2, 592; id. 6, 145: tecta ardentia, id. 3, 1064: radii ardentes, id. 6, 618: circumstant cum ardentibus tædis, Enn. in C. Ac. 2, 28: caput arsisse Servio Tullio dormienti, C. Div. 1, 53 *fin.*: Prænestе ardentes lapides cœlo decidisse, Liv. 22, 1: ardente domo, Tac. A. 15, 50 *fin.*: rogum parari Vidit, et arsuros supremis ignibus artus, Ov. M. 2, 620; id. ib. 2, 245; 14, 747: Virg. Æ. 11, 77.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of the eyes: *To flash, glow, sparkle, shine:* ardent oculi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 62; C. 2 Verr. 4, 66, 148; id. ib. 5, 62, 161.—**B.** Of colours: *To sparkle, glisten, glitter:* Tyrio ardebat murice læna, Virg. Æ. 4, 262: campi armis sublimibus ardent, id. ib, 11, 602.—**C.**: **1.** Gen.: Of passionate emotion or excitement, in gen.: *To burn, glow, be inflamed, excited:* usu. *c. Abl.*, but often *absol.*: amore, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27; C. 2 Verr. 2, 47, 116: iracundia, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: cura, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 9: dolore et ira, C. Att. 2, 19: cupiditate, id. Pis. 24: studio et amore, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2: desiderio, id. Mil. 15; id. Tusc. 4, 17: podagræ doloribus, *to be tormented,* id. Fin. 5, 31: furore, Liv. 2, 29 *fin.*; et sæp.: quum arderet Syria bello, C. Att. 5, 6; id. Fam. 4, 1; Liv. 28, 24 *fin.*, et al.—**b.** *Absol.*: ipse ardere videris, C. de Or. 2, 45; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 145: omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant, Cæs. B. G. 6, 34; Ov. M. 6, 609; Virg. Æ. 12, 3: ardet in arma, id. ib. 71: in cædem, Tac. H. 1, 48.—**c.** Poet. *c. Inf.* as *acc.*: *To desire ardently to do a thing:* ruere ardet utroque, Ov. M. 5, 166; so, Virg. Æ. 4, 281; id. 11, 895; Val. Fl. 6, 45.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Absol.*: *To be strongly affected with love, to burn with love:* ex æquo captis ardebant mentibus ambo, Ov. M. 4, 62: deus arsit in illa, id. ib. 8, 50: arsit virgine rapta, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 7; cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 6.—**b.** With an Acc. of the beloved object: formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin, *was violently in love with,* etc., Virg. E. 2, 1: comptos arsit adulteri Crines, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 13; Gell. 7, 8; cf. Arusian. Mess. p. 209 Lind.—**D.** Of disease: *To burn, to be inflamed by:* quom ardentia morbis Lumina versarent oculorum, *their eyes burning with (the heat of) disease;* Lucr. 6, 1180; dub.: in fluvios partim gelidos ardentia morbo membra dabant, id. ib. 1172.—**E.** Of disgraceful actions: *To suffer in consequence of,* or *under the imputation of,* maxumo ego ardeo flagitio, Plaut. Cas. 5, 3, 1: ardere infamia, Pl. Ep. 4, 11; cf. flagrare infamia, C. Att. 4, 18, 2.

☞ Pass. arsus, *Roasted:* Plin. Valer. 2, 9.

ardĕŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [ardea] *A heron:* Pl. 10, 60, 79; id. 11, 37, 52.

ardesco, arsi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ardeo] **I.** Prop.: *To take fire, to kindle, to be inflamed* (chiefly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.: exardesco is freq.): ut omnia motu Percalefacta vides ardescere, Lucr. 6, 178: ardescunt cœlestia templa, id. ib. 670: ne longus ardesceret axis, Ov. M. 1, 255; Pl. 37, 3, 12, § 51. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To gleam glitter:* **1.** Of rays of light, lightning, etc.: fulminis ardescunt ignibus undæ, Ov. M. 11, 523.—**2.** Of the glittering of a sword: pugionem in mucronem ardescere jussit, Tac. A. 15, 54.—**B.** Most freq. of the passions: *To be inflamed, become more intense, increase in violence:* **1.** With *Abl.*: ardescere dira cupidine, Lucr. 4, 1090; id. 5, 877.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in iras, Ov. M. 5, 41 (cf. Virg. Æ. 7, 445, exarsit in iras; Luc. 3, 134, accensus in iram): in incestas nuptias, Tac. A. 11, 25.—**3.** With *Gerund in* do: ardescit tuendo, Virg. Æ. 1, 713.—**4.** *Abs.*: rabies arsit, Luc. 5, 350.—**C.** Of the neighing of horses: *To become violent* or *furious:* fremitusque ardescit equorum, Virg. Æ. 11, 607.—**D.** Of a battle: *To be hot* or *violent:* ardescente pugnâ, Tac. H. 5, 18.

ardĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ardor; fero] (Prop.: *Flame-bearing;* hence) poet. of a torch: *Flaming, lighted:* lampas, Var. in Non. 243, 25.

ardor, ōris, *m.* [ardeo] *A burning; a flame, fire, heat,* etc. **I.** Prop.: solis ardor, Lucr. 2, 211: ardor ignium, id. 5, 587; so, flammarum, id. ib. 1093: flammæ, id. ib. 1099: visas ab occidente faces ardoremque cœli, C. Cat. 3, 8: ardor cœlestis qui æther vel cœlum nominatur, id. N. D. 2, 41: ardore deflagrare, id. Ac. 2, 37: ardores corporum in morbis, Pl. 14, 16, 18. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of the flashing of the eyes: *Fire, brightness, brilliancy:* fervescit et ex oculis micat acrius ardor, *fire gleams forth from the eyes,* Lucr. 3, 289: ille imperatorius ardor oculorum, C. Balb. 21.—**B.** Of the external appearance in gen.: *Fire, animation;* vultuumque atque motuum, C. Div. 1, 39: oris, Vell. 2, 35.—**C.** Of any excitement of the passions or feelings: *Heat, ardour, eagerness;* sive voluptas est, sive est contrarius ardor, *i. e. tormenting pain,* Lucr. 3, 251: cupiditatum ardore restincto, C. Fin. 1, 13: ardor mentis ad gloriam, id. Cœl. 31: ardor animi consedit, id. Brut. 24: vultus ardore animi micans, Liv. 6, 13: ardorem compescere, Tac. Agr. 8; Liv. 8, 16. Ardorem cupiens dissimulare meum, *the flame of love,* Tib. 4, 12, 6; so, Ov. M. 7, 76: furit ardor edendi, ib. 8, 828.—With *obj. Gen.*: at te ejusdem virginis ardor perdiderat, Ov. M. 9, 101: id. ib. 140; Hor. Epod. 11, 27.—Hence, **III.** Meton.: *The object of ardent affection, flame:* tu primus, et ultimus illi ardor eris, Ov. M. 14, 683.

Ardŭenna, æ (Ardenna, Venant. Fort. Carm. 7, 4), *f.* [from Venna, a pasture, and Ard=hard] *The forest-covered mountains of Ardennes, in Gaul,* Cæs. B. G. 5, 3; 6, 29 Herz.; Tac. A. 3, 42; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 203.

ardŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [arduus] *Steepness:* montium arduitas. Var. R. R. 2, 10, 3.

ardus, a, um, *adj.*, v. aridus.

ardŭus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscr. ûrdhva, altus, erectus; from the root vṛidh, crescere; whence Gk. ὀρθός] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Steep:* ager confragosus atque arduus clivis, Var. R. R. 1, 18, 4: ascensus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 23, 51: so, Liv. 25, 13: ardua et aspera et confragosa via, id. 44, 3: via alta atque ardua, Enn. in C. Tusc. 1, 16: mons, Ov. M. 1, 316: Tmolus, id. ib. 11, 150. —As *Subst.*: **arduum,** i, n., *A steep place, a steep, height, eminence:* ardua dum metuunt, amittunt vera viai, Lucr. 1, 659: in ardua montis ite, Ov. M. 8, 692: ardua terrarum, Virg. Æ. 5, 695: per arduum scandere, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 21: in arduo, Tac. A. 2, 47: ardua Alpium, id. H. 4, 70: castellorum, id. A. 11, 9.—Hence,—**B.**: **1.** Poet.: *High, elevated, lofty:* ardua Pergama, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: æther, Ov. M. 1, 151: sidera, id. ib. 730: cedrus, id. Am. 1, 14, 12: cervix equi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 89: et campo sese arduus infert (Turnus), Virg. Æ. 9, 53.—**2.** Also in prose in Gell.: supercilia, *i. e. proudly elevated,* Gell. 4, 1, 1.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Difficult to reach* or *attain, arduous, hard:* magnum opus omnino et arduum conamur, C. Or. 10, 33: rerum arduarum ac difficilium perpessio, id. Inv. 2, 54; so, id. Leg. 1, 13: id arduum factu erat, Liv. 8, 16; Tac. A. 4, 4: victoria, Ov. M. 14, 453: virtus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 44.—As *Subst.*: *Difficulty:* nec fuit societas in arduo, Tac. A. 12, 15; *a matter of difficulty;* nil mortalibus ardui est, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 37 Orell. and Dillenb. (al. arduum).—**B.** *Troublesome, unpleasant, difficult, hard,* δυσχερής, χαλεπός: imprimis arduum videtur, res gestas scribere, Sall. C. 3, 2; upon which Gellius remarks: "Arduum Sallustius non pro difficili tantum, sed pro eo quoque ponit, quod Græci δυσχερές aut χαλεπόν appellant: quod est quum difficile, tum molestum quoque et incommodum et intractabile," Gell. 4, 15, 6; Tac. A. 1, 11.—**C.** Of fortune: *Inauspicious, adverse, difficult:* æquam memento rebus in arduis servare mentem, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 1.

☞ *Comp.* arduior: iter longius arduiusque erat, Cato in Prisc. p. 600 P.—*Sup.* arduissimus: asperrimo atque arduissimo aditu, id. ib.; cf. assiduus, egregius,

industrius, perpetuus, and Rudd. 1, 180 *not.* 58.—*Adv.* not used.

arc, v. arcfacio.

ārĕa (upon inscriptions often ARIA, Orell. *no.* 4130), æ, *f.* [acc. to Buttm. Lexil. 1, 244, from the root ERA, terra, earth; acc. to Varro and Festus, from areo, to be dry.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Any open void place,* esp. in a town: "in urbe loca pura areæ," Var. L. L. 5, 6, 11: "area proprie dicitur locus vacuus," Fest. p. 10: "locus sine ædificio in urbe area; rure autem ager appellatur," Florent. Dig. 50, 16, 211.

B. Esp.: **1.** *A ground-plot, building-ground, site for a house:* si ponendæ domo quarenda est area primum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13; Var. L. 7, 1: pontifices si sustulerint religionem, aream præclaram habebimus, C. Att. 4, 1 *fin.*; Liv. 4, 16; id. 1, 55; Suet. Vesp. 8; Ulp. Dig. 7, 4, 10, et al. **2.** *An open place in or near a house, a court, yard, area:* residimus in area domus, Pl. Ep. 6, 20, 4; so, id. ib. 7, 27, 10; Ulp. Dig. 43, 22, 1; Gai. ib. 8, 2, 1.—**3.** *An open place in towns for recreation and exercises,* like the French *place,* the Italian *piazza,* and the English *parade:* nunc et campus, et areæ, Lenesque sub noctem susurri Composita repetantur hora, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 18.—**4.** *A threshing-floor* (with the ancients an open space near the house): neque in segetibus, neque in areis, neque in horreis, C. 2 Verr. 3, 8, 20. Its construction may be learned from Cato R. R. 91 and 129; Var. R. R. 1, 51; Virg. G. 1, 178 Voss; Col. 5, 1, 4; id. ib. 2, 20; Pall. 1, 36.—**5.** *A bed* or *plot in a garden:* Var. L. L. 6, 7, 68; Col. 11, 3; Pl. 19, 4, 20; Pall. 1, 34.—**6.** *An open place where fowlers scatter grain to entice birds,* anceps, quando concinnavit aream, offundit cibum, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 64.—**7.** Mathematical *t. t.*: *Surface,* i. e. *length and breadth, without thickness:* qualia sunt triquetra et quadrata, quæ in area fiunt, sine altitudine, Gell. 1, 20, 2.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to I. B. 3.): **1.** Of the mind: *Space;* nunc teritur nostris area major equis, Ov. F. 4, 10: also, *A field for effort;* cane facta virorum: Hæc animo, dices, area digna meo est, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 26.—**2.** Of vice or wickedness: *Room* or *scope for:* a scelerum, C. Att. 9, 18, dub.; Orell.—**3.** Of life: *A division* or *space:* vitæ tribus areis peractis, Mart. 10, 24, 9 (al. aureis).—**B.** (acc. to I. B. 6.): *A decoying place:* ædes nobis area est; anceps sum ego, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 67.—**C.** In Eccl. Lat.: *The Church* (in the abstract) or *body of Christian persons;* posset enim eos a Dominica usque ad tempus ultimæ ventilationis sustinere, nisi vento superbiæ nimia levitate cessissent, et sese a nobis ultro separassent, Aug. Ver. Rel. 5: permundabit aream suam, Vulg. Matt. 3, 12; et al.

III. Meton.: **A.** *A halo round the sun* or *moon:* tales splendores Græci areas (sc. ἁλῶνας) vocavere, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2.—**B.** *An open space in front of a cemetery, where the funeral pyre was erected:* proxima gramineis operosior area sertis, Stat. Th. 6, 37; Lactant. ap. Veenlius.—**C.** *A cemetery* or *burying-ground:* quum de areis sepulturarum nostrarum acclamassent, *Areæ non sint,* areæ ipsorum non fuerunt; messes, enim, suas non egerunt, Tert. ad. Scap. 3: "Area pro cemeterio sumitur. Pontius Diaconus in actris Cypriani, *Sepultus est in area Candidi procuratoris.* Etenim cœmeteria vocarunt veteres arenarias et a., ut testificatur Bulengerus, 3, 42, de Templis." Lac. in h. l.—**D.** *A bald spot upon the head, baldness,* Cels. 6, 4: Mart. 5, 50, 7.—Hence

ārĕālis, e, *adj.* [area, *no.* I. B. 4.] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a threshing-floor:* cribrum, Serv. Virg. G. 1, 166.

Arĕātæ, ārum, *m.* *A Sarmatian tribe,* called also Arrei: Pl. 4, 11, 18, § 41.

Arectæus, a, um, *adj.* [from]ן]ן8 acc. to Vulg. Gen. 10, 10, an Assyrio-Babylonian town] *Babylonian:* campi, Tib. 4, 1, 142.

ăre-făcio (contr. arfacio, Cato R. R. 69; *per anastrophen:* facio are, Lucr. 6, 962), fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. v. a. (area; facio] *To make dry, to dry up* (anteclass. and post-Aug.): Cato R. R. 69: principio terram sol excoquit et facit are, Lucr. 6, 962; Var. L. L. 5, 4, 11; Vitr. 2, 1. —Pass.: arefieri in furno, Pl. 32, 7, 26: caulis arefactus, id. 13, 22, 33; so, id. 34, 13, 35; Cels. 5, 27 *no.* 7; Suet. Vesp. 5.

Ărĕlas, ātis (Arelāte, es, Suet. Tib. 4; Auson. Clar. Urb. 8), *f.*, Ἀρέλαται or Ἀρελάτη: *A town in Southern Gaul, on the eastern branch of the Rhone* (now *Arles*): naves longas Arelate (abl.) Cæsar facere instituit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 36. Auson. Ep. 24, 81. cf. Mann. Gall. 90.—Hence

Ărĕlātensis, e, *adj.* *Arelatian:* ager, Pl. 10, 42, 57.—As *Subst.*: Arelatenses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Arelas:* Scæv. Dig. 32, 2, 34.

Aremoricus, a, um, v. Armoricus.

ārēna (harena, Var. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 172; Prob. Virg. G. 1 70; Charis p. 80 P.; Vel. Long. p. 2238 ib.; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 13), æ, *f.* [areo] (*The dried* or *dry thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Sand:* congestus arenæ, Lucr. 6, 726: litoris incurvi bibulam pavit æquor arenam, *the bibulous sand of the winding shore,* id. 2, 376; so, Virg. G. 1, 114; Ov. H. 19, 201: sicca, Virg. G. 1, 389: sterilis, id. ib. 70: mollis, Ov. M. 2, 577.—Poet. arena nigra=limus, *slime, mud,* Virg. G. 4, 293: arenæ carræ, of the golden sand of Pactolus, Ov. M. 11, 88:—*Plur.,* which Cæsar (in Gell. 19, 8, 3) rejects, is frequently found in post-Aug. writers; summæ caudā verruntur arenæ, Ov. M. 10, 701; id. ib. 2, 456; 865; id. ib. 11, 231; 499; id. ib. 15, 263; 279; id. Am. 2, 11, 47; Virg. G. 2, 106; id. ib. 3, 350; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 31; Stat. S. 4, 3, 23; Col. 1 præf. 24.—Prov.: arenæ, mandare semina, *to sow the sand,* i. e. *to begin a fruitless work:* Ov. H. 5, 115 (cf. id. Tr. 5, 4, 48).

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *A sandy place, sands:* ut arenam aliquam aut paludes emat, C. Agr. 2, 27, 71.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Chiefly post-Aug.: *A sandy desert:* quumque super Libycas arenas, Ov. M. 4, 616; Luc. 2, 417; Prop. 4, 6, 83: disjectæ et vix perviæ arenæ, Tac. A. 2, 61.—**2.** *The sea-shore, beach, strand* (cf. Lucr. 6, 726, quum mare, permotum ventis, ruit intus arenam, and Ov. M. 15, 725: litorea arena): doque leves saltūs udæque innitor arenæ, Ov. M. 3, 599: carinæ Phrygiā potiuntur arenā, id. ib. 12, 38; id. ib. 13, 729; Virg. Æ. 1, 176; id. ib. 5, 34; id. ib. 6, 316:—*Plur.*: Ov. M. 11, 56.—**3.** : **a.** *The place of combat* (strewed with sand) *in the amphitheatre, the arena* (cf. Suet. Ner. 53, and Tit. 8: amphitheatri arena): missus in arenam aper, Suet. Tib. 72; id. Aug. 43; Juv. 4, 100.—Hence, **b.** *A combat in the amphitheatre:* dare se in arenam, *to offer one's self for a contest,* Triph. Dig. 11, 4, 6: operas arenæ promittere, Tac. A. 14, 14: in opera scenæ arenæque edenda, Suet. Tib. 35: scenæ arenæque devotus, id. Cal. 30.—**4.** Urens arena, *lava:* Sen. Q. N. 2, 30.

III. Fig. (acc. to II. B. 3. b.): *Any place of combat, the scene* or *theatre of any kind of contention* (war, disputation, etc.): civilis belli arena, Flor. 4, 2, 18; id. ib. 7, 6; cf. id. 3, 21, 1; Luc. 6, 63: in arena mea, hoc est, apud Centumviros, *in my line* or *profession,* Pl. Ep. 6, 12, 2.—Hence

ārēnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* *Sandy* (prpa. only in Pliny): terra, Pl. 17, 7, 4: duritia, id. 30, 15, 46: semen, *like sand,* id. 21, 16, 59.

Ārēnācum (Arenatium, Tab. Peut.; Harenatium, Itin. Anton.), i, *n.* *A town of Belgium* (now *Arnheim*), Tac. H. 5, 20; cf. Mann. Gall. S. 242. (Acc. to others, *A fortress on the Rhine.*)

ārēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [arena] **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to sand:* lapis, *sandstone,* Serv. Virg. G. 2, 348 (as an explanation of the lapis bibulus of Virg).—As *Subst.*: **A.** *A teacher of the elements of arithmetic* (because the figures were written upon sand), Tert. Pall. 6 (cf. abacus, *no.* A.).—**B.**: **1.** Arenaria, æ, *f.* (sc. fodina; cf. ærraria, argentaria, auraria, *etc.*) *A sand-pit,* Var. R. R. 1, 2, 23: in arenariis quasdam perductus, occiditur, C. Clu. 13, 37.—**2.** *A cemetery* or *burying-ground;* cf. area, *no.* III. C.—**C.** Arenarium, i, *n.* *A sand-pit,* Vitr. 2, 4, 2. **II.** *Belonging to* or *destined for the amphitheatre* (cf. arena, *no.* II. B. 3.): a. fera, Arn. 29, 1.—As *Subst.*: **arenarius,** i, *m.*, *A combatant in the amphitheatre, a gladiator:* Arcad. Dig. 22, 5, 21; Mæcian. ib. 36, 1, 5; Cod. Just. 2, 27, 11; Petr. S. 126, 6.

☞ In an inscription (in Orelli *no.* 4063), acc. to Muratori, arenarius is one who carries the sand from a sand-pit (v. the follg.); on the contr., Eichstadt considers it as a combatant in the amphitheatre; while Orelli thinks it to be one who attended to the cleansing of the amphitheatre, and preparing it for the exhibition of the contests; cf. Orelli upon the Inscr.

ārēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ARENO, v. the follg.] (Prop.: *A plastering with sand;* hence) Meton.: *A cementing with fine mortar:* Vitr. 7, 3.

ārēnātus, a, um, *adj.* [arena] (*Provided with sand;* hence) *Mixed with sand, sanded* (very rare): calx, Cato R. R. 18, 7; Inscr. Grut. 207.—As *Subst.*: **arenatum,** i, *n.* (sc. opus), *Sand-mortar:* Vitr. 7, 4; Pl. 36, 23, 55, § 176.

ārēnī-fŏdīna, æ, *f.* [arena; fodio] *A sand-pit:* Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 5; id. ib. 24, 3, 7.

ārēnī-vāgus, a, um, *adj.* [arena, *no.* II. B. 1; vagor] *Wandering through sandy deserts:* Cato, Luc. 9, 941.

ārēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [arena] *Full of sand, sandy:* Ladon, Ov. M. 1, 702: terra, id. ib. 14, 82: litus, Virg. Æ. 4, 257: urina, Pl. 23, 3, 36, § 73:—*Comp.*: lapis arenosior, Pl. 33, 6, 33, § 101:—*Sup.*: quod sit arenosissimum, Pl. 27, 4, 5, § 20.

ārens, entis, **I.** *P.* of areo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Gen.: *Dry, arid, parched:* arentia saxa, Ov. M. 13, 691; id. ib. 11, 112; Virg. G. 1, 109; id. ib. 4, 468; id. Æ. 3, 350; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 31; Tac. A. 15, 42.—**B.** Esp.: *Parched with thirst, thirsty:* trepidisque arentia venis Ora patent, Ov. M. 7, 556; id. ib. 14, 277: faux, Hor. Epod. 14, 4.—Poet. epithet of thirst itself: sitis, Ov. H. 4, 174; Sen. Thyest. 5 (cf. arida sitis, Luc. 6, 1175; Ov. M. 11, 129).

ārēnŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [arena] *Fine sand, a grain of sand:* Pl. 30, 3, 8, § 24.

ārĕo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *To be dry* (not in Cic.): Cato R. R. 76; id. ib. 69: uti quum exivissem ex aquā arerem tamen, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 50: (tellus) succis aret ademtis, Ov. M. 2, 211; id. ib. 15, 268. **II.** Esp.: *To be parched with thirst:* **A.** With *Abl.*: arentibus siti faucibus, Liv. 44, 38: dub. al. ardentibus; cf. Sen. Ben. 3, 8, 3.—**B.** *Abs.*: fauces arent, Ov. M. 6, 355.—**C.** With *in* c. *Abl.*: in mediā Tantalus aret aquā, Ov. A. A. 2 606.

ārĕŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [area] **A.** *A small, open place* (cf. area, *no.* I.): Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 21.—**B.** (cf. area, *no.* I. B. 5.): *A small garden-bed:* Col. 10, 362; id. 11, 2, 30.

†**Ārĕŏpăgītes,** æ, *m.* = Ἀρειοπαγίτης, *An Areopagite, a member of the court of the Areopagus at Athens* (v. Areopagus): Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 84; Var. L. L. 7, 2, 84; C. Phil. 5, 5, 14; id. Balb. 12 *fin.*; id. Off. 1, 22, 75; id. Div. 1, 25, 54; Macr. S. 7, 1.—Hence

†**Ārĕŏpăgītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = Ἀρειοπαγιτικός, *Of* or *pertaining to an Areopagite:* gymnasia, Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

†**Ārĕŏpăgus (-os),** i, *m.* = Ἄρειος πάγος, *Mars' Hill at Athens, on which the supreme court of justice held its sessions:* "Areopagitæ ad Areopago: is locus est Athenis," Var. L. L. 7, 2, 84; C. Div. 1, 25, 54; Sen. Tranq. 3 *fin.*; cf. Aug. Civ. D. 18, 10. (In C. Att. 1, 14, used as a Gr. word; in Tac. A. 2, 55, called Areum judicium; and in Juv. 9, 101, Curia Martis; cf. Ov. M. 6, 70.)

††**arepennis,** is, *m.* [a Gallic word, now *arpent*] = semijugerum, *A half acre of ground:* Col. 5, 1, 6: arapennis, in Isid. 15, 15, p. 485 Lind.

1. **ares,** v. aries.

2. **Āres,** is, *m.*, Ἄρης. *The god of war, Mars;* in Plautus facetè, for bellator: si tu ad legionem bellator clues, at ego in culina Ares, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 54. (For the *A,* which is always short in Latin, cf. Lucil. in Scaur. Orth. p. 2255 P.,

and Mart. 9, 12, 15, with reference to Hom. Il. 5, 31.)

aresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [areo] *To become dry, to dry up:* dum mea (vestimenta) arescunt, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 17: arbitror posse herbas arescere et interfici, C. Œcon. ap. Non. 450, 1; Pl. 8, 38, 57; Tac. A. 13, 57.—Of tears: cito arescit lacrima, præsertim in alienis malis, C. Part. 17; id. Inv. 1, 56 *fin.*

Ărestŏrĭdes, æ, *m. patr.*, Ἀρεστορίδης, *Son of Arestor*, i. e. *Argus*, Ov. M. 1, 624.

†**ărētālŏgus,** i, *m.*=ἀρεταλόγος, *A prattler about virtue, a kind of philosophic braggart, introduced for the entertainment of the company at the dinner tables of the wealthy Romans:* usu. of a Cynic or Stoic: Suet. Aug. 74 Casaub.: mendax aretalogus, Juv. 15, 16: as Gr. word in Auson. Ep. 13; cf. ethologus.

Arĕte, es, *f.*, Ἀρήτη, *The wife of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians*, Hyg. F. 23.

Ărĕthon, ontis, and **Arĕtho,** ōnis, *m.*, Ἀρέθων, *A river of Epirus*, Liv. 38, 3, and 4.

Ărĕthūsa, æ, *f.*, Ἀρέθουσα, **I.** *A celebrated fountain near Syracuse*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 53, 118. Acc. to the fable, a nymph in the train of Diana, in Elis, pursued by the river-god Alpheus, fled to Sicily, Ov. M. 5, 572 (cf. Pausan. 5, 7); hence it was believed that it flowed under the sea with the Alpheus, and appeared again in Sicily, Virg. Æ. 3, 694; Pl. 2, 103, 106, § 225; id. ib. 31, 5, 30; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 325, and Alpheus. **II.** *A fountain in Eubœa*, Pl. 4, 12, 21. **III.** *A fountain in Bœotia*, Pl. 4, 7, 12. **IV.** *A lake in Armenia Major*, Pl. 2, 103, 106, § 226. **V.** *A town of Macedonia*, Pl. 4, 10, 17. **VI.** *A town of Syria, on the Orontes*, Itin. Anton.

Ărĕthūsæus, a, um, *adj.* [Arethusa] *Of Arethusa* (in Sicily), *Arethusian:* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 60.

Ărĕthūsis, ĭdis, *adj.* [id. *no.* I.] *Arethusian*, a poet. epithet for Syracuse, near which was the fountain Arethusa, Ov. F. 4, 873 (cf. id. ib. 5, 7: Aganippis Hippocrene).

Ărĕthūsius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Arethusian*; hence poet. for *Syracusan* (cf. the preced. art.): proles, Sil. 14, 356.—As *Subst.*: Arethusii, orum, *m.*: **A.** *The inhabitants of Arethusa, in Macedonia* (v. Arethusa, *no.* V.), Pl. 4, 10, 17.—**B.** *The inhabitants of Arethusa, in Syria* (v. Arethusa, *no.* VI.), Pl. 5, 23, 19.

Aretinus and **Aretium,** v. Arret.

Ārĕus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἄρειος, *Pertaining to Mars:* judicium, *the Areopagus*, Tac. A. 2, 55; cf. Areopagus.

‡**arferia aqua,** quæ inferis libabatur; sive vas vini, quod sacris adhibebatur, Fest. p. 10 [ar=ad, and fero].

Argæus, i, *m.*, Ἀργαῖον ὄρος, *A lofty mountain of Cappadocia:* volucrum parens Argæus equorum, Claud. Ruf. 2, 31.—Hence, **Argæus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Mt. Argæus:* gramina, Claud. Seren. 191: nives, id. Epig. 22.

Arganthōnius, ii, *m.*, Ἀργανθώνιος, *A king of Tartessus, who lived to a great age*, C. Sen. 19; Val. Max. 8, 13, 4 *extr.* (cf. Herod. 1, 163); Pl. 7, 48, 49; Censor. 17.—Hence, **Arganthōnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *pertaining to Arganthonius*, Sil. 3, 396.

Arganthus, i, *m. A mountain in Mysia, near Bithynia*, Gr. Ἀργανθώνιον ὄρος, Prop. 1, 20, 33.

Argea and **Argeo,** v. Argei, *no.* I.

Argēi, ōrum, *m.* **I.** *Consecrated places in Rome, for the celebration of worship:* "Argeorum sacraria in septem et XX. partes urbis sunt disposita," Var. L. L. 5, 8, 14: "Argei loca Romæ appellantur, quod in his sepulti essent quidam Argivorum illustres viri," Fest. p. 17 (Lindem. reads for the Argeo of the earlier editt. Argea, both of which are incorrect, since even in the Aug. age Argei was the only prevailing form of this word): multa alia sacrificia locaque sacris faciendis, quæ Argeos pontifices vocant, (Numa) dedicavit, Liv. 1, 21; Ov. F. 3, 791. **II.** *Figures of men (three-and-twenty in number), made of rushes, which were annually, on the Ides of May, thrown into the Tiber from the* Pons sublicius, in memory of the earlier human sacrifices, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 90; Ov. F. 5, 621 *sq.*: "Argeos vocabant scirpeas effigies, quæ per virgines Vestales annis singulis jaciebantur in Tiberim," Fest. p. 14; cf. id. s. v. Sexagenarios, p. 334 Müll., and Dion. Halic. 1, 19.

†**argēma,** ătis, *n.* (**-a,** æ, *f.* Pl. 31, 10 46 § 116; dub.)=ἄργεμα [ἀργός, white: cf. albugo] *A small ulcer in the eye*, Pl. 28, 11, 47 § 171; id. 25, 13, 92.

†**argēmon,** i, *n.*=ἄργεμον, *An herb*; called also lappa canaria, Pl. 24, 19, 116.

†**argēmone,** ēs, *f.* = ἀργεμώνη, *An herb*; called also inguinalis, Pl. 26, 9, 59.

argēmōnĭa, æ, *f. A plant* like the preceding, Cels. 5, 27; Pl. 25, 9, 56; Marcell. Empir. 6: cf.

‡**argennon,** i, *n. Brilliant, white silver*, Fest. p. 18: v. Müll in loc. [=ἀργεννός, white].

argentābŭlum, i, *n.* [argentum] (*That which silver brings or produces*; hence) *Silver-leaf*, or acc. to others *silver-powder, which the more wealthy Romans were accustomed to sprinkle on their dishes, tables, hair*, etc.: adlata est perna, supra quam argentabula erant posita, Petr. Frgm. Trag. 56.

Argentānum, i, *n. A town of the Bruttii*: Liv. 30, 19.

argentaria, æ, *f.*, v. argentarius.

argentārium, ii, *n.*, v. argentarius.

argentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] **I.** Gen.: *Of, or pertaining to, silver, silver-*: metalla, *silver-mines*, Pl. 33, 5, 26, § 86: plumbum, *a mixture of tin and lead*, id. 34, 9, 20, § 97; cf. id. 34, 17, 48, § 160: creta, *for polishing silver, tripoli, rotten-stone*, id. 35, 17, 58, § 199: faber, *a worker in silver, silversmith*, Jabol. Dig. 34, 2, 39. **II.** Esp.: *Of, or pertaining to, money*: amore pereo, et inopia argentaria, *from want of money*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 66: opes, *possessions in money*, id. Epid. 5, 2, 7: auxilium, *aid in money, pecuniary assistance*, id. Ps. 1, 1, 103: sunt meretrices omnes elecebræ argentariæ, *who entice away money*, id. Men. 2, 3, 26: taberna, *a banker's stall, banking-house, bank*, Liv. 26, 11: so, mensa, *a banking-table*, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 4, et al.—Also, as *Subst.*, in all three genders, like ærarius, arenarius, *etc.* (only thus in Cic., never as an adj.): **A. argentārĭus,** ii, *m.*: **1.** *A money-changer, a private banker* (diff. from *mensarius*, a public banker; cf. Gai. Dig. 2, 13, 10): Plaut. As. 1, 1, 103; id. ib. 113; id. Aul. 3, 5, 53; id. Pers. 3, 3, 29; C. Cæcin. 6, 16: argentarii tabulæ, id. ib.; Suet. Aug. 2; id. Ner. 5.—**2.** (*sc.* faber) *A silversmith*: Vulg. Judic. 17, 4; ib. Act. 19, 24; Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 913; 995; 4146.—**B. argentārĭa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* taberna): **1.** *A banking-house, a bank*: Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 47; 51; id. Epid. 2, 2, 15; Liv. 9, 40; id. 26, 27; id. 40, 51.—**2.** (*sc.* ars): *The profession of a banker* or *broker*: M. Fulcinius, qui Romæ argentariam non ignobilem fecit, C. Cæcin. 4, 10; so, id. 2 Verr. 5, 59, 155: argentaria dissoluta, *after the dissolution of the bank*, id. ib.; so, exercere, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 4: administrare, ib.—**3.** (*sc.* fodina; cf. ærararia, arenaria, ferraria, *etc.*): *A silver mine*: Liv. 34, 21.—**C. argentārium,** ii, *n. A place for keeping silver, a cupboard* or *safe for plate*: Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 8.

argentātus, a, um, *Pa.* [argento] (cf. æratus and auratus, and Prisc. p. 823 P.), **I.** Prop.: *Plated* or *ornamented with silver*: sandalia, Albinov. 2, 65: sella, Lampr. Elag. 4 *fin.*: milites, *whose shields are silvered over* or *plated with silver*, Liv. 9, 40. **II.** Fig.: *Furnished with money* (cf. æratus, *no.* II. B.): semper tu ad me cum argentata accedito querimonia, *come with silvered complaints*, i. e. *bring money with your complaints*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 78.

argentĕŏlus (argentiolus, Fronto de Or. 1), a, um, *adj. dim.* [argenteus] *Of silver*: sicilicula, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 125.

argentĕus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *from silver, made of silver*: polubrum, Liv. Andr. in Non. 544, 23: aquila, C. Cat. 9: bractea, Pl. 37, 7, 31: vasa, Hor. S. 2, 7, 73; Tac. G. 5: Trito i, Suet. Claud. 21 *fin.*: denarius, Pl. 19, 3, 15; for which also *abs.* argenteus, Tac. G. 5: so, argenteus, *sc.* nummus = didrachma, Vulg. Gen. 20, 16, et sæp. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Highly adorned with silver*=argentatus: scena, C. Mur. 19 *fin.*: acies, Liv. 10, 39 (cf. a little before: per picta atque aurata scuta, and v. argentatus, *no.* I.)—**B.** *Of a glittering white colour, silvery*: niveis argentea pennis Ales, Ov. M. 2, 536: color, id. ib. 10, 213: fons, id. ib. 3, 407: lilia, Prop. 4, 4, 25: anser, Virg. Æ. 8, 655: crinis, Pl. 2, 25, 22. Hence Flumen Argenteum, or *abs.* Argenteus, *A river in Gaul* (now *Argens*), Lepidus in C. Fam. 10, 34; and Pl. 3, 4, 5; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 89.—**C.** *Of the silver age*: subiit argentea proles, Auro deterior fulvo pretiosior ære, Ov. M. 1, 114. **III.** Fig.: *Of* or *from money*, facet.: salus, *a silver salutation*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 44 *sq.*: amica tua facta est argentea, *is turned into money*, i. e. has been sold, id. ib. 1, 3, 113.

Argentiextĕrĕbrōnĭdes, æ, *m.* [argentum; exterebro] *A word formed by Plautus in jest, as the name of one who is skilled in extorting money; a sponger*: Pers. 4, 6, 21.

argentī-fŏdina, æ, *f.* [argentum; fodio] *A silver mine*: Var. L. L. 8, 33, 119; Vitr. 7, 7; Pl. 33, 6, 31, § 98.—In Var. R. R. 1, 2, 22; Vitr. 7, 7 separate: argenti fodina.

Argentīnus, i, *m.* [id.] *The god of silver money*: Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21; cf. Æsculanus.

argento, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To cover with silver, to plate*: qui æs inauraverit, argentaverit, falsi pœnâ coercetur, Paul. Sent. Recer. 5, 25, 5.

Argentōrātus, i, *f.*, *The city of Strasburg, in Alsace*: Amm. 15, 11, 8.—Hence, **Argentōrātensis,** e, *adj. Of Strasburg*: campi, Sext. Aur. Vict. Ep. 42: pugna, Amm. 17, 1, 1.

argentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] *Abounding in silver*: aurum, Pl. 33, 5, 29, § 93.

argentum, i, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit rajatam, silver, from the root râj, to shine; cf. Bopp, p. 13 ed. Eastwick; cf. also Gr. ἄργ-υρος] **I.** Prop.: *Silver*, described in Pl. 33, 6, 31, § 91. **II.** Meton.: for *things made of silver*: **A.** *Silver plate, silver work*: tu argentum eluito, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 20: nec domus argento fulget auroque renidet, Lucr. 2, 27: ridet argento domus, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 6: argentumque expositum in ædibus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 15, 33: navis plena argenti facti, *full of wrought silver*, id. ib. 5, 25, 63; so, Liv. 34, 6: apponitur cœna in argento puro et antiquo, Pl. Ep. 3, 1, 9: argentum et marmor vetus æraque et artis Suspice, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 17; id. ib. 1, 16, 76; id. ib. 2, 2, 181; id. S. 1, 4, 28.—**B.** *Money coined from silver, silver money*; and, since this was the most current coin, for *money* in gen.: nisi tu immortale rere argentum esse tibi, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 13: argenti ratio, id. ib. 3, 4, 16; 17 (C. Pis. 25, 61): expetere, id. Cist. 4, 2, 73: annumerare, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15; id. Heaut. 4, 4, 15; id. Ad. 3, 3, 56; id. ib. 4, 4, 18; id. ib. 5, 9, 20: argenti sitis famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23; id. S. 1, 1, 86.—**C.** Argentum vivum, *Quicksilver*: Pl. 33, 6, 32, § 99.—**D.** Argentum lentum, *An amalgam of silver, lead, and copper*: leves ocreas lento ducunt argento, Virg. Æ. 7, 634.

†**argestes,** is, *m.*=ἀργέστης, acc. to Vitr. 1, 6, *The west-one-third-southwest wind*: acc. to Pl. 2, 47, 46, *The west-north-west wind.*

Argeus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Argos, *adj.*, *no.* II.

Argi, orum, v. Argos.

Argĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἀργεία, **I.** *Daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices*: Stat. Th. 2, 266; id. ib. 12, 113. **II.** *Wife of Inachus, and mother of Io*, Hyg. Fab. 145.

Argilētum, i, *n.* ["Argiletum sunt qui scripserunt ab Argola, seu quod is huc venerit ibique sit sepultus; alii ab argilla quod ibi id genus terræ," Var. L. L. 5, 32, 44. "Sane Argiletum quasi Ar-

gilletum multi volunt a pingui terra," Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 345; cf. Spald. Quint. 1, 6, 31] *A part of Rome, in the* Vicus Tuscus, *between the* Circus Maximus *and* Aventinus, *where booksellers and other tradesmen had shops*, C. Att. 12, 32; Virg. Æ. 8, 345. Also, *per tmesin*: Argique letum, Mart. 2, 17, 3; id. 1, 118, 9.—Hence, **Argilētānus**, a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to the Argiletum*: ædificium, *standing upon the Argiletum*, C. Att. 1, 14, 5 *in.*: tabernæ, Mart. 1, 4, 1 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1).

†**argilla**, æ, *f.*=ἄργιλλος, *White clay, potter's earth, marl*; cf. Col. 3, 11, 9; Pall. 1, 34, 3: homullus ex argilla et luto fictus, C. Pis. 25; glandes ferventes ex argilla fusili, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43 ("ἐξ ἀργίλλης τετηγμένης," Paraphr.): idoneus arti Cuilibet, argilla quidvis imitabitur uda, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8; Virg. G. 2, 80.—Hence

argillācĕus, a, um, *adj. Clayey, of clay*: terra, Pl. 17, 7, 4.

argillōsus, a, um, *adj.* [argilla] *Full of clay, abounding in clay*: terra, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 2; Pl. 12, 14, 30: collis, Col. Arb. 17.

Arginūsæ (Argenussæ, Pl. 5, 31, 39), ārum, *f.*, Ἀργινοῦσαι or Ἀργινοῦσσαι, *Three small islands in the Ægean Sea, near Lesbos*, C. Off. 1, 24.—*Sing.*, **Arginussa**, Pl. 8. 58, 83.

Argīphontes, æ, *m.* Ἀργειφόντης (Hom. Il. 2, 103), *The Argus-slayer*, an epithet of Mercury, who slew the hundred-eyed Argus, Arn. 6, p. 209; cf. Macr. 8, 1, 19.

Argithèa, æ, *f. A town of Athamania*, Liv. 38, 1.

argītis, idis, *f.* ἀργός, white] *A kind of vine with white clusters of grapes*, Col. 3, 2, 21 and 27; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 23.

Argīvus, v. Argos, *adj. no.* I.

Argo, ūs, *f.* (the decl. entirely Greek: *Gen.* Argûs, Prop. 2, 20, 33; *Acc.* Var. in Charis. p. 94 P., Prop. 1, 20, 17; *Dat.* and *Abl.* prob. not used), Ἀργώ, **I.** Prop.: *The ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece*, Enn. Medea, in C. Tusc. 1, 20; Virg. E. 4, 34. Placed by Minerva among the constellations (cf. Hyg. F. 14). **II.** Meton.: *As a constellation*; C. Arat. 126; also, id. N. D. 2, 44, 114; Col. 11, 2, 66: Decimo Cal. Octobr. Argo navis occidit: tempestatem significat, interdum pluviam, id. ib. 24.—Acc. to *no.* I., **Argous**, a, um, *adj.* Ἀργῷος: *Pertaining to the Argo*, and gen. *to the Argonauts*, Prop. 3, 21, 13; Hor. Epod. 16, 57; Val. Fl. 5, 436; 6, 116; 7, 573; 8, 294.

Argolicus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Argos, *adj. no.* III.

Argolis, idis, *f.*, v. Argos, *adj.*, *no.* III.

Argonautæ, ārum, *m.*, Ἀργοναῦται (sailors in the Argo, v. Argo), *The Argonauts*, Val. Fl. 1, 353; Hyg. F. 14; Pl. 36, 15, 23, et al.—Upon ἀργός, in the signif. lazy, indolent, Martial plays in his Epigr. 3, 67: "De pigris nautis," making Argonautæ = pigri nautæ.—Hence, **Argonautĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Relating to the Argonauts*: and as *Subst.*: **Argonautica**, ōrum, *n. The title of a poem of* Valerius Flaccus, *on the Argonautic expedition*: cf. Bähr's Literaturgesch. p. 100.

Argonautĭcus, a, um, v. the preced.

Argos, *n.* (only *Nom.* and *Acc.*), more freq. *plur.* **Argi**, ōrum, *m.* (Var. L. L. 9, 20, 150: "Græcanice hoc Argos, quum Latine Argi," cf. Prob. p. 1447 P.: Phocæ Ars. p. 1707 lib.; Schneid. Gr. 2, 8, 273 and 284), Ἄργος, **I.** Prop.: *Argos, the capital of the province Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno*; called also Argos Hippium and Argos Dipsion, Pl. 4, 5, 9; 7, 56, 57; cf. Mann. Gr. 8, 641 *sq.*: quærit Argos Amymonem, Ov. M. 2, 240; id. ib. 6, 414; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 9: secutum per Argos, Ov. H. 14, 34: patriis ab Argis pellor, Ov. M. 14, 477, dub.; id. ib. 15, 164; Virg. Æ. 7, 286; Hor. S. 2, 3, 132; id. Ep. 2, 2, 128; id. A. P. 118; Liv. 34, 25, et *sæp.* The Acc. Argos, occurring in the histt., is best considered as plur., since the sing. seems rather to belong to the poets and geographers (*e. g.* Plin. above cited); cf. Dähne Nep. Them. 8, 1, in connection with Brunn in h. l. **II.** Meton. and Poet.: Argos is sts. put for *the whole of Greece*: Luc. 10, 60.

From this are formed the *Adjj.*: **I. Argīvus**, a, um (i. *e.* ArgiFus from ArgeiFos, like Achivus from Ἀχαιός), *Of Argos, Argive*: Argivus orator, C. Brut. 13: augur, *i. e. Amphiaraus*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11.—*An epithet of Juno* (as in the Iliad Ἀργεία is an appell. of Here) *as tutelary goddess of* Argos: Virg. Æ. 3, 547. Meton. and Poet. for *Greek* or *Grecian* in gen.: castra, Virg. Æ. 11, 243: phalanx, id. ib. 254: ensis, ib. 393: Thalia, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 25 (cf. ib. 2, 16, 38: Graia Camena).—And as *Subst.* **Argīvi**, orum, *m., The Greeks*: classis Argivûm, Virg. Æ. 1, 40; so, id. ib. 5, 672; Hor. Od. 3, 3, 67; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 63; Val. Max. 5, 1 *no.* 4 *extr.* **II.** Without the digamma, **Argēus**, a, um, *Argive* or *Grecian* (only in the poets): Tibur Argeo positum colono (from the Gr. Tiburnus; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 670), Hor. Od. 2, 6, 5; so, Tibur Argeum, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 42. **III. Argŏlis**, ĭdis, *f.*, Ἀργολίς: **A.** *Argive*: Alcmene, Ov. M. 9, 276: puppis, id. Rem. Am. 535.—**B.** (*sc.* terra), *The province of Argolis, in Peloponnesus*, Pl. 4 procem.; Mel. 2, 3.—Hence **Argŏlĭcus**, a, um, Ἀργολικός: **A.** *Argolic*: sinus, Pl. 4, 5, 9: mare, Virg. Æ. 5, 52: urbes, id. ib. 3, 283: leo, *the Nemean lion*, Sen. Herc. Œt. 1932, et al.—**B.** Meton. and poet.: *Grecian*, gen.: duces, *The Grecian leaders in the Trojan war*, Ov. M. 12, 627; so, classis, id. ib. 13, 659, et al. **IV. Argus**, a, um, *Argive*: Argus pro Argivus, Plaut. Am. prol. 98: Amphitruo natus Argis ex Argo patre, Non. 467, 31. (So the much-contested passage seems to be better explained than when, with Gronov. Observv. 4, 298, Argo is considered as *Abl.* from Argos, "begotten of a father from Argos," to which the often occurring Argis in the plur. does not correspond.)—As *Subst.*: **Argi**, orum, *m.*: Meton. and poet.: for *The Greeks*, in gen.; cari Argi, Virg. Æ. 1, 24.—Hence,

Argous, a, um, *adj.*, v. Argo.

argūmentābilis, e, *adj.* [argumentum] *Belonging to argumentation*: manifestum nobis est, et quæ propositio facile, et quæ difficile, argumentabilis est, Boeth. Arist. Anal. Prior. 1, p. 480.

argūmentālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Containing proof*: narratio, Ascon. in C. Div. in Cæc. 1.

argumentaliter, *adv.* [argumentalis] *By way of proof*: Aggen. Urb. Com. in Frontin. p. 64, ed. Goes.

argumentātio, ōnis, *f.* [argumentor] Rhet. *t. t.*: most freq. in Cic. **I.** Prop.: *An adducing of a proof, argumentation*: "argumentatio nomine uno res duas significat, ideo, quod et inventum aliquam in rem probabile aut necessarium, argumentatio vocatur et ejus inventi artificiosa expolitio," C. Inv. 1, 40: "argumentatio est explicatio argumenti," id. Part. 13: perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: probabilis, id. Fin. 5, 4; so, Quint. 4, 2, 79; 5, 14, 35; 11, 3, 164; et al. **II.** Meton.: *The proof itself*: etiamne in tam perspicuis rebus argumentatio quærenda est, aut conjectura capienda? C. Rosc. Am. 35.

argumentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who adduces proof of a thing, an arguer*; Tert. Anim. 38; id. Carn. Christ. 24.

argumentātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *A female arguer*: Tert. Spect. 2.

argūmentor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [argumentum] **I.** (acc. to argumentum, *no.* I. A.): **A.** *To adduce proof of or about a thing*: quum essem argumentatus quantum res ferebat, C. Brut. 80, 277; cf. id. 2 Verr. 1, 57, 150; id. Att. 3, 12, 1; id. Liv. 39, 36.—**B.** *To adduce as or in proof*: **1.** With *simple Acc.*: ego illa non argumentabor, quæ, *etc.*, C. Clu. 24, 64.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: multa in eam partem probabiliter, Liv. 33, 28.

II. (acc. to argumentum, *no.* III. A.): *To make a conclusion, conclude*: **A.** *Abs.*: Auct. Her. 4, 25, 47.—**B.** With *de*: de ejus voluntate, C. Inv. 2, 44, 128.

☞ Pass. omnia argumentata nomina "πιστωθέντα," Aufustusap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

argūmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [argumentum] *Rich in matter or material*: opus, Quint. 5, 10, 10; Sid. Ep. 9, 9; id. Carm. 2, 175: Acron. Hor. S. 2, 3, 70.

argūmentum, (ŭ in Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 94), i, *n.* [arguo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *The means by which an assertion or assumption may be confirmed; an argument, proof* (*esp. that which rests upon facts*, while ratio is that which depends upon reasoning): "argumentum est ratio, quæ rei dubiæ facit fidem," C. Top. 2, 7: "quid est argumentum? Probabile inventum ad faciendam fidem," id. Part. 2: "argumentum est ratio probationem præstans, qua colligitur aliquid per aliud, et quæ, quod est dubium, per id quod dubium non est, confirmat," Quint. 5, 10, 11: de ea re signa atque argumenta paucis verbis eloquar, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 35; id. ib. 1, 1, 267; Rud. 4, 3, 84; Truc. 1, 2, 68; 2, 6, 26: commemorando argumenta fidem dicteis conradere, Lucr. 1, 401; id. ib. 417: argumenta multa, et firma ad probandum, C. Brut. 78, 272: aliquid exemplis magis quam argumentis refellere, id. de Or. 1, 19 *fin.*: argumento esse, Liv. 5, 44; so, id. 39, 51: literæ ad senatum missæ argumentum fuere, *etc.*, id. 8, 30: inopia fecerat eam (rem parvam) argumentum ingens caritatis, id. 5, 47: libertatis argumentum, Tac. G. 25: addit pro argumento, Suet. Cal. 8: velut argumentum rursus conditæ urbis, id. ib. 16: levibus utrinque argumentis, id. Galb. 7.—Hence, **2.** *A sign by which any thing is known, a mark, token, evidence*: animi læti argumenta, *signs, indications*, Ov. M. 4, 761: voti potentis, id. ib. 8, 745: unguentarii myrrham digerunt haud difficulter odoris atque pinguetudinis argumentis, *according to the indications of smell*, etc., Pl. 12, 15, 35: amoris hoc est arg., non malignitatis, Petr. S, 137, 8: argumenta viri, *i. e.* indicia, Juv. 9, 85.

B. Esp.: *The matter which lies at the basis of any written or artistic representation, contents, subject, theme, argument, materials*, ὑπόθεσις: "argumentum plura significat. Nam et fabulæ ad actum scenicarum compositæ argumenta dicuntur: et orationum Ciceronis velut thema ipse exponens Pedianus, argumentum, inquit, tale est: quo apparet, omnem ad scribendum destinatam materiam ita appellari," Quint. 5, 10, 9, and 10. So: **1.** Of *any kind of representation in writing*: argumentum est ficta res, quæ tamen fieri potuit, C. Inv. 1, 19; id. Att. 15, 4, 3: tabulæ novæ, quid habent argumenti, nisi ut, *etc.*, id. Off. 2, 23, 84: epistolæ, id. Att. 10, 13; so, id. ib. 9, 10; 1, 19.—**2.** Very oft.: *The subject-matter of a poem or fictitious writing, subject, contents*: post argumentum hujus eloquar Tragœdiæ, Plaut. Am. prol. 51; cf. ib. 96; so, id. Trin. 3, 2, 81; Ter. Andr. prol. 6: fabulæ, id. Ad. prol. 22: Livius Andronicus ab saturis sexit et primus argumento fabulam serere, *i. e. to compose a whole piece on one subject*, Liv. 7, 2: spectaculum, quo argumenta inferorum explicarentur, Suet. Cal. 57.—**3.** *The subject of artistic representations* (*sculpture, painting, embroidery*, etc.): ex ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis, C. 2 Verr. 4, 56, 124: (craterа) fabicaverat Alcon Myleus, et longo cælaverat argumento, Ov. M. 13, 684 (cf. id. ib. 2, 5 *sq.*): vetus in tela deducitur argumentum, id. ib. 6, 69; Virg. Æ. 7, 791: Parrhasii tabulam, legatam sibi sub conditione, ut, si argumento offenderetur, decies pro ea sestertium acciperet, non modo prætulit, &c., Suet. Tib. 44.

II. Fig.: *Foundation, reality, truth*: hæc tota fabella.... quam est sine argumento? *without value, reality*, C. Cœl. 27: non sine argumento (*not without some reason*) maledicere, id. ib. 3 *fin.*

III. Meton.: **A.** In philos. lang.: *A conclusion, syllogism*, C. Ac. 2, 14.—**B.** (acc. to I. B. 2): *A poem, tale, fable*: explicare argumenti exitum, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 53: hoc argumento se describi sentiat, Phædr. 4, 7; so, id. 4, 15; 5, 3: sumque argumenti conditor ipse mei, *I am myself the subject of my poem*, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 10.

argŭo, ŭi, ūtum (ūtum, from which only arguiturus is found, Sall. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 882 P.), 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; but prob. from same root as argentum; cf. argentum *init.*] (*To make clear, bright,* etc.; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To assert, show, prove, make known, declare,* etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg. Æ. 4, 13.—**B.** With *Objective clause:* arguo eam me non vidisse intus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 66: speculatores, non legatos venisse arguebat, Liv. 30, 23.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.*: in queis (*sc.* conviviis) amantem et languor et silentium Arguit, Hor. Epod. 11, 10.—**D.** With *Adverbial clause:* arguens Quam lentis penitus macerer ignibus, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 7: quum peribat, vidi, non ex audito arguo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 65.

II. Esp.: **A.** *Pass. in reflexive force: To make one's self or itself known; to betray one's self,* etc.: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6 Schneid.: apparet virtus arguiturque malis, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 80.

B. *To show* or *denounce* the falsehood or groundlessness of a thing: arguens rumorum de se temeritatem, Suet. Tit. 5: quod et ipsum Fenestella arguit, contendens, *etc.*, id. Vit. Ter. 1.

C. *To show* or *prove* a person *to be false; to refute,* etc.: Plinium arguit ratio temporum, Suet. Cal. 8.

D. (*To show that a person is guilty of a charge,* etc.; hence): *To convict:* "indicasse est detulisse: *arguisse,* accusâsse et convicisse," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 197.

E.: **1.** Prop. (*To attempt to show that a person is guilty of a charge,* etc.; hence): *To accuse, inform against, charge,* etc.: "*arguitum iri,* in discrimen vocari," Fest. s. v. argutum: With both persons and things as subjects: **a.** In *simple constr.*: servos ipsos neque arguo, neque purgo, R. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: pergin', sceleste, intendere et hanc arguere? Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 27: hæ tabellæ te arguunt, id. Bacch. 3, 7, 10: hunc porro tactum sapor arguet oris? Lucr. 4, 489.—**b.** *Abs.*: non ut arguerem, sed ne arguerer, Vell. 2, 53, 4.—**c.** With *Adv. of manner:* si coram eum arguere vellent, Liv. 43, 5.—**d.** With *apud:* ne apud præfectum urbis arguerentur, Tac. A. 14, 1.—**e.** With *pro:* tu delinquis, ego arguor pro malefactis? Enn. Frgm. Trag. Iphig. 9; but in ed. Vahlen. p. 122: ego arguor? Pro malefactis, *etc.*—**f.** The charge, complaint, *etc.*, is expressed by (a) *Gen.*: malorum facinorum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 56 (cf. argutus, *no.* C. 2.): aliquem probri, stupri, dedecoris, id. Am. 3, 2, 2: viros mortuos summi sceleris, C. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: aliquem tanti facinoris, id. Cœl. 1, 1: criminis, Tac. H. 1, 48: repetundarum, id. A. 3, 33: occupandæ reipublicæ, id. ib. 6, 10: negligentiæ, Suet. Cæs. 53: noxæ, id. Aug. 67: veneni in se comparati, id. Tib. 49: socordiæ, id. Claud. 3: mendacii, timoris, id. Oth. 10: modo stultitiæ, modo sævitiæ, id. Ner. 33; cf. Virg. Æ. 11, 384.—(b) *Abl.*: te hoc crimine non arguo, C. 2 Verr. 5, 18, 46: quo (*sc.* crimine) argui posset, Nep. Paus. 3, 7.—(c) With *de* (in this constr. without acc. of object: v. Madvig, § 293, obs. 2.): de eo crimine, quo de arguatur, C. Inv. 2, 11, 37: de quibus quoniam verbo arguit, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 82.—(d) *An objective clause:* arguere in somnis me familiaris meus visus est Me cum alieno adolescentulo osculatam esse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 36: quæ (*sc.* mulier) me arguit Hanc domo ab se subripuisse, id. Men. 5, 2, 62: arguit incepto serum accessisse labori, Ov. M. 13, 297: me patrium temerâsse cubile Arguit, id. ib. 15, 504.—(e) *Inf. after pass. voice:* auctor injuriæ illius fuisse arguebatur, C. 2 Verr. 1, 33, 85: occidisse patrem Sex. Roscius arguitur, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: qui sibimet vim ferro intulisse arguebatur, Suet. Claud. 16: qui tritici modium centum denariis vendidisse arguebatur, id. Galb. 7.—(f) *Ut,* as in Greek ὡς (post-Aug. and rare): ut subditivum arguere conatus est (*i. e.* quasi subditivus esset), Suet. Ner. 7: hunc ut dominum et tyrannum, illum ut proditorem arguentes, Just. 22, 3.

2. Fig.: Of things: *To accuse, censure:* **a.** In *simple constr.*: ea culpa, quam arguo, Liv. 1, 28: detectas conjurationes, Suet. Cæs. 75.—**b.** With *in c. Abl.*: dum arguunt in eo (*sc.* Cæsare) regni voluntatem, Vell. 2, 68, 3.—**c.** With *pro:* taciturnitatem pudoremque quorumdam pro tristitiâ et malignitate arguens, Suet. Ner. 23.—**d.** With *Objective clause:* arguebat et perperam editos (*sc.* esse) censûs, *he accused of giving a false statement of property,* Suet. Cal. 38: primusque animalia mensis Arguit imponi, Ov. M. 15, 73.

1. Argus, i, *m.*, Ἄργος, **I.** *The hundred-eyed keeper of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter:* slain by Mercury at the command of Jupiter. His hundred eyes were placed by Juno in the tail of the peacock: Ov. M. 1, 624 *sq.*; Prop. 1, 3, 20 (cf. Ov. M. 15, 385; Eustath. Hom. Il. 2, p. 138; Schol. Eurip. Phœn. v. 1123; Heyne Apollod. p. 249 *sq.*). **II.** *The builder of the ship Argo:* Val. Fl. 1, 93 and 314. **III.** *A guest of Evander:* Virg. Æ. 8, 346. **IV.** *A slave's name:* Inscr. ap. Murat. 1636, 9.

2. Argus, a, um = Argivus, v. Argos, *no.* IV.

argūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [argutor] *A rustling, creaking:* lecti, Cat. 6, 11.

argūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A subtle disputant:* Gell. 17, 5, 13.

argūtātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *A noisy, talkative woman:* as *adj.*, "lingulaca genus piscis vel mulier argutatrix," Fest. p. 87; cf. Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 61.

argūte, *adv.* v. argutus, *Pa. ad fin.*

argūtiæ, ārum (the sing. argutia, æ, is rare, and only in later writers, v. below, and cf. Charis. p. 20, and Phocæ Ars, p. 1708 P.; Schneid. Gr. 2, 404), *f.* [argutus] **I.** Prop.: *That which affects the senses strongly, vigour of impression* or *expression, liveliness, animation;* so of works of art: Parrhasius primus symmetriam picturæ dedit, primus argutias vultus, elegantiam capilli, *etc.*, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 67: argutiæ operum, id. 34, 8, 19, § 65.—Of *the quick graceful motion of the fingers* (cf. argutus): nulla mollitia cervicum, nullæ argutiæ digitorum, C. Or. 18, 59.—Of *the notes of the nightingale:* Pl. 10, 29, 43.—Of *chattering, prattling discourse:* Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 19; id. Most. 1, 1, 2.

II. Fig.: Of mental objects: **A.** *Genius, acuteness, wit:* hujus (C. Titii) orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, ut pene Attico stylo scriptæ esse videantur. Easdem argutias in tragœdias transtulit, C. Brut. 45, 167: Demosthenes nihil Lysiæ subtilitate cedit, nihil argutiis et acumine Hyperidi, id. Or. 31, 110.—**B.** *Subtlety, shrewdness in speech* or *action:* sed nihil est quod illi (Græci) non persequantur suis argutiis, C. Læl. 18, 45: cujus loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7.—Only in this signif. also in the singular: importuna atque audax argutia, Gell. 3, 1, 6: levis et quasi dicax argutia, id. 12, 2 (cf. with it argutiola); Pall. Insit. procem. 1; so also, App. M. 1, 1, Hild. ed. min.

Argutio, ōnis, *m. A slave's name:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 1025, 5.

argūtĭŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [argutia, v. argutiæ, *sub fin.*] *Trifling subtlety, quirk,* or *quibble* (only in Gell.): Gell. 9, 14, 26; id. 2, 7, 9; id. 18, 1, 12.

argūto, are, v. argutor, *no.* I.

argūtor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [argutus, *no.* A. 2.] (except in Prop. anteclass.) **I.** Prop.: *To prattle, prate:* "*argutari* dicitur loquacium proloqui." Non. 245, 26: exerce linguam ut argutarier possis, Enn. ap. Non. l. c.: totum diem argutatur quasi cicada, Næv. ib.: superare aliquem argutando, Plaut. Frgm. ib. 67, 1; so, id. Am. 1, 1, 193: agite, fures, mendacia argutari, Lucil. ap. Non. 239, 15.—In *Act. form:* illa mihi totis argutat, noctibus ignea, Prop. 1, 6, 7.

II. Meton.: Of the fuller, *To stamp:* Titinn. ap. Non. 245, 32.

argūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [argutus] **A.** (acc. to argutus, *no.* A.): *A little talkative* or *loquacious:* famula, App. M. 1, p. 117, 20.—**B.** (acc. to argutus, *no.* C.): *Somewhat subtle:* libri, C. Att. 13, 18.

argūtus, a, um. **I.** P. of arguo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: Of physical objects: **1.** *That affects* or *makes itself perceptible to the sight* (by motion, form, *etc.*); *active, lively, fiery:* manus autem minus arguta, digitis subsequens verba, non exprimens, *not too much in motion,* C. de Or. 3, 59 (cf. id. Or. 18, nullæ argutiæ digitorum; and Quint. 11, 3, 119-123): manus inter agendum argutæ admodum et gestuosæ, Gell. 1, 5, 2: et oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, C. Leg. 1, 9, 27: ocelli, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 9; id. ib. 3, 2, 83: argutum caput, *a head graceful in motion,* Virg. G. 3, 80 (the "*breve,*" by which Servius expresses the idea, is too prosaic): aures breves et argutæ, *ears that move quickly* (not stiff, rigid), Pall. 4, 13, 2: arguta in solea, Cat. 68, 72.—**2.** *That affects the hearing: piercing, sharp, shrill,* both of pleasant and disagreeable sounds: *clear-sounding, noisy, rustling, whizzing, rattling, clashing,* etc. (mostly poet.): linguæ, Næv. in Non. 9, 24: aves, Prop. 1, 18, 30: hirundo, *the chirping swallow,* Virg. G. 1, 377: olores, id. Æ. 9, 36: ilex, *murmuring, rustling* (as moved by the wind), id. ib. 7, 1: nemus, id. ib. 8, 22, et al.—(Hence a poet. epithet of the musician and poet: *melodious, clear-sounding:* Neæra, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 21: poëtæ, id. Ep. 2, 2, 90: fama est arguti Nemesis formosa Tibulli, Mart. 8, 73, 7): forum, *noisy,* Ov. A. A. 1, 80: serra, Virg. G. 1, 143: pecten, id. ib. 1, 294; id. Æ. 7, 14 (cf. in Gr. κερκὶς ἀοιδός, Aristoph. Ranæ v. 1316), et al.—Sts. of persons: *Babbling, talkative,* or *noisy:* sine virtute argutum civem mihi habeam pro præfica, *etc.*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 12; id. Trin. 1, 2, 163.—**3.** *That affects the smell; sharp, pungent:* odor argutior, Pl. 15, 3, 4.—**4.** *That affects the taste; sharp, keen, pungent:* sapor, Pall. 3, 25, 4; so, id. 4, 10, 26.

B. Meton.: **1.** Of written communications: *Verbose, wordy:* obviam mihi literas quam argutissimas de omnibus rebus crebro mittas, C. Att. 6, 5: vereor, ne tibi nimium arguta hæc sedulitas videatur, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 1.—**2.** Of omens: *Distinct, clear, conclusive, clearly indicative,* etc.: **a.** Relating to the sight: sunt qui vel argutissima hæc exta esse dicant, C. Div. 2, 12 *fin.*—**b.** Relating to the hearing: argutum sternuit omen Amor, Prop. 2, 2, 34.

C. Fig.: Of mental qualities: **1.** In a good sense: *Sagacious, acute, witty:* quis illo (*sc.* Catone) acerbior in vituperando? in sententiis argutior? C. Brut. 17: orator, id. ib. 70 *fin.*: poema facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, id. Pis. 29; so, dicta, id. de Or. 2, 61: sententiæ, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 2: acumen, Hor. A. P. 364: arguto ficta dolore queri, *dexterously feigned pain,* Prop. 1, 18, 26, et al.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Cunning, sly, artful:* meretrix Hor. S. 1, 10, 40: calo, id. Ep. 1, 14, 42: milites, Veg. Mil. 3, 6. As a pun: ecquid argutus est? *is he cunning?* Ch. Malorum facinorum sæpissime (*i. e. has been accused*), Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 56 (v. above arguo, *no.* I).

Adv. argute, only in the signif. of *no.* II. C.: **1.** *Sagaciously, shrewdly, ingeniously, acutely;* C. Cœl. 8; Brut. 14; Or. 28.—*Comp.* C. Brut. 11.—*Sup.* C. de Or. 2, 4 *fin.* **2.** *Craftily, slyly, cunningly:* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 134; Arn. 5, p. 181.

Argynnus, i, *m.*, Ἄργυννος, *A boy of Bœotia, a favourite of Agamemnon.* He was drowned in the river Cephisus: Prop. 3, 5, 52.

†**argȳranche,** es, *f.* = ἀργυράγχη, *A sarcastic word formed in imitation of* συνάγχη (inflammation of the throat), *the silver quinsy,* Gell. 9, 9; cf. Pollux Onomast. 7, 24, and synanche.

†**argȳraspis,** idis, *adj.* = ἀργύρασπις, *Bearing a silver shield, armed with silver shields:* Liv. 37, 40; Curt. 4, 13, 15; cf. 8, 5, 4; Just. 12, 7.

Argȳrīpa or **Argȳrippa,** æ, *f.*, Ἀργύριππα (acc. to Serv. Virg. Æ. 11, 243, compounded of Argos Hippion), *A town of Apulia, founded,* acc. to the fable, *by Diomedes of Argos* (afterwards called *Arpi*), Virg. Æ. 1. c.; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 83. Argyrippa in Pl. 3, 11, 16.

Argȳris, idis, *f.* = ἀργυρίς (a silver

vessel), *A Rom. female cognomen*, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 90, *no.* 177.

†**argyrītis**, ĭdis, *f.* = ἀργυρῖτις (containing silver), *A kind of silver dross, litharge of silver*, Pl. 33, 6, 35.

‡†**argyrŏcŏrinthĭus**, a, um, *adj. Made of Corinthian brass* (which was similar in lustre to silver; cf. Pl. 34, 2, 3): CRATERA, Inscr. (A. D. 149) Orell. *no.* 1541.

†**argyrŏdămas**, antis, *m.* = ἀργυρόδαμας, *A silver-coloured stone, like the diamond*, Pl. 37, 10, 54.

†**argyros**, i, *f. A plant*: otherwise called mercurialis, App. Herb. 82.

arhythmus or **arhythmătus**, a, um, *adj.* ἀρύθμος] *Of unequal measure, inharmonious*, only in Marc. Cap. 9, p. 327; ib. p. 328.

Ăria, æ, *f.*, Ἀρεία acc. to Arrian, or Ἄρια acc. to Strabo and Ptolem. (cf. Crusius Lex. of Proper Names, s. v.), **I.** *An Asiatic province between Hyrcania, Gedrosia, and India* (now the western part of *Chorasan*); hence with the appel. Ariana (q. v.), Pl. 6, 23, 25.—**Arii**, ōrum, *m.*, *Its inhabitants*, Pl. 6, 25, 29. **II.** *An island in the Pontus Euxinus, otherwise called Chalceritis, sacred to Ares or Mars*, Pl. 6, 12, 13.

2. **aria**, æ, *f. The hawthorn*, Cratægus a. N. L.

3. **aria**, v. area.

Ăriădna, æ, (**-e**, es, Ov. H. 10, in the inscription; Hyg. Astr. 2, 5; id. F. 14, et al.), *f.*, Ἀριάδνη, **I.** *The dau. of Minos, king of Crete, who extricated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece; but was deserted by him at Naxos, where Bacchus fell in love with her, and placed her crown among the constellations*, Ov. A. A. 3, 35 (cf. id. H. l. c.).—Also in prose Mel. 2, 7, 12.—Hence, **Ariadnæus**, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀριαδναῖος, *Of* or *pertaining to Ariadne, Ariadnæan*: sidus, Ov. F. 5, 346: corona, Manil. 5, 21. **II.** *A Rom. female cognomen*, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 498, *no.* 13.

Ăriāna, æ, *f. A general name of the eastern provinces of the great Persian empire* (now *Afghanistan*), Mel. 1, 2, 4: Pl. 6, 23, 25.—Hence, **Ariānus**, a, um, *adj. Of* or *pertaining to Ariana*: regio, Pl. 6, 23, 25.—As *Subst.*: Ariani, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Ariana*, Pl. 6, 25, 29.

Ăriānis, ĭdis, *f.* (sc. herba) = ἀριανίς, *A plant growing wild in Ariana*, Pl. 24, 17, 102.

Arianus, a, um, *adj.*: **1.** From Ariana, q. v.—**2.** Arianus, from 2. Arius, q. v.

Ăricĭa, æ, *f.*, **I.** *An ancient town of Latium, in the neighbourhood of Alba Longa, upon the Appian Road* (now *Riccia*), acc. to Virg. Æ. 7, 762 (v. under *no.* II.), named from the wife of its founder Hippolytus; with a grove consecrated to Diana, anciently distinguished by human sacrifices.—Hence, inmitis, Sil. 4, 369 (*cf.* Nemus and Nemorensis); Pl. 19, 6, 33; Mart. 13, 19; Hor. S. 1, 5, 1; Sol. 2, p. 13; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 633; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 147-189.—Hence, **Ăricīnus**, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Aricia, Arician*: regio, Mart. 10, 68, 4: vallis, Ov. M. 15, 488: nemus, Flor. 1, 11, 8.—As *Subst.*: **Aricīni**, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Aricia*, Liv. 2, 14. **II.** *The wife of Hippolytus, and mother of Virbius*, Virg. Æ. 7, 762.

Ăridæus, i, *m.*, Ἀριδαῖος, *A natural son of Philip of Macedon by Philinna, and brother of Alexander the Great, whom he succeeded in the government*, Just. 9, 8; 12, 15; Curt. 10, 17. Also called Philippus, Nep. Phoc. 3, 3; cf. Just 13, 3.

ăriditas, ātis, *f.* [aridus] **I.** Prop.: *Dryness, aridity*: Pl. 11, 35, 41: Myrtus siccata usque in ariditatem, id. 15, 29, 37. In the plur.: Arn. 2, 69. **II.** Meton. in Pall.: *Concret. Any thing dry or parched*: cum fimi ariditate miscenda est, *i. e.* fimo arido, Pall. 3, 4; id. 3, 21, 2.

ăridŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aridus] *Somewhat dry*: labellæ, Cat. 64, 317: libellus, Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 6, 12.

ăridus (also **ardus**, like arfacio from arefacio, Luc. in Non. 74, 20), a, um, *adj.* [areo] **I.** Prop.: *Dry, arid, parched*: ligna, Lucr. 2, 881; so, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 13: cibus, Lucr. 1, 809; so, id. 1, 864: ficis vietitanus aridis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59: folia, C. Pis. 40, 97: Libye, Ov. M. 2, 238: quale portentum Jubæ tellus leonum arida nutrix, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 16: terra arida et sicca, Pl. 2, 65, 65: montes aridi sterilesque, id. 33, 4, 21: arida sagmatio, *feeding upon dry food*, as did the athletes, Tert. Pall. 3.—As *Subst.*: aridum, i, n., *a dry place, dry land*: ex arido tela conjicere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 24: naves, in aridum subducere, id. ib. 29.—**2.** Arida, æ, *f.*, *Dry land*: apparent arida, Vulg. Gen. 1, 9, et sæp.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of thirst: *Making dry, drying up, dry*: sitis, Lucr. 3, 917: so, id. 6, 1175; Ov. M. 11, 129.—So, of a fever: febris, Virg. G. 3, 458 (cf. Lucr. 4, 875).—**B.** Of colour, as that of dry leaves: *Dried, dark*; arbor folio convoluto, arido colore, Pl. 12, 26, 59.—**C.** And of a cracking, snapping sound, as when dry wood is broken: sonus, Lucr. 6, 119: aridus altis montibus (incipit) audiri fragor, *and a dry crackling noise is heard from the high mountains*, Virg. G. 1, 357. **D.** Of things which are shrivelled, like withered plants: *Meagre, lean, shrivelled*; crura, Ov. A. A. 3, 272: nates, Hor. Epod. 8, 5: uvis aridior puella passis, Auct. Priap. 32, 1.—Hence, **E.** Of food, or manner of living: *Meagre, scanty*: in victu arido (*poor, scanty diet*), in hac horrida incultaque vita, C. Rosc. Am 27, 75: vita horrida atque arida, id. Quint. 30.—Hence, **F.** Of men: *Indigent, poor*: cliens, Mart. 10, 87, 5.

III. Fig.: **A.** Of style: *Dry, jejune, poor, unadorned*: genus sermonis exile, aridum, concisum, ac minutum, C. de Or. 2, 38, 159; so, Auct. Her. 4, 11: narratio, Quint. 2, 4, 3: aridissimi libri, Tac. Or. 19.—**B.** Of the orator himself: rhetores, Sen. Contr. 34: orator, Quint. 12, 10, 13: magister, id. ib. 2, 4, 8.—**C.** Of scholars, as it were, like an unwatered plant: *Ignorant*: sioci omnino atque aridi pueri, Suet. Gr. 4.—**D.** In comic lang., of an avaricious man, from whom, as it were, nothing can be obtained (cf. Argentiexterebronides): pumex non æque est aridus atque hic est senex, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 18: pater avidus, miser atque aridus, Ter. Heau. 3, 2, 15.—**E.** In Plaut. of money: *Ready*: arido argento'st opus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 21, Gronov.—*Adv.* not used.

ăriĕna, æ, *f. The fruit of the Indian tree*, pala, *the banana*: Pl. 12, 6, 12.

ăries (old form aries, Var. L. L. 5, 19, 28; Lind. ad Fest. p. 447; for the kindred forms arvix and harvix, in Varro and Festus, v. arvix), ĭetis, *m.* (poet. aries, sometimes, dissyll. like abies; hence *ā* long: ărĭĕtis, Enn. in C. Tusc. 1, 20; Auct. Her. 2, 22; ărĭĕtes, Att. in C. Div. 1, 22; ărĭĕtē, Virg. Æ. 2, 492) [akin to ὄρραος] **I.** Prop.: *A ram*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 24; id. ib. 2, 13: Col. 7, 2, 4; 5; id. ib. 3, 6. — Of the golden fleece: petebant (Argonautæ) illam pellem insauratam arietis Colchis, Enn. in Auct. Her. 2, 22; cf. C. Or. 40; Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 7; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 6. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The Ram, a sign of the zodiac*, Hyg. F. 133; id. Astr. 2, 20; Manil. 2, 246; Ov. M. 10, 165; Vitr. 9, 5; Pl. 18, 25, 57, § 221, et al.—**B.** From similarity of form: *An engine for battering down walls, whose head was thrust against them, a battering-ram*, Vitr. 10, 19; Veg. Mil. 4, 14: quamvis murum aries percusserit, C. Off. 1, 11: ab ariete materia defendit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 23: arietibus aliquantum muri discussit, Liv. 21, 12; so, id. 31, 46; id. 32, 23; id. 38, 5; cf. Amm. 23, 4, 8.—**C.** *A beam for support, a prop or buttress*: quæ (sublicæ) pro ariete subjectæ vim fluminis exciperent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17 ("*ἄκρον κριοῦ*," Paraphr.); corresponding to capreolus, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10, q. v.—**D.** *An unknown sea-monster, of the form of a ram* (of the animal, or the battering-ram), *very dangerous to ships*, Pl. 9, 5, 4; id. ib. 44, 67; id. 32, 11, 53: trux, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 163; cf. Ælian. H. A. 15, 2; and Oppian, Hal. 1, 372.

III. Fig.: **A. 1.** (cf. *no.* II. B.): Of trees which by spreading their roots under walls gradually undermine and so destroy them: mœnium importabiles arietes, Cassiod. Var. 7, 6.—**2.** *An argument used in assailing persons*, iste in nos aries temperatur, Tert. Res. Carn. 5. **B.** (cf. *no* II. C.): *A support*, or *stay*: ex quo aries ille subjicitur in vestris actionibus, C. Top. 17, 64.—Hence

ărĭĕtārius, a, um, *adj. Relating to the battering-ram* (aries, *no.* II. B.): machina.... testudo, Vitr. 10, 19.

ărĭĕtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [arieto] *A butting like a ram*: Sen. Q. N. 5, 13.

ărĭētīnus, a, um, *adj.* [aries] **I.** *Of* or *from a ram, ram's*-: ungula, Pl. 29, 4, 27: pulmo, id. 30, 8, 22:—cornua, Pall. 4, 10, 28. **II. A.** Prop.: *Similar to a ram's head*: cicer, Col. 2, 10, 20; Pl. 18, 12, 32; Petr. S. 35.—**B.** Fig.: Arietinum oraculum, *An ambiguous oracle* (the figure taken from the two divergent horns of a ram): Gell. 3, 3, 8 (cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 196).

ărĭēto, āvi, ātum, āre (arjetat, trisyll. Virg. Æ. 11, 890; Sil. 4, 149; Val. Fl. 6, 368), 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [aries] *To butt like a ram*; hence, gen. *to strike violently* (poet. or post-Aug. prose, esp. in Seneca), **I.** Prop.: **A.** *c. Acc.*: quis illic est, qui tam proterve nostras ædes arietat? *beats so violently at*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 1: gladium arietare in terram, Curt. 9, 7, 22: concurrentia tecta contrario ictu arietant, Pl. 2, 82, 84, et al.—Pass., arietata inter se arma, Sen. Ep. 56: arietatos inter se dentes, id. de Ira, 3, 4.—**B.** *abs.*: in me arietare, Att. in C. Div. 1, 22: arjetat in portas, Virg. Æ. 11, 890.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To stumble*, i. e. *to commit a fault*; et labaris oportet, et arietes, et cadas, Sen. Ep. 107.—**B.** *To disturb, harass, disquiet*, ubi aliquid animam, insolitam arietari, percussit, Sen. Tranq. 1, 11.

arī-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [areo-ficio] *Making dry, drying*, Col. Aur. Tard. 4, 1; dub.

Arii, ōrum, *m.*, v. Aria.

‡**arilātor**, ōris, *m.* [the etym. unknown; cf. Fest. Comment. p. 329] *A haggler, chafferer* = cocio, Fest. p. 20 Müll.; Gell. 16, 7, 12.

Arimaspus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to the Arimaspi, a Scythian people in the north of Europe*: at Boreæ qua gens fervens Arimaspa sub armis, Prisc. Perieg. 40.—As *Subst.*: **Arimaspi**, ōrum, *m.*, Mel. 2, 1; Pl. 7, 2, 2; Luc. 7, 756; Gell. 9, 4, 6; cf. Mann. Nord. 8. 143 and 275.

Ariminensis, e, *adj.*, v. the follg.

Arīminum, i, *n. A town of Umbria, on the shore of the Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name*; the most northern place of Italy proper (now *Rimini*), Pl. 3, 15, 20; Luc. 1, 231; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 455.—Hence, **Ariminensis**, e, *adj. Pertaining to Ariminum*: ager, Pl. 10, 21, 25.—As *Subst.*: Ariminenses, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Ariminum*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 14, 56.

Arimphæus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to the Arimphæi, a people of Asia, near the Rhipæan mountains*; aut ab Arimphæis (sc. montibus) Rhipeos, aut oppida Caspi, Cimmeriasque domos sejungere flumine largo, Licent. Carm. ad Aug. 118.—As *Subst.*: Arimphæi, orum, *m.*: tum deserta regio ad Arimphæos permittitur. His justissimi mores; nemora pro domibus; alimenta baccæ; et feminis et maribus nuda sunt capita. Sacri itaque habentur; adeoque ipsos nemo de tam feris gentibus violat, ut aliis quoque ad eos confugisse pro asylo sit, Pomp. Mel. 1, 19; id. ib. 7.

†† **arinca**, æ, *f.* [Gallic] *A kind of grain*, otherwise called olyra, Pl. 18, 8, 19; id. ib. 10, 20, *no.* 4; id. 22, 25, 57. Acc. to Harduin, rye (in Dauphiné, now "riguet"); acc. to others, the *one*-grained wheat (Triticum monococcum, L.).

Ariobarzānes, is, *m.* Ἀριοβαρζάνης, *A king of Cappadocia*, C. Att. 5, 20; id. Fam. 2, 17; id. ib. 15, 2.

ariola, ariolatio, ariolor, ariolus, v. hariol.

Ārīon, ŏnis, *m.* (*Nom.* Ario, Gell. 16, 19; *Acc. Gr.* Ariona, Ov. F. 2, 83, et al.), Ἀρίων, **I.** *A celebrated player on the cithara, of Methymna, in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin,* Ov. F. 2, 80; Gell. 16, 19; cf. Herod. 1, 23.—Hence, **Ārĭŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* Ἀριόνιος, *Belonging to Arion:* nomen, Ov. F. 2, 93: lyra, id. A. A. 3, 326: Prop. 2, 20, 18.—**II.** *A horse said to be endowed with speech and the gift of prophecy, sent by Neptune to Adrastus;* hence vocalis, Prop. 2, 25, 37; fata movens, Stat. Th. 11, 443: Adrastæus, id. S. 1, 1, 52; cf. Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 555, and Hom. Il. 2, 346.

Ariovistus, i, *m. The king of a German tribe in the time of Cæsar,* Cæs. B. G. 1, 31.

1. ***aris,** ĭdis, *f.*=ἀρίς, Galen: otherwise ἄρον, ἀρίσαρον, in Theophr. and Dioscor., *A kind of arum, dragon-root* or *green dragon* (Arum Arisarum, L.), Pl. 24, 16, 94.

2. **Āris,** inis, *m., A native of Sardinia,* C. Scaur., 1, 6 and 8.

Ārisba, æ, or **-e,** es, *f.,* Ἀρίσβη, **I.** *A town of Troas:* Virg. Æ. 9, 264; Plin. 5, 30, 33. **II.** *A town of Lesbos:* Mel. 2, 7; Pl. 5, 31, 39.

ărista, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; prps. ar=ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; sto; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 197] (*The thing standing up;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The top* or *beard of an ear of corn:* arista, quæ ut acus tenuis longâ eminet e glumâ; proinde ut granitheca sit gluma, et apex arista, Var. R. R. 1, 48; C. Sen. 15, 51.

II. Meton.: **A.: 1.** *An ear of corn:* maturæ aristæ, Ov. F. 5, 357: pinguis arista, Virg. G. 1, 8.—**2.** *An ear of spikenard:* Ov. M. 15, 398.—**B.** Poet. for *Summer:* Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 371.—**C.** Of *the hair of men* (cf. Var. L. L. 6, 63): Pers. 3, 115.—**D.** Of *the bones of fishes:* Auson. Mosell. 85; id. ib. 119.—**E.** Of *plants* in gen.: Val. Fl. 6, 365.

Āristæus, i, *m.,* Ἀρισταῖος, *A son of Apollo and Cyrene, said to have taught men the management of bees and the treatment of milk, and to have first planted olive-trees. He was the husband of Autonoë, and father of Actæon:* Virg. G. 4, 317 Serv.; Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 8; cf. C. 2 Verr. 4, 57, 128 Zumpt.

Āristarchus, i, *m.,* Ἀρίσταρχος, **I.** Prop.: *A famous critic of Alexandria, who animadverted very severely upon the poetry of Homer, and contended that many of his verses were spurious:* C. Fam. 3, 11; Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 23.—Hence, **Aristarchēi,** ōrum, *m., followers of Aristarchus,* i. e. *severe critics:* Var. L. L. 8, 34, 119. **II.** Meton.: For *any critic:* C. Pis. 30, 73: orationes meæ, quarum tu Aristarchus es, id. Att. 1, 14, 3.

‡ **ăristātus,** a, um, *adj.* [arista] *Provided with,* or *having, ears:* Fest. p. 137.

aristē, es, *f. The name of a precious stone*=encardia: Pl. 37, 10, 58 Hard.

Āristīdes, is, *m.,* Ἀριστείδης, **I.** *An Athenian renowned for his integrity;* his life was written by Cornelius Nepos and Plutarch. **II.** *A painter of Thebes, a contemporary of Apelles:* Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 98. **III.** *A distinguished sculptor:* Pl. 34, 8, 19, §§ 50, 72. **IV.** *An obscene poet of Miletus, the author of a poem* Milesiaca: Ov. Tr. 2, 413.

ărĭstĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arista; fero] *Ear-bearing* (post-class.): seges, Prud. Cath. 3, 51.

‡ **ărĭstĭ-ger,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arista; gero] *Ear-bearing;* an epithet of Ceres, as goddess of corn: Inscr. Orell. no. 1493.

Āristippus, i, *m.,* Ἀρίστιππος, *A philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school:* "qui voluptatem summum bonum dicit," C. Fin. 2, 6, 19; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18 Schmid.—Hence, **Aristippēus,** a, um, *adj., Of,* or *pertaining to, Aristippus:* C. Fin. 2, 6, 18.

Āristĭus, ĭi, *m. The name of a Roman* gens.; e. g. Aristius Fuscus, *a learned poet, rhetorician, and grammarian, and an intimate friend of Horace:* Hor. Ep. 1, 10 Schmid; id. Od. 1, 22; id. S. 1, 9, 61; cf. ib. 10, 83, and Bähr, Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. 52, *not.* 7.

Āristō, ōnis, *m.,* Ἀρίστων, *A philosopher of Chios, a pupil of Zeno, founder of the Sceptic philosophy, and contemporary of Cæsar,* Cic. N. D. 3, 31; id. Leg. 1, 13.—Hence, **Aristōnēus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *pertaining to Aristo, Aristonean:* vitia, C. Fin. 4, 15.

† **ăristŏlŏchĭa,** æ, *f.*=ἀριστολοχία, *A plant useful in child-birth, birth-wort,* Pl. 25, 8, 54; C. Div. 1, 10; id. ib. 2, 20.

Aristoneus, a, um, *adj.* v. Aristo.

Āristŏnīcus, i *m.,* Ἀριστόνικος, *A son of King Eumenes, who carried on war with the Romans, but was conquered by the consul M. Perperna, and put to death in prison,* Flor. 2, 20; Vell. 2, 4; Just. 36, 4; Eutr. 4, 9.

Āristŏphănes, is, *m.,* Ἀριστοφάνης, **I.** *The most distinguished comic poet of Greece, a native of Lindus in Rhodes, contemporary with Socrates,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 1.—Hence, **A. Aristŏphănēus** or **-ĭus,** a, um, *adj. Aristophanean:* anapæstus, C. Or. 56: metrum: **1.** *An iambic dimeter hypercatalectic:* valles per imas, Serv. Centim. p. 1818 P.—**2.** *Ananapæstic dimeter brachycatalectic:* venit optima Calliope, id. p. 1821 P.—**3.** *A choriambus and an amphibrachys:* purpureus tyrannus, id. p. 1822 P.—**4.** *An anapæstic tetrameter catalectic in dissyllabam:* mare non amo, quod, modo quum placido stetit æquore, litora cædit, Mar. Vict. p. 2521 P.: Plot, 2652 P.; Serv. Centim. p. 1818 P.—**B. Aristŏphănīcus,** a, um, *adj.* The same, Hier. in Isai. 1, 15, c. 54, v. 11. **II.** *A distinguished grammarian of Byzantium, pupil of Eratosthenes, and teacher of the critic Aristarchus,* C. de Or. 3, 33; id. Fin. 5, 19; id. Att. 11.

‡ **ăristŏphŏrum,** [ἄριστον = prandium, and φέρω=fero] est vas, in quo prandium fertur, ut discus, Fest. p. 23.

* **ăristōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [arista] *Abounding in beards of corn:* cibaria, Venant. Ep. 9, 3.

Āristŏtĕles, is (*Gen.* Aristoteli, C. Att. 13, 28, like Archimedi, Achilli, Pericli, *etc.*; cf. Madvig, § 42, 2; Rudd. 1, 58 *not.* 71), *m.,* Ἀριστοτέλης, **I.** *Aristotle, a learned and distinguished pupil of Plato, a native of Stagira, in Macedonia, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy,* C. Tusc. 1, 10; id. ib. 3, 38; id. Ac. 1, 4; id. Fin. 5, 5; id. Off. 3, 8; id. de Or. 3, 35.—Hence, **Aristŏtēlĭus** and **-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Aristotelian:* vis, C. de Or. 3, 19, 71: pigmenta, id. Att. 2, 1: ratio, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23: Topica Aristotelea, id. ib. 7, 19. **II.** *A guest of Cicero,* C. Fam. 13, 52.

Āristŏxĕnus, i, *m.,* Ἀριστόξενος, *A philosopher and musician, pupil of Aristotle,* C. Fin. 5, 9; id. Tusc. 1, 10; id. de Or. 3, 33, et al.

† **ărithmētĭca,** æ, and **-e,** es, *f.*=ἀριθμητική (*sc.* τέχνη), *Arithmetic, the science of numbers:* -a, Sen. Ep. 88: -e, Vitr. 1, 1; Pl. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 8.

† **ărithmētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀριθμητικός, *Of* or *pertaining to arithmetic:* ratio, Vitr. 10, 16.—As *Subst.:* **arithmetica,** ōrum, *n. Arithmetic:* in arithmeticis satis exercitatus, C. Att. 14, 12 *fin.*

† **ărithmus,** i, *m.* = ἀριθμός (numbers): Arithmi, *A name of the fourth book of Moses* (pure Lat. Numeri), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23 and 28.

ărĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [aridus] *Dryness, aridity, drought* (ante-class.): Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 39; Var. L. L. 5, 10, 18; also in Non. 71, 21; id. R. R. 1, 12, 2.

1. **Ărĭus,** i, *m. A river of Aria* (now *Heri*), Pl. 6, 23, 25. In Amm. 23 *fin.*, Arsis.

2. **Ărĭus** (Arr.), i, *m.* Ἀρεῖος, *A well-known heretic* (also Arius), Prud. Psych. 794. — Hence, **Arĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Arius, Arian,* Hier. adv. Lucif. 7; and as *Subst.,* **Arĭani,** orum, *m., the followers of Arius, Arians,* Hier. ib.; Aug. Hæres. 49.

Ărĭūsĭus, a, um, *adj.,* vina, *Wine of the region of Ariusia, in Chios* (Ἀριουσία χώρα, Strabo), Virg. E. 5, 71: poculæ, Sil. 7, 210.

arma, ōrum, *n.* (*Gen. plur.* armûm, Pac. in C. Or. 46; Att. in Non. 495, 23, dub., considered by Cic. in the connection armûm judicium as less correct than armorum [usu. derived from ἄρω, to fit to; but acc. to O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 17 *not.* 21, not of Greek origin]

I. Gen.: *Armour fitted to the body for its protection, defensive armour,* as the shield, coat of mail, helmet, *etc.*: tot millia armorum, detracta corporibus hostium, Liv. 45, 39: induere arma, id. 30, 31: arma his imperata, galea, clypeum, ocreæ, lorica, omnia ex ære, id. 1, 43: pictis et auro cælatis refulgens armis, id. 7, 10.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Implements of war; arms, both of defence and offence:* but of the latter only those which are used in close contest, such as the sword, axe, club; in distinction from *tela,* which are used in contest at a distance; hence arma and tela are often contrasted (v. the follg., and cf. Bremi and Dähne Nep. Dat. 11, 3): arma rigent, horrescunt tela, Eun. in Macr. S. 6, 4; id. in Non. 469, 26: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, C. Cæc. 21: armis conditione positis aut defatigatione abjectis, aut victoria detractis, id. Fam. 6, 2; Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 16; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60: arma antiqua manus, ungues, dentesque fuerunt Et lapides, et item, silvarum fragmina, ramei, Lucr. 5, 1283; id. 2, 641, et al.—So the phrases: capere, C. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; id. Phil. 4, 3, 7; id. Rab. Perd. 6, 19; id. ib. 7, 20: sumere, id. Planc. 36, 88 Wund.; id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58: resumere, Suet. Cal. 48: aptare, Liv. 5, 49: induere, id. 30, 31; Ov. M. 14, 798; id. F. 1, 521; Virg. Æ. 11, 83; Luc. 1, 126: armis accingi, Virg. Æ. 6, 184; concitare ad arma, Cæs. B. G. 7, 42: descendere ad arma, id. ib. 33: vocare ad arma, C. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: vocare in arma, Virg. Æ. 9, 22: ferre contra aliquem, Vell. 2, 56: decernere armis, C. Att. 7, 3, 5: decertare armis cum hoste, id. Off. 3, 22: certare, Virg. Æ. 12, 890: dimicare armis cum aliquo, Nep. Milt. 1: esse in armis, Cæs. B. I. 49; Suet. Cæs. 69: ponere, abjicere, C. Fam. 6, 2: relinquere, Liv. 2, 10: tradere, Nep. Ham. 1: Suet. Vit. 10: amittere, Virg. Æ. 1, 474: deripere militibus, Hor. Od, 3, 5, 19: dirimere, Luc. 1, 104, et sæpe.—So the common expressions: arma virosque, per arma, per viros, *etc.*, Liv. 8, 25; id. ib. 30, et al.; v. Burm. Virg. Æ. 1, 1; and cf. Liv. 9, 24: tela et armati; armorum atque telorum portationes, Sall. C. 42, 2; Liv. 1, 25; Col. 12, 3; Tac. G. 29; id. ib. 33.—Prov.: armis et castris, like remis velisque, viris equisque, *with vigour, with might and main:* C. Off. 2, 24, 84.—**2.** *The shield:* at Lausum socii examinem super arma ferebant, Virg. Æ. 10, 841: ecclesia arma, quæ ancilia appellantur, Liv. 1, 20 (cf. ancile); id. 8, 30; id. 1, 37; cf. Virg. Æ. 1, 118 Heyne; Tac. G. 11 Rup.; Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 43: Æneas se collegit in arma, *protected himself with his shield,* Virg. Æ. 12, 441.

B. Fig.: **1.** *Means of protection, defence, weapons:* **a.** Of inward qualities: tenere semper arma (*sc.* eloquentiæ), quibus vel tectus ipse esse possis, vel, *etc.*, C. de Or. 1, 8, 32: prudentiæ, id. ib. 38, 172: senectutis, id. de Sen. 3, 9: tectus Vulcaniis armis, id est, fortitudine, id. Tusc. 2, 14, 33: eloquentiæ, Quint. 5, 12, 21: facundiæ, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 16, 10: hæc mihi Stertinius arma (*i. e.* præcepta) dedit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 297; cf. id. Ep. 1, 16, 67.—**b.** Of outward things: horriferum contra Boream ovis arma ministret, i. e. *defence from the cold, covering,* Ov. M. 15, 471.—**2.** *Means of attack, weapons:* hinc sparsere voces In vulgum ambiguas, et quærere conscius arma, Virg. Æ. 2, 99: quatiat Demosthenes arma, Pet. S. 5 Burm.: diem dixisset; fecissem ut ei statim tertius a prætore dies diceretur. Atque cogitet, si quod in me telum intenderit, statim me esse arrepturum arma judiciorum legumque, C. Har. Resp. 4, 7.

C. Meton.: **1.** *War* (once also in opp. to pax, v. below): silent leges inter

arma, C. Mil. 4, 10: arma civilia, id. Fam. 2, 16, 3: ab externis armis otium erat, Liv. 3, 14; id. 9, 32; id. 42, 2: a rubro mari arma conatus sit inferre Italiæ, Nep. Hann. 2 (for which more freq. bellum inferre alicui, v. infero): ad horrida promptior arma, Ov. M. 1, 126: qui fera nunciet arma, id. ib. 5, 4; id. ib. 14, 479: compositis venerantur armis, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 52: arma virumque cano, Virg. Æ. 1, 1; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 7: melius visum, Gallos, novam gentem, pace potius cognosci quam armis, Liv. 5, 35 *fin.*; cf. C. Off. 22, 77: cedant arma togæ.—Also for *battle, contest:* in arma feror, Virg. Æ. 2, 337; so, id. ib. 655.—**2.** *A side* or *party in war:* iisdem in armis fui, C. Leg. 3, 9: expertem frustra belli, et neutra arma secutum, Ov. M. 5, 91.—**3.** *Concret.: The warriors themselves:* nulla unquam apparuerunt arma, Liv. 41, 12: tantus ardor armorum, *i. e.* armatorum militum, id. 22, 5: nostro supplicio liberemus Romana arma, *i. e.* Romanum exercitum, id. 9, 9; id. 21, 26; Tac. H. 2, 33: scandit fatalis machina muros Fœta armis, Virg. Æ. 2, 238. So, auxiliaria arma, *auxiliaries, auxiliary troops*, id. ib. 6, 424; cf. ib. 14, 528.—**4.** Since, with the warlike Romans, their weapons were their most valuable instruments, arma (like ὅπλον and ἔντεα in Greek) was used poet. of other implements, utensils, instruments, *etc.*: **a.** Of *implements for grinding and baking:* Cerealia arma, Virg. Æ. 1, 177 (cf. Hom. Od. 7, 232; ἔντεα δαιτός).—**b.** Of *implements of agriculture:* (coloni) operis Relinquunt arma, Ov. M. 11, 35: dicendum est quæ sint duris agrestibus arma, Quels sine, nec potuere seri, nec surgere messes, Virg. G. 1, 160.—**c.** Of *the equipments, tackling of a ship* (*mast, sails, rudder*, etc.): colligere arma jubet validisque incumbere remis, id. Æ. 5, 15; id. ib. 6, 353.—Hence, **d.** used by Ovid for *wings, air-oars:* Ov. A. A. 2, 50 (cf. in the follg. verse: his patria est adeunda carinis).—**e.** Of *scissors and razor:* Mart. 14, 36.—**5.** sensu obsceno: Ov. A. A. 1, 702.

†armāmaxa, æ, *f.*=ἁρμάμαξα, *A covered Persian chariot, especially for women and children*, Curt. 3, 3, 23.

armāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [arma, *no.* II.C.4.] **I.** Gen.: *Implements* or *utensils for any purpose:* armamenta vineæ, *of poles used in vineyards*, i. e. *supports, props*, etc.: Pl. 17, 21, 35: armamenta ad inclusos cantus = tibiæ, id. 16, 36, 66, § 170: iisdem armamentis nudata conciditur medulla, id. 18, 11, 29, § 112. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *The tackling of a ship* (*sails, cables*, etc.): armamentum stridor, Pac. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 87: omnia caute armamenta locans, C. Arat. 197, al. 441: aptarique suis pinum jubet armamentis, Ov. M. 11, 456; Col. 4, 3, 1; Suet. Aug. 17.—Sts. the sails are excepted: quum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14; Liv. 36, 44; Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 6.—Hence, **B.** Fig. in Plaut.: Of a woman on board a vessel: *Ch.* Obsecro num navis perit? *Ac.* Salva est, ne time. *Ch.* Quid alia armamenta? Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 62; cf. id. ib. 68—83.

armāmentārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [armamenta] **I.** Prop.: *An arsenal, armoury:* ex ædibus sacris armamentariisque publicis arma populo Romano dantur, C. Rab. Perd. 7; Liv. 26, 43; id. 29, 35; id. 31, 23; id. 42, 12; Orell. *no.* 975, et al.—Paceto: quidquid habent telorum armamentaria cœli, Juv. 13, 83. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A naval arsenal, a dock-yard*, where ships were drawn ashore: (Philon) Athenienses armamentarium fecit, C. de Or. 1, 14, 62: laudatus est Philon Athenis armamento mille navium (fabricato), Pl. 7, 37, 38: gloriantur Athenæ armamentario suo, Val. Max. 8, 12, *no.* 2 *extr.*—**B.** *A depository for machines*, etc., *belonging to the public games*, præpositus armamentario ludi magni, Inscr. ap Murat. 620, 4.

armārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [armarium] **I.** Gen.: *A little chest* or *closet* (ante- and post-class.): Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 35.

II. Esp.: *A cabinet, a small bookcase*, Sid. Ep. 8, 16; Hier. in Matth. 3, 21.

armārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [arma] **I.** (Prop.: *A place for keeping arms* or *utensils:* hence): **A.** Gen.: *A closet, chest*, or *safe, for food, clothing, money*, etc.: armarium promptuarium, Cato R. R. 11, 3: reclusit armarium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 10; id. Men. 3, 3, 8; id. Epid. 2, 3, 3: quum esset in ædibus armarium, in quo sciret esse nummorum aliquantum et auri, C. Clu. 64, 179; so, id. Cœl. 21, 52; id. 2 Verr. 4, 12, 27; Pl. 22, 5, 32; Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 3.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *A bookcase*, parieti in bibliothecæ speciem armarium insertum est, Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 8: e certis armariis infinita volumina eduxit, Vitr. 7, præf. 7; Vopisc. Tac. 8.—**2.** armarium muricibus præfixum, *the box, set with sharp spikes, in which Regulus was put to death*, Gell. 6, 4 *fin.*

II. Meton.: *The Jewish canon of Scripture:* scio scripturam Enoch non recipi a quibusdam, quia nec in armarium Judaicum recipitur, Tert. Cult. Fem. 1, 3; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 23; id. adv. Faust. 12; id. in Psalm. 56, 58.

armātūra, æ, *f.* [armo] (Prop.: *An arming;* Meton.) **A.** *Armour, equipment:* armatura varia peditatûs et equitatûs, C. Fam. 7, 1: cohortes nostrâ armaturâ, id. Att. 6, 1: Numidæ levis armaturæ, Cæs. B. G. 2, 10.—**B.** *The armed soldiers themselves:* and in class. lang. always with the adj. levis (=velites): Veget. first used armatura absol. for *young troops:* nostræ sunt legiones, nostra levis armatura, noster equitatus, C. Phil. 10, 6 *fin.*: equites, pedites, levis armatura, id. Brut. 37, 139; cf. Liv. 27, 48; cf. id. 28, 14; Flor. 4, 2, 49: equitum triginta, levis armaturæ centum millia, Suet. Cæs. 66; Liv. 21, 55; id. 22, 18: manipuli levis armaturæ, id. 31, 43: levis armaturæ juvenes, id. 44, 2: hæc fuerit nobis, tanquam levis armaturæ, prima orationis excursio; nunc cominus agamus, C. Div. 2, 10, 26.—**C.** *A kind of exercise in arms:* Amm. 14, 11, 3; Veget. 1, 13; 2, 23.

1. armātus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of armo.

II. *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Armed, equipped, fitted with armour:* "armatos, si Latine loqui volumus, quos appellare vere possumus? opinor eos, qui scutis telisque parati ornatique sunt," C. Cæcin. 21, 60: neque quisquam potest fulgentium armorum armatus fulgorem obtui, Att. ap. Non. 495, 23: ab dracontis stirpe armatâ exortus, id. ib. 426, 2: armata manus, Lucr. 2, 630: sæpe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33, 3: contra injurias armatus ire, id. J. 31, 6: classes armatæ, Virg. G. 1, 255:—*Sup.*: quasi armatissimi fuerint, C. Cæcin. 21, 61: tam par tibi sum, quam multis armatissimis nudi aut leviter armati, Sen. Ben. 5, 4, 1.—**2.** With *Abl.*: facibus armatus, Liv. 5, 7: armatus falce, Tib. 1, 4, 8.—As *Subst.*: **armātus**, i, *m. An armed man, a soldier:* gravidus armatis equus (*sc.* Trojanus), Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3: armatos educere, id. ap. Non. 355, 16: navem triremem armatis ornat, Nep. Dion. 9, 2: decem millia armatorum, id. Milt. 5, 1: armatis in litora expositis, Liv. 37, 28; id. 42, 51; Suet. Cæs. 30.—**B.** Fig.: *Armed;* hence, **1.** *Provided* or *furnished* with, as a means of defence or offence: qui (*sc.* asinus Indicus) uno armatus est cornu, Pl. 11, 27, 45, § 128.—**2.** *Furnished, equipped, provided:* **a.** *Abs.*: quum animatus tero, satis armatus sum, Att. ap. Non. 225, 18.—**b.** With *Abl.*: at vero excitati, erecti, parati, armati animis jam esse debemus, C. Phil. 7, 9, 26: probatum est quid utilitatis habeat moribus armata facundia, Cassiod. Var. 8, 12.—**c.** Armati anni, *i. e. years spent in war*, Sil. 11, 501.

☞ *Comp.* and *Adv.* prps. not found.

armātus, ūs, *m.* [armo] (only in *Abl. Sing.*) (Prop.: *An arming;* Meton.) **A.** *Armour, equipment:* haud dispari, Liv. 33, 3; Cretico, id. 42, 55 *fin.*: armatu sustinendo assueti milites, Front. Prin. Hist. Frgm. 2, p. 341.—**B.** *The armed soldiers themselves:* magnâ parte impedimentorum relictâ in Bruttiis, et omni graviori armatu, Liv. 36, 5; cf. id. 37, 41.

Armĕnĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἀρμενία, *A country of Asia, divided into* Armenia major (eastern, now *Turcomania* and *Kurdistan*) and minor (western, now *Anatolia*), Pl. 6, 9, 9: utraque, Luc. 2, 638; Flor. 3, 5, 21.—Hence, **I. Armĕnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀρμενιακός, *Armenian:* bellum, Pl. 7, 39, 40: triumphus, id. 30, 2, 6.—Hence, Armeniacus, *An epithet of the Emp. Marcus Aurelius, on account of his conquest of Armenia*, Capitol. M. Anton. Philos. 9: Armeniacum malum, or *absol.* Armeniacum, *the fruit of the apricot-tree, the apricot*, Col. 5, 10, 19 (id. ib. 1, 404, called Armenium). Armeniaca, æ, *f.*, *the apricot-tree*, Col. 11, 2, 96; Pl. 15, 13, 12. **II. Armĕnĭus**, a, um, *adj., Armenian:* lingua, Var. L. L. 5, 20, 29: reges, C. Att. 2, 7: tigres, Ov. M. 8, 121; id. ib. 15, 86; Virg. E. 5, 29: pedites, Nep. Dat. 8: triumphi, Flor. 4, 2, 8.—As *Subst.*: **A. Armĕnĭus**, ĭi, *m.*, *An Armenian:* Ov. Tr. 2, 227; Mart. 5, 59.—**B. Armĕnĭum**, ĭi, *n.*: **1.** (*sc.* pigmentum): *A fine blue colour obtained from an Armenian stone, ultramarine:* Var. R. R. 3, 2, 4; Vitr. 7, 5 *fin.*; Pl. 35, 6, 12.—**2.** (*sc.* pomum) *The apricot:* Col. 1, 10, 404; Pall. 12, 7, 6.

armenta, æ, *f.*, v. armentum.

armentālis, e, *adj.* [armentum] *Pertaining to a herd of cattle* (except once in Virg., only post-class.): equa, Virg. Æ. 11, 571: lac, Symm. Ep. 6, 17; id. 2, 2; Prud. Cath. 7, 166.

armentārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Pertaining to a herd of cattle:* morbi, Sol. 5, 22: equiso, App. M. 7.—As *Subst.*: **armentarius**, ĭi, *m. A herdsman, neatherd:* Lucr. 6, 1252; Var. R. R. 2, 5, 18: omnia secum armentarius Afer agit, Virg. G. 3, 344. **II.** *An epithet of the Emperor Galerius Maximianus, whose ancestors were shepherds:* Sext. Aur. Vict. Ep. 40.

armentĭcĭus, or **armentĭtius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *relating to a herd of cattle* (prps. only in Varro): pecus, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 16: greges, id. ib. 2, 10, 3.

armentĭna, in varr. lectt. Veget. 1, 18 Schneid. for armentiva.

armentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [armentum] *Of,* or *relating to, a herd of cattle:* Pl. 28, 17, 68 Hard.; besides, only in Veg. 1, 18 Schneid.

armentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Abounding in herds:* Italia armentosissima, Gell. 11, 1, 2.

armentum, i, *n.* (old form **armenta**, æ, *f.*, Liv.-Andr. and Enn. ap. Non. 190, 29; Enn. also ap. Fest. p. 4) [aro: Var. L. L. 5, 19, 28; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 2] (*The ploughing thing; the plougher;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Cattle for ploughing* (but *jumentum*, draught cattle; cf. Pompon. Dig. 50, 16, 89): **A.** *Plur.* (so mostly): cornifrontes armentæ, Liv. Andr. l. c.: at variæ crescunt pecudes, armenta ferasque, Lucr. 5, 228; cf. id. 1, 163: greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, C. Phil. 3, 12, 31: ut accensis cornibus armenta concitentur, Liv. 22, 17: armenta bucera, Ov. M. 6, 395.—**B.** *Sing.*: armentum agrotat in agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 5: armentum agens, Liv. 1, 7.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *A drove, herd*, etc., of horses, or other large animals: —Of the horse: bellum hæc armenta minantur, Virg. Æ. 3, 540: also in *Sing.*, id. G. 3, 71; Pl. 8, 42, 66, § 165; id. 11, 49, 110, § 263.—Of the ass: Col. 7, 1, 2.—Of the stag: hos (cervos) tota armenta sequuntur, Virg. Æ. 1, 185.—Of seals, *etc.*: armenta innumera Neptuni, *the horrid sea-herd:* Virg. G. 4, 395.—**2.** *A herd, drove*, as a collective: With *Gen.*: munita ibi equorum boumque armenta, Pl. Ep. 2, 17: cynocephalorum, id. 7, 2, 2.—**B.** For *a single head of cattle, whether cow, ox*, etc.: centum armenta, Hyg. F. 118.

armi-custos, ōdis, *m.* [arma; custos] *A person in charge of the arms on board ship, and also in the legions:* Inscr. ap. Card. Dipl. p. 327, *no.* 614; cf. armorum custos, Inscr. ap. Orell. no. 3630.

armi-doctor, ōris, *m.* [arma; docco] *One who trains the troops in the use of their weapons, a drill-sergeant:* Salmas. ad Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 53.

armĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arma; fero] *Bearing weapons, armed*; also, *warlike* (prps. first used by Ovid; for the distinction between it and armiger, of which the prevailing signif. was armour-bearer, v. armiger, *no.* A. 1. b.). As an epithet of Mars and Minerva: armifer armiferæ correptus amore Minervæ, Ov. F. 3, 681; id. M. 14, 475: Leleges, id. ib. 9, 644: gentes, Sil. 4, 45: labores, *labours of war, warfare*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 96: iræ, id. Theb. 6, 831: arvum, *the field in Colchis, sowed with dragons' teeth, from which armed men sprung up*, Sen. Med. 469 (for which armigera humus, in Prop., and armigerum sulcus, in Claud.; v. armiger).

armĭ-ger (armigerus in a later inscription in Orell. *no.* 3631), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arma; gero] *Bearing weapons, armed, warlike* (in this last sense rare, instead of armifer, q. v.): pennigero non armigero in corpore, Att. ap. C. Fam. 7, 33: armigerum deum (*i. e.* Martem), Sil. 7, 87: humus and sulcus, the same as armiferum arvum (v. armifer, *sub fin.*), the former in Prop. 3, 11, 10; the latter in Claud. 1 Cons. Stil. 324.—As *Subst.*: **A. armiger,** ĕri, *m.* (*sc.* homo): **1.** Prop.: **a.** *One who carries* his own *arms, an armed person*: cum paucis armigeris, Curt. 3, 12, 7.—**b.** (the prevailing signif. of the word): *One who carries* the *arms* of another; *an armour-bearer, shield-bearer*: Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 11: regisque Thoactes Armiger, Ov. M. 5, 148; so, id. ib. 12, 363: hic (Butes) Dardanio Anchisæ Armiger ante fuit, Virg. Æ. 9, 648: armiger Jovis, *i. e.* aquila, Ov. M. 15, 386; and Virg. Æ. 9, 564 (cf. Hor. Od. 4, 4, 1: minister fulminis ales).—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *An attendant, adherent, servant*: filius armigerum allegavit suum, qui sibi eam uxorem posceret, Plaut. Cas. prol. 55.—**b.** *An aider abetter*: Sergius armiger Catilinæ, C. Dom. 5, 13.—**c.** In Statius, *The promontory of Misenum, named after the armour-bearer of Hector*: Armiger hac magni patet Hectoris, S. 2, 2, 77.—**B. armĭgera,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* femina), *A female armour-bearer*: Ov. M. 3, 166; id. ib. 5, 619.

armĭlausa, æ, *f.* [acc. to Isid. 19, 22 *fin.*, contr. from armiclausa] *A military upper garment* (post-class.): Paul. Nol. Ep. 22; id. Ep. 17; Schol. Juv. 5, 143.

armile, v. armillum.

armilla, æ, *f.* [acc. to Fest. p. 21, from armus; acc. to Prisc. p. 1220 P., from arma] **I.** Prop.: *A circular ornament for the arm, a bracelet, armlet, arm-ring*: "armillæ quæ brachialia vocantur." C. in Prisc. l. c.: **A.** For men: consisting of three or more coils of massive gold, covering a considerable portion of the arm: **1.** as ornaments: armillis decoratus, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13, 7: additur, quod Sabini aureas armillas magni ponderis habuerint, Liv. 1, 11; Mart. 11, 22, 7.—**2.** Given as Rom. military rewards: manipulum hastatorum armillis donavit, Liv. 10, 44: armillas civibus dedere, quas non habent externi, Pl. 33, 2, 11.—**B.** For women: *Menæch.* Ubi illæ armillæ sunt quas una dedi? *Ancilla*, Nunquam dedisti, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 13; cf. Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26.

II. Meton.: **A.** On account of its circular form: *An iron ring, hoop, or ferule, placed at the end of a beam, to prevent it from splitting*: armillas in materia infixit, Vitr. 10, 6.—**B.** *The meat* (or acc. to others *the skin*) *on a knuckle of ham*: armilla petasonis, Apic. 7, 9.

armillātus, a, um, *adj.* [armilla] (*Provided with an* armilla; hence) **A.** *Ornamented with a bracelet*: Suet. Calig. 52: armillata et phalerata turba, id. Ner. 30.—**B.** *Wearing a collar*: canes, Prop. 4, 8, 24.

armillum, i, *n.* [acc. to Fest. from armus, v. infra] *A vessel for wine* (ante- and post.-class.): armillum quod est urceoli genus vinarii, Var. in Non. 547, 15: "armillum vas vinarium in sacris dictum, quod armo, id est, humero deportetur," Fest. p. 2.—Hence, Prov. ad armillum revertere, or redire, or briefly, ad armillum, *to return to one's old habits, to begin again one's old tricks*: Lucil. ap. Non. 74, 13: at illa ad armillum revertit, et ad familiares feminarum artes accenditur, App. M. 9, p. 230, 22.—With a more pointed reference, App., speaking of Cupid, changes armillum in the proverb into armile=armamentarium, *armoury*: App. M. 6, p. 182, 15.

Armĭ-lustrĭum, i, *n.* [arma; lustro] *The Roman festival of the purification of arms*: v. Armilustrum.

Armĭ-lustrum, i, *n.* [id.] *A place in Rome* (in the 13th district) *where the Romans used to celebrate the festival* Armilustrium (XIV. Kal. Nov.=19th Oct., v. Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 411): "Armilustrum ab ambitu lustri," Var. L. L. 5, 32, 42; Liv. 27, 37: "armilustrium ab eo, quod in armilustrio armati sacra faciunt," Var. L. L. 6, 3, 57; Fest. p. 16; cf. Comm. p. 327.

Armĭnĭus, ii, *m. A distinguished Cheruscan prince, who,* A.D. 9, *defeated Varus in the Teutoburg forest, and thus freed Germany from the dominion of the Romans*, Vell. 2, 118; Flor. 4, 12, 32; Tac. A. 1, 55; 60; 63; id. ib. 2, 9; 17; 21; 88.

armĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [arma-potens] *Powerful in arms, valiant, warlike*; a poet. epithet of Mars, Diana, *etc.*: Mavors, Lucr. 1, 33; Virg. Æ. 9, 717: diva, id. 2, 425: Deiphobus, id. 6, 500: genitor, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 655: Ausonia, Stat. S. 3, 2, 20: Syria, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 1.

armĭpŏtentĭa, æ, *f.* [armipotens] *Power in arms, might, bravery, valour*: Amm. 18, 5, 7.

Armĭs, ĭdis, *f. A Roman female cognomen*: Inscrip. ap. Aless. Stor. d'Este, p. 184.

armĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [arma-sono] *Resounding with arms* (poet.): numina Palladis armisonæ, Virg. Æ. 3, 544: antrum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 67.

‡ **armīta,** æ, *f. A virgin sacrificing, with the lappet of her toga thrown back over her shoulder*, Fest. p. 4; cf. Lind. *not.* 1 [lit. *P.* of an obs. verb ARMIO, ire, from arma, *to cover the shoulder.*]

‡ **armites,** ὁπλῖται οἱ ἐν ἐσχάτῃ τάξει, *Soldiers of the rear-rank*, Philox. Gloss.

armo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [arma] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To furnish with weapons, to arm, equip*: quum in pace multitudinem hominum coegerit, armarit, instruxerit, C. Cæc. 12: milites, Pompei. in C. Att. 8, 12, 3; Cæs. B. C. 1, 28: ut quemque casus armaverat, sparos aut lanceas portabant, Sall. C. 56, 3: copias, id. J. 13, 2: nunc tela, nunc saxa, quibus eos affatim locus ipse armabat, *etc.*, Liv. 9, 35, et sæp.: agrestisque manus armat sparus, Virg. Æ. 11, 682; Ov. M. 14, 464; id. ib. 12, 614, et al.—The object against which one arms, with *in, contra, adversus*: egentes in locupletes, perditi in bonos, servi in dominos armabantur, C. Planc. 35; id. Mil. 25: delecta juventus contra Milonis impetum armata est, id. Mil. ib. Adversus, v. below.—That for which one is armed, with *in*: unanimos armare in prœlia fratres, Virg. Æ. 7, 335.

B. Esp.: *To furnish with something needful*, esp. *with the munitions of war, to fit out, to equip*: ea quæ sunt usui ad armandas naves, ex Hispania apportari jubet, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1: muri propugnaculis armabantur, Liv. 30, 9; Tac. A. 12, 50.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To arm, equip, furnish*: temeritatem concitatæ multitudinis auctoritate publica armare, C. Mil. 1: cogitavit, quibus accusatorem rebus armaret, id. Clu. 67: te ad omnia summum ingenium armavit, Cæc. in C. Fam. 6, 7: Pompeium senatus auctoritas, Cæsarem militum armavit fiducia, Vell. 2, 49: feræ gentes non telis magis, quam suo coelo, suo sidere armantur, Pl. Pan. 12, 3: sese eloquentia, C. Inv. 1, 1: se imprudentia alicujus, Nep. Dion. 8, 3: ira, Ov. M. 13, 544: nugis armatus, *armed with nonsense*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 16: armata dolis mens, Sil. 1, 188; cf. id. 11, 187; 15, 682.—**B.** *To put into arms*, as it were, i. e. *to excite, rouse, stir up*: (Hannibal) regem armavit et exercuit adversus Romanos, Nep. Hann. 10: Claudii sententia consules armabat in tribunos, Liv. 4, 6; so, id. 3, 57; Ov. M. 7, 347: mixtus Arcadas dolor et pudor armat in hostes, Virg. Æ. 10, 398; Flor. 3, 12, 13; id. 4, 2, 1: Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo, Hor. A. P. 79.

1. †† **armon** or **armos**=armoracia in the language of Pontus, Pl. 19, 5, 26.

2. **Armon,** onis, *n. Armenia*, projiciemini in Armon, Vulg. Amos, 4, 3.

† **armŏrācĭa,** æ, *f.* (armoracĕa, Col. 6, 17, 8; Pall. 4, 9, 5; id. 11, 11, 4): **armoracium,** ii, *n.*, Col. 12, 9 *fin.*=ἀρμορακία, *Horse-radish* (Cochlearia armoracia, L.), Col. 9, 4, 5; Pl. 20, 4, 12; cf. Dioscor. 2, 138.

Armŏrĭcus (later form Arēmoricus), a, um, *adj.* [ar=on, at, and mor=sea; coast-land, sea-coast] *Of* or *belonging to the sea-coast; the appellation given to the states*, etc., *on the N. W. coast of Gaul, including the tract of country between the Sequana* (*Seine*) *and Liger* (*Loire*): v. Cell. Geogr. 1, p. 195, *et sq.*: civitates, quæ Armoricæ appellantur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 53; id. ib. 7, 75; Hirt. 8, 31: gentis Aremoricæ, Auson. Prof. 10, 23: pontus Aremoricus, *The part of the channel off the coast of Normandy*, cf. Mann. Gall. 160.—As *Subst.*: **I. Armorica** æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra *or* Gallia), Eutrop. 9, 21 Tzschucke. **II. Armoricus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* tractus): Venant. 3, 6, who by poetic licence lengthens the *ŏ* and *ĭ*: ultima sit quamvis regio Armoricus in orbe.

Armŏsăta (Arsamosata, Tac. A. 15, 10), æ, *f.*, Ἀρμόσατα Polyb., Ἀρσαμόσατα Ptol. *A fortress in Armenia*, Pl. 6, 9, 10.

† **armus,** i, *m.*=ὦμος (That which is fitted in; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, the fore-quarter* (opp. to *suffrago*), and with few exceptions, of *the shoulder of an animal*, while humerus designates that of men: solus homo bipes: uni juguli, humeri; ceteris armi, Pl. 11, 43, 98: digiti (Hippomenæ in leonem mutati) curvantur in ungues: Ex humeris armi fiunt, Ov. M. 10, 700. So, elephantis, Pl. 11, 40, 95: leonis, id. ib. 39, 94: pantheræ, id. 8, 17, 23, et sæp.: leporis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 44: id. ib. 8, 89.—Of men: *The upper arm, near the shoulder* (while *lacertus* is the fleshy part of the upper-arm in the middle, and *brachium*, the lower-arm from the elbow to the wrist), latos huic hasta per armos acta, Virg. Æ. 11, 645; Fest. s. v. ARMITA, p. 4. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of men: *The arm*, as a whole: manum Ense ferit, totoque simul demittit ab armo, Luc. 9, 831.—**B.** Of animals: *The flank* or *side*: equi fodere calcaribus armos, Virg. Æ. 6, 881: nunc mihi curto ire licet mulo, Mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret, atque eques armos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 106.

Arna, æ, *f. A town of Umbria, five miles north-east of Perusia, on the opposite side of the Tiber* (now *Civitella d'Arno*), Sil. 8, 456; Orell *no.* 91; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 483.—Hence, **Arnātes,** um, *m. The inhabitants of Arna*, Pl. 3, 14, 19; Orell. *no.* 90 and 5005.

‡ **arna,** æ, *f. A lamb*, Fest. p. 17.

† **arnăcis,** ĭdis, *f.*=ἀρνακίς, *A garment for girls, a coat of sheep-skin*: Var. in Non. 543, 1.

Arnates, v. Arna.

1. **Arne,** ēs, *f.*, Ἄρνη, **I.** *A town of Bœotia*, Stat. Th. 7, 331. **II.** *A town of Thessaly, a colony from Bœotia*, Pl. 4, 7, 14; cf. Crusius, Lex. Prop. Names, under the word.

2. **Arne,** ēs, *f.*, Ἄρνη, *A woman who betrayed her country* (*the Island Siphnos*), *and was changed into a jackdaw*, Ov. M. 7, 465 Jahn.

Arnensis, e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Arna*, Inscr. ap. Murat. 1446, 7.

Arniensis, e, *adj.* v. Arnus.

arnion, ii, *n.*, v. arnoglossa.

Arnōbĭus, ii, *m. An eccl. writer of Africa, in the time of Diocletian.* His work, Adversus Gentes, is distinguished by strength and purity of diction.

† **arnoglossa,** æ, *f.*=ἀρνόγλωσσον, *A plant, sheep's-tongue* or *plantain* (Plantago major, L.), App. Herb. 1 (also

called armion; in Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 50, arnoclessos).

Arnus, i, *m.*, Ἄρνος, *A river of Etruria* (now the *Arno*), Pl. 3, 5, 8; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 328.—Hence, **Arnĭensis,** e, *adj., Of, or pertaining to, the Arnus:* tribus, *situate on the Arnus,* acc. to Liv. 6, 5, settled A.U.C. 396, the most distant from Rome—as Saburana was the nearest: a Saburanâ usque ad Arnienses, C. Agr. 2, 29.

ăro, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. *a.* = ἀρόω (like Greek ἄρω, akin to Sanscr. verb. causat. árayami, movere, from the root ar or ri, ire, pervenire] **I.** Prop.: *To plough, to till:* **A.** In *simple constr.:* arare terram, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 16: ager non semel aratus, sed, *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 30, 131: quum terra araretur, id. de Div. 2, 23, 50; cf. Col. 2, 4; Pall. 2, 3, 2.—**B.** *Abs.:* arare mavelim quam sic amare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 21: in fundo fodere aut arare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 17: Calliodorus arat, Mart. 9, 22, 4:—Prov.: arare litus, *for to bestow useless labour:* Ov. H. 5, 116; id. Tr. 5, 4, 48; cf. Juv. 7, 49.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of a ship: *To plough:* æquor, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 76; so, id. Am. 2, 10, 33 Heins.; Virg. Æ. 2, 780; id. ib. 3, 495: aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36 (*cf.* sulcare aquas, id. M. 4, 706).—**B.** Of age: *To draw furrows over the body,* i. e. *to make it wrinkled:* jam venient rugæ, quæ tibi corpus arent, Ov. A. A. 2, 118.—**C.** Sensu obsceno: fundum alienum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 24; id. True. 1, 2, 48.

III. Meton.: **A.** In a wider sense: *To cultivate* land: quæ homines arant, navigant, ædificant, virtuti omnia parent, i. e. "in agriculturâ, navigatione, *etc.*, omnia ex virtute animi pendent," Sall. C. 2, 7 Corte: arat Falerni mille fundi jugera, Hor. Epod. 4, 13.—**B.** *To pursue agriculture; to live by husbandry: Abs.:* cives Romani qui arant in Siciliâ, C. 2 Verr. 3 5, 11.—**C.** *To gain* by agriculture, *to acquire* by tillage: decem medimna ex jugero arare, C. 2 Verr. 3, 47, 113 (where, however, Zumpt, from conjecture, has received exarare into the text).

† **ărōma,** ătis, *n.* (*Dat.* and *Abl. plur.* aromatis, App. Flor. 4, 19, p. 362, 29) = ἄρωμα, *A spice:* Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; Prud. στεφ. 8, 72; id. Apoth. 826:—*Plur.:* Col. 12, 20, 2.

‡ **ărōmātārius,** ii, *m.* [aroma] *A dealer in spice, spice-man:* Inscr. Orell. no. 114 and 4064.

† **ărōmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀρωματικός, *Composed of spice, aromatic, fragrant:* Spartian. Hadr. 19; Sedul. 5, 324.

ărōmătītes, æ, *m.* = ἀρωματίτης (spicy), **I.** *A precious stone, of the smell and colour of myrrh; a kind of amber:* Pl. 37, 10, 54, § 145. **II.** *Aromatic wine:* Aromatiten invenio factitatum, Pl. 14, 16, 19, § 107: ideo quidam aromatite delectatos (Persas) maxime credunt, id. ib. 13, 15.

† **ărōmătĭzans,** antis, *P.* of *obs.* aromatizo, are, l. v. *n.* = ἀρωματίζω, *Smelling of spices:* sicut cinn momum et balsamum aromatizans odorem dedi, Vulg. Sir. 24, 20.

Ărōnēus, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Aaron:* Paul. Nol. 22, 27.

†† **aros,** i, *f.*, also **aron** or **arum,** i, *n.* = ἄρον, *Wake-robin:* Arum, L.: Pl. 19, 5, 30, § 98; id. 24, 14, 91, § 142.

Arpi, ōrum, *m. A town of Apulia,* at first called *Argos Hippium,* afterwards *Argyripa* (now *Foggia*): Pl. 3, 11, 16, § 104.—Hence, **A. Arpīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *from Arpi:* Dasius Altinius Arpinus, Liv. 24, 45.—As *Subst.:* **Arpīni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives), *The inhabitants of Arpi;* Liv. 24, 47.—**B. Arpānus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Arpi:* Frontin. de Col.

Arpīnum, i, *n. A town of Latium, the birth-place of Cicero and Marius:* C. Att. 2, 8, 2.—Hence, **A. Arpīnas,** ātis, *adj.* (*Nom.* **Arpinatis,** Cato ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.; *cf.* Ardeatis), *adj. Pertaining to Arpinum, Arpinian:* fundus, C. Agr. 3, 2, 8: aquæ, id. Att. 1, 16: iter, id. ib. 16, 13.—As *Subst.:* **1. Arpinates,** num (um, C. Att. 15, 15, 1; id. Off. 1, 7, 21; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 571), *m., The inhabitants of Arpinum, the Arpinates:* C. Fam. 13, 11, 1; Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 63.—**2. Arpinas,** ātis, *m. The man of Arpinum, i.e.,* **a.** *Cicero:* Symm. Carm. Ep. 1, 1.—**b.** *Marius,* the countryman of Cicero (*cf.* Arpinum), Sidon. Carm. 9, 250.—**B. Arpīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of Arpinum:* chartæ, *i. e. Cicero's,* Mart. 10, 19, 17.

Arpīnus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Of,* or *from, Arpi:* v. Arpi. **II.** *Of Arpinum:* v. Arpinum, *no.* B.

arquātus, a, um, *adj.* [arquus = arcus] **A.** (acc. to arcus, *no.* I.) (*Provided with a bow;* hence) *Bent, arched:* Iris et arquato cœlum curvamine signans, Ov. M. 11, 590 Burm.—**B.** (acc. to arcus, *no.* II. B.): *Provided with a rainbow;* hence) *Like the rainbow* in colour: morbus, *the jaundice* (in which the skin turns to the yellow colour of the rainbow): Cels. 3, 24.—Of cattle: pecus arquatum, *jaundiced,* Col. 7, 5, 18.—As *Subst.:* **arquatus,** i, *m., He who has the jaundice:* Non. 425, 3: lurida præterea fiunt, quæcumque tuentur arquatei, Lucr. 4, 334; Var. ap. Non. 35, 16; Pl. 20, 11, 44, § 115.

Arquitĕnens, entis; v. Arcitenens.

‡ **arquītes** = sagittarii [arquus = arcus] *Bowmen, archers:* Fest. p. 18.

arquus, us, *m.*, v. arcus.

arra, arrabo, arralis, v. arrha, *etc.*

arrectāria, ōrum, *n.* [arrectus] *The upright posts of a wall* (opp. transversarii, crossbeams): Vitr. 2, 8, and 7, 3.

arrectus (**adr-**), a, um, **I.** *P.* of arrigo. **II.** *Pa.* (*Set upright;* hence) *Steep, precipitous* (rare): pleraque Alpium ab Italiâ sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, Liv. 21, 35.

ar-rēpo (**adr-**), si, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1, a.; repo] **I.** Prop.: *To creep, crawl,* or *move slowly to; to steal softly to:* **A.** With *ad:* lacerta ad columbaria, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 3: ad matris mammam infans, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 98.—**B.** With *Dat.:* rubetæ arrepentes foribus, Pl. 11, 18, 19, § 62: lateri arrepsit, Val. Max. 6, 8, 7. **II.** Fig.: *To approach gently, to steal up,* etc.: **A.** With *ad:* ad amicitiam, C. 2 Verr. 3, 68, 158.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.:* leniter in spem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 47.—**C.** With *Dat.:* animis mulierculare, Tac. A. 3, 50; *cf.* id. ib. 1, 74.

arreptans, antis, *P.* of obsol. arrepto, āre, *v. n.* [arrepo] *To creep* or *steal up:* arreptantibus Satyris, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 109.

arreptĭcĭus (**adr-, -tĭtius**), a, um, *adj.* [arripio] (*Seized* in mind; hence) *Possessed, raving, mad., etc:* **A.** *Abs.:* omnis vir arreptitius, Vulg. Jerem. 29, 26 (trans. of πᾶς ἄνθρωπος μαινόμενος); *cf.* Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 4.—**B.** With *Respective Gen.:* arreptitii idolorum, tanquam rauæ do paludibus personabant, *raving* or *mad after,* Aug. in Psalm. 45, § 10.

arreptus (**adr-**), a, um, *P.* of arripio.

Arrētium (**Arēt-**), ii, *n. A large town of Etruria* (now *Arezzo*): C. Fam. 16, 12, 2; id. Div. 1, 35, 77; Liv. 9, 37; id. 22, 2; Pl. 35, 12, 46, § 160.—Hence, **Arrētīnus** (**Arēt-**), a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, Arretium:* mulier, C. Cæcin. 33, 97: coloni, id. Mur. 24, 49: ager, Tib. 4, 8, 4: testa, Mart. 1, 54, 6: vasa, id. 14, 98, 1.—As *Subst.:* **Arrētini** (**Arēt-**), ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Arretium:* C. Att. 1, 14, 9; id. Cæcin. 33, 97; Pl. 3, 5, 8, § 53; Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 100; 3100.

†† **arrha** (**-ra**), æ, *f.*; **arrhăbo** (**-rabo**), also shortened **rhabo,** ōnis, *m.* (not in Cicero), ἀρραβών (from the Hebr. עֵרָבוֹן from עָרַב to give security] **I.** Prop.: *The money given to ratify a contract, earnest-money, a deposit* (diff. from *pignus: arrha* is a part of the purchase-money; *pignus* is a pledge to be restored when the contract, for security of which it is given, has been performed): Isid. Orig. 5, 25: quod arrhæ nomine pro emptione datur, non eo pertinet, quasi sine arrhâ conventio nihil proficiat, sed ut evidentius probari possit, convenisse de pretio, Gai. Dig. 18, 1, 35: arrhaboni has dedit quadraginta minas, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 115: dat arrhabonem, id. Rud. prol. 46. **II.** Meton.: *A pledge, security:* **A.** Form *arrhabo,* etc. (ante- and post-class.): **1.** *Abs.:* "*arrabonem* dixit sexcentos obsides," Gell. 17, 2, 21: si dederis mihi arrhabonem donec mittas quod polliceris, Vulg. Gen. 38, 17.—**2.** With *pro:* arrhabonem hoc pro minâ mecum fero, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 6, 22: ea relicta huic arrhaboni est pro illo argento, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 42 Stallb.—**B.** Form *arrha,* etc. (class.; *cf.* Gell. 17, 2, 21): consuetudo vulgi, ad sponsiones etiamnum annuo exsiliente, tracta ab eo tempore, quo nondum erat arrha velocior, Pl. 33, 1, 6, § 28.—**C.** Form *rhabo:* With *ut c. Subj.:* rhabonem habeto, mecum ut hanc nocte sies, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 20. **III.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): *A pledge, assurance, token:* **A.** Form *arrha:* With *Gen.:* mortis, *a pledge of death; a name sarcastically given by Pliny to a physician's fee:* Pl. 29, 1, 8, § 21.—**B.** Form *arrhabo:* With *Gen.:* amoris, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 11.

arrhăbo, ōnis, v. arrha.

arrhālis (**arrāl-**), e, *adj.* [arrha] *Pertaining to a pledge:* pactum, Diocl. Cod. 4, 49, 3.

arrhenicum, i, *n.*, v. arsenicum.

† **arrhēnŏgŏnon,** i, *n.* = ἀρρενογόνον, *A species of the plant* satyrion: Pl. 26, 10, 63, § 99.

† **Arrhētos,** i, *m.* = ἄῤῥητος, *One of the Æons of Valentinus:* Tert. adv. Val. 35.

arrhythmātus, a, um, *adj.* = arrhythmus: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 328.

† **arrhythmus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἄῤῥυθμος, *Without rhythm:* Mart. Cap. 9, p. 327.

Arrĭa, æ, *f. The wife of Pætus, distinguished for her affectionate and courageous disposition:* Mart. 1, 14, 1: Pl. Ep. 3, 16, 2; Tac. A. 16, 34.

ar-rīdĕo (**adr-**), si, sum, dēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; rideo] **I.** Prop.: *To laugh* or *smile at,* esp. with approbation: **A.** *Neut.:* **1.** *Abs.:* quum quidam familiaris jocans dixisset *huic* (*sc. adolescenti*) *quidem certe vitam tuam committis,* arrisisset que adolescens, utrumque jussit (*sc.* Dionysius)) interfici, C. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: quum arrisisset ipse Crassus, id. de Or. 2, 56, 229; *cf.* id. Rep. 6, 12, 12; Tac. Or. 42: quum risi, arrides, Ov. M. 3, 459.—**2.** With *Dat.:* arridere omnibus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10: eis, id. Eun. 2, 2, 10: ut ridentibus arrident, Hor. A. P. 101: vix notis familiariter, Liv. 41, 20.—**3.** With *ellipse of Dat.:* bonis esse oportet dentibus lenam probam; arridere (*sc.* ei) quisquis veniat, blande alloqui, Plaut. True. 2, 1, 14.—**4.** With *ut c. Subj.:* si non arriderent, dentes ut restringerent, Plaut. Cap. 3, 1, 28.—**B.** *Act.* (*cf.* Madvig, § 223, c.; Zumpt, § 384): **1.** In *simple constr.:* Flavius id arrisit, Piso ap. Gell. 6, 9, 6:—*Pass.:* si arriderentur, esset id ipsum Atticorum, C. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 11.—**2.** With *Abl.:* vos nunc alloquitur, vos nunc arridet ocellis, Valer. Cato, Dir. 108.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To be favourable, kindly disposed:* **1.** *Abs.:* quum tempestas arridet, Lucr. 2, 32.—**2.** With *Dat.:* et quandoque mihi fortunæ arriserit hora, Petr. S. 133.—**B.** *To be pleasing to, to please:* inhibere illud tuum, quod valde mihi arriserat, vehementer displicet, C. Att. 13, 21, 3: quibus hæc arridere velim, Hor. S. 1, 10, 89.

ar-rigo (**adr-**), exi, ectum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. f.; rego, *no.* III. A.] **I.** Prop.: *To set up, raise, erect* (not in Cic.; for it, erigere): arma, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 7, 4: leo comas arrexit, Virg. Æ. 10, 726; id. ib. 4, 280: tollit se arrectum quadrupes, Virg. Æ. 10, 893; so, id. ib. 5, 426; 2, 206.—Sensu obsceno, Mart. 3, 70, 4; id. 10, 91, 1; id. 11, 62, 10; Suet. Aug. 69; Auct. Priap. 83, 43; and with a double meaning, id. 69, 24.

II. Fig.: **A.:** **1.** *To rouse, encourage, animate, excite:* **a.** With *Abl.:* eos non paullum oratione suâ Marius arrexerat, Sall. J. 84, 4.—**b.** In *simple constr.:* quum spes arrectæ juvenum, *when hope was aroused,* Virg. G. 3, 105: arrectæ stimulis haud mollibus iræ, id. Æ. 11,

482: Etruria atque omnes reliquiæ belli arrectæ, *are in commotion, are roused*, Sall. Hist. 1, 19, p. 220 ed. Gerl.: arrecta civitas omnis, *excited with wonder*, Tac. A. 3, 11.—**2.** Arrigere aliquem *or* animos, *To incite, rouse one's self or the mind or courage* to something, *to direct* to something: **a.** So, *alone:* vetus certamen animos arrexit, Sall. C. 39, 3 Kritz.: sic animus eorum arrectis, id. J. 68, 4; id. ib. 86, 1; Liv. 45, 30: arrexere animos Itali, Virg. Æ. 12, 251.—**b.** With *ad:* arrecti ad bellandum animi sunt, Liv. 8, 37.—**c.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.:* his animum arrecti dictis, Virg. Æ. 1, 579.—**B.** Poet.: Arrigere aures, *To prick up the ears*, i. e. *to listen to, be attentive* ("translatio a pecudibus: verbis intendit accipiendam esse vocem," Donat. Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 30; cf. opp. demittere aures, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 34); Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 6; Ter. l. c.; Ov. M. 15, 516; Virg. Æ. 2, 303.

‡ **arrilātor,** v. arilator.

ar-ripĭo (adr-), ripŭi, eptum, ĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad; rapio] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To snatch, catch, draw, seize* a person or thing *to* one's self: **1.** In *simple constr.*: arcŭs, Ov. M. 5, 64: ensem, id. ib. 13, 386:—cf. the first part of the word formed by Plautus after the manner of Aristophanes: Quodsemelarripedesnunquamposteaeripedes, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 23.—**2.** With *Adv. denoting instrument:* manum arripuit mordicus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 7.

B. Fig.: *To take to one's self;* hence, **1.** *To appropriate, procure, seize:* **a.** In *simple constr.*: facultatem lædendi, C. Flacc. 8, 19: tempore arrepto, Virg. Æ. 11, 459.—**b.** With *ad:* arripe opem auxiliumque ad hanc rem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 65: aliquid ad reprehendendum, Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 162.—**c.** With *Adv. of direction:* vox et gestus subito sumi et aliunde arripi non potest, C. de Or. 1, 59, 252.—**d.** With *Relative adv.*: quærit Socrates, unde animum arripuerimus, Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 27.—**e.** With *ex:* cognomen sibi ex Æliorum imaginibus arripuit, C. Sest. 32, 69: non debes arripere maledictum ex trivio, aut ex scurrarum aliquo convicio, id. Mur. 6, 13.—**f.** With *pro:* impedimentum pro occasione, Liv. 3, 35.—**g.** With *Dat.*: C. Sest. 32, 69; cf. preceding *no.* e.—**2.** *To seize upon* for one's own profit, *etc.*: *to learn* with avidity, *etc.*: **a.** With *Adv. of manner:* celeriter res innumerabiles arripiunt, C. Sen. 21, 78: quas (*sc.* Græcas literas) sic avide arripui, quasi, *etc.*, id. ib. 8, 26.—**b.** With *ex:* genus divinandi naturale, quod animus arriperet, aut exciperet extrinsecus, ex divinatione, C. de Div. 2, 11, 26.—**c.** In *simple constr.*: hæc, C. Mur. 30, 62: quarum (*sc.* literarum) studium, Nep. Cato, 3, 2.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*): **A.** Prop.: *To seize, lay hold of:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: aliquem medium, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18; cf. Virg. Æ. 9, 651: quamcunque partem, Lucr. 6, 661: Alexandrum somnus, Just. 11, 13, 1: arripito repente equo, Liv. 6, 8.—**2.** With *ex:* quemcunque patrem familias arripuissetis ex aliquo circulo, C. de Or. 1, 34, 159.—**3.** *Abs.*: nisi forte eum (*sc.* dolorem) dicis, qui, simul atque arripuit, interficit, C. Fin. 2, 28, 93.—**4.** With *Abl.*: te barbâ arripiam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 64; cf. Suet. Galb. 20.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To bring* or *summon hastily* or *violently before a tribunal; to hurry* or *drag into court; to complain of, accuse*, etc.: esp. a magistrate, *etc.*, at the expiration of his term of office: **a.** In *simple constr.*: tribunus plebis abeuntes magistratui arripuit, Liv. 2, 54: arreptus a P. Numitorio, id. 3, 58.—**b.** With *quod:* arripit Lucinianum, quod in agris suis occultâsset Corneliæ libertam, Pl. Ep. 4, 11, 11.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: in prædudicium aliquot criminibus, Suet. Cæs. 23.—**d.** With *Abl.*: Suet. Cæs. 23; cf. preceding *no.* c.—**e.** With *post:* post præturæ honorem inter Sejani conscios arreptus, Suet. Vit. 2.—**f.** With *inter:* Suet. Vit. 2; cf. preceding *no.* e.

2. In Hor.: *To attack with ridicule* or *reproach; to ridicule, satirise:* primores populi arripuit, populumque tributim, S. 2, 1, 69: luxuriam et Nomentanum arripe mecum, ib. 2, 3, 224.

arrīsĭo (adr-), ōnis, *f.* [arrideo] *A smiling upon with approbation:* Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10.

arrīsor (adr-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who smiles on another, a flatterer, fawner:* stultorum divitum arrosor, et (quod sequitur) arrisor, et, quod duobus his adjunctum est, derisor, Sen. Ep. 27, 7.

ar-rōdo (adr-), si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. e.; rodo] *To gnaw* or *nibble at; to gnaw:* **I.** Prop.: arrosis clypeis, Pl. 8, 57, 82, § 221: semina adrosa, id. 11, 30, 36, § 109: sues spirantes a muribus adrosas, id. 11, 37, 85, § 213. **II.** Fig.: ut illa ex vepretis extracta nitedula rempublicam conaretur arrodere, C. Sest. 33, 72: ecclesiasticas caulas, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

arrōgans (adr-), antis, **I.** *P.* of arrogo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to arrogo, *no.* I. B. 1.) (*Appropriating to one's self something not one's own;* hence) Of character: **A.** Prop.: *Assuming, presumptuous, arrogant:* **1.** *Abs.*: si essent arrogantes, non possem ferre fastidium, C. Phil. 10, 9, 18: Indutiomarus iste minax atque arrogans, C. Font. 12, 36; cf. id. 2 Verr. 1, 60, 155:—*Comp.*: pigritia arrogantior, Quint. 12, 3, 12:—*Sup.*: arrogantissima persuasio, Quint. Decl. 8, 9.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: arrogans in præripiendo populi beneficio, Cæs. B. C. 3, 1.—**B.** Meton.: As a mark *or* consequence of presuming conduct, *etc.*: *Haughty, proud:* **1.** *Abs.*: hominum arrogantium nomina, C. 1 Verr. 6, 15:—*Comp.*: multo arrogantius factum, Suet. Cæs. 79.—**2.** With *Dat.*: adversus superiores tristi adulatione, arrogans minoribus, inter pares difficilis, Tac. A. 11, 21.

arrōganter (adr-), *adv.* [arrogans, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *Assumingly, presumptuously, arrogantly:* scribere, C. Att. 6, 1, 7: assentire, id. Inv. 2, 3, 10: dicere, Cæs. B. C. 1, 40. **II.** Meton.: *Proudly, haughtily:* consulere, Tac. Agr. 6:—*Comp.*: præfari arrogantius et elatius, Gell. 9, 15, 4:—*Sup.*: arrogantissime, Oros. 7, 25; 35.

arrōgantĭa (adr-), æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Assumption; presuming* or *arrogant behaviour*, etc.: **A.** *Abs.*: sine arrogantiâ gravis, C. Brut. 81, 282: ad arrogantiam minuendam, id. Q. Fr. 3, 6, 7.—**B.** With *Gen.*: quum omnis arrogantia odiosa est, tum illa ingenii atque eloquentiæ multo molestissima, C. Div. in Cæc. 11, 36.

II. Meton.: **A.** As a mark or consequence of presuming conduct: *Pride, haughtiness:* **1.** *Abs.*: avaritia et arrogantia præcipua validorum vitia, Tac. H. 1, 51: in arrogantiam compositus, id. Agr. 42: tristitiam et arrogantiam exuerat, id. ib. 9: tristis arrogantia, id. A. 13, 2.—**2.** With *Gen.*: hujus arrogantiam pertinacia alterius æquabat, Liv. 5, 8: quum magnitudinem et gravitatem summæ fortunæ retineret, invidiam et arrogantiam effugerat, Tac. A. 2, 72.—**B.** *Pertinacity in one's demands, obstinacy:* Rhodii cessuros se arrogantiæ Antipatri dixerunt, Liv. 37, 56.

arrōgātio (adr-), ōnis, *f.* [arrogo, *no.* I. A.] Law *t. t.*: *The full adoption, in the* comitia curiata *in the presence of the* pontifices, *afterwards of the emperor himself, of a* homo sui juris *in the place of a child* (cf. adoptio and the authors there cited): "*arrogatio* dicta, quia genus hoc in alienam familiam transitus per populi rogationem fit," Gell. 5, 19, 8. Otherwise Gaius: "*arrogatio* dicitur, quia et is, qui adoptat, rogatur, id est, interrogatur, an velit eum, quem adoptaturus sit, justum sibi filium esse, et is qui adoptatur, rogatur, an id fieri patiatur?" Dig. 1, 7, 2: arrogatione, qui in potestate aliena non est, arrogatoris fit filius et suus heres, Fest. p. 153 Mull.: Tiberius arrogatione in Augusti liberos e privigno redactus, *etc.*, Sext. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 2.

arrōgātor (adr-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who takes* or *adopts one in the place of a child:* Gai. Dig. 1, 7, 2; Ulp. ib. 1, 7, 19; 22; Modest. ib. 1, 7, 40.

ar-rōgo (adr-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad; rogo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; rogo, *no.* I. B. 1. b.): **A.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: with reference to the proceedings at adopting a son: *To take a man sui juris in the place of a son, to adopt* (v. arrogatio): arrogantur ii, qui, quum sui juris sunt, in alienam sese potestatem tradunt, ejusque rei ipsi auctores fiunt, Gell. 5, 9, 4; cf. Modest. Dig. 1, 7, 1; Gai. ib. 1, 7, 2; Ulp. ib. 1, 7, 22.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To appropriate to one's self* that which does not belong to one; *to claim as one's own:* **a.** *Aliquid alicui:* sapientiam sibi, C. Brut. 85, 292: ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum fortasse mihi arrogo, id. Fam. 4, 1, 2: nihil mihi nobilitatis, Tac. H. 1, 30: nec sibi cœnarum quivis temere arroget artem, Hor. S. 2, 4, 35.—**b.** With *ut c. Subj.*: quanquam mihi non sumo tantum, neque arrogo, ut putem, *etc.*, C. Planc. 1, 3: tametsi nihil arrogo, ut te copiosius, quam me, putem posse dicere, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 89.—**c.** With *ex:* quod ex alienâ virtute sibi arrogant, id mihi ex meâ non concedunt, Sall. J. 82, 25.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; rogo, *no.* I. B. 1. c.) Polit. *t. t.*: *To add* one magistrate *to* another; *to associate* one magistrate *with* another: huic (*sc.* consuli) dictatorem arrogari haud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv. 7, 25.

III. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; rogo, *no.* I. B. 3.) (with reference to the question put in an "obligatio verbis" when there was an "adstipulator" in addition to that by the "stipulator"): *To ask* or *inquire further of one; to question one further:* Læ. Quid istic necessum est, video; dabitur talentum. *Gr.* Accede dum huc: Venus hæc volo arroget te: i. e. *I would that this Venus* (in whose temple the speakers were) *should be, as it were, my* adstipulator, *and ask you if you will make to her also the promise you made to me*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 44; Gai. Dig. 1, 7, 2.

ar-rōro (adr-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; roro] *To moisten, bedew:* herbam vino, Marc. Emp. 34.

arrōsor (adr-), ōris, *m.* [arrodo] *One who gnaws at* or *consumes:* stultorum divitum, Sen. Ep. 27, 7.

arrosus (adr-), a, um, *P.* of arrodo.

arrōtans (adr-), antis, *P.* of obs. arroto, āre (*With a winding circular motion, winding;* hence Fig.): *Wavering:* arrotanti tactu, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

arrūgĭa, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] *A gallery in a gold mine:* Pl. 33, 4, 21, § 70; id. ib. § 77.

ars, artis, *f.* [usually referred to ἄρω, *apto;* hence, *A joining;* i. e. *skill in joining something, combining, working it*, etc.; with the advancement of Roman culture, carried entirely beyond the sphere of the common pursuits of life, into that of artistic and scientific action: but by Max Müller (Lectures on Language, 1st Series, p. 259) considered akin to aro, *to plough;* and so, *a ploughing*, as the first and most important act of skill; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Skill* in performing any work, handicraft, trade, profession (τέχνη): censet (*sc.* Zeno) artis proprium esse creare et gignere, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 57: quarum (artium) omne opus est in faciendo atque agendo, id. Ac. 2, 7, 22: nisi manus et ars accessissent, id. Off. 2, 3, 12 *sq.*

B.: **1.** With the idea extended: *Any physical* or *mental activity, so far as it is practically exhibited; a profession, art (music, poetry, medicine, etc.):* acc. to Rom. notions, the liberales *or* ingenuæ artes, arts of freemen (artificum), the noble arts, in distinction from the artes illiberales *or* sordidæ, the arts, employments of slaves or the lower classes (opificum): Eleus Hippias gloriatus est, nihil esse ullâ in arte rerum omnium, quod ipse nesciret: nec solum has artes, quibus liberales doctrinæ atque ingenuum continerentur, geometram, musicam, literarum cognitionem et poetarum, atque illa, quæ de naturâ rerum, quæ de hominum moribus, quæ de rebuspublicis dicerentur: sed anulum, quem haberet, pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, se suâ manu confecisse, C. de Or. 3, 32, 127: jam de *artificiis* et *quæstibus*, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, hæc fere accepimus. Primum improbantur ii quæstus, qui in odia hominum incurrunt, ut portitorum, ut feneratorum. Illiberales autem et sordidi

quæstus mercenariorum omniumque, quorum operæ, non artes emuntur: est enim in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis.... Opificesque omnes in sordida arte versantur.... Quibus autem artibus aut prudentia major inest aut non mediocris utilitas quæritur, ut re medicina, ut architectura, ut doctrina rerum honestarum, hæ sunt iis, quorum ordini conveniunt, honestæ, C. Off. 1, 42; cf. id. Fam. 4, 3. And so with an adj. denoting any single art: gymnastica, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 73: ars disserendi, *dialectica*, C. de Or. 2, 38: medicæ artes, Ov. H. 5, 145; cf. ars medendi, id. A. A. 2, 735: magica, Virg. Æ. 4, 493: rhetorica, Quint. 2, 14, 3: musica, Pl. 2, 25, 23, § 93: urbanæ artes, *i. e. jurisprudence and eloquence*, Liv. 9, 42, et al. — Sometimes the kind of art is indicated by the context, so that ars is used absol. of a particular art: instruere Atriden num potes arte mea? *i. e.* arte sagittandi, Ov. H. 16, 364: tunc ego sim Inachio notior arte Lino, *i. e.* arte canendi, Prop. 2, 10, 8: fert ingens a puppe Notus: nunc arte (*sc.* navigandi) relicta Ingenit, Stat. Th. 3, 29; so, Luc. 7, 126; Sil. 4, 713: imus ad insignes Urbis ab arte (*sc.* rhetorica) viros, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 16. — Finally, as the highest sense of the word, **2.** *Science, knowledge:* quis ignorat, ii, qui mathematici vocantur, quanta in obscuritate rerum et quam recondita in arte et multiplici subtilique versentur, C. de Or. 1, 3, 10: nam si ars ita definitur, ex rebus penitus perspectis planeque cognitis atque ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctis, scientiaque comprehensis: non mihi videtur ars oratoris esse ulla, id. ib. 1, 23, 108: nihil est quod ad artem redigi possit, nisi ille prius, qui illa tenet, quorum artem instituere vult, habeat illam scientiam (*sc.* dialecticam), ut ex iis rebus, quarum ars nondum sit, artem efficere possit, id. ib. 1, 41, 186: ars juris civilis, id. ib. 1, 42, 190: Antiochus negabat ullam esse artem, quæ ipsa a se præficisceretur. Etenim semper illud extra est, quod arte comprehenditur.... Est enim perspicuum nullam artem ipsam in se versari, sed esse aliud artem ipsam, aliud, quod propositum sit arti, ib. Fin. 5, 6, 16; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 28; id. Cœl. 30, 72; id. Or. 1, 4: vir bonus optimisque artibus eruditus, Nep. Att. 12, 4: ingenium docile, come, aptum ad artes optimas, id. Dion. 1, 2.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1. a.** Gen.: *The theory lying at the basis of any art or science:* "ars est præceptio, quæ dat certam viam rationemque faciendi aliquid," Auct. Her. 1, 2, 3; Asper. p. 1725 P.: non omnia, quæcunque loquimur, mihi videntur ad artem et ad præcepta esse revocanda, *not every thing must be referred to theory and rules*, C. de Or. 2, 11: res mihi videtur esse facultate (*in practice*) præclara, arte (*in theory*) mediocris: ars enim earum rerum est, quæ scimuntur: oratoris autem omnis actio opinionibus, non scientia continetur, id. ib. 2, 7, 30; id. Ac. 2, 7, 22.—**b.** Esp.: In later Lat. ars is used abs. for *grammatical analysis, grammar: curru*; non, ut quidam putant, pro currui posuit, nec est apocope: sed ratio artis antiquæ, *etc.*, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 156; id. ib. 95: et hoc est artis, ut (vulgus) masculino utamur, quia omnia Latina nomina in *us* exeuntia, si neutra fuerint, tertiæ sunt declinationis, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 149: quum secundum artem dicamus honor, arbor, lepor: plerumque poetæ *r* in *s* mutant metri causa, id. ib. 1, 233, et al.—Hence also as a title of books in which such theories are discussed, and, indeed, prevalent in the class. age for *rhetorical*, and at a later period for *grammat. treatises*: (*α*) *Rhetoric:* quam multa non solum præcepta in artibus, sed etiam exempla in orationibus bene dicendi reliquerunt: C. Fin. 4, 3: ipsæ rhetorum artes, quæ sunt totæ forenses atque populares, id. ib. 3, 1 *fin.*: neque eo dico, quod ejus (Hermagoræ) ars mihi maxime sit scripta videtur: nam satis in ea videtur ex antiquis artibus (*from the ancient works on rhetoric*) ingeniose et diligenter electas res collegisse, id. Inv. 1, 6 *fin.*; id. Rep. 3, 4 Mos.—(*β*) *Grammar:* in artibus legimus superlativum gradum non nisi genitivo plurali jungi, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 96; ut in artibus lectum est, id. ib. 1, 535. So the titles "Donati Ars Grammatica," "Cledonii Ars," "Marii Victorini Ars," *etc.*; v. the grammarians in Gothofred., Putsch. Lindem. — **2.** *The knowledge, art, skill, cleverness, workmanship, employed in effecting or working upon an object*; French *adresse:* majore quadam opus est vel arte vel diligentia, C. Ac. 2, 14 *fin.*: et tripodas septem pondere et arte pares, Ov. H. 3, 32: qui canit arte, canat; qui bibit arte, bibat, id. A. A. 2, 306: arte laboratæ vestes, Virg. Æ. 1, 639: plausus tunc arte carebat, *was natural, sincere, unaffected*, Ov. A. A. 1, 113.—**3.** *Concr.:* **a.** *The object itself artistically formed, a work of art:* clipeum efferri jussit, Didymaonis artes, Virg. Æ. 5, 359: divite me scilicet artium, Quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 5; id. Ep. 1, 6, 17.—**b.** Artes, *The Muses:* artium chorus, Phædr. 3, prol. 19.

B.: **1.** Transf. from mind to morals: *The moral character of a man, so far as it is made known by actions, manner of acting, habit, practice*; as a *vox media*, acc. to the context, or a qualifying word, a virtue or a vice: si in te ægrotant artes antiquæ tuæ, *thy former manner of life, conduct*, Plant. Trin. 1, 2, 35; cf. Hor. Od. 4, 15, 12; Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 6 Lind.: nempe tua arte viginti minæ Pro psaltria perire, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 24: quid est, quod tibi mea ars (*my assiduity*) efficere hoc possit amplius? id. Andr. 1, 1, 4: hac arte (*i. e.* constantia, perseverantia) Pollux et vagus Hercules Innixus arces attigit igneas, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 9: multæ sunt artes (*i. e.* virtutes) eximiæ, hujus administræ comitesque virtutis (*sc.* imperatoris), C. Manil. 13; id. Fin. 2, 34, 115; id. 2 Verr. 4, 37, 81 Zumpt: nam imperium facile his artibus retinetur, quibus initio partum est, Sall. C. 2, 4 Kritz; so, id. ib. 5, 7: cultusque artesque virorum, Ov. M. 6, 58: mores quoque confer et artes, id. Rem. Am. 713: præclari facinoris aut artis bonæ famam quærere, Sall. C. 2, 9; so, id. ib. 10, 4; animus insolens malarum artium, id. ib. 3, 4; so, Tac. A. 14, 57.— Hence, **2.** abs. *in malam partem*, as in Gr. τέχνη, for *Cunning, artifice, fraud, stratagem*: hæc arte tractabat virum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 125 (cf. Ov. H. 17, 141): capti eadem arte sunt, qua ceperant Fabios, Liv. 2, 51; id. 3, 35: at Cytheren novas artes, nova pectore versat Consilia, Virg. Æ. 1, 657; so, id. ib. 7, 477: ille dolis instructus et arte Pelasga, id. ib. 2, 152: talibus insidiis perjurique arte Simonis Credita res, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 195; Luc. 4, 449; Suet. Tit. 1: summis artibus, κάσῃ μηχανῇ, id. Vit. 2.

Arsăces, is, m., Ἀρσάκης, *The first king of the Parthians*, Just. 41, 5. Hence *his successors*, **Arsăcĭdæ,** ārum, m. (*Gen. plur.* Arsacidûm, Luc. 10, 51), Tac. H. 1, 40; Luc. 1, 108; id. 8, 217; 306, et al.— Also, **Arsacius,** a, um, *adj. Arsacian*, poet. for *Parthian*, Mart. 9, 36.

Arsamosata, v. Armosata.

arse verse, *A Tuscan-Latin incantation against fire*: "*arse verse* averte ignem significat; Tuscorum enim lingua arse averte, verse ignem constat appellari." Unde Afranius ait; "inscribat aliquis in ostio arse verse." Fest. p. 16 (cf. Pl. 28, 2, 4). A pure Tuscan inscription found at Cortona with this formula reads: ARSES: VVRSES. SETHLANL., *etc.*, *i. e.* ignem averte, Vulcane, Orell. no. 1384.

†arsĕnĭcum (arrhenicum, Pl. 28, 15, 60), i, *n.* = ἀρσενικόν (ἀῤῥενικόν), *Arsenic, orpiment*, Pl. 34, 28, 56 (Vitr. 7, 7, 5, uses for it auripigmentum).

arsenogonon, v. arrhenogonon.

Arsĭa, æ, *m. A river of Illyria* (now *Arsa*), Pl. 3, 26, 29; Flor. 2, 5; cf. Mann. Thrace 8, 325.

Arsĭa Silva, *A forest in Etruria, celebrated for a battle between the Tarquinii and the Romans*, Liv. 2, 7; Val. Max. 1, 8.

arsinĕum, i, *n. A female headdress*: Fest. p. 17; Cato Orig. ap. Fest. p. 265 Müll.; cf. Dac. Comm. p. 690.

Arsĭnŏe, es, *f.* Ἀρσινόη, **I.** *Daughter of Ptolemy Lagus and Berenice, wife of King Lysimachus, afterwards of her brother Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Just. 17 1; 2: id. 24, 2.—Hence, **Arsĭnŏëum,** i, *n. The monument erected to her by the latter*, Pl. 36, 9, 14 § 68. **II.** *A dau. of Lysimachus, the first wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus; after her death worshipped as* Venus Zephyritis, Pl. 34, 14, 42. **III.** *A dau. of Ptolemy Auletes, sister of Cleopatra*, Hirt. Bell. Alex. 4 and 33; Luc. 10, 521. **IV.** *One of the Hyades*, Hyg. F. 182. **V.** *A name of several towns*: **A.** *In Lower Egypt*, Pl. 5, 9, 11. **B.** *In Cyrenaica*, Mel. 1, 8, 2; id. 3, 8, 7; 5, 5, 5.—**C.** *In Cilicia*, Pl. 5, 27, 22.—Hence, **Arsĭnŏëtĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of or pertaining to Arsinoe*: cotes, Pl. 36, 22, 47. **D.** *A town of Cyprus*, Pl. 5, 31, 35. **VI.** *A Roman female* cognomen, Inscr. ap. Orell. no. 4428.

†arsis, is, *f.* = ἄρσις, in metre, *The elevation of the voice*, opp. to *thesis*, depression: Diom. p. 471 P.; Marc. Cap. 9, p. 328; Don. p. 1733 P.; cf. Ter. Maur. p. 2412 P., and Mar. Vict. p. 2482 P.

arsus, a, um, *P.* of ardeo.

††artăba, æ, *f. An Egyptian dry measure*=3½ Rom. modii, Rhemn. Fann. de Ponder. 89; cf. Hier. in Iesai. 5, 10.

Artabānus, i, *m.* **I.** *A Parthian king of the family of the Arsacidæ*, Just. 42, 2; Tac. A. 2, 3; 58; id. 6, 31 *sq.*; id. 11, 8. **II.** *A general of Xerxes*, Nep. Reg. 1; Just. 3, 1.

Artăcĭē, ēs, *f.* Ἀρτακίη (Hom. Od. 10, 108), *A fountain in the country of the Læstrygones*: Tib. 4, 1, 60.

1. **artātus** (arct.), a, um. **I.** *P.* of arto. **II.** *Pa.* (lit. *Contracted into a small compass*; hence), *Narrow, close*; and of time, *short*: pontus, Luc. 5, 234: tempus, Vell. 1, 16, 2.

2. **Artātus,** i, *m. A river of Illyria Proper* (now *Fiume della Istria*), Liv. 43, 19.

Artaxăta, ōrum, *n.* (Artaxata, æ, *f.*, Tac. A. 2, 56), Ἀρτάξατα, *The capital of Armenia Major, built by Artaxias, on the Araxes* (now *Ardaschir, in Nakschivan*), Juv. 2, 170.

Artemas, æ, m.=ἀρτεμής (safe), *A Roman cognomen*, Inscr. ap. Marin. p. 201.

Artaxerxes, is, *m.*, Ἀρταξέρξης (acc. to Herod. 6, 98; equivalent to μέγας ἀρήιος), *The name of some of the Persian kings*, **I.** A. Longimanus, *son of Xerxes I.*, Nep. Reg. 1: Just. 3, 1. **II.** A. Mnemon, *son of Darius II.*, Nep. Reg. 1; Just. 5, 11. **III.** A. Ochus, *son of no.* II., Just. 10, 3.

arte (arcte), *adv.* **I.** Prop.: *Closely, tightly*; arte colligare, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 29: tenere, id. Pœn. 5, 5, 13; complecti aliquem, C. Div. 1, 46: continere, Cæs. B. G. 7, 23: conflictari, Sall. C. 10, 6: ire, Sall. Jug. 68, 4. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Narrowly, in a narrow compass*: adstringere rationem, C. Fat. 14, 32.—**B.** *Closely, deeply, affectionately*; diligere, Pl. Ep. 2, 13; id. ib. 6, 8.—**C.** *Strictly, severely*: illum mater arte habet, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 63: adeo arte cohibitum esse a patre, id. Merc. 1, 1, 64.—*Comp.* C. Fat. 14, 32; Gell. 10, 6.—*Sup.* Sall. J. 68, 4; Pl. Ep. 6, 8.

Artĕmis, ĭdis, *f.*, Ἄρτεμις, *The Greek name of Diana*, Pl. 25, 7, 36; cf. Macr. S. 1, 15, id. ib. 7, 16.

Artĕmisia, æ, *f.*, Ἀρτεμισία, **I.** *Wife of King Mausolus, in Caria, to whom, after his death, she built the celebrated Mausoleum*, Gell. 10, 18. **II.** Artemisia, æ, *f.*, *The plant mug-wort*, Pl. 25, 7, 36; App. Herb. 10.

Artĕmisium, ii, *n.*, Ἀρτεμίσιον, **I.** *A promontory of Eubœa*, Nep. Them. 3. **II.** *A town of Eubœa*, Pl. 4, 12, 21.

1. **†artĕmon** (artemo, Lucil. in Charis. p. 99 P.), ōnis, m. = ἀρτέμων, **I.** *A smaller sail put upon the mast above the main-sail, a top-sail*: levato artemone, Vulg. Act. Ap. 27, 40: Jabolen. Dig. 50, 16, 242. **II.** *The guiding-pulley, the third pulley of a machine for raising weights*: * Vitr. 10, 5.

2. **Artĕmon,** ōnis, *m.*: **A.** *A Roman* cognomen: Inscr. Grut. 521, 7.—**B.** *A heresiarch, whose tenets were the same as those of the Paulians*: Aug. Hæres. 44.

†artēria, æ, *f.* (**arterium,** i, *n.*, v.

below) = ἀρτηρία, **I.** *The windpipe* (since the lungs are attached to it): arteria ad pulmonem atque cor pertinens, Pl. 11, 37, 66; id. 20, 6, 22; id. 22, 25, 66; Gell. 17, 11, 2. On account of its internal roughness, called also arteria aspera (Gr. τραχεῖα ἀρτηρία): quum aspera arteria (sic enim a medicis appellatur) ostium habeat adjunctum linguæ radicibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; Cels. 4, 1. And since it consists of two parts, also in the plur.: læduntur arteriæ, Auct. Her. 3, 12: arteria reticendo acquiescunt, id. ib.; Pl. 22, 23, 48; Suet. Ner. 25; id. Vit. 2; Gell. 10, 26, 9. Once in the *neutr. plur.*: arteria, ōrum, Lucr. 4, 529. **II.** *An artery:* sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, et spiritus per arterias, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; cf. ib. *fin.*: Sen. Q. N. 3, 15: arteriarum pulsus citatus, aut tardus, *etc.*, Pl. 11, 37, 88: arteria incisa non coit, neque sanescit, Cels. 2, 10. Sometimes interchanged with vena; cf. Gell. 18, 10, 4 *sq.*

†**artērĭăce,** ēs, *f.* = ἀρτηριακή, *A medicine for the windpipe:* Pl. 23, 7, 71; cf. Cels. 5, 25 *no.* 17; Scribon. Comp. 74 and 75.

†**artērĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀρτηριακός, *Of* or *pertaining to the windpipe:* medicamenta, *which produce coughing,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 2, 6.

arteriasis, is, *f.* v. raucedo.

†**artērĭŏtŏmĭa,** æ, *f.* = ἀρτηριοτομία, *An opening* or *incision in an artery,* Coel. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *fin.*

†**arthrītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀρθριτικός, *Gouty, arthritic:* cocus, * C. Fam. 9, 23.

†**arthrītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀρθρῖτις, *Disease in the joints, gout:* Vitr. 1, 6 (pure Lat. articularis morbus).

artĭcŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [articulo] *The articulation, juncture of the limbs, a joint* (late Lat.): Scribon. Comp. 214; id. 206, 263.

artĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [articulus] **I.** Prop.: *Pertaining to the joints:* morbus, *gout,* Plin. 20, 17, 73; Suet. Galb. 21; Scribon. Comp. 101. **II.** Meton.: *Supplying the place of the article;* a. pronomen, *i. e.* hic, iste, Prisc. p. 938 P.; 574 ib.; Serv. p. 1785 ib.

artĭcŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to the joints:* morbus, *gout,* Cato R. R. 157, 7; Pl. 23 procem.; id. 22, 13, 15.

artĭcŭlātē, *adv.* [articulatus] *Distinctly, articulately:* loqui, Gell. 5, 9, 2.

artĭcŭlātim, *adv.* [articulatus] **I.** Prop.: *Joint by joint, limb by limb, piecemeal:* aliquem concidere, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 52: membra (pueri) articulatim dividit, old poet. (Attius?) in Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67; cf. Planck Medea, p. 102: comminuere articulatim diem, Plaut. Frgm. in Gell. 3, 3, 5. **II.** Fig.: of style: (with proper divisions), hence *Clearly, distinctly, point by point:* verba discernere articulatim, Lucr. 4, 557: articulatim aliquid explicare, Var. L. L. 10, 4, 179: aliquid articulatim distincteque dicere, C. Leg. 1, 13, 36.

artĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [articulo] (in the lang. of the vineyard): **A.** *The putting forth of new joints* or *knots:* Pl. 16, 25, 41, § 101; id. 17, 21, 35, § 163. — **B.** *A disease of the vine at the joints of the tendrils, the joint-disease:* Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 226.

artĭcŭlātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of articulo. **II.** *Pa.* (*Furnished with joints;* hence) *Distinct:* verba, Sol. 65, 45: vox, Arn. 7, p. 217: in grammar, "articulata (vox) est, quæ coarctata, hoc est copulata, cum aliquo sensu mentis ejus, qui loquitur, profertur," Prisc. p. 537 P.; so, Isid. Orig. 1, 14: vox articulata nos a pecoribus sequestrat, Cassiod. Orthog. præf.

artĭcŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, *t. v. a.* [articulus] (*To divide into single members* or *joints, to furnish with joints;* hence, fig.): Of style (in which sense alone the word is found): *To utter distinctly, to articulate:* hasce voces Mobilis articulat verborum dædala lingua Lucr. 4, 551: verba, App. Flor. *no.* 12, p. 340, 5: sonos, App. 3, p. 111.

artĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [articulus] **I.** Prop.: *Full of joints,* or (of plants) *full of knots:* radix, Pl. 24, 16, 93. **II.** Fig. of style: vitanda concisa nimium et velut articulosa partitio, *cut up* or *broken into many divisions and subdivisions,* Quint. 4, 5, 24 (cf. just before: divisio in digitos diducta).

artĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [artus] **I.** Prop.: *A small member connecting other members, a joint, knot, knuckle:* nodi corporum, qui vocantur articuli, Pl. 11, 37, 88: hominis digiti articulos habent ternos, pollex binos, id. 11, 43, 99: summus caudæ articulus, id. 8, 41, 63, et al.: crura sine nodis articulisque, Cæs. B. G. 6, 27: ipso in articulo, quo jungitur capiti cervix, Liv. 27, 49: auxerat articulos macies, *i. e. had made more joints, had made the bones visible,* Ov. M. 8, 808: articulorum dolores habere, *i. e. gouty pains,* C. Att. 1, 5 *fin.*: cf. Cels. 5, 18: postquam illi justa chiragra Contudit articulos, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 16; cf. Pers. 5, 58: illum (gladiatorem) vehementis impetus, excipit adversarii mollis articulus, Quint. 2, 12, 2.—Hence, Prov. molli articulo tractare aliquem, *to touch one gently, softly:* Quint. 11, 2, 70.—Of plants: ineunte vere in iis (vitibus), quæ relicta sunt, exsistit, tanquam ad articulos sarmentorum, ea quæ gemma dicitur, C. de Sen. 15, 53; Pl. 16, 24, 36: ante quam seges in articulum eat, Col. 2, 11, 9; so, Pl. 18, 17, 45.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of style: **1.** Gen.: *A division, part, member:* "articulus dicitur, quum singula verba intervallis distinguuntur cæsa oratione, hoc modo: acrimonia, voce, vultu adversarios perterruisti," Auct. Her. 4, 19: continuatio verborum soluta multo est aptior atque jucundior, si est articulis membrisque (κόμμασι καὶ κώλοις) distincta, quam si continuata ac producta, C. de Or. 3, 48 *fin.*: (genus orationis) fluctuans et dissolutum eo quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc et illuc, Auct. Her. 4, 11.—Hence, **2.** Esp.: **a.** *A short clause:* Julian. Dig. 36, 1, 27.—**b.** *A single word:* Pomp. Dig. 35, 1, 4: articulus *Est* præsentis temporis demonstrationem continet, id. ib. 34, 2, 35: hoc articulo *Quisque* omnes significantur, id. ib. 28, 5, 29. **B.** Of time: **1.** *A point of time, a moment:* commoditatis omnes articulos scio, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 31: qui hunc in summas angustias adductum putaret, ut eum suis conditionibus in ipso articulo temporis astringeret, *at the most critical moment,* C. Quint. 5, 19: in ipsis temporum articulis, Pl. 2, 97, 99: nam semper æstuabimus, si de singulis articulis temporum deliberabimus, Aug. in Suet. Claud. 4.—Also without tempus: in ipso articulo, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 21.—And with res: in articulo rerum, Curt. 3, 5.—Also in articulo = statim, Cod. Just. 1, 33, 3.—Hence with the idea extended, **2.** *A space, division of time:* hi cardines singulis articulis dividuntur, Pl. 18, 25, 59: octo articuli lunæ, id. ib. 35, 79: articulus austrinus, *i. e. in which the* auster *blows,* id. 17, 2, 2.— **3.** Of other abstract things: *Part, division, point:* per eosdem articulos (*i. e.* per easdem honorum partes) et gradus producere, Aug. in Suet. Claud. 4; Julian. Dig. 1, 3, 12: ventum est ergo ad ipsum articulum causæ, ventum ad rei cardinem, Arn. 7, p. 243.

III. Meton.: **A.**: Of mountains: *A hill forming a connecting link in a chain:* articuli montium, Pl. 37, 13, 77.— **B.** Of the body: **1.** *A limb, member:* e nervis atque ossibus articulisque, Lucr. § 3, 697.—**2.** *A finger:* Cynthius impositis temperat articulis, Prop. 2, 25, 30; Ov. H. 10, 140; id. Pont. 2, 3, 18: quot manus atteruntur, ut unus niteat articulus! Pl. 2, 63, 63, § 158.—**C.** In Grammar.: **1.** *The article:* noster sermo articulos non desiderat, Quint. 1, 4, 19.— **2.** *The pronouns* hic and quis: prima et extrema dicuntur articuli, Varr. L. L. 8, 23, 115.—**D.** In space: *A point:* stationes (siderum) in mediis latitudinum articulis, Pl. 2, 16, 73, § 68.

artĭ-fex, ĭcis, *m.* [ars; facio] **I.** *Subst. comm. gen.*: **A.** Prop.: *One who is master in the liberal arts* (while *opifex* is a master in the artes sordidæ; cf. ars, *no.* I. B.), *an artist, artificer:* illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis notæ faciebant, C. Fam. 5, 12: reponendarum (tegularum) nemo artifex (*i. e.* architectus) inire rationem potuit, Liv. 42, 3: in armamentario multis talium operum (*sc.* tormentorum) artificibus de industria inclusis, id. 29, 35: ut aiunt in Græcis artificibus eos aulœdos esse, qui citharœdi fieri non potuerint, sic, *etc.*, C. Muren. 13, 29; cf. Ov. M. 11, 169, et al.: artifices scenici, C. Arch. 5, 10; id. Quint. 25; Suet. Cæs. 84.—In this sense also *abs.* artifex: Plaut. Am. prol. 70: multi artifices ex Græcia venerunt, Liv. 39, 22; so, id. 5, 1; id. 7, 2; id. 41, 20.—Artifex pugnorum, *a boxer;* sane et ille artifex pugnorum impunitus ibit? Tert. Spect. 23.—So, of *a charioteer,* as in Gr. τεχνίτης, Pl. 7, 53, 54, § 186.—Of *a physician,* Liv. 5, 3.—Also of *an orator* or *writer:* Græci dicendi artifices et doctores, C. de Or. 1, 6 *fin.*: quum contra talem artificem (*sc.* Hortensium oratorem) dicturus essem, id. Quint. 24 *fin.*: politus scriptor atque artifex, id. Or 51, 172.—Of *a fowler:* artifex peritus, Petr. S. 109.—Of *an actor:* inde Romani accersitos artifices mutuantur, Tert. Spect. 5.

B. Fig.: *A master in any thing, in doing any thing,* etc.: artifices ad corrumpendum judicium, C. 2 Verr. 5, 71, 183: artifex callidus comparandarum voluptatum, id. Fin. 2, 35: Cotta in ambitione artifex, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 12, 47: ferendæ in alios invidiæ artifex, Tac. H. 2, 86.

C. Meton.: **1.** Gen.: *A maker, originator, author, contriver of a thing:* si pulcher est hic mundus, si probus ejus artifex, *etc.*, C. Univ. 2: artifex omnium natura, Pl. 2, 1, 1: si indocta consuetudo tam est artifex suavitatis, C. Or. 48 *fin.*: artificem (*sc.* malorum) mediis immittam Terea flammis, Ov. M. 6, 615: vadit ad artificem diræ Polymnestora cædis, id. ib. 13, 551: sceleris infandi artifex, Sen. Agam. 979.—Ironic.: O artificem probum! Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 29.—**2.** Esp.: *A sly, cunning contriver, inventor of a thing* (cf. ars, *no.* II. B. 2.): et mihi jam multi crudele canebant artificis scelus, Virg. Æ. 2, 125: so, id. ib. 11, 407.

II. *Adj.*: **A.** *Act.: Fitted for, skilled in a thing; clever, ingenious, dexterous:* **1.** Of persons: With *Gen.*: Bomilcar per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, Sall. J. 35, 5: Locusta artifex veneni, Tac. A. 12, 66: miles decollandi artifex, Suet. Cal. 32: tam artifices saltationis, id. Tit. 7.—With *ad*: artifices ad corrumpendum ingenium, C. 2 Verr. 5, 71, 183.—With *in c. Acc.*: artifex in lacrymas alicujus, i. e. *skilful in producing tears from one,* Quint. Dec. 10, 9.—**2.** Of inanimate things: *Abs.*: artifices Natura manus admovit, Ov. M. 15, 218; Prop. 4, 2, 62: artifex, ut ita dicam, stilus, C. Brut. 25, 95: vir tam artificis ingenii, Pl. 8, 16, 21.—With *ad c. Acc.*: mobilitas ignea, artifex ad formanda corpora, Pl. 6, 30, 35.—Poet. *c. Inf.*: venter, negatas artifex sequi voces, Pers. prol. 11.

B. *Pass.: Skilfully prepared* or *made, artistic, ingenious, dexterous:* quatuor artifices, vivida signa, boves, Prop. 2, 23, 8: tantæ tamque artifices argutiæ, Pl. 10, 29, 43, § 85: manus libratur, artifici temperamento, id. 12, 25, 54: artifici plaga vulnerare corticem, Solin. 35: artifex vultus, Pers. 5, 40, et al.—Poet. of a horse: *Broken, trained:* Ov. A. A. 3, 556.

artĭfĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [artificium] *Of, or belonging to, art, artificial, according to the rules of art* (prps. only in Quint.; for it in Cic. and the Auct. Her. artificiosus, q. v.): probationes, Quint. 5, 1, 1; so, ib. 5, 9, 1; 12, 8, 14: ratio, ib. 6, 4, 4.—As *Subst.*: **artificiālia,** lium, *n. Things made according to the rules of art:* Quint. 1, 8, 14.

artĭfĭcĭāliter, *adv.* [artificialis] *According to art:* Quint. 2, 17, 42.

artĭfĭcĭōsē, *adv. With art, artificially, according to the rules of art:* v. the following.

artĭfĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [artificium] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Act.*: *Accomplished in art, skilful, artful, artistic* (apparently found only in Cic. and the

Auct. Her.; cf. artificialis): rhetores elegantissimi atque artificiosissimi, C. Inv. 1, 35 *fin.*: quod si artificiosum est intelligere, quæ sunt ex arte scripta, multo est artificiosius ipsum scribere ex arte, Auct. Her. 4, 4, 7: ipsius mundi natura non artificiosa solum, sed plane artifex, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: Zeno naturam ita definit, ut eam dicat ignem esse artificiosum ad gignendum progredientem via, id. fb. § 57.—**B.** *Pass.* (cf. artifex *no.* II. B): *On which much art has been bestowed, made with art, artificial, artistic:* utræque (*sc.* venæ et arteriæ) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: Epicurus autem nec non vult, si possit, plane et aperte loqui: nec de re obscura, ut physici; aut artificiosa, ut mathematici, id. Fin. 2, 5. **II.** Meton.: *According to the rules of art, artificial;* very freq. in opp. to naturalis, natural, according to nature: ea genera divinandi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, C. Div. 1, 33; so, several times, Auct. Her. 3, 16 *sq.*, et al.—*Adv.* artificiose: C. de Or. 1, 41, 186; Fin. 3, 9, 32; N. D. 3, 11, 27.—*Comp.* Cic. N. D. 2, 22.—*Sup.* Auct. Her. 4, 4, 7.

artĭfĭcium, ii, *n.* [artifex] **I.** Prop.: *The occupation of an* artifex, *the exercise of a profession, trade; an employment, a handicraft, an art:* jam de artificiis et quæstibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 42: ne opifices quidem tueri sua artificia possent, nisi, *etc.*, id. Fin. 3, 2: in artificio perquam tenui et levi (*sc.* scenico), id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: sordidum ancillareque, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; so, Tac. Or. 32; Sen. Ben. 6, 17: non tu in isto artificio accusatorio callidior es, quam hic in suo, C. Rosc. Am. 17, 49; id. ib., et al.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Theory, system* (cf. ars, *no.* II.): non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed artificium ex eloquentia natum, C. de Or. 1, 32, 146: existimant artificium esse hoc quoddam non dissimile ceterorum, cujusmodi de ipso jure civili Crassus componi posse dicebat, id. ib. 2, 19 *fin.*: scientia cujusdam artificii nonnunquam dicitur prudentia, Auct. Her. 3, 2: artificium memoriæ, *mnemonics*, id. 16, 28.—**B.** *Skill, knowledge, ingenuity in any thing:* simulacrum Dianæ singulari opere artificioque perfectum, C. 2 Verr. 4, 33, 72: so, id. ib. 21, 46: quæ certis signis artificii notata sunt, id. Auct. Her. 4, 4.—**C.** *Skill serviceable in the attainment of any object, ingenuity, art, dexterity;* and in a bad sense, *craft, cunning, artifice* (cf. ars, *no.* II. B. 2.): id ipsum, quod, contra me locutus es, artificio quodam es consecutus, C. de Or. 1, 17: opus est non solum ingenio, verum etiam artificio quodam singulari, id. 2 Verr. 4, 40, 87: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, id. Planc. 9: non virtute, neque in acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam et scientia oppugnationis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 29: quorum artificiis effectum est, ut respublica in hunc statum perveniret, id. in C. Att. 9, 8, C. *fin.*

1. **artĭo,** īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [artus] *To drive in tight, to fit close* (only anteclass.): sureulum, Cato R. R. 40, 3; so, id. ib. 41, 2: linguam in palatum, Novius ap. Non. 505, 30.

2. **Artio,** ōnis, *f. The name of a goddess among the Helvetii:* In the year 1832, there was discovered near Berne a bronze statue of this deity, who was in a sitting position, having in her right hand a bowl, and in her left several flowers. On the pediment was the inscription: "Deæ Artioni Licinia Sabinilla," Bullett. dell' Instit. Archeol. p. 166.

arti-sellĭum, ii, *n.* [artus; sella] *An arm-chair:* Petr. S. 75, 4 ed. Anton.

artĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [ars] (*Provided with* ars; hence) **A.** (acc. to ars, *no.* I. B. 1.): *Endued with or skilled in art:* "artitus, bonis instructus artibus," Fest. p. 17 (cf. centum puer artium, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 15). — **B.** (acc. to ars, *no.* II. B. 2.): *Endowed with cunning, artful:* artiti viri, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 19 in varr. lectt.

arto (arc-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [artus] **I.** Prop.: *To draw close together, to bring into a small compass, to make close, to compress, contract* (not in Cic.): omnia conciliatu artari possunt, *Lucr. 1, 576: libros, Mart. 1, 2, 3; Col. 12, 44, 2: vitis contineri debet vimine, non artari, Pl. 17, 23, 35, § 209: id. 3, 6, 13. **II.** Fig.: fortuna humana fingit artatque ut lubet, *i. e.* in angustias redigit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 54 Lind.; Liv. 45, 36: tempus, *to limit, circumscribe, shorten,* Ulp. Dig. 42, 1, 2; 38, 9, 1; so, *to limit one's self, to retrench,* id. ib. 1, 11, 2, et al. ***III.** Meton.: In gen. *To finish, conclude:* Petr. S. 85, 4.

†**artŭcōpus,** i, *m.* = ἀρτοκόπος, *A baker,* Firmic. Math. 8, 20.

†**artŏcrĕas,** ātis, *n.* = ἀρτόκρεας, **A.** *A dish composed of bread and flesh, a meat pie:* Pers. 6, 50; cf. Orell. *no.* 4937.—**B.** = visceratio, Gloss, Philox. (cf Vopisc. Aurel. 48.)

artŏlăgănus, i, *m.*, = ἀρτολάγανον, *A kind of bread* or *cake* (*made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper,* Athen. 3, 28): *Pl. 18, 11, 17; C. Fam. 9, 20.

†**artopta,** æ, *m.* = ἀρτόπτης, ***I.** Prop.: *A baker:* Juv. 5, 72 Ruperti. **II.** Meton.: *A mould to bake bread in:* Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 4; cf. Pl. 18, 11, 28.—Hence

artoptĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* (v. artopta, *no.* II.) *Baked in the* artopta: panis, Pl. 18, 11, 27.

†**Artŏtrōgus,** i, *m.*, [ἄρτος-τρώγω, bread-gnawer] *A name of a parasite in* Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 9, et al.

†**Artŏtўrĭtæ,** ārum, *m.* [ἄρτος-τυρός] *Heretics who made offerings of bread and cheese,* Aug. de Hæres. *no.* 28.

artro, are, v. aratro.

artua, v. artus.

***artŭātim,** *adv.* [artus] *Limb by limb:* Firmic. Math. 7, 1.

artŭātus, a, um, *P.* of an obs. verb ARTUO, are, *Torn in pieces:* Firmic. Math. 6, 31; v. artuatim.

1. **artus** (also **arctus,** as if *P.* of arceo), a, um, *adj.* [akin to the Gr. *AP-ω, *to join, fit;* hence also, 2. artus and ars: *joined, fitted, pressed;* hence] **I.** Prop.: *Narrow* (cf. angustus, from ango), *close, strait, confined:* regiones, Lucr. 6, 120: claustra, id. 1, 70; so, id. 3, 809; id. 5, 345: nec tamen hæc ita sunt arta et astricta, ut ea laxare nequeamus, C. Or. 65 *fin.*: artioribus apud populum Romanum laqueis tenebitur, id. 2 Verr. 1, 5, 13; so, id. Off. 3, 31: compages, Virg. Æ. 1, 293: nexus, Ov. M. 6, 242: arto stipata theatro, *pressed together in a contracted theatre,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60 Schmid: toga, *a narrow toga without folds,* id. ib. 1, 18, 30 (cf. exigua toga, id. ib. 1, 19, 13): nimis arta convivia, *i. e. very many guests, who are therefore compelled to sit close together,* id. ib. 1, 5, 29 Schmid, et sæp.—Hence as *Subst.*: **artum,** i, *n.*, *A narrow place* or *passage, narrow space,* Lucr. 6, 158: multiplicatis in arto ordinibus, Liv. 2, 50; so, id. 34, 15: nec desilies imitator in artum, *nor, by imitating, leap into a close place,* Hor. A. P. 134.

II. Fig.: *Straitened, sparing, scanty, small:* sponte sua cecidit sub leges artaque jura, *subjected himself to the severity of the laws,* Lucr. 5, 1147; so, Pl. 16, 4, 5: vincula amoris artissima, C. Att. 6, 2: artior somnus, *a sounder* or *deeper sleep,* id. Rep. 6, 10: arti commeatus, Liv. 2, 34; Tac. H. 4, 26; cf. in arto commeatus, id. ib. 3, 13: artissimæ tenebræ, *profound darkness,* Suet. Ner. 46 (for which, in class. Latin, densus, v. Bremi in h. l., and cf. densus).—So, colligere in artum, *to compress, abridge,* Pl. 8, 16, 17.—Of hope: *Small, scanty:* spes artior aque mgnantis, Col. 1, 5, 2: ne spem sibi ponat in arto, *diminish hope, expectation,* Ov. M. 9, 682: quia plus quam unum ex jaciis creari non licebat, artior petitio quatuor petentibus erat, *i. e. was harder, had less ground of hope,* Liv. 39, 32.—Of circumstances in life, *etc.*: *needy, indigent, straitened* (so in and after the Aug. age for class. angustus, q. v.): artis in rebus, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 25: qui res artas nunciaret, Tac. H. 3, 69: artis afflictisque rebus, Flor. 2, 6, 31; so, Sil. 7, 310: fortuna artior expensis, Stat. S. 5, 3, 117: ne in arto res esset, Liv. 26, 17.

2. **artus,** uum, *m. plur.* (artua, æ, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 102, also quoted in Non. 191, 12.—Hence *Dat.* acc. to Vell. Long. p. 2229 P. and Ter. Scaur. p. 2260 ib. artibus; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 1077; yet the ancient grammarians give their decision in favour of artubus, which form is also supported by the best MSS.; cf. arcus and Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 335 *sq.*—The singular only in Luc. 6, 754; Val. Fl. 4, 310, and Prisc. p. 1219 P.) [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A joint:* molles commissuræ et artus (digitorum), Cic. N. D. 2, 60: suffraginum artus, Pl. 11, 45, 101: luxata corpora in artus redeunt, id. 31, 6, 32; Tac. H. 4, 81: dolor artuum, *gout,* C. Brut. 60, 217.—In impassioned or descriptive style, sometimes connected with membra: ut ego hujus membra, atque ossa, atque artua Comminuam, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 102: copia materiai Cogitur interdum flecti per membra, per artus, *in every joint and limb,* Lucr. 2, 282; so, id. 3, 703, et al.; Suet. Cal. 28; cf. Baumg. Crus. in Clav. Suet.: cernere laceros artus, truncata membra, Pl. Pan. 52, 5.

II. Fig.: *The muscular strength in the joints;* hence, in gen., *strength, power:* 'Ἐνεχαμεῖον illud teneto; "nervos atque artus esse sapientiæ, non temere credere," Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 10.—More freq.

III. Meton.: **A.** Of men: *The (larger, jointed) limbs* in gen. (very freq., esp. in the poets; in Lucret. alone about sixty times): quum tremulis anus attulit artubu' lumen, Enn. Ann. 1, 40; so, Lucr. 3, 7; cf. id. 3, 489; 6, 1190; C. de Or. 1, 26 *fin.*: sic Pœnei contremiscunt artubus, Næv. 3, 7: dum nati (*sc.* Abaryti) dissipatos artus captaret parens, old poet (Attius?) in Cic. N. D. 3, 26; Lucr. 2, 367; id. 3, 120, *etc.*: rogumque pararisensit, et arsuros supremis ignibus artus, *etc.*, Ov. M. 2, 620, et al.: salsusque per artus sudor iit, Virg. Æ. 2, 173: id. ib. 1, 173, et al.: veste stricta et singulos artus exprimente, Tac. G. 17.—**B.** Of plants: stat per se vitis sine ullo pedamento, artus suos (*its tendrils*) in se colligens, Pl. 14, 1, 3.

Arŭblĭānus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Arubium, a city of Mœsia Inferior,* Tab. Peut.; Itin. Anton.

ārŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [ara] (Prop.: *A small elevation:* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A small altar:* ante hosce deos erant arulæ, C. 2 Verr. 4, 3, 5; Jus Papir. in Macr. S. 3, 11; Arn. 3, p. 114; Orell. *no.* 1630. **II.** Esp.: †† With the Campanians, *The turf laid round an elm-tree,* Pl. 17, 11, 15.

arum, v. aron.

† **ārŭncus,** i, *m.* = ἄρυγγος (Dor. ἄρυγγος), *The beard of the goat, goat's beard:* Pl. 8, 50, 76, § 204.

ārundĭ-fer (har-), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [arundo; fero] *Reed-bearing:* caput, Ov. F. 5, 637.

ārundĭnācĕus (har-), a, um, *adj.* [arundo] *Like a reed:* folium, Pl. 18, 7, 10, § 58.

‡ **ārundĭnārĭus (har-),** ii, *m.* [arundo, *no.* II.] *A dealer in limed twigs and fishing-rods:* "arundinarius, qui arundines vel viscatas vel hamatas venumdat," Hagenb. ap. Orell. Inscr. *no.* 4199.

ārundĭnātĭo (har-), ōnis, *f.* [from the obs. verb arundino, āre, to support with reeds] *The propping up of the vine by reed poles* (cf. arundo, *no.* II. L.): Var. R. R. 1, 8, 3; acc. to Schneider's conjecture, harundinatio.

ārundĭnētum (har-), i, *n.* [arundo] (*A place supplied with reeds;* hence) *A thicket of reeds:* Cato R. R. 6, 3; Var. R. R. 1, 24, 4; Col. 4, 32, 3; Pl. 10, 8, 10, § 28.

ārundĭnĕus (harund-), a, um, *adj.* [arundo] **A.** *Of reeds, reedy, reed-:* silva, Virg. Æ. 10, 710: panicula, Pl. 8, 32, 50, § 117: cumuli, Col. 4, 29, 10: ripæ, *abounding in reeds,* Stat. Th. 6, 174: carmen, *a shepherd's song,* Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 12.—**B.** *Like a reed:* radix, Pl. 24, 16, 93, § 150.

ārundĭnōsus (har-), a, um, *adj.* [arundo] *Abounding in reeds:* Cindus, Cat. 36, 15.

ărundo (acc. to Agroet. p. 2272 P., and Eutych. in Cassiod. Orth. 9, to be written harundo, as the word with its derivatives is still found in single MSS. and Inscrr.; yet the pure lang., as in similar words, seems to have taken the unaspirated form; cf. arena), ĭnis, *f.* [prps. ar (= ad), *no.* II. B. 1. b.; unda] (*That which is, or grows, near water;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The reed, cane* (slender, and taller than canna), Cato R. R. 6, 3; Pl. 16, 36, 64, § 156: longā parvæ sub arundine cannæ, Ov. M. 8, 837.

II. Meton.: Any thing made of reed *or* cane: **A.** *A wreath, chaplet,* or *crown of reeds:* **1.** Worn by river-gods: Calydonius amnis redimitus arundine crines, Ov. M. 9, 3; so, id. ib. 9, 100: velatus arundine glauca, Virg. Æ. 10, 205: crines umbrosa tegebat arundo, id. ib. 8, 34; cf. arundifer. — **2.** Worn by Priapus and other rustic deities: importunas volucres in vertice arundo Terret fixa, Hor. S. 1, 8, 7 Orell.—**B.** *A fishing-rod:* Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 5: hæc laqueo volucres, hæc captat arundine pisces, Cat. 2, 6, 23: hos aliquis tremula dum captat arundine pisces vidit, Ov. M. 8, 217; so, id. ib. 13, 923; 14, 651: when with joints termed *crescens:* si crescente vadis traheretur arundine prædа, Mart. 9, 55, 3 (cf. below *no.* C.).—**C.** *Limed reeds* or *canes for catching birds:* parati aucupes cum arundinibus fuerunt, Petr. S. 40, 6; so, id. ib. 109, 7; non tantum calamis sed cantu fallitur ales, Callida dum tacita crescit arundo manu, Mart. 14, 2, 18 (cf. above, *no.* B.): ut qui viscatos populatur arundine lucos, Sil. 7, 674 (cf. Ov. M. 15, 474); nec volucrem viscata fallite virga: and Mart. 9, 55, 4; pinguis implicitas virga teneret aves): duæ unum expetitis palumbem; perii, arundo alas verberat, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 17.—**D.** 1. *The shaft of an arrow:* quod fugat, obtusum est, et habet sub arundine plumbum, Ov. M. 1, 471.—Hence. **2.** (*pars pro toto*) *An arrow:* inque cor hamata percussit arundine Ditem, Ov. M. 5, 384 (cf. id. Tr. 3, 10, 63: hamatæ sagittæ); so, id. ib. 8, 382; 10, 526; 11, 325: actaque multo Perque uterum sonitu perque ilia venit arundo, Virg. Æ. 7, 499: hæret lateri letalis arundo, id. ib. 4, 73.—**E.** *A bow made of cane:* quæ (penna) redit in pugnas fugientis arundine Parthi, Sil. 10, 12.—**F.** *A pen:* Mart. 1, 4, 10: inque manus chartæ, nodosaque venit arundo, Pers. 3, 11. The best came from Cnidus: Cnidia, Aus. Ep. 7, 49; and Acidalia, Mart. 9, 14, 3.—Egypt was also famed for them: dat chartis habiles calamos Memphitica tellus, Mart. 14, 38, 1.—**G.** *A reed-pipe, shepherd's pipe, Pan-pipes,* σύριγξ (consisting of several reeds fastened together with wax, and diminishing gradually in size): junctisque canendo Vincere arundinibus servantia lumina tentat, Ov. M. 1, 684 (cf. ib. 707 *sq.*); id. ib. 11, 154: agrestem tenui meditabor arundine Musam, Virg. E. 6, 8; cf. Culex, 99.—**H.** *A flute* (constructed from the κάλαμος αὐλητικός, Theophr. 4, 12): Ov. M. 6, 384.—**I.** *A comb made of reed, which brought the threads of a web into their place:* stamen secernit arundo, Ov. M. 6, 55 (cf. Virg. G. 1, 294: arguto conjux percurrit pectine telas, and id. Æ. 7, 14).—**K.** *A reed for brushing down cobwebs:* efferte huc scopas, simulque arundinem, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 23.—**L.** *An espalier for training vines:* Var. R. R. 1, 8, 2.—**M.** *A rod for chastisement:* arundinem ab ostio rapuit, iterumque nihil respondentem mulcavit. Ac nisi primo ictu arundo quassata impetum verberantis minuisset, Petr. S. 134, 3.—**N.** In medicine: *Splints for holding together the injured parts of the body:* Suet. Aug. 80 Baumg.-Crus.

O. *A measuring-rod:* Prud. Psych. 826.

P. *A plaything for children, a hobby-horse:* equitare in arundine longa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248.

arundulatio (har.) v. arundinatio.

Aruns, untis, *m. An Etruscan name of the younger sons,* while the elder were called Lar or Lars [pure Etruscan Arnth, Gr. Ἀρρων or Ἀρρουνς] **I.** *A brother of Lucumo* (Tarquin. Priscus), Liv. 1, 34. **II.** *A younger son of Tarquin the Proud,* Liv. 1, 56; id. 2, 6. **III.** *A son of Porsenna,* Liv. 2, 14. **IV.** *A nobleman of Clusium,* Liv. 5, 33. **V.** *An Etruscan seer,* Luc. 1, 586; v. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 405 and 409; cf. with Grotef. in Seebodes' N. Arch. 1829, p. 110.

Ărŭpĭum, ii, *n.,* Ἀρούπιειον Strabo, *A town of Illyria,* Itin. Anton.—Hence **Ărŭpīnas,** ātis, *m., A native of Arupium,* Testis Arupinas et pauper natus in armis, Tib. 4, 1, 110. (* Al. Arupinus.)

†**ărūra,** æ, *f.* = ἄρουρα, *A field, cornfield,* Marc. Emp. 8; Vel. Long. p. 2246 P.

aruspex, v. haruspex.

arvālis, e, *adj.* [arvum] *Pertaining to a cultivated field;* hence Fratres Arvales, *a college of twelve priests, who made annual offerings to the field-Lares for the increase of the fruits of the field:* "Fratres Arvales dicti sunt, qui sacra publica faciunt propterea ut fruges ferant arva," Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25; cf. Fulgent. 560; 24 *sq.*; Müll. Etrusk. 2, S. 91 and 105. The existing inscriptions show that this college of priests continued in existence until the fourth century; cf. Orell. 1, p. 388 *sq.*; ib. *no.* 5054; 807; 840; 858; 903; 947; 961, et al. The song of these Arval brothers v. in the Appendix.

ar-vĕho, ĕxi, ĕctum, ĕhĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ar (= ad), *no.* II. B. 1. a.; veho] *To bring, to carry* or *convey* (only twice in Cato): hoc licet facere; arvehant ligna, Cato R. R. 138: trapetum ubi arvectum erit, id. ib. 135, 7.

Arverni, ōrum, *m.,* Ἀρβερνοί Plut., Ἀρουερνοί Strab., *A people of Gaul, in the present* Auvergne: Cæs. B. G. 1, 31; 45; ib. 7, 7; Luc. 1, 427.— Hence, **Arvernus,** a, um, *adj. Arvernian:* vinum, Pl. 14, 1, 3, § 18.

arviga (**harv-**), v. arvix.

1. **arvīna,** æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *Grease, fat, suet, lard:* pinguis, Virg. Æ. 7, 627 ("secundum Suetonium *arvina* est durum pingue, quod est inter cutem et viscus," Serv.) **II.** Meton.: *Greasiness, fatness,* in gen.: Prud. Cath. 7, 9; Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

2. **Arvīna,** æ, *m. An epithet of the dictator,* A. Cornelius Cossus, Liv. 8, 38.

arvīnŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [arvina] *Fat.* duos renunculos cum arvinulis suis adolevit super altare, Vulg. Levit. 8, 16.

†**arvix** (or with the aspiration HARVIX), igis, *f.* = ἈΡΙΞ (cf. Hesychius, *s. v.*), with digamma ϜΑΡΙΞ, also as *fem.* ARVIGA (HARV.), æ, *A ram for offering:* "*Aries,* qui etiam dicebatur *Ares,* veteres nostri Arviga, hinc Arvigas," Var. L. L. 5, 19, 28 (acc. to Lind. Fest. Comm. p. 447): "Harviga dicebatur hostia, cujus adhærentia inspicibantur exta," Fest. p. 75; cf. Lind. Comm. l. c. (in Don. Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 29, haruga; in Vel. Long. p. 2233 P. ariuga).

ARVORSUM v. adversus, *præp.*

arvum, i, *n.,* v. arvus.

arvus, a, um, *adj.* [instead of aruus from aro] *That has been ploughed, but not yet sown:* "ager, arvus, et arationes, ab arando," Var. L. L. 5, 4, 11: "arvum quod aratum nec dum satum est," id. R. R. 1, 29: arvus dicimus agrum necdum satum, Fest. P. 22: aut arvus est ager, aut consitus, aut pascuus, aut florens, Isid. Orig. 15, 13: non arvus hic, sed pascuus, est ager, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47: agri, arvi et arbusti et pascui, lati atque uberes, C. Rep. 5, 2 Moser.—Hence *Subst.:* **A. arva,** æ. *f.* (*sc.* terra), *An arable field, cornfield:* only twice ante-class.: Næv. in Non. 192, 30; Pacuv. ib.—But, class., **B. arvum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* solum): **1.** Prop.: *An arable field, cultivated land, a field, ploughed land, glebe* (cf. Doed. Syn. 3, S. 8): nec scibat ferro molirier arva, Lucr. 5, 934; id. 1, 314: sol lumine conserit arva, id. 2, 211; cf. id. 2, 1154; Ov. M. 1, 598; id. 11, 33; Virg. G. 2, 263: ex arvo æque magno, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 2: prata et arva et pecudum greges diliguntur isto modo, quod fructus ex eis capiuntur, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122: Numidæ pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, Sall. J. 89: ne perconteris, fundus meus, optime Quincti, Arvo pascat herum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2 ("*frugibus:* arvum autem ab arando dictum est," Crucqu.): arva per annos mutant, et superest ager, Tac. G. 26; Suet. Ner. 31; id. Dom. 7.

2. Meton.: **a.** muliebria arva, Lucr. 4, 1107: genitale arvum (*i. e.* partes genitales muliebres), Virg. G. 3, 136.—**b.** *A region, country:* aspicis en, præses, quali jaceamus in arvo, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 3.—**c.** With the poets, gen.: *Fields, plains, regions:* arva putria, Liv. Andron. in Fest. p. 187; Lucr. 5, 925: nec pisces (queunt) vivere in arvis, id. 3, 785: Circæa arva, Ov. M. 14, 348: Peneia, id. ib. 12, 209; so, id. ib. 15, 52; 276; id. 11, 62; 196; Virg. Æ. 5, 702, et sæp.: pomosa, Prop. 4, 7, 81: qua tumidus rigat arva Nilus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 48; id. Epod. 16, 56.—**d.** For pascuum: *Pasture-ground:* arvaque mugitu sancite boaria longo: Nobile erunt Romæ pascua vestra forum, *i. e.* the later forum boarium at Rome, Prop. 4, 9, 19.—**e.** Arva Neptunia, for *Sea:* Virg. Æ. 8, 695 (cf. id. ib. 6, 724: campi liquentes).—**f.** *A shore, coast:* jamque arva tenebant (angues), Virg. Æ. 2, 209.

arx, arcis, *f.* [arceo "arx ab arcendo, quod is locus munitissimus urbis, a quo facillime possit hostis prohiberi," Var. L. L. 5, 32, 42:—but rather like arceo, akin to *ἔργω; the enclosing thing;* hence] **I.** Prop.: *A castle, citadel, fortress, stronghold,* ἀκρόπολις; in Rome, *the Capitol:* arce et urbe orba sum, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 19: optumates, Corinthum quæ arcem altam habetis, id. ap. C. Fam. 7, 6; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 59; so, id. Pseud. 4, 6, 2; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 17; Lucr. 5, 1108: arcis servator, candidus anser, id. 4, 683: munire arcem, C. Pis. 34, 84: quum Tarento amisso arcem tamen Livius retinuisset, id. de Or. 2, 67, 273: arx intra mœnia ia immanem altitudinem edita, Liv. 45, 28: Romana, id. 1, 12: Capitolina, id. 6, 20; cf. id. 3, 18; Tac. H. 3, 69; Suet. Claud. 44. — As the place on which auguries were taken (cf. auguraculum): ut quum in arce augurium augures acturi essent, C. Off. 3, 16, 66; so, Liv. 1, 18.—Prov.: arcem facere e cloacā, *to make much ado about nothing, a mountain of a molehill,* C. Planc. 40, 95.

II. Meton.: Since castles were generally upon a height, arx, usually in the poets and in Aug. and post-Aug. prose, designates: **A.** Gen.: *Any height, summit, peak:* summa locum sibi legit in arce, *upon the extreme height,* Ov. M. 1, 27; cf. ib. 12, 43.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Of mountains: Parnassi constitit arce, id. ib. 1, 467; id. ib. 11, 393, et al.: Rhipææ arces, Virg. G. 1, 240: supremi montes; flerunt Rhodopeiæ arces, id. ib. 4, 461: septemque una sibi muro circumdedit arces, id. ib. 2, 535: primus inexpertas adiit Tyrinthius arces, *i. e.* Alpes, Sil. 3, 496; cf. Drak. ib. 15, 305; Val. Fl. 3, 565: impositum arce sublimi oppidum cernimus, Petr. S. 116 (cf. id. ib. 123, 205 and 209).—**2.** *One of the summits of the Capitoline hill at Rome, prob. the northern* (*where the church of* Ara-celi *now stands*), *regularly used for taking the auspices:* deductus in arcem, *etc.,* Liv. 1, 18: augurium ex arce capere, id. 10, 7; cf. Trans. of Niebuhr's Hist. Rom. 1, p. 502.—**3.** Of houses built on an eminence: Petr. S. 107, 121 and 293.—**4.** Of the citadel of heaven: quæ pater ut summa vidit Saturnius arce, Ov. M. 1, 163; id. ib. 2, 306: siderеam mundi qui temperat arcem, id. Am. 3, 10, 21.—**5.** Of the heavens themselves: ætheriæ arces Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 19: arces igneæ, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10: cœli quibus annuis arcem, Virg. Æ. 1, 250; cf. ib. 259.—**6.** Of temples erected on an eminence: dextera sacras jaculatus arces, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 3.—**7.** Of the head: arx corporis, Sen. Œd. 185; Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 235.

III. Fig.: **A.** *Defence, protection, refuge, bulwark,* etc.: Castoris templum fuit, te consule, arx civium perditorum, receptaculum veterum Catilinæ militum, castellum forensis latrocinii, C. Pis. 5, 11: hæc urbs lux orbis terrarum atque arx omnium gentium, id. Cat. 4, 6; cf. id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: Africa arx omnium provinciarum, id. Ligar. 7, 22 (Stoicorum, C. Div. 1, 6): arx finitimorum, Campani, Liv. 7, 29; so, id. 37, 18: tribunicium auxi-

llum et provocationem, duas arces libertatis tuendæ, id. 3, 45: arx ad aliquid faciendum, id. 28, 3: eam urbem pro arce habiturus Philippus adversus Græciæ civitates, id. 33, 14; cf. Duker. Flor. 3, 6, 5: quasi arx æternæ dominationis, Tac. A. 14, 31.—**B.** *Supreme power or authority;* and in a bad sense, *tyranny* (cf. Ascon. C. Div. in Cæcil. § 18): Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 243; cf. id. Contr. 4, 27: nondum attigit arcem, Juris et humani culmen, Luc. 7, 593 Corte (cf. id. 8, 490, and 4, 800); Tert. Apol. 4.—**C.** *Height, pitch, pinnacle* (rare): celsa mentis ab arce, Stat. S. 2, 2, 131: summæ laudum arces, Sil. 13, 771; Sid. Carm. 2, 173: arx eloquentiæ, Tac. Or. 10 Ruperti.—**D.** In Livy, of war: *The stronghold* or *key of operations,* ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, Liv. 28, 42.

† **ărўtēna** or **ărūtēna,** also contr. **artena,** æ. *f.*=ἀρυταίνη, *A vessel for baling:* "arytenam sive artenam vas ab hauriendo sic appellabant," Fest. p. 18; Lucil. in Charis. p. 95.

as, assis, *m.* (*Nom.* assis, Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9, and Schol. Pers. 2, 59. An old access. form assarius, ii, *m.,* and in the *Gen. plur.* assariūm, Var. L. L. 8, 38, 121; Charis. p. 58 P.) [*εἷς,* Dor. *αἷς,* Tarent. *ἆς.*]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Unity, a unit.* As a standard for different coins, weight, measure, *etc.*; acc. to the duodecimal system, divided into 12 parts, or uncias, with the following particular designations:

uncia=$\frac{1}{12}$ s. duodecima (*sc.* pars)	.
sextans=$\frac{2}{12}$=$\frac{1}{6}$ s. sexta	..
quadrans=$\frac{3}{12}$=$\frac{1}{4}$ s. quarta, also triuncis	...
triens=$\frac{4}{12}$=$\frac{1}{3}$ s. tertia . . . . or	::
quincunx=$\frac{5}{12}$ s. sextans cum quadrante	:.
semissis s. semis=$\frac{6}{12}$=$\frac{1}{2}$ s. dimidia	::
septunx=$\frac{7}{12}$ s. quadrans cum triente	:.
bessis s. bes=$\frac{8}{12}$=$\frac{2}{3}$. for beis s. binæ partes assis	:::
dodrans=$\frac{9}{12}$=$\frac{3}{4}$ s. terni quadrantes	::::
dextans s. decunx=$\frac{10}{12}$=$\frac{5}{6}$ s. quini sextantes	::::
deunx=$\frac{11}{12}$ s. undecim unciæ . .	::::.

The uncia was again divided into smaller parts:

semuncia=$\frac{1}{2}$ uncia=$\frac{1}{24}$ assis.
duella=$\frac{1}{3}$ uncia=$\frac{1}{36}$ assis.
sicilicus (-um)=$\frac{1}{4}$ uncia=$\frac{1}{48}$ assis.
sextula=$\frac{1}{6}$ uncia=$\frac{1}{72}$ assis.
drachma=$\frac{1}{8}$ uncia=$\frac{1}{96}$ assis.
hemisecla=$\frac{1}{12}$ uncia=$\frac{1}{144}$ assis.
scripulum (scrup).=$\frac{1}{24}$ uncia=$\frac{1}{288}$ assis.

The multiples of the *as* received the following designations:

dupondius=2 asses.
tripondius s. tressis=3 asses.
(quadressis)=4 asses.
quinquessis=5 asses.
sexis (only in the connection decussis-sexis in Vitr. l. c.)=6 asses.
septissis=7 asses.
octussis=8 asses.
nonussis (novissis?)=9 asses.
decussis=10 asses.
biccssis=20 asses.
tricessis=30 asses, and so on to centussis=100 asses. (Cf. Var. L. L. 5, 26, 47.)

B. Esp.: In inheritances and other matters, where a division was made, the *as,* and its parts were used as designations of the portions. Thus hæres ex asse, is *sole heir;* hæres ex semisse, *he who receives a half, a moiety;* hæres ex dodrante, *he who receives three-fourths of the inheritance;* and so hæres ex besse, triente, quadrante, sextante, *etc.*; ex semiuncia, ex sextula, ex duabus sextulis, *etc.,* Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 50; Marcian. ib. 34, 9, 2; Suet. Cæs. 83; C. Cæc. 6, et sæp.: Nerva constituit, ut tu ex triente socius esses, ego ex besse, Procul. Dig. 17, 2, 76: bessem fundi emere ab aliquo, Julian. 28, 21, 2, 39: quadrans et semissis fundi, Paul. ib. 6, 1, 8, et al.—Hence in assem, *in all, entirely, completely:* Ulp. Dig. 36, 45: vendere fundum in assem, Modest. ib. 20, 6, 9; cf. Col. 3, 3, 8, and 9.—In asse, the same; ut sit in asse autumnalis satio modiorum ducentorum quinquaginta, Col. 2, 12, 7: sic in asse fiunt octo menses et dies decem, id. ib. 9.—Ex asse, the same: ex asse aut ex parte possidere, Macr. Dig. 2, 8, 15; Sid. Ep. 2, 1; id. ib. 6, 12; 8, 6.

II. Meton.: **A.** As a copper coin, the *as* was, acc. to the well known ancient custom of weighing money, originally *A pound* (asses librales *or* æs grave; cf. æs, *no.* II. B. 2.), of the value of about 8$\frac{3}{10}$ *d.* of English money, and was uncoined (æs rude) until Servius Tullius stamped it with the images of animals (hence, pecunia, from pecus); cf. Var. R. R. 2, 1, 9; Pl. 33, 3, 13. In the first Punic war, on account of the scarcity of money, the *as* was reduced to a sixth part of its original weight, *i. e.* two ounces; hence, asses sextantarii (of the value of about 1$\frac{1}{20}$ *d.*), and the state gained five-sixths. In the second Punic war, and the dictatorship of Fabius, the *as* was again reduced one half, to one ounce; hence, asses unciales, about equal to $\frac{1}{20}$ of an English penny. Finally, the Lex Papiria (in the year U. C. 563, B. C. 191) reduced the *as* to half an ounce; hence, asses semiunciales ($\frac{1}{40}$ of an English penny), which continued as a standard even under the emperors. In all these reductions, however, the names of coins remained, independent of the weight of the *as:* uncia sextans, quadrans, *etc.* Cf. Grotef. Gr. 2, 8, 253 *sq.*; Smith's Dict. of Antiq. p. 139 *sq.*—From the small value of the *as* after the last reduction, arose **1.** The following phrases: quod non opus est, asse carum est, Cato in Sen. Ep. 94: quod (*sc.* pondus auri) si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43: viatica ad assem Perdiderat, *to the last farthing* (cf. ad, *no.* I. C. 2.), Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27: ad assem impendium reddere, Pl. Ep. 1, 15: rumores omnes unius assis æstimare, Cat. 5, 3: non assis facis? id. 42, 13: ab asse quæsitus (a, um), *what has been acquired by laying by small sums of money,* Vibia monumentum fecit sibi et suis ab asse quæsitum, Inscr. ap. Grut. 652, 1; cf. Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 408, *no.* 331.—**2.** The proverbs: **a.** Assem habeas, assem valeas, *your worth is estimated by your possessions,* Petr. S. 77, 6. **b.** Assem elephanto dare, *to give something* (as a petition, and the like) *with trembling to a superior* (a metaphor derived from trained elephants, which, after playing their parts, were accustomed to take pay for themselves, which was given them with fear by the multitude; cf. Pl. 8, 5, 5), Augustus in Quint. 6, 3, 59, and Macr. S. 2, 4; Var. in Non. 531, 10 *sq.*

B. As a measure: **1.** Of surface: *An acre,* acc. to the same division as above, from scripulum even to the *as.* Col. 5, 1, 9 *sq.*: proscindere semissem, iterare assem, Plin. 18, 19, 49 § 178.—**2.** Of length: *A foot,* Col. 5, 3, 2.

C. Of weight: *A pound,* acc. to the same division; cf. Fann. Ponder. 41; Ov. Med. Fac. 60.

☞ Mathematicians (Vitruv. 3, 1, 6), called the number 6 perfectus numerus (since 1+2+3=6), and formed, accordingly, the following terminology:

1=sextans, as dice-numbers	unio.
2=triens	binio.
3=semissis	ternio.
4=bessis (δίμοιρος) . . .	quaternio.
5=quintarius	quinio.
6=perfectus numerus . .	senio.
7=ἑφαστος, sex adjecto asse=6+1.	
8=adtertiarius, sex adjecta tertia=6+2 (ἐπίτριτος).	
9=sesquialter, sex adjecta dimidia=6+3 (ἡμιόλιος).	
10=bes alter, sex duabus partibus additis=6+4 (ἐπιδίμοιρος).	
11=adquintarius, sex quinque partibus additis=6+5 (ἐπιπεντάμοιρος).	
12=duplio (διπλάσιων).	

asa, v. ara.

† **ăsărōtum,** i, *n.*=ἀσάρωτον, *A floor laid in mosaic:* Stat. S. 1, 3, 56; cf. asarotos œcos=ἀσάρωτος οἶκος, Pl. 36, 25, 60. Hence, asaroticus lapillus, *A little mosaic stone,* Sid. Carm. 23, 56.

† **asărum,** i, *n.*=ἄσαρον, *Hazel-wort, wild-spikenard* (Asarum Europ., L.), Pl. 12, 13, 27.

† **asbestĭnum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* linum)=ἀσβεστινον, *A kind of incombustible cloth,* Pl. 19, 1, 4.

† **asbestos,** i, *m.* (*sc.* lapis)=ἄσβεστος (incombustible), *A stone of an irongray colour, which was found in Arcadia, differing from the common asbestos,* prps. amianthus, Pl. 37, 10, 54.

Asbŏlus, i, *m.* [ἀσβόλη, soot] *A black, shaggy hound of Actæon,* Ov. M. 3, 218.

ascălăbōtes, æ, *m.*=ἀσκαλαβώτης, *A kind of lizard,* elsewh. called stellio (Lacerta Gecko, L.), Pl. 29, 4, 28.

Ascălăphus, i, *m.*, Ἀσκάλαφος, *A son of Acheron and Orphne, who told Pluto that Proserpine had eaten some grains of a pomegranate in the infernal regions, on account of which he was changed by her into an ill-boding owl* (bubo), Ov. M. 5, 539 *sq.*; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 462.

† **ascălĭa,** æ, *f.*=ἀσκαλία, *The edible part of the artichoke,* Pl. 21, 16, 57.

Ascalonius, a, um, *adj.*, v. the follg.

Ascalo, ōnis, *f.*, Ἀσκαλών, *A commercial maritime town in the southern part of Palestine, between Gaza and Azotus* (now *Ascalon*), Mel. 1, 11, 3; Pl. 5, 13, 14; cf. Mann. Palest. S. 202.—Hence, **Ascalonius,** a, um, *adj. Of Ascalon:* cæpa, *an eschalot,* Col. 11, 3, 57; id. 12, 10, 1; Pl. 19, 6, 32.

a-scalpo (ads-), *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. e.; scalpo] *To scratch at:* aurem, App. M. 6, p. 179.

Ascănĭa, æ, *f.* Ἀσκανία, *A region in Phrygia:* Pl. 5, 32, 40.

1. **Ascānĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἀσκάνιος: lacus, *in Bithynia, near Nicæa,* Pl. 5, 32, 43: portus, *in Troas,* id. 5, 30, 32: insulæ, *in the Ægean Sea, before Troas,* id. ib. 31, 38.

2. **Ascānĭus,** ii, *m.*, Ἀσκάνιος, *Son of Æneas and Creusa, ruler at Lavinium, and founder of Alba Longa,* Virg. Æ. 1, 267; Ov. M. 13, 627; Liv. 1, 3; cf. Wagner Virg. Æ. l. c., and Exc. ad Æ. 2, *no.* XVII. p. 436.

† **ascaules,** is, *m.*=ἀσκαύλης, *A bagpiper:* Mart. 10, 3, 8 (called in Suet. Ner. 54 utricularius).

ascella, æ, *f.* Of men: *The bosom:* abscondit piger manum suam sub ascella, Vulg. Prov. 19, 24; id. ib. 26, 15.—Of birds: *The crop* or *craw,* confringet ascellas ejus, Vulg. Levit. 1, 17.

ascendens (ads-), entis, **I.** *P.* of ascendo. **II.** *Pa.*: machina, *A machine for ascending, a scaling-ladder:* Vitr. 10, 19.—As *Subst.*: In the jurists, **ascendentes,** ium, *comm. gen.,* are *Kindred in an ascending line* (*parents, grandparents,* etc.), opposed to *descendentes* (children, grandchildren, *etc.*): Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 68.

ascendĭbilis (adsc-), e, *adj.* [ascendo] *That can be ascended or climbed:* semita, Pomp. in Schol. Stat. Th. 10, 841.

a-scendo (adsc-), ndi, nsum, ndĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. f.; scando] **I.** Prop.: *To ascend, mount up, climb* (opp. to *descendere,* and diff. from *escendere,* which designates a climbing, mounting upon some high object, and involves the idea of exertion, struggling; cf. Oud. Cæs. B. G. 7, 27; Suet. Cæs. 61; Bremi and Dahne, Nep. Them. 8, 6; Ochsn. Ecl. p. 287 and 288) (class., in Cic. very freq.): **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: ascendi in lembum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 35: in navem, Nep. Them. 8, 6, so, id. Epam. 4, 5: in triremem, quæ ad eum deportandum erat missa, ascendit, id. Alcib. 4, 3: in Amanum (urbem), C. Fam. 15, 4, 8: in murum, id. de Or. 2, 24, 100: in equum, id. Sen. 10, 34: in cœlum, id. Læl. 23, 88: quis ascendet in cœlum? Vulg. Rom. 10, 6; cf., also, C. Mil. 35, 97 (cf. id. Leg. 2, 8, ascensus in cœlum: and Ovid, in plagas cœli, M. 11, 518): in tribunal, C. Vatin. 14, 34; Liv. 2, 28 Drak.: in concionem, C. Att. 4, 2, 3; so, Liv. 3, 49: in Capito-

lium, id. 10, 7: in urbem, Virg. Æ. 2, 192.—**B.** With *ad:* ad Gitanas, Epiri oppidum, Liv. 42, 38.—**C.** With *Acc.:* navem, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 69; so, Phædr. 4, 21, 9: classem, Tac. A. 2, 75: montes altos, Lucr. 6, 469 (cf. Cæsar: summum jugum montis, B. G. 1, 21; and Juv.: montem, 1, 82; and Claud.: fastigia montis anheli, Rapt. Pros. 3, 383): adversam ripam, C. Div. 1, 28: murum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 27; so, Virg. Æ. 9, 507: equum, Suet. Cæs. 61: ascendit Capitolium ad lumina, Suet. Cæs. 37: Olympum, Tib. 4, 1, 12: magnum iter ascendo, Prop. 4, 10, 3.—Also pass.: si mons erat ascendendus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 79: primus gradus ascendatur, Vitr. 3, 4, 4: ascenso simul curru, Suet. Tib. 2 *fin.*; Prop. 4, 3, 63.—**D.** *Abs.:* ex locis superioribus desuper suos ascendentes protegebant, Cæs. B. C. 1, 79: qua fefellerat ascendens hostis, Liv. 5, 47: illuc, Ov. M. 8, 17; so, id. ib. 11, 394: quo simul ascendit, id. ib. 720.

II. Fig.: constr. in like manner: **A.** With *in:* in summum locum civitatis, C. Clu. 55: propter quem (ornatum) ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, id. Or. 36, 125.—**B.** With *ad:* Lucr. 2, 138: aut a minoribus ad majora ascendimus, aut a majoribus ad minora delabimur, C. Part. 4, 12: propius ad magnitudinem alicujus, Pl. Pan. 61, 2: ad honores, C. Brut. 68 *fin.*: ad hunc gradum amicitiæ, Curt. 7, 1, 28. **C.** With *Acc.:* ex honoribus continuis familiæ unum gradum dignitatis, C. Mur. 27: altiorem gradum, id. Off. 2, 18, 62; so, Nep. Phoc. 2, 3: altissimum (gradum) Pl. Ep. 3, 2, 4.—Poet.: ascendere thalamum, *i. e.* matrimonium contrahere, Val. Fl. 6, 45.—**D.** *Abs.:* ad summam amplitudinem pervenisset, ascendens gradibus magistratuum, C. Brut. 81, 281; Pl. Pan. 58, 5: altius ascendere, Brutus in C. Ep. Brut. 1, 4: gradatim ascendit vox, C. de Or. 3, 61: usque ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra non ascendit, *i. e.* alios non tetigit, Liv. 7, 30.

☞ Super, supra aliquem *or* aliquid ascendere, *To rise above any person* or *thing, to surpass, to stand higher* (only in Tacitus): liberti ibi super ingenuos et super nobiles ascendunt, Tac. G. 25 Ruperti: supra tribunatus et præturas et consulatus ascendere, id. Or. 7.

ascensĭbĭlis (ads-), e, *adj.* [ascendo] *That may be ascended:* iter, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 1.

ascensĭo (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An ascending, ascent* (more rare than ascensus): ad hirundinum nidum, ascensionem ut faceret, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 6: graduum, Vitr. 9, 1, p. 208 ed. Rode.—**B.** Esp.: In Eccl. Lat., *The Ascension* of Christ: ascensio Christi pignus nostræ ascensionis, Aug. Serm. 273, § 2. **II.** Fig.: quorum (oratorum) quæ fuerit ascensio, et quam in omnibus rebus difficilis optimi perfectio, *etc., an advancement, a soaring,* C. Brut. 36, 137.

ascensor (ads-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who ascends:* montis Dominici, Hier. in Rufin. 1.

1. **ascensus (ads-),** a, um, *P.* of ascendo.

2. **ascensus (ads-),** ūs, *m.* [ascendo] **I.** Prop.: *An ascending, ascent:* primos prohibere ascensu coeperunt, Cæs. B. G. 5, 32: hosti adscensum difficilem præbere, Liv. 25, 36: summi fastigia tecti ascensu supero, Virg. Æ. 2, 303: ascensus siderum, *a rising of the stars to our hemisphere,* Pl. 29, 4, 15.—Also in plur.: hostes partim scalis ascensus tentant, Liv. 36, 24.

II. Meton. (*Concret.:* cf. aditus, accessus, *etc.*): *A place where one ascends, an approach, ascent:* inambulans atque ascensu ingrediens arduo, C. de Or. 1, 61, 261: difficilis atque arduus, id. 2 Verr. 4, 23, 51: homines audaces ab ejus templi aditu atque ascensu reputisti? C. Dom. 21, 54: riget arduus alto Tmolus in ascensu, Ov. M. 11, 151: quæ ædes tribunal habent et ascensum, *a flight of stairs, ascent:* Vitr. 4, 7, p. 93 ed. Rode.; so, id. 5, 6, p. 111 ib.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *An ascent:* collisque ad honoris amplioris gradum is primus a. esto, C. Leg. 3, 3: propter quæ datur homini a. in cœlum, id. ib. 2, 8.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II.): *A degree, a step, gradation:* in virtute multi ascensus, C. Planc. 25 Wund.

†***ascēnus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἄσκηνος (without tents, *i. e.* without habitations), *Houseless, destitute:* scitis, pro ascenis a quo veniat retributio, si juventur, Ennod. Ep. 9, 20.

†**ascētērĭa,** orum, *n.* = ἀσκητήρια, *A place of abode for ascetics, a hermitage,* Cod. Just. 1, 3, 33.

†**ascētrĭæ,** arum, *f.* = ἀσκήτριαι, *Women who have taken vows, female ascetics,* Novell. Constit. Just. 123.

ascĭa, æ, *f.* [akin to ἀξίνη] **I.** Prop.: *An axe for hewing wood, a carpenter's axe:* ROGVM ASCIA NE POLITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. in C. Leg. 2, 23; cf. Dirks. Transl. S. 661 *sq.*; so, Pl. 7, 56, 57; id. 16, 40, 76, *no.* 3.—Prov.: asciam sibi in crus impingere *or* illidere, *to cut one's own legs, to wound one's self:* Petr. S. 74, 16; cf. App. M. 3, p. 139, 6.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A mattock, a hoe:* asciæ in aversa parte referentes rastros, Pall. 1, 43, 3.—**B.** *An instrument used by bricklayers for mixing the mortar,* as represented in Trajan's column, Vitr. 7, 2; so, Pall. 1, 14. Such an instrument is found depicted upon monuments, and in the inscription the expression, Sub ascia *or* ad asciam dedicatum, *i. e.* while yet under the *ascia* devoted to a tomb (prob. this was done in order to protect the empty sepulchre from injury), Orell. *no.* 249; ib. *no.* 4464; 4465; 4466; 4467: PATER ET MATER FILIO DVLCISSIMO AD ASCIAM DEDICATVM POSVERVNT, ib. *no.* 4468.

Ascĭburgĭum, ii, *n. An ancient town in Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine* (now *Asburg.* Acc. to Mann. Gall. S. 250, the village *Essenberg,* opp. *Duisburg*), Tac. G. 3, and H. 4, 33.

1. **ascĭo,** *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [ascia, *no.* II. B.] *To work* or *prepare with an* ascia: calcem, Vitr. 7, 2.

2. **a-scĭo (ads-),** *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; scio] *To take to one's self,* etc., *knowingly and willingly; to receive, admit,* etc. (=sciens assumo; prps. found only in Virg. and Tac., and in *Inf. Præs.*): **A.** In *simple constr.:* socios adscire, Virg. Æ. 12, 38; dub. al. accire: milites, Tac. Agr. 19.—**B.** With *per:* adsciri per adoptionem a Tiberio, Tac. A. 1, 3.—**C.** With *inter:* adsciri inter comites, Tac. H. 4, 80.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.:* adsciri in societatem Germanos, Tac. H. 4, 24.

ascisco (ads-), īvi (in ante-class. and class. Lat. never ĭi), ītum, ĭscĕre, 3. *v. a. inch.* [ascio] **I.** Prop.: *To receive, admit, take, adopt,* etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.:* dominos acreis, Lucr. 5, 87; so, id. 6, 63: perficiam ut hunc A. Licinium, ... si non esset (*sc.* civis), putetis asciscendum fuisse, C. Arch. 2, 4: amitti civitatem Romanam, aliâ ascitâ, Nep. Att. 3, 1.—**B.** With *double Acc.:* Marcellum ducem adsciverunt, Hirt. B. Alex. 59: ascivit te filium, Pl. Pan. 7, 4: me patronum unum asciverant, C. Pis. 11, 25: quem mox Vitellius generum ascivit, Tac. H. 1, 59:—*Pass. constr.:* successorem ascitum eum, Suet. Tib. 23: a Gabinio socium adscitum, Sall. C. 47, 1. —**C.** With *Dat.:* Numam Pompilium regem alienigenam sibi ipse populus adscivit, C. Rep. 2, 13, 25: Boios socios sibi asciscunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5: socios sibi ad id bellum Osismios, ... Menapios asciscunt, id. ib. 3, 9.—**D.** With *Abl.:* tribuni centurionesque industriâ, licentiâ, per virtutes ... adscisecbantur, Tac. H. 2, 5.—**E.** With *per:* Tac. H. 2, 5; cf. preceding *no.* D.—**F.** With *inter:* inter patricios, Tac. Agr. 9.—**G.** With *in c. Acc.:* asciti simul in civitatem et patres, Liv. 6, 40: Clausus simul in civitatem Romanam et in familias patriciorum ascitus est, Tac. A. 11, 24: aliquem in numerum patriciorum, id. ib. 11, 25: Chauci in commilitium asciti sunt, id. A. 1, 60: aliquem in penates suos, id. H. 1, 15: aliquem in nomen, id. A. 3, 30; Suet. Claud. 39: aliquem in bona et nomen, id. Galb. 17.

II. Fig.: **A.** **1.** Of persons: *To take, draw,* or *receive any person* or *thing to one's self* (differ. from adjungere and assumere, by the access. idea of exertion and mediation, or of personal reflection; cf. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 3, 9, 10; Sall. C. 24, 3): nemo oppressus ære alieno fuit, quem non ad hoc incredibile sceleris fœdus asciverit, C. Cat. 2, 4 *fin.*: ea tempestate plurimos cujusque generis homines ascivisse dicitur, Sall. C. 24, 3: Veientes re secundâ elati voluntarios undique ad spem prædæ asciverunt, Liv. 4, 31, 3; Tac. H. 2, 8: in conscientiam facinoris pauci asciti, id. ib. 1, 25.—Poet. asciscere sic asciscere se *or* ascisci, *To join* or *unite one's self to one* (cf. accingunt omnes operi, Virg. Æ. 2, 235): ascivere tuo comites sub numine divæ Centum omnes nemorum, Grat. Cyneg. 16.—**2.** Of things: asciverunt sibi illud oppidum piratæ primo commercio, deinde etiam societate, C. 2 Verr. 4, 10, 21.

B.: **1.** Of things: *To fetch, receive, take, appropriate to one's self, adopt:* quarum (*i. e.* Cereris et Liberæ) sacra populus Romanus a Græcis ascita et accepta tanta religione tuetur, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 5, 72, 187; so, id. Harusp. Resp. 13, 27; Ov. M. 15, 625 Heins. (cf. Web. Luc. 8, 831): peregrinos ritus, Liv. 1, 20: opimum quoddam et tanquam adipale dictionis genus, C. Or. 8, 25: nova verba, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 119: quod ipsa natura asciscat et reprobet, C. Fin. 1, 7, 23: asciscere aut probare amicitiam aut justitiam, id. ib. 3, 21, 70; id. Leg. 1, 11; id. Fin. 3, 5, 17; cf. Beier C. Off. 3, 3, 13, p. 203: hanc consuetudinem lubenter ascivimus, id. Brut. 57 *fin.*—**2.** *To take* or *receive something with approbation, approve, be pleased with, receive as true* (sciscendo assumere): quum jussisset populus Romanus aliquid, si id ascivissent socii populi ac Latini, *etc.*, C. Balb. 8, 20: quas (leges) Latini voluerunt, asciverunt, id. ib. 8, 21: quibus (scitis) ascitis susceptisque, id. Leg. 2, 5: tu vero ista ne asciveris, neve fueris commenticiis rebus assensus, id. Ac. 2, 40, 125: ne labar ad opinionem, et aliquid asciscam et comprobem incognitum, id. ib. 2, 45, 138.—**3.** Sibi (like arrogo): *To assume* or *arrogate something to one's self* (very rare): eos illius expertes esse prudentiæ, quam sibi asciscerent, C. de Or. 1, 19, 87: eloquentiæ laudem uni sibi, Tac. A. 14, 52; cf. C. Dom. 36, 95.—***4.** *To order, decree,* or *approve also:* alterum (*sc.* genus sacerdotum) interpretetur fatidicorum et vatum effata incognita, quorum (*sc.* effata) senatus populusque adsciverit, C. Leg. 2, 8: "adsciverit est etiam sciverit, etiam decreverit; nam Decemviri oracula Sibyllina non consulebant, nisi decreto senatus aut populi," Wytt.: v. Moser in h. l.—**5.** Ascitus, *Derived, assumed, foreign:* opp. to innate, native, inborn: in eo nativum quendam leporem esse non ascitum, Nep. Att. 4: proles Stat. Silv. 1, 1, 23: genitos esse vos mihi, non ascitos milites credite, Curt. 10, 8, 13: dapes, Ov. F. 6, 172.

†**Ascītæ,** ārum, *m.* [ἄσκος, an inflated skin] **I.** *The name given to certain Arabs who exercised piracy by floating towards vessels on inflated skins:* commercia ipsa infestant ex insulis Arabes Ascitæ appellati, quoniam bubulos utres binos sternentes ponte piraticam exercent sagittis venenatis, Pl. 6, 29, 34; cf. Solin. 56, 8. **II.** *Certain heretics:* A. ab utre appellati, quem perhibentur inflatum et opertum circuire bacchantes, tanquam ipsi sint evangelici utres novi novo vino repleti, Aug. Hæres. 62.

†**ascītes,** æ, *m.* = ἀσκίτης, *sc.* ὕδρωψ, *A kind of dropsy,* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 8; Pl. Valer. 3, 12 (in Cels. 3 21 written as a Greek word).

1. **ascītus (ads-),** a, um. *P.* of ascisco.

2. **ascītus (ads-),** ūs, *m.* [ascisco] *An acceptance, reception:* C. Fin. 5, 7, 17; dub. (v. Madv. ad h. l.)

†**ascĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἄσκιος (without shadow): loca, *countries under the equator,* Pl. 2, 73, 75.

Asclēpĭădes, æ, *m.,* Ἀσκληπιάδης, **I.** *A distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia, friend of Crassus,* C. de Or. 1, 14, 63; Cels. 3, 4; Pl. 7, 37, 37; id. 26,

3, 8; Cæl. Aur. Tard. 3, 8. **II.** *A blind philosopher of Eretria*, C. Tusc. 5, 39, 113. **III.** *A Greek poet, inventor of the metre named after him* metrum Asclepiadeum (*e. g.* Hor. Od. 1, 1: Mæcenas, atavis edite regibus), Diomed. p. 508 P.

Asclēpiadēus, a um, *adj.* [Asclepiades] *Asclepiadean:* poscis ut Horatiana incude formatos Asclepiadeos (*sc.* versus) tibi quospiam transmittam, Sid. Ep. 9, 13; v. the preced. *no.* III.

†**asclēpĭas,** ădis, *f.* = ἀσκληπιάς, *The common swallow-wort* (Asclepias Vincetoxicum, L.), Pl. 27, 5, 18.

Asclēpiŏdōtus, i, *m.*, Ἀσκληπιόδοτος, *A biographer of Diocletian*, Vop. Aurel. 44.

†**asclēpĭon,** ii, *n. A medicinal herb named after Æsculapius*, Ἀσκληπιός, Pl. 25, 4, 11.

Asclētārĭo, ōnis, *m. A mathematician in the time of Domitian*, Suet. Dom. 15.

Asculum, i, *n.*, v. Aesculum.

Ascōnĭus, ii, *m.* Q. A. Pedianus, *A learned grammarian of Padua, who,* A. D. 41, *wrote a valuable commentary upon Cicero*; cf. Serv. ad Virg. E. 3, 105; also Bahr's Lit. Gesch. § 260; Weich. Poet. Lat. p. 274.

†**ascŏpēra,** æ, *f.* = ἀσκοπήρα, **I.** Prop.: *A leathern travelling-bag* or *sack used by travellers on foot* (distinguished from hippopera, a horseman's saddle-bags): Suet. Ner. 45. **II.** Meton.: *A leathern bag* or *skin* for holding wine: vini, Vulg. Judith 10, 5.

Ascra, æ, *f.*, Ἄσκρα, *A village of Bœotia, near Mount Helicon, the birth-place of Hesiod*: Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 31.—Hence, **Ascræus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἀσκραῖος, **I.** Prop.: *Ascræan:* nemus, Prop. 2, 10, 4: poeta, *i. e. Hesiod*, id. 2, 25, 77: senex, the same, Virg. E. 6, 70.—As *Subst.*: **Ascræus,** i, *m.*, *Hesiod*, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 11. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Heroidic* or *of Hesiod:* carmen, *i. e. rural*, Virg. G. 2, 176; Col. 10, 436: boves, *which Hesiod pastured*, Ov. F. 6, 14.—**B.** *Of Helicon, Heliconian:* fontes, Prop. 2, 8, 29.

a-scribo (**adsc-**), psi, ptum, bĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; scribo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To add to*, or *insert in, a writing:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: quod ascripsit, C. Div. 1, 16, 29.—**2.** With *double Acc.*:—*Pass. constr.*: coheredem sibi libertum ejus ascriptum, Suet. Vit. 14.—**3.** With *Dat.*: Terentia salutem tibi plurimam ascribit, C. Att. 1, 5, 9; id. Dom. 44, 116.—**4.** With *ab*: ad Statium, C. Att. 6, 2.—**5.** With *in c. Acc.*: hoc tibi respondeo; ascripsisse eundem Sullam in eandem legem, SI QUID, *etc.*, C. Cæc. 33, 95.—**6.** With *in c. Abl.*: antiquior dies in tuis ascripta literis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: in alterâ epistolâ diem non ascribis, id. Att. 3, 23: nam nisi esset, hoc in omnibus legibus non ascriberetur, id. Cæcin. 33, 95: nomen suum in albo profitentium citharœdorum jussit ascribi, Suet. Ner. 21.—**7.** With *Abl.*: negavit aliâ se conditione allecturum, quam si pateretur ascribi albo, *etc.*, Suet. Tib. 51.—**B.** Freq. of superscriptions and inscriptions: non reprehendo quod adscripsit *accensus*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 68, 154: non credo ascripturum esse MAGNO, id. Agr. 2, 20, 53: novo si marmori ascripserunt Praxitelem, Phæd. 5, prol. 6: tumulo publice exstructo adscripserant, *Pro libertate eos occubuisse*, Suet. Aug. 12 *fin.*: ut qui statuarum titulis pronepotem se Q. Catuli Capitolini semper ascripserit, id. Galb. 2; id. Ner. 45: ad statuam ejus ascriptum est, id. Aug. 70.

B. Esp.: Polit. *t. t.*: *To enrol, enter in a list* as citizen, colonist, *etc.*: "*ascripti* dicebantur, qui in colonias nomina dedissent, ut essent coloni," Fest. p. 14 Müll.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: colonos, Liv. 35, 9: ascriptis veteranis, Suet. Ner. 91.—**2.** With *double Acc.*:—*Pass. constr.*: qui hunc ascriptum Heracleensem dicunt, C. Arch. 4, 8.—**3.** With *Acc. of place:* colonos Venusiam ascripserunt, Liv. 31, 49: Puteolos ascripti coloni, id. 34, 42.—**4.** With *Adn. of place:* colonos eo trecentos ascripserunt, Liv. 37, 7.—**5.** With *Dat.*: si qui fœderatis civitatibus ascripti fuissent, C. Arch. 4, 7: urbanæ militiæ ascribebatur, *was enrolled for service*, Tac. H. 2, 94 (but, milites scribere). — **6.** With *in c. Acc.*: ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, *To be enrolled in:* C. Arch. 4, 6.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **1.** *To impute, ascribe, attribute to one the cause of something:* hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, C. Inv. 1, 49: panaces Diis inventoribus ascriptum, Pl. 25, 4, 11: Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 81. And *per hypallagen* (cf. Rudd. 2, p. 393): cur autem ascribimus illum his lacrimis (instead of illi has lacrimas), id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 419; cf. id. Eidyll. 6, 81.—**2.** *To place, as it were to one's credit, i. e. to settle, fix, designate, appoint:* eidem (servo) ascripsisse legatum, *bequeathed to him*, Pl. Ep. 4, 10. Poet.: culpam lues, olim quum ascriptus venerit pœnæ dies, Phædr. 4, 10, 8.—Akin to this, **3.** sibi aliquid, *To apply, refer something to one's self:* qui facere quæ non possunt, verbis elevant, Ascribere hoc debebunt exemplum sibi, Phædr. 4, 3, 6.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): **1.** *To reckon* or *number in a class, include among:* with *Dat.*: Satyris poetas, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4 (cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 13: scribe tui gregis hunc): aliquem ordinibus deorum, id. Od. 3, 3, 35: Peucinorum nationes Germanis an Sarmatis ascribam dubito, Tac. G. 46: aliquem antiquis temporibus, id. Or. 17.—**2.** *To add* or *join to:* **a.** *Abs.*: post aliquod tempus alios (legatos) adscribi jubent, Phæd. 4, 17, 16.—**b.** With *Dat.*: qui Thucydidem laudavit, suæ nostram ascribat sententiam, C. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 16: unus A. Gabinius belli maritimi Cn. Pompeio socius ascribitur, id. Manil. 19, 58: utinam ego tertius vobis amicus adscriberer, id. Tusc. 5, 22, 63.—**c.** With *ad*: ad hoc genus ascribamus etiam narrationes apologorum, C. de Or. 2, 66, 264: admiratus eorum fidem tyrannus petivit, ut se ad amicitiam tertium ascriberent, id. Off. 3, 10, 45: hunc ad tuum numerum libenter adscribito, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5.—**d.** With *in c. Acc.*: tu vero ascribe me in talem numerum, C. Phil. 2, 13, 33.—**3.** *To ascribe*, etc., to a deity: illi deo (*sc.* Jovi) ales (*sc.* aquila) adscribitur, Pl. 10, 5, 6, § 18.

ascriptĭcius (**adscr-**), a, um, *adj.* [ascribo] **A.** (acc. to ascribo, *no.* I. B.): *That is enrolled* or *entered on a list* as citizen, colonist, *etc.*: novi et ascripticii cives, Cic. N. D. 3, 15, 39.—**B.** (acc. to II. B. 2.): *Assigned, added, attached to* something: servi, *i. e. slaves attached to the soil and sold together with the estate*, Cod. Just. 11, 47, 6.—As *Subst.*: **1. ascriptītius,** ii, *m.* (*sc.* servus) = ascripticius servus, Cod. Just. 10, 6, 21; 24.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: **ascriptītii,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites) *Supernumerary soldiers who accompanied a Roman army to fill up vacancies in the legions:* "*ascripticii* veluti quidam scripti dicebantur, qui supplendis legionibus ascribebantur. Hos et *accensos* dicebant, quod ad legionum censum essent ascripti," Fest. p. 14 Müll.

ascriptĭo (**ads-**), ōnis, *f.* [ascribo, *no.* I. A.] *An addition in writing:* C. Cæcin. 33, 95.

ascriptīvus (**ads-**), a, um, *adj.* [ascribo, *no.* I. B.] *That is enrolled as a (supernumerary) soldier:* Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 2; Var. L. L. 7, 3, 32.

ascriptor (**ads-**), ōris, *m.* [ascribo, *no.* I. A.] (*He who willingly subscribes (his name)*; hence Fig.), *He who assents to, agrees to any thing* (prps. only in the follg. exs.): ascriptores legis agrariæ, C. Agr. 2, 9, 23: venalis ascriptor et subscriptor tuus, id. Dom. 19, 49; id. post Red. in Sen. 4, 9; id. ib. 10, 26.

ascriptus (**ads-**), a, um, *P.* of ascribo.

Ascŭlum (**-clum,** Sil. 8, 438, and Itin. Anton.), i, *n.*, Ἄσκουλον, more freq. Ἄσκλον, **I.** *The capital of Picenum* (now *Ascoli*), Pl. 3, 13, 18, § 111; Flor. 1, 19, 2.—Hence, **Asculānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Asculum, Asculanian:* triumphus, Pl. 7, 43, 44, § 135.—As *Subst.*: **Asculani,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Asculum*: C. Font. 14, 41. **II.** *A town of Apulia*: Flor. 1, 18, 9 Duker.—Hence, **Ascŭlīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Asculinian:* ager, Frontin. de Colon. p. 110.

†**ascȳrŏīdes,** is, *n.* = ἀσκυροειδές, *A plant resembling the* ascyron, Pl. 27, 5, 20.

†**ascȳron,** i, *n.* = ἄσκυρον, *A plant*, also called androsemon, *St. John's-wort*, Pl. 27, 4, 10.

Asdrubal, v. Hasdrubal.

āsella, æ, *f. dim.* [asina] *A small she-ass*: Ov. A. A. 3, 290.

Asellĭo, ōnis, *m. One of the more ancient Roman historians*, C. Leg. 1, 2, 6.

***āsellŭlus,** i, *m. double dim.* [asinus, asellus] *A very small, or young ass*: Arn. 3, p. 109.

āsellus, i, *m. dim.* [asinus] **I.** Prop.: *A little ass, an ass's colt*: dossuarius, Var. R. R. 2, 5 *fin.*: asellus onustus auro, *C. Att. 1, 16: tardus, Virg. G. 1, 273: lente gradiens, Ov. M. 11, 179; id. 4, 27; Hor. S. 1, 9, 20.—Prov.: narrare fabulam surdo asello, *to preach to deaf ears*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 199 (in imitation of a Greek proverb, Ὄνῳ τις ἔλεγε μῦθον· ὁ δὲ τὰ ὦτα ἐκίνει: cf. Schmid upon Hor. l. c.). **II.** Fig.: Of a man addicted to sensuality, Juv. 9, 92; Petr. S. 24 *fin.*; Hier. Vit. S. Hilar. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A star in the sign of Cancer*: sunt in signo Cancri duæ stellæ parvæ, Aselli appellati, Pl. 18, 35, 80; cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 23.—**B.** *A sea-fish much prized by the Romans*, prob. *cod*: Var. L. L. 5, 12, 23; cf. Pl. 9, 17, 28.—Prov.: post asellum diaria non sumo, *after delicious fare I take no common food*, Petr. S. 24.—**C.** *A Roman cognomen*, C. de Or. 2, 64, 258; Liv. 27, 41.

†**asēmus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἄσημος (without sign): tunica, *That has not the purple stripe*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33 *fin.*

1. **Asĭa,** æ, *f.* (**ās-**) (respecting the quantity of the A, cf. Jahn Ov. M. 5, 643), Ἀσία. **I.** Prop.: Orig., *A town of Lydia*, afterwards *the region around it*; hence, **Asĭus,** a, um (**ās-**) *adj. Of Asia:* palus, *the marshy region on the river Cayster, near the above town*, Virg. Æ. 7, 701 (cf. id. G. 1, 383, and Hom. Il. 2, 461): Asia Deiopeia, Virg. G. 4, 343 (cf. Hyg. F. procem). **II.** Meton.: **A.** In a wider sense, *Asia Minor*, C. Manil. 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 5; Virg. Æ. 2, 557; Sen. Troad. 6.—Hence also, **B.** for *Pergamos*, Liv. 26, 24; Vell. 2, 4; and, as a Roman province, κατ' ἐξοχήν (ἡ ἰδίως καλουμένη Ἀσία, Strabo 17, p. 118) Asia comprehended Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia, C. Fl. 27; Manil. 6, et sæpe.—Hence, **Asius,** a, um, (**ās-**) *adj. Asiatic* (cf. Asiaticus): villa, Var. in Non. 466, 3.—**C.** For *Troas*, Ov. M. 13, 484.—And, finally, in its widest sense, **D.** *The whole of the quarter of the globe Asia* (hence, the distinction Asia Minor, Oros. 1, 2), Pl. 5, 9, 9.—A poet. form, **Asis,** ĭdis (**ās-**), Ov. M. 5, 648, and as *Subst.*: id. ib. 9, 447.—**F.** Rhetores Asiatici, C. Orat. 63, 212 Orell. Onomast.

2. †† **asĭa,** æ, *f.* Among the Taurini, *Rye* (Lat. secale), Pl. 18, 16, 40.

Asiāgĕnes, is (**ās-**), *m.*, Ἀσιαγενής, *A cognomen of* Scipio Asiaticus, Liv. 39, 44, and Sid. Carm. 7, 80; cf. Gron. Obs. 4, 391 (p. 531 ed. Frotsch.); and the follg.

Asiāgĕnus, i, *m.* = Asiagenes, *A cognomen of a son of* Scipio Asiaticus, Mon. Scip. in Orell. Inscr. *n.* 557.

Asiāne, *adv. In the Asiatic manner*; v. Asianus.

Asiānus, a, um (**ās-**), *adj.*, Ἀσιανός, *Asiatic, belonging to the Roman province Asia*: res, Liv. 31, 2.—As *Subst.*: **Asiani,** ōrum, *m.*: **A.** *The inhabitants of the province* Asia, C. Att. 1, 17, 9; Pl. 21, 26, 98.—**B. Asiani,** *sc.* equites, *The knights who farmed the public taxes in Asia*, Asiani, qui de censoribus conduxerant, questi sunt in senatu, *etc.*, C. Att. 1, 17, 9.—**C. Asiani,** *sc.* oratores, *Orators distinguished by a peculiarly bombastic or redundant style* (cf. Asiaticus), Quint. 12, 10, 1; id. ib. 12, 16.—Hence, *adv.* **Asiāne** (**ās-**) loqui, id. ib. 12, 10, 18.

†**Asĭarcha,** æ, *m.* = Ἀσιάρχης, *A high-priest, and president of games and theatrical exhibitions in the Roman province of Asia*, Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 2.

Asĭātĭcus, a, um (**ās-**), *adj.*, 'Ασιατικός, *Asiatic:* bellum, C. Manil. 7: mare, Pl. 5, 27, 28: persica, *fruit of a tree in Asia, a kind of peach*, id. 15, 12, 11 (also *abs.* Asiatica, Col. 10, 412): picturæ genus, Pl. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 7: edictum, *The edict of Q. Mucius Scævola, when consul* A. U. C. 659, *granting certain privileges to the Greeks;* in quo (*sc.* edicto) sibi libertatem censent Græci datam, ut Græci inter se disceptent suis legibus, C. Att. 6, 1, 15: genus dicendi, in rhet., *an overstrained, bombastic style, peculiar to Asiatics*, id. Brut. 95; cf. id. Or. 8 *fin.*, and Asianus.—As *Subst.:* **Asiaticus, i,** *m. A surname of Cornelius Scipio, who conquered Antiochus, brother of* Scipio Africanus, Liv. 37, 58; Gell. 7, 19; cf. Asiagenes.

†**āsĭlus**, i, *m. A gad-fly, horse-fly*, usu. tabanus (cf. Pl. 11, 28, 34); Gr. οἶστρος (cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 15); Virg. G. 3, 147 (cf. Hom. Od. 22, 297). (Even in Seneca's time the word was antiquated, v. Sen. Ep. 58; cf. Pl. 11, 28, 34.)

1. **āsĭna**, æ, *f.* (*Dat.* and *Abl. plur.* asinabus acc. to Prisc. p. 733 P.; Rhem. Pal. 1365 ib., and Phoc. p. 1707 ib.; yet asinis, Pl. 11, 40, 95; cf. Zumpt, § 45, *no.* 4; Madvig, § 34, *obs.* 4 [asinus] *A she ass:* Var. R. R. 2, 8, 1, and 6; so, Col. 6, 37, 4; Pl. 8, 44, 69; Pall. 1, 35, 16: molendaria, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18.

2. **Asĭna**, æ, *m. A Roman cognomen, e. g.* Cn. Scipio Asina, Macr. S. 1, 6.

Asĭnæus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Asine.

āsĭnālis, e, *adj.* [asinus] *Asinine, doltish, stupid:* asinali verecundiâ ductus, App. M. 4, p. 153, 3 Elm.

āsĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to an ass:* mola, Cato R. R. 10, 4, and 11, 4.—As *Subst.:* **A. āsĭnārĭus**, ii, *m. A keeper of asses, an ass-driver*, Cato R. R. 10, 1, and 11, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 18, 1.—**B. 1. Asĭnārĭa**, æ, *f.*, *sc.* fabula, *The title of a comedy of Plautus.*—(That the Via asinaria, Fest. s. v. RETRICIBUS, p. 233, *a side-branch of the* Via Latina, and the Aurelian designation Porta Asinaria, earlier P. Cœlimontana, were named from asinus, since upon this street and through this gate asses brought vegetables, fruit, *etc.*, to Rome to market, is justly questioned in Platner's Besch. d. Stadt Rom. S. 663., in opp. to Müll. Roms Camp. 2, pp. 3, 4.—**2. asinaria**, *sc.* arbor: *The rhododendron* or *rhododaphne*, named As. because its flowers are poisonous to cattle, especially to asses, Gloss. Philox.; cf. Ap. Met. 4, 2, 1.

Āsīne, es, *f.*, 'Ασίνη, *A town of Messenia:* Pl. 4, 5, 7, § 15.—Hence, **Asinæus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of*, or *belonging to*, Asine: sinus, Pl. 4, 5, 7, § 15.

Asĭnianus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Asinius.

āsĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [asinus] *Of* or *from an ass:* stercus, Var. R. R. 1, 38, 2: pullus, *ass's foal, a young ass*, id. ib. 2, 8, 1: pilus, Pl. 8, 21, 30, et al.: pruna, *a kind of plum of little value*, Pl. 15, 13, 12.

Asĭnĭus, a, um, *adj. The name of a Roman* gens. *The most celebrated is* Asinius Pollio, *a friend of Augustus, founder of the first library in Rome, and author of a history (now lost) of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey*, C. Fam. 10, 31 *sq.* Manut.; Vell. 2, 125; Hor. Od. 2, 1; Virg. E. 4; Suet. Cæs. 30; Gramm. 10; cf. Bähr's Literaturgesch. § 192; Weich. Poet. Lat. p. 155; 293; 327; 395.—Hence, **Asĭnĭānus**, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to the* gens Asinia, or *to an Asinius:* crimen, C. Clu. 13.

āsĭnus, i, *m.* [akin to ὄνος (for ὄσνος) from Semitic אָתוֹן *ass*] **I.** Prop.: *An ass:* Cato R. R. 10, 1; id. 11, 1; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 14; id. 2, 6, 1; Col. 6, 37, 8; id. 7, 1, 1, et al.; Pl. 8, 43, 68.—Asinus aureus, *The title of a book by Appuleius.*—Prov.: qui asinum non potest, stratum cædit, *he who can not find the chief offender avenges himself upon his relatives*, Petr. 45, 8: in tegulis, of an odd appearance, ib. 63: ad lyram, of an awkward man, acc. to Var. in Gell. 3, 16. **II.** Fig.: *An ass, a dolt, simpleton, blockhead:* neque ego homines magis asinos unquam vidi. Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 4.; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4; id, Ad. 5, 8, 12; id. Eun. 3, 5, 50: quid nunc te, asine, literas doceam? Non opus est verbis sed fustibus, C. Pis. 30; cf. Arcadicus *fin.* Asinum vivere=vitam asinalem ducere, *To lead the life of a blockhead*, Boeth. Cons. Philos. 4, 3.

āsĭnusca, æ, *f. A kind of vine of little value*, Pl. 14, 3, 4, § 42; Macr. S. 2, 16.

āsĭo, ōnis, *m. A horned owl*, Pl. 10, 23, 33; id. 29, 6, 38.

Asis, idis, *f.*, v. 1. Asia *fin.*

Asĭus, a, um, *adj.* v. 1. Asia, *no.* II. B.

Asĭ-vĕhĭda, æ, *m.* [asinus; veho] *Ass-carried* or *carried on an ass; an epithet of Silenus*, at Plaut. Bacch. prol. 31 Gronov.; dub.

†**āsōmātus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἀσώματος, *Incorporeal:* Mart. Cap. 3 *init.*

Āsōpĭădes, æ, *m. patr.*, 'Ασωπιάδης, *Grandson of Asopus*, i. e. *Æacus*, Ov. M. 7, 484.

Āsōpis, ĭdis, *f.* (*Gen. Gr.* Asopidos, Ov. M. 7, 616; *Acc. Gr.* Asopida, id. ib. 6, 113), 'Ασωπίς, **I.** *Dau. of Asopus*, i. e. *Ægina, mother of Æacus by Jupiter*, Ov. M. 6, 113; 7, 616. **II.** *His dau. Evadne*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 41. **III.** *A name of the island Eubœa* (after Eubœa, the third dau. of Asopus), Pl. 4, 12, 21. **IV.** *A name of Phlius* in *Achaia*, Pl. 4, 5, 6; v. Aræthyrea. **V.** *Adj.* for *Bœotian* (v. Asopus), Stat. Th. 4, 370.

Āsōpus, i, *m.* (*Nom. Gr.* Asopos, Stat. Th. 7, 315; *Acc. Gr.* Asopon, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33), 'Ασωπός, *A river of Bœotia;* personified, *the father of Ægina, Evadne, and Eubœa, and grandfather of Æacus* (v. Asopis and Asopiades), Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33. **II.** *A river of Thessaly*, Liv. 36, 22. **III.** *A river of Phrygia*, Pl. 5, 29, 92.

†**āsōtĭa**, æ, *f.* = ἀσωτεία or ἀσωτία, *Dissoluteness, debauchery*, Gell. 10, 17, 3; id. 19, 9, 8.

†**āsōtus**, i, *m.* = ἄσωτος, *A dissolute man, a debauchee* (only in Cic.): C. Fin. 2, 7, 22; ib. 2, 8, 23; N. D. 3, 31, 77.

†**aspălăthus**, i, *m.* = ἀσπάλαθος, *A thorny shrub, whose bark and roots yielded a fragrant oil, which was used in the preparation of spiced wine* (vinum aromatites), *rose-wood*, Pl. 12, 24, 52; id. 14, 16, 19 § 107; id. 15, 7, 7.

Aspalatum, i, *n. A village of Dalmatia* (now *Spalatro*) *near the ancient Salonæ* (*Salona*), *where Diocletian died, and where the remains of his magnificent palace are still visible;* Diocletianus haud procul a Salonis in villa sua Aspalato moritur, et solus omnium inter deos privatus refertur, Hieron. Chron. Euseb. A. D. 316; al. Spalato.

†**aspălax**, ăcis, *m.* = ἀσπάλαξ, *A kind of plant, unknown to us*, Pl. 19, 6, 31.

Aspărăgium, ii, *n. A town of Illyria, on the river Genusus* (now *Iskarpar*), Cæs. B. C. 3, 30 *fin.*; 41 and 76.

†**aspărăgus** (aspharagus, App. Herb. 84), i, *m.* = ἀσπάραγος (ἀσφ.), **I.** Prop.: *Asparagus:* Cato R. R. 6, 3; 61; Col. 11, 3, 45; Pl. 19, 8, 42; 4, 19, *no.* 2; Juv. 11, 69; Suet. Aug. 87 (prps. also Var. in Non. 550, 11, asparagos should be read instead of sparagos). **II.** Meton.: *A sprout, a shoot (resembling the asparagus in shape)*, Pl. 23, 1, 17; id. 21, 15, 54.

aspargo, inis, v. aspergo.

Aspăsĭa, æ, *f.*, 'Ασπασία, **I.** *A female friend of Socrates, afterwards wife of Pericles*, C. Inv. 1, 31. **II.** *The mistress of the younger Cyrus*, Just. 10, 2.

aspectābĭlis (**adsp-**), e, *adj.* [aspecto] (prps. only in the follg. exs.), **I.** *That may be seen, visible:* C. Univ. 4: animal, id. ib. **II.** *Worthy of being seen:* nihil esse aspectabilius, App. Apol. p. 282, 14.

aspectāmen (**adsp-**), ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A look:* Claud. Mam. de Stat. An. 2, 12.

‡**aspectĭo** (**adsp-**), ōnis, *f.* [aspicio] *A look:* Fest. s. v. SPECTIO, p. 257.

aspecto (**adsp-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To look at attentively*, with esteem, admiration, longing, etc. (class.); Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 18: quæso edepol huc me aspecta et responde mihi, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 32: quid me aspectas stolide? id. Am. 4, 2, 8; cf., Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 11; Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 10; id. Asin. 5, 1, 13; id. Am. 1, 1, 114: quid me aspectas? C. Planc. 42: ollum aspectari (*is gazed upon*), claro qui incedit honore, Lucr. 3, 76: et stabula aspectans regnis excessit avitis, *and looking back upon* (*with regret*), etc., Virg. G. 3, 228; id. Æ. 6, 186: id. ib. 10, 251. **II.** Meton.: **A.** With an inanimate object: *To observe, pay attention to a thing:* jussa principis, Tac. A. 1, 4.—**B.** Of locality: *To look towards*, i. e., *to be situate by the side of, to lie towards* (cf. the *simple* specto): collis, qui adversas aspectat desuper arces, Virg. Æ. 1, 420: mare, quod Hiberniam insulam aspectat, Tac. A. 12, 32.

1. **aspectus** (adsp.), a, um. *P.* of aspicio.

2. **aspectus** (adsp.), ūs, *m.* (*Gen.* aspecti, Att. in. Non. 485, 21; cf. Prisc. p. 712 P.; Rudd. 1, p. 103, *not.* 46: *Dat. sing.* aspectu, like jussu, manu, etc., Virg. Æ. 6, 465; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, S. 332) [aspicio] **I.** *Act.:* **A.** Prop.: *A seeing, looking at, a glance, look:* intelligens dicendi existimator uno aspectu, et præteriens de oratore sæpe judicat, C. Brut. 54, 200: hic primo aspectu inanimum quiddam se putat cernere, id. N. D. 2, 35, 90: urbs situ est præclaro ad aspectum, id. 2 Verr. 4, 52 *fin.* et sæp.—**B.** Meton.: *The faculty* or *sense of seeing, sight:* lubricos oculos fecit (natura) et mobiles ut aspectum, quo vellent, facile converterent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: si contendemus per continuationem, acri aspectu utemur, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: sed mihi neutiquam cor consentit cum oculorum aspectu, Enn. in C. Ac. 2, 17: cœlum ita aptum est, ut sub aspectum et tactum cadat, id. Univ. 5: aspectum omnino amittere, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: res cæcæ et ab aspectus judicio remotæ, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357.—In plur. poet.: sic orsus Apollo, Mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit, Virg. Æ. 9, 657.

II. *Pass.:* **A.** Prop.: *Visibility, appearance:* siderum, Pl. 2, 68, 68, § 172; id. 2, 54, 55, § 143.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** Of things: *Appearance, look*, etc.: **a.** *Abs.:* oceanus cruento aspectu, Tac. A. 14, 32; cf., Pl. 31, 2, 20, § 30.—**b.** With *Gen.:* pomorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158; cf., id. Phil. 2, 29, 73.—**2.** Of persons or animals: *Aspect, mien, countenance:* ut ipso aspectu cuivis injiceret (*sc.* Ipliicrates) admirationem sui, Nep. Iphicr. 3, 1: Bucephalus aspectu torvo, Pl. 8, 42, 64, § 154.—**3.** *Form, shape, figure*, etc.: herba roris marini aspectu, Pl. 24, 19, 113, § 173; id. 10, 39, 56, § 115.

as-pello (**abs-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, (yet abspulsus, but without exs., Front. Diff. Vocab. p. 473), ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1; pello] **I.** Prop.: *To drive away:* **A.** In *simple constr.:* eos, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 5.—**B.** With *ab:* me ab hac, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 20 Bentl.—**C.** *Abs.:* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 46. **II.** Fig.: **A.** With *Dat.:* mihi metum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 4.—**B.** With *ab:* longe a leto numine aspellor Jovis, Att. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 10, 24.—**C.** With *Abl.:* Att. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 18, 24; cf. preceding *no.* B.

†**aspendĭos**, ii, *m.* = ἀσπένδιος, *A kind of vine*, Pl. 14, 18, 22.

Aspendos, i, *f.*, "Ασπενδος, *A town built by the Argives, in Pamphylia, on the Eurymedon* (now *Mimgat*), Mel. 1, 14, 1.—Hence, **Aspendius**, a, um, *adj. Of Aspendos.*—As *Subst.:* **Aspendii**, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Aspendos*, Liv. 37, 23; Nep. Dat. 8, 2. A harper of Aspendos was distinguished in antiquity for playing with the fingers of the left hand (instead of the plectrum), and on the side of the instrument turned inward, and accordingly concealed from the view of the spectators. Hence, Aspendius, prov. of a man who takes more thought for his own, than for others' advantage: Aspendius citharista, quem omnia intus canere dicebant, C. 2 Verr. 1, 20, 53 Pseudo-Ascon.; cf. id. Agr. 2, 26: atque hoc carmen hic tribunus plebis non vobis, sed sibi intus canit.

1. **asper**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (aspra = aspera, Enn. ap. App. Apol.; aspris = asperis, Virg. Æ. 2, 379; aspro = aspero, Pall. Insit. 67; cf. aspratus and aspratilis [etym. dub.]

I. Prop.: *Rough, uneven* (to the

touch); opp. to *levis* or *lenis*: lingua aspera tactu, Lucr. 6, 1150 (cf. Virg. G. 3, 508; Ov. M. 7, 556; Luc. 4, 325): mixta aspera levibus, Lucr. 2, 471: in locis (spectatur) plani an montuosi, leves an asperi, C. Part. Or. 10 *fin.*: quid judicant sensus? dulce, amarum; lene, asperum, id. Fin. 2, 12, 36: adeo nudus tumulus et asperi soli, Liv. 25, 36. So, saxa, Enn. in C. Pis. 19; id. Tusc. 1, 16; Pac. in Mar. Vict. p. 2522 P.; Att. in C. Tusc. 2, 10; Lucr. 4, 147; Ov. M. 6, 76 (cf. Leucas, Luc. 1, 42): loca, Cæs. B. C. 3, 42; Hor. Epod. 5, 67; Pl. 3, 5, 9, et saep.: unda, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2: glacies, Virg. E. 10, 49: hiems, Ov. M. 11, 490; Claud. in Prob. Cons. 270: Phasis, *i. e. frozen, ice-bound*, id. Rufin. 1, 375: arteria, *the windpipe* (v. arteria), Cic. N. D. 2, 54; Cels. 4, 1.—Of raised work (*i. e.* bas-relief, *etc.*), as in Gr. τραχύς (cf. also exaspero): aspera signis Pocula, Virg. Æ. 9, 263; so, id. ib. 5, 267: signis exstantibus asper Antiquus crater, Ov. M. 12, 235; so, id. ib. 13, 701; Prop. 2, 6, 17. So, ebur, Sen. Hippol. 809: balteus, Val. Fl. 5, 578: cingula baccis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 89; cf. Drak. Sil. 11, 279.—Nummus, *not worn*, i. e. *new*, Suet. Ner. 44; cf. Sen. Ep. 19; Pers. 3, 69.—Mare, *roused by a storm, tempestuous*, Liv. 37, 16.—Of things that have *a rough, thorny, prickly* exterior: barba, Tib. 1, 9, 33: sentes, Virg. Æ. 2, 379: rubus, id. E. 3, 89: mucro, Luc. 7, 139 (cf. Tac. A. 15, 54, pugionem vetustate obtusum asperari saxo jussit, v. aspero).—As *Subst.*: **asperum**, i, *n.*, *That which is rough* or *uneven*; *an uneven, rough place*: aspera maris, Tac. A. 4, 6: per aspera et devia, Suet. Tib. 60.—Also in the superl. thus *abs.*: asperrimo hiemis Ticinum usque progressus, Tac. A. 3, 5.

II. Meton.: **A.** From the sense of touch transf. to the taste: *Harsh, rough, sour, bitter, acrid, pungent*: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 49: asper sapor maris, Pl. 2, 100, 104: allium asperi saporis; quo plures nuclei fuere, hoc est asperius, id. 19, 6, 34: asperrimum piper, id. 12, 7, 14: acetum quam asperrimum, id. 20, 9, 39.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: Of sound: *Rough, harsh, grating*, etc.: (pronunciationis genus) lene, asperum, C. de Or. 3, 57, 216.—Hence a poet. epithet of the letter *r* (also called litera canina): Ov. F. 5, 481.—**2.** Esp.: In rhet.: *Irregular, rough, rugged*: quidam præfractam et asperam compositionem probant: virilem putant et fortem, quæ aurem inæqualitate percutiat, Sen. Ep. 114; cf. C. Or. 16, 53: duram potius atque asperam compositionem malim esse quam effeminatam et enervem, Quint. 9, 4, 142.—And in grammar spiritus asper, the *h* sound, Prisc. p. 572 P.—**C.** Of smell: *Sharp, pungent*: herba odoris asperi, Pl. 27, 8, 41.—**D.** Of climate: *Rugged*: aspera cælo Germania, Tac. G. 2.

III. Fig.: **A.** Of the moral qualities: **1.** Of men: *Rough, harsh, hard, violent, unkind, cruel* (cf. acerbus, *no.* II.; acer, *no.* II. A.; II. B. 2. Wagner Virg. Æ. 1, 14): quos natura putes asperos atque omnibus iniquos, C. Planc. 16, 40: orator truculentus, asper, maledicus, id. Brut. 34, 129: aspera Juno, Virg. Æ. 1, 279: juvenis montoribus asper, Hor. A. P. 163: patres vestros, asperrimos illos ad conditionem pacis, Liv. 22, 59; cf. id. 2, 27: rebus non asper egenis, Virg. Æ. 8, 365: cladibus asper, *exasperated*, Ov. M. 14, 485: asperaque est illi difficilisque Venus, *unfriendly*, Tib. 1, 9, 20; cf. id. 1, 6, 2: (Galatea) acrior igni; Asperior tribulis; fosta truculentior ursa, Ov. M. 13, 803: aspera Pholoe, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 6.—Of a harsh view of life, or manner of living: accessit istuc doctrina (*sc.* Stoicorum) non moderata, nec mitis, sed paullo asperior et durior, quam aut veritas aut natura patiatur, C. Mur. 29: (Stoici) horridiores evadunt, asperiores, duriores et oratione et verbis, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78 (cf. asperitas, *no.* III.): (Cato) asperi animi et linguæ acerbæ et immodicæ liberæ fuit; sed rigidæ innocentiæ, Liv. 39, 40: (Carthago) studiis asperrima belli, Virg. Æ. 1, 14 Wagner: Camilla aspera, id. ib. 11, 654 (cf. Just., gens laboribus et bellis asperrima, 2, 3; and Sen., virgo aspera, *i. e.* Diana, Med. 87).—**2.** Of animals: *Wild, savage, fierce*: (anguis) asper siti atque exteritus æstu, Virg. G. 3, 434: bos aspera cornu, *i. e.* minax, id. ib. 3, 57; cf. Hor. Epod. 6, 11: lupus dulcedine sanguinis asper, Ov. M. 11, 402: tigris aspera, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 9: leo, id. ib. 3, 2, 10: (equus) asper frena pati, Sil. 3, 387.

B.: **1.** Of things, events, or circumstances: *Critical, adverse, calamitous, troublesome, cruel, perilous*, etc. (most freq. in the poets; cf. acer, *no.* II. B. 3.; acerbus, *no.* II. B.): in periculis et asperis temporibus, C. Balb. 9: qui labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas res facile toleraverant, Sall. C. 10: mala res, spes multo asperior, id. ib. 21: venatus, Virg. Æ. 8, 318: bellum, Sall. J. 48; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7: pugna, Virg. Æ. 11, 635, and 12, 124: fata, id. ib. 6, 883: odia, id. ib. 2, 96. *Abs.*, multa aspera, Prop. 1, 18, 13; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 21.—**2.** Of style: *Severe, abusive, taunting*: asperioribus facetiis perstringere aliquem, C. Planc. 14; Tac. A. 15, 68: verba, Tib. 4, 4, 14; Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 8: vox, Curt. 7, 1.

Adv.: **a.** More ancient form asperiter, Næv. in Non. 513, 21; Plaut. in Prisc. p. 1010 P.—**b.** Class. form, aspere (in fig. signif.), C. Planc. 13; id. de Or. 1, 53; id. Fam. 1, 5; Quint. 11, 3, 23; Tac. A. 4, 31, et al.—*Comp.* C. Att. 9, 15.—*Sup.* C. Att. 2, 22, 5; Vell. 2, 7, 4.

2. **Asper**, ĕri, *m.*, *A Roman name*, e. g. the tribune L. Trebonius Asper, the grammarian Asper, *etc.*

asperatus, a, um. *P.* of aspero.

aspĕre, *adv. Roughly, harshly, severely, rudely* (fig.): v. I. asper *fin.*

1. **a-spergo** (**ads-**), (in MSS. sts. written aspargo, v. Cort. Luc. 1, 384, and Wagner Virg. G. 3, 419), ersi, ersum, ergĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.; spargo]

I. Prop.: **A.** Aliquid (alicui rei) (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 418): *To scatter, strew something somewhere*; or of liquids, *to sprinkle, spatter*: æquor Ionium glaucis aspergit virus ab undis, Lucr. 1, 719: guttam bulbo (with a play upon the names Gutta and Bulbus), C. Clu. 26, 71: pigmenta in tabula, id. Div. 1, 13 *fin.*: olivam sale, Pl. 8, 38, 57: liquor aspersus oculis, id. 12, 8, 18: corpus floribus aspersis veneratus est, Suet. Aug. 18: pecori virus, *to infect, poison*, Virg. G. 3, 419: huc tu jussos asperge sapores, id. ib. 4, 63; Prop. 1, 12, 16: aspergere aquam; cf. aqua, *no.* I. B.

B. Aliquem *or* aliquid aliqua re (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 418): *To sprinkle something over some person or thing, to splash over, besprinkle, bespatter, below*: quas (sedes) nec nubila nimbis Asperxunt, Lucr. 3, 20: ne aram sanguine aspergeret, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: sanguine mensas, Ov. M. 5, 40: vinxit et aspersas altera vitta comas, *the sprinkled hair*, Prop. 4, 11, 34: imbre luteque aspersus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 12; Claud. Bell. Gild. 494, et al.—Ah! guttula pectus ardens mihi aspersisti (cf. above, aspergere aquam), Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 23.

II. Fig.: **A.** **1.** Gen.: (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To add to, to join, annex, affix, subjoin*: quum clarissimo viro nonnullam laudatione tua labeculam aspergas, *fasten upon*, C. Vatin. 17, 41: ne qua ex tua summa indignitate labes illius dignitati aspersa videatur, id. ib. 6, 15: notam alicui, Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 17 *fin.* (cf. *allinere* notam, C. 1 Verr. 6, 17): si illius (*sc.* Catonis majoris) comitatem et facilitatem tuæ gravitati severitatique asperseris, C. Mur. 31 *fin.*: huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam sales, id. Or. 26; id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: hoc aspersi, ut scires, *etc.*, id. Fam. 2, 16 *fin.*—**2.** Esp. of an inheritance: *To set apart for, to bequeath to*: Æbutio sextulam aspergit, C. Cæc. 6, 17.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To defile, spot, stain*: hunc tu vitæ splendorem maculis aspergis istis? C. Planc. 12, 30: istius facti non modo suspicione sed ne infamia quidem est aspersus, id. Cœl. 10; so, Liv. 25, 30: aspergebatur etiam infamia, quod, *etc.*, Nep. Alc. 3 *fin.*; so, Suet. Ner. 3: aliquem lingua, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: e quibus imus amet quavis aspergere cunctos, *i. e.* quibusvis dicteriis perstringere, ladere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 87.—Also *abs.*: leviter aspersus, C. Fam. 6, 6, 9.

III. Meton.: **A.** *To sprinkle, to dot over*: (Mons Idæ) primo parvis urbibus aspersus erat, Mel. 1, 18, 2.—**B.** *To fill*: aures gemitu, Val. Max. 3, 3, *no.* 1 *ext.*—**C.** *To instruct in*: auditiuncula quadam aspersus, *i. e.* imbutus, Gell. 13, 19, 5.—Hence

2. **aspergo** (adsp.), (in MSS. sts. aspargo, *e. g.* Virg. Æ. 3, 534, acc. to Non. 405, 5; and Vel. Long. p. 2234 P.; v. the preced. art.), ĭnis, *f.* (in the ante-class. age, *com.* acc. to Prisc. p. 658 P.), **I.** Prop.: *A sprinkling, besprinkling* (most freq. in the poets, never in Cic.): aquarum, Ov. M. 7, 108: (Peneus) Nubila conducit, summasque aspergine silvas Impluit, id. ib. 1, 572: sanguis virides aspergine tinxerat herbas, id. ib. 3, 86; so, id. ib. 3, 683, et al.: aquæ, Petr. S. 102, 15; Pl. 36, 22, 48: parietum, *moisture upon, dripping from walls*, Cato R. R. 128; Vitr. 5, 11; Pl. 22, 21, 30. **II.** Fig.: omni culparum aspergine liber, Prud. Apoth. 1005: infamiæ a. inquinat multos, Front. Am. 2, 6 *med.* **III.** Meton. *Concret.*: *That which is sprinkled, drops*: hic ubi sol radiis .... Adversa fulsit nimborum aspergine contra, *opposite to the falling rain*, Lucr. 6, 525: objectæ salsa spumant aspergine cautes, *the spray*, Virg. Æ. 3, 534; Ov. M. 14, 796: maduere graves aspergine pennæ, id. ib. 4, 728: arborei fœtus aspergine cædis (*by means of sprinkled blood*) in atram Verturntur faciem, id. ib. 4, 125.

aspĕritas, ātis, *f.* [asper] **I.** Prop.: *The property or quality of* asper, *unevenness, roughness*, opp. to *levitas*: saxorum asperitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39: asperitas viarum, id. Phil. 9, 1, 2: locorum, Sall. J. 75; Liv. 32, 12 *fin.*; 43, 21; 44, 5; et al.: linguæ, Pl. 11, 37, 64: ventris, id. ib. 37, 79: squamarum, Gell. 2, 6: oculorum, Sen. Ep. 64: faucium, Pl. 30, 4, 11; animæ, *hoarseness*, id. 22, 24, 51 (also *abs.* asperitas: bibitur rhacoma contra asperitates, id. 27, 12, 105); Ov. F. 4, 88: asperitas luti, *dryness, barrenness of the clay soil*, Vitr. 2, 3.—Of raised work (cf. asper, *no.* I., and aspero): vasa anaglypta in asperitatemque excisa, Pl. 33, 11, 49.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of taste: *Harshness, sharpness, acidity, tartness*: vini, Pl. 14, 19, 24: pomi, id. 12, 10, 21: aceti, id. 9, 35, 58: aquarum, *the brackish taste of water*, id. 12, 9, 20.—**B.** Of tone: *Roughness, shrillness, harshness*; vocis, Lucr. 4, 553: soni, Tac. G. 3.—**C.** To the eye: *Inequality, contrast*: quum aspectus ejus scenæ propter asperitatem (*on account of the contrast of light and shade*) celandiretur omnium visus, Vitr. 7, 5: intercolumniorum, id. 3, 3.—**D.** Of climate: frigorum, Tac. Agr. 12; Ov. F. 4, 88: hiemis, Tac. A. 5, 46.

III. Fig.: **A.** Of the moral qualities of men: *Roughness, severity, harshness, fierceness*: si quis ea asperitate est et immanitate naturæ, congressus ut hominum fugiat atque oderit, *etc.*, C. Læl. 23, 87: avunculi, Nep. Att. 5: patris, Ov. M. 9, 752: artibus ingenuis pectora mollescunt, asperitasque fugit, id. Pont. 1, 6, 8: asperitatis et invidiæ corrector, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 129.—Of a rough, austere manner of life: quam illorum (Stoicorum) tristitiam atque asperitatem fugiens Panætius nec acerbitatem sententiarum, nec disserendi spinas probavit, C. Fin. 4, 28, 79; cf. asper, *no.* III. A.—And of *rudeness in external appearance*, opp. to a polite bearing: asperitas agrestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6 Schmid.—**B.**: **1.** Of things, events, or circumstances: *Adversity, reverse of fortune, severity, difficulty* (cf. acerbitas, *no.* II. B.): in his vel asperitatibus rerum, vel angustiis temporis obsequar studiis nostris, C. de Or. 1, 1, 3: asperitas belli, Sall. J. 29: remedii, Tac. A. 1, 44.—**2.** Of *pungent severity, vehemence, violence, harshness of style*, τραχύτης (cf. asper, *no.* III. B.): oratio in qua asperitas contentionis oratoris ipsius humanitate conditur, C. de Or. 2, 53: judicialis asperitas, id. ib. 2, 15, 64; so, Quint. 1, 8, 11; 10, 5, 14 (cf. 11, 3, 23): verborum, Quint. 8, 14, 52.

aspĕriter, *adv.*, v. asper *ad fin.*

asperitudo, v. aspritudo.

aspernābilis, e, *adj.* [asperior] *Worthy of contempt, despicable* (anto-

and post-class.): Att. in Non. 179, 33; Gell. 16, 8, 16; id. 11, 3; id. 20, 1, 10; Arn. 6, p. 203. — *Comp.* aspernabilius, Aug. Mor. Manich. 8.—*Sup.* not found,

aspernāmentum, i, *n.* [aspernor] **I.** Prop.: *A despising:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14; id. Pud. 8. **II.** Meton.: *An abomination, an abominable thing:* Auct. Collat. Mor. et Rom. Leg. 5, 1.

aspernans, antis, *P.* of aspernor.

aspernanter, *adv.* [aspernans] *Contemptuously, with contempt:* Amm. 31, 4, 3; Sidon. Ep. 7, 2:—*Comp.*: aspernantius, Aug. Mus. 4, 9.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not found.

aspernātio, ōnis, *f.* [aspernor] *A despising, or contemning, contempt, disdain* (rare): **A.** With *Gen.*: rationis, C. Tusc. 4, 14, 31.—**B.** *Abs.*, *Plur.*: naturales, Sen. Ep. 121, 21.

aspernātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A despiser, contemner* (post-class.): divitum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15.

a-spernor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; spernor — the derivation from adspernor is opposed by the signif. of the primitive, which (=secernere) designates a severing, separation] (*To spurn from one's self, to cast off a person or thing:* ab se spernari (cf. spernendo and spernor); hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To disdain, reject, despise* (and simply with the access. idea of aversion = recusare, respuere, rejicere, and opp. to appetere, concupiscere; on the other hand, *contemnere,* not to fear, opp. to metuere, timere; and *despicere,* not to value a thing, opp. to revereri) (class., very freq. in Cic., more rare in the poets): **1.** With *Acc.*: alicujus familiam, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 24 ("*aspernari,* recusare, avertere, non agnoscere," Don.): gustatus id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit, C. de Or. 3, 25, 99: nemo bonus est, qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspernetur, id. Pis. 20, 45; id. Fat. 20, 47: hanc (proscriptionem) nisi hoc judicio a vobis rejicitis et aspernamini, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: voluptatem appetit ut bonum: aspernatur dolorem, ut malum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 31; cf. Suet. Cæs. 53: querimonias alicujus aspernari, contemnere ac negligere, C. 2 Verr. 4, 51, 113: regis liberalitatem, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 91; Sall. C. 3, 4: diis aspernantibus placamina irae, Liv. 7, 3: deditionem alicujus, id. 8, 2; id. 9, 41; Tac. A. 13, 14: panem, Suet. Ner. 48 *fin.*: imperium, Curt. 10, 5, 13; cf., also, Prop. 2, 13, 41: haud aspernanda precare, Virg. Æ. 11, 106; Phæd. 5, 4, 4.—**2.** With *Inf.* as object: illa refert vultu non aspernata rogari, Stat. S. 1, 2, 105: dare aspernabantur, Tac. A. 4, 46.—**B.** Esp.: In Cic. once: *To reject* or *remove* something (not from one's self, but) from something pertaining to one's self: furorem alicujus atque crudelitatem a suis aris atque templis, C. Clu. 63 *fin.*

II. Fig.: *To deny,* etc.: qui colore ipso patriam aspernaris, C. Pis. 1 *init.*

☞ Pass.: qui habet, ultro appetitur, qui est pauper, aspernatur, C. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.: rerum ab omnibus aspernari, Hirt. Bell. Afr. 93 aspernata potio, Arn. 5, p. 175.

aspĕro (-pro, Sid. Ep. 4, 8; id. Carm. 2, 418), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [asper] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To make rough, uneven, harsh* (very freq. in the poets and Tac.; not found in Cic.): asserculi aspernantur, ne sint advolantibus lubrici, Col. 8, 3, 6: tum enim (apes) propter laborem asperantur (*become rough*) ac macescunt, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 20: quum torpent apes, nec caloribus aspernantur, Pall. 7, 7, 2: (vinum myrtites) limum dysenterice passionis medicabiliter asperare, *i. e.* excrementa solidiora reddere, id. 3, 31, 2: et glacialis hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, Virg. Æ. 3, 285; so, Luc. 8, 193: Val. Fl. 2, 435: Minervæ pectus asperare hydris, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 14 275.

B. Esp.: Of weapons: *To furnish with a rough, wounding point, edge,* etc.: sagittas inopia ferri ossibus asperant, *to point,* Tac. G. 46. — Hence also, *to whet, to sharpen:* pugionem vetustate obtusum asperari saxo jussit, id. Ann. 15, 54: abruptaque saxa asperat, Luc. 6, 801 (cf. id. 7, 139, nisi cautibus asper Exarsit mucro; and exaspero).

II. Fig.: *To make fierce, to rouse up, excite:* indomitos præceps discordia fratres asperat, Stat. Th. 1, 137: hunc quoque asperavere carmina in sævitiam, Tac. A. 1, 72 *fin.*, so, id. ib. 3, 12; id. H. 3, 38: ne lenire, neve asperare crimina videretur, *to make more severe or sharp,* id. A. 2, 29: iram victoris, id. H. 2, 48.

aspersĭo (ads.), ōnis, *f.* [aspergo] **I.** Prop.: *A sprinkling,* esp. of water on a person or thing for the purpose of religious purification; aspersione aquæ, C. Leg. 2, 10, 24; Macr. S. 3, 1 (cf. Ov. F. 5, 679; Virg. Æ. 4, 635): so, aqua aspersionis, Vulg. Num. 19, 9: aspersione pulveris, id. 3 Reg. 20, 38. **II.** Fig.: in Eccl. Lat.: aspersio sanguinis Jesu Christi, Vulg. 1 Petr. 1, 2: accessistis ad .... sanguinis aspersionem, melius loquentem quam Abel, id. Hebr. 12, 24. **III.** Meton.: Of colours: *The laying on:* aspersio fortuita, C. Div. 1, 13 *fin.*

1. aspersus (adsp.), a, um. *P.* of aspergo.

2. aspersus (adsp.), ūs, *m.* [aspergo] *A sprinkling upon* (only in the *Abl.*; prps. only in Plin.): calidæ aquæ, Pl. 8, 37, 56; id. 11, 53, 115; id. 13, 12, 26.

aspĕrūgo, ĭnis. *f. A plant with prickly leaves* (Asperugo procumbens, L.), Pl. 26, 10, 65.

†**asphaltĭon,** ii, *n.*=ἀσφάλτιον, *A kind of clover with long leaves, and of the smell of asphaltum;* among the Gr. μινύανθες, prob. *the common bituminous clover* (Psoralea bituminosa, L.), Pl. 21, 9, 30 (in Col. 6, 17, 2, written as a Gr word).

Asphaltītes, æ, *m.*, Ἀσφαλτίτης, also Asphaltites lacus, Ἀσφαλτῖτις λίμνη, *The Dead Sea, in Palestine,* Pl. 5, 15, 15; id. 5, 16, 15; cf. Mann. Palest. p. 261.

†***asphaltus,** i, *f.*=ἄσφαλτος, *Asphalt, bitumen,* Pelagon. Veterin. 6 *med.*

†**asphŏdēlus** (-ĭlus, Pall. 1, 37, 2), i, *m.*=ἀσφόδελος, *The asphodel, a kind of lily-shaped plant with many tubercles at the root* (Asphodelus ramosus, L.), Pl. 21, 17, 68 (acc. to Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 84; pure Lat. albutium).

a-spĭcio (adsp-), exi, ectum, ĕre (aspexit=aspexerit, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 25), 3. *v. a.* [ad; specio] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.):

A. Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To look upon* some one, or some thing, *to look somewhere, to behold, look at, see:* **a.** With *ad:* aspice ad me, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 38: ad terram, id. Cist. 4, 2, 25: ad sinistram, id. Merc. 5, 2, 38: ad Scrofam, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 26: cf. the epitaph of Pacuvius: adulescens, tametsi properas, hoc te saxum rogat, Uti ad se aspicias, *etc.,* in Gell. 1, 24 *fin.*—**b.** With *Acc.*: aspice hoc sublime candens, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 2: templum Cereris, id. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 2, 82: me, Pac. ap. Non. 470, 20: aliquem, Att. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 10; Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 25: me huc aspice, id. Am. 2, 2, 118: faciem alicujus, id. Pseud. 1, 2, 9 (twice in Plaut. with *contra* (adv.)): aspiciam aliquem contra oculis, Cas. 5, 3, 2: aspice dum contra me, Most. 5, 1, 56): formam alicujus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 25: aspicite ipsum: contucmini os, *etc.,* C. Sull. 27: sic obstupuerant, sic terram intuebantur, sic furtim nonnunquam inter se aspicicbant, *etc.,* id. Cat. 3, 5 *fin.*: aspicis me iratus, id. Phil. 2, 30 *fin.*: aliquid rectis oculis, Suet. Aug. 16: aliquem torvis, Ov. M. 6, 34: aspiciunt oculis Superi mortalia justis, id. ib. 13, 70: aspice vultus Ecce meos, id. ib. 2, 92, et al.: horrendæ aspectu, Hor. S. 1, 8, 26 (cf. with *no.* 2. aspectus): aliquid oculis æquis, Virg. Æ. 4, 372: aspice nos hoc tantum, *look on us this much only,* id. ib. 2, 690 Wagner: poet. in Suet. Tib. 39.—**c.** *Abs.*: quum adspicias, os impudens videtur, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 22: postquam aspexi, illico cognovi, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 43.—**2.** Esp.: With the access. idea of purpose (cf. adire, aggredi, *etc.*): *To look upon something in order to consider* or *examine it;* and gen. *to consider, survey, inspect* (oft. in Liv.): hujus ut aspicerent opus admirabile, Ov. M. 6, 14: Bœotiam atque Eubœam aspicere jussi, Liv. 42, 37: in Bœotia aspiciendæ res, id. 42, 67 *fin.*: Ap. Claudium legatum ad eas res aspiciendas componendasque senatus misit, id. 42, 5; id. 26, 51; 32, 5, et al.

B. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To behold:* sic in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii per quædam involucra perspexi: sed ea quum contemplari cuperem, vix aspiciendi potestas fuit, C. de Or. 1, 35, 161: sic evolavit oratio, ut ejus vim atque incitationem aspexerim, vestigia ingressumque vix viderim, id. ib.—**2.** Esp.: **a.**: (α) *To look upon something with the mind,* i. e. *to reflect upon, weigh, consider, ponder* (most. freq. in the Imper.: aspice, *see, behold, reflect upon,* etc.): neque tanta (est) in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspexerit, C. de Or. 3, 31, 124: aspice, ait, Perseu, nostræ primordia gentis, Ov. M. 5, 190: quin aspice, quantum Aggrediare nefas, id. ib. 7, 70: qui semel aspexit, quantum dimissa petitis Præstent, *etc.,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 96; id. ib. 2, 2, 92; so, id. ib. 2, 1, 170: qualem commendes, etiam atque etiam aspice, ib. 1, 18, 76; ib. 1, 17, 4.—(b) Also, *To take into consideration, to have in view:* si genus aspicitur, Saturnum prima parentem Feci, Ov. F. 6, 29.—**b.** *To look upon with respect* or *admiration:* erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed eum magis milites quam qui præerant, aspiciebant, Nep. Chabr. 4.—**c.** Aliquem, *to look one boldly in the face, to meet his glance:* Lacedæmonii, quos nemo Bœotiorum ausus fuit aspicere in acie, Nep. Epam. 8, 3 (cf. above, *no.* I, the passage from Suet. Aug. 16). **d.** Lumen aspicere, *to behold the light of the world,* for *to live:* odi celebritatem, fugio homines, lucem aspicere vix possum, C. Att. 3, 7; id. Brut. 3, 12; cf. the follg. number. *fin.*

C. Meton.: Of locality: *To lie in the direction of* or *towards; to face,* etc.: meridiem, Col. 8, 8, 2: vineas, Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 29: Hiberniam, Tac. Agr. 24.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. g.; cf. addubito, *etc.*): *To obtain a view of, to descry:* perii, si me aspexerit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 164: adolescentulam, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 91: equum alacrem, C. Div. 1, 33, 73: cunctis e partibus orbem Aspicit accensum, Ov. M. 2, 228.—Particular phrase: lucem aspicere, *To behold the light of the world, to be born:* C. Rosc. Am. 22, 63.

† **aspĭdisca,** æ, *f.*, =ἀσπιδίσκη (*dim.* of ἀσπις, but whether in the sense of a "shield" or an "asp" a moot point): *A small shield,* or *a small asp:* aspidiscas in veste sacerdotali quas dicat? utrum scutulas, a scuto; an aspidiscas ab aspide dicat? Aug. Quæst. Hept. 2, 115; cf. Tromm. Conc. in LXX. s. v. ἀσπιδίσκη.

† **aspĭlates,** æ, *m.* = ἀσπιλάτης, *A precious stone of Arabia:* Pl. 37, 10, 54, § 146; dub. al. aspiratis.

aspīrāmen (ads-), ĭnis, *n.* [aspiro] **A.** (acc. to aspiro, *no.* I. A. 1.): (*A breathing,* or *drawing the breath, towards* one's self; hence) *An inhaling:* Cassiod Anim. 9.—**B.** (acc. to aspiro, *no.* I. B. 1. b.): *An imparting:* With *Objective Gen.*: formæ, Val. Fl. 6, 465.

aspīrātĭo (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to aspiro, *no.* I. A. 2. a. (a)): **1.** Gen.: *A breathing* or *blowing upon* something: With *Subjective Gen.*: animantes aspiratione aeris sustinentur, *i. e. by the air blowing upon them,* Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 83: ventorum, Lact. 7, 3.—**2.** Esp.: Of God: *Inspiration* (Ec l. Lat.): cælestis, Cassiod. Var. 11, 2 *fin.*—**B.** (acc. to aspiro, *no.* I. A. 2. a. (b)): **1.** Prop.: *A use of the rough breathing; the rough breathing; the aspirate:* aspiratione uti, C. Or. 48, 160, cf. Quint. 1, 5, 19; id. 1, 4, 9 Spald.—**2.** Meton.: *The letter H:* Prisc. pp. 547, 1038 P.; Phoc. de Asp. p. 1721 *sq.* lib.—**C.** (acc. to aspiro, *no.* I. A. 2. b.): *A favouring, favour:* With *Subjective Gen.*: superni numinis, Amm. 15, 2, 8.—**D.** (acc. to aspiro, *no.* I. A. 3.): (Prop.: *Breathing;* Meton.) **1.** *Exhalation, evaporation:* terrarum, C. de Div. 1, 37, 79.—**2.** *Emanation, influence,* etc.: cœli, C. de Div. 1, 37, 130.

a-spīro (ads-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1.

v. n. and *a.* **I.** [ad; spiro] **A.** *Neut.*: **1.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **a.** Prop.: *To breathe* or *blow to* or *towards*: (α) With *ad*: ad quæ (*sc.* granaria) nulla aura humida ex propinquis locis aspiret, Var. R. R. 1, 57. — (β) With *ex*: Var. R. R. 1, 57; cf. preceding *no.* (α). — **b.** Meton.: *To approach* or *draw near*: (α) With *ad*: ad ostium, Lucil. ap. Non. 288, 33: ad me, C. Tusc. 5, 9, 27; cf. id. 2 Verr. 1, 54, 142. — (β) With *in* c. *Acc.*: in campum, C. Sull. 18, 52: in curiam, id. 2 Verr. 2, 31, 76. — (γ) With *Dat.*: sed non incendia Colchis Aspirare sinit, Val. Fl. 7, 584. — (δ) *Abs.*: aspicere aut aspirare, C. Cæcin. 14, 39. — **c.** Fig.: (α) *To approach, draw near*: (a) With *ad*: bellicâ laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest, C. Brut. 21, 84: ad alienam causam, id. Div. in Cæc. 5, 20; cf. Gell. 14, 3, 10. — (β) With *Adv.* or *direction*: quo vita non aspirat beata, C. Tusc. 5, 5, 13. — (γ) With *Abl.*: C. Brut. 21, 84; cf. preceding to (a). — (b) *To seek to draw near* or *to aspire to*: ad eam laudem, C. Or. 41, 140.

2. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.): **a.** Prop.: (α) Gen.: *To breathe* or *blow upon*: (a) With *ad*: ne ad eum frigus aspiret, Cels. 2, 17. — (β) *Abs.*: aura, Pl. 13, 22, 43, § 124. — (b) Esp.: *To breathe strongly upon*: *to aspirate*: (a) With *Dat.*: consonantibus, Quint. 1, 5, 20. — (β) *Abs.*: Gell. 13, 6, 3. — **b.** Fig.: *To be favourable*; *to assist*: (a) With *Dat.*: di cœptis . . . Adspirate meis, Ov. M. 1, 3; cf. Virg. Æ. 9, 525: quibus aspirabat amor, Tib. 2, 3, 71: mihi, id. 2, 1, 35: labori, Virg. Æ. 2, 385. — (b) With *in* c. *Abl.*: in rebus difficillimis, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45.

3. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*): *To breathe* or *blow*: **a.** *Abs.*: aura, Cat. 68, 64. — **b.** With *in* c. *Acc.*: auræ in noctem, *towards the approach of night*, Virg. Æ. 7, 8. — **c.** With *Dat.*: tibia Adspirare et adesse choris erat utilis, *for them*, i. e. *to accompany them*, Hor. A. P. 204.

B. *Act.*: **1.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.): **a.** Prop.: *To breathe* or *blow* something *upon* a person, *etc.*: *Aliquid alicui*: ventos aspirat (*sc.* Juno) eunti, Virg. Æ. 5, 607. — **b.** Fig.: *To infuse* or *instil into*; *to impart unto*: *Aliquid alicui*: dictis divinum amorem, Virg. Æ. 8, 373: pectoribus fidem, Claud. Fescenn. 14, 16: nobis tantum ingenii, Quint. 4, procem. § 5. — **c.** Meton.: *To wash upon*, *flow against*: insula aspiratur freto Gallico, Sol. 22, 10.

2. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*): *To breathe* or *blow*; Fig.: aspiravit auram quandam salutis fortuna, Amm. 19, 6, 1.

II. [ab, *no.* II. B. 1.; spiro] *To breathe out* or *forth*; *to exhale*: qui (*sc.* pulmones) tum se contrahunt aspirantes, tum respiratu dilatant, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136.

1. † **aspis,** ĭdis, *f.* (*Acc. Gr.* aspida, Luc. 9, 701; *plur.* aspidas, Cic. N. D. 3, 19) = ἀσπίς, *A viper*, *adder*: coluber, L.: Pl. 29, 4, 18, § 65: aspide ad corpus admotâ, C. Hab. Post. 9, 23; cf. id. Fin. 2, 18, 59; Isid. Orig. 12, 4, 12.

2. † **aspis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀσπίς, *A shield*: Just. Novell. 85 *fin.*

† **asplēnum,** i, *n.* = ἄσπληνον, *Milt-wort*, *spleen-wort*: Asplenum Ceterach, L.: Pl. 27, 5, 17, § 34; Vitr. 1, 4; in Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 87, **asplenos.**

asportātio, ōnis, *f.* [asporto] *A carrying* or *taking away*: signorum, C. 2 Verr. 4, 49, 110.

as-porto (abs-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; porto] **I.** *Of things as objects*: *To carry* or *bear away*: **A.** With *ex*: hoc (*sc.* simulacrum) e signo Cereris, C. 2 Verr. 4, 49, 110: ex Sicilâ literas, id. Div. in Cæc. 9, 28. — **B.** With *cum*: ut multa de suis rebus secum asportarent, C. Parad. 1, 1, 8. — **C.** With *Acc. of place*: sua omnia Salamina asportant, Nep. Them. 2, 8: dub. al. deportant. — **D.** With *Abl.*: omnia plaustris, C. 2 Verr. 1, 20, 53: quibus (*sc.* vehiculis) regum asportarent res, Liv. 2, 4. — **E.** In *simple constr.*: prædam, Vulg. 2 Reg. 12, 30. — **F.** With *de*: ossa mea de loco isto, Vulg. Gen. 50, 24. — **G.** With *extra*: quæ extra castra, Vulg. Levit. 10, 4. — **H.** With *ab*: arcam a Lapide Adjutorii, Vulg. 1 Reg. 5, 1. — **K.** With *in* c. *Acc.*: in templum, Vulg. Esdr. 5, 14. — **L.** With *Adv.* or *place*: Vulg. 2 Reg. 21, 13. — **M.** *Abs.*: Liv. 42, 3.

II. Of persons as objects: *To carry off*, *convey away*, *transport*, etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: virginem, Plaut. Rud. prol. 67. — **B.** With *trans*: aliquem trans mare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 19. — **C.** With *Adv.* or *place*: quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 18. — **D.** With *double Acc.*: comitem asportare Creusam, Virg. Æ. 2, 778. — **E.** With *in* c. *Abl.*: eum in equis, Vulg. 4 Reg. 14, 20.

asprātiles, *e. adj.* [asper] *Rough* (post-class.): piscis, *with rough scales*, Pl. Val. 5; 8; 10: terminus, Auct. Lim. p. 305 Goes.: petra, lb. p. 228.

asprēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Roughness*: Cels. 5, 28, 2: 15; dub. al. aspritudo.

asprētum, i, *n.* [id.] *An uneven*, *rough place*: Liv. 9, 24; id. 27, 18; id. 35, 28; id. 36, 15; Grat. Cynec. 241.

asprĭo, ōnis, *m.* [prob. asper] *A gold coin*, *of which the value is not now known*: sagma valente asprione aureo uno, Marin. Pap. Ant. p. 124.

aspritūdo (asperitudo, App. M. 1, p. 103, 20), ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Roughness*: oculorum, Cels. 6, 6, 26; Scrib. Comp. 113.

a-spŭo (abs-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.; spuo] *To spit on* or *upon*: a nutrice aspui, Pl. 28, 4, 7, § 39.

Assabinus, i, *m.*, *A deity of the Ethiopians*: Pl. 12, 19, 42, § 89.

Assăracus, i, *m.*, Ἀσσάρακος, *King of Phrygia*, *son of Tros*, *brother of Ganymede and Ilus*, *father of Capys*, *and grandfather of Anchises*: Ov. M. 11, 756. Hence, Assaraci nurus, *Venus*, Ov. F. 4, 123: Assaraci frater, *Ganymede*, *a constellation* (*Aquarius*), id. lb. 4, 943: Assaraci gens, *the Romans*, Virg. Æ. 9, 643; cf. id. lb. 1, 28; Aug. Loc. in Hept. 11.

1. **assārius,** a, um, *adj.* [2. assum] (*Belonging to roast meat*; hence) *Roasted*: Cato R. R. 132, 2 Schneid.

2. **assarius,** ii, *m.*, v. as *init.*

assātūra, æ, *f.* [asso] (Prop.: *A roasting*; *abstr.*: Meton.: *concr.*): **A.** *Roasted meat*, *roast* (post-class.): Vop. Aur. 49; Apic. 7, 5; Schol. Vet. ad Pers. 2, 42. — **B.** *A roasted joint*: assatura bubulæ carnis una, Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 19.

assātus, a, um, *P.* of asso.

assecla (ads-, -cŭla), æ, *comm.* (acc. to Charis. p. 37 P.; but exs. are found only in *masc.*) [assequor, *no.* I.] (*One who follows* another; hence, in a bad sense) *A sycophant*, *hanger-on*, etc. (cf. Rhunk. Vell. 2, 83): **A.** With *Gen.*: assentatores eorum atque assecłæ, C. Corn. Frgm. in Orell. IV. 2, p. 453: lexatorum, id. 2 Verr. 1, 25, 65; cf. Nep. Att. 6, 4. — **B.** *Abs.*: C. de Div. 2, 37, 79; id. Sest. 64, 135; id. Att. 3, 6, 6; Juv. 9, 48.

assectātio (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [assector] **I.** Prop.: *Attendance* of friends on a candidate, clients on a patron, *etc.*: in petitionibus opera atque assectatio, C. Mur. 34, 70. **II.** Fig.: *Careful study*, *observation*, etc.: cœli assectatio, Pl. 2, 20, 18, § 82.

assectātor (ads-), ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *He who attends on* a person, as friend, client, *etc.*, *an attendant*, etc.: vetus assectator ex numero amicorum, C. 2 Verr. 2, 11, 29; cf. id. Balb. 27, 62: hujus rei (*sc.* assectationis) tres partes sunt: una salutat rum, quum domum venitant; altera deductorum; tertia assectatorum, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9, 34.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of animals: *An attendant*: aliubi cancer dapis adsectator, Pl. 2, 42, 66, § 142. — **B.** Of persons: **1.** *A follower*, *cultivator*, etc.: sapientiæ, Pl. 8, 17, 21, § 59: ducendi, id. 20, 14, 57, § 160. — **2.** *A disciple*, etc.: auditor assectatorque Protagoræ, Gell. 5, 10, 7.

as-sector (ads-), tus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* **I.** [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. c.; sector] **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: *To follow*, or *attend*, *much* or *frequently*; *to accompany*, *be in attendance on*: **a.** Of candidates for office as objects: (α) With *Acc.*: eum, C. de Or. 1, 56, 239. — (b) *Abs.*: studia adolescentulorum in suffragando, in assectando, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 8, 33. — **b.** Of persons in general as objects: (α) With *Acc.*: miles Valentem, Tac. H. 2, 93; cf. id. ib. 6, 19. — (b) *Abs.*: quum assectaretur, Hor. S. 1, 9, 6. — (c) With *Adv.* or *adverbial expressions*: quos ego domi et in publico assectabor mirâ studiorum cupiditate, Tac. Or. 2. — (d) With *Abl.*: Tac. Or. 2; cf. preceding *no.* c. — **2.** Fig.: *To pay attention to*, *court*, etc.: omnibus officiis Pompeium assectatus est, Suet. Cæs. 19; cf. the context.

B. Esp.: Law *t. t.*: Assectari feminam, *To follow a woman about constantly* (considered as an injury): Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 22.

☞ In *Pass. force*: (α) Of men: *To be attended*, etc.: assectari se omnes cupiunt (ἀκολουθεῖσθαι), Eun. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.: Themistocles quum a formoso assectaretur (ἀκολουθοῖτο), Alp. Philol. ib. — (β) Of women: *To be followed about*; *to be sought after* (in a good sense): juvenculæ viduæ assectatæ, Tert. Monog. 13.

II. [as *freq.* of assequor, *no.* II. B. 1.] *To gain*, *obtain*, *get*: quum celebritatem assectarentur adulescentium scholæ, Pl. 33, 12, 54, § 152 Sillig ed. maj.

assĕcŭe (ads-), *adv.* [assequor, through an obsol. adj. *assecuus*, "following"] Of time: *Immediately*, *forthwith*: Plaut. Var. L. L. 6, § 73; id. Trin. 5, 1, 4 Ritschl.

assĕcŭla (ads-), æ, v. assecla

assĕcūtor (ads-), ōris, *m.* [assequor] *An attendant* (post-class.): Cupidinis, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 306 ed. Grot.

‡ **assĕdo,** ōnis, *m.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; sedo] *He who sits beside another*: Non. 62, 23.

assefolium, ii, *n.* *A plant*, *called also* agrostis: App. Herb. 77.

as-sello (ads-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; sella] (*To go to stool*; hence) *To evacuate*, *void*, etc. (prob. only in Veget.): corruptum, Veg. Vet. 5, 44, 1: stercus id. ib. 5, 56, 1.

as-sellor (ads-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] = assello: multum stercoris assellatus, Veg. Vet. 2, 22, 2: sanguinem, id. ib. 5, 9, 1.

as-senesco (ads-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; senesco] *To become old at* or *near* (post-class.): Cereri, *i. e. in her service*: Tert. Hort. Cast. 13.

assensĭo (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [assentior] **I.** Gen.: *An assenting to a thing*, *assent*; *approval*: orationis genus exile, nec satis populari assensioni accommodatum, C. Brut. 30, 114. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *An assent* to, or *belief* in, the reality of sensible appearances: nunc de assensione atque approbatione, quam Graeci συγκατάθεσιν vocant, *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 12, 37. — *Plur.*: C. Fat. 17, 40. — **B.** *Assent* expressed visibly or audibly; *approbation*, *commendation*; *a token* or *mark of approval*: **1.** *Abs.*: assensio et laus, Pl. 4, 12, 6: — *Plur.*: crebræ assensiones, C. Brut. 84, 290. — **2.** With *Gen.*: ut contemnas voluptatem ex plurium assensu venientem, Sen. Ep. 7, 12: senatûs, Pl. Ep. 3, 4, 4: assensionibus universi ordinis (*sc.* acta est causa), C. Mur. 5, 12.

assensor (ads-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who assents* or *agrees* to any thing; *an assenter*: te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse assensorem, C. Fam. 6, 21, 1; cf. Auct. Her. 3, 23, 38: vindictæ, Val. Mal. 6, 3, 6: iræ, Sen. Hippol. 1207.

1. **assensus (ads-),** a, um, *P.* of assentio and assentior.

2. **assensus (ads-),** ūs, *m.* [assentior] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An assenting*; *assent*, *agreement*, *approval*: **1.** *Abs.*: cohibere assensum, C. Ac. 2, 29, 94. — **2.** With *Gen.*: vagi assensus et popularis approbatio, C. Brut. 42, 185: qui potuisset assensu omnium dicere Ennius, id. N. D. 2, 2, 4. — **B.** Esp.: **1.** *An assent* to, or *belief*, in the reality of sensible appearances: sapientem retentura assensum, nisi, *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 18, 57: tollemus assensu, id. ib. 2, 18, 59; cf. id. ib. 2, 33, 108; id. Fin. 3, 9, 31. — **2.** *Assent* expressed visibly or audibly; *approbation*, *commendation*; *a token* or *mark* of approval: **a.** *Abs.*: exposuit eum ingenti assensu, Liv. 27, 51: clamore et assensu, id. 8, 4: silentio vel brevi assensu, Tac. A. 14, 12: cf. id. ib. 15, 23:

consules quum Sceptium non silentio modo sed cum assensu etiam audiri animadvertissent, Liv. 3, 72: assensum consequi, Pl. Ep. 7, 6, 13: — *Plur.*: ingentes exciri assensūs, Tac. Or. 10: concussitque suis omnes assensibus undas, Ov. M. 8, 604; cf. id. ib. 1, 245.—**b.** With *Gen.*: quum omnium assensu comprobata oratio esset, Liv. 5, 9: quo assensu senatūs exceptum est, quum candidatis osculo occurreres, Pl. Pan. 71. **II.** Meton.: Of sound: *Reverberation, echo:* **A.** With *Gen.*: et vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, Virg. G. 3, 45: cavæ vallis, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 615.—**B.** *Abs.*: Virg. Æ. 7, 615.

assentātĭo (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [assentor] **A.** In a bad sense: *Assent* arising from interested, *etc.*, motives; *flattering assent, flattery, adulation:* nullam in amicitiis pestem esse majorem, quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, C. Læl. 25, 91: nimia, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: istæc illum perdidit, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 7: — *Plur.*: blanditiis et assentationibus, C. Clu. 13, 36; cf., also, Liv. 24, 6; Pl. Pan. 85.—**B.** In a good sense: *Approval, approbation:* Vell. 2, 128, 1: ad neutram partem assentationem flectere, Petr S. 17.

assentātĭuncŭla (ads-), æ, *f. dim.* [assentatio, *no.* A.] *Paltry or trivial flattery:* assentatiuncula aucupari gratiam, C. Fam. 5, 12, 6: — *Plur.*: Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 75.

assentātor (ads-), ōris, *m.* [assentor] **A.** *One who assents flatteringly, a flatterer* (most freq. in Cic.): semper enim auget assentator id, quod is, cujus ad voluntatem loquitur, vult esse magnum, C. Læl. 26, 98: ita fit, ut is assentatoribus patefaciat aures suas maxime, qui ipse sibi assentetur et se maxime ipse delectet, id. ib. 26, 97; cf. id. Off. 1, 14, 42; id. ib. 2, 18, 63; id. Cæcin. 5, 14; Hor. A. P. 420.—**B.** *One who assents to* or *connives at* a thing; *a conniver* (post-class.): non auctor, sed assentator mali, Tert. adv. Herm. 10.

assentātōrie (ads-), *adv.* [assentator, *no.* A., through an obsol. adj. *assentatorius*, "pertaining to a flatterer"] *In a flattering manner:* dubitare te, non assentatorie, sed fraterne veto, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b. 3.

assentātrix (ads-), īcis, *f.* [assentor] *A female flatterer:* scelesta, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 100.

assentĭa (ads-), æ, *f.* [assentior]= assensio: Lact. ap. Class. Auct. 3, p. 429 ed. Mai.

as-sentĭo (ads-), si, sum, tīre, 4. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2 b.; sentio, *no.* II. B.] (*To think*, etc., *in accordance with* some one; hence) *To assent, give assent, approve*, etc.: **A.** With *Dat.*: iis assensi, qui mihi lenissime sentire visi sunt, C. Fam. 5, 2, 9: Lentulo, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: assensit precibus, Ov. M. 3, 406: his assentimus, Gell. 6, 5, 5.—**B.** *Abs.*: assentio, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 6: assensit silens, Att. ap. Non. 469, 18; cf. Pomp. ib. 469, 20: assensere dei, Ov. M. 9, 259; so, id. ib. 14, 592; cf. Suet. Vesp. 6; Curt. 5, 7, 4.—**C.** With *Acc. of neut. pron.*: illud, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 192.—**D.** With *de*: de aliis rebus, Liv. 1, 54.—**E.** With *Abl.*: purganti se Darius vultu adsentiebat, Curt. 5, 12, 3.—**F.** With *ut c. Subj.*: assentio tibi, ut in Formiano commorer, C. Att. 9, 9, 1.

as-sentĭor (ads-), sus sum, tīri, 4. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** *Neut.*: *To assent, give assent, approve* (cf. assentio, *init.*): "*assentior* fere omnes dicunt; Sisenna unus *assentio* in senatu dicebat, et cum postea multi secuti sunt, neque tamen vincere consuetudinem potuerunt," Var. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 9: **A.** With *Dat.*: assensus sum homini, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 801: dissentioni pristinæ assentiri, C. Balb. 27, 61: si ulli rei sapiens assentietur, id. Ac. 2, 21, 67: partibus dividundis, Liv. 25, 30: verbo varie assentiebantur, Sall. C. 52, 1: cui non assentior, Quint. 9, 3, 49 Spald.: cui (*sc.* sententiæ) assensi sunt ad unum, C. Fam. 10, 16, 1.—**B.** *Abs.*: si assensurus esset, C. Ac. 2, 21, 67: ne assentiri necesse esset, Suet. Cæs. 80.—**C.** With *Acc. of neut. pron.* or *adj.* (cf. Madvig, § 229, a; Zumpt, § 385): quid tibi, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64: quidquam falsum, id. Ac. 2, 21, 68: cetera Crasso, id. de Or. 1, 9, 35: illud tibi, id. ib. 1, 28, 126; cf. id. ib. 3, 48, 184.—**D.** *Impers. Pass.*: Bibulo assensum est, C. Fam. 1, 2, 1.

II *Act.*: *To assent to* a thing: With *Objective clause:* assentior sollicitam et periculosam justitiam non esse sapientis, C. Rep. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 801 P.

☞ *Part. Pass.*: *Assented* or *agreed to; held as true:* multa sequitur (*sc.* sapiens) probabilia non comprehensa, neque percepta, neque assensa, C. Ac. 2, 31, 99; cf., also, Non. 469, 16.

assentor (ads-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. intens.* [assentior] **I.** Gen.: *To assent fully; to give full* or *entire assent; to agree altogether:* **A.** With *Dat.*: cui consilio assentabimur? Tert. Hort. Cast. 4.—**B.** *Abs.*: adsentante majore convivarum parte, Just. 12, 6, 2.

II. Esp.: *To give assent* from interested, *etc.*, motives; *to flatter*, etc.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *Dat.*: tibi, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 89; cf. id. Am. 2, 2, 70: huic, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 37: iis, Vell. 2, 48, 1: mihi ipse assentor, C. Fam. 3, 11, 2.—**2.** With *Gerund in* do: etiam adversando sæpe assentetur, et litigare se simulans blandiatur, C. Læl. 66, 99.—**3.** With *Adverbial Acc.*: omnia, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 22: ut nihil nobis assentati esse videamur, C. Ac. 2, 14, 45.—**4.** *Abs.*: assentandi (*sc.* causâ), Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 6.—**B.** Fig.: Baiæ tibi assentantur, *i. e. Baiæ by its sanative powers endeavours to ingratiate itself into your favour*, C. Fam. 9, 12, 1.

assĕquēla (ads-), æ, *f.* [assequor, *no.* I.] (*The thing following:* hence) *Succession:* Mar. Vict. p. 2500 P.

as-sĕquor (ads-), quūtus *or* cūtus sum, qui, 3. *v. dep.* [ad; sequor] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*): *To follow, pursue* (prps. only in follg. ex.): assequere ac retine, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 89.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.) (prps. only in prose): **A.** Prop. (*To follow up to;* hence): *To overtake or come up with* a person or thing: **1.** With *simple Acc.*: quum eris me assecutus, C. Att. 3, 5: Pisonem nuncius assequitur, Tac. A. 2, 75.—**2.** *Abs.*: ut si viâ rectâ vestigia sequentes issent, haud dubie assecuturi fuerint, Liv. 28, 16: in Bruttios raptim, ne Brutus assequeretur, concessit, id. 24, 20: nondum assecutâ parte, *not having yet arrived*, id. 33, 8; cf. Tac. H. 3, 60.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To gain, obtain:* **a.** With *simple Acc.*: eosdem honoris gradūs, C. Planc. 25, 60: immortalitatem, id. ib. 37, 90: magistratūs, Sall. J. 4, 4; cf. C. Pis. 1, 2; id. (*sc.* regnum), Curt. 4, 6, 4: nihil quidquam egregium, C. de Or. 1, 30, 134; cf. id. 2 Verr. 1, 57, 149.—**b.** With *in c. Abl.*: quâ in re nihil aliud assequeris nisi, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Am. 34, 96.—**c.** With *Abl.*: adsecutas (*sc.* Amazonas) virtute, ne . . . viderentur, *etc.*, Just. 2, 4, 27.—**d.** With *ne c. Subj.*: Just. 2, 4, 27; cf. preceding *no.* c.—**2.** *To come up to* the quality of some person or thing; hence, **a.** Of persons: *To become like, to equal*, etc.: quem si assequi posset, aliquantum ab optimo tamen abesset, C. Leg. 1, 2, 7.—**b.** Of things: *To attain to:* (α) With *simple Acc.*: merita, C. Fam. 4, 6, 5: nullam partem tuorum meritorum, id. ib. 1, 4, 3: prudentiam, id. Har. Resp. 9, 18: ut longitudo aut plenitudo harum multitudinem alterius assequatur et exæquet, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28.—(b) With *Adverbial expression:* ingenium alicujus aliquâ ex parte, Pl. Ep. 4, 8, 5.—**3.** (*To come up to* a thing with the mind; hence) *To arrive at, comprehend, understand:* **a.** With *simple Acc.*: ut essent, qui cogitationem assequi possent et voluntatem interpretari, C. Inv. 2, 47, 139.—**b.** With *Relative clause:* quid istuc sit, videor ferme assequi, Gell. 3, 1, 3.—**c.** With *Abl.*: ut apertis obscura assequamur, Cic. N. D. 3, 15, 38: quid ipse conjectură assequare, C. Att. 7, 13 A., 3: ludibria fortunæ animo, Curt. 4, 16, 10.—**d.** *Abs.*: obscuritates non assignemus culpæ scribentium, sed inscientiæ non assequentium, Cæcil. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 5.

☞ Pass. acc. to Prisc. p. 791 P., but without a voucher.

as-ser, ĕris, *m.* [etym. dub.; sts. referred to 2. assero; for *aserr*, no. C.] **A.** *A pale, stake, post:* Vitr. 7, 3; Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 8: asseres pedum XII., cuspidibus præfixi in terrâ defigebantur, Cæs. B. C. 2, 2; Liv. 44, 5: asseres ferreis uncis præfixi (harpagones vocant), *etc.*, id. 30, 10: asseribus falcatis pennas detergebat, id. 38, 5.—**B.** *A pole on which a litter was borne:* Suet. Cal. 58; Juv 3, 245; id. 7, 132.—**C.** *A beam with an iron head; used,* **1.** *On board ships, like the battering-ram on land:* Veg. Mil. 4, 4.—**2.** *On land by the besieged for assailing the besiegers' machines:* quam (turrim) prætoriæ portæ propinquantem promoti contra validi asseres perfregere, Tac. H. 4, 30 Ritt.—**D.** In architecture: *The timbers* or *joists supporting the laths on which the tiles are laid:* sub tegulas (ponuntur) asseres ita prominentes, uti parietes projecturis eorum tegantur, Vitr. 4, 2, 1; cf. id. ib. 5.

asserculus, i, *m.*; **-lum**, i, *n. dim.* **I.** Gen.: *A small stake* or *pale, a little pole:* **A.** Form *asserculum:* assercula quinque, Cato R. R. 12.—**B.** Form *asserculus:* quum lacūs exstruxeris, asserculos supra solum ponito, id. 12, 52, 4. **II.** Esp.: *A broom-handle:* facito scopas virgeas ulmeas aridas, in asserculo alligato, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 152.

1. as-sĕro (ads-), ēvi, ĭtum, ĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; 1. sero, *no.* II.] *To sow, plant, set near* or *by* something (rare; not in Cic.): **A.** With *ad*: vitis assita ad olus, Var. R. R. 1, 16 *fin.*—**B.** With *propter*: vites propter cupressos, Var. R. R. 1, 26.—**C.** With *Dat.*: populus assita certis Limitibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 170.—**D.** *Abs.*: vites, Cato R. R. 32 *fin.*: assitas arbores, *etc.*, Cat. 61, 106.

2. as-sĕro (ads-), ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; 2. sero] (*To bind, join, fasten to* or *on to* one's self, *etc.*; hence) **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To lay hold of, lay* something *on* a person *or* thing: Law *t. t.*: **1.** Assercre manum *or* aliquem in libertatem; also, aliquem manu liberali causâ *or* manu; *also*, asserere, *alone; To lay the hand on* a slave *for liberty*, etc.; the foregoing are various forms of expression signifying, *To declare* a slave *free; to set free, liberate*: **a.** *Manum in libertatem:* Var. L. L. 6, 7, 68, p. 241 Spengel. — **b.** *Aliquem in libertatem:* quoscunque libuisset in libertatem asserebant, Suet. Vit. 10; cf. Liv. 5, 45.—**c.** *Aliquem manu liberali causâ:* manu suas asserit populares liberali causâ, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 83: manu liberali causâ ambas asserens, id. ib. 5, 2, 142: ego liberali illam assero causâ manu, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40.—**d.** *Aliquem manu:* neminem venire qui istas assereret manu, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 11: — so, with *ab aliquo:* tu illam a lenone asseri to manu, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 83.—**e.** *Asserere:* qui asserebantur, C. Flacc. 17, 40; cf. Suet. Vesp. 3.—**2.** Asserere aliquem in servitutem, *i. e. To declare one to be a slave by laying the hand upon him, to claim as a slave:* M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit (*sc.* Ap. Claudius), ut virginem in servitutem assereret, Liv. 3, 44; cf. Suet. Tib. 2; Liv. 34, 18; id. 35, 16 *fin.*—**3.** Asserere in ingenuitatem *or* ingenuitati, *To make one an* ingenuus, *to put one in the position of one freeborn*: Suet. Aug. 74: ingenuitati, Saturn. Dig. 40, 14, 2.

B. Fig.: *To liberate, protect, defend, defend against* (freq. in Florus and Suet.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: liberare Italiæ assertique imperii nuncius, Flor. 3, 3, 19: post assertam a Manlio, restitutam a Camillo urbem, id. 1, 13, 19: Latini quoque Tarquinios asserebant, id. 1, 11, 1: Gracchanas leges, id. 3, 16, 1: easdem leges, id. 3, 17, 1: dignitatem, Suet. Cæs. 16: senatus in asserendâ libertate consensit, Suet. Cal. 60: asserui jam me, rupique catenas, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 3: namque asserit urbes sola fames ("*liberas facit urbes contra dominos*," Schol.), Luc. 3, 56: hoc focale tuus asserat auricilas, *i. e. guard you against the hearing of bad verses*, Mart. 14, 142.—**2.** With *ab*: a quâ asserere to hoc uno munimento potes, Pl. Ep. 2, 10, 4: se ab injuriâ oblivionis, id. ib. 3, 5, 2.—**3.** With *Abl.*: Pl. Ep. 2, 10, 4; cf. preceding *no.* 2: pisces manu, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 34.

II. *To appropriate, claim, lay claim to,*

etc.: **A.** *Aliquid alicui:* Felicis sibi cognomen, Pl. 7, 43, 44, § 137: sapientis sibi cognomen, Quint. 12, 1, 20: sibi artem figurarum, id. 9, 3, 64: dominationem sibi, Suet. Oth. 9: divinam majestatem sibi, id. Cal. 22: Græcam sibi originem, Just. 44, 3, 2: me assero cælo, *claim me for heaven*, i. e. *proclaim me of celestial birth*, Ov. M. 1, 761.—**B.** *Aliquid:* asserebant fata conditorem servatoremque Romani nominis, Vell. 2, 60, 1: nec laudes assero nostras, Ov. M. 1, 462.—**C.** With *double Acc.*: quos imperatores asserebant, Val. Max. 4, 4, 4.—**D.** *Aliquā re:* hæc manu complexuque, Mart. 1, 16, 9.

III. *To relate, affirm, declare, assert strongly:* "*assero, διαβεβαιοῦμαι,*" Gloss.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: Colchidos furorem, Mart. 10, 35, 5.—**B.** With *Objective clause:* genitalium malis hanc utilissime imponi adserit, Pl. 20, 9, 34, § 89: mollissimum quemque beatum fore, Sext. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 28, 8.—**C.** With *Relative clause:* non vacat asserere quæ finxeris, Quint. Decl. 7, 6.

assertio (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [2. assero] **A.** (acc. to 2. assero, *no.* I. A. and B.): *A judicial or formal declaration that one is a freeman or a slave:* "*assertio* tam a servitute in libertatem, quam a libertate in servitium trahi significat," Prisc. p. 1208 P.; Traj. ap. Pl. Ep. 10, 72 *fin.*: perfusorize assertiones, *unauthorised declarations of freedom*, Suet. Dom. 8: sitne liber qui est in assertione, Quint. 3, 6, 57: ut in reis deportati set assertione secundā (*i. e.* judicio secundo, in quo assertor de libertate agit), id. ib. 5, 2, 1; so also, ib. 1, 1, 78; cf. Cod. Just. 7, 17, 1.—**B.** (acc. to 2. assero, *no.* III.): *An assertion, affirmation* (post-class.): Arn. 1, p. 18: deorum assertio religiosa, *an assertion of the existence of God*, id. 4, p. 141.

assertor (ads-), ōris, *m.* [2. assero] **A.** (acc. to 2. assero, *no.* I. A.): **1.** *An assertor, restorer of liberty:* "*assertores* dicuntur vindices alienæ libertatis," Don. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40: populo detrectante dominationem atque assertores flagitante, Suet. Cæs. 80: Catoni gladium assertorem libertatis extorque, Sen. Ep. 13.—**2.** *He who claims or declares one to be a slave:* puellæ, Liv. 3, 46: virginis, id. 3, 47; cf. id. 3, 44: 45.—**B.** (acc. to 2. assero, *no.* I. B.): *A freer, protector, deliverer, advocate:* **1.** *Abs.:* publicus assertor dominis suppressa levabo Pectora, Ov. R. Am. 73.—**2.** With *Gen.:* senatūs assertor, Luc. 4, 214: assertores Camilli, id. 1, 23; Suet. Galb. 9: dignitatis ac potentiæ patriciorum, id. Tib. 2: quæstionis, *he who carries an inquiry entirely through, is master of the subject*, Macr. S. 7, 4.

assertōrĭus (ads-), a, um, *adj.* [assertor, *no.* I. A.] *Pertaining to a restoration of freedom:* lites, Cod. Just. 7, 17, 1.

assertum (ads-), i, *n.* [2 assero, *no.* III.] (*That which is affirmed:* hence) *Assertion, proof* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 6, p. 195.

assertus (ads-), a, um, *P.* of 2. assero.

as-servĭo (ads-), *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; servio, *no.* II. A.] *To do or render a service to; to aid, assist*, etc.: contentioni vocis asserviunt, C. Tusc. 2, 24, 56.

as-servo (ads-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. *f.*; servo] **I.** (acc. to servo, *no.* I. A.) *To keep very much*, i. e. *with great care; to preserve, protect defend:* **A.** In *simple constr.*: asservatote hæc, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 75: quæ (*sc.* arx) negligentius adservata erat, Curt. 9, 7, 2.—**B.** With *Abl.*: ea (*sc.* sacra) fideli custodiā, Liv. 5, 40.—**C.** With *Gen. of place:* ut domi meæ te asservarem rogasti, C. Cat. 1, 8, 19.

II. (acc. to servo, *no.* I. B.): **A.** *To keep, preserve, or lay up carefully:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: quum Appii tabulæ negligentius asservatæ dicerentur, C. Arch. 5, 9.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: corpora in conditorio Sallustianorum horterum, Pl. 7, 16, 16, § 75: asservati in sale, id. 9, 25, 41, § 80.—**3.** With *Abl.*: eundem (*sc.* ignem) adservare ferulā, Pl. 8, 56, 57, § 198 Sillig ed. maj.: sale adservantur (*sc.* thynni), id. 9, 15, 18, § 49.

B. *To keep carefully* in custody: *to keep guard* or *watch over, guard*, etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: imperat, dum res judicetur, hominem ut asservent, C. 2 Verr. 3, 22, 55: cura asservandum vinctum, Ter. And. 5, 2, 24: Numidam asservari jussit, Liv. 27, 19; cf. id. 6, 30.—**2.** With *Gen. of place:* ut vinctum te asservet domi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 98.—**3.** With *Adv.*: dissimulanter asservari, Liv. 40, 23: asservanda diligentius, Cat. 17, 16.—**4.** With *in c. Acc. in pregnant constr.*: in carcerem asservari, *thrown into prison, and there kept*, Liv. 8, 20.—**5.** With *Abl.*: populi Romani hostis privatis custodiis asservabitur? C. 2 Verr. 5, 30, 77.

III. (acc. to servo, *no.* II. A. 1.): *To watch* or *observe much* or *greatly; to keep attentive watch upon* or *over*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: exitūs, Cæs. B. C. 1, 21: portas, id. ib. 1, 21.—**B.** With *Abl.*: ut asserventur magnā diligentiā, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 6.—**C.** With *ne c. Subj.*: hunc asserva, ne quo abitat, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 72.—**D.** With *Adv. of manner:* acerrime asservabimur, C. Att. 10, 16, 2.

Assesiātes, ium, *m.* *The inhabitants of a town of Dalmatia, called in Tab. Peut.* Ascsia (and in Ptol. 2, 17, Ἀσσία): *traces of its walls were discovered* A. D. 1833: Pl. 3, 21, 25, § 139.

assessĭo (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [assideo, *no.* I. A. 2. a.] *A sitting by* or *near* a person, as a friend, in order to console, etc.: quæ tua fuerit assessio, oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti? C. Fam. 11, 27, 4.

assessor (ads-), ōris, *m.* [assideo] **A.** (acc. to assideo, *no.* I. A. 2. a.): *He who sits by* a person, as a friend, counsellor, etc.; *an assistant*, etc.: Lacedæmonii regibus suis augurem assessorem dederunt, C. de Div. 1, 43, 95.—**B.** (acc. to assideo, *no.* I. A. 2. b.): Law *t. t.*: *One who sits by* or *near a judge* or *magistrate; a judge's* or *magistrate's assistant; an assessor:* Paul. Dig. 1, 22 Tit.; Suet. Galb. 14; Sen. Tranq. An. 3, 4.

assessōrĭus (ads-), a, um, *adj.* [assessor, *no.* B.] *Pertaining to an assessor:* Ulp. Dig. 2, 14, 12; id. ib. 47, 10, 5, § 8.

assessūra (ads-), æ, *f.* [assideo, *no.* I. B. 2. b.] (*A sitting by a judge* or *magistrate;* hence) *The office of an assessor:* Ulp. Dig. 50, 14, 3.

1. **assessus (ads-)**, a, um, *P.* of assideo.

2. **assessus (ads-)**, ūs, *m.* [assideo, *no.* I. A. 1.] *A sitting by* or *near* one: assessu meo, *i. e. near me*, Prop. 4, 12, 50.

assestrix (ads-), īcis, *f.* [assideo, *no.* I. B. 2. a.] *She who sits near one; a companion*, etc.: Afran. ap. Non. 73, 29.

assēvērans, antis, *P.* of assevero.

assēvēranter (ads-), *adv.* [asseverans, acc. to assevero, *no.* I. B. 1.] *With asseveration, earnestly, strongly, emphatically:* C. Att. 15, 19, 2:—*Comp.:* multo asseverantius, C. Ac. 2, 19, 60.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not found.

assēvērāte (ads-), *adv.* [asseveratus, acc. to assevero, *no.* I. B. 1.] *Earnestly*, etc.: tragœdias asseverate actitavit (*sc.* histrio), Gell. 7, 5, 2.

assēvērātio (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [assevero] **A.** (acc. to assevero, *no.* I. A.): *A doing with much earnestness; earnestness, perseverance*, etc.: multā asseveratione coguntur patres, *etc.*, Tac. A. 4, 19; cf. id. ib. 2, 31.

B. (acc. to assevero, *no.* I. B. 1.): **1.** Prop.: *An earnest assertion; an affirmation, asseveration:* omni tibi asseveratione affirmo, C. Att. 13, 23, 3: cum asseveratione, Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 94; Pl. Pan. 67; Tac. A. 6, 2.—**2.** Meton.: Gramm. *t. t.*: *An affirmative, a word of affirmation:* adjiciebant et asseverationem, ut *heu*, Quint. 1, 4, 20 ("asseverat *heu*, dum miserabili orationi ipsius qui dicit dolorem adjungit," Spald.).

as-sēvĕro (ads-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. *f.*; severus, *no.* I. A.] **I.** *To do* something *with much earnestness* or *seriousness; to pursue earnestly:* **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: in hoc, C. 2 Verr. 2, 10, 26.—**2.** *Abs.:* sin asseveramus, C. Brut. 85, 293.

B. **1.** Prop.: Of persons: *To state earnestly; to affirm strongly; to maintain, assert*, etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: unum illud, C. Att. 10, 14, 3; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 161.—**b.** With *Objective clause:* se ab Oppianico destitutum, C. Clu. 26, 72: non ferre (*sc.* Arabiam) tantum, *etc.*, Pl. 12, 18, 41, § 83; cf., also, Tac. A. 4, 55; id. H. 6, 28; id. ib. 12, 42.—**c.** With *Fore ut* · *constantissime asseveravit fore ut, etc.*, Suet. Vesp. 5.—**d.** With *de:* de quo tanto opere hoc libro asseveravi, C. Or. 71, 237; quemadmodum adversarius de quāque re asseveret, id. Brut. 57, 208: ullā de re, id. Ac. 2, 11, 35.—**e.** With *Abl.*: C. Or. 71, 237; cf. preceding, *no.* d.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** Of things: *To make known, demonstrate, show, prove*, etc.: asseverant magni artūs Germanicam originem, Tac. Agr. 11.—**b.** Of persons in respect to conduct: *To maintain, assume, exhibit*, etc.: gravitatem, Tac. A. 13, 18.

II. *To make very grave* or *serious:* frontem, App. M. 3, p. 135, 10 Elm.; cf. ib. ib. p. 203, 4 ib.

as-sībilo (ads-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ad; sibilo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.) *Act.: To hiss forth at* or *near; to send forth with a hissing sound at* or *near:* (serpens) animam assibilat aris, Stat. Th. 5, 578.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*): *Neut.:* Of the wind, etc.: *To hiss, utter a hissing sound; to whisper, murmur*, etc.: **A.** *Abs.:* ventus, Auson. Mos. 258.—**B.** With *Dat.*: et platani platanis, alnoque assibilat alnus, Claud. Nupt. Honor. 68.

assiccesco (ads-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. intens.* [assicco] *To become quite* or *entirely dry:* dum assiccescant (*sc.* caules), Col. 12, 9, 1.

as-sicco (ads-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. *f.*; siccco] *To make quite* or *entirely dry; to dry up completely* (post-Aug. prose; mostly in Columella): **A.** In *simple constr.*: nebulam et rorem, Col. 4, 19, 2: uvam passam, id. 12, 16, 3: lacrimas, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 26, 1 (al. 6, 5).—**B.** With *Abl.*: humorem spongiā, Col. 12, 50, 14.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.*: aliquid in sole, Col. 12, 15 *fin.*

assĭculus, i, v. axiculus.

‡ **assĭdēlæo,** ārum, *f.* [assideo] (*Things for sitting at;* hence) *Tables at which the* Flamines *sat and performed sacred rites:* "*assidelæ* mensæ vocantur ad quas sedentes flamines sacra faciunt," Fest. s. v.

as-sĭdĕo (ads-), ēdi, essum, ĭdēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [ad; sedeo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; sedeo): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To sit by* or *near* a person or thing: **a.** With *Dat.*: gubernaculis, Pl. Pan. 81: foribus, Vulg. Sap. 6, 15.—**b.** With *apud:* ut fortunati sunt fabri ferrarii, Qui apud carbones assident! semper calent, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 48.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To sit near* one, etc., as an attendant, friend, protector, *etc.*: (a) With *Dat.*: qui, hujus periculo commoti, huic assident, C. Planc. 11, 28: quum consuli frequens assideret, id. Pis. 32, 80: assidens implumibus pullis avis, Hor. Epod. 1, 19.—(b) With *in c. Abl.*: quum lacrimans in carcere mater noctes diesque assideret, C. 2 Verr. 5, 43, 113.—(c) With *Acc. of time:* C. 2 Verr. 5, 43, 112; cf. preceding *no.* (b).—(d) With *Adv. of place:* ibi, Liv. 9, 46; cf. the context.—**b.** Law *t. t.*: *To sit by* or *near a judge* or *magistrate; i. e. to be an assessor, assistant*, etc.: rarus in tribunali Cæsaris Piso; et, si quando assideret, atrox ac dissentire manifestus, Tac. A. 2, 57; cf. Marc. Dig. 1, 22, 2; 3; 6.—**c.** Of a sick person, *etc.*: *To sit near* or *by; to tend, attend, watch, wait upon*, etc.: (a) With *Dat.*: ægræ, Ov. H. 20, 137: valetudini, Tac. Agr. 45.—(b) *Abs.:* si . . . casus lecto te affixit, habes qui Assideat, Hor. S. 1, 1, 82: assidente uxore, Tac. Agr. 45.

B. Fig.: *To be near* a person in character; i. e. *to resemble* or *be like* a person in character (post-.): parcus ob hæredis curam nimiumque severus Assideat insano, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 14; cf. Schol. Cruq. ad h. l. "sedet stulto proximus, eique similimus est; cf. also in Gr. ἐγγὺς εἶναί τινι.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; sedeo, *do.* I. A.): *To sit, sit down:* non assidens et attente audiens, C. Brut. 54, 200.

III. (acc. to *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; sedeo, *no.* I. B. 2.): **A.** Prop.: *To sit down*, i. e. *to continue* or *remain constantly* in a

pace: in Tiburti forte assedimus ego et Marcus filius, C. de Or. 2, 55, 224.—**B.** Fig.: *To sit down* to a thing; i. e. *to be continually engaged* in or about a thing: literis, Pl. Ep. 3, 5, 19.

IV. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; sedeo, *no.* I. B. 3.): *To sit down*, or *station one's self*, *at* or *before* a place; *to encamp before* or *over against*; *to invest*, *besiege*, *blockade*, etc.—**A.** *Neut.*: **1.** With *Dat.*: muris, Liv. 21, 25: mœnibus assidet hostis, Virg. Cir. 267: sepultæ urbis ruinis, Tac. H. 3, 35: Casilino, Liv. 23, 19: urbi, Curt. 4, 3, 1.—**2.** With *prope*: prope mœnia Romana, Liv. 26, 22.—**3.** *Abs.*: adsidendo artiorem annonam sociis, quam hosti, faciebat, Liv. 26, 20.—**B.** *Act.*: muros assidet hostis, Virg. Æ. 11, 304: assidendo castellum, Tac. A. 6, 43: arces, Sil. 9, 623: assidebat oppugnabatque oppidum, Gell. 7, 1, 8:—*Pass.*: Amisum assideri audiebat, Sall. Frgm. Hist. ap. Prisc. p. 820 P.: assessos Capuæ muros, Sil. 12, 453.

as-sīdo (**ads-**), ēdi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad; sido] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.): **A.** Of persons: **1.** Gen.: *To take one's seat on* or *upon* something; *to sit upon*, *sit down*: **a.** *Abs.*: assido; accurrunt servos, soccos detrahunt, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72: assidamus, si videtur, C. Ac. 1, 4, 14; cf. Suet. Cæs. 82.—**b.** With *super c. Acc.*: super eam (*sc.* aspidem), C. Fin. 2, 18, 59.—**c.** With *Adv.* or *adverbial expression of place*: humi assidens, Suet. Ner. 53: eo mulier assidat, Cato R. R. 157, 11.—**d.** With *in c. Abl.*: in sellâ apud magistrum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 28.—**e.** With *apud*: Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 28; cf. preceding *no.* d.—**2.** Esp.: Of an orator who has concluded his speech: *To sit down*, *resume one's seat*: peroravit aliquando, assedit: surrexi ego, C. Rosc. Am. 22, 60: quum cœpisset respondere, subito assedit, id. Or. 37, 129.

B. Of birds: *To settle*, *perch*, *alight*, etc.: **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: aquila in culmine domûs assedit, Suet. Tib. 14.—**2.** With *Adv. of place*: ut aves videre possint, ubi assidant, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 3.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.): *To take one's seat* or *sit down beside* or *near*: Hiempsal dextrâ Adherbalem assedit, Sall. J. 11, 3.

assĭdŭe (**ads-**), *adv.* [2. assiduus] *Continually*, *constantly*, *uninterruptedly*, *without intermission*: Ter. Heaut. prol. 36; Lucr. 2, 592; C. Mil. 34, 93; Virg. E. 2, 4; Pl. 11, 53, 115, § 277; Suet. Aug. 74; 91:—*Sup.*: assiduissime, C. Brut. 91, 316.

☞ *Comp.* prob. not found.

assĭdŭĭtas (**ads-**), ātis, *f.* [3. assiduus] (class.; freq. in Cicero): **A.** (acc. to 3. assiduus, *no.* A.): *Constant attendance* in order to serve, *etc*: **1.** Upon candidates for office: **a.** *Abs.*: altera pars petitionis, quæ in populari ratione versatur, desiderat nomenclationem, blanditiam, assiduitatem, *etc.*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 41; cf. id. 2 Verr. 1, 39, 101: valuit assiduitate, valuit observandis amicis, valuit liberalitate, id. Planc. 27, 67.—**b.** With *Gen.*: amicorum, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1, 3: eorum, id. ib. 13, 50.—**2.** Upon other persons: **a.** *Abs.*: eandemque assiduitatem tibi se præbuisse postridie, C. Deiot. 15, 42; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8.—**b.** With *Gen.*: medici, C. Att. 12, 33, 2.

B. (acc. to 3. assiduus, *no.* B.): **1.** Of persons: *Continual* or *constant presence*: assiduitatis fastidium, Suet. Tib. 10.—**2.** Of things: *Continuance*, *constancy*, *invariableness*; also, *a frequent recurrence* or *repetition* of any thing: **a.** With *Gen.*: molestiarum, C. Rosc. Am. 53, 154: bellorum, id. Off. 2, 21, 74: epistolarum, *i. e. uninterrupted epistolary correspondence*, id. Fam. 16, 25: orationis, id. Att. 16, 5, 2: contubernii, Tac. Or. 5: spectaculorum, Suet. Aug. 43: concubitûs, id. Dom. 22: ejusdem literæ, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18.—**b.** With *Gerund in di*: dicendi assiduitas, C. Inv. 1, 3, 4.

☞ *Adv.* in two forms: assidue and assiduo.

1. **assĭdŭo** (**ads-**), *adv.* [3. assiduus, *no.* B.] *Constantly*, *continually*, *without intermission*, etc. (ante-class. and *post*-Aug.): Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 37; id. Mil. 1, 1, 50; id. Most. 4, 2, 60; id. Truc. 4, 2, 68; Pl. 26, 3, 8, § 16.

2. **assĭdŭo** (**ads-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To use* or *apply continually* (post-class.): filio flagella, Vulg. Sir. 30, 1.

1. **assi-dŭus**, i, *m.* [as; do] (*One giving an* as; *an* as-*giver*; hence) **I.** *A person rated for*, or *liable to*, *taxation*; *a rate-payer*, etc. (a name applied by Servius Tullius to the citizens of the upper and wealthier classes, in opp. to *proletarius*, a term used of the lower and poorer classes, who benefit the state only by their progeny=*proles*): "quum locupletes *assiduos* appellásset (*sc.* Servius Tullius) ab ære dando, eos, qui, *etc.* . . . *proletarios* nominavit, ut ex iis quasi proles," *etc.*, C. Rep. 2, 22, 40; so, the word is found even in the XII. Tables: ASSIDVO. VINDEX. ASSIDVVS. ESTO., Gell. 16, 10, 5: "locuples enim est *assiduus*, ut ait Ælius, appellatus ab asse dando," C. Top. 2, 10; Var. ap. Non. 67, 25: "quibus erant pecuniæ satis locupletes, *assiduos*: contrarios proletarios," id. ib.: "*assiduum* ab ære dando." Quint. 5, 10, 55: "*assiduus* in duodecim tabulis pro locuplete dictus, ab assibus, id est ære dando," Gell. 16, 10, 15: "alii *assiduum* locupletem, quasi multorum assium dictum putárunt. Alii eum, qui sumptu proprio militabat, ab asse dando vocatum existimárunt," Fest. p. 9: "ditiores qui asses dabant, *assidui* dicti sunt," Charis. p. 58 P.; cf. Vindex ap. Cassiod. Orth. p. 2318 P.: "*assiduus* in duodecim tabulis pro locupleti

(acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.; 2. salio, *no.* I.): *To leap or spring upon:* **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *Dat.*: membus urbis, Ov. M. 11, 526.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in ferrum, Sil. 10, 2.—**3.** *Abs.*: ut assiliat, Pl. 9, 42, 67, § 143.—**B.** Fig.: Of things: **1.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: quas (*sc.* insulas) spumifer assilit Ægeo, Stat. Th. 5, 56.—**2.** *Abs.*: tactûs assilientis aquæ, Ov. F. 5, 612; cf. id. M. 6, 106: adsiliunt fluctus, id. F. 3, 591.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; 2. salio, *no.* I.): *To leap or spring:* Fig.: ad aliud genus orationis, C. de Or. 2, 53, 213; cf. Sen. Contr. 5 præf.

III. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N.B.*; salio, *no.* II.): *To leap, mount, cover:* assiliens admissarius, Col. 6, 37, 9.

assĭmĭlanter (ads-), v. assimulanter.

assĭmĭlātĭo (ads-), onis, v. assimulatio.

as-sĭmĭlis (ads-), e, *adj.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; similis] *Like, similar* (rare; once in Cicero): **A.** With *Gen.*: quid assimile hujus facti? Plaut. Merc. 5, 3, 11: lateris, Lucr. 4, 313: sui, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 27.—**B.** With *Dat.*: spongiis, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: cadenti, Virg. Æ. 6, 603: fratribus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 85: æri capillus, Suet. Ner. 1.—**C.** With *quasi*: Plaut. True. 2, 7, 12.—**D.** *Abs.*: Lucr. 1, 1061 Lachm.; id. 2, 492; id. 4, 427.

assĭmĭlĭter (ads-), *adv.* [assimilis] *In like manner, similarly:* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 27.

assĭmŭlans (ads-), antis, *P.* of assimulo.

assĭmŭlanter (ads-), *adv.* [assimulans] *In like manner, similarly:* dicta hæc, Nig. ap. Non. 40, 25.

assĭmŭlātĭo (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [assimulo] **A.** (acc. to assimulo, *no.* I. C.): *A being similar, similarity:* prodigiosa, Pl. 11, 49, 109, § 262.—**B.** (acc. to assimulo, *no.* II. B): Rhet. *t. t.*: *A counterfeiting or feigning;* i. e. *a pretended fear of the opinion of one's hearers:* "est (*sc.* assimulatio), quum id, quod scimus facile omnes audituros, dicimus nos timere quomodo accipiant; sed tamen veritate commoveri, ut nihilo secius dicamus," Auct. Her. 4, 37, 49.

assĭmŭlātus (ads-), a, um, **I.** *P.* of assimulo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to assimulo, *no.* I. C.): *Similar, like, resembling:* **1.** *Abs.*: literæ lituræque omnes assimulatæ, C. 2 Verr. 2, 77, 189.—**2.** With *Dat.*: montibus assimulata (*sc.* nubila), Lucr. 6, 189: mortalibus, id. 2, 979: folio querno assimulata (*sc.* Italia), Pl. 3, 5, 6, § 43: phlogmos ochræ Atticæ assimulata, id. 37, 10, 66, § 179.—**B.** (acc. to assimulo, *no.* II. B.): *Feigned, pretended, fictitious:* familiaritas, C. Clu. 13, 36: virtus, id. Cœl. 6, 14: alia vera, alia assimulata, Liv. 26, 19: assimulatâ castrorum consuetudine, Nep. Eum. 9, 4.

☞ *Comp., Sup.*, and *Adv.*, not found.

as-sĭmŭlo (ads-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; simulo] **I.** (acc. to simulo, *no.* I.): *To make like to;* hence, **A.** *To compare, liken:* **1.** With *Dat.*: convivia ... Assimilare freto, Ov. M. 8, 6: formam totius Britanniæ bipenni, Tac. Agr. 10; cf. id. A. 1, 28: præsentia mala vetustis cladibus, id. ib. 15, 38.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: nec cohibere parietibus deos, neque in ullam humani oris speciem assimilare, Tac. G. 9.—**3.** In *simple constr.*: adsimulanda natura, C. Inv. 1, 28, 42: quam (*sc.* naturam Tiberii) Theodorus Gadareus assimilásse visus est, *i. e. to have expressed by a most suitable comparison*, Suet. Tib. 57.—**B.** *To copy, imitate*, etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: os longius illi Assimulat porcum, Claud. Idyll. 2, 6.—**2.** With *Relative clause*: pictor, perceptâ semel imitandi ratione, assimulabit quicquid perceperit, Quint. 7, 10, 9.—**C.** *Pass.*: *To become assimilated or like; to resemble*, etc., in nature, *etc.*: ut totis animalibus adsimulentur, Lucr. 2, 914.

II. (acc. to simulo, *no.* II.): **A.** *To counterfeit; to assume the appearance or form of:* assimulavit anum, Ov. M. 14, 656: clypeumque jubasque Divini assimulat capitis, Virg. Æ. 10, 639.

B. *To counterfeit, feign, pretend:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: bene nuptias, Ter. And. 1, 1, 141: odium cum conjuge falsum, Ov. M. 7, 296: fictos timores, Sil. 7, 136: sermonem humanum, Pl. 10, 30, 44, § 105.—**2.** With *Inf.*: furere, Pac. ap. C. Off. 3, 26, 98: amare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 98.—**3.** With *Objective clause*: ego me assimulem insanire, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 79: assimulet se tuam esse uxorem, id. Mil. 3, 1, 195: similato me amare, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42; cf., also, Ter. And. 4, 3, 20; id. Ph. 5, 6, 53.—**4.** With *quasi*: assimulate, quasi hominem quæsiveris, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 11: ass mulabo, quasi nunc exeam, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8.—**5.** *Abs.*: quid, si assimulo? Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 33.

C. Assimulare se, *etc.*: *To liken one's self*, i. e. *to feign one's self, or pretend to be* some one *or* in some particular condition: With *Second Acc.*: paternum amicum me assimulabo virginis, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 78: so lætum, id. Heaut. 1, 5, 15.

☞ On the orthog. of this word v. Spald. Quint. 7, 10, 9; Frotscher, ib. 10, 2, 11; Bremi, Suet. Tib. 57; Passow Tac. G. 5; Walch, ib. Agr. 10; cf., also, "*similo* non dicimus sed *similis est*. Sane dixerunt auctores *simulat* per u, hoc est ὁμοιάζει," Diom. p. 362 P.

‡ as-sĭpĭo (ads-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [prob. ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; sapio, *no.* III. B.] *To know or understand:* Fest. s. v. adsipere, p. 21 ed. Müll.

‡ assi-pondĭum, ĭi, *n.* [as; pendo] *The weight of one* as; *a pound weight:* Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47.

‡ assir=sanguis, *Blood:* Fest. s. v. assiratum; v. assiratum.

assīrātum, i, *n.* [assir] (*A thing provided or furnished with blood*; hence) *Wine in which blood was mixed; a drink consisting of a mixture of blood and wine:* "*assiratum* dicebatur apud antiquos genus quoddam potionis ex vino et sanguine temperatum; quod Latini prisci sanguinem *assir* vocarent," Fest. s. v. p. 14 ed. Müll.

1. **assis,** is, v. as *init.*

2. **assis,** is, v. axis *init.*

as-sĭsto (ads-), stĭti, *no sup.*, sistĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad; sisto] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To stand at, by,* or *near:* **a.** With *Dat.*: umbra cruenta Remi visa est assistere lecto, Ov. F. 5, 457: precanti, id. ib. 1, 631: divinis, Hor. S. 1, 6, 114: scribenti, ediscenti, cogitanti, Quint. 1, 2, 12.—**b.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: equos, Stat. Th. 3, 290: trabes, Val. Fl. 5, 641.—**c.** *Abs.*: accede, nate; assiste, Poet. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 9, 21; cf. Lucr. 2, 359.—**2.** Esp.: *To present one's self*, etc., *at; to appear before:* consulum tribunalibus Italia (=homines Italici) et publicæ provinciæ (=homines publicas provincias incolentes) assisterent, Tac. A. 13, 4.

B. Fig.: Assistere alicui, *To stand by one* as counsel before a tribunal: *To support, defend, assist, aid one*, etc. (post-Aug.; cf. *adesse*): assistebam Vareno, Pl. Ep. 7, 6, 3.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*): **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of living subjects: *To take one's stand; to station or post one's self; to stand:* **a.** With *Adv.*: assiste illico, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 2: assiste altrinsecus, id. Ps. 1, 3, 123.—**b.** With *contra*: assistite omnes contra me, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 23.—**c.** With *propter*: propter hunc assiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15.—**d.** With *ad*: ad fores, C. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 66.—**e.** With *in c. Abl.*: ut contra omnes hostium copias in ponte unus (*sc.* Cocles) assisteret, C. Leg. 2, 4, 10.—**f.** With *Abl.*: nec refert quibus assistas regionibus ejus, Luer. 1, 984.—**g.** With *super c. Acc.*: quem super assistens, Virg. Æ. 10, 490.—**h.** *Abs.*: Lucrtius heros Astitit, *i. e. stood up or rose in order to address the assembled chiefs*, Ov. M. 13, 125.—**2.** Of things as subjects: *To stand*: ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat, *stand erect*, C. Fin. 3, 16, 54.

B. Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To take post, draw up, be drawn up*, etc. (=consistere): **1.** With *Abl.*: qui campis adstiterant, Tac. A. 2, 17: solito ordine, id. H. 2, 80: haud porrecto agmine, sed cuneis, id. ib. 5, 16.—**2.** With *Adv.*: **a.** Of place: hic pedes adstitit, Tac. A. 2, 19.—**b.** Of manner: separatim, Tac. H. 4, 46; *cf.* id. ib. 3, 82.—**3.** With *in c. Acc. in pregnant constr.*: ut ordo agminis in aciem assisteret, Tac. A. 2, 16.

assistrix (ads-), icis, *f.* [assideo] *She who sits by or near* one (post-class.): Vulg. Sap. 9, 4.

1. assĭtus (ads-), a, um, *P.* of 1. assero.

2. as-sĭtus (ads-), a, um, *adj.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; 1. situs] *Situate near or by* some place, *etc.*: **A.** With *Dat.*: atria quid memorem viridantibus assita pratis, Aus. Mos. 335.—**B.** With *Adv. of place*: proxime assita, App. Flor. 1.

asso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to Gr. ἄζω] *To roast, broil*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: jecur porcinum, Apic. 2, 1: carnes, Vulg. Tobit 6, 6.—**B.** With *super c. Acc.*: super istum ignem assari, App. M. 2, p. 119, 12; cf. Vulg. 2 Paral. 35, 13.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.*: in cinere ant in vase fictili assatæ castaneæ, Gargil. de Pom. ap. Class. Auct. 3, p. 323 ed. Mai.

as-sŏcio (ads-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; socius] (*To make* one person *a* socius *to* another; hence), **I.** Prop.: *To make a* person *one's companion; to associate*, etc.: talis associandus fuit, qui parem in suis studiis non haberet, Cassiod. Var. 8, 12.

II. Fig.: *To associate, join, unite, attach*, etc.: associati principali curæ, Arc. Dig. 1, Tit. 11: Phœbo Associat passûs, *i. e. accompanies*, Stat. Th. 3, 454.

III. Meton.: *To affix, attach, fasten*, etc.: vela legunt, et cornua summis Associant malis, Claud. Bell. Gild. 480.

assŏcĭus (ads-), a, um, *adj.* [associo] **A.** Reflexive: *Joining or attaching itself*, etc.: parvum animal lubricis lumbis associum, Cassiod. Var. 3, 47.—**B.** *Pass.*: *Associated, united:* Mart. Cap. 4, p. 94.

as-sŏlĕo (ads-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre (only in 3rd person Sing. and Plur.), 2. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; soleo] **I.** *Personal: To be accustomed, wont*, or *usual*: **A.** With *Inf.*: quum multa assoleat veritas præbere vestigia sui, Liv. 40, 54: quæ assolent, quæque oportet, signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic esse video, Ter. And. 3, 2, 1: "*assolent* ergo consuetudinis est, *oportet* rationis," Don. ad h. l.—**B.** *Abs.*, or with *Inf. to be supplied from context*: quod assolet, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 5: ponite hic, quæ assolent (*sc.* poni), id. Pers. 5, 1, 7: deinde quæ assolent, C. Inv. 2, 42, 122: tantâ pecuniâ, quantâ adsolerent (*sc.* fieri), faciendos (*sc.* ludos), Liv. 34, 44. **II.** *Impers.*: Prps. only in the expression, Ut assolet, *As is customary, wont, usual*: **A.** So, *alone*: prima classis, vocatur, renunciatur: deinde, ut assolet, *etc.*, C. Phil. 2, 33, 82: quum in hortis D. Bruti auguris commentandi causâ, ut assolet, convenissemus, id. Læl. 2, 7: sacrificio, ut assolet, rite facto, Liv. 37, 14.—**B.** With *Adv.*: illic, Suet. Vesp. 7.—**C.** With *Dat.*: Cereri, C. Leg. 2, 9, 21.

as-sŏlo (ads-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; 1. solum, *no.* I. D.] *To throw to the ground; to destroy* (post-class.): Tert. ad. Nat. 1, 10.

as-sŏno (ads-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ad; sono] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; sono, *no.* I.): *Neut.*: *To resound to or in return to*: **A.** With *Dat.*: plangentibus Echo, Ov. M. 3, 507.—**B.** *Abs.*: Pers. 1, 102.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; sono, *no.* II.) *Act.*: *To sound forth*: aviculæ concentûs suaves, App. M. 11, p. 260.

Assorum, i, *n.*, Ἄσσωρος, *A city of Sicily* (now *Asaro*): C. 2 Verr. 2, 44, 98.—Hence, **Assōrīni,** ōrum, *m. The people of Assorum*: C. 2 Verr. 2, 44, 98.

as-sūdasco (ads-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; sudo] *To sweat excessively, to perspire profusely* (ante-class.): corculum assudassit jam ex metu, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 9.

as-sūdesco (ads-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; sudo] *To begin to sweat or perspire:* id ab igni assudescit, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32.

assŭē-făcio (ads) (quinquesyll. in poet.), fēci, factum, fĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [assuesco; facio] *To accustom, habituate,*

etc.: **A.** With *Abl.* (so, always in Cicero): puro sermone assuefactam domum, C. Brut. 59, 213: quorum sermone assuefacti qui erunt, id. de Or. 2, 10, 39: nullo officio aut disciplinā, Cæs. B. G. 4, 1.— **B.** With *Dat.*: operi juvenes, Liv. 24, 48: parvulos probitati, Tac. Or. 29: aliquem lanificio, Suet. Aug. 64: is (*sc.* corvus) maturo sermoni assuefactus, Pl. 10, 43, 60, § 121: Persico sermoni se assuefecit, Val. Max. 8, 7, 15 *ext.*: assuefacte meis joculari carmine nugis, Aus. Ep. 9, 10.—**C.** With *ad*: ad supplicium patrum plebem, Liv. 3, 52.— **D.** With *Inf.*: equos eodem remanere vestigio assuefaciunt, Cæs. B. G. 4, 2: militem minus fortunæ pœnitere, Liv. 22, 12: ceteras (*sc.* nationes) imperio populi Romani parere assuefecit, C. Prov. Cons. 13, 33.

as-sŭesco (**ads-**) (trisyll. in poet.), ēvi, ētum, escĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [ad; suesco] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.): **A.** *Act.* (mostly in *Pass. Part. Perf.*): **1.** Gen.: *To accustom* or *habituate to*: **a.** With *Dat.*: pluribus assuevit mentem, Hor. S. 2, 2, 109: mensæ assuetus herili, Virg. Æ. 7, 490: ne pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella (by *Hypallage* for tantis animos bellis), id. ib. 6, 833.— **b.** With *ad*: assuetum ad omnes vis (= vires) controversiarum, Sall. Frgm. ap. Pris. p. 707 P.: non assuetas ad sceptra manūs, Sen. Troad. 152.— **c.** With *in c. Acc.*: in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, Liv. 24, 5: Armenios in hoc unum servitutis genus Pompeius assueverat, ut rectores a nobis acciperent, Flor. 4, 12, 43.— **d.** With *Inf.*: muros defendere, Virg. Æ. 9, 511: indulgere, Ov. M. 10, 533: Græcari, Hor. S. 2, 2, 11: quem . . . Pompeius Xerxem togatum vocare assueverat, Vell. 2, 33, 4: assuetus exire, Pl. 9, 30, 48, § 91.— **e.** With *ut c. Subj.*: Flor. 4, 12, 43; cf. preceding *no.* c.— **2.** Esp.: Sensu obsceno: Curt. 6, 5, 23; dub.

B. *Neut.*: *To become accustomed* or *habituated to*; *to accustom one's self to*: **1.** Gen.: **a.** With *Dat.*: assuescent Latio Partha tropæa Jovi, Prop. 3, 4, 6: cui assuērunt, Quint. 4, 2, 29: reipublicæ, Suet. Aug. 38.— **b.** With *ad*: assuescere ad homines ne parvuli (*sc.* uri) excepti possunt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 28.— **c.** With *in c. Acc.*: in hoc assuescat (sc. puer), Quint. 2, 4, 17.— **d.** With *Inf.*: fremitum voce vincere, C. Fin. 5, 2, 5: votis jam nunc assuesce vocari, Virg. G. 1, 42: facere, Ov. M. 11, 314: pati, id. Tr. 2, 504: demittere se, id. M. 8, 335: dimittere, Suet. Aug. 49. — **e.** With *per*: ut quieti et otio per voluptates assuescerent, Tac. Agr. 21.— **f.** *Impers. Pass.*: caritas ipsius soli, cui longo tempore assuescitur, *one becomes accustomed*, Liv. 2, 1.— **2.** Esp.: Sensu obsceno: Curt. 6, 5, 23; dub.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*): **A.** *Pass.*: *To be accustomed* or *habituated* (mostly in *Part. Perf.*): **1.** With *Respective abl.* (cf. Madvig, § 267; Zumpt, § 416): homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti, C. de Or. 3, 15, 58; cf. id. Planc. 9, 22: assuetaque (*sc.* gens) multo Venatu nemorum, Virg. Æ. 7, 746: prædæ assuetus amore, Ov. M. 13, 554: assuetæ sanguine et prædā aves, Flor. 1, 1, 7: assuetum licentiā militari, Just. 31, 1, 8: alterius nomine assuetas (*sc.* gentes), Curt. 6, 3, 8.— **2.** With *Respective Gen.*: Romanis Gallici tumultūs assuetis, Liv. 38, 17.— **3.** With *Gr. Acc.*: invia ac devia assueti, Liv. 21, 33.

B. *Neut.*: *To become accustomed* or *habituated*; *to accustom one's self*, etc.: **1.** With *Respective Abl.* (cf. *no.* II. A. 1.): genus pugnæ, quo assuerant, Liv. 31, 35: disciplinā assuerat, Flor. 4, 12, 17.— **2.** With *Adv.*: sic enim assuevi, C. Fam. 9, 22, 5: paullatim adsuescere, Cels. 1, 3.

assŭētudo (**ads-**) (quadrisyll. in poet.), ĭnis, *f.* [assuetus] (*The quality*, etc., *of the* assuetus; hence) *Custom*, *habit*: **I.** Gen.: **A.** *Abs.*: amor assuetudinis, Var. L. L. 9, 14, 131: longa, Ov. M. 10, 173: placita, Aus. Idyll. 4, 16; cf., also, Tac. A. 1, 11.— **B.** With Gen.: mali, Liv. 25, 26: annorum, id. 27, 30: voluptatum, Tac. H. 2, 62.— **C.** With *Gerund in di*: confarreandi, Tac. A. 4, 16: furandi, Gell. 11, 18, 17. **II.** Esp.: Sensu obsceno: Tac. A. 13, 46.

assŭētus (**ads-**) (mostly trisyll. in poet.), a, um, **I.** *P.* of assuesco. **II.** *Pa.*: *Accustomed*, *customary*, *usual*: **A.** *Abs.*: assuetā ponere in arte, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 36: fontes, Pl. 8, 43, 68, § 169: ut assuētam fortius præstes vicem, Phæd. prol. 3, 14.— **B.** With *Dat.*: assuetam sibi suscipit causam, Vell. 2, 120, 1.

as-sūgo (**ads-**), *prps. no perf.*, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; sugo] *To suck*: assuctis labris, Lucr. 4, 1190.

assŭla (in many MSS. astula), æ, *f. dim.* [1. axis, *no.* II. G.] (Prop.: *A small board* or *plank*; hence, Meton.) **A.** *A door* as made of small planks: depictas minio assulas, Bibac. ap. Suet. Gramm. 11.— **B.** *A chip*, *fragment*, *splinter*, etc.: **1.** Of wood: **a.** *Abs.*: foribus facere hisce assulas, Plaut. Merc. 1, 20; cf., also, Pl. 16, 11, 22, § 54.— **2.** With *Gen.*: quercūs, Pl. 9, 15, 18, § 48: tædæ, id. 29, 2, 9, § 34.— **2.** Of marble: Vitr. 7, 6.

assŭlātim, *adv.* [assula, *no.* B.] **I.** Prop.: *In splinters* or *fragments*: Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 52; id. Men. 5, 2, 105. **II.** Meton.: *In small pieces*, *piecemeal*: sumere cibum, Næv. ap. Non. 72, 24.

assŭlōsus, *adv.* [id, through obsol. adj. *assŭlōsus*, "full of splinters"] *In fragments*, *splinters*, etc.: qui (*sc.* calamus) assulose fraugitur, Pl. 12, 22, 48, § 105 Sillig. ed. Maj.

assultim (**ads-**), *adv.* [assilio, *no.* II.] *By leaping*; *with leaps* or *bounds towards* an object: assultim ingredi, Pl. 11, 24, 28, § 79.

as-sulto (**ads-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [d; salto] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To bound*, *leap*, or *spring repeatedly* or *violently to* or *towards* an object: **A.** *Abs.*: adsultans (*sc.* canis), Pl. 8, 40, 61, § 150: pisciculi, id. 9, 42, 67, § 143.— **B.** With *Adverbial expression*: adsultare ex diverso Teridates, non usque ad jactum teli, sed, *etc.*, Tac. A. 13, 40.— **C.** With *ad*: Tac. A. 13, 40; cf. *no.* B.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.): **A.** Gen.: *To bound*, *leap*, or *spring impetuously upon*: jam cernes Libycum huic vallo adsultare leonem, Sil. 7, 401.— **B.** Esp.: *To bound*, etc., *upon* in order to attack; *to make an attack* or *assault upon*: **1.** Of persons: **a.** With *Dat.*: assultatum est castris, Tac. A. 2, 13.— **b.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: latera et frontem, Tac. I, 51.— **c.** With *Abl.*: portarumque muros frenis assultat et hastis, Stat. Th. 11, 244: telis, Tac. A. 12, 35.— **d.** *Impers. Pass.*: Tac. A. 2, 13; cf. *no.* I. a.— **2.** Of things: montes duo inter se concurrerunt crepitu assultantes recedentesque, Pl. 2, 83, 85, § 190.

III. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*): *To bound*, *leap*, or *spring about eagerly*, etc.: **A.** *Abs.*: feminæ pellibus cinctæ adsultabant, Tac. A. 11, 31.— **B.** With *per*: per campos, Tac. H. 4, 22.

assultus (**ads-**), ūs, *m.* [assulto] **A.** (acc. to assulto, *no.* I.): *A bounding*, *leaping*, or *springing repeatedly towards* an object; *a forward bound*, etc.: adsultibus et velocitate corporum uti, Tac. A. 2, 21.— **B.** (acc. to assulto, *no.* II. B.): *An attack*, *assault*: variis assultibus irritus urget (*sc.* locum), Virg. Æ. 5, 442.

1. as-sum (**ads-**; and in the earliest ages **arsum**, v. ad *init.*), affŭi (adf-), ădesse (*Pres. Subj.* assiem, *etc.*; Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 9; id. Ph. 2, 1, 83: *Imperf. Subj.* ADESENT = adessent, sc. de Bacch. in Grotefend Gr. 2, pp. 300, 301: afforem, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 2, 522: *Inf. Fut.* affore, Cæs. B. G. 5, 27; C. Fam. 9, 26, 2; Virg. Æ. 7, 270: *Pres. Part.* not used) [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; sum] **I.** With the idea of rest: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Of living subjects or things personified: *To be at*, *near*, or *by* a person or place; *to be present*, etc.: (*a*) *Abs.*: assum, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 1; so, id. Truc. 2, 6, 33; id. ib. 4, 3, 52: quasi affuerim simulabo, id. Am. 1, 1, 45.— (*b*) With *Adj.* or *adv.* of *place* or *time*: ades præsens, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 30: adest præsto, Luct. 5, 1142: coram adesse, C. Fam. 15, 16, 1; cf. id. Att. 15, 8, 3; Virg. Æ. 1, 595: cras, Hor. S. 2, 6, 35.— (*c*) With *ad*: ad exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 6: ad eam rem divinam, Cato R. R. 83: ad portam, C. Div. 1, 27, 57. (*d*) With *apud* (in the pass. from Plautus containing the play upon *assum* from *assus*, *a*, *um*, "roast"): Milphio, heus Milphio: ubi es? *Mil.*: Assum apud me: eccum. *Ag.*: Ego elixus sis volo, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 67.— (*e*) With *ante*: ante ædes, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 48: ante oculos, Virg. Æ. 2, 271.— (*f*) With *in c. Abl.*: affuit in tabernaculo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 269.— (*g*) With *Dat.*: portis, Virg. Æ. 2, 330: convivio, Suet. Tib. 61: senatui, Tac. A. 4, 55: quæstioni, Suet. Tib. 62: pugnæ, id. Oth. 9; cf. Liv. 7, 16: tu ducibus Latiis aderis, *i. e. shall attend* or *accompany*, Ov. M. 1, 560: aderisque dolentibus, id. ib. 10, 142.— (*h*) With *Abl.*: corporibus, C. Sull. 11, 33.— **b.** Of things as subjects: *To be present*; *to be at hand*; *to arrive*: (*a*) *Abs.*: tempestates assunt, Lucr. 1, 197: vesper, Cat. 62, 1: dies, Ov. M. 3, 519; cf. id. ib. 9, 285; id. ib. 12, 150; Liv. 3, 12: partus, Ov. M. 9, 674: occasio, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 63: morbi, C. Fin. 2, 30, 96.— (*b*) With *Dat.*: vim affore verbo Crediderat, Virg. Æ. 10, 547: decor affuit arti, Ov. M. 6, 18: simplicitas puerilibus annis, id. ib. 5, 400: equis Sudor, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 9: fides damnis, id, Ep. 1, 17, 57: vis nulli, Vell. 2, 61, 1: caput reipublicæ, Tac. A. 1, 13.

2. Esp.: **a.** *To be present* for the purpose of assisting; *to aid* or *assist*; *to stand by*, *support*, *defend*, *maintain*, etc.: (*a*) Of persons, esp. advocates, *etc.*: (*a*) *Abs.*: quum adessent ceteri, C. Sull. 25, 81.— (*β*) With *ad*: ad hanc rem qui adsient, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 82.— (*γ*) With *adversus*: quod ille adversus privatum se intemperantius affuisset, *had taken part against*, Suet. Claud. 38.— (*δ*) With *contra*: rogavit Cæcilius, ut adessem contra Satrium, *to give him my aid against*, C. Att. 1, 1, 3.— (*ε*) With *in c. Abl.*: in hac causā, C. Rosc. Am. 1, 1.— (*ζ*) With *Dat.*: cui quum adfuit, C. Sull. 29, 81: tibi in consilio, id. Quint. 1, 4: tuis rebus, id. Fam. 6, 14, 3: suis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 62: intercessioni, Liv. 6, 38: sententiæ, Pl. 2, 65, 65, § 162: Timonis uxori, Pl. Ep. 1, 1, 5.— (*η*) With *Adv. of place*: volo hic adesse advocatos nobis, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 26.— (*θ*) With *Inf.* (poet.): non Teucros delere aderam, *i. e. in order to blot out* or *destroy*, Sil. 9, 532.— (*b*) Of a deity; esp. in wishes or entreaties for the presence, *etc.*, of a deity: (*a*) *Abs.*: adsis o Tegeæe, favens, Virg. G. 1, 18: adsis o, id. Æ. 4, 578: ades dea, Ov. M. 10, 673: dique omnes nemorum, dique omnes noctis adeste, id. ib. 7, 198.— (*β*) With *Dat.*: nostris querelis assint (*sc.* dii), Liv. 3, 25: partubus Lucina veris, Hor. Epod. 5, 6.— **b.** *To be present* as a witness: promissi testis adesto, Ov. M. 2, 45.

B. Fig.: Adesse animo *or* animis: **1.** *To be present in mind* with attention, interest, sympathy, *etc.*; *to give attention* to something; *to perceive*: ut intelligeretis eum non affuisse animo, quum ab aliis causa ageretur, C. Cæcin. 10, 30: adestote omnes animis qui adestis corporibus, id. Sull. 11, 33: adesse animo, id. Phil. 8, 10, 30.— **2.** *To be present with courage*; *to be fearless*, *of good courage*, etc.: ades animo et omitte timorem, C. Rep. 6, 10, 10: adeste animis judices, et timorem deponite, id. Mil. 2, 4.

II. With the idea of motion: **A.** *To come*, *appear*, *approach*, etc.: **1.** Of living subjects: **a.** *Abs.*: Arcas adest, Ov. M. 2, 497: superas delapsa per auras Pallas adest, id. ib. 3, 102: Liber adest, id. ib. 3, 528: quum hostes adessent, Liv. 2, 10.— **b.** With *Dat.*: hæc tibi aderit supplicans, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 31: tibi nuntius adsum Cladis, Ov. M. 11, 350.— **c.** With *Adv. of place*: huc adero, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 7: so, Ter. And. 4, 2, 32: huc ades, o formose puer, Virg. E. 2, 45: cf., also, id. ib. 7, 9; Ov. M. 8, 598.— **d.** With *Acc. of place*: cubiculum adero, App. M. 2, p. 119, 20 Elm.: scopulum aderunt, id. ib. 5, p. 160, 30 ib.— **e.** With *in c. Acc.*: in barbaros, Tac. A. 4, 25.— **f.** With *Abl. of place*: assum atque advenio Acheruntæ, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; cf. Ov. M. 2, 513. — **g.** With *ex*: ex Africâ jam affuturi, C. Att. 11, 15, 1: ex urbe Latinâ, Virg. Æ. 11, 100.— **h.** With *per*: per dumos, Virg. Æ. 8, 657.— **k.** With *Adv. of time*: serius,

Suet. Aug. 94.—**2.** Of things as subjects: affore tempus, Quo, *etc.*, Ov. M. 1, 256.

B. Law *t. t.*: *To appear* or *make one's appearance* before a tribunal, *etc.*: **1.** *Abs.*: quum eos adesse jussisti, C. Dom. 21, 54: Æmilium augurem, quod sex millibus aeles conduxisset, adesse jusserunt, Vell. 2, 10, 1.—**2.** With *ad*: C. Verrem non ad judicium affuturum, C. 2 Verr. 1, 1, 1.—**3.** With *Adv. of cause*: Vell. 2, 10, 1; cf. preseding *no.* 1.

2. **assum,** i, v. 1. assus, *no.* I.

assŭmentum, i, *n.* [assuo] (*That which is sewn on*; hence) *A patch*: Vulg. Marc. 2, 21.

as-sūmo (ads-), psi, ptum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad; sumo]

I. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To take* some person or thing *to* one's self, *etc.*; *to receive, take*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: socios, Liv. 21, 19: cibum, Cels. 1, 3: fungos inutiles, id. 5, 27, 17; so, Scrib. Comp. 200: dignos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 51: adsumptis aliis, Ov. M. 12, 1: si rursum adsumeretur, Tac. A. 12, 2.—**b.** With *Dat.*: plura sibi assumunt, Lucr. 2, 1124: cibus atque humor membris adsumitur intus, id. 4, 1091: ut id sibi assumat, C. Off. 3, 5, 23: humeris alas, Ov. M. 11, 789.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: eos in societatem consilii adsumunt, Liv. 2, 4: in consilium, Pl. Ep. 3, 19, 1: in laborum consortium, id. Pan. 7, 3.—**d.** With *de*: sacra Cereris assumpta de Græciâ, C. Balb. 24, 55.—**e.** With *double Acc.*: ducem Phalantum adsumunt, Just. 3, 4, 8: quos adsumpserit socios, Quint. 4, 2, 48: —*Pass. constr.*: socius et administer omnium consiliorum assumitur Scaurus, Sall. J. 29, 2: adolescentes conscii adsumpti, Liv. 2, 4.—**2.** Esp.: *To take* a person *to* one's self or family; *to adopt*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: si assumatur a principe, Pl. Pan. 7, 4.—**b.** With *Adv. of direction*: non decet aliter assumi filium, Pl. Pan. 7, 4.—**c.** With *double Acc.*: te filium sibi assumpsit, Pl. Pan. 8, 3.—**d.** With *Dat.*: Pl. Pan. 8, 3; cf. preceding *no.* c.—**e.** With *in c. Acc.*: in familiam Juliam nomenque Augustæ adsumebatur (*sc.* Livia), Tac. A. 1, 8.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To take to one's self, etc.*; *to take*, etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: voluptas assumenda est, C. Fin. 1, 10, 33: acer equus pugnæ assumit amorem, Ov. M. 3, 705.—**b.** With *Dat.*: tractationem orationis sibi assumet (*sc.* orator), C. de Or. 1, 12, 54: ut eorum reprehensionem vos vestræ prudentiæ assumere debeatis, id. Planc. 23, 56.—**c.** With *ex*: laudem sibi ex aliquâ re, C. Mur. 14, 31.—**d.** With *Adv. of direction*: qui viderit omne, quod sumatur in oratione . . . aut ex suâ sumi vi atque naturâ, aut assumi foris, C. de Or. 2, 39, 163: extrinsecus, id. Top. 2, 8.—**2.** *To usurp, assume, arrogate*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: eogam Assumptumque patrem commentaque sacra fateri, Ov. M. 3, 558.—**b.** With *Dat.*: neque mihi quidquam assumpsi, neque, *etc.*, C. Fam. 1, 9, 17.—**c.** With *Adverbial* expression: quæ arrogantiæ sibi assumpserunt (*sc.* Græci scriptores), Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1.—**3.** Gramm. *t. t.*: Assumpta verba, *Figuratives expressions*, Quint. 10, 1, 121.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.): **A.** Prop.: *To take, receive, or obtain in addition*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: et serosque pedes serasque assumere pennas, Ov. M. 15, 384.—**2.** With *Dat.*: Butram tibi Septimumque . . . assumam, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25.—**3.** With *Abl.*: utque solet ventis alimenta assumere . . . scintilla, Ov. M. 7, 79.—**4.** With *Adv. of time*: ne qui (*sc.* socii) postea assumerentur, Liv. 21, 19.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To take in addition; to add to*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: nisi dicendi copiam assumpsisset, C. de Or. 1, 37, 170: aliquantum noctis, id. Fam. 7, 25, 2.—**b.** With *Dat.*: si quisque aliam sibi artem assumpserit, C. de Or. 1, 50, 217.—**2.** Logical *t. t.*: *To add* or *join to a syllogism the minor proposition; to state the minor premiss of a syllogism*: quare assumi statim oportet, *etc.*, C. Inv. 1, 36, 63: cf. id. de Div. 2, 51, 106: assumit Cratippus hoc modo, id. ib. 2, 53, 109.—**3.** Gramm. *t. t.*: Assumpta verba—*Tmēsis, Epithesis*, C. Part. Or. 7, 23.

assumptĭo (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [assumo] **A.** (acc. to assumo, *no.* I.): **1.** *Act.*: **a.** Prop.: *A taking* of some person or thing *to one's self*; *a receiving* (post-class.): quæ assumptio (*sc.* eorum erit), nisi vita ex mortuis? Vulg. Rom. 11, 15.—**b.** Fig.: (a) *A taking to one's self*; *an undertaking* of something: culturæ, Pall. 1, 6, 12.—(b) *A taking to one, approval, acceptance, approbation, adoption*: artes propter se assumendas putamus, quia sit in his aliquid dignum assumptione, C. Fin. 3, 5, 18.—(c) *A taking to* one's mind; *a prophecy, vision*, etc.: viderunt tibi falsas assumptiones, Vulg. Thren. 2, 14.—(d) *A laying claim to* a thing: originis, Ulp. Dig. 50, 1, 6.—**2.** *Pass.*: *A being taken to* another; hence, **a.** *Defence, protection*: Domini est assumptio nostra, Vulg. Psal. 88, 19.—**b.** Of Christ: *Ascension* into heaven: dum complerentur dies assumptionis ejus, Vulg. Luc. 9, 51.

B. (acc. to assumo, *no.* II. A.) (Prop.: *A taking in addition*; Meton. *Concr.*) *A thing taken in addition; an addition; circumstance*: Mart. Dig. 28, 5, 46.

C. (acc. to assumo, *no.* II. B. 2.): Logical *t. t.*: *The minor proposition* of a syllogism: assumptione non concessâ, nulla conclusio est, C. de Div. 2, 53, 108; cf. id. Inv. 1, 37, 67; Quint. 5, 14, 5 *sq.*; Isid. Orig. 2, 9, 2.

assumptive (ads-), *adv.* [assumptivus] *Extraneously, extrinsically* (post-class.): assumptive nomen accepit, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 147; dub.

assumptīvus (ads-), a, um, *adj.* [assumo, *no.* II.] (*Taken in addition*; hence) *Extraneous, extrinsic*: Law *t. t.*: pars causæ, *which has its defence from extraneous circumstances*: C. Inv. 1, 11, 14; cf. id. ib. 2, 24, 71; Quint. 7, 4, 7; Mart. Cap. 5, p. 147; Isid. Orig. 2, 5, 5.

assumptor (ads-), ōris, *m.* [assumo, *no.* II.] *One who takes* something *to himself; an assumer* (post-class.): laudis, Ennod. Dict. 1 *init.*

assumptus (ads-), ūs, *m.* [assumo, *no.* II. A.] *A taking in addition; an adding; addition* (post-class.): in divisionibus, abstractionibus, assumptibus, Boeth. in Porphyr. 1, p. 56.

as-suo (ads-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.; suo] *To sew* a thing *on* or *upon* something else: **A.** Prop.: nemo assumentum panni rudis assuit vestimento veteri, Vulg. Marc. 2, 21.—**B.** Fig.: inceptis gravibus plerumque et magna professis Purpureus . . . Assuitur pannus, Hor. A. P. 16.

as-surgo (ads-), rexi, rectum, gĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. f.; surgo]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To rise up, lift one's self up*, etc.: **1.** With living subjects: **a.** *Abs.*: assurgite, C. Clu. 69, 196: desine . . . assurgere, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 3: senes assurgentes stabant, Vulg. Job. 29, 8.—**b.** With *Abl.*: assurgens arduus undis, Val. Fl. 3, 476.—**c.** With *Dat.*: non assurrexisse sibi, Vulg. Esth. 5, 9.—**d.** With *coram*: coram te assurgere nequeo, Vulg. Gen. 31, 35.—**2.** Of things as subjects: **a.** *Abs.*: colles clementer assurgentes, Tac. H. 3, 38.—**b.** With *Adv. of place*: inde montes assurgunt, Liv. 22, 4.—**c.** With *Abl.*: (a) Of magnitude: Pyramis assurgit trecentis sexaginta tribus pedibus, Pl. 36, 12, 17, § 80.—(b) Of instrument: assurgit (*sc.* Delos) Cynthio monte, Pl. 4, 12, 22, § 66.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To rise* from one's bed after sickness; *to recover*: fratrem Volsci ne assurrexisse quidem ex morbo, Liv. 3, 24: e gravi corporis morbo tum primum assurgens, Tac. H. 2, 99.—**2.** *To rise up* out of respect: **a.** *Alicui*: quisquam in curiam venienti assurrexit? C. Pis. 12, 26: viro chorus omnis, Virg. E. 6, 66: ruricolæ Cereri tenerique assurgite Baccho, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 53: eisdem, Suet. Tib. 31.—**b.** *Alicui rei*: assurgit honori Numinis, Stat. Th. 2, 60.—**c.** *Abs.*: neque assurgere, neque salutare se dignantem, Suet. Vesp. 18; cf. id. Cas. 78: assurgentes videbas, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 8.—**d.** *Impers. Pass.*: (a) *Alone*: decedi, apparti, assurgi, deduci, *etc.*, C. Sen. 18, 63.—(b) With *Dat. of person*: ut majoribus natu assurgatur, C. Inv. 1, 30, 48: quum adsurrectum ei non esset, Liv. 9, 46.—(c) With *ab*: ludis incunti semper assurgi etiam ab senatu in more est, Pl. 16, 4, 5, § 13 Sillig. ed. Maj.; cf., also, Suet. Aug. 56.—**3.** *To mount* or *rise in height; to increase in size, tower up*, etc. (mostly poet.): **a.** *Abs.*: turres, Virg. Æ. 4, 86: tumores, Cels. 2, 8.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: septem assurgit in ulnas, Virg. G. 3, 355.—**c.** With *sub c. Abl.*: assurgit ceu forte minor sub matre virenti Laurus, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 244.—**4.** Of the heavenly bodies, *etc.*: *To rise up, rise*, etc.: **a.** With *Abl.*: quum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion, Virg. Æ. 1, 535.—**b.** *Abs.*: nox aurea, Val. Fl. 5, 506.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To rise up* to or for some purpose: **1.** With *Dat.*: querelis Haud justis assurgis, *i. e. break out into*, Virg. Æ. 10, 93.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in ultionem, Flor. 3, 1, 10.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): *To yield the palm* or *concede the superiority to*: Tmolus et assurgit quibus, Virg. G. 2, 98.

C. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 3.): **1.** Of degree: *To rise up, mount, tower up*, etc.: assurgunt iræ, Virg. Æ. 12, 494.—**2.** Of courage: *To rise up, mount*, etc.: animoque assurgit Adrastus, Stat. Th. 10, 227.—**3.** In style, *etc.*: *To rise, soar*, etc.: **a.** *Abs.*: raro assurgit Hesiodus, Quint. 10, 1, 52.—**b.** With *Dat.*: neque comœdia cothurnis assurgit, Quint. 10, 2, 22.—**c.** With *Abl.*: sublimitate heroici carminis animus assurgat, Quint. 1, 8, 5.

1. **assus,** a, um, *adj.* [asso]

I. Prop.: *Roasted*: clixus esse quam assus soleo suavior, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 66: mergi, Hor. S. 2, 2, 51; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 74: pulmo, Pl. 30, 15, 51, § 145: ova, Scrib. Comp. 221.—As *Subst.*: **assum,** i, *n. A roast, roasted meat*: vitulinum, *roast veal*, C. Fam. 9, 20, § 1; cf., also, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 67 in l. assum, *no.* I. A. 1. a. (d).

II. Meton.: **A.** *Dry*: sudatio, *A vapour-* or *sweat-bath*, Gr. ξηροὶ ἱδρῶτες, Cels. 3, 27: sol, *a simple basking in the sun without a previous anointing*, C. Att. 12, 6 a., 2 (or acc. to Schuts, *that which is not followed by a supper*; while unctus sol is *that which is attended with a rich and dainty feast*): hoc monstrant vetulæ pueris repentibus asse, Juv. 14, 208; Front. Ep. ad Ant. 1, 5; Inscr. Mur. 1512, 6: lapides, *stones laid without mortar*, Serv. Virg. G. 2, 417.—As *Subst.*: **assa,** ōrum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* loca) *A sweating room* (without bathing): Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2; cf. Gloss. Vet.: "*assa cella, ἀφύδρωτήριον.*"—**B.** *Simple, mere*: vox, *the simple voice unaccompanied by any instrument*: Non. pp. 76, 77; cf. Ascon. C. Div. in Cæc. 17: assæ tibiæ, *not accompanied by any voice*, Serv. Virg. G. 2, 417.

2. **Assus,** i, *f. A city of Troas* celebrated for its limestone: in Asso Troadis sarcophagus lapis scinditur. Corpora defunctorum condita in eo absumi constat intra XL. dies, exceptis dentibus, Pl. 36, 17, 27, § 131.

as-suspiro (ads-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; suspiro] *To sigh at*: App. M. 4, p. 155.

Assȳria, æ, *f.*, Ἀσσυρία, *A province of Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia* (now *Kurdistan*): Pl. 5, 12, 13, § 66.—Hence, **Assyrius,** a, um, *adj.*, **A.** Prop.: Ἀσσύριος, *Assyrian*: Virg. E. 4, 25; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 32; Sil. 13, 885; Luc. 6, 429; Stat. S. 3, 3, 212.—As *Subst.*: **Assyrĭi,** ōrum, *m.* *The Assyrians*: C. de Div. 1, 1, 2; Pl. 6, 13, 16, § 41 Sillig.—**B.** Meton.: *Median, Phrygian, Phœnician, Indian*, etc.: puella, *i. e. the Phœnician Europa*, Sen. Here. Œt. 554: venenum, *i. e. Tyrian purple*, Sil. 11, 41: stagnum, *i. e. Lake Gennesareth, in Palestine*, Just. 18, 3, 3: ebur, *i. e. Indian*, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 40.

ast, *conj.*, v. at.

Asta, æ, *f.*, Ἄστα. *A town*,

I. *In Liguria* (now *Asti*), Pl. 3, 5, 7, § 49.

II. *In Hispania Bætica, surnamed* Regia, *and a Roman colony* (now *La Mesa de Asta*): Asta, quæ Regia dicitur, Pl. 3, 1, 3, § 11; Mel. 3, 1, 4.—Hence, **Astensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of Asta*: ager, Liv. 29, 21.—As

Subst.: **Astenses,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* cives), *The Astensians*: Hirt. B. Hisp. 26.

Astăbŏras (-as), æ, *m.*, Ἀσταβόρας, *The name of the right branch of the Nile* (now *Tahazze*), *as it flows past Meroe*: **A.** Form *Astabores*: Mel. 1, 9.—**B.** Form *Astaboras*: Vitr. 8, 2.

Astăcĭdes, æ, *m. The son of Astacus*, i. e. *Melanippus*: Ov. Ib. 515.

1. **astăcus,** i, *m.* = ἄστακος, *A species of crab*: Pl. 9, 31, 51, § 97; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 9.

2. **Astăcus (-os)**, i, *f.* Ἄστακος; **Astăcum,** i, *n. A town in Bithynia* (now *Geivise*): **A.** Form *Astacus*: Amm. 22, 8, 5.—**B.** Form *Astacos*: Mel. 1, 19.—**C.** Form *Astacum*: Pl. 5, 32, 43, § 148.—Hence, **Astăcēnus,** a, um, *adj. Of Astacum*: Pl. 5, 32, 43, §§ 148, 149.

Astăpa, æ, *f. A town in* Bætica: Liv. 28, 22; 23.

Astăpe, ēs, *f.*; **Astŏsăpes,** æ, *m. The name of the left branch of the Nile, as it flows past Meroë*: **A.** Form *Astape*: Mel. 1, 9.—**B.** Form *Astosapes*: Pl. 5, 9, 10, § 54.

‡**astăphis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀσταφίς, **I.** *A raisin*: Pl. 23, 1, 12, § 15. **II.** Astaphis agria, v. I. astaphis.

Astăpus, i, *m.*, Ἀστάπους. *A name of the Nile, while flowing through Ethiopia*: cognominatus (*sc.* Nilus) Astapus, quod illarum gentium linguâ significat *aquam e tenebris profluentem*, Pl. 5, 9, 10, § 53.

Astarte, ēs, *f.*, Ἀστάρτη. *The Syro-Phœnician goddess of the moon*; acc. to Cic. N. D. 3, 23, *the same as the Cyprian Venus.*

†**astēismos,** i, *m.* = ἀστεϊσμός, *A witty or humourous way of speaking*: "*asteismos* urbanitas sive iracundiâ, ut Ec. 3, 91: *atque idem jungat vulpes et mulceat hircos*," Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 547. In Diom. p. 458 P., written as a Greek word, and elucidated as thus: "Philippus quum vellet Persas in suam potestatem redigere, et in hoc exercitum misisset, scripsit milites a se missos, quod comperisset ipsos seditione vexari, et bonorum esse in tali tempore subvenire:" (cf. Charis. p. 247 P., where the term is designated ἀστυσμός, and the foregoing instance given, except that *Oricios, hostes suos* is used instead of *Persas*).

Astensis, e, v. Asta, *no.* II.

1. **aster,** ĕris, *m.* = ἀστήρ. **I.** Prop.: *A star*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1. 14. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Atticus, *The Italian star-wort, aster*: Aster amellus, L. (called also bubonion): Pl. 27, 5, 19, § 36; App. Herb. 60.—**B.** Sanius, *A kind of earth found at Samos, possessed of certain healing powers*: Pl. 35, 16, 53, § 191.

2. **Aster,** ĕris, *m. A Roman name*: Inscr. ap. Marin. p. 202, 3; al. Haster.

1. ‡**astēria,** æ, *f.* = ἀστερία; **astĕrītes (astr-)**, æ, *m., A precious stone*, prps. *cat's-eye*: **A.** Form *asteria*: Pl. 37, 9, 47, § 131.—**B.** Form *asterites*: Isid. Orig. 16, 10, 3.—**C.** Form *astrites*: Mart. Cap. 1, p. 19 ed. Grot.

2. **Astēria,** æ (-e, ēs), *f.*, Ἀστερίη, **I.** *The daughter of Polus and Phœbe, mother of the Tyrian Hercules*: Cic. N. D. 3, 16; Hyg. F. procem. **II.** *Daughter of the Titan Cœus, and sister of Latona, changed by the gods into a quail* (ὄρτυξ), *and subsequently by Jupiter into a stone, when she fell into the sea*: Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 73; Ov. M. 6, 108; Hyg. F. 53. **III.** *The island Ortygia* (quail-island), *afterwards Delos, which arose in the place where A. no.* II. *fell into the sea*: Pl. 4, 12, 22, § 66. **IV.** *An ancient name of the island of Rhodes*: Pl. 5, 31, 36. **V.** *A female proper name*: Hor. Od. 3, 7, 1.

‡**astĕrĭăcē (-rĭăcē)**, ēs, *f.* = ἀστεριακή, *One of the ingredients of a medicine prescribed by Celsus for nourishing the body, and filling up ulcers*; supposed to be the same as aster, *no.* II., either A. or B.; Cels. 2, 26, 14 Targ.

†**astĕrĭas,** æ, *m.* = ἀστερίας, *A species of heron*: Pl. 10, 60, 79, § 164.

†**astĕrĭcum,** i, *n.*, ἀστερικόν, *The herb pellitory of the wall* (pure Lat. *urceolaris*): Pl. 22, 17, 20, § 43.

1. †**astĕrĭŏn,** ii, *n.* = ἀστέριον, *A species of spider*: Pl. 29, 4, 27, § 86.

2. **Astĕrĭon,** ontis. *m.*, Ἀστερίων, **I.** *A mountain of Argolis*: Pl. 4, 3, 9, § 17. **II.** *A river of Argolis*: Stat. Th. 4, 122; 714.

†**astĕrĭscus,** i, *m.* = ἀστερίσκος, *A small star, as a typographical mark, placed before imperfect or deficient passages*, etc.; *an asterisk*: "* *asteriscus* apponitur in his, quæ omissa sunt, Isid. Orig. 1, 20, 2; Hier. in Ruf. 2, 8; Aug. Ep. ad Hier. 10, 2.

†**astĕrītes,** æ, *m.* = ἀστερίτης, **I.** *A kind of basilisk*: App. Herb. 128. **II.** = 1. Asteria.

a-sterno (ads-), *no perf.*, stratum, sternĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; sterno] *To strew by or near*; hence, *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To stretch one's self out* or *lie stretched out near*: With *Dat.*: asternunturque sepulchro, Ov. M. 2, 343: foribus plebes astrata, Juvenc. 1, 13.

†**asthmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀσθματικός, *Asthmatic*: Pl. 20, 21, 84, § 230; id. 26, 7, 19, § 34.

1. †**astĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀστικός, *Of, or pertaining to, the city*; *city-*: ludi, *games exhibited in the city in honour of Bacchus*: Suet. Cal. 20; al. iselastici.

2. **Astĭcus,** i, *m. A Roman name*: Inscr. Mur. 1297, 3.

astipŭlātio (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [astipulor, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *An assenting* or *affirming*: Senecæ adstipulatio, Pl. 29, 1, 5, § 10. **II.** Meton.: *A modulation* of the voice according to the sentiment: Quint. 11, 3, 175.

astĭpŭlātor (ads-), ōris, *m.* [astipulor] **A.** (acc. to astipulor, *no.* I.): **1.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *One who joins another in a contract, covenant*, etc.: Gai. Inst. 3, 110; 117.—**2.** Meton.: *An assistant* in a trial, *etc.*: testes tot cum astipulatore tuo comparabuntur? C. Quint. 18, 58; cf. id. Pis. 9, 18.

B. (acc. to astipulor, *no.* II.): *One who agrees, assents*, etc., *to*: eorum, C. Ac. 2, 21, 67: vanæ opinionis, Val. Max. 7, 1, 2.

astĭpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [astipulor, *no.* II.] *An assenting, assent*: Jovis, Pl. 4, 47, 48, § 152.

a-stipŭlor (ads-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; stipulor, *no.* A.] **I.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *To bargain* or *covenant in addition*; *to join* another *in a contract, undertaking*, etc.: Gai. Inst. 3, 112. **II.** Fig.: *To agree with, assent to, humour*: With *Dat.*: irato consuli, Liv. 39, 5: cui (*sc.* Hellanico) astipulatur Damastes, Pl. 7, 48, 49, § 154.

☞ *Act.* form astipulo, āre, Jul. Val. Res. Gest. Alex. Magn. 1, 18.

a-stĭtŭo (ads-), ŭi, ūtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; statuo] *To set* or *place at, by*, or *near*: **A.** With *ad*: reum ad lectum ejus (*sc.* ægroti) astituemus, Auct. Her. 3, 20, 33.—**B.** With *Dat.*: molæ, App. M. 9, p. 222, 1 Elm.—**C.** With *Acc. of place (appellat ve)*: forum ejusque tribunal adstituor, App. M. 3, p. 130, 6 Elm.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.*: in genua adstituto mihi, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 49; dub. al. astanti.—**E.** In *simple constr.*: aulas, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 66.

astĭtūtus, a, um, *P.* of astituo.

a-sto (ads-), iti, itum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad; sto] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To stand at, by*, or *near* a person or thing (freq. and class.): **a.** *Abs.*: tu astas solus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 1: quid astas? id. Mil. 2, 4, 5: asta atque audi, id. Cist. 5, 2, 23.—**b.** With *Adv.*: astato simul, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 75: confidenter contra, id. Capt. 3, 5, 6: sic sine astent, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 16.—**c.** With *ad*: quum Alexander in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitit, C. Arch. 10, 24.—**d.** With *Dat.*: nec opinanti Mors ad caput astitit, Lucr. 3, 959: tribunali, Tac. A. 12, 37: mensæ, Suet. Tib. 61: mensis, Mart. 8, 56, 13.—**e.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: te, Pl. Pan. 23, 2; cf. also, Prisc. p. 1181 P.—**f.** With *in c. Abl.*: in conspectu meo, C. Cat. 4, 2, 3: in campus, Tac. A. 2, 17.—**g.** With *Abl.*: limine divæ, Stat. Th. 9, 607.—**h.** With *ante*: ante ædes, Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 2: ante ostium, id. Truc. 1, 2, 72: ante oras, Lucr. 1, 89: ante oculos, Virg. Æ. 3, 150.—**i.** With *supra*: supra caput, Virg. Æ. 4, 702; so, id. ib. 5, 10.—**m.** With *sine*: sine animo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 80.—**n.** With *intra*: intra limen, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 16.—**o.** With *propter*: marinas propter plagas, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 309 Müll.—**p.** With *cum*: cum patre, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 20.—**2.** Esp.: *To stand at one's side* in order to assist, *etc.*; *to counsel, aid, assist*: Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 10; id. Cas. 3, 3, 5.

B. Fig.: *To be close at hand*: certa finis vitæ mortalibus astat, Lucr. 3, 1078.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. f.): **A.** Prop.: *To stand up* or *erect*: squamis astantibus, Virg. G. 3, 545: quæ (*sc.* Minerva) est in Parthenone astans, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 54.—**B.** Fig.: *To exist, remain, be in existence*: astante ope barbaricâ, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 19, 44.

†**astŏmăchētus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀστομάχητος, *Unvexed*; *free from sorrow, anxiety*, or *anger*: qui vixit annis XC. astomachetus, Inscr. ap. Grut. 750, 14: speciosus et astomachetus, Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 12, *no.* 124.

Astŏmi, orum, *m.*, Ἄστομοι (without mouths), *An Indian people, said to have no mouths*: Pl. 7, 2, 2, § 25.

Astosăpes, æ; v. I. Astape.

†**Astrăba,** æ, *f.* = ἀστράβη, *A wooden saddle, a sumpter-saddle*; *the title of a comedy attributed to Plautus, the greater part of which is now lost*: its genuineness was very early suspected, v. Gell. 11, 7; Non. 62, 33; id. 69, 33; id. 376, 8; cf. with Var. L. L. 6, 7, 71; Fest. s. v. SUBSCUDES, p. 306 Müll.

Astræa, æ, *f.*, Ἀστραία, **I.** Prop.: *The goddess of Justice, who, during the first ages, wandered about on the earth, but finally abandoned it, and returned to heaven*: Ov. M. 1, 150; Juv. 6, 19; Sen. Octav. 424. **II.** Meton.: A constellation = *Virgo*, Luc. 9, 535; cf. Arat. Phæn. 98.

Astræus, i, *m.*, Ἀστραῖος, *A Titan, husband of Aurora, and father of the winds*: Hyg. Fab. procem.—Hence, **Astræus,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *pertaining to, Astræus*: fratres, *i. e. the winds*, Ov. M. 14, 545.

†**astrăgălizontes,** ium, *m.* = ἀστραγαλίζοντες, *The players with knuckle-bones*, a celebrated group of statuary by Polycletus, representing two boys playing with *tali*; fecit (Polycletus) duos pueros talis ludentes, qui vocantur astragalizontes, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 55.

†**astrăgălus,** i, *m.* = ἀστράγαλος (the knuckle-, pastern-, or ankle-bone), **I.** Architect. *t. t.*: **A.** *A moulding* or *ring which encircles the upper part of a column*: Vitr. 5, 3.—**B.** Lesbius, *Carved to represent a string of pearls, a festoon, stem with seeds of grain* or *olives*: Vitr. 4, 6. **II.** *A leguminous plant, Spanish tragacanth*, Astragalus Bæticus, L.: Pl. 26, 8, 29, § 46.

astrālis, e, *adj.* [astrum] *Relating to the stars*: fata, *known from the stars*, Aug. Civ. Dei. 5, 7 *fin.*—As *Subst.*: **Astrālis,** is, *m. A Roman* cognomen: Inscr. in Atti dell' Acad. Arch. Rom. 2, p. 666.

a-strangŭlo (ads-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; strangulo] *To strangle* (post-class.): Min. Fel. Oct. 30.

†**astrăpe,** es, *f.* = ἀστραπή, *A flash of lightning* personified (a picture of Apelles): quæ Bronten, Astrapen, Cerauno-bolian appellant, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 96.

†**astrăpias,** æ, *m.* = ἀστραπίας, *A precious stone, black, with streaks like lightning crossing it*: Pl. 37, 11, 73, § 189.

†**astrăpoplēctus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἀστραποπλήκτος, *Struck by lightning*: tecta, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15, 3.

astrātus (ads-), a, um, *P.* of asterno.

astrĕans, antis, *P.* of obsol. astreo [1. aster] *Gleaming like a star* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 8, p. 273; duo.

a-strĕpo (ads-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [ad; strepo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.): **A.** *Neut.*: *To make a loud noise*: **1.** Of things: *To roar*, etc.: scopuli astrepunt, Sen. Hipp. 1027.—**2.** Of persons: *To roar* or *shout*:

diversis incitamentis, Tac. A. 1, 18.—**B.** *Act.*: *To shout out* or *vociferate*: **1.** With *simple Acc.*: eadem, Tac. H. 4, 49. —**2.** With *Relative clause*: quæ pauci incipiant, reliquos astrepere, Tac. A. 2, 12.

II. (*acc. to* ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** Gen.: *To shout out to*: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: surdas principis aures, Pl. Pan. 26, 2.—**B.** Esp.: *To shout out to* one in approbation, *to applaud*, etc.: *Alicui*: adstrepebat hunc vulgus, Tac. A. 11, 17: dicenti, id. ib. 12, 34; cf. id. H. 2, 89.

astricte (ads-) [astrictus] *Concisely, briefly*, etc.: C. de Or. 3, 48, 184:—*Comp.*: Sen. Ep. 8, 10; Pl. Ep. 1, 20, 20: id. 3, 18, 10.

☞ *Sup.* prps. not found.

astrictio (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [astringo] **A.** (acc. to astringo, *no.* II. A.) *A tying* or *binding* tight; hence): *Astringency; astringent power*: herba gustûs amari cum astrictione, Pl. 27, 9, 50, § 74.

B. (acc. to astringo, *no.* II. B. 2.) (*A tying* or *binding down*; hence) *Difficulty*: astrictio probandæ novæ passionis, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 15.

astrictōrius (ads-), a, um, *adj.* [astringo; through an obsol. subst. *astrictor*, "one who binds"] (*Of*, or *belonging to, one who binds*; hence) *Binding, astringent*: vis, Pl. 24, 13, 71, § 115.

astrictus (ads-), a, um, **I.** *P.* of astringo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to astringo, *no.* II. A.): **1.** Prop.: *Drawn together, tight, close*, etc.: limen, i. e. *strut*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 50: corpus, i. e. *costice*, Cels. 3, 6: genus morbi, i. e. *costiveness*, id. 1, præf.:—*Comp.*: alvus fusior aut astrictior, Cels. 1, 3.—**2.** Fig.: *Sparing, parsimonious, niggard* (not ante-Aug.): pater, Prop. 2, 23, 18; Tac. A. 3, 35: parsimonia, Just. 44, 2, 1.—**B.** (acc. to astringo, *no.* II. B. 6.): Of style, etc.: *Compact, brief, concise, limited*, etc. (*opp.* remissus): **1.** *Abs.*: eloquentia, C. Brut. 90, 309: verborum astricta comprehensio, id. ib. 95, 327.—**2.** With *Abl.*: astrictus certâ quadam numerorum moderatione et pedum, C. de Or. 1, 60, 254:—*Comp.*: est finitimus oratori poeta, numeris astrictior paullo, C. de Or. 1, 16, 70.—**C.** (acc. to astringo, *no.* II. C. 1.): Of taste: *Harsh, astringent*: gustu astrictiore, Pl. 27, 12, 98, § 121.

☞ *Sup.* prps. not found.

†**astricus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἀστρικός, *Pertaining to the stars*: cœli choreæ, Var. ap. Non. 451, 11.

a-strīdo (ads-), *no perf, nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; strido] *To hiss at* (poet.): Stat. Th. 11, 494.

astri-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [astrum; fero] (poet.): **A.** *Act.*: *Star-bearing, starry*: axes, Stat. Th. 8, 31: umbræ, Val. Fl. 6, 572.—**B.** *Pass.*: *Carried* or *placed among the stars*: Mart. 8, 28, 8.

astri-fĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [astrum; facio] *To make stars* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 6, p. 191 ed. Grot.

astri-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Star-producing* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 2 *init.*

astri-ger, era, ĕrum, *adj.* [astrum; gero] *Starry* (poet.): axes, Stat. Th. 10, 828; Claud. Bell. Get. 245.

astri-lŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [astrum; loquor] *Talking of the stars* (post-class.): puella, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 273.

astri-lūcus, a, um, *adj.* [astrum; luceo] *Shining* or *gleaming like stars* (post-class.): Divi, Mart. Cap. 9 *init.*

a-stringo (ads-), inxi, ictum, ingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad; stringo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; stringo, *no.* I.): *To bind, tie* or *fasten, to* something: **A.** Prop.: hunc astringite ad columnam fortiter, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 25.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** With *ad*: milites ad certam stipendiorum formam, Suet. Aug. 49: se ad certa verba, Quint. 7, 3, 16; cf. id. 2, 16, 9: ut ipse ad eandem temperantiam astringerer, Pl. Ep. 7, 1, 7.—**2.** With *Dat.*: quibus (*sc.* voluptatibus) maxime astricti sunt, C. Parad. 1, 6: astringi sacris, i. e. *to be bound to their maintenance*, id. Leg. 2, 19, 48; cf. also, 2 Verr. 4, 42, 90.—**3.** With *in* c. *Acc.*: meque Adstrugam verbis in sacra jura tuis, Ov. H. 16, 320.—**4.** With *Abl.*: te mihi verbis, Ov. H. 20, 28.—**5.** With *in* c. *Abl.*: ut eum suis conditionibus in ipso articulo temporis astringeret, Quint. 5, 10.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; stringo, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To draw, bind*, or *tie tight* or *together; to compress*, etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: manûs, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 9: laqueos, Sen. de Irâ, 3, 16, 1: non strictus soccus, i. e. *loose*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 174: frontem, i. e. *to knit*, Mart. 11, 39, 13; so, Sen. Ep. 106, 5: labra, i. e. *to compress*, Quint. 11, 3, 81: alvum, i. e. *to bind* or *make costive*, Cels. 1, 3; so, id. 2, 30.—**b.** With *Abl.*: vincula motu, Ov. M. 11, 75: balteus haud fluxos gemmis astrinxit amictûs, Luc. 2, 362.—**2.** Esp.: Of the effects of cold, etc.: *To bind hard* or *fast*: astrictis aquis, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 26: astricto gelu, id. Tr. 3, 4, 48: Scythicas astringens Bosphorus undas, Luc. 5, 436: ventis glacies astricta pependit, Ov. M. 1, 120.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To draw tight*, etc.: vellem suscepisses juvenem regendum: pater enim nimis indulgens, quicquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, C. Att. 10, 6, 2.—**2.** *To bind, tie, tie down*, etc.: **a.** Gen.: (a) In *simple constr.*: nullâ necessitate astrictus, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 17.—(b) With *per*: ne eâ lege per paucos judices astringatur, C. Clu. 57, 155.—(c) With *Abl.*: a quo est disciplina Lacedæmoniorum astricta legibus, id. Brut. 10, 40; cf. also, Suet. Cæs. 84.—**b.** Esp.: *To tie one down* in respect to something; *i. e. to convict, prove guilty of*, etc.: (a) With *Gen. of crime*, etc.: ut ipsum sese et illum furti astringeret, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 34; cf. id. Pœn. 3, 4, 27.—(b) With *Abl. of crime*, etc.: magno scelere se, C. Phil. 4, 4, 9; cf. id. Sest. 50, 108; id. Sull. 20, 82.—**3.** *To bind fast* or *close*, etc.: eam affinitatem inter nos, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 73. —**4.** *To confirm* or *strengthen*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: fidem, C. Off. 3, 31, 111; cf. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23.—**b.** With *Abl.*: mores disciplinæ severitate, Quint. 4, 2, 4 Spald.: hujus tanti officii servitutem astringebam testimonio sempiterno, C. Planc. 30, 72 Wund.—**5.** *To circumscribe, pinch, reduce to straits*, etc.: inops regio, quæ parsimoniâ astringeret milites, Liv. 39, 1.—**6.** Of style or argument: *To compress, condense, bring into small compass*: breviter astringere solent argumenta, C. Tusc. 3, 6, 13; cf. id. Fat. 14, 32: premere tumentia, luxuriantia astringere, Quint. 10, 4, 1 Frotsch.

C. Meton.: **1.** Of taste: *To be astringent* or *harsh*: gustu astringit (*sc.* radix), Pl. 27, 10, 60, § 85.—**2.** Of colours: *To deaden*: ita peruxistis viribus alterum altero excitatur, aut astringitur, Pl. 9, 38, 62, § 135.—**3.** *To cool, refresh, brace*, etc.: si natare latius vel tepidius velis, in aream piscina est, in proximo puteus, ex quo possis rursus astringi, si pœnitet tepor a, Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 25; Mart. 1, 50, 11.

III. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. R.*; stringo, *no.* II. B.): *To cut* or *strip off*, etc.: frondem ferro, Col. 5, 6, 17.

☞ *Perf. Act.* in Pass. or reflexive force, acc. to Var. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 7.

†**astrĭos**, ii, *f.*; **astrion**, ii, *n.* [ἀστήρ] *A crystalline precious stone found in India*: acc. to some, *a whitish species of sapphire*; acc. to others, *the adularia*: **A.** Form *astrios*: astrios crystallo propinqua, Pl. 37, 9, 48, § 132; dub. al. astrion, Sillig. ed. maj.—**B.** Form *astrion*: Isid. Orig. 16, 13, 7.

astriotes, æ; v. astroites.

astri-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [astrum; sono] *Sounding with stars*: Juppiter, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 308.

astrites, v. 1. asteria.

Astrŏarche, es, *f.*, Ἀστροάρχη, *The star-queen, a Phœnician goddess*: Mart. Cap. 8, p. 273.

†**astrobŏlos**, i, *f.* [ἀστήρ; βάλλω] *A precious stone*; acc. to some, *a species of onyx*; acc. to others, *chalcedon*: Pl. 37, 9, 50, § 133.

†**Astrŏcyŏn**, cyŏnis, *m.* [ἄστρον; κύων] *The Dog-star*: Vet. Schol. ad German. Arat. 350.

astroites, æ, *m.* = ἀστροίτης, *An unknown precious stone, of high repute for magical purposes*: Pl. 37, 9, 40, § 133; dub. al. astriotes.

†**astrŏlŏgia**, æ, *f.* = ἀστρολογία, *Science of the stars*; hence, **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *Astronomy* (class.): C. de Div. 2, 42, 87: ignarus astronomiæ, id. de Or. 1, 16, 69; dub. al. philosophiæ; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; Pl. 7, 56, 57, § 203.—**2.** Meton.: *A work on Astronomy*: hujus (*sc.* Hesiodi) nomine exstat Astronomia, Pl. 18, 25, 57, § 213.—**B.** *Astrology* (post-class.): Hier. adv. Pelag. 1, 8; Isid. Orig. 8, 9.

astrŏlŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [astrologia, *no.* A.] *Of*, or *belonging to, astronomy; astronomical* (post-class.): demonstrationes, Boeth. Cons. Phil. 2, 7.

†**astrŏlŏgus**, i, *m.* = ἀστρολόγος, **A.** *An astronomer* (class.): Var. R. R. 2, 1, 7; id. ib. 2, 3, 7; C. de Div. 2, 12, 88; and in a pun: (Verres) novus astrologus, qui non tam cœli rationem, quam cœnati argenti, duceret, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 2, 52, 129.—**B.** *An astrologer*: C. de Div. 1, 58, 132; id. ib. 1, 6, 12; id. ib. 1, 39, 85; id. Fam. 6, 6, 7; Juv. 6, 554; Suet. Ner. 36.

†**astrŏnŏmia**, æ, *f.* = ἀστρονομία, *Science of the stars, astronomy*: Sen. Ep. 95, 10; Petr. S. 88; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 39.

†**Astrŏnŏmica**, ōrum, *n.* = ἀστρονομικά, *The title of a work of Hyginus, and of an unpunished poem of Manilius.*

†**astrŏnŏmus**, i, *m.* = ἀστρονόμος, *An astronomer*: Firmic. Math. 5, 13.

‡**astrōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [astrum] (*Full of stars*; hence) In a bad sense: *Ill-starred, born under an evil star*: Isid. Orig. 10, 13.

astructio (ads-), ōnis, *f.* [astruo] (post-class.) **A.** (acc. to astruo, *no.* I.) (Prop.: *A piling upon*; Fig.): **1.** *An accumulation of proof*: Mart. Cap. 5, p. 149. —**2.** *A putting together, compositim*: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 314.—**B.** (acc. to astruo, *no.* II. A.) (*A building in addition*; hence) *A restoring the body to its former healthy state*: Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, § 137.

astructor (ads-), ōris, *m.* [id.] (Prop.: *One who piles upon*; Meton.): *One who accumulates proof*: Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 403.

†**astrum**, i, *n.* = ἄστρον, *A star, a constellation, any luminous celestial body* (poet. or in more elevated prose): Virg. E. 9, 47; Æ. 4, 352; Ov. M. 1, 73; Hor. Od. 3, 21, 24; Prop. 2, 32, 50; Mart. 8, 21, 11; C. Rep. 6, 22, 24; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; id. Univ. 12.—To signify *height*: turris educta sub astra, Virg. Æ. 2, 460; Ov. M. 1, 316.—To signify *heaven, and the immortality of glory connected with it*: sic itur ad astra, Virg. Æ. 9, 641: aliquem inferre astris, Ov. M. 9, 272; id. ib. 15, 846: ad astra ferre, Virg. E. 5, 52: educere in astra, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 23: absentem rusticus urbem Tollit ad astra, *raises to heaven*, i. e. *honours, extols*, id. S. 2, 7, 29: Hortalus nostras laudes in astra sustulit, C. Att. 2, 25, 1: decidere ex astris, id. ib. 2, 21, 4.

a-strŭo (ads-), xi, ctum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [ad; struo] (mostly in post-Aug. prose) **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.; struo, *no.* I. A.) (*To heap* or *pile upon*; hence) **A.** Prop.: *To cover, to cover over*: contignationem laterculo, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9.—**B.** Fig.: *To cover, overwhelm*, etc.: aliquem falsis criminibus, Curt. 10, 1, 27.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; struo, *no.* I. B. 1.): **A.** Prop.: *To build in addition*: quum veteri astruitur recens ædificium, Col. 1, 5 *fin.*: hæ mihi causæ utriquæ (*sc.* villæ) quæ desunt adstruendi, Pl. Ep. 9, 7, 4.—**B.** Meton.: *To add*: medicamentum, Scrib. Comp. 227.—**C.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* B.): **1.**: **a.** *Act.*: *To add*: (a) In *simple constr.*: quid aliud adstruere fortuna poterat? Tac. Agr. 44: mobilitatem ac decus, id. H. 1, 78: victorias, *etc.*, Just. 23, 3, 12.—(b) With *Dat.*: victus ab eo Pharnaces vix quinquam gloriæ ejus astruxit, Vell. 2, 55, 2: quid adstrui magnificentiæ posset, Pl. 9, 35, 58, § 119: dignitati aliquid, Pl. Ep. 3, 2, 5: omnibus hanc laudem, id. Pan. 16, 8: nihil felicitati suæ putat adstrui posse, id. ib. 74, 5.—**b.** *Neut.*: *To make an addition, to add*: adstrunt auditis . . . pavor, Sil. 4, 8.—**2.** *To ascribe, impute*, etc.: ut quæ Neroni falsus astruit scriptor, Mart. 3, 20, 4.—**3.** *To reckon to* or *among*: ut Livium quoque priorum ætati astruas, Vell. 1, 17, 2.

☞ The signif. *affirmare*, which Agroet., p. 2268 P., and Beda, p. 2334 ib. give, is found in no Lat. author; for in Pl. 12, 18, 41, instead of astruxerunt, of some MSS., it is better, with others, to read asseverant; v. Sillig. in h. l.

†**astu** or **asty,** *n. indecl.*=ἄστυ, **I.** Gen.: *A city:* omnes, qui arcem astuque accolunt, Acc. ap. Non. 357, 14. **II.** Esp.: Of Attica: *The city,* i. e. *Athens* (cf. the Roman use of *urbs* for "Rome;" v. urbs, *no.* I. B. 1.): **A.** Form *astu*: in astu, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 17; dub. al. asty: in astu, quod appellatur, C. Leg. 2, 2, 5; cf., also, Nep. Them. 4, 1: astu (*abl.*) confertos, Lucr. 6, 1262 Lachm. — **B.** Form *asty*: Vitr. 8, 3, 6; id. 7 præf. § 17.

astŭla, æ, v. assula.

a-stŭpĕo (**ads-**), *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; stupeo] *To be amazed* or *astonished at* or *on account of* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: Of persons: astupet ipse sibi, Ov. M. 3, 418: oranti, Stat. Th. 406: divitiis, Sen. Tranq. An. 8, 5. **II.** Fig.: Of things: nemus astupet, Stat. Th. 2, 13.

1. **astur,** ŭris, *m. A species of hawk:* Firm. Math. 5, 7.

2. **Astur,** ŭris, v. Asturia, *no.* B.

1. **Astūra,** æ, *m.* **I.** *A river of Asturia:* Flor. 4, 12, 54. **II.** *A river of Latium, containing an island of the same name:* Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 57.

2. **Astūra,** æ, *f.* **I.** *A town of Latium, in the neighbourhood of which Cicero had a villa:* C. Att. 12, 40, 2; id. Fam. 6, 19, 2; Liv. 8, 13. **II.** *An island in the river of the same name:* Astura flumen et insula, Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 57.

Asturco, ōnis, *m.* [(contr. from Asturico) Asturicus] **I.** Prop.: *An Asturian horse, a jennet,* distinguished for the beautiful motion of its limbs (cf. the epigram, Mart. 14, 199, and Sil. 3, 336): Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63; Sen. Ep. 87, 10; Pl. 8, 42, 67, § 166; Veg. 2, 28, 37. **II.** Meton.: Of horses of similar qualities: Asturco Macedonicus, Petr. 8, 86.

Astūrĭa, æ, *f. Asturia; a province in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Pl. 4, 20, 34, § 112.—Hence, **A. Astūrĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Asturia; Asturian:* gens, Pl. 8, 42, 67, § 166; Sil. 16, 584.—As *Subst.*: **Astūrĭca,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* urbs) *The capital of Asturia* (now *Astorga*) on *the river* Astura: Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 28.—**B. Astur,** ŭris, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, Asturia, Asturian:* equus, Mart. 14, 199, 2: exercitus, Sil. 1, 252.—As *Subst.*: **Astur,** ŭris, *m. An Asturian:* belliger, Sil. 12, 478: Asturum regio, Pl. 4, 20, 34, § 111: duæ validissimæ gentes, Cantabri et Astures, Flor. 4, 12, 46; cf. id. 4, 12, 54; Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 28.

1. **astus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. astus] *Having craft, crafty, sly* (ante-class.): asta lingua, Att. ap. Non. 1, 54.

2. **astus,** ūs, *m.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to a root ASC., akin to Gr. ἀσκέω, exercео; and so, *an exercising* or *practising;* but acc. to Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 178, akin to Sanscr. root ās, sedere; and so, *a sitting* down in a place for some purpose; hence *adroitness* or *dexterity* used to gain some end] In a bad sense: *Craft, cunning* (as a single act; but *astutia,* cunning as a trait of character): **A.** *Abs.*: astūs advocare, Sen. Troad. 618: astūs callidos, id. ib. 527: multiplices, Prud. in Symm. 1, 74:—In *Abl. in adverbial force* (so, only in ante-Aug. age; cf. Fest. p. 5, and Prisc. p. 1012 P.): nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 26: astu providere, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 3: astu rem tractare, id. Eun. 5, 4, 2: ille astu subit, Virg. Æ. 10, 522.— **B.** With *Gen.*: astus belli, Sil. 16, 32: nostium, Tac. A. 2, 20: libertæ, id. ib. 14, 2; Petr. 8, 97; Gell. 11, 18, 17.

astūte, *adv.* [astutus] *Craftily, cunningly* (mostly ante-class., and in Cic.): Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 10; id. Cist. 4, 2, 26; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 3; id. Ph. 5, 7, 75; C. Att. 10, 6, 1; Mattius ap. C. Fam. 11, 28, 2:—*Comp.*: Var. L. L. 10, 1:—*Sup.*: Gell. 18, 4, 10; Lact. 1, 22; Aug. Civ. Dei, 19, 5.

astūtĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* astutus; hence) **A.** In a good sense (cf. astus *init.*): *Dexterity, skill, adroitness:* quibus (*sc.* feris) absit ad præcavendum intelligendi astutia, Pac. ap. C. Fin. 5, 11, 31.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Cunning, slyness, subtlety, craft* (mostly ante-class., and in Cic.): inest spes nobis in hac astutiā, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 59; so, id. ib. 3, 3, 15; 3, 4, 7; Epid. 3, 2, 27; Mil. 2, 2, 82; Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 8; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 32: quodsi aut confidens astutia aut callida esset audacia, vix ullo obsisti modo posset, C. Clu. 65, 183; id. Fam. 3, 10, 9:—*Plur.*: in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 78; so, id. Epid. 3, 2, 39; Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 25 Don.; C. Off. 3, 17, 68; 71.

astūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [astutus, *no.* B.] *Somewhat sly* or *cunning:* anus, App. M. 6, p. 184, 29.

astūtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. astus] (*Provided* or *furnished with* astus; hence) **A.** In a good sense: *Wary, shrewd, sagacious, expert:* non tam astutus, neque ita perspicax, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1; cf. id. Ad. 2, 2, 13: ratio, C. 1 Verr. 11, 34: astuta et ingeniosa solertia, Pl. 36, 26, 66, § 192.—**B.** In a bad sense (so, more freq.): *Crafty, cunning, sly, artful, designing:* malus, callidus, astutus admodum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 112: nihil astutum, C. Or. 19, 64: hoc celandi genus est hominis non aperti, non simplicis, non ingenui; versuti potius, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, id. Off. 3, 13, 57: gens non astuta nec callida, Tac. G. 22; Hor. S. 1, 3, 62:—*Comp.*: fallacia astutior, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 7: qui me astutiorem fingit, C. Fam. 3, 8, 6:—*Sup.*: Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 6.

asty, v. astu.

Astўăges, is, *m.,* Ἀστυάγης, **I.** *A king of Media, father of Mandane, and grandfather of Cyrus, who deprived him of his throne:* Just. 1, 4 *sq.* **II.** *An enemy of Perseus, changed by him to stone by means of Medusa's head:* Ov. M. 5, 203.

Astўănax, actis, *m.* (king of the city), Ἀστυάναξ (*Acc. Gr.* Astyanacta, Virg. Æ. 2, 457) **I.** *Son of Hector and Andromache; at the destruction of Troy cast down by Ulysses from a tower:* Virg. Æ. 2, 457; Ov. M. 13, 415. **II.** *An actor in the time of Cicero:* C. Att. 4, 15, 6.

astycus, v. asticus.

Astўlŏs, i, *m.,* Ἄστυλος, **I.** *A centaur and soothsayer, who dissuaded the other centaurs from the war with the Lapithæ,* Ov. M. 12, 308. **II.** *A Roman name:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4081; dub. al. Pilastilus.

‡**astўnŏmus,** ī, *m.*=ἀστύνομος (one who has care of the city) (rare), *An ædile:* astynomi Velienses, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3802.

†**Astўŏchus,** i, *m.,* Ἀστύοχος (holding *or* protecting the city), **Astўŏcha,** æ, *f. A Roman male* and *female name:* **A.** *Astyochus:* Inscr. ap. Mur. 928, 6.—**B.** *Astyocha:* Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 252.

Astўpălæa, æ, *f.,* Ἀστυπάλαια, *One of the Sporades islands in the neighbourhood of Crete* (now *Stampalia*): Mel. 2, 7, 12; Pl. 4, 12, 23, § 71; Ov. A. A. 2, 82.—Hence, **Astўpălæënses,** ium, *m. The inhabitants of Astypalæa:* Cic. N. D. 3, 18.—**B. Astўpălæĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Astypalæa; Astypalæan:* Cochleæ, Pl. 30, 4, 11, § 32; so, id. 30, 6, 15, § 45; id. 30, 14, 43, § 126.—**C. Astўpălēĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Astypalæa; Astypalæan:* Ov. M. 7, 461.

†**astўtis,** ĭdis, *f.*=ἀστυτίς, *A kind of lettuce:* Pl. 19, 8, 38, § 127 (cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex. *s. v.* ἄστυτος).

†**asўla,** æ, *f.,* ἀσυλη, *A plant,* also called ferus oculus: Pl. 25, 13, 92, § 145.

Asum, i, *n. A town of Crete:* Pl. 4, 12, 20, § 59.

†**asўlum,** i, *n.* = ἄσυλον (or acc. to Serv. Virg. 2, 761, from ἀ-σύρω, i. e. a place from which a person cannot be dragged), **I.** Gen.: *A place of refuge, a sanctuary, an asylum:* **A.** *Abs.*: servus, qui in illud asylum confugisset, C. 2 Verr. 1, 33, 85: crebrescebat per Græcas urbes licentia atque impunitas asyla statuendi, Tac. A. 3, 60: templa, quæ asyla Graeci appellant, Liv. 35, 51: abolevit (*sc.* Tiberius) vim moremque asylorum, Suet. Tib. 35.—**B.** With *Gen.*: Junonis asylo, Virg. Æ. 2, 761: perfugiunt ad fati necessitatem, aliquod fani asylum, Gell. 6, 2, 13. **II.** Esp.: *The asylum opened by Romulus on the Capitoline hill:* asylum aperit, Liv. 1, 8: urbem asylo facto inter duos lucos auxit, Vell. 1, 8, 5: quem (*sc.* lucum) Romulus acer asylum Retulit, Virg. Æ. 8, 342.

ăsymbŏlus, a, um, *adj.* = ἀσύμβολος, *That contributes nothing to an entertainment, scot-free* (pure Lat. immunis, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 23): Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 25; cf. Gell. 6, 13, 2.

ăsyndĕte, *adv.* [asyndetus] (*Unconnectedly;* hence) *Without the copulative particle:* Pomp. Comm. Art. Donat. § 28, p. 377.

†**ăsyndĕton,** i, *n.* = ἀσύνδετον (an unconnected thing) Gramm. and Rhet. *t. t.*: *The omission of the copulative particle;* e. g. veni, vidi, vici, Diom. p. 440 P.; cf. dissolutum, in dissolutus, *no.* II. A.

†**ăsyndĕtus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀσύνδετος (unconnected), Astron. *t. t.*: *Not belonging to any constellation, standing alone:* Mercurius, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

†**Asynærĕtus,** i, *m.* [ἀ-συν-αἱρετός, not taken together] *A Roman name:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 348, 2.

†**ăsynthĕtus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἀσύνθετος, *Not put* or *placed together:* Mart. Cap. 9, p. 321.

†**ăsystăton,** i, *n. adj.* = ἀσύστατον, *Inconsistent:* Aug. contr. Jul. 1, 71.

ăt or **ast,** *conj.* (among the ancients sts., for the sake of softness of enunciation, written *ad,* as others conversely, for the prep. *ad* wrote *at;* cf. Quint. 12, 10; 32; 1, 7, 5; Charis. p. 203 P., where, instead of "*at* conjunctionem, *ad* vero præpositionem scribunt," the reading should be, "*ad* conjunctionem *at* vero præpositionem scribunt," v. the pass. in its connection. Cf. also Vel. Long. p. 2230 P.; Cassiod. p. 2287 ib.; Mar. Victor. p. 2458 ib.—The old form ast was retained in the class. age by the poets, and in Cicero's letters) [akin to Sanscr. atha, at, et, Greek ἀτ-ἀρ. The form *ast* prps. contracted from *at sit,* i. e. at, sit (illud), tamen, *etc.*] Like ἀτἀρ, it joins to a previous idea a new and different one; and, indeed, in the ante-class. age, and in the poets of the class. age, not merely as in class. prose, a clause which is directly opposed to the preceding, but also one that comprises something simply different from what has been said. In the latter use, inasmuch as it merely designates a passing from one thought to another, it is like *autem,* which is related to it in origin, but rare in poetry; but from *sed* it is in both signiff. entirely distinct, since that word always adds to the preceding clause a new limitation; v. autem and sed.

I. It adds a diff., but not entirely opp. idea: *But, yet, on the other hand, moreover;* sometimes an emphatic (but never copulative) *and:* **A.** SEI PARENTEM. PUER. VERBERIT. AST. OLLE. PLORASSIT. PUER. DIVEIS. PARENTOM. SACER. ESTO, *if the son strike his father, and the father complain, let the son,* etc., Lex. Serv. Tullii ap. Fest. s. v. PLORARE, p. 230 Müll.; Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. C. Leg. 2, 24; cf. Dirks. Transl. S. 687 *sq.*; C. Leg. 2, 8; ib. 3, 4: hinc Remus auspicio se devovet atque secundam Solus avem servat. At Romulu' pulcer in alto Quærit Aventino servans genus altivolantum, Enn. Ann. 1, 97 (in C. Div. 1, 48); Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 22: si ego hic peribo, ast ille, ut dixit, non redit, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 5, 25: paret Amor dictis caræ genetricis. At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem Irrigat, Virg. Æ. 1, 691: (Æneas) finem dedit ore loquendi. At, Phœbi nondum patiens, immanis in antro Bacchatur vates, id. ib. 6, 77; id. 11, 709 *sq.*: quo (odore) totum nati corpus perduxit, at illi Dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, id. G. 4, 416; id. ib. 460; 513; id. Æ. 3, 259; 675; id. 7, 81; id. 8, 241; id. 9, 793; Prop. 4, 4, 15; id. 4, 7, 11; Luc. 3, 664; id. 4, 36, et al. Also in post-Aug. prose: ubi facta sunt, in unum omnia miscentur. At pastilli hæc ratio est, *etc.*, Cels. 5, 17; so, id. 6, 18; Tac. A. 4, 5; 6; Suet. Aug. 82; id. Tib. 51;

id. Cal. 15; 44; id. Vesp. 5; id. Domit. 4; id. Galb. 7.—And once in Cæsar: una (navis) cum Nasidianis profugit: at ex reliquis una præmissa Massiliam, *etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 7.—Akin to this is the use of *at* in the enumeration of particulars: dant alios alire (silvæ) fetus: dant utile lignum Navigiis pinos . . . At myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello Cornus, Virg. G. 2, 447; id. ib. 1, 491; id. ib. 3, 87; id. Æ. 7, 691; Quint. 2, 49.—Hence

B. In passing to a new narration: so the well known commencement of the fourth book of the Æneid: at regina gravi jam dudum saucia cura, *etc.*, since the third book closes with the narrative of Æneas. So the beginning of the third book of the Thebaid of Statius: at non Aoniæ moderator perfidus aulæ, *etc.*; so, Virg. Æ. 4, 504; id. ib. 5, 35; 545; 700; 779; id. ib. 6, 679; id. ib. 7, 5; id. ib. 8, 370; 608; id. ib. 9, 503; id. ib. 10, 689; id. ib. 11, 597; id. ib. 12, 134.—Also in the post-Aug. histt. and other prose writers. So, Tac. A. 1, 38; id. ib. 4, 13; id. ib. 12, 62; id. ib. 14, 23.

C. In passing to a wonderful, terrible, unexpected, or exciting occurrence or circumstance; clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit, *etc.*.... At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones Effugiunt, Virg. Æ. 2, 225; id. ib. 3, 225; Tib. 2, 5, 33; Stat. S. 1, 1, 46; Virg. G. 4, 471: consurgit Turnus in ensem Et ferit. Exclamant Troës, trepidique Latini, Arrectæque amborum acies. At perfidus ensis Frangitur in medio, id. Æ. 12, 731; id. ib. 10, 763.

D. In passing to a passionate appeal, *etc.*; in which case the antecedent clause is not expressed, but must be considered as existing in the mind of the speaker; cf. in Gr. ἀλλὰ σὺ, σὺ δέ: **1.** In passing to an admonition, exhortation, request: **a.** In poetry: *Ca.* Non adest. *Ps.* At tu cita, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 30; id. Merc. 1, 2, 16: satis habeo, at quæso hercle etiam vide, id. ib. 5, 4, 53: at unum hoc quæso .... ut, *etc.*, id. Capt. 3, 5, 89; Cat. 8, 19; Ov. M. 12, 367: at tu, qui lætus rides mala nostra, caveto Mox tibi, Tib. 1, 2, 89: at tu nauta, vagæ ne parce malignus arenæ Ossibus et capiti inhumato Particulam dare, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 23.—**b.** In prose: at vide quid succenseat, C. Fam. 7, 24, 2: itaque pulsus ego civitate non sum, quæ nulla erat: at vide, quam ista tui latrocinii tela contempserim, id. Parad. 4, 1, 28; id. Dom. 44; App. M. 6, p. 179, 18. **2.** In expressions of passion, astonishment, indignation, anger, pain, *etc.*: **a.** (*α*) In poetry: at ut scelesta sola secum murmurat, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 13; id. Mil. 2, 4, 46: at, O deorum quidquid in cœlo regit Terras et humanum genus, Quid iste fert tumultus? Hor. Epod. 5, 1: at quam sunt similes! at quam formosus uterque! Ov. F. 2, 396; cf. id. Am. 3, 7, 1; Stat. S. 2, 4, 11: tangit et ira Deos: at non impune feremus, Ov. M. 8, 279; id. ib. 10, 724: at tibi Colchorum, memini, regina vacavi, id. H. 12, 1.—(*β*) In prose: horum omnium studium una mater oppugnat: at quæ mater? C. Clu. 70; id. 2 Verr. 2, 45, 110: at per deos immortales! quid est quod de hoc dici possit, id. ib. 1, 46, 118.—Hence also, **b.** In indignant imprecations: (*α*.) In poetry: at te Jupiter Dique omnes perdant! Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 37; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 59; id. Eun. 3, 1, 41: at tibi Di dignum factis exitium duint, id. Andr. 4, 1, 43; Cat. 3, 13: at tibi, pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis Di .... persolvant grates dignas et præmia reddant Debita! Virg. Æ. 2, 535. (*β*.) In prose: Just. 14, 4, 10.—**c.** More rarely of friendly disposition: at tibi Di benefaciant omnes, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 18; so, id. Men. 5, 7, 32; Cat. 1, 7 *fin.* **d.** In prayers, *etc.*: Virg. Æ. 8, 572: at tu pater deûm hominumque hinc saltem arce hostes, Liv. 1, 12.—Also repeated, and written *attat*, in Cod. Palimps. ap. Front. in Frgm. Orat. M. Porcii Catonis, ed. Mai. p. 150: "attat, noli, noli scribere."

II. It adds an entirely opp. thought: **A. 1.** *But, but on the other hand, but indeed, on the contrary*, etc. (the strictly class. signif. of the word): "*at* differentiam rerum significat: ut quum dicimus, Scipio est bellator, at M. Cato orator," Fest. p. 11; C. Leg. 3, ., 9; so, ib. 3, 4, 10; Plaut. Am. prol. 134; ib. 1, 1, 189; ib. 1, 1, 280: nefarius Hippias Pisistrati filius .... arma contra patriam ferens: at Sulla, at Marius, at Cinna recte, imo jure fortasse, C. Att. 9, 10, 3: fecit idem Themistocles .... at idem Pericles non fecit, id. ib. 7, 11, 3: non placet M. Antonio consultatus meus: at placuit P. Servilio, id. Phil. 2, 5, 12: id. Off. 1, 11, 35: brevis a natura nobis vita data est: at memoria bene redditæ vitæ sempiterna, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32; id. Leg. 2, 18: crebras a nobis literas expecta: ast plures etiam ipse mittito, id. Att. 1, 16 *fin.*; Cæs. B. G. 1, 52; Sall. C. 52: hac iter Elysium nobis: at læva .... ad impia Tartara mittit, Virg. Æ. 6, 542; id. E. 1, 65: *Dam.* Malo me Galatea petit, lasciva puella .... *Men.* At mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis Amyntas, id. ib. 3, 66; so, id. E. 7, 35; 55; id. G. 1, 219; 242; 370; id. ib. 2, 151; 184; id. ib. 3, 331; id. ib. 4, 18; 180; id. Æ. 2, 35; 687; id. ib. 3, 424; id. ib. 5, 264; id. ib. 6, 489. **2.** In order to strengthen a contrast, sts. (esp. in Plaut. and Ter.) connected with *contra, e contrario, potius, etiam, vero*: **a.** With *contra*: Lucr. 1, 367; so, id. ib. 571; 1086; id. 2, 235: (Cornutus) tædio curarum mortem in se festinavit: at contra reus nihil infracto animo, *etc.*, Tac. A. 4, 28.—**b.** With *e contrario*: apud nos mercenarii scribæ existimantur; at apud illos e contrario nemo ad id officium admittitur, nisi, *etc.*, Nep. Eum. 1, 5; Col. 11, 3, 44.—**c.** With *potius*: at satius fuerat eam viro dare nuptum potius, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 44: at potius serves nostram, tua munera, vitam, Ov. H. 3, 149.—**d.** With *etiam*: at etiam, furcifer, male loqui mi audes? *but do you even?* etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 31; id. Trin. 4, 2, 151; id. Rud. 3, 4, 6; Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 23; id. Eun. 4, 4, 1: at etiam cubat culculus, surge amator, *but he is yet abed; but I believe he is still abed*, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 73; id. Capt. 2, 3, 98: id. Mil. 4, 4, 6; Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 8; C. Phil. 2, 30, 76: proinde aut exeant, aut quiescant, *etc.* .... at etiam sunt, Quirites, qui dicant, a me in exilium ejectum esse Catilinam, *on the contrary, there are people, certainly, who even*, etc., id. Cat. 2, 6, 12.—**e.** With *vero*: *But certainly*: Cic. N. D. 3, 36; id. Off. 2, 20, 70; 23, 80; id. Fin. 1, 10, 33; id. 2 Verr. 5, 17, 42, et al. **3.** In irony: Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 22: at, credo, mea numina tandem Fessa jacent, odiis aut exsaturata quievi, Virg. Æ. 7, 297; id. ib. 7, 363: at bene cautus eras et memor ante mei, Ov. H. 1, 44.

B. Very often it adds an objection, which one brings from his own mind or another's, against an assertion previously made: *But, on the contrary, in opposition to this*; sts. we may supply, *one might say*, or, *it might be objected*, and the like: sunt, quos signa quos cælatum argentum delectant. At sumus, inquiunt, civitatis principes, C. Parad. 5, 2, 36; id. Fin. 4, 25 *fin.* id. 2 Verr. 2, 88, 192: quid porro quærendum est? Factumne sit? At constat: A quo? At patet, id. Mil. 6, 15; id. Phil. 2, 9: convivium vicinorum quotidie compleo, quod ad multam noctem, quam maxime possumus, vario sermone producimus. At non est voluptatum tanta quasi titillatio in senibus, Credo: sed ne desideratio quidem, id. de Sen. 14, 47; so, id. Brut. 73, 256; id. Div. 2, 29, 62; id. ib. 31, 67; id. ib. 32, 69, et al.; Hor. S. 1, 2, 13.—In this case it is often strengthened: **1.** By *pol, edepol, hercule*: *So.* Non edepol volo profecto. *M.* At pol profecto ingratiis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 215; so, id. Asin. 2, 2, 34; 4, 2, 14; id. Capt. 3, 4, 64; id. Casin. 2, 3, 15; id. Cist. 4, 2, 70; id. Trin. 2, 4, 73: *Ha.* Gaudio ero vobis. *Ad.* At edepol nos voluptati tibi, id. Poen. 5, 4, 47; id. 3, 1, 68: at hercle in ea controversia, quæ de Argis est, superior sum, Liv. 34, 31; so, Pl. 7, 50, 51; id. 29, 6, 39; Tac. A. 1, 3; 17; 26; id. ib. 3, 54.—**2.** By *enim*, which introduces a reason for an objection: *But certainly, but consider, but indeed it should be noted*, etc.: at enim nimis hic longo sermone utimur; diem conficimus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 78; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 21; C. de Or. 3, 49, 187: quum dixisset Sophocles, "O puerum pulchrum, Pericle!" "At enim prætorem, Sophocle, decet non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinentes habere," ἀλλὰ γάρ, id. Off. 1, 40, 144 Beier; so, id. Mur. 35, 74; id. Inv. 2, 17, 52; Liv. 21, 18; id. 34, 31; id. 39, 37, et al.; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 20: at enim inter hos ipsos existunt graves controversiæ, C. Quint. 1; so, id. Manil. 17, 51; 20, 60; id. Phil. 2, 2, 3; id. Ac. 2, 17, 52; Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 46: at enim cur a me potissimum hoc præsidium petiverunt? C. Div. in Cæc. 4, 15: at enim quis reprehendet, quod in parricidas reip. decretum erit? Sall. C. 51, 25 Kritz; so, Liv. 6, 15; 34, 32; Curt. 6, 10, 19.

C. With a preced. negative, sts. no antithesis is appended by *at*, but it is indicated that if that which has been said is not true, yet at least something else is certain: *But at least, yet at least, yet on the contrary*; hence also, sts. with *tamen* or *certe*: Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 95: non cognoscebantur foris, at domi: non ab alienis, at a suis, C. Ac. 2, 11, 56: licebat hæc nobis, si oblivisci non possumus, at tacere, id. Placc. 25, 61: si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma: At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg. Æ. 1, 543; id. ib. 4, 615; id. ib. 6, 406.—With *certe*, Quint. 12, 11, 31; Cels. 2, 15; Suet. Cal. 12.

D. The antithesis is sts. not so much in the clause appended by *at*, as in the persons introduced in it; so esp. freq. in conditional clauses with *si, si non, etiamsi*, etc.; cf. Herm. ad Viger. *no.* 241: si ego hic peribo, at ille, ut dixit, non redit: at erit mi hoc factum mortuo memorabile, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 26: si ego digna hac contumelia Sum maxime, at tu indignus qui faceres tamen, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 25.—With *etsi*, C. de Or. 3, 4, 14.—With *quodsi*, Liv. 9, 1.—With *quoniam*, id. 1, 28; Bellona, si hodie nobis victoriam duis, ast ego templum tibi voveo, id. 10, 19. See Hand Turs. I. p. 417—451; Wagner Quæst. XXXVII. ad Virg. IV., p. 581—585.

Ătăbŭlus, i, *m. A burning, hot wind, blowing in Apulia* (now called *Sirocco*), Pl. 17, 24, 37 *no.* 8; Hor. S. 1, 5, 77. Hence, Horatianus, Gell. 2, 22, 25.

Ătăcīnus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to the river Atax*, in Gallia Narbonensis, *Atacian.*—As *Subst.*: **Atacini,** orum, *m, The inhabitants* of Gallia Narbonensis, Mel. 2, 5, 2.—P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, *a poet from that region, flourishing in the time of Cæsar, fragments of whose writings are yet extant; the author of an* Argonautica, Hor. S. 1, 10, 46; cf. Ov. Am. 1, 15, 21: Prop. 2, 34, 86; Stat. S. 2, 7, 77; Quint. 10, 1, 87, and Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. p. 123. (Upon his measure and style, cf. Spald. and Frotsch. Quint. l. l.)

Ătălanta, æ (-ē, ēs, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 29; id. A. A. 3, 775), *f.*, Ἀταλάντη, **I.** *A dau. of King Schœneus, in Bœotia, celebrated for her swiftness in running, conquered by Hippomenes* (acc. to others, *by Milanion*) *by stratagem, and married by him*, Ov. M. 10, 565; 698 *sq.*; Hyg. F. 185; Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 113. **II.** *A dau. of Jasius of Arcadia, a party in the Calydonian boar-hunt, passionately beloved by Meleager*, Ov. H. 4, 99 (called, Ov. M. 8, 380, Tegæea, and ib. 426, Nonacria, v. h. v.).—Hence, **Atălantæus** or **-ēus,** a, um, *adj. Of Atalanta*: aures, Stat. Th. 4, 300: labores, Manil. 5, 179: Schœnos, *A town of Arcadia, in the vicinity of which Atalanta established foot-races*, Stat. Th. 7, 267.

Ătălantĭădes, æ, *m. A son of Atalanta and Meleager*, i. e. *Parthenopæus*, Stat. Th. 7, 780.

‡**atanuvium** (ath.), i, *n. A kind of earthen bowl, used by the Roman priests in offering sacrifices*, Fest. p. 18 Müll.

Ătargătis, idis, *f.*, Ἀτάργατις, *A Syrian deity*, called also Derceto (Δερκετώ), Pl. 5, 23, 19; Macr. p. 1, 23.

Atarnēa, æ (Atarnē, ēs, Pl. 37, 10, 56), Ἄταρνα, Steph. Byz., more usu. Ἀταρνεύς, *A town of Mysia*, Pl. 5, 30, 32; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 8, 336 and 415.

†**ătăt** or **attat,** also several times repeated atatatæ, attatatatæ, *or* atatto, atattatæ, *etc., interj.* = ἀτταταῖ, ἀτταταταῖ,

etc. (v. Passow under ἔτταταί), An exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, *etc.*: *Oh! ah! alas! lo! strange!* etc.: quid salve, attattatattatæ, rivalis, salve; quid istuc attatæ advertisti tam cito? Næv. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.: attatatæ, cave cadas, amabo, id. ib. p. 213 P.: attat, perii hercle ego miser, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 8; id. Pers. 4, 7, 12; id. Pœn. 4, 1, 5: atat eccam! id. Truc. 2, 7, 21; so, id. Aul. 4, 8, 12; id. Cas. 3, 4, 29; id. Curc. 3, 20; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 98, id. Eun. 4, 5, 7; cf. Hand Turs. I. pp. 451, 452; Bentl. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 98.

ătăvĭa, æ, *f.* [atavus] *The mother of the great-great-grandfather* (abavus) or *great-great-grandmother* (abavia), *a fourth grandmother* (*opp.* adneptis): Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1; Paul. ib. 10.

ăt-āvus, i, *m.* [ad, ☞; avus; cf., also, Bopp, p. 596 ed. Eastwick] **I.** Prop.: *A great-great-great-grandfather* (*opp.* atnepos): Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1; Paul. ib. 38, 10, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 9; 10; Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; C. Cœl. 14, 33.

II. Meton.: *An ancestor; a forefather:* Turnus avis atavisque potens, Virg. Æ. 7, 56; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 17; Mæcenas atavis edite regibus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 1.

Ătax, ăcis, *m.*, Ἄταξ, *A small river in* Gallia Narbonensis (now *the Aude*): Mel. 2, 5; Pl. 3, 4, 5, § 32; Luc. 1, 403; Sid. Carm. 9, 15.

Ategua, v. Attegua.

Ătella, æ, *f.*, Ἄτελλα, *An ancient town of the Osci, in Campania, on the Clanius, near the present Aversa:* C. Agr. 2, 31, 86; Suet. Tib. 75; Sil. 11, 14.—Hence, **Atellānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Atella, Atellan:* municipium, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 3: Atellana fabula *or* fabella, *A comic, but not licentious, kind of popular farce, that originated in Atella, which, with the comedy borrowed from Greece, was highly relished at Rome, especially by the youth, and continued to be represented even to the time of the emperors:* Liv. 7, 2; Gell. 12, 10, 7; cf. Fest. s. v. PERSONATA, p. 199; Diom. p. 487 P.; 488 ib.—As *Subst.*: **A. Atellāni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives), *The people of Atella, the Atellans:* Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 63.—**B. Atellāna,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* fabula) = Atellana fabula (v. above), Suet. Cal. 27; id. Ner. 39; Gell. 17, 2, 8; Juv. 6, 71.—Hence, **1. Atellānus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* actor) *An actor in the Atellan farce:* C. Fam. 9, 16 Manut.; Suet. Galb. 13.—**2. Atellānius,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to the Atellan farce:* versus, C. Div. 2, 10, 25: ars, Macr. S. 1, 10.—**3. Atellānĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Pertaining to the Atellan farce:* exodium, Suet. Tib. 45: versus, Petr. S. 68.—**4. Atellānĭŏla,** æ, *f. A small Atellan piece:* M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Cæs. 2, 3.

ăter, tra, trum, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Black, coal-black, sable, dark* (*opp.* albus, "dead-white;" *diff.* niger, "raven or glossy black"): album an atrum vinum potas? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 17: reddam tam atram, quam carbo est, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63: alba et atra discernere non poterat, C. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: nigra sæuta, tincta corpora; atras ad prœlia noctes legunt, Tac. G. 43: lapillus, Ov. M. 15, 42: fauces, Lucr. 6, 1146: nubes, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 2: tempestas, Lucr. 6, 258; so, Virg. Æ. 5, 693: corvus atro gutture, Cat. 108, 5: venena, Virg. G. 2, 130: Tartara, Lucr. 3, 979: Cocytus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 17: mare, *dark, stormy,* Hor. S. 2, 2, 16.—*Comp.*: atrior multo quam Ægyptii, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 11.—Prov.: albus an ater; v. albus, *no.* b.—**B.** Esp.: *Clothed in black garments:* lictores, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 6.

II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: Of any thing troublesome or unfortunate: *Black, dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate,* etc.: funus, Lucr. 2, 581: formido, id. 4, 174: tumor, Virg. Æ. 9, 719: cupressus, id. ib. 3, 64: dies, id. ib. 6, 429; so, Prop. 2, 11, 4: mors, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 13: filia trium sororum, id. ib. 2, 3, 16: Esquiliæ id. S. 2, 6, 32: seu mors atris circumvolat alis, id. ib. 2, 1, 58: cura, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 40; id. ib. 3, 14, 3; id. ib. 4, 11, 35: lites, id. A. P. 423: comes, id. S. 2, 7, 115: serpens, Virg. G. 1, 129; Ov. M. 3, 63: genius . . . vultu mutabilis, albus et ater, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 189.—**2.** Esp.: In Rom. civil life Dies atri are the days on which the state experienced some calamity: *Unlucky days* (This designation is said to have arisen from the custom of the Romans of marking every unfortunate day in the calendar with coal): cf. Var. L. L. 6, 4, 59; Liv. 6, 1; Gell. 5, 17; Fest. s. v. NONARUM, p. 178 Müll.: s. v. RELIGIOSUS, p. 278 ib.; Macr. S. 1, 15 *fin.* and 16; Afran. ap. Non. 73, 33: si atro die faxit insciens, probe factum esto, Liv. 22, 10.—**B.** Rare and poet., of mind or feeling: *Malevolent, malicious, virulent* (the figure prob. derived from the dark poison of serpents): versus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 30: si quis atro dente me petiverit, id. Epod. 6, 15.—**C.** Also poet. of something difficult to be understood: *Dark, obscure:* latebræ Lycophronis atri, Stat. p. 5, 3, 157.

☞ *Sup.* and *Adv.* not found.

Aternĭus, ĭi, *m. A Roman name:* e. g. A. Aternius Fontinalis, *who was consul* A. U. C. 300: C. Rep. 2, 35 Mai.—Hence, **Aternius,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Aternius; Aternian:* Lex Aternia (or Tarpeia; cf. Fest. s. v. peculatus, p. 237 Müll.): Gell. 11, 1, 2.

Aternum, i, *n.*, Ἄτερνον, *A town of Samnium* (now *Pescara*) *situate on the river Aternus:* Liv. 24, 47.—Hence, **Aternensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Aternum:* ager, Front. de Col. p. 120 Goes.

Aternus, i, *m.*, Ἄτερνος, *A river of Samnium* (now *the Pescara*): Pl. 3, 5, 6, § 44; id. 3, 13, 18, § 110.

Ăteste, is, *n.*, Ἄτεστε, *A town in the Venetian territory:* Pl. 3, 19, 23, § 130; id. 17, 17, 26, § 122; Tac. H. 3, 6; later mutilated into Ad Este and Ab Este (whence arose the present name, *Este*).—Hence, **Atestīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of Ateste* or *Este,* Mart. 10, 93, 3.—As *Subst.*: **Atestīni,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Ateste* or *Este:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3110.

Ăthăcus, i, *f.*, Ἄθακος, *A town of Macedonia:* Liv. 31, 34.

Athămānia, æ, *f.*, Ἀθαμανία, *A district of Epirus, on* or *near the Pindus:* Liv. 36, 14.—Hence, **A. Athămānes,** um, *m.*, Ἀθαμᾶνες, *The inhabitants of Athamania:* C. Pis. 40, 96; Liv. 31, 42; Pl. 4, 2, 3, § 6.—**B. Athămānis,** ĭdis, *f. An Athamanian woman:* Ov. M. 15, 311 Jahn.—**C. Athămānus,** a, um, *adj. Athamanian, of Athamania:* litora, Prop. 4, 6, 15.

Athamantēus, -tĭădes, -tĭcus, -tis, v. Athamas.

Athămas, antis, *m.*, Ἀθάμας, **I.** *Son of Æolus, grandson of Hellen, king in Thessaly* (*first in Bœotia in* Ἀθαμάντιον πεδίον, among the Orchomeni, O. Müll. Orchom. 1, p. 161), *the father of Helle and Phryxus by Nephele, and of Melicerta and Learchus by Ino;* in a fit of madness he pursued Ino, who, with Melicerta, threw herself into the sea, and both were changed into sea deities: Ino into Leucothea (Matuta), Melicerta into Palæmon (Portunus): Ov. M. 3, 264; id. ib. 4, 421 *sq.*; id. F. 4, 903; id. ib. 6, 489; Hyg. Fab. 2; Serv. Virg. Æ. 5, 241; cf. Apollod. 3, p. 171; Paus. Att. p. 108: Athamante dementior, C. Pis. 20, 47.—Hence, **A. Athămantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἀθαμαντεῖος, *Pertaining to Athamas, named after Athamas, Athamantic:* sinus, Ov. M. 4, 497: pinus, Stat. S. 5, 3, 143: aurum, *i. e. the golden fleece of Phryxus,* Mart. 8, 28.—**B. Athamantĭădes,** æ, *m.*, Ἀθαμαντιάδης, *Son of Athamas, i. e. Palæmon:* Ov. M. 13, 919.—**C. Athămantis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Ἀθαμαντίς, *Daughter of Athamas, i. e. Helle,* Ov. F. 4, 903; id. H. 18, 137. **II.** *A mountain in Thessaly:* Pl. 4, 8, 15.—Hence, **Athamantĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἀθαμαντικός, *Athamantic:* meum, *the plant bear's-wort,* Athamanta meum, L.: Pl. 20, 23, 94, § 253 (by many of the ancients referred to Athamas, *no.* I. as named by him, Pl. l. l.).

Athanagia, æ, *f. A town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *the capital of the Ilergetes:* Liv. 21, 61.

Athănăsĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Ἀθανάσιος, *An archbishop of Alexandria in the time of Constantine,* celebrated for his contest with the Arians; he died A. D. 377.

Athănātus, i, *m.* [ἀθάνατος, immortal] *A man of gigantic strength, in the time of Pliny:* Pl. 7, 20, 19, § 83.

Athēnæ, ārum, *f.* Ἀθῆναι, **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *Athens, the chief city of Attica:* valde me delectărunt Athenæ, C. Att. 5, 10, 5; Pl. 4, 7, 11, § 24.—Hence, **Athēnĭensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Athens; Athenian:* Nep. Epam. 4, 5; id. Dion. 8, 1; Val. Max. 4, 1, 4 *ext.*—As *Subst.*: **Athenienses,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* civis) *An inhabitant of Athens, an Athenian:* C. Fl. 26, 62.—**B.** Fig.: *Intelligence, science:* Juv. 15, 110. **II.** Athenæ Novæ, *New Athens,* a term of honour for Mediolanum (now *Milan*): Inscr. Orell. *no.* 511 *n.*; cf. Pl. Ep. 4, 13. **III.** *The name of various cities in Laconia, Caria, Eubœa, Acarnania, Italy, Arabia,* etc.: Var. L. L. 8, 18, 112; Liv. 45, 16.

‡**Athēnæŏpŏlītæ,** arum, *m. The citizens of Athenæ* (*a town now unknown*): Var. L. L. 8, 18, 112.

1. **Athēnæum,** i, *n.*, Ἀθήναιον, *A fortress in Athamania:* Liv. 38, 1; id. 39, 25.

2. **Athēnæum,** i, *n.*, Ἀθήναιον, *A temple of Minerva at Athens, in which scholars and poets were accustomed to read their works* (as the Rom. poets in the temple of Apollo at Rome; cf. ædes, 13, 18, § 110): Lampr. Alex. Sev. 35.—**B.** *A similar building for the same object, built by the Emperor Adrian at Rome:* Aur. Vict. Cæs. 14.

1. **Athēnæus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἀθηναῖος, **I.** *Of, or pertaining to, the city Athens, Athenian:* Lucr. 6, 749; Pl. 1 in indic. lib. 8; 11; 12.

2. **Athēnæus,** i, *m.*, Ἀθηναῖος, **I.** *A celebrated Greek grammarian of Naucratis, in the time of the Emperor M. Aurelius, author of a work entitled* Δειπνοσοφίσται. **II.** *A celebrated statuary:* Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 52.

Athēnĭensis, e, v. Athenæ, *no.* I. A.

Athēnĭo, ōnis, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A slave, leader of a slave-insurrection in Sicily,* A. U. C. 652; C. 2 Verr. 3, 26, 66; id. ib. 3, 54, 125. **II.** Fig.: Applied contemptuously to Sex. Clodius: C. Att. 2, 12, 2.

†**athēnŏgĕrōn,** ontis, *m.* [Ἀθηνογέρων] *One who betakes himself to learning when old, an old-man-pupil:* nec tibi, ut dicis, ferulas adhibeo; nequo athenogeronta meum sentica et plagis literas docere contendo, Hier. in Rufin. 3, § 6.

†**athĕŏs (us),** i, *m.* = ἄθεος, *He who does not believe in a God, an atheist:* Diagoras, atheos qui dictus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 23 (in Orell. Greek); so, Arn. 3, p. 116; 5, p. 178.

†**athēra,** æ, *f.* = ἀθήρα, *A medicine prepared from* arinca: Pl. 22, 25, 57, § 121.

Athĕrĭānus, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, a jurist Atherius, Atherian:* jus, C. Fam. 9, 18 (al. leg. Atterianus, Aterianus, Haterianus).

†**athĕrōma,** ătis, *n.* = ἀθήρωμα, ἀθέρωμα, *A swelling upon the head, a tumour filled with matter:* Cels. 7, 6; Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

Athĕsis, is, *m.*, Ἄτεσις, Strabo, *A considerable river in Upper Italy* (now *the Adige* or *Etsch*): Pl. 3, 16, 20, § 121; Virg. Æ. 9, 681; Sil. 8, 595; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 196.

†**athla,** orum, *n.* = ἆθλα pl., = ἆθλος (incorrectly in Petr. S. 57 *fin.*), **athla,** æ, *f.* acc. to some edd.) **I.** Prop.: *Contests, combats, struggles, pains, toils:* Herculis, Hyg. Fab. 30; Ampel. 2; Petr. S. 77. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Astrological *t. t. The sorrows,* etc., *of human life:* Manil. 3, 162; 172; 193. —**B.** *The contests of lawyers in the forum:* post athla forl, Vet. Poet. in Anthol. Lat. 1, 628 Burm.

†**athlēta,** æ, *m.* = ἀθλητής (Ath. short

In Tert. Conc. Vet. et Nov. Leg. 4, 39). **I.** Prop.: *A combatant in the public games, a wrestler, a prize-fighter, athlete*: C. de Sen. 9; id. Or. 68, 228; id. Tusc. 2, 23 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 17, 40; Nep. Epam. 2; Liv. 39, 22, et al. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *One who, by exertion and practice, has acquired much skill in a thing, a champion, master* (only ante- and post-class.): pecuarii athletæ, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 2: athletæ comitiorum, id. ib. 3, 5 *fin.*: fortis congressus athleta, Tert. l. c.—**B.** Of Christian saints: gloriatur Dominus in athletis suis, Hier. Comment. in Soph. c. 3 *fin.*

athlētice, *adv., Athletically,* v. *sq.*

†athlēticus, a, um, *adj.*=ἀθλητικός, *Of* or *pertaining to the athlete, athletic* (not in Cic.): victus, Cels. 4, 6 *fin.*: ars, Gell. 15, 16, 2.—As *Subst.*: **Athletica,** æ, *f.*, *sc.* **ars,** *The athletic art, athletics,* Pl. 7, 56, 57.—*Adv.* only in Plaut.; valere pancratice atque athletice, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 14: id. Epid. 1, 1, 18.

††Athir, *n. indecl. The Egyptian name of the month of November*: mensis, qui apud Ægyptios Athir, apud nos November, dicitur, hyemi exordium est, Hier. Comment. in Zach. c. 1, v. 1.

Athŏs (Atho, another form found in prose after the beginning of the Aug. age; upon the length of the *o* in Athos, cf. Wagner Virg. G. 1, 332. *Gen.* not found; yet it may be assumed as Athōnis, on account of Athonem, C. Rep. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 710 P., Athōne, id. Fin. 3, 34, 112; and Athōnes, Lucil. in Gell. 16, 9 *fin.*, and on account of the anal. of Minonis, from Minos q. v.: *Dat.* and *Abl.* Atho. *Acc.* Atho, Athōn, Athonem, and, acc. to Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 701, also Athona; cf. Seyfert's Gr. § 1498-1500), *m.*, Ἄθως, later Ἄθων, ωνος, *Athos, a high mountain, on the Strymonian Gulf, in Macedonia, opposite Lemnos* (now *Monte Santo*), Mel. 2, 2, 9, and 10; id. 2, 7, 8; Pl. 4, 10, 17; id. 12, 23; id. 7, 2, 2; Liv. 44, 11; id. 45, 30; Virg. G. 1, 332 (as an imitation of Theocr. 7, 77); id. Æ. 12, 701; Ov. M. 2, 217; id. 11, 554; Val. Fl. 1, 664; Juv. 10, 173; Sen. Herc. Œt. 145; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 336; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 475; id. in Eutr. 2, 102; id. Bell. Get. 177; id. Gigant. 68; id. Laud. Stil. 1, 127.—In plur. Athōnes, Lucil. in Gell. 16, 9 *fin.*

Atilianus, a, um, v. Atilius.

Atīlius, a, um, *adj. The name of a Roman* gens, e. g. M. Atilius Regulus, Atilius Rufus, Atilius Verus, *etc.* Hence **I.** Atilia lex de dediticiis, *introduced by the tribune of the people, L. Atilius,* A.U.C. 544, Liv. 26, 33 and 34. **II.**

Atīlĭānus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Atilius, Atilian*: prædia, C. Att. 5, 1: virtus, *that of Atilius Regulus,* Val. Max. 4, 4, *no.* 6.

Atīna, æ, *f.*, Ἄτινα, **I.** *A town of Latium* (still called *Atina*). Liv. 9, 28; Virg. Æ. 7, 630; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 675.—Hence, **Atīnas,** ātis, *adj. Of Atina, Atinatic,* or *Atinatian*: præfectura, C. Planc. 8; and *abs.*: in Atinati, *in the Atinatic territory,* id. Att. 15, 3.—As *Subst.*:

Atīnātes, ium, *m. The inhabitants of Atina,* id. Planc. 8. **II.** *A town of the Venetians,* Pl. 3, 19, 23; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 8. 95. **III.** *A town in Lucania.*—Hence, **Atīnas,** ātis, *adj. Atinatic*: in Atinate, *abs., in the Atinatic territory,* Pl. 2. 103, 103.

Atinas, atis, v. Atina, *nos.* I. and III.

Atinia ulmus, v. Atinius, *no.* B.

Atīnĭus, a, um, *adj. The name of a Roman* gens, e. g. C. Atinius Labeo, *etc.*—Hence, **A.** Atinia lex, C. 2 Verr. 1, 42, 109; Gell. 17, 7; Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 4: cf. Hugo Rechtsgesch. p. 381. **B.** Atinia ulmus, *A kind of elm-tree, the loose-flowering elm* (Ulmus effusa, Willd.); Col. 5, 6, 2, and 9; de Arb. 16, 1; Pl. 16, 17, 29.

Atintānĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἀτιντανία, *A region in Epirus, on the borders of Macedonia,* Liv. 27, 30; id. 29, 12; id. 45, 30.

Atius, a, um, *adj. The name of a Roman* gens, e. g. M. Atius Balbus, *etc.*, and Atia, æ, *f.*, *the dau. of Atius Balbus, and mother of Augustus,* Suet. Aug. 4 and 94; cf. Atys.

†ātīzōe, es, *f.*=ἀτιζόη, *A precious stone of a silver lustre*: Pl. 37, 10, 54.

Atlantĭ-gĕna, æ, *f.* [Atlas; gigno] *Begotten of Atlas, daughter of Atlas,* i.e. *Maia*: old poet. in Anthol. Lat. Burm. 2, p. 344.

†ātlantĭon, ii, *n.* [Atlas] *The lowest vertebra of the neck* (so called because it bears the whole burden of the head and the remaining vertebræ of the neck), Pl. 28, 8, 27, § 99.

Atlas, antis, *m.* (mighty bearer) **I.** Prop.: *A king of Mauritania, son of Japetus and Clymene, a lover of astronomy*: C. Tusc. 5, 3, 8; Ov. M. 4, 628 *sq.*; Vitr. 6, 7, 6: *changed by Perseus, with the aid of Medusa's head, into Mount Atlas, because he refused him a hospitable reception,* Ov. M. 4, 657 *sq. He was the father, by Pleione, of the seven Pleiades, and, by Æthra, of the seven* (acc. to Hyg. five) *Hyades.*—Hence, **A. Atlantēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Atlas*: Pleiades, Ov. F. 3, 105. —**B. Atlantĭades,** æ, *m. A male descendant of King Atlas, an Atlantiad*: **1.** *Mercury, the grandson of Atlas by Maia*: Ov. M. 2, 704; 834; id. ib. 8, 628 (cf. Nepos Atlantis, Ov. F. 5, 663; Hor. Od. 1, 10, 1).—**2.** *Hermaphroditus, great-grandson of Atlas, and son of Mercury*: Ov. M. 4, 368.—**C. Atlantĭas,** ădis, *f. A female descendant of Atlas*: sorores, *i. e. Pleiades, daughters of Atlas,* Sil. 16, 136: Calypso, Auct. Priap. 60 (cf. Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc. p. 685 P.: apud nympham, Atlantis filiam, Calypsonem).—**D. Atlantis,** ĭdis, *f. A female descendant of King Atlas*: thus the Pleiades and Hyades, connected as constellations in the heavens, are called *Atlantides*: Hyg. Fab. 192; id. Astr. 2, 21: Eoæ Atlantides, *the Pleiades* (called Vergiliæ, Virg. G. 1, 221 Serv.), Col. 10, 54; cf. Vitr. 6, 10.—In Sing. *epithet of Electra,* one of the Pleiades, Ov. F. 4, 31; and *of Calypso,* Tib. 4, 1, 77.—**E. Atlantĭus,** ii, *m. A descendant of Atlas; Hermaphroditus, his great-grandson by Mercury* (cf. Atlantiades), Hyg. Fab. 271.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *A man of colossal height*: Juv. 8, 32.—**2.** *Plur.*: = Gigantes: Næv. Bell. Pun. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.

B. *A high mountain in Mauritania, on which,* acc. to fable, heaven rested (cf. also *no.* I. above): Pl. 5, 1, 1, § 5; Ov. M. 2, 296; id. ib. 15, 149; id. F. 5, 83; Virg. Æ. 4, 246; id. ib. 6, 797; Vitr. 6, 10; id. 8, 12; Hyg. Fab. 150.—Hence, **1. Atlantĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Mount Atlas*: mare, *the Atlantic* Ocean: C. Rep. 6, 20, 21; cf., also, Pl. 2, 90, 92, § 205: accola, *dwelling on Atlas,* Sil. 10, 185: munera, *i. e. citrus wood,* Mart. 14, 89, 1; cf. Atlantis, *no.* 4. below: philosophi, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 9.—**2. Atlantĭăcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Mount Atlas*: litus, Sil. 13, 200: Olympus, *i. e. which rested on Atlas*: Calpurn. 4, 83: profundum, Aus. Mos. 144.—**3. Atlantēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Mount Atlas*: Oceanus, *the Atlantic Ocean,* Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 280: gurges, Stat. Ach. 1, 223: finis, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 11.—**4. Atlantis,** ĭdis, *f. adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Mount Atlas*: silva, *i. e. a forest of citrus trees,* Luc. 10, 144.—As *Subst.*: **Atlantis,** ĭdis, *f.* (*sc.* insula), *The name of an island in the Atlantic Ocean*: Pl. 6, 31, 36, § 199.

Atlantes, um, *m. A Libyan people*: Mel. 1, 4; Pl. 5, 8, 8, § 45: Atlantes ab humano ritu prorsus exsulant, Sol. 31, 2; cf. the context.

†ātŏcĭum, ii, *n.*=ἀτόκιον, *A medicine that prevents conception*: Pl. 29, 4, 37.

†ātŏmus, a, um, *adj.*=ἄτομος, *Undivided, indivisible*: tus, Pl. 12, 14, 32. Far more freq.—As *Subst.*: **atomus,** i, *f.*=ἡ ἄτομος, *One of the small indivisible bodies; of which,* acc. to Democritus all *things are constituted, an atom*: C. Fin. 1, 6, 17; id. N. D. 1, 20, 54; id. Fat. 11, 24; id. N. D. 1, 24, 68; id. Ac. 1, 2, 6; Vitr. 2, 2; Lact. Ira Dei, 10 (where, as in Vitr. 2, 2 acc. to several editt., it stands as *masc.*): Isid. 13, 2, 1 *sqq.*—Adverbially: In atomo=ἐν ἀτόμῳ, *in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye,* Tert. Res. Carn. 42 and 51; adv. Marc. 3, 24.

atque or **ăc** (the latter only before consonants; a rare exception is AC AQVAS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 199;—HAC=AC, ib. *no.* 23.—A in ac short; cf. Prob. 1 p. 82 Lindem.), *conj.* [from ad-que; hence in MSS. and inscriptions sts. also written adque] a copulative particle: *And also, and besides, and moreover, and*; it indicates an internal connection, (while *et* designates an entirely external connection of diff. objects with each other, v. *et*), and in the case both of single words and of whole clauses gives a prominence to the second member, pointing it out as being while equal in value, still distinct from the first, and showing that the connection between the two is to be especially noticed; it is thus about equivalent to an emphatic "*and*." This accessory power, however, is not always distinguishable, especially in the abridged form *ac*, in the connection of single words; indeed *ac* here often supplies the place of *et*, particularly in subdivisions of clauses which are themselves united to each other by *et*. In the beginning of a proposition explanatory of one preceding, both *atque* and *ac* introduce a matter with great force, and may be translated by the English *now*. So also in answers they are very significant, possessing an affirmative or negative force, according to the character of the preceding question, in addition to their own inherent power of calling great attention to what they introduce to the reader's notice: *Yes and that; no and that*; cf. Ramsh. Syn. *no.* 397; Madvig, § 455; Zumpt, § 553.

I. Prop.: **A.** In connecting single words: **1.** unemphatic: **a.** Gen.: æquum ac jus, Enn. in Non. 505, 19: jus atque æquum, id. ib. 399, 10; mentem atque animum delectare, id. in Gell. 19, 10, 12; feri ingeni atque animi acrem acrimoniam, Næv. in Non. 73, 18: talem, tali genere atque animo, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 10: ex animo ac vere dicere, id. Eun. 1, 2, 95: vitam parce ac duriter agebat, id. Andr. 1, 1, 47; Lucr. 1, 20: spargere ac disseminare, C. Arch. 12, 30: laborem minuere ac mollire, Sulpic. in C. Fam. 4, 5: genus hominum liberum atque solutum, Sall. C. 6: aciem ac tela horrere, Liv. 21, 53: natura loci ac vallo tutari, id. 3, 42: aliquem secure ac prope negligenter exspectare, Pl. Ep. 1, 4, 3: augebantur alacritate militum in speciem ac terrorem, Tac. A. 2, 6 (cf. with simul): Britannorum acies in speciem simul ac terrorem editioribus locis constiterat, id. Agr. 35.—**b.** Esp.: (*α*) In subdivisions of clauses which are united by *et*; magnifica vox, et magno viro ac sapiente digna, C. Off. 3, 1, 1; difficile est et tantam causam et diligentia consequi, et memoria complecti, et oratione expromere, et voce ac viribus sustinere, id. Div. in Cæc. 12, 39.—Hence, (*β*) Sts. synon. with *et—et, ut—ita, æque ac*: Enn. Med. 15 (as transl. of Eurip. Med. 57): hodie sero ac nequidquam voles, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 103 (cf. C. Quint. 25, 79: verum et sero et nequidquam pudet): copia sententiarum atque verborum, C. Cœl. 19, 45: omnia honesta atque inhonesta, Sall. C. 30: nobiles atque ignobiles, id. ib. 30: caloris ac frigoris patientia par, Liv. 21, 4; id. 6, 41; Vell. 2, 127: vir bonus et prudens dici delector ego ac tu, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 32: innocentes ac noxios juxta cadere, Tac. A. 1, 48.—(*γ*) In uniting two subatt. into a hendyadis: utinam... isto animo atque virtute in summa republ. versari quam in municipali maluisset, *with this virtuous feeling,* C. Leg. 3, 16, 36 Goer.: me eadem, quæ ceteros, fama atque invidia vexabat, *i. e.* invidiosa fama, Sall. C. 5: clamore atque assensu, Liv. 21, 3: gaudio et impetu, Tac. A. 3, 74.—**2.** Emphatic, joining to the idea of a preceding word one more important: *And indeed, and even, and especially*: **a.** Gen.: Kritz Sall. J. 4, 3; Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 15: rem difficilem (dii immortales) atque omnium difficillimam, C. Or. 16, 52

magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, *etc.*, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: hebeti ingenio atque nullo, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: ex plurimis periculis et insidiis atque ex media morte, id. Cat. 4, 9; id. Parad. 6, 1: fratre meo atque eodem propinquo suo interfecto, Sall J. 14, 11: intra mœnia atque sinu urbis, id. Cat. 52, 35:—**b.** Esp.: (α) With *adeo*: intra mœnia atque adeo in senatu, C. Cat. 1, 2, 5; so, id. ib. 2, 12, 27: insto atque urgeo, insector, posco atque adeo flagito crimen, id. Planc. 19 *fin.*: non petentem atque adeo etiam absentem, Liv. 10, 5 (cf. with *etiam* without adeo: id jam populare atque etiam plausibile factum est, C. Div. in Cæcil. 3, 8): Liv. 3, 46:—(β) With the *pron. dem.* hic, is: negotium magnum est navigare, atque id mense Quintili, *and besides, and that too*, C. Att. 5, 12; id. ib. 1, 14: maximis defixis trabibus, atque eis præcautis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 27; so, id. ib. 2, 2: duabus missis subsidio cohortibus a Cæsare, atque his primis legionum duarum, id. B. G. 5, 15; id. B. C. 3, 70: flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc ægre, transiri potest, id. B. G. 5, 18: ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque paullo facit humiliores ... atque id eo magis, quod, *etc.*, id. B. G. 5, 1; cf. without id: qua (*sc.* virtute) nostri milites facile superabant, atque eo magis, quod, *etc.* id. ib. 3, 8 *fin.*; id. ib. 8, 10.—(γ) In answers: *Yes, and that; no, and that*: *Ps.* Ecquid habet is homo aceti in pectore? *Ch.* Atque acidissimi, Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 49; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 9; id. Men. 1, 2, 40; Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 6.

B. In connecting whole clauses: *And, and so, and even, and too*; hence, sts. with *sic* or *similiter*: **1.** Gen.: *Pamph.* Antiquam adeo tuam venustatem obtines. *Bacch.* Ac tu ecastor morem antiquum atque ingenium obtines, *and you too*, etc., Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 20; C. de Or. 3, 37 *fin.*: Africanus indigens mei? Minime hercle. Ac ne ego quidem illius, *and I indeed not*, etc., id. Læl. 9, 30; id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: quum versus facias, te ipsum percontor, *etc.* .... Atque ego cum Græcos facerem, natus mare citra, Versiculos, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 31: multa quippe et diversa angebant; Validior per Germaniam exercitus, *etc.* .... quos igitur anteferret? ac (*i. e.* similiter angebat), ne postpositi contumelia incenderentur, Tac. A. 1, 47: ac sic prope innumerabiles species reperiuntur, Quint. 12, 10, 67: ac similiter in translatione, *etc.*, id. 3, 6, 77.—So,

2. Esp.: **a.** In adducing new arguments of similar force in favour of any assertion; cf. Beier Off. 3, 11, 487: maxima est enim vis vetustatis et consuetudinis: atque in ipso equo, cujus modo mentionem feci, si, *etc.*, C. Læl. 19, 68; id. Leg. 1, 15, 12; so id. Off. 3, 11, 78; 15, 61.

b. In narration: agre submoventes obvios intrare portam, qui adducebant Philopœmenem, potuerunt: atque conferta turba iter reliquum clauserat, Liv. 39, 49; id. 5, 21 *fin.*; Pl. 2, 25, 23: completur cædes, quantum inter castra murosque vacui fuit: ac rursus nova laborum facies, Tac. H. 3, 30; cf. Cæs. B. C. 2, 28 *fin.* and 29 *init.*

c. In conjunction with *ut, velut, veluti*, in introducing the former of two comparative clauses (mostly poet., esp. in epic poetry): C. Off. 2, 5, 16 Beier: ac veluti magno in populo quum sæpe coorta est seditio .... Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 1, 148; so, id. G. 4, 170; Æ. 2, 626; 4, 441; 9, 59; 10, 405; 707; 802; 11, 809; 12, 365; 521; 684; 715; 908; Val. Fl. 6, 664; and so also, Cat. 68, 63: ac velut in nigro jactatis turbine nautis, *etc.* .... Tale fuit nobis Manlius auxilium (for which Sillig reads: Hic velut, *etc.*).

d. In connecting two points of time and bringing them into immediate contact: *And then*: hence the ancient grammarians assume in it the notion of quick succession, and explain it (though improperly) as synon. with statim, illico, without any accompanying copulative; v. Gell. 10, 29; Non. 530, 1 *sq.* (only in the poets and histt.): atque atque accedit muros Romana juventus (the repetition of the atque represents the approach step by step), Enn. Ann. 4, 22 (in Gell. and Non. l. l.): Quo imus una; ad prandium? Atque illi tacent, *and then they are silent*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 19: Ubi cœnamus? inquam, atque illi abnuunt, id. ib. 21; id. Epid. 2, 2, 33: dum circumspecto atque ego lembum conspicor, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 45; so, id. Merc. 2, 1, 32; 35; id. Most. 5, 1, 9: lucernam forte oblitus fueram extinguere: atque ille exclamat derepente maximum, *and then he suddenly exclaimed aloud*, id. ib, 2, 2, 57: cui fidus Achates It comes .... atque illi Misenum in litore sicco Ut venere, vident, *etc., and as they thus came*, etc., Virg. Æ. 6, 162; id. G. 1, 203: dixerat, atque illi sese deus obtulit ultro, Stat. Th. 9, 481; so, id. ib. 12, 360; Liv. 26, 39, 16; Tac. H. 3, 17: tum Otho ingredi castra ausus; atque illum tribuni centurionesque circumsistunt, id. ib. 1, 82.—So, sts. with two imperatives, in order to indicate vividly the necessity of a quicker succession, or the internal connection between two actions: cape hoc argentum atque defer, Ter. Hcaut. 4, 7, 3: abi domum ac deos comprecare, id. Ad. 4, 5, 65: tace modo ac sequere hac, id. ib. 2, 4, 16; so, Virg. E. 8, 12; id. G. 1, 40; 3, 65; 4, 330; id. Æ. 2, 691; 3, 89; 250; 639; 4, 424; 9, 90; 10, 624; 11, 370.

e. (α) To annex a thought of more importance: *And indeed, and even, and especially, and moreover* (cf. *no.* I. A. 2. a.): satisne videtur declarasse Dionysius, nihil esse ei beatum, cui semper aliqui terror impendeat? atque ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret, C. Tusc. 5, 21 *fin.*; id, Tull. 4: hoc enim spectant leges, hoc volunt, incolumem esse civium conjunctionem, quam qui dirimunt, eos morte .... coercent. Atque hoc multo magis efficit ipsa naturæ ratio, id. Off. 3, 5, 23; id. Fam. 6, 1, 4: hac spe lapsus Induciomarus ... exsules damnatosque tota Gallia magnis præmiis ad se allicere cœpit; ac tantam sibi jam iis rebus in Gallia auctoritatem comparaverat ut, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 55 *fin.*; Nep. Hann. 13, 2; Quint. 1, 10, 16.—Hence also, (β) in answers, in order to confirm a question or assertion (cf. *no.* I. A. 2. b.): sed videone ego Pamphilippum cum fratre Epignomo? Atque is est, *yes, it is he*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 4; so, id. Truc. 1, 2, 24: *Th.* Mihin' malum minitare? *Ca.* Atque edepol non minitabor, sed dabo, id. Curc. 4, 4, 15; id. Mil. 2, 3, 66; id. ib. 2, 4, 15: *Ch.* Egon' formidulosus? nemo'st hominum, qui vivat, minus. *Th.* Atque ita opus't, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 20.—And, (γ) in the expression of a wish, usu. atque utinam: videmus enim fuisse quosdam, qui iidem ornate ac graviter, iidem versute et subtiliter dicerent. Atque utinam in Latinis talis oratoris simulacrum reperire possemus! C. Or. 7, 22; so, id. Rep. 3, 5; Liv. 21, 42, 13; Virg. E. 10, 35; Æ. 1, 575; Prop. 2, 9, 47; id. ib. 13, 43; id. ib. 15, 25; id. ib. 16, 19, et al.

f. In appending a negative clause which explains or corrects what precedes: hence, sts. with *potius* (class.; in Cic. very freq., but rare in the poets): *And not, and not rather*: Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6; so, id. Eun. 1, 2, 60: perparvam vero controversiam dicis, ac non eam, quæ dirimat omnia, C. Leg. 1, 20 *fin.*: quasi nunc id agatur, quis ex tanta multitudine occiderit, ac non hoc quæratur, cum, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 33; id. N. D. 2, 7, 17: nemo erat, qui illum reum, ac non millies condemnatum arbitraretur, id. Att. 1, 16: velut destituti ac non qui ipsi destituissent, Liv. 8, 27; id. 7, 3 *fin.*: si hoc dissuadere est, ac non disturbare ac pervertere, C. Agr. 2, 37, 101: si res verba desideraret ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur, id. Fam. 3, 2 *fin.*; Sulpic. in C. Fam. 4, 5, 6; Tac. Or. 1.—With *potius*: C. 2 Verr. 3, 79, 183: quis (eum) ita aspexit, ut perditum civem, ac non potius ut importunissimum hostem? id. Cat. 2, 6.—Pliny the Elder commonly employs in this sense *atque* (not ac) *non*: Pl. 7, 25, 26; id. 22, 24, 50; id. 29, 2, 9; id. 27, 9, 55; id. 31, 7, 39.

g. To connect an adversative clause; hence often in connection with tamen: *And yet, notwithstanding*: mihi quidem hercle non fit verisimile; atque ipsis commentum placet, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 20 Ruhnk. ("*Atque* pro tamen," Don.): ego quia non rediit filius, quæ cogito! ... Atque ex me hic natus non est, sed ex fratre, id. Ad. 1, 1, 15 ("Quasi dicat, ex me non est, et sic afficior: quid paterer si genuissem?" Don.; cf. Acron. in Charis. p. 204 P.); C. Off. 3, 11, 48 Beier; id. Mur. 34, 71 Matth.: ceterum ex aliis negotiis, quæ ingenio excercentur, in primis magno usui est memoria rerum gestarum .... Atque ego credo fore, qui, *etc., and yet I believe*, Sall. J. 4 Corte; id. Cat. 51, 35; Pl. Pan. 26.—With *tamen*: nihil præterea est magnopere dicendum. Ac tamen, ne cui loco non videatur esse responsum, *etc.*, C. Fin. 2, 27 Goer.; id. de Or. 3, 10, 35; id. Rep. 1, 7 Mos.; id. Off. 3, 33, 118; id. Pis. 1, 3; id. ib. 13, 30; id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16; 15 *fin.* (cf. in reference to the last four passages Wund. Varr. Lectt. p. LVIII. *sq.*); Tac. A. 3, 29 and 73.

h. Introducing the minor proposition (the assumptio *or* propositio minor of philos. lang.) in syllogisms: *Now, and now, but now* (its diff. from atqui, v. under that word): Scaptius quaternas postulabat. Metui, si impetrasset, ne tu ipse me amare desineres .... Atque hoc tempore, *etc.*, C. Att. 6, 1, 6. Sts. the conclusion is to be supplied: nisi qui naturas hominum penitus perspexerit, dicendo, quod volet, perficere non poterit. Atque totus hic locus philosophorum putatur proprius (conclusion: ergo oratorem philosophiam cognoscere oportet), id. de Or. 1, 12, 53 and 54.

i. In anticipating an objection: ac ne sine causa videretur edixisse, C. Phil. 3, 9, 24: ac ne forte hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191; so, id. Fam. 5, 12, 30: ac ne sæpius dicendum sit, Cels. 8, 1: ac ne forte roges, quo me duce, quo lare tuter, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 13: ac ne forte putes, id. ib. 2, 1, 208; Ov. R. A. 465.—More rar. in an affirmative clause: atque ut omnes intelligant, me, *etc.*, ... dico, *etc.*, C. Manil. 8, 20.

k. (α) Very often it serves merely for the general continuation of the thought in assertions or in narrative: *Now, and thus, accordingly*: Plaut. Aul. prol. 18: audistis, quum pro se diceret, genus orationis, facultatem, *etc.* .... perspexistis. Atque in eo non solum ingenium ejus videbatis, *etc.*, C. Cœl. 19, 45; so, id. de Or, 3, 32, 130; id. ib. 2, 7, 27; id. ib. 3, 10, 39, et al.; Cæs. B. G. 2, 29; Nep. Ages. 7, 3; id. ib. 8, 1; id. Eum. 10, 3 Br.; Tac. A. 14. 64; id. ib. 15, 3; Virg. Æ. 9, 1; Sil. 4. 1, et al.: ac si, sublato illo, depelli a vobis omne periculum judicarem, *etc., now if I*, etc., C. Cat. 2, 2, 3: atque si etiam hoc natura præscribit, *etc.*, id. Off. 3, 6, 27; so, Quint. 10, 1, 26; id. ib. 2, 8; id. 3, 8, 8.—So (β) In parentheses: vulgo credere,, Penino (atque inde nomen et jugo Alpium inditum) transgressum, Liv. 21, 38; so, Quint. 4, 3, 15.—And (γ) At the conclusion of a discourse: atque in primis duabus dicendi partibus qualis esset, summatim breviterque descripsimus, *and thus have we, then, briefly described*, etc., C. Or. 15, 50; id. Off. 1, 6 *fin.*: ac de inferenda quidem injuria satis dictum est, id. ib. 1, 8 *fin.*; id. Inv. 2, 39 *fin.*

C. In particular connections and phrases:

1. Alius atque alius: *One and another; now this, now that*: dilatisque alia atque alia de causa comitiis, Liv. 8, 23, 17; Col. 9, 8, 10, et al.; v. alius *no.* I. B. 5, a. Also separated by several words: aliud ejus subinde atque aliud facientes initium, Sen. Ep. 32, 2.

2. Atque eccum *or* atque eccum video, in colloquial lang., when one observes something expected or desired: *See now, behold*, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 48; id. Eun. 3, 2, 2; id. Hec. 4, 1, 8.

3. Atque omnia, in making an assertion general: *And so generally*: atque in his omnibus, quæ sunt actionis, inest quædam vis a natura data, C. de Or. 3, 59, 223; id. Or. 59, 200; id de Or. 2 64, 257: commoda civium non divellere, atque omnes æquitate eadem continere, *and so rather*, etc., id. Off. 2, 23, 83: nihil acerbum esse, nihil crudele, atque omnia plena clementiæ, humanitatis, id. Q. Fr

1, 1, 8: atque omnis vitæ ratio sic constat, ut, quæ probamus in aliis, facere ipsi velimus, Quint. 10, 2, 2.

4. With other conjunctions: **a.** After *et*: equidem putaban virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, nou minis et vi ac metu tradi, C. de Or. 1, 58, 247; so, id. Off. 3, 1, 1; Quint. 8, 3, 3.—**b.** After *que*, as in Gr. *τέ—καί*: literisque ac laudibus æternare, Var. in Non. 75, 20: submoverique atque in castra redigi, Liv. 26, 10: mus sub terris posuitque domos atque horrea fecit, Virg. G. 1, 182; id. ib. 3, 434: Æ. 8, 486.—**c.** After *neque* (only in the poets and post-Aug. prose): nec clavis, nec canis atque calix, Mart. 1, 32, 4: naturam Oceani atque æstus neque quærere hujus operis est, ac multi retulere, Tac. Agr. 10: Suet. Vesp. 12.

5. Atque repeated: atque ut C. Flamininum atque ea, quæ jam prisca videntur, propter vetustatem relinquam, C. Leg. 3, 9, 20; id. Fam. 1, 5, 8. So esp. freq. in enumerations in the poets: hæc atque illa dies atque alia atque alia, Cat. 68, 152: atque tubas atque arma ferunt crepitantia cœlo Audita, Tib. 2, 5, 73; Virg. G. 4, 463: atque Ephyre atque Opis et Asia, id. ib. 4, 343.

II. Meton.: In comparisons; both with single words, and also with clauses.

A. After *adjj.* or *advv.*: denoting similarity or identity, such as, par, idem, æquus, similis, juxta, talis, totidem, *etc.*, *As, with*: "et nota, quod ex hujusmodi structura Græca (*sc.* ὅμοιος καί, *etc.*) frequenter Latini *ac* et *atque* in significatione similitudinis accipiunt," Prisc. p. 1192 and 1198 P.; cf. Gell. 10, 29; Liddell and Scott under *καί*, *no.* V.—After *par* and *pariter*: si parem sententiam hic habet ac formam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 36: quom opulenti loquuntur pariter atque ignobiles, Enn. in Gell. 11, 4; Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 52: pariter nunc opera me adjuves ac re dudum opitulata es, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 3: neque enim mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 3; Nep. Dat. 3 *fin.*: magistrum equitum pari ac dictatorem imperio fugavit, id. Hann. 5, 3: pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv. 2, 33.—After *idem*: nam et vita est eadem et animus te erga idem ac fuit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 24; Cato R. R. 48; C. Inv. 2, 23, 70.—With *æquus*: quum ex provincia populi Rom. æquam partem tu tibi sumpseris atque populo Rom. miseris, C. 2 Verr. 3, 19. 49; Liv. 39, 37 (examples with æque, v. æque, *no.* II. 4).—After *similis* and *similiter*: aliquid ab isto simile in æstimatione, atque a cæteris, factum est, C. 2 Verr. 3, 83, 193: et simili jure tu ulcisceris patrui mortem atque ille persequeretur fratris sui, si, *etc.*, id. Rab. Perd. 5: similem paverem inde ac fugam fore, ac bello Gallico fuerit, Liv. 6, 28; Col. 5, 7, 3: neque vero illum similiter, atque ipse eram, commotum esse vidi, C. Phil. 1, 4, 9: simillime atque in ea lege, id. Agr. 1, 4, 13.—After *juxta*: contendant, se juxta hieme atque æstate bella gerere posse, Liv. 5, 6; cf. Drak. Liv. 1, 54, 9.—After *talis*: faxo eum tali mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 39; C. Vatin. 4, 10.—After *totidem*: cum totidem navibus atque erat profectus, Nep. Milt. 7, 4.—After *perinde*: perinde scribendum ac loquendum, Suet. Aug. 88 (but at Suet. Ner. 15: perinde atque=perinde ac si): perinde ac deberet, Liv. 22, 37: aurum et argentum perinde aspernantur, ac reliqui mortales appetunt, Just. 2, 2, 7.—After *proinde*: quæritur an proinde habenda sit hæc, atque illa (finitio), Quint. 7, 3, 4 Bonnell. Lex.: tibi nunc proinde ac merere summas habeo gratias, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 33: philosophia quidem tantum abest, ut proinde, ac de hominum est vita merita, ut, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 5, 2, 6.

B. After *adjj.* or *advv.*, denoting dissimilarity, difference, contrariety, *etc.*, such as, alius and its deriv.: dissimilis, contra, contrarius, secus, *etc.*: *Than, to*: After *alius* and *aliter*: illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 35, et al. (v. the passages under alius, *no.* I. A.): aliter tuum amorem atque est accipis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 23, *etc.* (v. the passages under aliter, *no.* I. A. 1. a.; cf. also aliorsum, *no.* II. and aliusmodi).—After *dissimilis*: quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium, C. Att. 2, 3.—After *contra* and *contrarius*: vides, omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, C. Div. 2, 24 *fin.*; id. 2 Verr. 1, 46, 120: qui versantur retro, contrario motu atque cœlum, id. Rep. 6, 17.—After *secus*: membra paullo secus a me atque ab illo partita, id. de Or. 3, 30 *fin.*: cujus ego salutem non secus ac meam tueri debeo, id. Planc. 1 *fin.*; v. contra, contrarius, secus, *etc.*

C. Sts. in both cases, with *ut* or *si* (after aliter affirm. Cic. appears to connect only atque ut, not ac si; once, however, non aliter, ac si, C. Att. 13, 51; v. aliter, *no.* I. A. 1. b.).—After *pariter*: pariter hoc fit atque ut alia facta sunt, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 11; cf. id. Casin. 5, 1, 7.—After *aliter*: quod iste aliter atque ut edixerat decrevisset, C. 2 Verr. 1, 46, 119: et qui suos casus aliter ferunt atque ut auctores aliis ipsi fuerunt, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 3, 30, 73; id. Att. 2, 18, 2; id. ib. 16, 13, c; cf. Wopk. Lect. Tull. 1, 15, p. 118; Ulp. Dig. 43, 13, 11.—After *æque*: Egnatii absentis rem ut tueare, æque a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, C. Fam. 13, 43.—After *similiter*: tu autem similiter facis ac si me roges, *etc.*, id. N. D. 3, 3 *fin.*—After *juxta*: reliquis officiis, juxta ac si meus frater esset, sustentavit, id. post. Red. in Sen. 8, 20.—After *secus*: quod dandum est amicitiæ, large dabitur a me ....non secus ac si meus esset frater, id. Mur. 4 *fin.*—After *dissimilis*: hæc sunt, tribuni, consilia vestra, non hercule, dissimilia, ac si quis, *etc.*, Liv. 5, 5 *fin.*, et al.

D. More rare with nimis, pars, pro eo, *etc.*; in Plaut. also with mutare=aliud esse.—After *nimis*: nimis bellus, atque ut esse maxume optabam, locus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 73.—After *pars*: haud centesimam....partem dixi atque otium rei si sit, possim exprimere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 168.—After *pro eo*: sane quam pro eo ac debui graviter molesteque tuli, Sulpic. in C. Fam. 4, 5: debeo sperare, omnes deos, qui huic urbi præsident, pro eo mihi, ac merear, relaturos gratiam esse, C. Cat. 4, 2: pro eo ac si concessum sit, concludere oportebit argumentationem, id. Inv. 1, 32 *fin.*—After *proxime*: non possum ego non aut proxime atque ille aut etiam æque laborare, id. Fam. 9, 18, 2.—After *muto* or its *compounds*: numquid videtur demutare atque ut quidem dixi? Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 37: neque se luna quoquam mutat atque uti exorta est semel, id. Amph. 1, 1, 118.

E. Sts. the word indicating comparison (æque, tantopere, *etc.*) is to be supplied from the context (in the class. age prps. used only once by Cassius in epist. style): nebula haud est mollis atque hujus est, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 21: quem esse amicum ratus sum atque ipsus sum mihi, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 20: quæ succo caret atque putris pumex, Priap. 32, 7: neque enim omnium judicio malim me a te commendari, quam ipse tuo judicio digne ac mereor commendatus esse, Cassius in C. Fam. 12, 13; Paul. Dig. 3, 14, 4; id. ib. 19, 2, 54; Tryphon. ib. 23, 3, 76; Gruter. p. 475, 3.

F. Poet. or in post-Aug. prose also with comparatives *for quam: Than*: amicior mihi nullus vivit atque is est, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 56: non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 15 Ruhnk.; Cat. 61, 176: haud minus ac jussi faciunt, Virg. Æ. 3, 561: non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 46 Bentl. and Heind. (cf. just before: nihilo plus accipias *quam* Qui nil poterit): qui peccas minus atque ego, id. ib. 2, 7, 98: artius atque hedera procera astringitur ilex, id. Epod. 15, 5; Suet. Cæs. 14 Ruhnk.

G. In the comparison of two periods of time, most freq. with *simul* (v. examples under simul): ante- or post-class. with *principio, statim*: principio atque animus ephebis ætate exiit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 40: judici enim, statim atque factus est, omnium rerum officium incumbit, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 25: quamvis, statim atque intercessit, mulier competierat, Paul. ib. 16, 1, 24.

at-qui (in M88. sts. adqui, *e. g.* C. Rep. 3, 5; cf. at *intt.*), *conj.* (the form atquin not before the post-Aug. age; Stat. Th. 6, 161; Lact. de Mort. pert. 23, 8; Prud. Cath. procem. 34; Tert. Apol. 2, et al.: for Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 55 should be read at quin separately; cf. Caper Orth. p. 2441) [qui=quo].

I. Prop.: As an emphatic or close connection of an adversative assertion: *But, yet, notwithstanding, however, rather, but now, but nevertheless, and yet*, ἀλλά δή, ἀλλά δήπου, ἀλλά μήν (it is, accordingly, a purely adversative particle, a more emphatic *at*, while atque is orig. purely copulative; v. atque): Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9; id. Ad. 5, 5, 7: *Cl.* Satis scite promittit tibi. *Sy.* Atqui tu hanc jocari credis? *do you believe rather that she is jesting?* id. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: quum omnia vi et armis egeris, accuses eum, qui se præsidio munierit, non ut te oppugnaret, sed ut vitam suam posset defendere? Atqui ne ex eo quidem tempore id egit Sestius, ut, *etc.*, C. Sest. 37, 79: tum ut me Cotta vidit, peropportune, inquit, venis.... atqui mihi quoque videor, inquam, venisse, ut dicis, opportune, *rather I seem to myself*, etc., ἀλλά μήν καί ἐμοί δοκῶ, id. N. D. 1, 7: vitas hinnuleo me similis Chloe.... atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera Gætulusve leo, frangere persequor, *but yet*, ἀλλά τα, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1—10; C. de Sen. 23, 81: tum dixisse (Lysandrum), mirari se non modo diligentiam, sed etiam sollertiam ejus, a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta: et ei Cyrum respondisse: Atqui (*intell.*: ne putes alium id fecisse) ego omnia ista sum dimensus, id. ib. 17, 59.

II. Meton.: **A.** Just as *at* itself denotes not only a direct antithesis, but sts. also a mere variation of thought (v. *at intt.*), so atqui is sts. used in adding a thought confirmatory of a preceding one: *Indeed, certainly, by all means*: Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 31: et Philus, præclaram vero causam ad me defertis, quum me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis. Atqui id tibi, inquit Lælius, verendum est, *etc.*, *certainly* (ironic.), C. Rep. 3, 5 Mos.; id. Leg. 1, 1, 4. Sts. with *pol* or *sic*: atqui pol hodie non feres, ni genua confricantur, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 80; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 11: huno ego non diligam? non admirer? non omni ratione defendendum putem? Atqui sic a summis hominibus eruditissimis accepimus, *etc.*, *yet so we have certainly heard from*, etc., C. Arch. 8, 18.

B. So also, atqui si: *If now, now indeed, if; well now, if*; or adversative, *but if now*: sine veniat. Atqui, si illam digito attigerit, oculi illi illico effodientur, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 1; so, C. Leg. 1, 5, 15; id. Fin. 4, 23, 62: atqui, si ita placet, inquit Antonius, trademus etiam, *etc*, *well now, if*, etc., id. de Or. 2, 50, 204: atqui si noles sanus, curres hydropicus, *well then, if you are unwilling*, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 33: atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quæ multa sunt, certe illud est, *etc.*, *but if now there is a time*, etc., C. Mil. 3, 9.

C. When a negation or negative interrogation precedes, its purport is not denied, but is modified by another thought: *Yet still, instead of that, whereas rather* (cf. at, *no.* II. C.): *Nu.* Numquam auferes hinc aurum. *Ch.* Atqui jam dabis, Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 20; Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 27: O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem. Atqui explicanda est, C. Att. 8, 3; id. Ac. 2, 36, 114: magnum narras, vix credibile. Atqui sic habet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 52; Curt. 6, 10, 5: modum statuarum haberi nullum placet? Atqui habeatur necesse est, C. 2 Verr. 2, 59, 144; id. ib. 3, 80, 200; id. Parad. 1, 1, 7; Plin. 4, 2, 33; Curt. 6, 10, 10.

D. Atqui connects the minor proposition (assumptio, propositio minor) in a syllogism (both affirmative and negative; while atque only connects an affirm. proposition; v. atque, *no.* I. B. 2. h.): *Now, but, but now*: Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40, and 41: qui fortis est, idem est fidens.... Qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescet.... Atqui in quem cadit ægritudo, in eundem timor.... Ita fit, ut fortitudini ægritudo repugnet, C. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: (mors) aut plane negligenda est.... aut

etiam optanda, si, *etc.* Atqui tertium certe nihil inveniri potest. Quid igitur timeam, si, *etc.*, id. Sen. 19, 66; id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40.

Atracides, -is, -ius, v. 2. Atrax.

† **atractȳlis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀτρακτυλίς, *A thistle-like plant, woolly carthamus:* Carthamus lanatus, L.; Pl. 21, 15, 53, § 95; id. 21, 32, 107, § 184.

ātrāmentārium, ii, *n.* [atramentum] (*A thing pertaining to ink;* hence) *An inkstand, ink-horn:* Vulg. Ezech. 9, 2.

ātrāmentum, i, *n.* [ater] (*The thing serving for making black;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A black liquid* of any kind: atramenti effusione sepiæ tutantur se, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Writing ink, ink:* librarium, Vitr. 7, 10; so, Pl. 27, 7, 28, § 52: calamo et atramento temperato, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6: Petr. S. 102; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236: ebur atramento candefacere postulas, *i. e. you require something preposterous* or *impossible,* Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 102.—**B.:** **1.** *A black pigment* or *colour:* Vitr. 7, 10; id. 7, 4; Pl. 35, 6, 25, § 41.—**2.** *A fine dark varnish; lacquer:* Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 97.—**3.** Indicum, *Indian* or *Chinese ink:* Pl. 35, 6, 25, § 42.—**C.** *Shoemaker's black; blue vitriol:* Pl. 34, 12, 32, § 123; C. Fam. 9, 21, 3.

Atramītæ, ārum, *m.,* Ἀδραμῖται, *A people in the eastern part of Arabia Felix* (now *Hadramaut*): Pl. 6, 28, 32, § 154; id. 12, 14, 30, § 52.—Hence, **Atramītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *from the country of the Atramitæ, Atramitic:* myrrha, Pl. 12, 16, 35, § 69.

1. **ātrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [ater] *Clothed in black* as a token of mourning; *dressed in mourning:* cedo quis unquam cœnarit atratus? C. Vat. 12, 30: plebs, Tac. A. 3, 2; Suet. Galb. 18.—Also, of suppliants: Suet. Ner. 47.—Poet. of the horses of the sun during an eclipse: Solis et atratis luxerit orbis equis, Prop. 3, 5, 34 (cf. ib. 2, 15, 32: et citius nigros sol agitabit equos).

2. **Ātrātus,** i, *m. A small river near Rome:* C. de Div. 1, 43, 98 Orell.

1. **Atrax,** ăcis, *m.,* Ἄτραξ, *A river of Ætolia:* Pl. 4, 2, 3, § 6.—Hence, **A. Atrăcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of,* or *pertaining to, the Atrax:* Prop. 1, 8, 25.—**B. Atrăces,** um, *m. A people living on the banks of the river Atrax:* Pl. 4, 2, 3, § 6.

2. **Ātrax,** ăcis, *f. A town of Thessaly, on the Peneus:* Pl. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Liv. 32, 15; id. 36, 10.—Hence, **A. Atrăcius,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Atracian;* Meton.) *Thessalian:* ars, *i. e. magic, much practised by the Thessalians,* Stat. Th. 1, 106: venenum, Val. Fl. 6, 447.—**B. Atrăcĭdes,** æ, *m.,* *The Thessalian Cæneus:* Ov. M. 12, 209.—**C. Atrăcis,** ĭdis, *f.,* *The Thessalian woman, Hippodamia:* Ov. Am. 1, 4, 8; id. H. 17, 248; called Atracia virgo, in Val. Fl. 1, 141.

Atrēbātes, um, *m.,* Ἀτρέβατοι Strab., Ἀτρεβάτιοι Ptolem., *A people in* Gallia Belgica (now *Artois* or *Dép. du Pas de Calais*): Cæs. B. G. 2, 4; 16; 23; id. ib. 7, 75; Pl. 4, 17, 31, § 106.—In Sing.: **Atrēbas,** ătis, *An Atrebatian:* Cæs. B. G. 4, 35.—Hence, **Atrēbātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* *Atrebatian:* sagum, Trebell. Gallien. 6.

Atreus (dissyll.: cf. Quint. 1, 5, 24), ĕi, *m.,* Ἀτρεύς, *Son of Pelops* (hence Pelopeius, Ov. H. 8, 27) *and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, king of Argos and Mycenæ,* Ov. M. 15, 855. Atrea (*Acc.*), id. Am. 3, 12, 39. Atreu (*Voc.*), Sen. Thyest. 486; 513.—Hence, **A. Atrēius** or **Atrēus,** a, um, *adj.*: *Of,* or *belonging to, Atreus,* poet. for *Argive:* Stat. Th. 8, 743; cf. Pompei. Gramm. p. 113 Lind.—**B.:** **1.** *Sing.:* **Atrĭdes,** æ, *m. A male descendant of Atreus:* **a.** Prop.: (*a*) Of Agamemnon: (*a*) With epithet *major:* peteret majoris frater Atridæ, Ov. M. 13, 359.—(*β*) *Abs.:* Prop. 3, 7, 23: Hor. Od. 2, 4, 7; id. Ep. 1, 2, 12; id. S. 2, 3, 187; Ov. M. 13, 189; 230; 365; 439; 655.—(*b*) Of Menelaus: (*a*) With epithet *minor:* gravis hasta minoris Atridæ, Ov. M. 15, 162: non minor Atrides, non bello major et ævo, id. ib. 12, 623.—(*β*) *Abs.:* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 43; Ov. M. 15, 805.—**b.** Fig.: Of Domitian: Juv. 4, 65.—**2.** *Plur.:* **Atrĭdæ,** ārum, *m. The Atridæ;* i. e. *Agamemnon and Menelaus:* Atridæ duo fratres, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 1: mala multa precatus Atridis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 203: Atridas superbos, id. Od. 1, 10, 13: in Atridis, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 32.

ātrĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [atrium] (*One belonging to an* atrium; hence) *A porter, door-keeper* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1.

† **ātrĭ-cāpillus,** æ, *f.* v. atricapillus.

† **ātrĭ-cāpillus,** a, um, *adj.* [ater; capillus] Having *black hair* or *plumage:* "*atricapillus* μελαγκόρυφος, *μελάνθριξ*," Gloss. Gr. Lat.—As *Subst.:* **atricapilla,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* avis), *A bird with black plumage on the top of the head; the black-cap:* Fest. s. v. melancoryphi.

ātrĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [ater; color] *Black-coloured* (post-class.): Cadmi filiis atricoloribus, *i. e. letters written in ink,* Aus. Ep. 7, 52.

Atrĭdes, æ, v. Atreus, *no.* B.

ātrĭensis, is, *m.* [atrium] (*One belonging to an* atrium; hence) *The over-seer of the hall,* or *house; a house-steward, major-domo,* etc.: Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 4: id. Asin. 2, 1, 16: id. ib. 2, 2, 80; id. Ps. 2, 2, 15; C. Parad. 5, 2, 38; id. Pis. 27, 67; Phæd. 2, 5, 11; Col. 12, 3, 9: Pl. Ep. 3, 19, 3; Petr. S. 29; id. ib. 53; id. ib. 72; Suet. Cal. 57.

ātrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A small fore-court,* or *hall; ante-chamber:* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. Att. 1, 10, 3; Vulg. Ezech. 46, 21; 22; 23; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4509.

atrĭplex, ĭcis, *m.* and *f.* Gr. ἀτράφαξις; **atrĭplexum,** i, *n. The herb orach* or *orage:* **A.** Form *atriplex:* **1.** *Masc.:* Plin. Val. 4, 7.—**2.** *Fem.:* Æmil. Macer. cap. de Atripl.—**3.** *Uncertain:* Col. 10, 377; Pl. 19, 16, 31, § 99; id. 19, 7, 35, § 117; id. 20, 20, 83, § 219; Pall. 5, 3, 3.—**B.** Form *atriplexum:* Fest. s. v.

ātrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ater] (*The quality of the* ater; hence) *Blackness:* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 11.

ātrĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Provided with black;* hence) *Of a black colour:* Fest. s. v. p. 24 Müll.

ātrĭ-tūmus, i, *m.* [atrium; tueor] *One who keeps the* atrium; *a porter,* etc.: "si ab æde et tuendo ædĭtumus est, cur ab atrio et tuendo non *atrĭtumus* sit potius, quam atriensis," Var. L. L. 8, 83, 119; al. atrituus ed. Spengel.

atrĭum, ii, *n.* [acc. to Scaliger from *αἴθριον,* subdiale, since it was a part of the uncovered portion of the house (but the atrium of the Romans was always covered); acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45, more correctly from the Tuscan town Atria, where this style of architecture originated; cf. Fest. p. 12; Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 726] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The fore-court, hall; the principal apartment of a Roman house (next to the entrance,* janua); cf. Vitr. 6, 4.—In the atrium, in earlier times, they took their food, Cato ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, c.—Here stood, opposite the door, the bridal bed, lectus genialis or adversus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87 Schmid.—Here sat the mistress of the house, with her servants spinning, Arn. adv. Gent. 2, 67.—Here clients were in attendance, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 31; Juv. 7, 7, and 91.—Here were placed the family portraits and busts, Pl. 35, 2, 2, § 5; Val. Max. 5, 8, 3; Sen. Ben. 3, 28, 2: id. Ep. 44, 5; Mart. 2, 90, 6:—Poet. in the *Plur.* also of a single atrium: apparet domus intus et atria longa patescunt, Virg. Æ. 2, 483; cf., Ov. M. 14, 260; Juv. 8, 19.

B. Esp.: **1.** *The hall* in the habitation of the gods above: dextrâ lævâque deorum Atria nobilium valvis celebrantur apertis (as it were by clients, v. above), Ov. M. 1, 172; Stat. Th. 1, 197.—**2.** Also, temples and other public buildings had such atria, *Halls, courts:* in atrio Libertatis, C. Mil. 22, 59; Liv. 25, 7; id. 45, 15; Tac. H. 1, 31; Suet. Aug. 29: Vestæ, Pl. Ep. 7, 19, 2: the same also called atrium regium, Liv. 26, 27; cf. Ov. F. 6, 263; id. Tr. 3, 1, 30.—**3.** Atrium auctionarium, *An auction hall; a hall where auctions were held:* C. Agr. 1, 3, 7: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3439. Such halls were the Atria Licinia, C. Quint. 6, 25.—**4.** Atrium sutorium, *The shoe-maker's hall,* a place in Rome: Calend. Prænest. in Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 386.

II. Meton.: Poet. for *the house* itself; nec capient Phrygias atria nostra nurus, Ov. H. 16, 184; id. M. 13, 968.

ātrōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [atrox] (*The quality of the* atrox; hence) **A.** *Fierceness, harshness, atrociousness, enormity,* etc., of any thing (class.; but only in prose): si res ista gravissima suâ sponte videretur, tamen ejus atrocitas necessitudinis nomine levaretur, C. Quint. 16, 52: ipsius facti atrocitas aut indignitas, id. Inv. 2, 17, 53: facinoris, Suet. Cal. 12: sceleris, Sall. C. 22, 3: temporum, Suet. Tib. 48; id. Cal. 6: pœnæ, id. Dom. 11.

B. Of the mind or manners: *Moral harshness* or *rage;* hence, *savageness, barbarity, atrocity, severity, roughness:* **1.** With *Gen.:* ego quod in hac causâ vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor (quis enim est me mitior?) sed, *etc.*, C. Cat. 4, 6, 11: hæ literæ invidiosam atrocitatem verborum habent, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: morum, Tac. A. 4, 13.—**2.** *Abs.:* consilium nefandæ atrocitatis, Suet. Cal. 48.

C. *Strictness, exactness, severity:* atrocitas ista quomodo in veterem Academiam irruperit nescio, C. Ac. 2, 44, 136: atrocitas formularum, *the rigid strictness of judicial formulas,* Quint. 7, 1, 37 Spald.:—*Plur.:* App. M. 10.

ātrōcĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Violently, fiercely, cruelly, severely, harshly, indignantly:* C. 2 Verr. 5, 62, 160; id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154; id. Or. 17, 56; Sall. J. 87, 1; Liv. 3, 9; Tac. A. 13, 19; Suet. Tib. 59:—*Comp.:* atrocius, Liv. 42, 8; Tac. H. 1, 2, id. ib. 2, 56; id. ib. 1, 23:—*Sup.:* atrocissime, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 2; id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154; Cels. præf.; Suet. Tib. 58.

Ātrŏpātēne, ēs, *f.,* Ἀτροπατηνή, *The mountainous northern part of Media* (now *Aderbeitschan*): Pl. 6, 13, 16, § 42.—Hence, **Atrŏpātēni,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Atropatene:* Pl. 6, 13, 16, § 42.

† **ātrŏphĭa,** æ, *f.* = ἀτροφία (a want of nourishing): *Wasting away, atrophy* (pure Lat. tabes): Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14: id. ib. 3, 7; Theod. Prisc. 2, 11; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 27.

† **ātrŏphus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἄτροφος (not nourished), *Wasting* or *pining away; in a state of atrophy:* Pl. 28, 9, 33, § 129; id. 31, 10, 46, § 122; id. 22, 25, 73, § 152; id. 27, 8, 40, § 63.

Ātrŏpos, i, *f.* Ἄτροπος (She who is not to be averted), *One of the three Parcæ:* Mart. 10, 44, 6; Stat. S. 4, 4, 19; id. Th. 3, 68.

† **ātrōtus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἄτρωτος, *Invulnerable:* Hyg. Fabr. 28.

ātrox, ōcis, *adj.* [prps. akin to ater; but cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 509] (Of persons or things) **I.** Prop.: *Extremely disagreeable to behold, highly repulsive, horrid, hideous, terrible, frightful:* exta, Næv. ap. Non. 76, 6.

II. Fig.: **A.:** **1.** Of persons: *Savage, fierce, wild, cruel, harsh, severe:* illia longo dolore atrox, Tac. A. 16, 10; cf. "*atrocem,* hoc est asperum, crudelem; quod qui atro vultu sunt, asperitatem ac sævitiam præ se ferunt," Perott.—**2.** Of things: *Cruel, bad, terrible, horrible, violent, raging, perilous:* fortuna, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36: re atroci pericitus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 17: res tam scelesta, tam atrox, tam nefaria credi non potest, C. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: hiems, Pl. 18, 35, 80, § 353: nox, Tac. A. 4, 50: tempestas, id. ib. 11, 31: hora Caniculæ flagrantis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9: bellum magnum et atrox, Sall. J. 5, 1: facinus, Liv. 1, 26: periculum, id. 33, 5: imperium, id. 8, 7: negotium, Sall. C. 29, 2: odium, Ov. M. 9, 275:—*Comp.:* non alia ante pugna atrocior, Liv. 1, 27:—*Sup.:* atrocissimæ literæ, C. Fam. 9, 25, 3: sævissimi domini atrocissima officia, Pl. Pan. 52.—**B.:** **1.** Of persons: *Stern, morose, gloomy, reserved:* Agrippina semper atrox, Tac. A. 4, 52: Piso, siquando adsuderet, atrox ac dissentire manifestus, id. ib. 2, 57.—**2.** Of the mind itself, and the moral qualities: *Fixed, firm, unyielding, determinately bent* or *resolved:* cuncta terrarum subacta, Præter atrocem animum Catonis, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 24;

fides, Sil. 6, 379: virtus, id. 13, 869.—**3.** Of things: *Fixed, firm, certain, not variable*: occisa est haec res, nisi reperio atrocem mi aliquam astutiam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 7 Lind. (prps. the figure is here drawn from the contest, the atrox pugna, and atrox astutia are ludicrously contrasted with occidit res: *the cause had been lost if I had not come to the rescue with powerful art*).—**C.** Of style, language, *etc.*: *Violent, bitter*: tunc admiscere huic generi orationis vehementi atque atroci genus illud alterum . . . . lenitatis et mansuetudinis, C. de Or. 2, 49, 200: peroratio, Pl. 27, 2, 2, § 4: ut verba atroci stilo effoderent, Petr. S. 4: —*Sup.*: ut id, quod objecit, quam atrocissimum videatur, Quint. 6, 1, 15.—**D.** In Law: *Adverse, hostile*: in re tam insigni tamque atroci, C. Caecin. 13, 37.

atrusca, æ, *f.*, *A kind of grape*: Macr. S. 2, 16.

atta, like the Gr. ἄττα, *A salutation used to old men; grandfather*; taken from the lang. of children (cf. Eust. Il. 1, 603): "*attam* pro reverentiâ seni cuilibet dicimus, quasi eum avi nomine appellemus," Fest. p. 12 Müll.

Atta, æ, *m.*, **I.** *A surname for persons who walk on the tips of their shoes*: Fest. p. 11 (prob. from ἄττω=ἄσσω, to move with a rapid gliding motion). **II.** *The comic poet, C. Quintius Atta*, 652 A. U. C.: Fest. p. 11.—Upon the signif. of the name Horace plays in the words—recte, necne, crocum floresque perambulet Attae Fabula, si dubitem, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79.

Atta, æ, *m.* *The ancestor of the Gens Claudia*: Suet. Tib. 1.

attactus (adt-), a, um, *P.* of attingo.

attactus (adt-), ūs, *m.* [attingo] *A touching, touch* (very rare, and only in *Abl. Sing.*): Var. R. R. 2, 5, 8; Virg. Æ. 7, 350; Pall. 1, 35, 11.

†**attăcus,** i, *m.* = ἀττακός, *A kind of locust*: Vulg. Levit. 11, 22.

†**attăgen,** ēnis, *m.*; **attagēna,** æ, *f.* = ἀττεγήν, *A woodcock*; or acc. to some, *a snipe*; acc. to others, *a grouse*; Tetrao bonasia, L.: **A.** Form *attagen*: Pl. 10, 48, 68, § 133; Hor. Epod. 2, 54.—**B.** Form *attagena*: Mart. 2, 37, 3; id. 13, 61, 2.

†**attăgus (ata-),** i, *m.* = ἄτταγος, *A he-goat*, among the Phrygian Greeks; "hircos Phryges suis *attagos* elocutionibus nuncupant," Arn. 5, 6 Orell.; cf. Eustath. in Od. 1, and Liddell and Scott, s. v. ἄτταγος.

Attalenses, ium, *m.*, *Inhabitants of the town Attalia*: **A.** *In Pamphylia*: C. Arr. 1, 2; id. ib. 2, 19.—**B.** *In Mysia*: Pl. 5, 30, 33, § 126.

Attalia, æ, *f.*, *A city of Pamphylia* (now *Satalia*): descenderunt in Attaliam, Vulg. Act. 14, 24.

Attalis, idis, *f.*, Ἀτταλίς, *The Attalian tribe in Athens, so called in honour of King Attalus*: Liv. 31, 15.

Attalus, i, *m.*, Ἄτταλος, **I.** *The name of several kings of Pergamos; the most renowned of whom, both from his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth from gold, was Attalus III., who made the Roman people his heir*: Pl. 8, 48, 74, § 196; id. 33, 11, 53, § 148; Flor. 2, 20, 2; id. 3, 12, 3; Hor. Od. 2, 18, 5.—Hence, **Attălicus,** a, um, *adj.*: **A.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, Attalus, Attalian*: urbes, *i. e. Pergamean*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 5: vestes, *woven with gold*, Prop. 3, 18, 19: auleae, id. 2, 32, 12; Sil. 14, 659.—As *Subst.*: **Attălica,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. vestimenta), *Garments of woven gold*: Pl. 8, 48, 74, § 196: toreuma, *adorned with cloth or tapestry of gold*: Prop. 2, 13, 32; id. 4, 5, 24.—**B.** Meton.: *Splendid, brilliant, rich*: Attalicis conditionibus nunquam demovebo, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 12: divitiae, Tert. Jejun. 15 *fin.* **II.** *A general of Alexander the Great*: Curt. 4, 13, 31. **III.** *A Macedonian, a bitter enemy of Alexander the Great*: Curt. 6, 9, 17.

attamen, *adv.* v. tamen.

at-tamino (adt-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. *a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; root TAG, whence tango] **I.** Prop.: *To touch*, but only in a bad sense: **A.** Gen.: *To touch for the purpose of robbing, to rob, attack, take away*: ut nihil, quod ad eorum fortunas pertineret, attaminaret, Capitol. Gord. 27.—**B.** Esp.: *To touch the virtue or honour, to dishonour, defile, contaminate, pollute*: virginem, Just. 21, 3, 4: aliquam sacramentis Judaicis, Cod. Th. 3, 1, 5. **II.** Fig.: *To spoil, to dishonour, to injure grievously*: facta et consulta alicujus imprudentiâ, Sext. Aur. Viet. Cars. 16, 2.

attat and **attate,** v. atat.

†† **attĕgĭa,** æ, *f.* [Arab. word; acc. to others from an obs. ATTEGO, ĕre, to cover] *A cottage, hut*: Maurorum attegiae, Juv. 14, 196; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1396.

‡ **attegrāre,** *To pour additional wine into the bowl at sacrifices*: "*attegrare* est vinum in sacrificiis augere. Integrare enim et *attegrare* minus factum est in statum redigere," Fest. p. 12 Müll.

Attĕgŭa (Ateg-), æ, *f.*, *A town of Hispania Bætica*: Hirt. B. Hisp. 7; 8; 22; Val. Max. 9, 2, 4; Pl. 3, 1, 3, § 10.

Attēius or **Atēius,** ii, *m.*, *The name of several Latin grammarians.* **I.** Atteius Philologus, *a distinguished rhetorician and grammarian, friend of Sallust and Asinius Pollio*: Suet. Gramm. 7; 10; Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 601; 273; id. ib. 5, 45; Fest. pp. 179; 182; 187; 248; Charis. p. 102 P.; also, *well known as a historian*, Suet. Gramm. 10. **II.** Atteius Capito, *a contemporary of Augustus and Tiberius*: Suet. Gramm. 10; 22; Fest. pp. 176; 208; 227; 234; *he was also the founder of a distinguished law school, the antagonist of Antistius Labeo*: Tac. A. 3, 75; Gell. 1, 12, 8; id. 2, 24, 2; id. 4, 14, 1.

† **attĕlabus,** i, *m.* = ἀττέλαβος, *A kind of very small locust, without wings*: Pl. 29, 4, 29, § 92.

attempĕrāte (adt-), *adv.* [attempero] *Opportunely, in the nick of time, seasonably*: accommodate, commode, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 13.

at-tempĕries (adt-), ei, *f.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; temperies]=temperies: Cod. Th. 9, 3, 5.

at-tempĕro (adt-), *no perf, nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. *a.* [ad; tempero, *no.* I. B.] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.) (*To regulate to*; hence): *To fit*, or *adjust to*, etc.: With *Dat.*: gladium sibi attemperat, Sen. Ep. 30, 8. **II.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. d.) (*To regulate upon*; hence): *To fit* or *adjust upon*: pœnulam super catinum, Vitr. 10, 12.

attempto, āre, v. attento.

at-tendo (adt-), di, tum, dĕre, 3. v. *a.* [ad; tendo] **I.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*): *To bend* (only in Appuleius): arcum, App. M. 2, p. 122, 5.

II. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bend, direct*, or *turn to* or *towards*: **a.** With *Dat.*: manûs cœlo, App. M. 11, p. 263, 5.—**b.** With *Adv. of place*: caput eodem attentum, Hyg. Astr. 3, 20.—**c.** In *simple constr.*: aurem, Att. ap. Non. 238, 10.—**2.** Esp.: *To hold* or *extend* something *towards* or *before one's self*: attendere signa ad eos, qui excidunt, sensûs, *i. e. symbols for those sentences which slip the memory*, Quint. 11, 2, 29.

B. Fig.: **1.** Animum or animos attendere, animo attendere, or attendere *alone*: *To direct the attention, apply the mind to* something; *to attend to; to consider, mind, give heed to*: **a.** *Animum or animos attendere*: (α) So, *alone*: quum animum attenderis, C. Off. 3, 8, 35.—(β) With *ad*: animum ad quaerendum, Pac. ap. Non. 238, 15: animum ad cavendum, Nep. Alcib. 5, 2: animos ad ea, C. Arr. 2, 13, 38.—(γ) With *Dat.*: dictis animum, Lucil. ap. Non. 238, 13; so animo dictis, Luc. ap. Non. 238, 11.—(δ) With *Abl. of time*: quo tempore aures judex erigeret animumque attenderet, C. 2 Verr. 1, 10, 28.—(ε) *The two words considered as a verbal expression, followed by a dependent clause*: nunc quod velim animum attendite, Ter. Ph. prol. 25: jubet peritos linguae attendere animum, pastorum sermo agresti an urbano propior esset, Liv. 10, 4.—**b.** *Attendere animo* (ante- and post-class.): nunc quid petam æquo animo attendite, Ter. Hec. prol. 20: quid istud sit animo attendatis, App. Flor. *no.* 9.—**c.** *Attendere*, alone: (α) *Abs.*: audi, audi, atque attende, C. Planc. 41, 98; cf. also, id. de Or. 3, 13, 50; Phæd. 2, 5, 6; Juv. 6, 66; id. 11, 16.—(β) With *Adv.*: attende magis, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 25: diligenter attendite, C. Mil. 9, 23.—(γ) With *Acc. of thing* or *person to which attention is directed*: ut primum versum attenderet, C. Rab. Post. 6, 14: stuporem hominis attendite, me de invidiosis rebus dicentem attendite, id. Sull. 11, 33: ipsum, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161; cf. also, Sall. J. 88, 2; Pl. Ep. 6, 8, 8; Luc. 8, 623: —*Pass. constr.*: versûs æque prima, et media, et extrema pars attenditur, C. de Or. 3, 50, 192.—(δ) With *Inf.*: quid futurum est, si pol ego hanc discere artem attenderim? Pomp. ap. Non. 238, 17.—(ε) With *Objective clause*: non attendere superius illud eâ re a se esse concessum, C. Ac. 2, 34, 111.—(ζ) With *Relative clause*: attendere quae res maxime tanta negotia sustinuisset, Sall. C. 53, 2: quum attendo, quâ prudentiâ sit Hortensius, C. Quint. 20, 63: quid dicat attendere, id. Inv. 2, 6, 8: attende cur, *etc.*, Phæd. 2, prol. 14; cf. also, Juv. 10, 251.—(η) With *de*: quum de necessitate attendemus, C. Part. Or. 24, 84.—(θ) With *Dat.* (post-Aug.): sermonibus malignis, Pl. Ep. 7, 26, 2: Caesari, id. Pan. 65, 2; cf. also, Sil. 8, 591.

2. Attendere alicui rei: *To turn one's mind to a thing; to engage in the pursuit of* or *to study* a thing (prps. only in Suetonius): eloquentiae, Suet. Cal. 53: juri, id. Galb. 5: so, id. Ner. 56.

3. *To strive eagerly for, to long to do*, something: With *Inf.*: puer, ne attenderis petere a me id, quod nefas sit concedi tibi, Att. ap. Non. 238, 19.

4. Attendere ab aliquo *or* aliquâ re: *To take heed with respect to, to beware of* (Eccl. Lat.): **a.** So, *alone*: attende ab amicis, Vulg. Sir. 6, 13: a domesticis tuis, ib. 32, 26.—**b.** With *Dat.*: attende tibi a pestifero, Vulg. Ezech. 11, 35.

attentātio (adt-), ōnis, *f.* [attento] *A trying, attempting* (post-class.): Symm. Ep. 6, 9.

attento (adt-), *adv.* [1. attentus] *Attentively, carefully, diligently*: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 14; C. Clu. 3, 8; id. de Or. 2, 35, 148; id. Brut. 54, 200; id. Fam. 7, 19; Gell. 4, 15, 1.—*Comp.*: C. Clu. 23, 63; id. Fin. 5, 2, 4; Sall. C. 53, 18; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 197.—*Sup.*: C. de Or. 1, 61, 259.

attentio (adt-), ōnis, *f.* [attendo, *no.* II. B.] *Attention, attentiveness, application*, etc.: animi, C. de Or. 2, 35, 150.

at-tento (adt-, -mpto), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. *a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; tento) (*To strive to* or *towards*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To grasp eagerly, lay hold of, seize upon*: digitis mollibus arcum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 217.

II. Fig.: Of abstract things; *To begin, take in hand, attempt*: praeteriri omnino fuit satius, quam attentatum deseri, C. de Or. 3, 28, 110: attentata defectio, Liv. 23, 15.

III. Meton.: *To try* or *make trial of* for the purpose of corrupting; *to tamper with, seek to corrupt*: omnium adversarios, omnium inimicos cognoscere, colloqui, attentare, C. 2 Verr. 2, 54, 135: quam urbem (*sc.* Capuam) ab illâ impiâ et sceleratâ manu attendari suspicamur, C. Sest. 4, 9; dub. al. tentari Orell.—**B.** *To attack, assault, assail*: **1.** Of living beings: **a.** In *simple constr.*: jam curabo sentiat Quos adtentârit (*sc.* latro), Phæd. 5, 2, 5.—**b.** With *Abl.*: vi attentantem scriter reppulerat, Pac. A. 13, 25: illum bello, Stat. Th. 4, 71: tum precibus, tum me lacrymis et supplice dextrâ Attentare veto, Val. Fl. 4, 11.—**2.** Of inanimate and abstract things: quum is est auditor, qui non veretur, ne compositae orationis insidiis sua fides attentetur, gratiam quoque ha bet oratori, voluptati aurium servienti, C. Or. 61, 205: mecum facientia jura Si tamen attentas, *i. e. seek to shake*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 23: nec hoc testamentum ejus quisquam attentavit, *i. e. did any one seek to invalidate*, Val. Max. 7, 8, 3: sen-

tentiam judicis, Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 23: pudicitiam, *i. e. to seek to defile* or *pollute*, Paul. ib. 47, 10, 10: annonam, *i. e. to try to advance* or *increase*, Ulp. ib. 47, 11, 6: quæ ægritudo insolens mentem attentat tuam, Pac. ap. Non. 322, 18: instrumenta divinarum rerum, Tert. Præs. 40.

1. **attentus (adt-)**, a, um, **I.** *P.* of attendo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** *Attentive, intent, earnestly engaged*: **1.** *Abs.*: animus, Ter. And. 2, 1, 3; cf. C. Or. 58, 197: aures, Lucr. 6, 921; cf. Hor. S. 2, 1, 19: pater, id. Ep. 2, 1, 172: attentum judicem et docilem, C. de Or. 2, 79, 323: si attentos animos ad decoris conservationem tenebimus, id. Off. 1, 37, 131:—*Sup.*: acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio, C. de Or. 3, 5, 17.—**2.** With *circa*: judex circa jus attentior, Quint. 4, 5, 21.

B. *Intent on, striving after, careful, attentive, assiduous*, etc.: **1.** *Abs.*: paterfamilias et prudens et attentus, C. Quint. 3, 11; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 91: vita, C. Rosc. Am. 15, 44 Matth.:—*Comp.*: quæsticulus te faciebat attentiorem, C. Fam. 9, 16, 7.—**2.** With *ad*: attentiores sumus ad rem omnes, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 48; cf. id. ib. 5, 8, 31.—**3.** With *Dat.*: antiqui attenti continentiæ, Val. Max. 2, 5, 5.—**4.** With *in c. Abl.*: qui in re adventiciâ et hæreditariâ tam diligens, tam attentus esset, C. 2 Verr, 1, 48, 126.

2. **attentus,** ūs, *m.* [attendo] Of the eyes: *Fixedness, straining*: Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 1 *ante med.*

3. **attentus (adt-)**, a, um, *P.* of attineo.

attĕnŭāte (adt-), *adv.* [attenuatus, *no.* II. B. 3.] *Without rhetorical ornament, simply*: C. Brut. 55, 201.

attĕnŭātĭo (adt-), ōnis, *f.* [attenuo] (only in the two follg. exs.), **I.** Gen.: *A diminishing, lessening*: suspicionis, Auct. Her. 2, 2, 3. **II.** Esp.: Of oratorical style: *A reducing it to the level of ordinary conversation*: qui non possunt in illâ facetissimâ verborum attenuatione commode versari, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16.

attĕnŭātus (adt-), a, um. **I.** *P.* of attenuo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Gen.: *Impaired, weak, reduced*: voce paullulum attenuatâ, *i. e. a little suppressed*, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24: acuta atque attenuata nimis acclamatio, id. ib. 3, 12, 21:—*Sup.*: fortunæ familiares attenuatissimæ, Auct. Her. 4, 41, 53.—**B.** Esp.: Of style: **1.** *Shortened, brief*: ipsa illa pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia multa habet attenuata, C. Or. 30, 108.—**2.** *Nice, scrupulous, too much refined, affected*: itaque ejus oratio nimiâ religione attenuata, doctis et attente audientibus erat illustris, *etc.*, C. Brut. 82, 283.—**3.** *Meagre, dry, without ornament*: attenuata (oratio) est, quæ demissa est usque ad usitatissimam puri sermonis consuetudinem, Auct. Her. 4, 8: attenuata verborum constructio, id. ib. 4, 10, 15.

☞ *Comp.* not found.

at-tĕnŭo (adt-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; tenuo] **I.** Prop.: *To make very thin* or *lean; to attenuate, lessen, diminish*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: attenuant juvenum vigilatæ corpora noctes, Ov. A. A. 1, 735: sortes attenuatæ, Liv. 22, 1.—**B.** With *Abl.*: aliquid tactu, Lucr. 1, 318.—**C.** With *Gerund in do*: attenuans lambendo cutem hominis, Pl. 11, 37, 65, § 172.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.*: foliorum exilitate usque in fila attenuatâ, Pl. 21, 6, 16, § 30.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To reduce, impair, lessen, diminish, enfeeble, weaken*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: non falx attenuat frondatorum arboris umbram, Cat. 64, 41: curas, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 18: luctūs, Albinov. ad Liv. 342: insignem attenuat deus, *lowers*, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 13; cf., also, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 6: legio præliis attenuata, Cæs. B. C. 3, 89: diutino morbo viribus admodum attenuatis, Liv. 39, 49: cæde attenuari præsidii vires, id. 25, 11: bellum (servile) expectatione Pompeii attenuatum atque imminutum est, adventu sublatum ac sepultum, C. Manil. 11, 30.—**2.** With *Abl.*: curas lyrâ, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 16.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *To reduce, waste, squander* property: **a.** In *simple constr.*: opes, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 38.—**b.** With *Abl.*: altāque voragine ventris Attenuârat opes, Ov. M. 8, 844.—**2.** *Pass.*: *To be reduced in circumstances, to become poor* (post-class.): si frater tuus attenuatus fuerit, Vulg. Lev. 25, 35.

at-termĭno (adt-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; termino] *To set bounds to; to measure, limit*, etc.: deos filo humano, Arn. 3, cap. 13.

at-tĕro (adt-), trīvi (terŭi, Tib. 1, 4, 48; cf. Vell. Long. p. 2234, P.), trītum, tĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. e.; tero] **I.** Prop.: *To rub* one thing *against* another; *to rub*: **A.** With *Dat.*: spinetis se atterens (*sc.* asinus), Pl. 10, 74, 95, § 204.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: leniter atterens (*sc.* Cerberus) Caudam, *i. e. against Bacchus*, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 30: aures, Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 11; cf. antestor.

II. Meton.: Of the effects produced by rubbing one thing against another: **A.** *To rub* or *wear away; to destroy, injure*, etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: majorum (*sc.* elephantorum) ingressu atterente alveum, Pl. 11, 5, 5, § 11: aut errans bucula campo Decutiat rorem, et surgentes atterat herbas, *i. e. break off* or *crush*, Virg. G. 4, 12: vestem, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 10: dentes, Pl. 7, 16, 15, § 70: quot manus atteruntur, ut unus niteat articulus! id. 2, 63, 63, § 158: ne oculi atterantur, Col. 11, 2, 66: ungulis (*sc.* equorum) attritis, Curt. 8, 2, 34.—**2.** With *Abl.*: opere insuetas atteruisse manūs, Tib. 1, 4, 48; dub. al. operi.—**B.** *To loosen*: attritas versabat rivus arenas, Ov. M. 2, 456.—**C.** *To chafe*, etc.: femora atteri equitatu, Pl. 28, 16, 51, § 218.—**D.** *To reduce to small fragments*, etc., *by attrition*: alii atteri cibum in ventre contendunt, Cels. præf.

III. Fig.: *To destroy, waste, weaken, impair*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: postquam ... alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, Sall. J. 79, 4: nec publicanus atterit (*sc.* Germanos), *i. e. drain* or *exhaust them by exactions*, Tac. G. 29: ubi eorum famam atque pudorem attriverat, Sall. C. 16, 2: attritis opibus, Tac. H. 1, 10: attritis Italiæ rebus, id. ib. 2, 56: præliis adterebantur copiæ, Curt. 4, 6, 31: magna pars (*sc.* exercitūs) avaritiâ aut temeritate ducum attrita est, Sall. J. 85, 46: res atteritur longo sufflamine litis, Juv. 16, 50.—**B.** With *Abl.*: Italiæ opes maxime adtriverat (*sc.* Hannibal), Sall. J. 5, 4.

at-terrānĕus (adt-), a, um, *adj.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; terra] *Pertaining to the earth, proceeding from the earth*: fulmina, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49, 2.

at-tertĭārĭus (adt-), a, um, *adj.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; tertius] = ἐπίτριτος *(Belonging to an additional third*; hence) *Pertaining to one and a third*: Vitr. 3, 1.

at-tertĭātus (adt-), a, um, *P.* of obsol. attertio [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; tertius] *Reduced to a third*: lixivium attertiatum, Plin. Valer. 1, 29.

attestātĭo (adt-), ōnis, *f.* [attestor] *A bearing witness to* a thing; *attestation, testimony* (post-class.): Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 9; Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 30; Vulg. Gen. 43, 3.

at-testŏr (adt-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; testor] **I.** Gen.: *To bear witness* or *testimony to* a thing; *to attest*: hoc attestatur brevis Æsopi fabula, Phæd. 1, 10, 3; Pl. præf. § 10: M. Cato id sæpenumero attestatus est, Gell. 4, 12. **II.** Esp.: Augural *t. t.*: attestata fulmina *or* fulgura, *lightnings which confirm that which was made known by previous lightnings, confirmatory* (opp. to *peremptalia*, which cancel what was previously revealed); "*attestata* (fulmina), quæ prioribus consentiunt," Sen. Q. N. 2, 49, 2: "*attestata* dicebantur *fulgura*, quæ iterato flebant, videlicet significationem priorum attestantia," Fest. p. 11.

at-texo (adt-), ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; texo, *no.* II. A.] (rare; only in prose) **I.** Prop.: *To interlace* or *plait on to*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: turres contabulantur; pinnæ loricæque ex cratibus attexuntur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 40.—**B.** With *Abl.*: adtextis capite crinibus, App. M. 11, p. 260, 55.

II. Fig.: *To add* or *join on*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: secundum actum, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 2.—**B.** With *ad*: ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attexitote mortalem, C. Univ. 11 *fin.*

1. **Atthis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*, Ἀττίς: *Attic, Athenian*: matres, Mart. 11, 53, 4: lingua, App. M. 1, præf. Oud.—As *Subst.*: **A.** (*sc.* mulier): **1.** Prop.: *An Athenian woman*: Atthidum choris, Sen. Hipp. 105.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *A nightingale (because Philomela was changed into one)*: multisona, Mart. 1, 54, 9.—**b.** *A swallow (because Procne was changed into one)*: Mart. 5, 67, 2.—**B.** (*sc.* terra) *A name of Attica*: Lucr. 6, 1115; Sid. Carm. 5, 44; Mel. 2, 3; id. 2, 7.

2. **Atthis,** ĭdis, *f. A female friend of Sappho*: Ov. H. 15, 18 Loers.

Attiānus, a, um, v. Accius.

attibernālis, is, v. attubernalis.

1. **Attĭca,** æ; **Attĭce,** es, *f. The most distinguished country of Ancient Greece, situate in Hellas Proper, with Athens as its capital*: **A.** Form *Attica*: Mel. 2, 4; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30; Pl. 4, 7, 11, § 24.—**B.** Form *Attice*: Pl. 4, § 1 Sillig. ed maj.; id. 4, 7, 11, § 23 ib.

2. **Attĭca,** æ, *f. The daughter of T. Pomponius Atticus*: C. Att. 12, 1, 1.

1. **Attĭce,** *adv.* [1. Atticus] *In the Attic* or *Athenian manner*: C. Brut. 84, 291; Quint. 10, 12, 28.

2. **Attĭce,** ēs, *f. adj.*, Ἀττική: *Attic*: ochra, quæ Attice nominatur, Cels. 5, 18, 19; cf. Pl. 37, 10, 66, § 179, "ochra Attica."

3. **Attĭce,** es, v. Attica.

†attĭcisso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* = ἀττικίζω, *To imitate the Athenian mode of speaking*: non atticissat, verum sicilissitat, Plaut. Men. prol. 12; App. Flor. *no.* 18, p. 362, 12.

Attĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [2. Attica] *Little Attica*: C. Att. 6, 5, 4.

†attĭcurges, is, *adj.* = ἀττικουργής, *Made in the Attic manner*: Vitr. 3, 3 (al. 5), § 2; id. 4, 6, §§ 1, 6.

1. **Attĭcus,** a, um (*Gen. Gr.* Attices, Var.; cf. Ochl. Var. pp. 120, 125), *adj.*, Ἀττικός: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Of, or pertaining to, Attica* or *Athens, Attic, Athenian*: Athenæ, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 2; Rud. 3, 4, 36: civis, id. Pœn. 1, 2, 159; Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 16: disciplina, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 24: fines, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 6: regio, Pl. 10, 12, 15, § 33: thymum, id. 21, 10, 31, § 57: mel, id. 21, 10, 31, § 57: sal, id. 31, 7, 41, § 87: columnæ, id. 36, 23, 56, § 179: ochra, id. 37, 10, 66, § 179: apis, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 32: pellex, *i. e. Philomela*, Mart. 10, 51, 4: profluvius, *i. e. the glanders*, Veg. Vet. 1, 17; 38.—Prov.: Attica fides, *i. e. sincere, firm, inviolable*, Vell. 2, 23, 4.—As *Subst.*: **Attĭci,** ōrum, *m. The Athenians*: Phæd. 1, 2, 6.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: As descriptive of the highest style of art, eloquence, *etc.*: *Attic*: quo (*sc.* Demosthene) ne Athenas quidem ipsas magis credo fuisse Atticas, C. Or. 7, 23; cf. id. Opt. Gen. Or. 3, 8; id. Brut. 82 *sq.*: lepos, Mart. 3, 20, 9.—As *Subst.*: **Attĭci,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* rhetores), *Orators of the Attic stamp* (*opp.* Asiani, v. Asianus): et antiqua quidem illa divisio inter Atticos atque Asianos fuit: quum hi pressi et integri, contra inflati illi et inanes haberentur; in his nihil superflueret, illis judicium maxime ac modus deesset, *etc.*, Quint. 12, 10, 16 *sq.*—**2.** Meton.: *Excellent, pre-eminent*: sexcenti logi, Atquo Attici omnes, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 66.

2. **Attĭcus,** i, *m.* **I.** *A* cognomen *of the Roman T. Pomponius, the intimate friend of Cicero, given to him on account of his eloquence.* His biography is found in Nepos. **II.** *The name of some writers*: cf. Spald. Quint. 3, 1, 18.

attigo (adt-), v. attingo.

attĭguus, a, um, *adj.* [attingo] *Touching, contiguous, neighbouring* (post-class.): domus, App. M. 4, p. 148, 7: nemus, id. ib. 6, p. 178, 18; Paul. Nol. Nat. XIII. 8. Fel. 333 ed. Murat.

at-tillo (adt-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [prob. ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; obs. tillo, akin to titillo] (Prop.: *To tickle*; Fig.) *To please*: Jul. Valer. Res. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 41.

attilus, i, *m. A species of large fish*

in the Po: Accipenser huso, L.; called by the Italians *Ladano* or *Adello*: Pl. 9, 15, 17, § 44.

Attin, inis, v. Attis.

attinæ (adt-), ārum, *f.* [attineo] (*The restraining* or *checking things*; hence) *Stones piled up as a boundary mark*: Sicul. Flacc. pp. 4, 6 Goes.

at-tinĕo (adt-), tinŭi, tentum, tinēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [ad; teneo] **I.** *Act.* (ante-class. poet., or in histt.): **A.** (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; teneo, *no.* I. A. 1.) *To hold* a person or thing *near* another, *to hold* or *bring close*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: nunc jam cultros attinet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 16.—**2.** With *ante*: nunc eandem ante oculos attines, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 30.

B. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; teneo, *no.* I. A. 2. a.): **1.** *To keep* or *lay hold of*; *to hold fast*: **a.** Prop.: (a) In *simple constr.*: m Stertinius Flavium attinuisset, Tac. A. 2, 10.—(b) With *second Acc.*: testes vinctos attines, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 63.—(c) With *Abl.*: ni proximi prensam dextram vi attinuissent, Tac. A. 1, 35: cujus curā adtinebatur Locusta, id. ib. 13, 15; cf., also, id. ib. 6, 17.—**b.** Fig.: (a) In *simple constr.*: forma hujus, mores, virtus animum attinuere hictuum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 17.—(b) With *second Acc.*: me vadatum amore vinetumque attines, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 3.—(c) With *Abl.*: vinculo servitutis adtineri, Tac. 13, 27.—**2.** *To hold* or *have possession of*, *to possess*, *keep*, *occupy*, etc.: **a.** Prop.: ripam Danubii, Tac. A. 4, 5.—**b.** Fig.: quamque attinendi magni dominatūs sient, Ter. Frgm. ap. C. Gr. 47, 157.

C. (acc. to ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; teneo, *no.* I. A. 2. d.): **1.** *To hold* or *keep back*, *retain*, *detain*, etc.: **a.** Prop.: (a) In *simple constr.*: sorores ejus attinuit, Tac. A. 12, 68: flaminem, id. ib. 3, 71.—(b) With *Abl.*: vires castris, Tac. A. 5, 52: convictam publicā custodiā, id. ib. 3, 36; *cf.*, also, id. ib. 6, 19.—(c) With *Adv. of place*: Petronius illic attinebatur, Tac. A. 16, 19.—**b.** Fig.: (a) In *simple constr.*: si quos dulcedo loci attinuerat, Tac. A. 14, 33: Vologesen defectione Hyrcaniæ attineri, id. ib. 13, 37.—(b) With *Abl.*: Boechum Romanos spe pacis attinuisse, Sall. J. 108, 3.—(c) With *Gen. of place*: valetudine domi, Tac. A. 14, 56.—**2.** *To restrain*, *hinder*, *check*: ni victorem exercitum attinuisset obscurum noctis, Tac. H. 2, 14: impetum ejus attinuere senatores, id. A. 13, 50.

II. *Neut.* (acc. to *ad*, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; teneo, *no.* I. A. 2. c.): **A.** Prop.: *To reach*, *extend*, *or stretch to* (post-class.): ad Borysthenem atque inde ad Tanain attinent (*sc.* Scythæ), Curt. 6, 2, 13.

B. Fig.: only in the 3rd pers., usu. sing. (either with or without a subject), seldom plur. or in the Inf.: **1.** *It belongs to*, *concerns*, *refers* or *relates to*, *pertains* or *appertains to* (class.; the usual signif. of the word): **a.** With *ad*: (a) *With a subject*: negotium hoc ad me attinet, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 51: num quidnam ad filium hæc scriptulo attinet? id. ib. 5, 1, 24: quid istuc ad me attinet? id. Poen. 3, 3, 24: quid id ad me attinet, id. Trin. 4, 2, 136; so, id. ib. 4, 3, 58: quod quidem ad nos duas attinuit, id. Pœn. 5, 4, 9: comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere (*sc.* illam), Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 64: quod antehac fecit, nihil ad me attinet, id. ib. 1, 2, 16: quid istæ picturæ ad me attinent, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 36: *Do.* Hæc (tabellæ) quid ad me? *To.* Immo ad te attinent, id. Pers. 4, 3, 27: quæ ad te attinent, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 24: quod vehementer ad has res attinet, Lucr. 4, 30: nec quidquam reipublicæ acturos (consules denunciārunt), præterquam quod ad provinciarum administrationem attinerent, Liv. 42, 10 *fin.*: tanquam ad rem attinuat (*sc.* "picta cauda"), Hor. S. 2, 2, 27 Dillenb.: quæ ad colendam vitem attinebunt, C. Fin. 4, 14, 38: nunc quam ad rem dicam hoc attinere somnium, *etc.*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 19.—(b) *Without a subject*: quod ad me attinet, *as far as it relates to me*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: quod ad abstinentiam attinet, id. Att. 5, 17, 2: quod ad rem popularem attinet, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4.—**b.** With *Acc. alone*: (a) *With a subject* (*which is sts. a clause*): neque quemquam attinebat id recusare, C. Quint. 19, 60: de magnitudine vocis nihil nos attinet commonere, Auct. Her. 3, 11, 20: in his, quæ custodiam religionis attinent, Val. Max. 1, 1, 14.—(b) *Without a subject*: quod sumtum attinet, C. Fam. 14, 2, 3; dub. (al. ad sumtum).—**2.** *It concerns*, *matters*, *is of moment*, *of consequence*, *of importance*, *of use*: without *ad* or *Acc.*, very oft. *with clause as subject*: ea conquisiverunt, quæ nihil attinebant, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1: nec patitur Scythas, et Parthum dicere, nec quæ nihil attinent, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 12: de quo quid sentiam nihil attinet dicere, C. Fam. 4, 7, 3: nihil attinet quemquam nominari, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: quia nec eosdem nominari attinebat, Liv. 23, 5 *fin.*: nec attinuisse demi securim, quum sine provocatione creati essent, interpretabantur, id. 3, 36: quid attinet tot ora navium duci contra latrones, Hor. Epod. 4, 17.—**3.** In pregn. signif.: *It belongs to*, *is serviceable*, *useful*, *avails*: quid attinuit eum iis, quibuscum re concinebat, verbis discrepare? C. Fam. 4, 7, 3: ea re non venit, quia nihil attinuit, id. Att. 12, 18 b., 2: nec victoribus mitti attinere puto, Liv. 23, 23: sin (frumenta) protinus usui destinantur, nihil attinet repoliri, Col. 2, 21, 6.

at-tingo (adt-), tigi, tactum, tingĕre (old form **attigo,** ĕre; *Subj. pres.* attingam for attingam, acc. to Fest. s. v. p. 22; cf. Lindem. ib. *not.* 26; cf., also, Comm. p. 338), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. c.; tango] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To touch against*; *to come in contact with*; *to touch*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: omnia, Lucr. 4, 627: prius quam aries murum attigisset, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22: nec enim ullum hoc frigidius flumen attigi, C. Leg. 2, 3, 6: pulsum venarum attigit (*sc.* medicus), Tac. A. 6, 50: quod (*sc.* solum) primum nascens Divus Augustus attigisset (in reference to the practice of laying new-born infants on the ground), Suet. Aug. 5 (*cf.*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 46, and tollo, *no.* I. A. 2. b.): Mænalon, *i. e. tread upon*, Ov. M. 2, 415: cave vestem attigas, Att. ap. Non. 75, 32: ne attigas puerum, Plaut. Frgm. ib. 75, 33.—**2.** With *Abl.*: mento summam aquam, Poet. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: pedibus terram, Nep. Eum. 5, 5.

B. Esp.: With access. ideas: **1.** *To touch one by striking*, or (rarely) *to seize upon*, *to catch*, etc., *in a hostile manner*: ne me attigas: si me tetigis, *etc.*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 106; id. Truc. 2, 2, 21: ne attigas puerum istac causā, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 41 (also quoted by Non. 75, 33); Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 91.—So of lightning: *To strike one*: ICTV. FVLMINIS. ARBORES. ATTACTÆ. ARDVERINT., Frgm. Fratr. Arval. in Orell. *no.* 961; cf. Fest. s. v. SCRIBONIANUM; p. 258, *not.* 5, and s. v. OBSTITUM, p. 192: si Vestinus attingeretur, Liv. 8, 29; so, Suet. Ner. 38.—**2.** Of lovers: Aliquam, *To touch one lovingly* or *immodestly*, *to have sexual intercourse with*: virginem, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 61; id. Ph. 5, 8, 22; Cat. 67, 20; Tib. 1, 6, 53.—**3.** *To touch* in feeding or cropping: nulla neque amnem Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam, Virg. E. 5, 26.—**4.** Of local relations: **a.** *To come to* a place, *to approach*, *reach*, *arrive at*, or *attain to* a place (class.: esp. freq. in the histt.) (a) In *simple constr.*: ædes ne attingite, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 37: ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, 24: Siciliam, Nep. Dion. 5, 3: Syriam ac legiones, Tac. A. 2, 55: saltuosos locos, id. ib. 4, 45: Urbem, id. Or. 7 *fin.*; so, Suet. Tib. 60; Cal. 44; Vesp. 4: attigit injusti regis Gortynia templa, Cat. 64, 75: cœlum, Claud. Bell. Gild. 26: Iden, id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 190.—(b) With *ab*: quod ab illo attigisset nuncius, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 19 (*cf.* id. ib. 3, 5, 3: si a me tetigit amicus).—(c) With *Abl. of time*: horā dei quartā Britanniam attigit, Cæs. B. G. 4, 23.—**b.** *To be near to*; *to border upon*, *be contiguous to*, *touch upon*, etc.: (a) *Act.*: (a) In *simple constr.*: quæ (*sc.* regio) Cilicium attingeret, C. Fam. 15, 4, 4: eorum fines Nervii attingebant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 15; cf., also, C. Pis. 16, 38.—(β) With *ex*: ex utrāque parte tonsillas attingens (*sc.* stomachus), Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135.—(b) *Neut.*: With *Dat.*: ITEM. COLLEGIA. QUÆ. ATTINGUNT. EIDEM. FORO., Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3314.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To touch*, *affect*, *reach*: nec desiderium nostri nos attigit ullum, Lucr. 3, 935: ante quam voluptas aut dolor attigerit, C. Fin. 3, 5, 16: nimirum me alia quoque causa delectat, quæ te non attingit, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: quo studio providit, ne qua me illius temporis invidia attingeret, id. Fam. 3, 10, 10: si qua de Pompeio nostro tuendo . . . cura te attingit, id. Att. 6, 11, A.: erant perpauci, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv. 27, 11: gaudia, *to enjoy*, Prop. 1, 19, 9: vox attigit aures, Val. Fl. 2, 452: sonus attigit aurem, Claud. Bell. Get. 412; Manil. 1 333.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of speech: *To touch upon* something in speaking, *etc.*, *to mention slightly*: **a.** With *Abl.*: paucis rem, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 11.—**b.** With *Adv.*: summatim attingere, Lucr. 3, 262: quod perquam breviter perstrinxi atque attigi, C. de Or. 2, 49, 201: tantummodo summas, Nep. Pelop. 1, 1.—**c.** In *simple constr.*: invitus ea, tanquam vulnera, attingo, sed nisi tacta tractatuque sanari non possunt, Liv. 23, 27: ut seditionem attigit, Tac. A. 1, 35.—**2.** Of action: *To come in contact with* something by action; i. e. *to undertake*, *enter upon* some course of action (esp. mental), *to apply one's self to*, *be occupied in*, *engage in*, *to take in hand*, *manage*: **a.** *Act.*: (a) With *Abl.*: quæ isti rhetores ne primoribus quidem labris attigissent, C. de Or. 1, 19, 87.—(b) With *Adv.*: ut primum forum attigi, *applied myself to public affairs*, C. Fam. 5, 8, 3: egomet, qui sero ac leviter Græcas literas attigissem, id. de Or. 1, 18, 82.—(c) In *simple constr.*: orationes, C. Or. 13, 41: poeticam, Nep. Att. 18, 5; so, Suet. Aug. 85: liberales disciplinas omnes, id. Ner. 52: studia, id. Gramm. 9: arma, Liv. 3, 19: militiam resque bellicas, Suet. Cal. 43: curam, reip., id. Tib. 13.—**b.** *Neut.*: With *ad*: ad Venerem quicunque voles attingere seram, Ov. A. A. 2, 701.—**3.** Of the relations and qualities of things: *To come in contact with*; *to be near* or *similar to*; *to belong* or *appertain to*; *to concern* or *relate to*: **a.** *Act.*: (a) With *Abl.*: quæ (*sc.* civitates) tum officiis, fide, vetustate, tum etiam cognatione populi Romani nomen attingunt, C. 2 Verr. 5, 32, 83: te aliquā necessitate, id. Fam. 13, 7, 4; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 6.—(b) In *simple constr.*: hæc quemque attigit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 20: attingit animi naturam corporis similitudo, C. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: non attingit (*sc.* labor) deum, id. N. D. 1, 9, 22; cf., also, id. Tusc. 5, 33, 93.—(c) With *Adv.*: quātenus quicquid eo attingit, C. Fin. 5, 9, 24: primus ille (*sc.* locus) . . . maxime naturam attingit humanam, id. Off. 1, 6, 18: quæ non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam, *etc.*, id. Leg. 2, 5, 13.—**b.** *Neut.*: With *ad*: quæ nihil attingunt ad rem, nec sunt usui, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 32.—**4.** *To happen* or *occur to*; *to befall*: si quid eam humanitus attigisset (for the usual accidisset), App. Apol. p. 337.

☞ That in Turpil. ap. Non. 75, 30 (ne me attiga atque aufer manum), the reading attiga for attigas *or* attige is correct, might yet be questioned.

at-tinguo (adt-), *no perf.*, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [prob. ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; tinguo, *no.* III.] (*To tincture with*, etc.; hence) Of disease: *To affect with*, etc. (prps. only in follg. ex.): adtinctum animal, Veg. Vet. 1, 11, 7.

Attis (Atth-), idis; **Atys,** yos; **Attin,** inis, *m.* "Ἀττις, Ἄτυς, Ἄττιν: *A young Phrygian shepherd, whom Cybele loved, and made her priest on condition of perpetual chastity; but he broke his vow, became insane, and emasculated himself*: **A.** Form *Attis*: Ov. M. 10, 104.—**B.** Form *Atys*: Cat. 63, 1: *Acc.*: Atyn, id. 63, 42.—**C.** Form *Attin*: Macr. S. 1, 21, p. 313 Bip.

at-titŭlo (adt-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; titulo] *To give a title to a work*; *to entitle* (post-class.): quos (*sc.* libros) Græcā appellatione attitulavit, *etc.*, Gennad. de Vir. Ill. 13; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 40; id. ib. 10, 11.

Attius, ii, v. Accius.

at-tŏlĕro (adt-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; tolero] *To bear, support*, etc.: atria attolerabant statuas deæ, App. M. 2, p. 90 Oud.

at-tollo (adt-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. f.; tollo] (freq. in poet. and post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lift* or *raise up; to raise* or *elevate*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: parvumque attollite natum, Ov. M. 9, 387: caput, id. ib. 5, 503: signa, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 5: pallium (= accingere), Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 31: aliquem, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 58 Schmid.: vultûs jacentes, Ov. M. 4, 144: oculos, Vulg. Gen. 43, 29: frons attollitur, Quint. 11, 3, 78; cf. also, Tac. A. 6, 37.—**2.** With *Abl.*: **a.** Of instrument: illum . . . sæpe attollunt humeris, Virg. G. 4, 217: corpus ulnis, Ov. M. 7, 847.—**b.** Of place: oculos humo, Ov. M. 2, 448.—**3.** With *Adv. of direction*: oculos contra, Ov. M. 6, 605; so, Prop. 1, 15, 37.—**4.** With *ad*: timidumque ad lumina lumen Attollens, Ov. M. 10, 293: manûs ad cœlum, Liv. 10, 36.—**5.** With *ex*: cornua e mari, Pl. 9, 27, 43, § 82.—**6.** With *super c. Acc.*: super limen pedes, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 1.

B. Esp.: **1.** With *Personal pron.* or *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To lift* or *raise one's self up; to rise*, etc.: **a.** With *Personal pron.*: (a) With *in c. Acc.*: se in femur, Virg. Æ. 10, 856: se in auras, Ov. M. 4, 722.—(b) With *Abl.*: se recto trunco, Ov. M. 2, 832.—(c) With *ab*: se a gravi casu, Liv. 8, 7: se a terrâ, Pl. 21, 11, 36, § 62.—**b.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: e mediis arenis hunc (*sc.* Atlantem) in cœlum attolli prodiderunt, Pl. 5, 1, 1, § 6.—**2.** Of buildings, *etc.*: *To erect, construct, raise*, etc.: **a.** With *Abl.*: (a) Of instrument: immensam molem Roboribus textis, Virg. Æ. 2, 185.—(b) Of magnitude: Pl. 36, 5, 4, § 30; cf. below *no.* b.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: turres in LX pedes attollebantur, Tac. H. 5, 11: attollitur opus in altitudinem XXV. cubitis, Pl. 36, 5, 4, § 30.—**c.** With *Dat.* (acc. to some; acc. to Forbig. *Abl.*): arcemque attollere tectis, Virg. Æ. 3, 134.—**3.** Attollere campum, *To throw up the plain* (said of the effect of rapid riding): Pl. Pan. 13, 3; cf. the whole passage.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To raise, elevate, lift up*, etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: implacabilis ardet, Attollitque animos, Virg. Æ. 12, 4: rectos et vividos animos non, ut alii, contundis ac deprimis, sed foves et attollis, Pl. Pan. 44, 6.—**2.** With *ad*: ad consulatûs spem attollere animos, Liv. 22, 26: attollique suum lætis ad sidera nomen Vocibus, Luc. 7, 11.—**3.** With *Dat.*: Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus, Virg. Æ. 4, 49.—**B.** *To bear up, sustain, support*, etc.: frangit et attollit vires in milite causa, Prop. 4, 6, 51.—**C.** *To render prominent* or *conspicuous; to distinguish, aggrandize*, etc.: quum Blæsum triumphi insignibus attolleret, Tac. A. 3, 72: ceteros præmiis, id. H. 4, 59: bello et armis rempublicam, id. ib. 4, 52.—**D.** *To honour, praise, extol, magnify*, etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: sua facta, suos casûs, Tac. Agr. 25; cf. also, Vell. 2, 65, 1 Ruhnk.; Tac. H. 3, 37.—**2.** With *Abl.*: industriam suam laudibus, Tac. H. 2, 90.—**3.** With *per*: res per similitudinem, Quint. 8, 6, 68.—**4.** With *Adverbial expression*: cuncta in majus, Tac. A. 15, 30.—**5.** With *supra*: privati hominis nomen supra Principis, Tac. Agr. 39.

☞ For Pac. ap. Non. 246, 5, v. attulo.

at-tondĕo (adt-), tondi (*perf. redupl. sync.* attotonse = attotondisse or attondisse, Virg. Cat. 8, 9: attondi = attonderi, Veg. Vet. 2, 28, 36), tonsum, tondēre, 2. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; tondeo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To shave, clear, clip, lop* (rare, and mostly poet.): rusticus Saturni dente relictam Persequitur vitem attondens, *pruning, he cuts off the vine around*, Virg. G. 2, 407: caput attonsum, Cels. 4, 3: ad cutem, Scribon. Comp. 10.—**B.** Esp.: *To clip*, etc., *with the teeth; to crop, nibble, eat away, gnaw at*: attondent virgulta capellæ, Virg. E. 10, 7: attonsa arva, *fed down*, Luc. 6, 84: attonsa prata, Aus. Mos. 203.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To lessen, diminish*: consiliis nostris laus est attonsa Laconum, *shorn*, Poet. in C. Tusc. 5, 17 (as transl. of the Gr. ἠμετέραις βουλαῖς Σπάρτη μὲν ἐκείρατο δόξαν, Plut. 2, p. 1098). —**B.** Esp.: *To fleece, cheat* (cf. admutilo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18; so in the pun): attonsæ hæ quidem ambæ usque sunt (oves), id. Bacch. 5, 2, 7; id. ib. 5, 1, 9.

III. Meton.: *To strip one's skin off, to cudgel, beat soundly*: metuo, si senex resciverit, ne ulmos parasitos faciat, quæ usque attondeant, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 6.

attŏnĭte (adt-), *adv.* [attonitus] *Frantically, in an infuriated manner*: Britannia eam (*sc.* artem) attonite celebrat, Pl. 30, 1, 4, § 13; dub. al. attonita.

1. **attŏnĭtus (adt-)**, a, um, **I.** *P.* of attono. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** *Stunned, terrified, stupified, alarmed, astonished, amazed, confounded, thunderstruck*: "*attonitus* est stupefactus. Nam proprie attonitus dicitur, cui casus vicini fulminis et sonitus tonitruum dant stuporem," Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 172: "quo fragore edito concidunt homines, exanimantur, quidam vero vivi stupent, et in totum sibi excidunt, quos vocamus attonitos, quorum mentes sonus ille cœlestis loco pepulit," Sen. Q. N. 2, 27.—**1.** Of living beings: **a.** With *Abl.*: talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum, Virg. Æ. 3, 172: attonitus tanto miserarum turbine rerum, Ov. M. 7, 614; cf. also, Liv. 1, 47; Tac. H. 4, 49.—**b.** *Abs.*: attonitæ dixit, Ov. M. 2, 463: mater . . . attonitæ diu similis fuit, id. ib. 5, 510; Liv. 10, 29; Suet. Cæs. 28; id. Claud. 38.—**c.** With *Gen.*: attonitus serpentis equus, Sil. 6, 231 (cf. Zumpt, § 437).—**2.** Of inanimate things: neque enim ante dehiscent Attonitæ magna ora domûs, Virg. Æ. 8, 53 (but acc. to Serv. in an act. sense, synon. with *attonitos facientis, stupendæ, stunning, terrifying*, as pallida senectus, *etc.*): mensa, Val. Fl. 1, 45: arces, Sil. 4, 7 Drak.; quorundam persuasiones, Pl. 29, 1, 8, § 28.—**B.** *Seized with a furor of inspiration; inspired, infuriated, frantic*: **1.** *Abs.*: vates, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 14.—**2.** With *Dat.*: attonitæ Baccho matres, Virg. Æ. 7, 390.

2. **attŏnĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [attono] *A being amazed; amazement, wonder, astonishment* (post-class.): Venant. 8, 6, 133.

at-tŏno (adt-), ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; tono] (Prop.: *To thunder at*; Fig.): **A.** *To amaze, stupify, astonish*, etc.: altitudo attonat, Mæcen. ap. Sen. Ep. 19, 9.—**B.** *To seize* with divine furor, etc.; *to render frantic, infuriate*, etc. (poet.): quis furor, anguigenæ, . . . vestras Attonuit mentes? Ov. M. 3, 532: quas semideæ Dryades Faunique bicornes Numine contactas attonuere suo, id. H. 4, 50.

attonsus (adt-), a, um, *P.* of attondeo.

at-torquĕo (adt-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. f.; torqueo] *To hurl upwards*: jaculum attorquens, Virg. Æ. 9, 52 Heyne.

at-torrĕo (adt-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; torreo] *To bake, roast* (only in Apic.): nucs, Apic. 4, 2; id. 7, 5.

attractĭo (adt-), ōnis, *f.* [attraho] *A drawing together, contraction* (very rare): literarum, Var. L. L. 5, 1, 5: rugarum, Pall. Apr. 1 *fin.*

attractīvus (adt-), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Attracting, attractive*: Cassiod. Var. 10, 29; id. Anim. 6.

attractōrĭus (adt-), a, um, *adj.* [attraho, through obsol. *attractor*, one who attracts] (*Pertaining to an* attractor; hence) *Having the power of attraction, attractive*: virtus (*sc.* sulphuris) est attractoria, Æmil. Macer. 4, 19.

1. **attractus (adt-)**, a, um, **I.** *P.* of attraho. **II.** *Pa.*: *Drawn* or *attracted*; of the brow, *contracted, knit*: frons attractior, Sen. Ben. 4, 31.

2. **attractus (adt-)**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A drawing to, attraction*: Dict. Cret. 5, 11.

at-trăho (adt-), xi, ctum, hĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; traho] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To draw to* or *towards* one's self, *etc.*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: pulmo attrahens ac reddens animam, Pl. 11, 37, 72, § 188: contentos arcûs, Ov. Rem. Am. 435.—**2.** With *double Dat.*: amnes attrahere auxilio sitientibus hortis, Col. 10, 24.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the magnet: *To attract*: attrahens (*sc.* magnes) ferrum, Pl. 36, 16, 25, § 129.—**2.** *To knit, contract, wrinkle* the brow, *etc.*: vultus tuus colligit rugas et attrahit frontem, Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 1; dub. al. trahit.—**3.** With the accessory notion of force: *To drag to* a person or place: **a.** With *ad*: tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, Liv. 29, 9.—**b.** With *Adv. of place*: ducem huc vinctum, Ov. M. 3, 563.

II. Fig.: *To draw, attract, allure*, etc., *to* a person or place: **A.** In *simple constr.*: discipulos attrahit illa novos, Ov. F. 3, 830: putare Me attractum iri, C. Att. 10, 1, 13.—**B.** With *Relative clause*: quos fugit attrahit una, Ov. M. 14, 63.—**C.** With *Adv. of time*: Ov. M. 14, 63; cf. preceding *no.* B.—**D.** With *ad*: nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat et attrahat, quam, *etc.*, C. Læl. 14, 50: ea me ad hoc negotium provincia attraxit, id. 2 Verr. 2, 1, 1.—**E.** With *Acc. of place*: te Romam, C. Fam. 7, 10, 4.—**F.** With *in c. Acc.*: quandoquidem in partes, ait, attrahor, Ov. M. 5, 93; dub. al. abstrahor.—**G.** With *ellipse of direct object*: quæ causa attraxerit (*sc.* nos) Argos, Virg. Æ. 11, 250.

attrectātio (adt-), ōnis, *f.* [attrecto] **I.** Prop.: *A touching, handling* (post-Aug.): Gell. 11, 18, 23: boves, frequenti manûs attrectatione mansuescere, Pall. Mart. 12, 1. **II.** Fig.: Gramm. *t. t.*: *A term applied to words which denote a compressing of many things into a small compass*; e. g. fasceatim, Quint. 1, 4, 20.

attrectātus (adt-), ūs, *m.* [id.] *A handling, touching, feeling*: Pac. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 21, 50.

at-trecto (adt-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; tracto, *no.* II. A.] **I.** Gen.: *To touch* or *handle* in any way: **A.** Prop.: 1. In *simple constr.*: signum Junonis, Liv. 5, 22: patrios Penates, Virg. Æ. 2, 719: feralia, Tac. A. 1, 62: alienam rem, Sabin. ap. Gell. 11, 18, 20: uxores suas attrectatas esse a Cœlio, C. Cœl. 8, 20.—2. With *Abl.*: libros contaminatis manibus, C. Har. Resp. 13, 28.—3. With *Adv. of manner*: aliquem nimium familiariter, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 6.—**B.** Fig.: 1. In *simple constr.*: facilis est illa occursatio et blanditia popularis: aspicitur, non attrectatur, *etc.*, C. Planc. 12, 29 Wund.—2. With *Relative clause*: attrectare quod non obtineret, Tac. A. 3, 52. **II.** Esp.: With accessory notion of appropriation: *To lay hold of, appropriate*: regias gazas, Liv. 34, 4: fasces securesque, id. 28, 24.

at-trĕmo (adt-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; tremo] *To tremble* or *quake at*: With *Dat.*: alicui, Stat. Th. 8, 81: censuræ, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

at-trepīdo (adt-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ad, *no.* II. B. *N. B.*; trepido] *To go tremblingly on*: attrepidate saltem; nam vos approperare haud postulo, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 43.

at-tribŭlatus, a, um, *P.* of obsol. attribulo [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; tribulo] *Pressed much* or *greatly*: folliculus, Æmil. Macer. 4, 6.

attrĭbūtum (adt-), i, *n.* [attribuo] **A.** (acc. to attribuo, *no.* I. A. 4.) (*That which is assigned*; hence) *Money assigned* from the public treasury: Var. L. L. 5, 36, 49.—**B.** (acc. to attribuo, *no.* II. C.) (*That which is attributed* or *ascribed*; hence): Gramm. *t. t.*: *A predicate, attribute*: C. Inv. 1, 24, 34; id. Inv. 1, 26, 37; Gell. 4, 1, 21.

at-tribŭo (adt-), ŭi, ūtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; tribuo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To give to*; hence, **1.** *To assign* or *allot to; to make over to*: **a.** *Aliquid alicui*: pueros attribue ei, quot, *etc.*, C. Att. 12, 30, 1: is (*sc.* gladiatoribus) equos attribuit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 14; cf. also, id. B. G. 7, 70.—*Pass. constr.*: quæ (*sc.* insulæ) erant ab Sullâ Rhodiis attributæ, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 33; cf. also, id. Cat. 2, 3, 6.—**b.** With *Abl.*: civitates attributæ municipiis lege Pompeiâ, Pl. 3, 20, 24, § 138.—**2.** *To appoint* or *assign* to an undertaking, for a purpose, *etc.*: **a.** *Aliquid alicui*: legio-

nibus opus, Hirt. B. Afr. 38: latera castrorum legionibus munienda, Cæs. B. G. 1, 42.—**b.** *Aliquem alicui rei*: quæ (*sc.* juventus) ejus loci præsidio attributa erat, Liv. 24, 21.—**c.** With *ad*: certas cunque partes ad custodiam urbis attribuit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 7: partem vici cohortibus ad hiemandum, id. B. G. 3, 2.—**d.** With *double Acc.*: delectos antesignanos centuriones Cæsar ei classi attribuerat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 57.—**3.** *To give to one's charge; to commit, confide, entrust*: ei (*sc.* pontifici) sacra omnia attribuit, Liv. 1, 20.—**4.** *To assign* or *make over to*: **a.** Of public property, *etc.*: (a) *Aliquid alicui*: bona oppressorum in Vesevo . . . . . restitutioni afflictarum civitatum attribuit (*sc.* Titus), Suet. Tit. 8:—*Pass. constr.*: **ut tantam pecuniam redemptori attribuendam curent, C. Phil. 9, 7, 16.—** (b) *Aliquid ad aliquid*: ad eam rem pecuniam, C. Phil. 14, 14, 38.—(c) In *simple constr.*: pecunia attributa, numerata est, C. 2 Verr. 1, 13, 34: opera ex pecunia attributâ confecerunt (*sc.* censores), Liv. 40, 51.—**b.** In private matters: (a) Of things: videbis ut tantum attribuatur, quantum debetur, C. Att. 13, 2, 1.—(b) Of persons: attributos quod appellas valde probo, C. Att. 13, 22, 3.—**5.** *To attach, join*, etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: ducentos equites attribuit, Cæs. B. G. 6, 31: cf. the context.—**b.** With *Dat.*: huic Rutilium attribuit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 30.—**B.** Esp.: Polit. *t. t.*: *To impose a tax* or *tribute, to assess*: ut terni in tria millia æris attribuerentur, Liv. 39, 44.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To attribute, give, bestow upon, assign*: **1.** *Aliquid alicui*: quem (*sc.* timorem) mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, C. Rosc. Am. 4, 9:—*Pass. constr.*: suus quoique attributus est error, Cat. 22, 20.—**B.** *To entrust, commit*: ceterorum curam bene tuendorum C. Flaminio attribuit, Liv. 26, 40.—**C.** *To attribute, ascribe, impute* (in a good or bad sense): **1.** With *ad*: ad amissionem amicorum miseriam nostram, C. Tusc. 3, 30, 73.—**2.** With *Dat.*: eos (*sc.* bonos exitus) diis immortalibus, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: aliis causam calamitatis, id. 2 Verr. 5, 41, 106: hoc Cæsari, id. de Or. 2, 3, 14; cf. id. Sen. 1, 3.

attrĭbūtĭo (adt-), ōnis, *f.* [attribuo] **A.** (acc. to attribuo, *no.* I. B. 4.): *The assigning, or assignment*, of a debt, *etc.*: de attributione confieies, C. Fam. 16, 24, 1; id. Att. 15, 13, 5; cf. id. ib. 16, 1, 6; id. ib. 16, 3, 5.—**B.** (acc. to attribuo, *no.* II. A.) (Prop.: *An assigning*; Meton.): *That which is assigned for one's lot; fate, destiny*: Græci fatum μοῖραν vocant, quod unicuique attributio sua sit scripta, App. Mund. 38 Hild. ed. min.—**C.** (acc. to attribuo, *no.* II. C.) (Prop.: *An attributing* or *ascribing*; Meton.: *That which is attributed* or *ascribed*; hence): Gramm. *t. t.*: *A predicate, attribute*: C. Inv. 1, 26, 38.

attrĭbūtus (adt-), a, um, *P.* of attribuo.

attrītĭo (adt-), ōnis, *f.* [attero] *A rubbing upon* or *against* something; *friction* (post-class.): Lampr. Elagab. 19; Mart. Cap. p. 50.

1. attrītus (adt-), a, um, **I.** *P.* of attero. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *Rubbed*: sulco attritus vomer, Virg. G. 1, 46.—**2.** Esp.: *Rubbed* or *worn away*: ansa, Virg. Æ. 6, 17: attritis exaratus, Pl. 33, 12, 55, § 157:—*Comp.*: mentum paullo attritius, C. 2 Verr. 4, 43, 94.—**B.** Fig.: Attrita frons, *A shameless impudent face*: Juv. 14, 242 Rup.—**C.** Meton.: *Chafed, galled, sore, excoriated*: attritæ partes, Pl. 24, 7, 28, § 43.—As *Subst.*: **attrīta**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* membra) *Chafed, galled, sore*, etc., *parts* of the body: Pl. 30, 8, 22, § 70.

attrītus (adt-), ūs, *m.* [attero] **A.** (acc. to attero, *no.* I.): *A rubbing against* something: **1.** With *Gen.*: arboris, Pl. 8, 52, 78, § 212: petræ, id. 9, 45, 68, § 147.—**2.** *Abs.*: Pl. 18, 40, 77, § 308; Sen. de Irâ, 3, 4, 2.—**B.** (acc. to attero, *no.* II. C.): *A chafing, galling*, etc.: Pl. 33, 6, 35, § 105; id. 26, 8, 58, § 90.

Attŭārĭi, ōrum, *m.* *A German tribe between the Rhine and the Elbe* (prps. the Chasuarii of Tacitus, G. 34): Vell. 2, 105, 1; Amm. 20, 10, 2.

‡at-tŭbernālis (attĭb-), is, *m.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; taberna] *One belonging to* or *inhabiting an adjoining hut*: Fest. p. 12 Mull.

at-tŭlo (adt-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ad, *no.* II. B. 1. a; root TUL, whence tuli; cf. affero, *init.*] *To bring to* (ante-class.): **A.** With *ad*: dotem ad nos nullam attulit, Nov. ap. Diom. p. 376 P.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: ne quis vim attulat, Pac. ap. Diom. p. 378 P. (In Non. 246, 5, the reading is, "ne eum qui attolat: v. Mull. ad h. l.)

Attus, i; v. Navius.

Ātŭrus (-urrus), i; **Ātur**, ūris, **Atyr**, yris, *m.* Ἀτούριος, *A river of Aquitania* (now *the Adour*): **A.** Form *Aturus*: Luc. 1, 420.—**B.** Form *Aturrus*: Aus. Parent. 4, 11; id. Mos. 468.—Hence, **Aturrĭcus, a**, um, *adj.*, *Belonging to the Aturrus*: piscis, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.—**C.** Form *Atyr*: Vib. Seq. de Flum. p. 220 Bip.

†atўpus, um, *adj.* = ἄτυπος, *-or*, *Stammering*: Cœl. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 2, 5; Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10.

1. Ātys, yos, v. Attis.

2. Ātys, yos, *m.* **I.** *A son of Hercules and Omphale, father of Tyrrhenus and Lydus, and ancestor of the Tyrrhenian kings*: Tac. A. 4, 55. **II.** *The ancestor of the* Gens Attia: Virg. Æ. 5, 568 Wagn. **III.** *A warrior at the siege of Troy*: Stat. Th. 8, 555.

au, *interj.* v. hau.

aucella (-illa), avicella, æ, *f. dim.* [avis] *A little bird* (post-class.: Var. L. L. 8, 40, 123—where the edd. variously give aucella, avicella—expressly says that it was not used): App. M. 9, p. 650 Oud.; Apic. 4, 5; id. 5, 3; id. 8, 7.

aucĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] *To observe attentively* (post-class.): aliquem, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 46.

au-ceps, ŭpis, *m.* [avis; capio] *A bird-catcher; a fowler*: **I.** Prop.: Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 7: veluti merulis intentus decidit auceps In puteum, Hor. A. P. 458; cf. id. S. 2, 3, 227: non avis aucupibus monstrat quâ parte petatur, Ov. A. A. 3, 669. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Abs.*: circumspice dum, ne quis hic nostro sermoni auceps siet, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 9.—**B.** With *Gen.*: voluptatum, C. Ac. Prgm. ap. Aug. contr. Acad. 3, 7 (Orell. IV. 2, p. 470): auceps syllabarum, *i. e. a mere caviller*, id. de Or. 1, 55, 236.

auceta, v. augeo.

Auchātes, æ; v. Auchetæ.

Auchētæ, ārum, *m.*, Ἀυχάται, *A Scythian people inhabiting the country now called the Ukraine*: Pl. 4, 12, 26, § 88.—In *Sing.*: **Auchates,** æ, *m.* (acc. to Gr.) *One of the Auchetæ; an Auchatian*: Val. Fl. 6, 132.

aucilla, æ; v. auccilla.

auctārium, ĭi, *n.* [2. auctus] (*The thing pertaining to increase*; hence) *An addition* to a definite measure or amount; *over-measure, over-weight*: "*auctarium* dicebant antiqui, quod super mensuram vel justum pondus adjicebatur, ut cumulus vocatur in modio," Fest. s. v.; Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 43.

aucti-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. auctus; fero] (*Bringing increase*; hence) *Fruitful, fertile*: terræ, C. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 8 (Orell. IV. 2, p. 515).

aucti-fĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [2. auctus; facio] (only in Arnobius) (*To cause an increase* in any thing; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To increase, augment*: quibus (*sc.* visceribus) honor a vobis auctificatur deorum, Am. 7, cap. 17. **II.** *To magnify* by offerings, *etc.*; *to honour*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: dignitates, Arn. 7, cap. 27.—**B.** With *Abl.*: cibis novis auctificatis deos, Arn. 7, cap. 17.

auctĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [auctifico] *Increasing, enlarging*: Lucr. 2, 572.

auctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [augeo] **I.** Gen.: *An increasing, increase* (post-class.): dierum, Macr. S. 1, 14: rerum crescentium, Fest. p. 15, s. v. auxiliares.

II. Esp. (*An increasing of price*, hence): **A.** Prop.: *A public sale, auction* (auctions were held either in an open place, or in large rooms or halls, called *atria auctionaria*. There was a spear (*hasta*) set up therein; the price was called out by a *præco*, and the article sold was adjudged to the highest bidder by the magistrate who was present. A money-broker (*argentarius*) was also present to note down the price and receive the money or security for it) (class.-signif. of word): **1.** *Abs.*: de auctione, C. Att. 12, 3, 1.—**2.** With *Gen.*: auctiones hastæ, Suet. Cæs. 50.—**Particular phrases**; denoting: **a.** *To make* or *have*: auctionem facere, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 91; id. Pœn. 1, 3, 2; id. ib. 5, 6, 27; C. Quint. 4, 15.—**b.** *To appoint* or *determine upon*: auctionem constituere, C. Cæcin. 5, 13.—**c.** *To make known* or *proclaim*: auctionem prædicare, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 55; so, proscribere, C. Att. 13, 37, 5: proponere, Quint. 6, 3, 99.—**d.** *To defer, adjourn*: auctionem proferre, C. Att. 13, 14, 2.—**e.** *To buy by*: emerere aliquid ex auctione, Paul. Dig. 41, 4, 2, § 8.—**f.** *To sell by*: constituta auctione vendere, C. Rosc. Am. 8, 23.—**g.** *To be present at*: sedere in auctione, Suet. Cal. 39.—**B.** Meton.: *Goods to be sold by auction*: quum auctionem venderet, C. Quint. 5, 19; dub. al. actionem.

auctiōnālia, ium, *n. plur.* [auctio, *no.* II. A.; through obsol. adj. *auctionalis*, "pertaining to an auction."] *Catalogues of auction-sales*: Ulp. Dig. 26, 3, 1, § 3; dub. al. actionalia.

auctiōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of, or pertaining to, an auction, auction*: atria, *auction-rooms*, C. Agr. 1, 3, 7; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3883: tabulæ, *catalogues of goods to be sold at an auction*, C. Cat. 2, 8, 18 Moeb.

auctiōnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [auctio, *no.* II. A.] (*To do something at an auction*; hence) **I.** *To hold an auction, put up goods*, etc., *at public sale*: **A.** *Abs.*: difficultates auctionandi, Cæs. B. C. 3, 20; cf., also, C. Deiot. 9, 25.—**B.** With *is*: *c. Abl.*: in atriis auctionariis potius, quam in triviis, C. Agr. 1, 3, 7. **II.** *To buy at an auction*: bona condemnatorum, Ascon. C. 2 Verr. 1, 23.

auctĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [augeo; auctus] (post-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: *To increase* or *augment largely*: pecunias fenore, Tac. A. 6, 16. **II.** Fig.: *To magnify, to honour*: sacris numinum potentias, Arn. 7, cap. 13.

aucto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [augeo, *no.* I. B.] *To increase* or *augment largely* (mostly ante-class.): lucro, Plaut. Am. prol. 6; Lucr. 1, 56; ope, Cat. 67, 2.

auctor (not aut-, or auth-), ōris, *m.* (sta. *f.*; *cf.* ĕ>ŏ) [augeo] (*One who produces* something; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of parentage: **1.** Of persons: *A father; a founder* of a family, *etc.*; *a progenitor*: **a.** *Abs.*: ut auctor Desinat inquiri, Ov. M. 1, 615: mihi Tantalus auctor, id. ib. 6, 172: auctore ab illo ducit originem, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 5.—**b.** With *Gen.*: generis, Virg. Æ. 4, 365; so, Ov. M. 4, 640: propaginis, id. F. 3, 157: gentis, Suet. Claud. 25: tu sanguinis ultimus auctor, Virg. Æ. 7, 49: nobilitatis tuæ, C. Tusc. 4, 1, 2.—**2.** Of animals: *A sire*: quibus cordi est educatio generis equini, maxime convenit providere auctorem industrium et pabuli copiam, Col. 6, 27, 1; *cf.* Schneid. ad h. l.

B. Of writings, *etc.*: **1.** *A writer, author*: ingeniosus poeta et auctor valde bonus, C. Mur. 14, 30: ii, quos nunc lectito, auctores, id. Att. 12, 18, 1: scripta auctori perniciosa suo, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 68: sine auctore versus, *i. e. anonymous*, Suet. Aug. 70.—**2.** *A writer* of history; *an historian*: **a.** *With* rerum: rerum Romanarum, C. Brut. 11, 44: apud auctores rerum, Tac. A. 3, 3.—**b.** *Without* rerum: Polycrates bonus auctor in primis, C. Off. 3, 32, 113; *cf.*, also, Nep. Them. 10, 4; Liv. 4, 20; Tac. A. 5, 9.

C. Of buildings, *etc.*: *Founder, builder*: **1.** With *Gen.*: Trojæ Cyuthius auctor, Virg. G. 3, 36: murorum, Prop. 4, 6,

43: amphitheatri, Pl. 36, 15, 24, § 118.—**2.** *Abs.*: porticus auctoris Livia nomen habet, Ov. A. A. 1, 72; cf., also, id. M. 15, 9.

D. Of works of art: *An artist*, etc.: statua auctoris incerti, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 93: summam artis securitatem auctori placuisse, id. præf. 27.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *One by whose influence, advice, counsel, command*, etc., *any thing happens or is done; the cause, occasion, contriver, instigator, counsellor, adviser, promoter*: **a.** *Abs.*: auctor facinori non deerat, Liv. 2, 54.—**b.** With *Gen.*: ne auctor armorum duxque deesset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 47 Herz.—**c.** With *Dat.*: legibus ferendis auctor, C. Att. 8, 3, 3.—**d.** With *Gerund* or *Gerundive*: auctores Bibulo fuere tantundem pollicendi, Suet. Cæs. 19: decernendi, id. Vesp. 11: accusandi, id. Dom. 8: auctores restituendæ tribunitiæ potestatis, id. Cæs. 5: mittendæ legationis, id. Oth. 8.—**e.** With *Relative clause*: a me consilium petis, qui tibi sim auctor in Siciliāne subsidas an proficiscaris, C. Fam. 6, 8, 3; dub. al. quid. —**f.** With *ut c. Subj.*: mihique ut absim vehementer auctor est, C. Att. 15, 5: Gellium auctorem fuisse, ut aliquando controversiarum aliquem facerent modum, id. Leg. 1, 20, 53: templum ut reficeretur auctor fuit, Suet. Claud. 25: auctor fuit, ut sacramentis adjiceretur, id. Cal. 15: matronas prostratæ pudicitiæ ut propinqui coercerent, auctor fuit, id. Tib. 35.—**g.** With *Acc. of thing*: quid mihi es auctor? *what do you advise me?* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 2: quid mihi nunc es auctor Milphio? id. Pœn. 1, 3, 1: idne estis auctores mihi? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16.—**h.** With *Objective clause*: ego tibi non sim auctor te profugere, Att. ap. C. Att. 9, 10.—**k.** With the combined constr. of *Gerund* and *ut*: auctor singulis universisque conspirandi simul et ut . . . communem causam juvarent, Suet. Galb. 10.—**m.** *Abl. Abs.*: me, te, *etc.*, auctore, *at my, thy*, etc., *instigation, by my*, etc., *advice, command*: me auctore, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 23: te auctore, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 12: me auctore, C. de Or. 3, 14, 15; so, Suet. Aug. 81.—**2.** Esp.: Political *t. t.*: **a.** Auctor legis: (α) *One who proposes a law* (very rare): quarum legum auctor fuerat, earum suasorem se haud dubium ferebat, Liv. 6, 36; cf. C. Dom. 30, 80.—(b) *One who advises the proposal of a law, and exerts all his influence to have it passed* (therefore stronger than suasor; cf. Suet. Tib. 27: alium dicentem, *auctore eo senatum se adisse*, verba mutare et pro *auctore suasorem* dicere coegit): isti rationi neque lator quisquam est inventus neque auctor unquam bonus, C. Leg. 3, 16; cf. id. Agr. 2, 5; id. Att. 1, 19; Liv. 45, 31; Suet. Oth. 8.—Sts. with suasor: atque hujus deditionis ipse Postuminus suasor et auctor fuit, C. Off. 3, 30; cf. Tac. H. 2, 2. —(c) Of a senate which accepts or adopts a proposition for a law: *A confirmer, ratifier*: nunc quum loquar apud senatores populi Romani, lecum et judiciorum et juris auctores, C. 2 Verr. 5, 67, 171.—(d) *A lawgiver* (poet.): animum ad civilia vertet Jura suum, legesque feret justissimus auctor, Ov. M. 15, 833; and of one who establishes conditions of peace: leges captis justissimus auctor Imposuit, id. Ib. 8, 101.—(e) Auctores fieri, *to approve, accept, confirm a law*: C. Brut. 14, 55; Liv. 1, 17; 22; id. 2, 54; 56.—**b.** Auctor consilii publici, *or simply* auctor: *He who has the chief voice in the senate, and exercises great influence over its decisions, a leader*: (α) With *consilii publici*: hunc reipublicæ rectorem et consilii publici auctorem esse habendum, C. de Or. 1, 48, 211; cf. id. Ib. 3, 17, 63.—(b) *Alone*: regem Ariobarzanem, cujus salutem a senatu te auctore (*by your influence, and the decree of the senate occasioned by it*) commendatam habebam, C. Fam. 15, 4, 6; cf. Gron. Liv. 24, 43.

B.: **1.** *One who is the occasion of things; the originator, executor, performer; the source* or *cause* (freq. interchanged with actor): tametsi haud quaquam par gloria sequitur scriptorem et auctorem rerum, tamen, *etc.*, Sall. C. 3, 2 Kritz. (cf. without rerum: suam quisque culpam auctores ad negotia transferunt, id. Jug. 1, 4): præclari facinoris, Vell. 2, 120, 6: facti, Ov. M. 9, 206: Vell. 1, 8: optimi status auctor, Suet. Aug. 28: funeris, Ov. M. 10, 199: necis, id. Ib. 8, 449; id. Ib. 9, 214: mortis, id. Ib. 8, 493: vulneris, id. Ib. 5, 133; id. Ib. 8, 418: plagæ, id. Ib. 3, 329: honoris, id. Ib. 10, 214.—**2.** In gen.: *One from whom any thing proceeds* or *comes*: auctor in incerto est: jaculum de parte sinistra Venit, *i. e.* the cause or origin of the hurling of the weapon; not its maker: *the sender*: Ov. M. 12, 419: teli, id. Ib. 8, 349: muneris, *the giver*, id. Ib. 2, 88; id. Ib. 5, 657; id. Ib. 7, 157, et al.: meritorum, id. Ib. 8, 108, et al.

C. *One who is* or *is considered an exemplar, model, pattern, type of any thing*: Cæcilius, malus auctor Latinitatis, C. Att. 7, 3, 10: nec literarum Græcarum, nec philosophiæ jam ullum auctorem requiro, id. Ac. 2, 2, 5 Goer.; cf. Wopk. Lect. Tull. p. 34: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum, *i. e. who has done a similar thing*, id. 2 Verr. 5, 26, 67: Cato omnium virtutum auctor, id. Fin. 4, 16, 44.

D. *One who searches into abstruse subjects, for the purpose of teaching others, so being the author of their information; an expounder, exponent, teacher*: non sordidus auctor Naturæ verique, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 14: quamquam in antiquissima philosophia, Cratippo auctore, versaris, C. Off. 2, 2: dicendi gravissimus auctor et magister Plato, id. Or. 3, 10: divini humanique juris auctor celeberrimus, Vell. 2, 26, 2: juris auctor=juris peritus, Gell. 2, 10; Modest. Dig. 19, 1, 39; Papin. Dig. 40, 7, 36.

E. *One who is the author of information, who relates, narrates, recounts, gives an account of, announces something; a narrator, reporter, informant* (both orally and in writing): sibi insidias fieri; se id certis victoribus comperisse, C. Att. 14, 8: celeberrimos auctores habeo tantam auctoribus irreverentiam fuisse, ut, *etc.*, Tac. H. 3, 51: criminis ficti auctor, *i. e.* nuncius, Ov. M. 7, 824; so, id. Ib. 11, 666; id. Ib. 12, 58; 61; 532.—Hence the verbal expression, *auctor esse, to relate, to recount*, folld. by *Acc. c. Inf.*: auctores sunt, ter novenis punctis interfici hominem, Pl. 11, 21, 24: Fabius Rusticus auctor est scriptos esse ad Cæcinam Tuscum codicillos, Tac. A. 13, 20; Suet. Aug. 94, et sæp.

F. *One who becomes security for something*, or *represents another; a voucher, bail, guarantee, surety, witness*: gravis quamvis magnæ rei auctor, Liv. 1, 16: auctorem levem, nec satis fidum super tanta re Patres rati, id. 5, 15 *fin.*: urbs auspicato diis auctoribus (as it were *under the guarantee of the deity*) in æternum condita, id. 28, 28: id ita esse ut credas, rem tibi auctorem dabo, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 70: auctorem rumorem habere, C. 2 Verr. 3, 19, 49: fama nunciabat te esse in Syria, auctor erat nemo, id. Fam. 12, 4: non si mihi Jupiter auctor Spondeat, Virg. Æ. 5, 17.—Hence the verbal expression: auctor esse, *to vouch, to affirm*, folld. by *Acc. c. Inf.*: auctores sumus, tutam ibi majestatem Romani nominis fore, Liv. 2, 48.

G. In law, *t. t.*: **1.** *An owner, a seller*: since he gives security for his ownership of an object to be alienated, and transfers it to the purchaser (sts. the jurists make a distinction between auctor primus and auctor secundus; the former is the seller himself, the latter the bail, security, whom the former brings, Ulp. Dig. 21, 2, 4; cf. Salmas. Mod. Usur. p. 728 and 733): quod a malo auctore emissent, C. 2 Verr. 5, 22, 56; so, auctor fundi, id. Cæc. 10; Scæv. Dig. 19, 1, 52; so, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 73; id. Epid. 3, 2, 21; id. Curc. 4, 2, 12.—**2.** *A guardian, trustee* (of women and minors): majores nostri nullam ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore voluerunt, Liv. 34, 2: dos quam mulier, nullo auctore dixisset, C. Cæc. 25: pupillus obligari tutori eo auctore non potest, Ulp. Dig. 26, 8, 5.—**3.** In espousals: *The witnesses who sign the marriage contract* (parents, brothers, guardians, relatives, *etc.*): nubit genero socrus, nullis auspicibus, nullis auctoribus, C. Clu. 5.

H. *An agent, spokesman, champion, defender*: præclarus iste auctor suæ civitatis, C. Fl. 22: (Plancius) princeps inter suos . . . maximarum societatum auctor, plurimarum magister, id. Planc. 13, 22: meæ salutis, id. Sest. 50, 107: doloris sui, querelarum, *etc.*, id. Fl. 22 *fin.*

K. *A work, a writing* (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): in evolvendis utriusque linguæ auctoribus, Suet. Aug. 89.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. F.): *A surety* or *bail*; quod si in iis rebus repetendis, quæ mancipi sunt, is periculum judicii præstare debet, qui se nexu obligavit, profecto etiam rectius, in judicio consulis designati, is potissimum consul, qui consulem declaravit, auctor beneficii populi Romani defensorque periculi esse debebit, *i. e. be responsible for*, C. Mur. 2, 3.

☞ In *gen. fem.* C. Div. 1, 15, 27; Liv. 40, 4 *fin.*; Virg. Æ. 12, 159; Ov. M. 8, 108; id. F. 5, 192; 6, 709; id. H. 14, 110; id. Ib. 15, 3; Sen. Med. 968; cf. Fest. p. 24. The distinction which the grammarians, Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 159; Prob. p. 1452 *sq.* P., make between auctor *fem.* and auctrix (acc. to which auctrix must be referred more to the lit. signif. of augeo; while auctor *fem.* has more direct relation to the prevailing signif. of auctoritas) is unfounded; v. auctrix.

auctōrāmentum, i, *n.* [auctoro, *no.* II.] (*That which pledges* or *binds one* to any thing; hence) **A.** *Abs.*: *A contract, stipulation*: illius turpissimi auctoramenti (*sc.* gladiatorii) verba sunt, *uri, vinciri, ferroque necari*, Sen. Ep. 37, 1.—**B.** *Concr.*: *Wages, pay, hire, reward* for services rendered: **1.** Prop.: **a.** With *Gen.*: servitutis, C. Off. 1, 42, 150 Beier.; so, Tert. Apol. 39: centenûm millium, Suet. Tib. 7: jugulati civis Romani, Vell. 2, 28, 3.—**b.** *Abs.*: auctoramentum funebre, Vell. 2, 66, 3.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** With *Gen.*: discriminis, Eum. Pan. ad Const. 12.—**b.** *Abs.*: nullum sine auctoramento malum est, Sen. Ep. 69, 4.

auctōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [auctoro, *no.* III.] *A hiring* or *letting one's self out as a gladiator*: "qui se vendunt ludo (*sc.* gladiatorio) auctorati vocantur; *auctoratio* enim dicitur venditio gladiatorum cum condicione emptoris," Acro ad. Hor. S. 2, 7, 59.

auctōrātus, a, um, *P.* of auctoro and auctoror.

auctōrātus, i, *m.* [auctoro, *no.* III.] *He who hires* or *lets himself out; a gladiator*: Acro ad. Hor. S. 2, 7, 59 (cf. auctoratio): inter novos auctoratos, Sen. Apocol. 9, 3; cf. Lips. ad h. l.

auctōrĭtas (not aut- *or* auth-), ātis, *f.* [auctor] (*The quality*, etc., *of the auctor*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A producing* of a thing; *an inventing, invention, cause, occasion, origin, source*: **A.** *Abs.*: quod si exquiratur auctoritas, *i. e. the origin of the rumour*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 180: utrum poetæ Stoicos depravârint, an Stoici poetis dederint auctoritatem, non facile dixerim, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91.—**B.** With *Gen.*: auctoritatis ejus (*sc.* facti) et inventionis comprobatores, C. Inv. 1, 28, 43. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A view, opinion, judgment*: **1.** *Abs.*: auctoritatem suam, C. Manil. 22, 63:—*Plur.*: auctoritates nostras, C. Clu. 50, 139.—**2.** With *Gen.*: reliquum est ut de Q. Catuli auctoritate et sententiâ dicendum esse videatur, C. Manil. 20, 59: antiquorum auctoritas, id. Læl. 4, 13.—**B.** *Counsel, advice, persuasion; encouragement* to something (cf. auctor, *no.* II. A.): si auctoritatem postea defugeris, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 19: jubeo, cogo, atque impero. Nunquam defugiam auctoritatem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 99 Ruhnk.: attende jam, Torquate, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatûs mei, *how little pleased* (ironical) *I am that the occurrences of my consulship are ascribed to my advice, my influence*, C. Sull. 11, 33: cujus (Reguli) quum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt, id. Off. 3, 27: juro, legibus, auctoritate omnium qui consulebantur, testamentum fecerat, id. 2 Verr. 1, 42, 107; id. Att. 10, 1: his rebus adducti et auctoritate

Orcctorigis permoti, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3: ut per auctoritatem civitatum earum suæ preces nuper repudiatæ fa.iliorem auditum ad senatum haberent, i. e. agentibus, intervenientibus, Liv. 38, 3.—**2.** Esp.: *Consolatory exhortation, consolation:* his autem literis animum tuum . . . . amicissimi hominis auctoritate confirmandum etiam atque etiam puto, C. Fam. 6, 6, 2.

C.: **1.** Gen.: *Will, pleasure, decision, bidding, command, precept, decree:* si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, consilium autem eorum, qui scripserunt, et rationem et auctoritatem relinquamus? C. Cæc. 18, 51: verba servire hominum consiliis et auctoritatibus, id. ib. 52: lege auctoritatem Cæsaris perscuta est, id. Phil. 3, 3: nisi legiones ad Cæsaris auctoritatem se contulissent, id. Fam. 10, 28 *fin.*—**2.** Esp.: Political *t. t.*: **a.** Senatus auctoritas: (*a*) *The will of the Senate:* agrum Picenum contra senatus auctoritatem dividere, C. de Sen. 4, 11.—More freq., (*β*) *A decree of the Senate*= Senatusconsultum: Senatus vetus auctoritas de Bacchanalibus, C. Leg. 2, 15: sine senatus auctoritate fœdus facere, id. Off. 3, 30: Senatus auctoritas gravissima intercessit, id. Fam. 1, 2 *fin.*: respondique ita ex auctoritate senatus consul, Liv. 7, 31: imperio non populi jussu, non ex auctoritate patrum dato, id. 24, 2: Suet. Claud. 12: citra Senatus populique auctoritatem, id. Cæs. 28.—Hence the superscription to the decrees of the Senate: SENATVS CONSVLTI AVCTORITAS, abbrev. S. C. A., C. Fam. 8, 8. But sts. between Senatus auctoritas and Senatus consultum this distinction is to be made: the former designates a decision of the Senate, invalidated by the protestation of the tribune of the people or by the people themselves; the latter, one that is passed without opposition, C. Fam. 8, 8; Liv. 4, 57.—**b.** Auctoritas populi, *the popular will* or *decision:* isti principes et sibi et ceteris populi universi auctoritati parendum esse fateantur, C. Manil. 22: so, a. publica, Vell. 2, 62, 3: Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 4.—**c.** Auctoritas collegii (pontificum), Liv. 34, 44; cf. C. Leg. 2, 19 and 21.—Hence also

D. *Free will, liberty, ability, power, competency, authority* to act according to one's pleasure: qui habet imperium a populo Romano, auctoritatem legum dandarum ab senatu, C. 2 Verr. 2, 49, 120: Verres tantum sibi auctoritatis in republica suscepit ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 5, 58, 152; id. N. D. 3, 35: Senatus faciem secum attulerat, auctoritatemque populi Romani, id. Phil. 8, 8.—With the notion of acting according to one's pleasure, or of a decisive voice in something, is connected, very naturally, that of power and authority (cf. arbiter and arbitrium); therefore,

E.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Of persons: *Weight of character, reputation, dignity, rank, influence, estimation, authority* (very freq.): ut vestra auctoritas meæ auctoritati fautrix adjutrixque sit, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 40: æquitate causæ et auctoritate sua aliquem commovere, C. 2 Verr. 1, 48, 126: id maxima auctoritate philosophi affirmant, id. Off. 3, 29: Vell. 2, 32: optimatium auctoritatem deminuere, Suet. Cæs. 11: auctoritatem habere, C. Phil. 11, 10 *fin.*: id de Sen. 17, 60: afferre, id. ib. 18; id. N. D. 3, 35: facere, *to procure, obtain*, id. Manil. 15: imminuere, id. de Or. 2, 37 *fin.*: levare, id. Ac. 2, 22.—**b.** Of things: *Importance, significance, dignity, weight, power, worth, consequence, estimation:* bos in pecuaria maxima debet esse auctoritate, Var. R. R. 2, 5: sunt certa legum verba . . . ., quo plus auctoritatis habeant, paullo antiquiora, *more weight, force*, C. Leg. 2, 7 *fin.*: totius hujusce rei quæ sit vis, quæ auctoritas, quod pondus ignorant, id. Fl. 4: ut totius speciei falsa ab honestatis auctoritate superata est, id. Off. 3, 30: quum antea per ætatem noadum hujus auctoritatem loci (*this honourable tribune, rostrum*) attingere auderem, id. Manil. 1: id. de Or. 1, 44; id. Fam. 1, 7; id. Dol. 9, 9 *fin.*: auctoritas præcipua lupo (pisci), Pl. 9, 17, 28: saporis, id. 8, 43, 68: unguentorum, id. 13, 1, 2: auctoritas dignitasque formæ, Suet. Claud. 30.—**2.** Esp.: *Feigned, apparent authority:* nec cognovi quemquam, qui majore auctoritate nihil diceret, C. Div. 2, 67.

F. *An example, pattern, model:* omnium superiorum auctoritatem repudiare, C. 2 Verr. 3, 19, 48: memoria dignam in republ. capessenda auctoritatem disciplinamque præscribere, id. Sest. 6: valuit auctoritas, id. Tusc. 2, 22; so, id. 2 Verr. 3, 93, 216; id. ib. 5, 32, 85; id. Leg. 1, 13; id. Rosc. Am. 6.—Hence,

G. *A warrant, security for establishing a fact, assertion*, etc., *credibility:* quippe quum ea (justitia) sine prudentia satis habeat auctoritatis, *etc.*, C. Off. 2, 9 *fin.*: desinant putare, auctoritatem esse in eo testimonio, cujus auctor inventus est nemo, id. Fl. 22 *fin.*: quid vero habet auctoritatis furor iste, quem divinum vocatis? id. Div. 2, 54: tollitur omnis auctoritas somniorum, id. ib. 59 *fin.*: quum ad vanitatem accessit auctoritas, id. Læl. 25.—Hence,

H. *Things which serve for the verification* or *establishment of a fact*: **1.** *The record, document*: C. 1 Verr. 3, 7: nihil putas valere in judiciis, civitatum auctoritates ac literas, id. 2 Verr. 3, 62 *fin.*—**2.** *The name of a person who furnishes security for something, authority:* quum auctoritates principum conjurationis colligeret, C. Sull. 13, 37: sed tu auctoritates contemnis, ratione pugnas, id. N. D. 3, 4.—Hence, **3.** for the *names* of persons present at the drawing up of a decree of the Senate: C. de Or. 3, 2: Senatus consultum, quod tibi missi, factum est, auctoritatesque perscriptæ, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 8.

K. *Right of possession, legal ownership* (cf. auctor, *no.* II. G.): lex usum et auctoritatem fundi jubet esse biennium, C. Cæc. 19: usus auctoritas fundi biennium est, id. Top. 4, 23; so, id. Cæc. 26 *fin.*: id. Har. Resp. 7; Lex Atin. in Gell. 17, 6; cf. Hugo's Rechtsgesch. S. 217 *sq.* So even in the laws of the XII. Tables: ADVERSVS. HOSTEM. AETERNA. AVCTORITAS. *against a stranger the right of possession is perpetual* (i. e. *a stranger cannot, by prescription, obtain the right of possession to the property of a Roman*), in C. Off. 1, 12.

L. Law *t. t.*: *A guarantee, security:* Paul. Sent. 2, 17.

auctoro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [auctor] **I.** (acc. to auctor, *no.* II. B. 1.) *To be the cause* or *origin of* any thing; *to cause, procure*, etc. (rare): Romanis certam victoriam, partibus suis excidium, sibi turpissimam mortem auctoravit, Vell. 2, 80, 1.

II. (acc. to auctor, *no.* II. F.) (only with Personal pron. or Pass. in reflexive force) *To pledge, bind*, or *engage one's self*: **A.** With *Abl.*: eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, Liv. 37, 10.—**B.** With *Dat.*: Liv. 37, 10; cf. preceding *no.* A.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: auctoratos in tertia jura ministros, Manil. 5, 340.—**D.** With *ad.*: ad ignes quidam se auctoravere, Tert. Mart. 5, 11.

III. (acc. to auctor, *no.* II. G.) (only Pass. in reflexive force): *To sell one's self* or *services*; *to hire one's self out* (cf. auctoratio): **A.** Of gladiators: **1.** *Abs.*: quid refert uri virgis ferroque necari Auctoratus eas, an, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 59 (cf. auctoramentum, *no.* A.): Bæbius municipibus singulis incolisque loca sepulturæ de sua pecunia dat, extra (=extra quam *or* exceptis) auctoratis, Inscr. ap. Donat. 275, 2; cf. Inscr. Orell. no. 4404.—**2.** With *ob*: auctoratus ob sepelliendum patrem, Quint. Decl. 302.—**B.** Of other persons: *vindemiator* auctoratus, Pl. 14, 1, 3, § 10: hic, inquit, auctoratus ad custodiam mariti tui fidenter accessit, App. M. 2, p. 23 Hild. ed. min.—**C.** With a play on the meanings of both A and B: ipsum magis auctoratum populum Romanum circumferens (*sc.* Curio), Pl. 36, 15, 24, § 117: cf. the pass.

auctóror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** (acc. to auctor, *no.* II. F.): **A.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *To give a guarantee, to become surety*, etc. (prps. only in Dig.): si tutor auctoretur, Pomp. Dig. 26, 8, 4: dauda actio adversus eum, qui dolo malo adhibuit, ut alius auctoraretur inscius, Ulp. ib. 27, 6, 9.—**B.** Fig.: I) *Pass. force: To be confirmed, supported, established:* observatio satis auctorata consensûs patrocinio, Tert. Cor. 2.

II. (acc. to auctor, *no.* II. G.) (*To sell one's self* or *services*; hence) *To hire out*: **A.** Prop.: mulier exsecrando metallo pudicitiam suam protinus auctorata est, App. M. 9, 19 Hild. ed. min.—**B.** Fig.: animas nostras, Tert. Scap. 1.

auctrix, icis, *f.* [augeo] (post-class.), **A.** (akin to auctor, *no.* II. B.) *She who causes* or *originates* a thing; *an authoress*: materia auctrix universitatis, Tert. adv. Herm. 5: anima auctrix operum carnis, id. adv. Marc. 5, 10:—*Plur.*: comædiæ scelerum et libidinum auctrices, Tert. Spect. 18.—**B.** (akin to auctor, *no.* II. F.) *A female surety*: **1.** Prop.: auctricem convenire, Cod. Just, 8, 45, 16.—**2.** Fig.: auctrix opinionum, Tert. Anim. 57.

‡ **auctum**, i, *n.*: "*auctum* vocabatur spatium circi, quod super definitum modum victoriæ adjungitur." Fest. p. 13.

auctumnālis (aut-), e (an old form auctumnal, Var. ap. Charis. p. 94), *adj.* [auctumnus] *Of* or *pertaining to the autumn, autumnal*: æquinoctium auctumnale, Var. R. R. 1, 28 *fin.*; Liv. 31, 47: tempus, Var. R. R. 1, 39, 1: lumen, C. Arat. 285: agnus, Col. 7, 3, 11: rosa, Pl. 21, 4, 10, § 19: pruna, Prop. 4, 2, 15: corna, Ov. M. 8, 665.

auctumnescit (aut-, -ascit), *v. inch. impers.* [auctumnus] *Autumn is coming on*: Mart. Cap. 6, p. 196.

auctumnitas (aut-), ātis, *f.* [id.] (ante- and post-class.), **I.** Prop.: *The time of autumn, harvest-time*: Cato, R. R. 5, 8: primâ auctumnitate quum pluvius est, id. ib. 155, 1; Var. ap. Non. 71, 15; Arn. 2, p. 74; Min. Fel. Oct. 2. **II.** Meton.: *The produce of autumn, the harvest*: Var. ap. Non. 71, 18: ex olivis atque vinetis plenam faciant auctumnitatem fundi, Arn. 1, 21.

auctumno (aut-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [id.] **A.** *To bring on autumn*: corus, Pl. 2, 47, 47, § 124.—**B.** *To feel autumnal*: aer æstate nimbosâ semper quodammodo vernat vel auctumnat, Pl. 2, 50, 51, § 136.

1. **auctumnus** (in the best codd. autumnus), i, *m.*; **auctumnum**, i, *n.* [2. auctus] (*The thing* or *season, pertaining to increase*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The autumn* (from the 22d of September to the 22d of December; acc. to the designation of the ancients, from the entering of the sun into Libra until the setting of the Pleiades, comprising 91 days, Var. R. R. 1, 28): **A.** Form *auctumnus*: quæ temporis quasi naturam potant, hiems, ver, æstas, auctumnus, C. Part. Or. 11, 37: pomifer, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 11: varius purpureo colore, id. ib. 2, 5, 11: sordidus calcatis uvis, Ov. M. 2, 29: lethifer, *deadly* (on account of the diseases that prevail in autumn), Juv. 4, 56: sub auctumno, Ov. A. A. 2, 315: auctumno adulto, *about the middle of autumn*, Tac. A. 11, 31: vergente, *drawing to a close*, id. ib. 4: flexus auctumni, id. H. 5, 23:—*Plur.*: Hor. Od. 2, 14, 15; Ov. M. 1, 117; id. ib. 3, 327.—**B.** Form *auctumnum*: Var. ap. Non. 71, 20. **II.** Meton.: *The produce of the autumn, harvest*: et multa fragrat testa senibus auctumnia, *i. e.* vino vetere, Mart. 3, 58, 7.

2. **auctumnus (aut-)**, a, um, *adj.* [1. auctumnus] *Autumnal* (post. or in post-Aug. prose): frigus, Ov. M. 3, 729: ædera, Manil. 2, 269: tempus, id. ib. 425: pruinæ, Aus. Idyll. 8, 10: æquinoctium, Pl. 19, 6, 33, § 108: tempestas, Gell. 19, 7, 2.

1. **auctus**, a, um, **I.** *P.* of augeo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Enlarged, increased, great, abundant*:—*Comp.*: tanto mi accrescit auctior est in animo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 2: auctior est animi vis, Lucr. 3, 451: auctior et amplior majestas, Liv. 4, 2: auctus atque di meliùs fecere, Hor. S. 2, 6, 3:—*Sup.* Trebell. Gallien. 18.

☞ *Pass.* not found.—*Adv.* prob. not in use; for App. M. 4, p. 280 Oudend., altius is the only correct reading.

2. auctus, ūs, *m.* [augeo] **I.** Prop.: *An increasing, augmenting; increase, growth* (esp. freq. since the Aug. age; not in Cic.): corporis, Lucr. 2, 482; id. 5, 1171; id. 2, 1121; id. 5, 846; id. 6, 327, and, acc. to Forb., also 2, 1122 (v. adauctus): auxilium appellatum ab auctu, Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26: vos (divi divæque) bonis auctibus auxitis, Liv. 29, 27; id. 4, 2: aquarum, Pl. 4, 12, 24; Tac. A. 1, 56: diei, Pl. 2, 19, 17: imperii, Tac. A. 2, 33; so, id. H. 4, 63; id. ib. 4, 28: hujus viri fastigium tantis auctibus fortuna extulit ut, *etc.*, Vell. 2, 40, 4: bellum quotidiano auctu majus, id. 2, 129 *fin.*: immensis auctibus aliquem extollere, Tac. H. 4, 28: *augusta* dicantur ab *auctu*, etc., *from the increase, enhancement of a prosperous condition*, Suet. Aug. 7 *fin.* Brenn. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *Increased size, bulk*: arboris, i. e. *a large tree*: Lucr. 6, 168; so. corporis, Luc. 9, 797.

aucŭpābundus, a, um, *adj.* [aucupor] =aucupans, *Seeking to ensnare, tying in wait for, as an* auceps *would*: animas, Tert. Anim. 39.

aucŭpālis, e, *adj.* [auceps] *Pertaining to a bird-catcher* or to *fowling*: perticæ, Fest. p. 18.

aucŭpātio, ōnis, *f.* [aucupor] *Bird-catching, fowling*: Quint. Decl. 13, 8.

aucŭpātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *relating to, bird-catching*; prps. only fig. in *fem. gen.* and *abs.* as *Subst.*: **aucupativa,** æ, *f.*, *sc.* ars: pecuniarum quædam aucupativa, *a certain habit of looking out for the catching of money*, Boeth. Arist. Elench. Soph. 1, 2, p. 742.

aucŭpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] =auceps, *no.* II.: pecuniarum, Boeth. Arist. Elench. Soph. 1, 2, p. 734.

aucŭpātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aucupator] *Belonging to a fowler; useful in bird-catching*: arundo, Pl. 16, 36, 66: calami, Mart. 14, 218, tit.

aucŭpātus, ūs, *m.* [aucupor] *Fowling*: Capitol. Anton. philos. 4.

aucŭpium, ii, *n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Bird-catching, fowling*: piscatu, aucupio, venatione, *etc.*, C. Fin. 2, 8; Pall. Dec. 6, 2: noctuæ, id. Sept. 12.—Poet.: aucupium sagittarum, *bird-taking with arrows*, Att. ap. C. Fin. 5, 11, 32; cf. Hermann. Opusc. III. p. 121; Prop. 4, 2, 34. **II.** Fig.: *A catching at, lying in wait for, chase after* something: facere aucupium auribus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 44 (cf. auceps, *no.* II. and aucupor, *no.* III.): hoc novum est aucupium, *a new means of gaining subsistence*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 16 (cf. the preced. verse: quæstus): aucupium delectationis, C. Or. 25, 84; id. ib. 58, 197: aucupia verborum, *a catching, carping at words, quibbling* (cf. auceps, *no.* II.); id. Cæc. 23, 65: nomenclationis, Col. 3, 2, 31. **III.** Meton.: *Birds caught*: Cat. 114, 3; Cels. 2, 26; Sen. Prov. 3.

aucupor, ari, v. aucupor *fin.*

aucŭpor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [auceps] **I.** Prop.: *To go a bird-catching,* or *fowling*: ubi aucupere, Var. R. R. 1, 23, 5: in alienum fundum venandi aucupandive gratiā ingredi, Gai. Dig. 41, 1, 3.

II. Meton: *To take* bees: with *Acc.*: spes aucupandi examina, Col. 8, 8, 8.

III. Fig.: *To chase, give chase to, strive for, lie in wait for, look for,* etc. (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: viden', scelestus, ut aucupatur? Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 9.—**B.** With *Acc.*: tempus, C. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: hæc omnia, id. 1 Verr. 3, 9; cf., also, id. de Or. 2, 7, 30; id. ib. 2, 63, 256: occasionem, Hirt. B. Afr. 3; cf., also, Suet. Aug. 86; Just. 29, 4, 10.—**C.** With *Abl.*: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, C. Att. 6, 8, 4: epistolis et sororis et matris imbecillitatem, id. Fl. 37, 92; cf., also, id. Leg. 3, 16, 35; Flor. 3, 13, 1.—**D.** With *in c. Abl.*: in lecto somnos, Ov. H. 13, 107.—**E.** With *ex*: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper, C. Best. 56, 119.—**F.** With *ad*: utilitatem ad dicendum, C. de Or. 2, 14, 59.—**G.** With *Gerund in* do: delectationem dicendo, C. Or. 19, 63.—**H.** With *Dat.*: famam sibi, Pl. præf. § 36.—**K.** With *apud*: famam apud principem, Pl. 33, 2, 8, § 32.

☞ **1.** Act. form: aucupo, are: Enn. in Non. 467, 14: prospectum aucupo, Pac. ib.; Att. ib.: id ego aucupavi, Titin. ib.: Plaut. As. 5, 2, 31: num quis est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, id. Most. 2, 2, 42; so, Sen. Herc. Œt. 483: ex insidiis aucupa, Plaut. Men. 4, 1, 12: qui aucupet me quid agam, id. Mil. gl. 4, 2, 5; id. Truc. 5, 72.—**2.** Aucupor, pass.: multa, quæ ad religionem pertinent, divulgata ac per rumorem vicissim aucupata discuntur, Lact. 5, 23.

audācĭa, æ, *f.* [audax] *The quality of the* audax, *boldness,* in good or (most freq.) bad sense:

I. Prop.: **A.** In a good sense: *Courage, intrepidity, valour, daring*: audacia in bello, Sall. C. 9, 3: audacia pro muro habetur, id. ib. 58, 17: frangere audaciam, Liv. 25, 38, 6: ipso miraculo audaciæ obstupefecit hostes, id. 2, 10; Tac. A. 4, 51: unam in audacia spem salutis, id. H. 4, 49: Just. præf. 2, 9: in audaces non est audacia tuta, Ov. M. 10, 544; Prop. 2, 10, 5. **B.** In a bad sense: **1.** Gen.: *Audacity, temerity, presumption, insolence, impudence*: O hominis impudentem audaciam, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 13; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 72; Phædr. 3, 5, 9: compositis mendaciis advenisti, audaciæ columen, *of shamelessness, impudence*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 211; Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 84: audacia non contrarium (fidentiæ), sed appositum est ac propinquum, et tamen vitium est, C. Inv. 2, 54, 165: animus paratus ad periculum, si sua cupiditate, non utilitate communi impellitur, audaciæ potius nomen habeat, quam fortitudinis, id. Off. 1, 19, 63: incredibili importunitate et audacia, id. 2 Verr. 2, 30, 74: audacia et impudentia fretus, id. Flacc. 15; id. Cæc. 1; id. Phil. 10, 5; id. ib. 13, 13 *fin.*; id. Clu. 65; id. Inv. 1, 33; Sall. C. 23; 51; 52; 61; id. J. 7; 14, et al.; Liv. 28, 22; id. 44, 6, et al.; Tac. A. 11, 26; id. H. 3, 66; 73; et al.; Suet. Vesp. 8; Curt. 6, 11; id. 8, 13, et sæp.—**2.** Esp.: In a milder signif.: *Freedom, boldness*: licentia vel potius audacia, C. Lig. 8: vitare audaciam in translationibus, Suet. Gramm. 10 *fin.*

II. Meton. (cf. *no.* I. B. 1.): *Bold, daring actions,*=audacter facta: quantas audacias, quam incredibiles furores reperietis, C. Sull. 27 *fin.*; so, Cato, acc. to Fest. p. 22; C. 2 Verr. 3, 89, 208; id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; id. Att. 9, 7; Tac. A. 1, 74.

audācĭter, *adv.* [audax] *Boldly, courageously*: **A.** (the original, but unusual form; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 17. Hence in C. Rosc. Am. 36, 104, contrary to Prisc. p. 1014 P., and also to Fontei. 1, audacter should, perhaps, be read): Sall. Hist. Frgm. in Prisc. l. 1; Liv. 22, 25; id. 40, 55 Drak.; Sen. Prov. 4, 7 (al. audacter).—**B.** **audacter** (the class. form), Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 82; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 6; Lucr. 2, 49 (audaciter, Orell.); id. Rosc. Am. 11; id. Fin. 2, 9, 28; id. Acad. 2, 25, 81; Liv. 9, 34; 44, 4; Cat. 55, 26, et al.—Also in a bad sense: *Daringly, audaciously, rashly*: C. 2 Verr. 2, 54, 134.—*Comp.* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 98; C. Or. 8, 28; id. ib. 60, 202; Cæs. B. G. 1, 15; 18; Nep. Epam. 9.—*Sup.* Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 28; Cæs. B. G. 2, 10; id. ib. 5, 15; Liv. 30, 30.

audacter, *adv.* v. audaciter.

audācŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [audax] *A little bold* (rare, and post-class.): Fest. p. 23: reprehensor audaculus verborum, Gell. 5, 21; so id. 15, 5; Firmic. 1 præf.

audax, ācis, *adj.* [audeo] **I.** Prop.: *Daring*; hence, **A.** In a good sense: *Bold, courageous, spirited*: **1.** Of living beings: **a.** *Abs.*: quæ non deliquit, decet Audacem esse, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 207; vir nobilis, eloquens audax, Vell. 2, 48, 3: poeta, *who remains unmoved by praise or censure*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 182 Schmid.:—*Comp.*: qui me alter est audacior homo? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 1:—*Sup.*: adolescentes audacissimi, Nep. Dion, 9, 3:—Follid. by *de*: furit audacissimus omni De numero, Ov. M. 3, 623.—**b.** With *Abl.*: viribus, Virg. Æ. 5, 67: juventā, id. G. 4, 565.—**c.** With *Gen.*: iræ, Sil. 14, 416; dub. al. irā.—**d.** With *Dat.*: conjux timidis audacis Ulixei, Ov. M. 14, 671: audax crocodilus fugacibus, Amm. 22, 15, 20.—**e.** With *ad*: nemo est in ludo gladiatorio paullo ad facinus audacior, C. Cat. 2, 5, 9.—**2.** Of things: **a.** *Abs.*: consilium, Liv. 25, 38: res, id. 26, 38: spes, Pl. 28, 4, 7, § 35: paupertas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51: dithyrambi, id. Od. 4, 2, 10: audacia verba, *i. e. poetic*, Quint. 10, 5, 4:—*Comp.*: hyperbolen audacioris ornatūs summo loco posui, Quint. 8, 6, 67.—**b.** With *Inf.*: casūs spondere secundos Mens, Luc. 7, 246.

B. In a bad sense: *Bold, audacious, rash, presumptuous, fool-hardy* (so, mostly): **1.** Of living beings: **a.** *Abs.*: O scelestum atque audacem hominem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 42; id. Andr. 4, 4, 30: temerarii et audaces, C. Inv. 1, 3, 4: audaces et protervi, id. Fin. 1, 18, 61: de improbis et audacibus, id. Phil. 14, 3, 7: Iapeti genus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 25: Europe pontum mediasque fraudes Palluit audax, id. ib. 3, 27, 28:—*Sup.*: rogitas, audacissime? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 6: homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, C. 2 Verr. 1, 3, 7:—Follid. by *ex*: audacissimus ego ex omnibus? C. Rosc. Am. 1, 2.—**b.** With *Gen.*: ingenii, Stat. S. 3, 2, 64; id. ib. 5, 3, 135: animi, id. Th. 10, 495; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 4.—**c.** With *Inf.*: omnia perpeti, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 35: leges imponere, Prop. 4, 5, 13.—**2.** Of things: facinus, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 2; id. Andr. 4, 3, 27; id. Ph. 1, 3, 4: animus, Sall. C. 5, 4: volatus, Ov. M. 8, 223.

II. Meton.: *Violent, fierce, proud*: nunc audax cave sis, Cat. 50, 18: ambitiosus et audax, Hor. S. 2, 3, 165: Cerberus, Tib. 1, 10, 35: Hecate, Sen. Med. 844.

audens, entis, **I.** *P.* of audeo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Daring, bold, intrepid, courageous*; mostly in a good sense (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): audentes deus ipse juvat, Ov. M. 10, 563; cf., id. A. A. 1, 608 Burm.; id. F. 2, 782:—*Comp.*: tu ne cede malis sed contra audentior ito, Virg. Æ. 6, 95: spes audentior, Val. Fl. 4, 284: audentior oratio, Tac. Or. 14:—*Sup.*: audentissimi cujusque procursu, Tac. Agr. 33.

audenter, *adv.* [audens] *Boldly, courageously*: Sœev. Dig. 28, 2, 29 *fin.*:—*Comp.*: audentius jam onerat Sejanum, Tac. A. 4, 68; id. ib. 13, 40; id. H. 2, 78; id. Or. 18.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

audentĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *The quality of* audens: *Boldness, courage, spirit*, in a good sense (only post-Aug. and rare): "*audacia* et *audentia* hoc diversa sunt, quod audacia temeritatis est, audentia fortitudinis," Non. 431, 6; Tac. A. 15, 53: nec deerit audentia Druso Germanico: sed obstitit Oceanus, id. G. 24; so, id. ib. 21.

II. Fig.: *Freedom in the use of words, licence*: Pl. Ep. 8, 4, 4.

1. audeo, ausus sum, ēre (*Perf.* ausi =ausus sum, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 868 P.; hence, freq. in the poets, and prose writers modelled after them, *Subj. Sync.* ausim, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 6, 21; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 45; 65; Lucr. 2, 178; id. 5, 197; Virg. E. 3, 32; id. G. 2, 289; Tib. 4, 1, 194; Prop. 2, 5, 24; id. 2, 19, 21; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 1; Stat. Th. 1, 18; id. ib. 3, 165; id. Ach. 2, 266; Liv. præf. 1; Pl. Ep. 4, 4 *fin.*; Tac. Agr. 43; so, in C. Brut. 5, 18 Orell.: ausis, Att. ap. Non. 4, 63; Lucr. 2, 982; id. 4, 509; id. 5, 729; id. 6, 412; cf. Fest. p. 23: ausit, Cat. 61, 65; 70; 75; id. 66, 23; Ov. M. 6, 466; Stat. Th. 12, 101; id. Ach. 1, 544; Liv. 5, 3 *fin.*: ausint, Stat. Th. 11, 126; cf. Prisc. l. 1), 2. *semi-dep.* (cf. Zumpt, § 148) [etym. dub. prob. akin to aveo] *To venture* or *dare* something; *to venture* or *dare* to do something: **I.** Prop.: Of living subjects: **A.** *Aliquid*: **1.** So, *alone*: ut pessimum facinus auderent pauci, Tac. H. 1, 28, cf. id. ib. 2, 85: præclarum facinus aust, id. ib. 3, 23: ingentia facinora ausus, Suet. Cal. 49: capitalem fraudem ausi, Liv. 23, 14: capitalia, id. 26, 40: ultima, id. 3, 2: quid domini facient, audent quum talia fures! Virg. E. 3, 16: ausum talia deposcunt, Ov. M. 1, 199: eadem, id. ib. 13, 244:—*Pass. constr.*: audeantur infanda, Liv. 23, 9: agenda res est audendaque, id. 39, 35: omnibus audendis paratissimus, Vell. 2, 56, 4; ut persuaderet ne audendam esse patroni necem, Suet. Dom. 14.—**2.**

In connection: **a.** With *Abl.*: quā audaciā tantam facinus auderet, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 17: qui id flagitium formidine auderent, Tac. A. 1, 69: dubiis rebus ultionem, id. ib. 2, 62:—*Pass. constr.*: multa dolo audebantur, Liv. 39, 8.—**b.** With *Prepp.*: prælium pro muris, Tac. A. 14, 25: in ipsis principiis stuprum, id. H. 1, 48:—*Pass. constr.*: plerique per vim audebantur, Liv. 39, 8: audendum aliquid pro patriā, Just. 5, 9, 6: ausis ad Cæsarem codicillis, Tac. A. 3, 67.—**B.** With *Relative clause:* ausum eum, quæ nemo auderet bonus, Vell. 2, 24, 5.—**C.** With *Inf.* (so, mostly both in prose and poetry): bene ausus vana contemnere, Liv. 9, 17: audes meā revorti gratiā? Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 23: ecquid audes de tuo istuc addere? *do you undertake, venture upon*, etc.? id. ib. 1, 2, 40: commovere me miser non audeo, *I venture not*, etc., id. Truc. 4, 3, 44: nil jam mutire audeo, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 25; cf., id. ib. 3, 5, 7; id. Heaut. 5, 1, 80; id. Ph. 5, 1, 31: auderent credere gentes, Lucr. 2, 1036; cf., id. 1, 68: Mithridates tantum victus efficere potuit, quantum incolumis nunquam est ausus optare, C. Manil. 9, 25: imperatorem deposcere, id. ib. 5, 12: ut de Ligarii non audeam confiteri! id. Lig. 3, 8: audeo dicere, *I dare say, venture to assert* =τολμῶ λέγειν, id. Fin. 5, 28, 84: qui pulsi loco cedere ausi erant, Sall. C. 9, 4; id. ib. 20, 3: furor est mensuram ejus (*sc.* mundi) animo quosdam agitare atque predere ausos, Pl. 2, 1, 1, § 3; Cat. 81, 6: refrenare licentiam, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 28.—**D.** With *quin c. Subj.*: ut non audeam ... quin promam omnia, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 11.—**E.** *Abs.*: (Romani) audendo ... magni facti, Sall. Hist. Frg. 4 (*so. 12 fin.* Gerl.): nec nunc illi, quia audent, sed quia necesse est, pugnaturi sunt, Liv. 21, 40, 3: in ejusmodi consiliis periculosius esse deprehendi quam audere, Tac. Agr. 15 *fin.*: unde rursus ausi promptissimos equitum interfecere, id. H. 2, 25: duo itinera audendi, id. ib. 4, 49: feliciter audet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166.—**F.** *Elliptically*: hos vero novos magistros nihil intelligebam posse docere, nisi ut auderent (*sc.* dicere, orationes habere, *etc.*), C. de Or. 3, 24, 94; cf., Quint. 10, 1, 53 Frotsch.; id. 1, 5, 72: Judæi sub ipsos muros struxere aciem, rebus secundis lenitas ausuri (*sc.* progredi, *to advance further*), Tac. H. 5, 11; cf. id. ib. 2, 25.

II. Fig.: Of things as subjects (poet.): vitigenei latices in aquai fontibus audent Misceri, Lucr. 6, 1071.

2. **Audĕo,** ōnis, *m.* [1. audeo] (*The daring one*) *A Roman* cognomen: Inscr. Grut. 467, 6.

audibĭlis, e, *adj.* [audio] *That can easily be heard, audible* (post-class.): Boeth. Arist. Top. 1, 13, p. 670.

audiens, entis,
I. *P.* of audio.—*As Subst.*: **A.** Gen.: *A hearer, auditor*: ad animos audientium permovendos, C. Brut. 23, 89; cf. id. ib. 80, 279: magno scientiæ propter auctoritatem suam, non adsensum audientium, egit, Liv. 21, 10.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *A pupil*: Quint. 13, 2, 11; id. 12, 9, 10.—**2.** (Eccl. Lat.): *A catechumen*: Tert. Pœn. 6. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to audio, *no.* III. B.): *Obedient* to something; with *Gen.*: tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 25.

audientĭa, æ, *f.* [audio]
I. Prop.: *A hearing, a listening to* something; *audience, attention*; mostly in the phrase audientiam facere, *to cause to give attention, to procure a hearing*: exsurge, præco; fac populo audientiam, *i. e. command silence*, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 11; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: quum Claudio obstreperetur audientiam facere præconem jussit, Liv. 43, 16: quantam denique audientiam orationi meæ impertitas filius factura, C. Div. in Cæc. 13, 42; id. Sen. 9, 28; id. de Or. 2, 80, 325: tribuere, *to give a hearing*, App. M. 8, p. 151, 14: præbere, Cod. Just. 7, 19, 7: impertiri, ib. 2, 13, 1.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The faculty of hearing, hearing*: Prud. περὶ στεφ. 9, 54.—**B.** *Ears*: Arn. 3, p. 117; so, id. 5, p. 178.

audĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre (*Imperf.*: audibat, Ov. F. 3, 507: audibant, Cat. 84, 8.—*Perf.*: audīt=audivit, Prop. 4, 9, 39: —*Fut.*: audibo, Enn. ap. Non. 506, 1: audibis, Enn. ib.; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 86: id. Pœn. 1, 2, 97; Cæcil. ap. Gell. 7, 17, 12: audin'=audisne, as ain'=aisne; v. the exs. below:—*Inf. Perf.*: audisse, better than audivisse, acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 17), 4. *v. a.* [akin to the Lacon. αὔς = οὖς; whence also auris and our *ear*]
I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *To hear, perceive, understand by hearing*: **a.** Without *Acc.*: auribus si parum audies, terito cum vino brassicam, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 157 *fin.*: mens videndique et audiendi delectatione ducitur, C. Off. 1, 30, 105.—**b.** With *Acc. of object alone*: ubi molarum strepitum audibis maximum, Enn. in Non. l. l.: verba, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 97: quæ vera audivi, taceo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23: vecem, id. Hec. 4, 1, 2: vera an falsa, id. Andr. 5, 4, 19: mixtos vagitibus ægris ploratus, Lucr. 2, 580; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 21.—**c.**: (*a*) With *Acc. of object* (person or thing heard) foll. by *Abl. c. ex* (most freq.), *a*, also *de* (rare) of the person, &c., from whom one hears: verbum ex aliquo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 8; id. Hec. 4, 1, 35: hoc ex aliis, C. Att. 5, 17: ex obviis, Liv. 28, 26; Suet. Cæs. 29: illud a majoribus natu audiebam, id. Claud. 15: equidem sæpe hoc audivi de patre et de socero meo, *from their lips*, as it were, C. de Or. 3, 33, 133: audivi equidem ista de majoribus natu, id. Brut. 26, 100.—(*β*) So with *clause as object*: audivi ex majoribus natu hoc idem fuisse in P. Scipione Nasica, C. Off. 1, 30 *fin.*: Suet. Dom. 12: sæpe audivi a majoribus natu mirari solitum C. Fabricium, C. de Sen. 13, 43: a quibus quum audisset non multum superesse munitionis, Nep. Them. 7: Fimbriam consularem audiebam de patre nostro judicem Pinthiæ fuisse, C. Off. 3, 19, 77.—**d.** With *Acc. c. part. præs.* to denote that one's self hears, *etc.*, that person or thing which is the object of the verb doing, *etc.*, the thing pointed out by the *part.*; cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 664; Zumpt, Gr. § 636; Madvig, Gr. § 395. obs. 5.: ut neque eum querentem quisquam audierit neque, *etc.*, Nep. Timol. 4: quum audiret reges concertantes, Suet. Cal. 22; Cat. 9, 6; id. 67, 41.—**e.** With *Acc. c. Inf.* to denote that one hears from another, that which is done by the subject of the Inf.: and also, that one's self hears that which is done by the subject of the Inf., the action represented by such Inf. being the object of perception (diff. from prec. *no.* d.; cf. Zumpt, Gr. l. l.; Madvig, Gr. l. l.): sæpe hoc majores natu dicere audivi, C. Mur. 28: Gellius audierat patruum objurgare solere, Cat. 74, 1: audiet cives acuisse ferrum, audiet pugnas juventus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 21 *sq.*: audire videor pios errare per lucos, id. ib. 3, 4, 5.—Hence also pass. with the *Nom. c. Inf.* (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 607.): Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syria, C. Att. 5, 18.—**f.** With *Acc. followed by quum c. Subs.*, or *dum c. Indic.* (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 749; Madvig, Gr. l. l.): id quidem sæpe ex eo audivi, quum diceret, sibi certum esse, C. de Or. 2, 33, 144: quis unquam audivit, quum ego de me nisi coactus ac necessario dicerem? id. Dom. 35; so, id. Brut. 56; id. Fin. 5, 19 *fin.*; id. de Or. 1, 28, 129; 2, 99; Pl. Ep. 7, 24, 5: auditus est certe, dum ex eo quærit, Suet. Dom. 4.—**g.** Diff. from the preced. constr. with *de* is audire de aliquo (aliquid), more freq. in pass. sense: *to hear (any thing) concerning any one*: de Psaltria hæc audivit, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 5: illes etiam convenire aveo, de quibus audivi et legi, C. de Sen. 23, 83; id. Att. 7, 20; id. Ac. 2, 2; cf. with in aliquem, *to hear something bad of any one*, id. de Or. 2, 70, et sæp.—**2.** In conversational style: **a.** Audi, as a call to gain attention: *Hear, understand, give ear, listen*; *hoc age* (v. ago, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (*c*)): quin tu hoc audi, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 9; so, id. ib. 3, 4, 11; id. ib. 4, 1, 36; id. Phorm. 3, 2, 1: audi igitur ad omnes (*sc.* epistolas), C. Att. 9, 10.—**b.** audin'=audisne? *do you hear?* as a call of urging: cura adversandum atque audin'? quadrupedem constringito, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 24.—**3.** Audito as *Abl. absol.* in the histor.: *Upon the intelligence, at the tidings*: audito, Q. Marcium in Ciliciam tendere, Sall. Hist. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 1130 P.; so, Liv. 28, 7; Tac. A. 14, 7.

B. Esp.: In a pregnant sense: **1.** *To listen to any one or to any thing*, i. e. *to give it one's attention*: etsi a vobis sic audior, ut nunquam benignius neque attentius quemquam auditurum putem, C. Clu. 23, 63; so, id. de Or. 1, 61, 259; Liv. 42, 48; 1, 32; 5, 6; Suet. Vesp. 24; Cæs. 32; Ner. 22; 23.—Hence, **2.** Aliquem, of pupils: *To hear a teacher*, i. e. *to enjoy his instructions, to learn something from him*: te, Marce fili, annum jam audientem Cratippum, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 1; so, id. Ac. 1, 9, 34; id. N. D. 1, 14; id. Fat. 2, 4; Suet. Tib. 32; id. Gramm. 10, 20.—*Abs.*: possumne aliquid audire? (*i. e. wilt thou communicate something to me?*) tu vero, inquam, vel audire vel dicere, C. Fat. 2, 3: ponere aliquid, ad quod audiam, volo, id. ib. 2, 4.—**3.** De aliqua re *or* aliquid *and* aliquem: Of judges: *To listen* or *hearken to something, to examine some one*: nemo illorum judicum clarissimis viris accusantibus audiendum sibi de ambitu putavit, C. Fl. 39, 98: so, de capite, Sen. Ben. 2, 12, et al.: nequissimum servum, Suet. Dom. 11; so, id. Aug. 33; id. Tib. 73; id. Claud. 15; id. Dom. 14; id. ib. 16; Paul. Dig. 11, 3, 14 *fin.*; Papin. ib. 23, 6, 10; Paul. ib. 39, 2, 18.—**4.** Of prayer *or* entreaty: *To listen to, lend an ear, regard, hear, grant*: in quo dii immortales meas preces audiverunt, C. Pis. 19: Curio ubi .... neque cohortationes suas, neque preces audiri intelligunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 42; Liv. 1, 12; Tib. 3, 3, 28: audiit et cœli genitor de parte serena Intonuit lævum, Virg. Æ. 9, 630; so, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 27; id. ib. 4, 13, 1, et al.—**5.** Also aliquem: *to hear one favourably*: puellas ter vocata audis, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 3: id. Carm. Sec. 34; 35: Ov. Am. 1, 6, 27; id. M. 8, 598.

II. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1. 3.): *To listen* or *hearken to, to examine into, make inquiry about*: de pace, Liv. 27, 30: dolos, Virg. Æ. 6, 567.

III. Meton.: **A.** Aliquem, aliquid, or *abs.* audio: *To hear any person or thing with assent, to assent to, agree with*; *to approve of, yield to, grant, allow*: nec Homerum audio, qui Ganymedem a diis raptum ait, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; so, id. Fin. 2, 28; id. de Or. 1, 15, 68; id. ib. 5, 28, 83; id. Marcell. 8, 25: audio, (*now, that is good, that I agree to, that is granted*): nunc dicis aliquid, quod ad rem pertineat C. Rosc. Am. 18 *fin.*: id. 2 Verr. 2, 59, 144; id. ib. 5, 27, 69: also, non audio, *that I do not grant*, id. ib. 3, 34, 79.

B. *To hear any one* or *any thing obediently, to obey, heed*: orig. and class. only *c. Acc.*; but, on account of its signif. (cf. animum advertere aliquid, under advertō, *no.* III. A.), also constr. *c. Dat.*: **1.** With *Acc.*: tecum loquere, te adhibe in consilium: te audi, tibi obtempera, C. Fam. 2, 7, 2; id. N. D. 1, 20, 55: nec ego sapientiam istam, quamvis sit erudita, non audiam, id. Phil. 13, 3, 6; Liv. 2, 9; Hor. Od. 1, 13, 13; id. ib. 4, 14, 50; id. Ep. 1, 1, 48.—Poet. of inanimate things: neque audit currus habenas, Virg. G. 1, 514; so, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 187 (*cf.* Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 13, equi frenato est auris in ore: and Pind. Pyth. 2, 21, "Αρματα πειστὰ χάλινα): nec minus incerta (sagitta), est, nec quæ magis audiat arcum, Ov. M. 5, 383; so, Sen. Herc. Œt. 977; Stat. Th. 5, 412; Luc. 3, 594; id. 9, 931; Sil. 14, 392; in prose, Pl. 16, 43, 83.—**2.** With *Dat.*: nam istis .... magis audiendum censeo, Pac. in C. Div. 1, 57 *fin.*: sibi audire, App. Apol. p. 326, 34. So, dicto audientem esse, *to listen to, to obey*: dicto sum audiens, *I obey*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 71; so, id. Trin. 4, 3, 55; id. Asin. 3, 1, 40; id. Men. 2, 3, 80: qui dicto audientes in tanta re non fuissent, C. Dejot. 8, 23.—And on account of the signif. *to obey* connected with a second personal Dat.: dicto audientem esse amico, *to obey one* (freq. and class.); cf. Staab. upon Rudd. 3, p. 124, *not.* 58; Ramsh. Gr. p. 323 sq., and Obsbo (Bremi and Dübner upon Nep. Lys. 1, 2, erroneously consider dicto in this connection as Abl.): villicus domino dicto audiens sit,

Cato, R. R. 142: si habes qui te audiat; si potest tibi dicto audiens esse quisquam, C. 2 Verr. 1, 44, 114; id. ib. 4, 12, 27; id. ib. 5, 32, 85; Nep. Lys. 1, 2; id. Iphicr. 2; id. Ages. 4; Liv. 1, 41; id. 4, 26; id. 29, 20; id. 41, 10, et al.: dicto audiens fuit jussis absentium magistratuum, Nep. Ages. 4, 2. Once pleonastically with obedio: ne plebs nobis dicto audiens atque obediens sit, Liv. 5, 3.

C. As in Gr. ἀκούω: *To hear one's self called, be called, reported, pass for*; and with *bene* or *male*, as in Gr. καλῶς or κακῶς ἀκούειν, *to be in good or bad repute, to be praised* or *blamed, to have a good or bad character*: tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 17: reque paterque audisti coram, id. ib. 1, 7, 38: quod quondam cæsis montis fodisse medullis Audit falsiparens Amphitryoniades (i. e. fertur), Cat. 68, 112; Hor. S. 2, 6, 20: benedictis si certasset, audisset bene ("*Bene audire* est bene dici, laudari," Don.), Ter. Ph. prol. 21; C. Fin. 3, 17, 57; id. Leg. 1, 19; Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 24; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 12; C. Att. 6, 1; Nep. Dion. 7, 3; Quint. 12, 10, 13, et al. In a play upon words: erat surdaster M. Crassus: sed aliud molestius, quod male audiebat, C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116. So also, minus commode: quod illorum culpa se minus commode audire arbitrarentur, C. 2 Verr. 3, 58, 134.

D. As a consequence of hearing: *To understand something* (later, subaudio): quum subtractum verbum aliquod satis ex ceteris intelligitur, ut, *stupere gaudio Græcus*. Simul enim auditur *cæpit*, Quint. 9, 3, 58; ib. 8, 5, 12.

‡ **auditavi,** sæpe audivi, Fest. p. 24.

auditĭo, ōnis, *f.* [audio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Act.*: *A hearing, a listening to*: (pueri) fabellarum auditione ducuntur, C. Fin. 5, 15, 42; so, id. de Or. 2, 30; Quint. 2, 2, 11; 10, 1, 10.—**B.** *Pass.*: *A hear-say*: hoc solum auditione expetere cœpit, quum id ipse non vidisset? C. 2 Verr. 4, 46, 102. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The talk of the people, rumour, report, news* (also in plur.): si accepissent fama et auditione, esse quoddam numen et vim deorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: fictæ auditiones, id. Planc. 23, 56; Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 1; Cæs. B. G. 4, 5; id. ib. 7, 42; Tac. A. 4, 11 *fin.*—**B.** *The thing heard by a pupil* (cf. audio, *no.* I. B. 2., and acroasis, *no.* B.): *A lecture, lesson, discourse* (prps. only post-Aug.): Pl. 26, 2, 6: egressus ex auditione, Gell. 14, 1; id. 18, 2; so, id. 19, 8.—**C.** For auditus: *The sense of hearing, the hearing*: App. Dogm. Plat. p. 9, 27.

auditĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [auditio] *A short discourse* (cf. auditio, *no.* II. B.): Gell. 13, 19, 5.

auditor, ōris, *m.*, [audio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *One who hears, a hearer, an auditor*: C. Or. 8; id. ib. 35; id. N. D. 3, 1; Juv. 1, 1: C. Att. 16, 2; Suet. Aug. 86, et al. (auditores in Cic. is freq. periphrased by qui audiunt, Sest. 44; de Or. 1, 5, 17; ib. 51, 219, et sæp.).—**B.** Esp.: *One who hears a teacher, a pupil, scholar, disciple* (cf. audio, *no.* I. B. 2.): Demetrius Phalereus Theophrasti auditor, C. Fin. 5, 19; so, id. N. D. 1, 15; id. Div. 2, 42; Sen. Controv. 4, 25 *fin.*; Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 35. **II.** Meton.: Varro improperly uses auditor once of *a reader of a book*, as anal. to the hearing of an oral discourse: Var. L. L. 6, 1.

auditōrĭālis, e, *adj.* [auditorium] *Of* or *pertaining to a school* (post-class.): scholastici, Aug. c. Pelag. 6, 11.

auditorĭus, a, um, *adj.* [auditor] *Relating to a hearer* or *hearing*: only once in Cæl. Aur. Tard. 2, 3: cavernæ, *the auditory passages*.—Hence, as *Subst.*:

auditorĭum, ĭi, *n.*: **A.** *Abstr.*: *A hearing of a cause at law, a judicial examination* (cf. audio, *no.* I. B. 3.): Callistrat. Dig. 4, 8, 41.—**B.** *Concr.*: **1.** *A court of justice, a place where causes were heard*: Paul. Dig. 49, 9, 1: Ulp. id. 4, 4, 18: quum introisset in auditorium, Vulg. Act. 25, 23: auditorium majus, *a superior court*; prob. the *court* or *chamber where the emperor sat to decide causes*, Paul. Dig. 42, 1, 54.—**2.** *The place where something* (a discourse, a lecture) *is heard, a lecture-room, a place where authors generally, whether poets, orators*, etc., *collected an audience in order to recite to it their compositions* (not in Cic.; prps. in gen. not before the Aug. age): Quint. 2, 11, 3; id. 10, 1, 36; Tac. Or. 9; 10; 39; Suet. Aug. 85; id. Tib. 11; id. Claud. 41; id. Rhet. 6.—**3.** *The assembled hearers themselves, the audience, auditory* (cf. acroasis): auditorium semper plenum, semper novum, Tac. Or. 34: nuper adhibito ingenti auditorio, Pl. Ep. 4, 7; so, App. Apol. p. 320, 33.

1. auditus, a, um, *P.* of audio.

2. auditus, ūs, *m.* [audio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A hearing, listening* (so, prps. only post-Aug.): Tac. A. 4, 69: brevi auditu, id. H. 2, 59.—**B.** Esp.: *A listening to for instruction* (cf. audio, *no.* I. B. 2.): Luc. 10, 183. **II.** Meton.: **A.** (like auditio, *no.* II. A.): *A rumour, report*: occupaverat animos prior auditus, Tac. H. 1, 76.—**B.** *The sense of hearing, the hearing* (class.): auditus autem semper patet, Cic. N. D. 2, 57; Auct. Her. 2, 5; Pl. 8, 32, 50; id. 23, 4, 42, et al.—**C.** In plur.: *The ears*: auditus hominum deorumque mulcens, App. Dogm. Plat. 1 Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 40 *init.*

Aufeia lex (a. u. c. 630), named after a tribune of the people, Aufeius: Gell. 11, 10; cf. Meyer Orat. Frgm. p. 121.

au-fĕro, abstŭli, ablātum, auferre, 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; fero] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To take* or *bear away* or *off, to carry off, withdraw, remove by bearing* or *carrying*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: dona .... Abstulimus, Plaut. Am. prol. 139: nil ponderis, Lucr. 3, 231; cf. id. 5, 724.—**2.** With *ab*: ab januâ stercus, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 18: aurum atque ornamenta abs te, id. Mil. 4, 1, 136.—**3.** With *de*: qui de conviviis auferantur, C. Fin. 2, 8, 23.—**4.** With *Dat.*: membris ablata, Lucr. 3, 717: mortalibus duas partes, id. 5, 206.—**5.** With *Adv. of place*: istæc intro, Ter. And. 1, 1, 1.—**6.** With *Acc. of place*: multa domum suam, Rosc. Am. 8, 23.—**7.** With *per*: liberi per delectus auferuntur, Tac. Agr. 31.—**8.** With *cum*: ignes secum, Lucr. 5, 460.—**9.** *Abs.*: tollit, aufert, Turpil. ap. Non Sil. 422, 21.

B. Esp.: **1.** Auferre se, in colloquial lang., *To remove one's self, to withdraw, retire, go away*: te obsecro, hercle, aufer te modo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 93: aufer to domum, id. Asin. 2, 4, 63.—**2.** Of bodies borne away by wings, torn or swept away by the winds, waves, or any other quick motion (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): aliquem ad scopulum e tranquillo auferre, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 8 Bentl.: auferor in scopulos, Ov. M. 9, 592: auferet unda rates, Prop. 1, 8, 14; Ov. M. 15, 292, et al.: in silvam pennis ablata refugit, Virg. Æ. 3, 258; so, id. ib. 11, 867: ne te citus auferat axis, Ov. M. 1, 75: vento secundo vehementi satis profecti celeriter e conspectu terræ ablati sunt, Liv. 29, 27; Pl. 10, 12, 16: (milites) pavore fugientium auferebantur, Tac. A. 4, 73.—**3.**: **a.** *To take* or *snatch away by bearing*; in good or (more freq.) bad sense: *to take with one's self, to remove, withdraw, take away violently, rob, steal*, etc.: aliquid heris, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 8: quod auri, quod argenti, quod ornamentorum in meis urbibus fuit, id mihi tu, C. Verres, eripuisti atque abstulisti, C. Div. in Cæc. 5, 19: ab hoc abaci vasa omnia abstulit, id. 2 Verr. 4, 16, 35: pecuniam de ærario, id. Att. 7, 21: pecuniam in ventre, *to squander, to swallow down*, id. de Or. 2, 66, 265: auriculam mordicus, *to bite off*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4.—**b.** *To sweep off* or *away, to destroy by taking away, to annihilate, kill, slay*, etc. (cf. absumo); (mostly poet. or in the histt.): tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis, Cat. 3, 15: abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 30; so, id. Epod. 5, 66; id. S. 1, 9, 31; Ov. M. 8, 710; id. ib. 15, 157; Vell. 2, 55 *fin.*; Liv. 7, 8; Flor. 3, 17, 9, et al.: interea, quodcunque fuit populabile flammæ, Mulciber abstulerat, *had consumed*, Ov. M. 9, 263; id. ib. 14, 575.—**c.** Of places: *To separate by distance, to sever, disjoin*: maro septem stadiorum intervallo Europam auferens Asiæ, Pl. 4, 12, 24: Armenia Euphrate amne aufertur Cappadociæ, id. 6, 9, 9.—**4.** (effectus pro causa): *To bear something off as the fruit* or *result of one's labour, exertions*, etc.; *to obtain, get, receive, acquire*: viginti minas ab aliquo per sycophantiam auferre, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 71; so, id. ib. 90; id. Curc. 5, 2, 21; id. Epid. 1, 2, 57; id. ib. 2, 2, 9; Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 62; Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 23.

II. Fig. **A.** Gen.: *To carry off, gain, get, receive*: id multum nunquam auferet, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 4: paucos dies ab aliquo, C. Quint. 5, 20: quis unquam ad arbitrum quantum petiit, tantum abstulit? id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12; so, responsum ab aliquo, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: decretum, id. Att. 16, 16 A.: diploma, id. Fam. 6, 12, 3: præmium, Suet. Gramm. 17.—Also with *ut*: ut in foro statuerent (statuas), abstulisti, C. 2 Verr. 2, 59, 145.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To carry away the knowledge of any thing, to learn something from something, to understand*: quis est in populo Romano, qui hoc non ex priore actione abstulerit, omnia ante damnatorum scelera .... vix cum hujus (*sc.* Verris) parva parte æquari conferrique posse? C. 2 Verr. 1, 8, 21.—**2.** *To get* or *come off, escape* (cf. *no.* I. B. 1.): nisi facient, quæ illos æquom est, haud sic auferent ("leniter abibunt" Don.) Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 8.—**3.** *To carry off* or *away, take away, snatch away*: hi ludi dies quindecim auferent, id. Verr. 1, 10, 31: imperium indignis, Liv. 3, 67; so, legionem, Tac. H. 4, 48: auferat omnia irrita oblivio si potest, Liv. 28, 29: spem, voluntatem defensionis, C. 2 Verr. 1, 7, 20: fervorem et audaciam, Liv. 3, 12: obsequia, Tac. H. 1, 80: misericordiam, id. ib. 3, 85: studium, Cat. 68, 19; Hor. Od. 3, 12, 5: metus, Virg. Æ. 12, 316: curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 26: somnos, id. Od. 2, 16, 16; Epod. 5, 96: pudorem, Ov. M. 6, 617: fugam, *to hinder, prevent*, Flor. 3, 10, 3.—**4.** *To carry away, mislead*: te hortor, ut omnia gubernes prudentia tua, ne te auferant aliorum consilia, C. Fam. 2, 7: abstulerunt me velut de spatio Græcæ res immixtæ Romanis, *i. e. borne away, removed, withdrawn from the subject of discourse*, Liv. 35, 40; so, Pl. 27, 13, 120; and auferre aliquem transversum, id. 28, 4, 1; Quint. 4, 5, 6: somnus aufert, Hor. S. 1, 5, 83: auferimur cultu, *i. e.* decipimur, *are deceived, duped*, Ov. Rem. Am. 343.—**5.** *To cease from, to lay aside, omit*: proinde istæc tua aufer tercticula, Att. in Non. 227, 31: jurgium hinc auferas, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 19: aufer abhinc lacrumas, Lucr. 3, 967: aufer nugas, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 8; id. Curc. 2, 1, 30: polliciationes, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 17: *Ge.* Id nosmet ipsos facere oportet, Phædria. *Ph.* Aufer mi *oportet*: quin tu, quod faciam, imperu, id. ib. 1, 4, 46 Ruhnk. (cf. Juv. 6, 170): insolentiam, Phædr. 3, 6, 8 Burm.—Once with *Inf.* as object: aufer me vultu terrere, Hor. S. 2, 7, 43.

Aufīdēna, æ, *f.*, Αὐφίδηνα, *A town in Samnium, on the River Sagrus* (now *Alfidena*), Liv. 10, 12 *fin.* **Aufīdēnātes,** *Its inhabitants*, Pl. 3, 12, 17; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 801.

Aufīdĭus, a, um, *adj. The name of a Roman* gens. **I.** Cn. Aufidius, *A contemporary of Cicero* (*though older*), *and author of a Greek history*, C. Tusc. 5, 38 *fin.*; id. Fin. 5, 19. **II.** T. Aufidius, *A Roman orator*, C. Brut. 48. **III.** Sext. Aufidius, C. Fam. 12, 26 and 27.—Hence, **Aufīdĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Aufidian*: nomen, *the debt of Aufidius*, C. Fam. 16, 19. **IV.** Aufidius Luscus, *A notorious gormandizer*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 34; id. ib. 2, 4, 24.

Aufĭdus, i, *m.*, Αὔφιδος, *A river of Apulia distinguished for its swift and violent course* (now *Ofanto*): longe sonans, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 2: violens, id. ib. 3, 30, 10: neer, id. S. 1, 1, 58: tauriformis, id. Od. 4, 14, 25.—Hence, **Aufĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*: *Of Aufidus, Aufidian*: stagna, Sil. 10, 171.

au-fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; fugio] **I.** *Neut.*: *To flee away*: **A.** *Abs.*: aquam aufugisse dicito si quis petet, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 16: aufugit, C. Fam. 13, 77, 3.—**B.** With *Adv. of place*: hinc, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 5.—**C.** With *Abl.*: domo, Plaut. Capt.

4, 2, 05: qua plateā, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 5.—**D.** With *ex*: ex eo loco, Liv. 1, 25.—**E.** With *Dat.*: auferit mī animus, Q. Cat. ap. Gell. 19, 9, 14. **II.** *Act.*: *To flee from*: aspectum parentis, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 111: blanditias, Prop. 1, 9, 30.

Augē, ēs, *f.*, Αὐγή. **I.** *Daughter of Aleus and Neæra of Tegea, in Arcadia, the mother of Telephus by Hercules*: Ov. H. 9, 49; Sen. Herc. Œt. 367; Serv. Virg. E. 6, 72; Hyg. F. 101. **II.** *One of the Horæ*: Hyg. Fab. 183.

Augeas, v. Augias.

augĕo, xi, ctum, gēre (*Perf. Subj.* auxīs for auxeritis, Liv. 29, 27: "AUCETA, sæpe aucta," Fest. s. v.), 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to Gr. root ΑΥΓ., whence αὐξάνω] **I.** *Act.* (*To cause to grow*; hence): **A.** *To produce* (rare): nam quodcunque alunās ex se res auget alitque Deminui debet, *etc.*, Lucr. 5, 323; cf. also, id. 5, 489.

B. 1. Prop.: *To increase, augment, enlarge*, etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: quicquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, alit, auget, Pac. ap. C. de Div. 2, 57, 131: vires, Lucr. 6, 342: in ascendā re, C. Rab. Post. 2, 3: so, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6: augendo ærario, Tac. A. 3, 25: classem, Suet. Ner. 3: numerum præterea, id. Aug. 37: suspicionem, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 46; so, Suet. Tit. 5: industriam, Ter. Ad. prol. 25: molestiam, C. Fl. 2, 29: vitium ventris, id. Cæl. 19, 44: benevolentiam, id. Læl. 9, 30: animum, *to increase the courage*, id. Att. 10, 14, 3: animos, Stat. Th. 10, 23: vocem, *to raise the voice*, Suet. Claud. 33; also, *to strengthen* or *increase the power of*, id. Ner. 20: quum augeri hostias imperässet, *i. e. the number of victims to be increased*, id. Aug. 96: auxerunt voluerum victæ certamine turbam, *i. e. have been changed into birds*, Ov. M. 5, 391.—**b.** With *Abl.*: (α) Of manner, instrument, *etc.*: rem bonis rationibus, C. Rab. Post. 14, 38: gratiā possessiones, Nep. Att. 12, 2: exercitibus rempublicam, Tac. H. 1, 79.—(b) Of that wherein the increase consists: agris et urbibus rempublicam, C. Rosc. Am. 18, 50.—**c.** With *Dat.*: auxerunt (*sc.* literæ) mihi dolorem, C. Att. 11, 22, 1.—**d.** With *pro*: neque pro opinione auctæ sunt opes, Nep. Thras. 2, 4.—**e.** With *Adv.*: populum suum vehementer, Vulg. Ps. 104, 24.

2. Fig.: **a.** *To magnify, exalt, praise, extol*, etc.: (α) In *simple constr.*: principis munus, Pl. Pan. 38.—(b) With *Relative clause*: augere atque ornare quæ vellet, C. de Or. 1, 21, 94.—(c) With *Abl.*: verbis munus, C. Off. 2, 20, 70.—(d) With *Gerund in* do: rem laudando, C. Brut. 12, 47.—**b.** *To furnish abundantly with* something; *to enrich, load*, etc.: *Aliquem* or *aliquid aliquā re*: bonis auctibus auxitis (*sc.* ea omnia), Liv. 29, 27 (in an old form of prayer): alter te scientiā augere potest, altera exemplis, C. Off. 1, 1, 1: veteranos commodis, C. Phil. 11, 14, 37: me gratulatione, id. ib. 14, 6, 16: filios liberalitate, Tac. A. 3, 8: — *Pass. constr.*: tantā lætitiā auctus sum, Poet. ap. C. Fin. 2, 4, 14: filiolo me auctum scito, id. Att. 1, 2, 1: lunæ pars ignibus aucta, *i. e. filled with light*, Lucr. 5, 722: senectus augeri solet consilio, auctoritate, sententiā, id. Sen. 6, 17: augatur isto honore is vir, cui, *etc.*, id. Phil. 2, 6, 15; cf. also, Tac. A. 6, 8; Suet. Cæs. 52; id. Vit. 5: augetur et Agrippina cognomento Augustæ, Tac. A. 12, 26: herus damno auctus est, *is enriched by his loss*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 15.—**c.** *To honour, advance*, etc.: *Aliquem*: di me ejusdem omnes adjuvant, augent, amant, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 27: solum te, Pl. Pan. 24.—*Pass. constr.*: te augendum atque ornandum putavi, C. Fam. 7, 17, 2.—In *ironical constr.*: augendi alterius causa, C. Part. Or. 6, 22: in semet augendo, Suet. Claud. 12.—**d.** *To foster, maintain, rear*, etc.: hic (*sc.* princeps) fiduciæ sui procreatos nisi larem manu fovet, auget, amplectatur, *etc.*, Pl. Pan. 26.

3. Meton.: Relig. t. t.: **a.** *To honour, reverence* the gods: Var. Fl. 5, 22, 32.—**b.** *To load* or *pile up* an altar, *etc.*, with offerings: aliquid cedo, Qui hanc vicini nostri aram augeam, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 10.—**c.** *To consecrate, devote*: si qua (*sc.* dea) ipse meis venatibus auxi, Virg. Æ. 9, 407.

II. *Neut.*: *To grow, increase, become greater*, etc. (rare): **A.** With *Abl.*: labore, Lucr. 2, 1164: virtutibus, Cat. 64, 324: verā potentiā, Tac. A. 4, 41.—**B.** With *Gerund in* do: ignoscendo populi Romani magnitudinem auxisse, Sall. Hist. Frgm. Or. in Lep. § 6.—**C.** With *Adv. of degree*: eo res eorum auxit, Cato ap. Gell. 18, 12, 7.—**D.** With *ad*: ad infinitum numerum, Pl. 36, 15, 24, § 122.

augesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [augeo] *To begin to grow*; *to grow, become greater, increase*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Abs.*: mare et terræ possunt augescere, Lucr. 2, 1169: semina, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: augescente flumine, Tac. H. 2, 34.—**B.** With *Abl.*: quæ (*sc.* uva) et succo terræ et calore solis augescens, *etc.*, C. Sen. 15, 53: augescunt corpora dulcibus atque pinguibus, Pl. 11, 54, 118, § 283. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Abs.*: augescunt gentes, Lucr. 2, 76: vires, id. 2, 878: vitiis augescentibus, Pl. Ep. 9, 37, 3: augescente licentiā, Tac. H. 4, 1.—**B.** With *Dat.*: fames augescit hostibus, Næv. Frgm. 5, 1: Jugurthæ et ceteris animi augescunt, Sall. J. 34, 2.—**C.** With *Abl.*: tantis incrementis hostium res, Liv. 27, 17.—**D.** With *Adv. of degree*: mihi quotidie augescit magis de filio ægritudo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 14.

Augĭas (-ēas, -ēas), æ, **Augēus,** i, *m.*, Αὐγείας, Αὐγέας, Αὐγειος, *A son of the Sun and Naupidame, daughter of Amphidamas, king of Elis, one of the Argonauts. His stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleansed for thirty years, was cleaned in one day by Hercules, at the command of Eurystheus*: Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 300: **A.** Form *Augias*: Augiæ regis stercus bovile uno die purgavit, Hyg. Fab. 30: Augiæ labor, Sen. Herc. Fur. 248.—**B.** Form *Augeas*: Augeas Solis et Naupidames filius, Sen. Herc. Fur. 14: Augeas rex, Pl. 17, 9, 6, § 50:—Prov.: Cloacas Augiæ purgare, *to cleanse an Augean stable*, i. e. *to perform a difficult and unpleasant labour*, Sen. Apocol. 7, 5 (Gr. καθαίρειν τὴν κόπρον τοῦ Αὐγείου).—**C.** Form *Augeus*: Apul. Orthogr. Frgm. 33.—Hence, **Augēus,** a, um, *adj.*: *Of*, or *belonging to, Augeas*: in Augeis stabulis, Aus. Idyll. 19, 7.

augī-fĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [augeo; facio] *To increase* (antecl.): numeros, Enn. ap. Non. 76, 1.

†**augīnos,** i, *f.* [akin to αὐγή] *A plant called also* hyoscyamos: App. Herb. 4.

†**augītes (-ōtes)**, æ, *m.* = αὐγίτης, *A precious stone*; prps. *the turquoise*: Pl. 37, 10, 54, § 147.

augmen, ĭnis, *n.* [augeo] **A.** (acc. to augeo, *no.* I. B. 1.): **1.** Prop.: *Increase, augmentation, growth*, etc. (anteand post-class.): **a.** *Abs.*: augmine donant, Lucr. 2, 72; addidit augmen, id. 5, 1307:—*Plur.*: augmina sumunt corpora, Lucr. 2, 188.—**b.** With *Gen.*: corporis, Lucr. 2, 405: guttæ, id. 6, 614.—**2.** Meton.: As the result of growth: *Size, bulk*: magni augminis coluber, Arn. 7, p. 249.—**B.** (acc. to augeo, *no.* I. B. 3.): *An honouring of the gods*: augmina, Arn. 7, cap. 24; dub. al. augmenta.

augmentātio, ōnis, *f.* [augmento] *An increasing, augmentation* (post-class.): Boeth. Arist. Top. 4, 2, p. 687.

augmentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An increaser* (post-class.): Cassiod. Var. 8, 22.

augmento, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [augmentum] *To increase* (post-class.): Firmic. Math. 5, 6; cf. also, Boeth. Geom. 2, p. 1214; Cassiod. Var. 9, 10.

augmentum (in MSS. also augumentum), i, *n.* [augeo] (mostly post-Aug.; rarer) **A.** (acc. to augeo, *no.* I. B. 1.): *An increase, growth, augmentation*: **1.** *Abs.*: augmentum aut deminutio, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 8.—**2.** With *Gen.*: fundi, Pompon. Dig. 2, 30, 8: lunæ, Pall. 13, 6.—**B.** (acc. to augeo, *no.* I. B. 3. a.) (*That which honours* the gods; hence): **1.** *An honour* shown to the gods: augmentorum in causam, Arn. 7, cap. 25.—**2.** *A piece of flesh cut from a slaughtered victim, and offered with the liver on the altar*: "*augmentum*, quod ex immolatā hostiā dessectum in jecore imponendo augendi causā," Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32.

augur (earlier also AUGER, Prisc. p. 554 P.), ŭris, *comm.* (cf. Prob. p. 1455 P., and Phoc. p. 1695 ib.) [for avgar; avis; garrio] **I.** Prop.: *An augur, diviner, sooth-sayer; at Rome, a member of a particular college of priests, much reverenced in earlier ages, who foretold the future by observing the lightning, the flight* or *notes of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and other unusual occurrences*: C. Leg. 2, 8, 21; Fest. s. v. quinque; Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 537 (diff. from auspex, orig. as a general idea from a particular one, since the auspex observed only the flight of birds; cf. Non. 429, 26. Yet, since this latter kind of augury was the most common, the two words are frequently interchanged or employed in connection; even in Enn. ap. C. Div. 1, 48, 107: dant operam simul auspicio augurioque). **II.** Meton.: *One who foretells futurity by any means, any soothsayer, diviner, seer*, in gen.: **A.** *Masc.*: augur Apollo, as *god of prophecy* (v. Apollo), Hor. Od. 1, 2, 32: Phœbus, id. Carm. Sec. 61: Argivus, *i. e. Amphiaraus*, id. Od. 3, 16, 11: veri providus augur Thestorides, *i. e. Calchas*, Ov. M. 12, 19: nocturnæ imaginis augur, *interpreter of night-visions*, id. Am. 3, 5, 31: pessimus in dubiis augur timor, *the basest prophet*, Stat. Th. 3, 6.—**B.** *Fem.*: aquæ nisi fallit augur Annosa cornix, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 12: augur cassa futuri, Stat. Th. 9, 629.

augura, v. augurium.

‡**augŭrāculum,** i, *n.* [auguror] (*That which serves for performing the augur's office*) *The ancient name of the citadel of Rome, because augurs there observed the flight of birds*: Fest. p. 16.

augŭrālis (augurialis, Apul. de Not. aspir. § 8), e, *adj.* [augur] *Of*, or *belonging to, augurs, relating to soothsaying* or *divination, augural*: libri, C. de Div. 1, 33; id. Fam. 3, 4: jus, id. Brut. 77: cœna, *which the augur gave on his entrance into office*, Var. R. R. 3, 6, 6; C. Fam. 7, 26, 2: insignia, Liv. 10, 7: sacerdotium, Suet. Claud. 4; id. Gramm. 12: verbum, Gell. 6, 6, 4.—As *Subst.*: **augurale,** is, *n.*: **A.** **1.** Prop.: *A part of the headquarters of a Roman camp where the auguries were taken*: Tac. A. 15, 30: egressus augurali, id. ib. 2, 13.—**2.** Meton.: *The general's tent*: "tabernaculum ducis *augurale* (nomen habet), Quint. 8, 2, 8.—**B.** *The augur's wand* or *staff*=lituus: Sen. Tranq. An. 11, 9.

augŭrātio, ōnis, *f.* [auguror] **I.** Prop.: *A divining, a soothsaying*: quæ tandem ista auguratio est ex passeribus? C. Div. 2, 20 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: *The art of divining*: Lact. 2, 16.

augŭrāto, *adv.* [1. auguratus] *When the auspices had been taken*: Romulus augurato regnum adeptus est, Liv. 1, 18; cf. Suet. Aug. 7.

augŭrātōrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [auguror, through an obsol. *augurator*, an augur] (*A place pertaining to an augur*; hence) *A place where auguries were made* (post-Aug.): Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2286; Vict. Reg. Urb. 10; Hyg. de Castr. p. 52 Schel.

augŭrātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [auguror] *A female soothsayer* or *diviner* (post-class.): Fest. p. 87; Hieron. Isai. 57, 3.

1. **augŭrātus,** a, um, *P.* of auguro and auguror.

2. **augŭrātus,** ūs, *m.* **I.** [augur] *The office of an augur*: lituus insigne auguratūs, C. de Div. 1, 17, 30; cf. also, Tac. A. 1, 62; Flor. 1, 5, 4; Pl. Ep. 4, 8, 1. **II.** [auguror] *Augury*: Tert. Anim. 26.

augurĭālis, e, v. auguralis.

Augurīnus, i, *m. A name of the* Mimen *in the* Fasti Capitolini.

augŭrium (*plur.* **augura,** heteroel., Att. ap. Non. 488, 2: cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 991), ĭi, *n.* [auguror] **I.** Prop.: *The observance and interpretation of omens, augury*: agere, Var. L. L. 6, 6, 63; C. de Div. 1, 17, 32; id. Off. 3, 16, 66: capere, Suet. Aug. 95: dare, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 36: nunciare, Liv. 1, 7: decantare, C. de Div. 1, 47, 105: accipere, *to understand* or *take as an omen*, Liv. 1, 34; id. 10, 40; Val. Fl. 1, 161: augurium factum, Suet. Vit. 18: augurio experiri aliquid,

Flor. 1, 5, 3: augurium salutis, *an augury that was instituted in time of peace, to ascertain whether one could supplicate the Deity for the prosperity of the state* (de salute), C. de Div. 1, 47, 105; Suet. Aug. 31; Tac. A. 12, 23.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Any kind of divination, prophecy, soothsaying, interpretation:* auguria rerum futurarum, C. Phil. 2, 35, 89: conjugis augurio (*interpretation of omens*) quanquam Titania mota est, Ov. M. 1, 395.—**B.** *A presentiment, foreboding of future occurrences:* C. Tusc. 1, 15, 44; id. Fam. 6, 6, 7; so, Ov. H. 17, 234; Pl. Ep. 7, 33, 1.—**C.** *A sign, omen, token, prognostic:* thymum augurium mellis est, Pl. 21, 10, 31; id. 28, 6, 19.—**D.** *The art of the augur, augury:* cui lætus Apollo Augurium citharamque dabat, Virg. Æ. 12, 394 (v. Apollo and augur); id. ib. 9, 328; Flor. 1, 5, 2.

augūrius, a, um, *adj.* [augur] *Of* or *pertaining to the augur, augural* (very rare): jus, C. Sen. 4, 12; id. Fam. 3, 9, 3; Gell. præf. § 13.

augūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.: A.** Prop.: *To act as augur in* any matter; *to take the auguries for* something; *to consult for* something *by augury:* sacerdotes vineta, virgetaque et salutem populi auguranto, C. Leg. 2, 8, 21.—**B.** Fig.: *To investigate, explore, examine as an augur would do:* oculis investigans astute augura, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 26.—**C.** Meton.: *To surmise, imagine, conjecture, forebode:* **1.** *Act.:* **a.** In *simple constr.:* si quid veri mens augurat, Virg. Æ. 7, 273.—**b.** With *Relative clause:* præsentit animus et augurat quodammodo, quæ futura sit suavitas, C. Frgm. Ep. ad Calv. ap. Non. 469, 11.—**c.** With *Abl.:* hoc conjecturâ auguro, Enn. ap. Non. 469, 8; cf., also, Att. ib. 469, 5.—**d.** With *Dat.:* longosque sibi non auguret annos, Val. Fl. 3, 356.—**2.** *Neut.:* **a.** With *Abl.:* si satis recte aut verâ ratione augurem, Att. ap. Non. 469, 6.—**b.** With *de:* animus conjecturâ de ejus errore augurat, Pac. ap. Non. 469, 10. **II.** *To consecrate by auguries* (prps. only in pass.): certæ res auguratur, L. Cæs. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.: in illo augurato templo ac loco, C. Vat. 10, 24.

augŭror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To act as an augur;* hence, **A.** *Act.: To augur; predict, foretell:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* aves quasdam rerum augurandarum causâ natas esse putamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160.—**2.** With *ex:* ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est (*sc.* Calchas), C. de Div. 1, 33, 72.—**3.** *Neut.: To take* or *observe auguries:* in augurando, Suet. Oth. 7: de augurandi disciplinâ, id. Gramm. 1. **II.** Fig.: *To predict, foretell:* **A.** *Act.:* **1.** *Aliquid alicui:* Critiæ mortem est auguratus, C. Tusc. 1, 40, 96.—**2.** *Aliquid aliquâ re:* futuræ pugnæ fortunam ipso cantu augurantur, Tac. G. 3.—**3.** With *Relative clause:* ex nomine ipsius, quid in provinciâ facturus esse, perridicule homines augurabantur, C. 2 Verr. 2, 6, 18.—**4.** With *ex:* C. 2 Verr. 2, 6, 18; cf. preceding *no.* 3.—**B.** *Neut.:* **1.** With *in c. Abl.:* in Persis augurantur et divinant Magi, C. de Div. 1, 41, 90.—**2.** With *Adv.:* vere augurari, C. de Div. 1, 15, 27.—**3.** With *ex:* nec ex tripudiis tibi auguror, C. Fam. 6, 6, 7.—**4.** With *Dat.:* C. Fam. 6, 6, 7; cf. preceding *no.* 3. **III.** Meton.: *To surmise, imagine, conjecture, suppose:* **A.** *Act.:* **1.** With *simple Acc.:* Vespasianum et arma Orientis, Tac. H. 1, 50.—**2.** With *Objective clause:* contentos auguror esse deos, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 80: iter jaciendo operi monstrâsse eam (*sc.* beluam) augurabantur, Curt. 4, 4, 4.—**3.** With *Abl.:* bella civilia mentibus augurabantur, Curt. 10, 5, 13.—**B.** *Neut.:* quantum ego opinione auguror, C. Mur. 31, 65: quantum auguror conjecturâ, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95.

Augusta, æ, *f.* [augustus] **I.** In the time of the emperors: *A title of the mother, wife, daughter, and sister of the emperor;* like, *Imperial Majesty, Imperial Highness:* Tac. A. 1, 8; id. ib. 15, 23; Suet. Cal. 10; 15; 23; id. Claud. 3; id. Ner. 35; id. Dom. 3; cf. Schwarz Pl. Pan. 84, 6. **II.** *The name of several towns,* among which the most distinguished were: **A.** Augusta Taurinorum (now *Turin*): Pl. 3, 17, 21, § 123; Tac. H. 2, 66.—**B.** Augusta Prætoria, in Upper Italy (now, by a corruption of the word Augusta, *Aosta*): Pl. 3, 17, 21, § 123.—**C.** Augusta Trevirorum (now *Treves*), Mel. 3, 2, 4 (colonia Treverorum, Tac. H. 4, 72).—**D.** Augusta Vindelicorum (now *Augsburg*): Itin. Anton.; cf. Rupert. Tac. G. 41 *not.* 4.—**E.** Augusta Emerida, *on the* Anas, in Lusitania (now *Merida*): Pl. 4, 22, 35, § 117.—Hence, **Augustāni,** ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Augusta:* Pl. 4, 22, 36, § 119.

‡ **Augustālĭcĭus,** ĭi, *m.* [Augustalis] *One invested with the dignity of priest of Augustus:* Inscr. Fabrett. 6, *no.* 163.

Augustālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] **A.** *The dignity of priest of Augustus:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1858.—**B.** *The dignity of prefect of Egypt:* Cod. Th. 13, 11, 11.

August-amnĭca, æ, *f.* [augustus; amnis] *A province of Egypt, in which were the cities Pelusium, Rhinocolura,* etc.: Amm. 22, 16, 3.

augustātus, a, um, *adj.* [augusto] *Consecrated, devoted:* mensa, Jus. Pap. in Macr. S. 3, 11; dub.

auguste, *adv.* [augustus] *Respectfully, reverentially, reverently, sacredly:* Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62; id. ib. 3, 21, 53:—*Comp.:* augustius, C. Brut. 21, 83.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not found.

Augustīnus, i, *m. Bp. of Hippo, in Africa;* born 13th Nov. A. D. 354; died, 430: cf. Aug. Beat. Vit. 1, 6.

augusto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [augustus] *To glorify:* deos, Arn. 6, p. 201.

Augustobrigenses, ium, *m. The inhabitants of the city Augustobriga, in Lusitania:* Pl. 4, 21, 35, § 118.

Augustŏdūnum, i, *n. A town of the Ædui, in Gaul* (now *Autun*): Mel. 3, 2, 4; Tac. A. 3, 43; 45.

1. augustus, a, um, *adj.* [augeo, *no.* 1. B. 3.] **I.** Prop.: *Consecrated, devoted,* i. e. *sacred, elevated, worthy of honour, majestic, august* (class.; in Cic. mostly in connection with sanctus; not in Plaut., Ter., Lucr., and Hor.): "sancta vocant augusta patres; augusta vocantur Tempia, sacerdotum rite dicata manu," Ov. F. 1, 609 *sq.:* augurium, Enn. Ann. 1, 116: Eleusis sancta et augusta, Cic. N. D. 1, 42 *fin.:* sanctus augustusque fons, id. Tusc. 5, 12 *fin.:* locus augustus, id. Dom. 53: templum, Liv. 1, 29: solum, id. 45, 5: mœnia, Virg. Æ. 7, 153 ("*augurio consecrata,*" Serv.). **II.** Meton. (so most freq. since the Aug. age): *Venerable, magnificent, noble:* tectum augustum, ingens, Virg. Æ. 7, 170: of the abode of bees: sedes, id. G. 4, 228 ("*augustum* abusive nobile, quasi majestatis plenum," Serv.):—*Comp.:* ut primordia urbium augustiora faciat, Liv. præf.: formam, id. 1, 7: vir, id. 8, 6: conspectus, id. 8, 9: ornatum habitumque, id. 5, 41:—*Sup.:* augustissima vestis, Liv. 5, 41: currus, Pl. Pan. 92: tribunal, id. ib. 60.

2. Augustus, i, *m.* [1. augustus] *A* cognomen *of Octavius Cæsar after he attained to undivided authority* (acc. to Ov. F. 1, 589, after the year of Rome 727, Id. Jan.), *and, after him, of all the Roman emperors;* equivalent to *Majesty* or *Imperial Majesty* (cf. Suet. Aug. 7: Flor. 4, 12 *fin.*; Dio Cass. 53, 16): Hor. Od. 1, 12; id. ib. 4, 5; id. ib. 14, 15; id. Ep. 2, 1; Ov. M. 15, 860; id. F. 1, 589; id. ib. 4, 676; id. ib. 5, 567: later also, semper Augustus, Symm. Ep. 2, 30.—Hence, **A. Augustus,** a, um, *adj.:* **1.** Gen.: *Of,* or *relating to, Augustus* or *the emperor, Augustan, Imperial:* caput = Augustus, Ov. M. 15, 869: aures, id. Pont. 1, 2, 117: forum, id. ib. 4, 5, 10: postes, id. M. 1, 562: domus, id. Pont. 2, 2, 76: pax, id. ib. 2, 5, 18; Vell. 2, 126, 3: laurus (also called regia), the best species of it, id. 15, 30, 39, § 129: ficus, Macr. S. 2, 16: aula, *i. e.* Domitiani, Mart. 7, 40: historia, *the history of the Roman emperors,* Vopisc. Tac. 10.—**2.** Esp.: Mensis Augustus: *The month of Augustus,* i. e. *August* (previously called Sextilis; cf. Macr. S. 1, 12 *fin.*): Augusto mense, Juv. 3, 9.—Hence, *Of,* or *belonging to, the month of August:* ante Augustas Kalendas, Pl. 2, 47, 47, § 123: Augustis Idibus, Mart. 12, 67, 3.—**B. Augustālis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, the Emperor Augustus; Augustan:* ludi, *celebrated in honour of him on 12th October, as the day of his return to Rome:* Tac. A. 1, 15; 54: also, *on 23rd September, as his birthday:* Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 115; Suet. Aug. 57 compd. with Dion. 54, 34: sodales, *a college of 25 priests instituted by Tiberius to his memory:* Tac. A. 1, 54; Suet. Claud. 6; id. Galb. 8: called also, sacerdotes, Tac. A. 2, 33: seviri, *colleges of Augustan priests, consisting of 6 members, in the colonies,* etc., Petr. S. 30; cf. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 197 *sq.:* præfectus, *i. e. the prefect of Egypt,* Ulp. Dig. 1, 17; cf. Tac. A. 12, 60: milites, *soldiers added by Augustus,* Veg. Mil. 2, 7.—As *Subst.:* **1. Augustalis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* sodalis *or* sacerdos): **a.** *A priest of Augustus:* Tac. A. 3, 64; id. H. 2, 95; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 610.—**b.** (*sc.* præfectus) *The prefect of Egypt:* Cod. Just. 10, 31, 57; 59.—**2. Augustālĭa,** ium, *n.* (*sc.* festa) = Augustales ludi, Calend. in Orell. II. p. 411; cf. above.—**C. Augustēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Augustus; Augustan:* lex, Front. Col. p. 121 Goes.: termini, id. pp. 119, 121, 122 pl.: marmor, Pl. 36, 7, 11, § 55.—As *Subst.:* **Augustēum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* templum) *A temple in honour of Augustus; the Augusteum:* Cenot. Pis. in Orell. *no.* 642.—**D. Augustīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Augustus:* currus, Suet. Claud. 11.—**E. Augustānus (-anēus, -ĭānus),** a, um, *adj.:* **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, Augustus:* **a.** Form *Augustanus:* colonia, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 1: domus, Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 2350, 2947.—**b.** Form *Augusteaneus:* Auct. Lim. p. 265 Goes.—**c.** Form *Augustianus:* Front. Col. pp. 1, 106, 139 Goes.: Augustianorum (*sc.* equitum), Tac. A. 14, 16.—As *Subst.:* **Augustĭāni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* equites) *Augustan or Imperial Knights:* Suet. Claud. 11.

1. †**aula,** æ, *f.* (*Gen.* aulaï, Virg. Æ. 3, 353) = αὐλή, **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A court, fore-court, yard* (most poet.): **1.** For men: inter duo peristylia itinera sunt, quæ mesaulæ dicuntur, quod inter duas aulas media sunt interposita, Vitr. 6, 7, 5; Hor. Od. 3, 11, 16.—**2.** For cattle (so also Gr. αὐλή, Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 60): vacuam pastoris in aulam, Prop. 3, 13, 39; so, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 66; Petr. S. 119; Grat. Cyneg. 167.—**B.** *An inner court of a house, a hall*=atrium: Virg. Æ. 3, 356: lectus genialis in aula est, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A palace, the castle of a noble, the royal court:* illâ se jactet in aulâ Æolus, *in his residence,* Virg. Æ. 1, 140 (cf. Hom. Od. 10, 1 *sq.*): fuscæ deus aulæ, *i. e. Pluto,* Prop. 4, 11, 5 (cf. Hor. Od. 2, 18, 31): janitor aulæ, *i. e. Cerberus,* Hor. Od. 3, 11, 6: aula læta Priami, id. ib. 4, 6, 16: rarissimam rem in aulâ consequi senectutem, *in a court,* Sen. Ira, 2, 33: caret invidendâ Sobrius aulâ, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 8.—Poet. of *the cell of the queen-bee:* aulas et cereas regna refingunt, Virg. G. 4, 202.—**B.** *The princely power* or *dignity:* rex omni auctoritate aulæ communita imperium cum dignitate obtinuit, C. Fam. 15, 4: qui tum aulâ et novo rege potiebatur, *i. e. possessed the highest influence of court,* Tac. A. 6, 43.—**C.** *The persons belonging to the court, the court, courtiers:* prona in eum aula, Tac. H. 1, 13: tum Claudius inter ludibria aulæ erat, Suet. Ner. 6.

2. **aula**=olla, q. v. *init.*

†**aulæum,** i, *n.*=αὐλαία. **I.** Prop.: *A splendidly wrought* or *embroidered stuff, tapestry, arras; a covering, curtain, canopy, hangings:* "aulæa genus vestis peregrinum," Var. de Vitâ Populi Rom. Lib. III.; Non. 537 *sq.:* "aulæa dicta sunt ab aulâ Attali, in quâ primum inventa sunt vela ingentia," Serv. Virg. G. 3, 25: suspensa aulæa, *an arched, vaulted canopy,* Hor. S. 2, 8, 54; so, Prop. 2, 32, 12. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *The curtain of a theatre;* which, with the ancients, was fastened below; hence, at the beginning of a piece or an act, it was let down; at the end drawn up: hence the expression, aulæum tollitur, at the

end of a piece (act); C. Cœl. 27; Ov. M. 3, 111; on the contr. mittitur, at the beginning of it, Phædr. 5, 7, 23. Usually such curtains were inwrought with the figures of gods or men, esp. of heroes, which appeared, as it were, to draw up the curtain; hence, utque Purpurea intexti tollant aulæa Britanni, *and how the Britons screen upon it lift the purple curtain*, Virg. G. 3, 25 Voss.; cf. also Ov. M. 1. l. Bach.—**B.** *A covering for beds and sofas, tapestry*: Virg. Æ. 1, 697; so, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 15; Curt. 8, 5, 21; id. 9, 1, 15.—**C.** *An embroidered upper garment*; Juv. 10, 39.

Aulerci, orum, *m.*, Αὐλέρκιοι, *A people in Celtic Gaul*, Liv. 5, 34; acc. to Cæsar, divided into three branches: **A.** Aulerci Eburovices *or* Eburones in Ptolem. Αὐλέρκιοι Ἐβουρᾶκοί, with the chief city Mediolanum (now *Dép. de l'Eure*, in Normandy), Cæs. B. G. 3, 17; Pl. 4, 18.—**B.** Aulerci Cenomani (now *Dép. de la Sarthe*), Cæs. B. G. 7, 75; Pl. 4, 18.—**C.** Aulerci Brannovices (now *le Brionnais*), Cæs. B. G. 7, 75.

†**Aulētes,** æ, *m.*, Αὐλητής (a flute-player), *The surname of the exiled Egyptian king, Ptolemy*, C. Rab. Post. 10, 28.

†**aulētica,** æ, *f.* = αὐλητική, *A plant*, also called chamæmelon, App. Herb. 23.

†**aulēticus,** a, um, *adj.* = αὐλητικός, *Suitable for a pipe or flute*: calamus, Pl. 16, 36, 66.

‡**aulicocia,** v. olla.

† 1. **aulicus,** a, um, *adj.* = αὐλικός [αὐλή] *Of* or *belonging to the court of a prince, princely*: apparatus, Suet. Dom. 4: luctatores, id. Ner. 45.—As *Subst.*: **aulici,** orum, *m. Courtiers*, Nep. Dat. 5, Suet. Cal. 19.

† 2. **aulicus,** a, um, *adj.* = αὐλικός [αὐλός] *Of* or *pertaining to the pipe or flute*: suavitas, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 314.

Aulis, idis (*Acc.* Aulin, Luc. 5, 236; Aulida, Ov. M. 13, 182), Liv. 35, 37: *f.*, Αὐλίς, *A seaport of Bœotia, whence the Greeks sailed for Troy*, Virg. Æ. 4, 426.

†**aulix,** icis, *m.* = αὖλαξ, *A furrow*, Veg. Vet. 2, 28, 38.

†**aulœdus,** i, *m.* = αὐλῳδός, *One who sings to the flute*: C. Mur. 13 *fin.* (also quoted by Quint. 8, 3, 79); so, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 66.

Aulon, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A vine-bearing mountain, and the valley near it, in Calabria*, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 10; Mart. 13, 125; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 553. **II.** *A town in Elis*, Pl. 4, 5, 6.

aulŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [aula = olla] *A small pipkin* or *pot* (al. caucula), App. M. 8, c. 20.

Aulŭlāria, æ, *f.* [aululla, *dim.* v. *no.* 2. aula = olla] *A comedy of Plautus, so called from the money-pot of its avaricious hero.*

† 1. **aulus,** i. *m.* = αὐλός (flute), *A flute-shaped male kind of scollop*, Pl. 32, 9, 29.

2. **Aulus,** i, *m. A Roman prænomen*, usu. abbrev. in writing to A.; *e. g.* A. Albinus, A. Cluentius Avitus, *etc.*

aumātium, ii. *n. A retiring-place for public use, as in the theatres, circus, etc.* ("aumatium dicitur locus secretus publicus, sicut in theatris aut in circo," Petr. in Fulg. p. 567, 20.

†**aura,** æ (*Gen. sing.* aurāi, Virg. Æ. 6, 747 (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 45, *no.* 2; Madvig, Gr. § 34. Obs. 1.): auras, like familias, custodias, terras, *etc.* (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 45, *no.* 1; Madvig, Gr. § 34. Obs. 2): Servius has this word in Virg. Æ. 11, 801; still all the MSS. have aurai), *f.* = αὔρα [ἀω, ἄημι, αὔω, Sanscr. vâ, to blow].

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The air*, as in gentle motion; *a gentle breeze, a breath of air*: "acritatus aer auram facit," Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 17: semper aer spiritu aliquo movetur; frequentius tamen auras quam ventos habet, Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 5: flatus, qui non aura, non procella, sed venti sunt, Pl. 2, 45, 45: et me . . nunc omnes terrent auræ, *every little breeze terrifies*, Virg. Æ. 2, 728; so, Ov. A. A. 2, 650.

B. Esp.: **1.** *The wind, a breeze, blast* (even when strong): et reserata viget genialis aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 11; cf. Catull.: aura parit flores tepidi fecunda Favoni, id. 64, 282: omnes ventasi cecidere furentes aurai, Virg. E. 9, 58: auræ vela vocant, id. Æ. 3, 356: petulans, Luer. 6, 111: rapida, Ov. M. 3, 200: stridens, Val. Fl. 2, 586: violentior, Stat. Th. 6, 157.—**2.** *Breath*: flammas exsuscitat aura, Ov. F. 5, 507.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Breath of air, breath, air, wind*: dum flavit velis aura secunda meis, *i. e. so long as I was in prosperity*, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 25: totam opinionem parva nonnunquam commutat aura rumoris, C. Mur. 17: tenuis famæ aura, Virg. Æ. 7, 646: quem neque periculi tempestas, neque honoris aura potuit unquam de suo cursu aut spe aut metu demovere, C. Sest. 47 *fin.*: aura spei, Liv. 29, 3; id. 42, 29: sperat, sibi auram posse aliquam affiari in hoc crimine voluntatis dissensionisque eorum, quibus, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 18, 35: necuis auræ (*sc.* amoris) fallacis, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 11; incerta Cupidinis aura, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 33.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Of *popular favour*: aura popularis, C. Harusp. Resp. 20 *fin.*; Liv. 3, 33; id. 30, 45; id. 42, 39; Hor. Od. 3, 2, 20; Quint. 11, 1, 45 (cf. ventus popularis, C. Clu. 47; and, aura favoris popularis, Liv. 22, 26).—Also, plur.: nimium gaudens popularibus auris, Virg. Æ. 6, 816.—Aura *abs.* without popularis: Liv. 6, 11.—**2.** Of *freedom* or *liberty*: libertatis auram captare, i. e. *to catch at the hope of liberty, to hope earnestly for freedom*, Liv. 3, 37.

III. Meton.: **A. 1.** Gen.: *The air*, or *atmosphere* (mostly poet.): quum Nubila portabunt ventei transvorsa per auras, Lucr. 6, 190; id. 3, 232: aurarumque leves animæ calideique vapores, id. 5, 237; id. 3, 401; id. 6, 1128.—Hence auræ aëris *or* aëriæ freq. in Lucr.: Lucr. 1, 208; id. 1, 783; 801; 803; 1086; id. 2, 203; id. 3, 457; 569; 590; id. 4, 695; id. 5, 503; id. 6, 1226; id. 1, 771; id. 4, 934; id. 5, 503; so also, Tib. 4, 1, 127; Virg. Æ. 5, 530.—**2.** Esp.: *The atmosphere inhaled, the vital air*: vivit et ætheras vitales suscipit auras, *breathes a breath of ethereal air*, Lucr. 3, 406 (imitated by Virg.: haud invisus cœlestibus auras Vitales carpis, Æ. 1, 387): vesci vitalibus auris, *i. e.* vivere, Lucr. 5, 855 (imitated by Virg. Æ. 1, 546, and 3, 339). So, haurire auram communem, Quint. 6 prœm., § 12: captare naribus auras, *to snuff the air*, Virg. G. 1, 376.

B. 1. Opp. to the earth: *Height, heaven, the upper air*: assurgere in auras, Virg. G. 3, 109; so, id. Æ. 4, 176: dum se lætus ad auras Palmes agit, id. G. 2, 363: ad auras Ætherias tendit, id. ib. 2, 291; so also, id. Æ. 4, 445: stat ferrea turris ad auras, poet. for ad alta, *rises, stands up high*, id. Æ. 6, 554: Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras Erigit alternos, id. 3, 423; id. ib. 7, 466; id. ib. 12, 795; id. ib. 2, 759; id. ib. 5, 427, et al.; cf. Wagner Quæst. Virg. X. 1.—**2.:** **a.** Opp. to Hades: *The Upper world* (cf. æther, *no.* I. B. 3.): Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras, Virg. G. 4, 486; so, id. Æ. 6, 128; Ov. M. 5, 641; id. ib. 10, 11 (cf. Virg. Æ. 6, 481: ad superos). So of new-born children: seque ipsum pondus ad auras Expulit, et nata est ignaro femina patri, Ov. M. 9, 703.—**b.** *Daylight, publicity*: ferre sub auras, *i. e. to make known*, Virg. Æ. 2, 158: reddere ad auras, *to restore*, id. ib. 2, 259: fugere auras, *to seclude* or *hide one's self*, id. ib. 4, 388.

C. From the air transf. to other things, which exert an influence on bodies, like a current of air, as: *Light, heat, sound, vapour*, etc. (cf. afflo, *no.* I. A.; 2. afflatus, *no.* II. B.): **1.** *A bright light, a gleam, glittering* (cf. φάεος ἀὐτμή, Callim. Hymn. Dian. 117): discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit, Virg. Æ. 6, 204 ("*splendor auri*," Serv.).—**2.** *The warmth of sunshine*: solis calidior visa est aura, Var. in Non. 275, 25.—**3.** *Sound, tone, voice, echo*: si modo clamantis revocaverit aura puellæ, Prop. 2, 27, 15; id. 1, 20, 50.—**4.:** **a.** Gen.: *Vapour, mist, odour, exhalation*: Lucr. 2, 851: at illi Dulces compositis spiravit crinibus aura, *a sweet odour exhaled*, Virg. G. 4, 417; so, Mart. 3, 65; Val. Fl. 5, 589 (cf. Heins. Ov. M. 15, 394): pingues ab ovilibus a., Stat. Th. 10, 46.—**b.** Esp.: Of the exhalation from the female animal: Virg. G. 3, 281; Hor. Od. 2, 8, 24.

1. **aurārius,** a, um, *adj.* [aurum] *Of* or *pertaining to gold, golden*: statera, Var. in Non. 455, 21: metalla, *gold mines*, Pl. 37, 12, 74, § 193: fornax, *for smelting gold*, id. 34, 13, 34: canon, *a tax upon purchase and sale*, Cod. Just. 10, 47, 10; so, pensitatio, ib. 11, 61, 2.—As *Subst.*: **A. aurarius,** ii, *m.*, *A worker in gold, a goldsmith*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3696. —**B. auraria,** æ, *f.*: **1.** (*sc.* fodina) *A gold mine*: Tac. A. 6, 19.—**2.** (*sc.* mulier) *A female worker in gold*, or *a gold-dealer*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4065 (v. Orell. in h. l.).—**3.** (*sc.* pensitatio) *A tax upon purchase and sale*: Cod. Th. 12, 6, 29.—**C.** ‡**aurarium,** ii, *n. A chest* or *safe place for gold plate*: Not. Tir. p. 126.

‡**aurārius,** ii, *m.* [aura, *no.* II. B. 1.] (*One who pertains to favour*; hence) *An applauder*: Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 817.

aurāta, æ, v. auratus.

auratilis, e, *adj.* [aurum] (*Pertaining to gold*; hence) *Gold-coloured*: pulviculus, Sol. 15, 28.

‡**aurātor,** ōris, *m.* [auro] *A gilder*: "*aurator, χρυσαργής*," Vet. Gloss.

auratūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A gilding* (post-Aug.): Quint. 8, 6, 28.

aurātus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum] (*Provided* or *furnished with gold*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Rich* or *abounding in gold*: metalla, Lucr. 6, 812.—**B.** *Overlaid, covered,* or *ornamented with gold; gilt, gilded*: tecta, C. Parad. 6, 3, 49: tempora, *i. e. with a golden helmet*, Virg. Æ. 12, 536: sinus, *i. e. adorned with golden ornaments*, Ov. F. 2, 310: milites, *i. e. with golden shields*, Liv. 9, 40:—*Comp.*: auratior hostis, Tert. Idol. 6 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *Gold-coloured*: stellata (*sc.* gemma) auratis guttis, Pl. 37, 10, 66, § 170.—As *Subst.*: **aurata (or-),** æ, *f. A fish*; prob. *the gilt-bream*, Sparus aurata L.: Cels. 2, 18; 28; Pl. 9, 16, 25, § 58; Mart. 13, 90, 1; cf., also, Fest. s. v. **III.** Meton.: *Made of gold, golden*: pellis, Cat. 64, 4: telum, Ov. M. 1, 470: monilia, id. ib. 5, 52: lyra, id. ib. 8, 15.

‡**aurēa,** æ [auris] (*A thing pertaining to the ears*; hence) Of horses: *A head-stall; head-piece* of a bridle: "*aureas* dicebant frenos quibus equorum aures religantur," Fest. s. v. aureas.

aurĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [aurea] (*Provided with a head-stall*; hence) Of persons: *Crowned, garlanded*, etc.: hederâ ter aureatus, Sid. Carm. 9, 292.

‡**aurĕax,** ācis, *m.* [id.] (*One pertaining to an* aurea; hence) *A charioteer*, etc.: "*aurear*, auriga," Fest. s. v.

Aurēlĭānus, i, *m.* Flavius Claudius, *A Roman emperor, who reigned* A. D. 270-275; his life was written by Vopiscus, Orell. Inscr. *no.* 480; id. 1026 *sq.*; id. 1535; id. 1856.—Hence, **A. Aurelianus,** a, um, *adj. Of Aurelian*: sodales, *priests like the* Augustales, Capitol. M. Anton. philos. 7 *fin.*: balneum, *built by A.* Inscr. Grut. 178, 3.—**B. Aurelianensis,** e, *adj.*, urbs (now *Orléans*), Sidon. 8, 15.

Aurēlĭus (AURELIUS, Fest. p. 20), a, um, *adj.*, *The name of a Roman* gens, e. g. **I. M.** Aurelius Antoninus, L. Aurelius Cotta, *etc.*—Hence: **A.** Aurelia Via, *made by a certain Aurelius, otherwise unknown*; it consisted of two parts, vetus et nova, Orell. *no.* 3307; the former ran from the Porta Janiculensis (now *Porta di S. Pancrazio*) on the northern coast to Pisa, later to Arelate (*Arles*), acc. to some, or, acc. to others, to Forum Julii (*Frejus*): the latter was a small branch which led from the Porta Aurelia (now *Castel S. Angelo*), 4000 paces, to the former. Of the former Cicero speaks in Cat. 2, 4; Phil. 12, 9.—**B.** Aurelia lex: **1.** judiciaria: *Of the prætor*, L. Aurelius Cotta (A. U. C. 684), by which the Judices were chosen from the three classes of the Senatores, Equites, and Tribuni ærarii, C. Phil. 1, 8; Vell. 2, 32; Ascon. Div. in Cæcil. 3.—**2.** De ambitu, of unknown origin, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3 *fin.*—**C.** Forum Aurelium (al. Aurelium *or* Aurelii), *A town of Etruria, on the* Via Aurelia, between Centum Cellæ (*Civita Vecchia*) and Cosa (*Ansedonia*) (now prob. *Montalto*), C. Cat. 1, 9; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 370.—**D.** Aurelium tribunal, *in the forum*, of unknown origin (prps. made by L. Aurelius Cotta), C. Sest. 15; id. ad Quirit. 5; by Cic. also called Gradus Aurelii, Clu. 34; Fincc. 28. **II.** Sextus Aurelius Vic-

tor, *A Roman historian of the fourth century*; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 342 *sq.*

aureŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aureus] **I.** Prop.: *Of gold, golden:* anellus, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 34: ensiculus, id. Rud. 4, 4, 112: malum, Cat. 2, 12.—As *Subst.*: **aureolus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* nummus), *a gold coin*: Mart. 5, 19, 14; id. 12, 36, 3. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Golden, magnificent, splendid, brilliant, beautiful:* pedes, Cat. 61, 167: aureolus et ad verbum ediscendus libellus, C. Ac. 2, 44, 135: oratiuncula, id. N. D. 3, 17, 43. — **B.** *Gold-coloured:* collum, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 4; cf. color, Col. 9, 3, 2. **III.** Meton.: *Covered* or *ornamented with gold, gilded:* cinctus, Lucil. ap. Non. 553, 2: laquearia, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 9, 196.

auresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [aurum] *To become the colour of gold*: aër aurescit, Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96.

aurĕus, a, um (aurea *dissyll.*, Lucr. 2, 829 Lachm.; Ov. M. 12, 395, like cerea, Hor. S. 1, 8, 43: ostrea, id. S. 2, 2, 21, et al.), *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of gold, golden*: patera, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 104; 263: torulus, id. ib. prol. 144: imber, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37: funis, Lucr. 2, 1155: simulacra, id. 2, 24: mala Hesperidum, id. 5, 33; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 6: pelles, id. ib.: corona (a military distinction), Liv. 7, 37; Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 363; 3453; 3475: vis, *the power of changing every thing to gold*, Ov. M. 11, 142: nummus, *a gold coin, gold piece*, first struck in the second Punic war, of the value of 25 denarii or 100 sestertii, *i. e.* about 17*s.* 8½*d.* in Rome; but, according to the present value of gold, about £1 1*s.* 1½*d.*, C. Phil. 12, 8, 20; Pl. 33, 3, 13, § 47.—As *Subst.*: **aurĕus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* nummus)=aureus nummus (cf. above): Suet. Cal. 42; id. Claud. 21; id. Vit. 16; id. Oth. 4; id. Dom. 7.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of all physical and mental excellencies: *Beautiful, magnificent, attractive, excellent, golden:* aurea Venus, *beautiful, with golden hair*, Virg. Æ. 10, 16; Ov. M. 10, 277; id. ib. 15, 761: Amor, id. Am. 2, 18, 36: Copia, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 28: porticus, Prop. 2, 31, 1: litus, Mart. 11, 80: æther, Ov. M. 13, 587: medicamentum, Col. 6, 14, 5: dicta, Lucr. 3, 12: mores, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 23: qui nunc te fruitur credulus aureâ, *i. e. of good morals, of steadfast fidelity*, id. ib. 1, 5, 9; so, Tib. 1, 6, 58: mediocritas, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 5: ætas, *the golden age*, Ov. M. 1, 89: tempus, Hor. Epod. 16, 64: Virgo=Astræa, Albinov. 2, 23.

B. *Of the colour of gold, gleaming* or *glittering like gold, golden* (cf. Lucr. 6, 205: liquidi color aureus ignis; so, with color, Ov. M. 12, 395; Pl. 37, 5, 20, § 76; Gell. 2, 26, 5; Pall. Mart. 13, 4): lumina solis, Lucr. 5, 462: aurea pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore Secla, *the golden species of peacock, full of laughing beauty*, id. 2, 502 Forbig.: Aurea Phœbe, Virg. G. 1, 431; Ov. M. 2, 722: luna, Ov. M. 10, 448: sol, id. ib. 7, 663: sidus, Virg. Æ. 2, 488; Hor. Epod. 17, 41: cæsaries, *golden locks*, Virg. Æ. 8, 659: coma, Cat. 61, 99; Ov. M. 12, 395.

III. Meton.: *Furnished with gold; interwoven,* or *ornamented with gold, gilded:* victimam aurcam polcram immolabat, *i. e. with gilded horns*, Næv. Frgm. 3, 1 (cf. Hom. Od. 3, 426): scila, C. Phil. 2, 34, 85; Prop. 4, 10, 28: cingula, Virg. Æ. 1, 492: Capitolia, id. ib. 8, 347: templa, Prop. 4, 1, 5: cuspis, Ov. M. 7, 673: Pactolus, *whose waters carried down gold*, id. ib. 11, 87; cf. Lucr. 5, 909.

aurichalcum, v. orichalcum.

auricilla, v. oricilla.

‡**auri-coctor,** ōris, *m.* [aurum; coquo] *He who melts* or *purifies gold*: Inscr. Murat. 976, 6.

auri-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [aurum; color] *Of the colour of gold*: æthra, Juvenc. Evang. de Bapt. Chr. 1, 359.

auri-cŏmans, antis, *adj.* [aurum; 2. coma] *With golden hair*, χρυσοκόμης: crocus, Aus. Idyll. 6, 11.

auri-cŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum; coma] **I.** Prop.: *With golden hair*: sol, Val. Fl. 4, 92: Batavus, Sil. 3, 608. **II.** Meton. (poet.): *With golden leaves* or *foliage*: fœtus (*sc.* arboris), Virg. Æ. 6, 141.

auricŭla (or-, Trog. ap. Pl. 11, 52, 114; cf. Fest. s. v. ORATA), æ, *f. dim.* [auris] **I.** Prop.: *The external ear, the ear-lap* or *tip of the ear*: sine te prendam auriculis, sine dem suavium, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 3, 163; id. As. 3, 3, 78: auriculam fortasse mordicus abstulisset, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2: rubentes, Suet. Aug. 69: fractæ, Pl. 20, 9, 40, § 103.—Prov.: To denote softness or effeminancy: auriculâ infimâ mollior, *softer than the ear-lap*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15 a, 4. **II.** Meton.: *The ear*: ut omne Humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, *i. e. have too itching ears*, Lucr. 4, 596; Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14; Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16: auriculæ collectâ sorde dolentes, id. ib. 1, 2, 53: demitto auriculas, ut iniquæ mentis asellus, id. S. 1, 9, 20: oppono auriculam, id. ib. 1, 9, 77.

III. Fig.: **A.** *The ear*, i. e. *the sense of hearing*, so far as it judges of the euphony of sounds, *etc.*: gaudent prænomine molles Auriculæ, Hor. S. 2, 5, 34.—**B.** *Favourable attention* or *notice, support*: quidnam est, quā tu mercede deorum Emeris auriculas? Pers. 2, 29.

auricŭlārius (or-), ii, *m.* [auris] (*One pertaining to the ear*; hence) **A.** (*sc.* medicus) *An aurist*: **1.** Form *auricularius*: Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1; Inscr. Orell. 227.—**2.** Form *oricularius*: Cels. 5, 26, 12; id. 7, 26, 5; id. 7, 30, 3.—**B.** (*sc.* homo): **1.** *A counsellor*: Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 23.—**2.** *A hearkener, listener*: "*auricularius, ὠτακουστής*," Vet. Gloss.

auri-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aurum; fero] **A.** (acc. to fero, *no.* I. A.): *Carrying gold* along with it, *etc.*: amnis, *i. e. Pactolus*, Tib. 3, 3, 29.—**B.** (acc. to fero, *no.* I B. 3.): *Gold-bearing; yielding* or *producing gold*: arbor (in the garden of the Hesperides), Poet. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; so, Sil. 4, 639: nemus, Pl. 5, 1, 1, § 4: arva, *i. e. Spain*, id. 16, 25: natura regionis aurifera, Flor. 4, 12, 60: arenæ, Pl. 4, 22, 35, § 115.

auri-fex, ĭcis, *m.* [aurum; facio] *A worker in gold, goldsmith*: Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34; id. Men. 3, 3, 2; Var. L. L. 8, 33, 119; C. 2 Verr. 4, 25, 56; id. de Or. 2, 38, 159.

auri-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum; fluo] *Flowing with gold*: Tagus, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 604.

auri-fŏdina, æ, *f.* [aurum; fodio] (*A place where gold is dug out*; hence) *A gold-mine*: Pl. 33, 4, 21, § 78.

aurīga (or-), æ, *comm.* (cf. Prisc. p. 677 P.) [prob. aurea *or* oreæ; ago] (*He who manages the head-stall; he who manages the bit* of a bridle; hence) **A.**: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *A charioteer, driver*: (a) *Masc.*: Virg. Æ. 12, 624; Hor. Od. 1, 15, 26; id. S. 1, 1, 115; Ov. M. 2, 327; id. Am. 3, 12, 37.—(b) *Fem.*: aurigam sororem, Virg. Æ. 12, 918: — so, videmus hominibus inspiratam velut aurigam rectricemque membrorum animam, Col. 3, 10, 9.—**b.** Esp.: *One who contended in the chariot-race, a charioteer in the games of the circus* (the four parties of whom were distinguished by the colours, Veneta [blue], Prasina [green], Alba, and Russea s. Russata; cf. Cassiod. Var. 3, 51; Gesn. Pl. Ep. 9, 6, 2): auriga indoctus, C. Rep. Frgm. ap. Non. 292, 32 (p. 328, ed. Mos.); Suet. Aug. 43; id. Cal. 54; id. Vit. 12; id. Dom. 7.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** A constellation: *The Waggoner*, Gr. Ἡνίοχος: Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Hyg. Astr. 3, 12; Col. 11, 2, 73.—**b.** *A pilot, helmsman, steersman* (poet.): aurigam vidco vela dedisse rati, Ov. Tr. 1, 14, 16.

B. *A groom, ostler*: circumstant properi aurigæ, manibusque lacessunt Pectora plausa cavis, Virg. Æ. 12, 85.

aurīgālis, e, *adj.* [auriga] *Pertaining to a charioteer*: corrigia, Edict. Diocl. p. 26.

aurīgans, antis, *P.* of *obs.* aurigo, āre [aurum] *Glittering like gold*: color, Jul. Valer. Res. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 58 *fin.*

aurīgārius, ii, *m.* [auriga] *A charioteer* in the races of the circus: Suet. Ner. 5; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2598.

aurīgātio, ōnis, *f.* [aurigo] **I.** Prop.: *A driving of a chariot in the course* (very rare): ex aurigatione reversus, Suet. Ner. 35. **II.** Meton.: Of *the sporting and gambols* of the dolphin: delphini lusus, gestationes ac aurigationes refert, Gell. 7, 8, 4.

aurīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *One who contends in the chariot-race*: Inscr. Grut. 340, 3. **II.** Meton.: A constellation: *The Waggoner*: Avien. Phæn. Arat. 405.

Auri-gĕna, æ, *comm.* [aurum; gigno] *Sprung* or *produced from gold*: poet. epithet of Perseus, as son of Danaë by Jupiter transformed into a shower of gold: Ov. M. 5, 250; Sidon. Carm. 6, 14 (cf. χρυσόπατρος, Lycophr. 838).

auri-gĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [aurum; gero] *Bearing gold*: tauri, *i. e. with gilded horns*: Poet. ap. C. de Div. 2, 30, 63: arbor, *on which the golden fleece hung*, Val. Fl. 8, 110.

aurigĭnĕus (auru-), a, um, *adj.* [aurugo] *Jaundiced*: color, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

‡**aurigĭnōsus (auru-),** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Jaundiced, ἰκτερικός*: Gloss. Græc. Lat.; cf. Apul. de Orth. Frgm. 41 Osann.

aurīgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [aurigo] **I.** Prop.: *To be a charioteer, to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-race* (post-Aug.; most freq. in Suet.): Pl. 33, 5, 27, § 90; Suet. Cal. 18; 54; id. Ner. 2; 22; 24; 53; id. Vit. 4; 17.

II. Fig.: *To rule, direct*: si (homines) nihil suā sponte faciunt sed ducentibus stellis et aurigantibus, Gell. 14, 1, 23.

aurīgor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] =aurigo, *no.* II.: quo natura aurigatur, non necessitudo, Var. ap. Non. 70, 17: "*aurigatur* honeste positum pro *moderatur* ac *regit*," Non. 70, 15.

auri-lĕgŭlus, i, *m.* [aurum; lego] *A gold-picker*: Cod. Th. 11, 19, 9; Paul. Non. Carm. 17 ad Nic. 269.

Aurinx, ĕgis, *f. A town of Hispania Bætica*: Liv. 28, 42.

Aurinia, æ, *f. A prophetess reverenced by the Germans*: Tac. G. 8 Rup.

auri-pigmentum, i, *n.* [aurum; pingo] *Auri-pigment* (and corrupted therefrom), *orpiment*, composed of arsenic, sulphur, and earth; of a yellow brilliant colour: Vitr. 7, 7; Cels. 5, 5; Pl. 33, 4, 22, § 79.

auris, is, *f.* [akin to Lacon. αὖς, Dor. ὦς=οὖς, Goth. auso] **I.** Prop.: *The ear*: Enn. ap. Non. 506, 1; Cato R. R. 157 *fin.*; Lucr. 4, 487; Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 11; cf. antestor. — Facetè: fac, sis, vacivas ædes aurium, *make the chambers of your ears vacant*, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 54; cf. ædes, *no.* II.—In connection with other words (gen. as in pairs, plur. aures): adhibere, *to be attentive, to listen to*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 41; Lucr. 1, 45; C. Arch. 3, 5: arrigere, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 30; Virg. Æ. 1, 152: admovere aurem, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 28; C. de Or. 2, 36 *fin.*: dare, C. Att. 1, 4; Sen. Hippol. 413; Val. Fl. 7, 419: dedere, C. Arch 10 *fin.*: erigere, id. 2 Verr. 1, 10, 28; id. Sull. 11: applicare, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 8; id. Carm. Sec. 71: præbere aures, Liv. 38, 52 *fin.*; id. 40, 8; Ov. M. 3, 692; id. ib. 5, 334; id. ib. 6, 1; id. ib. 15, 465; Pseudo-Cic. antequam iret in exil. 5, 13: præbere aurem (esp. in the signif.: *to present* or *incline the ears in order to hear, to listen to*), Ov. M. 7, 821; Pl. Ep. 2, 14, 8; Suet. Cal. 22; Hor. S. 1, 1, 22; Prop. 2, 21, 15: auribus accipere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 9; Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 3; Lucr. 4, 983; id. 6, 164; C. de Or. 1, 50; Ov. M. 10, 62: auribus haurire, Ov. M. 13, 787; id. ib. 14, 309: bibere aure, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: obtundere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 120: tundere, id. Pœn. 1, 3, 25: lacessere, Lucr. 4, 599: tergere, id. 6, 119: allicere, id. 6, 183: ferire, C. de Or. 84 *fin.*: implere, Tac. H. 1, 90.—Particular phrases: In *or* ad aurem, in aure, dicere, admonere, *etc.*, *To say something in the ear softly* or *in secret, to whisper in the ear*: in aurem, Pontius Scipio inquit, vide quid agas, C. Frgm. ap. Macr. S. 3, 12; Hor. S. 1, 9, 9; Mart. 1, 90, 6; Petr. S. 28: ad aurem admonere, C. Fin. 2, 21 *fin.*: in aure, Juv. 11, 50: aurem vellere, *to pull the ear*, as an admonition: Cynthius aurem Vellit et admonuit, *etc.*, Virg. E. 6, 3: pervellere, Sen. Ben. 4, 36; id. Ep. 94; dare *or* servire

auribus, *to gratify the ears, to flatter*: Treb. ap. C. Fam. 12, 16; Cæs. B. C. 2, 27; in utraunvis or in dextram aurem dormire, *to sleep soundly*, i. e. *to be unconcerned*: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101 (cf. Menand. ap. Gell. 2, 23: Ἓν' ἀμφοτέραν . . . μᾶλλον καθευδήσειεν); Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 122; Pl. Ep. 4, 29, 1.

II. Fig.: *The sense of hearing*, so far as it judges of the euphony of sounds: offendent aures, quarum est judicium superbissimum, C. Or. 44, 150; Auct. Her. 4, 23, 32: Atticorum aures teretes et religiosæ, id. Or. 9, 27; so, id. Brut. 32, 124; id. Font. 6, 22: Hor. A. P. 387.

III. Meton.: **A.** *Hearers, auditors*: Her. Ep. 1, 20, 19. — **B.** *The ear of the plough, the mould- or earth-board by which the furrow is widened and the earth turned back*: Virg. G. 1, 172; cf. Voss. in h. l., and Pall. 1, 43.

auri-scalpium, ii, *n.* [auris; scalpo] **I.** Prop.: *An ear-pick*, Mart. 14, 23. **II.** Meton.: *A surgical instrument, a probe*: Scribon. Compos. 41; 228; 230.

auritŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [auritus] *A long-eared animal, an ass*: Phæd. 1, 11, 6.

1. **auritus**, a, um, *adj.* [auris] **A.** (acc. to auris, *no.* I.): *Furnished or provided with ears*: "*auritus* a magnis auribus dicitur, ut sunt asinorum et leporum; alias ab audiendi facultate," Fest. s. v.: hence **1.** Prop.: *Having large ears, long-eared*: lepores, Virg. G. 1, 308; asellus, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 15: glaucopis, Mart. 7, 87, 1. — As *Subst.*: **auritus**, i, *m. A hare*: Avien. Phæn. Arat. 7, 88. — **2.** Fig.: *Attentive, listening*: **a.** Of persons: face jam nunc tu præco omnem auratum populum, Plaut. Asin. prol. 4: ne quis Nostro consilio venator assit cum auritis plagis, id. Mil. 3, 1, 14. — Particular phrase: **Testis auritus**, *A witness by hearsay, who has only heard, not seen, something*: Plaut. True. 2, 6, 8. — **b.** Of things: quercus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 11: murri, Sid. Carm. 16, 4. — **3.** Meton.: *Formed like the ear, ear-shaped*: auricellas rastri, Pl. 10, 49, 70 § 136. — **B.** (acc. to auris *no.* III. B.): *Furnished with a mould- or earth-board*: aratra, Pall. 1, 43.

2. **aurītus**, a, um, *P.* of obsol. aurio [v. 1.] *Heard, obeyed*: leges, Prud. Apol. 835.

auro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [aurum] *To overlay with gold, to gild*: "a metallorum quoque nomine ollos solent nasci verba, ut ab auro, *auro, aurem*: ab ære *æro, æras*, unde *æratus* et *auratus*," Cæs., Prisc. p. 828 P.: prps. only in one (doubtful) example: hinc auratur lamnulis, unguentis delibuitur, Tert. Coron. 3, 4. 12.

† **aurōra**, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscr. ushas, dal. aufsus, from the root ush, urere; Gr. αὐ-ως, ἀως, ἠως, ἕως.]

I. Prop.: *The morning, dawn, daybreak* (mostly poet.): "est autem aurora ejus claræ lucis exordium et primus splendor matutinus, quæ Græce ἠὼς dicitur," Isid. Orig. 5, 31, 14; Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 8; Lucr. 2, 143; id. 2, 579; id. 4, 540; 713; id. 5, 654; Virg. Æ. 3, 521; C. Arat. 65: ad primam auroram, Liv. 1, 7; Pl. 11, 12, 12.

II. Meton.: *Color.*: **A.** *The goddess of the morning*, Gr. Ἠώς, *daughter of Hyperion* (hence Hyperionis, Ov. F. 5, 150), *wife of Tithonus* (hence Tithonia conjux, Ov. F. 3, 403, and Tithonia, id. ib. 4, 943), *and mother of Memnon*, Virg. Æ. 4, 585; id. ib. 6, 535; id. ib. 7, 26; Ov. F. 1, 461; id. M. 13, 576 *sq.* She robbed Procris of her husband Cephalus, Ov. M. 7, 703; but soon gave him back, ib. 713. — **B.** *The Eastern country, the East, the Orient*: Ov. M. 1, 61; so, Claud. Laus Seren. R. v. 134; id. Eutrop. 1, 427. — **C.** *The people of the East*: Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 134; id. in Rufin. 2, 100; id. Bell. Gild. 51; id. in Eutrop. 2, 527.

aurōsus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum] *Full of gold*; hence) *Like gold* (post-class.): pelvis, Pallad. 1, 5, 1: arena, Lamprid. Heg. 31, *fin.*: color, Veg. 3, 17, 1.

aurūginĕus, a, um, *adj.* [aurugo] *Jaundiced*: color, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

aurūgino, *no perf. nor sup.* āre, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *To suffer with the jaundice, to be jaundiced*: Tert. Anim. 17.

aurūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [aurum, *no.* II. A.] (*That which produces the colour of gold*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The jaundice*: Isid. Orig. 4, 8, 13: "*aurugo*, quam quidam regium, quidam arquatum morbum vocant," Scribon. Comp. 110; id. ib. 127; App. Herb. 85; cf. Apul. de Orth. § 41. **II.** Meton. (Eccl. Lat.) **A.** *A jaundiced look or appearance; paleness*; converse sunt universæ facies in aurugine, Vulg. Jerem. 30, 6. **B.** *Mildew*: si orta fuerit aurugo, Vulg. 2 Par. 6, 28; percussi in aurugine multitudinem hortorum vestrorum, id. Amos, 4, 9; id. Aggæi, 2, 18.

aurŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [aura] (Prop.: *A gentle breeze*; hence, fig.): *A small part, a little* (in Ecc. Lat.): famæ aurula, Tert. Anim. 28; so, Græcarum literarum, Hier. Ep. 34.

aurŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum, *no.* II. A.] *Of the colour of gold*; lux, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 6, 49.

† **aurum**, ("rustici *orum*," Fest. p. 189 and 111; Scheid. Gr. 1, p. 50 *sq.*; the Ital. *oro* and Fr *or*) i, *n.* [akin to Sanscr. root ush, urere] (*The burning thing*, i.e. *the glittering, shining metal*: hence)

I. Prop.: *Gold*: Næv. 1, 14 (in Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 797): ex auro vestis, id. 2, 22 (in Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 20).—Prov.: montes auri polliceri, *to promise mountains of gold*, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 18 Don.

II. Fig.: **A.** *The colour* or *lustre of gold, the glimmer, gleam*, or *brightness of gold*: Ov. M. 9, 689: anguis cristis præsignis et auro (hendyadis for cristis aureis), id. ib. 3, 32: sævo cum nox accenditur auro, *by the stars gleaming with gold*, Val. Fl. 5, 309. — **B.** *The Golden Age*: redeant in aurum tempora priscum, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 39: subit argentea proles, Auro deterior, Ov. M. 1, 115; id. ib. 15, 259.

III. Meton.: Of things made of gold: **A. 1.** Gen.: *An ornament, implement*, or *vessel of gold*: nec domus argento fulget nec auro renidet, Lucr. 2, 27. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** *A golden goblet*: Virg. Æ. 1, 739; Ov. M. 6, 488; Juv. 5, 39; id. 10, 26; Stat. Th. 5, 188; and in the hendyadis, pateris libamus et auro = pateris aureis, Virg. G. 2, 192. — **b.** *A golden chain, buckle, clasp, necklace, jewellery*: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43; Ov. M. 9, 411; id. ib. 14, 398. — **c.** *A gold ring*: Juv. 1, 28. — **d.** *A golden bit*: fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, Virg. Æ. 7, 279; id. ib. 5, 817. — **e.** *A golden hair-band*, κρωβύλος: Virg. Æ. 4, 138; Serv. — **f.** *Coined gold, money*: Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 4; C. Att. 12, 6: aurum omnes, victâ jam pietate, colunt, Prop. 3, 13, 48 *sq.*: quid non mortalia pectora cogis, Auri sacra fames? Virg. Æ. 3, 57; cf. Hor. Od. 2, 16, 8; id. ib. 18, 36; id. ib. 3, 16, 9; id. S. 2, 2, 25; id. ib. 3, 109; 142; id. Ep. 2, 2, 179. — **B.** *The golden fleece*: auro Hercs Ausonius potitur, Ov. M. 7, 155.

Aurunci, ōrum, *m.* = Ausones, Αὐρουγκοι Tzetz.: *The Aurunci*: Virg. Æ. 11, 318; Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 56. — Hence, **Aurunca**, æ, *f.*, *An old town in Campania* (acc. to fable, built by Auson, the son of Ulysses and Calypso, Fest. s. v. Ausoniam, p. 15): Magnus Auruncæ alumnus, i. e. *the satirist Lucilius, whose paternal city*, Suessa Aurunca, *was a colony of the Aurunci*, Juv. 1, 20 Rupert. — Hence, **Auruncus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Aurunca, Auruncian*: sonus, Virg. Æ. 7, 206; patres, id. ib. 7, 727; manus, id. ib. 795; Sucssa (now *Sessa*), Vell. 1, 14, 4.

‡ **auscultari** and **auscultum**, v. osculor and osculum.

auscultātio, ōnis, *f.* [ausculto] **I.** Prop.: *A listening, attending to*: Sen. Tranq. An. 12, 7. **II.** Meton.: *An obeying*: Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 18.

auscultātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A hearer, listener*: C. Part. Or. 3, 10. **II.** Meton.: *One who obeys*: App. M. 7, p. 195, 1.

auscultātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A hearing, listening*: App. M. 6, p. 178, 21; Fulg. Cont. Virg. p. 142.

ausculto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [aurpb. for auriculto, contr. from auriculita, from auricula] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To hear any person* or *thing with attention, to listen to, give ear to* (ἀκροᾶσθαι); (class.; but mostly ante-class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: illos ausculto lubens, Pac. ap. Non. 246, 15: populum, Cat. 67, 39. — **2.** With *Relative clause*: ausculta, quod loquor, Vulg. Gen. 23, 11. — **3.** *Abs.*: Cato ap. Gell. 1, 15, 9; ausculto atque animum adverto sedulo, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 40; id. Pseud. 1, 3, 8; id. Trin. 3, 3, 50; id. True. 2, 4, 46; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 20; id. Andr. 3, 3, 4 and 5: jam scies: ausculta, id. Ph. 5, 8, 7; Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 19; id. Aul. 3, 5, 22. — **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To listen believingly* to something, *to give credit to* a discourse, speech, etc.: crimina, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 12. — **2.** *To listen in secret* to something, *to overhear, lie in wait to hear*: quid habeat sermonis, auscultabo, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 1, 6; omnia ego istæc auscultavi ab ostio, id. Merc. 2, 4, 9.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To hear obediently, to pay attention to, to obey*: "*auscultare* est obedire," Non. 246, 9: "audire iterati quod imperant soleo, non auscultare," Pac. ap. Non. 246, 13: "*auscultare* dicuntur, qui auditis parent," Var. L. L. 6, 8, 74. — **1.** With *Dat.*: vincito me, auscultato filio, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 14: qui mihi auscultabunt, id. Asin. 1, 1, 50; cf. also, id. Curc. 3, 1, 8; id. Most. 3, 1, 58: tibi, id. Ps. 1, 5, 38: seni, Ter. And. 1, 3, 4; cf. also, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 24; id. Ad. 5, 8, 12; C. Rosc. Am. 36, 104. — **2.** *Abs.*: itaque auditis, non auscultatis, Cato ap. Gell. 1, 15, 9: auscultare magis, quam afferre adipem, Vulg. 1 Reg. 15, 22. — **3.** With *Acc.*: nisi me auscultas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 36. — **4.** *Impers. Pass.*: ad portum me bitas, dico jam tibi. *Ch.* Auscultabitur, *you shall be obeyed*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 127. — **5.** With *Gr. Acc. after Pass.*: nam istos . . . . Magis audiendum, quam auscultandum censeo, Pac. ap. C. de Div. 1, 57, 131; dub. al. istis. — **B.** Of servants: *To attend* or *wait at the door*, cf. Gr. ὑπακούειν): **1.** With *ad.*: ad fores auscultato, atque serva has aedis, Plaut. True. 1, 2, 1. — **2.** *Abs.*: jam dudum auscultes et cupiens tibi dicere servus Pauca recumbenti subrepsit formido, Hor. S. 2, 7, 1 Heind.

☞ It is difficult to believe, that in the verse of Afranius, *videt ludos, hinc auscultari procul*, auscultare as stated by Non. 246, 16 = videre, spectare.

‡ **Auselius**, v. Aurelius.

Auser, ĕris, **Ausar**, ăris, *m.*: *A tributary stream of the river Arno, in Etruria, near Lucca* (now *the Serchio*); **A.** Form *Auser*: Pl. 3, 5, 8 § 50. — **B.** Form *Ausar*: Rutil. Itin. 1, 568.

Ausētānus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *pertaining to the city Ausa, in* Hispania Tarraconensis (northward of Catalonia): ager, Liv. 20, 2. — As *Subst.*: **Ausetani**, orum, *m.*, *The Ausetani*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 60; Liv. 21, 23; 61; Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 22.

ausim, v. audeo.

Auson, ŏnis, *m.* *The mythical progenitor of the Ausonians, son of Ulysses and Calypso*: Fest. s. v. Ausoniam, p. 15; Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 171. — As *Adj.*: Ausone voce, i. e. *Roman, Latin*, Avien. Arat. 102.

Ausōna, æ, *f.* *An ancient town of the Ausones, near Minturnæ*: Liv. 9, 25.

Ausŏnes, um, *m.*, Αὔσονες, *The Ausonians a very ancient, perhaps Greek, name of the primit ve inhabitants of Middle and Lower Italy*; of the same import with Aurunci [Aurunici, Auruni = Ausuni, Ausones], Opici, and Osci; cf. Fest. s. v. Ausoniam, p. 15; Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 727. — Hence, **A. Ausŏnius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Ausonian*: mare, *on the south coast of Italy, between the Lapyg an promontory and the Sicilian strait*, Pl. 3, 10, 15 § 95. — As *Subst.*: **Ausonia**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra) *The land of the Ausones, Lower Italy, Ausonia*: Ov. M. 14, 7; id. ib. 15, 647. **B. Ausŏnidæ**, ārum, *m.*, *The people of* Ausonia, Virg. Æ. 10, 564.

II. Meton.: *The people of Italy, the Italians*: Stat. Silv. 4, 5, 37. — Hence, **A. Ausŏnius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Italian, Latin, Roman*: mare, Pl. 14, 6, 8, § 69: terra, Virg. Æ. 4, 349; Tyiris, id. ib. 5, 83: colonl, id. G. 2, 385: urbes, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 56: montes, Ov. F. 1, 542: humus, *Italy*,

id. ib. 5, 658: Pelorum, id. M. 5, 350: imperium, *Roman*, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 72: os, *Roman language*, Mart. 9, 87, 2: aula, *the imperial court*, 12, 6, 1:—As *Subst.* **1. Ausŏnĭi,** ōrum. *m., The inhabitants of Italy:* Virg. Æ. 12, 834.—**2. Ausŏnĭa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra) *Italy:* Virg. Æ. 10, 54; Ov. F. 4, 290.—**C. Ausŏnĭdæ,** ārum, *m.: The inhabitants of Italy:* Virg. Æ. 12, 121: Luc. 9, 998.—**D. Ausŏnis,** ĭdis, *adj. f., Italian:* ora, Ov. F. 2, 94: aqua, Sil. 9, 187: matres, Claud. Bell. Get. 627.

1. **Ausonius,** a, um, v. Ausones.

2. **Ausŏnĭus,** ĭi, *m.* Decimus Magnus —, *A distinguished poet, rhetorician, and grammarian of the fourth century, teacher of the Emp. Gratian.* Many of his writings are still extant.

au-spex, ĭcis, *comm.* [avis; specio] (*A bird inspector, bird-seer,* i. e. *one who observes the flight, singing, or feeding of birds, and makes predictions therefrom;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *An augur, diviner, foreboder* (cf. augur): ego cui timebo Providus auspex, Oscinem corvum prece suscitabo, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 8.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of birds which supply the means of augury: *A foreboder:* victoriarum auspices (*sc.* galli gallinacei), Pl. 10, 21, 24, § 49.

B. As *adj.*: Of things (*Foreboding good;* hence): *Fortunate, favourable, auspicious, lucky* (post-class.): clamor, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 610: victoria, id. VI., ib. 653: purpura, id. Ep. ad Seren. 57.

III. Meton.: **A.** *An author, founder, director, leader, aider, protector, favourer:* latores et auspices legis Curiatæ, C. Att. 2, 7, 2: divis auspicibus cœptorum operum, Virg. Æ. 3, 20; id. ib. 4, 45; Ov. F. 1, 615: auspice Musā, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 13: nil desperandum est Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, id. Od. 1, 7, 27; Ov. F. 1, 26.—**B.** As *t. t.*: *The person who witnessed the marriage contract, the reception of the marriage portion, took care that the marriage ceremonies were rightly performed,* etc., *the bridegroom's friend,* παρανύμφιος: "nihil fere quondam majoris rei nisi auspicato, ne privatim quidem, gerebatur: quod etiam nunc *nuptiarum auspices* declarant, qui, re omissâ, nomen tantum tenent," C. de Div. 1, 16, 28 (cf. Val. Max. 2, 1, 1; Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 346; Plaut. Casin. prol. 86): nubit genero socrus nullis auspicibus, nullis auctoribus, *etc.*, C. Clu. 5, 14; Liv. 42, 12; Tac. A. 11, 27; id. ib. 15, 37; Suet. Claud. 26; Juv. 10, 336 Schol.; Luc. 2, 371 Schol.—In *gen. fem.*: Claud. in Rufin. 1, 83.—**C.** *The beginning* (post-class.): Eumen. Pan. Const. 3; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 3.

auspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [auspicor] *Of favourable foreboding* or *omen, auspicious* (post-class.): Arn. 4, p. 131; id. 7, p. 237.

auspĭcālis, e, *adj.* [auspex] *Of,* or *pertaining to divination, suitable for auguries:* pisciculus, Pl. 32, 1, 1: dies, Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 6.

auspĭcālĭter, *adv.* [auspicalis] = auspicato, *no.* I.: *After taking the auspices:* Hyg. Limit. Constit. p. 153 Goes.

auspĭcāto, *adv.* [auspicatus] **I.** Prop.: *After taking the auspices:* Romulus non solum auspicato urbem condidisse, sed ipse etiam optimus augur fuisse traditur, C. de Div. 1, 2, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 16, 28; Liv. 6, 41; Tac. H. 1, 84; id. ib. 3, 72. **II.** Fig.: *Prosperously, in good hour or time, auspiciously, at a fortunate moment:* Plut. Pers. 4, 4, 57; Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 12:—*Comp.*: auspicatius, Pl. 5, 11, 16; id. 7, 9, 7.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

1. **auspĭcātus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of auspicor. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to auspicor, *no.* I.): **1.** Prop.: *For which the auspices have been taken, consecrated by auspices:* auspicato in loco, C. Rab. Perd. 4, 11: non auspicatos contudit impetus Nostros, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 9: auspicata comitia, Liv. 26, 2.—**2.** Fig.: *Fortunate, favourable, lucky, auspicious:* quum Livium auspicatis reipublicæ ominibus duxisset uxorem, Vell. 2, 79, 2:—*Comp.*: Cat. 45, 26; Pl. 13, 22, 38:—*Sup.*: Quint. 10, 1, 85; Pl. Ep. 10, 28, 2; Tac. G. 11.—**B.** (acc. to auspicor, *no.* II. B.): *Begun, commenced, entered upon:* in bello male auspicato, Just. 4, 5, 3.

2. **auspĭcātus,** ūs, *m.* [auspicor] *The taking of auspices, augury:* Pici in auspicatu magni, Pl. 10, 18, 20 (concerning C. Rep. 2, 29, v. Moser).

auspĭcĭum, ĭi, *n.* [auspex] **I.** Prop.: *The observation of the birds bred for auspices, augury from birds, auspices* (cf. augurium): Næv. 4, 2 (in Non. 468, 28); Enn. Ann. 1, 95-113: pullarium in auspicium mittit, Liv. 10, 40; cf. the class. passages, C. Div. 1, 47 *sq.*; id. ib. 2, 34 *sq.*; Liv. 6, 41: auspicium habere, *to have the right of taking auspices* (which, in the performance of civil duties, was possessed by all magistrates, but, in a campaign, only by the commander-in-chief): OMNES. MAGISTRATVS. AVSPICIVM. IVDICIVMQVE. HABENTO., C. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*: quod nemo plebeius auspicia haberet, Liv. 4, 6.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A sign, omen, a divine premonition* or *token:* liquido exeo foras auspicio, avi sinistra, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 2; so, id. Pseud. 2, 4, 72: optimum, id. Stich. 3, 2, 6; C. de Sen. 4: melius, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 88: bonum, Cat. 45, 19: vanum, Prop. 1, 3, 28: felix, Just. 1, 10.—So, auspicium facere, of things which give signs, tokens, omens: augurium hæc (mustela) facit, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 10: cur allis a læva, aliis a dextera datum est avibus, ut ratum auspicium facere possint? C. Div. 2, 38; Liv. 1, 34 *fin.*—Poet.: cui (diviti) si vitiosa libido fecerit auspicium, *if a faulty inclination, a humourous desire gave him a token* (viz. for changing), *urged him to a new decision,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86.—**B.** *Command, guidance, authority:* **1.** Gen.: Milit. *t. t.*: Of a commander-in-chief: Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 37: ut gesserit rempublicam ductu, imperio, auspicio suo, id. ib. 41; id. ib. 2, 2, 25; Liv. 5, 46; id. 8, 31; id. 10, 7; id. 41, 28; id. 21, 40: recepta signa ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii, Tac. A. 2, 41; Pl. 2, 67, 67: alia ductu meo, alia imperio auspicioque perdomui, Curt. 6, 3; Suet. Aug. 21 Rhunk.—**2.** Esp.: Of a prince, sovereign, *etc.*: tuis auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 254 Schmid.; Ov. M. 15, 822.—**C.** *Right, power, inclination, will:* me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam Auspiciis et sponte meas componere curas, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 4, 340: Communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus Auspiciis, id. ib. 4, 103 ("*æquali potestate,*" Serv.).—Since the auspicium preceded every important act, it signifies, **D.** the same as initium: *The beginning* (cf. auspicor, *no.* II. B., and auspex, *no.* II. C.): auspicia belli a parricidio incipientes, Just. 26, 2, 2: auspicia regni a parricidio cœpit, id. 27, 1.

auspĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [auspex] (*To act the part of an* auspex; hence) **I.** *Neut.*: *To take the auspices:* **A.** *Abs.*: ut auspicetis, Att. ap. Non. 468, 24; cf., also, Cæcil. ib. 468, 27.—**B.** With *Dat.*: non hodie isti rei auspicavi, ut cum furcifero fabuler, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 12.—**C.** With *super c. Abl.*: super quo auspicaverunt, Gell. 3, 2, 10.—**D.** With *cognate Acc.*: auspicat auspicium, Næv. ap. Non. 468, 28.—**E.** With *ut c. Subj.*: Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 12; cf. preceding *no.* B. **II.** *Act.*: *To take as an augury:* mustelam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 46.

auspĭcor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] (*To act the part of an* auspex; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To make an observation of birds, to take the auspices:* **A.** *Abs.*: quum pomerium transiret, auspicari esset oblitus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: Fabio auspicanti aves non addixere, Liv. 27, 16.—**B.** With *Abl.*: tripudio auspicari, C. de Div. 1, 35, 77.

II. Meton.: As the consequence of auspices being favourable: *To begin, commence, undertake,* etc. (post-Aug.): **A.** *Aliquid*: auspicantibus est jurisdictionem, Suet. Ner. 7.—**B.** With *Inf.*: auspicabar Virginem (*sc.* aquam) desilire, Sen. Ep. 83, 5.—**C.** *Abs.*: auspicandi causâ, Col. 11, 2, 98: auspicandi gratiâ, Tac. A. 4, 36; Pl. Ep. 3, 5, 8.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): *To begin, enter upon* a thing: **1.** With *simple Acc.*: culturarum officia, Col. 11, 2, 3: militiam, Suet. Aug. 38.—**2.** With *ab*: a suppliciis vitam auspicatur (*sc.* homo), Pl. 7 procem. § 3.—**3.** With *Inf.*: cantare, Suet. Ner. 22.—**4.** With *per*: senatorium per militiam auspicantes gradum, *attaining the rank of senator by means of military service,* Sen. Ep. 47, 10.

austellus, i, *m. dim.* [auster] *A gentle south wind:* Lucil. ap. Non. 98, 22.

1. **auster,** tri, *m.* [ἀω, αὔω, to make dry] (*The dryer;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A dry, hot south wind* (*opp.* aquilo): auster fulmine poliens, Lucr. 5, 744: validus, id. 1, 898; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 15: vehemens, C. Att. 16, 7, 1: turbidus, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 4: nubilus, Prop. 2, 16, 56: humidus, *bringing rain,* Virg. G. 1, 462: pluvius, Ov. M. 1, 66: frigidus, Virg. G. 4, 261: hibernus, Tib. 1, 1, 47. **II.** Meton.: *The south country, the south:* in aquilonis austrive partibus, C. Rep. 6, 20, 22; Var. L. L. 9, 18, 132; Pl. 2, 9, 6, § 43.

2. **auster,** v. austerus *init.*

austērālis, is, *f. A plant,* usually called sisymbrium: App. Herb. 105.

Austērāvia, æ, v. Austrania.

austēre, *adv.* [austerus, *no.* III. A.] *Rigidly, severely, strictly:* agit mecum austere et Stoice Cato, C. Mur. 35, 74:—*Comp.*: videns secum austerius agere Nicanorem, Vulg. 2 Mac. 14, 30.

austērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [austerus] (prps. not ante-Aug.) (*The quality of the* austerus; hence) **A.** (acc. to austerus, *no.* I.): *Harshness, tartness, sourness* of flavour: **1.** With *Gen.*: picis, Pl. 14, 1, 3, § 17.—**2.** *Abs.*: Pl. 14, 2, 4, § 30; id. 14, 6, 8, § 65; id. 19, 6, 32, § 105; Col. 11, 2, 68.—**B.** (acc. to austerus, *no.* II. B.): *Darkness, dinginess* of colour: Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 97; id. 37, 5, 17, § 65; id. 37, 5, 18, § 67; id. 9, 38, 62, § 134.—**C.** (acc. to austerus, *no.* III. A.): *Severity, rigour, strictness, austerity,* etc.: **1.** With *Gen.*: magistri, Quint. 2, 2, 5.—**2.** *Abs.*: Pl. Ep. 2, 5, 5; Vulg. Ez. ch. 34, 4; id. 2 Mac. 14, 30.

austērŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [austerus, *no.* III. A.] *Somewhat harsh:* App. Flor. *no.* 20.

†**austērus,** a, um, *adj.* (**auster,** Scribon. Comp. 188:—*Sup.*: austerrimus, Messala Corv. de Progen. Aug. 5) = αὐστηρός, **I.** Prop.: Of flavour: *Harsh, tart, sour* (not ante-Aug.): vinum, Cels. 3, 24: sapor, Pl. 25, 5, 20, § 45:—*Comp.*: austerior gustus, Col. 12, 12, 2:—*Sup.*: vinum austerissimum, Scrib. Comp. 142.

II. Meton: **A.** Of smell: *Sharp, pungent:* odore austerus (*sc.* succus), Pl. 12, 25, 54, § 120.—**B.** Of colour: *Dark, dingy:* **1.** *Abs.*: colores austeri aut floridi, Pl. 35, 6, 12, § 30.—**2.** With *Abl.*: austerior colore, Pl. 35, 11, 40, § 134.

III. Fig.: **A.** *Severe, rigid, strict, austere* (not before Cic.): illo austero more ac modo, C. Cœl. 14, 33: nec gravis austeri pœna cavenda viri, Prop. 3, 14, 24:—*Comp.*: austerior et gravior esse potuisset, C. Pis. 29, 71.—**B.** Of style: *Severe, rough:* ita sit nobis ornatus et suavis orator, ut suavitatem habeat austeram et solidam, non dulcem atque decoctam (the epithet borrowed from wine), *that he may have a severe and solid, not a luscious and effeminate sweetness,* C. de Or. 3, 26: austera poemata, Hor. A. P. 342: oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 128 Spald.:—In statuary: genus, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 66.—**C.** *Severe, gloomy, dark, sad, troublesome, hard, irksome* (not ante-Aug.): labor, Hor. S. 2, 2, 12: quæcunque austera de me ferat urna tabellas, Prop. 4, 11, 49: ager omnem austeram curationem recusans, Pl. 24, 7, 28, § 43.

australis, e, *adj.* [1. auster, *no.* II.] *Southern:* regio, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50; so, cingulus, *i. e. the torrid zone,* id. Rep. 6, 20, 21: ora, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: polus, Ov. M. 2, 132: nimbi, id. Pont. 4, 4, 1: annus, *Egyptian,* Claud. Entrop. 1, 403.

Austrānia, æ, *f. An island to the north of Germany,* also called *Glessaria,* (now *Ameland, in West Friesland*): Pl. 4, 13, 27, § 97; id. 37, 3, 11, § 42:—In both cas. Austeravia, Sillig. ed. maj.

austri-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj* [1. auster;

fero] *Bringing the south wind:* vertex, Sil. 12, 2.

austrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. auster] **A.** (acc. to 1. auster, *no.* I.): *Pertaining to the south wind:* dies, *on which the south wind blows,* Col. 11, 2, 63; Pl. 17, 2, 2, § 12: flatus, id. 17, 2, 2, § 11.—**B.** (acc. to 1. auster, *no.* II.): *Pertaining to the south, southern:* vertex, *the south pole,* Pl. 2, 68, 68, § 172.—As *Subst.*: **austrīna,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *The southern region of a country:* Austrina Cypri, Pl. 6, 34, 39, § 113: Sardiniæ, id. 6, 34, 39, § 114: Cappadociæ, id. 6, 34, 39, § 115.

‡ **Austro-Africus,** i, *m.* [Auster; Africus] *The south-southwest wind:* Gr. Λιβόνοτος, between the Auster and the Africus, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 7 (Pl. 2, 47, 46 § 120, and Sen. Q. N. 15, 16 *fin.* call it libonotos: and the latter says expressly, "libonotos qui apud nos sine nomine est").

‡ **austrō-nōtius,** ĭi, *m.* [auster; notus] *The south pole,* Isid. Orig. 3, 32, 36; id. ib. 13, 5, 5 (in the latter passage also once AUSTRONŌTUS).

ausum, i, *n.* [audeo] *(That which is dared or ventured upon boldly;* hence) *A venture, an undertaking, attempt, enterprise* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose; acc. to Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 351, prps. not before Virg.): at tibi pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis, Virg. Æ. 2, 535; id. ib. 12, 351: fortia ausa, id. ib. 9, 281: ingentibus annuat ausis, Ov. M. 7, 178; id. ib. 2, 328; Stat. Th. 4, 368: ausum improbum, Pl. 3, 108, 112, § 247.

1. **ausus,** a, um, *P.* of audeo,

2. **ausus,** ūs, *m.* [audeo] *A daring attempt:* Petr. S. 123; 184; Impp. Leo et Anthem. ap. Cod. Just. 1, 2, 14.

aut, *conj.* [like autem, akin to Greek αὖ, αὖθι, αὖτις, αὐτάρ, Goth. auk, Germ. auch] **I. Gen.: A.** *Or;* and repeated: aut . . . . aut, *either . . . . or:* it puts in the place of a previous assertion another, objectively and absol. antithetical to it, while *vel* indicates that the contrast rests upon the subjective opinion or a choice between the given objects: omnia bene sunt ei dicenda, qui hoc se posse profitetur, aut eloquentiæ nomen relinquendum est, C. de Or. 2, 2 (*cf.* on the contrary, Tac. G. 8: quæ neque confirmare argumentis, neque refellere in animo est: ex ingenio suo quisque demat vel addat fidem). Ubi enim potest illa ætas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni, aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? C. de Sen. 16, 57; Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 19; id. Heaut. 5, 1, 11 *sq.*: aut, quidquid igitur eodem modo concluditur, probabitis, aut ars ista nulla est, C. Ac. 2, 30, 96: partem planitiæ aut Jovis templum aut oppidum tenet, Liv. 44, 6: terra in universum aut silvis horrida aut paludibus fœda, Tac. G. 5: quis unquam arbitraretur aut ab omnibus imperatoribus uno anno, aut omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse? C. Manil. 11, 31.—**B.** Also more than twice repeated: aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, aut ad philosophos, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 29; id. Ad. 1, 1, 7 and 8: aut corio sunt, Aut etiam conchis, aut calle, aut cortice tecta, Lucr. 4, 935 *sq.* Lachm.: nam aut inimicitias aut laborem aut sumptus suscipere nolunt; aut etiam negligentia, pigritia, inertia, aut suis studiis occupationibusque sic impediuntur, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 9, 28: omne corpus aut aqua, aut aër, aut ignis, aut terra est, aut id, *etc.*, id. N. D. 3, 12, 30; Prop. 3, 21, 26.—**C.** Sometimes two disjunctive phrases with aut . . . . aut are placed together: Assentio Crasso, ne aut de C. Lælii, soceri mei, aut de hujus generi aut arte aut gloria detraham, C. Or. 1, 9, 35: res ipsa et reipublicæ tempus aut me ipsum, quod nolim, aut alium quempiam aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, id. Pis. 39, 94.—**D.** In negative clauses for neque . . . . neque: ne aut ille abserit, aut ut spiam cesserit aut præfregerit aliquid, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11: neque enim sunt aut obscura aut non multa post commissa, C. Cat. 1, 6, 15: id. Off. 1, 20, 66: so, id. ib. 1, 11, 36; 2, 20, 68: id. de Or. 2, 45, 189; Tac. A. 3, 54; id. ib. 14, 58; id. G. 13; Suet. Cæs. 58; id. Ner. 34; Curt. 4, 13, 28, et al.—**E.** In interrogations: quomodo aut geometres cernere ea potest, quæ aut nulla sunt, aut internosci a falsis non possunt, aut is, qui fidibus utitur, explere numeros et conficere versos? C. Ac. 2, 7, 22; so, id. de Or. 1, 9, 37; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 118; id. N. D. 1, 43, 121.—**F.** In comparative clauses: talis autem simulatio vanitati est conjunctior, quam aut liberalitati aut honestati, C. Off. 1, 15, 44.

II. Esp.: **A.** Singly, *aut* sts. connects something less important with that which is more so; *i. e.* it indicates that if a previous assertion should not prove true, still another takes or may take its place: *Or at least* (Virg. Æ. 1, 69 *sq.*): "*Incute vim ventis, submersasque obrue puppes, aut age diversas, et disjice corpora ponto* Furens Juno et irata, quod gravissimum credebat, optavit, deinde quod secundum intulit," Diom. p. 411 P.: quæro, num injuste aut improbe fecerit, *or at least unfairly,* C. Off. 3, 13, 54: a se postulari aut exspectari aliquid suspicantur, id. ib. 2, 20, 69: quare vi aut clam agendum est, *or at least by stealth,* id. Att. 10, 12: profecto cuncti aut magna pars Siccensium fidem mutavissent, Sall. J. 56, 6; Liv. 6, 18: pars a centurionibus aut prætoriarum cohortium militibus cæsi, Tac. A. 1, 30: potentia sua nunquam aut raro ad impotentiam usus, Vell. 2, 29, 2.

B. It points out something which must take place, if that which is previously stated does not: *Or otherwise, or else, in the contrary case,* alioquin: nunc manet insontem gravis exitus: aut ego veri Vana feror, Virg. Æ. 10, 630; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 76; Pl. 2, 70, 71: effodiuntur bulbi ante ver: aut deteriores fiunt, id. 19, 5, 30; so, Quint. 1, 12, 5; id. 2, 17, 9; Suet. Cæs. 66.

C. 1. It illustrates or corrects a too general, or inaccurate, assertion: *Or rather, or more accurately:* de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, C. Fin. 5, 11, 33: id. ib. 5, 20, 57; id. Ac. 2, 8, 23: et scilicet tua libertas disserendi amissa est, aut is es, qui in disputando non tuum judicium sequare, id. Leg. 1, 13, 36.—**2.** **a.** Hence, sts. potius is added: nemo est injustus, aut incauti potius habendi sunt improbi, C. Leg. 1, 14, 40: cœnsene causa, aut tuæ mercedis gratia nos nostras ædes postulas comburere? *or rather,* etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 11. **b.** In this signif. aut sts. begins a new clause: Potestne igitur quisquam dicere, inter eum, qui doleat, et eum, qui in voluptate sit, nihil interesse? Aut ita qui sentiat, non apertissime insaniat? *or is not rather,* etc., C. Ac. 2, 7, 21: quid est enim temeritate turpius? Aut quid tam temerarium tamque indignum sapientis gravitate atque constantia, quam, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 1, 1; id. Fin. 4, 26, 72; Pl. Ep. 1, 10, 3 Corte.

D. Only in the poets, neque . . . . aut sts. takes the place of neque . . . . neque: neque ego hanc abscondere furto Speravi, ne finge, fugam; nec conjugis unquam Prætendi tædas, aut hæc in fœdera veni, Virg. Æ. 4, 339: si neque avaritiam, neque sordes, aut mala lustra objiciet vere quisquam mihi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68 Bentl.; Luc. 1, 287: nam neque plebeium aut dextro sine numine erotam Servo animam, Stat. S. 1, 4, 66; Val. Fl. 1, 17.

E. Only the poets connect by aut . . . . vel, vel . . . . aut, instead of aut . . . . aut, or vel . . . . vel (in prose writers the two particles are unconnected with each other): quoties te vetui Argyrippum compellare aut contrectare colloquire aut contui? Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 19; Ov. M. 13, 919: tellus aut hisce, vel istam. Quæ facit ut lædar, mutando perde figuram, id. M. 1, 546; Mart. 3, 3, 3: aut appone dapes, Vare, vel aufer opes, id. 4, 77, 6; Sil. 16, 32.

F. In connection with other particles: **1.** **a.** Aut etiam for the completion of an assertion (*cf.* above, *no.* II. C.): quid ergo aut hunc prohibet, aut etiam Xenocratem, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 5, 18, 51; id. Off. 1, 9, 28; id. Part. Or. 14 *fin.*: etsi omnia aut scripta esse a tuis arbitror, aut etiam nunciis ac rumore periata, id. Att. 4, 1.—**b.** With one aut: quod de illo accepe-rant, aut etiam suspicabantur, C. Fam. 1, 19, 36; id. Div. 2, 26; Cels. 4, 18: si modo sim (orator) aut etiam quicumque sim, C. Or. 3, 12; id. de Or. 1, 17, 76.—**2.** Aut certe, for the restricting of a declaration (*cf. no.* II. A.): ac video hanc primam ingressionem meam aut reprehensionis aliquid, aut certe admirationis habituram, C. Or. 3, 11; Top. 17, 64: quo enim uno vincebamur a victa Græcia, id aut ereptum illis est aut certe nobis cum illis communicatum, id. Brut. 73; so, Dolabella in C. Fam. 9, 9; Liv. 2, 1; 40, 46; Cels. 1, 2; 5, 26; Prop. 3, 21, 29. In Plaut. once aut modo: Plaut. Casin. 5, 4, 22.—**3.** Aut vero for connecting a more important thought: *Or indeed, or truly:* quem tibi aut hominem, aut vero deum, auxilio futurum putas? C. 2 Verr. 4, 35, 78; id. de Or. 1, 9, 36.—***2.** Aut ne . . . . quidem: ego jam aut rem, aut ne spem quidem exspecto, C. Att. 3, 22 *fin.*—***5.** Aut quidem: Suet. Cæs. 66.

☞ In the poets sts. in the second place in the clause: Saturni aut sacram me tenuisse diem, Tib. 1, 3, 18: justos aut reperire pedes, id. 2, 5, 112; Luc. 2, 382.

† **autăchātes,** æ, *f.* = [αὐτός, ἀχάτης] *The proper or real agate,* Pl. 37, 10, 54: v. achates.

autem, *conj.* [au-tem, v. aut] *But, on the contrary, but on the other hand, yet, however, nevertheless;* sts. an emphatic *and;* like *at,* it subjoins something (entirely antithetical or simply different; v. at), and stands always after one or more words; v. *fin.* (differing from the restricting *sed* just as *at*; v. *init.*, and *cf.* C. Off. 1, 11, 36: Popilius imperator tenebat provinciam: in cujus exercitu Catonis filius tiro militabat. Quum autem Popilio videretur unam dimittere legionem, Catonis quoque filium . . . . dimisit. Sed quum amore pugnandi in exercitu permansisset, Cato ad Popilium scripsit, *etc.*) (most freq. in philos. lang.; in the poets, very rare).

I. Gen.: A. It subjoins something entirely antithetical: *But, on the contrary;* at quidem, at vero, ἀλλὰ δή, esp. freq. with the pronouns ego, tu, ille, qui, *etc.*: Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 9: nam injusta ab justis impetrare non decet, justa autem ab injustis petere insipientia 'st, id. Amph. prol. 35: ego hic cesso, quia ipse nihil scribo: lego autem libentissime, C. Fam. 16, 22; id. de Or. 1, 25, 115; Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 43; i sane cum illo, Phrygia; tu autem, Eleusium, huc intro abi ad nos, id. Aul. 2, 5, 7; id. Capt. 2, 3, 4; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 58; id. Mil. 4, 4, 13; id. Epid. 5, 2, 7; C. Ac. 2, 19, 61: mihi ad enarrandum hoc argumentum est comitas, si ad auscultandum vestra erit benignitas. Qui autem auscultare nolit, exsurgat foras, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 1; so, id. Ep. 2, 2, 95; id. Capt. 3, 4, 24; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 22: e principio oriuntur omnia; ipsum autem nulla ex re alia nasci potest, C. Tusc. 1, 23, 54.

B.: **1.** It subjoins something simply different: *But, moreover, on the other hand, also, too:* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 91: quum Spensippum, sororis filium, Plato philosophiæ quasi heredem reliquisset, duos autem præstantissimos studio et doctrina, Xenocratem Chalcedonium et Aristotelem Stagiritem, *etc.*, C. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. Off. 1, 5, 16: Alexandrum consultum, cui relinqueret regnum, voluisse optimum deligi, judicatum autem ab ipso optimum Perdiccam, cui anulum tradidisset, Curt. 10, 6, 16.—**2.** So, in giving an example to illustrate a rule: et Demosthenes autem ad Æschinem orationem in proœmio convertit, Quint. 4, 1, 66 Spald.—**3.** So also in passing from a particular to a general thought: et sane plus habemus quam capimus. Insatiabilis autem avaritiæ est, Curt. 8, 8, 8.

C.: **1.** Hence, it is used in any kind of transition by which the disclosure is continued (in the philos. works of Cicero very freq.; in his Orations rare): insidebat videlicet in ejus mente species eloquentiæ, quam cernebat animo, re ipsa non videbat. Vir autem acerrimo ingenio, *etc.*, C. Or. 3, 18: hic (pater) prout ipse amabat literas, omnibus doctrinis, quibus puerilis ætas impertiri debet, filium erudivit: erat autem in puero summa sua-

vitas oris, Nep. Att. 1, 2.—**2.** Also in questions: quid autem Avitus in se admisit, ut hoc tantum ab eo facinus non abhorrere videatur? Quid autem magno opere Oppianicum metuebat, quum, *etc.*, C. Clu. 60, 167.—**3.** Freq. several times repeated: expetuntur autem divitiæ quum ad usus vitæ necessarios tum ad perfruendas voluptates: in quibus autem major est animus, in iis pecuniæ cupiditas spectat ad opes, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 8 Heus. (cf. Wopkens' Lectt. Tull. p. 53 and 122; Mel. procem 2).

II. Esp.: **A. 1.** In subjoining a word repeated from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: admoneri me satis est: admonebit autem nemo alius nisi reipublicæ tempus, C. Pis. 38 94: nunc quod agitur, agamus: agitur autem, liberine vivamus, an mortem obeamus, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24.—**2.** So esp. in impassioned discourse: liberæ ædes; liber sum autem ego, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 84: humanum amare est; humanum autem ignoscere est, id. Merc. 2, 2, 48; id. Pseud. 4, 8, 1: quot potiones mulsi! quot autem prandia! id. Stich. 1, 3, 68; id. Epid. 5, 2, 6: qua pulchritudine urbem, quibus autem opibus præditam, servitute oppressam tenuit civitatem, C. Tusc. 5, 20, 57.

B. Like sed, vero, igitur, *etc.* in resuming a train of thought interrupted by a parenthesis: omnino illud honestum, quod ex animo excelso magnificoque quærimus, animi efficitur non corporis viribus (exercendum tamen corpus et ita efficiendum est, ut obedire consilio rationique possit in exsequendis negotiis et in labore tolerando): honestum autem id, quod exquirimus, totum est positum in animi cura, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 23, 79; so, id. ib. 43, 153.—Also,

C. In annexing a parenthetical clause: quæ autem nos ut recta aut recte facta dicamus, si placet (illi autem appellant κατορθώματα) omnes numeros virtutis continent, C. Fin. 3, 7, 24; Liv. 6, 1, 10; Curt. 4, 6, 2.

D. In enumerations, for the purpose of adding an important circumstance: magnus dicendi labor, magna res, magna dignitas, summa autem gratia, C. Mur. 13, 29: animis omnes tenduntur insidiæ... vel ab ea, quæ penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, imitatrix boni, voluptas, malorum autem mater omnium, *yea, the parent of all evil*, id. Leg. 1, 17 *fin.* Goer.; id. N. D. 2, 22, 58: docet ratio mathematicorum luna quantum absit a proxima Mercurii stella, multo autem longius a Veneris, id. Div. 2, 43, 91.

E. In logical syllogisms, to subjoin the minor (the assumptio *or* propositio minor; cf. atque, *no.* I. B. 2. h., and atqui, *no.* II. D.): aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem non; igitur illud. Itemque: aut hoc, aut illud: non autem hoc; illud igitur, C. Top. 14, 56: si lucet, lucet; lucet autem, lucet igitur, id. Ac. 2, 30, 96: si dicis te mentiri verumque dicis, mentiris: dicis autem te mentiri verumque dicis; mentiris igitur, id. ib.; id. Top. 2, 9; id. Tusc. 5, 16, 47.

F.: **1.** Like the Gr. δή in adding an impassioned question (most freq. in the comic poets): quem te autem deum nominem? Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 126; Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 5; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 10: quomodo autem moveri animus ad appetendum potest, si id, quod videtur, non percipitur? (=πῶς δή), C. Ac. 2, 8, 25; so, id. Fam. 7, 12, 5; veni ad Cæsarem; quis est autem Cæsar? Flor. 3, 10, 11.—So, **2.** in questions of rebuke, reproach; credere autem? eho an ponitet te, quanto hic fuerit usui? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 70: pergin' autem? id. Amph. 1, 3, 21: *Th.* Ego non tangam meam? *Ch.* Tuam autem, furcifer? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 28.—**3.** In corrective questions: num quis testis Postumum appellavit? testis autem? *Witness did I say?* num accusator? C. Rab. Post. 5, 10; Pl. Pan. 28: quid tandem isti mali in tam tenera insula non fecissent? non fecissent autem? imo quid ante adventum meum non fecerunt? C. Att. 6, 2; id. ib. 5, 13; id. ib. 7, 1; Liv. 21, 44.—Hence, in the poets *sts.*

G. In interrogations, sed and autem are connected: sed autem quid si hanc abstulerit quispiam sacram urnam Veneris? Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 15; id. Truc. 2, 3, 14; Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 11: sed quid ego hæc autem requidquam ingrata revolvo? Virg. Æ. 2, 101.—Once ast autem:—ast autem tenui quæ candet lumine Phatnæ, C. Prognost. frgm. in Prisc. p. 1170 P. (IV. 2, p. 555, *no.* 2. Orell.)

H. With interjections: heia autem inimicos! Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 20: ecce autem litigium, *but lo!* id. Men. 5, 2, 34; id. Curc. 1, 2, 41; id. Most. 2, 1, 35; id. Mil. 2, 2, 48; id. Most. 3, 1, 131; 146; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6 Ruhnk.: ecce autem subitum divortium, C. Clu. 5, 14; id. 2 Verr. 5, 34, 87; id. Leg. 1, 2, 5; id. Rep. 1, 35; id. Or. 9, 30; Liv. 7, 35: eccere autem capite nutat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 52; so, id. Pers. 2, 4, 29: eccui autem non proditur revertenti? C. Mur. 33, 68.

☞ In good prose writers autem usually stands after the first word of a clause; but if several words, a subst. and prep., the verb esse with the predicate, a word with a negative, *etc.*, together form one idea, then autem stands after the second or third word. The comic poets allow themselves greater liberty, and sts. place this particle, without any necessity from the nature of the clause, in the third or fourth place; but autem is never found at the beginning of a phrase; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 39.

See more upon this word in Hand Turs. I. p. 558—588.

†**authenta,** æ, *m.*=αὐθέντης, *A chief, prince, head:* Fulgent. Continent. Virg. p. 161 Muncker.

†**authentĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=αὐθεντικός, *That comes from the author, authentic, original, genuine* (in Law and Eccl. writers): testamentum, *the original of a will*, Ulp. Dig. 29, 3, 12: tabulæ, the same, id. ib. 10, 2, 4.—As *Subst.*: **authenticum,** i, *n.*, *An original writing, an original*, Paul. Dig. 22, 4, 2.

†**authepsa,** æ, *f.*=αὐθέψης [αὐτός-ἕψω, a self-boiler] *A utensil for boiling* (somewhat like our coffee urn): in quibus (vasis) est authepsa illa, quam tanto pretio nuper mercatus est, C. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: argentææ, Lamprid. Elag. 19.

author, authoritas, *etc.*, v. auctor, auctoritas, *etc.*

†**autochthŏnes,** um, *m.*=αὐτόχθονες, *Native-born, aborigines*, indigenæ: App. M. 11, p. 259.

†**autŏgĕnis,** e, *adj.* [αὐτογενής] *Self-born, springing up of itself*: App. Herb. 55.

†**autŏgrăphus,** a, um, *adj.*=αὐτόγραφος, *Written with one's own hand, original, autograph*: epistola, Suet. Aug. 71: literæ, id. ib. 87.—As *Subst.*: **autographum,** i, *n.*, *An autograph*, Symm. Ep. 3, 11.

Autŏlŏles, um, *m. A people in Mauritania*, or, rather, *A Getulian people, on the west coast of Africa, north and south of Mount Atlas*, Pl. 5, 1, 2; 6, 31 *fin.*; Luc. 4, 677; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 358; Sil. 3, 306; Sid. Carm. 5, 337.

Autŏlўcus, i, *m.*, Αὐτόλυκος, **I.** Prop.: *Son of Mercury and Chione, father of Anticlea:* accordingly, *maternal grandfather of Ulysses* (cf. Hom. Od. 11, 85), *a very dexterous robber, who could transform himself into various shapes*, Ov. M. 11, 313; ib. ib. 8, 740; Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 79; Mart. 8, 59. **II.** Meton.: *A thievish man:* Autolyco hospiti aurum credidi, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 41.

automatārium, ii, v. the follg.

automatārius, a, um, *adj.* [automaton] *Of* or *pertaining to an automaton.*—Hence, as *Subst.*: **A. automatarius,** ii, *m. A maker of automata*, Orell. *no.* 4150.—**B. automatarium,** ii, *n.* (*sc.* opus) *Automaton-work*, Paul. Dig. 30, 41, 11.

†**autŏmatus,** um (os, on), *adj.*=αὐτόματος, *Acting from its own impulse, voluntary, spontaneous*: phasus, Petr. S. 50, 1.—As *Subst.*: **automaton** or **-um,** i, *n. A self-moving machine, an automaton*: Vitr. 9, 9; Petr. 8, 54, 4; so, id. ib. 140, 10; Suet. Claud. 34 *fin.*

Autŏmĕdon, ontis, *m.*, Αὐτομέδων, **I.** Prop.: *A son of Diores, and charioteer of Achilles*, Virg. Æ. 2, 477. Hence,

II. Meton.: for *A charioteer*, in gen., C. Rosc. Am. 35; Juv. 1, 61.

Autŏnŏe, es, *f.*, Αὐτονόη, *Dau. of Cadmus, wife of Aristæus, and mother of Acteon*, Ov. M. 3, 720; Ib. 471.—Hence, **Autŏnŏēĭus** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Autonoe:* heros=Actæon, Ov. M. 3, 198.

†**autŏpractor,** ōris, *m.*=αὐτοπράκτωρ, *One who offers for himself*, Cod. Th. 11, 1, 34; 11, 22, 4.

†**autŏpўrus** (os), i, *m.*=αὐτόπυρος, *A coarse wheaten bread made of unbolted flour*, Pl. 22, 25, 68; Petr. S. 66, 2.

autor, autoritas, *etc.*, v. auctor, *etc.*

autumnalis, -nesco, -nĭtas, -no, -num, -nus, v. auctumnalis, *etc.*

autŭmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [prob. akin to aio] (*To say "aye;"* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To assert, aver, affirm, state*, etc. (mostly ante-class.; not in Cic.): **A.** *Aliquid:* quas (*sc.* res) si autumem omnes, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 8: illæc, id. Am. 1, 1, 260: vera, id. Capt. 4, 2, 111; so, id. Epid. 5, 1, 37: falsum, id. Capt. 5, 2, 2: cf. also, Pac. ap. Non. 237, 4.—**B.** With *Objective clause:* me esse autumet, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 21: quatuor viros sopori se dedisse hic autumat, id. Am. 1, 1, 150: terræ me odium esse, id. Bacch. 4, 7, 24; cf. also, id. Men. prol. 8; id. Merc. 5, 2, 103; id. Pers. 1, 3, 71; id. ib. 2, 2, 32; id. Ps. 4, 2, 28; id. Rud. 3, 3, 42; id. Trin. 3, 2, 77; id. ib. 3, 3, 15: te esse Tiburtem autumant, Cat. 44, 2: bene quam meritam esse autumas, Auct. ap. C. Or. 49, 163; so, ap. id. Top. 13, 55.—**C.** With *ob:* ob eam rem hæc, pater, autumavi, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 43.—**D.** With *ellipse of Inf.*: quam quidam Dido (*sc.* esse) autumant, *affirm to be*, Vell. 1, 6, 4: insanum (*sc.* eum esse) Chrysippi porticus et rex Autumat, Hor. S. 2, 345.

II. Meton.: *To expect:* "*autumare* est sperare," Non. 237, 10: aut hic est, aut hic affore actutum autumo, Pac. ap. Non. 237, 11.

☞ *Pass.*: quasi salsa muriatica esse autumantur Sine, *etc.*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 32.

Auvŏna, æ, *f. A river of Britain* (now *the Avon*): cunctosque castris ad Auvonam et Sabrinam fluvios cohiberе parat, Tac. A. 12, 31.

auxilĭābundus, a, um, *adj.* [auxilior] *Ready to help:* auxiliabunda (*sc.* Juturna) fratri, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 10 Elm.

auxilĭāris, e, *adj.* [auxilium] **I.** Gen.: *Furnishing aid, aiding, helping, assisting, auxiliary:* undæ, Ov. M. 1, 275: Dea (*sc.* Lucina), id. ib. 9, 698: numen, Luc. 6, 523: carmen, *a formula of incantation in aid of Jason*, Ov. M. 7, 138 (cf. Pl. 28, 2, 4): arma (poet., periphrastically for auxilia; v. below), *auxiliaries*, Ov. M. 6, 424: æra, *the cymbals, trumpets, kettles*, etc., *by the rattling of which the ancients believed that they were able to drive away an eclipse of the moon*, id. ib. 4, 333: oleum auxiliare lethargicis, Pl. 23, 4, 40, et al.: auxiliaria fulmina, quæ advocata seu advocantium bono veniunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49 *fin.*

II. Esp.: **A.** Auxiliares milites, cohortes, *etc.*, or *abs.* auxiliares, *Auxiliary troops, auxiliaries* (often opp. to legiones): "auxiliares dicuntur in bello socii Romanorum exterarum nationum," Fest. p. 15: **1.** cohortes, Cæs. B. C. 1, 63; Tac. A. 12, 39: equites, Tac. A. 1, 39 *fin.*—**2.** *Abs.* auxiliares, Cæs. B. G. 3, 25; id. B. C. 1, 78; Vell. 2, 112; Liv. 30, 34; Tac. Agr. 18; Just. 2, 9, 9.—**B.** *Of* or *pertaining to auxiliaries:* stipendia, Tac. A. 2, 52: auxiliare æs diu meritus, id. ib. 11, 18 Mercer. and Gronov. (the lect. vulg. auxiliaris et diu meritus, is objectionable on account of the use of auxiliaris in the sing. as subst., not elsewh. found).

auxilĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [auxilium] **I.** Gen.: *Serviceable for aid, bringing aid, helping, aiding, auxiliary* (less freq. than the preced.): magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 6. **II.** Esp.: Milit. t. t.: milites, equites, cohors, *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries* (opp. to legiones): milites, Asin. Pollio in C. Fam. 10, 32 *fin.*: cohors, C.

Prov. Cons. 7; Sall. J. 87, 1: equites, id. Ib. 46, 7.—As *Subst.:* **auxiliarius,** i, *m.* (*sc.* miles), *An auxiliary:* Vulg. Judith. 3, 8; id. 1 Mac. 3, 15.

auxiliātio, ōnis, *f.* [auxilior] *An aiding, helping:* Non. 4, 403, (2).

auxiliātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A helper, assistant* (post-Aug., and rare): **A.** Vita *Gen.:* Hieronymus, Quint. 12, 3, 2.—**B.** *Abs.:* Tac. A. 6, 37; Stat. S. 3, 4, 24.

auxiliātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that helps, assisting:* As *Adj.:* *Assisting:* gratia, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 40.

auxiliātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A helping, aid:* Luer. 5, 1039.

auxilio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [auxilium] *To give help; to aid, assist, succour:* alicui, Graech. ap. Diom. p. 395 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 797 ib.

☞ *Pass.:* a me auxiliatus, Lucil. ap. Prisc. pp. 791, 927 P.; Vitr. 5, 8.

auxilior, ātus sum, āri (*Inf.* auxiliarier, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 96; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 50), 1. *v. dep.* [id.] (class. but rare: not in Cic.) **I. Gen.:** *To give help; to aid, succour, assist.*—**A.** Of living beings: **1,** With *Dat.:* tibi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 50: mihi, C. Fam. 5, 4, 2; so, Sall. J. 24, 3.—**2.** With *Adv. of manner:* neque commod us mihi pacto ei poteris auxiliarier, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 96.—**3.** With *Abl.:* Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 96; cf. preceding *no.* 2.—**4.** With *contra:* contra naturam ejus auxiliantes sibi, Pl. 19, 8, 9, § 22.—**5.** *Abs.:* Cæs. B. G. 7, 25; 50: id. ib. 4, 29.—**B.** Of things: mihil Numantinis vires corporis auxiliatæ sunt, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37. **II.** Esp.: Of medicines, *etc.: To afford relief; to relieve, cure, heal,* etc.—**A.** With *Dat.:* aquis, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 23: morbus, Pl. 13, 22, 43, § 125.—**B.** With *contra:* contra scorpionum ictus, Pl. 27, 12, 98, § 124.

auxilium, ii, *n.* [augeo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Help, aid, assistance, support, succour:* fer mi auxilium, Enn. in C. Ac. 2, 28: quo præsidio fretus, auxiliis quibus? Pac. in Non. 262, 32: auxilium argentarium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 103; id. Epid. 1, 2, 14: auxilium expetere, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 19 and 20, et al.—So the phrases: auxilium esse alicui, *to assist one,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 17; and more freq. auxilio esse alicui, Enn. in Non. 111, 16; Plaut. Pœn. 5, 3, 18; 4, 105; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39; Nep. Milt. 5; id. Att. 11; Hor. S. 1, 4, 141; Ov. M. 12, 90, et al.: auxilium ferre alicui, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 5; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 115; id. Ad. 2, 1, 1; Lucr. 3, 1077; C. 2 Verr. 2, 3, 9: (contra aliquem), id. Cat. 2, 9; Cæs. B. G. 1, 13; Hor. Epod. 1, 21; Ov. M. 2, 580; id. ib. 4, 693; id. ib. 13, 71, et al.; once afferre, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 2: dare, Virg. Æ. 2, 691: auxilia portare (unusual), Sall. C. 6, 8 Kritz: auxilium sibi adjungere, C. Rosc. Am. 40: petere ab aliquo, id. Or. 41; Ov. M. 7, 507; id. ib. 5, 178; id. ib. 14, 461.

B. Esp.: *Concr.* **1.** Plur.: quum (mare) tumet, auxiliis assidet ille (navita) suis, *instruments of aid,* i. e. *the rudder and other implements of navigation,* Ov. A. A. 3, 269: auxilia portare, Sall. J. 1: magna duo auxilia, *sources of aid,* Liv. 31, 33: ne auxilia liberorum innocentibus deessent, Quint. 7, 1, 56, et sæp.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.:* **a.** very freq., and commonly in pur. auxilia, *Auxiliary troops, auxiliaries* (mostly composed of allies and light-armed troops; hence opp. to the legions: "auxilium appellatum est auctu, quum accesserant ei qui adjumento essent alicujus," Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26; Veg. 2, 2; cf. auxiliaris, and Smith's Dict. Ant. s. v. sect. p. 1051 a.): (*a*) Plur. quibus (copiis) rex Deiotarus imperatoribus nostris auxilia mitteret, C. Deiot. 8; so, Sall. J. 7; Liv. 5, 5, et al.: auxiliis in mediam aciem conjectis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 24; so, dimittere, Sall. J. 8: accersere ab socis, et nomine Latino, id. ib. 39; cf. ib. 84: facere mercede, Tac. A. 6, 33, et sæp.—Opp. to the legions: sex legiones et magna equitum ac peditum auxilia, C. Parad. 6, 1; so, Suet. Aug. 23; 49; id. Tib. 16; 30; id. Cal. 43; 44; id. Galb. 10, et al.—(*β*) Sing.: Tac. A. 6, 34; so, Ov. M. 11, 386.—**b.** *Military force or power:* Cæsar confisus fama rerum gestarum, infirmis auxiliis proficisci non dubitaverat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 106; Flor. 2, 8, 15; Just. 1, 6.—**c.** In medic. lang.: *An antidote, remedy,* in the widest sense: corporis, Cels. 2, 9; so, id. ib. 11 *fin.*; id. 4, 22; id. 5, 26, 21: adversæ valetudinis, id. 1 præf.; Pl. 25, 3, 6, § 17.

II. Meton.: Personified, like Fides, Salus, *etc.,* in Plaut. Cist. 1, 3.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): *Allies, confederates, auxiliaries:* quicquid ego maleferi, auxilia mihi et suppetiæ sunt domi, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 12: auxilia et socios jam pacto fœdere habebant, Lucr. 5, 1442.

‡ **auxilla,** "olla parvula," *A small pot,* Fest. p. 21; cf. olla.

auxim, is, it, *etc.,* v. augeo *init.*

Auximum (-on), i, *n. A town of the Picani* (now *Osimo*): Cæs. B. C. 1, 15; Vell. 1, 15, 3; Luc. 2, 466; Inscrr. Orell. *nos.* 3868, 3869.—Hence, **Auximātes,** ium, *m. The inhabitants of Auximum:* Cæs. B. C. 1, 13; Pl. 3, 13, 18, § 111.

Auxo, ūs, and ūsis, *f.*, Αὔξω, *One of the Horæ, or hours:* Hyg. Fab. 183.

āvāre, *adv.* [avarus] *Covetously, eagerly, greedily* (class.): Ter. Heaut. prol. 48; C. Off. 3, 8, 37; Nep. Lys. 4, 1; Curt. 4, 7, 1.—*Comp.:* avarius, Col. 1, 7, 1.—*Sup.:* avarissime, Sen. Vit. Beat. 32, 6 (al. de Otio, 5, 7).

Avāricum, i, *n. A large and fortified town of the Bituriges, in Gaul* (now *Bourges,* in the *Dép. du Cher*), Cæs. B. G. 7, 13; 31: 47.—Hence, **Avaricensis,** e, *adj., Of, or belonging to, Avaricum:* prædia, Cæs. B. G. 7, 47.

āvāriter, *adv.* [avarus] (anteclass.): **A.** *Covetously, eagerly:* Cato and Quadrig. ap. Non. 5, 10, 17; Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35.—**B.** *Greedily, gluttonously:* Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 12.

āvāritia, æ, *f.* [avarus] **A.:** **1.** Prop.: *A greedy desire for possessions, avarice, covetousness:* "est autem *avaritia* appetitio vehemens de pecuniâ, quæ valde expetenda sit, inharens et penitus insita," C. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: "*avaritia* est injuriosa appetitio alienorum," Auct. Her. 4, 25, 35: avaritiam si tollere vultis, mater ejus est tollenda luxuries, C. de Or. 2, 40, 171: hians et inminens, *a gaping and eager avarice,* id. 2 Verr. 2, 54, 134: pueris talorum nucumque a. est: viris auri argentique et urbium, Sen. Const. Sap. 12: avaritiæ (*sc.* minus parsimoniæ) singulos increpans, Suet. Cal. 39:—*Plur.:* omnes avaritiæ, *every kind of selfishness,* C. Fin. 4, 27, 75.—**2.** Fig.: gloriæ, *eager desire for renown or glory:* Curt. 9, 2, 9.—**B.** *Gluttony:* Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 13.

āvāritĭes, ei, *f.* [avarus] *Avarice:* Luer. 3, 59; and prps. besides only Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 185.

āvārus, a, um (*Gen. plur. fem.* avarûm=avararum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 9) [1. aveo, Gell. 10, 5, 13] *Eagerly desirous of something,* esp. *of possessions* (cf. abundans, appetens), *avaricious, covetous, greedy of gain* (opp. to *largus,* Quadrig. in Non. 510, 20: "*avarum* et *avidum* ita discernunutur: avarum semper in reprehensione est: avidum autem malis aliquando, aliquando bonis adjungitur," Non. 442, 12 *sq.*; v. however, under *no.* II. **I.** Gen.: **A.** *Abs.:* meretrix, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 5; Cat. 110, 7: carmine formosæ, pretio capiuntur avaræ, Tib. 3, 1, 7: leno, Ter. Heaut. prol. 39: a. et farax homo, C. de Or. 2, 66: semper a. eget, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 56: quantum discordet parcus avaro, id. ib. 2, 2, 194.—Poet. transf. to inanimate things: fuse litus avarum, Virg. Æ. 3, 44 (*i. e.* "*avarorum,*" Serv.): Troja, with reference to the perjured avarice of Laomedon, Ov. M. 11, 208 (cf. perjura Troja, Virg. Æ. 5, 810; Ov. M. 11, 215): fraus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 57: spes, id. ib. 11, 25: venter, id. Ep. 1, 15, 32: mare, id. Od. 3, 29, 61: Acheron, Virg. G. 2, 492: ignis, Prop. 2, 28, 56, et al.—**B.** With *Gen.:* publicæ pecuniæ, Tac. H. 1, 49: cædis, Claud. Bell. Get. 606, et sæp.

II. Esp.: In the poets sts. without the access. idea of blame, denoting merely an active striving for something: Graiis præter laudem nullius avaris, *eager only for glory,* Hor. A. P. 324 Hochst.: Agricola, Virg. G. 1, 48.—*Comp.* C. 2 Verr. 3, 82, 190; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 157.—*Sup.* C. 2 Verr. 1, 37, 94.

ā-vĕho (in MSS. sts. ab-veho), vexi, vectum, hĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1, v. veho] **I.** (acc. to veho, *no.* I. A.): *To bear, carry, convey away* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.:* non avexi ex (*sc.* mulieren). Ruel. 3, 6, 24.—**B.** With *ab:* to pete a patria, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 56.—**C.** With *ex:* amicam secum ex Samo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 1, 2.—**D.** With *Adv. of place:* ubi amicam herilem Athenis avectam scio, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 37.—**E.** With *Adv. of time:* Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 37; cf. preceding *no.* D. —**F.** With *adj.:* ad aras, Stat. Th. 6, 188. —**G.** With *in c. Acc.:* in finitimas urbes, Liv. 5, 51.—**H.** With *Acc. of place:* exules Ægyptum, Liv. 31, 43: dona domos, id. 45, 33. **II.** (acc. to veho, *no.* I. B.): *Pass.: To be carried away; to ride or sail away:* **A.** *Absol.:* avectos hostes, Virg. Æ. 2, 43.—**B.** With *ab:* ab suis, Liv. 9, 27.

Avella, æ; v. Abella.

Avellānus, a, um, v. Abella.

a-vello, elli (Curt. 3, 5, 6) *or* ulsi (Luc. 9, 765), ulsum, ellĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ab *no.* II. A. 1; vello] **I.** Prop.: *To tear, rend, or pull away, or off; to pluck out,* etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.:* tigna trabesque, Lucr. 6, 240: avulsum caput, Ov. M. 3, 727.—**B.** With *ab:* silices a montibus, Lucr. 5, 314.—**C.** With *ex:* poma ex arboribus, C. Sen. 19, 71.—**D.** With *Abl.:* saxa montibus, Lucr. 4, 141: humeris caput, Virg. Æ. 2, 558.—**E.** With *Dat.:* Eubœa avolsa Bœotiæ, Pl. 4, 12, 21, § 63.—**F.** With *Adv. of place:* radicitus, Lucr. 3, 562. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To separate from* an object *by pulling; to part or remove forcibly,* etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.:* non potes avelli, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 81.—**2.** With *de:* de matris hunc complexu, C. Font. 17, 46.—**3.** With *Abl.:* complexu avulsus lulu, Virg. Æ. 4, 616.— **B.** Esp.: With *Personal pron.: To tear one's self away:* ab eâ esse, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 39. **III.** Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *To take away by violence, to tear away:* **1.** With *ab:* rus ab aliquo, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 14.—**2.** With *Dat.:* pretium alicui, Hor. S. 1, 2, 104.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *To deliver, set free:* a tanto errore, C. Off. 3, 21, 83.

āvēna, æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *Oats.* **A.** Gen.: *The common oats,* Gr. βρόμος (Avena sativa, L.), Virg. G. 1, 77; Col. 2, 10, 32; Hor. S. 2, 6, 84.—**B.** Esp.: *The wild or barren oats,* a weed, Gr. ἀγριόβρωμος (Avena fatua, L.), Cato, R. R. 37, 4; C. Fin. 5, 30; Virg. G. 1, 154 Serv.; Pl. 18, 17, 44. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Any stem or stalk of grass or grain, a straw, reed,* etc.: (linum) tam gracili avena, Pl. 19, 1, 1; id. 24, 18, 103.—Used as the material for a shepherd's pipe: rustica quondam Fistula disparibus paullatim surgit avenis, Ov. M. 8, 192: pastor junctis pice cantat avenis, id. Tr. 5, 10, 25: et structis cantat avenis, id. M. 1, 677.—**B.** Poet.: *An oaten pipe, pastoral or shepherd's pipe:* silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avena, Virg. E. 1, 2; so, Tib. 3, 4, 71: est modulatus avena Carmen, Tib. 2, 1, 53: augusta cantare licet videaris avena, Dum tua multorum vincat avena tubas, Mart. 8, 3 *fin.* **III.** Fig.: In Tertull.: *Of false doctrine:* fructicaverant avenæ Praxeanæ, Tert. adv. Prax. 1 *fin.*: avenæ vero illæ utique tunc semen excusserant, id. ib.

āvēnāceus, a, um, *adj.* [avena] *Of oats, oaten:* farina, Pl. 22, 25, 67; so, id. 30, 8, 22.

āvēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or pertaining to oats:* cicada, Pl. 11, 27, 32.

Avēnio (Avennio, Tab. Peuting.), ōnis, *f.*, *Avenio, A town of Gallia Narbonensis* (now *Avignon*), Mel. 2, 5, 2; Pl. 3, 4, 5, § 36.

avens, entis, *P.* of aveo: = lubens, Lucr. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 9.

āventer, *adv.* [avens] *Eagerly, earnestly* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 2, 2; v. Amm. 18, 5, 6; id. 19, 9, 7.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* prob. not in use.

1. Āventinus, i, *m.* **Aventinum,** i, *n.*: *The Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Cœlian Hill; unto the reign of Ancus Marcius, without the city proper.*—The origin of the name is uncertain; acc. to Liv. 1, 3, it was named from

Aventinus, an Alban king buried there (v. other etymologies in Var. L. L. 5, 7, 14; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 657, where, besides the etymologies given and referred to, another is given from Varro): **A.** Form *Aventinus*: **1.** *Alone*: Gell. 13, 14, 4.—**2.** With *mons* in apposition: Gell. 13, 14, 7; C. Rep. 2, 18, 33; Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 8.—**B.** Form *Aventinum*: Liv. 1, 33; id. 3, 67.—Hence, **a. Aventinus,** a, um, *adj., Of Mount Aventine, Aventinian*: cacumen, Ov. F. 4, 816: jugum, id. ib. 3, 884: arx, id. ib. 6, 728: humus, id. ib. 6, 82: Remus, since he consulted the auspices there (wherefore its summit was called Remuria; v. remurinus), Prop. 4, 1, 50; Diana, because she had there an ancient and very distinguished temple, id. 4, 8, 29; cf. Hor. Carm. Sec. 69; Mart. 12, 18, 3; id. 7, 73, 1.—**b. Aventīnēnsis (-īnĭensis),** e, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Mount Aventine*: (a) Form *Aventinensis*: Fest. s. v. nesi.—(b) Form *Aventiniensis*: Val. Max. 7, 3, 1.

2. **Aventīnus,** i, *m. A son of Hercules*: Virg. Æ. 7, 657.

1. **āvĕo** or **hāvĕo,** *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [akin to *ăω, aὔω*, to blow, breathe] *To pant after something, to long for, desire earnestly, crave*: "*Avere* nihil aliud est quam cupere," Fest. p. 13; Enn. ap. Var. L. L. 6, 8, 74: **A.** With *Inf.*: te imitari aveo, Lucr. 3, 6: illud in his rebus quoque te cognoscere avemus, id. 2, 216: res exponere, id. 4, 780: rationem reddere, id. 3, 260; Hor. S. 2, 4, 1; Ov. M. 2, 503; Val. Fl. 2, 123; Sext. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 3: valde aveo scire quid agas, C. Att. 1, 15, 2; cf. id. Fin. 2, 14, 46: avet (ara) spargier agno, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 7; Liv. 45, 39; id. 33, 32; Col. 3, 21, 6; Tac. A. 4, 71; id. ib. 12, 36.—**B.** With *Acc.*: aliud, Lucr. 3, 1096: porto, quod avebas, Hor. S. 1, 1, 94.—**C.** With *Relative clause*: semper aves quod abest, præsentia temnis, Lucr. 3, 970.—**D.** With *ut c. Subj.*: aveo genus legationis, ut, quum velis, intreire, exire liceat, C. Att. 15, 11, 4; cf. Orell. ad h. l.—**E.** *Abs.*: aventibus cunctis, Sext. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 3: fluvios aventes, Lucr. 6, 531.

2. **āvĕo (hav-,** cf. Spald. Quint. 1, 6, 21), *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [prob akin to Sanscrit root **av,** servare, tueri; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 265; but cf. Fest. s. v. avere] *To be safe, fortunate, happy, well*, etc. (with the exception of one passage in Mamertinus only in *Imperat.* and *Inf.*: prob. not in Cic.): **A.** As a form of salutation, both at meeting and on taking leave: Cæsar simul atque, Have, mihi dixit, statim exposuit, *etc.*, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 16, 4: nunquam dicis Ave, sed reddis, Mart. 3, 95, 1: Haveto in the conclusion of a letter, Cato ap. Sall. C. 35, 6, and Ave at the beginning, Augustus ap. Gell. 15, 7, 3: Marcus avere jubet, *sends you his best wishes*, Mart. 3, 5, 10.—**B.** As a morning greeting (diff. from *vale*, a greeting at departure in the evening, Suet. Galb. 4): et matutinum portat ineptus ave, Mart. 1, 56, 6; so, id. ib. 109 *fin.*; id. 4, 79, 4; id. ib. 39, 2.—**C.** In taking leave of the dead = vale: atque in perpetuum frater, ave atque vale, Cat. 101, 10; and so freq. upon inscriptions: Orell. *nos.* 2063, 4732, 4734, 4742. But in Martial avere is distinguished as a salutation to the living, from *valere*, as addressed to the dead: Mart. 9, 8, 4. And thus the ambiguity of avere in the anecdote in Suet. Claud. 21, is to be explained: Emissurus (Claudius) Fucinum lacum naumachiam ante commisit. Sed quum proclamantibus naumachiariis, *Ave* (*farewell*), *Imperator, morituri te salutant*: respondisset, *Avete vos* (i. e. *as dying*), neque post hanc vocem, quasi venia datâ (since they interpreted the exclamation as *live!*), quisquam dimicare vellet, *etc.*

☞ As *verb. finit.*: aveo plane Imperator et avebo . . . quum is avere jubeat, qui jam fecit ut averem, Mamert. Gratiar. Act. ad Julian.

1. †**āvernus,** a, um, *adj.* [ἄορνος] *Without a bird* (poet.): loca, *where no birds can live on account of pestiferous exhalations*: Lucr. 6, 740 *sqq.*; id. 6, 818.

2. **Avernus,** i, *m.* (or **lacus Avernus**) [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Lake Avernus, in the neighbourhood of Cumæ, Puteoli, and Baiæ, almost entirely inclosed by steep and wooded hills* (now *Lago d'Averno*): *its deadly exhalations killed the birds flying over it*; hence in fable it was placed near the entrance to the Lower World, Pl. 31, 2, 18, § 21; C. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; Lucr. 6, 747; Virg. Æ. 6, 201; cf. Heyne, Excurs. II. ad Virg. Æ. 6.—Hence, **A. Avernus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, lake Avernus*: luci, Virg. Æ. 6, 118: freta, id. G. 2, 164.—As *Subst.*: **Averna,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca), *The neighbourhood of Avernus, places near or about Avernus*: Averna sonantia silvis, Virg. Æ. 3, 442; cf. Ov. M. 14, 105.—**B. Avernālis,** e, *adj. Of, or belonging to, lake Avernus*: aquæ, Hor. Epod. 5, 26: nymphæ, Ov. M. 5, 540: Naiades, Stat. S. 2, 6, 101: Sibylla, *i. e. dwelling near lake Avernus*, Prop. 4, 1, 49.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The lower world* (poet.): Ov. Am. 3, 9, 27; Luc. 6, 636; Mart. 7, 47, 7.—Hence, **Avernus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, the lower world*: stagna, Virg. G. 4, 493: valles, Ov. M. 10, 51: tenebræ, Sil. 15, 76: Juno, *i. e. Proserpine*, Ov. M. 14, 114; Sil. 13, 601.—As *Subst.*: **Averna,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca), *The lower world*: ima, Virg. Æ. 7, 91.—**B.** *Acheron*: pigri sulcator Averni, Stat. Th. 11, 588.—**C.** Personified as *A deity*: Serv. Virg. G. 2, 162.

☞ Acc. to Grotefend, Avernus is etymologically connected with Ἀχέρων.

a-verro, erri, *no perf.,* errĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; verro] *To sweep* or *brush off* or *away*: Licin. Macer. ap. Prisc. p. 900 H.

ā-verrunco, āvi, ātum, āre (averruncassint = averruncent, Pac. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100; cf. also, Fest. s. v. verruncent; old *Inf. Fut.* averruncassere, Pac. ap. Non. 74, 25), 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; verrunco] Relig. *t. t.*: *To avert evil*, etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: calamitates, Cato R. R. 141, 2: quorum (*sc.* prodigiorum) averruncandorum causâ, Liv. 10, 28; cf. id. 8, 6.—**B.** With *ab*: hæc procul a nobis averruncetur amentia, Arn. 1, p. 18.—**C.** With *Abl.*: possum ego istam capite cladem averruncassere, Pac. ap. Non. 74, 25.—**D.** *Abs.*: dii, inquis, averruncent, C. Att. 9, 2 b., 1.

Āverruncus, i, *m.* [averrunco] (The Averter) *The averting deity*: "ab avertendo averruncare; ut deus, qui eis rebus præest, *Averruncus*," Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100; cf. Gell. 5, 12, 14.

āversābilis, e, *adj.* [aversor] *From which one is obliged to turn away, abominable* (prps. only in the two follg. exs.): Lucr. 6, 390: fœditas, Arn. 7, p. 249.

āversātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A turning of one's self away, aversion* (post-Aug. and rare): tacita aversatio, Quint. 8, 3, 65: alienorum processuum, Sen. Tranq. An. 2, 11.

āversātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] (*She who turns herself away*; hence) *She who hates or abominates*: crudelitatis, Tert. Anim. 51.—As *Adj.*: *Backsliding*: Israel, Vulg. Jerem. 3, 6.

āversim, *adv.* [averto] *Avertedly, sideways*: linea aversim posita, Mamert. de Stat. Anim. 1, 25, dub.

āversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A turning away*: **A.** Gen.: illi de præsidio insecuti ex aversione legatos jugularunt, *from behind*, Hirt. B. Hisp. 23 Moeb.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Law *t. t.*: per aversionem *or* aversione emere, vendere, locare, *etc.*, *To buy, sell*, etc., *something* (turned away, *i. e.* without accurate reckoning), *in the gross, by the lot*, Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 4; Modest. ib. 18, 1, 62; Labeo, ib. 14, 2, 10; Florent. ib. 19, 2, 36; Ulp. ib. 14, 1, 1.—**2.** In rhetoric: *A turning away; a figure by which the orator turns the attention of his hearers from the subject before them, by giving the discourse another turn, a kind of apostrophe*: Virg. Æ. 4, 425 (Quint. 9, 2, 39; Aquil. Rom. 9 (p. 102, ed. Ruhnk.). **II.** Fig.: *Loathing, dislike, abhorrence* (post-class.): non metu mortis se patriam deserere, sed deorum coactum aversione, Dictys Bell. Troj. 4, 18: aversione stomachorum dii laborant, Arn. 7, p. 231.

1. **āversor,** ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. intens.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To turn one's self from, to turn away* (with displeasure, contempt, loathing, shame, *etc.*): nulla vis tormentorum acerrimorum prætermittitur; aversari advocati 'et jam vix ferre posse, C. Clu. 63, 177: hærere homo, aversari, rubere, id. 2 Verr. 3, 76, 187.

II. Meton.: **A.** Aliquem *or* aliquid, *To avert, repulse, repel a person* or *thing from one's self, to send away, to scorn, refuse, decline, shun, avoid*: filium (consul) aversatus, *i. e. permits not his presence*, Liv. 8, 7 Drak.: afflictum non aversatus amicum, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 5: principes Syracusanorum, Liv. 26, 31: petentes, Ov. M. 14, 672: preces, Liv. 3, 12: effeminatas artes, Pl. Pan. 46, 4 Schwarz: crimina, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 38: honorem, id. F. 1, 5: sermonem, Tac. A. 6, 26: adulationes, Suet. Tib. 27 Oud.: latum clavum, id. Vesp. 2: imperium, Curt. 3, 10: scelus, id. 6, 7; so also, in Tac. H. 1, 1; 38; id. ib. 4, 84; Curt. 4, 7, 31 is to be read, aversari aliquem *or* aliquid, instead of adversari aliquem *or* aliquid.—**B.** With *Inf.*: *To decline*: prœlium facere, Hirt. Bell. Hisp.

☞ *Pass.* vultus aversatus, Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 28.

2. **āversor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A thief, pilferer, embezzler*: pecuniæ publicæ, C. 2 Verr. 5, 58, 152.

āversus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of averto. **II.** *Pa.*: *Turned off* or *away*: **A.** Prop.: Of place (opp. to *adversus*): *On* or *towards the side, turned away* or *back; on the back side, behind, back*: et adversus et aversus impudicus es, C. de Or. 2, 63, 256: canities homini semper a priori parte capitis tum deinde ab aversâ, Pl. 11, 37, 47, § 131; cf. so, id. 11, 52, 113, § 272: ne aversos nostros aggrederentur, *fall upon our troops in the rear*, Galba ap. C. Fam. 10, 30, 3; Cæs. B. G. 1, 26; id. ib. 2, 26; Nep. Dat. 11, 5: aversos boves caudis in speluncam traxit, Liv. 1, 7 (cf. Prop. 4, 9, 12: aversos caudâ traxit in antra boves): aversa hosti porta, Tac. A. 1, 66: scribis in aversâ Picens epigrammata chartâ, *upon the back side of the paper*, Mart. 8, 62 (cf. Juv. 1, 6: liber scriptus in tergo).—As *Subst.*: **aversum,** i, *n.*, *The hinder* or *back part, the back* (usually only in the plur.): per aversa castrorum receptus est, Vell. 2, 63 Ruhnk.: per aversa urbis fugam dederat, Liv. 5, 29, 3: aversa insulæ, id. 37, 27: aversa Indiæ, *the back* or *remoter parts*, Pl. 37, 8, 33, § 110.—Particular phrase: In aversum, *Backwards*: collum circumagit (*sc.* lynx) in aversum, Pl. 11, 47, 107, § 256; dub. in adversam se, Sillig. ed. maj.; id. 11, 45, 101, § 248.

B. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to averto, *no.* II. A. 2.): *Turned away from, withdrawn from*: milites aversi a prœlio, Cæs. B. C. 2, 12.—**2.** (acc. to averto, *no.* II. B.): *Disinclined, alienated, unfavourable, opposed, averse, hostile*: **a.** With *ab* (so, most freq. in Cic.): aversus a Musis, C. Arch. 9, 20: aversus a vero, id. Cat. 3, 9: turbidi animorum motûs aversi a ratione et inimicissimi mentis vitæque tranquillæ, id. Tusc. 4, 15, 34:—*Sup.*: Quintus aversissimo a me animo fuit, id. Att. 11, 5, 4: aversissimus ab istis prodigiis sum, Sen. Ep. 50, 2; dub. al. avarissimus.—**b.** With *Dat.*: mercaturis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 107: villicus contubernio, Col. 12, 1, 2:—*Comp.*: defensioni aversior, Quint. 7, 1, 11 (acc. to MSS., adversior seems to deserve the preference; cf. Spald. and Zumpt, in h. l.).—**c.** *Abs.*: aversa Dea mens, Virg. Æ. 2, 170: aversa voluntas, id. ib. 12, 647; aversos solita componere amicos, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: animus, Tac. H. 4, 80:—*Comp.*: vultus aversior, Sen. Ira, 2, 24, 1.—**d.** With *Abl.*: aversi animis, Tac. A. 14, 26.

☞ *Adv.* not used.

†**āverta,** æ, *f.* = ἀορτήρ, *A portmanteau* or *saddle-bags* hanging down from a horse (pure Lat. mantica cf. Acron.

Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 106); Cod. Th. 8, 5, 47; Imp. Leo Cod. 12, 51.

avertārius, ii, *m.* (*sc.* equus) [avertā] *A horse which carries a portmanteau:* Cod. Th. 8, 5, 22.

ā-verto (**avor-**), (and sts. **abv-**), ti, sum, tere, 3. *v. a.* [ab, *so.* II. A. 1.; verto]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To turn something away from* a place, *to avert, turn off, remove,* etc. (*opp.* adverto), *to remove by turning away:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: nos flumina arcemus, dirigimus, avertimus, *turn off,* Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: se avertit, id. Phil. 5, 14, 38: quin se totum averterat, id. Balb. 5, 11.—**2.** With *ab*: architecti avertunt aboculis naribusque ea, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 151: iter ab Arari Helvetii averterant, *had turned aside,* Cæs. B. G. 1, 16: a ceteris consulis liberi omnium in se averterant oculos, Liv. 2, 5: in comitiorum disceptationem ab lege certamen avertere, id. 3, 24.—**3.** With *Abl.*: locis avertit semmus ictum, Luer. 4, 1268: Italiā Teucrorum avertere regem, Virg. Æ. 1, 38.—**4.** With *Dat.*: ne flumina admissario ascendenti avertere se possit, Col. 6, 37, 10: quod mihi non patrii poterant avertere amici, Prop. 3, 23, 9: (Pallada) molitur caro dolis avertere fratri, Val. Fl. 3, 491.—**5.** With *Acc. of place*: poet.: quo regnum Italiæ Libyeas averteret oras, Virg. Æ. 4, 106.—**6.** With *in Acc.*: in fugam classem, Liv. 22, 19: dissipatos in fugam, id. 34, 15:—*Elliptt.*: mille acies avertit avertetque, *sc.* in fugam, *put to flight,* Liv. 9, 19 *fin.*—**7.** With *ad*: quum reus ab hominibus ad deos preces avertisset, Liv. 6, 20: ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 76.—**8.** With *Adv. of place*: quo te abvortisti, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 18.

B. Esp.: **1.**: **a.** *Pass. in reflexive force: To turn one's self or go away, to depart,* etc.: With Gr. *Acc.*: fontes avertitur (*sc.* equus), Virg. G. 3, 490 (cf. Gr. ἀποστρέφεσθαι τὸ ὕδωρ): oppositas impasta avertitur herbas, Stat. Th. 6, 192; cf., also, Petr. 8, 124; 248.—**b.** Avertere =avertere se: *To turn one's self away, retire, withdraw,* etc.: (a) *Abs.*: ecce avortit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 50: avertens roseā cervice refulsit, Virg. Æ. 1, 402: prora avertit, id. ib. 1, 104; cf., also, Gell. 4, 18, 4.—(β) With *ab*: huc abs te avorti, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 83.—(c) With *Adv. of place*: Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 83; cf. preceding *no.* (b).—**2.** *To appropriate to one's self unlawfully, carry off, steal, divert from its proper channel, embezzle,* etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: pecuniam publicam, C. 2 Verr. 1, 4, 11; so, Tac. H. 1, 53.—**b.** With *ab*: quatuor a stabulis tauros, Virg. Æ. 8, 208.—**c.** With *Abl.*: auratam Colchis pellem, Cat. 64, 5.—**d.** With *per*: innumerabilem frumenti numerum per triennium aversum a republicā esse, C. 2 Verr. 3, 69, 163.—**e.** With *Acc. of place*: te non minus domum tuam avertisse, quam, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 19, 49: prædam domum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 59.

II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.**: **a.** *To turn away, divert, keep off*: With *ab*: tu velim a me animum parumper avertas, Lælium loqui ipsum putes, C. Læl. 1, 5: accusandi terrores et minæ populi opinionem a spe absolvendi avertunt, id. Mur. 21, 43: ut nec vobis averteretur a certamine animus, Liv. 1, 28: animum a pietate, id. 7, 5.—**b.** *To avert, ward off, turn away*: (a) In *simple constr.*: O dii immortales, avertite et detestamini, quæso, hoc omen, C. Phil. 4, 4, 10: quod omen dii avertant, id. Fam. 12, 6, 2.—(b) With *ab*: Antonii conatum a republicā avertere, C. Phil. 6, 17, 18.—(c) With *in c. Acc.*: avertere crimen in alios, *to turn away from one's self against others,* Quint. 11, 1, 65.—**2.** *To turn away, divert, withdraw* or *remove from* a course of action, an intention or circumstance: pudor Hannibalem ab incepto avertit, Liv. 23, 18: a philosophiā mater eum avertit, Suet. Ner. 52: si ab homine occidendo grassator avertendus sit, Quint. 12, 1, 39.

B. Aliquem *or* aliquid: *To make averse* or *disinclined, to alienate, estrange:* **1.** With *ab*: legiones abducis a Bruto, Quæ? nempe eas, quas ille a C. Antonii sclere avertit et ad rempublicam suā auctoritate traduxit, C. Phil. 10, 3, 6: ipse Pompeius totum se ab ejus (*sc.* Cæsaris) amicitiā averterat, *had alienated himself,* Cæs. B. C. 1, 4: civitates ab alicujus amicitiā, id. ib. 3, 79: futurum, uti totius Galliæ animi a se averterentur, id. B. G. 1, 20.—**2.** With *Dat.*: nobis mentem deorum, Cat. 64, 405.—**3.** In *simple constr.*: popularium animos, Sall. J. 111, 2.

2. āvia, æ, *f.* [avus] **I.** Prop.: *A grandmother*: Plaut. True. 4, 3, 34. **II.** Meton.: *A prejudice,* as it were, inherited from a grandmother: dum veteres avias tibi revello, Pers. 5, 92.

2. āvia, æ, *f. A plant now unknown:* Col. 6, 14, 3; 6; Veg. 4, 14, 2; id. 4, 15, 2; cf. Schneider in h. l.

aviarium, ii, *n.*, v. aviarius.

āviārius, a, um, *adj.* [avis] *Pertaining to birds, of birds, bird-*: rete, *bird-net,* Var. R. R. 3, 5, 13.—As *Subst.*: **A. aviarius,** ii, *m.*, *A slave who had the charge of fowls or birds:* Col. 8, 3, 4; id. ib. 5, 14; id. ib. 11, 12.—**B. aviārium,** ii, *n.*: **1.** *A place where birds are kept, a poultry-yard, an aviary,* ὀρνιθών: Var. R. R. 3, 3, 7; id. ib. 4, 3; id. ib. 5, 5; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; Col. 8, 1, 3 *sq.*; Pl. 10, 50, 72, § 141.—**2.** *The resort of wild birds in a forest:* Virg. G. 2, 430. ("secreta nemorum, quæ aves frequentant," Serv.)

avicella, v. aucella.

āvicula, æ, *f. dim.* [avis] *A little bird:* aviculæ nidulus, Gell. 2, 29, 2: canoræ, App. M. 11, p. 260, 21.

āviculārius, ii, *m.* [avicula]=aviarius, *A slave who had the charge of fowls or birds:* Apic. 8, 7.

āvide, *adv.* [avidus] *Eagerly, greedily* (class.): Enn. ap. Var. L. L. 6, 8, 74; Lucr. 4, 1104; C. Sen. 8, 26: jam bibit avide, Suet. Tib. 59: pransus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127:—*Comp.*: Liv. 23, 18; id. 34, 15: avidius vino ciboque corpora onerant, id. 41, 2: Suet. Cal. 18:—*Sup.*: C. Phil. 14, 1, 1.

āvidĭtas, ātis, *f.* [avidus] **I.** Gen.: *An eagerness for something* (either lawful or unlawful), *avidity, longing, vehement desire:* **A.** With *Gen.*: **1.** *Objective:* quæ (*sc.* senectus) mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, potionis et cibi abstulit, C. Sen. 14, 46: gloriæ, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 45: pecuniæ, id. Parad. 6, 1, 43: vini, Suet. Tib. 42.—**2.** *Subjective* (*Plur.*): bestiolarum aviditates, Pl. 11, 6, 5, § 15: feminarum, id. 20, 21, 84, § 227.—**B.** With *Gerund in* di: legendi, C. Fin. 3, 2, 7: imparandi, Tac. H. 1, 52.—**C.** With *ad*: ad cibos, Pl. 20, 18, 65, § 173. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Greediness of gain, covetousness, avarice:* inhæret aviditas, Plaut. Merc. prol. 29: ad quas (*sc.* res) plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur, C. Off. 2, 11, 38: cf., also, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21.—**B.** *Greediness in eating, voracity, voraciousness:* nec ulla res in cibis magis aviditatem incitat, inhibetque eadem, Pl. 20, 7, 6, § 64: aviditatem excitare, id. 23, 1, 7, § 12: aviditatem facere, id. 23, 8, 75, § 144.

āvĭdĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Eagerly, greedily* (post-class.): Val. Ant. ap. Arn. 5, p. 155; App. M. 4, p. 145, 27.

āvidus, a, um, *adj.* [1. aveo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Longing eagerly* for something (either lawful or unlawful), *desirous, eager, greedy:* **1.** With *Gen.*: cibi, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 16: Romani semper appetentes gloriæ præter ceteras gentes atque avidi laudis, C. M. mil. 3, 7: festinatio victoriæ avida, id. Phil. 3, 1, 2: potentiæ, honoris, divitiarum, Sall. J. 15, 4: turba avida novarum rerum, Liv. 1, 8: avidus pœnæ (*sc.* sumendæ), id. 8, 30: libidinum, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 11: futuri, id. A. P. 172:—*Sup.*: avidissimus privatæ gratiæ, Sall. Hist. (Orat. Cottæ ad Popul. p. 245 ed. Gerl.).—**2.** With *Gerund in* di: belli gerundi, Sall. J. 35, 3: malefaciundi, id. Hist. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 343:—*Comp.*: avidior properandi, id. Hist. 4, 30 Gerl.: videndi, Or. M. 10, 57.—**3.** With *Inf.* (poet.): avidi committere pugnam, Or. M. 5, 75: cognoscere amantem, id. ib. 10, 472; so, Luc. 6, 686.—**4.** With *Respective Gen.*: humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, *in respect of,* Lucr. 4, 595.—**5.** With *in c. Acc.*: avida in novas res ingenia, Liv. 22, 21: avidæ in direptiones manus, id. 5, 20.—**6.** With *Dat.*: servorum manus subitis avidæ, Tac. H. 1, 7.—**7.** *Abs.*: avidas legiones dispertit, Tac. A. 1, 51: ita sunt avidæ (aures mese), *etc.*, C. Or. 29 *fin.*; Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 19: avidæ libidines, C. Sen. 12: amor, Cat. 63, 83: cor, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 58: pectus, id. H. 9, 161: amplexus, id. M. 7, 143.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *Greedy of gain, avaricious, covetous* = avarus: Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 24; Aul. prol. 9; id. ib. 3, 5, 12; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 43; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 15: divitias Conduplicant avidi, Lucr. 3, 71: grati animi, non appetentis, non avidi signa proferri perutile est, C. de Or. 2, 43, 182: avidæ manus heredis, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 19:—*Comp.*: aliquantum ad rem avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51.—**2.** *Desirous of food, voracious, ravenous, gluttonous:* avidos vicinum funus ut ægros Exanimat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 126: convivæ, id. ib. 1, 5, 75.—Poet.: mare, *the insatiable:* Lucr. 1, 1030; Hor. Od. 1, 28, 18: morbus, Lucr. 6, 1236: manus mortis, Tib. 1, 3, 4: ignis, Ov. M. 9, 234; 12, 280: flammæ, id. ib. 9, 172: morsus, id. ib. 4, 724. **II.** Meton.: in Lucret., of space: *Wide, large, vast:* avidam partem montes silvæque ferarum Possedere, Lucr. 5, 202 Forbig.: avido complexu quem tenet æther, id. 2, 1066: so, id. 5, 471.

Āvĭēnus, i, *m.* Rufus Festus —, *A Roman poet in the latter half of the fourth century, whose most distinguished work is a* Metaphrasis Periegeseos Dionysii, *and a metaphrase of the Phenomena of Aratus.*

āvi-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [avis; pes] *Bird-footed, swift-footed:* avipedis animula leporis, Serenus in Mart. Cap. 5, p. 169 (also in Ter. Maur. p. 2415 P., and in Mar. Victor. pp. 2546, 2595 P.).

āvis, is, *f.* (*Abl. sing.* both avi and ave; cf. Var. L. L. 8, 37, 120; Prisc. p. 765 P.; Rhemn. Palæm. p. 1374 ib.; cf. Charis, p. 96 P.; in the lang. of religion more freq. avi; v. below) [Sanscrit, vi, "a bird," fr. rt. VAY, "to go"] **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *A bird*; or collect. *the winged race, the feathered tribe:* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 7; Lucr. 1, 257: arguta, Prop. 1, 18, 30: istā enim avi (*sc.* aquilā) volat nulla vehementius, C. de Div. 2, 70, 144: ave ad perfugia litorum tendente, Pl. 10, 3, 3, § 9.—A description of birds is found in Pl. H. N. lib. 10. Their habits, in Var. R. R. 3, 3 *sq.*; Col. 8, 1 *sq.*—**2.** Fig.: Facete, for a man in the garb of a bird: Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 15.—**3.** Meton.: The Romans, as is well known, took their omens or auguries from birds (v. augurium and auspicium) (postquam avem aspexit templo Anchises, Næv. in Prob. Virg. E. 6, 31). Hence, avis = omen: *A sign, omen, portent:* liquido exeo foras Auspicio, avi sinistrā, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 2; id. Ps. 2, 4, 72: solvero secundo rumore aversāque avi, old poet. in C. de Div. 1, 16, 29: malā ducis avi domum, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 5: este bonis avibus visi natoque mihique, Ov. F. 1, 513; id. M. 15, 640: di, qui secundis avibus in prælium miserint, Liv. 6, 12; Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 26: hac venias, Natalis, avi, Tib. 2, 2, 21:—*Abl.*: ave: tunc ave deceptus falsā, Ov. M. 5, 147.

B. Once in Varro of the *bee*: de incredibili earum avium naturā audi, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 3.

āvĭtē, *adv.* [avitus] *From ancient times, long ago:* Tert. adv. Val. 39; dub.

āvĭtium, ii, *n.* [avis] *The winged race:* App. Flor. *sub fin.*

āvītus, a, um, *adj.* [avus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: *Of,* or *belonging to, a grandfather*; *derived from a grandfather:* paternæ atque avitæ possessiones, C. Agr. 2, 30, 82: bona, id. Cœl. 14, 34: aviti nominis heres Tantalus, Ov. M. 6, 239: nobilitas, Tac. A. 2, 38: divitiæ, Cat. 68, 121.—**B.** Of animals: *Of,* or *belonging to an ancestor, ancestral:* sanguine avito nobilis, Prop. 2, 24, 37: avita tropæa, id. 4, 11, 20: solium

avitum, Ov. M. 6, 650.—**B.** *Very old* or *ancient*: merum, Ov. A. A. 2, 695: mos, Just. 1, 1, 4: malum, Liv. 1, 6.

ā-vius, a, um, *adj.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; via] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *That is at a distance from the way; that goes out of* or *is remote from the way*; hence also, *untrodden, unfrequented* (but, *devius*, leading from the right way, and *invius*, where there is no way, pathless) (in the poets and histt. freq.; not in Cic.): Silvani lucus extra murum est avius, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 8: avia Pieridum peragro loca, nullius ante Trita solo, Lucr. 1, 925; id. ib. 4, 1: nemora avia, id. 2, 144; id. 5, 1385: virgulta, Virg. G. 2, 328: montes, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 2: aviis itineribus, *through by-ways*, Sall. J. 54, 9; Suet. Aug. 96: solitudines, Vell. 2, 55, 4:—As *Subst.*; **avium,** ĭi, *n. A pathless*, or *out of the way, place*: in a pun with avium, from avis: hunc avium dulcedo ducit ad avium, Auct. Her. 4, 21.—*Plur.* (so mostly): **1.** *Abs.*: avia cursu Dum sequor, et notā excedo regione viarum, Virg. Æ. 2, 737: per avia ac derupta, Tac. A. 6, 21: per avia, Ov. M. 1, 701; id. ib. 2, 305.—**2.** With *Gen.*: avia itinerum, Vell. 2, 75, 3: nemorum, Ov. M. 1, 479: saltuum, Tac. A. 2, 68: Oceani, id. ib. 2, 15: Armeniæ, id. ib. 13, 37.—**B.** Poet. of persons: *Wandering, straying*: continuo in montes sese avius abdidit altos, Virg. Æ. 11, 810. **II.** Fig.: *Wandering, erring*: **A.** With *ab*: avius a verā longe ratione vagaris, Lucr. 2, 81; cf. id. 2, 229; 740; id. 3, 464.—**B.** With *Abl.*: avia cœpto Consilia, *i. e. leading away from the undertaking*, Sil. 12, 493. **III.** Meton.: *Inaccessible, not to be approached*: avia loca, Liv. 9, 19.

āvŏcāmentum, i, *n.* [avoco] *That which calls off* from pain, trouble, etc., *an alleviation, diversion, recreation* (post-Aug.): Pl. Ep. 8, 23, § 1; id. ib. 8, 5, 3; id. Pan. 82, 8; Lact. Op. Dei, 28.

āvŏcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A calling off from* any action, care, etc., *a diverting of the attention, diversion, interruption* (rare): **A.** With *ab*: avocatio a cogitandā molestiā, C. Tusc. 3, 15, 33.—**B.** *Abs.*: Sen. Ep. 56, 4.

āvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who calls off* or *away*: Tert. Carn. Christ. 5.

āvŏcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who calls away*: veritatis, Tert. Anim. 1.

ā-vŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; voco] **I.** Prop.: *To call off* or *away from*: **A.** With *ab*: consul ab omnibus magistratibus et comitiatum et concionem avocare potest, Messal. ap. Gell. 13, 15, 8.—**B.** With *Dat.*: nec avocare (*sc.* populum) alius alii potest, *etc.*: Messal. ap. Gell. 13, 15, 8.—**C.** With *ad*: parteu exercitūs ad bellum, Liv. 4, 61.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.*: quum puberu in arcem præsidio armisque obtinendam avocasset, Liv. 1, 6.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To call off, withdraw, remove*, etc.: **1.** With *ab*: a rebus occultis philosophiam, C. Ac. 1, 4, 15: a propriis personis et temporibus controversiam, id. Or. 14, 45.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: avocat (*sc.* orator) arma, *i.e., makes a feint*, Quint. 9, 1, 20.—**3.** With *ad*: quibusdam ad Antiochum multitudinis animos avocantibus, Liv. 37, 9.—**B.** *To call off* from an action or purpose: *to divert, withdraw, turn away* (so, mostly): aliquem ab aliquā re voluptas avocat, C. Arch. 6, 12: si te laus allicere ad recte faciendum non potest, ne metus quidem a fœdissimis factis potest avocare? id. Phil. 2, 45, 115: nihil prætermisi quin Pompeium a Cæsaris conjunctione avocarem, id. Ib. 2, 10, 23: quos jam ætas a prœliis avocabat, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: senectus avocat a rebus gerendis, id. Sen. 5, 15; cf. also, Suet. Aug. 40.—**C.** *To withdraw by interrupting, to interrupt, hinder*: multum distringebar frigidis negotiis, quæ simul et avocant animum et communiunt, Pl. Ep. 9, 2, 1.—**D.** *To disturb one's attention, distract*: ab iis, quæ avocant, abductus et liber et mihi relictus, Pl. Ep. 9, 36, 2.—**E.** Avocare se, *etc.*: *To divert, entertain one's self*: Arn. 7, p. 215.—**F.** Law *t. t.*: **1.** *To reclaim*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: ut partem ejus, quod in fraudem datum est, posset avocare, Scæv. Dig. 22, 3, 6.—**b.** With *Abl.*: si quis eam possessionem jure avocaverit, Pompon. Dig. 19, 1, 3.—**c.** With *Dat.*: non potest avocari ei res, Paul. Dig. 35, 2, 1.—**2.** *To recall, disavow*: ipsius factum avocare non possum, Ulp. Dig. 39, 5, 4.

a-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre (AVOLUNT = avolant, Fest. p. 26 Müll, *N.*), 1. *v. n.* [ab, *no.* II. A. 1.; 2. volo] **I.** Prop.: Of winged creatures: *To fly away*: **A.** With *per*: per ætherias umbras, Cat. 66, 55.—**B.** With *Dat.*: auspicanti pullos avolásse, Suet. Galb. 18.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To flee away, vanish*, etc.: voluptas avolat, C. Fin. 2, 32, 106.—**B.** Of dying persons: *To flee away, depart*: C. Tusc. 1, 43, 103.

III. Meton.: Of persons, etc.: *To hasten, speed, go quickly away*: **A.** *Abs.*: avolat ipse, Virg. Æ. 11, 712.—**B.** With *Adv. of place*: experiar certe ut hinc avolem, C. Att. 9, 10, 3.—**C.** With *Abl. of instrument*: citatis equis avolant Romam, Liv. 1, 57.—**D.** With *ad*: ad equites, Liv. 3, 61.—**E.** With *Acc. of place*: Liv. 1, 57; cf. preceding *no.* C.

āvulsĭo, onis, *f.* [avello] Of the branches of a tree, *etc.*: *A tearing off*: Pl. 17, 10, 9, § 58; id. 17, 13, 21, § 98.

āvulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who tears off*: Pl. 9, 45, 69, § 148.

āvulsus, a, um, *P.* of avello.

āvunculus, i, *m. dim.* [avus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A mother's brother, maternal uncle* (a brother of the father is called *patruus*): Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 17; cf. Paul. Dig. 38, 10, 10 P.; C. de Or. 2, 84.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Avunculus magnus, *a grandmother's brother* (aviæ frater), *great-uncle*, C. Brut. 62, 222; Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1; and Paul. ib. 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 16, 26.—**2.** Avunculus major, *A brother of the great-grandmother, great-great-uncle* (proaviæ frater), Gai. and Paul. l. l. (in Isid. Orig. l. l.; proavunculus).—**3.** Avunculus maximus, *A brother of the great-great-grandmother* (abaviæ frater), Paul. l. l. (in Isid. Orig. l. l. abavunculus). **II.** Meton.: **A.** in the histt. sts. avunculus major = avunculus magnus, Vell. 2, 59, 3; Suet. Aug. 7; id. Claud. 3; and avunculus *abs.* = avunculus major: Tac. A. 2, 43; 53; id. ib. 4, 75.—**B.** *The husband of the mother's sister*: Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 17.

āvus, i, *m.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: *A grandfather*: pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; so, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 43; C. Cœl. 14, 33; Hor. S. 1, 6, 131; cf. Gai. Dig. 38, 10, 1; Paul. ib. 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 9; 6, 23.—**B.** Of animals: *A grandsire*: Virg. G. 4, 209. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Ancestor, forefather*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 3; Ov. F. 2, 30; id. H. 16, 173.—**B.** *An old man*: Albin. 2, 4.

‡**axāmenta,** orum, *n.* [1. axis, *no.* II. G.] *Religious hymns written in Saturnian measure, which were annually sung by the Salii*; inscribed on tables of wood: Fest. p. 3; cf. Comm. p. 301: "*axamenta* στίχοι ἐπὶ θυσιῶν Ἡρακλέους." Gloss. The beginning of such a Salian hymn (in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86) runs thus: Divom éxta cánto, Divom Dío súpplicante; cf. Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 291.

‡**axare,** nominare, Fest. p. 8.

‡**axe glomerati,** universi stantes, id est, cohortibus aut legionibus, Fest. p. 22; cf. Comm. p. 337.

axēdo, onis, *m.*=axis, *no.* II. G.: *A board, plank*: Marc. Emp. 33 *fin.*

†**Axĕnus,** = ἄξενος (inhospitable): Axenus Pontus, *An early name of the* Pontus Euximus: Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 55.

axĭcĭa, æ, *f.* [asseo] prps. *A pair of scissors*: Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 22.

axĭcŭlus (assic-), i, *m. dim.* [1. axis] **I.** Prop.: *A small axle-tree*: Vitr. 10, 14. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A pin*: Vitr. 10, 21.—**B.** *A small beam* or *pole*: Col. 6, 19, 2.—**C.** *A small board* or *plank*: Amm. 21, 2, 1; id. 16, 8, 10.

‡**axilla,** v. ala.

axim, axit = egerim, it; v. ago *init.*

†**axinŏmantia,** æ, *f.*=ἀξινομαντεία, *Divination from axes*: Pl. 36, 19, 34, § 142; cf. id. 30, 2, 5, § 14.

†**axĭōma,** ătis, *n.*=*dξίωμα* (ŏ, Mart. Cap. 4, p. 94), *A principle, axiom*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3; cf. Gell. 16, 8 (pure Lat. proloquium, pronunciatum, profatum, *etc.*: v. Gell. 16, 8, 6).

1. †**axis** (sts. written assis), is, *m.* [akin to Sanscr. akshn, rota, currus; Greek ἄξων; Old Germ. Ahsa; Mod.Germ. Achse] **I.** Prop.: *An axle-tree*: faginus axis, Virg. G. 3, 172: ab axibus rotarum deligabantur falces, Liv. 37, 41.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A chariot, car, waggon* (poet.): Ov. M. 2, 59; id. H. 4, 160; Sen. Herc. Œt. 1442; Sil. 16, 360:—*Plur. for Sing.*: Ov. M. 2, 148; id. ib. 4, 632. —**B.** *The axle* of a water-clock: Vitr. 9, 8, 8.—**C.** *The axis* of the earth: mundum versari circum axem cœli, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 52; id. Ac. 2, 39, 123; id. Univ. 10; Luc. 6, 1106.—Hence, again Meton.: **1. a.** *The pole*: Luc. 7, 422: inocciduus, id. 8, 175: meridianus, Vitr. 6, 1.—**b.** *The north pole*: Lucr. 6, 721; C. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; Virg. G. 2, 270; Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 1; Manil. 4, 589.—**2.** *The whole heavens*: Atlas Axem humero torquet stellis aptum, Virg. Æ. 4, 482; so, id. ib. 6, 536; Ov. M. 1, 255; Stat. Th. 5, 86; id. S. 3, 3, 76: sub axe, *under the open heaven*: Virg. Æ. 2, 512; id. ib. 8, 28.—**3.** *A region of the heavens, a clime*: boreus, *the north*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41: hesperius, *the west*, id. M. 4, 214; Luc. 3, 359.—**D.** *An iron*, or *hook on which a hinge turns*: Stat. Th. 1, 346.—**E.** *The valve* of a pipe: Vitr. 10, 12.—**F.** Axes volutarum, in architect. *The axes of a volute*, Vitr. 3, 3.—**G.** *A board, plank*: "tabula sectilis *axis* appellatur," Fest. p. 3; Cæs. B. C. 2, 9; Vitr. 4, 2; id. 7, 1; Col. 6, 30, 2; Pl. 36, 25, 62, § 187; Luc. 3, 455; Gell. 2, 12, 1.

2. **axis,** is, *f. A wild animal in India, unknown to us*: Pl. 8, 21, 31, § 76.

axĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ago] *One who pursues something in common with others*: Plaut. and Claud. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93; Paul. ex Fest. p. 3 Müll,

Axĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Ἄξιος, *A river of Macedonia* (now *the Vardar*): Liv. 39, 54; id. 26; cf. Mel. 2, 3; Pl. 4, 10, 17, § 34.

†**axon,** onis, *m.*=ἄξων, **I.** Prop.: *A line upon the sun-dial, its axis*, Vitr. 9, 5. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A part of the* ballista, Vitr. 10, 17.—**B.** Axones, *The tablets of wood on which Solon's laws were engraved* ("axibus lignels," Gell. 2, 12, 1), Amm. 16, 5, 1.

Axŏna, æ, *f. A river of Gaul* (now *the Aisne*): Cæs. B. G. 2, 5; Aus. Mos. 461.

ax-ungĭa, æ, *f.* [axis; ungo] *That which besmears the axle*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Waggon-grease*, Pl. 28, 9, 37. **II.** Meton.: *Grease, fat*: Pall. 1, 17, 3; Veg. 4, 10, 3; 12, 3.

Axurus, v. Anxur.

†**azanĭæ nuces** [ἀζάνω] *Pine-cones, which open on the tree*: Pl. 16, 26, 44, § 107.

†**azōni dii,**=ἄζωνοι, *Gods who had no particular part of heaven assigned to them* (pure Lat. communes): Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 118; Mart. Cap. 1, p. 17.

†**Azōtĭcē,** *adv.* = Ἀζωτιστί. *Like the people of Azotus*: Azotice loqui, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 13, 24.

Azōtis, ĭdis, *adj. f.*=Ἀζωτίς, *Of* or *belonging to Azotus*: ducentes uxores Azotidas, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 13, 23.

Azōtus, i, *f.* Ἄζωτος, *A city of Palestine, once belonging to the Philistines*, called in Scripture *Ashdod* (now *Esdud*), Pl. 5, 13, 14, § 68: pugnasset contra Azotum et cepisset eam, Vulg. Isai. 20, 1.

Azurĭtānus, a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Azura*, or *Assura, a city of procons. Africa*: Pl. 5, 4, 4, § 29; dub. al. Assuritanus, Sillig. ed. maj.; Anton. Itin.

†**āzȳmus** (ȳ, Paul. Nol. 21, 650; 23, 45; Prud. Apoth. 421), a, um, *adj.*=ἄζυμος, **I.** Prop.: *Unleavened*: panis, Scribon. Compos. 138. **II.** Fig. (Eccl. Lat.): *Unleavened*, i.e. *pure*; in life and doctrine: ut sitis nova conspersio, sicut estis azymi, Vulg. 1 Cor. 5, 8.—As *Subst.*: **azyma,** ōrum, *n.* Of *pure doctrine* under the fig. of *unleavened bread*: in azymis sinceritatis et veritatis, Vulg. 1 Cor. 5, 8.

B.

B, b, *indecl. n.* or (on account of literæ) *f.*, the second letter of the Latin alphabet, expressing the soft labial sound between *v* and *p*, corresponding to the Gr. beta (Β, β), and briefly expressed by *be*, Ter. Maur. p. 2387 P. It was used of various natural sounds, as balare, barrire: young children called their drink bua; so, also, it indicated in balbus the stammering sound; in bambalio the stuttering; in blatire and blaterare the babbling; in blæsus the lisping; in blandus the caressing. At the beginning of words *b* is found only in connection with the consonants *l* and *r*; for bdellium, instead of which Marc. Empir. also wrote bedella, is a foreign word; but in the middle of words it is also connected with other liquid and feeble consonants. Before hard consonants *b* is found only in compounds with *ab* and *sub*, which prepositions also, with *ab*, alone end in a labial sound; and these frequ. rejected the labial, even when they were separated by the addition of an *s*, as absterreo and absporto pass into aspello and asporto, or the place of the labial is supplied by *u*, as in aufero and aufugio (cf. ab *init.* and au). Since in Lat., unlike the Gr. usage, the nom. of all substt. of the third decl. end in *s*, whose genitives have the sound of *b* before the ending, as plebs from plebis, urbs from urbis, *etc.*, so in Arabs, Libs, chalybs (= Ἄραψ, Λίψ, χαλύψ), the Gr. ψ was represented by *bs*, which was also done in absis, Absyrtus, absinthium, and obsonium (= ἄψις, Ἄψυρτος, ἀψίνθιον, ὀψώνιον); yet otherwise in the formation of words, *b* before *s* and *t* was changed to *p*, as scribo, scripsi, scriptum; nubo, nupsi, nuptum, *etc.* Still the grammarians not rarely vary in these words between *bs* and *ps*: cf. Prisc. p. 537 P.; 566 ib.; Vel. Long. p. 2224 ib.; 2261 ib.; Valerian. in Cassiod. p. 2289 ib.; Mar. Victor. p. 2465.—Of the liquids, *l* and *r* stand both before and after *b*, but *m* only before it, with the exception of abmatertera paralled with the equally anomalous abpatruus (cf. ab *init.* and *jin.*), and *n* only after *b*; hence, *con* and *in* before *b* always become *com* and *im*; just as inversely *b* before *s* is sometimes changed to *m*, as Sammium for Sabinium and scamnum for scabinum, whence the diminn. scabellum.—*B* is so readily joined with *s*, that not only acubus, arcubus, *etc.*, were written for acibus, arcibus, *etc.*, but also contubernium was formed from taberna, and bubile was used for bovile, as also in dubius (=δοῦς, duo) a *b* was inserted.—That *B* could be doubled, appears not only from the foreign words abbas and sabbatum, but also from obba and gibba, and the compounds with ob and sub. *B* appears transposed in abdomen for adipomen (from adeps), where *p* became *b*, as in the Gr. hebdomas; it is rejected in uro for buro, from πῦρ, while it is retained in comburo and bustum; reduplicated in bibo, from the Gr. πίω, as the shortness of the first syllable in the preterite bibi, compared with dĕdi and stĕti *or* stīti, shows: although later bibo was treated as a primitive, and the genuine bibitum formed from it. Sometimes before *b* an *m* was inserted, *e. g.* in cumbo for κύπτω, lambo for λάπτω, nimbus for νέφος; inversely, also, it was rejected in sabucus for sambucus, and labdacismus for lambdacismus.—As in the middle, so at the beginning of words, *b* might take the place of any other labial, *e. g.* baxis for pyxis, balæna for φάλαινα, carbatina for carpatina, publicus from populicus, ambo for ἄμφω: even Enn. wrote Burrus and Bruges for Pyrrhus and Phryges; Næv., Balantium for Palatium (v. the latter words, and cf. Fest. p. 24).—In a later age, intercourse with the Greeks occasioned the pronunciation of the *b* and *v* to be so similar, that Adamantius Martyrius in Cassiod. p. 2295—2400 P., drew up a separate catalogue of words which might be written with either *b* or *v*. Thus even Petronius has berbex for verbex, and in inscriptions such errors as bixit for vixit, abe for ave, ababus for abavus, *etc.*, as inversely vene, devitum, acervus, vasis instead of bene, debitum, acerbus, basis, are not rare.—The interchange between labials, palatals, and linguals, as glans for βάλανος, bilis for fel *or* χολή, is rare at the beginning of words, but more freq. in the middle, as taleo from τήκω, habeo from ἔχω, habena from ὀχάνη, terebra from τέρετρον, uber from οὖθαρ, with which esp. the change of tribus Sucusana into Suburana (Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15; Quint. 1, 7, 29) deserves consideration. This interchange is, however, most freq. in the syllables of derivation, like ber, cer, ter; brum *or* bulum, crum *or* culum, trum; bundus and cundus; bilis and tilis, *etc.*—Finally, the interchange of *b* with *du* at the beginning of words deserves special mention, as duonus for bonus, Bellona for Duellona, bellum for duellum, bellicus for duellicus, *etc.* (v. h. vv.), and bis from duis.—As an abbreviation, *B* usu. designates bonus *or* bene. Thus, B. D.= Bona Dea. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1524; 2427; 2822: B. M.=Bene Merenti, ib. *no.* 99; 114; 506, et sæp.—Sometimes, also, it stands for Beneficiarius, and BB. Beneficiarii, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3489; 3868; 3486. See more upon this letter in Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 216—231.

Bāal, *m., indecl.* בַּעַל (lord) *A Syrian deity:* Bāal, Prud. Apoth. 393: Bĭal, Sedul. 5, 147.

† **bābæ** or **papæ,** *interj.*=βαβαί or παπαί, an exclamation of astonishment and joy: *Wonderful! strange!* huic babæ! basilice te intulisti et facete, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 25; so, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 131; id. Cas. 5, 2, 26; id. Epid. 1, 1, 52; id. Men. 5, 5, 20, et al.; Ter. Eun, 2, 2, 48; 3, 1, 26; Petr. S. 37, 9: *Ep.* Cadum tibi veteris vini propino. *St.* Papæ! Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 24; so, id. ib. 5, 7, 3.

‡ **babburrus,** a, um, *adj. Foolish, silly,* Isid. Orig. 10, 31.

Bābȳlo, ōnis, *m.* (prob. from Babylon, a Babylonian, foreigner) *A money-changer, banker:* Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17 Bentl.; v. Persicus.

Bābȳlon, ōnis, *f.* (*Gen. Gr.* Babylonos, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 653; *Acc. Gr.* Babylona, Prop. 3, 11, 21; Mart. 9, 76; Pl. 6, 26, 30), Βαβυλών, *The ancient and renowned metropolis of the Babylo-Assyrian empire, in Mesopotamia, on the Euphrates; its ruins are found at Hille, in Irak Arabi,* Mel. 1, 11, 2; Pl. 6, 26, 30; Curt. 5, 6; C. Div. 1, 23 *fin.*; cf. Mann. Pers. S. 300 *sq.*—Hence

Bābȳlōnia, æ, *f.*, Βαβυλωνία: **A.** *The Syrian province, named after its capital, Babylon* (v. preced.), *between the Euphrates and Tigris;* in a wider sense, sts. used for *all Syria, Assyria, and Mesopotamia* (now *Irak Arabi*), Mel. 1, 11, 1; Pl. 6, 26, 30; cf. Mann. Pers. p. 247 *sq.*—**B.** For Babylon, *the city of Babylon,* Just. 1, 2; id. 12, 13.—And

Bābȳlōnius, a, um, *adj. Babylonian* (pertaining as well to the city Babylon as to Babylonia): miles, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 19: Euphrates, Ov. M. 2, 248: mœnia, Luc. 6, 50: arx, Curt. 5, 1, 25: Seleucia, *situate in Babylonia,* Pl. 6, 26, 30: juncus (produced in the region of Babylon, of particular excellence), id. 21, 18, 72.—And since Babylonia was the primitive seat of astronomy and astrology, Babylonii numeri (poet. = Chaldæi), Hor. Od. 1, 11, 2 (cf. C. Div. 2, 47: Chaldaicæ rationes), and appel. for *skilled in astronomy and astrology:* me creat Archytæ soboles, Babylonius Horos, Prop. 4, 1, 79.—As *Subst.:* **A. Babylonii,** orum, *m. The Babylonians,* C. Div 2, 46; Curt. 5, 1, 25; Tert. Cult. Fem. 1, 1.—**B. Babylonia,** æ, *f., A Babylonian woman,* Ov. M. 4, 44; 99.—And

Bābȳlōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=Babylonius, *Babylonian, Babylonic:* peristromata (skillfully woven and inwrought with figures; cf. Pl. 8, 48, 74), Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53; picta superbe texta, Mart. 8, 28, 17; Martian. Dig. 39, 4, 16 § 7: pelles, *coming from Babylonia* (a tribute in in the time of the emperors), Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.—With reference to astrology (cf. Babylonius): doctrina, Lucr. 5, 726.—As *Subst.:* **Babylonica,** orum (more rare in sing. **Babylonicum,** i), *n. Babylonian coverings or tapestry:* Lucr. 4, 1026; so, Ulp. Dig. 34. 2, 26; cf. Fest. s. v. SOLLA, pp. 141 and 241; Publ. Syrus in Petr. S. 55, 6, 3.—And

Bābȳlōnĭensis, e, *adj.*=Babylonius, *Babylonian;* only in Plaut.: miles, Truc. 1, 1, 66; id. ib. 1, 2, 100; id. ib. 2, 4, 38.—And

Bābȳlōnȳăcus, a, um, *adj.*=Babylonius, *Babylonian:* undæ, *i. e. the Euphrates,* Manil. 4, 578.

baca, v. bacca.

‡ **bacar,** *A wine-vessel similar to the* bacrio, *a wine-glass,* Fest. p. 25; cf. Comm. p. 344.

bacca (in MSS. sts. written baca), æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A berry:* myrti, Cato R. R. 101; Ov. M. 11, 234: lauri, Virg. G. 1, 306: tinus, Ov. M. 10, 98: ebuli, Virg. E. 10, 27: cupressi, Pl. 16, 27, 50: platani, id. 15, 7, 7: hyssopi, id. 26, 12, 76, et al.—**B.** Esp. (very freq.): *Of the olive:* agricola quum florem olew videt, baccam quoque se visurum putat, C. Div. 2, 6, 16; Hor. S. 2, 4, 69; id. Ep. 1, 16, 2; Ov. M. 6, 81; 8, 295; cf. Mart. 13, 101.—So of the olive in the poets also *als.:* Hor. Od. 2, 6, 16: quot Sicyon baccas, quot parit Hybla favos, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 10.—As sacred to Minerva: ponitur hic bicolor sinceræ bacca Minervæ, Ov. M. 8, 665; so, id. ib. 13, 683. And of the fruit of the wild olive-tree, id. ib. 14, 525; cf. Virg. G. 2, 183.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Any round fruit that grows upon a tree:* Lucr. 5, 1362: arbores serat diligens agricola, quarum aspiciet baccam ipse nunquam, C. Tusc. 1, 14; id. Div. 1, 51, 116; so, id. de Sen. 2, 5; id. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: semen inclusum est in intima parte earum baccarum, quæ ex quaque stirpe funduntur, id. N. D. 2, 51; so, id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: felices, Sil. 15, 535.—**B.** *Any thing like a berry in shape:* **1.** *A pearl:* Hor. Epod. 8, 14: aceto diluit insignem baccam, id. S. 2, 3, 241; so, Ov. M. 10, 116; 265; Virg. Cul. 67; Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 592; id. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 167; id. Laud. Stil. 2, 88; id. VI. Cons. Honor. 528.—**2.** *The dung of sheep or goats:* Pall. Jan. 14, 3.—**3.** *A link of a chain, in the shape of a berry:* Prud. περὶ στεφ. 1, 46; so, id. Psych. procem. 33.

baccālia, æ. *f.* [bacca] *A kind of laurel abounding in berries,* Pl. 15, 30, 33.

baccālis, e, *adj.* [bacca] *Bearing berries:* laurus, Pl. 17, 10, 11.

† **baccar** (baccharˌ), ăris, *n.* (baccaris, is, *f.*, Pl. 12, 12, 26) = βάκχαρις, *A plant having a fragrant root, which yielded a kind of oil;* called also nardum rusticum (cf. Pl. 12, 12, 26); acc. to Sprengel it is the Celtic valerian (Valeriana Celtica, L.), Pl. 21, 6, 16; Virg. E. 4, 19 ("baccar herba est, quæ fascinum depellit," Serv.); ib. 7, 27.

baccātus, a, um, *adj.* [bacca, *no.* II. B. 1.] *Furnished, set, or adorned with pearls* (very rare): mundi baccatum, Virg. Æ. 1, 655; Sil. 8, 134; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41.

1. **Bacchа** (old orthogr. BACA; v. Senat. Cons. de Bacchan. in Append.), æ (**Bacchis,** Idis, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 41), *f.* [Βάκχη = Μαινάς or θυιάς] *A Bacchant, a female companion of Bacchus, who, in company with Silenus and the Satyrs, celebrated the festival of that deity with frantic extravagance of manner, having a wreath of ivy on her head, and a fawn skin upon her left shoulder, a staff entwined with ivy in her hand, and with hair dishevelled:* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 71; Var. L. L. 7, 5, 97; Ov. M. 4, 26; id. ib. 6, 587 *sq.*; id. ib. 9,

642; id. ib. 11, 89; id. Tr. l. l.; id. H. 10, 48; id. F. 6, 507; Prop. 3, 22, 33; Luc. 5, 74 (Matres Edonides, Ov. M. 11, 69; v. Bacchus). Represented in paintings: Bacchas istas cum Musis Metelli comparas, C. Fam. 7, 23. Bacchis initiare aliquem, *to initiate into the festivals of Bacchus*, Liv. 39, 9 and 10.—In a pun with Bacchis (q. v. *no.* II.): quia Bacchis, Bacchas metuo et Bacchanal tuum, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 19: Bacchides non Bacchides sed Bacchæ sunt acerrumæ, id. ib. 3, 1, 4.—Hence **Bacchēus,** a, um, *adj.* Βάκχειος, *Relating to the Bacchæ* or *Bacchantes, Bacchantian:* vox, Col. 10, 223: sanguis, *spilt by them*, Stat. Th. 1, 328: bella, id. ib. 12, 791.

2. ‡ **Baccha,** æ, *f. A kind of Spanish wine*, Var. L. L. 7, 5, 97.

bacchābundus, a, um, *adj.* [bacchor] *Revelling in the manner of the Bacchantes, boisterous, noisy, ranting, raving* (post-Aug. and rare): agmen, Curt. 9, 10, 17; App. Apol. p. 326, 8.

Bacchæus=Baccheus, v. Bacchus, *no.* II. C.

Bacchānal (old orthogr. BACANAL, v. Senat. Cons. de Bacchan. in App.), ālis, *n.* [from Bacchus, like Fagutal, Frutinal, Lupercal]. **A.** *A place dedicated to Bacchus, the place where the festivals of Bacchus were celebrated:* ad Bacchas veni in Bacchanal, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 3; id. ib. 8; Liv. 39, 18.

B. Plur., Bacchanalia, ium (*Gen.* sts. Bacchanaliorum, Sall. Hist. Frgm. in Non. 489, 25; cf. Madvig, Gr. § 44, 2; Zumpt, Gr. § 67), *n. The feast of Bacchus, the* (Gr.) *orgies of Bacchus* (diff. from the Roman festival of Liber, v. Liberalia); celebrated once in three years, at night, and in the most tumultuous and licentious manner; hence prohibited in Rome, A. U. C. 568, B. C. 186, by a decree of the senate, Senatusconsultum de Bacchanalibus, which is yet preserved (v. the same in Appendix), Liv. 39, 9—18; C. Leg. 2, 15; Liv. 39, 41; Tac. H. 2, 68.—In sing.: Bacchanal facere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 45; so, exercere, id. Suppos. Amph. Tun' me mactes? v. 12: habere, in the above-mentioned SC.—Poet.: Bacchanalia vivere, *to live in the manner of the Bacchantes, to live very riotously and wantonly*, Juv. 2, 3.

Bacchānālis, e, *adj.* [Bacchus] *Relating to Bacchus, Bacchanalian:* sacra, Val. Max. 1, 3, *no.* 1: festum=Bacchanalia, Macr. S. 1, 4.

bacchar and **baccharis,** v. baccar.

Baccharia, æ, *f. The title of a lost comedy of Plautus:* Macr. S. 2, 12.

bacchātim, *adv.* [bacchor] *In the manner of the Bacchæ,* or *Bacchantes, in a riotous, wanton manner, furiously*, App. M. 1, p. 108, 3.

bacchātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A celebrating of the orgies of Bacchus*, Hyg. Fab. 4; id. ib. 8.—Hence, **II.** Meton.: *A revelling, raving,* or *ranting in the manner of the Bacchæ* (very rare), C. 2 Verr. 1, 12, 33.

Bacchēis, idis, *adj. f. Of* or *pertaining to Bacchis, the ancestor of the Corinthian Bacchiadæ* (v. Bacchiadæ); hence, poet. for *Corinthian:* Ephyres Baccheidos altum Culmen, *i. e. Corinth*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 34.

Bacchēius, a, um, v. Bacchus, *no.* I. D.

Bacchēus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Of Bacchus, Bacchic;* v. Bacchus, *no.* I. C. **II.** *Bacchantian;* v. 1. Baccha *fin.*

‡ **bacchia,** æ, *f. A kind of drinking-vessel, a goblet, bowl*, Isid. Orig. 20, 5, 4.

Bacchĭădæ, arum, *m.*, Βακχιάδαι, *The Bacchiadæ, a very ancient royal family of Corinth, descended from Bacchis, one of the Heraclidæ, which, being expelled from the throne by Cypselus, wandered to Sicily, and founded Syracuse* Ov. M. 5, 407 (cf. Ælian, V. H. 1, 19, Pausan. Corinth. p. 120; Strabo 8, p. 240).

Bacchĭcus, v. Bacchus, *no.* I. A.

Bacchĭlĭdium (metrum) constat dimetro (troch.) hypercatalecto, ut est hoc: "*floribus corona texitur*," Serv. Centim., p. 1819 P.

Bacchis, idis, *f.* Βακχίς, **I.**=1. Baccha, q. v. **II.** *The name of a female character in the* Heaut. *of* Ter. **III.** In plur., Bacchides, *the name of a comedy of Plautus* (derived from the twin sisters, Bacchides, the chief personages of the piece).

Bacchĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [Bacchus-sono] *Sounding of Bacchus:* Paul. Nol. Nat. XI. S. Fel. 281 ed Murat.

1. **Bacchĭus,** a, um, *adj.* v. Bacchus, *no* I. B.

2. **Bacchīus,** a, um, *adj.*, v. Bacchus, *no.* I. E.

bacchor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* (**baccho,** Commod. 32, 7) [Bacchus] **I.** Prop.: *To celebrate the festival of Bacchus:* M. Varro tradit lusum Liberi patris, aut Lysam cum eo bacchantem nomen dedisse Lusitaniæ, Pl. 3, 1, 3, § 8: ululatibus Ida Bacchatur, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 205: bacchæ bacchanti si velis adversarier, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 71: saxea ut effigies bacchantis prospicit Evœ, *i. e. which cries Evoe in the orgies*, Cat. 64, 61; so, id. 64, 255.—Hence, Bacchantes, ium *or* um, *f.*=Bacchæ, *the Bacchantes:* sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu, Ov. M. 7, 252; id. ib. 3, 703; Curt. 8, 10, 15.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To revel, rave, rage,* or *rant, like the Bacchæ* (of every species of mental excitement, commotion, love, hatred, joy, *etc.*) (for the most part only poet. and in the more elevated prose): quibus gaudiis exsultabis? quanta in voluptate bacchabere? C. Cat. 1, 10, 26: furor in vestra cæde bacchantis, id. ib. 4, 6: non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26; Col. 10, 198; Suet. Cal. 56; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 213; id. VI. Cons. Honor. 192.—So, of poet. inspiration: Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 258; and with carmen as object: grande Sophocleo carmen bacchamur hiatu, Juv. 6, 636.—**B.** *To go* or *run about in a wanton, wild, raving,* or *furious manner:* animans Omne, quod in magnis bacchatur montibu' passim, Lucr. 5, 822: sævit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem Bacchatur, Virg. Æ. 4, 301 ("*discursitat*," Heyne): immanis in antro Bacchatur vates, id. ib. 6, 78.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. B.): Of inanimate things—Of a vessel of wine: ubi bacchabatur aula; casabant cadi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 43 Lind.—Of winds: Thracio bacchante magis sub interlunia vento, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 11; Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 29.—Of violent rain: Val. Fl. 6, 632.—Of a rumour hastily and furiously diffusing itself like the wind: concussam bacchatur fama per urbem, *spreads rapidly*, Virg. Æ. 4, 666.—Of enthusiastic, flighty language: quod eos, quorum altior oratio actioque esset ardentior, furere et bacchari arbitraretur, C. Brut. 80, 276: vitiosum dicendi genus, quod inanibus locis bacchatur, *etc.*, Quint. 12, 10, 73.

☞ Pass. (as in later Gr. βαχεύεσθαι, βακχευθῆναι) of the place in which the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated: virginibus bacchata Lacænis Taygeta, Virg. G. 2, 488 Heyne: bacchata jugis Naxos, id. Æ. 3, 125; Val. Fl. 3, 20; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 206.

1. **Bacchus,** i, *m.*, Βάκχος, **I.** Prop.: *Son of Jupiter and a Theban woman, Semele*, Tib. 3, 4, 45; Ov. F. 6, 485: "bis genitus" (since, as Semele died before his birth, he was carried about by Jupiter in his hip until the time of his maturity), id. Tr. 5, 3, 26; cf. id. M. 3, 310, and bimatris, id. ib. 4, 12: *The god of wine* (as such also called Liber, the Deliverer; Lyæus (λύειν), the Care-dispeller; cf. Enn. in Charis. p. 214 P.; as intoxicating and inspiring, he is *god of poets*, esp. of the highly inspired, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 23; id. ib. 15, 17; id. Tr. 5, 3, 33 *sq.*; Hor. Od. 2, 19; who, accordingly, also wore crowns of ivy, which was sacred to him, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 15: Bacchica verba (poetæ), id. ib. 1, 7, 2. He was worshipped (v. Bacchanal, *no.* B., and Baccha), esp. in Thrace and Macedonia, and particularly upon Mount Edon; Hor. Od. 2, 7, 27; hence, the Bacchæ are called matres Edonides, Ov. M. 11, 69; id. Tr. 4, 1, 42. Vide also Liber.—In works of art Bacchus, in the most ancient times, is represented as a god of nature by a Phallic Herma (v. such a statue in O. Müll. Denkm. *no.* 4.); in the class. age in the form of a beautiful youth (Tib. 1, 4, 37; Ov. F. 3, 773), with a crown of vine leaves or ivy upon his head, and sometimes with small horns upon his forehead (id. ib. 3, 481; 767; id. ib. 6, 483).—Hence corymbifer, id. ib. 1, 392; Tib. 2, 1, 3; Hor. Od. 2, 19, 29; Fest. s. v. CORNUA, p. 30; his soft hair fell in long ringlets upon his shoulders ("depexus crinibus," Ov. F. 3, 465; cf. id. M. 3, 421), with the exception of a fawn's skin (νεβρίς) thrown around him, usu. naked, but with high and beautiful buskins, the Dionysian cothurni, upon his feet; in his hand he, as well as his attendants (a satyr, Silenus and the Bacchæ), carried the thyrsus (Ov. F. 3, 764; id. M. 4, 7 *sq.*); cf. O. Müll. Arch. § 383.

Hence the *adjj.*: **A. Bacchĭcus,** a, um, Βακχικός, *Of Bacchus, Bacchic:* serta, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 2; Mart. 7, 62: buxus, Stat. Th. 9, 479: Naxos, id. Achill. 2, 4: ritus, Macr. S. 1, 18: metrum, Diom. p. 513 P.—**B. Bacchĭus,** a, um, Βάκχιος, *Of Bacchus:* sacra, Ov. M. 3, 518.—**C. Bacchēus,** a, um, Βάκχειος, *Bacchic:* ululatus, Ov. M. 11, 17: cornua, Stat. Th. 9, 435.—**D. Bacchēius,** a, um, the same: dona, *i. e. wine*, Virg. G. 2, 454: sacra, Ov. M. 3, 691.—**E. Bacchīus** pes, *A metrical foot,* ‿ – ‿ ‿ (*e. g.* Rōmānus), Ter. Maur. p. 2414 P., opp. to anti-bacchius (‿ – –), although others directly reverse the signif.; v. Quint. 9, 4, 82; Ascon. Div. in Cæc. 7; Don. p. 1739 P.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The vine:* apertos Bacchus amat colles, Virg. G. 2, 113; Manil. 5, 238; Luc. 9, 433.—And far more freq., **B.** *Wine:* Bacchi quom flos evanuit, Lucr. 3, 222: madeant generoso pocula Baccho, Tib. 3, 6, 5: et multo in primis hilarans convivia Baccho, Virg. E. 5, 69; so, id. G. 1, 344; id. ib. 4, 279; id. Æ. 5, 77; Hor. Od. 3, 16, 34; Ov. M. 4, 765; id. ib. 6, 488; id. ib. 7, 246; 450; id. ib. 13, 639.

2. **bacchus,** i, *m.*, *A sea-fish* (also called myxon), Pl. 9, 17, 28; id. 32, 7, 25; id. ib. 11, 53.

bacci-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bacca; fero] **A.** *Bearing berries:* taxus, Pl. 16, 10, 20: hedera, Sen. Œd. 414.—**B.** (acc. to bacca, *no.* I. B.): *Bearing olives:* Pallas, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 8; cf. Sil. 3, 596.

baccīna, æ, *f. A plant* (called also Apollinaris), App. Herb. 22.

baccŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [bacca] *A small berry*, Pl. 25, 8, 54; Arn. 1, p. 2; 2, p. 58; 5, p. 159.

Bācēnis, is, *f.* (Βακένη in the metaphrase of Cæs. B. G. 6, 10), *A great forest in Germany:* acc. to Reichard, *the Hartz Forest;* acc. to Mann. *the western part of the Thuringian Forest, in Fulda*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 10; cf. Barth's Urgesch. 2, p. 22 and 200.

bacĕŏlus, i, *m.*, used by Augustus for stultus (prob. from Βάκηλος "ὁ ἀνόητος, Hesych.), acc. to Suet. Aug. 87.

bācillum, i, *n.* (bacillus, i. *m.*, Isid. Orig. 20, 13, 1) *dim.* [baculum] **I.** Gen.: *A small staff, a wand*, C. Fin. 2, 11, 33; Juv. 3, 28. **II.** Esp.: *The wand* or *staff of the lictor*, C. Agr. 2, 34, 93; id. 2 Verr. 5, 54, 142.

Bacis, idis, *m.* (Βάκις, ιδος, Pausan.), *A soothsayer of Bœotia*, C. Div. 1, 18.

‡ **bacrio,** ōnis, *m. A kind of vessel with a long handle, a ladle:*=trulla, Fest. p. 25.

Bactra, orum (Bactrum, i, Pl. 6, 16, 18), *n.*, Βάκτρα, *The chief city of Bactria* or *Bactriana* (now *Balk*), Hor. Od. 3, 29, 28; Curt. 7, 4.—Hence: **A. Bactri,** orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of the kingdom of Bactriana*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Var. in Pl. 6, 17, 19.—**B. Bactrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** *Relating to the city of Bactra, of Bactra:* regio, Curt. 6, 6: arx, id. 9, 7: smaragdi, Pl. 37, 15, 17.—**2.** *Relating to the kingdom of Bactriana, Bactrian.*—As *Subst.*: **Bactriani,** orum, *m.*=Bactri, *The Bactrians*, Pl. 6, 23, 25; Curt. 4, 6; Tac. A. 11, 8. In sing., collect. for *The land of Bactriana*, Tac. A. 2, 60.—**C. Bactrinus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Bactrian:* camelus, App. M. 7, p. 194, 4.

† **bactrŏpērita,** æ, *m.* (βάκτρον, staff; πήρα, pouch] *Furnished with* or *carrying staff and pouch; a nickname*

for a Cynic philosopher, Hier. Matth. 10; cf. Mart. 4, 53.

Bactrum, v. Bactra.

Bactrus (os), i, *m.*, Βάκτρος, *A river near Bactra* (now *Balk*), Curt. 7, 4, 31; Pl. 6, 16, 18; Luc. 3, 267; cf. Isid. Orig. 13, 21, 14; 14, 3, 30; 15, 1, 11; 9, 2, 43.

baculum, i, *n.* (**baculus**, i, *m.*, extremely rare, and prps. first in App. M. 7, p. 194, 30; Aus. Epigr. 53; Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 1; cf. bacillum; for, in Ov. M. 2, 789, and F. 1, 177, baculum quem for quod may be owing to the copyists) [akin to BH, root of *βαίνω, βί-βη-μι*] (*That which serves for one's going*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A stick, staff*, as a support in walking (while *scipio* is a staff as an ornament, and *fustis* a stick for striking *or* beating; but later used in all three signiff.) (not in Cic.; in its stead, bacillum): baculum agreste, Ov. M. 15, 655: pastorale, Sil. 13, 334; Ov. M. 8, 218; id. ib. 14, 655; id. ib. 15, 659; id. ib. 6, 27; id. ib. 8, 695; id. F. 1, 177; Claud. Epigr. 2, 3; 26; 484. So, baculum (us) et pera, *staff and pouch*, badges of Cynic philosophers, Mart. 4, 53; App. Apol. p. 288, 6; Aus. Epigr. 53 (cf. bactroperita); Cels. 8, 20; Vitr. 10, 6; Pl. 30, 14, 44 Gron.: corpora serpentum baculi violaverat ictu, Ov. M. 3, 325; Col. 2, 20 (21), 4: summa papaverum capita dicitur baculo decussisse, Liv. 1, 54: baculorum subsortiones, *blows with small staves, sticks*, Vitr. 2, 4; 7, 3.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *The augural staff* or lituus, Liv. 1, 18.—**2.** *A sceptre*, Flor. 3, 19, 10; id. 4, 11, 3.—**3.** *A sceptre used on the stage in tragic representations*, Suet. Ner. 24 Oud.

II. Fig.: Eccl. Lat.: **A.** *Support, stay*: baculum senectutis nostræ tulisti, Vulg. Tobiæ, 5, 23: virgatua et baculus tuus ipsa me consolata sunt, id. Ps. 22, 4: conteram baculum panis, id. Ezech. 4, 16: baculus arundineus, *of unavailing help*, id. Isai. 36, 6, et al.—**B.** *An instrument of indignation or vengeance*: Væ, Assur, virga furoris mei et baculus ipse est, Vulg. Isai. 10, 5.

Baculus, i, *m. A Roman* cognomen, Cæs. B. G. 2, 25.

††**badĭtis**, idis *f.* [Gallic word, etym. unknown] *The herb nymphæa, a plant of the lotus kind*, Marc. Emp. 33 *fin.*

badius, a, um, *adj. Brown, chestnut-coloured* (rare, and used only of horses), Var. in Non. 80, 2; Pal. Mart. 13, 4; Grat. Cyn. 536.

†**bādizo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, are, 1. *v. n.*=*βαδίζω, To go, walk*: Plaut. As. 3, 3, 116.

Baduhennæ lucus, *A forest in the north of Germany, in Friesland* (now *Hold Pade*): Tac. A. 4, 73.

Bæbius, ii, *m. The name of a Roman* gens; e. g. M. Bæbius, C. Pis. 36, 88: Q. Bæbius Tampilus, id. Phil. 3, 10, 27; Liv. 40, 17 *fin.* Drak.—Hence, **Bæbĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of a Bæbius*: lex, Liv. 40, 44; cf. Fest. s. v. ROGAT, p. 233.

Bæcŭla, æ, *f.* **I.** *A small town in Spain, on the borders of Bætica*: Liv. 27, 18, id. 28, 13. **II.** *A town in Spain, on the Ebro, in the territory of the Ausetani*, Βαίκλα, Ptol.—Hence, **Bæcŭlōnenses**, ium, *m., The inhabitants of Bæcula*: Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 23.

Bæticātus, a, um, *adj.* [Bæticus] *Clothed in Batican wool*: Mart. 1, 97, 5.

Bætĭ-cŏla, æ, *adj.* [Bætis; colo] *Dwelling on the river Bætis*: Sil. 1, 146.

Bæticus, a, um, v. Bætis.

Bætĭ-gĕna, æ, *adj.* [Bætis; gigno] *Born on the Bætis*: viri, Sil. 9, 234.

Bætis (Bētis, Paul. Nol. Carm. ad Auson. 10, 236), is, *m.* (*Acc.* Bætin, Pl. 3, 1, 3, § 12; Mart. 9, 62, 2; Claud. Fesc. 12, 31; id. Mall. Theod. 285; id. Laud. Stil. 2, 238: — *Abl.*: Bæte, Liv. 28, 22: Bæti, Pl. 3, 1, 3, § 13), Βαῖτις, *A river in Southern Spain, called by the inhabitants there Certis* (now *Guadalquivir*), Mel. 3, 1, 5; Pl. 3, 1, 3, §§ 7, 9.—Hence, **Bætĭcus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, the Bætis*: provincia, Tac. H. 1, 53.—More freq. as *Subst.*: **Bætĭca**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* provincia *or* terra), Βαιτική, *The province of Bætica, lying on the Bætis, in Southern Spain, distinguished for its excellent wool* (now *Andalusia and a part of Granada*), Mel. 2, 6, 3; id. ib. 4, 7; id. 3, 1, 6; id. ib. 6, 1; Pl. 3, 1, 3; id. 11, 37, 76; Tac. H. 1, 78, et al.; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 277 *sq.*—Hence, Bætica lana, Pl. 8, 48, 73: lacernæ, *the garments made of the Batican wool*, Mart. 14, 133. And, **Bætĭci**, orum, *m., The inhabitants of Bætica*, Pl. Ep. 1, 7.

Bætūrĭa, æ, *f.*, Βαιτουρία, *Bæturia, the northwest part of Hispania Bætica, between the Bætis and Anas*, Pl. 3, 1, 3, § 13; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 282 and 308.

Bagaudæ, arum, *m. A class of peasants in Gaul, who rebelled under the Emperor Diocletian, and were finally conquered by Maximian*, Aur. Vict. Cæs. 39; Eutr. 9, 20.—Hence, **Bagaudĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* Meton.: *Of* or *belonging to peasants*: rebellio, *Rebellion of the peasants*, Eumen. pro Restaur. Schol. 4.

††**Bāgōus**, i, and **Bāgōas**, æ, *m.* Βαγῶος, and Βαγῶας [a Persian word] **I.** Prop.: *A eunuch at the Persian court*: Bagoa (*Gen. Gr.*=Βαγῶου): Pl. 13, 4, 9; Quint. 5, 12, 21. **II.** Meton.: *Any guard of women*: Ov. Am. 2, 2, 1.

Bāgrădas, æ, *m.*, Βαγράδας, *A river of Zeugitana, in Africa, near Utica* (now *Medscherda*), Cæs. B. C. 2, 24; 26; Liv. 30, 25; Mel. 1, 7, 2; Pl. 5, 4, 3; id. 8, 14, 14: qua se Bagrada lentus agit, siccæ sulcator arenæ, Luc. 4, 588, et al.

baia, æ, *f.* [Egyptian word, whence the Gr. *βάϊς*] *A palm-branch*: Ægypti sacerdotibus cubile de foliis palmarum, quas baias vocant, contextum erat, Hieron. Jovin. 3, 18.

Bāiæ, arum, *f.*, Βαΐαι, **I.** Prop. *A small town in Campania, on the coast between Cumæ and Puteoli, a favourite resort of the Romans on account of its warm baths and pleasant locality*; acc. to the fable, built by one of the companions of Ulysses (Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 441: cf. Strabo 5, p. 376), C. Fam. 9, 12; Prop. 1, 11, 1; 27; id. 3, 18, 2; Hor. Od. 2, 18, 20; id. ib. 3, 4, 24; id. Ep. 1, 1, 83; id. ib. 1, 15, 2 and 12; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, S. 723 *sq.* Also called Aquæ Cumanæ, Liv. 41, 16.—As *adj.*: Baiæ aquæ, Prop. 1, 11, 30.—Hence, **Baiānus**, a, um, *adj., Belonging to Baiæ, of Baiæ, Baian*: sinus, Pl. 2, 103, 106: lacus, id. 14, 6, 8, *no.* 1: negotia, C. Att. 14, 8: murex, *from the sea-coast there*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 32: soles, Mart. 6, 43: Lucrinus, *the Lucrine Lake, near Baiæ*, id. 13, 82, et al.—As *Subst.*: **Baianum**, i, *n., The region of Baiæ, the Baian territory*: Var. R. R. 3, 17, 9; Pl. 9, 8, 8, § 24; id. 9, 54, 79, § 168. **II.** Meton.: Any *watering-place*: C. Cœl. 16, 38; id. ib. 15, 35; id. ib. 20, 49; Tib. 3, 5, 3.

‡**bājŭlātĭo**, ōnis, βασταγμός, *A carrying of burdens*: Gloss. Vet.

‡**bājŭlātor**, ōris, *m.*, βαστακτής, ἀχθοφόρος, *A bearer, porter*: Gloss. Cyrill.

bājŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bajulator] *Of, or belonging to, a carrier*: sella, *a sedan*, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

bājŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [bajulus] *To bear a burden, carry a load*: = βαστάζω (rare; not in Cic.): "*ferri* proprie dicimus, quæ quis suo corpore bajulat; *portari* ea, quæ quis in jumento secum ducit; *agi* ea, quæ animalia sunt," Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 235; Non. 79, 9; Plaut. As. 3, 3, 70; id. Merc. 3, 1, 10: asinus bajulans sarcinas, Phæd. 4, 1, 5; Auct. ap. Quint. 6, 1, 47.

bājŭlus, i, *m.* [akin to the Sanscr. root, wah, vehere; Germ. Bahre, Burde] **I.** Gen.: *He who bears burdens* (for pay), *a porter, carrier, day-labourer*, βαστακτής: quod genus Græci ἀχθοφόρος vocant, Latine *bajulos* appellamus, Gell. 5, 3, 1: "*bajulos* dicebant antiqui, quos nunc dicimus operarios," Fest. p. 29; Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 17; Cæcil. ap. C. de Or. 2, 10, 40: utrum de bonis est quærendum, quid bajuli atque operarii, an quid homines doctissimi senserint? C. Parad. 3, 2; so, id. Brut. 73 *fin.*: literarum bajulus, Symm. Ep. 5, 7.—In later ages, the Gauls and Germans were principally employed as *bajuli*, on account of their size: spondens (Deus) scire se quid cuique servorum suorum opus sit; non quidem monilium pondera, non vestium tædia, non Gallicos multos nec Germanicos bajulos, etc., Tert. ad Uxor. 4. **II.** Esp.: In late Lat. also, *A bearer at a funeral*, Amm. 14, 7; Sidon. Ep. 3, 12; cf. Fulgent. Expos. Serm. p. 558: "*cespitones* dicti sunt bajuli."

†**bālæna**, æ, *f.*=φάλαινα (cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 31, and the letter B), *A whale*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 61; Pl. 9, 8, 7; id. ib. 13, 15; id. 11, 40, 95 *fin.*; Ov. M. 2, 9; Juv. 10, 14; Auson. Mos. 144 al.

bālānātus, a, um, *adj.* [balanus, *no.* II. A. 3.] (*Provided with* balanus; hence) *Anointed* or *perfumed with balsam*: Pers. 4, 37.

† **bālānĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*=βαλάνινος, *Made* or *prepared from the fruit of the balsam*, balanus (q. v. *no.* II. A. 3.): oleum, Pl. 13, 1, 2.

† **bālānītes**, æ, *m.* = βαλανίτης (acorn-shaped), *An unknown precious stone*, Pl. 37, 10, 55.

† **bālānītis**, idis, *f.*=βαλανῖτις, *Acorn-shaped*: castanea, Pl. 15, 23, 25.

Balantium, v. Palatium.

† **balanus**, i, *f.* and *m.* (*m.* Pl. 15, 23, 25; Metell. in Macr. S. 2, 9; cf. Rudd. 1, p. 31) = *βάλανος*, **I.** Prop.: *An acorn*: glans, Pl. 16, 6, 8; id. 17, 20, 34.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Any fruit of similar form*: **1.** *A kind of large chestnut*, Pl. 15, 23, 25.—**2.** *The Phœnician and Cilician date*, Pl. 13, 4, 9.—**3.** *A nut yielding a balsam*; otherw. called myrobalanus; *the Arabian behen-nut* (Hyperanthera semidecandra, Vahl.), Pl. 12, 21, 46: pressa tuis balanus capillis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 4.—**4.** For *the tree itself*, Pl. 13, 9, 17.—**B.** *Any thing in the form of an acorn*: **1.** *A suppository*, used to procure a stool, Pl. 20, 5, 20; id. 24, 6, 21; id. 26, 8, 34; Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 12.—**2.** *A shell-fish, a species of sea-muscle*, Col. 8, 16, 7; Pl. 32, 11, 53; Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8; Metell. in Macr. S. 2, 9.—**3.** = Glans virilis, Marc. Emp. 33 *fin.*

1. **bālātro**, ōnis, *m.* [2. blatero] **I.** (prop. *A babbler*; hence,) *A jester, one who makes sport, a buffoon* (it seems to have denoted a class of actors, prps. *a harlequin, jester, jack-pudding*, or something similar): mendici, mimæ, balatrones, hoc genus omne, Hor. S. 1, 2, 3; Vopisc. Carin. 21: aufer abhinc lacrimas, balatro, et compesce querellas, Lucr. 3, 954 Lachm. Used by Varro facetè, of his friends when in dispute, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 1 Schneid. **II.** "Ἄσωτος, balatre," Gloss. Cyrill.

2. **Balatro**, onis, *m. A* cognomen *of* Servilius in Hor. S. 2, 8, 21; 33; 40; 64; 83; cf. scurra.

bālātus, ūs, *m.* [balo] *A bleating*: **A.** Of sheep: Lucr. 2, 369: agni balatum exercent, Virg. Æ. 9, 63; id. G. 3, 554; Ov. M. 7, 319; 320; Stat. Th. 10, 46; Ov. M. 7, 540.—**B.** Of goats: Pl. 20, 14, 55, § 156.

† **bālaustĭum**, ii, *n.* = βαλαύστιον, *The flower of the wild pomegranate*: Pl. 13, 19, 34, § 113; Col. 10, 297; Scribon. Comp. 85 and 112.

balbe, *adv.* [balbus] *Stammeringly*: Lucr. 5, 1021; Var. ap. Non. 80, 7.

1. **balbus**, a, um, *adj.* [prps. akin to Gr. *βίρβαρος*, origin. stammering] *Stammering, stuttering* (opp. *planus*, speaking fluently, without impediment): balba, loqui non quit? τρανλίζει, *does she (the beloved one) stammer? can she not speak distinctly? (then he says) she lisps*, Lucr. 4, 1160: Demosthenes quum ita balbus esset, ut ejus ipsius artis, cui studeret (*sc.* rhetoricæ), primam literam (*sc.* r) non posset dicere, perfecit meditando, ut nemo planius esse locutus putaretur, C. de Or. 1, 61, 260.—Thus in ridicule: id. Fam. 2, 10 Manut.: os pueri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126: senectus, id. ib. 1, 20, 18: verba, Tib. 2, 5, 94; Hor. S. 2, 3, 274: balba de nare loqui, *to speak through the nose*, Pers. 1, 33.

2. **Balbus**, i, *m.* [1. balbus] *A Roman* cognomen: C. Att. 8, 9, 4; id. Cœl. 11, 27; id. de Or. 3, 21, 78.

balbūtĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [balbus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To stammer, stutter*: "*balbutire* est cum quadam linguæ hesitatione et confusione trepidare," Non. 80, 13; Cels. 5, 26, 31.—**B.** With *Acc. of equivalent notion*: *To stutter, stammer*, or *lisp out something*: illum

balbutit Scaurum pravis fultum male talis, *he, lisping* or *fondling, calls him Scaurus*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To speak obscurely, not distinctly*, or *not correctly:* desinant balbutire (Academici), aperteque et clara voce audeant dicere, C. Tusc. 5, 26 *fin.*; id. Div. 1, 3.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To stutter, stammer*, or *lisp out something:* Stoicus perpauca balbutiens, C. Ac. 2, 45.

III. Meton.: Of birds: *Not to sing clearly:* merula hieme balbutit, Pl. 10, 29, 42.

Bălĕāres (in MSS. and inscriptions also Baliares) **insulæ** or *abs.* **Baleares,** ium, *f.*, Βαλιαρεῖς, *The Balearic Islands, Majorca and Minorca, in the Mediterranean Sea, whose inhabitants were distinguished by their use of the sling* (funda), Liv. 28, 37; Pl. 10, 48, 68; Mel. 2, 7, 20; Pl. 3, 5; id. 8, 58, 83.—Hence: **A. Balearis,** e, *adj., Balearic, of the Baleares:* terra, Pl. 35, 19, 59: funda, Virg. G. 1, 309: habena, Luc. 3, 710: telum, Sil. 7, 279.—As *Subst.*: **1. Bălĕārēs,** ium, *m.*, Βαλιαρεῖς, *The inhabitants of the Balearic Islands*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 7; Liv. 28, 37.—**2.** In the sing., **Balearis,** *A Balearian*, Sil. 3, 365.—**B. Bălĕārĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Balearic:* mare, Pl. 3, 5, 10: grus, id. 11, 37, 44: funda, Ov. M. 2, 727; id. ib. 4, 709.—As *Subst.*: **Balearici,** orum, *m. The inhabitants of the Balearic Islands*, Pl. 8, 55, 81.—As *Subst.*: **Balearicus,** i, *m. The* agnomen *of* Q. Cæcilius Metellus, *on account of his conquest of these islands*, A. U. C. 631, Flor, 3, 8, 1; C. Div. 1, 2 *fin.*; id. Rosc. Am. 50 *fin.*

balineæ = balneæ, v. balneum.

balineum, v. balneum.

balĭŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [BALIUS=badius] *Dark, swarthy, chestnut-coloured:* amplexari baliolum (*sc.* Afrum), Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 22; dub.

ballātĭo, onis, *f.* [ballo] *A leaping* or *dancing:* Gloss. Isid.

‡ **ballātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A dancer:* SODALES. BALLATORES. CYBELAE., Orell. *no.* 2337.

ballematia, æ, *f.* [id.] *The act of leaping* or *dancing:* cymbala dicta, quia cum ballematia simul percutiuntur, Isid. Orig. 3, 22.

Ballĭo, ōnis, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *The name of a worthless fellow in the Pseudolus of Plautus.*—Hence, **Ballĭōnius,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Ballio*, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 6, 2. **II.** Meton.: *Any worthless fellow:* C. Phil. 2, 6, 15.

1. † **ballista** (also **bal-,** and in gloss. ballistra), æ, *f.* [βάλλω] (*The throwing thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A large military engine, resembling a bow, stretched with cords, by which masses of stone and other missiles were thrown to a great distance; a machine for projectiles, the ballista* (at first diff. from *catapulta*, which was rather used for throwing arrows, but afterwards often interchanged with it; cf. Vitr. 10, 16—18; Veg. 4, 22): ballistæ lapidum et reliqua tormenta tolorum eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, C. Tusc. 2, 24, 57; Liv. 24, 40; Tac. A. 12, 56; id. H. 4, 23: Gell. 6, 3; Sil. 1, 334.—Sportively: meus est ballista pugnus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, humerus aries, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17.—**B.** For the throwing of other missiles: Cæs. B. C. 2, 2; cf. Luc. 2, 686; id. 3, 465. **II.** Meton.: For *the missiles* themselves: Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 42; "Lucil. lib. XXVIII.: *ballistas* jactans centenarias. Sisenn. Hist. lib. IIII.: *ballistas* quatuor talentarias," Non. 555, 24 *sq.* **III.** Fig.: *Instrument:* infortunii ballista, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 73; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 4, 58.

2. **Ballista,** æ, *m., A mountain in Liguria:* Liv. 39, 2; id. 40, 41; id. 41, 42.

ballistarium, v. the following.

ballistārĭus (ballist. and in gloss. ballistrarius), a, um, *adj.* [ballista] *Of* or *pertaining to the ballista*; only *Subst.*: **A. ballistārĭus,** ii, *m.*: **1.** *A maker of ballistæ:* Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6: COLLEGIVM. BALLISTARIORVM., Orell. *no.* 4066.—**2.** *One who discharges the ballista, a slinger*, Veg. Mil. 2, 2; Amm. 16, 2.—* **B. ballistarium,** ii, *n.* (acc. to Lips. Poliorc. 3, 2, =1. ballista, *no.* I. A.; acc. to Gronov.=*the place where the ballistæ were worked*; in Plaut.): *A battery:* quam (ballistam) ego haud multo post mittam e ballistario, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 74 (cf. ballista, *no.* III.).

† **ballistēa** (balist.), orum, *n.* [βαλλίζω, to dance, to hop] *Music or songs accompanying dancing:* Vopisc. Aurel. 6, where an example of such dancing songs is given.

ballo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [βάλλω, βαλλίζω] *To hop, dance:* Aug. Serm. 215. (Hence, Fr. *bal*, Eng. *ball.*)

† **ballŏtē,** es, *f.*=βαλλωτή, *A plant* (also called porrum nigrum); *black horehound* (Ballota nigra, L.), Pl. 27, 8, 30.

†† **ballux** (bal.), ūcis, *f.* [a Spanish word, akin to Sanscr. bâluká; arena, glarea] Pl. 53, 4, 21; Just. 44, 1 (less correctly, paludibus): Mart. 12, 57, 9 (less correctly, paludes); and Latinized), **balluca** (bal.), æ, *f., Gold sand, gold dust*, χρύσαμμος, Cod. Valent. 11, 6, 1 and 2; Cod. Theod. 10, 19, 3 and 4; Veg. Vet. 1, 20, 2.

balneæ, v. balneum.

balnĕārĭa, e, *adj.* [balneum] *Of* or *pertaining to the bath* (post-Aug. form of the follg.): argentum, *silver utensil, used in baths*, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 33: jocus, Spart. Hadr, 17.—As *Subst.*: **A.** sing.: **balneare,** is, *n.* (*sc.* pretium): *The sum paid for admittance to the baths:* actuarius, qui balneare exigit, Gloss. Isid.—**B.** plur.: **balnearia,** ium, *n.* (*sc.* instrumenta): *The utensils of a bath*, App. M. 3, 12 p. 32 Hild. min.

balnĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [balneum] *Of* or *pertaining to the bath* (class. form for the preced.): fur, *lurking about baths*, Cat. 33, 1; Tert. Idol. 5 (cf. the title in Dig. 47, 17: de furibus balneariis): furtum, Paul. Dig. l. l. § 3: instrumentum, *a bathing implement*, Mart. Dig. 33, 7, 17.—As *Subst.*: **balnearia,** orum, *n., Bathing-rooms, baths* (only in plur.): nihil ei restabat præter balnearia et ambulationem et aviarium, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. ib.; so, id. Att. 13, 29; Col. 1, 6, 2; Sen. Q. N. 4, 9; id. Tranq. 9.

balnĕātĭcum, i, *n. Money paid for a bath, bathing money*; only in Schol. Juv. 2, 152, and in Vet. Gloss.: "balneaticum βαλανικόν."

balnĕātor, ōris, *m.* (acc. to Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 159, and Prob. p. 1452 P., as deriv. from no verb, *gen. comm.*, yet v. balneatrix) [balneum] *One who has the care of baths, a bath-keeper*, βαλανεύς: Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 90; id. Truc. 2, 3, 4; C. Cœl. 26; id. Phil. 13, 12, 26; Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 2; Alfen. ib. 19, 2, 30, § 1, et al.—Facetè, of Neptune: edepol, Neptune, es balneator frigidus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 43.

balnĕātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [balneator] *Pertaining to a* balneator, *or to a bath:* instrumentum, Marc. Dig. 33, 7, 17.

balnĕātrix, icis, *f.* [balneum] *She who has the care of baths:* Petr. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 159.

balnĕŏlæ, v. the following.

balnĕŏlum, i, *n.*, in plur. heterocl., balnĕŏlæ, arum *f. dim.* [balneum] *A small bath-room:* balneolum angustum, tenebricosum, Sen. Ep. 86; Juv. 7, 4: primus balneolas suspendit, C. Frgm. in Non. 194, 13; Aug. contra Acad. 3, 4.

† **balnĕum,** i, *n.* in plur. usu. heterocl. balneæ, arum, *f.*; cf. Var. L. L. 8, 25, 115; since the Aug. age sts. balnea, orum, *n.*; cf. Phocæ Ars, p. 1706 P.; Rudd. 1, p. 110; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 482 *sq.* [contr. from bălĭnĕum, also in use; and in post-Aug. prose, as it appears, predominant, *prop.* bălĭnĕæ=βαλανεῖον. Cicero appears to use balineæ only in his letters.]

I. Prop.: *A bath, a place for bathing* (the public bath, as consisting of several apartments, only in plur., Var. L. L. 9, 41, 144; cf. ædes and aqua. But that only the sing. was used for private baths, as Var. l. l. seems to assert, is, at least for a subsequent age, not an unvarying rule; cf. Pl. 13, 3, 4; id. 33, 12, 54; Mart. 12, 15, 2: **A.** Balneum, *plur.* balnea: Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5; id. Pers. 1, 3, 10; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 25: balneæ Seniæ, C. Cœl. 25: balneæ Palatinæ, id. Rosc. Am. 7; id. Clu. 51, 141; id. de Or. 2, 55, 223; Cæcil. in Non. 196, 12; Vitr. 6, 8, et al.: Cæsar ambulavit in litore; post horam octavam in balneum, C. Att. 13, 52: de structura balnei cogitare, Pall. 1, 40, 1.—**B.** Balineum, *plur.* balineæ: balineum calfieri jubebo, C. Att. 2, 3 *fin.*; so, id. ib. 15, 13, 5 (with the var. reading balneo): pensiles balineæ, Pl. 9, 54, 79; so, id. 13, 3, 4; id. 22, 22, 43; id. 32, 10, 38; id. 33, 12, 54, et al.; Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 11; id. ib. 3, 14, 8; id. ib. 8, 8, 6; id. ib. 10, 75, 1; Suet. Aug. 76 Oud. 85; 94; id. Ner. 20; 35; id. Vesp. 21; id. Cal. 37; id. Ner. 31; id. Galb. 10, et al.—**C.** *Plur.* balnea, orum, *n.*: Hor. Ep, 1, 1, 92; id. ib. 1, 11, 13; id. ib. 1, 14, 15, id. A. P. 298; Juv. 1, 143; id. 6, 375; 419; id. 7, 131; 178; 233, et al.; Mart. 9, 20; id. 12, 50, 2: continua balnea, Cels. 1, 6; so, Orell. *no.* 3324; 4816; Liv. 33, 18; Pl. Ep. 2, 8, 2; id. ib. 7, 26, 2.

II. Meton.: In Pliny, *A bath*, in abstracto; esp. in the connec. a balneis, *after the bath, after bathing*: Pl. 28, 19, 77; id. 13, 15, 30; id. 20, 14, 57; id. 24, 19, 118.

bălo (**bōlo,** Var. R. R. 2, 1, 7), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [onomatop.; cf. Fest. p. 25] **I.** Prop.: *To cry ba; to bleat*: Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 20; Ov. F. 4, 740; Quint. 1, 5, 72: balantes hostiæ=oves, Enn. ap. C. de Div. 1, 21, 42: pecus balans, Juv. 13, 238; and *abs.* balans=ovis: Luer. 6, 1131: balantum grex, Virg. G. 1, 272; so, id. ib. 3, 457. **II.** Meton.: *To speak of sheep*: Var. R. R. 2, 3, 1. **III.** Fig.: *To talk foolishly*: Cornificius balare convincitur, Arn. 3, p. 122.

balsamēus, a, um, *adj.* [balsamum] *Balsamic, of balsam*: unguen, Auct. Carm. de Phœn. 118.

† **balsămĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*=βαλσάμινος, *Of balsam, composed of balsam*: oleum, Pl. 23, 4, 47.

† **balsămodes** = βαλσαμώδης, *Abounding in balsam, like balsam*: casia, Pl. 12, 19, 43.

† **balsămum,** i, *n.*=βάλσαμον. **I.** Prop.: *A fragrant gum of the balsam-tree, balsam*, Virg. G. 2, 119; Pl. 13, 1, 2; Mart. 3, 63; Just. 36, 3. **II.** Meton.: *The balsam-tree, balsam-bush* (Amyris opobalsamum, L.), Pl. 12, 25, 54; Sol. 35; Tac. H. 5, 6.

‡ **baltĕārĭus,** ii, *m.* [balteus] *A maker of sword-belts* (acc. to Spon. Miscell. Erud. Ant. p. 253), *The master* or *keeper of the* baltei; an officer of the imperial household, whose duty it was to provide and keep them in the wardrobe, Orell. *no.* 3501.

baltĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] Gloss. Isid. [balteus] *Furnished* or *provided with a girdle* or *belt, girded, belted*: Mart. Cap. 5 *init.*

baltĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small girdle:* Capitol. Maxim. 2.

baltĕus, i, *m.*, more rare **baltĕum,** i, *n.* (only in plur. in the poets.: for the sake of metre more frequently baltea; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 472; ante-class. also in prose, as it appears, only balteum, *e. g.* Var. L. L. 5, 24, 33; in Non. 194, 21; in Charis. p. 59 P.) [acc. to Var. in Charis. l. l. Tusc.] (not in Cic.).

I. Prop.: *A girdle* or *belt* (cf. Quint. 11, 3, 140): **A.** *A band passing over the shoulder:* **1.** Very freq. *A baldric* or *shoulder belt for carrying a sword*: baltea, Att. ap. Non. 194, 21; Var. ib.: infelix humero quum apparuit alto Balteus, Virg. Æ. 12, 942; id. ib. 12, 273: verutum in balteo deligitur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 44: aurata baltea illis erant, Liv. H. in Non. 194, 21.—**2.** *A belt* or *band for carrying a quiver*: lato quum circumplectitur auro Balteus, Virg. Æ. 5, 313 Serv.—**3.** *A belt* or *band for suspending a lyre*, etc., *from the neck*: cithara balteo caelato apta strictim sustinetur, App. Flor. 2, 15 (p. 171 Hild. min.).—**B.** *A girdle* or *belt passing round the body*: **1.** Of persons: **a.** Of men = ζωστήρ: tergo quâ balteus imo Sinuatur, coxaque sedet muninen utraque Conjecto fadit ense, Sil. 10, 180. —**b.** Of women = ζωστήρ or ζώνη: *The girdle of the Amazonian queen Hippolyte*, Ov. M. 9, 190. *The girdle of the wife of Cato*: Luc. 2, 362. *The girdle of Venus*: Mart. 14, 207.—**2.** Of animals: **a.** *The girth*: balteus alipedis regia terga liget, Claud. Ep. 21.—**b.** *A belt round*

the neck, and *to which bells were attached*: pectoribus baltea et tintinnabulis perrarantis exornatur, App. M. 10 18 *fin.* (p. 196 Hild. min.): yet acc. to others= no. 2. a.

II. Meton.: *That which surrounds like a girdle, a border, rim, edge, circle.* So: **A.** *The belt of the heavens, the zodiac*: stellatus balteus, Manil. 1, 677; so, id. 3, 361.—**B.** *The edge, the crust of a cake*, Cato R. R. 76, 3 and 78.—**C.** *The bark of the willow*, Pl. 16, 37, 68.—**D.**= praecinctio, and Gr. διαζωμα: *A low wall, forming a line of demarcation in an amphitheatre between the ranges of seats*, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 47; Tert. Spect. 3.—**E.** Balteï pulvinorum, in architecture: *The broad band by which the cushions upon Ionic capitals are*, as it were, *held together, a cushion-band, the band or girdle of the bolsters*; Vitr. 3, 3, p. 72 Rod.

baluca, balux, v. ball.

Bambălio, ōnis, *m.* [βαμβάλειν, to stammer] Βαμβαλιων (Dio Cass. 45, 47; 46, 7 and 28): M. Fulvius, *the father-in-law of Antonius*, C. Phil. 3, 6; id. ib. 2, 36; v. Garaton. and Wernsd. in h. ll.

banchus or **bancus,** i, *m. A species of fish*, otherwise unknown, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

Bandūsia, æ, *f. A pleasant fountain near Venusia the birthplace of Horace, celebrated by him*, Od. 3, 13. (That this is entirely diff. from the celebrated Digentia of the Ep. 1, 16 12 and 104, is shown by the Privilegium Paschalis II. anni 1103 ap. Ughell. Ital. Sacra, tom. VII. col. 30 ed. Ven. 1721. Cf. Fea and Jahn upon Hor. Od. 3, 13; Schmid Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 12; Capmartin de Chaupy Decouverte de la maison d'Horace T. III. pp. 364, 518, and 537.)

Bantia, æ, *f.*, Βαντία, *A town of Apulia, in the vicinity of Venusia, on the southern declivity of the mountain* (now *S. Maria de Vanze*), Liv. 27, 25; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 69.—Hence, **Bantīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of or belonging to Bantia*, saltus, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 15.—As *Subst.*: **Bantini,** orum, *m. The inhabitants of Bantia*, Pl. 3, 11, 15.

† **baphium,** ii. *n.*=βαφεῖον, *A dye-house*, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 40; Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 18, et al.

Baphȳrus, i, *m. A river of Thessaly, near Mount Olympus*, Liv. 44, 6.

Baptæ, arum, *m.*, Βάπται [the painters; acc. to others, the baptists] *Priests of the Thracian, afterwards Athenian, goddess Cotytto, whose festival was celebrated in a most lewd manner*: Juv. 2, 92 Schol.; cf. Cotytto.

baptes, æ, *m. An unknown precious stone*, prps. *a coloured amber*, Pl. 37, 10, 54.

† **baptisma,** ătis, *n.*=βάπτισμα, **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A dipping in, a dipping under, immersion, ablution, washing*, Prud. Psych. 103; id. Apoth. 697; Vulg. Marc. 7, 4 and 8.—**B.** Esp.: *Christian baptism*; in Eccl. writers very freq.—A parallel form, **baptismus,** i, *m.* Tert. Bapt. 15; Aug. Serm. de Temp. Barb. 8. **II.** Meton.: In Eccl. Lat.: **A.** *The submersion of the world by the deluge*: post baptismum, ut ita dixerim, mundi pacem columba terris adnuntiavit, Tert. Bapt. 8.—**B.** Baptismus sanguinis =martyrium; *Martyrdom*; Tert. Bapt. 16 ("quæ haud dubie intelligenda sunt de martyrio," Rigault. in h. l.).

† **baptista,** æ, *m.* = βαπτιστής, *One who immerses, a baptizer, baptist, κατ' ἐξοχήν, of John, the forerunner of Christ*: Sedul. de op. Pasch. 2, 143; Vulg. Matt. 3, 1 et saep.

baptistērium, ii, *n.*=βαπτιστήριον, **I.** Prop.: *A Cold plunging-bath or swim ming-place*: in qua (cella frigidaria) baptisterium amplum atque opacum. Si natare latius aut tepidius velis, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 25; id. ib. 2, 17, 11: baptisterium, quod viginti circiter modiorum millia capit, Sid. Ep. 2, 2. **II.** Meton.: In Eccl. Lat.: *A baptistery, a baptismal font*, Sid. Ep. 4, 15.

baptizātio, ōnis, *f.* [baptizo] *A baptizing*: Ambros. Serm. de Temp. 17.

baptizātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A baptizer* (cf. baptista): Joannes, Tert. Bapt. 12; Aug. Ep. 23.

† **baptizo,** āvi, ātum, āre, I. *v. a.* = βαπτίζω (Eccl. Lat.): **I.** Prop.: *To wash*; baptizabat se in fonte aquæ, Vulg. Judith. 12, 7: baptizatur a mortuo, id. Ecclesiastic. 34, 30. **II.** Meton.: *To baptize*: ego a te debeo baptizari, et tu venis ad me? Vulg. Matt. 3, 14: docete omnes gentes, baptizantes eos, *etc.*, id. ib. 28, 19.

† **barāthrum,** i, *n.*=βάραθρον, **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An abyss, chasm, a deep pit, the Lower World* (mostly poet.): Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 12: O barathrum, ubi nunc es? ut ego te usurpem lubens (words of one in despair), id. Bacch. 1, 2, 41; Lucr. 3, 979; id. 6, 606; Cat. 68, 108; 117; id. 95, 5; Virg. Æ. 3, 421; id. ib. 8, 245; Sil. 9, 497, et al.—**B.** Esp.: *A pit made by art, a deep dungeon*, Vitr. 10, 22 *fin.*: quid enim differt, barathrone Dones quidquid habes, an nunquam utare paratis? *thou throwest into the abyss*, i. e. *squanderest*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 166. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Jocosely or satirically: *A maw* (as it were, unsatisfied, insatiable): Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 29; Mart. 1, 88, 4.—Hence Horace calls a greedy man barathrum macelli, *an abyss, a chasm, gulf of the provision market*, Ep. 1, 15, 31.—**B.** Sensu obsceno, = pudenda feminea, Mart. 3, 81.

(**barathrus,** false read. for balatro, in Lucr. 3, 954 [967].)

barba, æ, *f.* [akin to Germ. Bart, Engl. beard, Slav. brada, the same] **I.** Prop.: *The beard*: **A.** Of men: alba, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 15: mollis, Lucr. 5, 673: promissa, Nep. Dat. 3: Liv. 5, 41: Tac. A. 2, 31: submittere (as a sign of mourning), Suet. Cæs, 67; id. Aug. 23; id. Cal. 24: prima, Juv. 8, 166: barbam tondere, C. Tusc. 5, 20: ponere, Hor. A. P. 298; Suet. Cal. 5; 10; id. Ner. 12: recidere, Ov. M. 13, 767: abradere, *to slip off*, Pl. 6, 28, 22; cf. Baumg.-Crus. Suet. Cæs. 45: rasitare, Gell. 3, 4: barbam vellere alicui, *to pluck one by the beard* (a sore affront), Hor. S. 1, 3, 133; Pers. 1, 135, and 2, 28. Sts. in plur. of a stout, long beard, Petr. S. 99, 5; App. M. 4, p. 157, 1.—The statues of the gods had barbas aureas, Cic. N. D. 3, 34.—Hence, barbam auream habere=deum esse, Petr. 8. 58, 6.—The ancient Romans allowed the beard to grow long (hence, barbati, C. Mur. 12; id. Cœl. 14; id. Fin. 4, 23; Juv. 4, 103, and dignus barba capillisque majorum, *of an upright, honest man*, Juv. 16, 31; cf. antiquus, *no.* II. B.) until A.U.C. 454, when a certain P. Ticinius Menas brought barbers to Rome from Sicily, and introduced the custom of shaving the beard, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 10; Pl. 7, 59, 59. Scipio Africanus was the first who caused himself to be shaved daily, Pl. l. l. Still, this custom does not seem to have become prevalent until the Aug. age. Cf. Boettig. Sabina 2, p. 57 *sq.*; Goer. C. Fin. 4, 23.—Young men allowed the beard to grow for some years; hence, juvenes barbatuli or bene barbati (v. barbatulus and barbatus). It was the custom to devote the first beard cut off to some deity, esp. to Apollo, Jupiter, or Venus, Petr. 8. 29; Juv. 3, 186; Suet. Ner. 12.—**B.** Of animals: hircorum, Pl. 12, 17, 37: caprarum, id. 26, 8, 30: gallinaceorum, id. 30, 11, 29: luporum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 42.—Transf. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of plants: nucum, Pl. 15, 22, 24; cf. id. 17, 23, 35, *no.* 22.—**B.** Of a polypus: Pl. 9, 30, 48, § 93.—**C.** Barba Jovis, *A shrub, the silver-leafed wool-blade* (Anthyllis barba Jovis, L.), Pl. 16, 18, 31.

barbara, æ, v. barbarum.

barbare, *adv.* **I.** Prop.: *As a foreigner would, in a foreign tongue*: Demophilus scripsit: Marcus vertit barbare, i. e. *into Latin*, Plaut. Asin. prol. 10; id. Trin. prol. 19; cf. barbarus, *no.* I. B. 1. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Rudely, ignorantly, in an uncultivated way*: si grammaticum se professus quispiam barbare loqueretur, C. Tusc. 2, 4 *fin.*: ut is, a quo insolenter quid aut minaciter aut crudeliter dictum sit, barbare locutus existimetur, Quint. 1, 5, 9: tota saepe theatra et omnem Circi turbam exclamasse barbare scimus, id. 1, 6, 45. **B.** *Rudely, roughly, barbarously, cruelly*: dulcia barbare Lædentem oscula, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 15.

barbari, orum, v. barbarus.

barbăria (poet., or in post-Aug., prose **barbaries,** *Acc.* -em. In Cic, prps. only once barbaries, Brut. 74), æ, *f.* [barbarus]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A foreign country*, opp. to Greece or Rome: a quo (philosopho) non solum Græcia et Italia, sed etiam omnis barbaria commota est, C. Fin. 2, 15, 49; id. ib. 5, 4 *fin.*; id. N. D. 1, 29: quid tibi barbariem, gentes ab utroque jacentes Oceano numerem? Ov. M. 15, 829; Luc. 8, 812; Just. 9, 5.—**B.** Esp.: Of a particular foreign state. Thus: **1.** (in the mouth of a Greek) of *Italy*, as opp. to Greece (only in Plaut): Plaut. Pœn. 2, 2, 21; id. Frgm. in Fest. s. v. VAPULA, p. 278.—**2.** Of *Persia*: Themistocles non in Græciæ portus, sed in barbariæ sinus confugisse, C. Rep. 1, 3.—**3.** Of *Phrygia*: Græcia barbariæ lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7 Schmid.—**4.** Of *Gaul*, in opp. to Rome: C. Fontei. 16.—**5.** Of *Scythia* and *Britain*: id. N. D. 34 *fin.*

II. Meton.: *The mental or moral quality of foreigners, according to the notion of the ancients*: **A.** *Rudeness, rusticity, stupidity*: barbaria forensis, C. de Or. 1, 26; grandis, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 4.—Hence, of *rudeness, barbarism in language*: omnes qui nec extra urbem hanc vixerant, nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, recte loquebantur, C. Brut. 74.—And of faulty reading: Petr. S. 68, 5.—**B.** *Savageness, barbarousness, rudeness, uncivilised manners*; inveterata barbaria, C. Balb. 19: tanta barbaries (Sarmatarum) est, ut pacem non intelligant, Flor. 4, 12, 20; Just. 43, 4.

barbărĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [barbarus, *no.* I. B. 2.]=Phrygio, *A gold-weaver, an embroiderer in gold, a gilder*, Cod. Just. 12, 24, 7; Cod. Theod. 10, 22, 1; Orell. *no.* 4152.

barbărĭce, *adv., In the manner of foreigners*: barba barbarice demissa Capit. Ver. 10.—From

† **barbărĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=βαρβαρικός [barbarus] **I.** Prop.: *Of or pertaining to a* barbarus, *foreign, strange, barbaric, barbarous*, opp. to Grecian or Roman (not in Cic.): **A.** Gen.: alæ Luc. 1, 476: sermo, Amm. 18, 2: pyra, Pl. 15, 15, 16: equi, Veg. 6, 7, 1.—As *Subst.*: **barbarĭcum,** i, *n.*: **1.** *A foreign land*: Albis in barbarico, longe ultra Rhenum est, Eutrop. 7, 8; id. 9, 4; Amm. 18, 2; Spart. Sever. 47.—**2.** "BARBARICUM appellatur clamor exercitus, quod eo genere barbari utantur," Fest. p. 26.—**B.** Esp.: Of a particular country, in opp. to Greece or Rome: **1.** Very freq. for *Phrygian* (v. barbarus): astante ope barbarica, Enn. in C. Tusc. 3, 19: vestes, Lucr. 2, 500: barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, Virg. Æ. 2, 504.—**2.** (in the mouth of a Greek) for *Italian, Roman* (only in Plaut.): urbes, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 104: lex, id. ib. 3, 1, 32: cœnare lepide nitideque volo: nihil moror barbarico ritu (viz., *after the frugal manner of the ancient Romans*) esse, id. Casin. 3, 6, 19.—**3.** For *German, Germanic*: nomina, Suet. Cal. 47.

II. Meton. (acc. to barbarus, *no.* II. A.): *Barbarian, rough, rude, unpolished* (very rare): vita, Claud. Eutr. 2, 236.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): silva barbarica, *Irregular, not in order*, Col. 11, 2, 83: nostri villa Faustini rure vero barbaroque lætatur, *inelegant, uncouth*, Mart. 3, 58, 5.—Hence,

1. **barbărĭcum,** *adv., As a barbarian would, horribly*: barbaricum atque immane gemens, Sil. 12, 418.

2. **barbăricum,** v. barbaricus, *no.* I. A.

barbărĭes, v. barbaria.

† **barbărismus,** i, *m.*=βαρβαρισμός, *A speaking in a foreign*, i. e. *faulty manner, impropriety of speech, barbarism, a fault in language* (acc. to Gell. 13, 6, 14; cf. id. 5, 20, 1; not in use before the Aug. age; in Nigidius, instead of it, rusticus sermo): Quint. 1, 5, 5 *sq.*; C. Her. 4, 12; Gell. l. l.; 5, 20, 4; Don. p. 1757 *sq.* P.; Charis. p. 267 *sq.*; id. Diom. p. 441 *sq.* ib.

† **barbărīzo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.*, βαρβαρίζω, *To speak in an uncouth manner:* Boeth. Arist. El. Soph. 1, 3, p. 374.

† **barbărŏlexis,** eos, *f.* = βαρβαρόλεξις, *The wrong pronunciation of a foreign word* (while barbarismus is the erroneous pronunciation of a Latin word): Isid. Orig. 1, 31, 2.

† **barbărus,** a, um, *adj.*=βάρβαρος (origin. stammering, cf. balbus; hence), **I.** Prop.: *Foreign, strange, barbarous;* opp. to Greek or Roman: **A.** Gen.: hospes, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 25: servi agrestes et barbari, C. Mil. 9 *fin.*: mixta facit Graiis barbara turba metum, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 28; Hor. Od. 1, 29, 6: reges, id. ib. 1, 35, 11.—Hence, in Tac., in barbarum, adv., *in the manner,* or *according to the custom, of foreigners* or *barbarians:* Tac. A. 6, 42; id. H. 5, 2.—As *Subst.*: **barbarus,** i, *m.*, *A foreigner, stranger, barbarian:* quo neque noster adit quisquam, nec barbarus audet, Lucr. 6, 37: quippe simul nobis habitat discrimine nullo Barbarus, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 30: barbarorum soli prope Germani singulis uxoribus contenti, Tac. G. 18.—**B.** Esp.: Of a particular people, in opp. to Greek or Roman (cf. barbaria, barbaricus, and Fest. s. v. BARBARI, p. 29): **1. a.** In the mouth of a Greek, or in opp. to Greek, *Italian, Roman, Latin.* (That the Romans ever called themselves *abs.* barbari, as is sts. asserted, is an entirely unfounded statement): nam os columnatum poetæ esse inaudivi barbaro (*sc.* Nævio) (words of the Ephesian, Periplectomenes), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58; id. Stich. 1, 3, 40: I, stultior es barbaro Poticio, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 15: absurdum erat aut tantum barbaris casibus Græcam literam (φ) adhibere, aut recto casu Græce loqui, C. Or. 48, 160.—So also, **b.** In the mouth of a Macedonian: cum alienigenis, cum barbaris æternum omnibus Græcis bellum est eritque, Liv. 31, 29.—And, **c.** In reference to the inhabitants of Pontus: barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intelligor ulli, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 37.—**2.** *Phrygian:* tibia, Cat. 64, 264; cf. Forbig. Lucr. 4, 546: sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, hac Dorium, illis barbarum, Hor. Epod. 9, 6; Virg. Æ. 11, 777; Ov. M. 14. 163.—**3.** *Persian; a Persian:* Nep. Milt. 7 Dähne; so, id. Them. 3; 6; 7; Curt. 3, 11, 16; id. 5, 10, 2, et sæpe. Thus the king of the Persians is called barbarus, Nep. Th. 4, 4; Con. 4, 3; and high officers of the same, barbari, id. Ages. 3.—**4.** In gen. for *Any hostile people* (among the Romans, after the Aug. age, esp. the German tribes, as among the Greeks, after the Persian war, the Persians): **a.** *The Gauls,* Liv. 6, 42. **b.** *The Germans,* Suet. Aug. 21; Tib. 9; Cal. 5; 47; 51; Galb. 6; Dom. 6; 12.—**c.** *The Thracians,* Nep. Alc. 7, 4.—**d.** *Carthaginians,* id. Timol. 1, 1.—**e.** *Cilicians,* id. Thras. 4, 4.—**f.** *Phœnicians* and *Cyprians,* id. Cim. 2, 3.—**g.** *Parthians,* Suet. Vesp. 8.—**h.** *Africans,* C. Att. 9, 7; Suet. Galb. 7; Claud. 42.—**k.** Even of the *Dassuretians,* a Greek people, Liv. 31, 33; while the Romans did not elsewhere use barbarus for Greek.

II. Meton.: *Foreign, strange;* both intellectually and in character: **A.** Intellectually: *Uncultivated, ignorant; rude, unpolished:* qui aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus videretur, C. 2 Verr. 3, 9, 23; Prop. 2, 16, 27.—**B.** Of character: *Wild, savage, cruel, barbarous:* neque tam barbari linguæ et nationi illi, quam tu natura et moribus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 50, 112: immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum, id. Fonteï. 10, 21; Tib. 2, 5, 48; tollite barbarum Morem, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 2: Medea, id. Epod. 5, 61: domina, id. Od. 3, 27, 66: libidines, id. ib. 4, 12, 7: ignis, Ov. M. 14, 574, et sæp.—* *Comp.* sacra barbariora, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 78.—*Sup.* not used.

barbărum, i, *n.* [barbarus] In medicine: *A plaister applied to raw wounds:* optimum ex his (emplastris) est, quod barbarum vocatur, Cels. 5, 19, *no.* 1; id. ib. 26, *no.* 23; Scribon. Comp. 207 (in Scrib. Larg. Comp. i. l. barbara, æ, *f.*).

barbātōrĭa, æ, *f.* [barba] *A shaving of the beard:* facere, *to shave for the first time,* Petr. S. 73.

barbātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [barbatus] *Having a small beard:* **A.** Of persons: concursabant barbatuli juvenes, C. Att. 1, 14, 5; cf. id. ib. 1, 16, 10; Hier. Ep. 117, 6; 10.—**B.** Of fishes: barbatuli mulli, C. Par. 5, 2, 38.

barbātus, a, um, *adj.* [barba] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of men: *Having a beard, bearded:* dicere licebit Jovem semper barbatum, Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: quos aut imberbes aut bene barbatos videtis, *having the beard neatly trimmed,* id. Cat. 2, 10, 22 Moeb.—Poet. as a designation of age: Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 25: equitare in arundine longa, Si quem delectet barbatum, * Hor. S. 2, 3, 249: sub Jove, sed Jove nondum barbato, *i. e. in the earliest time, when Jupiter was yet young,* Juv. 6, 16; id. ib. 13, 56.—**B.** Of animals: *Bearded:* hirculus, Cat. 19, 16: also *abs.* barbatus for *a goat,* Phædr. 4, 9, 10: aquila, *a species of eagle* (also called ossifraga), Pl. 10, 3, 3 *fin.*

II. Meton.: **A.** Of men: **1.** *A Roman of the olden time* (in which the beard was not shaved, v. barba): aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbatis illis, non hac barbula, sed illa horrida, quam in statuis antiquis et imaginibus videmus, C. Cœl. 14, 33: unus aliquis ex barbatis illis, exemplum imperii veteris, imago antiquitatis, *etc.*, id. Sest. 8, 19; id. Mur. 12, 26; id. Fin. 4, 23 Goer.; Juv. 4, 103.—**2.** *A philosopher* (since philosophers also did not cut the beard): Pers. 4, 1; Juv. 14, 12.—**B.** Of fishes: mulli, C. Att. 2, 1 (cf. id. Parad. 5, 2, 28; and Pl. 9, 30, 48 § 93).—**C.** Of nuts (cf. barba, *no.* II. A.): *Having a husk:* Pl. 19, 1, 2, § 14.—**D.** Of books: *rough, worn:* ne toga barbatos faciat vel pænula libros, *i. e. wear out, make bearded,* Mart. 14, 84.—**E.** *A* cognomen *of* Lucius Corn. Scipio, whose epitaph v. in the Appendix.

‡ **barbesco,** ere, 3. *v. n.* γενειάζω, *To get a beard,* Gloss. Cyrill.

barbĭ-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [barba; gero] *Wearing a beard, bearded* (only in Lucr.): capellæ, Lucr. 6, 971: pecudes, id. 5, 898.

barbĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [barba] *To put forth a beard:* eunuchi barbire non possunt, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2: neque mulieres barbire possunt, id. ib.

barbĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [barba]=barba, *The beard* (prps. only in App.): App. M. 5, p. 162, 21; so, id. ib. 11, p. 260, 40.

barbiton, v. the following.

† **barbĭtŏs,** *m.* and *f.* (only in *Nom., Acc.,* and *Voc.*: *plur.* **barbĭta,** *n.* Aus. Ep. 44)=βάρβιτον (-os), **I.** Prop.: *A lyre, a lute* (of a large size) (not before the Aug. age): dic Latinum, barbite, carmen, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 4; id. ib. 1, 1, 34; id. ib. 3, 26, 4; Claud. Præf. in Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 10.

II. Meton.: *A song played upon the lute:* non facit ad lacrimas barbitos ulla meas, Ov. H. 15, 8.

barbŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [barba] **I.** Prop.: *A little beard* (as the young Romans wore it; v. barba, barbatus, and barbatulus): * C. Cœl. 14, 33. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of plants (cf. barba, *no.* II. A.): Pl. 27, 11, 74; id. 21, 8, 25.—**B.** *A* cognomen *of* Q. Æmilius, Liv. 9, 20.

barbus, i, *m.* [barba] *A barbel, a river barbel* (Cyprinus barbus, L.), Aus. Mosell. 94 and 134 (cf. barbatulus mullus, C. Parad. 5, 2, 38; and barbati mulli, id. Att. 2, 1).

1. **barca,** æ, *f. A small boat, a bark, lighter* (post. class.): "*barca* est, quæ cuncta navis commercia ad litus portat. Hanc navis in pelago propter nimias undas suo suscipit gremio," *etc.*, Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 19; used by Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 95.

2. **Barca,** æ, *m.*, *The name of a gladiator* in Orell. Inscr. 4909.

Barcæi, v. Barce.

Barcas, æ, *m.*, Βάρκας [ברק], a gleaming, or a gleaming sword, as an epithet of heroes; cf. Ges. Gesch. d. Hebr. Spr. and Schr. p. 229] *Ancestor of the renowned Barcine family, in Carthage, to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged.* Hence, *a surname of Hamilcar,* Nep. Ham. 1.—Hence: **A. Barcīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of Barcas,* or *pertaining to the family* or *party of Barcas:* familia Barcina, Liv. 23, 13: factio, id. 21, 9.—Poet.: Barcina clades, *the slaughter on the River Metaurus, in which Hasdrabal was conquered and slain,* Sid. Carm. 2, 532.—As *Subst.*: **Barcini,** orum, *m. The Barcini,* Liv. 21, 3.—**B. Barcæus,** a, um, *adj., Of Barcas, Barcæan:* juvenis, *i. e. Hannibal,* Sil. 10, 355; 12, 200.

Barcē, ēs, *f.*, Βάρκη, **I.** *A town in the Libyan province Pentapolis, afterwards called Ptolemais* (now *Tolometa* or *Dolmeita;* acc. to others, *the ruins of Merdsjeh*), Pl. 5, 5, 5.—As *Subst.*: **Barcæi,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of this town, enemies of Dido* (poet. prolepsis), Virg. Æ. 4, 43. **II.** *The nurse of Sichæus,* acc. to Virg. Æ. 4, 632.

Barcino or **-on,** ōnis, *f. The present city Barcelona, in Spain,* Pl. 3, 3, 4; Aus. Ep. 24, 89; Prud. στεφ. 33.—Hence **Barcinonensis,** e, *adj., Of Barcelona:* muria, Aus. Ep. 21.—As *Subst.*: **Barcinonenses,** ium, *m., The inhabitants of Barcelona,* Inscr. ap. Grut. 448, 7.

Barcīnus, v. Barcas, *no.* A.

Bardæi, ōrum, *m., An Illyrian people* (in C. Fam. 5, 9 Vardæi.).—Hence, **Bardaïcus,** a, um, *adj., Bardæan:* calceus, *a kind of soldier's shoe* or *boot;* poet. for *the soldiers themselves,* Juv. 16, 13 (cf. Caligula); also as *Subst.*: **Bardaïcus,** i, *m., A soldier's boot,* Mart. 4, 4, 5.

Bardesanistæ, arum, *m. Certain heretics, named after their founder Bardesanes, and who subsequently merged with the Valentinians,* Aug. Hær. 35.

Bardisānus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Barda, a city of Sogdiana,* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 8, 6.

barditus, i, *m.* [bardus] *The fulfilment of the bard's office:* sunt illis hæc quoque carmina quorum relatu, quem Barditum vocant, accendunt animos, *etc.*, Tac. G. 3 (quem Barditum vocant, is prob. a gloss, which has become incorporated in the text; yet, under any circumstances, it is preferable to the common reading baritum, v. Ritter. in h. l.).

bardŏcŭcullus, i, *m. A Gallic overcoat* (*cloak*), *with a hood* or *cowl, made of woollen stuff:* Mart. 14, 128; id. 1, 54, 5 (in Capitol. Pertin. cucullus Bardaicus).

1. † **bardus,** a, um, *adj.* = βαρδύς, *Stupid, dull of apprehension* (very rare): Fest. p. 28; cf. Non. 10, 3 *sq.*: Adamant. ap. Cassiod. p. 2299 P.: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, *etc.*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2; so, id. Epid. 3, 3, 40; id. Pers. 2, 1 2 (quoted by Non. l. l.): Zopyrus stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, C. Fat. 5, 10.—*Comp.* Pictor bardior, Tert. adv. Herm. 36.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* not in use.

2. †† **bardus,** i, *m.* [A Celtic word] *A poet and singer amongst the Gauls, a bard, minstrel:* "*bardus* Gallice cantor appellatur, qui virorum fortium laudes canit, a gente Bardorum, de quibus Lucanus" (1, 449, fudistis carmina Bardi), Fest. p. 28: cf. Amm. 15, 9, 8.

1. † **Barĕa,** æ, *m.* [prob. from βαρύς] *A Roman* cognomen, Juv. 3, 116; id. 7, 91; Tac. A. 16, 23.

2. **Barea,** æ, *f., A town of Hispania Bætica,* Pl. 3, 3, 4.

Bardȳlis (Bardyll.), is, *m.*, Βάρδυλις or Βάρδυλλις, *An Illyrian usurper,* C. Off. 2, 11, 40.

Bargūsĭi, ōrum, *m.*, Βαργούσιοι, Polyb. *A people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *near the Pyrenees,* Liv. 21, 19; 23, et al.; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 396.

Bargȳlĭæ, arum, *f.*, Βαργύλια and Βάργυλα, τά, in Strabo; βαργυλία, ἡ, in Stephan. Byzant., *A town of Caria,* Liv. 32, 33, and 33, 18.—Hence: **A. Bargȳlĭētĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of Bargylia:* sinus, Liv. 37, 17.—And from the parallel form **Bargȳla,** ōrum, *n.*=Βαργύλα, τά, Pl. 5, 29, 29.—**B. Bargȳlētæ,** arum, *m., The inhabitants of B.,* C. Fam. 13, 56.

Barĭcāni, orum, *m.*=Barcæi, Hieron. Ep. 129.

Barīnē, es, *f., The name of a girl in Horace,* Od. 2, 8, 2.

‡ **barĭnulæ** = aquileges, Serv. Virg. G. 1, 109.

†† **bāris,** ĭdos, *f.* [an Egyptian word]

A small flat-bottomed Egyptian row-boat, used for carrying merchandise, and conveying dead bodies to the place of burial; used ironically by Propertius of the Egyptian war-galleys of Cleopatra: meretrix regina Canopi ausa baridos contis rostra Liburna sequi: Prop. 3, 11, 44 Kuin.; cf. Bähr, Herodot. 2, 96; also, Diod. Sic. 1, 96.

†† **baritus** (erroneously written barritus *or* barditus), ūs, *m.* [from the old Germ. bar, baron, to raise the voice] **I.** Prop.: *The war-cry of the Germans*: cornuti et bracati baritum civere vel maximum, qui clamor, *etc.*, Amm. 16, 12, 43: pro terrifico fremitu, quem barbari vocant baritum, id. 26, 7, 17: Romani quidem voce undique Martia concinentes, a minore solita ad majorem protolli, quam gentilitate appellant baritum, vires validas erigebant, id. 31, 7, 11. **II.** Meton.: *A battle-cry*: clamor, quem baritum vocant, prius non debet attolli, quam acies utraque se junxerit, Veg. Mil. 3, 18. (If the reading at Tac. G. 3, be *baritum*, Tacitus confounds the war-cry with the war-song, v. barditus.) So, id. 26, 7 *fin*; 31, 7. Vid. the Comm. in h. l.

Bārium, ii, *n.*, Βάριον, *A town in Apulia, on the Adriatic Sea* (now *Bari*), Mel. 2, 4, 7; Pl. 3, 11; Liv. 40, 18; Tac. A. 16, 9: piscosum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 97; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 32.

bāro, ōnis, *m.* [varo, varro, a block] *A simple foolish man, a simpleton, blockhead, dolt, dunce* (four times in Cicero, elsewh. rare): hæc quum loqueris, nos barones stupemus, tu videlicet tecum ipse rides, C. Fin. 2, 23; so, id. Div. 2, 70, 144; id. Fam. 9, 26, 3; id. Att. 5, 11, 6; Pers. 5, 138; Petr. S. 53, 11; id. 63, 7.

baroptĕnus, i, or **barippe,** es, *f. An unknown precious stone, black, with white and red spots*, Pl. 37, 10, 55.

‡ **bārōsus,** βάκηλος, σοβαρός, stultus, mulierosus, mollis, Gloss. Philox.

barrinus, a, um, *adj.* [barrus] *Of, or belonging to, an elephant, elephantine*: aures, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

barrio, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *To cry* as an elephant: "*barrire* elephantes dicuntur, sicut oves dicimus *balare*, utique a sono ipso vocis," Fest. p. 25: elephanti barriunt, ranæ coaxant, equi hinniunt, Spart. Get. 5.

barritus, ūs, *m.* [barrio] *The cry of the elephant*, App. Flor. *no.* 358, 2; cf. Isid. Orig. under barrus.

1. †† **barrus,** i, *m.* [an Indian word; cf. Lind. Fest. Comm. s. v. BARRIRE, p. 343] *An elephant*: "Apud Indos (elephantus) a voce (cf. barrio) barrus vocatur: unde et vox ejus barritus dicitur," Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 14; cf. id. ib. 16, 5, 19: "Ἐλέφας, elephantus, barrus," Gloss. Philox.; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 592; Hor. Epod. 12, 1 (prps. with a covert allusion to *no.* II. B.)

2. **Barrus,** i, *m.* **I.** *A* cognomen *of* T. Betucius, C. Brut. 46. **II.** *A person of bad character mentioned by Horace*, S. 1, 6, 30; ib. 1, 4, 110.

† **bărycĕphălus,** a, um, *adj.* = βαρυκέφαλος, *or* **bărycus,** a, um, [βαρύς] In architecture: *Top-heavy, with low walls and broad roofs*: Vitr. 3, 2.

† **bărypĭcron,** i, *n.* = βαρύπικρον (very bitter), *A Greek epithet of wormwood*, absinthium, App. Herb. 100.

† **bărythōn,** ōnis, *m.* = βαρύθων, *A plant*, also called Sabina, App. Herb. 85.

†† **basaltes,** is, *m.* [African word] *A dark and very hard species of marble in Ethiopia*, Pl. 36, 7, 11; Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 6; cf. Strabo 17, p. 818.

† **bāsānites lapis** = βασανίτης (βάσανος), *A touch-stone, test-stone, a very hard stone, used as a test for the precious metals, for whetstones; and, in medicine, for mortars*, Pl. 36, 20, 38; id. ib. 22, 43; Isid. Orig. 16, 4, 36.

†† **bascauda,** æ, *f.* [a British word] *A rinsing-bowl, slop-basin*: Juv. 12, 46; Mart. 14, 99 (better prps. as explained by the scholiasts, *basket*, Welsh, *basget*, *bascaud*: thus, prps. like canistrum, *a small braided bread-basket*).

Basculus v. Bastuli.

bāsella, æ, *f. dim.* [basis] *A small base*: Pall. 1, 18, 2.

bāsiātio, ōnis, *f.* [basio] **I.** Prop.: *A kissing, the act of kissing*: in monsem basiationes rogo differas Aprilem, Mart. 7, 94 *fin*. **II.** Meton.: *A kiss* (very rare): quæris quot mihi basiationes Tuæ, Lesbia, sint satis superque? *Cat. 7, 1; Mart. 2, 28.

bāsiātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A kisser, one who kisses*: Mart. 11, 98, 1 (prps. not elsew.).

Bāsilēa (-ia), æ, *f. The town Basil* or *Basle, in Switzerland*. Amm. 30, 3.

† **Bāsilĭæ,** arum, *f.* = βασίλεια (royal, belonging to kings), *The name of the Books of Kings in the Bible*: Nathan propheta in Secundo Basiliarum professionem ad David facit, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 20; in Basiliis, id. ib. 4, 14.

basilica, v. basilicus.

bāsĭlĭce, *adv.* [basilicus] **I.** Prop.: *Splendidly, magnificently, royally*: exornatus basilice, *in princely style*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 1; id. ib. 1, 1, 29; id. ib. 5, 2, 25. **II.** Meton.: *Completely, entirely*: ut ego interit basilice, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 54.

‡ **basiliciarius,** μαλακός, ἀγοραῖος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

basilicon, v. basilicus.

basĭlĭcŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [basilica] *A small church, a little chapel*, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Sever. 32, *no.* 17.

† **bāsĭlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = βασιλικός, **I.** Gen.: *Kingly, royal, princely, splendid, magnificent*; *regalis* (in this sense prps. only ante-class.): basilicas edictiones atque imperiosas habet, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 31; id. Rud. 2, 4, 18: facinora, id. Trin. 4, 3, 23: victus, id. Pers. 1, 1, 32: status, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 43: colonia basilica, *i. e.* colonia augusta (*Naples*), Petr. S. 57. —As *Subst.*: **A. basilicus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* jactus) = Venereus, *The king's throw, the best throw in the game of dice* (v. alea, *no.* I.): Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 80.—**B. basilica,** æ, *f.* = βασιλική (*sc.* οἰκία s. στοά): **1.** Prop.: *A public building in the forum with double colonnades, which was used both for judicial tribunals and as an exchange; a basilica, portico* (in the year of Rome 542 there were no such porticoes there, Liv. 26, 27; the first known by name was built by Cato in the year 568, and called Basilica Porcia, Liv. 39, 44, 7 Drak.; Aur. de Vir. ill. 47. The most considerable Basilicæ in the Aug. age were the Porcia, Opimia, and Julia; the last, built by Julius Cæsar in the third year of his dictatorship, was the chief seat of judicial proceedings; v. "Vitr. 5, 1;" O. Müll. Archæol. § 291; cf. with § 180: forum plenum et basilicas istorum hominum videmus, C. 2 Verr. 5, 58, 152; so, id. ib. 4, 3, 6; id. Mur. 34; id. Att. 2, 14; id. ib. 4, 16, 14; Pl. Ep. 2, 14, 4 and 8: Julia, Quint. 12, 5, 6; Suet. Cal. 37. So, Æmilia, Pl. 35, 3, 4: Pauli, id. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 1 (cf. Att. 4, 16, 14): porticus Caii et Lucii, Suet. Aug. 29. Pure Lat. regia, Suet. Aug. 31 *fin.*; Stat. Silv. 1, 1, 30; v. regius.—In the fourth century they began to build churches in the style of these splendid basilicas (*cf.* Müll. Archæol. § 194).—Hence, since that time, **2.** Meton.: *A metropolitan church, a cathedral, a basilica*, Sulpic. Sever. H. Sacra 2, 33 and 38.—**C. basĭlĭcum,** i, *n.*: **1.** *A princely robe*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 48.—**2.** In the Gr. form **bāsĭlĭcon,** i, *n.*, *A black plaister*, Scribon. Comp. 210 (as Gr. word in Cels. 5, 19, 1; id. 6, 6, 31); also called, 238, **basilice,** es, *f.*—**3.** *The best kind of nuts*, Pl. 15, 22, 24.

II. Esp.: Vitis, *A kind of vine among the Dyrrhachians*, Pl. 14, 2, 4, § 29; Col. 3, 2, 19 and 28; id. ib. 7, 1; id. ib. 9, 1; id. ib. 21, 3; uva, Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 22.

Basilidiāni, orum, *m. Certain heretics who maintained that there were* 365 *heavens*, Aug. Hær. 4.

bāsĭlisca, æ, *f.* = βασιλίσκη, *A plant, an antidote for the bite of the basilisk*, also called regula, App. Herb. 128.

1. † **bāsĭlĭscus,** i, *m.* = βασιλίσκος, *A kind of lizard, a basilisk* (Lacerta basilicus, L.), Pl. 8, 21, 33; App. Herb. 128. For the deriv. of the word from βασιλεύς (king) Luc. 9, 726.

2. **Bāsĭlĭscus,** i, *m. A* cognomen *of* Cn. Pompeius, C. 2 Verr. 4, 11, 25.

‡ **bāsĭlĭum,** ii, *n.* [βασίλειον] *A royal or princely ornament*: Orell. *no.* 2510.

bāsio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [basium] *To kiss, to give a kiss* (poet., and rare; mostly in Catull.; never in Plaut. and Ter.): basia multa basiare, Cat. 7, 9; id. 8, 18; Mart. 7, 95, 4; Petr. S. 18.

bāsiŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A little kiss*: Petr. S. 85 *fin.*; so, App. M. 10, p. 248, 35.

† **bāsis,** is, *f.* = βάσις (*Acc.* basidem, Venant. Carm. 8, 17; *Abl.* baside, Inscr. ap. Grut. 16, 14) (*A stepping*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *That wherewith one steps*: *Of cattle, The sole of the foot*; pedes quoque eorum (jumentorum) eluendi sunt diligenter, ne quid luti vel sordium in articulis basibusque permaneat, Veg. 2, 28, 27; id. 1, 25, 6; id. ib. 26, 1; id. 6, 1, 2; id. 3, 46. **II.** Meton.: *That whereon one rests*: **A.** very freq.; Of statues: *The pedestal, foot, base*; in basi statuarum, C. 2 Verr. 2, 63, 154; id. ib. 4, 34, 74; id Phil. 9, 7, 16: quo (*sc.* ad sepulcrum) quum patefactus esset aditus, ad adversam basim accessimus, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: colossici Apollinis basis, Vitr. 10, 2, 13.—Prov.: aliquem cum basi sua metiri, *to measure as it were a pillar together with its pedestal*; i. e. *to estimate too highly*, Sen. Ep. 76 *fin.* **B.** Of a building: *The foundation-walls*; villæ, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.—**C.** In mathematics: trianguli, *The base of a triangle*, id. N. D. 2, 49, 125: arcus, *the chord of an arc*, Col. 5, 2, 9.—**D.** In architecture: *The lowest part of the shaft of a column*, Vitr. 4, 1 (our pedestal is expressed by spira, q. v.).—**E.** In gramm.: *The primitive word, the root*: Var. in Non. 79, 33.

bāsium, ii, *n.* [in the place of sāvium, suavium] *A kiss* (rare, and mostly poet.; most freq. in Catull.; not in Plaut. and Ter.): da mi basia mille, Cat. 5, 7; so, id. 5, 13; 7, 9; 16, 12; 99, 16; 99, 16; Mart. 11, 98; 12, 55; Petr. S. 21, 2: impingere alicui, id. id. 31: jactat basia tibicen, *throws a kiss*, i. e. *kisses his hand*, Phædr 5, 8, 28; so, Juv. 4, 118.

Bassānia, æ, *f. A town in Illyria* (now *Elbassan*) Liv. 44, 30.—Hence **Bassanītæ,** arum, *m. The inhabitants*, ib.

Bassăreus, ei, *m.*, Βασσαρεύς [βασσάρα, a fox, fox-skin, as clothing of the Bacchantes, v. Liddell and Scott's Lex., sub h. v.] *A title of Bacchus*: candide Bassareu, *Hor. Od. 1, 18, 11.—Hence, **A. Bassărĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Bacchus*, comæ, *the hair of Bacchus*, Prop. 3, 17, 30.—**B. Bassăris,** ĭdis, *f.*, Βασσαρίς, *A Bacchant*, Pers. 1, 101, Schol.

Bassus, i, *m. A family* cognomen; as, Q. Cæcilius Bassus, C. Phil. 11, 13; Lucilius Bassus, id. Att. 12, 5, et al.

† **bastăga** or **bastagia,** æ, *f.* = βαστακή, *A carrying of baggage (a carrying of public freight upon waggons)*, Cod. Arcad. et Honor. 12, 58, 3.

bastăgārius, ii, *m.* [bastaga] *A baggage-master*, Cod. Theod. 10, 20, 11; Cod. Valent. et Val. 11, 7, 4.

bastarnæ (also Basternæ), ārum, *m.*, Βαστάρναι, *A German tribe which became known to the Romans very early (in the war with Pyrrhus), whose abode extended from the sources of the Vistula to the Carpates, and from the Lower Danube to its mouth* (*Podolia, Galicia, Ukraine*), Liv. 40, 5; 57; 58; id. 41, 19; 23; id. 44, 26; Pl. 4, 12, 25; Tac. A. 2, 65; id. G. 46; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 394 *sq.*

basterna, æ, *f.* [akin to βαστ-άζω] (*The carrying thing*; hence) *A palanquin or litter, inclosed on all sides, and carried by mules*: Pall. 7, 2, 3; Lampr. Heliog. 21; Amm. 14, 6, 16; Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 16; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 5.

basternārius, ii, *m.* [basterna] (*One belonging to a basterna*; hence) *The slave who drove the* basterna *mules*: basternarios phrygas, Symm. Ep. 6, 15.

Bastŭli (Basc-), ōrum, *m.*, *A people of Hispania Bætica*: Pl. 3, 1, 3 § 8.

1. **bat,** A humorous transformation of the conj. *at*: Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 6.

2. ‡ **bat,** sonus ex ore cornicinis lituum exsonantis, Charis. p. 213 P.

batălārĭa, æ, *f. A kind of war-ship*: Schol. Juv. 3, 154.

Bataneōtes, æ, *m.*, *A man of Batanea*: Hieron. præf. Ep. ad Gal.

Bătăvĭa, æ, *f.*, Βαταονία, Dio; Βαταβια, Zosim. *The peninsula Batavia, Holland,* Pacat. Pan. ad Theod. 5. (In class. age, Cæs. B. G. 4, 10; Pl. 4, 15, 29; Tac. A. 2, 6; id. H. 5, 23, called only Batavorum Insula.)

Bătăvŏdūrum, i, *n. A town in Holland* (now *Wyk by Duurstede*), Tac. H. 5, 20.

Bătāvus, a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Batavia, Batavian, of Holland, Dutch:* spuma, Mart. 8, 33, 20.—Hence, **Batavi,** orum, *m.* Βατάονοι, Ptol., *The Batavians, Hollanders, Dutch,* Tac. H. 4, 12; id. G. 29, et al.: hic petit Euphratem juvenis domitique Batāvi, Juv. 8, 51: Vangiones Batāvique truces, *etc.*, Luc. 1, 431: auricomo præformidate Batavo, Sil. 3, 608: Batavorum Insula, v. Batavia.

Băthyllus, i, *m.*, Βάθυλλος, **I.** *A Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon,* Hor. Epod. 14, 9; cf. Anacr. 22. **II.** *A very celebrated pantomime of Alexandria, a favourite of Mæcenas, and rival of the equally celebrated Pylades,* Tac. A. 1, 54 Gron.; Juv. 6, 63; Pers. 5, 123 Schol.; cf. Suid. s. v. Ὀρχησις, Tom. II. p. 720 Kust.

bătĭa, æ, *f. A kind of fish unknown to us,* Pl. 32, 7, 25.

bătillum (in MSS. also vatillum), i, *n.* (batillus, i, *m.* Marc. Emp. 27), **I.** Prop.: *A small fire-pan or chafing-dish:* **A.** used for burning odoriferous herbs, *etc.*: insani ridentes prætia scribæ, Prætextam, et latum clavum, prunæque batillum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 36.—**B.** for other purposes: batillis ferreis candentibus ramento (argenti) imposito, Pl. 33, 8, 44: coctilium batilla quatuor, Trebell. Claud. 14.—Hence, from the shape, **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An instrument used by the Picentes for cutting corn,* Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 2.—**B.** *A scoop* or *shovel for removing dung,* etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 5.

☞ Concerning Var. R. R. 1, 50, 2, v. Schneid. in h. l.

bătĭŏla, æ, *f. A drinking-cup, a goblet* (of which the form and capacity are unknown): Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 11: batiola aurea, id. Frgm. in Non. 545, 20.

†**bătis,** Idis, *f.* = βατίς: **A.** *A prickly kind of roach* or *ray* (fish), Pl. 32, 11, 53. —**B.** *A plant, sea-fennel, samphire* (Crithmum maritimum, L.), Pl. 21, 15, 50; Col. 12, 7, 2; 13, 2.

†**bătrăchĭon,** ii, *n.* = βατράχιον, *A medicinal plant,* called also ranunculus, Pl. 25, 13, 109; App. Herb. 8 and 9.

†**bătrăchītes,** æ, *m.* = βατραχίτης, *A precious stone, of a frog-green colour,* Pl. 37, 10, 55; Isid. Orig. 16, 4, 20.

Bătrăchŏmўŏmachĭa, æ, *f.*, Βατραχομυομαχία, *The Battle of the Frogs and Mice,* the title of a well-known poem falsely attributed to Homer; Batrachomyomachiam agnoscimus, Stat. S. præf.; cf. Mart. 14, 183.

†**bătrăchus,** i, *m.* = βάτραχος, *A fish, the sea-frog,* Pl. 32, 11, 53.

‡**battalia,** v. ‡**battualia.**

Battiades, v. Battus, *no.* I. A. 1.

Battis, Idis, *f.*, Βαττίς, *A female beloved by the poet Philetas of Cos,* Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 2; id. Pont. 3, 1, 58.

‡**battŭălĭa** or **battalia,** ium, *n.* [battuo] *The fighting and fencing exercises of soldiers and gladiators:* inde etiam BATTUATORES τοὺς βασανιστὰς dici puto, Adamant. in Cassiod. p. 2300 P.

‡**battŭārĭum,** ii, *n.*, i. q. κοπανιστήριον, *A mortar,* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

battuo, v. batuo.

Battus, i, *m.*, Βαττός, **I.** *The founder of Cyrene,* Sil. 8, 57.—Hence, **A.** Gen.: **Battiades,** æ, *m.*, *An inhabitant of Cyrene,* Sil. 2, 61; id. 3, 252; id. 17, 592.—**B.** Esp.: *The poet Callimachus, a native of Cyrene,* Ov. Tr. 2, 367; id. ib. 5; Stat. S. 5, 3, 157. **II.** *A herdsman of Neleus, in Triphylia, near Elis, in the Peloponnesus, who, on account of his betraying a theft of Mercury, was transformed by him into the stone* Index, Ov. M. 2, 688 *sq.*

Bătŭlum, i, *n. A town built by the Samnites in Campania,* Virg. Æ. 7, 739 Serv.; Sil. 8, 566.

bătŭo (also written battuo), ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*, *To strike, beat, hit* (Fr. *battre*) (very rare): **I.** *Act.*: "batuit, κατακόπτει," Gloss.: isculponeis batuenda huic sunt latera probe, Næv. ap. Fulg. 562, 33: quibus (*sc.* sculponeis) batuatur tibi os, senex nequissime, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 60. Of bruising in a mortar: Marc. Emp. de Medic. c. 26. **II.** *Neut.*: Of fencing exercises, like the Germ. schlagen, to fence: batuebat pugnatoriis armis, *he struck with sharp weapons* (not with the foil), Suet. Cal. 54; id. ib. 32.—**B.** Sensu obsceno: C. Fam. 9, 22, 4.

1. ‡**batus,** genus herbæ, Fest. p. 25 (prps. for batis, q. v.).

2. **batus,** i, *m. A Hebrew measure, containing about two modii and two sextarii:* Hieron. in Isai. 2, 5, 10; Vulg. Ezech. 45, 14.

baubor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [onomatop. Gr. βαύζω] Of dogs: *To bark gently* or *moderately, to yelp* (while *latrare* denotes to bark angrily *or* violently): et quom desertei baubantur in ædibus, Lucr. 5, 1079; v. the pass. in connection.

††**baucālis,** is, *m.* = βαύκαλις, *An earthen vessel for cooling wine* (whence the modern Italian, *boccale*): Cassian. Instit. 4, 16.

Baucis, Idis, *f.*, Βαῦκις, **I.** Prop.: *The wife of Philemon, in Phrygia.* She, with her husband, gave a hospitable entertainment to Jupiter and Mercury when in the form of mortals; on account of which they were changed into two sacred trees before their hut, which became a temple, Ov. M. 8, 630 *sq.* **II.** Meton.: for *an old woman,* Pers. 4, 21.

Bauli, ōrum, *m.*, Βαῦλοι [acc. to the fable, from Βοῦς and αὐλή, since here Hercules shut up the cattle taken from Geryon: v. Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 107; id. ib. 7, 662; Symm. Ep. 1, 1; both of whom understand the original form as Boaulia] *A place near Baiæ* (now *Bacolo*), Var. R. R. 3, 17, 5; C. Ac. 2, 40; Tac. A. 14, 4; Suet. Ner. 34; Mart. 4, 63.

Bāvius, ii, *m.*, *A bad poet, contemporary with Virgil and Horace, and obnoxious to both;* hence, Virg.: qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Mævi, Ecl. 3, 90 ("pro pœna ei contingat, ut diligat Mævium pejorem poetam. Nam Mævius et Bavius pessimi fuerunt poetæ, inimici tam Horatio quam Virgilio," Serv.; cf. the same upon Georg. 1, 210, where is found the derision of Bavius upon Virg., because he used the plur. of hordeum; cf. Also Philargyr., Virg. E. 1, 1, and Weich. Poet. Lat. Rel. p. 308, *sq.*).

†**baxĕa** or **baxa,** æ, *f.* [πάξ "ὑπόδημα εὐυπόδητον," Hesych.] *A kind of shoe* or *slipper:* **A.** *Made by the Romans of leaves, twigs, and strips of willow platted together, and by the Egyptians of palm-leaves,* Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 6, and 13; App. M. 2, 28, p. 25 Hild. min.: **1.** *Worn on the comic stage,* Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 40.—**2.** *Worn by philosophers affecting a simple style of dress,* App. M. 11, 8, p. 149 Hild. min.—**B.** *Made of purple leather, and embroidered with gold, worn by women:* soccus et baxa quotidie deaurantur, Tert. Idol. 7: si philosophus in purpura, cur non et in baxa Tyria? id. Pall. 4 ("baxa, genus calceamenti deaurati et muliebris," Salmas. in h. l.).

bdellium, ii, *n.* [bdella, æ, *f.*, Marc. Empir. 19; cf. the letter B] = βδέλλιον, **I.** Prop.: *An Asiatic plant, distinguished for its fragrant gum, the vine palm* (Borassus flabelliformis, L.), Pl. 12, 9, 19; Isid. Orig. 17, 8, 6. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The costly gum exuding from it:* Arabicum, Veg. 6, 14, 1 and 5.—Hence, **B.** as a term of endearment: tu crocinum et casia es, tu bdellium, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 7.

bĕāte, *adv.* [beatus] *Happily:* non est mi male, sed bene ac beate, Cat. 14, 10: vivere, C. Tusc. 2, 12 *fin.*; id. Fin. 2, 27, 89; id. Parad. 1 *fin.*—*Comp.*: Sen. Ep. 92, 24:—*Sup.*: Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9.

bĕāti-fĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [beatus, facio] (post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: *To make happy, to bless:* Aug. Trin. 14, 14; Vulg. Job. 29, 11. **II.** Meton.: *To deem happy:* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 1 *med.*

bĕātĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [beatifico] *Blessing, making happy* (post-class.): App. Doct. Plat. 1, p. 3, 29; Aug. Conf. 2, 5.

bĕātĭtas, ātis, *f.* [beatus] *The condition of the* beatus; *happiness, a blessed condition, blessedness, beatitude* (first used by Cic.): aut ista sive beatitas, sive beatitudo dicenda sunt (utrumque omnino durum, sed usu mollienda nobis verba sunt), Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95 (but he seems to have used neither of the two words again); cf. Quint. 8, 3, 32; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 9; App. Doct. Plat. 2.

bĕātĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *The condition of the* beatus; *happiness, felicity, blessedness, beatitude* (like beatitas, coined by Cic.; cf. the pass. cited under the preceding word, and Quint. l. l.; in the post-Aug. age several times): animi, Petr. S. 8: vitæ, App. M. 6; Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 23.

II. Esp.: In Eccl. Lat.: *An appellation of the bishops,* esp. *of the popes:* Cassiod. Var. 3, 37; Hieron. Ep. 15.

bĕātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat happy, rather happy:* (ironicè) tandemque beatulus, alto Compositus lecto, crassoque lutatus amomo In purum rigidas calces extendit, Pers. 3, 103.

bĕātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of beo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *Happy, prosperous, blessed, fortunate* (very freq. in prose and poetry): "neque ulla alia huic verbo, quum *beatum* dicimus, subjecta notio est, nisi *secretis malis omnibus, cumulata bonorum omnium complexio,*" C. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: "qui beatus est, non intelligo, quid requirat, ut sit beatior: si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est," id. ib. 5, 8 *fin.*: beatus, ni unum hoc desit, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 18; Afran. in Non. 517, 17: beatus ille, qui procul negotiis, *etc.*, Hor. Epod. 2, 1: nihil est ab omni parte beatum, id. Od. 2, 16, 28: beatissima vita, C. Tusc. 5, 8 *fin.*—As *Subst.*: **beatum,** i, *n.* = beatitudo, *Happiness, felicity,* C. Fin. 5, 28, 84; id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45; cf. Sen. Q. N. præf.

2. Esp.: **a.** *Opulent, wealthy, rich, in good circumstances:* Dionysius tyrannus fuit opulentissimæ et beatissimæ civitatis (*sc.* Syracusarum), Cic. N. D. 3, 33; Plaut. Curc. 3, 1: ut eorum ornatus .... hominis non beatissimi suspicionem præberet, Nep. Ages. 8, 2; so, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 13; id. ib. 18, 14; id. 3, 7, 3; id. ib. 16, 32; id. ib. 29, 11; id. S. 2, 8, 1; id. Epod. 16, 41; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 34.—**b.** In late Lat., of the dead: *Blessed:* beatæ memoriæ, *of blessed memory,* Hieron. Ep. ad Marc. 24, et al.—**c.** Beatissimus, in late Latin, *A title of the higher clergy:* Auct. Collat. 9, 6; Novell. 123, 3; esp. *of the pope,* Cassiod. Var. 8, 24.

B. Fig.: Of inanimate things, mostly poet.: *Rich, abundant, excellent, splendid, magnificent:* gazæ, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 1: arces, id. ib. 2, 6, 21: Cyprus, id. ib. 3, 26, 9: copia, id. Carm. Sec. 59: rus, id. Ep. 1, 10, 14: nectar, Mart. 9, 12, 5; Cat. 68, 14: argentum felix, omnique beatius auro, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 5: ubertas beata, *overflowing,* Quint. 10, 1, 109; so, copia, id. ib. 61.

††**bebra,** æ, *f.*, *A weapon of barbarian nations,* acc. to Veg. Mil. 1, 20.

Bebriacensis and **Bebriacum,** v. Bedr.

bebrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [BEBER = fiber, a beaver] *Of or pertaining to the beaver:* pelles, Schol. Juv. 12, 34.

1. **Bebrўces,** cum, *m.*, Βεβρῦκες, *A tribe in the province of Asia Minor,* afterwards named *Bithynia,* Pl. 5, 30, 33; Val. Fl. 4, 315; Amm. 22, 8.—Hence: **A. Bebrycia,** æ, *f.*, Βεβρυκία, *The province inhabited by the Bebrycians,* afterwards *Bithynia,* Sall. Hist. Frgm. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 5, 373; Val. Fl. 4, 743; id. 5, 502; ỹ long in Avien. Perieg. 974.—**B. Bebryx, ўcis,** *m.*, *A Bebrycian,* Val. Fl. 4, 315; and κατ' ἐξοχὴν *an ancient king in Bebrycia* (also called *Amycus*), *who, being powerful in the contest with the cæstus, was accustomed to sacrifice*

foreigners whom he had vanquished, but was finally himself overcome by Pollux and slain, Val. Fl. 4, 261 and 299: Bebryca (*Lat. Gr.*), Stat. Ach. 1. 190.—**C. Bebrycius,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** *Pertaining to the province Bebrycia, of Bebryces*: gens, Virg. Æ. 5, 373: regnum, Val. Fl. 4, 99: fretum, id. ib. 220.—**2.** *Pertaining to King Bebryx*: arena, *upon which Pollux fought with Amycus*, Stat. S. 4, 5, 28: nemus, *in which Amycus lay in wait for foreigners*, id. Th. 3, 352: cruor, *the blood shed by him*, Tert. Carm. de Sod. 2.—**3.** Also in reference to the Bithynian king, Prusias: hospes, Sid. Carm. 2, 304.

2. Bebrȳces, cum, *m.*, Βεβρῦκες [prps. akin to the preced.] *A people in* Gallia Narbonensis, *on the Pyrenees*, Sil. 3, 423 *sq.*—Hence, **A. Bebryx,** ycis, *m.*, *A Bebrycian, var.* ἐχοχήρ, *i. e. an ancient king of the Bebrycians, whose dau. Pyrene gave name to the mountains there*, Sil. 3, 428.—**B. Bebrȳcius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pertaining to King Bebryx, Bebrycian*: aula, Sil. 3, 443: virgo, *i. e. Pyrene*, id. 3, 420.

† **beccus,** i, *m.* [a Gallic word, still existing in Fr. bec] *A beak, bill*, esp. of a fowl; *A sarcasme of* Antonius Primus, cui (Antonio) Tolosæ nato cognomen in puericia Becco fuerat, Suet. Vit. 18.

† **bēchĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = βηχικός, *Pertaining to or good for a cough*: bechicum *sc.* medicamentum, *a cough mixture or remedy*, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 1, 17.

† **bēchion,** ii, *n.*=βήχιον, *A plant good for a cough, colt's-foot* (Tussilago farfara, L.), Pl. 26, 6, 16.

Bēchīres, um (Bechiri, ōrum, Avien. Descr. Orb. 945), *m.*, Βεχῖρες, *A Scythian people on the Pontus Euxinus*) prps. akin to the present *Bashkirs*) Pl. 6, 4, 3, § 11.

Bedēsis, is, *m.*, *A river flowing by Ravenna* (now *Bedese*, and in the earlier part of its course *Ronco*), Pl. 3, 15, 20.

Bēdrĭācum (incorrectly written Bebriacum; less erroneously, Betriacum; cf. the Comm. in h. ll.), i, *n.*, Βηδρίακον, *A village in Upper Italy, between Verona and Cremona, distinguished in the Civil war by two important battles between Otho, Vitellius, and the generals of Vespasian* (now the village *S. Lorenzo Guazzone*), Tac. H. 2, 23, 39 *sq.*; 44; 49; id. ib. 3, 15; 20; 31; Suet. Oth. 9; Juv. S. 2, 106; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, S. 152 *sq.*—Hence, **Bedriacensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of Bedriacum*: campi, Tac. H. 2, 70: via, id. ib. 3, 27: acies, id. ib. 2, 66; Suet. Vesp. 5: pugna, Tac. H. 2, 86: copiæ et duces, Suet. Vit. 15: victoria, id. ib. 10: bella, Pl. 10, 49, 69.

Beelzebūb, *indecl.*, or Beelzĕbūl, ūlis, *m.*, Βεελζεβούβ or Βεελζεβούλ, Hebr. בַּעַל זְבוּב or בַּעַל זְבֻל, in Eccl. Lat. *Beelzebub, the chief of the evil spirits*, Vulg. Luc. 11, 15: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 26; Prud. περι στεφ. 2, 297.

Begorrītes lacus, *A lake in Macedonia*, Liv. 42, 53.

†† **bekkos,** *indecl.* [a Phrygian word] *Bread*: prima vox Bekkos renuntiata est; interpretatio ejus *panis* apud Phrygas nomen est, Tert. I, 8; cf. Herod. 2, 2.

Belena, v. Helena.

‡ **Belenus,** i, *m.*, *A deity worshipped in Noricum and Aquileia*, Tert. Apol. 24; Capitol. Max. 22; Orell. *no.* 823; 1967; cf. the Comm. on the last passage.

Belgæ, ārum, *m.*, Βέλγαι [Balge, in Lower Germany, a low, swampy nation] *The Belgians, a warlike people, of German and Celtic origin, in the north of Gaul*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1; id. ib. 2, 4; Mel. 3, 2, 4; Tac. A. 1, 43; id. ib. 3, 40; id. H. 4, 17; 76, et al.; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 18. In sing., **Belga,** æ, *m.*, *A Belgian*, Luc. 1, 426. Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 236.—Hence, **Belgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Belgic*: esseda, Virg. G. 3, 204: color, Prop. 2, 18, 26: canum, Pl. 16, 36, 65: canis, Sil. 10, 80. Gallia Belgica, or *abs.* Belgica, *the northern part of Gaul, between the Rhine, Seine, Marne, and the North Sea, inhabited by the Belgians*, Pl. 4, 17, 31; id. 7, 16, 17: *abs.*, id. 15, 25, 30; Tac. H. 1, 12; 53, et al.; cf. Mann. Gall. 33 and 182.

Belgĭum, ii, *n.* *A part of* Gallia Belgica, *on both sides of the Somme, comprehending the districts occupied by the Bellovaci, Atrebates, and Ambiani* (now *Artois, and the country about Beauvais and Amiens*), Cæs. B. G. 5, 24; 25; id. ib. 8, 46.

Belĭal, *indecl.* **Belĭa,** æ, *m.*, also, **Belĭas,** æ, *m.* (*Acc.* Belian, Commod. 53, 15); Hebr. בְּלִיַּעַל *Belial, the evil spirit*: Isid. Orig. 8, 11; Prud. Psych. 714; Tert. Cult. Fem. 1, 2; Commod. 35, 2; id. l. c.; Vulg. 2 Cor. 6, 15, et al.

Belĭas, -lides, -lis, v. Belus.

bellārĭa, ōrum, *n.* *That which is used as a dessert, fruit, nuts, confectionery*, also, *sweet wine, etc.*: *the dessert*, τράγημα, Fr. dragée [from bellus, like bellissimum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51 Don., and PULCHRALIA, Fest. p. 210]: Gell. 13, 11 *fin.*; Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 27; Suet. Ner. 27.

☞ To this we may probably refer the corrupted passage in Fest. p. 29: "*Bellaria et bellaria* res bellis (epulis? acc. to Scal., *or* belle? Cod. Ber. and Lips. have belli) aptas appellabant.

1. bellātor, ōris (ancient form duellator, Plaut. Capt. prol. 68; cf. the letter B), *m.* [bello]

I. Gen.: *A warrior, soldier* (with the idea of power, skill in fighting, while *miles* signifies a soldier who is raised above his class, position, calling) (class.): domi bellique duellatores optimi, Plaut. Capt. prol. 68: si tu ad legionem bellator clues, at ego in culina Arca, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 54; id. Trin. 3, 2, 97; id. Cure. 4, 3, 21; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 3; id. Epid. 3, 4, 56; id. Truc. 2, 7, 68; C. Balb. 23 *fin.*: quis est, qui aut bellatori aut imperatori aut oratori quærat aliquid, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 4, 24: ecqua pacifica persona desideretur an in bellatore sint omnia, id. Att. 8, 12: adeo Sulla dissimilis fuit bellator ac victor, *i. e. while engaged in contest*, ut, *etc.*, Vell. 2, 25, 3: primus bellator duxque, Liv. 9, 1; id. 8, 8 *fin.*; id. 7, 26; id. 1, 59; Tac. A. 1, 67; Ov. A. A. 3, 359; Juv. 8, 10; id. 13, 168; Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 12

II. Esp.: **A.** Poet. of drinking heroes: pro Ilio potabimus; uter ibi melior bellator erit inventus cantharo, *etc.*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 5.—**B.:** **1.** *Adj.* (like amator, arator, venator, *etc.*; v. Madvig, Gr. § 60, c. obs. 2; Zumpt, Gr. § 102): *Warlike, ready to fight, martial, valourous* (poet.): bellator Turnus, Virg. Æ. 12, 614: bellator deus, *the war-god, Mars*, id. ib. 9, 721: very freq. equus, *a spirited, mettlesome horse*, Virg. G. 2, 145; id. Æ. 10, 891; id. ib. 11, 89; Ov. M. 15, 368; id. F. 2, 12; Val. Fl. 2, 325; even *abs.* bellator=equus, Juv. 7, 127: taurus, Stat. Th. 12, 603.—**2.** Of inanimate things: campus, *field of battle*, Stat. Th. 8, 378: ensis, Sil. 13, 376: of a stone used in play, Ov. A. A. 3, 359.

2. Bellātor, oris, *m.* *A Roman* cognomen. Inscr, ap. Grut. 600, 3.

bellātorĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bellator]

I. Prop.: *Warlike, martial, useful in warlike expeditions* (very rare): jumenta, Amm. 23, 5. **II.** Meton.: Of style: *Polemic, pugnacious*: pugnax et quasi bellatorius stilus, Pl. Ep. 7, 9, 7.

bellātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [bello] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A female warrior*; or *adj.* (cf. bellator, *no.* II. B.), *Warlike, skilled in war, serviceable in war* (mostly poet.): Penthesilea, Virg. Æ. 1, 493: diva, *i. e. Pallas*, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 76: Minerva, id. M. 8, 264: Roma, id. Tr. 2, 321: Hispania, Flor. 2, 6, 38: cohors, Stat. Th. 6, 262: belua, *i. e. the elephant*, Sil. 9, 576.—**B.** Of inanimate things: carinæ, Stat. Th. 7, 57: gloria, *i. e. producing warriors*, Val. Fl. 2, 612: pompa, Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 2: aquilæ, *ensigns, standards*, id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 136. **II.** Fig.: bellatrix iracundia, *warlike rage*, C. Tusc. 4, 24: ira, Claud. Ruf. 2, 118.

bellātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bellus] humourously formed, instead of bellulus. *Pretty, neat*: bella bellatula, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 23.

bellax, ācis, *adj.* [bello] *Warlike, martial*: gens, Luc. 4, 406; cf. Prisc. p. 1203 P.

belle, *adv.* [bellus] *Prettily, becomingly, finely, handsomely, delightfully*, etc.: quare bene et præclare, quamvis nobis sæpe dicatur; *belle et festive*, nimium sæpe nolo, C. de Or. 3, 26; cf. id. Quint. 30. 93; Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 35; ° Lucr. 1, 644; C. Att. 1, 1 *fin.*; id. ib. 16, 3; Quint. 6, 3, 48, et al.: quod honeste aut sine detrimento nostro præmittere non possumus .... belle negandum est, *in a courtly, polite manner*, Q. C. Pet. Cons. 11 *fin.*; so, Publ. Syr. in Gell. 17, 14: belle habere, *to be in good condition, be well*, C. Fam. 9, 9; so also, belle esse, id. Att. 14, 16: facere, in medical lang., *to operate well, to have a good effect*, Cato R. R. 157: Scribon. Comp. 136; 150.—With bellus, a, um: I sane bella belle, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 86; id. Cure. 4, 2, 35.—Elliptically: belle, for belle se habere: sed ut ad epistolas tuas redeam, cetera belle, illud miror, *etc.*, C. Fam. 7, 18.—*Comp.* probably not in use.—*Sup.* C. Fam. 14, 4; id. ib. 16, 9, et al.

Bellĕrŏphōn, ontis (Bellerophontes, æ, Aus. Ep. 25 *fin.*; Serv. Virg. Æ. 5, 118; id. ib. 6, 288), *m.*, Βελλεροφῶν Theocr. (regularly formed, Βελλεροφόντης), *Son of Glaucus and grandson of Sisyphus*: he was sent by Proetus, at the calumnious instigation of his wife Sthenebœa, with a letter to Jobates, in which the latter was requested to put him to death; he received from him the commission to slay the Chimæra, which he executed, riding upon the flying Pegasus, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 15; id. ib. 12, 7; id. ib. 4, 11, 28; Manil. 5, 97; Juv. 10, 325; Hyg. Fab. 2: 57; Astr. 2, 18; Serv. 1. 1.; Fulg. Myth. 3, 1.—Prov.: *Any one who carries a letter whose contents are unfavourable to himself* (as, for a similar reason, Uriah's letter has passed into a proverb), Plaut. Bac. 4, 7, 12.—Hence **Bellerophontēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Bellerophon*: equus, *i. e. Pegasus*, Prop. 3, 3, 2: habenæ, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 560: sollicitudines, Rutil. Itin. 1, 449.

Bellĭcensis, e, *adj.* *Of or relating to Bellicum, a city of Gallia Lugdunensis* (now *Belley*), Inscr. ap. Reines. *cl.* 1. *no.* 216.

bellĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bellicus]

I. Prop.: *Warlike, martial, valorous* (mostly poet.): gentes immanes et barbaræ et bellicosæ, C. Prov. Cons. 13 *fin.*; bellicosissimæ nationes, id. Manil. 10 *fin.*; so, id. Fam. 5, 11; Cæs. B. G. 1, 10; id. ib. 4, 1; Sall. J. 18 *fin.*; Nep. Ham. 4; Hor. Od. 2, 11, 1; id. ib. 3, 3, 57, et sæp.: provincia, Cæs. B. C. 1, 85: civitas, Suet. Gramm. 1. **II.** Fig.: quod multo bellicosius erat, *i. e. fortius*, Liv. 9, 6 *fin.*: bellicosior annus, *a more warlike year*, id. 10, 9 (cf. the opp. imbellis annus, id. 9, 1).—*Adv.* not in use.

‡ **bellĭcrēpa saltatio,** *An armed dance, a dancing in arms*: Fest. p. 29 (Gr. ἐνόπλιος ὀρχησις).

bellĭcus (duellicus), a, um, *adj.* [bellum]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Of or pertaining to war, war-*: ars duellica, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 14: bellicam rem administrari majores nostri nisi auspicato noluerunt, C. Div. 2, 36; so, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 6; Suet. Cal. 43: disciplina, Cic. N. D. 2, 64: jus, id. Off. 3, 29: virtus, id. Muren. 10: laus, id. Brut. 21; Cæs. B. G. 6, 24: gloria, Tac. A. 1, 52: cærimoniæ, Liv. 1, 32: certamina, Flor. 4, 12, 58: ignis, *proceeding from the enemy*, Liv. 30, 5: tubicen, Ov. M. 3, 705: rostra, Tib. 2, 5, 40: navis, Prop. 2, 15, 43: turma, id. 3, 14, 13: parma, id. 2, 25, 8: nubes, *the misfortune of war*, Claud. Laus Seren. 136.—As *Subst.*: **bellĭcum,** i, *n.*: **1.** Prop.: *A signal for march or the beginning of an attack* (given by the trumpet); always in the connection bellicum canere, *to give the signal for breaking up camp, for an attack, for commencing hostilities*: Philippum, ubi primum bellicum cani audisset, arma capturum, *at the first signal will be ready to take arms*, etc., Liv. 35, 18: simul atque aliqui motus novus bellicum canere cœpit, *causes the war trumpet to sound*, C. Mur. 14; Just. 12, 15; App. de Mundo, p. 71, 37.—**2.** Fig.: iidem me bellicum canisse dicunt, *aroused, incited*, C. Phil. 7, 1 *fin.* And of fiery, inflammatory discourse: alter (Thucydides) incitatior fertur et de bellicis rebus canit

etiam quodammodo bellicum, *sounds an alarm*, C. Or. 12 *fin.*—**B.** Esp.: **1.** nomina, *appellatives, obtained by valorous deeds in war* (as Africanus, Asiaticus, Macedonicus, *etc.*), Flor. 3, 8, 1.—**2.** columella, Fest. p. 27; cf. Bellona.

II. Meton. and Poet.=bellicosus: **A.** Of persons: *Warlike, fierce in war*: Pallas, Ov. M. 5, 46: so, dea, id. ib. 2, 752; id. F. 3, 814: virgo, id. M. 4, 754: Mars, id. F. 3, 1: deus, *i. e. Romulus*, id. ib. 2, 478: civitas (=cives), Vell. 2, 38.—**B.** Of animals (cf. bellicosus): equorum duellica proles, Lucr. 2, 661.

belli-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bellum; fero] *Waging war, warlike, martial*: Italia, Claud. Eutr. 1, 429.

belli-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bellum; gero] *Waging war, warlike, martial, valiant* (poet.): **A.** Of living beings: gentes, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 13: viri, Sil. 3, 124: Hannibal, Sil. 1, 38: numen, *i. e. Mars*, Stat. Ach. 1, 504: fera, *i. e. the elephant used in war*, Sil. 8, 261.—**B.** Of inanimate things: manus, Ov. A. A. 2, 672: ensis, id. M. 3, 534: acies, Stat. Th. 12, 717.

belligĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [belligero] *A warrior, combatant* (post-class., and very rare): Arimaspæ, Avien. Perieg. 55; cf. Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 370.

belli-gĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.*; and **belli-gĕror,** ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [bellum; gero] *To wage or carry on war; to fight*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Form *belligero*: **1.** *Abs.*: in belligerando, C. Font. 12, 36.—**2.** With *cum*: cum Aliis, Plaut. Capt. prol. 24.—**3.** With *adversum*: adversum accolas, Tac. A. 4, 46.—**4.** With *ad*: pœne ad exitium sui, Suet. Aug. 94.—**5.** With *cognate Acc.*: bellum, Enn. ap. C. Off. 1, 12, 38.—**6.** *Impers. Pass.*: belligeratum (*sc.* est), Liv. 21, 16.—**B.** Form *belligeror*: With *Abl.*: gladio belligeratus est, Hyg. F. 274.

II. Fig.: cum fortunâ, C. post Red. 8, 19; cf. Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 81.

bellio, ōnis, *f.* *The yellow ox-eye daisy* (Chrysanthemum segetum, L.): Pl. 21, 8, 25, § 49.

belli-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [bellum; potens] *Powerful or valiant in war* (poet., and rare): bellipotentes sunt magi', quam, *etc.*, Enn. ap. C. de Div. 2, 56, 116: diva, *i. e. Pallas*, Stat. Th. 2, 715: Stilicho, Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 144.—As *Subst.*: **bellipotens,** entis, *m.* (*sc.* deus), *The god powerful in war*; i. e. *Mars*: Virg. Æ. 11, 8.

bellis, ĭdis, *f.* *The white ox-eye, daisy* (Bellis perennis, L.): Pl. 26, 5, 13, § 26.

belli-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [bellum; sono] *Sounding of war*: flumen, Paul. Nol. Natal. S. Fel. 8, 23 *fin.*

‡ **bellĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [bellus] *Beauty, loveliness*: Fest. p. 29.

bello, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.*; and **bellor,** *prps. no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [bellum] **I.** Prop.: *To wage or carry on war, to war* (class.): **A.** Form *bello*: **1.** *Abs.*: ad bellandum profecti, Tac. H. 2, 40; cf. Liv. 40, 47; id. 42, 59.—**2.** With *cum*: cum Pœnis, C. 2 Verr. 4, 33, 72: cum diis, id. Sen. 2, 5.—**3.** With *adversum*: adversum patrem tuum, Nep. Them. 9, 2.—**4.** With *contra*: has contra, Val. Fl. 6, 373.—**5.** With *Dat.* (poet.; cf. Gr. *πολεμεῖν τινί*): magno parenti, Stat. Th. 8, 506; cf. also, Sil. 9, 503.—**6.** With *pro*: pro Sammitibus adversus Romanos, Liv. 9, 42.—**7.** With *de*: de eo olim, Tac. A. 12, 60.—**8.** With *Adv.*: procul, Tac. A. 1, 89.—**9.** *Impers. Pass.*: bellatum cum Gallis eo anno, Liv. 6, 42.—**10.** With *Abl.*: **a.** Of time: Liv. 6, 42; cf. preceding *no.* 9.—**b.** Of manner: Gigantum modo, C. Sen. 2, 5.—**B.** Form *bellor*: With *Abl.*: pictis bellantur Amazones armis, Virg. Æ. 11, 660.

II. Meton.: **A.** Sts., esp. in the poets, gen., *To fight, contend*: Ov. M. 5, 101: nec cæstu bellare minor, Stat. Th. 6, 829: so, manu, Sil. 8, 498: ense, id. 3, 235; Claud. Ep. 1, 30.—**B.** =debello: *To bring a war to an end, to finish a war*: ne quis, quoad bellatum esset, tributum daret, Liv. 6, 31: hoc bellum a consulibus bellatum, id. 8, 39 *fin.*

Bellocassi (also Velocasses, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4 and Velliocasses, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7), ōrum, *m.* *A people on the right bank of the Seine, from the mouth of the Oise to the town Le Pont de l'Arche*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 75; cf. Mann. Gall. 168.

Bellōna (old form Duellona: "*Bellona* a bello nunc, quæ Duellona a duello," Var. L. L. 5, 10, 22), æ, *f.* [bellum] (*The one having war*; hence) *Bellona, the horrible blood-thirsty goddess of war* (Virg. Æ. 8, 703; Hor. S. 2, 3, 223), *sister of Mars* (*to whom a temple was built by Appius Claudius Cæcus*, Orell. *no.* 539, *in the ninth district of the city, not far from the Circus Maximus*, Publ. Vict. Descr. Urb.; *this temple was a place of assemblage for the senate for proceedings with persons not allowed to enter the city*, Liv. 26, 21; id. 30, 21): "*Bellona* dicebatur dea Bellorum, ante cujus templum erat columella, quæ Bellica vocabatur, super quam hastam jaciebant, quum bellum indicebatur," Fest. p. 27, v. Comment. p. 348; cf. Ov. F. 6, 201 *sq.*; Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 53: COS. SENATVM. CONSOLVERVNT. N. OCTOB. APVD. AEDEM DVELONAI., SC. de Bacch. v. Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 300; Plaut. Am. prol. 43. Other passages: Ov. M. 5, 155; Sen. Herc. Œt. 1313; Claud. in Prob. et Olyb. Cons. 121; id. in Ruf. 1, 342; id. ib. 2, 263; id. IV. Cons. Honor. 12; id. Eutrop. 1, 314; id. ib. 2, 110; 145; id. Laud. Stil. 2 371; id. Bell. Get. 34; 466; Petr. S. 124; Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 1903; 2316.—Her priests (**Bellonārii,** ōrum, *m.*, Acr. Hor. S. 2, 3, 223; dub.), and priestesses were accustomed, in their mystic festivals (dies sanguinis, Trebell. Claud. 6; cf. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2318), as if seized by madness, to gash their arms and shoulders with knives, and thus to offer their blood, Tib. 1, 6, 45 *sq.*; Juv. 4, 123; Luc. 1, 565; Tert. Apol. 9; Lact. 1, 21.

bellōnārĭa, æ, *f.* *The plant* solanum, *used by the priests of Bellona in her festivals* (v. Bellona), App. Herb. 74.

Bellonarii, v. Bellona.

bellor, ari, v. bello.

bellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bellum] *Warlike*: genus, Cæcil. in Non. 80, 33.

Bellŏvăci, ōrum, *m.*, Βελλοάκοι, Strab.; Βελλοναχοι, Ptol., *A people in* Gallia Belgica, *in the country of the present Beauvais*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4; 13; id. ib. 7, 59; 75; Hirt. B. G. 8, 7; 14; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 194 *sq.*

bellua, bellualis, -ilis, -inus, v. belua, *etc.*

bellŭle, *adv. Prettily, finely*; Plaut. in Fest. p. 29; App. M. 10, p. 246, 23; id. ib. 11, p. 272, 34.—From

bellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bellus] *Pretty, elegant, lovely, beautiful* (ante- and post-class.): edepol, hæc quidem bellula est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 43; so, id. Cas. 4, 4, 22; Inscr. Murat. 1514, 3.

bellum, i, *n.* (the orig. form duellum also is freq. found in the poets of the Aug. age; *e. g.* Hor. Od. 3, 5, 38; id. ib. 14, 18; id. ib. 4, 15, 8; id. Ep. 1, 2, 7; id. ib. 2, 1, 254; id. ib. 2, 98; Ov. F. 6, 201; Juv. 1, 169, et al. For the contraction of *du* into *b*, v. the letter B; Var. L. L. 7, 3, 91; id. ib. 5, 10, 22; C. Or. 45, 153; Quint. 1, 4, 15; Prisc. p. 1263 P.; cf. also bis for duis; *bellum* is found even in Ennius: Ann. 1, 91) [from duo "*duellum* bellum, videlicet quod duabus partibus de victoria contendentibus dimicatur," Fest. p. 51: a contest between two, a duel].

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *War*: horrida Romulēum certamina pango duellum (= bellorum), Enn. Ann. 1, 1; imitated by Lucret.: Lucr. 1, 476; id. 2, 6; and by Virg. Æ. 10, 146 (cf. Lucr. 4, 844, certamina pugnæ; and v. under prœlia belli): pars occidit illa duellis, Enn. Ann. 16, 19: duello extincto maxumo atque internecatis hostibus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 34: QVIQVE. AGENT. REM. DVELLI., C. Leg. 2, 8, 21; Liv. 22, 10; and thus in the ancient lang. of public business, Liv. 36, 2; id. 1, 32; id. 23, 11; id. 40, 52, et al.; cf. also Cic.: jam æs atque ferrum, duelli instrumenta, non fani, Leg. 2, 18.—Particular phrases: apparare, *to arm, equip for war*, Nep. Ages. 3, 2: parare, C. Att. 9, 13; Nep. Hann. 2, 6; Ov. M. 7, 456; Quint. 12, 3, 5: parare alicui, *against any one*, Nep. Alc. 9, 5: denunciare et indicere, *to declare*, C. Off. 1, 11: indicere, Liv. 1, 32 (where the manner of proclaiming war by the Fetiales is fully described; v. Fetiales and clarigatio); Ov. M. 6, 92: inferre alicui, *to make war upon one*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 31, 79; Nep. Them. 2, 4: inferre, parare, Virg. Æ. 3, 248: inferre contra aliquem, C. Phil. 2, 22: facere, *to enter upon, begin war with one*, id. Mil. 23; id. Cat. 3, 9, 22; Cæs. B. G. 3, 29; id. ib. 5, 28; id. ib. 7, 2; Sall. C. 6, 5; Liv. 1, 32; Nep. Dion, 4, 3; id. Ages. 2, 1, et sæp. (hence, by Sen. Ep. 114, unjustly censured): agere, *to carry on, wage, urge on*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 28 Herz.; Nep. Hann. 8, 3: administrare cum aliquo=contra aliquem, *to conduct as general*, C. Manil. 20 *fin.*: gerere cum aliquo, *to carry on, sustain* =sustinere, C. Fam. 1, 46; cf. Nepos: Chabrias multa in Europa bella administravit, quum dux Athenicnsium esset; in Ægypto sua sponte gessit, Nep. Chabr. 2: gerere in aliquem, id. Lys. 1: sumere, Sall. J. 83; Tac. A. 2, 4; 45; id. H. 3, 43; id. Agr. 16: bello persequi aliquem, *to wage war against*, Nep. Con. 4, 1: trahere, *to protract*, C. Att. 10, 8; Sall. J. 23; id. ib. 36; id. ib. 83; Liv. 9, 27: ducere, *to protract*, Nep. Alc. 8; id. Dat. 8, 5 (cf. molliter et per dilationes gerere, Liv. 5, 5): bella ex bellis serere, Liv. 21, 10; Tac. A. 2, 21: alere ac fovere omnibus consiliis, Liv. 42, 11: conficere, *to put an end to*, Nep. Them. 4, 4; Sall. J. 36: componere, Nep. Ham. 1, 5: delere, id. Alcib. 8 *fin.*, et sæp.—More unusual combinations: navare alicui, Tac. H. 5, 25: spargere, id. A. 3, 21; id. Agr. 38 (cf. Luc. 2, 682: spargatque per æquora bellum): circumferre, Tac. A. 13, 37: exercere secunda, id. A. 6, 31: bellare, Liv. 8, 39 (in the manner of the Greek *πόλεμον πολεμεῖν*, and cf. also bellum belligerare, Enn. in C. Off. 12 *fin.*; v. Beier in h. l.), et al. In Cicero in more elevated prose, and in Florus: bellum navigat, ascendit, serpit, *etc., the war spreads by sea, by land*, etc.: quam celeriter, Cn. Pompeio duce belli impetus navigavit, C. Manil. 12, 34; so, Flor. 2, 2, 17; id. 4, 12, 4; id. ib. 49; id. 2, 9, 4; id. 2, 2, 5, 15.—The locative belli (like Carthagini, ruri, and even more like domi, militiæ): *in war*; usu. in connection with domi: *in war and in peace* (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 400): domi bellique duellatores optumi, Plaut. Capt. prol. 68: quibuscunque rebus vel belli vel domi poterunt, rempublicam augeant, C. Off. 2, 24: belli domique, Sall. J. 41, 6; Liv. 3, 43, et al.: bellique domique, Ov. M. 12, 185: animus belli ingens, domi modicus, Sall. J. 63, 2. In Livy sometimes belli domoque, Liv. 9, 26 *fin.*—Once belli alone: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60 Ruhnk.; cf. militia. More usu. with this meaning, in bello, C. Fam. 9, 5; 12, 10, et sæp.—The *Abl.* of time, bello, sometimes for in bello, *in war*; esp. in connection with *Adjj.* (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 475): apud Regillum bello Latinorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6. So, Veienti bello, id. Div. 1, 44, 100: bello sæpe solebat Spectare ex illa (turri) rigidi certamina Martis, Ov. M. 8, 19.—**B.** Esp.: bellum, as continued hostility, is opposed to prœlium as a single hostile act: "*bellum* et *prœlium* hoc differunt, quod prœlia partes sunt belli, hoc est in bello congressiones, Lucil. lib. XXVI.," Non. 437 15 *sq.*: Hannibal fassus in curia est, non prœlio modo se, sed bello victum, Liv. 30, 35 *fin.*; so, id. 9, 18; Tac. A. 2, 88: Thucydides res gestas et bella narrat et prœlia, C. Or. 9, 30; id. N. D. 2, 28: alios ad prœlium ire videas, Chattos ad bellum, Tac. G. 39; id. A. 12, 39: inter prœlia belli, Virg. Æ. 11, 541 (cf. above certamina belli, and below, *no.* III).

II. Fig.: cum improbis bellum suscipere, C. Sull. 9 *fin.*: miror cur philosophiæ prope bellum indixeris, id. de Or. 2, 37, 155; id. Fam. 12, 22: tribunicium bellum, *contention, quarrel with the tribunes*, Liv. 3, 24; so, id. 3, 25: milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: ventri indico bellum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 7.

III. Meton.: = prœlium, *A combat, fight, battle* (mostly in the poets or in post-Aug. prose): Var. L. L. 7, 3, 92:

hic vero ingentem pugnam, ceu ceteris nusquam Bella forent, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 2, 439; Ov. H. 1, 1, 69; Stat. Th. 3, 666; Just. 2, 12, 23; id. 18, 1, 11; id. 24, 8, 1.

belluosus, v. beluosus.

bellus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from benulus, from benus=bonus, Prisc. p. 556 P.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Of persons: *Pretty, handsome, charming, fine, lovely, neat, agreeable,* etc. (of persons, things, actions, *etc.*: most freq. in the ante-class. age, and in the poets; in Cic. for the most part in his Epistt.; in his Orations it appears never to be found as an adj.; as an adv. only once): uxor, Var. in Non. 248, 17: nimis bella es atque amabilis, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 84; so, id. Rud. 2, 5, 6; Cat. 8, 16; id. 43, 6; id. 69, 8; id. 78, 4; Ov. Am. 1, 9, 6; Mart. 1, 65; id. 2, 87: Piliæ et pullæ Cæciliæ bellissimæ salutem dices, C. Att. 6, 4: fui ego bellus (*civil, courtly, polite*), lepidus, bonus vir nunquam, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 3: hospes, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 111; Cat. 24, 7; id. 78, 3; id. 81, 2: durius accipere hoc mihi visus est quam homines belli solent, C. Att. 1, 1: homo et bellus et humanus, id. Fin. 2, 31: Cicero bellissimus tibi salutem plurimam dicit, id. Fam. 14, 7.

B. Of things: **1.** *Friendly, cheerful:* frons ac vultus, C. Att. 5, 10.—**2.** *Active, brisk, lively,* as the effect of health, *etc.*: Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 20: fac bellus revertare, C. Fam. 16, 18 (cf. the *Adv.*) **3.** *Beautiful, costly, pleasing, excellent*: socius es hostibus, socius bellum ita geris, ut bella omnia domum auferas, Var. in Non. 248, 19: unum quodque, quod quidem erit bellissimum, carpam, °Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51; so, vinum bellissimum, Col. 12, 19, 2 (cf. bellaria): illum pueris locum esse bellissimum duximus, C. Att. 5, 17: bella copia, id. Rep. 2, 40: recordor, quam bella, paullisper nobis gubernantibus, civitas fuerit, *in what a pleasant condition the state was,* id. Att. 4, 16, 10: malæ tenebræ Orci omnia bella devoratis, Cat. 3, 14: subsidium bellissimum existimo esse senectuti otium, C. de Or. 1, 60. 255: fama, °Hor. S. 1, 4, 114: quam sit bellum (*how delightful it is*), cavere malum, C. de Or. 1, 58, 247: mihi jampridem venit in mentem, bellum esse, aliquo exire, id. Fam. 9, 2, 3; id. Att. 13, 40 *fin.*

II. Meton.: For bonus, *Good:* venio nunc ad alterum genus testamenti, quod dicitur physicon, in quo Græci belliores quam Romani nostri, Var. in Non. 77, 30 (v., however, bonus *init.*).

‡ **bellutus,** v. BELUTUS.

‡ **belluus,** v. BELUUS.

belo, v. balo.

bēlŏăcos, or **bēlŏtŏcos,** *A plant,* also called dictamnus, App. Herb. 62.

+ **bēlŏne,** es, *f.* = βελόνη, *A sea-fish,* also called acus, *hornpike, gar-fish,* Pl. 9, 51, 76.

bēlŭa (also written bellua; v. Fest. p. 27), æ, *f.* (belua dissyll., Var. in Non. 201, 26), [prps. akin to θῆρ, fera, as uber with οὐθαρ, and paullus with παῦρος. Prop. *adj.*, sc. best.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A beast,* distinguished for size or ferocity, *a monster*: as an elephant, lion, wild boar, whale, dolphin, *etc.*: elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: id. Fam. 7, 1, 3; Curt. 8, 9, 29: ea genera beluarum quæ in rubro mari Indiæ signantur, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97; cf. ° Lucr. 4, 143: fera et immanis, C. Ac. 2, 34: vasta et immanis, id. Div. 1, 25: sæva, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 22: ingens, id. S. 2, 3, 316: centiceps, id. Od. 2, 13, 34, et al.—**B.** Esp.: **1.**: Freq. κατ' ἐξοχήν: *The elephant* (gazed upon and feared by the Romans as a wonderful animal): Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 25 Ruhnk.: jam beluarum terror exoleverat, Flor. 1, 18, 9 (cf. Græv. ib. 2, 6, 49): Sil. 11, 543: quis (gladiis) appetebant beluarum manus, Curt. 8, 14, 33, et al.—Hence with the epithets, Inda, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 7: Gætula, Juv. 10, 158.—**2.** Sta.: *A beast, animal* (even of small and tame animals): Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 26: quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque beluis antecedat, C. Off. 1, 30; id. ib. 2, 5; id. N. D. 2, 39; 47.

II. Fig. (acc to *no.* I. A.): **A.** *A monster:* amicos increpans ut ignaros, quanta belua esset imperium, Suet. Tib. 24: avaritia, belua fera, Sall. Rep. Ordin. 2, 54 (p. 274 Gerl.).—**B.** As a term of reproach, like our *beast, brute* (class.): Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 112; id. Most. 3, 1, 78; id. Rud. 2, 6, 50: age nunc, belua, credis huic quod dicat? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 37; id. Phorm. 4, 2, 11: sed quid ego hospiti jura in hac immani belua commemoro? C. 2 Verr. 5, 42, 109; id. Pis. 1; id. Phil. 8, 4, 18; id. Leg. 3, 9 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 6, 32; Liv. 7, 10.

bēluālis (bell-), e, *adj.* [id.] *Bestial, brutish*: educatio, Macr. S. 5, 11.

bēlŭātus (bell-), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Ornamented or embroidered with figures of animals*: tapetia, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 14.

bēlŭīlis (bell-), e, *adj.* [id.] *Bestial, brutal* (post-class.): "*beluile, θηριώδες,*" Gloss. Philox.: beluile sævientes, Jul. Valer. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 88.

bēlŭīnus (bell-), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Brutal, bestial* (post-class.): voluptates, Gell. 19, 2, 2: cf. Prud. Cath. 7, 114.

bēlŭōsus (bell-), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Abounding in beasts or monsters*: Oceanus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 47; so, Avien Ora Marit. 294.

I. **1. Bēlus,** i, *m.*, Βῆλος, Hebr. בַּעַל Prop.: **A.** *An Asiatic king of a primitive age, builder of Babylon, and founder of the Babylonian empire*: priscus, Ov. M. 4, 213 (like Βῆλος ὁ ἀρχαῖος, Ælian. V. H. 13, 3; cf. Creuzer's Symbol. 4, p. 245 *sq.*).—**B.** *An Indian deity,* resembling the Greek Hercules, Cic. N. D. 3, 16 *fin.*; cf. Robinson's Dict. under בַּעַל.—**C.** *A king in Egypt, father of Danaus and Ægyptus.*—Hence, **1. Bēlĭdes** (for the length of the i, cf. Prisc. p. 534 P.), æ, *m.*, Βηλίδης, *A descendant of Belus, Belides*: Belidæ fratres, *i. e. Danaus and Ægyptus,* Stat. Th. 6, 201: surge, age, Belide, de tot modo fratribus unus, *i. e. Lynceus, son of Ægyptus,* Ov. H. 14, 73: Palamedes, Virg. Æ. 2, 82 ("septimo gradu a Belo originem ducens," Serv.).—**2. Bēlis,** ĭdis, *f.*, and usu. in plur., Belĭdes, um, *The grand-daughters of Belus, the Belides*=Danaïdes (v. Danaus), Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 63; id. A. A. 1, 73; id. M. 4, 462; id. ib. 10, 44.—**3. Bēlĭas,** ădis, *f.*=Belis: Sen. Herc. Œt. 961.—**II.** Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. A.): Beli oculus, *A precious stone, cat's eye, a species of onyx,* Pl. 37, 10, 55.

2. Belus, i, *m. A river of Galilee, on the borders of Phœnicia,* Pl. 5, 19, 17.

‡ **bēlūtus (bell-),** a, um, *adj.* bestiæ, similis: Fest. p. 28; cf. Comm. p. 349.

‡ **bēlŭus (bell-),** a, um, *adj.* = beluinus: Gloss. Isid.

Bēnācus, i, *m.*, Βήνακος, Strabo: lacus, *A deep and rough lake in* Gallia Transpadana, *near Verona, through which the Mincius* (*Mincio*) *flows* (now *Lago di Garda*), Pl. 2, 103, 106; id. 9, 22, 38; and *abs.* Benacus, Virg. G. 2, 160; id. Æ. 10, 205.

Bendīdĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Βενδίδειος, *Of or pertaining to Bendis* (Βένδις, *the Thracian Diana or goddess of the moon*): templum, Liv. 38, 41.

bĕnĕ (in Plaut. monosyll.: cf. Ritschl., Plaut. prolog. p. 142), *adv.* (*comp.* melius, *sup.* optime) [benus; cf. bellus *init.*] **I.** Gen.: *Well, beautifully, ably, rightly, honourably, favourably, prosperously,* etc., acc. to the signif. of bonus, said of every kind of excellence: villa bona beneque ædificata, C. Off. 3, 13, 55: agor bene cultus id. Sen. 16, 57: curare ætatem suam, *to live well pleasantly, enjoy the pleasures of life,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 34; so, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15: also, habere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 2; id. Mil. 3, 1, 130: cenare, Cat. 13, 1, 7; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 56: habitare, *well, elegantly,* Nep. Att. 13, 1, et al.: olens, Virg. E. 2, 48: monere, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 36: præcipere, id. Ad. 3, 3, 80; Lucil. in Non. 372, 7: canere melius, Virg. E. 9, 67; Quint. 10, 1, 91: discere causam, id. 12, 8, 4: promittere, Cic., or. polliceri, Sall., *to promise largely*: præbere vestem, *to furnish abundantly*: dissimulare amorem, *i. e.* docte, callide, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 105 Ruhnk.: nosse aliquem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 1; id. S. 1, 9, 22: nosse causam, Quint. 12, 9, 19: pronunciare, id. 11, 3, 12: respondere interrogationibus, id. 5, 7, 28; id. 6, 3, 81: melius persuadere aliis, id. 12, 1, 29: optime scribi ceris, id. 10, 3, 3: Jovem Phidias optime fecit, id. 2, 3, 6: bene pudicque asservatur lingua, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 193.

II. Esp.: **A.** with verbs: **1.** Bene dicere: **a.** *To speak well, sensibly, correctly*: bene et sapienter dixti dudum, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 30: planius ac melius dicere aliquid, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 4: qui optime dicunt, *i. e. the most eloquent,* C. de Or. 1, 26, 119: optime dicta, Quint. 10, 1, 19.—**b.** *To use words of good omen,* εὐφημεῖν: heia! bene dicite, ite intro cito, valete, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 155.—**c.** Alicui: *To speak well of any one, to commend*; v. benedico.

2. Bene facere: **a.** *To do* or *make something well, rightly, to do well in something*: vel non facere, quod non optime possis, vel facere, quod non possime facias, C. de Or. 2, 20, 86: Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 196: quodque me non posse melius facere credidi, Afran. in Macr. S. 6, 1: bene fecit A. Silius, qui transegerit, C. Att. 12, 24: bene factum te advenisse, *it is well that you have come,* a form of salutation, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 6; cf. id. ib. 5, 4, 17; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 25.—**b.** In medical lang.: bene facere, *to be of good* (medicinal) *effect, of use, to do good*: id bene faciet, et alvum bonam faciet, Cato R. R. 157, 6: ad capitis dolorem bene facit serpyllum, Scrib. Compos. 1; so, id. 5; 9; 13; 41 *sq.*—**c.** Bene facis, bene fecisti, bene factum, *etc.*, a formula for expressing gratitude or joy, in conversational lang.: *Very well, excellent, well done, I am greatly obliged: Ph.* Faciendum est quod vis. *Th.* Merito amo te. *Ph.* Bene facis, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 106 ("in consuetudinem venit, *Bene facis* et *Bene fecisti*, non judicantis esse, sed gratias agentis," Don.); so, id. Ad. 5, 8, 22: bene fecisti, gratiam habeo maximam, id. Eun. 5, 8, 61; Liv. 6, 18; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 129 (cf. bene vocas, *I give you many thanks, you are very polite,* Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 36): bene, hercle, factum et gaudeo, id. Merc. 2, 2, 37: O factum bene! beasti, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 78.—**d.** Bene facere alicui, *to do one a favour*; v. benefacio.

3. Bene esse: **a.** alicui: *To be well with one, to go well with, be fortunate for*: (ego deos) non curare opinor quid agat humanum genus; nam si curent, bene bonis sit, male malis, quod nunc abest, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 3, 32; C. Div. 2, 50; Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 31; id. Pseud. 4, 7, 36; so, id. Trin. 2, 2, 71; id. Truc. 4, 2, 31; cf. also, id. Capt. 4, 2, 70; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 51; id. Most. 3, 2, 1; id. Pers. 5, 2, 69; id. Truc. 2, 4, 92: nemini nimium bene est, Afran. in Charis. p. 185 P.: minore nusquam bene fui dispendio, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 20; so, id. Truc. 4, 2, 28: surat bene solis esse maritis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 88.—*Abs.*: patria est, ubicunque est bene, Pac. in C. Tusc. 5, 37, 108.—And *c. Abl. rei*: aliqua re bene esse alicui, *to be well with one in respect of something, to treat one's self to*: Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 37; Hor. S. 2, 2, 120.—Hence, **b.** bene est *or* bene habet, bene agitur, *it is well, it goes well, all is prosperous, I desire nothing more.* So, freq. at the commencement of letters: si vales, bene est, ego valeo: quum salvus venis meliusque est, gratulor dis, Afran. in Prisc. p. 804 P.: bene hoc habet: age nunc jam, *etc., this is well,* Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 31: optume habet, *nothing can be better,* id. Pseud. 4, 1, 25: bene habent tibi principia, *i. e.* succedunt, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 82: bene habet: jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, C. Mur. 6 *fin.*; so, Liv. 8, 6; 9; Juv. 10, 72; Stat. Th. 11, 557: bene agitur pro noxia, Plaut. Mil. 5, 23: atque etiam bene dicat secum esse actum, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 2: INTER BONOS BENE AGIER, an old formula in C. Off. 3, 15, 61; cf. ago, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (α) (γ).

2. Bene emere (cf. in French, *à bon marché*), *Well,* i. e. *cheap*; and bene vendere, *well,* i. e. *to sell high, dear*: Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 38: quo melius emptum sciatis, C. in Suet. Cæs. 50 *fin.*; Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 34.

B. With adjectives or adverbs, like the Fr. *bien,* to enhance the idea expressed by them: *Very, right, extremely*

(class.): **1.** With adj. (regularly standing before them; only by poet. licence separated from or after them; v. the follg.): fœdus feri bene firmum, Enn. in Porphyr.; Hor. Od. 3, 24, 50: bene morigerus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 13: bene munita templa, Lucr. 2, 7: bene robustus, C. Div. in Cæcil. 15, 48; so, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22; id. de Or. 2, 88, 361; id. Fin. 2, 29, 94; id. Ac. 2, 7, 21; id. Mil. 34, 93: pectus bene fidum, Hor Od. 2, 12, 15: bene notus, id. Ep. 1, 6, 25: pro bene sano, id. S. 1, 3, 61; id. ib. 1, 9, 44: bene magna caterva, C. Mur. 33 *fin.*; Hirt. Bell. Hisp. 4; bene multi, Pollio in C. Fam. 10, 33, 4; Ov. H. 15, 67; id. Tr. 1, 7, 15: bene tempestate serena, Enn. in. C. Div. 2, 39, 82: pleno bene lumine, Lucr. 5, 706. (C. Phil. 6, 7, 18, is, with MSS. and old edd., to be read: Senatum sua sponte bene firmum.)—**2.** With advv. or adv. phrases: bene sæpe libenter, Enn. Ann. 7, 95) in Gell. 12, 4, 4): bene penitus, C. 2 Verr. 2, 70, 169 Zumpt: bene longe, Hirt. Bell. Hisp. 25.—Of time: bene mane hæc scripsi, C. Att. 4, 9 *fin.*; so, id. ib. 10, 16: si ad te bene ante lucem venisset, id. de Or. 2, 64, 259: bene diu (Fr. *bien long temps*), Suet. Vita Juv.—In Ovid, in connection with non=vix; hence, also, vix bene: jam cinis est, et de tam magno restat Achille Nescio quid, parvam quod non bene compleat urnam, Ov. M. 12, 616: vix bene desieram, retulit illa mihi, id. F. 5, 278; cf. Hand Turs. II., p. 3 *sq.*

C. In ellipt. express.: Quint. 10, 1, 56; id. 10, 3, 25; id. 10, 2, 24; id. 3, 8, 25; id. 9, 4, 107: optimeque in Verrem Cicero (*sc.* dicit), *si pater ipse*, etc., id. 6, 1, 3; so, ib. 9, 2, 91; id. 9, 4, 23.

D. As an exclamation of approbation, applause: *Good! excellent! bravo!* "quare *bene* et *præclare*, quamvis nobis sæpe dicatur; *belle* et *festive*, nimium sæpe nolo. Quanquam illa ipsa exclamatio, '*non potest melius*,' sit velim crebra," *etc.*, C. de Or. 3, 26.—And,

E. With *Acc.* or *Dat.*: *Health to you! your health*, etc.: bene vos, bene nos, bene te, bene me, bene nostram etiam Stephanium, Plaut. Stich, 5, 4, 27; Tib. 2, 1, 31: bene te pater, optime Cæsar, Dicite, Ov. F. 2, 637: bene mihi, bene vobis, bene amicæ meæ, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 20; cf. Heins. Ov. A. A. 1, 601; Hand Turs. 1. 1.

bĕnĕdīce, *adv.* of the adj., not in use, BENEDICUS, a, um [bene-dico] *With good, friendly words, kindly*: ad se illicere blande ac benedice, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 54.

bĕnĕ-dīco, xi, ctum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *v. n.* (class. but rare): *To speak well of any one, to commend, praise*; with *Dat.* (in this signif. usu, written separately): Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 31: cui bene dixit unquam bono? bene dixit? imo, quem fortem et bonum civem non petuliantissime est insectatus? C. Sest. 52; Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 9: eum indignissimum arbitror, cui a viris bonis benedicatur, Metell. Numidic. in Gell. 6, 11 *fin.*—And *abs.*: ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti (poetæ), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 155 (v. the passage in its connection; cf. Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 11).

II. *v. a.* In post.-class., and relig. lang.: **A.** Deum, *To bless, praise*, or *adore* (the Hebr. בָּרַךְ): App. Trisneg. *sub fin.*—Hence also pass.: benedici Deum omni tempore condecet, Tert. de Orat. 3: Deus benedicendus, App. Trismeg. *fin.*—**B.** Of men and human affairs: *To bless, consecrate, hallow* (the Hebr. בָּרַךְ and קִדֵּשׁ): requievit die septimo cumque benedixit, Lact. 7, 14; cf. Vulg. Genes. 2, 3: altarium, Sulpic. Sever. de Vita S. Martini, 2, 2: benedictum oleum, Hier. Vit. Hilar. *a. med.*: Grut. 875, 3.—In this signif. sometimes also, as in *no.* I., constr. *c. Dat.*: domui justorum benedicetur, Vulg. Psalm. 112, 2 (as transl. of the Hebrew דּוֹר יְשָׁרִים יְבֹרָךְ).

benedĭcta, æ, *f.* [benedico] *The plant also called* lagopus *or* leporinus pes, App. Herb. 61.

bĕnēdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [benedico, *no.* II.] (only in Eccl. Lat.) **I.** Prop.: *An extolling, praising, lauding*: App. Trismeg. p. 82, 11; Tert. Test. Anim. 2. **II.** Meton.: **A.** for *a consecrated* or *sacred object*: benedictio crucis=frustum sanctæ crucis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, c. 8.—**B.** *A benediction, blessing*: Sulpic. Sever. de Vita S. Martin. 2, 12.

bĕnēdictum, i, *n.* [benedico, *no.* I.] *A speaking in praise of any one, a commending; praise, commendation* (very rare): Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 28; id. Pers. 4, 3, 24; Ter. Ph. prol. 21.

bĕnēdictus, a, um, *adj.* [benedico] *Blessed*; a term of respect for the high dignitaries of the Church among the primitive Christians: sub episcopatu Eleutherii benedicti, Tert. Præsc. 30: bonus pastor et benedictus, id. Pudic. 13.—*As Subst.*: **benedictus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) *A blessed person*: venite, benedicti patris mei, Vulg. Matt. 25, 34; id. Gen. 24, 31.

bĕnĕ-făcio (or separately, bene facio), fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. n.* [bene; facio] *To do good, to benefit, show favour* (rare): **A.** With *Dat.*: bene si amico feceris, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 71: ego ne ingratis quidem benefacere absistam, Liv. 36, 35.—**B.** With *erga*: amicum erga: Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 4.—**C.** *Pass.*: With *cognate subject*: quod bonis benefit beneficium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 108 Lind.

bĕnĕ-factum, i, *n.* [bene; facio] *A thing well performed*; hence): **I.** Prop.: *A good, honourable, praise-worthy act; good, honourable action; heroic deed* (class.): benefacta benefactis aliis pertegito, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 46; C. Tusc. 2, 26 *fin.*: multorum benefactorum recordatio jucundissima est, id. de Sen. 3 *fin.*: benefacta mea reipublicæ procedunt, Sall. J. 85, 5; id. Hist. frgm. 1, 19, p. 221 Gerl.: veteribus benefactis nova pensantes maleficia, Liv. 37, 1; Quint. 3, 7, 13: quid labor aut benefacta juvant? *what labour or service pleases?* Virg. G. 3, 525; Prop. 2, 1, 24; Ov. M. 15, 850; Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 386.

II. Meton.: **A.**=beneficium, *A benefit, kindness* (very rare, only poet.): benefacta male locata malefacta arbitror, Enn. in C. Off. 2, 18, 62: pro benefactis pretium reddere, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 20: benefacta referre, Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 182: tenere, id. ib. 2, 42. Vulg. Psalm. 77, 11.—**B.** *A good* or *upright action, good conduct*; commendent animas suas in benefactis, Vulg. 1 Petr. 4, 19.

bĕnĕfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [benefacio] *The performing of an act of kindness, a benefaction*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12 *fin.*

bĕnĕfactor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who confers a favour, a benefactor* (late Lat.): Coripp. Laud. Anast. Quæst. 19; id. Laud. Just. 1, 314.

bĕnĕfĭce, *adv.* [beneficus] *Beneficently*: beneficе facere, Gell. 17, 5, 13.

bĕnĕfĭcentĭa, æ, *f.* [from beneficus, like magnificentia, munificentia, from magnificus, munificus; cf. Beier and Gernh. upon C. Off. 1, 7, 20] *The quality of the* beneficus, *kindness, beneficence, an honourable and kind treatment of others* (in Cic. several times in his philos. writings; elsewhere rare): quid præstantius bonitate et beneficentia? Cic. N. D. 1, 43 *fin.*: beneficentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, id. Off. 1, 7, 20; so, id. ib. 1, 14; id. ib. 2, 15; 52, and 53: comitas ac beneficentia, id. de Or. 2, 84, 343: uti beneficentia adversus supplices, Tac. A. 12, 20.

bĕnĕfĭcĭālis, e, *adj.*=beneficus: Cassiod. Var. 2, 30; id. ib. 39, et al.

bĕnĕfĭcĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [beneficium] *Pertaining to a favour, only* once; res, Sen. Ep. 99; but freq.:—As *Subst.*: **beneficiarii,** orum, *m.*, in military language: *Soldiers who, through the favour of their commander, were exempt from menial offices* (throwing up intrenchments, procuring wood and water, foraging, *etc.*), *free* or *privileged soldiers*: "*beneficiarii* dicebantur milites, qui vacabant muneris beneficio; e contrario munifices vocabantur, qui non vacabant, sed munus reipublicæ faciebant," Fest. p. 27; cf. Comm. p. 347; Cæs. B. C. 3, 88. Such beneficiarii were usually in attendance upon their commanders, and were promoted by them to office: "Βενεφικιάλιοι οἱ ἐπὶ θεραπείᾳ τῶν Μαγιστράτων τεταγμένοι," Gloss.: "*beneficiarii* ab eo appellati quod promoventur beneficio tribunorum, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Cæs. B. C. 1, 75; Pl. Ep. 10, 32 and 33; Tert. Pers. 13. (Very freq. in inscriptions).

bĕnĕfĭcĭum (in Plaut. quadrisyll., cf. Ritschl. Plaut. proleg. p. 150), ii. *n.* [beneficus] **I.** Gen.: *A benefaction, kindness, favour, benefit, service,* εὐεργέτημα (" sunt qui ita distinguunt, quædam beneficia esse, quædam officia, quædam ministeria. *Beneficium* esse, quod alienus det: alienus est, qui potuit sine reprehensione cessare: *officium* esse filii, uxoris et earum personarum, quas necessitudo suscitat et ferre opem jubet: *ministerium* esse servi, quem conditio sua eo loco posuit, ut nihil eorum, quæ præstat, imputet superiori," Sen. Ben. 3, 18) (in prose freq.; in poetry, for metrical reasons, only in play-writers; most freq. in Ter.): nullum beneficium esse duco id, quod, quoi facias, non placet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 12: beneficium accipere, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1: pro maleficio beneficium reddere, id. Ph. 2, 2, 22: immemor beneficii, id. Andr. 1, 1, 17, et al.: nec enim si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, beneficium illud habendum est, sed feneratio, C. Fin. 2, 35, 117; id. Off. 2, 20, 70: collocare, id. ib. 1, 15 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 20, 69. So, dare, id. ib. 1, 15, 48; id. Fam. 13, 8: deferre, id. Off. 1, 15 *fin.*: conferre in aliquem, id. ib. 1, 14: debere alicui, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 12; Petr. S. 126, 4, and so al. —Of the favour of the people in giving their vote: quidquid hoc beneficio populi Rom. atque hac potestate prætoria possum, C. Manil. 24; id. ib. *fin.*—Beneficio: *Through favour, aid, support, mediation*: beneficio tuo salvus, C. Fam, 11, 22; so, id. ib. 13, 35: nostri consulatus beneficio, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1 *fin.*: servari beneficio Cæsaris, Vell. 2, 71, 1: hoc beneficio, *by this means*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14: sortium beneficio, Cæs. B. G. 1, 53 Herz.: longissimæ ætatis, Quint. 3, 1, 9: ingenii, id. ib. 2, 11, 2; so, ib. 5, 10, 121: eloquentiæ, Tac. Or. 8, et al.; cf. fortunæ beneficium, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 4: beneficio furis, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 46.

II. Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Polit. *t. t.*: *A distinction* (proceeding from authority), *a favour, promotion* (so esp. freq. after the Aug. age): cooptatio collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferebatur, C. Læl. 25 *fin.*; id. Phil. 2, 36, 91: in beneficiis (*among those recommended to favour*) ad ærarium delatus, id. Arch. 5 *fin.*: quum suo magno beneficio esset, *under great obligation to his recommendation*, id. Phil. 8, 6 Wernsd.; Flor. 4, 2, 92; cf. Suet. Tit. 8.—**2.** Of *military promotions* (whence beneficiarius, q. v.): ut tribuni militum . . . quæ antea dictatorum et consulum ferme fuerant beneficia, Liv. 9, 30: beneficia gratuita esse populi Romani, id. 45, 42; Hirt. Bell. Afr. 54, 5: per beneficia Nymphidii, *promoted, advanced through the favour of Nymphidius*, Tac. H. 1, 25; id. ib. 4, 48 Lips.: beneficii sui centuriones, *i. e. his creatures*, Suet. Tib. 12: Liber Beneficiorum or Beneficium, *a register of the grants of public lands*, Hyg. Limit. const. p. 193 Goes.; Arcad. ib. p. 260.—So, SERVUS. A. COMMENTARIIS. BENEFICIORVM., Inscr. Grut. 578, 1.—**3.** Law *t. t.*=feudum: *An interest in fee, things inseparable from the land*, or *things reckoned immovable*: seiendum est feudum sive beneficium non nisi in rebus soli, aut solo cohærentibus, aut in iis quæ inter immobilia commemorantur posse consistere, Feud. 2, 1 § 1; cf. id. ib. 23.—**B.** *A privilege, right* (post-Aug.): anulorum, Tryphon. Dig. 48, 7, 42: religionis, Modest. ib. 3, 3, 18: militaris, Ulp. ib. 29, 1, 3.—Hence, liberorum, *Exemption from the office of judge, in consequence of having a certain number of children*, Suet. Claud. 15 Ern.

bĕnĕ-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (*Comp.* and *Sup.* regularly formed, beneficentior, Sen. Ben. 4: beneficentissimus, C. Læl. 14 *fin.*; id. N. D. 2, 25, 64. * Ante-class. beneficissimus, Cato in Prisc. p. 693 P.) [facio] *Generous, liberal, beneficent, obliging,*

favourable (rare, but class.): de Ptolemaeo rege optimo et beneficissimo, Cato l. l.; Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 14: ubi beneficus, si nemo alterius causa benigne facit? C. Leg. 1, 18, 49; id. Off. 1, 14, 42; id. ib. § 44; id. Mil. 8; id. Lael. 9, 31; cf. Gell. 17, 5.

benefĭo, v. benefacio.

bĕnĕ-plăcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. n.* (Eccl. Lat.), *To please much* or *greatly*: quod ei beneplacuerit, Vulg. 1 Cor. 16, 2: voluntas Dei beneplacens, id. Rom. 12, 2.

bĕnĕplăcĭtus, a, um, *Pa.* of beneplaceo (Eccl. Lat.): *Well pleasing, acceptable*: non sunt beneplacitae subsannationes injustorum, Vulg. Eccli. 34, 21: probantes quid sit beneplacitum Deo, id. Eph. 5, 10.—*As Subst.*: **beneplacĭtum,** i, n., *That which is pleasing to one, good-pleasure, will*: beneplacitum ejus, Vulg. Eph. 1, 9.

Bĕnĕventum, i, *n.*, Βενεούεντον and Βενουεντον, Strab. [bene-ventus] *A very ancient city of the Hirpini, in Samnium*, Liv. Ep. 15; Pl. 3, 11, 16, § 105; acc. to fable (Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 9; Sol. c. 11), founded by Diomedes; before it became a Rom. colony (485 A. U. C.), on account of its unwholesome air, called Maleventum; Pl. 3, 11, 16, § 105; cf. Fest. p. 28; Liv. 9, 27 *fin.*; 10, 15; situate on the high-road towards the south of Italy; hence much resorted to in warlike expeditions, as in the two Punic wars; after it was colonised by Augustus, it was called Julia Concordia, Frontin. de Colon. p. 103 (now *Benevento*) (abounding in ruins); cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 791 *sq.*—Hence, **Bĕnĕventānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Beneventum*: ager, C. 2 Verr. 1, 15, 38: sutor, Juv. 5, 46.—As *Subst.*: **Bĕnĕventāni,** orum, *m.*, *The Beneventines*, Ascon. C. 2 Verr. 1, 15, 38.

bĕnĕvŏle, *adv.* [benevolus] *Benevolently, kindly*: C. Fin. 1, 10, 34; id. Fam. 13, 21.—*Comp.* prob. not used.—*Sup.* Aug. Ep. ad Aur. 64; id. Ep. ad Hier. 28.

bĕnĕ-vŏlens (in MSS. also benivolens), entis, *adj.* [bene ; volo] *Wishing well, benevolent, favourable, kind, obliging* (ante-class. for the class. benevolus, in Plaut. very freq.): Plaut. Pseud. 2, 4, 7, and 8: alicui benevolens, id. Truc. 2, 2, 61; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 24: amicus multum benevolens, id. Merc. 5, 2, 46; id. Cist. 1, 1, 25: ite cum dis benevolentibus, id. Mil. 4, 8, 41; id. Epid. 1, 1, 72; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 71.—*Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* not in use; v. benevolus.—As *Subst.*: *A well-wisher, friend*: Plaut, Capt. 2, 3, 30: alicui amicus et benevolens, id. Most. 1, 3, 38; so, id. Pers. 4, 4, 98; id. Trin. 1, 2, 18; id. ib. 5, 2, 24; 53, et al.; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 47.

bĕnĕvŏlentia (in MSS. also benivolentia; cf. Oud. Suet. Aug. 66), æ, *f.* [benevolus] **I.** Prop.: *Friendly disposition, good-will, benevolence, kindness, favour, friendship* (diff. from *amor*, q. v.) (in good class. prose, most freq. in Cic., esp. in Laelius and de Off.): amor, ex quo amicitia nominata, principes est ad benevolentiam conjungendam, C. Lael. 8, 26; id. Fam. 3, 9, 1; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 63: capere, movere, C. Off. 2, 9, 32; multitudinis, animos ad benevolentiam allicere, id. ib. 2, 14, 48: comparare, id. ib. 2, 15: adjungere sibi, id. Muren. 20: consequi, Nep. Dat. 5: acquirere sibi, Quint. 3, 8, 7: colligere, Auct. Her. 1, 4: desiderare benevolentiam, *good-will, readiness, willingness*, C. Or. 1, 1: benevolentia singularis, *a very friendly disposition*, Suet. Cal. 3.

II. Meton.: **A.** In the jurists: *Mildness, indulgence*: interponere benevolentiam, Marc. Dig. 29, 2, 32; so, Just. Inst. 2, 20.—**B.** *Concr.*: in plur. (post-class.): *Active benevolence, kind conduct, friendly services*: non in benevolentiis segnis, Spart. Carac. 1; so, Arn. 6 *init.*

bĕnĕ-vŏlus (in MSS. also benivolus) a, um, *adj.* [bene ; volo] **I.** Gen.: *Well-wishing, benevolent, kind, friendly, favourable* (class. form for the ante-class. benevolens, from which it, however, borrows the *Comp.* and *Sup.*; cf. malevolus: erga aliquem benevolus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 100: facilis benevolusque, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 34: ut benevolos benevoque existimantes efficiamus, C. de Or. 2, 79, 322: Quint. 3, 7, 24; id. 4, 1, 5; C. 1 Verr. 8, 25.—*Comp.*, benevolentior tibi, C. Fam. 3, 12 *fin.*; so, id. ib. 13, 69.—*Sup.*, officium benevolentissimi atque amicissimi, C. Fam. 5, 16 *fin.*; Suet. Tit. 8.

II. Esp.: Of servants: *Well disposed, devoted, yielding willing service*: servus dominо benevolus, C. Clu. 33, 176.

Bēnĭamītus, a, um, *adj.* (Eccl. Lat.) *Of* or *belonging to Benjamin*: Beniamita tribus to gessit sanguine claro, Venant. Carm. 2, 21, 4.

bēnigne, *adv.* [benignus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *In a friendly manner, kindly, benignly*: benigne facere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 109: viam monstrare, *courteously, politely*, C. Balb. 16: pollicerі, id. Fam. 4, 13: servire alicui, Cat. 76, 3: respondere, Sall. J. 11; Liv. 27, 4: appellare milites, Sall. J. 10: alloqui, Liv. 1, 28: audire aliquem, id. 1, 9: excipere aliquem, id. 2, 35; Tac. A. 1, 57: arma capere, *readily, willingly*, Liv. 3, 26, et sæp.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *Mildly, indulgently* (in law Lat.): in pœnalibus causis benignius interpretandum est, Paul. Dig. 50, 17, 155; Gai. ib. 44, 7, 1, § 13: benignissime rescripserunt, Marc. ib. 37, 14, 4.—**2.** Benigne dicis, or *abs.* benigne, used in colloquial lang. in thanking one for something, both when it is taken and when it is refused (the latter a courtly formula, like the Gr. *εὖ σε, ζηλῶ σε, καλῶς, κάλλιστα*: cf. recte): *You are very kind* or *obliging, I thank you very much, am under great obligation; no, I thank you*: **a.** In receiving: *As.* Peregre quum advenis, cœna detur. *Di.* Benigne dicis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 27; Ter. Ph. 5, 9, 62.—**b.** In declining: Frumentum, inquit, me abs te emere oportet. Optime. Modium denario. Benigne ac liberaliter: nam ego ternis HS non possum vendere, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 85, 196: dic Ad cœnam veniat .... Benigne Respondet.—Negat ille mihi? *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 62; so, id. ib. 16 Schmid.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Abundantly, liberally, generously, willingly*: pecuniam præbere, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 37; id. Aul. 4, 4, 20; Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 1; C. Off. 2, 15; Sall. J. 68; Liv. 9, 31; 32: benignius Deprome quadrimum, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 6: Paullo benignius ipsum te tractare voles, id. Ep. 1, 17, 11, et sæp.—Hence, **B.** Benigne facere alicui = benefacere: *To do a favour, to show favour*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 24 Ruhnk.; Cat. 73, 3; C. Off. 1, 14; id. Inv. 1, 55 *fin.*; Orell. *N. cr.*; Liv. 4, 14 Drak.; Sen. de Ben. 5, 19; Gell. 17, 5, 10, et al.; cf. Ruhnk. Rutil. Lup. p. 127 (175, ed. Frotscher).

bēnignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [benignus] *The quality of the* benignus, *an affable, kind bearing to others.*

I. Prop.: *Abstr.*: Of moral feeling or behaviour: *Affability, kindness, friendliness, benevolence, benignity, mildness*: etsi me attentissimis animis summa cum benignitate auditis, C. Sest. 13, 31; id. Cæc. 3, 9: justitia, cui adjunctæ sunt pietas, bonitas, liberalitas, benignitas, comitas, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: benignitas animi, Tac. H. 2, 80: Marc. Dig. 48, 19, 11; Modest. ib. 1, 3, 23.—More freq.,

II. Meton.: *Concr.*: Of actions, *Beneficence, kindness, bounty, favour*: num solus ille dona dat? nunc ubi meam benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84 ("intelligit se et dona obtulisse, et id benigne sæpe fecisse, Don.): Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 80: illa quanta benignitas mutare, quod tam multa ad vescendum, tam varia, tamque jucunda gignit, Cic. N. D. 2, 53: largitio, quæ fit ex re familiari, fontem ipsum benignitatis exhaurit: ita benignitate benignitas tollitur, id. Off. 2, 15; id. ib. § 54; id. Att. 4, 2 *fin.*: satis superque me benignitas tua Ditavit, Hor. Epod. 1, 31; August. in Suet. Aug. 71.—In plur.: vides, benignitates hominum ut periere, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 53.

bēnignĭter, *adv.* [benignus] *Kindly, benignly* (ante-class.): Titinn. ap. Non. 510, 13; Prisc. p. 1010 P.

bēnignus, a, um, *adj.* [benus = bonus; cf. benulus *init.*: cf. also malignus, from malus; priscignus, from privus) (*Born good*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons as to feelings or behaviour: *Good, kind, friendly, pleasing, favourable, mild, benignant*: benignus et lepidus et comis, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 39: boni et benigni, id. Ph. 5, 2, 2: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, C. Balb. 16, 36: Apeles in æmulis benignus, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 88; id. præf. § 21: divi, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 52: numen, id. ib. 4, 4, 74; cf. Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 34.

II. Meton.: Of actions: **A.** *Beneficent, obliging, that gives* or *imparts freely, liberal, bounteous*, etc.: erga te benignus fui, atque opera mea. Hæc tibi sunt servata, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 33; id. Trin. 3, 3, 12; id. ib. 2, 4, 58: Fortuna .... nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 52: qui benigniores volunt esse, quam res patitur, peccant, C. Off. 1, 14, 44; id. Leg. 1, 18, 48, et sæp.—**B.** Poet. with *Gen.*: vini somnique benignus, *a hard drinker and a lover of sleep*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 3.—**C.** Opp. to frugi bonæ = prodigus, *Prodigal, lavish*: Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 20.

III. Fig.: Of abstract and inanimate things: **A.**: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *Friendly, favourable, pleasant, mild*: animus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22: oratio, C. Off. 2, 14, 48: sociorum comitas vultusque benigni, Liv. 9, 6; so, id. 30, 14; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 20: verba, Prop. 1, 10, 24. Thus in the jurists, interpretatio, *a mild, favourable interpretation* (opp. to *dura*, which follows the strictness of the letter), Ulp. Dig. 39, 5, 15: semper in dubiis benigniora præferenda sunt, id. ib. 50, 17, 56: benignior sententia, Papin. ib. 37, 6, 8.—**2.** Poet. = faustus: *Lucky, propitious, favourable*: dies, Stat. S. 5, 1, 108: nox, id. Th. 10, 216.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. A.) (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): *Bestowing liberally, abundant, fruitful, fertile, copious, rich*: et magnas messes terra benigna daret, Tib. 3, 3, 6: ager, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 56: tellus, Pl. 18, 1, 1: vepres, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8 Bentl. *N. cr.* and Schmid: cornu, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 15: egens benigna Tantalus semper dapis, id. Epod. 17, 66: ingeni benigna vena est, id. Od. 2, 18, 10: quem (ordinem) persequi longa est magis quam benigna materia, *matter fruitful*, or *suitable for exhibition*, Mel. procem. § 1. So, Seneca: primus liber. .... benigniorem habuit materiem, Sen. de Ira, 2, 1, 1 (cf. also in Gr. ἄφθονος): æstivam sermone benigno tendere noctem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 11 ("*sermone multo et liberali et largo*," Lamb.) Schmid: benignissimum inventum, *i. e.* beneficentissimum, Pl. 35, 2, 2.

†† **benna,** æ, *f.* [a Gallic word] *A kind of vehicle*; whence those who sat in the same *benna* were called COMBENNONES, Fest. p. 27; cf. Comment. p. 347 (even now a waggon of wicker or basket work is called banne in Belgium, and benne in Switzerland).

†† **bennarius,** σκηνάρχης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

bĕo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [prpa. akin to Gr. *σβ*, the primitive of benus = bonus; cf. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 49] (as *verb. finit.* rare, and mostly poet.; not in Cic.): *To make happy, bless, gladden, rejoice, refresh*: **A.** *Aliquem*: hoc me beat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 12: foris aliquantillum etiam quod gusto, id beat, id. Capt. 1, 2, 34: ecquid beo te? *do I at all please thee?* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 46.—**B.** *Aliquem aliquâ re*: *To make happy, present with, reward with, enrich*: cælo Musa beat, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 29: seu te .... beâris interiore notâ Falerni, id. ib. 2, 3, 7: ne dominus Munere te parvo beet, id. Ep. 1, 18, 75: Latium beabit divite linguâ, id. ib. 2, 2, 121.—Particular phrase: Beas *or* beâsti, *That delights me, I am rejoiced at that*: Plaut. As. 2, 2, 66; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 79.

berber in the Song of the Arval Brothers seems to be an old *infin.* = fervere, *to glow*

berbex, v. vervex.

Berecyntus, i, *m.*, Βερέκυντος, *A mountain in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele, on the River Sangarius*, Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 785; 9, 82.—Hence the *adj.*: **A. Bērēcyntĭus,** a, um, Βερεκυντιος: **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to Berecyntus, Berecyntian*: tractus, Pl. 5, 29, 22 (acc. to Pliny, in Caria; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 8, 273): juga, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 300: mater, *i. e. Cybele*, Virg. Æ. 6, 785; and as *Subst.*: **Berecyntia,** æ, *f.*, Virg. Æ. 9, 82; Ov. F.

4, 355.—**2.** *Of* or *pertaining to Cybele:* heros, *i. e. son of Cybele, Midas,* Ov. M. 11, 106: Attin, *her favourite,* Pers. 1, 93: tibia, *a curved Phrygian flute* (orig. employed only in her festivals), Ov. F. 4, 181; Hor. Od. 3, 19, 18; 4, 1, 23; Ov. M. 11, 16; cf. cornu, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 13: furores, *the madness of the priests of Cybele,* Mart. 4, 43, 8.—**B. Bĕrĕcyntĭădes,** æ, *m., Berecyntian:* venator, prps. Attis (v. Attis), Ov. Ib. 508 Heins.—**C. Bĕrĕcyntĭăcus,** a, um = Berecyntius, *no.* A. 1.: sacerdos, Prud. c. Symm. 2, 51.

Bĕrĕnīce (in MSS. also Beronice), es, *f.,* Βερενίκη, **I.** *Dau. of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoe, and wife of her own brother, Ptolemy Euergetes; her beautiful hair was placed among the constellations* (Coma *or* Crinis Berenices), Hygin. Astr. 2, 24; cf. the poem of Catullus, de Coma Berenices, 66. (Another constellation of the same name, Pl. 2, 70, 71.) Hence—**Bĕrĕnīcēus,** a, um, *adj., Of Berenice:* vertex, Cat. 66, 8. **II.** = Bernice. **III.** *The name of several towns;* among which the most distinguished was in Cyrenaica, earlier called Hesperis, Pl. 5, 1, 5; Sol. 27.—Hence, **Bĕrĕnīcis,** ĭdis, *f., The region around Berenice:* ardens, Luc. 9, 524: undosa, Sil. 3, 249; cf. Orell. *no.* 3880.

†† **Bergĭmus,** i, *m. A deity of the* Galli Cenomani, *in Upper Italy,* Orell. *no.* 1971 *sq.:* 2194.

Bergistāni or **Vergistani,** ōrum, *m., A community of robbers in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 34, 16; 17 and 21; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 397.

Bergŏmum, i, *n.* Βέργομον, *A town in* Gallia Transpadana (now *Bergamo*), Pl. 3, 17, 21; Just. 20, 5.—Hence, **Bergŏmas,** ātis, *adj., Of Bergomum:* municipium, Orell. *no.* 3349: respublica, ib. *no.* 3898.—As *Subst.:* **Bergŏmātes,** um, *m., The inhabitants of Bergamo,* Pl. 17, 21; 34, 1, 2.

Bernīcē, es, *f.* Βερνίκη, *Dau. of Herod Agrippa I., and sister of the younger Agrippa,* Vulg. Act. 25, 13 and 23; id. ib. 26, 30; called Berenice in Tac. H. 2, 81; and Suet. Tit. 7.

Bĕro, v. Berones.

Bērŏe, es, *f.,* Βερόη, **I.** *The nurse of Semele,* Ov. M. 3, 278. **II.** *One of the Oceanidæ,* Virg. G. 4, 341. **III.** *The wife of Doryclus of Epirus,* Virg. Æ. 5, 620 Wagn.

Bĕrœa or **Berrhœa,** æ, *f.,* Βέροια (Βέρροια), *A town in Macedonia* afterwards called *Irenopolis,* north of the river Aliacmon (now *Veria* or *Karaferga*), Pl. 4, 10, 17; Liv. 44, 45; id. 45, 29.—Hence, **Bĕrœæus,** i, *m., A Berœan,* Liv. 23, 39; id. 42, 58; and **Berœenses,** ium, *m., The Berœans,* Pl. 5, 23, 9.

Bērŏnes, um, *m.,* Βήρωνες, acc. to Strab. 3, p. 238, *A powerful people in* Hispania Tarraconensis. Prps. there is a reference to these Berones in the obscure passage, Hirt. Bell. Alex. 53: semper enim Berones, *etc.* (prps. a bodyguard of Berones) (prps. also akin to the Gallic baro, acc. to the Schol. Pers. 5, 138: "lingua Gallica *barones* vel *varones* dicuntur servi militum").

Beronice, v. Berenice.

Bērōsus, i, *m.,* Βηρωσσός, *A distinguished Babylonian astrologer in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus,* Vitr. 9, 1 (4); Pl. 7, 37, 37; Tert. Apol. 19.

berūla, æ, *f., An herb,* called also cardamine, Marc. Emp. 36.

† **bēryllus** (bērȳllus, Prud. Psych. 855: berillus, Isid. Orig. 16, 7, 5), i, *f.* = βήρυλλος. **I. A.** Prop.: *A precious stone, of sea-green colour, coming from India, beryl,* Pl. 37, 5, 20; Isid. Orig. l. l.; Sol. 53; Juv. 5, 37.—**B.** Meton.: *A ring with a beryl:* Prop. 4, 7, 9. **II.** Beryllus nēreïdes = Βήρυλλος ἀφροειδής, *The sapphire,* Pl. 37, 5, 20.

Bērȳtus (Bērytus, Avien. Descr. Orb. Terr. 1080; cf. Wernsdorf, Poet. Lat. min. V., p. 1153), i, *f.,* Βηρυτός, *A seaport of Phœnicia, distinguished for its excellent wine; as a Roman colony, called* Felix Julia (now *Beirût*), Pl. 5, 20, 17; Tac. H. 2, 81; Paul. Dig. 5, 15, 8; Prisc. Perieg. 853; cf. Mann. Phœn. p. 295.—Hence the *adjj.:* **A. Bērȳtius** (Bērȳtius, Auson. Præf. ad Synagr. 20), a, um, *Of Berytus:* vinum, Pl. 14, 7, 9: uva, id. 15, 17, 18.—**B. Bērȳtensis,** e, *Berytensian, of Berytus:* colonia, Dig. 50, 15, 1.—As *Subst.:* **Berytenses,** ium, *m., The inhabitants of Berytus,* Orell. *no.* 1246.

bes, bessis, *m.* (*Nom.* bessis, Fest. p. 27; Prisc. de Ponder. p. 1348 P.) [be-is = binæ partes assis; v. as, *no.* I.]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Two thirds of a unit* (the as); as a coin; or, before money was coined, as a weight, measure, *etc.* (cf. as, *no.* II.): "bessis octo sunt unciæ ($\frac{8}{12}$=$\frac{2}{3}$), triens quatuor," Fest. l. l.: fenus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus, *i. e.* instead of the previous monthly interest $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ was now reckoned; thus, acc. to the present mode of calculating for the year, the interest advanced from $4\frac{2}{3}$ (12×$\frac{1}{3}$) to $8\frac{2}{3}$ (12×$\frac{2}{3}$), *C. Att. 4, 15, 7: Nerva constituit, ut tu ex triente socius esses, ego ex besse, Proc. Dig. 17, 2, 76. So, exsolvere bessem pretii, Ulp. ib. 17, 1, 12: emere bessem fundi, Julian, 16, 21, 2, 39: bisque novem, Nemeæ, dabis, bessemque (*i. e. *eight months*) sub illis, Manil. 3, 367.—As *two thirds* of the whole: partes duæ tertiæ pedes decem novem millia et ducentos, hoc est bes, in quo sunt scripula CXCII., Col. 5, 1, 11. So, bes sextarii. Scribon. Compos. 126.—As a weight = 8 *ounces:* in binos semodios farinæ satis esse besses fermenti, Pl. 18, 11, 26, Scribon. Compos. 157.—

B. Esp.: Bes alter = $\frac{12+8}{12}$ = $1\frac{2}{3}$, Fest. s. v. TRIENS p. 275. **II.** Meton. for *Eight:* quincunces et sex cyathos bessemque bibamus, Cæius ut fiat Julius et Proculus (*i. e. so many letters were comprised in these names;* cf. l. bibo, *no.* I. B. 3. d.), Mart. 11, 36, 7 and 8.

☞ Among the mathematicians, whose ground number is six (cf. as ☞), bes = $\frac{4}{6}$, Gr. δίμοιρος, Vitr. 3, 1, p. 61 Rod.; and bes alter = $\frac{6+4}{6}$ = $1\frac{2}{3}$, Greek ἐπιδίμοιρος, id. ib.

Besĭdĭæ, arum, *f. A town of the Bruttii* (prps. the present *Bisignano*), Liv. 30, 19.

bessālis, e, *adj.* [bes] **I.** Prop.: *Comprising the number* 8: laterculus, *a tile* 8 *inches long,* Vitr. 5, 10: scutula, Mart. 8, 71, 7. **II.** Meton. for *something of small value* (cf. as, *no.* II.): comula, Petr. S. 58, 5.

Bessi, ōrum, *m.,* Βέσσοι, Strab.; Βησσοι, Herod., *A savage and marauding people in the north-eastern part of Thrace, about Mount Hæmus, and in the vicinity of the Hebrus,* Claud. Mall. Theod. 41; Veg. Mil. 2, 11; 4, 24; Pl. 4, 11, 18; C. Pis. 34, 84; Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 5; id. ib. 4, 1, 67; Isid. Orig. 9, 2, 91; Orell. *no.* 3548; 3552.—Hence, **Bessĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* gens, C. Pis. l. l.

Bessus, i, *m.,* **I.** *A Bessian;* v. Bessi. **II.** Βῆσσος, *A viceroy of Bactria, the murderer of Darius Codomannus,* Curt. 5, 8 *sq.;* Just. 12, 5.

1. bestĭa, æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A beast* (as a creature without reason; opp. to man; while *animal,* a living being, includes man also. Subdivisions of bestia are: *fera,* the beast as distinguished by fierceness and wildness; and *belua,* as distinguished by its size or ferocity; v. the distinction from *pecus,* under the word; cf. Doed. Syn. 4, p. 290 *sq.*) (in the class. age almost only in prose; esp. freq. in Cic., who employs it in its widest signif., of every kind of living creature except man): C. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: quod si hoc apparet in bestiis volucribus, nantibus, agrestibus, cicuribus, feris, primum ut se diligant, *etc.* . . . . . quanto id magis in homine fit natura, *etc.*, in Lucil. 21 *fin.*—So of the serpent, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 75; Cic. N. D. 2, 24 *fin.*—Of the crocodile and other amphibious animals, Cic. l. l.—Of the dog, C. Rosc. Am. 20, 56.—Of the elephant (for belua, which is more usual, q. v.), Liv. 33, 9.—Of the ass, Suet. Aug. 96.—Of a caterpillar, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 62, et al.—With the *epithet. ornans* muta: Liv. 7, 4 (cf. mutæ pecudes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 8, 24).—And for a wild animal, with fera: vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, ut si feram bestiam captam duceret, Nep. Dat. 3, 2 Dähne; so, Liv. 26, 13; 27; Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29; Just. Inst. 2, 1, 12, *sq.*

B. Esp.: When contests with animals became more usual in the public spectacles at Rome (not yet customary A. U. C. 583, B. C. 171, Liv. 44, 9), bestia denoted, without the addition of fera, *A beast destined for the public contest with gladiators* or *criminals* (v. bestiarius) (usu. lions, tigers, panthers, *etc.*). Hence, ad bestias mittere aliquem, *to send to the* (*contest with*) *wild beasts,* C. Pis. 36, 89; so, bestiis objicere aliquem, Asin. Pollio in C. Fam. 10, 32, 3: condemnare aliquem ad bestias, Suet. Cal. 27; id. Claud. 14: dare aliquem ad bestias, Modest. Dig. 48, 8, 11; Gell. 5, 14, 27: ad pugnam bestiarum datus, Gell. l. l., § 10: tradere aliquem ad bestias depugnandas, Modest. l. l.: bestiarum damnatio, *Condemnation to fight with wild beasts,* Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 6, et al.—Hence the expl. of Isidorus: "*bestiarum* vocabulum proprie convenit leonibus, pardis et lupis, tigribus et vulpibus, canibus et simiis, ac ceteris, quæ vel ore vel unguibus sæviunt, exceptis serpentibus," Orig. 12, 2, 1 (cf., on the other hand, above, *no.* I. A.).

II. Fig.: As a term of reproach (cf. belua and our *beast*): mala tu es bestia, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 21.—And humorously of the bad, goatish smell under the arms (cf. ala and caper): Cat. 69, 8.

III. Meton.: As a constellation: *The Wolf:* Vitr. 9, 4 (7) (called by C. Arat. 211, Quadrupes vasta).

2. Bestia, æ, *m.,* A cognomen *of the Calpurnian family.* **I.** *The consul* L. Calpurnius Bestia, Sall. J. 27; 29; Flor. 3, 1, 7. **II.** *The tribune of the people,* L. Bestia, C. Brut. 34; de Or. 2, 70, 283. **III.** Another *tribune of the people,* L. Bestia, *a confederate of Catiline,* Sall. C. 17 and 43.

bestiālis, e, *adj.* [bestia] (post-class. and rare), **I.** Prop.: *Of a beast:* villi, Prud. Cathm. 7, 158. **II.** Fig.: *Partaking of the character of a beast; wild, fierce,* nationes, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

bestiārius, a, um, *adj.* [id. *no.* I. B.] *Of* or *pertaining to beasts:* ludus, *a fight of* or *with beasts,* Sen. Ep. 70. Far more freq. as *Subst.:* **bestiarius,** ii, *m., One who fights with wild beasts in the public spectacles,* θηριομάχης (persons hired, or criminals: the former with weapons, and as victors rewarded; the latter, unarmed, and sts. bound, Vop. Aurel. 37; Tert. Pudic. 22): præclaraædilitas! Unus leo, ducenti bestiarii, C. Sest. 64, 135 Schol.; id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5; Sen. Ben. 2, 19; id. Ep. 1; Suet. Claud. 34.

bestiŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little beast, a small animal:* Cic. N. D. 2, 48; Pl. 18, 17, 64, *no.* 3; id. 22, 25, 81; Veg. R. R. 3, 15, 10, et al.

1. bestius, a, um, *adj.* [bestia] = beluinus: quasi bestius erras, Commod. 34, 17.

2. Bestius, ii, *m.* [id.] *A coarse and miserly man,* otherwise unknown, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 37; Pers. 6, 37.

1. bēta (another form **betis,** is, Soren. Samm. 54, 9), æ, *f. A tender kitchen vegetable, the beet* (Beta vulgaris, L.): Pl. 19, 8, 40; id. 20, 8, 27; Col. 10, 254; 326; id. 11, 3, 17 and 42; Pall. Febr. 24, 10; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26; C. Fam. 7, 26; cf. Cat. 67, 21; Mart. 13, 13, 1; id. 3, 47, 9; Isid. Orig. 17, 10, 15.

2. † **bēta,** *n. indecl.* (beta, æ, *f.*, Aus. Technopægn. c. de litt. monosyll.) = βῆτα, *The Greek name of the second letter of the alphabet* (pure Lat. *be,* v. B): hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellæ, Juv. 14, 209.—Prov.: *The second in a thing* (as alpha is the first): Mart. 5, 27, 4.

bētăcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. beta] *From* or *of the beet:* pedes betacei, *beet-roots,* Var. R. R. 1, 2, 27.—As *Subst.:* **bētaceus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* pes), *Beet-root* (cf. Charis. p. 24 and 128 P.; Prisc. p. 618 ib.); Apic. 3, 2; Pl. Ep. 1, 15, 2 (where others, less correctly, Bœticæ); Arn. 4, p. 133 (others, betis).

Bētāsii, ōrum, *m., A Belgian people, otherwise unknown.* Pl. 4, 17, 31; Tac. H. 4, 56 and 66.

1. bētis, v. beta.

2. **Bætis,** v. Bætis.

bētīzare, (or betissare), used by Augustus for languere [on account of the softness of the beet, l. beta; cf. Cat. 67, 21: languidior teneris beta] acc. to Suet. Aug. 87 Ruhnk. and Baumg.-Crus.

bēto (in Plaut. **bito**), *no. perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. *e. n.* [akin to vado, from βάω, βῆμι] *To go* (ante-class.): **A.** *Abs.*: prohibet betere, Pac. ap. Non. 77, 26. — **B.** With *Adv. of place*: foras, Var. ap. Non. 77, 23. — **C.** With *in c. Acc.*: in pugnam betite, Pac. ap. Non. 77, 21.—**D.** With *ad*: ad me, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 52: ad portum ne bitas, id. Merc. 2, 3, 127.

betonica, v. vettonica.

Betriacum, v. Bedriacum.

betŭla (also written betulla), æ, *f. The birch*, Pl. 16, 18, 30; id. 16. 37, 69.

betŭlus, i, *m.*, *A dark-coloured and round precious stone, a species of* ceraunia, Pl. 37, 9, 51.

† **biæcethănātus,** a, um; v. l. biothanatus.

Biănor, ōris, *m.* [βία-ἀνήρ] **I.** *A Centaur, slain by Theseus at the marriage festival of Pirithous*, Ov. M. 12, 345. **II.** *An ancient hero, the founder of Mantua*: Virg. E. 9, 60.

† **biarchĭa,** æ, *f.*=βιαρχία, *The office of a* biarchus, *a commissaryship*, Cod. Const. 1, 31, 1.

† **biarchus,** i, *m.*=βίαρχος, *A commissary, superintendent of provisions*, Hier. adv. Joann. Hieros. *no.* 19; Imp. Leo Cod. 14, 20, 3.

Bĭas, antis, *m.*, Βίας, *A Greek philosopher of Priene, one of the seven wise men*, C. Læl. 16, 59: id. Parad. 1, 1; Val. Max. 7, 2.

Bĭbăcŭlus, i, *m.* [bibax, a drinker] *A Roman* cognomen, **I.** The poet M. Furius, v. Furius, **II.** The prætor L. Furius, Liv. 22, 49.

bĭbax, ācis, *adj.* [bibo] *Given to drink*: Nigid. in Gell. 3, 12.

biber v. bibo.

Bĭbĕrĭus Caldius Mero, *A name given in derision to the Emperor Tiberius Claudius Nero, on account of his love of drink*, Suet. Tib. 42.

‡ **Bibesia,** v. Perbibesia.

bĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [bibo] *Drinkable, potable*: cibus, Cæl. Aurel. Acut. 2, 11 *fin.*

bĭbĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] **I.** *A small insect generated in wine*:=mustio, Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 16. **II.** v. vipio.

bĭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A drinker, toper*: Sid. Ep. 1, 8.

bibitus, a, um, *P.* of bibo.

† **bĭblĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = βίβλινος, (βύβλινος), *Of* or *made from the Egyptian papyrus*: epistolæ, Hier. Ep. 51, *no.* 1.

† **bĭblĭŏpōla,** æ, *m.* = βιβλιοπώλης, *A bookseller* (not in Cic.): Pl. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.*; id. ib. 9, 11, 2; Mart. 4, 72; Isid. Orig. 6, 14, 1, et al.

† **bibliothēca** (erron. bybl., Orell. Inscr. *no.* 40; 41; 1172), æ, and **bibliothēcē,** ēs, *f.* (C. Fam. 13, 77, 3)=βιβλιοθήκη, **I.** *Prop.*: *A library, a book-room*: "*bibliotheca* est locus, ubi reponuntur libri, βίβλοι enim Græce liber, θήκη repositorium dicitur," Isid. Orig. 15, 5, 5; cf. id. ib. 18, 9, 3, and 6, 3, 1: abdo me in bibliothecam, C. Fam. 7, 28, 2.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A library, a collection of books*: "bibliothecæ, et apud Græcos et apud nos, tam librorum magnus per se numerus, quam locus ipse, in quo libri collocati sunt, appellantur," Fest. p. 28: Dionysius, servus meus, qui meam bibliothecam multorum nummorum tractavit, C. Fam. 13, 77, 3. — **B.** *A book-case*: bibliothecæ parietibus inhærentes, Ulp. Dig. 30, 1, 42, § 9: quod in bibliotheca tractavimus, id. ib. 32, 1, 52, § 8: "ut libris legatis videatur bibliotheca legata," Accers. in h. l.

☞ The first public library at Rome was collected by Asinius Pollio, A. U. C. 715, B. C. 39, in the atrium of the temple of Liberty, Pl. 7, 30, 31; id. 35, 2, 2; Isid. Orig. 6, 5, 2; Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 71; cf. Jahn. ib. 2, 429, *not.* 103. Augustus founded two others: the Octavian, named after his sister Octavia, A. U. C. 721, B. C. 33, near the Theatre of Marcellus, Plut. Vit. Marc.; Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 60 and 69 Jahn, and five years after, the Palatine (Gr. and Latt.) Library, on the Palatine Hill, in the Temple of Apollo, Suet. Aug. 29; Dio. 53, 1; Orell. *no.* 40 and 41. Besides these three, there were other considerable libraries in Rome; *e. g.* in the temple of Peace, Gell. 16, 8, 2; in the house of Tiberius, id. 13, 19; but esp. one founded by Trajan, id. 11, 17, and united by Diocletian with his Thermæ, Vop. Prob. 2. Individuals also possessed large libraries, C. Fam. 7, 28, 2; id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5; id. Att. 4, 10; Plut. Lucull.; Hor. Od. 1, 29, 13; Sen. de Tranq. 9; esp. at their country-seats, C. Fin. 3, 2, 7; Mart. 7, 17; Pl. Ep. 3, 7, 8.—The books were arranged in presses or shelves along the walls (armaria, foruli, loculamenta, capsæ, v. h. vv.).—The *librarian*, or person who had the charge of the books, was called *a bibliotheca*, Orell. *no.* 40 and 41 (or bibliothecarius, q. v.).

bĭblĭŏthēcārius, a, um, *adj.* [bibliotheca] *Of* or *belonging to a library* (post-class.): thesaurus, *a repository of books*, Sid. Ep. 8, 4: copia, Marc. Cap. 2, p. 55.

bĭblĭŏthēcārius, ii. *m.* [id.] *A librarian* (late Lat.): M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Cæs. 4, 5. "*Bibliothecarius* qui codices servat," Gloss. Isid.

bĭblĭŏthēcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [bibliotheca] *A small library*: Symm. Ep. 4, 18.

† **bĭblus,** i, *f.*=βίβλος (βύβλος), **I.** Prop.: *The papyrus, growing in the Nile, from the inner bark of which paper was made* (poet. for the more usu. papyrus): luminea, Luc. 3, 222; cf. Pl. 13, 11, 22. **II.** Meton.: *Paper*: Sedul. 1, 6.

1. bĭbo, bĭbi (after the form of a *sup.* bĭbĭtum, not in use, the post-class. forms bĭbĭtūrus, Vulg. Matth. 20, 22; Act. Apost. 23, 12; Hier. Isai. 8, 25, 8, and bĭbĭtus, a um, Æmil. Macer. c. de porro; Plin. Valer. 2, 18, are constructed. —*Infin. apocop.* biber, Cato, Titinn., and Fannii Annal. ap. Charis. p. 90; cf. Ritschl. Plaut. proleg. p. 167), 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscr. root pâ, Gr. πί-νω; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 188.]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To drink* (from natural thirst; on the other hand, the intens. *potare* is to drink from strong love, to drink much; hence also, to drink to excess; yet, from the want of supine form from bibo; in the class. age, potus and potatus are also used as participial forms to bibo; v. poto; and cf. Doed. Syn. 1, p. 140 *sq.*; 3, p. 313): agite, bibite, festivæ fores; Potate, site mihi volentes, propitiæ, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 88; Front. Fer. p. 181: Darius in fuga quum aquam turbidam bibisset, negavit unquam se bibisse jucundius; nunquam videlicet sitiens biberat, C. Tusc. 5, 34: ex ipso fonte, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 18; cf. Tib. 2, 3, 68: vinum, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 4; Ov. M. 12, 322; 15, 331, et sæp.: Cæcubum, Hor. Epod. 9, 4: mella, id. S. 2, 2, 16: nectar, id. ib. 3, 3, 12: potionem, Quint. 7, 2, 17: venenum, id. ib. 8, 5, 31: lac, *to suck*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 22; id. M. 9, 377; 615, et sæp.: ex fonte, Prop. 4, 4, 14: e gemma, id. 3, 5, 4: ex solido auro, L. Varius in Macr. S. 6, 1: ab amne, Mart. 12, 11, 2: in argento potorio, Pompon. Dig. 34, 2, 21: in ossibus capitum, Flor. 3, 4, 2 (cf. Seneca: venenum in auro bibitur, Thyest. 453); and with the simple *Abl.*: ossibus humanorum capitum bibere, Pl. 7, 2, 2, § 12; with which cf. gemmâ, Virg. G. 2, 506: cælato, Juv. 12, 47: fictilibus, id. 10, 25.

B. Esp.: **1.** With the poets: pocula for e poculis (cf. in Gr. πίνειν κρατῆρας): Tib. 1, 5, 50; id. 1, 6, 27; id. 1, 9, 59; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 24 Schmid.: uvam, *for the wine pressed from it*, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 10. Once, also, nutricem, *to drink the milk of a nurse, to suck*, App. M. 2, p. 115, 29; cf. below bibere flumen.—**2.** A Græcism: dare bibero, *To give to drink*; freq. even in prose (for bibitum, not in use): date illi biber, Titinn. in Charis. p. 99 P.: jubebat biber dari, Fannii, Annal. ib.: bibere da usque plenis cantharis, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 40: quod jussi ei dari bibere, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 4 Ruhnk.: ut Jovi bibere ministraret, C. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: ut bibere sibi juberet dari, Liv. 40, 47.—**3.** Particular phrases: **a.** Bibere pro summo, as it were, *to drain the last cup, to drink very eagerly, hastily*: Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 38. — **b.** Bibe si bibis; a formula urging to drink, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 28 (cf. age, si quid agis, id. ib. 33 and 35: ite, si itis, id. ib. 5, 4, 67; and the comm. upon Theocr. Id. 5, 78.— **c.** Mandata, *to neglect commissions from drinking*, i. e. *in consequence of drink*: Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 3 (cf. id. Amph. 2, 1, 84: non ego cum vino simitu ebibi imperium tuum).—**d.** Nomen alicujus, *to drink as many cups as the name contains letters*: Mart. 8, 51 *fin.*: Nævia sex cyathis, septem Justina bibatur; Quinque Lycas, Lyde quatuor, Ida tribus, id. 1, 72; id. 9, 94; id. 11, 36.— **e.** Græco more, *i. e.* propinando (q. v.), *to drink to one*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 66, Zumpt. —**f.** Aut bibat aut abeat, transl. of the Gr. ἢ πῖθι ἢ ἄπιθι, *let him quaff or quit!* C. Tusc. 5 41 Kühn,; v. Erasm. Adag. Chil. 1, cent. 10, 47.—**g.**: Poet.: flumen, *To dwell* or *live by* or *near a river* (cf. Hom. Il. 2, 825): qui Thybrim Fabarimque bibunt, Virg. Æ. 7, 715; id. E. 1, 63; Hor. Od. 3, 10, 1; id. ib. 4, 15, 21; Luc. 8, 213; Claud. in Prob. et Olyb. Cons. 38; id. in Rufin. 1, 185; id. Cons. Stil, 3, 158; cf. id. in Prob. et Olyb. Cons. 255: bibunt pruinas Alpinas; and id. Rufin. 1, 312: bibens Mæotida.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To inhale, breathe in*: fuliginem lucubrationum, Quint. 11, 3, 23. **B.** *To suck in, absorb*: Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 12: quid eum (*sc.* Antonium) non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione, cujus sanguinem non bibere censetis? C. Phil. 11, 5: justitiæ haustus, Quint. 12, 2, 31: omnem succum ingenii, id. procem. 24: longum amorem, Virg. Æ. 1, 749; so also (of love): totisque novum bibit ossibus ignem, Stat. Ach. 1, 303: maternos mores, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 231.— So, bibere aure or auribus, of an eager listening to a discourse, *to drink in*: pugnas et exactos tyrannos Densum humeris bibit aure vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: suspensis auribus ista bibam, Prop. 3, 6, 8 (cf. haurire auribus vocem, Virg. Æ. 4, 359).

III. Meton.: **A.** Transf. to inanimate things: *To imbibe, drink in* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): Cato R. R. 100; Tib. 2, 1, 44: claudite jam rivos, pueri; sat prata biberunt, Virg. E. 3, 111: palma toto anno bibere amat, Pl. 13, 4, 7: amphora fumum bibere instituta, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 11: lanarum nigræ nullum colorem bibunt, Pl. 8, 48, 73; id. 31, 11, 47: Of the rainbow drawing water (acc. to the belief of the ancients): ecce autem bibit arcus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 41; Virg. G. 1, 381 Heyne; Prop. 3, 5, 32 Kuin. (cf. Stat. Th. 9, 405: unde auræ nubesque bibunt, and v. Huschk. Tib. 1, 4, 44).— Hence, **B.** *To bring* or *draw forth a liquid*, and thus *to drink*: hasta bibit cruorem, Virg. Æ. 11, 803.

2. bibo, ōnis, *m.* [1. bibo] *A drinker, tippler, drunkard*: Firm. Matt. 5, 4 *fin.*

‡ **bibōnĭus,** ii, *m.* [2. bibo] πολυσότης, *A hard drinker*: Vet. Gloss.

bibōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. bibo] *Given to drinking, fond of drink*: Laber. ap. Gell. 3, 12, 4; besides only in Nigidius, acc. to Gell. 3, 12, 1.

Bibracte, is, *n.*, Φρούριον Βίβρακτε, Strabo; Ἀνγουστόδουνον, Ptolem. **I.** Prop.: *The chief town of the Ædui*, afterwards *Augustodunum* (now prob. *Autun en Bourgogne, Dép. de Saône et Loire*): Cæs. B. G. 1, 23; id. ib. 7, 55; 63; 90; Hirt. B. G. 8, 1.

II. Meton.: As *a goddess*: DEAE BIBRACTI, *etc.*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1973.

Bibrax, actis (**Bibe,** Tab. Peuting.), *n. A town of Gaul, in the territory of the* Remi (acc. to D'Anville, the present *Bièvre*, a small place between Laon and the river Aisne; acc. to Reichard, *Braine*): Cæs. B. G. 2, 6.

bi-brĕvis, e, *adj.* [bis; brevis] Latin transl. of Gr. δίβραχυς in metre: *Consisting of two short syllables*: pes, *a pyrrhic foot*: Diom. p. 471 and 472 P.

Bibrŏci, ōrum, *m. A British people*, (acc. to Camden, in the region of the present *Bray*): Cæs. B. G. 5, 21.

1. bibulus, a, um, *adj.* [1. bibo] **I.**

Prop.: *Drinking readily, freely* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): bibulus Falerni, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 34; id. ib. 1, 18, 91.

II. Fig.: Of the hearing (cf. bibo, *no.* II. B.): aures, *ready to hear, listening*, Pers. 4, 50.

III. Meton.: Of inanimate things: *That draws, sucks in*, or *absorbs moisture:* arena, *sand that imbibes, drinks up moisture*, Lucr. 2, 376; Virg. G. 1, 114; Ov. M. 13, 901: lapis, *a stone that absorbs moisture*, Virg. G. 2, 348 ("*qui arenarius vocatur*," Serv.): litus, Ov. H. 17, 139: favilla, Virg. Æ. 6, 227: radix, Ov. M. 14, 632: talaria, *moistened*, id. ib. 4, 730; medulla, id. ib. 4, 744: oliæ, Col. 12, 45, 3: papyrus, *growing in moist places*, Luc. 4, 136: charta, *blotting paper*, Pl. Ep. 8, 15, 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 6, 10, 1: nubes, Ov. M. 14, 368 (cf. bibo, *no.* III. A.): lanæ, *absorbing* or *taking colour*, id. ib. 6, 9.

2. **Bĭbŭlus,** i, *m.* [1. bibulus] *A Roman* cognomen, **I.** L. Publicius Bibulus, *A military tribune, in the time of the second Punic war:* Liv. 22, 53. **II.** M. (in Appian. Civ. 2, 8: Λεύκιος) Calpurnius Bibulus, *A contemporary of Cæsar, consul with him* A. U. C. 695, Suet. Cæs. 19; 20; 49; cf. C. Vat. 9, 22; id. Att. 2, 19, 6; id. Fam. 15, 1, 1; id. ib. 15, 3, 2; id. ib. 12, 19, 2; Cœl. ap. id. ib. 8, 64. **III.** C. Bibulus, *An ædile*, A. U. C. 755, Tac. A. 3, 52.

bĭ-cămĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [bis; camera] *With a double vault, doubly arched:* Hier. ad Jovin. 1, 17.

bĭ-ceps, cĭpĭtis (old form BICIPES, like ancipes for anceps, acc. to Prisc.; p. 754 P.: BICEPSOS, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 16; BICAPITES, δικέφαλοι, Glos. Philox.), *adj.* [bis; caput] **I.** Prop.: *Having two heads, two-headed* (rare, but class.): puella nata biceps, C. de Div. 1, 53, 121: puer, Liv. 41, 21: Janus, Ov. F. 1, 65; id. Pont. 4, 4, 23. **II.** Meton.: Of mountains: *With two summits:* Parnassus, Ov. M. 2, 221; cf. ib. 1, 316; Luc. 5, 72. **III.** Fig.: Of the state separated into parties: *Divided into two parts:* bicipitem civitatem fecit, discordiarum civilium fontem, Var. ap. Non. 454, 23; Flor. 3, 17, 3: argumentum, *i. e. a dilemma*, App. Flor. *no.* 18.

bĭ-cessis, is, *m.* [bis; as] *Twenty* asses: Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47.

‡ **bĭ-cĭnĭum,** ii, *n.* [bis; cano] *A duet:* "quum duo canunt *bicinium* appellatur; quum multi, chorus," Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 6.

† **bi-clĭnĭum,** ii, *n.* [vox hibrida, from bis; κλινη: cf. Quint. 1, 5, 68] *A dining couch for two persons* (only in Plaut): Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 69; and only besides id. ib. 102.

bĭ-cŏlor, ōris (**bĭcŏlōrus,** a, um, Vop. Aur. 13), *adj.* [bis; color] *Of two colours, two-coloured* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): equus, Virg. Æ. 5, 566: bacca, *green and black*, Ov. M. 8, 665: myrtus, *steel-coloured*, id. ib. 10, 98; cf. ib. 11, 234; Pl. 10, 52, 74, § 144.

bĭ-cōmis, e, *adj.* [bis; coma] *With hair falling down on both sides; with a double mane:* equus, Veg. 2, 28, 36.

Bi-corniger, ĕri, *m.* [bis; corniger] *Bearing two horns, two-horned*, an epithet of Bacchus (v. Bacchus): Ov. H. 13, 33 Loers.

bĭ-cornis, e [bis; cornu] *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Having two horns* or *points, two-horned* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): animal, Pl. 11, 46, 106, § 255: caper, Ov. M. 15, 304: fauni, id. H. 4, 49: minotaurus bicornis, Tert. adv. Marc. 3.—As *Subst.*: **bicornes,** ium, *m. Horned animals for sacrifice:* AVRATA. FRONTE. BICORNES., Orell. *no.* 2335. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Poet. of a *two-pronged* fork: Virg. G. 1, 264; Ov. M. 8, 647; Col. *poet.* 10, 148.—**B.** Of the new moon: Hor. Carm. Sec. 35.—**C.** Of rivers flowing out in two mouths (prps. also only *epith. ornans*; cf. amnis *inf.*): Rhenus, Virg. Æ. 8, 727: Granicus, Ov. M. 11, 763.

bĭ-corpor, ŏris, *adj.* [bis; corpus] *Having two bodies, double-bodied* (poet.): bicorpores Gigantes, Nav. Bell. Pun. 2, 14: Pallas bicorpor, Att. ap. Prisc. 699 P.: besides only in Cic. in a transl. from Sophocl. Trachin.: manus, Tusc. 2, 9, 22.

bĭ-corpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] = bicorpor (post-class.): Firm. Math. 2, 12.

bi-cors, ordis, *adj.* [bis; cor] *Double-hearted, deceitful, crafty:* officio vervecis potuit scire bicordem, Commod. 11, 8; "i. e. Apollo potuit officio haruspicis, qui vervecis exta inspicit, scire Cassandram esse bicordem," Furl. in. h. v.

‡ **bĭ-coxus,** a, um, *adj.* [bis; coxa] (With *two hips*; hence) *With two thighs:* "*bicoxum, δίμηρον*," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bĭ-cŭbĭtālis, e, *adj.* [bis; cubitus] *Of two cubits* in length: caulis, Pl. 20, 23, 94, § 253.

bi-cŭbĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Having two cubits;* hence) *Of two cubits* in length: App. Herb. 72.

bi-dens, entis (*Abl.*: bidenti, Lucr. 5, 209; Virg. Cir. 212; Pomp. ap. Gell. 16, 6, 7: bidente, Tib. 2, 3, 6; Virg. Catal. 8, 9; Pl. 17, 21, 35, § 159:—*Gen. plur.*: bidentium, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14: bidentum, Ov. M. 15, 575), *adj.* [bis; dens] **I.** Prop.: *With two teeth:* amica, *i. e.* anus, Auct. Priap. 82.—As *Subst.*: **bidens,** entis, *f.* (*sc.* bestia) (old form DUIDENS, Fest. p. 51; cf. the letter B): **A.** *An animal for sacrifice* (swine, sheep, ox): "*bidentes* hostiæ, quæ per ætatem duos dentes altiores habent," Jul. Hygin. ap. Gell. 16, 6, 14: "*bidentes* sunt oves duos dentes longiores ceteris habentes," Fest. p. 28; Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 9.—It is more correct to understand by bidens *an animal for offering, whose two rows of teeth are complete, that has all its teeth*; cf. Fest. p. 5: "AMBIDENS sive BIDENS ovis appellabatur, quæ superioribus et inferioribus est dentibus," mactant lectas de more bidentes Legiferæ Cereri, Virg. Æ. 4, 57; id. ib. 7, 93; id. ib. 12, 170; Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14; Ov. M. 10, 227; Pl. 8, 51, 77.—**B.** =ovis, *A sheep:* Phædr. 1, 17, 8. **II.** Meton.: *With two points, two-toothed, two pronged* (not in Cic.): ancora, Pl. 7, 56, 57, § 209: forfex, Virg. Catal. 8, 9: ferrum=forfex, id. Cir. 212.—As *Subst.*: **bidens,** entis, *m.*: **A.** Prop.: *A kind of hoe, a mattock, with two crooked iron teeth, for breaking the clods and heaping the earth around plants*; δίκελλα: Lucr. 5, 209; Tib. 1, 1, 29; Virg. G. 2, 400; Ov. F. 4, 927; Col. 4, 17, 8; Pall. Jul. 5; Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8.—**B.** Meton.: For *Agriculture:* bidentis amans, Juv. 3, 228.

bĭdental, ālis, *n.* [bidens] (*A spot pertaining to a sheep;* hence) Relig. *t. t.*: *A place where any one had been struck with lightning, or where any one had been killed by lightning and buried, consecrated by the haruspices, and inclosed;* so called from the offering (bidens; cf. also puteal): Fest. p. 27; Non. 53, 26 (prps. it is better to explain bidens here as=fulmen, from its forked form; thus bidental, as it were = fulminar, *the temple*, or *the consecrated place of lightning*): Hor. A. P. 471; Pers. 2, 27; Sid. Carm. 9, 191; App. de Deo Socr. p. 46, 41; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2483; cf. Luc. 1, 606; id. 8, 864; Inscr. Grut. 96, 5.

bĭdentālis, is, *m.* [bidental] *The priest of a* bidental: Inscr. Grut. 96, 5 and 6.

‡ **bĭdentātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [bidens, *no.* II. A.] *A harrowing, hoeing:* "*bidentatio, σκαφετός*," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Bidis, is, *f. A small town in Sicily, north-west of Syracuse:* C. 2 Verr. 2, 22, 53.—Hence, **A. Bidensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to,* Bidis: palæstritæ, C. 2 Verr. 2, 22 54.—**B. Bidini,** ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of* Bidis: C. 2 Verr. 2, 22, 53; Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

bi-dŭus, a, um, *adj.* [bis; dies] *Continuing two days, of two days;* only once, with tempus, Liv. 27, 24 Drak.—As *Subst.* (very freq. and class.): **bidŭum,** i, *n.* (i, Sev. Sanct. 18) (*sc.* tempus), *A period* or *space of two days:* biduum supererat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 23; Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 9; Plaut. C. Fam. 10, 17: quæ castra aberant bidui, id. Att. 5, 16 *fin.*: eximant unum aliquem diem aut summum biduum ex mense, id. 2 Verr. 2, 52, 129: rus ibo: ibi hoc me macerabo biduum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 101 *sq.*; Nep. Att. 22, 3: supplicationes in biduum decretæ, Liv. 10, 23: per biduum, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96; Quint. procem. 7: per insequens biduum, Liv. 30, 8: uno die longior mensis aut biduo, C. 2 Verr. 2, 52, 139: biduo et duabus noctibus Adrumetum pervenit, Nep. Haun. 6, 3: biduo post, Suet. Cæs. 16: post biduum, id. ib. 43; id. Aug. 10: biduo continenti, id. Cal. 19.

bĭennālis, e, *adj.* [biennium] *Continuing two years, of two years:* meta, Cod. Just. 5, 37, 27.

bi-ennis, e, *adj.* [bis; annus] *Of two years, lasting two years, biennial* (very rare): "*biennis* quasi duorum annorum," Beda, p. 2331 P.: spatium, Suet. Galb. 15; cf. Nigid. ap. Gell. 16, 6, 13.

biennĭum, ii, v. biennius.

bi-ennĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, two years:* spatium, Pl. 2, 82, 84; dub. al. bienni.—As *Subst.*: **bi-ennĭum,** ii, *n.* (*sc.* tempus *or* spatium) *A period* or *space of two years:* jam biennium est, quum, *etc.*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 35: intra tempus biennii, Col. 3, 9, 6: hoc factum est ferme abhinc biennium, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 4 (imitated by Pseudo-Plaut. Merc. prol. 12): biennium ibi perpetuum misera illum tuli, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 12; Cæs. B. G. 1, 3; C. Phil. 5, 3, 7; Orell. and Wernsd. *N. cr.*: lex usum et auctoritatem fundi jubet esse biennium, id. Cæc. 19; Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1; id. Inst. 1, 12, 9; comitia biennio habita, Liv. 5, 14: matres, quæ biennio durant Pl. 11, 21, 24, § 73; Suet. Galb. 7: consulatum biennio post ultro petiit, id. Aug. 26.

bĭfārĭam, *adv.* [bifarius] (*Acc. fem. sc.* partem) *On two sides,* i. e. *two-fold, double, in two ways, in two parts, in two places, twice,* etc.: dispartire obsonium bifariam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 3: annus bifariam divisus, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 14: bifariam quatuor perturbationes æqualiter distributæ sunt, C. Tusc. 3, 11, 24: gemina victoria duobus bifariam prœliis parta, Liv. 3, 63: castra bifariam facta, id. 10, 21: bifariam laudatus est, Suet. Aug. 100: bifariam cum populo agi non potest, Messala ap. Gell. 13, 15, 8.

bĭfārĭe, *adv.* =bifariam: Cassiod. Orat. 1 *fin.*

bĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bis; for; anal. to Gr. διφάσιος: cf. ambifarius, trifarius, multifarius, *etc.*] *Divided into two parts, two-fold, double* (post-class.): ratio, Amm. 18, 4, 3: dilatatio, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 39, 16; dub. al. bifariam.

‡ **bĭ-fax,** ācis, *adj.* [bis; facies] *Two-faced:* "*bifax, διπρόσωπος*," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bi-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bis; fero] (*Bearing twice* or *two-fold;* hence) **A.** *Bearing* fruit, *etc., twice* a year: arbor, Var. l, 7, 7; cf. Col. 10, 403; Pl. 13, 22, 41, § 121: biferique rosaria Pæsti, Virg. G. 4, 119.—**B.** *Carrying a two-fold shape, of two-fold form:* biferum Centauri corpus, *i. e. horse and man*, Manil. 4, 230.

bi-festus, a, um, *adj.* [bis; festus] *Doubly festive* (post-class.): dies, *i. e. a two-fold festival*, Prud. στεφ. 12, 66.

bĭfĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [bifidus, through obsol. *bifido*, "to cleave into two parts."] *Cleft* or *divided into two parts:* lateribus in sese bifidatis, Pl. 13, 4, 7, § 30.

bĭ-fĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [bis; findo] *Cleft* or *divided into two parts:* pedes, Ov. M. 14, 303: lingua, Pl. 11, 37, 65, § 171: stirps, id. 17, 20, 34, § 150: cursus venarum, id. 16, 39, 76, § 195: ridicæ, Col. 4, 33, 4: iter, Val. Fl. 570.

† **bi-fĭlum,** i, *n.* [bis; filum] *A double thread:* Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 375.

bĭ-fissus, a, um, *adj.* [bis; findo] *Cleft* or *divided into two parts* (post-class.): unguulæ, Sol. 52, 38.

bi-fŏris, e, and **bi-fŏrus,** a, um, *adj.* [bis; foris] **I.** Prop.: *Having two doors* or *door-leaves:* biforis vasvæ, Ov. M. 2, 4: fenestræ, id. Pont. 3, 3, 5. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *With two openings* or *holes:* **1.** Form *biforis:* via (*sc.* marinum), App. Dogm. Plat. 1. **2.** Form *biforus:* forum ornamenta non bifora, sed valvata, Vitr. 4, 6, 6.—**B.** *Two-fold, double;* nides moliuntur biforî accessu

Sol. 2, 48: biforem dat tibia cantum, Virg. Æ. 9, 618 (" *bisonum, imparem*," Serv.): biforis tumultus, Stat. Th. 4, 668.

biformātus, a, um, *adj.* [bis] *Double-formed, two-shaped:* non biformato impetu Centaurus, poet. for biformatus Centaurus impetu, Cic. *poet.* Tusc. 2, 8 *fin.* Kühn: v. the following.

biformis, e, *adj.* [bis-forma] **I.** Prop.: *Double* or *two-formed, two-shaped* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): Minotaurus, Virg. Æ. 6, 25; Ov. M. 8, 156: Janus, id. F. 1, 89; id. ib. 5, 424: Hermaphroditus, id. M. 4, 387: Chiron, id. ib. 2, 64: Nessus, id. ib. 9, 121: Odites, id. ib. 12, 456: Centaurus, id. Am. 2, 12, 19; Claud. in Ruf. 1, 329 (cf. biformatus): Pan, Col. 10, 427: Glaucus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 12: Cecrops, Just. 2, 6: biformes hominum partus, Tac. A. 12, 64. **II.** Fig.: of a poet (as man and swan), vates, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 3.

biforus, a, um, v. biforis,

bi-frons, ontis, *adj.* [bis] *With two foreheads;* or, in a wider sense, *with two faces,* an epithet of Janus: Æ. 7, 180; id. ib. 12, 198: Cypr. Idol. 1, 5.

bifurcium, i, *n.* [bifurcus] *A place from which two ways branch off:* Auct. de Lim. p. 270 Goes.

bifurcus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-furca] *Having two prongs* or *points, two-pronged:* ramus, *two-forked,* Ov. M. 12, 442: surculi, Col. 5, 11, 3: arbores, Pl. 16, 90, 53: valli, Liv. 33, 5 *fin.* — As *Subst.*: **bifurcum,** i, *n.*: **A.** Prop.: *A fork:* Col. 3, 18, 6; id. 4, 24, 10. — **B.** Meton.: *Of the connection of two veins upon the head of draught-cattle,* Veg. 3, 40, 2 (*cf.* Schneider in h. l.).—Hence: sudor mihi per bifurcum volabat, *over the cheeks down to the neck,* Petr. S. 62.

bīgæ, arum (so, in *plur.,* through the whole ante-Aug. age; cf. Var. L. L. 9, 39, 142; id. ib. 10, 2, 165; id. ib. 10, 3, 177; Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 272; Charis. p. 20 P.; first in the post-Aug. authors also in *sing.* **biga,** æ; so, Stat. S. 1, 2, 45; id. ib. 3, 4, 46; id. Th. 1, 338; Sen. Herc. Œt. 1520; Pl. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 12; id. 35, 11, 40, *no.* 34; Tac. H. 1, 86; Suet. Tib. 26; Val. Max. 1, 8; Orell. *no.* 2545; cf. Rudd. 1, p. 158, *not.* 81; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 405; v. also trigæ and quadrigæ), *f.* [contr. from bijugæ.]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A pair of horses yoked together by a cross-bar:* bigas primas junxit Phrygum natio: quadrigas Erichthonius, Pl. 7, 56, 57; Cat. 55, 26: Hector raptatus bigis, Virg. Æ. 2, 272; Symm. Ep. 6, 40, et al.—As *adj.*: equis bigis meare, Manil. 5, 3.—**B.** Esp.: Of other animals (rare): cornutæ, *a team for ploughing,* Var. in Non. 164, 23; Isid. Orig. 18, 36, 1 and 2.

II. Meton.: *A car* or *chariot drawn by two horses:* nox bigis subvecta, Virg. Æ. 5, 721: Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis, id. ib. 7, 26: vix unius bigæ adjectione honorari passus est, Suet. Tib. 26: in vestibulo Capitolii omissas habenas bigæ, cui Victoria institerat, Tac. 1, 86.

‡ **bigāmus,** *adj.* [vox hibrida, bis-γαμέω] *Twice married,* i. e. *married to two women;* a numero uxorum vocatus, quasi duabus maritus, Isid. Orig. 9, 7, 15.

‡ **bigarius,** ii, *m. A driver of a pair of horses,* Inscr. Murat. 621, 2.

bigātus, a, um, *adj.* [bigæ] *Bearing the figure of a* biga (exclusively of coin), *with the figure of a* biga *stamped upon it:* argentum, Liv. 33, 23; 37; 56, 21.—As *Subst.*: **bigatus,** i, *m.* (sc. nummus). *A silver coin with the stamp of the* biga: Pl. 34, 3, 13: "Nummi quadrigati et bigati a figura celatura dicti," Fest. s. v. GRAVE æs, p. 74; Liv. 23, 15 *fin.*; Tac. G. 5.

bi-gemmis, e, *adj.* [bis; gemma] **I.** Prop.: *Set with two precious stones:* annulus, Valer. in Trebell. Claud. 14.—Hence, **II.** Meton.: Of plants: *Having two buds:* resectæ, Col. 5, 5, 11.

bi-gĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bis; genus, like degener from de-genus, and bicorpor from bis-corpus] *Descended from two different races, hybrid, mongrel:* Fest. p. 28: muli et hinni bigeneri atque insiti, Var. R. R. 2, 8, 1.

Bigerra, æ, *f. A town of the Bastitani, in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 24, 41; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 407.

Bigerriōnes, um (Bigerri, orum, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Anson. 10, 246), *m. A Gallic people in Aquitania* (now *Bigorre, Dep. des hautes Pyrénées*), Cæs. B. G. 3, 27.—Hence: **A. Bigerricus,** a, um, *adj. Bigerric, of the Bigerri:* turbo, *blowing from thence,* Sid. Ep. 8, 12.—As *Subst.*: **bigerrica,** æ, *f.* (sc. vestis) *A warm, shaggy garment,* Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 2, 1; Venant. de Vita S. Mart. 3, 49.—**B. Bigerritānus,** a, um, *adj. Of the Bigerri:* patria, Aus. Ep. 11 *fin.*

‡ **bignæ,** *Female twins:* Fest. p. 28 [contr. from BIGENÆ, from bis-gigno].

‡ **bigrādum,** βιβάθμον: duos habens gradus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bījŭgis, e, *adj.* [bis-jugum] (a more rare form than bijugus), **I.** Prop.: *Yoked two together:* equi, Virg. G. 3, 91: colla bijugum lyncum, Ov. M. 4, 24: curriculum, *drawn by a pair of horses,* Suet. Cal. 10. **II.** Meton.: *Double:* uno bijuges tolli de limine fasces, *i. e. two brother-consuls from one family,* Claud. Prob. et Olyb. 233.

bījŭgus, a, um (access. form bijugis, e, v. in the preced.), *adj.* [bis-jugum] *Yoked two together* (poet.): leones, Luer. 2, 602; so, Virg. Æ. 10, 253: equi, Mart. 1, 13, 8: serpentes, Val. Fl. 7, 218: currus, *drawn by two horses,* Luer. 5, 1298; id. ib. 1299: temo, Stat. Th. 2, 723: certamen=bigarum, *the contest with the* biga, Virg. Æ. 5, 144.—As *Subst.*: **bijugi,** orum, *m.* (sc. equi), *Two horses yoked abreast:* telo admonuit bijugos, Virg. Æ. 10, 587; ib. 399: desiluit Turnus bijugis, *i. e. a chariot drawn by two horses,* ib. 453.

bī-laux, ancis, *adj.* [bis] *Having two scales* or *basins:* libra, Marc. Cap. 2, p. 42.

Bilbĭlis, is, *f.*, **I.** *A town of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the River Salo, the birth-place of the poet Martial* (now *Bambola, near Calatayud*): Bilbilis, Mart. 10, 103, 1: Bilbilim, id. 1, 50, 3: Bilbilin, id. 4, 55, 11; id. 10, 104, 6; Pl. 34, 14, 41; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 391.—Hence, **Bilbĭlĭtānus,** a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to Bilbilis:* aquæ, *a medicinal spring in the vicinity of Bilbilis,* Itin. Anton. **II.** *The River Salo, near Bilbilis* (now *Xalon*), Just. 44, 3.

bilbo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. v. n. [onomatop.] *To make a noise like that of a liquid shaken in a vessel:* "*bilbit* factum est a similitudine sonitûs, qui fit in vase. Nævius *bilbat amphora* inquit," Fest. p. 23: "*bilbit, βομβύζει,*" Gloss.

bī-lĭbra, æ, *f.* [bis; libra] *Two pounds:* bilibræ farris, Liv. 4, 15.

‡ **bilibrālis,** διλιτραίος, *Weighing two pounds:* Gloss. Cyrill.

bilibris, e [bilibra] **A.** *Of two pounds, weighing two pounds:* olæ, Pl. 18, 11, 28: mullus, Mart. 3, 45, 5.—**B.** *Containing two pounds:* aqualis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 39: cornu, Hor. S. 2, 2, 61.—As *Subst.*: *A measure of two pounds:* Veg. Vet. 3, 6, 6; ib. 10.

bi-linguis, e, *adj.* [bis; lingua] **I.** Prop.: *Having two tongues:* humorously, of voluptuous persons kissing: Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 15; cf. Pœn. 5, 4, 65, and proserpo.

II. Fig.: *Double-tongued, hypocritical, deceitful, false, treacherous:* tanquam proserpens bestia, est bilinguis et sceleratus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 28: id. Truc. 4, 3, 7 (cf. Pœn. 5, 2, 74: bisulcilingua quasi proserpens bestia): quippe dominum timet ambacuam Tyriosque bilingues, Virg. Æ. 1, 661: homo, Phædr. 2, 4, 25: sacri, Sil. 16, 157: insidiæ, Claud. Bell. Gild. 284: fabulæ, *having a double meaning, allegorical,* Arn. 5, p. 228.

III. Meton.: *Speaking two languages:* "*Bilinguis, δίγλωσσος,*" Gloss. "*Bilingues Bruttiales* Ennius dixit, quod Bruttii et Osce et Grasce loqui soliti sint," Fest. p. 29; cf. Comm. p. 350; Hor. S. 1, 10, 20; Curt. 7, 5, 15.

bilĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bilis] **I.** Prop.: *Full of bile, bilious:* alvus, Cels. 2, 8; sputum, id. ib. 6: bilicsa rejicere, Scribon. 168.—As *Subst.*: **bilĭosus,** i, *m. A bilious person:* Cels. 1, 3. **II.** Fig.: *Hypochondriac, peevish, morose:* "BILIOSUS, quod sit semper tristis, ab humore nigro, qui bilis vocatur," Isid. Orig. 10, 30.

bīlis, is (*Abl.* bili, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 93; Lucr. 4, 666; C. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; later, bile, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 4; Petr. S. 124, 2; Pl. 22, 20, 23; Suet. Tib. 59; Pers. 2, 14; Juv. 13, 143; Inscr. Grut. 1040, 3; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 228), *f.* [akin to fel and χολή]

I. Prop.: *Bile (the bilious fluid,* while *fel* is the vessel in which the fluid is contained): rufa, viridis, nigra, Cels. 7, 18; Cato, R. R. 156, 4; Cic. N. D. 2, 55; id. Tusc. 4, 10: bilem pellere, Pl. 23, 8, 74: trahere, id. 27, 4, 10: detrahere, id. ib. 12, 93: movere, Sen. Ep. 83.—Plur. biles, *the yellow and black bile,* Pl. 20, 9, 34: purgare, Scrib. Comp. 136 (cf. poet. purgor bilem, Hor. A. P. 302): bilis suffusa, *the overflowing of bile,* i. e. *the jaundice:* Pl. 22, 21, 26 (in Sen. Ep. 95, called suffusio luridæ bilis): bile suffusus, *having the jaundice, jaundiced:* Pl. 22, 20, 23.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Anger, wrath, choler, ire, spleen, displeasure, indignation:* non placet mihi cœna, quæ bilem movet, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 8; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 20: commovere, *to stir up, excite,* C. Att. 2, 7, 2: bile tumet jecur, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 4: meum jecur urere bilis, id. S. 1, 9, 66: bilis inaestuat præcordiis, id. Epod. 11, 16: jussit quod splendida bilis, id. S. 2, 3, 141: expulit bilem meraco, id. Ep. 2, 2, 137: bilem effundere, *to vent,* Juv. 5, 159: turgescit vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8: cui sententiæ tantum bilis, tantum amaritudinis inest, ut, etc., Pl. Ep. 4, 11, 2.—**B.** Atra (or nigra) bilis: **1.** *Black bile, for melancholy, sadness, dejection,* μελαγχολία: C. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: bilem atram generantes, quos μελαγχολικοὺς vocant, Scrib. Comp. 104.—**2.** As in Gr.=*furor, Rage, fury, madness: Am.* Delirat uxor. *So,* Atra bili percita est, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 95; id. Capt. 3, 4, 64: bilis nigra curanda est, et ipsa furoris causa removenda, Sen. Ep. 94.

bī-lix, icis, *adj.* [bis; licium] *With a double thread, two-threaded:* lorica, Virg. Æ. 12, 375 Heyne; cf. trilix.

‡†† **billis** " apud Afros appellatur semen humanum humi profusum," Fest. p. 28.

bī-lustris, e, *adj.* [bis; lustrum] *Containing two lustra,* i. e. *ten years, of ten years' duration* (very rare): bellum, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 9; so, Sid. Carm. 23, 299.

bī-lychnis, e, *adj.* [bis; lychnus] *Having two lights* or *wicks* (very rare): lucerna, Petr. S. 30, 3.

bi-mammius, a, um, *adj.* [bis; mamma] (*Having two breasts:* fig. of the vine). *Having two clusters:* vites, Pl. 14, 3, 4, *no.* 8.

bi-maris, e, *adj.* [bis; mare] *Lying between two seas,* a common epithet of Corinth (poet.; a favourite word with Ovid) **I.** Prop.: bimarisve Corinthi Mœnia, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 2; Ov. M. 5, 407: Ephyre, id. H. 12, 27: Isthmos, id. M. 7, 405; id. ib. 6, 19; id. ib. 20. **II.** Fig.: morbus, Aus. Epigr. 131.

bi-maritus, i, *m.* [bis; maritus] *The husband of two wives* (a word coined by Laterensis, the accuser of Plancius): C. Planc. 12, 30: Wund.; besides prps. only in Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, *no.* 49.

bi-mātris, e, *adj.* [bis; mater] *Having two mothers,* poet. epithet of Bacchus: terque quaterque satum qui iterum solumque bimatrem, Ov. M. 4, 12.

bimātus, ūs, *m.* [bimus] *The age of two years* (in agriculture and natural science): Var. R. R. 2, 5, 17; Col. 7, 3, 6; id. 7, 4, 4: (polypi) ultra bimatum non vivunt, Pl. 9, 30, 49; id. 11, 21, 24: neque bis bimatu longior vita, id. 9, 30, 48, § 94.

bi-membris, e, *adj.* [bis; membrum] *Having double members:* puer, *half man, half beast,* Juv. 13, 64; most freq. a poet. epithet of the Centaurs (*half man, half horse*; cf. bicorpor and biformis): centauri bimembres, Sil. 3, 41; so, of the same, forma bimembris, Ov. H. 9, 99.—As *Subst.*: **A. bimembres,** ium, *m.*=Centauri, *The Centaurs:* nubigenæ, Virg. Æ. 8, 293 Heyne, and Jahn; Ov. M. 12, 240, 494; Stat. Th. 12, 554.—**B. bimembris,** is, *m.*: **1.** = Minotaurus,

Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 666 Burm.—**2.**=hermaphroditus, Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 596 Burm.

‡ **bimenstrŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [bis; menstruus] *Of two months:* "*bimenstruus, διμηνιαῖος,*" Gloss. Cyrill.

bĭ-mestris, e (*Abl.* bimestri, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 15: bimestre, Ov. F. 6, 158), *adj.* [bis; mensis] *Of two months' duration, of two months* (rare): consulatus, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 24, 7: stipendium, Liv. 9, 43: triticum, *which may be reaped two months after sowing,* Pl. 18, 7, 12, § 70: porcus, *two months old,* Hor. Od. 3, 17, 15: porca, Ov. F. 6, 158.

bĭ-mĕter, tra, trum, *adj.* [bis; metrum]=dimeter: *Consisting of two metres* (post-class.): literæ, Sid. Ep. 9, 15: ars, ib. 9, 13.

bīmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bimus] *Two years old* (rare, and only of man, as with him two years are but a small part of life): pueri instar bimuli, Cat. 17, 13; Suet. Cal. 8.

bīmus, a, um, *adj.* [bis] *Two years old, of two years, continuing two years:* nuces, Cato R. R. 17, 2; cf. Var. R. R. 2, 1, 13: una veterana legio, altera bima, octo tironum, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 24, 3: semen, Pl. 18, 24, 54, § 195; surculi, id. 17, 14, 24, § 105: plantæ, *biennial,* Pall. Febr. 25, 2: merum, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 15: nix, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 16: pensio, Mart. 12, 32, 3: honor, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 63: æstimatio ususfructūs, Pomp. Dig. 32, 2, 6: si legatum sit relictum annuā, bimā, trimā die, *etc.,* i. e. solvendum intra annum, biennium, triennium, *etc.,* Ulp. Dig. 33, 1, 3.—**Particular phrase:** bima sententia, *the vote concerning the continuance of provincial government for two years:* C. Fam. 3, 8, 9.

bīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bini] *That contains* or *consists of two:* formæ, *i. e. coins of the value of two gold pieces,* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39.

Bingĭum, ĭi, *n. A town on the Rhine, near the present Bingen* (acc. to Mann. Gall. p. 257, opposite to it, on the west bank of the present *Nahe*): Tac. H. 4, 70.

bini, æ, a (in the sing. only twice, Lucr. 4, 452; and 5, 877. *Gen. Plur.* freq. binūm; Sisenn. ap. Non. 80, 4; Sall. H. Frgm. ib. 555, 2; Pl. 31, 6, 31, § 57; Scrib. Comp. 8), *num. distrib. adj.* [bis] **I. Prop.:** *Two* distributively, *two for each* (v. Madvig, Gr. § 76; Zumpt, § 119): nam ex his prædiis talenta argenti bina Statim capiebat, *constantly every year two talents,* Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 6: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, C. 2 Verr. 2, 53, 133; si unicuique bini pedes (*sc.* campi) assignentur, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85; cf. Cæs. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.*: annua imperia binosque imperatores sibi fecere, Sall. C. 6, 7: Carthagine quotannis annui bini reges creabantur, Nep. Han. 7, 4: illos binas aut amplius domos continuare, Sall. C. 20, 11: si inermes cum binis vestimentis velitis ab Sagunto exire, Liv. 21, 13; dentes triceni bini viris attribuuntur, Pl. 7, 16, 15, § 71.

II. Meton.: **A.** As a cardinal: *Two:* **1.** With substantives plural only, or with those which have a diff. signif. in the plur. from the sing. (cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 168): binæ (*sc.* literæ), C. Att. 6, 1, 9: bina castra, id. Phil. 12, 11, 27: binæ hostium copiæ, id. Manil. 4, 9.—**2.** In combination with millia: bina millia passuum, Quint. 6, 3, 77.—**3.** Of things that are in pairs or double: boves bini, *a pair* or *yoke of oxen,* Pl. Pers. 2, 5, 16; Lucr. 5, 1299: binos (*sc.* scyphos) habebam, *a pair, two of like form,* C. 2 Verr. 4, 14: per binos tabellarios, id. Att. 6, 1, 9: æribus binis, Lucr. 4, 292: bina hastilia, Virg. Æ. 1, 313: aures, id. G. 1, 172: frena, id. Æ. 8, 168: binæ pennæ, Pl. 11, 28, 33, § 96.—**4.** *Abs.:* si bis bina quot essent didicisset, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 49.—As *Subst.:* **bina,** orum, *n. Two parts;* findi in bina secando, Lucr. 1, 534.—**B.** *Sing.: Two-fold, double:* binum corpus, Lucr. 5, 877.—**C.** Sensu obsceno: bini=*bivei,* C. Fam. 9, 22, 3.

‡ **bĭnio,** ōnis, *m.* [bini] (*That which has two;* hence) A dice: *The deuce:* Isid. Orig. 18, 65: "*biniones, δηνάρια,*" Gloss. Phil.

bĭ-noctĭum, ĭi, *n.* [bis; nox] *A period* or *space of two nights, two nights* (post-Aug. and very rare; prps. only in the two follg. exs.): Tac. A. 3, 71: biduum et binoctium, Amm. 30, 1, 8.

bĭ-nōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [bis; nomen] *Having two names:* "*binominis,* cui geminum est nomen, ut Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius," Fest. p. 29 Lind. *N. cr.:* Ascanius (also called Iulus), Ov. M. 14, 609: Ister (also called Danubius), id. Pont. 1, 8, 11; id. Ib. 417.

bĭ-nŭbus, a, um, *adj.* [bis; nubo] *Twice married* (post-class.): Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 38 *fin.*

binus, a, um, v. bini, *no.* II. B.

Bĭōn (in the class. age prps. more correctly Bio, anal. to Plato, Meno, Dio, *etc.*), ōnis, *m.*, Βίων (ὁ Βορυσθενίτης, Strab.), *A witty philosopher of the Cyrenaic School, born at Borysthenis:* facetum illud Bionis, C. Tusc. 3, 26, 62.—Hence, **Bĭōnēus,** a, um, *adj. Bionian,* for *witty, satirical, sarcastic:* hic delectatur iambis, Ille Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 60. ("*Bioneis sermonibus,* lividis jocis, id est, satira," Acro; cf. Diog. Laert. 4, 52 Meibom.)

Bĭŏpātor, ōris, *f. The name of a town founded by the Trojans in Epirus* (now unknown): Var. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 349.

† **bĭos,** i, *m.*=βίος (life), *A celebrated and wholesome Greek wine:* Pl. 14, 8, 10, § 77; id. 23, 1, 26, § 53.

1. † **bĭŏthănātus,** a, um, *adj.* [βία; θάνατος] *That dies a violent death:* Lampr. Elag. 33; Firm. Math. 3, 14 *fin.*; 4, 1; Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 386.—In Tert. Anim. 57, **biæothănātus,** a, um, *adj.* from βιαιοθάνατος; in the same signif.

2. † **bĭŏthănātus,** i, *m.* [βίος; θάνατος] (One who has an existence that is death; hence, as) An epithet of the lost; *One whose spiritual death in the next world follows his life in the present world* (Eccl. Lat.): secede ab istis, qui sunt biothanati facti, Commod. 14, 8: "*h. e.,* qui peracto vitæ curriculo præcipitantur in mortem æternam; quum e contrario Christiani de morte ad vitam vocantur immortalem," Furl. in h. v.

† **bĭŏtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=βιωτικός, *Of,* or *belonging to, common life, used in common life, practical:* epilogi, Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 718: bioticum metrum est quod in usu vitæ et humanā conversatione taxatur, Mar. Victorin. p. 2494 P. (In Diom. p. 470 ib. written as a Greek word.)

bĭ-pălĭum, ii, *n.* [bis; pala] *A spade with a cross-bar,* by which means the blade was driven to twice the depth of the common spade (pala) (apparently used only in the *Abl. sing.*): Cato R. R. 6, 3; Var. R. R. 1, 37, 5; Col. 3, 5, 3; id. 11, 3, 11; id. Arb. 1, 5; Pl. 17, 21, 35, § 159; id. 18, 26, 22, § 230.

bi-palmis, e (**bipalmus,** a, um, App. Herb. 7), *adj.* [bis; palmus] *Two spans long* or *broad* (very rare): tabulæ, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 4: spiculum, Liv. 42, 65.

bĭ-partĭo (in MSS. also bipertio), *no perf.,* ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [bis; partio] *To divide into two parts, to bisect* (as *verb. finit.* very rare; more freq. in *Part.*): ver bipartitur; *is divided* (*in respect to weather*), Col. 11, 2, 36: hiems bipertitur, id. ib. 5 Schneid. *N. cr.*: bipartita divisio, Var. L. L. 5, 3, 7: genus bipartitum, C. Top. 22, 85: bipertiti Æthiopes, Pl. 5, 8, 8, § 43.

bipartĭte, *adv.* = bipartito: Booth. Arist. Top. 6, 3, p. 709.

bipartĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [bipartio] *A dividing of a thing into two parts:* Simplic. p. 82 Goes.

bipartĭto (bipert-), *adv.* [bipartitus] *In two parts* or *divisions, in two ways, in a two-fold manner:* bipartito classem distribuere, C. Fl. 14, 32: signa inferre, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25 Oud. *N. cr.*: collocare insidias in silvis, id. ib. 5, 32: secta bipartito quum mens discurrit utroque, *in two different directions,* Ov. Rem. Am. 443.—With esse *or* fieri (cf. in Gr. δίχα εἶναι and γίγνεσθαι): ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito fuerunt ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, C. Cat. 3, 2, Græv. and Moeb.; id fit bipartito, id. Inv. 2, 29.

bipartītus, a, um, *P.* of bipartio.

bĭ-pătens, entis, *adj.* [bis; pateo] *Opening in two ways, open in two directions* (acc. to Serv. Virg. Æ. 10, 5, used by Enn.; but only two exs. in Virg., are preserved): portis alii bipatentibus assunt, *i. e.* portis duarum valvarum, Virg. Æ. 2, 330 Wagn.: and of the doors of the dwellings of the gods: considunt tectis bipatentibus, id. ib. 10, 5 ("est autem sermo Ennianus tractus ab ostiis, quæ ex utrāque parte aperiuntur," Serv.)

bĭ-pēda, æ, *f.* [bis; pes] *A tile* or *flagstone two feet long, for pavements* (freq. in Palladius, elsewh. very rare): Pall. 1, 19, 1; id. 1, 40, 2; 5; id. Mai. 11, 2 (twice); Inscr. Fabrett. p. 511, *no.* 159.

bĭ-pēdālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Two feet long, wide,* or *thick; measuring two feet,* etc. (class. in prose and poetry): fenestræ, Cato R. R. 14, 2: trabes, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17: materia, id. B. C. 2, 10: sol huic (Epicuro) bipedalis fortasse videtur, C. Fin. 1, 6, 20: adolescentulus bipedali minor, Suet. Aug. 43: tegulæ, Vitr. 7, 1 *fin.*: modulus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 309: latitudo, Col. 8, 3, 7.—As *Subst.:* **bipedale,** is, *n., A tile* or *flag-stone two feet long:* Inscr. Fabrett. p. 500, *no.* 39.

bĭ-pēdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Two feet long, wide, deep,* or *thick,* etc. (rare; most freq. in Col.): scrobs, Col. 4, 1, 2: spatia, id. 4, 30, 5: humus, id. 2, 2, 21 Gesn. and Schneid. *N. cr.*: latitudo, id. 5, 5, 2; id. 11, 2, 28: pastinatus, Pl. 17, 20, 32, § 143.

bipennĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. bipennis; fero] *Bearing a two-edged axe* (a word peculiar to Ovid): Lycurgus, Ov. M. 4, 22: id. Tr. 5, 3, 39: Arcas, id. M. 8, 391.

1. **bĭ-pennis,** e, *adj.* [bis; penna] *Having two wings, two-winged* (very rare): insectum, Pl. 11, 28, 33, § 96 (cf. just before, binis advolat pennis); Var. ap. Non. 79, 17.

2. **bĭ-pennis,** e (*Acc. Sing.,* bipennem, Var. ap. Non. 79, 19; Virg. Æ. 5, 307; id. ib. 11, 651; Petr. S. 132; Juv. 6, 657; Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 333; Sil. 5, 64:—bipennim, only once in Ov. M. 8, 768, with the var. lect. bipennem.—*Abl. Sing.* regular, bipenni, Virg. Æ. 2, 479; Ov. M. 12, 611; Petr. S. 89; Sen. Herc. Œt. 800; Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 345; id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 79; 377; Sil. 16, 264; and in prose, Pl. 8, 8, 8, § 26:—bipenne, only once, Tib. 1, 6, 47) [bis; pinna; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 12 Spald.; Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 46; id. ib. 19, 19, 11] *adj., Having two edges, two-edged;* securis, Var. ap. Non. 79, 19: ferrum, Virg. Æ. 11, 135.—As *Subst.:* **bipennis,** is, *f.* (*sc.* securis; cf. Prisc. p. 652 P.) *An axe with two edges; double-axe, battle-axe* (mostly poet.; only found in the *Nom., Dat., Acc.,* and *Abl. Sing.,* and in *Nom.* and *Abl. Plur.*): lata bipennis, Ov. M. 5, 79: bipenni adsimilavere, Tac. Agr. 10: crebris bipennibus instant, Virg. Æ. 2, 627: duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 57; cf. Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 414: feriant impune bipennes, id. Laud. Stil. 1, 231.

bĭ-pensĭlis, e, *adj.* [bis; pendo] *That may be suspended on two sides:* forcipes, Var. ap. Non. 99, 24.

bipertio, *etc.,* v. bipartio, *etc.*

bĭ-pēs (ĕs, Auson. Id. 11, 39), ĕdis, *adj.* [bis; pes] *Two-footed* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): equi, Virg. G. 4, 389: mensa, Mart. 12, 32, 11: Ægyptii mures bipedes (*on two feet*) ambulant, Pl. 10, 65, 85, § 187.—As *Subst.:* contemptuously of men: Regulus omnium bipedum nequissimus, *as great a rogue as walks on two legs,* Modest. in Pl. Ep. 1, 14; C. Dom. 18, 48; so also, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 9; cf. bipes asellus, of a simple man, Juv. 9, 92.

bipinna, v. pipinna.

‡ **bĭplex,** duplex, διπλοῦς, *Double:* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bi-prōrus, a, um, *adj.* [bis; prora] Of a ship: *Having two prows* (cf. Pl. 6, 22, 24, § 82): navis, Hyg. Fab. 168; id. ib. 277.

bī-rēmis, e, *adj.* [bis; remus] *Two-oared, having two oars* (rare): lembi, Liv. 24, 40: so, scapha, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 62. — As *Subst.*: **A.** Prop.: **biremis,** is, *f., a small vessel with two oars:* Luc. 10, 56; id. 8, 562. — **B.** Meton.: In a wider sense: *A vessel with two rows of benches, with two banks of oars; a galley with two banks of oars* (first used by the Erythræans, acc. to Pl. 7, 56, 57, § 207): C. 2 Verr. 5, 20, 51; Cæs. B. C. 3, 40; Tac. H. 5, 23; Claud. Bell. Gild. 369; id. Laud. Stil. 1, 367; Suet. Cæs. 39; id. Aug. 16; id. Cal. 15.

bī-rōtus, a, um, *adj.* [bis; rŏta] *Two-wheeled, with two wheels* (post-class.): vehiculum, Non. 86, 30. — As *Subst.*: **birota,** æ (*Gen. Plur.* birotûm, Cod. Th. 6, 29, 2; id. 8, 5, 9), *f.* (*sc.* rheda), *A cabriolet:* Cod. Th. 8, 5, 8.

† **birrus,** i, *m.* (**birrum,** i, *n.*, Aug. Serm. de Divers. 49) = πυῤῥός (of red colour), *A cape or cape with a hood to it, thrown over the other garments to keep off the rain* (made both of silk and wool): Edict. Diocl. p. 20; cf. Salmas. Vop. Carin. 20; Claud. Epig. 42; Burm. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 408.

bis, *adv. num.* [from duis from duo; like bellum from duellum]: Fest. p. 51; cf. C. Or. 45, 153, and the letter B.

I. Prop.: **A.** *Twice, in two ways, in a two-fold manner, &c* (very freq. in prose and poetry): bis periit amator, ab re atque animo simul, Plaut. True, 1, 1, 26; Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 8; Lucr. 4, 316: in una civitate bis improbus fuisti, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 5, 23, 59; id. Q. Fr. 3, 8 *fin.*; Hor. Epod. 5, 33; id. A. P. 358; 440; Ov. M. 4, 517, et al.: bisque terque, Mart. 4, 82, 3: semel aut bis, Quint. 11, 2, 34: bis ac sæpius, id. 10, 5, 7: bis mori, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 15, et sæp.: bis consul, *who has been twice consul* (diff. from iterum consul, who is a second time consul), C. Acad. 2, 5; id. Leg. 11 *fin.*; Liv. 23, 30 Drak.; Suet. Ner. 35.

B. Particular connections: **1.** Bis is followed by: **a.** Semel..iterum: bis dimicavit: semel ad Dyrrhachium, iterum in Hispania, Suet. Cæs. 36; so, id. Aug. 25; Tib. 6; 72; Claud. 6; cf. Wolf ejusd. Tib. 6.—**b.** Primo....rursus, Suet. Aug. 17; id. Ib. 28.—**c.** Et rursus, without a preceding primo: Suet. Aug. 22; id. Tib. 48. — **2.** Bis in die, mense, anno, *etc.*, or bis die, mense, anno, *etc.*, *Twice a day, month, year,* etc.: cf. Oudend. Suet. Aug. 31; id. Galb. 4; id. Vit. Terent. 2: bis in die, C. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: bis die, Tib. 1, 3, 31; Virg. E. 3, 34; Hor. Od. 4, 1, 25; Cels. 1, 1; 8; id. 3, 27, *no.* 2; Pl. 10, 53, 74; cf. quotidie, Liv. 44, 16: in mense, Pl. 11, 18, 19; Suet. Aug. 35: in anno, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 7: anno, Pl. 2, 73, 75. — **3.** : **a.** With other numerals, and particularly with distributive numbers (class. in prose and poetry): bis binos, Lucr. 5, 1299; Cic. N. D. 2, 18 *fin.*: bis quinos dies, Virg. Æ. 2, 126; Mart. 10, 75, 3; Ov. F. 3, 124: bis senos dies, Virg. E. 1, 44, et al.: bis millies, Liv. 38, 55; Hirt. Bell. Afr. 20 Oud. *N. cr.*— **b.** With cardinal numbers, to denote twice a given number; in the poets very freq., but not in prose: bis mille sagittæ, Lucr. 4, 409; so, Hor. Epod. 9, 17: bis sex, Var. in Prob. Virg. E. 6, 31, p. 354, ed. Lion.; Virg. Æ. 11, 9: bis quinque viri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 24; Ov. M. 8, 499; 579; 11, 98: bis trium ulnarum toga, Hor. Epod. 4, 8: duo, Ov. M. 13, 642: centum, id. ib. 5, 208 and 209; id. ib. 12, 188; and so, quatuor, id. ib. 12, 15: sex, id. ib. 6, 72; 571; id. ib. 4, 220; id. ib. 12, 553; 554; id. ib. 15, 30: septem, id. ib. 11, 302: novem, id. ib. 14, 253. — **4.** Bis tanto *or* tantum, *twice as great* or *as much*; bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 62; id. Men. 4, 3, 6; id. Merc. 2, 2, 26: bis tantum quam tuus fundus reddit, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 15: Tartarus ipse Bis patet in præceps tantum, quantus, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 6, 578.—**5.** Bis ad eundem (*sc.*, as in Ausonius, Epist. 11 *med.* it is filled out, lapidem offendi): Prov., *To commit the same error twice,* C. Fam. 10, 20.—**6.** Bis minus, in an old enigma in Gell. 12, 6, the solution of which is Terminus (ter-minus): semel minusne an bis minus, non est scio: at utrumque eorum, ut quondam audivi dicier, Jovi ipsi regi noluit concedere.

II. Meton.: Sometimes (among later writers), for iterum, *A second time;* Mart. 10, 48, 20; Prid. Kal. Febr.; Coll. Leg. Mos. et Rom.1, § 11.

☞ In composition, bis, like the Gr. δίς, loses the *s*: biceps, bidens, bifer, bigener, bijugus, bilix, *etc.* Hence, in bisenus, Sen. Agam. 812; id. Herc. Fur. 1282; Stat. Th. 3, 574; and bisseni, Stat. Th. 12, 811; Auson. Monosyll. Idyll. 12, and Prud. Cath. 12, 192, it is better separated: bis senus (seni); cf. above, *no.* I. B. 3., just as bissextus or bisextus, or written apart, bis sextus (Stat. S. 4, 1, 9); v. bisextus.

bī-sacclum, i, *n.* [bis: saccus] *A double sack* or *bag, saddle-bags:* Petr. S. 31, 9. (Hence, Fr. *besasce.*)

Bīsaltæ, arum, *m.*, Βισάλται, *A Thracian people on the Strymon,* Liv. 45, 29; Pl. 4, 10, 17, § 38; Virg. G. 3, 461; Grat. Falisc. 523. *Their country* was called **Bisaltica,** æ, *f.*, Liv. 1, 1, or **Bisaltia,** æ, *f.*, Gell. 16, 15 (Gr. Βισαλτία, Thuc.).

Bīsaltis, idis, *f.*, Βισαλτίς, *Theophane, a dau. of Bisaltes, changed by Neptune into a ewe;* **Bisaltida** (*Acc. Gr.*), Ov. M. 6, 117; cf. Hyg. Fab. 188.

Bisanthē, es, *f.*, Βισάνθη, *A town in Thrace, on the Propontis, a colony of the Samians,* afterwards called Ῥαιδεστός (now *Rodosto*), Mel. 2, 2, 6; Pl. 4, 11, 18, § 43; Nep. Alcib. 7, 4.

‡ **bisellĭārius,** ii, *m.* [bisellium] *One who enjoys the honour of the* bisellium, Orell. *no.* 4055.

‡ **bisellĭātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *The honour of a* bisellium: Orell. *no.* 4043.

‡ **bi-sellium,** ii, *n.* [bis; sella] (*The thing with a double seat;* hence) *A splendid ornamented seat of honour* (so called because there was room for two persons upon it, although only one sat thereon, Var. L. L. 5, 28, 36). Such a bisellium has been found represented upon a Pompeian tomb with the inscription: C. CALVENTIO. . . . . BISELLII. HONOR. DATVS. EST., Orell. *no.* 4044; cf. ib. 4046.

‡ **bī-sēta** "porca dicitur, cujus a cervice setæ bifariam dividuntur," *etc.* [bis; seta], Fest. p. 28.

bī-sextĭlis, e, *adj.* [bis; sextus] *Containing two* sextarii: olla, Marc. Emp. 15.

bisextĭlis, e, *adj.* [bisextus] *Containing an intercalary day:* annus, Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 25 Lind.

bī-sextus, i, *m.*, *sc.* dies (**bisextum,** i, *n.*, Censor. 20; Amm. 26, 1) [bis; sextus] (*Double sixth;* hence) *An intercalary day;* so called, since, in every fourth year the 24th of February = VI. Cal. Mart., was reckoned twice over: "*Bisextus* est post annos quatuor unus dies adjectus," Cels. Dig. 50, 16, 98; Ulp. ib. 4, 4, 3, § 3; Macr. S. 1, 14.

bī-sŏlis, e, *adj.* [bis; solea] *Having two foot-soles:* Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

‡† **bī-sōmum,** i, *n.* [vox hibrida, from bis-σῶμα] *A sarcophagus for two persons:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 8.

† **bīson,** ontis, *m.* = βίσων [acc. to Oppian. Cyn. 2, 155, named from the Thracian βιστονες] *A species of wild ox inhabiting northern regions, the Urus, the hump-backed ox, bison* (Bos Bison, L.), Pl. 8, 15, 15; Sen. Hip. 65; Mart. Spect. 23, 4; Sol. 20; cf. Barth's Urgesch. 2, p. 70 *sq.*

bissenus and **bisseni,** v. bis *fin.*

bissextus, v. bisextus.

Bissula, æ, *f.* *A maiden beloved by Ausonius,* Aus. Edyll. 7, 1, and 2.

Bistŏnes, um, *m.*, Βιστονες, **I.** Prop.: *The Bistones, a Thracian people, south of Mount Rhodope, not far from Abdera,* Pl. 4, 11, 18, § 42. — Hence, in the poets. **II.** Meton.: *The Thracians,* Luc. 7, 509; Val. Fl. 3, 83; Sil. 2, 76. — Hence, **A. Bistŏnius,** a, um, *adj.*, Βιστόνιος, *Pertaining to the Bistones:* **1.** prop.: *Bistonian:* plagæ, Lucr. 5, 30.—**2.** meton.: *Thracian:* rupes, Prop. 2, 30, 36: viri, *the Thracians,* Ov. M. 13, 430: aqua, id. H. 2, 90: sarissæ, id. Pont. 1, 3, 50: Minerva (as goddess of the warlike Thracians), id. Ib. 379: tyrannus, i. *e. the Thracian king, Diomedes,* Luc. 2, 163: arces, *i. e.* grues, id. 7, 209: turbo, *i. e. a violent north wind,* id. 4, 767: chelys, *i. e. the lyre of the Thracian Orpheus,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. præf. 2, 8, et al.—As *Subst.*: **Bistonia,** æ, *f.* Βιστονία, for *Thrace:* Bistoniæ magnus alumnus, *i. e. Orpheus,* Val. Fl. 3, 150.—**B. Bistŏnis,** idis, *adj. f.*, Βιστονίς, *Pertaining to the Bistones, for Thracian:* ora, Ov. H. 16, 344: ales, *i. e. Procne, wife of the Thracian king, Tereus,* Sen. Agam. 670. — As *Subst.*: *A Thracian woman:* Bistonidum crines, *of the Thracian Bacchantes,* Hor. Od. 2, 19, 20; Virg. Cir. 164 Sill. *N cr.*—

bisulcī-lingua, æ, *adj.* [bisulcus-lingua] (*With a cloven tongue;* fig. of) *A hypocrite, a double-tongued, deceitful person:* bisulcilingua, quasi proserpens bestia, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 74.

bī-sulcus, a, um, *adj.* [bis; sulcus] (*Double-furrowed;* hence) *Divided into two parts, cloven* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): lingua, *forked,* Pac. ap. Non. 506, 17; Ov. M. 9, 65: pedes, Lucr. 2, 356; cf. Ov. M. 7, 113: ungula, *a cloven hoof,* Pl. 8, 21, 30, § 73; cf. id. 10, 1, 1, § 1: cauda, id. 9, 29, 46, § 85: forfices, id. 11, 28, 34, § 97.—As *Subst.*: **bisulcum,** i, *n.*: **A.** (*sc.* animal): *A cloven-footed animal* (*opp.* solidipes): bisulcum oryx, Pl. 11, 46, 106, § 255: — *Plur.* (*sc.* mostly): cornigera fere bisulca, Pl. 11, 46, 106, § 255: contra naturam solidipedum aut bisulcorum, id. 10, 65, 84, § 184; cf., also, 10, 73, 93, § 199. — **B.** (*sc.* instrumentum): *An instrument for cleaning the nails:* Tert. Pœn. 11.

bisyllăbus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-syllaba] *Dissyllabic:* Sic *Socer, Macer,* Var. L. L. 9, 52, 151.

Bithynĭa, æ, *f.*, Βιθυνία, *A fertile province of Asia Minor, between the Propontis and the Black Sea, where the Romans carried on a considerable trade* (its inhabitants were, acc. to Herod. 7, 75, Thracians, who had settled there); (now *Ejalet Anadoli*), C. 2 Verr. 5, 11, 27; id. Fam. 13, 9; Pl. 5, 32, 43 *sq.*; Tac. A. 1, 74; id. Ib. 16, 18; Flor. 3, 5, 6, and 12; Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 247.—Hence, **A. Bithynĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Bithynian, of Bithynia:* societas, C. Fam. 13, 9: civitates, Pl. Ep. 10, 115: Nicomedes, Flor. 3, 5, 3: Volusius, Juv. 15, 1. — As *Subst.*: **1.** *A surname of* Q. Pompeius, as conqueror of Bithynia, Fest. s. v. RUTRUM, p. 223; C. Brut. 63, 240. — **2.** *Of the son of no.* I., C. Fam. 6, 16 and 17 Manut.—**B. Bithynius,** a, um, *adj. Bithynian:* Diophanes, Col. 1, 1, 10.—As *Subst.*: **Bithynii,** orum, *m. The inhabitants of Bithynia,* Pl. 7, 16, 15. — **C. Bithynus** (once Bithynus, Juv. 7, 15), a, um, *adj., Bithynian:* carina, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 7: mare, Tac. A. 2, 60: tyrannus, Juv. 10, 162: equites, id. 7, 15: caseus, Pl. 11, 42, 97: negotia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33 Schmid.— As *Subst.*: **Bithyni,** orum, *m.*, Βιθυνοί, *The inhabitants of Bithynia,* Mel. 1, 2, 6; id. 19, 1; id. 2, 7, 2; Pl. 5, 32, 41, and 43; Tac. A. 12, 22; id. Ib. 14, 46; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 201; id. Ib. 2, 239 and 467. — **D. Bithynis,** idis, *f.*, Βιθυνίς: **1.** *A Bithynian woman,* Ov. Am. 3, 6, 25.—**2.** *A town on the island* Thynias, *in the* Pontus Euxinus, Mel. 2, 7, 2. — **3.** *An otherwise unknown town in Thrace,* Mel. 2, 2, 6.— **E. Bithynĭon,** ii, *n.*, Βιθύνιον, *a town in Bithynia,* afterwards called Claudiopolis, Pl. 5, 32, 43, § 149.

‡ **bitĭlenses,** ium, *m.* [beto] *Wanderers,* acc. to Fest. p. 29

1. **bĭto,** v. beto.

2. **Bĭto** or **Bĭton,** ōnis, *m.*, Βίτων, *A son of the Argive priestess, Cydippe, brother of Cleobis, distinguished for his filial affection,* C. Tusc. 1, 47, 113 (cf. Herod. 1, 31).

†† **bĭtūmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [prps. from Hebr. חֵמָר, while the Gr. ἄσφαλτος is from אַשְׁפָּתוֹת and אַשְׁפָּתוֹת, mud] *A kind of asphaltum, Jew's pitch or fossil tar;* freq. found in Palestine and Babylon, Gr. ἄσφαλτος, Pl. 35, 15, 51; Tac. H. 5, 7; Just. 1, 2; Vitr. 2, 6; Lucr. 6, 808; Virg. G. 3, 451; Ov. M. 9, 660; id. Ib. 14, 792, et sæp.: Judaicum, Veg. 1, 20, 1; id. 3, 56, 2;

id. 5, 83, 3; id. 6, 14, 1: Apollonium, id. 6, 14, 1. For magical or religious use, Virg. E. 8, 82, and Hor. Epod. 5, 82; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 325.

bĭtūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [bitumen] (*Provided with bitumen;* hence) *Bituminous:* aqua, Pl. 31, 6, 32, § 59.

bĭtūmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Consisting of bitumen, bituminous:* vires, poet. for *bitumen*, Ov. M. 15, 350.

bĭtūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Abounding in bitumen, bituminous* (prps. only in the two following exs.): terra, Vitr. 8, 3: fontes, id. ib.

Bĭtūrĭges, um (in *sing.* Biturix, Luc. 1, 423). *m.*, Βιτούριγες, *The Bituriges, a people of* Gallia Aquitania, *divided into two tribes:* **A.** Bituriges Cubi, Βιτ. Κούβοι, Strab. (in the present *Berry, Dép. du Cher et de l'Indre*, with the town *Bourges*), Pl. 4, 19, 33, § 109; and without Cubi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 3.—**B.** Bituriges Ubisci, Βιτ. Οὐϊσκοί, Ptol. (in the vicinity of the present *Bordeaux*), Pl. l. l.—Hence, **A. Bĭtūrĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of the Bituriges:* vitis, Col. 3, 2, 19; id. 3, 7, 1; id. 3, 9, 1.—**B. Bĭtūrĭgĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., Of the Bituriges:* Pl. 14, 2, 4, § 27; Sillig. ed. maj.

† **bĭ-ūrus,** i. *m.* [vox hybrida; bis; οὐρα] (*Double-tail*) *An animal of Campania* (*now unknown*): Pl. 30, 15, 52, § 146.

bĭ-vertex, ĭcis, *adj.* [bis; vertex] *With two summits or peaks,* an epithet of Parnassus: Stat. Th. 1, 628; Sid. Carm. 15, 9.

bĭ-vĭra, æ, *f.* [bis; vir] *A woman married to a second husband:* Var. ap. Non. 79, 21 *sq.*

bĭ-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bis; via] *Having two ways or passages* (rare; not in Cic.): fauces, Virg. Æ. 11, 516: calles, Val. Fl. 5, 395.—As *Subst.*: **bivium,** ĭi, *n.*: **A.** Prop.: *A place with two ways,* or *where two roads meet:* in bivio portæ, Virg. Æ. 9, 238: ad bivia consistere, Liv. 38, 45; Pl. 6, 28, 32, § 144.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *A two-fold means* or *method:* bivium nobis ad culturam dedit natura, experientiam et imitationem, Var. R. R. 1, 18, 7.—**2.** Of *a two-fold love:* Ov. R. Am. 486.

blactĕro, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [onomatop.] Of a ram: *To bleat:* Auct. Carm. Philom. 56.

1. † **blæsus,** a, um, *adj.* = βλαισός, *Lisping, speaking indistinctly* (most freq. in poetry): "*blæsus,* cui literæ sibilantes (s, z) molestæ sunt vitioseque pronunciantur," Popm. de Differ. p. 133; Ov. A. A. 3, 294; Mart. 10, 65, 10: sonus, Ov. A. A. 1, 598: of the words of a parrot: Ov. Am. 2, 6, 24.—As *Subst.*: **blæsus,** i, *m.*, *A lisper*: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 10: of intoxicated persons: Juv. 15, 48.

2. **Blæsus,** i, *m.* [1. blæsus] *A* cognomen *in the Sempronian* gens: Stat. S. 2, 1, 191; Tac. A. 1, 16; 18; 21; id. ib. 6, 40.

Blanda, æ, **Blandæ,** ārum, *f.* **I.** *A maritime town in Lucania* (near the present village *S. Biasio*): **A.** Form *Blanda:* Mel. 2, 4, 9; Pl. 3, 5, 10, § 72.—**B.** Form *Blandæ:* Liv. 24, 20. **II.** *A small maritime town in* Hispania Tarraconensis (near the present village *Blanes*): **A.** Form *Blanda:* Mel. 2, 6, 5.—**B.** Form *Blandæ:* Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 22.

blande, *adv.* [blandus] *Flatteringly, soothingly, courteously:* Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 9: compellare hominem, id. Pœn. 3, 3, 72: alloqui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 22: dicere, id. Ad. 5, 4, 24; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 71: blande ac benedice, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 54: rogare, C. Rosc. Com. 16, 49: quærere, Suet. Cal. 32: lingua lambere, Lucr. 5, 1066: colere fructus, *to treat carefully, gently,* Lucr. 5, 1368: flectere cardinem sonantem, *softly, carefully,* Quint. Decl. 1, 13:—*Comp.*: blandius petere, C. de Or. 1, 24, 112: ad aurem invocabat, Col. in Quint. 4, 2, 124: moderere fidem, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 13:—*Sup.*: blandissime appellat hominem, C. Clu. 24, 72.

‡ **blandĭcella,** ārum, *n. dim.* [id.] *Coaxing* or *flattering words:* Fest. p. 29.

blandĭcŭle, *adv.* [blandus, through obsol. dim. adj. blandiculus] (post-class.): *Flatteringly, soothingly, courteously:* respondere, App. M. 10, p. 252, b.

blandi-dĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [blandus; dico] *Speaking soothingly, coaxingly,* or *kindly:* Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 10.

blandi-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [blandus; facio] *Flattering, soothing* (post-class.): fax, Mart. Cap. 9, 301.

blandĭ-flŭus, a, um, *adj.* [blandus; fluo] *Flowing* or *diffusing itself sweetly, pleasantly:* odor, Venant. Carm. 14, 10, 10.

blandĭ-lŏquens, entis, *adj.* [blandus; loquor] *Speaking courteously, flatteringly,* or *soothingly:* Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7.

blandĭlŏquentĭa, æ, *f.* [blandiloquens] *Coaxing language, softness of expression:* old poet. (not Ennius; cf. Planc. Enn. Med. p. 100) in Cic. N. D. 3, 25 *fin.*

blandĭlŏquentŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Speaking caressingly, fair-spoken:* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 17.

blandĭ-lŏquium, ii, *n.* [blandus; loquor] *Softness of language, flattering speech:* insidiosum, Aug. Ep. ad Hier. 19, 4.

blandĭ-lŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Speaking smoothly* or *flatteringly, fair-spoken:* ut blandiloqua est! Hei mihi metuo, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 54; Sen. Agam. 289.

blandīmentum, i, *n.* [blandior] (*That which flatters;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Flattering words, blandishments, complimentary speech, flattery* (class.): **A.** *Plur.* (so, mostly): nec eam (virtutem) minis aut blandimentis corrupta deseret, C. Tusc. 5, 31, 87: pessum dedisti me blandimentis tuis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 23; id. Truc. 2, 2, 63; Liv. 2, 9: captus blandimentis, Pl. Ep. 2, 19, 4: per blandimenta juvenem aggredi, Tac. A. 13, 13; id. ib. 12, 64: muliebribus blandimentis infectæ epistolæ, id. H. 1, 74.—And in poet. exuberance: cui blandimenta precesque Verbaque jactanti mitissima, desine, dixit, *etc.*, Ov. M. 2, 815.—**B.** *Sing.*: Tac. A. 14, 4.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *Any thing that pleases the senses, an object that charms, an allurement, a pleasure, charm, delight:* multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, C. Cœl. 17, 41: blandimenta vitæ, Tac. A. 15, 64; id. H. 2, 53 (cf. delinimenta vitæ, id. A. 15, 63): æstivi caloris, Pall. Sept. 17: vecturæ, Veg. 2, 28, 37.—**2.** Of *Spices, seasoning, condiments* in food: Petr. S. 141; Tac. G. 23.

B. *Careful culture:* hoc blandimento (*i. e.* blandâ culturâ) impetratis radicibus, Pl. 17, 13, 21.

blandior, ītus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep.* [blandus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** By actions: *To cling caressingly to one, to fawn upon, to flatter, soothe, caress, fondle, coax* (class.): **1.** With *Dat.*: matri interfectæ infante miserabiliter blandiente, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 88.—**2.** With *inter*: inter se blandiri, Pl. 10, 37, 52, § 109.—**3.** With *Adv.*: audacter, Ov. H. 21, 195.—**4.** With *ut c. Subj.*: Hannibalem pueriliter blandientem patri ut duceretur in Hispaniam, Liv. 21, 1.—**5.** *Abs.*: cessit Imanis tibi blandienti Janitor aulæ Cerberus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 15.—**B.** By words: *To flatter, make flattering, courteous speeches, be complaisant to:* **1.** With *Dat.*: nostro ordini palam blandiuntur, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 37: duræ supplex blandire puellæ, Ov. A. A. 2, 527; id. M. 4, 532; id. ib. 6, 440; id. ib. 14, 705: auribus, *to tickle the ears,* Pl. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.*—**2.** *Abs.*: quippe qui litigare se simulans blandiatur, C. Læl. 26, 99.—**3.** With *per*: de Commageno mirifice mihi et per se et per Pomponium blanditur Appius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 2.—**C.** Blandiri sibi, *etc.*: *To flatter one's self with something, to fancy something, delude one's self:* Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 3, § 2; cf., also, votis suis: cur ego non votis blandiar ipse meis? Ov. Am. 2, 11, 54. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of inanimate things: *To flatter, please, be agreeable* or *favourable to; to allure by pleasure, to attract, entice, invite:* **1.** With *Dat.*: video quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, C. Ac. 2, 45, 139: blandiebatur corpitis fortuna, Tac. H. 2, 10.—**2.** *Abs.*: blandiente inertiâ, id. ib. 4, 4: ignoscere vitiis blandientibus, id. Agr. 16; Suet. Ner. 20; Pl. 13, 9, 17, § 60.—**3.** With *Abl.*: opportuna suâ blanditur populus umbrâ, Ov. M. 10, 555.—**B.** *To persuade* or *impel by flattery* (blandiendo persuadeo s. compello) (very rare): **1.** With *Subj.*: (ipsa voluptas) res per Veneris blanditur sæcla propagent, Lucr. 2, 173 Lachm.—**2.** With *ab* and *ad*: quum etiam sæpe blandiatur gratia conviviorum a veris indiciis ad falsam probationem, Vitr. 3 præf.

blandĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Soothingly, flatteringly, courteously:* ante-class. form of blande: Plaut. As. 1, 3, 69; id. Pseud. 5, 2, 3; Titinn. ap. Non. 210, 6 (also, 256, 15); id. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.

blandĭtĭa, æ (**blandities,** ei, in *Abl.* App. M. 9, p. 230, 11), *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *The quality of the* blandus: **A.** *Sing.*: *A caressing, flattering, flattery, fondling* (mostly in an honourable sense: on the contr., *assentatio* and *adulatio* in dishonourable) (class.; most freq. in the plur.): Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 19; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 16: in cive excelso atque homine nobili blanditiam, ostentationem, ambitionem notam esse levitâtis, C. Rep. 4, 7 (ap. Non. 194, 27), p. 428, ed. Mos.: occursatio et blanditia popularis, id. Planc. 12, 29; cf. Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 41; Prop. 1, 16, 16.—**B.** *Plur.*: *Flatteries, blandishments, allurements* = blandimenta: puerique parentum Blanditiis facile ingenium fregere superbum, *caressing of children,* Lucr. 5, 1017; Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 8: quot illic (*sc.* in amore) blanditiæ, quot illic iracundiæ sunt! id. Truc. 1, 1, 7: quam (benevolentiam civium) blanditiis et assentando colligere turpe est, C. Læl. 17: hereditates . . . . malitiosis blanditiis quæsitæ, id. Off. 3, 18, 74; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 5; id. Att. 1, 19, 9: muliebres, Liv. 24, 4; id. 1, 9: fallaces, Tac. A. 14, 56: verniles, id. H. 2, 59; Suet. Aug. 53; cf., also, Tib. 1, 1, 72; 2, 93; 4, 71; 9, 77; Ov. Am. 1, 4, 66; id. M. 1, 531; 4, 70; 6, 626; 632; 685; 7, 817; 10, 259; 12, 407; 14, 19; id. H. 13, 153.

II. Meton.: *Pleasure, delight, enticement, charm, allurement* (cf. blandus, *no.* II. A., and blandior, *no.* II. A.): blanditiis præsentium voluptatum deliniti atque corrupti, C. Fin. 1, 10, 33: attrita quotidiano actu forensi ingenia optime rerum talium blanditia (*i. e.* lectione poetarum) reparantur, Quint. 10, 1, 27.

blandities, v. blanditia.

blandītim, *adv.* [blandior] *In a flattering, caressing manner:* Lucr. 2, 173.

blandītus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of blandior. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** *Pass.*: *Soothed:* blanditusque labor molli curabitur arte ("κολακευθείς"), Verr. ap. Prisc. p. 792.—**B.** *Act.*: *Pleasant, agreeable, charming* (rare): rosæ, Prop. 4, 6, 72: peregrinatio, Pl. 10, 23, 33, § 67.

blandŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [blandus] *Pleasing, charming:* animula vagula, blandula, Hadrian. Carm. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25.

blandus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Of smooth tongue, flattering, fondling, caressing* (very freq., and class.): **A.** *Abs.*: blanda es parum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 21; id. Aul. 2, 2, 19; Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 24: unum te puto minus blandum esse quam me, C. Att. 12, 3: blandum amicum a vero secernere, id. Læl. 25: (Alcibiades) affabilis, blandus, temporibus callidissime inserviens, Nep. Alc. 1, 3.—**B.** With *Dat.* (*Comp.*): an blandiores alienis quam vestris estis? Liv. 34, 2.—**C.** With *Gen.*: precum, Stat. Ach. 2, 237.—**D.** With *Gr. Acc.*: genas vocemque, Stat. Th. 9, 155.—**E.** With *Inf.*: blandum et auritas fidibus canoris Ducere quercus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 11; Stat. Th. 5, 456.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of things (so, mostly): *Flattering, friendly, kind, pleasant, agreeable, enticing, alluring, charming* (cf. blandior, *no.* II. A.; blanditia, *no.* II.): blanda voce vocare, Enn. Ann. 1, 55 (in C. Div. 1, 20 *fin.*); os, id. ib. 13, 555: preces, Tib. 3, 6, 46; Hor. Od. 4, 1, 8; id. A. P. 395; Ov. M. 10, 642: querelæ, Tib. 3, 4, 75: laudes, Virg. G. 3, 185: verba, Ov. M. 2, 575; id. ib. 6, 360: dicta, id. ib. 3, 375; id. ib. 9, 156: os, id. ib. 13, 555: pectus, Afran. ap. Non. 515: voluptas,

Lucr. 2, 936; id. ib. 4, 1081; 1259; id. ib. 5, 179; C. Tusc. 4, 3, 6: amor, Lucr. 1, 29: catulorum propago, id. 4, 989: amaracini liquor, id. 2, 847: tura, Tib. 3, 3, 2: manus, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 18; cf. Ov. M. 2, 691: aqua, id. ib. 4, 344: caudæ, id. ib. 14, 258, et al.: otium consuetudine in dies blandius, Liv. 23, 18: blandiores succi, Pl. 12, 1, 2: Suet. Tib. 27: blandissima litora Baiæ, Stat. S. 3, 5, 96; Pl. 9, S, 9: nam et voluptates, blandissimæ dominæ (*the most alluring mistresses*), majores partes animi a virtute detorquent, C. Off. 2, 10, 37. — **2.** Of persons: filiolus, Quint. 6, procem. § 8.—**B.** *Persuading to something by caressing:* nunc experiemur, nostrum uter sit blandior, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 56.

blandum, *n. adj.* as *adv.* = blande (q. v.): blandum ridere, Petr. S. 127, 1.

† **blapsigónia,** æ, *f.* = βλαψιγονία, *A procuring of abortion, a disease of bees when they do not breed,* Pl. 11, 19, 20.

blasphēmābilis, e, *adj.* [blasphemo] *That deserves reproach, execrable:* Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 12.

blasphēmātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A reviling, reproach:* Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 12.

† **blasphēmia,** æ, *f.* (**blasphēmium,** ii, *n.*: Prud. Psych. 715) = βλασφημία, *A reviling, slander, calumny, blasphemy* (late Lat.): Hier. Ep. 62, *no.* 2; Aug. Verb. Dom. Serm. 11; 14; 15.

† **blasphēmo,** āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. = βλασφημέω, *To revile, blaspheme* (Eccl. Lat.): Christum, Prud. Apoth. 415; cf. Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *fin.*: blasphemaverunt Deum, Vulg. Apoc. 16, 11.

† **blasphēmus,** a, um, *adj.* = βλάσφημος, *Reviling, defaming, blasphemous* (late Lat.): satelles, Prud. στεφ. 1, 75.—As *Subst.*: **blasphēmus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo), *A reviler, blasphemer:* Tert. Res. Carn. 26; Hier. Ep. 9; Vulg. Lev. 24, 14.

blat rātus, ūs, *m.* [blatero] (post-class.): **I.** Prop.: *A babbling, prating, chattering:* Sid. Ep. 3, 11. **II.** Meton.: Of dogs: *A whining, yelping:* canini, Mart. Cap. 9 *fin.*

1. **blatēro,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [akin to *βλᾱξ*, stupid; v. Fest. p. 28] **I.** Prop.: *To talk silly or foolishly, to babble, prate* (mostly ante- and post-class.): Pac. ap. Fulg. 561, 17; Afran. ap. Non. 78, 33: illud memento, ne quid in primis blateres, id. ib.: cum magno blateras clamore, furisque, Hor. S. 2, 7, 35; cf. Gell. 1, 15, 17: his et similibus blateratis, App. M. 4, p. 153, 18; id. Apol. p. 276, 8. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of frogs: *To croak:* Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—**B.** Of camels, asses, to Fest. l. l.

2. † **blatēro,** ōnis, *m.* [1. blatero] *A babbler, prater:* asc. to Gell. 1, 15 *fin.*

blatio, *no perf. nor sup.*, ire, 4. v. a. [akin to blatero] *To utter foolish things, to babble, prate* (prps. only in Plaut.): neque istis, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 79; id. Curc. 3, 82; cf. Non. 84, 11 *sq.*

1. **blatta,** æ, *f.*, *A fetid insect that shuns the light, and is hostile to bees;* of several kinds: *The cock-roach, -chafer, moth,* etc., Pl. 29, 6, 39; id. 11, 28, 34; lucifuga, Varr. G. 4, 243 ("per noctem vagans," Serv.); Col. 9, 7, 5; Pall. 1, 37, 4; Hor. S. 2, 3, 119; Mart. 14, 87; cf. Voss. Virg. l. l.—On account of its mean appearance: amore cecidi tanquam blatta in pelvim, Laber. in Non. 548, 27.

2. **blatta,** æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: "θρόμβος αἱματος," *A clot of blood,* Gloss.—Hence, **II.** Meton.: (Access. form blattea, Ven. Carm. 2, 3, 19) *Purple dye* (since this is similar in colour to flowing blood; cf. Salmas. Vop. Aur. 46, and Pl. 9, 38, 62) (late Lat.): purpura, quæ blatta, vel oxyblatta, vel hyacinthina dicitur, Cod. Theod. 4, 40, 1: serica, ib. 10, 20, 18: blattam Tyrus defert, Sid. Carm. 5, 48; Lucian. Eleg. 33; Cassiod. Var. Ep. 1, 2.

blattaria, æ, v. the follg.

blattārius, a, um, *adj.* [1. blatta] *Pertaining to the moth:* balnea, *i. e. dark bathing-rooms* (so called from the hatred of the moth to the light), Sen. Ep. 86; cf. Pl. 11, 28, 34.—As *Subst.*: **blattaria,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *Moth-mullein* (Verbascum Blattaria, L.), Pl. 25, 9, 60.

blattea, v. 2. blatta, *no.* II.

blattēus, a, um, *adj.* [2. blatta, *no.* II.] *Purple-colored, purple:* tunicæ, Vop. Aur. 46: funes, Eutr. 7, 9.

blatti-fer, fera, ferum, *adj.* [2. blatta, *no.* II.; fero] *Wearing purple, clothed in purple:* senatus, Sid. Carm. Ep. 9, 16.

Blaudēnius, a, um, *adj.* *A native of the town* Blaudus (Βλαῦδος, Strab.), *in Phrygia Major:* Zeuxis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

† **blēchnon,** i, *n.* = βλῆχνον, *A kind of fern* (filix), Pl. 27, 9, 55.

† **blēchon,** ōnis, *m.* = βλήχων, *Wild pennyroyal,* Pl. 20, 14, 55.

Blemyæ (erroneously Blemmyæ, Pl. 5, 8, 8 §§ 44 and 46; Isid. Orig. 11, 3, 17; Sol. 3, 4), arum (also, **Blemyes,** Avien. Descr. Orb. 329; and **Blemyi,** orum, Prisc. Periег. 209, if it is not better to read here Blemyarum collibus), *m.*, Βλέμυες, *An Ethiopian people;* Mel. 1, 4, 4; 8 *fin.* Vop. Aur. 33; Prob. 17; Claud. Nil. 19; acc. to the fable, without head and eyes, and with the mouth in the breast, Mel. 8 *fin.*: Pl. l. l. § 46; cf. Mann. Afr. 1, 8. 210 *sq.*

† **blendius** (in MSS. and edd. also blennius, corresponding more nearly to the Gr.), ii. *m.* (blendes, æ, *f.*, Pl. 1 Ind. libr. 32, 32) = βλέννος Oppian., βλέννος Athen., *An inferior kind of sea-fish,* Pl. 32, 9, 32.

† **blennus,** i. *m.* = βλεννός, *A blockhead, dolt, simpleton:* stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 2; cf. Fest. p. 29.

blītēus, a, um, *adj.* [blitum] *Tasteless, insipid, silly, foolish, stupid, useless* (ante-class.): Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 1: belua, Laber. in Non. 80, 26.

† **blītum,** i, *n.* (blitus, i, *m.*, Pall. Mart. 9 *fin.*: blitus seritur is written prob. from the corrupted or misunderstood blitũseritur, or prps. the obscure blitus eritur of the MSS.) = βλῖτον, *A kitchen vegetable, in itself tasteless, but used as a salad, orache* or *spinach* (Spinacia oleracea, L.), Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26; Var. in Non. 550, 15; Pall. Mart. 4, 9 *fin.*; Fest. p. 28; Isid. Orig. 17, 10, 15.

1. **bŏa** (another form bŏva, in the MSS. of Pliny and Festus), æ, *f.* [bos] *A large kind of serpent, found in Italy, esp. in Calabria;* acc. to Festus, *a large water-snake;* and named from sucking cows, acc. to Solinus: Bova serpens est aquatilis, quem Græci ὕδρον vocant, a qua icti obturescunt, Fest. p. 25: Calabria boam gignit: captat primo greges bubulos, et quæ plurimo lacte rigua est bos, ejus se uberibus innectit, suctuque continuo saginata ita extuberatur, *etc.*, Sol. 2, 33: Divo Claudio principe, occisæ (boæ) in Vaticano solidus in alvo spectatus est infans, Pl. 8, 14, 14, § 37: cf. Sol. 2, 34: boæ capiti lapillum inesse tradunt, id. 30, 14, 47, § 138.—Acc. to Jerome, named from its habit of swallowing neat cattle: draco miræ magnitudinis, quas gentili sermone *boas* vocant, ab eo quod tam grandes sint, ut boves glutire soleant, *etc.*, Hieron. Vit. Hilar. Erem. 30; cf. Pl. 8, 14, 14, § 36.

2. **bŏa,** æ, *f.* [id.] *A disease producing red pustules,* prob. *the small-pox:* boa appellatur morbus papularum, quum rubent corpora, Pl. 24, 8, 35: boæ, id est rubentes papulæ, id. 26, 11, 78, § 120: boas (abolet) finium bubulum, unde et nomen traxere, id. 28, 18, 75, § 244.

bŏārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *relating to neat cattle:* forum, *a cattle market, an ox market* (in the eighth district of the city, near the Circus Maximus): Fest. p. 25. Acc. to Ov. F. 6, 478, so called from the large brazen statue of an ox placed there; cf. Pl. 34, 3, 5; Tac. A. 12, 24: acc. to fable, because Hercules fed there the herd which he took from Cacus, Prop. 4, 9, 19 (cf. arvum, *no.* 2. d.); Liv. 33, 27; id. 21, 62.—Lappa boaria, *A plant,* not further known, Pl. 26, 11, 66, § 105.

bŏātus, ūs, *m.* [boo] *A loud crying, a bellowing* or *roaring:* præconis, Apul. M. 3, p. 130, 17.

Boaulia, æ, v. Bauli.

bobsequa, æ, v. bubsequa.

† **bocas,** v. bucc.

Bocchar, ăris (in MSS. also Bocchor, ŏris), *m.*, **I.** Prop.: *A king of Mauritania, in the time of the second Punic war,* Liv. 29, 30. **II.** Meton.: in poet.: *An African,* Juv. 5, 90.

Bocchus, i, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A king of Mauritania, father-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he gave up bound to Sulla,* Sall. J. 19; 80; 81; 83; 97; 102 *sq.*; 110; Vell. 2, 12; Flor. 3, 1, 15; Pl. 5, 2, 1, § 19; id. 8, 5, 5. **II.** Meton.: *A plant,* prps. *so called in honour of him:* "Βοκχ, βοτάνης εἶδος," Hesych.; Virg. Cul. 404.

Bŏdotrĭa, æ, *f.*, Βοδοτρία, Ptol. *A bay in Scotland, on which the present Edinburgh is situate* (now *Frith of Forth*), Tac. Agr. 23; cf. Mann. Brit. p. 63 and 109.

Bœbē, es, *f.*, Βοιβή, **I.** *A village in the Thessalian province Pelasgiotis, on the shore of Lake Bœbeis,* Ov. M. 7, 231.—Hence, **A. Bœbēis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.* (Βοιβηὶς λίμνη, Hom. Il. 2, 712) *Of or belonging to Bœbe:* lacus, 4, 8, 15: because in the neighbourhood of Ossa, Ossæa (unda), Luc. 7, 176; and because Minerva was said to have once bathed her feet in it (cf. Hesiod. Fragm. 50, ed. Göttl. in Strab. 9, p. 640), sanctæ Bœbeïdos undæ, Prop. 2, 2, 11.—**B. Bœbēius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Bœbeian = Thessalian:* proles, i, *e. the Thessalian nymphs,* Val. Fl. 3, 543. **II.** = Bœbeis lacus, *Lake Bœbeis,* Liv. 31, 41.

Bœōtarches, æ, *m.*, Βοιωτάρχης, *One of the chief magistrates in Bœotia, the Bœotarch,* Liv. 33, 27; id. 42, 43, et al.

Bœōtia, æ, *f.*, Βοιωτία, **I.** *Bœotia, a district of Greece Proper, whose capital was Thebes, the birth-place of Bacchus and Hercules,* Pl. 4, 7, 12; acc. to fable, so called either after Apollo's cow (Βοῦς), Ov. M. 3, 13; or from Bœotus, the son of Neptune, acc. to Hyg. Fab. 186. Its inhabitants were noted for their stupidity, C. Fat. 4; Nep. Alcib. 11, 3; id. Epam. 5, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244; Tert. de Anim. c. 20; cf. the Comm. upon Ælian. Var. H. 13, 25; Schol. Apoll. Rhod. Argon. 3, 1241. — Hence, **A. Bœōtius,** a, um, *adj.* Βοιώτιος, *Bœotian:* Bacis, C. Div. 1, 18: Hæmon, Prop. 2, 8, 21: nœnia = Thebæ, Ov. M. 3, 13: Thyas, Val. Fl. 5, 80.—As *Subst.*: **Bœōtii,** orum, *m.*, *The Bœotians,* Nep. Alcib. 11, 3, et sæp.—**B. Bœōtus,** a, um, *adj.*, Βοιωτός, *Bœotian:* tellus = Bœotia, Ov. M. 12, 9: flumina, Stat. Th. 7, 424: urbes, id. ib. 4, 360: duces, Luc. 3, 174: Bœoton (*Gr. Acc.*) Oriona, Ov. F. 5, 493.—As *Subst.*: **Bœōti,** ōrum, *m.*, *The Bœotians,* Liv. 33, 29; 42, 43; Bœotûm = Bœotorum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244.—**C. Bœōticus,** a, um, *adj.*, Βοιωτικός, *Bœotian:* frumentum, Pl. 18, 7, 12, § 66: cucumis, id. 19, 5, 23: napus, id. ib. 25.—**D. Bœōtis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Βοιωτίς: **1.** = Bœotia, Mel. 2, 3, 4.—**2.** *The wife of Hyas, and mother of the Pleiades,* Hyg. Astr. 2, 21.

Boëthius, ii, *m.* Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, *A distinguished philosopher and theologian of the post-classic age under Theodoric;* born about A.D. 470; beheaded in prison (A.D. 524), where he composed his most distinguished work: De Consolatione Philosophiæ, Libri V.; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 484 *sq.*

1. † **bŏēthus,** i, *m.* = βοηθός, *The aid* or *assistant of a scribe* (pure Lat. adjutor): Cod. Valent. 10, 69, 4.

2. **Boethus,** i, *m.*, **I.** *A distinguished sculptor and graver in silver,* C. 2 Verr. 4, 14, 32; Pl. 33, 55. **II.** *A Stoic philosopher,* C. Div. 1, 8; 2, 21.

Bogud (in MSS. also Bogus; cf. Oud. Hirt. Bell. Alex. 62), ūdis, *m.* *A king of Mauritania,* Hirt. B. A. 59 and 62.—Hence, **Bogudianus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Bogud:* Mauritania, *ruled by Bogud,* Pl. 5, 2, 1, § 19.

Bohemi, v. Boii.

Bola, æ, v. Boli.

bolæ, arum, *f.* [bos] *A collar for the neck,* κλοιός (orig. of leather; hence the name; but later of wood or iron): Fest. p. 29; Isid. Orig. 5, 27, 12: ("*boia* κλοιός," Gloss. Vet.: jugulæ boiæ, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 5: attrita bovis colla, Prud. Psych. præf. 34. (For boiam terere, v. Boii, *fin.*)

Boicus ager, v. Boii.

Boiemi or **Bohemi,** v. Boii.

Boii, orum, *m.*, Βοῖοι Polyb., Βόϊοι Strab., *A people in* Gallia Lugduensis, (now *the Bourbonnais, Dép. de l'Allier*), Cæs. B. G. 1, 5; 25; 28; Pl. 4, 18, 32; cf. Rupert. Tac. G. 28. *Their chief town,* or, acc. to others, *their country,* was **Bola,** æ, *f.*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 14.—A part of the Boii went to Upper Italy, and occupied the region of the present *Parma* and *Modena,* Pl. 3, 17, 21.—Hence, "*Boïcus* ager dicitur, quí fuit Boiorum Gallorum. Is autem est in Gallia citra Alpes, quæ togata dicitur," Fest. p. 30. In Germany they also established themselves, and were called there **Boïēmi, Bohēmi, Boihēmi,** the present *Bohemians,* Tac. G. 28.—In the sing. **Boia,** æ, *f.*, *A woman of the Boii,* in a pun with boia, the sing. of boiæ, arum: Boius est, Boiam terit (sensu obsceno, quasi *subjungit;* v. tero), Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 108 Lind.

Bŏla, æ (in Liv. 4, 49: Bolæ, arum), *f.*, Βῶλα, *A very ancient town of the Æqui, in Latium,* Virg. Æ. 6, 775.—Hence, **Bŏlānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *pertaining to Bola:* ager, Liv. 4, 49.—As *Subst.:* **Bolani,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Bola,* Liv. l. l.; Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

† **bolbĭton,** i, *n.* = βόλβιτον, *The dung of cattle,* Pl. 28, 17, 68.

bōlētārĭa, ium (post-class. in sing. boletar, Apic. 2, 1; id. 5, 2; id. 8, 7; Treb. Claud. 17; cf. altaria), *n.* [boletus] **I.** Prop.: *A vessel for mushrooms,* Mart. 14, 101. Hence, **II.** Meton.: *A vessel for cooking and eating from,* Apic. l. l.

† **bōlētus,** i, *m.*=βωλίτης, *The best kind of mushrooms,* Pl. 22, 22, 46; Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 14; Mart. 1, 21; 14, 101; Juv. 14, 8; much liked by the Romans, Mart. 3, 60; id. 13, 48. The Emp. Claudius is said to have been poisoned with them, Pl. l. l.; Tac. A. 12, 67; Suet. Claud. 44; Juv. 5, 147.

† **bōlis,** ĭdis, *f.*=βολίς (a missile, an arrow), *A fiery meteor in the form of an arrow,* Pl. 2, 26, 25.

† **bŏlītes,** æ, *m.*=βολίτης, *The root of the plant* lychnis, Pl. 21, 26, 98.

† **bōlœ** (dissyll.) = βῶλοι (clods of earth), *A kind of precious stones,* Pl. 37, 10, 55.

† **bōlōnæ,** arum, *m.* [from βόλος and ὠνέομαι] **I.** Prop.: *A draught of fishes, sold before casting the net* (post-class.): Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26. **II.** Meton.: *Dealers in fish, fish-mongers* (also only post-class.): Gloss. Isid.: Aran. 2, p. 70.

1. † **bŏlus,** i, *m.*=βόλος, *A throw* or *cast* (cf. 2, bōlus).—**A.** *A throw of dice* (only ante- and post-class. for the class. jactus): Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 13; id. Rud. 2, 3, 30; Aus. Prof. 1, 26.

B. (Prop.: *A cast of a fishing-net;* hence) **1.** *Concr. pro abstr.:* Meton.: *A draught of fishes:* bolum emere, Suet. Rhet. 1.—Hence, **2.** Fig.: **a.** In a good sense, from the profit accruing to the fisherman: *Gain, profit, advantage:* crucior bolum tantum mihi ereptum tam subito a faucibus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6 ("translatio ab animalibus, quibus aufertur *præda,*" Don.): dabit hæc tibi grandes bolos, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 106; so, id. Truc. 4, 2, 12; Lucil. in Non. 36, 19: cochleæ magnum bolum deferunt æris, Var. R. R. 3, 14 *fin.*; id. lib. 3, 2, 16.—**b.** In a bad sense; from the injury sustained by the fishes from their capture; (*α*) *Loss, hurt, harm, injury:* hoc ego te multabo bolo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 70.—(*β*) *An attempt to inveigle, ensnare,* or *enslave:* is primus bolu'st, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 10: tangere hominem vult bolo, id. Pœn. prol. 101.

2. † **bōlus,** i, *m.*=βῶλος (a clod of earth, a clod; hence, Meton.), *A lump of any thing, a bit, a morsel:* "*Bolus* apud Græcos si per o scribitur, significat *jactum retis;* si per ω *globum terræ,* vel frustum cujusque rei," Don. Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6.

† **bombax,** *interj.* = βομβάξ (v. Eustath. Od. p. 1718, a), An exclamation of real or affected wonder, surprise: *Strange! indeed! possible! Ca.* Fur. *Ba.* Babæ. *Ps.* Fugitive. *Ba.* Bombax, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 131 Lambin.; cf. Hand Turs. II., p. 5.

bombĭcum, i, v. bombus.

‡ **bombĭo,** *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. n.* = βομβω, *To buzz, hum:* Vet. Gloss.

‡ **bombĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [bombito] *The buzzing of bees:* "*bombitatio* est sonus apium ab ipso sonitu dictus: ut mugitus boum, hinnitus equorum," Fest. p. 25.

bombĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (*A buzzer;* hence) *A bee:* Mart. Cap. 9 *fin.*

bombĭto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [onomatop.; cf. Gr. βομβῶ] *To buzz, hum;* of bees: Auct. Carm. Phil. 36.

Bombō-māchĭdes, æ, *m. A name formed in ridicule of a bragging soldier* [bombus = βόμβος and μάχομαι], Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 14.

† **bombus,** i, *m.*=βόμβος [onomatop.] *A hollow, deep sound, a humming, buzzing* (of bees; of a horn; of the clapping of hands): si (apes) intus faciunt bombum, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 32; Lucr. 4, 546: raucisonos efflabant cornua bombos, Cat. 64, 263 Sillig. *N. cr.*; Pers. 1, 99: Mart. Cap. 2, p. 34: qui plausuum genera condiscerent (*bombos* et *imbrices* et *testas* vocabant), Suet. Ner. 20 Casaub.

bombўcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [bombyx] *Of silk, silken:* vestis, Pl. 11, 22, 26, § 76: panniculus, Juv. 6, 258: tænia, Mart. 14, 24, 1.—As *Subst.:* **A. bombўcĭna,** ōrum, *n., Silk garments:* Mart. 11, 50, 5; id. lib. 8, 68, 7.—**B. bombўcĭnum,** i, *n. A silk texture* or *web:* Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 13.

† **bombўcĭæ arundines** = βομβυκίας κάλαμος (Theophr. H. P. 4, 12), *The reed suitable for flutes,* βόμβυξ (v. Liddell and Scott s. v. *no.* II.), Pl. 16, 36, 66, § 170.

† **bombўlĭus,** ii, *m.* = βομβύλιος (**bombўlis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Sillig. ed. maj.), *The moth of the silkworm:* Pl. 11, 22, 26, § 76.

† **bombyx,** ycis, *m.* (*f.* Pl. 11, 23, 27; Tert. Pall. 3) = βόμβυξ, **I.** Prop.: *The silkworm:* Pl. 11, 22, 25 *sq.*; Mart. 8, 33, 16; Serv. Virg. G. 2, 121; Isid. Orig. 12, 5, 8; id. lib. 19, 27, 5. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *That which is made of silk, a silken garment, silk:* Arabius, *Arabian,* since in Arabia the best is woven: Prop. 2, 3, 15; Assyria bombyx, Pl. 11, 23, 27, § 78.—**B.** *Any fine fibre,* e. g. *cotton:* Pl. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

Bŏmilcar, ăris, *m.*, **I.** *A Carthaginian general, contemporary with Agathocles,* Just. 22, 7, 8. **II.** *A companion of Jugurtha, afterwards guilty of rebellion, and put to death by him:* Sall. J. 35; 61; 62; 70; 72.

† **bōmiscus,** i, *m.*=βωμίσκος, *A little altar:* Boeth. Arithm. 2, 25, p. 1033.

† **bōmŏnĭcæ,** arum, *m.* = βωμονίκαι, *The Lacedemonian youth who voluntarily submitted to be whipped at the altar of Artemis Orthia, as a proof of their power of endurance:* Hyg. Fab. 261; Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 116.

Bona Dea, v. bonus, *no.* B. 2. k.

† **bōnāsus** (**bonnācus**), i, *m.*= βόνασος, *A species of ox in Pœonia, with the mane of a horse, and with horns unfit for fighting:* **A.** Form *bonasus:* Pl. 8, 15, 16, § 40.—**B.** Form *bonnacus:* Sol. 40, 10 ed. Bip.

‡ **bōnī-fācies,** εὐπρόσωπος, *A handsome face:* Gloss. Gr. Lat. [bonus; facies].

‡ **bōnī-fātus,** εὔμοιρος, *Lucky, fortunate:* Gloss. Gr. Lat. [bonus; fatum].

‡ **bōnī-mōris,** καλότροπος, *Well-mannered:* Gloss. Gr. Lat. [bonus; mos].

bōnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [bonus] **A.** Of things: *The good quality* of a thing, *goodness, excellence* (cf. Herz. Cæs. B. G. 1, 28) (class.; but mostly prose): bonitas prædiorum, C. Rosc. Am. 7 *fin.*: agrorum, id. Agr. 2, 16, 42; Cæs. B. G. 1, 28: soli, Quint. 2, 19, 2: aquæ, Phædr. 4, 9, 8: vini, Pl. 14, 4, 6: arboris, id. 13, 9, 17: gemmarum, id. 37, 8, 37: ingenii, C. Off. 3, 3, 14: vocis, C. Or. 18, 59: verborum, id. ib. 49, 164: naturæ, id. Off. 1, 32 *fin.*—**B.** Of character: *Good, honest,* or *friendly, agreeable conduct; goodness, virtue, integrity, friendliness, kindness, benevolence:* C. Agr. 3, 3 *fin.*: rustici quum fidem alicujus bonitatemque laudant, dignum esse dicunt, quicum in tenebr's mices, id. Off. 3, 19, 77: quæ tuæ fidei, justitiæ bonitatique commendo, id. Fam. 13, 4, 3; so, id. N. D. 3, 30 *fin.*, perpetua naturalis bonitas (*kind-heartedness, benevolence*), quæ nullis casibus neque agitur, neque minuitur, Nep. Att. 9, 1: eam potestatem bonitate retinebat, *integrity,* id. Milt. 8, 3; so, id. Timol. 5, 1: te oro per mei te erga bonitatem patris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 54; so. Cic. ib. 2, 23, 60: bonitas et beneficentia, Cic. N. D. 1, 43 *fin.*; id. ib. 3, 34, 84: homo liberalis et dissolutus et bonitate affluens, id. Rosc. Com. 10: bonitas, humanitas, misericordia, Quint. 6, 1, 22; Tac. H. 1, 52: mutuum eadem bonitate solvatur, qua datum est, Pomp. Dig. 12, 1, 3.—**C.:** **1.** *Parental love, tenderness:* facit parentes bonitas, non necessitas, Phæd. 3, 15, 18.—In later Lat., **2.** *Filial love*=pietas; hence, in C. Top. 22 *fin.*, after the words of Cic., erga parentes pietas, the gloss, "vulgo autem *bonitas.*"

Bonna, æ, *f. Bonn, on the Rhine:* Tac. A. 4, 19; 25; 70; 77; id. ib. 5, 22.—Hence, **Bonnensis,** e, *adj., Of Bonn:* castra, Tac. A. 4, 20; 62: prœlium, id. ib. 20.

bonnācus, i, *m.* = bonasus: Sol. 40, 10.

Bŏnōnĭa, æ, *f.*, Βονωνία, **I.** *The town of Bologna, in* Gallia Cisalpina, *in the neighbourhood of* Mutina, *a Roman colony, founded* A. U. C. 563: Liv. 37, 57; Mel. 2, 4, 2; *previously a Tuscan town, called* Felsina, Pl. 3, 15, 20; Interpr. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 10, 198; Liv. 33, 37.—Hence, **A. Bŏnōnĭensis,** e, *adj., Of,* or *pertaining to, Bononia:* amnis Rhenus, Pl. 16, 36, 65, § 161: C. Rusticellus Bononiensis, C. Brut. 46, 169. **II.** *A fortress in Pannonia* (now *Banostor*): Amm. 21, 9; id. 31, 11; Itin. Anton. **III.** *A town of* Gallia Belgica, earlier called Gessoriacum (now *Boulogne*), Tab. Peut.

bonum, i, *n.*, v. bonus, *no.* A. 2. d., and *no.* B. 2. e. and g.

bŏnus, a, um, *adj.* (old form duonus; like duellum, Duellona, duis = bellum, Bellona, bis, Fest. p. 51; cf. the letter B: quamvis induitium duonum negumate, *i. e.* quamvis initium bonum sit negate, Carm. Cn. Marci vatis in Fest. s. v. NEGUMATE, p. 177; cf. Herm. Doctr. Metr. p. 614; Liv. Andron. in Fest. s. v. TOPPER, p. 270; cf. Herm. l. l. p. 625.—From a form not in use, BENUS (comparable with hemo=homo, and APELLO=APOLLO, just as bellus=bĕnŭlus. Bonus in Plaut. monosyll.; cf. Ritschl. Plaut. prolog. p. 142), is derived the *adv.* bĕne.—*Comp.* melior and the ancient form MELTOM = meliorem, Fest. p. 91; cf. Comm. p. 482.—*Sup.* optimus), said of every kind of physical, mental, or moral excellence; opp. to *malus,* bad; hence very freq. in every age, and in every species of composition: **A.** Physical: *Good, beautiful, pleasant, fit, suitable, right:* **1.** Gen.: ædes, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 26: ager, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12: aquæ, *healthful, wholesome,* opp. to wine, Prop. 2, 33, 28: ætas, *i. e. youth,* C. Sen. 14: cervix, *delicate, beautiful,* Suet. Cal. 33: cœlum, *healthful, pure air,* Cato R. R. 1, 2: color, Lucr. 2, 418; Ov. Am. 2, 7, 9: canor cygni, clamor gruum, Lucr. 4, 182 and 911: coma, Cat. 13, 3: forma, *beautiful,* Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 13; Hor. S. 2, 7, 52: fruges, Cat. 34, 19: iter, Hor. A. P. 68: lucrum, Plaut. Am. prol. 6: nummi (*opp.* adulterini), *genuine,* like our *good* silver, *etc.,* for *pure,* unadulterated, C. Off. 2, 23, 91: oculi, Prop. 2, 28, 12: pons, Cat. 17, 5: succus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 13: tempestas, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2 *fin.*: vina, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 34: valetudo, Lucr. 3, 103; Quint. 10, 3, 26; vox, id. 11, 3, 13: vultus, Ov. M. 8, 679.

2. Esp.: **a.** With *Substt.,* which denote magnitude, measure, or number, to enhance their signif., like our phrases, a good half mile, a good mile, *etc.* (hence sts. with magnus), *Large, considerable:* bona pars sermonis, C. de Or. 2, 3 *fin.*; so, Lucr. 6, 1248; Hor. S. 1, 1, 61; id. Od. 4, 2, 46; id. A. P. 297; Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 74: bona librorum copia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 109; Ov. M. 9, 88: bonam magnamque partem

ad te attulit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 43; Lucr. 5, 1024.

b. *Wealthy, rich* (of persons, prob. only in conversational and epistolary style): est miserorum, ut malevolentes sint atque invideant bonis, *the rich*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 51: boni homines atque dites, id. Curt. 4, 1, 14: video bonorum, id est lautorum et locupletium, urbem refertam fore, C. Att. 8, 1, 3; id. ib. 9, 12, 3.—Hence,

c. Res bonæ: (*α*) *Prosperous condition, good fortune:* bonis tuis rebus meas res irridet malas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 45; C. Att. 12, 21, 4; Hor. Od. 2, 3, 2; id. S. 2, 6, 110.—In sing.: in re bona, Laber. in Gell. 10, 17 *fin.*—(*β*) As in Gr. *τὰ ἀγαθά: Costly food, delicacies, tit-bits:* ignorantia bonarum rerum, Nep. Ages. 8, 5 Bremi and Dähne.

d. As *Subst.*: **bona,** orum, *n., Gifts of fortune, wealth, riches, property, goods, fortune:* C. Par. 1, 1; Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 49; cf. Scæv. ib. 33, 2, 37: bona multa bene parta, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 71: bona edere, *i. e.* consumere, id. Truc. 4, 2, 29: patria qui abligurierat bona, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: ad incertum revocari bona, fortunas, possessiones omnium, C. Cæc. 13, 38: bona vendere atque in publicum redigere, Liv. 4, 15: bona petita in fiscum, Tac. A. 2, 48 (cf. also Liv. 2, 14): bona paterna, Quint. 3, 11, 13: curationem bonorum, id. ib. 11, 1, 58; id. ib. 3, 6, 47: cedendam bonis, id. ib. 6, 1, 19.—Law *t. t.: The whole of a man's property:* Paul. Dig. 37, 1, 3; id. ib. 50, 16, 49.—Hence: (*α*) esse in bonis, *to be in possession of a thing, to possess it:* est hodie in bonis, C. Fam. 13, 30. Of similar signif.: habere in bonis: Ulp. Dig. 27, 10, 10.—On the other hand—(*β*) Esse in bonis alicujus, in Law Latin: *to be in possession of a person, to belong to him:* Gai. Dig. 1, 8, 1; Paul. ib. 50, 12, 38, § 2.—(*γ*) Bona caduca, *or alia,* caducum, *A lapsed legacy:* Ulp. de Cad. Frgm. 17.—(*δ*) Bona vacantia, *The property of a person who dies intestate,* Pap. Dig. 44, 3, 10.

B.: Mental and moral: **1.** Gen.: *Good, fit, able, excellent, skilful, noble, virtuous, upright, honest,* etc.: auctor, C. Att. 12, 5; Quint. 10, 1, 74: advocatus, id. 5, 13, 10: altercator, id. 6, 3, 10: defensor, id. 5, 13, 3: dux, id. 12, 1, 43; id. 5, 10, 43: gladiator, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 33: poeta, C. de Or. 2, 46 *fin.*: animus, *calm, clear,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 37; so, bono animo esse, *to be of good courage,* Plaut. As. 3, 3, 43; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4; Cæs. B. G. 1, 6; Liv. 26, 43; Quint. 7, 4, 15; Ov. M. 9, 432; cf. bonum habitote animum, Sall. J. 85, 45: and, ut bonum animum haberet, Liv. 8, 33: ars, artes, Quint. 12, 1, 7; 41; Tac. A. 6, 46: compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 142: indoles, id. 1, 2, 5: oratio, id. 6, 1, 7: verba, id. 10, 2, 13: dicta=facete dicta, *witticisms, bons mots,* C. de Or. 2, 54, et sæp.

2. Esp.: **a.** (*α*) Bonus vir, corresponding to the Gr. *καλὸς κἀγαθός,* comprehending all the excellent qualities of *an honourable and good man:* " quid dicam bonos, perspicuum est: omnibus enim virtutibus instructos et ornatos tum sapientes, tum viros bonos dicimus," C. Tusc. 5, 10: qui non ipso honesto movemur, ut boni viri simus, sed utilitate aliqua atque fructu, callidi sumus, non boni, id. Leg. 1, 14, 41; id. ib. 18, et sæp.—As *Subst.*: **boni,** orum, *m., The good, the virtuous,* etc.: ut bonos boni diligant amicitiamque sibi, C. Læl. 14, 50: proprium est boni recte facere, Quint. 5, 10, 64: bonorum atque sapientum, id. 3, 8, 2: celerunt peccare boni virtutis amore, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 52.—So, (*β*) Mulier, *Modest, virtuous,* Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 16.

b. With more particular regard to the Roman virtus, bonus is often=fortis (opp. to *ignavus*), *Brave, gallant, active* (so esp. in Sall.): boni atque ignavi, Sall. J. 57 *fin.*; id. ib. 58 *fin.*: nam gloriam, honorem, imperium bonus, ignavus æque sibi exoptant, id. C. 11, 2: optumus quisque, id. J. 92 *fin.*

c. In reference to position in the state by birth or rank: *Considerable, high, esteemed, of good family, of high rank, honourable birth, noble origin,* etc.: bono genere nata, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 93 Ter: Ph. 1, 2, 65: bonis viris quid juris reliquit tribunatus C. Gracchi? C. Leg. 3, 9: adhibenda est igitur quasdam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et reliquorum, C. Off. 1, 28, 99.—Hence, optimi sometimes=optimates: mihi nihil unquam populare placuit, eamque optimam rempublicam esse duco . . . quæ sit in potestatem optimorum, C. Leg. 3, 17; cf. optimates.

d. Bona venia, *or* cum bona venia, a form of speech=pace tua, vestra, *With your kind leave or permission:* abs te hoc bona venia expeto, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 31 Ruhnk.: cum bona venia audistis id quod invitus dicam, Liv. 29, 17: cum pace hoc vestra et cum bona venia dixerim, Arn. adv. Gent. 1, p. 5; cf. Drak. Liv. 3, 19, 7, and 7, 41, 3.

e. As *Subst.*: **bonum,** i, or, in *plur.*, **bona,** orum, *n.*: (*α*) *A* (moral) *good* or *blessing, a gift, valuable possession, happiness* (*cf.* above, *no.* A. 2. d.): tria genera bonorum, maxima animi, secunda corporis, externa tertia, C. Tusc. 5, 30: bona animi et corporis, id. Ac. 1, 5: qui audire de summo bono (*concerning the highest good*) potissimum velit: summum autem bonum si ignoretur, vivendi rationem ignorari necesse est, id. Fin. 5, 6; cf. id. 5, 28, et al.: amicitia haud scio an, excepta sapientia, nihil quicquam melius (*no greater good*) homini sit a diis immortalibus datum, id. Læl. 6: bonum mentis, est virtus, id. Tusc. 5, 23; so, Quint. 5, 14, 21; id. 7, 4, 12: eloquentiæ bonis male uti, id. procem. § 13: bona ingenii studiique corrumpant, id. ib. 27: bona pacis, Tac. H. 3, 81: bona fecunditatis, Pall. 1, 7, 1.— (*β*) In Tertullian, Of character: *Goodness, excellence,* Tert. Virg. Vel. 10.

f. With reference to an object: bonus alicui, in aliquem, *or abs.*: *Favourable, propitious, kind:* vicinis bonus esto, Cato R. R. 4: eo velim uti possem tam bono in me, quam Curione, C. Att. 10, 8 *fin.*: sis bonus O felixque tuis, Virg. E. 5, 65: vos O Manes este boni, id. Æ. 12, 647: bonus atque benignus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 51: des bonus veniam, id. ib. 2, 4, 5; id. Od. 4, 2, 38.—So, bona verba, in the lang. of religion: *Words of good omen, of favourable import:* dicamus bona verba, Tib. 2, 2, 1 Broukh.—And transf. from this sphere into common life: bona verba quæso, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 33. (" Hic in *εἰρωνείᾳ* est *ἐνάντιωσις,* quasi dicat: meliora loquere, rogo te," Don.; cf. also Ruhnk. in h. l.)—Hence, *An appellation of Jupiter:* Jupiter optimus maximus; and the very frequent formula in commencing any business: quod bonum, faustum, felix, fortunatumque sit, for which also: quod bonum atque fortunatum sit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 30.

g. Bonus ad aliquid *or* alicui: *Good for something,* i. e. *fit, suitable, proper, appropriate, serviceable:* terra cujusmodi sit refert, et ad quam rem bona aut non bona sit, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 1: campi militi Romano ad prælium boni, Tac. A. 2, 14: at myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello Cornus, Virg. G. 2, 447: (mons) pecori bonus alendo, Liv. 29, 31.—Hence, bonum est=prodest, Cato R. R. 157, 7. And *Subst.*: **bonum**=commodum: *Utility, profit, good:* publicum, *the public weal, public advantage,* Sall. C. 38; so, Liv. 9, 38, id. 34, 5; Pl. H. N. procem. *fin.*: Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 23. So, bono esse alicui: *to be of service to one, to profit him:* accusant ii, quibus occidi patrem Sex. Roscii bono fuit, C. Rosc. Am. 5: bono fuisse Romanis adventum eorum constabat, Liv. 7, 12. Hence: cui bono fuerit, *for whose advantage it was;* an expression of L. Cassius Pedianus, in judicial proceedings in reference to a murder that had been perpetrated; cf. C. Rosc. Am. 30, 84; id. Mil. 12; id. Phil. 2, 14; cf. Ascon. C. Mil. 12 (in Prisc. p. 1208 P. abbreviated: cui bono).

h. Bone, in addresses: (*α*) In a friendly manner: dux bone, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 5; 37: O bone, *my good fellow,* id. S. 2, 3, 31; 6, 51: bone, id. ib. 2, 6, 95; id. Ep. 2, 2, 37: boni, id. S. 2, 2, 1.—(*β*) In an ironical manner: bone serve, salve, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 6; so, bone vir, id. Curc. 5, 2, 12: id. Pseud. 4, 7, 46; id. Pers. 5, 2, 11; Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 10: quid ais, bone custos defensorque provinciæ? C. 2 Verr. 5, 6, 12, so, Stat. Th. 2, 460; Sil. 2, 240 Drak.

k. Bona Dea, *The goddess of chastity;* honoured by the Roman women, whose temple it was unlawful for a man to enter, Macr. S. 1, 12; Lact. 1, 22; but afterwards, when morals had degenerated, it became a place of the grossest licentiousness, Juv. 2, 84 *sq.*; id. 6, 314 *sq.*; 335 *sq.*

bŏnuscŭla, ōrum, *n. dim.* [bonus] *Small possessions, a little estate* (post-class): de bonusculis avitis et paternis, Sid. Ep. 9, 6; Cod. Theod. 10, 10, 29.

bŏo (bovo, Enn.; v. below), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre *or* ēre, 1. *or* 3. *v. n.* [onomatop., like the Gr. *βοάω*; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100; Non. 79, 4: acc. to Fest. p. 25, directly from the Gr.] *To cry aloud, roar* (mostly ante- and post-class., and in the poets): **A.** Bŏvo, are: clamore bovantes, Enn. in Var. l. l.—**B.** Bŏo, ēre: clamore et sonitu colles resonantes bount, Pac. in Non. l. l.; Var. ib.—**C.** Bŏo, are (this is the usual form): boat Cœlum fremitu, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 77; Ov. A. A. 3, 450; App. Flor. *no.* 17.

† bŏŏpĕs, is, *n.=βοῶπες, A plant,* called in pure Lat. cærefolium, App. Herb. 104.

Bŏ̆ōtes, æ (*Gen.* Bootæ, Ov. A. A. 2, 55; Luc. 2, 722; Juv. 5, 23; Mart. 4, 3, 5; cf. Rudd. 1, p. 76, *not.* 48: Bootis, Hyg. Astr. 3, 24; Avien. Perieg. 364; 456; 856; Isid. Orig. 3, 70, 9; Booti, C. Arat. in Prisc. p. 706; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 40 and 163 *sq.*, for which Orell. IV., 2, pp. 522 and 525, under Bootæ, without Var. Lect. reads *Dat.* Boōti, Cic. N. D. 2, 42 *fin.*: *Voc.* Boote, Ov. M. 2, 176), *m.*, Βοώτης, *The constellation Bootes, the Bear-keeper*= Arctophylax (q. v.; cf. also arcturus), C. Arat. 96; Ov. M. 10, 447, et al.: piger, id. F. 3, 405; Juv. 5, 23; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 190: tardus, Ov. M. 2, 176; Cæs. Germ. Arat. 139; Sen. Med. 315; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 123.

† borbŏrīta, æ, *m.*, *βόρβορος* (mud, mire), (Eccl. Lat.) *A dirty person;* a name given to the Gnostics; nonnulli eos (Gnosticos) borboritas vocant, quasi concosos, propter nimiam turpitudinem, quam in suis mysteriis exercere dicuntur, Aug. Hær. 6.

1. **† bŏrĕa,** æ, *f.=βόρεια* (northern), *A kind of jasper,* Pl. 37, 8, 37.

2. **Borĕa,** æ, *f., A town in North Africa,* C. Att. 16, 4; dub.

borealis, e, *adj.*, v. boreas, *no.* II. B. 2.

bŏrĕas (**borras,** Prud. Psych. 847; Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 245), æ, *m.*, Βορέας or Βορρᾶς, (*The thing from the mountains;* hence)

I. Prop.: *The north wind* (pure Lat. aquilo): Pl. 2, 47, 46; Nep. Milt. 2, 4; Virg. G. 1, 93; Ov. M. 1, 65; id. ib. 13, 418; id. ib. 15, 471; Col. *poet.* 10, 288; Stat. S. 5, 1, 82: *Acc.* Borean, Ov. M. 15, 471; id. F. 2, 147; Luc. 4, 61; id. 5, 543; 705; id. 8, 183; id. 10, 280; Stat. S. 3, 2, 45; id. Th. 7, 6; Manil. 4, 644; cf. Cort. Luc. 5, 705: Boream, Prop. 2, 26, 51; Claud. Epigr. 9, 3.

II. Meton.: **A.** For *The North:* Boreæ finitimum latus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 38.—**B.** Personified: *The son of the river-god Strymon, and father of Calais and Zetes by Orithyia, daughter of Erechtheus, king of Attica:* Ov. M. 6, 682; 711, *sq.*— Hence: **1. bŏrĭus** (**-ĭus**) or **bŏrĕus** (**-ĕus**), a, um, *adj.*=Βόρειος, *Pertaining to the north wind, northern:* sub axe borëo, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41; cf. Isid. Orig. 3, 32, 1 Lind. *N. cr.*; id. ib. 3, 36: boreum frigus, Prisc. Perieg. 271; cf., id. ib. 315; 789: Borion promontorium, Βόρειον ἄκρον, *in Cyrenaica,* Mel. 1, 7, 5; Pl. 5, 4, 4, § 28.—**2. bŏrĕālis,** e, *adj., Northern* (rare; prps. only in Avienus): flamina, *the north winds,* Avien. Phæn. Arat. 951; id. Perieg. 84 and 282.

Borion, v. boreas, *no.* II. B. 1.

†† bŏrith [orig. Hebr.] *A plant purifying like soap, soap-wort:* Vulg. Malach. 3, 2; ib. Jerem. 2, 22.

borrĭo, *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. n.* [akin to *βοάω*] *To abound:* cujus in stipite nidificia formicarum borriebant, App. M. 8, p. 568 Oud.

borsўcites, æ, *m., A precious stone, now unknown:* Pl. 37, 11, 73; dub.

Bŏrysthĕnes, is, *m.*, Βορυσθένης, *A large, but gently flowing river in Sarmatia, which falls into the Black Sea* (now *the Dnieper*), Mel. 2, 1, 6; 2, 7, 2; Pl. 4, 12, 26; Gell. 9, 4, 6.—Hence: **A. Bŏrysthĕnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Pertaining to the Borysthenes*: amnis, poet. circumlocution for *Borysthenes*, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 53.—**B. Bŏrysthĕnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *adj.*, Βορυσθενίς, the same: ora, Calvus in Valer. Prob. p. 1395 P.—As *Subst.*: **Borysthenis,** ĭdis, *f., A town on the Borysthenes, previously called Olbia, a colony from Miletus* (now *Kudak*), *in the region of the present Oczakow, or of Nikolajew*, Mel. 2, 1, 6 (there erroneously distinguished from Olbia).—**C. Bŏrysthĕnĭdæ,** arum, *m., The dwellers on* or *near the Borysthenes*: hiberni, Prop. 2, 7, 18.—**D. Bŏrysthĕnītæ,** arum, *m.*, Βορυσθενίται, the same, Macr. S. 1, 11.

†bōs, bŏvis (a lengthened or prob. orig. form of the *Nom.*, bovis, like bovare for boare, Petr. S. 62, 13; cf. Var. L. L. 8, 38, 122, p. 447 Speng., where, acc. to Cod. B., the reading should be "nunc in consuetudine aliter dicere pro *Jovis Juppiter*, pro *Bovis Bos*, pro *Struis Strues*." To this belongs the *Gen. plur.* bŏvĕrum, Cato R. R. 62 Schneid. *N. cr.*; cf. Var. L. L. l. l.: "alios dicere *Boum* greges, alios *Boverum*;" v. Juppiter, nux, rex, sus, and Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 171; *Gen. plur.* boum very freq.; traces of the unelided form bovum only in Cod. Sang. Col. 6, 17, 6; ib. 6, 37, 11, and Cod. Reg. ib. 6, 38, 4; cf. Prisc. p. 773 P.; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 255: *Dat. plur. contr.* bōbus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 43; id. C. S. 49; id. Epod. 2, 3; Cic. N. D. 2, 63, § 159, twice; cf. Prisc. p. 773 *sq.* P.: but far more freq. and class. būbus; even Cato R. R. 6, 3; id. 54, 1; 60; 70; 73: once bŭbŭs, Aus. Epigr. 62, 2: cf. on the other hand, Serv. Virg. E. 8, 86. Exs. of the uncontracted form bovibus are entirely wanting (Boves in Plaut. monosyll.; cf. Ritschl. Plaut. proleg. p. 151), *comm.*; but generally *masc.* (hence femina bos, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 17; Pl. 8, 46, 71, § 186) = Βοῦς: Æol. and Dor., βῶς; cf. Prisc. p. 709 P. (*The lowing* or *bellowing one*; hence)

I. Prop.: *An ox; a cow*; their nature and habits are described by Pl. 8, 45, 70; Cato R. R. 70 *sq.*; Var. R. R. 1, 20, 1; id. ib. 2, 1, 12 *sq.*; id. ib. 2, 5, 7; Virg. G. 3, 50 *sq.*; Col. lib. 6; Pall. Mart. 11, 1 *sq.*—In *gen. fem.*: actæ boves, Liv. 1, 7: bove eximia capta de grege, id. ib.; Ov. M. 8, 874: so, torva, Virg. G. 3, 52: cruda, Hor. Epod. 8, 6: intactæ, id. ib. 9, 22: formosa, Ov. M. 1, 612: incustoditæ, id. ib. 2, 684: vidisti si quas boves, id. ib. 2, 700: forda, fecunda, id. F. 4, 630 and 631, et al.—**Prov.**: bovi clitellas imponere, *To put a pack-saddle upon the ox*, i. e. *to confer an office* or *employment on one who is not fit for it*, old poet in C. Att. 5, 15, 3, mentioned in a somewhat altered form by Quintilian: non nostrum onus: bos clitellas (*sc.* portabat), Quint. 5, 11, 21 Spald.; cf. also Amm. 16, 5.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A whip cut from neat's leather, a raw hide*: Plaut. As. 1, 1, 22.—**B.** Bos Lucas, *the elephant*; v. Lucas.

C. Acc. to the Gr. (v. Liddell and Scott, βοῦς, *no.* III.): *A kind of sea-fish, of the genus of the turbot*, Pl. 9, 24, 40; Ov. Hal. 94; cf. Pl. 32, 11, 54.

†boscis, ĭdis, *f.*=βοσκάς, *A kind of duck*, Col. 8, 15, 1 (prps., acc. to the Gr., more correctly boscas, ădis; v. Schneid. Comment. in h. l.).

Bosphorus, v. Bosporus *init.*

Bospórus (in MSS. sts. also Bosphorus), i, *m.* (*fem.* Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 26: *neutr. plur.* Bospora, Prop. 3, 11, 60), βόσπορος (*i. e.* the heifer's ford, on account of Io's passage here as a heifer), *The name of several straits*, and particularly, **I.** Thracius, Gr. Βόσπ. Θρᾴκιος, *between Thrace and Asia Minor* (now *the Straits of Constantinople*), Var. R. R. 2, 1, 8; Mel. 1, 1, 5; id. 1, 2, 2 and 6; id. 1, 19, 5 and 12; id. 2, 2, 6; id. 2, 7, 3; Pl. 4, 12, 24; id. 5, 32, 43; Hor. Od. 2, 13, 14; 20, 14; id. lib. 3, 4, 30; Val. Fl. 4, 345. Hence: **A. Bospŏrĭus** (Bosphŏrĭus, Sid. Carm. 2, 55), a, um, *adj.*, Βοσπόριος, *Of the Bosporus*: mare, Ov. Tr. 2, 298 Jahn.—**B. Bospŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* the same: Gell. 17, 8 *fin.* **II.** Cimmerius, *The Cimmerian Bosporus, leading from the Black Sea to the Azof*, (now *the Straits of Caffa*), Mel. 1, 1, 5; id. 1, 19, 15; 17; 18; id. 2, 1, 2 and 3; Pl. 4, 12, 24.—Hence, **Bospŏrānus,** i, *m.* Βοσπορανός, *A dweller on* or *near the* Bosporus Cimmerius, C. Manil. 4; Tac. A. 12, 15, 16.—Hence, *adj.*, bellum, id. ib. 63.

1. bostar, ăris, *n.* [bos] (late Lat.) *An ox-stall, a stall for cattle*; nam mihi nulla modo servatur bostare vacca, Du Cange Lex. Med. et Inf. Lat. s. v.

2. Bostar, ăris, *m.* *A Carthaginian seer*, Sil. 3, 647.

†bostrўchītes, æ, *m.*=βοστρυχίτης, *A precious stone*, otherw. unknown, Pl. 37, 10, 55.

†bostrўchus, a, um, *adj.*=βόστρυχος, *Curled, in ringlets*: crines, Firm. Math. 4, 12.

‡†bŏtănĭcum herbarium dicitur, quod ibi herbæ notentur, Isid. Orig. 4, 10, 4.

†bŏtānismus, i, *m.*=βοτανισμός, *A weeding, a pulling up of weeds*: Pl. 18, 18, 47, § 169.

bŏtellus, i, *m. dim.* [botulus] *A small sausage* (very rare): Mart. 5, 78, 9; id. 11, 31, 13; cf. Apic. 2, 3; Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

‡ bŏthўnus, i, *m.* βόθυνος (a pit): *A fiery meteor in the form of a pit*: sunt bothynœ (Gr. form=bothyni, like adelphœ, arctœ, *etc.*) quum velut coronâ cingente introrsus ingens cœli recessus est similis effossæ in orbem speluncæ, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, 1, App. de Mundo, pp. 58 and 64.

‡bŏtrax dicta quod ranæ habeat faciem. Nam Græci ranam βότρακα (βάτραχον?) vocant, Isid. Orig. 12, 4, 35.

bŏtrōnātum, i, *n.* and **-us,** ūs, *m.* [βότρυς] *An ornament for the hair of a female, of the form of a cluster of grapes*: Tert. Cult. Fem. 10.

bŏtrūōsus, a, um, *adj.* [botrus] *Full of clusters* (pure Lat. racemosus): App. Herb. 66.

†bŏtrus, i, *f.*=βότρυς (in Eccl. Lat.), **I.** Prop.: *A cluster* or *bunch of grapes*: non est botrus ad comedendum, Vulg. Mich. 1, 7. **II.** Meton.: Of other things: botrus Cypri delectus meus, Vulg. Cant. 1, 13.

bŏtrўītes, æ, *m.*=βοτρυΐτης, *A precious stone in the form of a cluster of grapes*, otherwise unknown, Pl. 37, 10, 55.

†bŏtrўītis, ĭdis (botryŏdes, Veget. 6, 11, 1), *f.*=βοτρυῖτις and βοτρυώδης (cluster-shaped), *A kind of calamine*, Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 6; Pl. 34, 10, 22; Scrib. Comp. 24 and 220.

†bŏtrўo (botrio, Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 14), ōnis, *m.* A parallel form to botrys=βοτρυών=βότρυς, **A.** *A cluster of grapes*, Pall. Febr. 33; Sept. 17; Nov. 12, 1; Mart. 11, 27, 4.—**B.** *A kind of medicament*, Pl. 28, 4, 10.

1. †bŏtrys, yos, *f.*=βότρυς, *A plant*, also called artemisia, *mug-wort*, Pl. 27, 7, 36; 27, 4, 11.

2. Botrys, yos, *f.* Βότρυς, *A town of Phœnicia* (now the village *Batron*), Pl. 5, 20, 17, § 78; cf. Mann. Phœn. p. 299.

Bottiæa, æ, *f.*, Βοττιαία, *A small province in Macedonia*, Liv. 26, 25.—Hence, **Bottiæi,** orum, *m.*, Βοττιαῖοι, *The inhabitants of Bottiæa*, Pl. 4, 11, 18 (acc. to the same in Thrace).

***bŏtŭlārius,** ii, *m.* [botulus] *A sausage-maker, a dealer in sausages*, Sen. Ep. 56.

bŏtŭlus, i, *m.* (orig. like φύσκη, and the Ital. *budello*, derived from the Latin; Fr. *boyau*: an intestine; hence, like the somewhat differently formed derivatives, Ital. *boldone* and *boldonuccio*, Fr. *boudin*, Eng. *pudding*), **I.** Prop.: *A sausage* (very rare; acc. to Gell. 17, 7, 11, a vulgar word, used by Laberius for the more elegant farcimen): "*botulus* genus farciminis." Fest. p. 29; cf. Comment. p. 351; Mart. 14, 72; Petr. 49 *fin.*; Apic. 2, 5; Arn. 2, 73. **II.** Meton.: *The stomach filled with delicacies*: Tert. de Jejun. adv. Psych. c. 1.

1. **bova,** v. 1. bos.

2. **bova,** æ, *f., A swelling of the legs arising from fatigue*: "crurum tumor viæ labore collectus BOVA appellatur," Fest. p. 25, v. Tama.

‡bŏvātim, *adv.* [bos] *After the manner of neat cattle*: Nigid. in Non. 40, 25 (others read BOATIM).

Bŏvĭānum, i, *n.*, Βοϊανον, *The name of two towns in Samnium*: **I.** *The principal place of the Pentri* (now *Boiano*), Liv. 9, 28; 31; id. 10, 43 *fin.*; in Pl. 3, 12, 17, with the appel. Vetus, to distinguish it from, **II.** Bov. Undecumanorum, prob. *a place in the neighbourhood of the preceding, occupied by the veterans of the Eleventh legion*, Pl. l. l.; cf. Maun. Ital. 1, p. 802.—Hence, **Bŏvĭānĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Bovianum*: castra, Sil. 9, 566.

*** bŏvĭcīdium,** ii, *n.* [bos-cædo] *A slaughtering of cattle*, Sol. 1.

bovile, v. bubile.

‡ bŏvilla, βουστασία, *A cattle stall*, Vet. Gloss.

Bŏvillæ (Bobellæ, Tab. Peut.), arum, *f.*; **Bovilla,** æ, *f.*, Frontin. de Colon. p. 103: *A small, but very ancient, town in Latium, a colony from* Alba Longa, *about 10 miles from Rome, on the Appian Road, and, until some time in the Middle Ages, the first station on it*: Tac. A. 2, 41; id. ib. 15, 23; id. H. 4, 2; 46; Suet. Aug. 100; Flor. 1, 11, 6; Schol. Pers. 6, 55: suburbanæ, Prop. 4, 1, 33; Ov. F. 3, 667.—At an inn in this town, Clodius, previously attacked and wounded in the temple of Bona Dea, was murdered by Milo, Ascon. C. Mil. argum. (V. 2, p. 32 *sq.* ed. Orell.) Hence, Cic. facetiously, and prob. with an allusion to bovillus, calls the murder pugna Bovilla (solecism for Bovillana), C. Att. 5, 13 (others Bovillana *or* ad Bovillas).—Hence: **A. Bŏvillānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Bovillæ*: vicinitas, C. Planc. 2, 23.—**B. Bŏvillenses,** ĭum, *m., Inhabitants of Bovillæ*: Inscr. Fabrett. p. 456, *no.* 74; Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. p. 654.

Bovillanus fundus: *A place in the territory of the Arpini (now unknown)*: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.

bŏvillus, a, um, *adj.* A very ancient form of the class. bubulus [bos] *Of* or *pertaining to neat cattle*: grex, in an old religious formula, Liv. 22, 10: carnes, Theod. Prisc. 1, 7.

Bovillus, a, um, *adj.*=Bovillanus, v. Bovillæ, *no.* A.

bŏvīnātor, ōris, *m.* [bovinor] **A.** *A brawler, blusterer*: acc. to the Gloss.: "*bovinatores* θορυβοποιοί, θρύλλον ποιοῦντες ἢ ταραχήν," v. bovinor.—**B.** = tergiversator: *One who seeks evasions*, or *makes subterfuges* (the figure drawn prps. from the holding back of draught cattle): Lucil. ap. Gell. 11, 7 *fin.*

‡ bŏvīnor, *no perf. nor sup.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [bos] (*To bellow*; hence) *To brawl, revile*: "*bovinatur* convicinatur," Fest. p. 25: "*bovinator* conviciator, inconstans. *Bovinari* conviciari, damnare, clamare," Vocab. Vet.

bŏvīnus, a, um, *adj.*, A parallel form to bubulus [bos] *Of* or *pertaining to neat cattle*: medulla, Theod. Prisc. de Diæta, 15.

bovis, v. bos.

bovo, v. boo.

‡ bŏvus, non nisi singularem numerum capit, nam pluralem nemo dixit." Charis. p. 58. (The signif. of this word, not used elswh., is not given by Charisius.)

† bŏx, ŏcis; **bŏca** (**-as**), æ, *m.*=βώξ (*The crying-out* one): *A sea-fish*: **A.** Forms *box* and *boca*: Pl. 32, 11, 53, § 145; al. boca, Sillig. ed. maj.—**B.** Form *bocas*: "*bocas* genus piscis a boando, id est, vocem emittendo appellatur:" Fest. s. v. cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 9.

† brăbĕum or **-ĭum,** and in Vulg. **bravium,** i, *n.*=βραβεῖον, *A prize in the games* (late Lat.): Prud. περὶ στεφ. 5, 538; Tert. Marc. 3; Vulg. 1 Cor. 9, 24; id. Phil. 3, 14.

† brăbeuta, æ, *m.*=βραβευτής, *One who presided at the public games, an overseer, umpire, one who assigned the prizes*: "designatores, quos Græci βραβευτὰς appellant, artem ludicram non

facere," Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 1: brabeutarum, more in stadio humi assidens, * Suet. Ner. 53.

brabyla, æ, *f.*, *A plant*, otherwise unknown, Pl. 27, 8, 32.

†† **brăcæ** (in MSS. also braccæ), arum (once only in *sing.* **braca,** æ, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 33, and as accus. form **braces,** Edict. Diocl. p. 20), *f.*, *Trousers, breeches, pantaloons*, orig. worn only by the Persians, Indians, Gauls, Germans, *etc.* ("barbara tegmina crurum," Virg. Æ. 11, 777); in the time of the emperors, also by the Romans, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 49; poet. in Suet. Cæs. 80: virgatæ, Prop. 4, 10, 43: pictæ, Val. Fl. 6, 227: Sarmaticæ, id. 5, 424: albæ, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40 *fin.*; cf. Burm. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 518, and bracatus.

brăcārĭus (bracc-), ii, *m.* [braca] *A maker of trousers or breeches* (late Lat.): Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24; Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1: Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

brăcātus (bracc-), a, um, *adj.* [id.] (Prop.: *Provided with* bracæ; *having breeches*: hence), **A.** Fig.: **1.** *Foreign, barbarian, effeminate*: sic existimatis eos hic sagatos bracatosque versari, C. Font. 11: nationes, id. Fam. 9, 15: milites, Prop. 3, 4, 17: turba Getarum, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 47 Jahn: Medi, Pers. 3, 53.—**2.** As a geog. designation *of the country and the people beyond the Alps*=transalpinus, in distinction from togatus (q. v.), afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis, Mel. 2, 5, 1: Pl. 3, 4, 5.—Sarcastically: O bracatæ cognationis dedecus (akin to the people of Gallia Bracata, through his maternal grandfather, Calventius), C. Pis. 23: bracatorum pueri, *boys from* Gallia Narbonensis, Juv. 8, 234.—**B.** Meton.: In a very general signif.: Satarchæ totum bracati corpus, *i. e. breeched from head to foot*: descriptive of the races inhabiting the shores of the Palus Mæotis, who wore a dress composed of close-fitting pantaloons below, and a jacket above, most prob. in one piece, Mel. 2, 1, 10.

bracchium, v. brachium.

†† **brace,** æs, *f.*, *A Gallic name of a particularly white kind of corn*; acc. to Hard. *blé blanc de Dauphiné*, pure Lat., sandala, Pl. 18, 7, 11 (others read brance).

brăcĕas, a, um, *adj.* [bracæ] *Pertaining to breeches*: mala, Auct. Priap. 74 (others read braccica).

brāchĭālis, e, *adj.* [brachium] *Of or belonging to the arm*: nervus, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 29: crassitudo, *the thickness of an arm*, Pl. 17, 17, 27: id. 20, 23, 96: torques, Vop. Aur. 7.—As *Subst.*: **brachiale,** is, *n.* (*sc.* ornamentum), *An armlet*, Pl. 28, 7, 23.—And **brachialis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* torques), Treb. Claud. 14 (class. armilla), *An armlet, bracelet*; cf. Prisc. p. 1220 P.

brāchĭātus, a, um, *adj. With boughs or branches like arms* (very rare): vineæ, Col. 5, 5, 9; id. ib. 12; so, id. ib. 13: arbores, Pl. 16, 30, 53.

‡ **brāchĭle,** v. redimiculum.

brāchĭōlāris, e, *adj.* brachiolum, *no.* II.] *Pertaining to a muscle of a horse*; musculi, Veg. 1, 25, 5.

brāchĭōlum, i, *n. dim.* [brachium] **A.** *A small delicate arm*: puellulæ, Cat. 61, 181.—**B.** *A certain muscle in a horse's leg*: Veg. 1, 25, 4 and 5; cf. id. 6, 1, 1; id. 6, 2, 2; id. 5, 27, 7; id. 5, 70, 2.

† **brāchĭŏnārium,** ii, *n.*, ψέλλιον ἀνδρός, *A bracelet*, Gloss. Gr. Lat. [βραχίων]

† **brāchĭum** (in the best codd. also brachium and bacchium; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 6, 834; BRACIO APERTO, Lex. Servil. p. 62), ii, *n.* = ὁ βραχίων.

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *An arm, the whole arm, from the shoulder to the fingers*: Pac. in Non. 87, 26, and Var. L. L. 5, 1, 3; Var. in Gell. 16, 16, *fin.*; C. de Or. 2, 62, 253: multi ut dua jactato brachio præoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25: Suet. Dom. 17: brachium (*sc.* dextrum) cohibere tecā, C. Cæl. 5 (cf. Sen. Controv. 5, 6: brachium extra togam exserere): eodem ictu brachia ferro exsecuit (*i. e.* venas incidunt, as, soon after, crurum et popliteum venas abrumpit), Tac. A. 15, 63: collo dare brachia circum, *to throw the arms round the neck*, Virg. Æ. 6, 700 (cf. circumdare collo, Ov. M. 9, 459: implicare collo, id. ib. 1, 762: injicere colli, id. ib. 3, 389: dare cervici, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 2.—Prov.: dirigere brachia contra torrentem, *to swim against the stream*, Juv. 4, 89.—**2.** a. To the movements of the arms, acc. to the rules of art in speaking, are referred the following phrases: brachii projectione in contentionibus, contractione in remissis, C. Or. 18, 59; so, Quint. 11, 3, 84: demissa brachia, id. ib. 2, 13, 9: a latere modice remota, id. ib. 11, 3, 159: ut brachio exserto introspiciatur latus, id. ib. 11, 3, 118: aliqui transversum brachium proferunt et cubito pronunciant, id. ib. 93: brachium in latus jactant, id. ib. 4, 2, 39: si contendemus per continuationem, brachio celeri, mobili vultu utemur, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27.—And **b.** To their movements in accordance with the notes of music in dancing: brachia in numerum jactare, Lucr. 4, 771; imitated by Ovid: numerosa brachia jactat (ducit Jahn), Ov. Am. 2, 4, 29; id. Rem. Am. 754; Lucr. 4, 792; imitated by Ov. A. A. 1, 595; Prop. 2, 22, 6; imitated by Stat. S. 3, 5, 66.

B. Esp.: *The lower arm, fore-arm from the hand to the elbow* (while *lacertus* is the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder): Lucr. 4, 830; id. 6, 397: brachia et lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 501; Tac. G. 17; cf. Cels. 8, 1; id. 8, 10, *no.* 3.

II. Fig.: levi *or* molli brachio agere aliquid: *To pursue something superficially, lightly, negligently, remissly* (prob. peculiar to the lang. of conversation): C. Att. 4, 16, 6: so, molli brachio aliquem objurgare, id. ib. 2, 1, 6.

III. Meton. **A.**: **1.** gen.: *The limbs of animals, analogous to the arms of men*: **a.** *Of the claws of crau-fish*, etc., Ov. M. 4, 624; id. ib. 10, 127; id. ib. 15, 369; Pl. 9, 31, 51.—Hence, also, **b.** *Of the sign Cancer*, Ov. M. 2, 83 (cf. also of *Scorpio*, Virg. G. 1, 34; Ov. M. 2, 82; 195). **c.** *Of the claws of the nautilus*, Pl. 9, 29, 47.—**d.** *Of other sea-fish*, id. 11, 48, 108.—**2.** esp.: For armus *or* femur (as inversely armus=brachium, v. armus), *The shoulder, the shoulder-blade of the elephant*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 26 *sq.* Lind.

B. *Objects of a form similar to arms*: **1.**: **a.** gen.: *The branches of trees* (cf. Ov. M. 1, 550: in ramos brachia crescunt; v. also manus and coma): vitem sub brachia ungito, Cato R. R. 95 *fin.*—**b.** esp.: (α) *Of the vine*, Virg. G. 2, 368; Col. 4, 24, 2; 7, 8 *sq.*; 5, 5, 9 *sq.*; Pall. Febr. 9, 6; Mai. 2, 1.—(β) *Of the oak*: quatenus brachia Quercus, Cat. 64, 105: (æsculus) Tam fortes late ramos et brachia tendens, *etc.*, Virg. G. 2, 296; so, Ov. M. 14, 630; Val. Fl. 8, 114.—**2.** *An arm of the sea*: nec brachia longo Margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite, Ov. M. 1, 13.—**3.** *The side branches of a mountain*: Taurus ubi brachia emittit, Pl. 5, 27, 27.—**4.** Poet.=antenna, *The sailyards*: jubet intendi brachia velis, Virg. Æ. 5, 829; cf. Stat. S. 5, 1, 244.—**5.**: Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** *A* (*natural or artificial*) *outwork, an arm for connecting two points in fortifications or preparations for besieging*; Gr. σκέλη (more usu. called lingua, q. v.): alia parte consul muro Ardeæ brachium injunxerat, Liv. 4, 9 *fin.*; id. 38, 5; so, id. 22, 52 Drak.; id. 44, 35; Hirt. B. Al. 30; ib. B. Afr. 38; 40; 51; 56; id. Bell. Hisp. 5; 6; 13; Curt. 6, 4, 16; Luc. 3, 387; id. 4, 266.—So, **b.** *The side-works, moles, dikes, in the fortification of a harbour*, Liv. 31, 26; cf. Just. 5, 8, 5 Gron.; Pl. 6, 31, 15; Suet. Claud. 20.—**6.** *The arm of a catapult or ballista*, Vitr. 1, 1; 10, 15 *sq.*

Brachmānæ, arum, and **Brachmānes,** ium, *m.*, Βραχμᾶνες, *The priests and learned caste of the Hindoos, the Brahmins*, App. Flor. *no.* 15; Amm. 23, 6; id. 28, 1; Tert. Apol. 42; cf. Curt. 8, 9 (in Pl. 6, 17, 21, mentioned as separate tribes or nations: multarum gentium cognomen Brachmanæ).

† **brachycătălectum** (brăchyCătălectĭcum, Serv. Centim. p. 1817 P.), i, *n.* (*sc.* metrum) = βραχυκατάληκτον *or* βραχυκαταληκτικόν, In metre: *A verse that is too short by a foot*, Diomed. p. 501 P.

† **brachypŏta,** æ, *m.* = βραχύπους: ης, *One who drinks little*, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 3, 18.

† **brăchўsyllăbus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* pes = βραχυσύλλαβος (a short syllable), In metre: another name of the tribrachys . . ., Diomed. p. 475 P.

bracicus or **braccicus,** v. braccus.

‡ **bracile,** v. redimiculum.

bractĕa (in the best codd. brattes; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 4, 727), æ, *f.* [perh. akin to βράχω, to rattle, crackle]

I. Prop.: *A thin plate of metal, gold-leaf* (thicker plates of metal are designated by laminæ; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 18, 2: "*bracteæ* dicitur tenuissima lamina"): auri, * Lucr. 4, 727: aurea, argentea, Pl. 37, 7, 31: leni crepitabat bractea vento, Virg. Æ. 6, 209; so, Ov. A. A. 3, 232; Mart. 8, 33, 6.—Poet.: viva, *golden fleece of Spanish sheep*: Mart. 9, 6, 4.

II. Fig.: *Glitter, splendour*: eloquentiæ, Sol. præf. 2.

III. Meton.: for *Thin layers of wood, veneers*: ligni, Pl. 16, 43, 84.

bractĕālis (bratt-), e, *adj.* [bractea] *Of metallic plates*: fuger, *golden*, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 10, 1025.

bractĕāmentum (bratt-), i, *n.* [id. *no.* II.] *Glitter, splendour*: Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 140.

bractĕārĭus (bratt-), ii, *m.* [id.] *A worker in gold-leaf, a goldbeater*: Firmic. Mathes. 4, 15; Inscr. Grut. 1074, 12.—In *fem.*, BRACTEARIA, æ, Inscr. Don. cl. 8, *no.* 19.

bractĕātor (bratt-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A goldbeater*: Firmic. Mathes. 8, 16: Inscr. Don. cl. 9, *no.* 1.

bractĕātus (bratt-), a, um, *adj.* [id.]

I. Prop.: *Furnished* or *covered with gold-plate, gilt* (post-Aug. for the class. aureus): sellæ, Sid. Ep. 8, 8: lacunar, id. ib. 2, 10.

II. Fig. (cf. aureus, *no.* II. A.): **A.** *Beautiful, excellent, golden*: O mentis aureæ dictum bractеatum! Aus. Grat. act. ad Gratian. 8.—**B.** *Shining only externally, gilded, delusive*: felicitas, Sen. Ep. 115.

III. Meton.: *Glistening like gold*: leo, *i. e. with a yellow mane*, Sen. Ep. 41: comæ, Marc. Cap. 1, p. 20.

bractĕŏla (bratt-), æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A thin leaf of gold*: Juv. 13, 152; so, Arn. 6, p. 205; Prud. Psych. 355.

brance, v. brace.

† **branchiæ,** arum (*Sing.* **branchia,** æ, Aus. Mos. 268; Vulg. Tob. 6, 4), *f.* = τὰ βράγχια, *The gills of fish*, Pl. 9, 7, 6; id. 9, 18, 33.

Branchĭdæ, arum, *m.* Βραγχίδαι, *The posterity of Branchus, the son of Apollo* (cf. Var. in Schol. Stat. Th. 3, 479, and 8, 198), *hereditary priests of the temple and oracle* (penetralia Branchi, Stat. Th. 8, 198) *of Apollo, at Miletus*, Mel. 1, 17, 1; Pl. 5, 29, 31; Curt. 7, 5, 16.

† **branchos,** i, *m.* = βράγχος, *Hoarseness*, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 7; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 13.

Branchus, v. Branchidæ.

† **brasmătĭæ** (access. form brastæ, App. de Mundo, pp. 65, 25), arum, *f.* = οἱ βρασμοὶ τῆς ἀτμοῦ (*sc.* ἀτμοὶ) *or* βράσται, *A shaking of the earth, a kind of earthquake*: brasmatiæ sunt (terrarum motus), qui terram molestius suscitantes sursum propellunt unmanissimas moles, ut in Asia Delos emersit, *etc.*, Amm. Marcell. 17, 7 Wagn.

brassica, æ, *f. Cabbage*; of several varieties (much prized by the ancients, esp. in medicine), Cato R. R. 156 *sq.*; Col. 10, 127 *sq.* Schneid.; id. 11, 3, 23; Pl. 19, 8, 41; id. 20, 9, 33; Pall. Febr. 24, 7: id. Jun. 5; id. Sept. 13, 1; id. Aug. 5, 3; Veg. 3, 15, 12; Pl. Valer. 4, 29; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 28; Prop. 4, 2, 44, et al. (in Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120, prps. a gloss; v. Orell. *N. cr.*).

brastæ, v. brasmatiæ.

† **brathy,** yos, *n.* = βραθυ, *The savintree* (pure Lat., herba Sabina), Pl. 24, 11, 61; App. Herb. 85; Scrib. Comp. 154.

bratus, i, *f. A tree similar to the cypress*, Pl. 12, 17, 39.

Bratuspantĭum, ii, *n. A town of* Gallia Belgica, *in the province of the* Bellovaci, afterwards called Cæsaromagus,

Itin. Anton. (now *Breteuil*, or in its vicinity), Cæs. B. G. 2, 13; cf. Mann. Gall. 195.

Brauron, ōnis, *m.* (accessory form **Brauronia,** æ, *f.*, Mel. 2, 3, 6), Βραυρών, *A village in Attica, not far from Marathon*, Pl. 4, 7, 11 *fin.*

bravium, i, *n.*; v. brabium.

†† **brechma,** [an Indian word] *A defect of pepper*=abortus, Pl. 12, 7, 14.

‡ **Brenda,** v. Brundisium.

Brenni, v. Breuni.

Brennus, i, *m.*, Βρέννος, *A leader of the Gauls, and conqueror at the Allia*, Liv. 5, 38; Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 826.—Hence **Brennĭcus,** a, um: adj.; *Of* or *belonging to Brennus:* signa, Sid. Carm. 7, 561.

Brentĕsĭa, æ, *m. The river Brenta, in Upper Italy:* Messal. Aug. Progen. 10.

† **brĕphŏtrŏphēum** or **-ĭum,** i. *n.* =Βρεφοτροφεῖον, *A foundling hospital*, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19; Nov. Const. Just. 2, præf. 1.

† **brĕphŏtrŏphus,** i, *m.*=βρεφοτρόφος, *One who brings up foundlings* (cf. the preced.), Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42, § 9.

Breuci, ōrum, *m.*, Βρεῦκοι, *A people in Pannonia, on the Save*, Pl. 3, 25, 28; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 567.

Breuni (erroneously Brenni), ōrum, *m. A people of Rhætia, in the Upper Valley of the Inn, and bordering upon the* Genauni, *in the Lower Valley of the Inn*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 11; Pl. 3, 20, 24, § 136; Flor. 4, 12, 4; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 517 *sq.*

brĕvĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [brevio] *Abridged:* rationes, Scæv. Dig. 33, 8, 26. More freq.—As *Subst.*: **breviarium,** i, *n., A summary, abridgment, abstract, epitome* (post-Aug.): "hæc quæ nunc vulgo *breviarium* dicitur, olim, quum Latine loqueremur, *summarium* vocabatur," Sen. Ep. 39: totius culturæ, Pl. 18, 26, 62: rationum, Suet. Galb. 12: imperii, *public inventory, statistical view*, id. Aug. 101 (cf. id. ib. 28: rationarium imperii; and Cal. 16: rationes imperii): rerum omnium Romanarum, id. Gr. 10: officiorum omnium breviaria, *official narratives, reports*, id. Vesp. 21.

brĕvĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A shortening:* dierum, Aug. Ep. ad Hesych. 18,

brĕvĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] * **A.** *An abbreviator, epitomizer:* Oros. Hist. 1, 8.— **B.** *The author of a* breviarium (q. v.), Novell. 105, 2, 4.

brĕvĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [brevis] *Somewhat short* or *small* (rare): homo, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 54: pinnæ, Front. de Eloq.: grabatulus, App. M. 1 p. 107, 18: tempus, id ib. 6, p. 183, 35.—As *Subst.*: **breviculus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* liber), *A short writing, a summary*, Cod. Just. 1, 7, tit. 44, and Cod. Theod. 1, 4, tit. 17; dub.

brĕvĭ-lŏquens, entis, *adj.* [brevis; loquor] *Speaking briefly, short, brief:* C. Att. 7, 20, 1.

brĕvĭ-lŏquĭum, i, *n.*=breviloquentia: Fulgent. Mythol. 1 præf. *fin.*

brĕvĭ-lŏquentĭa, æ, *f.* [brevis; loquentia] *Brevity of speech:* C. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 7.

‡ **brĕvĭ-lŏquus,** a, um, or **-quis,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Short in speech, speaking briefly*, Gloss. Labbæi.

brevio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [brevis] **I.** Gen.: *To shorten, abbreviate, abridge, contract;* "*to* βραχύνω, brevio," Gloss. Vet. (post.-Aug.; cf. Burm. Anth. Lat. 1, p. 76; freq. in Quint.): Manil. 3, 461: breviare quædam, Quint. 1, 9, 2; so, id. ib. 5, 13, 41 Spald. *N. cr.*: prolixa (in scribendo), Lact. Epit. 8, 6; Sev. Sulp. Hist. sacr. 1, 1: breviatæ horæ, Paul. Nol. Carm. Nat. 8. Fel. 24, 9, 13: humerorum raro decens allevatio atque contractio est. Breviatur enim cervix, Quint. 11, 3, 83: non breviatis angustatisque gradibus ascenditur, Sidon. Ep. 2, 2. **II.** Esp.: Syllabam, *To pronounce short:* Quint. 12, 10, 57.

brĕvis, e (brevi in Plaut. monosyll., cf. Ritschl. Plaut. prolog. p. 152), *adj.* [βραχύς, Fest. p. 26] *Short, little, of small extent*, in space and time; opp. to *longus* (and in space in good class. prose, diff. from *parvus*, which designates that which fills a small space in length, breadth, and thickness; while *brevis* is used only of length in its different directions of breadth, height, or depth, and, indeed, even of a circle, as merely a line, and without reference to the space inclosed, v. below. Only poets and post-Aug. prose writers sts. use brevis=parvus).

I. Prop.: **A.** In space: **1.** In distance, extent: *Little, small, short, narrow;* opp. to *latus:* brevior, via, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; Virg. E. 9, 23; Ov. M. 5, 253; Juv. 14, 223: cursus brevissimus, Virg. Æ. 3, 507: cursu brevissimus Almo, Ov. M. 14, 329: quid mihi, quod lato non separor æquore, prodest? Num minus hæc nobis tam brevis obstat aqua? *this so narrow a stream*, id. H. 18, 174; cf. also brevis unda, opp. to the latum mare, id. ib. 19, 141 and 142: non Asiam brevioris aquæ disterminat usquam Fluctus ab Europa, Luc. 9, 957 ("*strictioris*," Schol.); cf. id. ib. 317: brevissima terra, Pl. Ep. 10, 69, 2: in Euboïco scopulus brevis emicat alte Gurgite, *a small, narrow rock*, Ov. M. 9, 226: scis in breve te cogi (*sc.* libellum), *that you are closely rolled together*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 8: quo brevius valent, *the nearer, the more powerful are they in conflict*, Tac. A. 6, 35.—**2.** In height: *Short, small, low*; opp. to *altus*: **a.** Of the human figure: C. de Or. 2, 60, 245: ut statura breves in digitos eriguntur, Quint. 2, 3, 8: brevis corpore, Suet. Galb. 3; id. Vit. Hor.—**b.** Of other things: ut pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt Liv. 21, 35 *fin.*: brevior ilex, Sen. Herc. Œt. 1641.—**3.** In length: *Short*; opp. to longus: brevior mensura capillis, Ov. M. 9, 788.—**4.** In depth: *Small, little, shallow*; opp. to *profundus*: puteus, Juv. 3, 226: vadis, Virg. Æ. 5, 221; Sen. Agam. 570.—As *Subst.*: **a.** plur. **brevia,** ium, *n.*, as in Gr. τὰ βραχέα: *shallow places, shallows, shoals:* tres Eurus ab alto In brevia et syrtes urget, Virg. Æ. 1, 111 ("*brevia* vadosa dicit, per quæ vadi pedibus potest," Serv.); Luc. 9, 338: neque discerni poterant incerta ab solidis, brevia a profundis, Tac. A. 1, 70: brevia litorum, id. ib. 6, 33 *fin.* —Prps. also, **b.** In sing.: breve, id. ib. 14, 29 (where, however, MSS. and edd. give breve litus).—**5.** **a.** Of the line of a circle: ubi circulus (*i. e.* arcticus) axem Ultimus extremum spatioque brevissimus ambit, *makes the shortest path*, Ov. M. 2, 517; cf. of similar orbits of stars: absides breviores, Pl. 2, 15, 13 *fin.* **b.** Of the circular course of a horse: discit gyro breviore flecti, Sen. Hippol. 314.

B. In time (this is the common signif. of the word through all periods): **1.** *Short, brief, small, little:* brevior dies, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 51: brevis hora, Lucr. 4, 179; so, Ov. M. 4, 696: *Pa.* Brevin' an longinquo sermone? *Mi.* Tribus verbis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 30: occasio, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 57; Phædr. 5, 8, 5: brevis hic est fructus homulleis, *short is this enjoyment for little men*, Lucr. 3, 927; cf. in the 6. inscription of the Scipios: MORS. PERFECIT. TVA. VT. TIBE. ESSENT. OMNIA. BREVIA. HONOS. FAMA. VIRTVSQVE. GLORIA. ATQVE. INGENIVM., in Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 299: omnia brevia tolerabilia esse debent, C. Læl. 27, 104; cf. id. Fin. 1, 12, 40; id. ib. 2, 29, 94; Sen. de Ira, 3 *fin.*: vita, Sall. C. 1, 3; so, Hor.: vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 15; cf. id. ib. 1, 11, 6; Liv. 21, 15: brevissimum tempus, id. 5, 6, 4: detrimentum, Quint. 11, 1, 10: arbitrium mortis, Tac. A. 15, 60: breves populi Romani amores, id. ib. 2, 41: brevius visum, suburbana crimina incipi, id. ib. 13, 43: tempus, Suet. Ner. 20, et al.: nobis quom senuit occidit brevis lux, nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat. 5, 5: ævum, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 17; id. S. 2, 6, 97; id. Ep. 2, 1, 144; Pl. Pan. 78, 2: anni, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 22: ver, Ov. M. 1, 118; id. ib. 10, 85: flores rosæ, *short-lived*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 13: lilium, id. ib. 1, 36, 16: cuna, *frugal*, id. Ep. 1, 45, 35: mensa, id. A. P. 198: dominus, *living but a short time*, id. Od. 2, 14, 24: ira furor brevis est, id. Ep. 1, 2, 62: nec gratius quicquam decore, nec brevius, *that nothing is more acceptable, but nothing more perishable* or *fading than beauty*, Suet. Domit. 18 Brem.

2. Adverbial phrases: **a.** In brevi spatio, brevi spatio, in brevi tempore, brevi tempore, and *abs.* brevi *or* in brevi: expressions corresponding with, *In a short time, shortly* (before or after) (of which brevi tempore and brevi are class.: the latter, as in Gr. ἐν βραχεῖ, to be considered as neuter, without supplying tempore): inque brevi spatio mutantur secla animantum, Lucr. 2, 77; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 2; Suet. Claud. 12; id. Ner. 30; cf. id. Aug. 22: in multo breviore temporis spatio: multa brevi spatio simulacra geruntur, Lucr. 4, 160; Sall. J. 87: respublica per vos brevi tempore jus suum recuperabit, C. Fam. 12, 2 *fin.*; Cæs. B. G. 1, 40, 11; Suet. Cæs. 3: sic ille affectus, brevi postea est mortuus, C. 2 Verr. 5, 54, 142 (Zumpt, acc. to MSS.: perbrevi): (Britanni) tantum usu quotidiano et excercitatione efficiunt, uti in declivi ac præcipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere et brevi (*in a short time*, i. e. *with great rapidity*) moderari ac flectere consuerint, Cæs. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.* Herz and Held.: fama tanti facinoris per omnem Africam brevi divolgatur, Sall. J. 13; Nep. Them. 4, 4: mirantur tam brevi rem Romanam crevisse, Liv. 1, 9, 4: brevi omnia subegit, Suet. Cæs. 34; id. Aug. 17; 65; id. Vesp. 5; id. Gramm. 3; Gell. 1, 15, 18: scire in brevi, Afran. in Charis. p. 186 P.; so, Flor. 1, 1, 15.—* **b.** Brevi: *A short time, a little:* cunctatusque brevi, contortam viribus hastam in Persea misit, Ov. M. 5, 32; cf. in the same sense, * breve, Cat. 61, 187.—* **c.** Ad breve: *For a short time:* Suet. Tib. 68.

II. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. A.): Of the journey of life: quid est, quod in hoc tam exiguo vitæ curriculo et tam brevi tantis nos in laboribus exerceamus? C. Arch. 11, 28: tum brevior diræ mortis aperta via est, Tib. 1, 10, 4.—Poet.: Of the thread of life: fila vitæ breviora, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 46.

III. Meton.: **A.** Of things done or taking place in a short time; and of persons who do them: So, most freq.: **1.** Of style: *Brief, short, concise* (in Cic. and Quint. naturally most freq.): narratio, C. Inv. 1, 20; id. de Or. 3, 50 *fin.*: laudatio; comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum erat apud illum contractus et brevis, id. Brut. 44; cf. id. de Or. 2, 80, 326: nunc venio ad illa tua brevia; et primum illud, quo nihil potest esse brevius: bonum omne laudabile, *etc.*, id. Fin. 4, 18, et sæp.: urbanitas est virtus quædam in breve dictum coacta, Dom. Mars. in Quint. 6, 3, 104: Homerus *brevem eloquentiam* Menelao dedit, Quint. 12, 10, 64 (*brevis=οὐ πολύμυθος*, Hom. Il. 3, 214): breviores commentarii, Quint. 3, 8, 58: annotatio, id. ib. 10, 7, 31: brevia illa atque concisa, id. ib. 10, 7, 10: so, sententiæ, id. ib. 10, 1, 60: causæ, id. ib. 6, 1, 8: docendi compendia, id. ib. 1, 1, 24: comprehensiones, id. ib. 12, 2, 19: quod ut brevissimo pateat exemplo, id. ib. 3, 6, 10, et sæp.—**2.** Of an orator: *short, brief, concise:* multos imitatio brevitatis decipit, ut quum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint, C. Inv. 1, 20: brevior in scribendo, id. Att. 5, 6, 2: brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio, Hor. A. P. 25: in eloquendo brevis, Quint. 10, 1, 63: densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides, id. ib. 73.—**3.** In prosody: Of a *short* syllable (usu. *abs.*, without syllaba): syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor. A. P. 251: dactylus, qui est e longa et duabus brevibus, C. Or. 64, 217 *sq.*: in fine pro longa accipi brevem, Quint. 9, 4, 93; id. ib. 86: plurimum habent celeritatis breves, id. ib. 91: *a* brevis, *gre* brevis, faciet tamen longam priorem, id. ib. 86, et sæp.—Hence also once of a syllable long by position, but pronounced short: *inctibus* dicimus brevi prima litera, *insanus* producta: *inhumanus* brevi, *infelix* longa, C. Or. 48 Meyer *N. cr.*; cf. Gell. 2, 17, and Schütz Lex. Cic. s. v. brevis.—**4.** In late Lat. as *Subst.*: **brevis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* liber) (acc. to another reading, also **breve,** is, *n.*), *A short catalogue, summary*=breviarium, brevis nominum, Vop. Aur. 36; so, id. Bonos. 15; Lampr. Alex. Sever. 21; Hier. Ep. 5, *no.* 2, et al.—**5.** *Adv.* **brevi,** *Briefly, in few words* (freq.

and class.): "*breri* pro *breviter* M. Tullius de Oratad Quintum fratrem (1, 8 *fin.*): ac ne plura quidem quæ sunt innumerabilia consecter, comprehendam brevi," Charis. p. 176 P.: id percurram brevi, C. Cæs. 32, 94: aliquid explicare, id. Planc. 40 Wund.: circumscribere et definire, id. Sest. 45, 97; 20, ib. 5, 12 Orell. *N. cr.*; id. Fin. 1, 17: complecti, id. de Or. 1, 42, 190: exponere, id. ib. 1, 46 *fin.*: reprehendere, id. Inv. 1, 9: reddere, id. Leg. 2, 14: respondere, id. Fam. 3, 8, 1: perscribere, id. ib. 4, 5; Auct. Her. 4, 26, 35; id. ib. 35, 47, et al. So once in epistolary style, breve facere, corresponding with our phrase, *to be short* or *brief*, *I will be short*: quid scribam? breve faciam, C. Att. 11, 7, 6.—Once, in breve cogere (diff. from above, *no.* I. A. 1.), *to comprise in few words, bring into a small compass*: in breve coactæ causæ, Liv. 39, 47, 2.

B. For parvus, exiguus; *Little, small*: **1.** exigua pars brevisque, Lucr. 5, 591: Candia brevibus implicata viperis, Hor. Epod. 5, 15: Alecto brevibus torquata colubris, Ov. H. 2, 119: brevi latere ac pede longo est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 93; cf. just before: breve quod caput, ardua cervix, v. 89, and brevis alvus, Virg. G. 3, 80 (on the other hand, Nemesian. 244: parvæ alvi): mus, Ov. F. 2, 574; forma (*sc.* pueri in stellionem mutati), id. M. 5, 457: lapathi herba, Hor. S. 2, 4, 29 ("*brevis* parva, non excrescens in altum," Schol. Cruqu.): folia breviora, id. Ep. 1, 19, 26 ("minor corona," Schol. Cruqu.): census, id. Od. 2, 15, 13: cœna, id. Ep. 1, 14, 35: impensa, Ov. H. 7, 188 Ruhnk: sigillum, id. M. 6, 86: insulæ, Pall. 1, 28, 1; cf. Juv. 1, 73: vasculum, Pall. Apr. 8, 4: offulæ, id. 1, 20, 4.—**2.** With *nom. abstr.*: breve in exiguo marmore nomen ero, Prop. 2, 1, 72; Sen. Œd. 935. So, pondus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 37.

brĕvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [brevis] *Shortness.*

I. Prop.: **A.** In space (acc. to brevis, *no.* I. A.): (very rare): brevitas angusti freti, *the narrowness of the straits*, Gell. 10, 27, 6: hominibus Gallis præ magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptui est, *smallness of stature*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 30 *fin.*: chamæplatani coactæ brevitatis, Pl. 12, 2, 6.—**B.** More freq. in time (acc. to brevis, *no.* I. B.): *Shortness, brevity*: ita diei brevitas conviviis, longitudo noctis stupris conterebatur, C. 2 Verr. 5, 26: temporis, id. Att. 1, 10. 8*o*, horæ, Sil. 3, 141.—But most freq.

II. Meton.: **A. 1.** (acc. to brevis, *no.* III. A.): Of style: *Brevity, conciseness*: si brevitas appellanda est, quum verbum nullum redundat, brevis est L. Crassi oratio; sin tum est brevitas, quum tantum verborum est, quantum necesse est, *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 80, 326 *sq.*; id. Brut. 13, 50; id. ib. 17, 65; id. Inv. 1, 20; id. 2 Verr. 1, 40, 103, et saep.: nos brevitatem in hoc ponimus, non ut minus, sed ne plus dicatur quam oporteat, Quint. 4, 2, 43: illa Sallustiana brevitas, id. 4, 2, 45; id. 10, 1, 32: brevitas quæ quæ aut copia non genere materiæ sed modo constant, id. 3, 8, 67; id. 10, 1, 46; id. 10, 5, 8; id. 6, 3, 45; id. 12, 10, 48: est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia, Hor. S. 1, 10, 9; so, Phædr. 2 prol. 12; 3, 10, 60: brevitatis causa, *for the sake of brevity or conciseness*: C. Off. 2, 12 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 67; Pl. 18, 25, 57.—**2.** Of shortness of syllables: fluit numerus tum incitatius brevitate pedum, tum proceritate tardius, C. Or. 63: brevitas celeritas syllaborum, id. ib. 57, 191: contractio et brevitas dignitatem non habet, ib. § 193.—In plur.: omnium longitudinum et brevitatum in sonis, . . . judicium, *etc.*, C. Or. 51 *fin.*: cf. the follg. number.

B. For exiguitas, parvitas (acc. to brevis, *no.* III. B.): *Littleness, smallness*: corporis, Lucr. 2, 483: brevitates guttarum, Vitr. 7, 8: crurum, Pl. 8, 34, 52: vincæ, Pall. Aug. 2: doni, Claud. Epigr. 20, 11.

brĕviter, *adv.* [brevis] **I.** (acc. to brevis, *no.* I. A.): Of space: *Shortly*, etc. (rare): seu libeat curvo brevius compellere gyro, *shorter*, i. e. *in a smaller circle*, Tib. 4, 1, 94: parvo brevius quam totus, *a little less than the whole*, Pl. 2, 67, 67, § 168.—But far more freq. in prose and poetry.

II. (acc. to *no.* III. A. 1. 3.): Of shortness in expression, or in the length of a syllable: **A.** (acc. to brevis, *no.* III. A. 1.): In expression: *Briefly, in brief, with few words, concisely, summarily*: sed breviter paucis præstat comprendere multa, Lucr. 6, 1082: multa breviter et commode dicta (*sc.* ἀποφθέγματα: cf. C. Off. 1, 29, 104): memoriæ mandabam, id. Læl. 1; so, id de Or. 2, 83 *fin.*: summatim breviterque describere, id. Or. 15 *fin.*: breviter tangere, id. Off. 3, 2, 8 Beier *N. cr.*: breviter et modice disserere, Sall. J. 111, et saep.; cf. also, Virg. Æ. 2, 11; 4, 632; 6, 321; Ov. M. 2, 783: omnia soli Forsan Pacuvio breviter dabit (i. e. paucis testamenti verbis, quibus heres ex asse scribetur), Juv. 12, 125 Web. (cf. Cat. 1, 68: beatum exiguis tabulis).—*Comp.* C. Fin. 4, 10 *fin.*: Quint. 8, pr. 1; id. 8, 3, 61; id. 9, 2, 16; id. 10, 1, 49; id. 11, 1, 5, et al.—*Sup.* Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 3; id. Div. 1, 32, 70; Quint. 1, 10, 1: id. 4, 2, 113.—**B.** (acc. to brevis, *no.* III. A. 3.): In respect to the length of syllables: *Shortly*: C. Or. 43, 150.

Bria, æ, *f. A wine-vessel*, "οἶνος ἀγγεῖον," Gloss. Philox.; Arn. 7, p. 235. (Acc. to Charis. p. 63: hebria: "Hebria est vas vinarium, unde ebrius et ebria dicitur.")

Briăreus (trisyll.), ei, *m.* Βριαρεύς, Callim. Del. 143 (old form Βριάρεως, Hom. Il. 1, 403). *The hundred-armed giant*, also called *Ægæon*; centumgeminus, Virg. Æ. 6, 287 Serv. and Heyne: ferox, Luc. 4, 596 Schol.: immensus, Stat. Th. 2, 596; cf. also Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 304.—Hence, **Briārēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Briareus*: turba, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 188.

1. **brigantes,** um, *m. A species of small worm, nesting itself in the eyelashes*, Marc. Emp. 8.

2. **Brigantes,** um, *m. The most northern and powerful people in Roman Britain*, inhabiting the present Lancashire, Durham, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and the greater part of Yorkshire, *subdued by Cerialis*, Tac. A. 12, 32; id. H. 3, 45; id. Agr. 17; cf. Mann. Brit. S. 186.

Brigantĭcus, i, *m.*, *A Roman* cognomen: Julius, Tac H. 4, 70; id. ib. 2, 22; id. ib. 5, 21.

Brigantium, ii, *n.*, or **Brigantia,** æ, *f.* **I.** *A town in Rhætia* (now *Bregentz*), Itin. Anton.—Hence, **Brigantinus,** a, um, *adj.*, lacus, *The Lake of Constance*, Pl. 9, 17, 29 (in Mel. 3, 2, 8: Lacus Venetus); cf. Mann. Germ. pp. 519 and 520. **II.** *The town of Briançon, in France*, Amm. 15, 10, 7.

Brīmo, ūs, *f.* Βριμώ (the angry one; cf. Arn. 5, p. 170), *A name of Proserpine*, Prop. 2, 2, 12: *Acc.* Brimo (cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 299), Stat. S. 2, 3, 38.

brisa, æ, *f.* [akin to Gr. βρύτεα, τά] *The refuse grapes after they are pressed, grape-skins*, Col. 12, 39, 2.

Brisēis, ĭdos, *f.*, Βρισηΐς, *Hippodamia, daughter of Brises, and slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon*: Briseïs, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 3: Briseïdos, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 11: Briseïda (*Acc.*), id. H. 3, 137.

Britannĭa, æ, *f.* Βρεττανία, **I.** Gen.: In the widest sense: *Britain, consisting of* Albion (*England and Scotland*) *and* Hibernia *or* Iuernia (*Ireland*); hence also, in plur., Britanniæ, Cat. 29, 20; id. 45, 42. **II.** Esp.: In a more restricted sense, *The larger island, England and Scotland*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 4; id. N. D. 2, 34 *fin.*: Cæs. B. G. 4, 21; id. ib. 5, 8; 12 *sq.*; Mel. 3, 6, 4; 6; Pl. 4, 16, 30; Tac. Agr. 10 *sq.*; 21; 24; id. H. 1, 9 *sq.*; cf. Mann. Brit. p. 32 *sq.*, and the Comm. upon Tac. Agr. l. l.—Hence: **A. Britannus** (Britannus, Lucr. 6, 1105), a, um, *adj.*: *Of Britain, British*: esseda, Prop. 2, 1, 76: cances, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 391: litus, id. IV. Cons. Honor. 28: oceanus, id. B. Get. 202: Laus Seren. 40, et saep.—As *Subst.*: **1. Britanni,** orum, *m. The Britons*: Britanni capillo sunt promisso, atque omni corporis parte rasa, præter caput et labrum superius, Cæs. B. G. 5, 14; id. ib. 4, 21, et saep: Lucr. 6, 1105: Tac. Agr. 11 *sq.*; id. A. 14, 29; Virg. E. 1, 67; Hor. Od. 1, 35, 29; id. ib. 3, 4, 33; id. ib. 3, 5, 3; id. ib. 4, 14, 48.—In sing.: Britannus catenatus, Hor. Epod. 7, 7.—**2.** *The inhabitants of Bretagne or Brittany, in France*, Sid. Ep. 1, 7, and 9, 9.—**B. Britannĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Britannic, British*: æstus, *the British Channel*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: mare, Mel. 3, 6, 3: oceanus, id. 1, 3, 1; 2, 6, 1: inter Rhenum et Sequanam, Pl. 4, 19, 33 *fin.*: legiones, Tac. H. 1, 9; 60; id. ib. 2, 57; 65; id. ib. 3, 22, et al.: balæna, Juv. 10, 14: lingua, Tac. G. 45: herba, *water dock*, Rumex aquaticus, Pl. 25, 3, 6.—As *Subst.*: **Britannĭcus,** i, *m.*, *A cognomen of the conquerors of Britain*: **1.** Of the son of the Emperor Claudius and Messalina, previously called Germanicus, Suet. Claud. 27; 43; Tac. A. 11, 4; id. ib. 11; 26; 32; id. ib. 12, 2; poisoned by Nero, Tac. A. 13, 16; Suet. Ner. 33.—**2.** Of the Emperor Commodus, Lampr. Commod. 8.—**C. Brīto** (in MSS. and inscriptions also Britto), ōnis, *m.* = Britannus: **1.** *A Briton*, Aus. Epigr. 110. **2.** *An inhabitant of Bretagne, in France*, Juv. 15, 124 Web. *N. cr.*; Mart. 11, 21, 9. **D. Britannis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *British, of Britain*: insulæ, i. e. Albion et Hibernia, Prisc. Perieg. 577.—**E.** ‡ **Britannĭcianus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Britannic*: Inscr. Reines, *cl.* 1, *no.* 177.

Brito, onis, v. Britannia, *fin. no.* II. C.

Britŏmartis, is, *f.*, Βριτόμαρτις (a Cretan word, BPITY, rich in blessing, and MAPTIΣ, maiden, Sol. 11), **I.** *A Cretan nymph, dau. of Jupiter and Carme, incentress of the hunting-net*; when pursued by Minos, she cast herself into the sea, Virg. Cir. 285 *sq.* **II.** *An epithet of the Cretan Diana*: ignea, Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 251: Lucos Britomartis agit, id. ib. 363.

Brixellum, i, *n.*, *A town of* Gallia Cisalpina (now *Bersello, on the Po, between Parma and Mantua*), Pl. 7, 49, 50; Tac. H. 2, 33; 39; 51; 54; Suet. Oth 9.

Brixentes, ium, *m.*, Βριξάντιοι, *A people of Rhætia, in the present Brixen*, Pl. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

Brixia, æ, *f.*, Βριξία, *A town of* Gallia Cisalpina (now *Brescia*), Liv. 5, 35; id. 32, 30; Pl. 3, 19, 23 *fin.*; Just. 20, 5; Cat. 67, 32 (ib. 33 and 34 suspicious; v. Sillig *N. cr.*); cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 158.—Hence: **A. Brixiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Brixia*: Galli, Liv. 21, 25 *fin.*: porta, Tac. H. 3, 27.—**B. Brixiensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of Brixia* (post-class.): Episcopus, Aug. Ep. 222 (but id. Hæres. 41: Brixianus).

brōchĭtas, ātis, *f.* [brochus] *A projection of the teeth in animals*: dentium, Pl. 11, 37, 64.

bróchon, i, *n. The gum flowing from the* bdellium, Pl. 12, 9, 19.

1. **brōchus,** brochus *or* broncus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. unknown] (ante-class. and rare) **I.** Prop.: Of the teeth of animals: *Projecting*: dentes, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 3 Schneid.: id. ib. 2, 9, 3.—Whence transf. to animals: **II.** Meton.: *With projecting teeth*: Lucil. in Non. 25, 27 *sq.*: Plaut. frgm. in Fest. s. v. VALGOS, p. 378.

2. **Brochus,** i, *m.* *A Roman* cognomen: Brochus, C. Lig. 4, 11, and 11, 32; id. ib. 11, 33.

‡ **bromătĭci,** orum, *m.* ["βρῶμα, edacitas," *Persons having a distaste for food*, Isid. Orig. 5, 35, 6.

Brómē (Bromie, Hyg. Fab. 182), es, *f. A nymph who, with her sister, brought up Bacchus*, Serv. Virg. E. 6, 15.

Brómius, ii, *m.* Βρόμιος, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 82; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 62), *m.*, Βρόμιος (the noisy one), *A surname of Bacchus* (on account of the tumultuous celebration of his festivals): Enn. in Charis. p. 214 P.; Ov. M. 4, 11; Petr. S. 41, 6; Luc. 5, 73; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 132; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 132.—Hence, **Brómius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Bacchus*: auctumnitas, Var. in Non. 71, 18; so, remi, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 365.

† **brómos,** i, *m.* = βρόμος, *Oats*, Pl. 18, 10, 20, *no.* 4, id. 22, 25, 79.

† **brōmōsus,** a, um, *adj.* = βρωμώδης, *Stinking, fetid*: caro, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 37: qualitas, id. Tard. 3, 2.

Brómus, i, *m.*, Βρόμος, *One who was slain by Cæneus, in the contest with the Centaurs*, Ov. M. 12, 459.

bronchĭa, orum, *n.*=βρόγχια, *The bronchia,* or *ramifications by which the windpipe passes into the lungs:* pulmonis partes arteriæ adhærentes, quas appellant bronchia, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 2, 28.

1. **bronchus,** v. brochus.

2. **bronchus,** i, *m.*=βρόγχος, *The throat, gullet, windpipe;* Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 2, 1.

†**Brontē,** es, *f.*=Βροντή, **I.** *Thunder* (personified): Pl. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 7. **II.** As *nom. propr., A name of one of the horses of the sun,* Hyg. Fab. 183. **III.** *A precious stone,* Pl. 37, 10, 55; and so (not brontia) is also the reading, Isid. Orig. 16, 15, 24, for the corrupt bronia of MSS.

Brontes, æ, *m.,* Βρόντης, *A Cyclops, who laboured in the work-shop of Vulcan,* Virg. Æ. 8, 424; Ov. F. 4, 288; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 193.

brontia, v. bronte, *no.* III.

‡† **Bronton,** ontis, *adj.*=Βροντῶν (the Thunderer), *An epithet of Jupiter:* Inscr. Grut. 34, 5; ib. 17, 12.

Brōtĕas, æ, *m.,* Βροτέας, **I.** *One of the Lapithæ, slain by the Centaur Gryneus at the marriage festival of Perseus,* Ov. M. 12, 262. **II.** *Twin-brother of Ammon, and with him slain by Phineus,* Ov. M. 5, 107.

†**brūchus,** i, *m.*=βροῦχος or βρουκος, *A kind of locust without wings,* Prud. Hamart. 229.

Bructĕri, ōrum, *m.,* βρούκτεροι, *A German people, occupying the country between the Rhine, the Lippe, Ems, and Weser,* Tac. G. 33 Rup.; id. A. 1, 51; 60; id. ib. 13, 56; id. H. 4, 21; 77; id. ib. 5, 18; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 160 *sq.*—In sing.: **Bructĕrus,** i, *m.*: Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 451.—Hence, **Bructerus,** a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, the Bructeri:* natio, Tac. H. 4, 61.

Bruges, v. Phryges.

brūma, æ, *f.* [for brevma, from brevis] (*That which is shortened:* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The shortest day* in the year; *the winter solstice:* "dicta *bruma* quod *brevissimus* tunc dies est," Var. L. L. 6, 2, 53; cf. Isid. Orig. 5, 35, 6; Gesn. Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 106; Ruhnk. Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 28; Lucr. 5, 745: solis accessus discessusque solstitiis brumisque cognosci, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 28: circa brumam serendum non esse, Pl. 18, 24, 56 § 204.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The winter time, winter* (mostly poet.): C.de Div. 2, 14: novissimus dies brumæ, Pl. 16, 39, 74: ver proterit æstas, Interitura, simul Pomifer auctumnus fruges effuderit, et mox Bruma recurrit iners, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 10; Phæd. 4, 23, 19: serite hordea campis Usque sub extremum brumæ intractabilis imbrem, *even to the last rain of rough winter,* Virg. G. 1, 211; cf. id. ib. 3, 321: horrida cano gelu, id. ib. 3, 443: frigida, id. Æ. 2, 472: hiberna, Tib. 1, 4, 5; Prop. 1, 8, 9: tepidæ, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 18: nives illinet agris, id. Ep. 1, 7, 10: per brumam, id. ib. 1, 11, 19.—**B.** In the widest sense: *The year* (poet.): Manil. 3, 603; so, Mart. 10, 104, 9.

brūmālis, e, *adj.* [bruma] **A.** (acc. to bruma, *no.* I.): *Of,* or *pertaining to, the winter solstice* or *shortest day:* dies, C. D.v. 2, 14: Fat. 3: polus, Var. L. L. 9, 18, 132: signum, *Capricorn,* C. de Or. 3, 45: flexus, *the tropic of Capricorn.* Lucr. 5, 615; 639: orbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14 *fin.*: circulus, Pl. 2, 70, 70, § 177: oriens, Col. 1, 6, 1; Pl. 2, 47, 46, § 119: occasus, id. ib. meridies, Col. 9, 5, 1: revocatio, C. Univ. 9: hora, *the shortest* (since it was the twelfth part of the shortest day), Censor. 16.

B. (acc. to bruma, *no.* II. A.): *Winter, of winter:* tempus, C. Arat. 61: Ov. Am. 3, 6, 95: brumales hiemis menses (hiemis, prps. gloss; cf. shortly after, etiam brumali mense), Pl. 10, 53, 74: horæ, *the short winter hours,* Ov. M. 4, 199: frigus, Virg. Æ. 6, 205; Mart. 13, 16, 1: nix, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 4: venti, Luc. 5, 407.

brūmārĭa, æ, *f.* (*sc.* herba) [bruma] *A plant,* also called leontopodium, App. Herb. 7.

Brunda, æ, v. Brundisium.

Brundĭsĭum (in many MSS., but less correctly, Brundusium; cf. Torrent. Suet. Cæs. 34; Heins. and Drak. Sil. 8, 576; Duker. Flor. 1, 20; Cort. Luc. 2, 609; Fea. Hor. S. 1, 5, 104: Grotef. Gr. 2, p. 187), ii, *n.* (access. form BRENDA, acc. to Fest. p. 27; cf. Comment. p. 347, and BRUNDA, Arn. 2, p. 50), Βρεντέσιον or Βρεντήσιον ["Βρένδον ἔλαφον," Hesych.; cf. Strab. 6, p. 432; Steph. Byz.; Isid. Orig. 15, 1, 49; from the harbour extending beyond the town like the antlers of a stag] *A very ancient town in Calabria, with the most important harbour for persons sailing to and from Greece* (now *Brindisi*): Enn. Ann. 6, 53 (in Gell. 6, 6, 6): redeuntes Græcia, Brundisium navem advertimus, Gell. 16, 6, 1; so, C. Phil. 1, 3; id. Planc. 40 *fin.*; 41; id. Att. 4, 1; id. ib. 5, 5; 7; Hor. S. 1, 5, 104; id. Ep. 1, 17, 52; id. ib. 1, 18, 20; "Mel. 2, 4, 7; Pl. 3, 11, 16; Just. 12, 2; Luc. 2, 609 *sq.*;" Vellei. 1, 14 *fin.*; Flor. 1. 20; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 35 *sq.*—Hence: **A. Brundĭsĭnus** (Brundus.), a, um, *adj., Of Brundisium, Brundisian:* colonia, C. Sest. 63; id. Att. 4, 1, 4: nuncii, id. Att. 8, 13: fœdus, Tac. A. 1, 10.—As *Subst.*: **1. Brundisini,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Brundisium,* C. Sest. 63; id. Att. 4, 1, 4; Gell. 16, 6, 1.—**2. Brundisinus,** i. *m.* (*sc.* ager), *The territory of Brundisium,* Var. R. R. 1, 8, 2.—**B. Brundĭsĭānus** (Brundus.), a, um, *adj., Of Brundisium:* ostrea, *taken in the harbour of Brundisium,* Pl. 32, 6, 21.

Brundusianus, *etc.,* v. the preced.

bruscum, i, *n., An excrescence on the maple-tree,* Pl. 16, 16, 27.

brūtesco, *no perf. nor sup.* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [brutus] *To become brutish* or *rough* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 4, 1 *fin.*; Lact. 7, 12, 24; Venant. Ep. præf. carm. 6, 5.

Brutinus (-iānus), a, um, v. 2. Brutus, *no.* II. A. 2.

‡ **Bruttates,** v. Bruttii *fin. no.* C.

Bruttĭānus, a, um, v. Bruttii, *no.* II. B.

Bruttĭi (in MSS. also Brutii, Brutti, and Brittii), orum, *m.,* Βρέττιοι, Polyb., Βρούττιοι Steph., **I.** Prop.: *The Bruttii, the inhabitants of the southern point of Italy:* Mel. 2, 4, 2; Cæs. B. C. 1, 30.—*Sing.*: **Bruttius,** ii, *m., A Bruttian,* Flor. 1, 18, 27; Sil. 8, 570; 11, 10.

II. Meton.: *The country of the Bruttii:* Var. R. R. 2, 1, 2; Liv. 32, 1: ex Bruttiis, id. ib.; Gell. 10, 3 *fin.*: in Bruttios, Liv. 34, 53.—Hence: **A. Bruttius,** a, um, *adj., Of the Bruttii:* ager, *the country of the Bruttii,* Liv. 27, 51 *fin.*; Mel. 2, 7, 14: promontorium, Mel. 2, 4, 8 and 9: angulus, Flor. 3, 20, 13: litus, Pl. 3, 5, 10, § 72: pontus, Sen. Thyest. 578: tellus, Col. 10, 139: saxa, Pers. 6, 27: pix (prepared there, of the best quality), Col. 12, 18, 7; Pl. 16, 11, 22, § 53; Veg. 6, 14, 1.—As *Subst.*: **Bruttia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* pix) *Bruttian pitch,* Calpurn. Ecl. 5, 80.—**B. Bruttiānus (Brutian-)** a, um, *adj., Of the Bruttii:* caules, Pl. 19, 8, 41, § 141.—As *Subst.*: **Bruttiani,** orum, *m., A class of magistrates' servants:* "*Bruttiani* dicebantur, qui officia servilia magistratibus præstabant; eo quod hi primum se Hannibali tradiderant et cum eo perseveraverant usque dum recederet de Italiâ," Fest. p. 26; Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17.—Hence, **Bruttianus,** a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, the Bruttiani:* "*Bruttianæ* parmæ dicebantur scuta, qu bus Bruttiani sunt usi," Fest. p. 26. —**C.** "BRUTTATES bilingues Ennius dixit, quod Brutti et Osce et Græce loqui soliti sint," Fest. p. 29.

1. **brūtus,** a, um, *adj.* [akin to βαρύς, and either cont. from barūtus which is obtained from it (cf. actutum, astutus, cinctutus, versutus, from actus, astus, cinctus, versus), or direct'y=βριθύς, heavy, weighty.]

I. Prop.: *Heavy, unwieldy, immovable* (rare): "*brutum* antiqui gravem dicebant," Fest. p. 26: pondus, *falling down with heavy weight,* Lucr. 6, 105: tellus, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 9 (cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 45: terra iners, Sen. Thyest. 1020: immota tellus: and Serv. Virg. Æ. 10, 102: terra semper immobilis. Unde Horatius, "*Et bruta tellus*"): corpora neque tam bruta quam terrea, neque tam levia quam ætheria, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47, 5.

II. Fig.: *Dull, stupid, insensible, irrational:* "*brutum* dicitur hebes et obtusum .... Pacuvius Hermiona: et obnoxium esse aut brutum aut elinguem putes," Non. 77, 31 *sq.*: **A.** Of persons: Fortunam insanam esse et cæcam et brutam perhibent philosophi, Pac. in Cic. Her. 2, 23, 36: quod bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Næv. Bell. Pun. 1, 4 (in Fest, s. v. SARDARE, p. 146 and 252): T. Manlius relegatus a patre ob adolescentiam brutam atque hebetem, Sen. Ben. 3, 37: homo, Lact. 7, 4, 12.—**B.** Of animals: *Unreasoning, irrational, brute* (so several times in Pliny the elder): animalium hoc maxime brutum (*sc.* sus), Pl. 8, 51, 77, § 207; id. 9, 29, 46 *fin.*; id. 11, 37, 70; id. 11, 39, 92.—**C.** Of things: bruta fulmina et vana, ut quæ nulla veniant ratione naturæ, *striking blindly,* as it were, Pl. 2, 43, 43 *fin.*: pira, *i. e. with a woolly covering, like the stupid sheep,* id. 15, 15, 16: scitum Cæsaris, *thoughtless, inconsiderate,* Prud. στεφ. 5, 66.— *Sup.* Jul. Valer. Res gestæ Alex. Magn. 3, 67.—Hence,

2. **Brūtus,** i, *m.* [1. brutus] Βροῦτος, *A Roman* cognomen.

I. L. Junius —, *The relative of Tarquinius Superbus, saved by his feigned stupidity* [hence the name] *and the deliverer of Rome from regal dominion,* Liv. 1, 56 *sq.*; Ov. F. 2, 717; 837; Virg. Æ. 6, 819, et sæp.—After him, Brutus was *the cognomen of the patrician* gens Junia.

II. From another plebeian gens Junia: **A.** M. Junius, *A son of Servilia, a sister of Cato Uticensis, and of M. Brutus* (not of Cæsar; v. Ellendt, C. Brut. p. CXXVII.: hence, "Καὶ σύ, τέκνον," Suet. Cæs. 82, is not to be forced), *an intimate friend of Cicero about the 21st year of his age* (cf. Ellendt, above cit.), *the murderer of Julius Cæsar,* Suet. Cæs. 80 *sq.*; id. Aug. 10; Vell. 2, 26 *sq.*; Tac. A. 1, 2; C. Phil. 1, 3; 4; id. 2, 12; 14; id. Fam. 3, 4; as a philos. and orator, C. Ac. 1, 3 *fin.*; id. Fin. 1, 3, 8; id. Tusc. 5, 1; id. Att. 12, 5; id. ib. 13, 8; Plut. Brut. 4; C. Or. 71; id. Brut. 5; 94; Quint. 10, 1, 123; Tac. Or. 17 *sq.*; 21; cf. Ellendt, above cit.; Meyer Frgmm. Oratt. 205. To him Cic. dedicated his treatises, Orator, Brutus, de Natura Deorum, de Fin. Bon. et Mal., and Tusc. Quæst.—Hence: **1. Brūtĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *pertaining to (M. Junius) Brutus:* castra, Vell. 2, 72: Cassianæque partes, id. 2, 74: bellum civile, Lact. 2, 7 *fin.*—**2. Brūtinus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *pertaining to Brutus (M. Junius):* consilia reipublicæ liberandæ, C. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 15.—**B.** D. Junius —, *A fellow-conspirator with the preceding,* Suet. Cæs. 80 *sq.*; id. Aug. 10; Vell. 2, 56 *sq.*; C. Phil. 3, 1, 4; id. Fam. 10, 10; id. ib. 11, 1; 21.—To these two Cicero's witticism has reference: quid ergo? Ista culpa Brutorum? Minime illorum quidem, sed aliorum brutorum, qui se cautos ac sapientes putant, C. Att. 14, 14, 2.

III. D. Junius Brutus Callaicus, *Consul with* P. Corn. Scipio Nasica Serapio A. U. C. 616, C. Brut. 28; id. Leg. 3, 9; id. Balb. 17; Vell. 2, 5.

IV. D. Junius Brutus Julianus, *Consul with* Mamercus Æmilius Lepidus A. U. C. 677, C. Brut. 47, 175; id. de Or. 2, 33; id. Att. 12, 22.

V. M. Junius Brutus, *The husband of Servilia, and father of the murderer of Cæsar, a distinguished lawyer,* C. Brut. 62 Ellendt.

†**brўa,** æ, *f.*=βρυά, *A shrub,* called also myrice and tamarice, Pl. 13, 21, 37.

†**brўon,** i, *n.*=βρύον, **A.** *Moss;* esp. the kind otherwise called sphagnos, Pl. 12, 23, 50.—**B.** *The grape-formed blossom of the silver poplar,* Pl. 12, 28, 61.—**C.** *A plant growing upon the sea-shore with leaves like lettuce,* Pl. 13, 25, 49; id. 27, 8, 33; id. 32, 9, 36.

†**brўōnĭa,** æ, *f.*=βρυωνία, *A wild vine, the bryony;* of two kinds: **A.** *The white,* Pl. 23, 1, 16; Scribon. Compos. 59. **B.** *The black,* Pl. 23, 1, 17; Col. 10, 270; App. Herb. 66.

†bu=βου, *A Greek prefix, which, in composition, expresses the idea of greatness, hugeness:* "Graeci assueti magnis et amplis rebus praeponere βου, a magnitudine scilicet bovis. Hac est, quod grandes pueri βουπαιδας appellant et mariscam ficum βούσυκον," Fest. p. 27; Var. R. R. 2, 5, 4.

‡ **bua,** æ, *f.* (BU, Fest. s. v. IBUFUM, p. 81), *The natural sound of infants when asking for drink,* as pappa for their food: Var. in Non. 81, 1 *sq.*; cf. vinibua.

būbālīnus, a, um, *adj.* [bubalus] *Pertaining to the African gazelle:* laridum, Valer. Imp. in Vop. Prob. 4.

†būbălion, ii, *n.*=βουβάλιον, *A wild cucumber,* App. Herb. 113.

†būbălus, i, *m.*=βούβαλος, *A kind of African stag or gazelle:* Pl. 8, 15, 15.—To the use of this word, for *urus,* censured by Pliny, is prob. to be referred, Mart. Spect. 23, 4.

Būbassus, i, *f.*, Βύβασσος, Steph., *A town in Caria,* Pl. 5, 28, 29.—Hence, **A. Būbassĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of Bubassus:* sinus, Mel. 1, 16, 2.—**B. Būbasis,** idis, *f. adj., Of Bubassus,* Ov. M. 9, 644.

Bubastis, is, *f.*, Βουβαστις, **I.** *A town in Egypt, on the Pelusian arm of the Nile* (now *Tell-Basta,* i. e. Hill of Bubastis, near the village Benalhassar), Mel. 1, 9, 9; cf. Mann. Afr. 1, p. 588.—Hence, **Bubastites nomos,** Βουβαστίτης νόμος Strab., Pl. 5, 9, 9, § 49. **II.** *The goddess Bubastis, who was worshipped there;* corresponding to Diana, Ov. M. 9, 691 (cf. Herod. 2, 137; 156).—Hence, **Bubastius,** a, um, *adj., Pertaining to Bubastis:* sacra, Gratian. Cyn. 42.

būbīle (access. form bovile, unus. acc. to Var. L. L. 8, 30, 117; although used by Cato, acc. to Charis. p. 81; and by Veg. 4, 1, 3), is, *n.* [bos] *A stall for oxen or neat cattle,* Cato, R. R. 4; Var. R. R. 1, 13, 1; Col. 1, 6, 4; Phaedr. 2, 8, 4.

būbilis, is, *m.* [id.]=bubile, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 18.

‡ **būbĭnare** (buv.), "est menstruo mulierum sanguine inquinare," Fest. p. 26: cf. Gloss. Isid.

‡ **būblēum,** i, *n.*, [Βύβλινος οἶνος, Hesiod. Op. 587 Gottl.] *A kind of wine,* Fest. p. 28.

1. **būbo,** ōnis, *m.* (*f.* only once Virg. Æ. 4, 462; cf. Non. 194, 1; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 89. Hence given erroneously by Prisc. p. 683 P. and Rhemn. Palæm. p. 1370 *fin.* ib. as *comm.*; cf. Serv. and Wagn. Virg. Æ. 1, 1.), [βύας, βύζα] *An owl, the horned owl* (Strix bubo, L.), whose cry was considered as ill-boding, Pl. 10, 12, 16; Virg. Æ. 4, 462: ignavus bubo, Ov. M. 5, 550: profanus, id. fb. 6, 432 (cf. the same, fb. 5, 543: profana avis): funereus, id. fb. 10, 453: Stygius (since Ascalaphus, son of Acheron or Styx, was changed to an owl; v. Ascalaphus), id. fb. 15, 791: rauci, id. Am. 1, 12, 19: bubone sinistro, Luc. 5, 396: trepidus, id. 6, 689: maestus, Sen. Med. 734: luctifer, id. Herc. Fur. 687: infaustus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 407.

2. **būbo,** *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [onomatop] *Of a bittern: to cry,* Auct. Carm. Philom. 42; dub. al. buto.

Bubōna, æ, *f.* [bos] *The protecting goddess of cattle among the Romans:* Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 34.

† būbōnium, ii, *n.*=βουβώνιον, *A plant useful against swellings in the groin,* also called aster Atticus: Pl. 27, 5, 19, § 36.

bubsequa, æ, *m.* [bos; sequor] *A neatherd, herdsman* (post-class.): App. M. 8, p. 201, 15: Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

‡ **bubulcārius,** βοώτης, *A ploughman* (=bubulcus): Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bubulcito, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* and **bubulcitor,** *no perf.,* āri, 1. *v. dep.* [bubulcus] *(To act as a bubulcus:* hence) **A.** *To keep, feed,* or *drive oxen.*—**1.** Form.: *bubulcito:* bubulcitare, App. Flor. p. 314, 15 Elm.—**2.** Form.: *bubulcitor:* bubulcitarier, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 50.—**B.** *To bawl or shout out as a bubulcus:* Var. ap. Non. 79, 29.

1. **bubulcus,** i, *m.* [bubalus] *(One pertaining to oxen;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *One who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman*=arator (so most freq. in the Script. Rerr. Rustt.): Var. R. R. 2 prooem. § 4 *sq.*; Juv. 11, 151; cf. Col. 1, 6, 8; id. 1, 9, 2; id. 2, 2, 25; id. 2, 5, 2; id. 2, 12, 1 *sq.*; C. de Div. 1, 27 *fin.*; Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30; Juv. 7, 116.

II. Esp.: *A herdsman* (post-Aug.): Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 6.

2. **Bubulcus,** i, *m.*, A cognomen *of several persons in the* gens Junia: Liv. 9, 20; id. 27, 6; Pl. 18, 3, 3, § 10.

būbŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [bos] An access. form for bubulus, *Of cattle, oxen* (but only in Veget.): stercus, Veg. 1, 13, 3: fimum, id. 3, 28 *fin.*: sevum, id. 4, 3, 2: urina, id. 4, 17.

būbŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [akin to bubo] *To hoot or screech like the owl:* Auct. Carm. Phil. 37, § 10.

būbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [bos] **I.** Prop.: *Of neat cattle or oxen* (class.: the post-Aug. form bubulinus, v. h. v.): cori, *thongs, straps of ox-hide,* Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 11; and humorously, cottabi, *the snapping of such ox-thongs* (cf. cottabus), id. Trin. 4, 4, 4 Lind.; so also, monimenta, *for lashes,* id. Stich. 1, 2, 6, and exuviæ, id. Most. 4, 1, 26: pecus, *neat cattle,* Var. R. R. 2, 1, 13: armentum, Col. 1, præf. § 26: fimum, Cato R. R. 40, 2; Liv. 38, 18: utres, Pl. 6, 29, 34, § 176: lac, *cow's milk,* id. 11, 41, 96: caseus, Suet. Aug. 76: cornu, Pl. 13, 23, 51; used esp. freq. in medicine, Cels. 5, 22, 2; id. 5, 25, 4; Veg. 6, 27, 6, et al.: caro, *the flesh of neat cattle, beef,* Pl. 28, 10, 43 *sq.*—As *Subst.:* **bubula,** æ, *f.* (sc. caro), *The flesh of neat cattle, beef:* Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 4; id. Curc. 2, 3, 88; Cels. 2, 24; Apic. 8, 5: jus bubulæ, Scrib. Comp. 188 *sq.* **II.** Meton.: Lingua, *a plant,* also called buglossa, *ox-tongue,* Cato R. R. 40 *fin.*; Pl. 17, 14, 24.

būcæda, æ, *m.* [bos-cædo] *One who is whipped with thongs of ox-hide* (cf. bos and bubulus): Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 1.

† **būcardĭa,** æ, *f.* = βουκαρδία (ox heart), *A precious stone, otherwise unknown,* prps. *a kind of turquoise,* Pl. 37, 10, 55.

bucca, æ, *f.* [akin to βύζω, βυκάνη: v. Passow, under βύω] **I.** Prop.: *The cheek* (inflated or filled out in speaking, eating, *etc.*) (diff. from *genæ,* the mere sides of the face, the cheeks) (mostly in plur.; class.): **A.** Of men: buccam implere, Cato in Gell. 2, 22, 29: sufflare buccas, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 42: inflare buccas, id. ib. 5, 6, 7: rumpere buccas, Pers. 5, 13: sufflare buccis, Mart. 3, 17.—In violent anger (cf. in Gr. φυσᾶν τὰς γνάθους, δεινὰ φυσᾶν, *etc.*): quin illis Juppiter ambas Iratus buccas inflet, *etc.*, *Hor. S. 1, 1, 21: pictus Gallus .... distortus, ejecta lingua, buccis fluentibus, C. de Or. 2, 66, 266: fluentes cerussataque bucca, id. Pis. 11, 25; cf. concerning cerussatæ: purpurissatæ, *rouged,* Plaut. True. 2, 2, 35.—In blowing the fire: bucca foculum excitat, Juv. 3, 262, et al. — **B.** Of frogs: Pl. 11, 45, 65, § 173.—**Prov.:** Dicere (scribere) quod or quidquid in buccam venit, *To speak (write) whatever comes uppermost:* C. Att. 1, 13 *fin.*; id. ib. 7, 10 *fin.*; id. ib. 14, 7 *fin.*; Mart. 12, 24, 5. Also, elliptically: garrimus quidquid in buccam, C. Att. 12, 1 *fin.*

II. Meton.: **A.** *One who fills his cheeks in speaking, a declaimer, bawler:* Juv. 3, 34. Hence also, of babbling orators, babblers: Curtius et Matho bucca, Juv. 11, 34 ("*Jactatriculi,* qui tantum buccas inflant et nihil dicunt," Schol.; cf. also Mart. 1, 42, 13: bucca loquax vetuli cinædi, and Petr. S. 43, 3: homo duræ buccæ).—**B.** *One who stuffs out his cheeks in eating, a parasite:* Petr. S. 64, 12.—**C.** *A mouthful:* bucca panis, Petr. S. 44, 2: so, Mart. 7, 20, 8; 10, 5, 5.—**D.** *A cavity of the knee-joint:* in ipsa genu utriusque commissura, dextra lævaque, a priore parte gemina quædam buccarum inanitas inest, qua perfossa, cui jugulo, spiritus fugit, Pl. 11, 45, 103.

buccĕa, æ, *f.* [bucca, *no.* II. C.] *A morsel, mouthful:* Augustus in Suet. Aug. 76 *fin.*

buccella, æ, *f. dim.* [bucca; cf. buccea] **I.** Prop.: *A small mouthful, morsel:* Mart. 6, 75, 3. **II.** Meton.: *A little bread divided among the poor:* Cod. Theod. 14, 17, 5; cf. Salmas. Vop. Aur. 35.

buccellāris, e, *adj.* [buccellatum] *sc.* farina, *Meal ground from biscuit:* Pl. Valer. 1, 6.—As *Subst.:* **buccellare,** is, *n., A cooking utensil:* Marc. Emp. 23 (others; bucculari, from buccula, in the same signif.).

buccellātum, i, *n.* [buccella] *Soldiers' biscuit:* Amm. 17, 8; Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 6; 5, 2.

buccĭna, buccĭnator, buccĭno, and **buccĭnum** ‡ v. bucina, *etc.*

bucco, ōnis, *m.* [bucca; hence, lit., one who has distended cheeks] *A babbler, blockhead, fool* (very rare): "*bucco* garrulus, quod ceteros oris loquacitate, non sensu exsuperat," Isid. Orig. 10, 30: Stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2: macci et buccones, App. Apol. p. 325, 30.

buccŏnĭātis vitis, *A species of vine in Thurium, the fruit of which is not gathered until after the first frost,* Pl. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

buccŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [bucca] **I.** Prop.: *A cheek, a mouth:* Suet. Galb. 4: pressa Cupidinis buccula, App. M. 6, p. 182, 17; ib. 3, p. 137, 40; Arn. 2, p. 73. **II.** Meton.: Milit. *t. t.*: **A.** *That part of a helmet which covers the mouth and cheeks, the beaver* or *cheek-piece,* παραγναθίς: bucculas tergere, Liv. 44, 34; Juv. 10, 134.—**B.** Bucculæ, *Two cheeks, forming a groove in the catapulta, in which the missile was placed:* Vitr. 10, 15.

buccularius, i, *m.* [buccula] *A maker of* bucculæ: Aurel. Arcad. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

buccŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [buccula, *no.* I.] *Having full cheeks or a large mouth:* Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 54.

Būcĕphălas, æ (**-lus,** i, Pl. 8, 42, 64; Fest. p. 27; Bucephala, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 3, 11), *m.*, Βουκέφαλας (Macedon=Βουκέφαλος) (that which is marked with the figure of a bullock's head—βοῦς, κεφαλή,—or so called from the breadth of its forehead), *The horse of Alexander the Great:* Curt. 6, 5, 18; Gell. 5, 2.—Hence,

Būcĕphăla, orum, n., Pl. 6, 20, 23; or **-on,** i, n., Curt. 9, 3, 23; Gell. 5, 2, 5: or **-ia,** æ, *f.*, or **-ē,** es, *f.*, Just. 12, 8; or **-a,** æ, *f.*, Solin. 45, 9, *A town in India, on the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, and named after his horse.*

† **bucĕras,** ātis, *n.*=βούκερας, *A plant,* = fenum Græcum, *Fenugreek,* Pl. 24, 19, 120.

bucerius, a, um, *adj.*, v. the follg.

† **bucĕrus** (būcĕrus, Lucr. 2, 662), a, um, *adj.*=βούκερως, *Having the horns of a bullock, ox-horned* (prps. only in the follg. exs.): "*bucerum* pecus de bubus dicimus," Fest. p. 26: bucera secta, *the race of horned cattle,* Lucr. 5, 864; so also, id. 6, 1236; imitated by Ovid: armenta, Ov. M. 6, 395: greges, Lucr. 2, 663 (quoted by Non. 80, 27, and 208, 21).

bucētum, i, *n.* [bos] *A pasture for cattle, cow-pasture* (very rare): Luc. 9, 185; Gell. 11, 1, 1.

‡ **būcina** (and in good MSS. and inscriptions buccina; cf. Drak. Liv. 7, 35; Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 402), æ, *f.*=βυκάνη, *A crooked horn or trumpet* (while *tuba* is usually the straight trumpet; cf. Veg. Mil. 3, 5 Stewech.):

I. Prop.: **A.** *A shepherd's horn:* Var. R. R. 2, 4, 20: bucina inflata, id. fb. 3, 13, 1; Col. 6, 24, 3; Prop. 4, 10, 39 Broukh.—**B.** *A war-trumpet:* bello dat signum rauca cruentum Bucina, Virg. Æ. 11, 475. In gen. as a signal employed in changing the four night-watches, and for waking the soldiers: te galloram illum bucinarum cantus evsuscitat, C. Mur. 9, 22: ubi secundæ vigiliæ bucina datum signum esset, Liv. 7, 35: Prop. 4, 4, 75.—**C.** Also used for other purposes. Thus, in early ages, for calling together assemblies of the people: bucina cogebat priscos ad verba Quirites, Prop. 4, 1, 13 Kuin.—For indicating the hours of the day (which by it were divided into four parts): Sen. Thyest. 793; cf. buccino.—**D.** *A kind of circular, winding shell on which Triton*

blew, Triton's shell: Ov. M. 1, 335 and 337; cf. bucinator. **II.** Fig.: bucina famæ, *trumpet*, Juv. 14, 152; cf. bucinator, *no.* II. **III.** Meton.: Milit. *t. t.: A watch:* ut ad tertiam bucinam præsto essent, Liv. 26, 15.—Also at the end of the evening meal the bucina was blown: Tac. A. 15, 30 Lips. and Gron.

būcĭnātor (bucc-), ōris, *m.* [bucino] **I.** Prop.: *One who blows the* bucina, *a trumpeter:* Cæs. B. C. 2, 35 *fin.*; Petr. S. 26. **II.** Fig. (cf. bucina, *no.* II.): *One who trumpets forth, blazes abroad:* bucinator existimationis meæ, C. Fil. ap. C. Fam. 16, 21, 2.

būcĭno (bucc-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [bucina] *To blow the* bucina, *to give a signal with the trumpet:* quum bucinatum est, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 20; Sen. Contr. 3 præf.: Triton concha sonaci leniter bucinat, App. M. 4, p. 157, 3; cf. bucina, *no.* I. D.

būcĭnum (bucc-), i, *n.* [id.] **A.** *The sound* or *blast of a trumpet:* Pl. 9, 33, 52, § 103; id. 11, 10, 10, § 20.—**B.** *A shell-fish used in dyeing purple, a sea-trumpet:* Pl. 9, 36, 61 *sq.*

būcĭnus (bucc-), i, *m.* [id.] =bucinator, *A trumpeter:* Of the cock: Petr. S. 74.

†**būcŏlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*=βουκολικός, **I.** Gen.: *Pertaining to shepherds, pastoral, bucolic:* Bucolicon poema, *Virgil's pastoral poems, Bucolics*, Col. 7, 10 *fin.*, and Bucolica, orum, *n.*=τὰ Βουκολικά, *Bucolics*, Ov. Tr. 2, 538: Bucolica Theocriti et Virgilii, Gell. 9, 9, 4; cf. Serv. Virg. E. 1. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Bucolice tome=βουκολικῇ τομῇ, in metre, *when the fourth foot of a hexameter is a dactyl, and ends a word* (e. g. Ecl. 3, 1: Dic mihi, Damœta, cujum pecus? an Meliboei?), Aus. Ep. 4, 88.—**B.** *A species of* panaces, Pl. 25, 4, 11.—As *Subst.*: **Bucolici**, orum, *m., A class of Egyptian soldiers, so called from their quarters*, Bucolica, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 21.

†**būcrānium**, ii, *n.*=βουκράνιον, *A plant like a bullock's head in shape*, App. Herb. 86.

būcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [bos] **I.** Prop.: *A young cow, a heifer:* Virg. G. 1, 375; id. ib. 4, 11; id. E. 8, 86. **II.** Meton.: As a work of art: *The cow of brass at Athens*, the work of Myron, was esp. distinguished, C. 2 Verr. 4, 60; 135; id. Div. 1, 24; cf. Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 57.

būcŭlus, i, *m., dim.* [id.] *A young bullock, a steer*, Col. 6, 2, 4.

būfălus, i, *m.* [prob. bubalus] *A buffalo*; Venant. 7, 4, 21.

būfo, ōnis, *m. A toad:* Virg. G. 1, 184.

būgillo, ōnis, *m. A plant*, called also Ajuga reptans, Marc. Emp. 8.

†**būglossa** (būglossa, Æm. Mac. de Buglossa, 1 and 10), æ (buglossos, i, Pl. 25, 8, 40), *f.*=βούγλωσσος, *Ox-tongue, bugloss, an herb*, App. Herb. 11; Seren. Sam. 424.

†**būgŏnĭa**, æ, *f.*=βουγονία, *The generating of bees from the putrid carcasses of cattle, the title of a work of Archelaus*, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 5.

†**būlăpathum**, i. *n.*=βουλάπαθον, *The herb patience*, Pl. 20, 21, 86.

bulbācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [bulbus] *Bulbaceous, bulbous:* hyacinthi radix, Pl. 21, 26, 97.

†**bulbīne**, es, *f.*=βολβίνη, *A kind of bulbous plant*, Pl. 20, 9, 41; id. 19, 5, 30.

bulbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bulbus] *Bulbous:* radix, Pl. 21, 21, 90; id. 21, 17, 66.

bulbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small bulb*, Pall. 3, 21 *fin.*

bulbus, i, *m.* [βολβός] **I.** Gen.: *A bulb, bulbous root* (tulips, hyacinths, lilies, *etc.*): Pl. 19, 4, 21; cf. Cels. 2, 18; Pl. 17, 20, 33; id. 21, 5, 11; id. 22, 22, 32. **II.** Esp.: *An onion*; of its several kinds the Megarean was best known, Cato R. R. 8, 2; Ov. Rem. Am. 797; Col. 10, 106; id. 4, 32, 2; Pl. 19, 5, 30: in Apic. 8, 7, and in Edict. Diocl. p. 16, called bulbus fabrilis.

†**būle**, es, *f.*=βουλή, *The* (*Greek*) *deliberative assembly, the senate:* Pl. Ep. ad Traj. 85, 1; id. ib. 111; id. ib. 113; id. ib. 117.

†**būleuta**, æ, *m.*=βουλευτής, *One who sits in council, a senator:* Pl. Ep. ad Traj. 48, 5; id. ib. 113, 3; id. ib. 115, 3; Spart. Sever. 17.

†**būleutērĭum (-on)**, ii, *n.*=βουλευτήριον, *The place where the Greek senate assembled, the senate-house:* in curia Syracusis, quem locum illi buleuterium nomine appellant, C. 2 Verr. 2, 21, 50 (in Orell. as Gr. word); Pl. 36, 15, 23.

††**bulga**, æ, *f.* [a Gallic word; now *bougette*] **I.** Prop.: *A leathern knapsack, bag:* "*Bulgas* Galli sacculos scorteos appellant," Fest. p. 28: "bulga est folliculus omnis, quam et cruminam veteres appellarunt; et est sacculus ad brachium pendens," Lucil. in Non.; Var. in Non. 78, 2 *sq.*—Hence, **II.** Meton.: Facetè, *The womb:* Lucil. in Non. 78, 14.

būlīmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [bulimus] *To suffer from bulimy:* quum bulimaverit (equus), Pelagon. Vet. 10.

būlīmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Affected with bulimy:* utilissimum est bulimoso (*sc.* equo) succurrere, Pelagon. Vet. 10.

†**būlīmus**, i, *m.*=βούλιμος, *Extreme hunger, bulimy;* hence also, *weakness of the stomach, fainting, swoon:* Fest. p. 27; Gell. 16, 3, 9; cf. bu; Veg. 5, 34; id. 5, 37 (in Var. 2, 5, 4, written as Greek).

bulla, æ, *f.* [bullo] (*That which bubbles up*, and becomes round; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *A water bubble, bubble:* perlucida, Ov. M. 10, 734: crassior, Mart. 8, 33, 18; Pl. 31, 2, 8, § 12; App. M. 4, p. 145, 7.—**2.** *Any thing else rounded by art, a boss, stud*, etc.: **a.** upon a door: bullas aureas ex valvis, auferre, C. 2 Verr. 4, 56, 124. (By such door-studs fortunate or unfortunate days were designated: Petr. S. 30, 4.)—**b.** upon a girdle: notis fulserunt cingula bullis Pallantis pueri, Virg. Æ. 12, 942; so, id. ib. 9, 359.—**3.** *The head of a pin in the water-clock*, Vitr. 9, 6.

B. Esp.: *A small ornament, usually in the shape of a heart, worn upon the neck (mostly of gold)*, originally worn by Roman conquerors, in imitation of the Tuscan kings and Lucumones (Plut. Romul. 25; Fest. s. v. SARDI, p. 252); but in the more brilliant era of the Romans, worn by noble youth, C. 2 Verr. 1, 58, 152 (cf. Ascon. in h. l., acc. to whom such bullæ of leather were hung upon the necks of the children of freedmen); laid aside when they arrived at maturity, and consecrated to the Lares, Pers. 5, 30; Petr. S. 60, 8; acc. to Pl. 33, 1, 4, first hung by Tarquinius Priscus upon the neck of his son; cf. also Macr. S. 1, 6. As an Etruscan custom: Juv. 5, 165. Cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 374 *sq.*—Hence the phrase, bulla dignus, for *childish:* Juv. 13, 33.—As an ornament upon the forehead of a hart, Ov. M. 10, 114.

II. Fig. (acc. to I. A. 1.): Of any thing fleeting, transitory, vain; *A bubble:* si est homo bulla, eo magis senex, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 1; Petr. S. 42, 4.

bullātus, a, um, *adj.* [bulla] (*Provided with a* bulla; hence) **A.** (acc. to bulla, *no.* I. A. 1.) (Prop.: *Having a water-bubble*; Fig.) *Quickly passing*; or, acc. to some, *Inflated, bombastic*: Pers. 5, 19.—**B.** (acc. to bulla, *no.* I. A. 2.): **1.** Prop.: *Having a boss, stud*, etc.: cingulum, Var. L. L. 5, 24, 33.—**2.** Meton.: Of the heavens: *Studded with stars:* æther, Fulg. Mythol. 1.—**C.** (acc. to bulla, *no.* I. B.): *Wearing a* bulla about the neck: puer, Scip. Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10: statua, *i. e. of a child*, Val. Max. 3, 1, 3: heres, *i. e. still a child*, Juv. 14, 5.

Bullidenses, -ienses, -ini, and **-iones**, v. Byllis.

bullio, īre, v. bullo.

1. bullītus, ūs, *m.* [bullio] *The bubbling, gushing up of water:* aquæ, Vitr. 8, 3.

2. bullītus, a, um, *P.* of bullio.

bullo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.*; **bullio**, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* [onomatop. like our "bubble,"] *To be in bubbling motion, to be in a state of ebullition, to bubble.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Form *bullo:* are; ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducito, Cato R. R. 105; so, Cels. 2, 7; Pl. 9, 7, 6; id. 18, 31, 74.—**B.** Form *bullio:* bullientes fontes, Vitr. 8, 3; Cels. 5, 19 *fin.*; Pers. 3, 34. As *v. a.* in *part. pass.*: Ammoniacum cum vino et melle mittis in ollam, et bullita (*sodden*, i. e. *half-cooked*) atteres, dabisque ad bibendum, Veget. 2, 17 *fin.* (1, 45 *fin.*) **II.** Fig.: indignatione, *To boil with rage, be in a passion*, App. M. 10, p. 250, 34.

bullŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [bulla] **A.** *A watery vesicle:* Cels. 2, 5 *fin.*; so, id. 5, 28, *no.* 17.—**B.** *A small neck ornament* (bulla): Hier. Issi. 2, 3, 18.

būmammus, a, um, *adj.* [bumamma, having large breasts] Of the vine: *With large clusters:* uva, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 4; v. the folg.

†**būmastus**, i (bumasta, æ, Edict. Diocl. p. 18), *f.*=βούμαστος, *sc.* ἄμπελος (having large breasts; cf. the preced.), *A species of grape with large clusters*, Virg. G. 2, 102 Serv.; id. Cul. 405; Col. 3, 2, 1; cf. Pl. 14, 1, 3.

†**būmēlĭa**, æ, *f.*=βουμελία, *A kind of ash-tree*, Pl. 16, 13, 24.

†**būnĭas**, ădis, *f.*=βουνιάς, *A kind of Swedish turnip*, Col. 10, 422; Pl. 20, 4, 11. Another kind is called **būnĭon**, ii, *n.*=βούνιον, Pl. l. l.

būnītes, æ, *m.* [id.] *A liquor prepared from the* bunias, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 4, 3, 52.

būpæda, æ, *m.* [βούπαις] *A great fat boy*, Capell. 1, 12.

Būpălus, i, *m.*, Βούπαλος, *A statuary of Chios, who represented and exposed the deformed poet Hipponax, but in turn was severely satirized by him in his poems*, Hor. Epod. 6, 14; cf. Pl. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 2.

†**būphthalmos**, i, *m.*=βούφθαλμος, **A.** *Ox-eye, a plant*, Pl. 25, 8, 42; Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 93.—**B.** *A species of* Aizoon majus, *house-leek*, Pl. 25, 13, 102.

†**būpleuron**, i, *n.*=βούπλευρον, *An umbelliferous plant, hare's ear* (Bupleurum Baldense, Host.), Pl. 22, 22, 35.

†**būprestis**, is, *f.*=βούπρηστις (πρήθω, to swell up), **A.** *A venomous beetle, whose sting caused a swelling in horned cattle*, Pl. 30, 4, 10; id. 31, 10, 46, *no.* 4; Veg. 5, 14, 10; id. 5, 77, 1 Schneid. *N. cr.*; Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 5.—**B.** *A kind of vegetable*, Pl. 22, 22, 36.

bura, æ, v. buris.

††**burdo**, ōnis, *m.*=פֶּרֶד, *A mule* (*the offspring of a horse and she-ass*, while *mulus* is the offspring of an ass and a mare; v. Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 61), esp. used for carrying litters: Ulp. Dig. 32, 49: onus duorum burdonum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 5, 17: burdonem sonipes generat commixtus asellæ, Epigr. in Anthol. Lat. 2, 453 Burm.

burdōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [burdo] *A mule driver*, Edict. Diocl. p. 19.

burdunculus, i, *m., A plant*, prps. *borage*, Marc. Emp. 5.

burgārii, ōrum, *m.* [burgus] *Inhabitants of a castle, defenders of the boundaries* (late Lat.), Cod. Theod. 7, 14; cf. Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 28.

††**burgus**, i, *m.* [a Germ. word] *A castle, fort, fortress* (post-class.): "castellum parvulum, quem *burgum* vocant," Veg. Mil. 4, 10: "crebra per limites habitacula constituta *burgos* vulgo vocant," Isid. Orig. 9, 2, 99; id. ib. 9, 4, 28; Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2.

Burgundĭa, æ, *f. Burgundy*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 46.

Burgundĭo, ōnis, *m., A man of Burgundy:* Burgundio trux, Sid. Carm. 2, 734. In plur.: Isid. Orig. 9, 4; Oros. 7, 32; Burgundionum incursio, Cassiod. Var. 12, 28.

Buri or **Burii**, ōrum, *m.*, Βουροί, *A German people in the neighbourhood of the Marcomanni and Quadi*, Tac. G. 43; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 376 *sq.*

būris, is, *m.* (**bura**, æ, *f.*, Var. R. R. 1, 19, 2) [acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 1, 170; cf. also Isid. Orig. 20, 14, 2, contr. from βοῦς οὐρά, ox-tail] *The curved hinder part of a plough, its crooked timber:* Var. in Serv. l. l. *Acc.* burim, Virg. G. 1, 170 Serv and Voss; Var. R. R. 1, 19, 2.

burlus, ii, *m. A species of animal otherwise unknown:* Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 3, 31.

‡burra, æ, *f.*, " burrum dicebant antiqui, quod nunc dicimus rufum; unde rustici *burram* appellant buculam, quæ rostrum habet rufum," Fest. p. 26.

burræ, arum, *f. Trifles, silly stuff, nonsense* (post-class.): burras quisquilias, ineptiasque, *etc.*, Aus. præf. ad Latin. Pacat. 3.

‡burrānĭca potio [burrus] *A drink composed of milk and must*, so called on account of its red colour, Fest. p. 30.

‡burrānĭcum, i, *n.* [prob. from the preced.] *A kind of vessel*, Fest. p. 29.

burrhĭnon, i, *n.* [βοῦς-ῥὶν] *A plant, ox-nose*, App. Herb. 88.

burrĭcus or **būrĭcus**, i, *m.* [burrus] *An inferior kind of horse*: prps. *a mule*: Veg. 6, 2, 2; Paul. Nol. Ep. 29; cf. Schneid. Var. R. R. 2, 8, 1. (Hence, Fr. *bourrique.*)

1. **‡burrus**, a, um, *adj.*, [πυῤῥός] An old word=rufus, rubens, *Red*, Fest. p. 28.

2. **Burrus**, v. Pyrrhus.

†būsĕlĭnum, i, *n.*=βουσέλινον, *A plant, ox-parsley*, Pl. 20, 12, 47.

busequa, v. bubsequa.

Būsīris, ĭdis, βούσιρις, **I.** *m., A king of Egypt, who sacrificed strangers, and was himself slain by Hercules*, Virg. G. 3, 5 Serv. *Acc.* Busirin, Ov. M. 9, 183; id. A. A. 1, 649. (Busirim, Amm. 28, 1, 46.) **II.** *f. A considerable town in Lower Egypt, with a temple of Isis* (now *Abusir*), Pl. 5, 10, 11; cf. Mann. Afr. 1, p. 574 *sq.*

‡bustar, aris, *n.* [bustum] *A place where dead bodies were burned*, Charis. p. 25 P.

bustĭcōtum, i, *n.* Post-class. for bustum, Arn. 1, p. 24; 7, p. 222.

bustirāpus, i, *m.* [bustum-rapio] *A robber of tombs*, a term of reproach: impudice, sceleste, verbero, bustirape, furcifer, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 127.

bustŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bustum] *Of or pertaining to the place where dead bodies were burned*; **gladiator**, *that fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead*, C. Pis. 9; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 10, 519 (Cicero, in the passage cited, thus calls Clodius, on account of a tumult which he caused at the funeral celebrated by the brother of Cicero, in honour of Marius); **mœcha**, *she who prostitutes herself among tombs*, Mart. 3, 93, 15: altare, *upon which men were offered*, Tert. Pall. 4.—As *Subst.*: **bustuarius**, i, *m., One who has the charge of burning corpses*, Amm. 28, 1.

bustum, i, *n.* [BURO=uro, whence also comburo, v. the letter B] orig. *The place at which a dead body was burned and buried*; later also, gen., for *a tomb*: bustum proprio dicitur locus, in quo mortuus est combustus et sepultus.... ubi vero combustus quis tantummodo, alibi vero est sepultus, is locus ab urendo ustrina vocatur; sed modo busta sepulchra appellamus," Fest. p. 26.

I. Prop.: *The place of burning and burying*: Lucr. 3, 919; Stat. S. 5, 1, 226.

II. Meton.: **A. 1.** Gen. (*The hillock raised over the ashes of a burned corpse*; hence): *A tomb* (most. freq. in the poets): in busto Achilli, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 14: si quis bustum (nam id puto appellari τύμβον) violarit, Solon in C. Leg. 2, 25; C. Tusc. 5, 35, 101; Cat. 64, 363; Virg. Æ. 11, 850; id. ib. 12, 863; Hor. Od. 3, 3, 40; Prop. 3, 6, 29; id. 1, 19, 21; id. 2, 13, 33; Ov. M. 4, 88; id. ib. 13, 452, et al.; Suet. Cæs. 84; id. Ner. 33; 38.—**2.** Esp.: Busta Gallica, *A place in Rome, so called from the Gauls who were burned and buried there*, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43; Liv. 5, 48; id. 22, 14.—**B.** *The burned body itself, the ashes*: exsena sepulchri Busta jacere reor, Stat. Th. 12, 248.—**C.** Of things which devour or destroy: **1.** *Of the maw of an animal that eats men*: viva videns vivo sepeliri viscera busto, *seeing the living body inclosed in the living grave*, Lucr. 5, 991.—**2.** So, also, Ovid makes Tereus, who devoured his son, call himself his grave: flet modo seque vocat bustum miserabile nati, Ov. M. 6, 665.—**D.** Of *a battle-field*: civilia busta Philippi, Prop. 2, 1, 27 Kuin.

III. Fig.: Cicero sarcastically calls *one who violated the laws*, bustum legum omnium ac religionum, C. Pis. 5, 11: and bustum reipublicæ, ib. 4 *fin.*

būtĕo, ōnis, *m. A kind of falcon* or *hawk*, Pl. 10, 8, 9; id. 11, 48, 110; Arn. 7, p. 230; Fest. p. 27; giving auguries by its flight, v. ales, *no.* II. A. 2.

Būtes, æ, *m.*, Βούτης, **I.** *Son of Amicus, king of the Bebrycians, slain by Dares at the tomb of Hector*, Virg. Æ. 5, 372. **II.** *An Argonaut, the son of Teleon and Zeuxippe*, Hyg. Fab. 14. **III.** *Son of the Athenian Pallas, sent with Cephalus to Æacus*, Ov. M. 7, 500. **IV.** *An armour-bearer of Anchises*, Virg. Æ. 9, 647. **V.** *A Trojan*, id. ib. 11, 690.

Būthrōtum, i, *n.* (**Buthrotos**, i, *f.* Ov. M. 13, 721), Βουθρωτόν and Βουθρωτός, *A maritime town of Epirus* (now *Butrinto*), Pl. 4, 1, 1.—Hence, **Buthrōtius**, a, um, *adj. Of Buthrotum*: ager, causa, C. Att. 16, 16, A.—As *Subst.*: **Buthrotii**, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Buthrotum*, id. ib.

†būthȳsĭa, æ, *f.*=βουθυσία, *A sacrifice of oxen*: Suet. Ner. 12 *fin.*

Būtĭcus, a, um, *adj., Butic or of Butos, a town in Lower Egypt*: linum Pl. 19, 1, 2, § 14; cf. id. 5, 10, 10.

1. **būtio**, ōnis, *m. A bittern*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 42.

2. **butio**, ire, 4, *v. n.*=2. bubo.

būtŭbatta = nugatoria, *Trifles, worthless things*, Næv. in Fest. p. 29; cf. Comment. p. 351 *sq.*

būtyr, syncopated form of butyrum; omnia sumendo, hic, olus, ova, butyr, Venant. Carm. 11, 23.

†būtȳrum (ŭ, Sid. Carm. 12, 7; bŭtȳron, Æm. Mac. de Herb. c. de ruta, buturum, Edict. Diocl. p. 15), i, *n.*=βούτυρον, *Butter*, Cels. 4, 15; 18; id. 5, 26, *no.* 30; Col. 6, 12, 5; Pl. 11, 41, 96 *fin.*; id. 28, 9, 35.

buxans, antis, *adj.* [buxus] *Of the colour of box-wood*: pallor, App. M. 8, p. 211, 5.

Buxentum, i, *f.*, Πυξοῦς, *A town in Lucania, of Greek origin, colonized by the Romans after the second Punic war* (now *Policastro*), Vell. 1, 15, 3; Liv. 34, 45; id. 39, 23; Mel. 2, 4, 9; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 137 *sq.*—Hence, **A. Buxentīnus**, a, um, *adj. Of Buxentum*: ager, Frontin. de Colon. p. 99.—**B. Buxentius**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: pubes, Sil. 8, 585.

buxētum, i, *n.* [buxus] *A plantation of box-wood*: Mart. 2, 14, 15: tonsile, id. 3, 58, 3.

buxĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ib.] **A.** *Of* or *pertaining to the box-wood tree, made of box-wood, box-wood*: luci, Sol. 52: forma, Col. 7, 8, 7: mola, Petr. S. 74, 5.—**B.** *Of the colour of box-wood*: rostrum, Var. in Non. 460, 8: dentes, Mart. 2, 41, 7: anuli, prps. ironic. for *spurious* (on account of the paleness of box-wood), Petr. S. 58, 10; cf. pallor, App. M. 1, p. 110, 39: luror, id. ib. 9, p. 231, 4.

buxĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [buxus-fero] *Bearing box-trees*: Cyturus, Cat. 4, 13.

buxōsus, a, um, *adj.* [buxus] *Like box-wood*: xylobalsamum, Pl. 12, 25, 54, § 118.

buxum, i, v. buxus.

†buxus, i, *f.* (**buxum**, i, *n.*, Enn. Ann. 7, 24, in Phylarx. Virg. G. 2, 449; Virg. G. 2, 449; id. Æ. 7, 282; Prop. 4, 8, 42; Stat. Th. 7, 171; Sen. Agam. 688; Pl. 16, 43, 84, § 240; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 619) = πύξος (cf. Prisc. p. 549.)

I. Prop.: *The pale, ever-green box-tree*: Enn. in Phylarg. l. l.; buxus densa foliis, Ov. A. A. 3, 691: crispata, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 110: horrida, id. ib. 268: perpetuo virens, Ov. M. 10, 97: ora buxo pallidiora, id. ib. 4, 134: buxoque simillimus pallor, id. ib. 11, 417. (Its natural history is in Pliny, 16, 16, 28.)

II. Meton.: **A.** *Box-wood*: Pl. 16, 43, 84: torno rasile buxum, Virg. G. 2, 449: multifori tibia buxi (i. e. e buxo), Ov. M. 12, 158.—**B.** For *Objects made of box-wood* (cf. Pl. 16, 36, 66): **1.** *very freq.*: *A pipe* or *flute*: tympana vos buxusque vocant Berecyntia, Virg. Æ. 9, 619; Prop. 4, 8, 42; Ov. M. 4, 30; id. ib. 14, 537; Stat. Th. 2, 77; id. ib. 7, 171; id. ib. 9, 480; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 286; id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 209; id. ib. 3, 130.—**2.** *A top*: volubile buxum, Virg. Æ. 7, 382; Pers. 3, 51.—**3.** *A comb*: crines depectere buxo, Ov. F. 6, 229; Juv. 14, 194.—**4.** *A writing-tablet* (cf. abies, *no.* II.; 1. acer, *no.* II.): Prop. 3, 33, 8 Kuin.

Būzўges, æ, *m.*, Βουζύγης, *An ancient Athenian hero, the inventor of the plough and ploughing with oxen*=Triptolemus and Epimenides, Pl. 7, 56, 57, § 200; cf. Var. R. R. 2, 5, 4; Aus. Ep. 23, 46; Serv. Virg. G. 1, 19.

Byblis, ĭdis, *f.*, Βυβλίς, **I.** *A dau. of Miletus and Cyaneë, who fell in love with her brother Caunus, and being repulsed, was changed to a fountain*: Ov. M. 9, 453 (cf. Theocr. Id. 7, 114): acc. to Ov. A. A. 1, 283, and Hyg. Fab. 243, she hanged herself. **II.** *Another name for the island* Melos, *in the Ægean Sea*, Pl. 4, 12, 23, § 70.

Byblius, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Byblus*, Capell. 2, 43.

Byblus (-os), i, *f.*, Βύβλος, *An ancient town of Phœnicia, distinguished by the worship of Adonis* (now *Dschebail* or *Jebail*), Mel. 1, 12, 3; Pl. 5, 20, 17; cf. Mann. Phœn. p. 298 *sq.*

Byllis or **Bullis**, ĭdis, *f.*, Βυλλίς Steph., Βουλλίς Ptol., *A town in Greek Illyria*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 40; C. Phil. 11, 11.—Hence, **Bullĭdenses**, ium, *m.*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 14; **Bullienses**, ium, *m.*, C. Pis. 40; **Bulliones**, um, *m.*, id. Fam. 13, 42 (others Bullidenses); and **Bullīni**, orum, *m.*, Liv. 44, 30, *The inhabitants of Byllis.*

Byrsa, æ, *f.*, Βύρσα, *The citadel of Carthage*, Virg. Æ. 1, 367 Wagn.

†byssĭnus, a, um, *adj.*=βύσσινος, *Made of byssus*: linum, Pl. 19, 1, 4: vestis, App. M. 11, p. 260, 10; Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 15: opus, Marc. Dig. 39, 5, 16, § 7.—As *Subst.*: **byssĭnum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* vestimentum), *A garment of byssus* (only fig.): vestite vos serico probitatis, byssino sanctitatis, purpura pudicitiæ, Tert. Cult. Fem. 13.

†byssus, i, *f.* (byssum, i, *n.*, Isid. Orig. 19, 27, 4)=βύσσος [Hebr. בּוּץ] *Cotton, cotton stuff*, App. M. 11, p. 258, 20. (Acc. to others, *A fine kind of flax, and the linen made from it*; v. Liddell and Scott's Lex.)

†Bythos, i, *m.*=βυθός (depth), *One of the Æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 7; id. adv. Hær. 49. (Accuss. form **Bythios**, id. adv. Val. 8.)

Byzăcium, ii, *n.*, Βυζάκιον, *A province in* Africa Propria, *between the River Triton and the Lesser Syrtis* (now *the S. part of Tunis*), Var. R. R. 1, 44, 2: Pl. 5, 4, 3.—Hence, **A. Byzăcēnus**, a, um, *adj., Of Byzacium*: provincia, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2.—**B. Byzăcius**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: runa, Sil. 9, 204.

Byzantium, ii, *n.*, Βυζάντιον, *A city in Thrace, on the Bosporus, opposite the Asiatic Chalcedon*, afterwards Constantinopolis (now *Constantinople*, among the Turks *Stamboul*), Mel. 2, 2, 6; Pl. 4, 11, 18; id. 9, 15, 20; Nep. Paus. 2; Liv. 33, 16; Tac. A. 12, 63 *sq.*; id. H. 2, 83; id. ib. 3, 47, et al.—Hence, **A. Byzantius**, a, um, *adj., Of Byzantium, Byzantine*: litora, *the Straits of Constantinople*, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 31: portus, Pl. 9, 15, 20.—As *Subst.*: **Byzantii**, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Byzantium*, C. Prov. Cons. 3 and 4; Nep. Timoth. 1; Liv. 31, 33.—**B. Byzantĭăcus**, a, um, *adj., Of Byzantium*: lacerti, Stat. S. 4, 9, 13.—**C. Byzantīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same (post-class.): Lygos, Aus. de Clar. Urb. 2: frigora, Sid. Ep. 7, 17.

C.

C, c, *n. indecl.* or (on account of litera) *f., the third letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding originally in sound to the Greek* Γ (in Inscr. G was freq. written like C): LEGIONES, MACISTRATOS, EXFOCIONT, [pu]CNANDOD, PVC[nad], CARTACINIENSI, upon the Columna rostrata, for legiones, magistratos, effugiunt, pugnando, pugna, Carthaginiensi; hence the *prænomina* Gaius and Gnæus, even to the latest times, were designated by C and Cn., while Cæso or Kæso was written with K; cf. the letter G. Still, even as early as the time of the kings, whether through the influence of the Tuscans, among whom Γ sounded like K, or of the Sabines, whose language was akin to that of the Tuscans, the C seems to have been substituted for K; hence even Consul was designated by Cos., and K remained in use only before *a*, as in KAL. for Calendæ, or also for Calumnia; because by this vowel K was distinguished from Q, as in Gr. Kappa from Koppa, and in Phœnician Caph from Cuph, while C was employed like other consonants with *e*. Q was used at the beginning of words only when *u*, pronounced like *v*, followed, as Quirites from Cures, Tanaquil from Thanchufil, Thanchfil, *θανεϝιλ*: accordingly, C every where took the place of Q, when that accompanying labial sound was lost, or *u* was used as a vowel; so in the gentile name of Mæcenas Cilnius, from the Etrusk. Cvelne or Cfelne (O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 414 *sq.*); so in coctus, cocus, alicubi, sicubi; so in relicŭus (four syll.) for reliquus (trisyll.), *etc.*, and as in the Golden Age cujus was written for quojus *or* quujus, and cui for quoi *or* quui (corresponding to cum for quum); thus, even in the most ancient period, cur was used together with quare, cura with quæro, curia with Quiris, just as inversely inquilinus with incola, and in SC. de Bacchanal. OQVOLTOD=occulto. Hence at the end of words que, as well as ce in hic, sic, istic, illic, was changed to *c*, as in ac for atque, nec for neque, nunc, tunc, donec for numque, tumque, dumque; and in the middle of words it might also pass into *g*, as in negotium and negligo, comp. with necopinus. Since C thus gradually every where took the place of K and Q, with the single exception that our *kw* was throughout designated by *qu*, it was strange that under the emperors they began again to write *k* instead of *c* before *a*, in reference to which even Quint. 1, 7, 10, expressed his displeasure; as later, also, they wrote *q* before *u*, even when no labial sound followed, as in pequnia, or merely peqnia, for pecunia; cf. the letters Q and U.

The aspiration of the consonants was unknown to the Romans during the first six centuries, hence the letter C also represents the Gr. X, as BACA and BACANALIBUS for Baccha and Bacchanalibus (the single C instead of the double, as very freq. in the most ancient times); thus from *σχίζω* came scindo, from *πολύχροος*, pulcer. But even in the time of Cicero scheda came into use for scida, and pulcher for pulcer, since even the name of the Gracchi was aspirated, as the name Cethegus and the word triumphus, which, however, in the song of the Arval Brothers, is TRIUMPUS; cf. C. Or. 48, 160, and the letter P. About this time aspiration became so prevalent, in imitation of the Greek, that Catull. wrote upon it an epigram (84), which begins with the words: *Chommoda dicebat, si quando commoda vellet*; and in Monum. Ancyr. even, inchoo is used for the orig. incoho, nec. to which the ancient Romans also employed cohors for chors (v. cohors).

On account of the affinity of *c* and *g*, as given above, they are very often interchanged with one another, esp. with liquids: Cygnus, Progne, Gnidus, Gnossus, from *κύκνος, Πρόκνη, Κνίδος, Κνωσσός* (even when *n* was separated from *c* by a vowel, as in Saguntum for *Ζάκυνθος*, or absorbed by an *s*, as in vigesimus and trigesimus for vicensimus and tricensimus); mulgeo for mulceo, segmen from seco, gummi for commi (*κόμμι*); gurgulio for curculio, grabatus for *κράβατος*, so that amurca was also written for amurga, from *ἀμόργη*, as inversely conger for gonger, from *γόγγρος*, and cunnus for gunnus, from *γοννός*: but also with other letters, mastruca and mastruga; misceo from *μίσγω*, mugio from *μυκάομαι*, gobius from *κωβιός*, gubernator from *κυβερνήτης*.—Not less freq. is the interchange of *c* and *t*, which is noticed by Quint. Inst. 1, 11, 5, and in accordance with which, in composition, *d* or *t* before *qu*, except with *que*, became *c*, as acquiro, nequicquam, iccirco for idcirco, ecquis for etquis, *etc.* Hence is explained also the rejection of *c* before *t*, as in Lutatius for Luctatius, and the arbitrariness with which many names were written with *cc* or *tt* for *ct*, as Vettones for Vectones; Nacca or Natta for Nacta (from the Gr. *γνάπτω*). It would be erroneous to infer, from the varied orthography of the names Accius, Attius, and Actius, *or* Peccius, Pettius, and Pectius, a hissing pronunciation of them; for, as the Romans interchange the endings *icius* and *itius*, and the orthography fetialis and fecialis, indutiæ and induciæ, with one another, they also wrote Basculi or Bastuli, anclare or antlare, *etc.*—Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, pp. 231—251, and for the *ch*, the same, S. 179 *sq.*, 198 *sq.*

As an abbreviation, C denotes, as above remarked, *Gaius*, and reversed, Ↄ, *Gaia*; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 28. As a numeral, C=*centum*, and upon voting tablets =*condemno*, Ascon. C. Divin. in Cæcil. 7, 24; cf. the letter Λ *fin.*; hence it is called litera tristis, opp. to A=absolvo, which is called litera salutaris, C. Mil. 6, 15 Moeb.

căballa, æ, *f.* [caballus] =equa, *A mare*: Vet. Poet. in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 628.

‡**căballārius,** i, *m.* [id.] *κέλης, ἱππεύς, A rider, horseman*, Gloss. Lat.-Gr.: "Ἱπποκόμος (*i.e. a groom*), Caballarius," Gloss. Vet.; hence, It. *cavaliero*, Fr. *chevalier*.

căballātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Fodder for a horse, forage* (post-class.), Cod. Theod. 12, 38, 14.

căballīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to the horse, horse-* (post-Aug.): caro, Pl. 28, 20, 81: dentes, id. 30, 8, 22: fimum, id. 30, 13, 38: fons, *i. e. Hippocrene*, Pers. prol. 1.

căballĭo, ōnis, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small horse, a pony*: marini, prps.=hippocampi, Veg. 1, 20, 2; id. 6, 12, 3.

căballĭon, i, *n. The plant also called* cynoglossa, *hart's-tongue, spleenwort*, App. Herb. 96.

1. †**căballus,** i, *m.*=*καβάλλης, An inferior riding* or *pack-horse, a nag, jade* (in the ante-class. and class. age only in the poets; later also in prose): tardus, Lucil. in Non. 86, 15; Var. ib.: media de nocte caballum Arripit, *his lean nag*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 88; id. S. 1, 6, 59; 103; id. Ep. 1, 18, 36; Juv. 10, 60; id. 11, 193; Petr. S. 117, 12; Pompon. Dig. 33, 7, 15: Gorgoneus, jestingly for Pegasus, Juv. 3, 118.—Prov.: **1.** Optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, *i. e. no one is content with his own condition*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43 Schmid.—**2.** Caballus in clivo, for *one who walks wearily*: Petr. S. 134, 2 (cf. Ov. R. Am. 394: principio clivi noster anhelat equus). (Hence, It. *cavallo*, Fr. *cheval*.)

2. **Caballus,** i, *m. A Roman* cognomen: in the pun: qui Galbam salibus tuis, et ipsum Possis vincere Sextium Caballum. Non cuicumque datum est habere nasum. Ludit qui stolida procacitate, non est Sextius ille, sed caballus, Mart. 1, 42 *fin.*

Căbillōnum, i, *n.*, *Καβυλλῖνον, A town of the Ædui, in* Gallia Lugdunensis (now *Chalons sur Saône*), Cæs. B. G. 7, 42 and 90; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 178.

Căbīri, ōrum, *m.*, *Κάβειροι, The Cabiri, deities worshipped by the Pelasgians as tutelary genii, in whose honour mysteries were celebrated at Lemnos and Samothrace: in connection with the Dioscuri, they were called the Great Gods* (Dei magni and potes, Var. L. L. 5, 10, 18; hence, some derive it from the Hebr. כַּבִּיר potens); Lact. 1, 15; cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex., s. v. *Κάβειροι*.

†**căbus,** i, *m.*=*κάβος, A measure containing the same as the chœnix*: quarta pars cabi stercoris, Vulg. 4 Reg. 6, 25.

căcăbăcĕus (cacо-), a, um, *adj.* [cacabus] *Of*, or *pertaining to, a kitchen-pot*: motus, *i. e. like the liquid boiling in a pot*, Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

căcăbātus (cacc-), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Besmeared like a cooking-pot, black, sooty*: ædificia, opp. to immaculata, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Serv. 32, 9.

căcăbo (◡◡ Auct. Frgm. de Aucup. 12), are, 1. *v. n.* Of partridges: *To call*; Gr. *κακκαβίζω* as the natural cry of the partridge: cacabat hinc perdix, Carm. Philom. 19.

căcăbŭlus (cacc.), i, *m. dim.* [cacabus]: *A small cooking-pot*, Tert. Apol. 13; Arn. 6, p. 200; Apic. 4, 1 (acc. to Havercamp, in Tert. l. l., *a night-stool*: "instrumentum, quo ventris et vesicæ onus excipitur;" . . . " deos in vasa immundis usibus destinata commutari dicit noster").

†**căcăbus** (cacc.), i, *m.*=*κάκκαβος, A cooking-pot*: "vas ubi coquebant cibum, ab eo caccabum appellarunt," Var. L. L. 5, 27, 36: æneus, Col. 12, 46, 1: argenteus, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 20: novus, Col. 12, 48, 5: figuli, id. 12, 41, 2: fictilis, Scrib. Comp. 220; Stat. S. 4, 9, 45: agape in cacabis fervet, Tert. Jejun. 17.

†**căcălĭa,** æ, *f.*=*κακαλία, A plant*, called also leontice, acc. to Sprengel, Cacalia verbascifolia, Sibth.; acc. to Schneid. *colt's-foot*, tussilago, Pl. 25, 11, 85.

căcātūrĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4, *v. n. desid.* [caco] *To desire to stool*: Mart. 11, 78.

căcemphăton, i, *n.*=*κακέμφατον, An obscene* or *improper expression*: Isid. Orig. 1, 33, 5; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 47.

căchectă, æ, *m.*=*καχέκτης* (in a bad physical condition), *One afflicted with consumption*: Pl. 32, 10, 39, § 117 dub.

†**căchectĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=*καχεκτικός: Consumptive*: Pl. 32, 10, 39, § 117 dub.

† **căchexĭa,** æ, *f.*=*καχεξία, A consumption, wasting*: Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 6.

căchinnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [cachinno] (an Appuleian word): **A.** *Capable of laughing, laughing*: homo animal cachinnabile, App. Dogm. Plat. 3.—**B.** *Of*, or *pertaining to, immoderate laughter*: risus, Opp. M. 3, p. 132.

căchinnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A violent laughing, immoderate laughter*: ut si ridere concessum sit, vituperetur tamen cachinnatio, C. Tusc. 4, 31, 66.

1. **căchinno,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Sans. root kakh, "to laugh;" Gr. *καχάζω, καγχαῶ*] **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To laugh aloud, laugh immoderately* (class., but rare): furtim cachinnant, Lucr. 4, 1172; id. 1, 918; id. 2, 976: ridere convivæ; cachinnare ipse Apronius, C. 2 Verr. 3, 25, 62. Zumpt *N. cr.*: Suet. Vesp. 5; Aurel. Vict. Epit. 28.—**B.** Meton.: Græcism (v. Liddell and Scott's Lex., s. vv. *καχλάζω, γέλως, γέλασμα*; and Blomfield Æsch. Prom. 90) Of the water of the sea: *To plash, roar* (poet.): Att. ap. Non. 463, 16.

II. *Act.*: *To laugh at*: exitum meum cachinnant, App. M. 3, p. 132.

2. **căchinno,** ōnis, *m.* [1. cachinno] *One who laughs violently, a laugher*, *καγχαστής*: Pers. 1, 12.

căchinnus, i, *m.* [1. cachinno] **I.** Prop.: *A loud laugh, immoderate laughter, a laugh in derision, a jeering* (class. in prose and poetry; also in plur.): tum dulces esse cachinni consuerant, *loud laughter*, Lucr. 5, 1396; id. ib. 1402: in quo Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur sustulisse, *is said to have laughed loud, set up a loud laugh*, C. Fat. 5, 10; so, Suet. Aug. 98: tollere, Hor. A. P. 113: edere, Suet. Cal. 57: cachinnos irridentium commovere, C. Brut. 60; Cat. 56, 2; id. 31, 14; id. 13, 5: securus, Col. 10, 280: perversus, Ov. A. A. 3, 287: major, Juv. 3, 100; so, id. 11, 2; id. 10, 31: temulus, Pers. 3, 87: effusus in cachinnos, Suet. Cal. 32; cachinnos revocare, id. Claud. 41. **II.** Meton.: Poet. of the sea (cf. 1. cachinno, *no.* 11.): *A plashing, roaring*: leni resonant plangore cachinni, Cat. 64, 273 (cf. Æsch. Prom. 90: Ποντίων τε κυμάτων ἀπήμονα γέλασμα).

†**cachla,** æ, *f.* = κάχλα, *A plant*, also called buphthalmos, *ox-eye*, Pl. 25, 8, 42.

†**cachrys,** yos, *f.* = κάχρυς (καχρυος), **A.** *An appendage to the catkin of certain trees in autumn, a cone*, Pl. 16, 8, 11; Cels. 5, 18, *no.* 5: admixta cachry, Pl. 22, 22, 32; id. 27, 13, 109.—**B.** *The capsule of rosemary*, Pl. 24, 11, 60.—**C.** *The white kernel of the plant* crethmos, Pl. 26, 8, 50.

1. **căco,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* = κακάω, *To go to stool*: **I.** *Neut.*: Pompon. ap. Non. 84, 2; so, Cat. 23, 20; Hor. S. 1, 8, 38; Mart. 3, 89; id. 12, 61, 10. **II.** *Act.*: **A.** *To emit by going to stool*: cacare odorem, *to emit a stink*, Phæd. 4, 17, 25.—**B.** *To defile with excrement*: cacata charta, Cat. 36, 1 and 20.

2. **Caco,** ōnis, *m.*, *A Roman* prænomen: Inscr. Murat. 800, 3.

căcŏēthes, is, *n.* = κακόηθες, τό (an ill habit), **I.** Prop.: in medic. lang.: *An obstinate, malignant disease*: Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 2; Pl. 24, 3, 3. In plur. cacoēthe = τὰ κακόηθη: Pl. 22, 25, 64; so, id. 24, 10, 47.—Hence, **II.** Fig.: *An incurable passion for writing or scribbling*: insanabile scribendi cacoēthes, Juv. 7, 52.

‡**cacŏmĕter,** a, um, *adj.* = κακόμετρος: Grammat. *t. t.*: *Of bad metre or measure, unmetrical*: quos (iambos) cacometros vocant, Prisc. p. 1322 P.

†**cacŏphăton,** i, *n.* = κακόφατον, *An obscure or equivocal word or expression*: Charis. p. 242 P.; Diom. p. 446 ib.: also in Greek in both places.

cacŏsynthĕton, i, *n.* = κακοσύνθετον. In rhetor.: *An incorrect connection of words* (as, *e. g.* Virg. Æ. 9, 610): "quod male collocatum, id κακοσύνθετον vocant," Quint. 8, 3, 59; cf. Don. p. 1771 P.; Charis. p. 243 ib.; Serv. Virg. I. l.; Isid. Orig. 1, 33, 12; Lucil. in Vel. Long. p. 2214 P.

†**cacozēlĭa,** æ, *f.* = κακοζηλία, *An awkward, faulty, bad imitation*: Sen. Contr. 4, 24 *fin.*; so, id. Suas. 7; Quint. 2, 3, 9 (id. ib. 8, 6, 72, written in Gr. as κακόζηλον, ib. 8, 3, 56); cf. Diomed. p. 446 P.

cacozēlus, i, *m.* = κακόζηλος, *A bad imitator* (cf. cacozelia): cacozeli et antiquarii, Suet. Aug. 86; so, Ascon. C. Cacil. 6; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 6.

†**cactus,** i, *m.* = κάκτος, **I.** Prop.: *A prickly plant with edible stalks*, etc., *Spanish artichoke* (Cynara cardunculus, L.), Pl. 21, 16, 57. **II.** Fig.: for *Any thing thorny, unpleasant*: eradicato omni cacto et rubo subdolæ familiaritatis, Tert. Pall. 2.

căcŭla, æ, *m.* [etym. uncertain; v. Fest. s. h. v. p. 35; s. v. PROCALARE, p. 123, and Comment. p. 364 *sq.* [acc. to Furl. from 2. cacus] *A servant*, esp. *the servant of a soldier*: "cacula servus militis" (militaris? cf. the passage follg., from Plaut.), Fest. p. 35: "cacula δοῦλος στρατιώτου." Gloss.: video caculam militarem me futurum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 98; so, Pseud. Arsum. 4, and prps. acc. to the MSS., also Juv. 9, 61, where the lect. vulg. is *caeulis*; cf. Weber Juv. Excurs. in h. l.

‡**căcŭlātum,** servitium, [cacula] *Servitude*, Fest. p. 36.

căcumen, ĭnis, *n.* [acūmen with the prefix *c*; cf. also Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, pp. 86, 230] **I.** Prop.: *The extreme end, extremity*, or *point of a thing*; *the peak, utmost point* (whether horizontal or perpendicular; on the contrary, *culmen* is an extremity projecting in height) (in the poets, freq.; in prose rare before the Aug. age): **A.** *A tree-top* (never in Cic.): ut altis Arboribus vicina cacumina summa terantur Inter se, *the extreme tops*, Lucr. 1, 897; so, Virg. E. 3, 2; id. ib. 6, 28; id. ib. 9, 9; id. G. 2, 29; 307; Ov. M. 1, 346; 552; 567; id. ib. 8, 257; 715; 758; id. ib. 9, 389; id. ib. 10, 140; 193; id. ib. 13, 833; id. ib. 15, 396; Quint. 8, 3, 10; id. 1, 2, 26; Col. 3, 21, 11; id. 5, 11, 14 and 15; id. 11, 3, 37; Pall. Jan. 15, 15; id. Febr. 25, 28; id. Mart. 10, 23; 35; id. Apr. 4, 1; Veg. 4, 4, 9: præcutis (ra norum) cacuminibus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73.—**B.** Of *the point* of blades of grass: Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 12.—**C.** Of *the summits, peaks* of mountains: Lucr. 6, 485; id. ib. 463; Cat. 64, 240; Virg. Æ. 3, 274; Hor. Epod. 16, 28; Ov. M. 1, 310; 317; 606; id. ib. 6, 311; id. ib. 8, 798; id. ib. 7, 804; id. ib. 9, 93; Luc. 7, 75; Pl. 3, 16, 20; id. 6, 7, 7.—**D.** Of other things: atomi, Lucr. 1, 600: cujusque rei, id. 750: ovi, Pl. 10, 52, 74, § 145; id. 10, 54, 75, § 151: pyramidis, id. 36, 12, 17, § 79: membrorum, id. 11, 37, 88, § 219: ignis, Luc. 1, 551.

II. Fig.: *The end, limit*: donec alescendi summum tetigere cacumen, *until they have completely attained the limit of their growth*, Lucr. 2, 1130; ad summum donec venere cacumen, *to the height of perfection*, id. 5, 1456: famæ, Laber. in Macr. 8, 2, 7.

III. Meton.: Gramm. *t. t.*: *The mark of accent placed over a letter*, Marc. Cap. 3, p. 63.

căcūmĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cacumen] *To point, make pointed* (prps. first in Ovid): **A.** In *simple constr.*: sures, Ov. M. 3, 195: ova, Pl. 10, 52, 74, § 145.—**B.** With *Abl.*: Ov. M. 3, 195: saxo ensem, Sid. Carm. 7, 414.—**C.** With *in* c. *Acc.*: in conum, Ep. 2, 2.

1. **Cācus,** i, *m.* Κάκος, *Son of Vulcan, contemporary with Evander, a giant of immense strength, who dwelt in a cave on Mount Aventinus, and infested the whole region around; he robbed even Hercules of the cattle of Geryon, and was on that account slain by him*, Ov. F. 1, 543 *sq.*; Liv. 1, 7; Virg. Æ. 8, 190 *sq.*, and Serv. in h. l.; Prop. 4, 9, 7; 16; Col. 1, 3, 6; Juv. 5, 125.

2. **cācus,** i, *m. A servant*: M. Sattius Felix C. P. C. i. e. cacus præfecti cohortium, Kellerm. Inscr. *no.* 11, col. 1, lin. 12: so, at full length, cacus M. Sattius Felix, id. ib. *no.* 7, col. 1, lin. 27.

cădāver, ĕris, *n.* [cado, *no.* I. B. 1.; cf. Isid. Orig. 11, 2, 35, and Gr. πτῶμα]

I. Prop.: *A dead body of men or animals* (class.): **A.** Of men: *A corpse*: tetra cadavera, Lucr. 2, 415; so, id. 3, 719; id. 4, 682; id. 6, 1154; 1273: aqua cadaveribus inquinata, C. Tusc. 5, 34; and so also of the dead bodies of those who fell in war, Cæs. B. G. 7, 77; Sall. C. 61, 4; 8; id. J. 101 *fin.*; Flor. 2, 6, 18; id. 3, 2, 85: Clodii cruentum cadaver, C. Mil. 13; Suet. Cal. 59: semiustum, id. Dom. 15: informe, Virg. Æ. 8, 264, et saep.—**B.** Of beasts: *A carcase*: saxorat ipsis In stabulis turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Virg. G. 3, 557.

II. Fig.: As a term of reproach of a worthless man: ab hoc ejecto cadavere quidquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti expectabam? C. Pis. 9, 19; so, ib. 33 *fin.*

III. Meton.: *The ruins of desolated towns*: tot oppidûm cadavera, Sulpic. in C. Fam. 4, 5, 4.

cadāvĕrina, æ, *f.* (sc. caro) [cadaver] *The flesh of a dead body*: Tert. Anim. 32, 9.

cadāvĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Like a corpse, ghastly, cadaverous*: facies, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 27 ("subvenda, ac personata rubore et livore," Don.).

cadesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3, *n.* [cado] *To fall*: epilepticis cadescunt ictibus, etc., Theod. Prisc. 2, 2.

Cādi, ōrum, *m. A town of Phrygia, on the borders of Lydia*: Prop. 4, 6, 8; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 111.

cādĭālis, e, *adj.* [cadus] *Of, or pertaining to a jar*: resina, *contained in it*, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 7.

cădīvus, a, um, *adj.* [cado] (an access. form of caducus): **A.** Of fruit: *Falling of itself*: mala, Pl. 15, 16, 18; so, id. ib. 17, 18, *no.* 2.—**B.** In medic. lang.: *Having the falling sickness* or *epilepsy, epileptic*, Marc. Emp. 20.

cadmea, æ, v. cadmia.

Cadmeis, *etc.* v. Cadmus.

†**cadmĭa** (cadmea, Fest. p. 36), æ, *f.* = καδμεία or καδμία, **A.** *Calamine, cadmia*, Pl. 34, 1, 2; id. 10, 22; Fest. l. l.; Isid. Orig. 16, 20, 2 and 11.—**B.** *The dross formed in a furnace*, Pl. 34, 10, 22; Isid. Orig. 16, 20, 12.

Cadmus, i, *m.*, Κάδμος, **I.** *Son of the Phœnician king Agenor, brother of Europa, husband of Harmonia, father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoë, and Agave; founder of the* Cadmea, *the citadel of the Bœotian Thebes*, Ov. M. 3, 15 *sq.*; id. F. 1, 490; *the inventor of alphabetic writing*, Pl. 7, 56, 57 (hence letters are called Cadmi filiolæ atricolores, Aus. Ep. 29; and Cadmi nigellæ filiæ, id. ib. 21); at last changed, as well as his wife, into a serpent, Ov. M. 4, 563 *sq.*; Hor. A. P. 187; cf. Hyg. Fab. 6; id. ib. 148; id. ib. 179. Hence: **A. Cadmēus,** a, um, *adj.*, Καδμεῖος, *Of* or *pertaining to Cadmus, Cadmean*: Thebæ, Prop. 1, 7, 1: juventus, *i. e.* Thebana, Stat. Th. 8, 601: Dirce (because in the neighbourhood of Thebes), Luc. 3, 175: mater, *i. e. Agave, the mother of Pentheus*, Sen. Œd. 1065: cistæ, *i. e. of Bacchus* (because Bacchus was the grandson of Cadmus by Semele), id. Herc. Œt. 595: Tyros (because Cadmus came from Phœnicia), Prop. 3, 13, 7; in like manner, gens, stirps, manus = Carthaginiensis, Sil. 1, 6; 106; 17, 583.—As *Subst.*: **Cadmēa,** æ, *f.* (sc. arx), *The citadel of Thebes, founded by Cadmus*, Nep. Pelop. 1; Epam. 10.—**B. Cadmēĭus,** a, um, *adj. Cadmean*: gentrix, *i. e. Agave*, Stat. Th. 4, 505: seges, *the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus*, Val. Fl. 7, 283: heros, *i. e. the Theban, Polynices*, Stat. Th. 3, 366; so, Hæmon, id. 8, 458 and 520.—**C. Cadmēis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *adj.* Καδμηΐς, *Of Cadmus, Cadmean*: domus, Ov. M. 4, 545: arx, id. ib. 6, 217: matres, *i. e. Theban women*, id. ib. 9, 304.—As *Subst.*: *A female descendant of Cadmus*: of *Semele*, Ov. M. 3, 287; of *Ino*, id. F. 6, 553; and in plur. Cadmeides, *the daughters of Cadmus, Agave, Ino, and Autonoë*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 758.

II. *A historian of Miletus, said to have been the first prose writer*, Pl. 5, 29, 31; id. 7, 56, 57, § 205.

III. *A blood-thirsty executioner in the time of Horace*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 39; Schol. Crucq.

cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, cădĕre, 3. *v. n.* [akin to Sans. root çad, "to fall;" cf. also, Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 209; id. ib. 2, p. 329] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.**: **a.** *To fall down, be precipitated, sink down, fall* (so, mostly in the poets; in prose we usually find the compounds decido, occido, excido, etc.): (*a*) (aves) præcipites cadunt in terram aut in aquam, *fall headlong to the earth, or into the water*, Lucr. 6, 745; cf. id. 828: imitated by Virg.: (apes) præcipites cadunt, Virg. G. 4, 80: nimbus, ut picis e cœlo demissum flumen, in undas Sic cadit, etc., Lucr. 6, 258: cadit in terras vis flammea, id. 2, 215; so, with *in*, id. 2, 209; id. 4, 1282; id. 6, 1086; 1125; Prop. 4, 4, 64; Ov. F. 2, 673; id. A. A. 3, 428.—The place from which is designated by *ab, ex, de*: a summo cadere, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 15; Ov. F. 3, 29; Pl. 10, 38, 54: ut cadat (avis) e regione loci, Lucr. 6, 824; so, ex equo, C. Clu. 62 *fin.*: cadere de equo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 125 (for which Cæsar, Nepos, and Pliny employ decidere, q. v.): de cœlo, Lucr. 5, 791; Ov. M. 2, 322: de matre (*i. e.* nasci), Claud. Ruf. 1, 92.—With the adv. *altius*: altius atque cadant summotis nubibus imbres, *and poured forth from a greater height*, etc., Virg. E. 6, 35.—And *alte*: Lucr. 6, 237: ut pluere in multis regionibus et cadere imbres, id. ib. 415: cadens nix, id. 3, 21: id. ib. 402, et saep.—(*β*) Of the stars: *To decline, sink, set*: oceani finem juxta solemque cadentem, Virg. Æ. 4, 480; Tac. G. 45: qua (nocte) tristis

Orion cadit, Hor. Epod. 10, 10: Arcturus cadens, id. Od. 3, 1, 27.—**b.** *To separate from some thing by falling, to fall from* or *off, fall out, to drop off*, etc.: (*α*) dentes cadere imperat ætas, Lucr. 5, 671: quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo Lapsa cadunt folia, Virg. Æ. 6, 310; cf. Cat. 11, 22; Hor. A. P. 61: lanigeris gregibus sponte sua lanæ cadunt, Ov. M. 7, 541; so, setæ, id. ib. 14, 303: poma, id. ib. 7, 586: cecidere manu, quas legerat, herbæ, id. ib. 14, 350: elapsæ manibus cecidere tabellæ, id. ib. 9, 571: et colus et fusus digitis cedidere remissis, id. ib. 4, 229.—In prose: de manibus audacissimorum civium delapsa arma ipsa ceciderunt, C. Off. 1, 22, 77.—(*β*) Of the downward motion of streams: *To fall, empty itself:* amnis Aretho cadit in sinum maris, Liv. 38, 4: flumina in pontum cadent, Sen. Med. 406.—(*γ*) Of dice: *To be thrown* or *cast, to turn up*: illud, quod cecidit forte, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 22 *sq.*; so, Liv. 2, 12 *fin.*

2. In a more restricted sense: *To fall, pass involuntarily from an upright to a horizontal position, to fall down, drop, fall to, be precipitated down*, etc.; *to sink down*, etc.; *to sink, settle* (this is the usual class. signif. in prose and poetry): cadere in plano, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 17 *sq.*: deorsum, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 89: usquam, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 12: Brutus, velut si prolapsus cecidisset, Liv. 1, 56 *fin.*; cf. ib. 5, 21; 1, 58 *fin.*: dum timent, ne aliquando cadant, semper jacent, Quint. 8, 5, 32: sinistra manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit (Cæsar), quo honestius caderet, Suet. Cæs. 82: cadere supinus, id. Aug. 43 *fin.*: in pectus pronus, Ov. M. 4, 579: cadunt toti montes, Lucr. 6, 546: radicitus exturbata (pinus) prona cadit, Cat. 64, 109: concussæ cadunt urbes, Lucr. 5, 1236: multaque præterea ceciderunt mœnia magnis Motibus in terris, id. 6, 588: languescunt omnia membra; Brachia palpebræque cadunt, *their arms and eyelids fall*, id. 4, 953; so, ceciderunt artus, id. 3, 453.

B. Esp.: **1.** **a.** Of men: In a pregnant signif. (as in most lang., to fall in battle): *To fall so as to be unable to rise again, to fall dead, to fall, die*; hence, opp. to *vivere*, Prop. 2, 28, 42: (*α*) Usually of those who die in battle (hence most freq. in the histt.): hostes crebri cadunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 79 *sq.*: aut in acie cadendum fuit aut in aliquas insidias incidendum, C. Fam. 7, 3, 3: pauci de nostris cadunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15: optimus quisque cadere aut sauciari, Sall. J. 92 *fin.*; so, id. C. 60, 6; id. J. 54 *fin.*; Nep. Paus. 1, 2; id. Thras. 2 *fin.*; id. Dat. 1 *fin.*; id. ib. 6, 1; id. ib. 8, 3; Liv. 10, 35; id. 21, 7; id. 23, 21; id. 29, 14; Tac. G. 33; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 27; Ov. M. 7, 142, et sæp.: pro patria, Quint. 2, 15, 29. In connection with *ab* (cf. ab, *no.* I. C. 1.): torqueor, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, *should be slain by*, Ov. H. 9, 36: id. M. 5, 192; Suet. Oth. 5.—And with a simple *Abl.*: barbaræ postquam cecidere turmæ Thessalo victore, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 9; imitated by Claudian: IV. Cons. Honor. 89.—(*β*) Not in battle: inque pio cadit officio, Ov. M. 6, 250: suo que Marte (*i. e.* sua manu) cadunt, id. ib. 3, 23; cf. Tac. A. 3, 42 *fin.*: sua manu cecidit, *fell by his own hand*, 15, 71: mulicbri fraude cadere, Tac. A. 2, 71: cecidere justa Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendæ Flamma Chimæræ, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 14 *sq.*—(*γ*) In Medic.: *Of a person seized with epilepsy*: his, qui sæpius cadunt, clyster infunditur ille, *etc.*, Plin. Valer. 4, 2, 58.—**b.** Of victims: *To be slain* or *offered, to be sacrificed, to fall*: multa tibi ante aras nostra cadet hostia dextra, Virg. Æ. 1, 334: si tener pleno cadit hædus anno, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 5; Tib. 1, 1, 23; id. 4, 1, 15; Ov. M. 7, 162; id. ib. 13, 615; id. F. 4, 653.—**2.** In an obscene sense=succumbo; Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 104; Tib. 4, 10, 2.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To come, happen*, or *fall somewhere involuntarily, to be subjected to something* (more rare than its compound incidere, but class.); constr. usu. *c. sub* or *in*, sts. *c. ad*: sub sensus cadere nostros, *i. e. to be perceived by the senses*, Lucr. 1, 448; so, sub sensum, C. Inv. 1, 30, 48: sub ocu os, id. Or. 3: in conspectum, *to become visible*, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: sub aurium mensuram, id. Or. 20, 67: sponte sua (genus humanum) cecidit sub leges artaque jura, *subjected itself to law and the force of right*, Lucr. 5, 1146: so, id. 3, 848: ad servitia, Liv. 1, 40: in servitutem, C. Rep. 1, 44: sub imperium ditionemque Romanorum, id. Font. 1, 2: in potestatem unius, id. Att. 8, 3, 2: in cogitationem, *to suggest itself to the thoughts*, id. N. D. 1 9: in hominum disceptationem, id. de Or. 2, 2, 5: in deliberationem, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: in offensionem alicujus, id. N. D. 1, 30 *fin.*: in suspicionem alicujus, Nep. Paus. 2 *fin.*: in calumniam, Quint. 9, 4, 57: abrupte cadere in narrationem, id. 4, 1, 79, et al.

B. Esp.: **1.** In *or* sub aliquem *or* aliquid: *To belong to any object, to be in accordance with, agree with, refer to, be suited to, to fit, suit, become* (so esp. in philos. and rhetor. lang.): non cadit in hos mores, non in hunc pudorem, non in hanc vitam, non in hunc hominem ista suspicio, C. Sull. 27, 75: cadit ergo in bonum virum mentiri, emolumenti sui causa? id. Off. 3, 20, 81; so, id. Cœl. 29, 69; Quint. 3, 7, 6; id. 4, 2, 37; 93; id. 6, prœm. § 5; id. 7, 2, 30 and 31; Pl. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 11; Virg. Ē. 9, 17; C. Or. 27, 95; id. ib. 11, 37; Quint. 3, 5, 16; id. ib. 6, 91; id. 5, 10, 30; id. 6, 3, 52; id. 9, 1, 7; id. ib. 3, 92, et sæp.: hoc quoque in rerum naturam cadit, ut, *etc.*; id. 2, 17, 32: in iis rebus, quæ sub eandem rationem cadunt, C. Inv. 1, 30, 47; so, Quint. 8, 3, 56.

2. *To fall upon a definite time* (rare): considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, C. Fam. 15, 14, 4.—Hence, in mercantile lang., of payments: *To fall due:* in eam diem cadere (*were due*) nummos, qui a Quinto debentur, C. Att. 15, 20, 4.

3. (acc. to *no.* I. A. 1. b. (*γ*)): Alicui: *To fall to one* (as by lot), *fall to one's lot, fall* or *happen to one, befall, turn out*; and *abs.* (for the compound accidere), *to happen, come to pass, occur, result, fall out* (esp. in an unexpected manner; cf. accido, *no.* II. D.) (very freq. in prose and poetry): **a.** Alicui: nihil ipsi ipsis jure incommodi cadere possit, C. Quint. 16, 51: hoc cecidit mihi peropportune, quod, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 4, 15; so, id. Att. 3, 1; insperanti mihi, cecidit, ut, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 21; id. Att. 8, 3, 6; id. Mil. 30, 81: mihi omnia semper honesta et jucunda ceciderunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3: hæc aliis maledicta cadant, Tib. 1, 6, 85; so, Hor. S. 1, 2, 40, et al.—**b.** *Abs.*: Afran. in Charis. p. 195 P.; C. Leg. 2, 13, 33: verebar quorsum id casurum esset, *how that would turn out*, id. Att. 3, 24: aliorsum vota ceciderunt, Flor. 2, 4, 5: quum aliter res cecidisset ac putasses, C. Fam. 5, 19: sane ita cadebat ut vellem, id. Att. 3, 7: id. Div. 2, 52, 107; Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 12; C. 1 Verr. 2, 5; Cæs. B. C. 3, 73; Nep. Milt. 2, 5 Dähne; Liv. 22, 40; id. 35, 13; id. 36, 34; id. 38, 46; Pl. Pan. 31, 1; Tac. A. 2, 80; 6, 8; Suet. Tib. 14, et al.; Virg. Æ. 2, 709: vota cadunt, *i. e.* rata sunt, *are fulfilled, realized*, Tib. 2, 2, 17 (diff. from Prop. 1, 17, 4; v. below, *no.* 5).—Hence, **c.** In (ad) irritum *or* cassum, *to be frustrated, fail, be* or *remain fruitless*: omnia in cassum cadunt, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 147; Lucr. 2, 1166: ad irritum cadens spes, Liv. 2, 6; so, Tac. H. 3, 26: in irritum, Tac. A. 15, 39. Also, irritus, *adj.*: ut irrita promissa ejus caderent, Liv. 2, 31; id. 6, 35 *fin.*

4. *To become lower, inferior* (i. e. in strength, power, worth, *etc.*), *to decrease, diminish, lessen*: cadunt vires, Lucr. 5, 410: mercenarii milites pretia militiæ casura in pace ægre ferebant, Liv. 34, 36 *fin.*—And more freq. in an extended signif. (acc. to *no.* I. B.).

5. *To entirely lose strength, value*, etc., *to perish, vanish, decay, cease*; of the wind, *to subside, die away, abate*, etc.: cadit Eurus, Ov. M. 8, 2; Liv. 25, 27: venti vis omnis cecidit, Liv. 26, 39; cf. id. 36, 43: sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, Virg. Æ. 1, 154; id. Ē. 9, 58; id. G. 1, 354 Serv. and Wagn.; Lucr. 3, 982: pollis item cecidit, vestis contempta ferina, *so also the value of garments of the skins of animals diminished*, id. 5, 1417: turpius est enim privatim cadere (*i. e.* fortunis everti) quam publice, C. Att. 16, 15 *fin.*; so, id. Fam. 6, 10, 2: atque ea quidem tua laus pariter cum republica cecidit, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: non tibi ingredienti fines ira cecidit? Liv. 2, 40; so, Pers. 5, 91: amicitia non debilitari animos aut cadere patitur, C. Læl. 7: animus, *fails*, Liv. 1, 11; Ov. M. 11, 537; id. ib. 7, 347: non debemus ita cadere animis, *etc., to lose courage, be disheartened*, C. Fam. 6, 1, 4; cf. id. Off. 1, 21, 73.—In the lang. of the jurists: causâ *or* formulâ, *to lose one's cause* or *suit*: causâ cadere, C. Inv. 2, 19, 57; so, id. de Or. 1, 36, 166 *sq.*; id. Fam. 7, 14; Quint. 7, 3, 17; Suet. Cal. 39: formulâ cadere, Sen. Ep. 48; id. de Clem. 2, 3; Quint. 3, 6, 69. In this signif. also *abs.*, cadere, Tac. H. 4 6; and criminibus repetundarum, id. ib. 1, 77: conjurationis crimine, id. A. 6, 14: ut cecidit Fortuna Phrygum, Ov. M. 13, 435: omniaque ingrato litore vota cadunt, *i. e.* irrita sunt, *remain unfulfilled, unaccomplished*, Prop. 1, 17, 4 (diff. from Tib. 2, 2, 17; v. above, *no.* 3. b.): multa renascentur, quæ jam cecidere, cadentque Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula, *to fall into disuse, grow out of date*, Hor. A. P. 70.—Hence, of theatrical representations: *To fall through, to fail, be condemned, gain no favour* (opp. to *stare*, to win applause: the figure is most naturally derived from combatants): securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176.

6. In Rhet. and Gramm. *t. t.*: Of the falling tone at the end of a word or clause: *To terminate, end, close*: verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, C. Or. 57, 194; id. ib. 67, 223: qua (litera *sc.* m) nullum Græce verbum cadit, Quint. 12, 10, 31: plerique censent cadere tantum numerose oportere terminarique sententiam, C. Or. 59, 199; so, id. Brut. 8 *fin.*: apte cadens oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 32: numerus opportune cadens, id. ib. 27: ultima syllaba in gravem vel duas graves cadit semper, id. ib. 12, 10, 33 Spald.: similiter cadentia=ὁμοιόπτωτα, *the ending of words with the same cases* or *verbal forms*, diff. from similiter desinentia=ὁμοιοτέλευτα, similar endings of any kind, C. de Or. 3, 54, 206; Quint. 9, 4, 42; cf. id. ib. 18; id. 9, 3, 78; 79; id. 1, 7, 23; Aquil. Rom. de Figur. §§ 25 and 26.

cădūcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caducus] *Relating to property without a master*: lex Julia (introduced by Augustus), Ulp. Lib. regul. § 28.

cădūcĕātor, ōris, *m.* [caduceum] **A.** *A herald sent to the enemy, an officer with a flag of truce*: "*caduceatores* legati pacem petentes. Cato *caduceatori*, inquit, *nemo homo nocet*," Fest. p. 36; so, Liv. 26, 17; id. 31, 38 *fin.*; id. 32, 32; id. 37, 45; id. 44, 46; Curt. 3, 1, 6; id. 4, 2, 15, et al.—**B.** *A servant to a priest*, Arn. 5, p. 174.

‡**cădūcĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* [caduceus] *Having* or *bearing the herald's wand*: Inscr. Grut. 927, 6.

cădūcĕum, i, *n.* (*sc.* sceptrum *or* baculum), or **caduceus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* scipio), (which form was predominant in the class. age is doubtful, since neither Cicero, Nepos, Livy, nor Pliny use the word in the Nom.) [akin to κηρύκειον, Æolic καρύκιον, —ŏ—, r changed to d, as ad=ar, inversely meridies=medidies, v. the letters D and R] *The herald's staff* (orig. an olive stick, with στέμματα, which afterwards were formed into serpents, O. Müll. Archæol. § 379, 3): caduceus pacis signum, Var. de Vita Pop. Rom. lib. II.; Non. 528, 17: caduceo ornatus, C. de Or. 1, 46, 202: cum caduceo, Nep. Hann. 11, 1; Liv. 44, 45: caduceum præferentes, Liv. 8, 20; Pl. 29, 3, 12.—Also, *the staff of Mercury*, as a messenger of the gods, Macr. S. 1, 19; Hyg. Astr. 2, 7; Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 242; Petr. S. 29, 3; Suet. Cal. 52; cf. O. Müll. Archæol. above cited; v. also caducifer.

cădūcĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [caduceus; fero] *Bearing a herald's staff*, an epithet of Mercury in Ovid: Atlantiades, Ov. M. 8, 628:—*Abs.*: id. ib. 2, 708; id. F. 4, 605; id. ib. 5, 449.

cădūcĭter, *adv. Precipitately*: ca-

duciter ruentes, Var. in Non. 91, 1 *sq.*— From

cădūcus, a, um, *adj.* [cado] **I.** Prop.: **A.**: Gen.: *That falls* or *has fallen, falling* (mostly poet.): baccæ glandesque caducæ, Luer. 5, 1362; cf. Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 30, "glans caduca est, quæ ex arbore cecidit;" so, oleæ, Cato R. R. 23, 2: spica (*that fell in mowing*), Var. R. R. 2, 2, 12: aqua, id. ib. 3, 5, 2; Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 40: frondes, Virg. G. 1, 368; Ov. M. 7, 840; id. Tr. 3, 1, 45: folia, id. Am. 2, 16, 45: lacrimæ, id. M. 6, 386: poma, Prop. 2, 32, 40; fulmen, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 44: te triste lignum, te caduceum In domini caput immerentis, id. ib. 2, 13, 11; Var. L. L. 6, 7, 69: tela, Prop. 4, 2, 53: moro coma nigrior caduco, Mart. 8, 64, 7. —**B.** Esp.: **1.** "CADUCA auspicia dicunt quum aliquid in templo excidit, veluti virga e manu," Fest. p. 49.— **2.** Caduci bello (acc. to cado, *no.* I. B. 1.): *Falling in war, that have fallen in war*; bello caduci Dardanidæ, Virg. Æ. 6, 481.— Hence: **3.** *Devoted to death, destined to die*: juvenis, Virg. Æ. 10, 622.

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Inclined to fall, that easily falls* (rare): vitis, quæ natura caduca est, et, nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, C. de Sen. 15, 52; cf. id. ib. 2, 5.—**B.** Esp.: In medic.: homo, *Epilectic*, Firm. Math. 3, 6, *no.* 8; Æmil. Mac. c. de Pæonia: equus, Veg. 1, 25, 2: and morbus, *The falling sickness, epilepsy*, App. Herb. 60; Æmil. Mac. c. de Aristoloch.; Isid. Orig. 14, 7, 5.

III. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Frail, fleeting, perishable* (class., esp. in prose): in eo, qui ex animo constet et corpus caducus et infirmus, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: ignis, *quickly extinguished*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: res humanæ fragiles caducæque, C. Læl. 27, 102: nihil nisi mortale et caducum præter animos, id. Rep. 6, 17: alia omnia incerta sunt, caduca, mobilia; virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, id. Phil. 4, 5 *fin.*: tituli, Pl. Pan. 55, 8: tempus, id. Ep. 3, 7, 14: labores, id. ib. 9, 3, 2: fama, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 46: spes, *vain, futile*, id. M. 9, 597: preces, id. F. 1, 181: votum, id. Ib. 88.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Law *t. t.*: caduca bona were *those possessions which fell not to the heir mentioned in a will because he was childless, and hence passed to other heirs who had children* (in default of the same to the exchequer); *vacant, having no heir* (cf. Hugo, Rechtsgesch. p. 760 *sq.*): "Quod quis sibi testamento relictum, ita ut jure civili capere possit, aliqua ex causa deinde non ceperit, *caducum* appellatur, veluti ceciderit ab eo, *etc.*" Ulp. Lib. regul. tit. 10: hereditates, C. Phil. 10, 5; Juv. 9, 86 *sq.* Web. —Hence, **2.** Of other things: nostra est omnis ista prudentiæ doctrinæque possessio, in quam homines, quasi caducam atque vacuam, abundantes otio, nobis occupatis, involaverunt, C. de Or. 3, 31, 122; Just. 19, 3, 6.

Cădurci, ōrum, *m.*, Καδούρκοι, *A people of* Gallia Narbonensis (now *Cahors*), Cæs. B. G. 7, 4; Pl. 4, 19, 33; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 127; in Cæs. B. G. 7, 75, with the appel. Eleutheri (prps. a division of the former people, in the present *Albi*).—Hence **Cadurcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to the Cadurci*: Natales, Sid. Carm. 9, 282: sedes, Aus. Prof. no. 17.—As *Subst.*: **A.** Prop.: **Cadurcum,** i, *n.*, *A Cadurcian coverlet, a coverlet of Cadurcian linen*, Juv. 7, 221.—**B.** Meton.: *A bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet, a marriage bed*, Juv. 6, 537 Schol.

†cădus, i, *m.* = κάδος, **I.** Prop.: *A large earthen vessel for containing liquids* (esp. *wine*), *a bottle, jar, jug*: **A.** *A wine-jar, wine-flask*: "*Cadi* vasa, quibus vina conduntur," Non. 544, 11: cadus erat vini: inde implevi hirneam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 273; so, id. Asin. 3, 3, 34; id. Aul. 3, 6, 35; id. Mil. 3, 2, 36; 37; id. Poen. 1, 2, 47; id. Stich. 3, 1, 24: cadum capite sistere, *to upset*, id. Mil. 3, 2, 36: vertere, id. Stich. 5, 4, 39; id. ib. 5, 4, 1: vina bonus quæ deinde cadis onerarat Acestes, Virg. Æ. 1, 195: fragiles, Ov. M. 12, 243.—Hence poet., *wine*: Chius, Tib. 2, 1, 28; Hor. Od. 3, 19, 5: nec parce cadis tibi dest natis, id. ib. 2, 7, 29; id ib. 3, 14, 18.—**B.** For other uses: **1.** For honey, Mart. 1, 56, 10.—**2.** For oil, Mart. 1, 44, 8: cadi olearii, *oil-jars*, Pl. 18, 30, 73.—**3.** For fruits, Pl. 18, 30, 73.—**4.** For figs, id. 15, 9, 21.—**5.** For aloes, id. 27, 4, 5. —**6.** As *a money-pot*: Mart. 6, 27, 6.—**7.** = urna, *a funeral urn*: aënus, Virg. Æ. 6, 228 Heyne.

II. Meton.: *A measure for liquids*; synon. with amphora Attica, usu. = 1½ amphoræ, or 3 urnæ, or 4½ modii, or 12 congii, or 72 sextarii, Rhemm. Fann. de Ponder. 84; Pl. 14, 15, 17; Isid. Orig. 16, 26, 13; *Gen. plur.* cadûm, Lucil. and Var. in Non. 544, 13 and 16; Pl. 14, 14, 17.

Cădūsi, orum, *m.*, i. q. Cadusii, Prisc. Perieg. 710; in *Sing.*, **-us,** i, *m.*, *A man of the C.*, Avien. Descr. Orb. 910.

Cădūsii (Caddusii, Liv. 35, 48), ōrum, *m.*, Καδούσιοι, *A people in Media, on the Caspian Sea* (Atropatene), Mel. 1, 2, 5; Pl. 6, 16, 18; Nep. Dat. 1, 4.—**Cadusia,** æ, *f.*, *their country*, Pl. 6, 13, 15.

†cadytas, æ, *m.* = καδύτας, *A Syrian parasitical plant*, Pl. 16, 44, 92, § 244.

cæcātor, ōris, *m.* [cæco] (*One who makes blind*; hence) *He who stops* or *obstructs a fountain*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 24, 618 (cf. Vulg. Gen. 26, 15).

†cæcĭas, æ, *m.* = καικίας, *The north-east wind* (more accurately, *northeast, one third east*), Pl. 2, 47, 46; Vitr. 1, 6; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Gell. 2, 22, 24.

cæci-gĕnus, a, um ("CÆCIGENA τυφλογενής," Gloss. Philox.), *adj.* [cæcus; gigno] *Born blind*: Lucr. 2, 741.

cæcĭlia, æ, *f.* **A.** *A kind of lizard*, Col. 6, 17, 1; 4; Veg. 4, 21, 1 (in Pl. 9, 51, 76: cæcus serpens.)—**B.** *A kind of lettuce*, Col. 10, 190; cf. Cæcilius *fin.*

Cæcĭlius, i, *m.*, and **-a,** æ, *f.* *The name of a Roman* gens.; e. g. C. Cæcilius, C. Fl. 36: Q. Cæcilius Metellus, Cos. in C. Fam. 8, 8: Cain Cæcilia, *a Roman name of* Tanaquil, Pl. 8, 48, 74: Cæcilia, *dau. of* Metellus Balearicus, C. Div. 1, 44, and 2, 40.—Esp. celebrated is Cæcilius Statius, *a Roman comic poet, of the ante-class. age, of Gallic origin, a contemporary of Ennius*; his comedies were by the ancients considered equal to those of Plaut. and Ter., and by many even preferred to them; Var. in Non. 374, 8; C. de Or. 2, 10; id. Att. 7, 3; id. Brut. 74; Hor. A. P. 53 *sq.*; Quint. 10, 1, 99: Vulcatius Sedigitus in Gell. 15, 24; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 70; Both. Poet. Scenic. V., 2, p. 125 *sq.*—Hence: **A. Cæcĭlius,** a, um, *adj. Cæcilian, of Cæcilius*: familia, Vell. 2, 11: lex de ambitu, C. Sull. 22: lex de repetundis, Val. Max. 6, 9, *no.* 10: Didia lex de legibus ferendis, C. Att. 2, 9; id. Phil. 5, 3.—**B. Cæcĭlĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Cæcilian*: fabula, C. Att. 1, 16, 15: senex (in a comedy of Cæcilius), id. Rosc. Am. 16: so, pater, Quint. 11, 1, 39; C. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: cerasa, Pl. 15, 25, 30: lactuca (named after Q. Cæcilius Metellus), Pl. 19, 8, 38; cf. Col. 10, 182.

Cæcĭlĭānus, i, *m.* *A Roman* cognomen, Tac. A. 3, 37; id. ib. 6, 7; id. ib. 16, 34.

Cæcīna, æ, *m.* A cognomen *in the* gens Licinia, *originating in Etruria* (pure Etrusc. Ceicna, O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 416), among whom the most celebrated is Licinius Cæcina, for whom Cicero made the Oration pro Cæcina.—Hence, **Cæcinianus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Cæcina*: oratio, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 172.

cæcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cæcus] **I.** Prop.: *Blindness* (rare, but used in good prose): C. Tusc. 5, 39, 113; id. ib. 38, 111; id. Fin. 5, 28, 84; Pl. 11, 37, 55; id. 12, 8, 18. **II.** Fig.: animi, C. Dom. 50: mentis, id. ib. 40: libidinis, id. Harusp. Resp. 18.

cæcĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Blindness*: Aur. ap. Fest. s. v. MUSCICIOSUM, p. 182.

cæco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To make blind, to blind*: sol cæcat, Lucr. 4, 326; Paul. Nol. Carm. Nat. 8. Fel. 20, 7; 292.

II. Meton.: **A.** Hortic. *t. t.*: *To spoil, to destroy*; oculum, Col. 4, 9, 2; id. ib. 24, 16.—**B.** *To make dark, to obscure*: cæcantur silvæ, Avien. Per. 504.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *To blind*: qui largitione cæcarunt mentes imperitorum, C. Sest. 66 *fin.*: ut (animi acies) ne cæcetur erroribus, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 39: cæcati libidinibus, id. ib. 1, 30: cæcata mens subito terrore, Liv. 44, 6 *fin.*: pectora .... serie cæcata laborum, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 45: cæcabitur spes vindemiæ, Pall. 1, 6, 11.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. B.): Of discourse: *To make dark* or *obscure, to obscure*: celeritate cæcata oratio, C. Brut. 76, 264.

Cæcŭbum, i, *n.*, Καίκυβον, *A marshy place in Southern Latium, near* Amyclæ, *distinguished for its produce of wine*, Mart. 13, 115; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 680.—Hence, **Cæcŭbus,** a, um, *adj. Cæcuban*: ager, Pl. 2, 95, 96: vites, id. 17, 4, 3: vina, Hor. S. 2, 8, 15.—As *Subst.*: **Cæcubum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *Cæcuban wine*, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 9; id. 1, 37, 5; id. 2, 14, 25; id. Epod. 9, 1; 36; Mart. 13, 115. (From a neglect of the plants, and still more from a canal made by Nero, which drew off the water, the vineyards here, even in the time of Pliny the elder, were in a state of decay, Pl. 14, 6, 8.)

cæculto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [for cæculito, from cæcus, as ausculto from ausculito, from auris] *To be like one blind, to be dim-sighted*: "cæcultare est cæcos imitari," Fest. p. 35: "cæculto ἀμβλυώττω," Gloss.; Plautus: mihi oculi cæcultant, Fest. p. 47.

Cæcŭlus, i, *m.* *Son of Vulcan, and founder of Præneste*: Virg. Æ. 7, 678 *sq.* Serv.

1. **cæcus,** a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Physically; *Having no light, devoid of light, not seeing, blind*: Lucr. 5, 839: catuli, qui jam dispecturi sunt, cæci æque et hi qui modo nati, C. Fin. 4, 23 *fin.*: si facie miserabili senis, cæci, infantis Quint. 4, 1, 42: corpus (the body where it cannot see, *i. e.*), *the back*, Sall. J. 107 (cf. below, vulnus and ictus, *wounds upon the back.*)—Proverbial phrases: **1.** Ut si Cæcus iter monstrare velit, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 4.—**2.** Apparet id quidem etiam cæco, Liv. 32, 34.—**3.** Cæcis hoc, ut aiunt, satis clarum est, Quint. 12, 7, 9.

II. Fig.: Mentally *or* morally *Blind, blinded* (freq. in prose and poetry): O pectora cæca! Lucr. 2, 14: non solum ipsa Fortuna cæca est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit cæcos, quos complexa est, id. Læl. 15, 54: cæcus atque amens tribunus, id. Sest. 7, 17: cæcum me et præcipitem ferri, id. Planc. 3: mater cæca crudelitate et scelere, id. Clu. 70, 199, et al.—With *ad*: cæcus ad has belli artes, Liv. 21, 54.—With *Gen.*: cæcus animi, Quint. 1, 10, 29; Gell. 12, 13, 4: fati futuri, *ignorant of*, Luc. 2, 14; cf. Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 138.—Of the passions themselves: cæca honorum cupido, Lucr. 3, 59: ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, C. Inv. 1, 2; id. Pis. 24, 57: exspectatio, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66: timor, id. Leg. 1: pavor, Tac. H. 1, 82: festinatio, Liv. 22, 39: furor, Hor. Epod. 7, 13: et sopita accordia, Quint. 1, 2, 5.

III. Meton.: **A.** Act.: **1.** Physically: **a.** Of plants: *Without buds* or *eyes*: rami, Pl. 16, 30, 54; cf. cæco and oculus.—**b.** Of the ears: *Unable to distinguish, deaf*: ne in tenebris quidem aurium cæci, Tert. Anim. 10; v. Rig. in h. l.—**c.** Of the lightning: *Ineffectual, powerless*: cæci in nubibus ignes, Virg. Æ. 4, 209.—**2.** Mentally or morally: *Fruitless, empty vain*: exsecrationes, Liv. 40, 10.

B. Pass.: **1.** Physically: *That is not* or *cannot be seen* or *known*; *invisible, concealed, hidden, secret, occult, obscure, dark*: sunt igitur venti nimirum corpora cæca, *bodies* (*although*) *invisible*, Lucr. 1, 278; 296; id. 1, 329; id. 2, 713: vallum cæcum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 28; cf. Festus: "cæcum vallum dicitur, in quo præacuti pali terræ infixi herbis vel frondibus occultantur," p. 34; so, fossæ, *covered*, Col. 2, 2, 9; Pall. Mai. 3, 1: fores, *private*, Virg. Æ. 2, 453: colubri, Col. 10, 251: ignis, Lucr. 4, 929: venenum, Ov. H. 6, 813: tabes, id. M. 9, 174: viæ, Tib. 2, 1, 78: insidiæ armaque, Ov. F. 2, 214; cf. Sil. 5, 3: vulnus, *a concealed, secret wound*, Lucr. 4, 1116; but also, *wounds upon the back*, Virg. Æ. 10, 735; cf. in the same sense, ictus, Sil. 9, 105 (v. above, cæcum corpus, *the back*): cæca manus, *i. e.* abscondita, Ov. M. 12, 492.—**2.** Mentally or morally: cæcas exponere causas Lucr. 3, 317: improba navigii ratio, tum

cæca jacebat, *lay still concealed*, id. 5, 1004: venti potestas, id. 3, 248; 270: fluctus, Sisenn. in Non. 449, 10: et clandestina natura, Lucr. 1, 779: res cæcæ et ab aspectus judicio remotæ, C. de Or. 2, 87, 357: obscurum atque cæcum, id. Agr. 2, 14, 36: fata, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 16: sors, id. S. 2, 3, 269, et al. In Plaut. once, prob. taken from the vulgar lang., cæca die emere, *upon a concealed (pay-) day*, i. e. *to purchase on credit:* opp. to oculata dies, *i. e.* for ready money: *Ca.* Pereo inopia argentaria. *Ba.* Eme die cæca, hercle, olivum, id vendito oculata die, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 67: cæco bono suo, *their goodness being hidden*, i. e. not coming before the eyes of the world, Tert. Virg. Vel. 10.—**3.** By poet. licence, transf. to the hearing: *Dull, low:* murmur, Virg. Æ. 12, 591 (as we, by another, but similar meton., say, *a hollow sound*; cf. on the other hand, in Gr. τυφλὸς τὰ ὦτα): clamor, Val. Fl. 2, 461.

C. Neut.: *Where nothing can be seen, dark, obscure:* **1.** Physically: nox Lucr. 1, 1108; Cat. 68, 44; Ov. M. 10, 476; id. ib. 11, 521: caligo, Lucr. 3, 305; id. 4, 457; Cat. 64, 908; Virg. Æ. 3, 203; tenebræ, Lucr. 2, 54; 746; 798; id. 3, 87; id. 6, 35; Virg. Æ. 3, 200: silentia, *i. e.* nox, Sil. 7, 350: latebræ, Lucr. 1, 409: cubiculum si fenestram non habet, dicitur cæcum, Var. L. L. 9, 38, 141: domus, *without windows*, C. Or. 67, 224: parietes, Virg. Æ. 5, 589: ictus, Liv. 34, 14 *extr.*; 34, 39, 6: gemmæ, *not transparent, opaque*, Pl. 37, 6, 22: smaragdi, id. ib. 5, 18: acervus, of chaos: *chaotic, confused*, Ov. M. 1, 24; Col. 4, 32, 4: somnus, *without dream* or *visions*, Tert. de Anim. 49.—**2.** Mentally or morally: *Uncertain, doubtful:* obscura spe et cæca exspectatione pendere, *i. e. of uncertain consequence* or *result*, C. Agr. 2, 25, 66: eventus, Virg. Æ. 6, 157: cæci morbi, quorum causas ne medici quidem perspicere queunt, Col. 1, 5, 6: dolores, Pl. 29, 2, 10; 3, 13: crimen, *uncertain, that can not be proved*, Liv. 45, 31.

Compar. Hor. S. 1, 2, 91.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* not in use.

2. **Cæcus,** i, *m.* *An* agnomen *of* Appius Claudius Crassus, *on account of his blindness.*

cæcūtĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [cæcus, cf. balbutio from balbus] *To be blind, to see badly* (ante- and post-class.): Var. ap. Non. 35, 4: omnes quodammodo cæcutimus, App. Flor. *no.* 2: utrum oculi mihi cæcutiunt, Var. ap. Non. 86, 12.

cædes, is (*Gen. plur.* regularly cædium; but cædum, Sil. 4, 353, 423; 796; id. 5, 220; id. 10, 233; cf. Prisc. p. 771 P.; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 243), *f.* [cædo]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A cutting* or *lopping off* (post-class. and rare): ligni atque frondium cædes, Gell. 19, 12, 7: capilli, qui cæde cultrorum desecti, App. M. 3.

B. Esp. (acc. to cædo, *no.* I. B. 2.; cf. cado, *no.* I. B. 1.): *A casting down in death, a cutting down, a slaughter:* **1.** Of men, esp. in battle or by an assassin: *A murdering, murder* (both that which is inflicted and that which is suffered) (this is the usu. class. signif. of the word in prose and poetry; very freq. in the histt.; in Sueton. alone more than twenty times): pugnam cædesque petisit, Lucr. 3, 648: cædem cæde accumulantes, id. 3, 71: cædem (*the deadly slaughter, conflict*) in qua P. Clodius occisus est, C. Mil. 5: cædes et occisio, id. Cæc. 14 *fin.*: magistratuum privatorumque cædes, id. Mil. 32, 87: notat (Catilina) et designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum, id. Cat. 1, 1: silvestres homines ... cædibus et victu fœdo deterruit Orpheus, Hor. A. P. 392: magna cæde facta multisque occisis, Nep. Epam. 9: cædes civium, id. ib. 10, 3: cædem facere in aliquem, Sall. J. 31, 13; Liv. 2, 64: edere, id. 5, 45; id. 40, 32; Just. 2, 11: perpetrare, Liv. 45, 5: committere, Ov. H. 14, 59; Quint. 5, 12, 3; id. 10, 1, 12; id. 7, 4, 43; Curt. 8, 2: admittere, Suet. Tib. 37: peragere, Luc. 3, 580: abnuere, Tac. A. 1, 23: festinare, id. ib. 1, 3: ab omni cæde abhorrere, Suet. Dom. 9: portendere, Sall. J. 3, 2; Suet. Cal. 57, and so freq.; cf. in the poets, Cat. 64, 77; Virg. Æ. 2, 500; id. ib. 10, 119; Hor. Od. 1, 8, 16; id. ib. 2, 1, 35; id. ib. 3, 2, 12; id. ib. 3, 24, 26; id. ib. 4, 4, 59; Ov. M. 1, 161; id. ib. 4, 503; id. ib. 3, 625; id. ib. 4, 160; id. ib. 5, 69; id. ib. 6, 669, et sæp.—**2.** *The slaughter of animals*, esp. *of victims:* studiosus cædis ferinæ, *i. e.* ferarum, Ov. M. 7, 675; so, id. ib. 809; cf. ferarum, id. ib. 2, 442; id. ib. 15, 106: armenti, id. ib. 10, 541: boum, id. ib. 11, 371: juvenci, id. ib. 15, 129: bidentium, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 14.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Concr.*: *A person slain* or *murdered, the slain:* cædis acervi, Virg. Æ. 10, 245: plenæ cædibus viæ, Tac. H. 4, 1.—**B.** As in Gr. φόνος (cf. Blomf. Gloss. Æsch. Prom. 363), *The blood shed by murder, gore:* Lucr. 3, 643; 5, 1312: permixta flumina cæde, Cat. 64, 360: respersus fraterna cæde, id. ib. 181: madefient cæde sepulcra, id. ib. 368: sparsæ cæde comæ, Prop. 2, 8, 34: cæde madentes, Ov. M. 1, 143; id. ib. 14, 199; id. ib. 3, 143; id. ib. 4, 97; 125; 163; id. ib. 6, 657; id. ib. 8, 444; id. ib. 9, 73; id. ib. 13, 389; id. ib. 15, 174.—**C.** (In post-class. Lat.): *A striking with the fist, a beating:* contumeliosa, Don. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46: nimia, id. ib. 4, 2, 19; id. ib. 2, 1, 18.

cædo, cĕcīdi, cæsum, cædĕre, 3. *v. a.* [*causat.* from cado: *To cause to fall*; hence] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cut, fell, lop, cut down, hew, throw down, cut off, cut to pieces:* cæsa abiegna trabes, Enn. Med. 2 (in Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75): frondem querneam cædito, Cato, R. R. 5, 8: arbores, C. Div. 2, 14, 33: robur, id. ib. 2, 41; so, Ov. M. 8, 770: lignum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 63: silvam, Var. in Non. 272, 5; Lucr. 5, 1265; Cæs. B. G. 3, 29; Ov. M. 8, 329; Suet. Aug. 94 *prope fin.*; Pall. Mai. 4, 1: nemus, Ov. M. 2, 418; cf. id. ib. 1, 94; id. ib. 9, 230; 374; id. ib. 14, 535: arboris auctum, Lucr. 6, 167: comam vitis, Tib. 1, 7, 34: fœnum, Col. 2, 18, 1: murus latius quam cæderetur ruebat, Liv. 21, 11: cæsis montis fodisse medullis, Cat. 68, 111; so, cædi montes in marmora, Pl. 12, procem. § 2: lapis cædendus, C. 2 Verr. 1, 56, 147; toga rotunda et apte cæsa, *cut out*, Quint. 11, 3, 139: cædunt securibus humida vina, *with axes they* (in winter) *cut out the liquid wine*, Virg. G. 3, 364: volutas, *to carve* or *hollow out volutes*, Vitr. 3, 3.—Prov.: ut vineta egomet cædam mea, *i. e. cut my own flesh, carry my own hide to market*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 220 ("proverbium in eos dicitur, qui sibi volentes nocent," Schol. Crucq.; cf. Tib. 1, 2, 100; Virg. Æ. 5, 672). Ruta cæsa, v. ruo, *Pa.*

B. Esp.: **1.** *To strike* or *cut something* or *upon something, to thrust at, to beat, strike, cudgel*, etc.: ut lapidem ferro quom cædimus evolat ignis, *strike upon with iron*, Lucr. 6, 314: cædere januam saxis, C. 2 Verr. 1, 27, 69: so, silicem rostro, Liv. 41, 13: femur, pectus, frontem, Quint. 2, 12, 10; cf. ib. 11, 3, 123, et al.: verberibus, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 45; so, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 28: pugnis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 43: aliquem ex occulto, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 17: at validis socios cædebant dentibus apri, *they fell with their strong tusks upon their own party*, Lucr. 5, 1325; cf. Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 71: virgis ad necem cædi, C. 2 Verr. 3, 28, 69; so, Hor. S. 1, 2, 42; Suet. Ner. 26, 49; id. Dom. 8: cæduntur (agrestes) inter potentium inimicitias, Sall. Hist. Frgm. 3, 22 *fin.* p. 236, ed Gerl.: nudatos virgis, Liv. 2, 5: hastilibus cædentes terga trepidantium, id. 35, 5: servum sub furca cæsum medio egerat circo, *i. e.* ita ut simul cæderet. id. 2, 36, et sæp.—Prov.: stimulos pugnis cædere, *to aggravate an evil by foolish opposition*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 55.

2. **a** (*α*) In pregnant signif. (cf. cado, *no.* I. B. 1.): *To strike mortally, to kill, murder:* ille dies, quo Ti. Gracchus est cæsus, C. Mil. 5 *fin.*: cæso Argo, Ov. M. 2, 533; so, id. ib. 5, 149; id. ib. 12, 113; 590; 603; Suet. Cæs. 70, et al.—Poet.: transf. to *the blood shed in slaying*: cæso sparsuros sanguine flammam, Virg. Æ. 11, 82.—(*β*) Very freq. in milit. lang.: *To slay a single enemy*; or when a hostile army as a whole is spoken of, *to conquer with a great slaughter, cut to pieces, vanquish* (cf. Ondend. Wolf and Baumg.-Crus. upon Suet. Vesp 4): Romani inscuti (hostem) cædentes spoliantesque cæsos, castra regia diripiunt, Liv. 32, 12 *fin.*; so, id. 2, 47; id. 4, 61; id. 22, 7; Quint. 12, 10, 24; Suet. Aug. 21, 23; id. Vesp. 4; Curt. 7, 5, et al.: cæsus (hostis) per calles saltusque vagando circumagatur, Liv. 44, 36 Kreyss.: consulem exercitumque cæsum, id. 22, 56: legiones nostras cæsicere, id. 7, 30; so, Nep. Datam. 6, 4; Tac. Agr. 18; Suet. Claud. 1.—And poet. the leader is put for the army: Pyrrhum et ingentem cecidit Antiochum Hannibalemque dirum, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 36.—Also in poet hyallage: cæsi corporum acervi (for cæsorum), Cat. 64. 359.—**b.** *To slaughter animals*, esp. *for offerings, to kill, slay, sacrifice:* cædit greges armentorum, C. Phil. 3, 12 *fin.*; so, Ov. M. 15, 141: deorum mentes cæsis hostiis placare, C. Clu. 68 *fin.*; so, id. Att. 1, 13; Liv. 8, 6; id. 10, 7; id. 45, 7; Tac. A. 2, 75; Suet. Cæs. 81; id. Cal. 14; id. Ner. 25; id. Oth. 8; id. Galb. 18; id. Claud. 25; Just. 11. 5, 6, et al.; Virg. Æ. 5, 96; Hor. Epod. 2, 59; Ov. M. 13, 637; Juv. 6, 48; 447; id. 8, 156; id. 12, 3, et al.: inter cæsa et porrecta, v. porricio.

3. Sensu obsceno=pædicare: Cat. 56, 7; Auct. Priap. 25, 10; Tert. Pall. 4.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): *To overthrow, press, push hard:* in judicio testibus cæditur, Cic. Q. Fr. 33.—**B.** Sermones, a Græcism=κόπτειν τὰ ῥήματα, *To chat, talk, converse:* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 1; cf. Non. p. 272, 13; and Prisc. p. 1188 P.

cæduus, a, um, *adj.* [cædo] *That can be cut* without injury: Agricult. *t. t.*: Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 30: silva, Cato R. R. 1 *fin.*; Var. R. R. 1, 7, 9; Col. 3, 3, 1; cf. Pl. 12, 19, 42; id. 16, 37, 68; id. 17, 20, 32, and 34.

cælāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [cælo] *A bassorelievo* (probably formed by Ovid; extremely rare): clypei cælamina, Ov. M. 13, 291; App. Flor. *no.* 7; de Deo. Socr. p. 40, 30 Elm.

cælātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An artisan in basso-relievo, a carver, graver:* C. 2 Verr. 4, 24, 54; id. ib, 27, 63; Quint. 2, 21 *fin.*; Pl. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 25; Juv. 9, 145; Tert. Idol. 3. Inscr. Grut. 583, 5, et al.

cælātūra, æ, *f.* [id.] **I** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A carving, an excuting of raised work* or *relief, in metals and ivory, a forming of figures, an engraving, the art of the engraver:* "cælatura, quæ auro, argento, ære, ferro opera efficit; nam *sculptura* etiam lignum, ebur, marmor, vitrum, gemmas, præterea quæ supra dixi, complectitur," Quint. 2, 21, 8: cælatura altior, id. ib. 2, 4, 7.—**B.** Esp.: *In other substances, e. g.* in clay: Pl. 35, 12, 46; cf. cælo, *no.* I. B. **II.** Meton.: *Concret.*: *The engraved figures themselves, carved work:* Suet. Ner. 47: usque adeo attritis cælaturis ne figura discerni possit, Pl. 33, 12, 55; Sen Ep. 5.

cælebs (also cœlebs; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 56), ĭbis, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Unmarried, single* (whether as a bachelor or a widower): (CENSORES.) EQVITVM. PEDITVMQVE. PROLEM. DESCRIBVNTO.: CÆLIBES. ESSE. PROHIBENTO., C. Leg. 3, 3, 7; Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 11; Quint. 5, 10, 26; Suet. Galb 5 Baumg.-Crus.: cælebs senex, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 37: cælebs quid agam Martiis Calendis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 1; so, id. S. 2, 5, 47; Ov. M. 10, 245, et al.: vita, *celibacy, the life of a bachelor*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 88; Ov. Tr. 2, 163; Gell. 5, 11, 2: lectus, Cat. 68, 6; Ov. H. 13, 107. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of animals: cælebs aut vidua columba, Pl. 10, 34, 52.—**B.** Of trees near which no vine has been planted (cf. marito): cælebs platanus, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 4; so, Ov. M. 14, 663; Pl. 17, 23, 35, *no.* 23.

cæles, cælestis, v. cœles.

‡ **cælĭbāris** (CÆLIBALIS hasta, Prisc. p. 631 P.), *A small spear, with the point of which the bride's hair was divided into six locks.* Respecting the origin of this custom, v. Fest. p. 48; cf. Ov. F. 2, 559.

cælĭbātus, ūs, *m.* [cælebs] *Celibacy, single life, the condition of being unmarried* (severely punished by the leges Julia and Papia Poppæa) (a post-Aug. word): Sen. Ben. 1, 9; Suet. Claud. 16; 26; id. Galb. 5.

cælĭcola, cælĭcus, cælĭfer,

cœlifluus, cœligenus, cœlipotens, cœlispex, cœlitus, v. cœl.

cælo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v.a.* [1. cælum] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: = Gr. τορεύω (v. Liddell and Scott's Lex.): *To engrave in relief upon metals* (esp. silver) *or ivory* (later also, *to cast, found, to make raised work, to carve as an artist, to engrave* (cf. Salmas. Exercc. Pl. p. 737; Heyne Antiq. Aufs. 2, p. 127; O. Müll. Archäol. § 341 *sq.*; so also the passage from Quint. 2, 21, 8, under cælatura; Fest. s. v. ANCASA, p. 17; Isid. Orig. 13, 4, 1; 19, 7, 4; 20, 4, 7): *ab initio sic opus ducere, ut excandum, non ex integro fabricandum sit,* Quint. 10, 3, 18: hanc speciem Praxiteles cælavit argento, C. Div. 1, 36, 79: cælata in auro fortia facta patrum, Virg. Æ. 1, 640: clypeo quoque fluminia septem Argento partum, partum cælaverat auro, Ov. M. 5, 189; cf. ib. 2, 6; id. ib. 13, 685; so, scuta auro, argento, Liv. 9, 40: vasa magnifica et pretiose cælata, C. Inv. 2, 40: vasa cælata, Liv. 34, 52: aliquid in auro, Pl. 33, 12, 55: libidines in poculis, id. ib. procem.; Liv. 23, 24 *fin.*: cælatum aurum et argentum, C. Tusc. 5, 21; id. Or. 70; id. 2 Verr. 4, 23, 52; id. Rosc. Am. 46.—**B.** Esp.: *To carve or engrave upon other materials* (cf. cælatura, no. I. B.): upon wood: poculi ponam Fagina, cælatum divini opus Alcimedontis, Virg. B. 3, 36. In marble: cælavit Scopas pteron ab oriente, Pl. 36, 5, 4, no. 9.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To embroider with figures, to weave figures into a texture:* velamina cælata multa arte, Val. Fl. 5, 6. **B.** Of poetry: *To compose skilfully:* carmina compono, hic elegos. Mirabile visu Cælatumque novem musis (*i. e.* a novem musis) opus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 92 Schmid.

1. **cælum** (cœlum, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 640), i, *n.* *The chisel* or *burin of the sculptor* or *engraver, a graver:* "cælata vasa .... a cælo vocata, quod est genus ferramenti, quem vulso cilicnem vocant," Isid. Orig. 20, 4, 7: Quint. 2, 21 *fin.*; Var. in Non. 99, 18; Stat. S. 4, 6, 26; Mart. 6, 13, 1.

2. **cælum,** i, *n.*, v. cœlum.

cælus, i, *m.*, v. cœlum.

cæmenta, æ, *f.*, v. cæmentum.

cæmentārius, ii, *m.* [cæmentum] *One pertaining to cæmenta:* hence) *A stone-mason, a builder:* Hier. Ep. 53, 6: cæmentarii Salomonis et cæmentarii Hiram, Vulg. 3 Reg. 5, 18: deus cæmentarius, *i. e. Neptune, who assisted in building the walls of Troy,* Commod. 19, 5.

cæmentĭcĭus (-titius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or pertaining to quarry-stones, consisting of rough, unhewn stones:* structura, Vitr. 2, 4: parietes, id. 2, 8 *post med.*: saxum, *unhewn, quarry-stone,* (opp. quadratum), id. ib.

cæmentum, i, *n.* **cæmenta,** æ, *f.*, [cædo] (*The hewn thing;* hence) *Stone as hewn out of the quarry,* used for walls (most freq. in plur.): Vitr. 2, 7; id. 1, 2; 5; id. 2, 4; 8: in eam insulam, materiem, calcem, cæmenta: arma convexi, C. Mil. 27, 74; so, id. Div. 2, 47 *fin.*; id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 7; Liv. 36, 22 *fin.*; id. 21, 11; Vitr. 2, 7, 1: cæmentæ marmoreæ, *Pieces that fly off from marble in working, chips of marble:* cæmentæ marmoreæ, sive assulæ, Vitr. 7, 6.—*Sing.*: Vitr. 1, 5, 8; id. 8, 7, 14; Pl. 35, 14, 48, § 169: non silice duro, structilive cæmento, Mart. 9, 76, 1.

cæna, æ, *etc.*, v. cœna, *etc.*

Cæneus (dissyll.), ei, *m.* Καινεύς, Ovid.: *A girl, named* Cænis, Ov. M. 12, 189; 195; 201; 470 *sq.*, *the dau. of Elatus, afterwards changed by Neptune to a boy;* he was subsequently present at the Calydonian hunt, and at the contest of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and finally was metamorphosed into a bird, Ov. M. 12, 189; 459 *sq.*; 507 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 14; acc. to Virg. he again became a female, Æ. 6, 448 Serv.

Cænīdiānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Cænis,* Inscr. ap. Grut. 613, 5.

Cænina, æ, *f.*, Καινίνη, *A small but very ancient town in Latium, near Rome,* Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 68.—Hence: **A. Cæninenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Cænina,* Liv. 1, 9; 10 Drak.—**B. Cænīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Cænina:* ager, Prop. 4, 10, 9: Acron, *king of the Cæninenses,* id. ib. 7: nomen = Cæninenses, Liv. 1, 10.

Cænis, idis, *f.*, *A favourite mistress of Vespasian,* Suet. Vesp. 3; id. ib. 21; cf. also Cæneus.

cæpa (also written cepa), æ, *f.*, and **cæpe** (cepe), is (*Gen.* cæpis, Charis. p. 43 P., without voucher; but the assertion of the gramm. Diomed. p. 314 ib.; Prisc. p. 681 ib.; Phocæ Art. p. 1706 ib.; and Serg. p. 1843 ib., that cæpe is indecl., is also unsubstantiated, since the form of the *Gen.* cæpe cited by Prisc. l. l. from App., is the well-known later orthog. for cæpes), *n.*; in *plur.* only cepæ, arum, *f.*; cf. Don. p. 1747 P.; Prisc. l. l.; Phoc. l. l.; Serg. l. l.; Rudd. 1, p. 114, *not.* 36 (a rarer form cæpitium, Arn. 5 *init.*); [etym. dub.; acc. to Charis. p. 43 P., a *nom. propr.* appears to lie at the basis; acc. to Purl. from κῆπος, "quia hoc olus præcipue hortense est."] *An onion;* Gr. κρόμυον: cf. Pl. 19, 6, 32: **A.** Cæpa, æ, *f.* Næv. and Lucil. in Prisc. l. l.; Lucil. and Var. in Non. 201, 8 *sq.*; Cels. 2, 21; 22; Col. 12, 8, 1; Ov. F. 3, 349; Isid. Orig. 17, 10, 12.—**B.** Cæpe, is, *n.* Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 5; Næv., Nov. and Var. in Prisc. l. l.; Lucil., and Var. in Non. 201, 1 *sq.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21; Pers. 4, 31; Gell. 20, 8 *fin.*—**C.** Cæpæ, arum, Col. 11, 3, 58; Pl. l. l.; Mart. 3, 77, 5. Among the Egyptians considered as a sacred plant, Pl. l. l.; Juv. 15, 9.

cæpārĭa, æ, *f.* [cæpa] *A disease in the privy members:* Marc. Emp. 33.

cæpārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *A trader in onions:* Lucil. ap. Non. 201, 10.

cæpīna, æ (**cæpulla,** æ, Pall. Februar. 24, 2; id. Oct. 11, 4), *f.* [cæpa, anal. to napina, porrina, rapina; lit., *adj.*, *sc.* planta] *A field* or *bed of onions:* Col. 11, 3, 56 *sq.*

cæpĭtium, ii, *n.*, v. cæpa.

cæpulla, æ, v. cæpina.

Cæræsi, ōrum, *m.*, *A people of Gaul:* Cæs. B. G. 2, 4.

Cære, *n. indecl.* (*Gen.* Cærĭtis, *f.*, Virg. Æ. 8, 597: *Abl.* Cærēte, id. ib. 10, 183), Καίρη Steph., Καιρία Strab., *A very ancient city of Etruria, one of the twelve;* previously called Agylla (now *Cervetere*), Pl. 3, 5, 8; Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 597; id. ib. 10, 183; Liv. 1, 60; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 376 *sq.*; O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 87; 92; 349.—Hence: **A. Cæres,** itis and ētis, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Cære, Cæritic:* populus, Liv. 7, 19: aquæ, Val. Max. 1, 6, no. 9; cf. Liv. 22, 1. And plur., Cærites (Cærētes), um, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Cære,* Liv. 7, 19; 20; id. 5, 50. As a reward for assistance rendered to the Romans in the Gallic war, they received the privilege of Roman citizenship, but without the jus suffragii. The catalogues of such *quasi*-citizens were called tabulæ Cærites or Cæritum; and Roman citizens, in consequence of disfranchisement inflicted by the censor, were enrolled in these as being deprived of the right of voting; whence the odious access. idea of the expression; in tabulas Cærites (um) referri, *to be degraded,* Ascon. C. Div. in Cæc. 3, 8; Gell. 16, 13, 7 *sq.*; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 64 *sq.*; 77 *sq.* Hence: Cærite cæra = (tabula) digni, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 62 ("*nota infamiæ et omni ignominia digna sumus,*" Schol. Crucqu.).—**B. Cærētānus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Cære:* annus, Pl. 3, 5, 8.—As *Subst.*: **1. Cæretani,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Cære,* Val. Max. 1, 1, no. 1.—**2. Cæretana,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* vina), *Wine of Cære,* Mart. 13, 124.

† **cærĕfŏlĭum** (a form more nearly corresponding with the Greek, chærephyllum, Col. 10, 110), ii, *n.* [χαιρέφυλλον, whence the Fr. cerfeuil, and Germ. kerbel: *Chervil,* Pl. 19, 8, 54; Pall. Febr. 24, 9; id. Sept. 13, 3; App. Herb. 104.

Cæretanus, a, um, v. Cære. no. B.

cærĭmonĭa (cer-; cērĭmonĭa, Prud. Symm. præf. 1, 5), æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit root kṛi, facere] (*A doing* or *making;* hence, with especial reference to religion, *etc.*) **I.** Prop.: *Conscr., A religious action* or *usage, a sacred rite, religious ceremony* (on the other hand, *ritus* denotes both religious and profane rites, Herz. Cæs. B. G. 7, 2) (so, esp. freq. in the histt., and mostly in the plur.): in sacerdotio cærimoniisque diligentissimus, C. Rab. Perd. 10: sepulcrorum, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: Cæs. B. G. 7, 2; Liv. 1, 20 (twice): pollucre, id. 6, 41; Tac. H. 1, 2; Suet. Cæs. 74: fetiales, Liv. 9, 11: auspiciaque, id. 22, 9; Flor. 1, 2, 2: novæ, Tac. A. 1, 54; vetustissimæ, id. ib. 62: deorum, id. ib. 3, 60; id. ib. 16, 23: publicæ, id. H. 2, 91; Suet. Cæs. 6: antiquæ, id. Aug. 31; peregrinæ, veteres ac præceptæ, id. ib. 93: externæ, id. Tib. 36.—In sing.: Suet. Aug. 94 *med.*

II. Meton.: **A.** Subjectively: *A holy dread, awe, reverence, veneration of the Deity* (according to usage, limited to the external expression of it by religious action; while *religio,* as a more elevated idea, has regard both to internal and external reverence) (rare, except in the sing.): C. Inv. 2, 53, 161: sacra summâ religione cærimoniaque conficere, id. Balb. 34, 55; id. Harusp. Resp. 10 and 17; Nep. Them. 8, 4; Liv. 29, 18; Gell. 4, 9, 9; Tac. A. 4, 55: esse in magnâ cærimoniâ, *to be greatly honoured,* Pl. 6, 27, 31, § 135; also in plur.: habere aliquid in cærimoniis, id. 37, 7, 28.—**B.** *Sacredness, sanctity* (rare, and only in sing.): sanctitas regum, et cærimonia deorum, Cæs. in Suet. Cæs. 6: legationis, C. Rosc. Am. 39, 113; Tac. A. 4, 64 *fin.*; id. ib. 3, 61; id. ib. 14, 22 *fin.*

cærĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [cærimonia] *Pertaining to religious rites, ceremonial, ritual:* officia, Arn. 7. p. 237; cf. the follg.

cærĭmōnĭor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *dep.* [id.] *To adore, to do reverence:* jusserunt te cæremoniari, Aug. Serm. 309, 3.

cærĭmōnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of,* i. e. *devoted to religious rites:* dies, Amm. 22, 15, 17.

Cærites, um, v. Cære, *no.* A.

cærulans, antis, *adj.* [cærulus through obsol. cærulo] *Dark-coloured sky blue:* Musa cærulanti peplo circumdata, *i. e. astronomy,* Fulg. Myth. 1.

cærŭlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [cæruleus] *Dark-coloured, dark blue, sky blue:* Plancus, *i. e. of the colour of a sea-god,* Vell. 2, 83, 2.

cærŭlĕus, and in poetry **cærūlus,** a, um, *adj.* [*acc.* to some casus: acc. to others, cœlum].

I. Prop.: *Dark-coloured, dark blue, cerulean, azure, sea-coloured, sea-green,* κυάνεος: poet. epithet of the heavens, of the sea, and other objects (as dark, opposed to *albus* and *marmoreus color,* Lucr. 2, 771 *sq.*, and synon. with ater, Virg. Æ. 3, 68; v. under no. II.): **A.** Of the heavens: cœli cærula templa, Enn. Ann. 1, 54; in C. Div. 1, 20 *fin.*; id. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 81.—As *Subst.*: **1. cærula,** orum, *n.*: in cærula cœli, Ov. M. 14, 814: per cœli cærula, Lucr. 1, 1089: id. 6, 96, and even without cœli, id. 6, 482.—**2.** Of the universe: magni per cærula mundi, Lucr. 5, 770.—**B.** Of the brightness of the stars: lucus, Virg. Cir. 37.—**C.** Of the sea: ponti plaga cærula, Lucr. 5, 483; *cf.* id. 2, 772 *sq.*: pontus, Cat. 36, 11; Ov. M. 13, 838: mare, C. Ac. Frgm. in Non. 162, 30: aquora, Cat. 64, 7: so, campus = mare, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 15: aquæ, Ov. M. 8, 229; id. ib. 15, 699: undæ, Tib. 1, 3, 37; id. 1, 4, 45: vada, Virg. Æ. 7, 198: gurges, Ov. M. 2, 528.—As *Subst.*: **cærula,** orum, *n.*, *The sea, the blue surface of the sea:* cærula verrunt, Virg. Æ. 4, 583; id. ib. 3, 208; id. ib. 8, 672, and 672: Stat. Th. 3, 250.—**D.** Of objects that have relation to the sea: dii, *sea-deities,* Ov. M. 2, 8 *sq.*: deus, κατ' ἐξοχήν, *Neptune,* Prop. 3, 7, 42; cf. of the same: Jovis frater, Ov. M. 1, 275: Triton, id. ib. 1, 333: Nereus, id. H. 9, 14: Thetis, Tib. 1, 5, 46; and of the same: mater (*sc.* Achillis), Hor. Epod. 13, 16; Ov. M. 13, 288: Psamathe, *a sea-nymph,* id. ib. 11, 388: equi Neptuni, Cic. N. D. 1, 30: currus (Neptuni), Virg. Æ. 5, 819: equi (Tritonis), Ov. H. 7, 50: pupa, id. P. 2, 112: via, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 10; Ov. H. 16, 104.—Hence, **B.** Of rivers, and things connected therewith: Cæruleus Thybris, Virg. Æ. 8, 64: amnis, Tib. 3, 4,

18; Stat. S. 1, 5, 51: Cydnus, Tib. 1, 7, 14: crines, Ov. M. 5, 432: guttæ, id. ib. 5, 633.—**P.** Of other dark-blue objects: olearum plaga, Lucr. 5, 1372: draco, Ov. M. 12, 13: angues, Virg. G. 4, 482: serpens, Ov. M. 3, 33: guttæ (serpentis), id. ib. 4, 577: vestis, Juv. 2, 97: vexillum, Suet. Aug. 25: oculi (Germanorum), Tac. G. 4.—Hence, Germanorum pubes, Hor. Epod. 16, 7; and Britanni, Mart. 11, 53, 1.—As *Subst.*: **cæruleum,** i, *n.*, *A blue colour, steel colour,* natural *or* artificial: Pl. 33, 13, 57, § 161; Vitr. 7, 11; id. 9, 1.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Dark, gloomy, dun, sable, black;* poet. epithet of death, the night, rain, *etc.*: stant Manibus aræ Cæruleis mœstæ vittis, Virg. Æ. 3, 63 Serv.: so, equi (Plutonis), Ov. F. 4, 446: ratis fati, Prop. 2, 18, 40: puppis (Charontis), Virg. Æ. 6, 410: mors, Albinov. ad Liv. 1, 93: nox, Stat. S. 1, 6, 85: umbra noctis, id. Th. 2, 528; Virg. Cir. 214: imber, id. Æ. 3, 194: panis, Juv. 14, 128.—**B.** *Dark green, green, greenish;* cucumis, Prop. 4, 2, 43: coma, Ov. M. 11, 158: arbor Palladis, id. A. A. 2, 518: baccis tinus, id. M. 10, 98; campi cærula lætaque prata, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3.

cæsa, æ, *f.* [cædo] (only in the milit. lang. of Veget.), *A cut:* Veg. Mil. 1, 12.

cæsālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Fit for cutting:* lapis, Var. Auct. de Limit. p. 304 Goes.

† **cæsăpon,** i, *n.*, *A kind of lettuce:* Pl. 1 ind. libr. XX. *no.* 17; id. 20, 7, 25, § 50.

Cæsar, ăris, *m.*, Καῖσαρ [" a cæso matris utero," Pl. 7, 9, 7, § 47; cf. Non. 556, 32: "a cæsarie dictus, qui scilicet cum cæsarie natus est," Fest. p. 44; cf. Comment. p. 383:—both etymm. in Isid. Orig. 9, 3, 12, and Spart. Æl. Ver. 2.—Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 88, refers the word to the Sanscrit keça, hair; cf. Fest. above] (*The one cut out;* or *the hairy one*) *A* cognomen *in the* gens Julia. *Of these the most celebrated was* C. Julius —, *alike distinguished as general, orator, statesman, and author; murdered by Brutus and Cassius,* B. C. 44. After him all the emperors bore the name Cæsar, with the title Augustus, until, under Adrian, Augustus denoted the ruling emperor, Cæsar, *the heir to the throne, the crown prince,* etc.: Spart. Æl. Ver. 1; Sext. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 13.—Hence, **A. Cæsărīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of,* or *relating to, Julius Cæsar, Cæsarian:* celeritas, C. Att. 16, 10 Orell. *N. cr.*—**B. Cæsărĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of* the triumvir *Cæsar, Cæsarean:* bellum civile, Nep. Att. 7, 1: orationes, *The orations of Cicero in which Cæsar was much praised* (pro Marcello, Deiotaro, Provinciis Consular., *etc.*), Serv. Virg. G. 2, 131.—As *Subst.*: **Cæsariani,** ōrum, *m.*, *The adherents of Cæsar in the Civil war* (as Pompeiani, his opponents): Hirt. Bell. Afr. 13.—**2.** Meton.: *Imperial:* Vop. Carin. *init.*: Pallas (esp. honoured by Domitian), Mart. 8, 1, 4.—As *Subst.*: **Cæsariani,** ōrum, *m.*, *A class of provincial officers:* Cod. Just. 10, 1, 5; 7; Cod. Th. 10, 7.—**C. Cæsărēus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of,* or *pertaining to,* the triumvir *Cæsar; Cæsarean* (mostly poet.): sanguis, Ov. M. 1, 201: penates, id. ib. 15, 864: Vesta, id. ib. 865: forum, *founded by him,* Stat. S. 1, 1, 85.—**2.** Meton.: *Imperial:* amphitheatrum, *built by the Emp. Domitian,* Mart. Spect. 1, 7: leones, *presented by Domitian in the fight of wild beasts,* id. Epigr. 1, 7, 3.

Cæsăraugusta, æ, *f.*, Καισαραυγούστα, *A town of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the Ebro, so called after the Emperor Augustus, who colonized it;* acc. to some, the native town of Prudentius (now *Saragossa*), Mel. 2, 6, 4; Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 23.

Cæsărēa (-īa), æ, *f.*, Καισάρεια, **I.** *A very important town in Palestine,* previously called Stratonis Turris: Pl. 5, 13, 14, § 69.—Hence, **Cæsărĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of Cæsarea:* colonia, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 1.—As *Subst.*: **Cæsarienses,** ĭum, *m.* (*sc.* cives), *The inhabitants of Cæsarea:* Pl. 5, 29, 31, § 120; Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 8. **II.** *A town of Mauritania,* anciently called *Iol* (now *Algiers,* or, acc. to others, *Tniz* or *Tenez*): Mel. 1, 6, 1; Pl. 5, 2, 1, § 20.—Hence, **Cæsărĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of Cæsarea:* Mauritania, Tac. H. 2, 58; 59. **III.** *The capital of Cappadocia* (now *Kaisariah*): Pl. 6, 3, 3, § 8; Eutr. 7, 6.

Cæsareus, a, um, v. Cæsar, *no.* I. C.

cæsărĭānum, i, *n.* [Cæsar] *A kind of eye salve:* Cels. 6, 6, 27.

Cæsarianus, a, um, v. Cæsar, *no.* B.

cæsărĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [cæsaries] (very rare), **I.** Prop. (*Provided* or *furnished with hair;* hence): *Covered with hair, having long hair:* "cæsariati, comati," Fest. p. 35: miles usque cæsariatus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 171: Numidæ equis cæsariati, *i. e. with the helmet ornamented with horse hair,* Tert. Pall. 4. **II.** Meton.: *Ornamented with foliage, having leaves:* terra, App. de Mundo, p. 67, 37; cf. coma.

Cæsariensis, e, v. Cæsarea.

cæsāries, ei, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit keça, hair; cf. Cæsar *init.*] **A.** *The hair* of the head; *the locks,* etc., either of men or women (for the most part poet.; only in sing.): Plaut. Mil. 1, 2, 64; Cat. 66, 8: ipsa decoram Cæsariem nato genitrix affārat, Virg. Æ. 1, 590: nitida, id. G. 4, 337: flava, Juv. 13, 165: pectes cæsariem, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 14: humeros tegens, Ov. M. 13, 914: densum cæsarie caput, id. Am. 3, 1, 32: terrifica, id. M. 1, 180: horrida fieri, id. ib. 10, 139: horrifica, Luc. 2, 372.—In prose: promissa, Liv. 28, 35.—**B.** *The hair of the beard* (very rare): Ov. M. 15, 656.—**C.** *The hair of dogs:* Grat. Cyn. 272.

Cæsarinus, a, um, v. Cæsar, *no.* A.

Cæsărĭo, ōnis, *m.*, Καισαρίων, *Son of Cæsar by Cleopatra, put to death by the command of Augustus:* Suet. Aug. 17; cf. id. Cæs. 52.

Cæsēna, æ, *f.*, *A town of* Gallia Cispadana (now *Cesena*): Pl. 3, 15, 20, § 116.—Hence, **Cæsēnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *Of Cæsena:* vina, Pl. 14, 6, 8, § 67.

Cæsĭa Silva, *A forest in ancient Germany, in the western part of Westphalia* (now *Daemmerwald* and *Heserwald,* on the borders of Clèves and Münster): Tac. A. 1, 50; cf. Comm. in h. l.

cæsĭcius, a, um, v. cæsitius.

cæsim, *adv.* [cædo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *By cutting, with cuts:* Of the cutting of plants by striking: major pars operis in vineā ductim potius quam cæsim facienda est . . . . qui cæsim vitem petit, *etc.*, Col. 4, 25, 2, and 3.—**B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *With the edge* (*opp.* punctim, with the point): punctim magis quam cæsim petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46; cf. Veg. Mil. 1, 12; Liv. 7, 10: gladio cæsim percutere aliquem, Suet. Cal. 58. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *In short clauses* or *sections, interruptedly:* membratim adhuc, deinde cæsim diximus, C. Or. 67, 225 (cf. the same, and § 223, incisim aut membratim); so, Quint. 9, 4, 126; cf. ib. 11, 3, 102 Spald. *N. cr.*

cæsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to cædo, *no.* I. A.): *A cutting, lopping,* of trees: castanea fere usque in alteram cæsionem perennat, Col. 4, 33, 1.—**B.** (acc. to cædo, *no.* I. B. 2.): *A wounding, killing:* Tert. Apol. 39.

cæsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cæsius] *Blueness, grayness:* oculorum, Boeth. in Porphyr. Dial. 2, p. 31; id. Arist. Categ. 3, p. 176.

cæsĭtius (-cius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Bluish, dark-blue:* linteolum, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 46.

1. **cæsĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] (rare, and only of the eyes) *Bluish gray, cat-eyed:* virgo cæsia, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18; v. Don. in h. l. and Gell. 2, 26, 19: isto modo dicere licebit cæsios oculos Minervæ, cæruleos esse Neptuni, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83 (cf. Gr. γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη): cæsia, Παλλάδιον, *She has gray eyes; she is a little Pallas,* Lucr. 4, 1157: cæsius, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 20 (" glaucis oculis, quasi felis oculos habens et glaucos," Don.): leo, Cat. 45, 7: sub septentrionibus nutriuntur gentes immanibus corporibus, oculis cæsiis, Vitr. 6, 1:—*Sup.*: cæsissimus, acc. to Var. L. L. 8, 39, 122, who observes that the *Comp.* is not in use.

2. **Cæsĭus,** ĭi, *m.*, *A Roman* cognomen. **I.** M. Cæsius, C. Fam. 13, 11, 3. **II.** Another, M. Cæsius, C. 2 Verr. 1, 50, 130. **III.** P. Cæsius, C. Balb. 22, 50. **IV.** Sex. Cæsius, C. Plac. 28 68.

Cæso (Kæso, v. the letter K), ōnis, *m.* [From the same origin as Cæsar; v. Cæsar *init.*, and references there given] *A Roman* cognomen *in the* gens Fabia: Liv. 2, 43; 48; id. 3, 11.

Cæsōnĭus, ĭi, *m.*, *The name of a Roman* gens. **I.** M. Cæsonius, *ædile with Cicero:* C. 2 Verr. 4, 10, 29. **II.** Cæs. Pætus, *consul under Nero:* Tac. A. 14, 29.—Hence, **Cæsōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Cæso:* Col. 1, 4, 1.

cæsor, ōris, *m.* [cædo] *One who hews something* (post-class.): lignorum cæsores, *hewers of wood,* Hier. Ep. 53, *no.* 6; cf. Val. Prob. II., p. 1458 P.; Vulg. Deut. 29, 11: lapidum, ib. 2 Par. 24, 12.

cæspes (cesp-), ĭtis, *m.* [cædo] (*The cut thing;* hence), **I.** Prop.: *A turf, sod cut out:* cæspes et terra in modum lateris cæsa cum herbā, sive frutex recisus et truncus, Fest. p. 35; cf. Comment. p. 363: " *cæspes,* χορτόπλινθος, χορτόβωλος, πλίνθος," Gloss.: non esse arma cæspites, neque glebas, C. Cæc. 21, 60: used for altars, mounds (of tombs), for covering poor houses (hovels), *etc.*, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 9; id. M. 4, 752; id. ib. 7, 240; id. ib. 15, 573; Virg. Æ. 5, 304; Tac. G. 27; id. A. 1, 62; Virg. E. 1, 69 Voss, Sen. Ep. 8, 5.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A hut, hovel, shed:* nec fortuitum spernere cæspitem, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 17.—**B.** *An altar of turf:* positusque carbo Cæspite vivo, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 4; so, id. 1, 19, 13; Tac. H. 4, 53; App. Flor. *no.* 1.—**C.** Any object of like form to a sod: *A knot, knob:* Pl. 17, 21, 35, § 153.—**D.** *A clump, group of plants:* Pl. 21, 7, 20, § 43.—**E.** *A grassy field, a green field, turf:* Virg. Æ. 11, 566: de cæspite virgo Se levat, Ov. M. 2, 427; id. ib. 4, 301; id. ib. 10, 556: id. ib. 13, 931; Petr. S. 120; Pl. 16, 31, 56; id. 17, 4, 4.—**F.** *The earth, ground* (post-class.): Avien. Perieg. 227; so, id. ib. 388.

‡ **cæspitatores** suffusi equi, Serv. Virg. Æ. 11, 671; dub.

cæspĭtĭcĭus (cesp-), a, um, *adj.* [cæspes] *Made of turf* (post-class.): tribunal, Vop. Prob. 10: inurus, Capitol. Anton. Pius, 5.

cæspōsus (cesp-), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Abounding in grass* or *turf:* litus, Col. 10, 130.

cæstus (cest-), ūs (i, Var. ap. Non. 492, 11), *m.* [cædo, *no.* I. B. 1.] (*The striking; the striking thing;* hence), **I.** Prop.: *A strap of bull's hide with balls of lead or iron sewed in, bound round the hands and arms; a cæstus, a gauntlet, boxing-glove for pugilists* (pugiles): C. Tusc. 2, 17, 40; Virg. Æ. 5, 69; 379; 479; Prop. 3, 14, 9; Stat. Th. 6, 764; 820; Val. Fl. 4, 251; Pl. 11, 37, 45, § 124; cf. Fest. p. 35. **II.** Meton.: *A female ornament;* v. cestus.

‡ **cæsullæ,** ārum, *f.*, *Having gray eyes:* Fest. p. 136 and 228.

cæsum, i, *n.* [cædo, *no.* I. A.] (*The cutting thing;* hence) Gramm. *t. t.*: *A stop, pause, comma:* Mart. Cap. 5, p. 173.

cæsūra, æ, *f.*, [cædo] **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *A cutting, felling, hewing, hewing off:* ligni, Pl. 16, 43, 84, § 230: silvæ, id. 17, 20, 34, § 150.—**2.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *That which is hewed* or *cut off:* Pl. 8, 26, 40, § 96.—**B.** In metre: *A division* or *pause in a verse, cæsura* (also called incisio): Diom. p. 496 P.; Bed. Metr. p. 2368 ib.

cæsūratim, *adv.* [cæsura] *With pauses, in short clauses* (for the class. cæsim): dictio cæsuratim succincta, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

1. **cæsus,** a, um, *P.* of cædo.

2. **cæsus,** ūs, *m.* [cædo] *A cutting, a cutting off:* frondium, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. p. 102, ed. Mai.

cæterus, a, um, with its derivatives v. ceter.

cætra, æ, v. cetra.

1. **Cæus,** a, um, v. Cea.

2. **Cæus,** i, v. Cæus.

Cæyx, ycis, v. Ceyx.

1. **Caia,** v. Caius.

2. † **caia,** æ, *f. A cudgel,* acc. to Isid. Orig. 18, 7, 7.

Caiani, ōrum, *m. Certain heretics who held Cain in high estimation; considered Judas to have betrayed Christ*

from a knowledge that the Saviour's death would benefit mankind; worshipped those who perished with Korah, as also the people destroyed at Sodom; blasphemed the Law, and God as the giver of the Law; and denied the resurrection of the body: Aug. Hæres. 18.

Caianus, a, um, v. Caius, *no.* II. B.

‡ **căiātio,** ōnis, *f.* [caio] *A striking* or *beating of children*, Fulg. Cont. Virg.

Caicus (Cāycus, Ov. M. 12, 111), i, *m.*, Κάϊκος, **I.** *A river of Greater Mysia, which takes its rise on Mount Teuthras, passes near Pergamus, and falls into the sea at Lesbos* (now *the Mandragora*), Mel. 1, 18, 1; Pl. 5, 30, 32; Virg. G. 4, 370; Ov. M. 2, 243; id. ib. 15, 278; cf. Mann. Asia Minor 3, p. 397. **II.** *One of the companions of Æneas*, Virg. Æ. 1, 183; id. ib. 9, 35.

Caīēta, æ (and **-e,** es), *f.*, Καιήτη. **I.** *The nurse of Æneas*, Virg. Æ. 7, 2; Ov. M. 14, 443. **II.** *A town and harbour in Latium* (now *Gaëta*), C. de Or. 2, 6, 22; Virg. Æ. 6, 901; Pl. 3, 5, 9; Sil. 8, 531; Aur. Vict. Orig. Rom. 10; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 631 *sq.*—Hence, **Caīētānus,** a, um, *adj.*: villa, Val. Max. 1, 4, *no.* 5.

‡ **Callārus,** i, *m. The name of a deity of the ancient Gauls*: Inscr. Murat. p. 63.

Cainæus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Cain*; soboles Cainæa, Commod. 36, 7: radix Cainæa, id. 54, 3.

căio, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [2. **cai**] *To beat, cudgel*: Fulg. Cont. Virg.

Cāius (trisyll. Cāius, Cat. 10, 30; Mart. 9, 93 *fin.*; id. 11, 36 *fin.*; cf. Stat. S. 4, 9, 22) (pronounced Gaius, Gaius; v. the letter C) (*Voc.* Cai, Mart. 10, 16, 1), **I.** *A Roman* prænomen, whose *fem.*, Caia, was written as an abbrev. Ↄ. Quint. 1, 7, 28; Vel. Long. p. 2218 P.; Prob. p. 1502 ib.—In marriage festivals the bridegroom and bride were customarily called Caius and Caia; cf. Fest. s. v. Gaia, p. 71; Quint. l. l.; C. Mur. 12 *fin.*

II. Esp.: **A.** *A distinguished Roman jurist* (in more recent editions usu. written Gaius) *of the first half of the second century* (born under Adrian, and flourishing under the Antonines), whose principal work, Institutionum Libri IV., was discovered in a palimpsest found at Verona, by Niebuhr, in 1816; cf. Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. 1, § 93; Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 557.—**B.** In the post-Aug. histt. *κατ' ἐξοχήν, The emperor, C. Caligula.*—Hence, **Cāiānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *relating to Caligula*: custodia, Sen. Tranq. 11: clades, id. ib. 14 *fin.*: expeditiones, Tac. H. 4, 15: nex, Suet. Tit. 1: Caianus as, by him considerably lessened in value, Stat. S. 4, 9, 22 Barth.—**C.** Caia Cæcilia, *A Roman name of* (*the Etruscan*) Tanaquil, Fest. s. v. GAIA, p. 71.

† **căla,** æ, *f.* [κάλον] *A piece* or *billet of wood*: sciude puer calam ut caleas, i. e. scinde fustes et fac focum, Lucil. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 1.

‡ **calabarriunculos** dicit (Laberius quos vulgus CALABARRIONES), Gell. 16, 7, 6 (the signif. of both words is unknown).

Calăber, bri, v. Calabria, *no.* A.

Calăbra Curia, *A curia at the Capitol, so called from the proclamation* [calare] *of the calendar dates in this place, by the priests* (hence the class. "ἱερῶν βουλή," for which should be read: ἱερῶν βουλή); cf. Var. L. L. 5, 1, 7; id. ib. 6, 4, 59; Macr. S. 1, 15; Fest. s. v. CURIA, p. 37; cf. Comm. p. 360; and Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 654.

Calăbria, æ, *f.*, Καλαβρία, *The country in Lower Italy from Tarentum to the promontory Japygium* (now *Terra d'Otranto*), Pl. 3, 11, 16; Hor. Od. 1, 31, 5; cf. Macr. Ital. 2, p. 3 *sq.*—Hence: **A. Călaber,** bra, um, *adj. Of Calabria, Calabrian*: hospes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 14: pascua, id. Epod. 1, 27: apes, id. Od. 3, 16, 33: litus, Pl. 3, 26, 30: oves (gen. of superior quality), Col. 7, 2, 3: Pierides, *i. e. the poems of Ennius, who was a native of Calabria*, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 20.—As *Subst.*: **Călābri,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Calabria*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Sil. 12, 393.—**B. Călābrĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Calabrian* (post-Aug.): oliva, Col. 12, 49, 3.—**C. Călăbrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*: metrum, *a verse much used by the Calabrian shepherds, formed by adding an iambus or pyrrhic to a dactylic trimeter*; ex. gr. "Carmina per varios dare modos," Mar. Vict. p. 2578 P.

călăbrĭca, æ, *f.* [calabricus] *A certain mystical bandage*, Plin. Valer. 3, 13.

călăbrix, icis, *f. A shrub*, prps. *the Turkey-berry, buckthorn, used in dyeing* (Rhamnus infectorius, L.), Pl. 17, 10, 14; Pall. Sett. 14, 3 Schneid.

Călacta, æ, *f.*, Καλὴ ἀκτή (beautiful beach), *A town on the north coast of Sicily* (now *Caronia*), C. 2 Verr. 3, 43, 101 Zumpt, *N. cr.*—**Călactīnus,** i, *m., An inhabitant of Calacta*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 22, 49; id. Fam. 13, 37. In plur. id. 2 Verr. 3, 43, 101.

Călăgūris or **Călăgurris** (for the orthography, cf. Oud. Cæs. B. C, 1, 60, with Duk. Flor. 3, 22 *fin.*), is, *f.*, Καλαγοῦρις, **I.** *A town of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *in the region of the* Ibergetes, *north of Osca* (now *Loharra*), Liv. 39, 21; Flor. 3, 22 *fin.*—**Calagurītāni,** orum, *m., Its inhabitants*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 60; Suet. Aug. 49; acc. to Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 24, with surname Fibularenses; cf. Mann. Hisp. 400. **II.** *A town of the* Vascones, *in Spain, birthplace of Quintilian, and*, acc. to some, *of Prudentius* (now *Calahorra*) — **Calaguritani Nassici,** *Its inhabitants*, Pl. l. l.; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 368.

Călāis, ĭdis, *m.*, Κάλαις, *The winged son of Boreas and Orithyia, and brother of Zetes, with whom he accompanied the Argonauts*, Ov. M. 6, 716; Hyg. Fab. 14, 19; Val. Fl. 4, 465 *sq.*; Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 209; id. ib. 10, 350; Prop. 1, 20, 26.

călămăcĕum, i, *n.* [calamus] (*A thing made of* calami;) hence *A hood* or *head-covering made of reeds*: Eusebius episcopus, habitu militari sumpto, et calamaceo caput operiens, Syriam peragrabat, Cassiod, Hist. Eccl. 7, 16.

călămārius, a, um, *adj.* [calamus] *Pertaining to a writing-reed*: theca, *a pen-case*, Suet. Claud. 35; cf. Mart. 19, 14.

călāmentum, i, *n.* [cala] *Withered* or *dry wood on a vine*, Col. 4, 27, 1 Schneid. *N. cr.*

Călāminæ insulæ, *Floating islands in Lydia*, Pl. 2, 95, 96; cf. Var. R. R. 3, 17, 4; Marc. Cap. 9, p. 3; 14.

† **călāmintha,** æ, *f.*=καλαμίνθη, *An aromatic plant*, called also mentastrum, *a kind of mint*, Pl. 19, 10, 57.

Călămis, ĭdis, *m.*, Κάλαμις, *A distinguished Greek sculptor and artificer in metals* (about Olymp. 78), C. Brut. 18; Quint. 12, 10, 7; Pl. 34, 7; 8 Hard.; Prop. 3, 9, 10; Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 33.

călămister, tri, *m.* (ante- and post-class. also **calamistrum,** i, *n.*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 21; Var. L. L. 5, 29, 36; Non. p. 546, 16; Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 100; Isid. Orig. 20, 13, 4: *plur.* calamistra, Var. in Charis. p. 61 P.) [calamus] **I.** Prop.: *A hollow, tubular iron for curling the hair, a curling-iron, crisping-pin*: "calamistrum, quod his calfactis in cinere capillus ornatur," Var. L. L. l. l.; Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 100; cf. Isid. Orig. l. l.; 10, 57; Plaut. Curc. l. l.: calamistri vestigia, C. post. Red. in Sen. 7, 15: crines calamistro convertere, Petr. 8, 102, 15: L. (*i. e.* libertæ) A CALAMISTRO, *women who curl hair*, Inscr. Mur. 991, 2. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *Excessive* or *artificial ornament, affectation, flourish of words*: tum removebitur omnis insignis ornatus quasi margaritarum, ne calamistri quidem adhibebuntur, C. Or. 23 *fin.*; so. id. de Or. 75 *fin.*: calamistri Mæcenatis et tinnitus Gallionis, Tac. Or. 26.

călămistrātus, a, um, *adj.* [calamister] *Curled with a curling-iron, crisped, curled* (of men, a reproach for effeminacy; *cf.* Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 100): cinædus, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 37: coma, C. Sest. 8: saltator, id. post Red. in Sen. 6.

călămĭtas, ātis *f.* [usually referred to calamus] (*The condition* or *state of the* calamus; in bad sense, *the injury done to stalks of corn*, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Loss, mischief, harm*: "sed ecce ipse egreditur, nostri fundi calamitas (Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34). Proprie *calamitatem* rustici grandinem dicunt," Donat.; cf. the same on Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 15: robigo genus est vitii, quo culmi pereunt, quod a rusticanis *calamitas* dicitur," Serv. Virg. G. 1, 151: postquam calamitas plures annos arvas calvitur, Pac. ap. Non. 192, 30: calamitas profecto attigerat nunquam, Plaut Cas. 5, 2, 34; id. Capt. 4, 3, 4: non ut legatus populi Rom., sed ut quædam calamitas pervadere videretur, C. 2 Verr. 1, 16, 44; cf. calamitosus, *no.* I. A.: in calamitate fructuum, *in the failure*, id. ib. 2, 3, 98: gregem afficere magnâ calamitate, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 27.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Loss, misfortune, mishap, injury, calamity, disaster, ruin, adversity* (freq. in class. prose, and also in iambic verse; excluded from hexameters only by the measure): Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 101; C. Agr. 2, 3 *fin.*: videbam perniciem meam cum magna calamitate reip. esse conjunctam, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11; cf. id. Manil. 7, 18: calamitatem capere, id. Div. 1, 16: in calamitate esse, Sall. C. 44, 5: calamitates perferre, Cæs. B. G. 3, 19: tolerare, C. Att. 3, 14: ferre, Nep. Tim. 4, 1; cf. calamitates ferre, id. Ham. 1, 3: calamitate prohibere aliquem, C. Manil. 7, 18: ignominiam et calamitatem in domum referre, C. Off. 1, 39, 138; Phædr. 1, 3 *fin.*; *cf.* id. 3, prol. 40.—**B.** Esp.: freq. in the histt., *The misfortunes of war, disaster, defeat*: magnam inde calamitatem pulsos accepisse quibus proeliis calamitatibusque fractos, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31: magna clades atque calamitas rempublicam oppressisset, Sall. C. 39, 4: accipere, Nep. Con. 1 *fin.*: accidit illa calamitas apud Leuctra, id. Ages. 6, 1: calamitatem inferre alicui, Cæs. B. G. 1, 12. —Hence, opp. to victoria: Suet. Cæs. 60.

† **călămites,** æ, *m.*=καλαμίτης, *The green frog*, Pl. 32, 10, 42; so, id. ib. 50; id. ib. 7, 24.

călămĭtōse, *adv.* [calamitosus] *Unfortunately, miserably*; C. Off. 3, 29, 105.

călămĭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calamitas] (*Full of* calamitas; hence) **I.** *Act.: That causes great damage or loss, very ruinous, destructive*: **A.** Prop.: ne calamitosum sit, Cato R. R. 1, 2: per omnes partes provinciæ te tanquam aliquam calamitosam tempestatem pestemque pervasisse, C. 2 Verr. 1, 38, 96: tempestas, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 2.—**B.** Fig.: *Destructive, disastrous, ruinous, calamitous*: incendium, Sall. C. 48: victoriæ, Suet. Cal. 23:—*Comp.*: quid hac clade tristius? quid calamitosius, Flor. 3, 18, 15:—*Sup.*: acerbissimum et calamitosissimum bellum, C. Phil. 11, 13, 34.

II. *Pass.: Suffering great damage, exposed to injury, very unfortunate or miserable, unhappy*: **A.** Prop.: loca, Cato R. R. 35, 1: agri vectigal, C. Agr. 2, 29 *fin.*: hordeum, Pl. 18, 7.—**B.** Fig.: "*Calamitosum* dicitur malis et calamitatibus prægravatum," Non. 33, 28: homines miseri et fortuna magis quam culpa calamitosi, C. Fam. 9, 13, 3; so, id. Tusc. 4, 38, 82; Div. in Cæcil. 21, 70: otium, id. Fin. 5, 19, 54.

† **călămochnus,** i, *m.* [καλαμοχνοῦς] *A kind of sea-foam*; in pure Latin adarca, Pl. 32, 10, 52.

† **călămus,** i, *m.* = κάλαμος, **I.** Prop.: *A reed, cane* (pure Lat. arundo), Pl. 16, 36, 65 *sq.*; id. 16, 21, 33; Col. 3, 15, 1; id. 4, 4, 1; Pall. Nov. 22, 3: aromaticus, a native of Syria and Arabia, *sweet calamus*, Col. 12, 52, 2: Pl. 12, 22, 48; Veg. 6, 13, 3; also, *Abs.* calamus Cato R. R. 105, 2; Pl. 13, 1, 2: Syriacus, Veg. 4, 13, 4.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of *objects made of reeds* (cf. arundo, *no.* II., and Liddell and Scott's Lex. under κάλαμος): **1.** *A reed-pen* (class.; also in prose): quicunque calamus in manus meas inciderit, eo utar tanquam bono, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6: sumere, id. Att. 6, 8: quoad intinguntur calami, Quint. 10, 3, 31: transversus, Hor. A. P. 447: chartarius, App. Flor. 9 *med.*: scriptorius, Cels. 7, 11; 27; Scribon. 10, 47.—**2.** *A reed-pipe, reed* (cf. Lucr. 5, 1380 *sq.*; the form which is like the arundo, is described in Tib. 2, 5, 31; Ov. M. 1, 711): unco sæpe labro calamus percurrit hiantes, *and with curved lip runs over the*

open reeds, Lucr. 4, 590; so, id. 5, 1406; Virg. E. 2, 34; id. ib. 5, 48; id. ib. 1, 10; 2, 32; 5, 2; Cat. 63, 22; Prop. 3, 17, 34; id. 4, 1, 24; Ov. M. 11, 161.—**3.** *An arrow:* hastas et calami spicula Gnosii, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 17; so, Virg. E. 3, 13; Prop. 2, 19, 24; Ov. M. 7, 778; id. ib. 8, 30; Juv. 13, 80; cf. Pl. 16, 36, 64.—**4.** *A fishing-rod:* calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov. M. 8, 587.—**5.** *A limed-twig for snaring birds:* Prop. 3, 13, 46; Mart. 13, 68; 14, 218; Sen. Octav. 411.

B. Of things of a similar form: **1.** In gen., of *Any straw of grain, a stalk, stem, blade:* lupini calamus, Virg. G. 1, 76: frumenti, Pl. 18, 7, 10, § 61.—**2.** *A graft, a scion:* Pl. 17, 14, 24; id. ib.; 17, 18, 30, § 129; id. 24, 14, 75; Col. 4, 29, 9.—**3.** *A small rod, used in Egypt for pointing out the way:* Pl. 6, 29, 33, § 116.

calantica, æ, v. calautica.

Calănus, i, *m.*, Κάλανος, *An Indian philosopher (gymnosophist) in the time of Alexander the Great, who, in old age, burned himself upon a pile*, C. Tusc. 2, 22; id. Div. 1, 30.

Calaris and **Calaritanus,** v. Caralis.

‡ **calasis,** "tunicæ genus, quod Græci καλάσιριν vocant. Alii dicunt nodum esse tunicæ muliebris, quo connexa circa cervicem tunica summittitur," Fest. p. 39.

călăthĭāna viola, acc. to Sprengel, *The early gentian* (Gentiana verna, L.), Pl. 21, 6, 14; dub.

† **călăthiscus,** i, *m.* = καλαθίσκος, *A small wicker basket*: virgati calathisci, Cat. 64, 319; Petr. S. 41, 6 Burm.

† **călăthus,** i, *m.* = κάλαθος, **I.** Prop.: *A wicker basket, a hand-basket* (pure Lat. quasillum, of the form of a lily blossom, widening towards the top), Acc. to diff. uses, *A flower-basket, a wool-basket, a thread-* or *fruit-basket*, etc.; cf. Pl. 21, 5, 11; Vitr. 4, 1; Virg. E. 2, 46; Ov. F. 4, 435: calathi Minervæ, Virg. Æ. 7, 805; Ov. A. A. 2, 219; id. H. 9, 73; 76; Juv. 2, 54; Ov. A. A. 2, 264.

II. Meton.: **A.** Any other vessel of similar form, of metal or wood: **1.** For milk or cheese: *A milk-bowl, milk-pail:* Virg. G. 3, 402; Col. 10, 397; cf. id. 7, 8, 3. **2.** For wine: *A wine-cup:* Virg. E. 5, 71; so, Mart. 9, 60, 15; 14, 107.—**B.** *The calyx* or *cup of a flower:* Col. 10, 99 Schneid.; so, id. ib. 240; Aus. Idyll. 14, 31.—**C.** *The ornament on the head of Serapis*, Macr. S. 1, 20.

Călātĭa, æ (Calatiæ, arum, Pl. 3, 5, 9), *f.*, Καλατία, *A town in Campania, on the* Via Appia, *between Capua and Beneventum* (now *Guajazzo*), C. Att. 16, 8; Liv. 23, 14; id. 27, 3: nec parvis aberat Calatia muris, Sil. 8, 542; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 774 *sq.*—Hence, **Calatīni,** orum, *m. The inhabitants of C.*, Liv. 22, 61; id. 26, 34.

Calatinus, i, *m.* A cognomen *of M. Atilius*, C. Agr. 2, 24; id. de Sen. 17, 61.

călātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [calo] *A calling, summoning:* Var. L. L. 5, 1, 7.

călator, ōris, *m.* [calo] (Prop. *A servant for calling*, etc., *a crier*; hence), **I.** Gen.: *Any servant, attendant*; cf. Fest. p. 31: egomet mihi comes, calator, equus, agaso, armiger, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 11; id. Pseud. 4, 2, 52; id. Rud. 2, 3, 5. **II.** *A servant of priests:* Suet. Gramm. 12; cf. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 268. So freq. in inscriptions.

‡ **călātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [calator] *Relating to priests' servants:* Inscr. Fabrett. p. 449, *no.* 58.

calatus, a, um, v. calo.

Calauria (**Calaurēa,** Ov. M. 7, 384), æ, *f.*, Καλαύρεια or -ία, *An island on the eastern coast of Argolis* (now *Porro*) Mel. 2, 7, 10; Pl. 4, 12, 19; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 662; *consecrated to Latona*; hence Calaurea Latois, Ov. l. l.

† **calautĭca** (in many MSS. and edd. erroneously calantica), æ, *f.* [of uncertain etym.; acc. to Beier, C. Clod. et Cur. 5, p. 107, prps. akin to καλύπτω, as auris, through the Cretan form αὖς, with οὖς] *A covering for the head of women which fell down over the shoulders* (prps. simil. to our veil): "*calautica* est tegmen muliebre, quod capiti imponitur," Non. 537, 2 *sq.*; mitræ, semimitræ, calautica, *etc.*; cf. Mai. and Orell. in h. l. (Orell. Cic. V., 2, p. 336); Beier Cic. l. l.; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10; cf. also Arn. 2, p. 59, and Gloss. Philox., "εἶδος ζώνης." (Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 616, erron. considers it as of like signif. with mitra.)

‡ **calbeos,** v. galbeum.

Calbienses v. Galbienses.

calcāněum, i, *n.* (calcaneus, i, *m.*, Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 14) [calx] (a more rare form for calx) *The heel*: Virg. Moret. 36: camelorum, Lampr. Elag. 20.

calcar, āris, *n.* [l. calx] (*A thing belonging to the heel*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A spur* (class.): "*calcaria* dicta, quia in calce hominis ligantur, ad stimulandos equos," Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 6: calcari quadrupedem agitare, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 118: incendere equum calcaribus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48; so also, concitare, Liv. 2, 6; Curt. 7, 4, 18: stimulare, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9: subdere equo calcaria, Curt. 7, 2, 4: equi fodere calcaribus armos, Virg. Æ. 6, 881.—Prov.: addere calcaria sponte currenti, *to spur a willing horse*, Pl. Ep. 1, 8, 1.

II. Fig.: *A spur, stimulus, incitement:* calcaribus ictus amoris, Lucr. 5, 1074: dicebat Isocrates se calcaribus in Ephoro, contra autem in Theopompo frenis uti solere, C. de Or. 3, 9, 36; cf. id. Brut. 56, 204; Quint. 2, 8, 11: anticipate atque addite calcar, Var. ap. Non. 70, 13: immensum gloria calcar habet, Ov. Pont. 4, 36. So also of the winds: ventus calcar admovere, Var. ap. Non. 451, 29.

III. Meton.: *The spur* upon the leg of a cock: Col. 8, 2, 8.

‡ **calcārĭārius,** a, um, *adj.* [calcarius] *Of* or *pertaining to burning lime*: Inscr. Grut. 641, 1.

calcārĭensis, i, *m.*, [calcaria] (*One pertaining to a lime-kiln*; hence) *A lime-burner*: Cod. Th. 12, 1, 37.

calcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. calx] *Of* or *pertaining to lime, lime-*: fornax, *a lime-kiln*: Cato R. R. 38, 1; Pl. 17, 9, 6.—As *Subst.*: **A. calcaria,** æ, *f.*, *A lime-kiln*: Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 10; Amm. 27, 3, 4.—Prov.: pervenire de calcariâ in carbonariam, said of those who fall from one error into another, Tert. Carn. Christ. 6 *init.*—**B. calcarius,** ĭi, *m.*, *A lime-burner*: Cato R. R. 16.

calcāta, æ, *f.*, an uncertain reading in Hirt. Bell. Hisp. 16, which, acc. to the context, signifies *The material for filling ditches, fascines*; a marginal reading is crates; other MSS. cultatas and culcatas; v. Dundend. in h. l.

calcāte, *adv.* [calcatus] (*With being trodden*; hence fig.), *Closely, concisely*; calcate exprimere, Boeth. Syll. Categ. 2, p. 605.

calcātor, ōris, *m.* [calco] *One who treads something*, esp. *grapes*; *a treader of grapes, a wine-treader* (very rare); Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 124: uvarum, Hier. Isai. 5, 16, *no.* 9.

calcātōrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [calcator] (*A thing belonging to a* calcator; hence) *A raised platform*, prob. of *masonry, in the wine-store attached to a vineyard*: calcatorium loco altiore constructo n, Pall. 1, 18, 1: is locus ad calcatorii similitudinem podiis brevibus et testaceo pavimento solidetur, id. ib. 2: v. Schneid. in h. l.; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 6, 8.

calcātrix, īcis, *f.* [calco] (*She who treads upon something*, i. e. fig.), *She who despises, she who contemns*: mundi, Prud. Psych. 587.

calcātūra, æ, *f.* [calco] *A treading*: operarum, Vitr. 10, 10.

1. **calcātus,** a, um, v. calco.

2. **calcātus,** ūs, *m.* [calco] *A treading* (very rare): calcatu assidno, Pall. Jun. 13, 17; Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 77, ed. Mai.

calcĕămen (**calcĭ-**), ĭnis, *n.* [calceo] (*That which shoes*; hence) *A shoe*: Pl. 19, 2, 7, § 27; id. 15, 8, 8, § 34.

‡ **calcĕāmentārĭus,** ĭi, *m.* [calceamentum] (*One pertaining to a* calceamentum; hence) *A shoemaker*: "*calceamentarius,* ὑποδηματάριος, caligarius," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

calcĕāmentum (**calcĭăm-**), i, *n.* [calceo] (*That which shoes*; hence) *A shoe* (class.): C. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; Suet. Aug. 73; Col. 12, 3, 1: inducre, Pl. 28, 4, 7, § 38: inferre, id. 36, 17, 27, § 131.

calcĕārium (**calci-**), ĭi, *n.* [calceus] (prop. *adj. sc.* argentum) *Money for shoes, shoe-money*: Ulp. Dig. 34, 1, 21; id. ib. 2, 15, 8, § 14; Suet. Vesp. 8.

‡ **calcĕātor** (**calci-**), ōris, *m.* [calceo] *A shoemaker*: Inscr. Mur. 909, 12.

1. **calceatus** (**calci-**), a, um, *P.* of calceo.

2. **calcĕātus** (**calcĭ-**), ūs, *m.* [calceo] (Prop.: *A furnishing with shoes*; Meton) *A sandal, shoe* (post-Aug.): in calceatu, Pl. 8, 57, 82; id. 23, 6, 59; id. 28, 16, 62; Suet. Cal. 52; Pl. 11, 45, 105.

calceo (**-io**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [calceus] **I.** Prop.: *To furnish with shoes, to put on shoes, to shoe* (class.): **A.** Of persons: calceati et vestiti, C. Cœl. 26, 62: Suet. Aug. 78: cothurnis, Pl. 7, 20, 19: soccis, id. 36, 5, 4, § 41: calceandi pedes, Phæd. 1, 14, 16; Pl. 7, 53, 54: fibrinis pellibus, id. 32, 9, 36: calceabat ipse sese, Suet. Vesp. 21.—**B.** Of animals (whose feet were furnished with shoes to be taken off and put on, not shod as with us): spartea, quâ animalia calceantur, Pall. 1, 24, 28: mulas, Suet. Vesp. 23: simias, Pl. 8, 54, 80: calceatis pedibus, Veg. 3, 58, 2. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In Eccl. Lat.: calceatus vanam gloriam, *shod with empty boasting*, said of children foolishly delighting in new shoes, Tert. adv. Marc. 8: calceati pedes in præparatione Evangelii pacis, Vulg. Eph. 6, 15; cf. Tert. Coron. 1.—**B.** Calceati dentes, *well prepared for biting*: Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 84 Lind.

calcĕōlārĭus (**calcĭ-**), ĭi, *m.* [calceolus] *One who makes shoes, a shoemaker*: Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 38.

calcĕōlus, i, *m. dim.* [calceus] *A small shoe, a small half-boot*, ὑποδημάτιον (rare): Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.*: Memmius ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 261; Scrib. Comp. 208; Hieron. Ep. 54, 7.

‡ **calces,** *Leaden bottles*: Fest. p. 36; cf. Comm. p. 366.

calcĕus (**-ĭus**), ĕi, *or*, ĭi, *m.* [l. calx] (*A thing belonging to the* calx; hence) *A shoe, a half-boot* (covering the foot above and below, while *soleæ*, sandals, covered only the lower part; v. solea; and cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex. under ὑπόδημα: very freq. and class.): calcei muliebres sunt, an viriles, Var. L. L. 9, 29, 136; Titin. ap. Fest. s. v. MULLEOS, p. 169: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, C. de Or. 1, 54, 231; Quint. 11, 3, 137; cf. id. 6, 3, 74: laxus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 82: laxatus, Suet. Oth. 6: pede major subvertet, minor uret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 42.—The Romans when they reclined at table, laid aside their shoes; hence, calceos poscere (like soleas poscere, v. solea), *i. e. to rise from table*, Pl. Ep. 9, 17, 3.—The senators wore a peculiar kind of this half-boot; cf. Ruben. de Re Vest. 2. c. 3; hence, calceos mutare, *to become senator*, C. Phil. 13, 13, 28.

Calchas, antis (*Gen.* Calchæ, Gell. ap. Charis, p. 50 P.: *Acc.* Calchan, Pac. and Plaut. ib. cf. Ritschl. Plaut. proleg. p. 87: *Acc. Gr.* Calchanta, Virg. Æ. 2, 122: *Abl.* Calcha, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 48; cf. Prisc. p. 702 P.), *m.*, Κάλχας, *Son of Thestor, the most distinguished seer among the Greeks, before Troy*: Virg. Æ. 2, 122; C. de Div. 1, 40, 87.

Calchedon, v. Chalcedon.

calciarium, calciatus, *etc.*, v. calcearium, *etc.*

calci-fraga, æ, *f.* [2. calx; frango] (*Chalk-breaker*) *A herb that crushes stones in the bladder*, prps. *hart's tongue* (Asplenium Scolopendrium, L.): Pl. 27, 9, 51, § 75: Scrib. Comp. 150; 153.

calcio, v. calceo.

calcĭtrātus, ūs, *m.* [calcitro, *no.* I.] *A striking with the heel, a kicking*: mulæ, Pl. 8, 44, 69, § 174.

1. **calcĭtro,** *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. calx] **I.** Prop.: *To strike with the heels, to kick*, of animals (rare): Pl. 30, 16, 53, § 149.—Prov.: calcitrare contra aculeum *or* stimulum, *to kick against the pricks*, Amm. 18, 5, 1; Vulg. Act. 26, 14. **II.** Fig.: *To be stubborn or refractory*: calcitrat, respuit, C. Cœl. 15, 36. **III.** Meton.: *To*

strike convulsively with the feet, to wince, of one dying: Ov. M. 12, 240.

2. **calcĭtro,** ōnis, *m.* [1. calcitro] **I.** Prop.: *One who strikes with his heels, a kicker*: equus mordax, calcitro, Var. ap. Non. 45, 2. **II.** Meton.: Of men: *A boisterous fellow, a blusterer*: Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 11.

calcĭtrosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of kicking, apt to kick*: juvencus, Col. 2, 2, 29; Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1; id. ib. 21, 1, 4.

calco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. calx] **I.** Prop.: *To tread* something *or upon* something, *to tread under foot* (very freq., but mostly poet. or in post.-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): astructos morientum acervos, Ov. M. 5, 88; id. ib. 12, 391: calcata vipera, *trodden upon*, id. ib. 10, 23; id. ib. 12, 391; id. ib. 13, 804: alius manu seger, ut pede ac vestigio Cæsaris calcaretur, orabat, Tac. H. 4, 81: calcata lacinia togæ, Suet. Cal. 35: uvam, *to tread grapes*, Cato R. R. 112 *fin.*; Var. R. R. 1, 54, 2; Ov. M. 2, 29; id. Tr. 4, 897: solum ferratis vectibus, Pl. 36, 52.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To tread down, to oppress, trample upon* (the figure is taken from a victorious warrior who tramples upon his prostrate opponents): amorem, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 5 (cf. hostem, Juv. 10, 86; and gentem, Just. 12, 16, 11): libertas nostra in foro obteritur et calcatur, Liv. 34, 2: calcatum jus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 125.—Hence also, **B.** *To scorn, contemn, spurn, despise, abuse*: insultetque rogis, calcet et ossa mea, Prop. 2, 8, 20: aliquid quasi fastidiendo calcare, Quint. 5, 13, 22: calcatum fœdus, Stat. Th. 3, 208.

III. Meton.: **A.** Of objects in space: *To travel, visit, go upon, tread, pass over*: calcanda semel via leti, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 16; Petr. S. 118: scopulos, litora, Ov. H. 2, 121: æquor durum, *the frozen sea*, id. Tr. 3, 10, 39: campum, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 515: calcatos lucos Jovi, *frequented* or *inhabited by*, Sil. 3, 675.—**B.** Of the cock: *To tread*: Col. 8, 5, 24.—**C.** Of the consequence of treading: *To press together close* or *firm, to press in*: oleas in orculam calcato, Cato R. R. 117 *fin.*: tomentum in culcita, Var. L. L. 5, 35, 46; Cato R. R. 52, 1; 28, 2; Pall. Jan. 20; Pl. 36, 23, 52; Virg. G. 2, 244.—**D.** Of things in a mortar: *To pound, beat, bruise, crush*: in mortario, Apic. 2, 3.

calcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [calculus] *Of*, or *pertaining to, calculation*: *error, an error in reckoning*, Modest. Dig. 50, 8, 8.

1. **calcŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. calculo] *A computation, calculation, reckoning*: Cassiod. Ep. 1, 10; Venant. ad Syagr. Ep. 5, 6.

2. **calcŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [calculus] *The stone* (a disease): Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

calculator, ōris, *m.* [1. calculo] *A calculator, computer, accountant* (post-Aug.): Mart. 10, 62, 4; Ulp. Dig. 38, 1, 7; Isid. Orig. 1, 3, 1; cf. id. ib. 10, 43.

calculātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [calculator] *Of*, or *pertaining to, an accountant*: tabula, Schol. Juv. 7, 73.

calculensis, e, *adj.* [calculus] *Of*, or *pertaining to, stones*: genus purpurarum a calculo maris, Pl. 9, 37, 61, § 131.

1. **calcŭlo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To calculate compute, reckon* (late Lat.): Prud. περὶ στεφ. 2, 131. **II.** Fig.: *To consider as, to esteem*: Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—Hence

2. **calcŭlo,** ōnis, *m.*, **I.** Prop.: *A computer, accountant*: Aug. de Ord. 2, 12: **II.** Meton.: *A teacher of children*: indoctus teneram suscepit calculo pubem, Quam cogat primas discere litteruias, Poet. in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 453 Burm.

calcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calculus] **I.** Gen.: *Full of small stones* or *pebbles, stony, pebbly, gravelly* (post.-Aug.): loca, Col. Arb. 21: ager, id. 3, 11, 7: solum, Pl. 33, 14, 49. **II.** Esp.: in medic.: *Afflicted with the stone* or *gravel*: Cels. 7, 26, *no.* 2; Pl. 28, 4, 9; Scrib. Comp. 150 and 153; Veg. 2, 18.

calcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. calx] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A small stone, a pebble*: conjectis in os calculis, C. de Or. 1, 61 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 54; Vitr. 7, 2: et dumosis calculus arvis, *and gravel in the thorny fields*, Virg. G. 2, 180 Serv.; Pl. 4, 8, 15.

B. Esp.: **1.** *A stone in the bladder* or *kidneys*, Cels. 7, 26: curare, Pl. 20, 21, 86: comminuere et ejicere, id. ib. 4, 13; cf. ejicere, Suet. Aug. 80: ciere, movere, Pl. 20, 22, 91: exturbare, id. ib. 10, 42: frangere, id. 22, 21, 29: rumpere, id. 23, 8, 80.—**2.** *A draughtsman, a stone* or *counter used in the game of draughts*, called duodecim scripta, in which, as in our chess, by driving a piece from one square to another, the person beaten could not finally move at all (ad incitas redactus est): in lusu duodecim scriptorum quum prior calculum promovisset, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 2, 38; cf. Ov. A. A. 2, 207; 3, 357; Pl. Ep. 7, 24, 5; Mart. 14, 20; Isid. Orig. 18, 67.—**3.** In the most ancient times: *A stone for voting, a vote, sentence, decision, suffrage* (as, later, *a voting-tablet*); a white one for assent or acquittal, a black for denial or condemnation; cf. Ov. M. 15, 41 *sq.*—Hence, judicialis, Imp. Just. Cod. 3, 1, 12: deteriorem reportare, *i. e. an adverse decision*, Impp. Diocl. et Max. Cod. 7, 62, 10.—**4.** *A small stone for mosaic work*: calculi, quos quidam abaculos appellant, Pl. 36, 26, 67 § 199.—**5.** The Thracians were accustomed to preserve the recollection of fortunate occurrences by white stones, and of unfortunate by black stones, Pl. 7, 40, 41.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): Of a flowing style: qui tenui venula per calculos fluunt, Quint. 12, 10, 25.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): calculum reducere, *to recal a move, withdraw*: C. Hortens. Frgm. in Non. 170, 30 (IV. 2, p. 483, *no.* 48 ed. Orell.); id. Att. 8, 12.—**C.** From the use of pebbles for reckoning on the counting-board: cum aliqua re parem calculum ponere, *i. e. to render equal for equal*, Pl. Ep. 5, 2, 1; id. ib. 2, 19 *fin.*—**D.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 3.): calculum album adjicere (*to pardon, forgive*) errori nostro, Pl. Ep. 1, 2, 5.—**E.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 5.), O diem lætum notandumque mihi candidissimo calculo! Pl. Ep. 6, 11, 3; cf. Mart. 12, 34, 9, 53; Pers. 2, 1 *sq.*

III. Meton.: **A.** From the use of a stone or counter in reckoning: *A reckoning, computing, calculating*: Quint. 11, 3, 50; id. 7, 4, 35; id. 8, 3, 14; id. 12, 11, 18 Spald.: subducere, *to compute, reckon*, or *cast up*, C. Fin. 2, 19: ponere, Col. 3, 3, 7: ponere cum aliquo, Pl. Pan. 20, 5: ad calculos vocare aliquid, *to subject to an accurate reckoning*, C. Læl. 16: aliquem, *to settle accounts with one, to reckon with*, Liv. 5, 4.—**B.** In late Lat.: *A small weight*: *calculus* constat ex granis ciceris duobus, Auct. de Ponder. in Goes. Agr. p. 322 (in Isid. Orig. 16, 25, 8, called calcus).

calcus, i, v. the preced. *no.* III. B.

calda, æ, v. calidus.

caldārĭola, æ, v. calvariola.

caldārius (calid-) a, um, *adj.* [caldus=calidus] *Of*, or *for, warming*: cella, *a warm bath, hot bath*, Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 26: calidaria maltha, *for plastering the walls in baths*, Pall. 1, 41, 1: caldarium æs, *prepared by heat* or *fusion*, Pl. 34, 8, 20.—As *Subst.*: **caldārium,** i, *n.* (calidarium, Cels. 1, 4), also **caldaria,** æ, *f.*: **A.** *The chamber in which, in large bathing establishments, the hot bath was placed*: ipsa caldaria tepidariaque lumen habeant ab occidente hiberno, Vitr. 5, 10, 1; id. 8, 2, 4; Sen. Ep. 86; Cels. 1. l.; Marc. Emp. 25.—**B.** *A vessel from which the bath was supplied with hot water*: ahena tria sunt componenda; unum caldarium, alterum tepidarium, tertium frigidarium, Vitr. 5, 10, 1; App. Herb. 59.

Caldĭus, i, *m.* [caldum] *A nickname formed from Claudius, and given to the Emp. Tiberius, from his love of drink*, Suet. Tib. 42; cf. Biberius and Mero.

caldor, ōris, *m.* [caldus = calidus] *Warmth, heat* (ante- and post-class.): Var. R. R. 3, 9, 15; id. ib. 1, 41, 1; 55, 6; Gell. 17, 8, 10; id. 19, 4, 4 and 5; Arn. 7, 240.

caldum, i, v. calidus.

caldus, a, um, v. calidus.

Caledŏnĭa, æ, *f.*, Καληδονία, *The province of the ancient Britons, in the Highlands, or the northwest part of the present Scotland*, Tac. Agr. 10, 11, 25, 31; cf. the commentt. in h. ll., and Mann. Brit. p. 86 and 212.—Hence: **A. Calĕdŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Caledonian*: silva, Pl. 4, 16, 30; Flor. 3, 10, 18: saltus, id. 1, 17, 3: ursus, Mart. Spect. 7: Britanni, id. 10, 44; Luc. 6, 68: Oceanus, Val. Fl. 1, 8.—**B. Călĕdŏnĭcus,** a, um, *Caledonian*: angulus, Sol. 22.

calĕ-făcio, and sts. **cal-făcio,** fēci, factum, facĕre (in the time of Quint. the shorter form seems to have been the prevailing one, v. Quint. 1, 6, 21; also Charis. p. 220 P. gives as *pass.* **calfio.** In the poets usage varies according to the demands of prosody; *e.g.*, călfăcit, Ov. F. 4, 698; călfăcienda, id. A. A. 2, 214; călfăcti, id. Ib. 48 and călĕfecit, Lucr. 6, 687; călĕfacta, Virg. Æ. 12, 66; 269. In prose writers, even in Quint. (Inst. 5, 10, 38) the best MSS. vary between the two forms) (*Impers.* calface, C. Fam. 16, 18.—*Pass.* regularly **caleflo,** v. below; once by a solecism calefacientur, Vitr. 5, 10; cf. concalefaciuntur, id. 4, 7), 3. *v. a.* [caleo; facio]

I. Prop.: *To make warm* or *hot, to warm, heat*: ventus ubi percaluit calefecitque omnia, Lucr. 6, 687: dolium calfacito, Cato R. R. 69, 2: ad calefaciendum corpus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: focum igne, Ov. F. 4, 698:—*Pass.*: calamistris calefactis, Var. L. L. 5, 29, 36: balineum calfieri jubebo, C. Att. 2, 3 *fin.*

II. Fig.: **A.** In colloquial lang.: *To disquiet, trouble, vex*: calface hominem, C. Fam. 16, 18, 2: si Parthi vos mihi calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 6, 4: Gabinium calefecerat Memmius, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2.—**B.** In the poets: *To heat, to rouse* or *excite* any passion: calefactaque corda tumultu, Virg. Æ. 12, 269: vino calefacta Venus, Claud. Bell. Gild. 182.—**C.** *To pursue* something *with zeal*: forum aleatorium calfecimus, Suet. Aug. 71 Ruhnk.

călĕfactĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [calefacio] *That can be warmed* or *heated*: ignis, Boeth. Aristot. de Interpr. p. 279 ed. pr.

călĕfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A warming, heating* (post-Aug.): balnei publici, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18:—*Plur.*: calefactiones thermarum, Hermog. Dig. 50, 4, 1.

călĕfacto, prps. *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1 *v. a. freq.* [id.] (calfactandus for calefactandus, Capitol. Pertin. 8): *To make warm, to warm, heat* (very rare, not in Cic.): **I.** Prop.: aquam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 80: ahenum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 169: corpora, Gell. 17, 8, 12. **II.** Fig.: aliquem virgis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 48.

călĕfactōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [calefacio, through obsol. *calefactor*, one who warms] *Having a warming* or *heating power*, Pl. Val. 1, 38; Theod. Prisc. de Diæta, 10.

calefactus or **calfactus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of calefacio. **II.** *Pa.*: *Comp.* calefactior, Pelagon. Veterin. 28.

caleflo, ōri, v. calefacio.

Călendæ (in MSS. and inscrr. often Kal.), ārum, *f.* [calo, are, from the proclaiming of calendar dates upon them by the pontifices; proclamation day; cf. the Hebr. Jos. 1, 14] **I.** Prop.: *The first day of the Roman month, the Calends*: "Primi dies nominati Calendæ, ab eo quod his diebus calantur ejus mensis nonæ a pontificibus, quintanæ an septimanæ sint futuræ," Var. L. L. 6, 4, 59: cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 325 *sq.*; consecrated to Juno, Var. l. l.; Ov. F. 1, 55; Macr. S. 1, 15. On the Calends interest was paid, Hor. Epod. 2, 67; hence for the debtor, tristes, Hor. S. 1, 3, 87; cf. Ov. R. Am. 561: timet celeres Calendas, And, since the Greek division of time had nothing corresponding to the Roman Calends, Prov.: ad Calendas Græcas solvere, *i. e. never to pay*, Augustus in Suet. Aug. 87.—On the Calends of March married people and lovers celebrated the Matronalia (q. v.); hence Martiis celebs quid agam Calendis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 1.—Poet.: Calendæ Sextæ, *The Calends of June*, Ov. F. 6, 181. **II.** Meton.: *A month*: Ov. F. 3, 99: intra septimas Calendas, Mart. 1, 100, 6; Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 46; Mart. 10, 75, 7.

calendālis, e, v. the follr.

calendārĭs (also Kal.—Access. form **calendālis,** Just. Edict. 13: tributa),

e, *adj., Pertaining to the Calends:* Juno, since she was worshipped on the Calends (v. Calendæ), Macr. S. 1, 14.

călendārĭum (Kal.), ii, *n.* [Calendæ, *no.* I.] **I.** Prop.: *An interest- or account-book* (post-Aug., esp. in the jurists): Sen. Ben. 7, 10; id. Ib. 1, 2; id. Ep. 14, 87; African. Dig. 12, 1, 41; Scæv. Ib. 15, 1, 58; 40, 7, 40. **II.** Fig.: graciles aurium cutes calendarium expendunt, *i. e. an entire fortune*, Tert. Hab. Mul. 1, 9 *fin.* **III.** Meton.: In late Lat.: *The calendar*: Inscr. Grut. 133 *sq.*

calendarius, a, um, *adj.* [calendæ] *Of,* or *pertaining to, the Calends:* strena, Hieron. in Ephes. 3, 6, 4.

Calenum, i, *n.* and **Calenus,** a, um, *adj.* v. Cales.

călĕo, ŭi, *no sup.* ēre, (*Part. Fut.* călĭtūrus, Ov. M. 13, 590: **caleor,** Caper, ap. Prisc. p. 797 P.; prob. it is said only in reference to the *Impers.* calctur, referring to Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 12; Truc. 1, 1, 46), 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.]

I. Prop.: *To be warm* or *hot, to glow* (object. *être chaud,* opp. to *frigere,* to be cold, *être froid,* while *æstuare,* to feel warmth, *avoir chaud,* opp. to *algere,* to feel cold, *avoir froid;* cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 89): sentiri hoc putat, ut calere ignem, C. Fin. 1, 9, 30: os calet tibi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 39: sole calente, Tib. 1, 5, 22: terræ alio sole calentes, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 18: calens favilla, id. ib. 2, 6, 22: ture calent aræ, Virg. Æ. 1, 417: calentibus aris, Ov. M. 12, 152: calituras ignibus aras, id. ib. 13, 590: guttæ calentes, id, 7, 283, et sæp. — By poet. licence, sts. for æstuare, subject.: *To feel warm:* semper calent, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 48: febre, Juv. 10, 218.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To glow* in mind, *to be roused, warmed, inflamed* (class., but in prose less freq. than ardere): (leones) permixta cæde calentes, *inflamed by indiscriminate slaughter*, Lucr. 5, 1312; cf. id. 3, 643: calentes ab recenti pugna, Liv. 25, 39; Hirtius in C. Att. 15, 6, 2: admirando, irridendo calebat, C. Brut. 66, 234: animis jam calentibus, Quint. 4, 1, 59: animi calent spe, *are animated with hope*, Curt. 4, 1, 29: femina calere, *to become enamoured of*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 33; id. ib. 1, 4, 19: amore, Ov. A. A. 3, 571; Mart. 7, 32, 12: igne, id. 5, 55, 3: desiderio conjugis abrepti, *to be inflamed with desire for*, Ov. M. 7, 731; also, *to be troubled, perplexed:* te calere puto, C. Att. 7, 20: alio mentis morbo, *to labour under* (the figure derived from fever, v. above, *no.* I.), Hor. S. 2, 80; and so of the passion for scribbling: mutavit mentem populus levis et calet uno Scribendi studio, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 108 Wiel. and Schmid.: mero calere, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 12; Stat. Th. 5, 263. — With *Inf.*: tubas audire, Stat. Th. 4, 261; Claud. de Nupt. Hon. 10, 287; Ep. 1, 29. — With *ad:* ad nova lucra, Prop. 4, 3, 62. — **B.** Of abstract things: *To be warmed, to be urged on by zeal* or *fire:* illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, nunc in causa refrixit, C. Planc. 23: judicia calent, *i. e.* magna diligentia et ardore exercentur, id. Att. 4, 16: calebant nundinæ, id. Phil. 5, 4, 11: posteaquam satis calere res Rubrio visa est, *seemed sufficiently warmed,* i. e. *ripe for execution*, id. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 66: feritas calet, *is violent* or *fierce*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1 *med.*: Veneris bella calent, Tib. 1, 10, 53. — **C.** *To be yet warm, new,* or *fresh* (the figure taken from food): Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 92: illi rumores de comitiis caluerunt, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 1, 2. — **D.** (*effectus pro causa*) Of place: *To be eagerly* or *zealously sought, to be frequented* (rare): ungularum pulsibus calens Ister, Mart. 7, 7, 2.

Cāles, ium, *f.* (as *sing.* in *Acc.* Calen, Sil. 12, 525: Calenum, i, *n.*, Pl. 3, 5, 9), Καληνία, *A town in Southern Campania, celebrated for its wine* (now *Calvi*), C. Agr. 2, 35, 96; id. Phil. 12, 11 *fin.*; id. Att. 7, 14; Liv. 22, 15, 10; Hor. Od. 4, 12, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 773. — Hence, **Cālēnus,** a, um, *adj. Of Cales, Calenian:* municipium, C. Fam. 9, 13 (*abs.* id. Att. 8, 3): acer, Pl. 2, 103, 106: vinum, id. 14, 6, 3, *no.* 3: prelum, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 9: falx, id. ib. 1, 31, 9; also *abs.* **Calenum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum) *Calenian wine:* molle Calenum, Juv. 1, 69. — In plur., **Calēni,** ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Cales*, C. Gracchus in Gell. 10, 3, 3. — In sing. C. Fam. 9, 13.

călesco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [caleo] **I.** Prop.: *To grow* or *become warm* or *hot* (class.): cum mobilitate calescit, Lucr. 6, 280: calescere vel apricatione vel igni, umbris aquisve refrigerari, C. Sen. 16, 57; id. N. D. 2, 55, 138: unda calescit, Ov. M. 15, 310; cf. Curt. 4, 7, 22. **II.** Fig.: *To become mentally hot* or *excited, to glow, be inflamed;* esp. with love: Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 5 Don.: quo proprius nunc est, flamma propiore calesco, Ov. H. 18, 177; so also, id. M. 3, 372: est deus in nobis: agitante calescimus illo, Ov. F. 6, 5.

Calētes, um, and **Calēti,** ōrum, *m., A people of Belgic Gaul*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 75; id. ib. 2, 4.

calfacio, v. calefacio.

‡ **călĭcāta ædĭfĭcia,** calce polita, *Plastered with lime*, Fest. p. 36; cf. Comm. p. 366 and 367; cf. DECALICATUM.

călĭcellus, i, *m.*=caliculus, *no.* I., *A small cup*: admisces passi calicellum plenum, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1 *init.*

‡ **călĭcārĭum,** ii, *n.* [calix] ποτηριοθήκη, *A place for cups, a cupboard,* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

călĭcŭlus (călĭclus, Paul. Nolan. Carm. 26, 416), i, *m. dim.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A small cup*, Cato R. R. 108, 1; Cels. 2, 11; Pl. 9, 30, 48; Pall. Nov. 7, 11. **II.** Meton.: *An ink-stand*, Cassiod. Var. 11, 36.

călĭda, æ, v. calidus, *no.* I. A.

călĭdāmen, inis, *n.* [calidus] *A warming, a heating;* Inscr. Grut. 25, 2.

călĭdārĭum, *etc.,* v. caldarium, *etc.*

călĭde, *adv.* [calidus, *no.* II. B.] *Quickly, immediately, promptly:* calide quicquid acturus, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 29.

Călĭdonia, *etc.,* v. Caledonia, *etc.*

călĭdum, i, v. calidus, *no.* I. B.

călĭdus, a, um, *adj.* (the contr. access. form caldus in the ante-Aug. age, freq. only in Cato and Varro; Lucret. has more than thirty times only calidus; Cic. also does not use caldus; acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 19, caldus appears to have been predom. in the Aug. age, although not used by Aug. poets except when demanded by the rules of prosody, as *comp.* caldior, Hor. S. 1, 3, 53) [caleo, like aridus, frigidus, fervidus, *etc.*]

I. Prop.: *Warm, hot,* θερμός: fons luce diurna Frigidus et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 850; id. ib. 749; 888: corpora secreta omnino calidi vaporis, *entirely devoid of warmth*, id. 2, 844; id. 2, 858; id. 3, 127; 216; id. 5, 568; 595; 796; id. 6, 859; 949, et al.: fervor, id. 6, 657; id. 5, 604: fornaces, id. 6, 148: lavacra, id. 6, 800: corpus, id. 6, 856: febres, id. 2, 34. — As *epitheton ornans* with ignis, Lucr. 1, 648; 1087; id. 2, 431; id. 6, 516; 689: and with flamma, id. 3, 903: omne quod est calidum et igneum, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9: calidior est enim vel potius ardentior animus quam hic aër, id. Tusc. 1, 18 *fin.*: calidissimæ hiemes, Vitr. 2, 1. — Contr. form.: in agro caldo, Cato R. R. 6, 1; 2: sole caldo, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 1: calda puls, id. L. L. 5, 27, 36, et al. — As *Subst.*: **A. călĭda or calda,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* aqua), *Warm water:* Cato R. R. 156, 3; Sen. Ep. 77; Pl. 25, 7, 38; Tac. G. 22; cf. Just. 44, 2, 6, and contr. calda, Col. 6, 13, *fin.*; 6, 30, 5; Pl. 23, 4, 41; Sen. Ep. 85; Mart. 1, 12. — **B. călĭdum** or **caldum,** i, *n.*=τὸ θερμόν, *sc.* ὕδωρ, *i. e. A hot drink* (a mixture of wine and boiling hot water): Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 14: calix a caldo, quod in eo calda puls apponebatur et caldum eo bibebant, Var. L. L. 5, 27, 36.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Fiery, rash, eager, spirited, fierce, impassioned, vehement* (of living beings, only in the poets): equus calidus animis, *of a fiery spirit*, Virg. G. 3, 119: redemptor, *eager, active*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 72: calidus juventa, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 27: caldior est, id. S. 1, 3, 53: rixa, id. Od. 3, 27, 70. So, esp. freq. (also in prose) consilium, of a conclusion made under excitement, *inconsiderate, hasty, rash*= *temerarium, præceps* (v. Drak. Sil. 15, 337; Ruhnk. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 88; Doed. Syn. 2, p. 124; cf. also Liddell and Scott's Lex. under θερμός, *no.* II.: reperias multos, quibus periculosa et calida consilia quietis et cogitatis et splendidiora et majora videantur, C. Off. 1, 24, 82; Hirt. in C. Att. 15, 6, 2; Liv. 22, 24; id. 35, 32; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 88. — Hence also, as *a Roman proper name,* **Caldus** (*hot-head*): idcirco aliquem Caldum (*al.* Calidium) vocari, quod temerario et repentino consilio sit, C. Inv. 2, 9. So, C. Cœlius Caldus, C. Fam. 2, 19. — **B.** With the prevailing idea of haste, rapidity: *Quick, ready, prompt* (rare, prps. only anteclass.): huic homini opus est quadraginta minis celeriter calidis, *quickly procured*, Plaud. Epid. 1, 2, 39: pedes, Var. in Non. 263, 20: consilium, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 71: mendacium, id. Most. 3, 1, 136.

călliendrum, i, *n.* [κάλλυντρον, ornament] *An unknown kind of headdress of Roman women* (very rare): "*caliendrum κόσμιον κεφαλῆς*" Gloss. Philox.; Hor. S. 1, 8, 48 ("*caliendrum* hoc est galericulum," Porphyr., acc. to whom it was also used by Varro); Arn. 6, p. 209; Tert. Pall. 4; cf. Boettig. Sabina, p. 104 and 141.

călīga, æ, *f.* [akin to calceus, from calx] **I.** Prop.: *A shoe of leather,* esp. *that worn by the Roman soldiers* (cf. Dion, 48, 12); *a half boot, a soldier's boot*: C. Att. 2, 3; Just. 38, 10, 3; Suet. Cal. 52; Edict. Diocl. p. 241. **II.** Meton.: *Military service, military life*: Pl. 7, 43, 44, § 135; Sen. Brev. Vit. 17, 6; id. Ben. 5, 16, 1; Inscr. Grut. 445, 9.

caligāris, e, *adj.* [caliga] *Of* or *pertaining to the* caliga or *soldier's boot* (access. form of the follg.): clavus, Pl. 9, 18, 33; id. 22, 22, 46: formæ, Edict. Diocl. p. 23.

călīgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to the soldier's boot*: clavus, Pl. 34, 14, 41 (cf. the preceding article): sutor, Inscr. Orell. 4286. — As *Subst.*: **caligarius,** ii, *m., A maker of soldier's boots, a shoemaker*: Grut. 649, 1; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

călīgātio, ōnis, *f.* [2. caligo] *Darkness, mistiness*: Pl. 29, 6, 38, § 123.

călīgātus, a, um, *adj.* [caliga] *Wearing soldiers' boots, booted*: milites, Suet. Vit. 7 *fin.*; Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 2; Venulei. ib. 48, 3, 9; Inscr. Grut. 279, 3. — As *Subst.*: **caligatus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* miles), *A common soldier, a private,* gregarius: Suet. Aug. 25; Juv. 16, 24; cf. Modest. Dig. 27, 1, 10.

călīgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. caligo] *Dark, gloomy*: fumus, Grat. Cynег. 56.

călīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Full of mist, covered with mist, dark, obscure, gloomy* (rare, but class. in prose and poetry): cœlum et humidum et caliginosum, C. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: obscurior et quasi caliginosa stella, opp. to illustris et pellucida, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: tractus, Pl. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 9: tenebræ, Val. Max. 1, 7, *ext. no.* 1. **II.** Fig.: nox, *dim night of the future*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 30: caliginosissima quæstio, Aug. Ep. 7. ☞ *Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

1. **călīgo,** ĭnis, *f.* [prps. akin to celo: cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 511. **I.** Prop.: *A thick atmosphere, a mist, vapour, fog* (mostly poet. or in Aug. prose): suffundere cœlum caligine, Lucr. 6, 479; id. 6, 461; id. 6, 92: Virg. G. 2, 309; cf. id. Æ. 9, 36; Liv. 29, 27: densa caligo occæcaverat diem, id. 33, 7; cf. Suet. Ner. 19; humidam a terra exhalari caliginem, Pl. 2, 42, 42: caligo æstuosa, Col. 11, 2, 53 (for which, ib. 57: nebulosus æstus): pruinæ et caligo, id. 3, 2, 4; cf. Pall. Febr. 9, 2. — Also in plur.: inter caligines, Col. 3, 1, 7.

II. Meton.: **A.** (*effect. pro causa*): *Darkness, obscurity* (produced by mist, fog, *etc.*), freq. with tenebræ; cf. Doed. above cited) (class. in prose and poetry): mi ob oculos caligo obstitit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 51: quum altitudo caliginem oculis obfudisset, *i. e. had occasioned dizziness*, Liv. 26, 45: nox terram caligine texit, Lucr. 6, 853; id. 5, 649: cæca noctis, id. 4, 457: cæcæ umbra, id. 3, 305; cf. Virg. Æ. 3, 203; and Ov. M. 4, 454: ara obscurâ caligine tecta, C. Arat. 193; cf. the follg. art. — In connection with tenebræ: C.

Agr. 2, 17, 44; Curt. 9, 4, 18; Lampr. Comm. 16: with later writers also, caligo tenebrarum, Quint. Decl. 18, 7; cf. Hieron. Sen. Agam. 472: and inversely, tenebris illunæ caliginis impeditus, App. M. 9, p. 214.—**B.** In medic. lang., as a disease of the eyes: *Dim-sightedness, weakness of the eyes*, Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 32; Pl. 20, 7, 26; id. 23, 93; id. 25, 13, 92; id. 32, 9, 31; id. 34, 11, 27; Scrib. Comp. 179.

III. Fig.: **A.** *Mental blindness, dimness of perception:* quod videbam equidem, sed quasi per caliginem: præstrinxerat aciem animi D. Bruti salus, C. Phil. 12, 2, 3; so, id. Fin. 5, 15 *fin.*; Pl. Ep. 5, 8, 8: cæca mentem caligine consitus, Cat. 64, 207.—**B.** Of dismal circumstances: *Calamity, affliction:* vide nunc caliginem temporum illorum, C. Planc. 40, 96: superioris anni, id. post Red. in Sen. 3, 5: cave illa tempestas, caligo bonorum, tenebræ reipublicæ, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: tantum caliginis, tantum perturbationis offusum, Pl. Ep. 3, 9, 16: quædam scelerum offusa caligo, Quint. 9, 3, 47: Augustus omnibus omnium gentium viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, *i. e. to obscure by his glory*, Vell. 2, 36, 1.

2. **cāligo,** *īvi, prps. no sup.*, āre, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to 1. caligo]

I. *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To be involved in a thick atmosphere, mist*, or *vapour*: æstus æstate vaporatis, hieme frigidis nebulis caligent, Col. 1, 5, 4.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To be involved in darkness, to be dark, gloomy:* caligare oculos, *darkness covers the eyes*, Lucr. 3, 157: Centaurus caligans, C. Arat. 205; Virg. G. 4, 468; Stat. Th. 1, 95.—Prov.: caligare in sole, *to grope at mid-day*, i. e. to understand nothing in the greatest clearness, Quint. 1, 2, 19.—**2.**: **a.** In medic. lang., of the eyes: *To suffer from weakness, be weak*; Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 32; Pl. 20, 22, 87; cf. id. 11, 37, 54.—**b.** Of a person: *To be troubled with weakness of the eyes, to be dim-sighted*: caligans Thyestes, Mart. 10, 4, 1; Scrib. Comp. 184.

C. Fig. (acc. to *no.* B.; cf. 1. caligo, *no.* III. A.): *To be surrounded with darkness, to grope about in the dark:* ad quas (vires religionis) etiamnum caligat humanum genus, Pl. 30, 1, 1; Sen. Vit. Beat. 1; Quint. Decl. 18 *fin.*: te orbatæ caligant vela carinæ, Stat. S. 5, 3, 238.

II. *Act.*: *To veil in darkness, to make dark, to obscure* (very rare): Virg. Æ. 2, 606: altæ caligantesque fenestræ, *i. e. by their height rendering obscure the objects beneath*, Juv. 6, 31.

cāligōsus, a, um, *adj.* [caligo] = caliginosus; sed caligosi recubans velaminis umbra, Venant. 5, 6, 25.

cāligula, æ, *f. dim.* [caliga] *A small military boot*, only post-class., in Ambros. Ep. 7, 53; Schol. Hor. S. 1, 3, 128, and Schol. Juv. 3, 67.—Hence, as *nom. propr.*

Caligula, æ, *m.*, *A* cognomen *of the successor of Tiberius, since from his earliest youth he employed himself in military service*; cf. Suet. Cal. 9; Tac. A. 1, 41, and 69; Aur. Vict. Cæs. 3.

calim, v. clam.

†**caliptra,** æ, *f.* [= καλυπτρα, wherefore Vulg. and Lind. in opp. to the best MSS.: CALYPTRA] *A kind of covering for the head*, Fest. p. 36.

† **călix,** īcis, *m.* = κύλιξ.

I. Prop.: *A cup, goblet, drinking-vessel*: "κύλιξ poculi genus, quod nos una littera immutata *calicem* dicimus," Macr. S. 5, 21; Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 8; C. Pis. 27, 67; id. Tusc. 3, 19, 44; Tib. 2, 5, 98; Prop. 2, 33, 40; Hor. S. 2, 4, 79; id. ib. 6, 68; id. ib. 8, 35.

II. Meton.: **A.** = vinum, Cat. 27, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 19, et al.—**B.** *A cooking-vessel, pot*: Cato R. R. 39, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 8, 7; L. Ia. 5, 27, 36; Ov. F. 5, 500.—**C.** *A small tube* in aqueducts: Frontin, Aquæd. 36.

calla, v. calsa.

Callæcia, Callæcus, and **Callaïcus,** v. Gallæcia, *etc.*

† **callais,** ĭdis, *f.* = καλλαΐς, *A sea-green precious stone, the turquoise*: Pl. 37, 10, 36; another kind of the same, id. 37, 8, 33 (in 37, 10, 36, called callaica).—Hence, **callāinus,** a, um, *adj. Turquoise-coloured*: lacernæ, Mart. 14, 139.—As *Subst.*: **callaina,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* gemma), Pl. 37, 10, 56.

† **callārias,** æ, *m.* = καλλαρίας, *A kind of cod-fish*: Pl. 9, 17, 28, § 61.

callens, entis,

I. *P.* of calleo.

II. *Pa.*: *Acquainted with, versed in* (very rare): qui sunt vaticinandi callentes, Pl. 21, 31, 105; so, utriusque linguæ, Gell. 17, 5, 3; bellandi, Amm. 16, 12.

callenter, *adv.* [callens] *Skilfully, cunningly, slyly*, etc.: for the class. callide, App. M. 4, p. 150, 3.

callĕo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [callum]

I. Prop.: *Neut.*: *To be callous, to be thick-skinned* (rare): plagis costæ callent, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 4; Cæcil. ap. Non. 258, 10: callent rure manus, Auct. Ætn. 250; Pl. 11, 37, 84.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Neut.*: **1.** *To be hardened, obtuse, insensible:* in illis rebus exercitatus animus callere jam debet atque omnia minoris existimare, Serv. Sulpic. ap. C. Fam. 4, 5, 2; cf. calliseo.—**2.** *To be practised, to be wise by experience, to be skilful, versed in:* Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 1 and 2; so also, id. Pers. 2, 5, 4: omnes homines ad suum quæstum callent, id. Truc. 5, 40 (*cf.* id. ib. 2, 4, 62: callidus ad quæstum): melius quam viri callent mulieres, Att. in Non. 257, 31: satin' astu et fallendo callet? id. ib. 258, 6: quod periti sumus in vita atque usu callemus magis, id. ib. 5; Pl. 8, 25, 38: augurandi studio Galli præter ceteros callent, Just. 24, 4, 3: arte, Seren. in Non. 258, 2; Sol. 8: fidibus, App. Flor. *no.* 18.—Hence,

B. *Act.*: *To know by experience* or *practice, to know, have the knowledge of, understand* (freq., esp. in the poets: only in Cic. extremely rare): memini et scio et calleo et commemini, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 8; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 52; id. Pœn. 3, 1, 71: cuncta callet, id. Most. 1, 3, 122: alicujus sensum, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 17; Afran. in Non. 482, 10: in colubras callet canticulum, Pompon. ib. 9: jura, C. Balb. 14, 32; Gell. 16, 10, 3: urbanas rusticasque res pariter, Liv. 39, 40: artem, Tac. A. 13, 3: legitimum sonum digitis callemus et aure, Hor. A. P. 274, et al.—With *Inf.* as obj.: multaque de rerum mixtura dicere callent, Lucr. 2, 978; so, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 49.—With *Acc. c. Inf.*: quem Marcellini consiliarium fuisse callebant, Sisenna in Non. 258, 8.—With *a relative clause:* quo pacto id fieri solent, calleo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 37.

† **callĭblĕphărus,** a, um, *adj.* = καλλιβλέφαρος, *With beautiful eyelids*: ostrea, Pl. 32, 6, 21; dub.—As *Subst.*: **callĭblephārum** (callibleparium, Marc. Emp. 8 *fin.*), i, *n.* = καλλιβλέφαρον (*sc.* φάρμακον), *A dye for colouring beautifully the eyebrows*, Var. in Non. 218, 22; Pl. 21, 19, 73; id. 23, 4, 51; id. 33, 6, 34.

callĭcia, æ, *f. A plant that*, acc. to Pythagoras, *made water freeze*, Pl. 24, 17, 93.

Callĭcrătĭdas, æ, *m.*, Καλλικρατίδας, *A Spartan general, successor of Lysander, conquered and slain near the Arginusæ*, C. Off. 1, 24.

Callĭcŭla, æ, *f. A low mountain in Campania, not far from Casilinum*, Liv. 22, 15 and 16; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 765.

callide, *adv.* [callidus]

A. *Skilfully, cleverly, right well*: nōsse, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 83: intelligere, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 30: callide arcanique decere, C. Or. 28, 98: dicere, id. de Or. 1, 20 *fin.*: calluit et perite versari, id. ib. 1, 11, 48: sine quo nihil satis caute, nihil satis callide agi possit, Fl. Caec. 5 *fin.*:—*Comp.* Tac. A. 6, 37:—*Sup.* Nep. Them. 1 *fin.*—**B.** *Cunningly, slyly*: callide et facete exordiri rem, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 7: accedere, C. Fl. 10, 22: occultare vitia sua, Sall. J. 15, 4: callide et cum astu confiteri aliquid, Gell. 12, 12, 1.

callĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* callidus, *practical skill in life*, in a good or bad sense; hence),

A. In a good sense: *Shrewdness, skilfulness, readiness, aptness* (so, several times after the Aug. æra): callidi temporis, Nep. Eum. 1, 3; Ov. F. 3, 850; Pl. 37, 12, 74; Tac. Agr. 9; Flor. 2, 17, 15; C. Harusp. Resp. 9 *fin.*—Far more freq. and class.,—**B.** **1.** Prop.: **a.** In a bad sense: *Cunning, craft, slyness, artfulness*: scientia, quæ est remota ab justitia, calliditas potius quam sapientia est appellanda, C. Off. 1, 19, 63; so, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20; id. Off. 3, 32, 113; Quint. 2, 5, 7; id. 4, 2, 126; Ov. H. 16, 300; id. ib. 20, 126; Mart. 11, 50:—*Plur.*: Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 14; Lact. 2, 12, 17.—**b.** Of *stratagem in war*, Liv. 42, 47; Flor. 3, 4, 3.—**2.** Fig.: Of *oratorical artifice*, C. Part. Or. 39, 137.

Callidrŏmus, i, *m.*, *A summit of Mount Œta*: Liv. 36, 16: v. Rhoduntia.

callĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [callidus] *Somewhat sly*: fraus, Arn. 2, p. 91.

callidus, a, um, *adj.* [calleo] (*That is taught wisdom by experience and practice, shrewd, expert, worldly-wise, experienced, skilful*: "versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur: *callidos* autem, quorum, tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit," Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25; hence)

I. Prop.: **A.** In a good sense: *Ingenious, prudent, dexterous, skilful* (class.): ad suum quæstum, callidus, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 34; id. Truc. 2, 4, 62 (cf. id. Truc. 5, 40: omnes homines ad suum quæstum callent): id. Ps. 2, 4, 35; id. Epid. 3, 4, 47; id. Pœn. 1, 2, 25: callida Musa, Calliope, Lucr. 6, 93: ego ut agitator callidus, prinsquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, C. Ac. 2, 29, 94: Demosthene nec gravior exstitit quisquam nec callidior, nec temperatior, id. Or. 7, 23: Pl. Ep. 7, 6, 11.—In reference to art: *Excelling in art, skilful*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 23 Heind.: id. ib. 2, 7, 101.—Esp. combinations: **1.** With *Gen.*: rei rusticæ, Col. 2, 2, 1: rerum naturæ, id. 7, 3, 12: rei militaris, Tac. H. 2, 31: temporum, id. A. 4, 33. **2.** In the Gr. manner, with *Inf.*: callidus condere furto, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 7; 3, 11, 4; Pers. 1, 118.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Crafty, cunning, artful, sly* (also class.): Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 112: malum cruciamque et callidum atque subdolum, id. Pœn. 5, 2, 148; id. Pers. 4, 4, 70; id. Cist. 4, 2, 61; Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 27; id. Eun. 5, 6, 10; Petr. S. 4, 2, 1: hi sæpe versutos homines et callidos admirantes, malitiam sapientiam judicant, C. Off. 2, 3, 10 Beier; id. Cæc. 19, 55; cf. id. Off. 3, 13, *fin.*; Quint. 6, 3, 96: homo luteus etiam callidus ac veterator esse vult, C. 2 Verr. 3, 14, 35: gens non astuta nec callida, Tac. G. 22, et saep.: ad fraudem callidi, C. Clu. 65, 183; cf. Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 9: in disputando mire callidos, Quint. 12, 2, 14: amici accendendis offensionibus callidi, Tac. A. 2, 57.

II. Meton.: Of things: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *Well wrought, ingenious, skilful*: callidissimum artificum (naturæ), C. Tusc. 1, 20 *fin.*: natura nihil potest esse callidius, id. N. D. 2, 57: inventum, Nep. Lam. 5, 4: junctura, Hor. A. P. 47.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *Crafty, cunning, artful, sly*: doli, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 4: consilium, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 10: audacia, C. Clu. 65, 183: juris interpretatio, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: liberalitas, *craftily calculating*, Nep. Att. 11, 3: malitia in-imici, Liv. 38, 44: cunctatio, Suet. Tib. 24: sævitia, id. Dom. 11, et saep.

Callĭfæ, arum, *f. A town, now unknown, of the Hirpini* (prps. the present *Carife*), Liv. 8, 25; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 797.

† **callĭgŏnon,** i, *n.* = καλλίγονον, *A plant*, also called polygonon mas, Pl. 27, 12, 91.

Callĭmăchus, i, *m.*, Καλλίμαχος.

I. *A distinguished Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene* (hence Battiades, v. Battus, *no.* I. B.), *who flourished at Alexandria in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus*, B. C. 259, Quint. 10, 1, 58; C. Tusc. 1, 34, 84; 39, 93; id. de Or. 3, 32, 32; Ov. R. Am. 759; Pont. 4, 16, 32.—Hence, **Callĭmăchĭus,** a, um, *adj.*: metrum, consisting of a Choriambic tetrameter, and an amphibrachys:—Arma potens Mars cum iterum Romulidum ut venias precamur (*nem* is not elided), Serv. Centim. p. 1823 P.

II. *A celebrated sculptor*, Pl. 34, 8, 19, 35.

III. *A plays slain*, Pl. 21, 3, 9.

☞ Apollas Callimachus, in Quint. 11, 2, 14, is yet unexplained; v. Spald. in h. l.

† **callĭmus,** i, *m.* = κάλλιμος (beautiful), *A kind of eagle-stone*, Pl. 36, 21, 39,

† callĭon, ii, *n.* [=καλλιάς] *A plant,* pure Lat. vesicaria, Pl. 21, 31, 105.

callĭōnўmus, i, *m.*=καλλιώνυμος, *A sea-fish,* called also uranoscopus, Pl. 32, 7, 24.

Callĭŏpe, es (Callĭŏpēa, æ, Virg. E. 4, 57; Prop. 1, 2, 28; Ov. F. 5, 80; cf. Prisc. p. 563 P.), *f.* Καλλίοπη and Καλλίοπεια (having a beautiful voice), **I.** Prop.: *The chief of the Muses, goddess of epic poetry, and, in the poets, sometimes of every other kind of poetry,* (e. g. *the Lyric,* Hor. Od. 3, 4, 2; *of amatory poetry,* Ov. Tr. 2, 568; *of rural poetry,* Col. 10, 225 (cf. Jahn. Trist. p. 198); *the mother of Orpheus, by Œagrus,* Hyg. Fab. 14, *and of Hymenæus, who is, therefore, called* Calliŏpēius, in Auct. Epith. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 641, v. 77; acc. to Serv. Virg. Æ. 5, 864, the mother of the Sirens by Achelous; Lucr. 6, 94; cf. Prop. 2, 1, 3; Ov. M. 5, 339. To her Hor. Od. 3, 4, is addressed. **II.** Meton.: **A.** (*per Syllepsin*): *All the Muses:* Virg. Æ. 9, 525.—**B.** (*per Synecdochen*): *Poetry:* Ov. Tr. 2, 568.

† callĭōpēius, a, um, *adj.* [κάλλος, ὄψ] *Having a beautiful voice:* musici, Firmic. Mathes. 7, 25.

callĭpĕtălon, i, *n.*=καλλιπέταλον, *A plant,* pure Lat. quinquefolium, App. Herb. 2.

Callĭphōn (not **-o**; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 279; Wolf. C. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; Otto C. Fin. 2, 6, 19), ontis, *m.*, Καλλιφῶν, ῶντος, *A Greek philosopher, who regarded virtue, joined with pleasure, as the highest good,* C. Tusc. 5, 30; id. Ac. 2, 42; id. Fin. 2, 6; 11; id. ib. 4, 18: id. ib. 5, 8; 25.

† callĭpўgis, e, *adj.* = καλλίπυγος, *Having beautiful buttocks:* Schol. Crucq. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 93.

Callirrhŏē (in the poets Callirhŏē), es, *f.* Καλλιῤῥόη (epic Καλλιρόη), **I.** *Dau. of the Achelous, and second wife of Alcmæon,* Ov. M. 9, 414 *sq.* **II.** *The wife of Piranthus, and mother of Argus, Aristorides, and Triopas,* Hyg. Fab. 145. **III.** *A dau. of Oceanus, wife of Chrysaor, and mother of Geryon,* Hyg. præf. and Fab. 151. **IV.** *A celebrated fountain at Athens, southeast of the Acropolis,* Stat. Th. 12, 629, with the appel. Enneacrunos (Ἐννεάκρουνος, *i. e.* conducted by nine channels or pipes into the city), Pl. 4, 7, 11. **V.** *A warm medicinal fountain in Palestine, west of Lake Asphaltis,* Pl. 5, 16, 15; cf. Mann. Palæst. p. 257. **VI.** *Another name of the Arabian city* Edessa, *from a fountain of that name,* Pl. 5, 24, 21.

callis, is, *m.* (*fem.* Lucr. 6, 92; Liv. 22, 14 Drak., acc. to Non. 197, 19; Amm. 30, 1, 15; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 99) [acc. to Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 405, and Isid. Orig. 15, 16, 10, from callum; cf. Doed. Syn. 4, p. 68; more correctly, prps., akin to χάλιξ and 2. calx; therefore] **I.** Prop.: *A stony, uneven, narrow foot-way, a foot-path, a mountain-path,* etc. (most freq., *a path made by the treading of cattle;* hence the expl.: "*callis* est iter pecudum inter montes angustum et tritum, a callo pecudum perduratum," Isid. Orig. l. l.: "*callis* via pecorum vestigiis trita," Vet. Gloss.): per calles silvestres, Var. R. R. 2, 9 *fin.*; ib. 2, 10, 1 and 3; C. Sest. 5, 12 Orell.: per æstivos saltus devisasque calles exercitum ducere, Liv. 22, 14; cf. id. 32, 11; Virg. Æ. 4, 405; cf. Ov. M. 7, 626, et al.; Suet. Cæs. 19: per calles ignotos, Liv. 31, 42; id. 35, 27; id. 36, 15; id. 38, 2; id. 44, 36; Curt. 4, 9, 22; 10, 11; id. 5, 4, 4; id. 7, 11, 7, et al.: secreti, Virg. Æ. 6, 443: occulti, id. ib. 9, 383: surgens, Pers. 4, 57.

II. Meton.: **A.** Poet.: *A way, path, road,* in gen.: Val. Fl. 3, 568; id. 5, 394.—Hence, **B.** Also poet. for *A course, race-ground:* Lucr. 6, 92 Forb. *N. cr.*

callisco, ci, *no sup.*, cĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [calleo] *To become dull, insensible:* aures nobis callescerunt ad injurias, Cato ap. Non. 89, 27 *sq.*

Callisthĕnes, is, *m.*, Καλλισθένης, *A philosopher of Olynthus, sister's son and pupil of Aristotle, and a youthful friend of Alexander the Great; put to death by him for his freedom of speech:* Curt. 8, 5, 13; C. Rab. Post. 9, 23. Theophrastus bewailed his death in the work, Καλλισθένης ἢ περὶ πένθους, C. Tusc. 3, 10; id. 5, 9.

Callisto, ūs (onis, Serv. Virg. G. 1 67), *f.*, Καλλιστώ, *Dau. of an Arcadian king, Lycaon* (hence, Lycaonis, Ov. F. 2, 173: Tegeæa virgo, id. ib. 2, 167; Mænalia, id. ib. 2, 192: Virgo Nonacrina, id. M. 2, 409), *and mother of Arcas by Jupiter; changed by Juno, out of jealousy, into a she-bear, and then placed among the constellations by Jupiter,* as Helice or Ursa major, Hyg. Fab. 176; 177; Prop. 2, 28, 23; Ov. F. 2, 156 *sq.*; cf. id. M. 2, 401 *sq.*: *Dat.* Callisto Lycaonidi, Cat. 66, 66.

† callistrūthĭa, æ (**callistrūthis,** ĭdis, Col. 10, 416), *f.* (*sc.* ficus) = καλλιστρούθια, *A very delicate kind of figs, of which sparrows are fond* [στρουθός], Col. 5, 10, 11; Pl. 15, 18, 19; pure Lat. ficus passeriariæ, Capit. Albin. 11.

† callithrix, trichos, *f.* = καλλίθριξ (fair-haired): **A.** *A plant used for dyeing the hair,* called also trichomanes, Pl. 26, 15, 90; 14, 87; 25, 11, 36.—**B. callitriches,** um, *f. A kind of ape* or *monkey in Ethiopia* (acc. to Lichtenstein, Simia Faunus, L.), Pl. 8, 54, 80.

† callĭtrĭchos, i, *f.* = καλλίτριχος (fair-haired), *A plant commonly called* adiantum *or* Capillus Veneris, *maiden-hair,* Pl. 22, 21, 30.

callōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [callosus] **I.** Prop.: *Hardness of skin, callousness* (post-class.): Scrib. Comp. 36: fistulæ, Veg. 3, 27, 3. **II.** Fig.: *Hardness, a hardening:* usus communis, Tert. Testim. Anim. 8.

callōsus, a, um, *adj.* [callum] (*Full of* callum; hence) **I.** Prop.: *With a hard skin, thick-skinned, callous* (prps. not ante-Aug.): ulcus, Cels. 6, 3:—*Comp.*: callosior cutis, Pl. 11, 39, 92, § 227. **II.** Meton.: *Close, thick, hard, solid:* ova, Hor. S. 2, 4, 14: acini uvæ, Col. 3, 1, 5: tactus, Pall. Sept. 17: olivæ, Pl. 15, 3, 4, § 13.

callum, i, *n.* (**callus,** i, *m.*, Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 12; Domit. Mars. in Charis. p. 55 P.), [etym. dub.; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 52] **I.** Prop.: *The hard, thick skin upon animal bodies:* Lucr. 4, 937: calcæamentum solorum callum, C. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: pedum, Pl. 22, 25, 60, § 127.—Hence, **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The hard flesh of certain animals:* aprugnum, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 2; id. Pers. 2, 5, 4 (for which also *abs.* callum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 4; Pseud. 1, 2, 33): manus elephanti, Pl. 8, 10, 10 *fin.*: locustarum id, 9, 30, 50.—**B.** *The hard skin* or *flesh of plants:* uvarum, Pl. 14, 1, 3: pirorum ac malorum, id. 15, 28, 34: fungorum, id. 22, 23, 47: foliorum, Pl. 16, 22, 34; Pall. Mart. 10, 28.—**C.** *The hard covering of the soil:* terræ, Pl. 17, 5, 3; id. 19, 2, 11; id. 31, 4, 30; also of *the hardness of salt:* salis, id. 16, 12, 23. **III.** Fig.: *Hardness, callousness, insensibility, stupidity* (rare, most freq. in Cic.): ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, *renders callous to pain,* C. Tusc. 2, 15 *fin.*; ib. 3, 22, 53; id. Fam. 9, 2, 3: ducere, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 8: inducere, Quint. 12, 6, 6.

1. **† călo** (as a very ancient word, with its derivatives also written kalo; v. the letter K), are, 1. *v. a.*=καλῶ, *To call, call out, proclaim, call together, summon, convoke;* only as *t. t.* in reference to religious matters; v. Calendæ, and the ancient formulary in Var. L. L. 6, 4, 59; cf. Macr. S. 1, 15. CALATA COMITIA, *A kind of comitia held for the purpose of consecrating a priest or a king.* Of these, some were *curiata,* others *centuriata,* Lælius Felix in Gell. 15, 27 *sq.*: Calata in Capitolium plebe, Macr. S. 1, 15; Quint. 1, 6, 33.—Hence, sarcastically, calatis granis (instead of comitiis, as might have been expected), C. Sest. 33, 72 Orell.

2. **călo,** ōnis, *m.* [cala] (*One having* or *with a log of wood:*) "*calones* militum servi dicti, qui ligneas clavas gerebant, quæ Græce κάλα, vocant," Fest. p. 47; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A soldier's servant:* Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 1; cf. Non. 62, 16; Veg. Mil. 3, 6; Cæs. B. G. 6, 36; Liv. 27, 18; id. 30, 4; Tac. H. 1, 49; id. ib. 3, 20 *fin.*; Suet. Cal. 51; id. Galb. 20.—On account of their stupidity: sambucam citius caloni aptaveris alto, Pers. S. 5, 95. **II.** Meton.: *Any low servant, drudge:* Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 42; id. S. 1, 2, 44; id. ib. 1, 6, 103.

☞ Acc. to Isidorus, some called *the tragic buskins* calones, because they were made of willow, Orig. 19, 34, 6.

† Călŏcissus, i, *m.* [καλός, κισσός, *i. e.* beautiful ivy] *The name of a beautiful boy in Martial:* Mart. 9, 95, 3; dub. (al. Calatisse.)

călor, ōris, *m.* [caleo; cf. Var. in Non. 46, 22.]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Warmth, heat, glow* (very freq. in prose and poetry): neque mihi ulla obsistet amnis, nec calor: nec frigus metuo, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 19; so, opp. to frigus also, Lucr. 2, 517; 6, 371; C. Univ. 14 *med.*; Virg. G. 2, 344; 4, 36, and opp. to refrigeratio, Vitr. 1, 4: calor ignis, Lucr. 1, 425: solis, id. 5, 571; id. 6, 514: fulminis, id. 6, 234.—In plur., C. Off. 2, 4, 13; id. N. D. 2, 60, 151; Hor. Od. 3, 24, 37; v. the follg.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *Vital heat,* with vitalis, Lucr. 3, 129; Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27; and *abs.*: omnis et una Dilapsus calor, Virg. Æ. 4, 705.—**2.** *Summer heat, the warmth of summer:* vitandi caloris causa, Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram, C. Att. 13, 34; id. de Or. 1, 62 *fin.*—**3.** *The glow of a hot wind* (cf. Lucr. 6, 323: vis venti commixta calore); dum ficus prima calorque, *etc., the burning heat of the parching sirocco,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 5: calores austrini, Virg. G. 2, 270 (cf. calidi Austri, Ov. M. 7, 532).—**4.** *The heat of a fever:* Tib. 4, 11, 2.

II. Meton.: *Summer, hot weather;* opp. to ver and auctumnus, Lucr. 1, 175; Col. 11, 2, 48: mediis caloribus, Liv. 2, 5.

III. Fig.: **A.** *Mental warmth, the heat of passion, fire, zeal, ardour, impetuosity, vehemence* (so, prps. not before the Aug. age; esp. freq. in Quint.): si calor ac spiritus tulit, Quint. 10, 7, 13: Polus juvenili calore inconsideratior, id. ib. 2, 15, 28: calor cogitationis, qui scribendi mora refrixit, id. ib. 10, 3, 6; cf. id. 9, 4, 113; and 8 præf. § 27: et impetus, id. 10, 3, 17: dicendi, id. 11, 3, 130: dicentis, Pl. Ep. 4, 9, 11: pietatis, id. Pan. 3, 1: iracundiæ, Paul. Dig. 50, 17, 48: Martius, Stat. Ach. 2, 26; Luc. 2, 324, et sæp.—**B.** *The fire of love, ardent love:* trahere calorem, Ov. M. 11, 305; so, id. H. 19, 173; Sil. 14, 223.—In plur. (cf. amores): Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11; Ov. A. A. 1, 237.

călōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [calor] (*Heated;* fig.), *Incited, furious* (post-class. and rare): juventutis impetus, App. M. 6, p. 182, 37: juventus, Fulg. Myth. 3. 4 *fin.*

călōrĭ-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [calor; facio] *Causing warmth, warming, heating:* oleum calorificum est, Gell. 17, 8, 12.

‡ calpar, aris, *n.* [κάλπη=κάλπις] **I.** Prop.: *A vessel for liquids,* esp. *for wine, a wine-cask, wine-pitcher* (cf. *no.* II.: Non. 546, 32 *sq.*: "CALPAR genus vasis fictilis," Fest. p. 36. **II.** Meton.: "CALPAR vinum novum, quod ex dolio demitur sacrificii causa, antequam gustotur," Fest. p. 50.

Calpē, es, *f.* (*Abl.* Calpĕ, Juv. 14, 279), Κάλπη, *One of the pillars of Hercules in* Hispania Bætica, (now *Gibraltar*), Mel. 1, 5, 3; 2, 6, 8; Pl. 3, procem. *fin.*, and 1, 3, § 7; Asin. Pollio in C. Fam. 10, 32: Iberæ, Sen. Herc. Œt. 1254; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 297.—Hence, **A.:** **Calpētānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Calpe:* gurges, Avien. Progn. 1620.—**B. Calpētĭtānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Calpe:* vada, Avien. Arat. 1023.

Calpurnĭus, a, um, *adj.* ["a Calpo Numæ regis filio," Fest. p. 36] *The name of the very distinguished Calpurnian gens:* **A.** familia, C. Pis. 28.—As *Subst.*: **1. -us,** i, *m.*: **a.** L. Calpurnius Piso, *The intimate friend of Antonius,* Anton. in C. Att. 10, 8.—**b.** L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, *consul with* P. Mucius Scævola, A. U. C. 621, id. 2 Verr. 4, 49, 108, et al.—**2. -a,** æ, *f.*: **a.** *The wife of Cæsar,* Vell. 2, 57. 2.—**b.** *The wife of Antistius, and dau. of* Bestia, id. 2, 26 *fin.*—**B. Calpurnia Lex: 1.** De pecuniis repetundis, *introduced by the tribune of the people,* L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, A. U. C. 605, C. 3 Verr. 3, 84, 195; 4, 25; id.

Brut. 27, 106; id. Off. 2, 21 *fin.* Beier.—**2.** *De ambitu, by the consul* C. Calpurnius Piso, a. u. c. 687, C. Mur. 23; Corn. Fragm. Ascon. (V. 2, p. 68 ed. Orell.); Tac. A. 15, 20.—**3.** Murtarus, Sisenn. ap. Non. 107, 16.—Hence, **Calpurniānus,** a, um, *adj. Of, or pertaining to, a Calpurnius:* equites, *serving under the prætor Calpurnius,* Liv. 39, 31.

calsa (in some edits. **calla**), æ, *f. A plant of two kinds,* otherwise unknown, Pl. 27, 8, 36, § 28; al. calyx Sillig. ed. maj.

caltha, æ, *f.* (**calthum,** i, *n.*, Prud. Cath. 5, 114), *A strong-smelling, yellow flower,* prob. our *pot marigold* (Calendula officinalis, L.): Pl. 21, 6, 15, § 28; Virg. E. 2, 50; Col. 10, 97; 310.

calthula, æ, *f.* [caltha (corresponding in colour with it); cf. Non. 548, 21] *A garment for ladies, a robe of a yellow colour:* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 47.

călumnĭa (as a very ancient word, written kalumnia), æ, *f.* [etym. dub. prps. akin to celo; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 261] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Law *t. t.: Artifice, chicanery, prevarication, trick, wiles, perversion of law, false accusation* (hence *opp.* **veritas,** Quint. 12, 1, 26, and **fides,** Suet. Cal. 16) (very freq.): calumniā et malitiā, C. 2 Verr. 2, 27, 67: calumniā litium aliquid petere, id. Mil. 27, 74: existunt saepe injuriae calumniā quādam et nimis callidā et malitiosā juris interpretatione, id. Off. 1, 10, 33; so, id. Cæcin. 21 *fin.*; id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3: Metellus calumniā dicendi tempus exemit, *i. e. spoke intentionally until,* etc., C. Att. 4, 3, 3: religionis calumnia, *a pretext derived from religious scruples,* id. Fam. 1, 1, 1: — *Plur.*: C. Fam. 1, 4; Suet. Cæs. 20; id. Tib. 40; id. Cal. 38; id. Ner. 32; id. Dom. 9.

B. Transf. from law to common life: *Intrigue, chicanery, trick, artifice, a false, sophistical interpretation, a perverting or wresting of a matter, sophistry, a sophistical attack of a person or thing:* impositi, ne triumphaverint, calumniā paucorum, Sall. C. 30, 4: nullam adhibere calumniam, C. Fat. 14: causas ingenii calumnia ludificari, id. Rep. Fragm. ap. Non. 263, 15; id. Ac. 2, 5, 14; cf. also Quint. 2, 17, 18; Phædr. 3, prol. 37.

II. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): For actio calumniæ: *An action concerning a* calumnia: calumniam effugere, C. Clu. 59, 163: calumniam afferre ad pontifices, Liv. 39, 4: ferre, *to be declared a false accuser,* Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 8, 1: condemnatus calumniā, Tac. A. 14, 41: calumniam jurare, *to swear that one does not bring a malicious accusation,* Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 8, 3; Liv. 33, 47; also, de calumniā jurare, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 13; *cf.* jusjurandum de calumniā, id. ib. 12, 2, 34; and, qui juraverit, non calumniæ causā id se postulare, *etc.*, id. ib. 39, 2, 7.—**B.** *Over anxiety, needless apprehension:* in hac calumniā timoris et cæcæ suspicionis tormento, *in this misgiving produced by the illusions of fear,* Cæc. ap. C. Fam. 6, 7, 4: nimia contra se calumnia, Quint. 10, 1, 115 (cf. C. Brut. 82, 283).

călumnĭātor (kalumniator; v. the letter K), ōris, *m.* [calumnior] mostly *t. t.*, **I.** Prop.: *A contriver of tricks* or *artifices, a pettifogger, a perverter of law, a detractor* (acc. to the conjecture of some, branded on the forehead with the letter K = calumniator; cf. Vess Arist. 1, 17; Ernest. Clav. Cic. Ind. Leg. s. v. Remmia): "*si calvitur et moretur et frustratur.* Inde et *calumniatores* appellati sunt, quia per fraudem et frustrationem alios vexarent litibus," Gai Dig. 50, 16, 225: scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse: boni judicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatemque defendere, C. Cæcin. 23, 65; so, id. 2 Verr. 1, 10, 27; id. ib. 2, 8, 22; id. Clu. 59, 163; Quint. 2, 8, 7; Suet. Rhet. 4.

II. Meton.: Calumniator sui, *One who is too anxious in regard to his work, over-scrupulous:* Callimachus semper calumniator sui, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 92; cf. calumnia, *no.* II. B. and calumnior, *no.* II.

călumnĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who plots against* or *makes false accusations:* Ulp. Dig. 37, 9, 1, §§ 14, 16.

călumnĭor (as a very ancient word also written kalumnior; cf the letter K), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [calumnia] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Law *t. t.: To contrive artifices, tricks, wiles,* or *false accusations, to attack with artifice* or *false accusations:* jacet res in controversiis, isto calumniante biennium, C. Quint. 21, 67: calumniandi quæstus, id. 2 Verr. 3, 15, 38; Suet. Aug. 32: ludificari et calumniari, C. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: calumniatur accusator actione sacrilegii, Quint. 4, 2, 8: petitorem, id. 7, 2, 50: verba juris, *to interpret in a sophistical manner, to pervert, wrest,* Paul. Dig. 10, 4, 10.

B. *To censure, attack in a sophistical* or *unfair manner:* nam quod antea (te) calumniatus sum, indicabo inalitiam meam, C. Fam. 9, 7 Orell. *N. cr.*: festinationem meam, Quint. 2, 1, 12: calumniari si quis voluerit, Phædr. 1, prol. 5; Tac. H. 3, 75; Gell. 7, 3, 23.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To torment one's self with groundless care* or *anxiety:* sed calumniabar ipse: putabam qui obviam mihi venisset, suspicaturum, *etc.*, C. Fam. 9, 2, 3; cf. calumnia, *no.* II. B.

B. Calumniari se, *To correct one's self too anxiously, to depreciate one's own work:* Quint. 8, procem. § 31: so, id. ib. 10, 3, 10.

☞ Pass.: interdum analogia calumniatur "συκοφαντεῖται," Staverius ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.

călumnĭōse, *adv.* [calumniosus] *Artfully, by trick:* Papin. Dig. 46, 5, 7; Aug. Ep. 48:—*Sup.*: Symm. Ep. 10, 71.

calumnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calumnia] *Full of tricks* or *artifices* (post-Aug.): accusatio, Ulp. Dig. 38, 2, 14: criminationes, Arn. 1 *init.*:—*Sup.* Aug. Ep. 152 *fin.*

☞ *Comp.* prob. not in use.

calva, æ, *f.* [calvus] **A.** *The scalp without the hair:* Liv. 23, 24 *fin.*; Mart. 10, 85; id. 12, 45.—**B.** *A nut with a smooth shell:* Petr. S. 66.

calvārĭa, æ, *f.* [calva, *no.* A.] (*Thing belonging to a* calva; hence) **A.** *The brain-pan, skull,* of man or beast: Cels. 8, 1: canis, Pl. 30, 6, 18, § 53: equæ, asinæ, Pall. 1, 35, 16.

B. As translation of the Hebr. "Golgotha;" *Calvary:* exivit in eum, qui dicitur Calvariæ, locum, Hebraice autem Golgotha, Vulg. Joan. 19, 17; Hier. Comm. in Matt. 27, 33; id. Ep. 46, 8: quod est interpretatum Calvariæ locus, Vulg. Marc. 15, 22.

calvārĭŏla, æ, *f.* [calvaria, *no.* A.] (Prop.: *A small skull;* Meton.) *A small cup in the shape of a skull:* Vet. Schol. in Juv. 5, 48; dub.; al. caldariola.

calvārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [calva, *no.* A.] (*A thing belonging to a* calva; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The skull:* App. Apol. 2. **II.** Meton.: *A fish, of a round form and without scales:* Enn. ap. App. Apol. 229.

calvātus, a, um, v. calvus, a, um.

Calvēna, æ, *m.* [calvus] *A fictitious name for the bald-headed Matius, a friend of Cæsar:* C. Att. 14, 5; 9; id. ib. 16, 11 (id. ib. 14, 2, so also the fictitious name Madarus=μαδαρός bald).

calvĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [calvus] *To be bald:* Pl. 11, 37, 47, § 130.

calvesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [calveo] **I.** Prop.: *To become bald* (post-Aug.): Col. 6, 14, 7; Veg. 3, 4, 27; Pl. 10, 29, 41, § 78. **II.** Meton.: Of plants: *To grow up thin* or *far apart:* Col. 4, 33, 3.

Calvīnus, i, *m.*, and **Calvīna,** æ, *f.*, *A Roman* cognomen: C. de Or. 2, 61, 249; Juv. 3, 133.

calvio, īre, v. calvor.

Calvisius, ĭi, *m.*, *A Roman* cognomen: C. Calvisius Sabinus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 34 *sq.*; C. Fam. 10, 25, 3.

calvĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [calvus] *Baldness* (rare): præ calvitie, Suet. Galb. 20; Petr. S. 108.

calvĭtĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Baldness* (class.): in luctu capillum sibi evellere, quasi calvitio moeror levaretur, C. Tusc. 3, 26, 62; Pl. 11, 37, 47, § 131; Suet. Cæs. 45; id. Dom. 18; Hier. Ep. 21, 13.

II. Meton.: Of places where vegetation does not flourish: *Barenness:* Col. 4, 29, 11.

calvor, *prps. no perf.*, ī, 3. *v. dep.* (access. form **calvo,** ĕre, v. below; **calvio,** ire, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 720) [etym. dub.] **I.** Law *t. t.: To resort to trickery* or *chicanery, to deceive* (Sallust excepted, only ante-class., for class. calumnior): SI. CALVITVR. PEDEMVE. STREVIT., Frgm. XII. Tab. in Fest. s. v. STRVERE, p. 248; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 144 *sq.*; the same law is fragmentarily mentioned by Lucil. ap. Non. 7, 2, and Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 233.

II. *To deceive, delude:* me calvitur suspicio, Pac. ap. Non. 7, 6: calamitas arvas calvitur, id. ib. 102, 32; Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 4: sed meinet calvor, Att. ap. Non. 6, 33.

☞ Pass. (cf. calumnior, *fin.*): to vocis calvi similitudine, Pac. ap. Non. 6, 29; Sall. Hist. Frgm. ib. 7, 8, and Prisc. p. 883 P.

calvus, a, um, *adj.* [prps. akin to Germ. kahl] **I.** Prop.: *Bald, without hair* (whether by nature, or otherwise) (very rare; not in Lucretius, Cicero, Horace, or Virgil): Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 307: senex, Petr. S. 27; Suet. Cal. 27: Venus Calva, *worshipped in a particular temple after the irruption of the Gauls* (as it is pretended, because at that time the women cut off their hair for bowstrings), Lact. 1, 20; Veg. Mil. 4, 9; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 720.

II. Fig.: Of plants: vinea a vite calva, Cato R. R. 33, 3 (quoted in Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 196, where Sillig. ed. maj. gives the var. lect. calvata): nuces, *with smooth shells,* Cato R. R. 8, 2 (quoted in Pl. 15, 22, 24, § 90, where in MSS. the var. lect galbus prob. arose, merely from a false orthography of a later time; cf. the letter B *fin.*).

2. Calvus, i, *m.*, *A* cognomen *of several persons;* esp. *of the poet and orator* C. Licinius, v. Licinius.

1. calx, calcis, *f.* (*m.*, Pers. 3, 105; dub. Virg. Æ. 11, 714; Sil. 7, 696; cf. Oud. App. M. 7, p. 483; and Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 119. Whether Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 72 P. belongs to this or to 2. calx, is also undecided) [prps. transp. from λάξ, whence, also, λακτίζω; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 204] **I.** Prop.: *The heel:* **A.** Of men: calces deteris, *you tread on my heels,* Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 111; Lucr. 3, 792: id. 5, 136: incursare pugnis, calcibus, πὺξ καὶ λάξ, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 1, 3; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54: certare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, C. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: uti pugnis et calcibus, id. Sull. 25, 71: concisus pugnis et calcibus, id. 2 Verr. 3, 23, 56: ferire pugno vel calce, Quint. 2, 8, 13: quadrupedemque citum ferratā (al. ferrato) calce fatigat, Virg. Æ. 11, 714; Stat. S. 5, 2, 115; Sil. 7, 697: 13, 169; 17, 541.—**B.** Of animals: Var. R. R. 2, 5, 8; Col. 8, 2, 8.—Hence, cadere calcibus, *to strike, kick,* λακτίζω, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 71; petere aliquem, *to kick,* Hor. S. 2, 1, 55: ferire, Ov. F. 3, 755: extundere frontem, Phædr. 1, 21, 9: calces remittere, *to kick,* Nep. Eum. 5, 5: rejicere, Alfen. Dig. 9, 1, 5.—Prov.: adversus stimulum calces (*sc.* jactare, *etc.*) = λακτίζειν πρὸς κέντρον, *to kick against the pricks,* i. e. *to offer useless resistance,* Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 28 Don. and Ruhnk.; cf. Plaut. True. 4, 2, 55: calcem impingere alicui rei, *to abandon any occupation* or *employment:* Anglice, *to hang a thing on the nail,* Petr. S. 46.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The foot:* calcemque terit jam calce, Virg. Æ. 5, 324 Serv. and Heyn.

B. Of things similar in kind: **1.** In architecture: calces scaporum, *the foot of the pillars of a staircase* (Fr. *patin de l'échiffre*): Vitr. 9, 1.—**2.** In agriculture: *The piece of wood cut off with a scion:* Pl. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

2. calx, calcis, *f.* (*m.*, Var. ap. Non. 199, 34, and Cato R. R. 18, 7; Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 86; dub.; C. Tusc. 1, 8, 15; and C. Rep. Frgm. ap. Sen. Ep. 108, 32), [κάλαξ] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A small stone* used in gaming, *a counter* (more rare than the *dim.* calculus, q. v.): Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 86; Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 687 P.—**B.** *Limestone, lime,* whether slaked or unslaked: Lucr. 6, 1067; C. Mil. 27, 74: viva, *unslaked, quicklime,* Vitr. 8, 7: coquere, *to burn lime,* Cato R. R. 16: exstincta, *slaked,* Vitr.

l. l.: **macerata, Vitr. 7, 2**; Pl. 36, 23, 55: **arenatus, *mingled with sand*, mortar**, Cato R. R. 18, 7: **materies ex calce et arena mixta, Vitr. 7, 3.**

II. Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *The terminus of a race-course* (anciently marked with chalk), *the goal* (opp. *carceres*, the starting-point) (mostly ante-Aug.; esp. in Cic.): Sen. Ep. 108 *fin.*; Var. in Non. 199, 24: ad calcem pervenire, C. Læl. 27, 101; so, ad carceres a calce revocari, *i. e. to return from the end to the beginning*, id. de Sen. 23, 83: nunc video calcem, ad quam (*al.* quem) quum sit decursum, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: ab ipsa (*al.* ipso) calce revocati, id. Rep. Frgm. in Sen. l. l.; Quint. 8, 5, 30; dub.; v. Spald. *N. cr.*—Prov.: extra calcem decurrere, *to go far* or *digress from a subject*, Amm. 21, 1 *fin.*

† **călȳbīta**, æ, m. [καλύβη, a hut] *A person living in a hut or hovel, a poor man*: Poet. Lat. Min. 2, p. 296 Wernsdorf.

Călȳcadnus, i, *m., A river and promontory of Cilicia*, Amm. 14, 8, 1; Pl. 5, 27, 22; Liv. 38, 38.

călȳcŭlus, i, m. *dim.* [calyx] *A small flower-bud, the calyx of a flower*: Pl. 20, 19, 88; 21, 5, 20.

Călȳdon, ōnis, *f.*, Καλυδών, *A very ancient town of Ætolia, on the River Evenus, built by a hero of the same name*, Ov. M. 8, 495; *the residence of Œneus, father of Meleager and Deianira, and grandfather of Diomedes*: Mel. 2, 3, 10; Pl. 4, 2, 3; Ov. M. 6, 415; Mart. 9, 49: *Acc.* Calydonem, Plant. Poen. prol. 72: *Gr.* Calydona, Virg. Æ. 7, 306; Ov. M. 9, 147); cf. Mann. Greece, p. 101.—Hence: **A. Călȳdōnĭus**, a, um, *adj., Calydonian*: sus, *the Calydonian boar, sent by the enraged Diana, and killed by Meleager*, Mart. 11, 19: heros, *i. e. Meleager*, Ov. M. 8, 324: amnis, *i. e. the Achelous*, id. fb. 8, 727; id. ib. 9, 2: hasta Tydidæ, *of Diomedes*, id. ib. 15, 769: regna, *the kingdom of Diomedes, in Lower Italy* (Daunia), id. ib. 14, 512.—As *Subst.*: **Calydonĭæ**, arum, *f., The Calydonian women*, Sen. Herc. Œt. 583.—**B. Călȳdōnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj., Calydonian*: rupes, Manil. 5, 180. (Others: Călȳdōnĕa, in a smil. signif.)—**C. Călȳdōnis**, ĭdis, *adj. f., A Calydonian woman*: Calydonides matres, Ov. M. 8, 527; cf. Stat. Th. 2, 736. And κατ' ἐξοχήν = *Deianira*, Ov. M. 9, 112.

Călymne, es, *f.*, Καλύμνα, *An island in the Ægean Sea, near Rhodes, celebrated for its honey*, Ov. M. 8, 222; id. A. A. 2, 81.

Călypso, ūs (e. g. Tib. 4, 1, 77; Pl. 3, 10, 15; Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 171; but, Calypsonis, App. M. 1, p. 107; *Acc.* regularly Calypso, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 13; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 63; Pl. in Charis. p. 102 P.; Prisc. p. 685 ib.; Rudd. 1, p. 60, *not.* 84; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 146 *sq.* and 287 *sq.*; but, Calypsōnem, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. l. l., and Calypsōnem, Pac. ib., and in Charis. p. 47 P.), *f.*, Καλυψώ, *A nymph, dau. of Atlas* (or *Oceanus*), *who ruled in the island Ogygia*, Pl. 3, 10, 15 (acc. to Mel. 2, 7, 18, erroneously in Ææa), *in the Sicilian sea*; she received Ulysses as a guest, to whom she bore Auson (v. Auson.), and, with the greatest unwillingness, allowed him to continue his voyage, Prop. 1, 15, 9; 2, 21, 13.

‡ **calyptra**, v. CALIPTRA.

† **călyx**, ўcis, *m.* = κάλυξ [καλύπτω, accordingly, any covering, husk, hull, shell] **A.** *The bud, cup*, or *calyx of a flower*: narcissi, Pl. 21, 5, 12: rosæ, id. ib. 4, 10; id. ib. 18, 73: papaveris, id. 20, 18, 76: lilii, id. 21, 5, 11.—**B.** *The shell of fruits*, Pl. 15, 23, 25; id. ib. 22, 24; id. 23, 4, 43.—**C.** *An egg-shell*, Pl. 28, 2, 4.—**D.** *The covering of shell-animals, the shell*; Pl. 9, 31, 51; id. ib. 56, 82; id. 32, 4, 14.—**E.** *A covering of wax around fruit*, to preserve it, Pl. 15, 17, 18, § 64.

‡ **cama**, æ, *f.* [χαμαί] *A small bed near the ground*, Isid. Orig. 20, 11, 2.

cămăcum, i, *n. A kind of cinnamon growing in Syria*, Pl. 12, 28, 63 Sill. *N. cr.* (Also comacum, id. 13, 2, 2 and 1, ℞. libri XII. 63.)

camara, æ, v. camera.

Cămărina (in MSS. also Cămĕrina; cf. camera: *Gr. Acc.* Camarinan, Ov. F. 4, 477), æ, *f.*, Καμαρίνα, *A city on the southwest coast of Sicily, a colony from Syracuse* (now *Camarana*), Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 89; Virg. Æ. 3, 701 Serv.; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 59.

camarus, i, v. cammarus.

cambio (*perf.* CAMPSI, acc. to Charis. p. 219 and 233 P., and Prisc. p. 906 ib.), *no sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [prps. of barbarous origin] *To exchange, barter*; "muto, ἀμείβομαι," Charis. l. l. (post-class. and very rare): App. Apol. p. 284; Sic. Fl. de Cond. Agr. p. 13 Goes. (Whence the Ital. and mercantile *cambio, cambiare, cambiatura*, etc.—Fr. *change, changer*, etc.)

‡ **cambĭtas**, atis, *f.* [cambio] *Exchange*, ἀντικαταλλαγή: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Cambўses, is, *m.*, Καμβύσης, **I.** *The husband of Mandane, and father of the elder Cyrus*: Just. 1, 4. **II.** *The son and successor of the elder Cyrus*: Just. 1, 9; Val. Max. 6, 3; Luc. 10, 280. **III.** *A river in Albania, which rises on the Caucasus and falls into the Cyrus*: Mel. 3, 5, 6; Pl. 6, 13, 15, § 39.

‡ **camēlæ**, arum, *f.* = γαμήλια; cf. Comm. p. 391] *Of, or pertaining to, a marriage festival*: virgines, Fest. p. 48.

cămēlārĭus, ii, *m.* [camelus] *One pertaining to a camel*; hence) *A camel-driver*: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 11; Edict. Diocl. p. 19.

† **cămēlōlāsĭa**, æ, *f.* = καμηληλασία, *A camel-driving, the care of the camels belonging to the state*, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 11.

cămēlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [camelus] *Of* or *relating to a camel, camel's*: lac, Pl. 28, 9, 33: genitale, id. 11, 49, 109: ossa, Arn. 6, p. 200.

cămella, æ, *f. A kind of drinking-vessel, a wine-goblet, wine-cup, cup*: Laber. in Gell. 16, 7, 9; Ov. F. 4, 779; Petr. S. 135, 3; id. ib. 137, 10; id. ib. 64, 13; cf. Pollux 10, 24.

† **cămēlŏpardālis**, is, *f.* (camelopardalus, i, *m.*, Capitol. Gord. III. 33; Vop. Aur. 33: camelopardus, Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 19) = καμηλοπάρδαλις, *A cameleopard, giraffe* (Cervus Camelopardalis, L.), Var. L. L. 5, 20, 29; cf. Pl. 8, 18, 27.

† **cămēlŏpŏdĭon**, ii, *n.* = καμηλοπόδιον, *A plant; camel's foot*; prps. *horehound*, App. Herb. 45.

†† **cămēlus**, i, *m.*, κάμηλος = גָּמָל *A camel*, both with one and two humps, Pl. 11, 37, 62; Var. L. L. 5, 20, 29; Cic. N. D. 2, 47 *fin.*; Liv. 37, 40; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 195.—In Trebellius once *fem.*: Treb. Claud. 14, where, however, Salmas. and Grut. read camelas.

Cămēna (also Camœna and Camœna), æ, *f.* (old form CASMENA, acc. to Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86; Fest. s. v. DUSMOSO, p. 51, and PESNIS, p. 196) [akin to Sanscrit root camṡ, narrare, laudare; cf. also, Fest. p. 34; Serv. Virg. E. 3, 59; Macr. Somn. Sc. 2, 3] (*She who narrates* or *praises*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A Muse*; pure Lat. (prps. Ital.) name of the Gr. Μοῦσα: acceptus novem Camenis, Hor. Carm. Sec. 62: amant alterna Camenæ, Virg. E. 3, 59 (cf. id. ib. 7, 19); Hor. Od. 3, 4, 21; id. S. 1, 10, 45; id. Ep. 1, 19, 5; id. A. P. 275; Prop. 3, 10, 1; Ov. M. 14, 434; id. ib. 15, 482; Pl. H. N. præf. § 1; Pers. 5, 21, et al.: Graiæ, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 38; Col. 2, 2, 7.—Numa dedicated a grove to them in the vicinity of Rome before the Porta Capena, Liv. 1, 21; Vitr. 8, 3. They also had, probably in the same place, a temple, Pl. 34, 5, 10.—Hence, **Camenālis**, e, *adj., Of* or *relating to the Muses* (post-class.): Hippocrene, Avien. Phæn. Arat. 405: modi, Sid. Ep. 3, 3: familia, Symm. Ep. 1, 53. **II.** Meton.: *Poetry*: summa dicende Camena, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 1; id. Od. 1, 12, 39; id. ib. 4, 9, 8; Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 33; Tib. 4, 1, 24; 192; id. 4, 7, 3.

† **cămĕra** (in MSS. and editt. also cămăra; cf. Charis. p. 43 P.), æ, *f.* = καμάρα, **I.** Prop.: *A vault, an arched roof, an arch*: Var. R. R. 3, 7, 3; id. 3, 8, 1; Lucr. frgm. in Charis. l. l.; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1; Sall. C. 55; Prop. 3, 2, 10; Col. 4, 17, 8; id. 11, 3, 60: camera vitrea, *a vaulted ceiling* or *roof lined with plates of glass*, Pl. 36, 25, 64 (cf. effulgent cameræ, vario fastigia vitro. In species animasque nitent, Stat. S. 1, 5, 42; cf. also id. ib. 1, 3, 53): also in ships, Suet. Ner. 34. Cf. Vitr. 7, 3: cameræ cœlum, *the interior of a vault* or *arch*, id. 7, 3.

II. Meton.: *A flat ship with an arched covering, used by those dwelling on the Black Sea*: Tac. H. 3, 47; Gell. 10, 25, 5.

cămĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [camera] *Pertaining to a camera*: cucurbitæ, *climbing* (*opp.* plebeiæ, that creep on the ground), Pl. 19, 5, 24, § 90.

cămĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [camero] (Prop.: *An arching*: Meton.): *An arch, vault*: Spart. Carac. 9.

cămĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [camera] (Prop.: *Roofed*; hence, Fig., of style), *Strained, laboured*: eloquium, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 1 *init.*

Cămĕrĭa, æ, *f.*, Καμερία, *A town of Latium*, Liv. 1, 38 (in Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 58; **Camerĭum**).—Hence, **Cămĕrīni**, ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Cameria*, Val. Max. 6, 5, 1.

Camerīnus, i, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A* cognomen *of the* gens Sulpicia: Liv. 3, 31; id. 5, 14. **II.** Meton.: *A person of rank*: Juv. 7, 90; id. 8, 38 Rup.

Cămĕrīnum, i, *n. A town in Umbria, on the borders of Picenum* (now *Camerino*), C. Att. 8, 12 B. *fin.*; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 488.—Hence: **A. Cămers**, ertis, *adj., Camertian, of Camerinum*: ager, C. Sull. 19, 53.—As *Subst.*: **Cămertes**, ĭum, *m., The Camertes*, Pl. 3, 14, 19, § 97; friends of the Romans, both in opp. to the Etruscans, and later against Hannibal, C. Balb. 20, 47; Liv. 9, 36:—*Sing.*: laudande Camers, Sil. 8, 463.—**B. Cămertīnus**, a, um, *adj., Of Camerinum*: fœdus, C. Balb. 20, 46.

Camerium, v. Cameria.

cămĕro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [camera] *To arch over*: Pl. 10 33, 50.

Camers and **Camertinus**, v. Camerinum.

camērus, v. camurus.

Cămēses, is, *m. A mythic king in Italy, contemporary with Janus*: Macr. S. 1, 7 *med.*

1. **camilla** or **casmilla**, æ, *f.* [camillus] *A female servant of a priest*: Pac. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88; cf. Macr. and Serv. l. l.

2. **Cămilla**, æ, *f. A Volscian heroine, who perished in the war between Æneas and Turnus*, Virg. Æ. 7, 803; id. ib. 11, 535.

1. ‡ **camillum**, "*Cumeram* vocabunt antiqui vas quoddam, quod opertum in nuptiis ferebant, in quo erant nubentis utensilia, quod et CAMILLUM dicebant, eo quod sacrorum ministrum κάσμιλον appellabant," Fest. s. v. CUMERAM, p. 48; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88.

2. **camillum**, i, *n.*, in architecture = loculamentum, Vitr. 10, 15; dub. (Rode supposes *scamillum*, a little bench; Bald. Lex. Vitr., *batillum*).

1. **cămillus** (also written casmillus; cf. Camena; and Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86), i, *m.* [prps. connected with Sanscr. çans, *to praise*: hence, casmulus, *a praising, worshipping priest*; and the *dim.* casmillus, *a little priest*] *A noble youth employed in the sacrifices of the* Flamen Dialis, and then gen., *in religious offices*: Fest. p. 34: hiberno pulvere, verno luto, grandia farra, Camille, metes, Fest. p. 69. The same verse is given by Serv. with the expl.: *Camillus* adolescens est;" upon Virg. G. 1, 101: "Romani pueros et puellas nobiles et investes *Camillos* et *Camillas* appellant, flaminicarum et flaminum præministros, Macr. S. 3, 8; repeated by Serv. Virg. Æ. 11, 543.

2. **Cămillus**, i, *m. A* cognomen *of several persons in the* gens Furia; the most distinguished of whom was M. Furius Camillus, *who conquered Veii*, and *delivered Rome from the Gauls*, Liv. 5, 19 *sq.*; Quint. 8, 3, 19; cf. Spald. in h. l.

cămino, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [caminus] *To make like an oven* or *furnace* (very rare; prps. only in the folig. passages): Pl. 16, 6, 8, § 23: caminata fossura, id. 17, 11, 16, § 80.

cămīnus, i, *m.* = ὁ καμινος, *A fur-*

mace: **I.** Prop. **A.** Gen.: *A smelting-furnace for the working of metals, a forge*, Ov. M. 7, 106; Pers. 5, 10.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Poet.: *The forge or smithy of Vulcan and the Cyclopes, under Ætna*, Virg. Æ. 3, 580; id. ib. 6, 630; id. ib. 8, 418; Ov. F. 4, 473.—**2.** *A fire-place*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 81; id. Ep. 1, 11, 19; Suet. Vit. 8. **II.** Fig.: *An incessant, a zealous labour*; semper ardente camino, Juv. 14, 118. **III.** Meton.: = ignis. *Fire*: camino luculento uti, C. Fam. 7, 10, 2; so, Hor. S. 1, 5, 81; Sen. Thyest. 766.—Prov.: oleum addere camino, *to pour oil upon the fire, to aggravate an evil*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 321.

Camirus or **-os,** i, *m.*, Κάμειρος, *Son of the fourth Hercules, brother of Jalysus and Lindus, and founder of the town named after him in Rhodes*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21 *fin.*; Mel. 2, 7, 4; Pl. 5, 31, 36.

‡ **camisĭa,** æ, *f. A linen night-gown*: camisas vocari, quod in his dormimus, in camis id est stratis nostris, Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 29; cf. id. ib. 24, 1; Hier. Ep. de Vest. Mul. 64, *no.* 11: Venant. Vit. S. Radeg. 13; Paul. in Fest. s. v. SUPPARUS, p. 144 (whence the Ital. *camicia*, and the Fr. *chemise*.)

†**cammăron,** i, *n.*, = κάμμαρον, *A plant*, called also aconitum, Pl. 27, 3, 2.

†**cammarus** (also gammarus), i, *m.* = καμμαρος, *A sea-crab, lobster*, Var. R. R. 3, 11, 3; Col. 8, 15, 6; id. ib. 17, 4; Pl. 27, 3, 2; Juv. 5, 84, et al.

Camœna, æ, v. Camena.

campa, æ, v. campe.

campagus, i, *m.* In late Latin: *A kind of boot worn by military officers*, Treb. Gall. 16; Capitol. Maxim. jun. c. 2; Edict. Diocl. p. 24.

campāneus or **campānĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [campus] With land surveyors = campestris, *Of or pertaining to the fields, field-*: loca, Innocent. ap. Goes. p. 239 and 240.

Campānĭa, æ, *f.*, Καμπανία [campus, the plain, the level country] *A very fruitful and luxurious* (C. Agr. 2, 35, 95) *province in Middle Italy, of which the chief city was Capua* (now *Terra di Lavoro*), Mel. 2, 4, 2 and 9; Pl. 3, 5, 9; Flor. 1, 16, 3; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 692 *sq.*—Hence, **A. Campānus,** a, um, *adj. Campanian, of Campania*: ager, C. Agr. 1, 7; id. ib. 2, 32 *fin.*; Brut. in C. Fam. 11, 20: rus, Mart. 9, 61, 4: colonia, C. Agr. 2, 32; 86: matres, Liv. 26, 13: merum, Mart. 1, 19, 6; cf. 13, 118: rosæ, Pl. 21, 4, 10; cf. Mart. 9, 61: supellex, Hor. S. 1, 6, 118: trulla, id. ib. 2, 3, 144: luxuria, Liv. 23, 45: morbus, *a kind of wart endemic in Campania*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 62 (v. Schol. Crucq.): Campanus pons, *near Capua, over the* Savo, *towards* Sinuessa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 45; Pl. 14, 6, 8, § 62: Via, *a branch of the* Via Appia, Suet. Aug. 94; Vitr. 8, 3: Inser. Grut. 374, 5; id. ib. 611, 13, et al.—As *Subst.*: **1. Campāni,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Campania, the Campanians*, C. Agr. 1, 7; 2, 35.—**2. Campāna,** æ, *f.*: **a.** *A steelyard*; Isid. Orig. 16, 25. — **b.** In new Lat.: *A bell*, Accurs. in Dig. 41, 1, 12.—**B. Campānĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Campanian*: aratra, Cato R. R. 135, 2: fiscinæ, id. ib. and 153: sorta, id. 107, 1 (Pl. 21, 9, 29): sertula Campanici peristromata, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 13.—**C. Campānĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Campanian*: terra = Campana, Tib. 1, 9, 33 (cf. terra Arabia, Celtiberia, *etc.*).—**D. Campas,** ātis, *adj.*, *Of Campania*: agros, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 144 Lind. (also quoted by Non. 486, 24, where the reading Campanos is wrong).

†**campe** (Col. *poet.* 10, 324; 366), ēs (the Lat. form of the *Nom.* campa is not in use), *f.* = κάμπη: **A.** *A crooked turn*: campas dare, *to seek evasions*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 5.—**B.** *A caterpillar*, pure Lat. eruca, Col. 1, 1. (cf. id. 11, 3, 63: κάμπαι); Plin. 1, 35, 6 and 13.

Campensis [campus] *A surname of Jove, who had a temple on the Campus Martius*, App. M. 11, p. 270, 27.

campester (campestris, Cato in Prisc. p. 696 P.; Col. 3, 13, 8; id. 7, 2, 3; id. 3, 14, 1, is suspicious; v. Schneid. in h. l.), tris, tre, *adj.* [campus]

I. Gen.: *Of or pertaining to a level field, even, flat, champaign, level*: opposed to montanus and collinus; cf. Liv. 10, 2; id. 40, 37; 53, et al.: tria genera simplicia agrorum, campestre, collinum, et montanum, Var. R. R. 1, 6, 2: campester locus, id. ib. § 6; cf. vineæ collinæ et campestres, Col. 12, 21, 1: resina, Pl. 24, 6, 22: acer, id. 16, 15, 26, et al.: locus, Col. 3, 13, 8: pars, id. 1, 2, 3: situs, id. 7, 2, 3: sationes, id. 11, 3, 21; positio, id. 1, 2, 4: culta, id. 25, 5, 18: campestres ac demissi loci, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73: iter, id. B. C. 1, 66; Liv. 21, 32: vici, id. 40, 58: urbs, id. 23, 45: oppidum, id. 27, 39: barbari, *dwelling in plains*, id. 39, 53; cf. Scythæ, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 9: hostis, *fighting on a plain*, Liv. 22, 18, et al.—As *Subst.*: **campestria,** ium, *n.*, *Plain, flat land, level ground*: Tac. G. 45: in campestribus, Pl. 6, 26, 30.

II. Esp.: *Relating to the Campus Martius*: **A.** *Relating to the games or athletic exercises held there*: ludus, C. Cœl. 5, 11: prœlia, *contests*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 54: exercitationes, Suet. Aug. 83; id. Ner. 10: decursio, id. Galb. 6 *fin.*: arma, *used in the contests*, Hor. A. P. 379.—As *Subst.*: **1. campestre,** is, *n.* (*sc.* velamentum), *A leathern apron worn about the loins, a wrestling apron, a kilt* (orig. of the combatants in the Field of Mars; hence the name): *campestria*, Latinum verbum est, sed ex eo dictum, quod juvenes, qui exercebantur in Campo, pudenda operiebant; unde qui ita succincti sunt CAMPESTRATOS vulgus appellat," Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 17: "περιζώματα alii succinctoria, alii melius campestria nominarunt," id. contra Pelag. 1, 16 § 32. So, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18; Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 4, and others later.—**2.** CAMPESTRES, ium, *m.*, *The deities who presided over contests*, Grut. 1015, 2; Don. 59, 5.—**B.** *Pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius*: gratia, Liv. 7, 1: operæ, Suet. Aug. 3: temeritas, Val. Max. 4, 1, *no.* 14.

‡ **campestrātus,** a, um, *adj.*, [campester] *Furnished with the* campestre; v. the preced., *no.* II. A. 1.; cf. Aug. contra Pelag. 1, 16 § 32; "juvenes, quando nudi exercebantur in campo, campestrati appellantur."

campi-cursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [campus; curro] *Military exercise in the* Campus Martius: Veg. Mil. 3, 4 (in Suet. Ner. 7, and Galb. 6, called decursio).

campi-doctor, ōris, *m.* [campus; doceo] *One who drills or exercises soldiers in the* Campus Martius, *a drill-master*, Veg. Mil. 3, 6; 8; id. ib. 1, 13.

campso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [κάμπτω, *to bend around*] *To turn round a place, to sail by*: Leucatem, Enn. Ann. 10, 36 (in Prisc. p. 906 P.).

camptaules, æ, *m. An unknown kind of musician*, Vop. Carin. 19.

†**camptēr,** ēris, *m.* = καμπτήρ, *A bending, turning, an angle*: Pac. in Non. 65, 1; cf. Both. Frgmm. Scenn. 1, p. 111.

1. **campus,** i, *m.* [prob. akin to κῆπος] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *An even, flat place, a plain, field* (fit for agriculture, pasturage, warlike operations, large assemblies of men, *etc.*; opp. to mons, collis, silva, *etc.*; cf. Dood. Syn. 3, p. 8 *sq.*) (very freq. in prose and poetry): (saxum) plani raptim petit æquora campi, Lucr. 3, 1015; cf. id. 5, 950; C. Div. 1, 42, 93; Virg. Æ. 7, 781: campos pedibus transire, Lucr. 4, 469; cf. id. 5, 223: campos et montes peragrantes, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 94; cf. id. N. D. 2, 64, 161; Col. 1, 2, 4; Luer. 5, 1372: campus in prata et arva salubtaque et arundineta dicestus, Col. 1, 2, 3; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25; Curt. 8, 1, 4; Lucr. 5, 782; Tib. 4, 3, 1: virentes, Lucr. 1, 19; Hor. Od. 2, 5, 6: pingues Asiæ, id. Ep. 1, 3, 5: redeunt jam gramina campi; is. id. Od. 4, 7, 1: herbosus, id. Od. 3, 18, 9: herbidus aquosusque, Liv. 9, 2: opimus, id. 31, 41: campi frumenti ac pecoris et omnium copia rerum opulenti, id. 22, 3: pigri, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 17, et al.—Campus adjusts itself to *ager*, according as the former is used in a wider or more restricted sense (cf. ager, *no.* I. and II.), as the subordinate or the higher idea: in agro publico campi duo millia jugerum immunita possidere, C. Phil. 3, 9, 22: agros Vaticanum et Pupinium, cum suis opimis atque uberibus campis conferendos, id. Agr. 2, 35, 96: si pinguis agros metabere campi, Virg. G. 2, 274 and 276; Lucr. 2, 324 *sq.*; id. 2, 5: campus terrenus, Liv. 33, 17: dimicaturum puro ac patenti campo, id. 24, 14: (præfecti regii) suas copias in campum Marathona deduxerunt, Nep. Milt. 4, 2: nunquam in campo (*in the free, open field*) sui fecit potestatem, id. Ages. 3 *fin.*; so, id. Hann. 5 *fin.*; Ov. M. 10, 151; cf. ib. 18, 579.

B. Esp.: **1.** Campus κατ' ἐξοχήν: *A grassy plain in Rome, along the Tiber, in the ninth district*, orig. belonging to the Tarquinii, after whose expulsion it was dedicated to Mars (Liv. 2, 5); hence called Campus Martius, *a place of assemblage for the Roman people at the* comitia centuriata, C. Cat. 1, 5; id. Q. Fr. 2, 2; id. Rab. Perd. 4; Hor. Od. 3, 1, 11; Quint. 11, 1, 47.—Also, *A place frequented by the Romans for games, exercise, and recreation, a place for military drills, etc.* (cf. campicursio and campidoctor): C. Off. 1, 29, 104; id. Quint. 18, 59; id. Fat. 4, 8; id. ib. 15, 34; id. de Or. 2, 63, 253; id. ib. 71, 287; Hor. Od. 1, 8, 4; id. ib. 1, 9, 18; id. ib. 3, 7, 26; id. S. 1, 6, 126; id. ib. 2, 6, 49; id. Ep. 1, 7, 59; id. ib. 1, 11, 4; id. A. P. 162, et sæp.—**2.** One of the few remaining considerable Campi at Rome (there were in all 8; acc. to others, 17; cf. Creuz. Antiq. p. 33) is the Campus Esquilinus, C. Phil. 9, 7 *fin.*; Wernsd. and Suet. Claud. 25.—**3.** In poets, like æquor, gen.: *Any level surface* (of the sea, a rock, *etc.*): **a.** Of the sea: cæruleos per campos, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 15: campi natantes, Lucr. 5, 489; so, id. 6, 404 and 1140: campi liquentes, Virg. Æ. 6, 724: campi salis, id. ib. 10, 214: campus aquæ, Ov. M. 1, 41; 43; 315; id. ib. 11, 356.— **b.** Of a rock: immota attollitur unda Campus (i. e. saxum), Virg. Æ. 5, 128.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): Of eloquence: *An open field*: feratur eloquentis non semitis sed campis, Quint. 5, 14, 31; (oratio) æquo congressa campo, id. ib. 12, 92: velut campum nacti expositionis, id. 2, 39.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): Of other things: *A free, open space for any kind of action, a place of action, a field, a theatre* (cf. area, *no.* II. A.) (a favourite figure of Cicero): me ex hoc ut ita dicam campo æquitatis ad istas verborum angustias revocas, C. Cæc. 29, 84: quum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, cur eam tantas in angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? id. Ac. 2, 35; cf. id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: in hoc tanto tamque immenso campo quum liceat oratori vagari libere, id. ib. 3, 31, 124: magnus est in republica campus, multis apertus cursus ad laudem, id. Phil. 14, 6 *fin.*; cf. id. Mur. 8, 18; Pl. Pan. 31, 1: honoris et gloriæ campus, id. ib. 70, 8: rhetorum campus de Marathone, Salamine, Platæis, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 18 *fin.*; Juv. 1, 19.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *The produce of the field, the crops*: moriturque ad sibila (serpentis) campus, Stat. Th. 5, 528.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): *The comitia held in the* Campus Martius: "*curiam* pro senatu, *campum* pro comitiis," C. de Or. 3, 42, 167: fors domina Campi, id. Pis. 2: venalis, Luc. 1, 180.

2. †**campus,** i, *m.* = κάμπος, *A sea-animal*: marini = hippocampi, Mart. 9, 43, 1.

‡ **Cămŭlus,** i, *m. A surname of Mars*, Inscr. Grut. 56, 11; 40, 9.

camum, i, *n. A kind of beer*, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12; Edict. Diocl. p. 28.

cămūrus, a, um, *adj.* [acc. to Macr. S. 6, 4 *fin.* "peregrinum verbum;" prob. akin to camera, καμάρα; cf. Non. 30, 8 (*al.* camerus); Fest. p. 34; Serv. Virg. G. 3, 55; Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 35; id. ib. 15, 8, 5] *Crooked, turned inwards* (prps. only in the two following passages): camuris hirtæ sub cornibus aures, Virg. G. 3, 55 ("*camuris*, i. e. curvis: unde et cameræ appellantur," Serv.: "*camuri* boves sunt, qui cornuva introrsus cornua habent," Philarg.): arcus, *an arch, vault*, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 12, 53.

†**cămus,** i, *m.* = κημός (Dor. καμός), **I.** Prop.: *A muzzle for horses, a muzzle*; so only in Eccl. Lat.: Vulg. Ps. 32, 9; Ambros. Hex. 6, 3. **II.** Meton.: prps.:

A kind of collar for the neck, worn by slaves by way of punishment: Att. in Non. 200, 16.

‡† **cana,** Gr.=*κάνεον,* plur. *κάνεα, κάνη* (a wicker basket), for canistra, acc. to Fest. p. 35; cf. Comm. p. 365; Var. L. L. 5, 120 Müll.

cănăba (cannaba), æ, *f.* [akin to *κάναβος* and *κάννα*; acc. to others, to *καλύβη*] *A hovel, hut,* Aug. Serm. 61, de Temp.; Inscr. Grut. 4, 66; app. Fea Framm. di Fasti Cons. p. 77.

cănăbŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [canaba] *A small hovel,* Auct. de Limit. p. 257 Goes.

Cănăce, es, *f.,* Κανάκη, **I.** *Dau. of Æolus, who, on account of her incestuous connection with her brother Macareus, was forced by her father to kill herself,* Ov. H. 11; id. Tr. 2, 384. **II.** *The name of a dog,* Ov. M. 3, 217; Hyg. Fab. 181.

canacheni, ōrum, *m., A class of thieves:* Arn. 6, p. 207, dub.; cf. Orell. in h. l.

‡ **canălī-cŏlæ,** arum, *m.* [canalis; colo] *Lazy, idle fellows* (or, acc. to others, *poor persons*), *who used to stand in knots in the Forum, at a place called the Canalis,* Fest. p. 35; cf. Comm. p. 365, and v. 2. canalis.

canalĭcŭlus, a, um, v. canaliensis.

cănălĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [canaliculus] *Like a channel* or *pipe, channelled:* Pl. 19, 7, 36; id. 27, 9, 55.

cănălĭcŭlus, i, *m.* (**cănălĭcŭla,** æ, *f.*; ante- and post-class., Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14; Lucil. in Non. 198, 7; Gell. 17, 11, 2; cf. canalis) *dim.* [canalis] *A small channel, pipe,* or *gutter.* **A.** *A water-channel,* Vitr. 10, 14 *fin.*; Col. 8, 15, 6.—**B.** *A groove* or *channel of a triglyph,* Vitr. 4, 3, 5.—**C.** *The channel of the catapult,* Vitr. 10, 15.—**D.** In surgery: *A splint for holding broken bones together,* Cels. 8, 2 *fin.*

cănălĭensis, e, and **cănălĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [canalis] *Dug in shafts* or *pits:* Pl. 33, 4, 21, § 68.

I. **cănālis,** is, *m.* (morerare, and ante- and post-class., *f.* Cato R. R. 18, 6; Var. R. R. 3, 5, 2; id. ib. 3, 7, 8; id. ib. 3, 11, 2; Auct. Ætn. 127 and 149; cf. the *dim.* canaliculus, *etc.,* Rudd. 1, p. 25, *not.* 35; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 99) [akin to Saus. root khan, "to dig"] (*That which is dug;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A channel, canal:* partim effosso monte, partim exciso, canalem (*sc.* e Fucino lacu) absolvit ægre, Suet. Claud. 20.—**B.** *A channel* or *trench* in mines: Pl. 33, 4, 21, § 69. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of water: A pipe, a trough; a conduit:* Virg. G. 3, 330; Cæs. B. C. 2, 10; Stat. S. 1, 2, 205; Auct. Ætn. 127.—**B.** *A passage,* or *alley,* between buildings, Liv. 23, 31.—**C.** *Of the wind-pipe:* animæ, Pl. 8, 10, 10, § 29.—**D.** In architecture: *The groove* or *fluting* upon Ionic capitals, Vitr. 3, 3.—**E.** *The channel* for missiles in the catapult, id. 10, 19.—**F.** In surgery: *Splints* for broken limbs, Cels. 8, 10.—**G.** *A household utensil of unknown form and use,* Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21. **III.** Fig. (not in Cic.): **A.** Of the sight: aciem velut canali dirigere, Pl. 11, 37, 55.—**B.** Of speech: pleniore canali fluere, Quint. 11, 3, 167: certo canali cuncta decurrere, Gallicanus in Non. 198, 5.

2. **canālis,** is, *m.,* **I.** Prop.: *A place in the Forum:* in foro infimo boni homines atque dites ambulant; in medio propter canalem, ibi ostentatores meri, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 15; cf. canalicolæ. **II.** Meton.: *The persons frequenting this spot:* canales non adoro, Tert. Pall. 5; but v. Rig. in h. l.

cănārius, a, um, *adj.* [canis] *Of* or *pertaining to dogs, dog-:* **A. 1.** augurium, *i. e. in which dogs were offered:* Auct. in Pl. 18, 3, 3; Fest. s. v. RUTILÆ, p. 234 (cf. Ov. F. 4, 936; Col. 10, 342, *sq.*; Fest. s. v. CATULARIA, p. 35): herba, *a kind of grass;* acc. to Sprengel, *finger-formed panic* (Panicum dactylon, L.), Pl. 25, 8, 51: lappa, id. 24, 19, 116.—**2.** As *adj. propr.* **Canaria Insula,** *One of the* Insulæ Fortunatæ *in the Atlantic Ocean, so called from its large dogs:* Canariam vocari a multitudine canum ingentis magnitudinis, Pl. 6, 32, 37.—**B.** As *Subst.:* **Canarii,** orum, *m., A people of Mauritania, so called from their voracious and carnivorous propensities:* qui proximos inhabitent saltus, refertos elephantorum ferarumque et serpentium omni genere, Canarios appellari, Pl. 5, 1, 1, § 15.

‡ **cānaster,** μιξοπόλιος [canus] *Half gray, grizzled:* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

‡ **cānātim,** *adv.* [canis] *Like a dog:* Nigid. ap. Non. 40, 26.

† **cancamum,** i, *n.,* κάγκαμον, *An Arabian gum used for incense* (Amyris Kataf, Forsk.), Pl. 12, 20, 44, § 98.

cancellārius, ii, *m.* [cancelli] (*One belonging to* cancelli; hence) **A.** *A door-keeper:* Vop. Carin. 16.—**B.** *A secretary, chancellor:* Cassiod. Var. 11, 6.

cancellātim, *adv.* [cancello] *Lattice-formed* (post-Aug.): Pl. 7, 20, 19, § 81; id. 9, 33, 52, § 103; id. 11, 37, 79, § 201; Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

cancellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cancello] In the Agrimensores: *The fixing of boundaries, the measuring of land:* Frontin. de Col. p. 109 Goes.: Sicul. Flacc. p. 16.

cancelli, (*sing.* **cancellus,** Ulp. Dig. 43, 24, 9), ōrum, *m. dim.* [2 cancer] **I.** Prop.: *A lattice, inclosure, grating, grate, balustrade, bars, railings:* scenici et theatri, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 4: sæni rivorum, Col. 8, 17, 6: fori, in the courts of justice, C. 2 Verr. 3, 59, 135; and in public spectacles, id. Sest. 58, 124 Orell.: circi, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 64: ædium, Ulp. Dig. 30, 41, § 10; id. ib. 33, 7, 12, § 26. **II.** Fig.: *Boundaries, limits* (prps. only in C.): si extra hos cancellos egredi conabor, quos mihi ipse circumdedi, C. Quint. 10 *fin.*: esse certam rerum forensibus cancellis circumscriptam scientiam, id. de Or. 1, 12, 52. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *The indented hide of an elephant:* arctatis in rugas repente cancellis, Pl. 8, 10, 10, § 30. **B.** *The space inclosed by boundaries:* intra cancellos omnes conjecti pugnare cogebantur, Hirt. Bell. Afr. 15 *fin.*—**C.** From the latticed work in the courts of justice, *A pleader* or *advocate,* Tert. Pall. 5, v. Le Pr. in h. l.

cancello, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cancelli] (post-Aug.) **I.** *To make like a lattice, to wrinkle deeply, to indent:* solum, Col. 4, 2, 2: cancellata cutis (elephanti), Pl. 8, 10, 10; cf. cancelli: cancellato brachiorum implexu, id. 9, 51, 75. **II.** In law: *To strike through a writing in the form of a lattice* (×), *to strike* or *cross out, to cancel:* testamentum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 2: chirographum, Modest. ib. 22, 3, 24: tabulæ cautionesque cancellatæ, Paul. ib. 47, 2, 84; Scæv. ib. 2, 14, 47.

1. **cancer,** cri (*Gen.* canceris, Lucr. 5, 616; Arn. 1, p. 30: *Acc. plur.* canceres, Cato R. R. 157, 3), *m.* (*n.* Claudius Hist. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 697 P.; Scrib. Comp. 206 and 240) [*καρκίνος*],

I. *A river-crab, sea-crab,* Pl. 9, 31, 51; id. 19, 10, 58; Pall. 1, 35, 7; Ov. M. 15, 369; Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 45; Virg. G. 4, 48, et sæp.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Hands that cling fast like the claws of crabs:* Orci canori, App. M. 6, p. 176, 26.—**B.**: **1.** As *nom. propr.: The Crab, the sign of the zodiac in which the sun is found at the summer solstice,* Lucr. 5, 616; Ov. M. 2, 83; Luc. 10, 259; cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 23; Macr. S. 1, 17 *fin.*: acc. to fable, *an animal hostile to Hercules in the contest with the Lernæan hydra;* cf. Hyg. l. l.—Hence Lernæus, Col. 10, 313.—**2.** Poet.: for *The region of the south:* Ov. M. 4, 624.—**3.** To designate *Great* or *violent heat:* Ov. M. 10, 127.—**C.** In medicine: *An eating, suppurating ulcer, a cancer,* Cels. 5, 26, *no.* 31; 6, 18, *no.* 3; Ov. M. 2, 825.

2. ‡ **cancer,** cri, *m.* [akin to κιγκλίς] *A lattice,* the ground form of cancelli, q. v.: Fest. p. 35.

cancĕrātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [CANCERATUS, v. cancero] *Like a cancer, cancerous:* fœtor, Veg. 3, 43, 1.

cancĕro, avi, 1. *v. n.* [1. cancer, *no.* II. C.] *To turn to a cancer, to run like a cancer* (post-class.): Pl. Val. 1, 10: App. Herb. 36.

† **cancĕrōma** (contr. **cancrōma,** Veg. 6, 19, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.*; Salvian. adv. Avarit. 1, p. 232, and corrupted **canchrēma,** Veg. 3, 22, 15), ātis, *n.*=*καρκίνωμα, A cancer,* App. Herb. 19; 31. In Cels. 5, 28, 2, both as Gr. and Lat. carcinoma, q. v.

candacus or **caudacus,** for suavis *or* mansuetus, Næv. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 6, 101. Acc. to Aus. Pop. saudatus.

Candăvĭa, æ, *f.,* Κανδαυία, *A mountainous district in Illyria,* Pl. 3, 23, 26; C. Att. 3, 7; Luc. 6, 331.

candĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, fĕcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [candeo; facio] **I.** Prop.: *To make dazzlingly white* (only ante- and post-class.): Gell. 6, 5, 9; and jestingly: ebur atramento candefacere, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 102; cf. atramentum, *no.* II. A. **II.** Meton.: *To bring to a white heat* (very rare, not in Cic.): quæ candefieri non possunt, Pl. 33, 3, 20: lapides candefactos, id. 34, 8, 20; id. 25, 10, 76; Cels. 6, 8.

candeño, v. the preced.

candēla, æ, *f.* [candeo] (*The glittering thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A taper* or *light; a wax light, tallow candle,* Var. ap. Serv. Æ. 1, 727; Col. 2, 22, 3; Vitr. 7, 9; Pl. 33, 7, 40, § 122; used by the poor; diff. from *lucerna,* used by the rich, Mart. 14, 43.—Hence brevis, Juv. 3, 287, and ancilla lucernæ, Mart. 14, 40: often used in funeral processions, Pl. 16, 37, 70, § 178; Pers. 3, 103. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Fire:* candelam apponere valvis, *i. e. to set the house on fire,* Juv. 9, 98 (cf. id. 13, 146).—**B.** *A cord covered with wax* (to prevent decay): Liv. 40, 29 Duker.

candēlābrum, i, *n.* (old form **candelaber,** *m.,* Arn. 1, p. 36; **candelabrus,** Petr. S. 75: *Acc.* candelabrum ardentem, Cæcil. ap. Non. 202, 16: candēlăbrum, Venant. 8, 2, 116) [candela] (*A candle-bearer;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A candlestick, a candelabrum* for holding tapers: made either with a socket, in which the taper was placed, or with a sharp point on which it was stuck: "in quo figunt candelam *candelabrum* appellant," Var. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 225: "*candelabrum* a candelā; ex his enim funiculi ardentes figebantur," id. L. L. 5, 25, 34: nonnulli apud veteres candelabra dicta tradunt, quæ in capitibus uncinos haberent, quibus affigi solebant, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 727; Var. ap. Macr. S. 3, 4.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A lamp-stand, a lamp-pillar*=λυχνοῦχος: **1.** Mostly made of wood, and low: ecce vides lignum: serves nisi lumina flet De candelabro magna lucerna tibi, Mart. 14, 44, 2: humile, Quint. 6, 3, 98.—**2.** Sts. of metal, and high: candelabra ænea, C. 2 Verr. 4, 26, 60; id. ib. 2, 75, 183: Ægina candelabrorum superficiem duntaxat elaboravit, sicut Tarentum scapos, Pl. 34, 3, 6, § 11.—**3.** Even of the precious metals and jewels: candelabrum e gemmis clarissimis, opere mirabili perfectum, C. 2 Verr. 4, 28, 64 and 65.—**B.** *A painting of a candelabrum:* pinguntur tectoriis monstra potius quam ex rebus finitimis imagines certæ: pro columnis statuuntur calami: item candelabra ædicularum sustinentia figuras, *etc.,* Vitr. 7, 5, 3.—**C.** *A vessel containing oil for the supply of lamps:* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 1 *med.*

candens, entis, v. candeo.

candentia, æ, *f.* [candens] *A white, clear lustre; whiteness:* lunæ, Vitr. 9, 3.

candeo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.: prob. akin to canus, caneo: cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 568] **I.** Prop.: *To be of brilliant* or *glittering whiteness, to shine, glitter, glisten* (candidus and albus) (mostly poet.); candet ebur soliis, Cat. 64, 45: ubi canderet vestis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 103: Manil. 1, 753: candens lacteus humor, *the bright, milky fluid,* Lucr. 1, 259: marmor, id. 2, 767: lucidus aër, id. 4, 341: lumen soliis, id. 6, 1196: lumen, id. 5, 720: luna, Vitr. 9, 4: ortus, Cat. 4, 1, 65: ut candens videatur et album, Lucr. 2, 771: luna, Cat. 64, 318: lacerti, Tib. 1, 8, 33: humeri, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 31: vacca, Virg. Æ. 4, 61: taurus, id. ib. 5, 236: cygnus candenti corpore, id. ib. 9, 563: candenti elephanto, *i. e. ivory,* id. ib. 6, 896: saxa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 26: lilia, Ov. M. 12, 411:—*Comp.:* candentior Phœbus, Val. Fl. 3, 481:—*Sup.:* candus candentissimum, Sol. 52:

II. Meton.: *To glow* (*with a glisten-*

ing colour) *to be glowing hot* (so sts. also in prose): ut calidis candens ferrum e fornacibus olim Stridit, *as the glowing iron taken from the hot furnace hisses*, Lucr. 6, 148, imitated by Ov. M. 9, 170: candenti ferro, Var. R. R. frgm. in Charis. p. 109 P.: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, C. Off. 2, 7, 25: candentes laminæ, id. 2 Verr. 5, 63, 163: Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 36: siccis aër fervoribus ustus Canduit, Ov. M. 1, 120; Col. 1, 4, 9: aqua candens, id. 6, 5 2 (while Veg. 1, 17, 14: calens aqua).

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): *To glow with passion, to be excited* (very rare): Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 226; id. Laud. Stil. 2, 82.

candesco, ĭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [candeo] **I.** Prop.: *To become of a bright, glittering white, to begin to glisten* (rare, mostly poet.): ut solet aër candescere solis ab ortu, Ov. M. 6, 49; Tib. 1, 10, 43.

II. Meton.: *To become red hot, to begin to glow:* ferrum candescit in igni, Lucr. 1, 491; Ov. M. 2, 230; Vitr. 7, 9 *fin.*

†† candētum, i, *n.* A Gallic word signifying *A space of* 100 or 150 *square feet*: "Galli *candetum* appellant in arcis urbanis spatium centum pedum, in agrestibus autem pedum CL," Col. 5, 1, 6; cf. Auct. de Limit. p. 292 Goes.; Isid. Orig. 15, 15, 6.

candicantia, æ. A false reading in Pl. 37, 18, 76, for candicat.

candĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [candeo] *To be whitish* or *white* (first used by Pliny the elder): Pl. 37, 11, 73; id. 34, 12, 32; App. M. 5, p. 168; Scrib. Comp. 237; Marc. Cap. 1, p. 19: macula, candicans, Pl. 11, 16, 16: candicans vadum, id. 3, præf. § 4: gemma, id. 37, 10, 16: cardamomum, id. 12, 13, 29: nube candicante, id. 18, 35, 83; id. 37, 13, 76 Hard.

‡ **candĭdārius pistor** [candidus] *A baker of white bread*, Inscr. Mur. 304, 3.

candĭdātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [candidatus] *Of* or *pertaining to a candidate:* munus, C. Att. 1, 1, 2.

candĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [candidus, like albatus, atratus, from albus, ater] *Clothed in white* (so only in Plaut. and in post-Aug. prose; Cic., Hor., and Pliny use albatus): Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 12; id. Cas. 2, 8, 10; Suet. Aug. 98; Prud. περὶ στεφ. 1, 67.—As *Subst.*: **candidātus**, i, *m.*: **A.** Prop.: *A candidate for office*, because clothed in a bright white toga: prætorius, C. Mur. 27 *fin.*: tribunicii, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6 *fin.*; Liv. 4, 6 *fin.*: consulatus, Pl. Pan. 95 *fin.*; Suet. Cæs. 24; id. Aug. 4: ædilitatis ac mox prætoræ, id. Vesp. 2: quæstoræ, id. Tib. 42: summæ equestris gradus, *i. e.* præfecturæ, id. Galb. 14: sacerdotiorum, Sen. Ben. 7, 28.—On account of their obsequious demeanour towards the electors: officiosissima natio candidatorum, C. Pis. 23, 55: candidatus Cæsaris, *a candidate especially recommended by Cæsar*, Vell. 2, 124; cf. Suet. Cæs. 41; Aug. 56.—Prov.: petis tanquam Cæsaris candidatus, *i. e. certain of the result*, Quint. 6, 3, 62.—So, in the time of the emperors, candidati Principis, *i. e. the quæstors, who, appointed by the emperor himself, read his speeches and rescripts*: Ulp. Dig. 1, 13; cf. Tac. A. 16, 27 Lips.; Suet. Aug. 65; id. Tit. 6.—**B.** Fig.: *One who strives after* or *aims at a thing, a claimant* (only post-Aug.): candidatus non consulatus tantum, sed immortalitatis et gloriæ, Pl. Pan. 63, 1: majus est opus atque præstantius, ad quod ipse (*sc.* orator) tendit, et cujus est velut candidatus, Quint. 12, 2, 27: Atticæ eloquentiæ, id. procem. § 13: crucis, *i. e. is soon to suffer crucifixion*, App. M. 1, p. 108.

candĭde, *adv.* [candidus] **I.** Prop.: *In bright white:* vestitus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 10. **II.** Fig.: *Clearly, candidly, sincerely:* Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 6; Quint. 12, 11, 8; Petr. S. 107, 18.

candĭdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [candidus] *To make glittering or bright, to make white* (Eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Gnost. 12: Aug. Ep. 168.

candĭdule, *adv.* [candidulus] *Candidly, sincerely* (cf. candidus, *no.* II. C.): Arn. 2, p. 50.

candĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [candidus] *Shining white:* dentes, C. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: grex, Prud. Cath. 3, 157.

candĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [candeo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *Glistening, dazzling white, white, clear, bright* (opp. to *niger*, a glistening black; while *albus* is a lustreless white, opp. to *ater*, a lustreless black; cf. Serv. Virg. G. 3, 82; Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 51; Doed. Syn. 3, p. 193 *sq.*; Hab. Syn. *no.* 56; v. 2. albus, *no.* I.A.) (class., and esp. in the poets, very freq., but in Cic. extremely rare): stella splendens candida, Plaut. Rud. prol. 3: sidera, Lucr. 5, 1209: luna, Virg. Æ. 7, 8: lux clara et candida, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 49: in a similar manner, loca clara luce, Lucr. 5, 777.—**2.** An epithet of the gods or persons transformed to gods: Cupido, Cat. 68, 134: Liber, Tib. 3, 6, 1: Bassareus, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 11 (cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 31): Daphnis, Virg. E. 5, 56 Wagn.—**3.** Of animals: anser, Lucr. 4, 685: avis, *i. e.* ciconia, Virg. G. 2, 320; cf. Ov. M. 6, 96: ales, *i. e.* cygnus, Auct. Ætnæ 88: candidior cygnis, Virg. E. 7, 38: aries, id. G. 3, 387: agnus, Tib. 2, 5, 38: equi, Tac. G. 10, et sæp.—**4.** Of mountains: candidum alta nive Soracte, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1.—**5.** Of the dazzling whiteness of snow, id. ib. 3, 25, 10; Ov. H. 16, 250; id. M. 8, 373.—**6.** Of great beauty of person: *Fair, beautiful:* Dido, Virg. Æ. 5, 571: Maia, id. ib. 8, 138 Serv.; cf. Serv. Virg. E. 5, 56: et pulcher puer, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4: puella, Cat. 35, 8; Hor. Epod. 11, 27: dux, id. ib. 3, 9: Lampetie, Ov. M. 2, 349: membra, id. ib. 2, 607: pes, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 27: humeri, id. ib. 1, 13, 9: brachia, Prop. 2, 16, 24: colla, id. 3, 17, 29: cervix, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 2: ora, Ov. M. 2, 861: sinus, Tib. 1, 10, 68: dentes, Cat. 39, 1 (cf. candidulus).—**7.** Of the hair: *Hoary, white* (more poet. than canus): Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 27: candidior barba, Virg. E. 1, 29: crinis, Val. Fl. 6, 60.—**8.** Of trees, *etc.*, and their foliage: populus, *the white* or *silver poplar*, Virg. E. 9, 41: lilia, Prop. 1, 20, 38: Ov. M. 4, 355: folium nivei ligustri, id. ib. 13, 789: piper, Pl. 12, 6, 14.—**9.** Of sails, tents, *etc.*: vela, Cat. 64, 235: tentoria, Ov. M. 8, 43.—**10.** Of dress: vestis, Liv. 9, 40: toga, *made more brilliant by fulling, bright*, Liv. 4, 25; v. candidatus, *no.* A.; Pl. 7, 34, 34; cf. Titinn. in Non. 536, 23: so, Cicero's Oration, "in toga candida," the fragments of which are in Orell. Opp. II. 1, p. 521 *sq.*, and the commentary of Asconius, ib. V. 2, p. 82 *sq.*—*Sup.* candidissimus color, Vitr. 10, 7; cf. Var. L. L. 8, 7, 106.

B. Esp.: **1.** Opp. to *niger*: Lucr. 2, 733; Virg. E. 2, 16; G. 3, 387; Pl. 12, 19, 42.—Prov. of falsehoods: candida de nigris facere, *to make black white*, Ov. M. 11, 315; and nigrum in candida vertere, Juv. 3, 30.—As *Subst.*: **candidum**, i, *n.*, ut candido candidius non est adversum, Quint. 2, 17, 35; and with a *Gen.*: candidum ovi, *the white of an egg*, Pl. 29, 3, 11 (twice); cf. album, *no.* II. B.—**2.** Poet. for candidatus (*cf.* albus, *no.* I. B. 5. = albatus): *Clothed in white:* turba, Tib. 2, 1, 16: pompa, Ov. P. 2, 654; 4, 906: Roma, *i. e.* Romani, Mart. 8, 65, 6.—**3.** As *adj. propr.*: Candidum Promontorium, *in Zeugitana, on the borders of Numidia*, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Pl. 5, 4, 3.

II. Fig.: A general epithet for any thing *Pure, clear, serene, clean, spotless*, etc.: **A.** Of the voice: *Distinct, clear, pure, silver-toned*; opp. to *fuscus*: Quint. 11, 3, 15: Pl. 28, 6, 16; and prob. also Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146, where the MSS. have canorum; cf. Moser. and Orell. *N. cr.*—Nearly related to this, **B.**: **1.** Of style: *Clear, perspicuous, flowing, artless, unaffected:* elaborant alii in puro et quasi quodam candido genere dicendi, C. Or. 16, 53: candidum et lene et speciosum dicendi genus, Quint. 10, 1, 121; Gell. 16, 19, 1.—**2.** Of an orator: Messala nitidus et candidus, Quint. 10, 1, 113: dulcis et candidus et fusus Herodotus, id. ib. 73: candidissimum quemque et maxime expositum, id. 2, 5, 19: v. Spald. in h. l., and Frotsch. upon 10, 1, 101; cf. under *adv.* and candor.—**C.** Of purity of mind, character: *Unblemished, pure, guiltless, honest, upright, sincere, fair, candid, frank, open:* judex, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 1 ("integer, verax, pure, sine fuco, sine fallacia," Schol. Cruecq.); cf. si quid novisti rectius istis, Candidus imperti, id. ib. 1, 6, 68: Mæcenas, id. Epod. 14, 5: Furni, id. S. 1, 10, 38: animæ, id. ib. 1, 5, 41: pectore candidus, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 43: ingenium, Hor. Epod. 11, 11: humanitas, Petr. S. 129, 11.—**D.** Of condition or circumstances: *Happy, fortunate, prosperous, lucky:* convivia, *joyful*, Prop. 4, 6, 71: nox, id. 2, 15, 1: omina, id. 4, 1, 67: fata, Tib. 3, 6, 30; Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 34: pax, Tib. 1, 10, 45: natalis, id. 1, 7, 64.—**E.** Candida sententia = candidus lapillus, Ov. M. 15, 47; v. the passage in connect., and cf. albus, *no.* I. B. 1.; and calculus, *no.* I. B. 3.—**F.** Calculus; v. calculus, *no.* II. E.—**G.** As *Subst.*: **candida**, æ, *f.*, (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): **1.** *Hope, expectation:* cur non capiat sinum Abrahæ dici temporale aliquod animarum fidelium receptaculum, in quo jam delineetur futuri imago, ac candida quædam utriusque judicii prospiciatur? Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34 *ad fin.*—**2.** *A candidateship:* quod si magistratus in theatris mimis, athletis et gladiatoribus, aliisque hujusmodi totum fere patrimonium suum largitur ac prodigit, ut unius horæ favorem populi acquirat, divitias nostras consulto et utiliter disponamus, præparemus nova et clarissima munera, etiamsi primam candidam in vestitu nudorum, Ambros. Serm. 81.

III. Meton. (acc. to *no.* I.): Poet. of the winds: *Making clear, cloud-dispelling, purifying* (cf. albus, *no.* III. B.): Favonii, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 1.

candi-fĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [candeo; facio] *To make of a glossy white:* Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 7.

candĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [candifico] *That makes glossy white:* pulvisculus, *tooth-powder*, App. Apol. p. 277.

candor, ōris, *m.* [candeo, like algor from algeo, *etc.*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A dazzling, glossy whiteness, a clear lustre, clearness, radiance, brightness, brilliancy, splendour*, etc. (class.): Lucr. 5, 283; id. 4, 233; cf. id. 2, 322: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: splendidissimus, id. Rep. 6, 16; cf. Ov. M. 1, 166: cœli, C. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: marmoreus, Lucr. 2, 765: nivalis, Virg. Æ. 3, 538: niveus, Ov. M. 3, 423: and so, of *the snow*, also *abs.*: solis æstu candor quum liquesceret, Næv. in Non. 334, 32: simplex lanarum, Quint. 1, 1, 5: tunicarum, Liv. 10, 30.—**B.** Esp.: Of great or brilliant beauty of person: *Beauty*; fusus ille et candore mixtus rubor (in Venere Coa), Cic. N. D. 1, 27; cf. Ov. M. 3, 423; 491; 10, 594; C. Cœl. 15, 36; Tib. 3, 4, 29; Prop. 1, 20, 45; id. 2, 25, 41; id. 3, 24, 8, et al.; Pl. 34, 18, 54: dentium, id. 28, 25, 65: equi candore eximio, Suet. Aug. 64.—In *plur.*: Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 67.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of style: **1.** *Brilliancy, splendour:* fucatus, C. Or. 23 *fin.*—**2.** Opp. to affectation (*cf.* candidus, *no.* II. B.), *Simplicity, naturalness:* T. Livius, in narrando miræ jucunditatis clarissimique candoris, Quint. 10, 1, 101 Frotsch.; cf. Spald. upon 2, 5, 19.—**B.** Of mind or character: *Purity, integrity, sincerity, openness, frankness* (poet., or in post-Aug. prose): animi, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 7; id. ib. 2, 467; id. H. 4, 31; id. Pont. 2, 5, 5; 3, 4, 13; Phædr. 3, prol. 63: justus sine mendacio, Vell. 2, 116 *fin.*: tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor! Pl. Pan. 64.

III. Meton. (acc. to candeo, *no.* II.): *Glow, heat:* æstivus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 219.

†† candosoccus, i, *m.* [a Gallic word] In husbandry: *A layer of a plant*; pure Lat. mergus. Col. 5, 5, 16 Schneid.

1. **cānens**, entis, *P.* of caneo.
2. **canens**, entis, *P.* of cano.

‡ **canentas** (Cod. Mon. CANENTES), *An ornament for the head:* Fest. p. 35.

cănĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 2. *v. n.* [canus] *To be gray* or *hoary* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Virg. Æ. 5, 416: canens senecta, id. ib. 10, 192: summo canet in igne cinis, Ov. A. A. 2, 440: canens gelu, id. Tr. 5, 2, 66; Sil. 1, 206: pruina, id. 3, 534: dum gramina ca-

nent, Virg. G. 3, 325; id. ib. 2, 13; Ov. F. 3, 880; Juv. 14, 144; Ov. M. 1, 110 (cf. id. ib. 6, 456; and id. F. 5, 357); Sil. 4, 362.

†**Cănēphŏros,** *f.* = Κανηφόρος, ἡ (she who carries a basket; v. Liddell and Scott's Lex. under *κανηφόρος*, and cf. Ov. M. 2, 711 *sq.*), *Paintings* or *statues of Greek artists, representing Athenian maidens, who, in the festivals of Minerva, Ceres, and Bacchus, carried different sacred utensils in wicker baskets* (*κάνη*) *on their heads: Nom. sing.* Canephoros (a work of Scopas), Pl. 36, 5, 4, § 25: *Nom. plur.* Canephoroe=*κανηφόροι* (cf. Adelphoe, arctoe, *etc.*), C. 2 Verr. 4, 3, 5 Zumpt, *N. cr.*: *Acc. plur.* Canephoros, id. ib. 8 Zumpt, *N. cr.*

cănes, is, v. canis.

cănesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [caneo] **I. Prop.:** *To become white, gray,* or *hoary:* **A.** Of the hair: capilli canescunt, Pl. 30, 15, 46: queritur canescere mitis Iasiona Ceres, Ov. M. 9, 421.—**B.** Of other things: pabula canescunt (*sc.* calore), Ov. M. 2, 212; Pl. 31, 10, 46: canescant æquora remis, Ov. H. 3, 65: canescunt tecta, id. Am. 1, 8, 52; Col. 3, 2, 12. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *To become stale, insipid,* or *senile:* qum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret, C. Brut. 2, 8; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 31.

canīa, æ, *f. A kind of wild nettle,* Pl. 21, 15, 55 Hard.

canīcæ, arum, *f. A kind of bran:* "canicæ furfures de farre a cibo canum vocatæ, Fest. p. 35; Non. 88, 16 *sq.*

cănīcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [canis] **I.** Prop.: *A litle dog* or *bitch:* Pl. 32, 7, 26.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of a passionate, quarrelsome woman: Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 8.—**B.** Of Diogenes: illa canicula Diogenes, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1, ad *fin.*

III. Meton.: **A.** *The heat-bringing Dog-star, in the mouth of the constellation* Canis, Pl. 2, 47, 47; id. 18, 28, 68, § 268: flagrans, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9: flammans, Manil. 5, 207: rubra, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39: sitiens, Ov. A. A. 2, 231: insana, Pers. 3, 5: caniculæ æstus, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 17.—**B.** *A kind of sea-dog* (cf. canis, *no.* III. B.), Pl. 9, 46, 70.—**C.** *The worst throw in a game at dice, the dog-throw* (v. canis, *no.* II. E., and alea, *no.* I.), Pers. 3, 49.

cănīcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [canicula, *no.* III. A.), *Of* or *pertaining to the Dog-star* (post-class.): dies, *dog-days,* Pall. Jul. 1 and 7: sol, Veg. 5, 35: inclementia, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

Cănĭdĭa, æ. *f. A sorceress, often mentioned by Horace,* Hor. Epod. 3, 8; id S. 1, 8, 24; id. ib. 2, 1, 48; 8, 95; to whom Epodd. 5 and 17 are addressed.

‡**cănĭfĕra,** æ, *f.* "mulier, quæ fert canuam, id est, qualum, quod est cistæ genus," Fest. p. 49.

cănĭ-formis, e, *adj.* [canis; forma] *Having the form of a dog, dog-shaped:* Anubis, Prud. Apoth. 263.

Caninēfātes (Cannin.), ium, *m. A people dwelling upon the Batavian peninsula,* Vell. 2, 105; Tac. H. 4, 15; 32; 56; 79; 85; Pl. 4, 15, 29 (where Sillig. reads Cannenufatum).—In sing., **Caninefas,** Tac. A. 11, 18.—Hence, **Caninefas,** ātis, *adj., Of Caninefas:* ala, Tac. A. 4, 73: tumultus, id. H. 4, 16: cohortes, id. ib. 4, 19.

Caninius, ii, *m. The name of several Romans:* **A.** C. (L.) Caninius Gallus, *a friend of Varro and Cicero, tribune of the people* A. U. C. 698, C. Fam. 2, 8; id. ib. 7, 1; id. ib. 9, 2; 6; id. ib. 1, 2.—**B.** C. Caninius Rebilus, *legate of Cæsar in Gaul,* C. Att. 12, 37; *and consul only some hours after midnight of the last day of December* (A. U. C. 709): hence, Cicero's jest, C. Fam. 7, 30 Manut.—Hence, **Caninianus,** a, um, *adj.,* tempus, *The time when Caninius proposed that Pompey should restore the dethroned Ptolemy,* C. Fam. 1, 7, 8 Manut.

caninus, a, um, *adj.* [canis] *Of* or *pertaining to a dog, canine, dog-:* **I.** Prop.: lac, Ov. Ib. 229: pellis, Scrib. Comp. 161: stercus, Juv. 14, 64: rictus, id. 10, 271: far, *spelt-bread for dogs,* id. 5, 11: dentes, *eye-teeth, dog-teeth,* Var. R. R. 2, 7, 3; Cels. 8, 1; Pl. 11, 37, 61: scæva canina, *a favourable augury taken from meeting a dog* or *from his barking,* Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 4.—As *Subst.*: **canina,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* caro), *Dog's-flesh,* Auct. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87. **II.** Meton.: Prandium, *in which no wine is drunk, mean,* Var. in Gell. 13, 30, 12 *sq.* (v. the pass. in its connection, and cf. with our *dog-cheap*): litera, *i. e. the letter* R (on account of its snarling sound like that of a cur), Pers. 1, 109: facundia, *i. e. abusive, insulting, snarling,* Appius in Sall. Frgm. Hist. p. 256, ed. Gerl. (from Non. 60, 24): eloquentia, Quint, 12, 9, 9, and Lact. 6, 18; cf. Spald. Quint. l. l.: studium, *i. e.* causidicorum, Col. 1, præf. § 9: verba, *snappish words,* Ov. Ib. 232: nuptiæ (on account of the shamelessness of the dog; hence, canis obscœna, v. canis), Hier. Ep. 69, *no.* 2: canini philosophi=Cynici, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 20; hence, caninæ æquanimitatis stupor, Tert. Pat. 2.

‡**canīpa,** æ, *f.*—canistra, *A fruit-basket for religious uses:* Frat. Arv. in Marin. *no.* 3.

cănis (canes, like ædes, apes for ædis, apis, *etc.*, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87; Lucil. ib., and in Charis. p. 100; Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 133 and 135; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 468; canem, in Plaut. monosyll.; cf. Ritschl. Plaut. proleg. p. 147), is, *com.*; cf. Wagn. Virg. G. 1, 470 *N. cr.* [Sanscr. çvan, Gr. *κύων*, Germ. hund.]

I. Prop.: *A dog* (his nature and habits are described by Var. R. R. 1, 21; 2, 9; Pl. 8, 40, 61; Col. 7, 12 *sq.*): Echidnea, *i. e.* Cerberus, Ov. M. 7, 409: Molossi, Hor. S. 2, 6, 115: Suburanæ, id. Epod. 5, 5, 58, et al.—On account of its shamelessness, with the epithet obscœna, Virg. G. 1, 470; Ov. F. 4, 936.—**Cave canem,** an inscription upon doors near which a chained dog lay, by way of warning: Petr. S. 29; Var. in Non. 153, 1.—Hence, *The title of one of the satires of Varro,* of which there is a fragment in Non. 75, 22.—Provv.: **1.** Venatum ducere invitas canes, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 82.—**2.** Cane pejus et angui vitare aliquid, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30 Schmid.—**3.** Canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, *the dog will never be frightened from the greasy hide,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 83 Döring.—**4.** A cane non magno sæpe tenetur aper, Ov. R. Am. 422.—**5.** Canis timidus vehementius latrat quam mordet, *his bark is worse than his bite,* Curt. 7, 4, 7.

II. Fig.: **A.** A term of reproach: *Dog:* Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 40; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33; Hor. Epod. 6, 1; Petr. S. 74, 9; cf. Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 18; Hor. S. 2, 2, 56.—**B.** A contemptuous designation of *A hanger-on, a follower, parasite, creature:* C. 2 Verr. 1, 48, 126; id. ib. 3, 11 *fin.*; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22.

III. Meton.: **A.** *A constellation; the Dog:* definitively, major, whose bright test star is the Dog-star (canicula); and minor, commonly called antecanis (hence, in plur. canes, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 8), Hyg. Astr. 3, 34; Vitr. 9, 7; Serv. Virg. G. 1, 218; Col. 11, 2, 37; Ov. F. 4, 904.—Acc. to the fable, the dog of Erigone, dau. of Icarius; hence, Erigoneius, Ov. F. 5, 723, and Icarius, id. ib. 4, 939.—**B.** *The sea-dog,* Pl. 9, 35, 55; and mythically, *of the dogs of Scylla,* Lucr. 5, 890; Virg. Æ. 3, 432; Luc. 1, 549 Cort.; Sen. Med. 351.—**C.** *The worst throw in a game at dice, the dog-throw* (cf. alea, *no.* I.): damnosi, Prop. 4, 8, 46; Isid. Orig. 18, 65.—Hence, Prov.: tam facile quam canis excidit, Sen. Apocol. 10.—**D.** *A kind of fetter:* Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 37; dub. (*al.* camum, v. camus); cf. 1. catulus.

cănistella, orum, *n. dim.* [canistrum; Fest. s. v. CANA, p. 35] *A bread-basket, a fruit-basket:* argentea, Symm. Ep. 2, 81.

†**cănistrum,** i, *n.* (in *Sing.* prps. only in Vulg.:—*Plur.*, **canistri,** orum, *m.*, Pall. Nov. 17, 1) = *κανοῦν*: **A.** *A basket woven from reeds; a bread-, fruit-, flower-,* etc., *basket* (esp. for religious use in sacrifices), C. Att. 6, 1, 13; Tib. 1, 10, 27; Virg. Æ. 8, 180; id. G. 4, 280; Hor. S. 2, 6, 105; Ov. M. 2, 713; id. ib. 8, 675; id. F. 2, 650; id. ib. 4, 451; Col. 10, 277; Juv. 5, 74.—**B.** Canistra siccaria: *Baskets in which wine stood upon a table,* acc. to Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 700.

canitia, æ, v. the follg.

cānities (cānĭtĭa, Pl. 31, 7, 42; cf. Charis, p. 41 P.; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 484), em, e (other cases do not appear to be in use), *f.* [canus] **I.** Prop.: *A gray* or *grayish-white colour, hoariness* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Of the gray colour of hair: Ov. M. 10, 425; 7, 289; Pl. 11, 37, 64; cf. ib. 47:—**B.** Of other things: Ov. M. 1, 238; Pl. 21, 20, 84: sparti, id. 37, 11, 73; sparsa marmoris, id. 36, 7, 11. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Concr.*: *Gray hair:* canitiem terra atque infuso pulvere fœdans, Cat. 64, 224; imitated by Ovid: Ov M. 8, 529; cf. also Virg. Æ. 12, 611; id. ib. 6, 300; Ov. M. 13, 433; Luc. 8, 57: colorare canitiem, Tert. Cult. Fem. 8.—**B.** (*effect. pro caus.*): *Hoary age* (cf. Virg. Æ. 10, 549: canitiem sibi et longos promiserat annos): donec virenti canities abest Morosa, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17; id. ib. 2, 11, 8.

cānĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [canus] Anteclass. access. form of the preced.: *A gray colour, hoariness:* capitis, Plaut. in Fest. p. 47; *abs.* Var. in Non. 82, 24.

Canius, ii, *m. A Roman proper name,* C. Off. 3, 14; id. de Or. 2, 69.

†**canna,** æ, *f.*=*κάννα*, **I.** Prop.: *A reed, cane* (smaller than arundo, Ov. M. 8, 336), Col. 7, 9, 7; id. 4, 32, 3: palustris, Ov. M. 4, 298: tremulæ, id. ib. 6, 326, et al. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Objects made of reed: **1.** *A reedpipe, flute,* Ov. M. 2, 682; id. ib. 11, 171; Sil. 7, 439.—**2.** *A small vessel, gondola,* Juv. 5, 89; cf. Pl. 7, 2, 2; 56, 57.—Hence, **B.** Gutturis, in later medical writers: *The windpipe,* Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 16; Tard. 2, 12.

cannăbĭfer, *Bearing hemp:* Silvanus, Inscr. Mur. 70, 6.

†**cannăbĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*=*καννάβινος*, *Of hemp, hempen:* retis, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 11: tegeticulæ, id. ib. 2, 8, 2: funes, Col. 6, 2, 3; id. 12, 50, 8.

†**cannăbis,** is, *f.*, and **cannabum,** i, *n.* (*Nom.* cannabis, Col. 2, 10, 21; Pl. 19, 9, 56: *Acc.* cannabim, Var. R. R. 1, 23, 6: *Abl.* cannabi, Pl. 19, 2, 8; cannabe, Pers. 5, 146: *Nom.* cannabum, Isid. Orig. 19, 27, 3: *Gen.* cannabi, Isid. l. l. 2: *Acc.* cannabum, Pall. Febr. 5; id. Mart. 5; Isid. l. l. 3: *Abl.* cannabo, Var. in Gell. 17, 3, 4), = *κάνναβις* and *κάνναβος*, *Hemp.*

Cannæ, arum, *f.*, Κάνναι (Κάννα, Polyb.). **I.** Prop.: *A village in Apulia, north of Canusium, famous for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans; it lay to the east of the Aufidus* (hence called Amnis Canna, Marcius vates in Liv. 25, 12), (now *Canne,* in the Neapolit. province, *Terra di Bari*), Liv. 22, 44 *sq.* (Polyb. 3, 113); Sil. 9, 10; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 75 *sq.* **II.** Meton.: As appell.: Capuam Hannibali Cannas fuisse, *a Cannæ to Hannibal,* Liv. 23, 45; Flor. 2, 6, 21. Hence, **Cannensis,** e, *adj.*: **A.** Prop.: *Of Cannæ, Cannensian:* pugna, Liv. 33, 1; 11; Prop. 3, 3, 10: acies, Liv. 33, 18: calamitas, C. Brut. 3, 12: clades, Liv. 22, 50; id. 25, 12; id. 33, 30: ruina, id. 33, 25: dies, Flor. 4, 12, 35: exercitus, *which was cut to pieces at Cannæ,* Liv. 29, 24: animæ, *of those who fell at Cannæ,* Stat. S. 1, 4, 87: of the proscription of Sulla: te pugna Cannensis accusatorem sat bonum fecit, C. Rosc. Am. 32, 89.—**B.** Fig.: Of an immoderate drinking banquet: Cannensis pugna nequitiæ, C. 2 Verr. 5, 11 *fin.*

Cannenufates, um, v. Caninefates.

cannētum, i, *n.* [canna] *A thicket of reeds;* only in Pall. Febr. 23, 2 and 24, 13

cannĕus, a, um, *adj.* [canna] *Made of reeds, reed-:* tegetes, Col. 12, 50, 8.

cannula, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A small, low reed:* App. M. 4, p. 146. **II.** Meton. (cf. canna, *no.* II. B.): pulmonis: *The windpipe,* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2 13.

cano, cĕcĭni, cantum, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (*Imperat.* cante = canite, Carm. Sal. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86; *Fut. Perf.* canerit = cecinerit, Lab. Augur. in Fest. s. v. RUMENTUM, p. 226 *Müll.*; *Perf.* CANTI = cecini, acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 2, 384, predominant in the compos. concino, occino, praecino, succino, etc.; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 437 *sq.*): *To sing, to play upon a musical instrument, to sound:* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: cantare et canere, Cic. Or. 3, 15, 57: canere fidibus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 34: tibia, Ov. M. 6, 392: cornu, Virg. A. 9, 503: lituo, Ov. F. 3, 867: tuba, Virg. A. 2, 313: buccina, Ov. M. 1, 333: fides, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 3: lyra, Ov. M. 11, 167: carmina, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 1: cantus, Ov. M. 14, 439: cantica, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 42: cantilenam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 1: modos, Ov. M. 11, 167: versus, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 4: Pythia, quæ tripodi a sacro fatur proque deo canit, Virg. A. 3, 93: Sibylla, quæ fata canebat, Ov. M. 14, 104: Cassandra, quæ fata canebat, Virg. A. 2, 246: Orpheus, Ov. M. 11, 1: Thamyras, Hom. Il. 2, 595: Demodocus, Hom. Od. 8, 499: Phemius, Hom. Od. 1, 337: Linus, Virg. E. 4, 56: Musæ, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 2: Camenæ, id. ib. 1, 12, 39: Pierides, Ov. M. 5, 338: Apollo, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 9: Delphi, Ov. M. 1, 515: Delos, Virg. A. 3, 162: Ortygia, Ov. M. 15, 364: Delphica tellus, Virg. A. 3, 251: Delphicus lucus, Ov. M. 1, 321: Parnassia rupes, Prop. 3, 3, 1: Parnassus, Ov. M. 1, 316: Pindus, Prop. 2, 30, 39: Helicon, Ov. M. 5, 268: Pieria, Prop. 3, 3, 1: Thessalia, Ov. M. 7, 224: Thessalicus vates, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 1: Thessalicus Orpheus, Ov. M. 11, 1: Thessalicus Linus, Ov. M. 1, 316: Thessalicus Thamyras, Ov. M. 5, 338: Thessalicus Demodocus, Ov. M. 12, 627: Thessalicus Phemius, Ov. M. 12, 627: Thessalicus Musæus, Ov. M. 7, 224: Thessalicus Calchas, Ov. M. 12, 627: Thessalicus Amphion, Ov. M. 6, 177

etc. Examples of *Supine* cantum and *Partic.* cantus, canturus, appear not to be in use; the trace of an earlier use is found in Fest. p. 36. "CANTA pro cantata ponebant:" canturi, Vulg. Apocal. 8, 13) [Sanscrit root cams, narrare; cf. Benfey's Sanskrit-English Dict. s. v.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *Neut.*: *To utter, or produce melodious notes to sound, sing, play*: **a.** Of men: si absurde canat, C. Tusc. 2, 4 *fin.*; Pl. Ep. 3, 18, 9: celebrare dapes canendo, Ov. M. 5, 113: si velim canere vel voce vel fidibus, C. Div. 2, 59, 122; Quint. 5, 11, 124; id. 1, 8, 2; Gell. 19, 9, 3: quemadmodum tibicen sine tibiis canere non possit, C. de Or. 2, 83, 338: tibia canentum, Lucr. 4, 587; id. 5, 1384; C. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; Quint. 1, 10, 14: curvo calamo, Cat. 63, 22: arundine, Ov. M. 1, 683; Suet. Cæs. 32: cithara, Tac. A. 14, 14: lituus quo canitur, C. Div. 1, 17; Virg. E. 2, 31: movit Amphion lapides canendo, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 2: Serv. Virg. G. 2, 417; C. Brut. 50, 187: intus et foris canere, *to strike the lyre with the plectrum in the right hand* (foris), *and with the fingers of the left hand* (intus), *at the same time*, Pseud.-Ascon. in C. 2 Verr. 1, 20, 53 — **b.** In the lang. of the Pythagoreans, of the heavenly bodies (considered as living beings): nisi vero lequi solem cum luna putamus, quum propius accesserit, aut ad harmoniam canere mundum, ut Pythagoras existimat, Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 27. — **c.** Of animals (usu. of birds, but also of frogs): volucres nulla dulcius arte canant, Prop. 1, 2, 14; C. Div. 1, 7: merula canit æstate, hieme balbutit, Pl. 10, 29, 42; 32, 47: ranæ alio translatæ canunt, Pl. 8, 58, 83; very freq. of the crowing of a cock: galli victi silere solent, canere victores, C. Div. 2, 26, 56 (v. the whole §); id. ib. § 57 (cf. also cantus): gallina cecinit, interdixit hariolus (the crowing of a hen being considered as an auspicium malum), Tac. Ph. 4, 4, 28.

2. *Act.*: *To make* something or some *person the subject of one's singing or playing*, or (since in a primitive age poetry was accompanied by both) *of a poem*: **a.** With *cognate Acc.*: carmen, cantilenam, versus, verba, *etc.*: *To sing, play, rehearse, recite, compose*: quum Simonides cecinisset id carmen, quod in Scopam scripsisset, C. de Or. 2, 86, 352: carmina quæ in epulis canuntur, id. Brut. 18, 71: Ascræum cano carmen, Virg. G. 2, 176; Suet. Cæs. 49: canere versus Enn. Ann. 7, 2 (in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88); C. Or. 51, 171; id. Brut. 18, 71): neniam, Suet. Aug. 100: idyllia ἐρωτικά, Gell. 19, 9, 4; ib. § 10: verba ad certos modos, Ov. F. 3, 388: Phrygium, Quint. 1, 10, 33 Spald. — The homog. noun is but rarely connected as subject with the *mod. actin.*: quum in eis convivus symphonia caneret, C. 2 Verr. 3, 44, 105. — Provv.: (*α*) Carmen intus canere, v. Aspendius. — (*β*) Cantilenam eandem canis, like the Gr. τὸ αὐτὸ ᾄδειν ἀσμα, *always the old tune*, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10; v. cantilena. — **b.** With *Acc. of equivalent meaning*: *To sing, to cause to sound, to celebrate or renown in song*: Lucr. 5, 328: canere ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, C. Tusc. 4, 2; Quint. 1, 10, 19; 31: the same thought with *de*: canere ad tibicinem de clarorum hominum virtutibus, id. ib. 1, 2 (cf. cantito): præcepta, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11: jam cant effectos extremus vinitor antes, Virg. G. 2, 417 Wagn. *N. cr.*: nil dignum sermone, id. Hor. S. 2, 3, 4: quin etiam canet indoctum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 9 Schmid.: graudia elate, jucunda demisse, moderata leniter cauta, Quint. 1, 10, 24: Cat. 63, 14: Io! magna voce, Triumphe, canet, Tib. 2, 5, 18; Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 52; cf. Hor. Od. 4, 2, 47: hæc super arvorum cultu pecorumque canebam, Virg. G. 4, 559 Wagn.: et veterem in limo ranæ cecinere querelam, *croaked* tacc. to the ancient pronunciation, kekinere kuerelam, an imitation of the Aristophanic βρεκεκεκέξ: v. the letter C), Virg. G. 1, 378: Luer. 2, 601: anser Gallos adesse canebat, Virg. Æ. 8, 656: motibus astrorum nunc quæ sit causa, canamus, Lucr. 5, 510: sunt tempestates et fulmina clara canenda, id. 6, 84: Dianam, Cat. 34, 3: deos regesve, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 13: Liberum et Musas Veneremque, id. ib. 1, 32, 10: rite Latonæ puerum, id. ib. 4, 6, 37; id. ib. 1, 10, 5: plectro graviore Gigantas, Ov. M. 10, 150: reges et prælia, Virg. E. 6, 3; Hor. Od. 4, 15, 32: arma virumque, Virg. Æ. 1, 1: pugnasque viroque, Stat. Th. 8, 553: maxima bella et clarissimos duces, Quint. 10, 1, 62: Prov. canere aliquid surdis auribus, *to preach to deaf ears*, Liv. 40, 8.

B. Esp.: **1.** Since the responses of oracles were made in verse, canere signifies also: *To prophesy, foretell, predict*: Sibylla, Abdita quæ senis fata canit pedibus, Tib. 2, 5, 16: horrendas ambages, Virg. Æ. 6, 99; id. ib. 3, 444: fera fata, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 4; cf. id. Epod. 13, 13; id. S. 2, 5, 58; Tib. 1, 7, 1; cf. id. 3, 3, 36; id. 1, 6, 50; Hor. Carm. Sec. 25: et mihi jam multi crudele canebant Artificis scelus, Virg. Æ. 2, 124; Hor. S. 1, 9, 30. — In prose: ut hæc quæ nunc fiunt, canere dii immortales viderentur, C. Cat. 3, 8, 18: eum, qui ex Thetide natus esset, majorem patre suo futurum cecinisse dicuntur oracula, Quint. 3, 7, 11; Just. 11, 7, 4; id. 7, 6, 1; Tac. A. 2, 54; id. H. 4, 54: cecinere vates, idque carmen perveuerat ad antistitem fani Dianæ, Liv. 1, 45; id. 5, 15; id. 1, 7; Tac. A. 14, 32; Liv. 30, 28; cf. Nep. Att. 16.

2. Milit. *t. t.*: Of signals: *To blow, to cause to sound, to give*; or *to be sounded, resound*: **a.** With *Acc. of equivalent meaning*: bellicum, v. bellicus: classicum, v. classicus: signa canere jubet, *to give the signal for battle*, Sall. J. 99, 1: Pompeius classicum apud eum (*sc.* Scipionem) cani jubet, Cæs. B. C. 3, 82. — Once *abs.* (without *signum*), etc.: tubicen canere cœpit, Hirt. B. Afr. 82; cf. Flor. 4, 2, 66 (canere receptui, v. below b. (*β*)). — **b.** *Abs.*: (*α*) With instrument as subject: priusquam signa canerent, Liv. 1, 1: ut attendant, semel bisne signum canat in castris, id. 27, 47; id. 24, 46: repente a tergo signa canere, Sall. J. 94, 5; id. ib. 99, 1; Liv. 7, 40; Virg. Æ. 10, 310; Flor. 3, 18, 10: classicum apud eos cecinit, Liv. 28, 27 *fin.* — Hence, (*β*) With person as subject: receptui, *To sound or be sounded for a retreat*: Hasdrubal receptui propere cecinit (*i. e.* cani jussit), Liv. 27, 47; Tac. H. 2, 26. — Poet.: receptus: cecinit jussos receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340. — And in Livy also without subject: nisi receptui cecinisset, *if it had not sounded for a counter-march*, Liv. 26, 44: ut referrent pedem, si receptui cecinisset, id. 3, 22.

II. Fig.: *To sound*; so only with receptui; cf. *no.* I. B. 2. b. (*β*): revocante et receptui canente senatu, C. Phil. 12, 3 *fin.*: ratio abstrahit ab acerbis cogitationibus a quibus quum cecinit receptui, id. Tusc. 3, 15 *fin.*: antequam (orator) in has ætatis (*sc.* senectutis) venit insidias, receptui canet, Quint. 12, 11, 4.

III. Meton.: **A.** Of the faulty singing pronunciation of an orator: *To speak in a sing-song way, to drawl*: quum vero inclinata ululantique voce, more Asiatico, canere cœpisset, C. Or. 8, 27; cf. canto, *no.* II. A. 1.; canticum, *no.* II. — **B.**: **1.** Of the instruments by which sounds are produced: *To sound, to resound*: canentes tibiæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 8 *fin.*: mœstæ cecinere tubæ, Prop. 4, 4, 9. — **2.** Poet.: Of the places in which sounds are produced: *To sound, or resound with*: frondiferæque nevis avibus canere undique silvas, *and the leafy woods resound on every side with the song of the young birds*, Lucr. 1, 257: magni cortina theatri canit arte regentis (buccinam), Sev. Æt. 236.

☞ Examples for the signif., to practise magic, to charm, *etc.*, which is found in the deriv. cantus, canto, *etc.*, are entirely wanting.

†**cănon,** ŏnis, *m.* (*Acc.* canona, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 55: *Acc.* plur. canonas, Aus. Ep. 126) = κανών (in C. Fam. 16, 17, used as a Gr. word) **I.** Prop.: *A measuring- or marking-pole, a rule*: fecit quem canona artifices vocant, Pl. l. l. (cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v. κανών). **II.** Meton.: **A.** In architecture: *A channel of boards in the hydraulic organ passing over the wind-chest for each* clavis, Vitr. 10, 13 Rod. — **B.** Under the emperors, *An annual tribute, established by law, in grain, gold, silver, clothing*, etc., Spart. Sever. 8; Lampr. Eleg. 27. — **C.** In Eccl. Lat.: *A catalogue of sacred writings, a list, roll; the canon*; cf. Isid. Orig. 6, 15 and 16.

cănŏnĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [canon, *no.* II. B.] *A collector of an annual tribute*: Justin. Novell. Const. 30.

cănŏnĭce, *adv. Canonically*; his legaliter et canonice apud nos gestis, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 4. — From

†**cănŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = κανονικός (Prop.: *Made by rule or measure*; hence) **I.** Fig.: *Regular, according to rule*: **A.** In music: ratio, *Theoretical music, the theory of sounds*, Vitr. 1, 1; 5, 3; cf. Gell. 16, 18. — **B.** In astronomy: defectiones solis, *following at regular intervals*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 15; and *Subst.*: **canonici,** orum, *m.*, *Theorists*, Pl. 2, 17, 14; and **canonica,** orum, *n.* = canonica ratio, *theory*: luminum, id. 1 Ep. libri 2, c. 12. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Of* or *pertaining to an annual tribute*: pensitationes, Cod. 12, 62, 2: equi, ib. 11, 17, 3: vestes, ib. 9, 1. — As *Subst.*: **canonicus,** i, *m.* (late Lat.): *A spiritual person found in a list; a canon, prebendary*, Comm. in Dig. 5, 1, 18.

Canōpus, i, *m.* Κάνωβος, rar. Κανωπος; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 13. **I. A.** Prop.: *An island-town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile*; acc. to fable, named after the pilot of Menelaus, who died there, Canopus (Canobus in Serv. Virg. G. 4, 287): Mel. 2, 7, 6; Pl. 5, 31, 34; Tac. A. 2, 60; on account of its luxury: famosum, Juv. 15, 46. — Hence: **1. Canōpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Canopus*: Nili ostium, Mel. 1, 9, 9; id. 2, 7, 6; Pl. 5, 10, 11; 31, 34: arbor, Pl. 12, 24, 51. — **2. Cănōpēus** (four syll.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of Canopus*: litora, Cat. 66, 58. — **3. Canōpītis,** e, *adj.*, the same: collyrium, Cels. 6, 6. — **4. Canōpītanus,** a, um, the same: ostium, Sol. 31. — **5. Canōpītæe,** arum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Canopus*, C. in Quint. 1, 5, 13. — **B.** Meton.: **1.** *Lower Egypt* (cf. Prop. 3, 11, 40): Virg. G. 4, 287 Heyne. — **2.** *The whole of Egypt*: Luc. 10, 64. **II.** *The brightest star in the Ship Argo* (invisible in Europe), Manil. 1, 215; Vitr. 9, 4 (7); Pl. 2, 70, 71; Luc. 8, 181.

cănor, ōris, *m.* [cano] *Melody, tone, sound, song* (poet., or in post-Aug. prose, and rare): Quint. 1, 10, 22: cygni, Lucr. 4, 182, and 908: res est blanda canor; discant cantare puellæ, Ov. A. A. 3, 315: natus mulcendas ad aures, id. M. 5, 561: Martius æris rauci canor, *martial clang*, Virg. G. 4, 71: lyræ, Ov. H. 16, 180: bella truci memorata canore, *in heroic poetry*, Petr. S. 5, 19.

cănōre, *adv.* [canorus] *Harmoniously*: musice mundus et canore movetur, App. Doctr. Plat. 41; cf. cano, *no.* I. A. 1. b.

cănōrus, a, um, *adj.* [canor] *Of* or *pertaining to melody, melodious, harmonious, euphonious*; neut. or act. (of sound, men, animals, instruments, *etc.*) (class. in prose and poetry).

I. Prop.: **A.** *Neut.*: prolluens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, *something about him flowing and melodious*, C. de Or. 3, 7 *fin.*; Tac. A. 4, 61; cf. C. de Sen. 9, 28: voce suavi et canora, id. Brut. 66, 234: vox Sirenum, Ov. A. A. 3, 311; Petr. S. 59, 3: num etiam orbes viduasque videas in ipsis funeribus canoro quodam modo proclamantes, Quint. 11, 3, 170: Penelus canorus avium concentu, Pl. 4, 8, 15 *fin.*; Juv. 7, 18: hinnitus edere canoros, Suet. Ner. 46: versus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 76: musæ, *mere jingling* (Voss), id. A. P. 322: plausus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 175. — **B.** *Act.*: **1.** Of men: canorus orator et volubilis et satis acer, C. Brut. 27, 105: turba, Ov. F. 6, 671: ut Gaditana canoro Incipiat prurire choro, *in song and dance*, Juv. 11, 162 Web.: Triton, Ov. M. 2, 8: Æolides, i. e. Misenus, id. ib. 14, 162. **2.** Of animals: quum hoc animal (gallus) sit canorum sua sponte, C. Div. 2, 26, 57: aves, Virg. G. 2, 328; so, ales, *i. e. cygnus*, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 15: olor, Prop. 2, 34, 84. — **3.** Of instruments: fides, Virg. Æ. 6, 120; Hor. Od. 1, 12, 11: æra, *i. e.* tubæ, Virg. Æ. 9, 503; Ov. M. 3, 704: chelys, Sen. Troad. 325: fila lyræ, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2 præf. 14.

II. Meton.: In rhetoric: *Droning, drawling* (cf. cano, *no.* III. A.): sine contentione vox nec languens, nec canora, C. Off. 1, 37, 133.

‡ **canta,** v. cano *init.*

Cantaber, bra, brum, v. Cantabria, *no.* A.

cantābĭlis, e, *adj.* [canto] *Worthy to be sung* or *celebrated:* res toto orbe cantabilis, Cassiod. Var. 2, 40 *med.*

cantăbrārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [cantabrum, *no.* B.] (*One belonging to a* cantabrum; hence) *A standard-bearer* on festive occasions: Cod. Th. 14, 7, 2.

Cantăbrĭa, æ, *f.*, Καντραβρία, *A province of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *east of Asturia, in the region of the present Biscaya:* Pl. 34, 14, 42, § 148; id. 34, 16, 47, § 158; Suet. Aug. 20; 81; id. Galb. 8; Flor. 4, 12, 48.—Hence, **A. Cantăber,** bra, brum, *adj., Cantabrian:* Oceanus, Claud. Laud. Seren. 74.—Far more freq. as *Subst.:* **Cantăber,** ăbri, and in *plur.:* **Cantăbri,** ōrum, *m., Cantabrians:* Mel. 3, 1, 9, 10; Pl. 4, 20, 34, §§ 110, 111: *an exceedingly wild and warlike people, whose subjugation was attempted in vain by Augustus* (729 A. U. C.); *but was accomplished after a bloody battle, by Agrippa* (734 A. U. C.); hence, bellicosus, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 1: indoctus juga ferre nostra, id. ib. 2, 6, 2: non ante domabilis, id. ib. 4, 14, 41: Agrippæ virtute cecidit, id. Ep. 1, 12, 26: serā domitus catenā, id. Od. 3, 8, 22; cf. Flor. 4, 12, 46; Just. 44, 5.—**B. Cantăbrĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of Cantabria:* terræ, Mel. 3, 2, 1: litora, id. 3, 2, 7: populi, Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 27: bella, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 55: bellum, Suet. Aug. 20; 85: expeditio, id. 29; id. Tib. 9.

cantăbrĭca, æ, *f.*, *The plant Cantabrian bind-weed* (Convolvulus Cantabrica, L.): Pl. 25, 8, 47, § 85.

Cantăbrĭcus, a, um, v. Cantabria and cantabrum.

cantăbrum, i, *n.* [etym. unknown; the connection with Cantabria is merely a conjecture] **A.** *A kind of bran* (late Lat.): Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 2; 4, 3; Apic. 7, 1; Schol. Juv. 5, 11 (as an explanation of far caninum).—Hence, **cantăbrĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of* cantabrum: succus, Veg. 5, 56, 3.—**B.** *A kind of banner* or *standard under the emperors:* Min. Fel. Oct. 29; Tert. Apol. 16; cf. Havercamp in h. l.

cantābundus, a, um, *adj.* [canto] *Singing* (rare): Petr. S. 62; Quadrigar. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 16; dub.

cantāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] (*That which is sung;* hence) *A spell, charm, incantation* (very rare): Prop. 4, 4, 51; App. M. 2, p. 114: magicum, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 176.

cantātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *A singing, a playing;* hence, Meton.) **A.** *Music, song:* Var. L. L. 6, 7, 71; dub. al. cantio: App. M. 2, p. 125.—**B.** *A charm, spell, incantation:* Firm. Math. 3, 6.

cantātor, ōris, *m.* [canto] *A musician, a singer, minstrel:* Var. L. L. 8, 32, 118; Gell. 16, 19, 2 (transl. of Gr. κιθαρῳδός, Herod. 1, 23 Bähr); Mart. 13, 77, 2.

cantātrix, ĭcis, *f.*, *adj.* [id.] (post-class.) **I.** Prop.: *Musical, singing:* chorea, Claud. Bell. Gild. 448.

II. Meton.: *Speaking in incantations, using enchantments:* anus, App. M. 2, p. 128: aniculæ, id. ib. p. 125.

cantērĭātus (canth-), a, um, *adj.* [canterius] *Supported by props, underpropped:* vineæ, Col. 5, 4, 1.

cantērĭnus (canth-), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a horse, horse-:* ritu, *like a horse,* Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 44: hordeum, *i. e. winter barley,* Col. 2, 9, 14; id. 2, 10, 31; Pall. Oct. 1, 2: lapathum = rumex, *sorrel,* Pl. 20, 21, 85, § 23.

cantērĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [canterius, *no.* II. C.] *A small trellis for supporting plants:* Col. 11, 3, 58.

cantērĭus (canth-), ĭi, *m.* [prps. κανθήλιος, a beast of burden] **I.** Prop.: *A gelding:* Var. R. R. 2, 7, 15; cf. Fest. p. 36; Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 21; id. Capt. 4, 2, 34; Lucil. in Porph. ad Hor. S. 1, 6, 106; Cic. N. D. 3, 5; id. Fam. 9, 18; Sen. Ep. 87.—Prov.: canterius in fossa, *i. e. to be in a helpless condition,* Liv. 23, 47. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A man effete through age:* quanquam vetus cantherius sum, mihi nunc, ut ego opinor, adhinniret (muliercula), Plaut. Frgm. Cist. p. 19 ed. Mail (al. 4, 2, 83).—**B.** Archit. *t. t.: A spar under the roof, a rafter,* Fr. *chevron,* Vitr. 4, 2.—**C.** With vine-dressers: *A pole furnished with cross-pieces for supporting the vine, a trellice,* Col. 4, 12, 1; id. ib. 4, 14; id. 11, 3, 62.—**D.** With veterinary surgeons: *A kind of frame for suspending sick horses,* Veg. 3, 47, 3.

Canthăra, æ, *f. The name of an old woman in* Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 30.

† **cantharĭas,** æ, *m.*, κανθαρίς, *A precious stone having on it the figure of a Spanish fly,* Pl. 37, 11, 72.

† **cantharis,** ĭdis, *f.* = κανθαρίς. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A species of the beetle:* est cantharis dictus scarabæus parvus, frumenta erodens, Pl. 18, 17, 44 § 152: often used in medicine, id. 29, 4, 30.—**B.** Esp.: *The* (very poisonous) *Spanish fly, cantharides* (Meloe vesicatorius, L.): C. Tusc. 5, 40, 117; id. Fam. 9, 21; Ov. Ib. 308; cf. Pl. 29, 4, 30, and 11, 35, 41: si quis lustramenti causa dederit cantharidas, Mart. Dig. 48, 8, 3. **II.** Meton.: *A worm injurious to the vine and rose,* Pall. 1, 35, 6, and 4.

† **cantharites vinum** = κανθαρίτης οἶνος, *A kind of wine,* Pl. 14, 7, 9.

cantharŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cantharus] *A small drinking vessel:* Arn. 6, p. 209.

† **cantharus,** i, *m.* = κάνθαρος (*Acc.* cantharon, Nemesian. Ecl. 3, 48). **I.** Prop.: *A large, wide-bellied drinking-vessel with handles, a tankard, pot* (very freq. in Plaut.), Plaut. As. 5, 2, 56; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 36; id. Men. 1, 2, 64; id. ib. 1, 3, 5; id. Most. 1, 4, 33; id. Pseud. 4, 2, 2; id. ib. 4, 4, 13; id. ib. 5, 1, 34; id. Pers. 5, 2, 22; 40; id. Rud. 5, 2, 32; id. Stich. 5, 4, 23; 48; Hor. Od. 1, 20, 2; id. Ep. 1, 5, 23.—Esp. of Bacchus and his followers (as scyphus, that of Hercules), Virg. E. 6, 17 Voss.; Macr. S. 5, 21: hence Marius was reproached, because, after the conquest of the Cimbri (as a triumphing Bacchus), he drank from the cantharus, Pl. 33, 11, 53; Val. Max. 3, 6, *no.* 6. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A water pipe,* Paul. Dig. 30, 41, § 11; Inscr. Grut. 182, 2.—**B.** *A kind of seafish,* Ov. Hal. 105; Pl. 32, 11, 32.—**C.** *A black spot under the tongue of the Egyptian Apis,* Pl. 8, 46, 71.

canthelius, i, *m.* = canterius, Petr. Frgm. Trag. 57 Burm.

canthĕrius, ii, and its derivv., v. canterius, *etc.*

1. † **canthus,** i, *m.* = κανθός. **I.** Prop.: *The iron ring around a carriage-wheel, the tire:* Quint. 1, 5, 88, where it is also considered as barbarous—African or Spanish. **II.** Meton.: *A wheel:* Pers. 5, 71.

2. **Canthus,** i, *m.*, Κάνθος, *An Argonaut:* Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Fl. 6, 317, et al.

cantĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [canticum] **I.** Prop.: *A little song, sonnet:* Zephyri, Septim. Afer. in Ter. Maur. p. 2427 P. **II.** Meton.: *A short incantation:* Pomp. in Non. 482, 9.

cantĭcum, i, *n.* [cantus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A song, ballad:* chorus canticum Insonuit, Phædr. 5, 7, 25: canticum repetere, id. ib. 31: omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit, Quint. 1, 2, 8; id. 1, 10, 23 (cf. id. 1, 8, 2; 1, 12, 14; 9, 2, 35; 11, 3, 13).—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *A song in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing; a monody, solo:* nosti canticum (in Demiurgo Turpilii), meministi Roscium, C. Fam. 9, 22: agere, Liv. 7, 2: desaltare, Suet. Cal. 54: histrio in cantico quodam, id. Ner. 39: Neroniana, id. Vit. 11: Atellanis notissimum canticum exorsis, id. Galb. 13; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. § 37.—**2.** *A song of derision, a lampoon:* Paul. Recept. Sentent. 5, 4. **II.** Meton.: *A singing, drawling tone* in the delivery of an orator: C. Or. 18, 57; Pl. Ep. 2, 14, 13; cf. Quint. 1, 8, 2; id. 11, 3, 13.

cantĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Accompanied* or *effected by music; musical:* delinimenta, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3.

cantilēna, æ, *f.* [cantillo] **I.** (ante-class., and class.): *An oft-repeated song, an old song* or *air;* for *silly, trite prattle, gossip,* or *conversation often repeated:* ut crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam suam, C. Att. 1, 19, 8: totam istam cantilenam ex hoc pendere, ut quam plurimum lucri faciant, Brut. ap. C. Fam. 11, 20, 2: qui non Græci alicujus quotidianam loquacitatem sine usu, neque ex scholis cantilenam requirunt, C. de Or. 1, 23, 105: cantilenam eandem canis, *ever the old song,* Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 10. **II.** (post-class.): Without the access. idea of contempt: *A song:* Gell. 9, 4, 14; so, id. 19, 9, 8.

cantilēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cantilena] (post-class.) *Full of song, poetic:* nugæ, Sid. Ep. 3, 14; so, id. 4, 1.

cantillo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. dim.* [canto] *To sing* (post-class.; prps. only in Appul.): App. M. 4, p. 146; id. Flor. *nos.* 3 and 4.

cantĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cano] (Prop.: *A singing, playing;* hence, Meton.): **A.** *Concr.: A song* (rare; mostly ante-class.): Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 25; id. ib. 5, 6, 8; Suet. Ner. 25; Front. ad Ver. 1 (prps. also Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 19; cf. cantatio).—**B.** *An incantation, charm, spell:* Cato R. R. 160: subito totam causam oblitus est, idque veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniæ factum dicebat, C. Brut. 60, 217.

cantĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [canto; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 7, 71; id. 8, 33, 119] *To sing* or *play often* or *repeatedly* (rare): Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 32: carmina in epulis esse cantitata a singulis convivis de clarorum virorum laudibus, C. Brut. 19, 75; Suet. Ner. 39: dulce cantitant aves, App. M. 6, p. 175.

Cantĭum, ĭi, *n.*, Κάντιον, *A promontory of Britain* (now *Kent*): Cæs. B. G. 5, 13; 22.

cantĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [cantio] *A flattering, alluring song:* si cantiunculis (*sc.* Sirenum) tantus vir irretitus teneretur, C. Fin. 5, 18, 49: libidinosæ cantiunculæ, Aug. de Util. Cred. 17 *fin.*

canto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. intens.* [cano, with which it agrees in most of its signiff., q. v.]

I. Prop.: *To produce with energy melodious sounds, to sound, sing, play* (class. in prose and poetry, but rare in Cic.):

A. *Neut.:* **1.** Of persons: **a.** Gen.: Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 53: Arcades ambo: Et cantare pares, Virg. E. 7, 5; id. ib. 10, 32: cantando victus, *vanquished in responsive song,* id. ib. 3, 21; Tib. 2, 1, 66: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9: ut (cantores) nunquam inducant animum cantare rogati, id. S. 1, 3, 2; Suet. Tit. 3.—**b.** Esp.: Of an actor: cantante eo (Nerone) ne necessaria quidem causa excedere theatro licitum erat, Suet. Ner. 23; id. ib. 20; id. Vesp. 4, et al. (cf. under *no.* II. B. 1.: conducta veni, ut fidibus cantarem seni, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 64: avenis, Ov. M. 1, 677: ad chordarum sonum, Nep. Epam. 2: tibiis, id. ib. præf. § 1: ad manum histrioni (in comedy), *to sing and play while the actor accompanied the song with gestures* or *dancing,* Liv. 7, 2; cf. Val. Max. 2, 4, 4.—Prov.: surdo, Prop. 4, 8, 47; and ad surdas aures, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 61, *to preach to deaf ears;* cf. cano, *no.* I. A. 2. b.—**2.** Of birds: deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, C. Div. 2, 26 *fin.*: cantantes aves, Prop. 4, 9, 30.

B. *Act.: To make a person* or *thing the subject of a song, play,* or *poem* (cf. cano, *no.* I. A. 2.): **1.** With *cognate Acc.:* carmen, versus, *etc.: To sing, play, recite:* carmina non prius audita canto, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 4: rustica verba, Tib. 2, 1, 52: Hymen cantatus, Ov. H. 12, 137: Hymenæum qui cantent, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7.—**2.** With *Acc. of equivalent meaning:* **a.** In a good sense: *To sing, to celebrate* or *praise in song, sing of:* jampridem istum canto Cæsarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13: celebrem deum, Tib. 2, 1, 83: absentem amicam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 15: rivos, id. Od. 2, 19, 11:

convivia, procella, id. ib. 1, 6, 19: Augusti tropaea, id. ib. 2, 9, 19: Pythia (*sc.* certamina), id. A. P. 414, et sæp.: dignus cantari, Virg. E. 5, 54: per totum cantabimur orbem, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 25; id. ib. 2, 17, 33 (cf. Mart. 9, 50: cantatus Achilles, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 29.—**b.** In a bad sense: *To make one the subject of remark or animadversion:* si hoc fecerisset te et illum tota familia cantabat, vos cunctorum digiti denotabunt, Hier. Ep. 118, 6.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Neut.*: **1.** Of the faulty singing pronunciation of an orator: *To speak in a sing-song way, to drone, to drawl, to declaim in a singing tone:* si legis, cantas, C. Cæsar in Quint. 1, 8, 2; in quibus (causis) non cantare decet, id. 11, 1, 56: ex Lycia et Caria rhetores pœne cantare in epilogis, id. 11, 3, 58: in causis omnibus scholisque cantandi vitium, id. ib. 57: id. ib. 58; 59; 60.—**2.** Of instruments: *To sound, resound:* pastoris buccina cantat; Prop. 4, 10, 30: cantabat tibia ludis, Ov. F. 6, 659 and 660.—**3.** In the lang. of religion: *To use enchantments, to utter spells, charms,* or *incantations:* fricidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Virg. E. 8, 71.

B. *Act.*: **1.** Of an actor: *To represent something* (a part) *by acting, to act* (cf. above, no. I. A.): cantavit (Nero) Orestem matricidam, Œdipodem excæcatum, *etc.*, Suet. Ner. 21: Nioben, id. ib.: tragœdias, id. ib.: fabulam, id. ib. 46 *fin.*: epinicia, id. ib. 43 *fin.*—Hence, **2.** *To point out, indicate, make known:* vera cantas? vana vellem, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 64; Tib. 2, 5, 12: ne idem cantent quod priores, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 61.—Also, with *object. clause*, as *Acc.* (urna) ab se cantata, cuja sit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 21.—Hence, **3.** *To bring something repeatedly to recollection, to inculcate, forewarn:* hæc dies noctes tibi canto, ut caveas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 13; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 19.—**4.** In the lang. of religion: **a.** *To chant as a charm, to pronounce as a magic formula:* incipe cantare, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 160, 1: hoc ter novies cantare jubet, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 27: cantatum carmen, *as incantation*, Ov. M. 14, 369.—**b.** *To charm, to endue with magic power:* falx, Ov. H. 6, 84: herbæ, id. M. 7, 98: ignis, Sil. 1, 459.—**c.** *To influence* or *bring under one's power by charms* or *incantations:* luna cantata, Prop. 4, 5, 13: umbra, *spirit*, Luc. 6, 767.—**d.** *To produce* or *call forth by charms, spells,* etc.: chelydris cantare soporem, Sil. 8, 498.

cantor, ōris, *m.* [cano] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A musician, singer, poet:* omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 1; so, id. ib. 129; 1, 2, 3 ("mutato nomine *cantorem* pro *musico* dicit," Acr.): Thamyras, Prop. 2, 22, 19: cantor Apollo, Hor. A. P. 407 (cf. Apollo): Caligula) Threx et auriga idem cantor atque saltator, Suet. Cal. 54. In a contemptuous sense: cantor formularum, C. de Or. 1, 55 *fin.*; cf. Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 132.—**B.** Esp.: with *Gen.* of the person (conformably to cano, no. I. A. 2. b.): *An extoller, eulogist:* cantores Euphorionis, C. Tusc. 3, 19, 45. **II.** Meton.: In the lang. of the drama=ὑποκριτής: *An actor, player* (cf. G. Herm. Opusc. I. p. 289): C. Sest. 55, 118: domus cantor "vos plaudite!" dicat, Hor. A. P. 155.

cantrix, īcis, *f.* [cano] *A female musician* or *singer, a songstress:* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 23; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5:—As *Adj.*: aves cantrices, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 14.

cantŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cantus] *A little song:* Firmic. Math. 3, 12.

canturĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *n. a.* [cano] *To sing, chirp* (post-class. and rare): canturire melicam, belle diverba dicere (so it seems to be necessary to read; *codd.*: canturire belle diverbia, adjicere melicam), Petr. S. 64, 2, *N. cr.*; Fest. (s. v DAGNADES, p. 52.)

cantus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Tone, sound, melody, singing, song* (very freq., and class.): levis carmina cantu concelebrare, Lucr. 5, 1379; id. 1405: cantus vocum et nervorum et tibiarum, C. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: symphoniæ, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13: bestiæ sæpe immanes cantu flectuntur, id. Arch. 8 *fin.*, et sæp.; Liv. 7, 2: ut cantus vocis pluribus juvat sociata nervorum concordia, Quint. 5, 10, 124; cf. ib. 11, 3, 23; Tib. 1, 7, 37, ib. 44: cantu tremulo (*i. e.* voce anili), Hor. Od. 4, 13, 5: lugubres cantus, id. ib. 1, 24, 3: est autem in dicendo etiam quidam cantus obscurior, C. Or. 18, et sæp.: Luer. 2, 620; imitated by Virg. Æ. 8, 2: bucinarum, C. Mur. 9 *fin.*: tubarum, Liv. 25, 24: tibiæ, Cat. 64, 264; Tib. 1, 7, 47; Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30: citharæ, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 20, et al.; Lucr. 5, 1063: avium et voltus, C. Div. 1, 42 *fin.*: galli, *crowing*, id. Muren. 9 *fin.*; Hor. Od. 3, 1, 20; Ov. M. 11, 597; cf. Enn. in C. Div. 2, 26 *fin.*: perdicis, Ov. M. 8, 238: culicis, Cic. *poet.* Div. 1, 8, 14.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A prophecy, prediction:* veridicos edere cantus, Cat. 64, 306; Tib. 1, 8, 4.—**B.** (cf. canto, no. II. B. 4.): *An incantation, charm:* cantus e curru Lunam deducere tentat, Tib. 1, 8, 19 *sq.*; so, id. 1, 2, 47; 55; 62; id. 4, 1, 63; id. 4, 4, 10; Ov. H. 12, 167; id. M. 4, 49; id. ib. 7, 195; 201; Col. 10, 367; Val. Fl. 6, 448.

‡ **canua,** æ, v. CANIFERA.

Canulēius, a, um, *adj.*, *The name of a Roman* gens. Thus C. Canuleius, *A tribune of the people.* Acc. to a law proposed by him, Canuleium plebiscitum, C. Rep. 2, 37, A. U. C. 310, marriage between patricians and plebeians was allowed; cf. Liv. 4, 1 *sq.*; Flor. 1, 25; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, p. 434 *sq.*

cānus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to κάω, καίω] (*Burned*; hence), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Gray, ash-coloured, hoary* (mostly poet.): fluctus, Lucr. 2, 767; C. Arat 71: aqua, *foamy, frothy*, Ov. H. 2, 16: nix, *white*, Lucr. 3, 21; Hor. S. 2, 5, 41: gelu, Virg. G. 3, 442: pruina, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 4: salicta, Ov. M. 5, 590: segetes, id. ib. 10, 655: aristæ, id. ib. 6, 456: lupus, id. ib. 6, 527; id. ib. 7, 550: color equi, Pall. Mart. 14, 4: arborum villi, Pl. 12, 23, 50. —**B.** Esp.: Of *the gray hair of aged persons:* cano capite atque alba barba, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 15; id. Asin. 5, 2, 84; Cat. 68, 124; Tib. 1, 1, 72; Ov. F. 5, 57: capilli, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 15; Ov. M. 1, 266; id. ib. 2, 30; id. ib. 4, 473: crinis, Cat. 64, 350; Ov. M. 13, 427: barba, Mart. 4, 36.—As *Subst.*: **cani,** orum, *m.* (*sc.* capilli), *Gray hairs:* non cani, non rugæ repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, C. de Sen. 18, 62; Ov. M. 3, 275; in Aug. and post-Aug. poets (esp. in Ovid) even with other epithets: falsi, Ov. M. 6, 26: honorati, id. ib. 8, 9: positi, id. ib. 14, 655: rari, id. ib. 8, 567: sui, id. ib. 10, 301: miseri, Pers. 5, 65: venerandi, Sen. Here. Fur. 1249. **II.** Meton.: *Old, aged, ancient, hoary, venerable:* **A.** Of age and of aged persons: senectus, Cat. 108, 1: anilitas, id. 61, 162: amator, Tib. 1, 8, 29: cana veritas, Var. in Non. 243, 1: fides, Virg. Æ. 1, 292: Vesta, id. ib. 5, 744.—**B.** Of things: historiarum canas et memoriarum=historias canas et memorias, Tert. Apol. 19; v. Index Lat. Tertull. ed. Migne, Paris, 1844.

Cānūsīum, ii, *n.* (CANUSIA, æ, *f.* Inscr. Murat. 1037, 3), *A very ancient town in Apulia, founded by the Greeks* (hence, bilinguis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 30), *celebrated for its wool* (now *Canosa*), Mel. 2, 4, 7; Pl. 3, 11, 16, § 104; id. 8, 48, 37; Cæs. B. C. 1, 24; C. Att. 8, 11, D. § 4; id. ib. 9, 1; Liv. 22, 50 *sq.*; Hor. S. 1, 5, 91; id. ib. 2, 3, 168; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 73 *sq.*—Hence: **A. Cānūsīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Canusium, Canusian:* ager, Var. R. R. 1, 8, 2: fuscæ, *garments made of Canusian wool*, Mart. 14, 127: rufæ, id. ib. 129: birri, Vop. Carin. 20.—**B. Cānūsīnātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Clothed in Canusian wool:* muliones, Suet. Ner. 30; Syrus, Mart. 9, 23, 9.

‡ **cānūtus,** πολιός, canus, Gloss. Philox.

căpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [capio]=capax, *no.* II. A., *Capable* or *susceptible of:* Deus virtutis malitiæque capabilis, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14 *med.*

căpācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [capax] *A capability of holding much, largeness, capaciousness, capacity* (rare): **I.** Prop.: uteri, Pl. 10, 47, 66: moduli, Front. Aq. 26. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: Utrum capacitatem aliquam in animo putamus esse, quo tanquam in aliquod vas ea, quæ meminimus, infundantur? C. Tusc. 1, 25, 61.—**B.** Esp.: In law, *t. t.*: *A capability of entering upon an inheritance, right of inheritance* (cf. capio, *no.* II. B. 7. b., capax, *no.* II. B.): Gai. Dig. 31. 55.

căpăcĭter, *adv.* [capax] only *fig.*: *Suitably*: tam efficaciter et capaciter (primordia seminum) sequuntur intentionem maternæ animæ, Aug. de Trin. 11, 2, § 5 *fin.*

Căpăneus (trisyll.), ei, *m.*, Καπανεύς, *A son of Hipponous and Astynome.* Hyg. Fab. 70, *one of the Seven before Thebes, struck with lightning by Jupiter*, Veg. Mil. 4, 21; Stat. Th. 10, 549; 898 *sq.*:—*Gen.*: Capanei, Prop. 2, 24, 40:—*Acc.*: Capanea, Pl. 35, 11, 40, § 144:—*Voc.*: Capaneu, Ov. A. A. 3, 21.—Hence, **A. Căpănēus** (quadrisyll.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of*, or *pertaining to, Capaneus, Capanean*: tela, Stat. Th. 10, 811: signa, id. ib. 832. —**B. Căpănēius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Capaneus*: conjux, Stat. Th. 12, 545.

căp-anna, æ, *f.* [capio; unus] *A small hut, made for the purpose of shelter by those who had the charge of watching vineyards*: Isid. Orig. 15, 12.

căpax, ācis, *adj.* [capio] **I.** Prop.: *That can contain, take, receive,* or *hold much; wide, large, spacious, roomy, capacious* (in poets and in post-Aug. prose freq.; in Cic. prps. only once): **A.** *Abs.*: mundus, Lucr. 6, 122: conchæ, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 22: urna, id. lib. 3, 1, 16: pharetram, Ov. M. 9, 231: putei, id. ib. 7, 563: urbs, id. ib. 4, 459: ripæ, id. Am. 3, 6, 19: uterus, Pl. 10, 33, 49, § 93: spatiosa et capax domus, Pl. Ep. 7, 27, 5:—*Comp.*: capaciores scyphos, Hor. Epod. 9, 33:—*Sup.*: forma capacissima, Quint. 1, 10, 40.—**B.** With *Gen.*: cirrus capax populi, Ov. A. A. 1, 136: flumen onerariarum navium capax, Pl. 6, 23, 26, § 90; id. 12, 1, 5, § 11: —*Sup.*: cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv. 9, 16.—**C.** With *Abl.*: villa usibus capax, Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 4: tanto mansore capaces, Sedul. 5, 294.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Susceptible* or *capable of; good, able, apt, fit for*: **1.** *Abs.*: Demosthenes non semper implet aures meas: ita sunt avidæ et capaces, *etc.*, C. Or. 29 *fin.*: ingenium, *great, capacious*, Ov. M. 8, 533: capaci majora animo, id. ib. 15, 5.—**2.** With *Gen.*: mentis altæ animal (*i. e.* homo), Ov. M. 1, 76: laboris ac fidei, Vell. 2, 127, 3: imperii, Tac. H. 1, 49 (cf. id. A. 1, 13): molis tantæ mens, id. A. 1, 11: secreti, *that can keep* or *conceal*, Pl. Ep. 1, 12, 7: doli, *fit, suitable for*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 4, 1.—**3.** With *ad*: animus ad præcepta, Ov. M. 8, 243; dub. al. rapax.

B. Law *t. t.* (capio, *no.* II. B. 7. b.): *That has a right to an inheritance*: Paul. Dig. 34. 3, 92.

căpēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to capio] *A bowl* or *cup used in sacrifices*: C. Parad. 1, 2, 11.

căpēdunc̆ŭla, æ, *f.* [capedo] *A small bowl* or *dish used in sacrifices*: Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43.

1. **capella,** æ, *f. dim.* [caper] **I.** Prop.: *A she-goat*: Col. 7, 6, 4; Cat. 19, 16; id. 20, 10; Tib. 1, 1, 31; Virg. E. 7, 3; id. ib. 10, 7; Hor. Epod. 16, 49; id. S. 1, 1, 110; id. Ep. 1, 7, 86; Ov. M. 13, 691. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: *A dirty fellow*: Amm. 17, 12, id. 24, 8. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A statue so called*: C. 2 Verr. 2, 35, 87.—**B.** *A star on the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga* (usu. called capra): Pl. 18, 27, 67, § 255; *rising in the rainy season*; hence, signum pluviale, Ov. M. 3, 599; id. F. 5, 113.

2. **Capella,** æ, *m.*, *A Roman prop. name*, Martianus Minneus Felix Capella, *A learned Grammarian of Madaura, in Africa, in the second half of the fifth century*; his work, Satyricon, treats of the liberal arts.

capellīnus, a, um, *adj.* [capella] *Of*, or *pertaining to, goats*: ruta, *of which goats are fond*, Mart. 11, 31, 17.

‡ **căpellus,** i, *m. dim.* [caper] *A little goat*, acc. to Prisc. p. 617.

Căpēna, æ, *f.*, *A Tuscan town founded by the Veientes, or at least dependent upon them*, Cato in Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 697; Liv. 22, 1; cf. Mull. Etrusk. 1, p. 112 and 350; *in their territory were the*

grove and temple of Feronia, Liv. 27, 4; id. 33, 26; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 65; S. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 428.—Hence: **A. Căpēnas,** ātis, *adj.* (old form Capenatis lucus, Cato in Prisc. p. 629 P.), *Of Capena*: fundus, C. 2 Verr. 2, 12: ager, id. Fam. 9, 17: bellum, Liv. 5, 24: *Abl.* Capenati bello, id. 5, 16: in agro Capenate, id. 27, 4: and *Abs.* in Capenate, id. 33, 26.—As *Subst.*: **1. Căpēnātes,** um, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Capena*, Liv. 5, 8; id. 26, 11; Pl. 3, 5, 8.—Also, **2. Căpēnas,** ātis, *m.* (*sc.* fluvius), *A little stream in the grove of Feronia*: sacer humectat fluvialia rura Capenas, Sil. 13, 84.—**B. Căpēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Capena*: luci, Virg. Æ. 7, 697: porta, *a gate of Rome, in the eastern district* (now *Porta S. Sebastiano*), C. Att. 4, 1; Mart. 3, 47; Juv. 3, 11.

căper, pri, *m.* [akin to *καπρος*] **I.** Prop.: *A he-goat, a goat:* Col. 7, 6, 4; Virg. E. 7, 7; Hor. Epod. 10, 23; Ov. M. 15, 305; cf. Var. ap. Gell. 9, 9; sacrificed to Bacchus (as injurious to the vine), Ov. M. 5, 329; id. lb. 15, 114; Hor. Od. 3, 8, 6. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The disagreeable smell in the armpits:* Cat. 69, 6; imitated by Ovid, Ov. A. A. 3, 193.—**B.** *A star in the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga* (also called capella), Manil. 2, 178; 658; Col. 11, 2, 94.—**C.** *A grunting fish in the River Achelous:* Pl. 11, 51, 112.

căpĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [caper] (ante- and post-class.) **I.** *Act.* (*To make like a* caper; hence): **A.** *To wrinkle, to contract:* "a frontibus crispis caprorum," Non. 8, 31: frons caperata, Næv. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 6, 101: caperatum supercilium, App. M. 9, p. 224. —**B.** Of sails: *To furl* or *draw together:* vela, App. Flor. p. 23. **II.** *Neut.*: *To be wrinkled:* Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 3 (also ap. Non. 9, 1).

căpesso (**capisso,** Pac. ap. Non. 227, 1), īvi (Sall. H. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 902 P.; Tac. A. 15, 49), *or* ĭi (Tac. A. 12, 30: CAPESSI, given by Diom. p. 367 P., and by Charis. ap. Prisc. p. 902 P., but prps. erroneously, taken only from the contracted form capessisse), ītum (acc. to Prisc. l. l. *Part. Fut.* capessiturus, Tac. A. 6, 48), ĕre, 3. *v. a. desider.* [capio] (very freq. in Tacitus).

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To seize, take,* or *catch at eagerly* or *earnestly* ("*Capesso* desidero capere," Prisc. l. l.), *to lay hold of* (rare, but class.): alia animalia clipum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, partim unguium tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47 *fin.*—So, arma, Virg. Æ. 3, 234; Ov. M. 11, 378.—More freq., **B.** Esp.: Of place: *To strive after, to make for, betake one's self to, endeavour to arrive at, go to, repair* or *resort to*; constr. usu. with *Acc.*; ante-class. also *capere se in,* or *ad, aliquem locum:* **1.** With *Acc.*: omnes mundi partes undique medium locum capessentes nituntur æqualiter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45: superiora capessere, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: Melitam, id. Att. 10, 9: Italiam, Virg. Æ. 4, 346. — **2.** *Se in,* or *ad, aliquem locum:* quam magis te in altum capessis, tam æstus te in portum refert, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 6: nunc pergam .... me domum capessere, id. Amph. 1, 1, 106; Titin. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 346: quo nunc capessis te, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 5; id. Rud. 1, 2, 89; id. lb. 1, 2, 83.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **1.** Gen.: *To take hold of any thing with zeal, to take upon one's self, take charge of, to undertake, enter upon, engage in* (this is the most usu. signif.): Pac. in Non. 227, 1: nunc ad senem cursum capessam, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 9: iram, Liv. 44, 2: alicujus imperia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 23: jussa, Virg. Æ. 1, 77; Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 4: rempublicam, *to undertake affairs of state, to engage in public affairs, to exert one's self for the common weal* (differing, by the idea of zealous co-operation and activity, from accedere ad remp., which designates merely the entering upon a public office or duty): C. Sest. 6, 14; id. de Or. 3, 20, 112; id. Att. 1, 17, 10; id. lb. 16, 7, 7; Sall. C. 52, 5; id. J. 85, 47; Nep. Them. 2; Liv. 3, 69; Tac. A. 1, 24; id. lb. 12, 43; id. lb. 16, 26; id. H. 4, 5; 30; Suet. Tib. 25; Quint. 12, 3, 1: se, civitatem, Pl. Pan. 39, 5: orbem terræ, Tac. A. 11, 34; id. lb. 12, 5: magistratus, id. Agr. 6: imperium, id. A. 13, 4; id. lb. 14, 26: viginti viratum, id. lb. 3, 29: provincias, id. lb. 6, 27: officia in republica, id. lb. 6, 8: curas imperii, Pl. Pan. 66, 2: laborem cum honoribus, Sall. H. frgm. 1, 15, p. 216 ed. Gerl.: bellum, Liv. 26, 25; Tac. A. 13, 41; id. H. 4, 79: pugnam, Liv. 2, 6; Tac. A. 12, 30; id. H. 3, 16; id. lb. 5, 17: prœlium, Just. 2, 12: partem belli, Liv. 31, 28: partem pugnæ, id. 26, 5: fugam, *to take to flight*, id. 1, 25: principium facinoris, Tac. A. 15, 49: inimicitias, id. lb. 5, 11: noctem in castris tutam et vigilem, *to pass*, id. lb. 4, 48: diversa, Sall. H. frgm. in Prisc. p. 902 P.: tuta et salutaria, Tac. A. 15, 29: parata, id. lb. 6, 37: meliora, id. lb. 6, 48, et sæp.: libertatem, Sall. H. frgm. III. 22, p. 232 ed. Gerl.; C. Phil. 10, 9 *fin.*: recta, Hor. S. 2, 7, 7.—**2.** Esp.: *To lay hold of with the mind, to comprehend, understand:* si in capessendis naturæ sensibus tam obsurduit, Gell. 12, 1, 11.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): **1.** *To betake one's self to:* quam (filius) se ad vitam, et quos ad mores præcipitem inscitus capessat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 2.—**2.** With the idea of completed action: *To attain to, reach to a person* or *thing, arrive at, come up to* or *with:* ita sola errare videbar, Tardaque vestigare et quærere te, neque posse Corde in cognitum capessere, Enn. Ann. 1, 48 (in C. Div. 1, 20, 40).

Căpētus, i, *m.* *A fabulous king of Alba*, Liv. 1, 3; Ov. M. 14, 613.

Căphāreus (trisyll.), ei, *m.*, Καφαρεύς, *A rocky promontory on the southern coast of Eubœa, where the homeward-bound fleet of the Greeks was shipwrecked, being misled by Nauplius, who was king there, and father of Palamedes, who had been slain before Troy* (now *Capo del Oro*): Serv. Virg. Æ. 11, 260; Hyg. Fab. 116; Mel. 2, 7, 9; Pl. 4, 12, 21; Ov. M. 14, 481: *Acc. Gr.* Căphārĕă, Ov. M. 14, 472; id. Tr. 1, 1, 83: *Voc.* Caphareu, Val. Fl. 1, 371.—Hence: **A. Căphārēus,** a, um (four syll.), *adj.*, Καφήρειος, *Of Caphareus*: aqua, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 36.—Access. form, **Caphārēus,** a, um, *adj.*: saxa, Prop. 3, 7, 39.—**B. Căphāris,** ĭdis, *f.*, Καφηρίς, *Of Caphareus*: petræ, Sen. Herc. Œt. 805.

‡ **căpĭdŭlum,** *A kind of covering for the head*, Fest. p. 37.

căpillācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [capillus] (Prop. *Hairy;* hence meton.): **A.** *Like hair:* coma arboris, Pl. 12, 25, 54: folium, id. 13, 25, 48.—**B.** *Made of hair:* zona, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.

căpillāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *The hair*, collect.: Tert. Anim. 51.

căpillāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The hair*, collect., Pl. 16, 10, 16.—**B.** Esp.: *False hair, a peruke*, Suet. Cal. 11; Petr. S. 110, 5. **II.** Meton.: *The hairy threads* or *fibres of the roots* or *leaves of plants*, Pl. 19, 6, 31; id. 27, 12, 80.

căpillāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to the hair, hair-*: herba, *the plant* otherwise called Capillus Veneris, App. Herb. 47.—As *Subst.*: **capillare,** is, *n.* (*sc.* unguentum), *Pomatum, an unguent for the hair*, Mart. 3, 82, 28 (cf. capillatus, *no*, I. B. 2.).

căpillātio, ōnis, *f.* [capillor] (Prop.: *A being hairy*: Meton.): **A.** *The hair*: Paul. Nol. 23, 23.—**B.** *A disease of the urethra* (Gr. τριχίασις): Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

căpillātūra, æ, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *A being hairy*: Meton.) *The hair*: **A.** Of the head; esp. *false hair* (post-class.): Tert. Cult. Fem. 7; Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 1. —**B.** Of any part of the body: Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

căpillātus, a, um, *adj.* [capillus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Having hair, hairy:* adolescens bene capillatus, *with a fine head of hair*, C. Agr. 2, 22; Suet. Vesp. 23: — *Comp.*: capillatior quam ante, C. Agr. 2, 5. **B.** Esp.: **1.** As a designation of a primative age (since the hair was not then shorn): v. barba and barbatus): (vanum) capillato diffusum consule, *i. e. very old wine*, Juv. 5, 30.—**2.** CAPILLATA vel CAPILLARIS arbor: *A tree on which the Vestal virgins suspended their shorn hair:* Fest. p. 44; cf. Pl. 16, 44, 85. **II.** Meton.: Of plants: *Provided with slender fibres:* radices, Pl. 19, 6, 31: folia, id. 16, 24, 38.

căpillĭtĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *The hair*, collect.: Cels. 4, 2; App. M. 2, p. 115.

1. **căpillor,** ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To be hairy.* As *verb. fin.* extremely rare: polythrix in viridi capillatur, Pl. 37, 11, 73, § 190 Sillig.

2. ‡ **capillor,** species stativi augurii, quum auspicato arbor capitur et consecratur Jovis fulguri, Serv. Virg. Æ. 10, 423.

căpillōsus, a, um, *adj.* [capillus, *no.* II. A.] *Full of,* or *abounding in, threads* or *hair-like substances:* pluri-mus mictus cum arenoso vel capilloso sedimine, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

căpillŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [capillus, *no.* I. A.] *Fine, soft hair:* Corn. Gall. 6.

căpillus, i, *m.* [**capillum,** i, *n.*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 97, acc. to Non. 198, 20) [like cap-ut, and the Gr. κεφ-α-λή, akin to Sanscrit kapâla, cranium; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 84; id. lb. 2, p. 314] (*The thing pertaining to the head:* capilli vocati quasi capitis pili, Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 28; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The hair:* **A.** Of persons: **1.** Of the head (hence, acc. to Var. ap. Charis. p. 80 P., in his time used only in the sing.; still the plur. is found once even in Cic., and since the Aug. poets very freq.): capillus passus, prolixus, circum caput rejectus negligenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49; cf. lb. Ph. 1, 2, 56: versipellis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 43: compositus (or -um, acc. to Non. l. l.), id. Most. 1, 3, 97; Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 4 Ruhnk.; id. lb. 5, 2, 21: compositus et delibutus, C. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: horridus, id. Sest. 8, 19: promissus, Cæs. B. G. 5, 14: longus barbaque promissa, Nep. Dat. 3, 1: horrens, Tac. G. 38: ornatus, Prop. 1, 2, 1: tonsus, Ov. M. 8, 151: niger, Hor. A. P. 37: albus, id. Epod. 17, 23: albescens, id. Od. 3, 14, 25: fulvus, Ov. M. 12, 273:—*Plur.*: C. Pis. 11, 25; Prop. 1, 15, 11; id. 3, 6, 9; Hor. Od. 1, 12, 41; id. lb. 1, 29, 7; id. lb. 2, 11, 15; id. lb. 3, 20, 14; Quint. 8, 2, 7; id. 11, 3, 160 (in Ovid's M. alone more than fifty times).—**2.** Of both the head and beard: Dionysius cultros metuens tonsorios, candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, C. Off. 2, 7, 25 Beier (cf. id. Tusc. 2, 20, 58: ut barbam et capillum sibi adurerent): ex barbâ capillos detonsos negligimus, Sen. Ep. 92, 34; Suet. Ner. 1.—**B.** Of animals: cuniculi, Cat. 25, 1; Col. 9, 10, 1; Pall. Jun. 7, 7: hædi, Gell. 12, 1, 15.—**C.** On skins: membranæ, Pers. 3, 10. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The threads* or *fibres of plants:* Pl. 21, 6, 17: capillus in rosâ, id. 21, 18, 73.—**B.** Capillus Veneris, *a plant*, called also herba capillaris, *maiden-hair*, App. Herb. 47.

1. **căpĭo,** cēpi, captum, cĕpĕre (old form of the *fut. perf.* capso, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 61: capsit, id. Ps. 4, 3, 6; Att. ap. Non. 483, 12; cf. Fest. p. 44: capsimus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 15: CAPSIS, acc. to C. Or. 45, 154, erroneously treated by him as if contracted from cape si vis, Quint. 1, 5, 66 Spald.—Old Orthog. of the *perf.* CEPET =cepit, like EXEMET, DEDET, *etc.*, Columun. Rost. v. below), 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: In the widest sense: *To take, lay hold of, seize:* capere fustem aut stimulum in manum, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 9: cepit manibus tympanum, Cat. 63, 8: cape saxa manu, cape robora, Virg. G. 3, 420: cape hoc flabellum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47: arma, C. Rab. Perd. 7; Cæs. B. G. 7, 4; Sall. C. 27; id. J. 58; 99; Ov. M. 3, 115; 116; id. lb. 12, 91; id. lb. 13, 221: ensem, id. lb. 13, 435: tela, id. lb. 3, 307; id. id. 5, 366: flammeum, Cat. 61, 8: æris poculo, Hor. S. 2, 6, 69: lora, Prop. 3, 9, 57: baculum, Ov. M. 2, 780: colum cum calathis, id. lb. 12, 475: cibum, *to take, partake of*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 60; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 76; Sall. J. 91, 2: pignus capere togæ, *to take in pledge*, Plaut. Am. prol. 68.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To take in a hostile manner*, or *by force:* **a.** Of living beings: *To take captive, seize, catch, capture, make a prisoner of, lay hold of:* Lexaones Telebearum vi pugnando copimus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 258: reges capiuntur, Lucr. 4, 1010: quos Byzanti ceperat, Nep. Paus. 2, 3; id. Alcib. 9, 2: belli nefarios duces

captos jam et comprehensos tenetis, C. Cat. 3, 7: captos ostendere civibus hostes, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 33.—Of animals: si ab avibus cadendis auceps dicatur, etc., Var. L. L. 8, 33, 119; cf. C. Off. 3, 14, 58: cervum, Phædr. 1, 5, 5.—**b.** Of inanimate things: *To take by force of arms, take, capture, seize, acquire*; also=occupare, *to take possession of, hold, occupy*: MACELLUM, *opidum, oppu*CNANDOD. CEPET., Caumn. Restr. v. Appendix: TAVRASIA. CISAUNA. SAMNIO. CEPIT., epitaph of Scipio Barbatus, v. the same; HIC. CEPIT. CORSICA. ALERIAQVE. VEBE., second epitaph of the Scipios, the same, Liv. 6, 12. So, oppida, Vatin. in C. Fam. 5, 10; Sall. J. 92, 3: unam urbem, Nep. Epam. 5 *fin.*: Troja capta, Hor. S. 2, 3, 191; id. A. P. 141, et sæp.: castra, C. Div. 1, 33, 72; Nep. Dat. 6, 7; mœnia scalis, Liv. 42, 63: naves, Nep. Con. 4: classem, id. Cim. 2, 2: magnas prædas, id. Dat. 10, 2: patriam suam, Liv. 3, 50 *fin.*: . . . locum editiorem, Sall. J. 58, 3: . . . locum editum, Nep. Ages. 6, 2.

2. With the access. idea of design: *To take a person* or *thing for a definite purpose*, or *as something, to choose, elect*: **a.** Of places: (*α*) For profane purposes: loca capere, castra munire, Cæs. B. G. 3, 23: castris locum capere, Liv. 9, 17; so, Quint. 12, 3, 5; Suet. Aug. 94: ut non faciendi hostis, sed capiendi loci causa cessisse videar, C. de Or. 2, 72, 294: ante locum capies oculis, Virg. G. 2, 230: ("*capies*, eliges; ut .E. 1, 336: terras ordine longo Aut capere, aut captas jam despectare, videntur." Serv.)—(*β*) For religious uses: vitio sibi tabernaculum captum fuisse, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6 *fin.*; cf. augurium.—**b.** Of persons: (*α*) For secular offices, *etc.*: Of a judex: de istac sum judex captus, Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 34.—Of an umpire: me cepere arbitrum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 94: ("*cepere*, i. e. elegerunt," Don.)—Of a patron: te mihi patronum capio, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 48.—Also, of the domestic relations of life: quum illum generum capimus, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 22.—(*β*) For religious offices: Of a flamen, augur, pontifex, *etc.*: flamines quoque Diales, item pontifices et augures capi dicebantur, Gell. 1, 12, 15: C. Flaccus flamen captus erat, Liv. 27, 8.—Of priests in general: Syracusis lex est, quæ annos singulos Jovis sacerdotem sortito capi jubeat, C. 2 Verr. 2, 51, 126.—To this (not to *no.* I. B. 1., since a taking away by force can not be supposed) belongs the prevalent use of this word in the lang. of religion, for the choosing of the vestal virgins and the flamens: . . . in libro primo Fabii Pictoris, quæ verba Pontificem Maximum dicere oporteat, cum virginem capit, scriptum est. Ea verba hæc sunt: SACERDOTEM. VESTALEM. QVAE. SACRA. FACIAT. QVAE. IVS. SIET. SACERDOTEM. VESTALEM. FACERE. PRO. POPVLO. ROMANO. QVIRITIVM. VTEI. QVAE. OPTVMA. LEGE. FOVIT. ITA. TE. AMATA. CAPIO. Plerique autem capi virginem solam debere dici putant, Gell. 1, 12, 14: so, Tac. A. 2, 86: id. ib. 4, 16; id. ib. 15, 22; Suet. Aug. 31.

3. Of things occupying space: **a.** *To receive, hold, contain*: Lucr. 6, 1028: terra feras capit, volucres agitabilis aer, Ov. M. 1, 75: plenus capit alveus annos, id. ib. 1, 343: undas, id. ib. 8, 558: et populi, quos dives Achaia capit, id. ib. 268.—Hence: **b.** With the idea of fitness or capacity prominent; mostly negative: *To hold, comprise, contain, include, have space for*: quod turbæ est! ædes nostræ vix capient, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 13: quum una domo jam capi non possint, C. Off. 1, 17, 54: neque enim capiebant funera portæ, Ov. M. 7, 607: non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 45: Græciam omnem vix capere ejus (sc. Xerxis) exercitum potuisse, Just. 2, 10.

4. Of localities: **a.** *To reach, attain, arrive at a place* (esp. by ship): insulam capere non potuerant, Cæs. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.*; so, Hirt. Bell. Alex. 17: nostræ naves quum ignorarent, quem locum reliquæ cepissent, Cæs. B. C. 3, 28; id. B. G. 4, 28 *fin.*—**b.** More usu. for *opposite*: *To endeavour to reach a place, to fly to it*: omnes Samnitium copiæ montes proximos fuga capiunt, Liv. 9, 43.

5. When the idea of the activity of the person undertaking or entering upon a thing is thrown into the back-ground, capio very freq. merely indicates that a person *participates in a thing*=*To take, get, obtain, receive, gain*: **a.** Of revenues, income from possessions: ex his prædiis talenta argenti bina statim (*i. e.* perpetuo) capiebat, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 7; cf. id. Eun. 1, 1, 35; C. Parad. 6, 3, 49: ex quo quinquagena talenta vectigalis capiebat, Nep. Alcib. 9, 4; vectigal ex agro, Liv. 28, 39; Suet. Gramm. 23: stipendium capere jure belli, Cæs. B. G. 1, 44: nemo expedit quo pacto non possideant quod datum fuerit, fructumve capiant, *receive the profits*, Phæd. 4, 5, 16.—**b.** Of an inheritance: C. Leg. 2, 19, 48: si ex hereditate nihil ceperit, id. Off. 3, 24 *fin.*: abdicatus ne quid de bonis patris capiat, Quint. 3, 6, 96: si capiendi jus nullum uxori, Juv. 1, 55.—**c.** Of other things: ut ego hodie raso capite calvus capiam pileum, *i. e.* manumittar (cf. pileus), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 306: coronam, Lucr. 6, 95: postulat ut capiat, quæ non intelligit, arma, Ov. M. 13, 295.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen. (acc. to I. A.): *To take, lay hold of, seize*: Of abstract things: alicujus formam et statum in se, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 110: occasionem, id. Pseud. 4, 3, 6: exemplum de aliquo, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 27: conjecturam ex aliqua re, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 25: documentum ex aliquo, C. Phil. 11, 2, 5: fugam, *to flee*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 26: consilium, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 86; Sall. C. 16: tempus adeundi ad aliquem, C. Fam. 11, 16.

B. Esp.: **1.** (acc. to I. B. 1): *To rob one of the free use of his powers*: **a.** Of physical powers (so only pass. capi): *To be injured, impaired, weakened*: Lucr. 5, 927: Hannibal altero oculo capitur, Liv. 22, 2 *fin.*; so, Suet. Vit. 6: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, C. Rab. Perd. 7, 21; Liv. 2, 36: pedibus, id. 43, 7: oculis et auribus captus, C. Tusc. 5, 40, 117; Liv. 21, 58: captus luminibus, Liv. 9, 29. Hence, poet. of the purblind mole: Virg. G. 1, 183.—**b.** Of the intellectual powers (so usu. only in the expressions mente captus): *Deprived of sense, silly, insane, crazed, mad*; and mens capta, *loss of sense, insanity, craziness, madness*: ex somno, quasi mentibu' capti Vix ad se redeunt, Lucr. 4, 1019; C. Off. 1, 27, 94; id. Ac. 2, 17, 53; Quint. 8, 3, 4, et al.; Liv. 24, 26: in Seneca once with Gr. *Acc.* captus animum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 107: viros velut mente capta cum jactatione fanatica corporis vaticinari, Liv. 39, 13.—**c.** Of the power of will: *To win or gain one by fair or foul means, to captivate, ensnare, enchain; to mislead, seduce, delude, deceive* (very freq. in prose and poetry; in gen. with the specification of the means in the *Abl.*, but also freq. without it): Lucr. 2, 651: animum adolescentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa ætas capi ac deleniri potest, C. Clu. 5, 13: quamvis voluptate capiatur, id. Off. 1, 30, 105; so, Quint. 5, 11, 19: quem adeo sua cepit humanitate, Nep. Alcib. 9, 3; Hor. A. P. 362: te conjux aliena capit, id. S. 2, 7, 46; Ov. M. 4, 170; id. ib. 6, 465; id. ib. 7, 802; id. ib. 8, 124; 435; id. ib. 9, 510; id. ib. 10, 529; id. ib. 14, 373; cf. with amore, Liv. 39, 12: dulcedine vocis, Ov. M. 1, 709; id. ib. 11, 170: voce nova, id. ib. 1, 678: temperie aquarum, id. ib. 4, 344: quosdam elatior ingenii vis capit, Quint. 10, 1, 44: non me capit pecus, id. 9, 4, 110 Spald.; cf. Ov. M. 4, 271, and v. Phædr. 2, prol. 6, et al.; Lucr. 1, 940; 4, 16: sapientis hanc vim esse maximam, cavere ne capiatur, ne fallatur videre, C. Ac. 2, 29 *fin.*: ne cenis quidem captus in hanc fraudem decidisti, *ensnared by your eyes*, id. 2 Verr. 4, 45, 101: adulescentium animi molles et ætate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14, 5; so, id. J. 14; Nep. Dat. 10; Virg. Æ. 2, 196: quas callida Colchis (*i. e.* Medea) amicitiæ mendacia imagine cepit, Ov. M. 7, 391.—Concerning desiderium, *etc.*, me capit, v. under, *no.* II. B. 8.

2. =*aliquo, To overcome one before a tribunal, to convict of crime*: tu si me impudicitiæ captas, non potes capere Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 180.

3. (acc. to I. B. 3): **a.** Gen.: *To receive something into the mind, to comprehend in all its circumstances, to take in the whole view, comprehend mentally* (while *intelligere* signifies to penetrate with the mind, understand; cf. Spald. Quint. 11, 1, 45): mentem nostram intelligentiamque capere, quæ sit et beata natura et æterna, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49; id. Fam. 2, 6: quod mentes eorum capere possent, Liv. 9, 9: ne judex eam (orationem) vel intelligere vel capere non possit, Quint. 11, 1, 45; id. ib. 1, 1, 15: senatus ille, quem qui *ex regibus constare dixit*, unus veram speciem Romani senatus cepit, Liv. 9, 17.—**b.** Esp.: With the access. idea of fitness, capacity: *To embrace something mentally*: (*α*) Affirm.: Quint. 2, 4, 17: præmiis etiam quæ capit illa ætas, evocetur, id. ib. 1, 1, 20; cf. capax.—Mostly (*β*) Neg.: *Not to embrace something, not to be able to take in at a view, to be incapable, unfit, not ripe for it*: non capiunt angustiæ pectoris tui, non recipit levitas ista tantam personam, C. Pis. 11: quædam dicendi primordia, quibus ætates nondum rhetorem capientes instituant, Quint. 1, 9, 1; cf. id. 5, 7, 1: vix spes ipse suas animo capit, Ov. M. 11, 118.

4. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 4): Of those who hold the helm of state: *To reach, attain, arrive at*: ut tenere cursum possint et capere eo illum portum et dignitatis, C. Sest. 46, 99.—Hence

5. *To rule, govern, direct*: nec natum in flamma vidisset, in arbore natus, Cepisset genitor si Phaethonta Meropis, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 29.

6. For the most part with the histt., esp. Suet., for suscipio: *To take upon one's self some employment, calling* or *office, to undertake, enter upon* (cf. also capesso, *no.* II. A. 1.): hunc (*sc.* Catilinam) lubido maxuma invaserat reipublicæ capiundæ, Sall. C. 5, 6: consulatum, C. Pis. 2; Sall. J. 63, 2: in magistratibus capiundis, id. Frgm. Hist. 1, 15, p. 218 ed. Gerl.: magistratum, Liv. 2, 33: imperii primordia, Tac. A. 6, 50: magistratum, Suet. Aug. 2: magistratus atque honores, id. ib. 26: magistratus et imperia, id. Cæs. 75: imperium, id. Claud. 10: pontificatum maximum, id. Vit. 11: partem administrandæ reipublicæ, id. Aug. 37; provinciam, id. Vesp. 2: moderamina (navis), Ov. M. 3, 644: sceptra loci rerumque moderamen, id. ib. 6, 677: regnum Tiberinus ab illis cepit, id. ib. 14, 615.

7. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 5.): **a.** *To take, get, obtain, receive, gain*: fructum dulcedinis, Lucr. 2, 970: id. 5, 1409: quem capit fructum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 60.—Very freq. in Cic.: fructum diligentiæ, C. Brut. 62, 222: fructum vestri amoris et judicii, id. Pis. 14, 31: honeste acta superior ætas fructus capit auctoritatis extremos, id. de Sen. 13, 62: fructum capio laboris mei, id. Div. 2, 2, 5: ex quibus (literis) capi fructum duplicem, id. Fam. 10, 3, 1: fructum ex populi existimatione cepimus, id. Att. 1, 4, 2: fructum ex labore, Phædr. 4, 19, 8: honores aut divitias, Nep. Att. 7, 2: faciem Ov. M. 1, 421; id. ib. 13, 605: figuras, id. ib. 15, 309: formam, id. ib. 10, 213: vires, id. ib. 7, 417: duritiem ab ære, id. ib. 4, 750: nomen, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13 *fin.*—So the well known formula used when the state was in peril: VIDEANT CONSVLES NE QVID RESPVBLICA DETRIMENTI CAPIAT, in Cic. and the histt. freq.—**b.** (*α*) In the Lat. of the jurists, *abs.* for, *To inherit*: qui usque ad certum modum capere poterat, Scæv. Dig. 22, 3, 27; so, Hermogen. ib. 28, 6, 6; Gai. ib. 39, 6, 30; Quint. 5, 14, 16; cf. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 71. And—(*β*) with the access. idea of lawful authorisation: *To have a right of inheritance*: Valens, Dig. 49, 14, 42.

8. Acc. to the twofold view in which the relation of man to his emotions and passions may be considered, *i. e.* as he admits them, *or* as they seize upon him, a varied phraseology arises: capio desiderium, satietatem, odium, *etc.*, and (poet. and more forcible) capit me desiderium, odium, satietas, *etc.*: **a.** (*α*) Satietatem capere, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 10; cf. id. ib. prol. 114: mimicitias in aliquem, Ter. Ph. 2, 3,

23; cf. id. Andr. 4, 2, 12: desiderium, C. de Sen. 15, 54: lætitiam, id. Att. 4, 18 *fin.*: tædia cœpti, Ov. M. 9, 616: tædium vitæ, Nep. Frgm. in Gell. 7, 18 *fin.*—(β) Cupido cepit miseram nunc me proloqui, *etc.*, transl. of Eurip. Med. 58: ἵμερος μ' ὑπῆλθε, *etc.*), Enn. in C. Tusc. 3, 26 *fin.*: te desiderium Athenarum arbitror cepisse sæpe, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 14: audivi, cepisse odium tui Philumenam, id. ib. 2, 1, 22: sicubi eum satietas hominum ceperat, id. Eun. 3, 1, 14; so, Liv. 27, 49 *fin.*; Mel. 3, 5, 2: adeo ut te satias caperet totæ familiæ, Afran. in Prisc. p. 694 and 717 P.: ubi senatum metus cepit, Liv. 23, 14; id. 23, 20: ingens et luctus et pavor civitatem cepit, id. 25, 22: hostes primum admiratio cepit, id. 44, 12; id. 1, 57 *fin.*: cupido eum ceperat in verticem Hæmi montis ascendendi, id. 40, 21. — **b.** Rarely of intellectual qualities: (α) Ex prælto tecto lapsus matris et affinium cepit oblivionem, Pl. 7, 24, 24 *fin.*—(β) Nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat, C. Phil. 3, 9; so, Liv. 27, 13; Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 11.

III. Meton.: In Eccl. Lat.: **A.** *To be able:* ut capiat secundus a Deo constitutus duos efficere, Patrem et Filium, Deum et Sermonem, Tert. adv. Prax. 7. — **B.** Impers.: *It is possible, it may be*=ἐνδέχεται: non capit sine initio quicquam fuisse, Tert. adv. Hermog. 18: si depretiari capit in Creatore, id. adv. Marc. 1, 6 *fin.*: capit imaginem Spiritus dicere flatum, id. ib. 2, 9 *init.*

2. căpĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. capio] In the Lat. of the jurists: **I.** Gen.: *A taking:* dominii, Paul. Dig. 39, 2, 18; Gell. 7, 10 *fin.* **II.** Esp.: usu capio (also written as one word, usucapio): *The right of property acquired by prescription*, Paul. Dig. 41, 1, 18; Jabol. ib. 3, 21; 5, 4.

căpis, ĭdis, *f.* [etym. dub.; acc. to Priscian of Greek origin; cf. below] *A bowl with one handle, especially used in sacrifices:* "invenitur etiam hæc *capis* capidis, cujus diminutivum est capidula: et vide quod magis Græcum esse ostenditur, quum in *as* protulit accusativum pluralem," Prisc. p. 708 P.; cf. also, Fest. p. 37; Var. ap. Non. 547, 17: cum capide et lituo, Liv. 10, 7; Pl. 37, 2, 7; Petr. 8. 25.

capisso, ere, v. capesso.

căpistērĭum, ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.] *A vessel for cleansing grains of corn:* Col. 2, 9, 11 Schneid.

‡ **căpistrārĭus,** ĭi, *m.* [capistrum] *A maker of halters:* Inscr. Orell. 4158.

căpistro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [capistrum] **I.** *To halter, tie with a halter, to muzzle:* jumenta, Col. 6, 19, 2: cf. Pl. 18, 19, 49, § 177; Ov. H. 2, 80; Sid. Carm. 22, 23. **II.** Of the vine: *To bind fast, to fasten:* Col. 11, 2, 95.

căpistrum, i, *n.* [capio] (*That which takes or holds;* hence): **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *A halter, head-stall* for animals: **a.** Prop.: Var. R. R. 2, 6, 4; Ov. M. 10, 125; Virg. G. 3, 188.—**b.** Fig.: Of marriage: maritale capistrum, Juv. 6, 43. — **2.** Esp.: *A nose-piece* or *muzzle,* with spikes to prevent young animals from sucking after they have been weaned: primaque ferratis præfigunt ora capistris, Virg. G. 3, 399. — **B.**: **1.** *A band for fastening up vines:* Col. 4, 20, 3.—**2.** *A band for the wine-press:* Cato R. R. 12.

căpĭtal, ālis, *n.* [caput] (*A thing pertaining to the head;* hence) *A head-covering* worn by a priest or priestess: Var. L. L.: "*capital,* linteum quo in sacrificiis utebantur," Fest. s. v.

căpĭtālis, e, *adj.* [id.] **A.** (caput, *no.* III. A. 1.): **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *Relating to life, by which life is endangered, capital:* periculum, *peril of life,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 81; so, id. Rud. 2, 3, 19: cædis, id. Most. 2, 2, 44: morbus, *dangerous,* Gell. 16, 13, 5. — **b.** Esp.: Freq. as law *t. t.* of those crimes by which life is forfeited: REIS REM CAPVTALEM FACIENDAM CENSVERE, SC. de Bacch.: reus rerum capitalium, C. 2 Verr. 2, 39, 95: accusare aliquem rei capitalis, id. ib. 2, 28, 68: cui rei capitalis dies dicta sit, Liv. 3, 13: manifesti rerum capitalium, Sall. C. 52, 36: rerum capitalium condemnati, id. ib. 36, 2: damnati, Tac. A. 1, 21 *fin.*: in rerum capitalium quæstionibus, C. 2 Verr. 2, 28, 68: judex rei capitalis, Quint. 7, 3, 33: capitalium rerum vindices, Sall. C. 55, et al.; facinora, Poeta in Cic. N. D. 1, 6: fraudem amittere, C. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: causæ, Quint. 8, 3, 14: judicia, id. ib. 4, 1, 57 (cf. Paul. Dig. 48, 1, 2): noxa, Liv. 3, 55: pœna afficere aliquem, Suet. Cæs. 48: and condemnare, id. Dom. 14: animadversione punire, id. Aug. 24: supplicio incesta coercere, id. Dom. 8. "*Capitalis* locus ubi si quid violatum est, caput violatoris expiatur," Fest. p. 50.—As *Subst.*: **capital,** alis, *n.* (in the post-Aug. age sometimes **capitale,** as also in inferior MSS. of earlier authors; *plur.* **capitalia,** *A death* (*real* or *civil; banishment,* etc.) *in consequence of crime, capital crime:* "*Capital* facinus quod capitis pœna luitur," Fest. p. 37: "*Capital* κεφαλικὴ τιμωρία," Vet. Gloss.: (a) **capital** Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 16; id. Merc. 3, 4, 26: scimus capital esse irascier, Lucil. in Non. 38, 17: QVIQVE. NON. PARVERIT, CAPITAL. ESTO., C. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*; id. Inv. 2, 31, 96: præsidio decedere apud Romanos capital esse, Liv. 24, 37 Gronov.; Mel. 1, 9, 7 Tzschuck; Curt. 8, 4, 17; id. 8, 9, 34; Just. 2, 7, 8; Suet. Cal. 24 Oud. and Wolf; Sil. 13, 155; cf. Oud. Frontin. 4, 6, 3.—(b) **capitale:** capitale est objicere anteacta, Quint. 9, 2, 67: digredi via capitale leges fecere, Pl. 12, 14, 32, § 63; id. 10, 23, 31; Tac. Agr. 2.—**c.** *Plur.* **capitalia:** CAPITALIA. VINDICANTO., C. Leg. 3, 3, 6: capitalia ausi plerique, Liv. 26, 40; so, Suet. Tib. 58.

2. Fig..: *Highly* or *entirely destructive, dangerous, mortal, deadly:* inimicus, *a mortal enemy,* Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 57: hostis, *a very dangerous enemy,* C. Cat. 2, 2: odium, *deadly hatred,* id. Læl. 1, 2: ira, Hor. S. 1, 7, 13: oratio, *very pernicious, dangerous,* C. Off. 2, 21, 73: reditus, id. Phil. 4, 1 *fin.*—*Comp.*: capitalior pestis, C. Sen. 12, 39; cf. id. Off. 1, 13, 41.

B. (acc. to caput, *no.* II. B.) *That is first* in something; *pre-eminent, distinguished:* capitale vocamus ingenium sollers (as we often use *capital*), Ov. F. 3, 839: Siculus ille (*sc.* Philistus) capitalis creber, acutus, *etc.*, *a writer of the first rank,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 *fin.*: jocus, *a capital joke,* Trebell. XXX. Tyrann. 10.

căpĭtāliter, *adv.* [capitalis] **A.** (through caput, *no.* I.): *With the head:* videmus arietes pro suis ovibus capitaliter insævire, Cassiod. Var. 1, 57. — **B.** (acc. to capitalis, *no.* A. 2.): *Mortally, in a deadly manner:* odisse, Amm. 21, 16, 11: lacessere, Pl. Ep. 1, 5, 4.

căpĭtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [caput] *Pertaining to the head; capital:* literæ, Auct. R. Agr. p. 270 Goes.

‡ **căpĭtārium,** ii, *n.* = quod capi potest, Fest. p. 50; cf. Comm. p. 395.

căpĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [caput] In the Lat. of jurists: *A poll-tax:* Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 3; Arcad. ib. 50, 4, 18 *fin.* (in C. Fam. 3, 8, 5: exactio capitum).

căpĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Having a head* (very rare): clavulus, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 15: et crassa natrix, Lucil. ap. Non. 65, 31: cæpa, Pl. 19, 6, 32: porrum, id. 20, 6, 22; Pall. Febr. 24, 11: herba, Pl. 24, 19, 113: vinea, *a vine that grows to a head* (*opp.* brachiata), Col. 5, 5, 9 and 11.

căpĭtellum, i, *n. dim.* [capitulum] **I.** Prop.: *A small head:* paraceterii, Veg. 3, 71, 2. **II.** Meton.: In architecture: *The capital* of a column: Coripp. 4, 59; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 8, 15; 19, 10, 24.

Căpĭtīnus, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, the town Capitium,* Καπίτιον, Ptol., *in Southern Sicily* (now prps. *Capizzi*): civitas, C. 2 Verr. 3, 43, 103; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 423.

căpĭtium, ii, *n.* [caput] (*A thing pertaining to the head;* hence) **A.** *A head-covering:* "*capitia,* capitum tegmina," Non. 542, 25.—**B.** *An under-garment;* a woman's *under-clothing, chemise,* etc.; prob. not open in front, but put over the head (acc. to Var. from capio; cf. below): "*capitium* ab eo quod capit pectus, id est, ut antiqui dicebant, comprehendit indutui," Var. L. L. 5, 30, 37.

1. căpĭto, ōnis, *m.* [caput] *That has a large head, big-headed:* **A.** Of persons: Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80.—**B.** *A sea-fish with a large head,* called also cephalus: Cato R. R. 158, 1.—**C.** *A kind of river-fish with a large head* (Cyprinus Dobula, L.): Aus. Mos. 85: Atteius Capito; v. Atteius, *no.* II.

2. Capito, onis, *m.* [1. capito] **I.** Prop.: *A Roman* cognomen, Esp. in the gens Sestia; v. Fast. Capitol. in Grut. 289. **II.** Meton.: Sarcastically, *A name of parasites,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 8; v. the expl. in h. l.

Căpĭtōlĭas, ădis, *f. A city of Cœle-Syria,* Inscr. ap. Grut. 45, 13.

Căpĭtōlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Capitolium] *Of* or *pertaining to the Capitol, Capitoline:* chivus, C. Rab. Perd. 11, 31: collis, Mart. 12, 21: area, Suet. Cal. 22; 34; Gell. 2, 10, 2: Juppiter, C. Dom. 57; Suet. Cæs. 84; id. Aug. 30; 91; 94; id. Tib. 53; id. Dom. 4, et sæp.: dapes, *that was given to Jupiter,* Mart. 12, 48: Venus, Suet. Cal. 7: amphora, q. v.: ludi, Liv. 5, 50: certamen, Suet. Dom. 13 (cf. ib. 4): quercus, *a crown of oak given to victors in the Capitoline games,* Juv. 6, 38.—As *Subst.*: **A. Capitolini,** orum, *m., Persons who had the charge of these games,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5.—**B. Capitolinus,** i, *m., A* cognomen *of* M. Manlius, *on account of his rescue of the Capitol,* Aurel. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 24.

Căpĭtōlĭum, ii, *n.,* Καπιτώλιον [= capitulum, from caput] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: In a restricted sense, *The Capitol, the temple of Jupiter, at Rome, built on the summit of* Mons Saturnius *or* Tarpeius, *by the Tarquinii, and afterwards splendidly adorned,* Liv. 1, 55; Tac. H. 1, 2; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, 558; Virg. Æ. 9, 448: opp. to the Arx, and separated from it by the Intermontium.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** In a wider sense, *the whole hill* (hence called mons *or* clivus Capitolinus), *including the temple and citadel,* separated from the Palatine Hill by the forum Romanum (now *Campidoglio*).—Acc. to a fanciful etym., this word is derived from the discovery of a man's head in laying the foundations of the temple: Var. L. L. 5, 7, 13; Liv. 1, 55; which Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 345, and Arn. 6, p. 194, also give as the head of a certain Tolus or Olus.—*Plur.* (poet.): Virg. Æ. 8, 347; Ov. A. A. 3, 115; Prop. 4, 4, 25.—**2.** Capitolium vetus, *The old Capitol:* a name given after the erection of *no.* A. above, to a small temple on the Quirinal Mount, dedicated to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, said to have been built by Numa: inde novum, veterem prospicis inde Jovem, Mart. 7, 72, 4; cf. id. 5, 23, 4: Capitolium vetus, quod ibi sacellum Jovis, Junonis, Minervæ, et id antiquius quam ædis quæ in Capitolio facta, Var. L. L. 5, 158 Müll.: veteris Capitolii humilia tecta, Val. Max. 4, 4, 11.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of *the citadel* of other towns, e. g. of Capua: Suet. Tib. 40; id. Cal. 57; cf. Beneventum, id. Gramm. 9; cf. also, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 19; Sil. 11, 267.—**B.** In Eccl. Lat.: Any *heathen temple:* Prud. contr. Symm. 1, 632.

căpĭtŭlārĭi, ōrum, *m.* [capitularc] (*Persons pertaining to the* capitulare; hence) *Collectors of poll-tax:* Col. 12, 29, 2; Cassiod. Var. 10, 28.

căpĭtŭlāre, is, *n.* (*sc.* vectigal), [capitulum] *A poll-* or *head-tax:* Capitularia Judæorum, Inscr. ap. Oderic. Sylleg. p. 33; cf. Suet. Dom. 12; C. Flacc. 28; Josephus, Bell. Jud. 4, 6.

căpĭtŭlārium, ii, *n.* [id.] (*A thing pertaining to the head;* hence) *Head-money;* i. e. *an entrance fee on admission to a public body:* quisquis in collegium intrare voluerit, dabit capitularii nomine HS. C. N., et vini boni amphoram, Inscr. in Atti dell' Accad. Archeol. Rom. 2, p. 462.

căpĭtŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *By heads, summarily* (prps. only in the follg. exs.): Nep. Cato, 3, 4: Pl. 2, 12, 9, § 55.

căpĭtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Having a small head:* costæ, Cels. 8, 1: surculus, Pl. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

căpĭtŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [caput] **I.** Prop.: *A small head:* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3,

14: hædi, Cels. 2, 22: capræ, Col. 11, 3, 15: sarmenti, id. 3, 77, 4: torcularii, Cato R. R. 18, 4 (prps. also ramulorum, Pl. 24, 19, 113); cf. capitellum. **II.** Meton.: **A.** In the lang. of comedy: *A man, a little fellow:* scibam huic te capitulo hodie facturum satis pro injuria, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 89: so, as a term of endearment: O capitulum lepidissimum! Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 25; cf. caput, *no.* II. A. 1.—**B.** In archit.: **1.** *The capital of a column, the head, top,* Vitr. 3, 3; id. 4, 1; Pl. 36, 23, 56.—**2.** *The capital of a triglyph,* Vitr. 4, 3.—**3.** *The crossbeam or architrave of warlike engines,* Vitr. 1, 1; id. 10, 17.—**C.** In late Lat.: *A covering for the head of females,* Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 3.—**D.** Also late Lat.: **1.** *A prominent part or division of a writing, a chapter, section,* Tert. adv. Jud. 9, 19; Hier. in Ezech. c. 47 *fin.*—**2.** *A section of a law,* Just. Cod. 5, 37, 28.

† **capitum** or **capētum,** i, *n.* = καπηρόν, *Fodder for cattle* (late Lat.): Aurel. Imp. in Vopisc. Aurel. 7; Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 7 and 13.

† **capnĭas,** æ, *m.* = καπνίας (smoky): **A.** (*sc.* οἶνος): *A kind of wine,* Pl. 14, 3, 4.—**B.** (*sc.* lapis): *A precious stone, of a smoky hue;* of sev. varieties: **1.** *A kind of jasper,* Pl. 37, 9, 37 (called, ib. 10, 56, capnites = καπνίτης).—**2.** *A kind of chrysolite;* prob. our *smoky topaz,* Pl. 37, 9, 44.

† **capnion,** i, v. capnos.

† **capnītes,** æ, v. capnias, *no.* B. 1.

† **capnītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = καπνῖτις (smoky), *A kind of cadmia,* Pl. 34, 10, 22.

† **capnos,** i, *f.* = καπνός (smoke), *A plant,* also called pes gallinaceus, *fumitory,* of several species, Pl. 25, 10, 93 (ib. 25, 13, called capnion = καπνίον).

† **cāpo,** ōnis (an access. form **capus,** i, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 15; id. 3, 9, 3; Col. 8, 2, 3), *m.* = κάπων, *A capon,* Var. l. l.; Col. l. l.; Mart. 3, 58, 38; Pall. Nov. 1, 3; Apic. 4, 3.

Cappadŏcarchĭa, æ, *f.,* Καππαδοκαρχία, *The priest's office in Cappadocia,* Modestin. Dig. 27, 1, 6.

Cappădŏcĭa, æ, *f.,* Καππαδοκία, *A country of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia, between the Taurus and Pontus Euxinus* (now *Caramania*), Pl. 6, 3, 3; C. Att. 5, 18; id. Fam. 15, 2, et al.—Hence: **A. Cappădox,** ŏcis, *m.,* Καππάδοξ, *A Cappadocian,* C. post Red. 6.—In plur., Mel. 1, 2, 5; id. 3, 8, 5; Pl. 6, 3, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 39: *Acc. Gr.* Cappadoceas, Pers. 6, 77.—Also as *adj.*: Cappadoces equi, *Cappadocian horses,* Veg. 6, 6, 4 ed. Schneid.—**B. Cappădŏcus,** a, um, *adj., Of Cappadocia, Cappadocian:* gens, Col. 10, 184: catastæ, Mart. 10, 76; cf. Pers. 6, 77: sal, Col. 6, 17, 7 (cf. Pl. 31, 7, 39): lactuca, Col. 10, 191; cf. ib. 184; also *Abs.:* Cappadoca, Mart. 5, 78.—**C. Cappădŏcĭus,** a, um, *adj., Cappadocian:* lactuca, Col. 11, 3, 26 (cf. the preced.): zizipha, Pl. 21, 9, 27.—**D.** Cappadocius exercitus, upon a coin of Adrian, in Eckh. Doct.-Num. 6, p. 493.

Cappădox, ŏcis, *m.,* Καππάδοξ: **A.** *A river in Cappadocia, from which this province is said to have derived its name,* Pl. 6, 3, 3.—**B.** v. Cappadocia, *no.* A.

cappăra, æ, *f.,* *A plant,* called also portulaca, Asp. Herb. 103.

† **cappari,** v. the follg.

† **cappăris,** is (*Acc.* im, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 90; so, Var. in Charis. p. 79 P.; and in Mart. 3, 77, 5), *f.,* and (rare) **cappări,** *indecl., n.* = καππαρις or κάππαρι, **1.** Prop.: *The caper-tree:* capparis, firmaris hæmi frutex, Pl. 13, 23, 44: capparis veranda est, Col. 11, 3, 17; id. ib. 54; Pall. Oct. 11, 4. **II.** Meton.: *The fruit of the caper-tree, the caper:* vultisne olivas, aut pulpamentum, aut capparim? Plaut. l. l.: capparin voras, Mart. l. l.: huic rei cappari aptum est, Cels. 4, 9: ipsum cappari imponere expedit, id. ib.

‡ **cappas,** marinos equos Græci a flexu posteriorum partium appellant, Fest. p. 34.

capra, æ, *f.* [caper] **I.** Prop.: *A she-goat:* Cato in Charis. p. 79 P.; Var. R. R. 2, 3, 1 *sq.*; Col. 7, 6 *sq.*; Pl. 8, 50, 76; C. Læl. 17, et al. (fera = caprea, Virg. Æ. 4, 152): Capræ Palus, *A place in Rome where Romulus disappeared,* Liv. 1, 16 (in Ov. F. 2, 491: Caprea Palus; acc. to Fest. p. 49, also called Capralia). **II.** Fig.: *The rank smell under the armpits* (cf. **ala,** *no.* II. A. 2; caper, *no.* II.): nimis arta premunt olidæ convivia capræ, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A nickname for a man with stiff bristly hair:* Suet. Cal. 50.—**B.** *A star in Auriga* (Amalthea, as a constellation, v. h. v.): post insanæ Capræ sidera, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 6.—**C.** *A* cognomen *of the* Annii, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 10.

căprāgo, ĭnis, *f., A plant,* called also cicer columbinum, App. Herb. 108.

Caprāria, or **Caprāsia,** æ, *f.* [capra] *An island near Corsica, so called from the great number of its goats,* Var. R. R. 2, 3, 3; Pl. 3, 6, 12; Rutil. 1, 459: Avien. Or. Mar. 489.—Hence, **Caprāriensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to C.,* plumbum, Pl. 34, 17, 49.

caprārius, ii, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A goat-herd:* Var. R. R. 2, 3, 10. **II.** Meton.: *An* agnomen *of C. Cæcilius, who was Consul,* A. U. C. 641, Fast. Anon. Nor.

Caprāsia, æ, *f.,* **A.** = Capraria.—**B.** *One of the mouths of the Po,* Pl. 3, 16, 20, § 120.

căprĕa, æ, *f.* [capra] *A kind of wild she-goat, a roe, a roebuck,* Pl. 11, 37, 45; Virg. G. 2, 374; id. Æ. 10, 725; Ov. F. 5, 372; Mart. 13, 99; on account of the hostility between it and the wolf the proverb arose: jungere capreas lupis, for something impossible, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 8.

Caprea Palus, v. capra, *no.* I.

Capreæ, arum, *f., An island in the Tuscan Sea, near Campania* (now *Capri*), Pl. 3, 6, 12; celebrated as the favourite resort of the Emp. Tiberius, Tac. A. 4, 67; id. 6, 1; id. 2, 10; Suet. Tib. 39; 40; 60; 62; 74; who was thence contemptuously called **Caprīnēus,** Suet. Tib. 43.—Hence, **Capreensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *at Capreæ:* secessus, id. ib.

căprĕŏlda, æ, *f., A plant promoting urine:* Cato R. R. 122.

‡ **căprĕŏla,** æ, *f.,* δορκάς, *The roe, doe:* Gloss. Philox.

căprĕŏlātim, *adv.* [capreolus, *no.* II. C.] (*After the manner of tendrils;* i. e.) *In a winding, twining manner:* App. M. 11, p. 268.

căprĕŏlus, i, *m.* [caper] **I.** Prop.: *A kind of wild goat, chamois, roebuck:* Virg. E. 2, 41; Col. 9, 1, 1. **II.** Meton.: From the shape of goats' horns: **A.** *An implement with two prongs for cutting up weeds, a weeding-hoe:* Col. 11, 3, 46.—**B.** *Plur.:* In mechanics: *Short pieces of timber inclining to each other, which support something, supports, props, stays:* Vitr. 4, 2; id. 5, 1; id. 10, 15; 20; 21; Cæs. B. C. 2, 10 Oud.; Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 11.—**C.** In vines: *The small tendrils which support the branches:* Col. 1, 31, 4; Fest. p. 44; Pl. 17, 23, 35, § 208.

Căpri-cornus, i, *m.* [caper; cornu; cf. in Gr. αἰγοκερώς] (*Having a goat's horn*) *Capricorn, a sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the winter solstice,* opp. to Cancer, Var. 2, 1, 8; C. Arat. 59; Hor. Od. 2, 17, 20; Macr. S. 1, 17; Hyg. Fab. 196; id. Astr. 2, 28.

căprificātio, ōnis, *f.* [caprifico] (*A producing the state or condition originating with the caprificus,* i. e.) *A ripening of figs by the stinging of the gall-insect:* Pl. 15, 19, 21, § 81; id. 17, 27, 43, § 254; id. 17, 37, 44, § 256.

căprifĭco, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. v. a. [caprificus] (*To produce the state or condition originating with the caprificus,* i. e.) *To ripen figs by means of the gall-fly:* Pl. 16, 27, 50, § 114; Pall. Mart. 10, 28.

căprī-fĭcus, i, *f.* [caper; ficus] (*Goat-fig;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A wild fig-tree:* ubi caprificus magna est, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35: sepulcris caprificos erutas, Hor. Epod. 5, 17; Prop. 4, 5, 73; Mart. 10, 2, 9; in a play upon the word, id. 4, 52, 2: neque ilex, picea, larix, pinus, ullo flore exhilarantur, natalesve pomorum recursus annuos versicolori nuntio promittunt, nec fici atque caprifici, Pl. 16, 25, 40, § 95: caprificus omnibus, quæ adhuc diximus, immunis est, id. 17, 24, 37, § 225; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 7. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A bough, branch,* or *twig of a wild fig-tree:* caprificus tauros quamlibet feroces, callo eorum circumlato, in tantum mirabili natura compescit, ut immobiles præstet, Pl. 28, 7, 44, § 130.—**B.** *The fruit of the wild fig-tree:* tempus est ficuleneis arboribus caprificum suspendere, Col. 11, 2, 86: caprificus vocatur e silvestri genere ficus, nunquam maturescens; sed, quod ipsa non habet, aliis tribuens, quoniam est naturalis causarum transitus, atque e putrescentibus identidem generatur aliquid; ergo culices parit, *etc.*, Pl. 15, 19, 21. **III.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. B.): Since the gall-insect (Cynips Psenes, L.), springing from the fruit of this tree, ripens by its sting the fruit of the cultivated fig-tree (ficus) (cf. Pl. 17, 27, 44, § 256, caprifico and caprificatio), hence, poet. for *Something strange, foreign:* Pers. 1, 25.

căpri-gĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [caper; gigno] *Proceeding from a goat, of the goat kind* (poet.): genus, Pac. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3; and ap. Prisc. p. 677 P.: pecu, C. Progn. Frem. ap. Prisc. l. l.: caprigenum pecus, Virg. Æ. 3, 221; cf. Prisc. l. l.—To the sickliness of the goat (cf. Var. R. R. 2, 3, 5; Pl. *n.* 50, 76, § 202) Plautus refers humorously, Epid. 1, 1, 16.—As *Subst.:* **caprigeni,** ōrum, *m.* = capri; and **caprigenæ,** ārum, *f.* = capræ; caprigenûm (= caprigenorum *or* -arum) trita ungulis, Att. ap. Marc. S. l. l.

căprīlis, e, *adj.* [caper] *Of* or *pertaining to a goat:* semen, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 3.—As *Subst.:* **caprile,** is, *n.* (*sc.* stabulum) *A stall for goats, goat-house,* Var. R. R. 2, 3, 8; Col. 7, 6, 6; Pl. 28, 10, 42, § 153; Vitr. 6, 9.

Căprīlĭus, ii, *m., A Roman proper name:* Var. R. R. 2, 1, 10.

căprī-mulgus, i, *m.* [caper; mulgeo] **A.** *A milker of goats,* poet. for *countryman:* Cat. 22, 10.—**B.** *A bird supposed to suck the udders of goats, a goat-sucker:* Pl. 10, 40, 56, § 115.

Caprineus, i, *m.,* v. Capreæ.

caprinus, a, um, *adj.* [caper] *Of* or *pertaining to goats:* grex, Var. R. R. 2, 1; id. 2, 10, 3; Iuv. 22, 10: genus, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 19: pecus, Col. 7, 6; id. 7, 7, 1: stercus, Cato R. R. 36; Var. R. R. 1, 38, 2: pellis, Cic. N. D. 1, 29 *fin.*: lac, Pl. 28, 9, 33, § 124: sanguis, id. 28, 17, 68.—Prov.: De lanâ caprinâ rixari, *to contend about a trifle,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15 Schmid.—As *Subst.:* **caprina,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* caro), *Goat's flesh:* Valer. Imp. in Vop. Prob. 4.

capri-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [caper; pes] *Goat-footed,* a poet. epithet of rural deities: Satyri, Lucr. 4, 582; Hor, Od. 2, 19, 4: Panes, Prop. 3, 17, 34.

capronæ (in MSS. also -neæ), ārum, *f., The hair of men and animals hanging down upon the forehead, forelocks* (cf. antiæ) (ante- and post-class., and extremely rare): "*capronæ* dicuntur comæ, quæ ante frontem sunt quasi a capite pronæ Lucil. ap. Non. p. 22, 3 *sq.*; App. Flor. *no.* 3, p. 342: Fest. p. 37.

Căprōtĭnæ Nonæ, *The Nones of July, as a festival of Juno Caprotina:* festa Caprotinis memorabo celebria nonis, Aus. Ecl. de Fer. Rom. 9; Var. L. L. 6, 3, 56; cf. Macr. S. 1, 11.

‡ **capruncŭlum,** i, *n. An earthen vessel:* Fest. p. 37; cf. Comm. p. 369.

1. **capsa,** æ, *f.* [capio] (*The receiving thing;* hence) *A repository, chest, box, case:* **A.** For books, C. Div. in Cæc. 16, 51; Hor. S. 1, 4, 22; id. lb. 1, 10, 63; id. Ep. 2, 1, 268.—**B.** For fruit, Pl. 15, 17, 18, § 65; id. 15, 19, 21, § 82; Mart. 11, 8, 3.

2. **Capsa,** æ, *f. A town in Gætulia, surrounded by large sand-heaths, plundered by Marius in the Jugurthine war:* Sall. J. 89, 4; 91 *sq.*; Flor. 3, 1, 14.—Hence, **Capsenses,** ium, *m., The inhabitants of Capsa:* Sall. J. 92, 3 *sq.* (in Pl. 5, 4, 4, § 30, called **Capsitani**).

capsārius, ii, *m.* [1. capsa] (*One pertaining to a capsa;* hence) **A.** *A slave, who carried the books of boys going to school:* Suet. Ner. 36: Ulp. Dig. 40, 2, 13.—**B.** *A slave who took care of the clothes in baths:* Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3; Edict. Dom. p. 22.

capsella, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small box or coffer* (post-class.): Petr. 8. 67; Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12.

Capsenses and **Capsĭtāni**, v. 2. Capsa.

capso, is, it, *etc.*, v. capio.

capsŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [1. capsa] *A small box* or *chest:* Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15, 14; Cat. 68, 36; Pl. 30, 11, 30.—Hence, homo de capsula, *one who is excessively neat, nice:* de capsula totus, *i. e. as if just taken out of a band-box,* Sen. Ep. 115; cf. id. Tranq. 1.

‡ **capsus**, i, *m.* [capio] (*The receiving thing;* hence) **A.** *A waggon-body, coach-body:* Vitr. 10, 14; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 3.—**B.** *An inclosure for animals, a pen:* Vell. 1, 16, 2.

Capta, æ, *f. A surname of Minerva;* but for what reason is not known, Ov. F. 3, 837; dub.: al. castæ.

captābĭlis, e, *adj.* [capto] *That can take, susceptible of:* captabilis res est contrariorum, Boeth. Categ. 1, p. 144.

captātĕla, æ, *f.* [id.] *A taking up:* ad simplicem captatelam ejus (pallii): Tert. Pall. 5; cf. Rig. in h. l.

captātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I. Gen.:** *A reaching after* or *catching at something* (rare): verborum, C. Part. 23, 81: puerilis vocum similium, Quint. 8, 3, 57; id. 8, 6, 51. **II.** Esp.: **A.** testamenti, *Legacy-hunting,* Pl. 20, 14, 56.—**B.** In fencing *t. t.:* *A feint,* Quint. 5, 13, 54.

captātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who eagerly reaches after, endeavours to obtain,* or *strives for something* (rare; not in Cic.): **I.** Prop.: Only in Prudent. περὶ στεφ. 5, 17. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: auræ popularis, Liv. 3, 33.—**B.** Esp.: *One who strives for an inheritance, a legacy-hunter:* Hor. S. 2, 5, 57; Petr. S. 141; Juv. 10, 202.

captātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [captator] **Law** *t. t.:** *Of* or *pertaining to legacy-hunters:* institutiones, *the establishing of a person as one's heir on the condition of being also made heir by him,* Papin. Dig. 28, 5, 70; Paul. ib. 69 and 70; in the same sense, scripturæ, Gai. ib. 28, 30, 63.

captātrix, īcis, *f.* [capto, *no.* II. A.] *She who strives after* or *aims at any thing:* scientia, captatrix verisimilium, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 216 Hild. min.; Tert. de Cor. 13.

captensula, æ, *f.* [captio] *A fallacious argument, a sophism,* Marc. Cap. 4, p. 135; dub.

captio, ōnis, *f.* [capio: prop., *A taking, seizing;* hence] **A.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *A deceiving, deception, fraud, deceit:* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 112; id. ib. 5, 2, 36; id. Most. 5, 2, 23; id. Truc. 2, 7, 65: si in parvula re captionis aliquid vererere, C. Quint. 16, 53: incidere in captionem, Ulp. Dig. 4, 1, 1.—**2.** Esp.: In dialectics: *A fallacious argument, a sophism, quirk:* omnes istius generis captiones eodem modo refelluntur, C. Fat. 13, 30: præstigiis quibusdam et captionibus depelli, id. Ac. 2, 14 *fin.*: dialecticæ, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: captiones discutere, id. Ac. 2, 15, 46: so, metuere, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 45: induere se in captiones, C. Div. 2, 17, 41: in captione hærere, Gell. 16, 2, 5: explicare, C. Div. 2, 17, 41; id. Brut. 53, 198 (cf. ib. § 197); id. Att. 10, 15.—**B.** Meton.: (*effect. pro caus.*): *An injury, a disadvantage:* Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 19; Gai. Dig. 29, 3, 7.

captiōse, *adv.* [captiosus] *Captiously, insidiously:* interrogare, C. Ac. 2, 29, 94.

captiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [captio] **A.** (acc. to captio, *no.* A. 1.): *Fallacious, deceptive:* societas, C. Rosc. Com. 10, 29; id. ib. 17, 52.—**B.** (acc. to captio, *no.* A. 2.): *Captious, sophistical* (most freq. in Cic.): animi fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti, C. Ac. 2, 15, 46; so, Gell. 16, 2 *fin.*: probabilitas, C. Fin. 3, 21 *fin.*: genus, id. Ac. 2, 16, 49:—*Comp.* C. Rosc. Com. 17, 52:—*Sup.* C. Ac. 2, 16, 49.—As *Subst.*: **captiosa**, ōrum, *n., Sophisms:* C. Fin. 1, 7, 22.

captĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [capto] *To strive eagerly after, to snatch at* (very rare): captitasse, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52; cf. Gell. 9, 6 *fin.*

captiuncula, æ, *f. dim.* [captio, *no.* A. 2.] *A quirk, sophism, fallacy:* C. Att. 15, 7. Gell. 16, 2, 8.

captivātio, onis, *f.* [captivo] *A taking, a making prisoner:* Cassiod. Var. 10, 30.

captīvātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who takes captive:* Aug. Ep. 199.

captīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [captivus] *The condition of* captivus (q. v., and capio, *no.* I. B. 1.) (a post-Aug. word; cf. Madvig. C. Cornel. Frg. in Orell. V. 2, p. 71): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of living beings: *Captivity:* **1.** Of persons: Sen. Ep. 85, 27; Tac. A. 12, 51; id. ib. 4, 25; id. ib. 11, 23; id. H. 5, 21; Just. 3, 5, 2.—**2.** Of animals: Pl. 8, 37, 56; Flor. 1, 18, 28.—**B.** Of things: *A taking, capture:* urbium, Tac. A. 16, 16; id. H. 3, 83: Africæ, Flor. 2, 6, 8:—*Plur.:* Tac. H. 3, 70. **II.** Meton. (acc. to capio, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): oculorum, *blindness,* App. M. 1.

captīvo, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To take captive* (Eccl. Lat.): Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 1; Vulg. Rom. 7, 23: qui fratrem captivaverat, ib. 2 Mac. 4, 26.

captīvus, a, um, *adj.* [captus, capio, I. B. 1.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of living beings: **1.** Of persons: **a.** gen.: *Taken prisoner, captive:* captivi cives, C. Tusc. 3, 22, 54.—Far more freq., as *Subst.:* **captivus**, i, *m., A prisoner of war, a captive:* de captivis redimendis, C. Off. 1, 12, 38: de captivis commutandis, id. ib. 13, 39: ducere captivum in triumpho, id. Fam. 5, 11 *fin.*; id. N. D. 3, 33 *fin.*; id. Phil. 8, 11; Cæs. B. G. 1, 22, and 50; Nep. Hann. 7, 2; Quint. 5, 10, 115; Virg. Æ. 9, 273; Hor. S. 1, 3, 89; id. Ep. 1, 16, 69; Ov. M. 13, 251; Juv. 7, 201, et al.—In *fem.:* tristis captiva, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 39; id. M. 13, 471; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 264: Tecmessa, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 6: pubes, id. ib. 3, 5, 18: matres, Ov. M. 13, 560.—**b.** esp.: (α) Corpora: *The booty* (*prey*) *in men and animals,* opp. to the urbs, Liv. 31, 46.—(β) Of persons: *Taken captive* or *made prisoners,* otherwise than in war: Ov. A. A. 2, 587.—**2.** Of animals: *Caught* or *taken:* pisces, Ov. M. 13, 932: feræ, id. ib. 1, 475: vulpes, id. F. 4, 705: crocodili, Pl. 8, 25, 38; mullus, Mart. 10, 37, et al.—**B.** Of things: *Captured, plundered, taken as booty, spoiled, taken by force:* naves, Cæs. B. C. 2, 5; Liv. 26, 47: navigia, id. 10, 2: carpenta, id. 33, 23: pecunia, id. 1, 53; id. 10, 46: aurum argentumque, id. 45, 40: signa, id. 7, 37: arma, id. 9, 40: solum, id. 5, 30: agri, Tac. A. 12, 32: res, Pl. 33, 1, 3: pecunia, Curt. 5, 6, 8: aurum, id. 8, 7, 11: habitus, id. 6, 6, 10: vestis, Virg. Æ. 2, 765: captivum portatur ebur, captiva Corinthus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 193: cœlum, Ov. M. 1, 184. **II.** Fig.: Et nova captiva vincula mente feram, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 30. **III.** Meton.: *That pertains or belongs to captives:* poet.: sanguis, Virg. Æ. 10, 520: crines, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 45: lacerti, id. M. 13, 667: colla, id. Pont. 2, 43: so also Tac., cruore captivo adolere aras, A. 14, 30.

captō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [capio] **I.** Prop.: *To strive to seize, lay hold of a thing with zeal,* etc., *to catch* or *snatch at:* Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat Flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68; id. ib. 1, 2, 108; id. A. P. 230; Ov. M. 3, 432; id. ib. 10, 42: laqueo volucres, arundine pisces, Tib. 2, 6, 23; Virg. G. 1, 139; Hor. Epod. 2, 36; Ov. M. 8, 217; cf. Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 31: muscas, Suet. Dom. 3: modo cervicem, modo crura, Ov. M. 9, 37: collum, id. ib. 3, 428; id. H. 8, 93: auram patulis naribus, Virg. G. 1, 376; Ov. M. 7, 557; 4, 72: plumas ore, id. ib. 8, 198: Hesperie captata, *watched, sought for,* id. ib. 11, 768.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To strive after, desire earnestly, try, seek to obtain* (class.): sermonem, *to watch, listen to,* Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 8; Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 29; and, somitum aure admota, Liv. 38, 7; but otherwise in Ovid: captato (*i. e. assumed, entered upon*) sermone, Ov. M. 3, 279: novos mores, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 57: aliquid consili, *to adopt,* id. As. 2, 2, 91; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 143; 2, 4, 1: assensionem alicujus, C. Inv. 1, 31: plausus, *to covet,* id. Pis. 25, 60: misericordiam, id. Phil. 2, 34, 86: voluptatem, id. Fin. 1, 7, 24: risus, id. Tusc. 2, 7; Quint. 6, 3, 26; id. 8, 3, 48; Phædr. 1, 29, 1: favorem, Quint. 6, 1, 25; Suet. Tib. 57: libertatis auram, Liv. 3, 37: occasionem, id. 38, 44; Suet. Cæs. 7: tempus rei, Quint. 4, 2, 70; Liv. 4, 36: tempestates, Liv. 5, 6: brevitatem, Quint. 10, 1, 32: elegantiam actoris, id. ib. 11, 3, 184: leporem propositionum et partitionum, id. ib. 11, 1, 53: solas sententias, id. ib. 8, 5, 30: auctoritatem contemptu ceterorum, id. 12, 3, 12; id. 9, 2, 98; cf. 11, 3, 142: non captata, sed velut oblata vox, id. 9, 3, 73.—With *Inf.* as object: prendi et prendere captans, Ov. M. 10, 58: lædere aliquem, Phædr. 4, 8, 6: opprimere, id. 5, 3, 2: acquirere voluptatem, Col. 8, 11, 1.—With *interrog. clause as object:* quum, an marem editura esset, variis captaret (*i. e.* magno studio quæreret) ominibus, Suet. Tib. 14.

B. Esp.: **1.** In Ovid, of conversation: *To enter upon, begin:* captato sermone, M. 3, 279.—**2.** (acc. to capio, *no.* II. B. 1.): *To endeavour to entrap by cunning* or *deceit; to catch* or *take in a crafty manner, to seek to win, to entice, allure:* magnum hoc vitium vino est, pedes captat primum, luctator dolosus est, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 6 (cf. captatio): Att. in Non. 512, 12; Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 16: tu si me impudicitiæ captas, non potes capere, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 189; id. ib. 1, 1, 266; id. ib. 2, 2, 163; id. Men. 4, 2, 83; id. Most. 5, 1, 20: quid ad illum, qui te captare vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te an loquentem? C. Ac. 2, 29, 94: est quiddam, quod sua vi nos allicit ad sese, non emolumento captans aliquo, sed trahens sua dignitate, id Inv. 2, 52: hostem insidiis, Liv. 2, 50: inter se captare, id. 44, 24; id. 44, 25; id. 42, 12; id. 22, 28: verba, *to interpret sophistically,* (cf. captio), Paul. Dig. 10, 4, 49.—Hence, **3.: a.** With *Acc.* of thing, as *t. t.: To practise legacy-hunting, to hunt for legacies:* testamenta senum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 23; Petr. S. 116, 6.—**b.** With *Acc.* of person: Mart. 6, 63; Pl. Ep. 2, 20, 7; id. ib. 4, 2, 2; id. ib. 8, 18, 2; Juv. 16, 56; cf. captator and captatorius.

captor, ōris, *m.* [capio, *no.* I. A.] *He who catches* (*animals*), *a hunter, huntsman:* Poet. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 453 Burm.

captrix, īcis, *f.* [capio, *no.* II. B. 1.] *She that paralyses* or *weakens; an enfeebler* (physically): virium captrices, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 39.

captūra, æ, *f.* [capio] (post-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.: A taking, catching* (*of animals*), piscium, Pl. 9, 19, 35: piscium et alitum, id. 19, 1, 2, § 10: pantheræ, id. 28, 8, 27. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Concr.: That which is taken, a capture, prey:* pinxit venatores cum captura, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 99; id. 10, 40, 56; Suet. Aug. 25.—Hence, **B.** *Gain, profit* (arising from low or immoral employments), *reward, pay, hire, wages:* prostitutarum, Suet. Cal. 40: inhonesti lucri, Val. Max. 9, 4: sordidissimæ mercis, id. 3, 4, *no.* 4; cf. Pl. 24, 1, 1; Sen. Contr. 1, 2.—**C.** *Alms obtained by begging:* Val. Max. 6, 9, *no.* 8.

1. captus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of capio. **II.** *Pa.:* only as *Subst.:* **captus**, i, *m.* = captivus; and **capta**, æ, *f.* = captiva; *A captive, a prisoner of war:* quæ sit fiducia capto, Virg. Æ. 2, 75: capta nobilis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 47.

2. captus, ūs, *m.* [capio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A taking, seizing; that which is taken* or *grasped* (so, post-Aug. and rare): flos hederæ trium digitorum captu, *i. e. as much as one can grasp with three fingers, a pinch,* Pl. 24, 10, 47.—**B.** Esp.: Piscium vel avium vel missilium, Pomp. Dig. 18, 1, 8: bonorum, Val. Max. 3, 3 *fin.* **II.** Fig. (acc. to capio, II. B. 3.): *Power of comprehension, discernment, understanding, capacity* (this is the usu. class. signif.): hic Geta, ut captus est servorum, non malus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 34 (" ut se habet conditio servorum," Don.): so, Afran. in Don. ib.: civitas ampla atque florens, ut captus est Germanorum, *according to German notions* (" ὡς γε κατὰ Γερμανούς," Metaphr.), Cæs. B. G. 4, 3 Herz.: Græci homines non satis animosi, prudentes, ut est captus hominum, satis, C. Tusc. 2, 27, 65; Gell. 1, 9, 3: pro captu meo, App. Apol. p. 277.

Căpŭa, æ, *f.*, Καπύη, **A.** Prop.: *The chief city of Campania, celebrated for its riches and luxury* (now the village of

Sta. Maria), Mel. 2, 4, 2; C. Pis. 11; id. Agr. 1, 7; Hor. Epod. 16, 5: "Capua ab campo dicta," Pl. 3, 5, 2, § 63; cf. Liv. 4, 37. Other fabulous etymologies v. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 10, 145, and Fest. p. 34; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 701 and 766.—**B.** Fig.: Capuam Hannibali Cannas fuisse, Flor. 2, 6, 21; cf. Cannæ.

2 căpŭlæ, rum, *f.* [capio] (*Receiving things*; hence) *Bowls with handles*: "capulæ a capiendo, quod sinistræ ut prehendi possint," Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35.

căpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [capulus, *no.* I. A.] *Belonging to the tomb*: "capularem nominari volunt senem jam morti contiguum; quin et rosa capulares dicebant, qui capulo digni forent," Fulg. p. 563, 11 *sq.*: cadaver, Lucil. ap. Fulg. l. l.: homo (seneca), *near the grave*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 33 (Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 222; id. ib. 11, 64).

căpŭlātor (contr. CAPLATOR, Inscr. Grut. lxxx, 3), ōris, *m.* [1. capulo] *He who pours out of one vessel into another*: Cato R. R. 65, 1; Col. 12, 50, 10.

1. **căpulo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1, v. *a.* [capulus] *To pour out of one vessel into another, to pour off*: Cato R. R. 67, 1, dub.; Pl. 15, 6, 6; dub.

2. **căpŭlo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1, v. *a.* [capulus, *no.* I. C.] Of animals: *To put a halter on, to catch*: laquei, quibus capiantur (vitulli), lanatis pellibus involuti sint, ne teneræ frontes sub cornua lædantur, Col. 6, 2, 4; Mel. 2, 5, 7.

căpŭlus, i, *m.* [capio] (*The taking or receiving thing*: "quicquid aliquam rem intra se capit," Non. 4, 20; hence),

I. Prop.: **A.** *A tomb, a sarcophagus*: "sarcophagum, id est, sepulchrum, *capulum* dici veteres volunt, quod corpora capiat," Non. l. l.: Novius, Lucil. and Var. ap. Non. 4, 25 *sq.*: hence, ire ad capulum, *to go*, i. e. *be borne, to the grave*, Lucr. 2, 1175.—Sarcast.: capuli decus, *of one who is ready for the grave*: Plaut. As. 5, 2, 42. — **B.** = feretrum, *A bier*: Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 222: id. ib. 11, 64; Fest. p. 47. — **C.** *A halter* for tying cattle: Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5.—**D.** *The hilt* of a sword (because it receives the hand): C. Fat. 3, 5; Virg. Æ. 10, 536; Ov. M. 7, 422: id. ib. 12, 133 and 491; Petr. S. 82; Tac. A. 2, 21; cf. Fest. l. l.—**E.** Of the body, as *a receptacle* of the soul: Deus animæ sue umbram, spiritus sui auram, oris sui operam, villis suo alium commiserit capiti, Tert. Res Carn. 7 *med.*

II. Meton. (acc. to I. D.): **A.** *The handle* of any thing: aratri, Ov. Post. 1, 8, 37: sceptri, id. M. 7, 506.—**B.** = membrum virile, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 26; with the addition of colearum, Auct. Priap. 24, 7.

capus, i. v. capo.

caput (in codd. also capud), ĭtis (*Abl. Sing.* regularly capite; caputi, Cat. 68, 124; Cæs. German. Arat. 213), *n.* [akin to Sanscrit kapala, Gr. κεφαλή, and Germ. Kopf; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 82].

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The head*: **1.** Of men: tun' capite cano amas, senex nequissime? Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 35: cano capite, id. As. 5, 2, 84; id. Cas. 3, 1, 4; Tib. 1, 1, 72; Pers. 1, 83; cf. Tib. 1, 10, 43, and capitis nives, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 12, and Quint. 8, 6, 17 Spald.: raso capite calvus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 306: irraso, id. Rud. 5, 2, 16: intonsum, Quint. 12, 10, 47; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49: capite operto, C. de Sen. 10 *fin.*: involuto, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77 Orell. *N. cr.*: caput aperire, id. lb.: demittere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 32; Cat. 63, 8; Virg. Æ. 9, 437: catolicos, C. Planc. 13, 33: ire præcipitem in lutum per caputque pedesque, *over head and heels*, Cat. 17, 9: capita coalescere, *to put heads together*, i. e. *to confer together in secret*, Liv. 2, 45.—**2.** Of animals: Tib. 2, 1, 8; Hor. S. 1, 2, 89; 2, 3, 280; Ep. 1, 1, 76.—**B.** Esp.: Capita aut navim, *heads or tails*; a game in which a piece of money is thrown up, to see whether the figure-side (the head of Janus) or the reverse side (a ship) will fall uppermost, Macr. S. 1, 7; Aur. Vict. Orig. 3.—Prov.: nec caput nec pedes, *neither beginning nor end*, C. Fam. 7, 31; cf. Plaut. As. 3, 3, 139, and Cato in Liv. epit. libr. 50.

II. Meton.: **A.** (*pars pro toto*): *The man, the person*, or *the animal itself* (very freq. in prose and poetry; cf. κεφαλή): **1.** Of men: Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 54; cf. ib. 83; id. Pers. 1, 1, 37; id. Rud. 4, 2, 24: isti capiti dicito, id. Rud. 3, 6, 47: hoc corruptum 'st caput, id. Epid. 1, 1, 86: siquidem hoc vivet caput, *i. e.* ego, id. Pseud. 2, 4, 33; so, id. Stich. 5, 5, 10; cf. id. Capt. 5, 1, 26: ridiculum caput! Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 34: festivum, id. Ad. 2, 3, 5: lepidum, id. ib. 5, 9, 9: carum, Virg. Æ. 4, 354; Hor. Od. 1, 24, 2: liberum, C. 2 Verr. 2, 32 *fin.*: vilia, Liv. 25, 6: viliora, id. 9, 26: vilissima, id. 24, 5: ignota, id. 2, 7; cf. 2, 5: libera servaque, id. 22, 29, et al.: capitum Helvetiorum millia CCLXIII., Cæs. B. G. 1, 29: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum millia, Hor. S. 2, 1, 27; id. Ep. 2, 2, 189; cf. id. Od. 1, 28, 20; id. Epod. 5, 74.—So, in capita, in distribution; *To* or *for each person*; Liv. 2, 33 *fin.*; id. 32, 17; id. 34, 50 (cf. in singulos, id. 42, 4).—**2.** Of animals, Virg. Æ. 3, 391; Col. 6, 5, 4; id. 8, 5, 4; id. 8, 5, 7; id. 8, 11, 13; Veg. 1, 18.

B. *The chief, head, leader, principal*: Of persons and of things: **1.** Of persons: caput est omnium Græcorum conciandorum . . . . Heraclides, C. Fl. 18, 42: capita conjurationis, Liv. 9, 26: rerum Masinissam fuisse, id. 28, 35; cf. id. 26, 16 and 49: caput rei Romanæ Camillus, id. 6, 3: capita nominis Latini, *the heads, chiefs*, id. 1, 52: corpori valido caput decrat, *guide, leader*, id. 5, 46: esse aliquod caput (*i. e.* regem) placebat, id. 1, 17; cf. ib. 23; id. 28, 42; cf. id. 45, 7, et al. The predicate in *gen. masc.*: capita conjurationis ejus (*the heads, leaders*), virgis cæsi ac securi percussi, Liv. 10, 1.—**2.** Of things: **a.** gen.: jus nigrum, quod comne caput erat, C. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: caput esse artis, decere, id. de Or. 1, 29, 132: caput esse ad beate vivendum securitatem, id. Læl. 13, 45: ad consilium de republica dandum caput est nosse rempublicam; ad dicendum vero probabiliter, nosse mores civitatis, id. de Or. 2, 82, 337; id. ib. 1, 19, 87; id. Att. 1, 17, 4; id. Fam. 3, 7, 4: literarum, *summary, chief contents*, id. Phil. 2, 31: caput Epicuri, *the fundamental principle, dogma*, id. Ac. 2, 32; cf. Quint. 3, 11, 27: rerum, *the chief* or *central point, head*, C. Brut. 44, 164: Thebas caput fuisse totius Græciæ, Nep. Epam. 10 *fin.*; so, Liv. 9, 37; id. 10, 37; id. 23, 11; id. 37, 18: id. 42, 47: Romam, orbis terrarum caput, Liv. 21, 30; id. 26, 7.—**b.** esp.: (*a*) Of writings: *The principal clause* or *division, paragraph, chapter*, etc.: a primo capite legis usque ad extremum, C. Agr. 2, 6, 15; cf. id. lb. 10 *fin.*; id. 2 Verr. 1, 46, 118 Ascon.; Gell. 2, 15, 4; C. de Or. 2, 55, 223; Quint. 10, 7, 32.—(*b*) Of money: *The principal sum, the capital, stock*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 4, 11; id. lb. 3, 35, 80; id. Att. 15, 26; Liv. 6, 36; Hor. S. 1, 2, 14.

C. Of things: **1.** *The head, top, summit, point, end, extremity* (beginning or end): ulpici, Cato R. R. 71: allii, Col. 6, 34, 1: porri, id. 11, 3, 17: summa papaveris, Liv. 1, 54, et al.: pontis, *a tête de pont*, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 18 *fin.*: jecoris, id. Div. 2, 13 *fin.*; Liv. 8, 9; cf. id. 27, 26 *fin.*; id. 41, 14, et al.; Ov. M. 15, 795; Luc. 1, 627: extorum, *the concave upper portion of the liver, to which especial attention was paid by the haruspices*, Pl. 11, 37, 73: tignorum, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9: columnæ, Pl. 34, 3, 7; id. 36, 14, 20: pinus, Poet. in Quint. 9, 4, 90: silvæ, Sen. Troad. 177. — **2.** Of rivers: **a.** *Their origin, source* (*head*), Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 98 (940) Ritschl.; Luc. 5, 271; id. 6, 637; 730; Tib. 1, 7, 24; Hor. Od. 1, 1, 22; Virg. G. 4, 368; Ov. M. 2, 255; Hirt. B. G. 8, 41; Liv. 37, 18; Vitr. 8, 1; Mel. 3, 2, 8; Pl. Ep. 8, 8, 5; id. ib. 10, 91, 1.—Also (though more rare), **b.** *The mouth, embouchure*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 10; Hor. S. 1, 10, 37; Luc. 2, 52; 3, 202: and prps. also Virg. G. 4, 319; cf. Jahn. in h. l.; Weich. Poet. Rell. p. 338 *sq.*, and the authors there quoted.—**3.** Of plants: sts. *the root*, Cato R. R. 36; 51: vitis, id. 33, 1; 95, 3; Pl. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 20.—**4.** In reference to the vine, *vine branches*, Col. 3, 10, 1; id. 4, 2, 1; C. de Sen. 15, 53.—**5.** Of a boil that swells out, Cels. 8, 9; hence, facere, *to come to a head*, Pl. 22, 25, 76; id. 26, 12, 77.

III. Fig.: **A. 1.**: *Life*: esp. *Physical life*: carum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 38 *sq.*: capitis periculum adire, *to risk one's life*, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 53; id. Hec. 3, 1, 54; cf. Phorm. 3, 2, 6 Ruhnk.: capitis pœna, *capital punishment*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 71: pactum pro capite pretium, C. Off. 3, 29, 107: cum altero certamen honoris et dignitatis est, cum altero capitis et famæ, id. ib. 1, 12, 38: in judicio capitis, id. de Or. 1, 54; cf. id. Brut. 12, 47, et al.: patrium tibi crede caput, *i. e.* patris vitam et salutem, Ov. M. 8, 94: capitis accusare, *to accuse of a capital crime*, Nep. Paus. 2 *fin.*: absolvere, id. Milt. 7, 6: damnare, id. Alcib. 4, 5; id. Eum. 5, 1: tergo ac capite puniri, Liv. 3, 55 *fin.*: caput Jovi sacrum, sacratum, id. ib. 10, 38; cf. Ov. M. 9, 296.—**2.** *Civil* or *political life*, acc. to the Roman idea, including the rights of liberty, citizenship, and family (libertatis, civitatis, familiæ): its loss or deprivation was called deminutio *or* minutio capitis, acc. to the follg. distinction: "capitis deminutionis tria genera sunt: *maxima, media, minima*; tria enim sunt, quæ habemus: libertatem, civitatem, familiam. Igitur quum omnia hæc amittimus (as by servitude or condemnation to death), *maximas* esse capitis deminutionem; quum vero amittimus civitatem (as in the interdictio aquæ et ignis) libertatem retinemus, *mediam* esse capitis deminutionem; quum et libertas et civitas retinetur, familia tantum mutatur (as in adoption, or, with women, by marriage) *minimam* esse capitis deminutionem constat," Paul. Dig. 4, 5, 11 (cf. Just. Inst. 1, 16); C. de Or. 1, 40 (cf. Liv. 22, 60); Hor. Od. 3, 5, 42. Of the deminutio media: C. Brut. 36; id. 2 Verr. 2, 40; Quint. 2. Of the deminutio minima: C. Top. 4.

B. Poet.: *The head*, as the seat of the understanding, *judgment, sense*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 132: tribus Antycyris caput insanabile, id. A. P. 300: aliena negotia per caput saliunt, *run through the head*, id. S. 2, 6, 34.

C. *The origin*, or *source*: scelerum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 19; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 31; id. Mil. 2, 6, 14; id. Pseud. 1, 5, 31; id. ib. 4, 5, 3; id. Rud. 4, 4, 54: perjurii, id. Rud. 4, 4, 55; id. As. 3, 3, 138 *sq.*; cf. above, *no.* I. Prov.: illic est huic rei caput, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 27; so, id. Ad. 4, 2, 29: sed quid sine capite manabit (the figure is from the source of rivers, v. above, *no.* II. C. 2. a.), C. Planc. 23, 57.

Capys, ўos, *m.*, Κάπυς, **I.** *Son of Assaracus, and father of Anchises*, Ov. F. 4, 34 and 35. **II.** *A companion of Æneas*, Virg. Æ. 1, 183; 10, 145 Serv. **III.** *The eighth king of Alba, in Latium*, Ov. M. 14, 613 *sq.*; Liv. 1, 3; cf. Ov. F. 4, 45.

Car, Cāris, v. Caria, *no.* I. A.

cărăbus, i, *m.*=κάραβος: **A.** *A kind of sea-crab* (acc. to Beckmann, Cancer Cursor, L.), Pl. 9, 31, 51.—**B.** *A small wicker-boat, covered with raw hide*, Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 28; cf. Vossius in Oud. Cæs. B. C. 1, 54.

†† **caracalla,** æ, and **caracallis,** is, *f.* [Gall. word] **I.** Prop.: *A Gallic mantle, made of different materials*, Spart. Sev. 21; Edict. Diocl. p. 21; Hier. Ep. 64, *no.* 15 (in Mart. 1, 98, 8: Gallica palla).—From this garment was named **II.** Meton.: æ, *The Emperor* Antoninus Caracalla, Aurel. Vict. Cæs. 21, 1; id. Epit. 21, 2.

†**carăgōgus,** i, *f.* [κάρα-ἄγω, carrying off from the head] *A medicinal plant* App. Herb. 27.

Cărălis (in MSS. also Călăris), is, *f.*, Κάραλις, *The chief city of Sardinia* (now *Cagliari*), Mel. 2, 7, 19; Claud. Bell. Gild. 521: Acc. Caralim, Flor. 2, 6, 35. Access. form **Carales,** um, *m.* Liv. 23, 40, and Hirt. Bell. Afr. 98. Cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 490 *sq.*—Hence, **Cărălitānus,** a, um, *adj.*, Of *Caralis*: ager, Liv. 27, 6: promontorium, Pl. 3, 7, 13, and ib. 8, 14.—As *Subst.*: **Cărălitāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of C.*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 30; Pl. 3, 7, 13.

Cărambis, idis, *f.*, Καραμβίς (Acc. Carambin, Val. Fl. 8, 214), *A promontory in Paphlagonia* (now *Kerempe*), Pl. 6, 2, 2; Val. Fl. 5, 108; Avien. Descr. Orb. 227: (Halys) Carambidis irrumpit prope litora Pontum, Prisc. Perieg. 758.

Carbas, æ, *m.* *The east-northeast wind*, Vitr. 1, 6.

carbăsĕus (-ĭnus, -ĭnĕus), a, um, *adj.* [carbasus] *Of, or made of, flax* or *linen*: **A.** Form *carbaseus*: vela, C. 2 Verr. 5, 12, 30; cf. id. ib. 5, 31, 80; Tib. 3, 2, 21: sinus, Virg. Æ. 11, 776; so, Stat. Th. 7, 658.—**B.** Form *carbasinus*: Pl. 19, 1, 6, § 23; App. M. 8, p. 214, 5; Mart. Cap. 2, p. 35.—As *Subst.*: **carbasĭnum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* vestimentum), *A fine linen robe*; Cæcil. ap. Non. 548, 15.—**C.** Form *carbasineus*; Var. ap. Non. 541, 21.

† **carbăsus**, i. *f.* (*Acc. sing. n.* carbasum leve, Pacat. Paneg. in Theod. 33) *plur.* heterocl. **carbăsa**, ōrum, *n.* (*Acc. m.* carbasos supremos, Amm. 14, 8 *fin.*); = *κάρπασος*. **I.** Prop.: *Very fine Spanish flax*, Pl. 19, 1, 2, § 10; Cat. 64, 227:—*Plur.*: carbasa, Col. 10, 18.—Hence, **carbasus**, a, um, *adj. Of flax*: lina, Prop. 4, 3, 64.—**II.** Meton.: Of things made of carbasus: **A.** *A garment*, Virg. Æ. 8, 34 Serv.; Curt. 8, 9, 21; Val. Max. 1, 2, 7; cf. Prop. 4, 11, 54.—*Plur.*, Ov. M. 11, 48; Luc. 3, 239; Val. Fl. 5, 225.—**B.** *A curtain* stretched over the amphitheatre, to keep the sun from the spectators: carbasus ut quondam magnis intenta theatris, Lucr. 6, 109.—**C.** *A sail*: Virg. Æ. 3, 357.—*Plur.*, Ov. M. 6, 233; id. H. 8, 171; id. F. 3, 587; Luc. 3, 596.—**D.** *The Sibylline books, written upon linen*; Claud. Bell. Get. 232.

† **carbătĭna (carp-)**, æ, *f.* = *καρπατινη*, Pollux. 7, 22 (*καρπάτινον*, Hesych.), *A kind of rustic shoe*; Cat. 98, 4 (cf. Xen. Anab. 4, 5, 14).

1. **carbo**, ōnis, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A coal, charcoal* (whether dead or burning; cf. the follg.; hence, the assertion of Servius, Virg. Æ. 11, 788; "quum pruna exstincta fuerit *carbo* nominatur," is incorrect; cf. also, carbunculus), Cato R. R. 38 *fin.*; Plaut. Truc. 5, 12; Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 63; Var. R. R. 1, 7, 8.—Of *glowing, burning coals*: Cato R. R. 108; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 47; Lucr. 6, 803; C. Off. 2, 7, 25; Pl. 2, 20, 18; id. 16, 10, 19; id. 34, 10, 22; Petr. S. 135; Hor. Od. 3, 8, 3; Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 47. **II.** Fig.: From the black colour of the same are derived the fig. expressions: impleantur meæ fores elogiorum carbonibus, *i. e. with songs of derision*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 74: sani ut cretā an carbone notandi? Hor. S. 2, 3, 246; imitated by Persius, 5, 108; cf. the opp. albus: miror prœlia, rubricā picta aut carbone, Hor. S. 2, 7, 98. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Something unimportant or trifling*: hence, Prov.: carbonem pro thesauro invenire, Phæd. 5, 6. 6.—**B.** *A bad tumour*: Ser. Sammon. 39, 725.

2. **Carbo**, ōnis, *m.* [1. carbo] *A Roman* cognomen *in the* gens Papiria: C. Fam. 9, 21; cf. Pl. 7, 16, 15.

carbōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [1. carbo] *Of* or *relating to coals*: negotium, *traffic in coals*: Sext. Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 72.—As *Subst.*: **A. carbōnārĭus**, ĭi, *m. A collier, a burner of coals*: Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 2.—**B. carbōnārĭa**, æ, *f. A furnace for coals*: Tert. Carn. Christ. 6.

carbōnesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [id.] *To become charcoal*: Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 13; id. ib. 5, 1,

carbuncŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [carbunculo] *A disease of trees*: Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 222.

carbuncŭlo, *no perf.*, āre, and **carbuncŭlor**, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [carbunculus] *To have* or *suffer with* a carbunculus: **A.** Of persons: Pl. 24, 13, 69, § 113; id. 23, 3, 34, § 70.—**B.** Of plants, *etc.*: **1.** Form *carbunculo*: Pl. 18, 28, 68, § 272.—**2.** Form *carbunculor*, Pl. 12, 7, 14, § 27 (but act. form in Sillig. ed. maj).

carbuncŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *no.* II., A.] *Full of* or *abounding in red toph-stone*: ager, Col. 3, 1, 9.

carbunculus, i, *m. dim.* [carbo] **I.** Prop.: *A small coal*: Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A kind of sandstone, red toph-stone*: Var. R. R. 1, 9, 2 Schneid.; Vitr. 2, 4; 6; id. 8, 1; Pl. 17, 4, 3; Pall. 1, 10, 1 Schneid.—**B.** *A reddish, bright kind of precious stone* (comprising the ruby, carbuncle, hyacinth, *etc.*): Pl. 37, 7, 25, § 91.—**C.** *A disease*; *a kind of tumour, a carbuncle*: **1.** Of men: Cels. 5, 28, 1; Pl. 26, 1, 4, § 5.—**2.** Of plants: Col. 3, 2, 4; Pl. 18, 28, 68, § 272; id. 18, 29, 70, § 293. **III.** Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *Consuming grief, sorrow*: amburet misero ei corculum carbunculus, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 70.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *A jewel* or *treasure*: probitas est carbunculus, Publ. Syrus ap. Petr. S. 55, 6; 14.

carcer, ĕris, *m.* [Sicilian *κάρκαρον*: cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 13; akin to *ἕρκος* and the Lat. arceo] (*An inclosure, inclosed place*).—Hence, **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A prison, gaol*: Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 3; Lucr. 3, 102; C. Cat. 2, 12; id. 2 Verr. 5, 28, 72; Virg. Æ. 1, 54. In Rome, close to the forum, built by Ancus Martius, Liv. 1, 33; extended under ground by Servius Tullius; hence, this part of the prison is called *Tullianum*, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 42; Sall. C. 55, 3; Liv. 29, 22; and on account of the strength of its construction, Robur *or* Robus, Liv. 38, 59; Tac. A. 4, 29; Val. Max. 6, 3, 1; Fest. s. v. ROBUM, p. 134.

B. *The barrier* or *starting-place in a race-course*, opp. to meta *or* calx (the goal, end; v. h. vv.); usu. in *Plur.*, carceres, Lucr. 2, 264; id. 4, 991; C. Brut. 47, 173; id. Læl. 27, 101; Virg. G. 1, 512; Hor. S. 1, 1, 114; Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 26; Stat Th. 6, 522; Suet. Claud. 21.—*Sing.*: Enn. Ann. 1, 102 (in C. de Div. 1, 48, 107); Tib. 1, 4, 32 (imitated by Ov. H. 18, 166); Virg. G. 3, 104; id. Æ. 5, 145 Serv.; Ov. A. A. 3, 595: id. M. 10, 652; Tr. 5, 9, 29.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *A prison-house*: qui ex corporum vinculis tanquam e carcere evolaverunt, C. Rep. 6, 14; id. Tusc. 1, 30 *fin.*; Luc. 6, 721.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *The commencement, beginning of a course of action* or *of a condition*: a quibus carceribus decurrat ad metas, Var. R. R. 1, 3: ad carceres a calce revocari, *i. e. to begin life anew*, C. Sen. 23, 83; Var. R. R. 2, 7, 1.

III. Meton.: *An imprisoned criminal*: in me carcerem effudistis, C. Pis. 7 *fin.* And as a term of reproach: carcer vix carcere dignus, Lucil. ap. Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 26; Ter. Ph. 1, 1.

carcĕrālis, e, *adj.* [carcer] *Of* or *pertaining to a prison* (post-class.): cæcitas, Prud. *περὶ στεφ.* 5, 269: stipes, id. ib. 551.

carcĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a prison*: quæstus, *of keeping* (opening, *etc.*) *a prison*: Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 20; cf. Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 26.—As *Subst.*: **carcerarius**, ĭi, *m.*, *A prison-keeper, gaoler*: Inscr. Grut. 80, 5.

carcĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to a prison* (post-class.): catena, Prud. *περὶ στεφ.* 6, 16: autrum, id. adv. Symm. 2, 468.

carcĕro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To incarcerate, imprison* (post-class.): Salv. de Prov. 2, p. 53; Auct. de Prog. Aug. 29.

† **carcharĭas**, æ, *m.* = *καρχαρίας*, *A kind of dog-fish* (Squalus Charcharias, L.): Col. 8, 17, 12.

† **Carchēdŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.* Καρχηδόνιος, *Carchedonian*, i. e. *Carthaginian* (since, Καρχηδών=Carthago): Plaut. Pœn. prol. 53: carbunculus, *a brilliant precious stone frequently found in the country of the Carthaginians*: Pl. 37, 7, 25, § 92; cf. Publ. Syrus ap. Petr. 55.

† **carchēsĭum**, ĭi, *n.* = *καρχησιον*, **I.** Prop.: *A cup that is contracted in the middle*: Virg. G. 4, 380; id. Æ. 5, 77; Ov. M. 7, 246; 247; id. ib. 12, 318; 326; Val. Fl. 2, 656; Sil. 11, 302. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The upper part of a mast formed like a* carchesium, *a scuttle-hower or trundle-head* (the former acc. to Non. 546, 23; and Serv. Virg. Æ. 5, 77; the latter acc. to Schneid. Vitr. 10, 5):—*Plur.*, Lucil. and Cat. ap. Non. l. l.: Luc. 5, 418; cf. Macr. S. 5, 21.—**B.** *The upright post of a crane*: Vitr. 10, 5; 15, 22 Schneid.

† **carcinēthron**, i, *n.* = *καρκίνηθρον*, *A plant*, called also polygonon, and pure Lat. geniculata: Pl. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

† **carcinĭas**, æ, *m.* = *καρκινίας*, *A precious stone of the colour of the crab*: Pl. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **carcinōdes**, is, *n.* = *καρκινώδες*, *A cancerous disease*: Pl. 20, 17, 73, § 187.

† **carcĭnōma**, ătis, *n.* = *καρκινωμα*, *A cancerous ulcer* (pure Lat. cancer), *a cancer*: **I.** Prop.: Cato R. R. 157, 4; Cels. 5, 28, 2; Pl. 29, 2, 10, § 27; Veg. 1, 28, 2. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach for Julia and her son Agrippa, given to them by Augustus, on account of their incorrigible wickedness: Suet. Aug. 65.

† **Carcĭnos**, i, *m.* = *καρκίνος*, *The constellation Cancer*: Luc. 9, 536.

Carda, æ, v. Cardea.

Cardăces, um, *m.*, Κάρδακες [carda (Persian), strong, warlike, acc. to Strabo, 15, 3] *A class of Persian soldiers*: Nep. Dat. 8, 2.

† **cardămīna**, æ, *f.* = *καρδαμίνη*, *A cress-like plant*: App. Herb. 20.

† **cardămōmum**, i, *n.* = *καρδάμωμον*, *A spice, cardamom*: Pl. 12, 13, 29, § 50; id. 13, 1, 2, § 8.

† **cardămum**, i, *n.* = *κάρδαμον*, *A kind of cress* (pure Lat. nasturtium): App. Herb. 20; Scrib. Comp. 129; Hier. in Jovin, 2, 13.

Cardĕa or **Carda**, æ, *f.*, *A goddess who presided over the* cardines *of doors* (i. e. *over family life*): Tert. Idol. 15; id. adv. Gnost. 10; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; cf. Carna.

Cardĭa, æ, *f.*, Καρδία, *A town on the Thracian Chersonesus, on the gulf* Melas, *the birth-place of Eumenes*: Mel. 2, 2, 8; Pl. 4, 11, 18, §§ 48, 50.—Hence, **Cardĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of Cardia*: Eumenes, Nep. Eum. 1, 1.

† **cardĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.* = *καρδιακός*, *Of,* or *pertaining to, the stomach*: morbus, Cels. 3, 19; Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 30 *sq.*; Pl. 11, 37, 71, § 187.—As *Subst.*: **cardiacus**, i, *m.*, *One who has a disease of the stomach*: C. Div. 1, 33, 81; Hor. S. 2, 3, 161; Sen. Ep. 15, 3: *cured by wine*, Cels. l. c.; Pl. 23, 1, 23, § 44; Juv. 5, 32.

cardĭmōna, æ, *f.* = *καρδιωγμός* and *καρδιαλγία*, *A pain in the stomach*: Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 35.

cardĭnālis, e, *adj.* [cardo] **I.** Prop.: *Of,* or *pertaining to, a door-hinge*: scapi, Vitr. 4, 6. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Principal, chief*: venti, *the principal* or *cardinal winds*: Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 131. —**B.** In Gram.: numeri, *the cardinal numbers* (unus, duo, tres, *etc.*): Prisc. de Pond. p. 1351 P.

cardĭnālĭter, *adv.* [cardinalis] *Chiefly, especially*: Firm. Mathes. 410.

cardĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [cardo, *no.* II. A.] (*Provided with a* cardo; hence) *Joined, fitted together*: tignum, Vitr. 10, 21.

cardĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cardo, *no.* I.] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a door-hinge*: tumultus, Sept. Afer. ap. Ter. Maur. p. 2424 *fin.* P.

cardĭnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small* cardo, *i. e. pivot and sockets*: Alcim. Ep. 78.

cardo, ĭnis, *m.* (*f.* Gracch. ap. Prisc. p. 683 P.; Graius ap. Non. 202, 20; cf. below in Vitr.) [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The pivot and socket by which the doors of the ancients were fixed, and made to open and shut*: effringere, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 6; id. As. 2, 3, 8; Virg. Æ. 2, 480: cardo stridebat, id. ib. 1, 449; cf. id. Cir. 221: num muttit cardo? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 94: immoti, Pl. 16, 43, 84, § 230.

II. Meton.: **A.** In mechanics; *plur.*: Cardines, *Beams that were fitted together*; and esp. cardo masculus, *a tenon*, Vitr. 9, 6; and cardo femina, *a cavity, pan,* or *socket*, id. ib.; also, cardo securiclatus, *a tenon in the form of an axe*, i. e. *a dove-tailed joint*: Vitr. 10, 15 (al. 10), 3.—**B.** In garlands: *The place where the two ends meet*: Pl. 21, 4, 10.—**C.** In Astron.: *The point about which something turns, a pole*.—So: **1.** Of *the North pole*: cœli, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 4: mundi, Pl. 4, 12, 26, § 89; cf. Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 45.—**2.** *A line drawn through a place, from north to south*: Pl. 18, 33, 76, § 326 (cf. Fest. s. v. DECIMANUS, p. 54); and accordingly the mountain Taurus is called cardo, Liv. 37, 54.—**3.** Of *the cardinal points of the world*: Quint. 12, 10, 67.—**4.** Of *the earth as the centre of the universe*, acc. to the belief of the ancients: Pl. 2, 64, 64, § 160; id. 2, 9, 6, § 44.

—**b.** Of *the summer solstice*: anni, Pl. 18, 28, 68, § 264.—**6.** Of *the epochs of the different seasons*: temporum, Pl. 18, 25, 59, § 220.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* II. C. 1.): *That about which every thing else revolves, on which it depends, the chief point or circumstance* (so, not before the Aug. age): haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, Virg. Æ. 1, 672 ("hoc est in articulo," Serv.; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 7, 6; Gr. ἄκμή): fatorum in cardine summo, Stat. Th. 10, 853: ubi litium cardo vertatur, Quint. 12, 8, 2: hic causæ cardinem ponit, id. ib. 5, 12, 3.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. C. 6.): Of *the time of life*: cardo extremus, *old age*, Luc. 7, 381.

carduēlis, is, *f.* [carduus] *A thistle-finch*: Pl. 10, 42, 58, § 116; Petr. S. 46 (cf. Serv. and Prob. Virg. G. 3, 338); Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 74.

carduētum, i, *n.* [id.] *A place full of thistles*: Pall. Mart. 9, 4.

carduus, i, (access. form **cardus**, ūs, Edict. Diocl. p. 17), *m.*, *A thistle*: **A.** *The wild thistle*: Virg. G. 1, 152; Pl. 20, 23, 99; Veg. 1, 7, 14.—**B.** *The esculent thistle*, cinara (Col. 11, 3, 14); Pl. 19, 8, 43; Pall. Mart. 9, 1 and 2; id. Oct. 11, 1.

cāre, *adv.* [carus, *no.* II.] (rare) **A.** Prop.: *Dearly, at a high price* (not in Cic.): aves pingues care venerunt, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 2.—*Comp.* Suet. Cal. 27: —*Sup.* Sen. Ep. 42.—**B.** Fig.: *Dearly*: carius æstimare, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 4, 2; Pseud.-Brut. in C. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16.

cārectum, i, *n.* (carex) *A place covered with sedge*: Virg. E. 3, 20; Col. 6, 22, 2; Pall. Aug. 3.

† **carēnāria**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* olla) [carenum] *A vessel for making* carenum: Pall. Jul. 7 Schneid.

carentia, æ, *f.* [careo] *A being without, freedom or exemption from*: tristitiæ, Boeth. Arist. Top. 2, p. 681.

† **carēnum**, or **caruēnum**, i, *n.* = κάρρινον, *New wine boiled down to two-thirds of its original quantity*: carenum (dictum est) quum, tertiâ deperditâ, duæ partes remanserint, Pall. Oct. 18; Apic. 2, 1; id. 1, 33, et al.

cārēo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, (ītūrus, Ov. H. 4, 1; id. M. 2, 222; id. ib. 14, 132; id. Pont. 4, 5, 41; Pl. 20, 21, 84, § 224; Curt. 10, 2, 27; Juv. 6, 39.—*Præs. Subj.* carint = careant, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 1; cf. depon. form CAREOR, acc. to Caper ap. Prisc. p. 797 P.), 2, *v. n.* [akin to κεῖρω, καρήνα]. **I.** Gen.: *To be without, free from, devoid of, not to have*: **A.** With *Abl.*: Of living subjects: carere culpâ, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41: Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 1; Quint. 6, 3, 28: calumniâ, id. ib. 9, 4, 57: malis, Lucr. 2, 4: dolore, C. Læl. 6, 22: id. Fin. 1, 11, 38; id. Tusc. 3, 18, 41: febri, id. Fam. 16, 15 (and by poet. licence with an inverted construction: caruitne febris te heri? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 17): morbis, C. Ac. 1, 10, 38: malo, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 40; suspicione, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; Quint. 2, 2, 14; id. 4, 2, 36: vitiis, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 39; Quint. 8, 3, 1; 41; id. 2, 4, 9; id. 6, 3, 10; Inscr. Mus. Bonon. Sall. C. 13, 5 Kritz.: stultitiâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 42: ambitione, id. ib. 2, 2, 206: appellatione, Quint. 8, 2, 5: arte oratoriâ, id. ib. 8, 5, 32: lenocinii facundiæ, id. ib. 10, 1, 10: communi sensu, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: morte, *to be immortal*, id. Od. 2, 8, 12; Ov. M. 15, 158: pudore, id. ib. 3, 352: timore, id. ib. 11, 426: suis figurâ, id. ib. 14, 286.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: terra caret sensu, Lucr. 2, 652; cf. id. 2, 900; id. 1, 574; id. 3, 357; Ov. M. 12, 325: hæc duo tempora carent crimine, C. Lig. 2, 4: oratio, quæ astu caret, Quint. 9, 1, 20: œconomia nomine Latino caret, id. ib. 3, 3, 9: quæ ora caret cruore nostro? Hor. Od. 2, 1, 36: ripa caret ventis, id. ib. 3, 29, 23: aditu carentia saxa, Ov. M. 3, 226: navibus caritura Rhodope, id. ib. 2, 222.

II. Esp.: **A.** 1. *To be without a thing from free-will*, i. e. *to deprive one's self of a thing, not to make use of it* (hence, opp. to uter): temeto, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59: C. Rep. Frgm. ap. Non. 5, 18: nec Veneris fructu, *renounces not the enjoyment of it*, Luer. 4, 1069: amicorum facultatibus, Nep. Epam. 3, 4.—**2.** Of localities: *To hold one's self aloof from, not to go to*; or merely, *to be absent from*: foro, senatu, publico, C. Mil. 7, 18: forensi luce, id. Brut. 8, 32: libens patriâ, Tac. A. 4, 58: Româ, C. Att. 9, 19.

B. *To be depriced of, to be without, to want* something desirable: **1.** With *Abl.*: "voluptate virtus sæpe caret, nunquam indiget," Sen. Vit. Beat. 7: patriâ, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85: consuetudine amicorum, C. Tusc. 5, 22, 63: hac luce, id. ib. 1, 6, 12: voluptatibus, id. Sen. 3, 7: commodis omnibus, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: tali munere, Virg. Æ. 5, 651: cithară, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 20: vate sacro, id. ib. 4, 9, 28: patrio sepulcro, id. S. 2, 3, 196: libertate, id. Ep. 1, 10, 40: honore, Ov. M. 15, 614: laude, Quint. 2, 20, 10: virque mihi demptofine carendus abest, Ov. H. 1, 50.—**2.** With *Gen.*: tui carendum quod erat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 20; Læv. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 7.—**3.** With *Acc.*: quia id, quod amo, careo, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 46; cf. id. Pœn. 4, 1, 4: meos parentes careo, Turpil. ap. Non. 466, 8: DVLCEM. CARVI. LVCEM. CVM TE. AMISI., Inscr. Grut. 572, 7; so, ib. 770, 9: —hence *Pass.*: careri, Marc. Empir. 36.

C. With the access. idea of the subjective state of mind or feeling: *To feel the want of a thing, to miss it*. Thus pregnant in the class. passage in C. Tusc. 1, 36, 87, and 88.

Cares, um, v. Caria, *no.* I. A.

‡ **cāresco**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* *To want*, στέρομαι: Gloss. Philox.

† **carēum**, i, *n.* = κάρον, *Cumin, caraway* (Carum carvi, L.): Col. 12, 15, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.*; Pl. 19, 8, 50; Apic. 7, 2; Paul. Dig. 33, 9, 5.

cārex, icis, *f.* *Reed-grass, sedge*: Virg. G. 3, 231; Cat. 19, 2; Col. 11, 2, 62.

Cāria, æ, *f.*, Καρία. **I.** *A province of Asia Minor, south of Lydia*: Mel. 1, 2, 6; 16, 1; 2, 7, 4; Pl. 5, 27, 29 *sq.*—Hence, **A. Car**, ăris, *m.*, *A Carian* (Nep. Dat. 1), and in plur. **Cares**, lum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Caria, the Carians*: *Acc. Gr.* Caras, Virg. Æ. 8, 725; Ov. M. 4, 297; id. ib. 9, 645; notorious for their treachery; hence Prov.: quid? de totâ Cariâ nonne hoc vestra voce vulgatum est, si quid eum periculo experiri velis, in Care id potissimum esse faciendum? C. Fl. 27, 65.—**B.** : **Cāricus**, a, um, *adj. Carian*: creta, Var. R. R. 1, 57, 1; Pl. 18, 30, 73.—As *Subst.*: **Carica**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* ficus): **1.** Prop.: *A Carian dried fig*: Pall. 1, 28, 2; id. 1, 30, 4; C. de Div. 2, 40, 84; Stat. S. 4, 9, 20.—**2.** Meton.: For *dried figs*, in gen.: Ov. M. 8, 675; id. F. 1, 185; Pl. 13, 5, 10. **II.** *A town of Caria*: Liv. 37, 56. **III.** *A harbour in Thrace*: Mel. 2, 2, 5.

cārians, antis, *adj.* [caries] *Decayed, rotten*: tripus, Marc. Cap. 1, p. 5.

cāries, em, e (other cases not in use), *f.* [prps. akin to Sanscrit root cri, defringere: cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 229]. **I.** Prop.: *Rottenness, decay, caries*: **A.** Of wood: Var. ap. Non. 83, 12; Vitr. 7, 3; Col. 11, 2; Pl. 16, 39, 74; Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 27.—**B.** Of walls: Am. 16, 2.—**C.** Of bones: Lucil. ap. Non. 21, 24; Cels. 8, 2.—**D.** Of dry soil: Col. 3, 11.—**E.** Of the peculiar taste of old wine: *Plutness, equatness*: Col. 3, 2, 17; Pl. 15, 2, 3; 23, 1, 22; 14, 4, 6.—**F.** Of old fruit: Mart. 13, 29, 1.—Hence, **II.** Fig.: in ridicule: Of old, withered persons: Afran. ap. Non. 21, 27; Turpil. ap.

cārina, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The bottom of a ship, the keel*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 44; Cæs. B. G. 3, 13; id. B. C. 1, 54: Liv. 22, 20; Tac. A. 2, 6.

II. Meton.: (very freq. in poets.; esp. in Ovid) **A.** (*pars pro toto*): *A vessel, boat, ship*, Cat. 64, 10; 249; Prop. 3, 9, 35; id. 3, 24, 15; Virg. G. 1, 303, 360; id. ib. 2, 445; id. Æ. 2, 23; id. ib. 4, 398; id. ib. 5, 158; id. ib. 8, 93; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 2; id. ib. 1, 14, 7; id. ib. 1, 35, 8; id. Epod. 10, 20; Ov. M. 1, 134; id. ib. 3, 604; 639; id. ib. 6, 444; 511; 721.

B. Of things of like form: **1.** Of *the shells of nuts*: Pl. 15, 22, 24.—**2.** Of *the bodies of dogs*: Nemes. Cyneg. 110 Wernsd.; cf. Schol. Stat. Th. 11, 512.

C. Carinæ, ārum, *f.*, *The Keels, a place in Rome, between the Cœlian and Esquiline hills*: Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3 *fin.*; id. Har. Resp. 23 *fin.*; Liv. 26, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 48; Suet. Gramm. 15; on account of its splendid buildings, lautæ, Virg. Æ. 8, 361 Serv. Here stood also the house of Pompey, Suet. Tib. 15; id. Gramm. 15; hence the play upon the word carinæ, *ships' keels*, in Vell. 2, 77 Ruhnk.; Sext. Aur. Vict. de Vir. Ill. 84; cf. Dio. Cass. 48, 38, p. 555.

† **cārinārius**, li, *m.* [καρός = κηρός, cera, wax] *He who dyes wax-colour, a dyer of yellow*: Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 184.

cārinātus, a, um, *adj.* [carina] [*Provided with a keel*; hence] *Keel-formed*: concha acatii, Pl. 9, 30, 49: pectus hominis, id. 11, 37, 82.

1. **cārino**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. caro = κείρω: v. Dacier ap. Fest. Comm. p. 376] *To abuse, revile*: Enn. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 361; cf. Fest. p. 36.

2. **cārino**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [carina, II. B.] So (of muscles): *To provide one's self with shells, to obtain a shell*: Pl. 9, 33, 52.

cāriōsus, a, um, *adj.* [caries] (*Full of caries*; hence) *Decayed, rotten, carious*: **I.** Prop.: palmula, Var. R. R. 1, 67: terra, *too dry*, Cato R. R. 5, 6; id. 34, 1; id. 37, 1; Col. 2, 4, 5; Pl. 17, 5, 4; os, Cels. 8, 2; dentes, Phæd. 5, 10, 5; Pl. 32, 7, 26: vina, *flat, vapid*, Mart. 13, 120, 1: amphora Falerni, id. 11, 50, 7. **II.** Fig.: senectus, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 29: vetustas, Prud. Cath. 10, 149: dii, *i. e.* statuæ decoræ, in id. Symm. 1, 435.—*Comp.*: nemo illâ vivit carie cariosior, Afran. ap. Non. 21, 27.

☞ *Sup.* and *Adv.* not found.

† **cāris**, idis, *f.* = καρίς, *A kind of sea-crab*: Ov. Hal. 130.

carissa, æ, *f.* = vafra, *An artful woman*: Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 34; cf. Comm.

cāritas, ātis, *f.* [carus] **I.** Prop.: *High regard, respect, esteem, love* (in good prose): "quum deorum tum parentum patriæque cultus, eorumque hominum, qui aut sapientiâ aut opibus excellunt, ad *caritatem* referri solet; conjunctus autem et liberi, et fratres et alii, quos usus familiaritasque conjunxit, quanquam etiam caritate ipsâ, tamen amore maxime continentur," C. Part. Or. 25, 88: "*amor* κάθος, caritas ἦθος," Quint. 6, 2, 12: **A.** *Abs.*: caritate et benevolentiâ sublatâ, omnis est e vitâ subiata jucunditas, C. Læl. 27, 102: quæ (*sc.* caritas) est inter natos et parentes, id. ib. 8, 27: liberalitate qui utuntur, benevoleutiam sibi conciliant et *caritatem*, id. Fin. 1, 16, 52: omnes caritate cives amplexus, Liv. 7, 40: non ut regem modo, sed etiam ut alumnum, eximiâ caritate diligebat (*sc.* Philippum), Curt. 3, 6, 1: sanguine et caritate propior, Tac. A. 6, 46: innocens Bolanus et nullis delictis invisus caritatem paraverat loco auctoritatis, id. Agr. 16 *fin.*—**B.** With *orya*: inscrata erga patriam caritas, Liv. 1, 34.—**C.** With *Gen.*: **1.** *Objective* (so, mostly): nequeo eum (*sc.* Regulum) caritas patriæ retinuit, nec suorum, C. Of. 3, 27, 100: caritate patriæ ductus, Nep. Alc. 5, 1: partûs, Pl. 8, 43, 68, § 168: reipublicæ, Liv. 2, 2: domini, id. 1, 51: Syracusanorum, id. 25, 28: Hieronis, id. 24, 5: liberûm, id. 8, 7: filiæ, Tac. A. 12, 4: ipsius soli, Liv. 2, 1: sedium suarum, id. 5, 43; cf., also, Quint. 6, 2, 14.—**2.** *Subjective*: hominum, C. de Or. 2, 58, 237: civium, id. Phil. 1, 12, 29.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Concr.*: *Plur.*: *The objects loved; beloved objects*: **1.** *Abs.*: reliqui cum caritatibus suis et supellectile ad Chalcida transmissi sunt, Amm. 24, 1, 9: multis caritates diversas, quas præ angustiis videre non poterant, invocantibus, id. 18, 6, 14.—**2.** With *Gen.*: omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, C. Off. 1, 17, 57.

B. *Dearness, high price* or *value, scarcity* of any thing: **1.** With *Gen.*: annonæ, C. 2 Verr. 3, 18, 47; so, id. ib. 3, 92, 215; id. Off. 3, 12, 50; Liv. 44, 7; Suet. 45: rei frumentariæ, C. Manil. 13, 44: nummorum, id. Att. 9, 9, 4: olei, Pl. 18, 28, 68, § 273: vini, Suet. Aug. 42.—**2.** With *Abs.*: ut tum vendas, quum caritas est, Var. R. R. 1, 69; cf. Cato R. R. 3: quum alter annus in vilitate, alter in summâ caritate fuerit, C. 2 Verr. 3, 93, 116; cf., also, id. Off. 2, 17, 58 Beier.

‡ **cărȳtōres** [1. caro] *Wool-carders:* Gloss. Papiæ.

Carmāni, ōrum, *m.* Καρμανοί, *A people on the Persian Gulf:* Mel. 3, 8, 4 and 6 (in both places Tzschuck. reads: **Carmanii**); Luc. 3, 250.—Hence, **Carmania,** æ, *f.*, *The country of the Carmani, Carmania* (now *Kerman*): Pl. 6, 23, 25, § 95.

Carmēlus, i, *m.*, Κάρμηλος, **I.** *Mount Carmel, a high, steep mountain in Phœnicia, on the sea-coast* (now *El-Karmel*): Tac. H. 2, 78; Suet. Vesp. 5: Carmelum promontorium in Pl. 5, 19, 17, § 75.—Hence, **A. Carmēlītes,** æ, *m.*, *An inhabitant of Mt. Carmel:* Hesro Carmelites, Vulg. 1 Paral. 11, 37.—**B. Carmēlītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *A woman of Mt. Carmel:* de Abigail Carmelitide, Vulg. 1. Paral. 3, 1. **II.** *A small town in Judæa, with a mountain of the same name, near the Dead Sea:* Vulg. Jos. 15, 55; ib. 1 Reg. 15, 12; ib. 25, 2; cf. Hier. de Locis.

1. **carmen** (old form **casmen**), ĭnis, *n.* [etym. dub.; prob. akin either to Sanscrit root caṅis, narrare, laudare; or to the Sanscrit root kri or kar, facere; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, pp. 132, 280] (*The narrating or praising thing;—the thing made or composed;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A poem, poetry:* **A.** Gen.: **1.** In a wide sense, of *Every kind of poetic production,* epic, dramatic, lyric; opp. to prose: quum hanc felicitatem non *prosâ* modo multi sint consecuti, sed ctiam *carmine,* Quint. 10, 7, 19; cf. id. 1, 8, 2; id. 10, 1, 95; id. 8, 6, 27; Lucr. 5, 1443: Mæonii carminis aliti, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 2: epicum carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 62: heroici sublimitas, id. 1, 8, 5; cf. Prop. 3, 16: Iliacum, Hor. A. P. 129: historia quodammodo solutum carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 31: Pierium, Lucr. 1, 945; id. 4, 21: tragicum, Hor. A. P. 220: carmina Livi, id. Ep. 2, 1, 69; id. ib. 2, 2, 69; cf. Tac. A. 11, 13: Saliorum carmina, Quint. 1, 6, 40; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 1, 80; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 86 Schmid.; Liv. 1, 20, 4: lyricorum carmina, Quint. 9, 4, 53; Prop. 4, 6, 32: Æolium, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 13: Lydis remixto carmine tibiis, id. ib. 4, 15, 30; cf. id. Epod. 9, 5: carmen funebre proprie Nænia, Quint. 8, 2, 8: lasĭvum, Quint. 9, 4, 108: obscena, *satirical, abusive poems,* Prop. 1, 16, 10: famosum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 31 Schmid.: malum, id. ib. 2, 1, 153; cf. id. S. 2, 1, 82 Heind.: obliquum, Stat. S. 1, 2, 27: probrosum, Tac. A. 4, 31; cf. id. ib. 6, 39.—**2.** In a more restricted sense, for *Lyric poetry:* carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 59 Schmid.: carmina compono, hic elegos, id. ib. 2, 2, 91; cf. ib. 99: amabile carmen, *i. e. a love poem* or *song,* id. ib. 1, 3, 24.—**3.** Opp. to the drama, for *An epic* or *lyric poem:* fabula, quæ versatur in tragœdiis atque carminibus, Quint. 2, 4, 2.—**Phrases:** condere, Lucr. 5, 1; Hor. S. 2, 1, 82; id. A. P. 436: disponere, Lucr. 3, 421: pangere, id. 1, 933; id. 4, 9: fingere, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 33; id. Ep. 2, 1, 227; id. A. P. 331: dicere, id. ib. 4, 12, 10; id. Carm. Sec. 8: dictare, id. S. 1, 10, 75; id. Ep. 2, 1, 110: docere, id. Od. 2, 19, 1: ad umbilicum adducere, id. Epod. 14, 7: deducere ad sua tempora, Ov. M. 1, 4: fundere, C. Tusc. 1, 26: componere ad lyram, Quint. 1, 10, 29; cf. ib. 11, 2, 11.

B. Esp.: **1.** *A part of a great epic poem, a book, canto:* in primo carmine, Lucr. 6, 938.—**2.** *A poetic inscription:* et tumulum facite, et tumulo superadditc carmen: "DAPHNIS. EGO.," *etc.,* Virg. E. 5, 42; id. Æ. 3, 287; Prop. 2, 18, 43; Ov. H. 7, 194; id. M. 14, 442; id. F. 3, 547; Sil. 9, 286; 15, 491.—**3.** *A response of an oracle, a prophecy, prediction,* as being usually given in verse: ultima Cumæi venit jam carminis ætas, Virg. E. 4, 4; Ov. M. 6, 582; Liv. 1, 45; id. 23, 11; id. 29, 10; id. 38, 45; Tac. A. 3, 63; id. ib. 4, 43; id. ib. 6, 12.—**4.** *A magic formula, an incantation:* Frgm. XII. Tab. in Pl. 28, 2, 4; carmina vel cœlo possunt deducere lunam; Carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulixi, Virg. E. 8, 69 *sq.*; id. Æ. 4, 487; Hor. Epod. 5, 72; id. ib. 17, 4; id. S. 1, 8, 19; Prop. 2, 28, 35; Ov. M. 7, 197; id. ib. 14, 58; Quint. 7, 3, 7; Tac. A. 2, 69; id. ib. 4, 22.—**5.** On account of the ancient practice of composing religious and legal formularies in Saturnian verse: *A formula in religion* or *law, a formulary:* diro quodam carmine jurare, Liv. 10, 38; id. 31, 17; id. 39, 15; id. 1, 24; Pl. 28, 2, 3: ut totum illud VTI. LINGVA. NVNCVPASSIT., non in XII. Tabulis, sed in magistri carmine scriptum videretur, C. de Or. 1, 57 *fin.*: cruciatūs carmina, id. Rab. Perd. 4 *fin.*; cf. id. Mur. 12, 26: lex horrendi carminis erat, *i. e. of a terrible import:* DVVMVIRI. PERDVELLIONEM. IVDICENT., *etc.,* Liv. 1, 26: rogationis carmen, id. 3, 64.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A tune, song, air, strain;* both vocal and instrumental (mostly poet.); in prose, instead of it, cantus): levia carmina cantu concelebrare, Lucr. 5, 1379: carmine vocali clarus citharāque Philammon, Ov. M. 11, 317: cf. vocum, id. ib. 12, 157: per me (*sc.* Apollinem) concordant carmina nervis, id. ib. 1, 518; cf. ib. 11, 5; 5, 340: carmina, quæ apud Homerum et in Phæacum et in procorum epulis canuntur, C. Brut. 18, 71; cf. id. ib. 19, 75: solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo Sæpe queri, Virg. Æ. 4, 462; so, Ov. M. 10, 453: cygnorum, id. ib. 5, 387; cf. ib. 14, 430; Mart. 13, 77, 1: citharæ liquidum carmen, Lucr. 4, 982; cf. id. 2, 506: lyræ carmen, Prop. 2, 1, 9: canere miserabile carmen, Ov. M. 5, 118: arundineum, id. Tr. 4, 1, 12: socialia carmina, id. H. 12, 139: hoc carmen hic tribunus non vobis sed sibi intus canit, C. Agr. 2, 26, 68; cf. Aspendius.

B. Of waters: *A melodious rippling sound:* concitare undas in carmina, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 319; cf. Auct. Ætnæ 295.

2. **carmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [1. caro] (*That which cards;* hence) *A card* for wool or flax: Claud. Eutr. 2, 458; dub. (The existence of this word, if not in the suspected passage, is proved by the derivative 2. carmino.)

Carmentes, ĭum, *f.* [1. carmen, *no.* I. B. 3.] (*The prophetic* or *predicting goddesses*) *The prophetic goddesses* Postverta *and* Prosa: Var. ap. Gell. 16, 16, 4; Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 336.—Hence, **Carmentālia,** ĭum (*sc.* festa), *The festival of the Carmentes (celebrated on the 15th January):* Ov. F. 1, 617.

Carmentis, is (**Carmenta,** æ, Hyg. Fab. 277), *f.*, Καρμέντις [id.] (*The prophetic* or *predicting one*) *The mother of Evander, who went with him from Arcadia* (hence, Arcadia dea, Ov. F. 1, 462: Parrhasia dea, id. ib. 618: Tegeæa parens, id. ib. 627: Tegeæa sacerdos, id. ib. 6, 531: and Mænalis nympha, id. ib. 1, 634) *to Latium, and uttered oracles on the Capitoline Hill;* afterwards honoured as a goddess: Ov. F. 1, 462 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 277; Virg. Æ. 8, 336 *sq.*, and Serv. in h. l.—Hence, **A. Carmentālis,** e, *adj.*, *Of,* or *pertaining to, Carmentis:* flamen, C. Brut. 14, 56: Porta, *a gate at Rome near the temple of Carmentis, in the eighth district, through which the Fabii marched to the contest so fatal to themselves,* Liv. 2, 49; Virg. Æ. 8, 338: hence, as ominous, called also Porta Scelerata, Fest. p. 148; 258; cf. Ov. F. 2, 201.—As *Subst.*: **Carmentālia,** ium, *n.* (*sc.* festa), *The festival of Carmentis (celebrated on the 11th of January):* Var. L. L. 6, 3, 54; Ov. F. 1, 585.—**B. Carmentārii,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* sacerdotes) *The priests of Carmentis, who recorded her responses:* Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 336.

carminābundus, a, um, *adj.* [1. carmino] *Versifying:* Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

carmĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [2. carmino] *A carding:* unguium, Pl. 11, 23, 27.

carmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [2. carmino] *A carder:* Inscr. Fabr. 701, 221.

1. **carmĭno,** *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. carmen] *To make* or *turn into verse* (post-class.): votivum quippiam, Sid. Ep. 1, 9: verba Græca, id. ib. 9, 15.

2. **carmĭno,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [2. carmen] *To card:* Var. L. L. 7, 3, 92: linum, Pl. 19, 1, 4: lana carminata, id. 9, 38, 62.

Carmo, ōnis, *f.*, *A town in Hispania Bætica* (now *Carmona*): Liv. 33, 21; **Carmōna,** æ, *f.*, the same: Hirt. B. Alex. 57.—Hence, **Carmōnenses,** ĭum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Carmo;* Cæs. B. C. 2, 19.

Carna, æ, *f. A goddess,* previously called Crane, *guardian of door-hinges* (i. e. *of domestic life*) *and the life of man; her festival was celebrated on the 1st of June by Junius Brutus, after the expulsion of the kings:* Ov. F. 6, 102 *sq.*; Macr. S. 1, 2 (as goddess of the door-hinges=Cardea q. v.).

carnālis, e, *adj.* [2. caro] *Fleshly, carnal* (late Lat.): Tert. Pœn. 3: oculi, Min. Fel. Oct. 32: stirps, Prud. Apoth. 1051.

carnālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [carnalis] *Fleshliness, carnality* (post-class.): Aug. Serm. 186; id. de Temp. 2; Alcim. Ep. 2.

carnālĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Carnally* (post-class.): Tert. Bapt. 7 *fin.*; Hier. Ep. 54, *no.* 9; Prud. Apoth. 436.

carnārĭum, ĭi, *n.*: **A.** (*sc.* instrumentum) [1. caro] *A frame fastened to the ceiling furnished with hooks for supporting meat,* etc.: Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 64 and 66; id. Capt. 4, 4, 6; Cato R. R. 13, 1; id. ib. 14, 1; Var. R. R. 2, 4, 3; Col. 12, 53, 3; Petr. S. 95; id. ib. 135; id. ib. 136.—**B.** (*sc.* armarium): *A larder, pantry, cupboard:* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 45; Pl. 19, 4, 19, § 57.

carnārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [id.] **A.** (*sc.* homo) *One who loves flesh-meat:* Mart. 11, 100, 6.—**B.** ‡ CARNARIUS, κρεοπώλης, *A dealer in flesh, a butcher:* Gloss. Vet.

carnātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Fleshiness, corpulency:* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

carnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Corpulent, fleshy:* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, § 105.

Carnĕădes, is, *m.*, Καρνεάδης, *A distinguished philosopher of Cyrene, pupil of the Stoic Diogenes, the founder of the New Academy, and a zealous opponent of Zeno:* C. Ac. 1, 13; id. ib. 2, 6; 30; id. Tusc. 5, 22; id. ib. 4, 3; id. de Or. 2, 38; id. N. D. 1, 2; Gell. 17, 15; Lact. 5, 14.—Hence, **Carnĕădēus,** also **Carneadĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Carneades:* sententia, C. Ac. 2, 48: divisio, id. Fin. 5, 6: finis, id. ib. 4, 18: vis, id. de Or. 3, 19.

carnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. caro] *Of flesh* (post-class.): **I.** Prop.: tunica, Aug. Serm. 344: membra, Maximian. Gall. 1, 85. **II.** Fig.: lex, Prud. Apoth. 438.

Carni, ōrum, *m. A people in the mountains of Upper Italy, east of Aquileia, extending to Carinthia;* prob. of Illyrian origin: Mel. 2, 4, 2; Pl. 3, 18, 22: *their chief town was* **Carnus,** untis, Vell. 2, 109; Liv. 43, 1.—Hence, **Carnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of the Carni, Carnic;* Alpes, *the Carnic Alps:* Pl. 2, 25, 28.

‡ **carnĭcŭla,** æ, *f. dim.* of carnis, acc. to Prisc. p. 684 P.

carnĭ-fex or **carnŭ-fex,** ĭcis, *m.* [caro; facio] **I.** Prop.: *An executioner, hangman:* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 37; id. Capt. 5, 4, 22; id. Rud. 3, 6, 19; Lucr. 3, 1030; C. 2 Verr. 5, 45, 118; id. Phil. 11, 3, 7; id. Quint. 15, 20; Quint. 5, 10, 59; Suet. Tib. 54; 61; id. Cal. 32; id. Claud. 15; 34; C. Rab. Perd. 5, 15; cf. Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 98 (he was not permitted to reside within the city). **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A tormentor, murderer:* meus carnifex, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 27 Don.: fortuna gloriæ carnifex, Pl. 28, 4, 7.—As *Adj.*: *Murderous:* carnifex avis, Mart. 11, 84, 10: pedes, *sc.* podagrici, id. 12, 48: manus, Sil. 1, 173: epulæ, *deadly,* Claud. Bell. Gild. 178.—**B.** As a term of reproach: *Scoundrel, villain:* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 220; 266; id. ib. 2, 1, 41; Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 12; id. Eun. 4, 4, 3; C. Pis. 5, 11; Liv. 42, 23 *fin.*

carnĭfĭcīna, æ, *f.* [carnifex] **I.** Prop.: *The office of hangman:* fucere—carnificem esse, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 20 Lind.; cf. id. Cist. 2, 1, 1; Suet. Tib. 62. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The place of torture:* Liv. 2, 23.—Hence, **B.** *The rack, torture:* dolores atque carnificinas facere, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17; and ap. Non. 187, 30; so, C. Tusc. 5, 27, 78; Aus. Epigr. 108, 10. **III.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. B): *Torture:* quum omnis perturbatio misera est, tum carnificina est ægritudo, C. Tusc. 3, 13, 27; cf. id. Sest. 65, 135.

carnĭ-fĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*, and **carnĭfĭcor,** *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v.*

dep. acc. to Prisc. p. 701 P.) [carnifex] *To execute, behead:* carnificari (hostes) iucundes, *were deprived of their heads,* Liv. 24, 15: vitam cum dolore et insigni crudatu carnificatus amisit, Sisenn. ap. Prisc. p. 723 P.; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 2.

carnĭ-ger, ĕra, ĕrum (2. caro; gero) *Bearing flesh, in the flesh:* Deus, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7 *ad fin.*

carnis, is; v. 2. caro.

carni-vŏrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. caro; voro] **A.** Of animals: *Feeding on flesh, carnivorous:* Pl. 9, 24, 40; id. 10, 73, 93. **B.** Of men: Coripp. Laud. Justin. 4, 351.

carnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. caro] **I.** Prop.: *Abounding in flesh, fleshy:* palatum aquatilium, Pl. 11, 37, 65: manus, id. ib. 43, 98: crura, id. ib. 45, 105. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of plants: resina, Pl. 14, 20, 25: folia, id. 16, 6, 7: radices, id. 16, 31, 56: mirsy carnosius, id. 19, 3, 12: carnosissimae olivae, id. 15, 3, 4: so also, cortex, id. 25, 5, 21.—**B.** *Like flesh, flesh-coloured:* lignum, Pl. 16, 38, 72: candor, id. 11, 37, 54.

carnŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Like flesh* (post-class.): tactus, Sol. 2: pectora, Prud. στεφ. 10, 372.

Carnuntum, i, *n.,* *An old town on the Danube, near Ratisbon:* Vell. 2, 109, 5; Pl. 4, 12, 25; Eutr. 8, 6, et al.

Carnus, untis, v. Carni.

Carnŭtēnus (-ĭnus, Inscr. ap. Malvas. p. 56), a, um, *adj.,* *Of or belonging to the Carnutes:* Carnutena jacent patulis qua mania campis, Paulin. Petroc. Vit. S. Martin. 5, 18.

Carnŭtes, um, *m.,* Καρνοῦτοι, *A people in Gaul, on both sides of the Liger, whose chief town was Autricum* (now *Chartres, in the Dép. d' Eure et Loire*): Caes. B. G. 2, 35; id. ib. 2, 25; 56; id. ib. 6, 2; 4; 12; id. ib. 7, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 31.—In Tib. 1, 8, 12, and Pl. 4, 18, 32, **Carnuti,** orum, *m.*; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 170.

1. **căro,** ōnis, *no sup.,* ĕre, 3. v. *a.* [akin to Sanscrit root çri, *to break off;* Gr. κείρω, ξυρέω, *to shear;* Old Germ. and Anglo-Sax. scer-an; New Germ. scheren; Engl. *to shear*] *To card* (rare): Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 46; and in Naev. acc. to Var. L. L. 7, 3, 92.

2. **căro** (*Nom.* **carnis,** Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 684 P.; Liv. 37, 3; dub.; cf. Schmid. Gr. 2, p. 148; *Abl.* carni, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 6; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 232), carnis, *f.* (by transposition connected with Gr. κρέας, and Sanscr. kravya). **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Flesh:* C. Planc. 9; id. Pis. 27, 67: Caes. B. G. 5, 14: crudus, Suet. Ner. 37: tosta, Ov. M. 12, 156: male viva, id. fr. 15, 83, et saep.—So also freq. in *plur.*: carnes viperae, Ov. M. 2, 769; id. ib. 14, 208: Pl. 6, 30, 35, § 195: id. 23, 7, 64, et saep.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** In contempt: istius pecudis ac putidae carnis consilium, C. Pis. 9, 19.—**2.** *The body,* opp. to spirit, as the seat of the passions: animus liber habitat: nunquam me caro ista compellet ad metum, Sen. Ep. 65. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *Fullness:* Aeschines carnis plus habet, minus lacertorum, Quint. 10, 1, 7 Spald. and Pratsch. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *The flesh (pulp) of fruits:* Pl. 15, 24, 27: carnes cucurbitae, id. 23, 14, 58: so, in *plur.*: olivaceae, Pall. Nov. 17, 1: pruinum, id. Febr. 25, 12.—**B.** In trees: *The inner white part of the wood, under the alburnum,* Pl. 16, 38, 72.—**C.** In precious stones: *The soft part,* Pl. 37, 5, 18.

3. **căro,** *Abl.* of carus, *Dear;* v. carus.

carœnum, i, v. carenum.

†**cărōs,** i, *n.* = κάρος, *Heavy sleep, torpor:* Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.

carota, æ, *f.* *A carrot,* Apic. 3, 21.

carpa, æ, *f.* *A fish in the Danube, carp:* Cassiod. Var. 2, 4.

†**carpāsum** or **carpăthum,** i (**-thium,** ii), *n.* = κάρπασον or -σος, *A plant with a narcotic juice,* Dig. 34, 4, 16, § 7; Pl. 32, 5, 20, § 58.

Carpăthus (**-os,** Mel. 2, 7, 13), i, *f.,* Κάρπαθος, *An island in the Aegean Sea, between Crete and Rhodes* (now *Scarpanto*), Pl. 4, 12, 23; id. 5, 31, 36.—Hence, **Carpăthĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* Καρπάθιος, *Carpathian:* mare, *named from Carpathus,* Mel. 2, 7, 13; Pl. 4, 12, 23, § 71; Hor. Od. 4, 5, 19: gurges, the same, Virg. G. 4, 387: and pelagus, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 8; Col. 8, 6, 10: undae, Prop. 2, 3, 11: vates, *i. e. Proteus, who dwelt there,* Ov. M. 11, 249 (cf. Virg. l. l., and Serv.): so also, senex, id. Am. 2, 15, 10.

carpătina, æ, *f.*, v. carbatina.

carpentārius, a, um, *adj.* [carpentum] *Of or pertaining to a waggon or chariot:* fabricae, Pl. 16, 8, 13: artifex, *a waggon- or carriage-maker,* Lampr. Alex. Sever. 52: vehiculum = carpentum, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 29. — As *Subst.*: **carpentārius,** ii, *m.,* *A carriage maker, cart-wright,* Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

carpentum, i, *n.* *A waggon, carriage, coach, or chariot on two wheels.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Used, esp. on festal occasions, by Roman matrons and ladies of distinction; it was usually covered with an awning, and had curtains by which it might be enclosed in front: nam prius Ausonias matres carpenta vehebant, Ov. F. 1, 619; Liv. 1, 48: ut carpentis festo profestoque (matronae) uterentur, Liv. 5, 25; id. 34, 3; Tac. 12, 42; Suet. Claud. 17; Liv. 1, 43.—**B.** Also used by others: volucri Carpento rapitur pinguis Damasippus, Juv. 8, 147: undique ad illos Conveniunt carpentis, id. 9, 132; Prop. 4, 8, 23: usually drawn by mules, Lamprid. Heliog. 4. **C.** For carrying the ashes or image of a deceased person in a festival commemorative of him: Suet. Col. 15; id. Claud. 11.—**D.** Used by the Britons, Gauls, Cimbri, and other northern nations: Britannorum, Flor. 3, 10, 17: Gallica, Liv. 31, 21: Gallorum, Flor. 1, 18, 27: so, of the Cimbri, id. 3, 3, 16. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A cart-load:* uni jugero asserit Columella XXIV. stercoris carpenta sufficere, Pall. Sept. 1, 2.—**B.** *The oxen that drew the cart:* vinearum usus periret, nisi adminiculis subvehendis carpenta sudarent, *i. e.* boves juncti, Veg. 4, praef. 3.

Carpēsii, orum, *m.,* Καρπήσιοι, *A people in Hispan. Tarrac.,* Liv. 23, 26, 5.—**Carpētāni,** orum, *m.,* the same, Liv. 21, 5; Pl. 3, 3, 4: **Carpētānia,** æ, *f.,* *Their country,* Pl. 3, 4, 5. **Carpētānus,** a, um, *adj.,* *Of or belonging to Carpetania,* Pl. 3, 1, 2.

Carpetani, v. Carpesii.

†† **carphĕōtum,** i, *n.* *An excellent kind of white frankincense,* Pl. 12, 14, 32, § 60.

† **carphŏlŏgĭa,** æ, *f.* = καρφολογία, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 4, and 5. *Carphology, the act of gathering straws:* Medic. *t. t.*: applied to *the morbid action of patients who pluck at the bedclothes;* Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 4 and 5.

† **carphos,** *n.* = κάρφος, *A plant:* pure Lat., fanum Graecum, *goat's-horn, fenugreek,* Pl. 24, 19, 120.

Carpi, orum, *m.* *A people on the Danube, in Dacia:* Eutr. 9, 25; Aur. Vict. Caes. 39; Vop. Aur. 30.

carpĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [carpinus] *Made of horn-beam:* manubria, Col. 11, 2, 92; Pl. 16, 42, 83.

carpĭnus, i, *f.* *Horn-beam* (Carpinus Betulus, L.), Col. 5, 7, 1; Pl. 16, 15, 26; id. ib. 18, 30; id. ib. 40, 76, § 206: atra, Cato R. R. 32; Pl. 16, 39, 75.

carpo, psi, ptum, pĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to κάρφω, ἁρπάζω, rapio]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To pick, pluck, pluck off, crop, gather, cull (plants, flowers, fruits,* etc.) (class. in prose and poetry, esp. in the latter, although never in Lucr.): (Flos) tenui carptus ungui, Cat. 62, 43: so, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 44; Ov. M. 9, 342: flores ab arbore, Ov. M. 9, 380 (cf. under *no.* II.): rosam, Virg. G. 4, 134: violas et papavera, id. E. 2, 47: violas, lilia, Ov. M. 5, 392; Virg. E. 2, 54: frondes uncis manibus, id. G. 2, 366: frondes arbore, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 32: poma, Virg. E. 9, 50; id. G. 4, 134: pomaria plenis ramis, Ov. H. 4, 29: vindemiam de palmite, Virg. G. 2, 99: fructus, id. ib. 2, 501: frumenta manu, id. ib. 3, 176: herbas manibus, Col. 5, 6, 7.—Hence,

B. Esp.: **1.** Of animals: *To take something as nourishment;* cf. Burm. Phaedr. 1, 28, 4: **a.** Of nourishment from plants: *To crop, pluck off, graze on,* etc.: alia (animalia) sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: carpunt gramen equi, Virg. E. 9, 35; id. G. 2, 201; Ov. M. 1, 290: herbam, Virg. G. 3, 298; 465; Ov. M. 13, 927: pabula, id. ib. 4, 217; id. F. 4, 750: alimenta, id. M. 15, 478: apes carpunt ex olea arbore ceram, e fico mel, *etc.,* Var. R. R. 3, 16, 24 *sq.*: apis carpens thyma, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 29.—Poet. of personified envy: summa cacumina carpit, Ov. M. 2, 792.—**b.** Of flesh; rare: *To eat, devour, by tearing it away:* nec carpsere jecur volucres, Ov. M. 10, 43; Phaedr. 1, 28, 4.—**2.** Poet. of other things: **a.** *To tear off, tear away:* summas carpens media inter cornua sactas, Virg. Æ. 6, 245: ex collo furtim coronas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 256.—Of wool: *To pluck it:* vellera, Virg. G. 4, 335.—Hence, poet., *To spin:* pensum, id. ib. 1, 390; Prop. 3, 1, 16; Hor. Od. 3, 27, 64; — **b.** *To tear, rend, lacerate:* crinem genasque, Val. Fl. 3, 7; so, of Servius's inaccurate account of a fragment of the XII. Tables: "mulier faciem ne carpito," Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 606 (instead of the real words: MVLIERES. GENASNE. RADVNTO.; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 668): artus in parva frusta, Sen. Thyest. 1061.—**3.** *To divide into parts:* in multas parvasque partes carpere exercitum, Liv. 26, 38: fluvium, *to draw off into canals,* Curt. 8, 9.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To cull, to gather, to pluck:* ut omni ex genere orationem auceuper, et omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, C. Sest. 58, 119; id. de Or. 1, 42 *fin.*; Gell. 9, 4, 5.—Poet.: oscula, *to pluck,* as it were, *from the lips, to snatch,* Prop. 1, 20, 27; Ov. H. 11, 117 Loers. *N. cr.*; id. M. 4, 358; Phaedr. 3, 8, 12.—**B.** *To enjoy, use, make use of:* breve ver et primos carpere flores, Ov. M. 10, 85 (cf. flore aetatis frui, Liv. 21, 3); illa mihi sedes, illic mea carpitur aetas, *spent, lived, passed,* Cat. 68, 35; diem, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 8: regni commoda carpe mei, Ov. P. 3, 622: fugitivaque gaudia carpe, *and snatch pleasures as they fly,* Mart. 7, 47, 11: somnos sub dio, Virg. G. 3, 435: quietem, id. E. 7, 44: soporem, id. ib. 4, 522: noctes securas, Val. Fl. 5, 48.—**C.** (acc. to I. B. 1. a.): *To feed or live upon:* vitales auras, Virg. Æ. 1, 388: auras, Sil. 3, 712.—**D.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1. b.): *To gnaw,* as it were, *with envious tooth, to carp at, slander, calumniate, revile:* more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant: non illo inimico, sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, C. Balb. 26, 57: quae non desernnt maligni carpere, Quint. 11, 1, 24: maligno sermone, Suet. Aug. 27: aliquem sermonibus, Liv. 7, 12; Just. 12, 5, 2: sinistris sermonibus, Pl. Ep. 1, 9, 5: Ciceronem in his, Quint. 9, 4, 63: te to quasi tu, Cat. 62, 36, and 37: meliores, Phaed. 2, 8, 17: carpere et detorquere recte facta, Pl. Ep. 1, 8, 6: famam vitamque, id. Pan. 53, 4; Suet. Cal. 34.—**E.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2. a.): Of rich lovers: *To fleece:* stolidum pecus, Prop. 1, 13 (16), 8; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 91.—**F.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2. b.): *To deprive of strength, to weaken, enfeeble, wear away;* or poet., with the idea extended (cf. absumo), *to consume, undestroy:* vires, Virg. G. 3, 215; Liv. 3, 5; id. 9, 27; Col. 6, 7, 2: regina caeco carpitur igni, Virg. Æ. 4, 2; Ov. M. 3, 490; id. ib. 10, 370; Virg. Æ. 4, 31: invidia carpat et carpitur una, Ov. M. 2, 781; Prop. 3, 5, 3; Ov. Am. 3, 680: lividas obliviones, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 33; cf. Pliny: aras etiam templaque demolitur et obscurat oblivio, nedicit carpitque posteritas, Pl. Pan. 55, 9.—**G.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 3.): *To divide into pieces, dismember, cut up, separate into parts:* neque semper utendum est perpetuitate, sed saepe carpenda membris minutatoribus oratio est, C. de Or. 3, 49, 189: summam unius belli in multa proelia parvaque, Liv. 3, 61.

III. Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1. b.). **A.:** **1.** *To seize upon and devour, to eat up:* unumquodque quod quidem erit bellissimum, carpam; et cyathos sorbillans paullatim hunc prolucam diem, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52.—**2.** *To cut up, to carve:* leporem, mullum, Mart. 3, 13, 1: hence the pun in Petr. S. 36 *fin.*—**3.** Of food: *To take up in small delicate pieces:* carpe cibos digitis; est quaedam gestus edendi, Ov. A. A. 3, 755.—**B.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To in-

flict injury upon an enemy (esp. by single, repeated attacks), *to weaken, to harass*: agmen adversariorum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 63; Liv. 22, 32; id. 27, 46; 48; Tac. A. 12, 32; Luc. 4, 156: novissimum agmen, Cæs. B. C. 1, 78: novissimos. Liv. 8, 38: extrema agminis, id. 6, 32.—**C.** Viam, iter, *etc.*, or with definite local substantives, terram, mare, litora, *etc.*: *To tread upon, pass over, navigate, sail along* or *through, to take* or *pursue one's way*: viam, Virg. Æ. 6, 629; Hor. S. 2, 6, 93; Ov. Am. 2, 230; id. M. 8, 208; id. ib. 11, 139: vias, id. ib. 2, 12: iter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95; Ov. H. 18, 34; id. M. 2, 549; id. ib. 10, 709; id. ib. 14, 122; id. F. 3, 604; Petr. S. 116: supremum iter = mori, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 12: gyrum, *to go in a circle*, Virg. G. 3, 191: volatûs raptim, Stat. Th. 1, 310: fugam, *to flee*, Sil. 10, 62: prata fugâ, Virg. G. 3, 142: pedibus terras et pontum remis, Prop. 1, 6, 33: campos, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 23: mare, id. M. 11, 752: litora, id. ib. 12, 196; id. ib. 15, 507: æra alis, id. ib. 4, 616: æthera, id. ib. 7, 219: carpitur acclivus per muta silentia trames, id. ib. 10, 53.

Carpocrătes, is, *m.*, *An archheretic, who taught that the world was not made by God, but by spirits; denied the divinity of Christ, and the resurrection of the dead; as also the inspiration of the Pentateuch*: Aug. contr. Advers. Leg. et Proph. 2, 40; id. Hæres, 7.—Hence, **Carpocrătiāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *The followers of Carpocrates*: Aug. Hæres. 7.

† **carpŏphyllos,** i, *f.* [καρπος ; φύλλον] *A shrub like the laurel-tree*: Pl. 15, 30, 39, § 131.

carptim, *adv.* [carpo] (in ante-Aug. age rare; never in Cic.) (*By plucking*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *By pieces, in parts, separately, in single* or *small portions*: res gestas carptim perscribere, Sall. C. 4, 2 Kritz.; cf. Pl. Ep. 3, 4, 7; id. ib. 6, 22, 2: divisis agris, *into small pieces*, Suet. Dom. 9: carptim breviterque perstringi, Pl. Pan. 25, 1 Schwarz. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *At different places* or *points, on different sides*: aggredi, Liv. 44, 41: lacessere hostem, id. 22, 16.—**B.** Of that which does not happen or is not done at once: *Singly, separately, in parts, by degrees, not together*: ut ad stipendium petendum convenirent Carthaginem, seu carptim partes, seu universi mallent, Liv. 28, 25: dimissi carptim ac singuli, Tac. H. 4, 46: si (corvi) carptim vocem resorbebunt, Pl. 18, 35, 87, § 362.

carptor, ōris, *m.* [carpo, *no.* III. A. 2.] *A carver of food*: Juv. 9, 109.

carptūra, æ, *f.* [carpo] (Prop.: *A plucking*) Of bees: *A sucking* or *gathering from flowers*: Var. R. R. 3, 16, 26.

carptus, a, um, *P.* of carpo.

carpusculus (carpisc-), i, *m.* [καρπίς] **I.** Prop.: *A shoe*: Vopisc. Aurel. 30. **II.** Meton.: Archit. *t. t.*: *Basement, ground-work*: Inscr. Orell. 3272.

‡ **carrăcūtĭum,** ii, *n.* [carrus] *A kind of two-wheeled carriage*: Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 3.

Carræ, ārum, *f. A city of Mesopotamia, the Charan* or *Haran of Scripture, where Crassus was defeated by the Parthians*: Luc. 1, 105; Flor. 3, 11, 8; Pl. 5, 24, 21, § 86.

carrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [carrus] (*That which is produced by* carri; hence) *A barricade made of waggons* (post-class.): Treb. Gall. 13; Veg. Mil. 3, 10; Amm. 3, 7, 7.

carrō-ballista, æ, *f.* [carrus; ballista; *The ballista mounted on a carriage*: Veg. Mil. 3, 24; id. ib. 2, 25.

†† **carrōco,** ōnis, *m.* [a Celtic word] *A sea-fish*, prps. *a sturgeon* (Acipenser Sturio, L.), Aus. Ep. 4, 57.

1. **carrūca,** æ, *f.* **I.** Gen.: *A sort of four-wheeled travelling-carriage*, καρούχα, Hesych., Pl. 33, 11, 40; Suet. Ner. 30; Mart. 3, 62; id. 12, 24; cf. Scheffer de Re Vehic. 2, 27: alii: summum decus in carrucis solito altioribus ponentes, Amm. 14, 6. **II.** Esp.: *A close* or *covered carruca*: undique contecta, Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 3: dormitoria, Scævv. Dig. 34, 2, 11.

2. **Carrūca,** æ, *f. A town in* Hisp. Bætica, *north of* Munda, Hirt. B. Hisp. 27.

carrūcārius, a, um, *adj.* [1. carruca] *Of* or *belonging to a carruca*: mulæ, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 38: mulio, Cap. Max. jun. 4.

carrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [carrus] *A little waggon* or *cart*, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52.

carrus, i, *m.* (**carrum,** i, *n.*, Hirt. Bell. Hisp. 6; cf. Non. 195, 26; and Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 1), *A kind of two-wheeled cart for heavy burdens*, Var. and Sisen. in Non. 195, 26 *sq.*; Cæs. B. G. 1, 26; 3 Herz.; Liv. 10, 28.

Carsĕŏli, ōrum, *m.*, Καρσέολοι, *A town of the Æqui, in Latium* (now the village *Carsoli*), Ov. F. 4, 683, and Liv. 29, 15; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 506.—Hence, **Carsĕōlānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Carseoli*: ager, Col. 3, 9, 2: lex, Ov. F. 4, 710.—As *Subst.*: **Carseolani,** orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Carseoli*, Pl. 3, 12, 7.

Carsŭlæ, ārum, *f.*, Κάρσουλοι, *A town in Umbria, near Monte Castrilli*, Tac. H. 3, 60, 1.—Hence, **Carsŭlāni,** orum, *m.*, *Its inhabitants*, Pl. 3, 14, 19, § 113.—And **Carsulānum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* prædium), *An estate near* Carsulæ, Pl. Ep. 1, 4.

† **cartallus,** i, *m.*=κάρταλλος, In Eccl. Lat.: *A basket with a pointed bottom*: tolles de cunctis frugibus tuis primitias, et pones in cartallo, Vulg. Deut. 26, 2; id. ib. 4; id. Jerem. 6, 9.

Cartēia, æ, *f.*, Καρτηία, . **I.** *A very ancient seaport town in* Hispania Bætica (now *San Roque*), Mel. 2, 6, 9; Pl. 3, 1, 3; Liv. 28, 30; id. 43, 3; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 295, and Tzschuck. Mel. 1. 1.—Hence: **A. Cartēiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Carteian, of Carteia*: ora, Pl. 3, 2, 3.—**B. Cartēiensis,** e, *adj.*, the same: legati, Hirt. Bell. Hisp. 36. **II.** *The chief town of the Olcades, in* Hispan. Tarracon., Ἀλθαία in Polyb. and Steph. Byz. (now *Orgaz*), Liv. 21, 5; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 395.

Cartenna or **Cartinna,** (al. **Carcenna**), æ, *f.*, Καρτέννα, *A town in* Mauritania (now prps. *Mostagan*), Mel. 1, 6, 1; Pl. 5, 2, 1, § 20; Mart. Cap. 6, § 668.

Carthæa, æ, *f.*, Καρθαία, *A town on the west coast of the Cycladic island Ceos* (now *Poles*), Pl. 4, 12, 20.—Hence: **A. Carthæus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Carthæan, of Carthæa*: arva, Ov. M. 10, 109.—**B. Carthēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: mœnia=Carthæa, Ov. M. 7, 368.

Carthāgo (also written Karth.), ĭnis (*locat.* Carthagini, like Tiburi, ruri, domi, *etc.*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 71; C. Agr. 2, 33, 90; Liv. 28, 26; Vitr. 8, 3; v. the commentt. in h. l.; and cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 236), *f.*, קרת חדשת (New town: "istam urbem *Carthadam* Elissa dixit, quod Phœnicum ore exprimit *Civitatem Novam*," Sol. c. 40). **I.** *Carthage, a celebrated city of Northern Africa*, Gr. Καρχηδών, *whose ruins are in the vicinity of Tunis*: cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 264 *sq.* Personified, *The dau. of the fourth Hercules*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16 *fin.*—Hence, **Carthāgĭnĭensis** (upon the Column. Rostr. twice CARTACINIENSIS), e, *adj.*, *Carthaginian*: copiæ, Column. Rostr.: res, Liv. 21, 2.—As *Subst.*: *A Carthaginian*; freq. **II.** Also with the appel. Nova. *A large seaport town, founded by the Carthaginians after the first Punic war, in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *New Carthage* (now *Cartagena*), Liv. 26, 42; Mel. 2, 6, 7: Nova, Liv. 21, 5; Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 19; cf. Mann. Hisp. pp. 235 and 408.—Hence (cf. *no.* I.), **Carthaginiensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to New Carthage*: ager, Var. R. R. 1, 57, 2: conventus, Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 18.

Carthēius, a, um, *adj.*, v. Carthæa, *no.* A.

‡ **cartĭbŭlum,** i, *n. A kind of oblong table of stone, standing on a central pedestal*: a gerendo gertibulum, unde cartibulum post dictum, Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35.

cartīgo, āre, 1. *v. a.*, v. chartigo.

cartīlāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cartilago] *Cartilaginous, gristly*: genus, Pl. 19, 5, 23.—As *Subst.*: **cartilaginea,** orum, *sc.* animalia, *cartilaginous fishes*, Pl. 9, 24, 40.

cartīlāgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of cartilage, gristly, cartilaginous*: caput, Cels. 8, 1: galbanum, Pl. 12, 25, 56.

cartīlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [prps. charta, *no.* II. B.] (*A kind of thin plate*; hence) *Cartilage, gristle.* **I.** Prop.: In animals: Cels. 8, 1: narium, id. 8, 5; Veg. 3, 33, 1: auris, Cels. 8, 6. **II.** Fig.: Of plants: Pl. 15, 28, 34; id. 16, 36, 64.

Cartinna v. Cartenna.

cărunculus, æ, *f. dim.* [caro] *A little piece of flesh*, C. Div. 2, 24, 52; Cels. 2, 7; id. 8, 4; Val. Max. 3, 7, *no.* 6 *ext.*

1. **cārus,** a, um, *adj.* [from the root καδ, in κῆδος, Dor. κᾶδος, *care, concern*, and κήδομαι, *to have a care*; cf. Gael. cad, *friend*] **I.** Prop.: *Dear, precious, valued, esteemed, loved* (freq. and class. in prose and poetry): "*Carum* ipsum verbum est amoris, ex quo amicitiæ nomen est ductum," Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122; id. Off. 2, 8, 29; id. Fin. 3, 20, 66; id. ib. 5, 10, 29: ego illum scio, quam cordi sit carus meo, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 21; id. Epid. 1, 2, 30; and (*comp.*) Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 121; Lucr. 1, 731: parentes, id. 3, 85: cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares; sed omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, C. Off. 1, 17, 57: mater carissima, Asin. in Quint. 9, 2, 34: pater, Virg. Æ. 2, 707: genitor, Ov. M. 2, 649; id ib. 1, 486; Virg. Æ. 10, 798: genitrix, Virg. Æ. 1, 689: nutrix, id. ib. 4, 634: conjux, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 21; id. M. 11, 727; id. ib. 4, 143: natæ, id. ib. 4, 222: nepotes, Cat. 64, 320: pignora, nati, Ov. F. 3, 218; so also pignora, nepotes, id. M. 3, 134; cf. caput nepotis, Cat. 68, 120; and Virg. Æ. 2, 707: frater carissimus atque amantissimus, C. Cat. 4, 2, 3: homines mihi carissimi et amicissimi, id. de Or. 2, 4; Quint. 5, 10, 74; cf. C. Fam. 1, 7 *fin.*: omnium societatum nulla est carior, C. Off. 1, 17, 57: patria, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: Athenæ, Cat. 64, 87: carmina legenti, Prop. 3, 2, 13: crines, id. 1, 17, 21: simulacra, Ov. M. 14, 112: amplexus, id. ib. 9, 750, et sæp.; Cat. 68, 159: O me mihi carior, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 2: id. ib. 7, 847; Cat. 104, 2; id. 82, 2: carior auro, Tib. 1, 9, 31; cf. Cat. 107, 3; Claud. Bell. Get. 308.—As *Subst.*: **cari,** orum, *m. Beloved ones*: Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 29.—In a double sense with *no.* II.: Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 75 *sq.*; id. Men. 1, 1, 29 *sq.*

II. Meton.: *Dear, costly, of a high price*: Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 116: venio ad macellum, rogito pisces: indicant caros, agninam caram, caram bubulam, cara omnia, id. Aul. 2, 8, 3 *sq.*; Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 5: so, annona, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 25; Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 7.—*Abs.*: caro vendere aliquid, *to sell dearly*, Dig. 19, 1, 13, § 3; cf. ne carioris cuiquam vendere liceat, Nov. Valent. III. 2, 17, 1, § 4.—*Comp.* C. Div. 2, 27, 59.—*Sup.* Dom. 6, 14, et sæp. Heterocl. *Acc. comp.*: carioras nuptias, Manil. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86.

2. **Carus,** i, *m.*, *A Roman* cognomen, **I.** The poet, T. Lucretius Carus, v. Lucretius. **II.** Another Roman poet of the Aug. age, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 7. **III.** M. Aurelius Carus, Roman emperor (A.D. 282 and 283.), Vop. Car. 1 *sq.*; Eutrop. 9, 18, et al.

Carventāna arx, *The citadel of Carventum, in Latium*, Liv. 4, 53 and 55.

Carvilius, i, *m.*, **I.** *A Roman proper name*, C. Or. 2, 61.—Hence, Carvilianum divortium, of a Carvilius, Gell. 4, 3 *in lemm.* **II.** *The name of one of the four kings in Cantium* (Kent), *in the time of Julius Cæsar*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 22.

Caryæ, arum. *f.*, Καρύαι, **I.** *A village in Laconia, with a temple of Diana*, Vitr. 1, 1.—Hence: **A. Caryātes,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Caryæ*, Vitr. 1, 1, twice.—**B. Caryātis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Καρυᾶτις: **1.** Sing. *adj.*: *An epithet of Diana*, Serv. Virg. E. 8, 30.—**2.** Plur. as *Subst.*: **a. Caryātides,** *The maidens of Caryæ, serving in the temple of Diana*, a statue of Praxiteles, Pl. 36, 5, 4.—**b.** In architect.: *Female figures used instead of columns as supporters in buildings, Caryatides*, "Vitr. 1, 1" (v. the representation of such a Caryatide from the temple of Pallas Polias, at Athens, in O. Müller's Denkm. d. alt. Kunst, *no.* 101).—**C. Caryus,** a, um, *adj.*, *An epithet of Diana*; Diana, Stat. Th. 4, 225. **II.** *A village in Arcadia*, Liv. 34, 26.

† **caryīnus,** a, um, *adj.* = καρύϊνος, *Made from nuts*: oleum, Pl. 15, 7, 7; id. 23, 4, 45.

†cărўītes, æ, *m.*=καρυΐτης, *A species of the plant* tithymalus, Pl. 26, 8, 40.

†cărўon, ii, *n.*=κάρυον, *A nut*, Pl. 15, 22, 24.

†cărўōta, æ (**cărўōtis,** idis, Mart. 11, 31; Stat. S. 1, 6, 20), *f.*=καρύωτις, *A kind of nut-shaped date*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 27; Pl. 15, 23, 24; id. 19, 5, 29; Pl. Ep. 1, 7, 6; Scrib. Comp. 74; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37; these the poor were accustomed to send on New-year's day as a present to their patrons, Mart. 8, 33; id. 13, 27.

Cărўstos, i, *f.*=Κάρυστος, **I.** *A very ancient town on the south coast of Eubœa, celebrated for its marble*: Mel. 2, 7, 9; Pl. 4, 12, 21; Tib. 3, 3, 13; Sen. Troad. 836; Mart. 9, 76; Stat. S. 2, 2, 93; id. ib. 1, 2, 149; cf. Mann. Greece, 262 *sq.*—Hence: **A. Cărўstēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Carystos, Carystian*: vada, Ov. F. 4, 282.—**B. Cărўstĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: marmor, Pl. 4, 12, 20; id. 36, 6, 7: columellæ, Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 36.—As *Subst.*: **Cărўstii,** orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Carystos*, Sol. c. 11. **II.** *A town in Liguria*, Liv. 42, 7.

Caryus, a, um, v. Caryæ, *no.* I. C.

cāsa, æ, *f.* [akin to caveo, and the Germ. hû-s, Engl. house] (*The protecting thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Any simple or poorly built house, a hut, cottage, cabin, shed*, etc.: Var. R. R. 2, 10, 6; Luer. 5, 1009; id. 6, 1253; C. Tusc. 5, 34, 97; Vitr. 2, 1; Quint. 2, 17, 10; id. 3, 4, 4; Virg. E. 2, 29; Hor. S. 2, 3, 247 and 275; Ov. M. 8, 700; id. ib. 5, 283; C. Fam. 16, 18.—Prov.: ita fugias, ne præter casam, like, *run not into the lion's mouth*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3 Ruhnk.; cf. Gron. Obs. 3, 9, p. 511.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *A small country-house*: Mart. 6, 43, 4.—**2.** *A bower* or *booth* = pergulas, Tib. 2, 1, 24; v. Heyne, in h. l.—**3.** *A soldier's hut*: quæ (casæ) more Gallico stramentis erant tectæ, Cæs. B. G. 5, 42 Herz.: ad casas, quæ stramentitiæ ab nostris ædificatæ sunt, diruendas, Hirt. Bell. Hisp. 16; Veg. Mil. 2, 10. **II.** Meton.: In late Lat. *plur.* Casæ: *A country estate, a farm*: Cassiod. Var. 5, 14.

cāsābundus (in the best MSS. casab., probably on account of the first long *a* like cassus, caussa, Jupp*i*ter, *etc.*), a, um, *adj.* [caso] *Ready to fall, tottering*: Næv. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 91; cf. Fest. p. 37.

cāsārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [casa] *Of* or *belonging to a cottage*; only as *Subst.*: **A. casarius,** ii, *m. A dweller in a cottage, a cottager*, Cod. Theod. 9, 42, 7.—**B.** Casaria, quæ custodit casam, Fest. p. 37.

Casca, æ, *m.*, *A Roman* cognomen *in the* gens Servilia, C. Att. 13, 44, id. ib. 16, 15; id. Phil. 13, 15; id. ib. 2, 11; Suet. Cæs. 82.

casce, *adv.* [cascus] *In an old-fashioned manner*: casce nimis et vetuste loquens, Gell. 1, 10 *in lemm.*

cascus, a, um, *adj. Old*: "*cascum* significat vetus; ejus origo Sabina quæ usque radices in Oscam linguam exit (cf. Outr. Mūll. Etrusk. 1, p. 41, with G. F. Grotef. in Seeb. N. Arch. 1829, *no.* 31; v. also CASNAR): Enn. Manil. and Papin. in Var. l. l.; Att. ib.; Enn. in C. Tusc. 1, 12, 27; sal, Aus. Ep. 22, 27.

cāsĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caseus] *Of* or *pertaining to cheese, cheese-*: taberna, *in which cheese was made*, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8, § 5 (cf. Col. 7, 8, 3: "mulctra, quum est repleta lacte, non sine aliquo tepore debet esse; nec tamen admovenda est flammis, ut quibusdam placet, sed haud procul igne constituenda," *etc.*).

cāsĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Provided with cheese*; *mixed with cheese*: polenta, App. M. 1, p. 101, 35: montes, *where much cheese was made*, Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 10.

casellŭla, æ, *f.*, *dim.* [casula] *A very small cottage*: Ennod. Ep. 8, 29.

cāsĕŏlus, i, *m.* [caseus] *A small cheese*: Varr. Con. 17.

cāsĕus, i, *m.* (**caseum,** i, *n.*, Cato R. R. 76, 4; Plaut. and Novius in Non. 200, 9 *sq.*). **I.** Prop.: *Cheese*: Var. R. R. 2, 11, 3; Col. 7, 8, 1; 12, 12 *sq.*; Pall. Mai. 9; Pl. 11, 42, 97; C. de Sen. 16, 56: *fauces*, Var. l. l.: premere, Virg. E. 1, 35: figurare, Pl. 16, 38, 72. **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment, in comedy, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 154 and 177.

†cāsĭa (more rare **cassia,** *e. g.* Pall. Oct. 14, 13; Veg. 6, 13, 3 and 4), æ, *f.*=κασία *or* κασσία, **I.** *A tree with an aromatic bark, like cinnamon*, prob. *the wild cinnamon* (Laurus Cassia, L.): Pl. 12, 19, 42 and 43; Virg. G. 2, 466; Mart. 6, 55; id. 10, 97; id. 11, 54; Cels. 5, 23, *nos.* 1 and 2; Scrib. Comp. 93; 125, et al. **II.** *A fragrant shrub-like plant, mezereon*, called also cneoron *or* thymelæa, Pl. 21, 9, 10; Virg. E. 2, 49; id. G. 4, 30.

†cāsignētes, æ *f.*=κασιγνήτη, *A kind of plant*: Pl. 24, 17, 102, § 165.

Cāsĭlīnum, i, *n.*, Κασιλινον, *A town in Campania, on the Vulturnus, near the ancient Capua* (in its place stands the present *Capua*), Liv. 22, 15; id. 23, 17; 19; C. Att. 16, 8; id. Phil. 2, 40; Pl. 3, 5, 9 *fin.*; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 763 *sq.*—Hence: **A. Cāsĭlīnenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Casilinum*, C. Inv. 2, 57.—**B. Cāsĭlīnātes,** ium, *m.*, the same, Val. Max. 7, 6, *no.* 2.—**C. Cāsĭlīnus,** a um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to C.*: limina, *i. e.* Casilini portæ, Sil. 12, 426.

Cāsīna, æ, *f. The name of a comedy of Plautus, from its chief heroine*; cf. Fest. p. 46.

Cāsīnum, i, *n.*, Κάσινον, *A Roman colony in Latium, east of Aquinium* (its citadel the present *Monte Casino*), Liv. 9, 28; Pl. 3, 5, 9; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 674.—Hence: **A. Cāsīnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *Of Casinum*: ager, C. Agr. 2, 25: fundus, id. Phil. 2, 40: and *abs.* in Casinate, *in the region of Casinum*, Pl. 2, 103, 106, § 227.—**B. Cāsīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Casinum*: Nymphæ, Sil. 12, 527; dub. (others: Casini Nymphæ).

casito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* [caso] *To fall repeatedly, to drop down*: Dig. 8, 2, 20, §§ 3 and 4.

Cāsius mons. Κάσιον ὄρος, **I.** *A high mountain in Syria, on the Orontes* (now *Okrah*): Pl. 5, 22, 18. **II.** *A mountain between Lower Egypt and Arabia, with a temple of Jupiter, near which Pompey was murdered* (now *El Kas*): Mel. 1, 10; id. 3, 8, 3; Pl. 5, 12, 14.—Hence, **Cāsius,** a, um, *adj.*: rupes, Luc. 10, 434: arenæ, id. 8, 539: Juppiter, Pl. 5, 12, 14.

Casmena, v. Camena.

Casmilus, v. 1. camillus.

‡casnar, in the lang. of the Osci, *An old man*, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86; cf. cascus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 47 Müll.; and "*casnari* seni Oscorum linguâ," Plac. Gloss. p. 450. To this prps. belongs the fragment of Varro, in Non. 86, 20: quum more majorum ultro carnales arripiunt, where Voss. Etym. s. v. cascus, prefers the reading casnares (hence carnales is prps. a euphonic form for casnares, from a Lat. sing. carnal=casnar, as fœdesum, plusima, asa, asena=fœderum, plurima, *etc.*; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86, and the letter R.

☞ Quint. 1, 5, 8, the MSS. give instead of CASNAR, the words, CASAMI, CASAMO, CASAMUM, and the like; v. Spald. and Zumpt, *N. cr.* in h. l.

cāso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [cado] *To be ready to fall, to totter* (prps. only in the two follg. passages): Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 37; id. ib. 42.

Caspēria, æ, *f. A town of the Sabines*: Virg. Æ. 7, 714; Sil. 8, 417; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 527.

Caspium mare, τὸ Κάσπιον πέλαγος, *The Caspian Sea*: Mel. 1, 2, 1; id. 3, 5, 3; id. 3, 6, 10; Pl. 6, 11, 12; id. ib. 17, 19; Curt. 6, 4: pelagus, Mel. 1, 19, 13: Caspius oceanus, Pl. 6, 13, 15.—Hence: **A. Caspius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Caspian Sea, Caspian*: sinus, Mel. 1, 2, 3 and 4; id. 3, 5, 3, 4 and 8; Pl. 2, 68, 18: litora, id. 6, 15, 17: mons, *i. e. a part of Taurus*, Mel. 1, 19, 13: pylæ *or* portæ, *narrow passes in Mt. Taurus*, Mel. 1, 15, 2; Pl. 6, 11, 12; id. ib. 14, 17; Suet. Ner. 19; so also, via, Tac. A. 6, 33: regna, *the country on the Caspian Sea*, Virg. Æ. 6, 799: tigris, Stat. Th. 10, 288: jaspis, Pl. 37, 8, 37: gens, *the inhabitants on the Caspian Sea*, id. 6, 15, 17; cf. Caspii, Mel. 3, 5, 4; Pl. 6, 13, 15 § 39.—As *Subst.*: **Caspiæ,** arum, *f.* (sc. portæ), Tac. H. 1, 6; Pl. 6, 6, 18 § 46.—**B. Caspiāni,** ōrum, *m.*, i. q. Caspia gens, Mel. 1, 2, 4; Curt. 4, 12.—**C. Caspĭădæ,** arum, *m.*, the same, Val. Fl. 6, 108.—**D. Caspiacus,** a, um, *adj.*: portæ = Caspiæ portæ, Stat. S. 4, 4, 64.

cassabundus, a, um, *adj.* v. casabundus.

Cassander, dri, *m.*, Κάσσανδρος, *A son of Antipater, and king of Macedonia after the death of Alexander the Great*, Just. 15, 1 *sq.* After him was named the town Cassandrea, Liv. 44, 11.

Cassandra (in the most ancient age written in the Etruscan manner, CASSANTRA, Quint. 1, 4, 16), æ, *f.*, Κασσάνδρα, *A dau. of Priam and Hecuba, who continually proclaimed the approaching calamity, but was believed by no one. After the destruction of Troy she became the bondmaid of Agamemnon, and was murdered with him by Clytemnestra*, Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 246; Hyg. F. 93 and 117.

Cassandrēa, æ, *f. A town of Macedonia, upon the peninsula Pallene, previously called Potidæa, rebuilt by Cassander*: Liv. 44, 11; Mel. 2, 3, 1.—Hence: **A. Cassandrenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Cassandrea*, Liv. 44, 10.—**B. Cassandreus** (trisyll.), ei, *m.*, Κασσανδρεύς, *Of Cassandrea, a surname of the tyrant* Apollodorus, *who reigned there*: Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 45; id. Ib. 463; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 33; Sen. Ira, 2, 5.

casse, *adv.* [cassus, *no.* II.] *Fruitlessly, in vain, to no purpose*: casse ne tempus tereretur, Liv. 24, 26, 10 Drak.

casses, ium (in sing. *Acc.* cassem, Grat. Cyneg. 28; *Abl.* casse, Ov. A. A. 3, 554; Sen. Agam. 883), *m.* [cado; *That which falls*; cf. the German "Falle," trap, from "fallen," to fall] **I.** Prop.: *A hunting-net, a snare, toil* (poet.): Virg. G. 3, 371: cassibus impositis (*sc.* humero) venor, Prop. 4, 2, 33: decidere in casses, Ov. A. A. 2, 2: ponere, id. M. 5, 579: laxi, id. A. A. 1, 392. **II.** Meton.: for *Spider's web*: Virg. G. 4, 247; Mart. 3, 93, 5; Sen. 6, 202. **III.** Fig.: *Snares, plots*: Tib. 1, 6, 5; Ov. A. A. 3, 554.

cassia, v. casia.

Cassiānus, a, um, v. Cassius.

Cassiciacum, i, *n.*, *The name of an estate of Verecundus, to which Augustin retired to prepare for baptism*: Aug. Conf. 9, 3, 5 §.

cassĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [casses] *A small net*; *a cobweb*: Hier. Ruf. 3, 6; cf. Fest. p. 36.

cassida, æ, v. 1. cassis.

‡cassidārĭus, ii, *m.* [cassis] (*One belonging to a* cassis; hence) **A.** *A helmet-maker*: Inscr. Or. 4160.—**B.** *An officer who had charge of the helmets in the Imperial armoury*: Inscr. ap. Reines. 8, 70.

cassĭdĭle, is, *n.* [id.] (*A small* cassis; hence, from its shape) *A small bag or scrip*: "*cassidile*, pera, marsupium," Gloss. Isid.: protulit de cassidili suo partem jecoris, Vulg. Tob. 8, 2.

‡cassila, v. 1. cassis.

Cassĭope, Cassĭŏpēa, æ, Manil. 1, 354): **Cassĭepēa** or **Cassĭepēa,** æ, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111; **Cassĭepēia,** æ, Hyg. Astr. 2, 10), æ, *f.*, Κασσιόπη and κασσιέπεια, **I.** *The proud wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromeda, who was punished on her account; afterwards placed among the constellations*, Hyg. F. 64; Astr. 2, 10; 3, 10; Prop. 1, 17; Ov. M. 4, 738. **II.** *A town in Corcyra* (now *Cassiope* or *Cassopo*), C. Fam. 16, 9, 1.—Hence, **Cassĭŏpēius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to* Cassiope: filix, Pl. 27, 9, 55.

1. **cassis** (access. form **cassĭda,** æ, like chlamyda from chlamys, Prop. 3, 11, 15; Virg. Æ. 11, 775; cf. Prob. II. p. 1473 P. ed. Lind. and the letter A. Also Fest. p. 37, instead of CASSILAM, the reading should be CASSIDAM; v. Comm. p. 368), Iscan Etruscan word, acc. to Isid. Orig. 18, 14, 1; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 392] **I.** Prop.: *A helmet* (*of metal*; while *galea* was of leather, Isid. Orig. 18, 14, 1): Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 103; Cæs. B. G. 7, 45; Hirt. Bell. Afr. 16; Ov. M. 12, 89; id. ib. 13, 107; id. ib. 14, 806; Luc. 7, 586; Juv. 11, 103, et al.; Tac. G. 6 (but also promiscuously); Ov. M. 8, 25 (cf. galea ærea, Virg. Æ. 5, 490). **II.** Meton.: **A.** for *War*:

Pl. 13, 3, 4 *fin.*; Juv. 7, 33.—**B.** In Ecc. Lat.: *A veil* or *covering for the head and face*; nemo ostendere volens hominem, cassidem aut personam ei inducit, Tert. Carn. Christ. 11.

2. **cassis,** is, v. casses.

cassita, æ, *f.* [cassis, like galerita from galerus] *The crested* or *tufted lark* (Alauda cristata, L.), Gell. 2, 29, 3 *sq.*

Cassitĕrĭdes, um, *f.* Κασσιτερίδες, *The tin-islands, Cassiterides,* now. prob. *the Scilly Islands, in the extreme west of Europe,* Mel. 3, 6, 2; Pl. 4, 22, 36; cf. Mann. Brit. pp. 7 and 22; named, from the tin found there, cassiterum=κασσίτερος, Pl. 34, 16, 47 § 156 *sq.*

cassitĕrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = κασσιτέρινος, *Made of tin:* lamella, Pelagon. Veterin. 7.

cassiterium, i, *n.* v. Cassiterides.

Cassĭus, ĭi, *m., The name of a Roman* gens. **I.** L. Cassius, *A very severe judge;* from him the Lex tabellaria Cassia (**Cassĭus,** a, um, *adj.*) proceeded. A. U. C. 617, by which the judges were obliged to vote with little tablets: C. Leg. 3, 16; id. Sest. 48, 103; id. Brut. 27 *fin.*; Ascon. C. 2 Verr. 1, 10, 30.—Hence, **Cassĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to,* L. Cassius: Cassianum illud *cui bono,* C. Mil. 12, 32; Phil. 2, 14, 35; cf. Ascon. ad C. Mil. l. l.: judices, *as severe as* L. Cassius, C. Rosc. Am. 30, 85; id. 2 Verr. 3, 60, 137. **II.** *The consul* L. Cassius, *who,* A. U. C. 647, *was conquered and slain by the Helvetii:* Cæs. B. G. 1, 7; 12.—Hence, **Cassĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Cassius:* bellum Cassianum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13. **III.** C. Cassius, *A murderer of Cæsar:* C. Att. 5, 21; id. Fam. 6, 6; id. ib. 7, 33; Vell. 2, 46; 56; Suet. Cæs. 80 *sq.*; id. Aug. 10; Tac. A. 1, 2; id. H. 2, 6. To him were addressed C. Fam. 12, 1-10; from him to Cic., ib. 11-13.—Hence, **Cassĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Cassius:* partes, *his adherents,* Vell. 2, 74. **IV.** C. Cassius Longinus, *A distinguished jurist under Tiberius, the persecutor of Sabinus;* his adherents were Cassiani and Cassiana schola, opp. to the Proculiana; v. Proculus, Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2; Pl. Ep. 7, 24, 8; Tac. A. 12, 12. **V.** After a Cassius, not now known, was named the Cassia Via, *a branch of the* Via Flaminia, C. Phil. 12, 9, 23; cf. Fest. p. 37.

Cassivelaunus, i, *m., A British chief:* Cæs. B. G. 5, 11 *sq.*

casso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cassus] (late Lat.), **I.** (Prop. not found; only) Fig.: *To annihilate, ruin, destroy:* Sid. Ep. 1 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: In the Jurists: *To annul, make null,* or *void:* Cassiod. Var. 5, 14; Cod. Just. 1, 2, 16.

cassus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to cavus; cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 6] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Empty, void, hollow* (mostly poet.): nux, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 137; Hor. S. 2, 5, 36: glans, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 37: canna, *unfruitful,* Ov. F. 6, 406: granum inane cassumque, Pl. 18, 17, 45: annulus, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15.—As *Subst.*: **cassa,** orum, *n., The hollow parts, the hollows:* cassa palearum (=cassas paleas), Solin. 52, 62.—**B.** Esp.: *Wanting, devoid of, deprived of, without:* **1.** With *Abl.*: sanguine cassa (cochlea), *bloodless,* Poet. in C. Div. 2, 64, 133: Virgo dote cassa, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 14: lumine cær, Lucr. 4, 369: lumine corpus, id. 5, 718; 756: anima corpus, id. 3, 561: sensu rerum simulacra, id. 4, 127.—Poet. lumine cassus, *deprived of life, dead:* Virg. Æ. 2, 85; imitated by Stat. Th. 2, 15; and in like sense, æthere cassus, Virg. Æ. 11, 104.—**2.** With *Gen.*: cassus luminis ensis, C. Arat. 369.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Vain, empty, useless, futile, fruitless:* cassum et inani vocis sono decoratum, C. Tusc. 5, 41, 119: formido, Lucr. 3, 394: copia verborum, id. 4, 513: vota, Virg. Æ. 12, 780: fertilitas terræ, Ov. M. 5, 482: fraus, Luc. 5, 130: consilia, Sen. Tranq. 5, 4: vim, *vain, profitless,* Stat. Th. 11, 449: labores, Pl. Ep. 8, 2, 6: manus, *without effect,* Stat. Th. 9, 770: augur futuri, id. ib. 629. —As *Subst.*: **cassa,** orum, *n., Vain, trifling, foolish subjects:* memorare, *to talk idly,* Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 10; Tac. H. 3, 55.—**B.** Esp.: as *Adv.*, **in cassum,** or in one word **incassum,** *In vain, uselessly, to no purpose:* ex multis omnia incassum cadunt, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 147: temere, incassum, *without aim* or *purpose, fortuitously,* Lucr. 2, 1060; id. 5, 1000; 1429; id. 2, 1166 Forb.: defessi, *wearied in vain,* id. ib. 1128; Virg. G. 3, 100: longos ciebat incassum fletus, id. Æ. 3, 345: tot incassum fusos patiere labores? id. ib. 7, 421. —Also in prose; but not in Cic.: quæ profecto incassum agebantur, Sall. H. Frgm. III. 22, p. 234 ed. Gerl.: vana incassum jactare tela, Liv. 10, 29: incassum missæ preces, id. 2, 49; Tac. A. 1, 4. —Also *simply,* **cassum:** quid cassum times; Sen. Herc. Œt. 353; cf. "μάτην, frustra, nequicquam, cassum," Gloss. Cyrill.

Castăbăla, ōrum, or **Castăbălum,** i, *n.*, Καστάβαλα, *A town in Cilicia:* Pl. 5, 27, 23; Curt. 3, 7, 5.

Castălia, æ, *f.*, Κασταλία, *A fountain on Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses:* Virg. G. 3, 292; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 61; Stat. Th. 1, 697.—Hence: **A. Castălĭus,** a, um, *adj., Castalian:* aqua, Ov. Am. 1, 16, 35: fons, Pl. 4, 3, 4; Sen. Œd. 229: arbor, *the laurel,* Prop. 3, 3, 13: umbra, Tib. 3, 1, 16: antrum, *i. e. the cave of the oracle at Delphi,* Ov. M. 3, 14.—**B. Castălis,** ĭdis, *f., adj., Castalian:* unda, Mart. 9, 19 *fin.*: sorores, *i. e. the Muses,* Mart. 4, 14.—As *Subst.*: **Castălĭdes,** um, *f., The Muses:* grex, Mart. 7, 12, 10.

†castānēa, æ, *f.*=κάστανον, **I.** Prop.: *The chestnut-tree,* Col. 4, 33; id. 5, 10, 14; Pall. Febr. 25, 33; id. Nov. 7, 17; Pl. 16, 40, 78; id. 17, 20, 34. **II.** Meton.: *A chestnut,* Virg. E. 1, 82; Pl. 13, 18, 32; id. 15, 28, 34: also with nuces, Virg. E. 2, 52.

castānētum, i, *n.* [castanea] *A chestnut-grove:* Col. 4, 30, 3; id. ib. 33, 3; Pall. Nov. 7, 21.

caste, *adv.* [castus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen. (acc. to castus, *no.* I. A.): *Without stain, uprightly, honestly:* agere ætatem suam, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 148: et integre vivere, C. Fin. 4, 23, 63; id. Manil. 1.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** (acc. to castus, *no.* I. B. 1.): *Purely, chastely, modestly:* se habere, C. Gracch. in Gell. 15, 12, 3: tueri eloquentiam ad adultam virginem, C. Brut. 95, 330: se gerere, Lact. 6, 28.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): *Piously, religiously, with devoutness:* placare deos, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 33; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 2; Suet. Aug. 6. **II.** Fig.: Of style (acc. to castus, *no.* II.): *Chastely, without barbarisms:* qui caste pureque lingua Latina usus videtur, Gell. 17, 2, 7.—*Comp.* Liv. 10, 7.—*Sup.* C. Fam. 14, 4.

castellānus, a, um, *adj.* [castellum] *Of* or *pertaining to a castle* or *fortress:* triumphi, *for the capture of a castle,* C. Brut. 73, 256: miles, Cod. Theod. 11, 59, 2.—As *Subst.*: **castellani,** orum, *The occupants of a castle,* Sall. J. 92, 7; Hirt. Bell. Alex. 42; Liv. 34, 27; id. 38, 45.

castellārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *The superintendent of a reservoir,* Front. Aq. 117; Inscr. Grut. 691, 7 and 8.

castellātim, *adv.* [id.] *Castle-wise:* dissipati, *scattered about, as it were, in different fortresses,* i. e. *in different bodies,* Liv. 7, 36: grumulis imponere allium, *i. e. in heaps,* Pl. 19, 6, 34.

castellum, i, *n. dim.* [castrum] **I.** Prop.: *A castle, fort, citadel, fortress, stronghold:* Sisenn. in Non. 514, 7; Cæs. B. G. 1, 8; id. B. C. 3, 36; C. Phil. 5, 4; id. Att. 3, 7; Sall. J. 54; Nep. Milt. 2; id. Alcib. 7; Liv. 10, 46; id. 21, 11; id. 22, 39. **II.** Fig.: *Shelter, defence, refuge* (cf. arx, *no.* III. A.): Templum Castoris fuit arx civium perditorum .... castellum forensis latrocinii, C. Pis. 5, 11; id. Div. 2, 16, 37: castellum omnium scelerum, Liv. 3, 57. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A residence situate on an eminence:* Virg. G. 3, 475.—**B.** In Vulg.=κώμη: *A village:* Marc. 6, 6; Luc. 5, 7.—**C.** In mechanics: **1.** Gen.: *A structure in which the water of an aqueduct is collected, to be distributed by pipes or channels in different directions, a reservoir:* Vitr. 8, 7; Pl. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 9; Front. Aq. 35; Ulp. Dig. 43, 19, 1; 30, 41, § 8.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *A reservoir* or *cistern built by several private individuals, for receiving the water allotted to them from the public reservoir:* animadverterent curatores aquarum quibus locis intra extra urbem apte castella privati facere possent, ex quibus aquam ducerent, quam ex castello communem accepissent, Front. Aq. 106.—**b.** *A cistern* or *receptacle for water raised by water scoops* or *bukects:* modioli pleni, ad summum elati, rursus ad imum revertentes, infundent in castellum ipsi per se quod extulerint, Vitr. 10, 4, 3.

castērĭa, æ, *f., A place of repose for rowers in a galley:* Plaut. As. 3, 1, 16; acc. to Nonius, p. 85, 26, *a place where the tackling of ships is laid up.*

castĭfĭco, are, 1. *v. a.* [castificus] *To purify, make pure;* only in Eccl. Lat.: Aug. Conf. 9, 9; Tert. Pud. 19; Ambros. Serm. 14.

casti-fĭcus, a, um [castus; facio] **I.** Prop.: *Purifying:* lavacrum = baptisma, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 188. **II.** Meton.: *Pure:* mens, Sen. Hipp. 170.

castigābĭlis, e, *adj.* [castigo] *Worthy of chastisement, deserving punishment:* culpa, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 6.

castigāte, *adv.*, [castigatus] **A.** *Briefly, concisely:* hæc de monade castigatius (*sc.* dixit), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6: castigatius eloqui, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 4, 14.—**B.** *Narrowly, closely:* vixit modeste, castigate, Sen. Contr. 6, 8.

castigātio, ōnis, *f.* [castigo] **I.** Prop.: : *A correcting, chastising, punishment, correction, reproof,* etc. (in good prose): omnis et animadversio et castigatio contumelia vacare debet, C. Off. 1, 25, 88 (cf. Tusc. 4, 20): admonitio frequens, interdum et castigatio, vindicta rarissima, Vell. 2, 114; Quint. 3, 8, 54: verborum, Liv. 27, 15; Sen. Ep. 47: tacita, Liv. 27, 10: censoria, Pl. 18, 6, 7.—In *plur.*, C. Tusc. 4, 20; Liv. 36, 15, et al.; Quint. 1, 3, 14: fustium, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3: flagellorum, Callistr. ib. 48, 19, 7. **II.** Meton.: In gardening: *A trimming* or *lopping of plants,* Pl. 17, 22, 35, *no.* 9; id. ib. 28, 47.

castigātor, ōris, *m.* [castigo] **I.** Prop.: *One who corrects* or *chastises, a corrector, reprover* (not in Cic.): Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 150; id. ib. 3, 1, 14: minorum, Hor. A. P. 174: lacrimarum et inertium querelarum, Liv. 1, 59: seri tot seculorum, Col. 8, 16, 6. **II.** Meton.: *He who restrains, holds close:* Pl. Pan. 40, 1 Gesn.

castigātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [castigator] *After the manner of reprovers* or *correctors* (post-Aug., and very rare): solatium, Pl. Ep. 5, 16, 10: severitas, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

castigātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of castigo. **II.** *Pa.* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): *Confined, compressed;* hence: **A.** Of size: *Small, slender, close:* pectus, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 21: frons, Stat. S. 2, 1, 43: mamillæ, Serm. 20, 357.—**B.** Of abstract things: *Restrained, checked:* luxuria tanto castigatior, quanto posset esse liberior, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 24: castigatissima disciplina, *the strictest,* Gell. 4, 20, 1; dub. (*Cod. Reg.*, castissima.)

castīgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; prob. castus] (*To make pure*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To set right, correct, chastise, punish; to reprove, chide, censure, find fault with* (stronger than *reprehendere* and *vituperare*, weaker than *culpare* (class.)): ; neros verbis, verberibus, C. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: quo sæpius (magister) monuerit, hoc rarius castigabit, Quint. 2, 2, 5: laudat promptos .... segniores castigat, Caes. B. C. 1, 3; cf. Tac. Agr. 21: castigando increpandoque plus, quam leniter agendo, proficere, Liv. 27, 9: nliquem dictis plurimis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 67: gravis Eutellum dictis castigat Acestes, Virg. Æ. 5, 387; Liv. 36, 20: literis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 25: per literas, Tac. A. 3, 35: graviter, Just, 2, 15: vehementissime, Petr. S. 109: leniter, Liv. 30, 15; id. 30, 31: in hoc me ipse castigo quod, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 5, 1, 4: servos bubulis exuviis, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 26: segnitiem hominum atque inertiam, C. de Or. 1, 41 (cf. Liv. 31, 6): ni-

mtam lenitatem, Liv. 39, 55: moras, Virg. Æ. 4, 407: dolos, id. ib. 6, 567: immodicos dolores voce, Luc. 8, 71: vitia, Juv. 2, 35: metus, Val. Fl. 6, 669.—**B.** Esp.: *To hold in check, to restrain:* equum temerum non parentem frenis asperioribus castigare, Liv. 39, 25: castigarique plebi concessum senatûs consultum prisca severitate, Tac. A. 6, 13.

II. Meton.: Of space: *To inclose, surround, encompass, invest:* insula castigatur aquis, Sil. 12, 355.

III. Fig.: **A.** (nec. to *no.* I. A.): *To correct any thing faulty, set right, amend* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): carmen, Hor. A. P. 294: verba amice, Juv. 6, 454: lapsus, Stat. Th. 6, 709: vitia sua, Pl. Pan. 46, 6.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To check, restrain:* castigatus animi dolor, C. Tusc. 2, 21 *fin.*: risum crebris potiunculis, Petr. S. 7, 47.—**C.** (acc. to *no.* II.): castigare improbum examen in trutina (*to incluse the faulty tongue of a balance in the apertures*, i. e.), *to give a wrong or biased opinion*, Pers. 1, 7.

castimonia, æ, *f.* (CASTIMONIUM ἅγνος, Gloss. Phil., prps. also App. M. 11, p. 279, 29) [castus, like acrimonia, acrimonia]

I. Gen.: *Purity of morals, morality:* C. Cœl. 5, 11.

II. Esp.: *Physical purity, such as is requisite for religious services* (abstaining from sexual intercourse, from delicate food, *etc.*), *chastity, abstinence:* (rare, but class.): quæ sacra per summam castimoniam virorum ac mulierum fiant, eadem per istius stuprum ac flagitium esse violata, C. 2 Verr. 4, 45 *fin.* Zuampt: caste jubet lex adire ad deos; animo vicudicet, in quo sunt omnia; nec tollit castimoniam corporis, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24: decem dierum castimonia, Liv. 39, 9: superstitio castimoniarum, Pl. 31, 8, 14; App. M. 11, p. 279, 29; Tert. Jejun. 2.

castimōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [castimonia] *Pertaining to abstinence or continence:* liquamen, Pall. Febr. 25, 12.

‡ **castimonium,** v. castimonia.

castitas, ātis, *f.* [castus] (rare, but class.),

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Purity of morals, morality:* Vitr. 1, 1: castitate vitæ sanctus, Gell. 15, 18: præcurat maxima castitate, Macr. S. 7, 3.—**B.** Esp.: Of purity of body: *Chastity:* ut sentiunt numeros naturam feminarum eminem castitatem pati, C. Leg. 2, 12, 29 Orell.; so, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 22; Pl. 21, 9, 38; Pl. Pan. 20, 2; Tac. Agr. 4; id. Ann. 1, 33; Val. Max. 9, 1, *no.* 2.

II. Meton.: Personified = Minerva, Pall. 1, 6, 14.

castītŭdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] acute class. access. form to castitas (cf. beatitudo, caninitudo, *etc.*), *Moral purity:* antiquam castitudinem, Att. in Non. 85, 11.

1. ‡ **castor,** ŏris (Acc. castorem, App. M. p. 1, 106, 10: castora, Juv. 12, 34), *m.* = κάστωρ, *A castor, beaver;* pure Lat. fiber: Pl. 32, 5, 13; cf. id. 8, 30, 47; Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 24; id. 12, 27, 4; Ov. Nuc. 165.

2. **Castor,** ŏris (old genit. CASTORVS, Tab. Pæstm. and KASTORVS, Inscr. Orell. n. 3114, *m.*, Κάστωρ.

I. *The son of a Spartan king, Tyndarus, and Leda, brother of Helena and Pollux, with whom, as twin star* (Gemini; hence, even Castores, Pl. 10, 43, 60; id. 35, 4, 10; id. 7, 22, 22; Tert. Spect. 1, 11 *extr.*; and alter Castor, Stat. S. 4, 6, 15), *he served as a guide to mariners,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 5; id. Epod. 17, 42 and 43; id. Od. 1, 3, 35: gaudet equis, id. S. 2, 1, 26; cf. id. Od. 1, 12, 25, and Ov. M. 12, 401. *These festival tests celebrated in Rome on the 28th of January,* Ov. F. 1, 705; *on which day* (A.U.C. 769) *Tiberius consecrated a temple to them near the* Lacus Juturnæ, id. ib. 708.—Hence, **Castŏrēus,** a, um, *adj.*, manus, Sen. Hip. 810.—The Romans (not merely the Roman women, as Gell. 11, 6, and Charis. p. 183 P. assert; cf. Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 46; 80; id. Cas. 5, 4, 16) freq. swore by Castor, making use of the form with the demonstrative prefix æde or me, *ecastor or mecastor, by Castor* (like ehem, edepol, eccere; mehercule, hercules filius, *etc.*): ecastor, re experior, quam facies uxorem tuam, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 10; id. ib. 30; id. Cist. 4, 2, 61; id. Truc. 2, 5, 25; id. Præn. 1, 2, 71; id. Stich. 1, 3, 89; id. As. 1, 3, 36; id. Truc. 2, 2, 69; id. Asin. 3, 1, 30; id. Stich. 1, 3, 81: ecastor vero, id. Merc. 4, 1, 25: per ecastor sestus (*i. e.* pœnitus ecastor) puer est natus Pamphilo, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 6: nec nunc ecastor quid hero ego dicam queo comminisci, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 28; cf. id. Merc. 4, 1, 6; id. Cas. 2, 3, 30; id. Men. 5, 2, 50; id. Mil. 1, 1, 63; cf. also, id. Stich. 1, 3, 88; id. ib. Truc. 2, 2, 36; id. 2, 7, 30; id. ib. 3, 2, 11; id. ib. 4, 4, 9; id. ib. 5, 1, 26, Sy. Salve, mecastor, Parmenio. *Pa.* Et tu, edepol, Syra, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 8 Den.

II. *A grandson of Deiotarus,* C. Deiot. 1; 10.

III. *A companion of Æneas,* Virg. Æ. 10, 124.

IV. *A certain gladiator,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 19.

V. Antonius Castor, *an eminent botanist,* Pl. 20, 17, 66; id. 25, 2, 5.

castoreum, ei, *n.* [1. castor] *Castor or castoreum,* Pl. 8, 30, 47; Lucr. 6, 795; Cels. 6, 7, *no.* 8; Veg. 5, 24, 7; 9; 12; Scrib. 3.—In *plur.*: Virg. G. 1, 58; Pl. 32, 9, 32; Nemes. C. 224.

Castoreus, a, um, v. 2. Castor.

castorinātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. castor] *In garments of beaver-skin:* Sid. Ep. 5, 7.

castorīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to the beaver, beaver-:* oleum, Marc. Emp. 35: pellis, Edict. Diocl. p. 23.

castra, orum, v. castrum.

castranus, a, um, v. castrum, *no.* I.

castrātio, ōnis, *f.* [castro]

I. Prop.: *An emasculation, castration of animals,* Col. 6, 26; id. 7, 11, 1; Pall. Mai. 7, 3.

II. Meton.: *A pruning of plants:* Pl. 16, 40, 76, *no.* 3.

castrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who castrates* (late Lat.),

I. Prop.: Omnem grammaticam castrator sustulit artem, Qui docuit neutri esse hominem generis, Epigr. in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 620 Burm.

II. Fig.: Eccl. Lat.: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

castrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [castrator] *Pertaining to castration:* ferramenta, Pall. 1, 43, 3.

castrātūra, æ, *f.* [castro]

I. Prop.: *An emasculation, castration of animals,* Pall. Mai. 7, 2.

II. Meton.: siliginis, Pl. 18, 9, 20, § 86.

castrensiāni, orum, *m.* [castra] *Soldiers for protecting the borders, boundary-keepers,* Cod. Just. 12, 36, 14.

‡ **castrensiārius negotiator,** *A purveyor for the camp, a sutler,* Inscr. Or. 4254 (Grut. 649. 5.).

castrensis, e, *adj.* [castra] *Of or pertaining to the camp, camp-:* ratio et militaris, C. Cœl. 5, 11: latrocinium, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17: consilium, Liv. 44, 35: triumphus, id. 7, 36: jurisdictio, Tac. Agr. 9: ludi, Suet. Tib. 72 Oud.: jocus, id. Cal. 9: vigilia, Pl. 10, 21, 24: arma, Prop. 3, 9, 19: exercitium, sarcastically, for *continual military service,* Just. 14, 4, 14: corona, *awarded to him who first entered the enemy's camp,* Gell. 5, 6; Fest. p. 43 (also called vallaris, q. v.): verbum, *a military phrase* (*e. g.* conterraneus, cognari, cilibantum, q. v.), Pl. H. N. præf. § 1; Gell. 17, 2, 9: peculium, *obtained in military service,* Macer. Dig. 49, 17, 11: Paul. Sent. 3, 4; cf. Ulp. Dig. 37, 6, 1.

castricĭāni, orum, *m.* = castrensiani, Cod. Theod. 7, 1, 18.

Castrĭcius, a, um, *adj.*, *The name of a Roman gens,* C. Fl. 23; id. Att. 12, 28, et al.—Hence, **Castrĭcĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of C.,* C. Att. 12, 28.

Castrōnius, a, *m.*, *A Roman name,* L. C. Pætus, C. Fam. 13, 13; cf. id. ib. 8, 8, 2.

castro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. *a.* [akin to castus, *to cut*]

I. Prop.: *To deprive of generative power* (and both of male and female), *to emasculate, castrate, geld:* Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 1 and 4; id. Aul. 2, 2, 73; Var. R. R. 2, 2, 18; id. 3, 9, 3; Pl. 8, 51, 77; id. 10, 21, 26; id. 11, 51, 112; Suet. Dom. 7; Amm. 14, 6.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of strength: *To diminish, lessen, impair, destroy:* castratæ vires, Pl. 11, 18, 19, § 60.—**B.** Of avarice: *To check, restrain,* Claud. Eutr. 1, 192.—Concerning the expression castrata respublica morte Africani, v. C. de Or. 3, 41, 164; Quint. 8, 6, 15.

III. Meton.: **A.** Of plants: *To prune, lop, trim,* Cato R. R. 32, 2; Pl. 17, 20, 33; id. 24, 9, 33; Vitr. 2, 9.—**B.** Of wine: *To remove roughness and strength by filtering, to mellow:* castrare vina sacca, Pl. 19, 4, 19, § 53 (cf. id. 14, 22, 28, § 138: "sacco franginus vires").—**C.** Of wheaten flour: *To bolt, purify, cleanse:* quam (siligineu) vocant castratam, Pl. 18, 9, 20.—**D.** Of seed: castratum semen, *seed that does not generate,* Pl. 15, 14, 15, § 51.—**E.** Of a dog's tail: *To cut off, shorten:* si castretur morsu cauda, Pl. 8, 41, 63: catulorum caudas post diem quadragesimum, quam sint editi, castrare conveniet, Col. 7, 12, 14.—**F.** Of beehives: *To take to empty:* dies castrandi (alvos), Col. 9, 15, 4: castratæ alvi, *hives from which the honey has been taken,* id. ib. 11.—**G.** Of books: *To expurgate, to remove what is objectionable:* nec castrare velis meos libellos, Mart. 1, 36, 14.

castrum, i, *n.* [akin to casa, *a hut, tent.*)

I. Sing.: **A.** Prop.: *Any fortified place; a castle, fort, fortress* (more rare than castellum): ei Grunium dederat in Phrygia castrum, *etc.*, Nep. Alc. 9, 3.—More usual, **B.** Meton.: as *nom. propr.*: Castrum Laurens, Var. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 7: Castrum Truentinum, *a place in Picenum* (now *Torre Segura*), Pompei, in C. Att. 8, 12, B.: Castrum Inui, *a city of Latium,* Virg. Æ. 6, 776; the same place also called Castrum Novum, acc. to Serv. in h. l., but prob. this was *a town in Etruria, south of* Centuncellæ, *and now the village of Marinella*; cf. Liv. 36, 3; Manu. Ital. 1, p. 375. (Hence, Castrana rura, Mart. 4, 60, 1.) Another Castrum Novum was founded in *Picenum* (now *Giulia Nova*), at the beginning of the first Punic war by the Romans, Pl. 3, 13, 18; called also, *Abs.* Castrum, Vell. 1, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 467: Castrum Altum, in Spain, Liv. 24, 41.—Far more freq.

II. Plur.: **castra,** orum, *n.* (castra, æ, *f.*: castra hæc vestra est, Att. in Non. 200, 30).

A. Prop.: **1.** *Several soldiers' tents together;* hence, *a military camp, an encampment;* among the Romans a square (quadrata), later, after the manner of the Greeks, *sts.* circular, or adjusted to its situation, Veg. Mil. 1, 23. It was surrounded by a trench (fossa) and a wall (vallum), and had four gates: Porta Prætoria, the front, chief gate, on the opp. side from the enemy, from which the legions marched, Liv. 40, 27; opp. to this, Porta Decumana, the back gate: Porta principalis dextra, and Porta principalis sinistra, situated on the two sides of the camp (principia), Liv. 40, 27: **a.** Phrases: with *adj.*: stativa, *occupied for a long time, permanent,* C. 2 Verr. 5, 12, 29; Sall. J. 44, 4; Tac. A. 3, 21: æstiva, *summer camp,* Suet. Claud. 1; hiberna, Liv. 29, 35 (both more freq. *Abs.* æstiva and hiberna): navalia, *an encampment on the shore for protecting the fleet and the troops while landing; sometimes connected with the ships drawn in land,* Cæs. B. G. 5, 22 Herz. (cf. ib. 11); Liv. 29, 35; the same also called nautica, Nep. Alc. 5, 3 Bremi and Dalme; Hann. 11, 6 (cf. ib. § 4; Liv. 44, 39): lunata, *crescent-shaped,* Hirt. Bell. Afr. 80; Liv. 4, 27, et sæp.—**b.** With *verb.*: antecapere locum castris, Sall. J. 50, 1: capere, Liv. 4, 27; Quint. 12, 3, 5; and, montes castris capere, Tac. A 12, 55: castra metari, Sall. H. Frgm. III. 106: ponere, Cæs. B. G. 7, 35: ponere et munire, Sall. J. 75: munire, Cæs. B. G. 4, 9; id. B. C. 3, 80; Sall. H. Frgm. III. 100; Liv. 44, 39: communire, id. 23, 28; id. 14, 27: castris conferre, id. 10, 32; id. 23, 28; Tac. A. 11, 8; id. H. 2, 30: facere, id. H. 4, 26: erigere, id. ib. 5, 22: vallare, id. ib. 2, 19: castris se tenere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40: castra movere, *to break up, to decamp,* Cæs. B. G. 1, 39; also synon. with, *to march forth from a camp,* Cæs. B. G. 1, 55 Herz.; id. ib. 1, 22; id. ib. 2, 2; id. ib. 7, 41; id. B. C. 3, 80; Nep. Dat. 8, 4; id. Eum. 12 *fin.*—Hence also, promovere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 48: movere retro, Liv. 2, 58: removere, id. 9, 24.—**2.** Castra Prætorianorum, *The barracks of the Prætorians in the suburbs of Rome,* Suet. Tib. 37; id. Aug. 29 id. Claud. 6:

Tac. A. 4, 2; Capitol. Max. 10; Aur. Vict. Cæs. 36.—**3.** Castrorum filius, *A surname of Caligula, as brought up in the camp*, Suet. Cal. 22; Aur. Vict. Cæs. 3.—And so, Castrorum mater, *an appellation of Faustina, the wife of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, because she accompanied him in an expedition against the Quadi*, Capitol. Marc. Aurel. 26.—Hence, both appell. in later inscriptions as *titles of the Roman emperors and empresses.*

B. Fig.: Of *philosophical sects:* Epicuri castra, C. Fam. 9, 20; id. ib. 7, 12: nil cupientium castra peto, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 23; Sen. Ep. 2 and 83.

C. Meton.: **1.** Of milit. matters: **a.** Since, in expeditions, a camp was pitched every evening; hence, in the histt. (esp. Livy) for *A day's march:* secundis castris pervenit ad Dium, Liv. 44, 7; so, Tac. H. 3, 15: alteris castris, Liv. 38, 13; Curt. 3, 7: tertiis castris, id. 38, 24; id. 44, 46 *fin.*; Tac. H. 4, 71: quintis castris, Liv. 28, 19: septimis castris, id. 40, 22: decimis castris, id. 27, 32 *fin.*; id. 28, 33.—**b.** *Military service:* Nep. Epam. 5, 4; Vell. 2, 125, 4; Tib. 4, 1, 39: qui magnum in castris usum habebant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39.—**c.** *Military works:* oppidum sex castellis castrisque maximis sepsi, C. Fam. 15, 4: quinis castris oppidum circumdedit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 9.—**2.** Of bees: **a.** *A swarm of bees while flying:* consonus exit in auras Ter clangor, quarto seducunt castra volatu, Ov. M. 13, 611.—**b.** Of *beehives:* ab his apium castris longe sint omnis odoris horrendi, Pall. 1, 37, 4. **3.** As *nom. propr.*, like castrum: Castra Cornelia, or Corneliana, *on the north coast of Africa, near Utica*, so called because the elder Scipio Africanus first pitched his camp here, after his landing in Africa, in the second Punic war, Cæs. B. C. 2, 24; 37 Oud. *N. cr.*; Pl. 5, 4, 3; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 286. Castra Julia, Castra Cæcilia, *in Lusitania*, Pl. 4, 21, 35: Castra Hannibalis, *a seaport town in Bruttium*, Pl. 3, 10, 15, et sæp.

‡ **castŭla,** æ, *f.*, *A garment worn by women, a kind of bodice:* Var. in Non. 548, 30 *sq.*

Castŭlo, ōnis, *f.*, Καστάλων, *A town in* Hispan. Tarracon., *on the borders of* Bætica (now the village *Cazorla*; acc. to others, *Cazlona*): Liv. 28, 19; Pl. 3, 2, 3: Castulo Phœbei servat cognomina vatis, Sil. 3, 99; id. ib. 381; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 381.—Hence,

Castŭlōnensis, e, *adj.*, *Of Castulo:* saltus, Asin. Poll. in C. Fam. 10, 31; Liv. 22, 20.—As *Subst.*: **Castulonenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Castulo*, Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 25.

1. **castus,** a, um, *adj.* [akin to καθαρός, *pure*, and κόσ-μος, *order*; cf. Sanscr. çudh, purificari, lustrari] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of persons: *Morally pure, unpolluted, spotless, guiltless* (usu. only in respect to the person himself, while candidus signifies pure, just, in respect to other men; v. Doed. above cited) (class. in prose and poetry); decet nos esse a culpa castas, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 13: quis hoc adulescente castior? quis modestior? quis autem illo qui maledicit impurior? C. Phil. 3, 6, 15; id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: castissimum quoque hominem ad peccandum potuisse impellere, id. Inv. 2, 11, 36: nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen, Virg. Æ. 6, 563: populus frugi castusque verecundusque, Hor. A. P. 207.—**2.** Of abstract and inanimate things: qui (animi) se integros castosque servavissent, C. Tusc. 1, 30, 72; id. Div. 1, 53 *fin.*: res familiaris casta a cruore civili, C. Phil. 13, 4, 8: mentes tam castæ, tam integræ, id. Font. 8, 22: purissima et castissima vita, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: signa, *signs, indications of innocence*, Ov. M. 7, 725: fides, *inviolable*, Sil. 13, 285; cf. Lucr. 5, 1024: Saguntum, Sil. 3, 1.

B. Esp.: In respect to particular virtues: **1.** Of purity of body: *Pure, chaste, continent:* **a.** Of persons: Cat. 16, 5; Tib. 1, 3, 83; Cat. 62, 23; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 43; id. M. 2, 544: 711: hostia = Iphigenia, Lucr. 1, 99: Bellerophon, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 15: Minerva, id. ib. 3, 3, 23: matres, Virg. Æ. 8, 665: maritæ, Ov. F. 2, 139: castus ab rebus venereis, Col. 9, 14, 3.—**b.** Of inanimate things: Veneris connubia, Lucr. 5, 1011: lectulus, Cat. 64, 87: cubile, id. 66, 84: flos virginis, id. 62, 46: gremium, id. 65, 20; 56; vultus, Ov. M. 4, 799: domus, Cat. 64, 384; Hor. Od. 4, 5, 21.

2. In a religious sense: *Pious religious, holy, sacred*, pius: **a.** Of persons: hac casti maneant in religione nepotes, Virg. Æ. 3, 409 Wagn.: Æneas (for which elsewhere pius in Virg.), Hor. C. S. 42: sacerdotes, Virg. Æ. 6, 661: et sanctus princeps, Pl. Pan. 1, 3: ego qui castam concionem, sanctum campum defendo (in respect to the preceding: in Campo Martio, comitiis centuriatis, *auspicato in loco*), C. Rab. Perd. 4.—**b.** Of inanimate things: sacræ, religiosæ castæque res, Var. in Non. 267, 8: haud satis castum donum deo, C. Leg. 2, 18; cf. festa, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 3: tædæ, Virg. Æ. 7, 71 Serv.: ara castis vincta verbenis, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 6: crines, Ov. M. 15, 675: laurus, Tib. 3, 4, 23: castior amnis (*sc.* Musarum), Stat. S. 4, 7, 12; cf. castum flumen (on account of the nymphs), Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 260: luci, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 59: nemus, Tac. G. 40: pura castaque mens, Pl. Pan. 3 *fin.*: "CASTA mola genus sacrificii, quod Vestales virgines faciebant," Fest. p. 49. As *epith. ornans* of poetry, since it is used in defence of the Deity: casta poesis, Var in Non. 267, 14 (it is erroneously explained by Non. by *suavis, jucundus*).

3. With regard to the property and rights of others: *Free from, abstinent, disinterested:* "Castum a furtis et rapinis abstinens," Var. Andab. in Non. 267, 10 *sq.*: homo castus ac non cupidus, C. Sest. 43: castissimus homo atque integerrimus, id. Flacc. 28, 68.

II. Fig.: Of style: *Pure, chaste, free from barbarisms:* vir sermonis prætor alios, suæ ætatis castissimi, Gell. 19, 8, 3.

2. **castus,** ūs (*Abl.* heterocl. casto, Tert. Jejun. 16; Fest. s. v. MINUITUR, pp. 103 and 172), *m.* [id.] (ante- and post-class.), *Abstinence from sensual enjoyments on religious grounds; chastity, abstinence:* res divas edicit, prædicit castūs, Næv. ap. Non. 197, 16: religiones et castūs, Var. ib. 197, 13; cf. Gell. 10, 15, 1; Arn. 5, p. 167.

căsŭālis, e, *adj.* [casus] **A.** *Casual, fortuitous* (post-class., and very rare): conditio, *depending upon chance*, Cod. Just. 6, 27, 6.—**B.** In gramm.: *Relating to* or *declined with cases:* Casuale, ut ab *equo: equum*, Var. L. L. 8, 29, 116: formæ, Prisc. p. 672 P.

căsŭālĭter, *adv.* [casualis, *no.* I.] *Accidentally:* Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

căsŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [casa] **I.** Prop.: *A little cottage* or *hut, a small house*, Petr. S. 44, 15; id. ib. 46, 2; id. ib. 77, 4; Pl. 35, 10, 37; Juv. 11, 153. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A sepulchre* = hypogeum, Petr. S. 111, 5.—**B.** *A hooded cloak, worn by country people:* "Casula est vestis cucullata, dicta per diminutionem a casa, quod totum hominem tegat," Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 17.

căsus ("Ciceronis temporibus paullumque infra *s* geminabatur: *cassus*," etc. Quint. 1, 7, 20; cf. causa, divisio, Juppiter, et al.), ūs, *m.* [cado] *A falling*, and (acc. to cado, *no.* I. A. 1.):

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A falling down*, etc.: stillicidi, Lucr. 1, 314: geli, id. 5, 206: nivis, Liv. 21, 35: fulminum, Pl. 2, 50, 51; Ov. M. 8, 259: celsæ graviore casu Decidunt turres, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 10.—In *plur.*: Lucr. 2, 231.—**B.** Esp.: *A fall, overthrow, a throwing down:* eoque ictu me ad casum dari, Att. in C. Div. 1, 22, 44: casus, quo (infantes) in terram toties deferuntur, Quint. 1, 12, 10; Lucr. 5, 1332: vehiculi, Pl. 28, 2, 4, et al.: quum loci inciperent casus, *i. e. the fall, destruction* (by an earthquake), Ov. M. 8, 715.

II. Fig: **A.** Of time: *The end:* extremæ sub casum hiemis, Virg. G. 1, 340.

B. *A moral fall, a false step, an error:* C. Cœl. 17 *fin.*

C.: **1.** Gen.: *That which comes to pass, turns out,* or *happens, unexpectedly, an occurrence, event, accident, chance* (this and *no.* II. B. most freq.): "quid est enim aliud fors, quid fortuna, quid casus, quid eventus, nisi quum sic aliquid cecidit, sic evenit, ut vel non cadere atque evenire, vel aliter cadere atque evenire potuerit?" C. Div. 2, 6; cf. id. N. D. 1, 32, 90: novi casus temporum novorum, id. Manil. 20, 60: ut quemque casus armat, Sall. C. 56: si quos locus aut casus conjunxerat, id. J. 97: rem in casum ancipitis eventus committunt, Liv. 7, 27: se in aleam tanti casus dare, id. 42, 50: ludibrium casûs, id. 30, 30: casum potius quam consilium sequatur, Quint. 7, procem. § 3: parata ad omnes casus eloquentia, id. 10, 1, 2: bellorum, Tac. A. 1, 61: satis jam eventuum, satis casuum, id. ib. 2, 26: adversi, secundi, Nep. Dat. 5, 4; cf. Suet. Cæs. 25; id. Oth. 9: mirabiles, Nep. Timol. 5, 1: rariores, C. Off. 2, 6, 19: dubii, Cat. 64, 216: Hor. S. 2, 2, 108: varii, Virg. Æ. 1, 204: subiti repentinique, Suet. Aug. 73, et sæp.—Hence, *Abl.*, adverbially, *By chance, casually, by accident:* quod si hæc habent aliquam talem necessitatem, quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? C. Div. 2, 7, 18: id. evenit non temere nec casu, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: sive casu sive consilio deorum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 12; cf. Suet. Claud. 13: necessitate an casu, Quint. 3, 6, 26: casu an persuasu et inductu, id. 5, 10, 69: casu an manibus impeditus, Tac. A. 1, 13: casu ipse non aderat, C. Clu. 27, 74: accidit casu ut legati, *etc.*, Nep. Hann. 12; cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 53; id. ib. 1, 9, 36; id. Ep. 1, 19, 18; Ov. M. 5, 118; id. ib. 6, 359; id. ib. 7, 84; id. ib. 12, 324.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *An occasion, opportunity* for something (esp. freq. in Sall. and Tac.): aut vi aut dolis se casum victoriæ inventurum, Sall. J. 25: præclari facinoris casum dare, id. ib. 56; so, Tac. A. 1, 13; id. ib. 11, 9; Sall. J. 97: invadendæ Armeniæ, Tac. A. 12, 50: pugnæ, id. ib. 28: bene gerendæ rei, id. ib. 13, 36; Quint. 8, 4, 17.—Since the idea of suddenness, unexpectedness, easily passes into that of hostility (cf. accido, *no.* III. D.), casus signifies: **b.** (*α*) *An adverse event, a misfortune, mishap, calamity,* συμφορά: meum illum casum tam horribilem, tam gravem, tam repentinum, C. Sest. 24, 53: civitatis casum dolens, Sall. C. 40; cf. id. J. 14; 23; 62; Liv. 37, 17; id. 23, 22; Quint. 6, 1, 18; id. 6, 2, 34; Suet. Tib. 25; id. Dom. 15; Cat. 68, 1; 105; id. 23, 11; Hor. S. 1, 1, 81; id. ib. 2, 5, 49; Ov. M. 4, 142; id. ib. 14, 473; id. ib. 15, 494.—Hence, (*β*) Euphemist. for *Death:* Saturnini atque Gracchorum casus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 7; so, Suet. Aug. 65; cf. id. Cæs. 89; id. Cal. 10.

D. Gramm. *t. t.*: *A case:* rectus, *the nominative*, C. Or. 48, 160; Quint. 1, 5, 61: obliqui, id. ib. 1, 6, 22: nominativo, dativo, ablativo, id. ib. 7, 9, 13: genitivo, id. ib. 5, 62: accusativi, id. ib. 7, 9, 10: Latinus, sextus, *i. e. the ablative*, Var. in Diom. p. 277 P.: conversi, *i. e.* obliqui, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64: interrogandi, *i. e.* genitivus, Nigid. in Gell. 12, 25: vocandi, id. ib.

† **cătă,** *prep.* = κατά (used distributively of time), *By:* cata mane, *morning by morning, every morning*, Vulg. Ezech. 46, 14.

Catăbāni, orum, *m.*, Καταβηνοί [καταβαίνω, to go down] *A people of Arabia, near the mouth of the Arabian Gulf*; Pl. 6, 28, 32.—Also, in *sing.*: *A man of the nation of the C.*: super impiger ampla Æquora desulent glebæ ditis Catabanus, Prisc. Perieg. 889.

Catăbathmos or **-us,** i, *m.*, Κατα-βαθμός, *A tract of land in Libya, on the borders of Egypt, with a city of the same name*, Sall. J. 17, 4; 19, 3; Mel. 1, 8, 1; id. 2, 9, 1; Pl. 5, 5, 5; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 33.

catăbŏlenses, ium, *m.* [catabolum] *A class of day-labourers, who transport burdens by means of draught animals*, Cod. Theod. 14, 3, 9; Cassiod. Var. Ep. 3, 10.

Catăbŏlĭci, orum, *m.* [καταβολή, a throwing down] In Ecc. Lat.: *Evil spirits, who threw down on the ground those whom they possessed*, Tert. Anim. 28 *fin.*

‡ **cătăbŏlum,** = κατάβολον: clausura animalium Pap.

†cătăcarpōsis, is, *f.* = κατακάρπωσις: Eccl. Lat.: *The ashes, etc., of a burnt-offering:* auferet catacarposim; hoc est, reliquias holocausti quod ignis consumpsit, Aug. Hept. 3, 9.

Catăcecaumēne, es, *f.* = Κατακεκαυμένη, *A region of Mysia, scorched by the sun, but abounding in vines,* Vitr. 8, 3.—Hence, **Catăcecaumēnītes,** æ, *m.* = Κατακεκαυμενίτης (*sc.* οἶνος), *The wine of this region,* Pl. 14, 7, 9; cf. Vitr. 2, 6.

†cătăchăna, æ, *f.* = κατοχήνη (derision, mockery), *A tree inoculated with buds of different fruit-trees,* M. Aurel. in Front. 1, pag. 77.

†cătăchrēsis, is, *f.* = κατάχρησις, A rhetor. figure: *An improper use of a word;* pure Lat. abusio: Fest. p. 45; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 34; id. 8, 2, 5; and Don. p. 1775 P. (where it is, as in C. Or. 27, 94, written as Greek).

†cătaclista vestis, = κατάκλειστον ἱμάτιον (worthy to be kept shut up), *A splendid garment for festal occasions,* App. M. 11, p. 261, 21; Tert. Pall. 3.—Hence, **cataclistĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Splendid, magnificent:* fila, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4 *med.*

†cătăclysmos, i, *m.* = κατακλυσμός, **I.** Prop.: *A deluge, flood, inundation:* Oxyri, Var. R. R. 3, 1, 3; Hyg. F. 153; Lact. 2, 10; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 10; Tert. Apol. 40. **II.** Meton.: In medicine: *A pouring of water upon a diseased member, a shower-bath, douche,* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 1; 4; 2, 3.

† CATACYMBA, æ, *f.* [κατά, κύμβη, a hollow] *A catacomb,* Inscr. Or. 4575.

†cătădrŏmus, i, *m.* = κατάδρομος, *A rope extended on an inclined plane, upon which trained elephants walked:* Suet. Ner. 11; v. the commentators in h. l.

Cătădūpa, orum, *n.*, Κατάδουπα, *A celebrated cataract of the Nile, near Syene, on the borders of Egypt* (cf. cataracta) (now *Chellal*), C. Rep. 6, 18; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4.—**Catadūpi,** orum, *m., Those dwelling near it,* Pl. 5, 9, 10; id. 6, 29, 35; said to be made deaf by the noise, Cic. l. l.

†cătægis, ĭdis, *f.* = καταιγίς, *A violent storm of wind, a hurricane,* App. de Mund. p. 63; esp. in Pamphylia, Sen. Q. Nat. 5, 17.

†cătăgĕlāsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* = καταγελάσιμος, *Serving for ridicule or derision;* in a pun with the name of a parasite, Gelasimus, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 50.

†cătăgrăphus, a, um, *adj.* = κατάγραφος, *Painted, coloured, depicted:* Thyni, Cat. 25, 7.—As *Subst.:* **catagrapha,** orum, *n. Obvious views, whether of figure or countenance; foreshortenings:* Pl. 35, 8, 34.

†Cătăgūsa, æ *f.* = κατάγουσα (bringing back), *A statue of Praxiteles, representing Ceres as bringing back Proserpine to Pluto:* Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 69; cf. Sill. Catal. Artif. p. 380, *n.* 1.

†Cătălauni or **Cătēlauni,** ōrum, *m., A Gallic people and town* (now *Chalons sur Marne*), Eutrop. 3, 13 (9); Amm. 15, 11, 10.

†Cătălecta, orum, *n.* = Κατάλεκτα, *The title of a collection of poems falsely ascribed to Virgil:* Aus. Tech. 13; cf. Wagn. Virg. IV. p. 341 *sq.*

†cătălectĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = καταληκτικός: versus, *A verse in which a syllable is wanting at the end,* Prisc. p. 1216 P.; also called **cătălectus,** a, um, *adj.* = κατάληκτος, Diom. p. 501 P.

†cătălepsis, is, *f.* = κατάληψις, In Medic.: *A sudden attack of sickness, catalepsy* (pure Lat. apprehensio or oppressio), Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.—Hence,

†cătălepticus, a, um, *adj.* = καταληπτικός, In Medic.: *Liable to catalepsy, cataleptic,* Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

†cătălŏgus, i, *m.* = κατάλογος, **I.** Gen.: *An enumeration* (post-class.): virtutum, Hier. Ep. 83. **II.** Esp.: *A list of names, a catalogue,* Macr. S. 5, 15; Aus. Perioch. Iliad. 2.

Catamītus, i, v. Ganymedes.

‡catampo, *A kind of play,* Fest. p. 34; *cf.* Comm. p. 362.

Catana, æ, v. Catina.

†cătănancē, es, *f.* = κατανάγκη, *A plant used in magical love potions:* Pl. 27, 8, 35.

Catane, es, v. Catina.

Cataones, um, *m.*, Κατάονες, *A people of Southern Cappadocia:* Curt. 4, 12, 11.—Hence,

Cătăŏnĭa, æ, *f.*, Καταονία, *A province in Southern Cappadocia:* Pl. 6, 3, 3; Nep. Dat. 4.

†cătăphăgas, æ, *m.* = καταφαγάς, *A glutton, gormandizer:* Petr. S. 39, 9.

cataphractārius, ii, *m.* [cataphractus] *Mailed, clad in mail:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 56; Treb. Claud. 16; cf. cataphractus.

†cătăphractēs, æ, (*Acc.* cataphracten, Tert. Pall. 4.), m. = καταφρακτής, *A coat of mail, furnished with iron scales,* Tac. H. 1, 79; Veg. Mil. 1, 20.

†cataphractus, a, um, *adj.* = κατάφρακτος, *Mailed, in mail* (of soldiers and their horses), Sisenn. and Sall. H. frgm. in Non. 556, 16 *sq.*; Liv. 37, 40; Prop. 3, 12, 18; Serv. Virg. Æ. 11, 770.

Cătăphўges, um, *m. Certain heretics, followers of Montanus, Prisca, and Maximilla, who affirmed that the Spirit was promised to their leaders, not the Apostles; they derived their name from living in Phrygia.* Their tenets are given by Aug. Hæres. 26.

catapirates, v. catoprorates.

†cătăplasma, ătis, *n.* (*Dat. plur.* heteroel. cataplasmis, like æmignatis, pœmatis, *etc.*, Cels. 7, 26, *no.* 5; id. 4, 4, *no.* 3; id. 7, 2; Veg. 5, 2, 2; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 267: once cataplasmatibus, Veg. 3, 25. Of an access. form **cataplasmus,** only *Abl.* cataplasmo, Lucil. in Non. 311, 25) = κατάπλασμα, In medicine: *A poultice, plaister, cataplasm,* Cels. 3, 19, and l. l.; Pl. 36, 17, 28; Veg. 2, 14, 2.

cătăplasmo, are, v. *a.* [cataplasma] *To furnish with or apply a poultice:* præcordia, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 19; cf. id. Tard. 5, 1: equum, Veg. 5, 2, 2.

cataplasmus, i, v. cataplasma.

cătăplus, i, *m.* = κατάπλους (*The landing or coming to shore of a fleet or ship;* hence *Concr.*), *A ship or fleet that comes to land,* C. Rab. Post. 14, 40, dub.; Mart. 12, 74; Aus. de Urb. 13; Sid. Ep. 6, 8; id. ib. 7, 7.

†cătăpŏtium or **-ion,** ii, *n.* = καταπότιον (that which is swallowed down), In medicine: *A pill,* Cels. 4, 8; 5, 25; Pl. 28, 1, 2; Scrib. Comp. 89; cf. id. 87.

cătăprōrātes, æ, *m., A sounding lead and line:* Isid. Orig. 19, 4 *fin.* Lind. *N. cr.*

†cătăpulta, æ, *f.* = ὁ καταπέλτης, **I.** Prop.: *A large engine of war for throwing arrows, lances, etc., a catapult* (cf. ballista): Vitr. 10, 15 *sq.*; Veg. Mil. 4, 22. **II.** Meton.: like ballista, for *The missile itself:* Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 28; id. Curc. 3, 24; Næv., Titinn., and Var. in Non. 552, 11 *sq.*

cătăpultārius, a, um, *adj.* [catapulta] *Belonging to the catapult, that is thrown by it:* pilum, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 11.

†cătaracta (also catarracta), æ, *f.* (catarractes, æ, *m.* Pl. and Sol.: *Acc.* cataracten, Pl. 5, 9, 10, § 59) = ὁ καταῤῥάκτης or καταρράκτης, **I.** Prop.: *A waterfall, a cataract;* esp. of the Nile; nevissimo catarracte inter occursantes scopulos non fluere immenso frascere creditur (Nilus) sed ruere, Pl. 5, 9, 10 § 54; quoties ad catarractas ventum est, id. ib. § 59: a catarracte ultimo tutus est, Sol. 32, 7: pervent per montes ad catarractam, Vitr. 8, 2, 6: Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 4: præcipites cataractæ, Luc. 10, 318: ad cataractas, id est, præruptos scopulos, Amm. 22, 15, 9. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Milit. *t. t.: A full-gate, portcullis,* Veg. Mil. 4, 4; Liv. 27, 28; id. ib.—**B.** *A water-sluice, flood-gate,* Pl. Ep. 10, 69, 4; Rutil. 1, 481.—**C.** In Eccl. Lat.: *A hole or aperture in the wall of a house for the passage of smoke;* cataractam proprie vocat (Symmachus) foramen in pariete fabricatum, per quod fumus egreditur, Hier. Comment. in Osee. 3, 13. (*no.* 145 *fin.*)—**D.** *A water-bird* (that pounces down quickly), Pl. 10, 44, 61.

Cataractes, æ, *m.*, Καταῤῥάκτης, *A considerable river in Pamphylia* (now *the Duden*), Mel. 1, 14, 2; Pl. 5, 27, 26; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 2, p. 128 and 148.

cătărartrĭa, æ, *f. A word coined for the designation of a kind of spice:* Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 47.

†catarrhus, i, *m.* = κατάῤῥους, *A catarrh,* Marc. Emp. 5; Pl. Valer. 1, 2; Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 17; Æmil. Macr. c. de colubrina.

†catascŏpus, i, *m.* (CATASCOPIUM, ii, *n.* Gell. 10, 25 *fin.*) = κατασκοπος (exploring, spying), *A spy-ship, a vessel sent out to reconnoitre* (pure Lat. navigium speculatorium): Hirt. Bell. Afr. 26; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 18.

†catasta, æ, *f.* [κατάστασις] (post-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: *A scaffold* or *stage, on which slaves were exposed to sale,* Tib. 2, 3, 64; Pers. 6, 77, Schol.; Mart. 6, 29; Pl. 35, 18, 57; Suet. Gramm. 13; Stat. S. 2, 1, 72: arcana catasta, *a scaffold in the private depots of dealers, where the most beautiful slaves were exhibited for sale;* quos arcanæ servant tabulata catastæ, Et quos non populus, nec mea turba videt, Mart. 9, 60, 5. **II.** Meton.: *An iron grating under which a fire was kindled, used for the purpose of torturing criminals; and also martyrs:* Martyris, Aug. Serm. 275, 2 *fin.*: Prud. περὶ στεφ. 1, 56; id. ib. 2, 309.

†cătastactĭce, es, *f.* = καταστατική, *A plant,* pure Lat. scelerata, App. Herb. 8.

†cătastaltĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = καταστολικός, In medicine: *Restraining, checking:* medicamentum, Veg. 3, 22, 2; also *abs.* catastalticum, id. 6, 28, 2.

†cătastēma, ătis, *n.* [CATASTHMA = κατασταση] *A usual station or position:* recursu catastematis (*sc.* solis et siderum), Veg. 1, 17, 5.

†cătastŏlium, i, *n.* [καταστολή, dress] *The place, acc. to the Manichees, where the evil principle now in man will be hereafter eternally confined:* Aug. contr. Man. 20, 9; cf. id. Hæres 46 *fin.*

cătastrōma, ătis, *n.* = κατάστρωμα, *The deck of a vessel:* habet navis stellas in catastromate quatuor, Vet. Schol. ad Germanic. Arat. 343.

†catastrŏpha, æ, *f.* = καταστροφή, *The turning-point of an action, catastrophe,* Petr. S. 54, 3.

Catatechnos, i, v. the following.

†Catătexitechnos, i, *m.* = Κατατεξίτεχνος (he who enervates art by excessive polishing), *An epithet of the artist Callimachus,* Pl. 34, 8, 19 (in Vitr. 4, 1: Catătechnos = Κατάτεχνος; cf. Sillig. Catal. Artif. pp. 123—128.

†catătonus, a, um, *adj.* = κατάτονος, *Stretching down, depressed;* opp. to *anatonus:* capitulum, Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.*

cătax, ăcis, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Limping, lame:* Fest. p. 35; cf. Comm. p. 363; Lucil. in Non. 25, 18 *sq.*

cāte, *adv.* [catus] only fig., *Wisely, sagaciously; skilfully, dexterously:* sapienter, docte, et cordate, et cate, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 3; id. Men. 2, 3, 61; id. Mil. 3, 1, 9; C. Arat. 304.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* not found.

†catēchēsis, is, *f.* = κατήχησις, in Eccl. Lat.: *Instruction,* Hier. Ep. 61, 4.

catēchismus, i, *m.* = κατηχισμός, *A book of religious instruction, a catechism:* Aug. de Fide et Oper. 13.

†catēchista, æ, *m.* = κατηχιστής, *A religious teacher, catechist:* Hier. Ep. 50, 1.

†catēchizo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* = κατηχίζω, *To instruct in religion:* Tert. Cor. Mil. 11; id. Idol. 10; Aug. de Fide et Oper. 13; Vulg. Gal. 6, 6.

†catēchŭmēnus, i, *m.* and **-a,** æ, *f.* = κατηχούμενος, η. **I.** Gen.: *One who is instructed in religion, a catechumen,* Tert. Præscr. 41; Hier. Ep. 69, *no.* 2, et sæp.—In *fem.* Aug. Ep. ad Eusch. 169; Ambros. Ep. 34.—**B.** Esp.: *With the Manichees* = auditor, *as distinguished from an elector:* Aug. contr. Litt. Petil. 3, 17 § 20; cf. id. Hæres. 46 *sub init.*

†catēgŏrĭa, æ, *f.* = κατηγορία (post-class.), **I.** Prop.: *An accusation,* Hier. Ep. 82, 9; and prps. also Macr. S. 7, 3 (where others write it as a Greek word). **II.** Meton.: In logic: *A predicament applied to any object, a category* (pure Lat. prædicamenta): Aristotelicæ, Isid. Orig. 2, 26, 1; Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

†catēgŏricus, a, um, *adj.* = κατη-

γορικός, *Relating to a category, categorical:* spiræ, Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

†† **catēia,** æ, *f.* [a Celtic word] (trisyll.), *A kind of missile weapon:* Virg. Æ. 7, 741 Heyne; Sil. 3, 277; Val. Fl. 6, 83; Gell. 10, 25, 2; cf. Serv. Virg. l. l.; Isid. Orig. 18, 7, 7.

Catelauni v. Catalauni.

1. **catella,** æ, *f. dim.* [catulus, canis] **I.** Prop.: *A little* or *young bitch:* inter catellas anserum exta lambentes, Mart. 3, 82, 19: morte viri cupiant animam servare catellæ, Juv. 6, 653. **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment: mi catella, rebus tuis utere, Hier. Ep. 22, 29.

2. **catella,** æ, *f. dim.* [catena] *A small chain:* esp. *of gold* or *silver, used as an ornament,* Cato R. R. 135, 1: nota ref-rt meretricis acumina, sæpe catellam Sæpe periscelidem raptam sibi flentis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55: prætor suos equites catellis ac fibulis donavit (out of the plunder of the Spanish camp), Liv. 39, 31; cf. Cæcil. in Non. 199, 10; Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 15; id. ib. 11.

‡ **catellŭlus,** *dim.* from catellus, acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

1. **catellus,** i, *m., dim.* [catulus, canis] *A little dog, puppy, whelp:* **I.** Prop.: *m.* Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 40; Var. in Non. 94, 24; C. Div. 1, 46, 103 Orell. *N. cr.*; Val. Max. 1, 5, *no.* 3; Mart. 1, 84; Juv. 9, 61. **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 103; Hor. S. 2, 3, 259.

2. **catellus,** i, *m., dim.* [catena; cf. Prisc. p. 556 P.] *A small chain:* esp. *of iron for placing upon slaves:* delicatum te hodie faciam cum catello ut accubes; ferreo ego dico, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 13.

catēna, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A chain, a fetter:* catenis vincire aliquem, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 3: catenas indere alicui, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 3: in catenas conjicere aliquem, Cæs. B. G. 1, 47; Liv. 29, 21: catenas injicere alicui, C. 2 Verr. 5, 41, 106: catenâ restrictus membra, Cat. 64, 296: in catenis aliquem Romam mittere, Liv. 29, 21: eximere se ex catenis, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 8: catenas alicui exsolvere, Tac. H. 3, 31. **II.** Fig.: *A barrier, restraint, check:* legum sacrataram, C. Sest. 7, 16: hunc (animum) frenis, hunc tu compesce catenâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: (præcepta oratoria) in catenas ligare, Quint. 5, 14, 32. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A wooden band* or *brace, a clamp,* etc., *for holding two pieces of wood together;* Cato R. R. 18, 9; Vitr. 7, 3; Pall. 1, 3, 1. **B.** *A series of things* or *persons connected together; a chain, series:* **1.** Of things held together by magnetic power: hunc homines lapidem mirantur; quippe catenam Sæpe ex annellis reddit pendentibus ex se, Lucr. 6, 911.—**2.** Of dancers: hic inter se forte catenas Ludunt (al. ducunt), Lucr. 2, 631.

catēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [catena] *Of* or *pertaining to a chain:* canis, Petr. S. 72, 7; Sen. de Ira, 3, 37.

Catenates, um, *m., An Alpine people:* August. Inscr. in Pl. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

catēnātio, ōnis, *f.* [cateno] (*a binding;* hence, *Concr.*), *A band, clamp, clincher, pin,* Vitr. 2, 9; id. 10, 1; Petr. S. 34 9.

catēnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Chained, bound, fettered:* Britannus, Hor. Epod. 7, 8: janitor, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 1; cf. Col. 1, præf. § 10; Quint. 8, 3, 69; Suet. Aug. 13: vir, *i. e. who loads himself with chains by way of penance,* Hier. Ep. 22, 28. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Connected, joined:* versūs ex pluribus syllabis, Quint. 1, 1, 37. — **B.** *Unremitting, continued:* labores, Mart. 1, 16, 7. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Bitted, bridled:* linguæ (*sc.* equorum), Stat. Th. 4, 731.—**B.** *Entwining:* palæstra, *i. e. where men entwine their limbs,* Stat. S. 2, 1, 110.

catēno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [catena] *To chain, fetter* (prob. not ante-Aug.): "*cateno, πεδίω,*" Gloss. Vet.; Col. 6, 19, 2; Venant. Carm. 2, 12, 3; id. ib. 7, 3, 271.

catēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of* catenæ; hence) *Made in the form of a chain:* atque catenosi crepitant per corpora panni, *chain-mail armour,* Alcim. Avit. 5, 507.

catenula, æ, *f. dim.* [id.]=2. catellus: *A small chain;* Paul. Nol. 26, 462.

cătĕrva, æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A crowd, troop, a band of men;* both in the sing. and plur. (class. in prose and poetry): comitum, Lucr. 2, 629; cf. ib. 612; Virg. Æ. 1, 497; id. ib. 11, 533; Ov. M. 12, 216: Postumius obviam cum bene magna caterva sua venit, C. Mur. 33, 69; id. de Or. 1, 40 *fin.*; cf. Sall. C. 14: catervæ testium, C. 2 Verr. 5, 43, 113: contra dicentium, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 77: pugilum, Suet. Cal. 18; Tac. H. 2, 42: infernæ, Tib. 1, 2, 49: juvenum, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 5; Liv. 3, 37: Græcorum (poetarum), Hor. S. 1, 10, 35.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.: A body of soldiers, a troop, company, band;* esp. of barbarian nations, in opp. to the Roman legions, *legiones;* cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 2; Isid. Orig. 9, 3, 46. So, Tib. 1, 2, 69; Hor. Od. 1, 8, 16; id. ib. 4, 4, 23; Tac. A. 1, 56; id. ib. 2, 17; 45; id. ib. 12, 33. Rare of Roman troops, Petr. S. *poet.* 124, 281: or of cavalry, Sen. Agam. 598.—**2.** Dramatic *t. t.: A company* or *troop of actors,* usu. called grex, Plaut. Capt. *fin.* Lind.; and prps. also Cas. *fin.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of animals (very rare): **1.** Of sheep: *A flock:* pecudum, Lucr. 6, 1091.—**2.** Avium, *a flock,* Virg. Æ. 11, 456.—**B.** Of abstract things: incondita verborum caterva, *a mere heap of words,* Gell. 15, 2, 3.

cătervārius, a, um, *adj.* [caterva] *Of* or *pertaining to a crowd* or *troop:* pugiles, *fighting in bands,* Suet. Aug. 45 (cf. catervæ pugilum, id. Cal. 18); Hirt. B. Afr. 32.

cătervātim, *adv.* [id.] *In companies, in troops,* Lucr. 6, 1143; Virg. G. 3, 556; Sall. J. 97; Liv. 23, 27; id. 44, 41; Col. 3, 19 *fin.*; Pl. 10, 24, 35.

† **Cătharī,** orum, *m.* [καθαρός, pure] *Certain heretics who prided themselves on their fancied superior sanctity: they denied the possibility of repentance, and forbade second marriages,* Aug. Hæres. 38.

† **cătharticus,** a, um, *adj.*=καθαρτικός, *Cleansing;* in medic., *purgative;* In Eccl. Lat. potio, Hier. in Jerem. 25, 15. As *Subst.*: **catharticum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* medicamentum), *A purgative medicine, a cathartic.* **I. A.** Prop.: quædam cathartica dantur ut noxius humor quod inest corporibus egeratur, Hier. Comm. in Ezech. 23, 28 *sqq.*—**B.** Fig.: dabo catharticum impuritati Scauri, et aleæ Curii, et vinolentiæ Antonii, Tert. Pall. 5 *fin.*

† **cathĕdra,** æ, *f.*=καθέδρα, **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A chair, a stool,* esp. *one furnished with cushions and supports for women, an arm-chair,* Hor. S. 1, 10, 91; Phædr. 3, 8, 4 Burm.; Prop. 4, 5, 37.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *A sedan chair,* Juv. 1, 65; 9, 52 Rup.; cf. Böttig. Sabin. p. 29. **2.** *A teacher's* or *professor's chair,* Juv. 7, 203; Mart. 1, 77 *fin.*—**3.** In Eccl. Lat.: *A bishop's chair, in the principal church of his diocese,* i. e. *his cathedral,* Sid. Conc. post Ep. 9, 7. **II.** Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no,* I. A.): cathedræ molles, *effeminate women,* Juv. 6, 90 Rup.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): **1.** *The office of teacher:* usurpare, Aus. Prof. 10, 1.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 3.): *The office of a bishop:* tenere, Sid. Ep. 7, 4. **III.** Fig.: In Eccl. Lat.: *Doctrine,* per cathedram Moysi doctrinam Legis ostendit, Hier. Comm. in Matt. 23, 1 *sqq.*

cathĕdrālĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cathedra] *Pertaining to an arm-chair:* ministri, *i. e. effeminate,* Mart. 10, 13; cf. cathedra, *no.* II. A.

cathĕdrārĭus, a, um (access. form cathedralis, e, acc. to some, Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 5), *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to an arm-chair:* subsellia, Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 5: servi, *who carry a chair,* Sid. Ep. 1, 11: philosophi, *teachers,* Sen. Brev. Vit. 10; cf. cathedra, *no.* II. A.: oratores, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

† **cathēter,** ēris, *m.*=καθετήρ, *A surgical instrument for drawing off the urine when it is impeded, a catheter,* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, *no.* 13.

† **cathētērismus,** i, *m.*=καθετηρισμός: *An applying of the catheter,* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 13.

† **cathētus,** i, *f.*=κάθετος (that is sunk down), *A perpendicular line, a perpendicular:* Vitr. 3, 5; Cod. 8, 10, 12, § 15.

cătholĭce, *adv.* [catholicus] **I.** Prop.: *Universally:* Tert. Præsc. 26. **II.** Meton.: *In an orthodox manner, according to orthodoxy:* Hier. in Ruf. 2, 3.

† **cătholĭcus,** (cathōlĭcus, Prudent. Apoth. 2), a, um, *adj.*=καθολικός, **I.** Prop.: *Universal, relating to all* (post-Aug.): in Quint. 2, 13, 14, transl. by *universalis* s. *perpetualis,* in Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1, 5, 46, by the new-coined *percunctatus*): catholica et summa bonitas Dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 17.—More freq. as *Subst.*: **catholica,** orum, *n.*: catholica siderum, *general properties,* Pl. H. N. 1, epit. II. *no.* 15. So, fulgurum, ib. *no.* 55: cœlestes dii catholicorum dominantur, *all things,* App. Trism. p. 100. **II.** Meton.: In Eccl. Lat.: *Orthodox, catholic:* fides, Prud. στεφ. 11, 24.

‡ **Cati fons,** *The fountain of Catus, from which the* aqua Petronia *flows into the Tiber,* named from a certain Catus, in whose field it was, Fest. p. 35.

Catianus, a, um, *adj.* v. Catius, *no.* II.

Cătĭēnus, -a, *The name of a Roman* gens.: T. Catienus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6. *fem.* Catiena, Juv. 3, 133.

Cătĭlīna, æ, *m.,* **I.** Prop.: L. Sergius, *Catiline, a Roman who was notorious for several times attempting insurrections against his country:* Sall. C.; C. Cat.; Luc. 7, 64, et sæp.—Hence: **Cătĭlīnārius,** a, um, *adj., Pertaining to Catiline, Catilinarian:* seminarium, C. Cat. 2, 10, 23 Orell. *N. cr.*: bellum, Quint 3, 8, 9 (*Cod. Flor. Ambros.* 1: Catilinæ, cf. Zumpt, Suppl. ad h. l.): prodigia, Pl. 2, 51, 52 Sillig. *N. cr.*: res, id. 23, 2, 8. **II.** Meton.: *An abandoned person:* Senec. Cons. ad Marc. 20, 6.

Cătĭlius, -a, *The name of a Roman* gens, C. Fam. 5, 10; Pl. Ep. 1, 22; 5, 1.

cătillāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [1. catillo] *A dainty:* Arn. 7, p. 230.

‡ **cătillātio,** ōnis, *f.* [1. catillo] *A plundering of provinces friendly to the Roman people:* Fest. p. 35.

Cătilli, ōrum, *m., A Sabine people in and near* Tibur: Sil. 4, 225.

1. **cătillo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. catillus] *To lick a plate:* Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 2; Auct. ap. Fulg 563, 7.

2. **cătillo,** ōnis, *m.* [1. catillo, *a plate-licker;* hence] *A gormandizer, glutton,* Lucil. in Macr, S. 2, 12 *fin.*; cf. Fest. p. 34 (where the best MSS. have CATILIONES).

catillum, i, v. 1. **catillus.**

1. **cătillus,** i, *m.* (*plur.* heterocl. catilla, orum, *n.* Petr. S. 50, 6; cf. Prisc. p. 556 P. An uncontr. access. form **catinulus,** Var. in Charis. p. 61 P.), *dim.* [catinus] **I.** Prop.: *A small bowl, dish,* or *plate,* Asinius in Charis. p. 61 P.; Col. 12, 57, 1; Val. Max. 4, 3, *no.* 5. **II.** Meton.: Of things in the form of a plate: **A.** *An ornament on a seabbard,* Pl. 33, 12, 54.—**B.** *The upper millstone:* est autem meta inferior pars molæ, catillus superior, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 5.

2. **Cătillus** (Cātĭlus, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 2; Cătillus, Stat. S. 1, 3, 100), i, *m., A brother of Tiburtus, with whom he built* Tibur: Virg. Æ. 7, 672 Serv.; id. ib. 11, 640; Sil. 8, 366; cf. Sol. c. 8.

Catilus, v. Catillus.

Catina (in MSS. also written **Catana**), æ (**Catanē,** es, Sil. 14, 196), *f.,* Κατάνη, *A town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Ætna* (now *Catania*): Mel. 2, 7, 16; Pl. 3, 8, 14; C. 2 Verr. 2, 75, 185; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 287 *sq.*—Hence, **Catinensis** (Catinēnsis, Just. 4, 3, 4), e, *adj., Belonging to Catina, of Catina:* pumex, Juv. 8, 16: L. Manlius Catinensis, C. Fam. 13, 30.—As *Subst.*: **Catinenses,** ium, *m., The inhabitants of Catina,* C. 2 Verr. 2, 49, 120; id. ib. 3, 43, 103.

cătinŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [catinus] *A small plate:* Var. ap. Charis. 1, p. 61.

catinus, i, *m.* (**cătinum,** i, *n.,* Cato R. R. 84, 1; cf. Prisc. p. 556 P.; on the contr. Charis. p. 60 P.) [akin to the Sicilian κάτινον, Var. L. L. 5, 25, 34; cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 13.] **I.** Prop.: *A deep vessel for serving up* or *cooking*

food, a bowl, dish: Var. R. R. 1, 63, 1: id. ap. Non. 548, 14; Macron. in Charis. p. 61 P.; Hor. S. 1, 6, 115; id. ib. 2, 2, 59; id. ib. 2, 4, 77; id. ib. 1, 3, 92; Juv. 6, 342; id. 11, 169; Pers. 3, 111; id. 5, 182. **II.** Meton.: Of things of like form: **A.** For melting metals: *A crucible*: Pl. 33, 4, 21; ib. 6, 35.—**B.** For incense: *A censer*: Suet. Galb. 18.—**C.** *The air-vessel in a hydraulic instrument*: Vitr. 10, 12.—**D.** saxi, *A (natural) hollow in a rock*: Pl. 34, 12, 32.

Catius, ii, *m.*, **I.** *A Roman deity who was said to impart wisdom*: quid opus erat deo Catio patre, qui catos, id est acutos, faceret, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21. **II.** *An Epicurean philosopher*, C. Fam. 15, 16.— Hence, **Catiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to C.*: spectra, ib. **III.** *A feigned name* in Hor. S. 2, 4, 1, 83.

Cativolcus or **Catuvolcus,** i, *m.*, *A king of half the country of the* Eburónes, Cæs. B. G. 5, 26; id. ib. 6, 31.

catlaster, tri, *m.* [contr. from catulaster; cf. Charis. p. 65 P.; Prisc. p. 618 ib. and 628 ib.] (*A young cub*; hence) *A lad, stripling*: "*catulaster βούπαις, πάλλαξ.*" Gloss. Phil.; Vitr. 8, 4.

catlītio, onis, v. catulitio.

Cato, ōnis, *m.*, *A cognomen of several celebrated Romans*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** M. Porcius Cato, *the elder, distinguished as a rigid judge of morals*; hence with the appel. Censorius: his most celebrated works were the Origines and de Re Rustica. Cf., concerning him, Bähr's Lit. Gesch. pp. 258; 354; 515: Ellendt. C. Brut. pp. XIX. XXV.—Hence, **Catōniānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Cato*: **familia,** Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6: **æstas,** Sen. Tranq. 7: **præcepta,** id. Ep. 94: lingua, Mart. 9, 28 *fin.*— **B.** *His descendant*, M. Porcius Cato, *the younger, the enemy of Cæsar, who committed suicide after the battle of Pharsalia, at Utica*; hence, *with the appel.* Uticensis.—Hence, **Catōnīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Cato*; only as *Subst.*: **Catōnīni,** orum, *m. The adherents or friends of Cato*, C. Fam. 7, 25; cf. catonium.—Concerning both, and the Cato family in gen., v. Gell. 18, 19.— **C.** Valerius Cato, *A celebrated grammarian of Gaul, and poet of the time of Sulla*, Cat. 56; Ov. Tr. 2, 436; Suet. Gramm. 2; 4, 11.

II. Meton. (on account of the austere character of both A. and B. *no.* I.): for *Gloomy, morose, stern men* in gen.: Sen. Ep. 120; Juv. 2, 40; Phædr. 4, 7, 21.

‡ **catōblēpas,** æ, *m.*=κατωβλεψ or κατωβλέπων (that looks down), *An animal that destroyed life by the glance of its eyes* (now unknown): Mel. 3, 9, 9; Pl. 8, 21, 32.

† **catōcha,** æ, *f.*=κατοχή, In medic.: *Stupor with stiffness*: Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

† **cătŏchītes,** æ, *m.*=κατοχίτης, *An unknown precious stone*, Pl. 37, 10, 56.

† **catōmidio,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.*=κατωμίζω (*To place the shoulders under, to hoist on the shoulders*; hence) *To flog*: Petr. 8, 132; Spart. Hadr. 18.

catomītārii or **catomēcārii,** A word of unknown signif.: Enn. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 329.

† **catōmus,** i, *m.* [κατ' ὦμους] (late Lat.) **I.** Prop.: *The nape of the neck, the shoulders*: "*catumus* cervix, Gloss. Arab. Lat.:" catomo suspendi, Bed. Mart. 18 Nov.: levari, Act. Bab. Mart. 2, 6: catomis cædere=cervicibus cædere, Vict. Vit. de Persec. Vand. 1.— Hence, **II.** ‡ Meton.: *A scourge*, Gloss. Ant. Argent.: cf. Du Cange, s. v.

Catonianus, a, um, v. Cato, *no.* I. A.

Catonini, orum, v. Cato, *no.* I. B.

† **catonium,** ii, *n.* [κάτω] *The Lower World*, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7, 4; cf. Schol. Juv. p. 65 ed. Cram.— Hence the play upon the word: vereor, ne in catonium Catonianus, C. Fam. 7, 25.

† **catōpȳrites,** æ, *m.*=κατοπυρίτης, *A precious stone*, unknown to us: Pl. 37, 10, 58 [al. leg. **catōpyritis,** idis, *f.*=κατοπυρῖτις].

† **cătorchītes vinum** = κατορχίτης οἶνος, *A wine made from figs*: Pl. 14, 16, 19, § 102.

catta, æ, *f.*, *An animal of the cat kind* (not to Greece, Vet.=αἴλουρος): "Mart. 1, 22," Vulg. Baruch. 6, 21.

Catti, orum, v. Chatti.

cattula, æ, v. catulus.

‡ **Catŭlāria Porta,** *One of the gates of Rome, so called because dogs were sacrificed near it*, v. Fest. p. 35; cf. Comm. p. 364; Fest. s. v. RUTILÆ, p. 284.

Catŭlārius, ii, *f.*, *The title of a comedy of Laberius*: Gell. 7, 9, 18; Non. 122, 11 (called also, *Scylax*, Non. 491, 5).

‡ **catulaster,** v. catlaster.

Catulianus, a, um, v. 2. Catulus.

cătŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [catulus] *Of* or *pertaining to a little dog, dog's*-: caro, Plaut. in Fest. p. 35.—As *Subst.*: **catulina,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* caro), Pl. 29, 4, 14.

cătŭlio, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *To desire whelps*: of dogs or wolves, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 11; Laber. ap. Non. 90, 33.

catulitio or contr. **catlītio,** ōnis, *f.* [catulio] *A desire for the male*; fig.: Pl. 16, 25, 39.

Catullus, i, *m.*, **I.** C. Valerius—, *A celebrated Roman writer of dogs and epigrams, born on the peninsula Sirmio, in the territory of Verona*, 87 B. C.; as a learned imitator of the Greeks: doctus, Tib. 3, 6, 41; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 62; Mart. 1, 62; id. 7, 99; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 184 *sq.*—Hence, **Catullianus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Catullus*: lusus, Mart. 11, 6, 14. **II.** *A mimographer of the time of Juvenal*, Juv. 8, 186 Rup.; id. 12, 29; 37; id. 13, 111.

† **catŭloticus,** a, um, *adj.*=κατουλωτικός, *Good for healing over*: medicamentum, Veg. 6, 28, 4.

1. **cătŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [canis; cf. Var. L. L. 9, 45, 146; Prisc. p. 556 P.] **I.** Prop.: *A young dog, a whelp, puppy*: Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38; Luer. 4, 1209; id. 5, 1066; Virg. E. 1, 22; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 67.— Prov.: aliter catuli longe olent, aliter sues, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 9: "vult mater: quemadmodum nemo ambigit hesitatque in hisce distinguendis bestiis; ita neque se dubitare hanc mulierem aliam esse a filia sua," Taubm. in h. l. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The young of other animals*: cf. Non. 457, 8 *sq.* So of swine, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 13: of a panther, Lucr. 5, 1035: of a lion, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 2; Ov. M. 13, 547: of a tiger, Pl. 8, 4, 5: of a cat, Phædr. 2, 4, 24: of a wolf, Virg. Æ. 2, 357: of a bear, Ov. M. 13, 836; id. ib. 15, 379: of a serpent, Virg. G. 3, 438; cf. in gen., catulos feræ celent inultæ, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 41.—**B.** *A chain attached to an iron collar round the neck, whether of dogs* or *of recaptured runaway slaves* (cf. canis, *no.* III. D.): Lucil. in Non. 36, 28; cf. Fest. p. 35.

2. **Catŭlus,** i, *m.*, *A* cognomen *in the* gens Lutatia; v. Lutatius.—Hence, **Catulianus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to* Catulus: Minerva, *dedicated by Q. Lutatius Catulus*, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 77.

Catŭriges, um, *m.*, Κατούριγες, *A Gallic people in the former Dauphiné* (now *Dep. des Hautes Alpes*), Cæs. B. G. 1, 10; Pl. 3, 20, 24; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 107.

1. **cătus,** a, um, *adj.* [Sabine=acutus, **acc. to Var. L. L. 7, 3, 90] **I.** Prop.: *Operating acutely upon the hearing, clear-sounding, shrill* (cf. acutus, *no.* II. B. 1.): jam cata signa ferse sonitum dare voce parabant, Enn. in Var. l. l. **II.** Meton.: *Of* intellectual objects, in good or bad sense: **A.** In a good sense: *Clear-sighted, intelligent, sagacious, wise*; opp. to *stultus* (in prose probably never natural.): hence, Cic., in prose, adds "ut ita dicam;" v. the follg.: catus Ælius Sextus, Enn. in Var. l. l. and in C. de Or. 1, 45; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 29; id. Pseud. 2, 3, 15; Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 14 Don. and Ruhnk.; Hor. Od. 1, 18, 3: prudens et, ut ita dicam, catus, C. Leg. 1, 16 *fin.*—With *Inf.*: jaculari, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 8: canere, App. Flor. *no.* 3.—With *Gen.*: legum, Aus. Mos. 400.— **B.** In a bad sense: *Sly, crafty, cunning, artful*=callidus: cata est et calida, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 70; id. Pœn. 5, 2, 147; id. Pseud. 2, 3, 15; id. Most. 5, 2, 21; id. Trin. 3, 2, 51; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 39.—Of abstract things: dicta, Enn. in Var. l. l.: consilium, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 73.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

2. **cătus** (Post. in Auth. Lat. 5, 102 Burm.: cattus), i, *m.* [in later Gr. ἡ κάττα, *cat*] *A male cat* (post-class.), Pall. Mart. 9, 4.

† **caucălis,** idis, *f.*=καυκαλίς, *An umbelliferous plant* (acc. to Sprengel, Caucalis Orientalis, L.), Pl. 21, 15, 52; id. 22, 22, 40.

Caucasēus, v. Caucasus, *no.* I.

Caucasigĕna, æ, *m.* (Caucasus-gigno) *Born on or near the Caucasus*: Aland. Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

Caucasus, i (*Gr. Acc.* Caucason, Ov. M. 8, 709; Stat. Th. 4, 344), *m.*, Καύκασος, **I.** *A chain of rough mountains, inhabited by wild tribes, in Asia, between the Black and Caspian Seas*: Mel. 1, 15, 2; Pl. 6, 13, 15: inhospitalis, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 7; id. Epod. 1, 15; Sen. Med. 43; cf. Virg. Æ. 4, 367.— Hence, **Caucăsius** (fals. **-scus**), a, um, *adj.*, *Pertaining to Caucasus, Caucasian*: montes, Mel. 1, 19, 13; id. 2, 4, 8: vertex, Virg. G. 2, 440: rupes, Prop. 2, 1, 49: aves, id. 2, 25, 14: volucres, Virg. E. 6, 43: arbores, Prop. 1, 14, 6: Portæ, *A narrow pass between the Caucasus and the* mare Hyrcanum, Pl. 6, 11, 12. **II.** *The name of a horse*, Sil. 16, 397.

* **caucŭla,** æ, *f. dim.*, καύκα, v. caucus: *A small dish*, App. M. 1, 20, p. 62 Hild. min.: cf. aulula.

‡ **cauculator,** ōris, *m.*, [=calculator] *A reckoner*: ἀφῆ σοφῆς, Gloss. Lat.

† **caucus,** i, *m.*=καῦκα, *A drinking-vessel*, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 14.

Cauci, orum, v. Chauci.

cauda (another orthog. cōda, like codex, plostrum, *etc.*, Var. in Non. 86, 19; R. R. 2, 7, 5; Pers. S. 44, 12), æ, *f.* [prps. akin to κεύθω, καῦλος, to cover, to hide] **I.** Prop.: *The tail of animals*, Luer. 2, 366; 3, 658; C. de Or. 3, 59, 222; id. Fin. 3, 5, 18.— Provv.: **A.** Caudam jactare popello, *to flatter, fawn upon* (the figure taken from dogs), Pers. 4, 15.—**B.** Caudam trahere, *to have a tail stuck on in mockery* (the figure taken from boys who were wont to fasten a tail, or something of the kind, upon those of whom they wished to make sport), Hor. S. 2, 3, 53.—**C.** Cauda leonem facit, Quint. 10, 7, 26: cf. Pl. 8, 16, 19: leonum animi index cauda. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Facetè, *The end of a word*; in a play upon *Verris* and *Verrutium*: C. 2 Verr. 2, 78, 191.—**B.** Membrum virile, Hor. S. 1, 2, 45; id. ib. 2, 7, 49.

caudĕus, a, um, *adj.* [prps. for caudicĕus, from caudex] *Of wood, wooden*: clustilia, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 45. An access. form of this word is CAUDICE clistellæ ex junco," Fest. p. 46; cf. Muil. *N. cr.*

1. **caudex,** icis, *m.* (the more recent orthog. **cōdex**; rare in the signif. *no.* I. and II.; dub. in *no.* III. A.; but everywhere prevalent in *no.* III. B. and its derivatives.

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The trunk of a tree, the stock, stem*: caudex, Pl. 16, 30, 55; id. 12, 15, 34; Virg. G. 2, 30, et sæp.— Codex, Ov. M. 12, 432; Col. 5, 6, 21; 12, 19, 5.— Hence, **B.** Esp.: *A heavy log of wood, chained to the feet of slaves*: Plaut. Pœn. 5, 3, 34; Juv. 2, 57; Prop. 4, 7, 44. **II.** Fig.: A term of reproach: *Block, dolt, blockhead*: caudex, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4 Don. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A boat* or *vessel* (*made of the trunk of a tree*): Sen. Brev. Vit. 13 (v. caudicarius); cf. Var. in Non. 535, 20.—**B.** (Since the ancients orig. wrote upon tablets of wood smeared over with wax): **1. gen.:** *A book for writing in, a note-* or *memorandum-book* (its leaves were not, like the volumina, rolled within one another, but, like those of our books, lay one over another): C. 2 Verr. 1, 46, 119: in codicibus membraneis, vel chartaceis vel etiam ebureis, Ulp. Dig. 32, 52; Quint. 10, 3, 28; id. ib. 32.— Hence, **2.** esp.: **a.** Of *an account-book*, and particularly of *a ledger* (while adversaria signifies the waste-book; hence only the former was of any validity in law): non habere se hoc nomen (*this item*) in codice accepti et expensi relatum confitetur; sed in adversariis patere contendit, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Com. 2 (v. the passage in connection); cf. ib. 3, 9: in codicis extrema cera (*i. e. upon the last tablet*), id. 2 Verr. 1, 36, 92: referre in codicem, id. Sull. 15, 44.—**b.** Of a *code of laws*: Codex Theodosianus, Justinianus.

2. **Caudex,** ĭcis, *m., A Roman* cognomen: App. Claudius Caudex, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13: Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 37.

caudĭcālis, e, *adj.* [caudex] *Pertaining to the trunks of trees, of wood:* provincia, fig. and facetè, *the employment of wood-splitting,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 25.

caudĭcārĭus (codic.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to the trunks of trees:* naves, *made of rough, stout trunks of trees* (cf. under caudex, *no.* III. A., the pass. from Seneca), Var. and Sall. H. frgm. in Non. 535, 15 *sq.*; cf. also Fest. p. 36: "*caudicariæ* naves ex tabulis crassioribus factæ."—As *Subst.*: **caudicārii,** orum, *m., Those who navigate such vessels,* Cod. Theod. 14, 4, 9; Inscr. Grut. 462, 1; 1086, 6.

caudĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to the trunk of a tree:* navita claudiceo fluitans super æquora lembo, Aus. Mos. 197.

Caudĭum, ii, *n.,* Καύδιον, *A small but ancient town in Samnium, near Benevento, celebrated for the narrow mountain pass where the Roman army was shut in by the Samnites,* 434 A. U. C., Liv. 9, 2 *sq.*; C. Off. 3, 30, et sæp.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 766 *sq.* — Hence, **Caudīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of Caudium, Caudine:* Furculæ, Liv. 9, 2; 11; Flor. 1, 16, 9: fauces, Col. 10, 132; Sil. 8, 566: saltus, Liv. 9, 7: prœlium, C. de Sen. 12, 41: clades, Liv. 9, 16: legiones, id. 25, 6: jugum, Quint. 3, 8, 3: pax, Liv. 9, 7: fœdus, Flor. 2, 18, 7.

caulæ, arum, *f.* [apparently contr. from CAVILE, Var. L. L. 5, 3, 8, from cavus; cf. Fest. p. 36] **I.** Prop.: *An opening, hole, passage* (so only in Lucret.): Lucr. 2, 951; cf. id. 3, 707. So, per caulas corporis, id. 3, 256; 702; id. 6, 840: per caulas palati, id. 4, 622; 662: per caulas ætheris, id. 6, 492: AD AEDEM SATVRNI IN PARIETE INTRA CAVLAS (sic leg.; non CAVIAS), Lex Corn. de XX. Quæstor.; so, intra caulas, Charis, p. 211: Patulcium et Clusinium, quia bello caulæ ejus patent, pace clauduntur, Macr. S. 1, 9; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 6, 492. Hence, **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A sheep-fold* or *cote,* Virg. Æ. 9, 60.—**B. 1.** *The inclosure* or *railings round the statue* or *shrine of a god;* Inscr. ap. Murat. 191, 3.—**2.** Also, *round the tribunal of a judge:* horrendum vitium est in advocato, Orando solitum movere caulas, Vet. Poet. in Arthol. Lat. 1, p. 628 Burm.; "caulæ, cancelli tribunalis, ubi sunt advocati," Gloss. Isid.

Caulares, is, *m., A river in Pamphylia:* Liv. 38, 15.

† **caulĭas,** æ, *adj. m.*=καυλίας, *Taken* or *derived from the stalk;* opp. to *rhizeas* (from the root): succus, Pl. 19, 3, 15.

caulĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [caulĭculus] *Furnished with,* or *having a stalk:* rami, App. Herb. 90.

caulĭcŭlus (**cōlĭc.** v. below), i, *m. dim.* [caulis] **I.** Prop.: *The small stalk* or *stem of a plant,* Cels. 2, 18; Pl. 23, 7, 63; Suet. Gram. 11; Scrib. Comp. 128; Veg. 2, 6, 2. The orthog. **colĭculus,** Cato R. R. 158, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 31, 4; id. fb. 42, 4; Col. 5, 9, 12; id. 11, 2, 10; id. fb. 56, 1. **II.** Meton.: In architecture: *A stalk* or *stem as an ornament on the capitals of columns,* Vitr. 4, 1; 7, 5.

caulis (also written cōlis, Cato R. R. 35, 2; Var. R. R. 1, 31, 2; id. fb. 41, 6; Col. 5, 6, 36; id. Arb. 9, 2; cf. cauliculus), is, *m.*=καυλός, **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The stalk* or *stem of a plant:* brassicæ, Cato R. R. 157, 2: cepæ, Col. 11, 3, 21 and 58: fabarum, Pl. 18, 12, 30, et sæp. Of the vine: *The tendrils:* Cato R. R. 33, 4; Col. 4, 7, 2.—**B.** Esp.: *A cabbage-stalk, cabbage, cole-wort:* Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120; Hor. S. 1, 3, 116; id. fb. 2, 4, 15; id. fb. 2, 2, 62; id. fb. 2, 3, 125; Col. 10, 369; id. 12, 7, 5; Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 240. **II.** Meton.: Of things of a similar form: **A.** Pennæ, *A quill,* Pl. 11, 39, 94.—**B.** Membrum virile, Lucil. in Non. 4, 434; (colis), Cels. 6, 18, *no.* 2.

† **caulŏdes,** la=καυλώδης, *Stalk-like:* brassica, *a kind of cabbage with large leaves,* Pl. 20, 9, 35.

Caulōnĭa, æ (**Caulon,** ōnis, *m.,* Virg. Æ. 3, 553: Ov. M. 15, 705; Pl. 3, 10, 15), *f.,* Καυλωνία, *A town founded by the Achæans on the east coast of Bruttium,* (in the vicinity of the present *Castel Vetere*): Mel. 2, 4, 8; Liv. 27, 12; id. 15, 16; cf. Serv. Virg. l. l.; Mann. Ital. 2, p. 194 *sq.*

† **cauma,** ătis, *n.*=καῦμα, *Heat,* Vulg. Job. 30, 30.

Caunus, i, *f.,* Καῦνος, *A very ancient town on the coast of Caria* (now *Copi,* or, acc. to others, *Kingi*), Mel. 1, 16, 1; Pl. 5, 28, 29; C. Div. 2, 40, 84; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 196; acc. to the fable, built by Caunos, a son of Miletus, Ov. M. 9, 453.—Hence: **A. Caunĕus, -ĭus,** a, um, *adj., Pertaining to Caunus, of Caunus.*—As *Subst.*: **1. a.** gen.: **Caunĕæ** (*sc.* ficus), *Caunian figs:* C. Div. 2, 40, 84; Cels. 5, 21; Pl. 15, 19, 21. Also—**b.** esp.: for *figs* gen. in the access. form **Caunæ,** Col. 10, 414; Stat. S. 1, 6, 15.—**2. Caunei** or **Caunii,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Caunus,* C. Fam. 13, 56; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11.—**B. Caunītes,** is, *adj.* Καυνίτης, *Caunian:* sal, Pl. 31, 9, 45.

caupo (old writ. copo, and in late Lat. also CUPO, Charis. p. 47 P.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 6, 7), ōnis, *m.* (*fem.* caupona, v. the follg. art.) [strengthened from the root CVP, *to long for;* prop. the *buyer, merchant;* hence, the tradesman; cf. Lett. kuptshis, merchant, from kupic', to buy; and likewise Germ. Kaufmann, merchant, from kaufen, which have all the same root as the Latin caupo; the Greek κάπηλος, seems also to be akin to it] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The master* or *keeper of a* caupona; *i. e. an innkeeper:* = ξενοδόκος, one who receives travellers, and furnishes them with food and lodging; C. Div. 1, 27, 51; Hor. S. 1, 5, 4; Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1; Gai, id. ib. 2.—**B.** Esp.:=κάπηλος, *A publican* or *tavern-keeper; one who finds entertainment but not lodging;* Mart. 1, 57, 2. (In Hor. S. 1, 1, 29, caupo is now justly supplanted by campo; cf. inversely cauponulam for campo nullam of the MSS., Schol. Bobiens. in C. Mil. p. 275 Orell.) **II.** Meton.: *A petty tradesman, a huckster:* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35; v. Turneb. in h. l.; Vulg. Sirach 26, 28. **III.** Fig.: In Eccl. Lat.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): **1.** Of false teachers under the law: caupones tui miscent vinum aqua, Hier. Comm. in Isai. 1, 22.—**2.** Of heretics under the Gospel: hæretici evangelicam veritatem corrumpunt prava intelligentia, et sunt caupones pessimi, facientes de vino aquam, id. ib.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II.): Of instructors: sapientiæ, Tert. Anim. 3.

caupōna, æ, *f.* (upon the form cf. Prisc. p. 684 P. [caupo] **A.** *A landlady* or *hostess:* Lucil. in Prisc. l. l.; App. M. 1, 8, p. 4 Hild. min.—**B.: 1.** Gen.: *An inn for the reception of travellers, and for providing them with food and lodging:* Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 12; id. ib. 17, 8; Gell. 7, 11, 4; Hor. S. 1, 5, 52.—**2.** Esp.: *A wine shop, a place of entertainment:* C. Pis. 22, 53.

‡ **caupōnārĭa,** æ, *f.* καπηλική, *A female shop-keeper,* Onom. Vet.

‡ **caupōnārĭus,** ii, *m.,* κάπηλος, *A shop-keeper,* Gloss. Cyr.

caupōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caupo] *Of* or *belonging to a retail shop-keeper,* or *to an inn-keeper:* puer, *a shop* or *tavern boy, waiter,* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 19: taberna, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 43; Paul. ib. 33, 7, 13: artes exercere, Just. 1, 7.—As. *Subst.*: **caupōnium,** ii, *n.*=caupona, *no.* B., *A tavern, an inn,* Pomp. Dig. 33, 7, 15.

caupōnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To traffic* or *trade in any thing* (only fig.): bellum, Enn. ap. C. Off. 1, 12, *fin.*: quod verbum veritatis videantur esse cauponati, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 24.

caupōnŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [caupona, *no.* B.] *A small inn* or *tavern,* C. Phil. 2, 31, 77; Schol. Bobiens. C. Mil. p. 275 Orell. *N. cr.*

‡ **caupŭlus,** i, *m., A kind of small ship,* Gell. 10, 25 *fin.*; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 25, where ed. Lind. has CAUPILUS.

caurīnus, a, um, *adj.* [caurus] *From the north-west wind:* frigus, Grat. Cyn. 296.

caurĭo, *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. n.* [onomatop.] *The natural sound of the rutting panther:* Auct. Carm. de Philom. 50.

caurus (also written **cōrus,** as colis =caulis, plostrum=plaustrum, *etc.*), i, *m. The north-west wind,* Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Pl. 2, 47, 46; Gell. 2, 22, 12 and 22; Lucr. 6, 135; Cæs. B. G. 5, 7; Vitr. 1, 6; Virg. G. 3, 356.

causa (by Cicero and also, after him, by Virgil written caussa, Quint. 1, 7, 20; cf. casus), æ, *f.* [prps. from cav-eo: res quâ cavetur, the guarding, protecting thing; or for cûsa (cf. accûso, excûso, *etc.*), connected with cura from quæso, quæro, *that which is in question*]

I. Prop. **A.** Gen.: **1.** *That by, on account of,* or *through which any thing takes place* or *is done, a cause, reason, motive, inducement;* also, gen., *an occasion, opportunity* (opp. to *effectus,* Quint. 6, 3, 66; id. 7, 3, 29; to *factum,* id. 12, 1, 36; id. 4, 2, 52, et al.) (very freq. in all periods, and in all kinds of discourse): "*causa* ea est quæ id efficit, cujus est causa: ut vulnus mortis; cruditas morbi; ignis ardoris. Itaque non sic causa intelligi debet, ut quod cuique antecedat, id ei causa sit, sed quod cuique efficienter antecedat," C. Fat. 15, 34: causa, quamobrem, *etc.,* Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 18; id. Eun. 1, 2, 65; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 95; id. Hec. 3, 3, 22; id. ib. 3, 5, 2; id. ib. 4, 4, 73: causa, quare, *etc.,* C. Inv. 2, 20, 60: causa, cur, *etc.*; id. Ac. 1, 3, 10; Quint. 11, 3, 16; id. 2, 3, 11; Hor. Od. 1, 16, 19, et al.; causa quod, *etc.,* C. 2 Verr. 3, 46, 109; id. Phil. 6, 1, 1; Quint. 2, 1, 1; id. 5, 10, 30, et al.: ut, *etc.,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 7; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 6; C. Fam. 1, 8, 4: haud causa quin, *etc.,* Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 4: quæ causæ est quin, id. Capt. 2, 2, 103; Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 21; Hor. S. 1, 1, 20; nihil causæ est cur non, *etc.* Quint. 11, 3, 59: causæ propter quas, *etc.,* id. 4, 2, 12; id. 5, 7, 24; id. 8, 6, 23; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 55: causas evolvere belli, Enn. Ann. 6, 49 (in Quint. 6, 3, 86); so, Virg. Æ. 7, 553; Hor. Od. 2, 1, 2; id. S. 1, 3, 108; id. Ep. 1, 2, 9: vera objurgandi causa, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 131; cf. with *ad:* causa ad objurgandum, id. ib. 1, 1, 123; id. Hec. 4, 4, 71; and poet. with *Inf.:* consurgere in arma, Virg. Æ. 10, 90: perire, Tib. 3, 2, 30; gestare carinas, Luc. 5, 464: salutis, Lucr. 3, 335; 349: morbi, id. 3, 501; Virg. G. 4, 397; Hor. Od. 2, 2, 14, et sæp.: explicandæ philosophiæ, C. Div. 2, 2, 6: hanc nactus appellationis causam, Cæs. B. C. 2, 28; nullam *or* non causam dicere, quin, *to assign no reason, why not; to make no objection, not to refuse to; not to hinder, not to prevent from:* Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 92: non causam dico quin, quod meritus sit, ferat, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 42 ("*non recuso, non deprecor,*" Don.).—**2.** Causa, in *Abl.* as *adv.*: patris causa, mea causa, *on account of, for the sake of:* honoris tui causa huc ad te venimus, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 25; Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 35; C. Fam. 13, 26, 2, et al.: animi causa, v. animus, *no.* I. B. 2. b. (δ): causa mea, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 47; Pœn. 1, 2, 157; Amph. 1, 3, 42; Ter. Heaut. prol. 41; id. Heaut. 5, 5, 23: causa meapte, id. ib. 4, 3, 8: nostra causa, id. Phorm. 4, 4, 15; C. Ac. 2, 38, 120; Quint. 7, 4, 9: vestra magis hoc causa volebam quam mea, C. de Or. 1, 35, 162: aliena potius causa quam sua, Quint. 3, 7, 16.

B. Esp.: **1. a.** In a pregnant signif. =justa causa, *Good reason, full right, just cause:* meum fuit, cum causa accedere ad accusandum, C. 2 Verr. 1, 8, 21; id. At. 7, 3.—**b.** (α) *A feigned cause, a pretext, pretence,* προφασις: Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 44: fingere falsas causas, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 71; id. Andr. 1, 3, 8 Ruhnk.; id. ib. 4, 1, 19; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 4: fingit causas ne det, id. Eun. 1, 2, 58; cf. Tib. 1, 6, 11: bellandi, Nep. Ham. 3, 1: belli, Tac. A. 12, 45: jurgii, Phædr. 1, 1, 4, et al. (On the other hand, causa, as a true cause, is opp. to *prætextus,* a pretext: Suet. Cæs. 30.) So freq. per causam, *under the pretext:* per causam supplementi equitatusque cogendi, Cæs. B. G. 7, 9 Herz.; id. B. C. 3, 24; 76; 87; Liv. 2, 32 Drak.; Suet. Cæs. 2; id. Oth. 3; id. Vesp. 1; Tib. 1, 6, 28; Ov. H. 20, 140; id. Tr. 2, 451.—(β) *An apology, excuse;* causam accipere, *to admit,* C. Fam. 16, 19.

2. Med. *t. t.*: *A disease* (that hinders action): causam metuere, Cels. 3, 3; so, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 11 *fin.*; Pl. 28, 15, 61; Veg. 3, 6, 11; id. 3, 45, 5; id. 4, 4, 2; cf. sontica, Tib. 1, 8, 51.

3.: **a.** *That which lies at the basis of a rhetorical representation, matter, subject, πρόσωπον*: C. Top. 21; id. Inv. 1, 6; Auct. Her. 1, 11; Quint. 3, 2, 7 *sq.*—Hence **b.** Law *t. t.*: *A cause in law, judicial process, lawsuit*: privatæ, C. Inv. 1, 3, 4: publicæ, id. de Or. 3, 20, 74; id. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: capitis aut famæ, id. Fam. 9, 21: causam agere, id. de Or. 2, 48 *fin.*; Quint. 6, 1, 54; id. 7, 2, 55; id. 10, 7, 30; 11, 1, 67, et sæp.: constituere, C. 2 Verr. 5, 1, 1: perorare, id. Quint. 24, 77: defendere, Quint. 3, 6, 9; id. 12, 1, 24; 37; Suet. Cæs. 49: exponere, Quint. 2, 5, 7: perdere, C. Rosc. Com. 4: obtinere, id. Fam. 1, 4: causa cadere, v. cado, *no.* II. B. 5. et sæp.: causam dicere, *to defend one's self, to make a defence* (as an advocate), C. Rosc. Am. 5; id. Sest. 8; id. Quint. 8; Liv. 29, 19; Quint. 5, 11, 39; id. 8, 2, 24; Suet. Cæs. 30.—Poet.: prior, *the first part of the cause, the trial*, Ov. M. 15, 37.—Hence

II. Meton.: **A.** Out of the sphere of judicial proceedings: *The party, faction, cause, which one defends*: C. Deiot. 10, 28: ne condemnare causam illam, quam secutus esset, videretur, *etc.*, id. Lig. 9, 27 *sq.*: suarum partium causa, Quint. 3, 8, 57: causa Cæsaris melior, id. ib. 5, 11, 42.—Hence, facetè: familiæ, *i. e. care for its support*, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 17.

B. *A relation of friendship, connection*: quicum tibi affinitas, societas, omnes denique causæ et necessitudines veteres intercedebant, C. Quint. 15, 48: explicare breviter, quæ mihi sit ratio et causa cum Cæsare, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 40; id. Fam. 13, 19. The latter idea entirely generalised.

C. *A condition, state, situation, relation, position*: ut nonnunquam mortem sibi ipse consciscere aliquis debeat: alius in eadem causa non debeat: num etiam alia in causa M. Cato fuit, alia ceteri, qui se in Africa Cæsari tradiderunt? C. Off. 1, 31, 112; Cæs. B. G. 4, 4 Herz.: (Regulus) erat in meliore causa quam, *etc.*, C. Off. 3, 27, 100; id. Agr. 3, 2 *fin.* (where for causa in the follg. clause is conditio): atque in hoc genere mea causa est, ut, *etc.*, id. Fam. 2, 4, 1; cf. id. ib. 9, 13, 1.

D. *A cause, business undertaken for any one, an employment*: cui senatus dederat publice causam, ut mihi gratias ageret, C. 2. Verr. 3, 73, 170: quod nemo eorum rediisset, qui super tali causa eodem missi erant, Nep. Pans. 4, 1.

causālis, e, *adj.* [causa] (rare, and only late Lat.), **I.** Gen.: *Of or pertaining to a cause, causal*: ratio, Aug. de Gen. 7, 23. **II.** Esp.: In gramm.: conjunctiones, *which annex a reason for what precedes, e. g.* nam, enim, itaque, *etc.*, Charis. p. 199 P.; Diom. p. 410 ib.; Prisc. p. 16, 1027 ib.—Hence,

causāliter, *adv. From causes, causally*, Aug. l. l. 5 *fin.* 6, 5.

causārie, *adv.* [causarius, *no.* II.] *On account of sickness*: qui causarie missus est, Macer. Dig. 14, 16, 13.

causārius, a, um, *adj.* [causa, *no.* I. B. 2.] **I.** Gen.: *Sick, diseased, ill,* (not ante-Aug.): corpus, Sen. Q. N. 1 *praef.*; partes, quibus adhibenda curatio est, id. Sen. Ep. 68: deus, Marc. Emp. 12. As *Subst.*: **causarii,** orum, *m.*: fauciles, Pl. 25, 5, 25: oculorum, Marc. Emp. 8. **II.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *Discharged on account of ill health, invalid*: Liv. 6, 6.—Hence, missio, *a discharge from military service on account of sickness, a liberation from service*, Macer. Dig. 49, 16, 13.

causāte, *adv.* [from an unused *adj.* causatus, from causa] *With reason*: causatius. Pl. H. N. *praef.* § 8.

causātio, ōnis, *f.* [causa] (post-class.) **I.** Gen.: *A pretext, an excuse, apology*: causatio ægri corporis, Gell. 20, 1, 20; Marc. Cap. 5, p. 151. **II.** Esp.: *A disease*: rara, Pall. 1, 4, 1.

causātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [causa] **I.** Gen.: *Of or pertaining to a lawsuit*: causativum litis, *a cause that establishes jurisdiction*, Marc. Cap. 5, p. 154. **II.** Esp.: In gramm.: casus = accusativus, *The accusative*, as it were, the arraigning case, Prisc. p. 671 P.

†**causīa,** æ, *f.* = *causia*, **I.** Prop.: *A hat with a broad brim, made of felt, and originally worn by the Macedonians as a protection against the sun; from the Macedonians it was adopted by the Romans*: Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42; id. Pers. 1, 3, 75; Val. Max. 5, 1, *no.* 4; Mart. 14, 29. Hence, **II.** Meton.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A kind of roof for the protection of besiegers*, Veg. Mil. 4, 15.

causidicālis, e, *adj.* [causidicus] *Of or pertaining to an advocate*: odium et tædium, M. Aur. in Front. Ep. ad M. Cæs. 4, 5.

causidicātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *The office of advocate*: Front. Ep. ad M. Auton. (2, p. 298).

‡ **causidicātus,** ūs, *m. Forensic oratory*: δικολογία, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

causidicīna, æ, *f.* [causidicus] *The office of advocate* (post-class.), Amm. 30, 4; Symm. Ep. 5, 75; Cod. Th. 8, 4, 30; id. 12, 1, 188.

causi-dīcus, a, um, *adj.* [causa; dico] *A pleader, advocate* (in a contemptuous sense as one who pleads for money and without skill, diff. from *orator*; cf. Burm. Petr. S. 46, 7): "litium advocatus," Quint. 12, 1, 25 Spald.; C. de Or. 1, 46, 202; cf. id. Or. 9, 30; Lucr. 4, 467; Suet. Claud. 15; id. Vesp. 13; Tac. Or. 1; App. Apol. p. 305, 20. In connection with præco, Juv. 6, 439; Petr. S. l. l.

causi-fĭcor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [causa; facio] *To allege a cause, to make a pretext* or *pretence, to pretend* (prps. only in the two follg. exs.): **A.** With *quin c. Subj.*: haud causificor, quin eam Ego habeam potissimum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 25.—**B.** *Abs.*: blaterans atque causificans, App. M. 10, p. 242.

causor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [causa] **I.** (acc. to causa, *no.* I. A. 1.) *To assign* or *give as a reason* (whether real or feigned) *for* something; *to plead as an excuse; to pretend, allege*, etc.: **A.** *Aliquid*: ego sum causatus aves aut omina dira, Tib. 1, 3, 17; cf. Ov. M. 9, 768: tumidos Euros, id. Am. 1, 9, 13: locum immeritum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 12: interturbationem animi, Liv. 23, 8: consensum Patrum, id. 3, 64: negotia, Tac. A. 1, 47; cf., also, id. H. 3, 59; Curt. 4, 6, 18.—**B.** *Abs.*: causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Virg. E. 9, 56.—**C.** With *Objective clause*: causando corrumpi equos, *etc.*, Liv. 23, 35: negotium sibi esse causatur, Gell. 18, 4, 9: causatus nondum adesse fatalem, Suet. Ner. 40.—**D.** With *quod*: quod hic non esset secutus, Suet. Cal. 23; cf., also, Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 3.—**E.** With *de*: de portenti procuratione Liv. 5, 15.

II. (acc. to causa, *no.* I. B. 3. b.): **A.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *To conduct a cause; to be an advocate; to plead*, etc. (ante-class.): "causari, causam dicere vel defendere," Non. 89, 7: **1.** *Abs.*: Att. ap. Non. 89, 8; Pac. ib. 89, 12.—**2.** With *contra*: contra patrem, Afran. ap. Non. 89, 10.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To dispute, discuss*, or *debate* about a matter: Lucr. 1, 399.—**2.** *To contend, dispute*, with one: Treb. XXX. Tyrann. *fin.*; Salv. Gub. Dei. 3.

☞ In Quint. 11, 1, 59, instead of the causanti of the Vulg., most probably we should read accusanti; v. Spald. *N. cr.*, and Zumpt, Suppl. in h. l. p. 490.

†**caustĭcē,** es, *f.* = *καυστική*, *A caustic plant*, called *sclerata* in pure Latin, App. Herb. 8.

†**caustĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *καυστικός*, *Burning, caustic, corrosive*: vis, Pl. 32, 10, 53: natura, id. 27, 2, 4: spuma, *a kind of soap with which the Germans coloured their hair*, Mart. 14, 26.—As *Subst.*: **caustĭcum,** i, n. (sc. medicamentum), *A burning, corroding medicament*, Pl. 26, 8, 39; id. 34, 18, 56.

causŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [causa] **A.** (acc. to causa, *no.* I. A. 1.): *A slight, unimportant occasion*: parvulam causulam nactus Cæsar, Hirt. Bell. Afr. 54.—**B.** (acc. to causa, *no.* I. B. 3. b.): *A petty lawsuit*, C. Opt. Gen. 3 *fin.*

caute, *adv.* [cautus, *Pa.*] **A.** (acc. to cautus, *no.* II. A.): *Cautiously, carefully*: caute et cogitate rem tractare, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 46: pedetentimque dicere, C. Clu. 41 *fin.*: et cum judicio, Quint. 10, 2, 8, et sæp.—*Comp.* C. Deiot. 6, 18; Quint. 2, 15, 21; id. 9, 2, 76; Hor. Od. 1, 8, 10.—**B.** (acc. cautus, *no.* II. B.): *With security, cautiously, securely, safely*: partitionis caput scriptum caute, C. Leg. 2, 21, 53: aliter nec caute, nec jure, fieri potest, id. Att. 15, 17, 1.

cautēla, æ, *f.* [caveo] (post-class.), **I.** Gen.: *Caution, precaution*: App. M. 5. **II.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: = cautio, *Security*: idonea præstanda, Pomp. Dig. 13, 7, 6: reddere, Gai. ib. 16, 3, 14: interponere, Ulp. ib. 3, 3, 15.

†**cautēr,** ēris, *m.* = *καυτήρ* (post-class.): **I.** Prop.: *A burning-* or *branding-iron*: Pall. 1, 41, 2; 43, 3; Prud. στεφ. 10, 490. **II.** Fig.: cauterem adigere ambitioni, Tert. de Pall. 5. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *A wound made by a branding-iron*: igneus, Prud. στεφ. 5, 229.—**B.** *A liniment* or *application of a caustic nature*: Theod. Prisc. 1, 18.

cautērĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cauterium] **I.** Prop.: *To burn with an iron, to cauterise*: Pelagon. Veterin. 13 *med.* **II.** Fig.: In Eccl. Lat.: *To brand, cauterise, sear*: Vulg. Paul. ad Tim. 1, 4, 2: Novatian de Trin. c. 29.

cautērĭtus, a, um, *P.* of *obsol.* cauterio, ire, *That has been cauterised*: equus, Pelagon. Veterin. 17 *med.*

† **cautērĭum,** ii, *n.* = *καυτήριον*, **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A burning-* or *branding-iron for marking*, e. g. *a mark in the flesh of animals*, Veg. 1, 14, 3; 1, 28.—**B.** In painting: *An instrument held against the wall for cauterising a painting*: Mart. Dig. 33, 7, 17; Tert. adv. Herm. 1. **II.** Meton.: In Medic.: *Cautery*: vis (plantaginis) mira in siccando densandoque corpore cauterii vicem obtinens, Pl. 25, 8, 30, § 80: (laser) tempestive datum cauterii vim obtinet, id. 22, 23, 49, § 102; Scrib. Comp. 240. **III.** Fig.: (acc. to *no.* II.): *Cautery*: In Eccl. Lat.: cauterium bonum est; sed quo mihi vulnus ut indigeam cauterio? Hier. Ep. 52, 6.

† **cautērizo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* = *καυτηριάζω*, *To burn with a hot iron, to brand*: Veg. 5, 1.

cautērōma, ātis, *n.* [cauter] *A brand*: Plin. Valer. 3, 47.

cautēs (*e.g.* Tib. 2, 4, 9: **cautis,** Prud. στεφ. 10, 701), is, *f.* [Sanscr. root ço = acuere, *to sharpen, to bring to a point*; cf. Gr. κώ-πος, *cone*] (*A sharpening*; concr. *A sharpened thing*; hence) *A rough, pointed rock; a crag*: saxa et cautes timere, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13: duræ, Virg. Æ. 4, 366; Ov. M. 4, 672; id. ib. 7, 418: præruptæ, id. ib. 1, 719: solidæ, id. ib. 12, 124; id. ib. 1, 575: invisæ, Pl. 37, 2, 10, § 27.—As a symbol of insensibility: quæ pater haud aliter quam cautes murmura ponti Accipit, Ov. M. 11, 330.

cautim, *adv.* [caveo] *Cautiously, warily* (prps only in the follg. exs.): cautim adire ad virum, Att. ap. Non. 512: cautim et paullatim dabis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 30.

cautio (old uncontr. form CAVITIO, acc. to Fest. p. 46; cf. caveo), ōnis, *f.* [caveo]

I. Gen.: *Wariness, precaution, caution, circumspection, εὐλάβεια* (so, besides the comic poets, almost only in Cic.): "a malis natura declinamus: quæ declinatio si cum ratione fiet, *cautio* appellatur; quæ autem sine ratione, commetus metus," C. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: cautio et timiditas, id. de Or. 2, 74, 300: omnium horum vitiorum atque incommodorum una cautio est atque una providentia, ut ne, id. Lael. 21, 78: cautio ac diligentia, id. Font. 1, 2; id. Att. 1, 19; id. Fam. 9, 24.—**Phrases: A.** Mihi cautio est = cavendum est, *forsight, caution is necessary* (a colloquial phrase): Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 15; id. Poen. 1, 3, 36; id. Pseud. 1, 2, 27; so, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 26; id. Ad. 3, 3, 67.—So, mea cautio est, *I must see to it*: C. Att. 5, 4 *fin.*—**B.** Res cautionem habet, **1.** *The matter requires caution*: C. Off. 1, 14.—**2.**

The matter permits or *allows foresight*: C. Fam. 11, 21.

II. Esp.: **A.** Law *t. t.*, Of mercantile affairs and the like: *That by which one places himself or another in safety, an obligation, security, bond, warranty, bail* (it consists in a writing, obligation, or pledge): quando vestræ cautiones infirmæ sunt, Græculam tibi misi cautionem chirographi mei, C. Fam. 7, 18 (v. such a written bond in Paul. Dig. 12, 1, 40): proferre cautionem, Sen. Ben. 3, 7: cavere, Venul. Dig. 46, 8, 6: offerre, Papin. ib. 40, 4, 50: interponere, Julian. ib. 44, 1, 11: cautionem præbere alicui indemnitatis, Papin. ib. 3, 5, 30, et sæp.—With a follg. *Acc.* with *Infin.*, Suet. Aug. 98. — **B.** *An oral warranty, pledge*: C. Sest. 7, 15.

cautiōnālis, e, *adj.* [cautio, *no.* II.] *Of*, or *belonging to, security*: stipulationes, Ulp. Dig. 46, 5, 1.

cautis, v. cautes.

cautor, ōris, *m.* [caveo] **A.** (acc. to caveo, *no.* I.): *One who is on his guard* or *is wary*: Plaut. Capt. 2 2, 7.—**B.** (acc. to caveo, *no.* II.): *One who is surety for any one*: C. Sest. 7, 15; cf. cautio *fin.*

cautus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of caveo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** *Neutr.* (acc. to caveo, *no.* I.): *Careful, circumspect, wary, cautious, provident* (class. in prose and poetry): **1.** in a good sense: **a.** Of persons: ut cautus est, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 3: parum cauti providique, C. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: cauti in periculis, id. Agr. 1, 9, 27: in scribendo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9: in verbis serendis, Hor. A. P. 46: mensor, Ov. M. 1, 136: magistri, id. ib. 9, 750, et sæp.: dubium cautior an audentior, Suet. Cæs. 58.—Constr. with *ad*: ad præsentius malum cautiores, Liv. 24, 32; Tib. 1, 9, 46; Quint. 6, 1, 20.—With *adversus*: parum cautus adversus colloquii fraudem, Liv. 38, 25.—With *erga*: erga bona sua satis cautus, Curt. 10, 1, 18.—With *Infin.*: cautum dignos assumere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 51.—With *Gen.*: rei divinæ, Macr. S. 1, 15.—**b.** Of inanimate things: consilium, C. Phil. 13, 3, 6; Tac. A. 11, 29: cautissima senectus, id. H. 2, 76: pectus, Prop. 3, 5, 8: manus, Ov. F. 2, 336: terga, id. Tr. 1, 9, 20: arma, Sil. 14, 188: timor, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 65.—As *Subst.*: **cauta,** orum, *n.*: In late Lat.: (*a*) =cautiones: *Securities, bonds*: debita persolvit genitoris, cauta recepit, Coripp. 3, 389.—(*β*) Of law: *The provisions*: legum cauta, Cassiod. Var. 5, 14; cf. id. ib. 24.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Sly, artful, cunning*: vulpes, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 73: Myrtale, Mart. 5, 4, 3.

B. *Pass.* (acc. to caveo, *no.* II. B. 1. and 2.): **1.** prop.: *Made safe, secured*: cautus nummi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105 Schmid.: quo mulieri esset res cautior (*that her property might be made more secure*), curavit, ut, *etc.*, C. Cæcin. 4, 11.—**2.** fig.: *Safe, secure* (rare): in eam partem peccare, quæ est cautior, C. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: ab incursu belli, Luc. 4, 409: (urbes) murorum firmitate cautissimas, Amm. 14, 8.

cavædium, v. cavus, a, um, *no.* I.

cāvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [cavo] *A cavern, hollow*: Sol. 9, 9.

†† **cāvannus,** i, *m.* [Gallic word] *A screech-owl*: tristis perspicua quum sit perdice cavannus, Eucher. 29.

cāvātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [cavus] *Born* or *living in caves*: in Balearibus insulis (cochleæ) cavaticæ appellatæ non prorepunt e cavis terræ, Pl. 8, 39, 59: Balearicæ (cochleæ) quas cavaticas vocant, quoniam in speluncis nascuntur, id. 30, 6, 15, § 45.

cāvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cavo] *A cavern, hollow*: Var. L. L. 5, 3, 8; id. ib. 26, 35; Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 700.

cāvātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who hollows* or *excavates*: arborum (aves), Pl. 10, 18, 20.

cāvātūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A hollow, cavity* (post-class.): temporum, Veg. 1, 25, 2: vulneris, id. 3, 26, 1: dentium, Marc. Emp. 12.

cāvātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of cavo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Hollowed, excavated, hollow*: vallis, Varr. L. L. 5, 20: sinus cavatior, Tert. adv. Herm. 20.

cāvĕa, æ (*Gen.* caveāī, Lucr. 4, 76), *f.* [cavus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A hollow place: a cavity*; of the inside of gnats: disposuit jejunam caveam, uti alvum, Pl. 11, 2, 1.—Hence, **B.** Esp.: **1.** *An inclosure for animals* (cf. caulæ, *no.* II.), *a stall, cage, den, coop, bee-hive*, and the like: Lucr. 6, 198; 3, 684; Hor. A. P. 473; Mart. 9, 58, 10; id. ib. 89, 4: Suet. Cal. 27; id. Ner. 22, et al.—Of *a birdcage*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 66; id. Curc. 3, 1, 79; cf. id. Capt. 1, 2, 15; C. Div. 2, 35, 73; Mart. 14, 77.—Of *the coop in which the sacred chickens were inclosed*: Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7.—Of *a bee-hive*, Virg. G. 4, 58; Col. 9, 7, 4; id. 15, 7; 9.—**2.** *An inclosed space about a young tree, in order to protect it from injury*, Col. 5, 6, 21; id. 5, 9, 11; Pall. Febr. 10, 5.—**3.** *A box* or *open space in a dove-cote, close to the opening by which the birds enter the place where they make their nests*: habeat (fenestra) oppositam satis amplam caveam retibus emunitam, quæ excludat accipitres, et accipiat egredientes ad aprications columbas, Col. 8, 8, 4.—**4.** *A part of the theatre in which spectators sat, spectators' seats* or *benches*, Plaut. Am. prol. 66; C. Læl. 7, 24; Virg. Æ. 5, 340; id. ib. 8, 636; on account of the ascending rows of benches, ima (*the seat of the nobility*), media and summa (*the seat of the lower classes*), C. de Sen. 14, 48; Suet. Aug. 44; Claud. 21; Sen. Tranq. 11.—Hence, **II.** Meton.: *A theatre*, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 39; Lucr. 4, 76; C. Leg. 2, 15, 38.

cāvĕālis, e, *adj.* [cavea] *Kept in a cavea*: resina, Veg. Veter. 5, 53, 2; dub.; v. Schneid. in h. l.

cāvĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [cavea] (a word of Pliny): **A.** (acc. to caves, *no.* I. B. 1.): *Encaged, cooped up*, Pl. 9, 6, 5.—**B.** (acc. to cavea, *no.* I. B. 4.): *Arranged like the* cavea *in a theatre*: urbes, Pl. 4, 8, 15.

cāvĕo, cāvi, cautum, cāvēre (cāvĭtum, Lex. Thor. ap. Goes. 330) (*Imper.* regul. cāvē; but also cāvĕ, Cat. 50, 18, 19; $_{al}$1, 152; Hor. S. 2, 3, 38; 177; 5, 75; Ep. $_{al}$1, 13, 19; cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 1043: caveto in Plaut. *disyll.*, Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. p. 152), 2. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscr. guh = tegere, *to cover*; hence, *to guard, to protect*; cf. casa, lit. the protecting thing] *To be on one's guard*, either for one's self or (more rare) for another.—Hence, **I.** Gen.: With and without sibi: *To be on one's guard, to take care, take heed, beware, guard against, avoid*=φυλάσσομαι, Fr. se garder, prendre garde, *etc.* Constr.; *Abs.*, with *ab* (cf. ab, *no.* C. 5.), and in a course of action with *ne* (also ellip. with the simple subj.; v. the follg.) and *ut*; or in the manner of the Greek, with an *Acc.* (=φυλάσσομαί τι); hence also pass. and with *Inf.*, and once with *cum*: **A.** *Abs.*: ipsus sibi cavit loco, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 12: qui consulte, docte, atque astute cavet, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 14: faciet, nisi caveo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 8; id. Ad. 4, 2, 12; id. ib. 1, 1, 43: quum animum attendisset ad cavendum, Nep. Alcib. 5, 2; Suet. Claud. 37: metues, doctusque cavebis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 68.—**B.**: **1.** With *ab*: mihi abs te caveo cautius, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 42; so, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 59; id. ib. 4, 7, 129: si abs te modo uno caveo, id. Most. 3, 3, 24; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 44: ille Pompeium monebat, ut meam domum metueret, atque a me ipso caveret, C. Sest. 64, 133: caveo ab homine impuro, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25: a Cassio, Suet. Cal. 57: a veneno, C. Fin. 5, 22, 64: ab insidiis, Sall. J. 108, 2, et al.—**2.** With the *simple Abl.*: caveo malo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 39; id. Cas. 2, 6, 59; id. Men. 1, 2, 13; id. Pers. 3, 1, 41.—**C.**: **1.** With *ne*: *To take heed that*; *to be on one's guard lest*: qui cavet ne decipiatur, vix cavet; quum etiam cavet, etiam quum cavisse ratus est, sæpe is cautor captus est, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 5 and 6: caves, ne videat, *etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 6; Afran. in Non. 111, 14; Lucr. 4, 1141: cavete, judices, ne nova . . . proscriptio instaurata esse videatur, C. Rosc. Am. 53; id. Div. 2, 40 *fin.*; id. Fam. 3, 12 *fin.*; id. ib. 11, 21, 4; Sall. J. 55, 3; Suet. Tib. 37: cave, ne, Cat. 61, 152; Hor. Od. 3, 7, 24; id. S. 2, 3, 177; id. Ep. 1, 6, 32; 13, 19; Ov. M. 2, 89; id. ib. 10, 685: cave sis, ne, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 215: caveto ne, Cato R. R. 5, 6: caveas, ne, Hor. S. 2, 1, 80: caveant, ne, id. A. P. 244: cavendum est, ne, C. Off. 1, 39, 140; Quint. 4, 3, 8; id. 12, 11, 2; Suet. Tib. 67; Quint. 9, 4, 23; id. 5, 11, 27.—**2.** Without *ne* with a simple subj., so only in *Imper.*: cave *or* cavete: cave geras, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79: dixeris, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 12: faxis, id. Andr. 4, 4, 14; id. Heaut. 1, 12, 13; Hor. S. 2, 3, 38: sis, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 29: contingas, Lucr. 2, 755: despuas, Cat. 50, 19: ignoscas, C. Lig. 5, 14: existimes, id. Fam. 9, 24 *fin.*: putes, id. ib. 10, 12, 1, et al.: audiam, sentiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 8, 9: rescisca quisquam, id. Phorm. 5, 1, 37: te fratrum misereatur, C. Lig. 5, 14: roget te, Hor. S. 2, 5, 75: cave quisquam flocci fecerit, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 5: cavete concurrant arma, Virg. Æ. 11, 293.—And like age (v. ago, *no.* III. G.), cave with a verb in plur.: cave dirumpatis, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 117.—**D.** With *ut*: *To take care that*: tertium est, ut caveamus, ut ea, quæ, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 39 *fin.*; id. Fin. 2, 31; Pl. Pan. 39, 1: cavebitur ut, *etc.*, Col. 2, 8, 3; cf. under *no.* II. A.—**E.**: **1.** With *Acc.*: *To guard against, to be aware of, to beware of*, etc.: quod cavere possis, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23; Lucil. in Non. 437, 23: caveamus fulminis ictum, Lucr. 6, 406: cave canem (v. canis, *no.* I. *fin.*): interventum alicujus, C. Att. 16, 11, 1: omnia, id. Fam. 11, 21, 4: vallum cæcum fossasque, Cæs. B. C. 1, 28: vim atque opes, Tac. A. 11, 1; cf. Suet. Tib. 72: puerum, Suet. Cæs. 45: periculum, id. ib. 81; id. Galb. 19: insidias, id. Cæs. 86: exitum, id. Tib. 83: annum, id. Ner. 40: maculas, Hor. A. P. 353: hunc ut caveto, id. S. 1, 4, 85: hoc caverat mens provida Reguli, *had prevented*, id. Od. 3, 5, 13.—**2.** *Pass.*: cavenda etiam gloriæ cupiditas, C. Off. 1, 20, 68; id. Att. 10, 16, 2; Quint. 8, 2, 2; id. 9, 4, 143; id. 11, 3, 27 (cf. id. 6, 5, 2): quod multis rationibus caveri potest, C. Off. 2, 24, 84; Sall. J. 67, 2; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 14: ego tibi cautum volo, id. Pers. 3, 1, 41: satis cautum tibi ad defensionem fore, C. 2 Verr. 1, 35, 88: quid quisque vitet, nunquam homini satis cautum est, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 14: cauto opus est, *care must be taken*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 29; id. Cist. 2, 1, 55; id. Most. 4, 2, 22; id. Merc. 2, 3, 128.—**3.** With *Infin.*: caveret id petere a populo Romano, quod, *etc.*, Sall. J. 64, 2: pedes cavent tingere, Pl. 8, 43, 68: caveto lædere, Cat. 50, 21: occurrere capro caveto, Virg. E. 9, 25: commisisse cavet, quod, *etc.*, Hor. A. P. 168, et al.—**F.** Cavere cum aliquo = ab aliquo: Hercle, mihi tecum cavendum est, *with you, I must look out for myself*: Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 21.

II. Esp.: **A.** Law, *t. t.*: *To take care for, provide, order something*, legally, or (of private relations) *to order, decree, dispose of in writing, by will*, etc.: duæ sunt præterea leges de sepulcris, quarum altera privatorum ædificiis, altera ipsis sepulcris cavet, C. Leg. 2, 24, 61: cautum est in Scipionis legibus ne plures essent, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 2, 50, 123: cautum est lege XII. Tab., ut, *etc.*, Pl. 16, 5, 6; Suet. Aug. 1; so, id. ib. 65; id. Tib. 75: quæ legibus cautasunt, Quint. 5, 10, 13; C. Inv. 2, 41, 119; Suet. Cæs. 10; cf. id. Aug. 40: heredi cavere, C. Inv. 2, 41, 120; cf. id. Fam. 7, 6: si hoc, qui testamentum faciebat, cavere noluisset, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53: testamento cavere ut dies natalis ageretur, id. Fin. 2, 31 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Aug. 59; id. Dom. 9; id. Tib. 50.—**B.** Mercantile *t. t.*: **1.** *cavere* ab aliquo: *To make one's self secure, to procure bail* or *surety*: C. Brut. 5, 18; id. 2 Verr. 2, 23, 55; cf. below, *no.* 2.; and cauta, *no.* II.—**2.** *To make one secure by bail* or *surety* (either written or real), *to give security, to guarantee* (cf. above, *no.* 1., and cautio): C. Clu. 59, 162; cf. id. 2 Verr. 1, 54, 143: pecunia, quam mihi Stichus Titii servus caverat, Scæv. Dig. 46, 3, 89: cavere summam, id. ib. 29, 2, 97: chirographum, id. ib. 46, 3, 89: cautionem, Venul. ib. 46, 8, 6: civitates obsidibus de pecunia cavent, Cæs. B. G. 6, 2; cf. Liv. 9, 42; 24, 2: cavere capite pro re aliqua, Pl. 34, 7, 17: jurejurando et chirographo de ea re, Suet. Cal. 12: cavere in duplum, id. Aug. 41.—**C.** In boxing: *To parry, to ward off a blow*; adversos ictus cavere

ac propulsare, Quint. 9, 1, 20: id. ib. 8, 13, 54 Spald.: cf. id. 9, 4, 8; id. ib. 4, 2, 26.—**D.** Cavere alicui: *To keep something from one, to protect, have a care for*: scabiem pecori et jumentis cavete, Cato R. R. 5, 7: Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 8 *sq.*: melius ei cavere volo, quam ipse sibi solet, C. Fam. 3, 1 *fin.*: securitati, Suet. Tit. 6.

căverna, æ, *f.* [cavus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A hollow, cavity, care, cavern, grotto, hole*: caverna terræ, Lucr. 6, 597: Cic. N. D. 2, 9 *fin.*: 60, 151: silicum, *rocky vaults* (of the interior of Ætna), Lucr. 6, 684, for which cavernæ curvæ, Virg. Æ. 3, 674: imæ, Ov. M. 5, 502; id. ib. 6, 698: cæcæ, id. ib. 5, 639: id. ib. 15, 299: navium, *the holds of ships*, C. de Or. 3, 46, 180 Orell. *N. cr.*: puppis, Luc. 9, 110: aurium loca, Pl. 11, 37, 50: vasorum fictilium, id. 12, 3, 7: arboris, *clefts*, Gell. 15, 16, 3, et al.: cœli, *the vault of heaven*, Luer. 4, 172; 6, 252; C. Arat. 252: ætheriæ, Lucr. 4, 392: aëris, Manil. 1, 202.—**B.** Esp.: *The canal in animals, through which the excrements pass*, Pl. 8, 35, 81; id. 28, 8, 27; id. 30, 15, 47. **II.** Meton.: *For the posteriors* in gen.: utraque, Aus. Epigr. 71.

căvernātim, *adv.* [caverna] *Through caverns*: Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

căverno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To hollow*: Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

căvernosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of hollows or cavities*: radix, Pl. 26, 8, 37; id. 27, 5, 17.

căvernŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small cavity*: Pl. 27, 11, 74, § 98.

‡ **căvĭārĭæ**, arum, *f. Victims*, so called from CAVIÆ, the hollow in the hinder part of animals, Fest. p. 44 [CAVIÆ=cavernæ, *no.* I. B.]

cavile, v. caulæ.

cāvilla, æ, *f. dim.* [cavus] (prop. an empty, vain speech; hence), **I.** Prop.: *Bantering jests, raillery, jesting, scoffing* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): aufer cavillam: non ego nunc nugas ago, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 11.—Access. form, **cavillum**, i, m. App. M. 1, p. 105, 10; Aur. Vict. Epit. 9, 14: cf. Fest. p. 36; and **cavillus**, i, *m.* App. M. 2, p. 123, 12. **II.** Meton.: *Sophistry*: Marc. Cap. 4, 135: cf. cavillatio.

cāvillābundus, a, um, *adj.* [cavillor] *Deceiving by sophisms*: Tert. Anim. 34 *fin.*

cāvillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A humorous jesting, jeering, raillery, scoffing, irony* in jest or in earnest: "quum duo genera sint facetiarum: alterum squabbiliter in omni sermone fusum, alterum peracutum et breve: illa a veteribus superior *cavillatio*, hæc altera *dicacitas* nominata est," C. de Or. 2, 54, 218 Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 75; id. Truc. 3, 2, 17; Suet. Vesp. 23; Gell. 5, 5, 2; Liv. 42, 33: acerba, Suet. Tib. 57; nominis, id. Gramm. 3: cf. Fest. p. 35: "*cavillatio* est jocosa calumniatio." **II.** Meton.: *An empty, sophistical discourse, sophistry* (so most frequent in Quint.): Sen. Ep. 111; Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 177; id. ib. 17, 65: ineptæ, Quint. 7, 9, 4: infelix verborum, id. ib. 10, 7, 14: cf. id. ib. 2, 17, 7: omissis, id. ib. 8, 6, 2: cf. id. ib. 1, 5, 38; ib. ib. 12, 2, 14: manifesta, id. ib. 9, 1, 15: juris, id. ib. 7, 4, 37: sine metu cavillationis, id. ib. 2, 14, 5.

cāvillātor (cavillator in Plaut. *trinull.*; v. Ritschl. prolegg. ad Plaut. pp. 123 and 132), ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A humorist, jester, jeerer, caviller*: facetus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 46: probus, id. Truc. 3, 2, 15; C. Att. 1, 13, 2; Gell. 4, 20, 3. **II.** Meton.: *A sophist*: Sen. Ep. 102.

cāvillātorĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cavillator] = cavillosus: Boeth. C. Top. 1, 261.

cāvillātrix, īcis, *f.* [cavillo] (only twice in Quint.). **I.** Prop.: *A female caviller or jeerer*: conclusio, Quint. 7, 3, 14.

II. Meton.: *Sophistry*: Quint. 2, 15, 25.

cāvillātus, ūs, *m.* [cavillor] *A humorous raillery* = cavillatio: App. M. 8, p. 213.

cāvillor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cavilla] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** With *Acc.*: *To censure, satirize* in jest or earnest, *to banter, to cavil* or *jeer at, to make sport of*: togam ejus prætextam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: hanc artem ut tenuem ac jejunam, Quint. 1, 4, 5: verba patrum, Tac. A. 1, 46: tribunos plebis, Liv. 2, 58: milites Romanos, id. 5, 15, et sæp.—**2.** With *abject. clause*: in eo etiam cavillatus est ætate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83.—**B.** Esp.: *Abs.*: *To practise jesting, to jest*: familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac jocor, C. Att. 2, 1, 5: eam cum Æbutio se amatore cavillari credere, Liv. 39, 13: sæpe cum populo cavillatus est, Suet. Tit. 8: facetissime, Gell. 5, 5, 1. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To use sophism, to quibble*: cavillari tum tribuni, Liv. 30, 20.—**B.** In Eccl. Lat.: Of the sources of streams: *To fail*: Tert. Pail. 2; v. Salmas. in h. l.

☞ Pass. (acc. to no. I. A.): talis sermonis blanditiæ cavillatum deducebat ad forum nolentem puerum, App. M. 9, 28, p. 120 Hild. min.

cāvillōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cavilla] *Full of irony*: Firm. Mathes. 5, 8.

cāvillŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little cavil, jest*: Plaut. True. 3, 2, 18.

cavillum, and **-us**, i, v. cavilla, *no.* I.

cavitio, onis, v. cautio.

cāvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cavus] *To make hollow, to hollow out, excavate* (class., but not in Cicero; for in Leg. 2, 18, 45, dedicato is the correct reading, v. Orell. and Mos. *N. cr.*): stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 314; cf. Ov. M. 4, 525: naves ex arboribus, Liv. 21, 26: lintres arbore, Virg. G. 1, 262: buxum, id. ib. 2, 450; dentes cavantur tabe pituitæ, Pl. 7, 16, 15: **cavati** oculi, Lucr. 6, 1193: cortices, Virg. G. 4, 33: rupes, id. Æ. 3, 229; Ov. M. 9, 211: oppida crebris cuniculis, *undermined*, Pl. 2, 82, 84, et sæp.: luna cavans cornua (in waning), id. 8, 17, 23: parmam galeamque gladio, *i. e. to pierce through, perforate*, Ov. M. 12, 130: tegmina tuta cavant capitum, *to hollow out*, poet. for *to round off, bend around, to fabricate*, Virg. Æ. 7, 632.

cāvōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [CAVOSUS, from cavus] *A hollow, cavity*; post-class. in Tert. Anim. 55, and Pudic. 20.

cavum, i, v. the following, *no.* I.

1. **cāvus**, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscr. çvi ("to grow" originally "to swell"), whence the Greek κυω, κύμα, κναμος, etc.; from Sanscr. çvi is derived çûnya, which only means *empty, hollow.*] *Hollow, excavated, concave*; opp. to *plenus*, full, round (class.). **I.** Prop.: cava conveniant plenis, Lucr. 6, 1084: cicutæ, id. 5, 1382: tibia, id. 2, 621: concha, Virg. Æ. 6, 171: æs, id. ib. 3, 240: testudo, id. G. 4, 464; Hor. Epod. 14, 11: bucina, Ov. M. 1, 335, et sæp.: fornaces, Lucr. 7, 202: montes, id. 5, 953: cavernæ, Virg. Æ. 2, 53: trabe, id. ib. 3, 191, et sæp.: trunci, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 12: ilex, id. Epod. 16, 47: saxa, id. Od. 3, 13, 14, et sæp.: vena, *the hollow vein*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: nubes, Lucr. 6, 127; 176; 272: Virg. Æ. 1, 516; id. ib. 5, 810; Ov. M. 5, 251; 623; id. ib. 6, 696; id. ib. 9, 271, et al.—Hence also of a darkness enveloping one as a cloud: umbra, Virg. Æ. 2, 360: flumina, *the deep-channelled mountain streams*, Virg. G. 1, 326; so, ib. 4, 427; cf. Luc. 1, 396: luna, *waning* (cf. cavo), Pl. 8, 54, 80.—As *Subst.*: **cavum**, i, *n.* (access. form **cavus**, i, *m. sc.* locus, Var. R. R. 3, 15, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 33; id. S. 2, 6, 116; Col. 12, 8), *A hollow, cavity, hole*, Cato R. R. 128; Lucr. 5, 1381; Liv. 24, 34; Pl. 2, 79, 81; id. 11, 51, 112, et sæp.—Hence, **cavum ædium** (contr. **cavædium**, Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 5), *The front court of Roman houses*, of like signif. with atrium (cf. Schneid. Vitr. 6, 3; O. Mull. Etrusk. 1, p. 255, and Archæol. § 293, III.), Var. L. L. 5, 33, 44; Vitr. 6, 3. **II.** Fig.: In late Lat.: **A.** = inanis, *Vain, empty*: gloria, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 139: opes, id. ib. 21, 912.—**B.** Menses, *which have only* 30 *days*, opp. to menses plenі, which have 31 days: Censor. 20.

2. **cavus**, i, *m.* v. 1, cavus, *no.* I.

Caycus, i, *m.*, v. Caicus.

Cāystros, or **-us**, i, *m.*, Καΰστρος, *A river in Lydia, which falls into the sea at Ephesus*, celebrated for its swans: Caystros, Ov. M. 5, 386; Mel. 1, 17, 2: Caystrus, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2: Caystri, Virg. G. 1, 384; Prop. 3, 22, 15: Caystro, Ov. M. 2, 253; Pl. 5, 29, 31, § 115; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 305 *sq.*—Hence **Cāystrius**, a, um, *adj.*: alcs=cygnus, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 11.

cĕ, an inseparable strengthening demonstrative particle, answering etymol. to the partic. que, pe, and Gr. γέ, in signif. to the demonstrative i (in *ĭstī, istī, etc.*), appended both to the beginning and end of words in different forms: **I.** Unchanged *ce*: **A.** At the beginning: cedo (v. 2. cedo), ceu and prps. in ceterus. **B.** At the end (most freq.): hicce, hucce, hocce (in MSS. and inscriptions sometimes one *c*: hice *etc.*): *plur.* hisce, hasce, hæcce: *Gen.* hujusce: *Acc.* hunccine, hanccine, *etc.*: *Adv.* hicce, hucce, hinccine, illiocine, *etc.*, sicce (v. the simple words hic, ille, sic, *etc.*). **II.** *Ci* before the interrog. particle *ne*, in like manner appended: hiccine, hoccine, siccine, nunccine, *etc.* (v. hic, sic, nunc, *etc.*); and at the beginning in cis and citra. **III.** shortened into c: hic (for hi-ce), sic, nunc. **IV.** changed before the *K*-sound into *ec*: ecquis, ecquando, and itself strengthened by *ce*: ecce.

Cēa, æ, or **Ceos** (acc. to the Greek Κέως, Pl. 4, 12, 20: *Abl.* Ceo, id. 11, 26: *Acc.* Ceo, Att. 5, 12, 1); and (acc. to the Greek form Κία in Ptol.), **Cia**, Liv. 31, 15, 8), *f.* **I.** *One of the most important of the Cyclades, over against the promontory Sunium*; the birthplace of the poet Simonides, also celebrated for its splendid female raiment (now *Zia*): Pl. 4, 12, 20; Var. ib.; Virg. G. 1, 14; Ov. H. 20, 222 Heins.; id. M. 7, 368; Col. 2, 2, 4; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 74.—Hence, **Cēus** or **Cĭus**, a, um, *adj.*: *Of Cea*: gens, Ov. M. 10, 120: Simonides, C. de Or. 2, 86, 351 Orell. *N. cr.* And with reference to the same: Camenæ, *his poems*, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 8: næniæ, id. ib. 2, 1, 38.—As *Subst.*: **A.** **Cēi**, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Ceos*, C. Div. 1, 57, 130.—**B.** **Cēa** or **Cĭa**, orum, *n.*, *Female raiment of* Cea, Lucr. 4, 1130 Lachm. *N. cr.* **II.** = Cos, q. v.

Cebenna, æ, v. Gebenna.

Cēbrēn, ēnis, *m.*, Κεβρήν, *A river-god in Troas, father of Œnone*, Sabin. Ep. 89: *and of Hesperie*, who is thence called **Cebrēnis**, *f. adj.*: *Gen.* Cebrenidos, Stat. S. 1, 5, 21: *Acc.* Cebrenida, Ov. M. 11, 769.

Cĕcrops (ĕ in Lucr. 6, 1139, and Ov. M. 15, 427; acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. l. l., usually ē), ōpis, *m.*, Κέκροψ, *The most ancient king of Attica, who went thither from the Egyptian Sais, and founded the citadel of Athens* (which is hence called Cecropia, v. below), Hyg. Fab. 48 and 158; acc. to the fable half man and half serpent (or half man and half woman); hence geminus, Ov. M. 2, 555.—Hence: **A.** **Cĕcrōpĭus**, a, um, *adj.* **1.** Prop.: *Of or pertaining to Cecrops, Cecropian*: **Cecropia arx**, *the citadel of Athens, built by Cecrops*, Ov. M. 6, 70; id. ib. 15, 427: also *abs.*, as *Subst.*: **Cecropia**, æ, *f.* the same, Pl. 7, 56, 57.—**2.** Meton. (far more freq.): *Pertaining to Athens* or *Attica, Athenian, Attic*: fines, *the Attic territory*, Lucr. 6, 1138: colonі, Prop. 2, 33, 29: Eumolpus (born at Athens), Ov. M. 11, 93: thymus, Virg. G. 4, 270: apes, id. ib. 4, 177; Mart. 9, 14: mel, id. 13, 24: cothurnus, *tragedy, which was native of Athens*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 12: domus opprobrium (after Procne, the daughter of the Athenian king Pandion; cf. Atthis), id. ib. 4, 12, 6: fides, *i. e. the fidelity of the friends Theseus and Pirithous*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 55: docte madent pectora, *full of Athenian wisdom*, Mart. 7, 69, 2; cf. id. 1, 40.—As *Subst.*: **Cecropia**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* urbs), *Athens*, Cat. 64, 79.—**B.** **Cĕcrōpĭdes**, æ, *m.*: **1.** Prop.: *A male descendant of Cecrops*: Voc. Cecropida (*i. e. Theseus*), Ov. M. 8, 551.—**2.** Meton.: a. for *One of noble descent*, Juv. 8, 46 *sq.*—b. **Cecropidæ**, arum, *m. Athenians*, Ov. M. 7, 486; 502.—**C.** **Cĕcrōpis**, ĭdis, *f.*: **1.** Prop.: *A female descendant of Cecrops*. So, *his daughters, Aglauros*, Ov. M. 2, 806; *cf.* ib. 797. In *plur. Procne and Philomele, daugh-*

ters of Pandion, id. ib. 6, 667.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** As *Subst.*: *An Athenian woman*, Juv. 6, 186.—**b.** As *Adj.*: for *Attic, of Attica*: terra, Ov. H. 10, 100.

cedens, entis, *P.* of cedo.

cēdenter, *adv.* [cedens] *By yielding*: Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 16.

cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to the Greek root ΧΑΔ, χάζομαι, *to retire*] **I.** Neut.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go*, i. e. *to be in motion, move, go along* (in this sense, extremely rare, and only poet.; for which, in the common lang., incedo): Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 10: ex transverso, quasi cancer, id. Ps. 4, 1, 45; cf. id. Cas. 2, 8, 7; Hor. S. 2, 1, 65 Bentl.

2. Esp.: **a.** In respect to the terminus *a quo*: (α) *To go from some place, to remove, withdraw, go away from, depart, retire* (so freq. and class.): Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 29: ego cedam atque abibo, C. Mil. 34, 93: cedens carina, Cat. 64, 249; cf. id. ib. 53; id. 66, 4: quoquam, Lucr. 5, 841: succus de corpore, id. 3, 224: coma de vertice, Cat. 66, 39: e toto corpore anima, Lucr. 3, 219: ex ingrata civitate, C. Mil. 30, 81: e patria, id. Phil. 10, 4, 8: patriâ, id. Mil. 25 *fin.*: Italiâ, id. Phil. 10, 4, 8; Nep. Att. 9, 2; Tac. A. 2, 85 *fin.*—(β) Milit. *t. t.*: de oppidis, *to abandon, go away from*, C. Att. 7, 22.: loco, *to yield, give up his post*, Nep. Chabr. 1, 2; Liv. 2, 47; Tac. G. 6; Suet. Aug. 24, et, sæp.: ex loco, Liv. 3, 63: ex acie, id. 2, 47.—(γ) In commercial lang. *t. t.*: foro, *to withdraw*, as it were, *from the market, to be insolvent, stop payment*, Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 7, § 2; Sen. Ben. 4, 39; Juv. 11, 50.—So also, (δ) Bonis *or* possessionibus (alicui), *To give up* or *cede one's property* or *interest* (in favour of a person): alicui hortorum possessione, C. Mil. 27 *fin.*, id. Off. 2, 23, 82; cf. Suet. Tib. 10; id. Cæs. 72; id. Ner. 35; id. Gramm. 11.—Hence, of debtors: *To make over their property* instead of payment; cf. Dig. 42, 3, tit. De cessione bonorum.—**b.** In respect to the terminus *ad quem*: *To arrive, attain to, come somewhere*: cedunt, petunt, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42: ibi ad postremum cedit miles, æs petit, id. ib. 52.

B. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I. A. 1.): **a.** like ire, *To succeed, prosper, have some result, to eventuate, happen, result, turn out, to work*: gesta quæ prospere ei cesserunt, Nep. Dat. 1, 2; Sall. C. 26 *fin.*; Tac. A. 1, 28; Suet. Aug. 91; Gell. 4, 5: bene, Hor. S. 2, 1, 32; Ov. M. 8, 863; Pl. Pan. 44 *fin.*: optime, Quint. 10, 7, 14: male, Hor. S. 2, 1, 31: and male alicui, Ov. M. 10, 80; Suet. Claud. 26; cf. Virg. Æ. 11, 148; Quint. 10, 2, 16: utcunque cesserit, Curt. 7, 4; cf. Suet. Cal. 53; Tac. Agr. 18: parum, Suet. Claud. 34; id. Ner. 33: pro bono, id. Tit. 7: in vanum (labor), Sen. Hippol. 183.—So also, **b.** Cedere pro aliqua re: *to be equivalent to, to go for something*: oves, quæ non peperint, binæ pro singulis in fructu edent, Cato R. R. 150, 2; Col. 12, 14; Tac. G. 14; Pall. Sept. 1, 4.

2. (acc. to *no.* I. A. 2, a.): **a.** In a pregnant signif. (cf. abeo, *no.* II. B.): *To pass pass away, vanish, disappear*: (α) Of men: *To die*: e vita, C. Brut. 1, 4: so also, vita, Tac. H. 2, 55.—(β) Of time: *To pass away, vanish*: horæ quidem cedunt et dies et menses et anni, C. de Sen. 19, 69.—(γ) Of other things: pudor ex pectore cessit, Lucil. in Non. 250, 26: aliquid memoriâ, Liv. 2, 33 *fin.*; cf. id. 26, 13: non cessit fiducia Turno, Virg. Æ. 9, 126: cedant curæque metusque, Stat. S. 1, 2, 28; cf. cesso. — **b.** Cedere alicui or *abs.*: *To go*, as it were, *out of the way of one*, i. e. *to yield to one* (to his superiority), *to give the preference* or *precedence, give place to, submit to* (class.; esp. freq. in the histt. of the weaker party, withdrawing, fleeing from): (α) *To yield to, give place to*: Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 48: quacunque movemur (aër) videtur quasi locum dare et cedere, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83; Lucr. 5, 1270; ubi vinci necesse est, expedit cedere, Quint. 6, 4, 16; id. 11, 1, 17; id. 12, 10, 47; cf. Sall. J. 51, 1: Viriathо exercitus nostri imperatoresque cesserunt, C. Off. 2 11, 40; Nep. Hamilc. 1, 2; Sall. J. 51, 4; Liv. 2, 10 Tac. A. 1, 56; id. ib. 4, 51; Suet. Tib. 16, et sæp.: Pelides cedere nescius, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 6: di, quibus ensis et ignis cesserunt, *i. e. who remained unhurt in the destruction of Troy*, Ov. M. 15, 862: eidem tempori, eidem furori, eisdem consulibus, eisdem minis, insidiis, periculis, C. Sest. 29 *fin.* So, fortunæ, Sall. C. 34, 2: invidiæ ingratorum civium, Nep. Cim. 3, 2: auctoritati majorum natu, id. Tim. 3, 4: nocti, Liv. 3, 17; 60; id. 4, 55; cf. Quint. 5, 11, 9: loco iniquo, non hosti cessum, Liv. 8, 38: oneri, Quint. 10, 1, 24: vincentibus vitiis, id. 8, 3, 45: malis, Virg. Æ. 6, 95, et sæp.—(β) *To yield to in rank, in distinction*, i. e. *to be inferior to*: quum tibi ætas nostra jam cederet, fascesque summitteret, C. Brut. 6: nulla alia re nisi immortalitate cedens cœlestibus, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153: neque multum cedebant virtute nostris, Cæs. B. G. 2, 6; Quint. 1, 6; 36: Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia succo, Nam facie præstant, Hor. S. 2, 4, 69: so, anseribus (candore), Ov. M. 2, 539: laudibus artis lanificæ, id. ib. 6, 6; id. ib. 5, 529: alicui in aliquâ re, Nep. Chabr. 2 *fin.*; Quint. 10, 1, 108: alicui de aliqua re, Pl. 35, 10, 36 *no.* 10: per aliquod, id. 33, 3, 29.—Impers. Pass.: ut non multum Græcis cederetur, C. Tusc. 1, 3, 5.—(γ) *To comply with the wishes, to yield to one*: cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri, vel potius paruit, C. Lig. 7, 21; cf. Tac. A. 12, 5: precibus, C. Planc. 4, 9: cessit tibi blandienti Cerberus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 15 (cf. id. Ep. 1, 18, 43 *sq.*); Virg. Æ. 2, 704; id. ib. 3, 188; Ov. M. 6, 32; 151; id. ib. 9, 13; 16; Tac. A. 3, 16; cf. id. ib. 12, 10 and 41.—(Through the latter signif. of complying with, yielding to, cedo becomes a *verb. act.*, since the object conceded is annexed in the *Acc.*; cf. below, *no.* II.)

3. (acc. to *no.* I. A. 2. b.): **a.** Hoc cedere ad factum volo, *come to its execution*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 102.—**b.** In unum: *To be of one opinion*: omnes in unum cedebant, Tac. A. 6, 43.—**c.** Cedere alicui *or* in aliquem: *To come to fall* (*as a possession*) *to one, to fall to his lot* or *share, accrue*: ut is quæstus huic cederet, C. 2 Verr. 2, 70, 170: captiva corpora Romanis cessere, Liv. 31, 46; Virg. Æ. 3, 33; Hor. Od. 3, 20, 7; Ov. M. 5, 368; id. ib. 4, 553; id. ib. 1, 74, et al.: alicui in usum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 134: Lepidi atque Antonii arma in Augustum cessere, Tac. A. 1, 1; so, id. H. 3, 83; id. Agr. 5 (cf. omne dehinc cœlum et mare omne in austrum cessit (*i. e.* austro soli impellitur); id. A. 2, 23.—Also with abstr. substantives: prædæ alia militum cessere, Liv. 43, 19: aurum ex hostibus captum in paucorum præda cessit, id. 6, 14; so, id. 1, 52, Tac. A. 15, 45; id. H. 3, 69; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 174.—**d.** Cedere in aliquid, like abire in aliquid (v. abeo, *no.* II. B. 5.): *To be changed* or *to pass into something, to be equivalent to* or *become something*: pœna in vicem fidei cesserat, Liv. 6, 34: ipsa injuria cessit in gloriam artifici, Pl. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 15.

II. Act. Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2. b. (γ)): Cedere alicui aliquid: *To grant, concede, allow, give up, yield, permit something to some one*: permitto aliquid iracundiæ tuæ, do adolescentiæ, cedo amicitiæ, tribuo parenti, C. Sull. 16, 46: multa multis de jure suo cedentem, id. Off. 2, 18, 64: currum ei, Liv. 45, 39; victoriam hosti, Just. 32, 4: alicui pellicem et regnum, id. 10, 2: imperium id. 22, 7: possessionem, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 1.—Also with *a clause as object*: si pleraque duro dicere credit eos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 67 Bentl. (Others, *e. g.* Jahn and Schmid, credit; v. Bentl. and Schmid, in h. l.); Stat. Th. 1, 704.—With *part. fut., pass.*: cesserunt nitidis habitandæ piscibus undæ, Ov. M. 1, 74. —And with *ut c. subj.*: Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 10.

2. cēdo, old Imperat. form, whose contr. plur. is cette (cf. Prob. II. p. 1486 P., and Lind. *N. cr.*) [corrupted by contraction from cĕ-dăto = hocce dăto; and so cette, from cĕ-dăte = hocce dăte] *Hither with it! here! give! tell! say!* (by the notion of great haste, familiarity, or even imperiousness, diff. from its synn. præbe, dic, *etc.*)

I. Gen.: *Hither with it, give* or *bring here*: cette manus vestras, mensque accipite, Enn. in Non. 85, 1: so, aeneum aliquis cette in conspectum, Att. ib.: is vestrorum ater sit, cui signum datum est, cette, Pac. ib.: *Th.* Hem, tibi pater-ram: eccam. *Am.* Cedo mihi, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 146: cedo aquam manibus, *give water!* id. Most. 1, 3, 150: puerum, Phidippe, mihi cedo: ego alam, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 86: dextram, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 28; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 84: and cette dextras, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 4: senem, *bring hither the old man*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 7: convivas, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 101: quemvis arbitrum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 43.

II. Esp.: **A.** *Let us hear, tell, out with it*: age, age, cedo istuc tuum consilium: quid id est? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 91: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum, C. 2 Verr. 5, 26 *fin.*: cedo mihi unum, qui, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 12, 29: cedo cujum puerum hic apposuisti? dic mihi, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 24; cf. Næv. in C. de Sen. 6, 20; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 8; id. ib. 1, 2, 82; Pac. in Non. 85, 6: cedo igitur, quid faciam, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 9; cf. C. 2 Verr. 2, 43, 106; id. Part. Or. 1, 3; id. Div. 2, 71, 146: ego statim, cedo, inquam, si quid ab Attico, id. Att. 16, 13: nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum, Facti crimen habet: cedo, si conata peregit, *tell how, if*, etc., Juv. 13, 210; so, id. 6, 503.—**B.** Cedo ut, in respect to action = fac, ut: *Grant that, let me*: cedo, ut bibam, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 26: cedo, ut inspiciam, id. Curc. 5, 2, 54.—**C.** As merely calling attention: cedo mihi leges Atinias, Furias, C. 2, Verr. 1, 42, 109: cedo mihi ipsius Verris testimonium, id. ib. 33, 84; id. N. D. 1, 27, 75; cf. id. Brut. 86, 295; id. Sest. 50, 108: cedo experiamur, App. Apol. p. 298, 14.—**D.** Cedodum, like agedum, *Here, then; out, then, with it*: Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 15.

cēdrĕlăte, es, *f.* = κεδρελάτη, *A cedar fir-tree*: Pl. 13, 5, 11; id. 24, 5, 11.

cēdrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cedrus] *Of cedar*: oleum, Vitr. 2, 9.

† **cēdrĭa,** æ, *f.* = κεδρία, *Cedar-wood* (acc. to others, *the pitch* or *resin from cedar*): Col. 6, 32, 1; Pl. 29, 3, 11; Veg. 5, 70, 3; id. 81, 3, et al.

† **cēdrĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = κέδρινος, *Of cedar-wood, cedar-*: trabes, Pl. 16, 40, 79: Apollo, id. 13, 5, 11.

† **cēdris,** ĭdis, *f.* = κεδρίς, *The fruit* or *berry of the cedar*: Pl. 24, 5, 12.

† **cēdrĭum,** ii, *n.* = κέδριον, *Cedar oil*: Pl. 16, 11, 21.

† **cēdrus,** i, *f.* = κέδρος, **I.** Prop.: *The cedar-, juniper-tree* (Juniperus Oxycedrus, L.), which has a very fragrant wood, and furnishes an oil that protects from decay: Pl. 16, 39, 76; id. ib. 40, 78; Vitr. 2, 9.—Hence, **II.** Meton.: *Oil of cedar*: carmina linenda cedro, *i. e. worthy of immortality*, Hor. A. P. 332: cedro digna locutus, Pers. 1, 42.

Cēlădon, ontis, *m.*, Κελαδών, **I.** *A companion of* Phineus, Ov. M. 5, 144. **II.** *One of the Lapithæ*, id. ib. 12, 250.

Cēlænæ, arum, *f.*, Κελαιναί, *A town in Great Phrygia, on the Mæander*; acc. to fable, scene of the contest of Marsyas with Apollo: Luc. 3, 206; Stat. Th. 4, 186. Hence, **Cēlænæus** or **-ēius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Celænæ*, or *to Marsyas*: concubinus, *i. e. of Attis*, who was born in Celæna, and beloved by Cybele, Mart. 5, 41: amores, *i. e. of Cybele*, id. 14, 204: Marsyas, id. 10, 62: buxus, *i. e.* tibia, Stat. Th. 2, 668.

Cēlæno, ūs, *f.* **I.** *A dau. of Atlas, placed as one of the Pleiades in the heavens*, Ov. H. 19, 135. **II. A.** Prop.: *One of the Harpies*: dira, Virg. Æ. 3, 211. —Hence, **B.** Meton.: for *An avaricious woman*: Juv. 8, 130.

cēlāte, *adv.* [celatus] *Secretly, in a secret way*: sævire, Amm. 14, 7, 21.

cēlātim, *adv.* [celo] *Secretly, privately* (very rare; prps. only in the follg. exx.): Siscum. ap. Gell. 12, 15; App. M. 4, p. 151, 39.

cēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A concealer, hider*: Luc. 10, 286.

cēlātum, i, *n.* [id.] (*A concealed thing*; hence) *A secret, secrecy* (only in Plaut.): indagator celati, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 15: celata omnia pessum dare, id. ib. 1, 2, 127.

cēlātus, a, um, *P.* of celo.

cĕlĕber, bris, bre, *adj.* (*masc.* celebres; cf. acer, Tac. A. 2, 88; id. ib. 13, 47; id. ib. 14, 19; Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7; and prps. also heteroel. *fem.* celebra urina, Gell. 19, 4 *fin.*— From another form cereber, *Sup.* CEREBERRIMO. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 68) [etym. dub.; acc. to some a collateral form of creber; acc. to others akin to Sanscrit root cru, whence Gr. κλέ-ω, Lat. clu-o; Gr. καλ-έω, Lat. 1. cal-o; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 214; id. ib. 2, p. 556]. **I.: A.** Of places: **1.** *Much frequented or resorted to; crowded; populous,* etc.: "*celeber, πολυάνδρος,*" Gloss. Vet.: in locis illa fortuita: cultian meuli, celebres an deserti, *etc.*, C. Part. Or. 10, 36; id. Sest. 67, 140; Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7: loco celebri an secreto, Quint. 11, 1, 47: in foro celeberrimo tanta frequentia, C. 2 Verr. 3, 58, 133: via, Cato R. R. 1, 3: portus celeberrimus atque plenissimus navium, C. Manil. 12, 33: celeberrimo virorum multierumque conventu, id. 2 Verr. 4, 48, 107; cf. id. Pis. 15, 34: celebri urbe et copiosâ, id. Arch. 3, 4; Nep. Dion 10 *fin.*; cf. Pl. Ep. 2, 7, 7; id. ib. 8, 6, 14: pars oppidi, Suet. Aug. 1: loca, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 28: oraculum, C. Div. 1, 19, 37: convivium, Tac. A. 14, 48; id. H. 1, 81.—**2.** *Abounding in:* celeberrima fontibus Ide, Ov. M. 2, 218; cf. id. ib. 8, 626; id. Am. 3, 5, 3.

B. *That exists in abundance,* or *happens often, frequent, numerous* (so rare; for it more freq. creber and frequens): gradus, *a quick step,* Att. ap. Non. 89, 25 (cf. glomerare gressus, Sil. 12, 518): verba, Ov. A. A. 2, 705.

II.: A. *Renowned, distinguished, celebrated, famous* (rare before Aug. age): **1.** With *Abl.*: res totâ Siciliâ celeberrima atque notissima, C. 2 Verr. 3, 25, 61: gentis Aquitanæ celeber Messala triumphis, Tib. 2, 1, 33: Tiresias famâ, Ov. M. 3, 339: Dædalus ingenio artis, id. ib. 8, 159: vir arte grammaticâ, Pl. 24, 17, 102: pons illecebris nocturnis, Tac. A. 13, 47: quisque ingenio, id. Agr. 1.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: in annalibus, Gell. 6, 7.—**3.** *Abs.*: Diana, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 20: dea, Ov. M. 1, 747; cf. id. ib. 1, 699; id. ib. 5, 412: templa, Quint. 1, 4, 16: duces, Vell. 2, 17, 2: juvenis, id. ib. 78: patroni, Suet. Ner. 7: discipulus, Pl. 34, 11, 40: Arminius, Tac. A. 2, 88: nomen Mæuli, Liv. 4, 53: responsum eorum, id. 29, 19: vox ejus, Suet. Ner. 40.—**B.** *That is celebrated or honoured by a great assembly, procession, train, etc., solemn, festive.* dies omni cæremoniarum genere, Liv. 25, 12; C. Læl. 3, 12: ludi celeberrimi, Suet. Aug. 44.

cĕlĕberrime, *adv.* [*Sup.* of celeber, *no.* I. B.] *Very frequently, very abundantly:* acclamatum est, Suet. Tib. 52 Oud.

cĕlĕbrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [celebro] *Commendable:* favor, Amm. 29, 5, 56.

cĕlĕbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to celebro, *no.* I.) *An assembling together in great numbers, a numerous assemblage, concourse* (in good prose): hominum coetus et celebrationes, C. Off. 1, 4, 12: quæ domus? quæ celebratio quotidiana? id. Sull. 23, 73.—**B.** (acc. to celebro, *no.* III.) *The celebrating of a festival in great numbers, a festal celebration, a festival:* ludorum, C. Att. 15, 29, 1; cf. Tac. A. 1, 15: epuli, Vell. 2, 56: sacri, Pl. 30, 1, 3.—**C.** (acc. to celebro, *no.* IV.) *An honouring, a commending, praising:* celebrationem habere, *to be valued, esteemed, distinguished,* Pl. 34, 5, 10.

cĕlĕbrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who extols, a celebrator:* triumphi, Hart 8, 78.

cĕlĕbrātus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of celebro. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to celebro, *no.* II. A.): *Customary, usual, frequent:* tritum atque celebratum, C. Fl. 27, 65: celebratum est usque in proverbium, Quint. 1, 10, 21: schemata, id. ib. 9, 2, 92: missile, Sil. 3, 319: usus anuli celebratior, Pl. 33, 1, 6: verbum celebratius, Gell. 17, 2, 25 (cf. ib. § 17: verbum crebrius, and § 18: verbum crebberrimum).—**B.** (acc. to celebro, *no.* III.): *Solemn, festive, brilliant:* dies celebratior, Ov. M. 7, 430: supplicatio celebratior, Liv. 3, 63.—**C.** (acc. to celebro, *no.* IV.): *Known, celebrated, famous:* quo Actiacæ victoriæ memoria celebratior esset, Suet. Aug. 18: in celebratissimis rebus, C. Phil. 3, 23, 57.

cĕlĕbresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* (celeber) *To become renowned:* Att. ap. Non. 89, 15.

celebris, e, v. celeber.

cĕlĕbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [celeber] **A.** (acc. to celeber, *no.* I.) *A great number, a multitude, a large assembly, a numerous concourse* or *gathering, a crowd* (class.): in multitudine et celebritate judiciorum, C. Fam. 7, 2; Tac. A. 16, 29: odi celebritatem; fugio homines; esset mihi ista solitudo non amara, C. Att. 2, 7; cf. Quint. 1, 2, 18: virorum ac mulierum, C. Leg. 2, 26, 65: audientium, Quint. 1, 2, 29: via, C. Att. 3, 14; Tac. H. 2, 64: totius Græciæ, C. Tusc. 5, 3, 9.

B. (acc. to celeber, *no.* II. A.) *Fame, renown, celebrity.* celebritas sermonis hominum, C. Rep. 6, 19: causa celebritatis et nominis, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: famæ, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 28: nominis, Sall. H. Frgm. 5, 6, p. 243 Gerl.; Suet. Gramm. 23: in docendo, Gell. 7, 17, 1: æris, Pl. 34, 1, 12.

C. (acc. to celeber, *no.* II. B.) *A festal celebration, a splendid pageant:* supremi diei, *a solemn procession for the dead,* C. Mil. 32, 86; cf. Liv. 30, 38 *fin.*

cĕlĕbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** (acc. to celeber, *no.* I. A.): *To resort or go to in great numbers* or *often, to frequent* (class.): deûm delubra festis diebus, Lucr. 5, 1166: viam, C. Cœl. 14, 34: domum alicujus, id. Mur. 34, 70; Ov. M. 10, 118: limina, Prop. 1, 16, 3: atria, Ov. M. 1, 172: silvas, id. ib. 10, 703: tecta, id. ib. 4, 444: forum, id. ib. 4, 144: fretum, id. ib. 14, 558: stagna, id. ib. 4, 46: penates, *i. e.* domum redire, Tib. 1, 3, 35: me magistrum, id. 1, 4, 75.

II. (acc. to celeber, *no.* I. B.): **A.** *To do something frequently* or *in multitudes, to practise, engage in, say, use, employ, repeat* (class.): intro abite atque hæc cito celebrate, *i. e. in company, all together,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 35: ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, celebrandas inter nosque recolendas, C. de Or. 1, 1, 2: cognitionem exercitationemque id, ib. 3, 28 *fin.*: genus divinationis, id. de Div. 1, 2; cf. genus mortis, *a kind of death suffered by many,* Tac. H. 2, 49 *fin.*: necessitatem, C. de Or. 3, 33, 155: jurisdictionem, Liv. 6, 33: popularem potestatem, id. 2, 42; Quint. 10, 1, 96.—**B.** *To do something frequently with something, to fill up with something: Aliquid aliquâ re:* C. Sest. 55, 118: ripas carmine, Ov. M. 2, 252 (cf. concelebrant ripas, Lucr. 2, 345): neu juvenes celebret multo sermone, *talk frequently, much, with them,* Tib. 1, 6, 17 (cf. with cum: cum his seria ac jocos celebrare, Liv. 1, 4 *fin.*): cujus literis, fama, nunciis celebrantur aures quotidie meæ, *i. e. are filled full,* C. Prov. Cons. 9, 22.

III. (acc. to celeber, *no.* II. B.): *To go in great numbers to a celebration;* hence gen., *to celebrate, solemnize, keep a festival:* **A.** *Aliquid:* festos dies, C. Arch. 6, 13; cf. id. Pis. 22, 51; id. Cat. 3, 10, 23; Sall. J. 66, 3; Liv. 10, 37; Tac. A. 15, 53; Suet. Aug. 75; id. Tib. 54; id. Claud. 11; cf. also, Hor. S. 2, 2, 61; Ov. M. 4, 4; id. ib. 6, 588; id. ib. 9, 642; id. ib. 10, 431; Cat. 64, 259: convivium omnium sermone lætitiâque, C. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 66; cf. Tac. A. 4, 59: nuptias, Liv. 36, 11; cf. solemnis nuptiarum, Tac. A. 11, 26 *fin.*: officium nuptiarum, Suet. Claud. 26: bidas jugales Thetidis, Cat. 64, 302: funus, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 49, 117; cf. exsequias, Liv. 25, 17.—**B.** *Abs.*: tota celebrante Sicilia sepultus est, Nep. Tim. 5 *fin.*

IV. (acc. to celeber, *no.* II. A.): **A.** *To honour, praise, celebrate the praises of any person or thing, to celebrate in song:* laus, quæ non poetarum carminibus, non annalium monumentis, celebratur, C. Rab. Post. 16; cf. id. Planc. 39: vestrum egregium ornando atque celebrando, id. Pis. 13 *fin.*; id. Phil. 2, 5: nomen alicujus scriptis, id. Fam. 5, 12: facta pro maximis, Sall. C. 8, 3: domestica facta, Hor. A. P. 287: memoriam, Tac. H. 1, 78: victoriam ingenti famâ, id. Agr. 39: virum ad heroa tyrannos, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 3; Ov. M. 7, 50; Tac. A. 4, 2: sepulcrum hominum conventu et epulis, C. Pl. 38, 95: memoriam nominis epulis, id. Fin. 2, 31 *fin.*: litera ludis, Virg. Æ. 5, 280): sententiam magno assensu, Tac. A. 15, 22: mortem funere censorio, id. ib. 6, 27: aliquem admiratione, id. H. 2, 71: obsequio, id. A. 16, 33: funere publico, id. ib. 6, 11 *fin.*—Pass.: quod tota celebratum est Græcia, Nep. Iphicr. 2, 3; id. Chabr. 1, 3.—**B.** Without the access. idea of extolling: *To make something known, to publish abroad, proclaim:* C. Mur. 41, 89; id. Cœl. 3, 6: quæ re celebrata, id. Div. 1, 17, 31.

celebrus, a, um, v. celeber.

Celeia, æ, *f. A town in* Noricum (now *Cilly, in Styria*): Pl. 3, 24, 27, § 146; Inscr. Or. 501; 1982, al.

Celelates, ium, *m. A Ligurian people on the Padus* (now *Celle*): Liv. 32, 29, 7.

Cēlenna or **Cēlemna,** æ, *f. A town in Campania,* Virg. Æ. 7, 739.

1. celer, ĕris, e (*m.* **celeris,** Cato in Prisc. 760 P.; *fem.* **celer,** Liv. Andr. in Prisc. l. l.; cf. acer.—*Sup.* celerissimus, Enn. and Manlius in Prisc. l. l.) [CELLO, Gr. κέλλω, *to drive on*; κέλης, Æol. κέλλης, *a courser*] **I.** Gen.: *Swift, fleet, quick, speedy* (with the access. idea of energy, struggling, and even power; v. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 123 and 93): face te propere celerem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 1: hasta, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. l. l.: sagitta, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 9; Ov. M. 5, 367; Tib. 4, 1, 89: configebat tardus celeres (*sc.* aves), Att. in C. Fin. 5, 11, 32: pennæ, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 53: Mercurius, id. ib. 2, 7, 13: Cynthia, id. ib. 3, 28, 12: Diana, Ov. M. 4, 304: Deæ, id. ib. 2, 119: rivi, id. ib. 3, 11, 14: curriculum, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 13: flamma, Lucr. 2, 192; cf. id. 5, 302; Tib. 4, 6, 17: ignis, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 76: motus, Lucr. 4, 177: lapsus, id. 4, 324: Ov. M. 6, 216: ictus, Lucr. 3, 636: impete, id. 4, 334: turbo, Virg. Æ. 11, 855: venti, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 10; id. ib. 1, 15, 3; id. ib. 1, 14, 5: cerva, Cat. 64, 341: canis, Tib. 4, 3, 14: equus, id. 1, 2, 70; id. 4, 1, 91: lupi, id. 2, 1, 20: classis, Cat. 64, 53: ratis, id. 63, 1: navis, id. 4, 2: carina, Ov. M. 9, 447: lintres, Prop. 1, 14, 3: pedes, id. 3, 9, 18, et sæp.

II. Esp.: Of mental and abstract objects: **A.** In a good, and also general, sense: oderunt sedatum celeres, *lively,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90; cf. Vell. 2, 75: mens, qua nihil est celerius, C. Or. 59, 200; cf. Lucr. 3, 183: oratio celeris et concitata, *rapid, hurried,* C. de Or. 2, 21; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 138; id. 9, 4, 83; id. 9, 4, 111; cf. id. ib. 135: consilium, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 1: victoria, Cæs. B. G. 7, 47: ratione geri, Lucr. 4, 144; 255: fieri, id. ib. 775: fata celerrima, Virg. Æ. 12, 507: mors, Tib. 4, 1, 205.—With *Inf.*: excipere aprum, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 10: pronos volvere menses, id. ib. 4, 6, 39.—With *Gen. gerundi*: nandi, Sil. 4, 587.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Rash, hasty, precipitate:* consilia, Liv. 9, 32; id. 22, 38; cf. id. 2, 51: iambi, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 24: desperatio rerum, Liv. 21, 1.—Also, with *Inf.*: celer irasci, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 25.

2. Celer, ĕris, *m. A Roman* cognomen. **I.** Q. Metellus Celer, consul A. U. C. 694, C. Brut. 89. **II.** *A freedman of Atticus,* C. Att. 10, 1, 4; id. ib. 11, 4, 2; and 12, 8. **III.** *A Roman knight, who poisoned Julius Silanus,* Tac. A. 13, 1, and 33. **IV.** *A Roman knight, scourged to death for committing incest with a Vestal virgin,* Pl. Ep. 4, 11. **V.** *One of the architects of Nero's Golden House:* Tac. A. 15, 42.

cĕlĕranter, *adv.* [celero] *With speed, in haste:* Att. ap. Non. 513, 25.

cĕlĕrātim, *adv.* [id.] *Quickly:* Sisenn. in Non. 87, 3.

cĕlĕre, *adv.* [celer] *Quickly, speedily:* Enn. and Novius in Non. 510, 9 *sq.*; Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 4; cf. celernater.

Cĕlĕres, um, *m.* Κέλερες [CELLO, those who are prominent in position = celsi] **I.** Gen.: The orig. general name for *Patricians* or *knights,* Pl. 33, 2, 9; Fest. p. 42 (cf. Nieb. Rom. Gesch. 1, p. 367 *sq.*; O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 382). **II.** Esp.: *The body-guard of the king,* Pl. l. l.; C. Rep. 2, 20; Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, § 15; cf. Nieb. and Müll. above cited.

cĕlĕri-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [celer; pes] *Swift-footed* (very rare): C. Att. 9, 7, 1; so besides, only Aus. Epigr. 141; id. Parent. 27, 4.

cĕlĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [celer] **I.** Gen.: *Swiftness, quickness, speed, celerity* (in

good prose): velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, quæ eadem ingenii laus habetur, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 4, 13 *fin.*: celeritas et vis equorum, id. Div. 2, 70, 144: navis incredibili celeritate, id. 2 Verr. 5, 34, 88: pedum, id. Ac. 1, 5, 19: peditum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 48 *fin.*; Cic. N. D. 1, 20: belli, id. Phil. 5, 9 *fin.* (opp. to mora et tarditas belli); Cæs. B. G. 7, 45: in capiendis castris, id. ib. 7, 46; Liv. 41, 10, et sæp.: veneni, *the quick effect*, C. Cœl. 24 *fin.*—In *plur.*: cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, C. Off. 1, 36, 131. **II.** Esp.: Of intellectual and abstract objects: *Quickness:* animorum, C. de Sen. 21: ingenii, v. above (cf. calliditas et celeritas ingenii, Nep. Eum. 1, 3): cogitationis, Quint. 10, 3, 19: consilii, Nep. Ages. 6, 2: orationis, C. Or. 16, 53; Quint. 11, 3, 111: dicendi, C. Fl. 20, 48; Quint. 12, 10, 65: syllabarum, C. Or. 57, 191; Quint. 9, 4, 91; 88; 140; id. 11, 3, 107.

cĕlĕrĭter, *adv.* [celer] *Quickly, speedily, immediately:* Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 2; C. Att. 15, 27; id. Fam. 3, 1; 9, 11 *fin.*; Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 21, 2; Cæs. B. G. 1, 18; 52, et sæp.—*Comp.* C. 2 Verr. 3, 24, 60; Lentulus in C. Fam. 12, 15; Cæs. B. G. 1, 48; id. ib. 2, 3; Nep. Cim. 3, 2, et al.—*Sup.* C. Fin. 2, 14, 45; Cæs. B. G. 1, 37, et al.

cĕlĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] = celeritas: *Swiftness:* Var. R. R. 3, 12, 6 (considered by Schneid. as a gloss).

cĕlĕrĭuscŭle, *adv. dim.* of obsol. *adj.* celeriusculus [id.] *Somewhat quickly:* strenue quod volumus ostendere factum, celeriuscule dicimus, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24; cf. Prisc. 5, p. 611.

cĕlĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] (mostly poet., or in post-Aug. prose) **I.** Act.: *To quicken, hasten, accelerate:* casus, Lucr. 2, 231: fugam in silvas, Virg. Æ. 9, 378: gradum, id. ib. 4, 641: viam, id. ib. 5, 609: gressum, Sil. 1, 574: iter, id. 9, 96: vestigia, id. 7, 720: opem, Val. Fl. 3, 251: imperium alicujus, *to execute quickly*, id. 4, 80, and 385; Lucr. 5, 302: celeratis itineribus, Amm. 31, 11: celerandæ victoriæ intentior, Tac. A. 2, 5. **II.** Neut.: *To hasten, make haste, be quick* (cf. accelero and propero): circum celerantibus auris, Lucr. 1, 388; Cat. 63, 26; Sil. 12, 64; Eutr. 4, 20 (but hardly in C. Univ. 10, v. Orell. *N. cr.*).

†**cĕles,** ētis, *m.* = κέλης, **I.** Prop.: *A racer, race-horse:* Pl. 34, 5, 10; Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 635. **II.** Meton.: *A swift-sailing vessel, a yacht,* pure Lat. celox: Pl. 7, 56, 57, § 208; cf. Gell. 10, 25, 5.

†**Cĕlētizontes,** um, *m.* = κελητίζοντες, *Riders upon race-horses, jockeys,* a piece of statuary by Canachus and Hegias, Pl. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 14.

Celetrum, i, *n. A town of* Macedonia (now *Kastoria*), Liv. 31, 40, 1.

Cĕlĕus (trisyll.), ei, *m.*, Κελεύς, *A king in Eleusis, father of Triptolemus. He, or his son, was taught agriculture by Ceres, whom he entertained as a guest:* Hyg. Fab. 147; Ov. F. 4, 508; Virg. G. 1, 165 Serv. and Philarg.

†**celeusma** (also **cĕleuma**), ătis, *n.* (**celeusma,** æ, *f.*, Venant. Vita S. Mart. 4, 423) = κέλευσμα (κέλευμα), *A command* or *call given by a steersman,* or *leader, to commence rowing:* Mart. 3, 67, 4; Rutil. 1, 370; cf. Ascon. C. Div. in Cæcil. 17, 55.

††**celĭa,** æ, *f.* [Span. word] *A kind of beer made in Spain:* Pl. 22, 25, 82; Flor. 2, 18, 12; Oros. 5, 7; Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 18; cf. Lindenb. Amm. 26, 22.

1. **cella,** æ, *f.* [celo; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45; Fest. p. 50] (*The concealing thing* or *hiding place*; hence) **I.** Prop.: In husbandry: *A place for depositing grain or fruits,* or *for the abode of animals, a granary, stall,* etc.: olearia, vinaria, penaria, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 3, 2; Var. R. R. 1, 11, 2: Col. 1, 6, 9; id. 12, 18, 3; C. Sen. 16; id. 2 Verr. 2, 2, 5; id. ib. 3, 87, 200 et al.; cf. id. Pis. 27 *fin.*; Hor. Od. 1, 37, 6; id. S. 2, 8, 46; Vitr. 6, 9: columbarum, *dove-cotes,* Col. 8, 8, 3: auserum, id. 8, 14, 9.—Also, Of the *cells of bees:* Virg. Æ. 1, 433; Pl. 11, 11, 10.—Hence, dare, emere, imperare aliquid in cellam, *to furnish, purchase, procure the things necessary for a house, for the kitchen:* C. 2 Verr. 3, 87, 201; id. Div. in Cæc. 10. Facetè, promptuaria = carcer, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 4; cf. ib. 3. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of small, simple dwellings or apartments of men: *A chamber, closet, cabinet, hut, cot,* etc.: Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 13: esp. of servants, Cato R. R. 14; Vitr. 6, 10; Petr. S. 29; id. ib. 77; and of slaves, C. Phil. 2, 27; Hor. S. 1, 8, 8; Sen. Contr. 21, 3.—**B.** *The part of a temple in which the image of a god stood, the chancel:* Vitr. 3, 1; 4, 1; C. Phil. 3, 12; Liv. 5, 50; id. 27, 25.—**C.** *An apartment in a bathing-house:* Pall. 1, 40, 4; Veg. 2, 6, 3.—**D.** *A room in a brothel:* Petr. S. 8; Juv. 6, 122; Mart. 11, 45, 1.

2. **Cella,** æ, *m.* [1. cella] *A Roman* cognomen: L. Cella, Hirt. B. Afr. 89.

cellarārius, ii; v. cellarius, *Subst.*

†**cellārĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [cellarium] *A little chamber:* Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 29.

cellaris, e; v. cellarius.

cellārĭta, æ, *m.* = cellarius, *Subst.*: Cassiod. Var. 10, 28.

cellārĭum, ii, *n.* [cellarius] Post-class. access. form to cella. **I.** Prop.: *A receptacle for food, a pantry,* Scæv. Dig. 32, 39. **II.** Meton.: *Food, provisions,* Cod. Theod. 1, 10, 3.

cellārius, a, um, (access. form *Acc. plur.* cellares, prps. for the purpose of avoiding the *os* four times repeated, Col. 8, 8, 1), *adj.* [cella] *Of* or *pertaining to a store-room:* sagina, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 32.—As *Subst.*: **cellarius,** ii, *m., One who keeps provisions, a steward, butler:* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 115; Col. 11, 1, 19; id. 12, 3, 9; id. 12, 4, 2: in the form **cellarārius,** Paul. Sent 3, 6, 72.

cellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A suite* or *set of small rooms:* Petr. S. 77.

cellĭo = cellarius, *Subst.*: Inscr. ap. Grut. 582, 10.

‡**cello,** ground form of celer, celox, celsus, antecello, excello, percello, *etc.* [akin to the Gr. κέλλω] *To impel, urge on*; cf. "*Celsus,* a Græco κέλλειν dictus," Paul. ex Fest. p. 55 Müll., and v. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 93 *sq.*

cellŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [cella] **I.** Gen.: *A small store-room* or *apartment,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 18; Col. 8, 9, 3. **II.** Esp.: **A.** (acc. to cella, *no.* II. B.): *The interior of a small shrine* or *temple;* Petr. S. 136, 9.—**B.** (acc. to cella, *no.* II. D.): *A small room in a brothel:* Petr. S. 11, 1.

cellŭlānus, i, *m.* [cellula] *A hermit, recluse, anchorite:* Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

Celmis, is, *m.*, Κέλμις, *One of the Dactyli* or *Corybantes, priests of Cybele;* for despising Jupiter, changed by him into iron, Ov. M. 4, 282.

cēlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [*Gen. plur. part.*, celatûm = celatorum: celatûm indagator, Plaut. Tr. 2, 1, 15; cf. Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. p. 89) [akin to Greek, καλ-ύπτω; old Germ. and Anglo-Sax., hel-an; Swed., hæla, *to hide.* From Lat. celo are derived oc-culo and clam, q. v.] *To hide something from one, to keep secret, to conceal;*

A. With a *double Acc.*, as in Gr. κρύπτω τινά τι: cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 391; Madvig, § 228, a., obs.: (class. in prose and poetry): "neque enim id est celare, quidquid reticeas; sed quum, quod tu scias, id ignorare emolumenti tui causa velis eos, quorum intersit id scire," *etc.*, C. Off. 3, 13, 57: id vos celavi, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 6; id. Hec. 3, 3, 24: ea ne me celet consuefeci filium, id. Ad. 1, 1, 29; so also, id. Hec. 3, 1, 40; Lucr. 4, 1182: non te celavi sermonem T. Ampii, C. Fam. 2, 16, 3: iter omnes celat, Nep. Eum. 8 *fin.*: ut tegat hoc celetque viros, Ov. F. 4, 149 (others, viris).—Rare, aliquem de aliqua re: de armis, de ferro, de insidiis celare te noluit? C. Deiot. 6, 18; id. Fam. 7, 20 (more freq. in pass., v. the follg.).—Pass.: celor rem, *something is concealed from me:* nosne hoc celatos tam diu, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 23.—More freq. celor de re: non est profecto de illo veneno celata mater, C. Clu. 66, 189: credo celatum esse Cassium de Sulla uno, id. Sull. 13, 39; id. Fam. 5, 2, 9.—More rare is the phrase, mihi res celatur: id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit, Nep. Alcib. 5, 2; so, prps. also in Bell. Alex. 7 (v. Oud.).

B. With *one Acc.*: **1.** With an *Acc. of the direct object*: **a.** Of things: *To conceal, hide, cover* (so most freq.): celem tam insperatum gaudium? Ter Heaut. 3, 1, 51: iras, id. Hec. 2, 2, 11; id. ib. 4, 1, 61; Lucr. 1, 515: sententiam, C. Ac. 2, 18, 60: crudelia consilia dulci forma, Cat. 64, 175: perjuria, Tib. 1, 9, 3: aurum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 42: fontium origines id. ib. 4, 14, 45: sol diem qui promis et celas, id. Carm. Sec. 10: uterum manibus, *to conceal by covering,* Ov. M. 2, 463: vultus manibus, id. ib. 4, 683.—Pass.: Quod celatum est atque occultatum usque adhuc, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 10; cf. Trin. 1, 2, 128: amor celatus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 105: ut celetur suspicio, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 28; so, Lucr. 1, 904; id. 5, 1159; Tib. 1, 2, 34; Prop. 3, 25, 11; Hor. Od. 4, 9, 30; Ov. M. 9, 516.—**b.** Of persons: *To hide, conceal one:* Cæs. B. C. 1, 76: fugitivum celare, Ulp. Dig. 11, 4, 1: nec se celare, tenebris amplius potuit, Virg. Æ. 9, 425.—Pass.: Diu celari (virgo) non potest, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 4; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 20: celabitur auctor, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11; Suet. Cal. 11; cf. id. Dom. 1.—**2.** With an *Acc. of the remote object*: celare aliquem (diff. from the preced.): *To conceal, hide from one:* Jovis hospitalis numen nunquam celare potuisset, homines fortasse celavisset, C. Deiot. 6, 18; so, id. Off. 3, 13, 57; Ov. H. 18, 13, et al.—Pass.: celabar, excludebar, C. Agr. 2, 5, 12: non ego celari possim, quid, *etc.*, Tib. 1, 8, 1.

celostrata antepagmenta, Vitr. 4, 6, 6, of unknown signif. (some propose cerostrota, *inlaid with horn,* and others clathrata, *furnished with a trellis*; v. Schneid. in h. l.).

cĕlox, ōcis, *adj.* [cello; cf. ferox from fero] (*Impelled* or *urged along*; hence) *Swift, fleet, quick, rapid:* operam celocem mihi date, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 40.—As *Subst.* (so, mostly): **celox,** ōcis, *f.* (*sc.* navis *or* ratis): **A.** Prop.: *A swift-sailing ship, a cutter, yacht,* κέλης: Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 22; Verr. and Turpil. ap. Non. 533, 5 *sq.*; Liv. 21, 17; Pl. 7, 56, 57; cf. Isid. Orig. 1. l.: publica, *a packet-boat,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 94.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** Of a female confidant: quæ hæc celox? *Pa.* Ancillula illius est, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 40; cf. the context.—**2.** Of *a belly distended by wine:* Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 12.

celse, *adv.* [1. celsus] **I.** Prop.: (acc. to celsus, *no.* I.): *Highly, on high:* —*Comp.*: Col. 4, 19, 2; Claud. Eutrop. 1, 387. **II.** Fig. (acc. to celsus, *no.* II. A. 2.): *Nobly:* nati, Stat. S. 3, 3, 145.

celsĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [celsus] **I.** Prop.: *A lofty bearing* or *carriage of the body:* corporis, Vell. 2, 94. **II.** Meton.: In late Lat.: *A title,* like *Highness:* Cod. Theod. 6, 26, 8; 8, 5, 23.

1. **celsus,** a, um, *Pa.* of cello (lit. driven to a high place; cf. altus, from alo, hence): **I.** Prop.: Physically: *Raised high, extending upwards, high, lofty:* (deus homines) humo excitatos, celsos, et erectos constituit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56: celsissimo Germano procerior (Judæus), Col. 3, 8, 2: status (oratoris) et erectus et celsus, C. Or. 18, 59; cf. Liv. 30, 32, and celsus ingressus, Pl. 11, 16, 16: in cornua cervus, Ov. M. 10, 538; Col. 1, 2, 4: turres, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 10; Ov. M. 3, 61: Acherontia, Od. 3, 4, 14: Apennimus, id. Epod. 16, 29; cf. vertex montis, Cic. *poet.* Div. 1, 7 *fin.*: ne si celsior (ibis), ignis adurat (*opp.* demissior), Ov. M. 8, 205: equea, Stat. S. 1, 4, 41.

II. Fig.: **A.** In a good sense: **1.** Morally: *High, lofty, elevated above that which is common, great:* celsus et erectus et ea, quæ homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducens, C. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: generosior celsiorque, Quint. 1, 3, 30: mente, Sil. 16, 188.—**2.** In condition: *Elevated in rank* or *station, noble, eminent:* celsissima sedes dignitatis atque honoris, C. Sull. 2, 5; cf. celse and Celeres.—**B.** In a bad sense: Morally: *Haughty, proud, high-spirited:* hæc jura suæ civitatis ignorantem, erectum et celsum, *etc.*, C. de Or. 1, 40 *fin.*: celsi et spe haud dubia feroces, Liv. 30, 32: celsi Rammes, Hor. A. P. 342; Sil. 2, 454.

2. **Celsus,** i, *m.* A. Cornelius, *The greatest of all the Roman physicians*; cf. upon him, Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 509 *sq.*

Celtæ, arum, *m.*, Κελταί, *The great parent-stock of people in the north of*

Europe, the Celts; among the Romans, in a more restricted sense, *the inhabitants of Southern Gaul*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1; Liv. 5, 34; Mel. 3, 2, 4; cf. Pl. 4, 17, 31, and Mann. Gall. p. 19 *sq.*—Hence, **Celticus,** a, um, *adj.*: **A.** *Celtic, of Southern Gaul*: Gallia, Pl. 4, 17, 31: spolia, id. 8, 3, 3.—As *Subst.* (acc. to the wide signif. of the Greeks): **Celtici,** orum, *m. A people in interior Spain and on the River Guadiana*, Mel. 3, 1, 8; 6, 2; Pl. 4, 20, 34; also, *adj.* Celtica gens, Mel. 3, 1, 9; and Promontorium, Mel. 3, 1, 7; Pl. 4, 20, 34; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 230 *sq.*—**B.** (Likewise in a wider sense): *Celtic= Of Upper Italy:* rura, Sil. 1, 36.

Celti, ōrum, *m., A town in* Hisp. Bæt., Pl. 3, 1, 3, § 11.

Celtibĕri, orum, *m.*, Κελτίβηρες, *Celtiberians*, a people in Central Spain, which originated (cf. Luc. 4, 10) by a mingling of the Celts with the native-born Iberians, Pl. 3, 3, 4; C. Tusc. 2, 27, 65; Cæs. B. C. 1, 38: Flor. 2, 17, 9; 13; 3, 22, 1, et al.; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 382 *sq.* In sing. Celtiber, ĕri, *A Celtiberian*, Cat. 39, 17 Sill. *N. cr.*—Hence: **A. Celtibĕr,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj. Celtiberian* (ĕr, acc. to Lat. Pros. Mart. 10, 20, 1): terræ, Mart. 12, 18, 11: gentes, id. 1, 50, 1: urbes, Val. Max. 5, 1, *no.* 5.—**B. Celtibĕria,** æ, *f.*, Κελτιβηρία, *The land of the Celtiberians, Celtiberia*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 61; C. Phil. 11, 5; Flor. 4, 2, 28; 87, et al.: Celtiberia terra, Cat. 39, 17.—**C. Celtibĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Celtiberian*: viriæ, Pl. 33, 3, 12: bellum, Liv. 42, 3; Val. Max. 3, 2, *no.* 21.

Celtice, *adv.* [Celticus] *In the Celtic language:* Celtice vel Gallice loqui, Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 27.

Celticus, a, um, v. Celtæ.

†† **celtis,** is, *f. An African species of lotus:* Pl. 13, 17, 32.

† **cēmos,** i, m.=κημός, *A plant*, now unknown: Pl. 27, 8, 35.

cena, æ (meal-time), and its derivv., v. CŒNA, *etc.*

Cēnæum, i, *n.*, Κηναῖον, *A promontory in Eubœa*, Mel. 2, 7, 9.—Hence, **Cēnæus,** a, um, *adj.*, Jupiter, who had a temple there, Ov. M. 9, 136 (cf. Sophocl. Trach. 238).

Cenchrĕæ, arum, *f.*, Κεγχρεαί, *One of the three harbours of Corinth, on the Saronic Gulf* (now *Kenkri*): Corinthiacæ, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 9; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 7; Liv. 32, 17, 4; Pl. 4, 4, 5.—Hence, **Cenchræus,** a, um, *adj.*: *Of Cenchreæ:* manus, Stat. Th. 4, 90.

Cenchrēis, ĭdis, *f.* **I.** *The wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha*, Ov. M. 10, 435; Hyg. Fab. 58. **II.** *An island in the Ægean Sea*, Pl. 4, 12, 19.

† **cenchris,** ĭdis=κεγχρίς, **I.** *f., A kind of hawk*, Pl. 10, 52, 73 *sq.*; id. 29, 6, 32. **II.** m. (*Acc.* cenchrin, Pl. l. l.); cf. Liddell and Scott, under κεγχρίας, *A kind of spotted serpent*, Pl. 20, 22, 90; Luc. 9, 712.

† **cenchrītes,** æ, *m.* = κεγχρίτης, *A millet-stone*, a kind of precious stone now unknown, Pl. 37, 11, 73.

Cenchrĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Κέγχριος, *A river in Ionia:* Tac. A. 3, 61.

† **cenchros,** i, *m.*=κέγχρος (millet), *An unknown kind of precious stone:* Pl. 37, 4, 15.

Cenimagni, ōrum, *m., A British people:* Cæs. B. G. 5, 21 (al. Iceni, Cantii).

‡ **Cenīna,** æ, *f. A city near Rome:* Fest. p. 35 (prob. the same as Cænina, q. v.)

Cēnŏmāni, orum, *m.*, Κενομανοί, *A Celtic people in* Gallia Cisalpina: Pl. 3, 19, 23; Liv. 5, 35; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 134 *sq.*

† **cēnŏtăphĭum,** ĭi, *n.*=κενοτάφιον, *An empty tomb, the monument of one whose body is elsewhere, a cenotaph:* Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 6; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 63.

1. **censeo,** ēs, um (but cf. CENSITA CAPITA, Monum. Ancyr.: Front. de Col. p. 146 Goes. 1, ere, 2, *n.a.* [etym dub.; but cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, pp. 54, 272]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To count, reckon:* expensa ne qui censeat, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 54.

B. Esp.: *To count* or *reckon* in order to determine the value; *to value, estimate, assess:* hence, Polit. *t. t.*: *To take an account of the names and property of Roman citizens, to estimate, enumerate* (the office of the censor; v. censor): CENSORES. POPVLI. AEVITATES. SVBOLES. FAMILIAS. PECVNIASQVE. CENSENTO., C. Leg. 3, 3, 7: quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur: erat censa prætore Peducæo, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 2, 56, 139: ne absens censeare, id. Att. 1, 18 *fin.*; Liv. 9, 19: millia octoginta eo lustro civium censa dicuntur, id. 1, 44: qui centum et viginti quinque millia æris censi erant, Gell. 7, 13: capite censi, *the lowest, poorest class of citizens, whose persons only were taken into account:* "qui in plebe Romana nullo aut perquam parvo ære censebantur, *capite censi* vocabantur," Jul. Paulus ap. Gell. 16, 10, 10: esse censui censendo, *to become a fit subject for the censor's lists:* illud quæro, sintne ista prædia censui censendo, C. Fl. 32, 80 ("*censui censendo* agri proprie appellantur, qui et emi et venire jure civili possunt," Fest. p. 44): censui censendo dicere, a formula for renewing a census that had been intermitted: legem censui censendo dicturos esse, ut præter commune omnium civium jusjurandum hæc adjurarent, Liv. 43, 14.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To estimate the intrinsic value of a thing, to value* or *estimate it* (mostly post-Aug., for C. Arch. 6, 13, crescit, instead of censetur, is the better reading of the MSS.; v. Orell. *N. cr.*): si censenda nobis atque æstimanda res sit, utrum tandem pluris æstimemus, pecuniam Pyrrhi an continentiam Fabricii? C. Parad. 6, 2, 48: anule formosæ digitum vincture puellæ, In quo censendum nil nisi dantis amor, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 2.—**B.** Censeri aliquâ re, *to be valued, to be in high estimation for something:* id in quoque optimum est, cui nascitur, quo censetur, Sen. Ep. 76; Pl. Pan. 15, 5; cf. Mart. 1, 62, 3: Eratosthenes multiplici variâque doctrinâ censebatur, Suet. Gramm. 10; Pl. 36, 5, 4; Val. Max. 8, 7, 4 *ext.*; Mart. 9, 17.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): Of a person to be entered in the lists of the censor: *To give an account of one's property, to make a return of it* (so also as *dep.* 2. censeor, census); in qua tribu denique ista prædia censuisti? . . . . Si aliena censendo Decianus sua facere posset, C. Fl. 32, 80: magnum agri modum censeri . . . . servos esse censum, id. ib.—**B.** (acc to *no.* II. A.): **1. a.** Gen.: *To be of an opinion concerning a thing* (after weighing all the circumstances), *to judge of it, to think, deem, hold, judge, to hold* or *value as, to think of as pleasant* or *profitable:* non vidisse undas me majores censeo, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 78: quid te futurum censes? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 53: an prohibere aliquid censes obstarique posse? Lucr. 1, 972: quid censetis . . . . nullasne insidias pertimescendas? C. Phil. 12, 9, 22: veremini, censeo, ne, *etc.*, id. Cat. 4, 6 *fin.*: quid censes munera terræ? Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 5, et sæp.; Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 32; Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 21: qui æquum esse censent, nos jam a puericis illico nasci senes, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 2; so, id. Pharm. 2, 4, 17: sed nunc, quoniam id temporis est, surgendum censeo, C. de Or. 2, 20 *fin.*: censeo eas, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 22; so, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: ubi igitur hoc censeo, C. Fam. 2, 2, 4 (cf. ib. § 3: tibi autem idem consilium do). — **b.** Esp.: In conversational style, an *abs.* expression of assent: *Pl.* Quid patri etiam gratulabor? *Tr.* Censeo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 5, 5 (v. the whole scene); so, id. Cas. 4, 3, 9; Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 11; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 27.—**2.** Polit. *t. t.*: **a.** Gen.: *To assent to something in council, to vote for, to vote* (constr. with *Acc. c. Inf.* or *ut*): captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit, C. Off. 1, 13, 39: erant sententiæ, quæ castra oppugnanda censerent, Cæs. B. C. 2, 39; Liv. 2, 4, et sæp.: plerique censebant, ut noctu iter facerent, Cæs. B. C. 1, 67; so, C. Phil. 3, 15; Liv. 1, 52: impudens postulatio visa est, censere, ne, *etc.*, Liv. 21, 20.—Also with the simple *Acc.*, to which a verb is to be supplied (*i. e.* sense: pars deditionem, pars eruptionem, censebant (*sc.* facendam), *decided for*, etc., Cæs. B. G. 7, 77.—**b.** Esp.: in reference to the decisions of the Senate (like jubere, of those of the populus): *To decree, resolve, ordain:* quæ Patres censuerunt, vos jubete, Liv. 31, 7 *fin.*: Senatus censuit, uti, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 35: S. P. Q. R. verbis nuncient, velle et censere, eos ab armis discedere, Sall. J. 21 *fin.*: bellum Samnitibus Patres censuerunt, Liv. 10, 12; cf. censere alicui aliquid (aram, triumphi insignia, *etc.*), Tac. A. 4, 74.

2. **censeo**=succenseo, *To be angry:* ne vobis censeam, si, *etc.*, Var. ap. Non. 267, 24.

censĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. censeo] (ante- and post-class.): **A.** (acc. to censeo, *no.* I. B.): **1.** Prop.: **a.** *An estimating, taxing, assessing:* at sume quidem, ne censionem semper facias, *make a final collection, be not always making assessments*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 8, 9; cf. id. Trin. 2, 4, 12 Lind.—**b.** *The censor's estimating, rating, appraising:* capitis, Gell. 10, 28; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 14.—**2.** Meton.: *The punishment, chastisement (of the censor)*; cf. Fest.: "*censionem* facere dicebatur censor, quum multam equiti irrogabat," p. 41, and id. p. 42.—Hence, in the style of comedy: censio bubula, *A scourging*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 15.—**B.** (acc. to censeo, *no.* III. B. 1.): *An opinion, judgment:* Symm. Ep. 1, 3.

censĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [censeo] **A.** (acc. to censeo, *no.* I. B.): *A taxing, tax, tribute:* levare, Spart. Pescenn. Niger. 7 *fin.*—**B.** (acc. to censeo, *no.* III. B. 1.): *A declaration of the will, a command:* Vespasiani censitione et jussu, Frontin. de Colon. p. 146 Goes.

censitor, v. censor.

censitus, a, um=census, v. censeo.

censor (-itor, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 4; Inscr. Grut. 417, 15, 429, 5.), ōris, *m.* [censeo]

I. Prop.: *A censor, a Roman magistrate,* of whom there were two, chosen orig. every 5, and afterwards every 1½ year, who at first only had the charge of the Roman people and their property, in respect to their division according to rank or circumstances; but gradually came to the exercise of the office of censor of morals and conduct, and punished the moral or political crimes of those of higher rank by consigning them to a lower order (senatu movebant—equiti equum adimebant—civem tribu movebant—in ærarios referebant—ærarium faciebant, *etc.* (cf. ærarius, *no.* II. A. 2): which punishment of the censor, whether inflicted in consequence of a judicium turpe, acc. to a tribunal authorised for that purpose (cf. Briss. s. v. turpis), or in accordance with the decision of the censors themselves, was called animadversio censoria *or* ignominia=ἀτιμία). They also, even from the most ancient times, let out the tolls, public salt-works, the building and repairing of public works, the procuring of victims for public sacrifice, *etc.* Cf. C. Leg. 3, 3, 7; Liv. 4, 8; Nieb. Rom. Gesch. 2, p. 446 *sq.*; Creuz. Antiq. § 103—110.—Also in the Roman colonies there were such censors, Liv. 19, 15. **II.** Meton.: *A rigid judge of morals, a censurer, a critic:* pertristis quidam patruus, censor, magister, C. Cœl. 11, 25: castigator censorque minorum, Hor. A. P. 174: cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti, id. Ep. 2, 2, 110.

Censōrīnus, i, *m.* **I.** *A* cognomen *in the* gens Marcia: C. Brut. 77, 287; id. ib. 90, 311; Phil. 11, 5, 11, et al. **II.** *A grammarian of the third century,* whose work, De Die natali, is extant; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 483.

censōrius, a, um, *adj.* [censor] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *pertaining to the censor, censorian:* tabulæ, *the lists of the censor*, C. Agr. 1, 2: lex, *a contract for leasing buildings*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 55, 143: *public revenues*, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 12; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12 (the same: locatio, id. 2 Verr. 3, 6, 12: sometimes, also, *the order, decision of the censor* (concerning the divisions of the people, taxes, public buildings, *etc.*), C. Rab. Perd. 5, 15; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16: edictum (de rhetoribus Lati-

nis), Suet. Rhet. 1: severitas, C. Clu. 46, 129: animadversio atque auctoritas, id. ib. 42, 117 and 119; id. ib. 46, 129 (cf. animadversio, *no.* II. B.) : nota, Liv. 24, 18 ; Quint. 5, 11, 13 ; id. 5, 13, 32 (cf. C. Clu. 46, 129 : censoriæ severitatis nota) : opus, *a fault or crime, which was followed by the punishment of the censor*, C. de Or. 2, 90, 367 ; Suet. Cæs. 41 Ruhnk. Bremi ; Gell. 4, 12, 1 ; id. 14, 7, 8 ; for which also, probrum, Pl. 18, 3 ; but censorium opus, *the punishment itself of the censor*, Col. 12, præf. *fin.* : homo, *any one who had been censor*, C. de Or. 2, 90, 367.—Hence, Cato Censorius, Quint. 12, 1, 35. **II.** Fig.: *Rigid, severe* : gravitas, C. Cœl. 15 : virgula, Quint. 1, 4, 3 : lima, Mart. 5, 80, 12.

censŭālis, e, *adj.* [census] *Of* or *pertaining to a census* (in late and jurid. Latin) : forma, Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 4 : vinculum, id. ib. : professiones, Arcad. ib. 4, 18. — As *Subst.* : **censuales,** ium, *m.* : **A.** Prop. : *Those who make out the censor's lists*, Capitol. Gord. 12 ; Cod. Theod. 8, tit. 2 ; Symm, Ep. 10, 43. — **B.** Meton. : *The censor's lists*, Tert. Apol. 19.

censum, i, *n.* [1. censeo] = 2. census, *no.* II. C. *Wealth, riches, property, possessions*, C. in Non. 202, 2 (IV. 2, p. 456 Orell.)

censūra, æ, *f.* [1. censeo] **A.** (acc. to 1. censeo, *no.* I. B.) (*An assessing* ; hence) *The office of censor ; censorship* : Liv. 4, 8 ; C. Inv. 1, 30, 48. — **B.** (acc. to censeo, *no.* III. B. 1. a.) (*A judging* ; hence) **1.** Gen. : *A judgment, opinion* (prop. not ante-Aug.) : vivorum, Vell. 2, 36, 3 : vini, Pl. 14, 6, 8, § 72 : deque omni scripto Senecæ judicium censuramque facere, Gell. 12, 2, 2.—**2.** Esp. : *A severe judgment, severity* : parentis, Treb. Gall. 3 ; Capitol. M. Aurel. 22.

1. **census,** a, um, *P.* of 1. censeo.

2. **census,** ūs, *m.* [censeo] **I.** Prop. : *A registering and rating of Roman citizens, property,* etc., *a census* (cf. Liv. 1, 42 ; Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, and the compendiums referred to under censor) : habere, C. 2 Verr. 2, 53, 131 : agere, Liv. 3, 22 ; id. 40, 46 ; Suet. Aug. 27 ; id. Tib. 21 ; facere, Gell. 10, 28, 1 : censere, cf. censeo : censu prohibere, *to refuse one admittance into the lists of citizens* : C. Sest. 47, 101 : so, censu excludere, Liv. 45, 15.—Hence, **II.** Meton. : **A.** *The register of the census, the censor's lists*, P. African. in Gell. 7, 11, 9 ; C. Balb. 2, 5 ; id. Arch. 5, 11 ; id. Cœl. 32, 78 ; Liv. 39, 44 ; Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 4 ; Marc. Dig. 22, 3, 10.—**B.** *The registered property of Roman citizens* : census senatorum (800,000 sesterces), Suet. Aug. 41 ; id. Vesp. 17 : census equester (400,000 sesterces), id. Cæs. 33 ; id. Aug. 40 ; cf. Juv. 14, 326.—**C.** *Wealth, riches, property, possessions*, in gen. : homo egens, sine censu, C. Fl. 22, 52 ; so, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 13 ; id. S. 2, 3, 324 ; Ov. F. 1, 217 ; id. Am. 1, 10, 41 ; Pl. 14 procem. ; Tac. A. 2, 37 ; Suet. Ner. 38 ; 44, et al. : exiguus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43 : tenuis, id. ib. 1, 7, 56 : opimo onerare digitos, Pl. 33, 1, 6. **III.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. C.) : censu Tullius oris (*by the riches of his mouth*, i. e. *by his eloquence*), Emeritus cœlum, Manil. 1, 792 ; cf. id. 1, 12 ; 3, 71.

† **centaurēum** or **-ŏn,** i, *n.* (access. form **centauria,** æ, *f.*, App. Herb. 34 and 35) = κενταύρειον and κενταύριον, *A plant of two kinds* : majus (Centaurea Centaurium, L.) ; and minus (Gentiana Centaurium, L.), Pl. 25, 6, 30 ; Lucr. 2, 401 ; Virg. G. 4, 270.

Centaurēus, a, um, *adj.* [Centaurus] *Pertaining to a Centaur, of the Centaurs* : rixa, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 8.

Centauricus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to a Centaur* : lustra, Stat. Achill. 1, 260.

centaurion, ii, v. centaureum.

† **centauris,** idis, *f.* = κενταυρίς, *A species of* centaureum, Pl. 25, 6, 32.

Centaurŏmăchĭa, æ, *f. The name of a country*, formed in jest, Plaut. Curc. 3, 75.

Centaurus, i, *m.*, Κένταυρος, **I.** Prop. : *A Centaur ; the Centaurs were wild people in the mountains of Thessaly, who fought on horseback* ; acc. to the fable, monsters in Thessaly of a double form (the upper parts human, the lower those of a horse), sons of Ixion and of a cloud in the form of Juno, Lucr. 5, 876 ; 889 ; Ov. M. 9, 191 ; 12, 211 *sq.* ; Hor. Od. 4, 2, 15, et al. ; hence, nubigenæ, Virg. Æ. 7, 674 : nobilis, *i. e.* Chiron, Hor. Epod. 13, 16 ; cf. bimembris. **II.** Meton. : **A.** *A constellation in the southern hemisphere*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 38 ; id. ib. 3, 37 ; C. Arat. 203 *sq.* ; Manil. 1, 408. — **B.** *The name of a ship* (hence (*sc.* navis), *fem.* : magna, Virg. Æ. 5, 122).

centēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [centeni] *Composed of the number one hundred, consisting of a hundred, relating to a hundred* : numerus, Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26 : grex, id. R. R. 2, 4, 22 ; id. ib. 3, 6, 6 : pondera, Pl. 7, 20, 19 : ballistæ, *throwing stones weighing a hundred pounds*, Lucil. in Non. 555, 25 : fistula, *of a hundred inches*, Vitr. 8, 7 ; Front. Aquæd. 29 ; 62 ; Pall. Aug. 12 ; basilicæ, *a hundred feet long*, Capitol. Gord. 32 : rosæ, *i. e. hundred-leaved*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 14 : libertus, *possessed of a hundred thousand sesterces*, Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 16 ; cf. Just. Inst. 3, 8, 2 : cœnæ, Fest. p. 41 ; cf. Tert. Apol. 7 : equus, *a horse that had won a hundred races in the circus*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 337.—* As *Subst.* : **centenarii** = centuriones, Veg. Mil. 2, 13.

centēnīōnālis nummus, *A small coin*, Cod. Theod. 9, 23, 1 and 2.

centēni, æ, a (with the poets and in post-class. prose also in the sing. ; cf. bini, terni, *etc.* : *Gen. plur.* centenûm, like binûm ; Pl. 7, 49, 50), *num. distrib. adj.* [centum] *A hundred each, a hundred* : centenos sestertios militibus est pollicitus, Hirt. Bell. Alex. 43 ; C. Parad. 6, 3 : vicies centena millia passuum, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 13. — In *Sing.* : Virg. Æ. 10, 207 ; Mart. 8, 45 ; Stat. S. 4, 4, 43 ; Pers. 5, 6.—As *Subst.* : **centenum,** i, *n.*, *A kind of grain* (because it bears a hundred-fold) = secale : Edict. Diocl. p. 27 ; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 12 ; and Pl. 18, 16, 40.

centenus, a, um ; v. centeni.

centēsĭmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [centesimus] *To select every hundredth* : milites, Capitol. Macrin. 12.

centēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ordin.* [centum] **I.** Prop. : *The hundredth* : pars, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 166 : lux ab interitu Clodii, C. Mil. 35 *fin.* — As *Subst.* : **centesima,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* pars), *The hundredth part of a thing*, as a revenue, tax, a percentage ; rerum venalium, Tac. A. 1, 78 ; cf. id. ib. 2, 42.—And of interest, 1 per cent. monthly ; therefore, acc. to our manner of computing interest, 12 per cent. annually (considered as usury interest), C. Att. 5, 21, 11 *sq.* ; Sen. Ben. 7, 10. **II.** Meton. : For centuplex : *A hundred-fold* : frux, Pl. 5, 4, 3 : grano, id. 18, 16, 40.

Centhippi, orum, *m.* = Centauri, Fulg. Mythol. 2, 17.

centiceps, cĭpĭtis, *adj.* [centum ; caput] *Hundred-headed* : belua, *i. e.* Cerberus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 34.

centies, *adv.* [centum] *A hundred times* : eadem imperare, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 16 : dictum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 18 : sestertium et octogies (*sc.* millia), C. Pis. 35, 86.

centī-fīdus, a, um, *adj.* [centum ; findo] *Divided into a hundred parts*, or, in gen., *into a great many parts* : iter, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 888.

centi-fŏlĭa [centum ; folium] rosa, *The hundred-leaved rose* : Pl. 21, 4, 10.

centi-grānium [centum ; granum] triticum, *Wheat that has a hundred grains* : Pl. 18, 10, 21.

† **centimălis** [κέντημα] **fistula,** *A surgical instrument* : Veg. 2, 15, 4 ; id. 6, 5, 24.

centī-mānus, a, um, *adj.* [centum ; manus] *Having a hundred hands*, an epithet of Gyges, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 14 ; of Typhœus, Ov. M. 3, 303.

centi-mĕter, tri, *m.* [centum ; metrum] *He who employs a hundred*, or, in gen., *very many metres* : Terentianus, Sid. Carm. 9, 265.

centī-mētrum, i, *n.* [id.] *The title of a metrical writing of Servius*, ap. Putsch. p. 1817 *sq.*

centī-nōdĭus, a, um, *adj.* [centum ; nodus] *With a hundred knots* : herba (*an unknown plant*), Marc. Emp. 31.

centī-pĕda, æ, *f.* [centum ; pes] *A centipede, a reptile*, called also millepeda *or* multipeda : Pl. 29, 6, 39 ; Arn. 2, p. 79 (in Isid. Orig. 12, 4, 33 ; centupeda).

centī-pellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [centum ; pellis] *The second maw of ruminating animals* : Pl. 28, 9, 42, § 150.

centī-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [centum ; pes] *Hundred-footed* : scolopendræ, Pl. 9, 43, 67.

centiplex, v. centuplex.

1. **cento,** ōnis, *m.* [κέντρων] **I.** Prop. : **A.** Gen. : *A garment of several bits or pieces sewed together, a rag-covering, patch-work,* etc., Cato in Fest. s. v. PROHIBERE, p. 206 ; id. R. R. 2, 3 ; id. ib. 10, 5 ; 59 ; Lucil. in Non. 176, 1 ; Col. 1, 8, 9 ; Sisenn. in Non. 91, 27 ; Cæs. B. C. 2, 9 ; id. ib. 3, 44 ; Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, et al. — Prov. : centones sarcire alicui, *to impose upon by falsehoods*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 48. — **B.** Esp. : **1.** *A skull-cap* or *head-covering*, worn under the helmet, Amm. 19, 8, 8. — **2.** *A saddle-cloth*, Veg. Veter. 3, 59, 2 Schneid. **II.** Meton. : *The title of a poem made up of various verses of another poem, a cento.* So the Cento Nuptialis of Ausonius (the 13th of his Idylls), *etc.* ; cf. Isid. Orig. 1, 38, 25 ; cf. Hier. Ep. 53, 6.

2. **Cento,** ōnis, *m. A Roman* cognonemen : C. Claudius Cento, consul 514 A. U. C. ; C. Tusc. 1, 1, 3 ; id. de Sen. 14, 50, al.

Centobrĭca, æ, *f.*, *A town* in Hispania, Val. Max. 5, 1, 5. — Hence, **Centobrĭcenses,** ium, *m.*, *Its inhabitants*, id. ib.

cent-ŏcŭlus, i, *m.* [centum ; oculus] *Hundred-eyed*, or *with a multitude of eyes* : Argo, Hier. in Ezech. 1, 1.

centōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [cento] *Of* or *pertaining to patch-work* : mos, Tert. Præscr. 39. — As *Subst.* : **centōnārius,** ii, *m. A maker of patch-work, a dealer in rags* : Petr. S. 45 ; Cod. Theod. 14, 8, and others later.

Centŏres, um, *m.*, Κέντορες, *A people in the European Scythia* : Val. Fl. 6, 150.

centrālis, e, *adj.* [centrum] *In the middle, central* : terra, Pl. 3, 23, 21.

centrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *In the middle* or *centre, central* : Fulg. Mythol. 1.

† **centrīnæ,** arum, *m.* = κεντρίναι, *A kind of beetle* or *wasp* : Pl. 17, 27, 44.

Centrŏnes, um, *m.*, Κέντρωνες, *A people of Gaul*, **I.** In Gallia Narbonensis, the present *Savoy* (now *Centron, in the valley Tarantaise*) : Cæs. G. 1, 10 ; Pl. 3, 20, 24. — Hence, **Centronicus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the C.* : Alpes, Pl. 11, 42, 97. **II.** In Gallia Belgica (acc. to Reich. *Thorout*, not far from Brügge), Cæs. B. G. 5, 39.

† **centrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [centrum] *In the central point* : scobe, *i. e. inward, internal*, Pl. 37, 7, 36.

† **centrum,** i, *n.* = κέντρον (That which pricks ; hence) **A.** centrum circini, *The stationary foot of the compasses, around which the other is carried in making a circle*, Vitr. 3, 1 ; 9, 5. — **B.** : **1.** Prop. : Mathem. *t. t.* : *The middle point of a circle, the centre* : Vitr. 3, 1 ; 9, 1 ; Pl. 2, 15, 13 : — *Plur.* : solis terræque centra, Pl. 18, 29, 69 (in C. Tusc. 1, 17, 40, used as a Gr. word) : ab intimo terræ medio, quod geometræ centrum vocant, Aug. Civ. Dei, 13, 17, § 2. — **2.** Meton. : *A kernel, a hard knot*, or *knarl in the interior of wood*, etc. : inveniuntur in quibusdam centra, id est duritia clavo similis, inimica serris, Pl. 16, 39, 70, § 198 ; id. 37, 2, 10, § 28.

centum, *indecl. num.* [Sanscr. çatan, Zend 'satem, Gr. ἑκατό-ν, Celt. cant, Goth. and Anglo-Sax. hund ; whence Germ. hundert, Engl. and Danish hundred] **I.** Prop. : *A hundred* (freq.). **II.** Meton. : For *an indefinite, large number* : centum clavibus servata, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 26 : puer artium, id. ib. 4, 1, 15 : jugera, id. S. 1, 1, 50 : greges, id. Od. 2, 16, 33 : cyathi, id. ib. 3, 8, 14 : chlamydes, id. Ep. 1, 6, 41, et al. : cf. Quint. 7, 10, 8, and Huschk. Tib. 1, 7, 40.

Centŭmălus, i, *m.*, *A Roman* cognomen : Ti. Claudius C. : C. Off. 3, 16, 66.

centum căpĭta, *A plant*, called also *erynetum*, Pl. 22, 8, 9. Also **centumcapue,** id. 1. Epit. 22, *no.* 9.

Centum Cellæ or **Centumcellæ,** arum, *f. A seaport town in Etruria* (now *Civita Vecchia*) : Pl. Ep. 6, 31; Rutil. 1, 257, al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 373 *sq.*

centum-gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj. A hundred-fold*, poet. epithet of the hundred armed Briareus, Virg. Æ. 6, 287 Heyne; and of the hundred-gated Thebes, Val. Fl. 6, 118.

centum-pĕda, æ, *m.* [centum ; pes] *Hundred-footed* : Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11.

centum-pondium (centu-) ĭi, *n.* [centum; pondus] *A weight of a hundred pounds :* Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 37; Cato R. R. 13 *fin.*

centumvirālis, e, *adj.* [centumviri] *Of* or *pertaining to the centumviri :* judicium, C. Cæc. 18, 53; Quint. 11, 1, 78; Suet. Vesp. 10 : causæ, C. de Or. 1, 38, 173; Quint. 5, 2, 1 Spald.; Gell. 16, 10, 8 : hasta, Suet. Aug. 36 : lis, id. Rhet. 6.

centum-viri, ōrum *m.* [centum ; vir] *A college* or *bench of judges chosen annually for civil suits, especially those relating to inheritances ; consisting of* 105 (in the time of the emperors, of 180) *persons :* C. de Or. 1, 38, 175; Quint. 5, 10, 3; id. 4, 2, 5 Spald.; id. 4, 1, 57 : id. 7, 4, 10; Suet. Aug. 36; id. Dom. 8; Pl. Ep. 6, 33 : cf. Fest. s. v. centumviralia.

centunculus, i, *m. dim.* [cento] **I.** Prop.: *A small rag :* centunculis disparibus et male consarcinatis amictus, App. M. 7, 5, p. 83 Hild. min. **II.** Meton.: **A.** **1.** *Patchwork of small rags :* dirimire in centunculo, Sen. Ep. 80,—**2.** In Plur.: *A saddle-cloth :* bimis tantum centunculis relictis arasos (mulis) impont, Liv. 7, 14.—**B.** *A plant ; bind-weed, knot-weed* [Polygonum convolvulus, L.): Pl. 24, 15, 88.

centu-plex (in MSS. also centiplex), icis, *adj.* [centum ; plico] *A hundred-fold :* murus, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 11: fructus, Prud. Cath. 7, 220.

centuplico, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [centuplex] *To multiply a hundred-fold :* populum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 24, 3.

centŭplĭcātus, a, um, *P.* of centuplico. *Increased a hundred-fold, centuple :* fructus, Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 1050 : centuplicato venire, *to be sold a hundred times dearer :* Pl. 6, 23, 26.

centŭplus, a, um [late Lat. for centuplex] *A hundred-fold :* fructus, Vulg. Luc. 8, 8.—As *Subst.* : **centuplum,** i, n. *A hundred-fold :* reddere ei, Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 17.

centŭpondium, v. centumpondium.

centŭrĭa, æ, *f.* [centum, like decuria from decem; acc. to Pott Etym. Forsch. 1 p. 123 and 2 p. 493, for cent-viria and dec-viria, *i. e. a division of a hundred* and *of ten men*] (Prop.: *A division of a hundred things of a kind ;* Meton.: *Any division*, even if it consists not of a hundred ; hence)

A. In agriculture : *A number of acres of ground : "centuria* primo a centum jugeribus dicta ; post duplicata retinuit nomen," Var. L. L. 5, 4, 10 ; cf. id. R. R. 1, 10 *fin.* ; id. ib. 1, 13, 5 ; Col. 5, 1, 7 ; Hyg. de Lim. p. 154 Goes.

B. Milit. *t. t.* : *A division of troops, a century, company : "centuriæ,* quæ sub uno centurione sunt, quorum centenarius justus numerus," Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26 : centuriæ tres equitum conscriptæ sunt, Liv. 1, 13 : in legione sunt centuriæ sexaginta, manipuli triginta, cohortes decem, Cinc. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 6 ; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 13 *sq.*

C. Polit. *t. t.* : Of the Roman people : *One of the* 193 *orders, into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people according to their property, a century :* C. Rep. 2, 22 Moser. ; Liv. 1, 43 ; cf. Dion. Hal. 4, 16 *sq.* ; Godofr. Herm. Epist. ap. Stronack. C. Rep., and Nieb. Rom. Gesch. 1. p. 477 *sq.*—Hence, the assemblies, in which they voted acc. to centuries, were called comitia centuriata (v. l. centurio) : prærogativa, C. Planc. 20, 49 ; v. prærogativus.

centurĭālis, e, *adj.* [centuria] *Pertaining to a century* (post-class.) : lapides, *boundary-stones for single centuries*, Auct. de lim. p. 208 Goes. : civis, *appointed to* or *placed in any century*, Fest. s. v. NI. QVIS. SCIVIT., p. 185.

centurĭātim, *adv.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *By companies* or *centuries :* Cæs. B. C. 1, 76 Oud. *N. cr.* ; Liv. 6, 20 : tributim et centuriatim descripta ordinibus, C. Pl. 7, 15. **II.** Fig.: *In masses* or *crowds, by hundreds :* Pompon. ap. Non. 18, 12.

centŭrĭātio, ōnis, *f.* [1. centurio] (only in the Agrimensores), *A dividing into centuries :* Hyg. de lim. p. 206 Goes. ; Sic. Fl. de condit. agr. p. 16 ib.

1. **centŭrĭātus,** a, um, *P.* of 1. centurio.

2. **centŭrĭātus,** ūs, *m.* [1. centurio] *A division into centuries,* Liv. 22, 38.

3. **centŭrĭātus,** ūs, *m.* [2. centurio] *The office of centurion :* C. Manil. 13, 37 ; id. Pis. 36, 88 ; Suet. Gramm. 24.

1. **centŭrĭo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [centuria] *To divide into centuries ;* and (acc. to centuria, A.—C.) : **A.** Of land : agrum, Hyg. de lim. p. 195 Goes. ; Sic. Fl. de condit. agr. p. 23 ib. ; cf. Fest. p. 41. **B.** Of the army : juventutem, Liv. 25, 15 ; id. 6, 2 ; id. 29, 1 : equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, id. 22, 38 ; id. 10, 21 ; Val. Max. 3, 2, *no.* 8.—Facetè : Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 3 ; cf. id. Curc. 4, 4, 20.—**C.** Of the people in the comitia : rem gerit palam ; centuriat Capuæ ; dinumerat, C. Att. 16, 9 *fin.* : comitia centuriata, *in which all the Roman people voted according to centuries* (this was done in the choice of higher magistrates, in decisions relating to war and peace, and other important matters ; cf. Messala in Gell. 13, 15, 4 ; Læl. Felix ib. 15, 27, 4 ; Pseudo-Cic. post. Red. in Sen. 11) : C. Leg. 3, 19, 44 : quod ad populum centuriatis comitiis tulit, id. Phil. 1, 8, 19.—Facetè : Pseudolus mihi centuriata habuit capitis comitia, *i. e. an extremely cunning and pernicious plan*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 134 : centuriata lex, *i. e. passed in the* comitia centuriata, C. Agr. 2, 11.

2. **centŭrio** (in many inscriptions before the time of Quintilian erroneously aspirated *chenturio*, like *chorona*, *præchones*, *etc.*, Quint. 1, 5, 20 ; cf. the letter C), ōnis, *m.* (access. form CENTURIONUS, like CURIONUS and DECURIONUS, acc. to Fest. p. 33), [centuria, *no.* B] (*One having a century* ; hence) *The commander of a century, centurion*, occupying a station below the tribunus : Liv. 8, 34 ; Cæs. B. G. 6, 39 ; C. Balb. 15, 34 ; Liv. 2, 27 ; id. 7, 41 ; Hor. S. 1, 6, 73.

centurĭōnātus, ūs, *m.* [centurio] **A.** =3. centuriatus, *The office of centurion :* Val. Max. 3, 2, 23 *extr.*—**B.** = recensio centurionum, *A review, recension of centurions :* Tac. A. 1, 44, 2.

Centŭrĭpæ, arum, *f.* (access. form **Centŭrĭpīnum,** i, *n.*, Mel. 2, 7, 16), Κεντόριπα, τά, Thuc., *A very old town in Sicily, near Ætna* (now *Centorbi*) : Sil. 14, 204 ; Pl. 31, 7, 41 ; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 416.—Hence, **Centŭrĭpīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of Centuripæ :* legati, C. 2 Verr. 2, 40 *init.* : populus, id. ib. 2, 58, 143 : aratores, id. ib. 3, 45, 108 : crocum, Pl. 21, 6, 17.—As *Subst.* : **Centurĭpini,** orum, *m. The inhabitants of Centuripæ*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 45 *fin.* ; Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

centussis (*Gen.* centussis, Var. in Gell. 15, 19 ; cf. Rudd. 1, p. 27, *not.* 38 : *Abl.* centusse, Pers. 5, 191 ; *plur.* centussibus, Fest. s. v. PECULATUS, p. 207), is, *m.* [centum-as] *A hundred asses :* Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47.

Ceos, v. Cea.

cepa, v. cæpa.

† **cēpæa,** æ, *f.* = κηπαία, *A plant resembling the portulaca, the portulacaleaved sedum* (Sedum Cepæa, L.), Pl. 26, 8, 52.

† **cĕphălæa,** æ, *f.* = κεφαλαία, *A chronic pain in the head, a lasting headache :* Pl. 20, 13, 51 ; Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

† **cĕphălæōta,** æ, *m.* = κεφαλαιώτης, *A collector of a capitation tax*, Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 6.

† **cĕphălalgĭa,** also **cĕphălargĭa,** æ, *f.* = κεφαλαργία, or later form κεφαλαργικός, *Sick with a headache :* equus, Veg. 1, 25, 2.

† **cĕphălĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = κεφαλικός, In medicine : *Of* or *relating to the head, head-* : emplastrum, Cels. 5, 19, *no.* 7 ; Veg. 6, 28, 1.

Cĕphălēnĭa (also **Cephall.**), æ, *f.*, Κεφαλληνία or Κεφαλληνία, *The largest island in the Ionian Sea* (now *Cephalonia*), Mel. 2, 7, 10 ; Pl. 4, 12, 19.—Hence : **A. Cĕphălēnes,** um, *m.*, Κεφαλῆνες, *The inhabitants of Cephalenia*, Sil. 15, 305.—**B. Cephalenītæ,** arum, *m.* the same, Serv. Virg. E. 8, 68.

† **cĕphălĭcum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* emplastrum) = κεφαλικόν, *A head-plaister*, Veg. 6, 28 (cf. Cels. 5, 19, 7).

cĕphălo, ōnis, *m.* = ἐγκέφαλον, *A palm-tree*, Pall. Apr. 5, 2 Schneid.

Cĕphălœdis, is, *f.* (**Cĕphălœdium,** ii, *n.*, acc. to Prisc. p. 596 P.), Κεφαλοιδίς Ptolem., Κεφαλοίδιον Strab., *A small fortified town of Sicily, in the region of Himera* (now *Cefalù*), C. 2 Verr. 2, 52, 128 ; Zumpt, *N. cr.* ; Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 91 ; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 406.—Hence : **A. Cĕphălœdītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Cephalœdis :* civitas, C. 2 Verr. 3, 43, 103. —As *Subst.* : **Cephalœditani,** orum, *m. The inhabitants of Cephalœdis*, C. 2 Verr. 2, 52, 130.—**B. Cĕphălœdĭas,** ădis, *adj. fem.*, *Of Cephalœdis :* ora, Sil. 14, 252.

cĕphălōtes, æ, *m.* = κεφαλωτός, *Having a head :* Seren. Samm. 23, 427.

Cĕphălus, i, *m.*, Κέφαλος, *A son of Deioneus* (Hyg. Fab. 189) *or of Pandion* (id. ib. 279), *a grandson of Æolus* (hence Æolides, Ov. M. 6, 681), *the husband of Procris*, whom he unintentionally shot, Ov. M. 6, 681 ; id. ib. 7, 661 *sq.* ; 841 ; Hyg. Astr. 2, 35 ; Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 445.

Cephēis, ĭdis, v. Cepheus, *no.* C.

Cephēius, a, um, v. Cepheus, *no.* A.

1. ‡ **cēphēnes,** um, *m.* = κηφῆνες, *The drones in a swarm of bees* (pure Lat., fuci) : Pl. 11, 16, 16.

2. **Cēphēnes,** um, *m.*, *A people of Ethiopia* (so called from their king, Cepheus) : Ov. M. 4, 764 ; id. ib. 5, 1, 97.

Cēpheus (dissyll.), ei (*Gen.* Cēphĕos, Germ. Arat. 189 : *Acc.* Cephĕă, Ov. M. 5, 42 ; Mel. 1, 11, 3), æ, Κηφεύς, *A king of Ethiopia* (acc. to Mel. l. l. at Joppa, in Phœnicia), *husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus*, finally placed with these three among the stars, Ov. M. 4, 738 ; id. ib. 5, 12 ; Hyg. Fab. 64 ; id. Astr. 2, 9 ; id. ib. 3, 8 ; C. Tusc. 5, 3, 8 ; id. N. D. 2, 43 ; Germ. Arat. 184.—Hence : **A. Cēphēius,** a, um, *adj.* : **1.** Prop., *Of Cepheus* : Andromeda, Prop. 1, 3, 3 ; Ov. H. 15, 33 : virgo, the same, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 17.—**2.** Meton. : *Ethiopian* : arva, Ov. M. 4, 668.—**B. Cēphēus** (trisyll.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of Cepheus* = *Ethiopian* : Meroe, Prop. 4, 6, 78.—**C. Cēphēis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *Andromeda*, Ov. A. A. 3, 191 ; Manil. 1, 426.

Cēphīsus (os) or **Cēphissus,** i, *m.*, Κηφισός or Κηφισσός, **I.** **A.** Prop.: *A river in Phocis and Bœotia*, Ov. M. 3, 19 ; Luc. 3, 175 ; Pl. 4, 7, 12.—**B.** Meton. : *As river-god, father of Narcissus*, Ov. M. 3, 343 ; Stat. Th. 7, 340.—Hence : **1. Cēphīsius** or **Cēphissius,** i, *m.* = Narcissus, Ov. M. 3, 351.—**2. Cēphīsis** or **Cēphissis,** ĭdis, *adj. f. Of Cephisus :* undæ, Ov. M. 1, 389. **II.** *A river on the west side of Athens, falling into the Saronic Gulf*, Ov. M. 7, 388.—Hence, **Cēphīsĭas** (**Cephissias**), ădis, *adj. fem. Of Cephisus :* ora, *the banks of the Attic Cephisus*, where Procrustes had his abode, Ov. M. 7, 438.

cepina, æ, v. cæpina.

cēpītis or **cēpŏlatītis,** ĭdis, *f. A precious stone*, now unknown, Pl. 37, 10, 56.

cēpōtăfĭus, ii, *m.* = cepotaphium ; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4516.

cēpōnides, um, *f. A precious stone*, now unknown : Pl. 37, 10, 56.

† **cēpos Aphrŏdītes** = κῆπος Ἀφροδίτης, *A plant*, commonly called cotyledon ; Appul. Herb. 43.

cēpotaphiŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [cepotaphium] *A small tomb in a garden ;* Inscr. ap. Marini Att. Fratr. Arv. p. 184.

†cēpŏtăphĭum, ii, *n.*=κηποτάφιον, *A tomb in a garden:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4514 *sq.*; cf. Wolf's Mus. 1, 3, p. 383.

cepulla, æ, v. cœpina.

†cēpūrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=κηπουρικός, *Of* or *pertaining to gardening:* loca, Firmic. Mathes. 2, 12.

†cēpūrus or **-os,** i, *m.*=κηπουρός, *A gardener,* title of the third book of Apicius.

cēra, æ, *f.* [akin to κηρός] **I.** Prop.: *Wax:* Lucr. 6, 516; 966; C. de Or. 3, 45, 177; id. Tusc. 1, 45; Col. 9, 15, 8; id. ib. 16, 1; Pl. 11, 7, 6.—In *plur.:* Virg. G. 4, 57; 162; Col. 9, 15; 7 *sq.*; Pl. 11, 8, 8. **II.** Meton. (acc. to its diff. use): **A.** Most freq.: *A writing-tablet smeared over with wax:* Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 59; id. Curc. 3, 40; C. 2 Verr. 1, 36, 92; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 62; id. S. 2, 5, 54; Ov. M. 9, 521; Liv. 1, 24; Quint. 1, 1, 27; Suet. Ner. 17.—**B.** Of bees: *A cell (of wax):* Phæd. 3, 13, 9.—**C.** *A seal of wax:* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 96; C. Fl. 16, 37; Ov. Am. 2, 15, 16; Pl. 2, 51, 52.—**D.** *A wax image of ancestors, a wax figure:* Sall. J. 4; Ov. F. 1, 591; Juv. 8, 19.—**E.** *Wax used in encaustic painting:* Var. R. R. 3, 17, 4 Schneid; Pl. 35, 7, 31; id. ib. 11, 39 and 41; Stat. S. 1, 1, 100.—**F.** *A coloured wax for painting:* Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 39; cf. cerula.

†cērăchātes, æ, *m.*=κηραχάτης, *A precious stone, the wax agate* (so called from its colour), Pl. 37, 10, 54.

Cĕrambus, i, *m.*, Κέραμβος, *A fabulous personage, said to have been changed into a beetle, at the time of the flood of Deucalion:* Ov. M. 7, 353.

1. **Cĕrămīcus,** i, *m.*, Κεραμεικός (the potters'-ware market), *The name of two places, one within and the other without Athens;* in the latter were the monuments and statues of heroes that had fallen in war: C. Fin. 1, 11, 39; id. Leg. 2, 26; Att. in C. Att. 1, 10; Pl. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 5 (cf. Pausan. 1, 29, 2 Siebel. and Meurs. in Thos. Gron. IV. p. 1006 *sq.*).

2. **Ceramicus,** a, um, *adj. Of Ceramus;* v. Ceramus.

†cĕrămītis, ĭdis. *f.*=κεραμῖτις, *A precious stone of the colour of brick:* Pl. 37, 10, 56.

Cĕrămus, i, *m.*, Κέραμος, *A town on the coast of Caria,* after which the Ceramicus Sinus is named: Mel. 1, 16, 2; Pl. 5, 29, 29, § 107; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 236.

cērārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cera] *Pertaining to wax,* only as *Subst.:* **A. cerarius,** ii, *m.:* **1.** "Κηροπώλης," Gloss. Gr. Lat.—**2.** *He who writes upon wax-tablets,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4109.—**B. ceraria,** æ, *f., She who makes wax-lights:* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 101; dub.—**C. cerarium,** ii, *n., A fee for affixing a seal:* C. 2 Verr. 3, 78, 181.

1. **†Cĕras,** ătis, *n.*=κέρας (a horn), **I.** Hesperion, *A mountain on the west coast of Libya,* Pl. 6, 30, 35 *fin.*; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 531. **II.** Chryseon, *A promontory near Byzantium* (most anc. *Lygos,* now *The Golden Horn*), Sol. 10, 17.

2. **cĕras,** ătis, *n.*=κέρας (a horn), *A kind of wild parsnip,* App. Herb. 80.

cērăsĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cerasus] *Cherry-coloured:* cingulum, Petr. S. 28, 8: tunica, id. ib. 67, 4.

†cĕrastes, æ *or* is, *m.* = κεράστης (horned), **A.** *A horned serpent, the cerastes* (Coluber cerastes, L.), Pl. 8, 23, 35; 11, 37, 45, § 126; Luc. 9, 716; as an attrib. of the hair of the Furies, Stat. Th. 11, 65; Claud. in Ruf. 1, 96; Rapt. Pros. 2, 346.—**B.** *A kind of horned worm injurious to trees,* Pl. 16, 41, 80; id. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 3.—**C.** As *nom. propr.,* **Cerastæ,** arum. *m.*, acc. to fable, *A horned people in Cyprus,* changed by Venus into bullocks, Ov. M. 10, 222 *sq.*

cerasum, i, *n.*, v. cerasus, *no.* II.

1. **cĕrăsus,** i, *f.* = κέρασος, **I.** Prop.: *The cherry-tree,* brought by Lucullus from Cerasus in Pontus, to Italy, Var. R. R. 1, 39, 2; Col. 11, 2, 96; Ov. Nuc. 32, et al. **II.** Meton.: *A cherry,* Prop. 4, 2, 15; in prose, instead of it, **cerasum,** i, *n.*, Cels. 24, 2: Pall. Oct. 12, 7.—Of doubtful gender: ceraso, Pers. 6, 36: cerasorum, Pl. 15, 25, 30.

2. **Cĕrăsus,** untis, *f.*, Κερασοῦς, *A town of Pontus, whence the cherry was brought into Europe* (now *Keresun*): Mel. 1, 19, 11; Pl. 6, 4, 4; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 2, p. 383 and 386.

†cērātĭa, æ, *f.* = κερατία, *A plant with a single leaf,* Pl. 26, 8, 34.

†cērātĭas, æ, *m.*=κερατίας, *A kind of comet, resembling a horn,* Pl. 2, 25, 22.

†cērātĭna, æ, *f.* = κερατίνα, *The sophistical argument concerning horns* ("quod non perdidisti habes; cornua non perdidisti; habes igitur cornua," Gell. 18, 2, 9; cf. Sen. Ep. 45, 7); Quint. 1, 10, 5 Spald.; Front. de Eloqu.

†cērātītis, ĭdis, *f.*=κερατῖτις (horned), *A kind of wild poppy,* Pl. 20, 19, 77.

†cērātĭum, ii, *n.* = κεράτιον, (St. John's bread), *A Greek weight corresponding to the Latin* siliqua=2 calculi, Auct. de ponder. in Goes. Agrar. p. 322 (in Col. 5, 10, 20, and Arb. 25, 1, as Greek).

ceratorium, ii, v. ceratum.

cērātum, i (**cērōtum,** i, Mart. 11, 98; Pl. 22, 24, 56; Pall. 1, 41, 3; Veg. 3, 7, 2: **cērātōrĭum,** ii, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 11; id. Tard. 2, 7; Marc. Empir. 35: **cērōtŭrĭum,** ii, Theod. Prisc. 1, 9), *n.*, κηρωτόν, *A wax-plaister, wax-salve, a cerate:* Cels. 4, 20; 24; Col. 7, 7, 4; Pl. 23, 6, 54; Scrib. Comp. 250.

cērātūra, æ, *f.* [cera] *A smearing over* or *covering with wax,* Col. 12, 50, 16.

ceratus, a, um, *P.* of cero.

†cĕraula, æ, *m.*=κεραύλης, *A horn-blower, corneter,* App. M. 8, p. 213; id. Flor. 1, 4, p. 163 Hild. min.

†cĕraunĭus, a, um, *adj.*=κεραύνιος *Pertaining to thunder* or *lightning:* **A.** Gemma (also **ceraunium,** ii, *n.* Claud. Laud. Seren. 77; and **ceraunus,** i, *m.*, Prud. Psych. 470; Marc. Cap. 1, p. 19), *A precious stone,* prps. *a kind of onyx,* supposed to fall during thunder storms, Pl. 37, 9, 51; id. ib. 10, 65; Lamp. Elag. 21; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2510.—**B.** Vites: *Of a red colour,* Col. 3, 2, 1: uvæ, Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 17.—**C. Ceraunii,** orum, *m.* (*sc.* montes) (also **Ceraunia,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* saxa), Cæs. B. C. 3, 6; Virg. G. 1, 332; id. Æ. 3, 506; Prop. 1, 8, 19; and prps. also, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 20; cf. Acrocerauna and Ceraunium saxum, Prop. 2, 16, 3), Κεραύνια ὄρη: **1.** *A ridge of mountains in Epirus, on the borders of Grecian Illyria* (now *Monti della Chimæra*), Mel. 2, 3, 10; Pl. 15, 29, 36; Suet. Aug. 17; Flor. 2, 9, 4.—**2.** *A mountain in Asia Minor, between the Black and Caspian Seas,* Mel. 1, 19, 13; id. 3, 5, 3.—**3.** *A mountain in Libya:* C. saltus, Mel. 3, 8, 10.

†Cĕraunŏbŏlĭa, æ, *f.*=Κερραυνοβολία, *The hurling of the thunder-bolt, a picture by Apelles:* pinxit et quæ pingi non possunt, tonitrua, fulgetra et fulgura, quæ Bronten, Astrapen, Ceraunobolium appellant, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 96.

ceraunus, i, *m.* v. ceraunius.

Cerbĕrus, i, *m.*, Κέρβερος, *The three-*(acc. to others, the hundred-) *headed monster, Cerberus,* Lucr. 3, 10, 24; Virg. Æ. 6, 417; Prop. 3, 5, 44; id. 4, 5, 3; Tib. 1, 3, 71; Hor. Od. 2, 19, 29; id. ib. 3, 11, 17; Ov. M. 4, 459; id. ib. 7, 413; id. ib. 9, 185; Hyg. Fab. 151 (cf. Virg. Æ. 6, 400; Hor. Od. 2, 13, 34).—Hence, **Cerbĕrĕus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *pertaining to Cerberus:* facies canum, Lucr. 4, 735: os, Ov. M. 4, 501: latratus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 249: portæ, i. e. *of the Lower World,* id. Th. 8, 56.

‡ **cercōris,** *A kind of amphibious bird,* Var. L. L. 5, 13, 23 Speng. *N. cr.* (Müll. reads, κέρκουρις.)

Cercĕtĭus mons, *A mountain:* **1.** *In Thessaly,* Liv. 32, 14, 7; cf. Pl. 4, 8, 15. **2.** *In Samos,* Pl. 5, 31, 37.

Cercĭna, æ, *f.*, Κέρκινα, *An island on the coast of Africa, near the small Syrt* (now *Kerkein*): Liv. 22, 31; 43, 48; Mel. 2, 7, 7; Pl. 5, 7, 7; Tac. A. 1, 53.—**Cercĭnītes,** æ, *m.*, *Its inhabitants,* Hirt. B. Afr. 34.

Cercinītis, ĭdis, *f.*, Κερκινῖτις, *A small island near Cercina,* Pl. 5, 7, 7.

Cercinium, ii, *n.*, *A town in Thessaly:* Liv. 31, 41.

†cercītis, ĭdis, *f.*=κερκῖτις, *A species of olive-tree:* Col. 5, 8, 3 Schneid. *N. cr.*

cercius, ii, v. circius.

‡ **cercolĭps,** v. CORCHOLIPOS.

1. **†cercŏpĭthēcus,** i, *m.*=κερκοπίθηκος, *A monkey with a tail:* Var. in Non. 201, 26; Pl. 8, 21, 30; Mart. 14, 202; 128: divine honours were paid to it by the Egyptians, Juv. 15, 4.

2. **Cercōpĭthēcus,** i, *m. A Roman name,* Suet. Ner. 30.

†cercōps, ōpis, *m.*=κέρκωψ, **I.** Prop.: *A species of long-tailed apes,* Manil. 4, 664; Amm. 22, 14. **II.** Meton.: **Cercopes,** um, *m.*, Κέρκωπες, *A cunning, trickish people on the island of Pithecusa, changed by Jupiter into monkeys,* Ov. M. 14, 92; cf. Fest. p. 43.

†cercūrus, i, *m.*=κέρκουρος, **I.** Prop.: *A kind of light sailing-vessel peculiar to the Cyprians,* Plaut. Merc. prol. 86; id. Stich. 2, 2, 43; 3, 112; Lucil. in Non. 533, 27; Liv. 33, 19; Pl. 7, 56, 57. **II.** Meton. (also written cercyrus): *A sea-fish,* Ov. Hal. 102; Pl. 32, 11, 54.

Cercўo, ōnis (*Acc. Gr.* Cercyona, Stat. Th. 12, 577), *m.*, Κερκύων, *A noted robber in Attica, conquered and slain by Theseus at Eleusis,* Ov. M. 7, 439; Hyg. Fab. 187.—Hence, **Cercўŏnēus,** a, um, *adj., Pertaining to Cercyon:* corpora, Ov. Ib. 412.

cercyrus, i, v. cercurus, *no.* II.

Cerdiciātes, ium, *m., A Ligurian people,* Liv. 32, 29.

†cerdo, ōnis, *m.* = κέρδων [κέρδος] **I.** Prop.: *A handicraftsman:* Juv. 4, 153; id. 8, 182; Pers. 4, 51: sutor, *a cobbler,* Mart. 3, 59. **II.** Meton.: *A proper name,* esp. *of slaves,* Papin. Dig. 38, 1, 42; Inscr. Grut. 186, 4; 648, 9.

1. **Cĕrĕālis** (also **Cĕrĭalis**; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 177. So, Orell. C. Att. 2, 12), e, *adj.* [Ceres] **I.** Prop.: *Pertaining to Ceres, devoted to her:* nemus, *sacred to Ceres,* Ov. M. 8, 742: sacrum, id. Am. 3, 10, 1: Eleusin, id. F. 4, 507; id. M. 7, 439 (cf. Mel. 2, 3, 4: Eleusin Cereri consecrata): papaver (as her symbolic attribute), Virg. G. 1, 212 Heyne; Col. 10, 314: cœnæ, *like those at the festivals of Ceres,* i. e. *splendid:* Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 25: munera, Ov. M. 11, 121; id. 13, 639: dona, id. ib. 11, 122; id. F. 1, 683; id. ib. 6, 391 (cf. dona Cereris, id. M. 5, 655): herbæ, id. ib. 4, 911: semina, id. M. 1, 123.—As *Subst.:* **Cerealia,** ium, *n.* (also in *appos.:* Cerealia ludi, Liv. 30, 39 *fin.*; cf. Megalesia ludi, et al.), *The festival of Ceres, celebrated on the* 10*th of April;* cf. Ov. F. 4, 389 *sq.*; C. Att. 2, 12, et al. **II.** Meton.: *Pertaining to the cultivation of land, to grain, to agriculture:* sulci, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 11: libum, id. M. 4, 127: arma, Virg. Æ. 1, 177 (cf. arma, *no.* II. C. 4. b.): solum, id. ib. 7, 111: ædiles, *who had the superintendence of provisions,* Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 2 (v. ædilis *sub fin.*).

2. **Cĕrĕālis** (Cerial.), is, *m. A Roman* cognomen: Julius C., Mart. 4, 8; id. ib. 12, 52; Pl. Ep. 2, 19.

‡ **Cĕrĕālĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [Cercalis] *The office of a Cereal edile:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3994.

cērĕbellāre, is, *n.* [cerebellum] *A brain-covering,* i. e. *a head-covering;* only Veg. 3, 7, 1; id. ib. 11, 3; id. ib. 12, 6; id. ib. 5, 32, 3.

cērĕbellum, i, *n. dim.* [cerebrum] *A little brain:* Cels. 2, 18; Pl. 30, 13, 38; Suet. Vit. 13.

cērĕbrōsus, a um, *adj.* [id.] (*Having much brain;* hence) *Hare-brained, hot-brained, passionate:* Non. 22, 8 *sq.*; Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 36; so, Hor. S. 1, 5, 21. Of animals: boves, Col. 2, 11, 11.

cērĕbrum (*per tmesin:* saxo cerecomminuit-brum, Enn. ap. Don. p. 1777 P., and in Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 412), i, *n.* [cēr-ē-brum, Sanscr. çiras, Greek κάρ-α, κάρηνον *head,* κρανίον, Goth. huairn, Germ. Hirn, Gehirn, *the skull, brain*] (*That which is carried in the head* or *skull;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The brain:* Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 19; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 32; id. ib. 5, 2, 7; id. Eun. 4, 7, 33; Virg. Æ. 5, 413; Lucr. 6, 804; C. Tusc. 1, 9, 19; Pl. 23, 4, 49, § 94. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Understanding:* Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 29; Hor. S. 2, 3, 75; Phæd. 1, 7, 2; Suet. Cal. 50.—**B.** *Anger, choler:* Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 25; cf. id. Bacch. 2, 3, 17: O te, Bolane, cerebri Felicem! Hor. S. 1, 9, 11. **III.** Meton.: Of plants: *The pith in the upper part:* Pl. 13, 4, 8, § 39.

cerefolium, ii, v. cærefolium.

Cerellia (Cær.), æ, *f.*, Κερελλία, *A Roman lady, friend of Cicero*, C. Fam. 13, 72; id. Att. 12, 51, 3; id. ib. 13, 21, 5; id. Quint. 6, 3, 112; Auson. Idyll. 13 prooem. — Hence, nomen Cerellianum, C. Att. 12, 51, 3 *extr.*

ceremonia, æ, *f.*, v. cærimonia.

cēreŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [cereus] *Of the colour of wax*: pruna, Col. 10, 404 (in Pl. 15 13, 12, called cerina).

Cērēria, æ, *f.* = Ceres, Inscr. ap. Grut. 99, 10, 1; and ap. Murat. 1655, 4.

Cērēs, ĕris (*Gen.* CERERUS, Inscr. Fauvett. p. 626, 225; cf. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1340, *f.* Sans. root kri, "to cultivate," and so, *The cultivator*;—or Sans. cri (fr. root crā, "to ripen") Vishnu's wife, the goddess of plenty, *etc.*; cf. Curtius, 1, p. 124; Benfey's Sanscrit-Eng. Dict. p. 971] **I.** Prop.: *The dau. of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter and Pluto, mother of Proserpine, goddess of agriculture, corn, and fruits*; represented as upon a chariot drawn by dragons, with a torch in her hand, and crowned with poppies, or ears of corn, Ov. F. 4, 497: 561; id. ib. 3, 786; id. ib. 4, 616; id. Am. 3, 10, 3; Tib. 1, 1, 15; id. 2, 1, 4; Hor. Carm. Sec. 30: Cereri nuptias facere, i. e. *without wine*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 5; cf. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 343. **II.** Meton.: *Food, bread, fruit, corn, grain*, etc., Pers. s. v. cocoyes, p. 45; Virg. Æ. 1, 177; 701; Hor. Od. 3, 24, 13; id. Epod. 16, 43; Ov. M. 3, 437; id. ib. 8, 202; id. ib. 11, 112.—Hence, **prov.**: sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60.

cērēsia, æ, *f.* = cerasum, Gargil. de Pom. ap. Class. Auct. 3, p. 422 Mai.

1. **cērĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [cera] **I.** Prop.: *Waxen, of wax*, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: effigies, Hor. S. 1, 8, 30; 22: imago, id. ib. 1, 8, 43; id. Epod. 17, 76; cf. id. Ep. 2, 1, 265 Schmid: castra, *cells of wax, honey-comb*, Virg. Æ. 12, 589.—As *Subst.*: **cereus,** i, *m.*, *A wax-light, wax-taper*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 9; C. Off. 3, 20, 80; Sen. Ep. 122; id. Brev. Vit. 20; id. Tranq. 11. Such wax-lights were brought by clients to their patrons as presents at the time of the Saturnalia, Fest. s. v. CEREOS, p. 42; Macr. S. 1, 7 and 11; Mart. 5, 18. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Wax-coloured*: pruna, Virg. E. 2, 53; cf. Ov. M. 13, 818: abolla, Mart. 4, 53: turtur, id. 3, 58.—***B.** *Pliant, soft, like wax*: brachia Telephi, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 2 Peerklamp: acc. to others = *no.* A.: i. e. *white*. **III.** Fig. acc. to *no.* II. B.): *Easily moved or persuaded, pliable*: cereus in vitium flecti, Hor. A. P. 163.

2. **cērĕus,** i, *m.* *A wax-light, wax-taper*; cf. 1. cereus, *no.* I.

cerevisia, æ., v. cervisia.

†**ceria,** æ, *f.* [Spanish word] *A Spanish drink, prepared from corn*, = celia and cerevisia, Pl. 22, 25, 82.

cērĭfico, avi, 1. [cera; facio] (Prop.: *To make wax*; hence, Meton. of the purple fish) *To slime over, to prepare a slimy nest for eggs*, Pl. 9, 38, 62.

Cērilli, orum, *m.*, Κηρύλλοι, *A small town on the sea-coast of Bruttium, destroyed by Hannibal*, Sil. 8, 579; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 155.

†**cērinthe,** æ (-**e,** es, Pl. 21, 12, 41), *f.* = κηρύνθη, *A plant of which bees are fond, wax-flower* (Cerinthe major, L.), Virg. G. 4, 63.

†**cērinthus,** i, *m.* = κήρινθος, *Beebread*; called also erithace, *gum-sandarach*: Pl. 11, 7, 7.

†**cērĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = κήρινος, *Wax-coloured, yellow like wax*: pruna, Pl. 15, 13, 12: beryllı, id. 37, 5, 20.—As *Subst.*: **cerinum,** i, *n.* *A wax-coloured garment*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 49; cf. Non. 548, 33.

‡**cērĭŏlārium,** ii, or **cerĭŏlāre,** is, *n.* *A candlestick for wax-tapers*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2505 *sq.*; id. ib. *no.* 2515; Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 1, *no.* 273; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4068.

†**cērium,** ii, *n.* = κηρίον (v. Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v. *no.* II.), *An ulcerous disease*, Pl. 20, 2, 6; id. 23, 7, 63 (in Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 13, written as Greek).

†**cēritis,** idis, *f.*, or **cerites,** æ, *m.* = κήριτης, *A precious stone*, now unknown, *wax-stone*. Pl. 37, 10, 56.

Cermalus, i, v. Germalus.

cernentĭa, æ, *f.* [cernens, cerno] *The faculty of sight*, opp. *cæcitas*, Marc. Cap. 4, § 384 Kopp.

cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernĕre (*Part. Pass.* cretus is prps. used only once: cineris bene creti, Pall. 12, 22, 3; but freq. in the compounds of cerno; for the *simplex* in one example the orig. form certus also is used, v. under certus: certa deinde sorte senatûs consultum factum est, Liv. 36, 2, v. under *no.* II. C. 1. and certus, *no.* A.), 3. *v. a.* [akin to κρίνω, from the root CER, with *n* inserted; Sanscr. kri, *to separate*, hence, cribrum and crimen]

I. Prop.: *To separate, sift* (rare): per cribrum, Cato R. R. 107: farinam cribro, Pl. 18, 11, 19, *no.* 3; cf. id. 33, 5, 26; Pall. Jun. 1; Veg. 3, 28, 6: in cribris omnia cerne cavis, Ov. Medic. Fac. 62; cf. id. ib. 80.—Far more freq.

II. Meton.: **A. 1.** *To separate, distinguish by the senses*, and almost exclusively *by the eyes*, i. e. *to perceive, see, discern*: class. in prose and poetry, most freq. prob. in Lucret. where it is used about a hundred times: Varr. L. L. 6, 8, 73: sed quis illic est, procul quem video? estne hic Hegio? si satis cerno, is hercle'st, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 83: tum porro varios rerum sentimus odores, Nec tamen ad nareis venientes cerniinus unquam: Nec voces cernere suemus, Lucr. 1, 300; id. 4, 598 (cf. Quint. 9, 2, 40); Lucr. 1, 601 (cf. quod nequeunt oculis rerum primordia cerni, id. ib. 1, 269; v. also id. 2, 314 *sq.*); id. 4, 242 (cf. id. 2, 836): acute, id. 4, 811 (cf. cerno acutum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 26): altaria exhalare vapore, Lucr. 3, 433; id. 2, 928, *etc.*: nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quæ videmus, C. Tusc. 1, 20, 46 (cf. id. Mil. 29, 79): quæ cernere et videre non possumus, id. de Or. 3, 40, 161 (cf. id. Rep. 6, 20): omnia sic aperiam, ut ea cernere oculis videamini, id. Clu. 24, 66; id. Ac. 2, 25, 80 Goer. *N. cr.*: in sole sidera ipsa desinunt cerni, Quint. 8, 5, 29: simile quiddam facientes aves cernimus, id. 2, 6, 7, et al.: quos ad resistendum concucurrisse cernebat, Suet. Cæs. 15 *fin.*: Ov. M. 3, 710: constitit alma Venus, nulli cernenda, id. ib. 15, 844: cernis ut insultent Rutuli? Virg. Æ. 10, 20: cerne quam tenui vos parte contingat, C. Rep. 6, 20.—Ante-class., of the hearing: vox illius certe est: idem omnes cernimus, Att. in Non. 261, 11; and prps. also, Titin. in Prisc. p. 898 P.—Hence, **2.** Cerni aliqua re *or* in aliqua re, *To become distinguished or known in something*: fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, C. Off. 1, 20, 66; so, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 22: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. in C. Læl. 17 *fin.*: atque hæ quidem virtutes cernuntur in agendo, C. Part. Or. 23 *init.*: id. Top. 21, 80 (also in Quint. 3, 5, 18).—**3.** Aliquem, *To look up to, have respect to, regard any one*, C. Leg. 1, 18, 49.

B. Of intellectual objects: *To perceive, comprehend, understand*: neque tanta in rebus obscuritas, ut eas (res) non penitus acri vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspexerit, C. de Or. 3, 31, 124; so, id. Fin. 1, 19, 64; id. Top. 5, 27; id. N. D. 1, 19, 49; id. Fam. 5, 12, 2: ut consuetum facile amorem cerneres, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 108.

C.: 1. *To decide something contested or doubtful*; (judicially) *to decree, determine* (more rare than the compound decernere): QVOD CVM QVE. SENATVS. CREVERIT. POPVLVSQVE. IVSSERIT. TOT. SVNTO., C. Leg. 3, 3, 8: QVOD CVMQVE. SENATVS. CREVERIT. AGVNTO., id. ib. § 6: jurati cernant, Pac. in Non. 261, 13: illum locum tempusque consilio destinatum quid de Armenia cernerent, Tac. A. 15, 14: priusquam id sors cerneret, Liv. 43, 12.—Hence also, **2.** *To decide by contending or fighting* (more rare than the *intens.* certare, and even in Seneca's time obsolete; cf. Sen. Ep. 58): ferro non auro vitam (*Acc. Gr.* = de vita) cernamus utrique, Enn. in C. Off. 1, 12, 38; id. in Non. 261, 19; and in Var. L. L. 6, 8, 73; Pac. in Non. 261, 21: nisi esset qui armis secum vellet cernere, Att. in Non. 261, 17; Enn. in Non. 511, 9: cernere ferro, Virg. Æ. 12, 709 (also in Sen. Ep. 58): cernere certamen, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 15; id. Cas. 3, 1, 2; Lucr. 5, 394: pro patriâ, pro liberis, pro aris atque focis suis, Sall. C. 59, 5 Kritz. *N. cr.*—Faceté: Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77.

D. *To decide for something, to conclude upon, resolve* (also rare): præsidium castris educere, Lucil. in Non. 261, 5: acribus inter se cum armis confligere, id. ib. 6; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 1 ("creri valet, *constitui*," Var. L. L. 7, 5, 99); Cat. 64, 150.—Hence

E. Law *t. t.*, Of inheritances: **1.** *To resolve to enter upon an inheritance*: Var. L. L. 7, 5, 99; cf. Ulp. Tit. 22, 27, and cretio.—Hence, **2.** *To make known this determination*, Ulp. Tit. 22, 28, and 30; C. Att. 11, 2.—**3.** = adire, *To enter upon an inheritance*, C. Agr. 2, 15, 40; Liv. 24, 25; id. 40, 8; Pl. Ep. 10, 79, 2, Quint. Decl. 261; Fest. p. 41.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. E. 3.): *To enter upon*: a te peto, ut me hanc quasi falsam hereditatem alienæ gloriæ sinas cernere, C. Fam. 9, 14, 3: debet (Aufius) fratris Appii amorem erga me cum reliqua hereditate crevisse, id. Att. 6, 1, 10: hanc hereditatem paternam maximi ducis filius solam se crevisse, catenas et carcerem gloriari potuit, Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 *ext.*

cernŭālia, ium, *n.* [cernuus] (strictly an *adj. sc.* festa); *The festival of the* cernui, i. e. *at which persons danced on skins smeared with oil, and hence often fell head-foremost*: Var. ap. Non. 21, 6.

cernŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cernulus] *To throw headlong or head-foremost* (prps. only in Sen.): Sen. Ep. 8, 4.

cernŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [cernuo] *Throwing one's self head-foremost*: App. M. 9, 38 *fin.* d. Hild.

cernŭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [cernuus] (ante- and post-class.), **I.** Gen.: **A.** *Act.*: *To throw downwards*: ora, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 350.—**B.** *Neut. To fall downwards or head-foremost*: Var. ap. Non. 21, 8; Front. Princ. Hist. **II.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: To throw one's self head-foremost*: Sol. 17.

cer-nūus, a, um, *adj.* [cer = καρ-α; cf. cervix, cerebrum; nū-o, "to incline"] *Inclining the head; bending or stooping with one's head to the ground* (poet. and rare): "*cernuus* dicitur proprie inclinatus, quasi quod terram cernit, Lucil. in Non. 20, 33 *sq.*; Virg. Æ. 10, 894: v. Serv. in h. l.—As *Subst.*: **cernŭus,** i, *m.*; *That turns a somerset; a tumbler, mountebank*, κυβιστητήρ, πεταυριστής: Lucil. ap. Non. 21, 6, cf. Gloss. Philox.: CERNULI πεταυρισταί.

cēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cera] *To cover or overlay with wax, to wax*: dolia, Col. 12, 52, 15.—More freq. in *part. pass.*: cereta tabula, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 18: tabella, C. Div. in Cæc. 7, 24: pennæ, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 2: alæ, Ov. M. 9, 742.

‡**Ceroliensis locus,** *A place in Rome, near the Carinæ*: Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15.

†**cērōma,** ătis, *n.* (*Dat. plur.* ceromatis, Pl. 35, 13, 47: *Nom. sing.* ceroma, æ, *f.*, Arn. 3, 114) = κήρωμα, **I.** Prop.: *An unguent for wrestlers, much used in the time of the emperors*, Pl. l. l.; id. 28, 4, 13; id. 29, 1, 8; Mart. 4, 19; id. 7, 32; id. 14, 50. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *A place for wrestling*: Sen. Brev. Vit. 12; Pl. 35, 2, 2.—**2.** *The ring, the combat*: Mart. 5, 65.—**B.** *A swelling, tumour*; prps. = cerium, Pl. Val. 1, 25 *fin.*

†**cērōmăticus,** a, um, *adj.* = κηρωματικός, *Smeared over with wax ointment*: collum, Juv. 3, 68.

†**cērōnia,** æ, *f.* = κερωνία, *St. John's bread*: Pl. 13, 8, 16.

celostrota, v. celostratus and cestrotus.

cērōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cera] *Full of wax*: mel, Pl. 32, 3, 13.

cerotarium, ii, v. ceratum.

cerotum, i, v. ceratum.

cerrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cerrus] *Of the Turkey oak*: glans, Col. 9, 20, 5; Nigid. in Pl. 16, 6, 8; manubria, ib. ib. 43, 84.

cerrinus, a, um, *adj.* = cerreus, *Of the Turkey oak*: calix, Pl. 30, 10, 27, § 92.

cerritulus, i, *m. dim.* [cerritus] *A crazy person*: garriens, Mart. Cap. 8, § 806 Kopp.

cerritus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from

cĕrĕbrĭtus, from cerebrum; cf. cerebrosus] *Having a crazed brain, frantic, mad.* "*Cerritus* furiosus," Fest. p. 42 (rare, and only poet.): Plaut. Frgm. in Non. 44, 31; so, id. Am. 2, 2, 144; id. Rud. 4, 3, 67; Hor. S. 2, 3, 278.

‡ **cerrones,** *Idlers, triflers;* v. gerrones, Fest. p. 32; cf. Comm. p. 356.

cerrus, i, *f. A kind of oak, Turkey oak:* Col. 7, 9, 6; Pl. 16, 5, 6; id ib. 6, 8; Vitr. 2, 8; Pall. 1, 9, 3; id. Febr. 18, 3.

certābundus, a, um, *adj.* [2. certo] *Contending, disputing:* App. Apol. p. 288, 23.

certāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [certo] *A contest, a strife;* inasmuch as it includes a measuring of the strength of the two parties, *a contest, contention,* whether it be friendly or hostile, physical or intellectual; most freq. of a pugilistic contest of any kind; but also of war, **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A contest, struggle* in games or otherwise: C. Tusc. 2, 26; cf. id de Or. 2, 78, 317: luctandi, Quint. 12, 2, 12: saliendi, id. 10, 3, 6: citharœdorum, id. 4, 1, 2: sacra, id. 2, 8, 7 Spald.: quinquennale triplex, musicum, gymnicum, equestre, Suet. Ner. 12; cf. id. Vit. 4; id. Dom. 4: bijugum, Virg. Æ. 5, 144: quadrigarum, Suet. Claud. 21: pedum, Ov. M. 12, 304: cursus, id. ib. 7, 792; id. ib. 10, 560: disci, id. ib. 10, 177.

B. Esp.: *A military strife, battle, engagement, contest, fight, combat:* **1.** Subjective, diff. from the objective prœlium, pugna, bellum, *etc.*: horrida Romuleum certamina pango duellum, Enn. Ann. 1, 1; id. 1, 476; id. 2, 6; id. 5, 1295; Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 18, 2; Lucr. 4, 844; Ov. M. 12, 180; Liv. 36, 19: æterno certamine prœlia pugnasque Edere, Lucr. 2, 117: fit prœlium acri certamine, Hirt. B. G. 8, 28; id. B. Alex. 16: certamine, *with zeal, emulously, earnestly,* Virg. Æ. 5, 197; Curt. 9, 4; Sil. 10, 536.—**2.** Objective=prœlium, pugna, *etc.*: vario certamine pugnatum est, Cæs. B. C. 1, 46: bella atque certamina, Sall. C. 33, 4: ubi res ad certamen venit, id. J. 13, 3: in certamine ipso, Liv. 26, 44: navalia, *a naval engagement, sea-fight,* 31, 14: classicum, Vell. 2, 85: sævit medio in certamine Mavors, Virg. Æ. 8, 700, et sæp.—Poet.: mite vini, *a drinking bout,* Tib. 3, 6, 11. And also poet. certamina ponere, synon. with certamina instituere=ἀγῶνα προτίθεναι, *to order, arrange a fight* or *contest:* prima citæ Teucris ponam certamina classis, Virg. Æ. 5, 66; id. G. 2, 530 Wagn.

II. Fig.: *A contest;* Lucr. 5, 785: honestum (Stoicorum et Peripateticorum), C. Fin. 2, 21, 68: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen, id. N. D. 3, 40: honoris et gloriæ, id. Læl. 10, 34 (cf. id. Off. 1, 12, 38); Sall. J. 41, 2: certamen libertatis, id. Frgm. Hist. 1, 6, p. 934 Corte: circa eosdem sensus certamen, Quint. 10, 5, 5: pugna forensium certaminum, id. 5, 12, 22: eloquentiæ inter juvenes, id. 2, 17, 8: verborum linguæque, Liv. 10, 22: laboris ac periculi, id. 28, 19: amicitiæ benevolentiæ, id. 37, 53: bonæ artis ac virtutis, id. ib. 54: irarum, id. 1, 7; so, id. 3, 39: conferendi (pecuniam), id. 4, 60: regni ac cupido, id. 1, 17; cf. id. 21, 31: leti (inter mulieres Indas), Prop. 3, 13, 19: diu certamen fuit, vine corporis an virtute animi, *etc.*, Sall. C. 1, 5; cf. Tib. 4, 1, 37.

III. Meton.. In the post-Aug. histt. for *War* in gen.: Flor. 1, 20; Eutr. 1, 16; Just. 7, 2, 6; id. ib. 6, 6.

certātim, *adv.* [2. certo] *Emulously, in an emulous manner, earnestly, eagerly* (class. in prose and poetry): certatim de alicujus salute dicere, C. Sest. 34, 74; Liv. 1, 54: certatim alter alteri obstrepere, id. 1, 40 *fin.*: hoc Cicero atque Asinius certatim sunt usi, Quint. 6, 1, 21: currere, C. Phil. 2, 40, 118: ascendere, Liv. 26, 44 *fin.*: exurgere, Tac. A. 3, 65: erumpere curiâ, id. ib. 12, 7: amare aliquem, Pl. Ep. 2, 9, 5, cf. Suet. Aug. 100; id. Tib. 70; id. Cal. 57; id. Ner. 7; id. Vit. 15.—And in poetry: Cat. 64, 392; Virg. G. 4, 38; id. Æ. 3, 290; id. ib. 5, 778; id. ib. 7, 140: Hor. S. 1, 5, 17; Ov. M. 3, 244; id. ib. 12, 241; Stat. S. 3, 1, 179.

certātio, ōnis, *f.* [certo] **I.** Prop.: *A contending, striving, struggling, a combat, strife, contest,* etc. (in good prose, most freq. in Cic.): jam ludi publici sint corporum certatione, cursu, *etc.*, C. Leg. 2, 15, 38; cf. ib. 2, 9, 22: certationes xysticorum, Suet. Aug. 45. **II.** Fig.: Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 4; Vitr. 2, 1: relinquitur non mihi cum Torquato sed virtuti cum voluptate certatio, C. Fin. 2, 14, 44; id. Quint. 22 *fin.*: hæc inter eos (amicos) fit honesta certatio, id. Læl. 9, 32.—So in the lang. of political life: certatio mulctæ, *a public discussion concerning a punishment to be inflicted,* C. Leg. 3, 3; Liv. 25, 4 (cf. ib. 3). **III.** Meton.: *A military contest:* Sisenn. ap. Non. 196, 1.

certātive, *adv.* [2. certo, through obsol. adj. *certativus,* contentious] *Contentiously:* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 11.

certātor, ōris, *m.* [certo] *A disputant* (rare, and post-class.): Gell. 12, 10, 3; App. Dogm. Plat. p. 47.

1. **certātus,** a, um, *P.* of certo.

2. **certātus,** ūs, *m.* [certo] *A contention, fight:* Stat. S. 3, 1, 152.

certe, *adv.* [certus] (class.; cf. certo *init.*),

A. Affirming strongly: *With certainty, certainly, undoubtedly, assuredly, surely, really.*

1. Object.: **a.** certe edepol, tu me alienabis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 243: certe hercle, id. As. 2, 1, 15; cf. Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 8; Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 71; Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 10: certe captus est! id. ib. 1, 1, 55; id. ib. 4, 1, 17; Lucr. 4, 762: si enim scit, certe illud eveniet; sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est, C. Div. 2, 7, 18; id. N. D. 1, 2 *fin.*: fuit certe id æquum et certe exspectatum est, *etc.*, id. Planc. 16, 38: ea certe vera sunt, id. Mil. 35, 96; id. Rep. 1, 1: jam illa perfugia certe minime sunt audienda, id. ib. 5, et sæp.; Sall. H. III. *no.* 22, p. 234 ed. Gerl.; Quint. 8, 5, 28; id. ib. 10, 1, 56, et sæp.: postremo expellet certe vivacior heres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 132: placuit tibi, Delphice, certe, dum, *etc.*, Ov. M. 2, 543, et al.—*Comp.* si reperire vocas amittere certius, Ov. M. 5, 519.—**b.** In an answer of affirmation: estne ipsus an non est? Is est, certe is est, is est profecto, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 65; so, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 53; C. Tusc. 1, 5, 9; id. Clu. 54, 149; id. Phil. 1, 15, 37; id. Ac. 2, 35, 113.—**c.** In confirmation of a preced. fact: venerat, ut opinor, hæc res in judicium. Certe, *certainly, surely,* C. Rosc. Com. 14, 42; id. Fam. 4, 2, 5; id. Or. 42, 144; cf. id. Off. 3, 29, 105; id. Fin. 2, 27, 91.

2. Subject.: **a.** Certe edepol scio, si aliud quicquam est quod credam aut certo sciam, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 115: edepol certe scio, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 20: scelestiorem me hac anu certe scio Vidisse nunquam, id. Aul. 1, 1, 21; Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 23; C. Arch. 12 *fin.*: ex literis certe scire potuistis, id. Fontei. 4, 8 (C. Rosc. Am. 8, 21; id. Phil. 3, 6, 17; id. ib. 12, 12, 29; id. de Sen. 1, 1; 1, 2; Sall. C. 51, 16, the MSS. vary between certo and certe); Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 27.—**b.** Interrog.: *Ar.* Ain' vero? *Le.* Certe, inquam, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 132. *Ch.* Ain' tu? *So.* Certe, sic erit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 12. Akin to this,—**c.**: (*a*) In a subjective supposition or presumption that a thing is so: *Certainly, surely, assuredly;* Gr. ἴσως: ah nugas agis, certe habes, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 25; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 58: si me tanti facis, quanti certe facis, C. Fam. 11, 16; id. ib. 7, 8; cf. Virg. Æ. 1, 234: jam certe navigat inquam, Ov. H. 19, 47; id. M. 2, 423; Prop. 2, 7, 1.—(*β*) In interrogation; C. Leg. 1, 1, 3: certe patrem tuum non occidisti? Suet. Aug. 33.

B. Affirming with restriction: *Yet surely, yet indeed, at least, notwithstanding* (very freq. in prose and poetry, esp. after the class. age): **1.** Si non ipsa re tibi istuc dolet: simulare certe est hominis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 16; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 152: ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant, vel certe timere desistant, C. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: res fortasse veræ, certe graves, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7 (cf. Liv. 9, 11; C. Fin. 4, 3, 7): consulatum unum certe plebis Romanæ esse, Liv. 22, 34 *fin.*; Hor. Od. 2, 4, 15: quos quoniam cœli nondum dignamur honore, Quas dedimus certe terras habitare sinamus, Ov. M. 1, 195, et sæp.: quo quid sit beatius, mihi certe in mentem venire non potest, C. Tusc. 5, 28, 81.—**2.** So, ego certe, Quint. 8, 3, 65; id. 9, 4, 57: certe ego, Sall. J. 31, 4; Ov. H. 19, 81; id. M. 13, 840; id. Tr. 4, 5, 13: mihi certe, Quint. 10, 3, 23: ipse certe, id. ib. 8, 6, 30. **3.** Sts. in connection with *tamen:* C. de Or. 3, 6, 22; id. de Sen. 23, 84.—**4.** With *at;* cf. at, *no.* II. C.—**5.** With *quidem:* ubi ubi sit animus, certe quidem in te est, C. Tusc. 1, 29, 70: certe quidem vos estis Romani, *etc.*, Liv. 45, 22. (But quidem does not belong to certe in such passages as the follg.: hic quidem certe memorat, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 261; v. quidem.) (Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 14—29.)

certim, *adv.* [certus, anal. to certatim, from certatus] *Certainly:* scire, Jul. Valer. Res gest. Alex. M. 1, 31.

Certĭma, æ, *f.*, *A town of the* Celtiberi, in Hisp. Tarrac., Liv. 40, 47.

certĭōro, avi, atum, 1 *v. a.* [certior] =certiorem facere, *To inform, apprise, show* (only in Law Lat., and most freq. used by Ulpian): Jul. in Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 5, § 8; Ulp. ib. 19, 1, 1 *fin.*: certioratus, id. ib. 29, 4, 1, § 4; id. ib. 43, 29, 3, § 6.

Certis, is, *m. The Spanish name of the river* Bætis: Liv. 28, 22, 1.

1. **certo,** *adv.* [certus] *With certainty, certainly, surely, of a truth, in fact, really;* as well object. as subject. (cf. certus, *no.* B. 1. and 2.); found only in the comic poets, and sts. (most freq. in his epistt.) in Cic., while the adverbial form *certe* belongs to all periods and all species of composition. The difference between the two forms might also be considered as merely historical.

A. Object.: **1.** perii certo, haud arbitrario, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 42; cf. id. Merc. 2, 3, 107: certo comperi, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9: decrevi, id. Hec. 4, 2, 10; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 213; id. ib. prol. 93: mihi certe nomen Sosia'st, id. ib. 1, 1, 176; id. Men. 2, 2, 39; so, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 12: nihil ita exspectare quasi certo futurum, C. Tusc. 5, 28, 81 (cf. the passages cited under certe, *no.* A. 1. from Div. 2, 7, 18).—**2.** In affirm. answers: *Me.* Liberum ego te jussi abire? *Mes.* Certo, *yes, certainly,* Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 9; id. ib. 5, 9, 50; 2, 3, 38; Pœn. 5, 5, 21; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9.

B. Subject.: Only in the formula of asseveration, certo scio, *I certainly know, I am fully persuaded, beyond all doubt:* certo edepol scio, me vidisse, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 2; id. Truc. 1, 1, 49; Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 26; id. Ad. 4, 5, 14; id. Eun. 1, 2, 119; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 19: quod te moleste ferre certo scio, C. Att. 1, 12, 3; id. ib. 2, 23, 2; id. Fam. 4, 13, 6; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: veniunt in mentem mihi permulta: vobis plura, certo scio, id. Cæc. 19, 55. (Cf. under certe, *no.* A. 2.) (Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 14—29.)

2. **certo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* (also, **certor,** āri, 1. *v. dep.* Hyg. Fab. 273; Vulg. Sir. 11, 9) [root CER, whence cerno and certus] **I.** Prop.: *To decide something by a contest* (cf. cerno, *no.* II. C. 2.); hence, *To fight, struggle, contend, combat,* with the access. idea of summoning and measuring strength, in order to bring the decision upon one's side (class. in prose and poetry): utrum igitur utilius Fabricio . . . . armis cum hoste certare an venenis? C. Off. 3, 22, 87: manu, Sall. H. frgm. *no.* 17, p. 245 ed. Gerl.: prœlio, id. Jug. 81, 3: cum Gallis pro salute, id. ib. 114, 2; cf. Tac. Agr. 5: de ambiguo agro bello, Liv. 3, 71: de imperio cum populo Romano, C. de Or. 2, 18, 76: de principatu armis, Tac. H. 2, 47; cf. Suet. Vesp. 5: odiis etiam prope majoribus certarunt quam viribus, Liv. 21, 1: acie, Virg. Æ. 2, 30, et sæp.—*Impers.*: Pac. in Non. 473, 16: die quo Bedriaci certabatur, Tac. H. 2, 50: qua in parte rex pugnæ affuit, ibi aliquamdiu certatum, Sall. J. 74, 3: in cujus (annis) transgressu multum certato pervicit Bardanes, Tac. A. 11, 10; id. H. 4, 16.—In *pass.* (Augustan): certatam lite Deorum Ambraciam, *i. e., for the possession of which Apollo, Diana, and Hercules contended,* Ov. M. 13, 713: certatus nobis orbis, Sil. 17, 342. Cf. below, *no.* II. B.

II. Fig. (most freq.): Out of the sphere of milit. operations: **A.** Gen.: *To contend, struggle, strive, emulate, vie with:* haud doctis dictis certantes sed maledictis, Enn. Ann. 8, 32 (in Gell. 20,

10, 4): benedictis, Ter. Ph. prol. 21: certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate, Luer. 2, 11: cum aliquo dicacitate, C. Brut. 46, 172: ofliciis inter se, id. Fam. 7, 31; cf. certatum inter collegas maledictis, Liv. 5, 8 *fin.*; and, eo modo inter se duo imperatores certabant, Sall. J. 52: Liv. 2, 45: cum civibus de virtute, Sall. C. 9, 2: pro sua quisque potentia, id. ib. 38: cum usuris fructibus praediorum, *to contend against interest with the produce of estates*, C. Cat. 2, 8 *fin.* Moeb.: quum a Cheruscis Longobardisque pro antiquo decore aut recenti libertate; et contra, augendæ dominationi certaretur, Tac. A. 2, 46: ob hireum, Hor. A. P. 220: joco, id. Od. 2, 12, 18: mero, id. ib. 4, 1, 31: parsimonia et vigiliis et labore cum ultimis militum, Liv. 34, 18: sententiis, Tac. A. 1, 29: ut si nautæ certarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, C. Off. 1, 25, 87: certemus, spinas animone ego fortius an tu Evellas agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4.—Poet.: With *Dat.* instead of cum: solus tibi certat Amyntas, Virg. E. 5, 8; so, Hor. S. 2, 5, 19; id. Epod. 11, 18; id. ib. 2, 20; id. Od. 2, 6, 15; Virg. G. 2, 158; Ov. M. 14, 794.

B. Esp.: *To contend at law*: inter se, C. 2 Verr. 2, 16, 39; cf. id. ib. 13, 32: si quid se judice certes, Hor. S. 2, 1, 49: foro si res certabitur olim, id. ib. 2, 5, 27: cui (multæ) certandæ cum dies advenisset, Liv. 25, 3, 14.

III. Meton. (mostly poet.): With *Inf.*: *To strive to do something, to labour, endeavour, struggle earnestly, to exert one's self*: certantes ad summum succedere honorem, Lucr. 5, 1123: so, inter se cernere, id. 5, 394: dimittere se (nubes), id. 6, 509: populum alium suorum sepelire, id. 6, 1247: Phœbum superare canendo, Virg. E. 5, 9: superare, Ov. M. 5, 394: vincere, Virg. Æ. 5, 194: tollere (hunc) tergeminis honoribus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 8: inter se eruere quercum, Virg. Æ. 4, 443: certat quisque evadere, Curt. 9, 4 *fin.*: frangere fluctus, Pl. Pan. 81 *fin.*

certus, a, um [orig. *P.* of cerno, acc. to the root CER, whence also certo; hence] *Pa.*: *Determined, resolved* (acc. to cerno, *no.* II. D.):

A.: **1.** Of things: certum est (mihi), *It is determined, it is* (*my, thy, his,* etc.) *decision, resolution, will* (for the most part ante-class. most freq. in Plaut.): **a.** *Absol.*: (*α*) With *Inf.*: quorum virtuti belli Fortuna pepercit, Eorundem me libertati parcere certum est, Enn. in C. Off. 1, 12 *fin.*; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 109; ib. 183; id. ib. 2, 2, 155; id. Aul. 2, 1, 21: tibi crederе, id. ib. 4, 9, 7, et sæp.; cf. also id. Capt. 3, 1, 32; id. ib. 3, 5, 98; 107; id. Curc. 2, 1, 1; id. ib. 4, 2, 46; id. Cas. 2, 4, 15; id. ib. 3, 1, 8; id. Cist. 3, 1, 16; id. ib. 5, 1, 8; id. Epid. 5, 1, 57; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 37; id. Most. 1, 3, 80; id. Men. 5, 6, 13; id. Mil. 2, 3, 32; id. ib. 2, 6, 91; id. Merc. 3, 1, 7; id. ib. 3, 4, 59; 78; id. Pseud. 1, 5, 138; id. ib. 4, 7, 137; id. Poen. 5, 5, 25; id. Pers. 2, 2, 39; id. Rud. 3, 3, 22; id. Stich. 5, 4, 2; id. Trin. 2, 1, 34; id. ib. 2, 4, 110; 184; id. ib. 4, 1, 19; id. ib. 4, 3, 56; id. Truc. 2, 6, 63; Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 11; id. Eun. 1, 2, 108; id. ib. 2, 3, 96: certum est deliberatumque, quæ ad causam pertinere arbitror, omnia dicere, C. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: certum atque decretum est non dare signum, Liv. 2, 45: certum est igni circumdare muros, Virg. Æ. 9, 153; Plaut. As. 1, 3, 94; id. ib. 3, 3, 23; id. Cas. 1, 1, 3; id. Mil. 3, 1, 154; id. Pseud. 4, 8, 2: C. de Or. 2, 33, 144; Liv. 35, 46 *fin.*—(*β*) With *Subj.*: certum est, malam rem potius quæram cum lucro, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 15: experiar, ut opinor, certum est, id. Most. 4, 1, 41: certum est, jam dicam patri, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 15.—(*γ*) With *Indic. fut.*: certum est, ibo ad medicum, id. Merc. 2, 4, 4; so besides also, id. ib. 3, 2, 2. **b.** In *concord with Subst.*, etc.: *An.* Certumne est tibi? *Ly.* Certum, Plaut. Poen. 2, 48; cf. id. Stich. 4, 2, 33.—*Ar.* Certumne'st tibi istuc? *He.* Non moriri certius, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 74; so further with istuc, id. ib. 2, 1, 20; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 30: certum est mihi vera fateri, Ov. M. 9, 53; cf. mi autem abjurare certius est quam dependere, C. Att. 1, 8 *fin.*: ad eum senem oppugnare certum est consilium, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 60: quæ nunc sunt certa ei consilia, *etc.*, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 16: certa res hanc est objurgare, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 73; so, id. Merc. 5, 2, 16; id. Mil. 2, 4, 45; Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 31; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 17.—**2.** (from the time of the Aug. poets): Of the person who is determined upon something: *Determined to do, resolved upon doing*: **a.** With *Inf.*: certa mori, Virg. Æ. 4, 564 (cf. ib. 475: decrevitque mori): certi non cedere, Ov. M. 9, 43: certa sequi, Val. Fl. 5, 47.—In *Comp.*: Of a ship personified: Romana ratis stabilem præbere carinam Certior, Luc. 3, 556 Cort.—**b.** With *Gen.* (cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 323; Zumpt, Gr. § 437): certus eundi, Virg. Æ. 4, 554: so, eundi, Ov. M. 11, 440: desciscendi, Tac. H. 4, 14: relinquendæ vitæ, id. A. 4, 34: necis, Sil. 6, 27: fugæ, Pl. Ep. 6, 16, 12: destinationis, Tac. A. 12, 32: sceleris, id. ib. 66: consilii, id. H. 2, 46.

B. An epithet of any thing the existence or reality of which is *fixed, determined* (hence in connection with definitus, Quint. 7, 10, 7; and with præfinitus, Suet. Galb. 14), or in respect to which there can be no doubt (hence *opp.* to dubius), Quint. 7, 6, 3; 5, 12, 3; 12, 3, 6.

1. Prop.: **a.** (*α*) Of objects, the external qualities, number, *etc.*, of which are invariable: *Established, settled, fixed* (class.): C. Leg. 2, 8, 19: concilium in diem certam indicere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 30 *fin.*: so, with dies, Cato R. R. 149, 1; Nep. Chabr. 3, 1; Liv. 1, 50; Tac. G. 9; Suet. Cæs. 43; id. Aug. 91; id. Gramm. 2: quærere ab judicibus cur in certa verba jurent, cur certo tempore conveniant, certo discedant, C. Inv. 2, 45, 132; cf. Suet. Aug. 41: certum præfinitumque tempus, id. Galb. 14: and certum statumque vectigal, id. Cal. 40: pecunia (*opp.* arbitraria), v. arbitrarius: finis ærumnarum, Lucr. 1, 108; cf. id. 2, 512; id. 8, 1091; Hor. S. 1, 1, 106; id. Ep. 1, 2, 56: limites, id. Ep. 2, 2, 170: ordo, id. Carm. Sec. 21: conviva, *i. e. a daily, constant guest*, id. Ep. 1, 7, 75 Schmid.

(*b*) Of objects, the internal moral qualities of which are established, fixed, and can be relied upon: *Certain, sure, unerring, to be depended upon, true, faithful*, etc. (so most freq. in all periods and species of composition): (*α*) Of things: satis animo certo et confirmato, C. Quint. 24, 77; cf. pectora, Virg. Æ. 9, 240; and certior indoles, Suet. Ner. 10 Baumg.-Crus.: paratam dicendi copiam et certam, Quint. 10, 6, 6; id. 6 procem. § 9: jus, id. 12, 3, 6: postremo certior res est, Liv. 29, 6: certiora esse dicunt, quam, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 13: ad me, obsecro te, ut omnia certa perscribas, id. Att. 3, 11 *fin.*; Liv. 10, 35 *med.*: jactus (telorum), Tac. A. 14, 37; cf. in this sense, certa hasta, Virg. Æ. 11, 767: sagitta, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 23: fides segetis, id. ib. 3, 16, 30: spes, id. Carm. Sec. 74: trames, id. S. 2, 3, 49: lar, id. Ep. 1, 7, 58, et al.: plana et certa, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 1: certa et clara, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 1 Ruhnk.; so, Liv. 22, 39 *fin.*; cf. Hor. S. 2, 6, 27.—As *Subst.*: In *neut. absol.*: *Something certain, a certainty. So.* Satin, hoc certum'st? *Ge.* Certum: hisce oculis egomet vidi, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 31: id parum certum est, Liv. 5, 35: quum de altero intellectu certum est, de altero dubium, Quint. 7, 6, 3; cf. id. ib. 7, 3, 4: nec quicquam certi respondes mihi? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 84: neque tanto spatio certi quid esset explorari poterat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 45: si quicquam humanorum certi est, Liv. 5, 33: *Ph.* Civemne? *Th.* Arbitror: certum non scimus, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 31: cf. id. Phorm. 1, 2, 98; C. Att. 12, 23.—So, certum scire, *to know for a certainty*, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 12; id. Hec. 3, 1, 44; C. Fam. 9, 23: certum habere, id. Att. 1, 13; Liv. 36, 28; id. 5, 3; Quint. 2, 3, 9; Col. 2, 22, 5, et al. So also, pro certo habere, C. Att. 10, 6; Matius in C. Att. 9, 15, A.; Sall. C. 52, 17; Suet. Dom. 23: negare, C. Att. 5, 21: polliceri, id. Agr. 2, 37 *fin.*: dicere aliquid, id. Brut. 3, 10; id. Agr. 2, 37: scire, Liv. 25, 10: affirmare, id. 27, 1; cf. Drak. Liv. 1, 3: creditur, Sall. C. 15, 2 Kritz.: cœperit esse, Quint. 5, 12, 2.—So also the expression of Plaut., certum *or* certius facere alicui, *To give certainty to one concerning any thing*: Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 17; id. Pseud. 2, 2, 4; id. Men. 5, 2, 12.—In *plur.*: certa maris, Tac. H. 4, 51.

(*β*) So, of persons: amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. in C. Læl. 17 *fin.*; cf. Plaut.: tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 37; C. Fam. 1, 7, 1 (cf. id. Cat. 3, 7, 16); Nep. Paus. 2, 4; id. Alcib. 10, 1; id. Eum. 9, 3; C. Rosc. Am. 19, 53; id. 2 Verr. 2, 64 *fin.*: certus enim promisit Apollo, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 28: auctor (mortis), Quint. 6, 3, 68; cf. Suet. Tib. 5: adversus hostem nec spe nec animo certiorem, *i. e.* firmiorem, Liv. 10, 35; Sall. H. frgm. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 576 (p. 250, *no.* 92 ed. Gerl.); cf. Nep. Dion, 9, 2: per litora certos dimittam, Virg. Æ. 1, 576.

b. Of the person who is made certain in reference to a thing: *Certain, sure*: num quid nunc es certior, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 191: certus de sua genitura, Suet. Vesp. 25: damnatione, id. Tib. 61: exitii, Tac. A. 1, 27: spei, id. H. 4, 3: matrimonii, id. A. 12, 3: certi sumus, *etc.*, Gell. 18, 10, 51. Most freq. in the phrase certiorem facere aliquem (de aliqua re, alicujus rei, with a folg. *Acc. c. Inf.*, with a *relative clause*, or *abs.*), *To inform, apprise one of a thing*: me certiorem face, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 69; Plaut. Cure. 5, 2, 32: uti se (*sc.* Cæsarem) de his rebus certiorem faciant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 2: qui certiorem me sui consilii fecit, C. Att. 9, 2 A. 2: Cæsarem certiorem faciunt, sese non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 11: faciam te certiorem quid egerim, C. Att. 3, 11, et sæp.: quod crebro certior per me fias de omnibus rebus, id. Fam. 1, 7, 1; so, Cæs. B. G. 1, 7: Cæsar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, id. ib. 1, 12; so, id. ib. 1, 21; 41; id. ib. 2, 1, et sæp.—Also in *Posit.* though rarely: fac me certum quid tibi est, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 16; so, id. ib. 4, 6, 35; Virg. Æ. 3, 179.—With *Gen.*: consilii tamen ante sui, fidissima, certam Te facit, Alcyone, Ov. M. 11, 415; so, id. ib. 6, 268.

2. Meton.: But sometimes also like quidam, and our *certain*, Of things certainly existing, but the nature of which is not more definitely designated, or comes not into consideration (cf. aliquis, *no.* I. A.): Cephalœdi mensis est certus, quo mense sacerdotem maximum creari oporteat, C. 2 Verr. 2, 52: habet certos sui studiosos, id. Brut. 16, 64: (hunc) certis rebus imperatis regnare jussit, id. Sest. 27, 58.—Hence in Quint. several times in connection with quidam and aliquis: ad certas quasdam dicendi leges alligati, Quint. 8 procem. § 2; so, id. ib. § 12; 4, 2, 28; 5, 10, 2; 5, 9, 4, 8; 11, 2, 28: aliquos compositionis certos pedes, id. 10, 2, 13; so, id. 7 procem. § 4: and as *Subst.*: in his certos aliquos docebit, id. 2, 5, 13.

†**cēruchi,** orum, *m.*=κεροῦχοι (=κεραιοῦχοι, holding the sail-yards), *Ropes fastened to the sail-yards*: Luc. 8, 17; id. 10, 495; Val. Fl. 1, 469.

cērŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [cera] *A small piece of wax*: miniata, *a kind of crayon*, C. Att. 15, 14 *fin.* (with which the Romans were accustomed to strike out exceptionable passages in books): miniatula, the same, id. ib. 16, 11.

‡**cerus manus,** in carmine Saliari intelligitur creator bonus, Fest. s. v. MATREM MATUTAM, p. 91; cf. Comm. p. 482. Here prps. belongs also another passage from the Carm. Saliorum: DUONUS. CERUSES. JANUS. VENET., Var. L. L. 7, 3, 85.

cērussa, æ, *f. White-lead, ceruse*, used by painters, by women for making the skin white, also in medicine, and in large doses as a poison, Pl. 34, 18, 54; Vitr. 7, 12; Pl. 35, 6, 19; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 101; Ov. Med. Fac. 73; Mart. 10, 22.

cērussātus, a, um, *adj.* [cerussa] *Coloured or painted with white-lead*: buccæ, C. Pis. 11, 25: cutis, Mart. 7, 25, 2: tabulis, Cod. Theod. 11, 27, 1.

cerva, æ, *f.* [cervus] **I.** Prop.: *A hind*: Pl. 11, 37, 45; Ov. M. 6, 636; id. fin. 12, 34. **II.** Meton.: Poet. for *Deer* in gen., Virg. Æ. 4, 69; Hor. Od. 1, 1, 27; id. ib. 3, 5, 32; Ov. M. 7, 546; id. ib. 11, 722; id. A. A. 3, 670; Tib. 4, 3, 13.

cervārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or pertaining to deer*: lupus, *a lynx*, Pl. 8,

22. 34; id. 11, 37, 79: venenum, *an herb with which arrows were smeared*, Pl. 27, 11, 76; Fest. s. v. TOXICUM, p. 271: "CERVARIA OVIS, quæ pro cervâ immolabatur (Dianæ)." Fest. p. 43.

cervical, ālis, *n.* [cervix] (*A thing for the neck;* hence) *A pillow* or *bolster:* **A.** *Sing.:* Mart. 14, 146; Juv. 6, 353.—**B.** *Plur.:* Petr. S. 31; Suet. Ner. 6.

cervicor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* [id.] *To be stiff-necked, obstinate:* si unus cervicatus fuisset, Vulg. Sir. 16, 11.

cervicōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cervicosus] *Stubbornness:* Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

cervicosus, a, um [cervix] (*Full of neck;* hence) *Stiff-necked;* said to occur in Ambros.

cervicŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A small neck:* C. 2 Verr. 3, 19, 49; App. Flor. p. 348: contracta, Quint. 11, 3, 180. **II.** Meton.: In mechanics: *The neck of a hydraulic machine:* Vitr. 10, 13.

cervinus, a, um, *adj.* [cervus] *Of* or *pertaining to a deer:* cornu, *A deer's antler:* Var. R. R. 3, 9, 14; Col. 8, 5, 18: pellis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 56: vellera, Ov. M. 6, 592: pilus, Pl. 28, 19, 77: color equi, Pall. Mart. 13, 4: senectus, i. e. *great age* (because the deer is said to live to a great age; cf. C. Tusc. 3, 28, 69; Pl. 8, 32, 50, § 119; Aristot. H. A. 9, 6), Juv. 14, 251.—As *Subst.:* **cervina,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* caro) *Deer's flesh, venison:* Edict. Diocl. p. 15.

cervisca, æ, *f. A kind of pear:* Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15.

†† **cervisia** or **cerevisia,** æ, *f.* [a Gallic word] *Beer,* Pl. 22, 25, 82; Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 9; Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 17.

cer-vix, icis (*Gen. plur.* cervicum, C. Or. 18, 59; Pl. 23, 2, 33), *f.* [cer, "head" (see cerebrum): veho] (*The head-carrying thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The neck,* including the back of the neck, *the nape* (in ante-Aug. prose usu. plur.; so always in Cic. and Sallust; acc. to Var. L. L. 8, 5, 107; 10, 4, 180; and Quint. 8, 3, 35, Hortensius first used the sing.: it is, however, found even in Ennius and Pacuvius. v. the follg.): caput a cervice revulsum, Enn. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 10, 396: quadrupes tardigrada, capite brevi, cervice anguinâ, Pac. ap. C. Div. 2, 64, 133; so, in sing., Lucr. 1, 36; id. 6, 745; Cat. 62, 83; Tib. 3, 4, 24; Prop. 3, 17, 31; Virg. G. 3, 52; id. 4, 523; id. Æ. 1, 402; id. 2, 707; id. 10, 137; Hor. Od. 1, 13, 2; id. 2, 5, 1; id. 3, 1, 18; 9, 3; id. S. 1, 2, 89; id. Ep. 1, 2, 64; id. 1, 3, 34; id. A. P. 1, et al.; Liv. 35, 11; Quint. 1, 11, 9; id. 11, 3, 82; 83; id. 4, 2, 39 Spald.; Pl. 11, 37, 67.— In *plur.:* eversæ cervices tuæ, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131 Ruhnk. (cf. versa, Ov. H. 16, 231): ut gladius impenderet illius beati cervicibus, C. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: aliquo præsidio caput et cervices tutari, id. Sest. 42, 90; id. 2 Verr. 5, 42 *fin.*; cf. id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; Hor. Od. 2, 13, 6: so, cervices securi subjicere, C. Phil. 2, 21, 51; cf. offerre cervicem percussoribus, Tac. A. 1, 53: and prærbere cervicem gladio, Juv. 10, 345.

II. Fig.: **A.** (the figure taken from bearing the yoke; cf. Liv. 9, 6 *fin.*): Imposuistis in cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54; cf. Liv. 42, 50: qui suis cervicibus tanta munia rempublicam sustinent, id. Sest. 66; so, id. 2 Verr. 5, 42, 108; id. Mil. 28, 77; id. Cat. 3, 7, 17.—Hence, in cervicibus alicujus esse, of too great or dangerous proximity, Liv. 44, 39; id. 22, 33; Curt. 7, 7.—**B.** For *Obstinacy, boldness:* qui erunt tantis cervicibus recuperatores, qui audeant, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 59, 135.

III. Meton.: Of inanimate things: *The neck:* amphoræ, Petr. S. 34, 6; Mart. 12, 32: cucumæ, Petr. S. 136, 2: fistulæ, Vitr. 10, 15: cupressi, Stat. Th. 6, 855; cf. Col. 4, 7, 5: Peloponnesi, *i. e.* Isthmus, Pl. 4, 3, 4; cf. id. 6, 29, 44.

cervŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [cerva] *A little hind:* Aug. Serm. 215.

cervŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cervus] (a little stag: Meton.), *A chevaux de frise,* Front. Strat. 1, 5.

cervus (old orthogr. **cervos**) ‡ cf. Quint. 1, 7, 26), i, *m.* [cer (cf. cerebrum *init.*); akin to Gr. κερ-αός, κέρ-ας, cornu, κερασ, *horned,* from κέρας, cornu, horn; of the same origin, Old Germ. hirz, Anglo-Sax. heort, New Germ. hirsch, Engl. hart] (*The horned one;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A stag, a deer:* alipedes, Lucr. 6, 765: fugax, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 34: fugientes, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 9; pavidi, Ov. F. 5, 173: surgentem in cornua, Virg. Æ. 10, 725: as a type of fleetness: vincere, cervum cursu, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 27. **II.** Meton. (from the horns of a stag; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 24, 34): cervi, *Forked stakes:* **A.** As *supports of the vine:* Tert. Anim. 19.—**B.** In the art of war, as a protection against the enemy: *A chevaux de frise:* Cæs. B. G. 7, 72 Herz.; Liv. 44, 11; Tib. 4, 1, 84; Sil. 10, 414.

† **cērȳcĭum** or **cērȳcēum,** ii, *n.* = κηρύκιον or κηρύκειον, a pure Gr. form for caduceus, *The herald's staff:* Marcian. Dig. 1, 8, 8; Marc. Cap. 4, § 331 Kopp.

† **cēryx,** ȳcis, *m.* = κήρυξ, *A herald:* Sen. Tranq. 3.

cespes, is, v. cæspes.

cessātio, ōnis, *f.* [cesso] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A tarrying, delaying:* non datur cessatio, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 103.—Hence, **B.** Esp.: In a strengthened signif.: *An idling, idleness, inactivity:* furtum cessationis quærere, Quint. in C. Fam. 16, 26: cessatio libera atque otiosa, C. Leg. 1, 3, 10 Orell. N. *cr.*: pugnæ, Gell. 1, 25, 8: Epicurus, quasi pueri delicati, nihil cessatione melius existimat . . . . deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36 *fin.*; and 37 *init.* **II.** Meton.: Of ground: *A lying fallow:* Col. 2, 1, 3.

cessātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A loiterer, an idler, a dilatory person:* non quo cessator esse solerem, præsertim in literis, C. Fam. 9, 17, 3: nequam et cessator Davus, Hor. S. 7, 100; Col. 11, 1, 16.

cessātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *A* (*female*) *loiterer, idler,* or *dilatory person:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 24.

cessĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [cessus, cedo] In jurid. lang.: *Of* or *pertaining to giving up, ceding:* tutor, tutela, Gai. Instit. 1, 169; Ulp. Lib. reg. tit. 11.

cessim, also **cossim** *or* **coxim,** *adv.* [cesso, cedo] **A.** *Bending* or *turning in;* hence also, *turned backwards, backwards* (mostly ante- and post-class.): quum domum ab Ilio cessim revertero, Var. in Non. 247, 26; and 267, 9: cessim ire, Alfin. Dig. 9, 2, 52, § 2; Just. 2, 12, 7: lagena orificio cessim (*obliquely*) dehiscente patescens, App. M. 2, p. 121, 8.—**B.** Of the position of the feet: *Turned inwards*=varicatus (cf. Scal. Fest. s. v. CUSSILIRES, p. 372): qui cossim cacant, Pomp. in Non. 40, 29: coxim insidens, App. M. 3, p. 129. Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 29-31.

cessio, ōnis, *f.* [cedo] Only in law lang.: **A.** *A giving up, surrendering:* abalienatio est ejus rei, quæ mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu aut in jure cessio, C. Top. 5 *fin.*; Dig. 42, 3 tit. De cessione bonorum.—* **B.** Diei, *The approach of a term:* Ulp. Dig. 36, 2, 7.

cessō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To stand back much;* hence, *to be remiss in any thing, delay, loiter,* or gen., *to cease from, stop, give over* (indicating a faulty remissness; while desinere, intermittere, requiescere do not include that idea: "*cessat* desidiosus, requiescit fessus," Don. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 15. Diff. from cunctari in this, that the latter denotes inaction arising from want of resolution; but cessare that which is the result of slothfulness. Cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 300 *sq.*) (class. in prose and poetry): Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 5; id. ib. 4, 6, 16; id. Ad. 4, 2, 49: si tabellarii non cessarint, C. Prov. Cons. 7: in suo studio atque opere, id. de Sen. 5, 13: ne quis in eo, quod me viderit facientem, cesset, Liv. 35, 35; cf. id. ib. 18: ab apparatu operum ne munitionum nihil cessatum, id. 21, 7; id. 34, 16; id. 31, 12; Tac. A. 3, 28: muliebri audacia, Liv. 1, 46: ad arma cessantes concitet, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 15, et sæp.—So, the formula of admonition, quid cessas? Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 15; Tib. 2, 2, 10; cf. Virgil: cessas in vota precesque (poet. for cessas facere vota), Tros, ait, Æneas? cessas? Æ. 6, 51 *sq.*: Tib. 3, 6, 57.—With *Inf.:* ego hinc migrare cesso, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 6 *sq.* So, adire, alloqui, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 6; id. ib. 5, 2, 4; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 22: adoriri, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 9: introrumpere, id. Eun. 5, 6, 26: detrahere de nobis, C. Att. 11, 11: mori, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 58.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of living beings: *To be inactive, idle, at leisure, to do nothing:* cur tam multos deos nihil agere et cessare patitur? cur non rebus humanis aliquos otiosos deos præficit? Cic. N. D. 39 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 22; and Off. 3, 1, 1: et si quid cessare potes, requiesce sub umbra, Virg. E. 7, 10: cessabimus una, Prop. 3, 23, 15; Ov. Am. 2, 18, 3; id. M. 4, 37: cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi Præferat, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 183 ("*cessare* otiari et jucunde vivere," Schol. Crucq.); so, id. ib. 1, 7, 07: per hibernorum tempus, Liv. 36, 5: cessatum usque adhuc est: nunc porro expergiscere, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 21: cessatum ducere curam, *put to rest,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 31 Schmid.—**2.**: **a.** Of inanimate things: *To be at rest, to rest, be still, idle, inactive unemployed* or *unused,* etc.: quid ita cessarunt pedes? Phædr. 1, 9, 5: et grave suspenso vomere cesset opus, Tib. 2, 1, 6; Ov. F. 6, 348: Achilles Cessare in Teucros pertulit arma sua, Prop. 2, 8, 30: cur Berecyntiæ Cessant flamina tibiæ, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 19: cessat ira deæ, Liv. 29, 18; Pl. 34, 8, 19: solas sine ture relictas Præteritæ cessasse ferunt Letoïdos aras, *i. e. remained unsought, unapproached,* Ov. M. 8, 278; cf. at nunc desertis cessant sacraria lucis, Prop. 3, 13, 47; and cessaturæ casse, Ov. F. 4, 804: cessans honor, *a vacant office,* Suet. Cæs. 76.—**b.** Of land: *To lie uncultivated, fallow* (cf. cessatio): alternis idem tonsas cessare novales, Virg. G. 1, 71; Pl. 18, 23, 52; cf. Suet. Aug. 42.—And *Pass.*: cessata arva, Ov. F. 4, 617.—**c.** Sts. cessare alicui rei, like vacare alicui rei, *to have leisure for something,* i. e. *to attend to, apply one's self to:* amori, Prop. 1, 6, 21: officio, Liv. 42, 6.

B.: **1.** Rarely (prob. not ante-Aug.): *Not to be at hand* or *present, to be wanting:* cessat voluntas? non alia bibam mercede, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 13: augendum addendumque quod cessat, Quint. 2, 8, 10.—Hence, **2.** Law *t. t.*: **a.** Of persons: *Not to appear before a tribunal, to suffer judgment to go by default:* culpane quis an aliqua necessitate cessasset, Suet. Claud. 15 (where just before, absentibus; cf. absum, *no.* I. B. 1.): quoties delator adesse jussus cessat, Callistr. Dig. 49, 14, 2, § 4; so, Ulp. ib. 47, 10, 17, § 20.—**b.** Of things (a process, verdict): *To be invalid, null, void:* cessat injuriarum actio, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 17, § 1: cessat revocatio, id. ib. 42, 8, 10, § 1: cessat edictum, id. ib. 39, 1, 1: cessare senatûs consultum, Paul. ib. 14, 6, 12, et sæp.

C. In late Lat., with *equivalent Acc.*: Polit. *t. t.*: *To lay down, to cease holding:* item placuit, ut quisquis quinquennalitatem (collegii nostri) cessarit integre, *etc.*, Inscr. in Att. dell' Accad. Archeol. Rom. 2, p. 462.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* II. A. 2. b.): Of a barren woman: Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 48.—**B.** (rare): In a moral sense: *To depart from the right way,* i. e. *to mistake, err:* ut scriptor si peccat . . . . Sic mihi qui multum cessat, Hor. A. P. 357: oratoris perfecti illius, ex nulla parte cessantis, Quint. 1, 10, 4.

† **cestĭcillus,** i, *m.* [*dim.* from cestus; cf. Comm. p. 363] *A small ring* or *hoop placed upon the head to support a burden:* Fest. p. 35.

cestĭcus (**cæst-**), a, um, *adj.* [cestus] *Belonging to the* cestus (*the boxer's glove*): ludi, Tac. A. 16, 21; dub., *etc.* (al. caustati, isclastici, xystici; Cod. M. has, ludis cetastis, v. Orell. in h. l.).

Cestĭus, ii, *m.*, and **-a,** æ, *f. The name of a Roman* gens, **I.** C. Cestius, prætor, 710, A. U. C., C. Phil. 3, 10. **II.** L. Cestius Pius, *a rhetorician, native of Smyrna:* Sen. Suas. 7; id. Contr. 3; Quint. 10, 5, 20.—Hence, **Cestiānus,** a, um, *adj., Belonging to the rhetorician* Cestius: color, Sen. Contr. 1.

† **cestrōn,** i, *n.* = κέστρον, *The plant betony* (Betonica officinalis, L.), Pl. 25, 8, 46.

† **cestrosphendŏnē,** ēs, *f.* = κε-

σκορφεῖόν, *A military engine for hurling stones*: Liv. 42, 65.

† **cestrotus,** a, um, *adj.*=κεστρωτός, *Worked with a graving-tool* (κέστρον): Pl. 11, 37, 45, § 126.

† **cestrum** or **-ŏn,** i, *n.*=κέστρον, *A graver, graving-tool*, used in encaustic painting, Pl. 35, 11, 41.

1.† **cestus** or **-os,** i, *m.*=κεστός (prop. *stitched, embroidered*; hence, *subst.*: cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v. κεστός), **I.** Gen.: *A girdle, tie, girth, strap*: Cato R. R. 25 Schneid. *N. cr.*; Var. R. R. 1, 8, 6. **II.** Esp.: *The girdle of Venus*: Mart. 6, 13; id. 14, 206 *sq.*

2. **cestus**=cæstus, *A boxer's glove*; cæstus.

Cētārīni, orum, *m.*, *The people of a state in Sicily*: C. 2 Verr. 3, 43, 103; Pl. 3, 8, 14 § 91.

cētārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cetus] *Of* or *pertaining to fish*: only as *Subst.*: **A. cetarius,** ii, *m.*, *A fishmonger*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26 (also, in C. Off. 1, 42, 150); Var. in Non. 49, 15; Col. 8, 17, 12.—**B. cētārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *A fish-pond*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 44. Access. form. **cetaria,** æ, *f.*: *Acc. plur.*, cetarias. Pl. 9, 15, 19; id. 37, 5, 17: an uncertain form, *Abl. plur.* cetariis, Pl. 9, 80, 48; id. 31, 8, 43.

cete, v. cetus.

cētĕrā, *adv.* [ceterus] = τ' ἄλλα, τὰ λοιπα, *As for the rest, otherwise*; in connection with adji., advv., and (in poets) with verbs (in Quint. not found; in Cic. dub.): **A.** With *adj.*: Bocchus præter nomen cetera ignarus populi Rom., Sall. J. 19, 7: hastile cetera teres præterquam ad extremum, Liv. 21, 8: excepto quod non simul esses, cetera lætus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 50 (cf. the passages cited under ceterum, *no.* I. A., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1); cetera Graius, Virg. Æ. 3, 594 (so prob. also Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 2, where others read ad cetera): virum cetera egregium secuta, Liv. 1, 35: vir cetera sanctissimus, Vell. 2, 46, 2 Ruhnk.: Pl. 8, 15, 16; id. 12, 7, 13; id. 22, 25, 64; Tac. G. 29.—**B.** With *adv.*: quem nisi quod solum, cetera recte quidem vocant Atticum, C. Or. 25, 83 Meyer, *N. cr.*; id. Att. 14, 16; id. N. D. 1, 22, 60 (in all three passages others read ceteroquin).—**C.** With *verbs*: cetera, quos peperisti, ne cures, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 656: quiescas cetera, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 53: cetera parce puer bello, Virg. Æ. 9, 656: Sil. 17, 288: ceu cetera nusquam Bella forent, Virg. Æ. 2, 438: cetera non latet hostis, Sil. 2, 332: Mart. 13, 84. Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 31—44.

cētĕrō, *adv.* [ceterus] peculiar to the Nat. Hist. of Pliny. **I. Prop.**: *For the rest, in other respects, otherwise*: cetero viri quam femineæ majus, Pl. 11, 37, 49; so, id. 3, 11, 16; 6, 26, 30; 8, 3, 4; 10, 1, 1; 14, 20, 25, et al.: est et alia his, cetero similis, at prædura, id. 37, 9, 52. **II.** Meton: Of time: *At other times*: palumbes incubat femina post meridiana in matutinum, cetero mas, id. 10, 58, 78.

☞ The form ceteris, in Curt. 6, 5, 3, ego ceteris lætus, hoc uno torqueor, quod, *etc.*, would be more rightly treated as *Abl. cause.*

cētĕrōquī or **-quin** [ceterus-qui] (like alioqui and alioquin; v. alioqui, and cf. Hand Turs. I. p. 235), *adv. For the rest, in other respects, otherwise*, ἄλλως (extremely rare, and, even in the few passages where it is found, not critically certain): C. Att. 12, 3; id. Fam. 6, 19; Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 35, § 3; Gell. 20, 1, 27. (Upon C. Or. 28, 83; id. N. D. 1, 22, 60; id. Att. 14, 16; id. 16, 4; id. Fam. 9, 10 *fin.*, v. the crit. editt. in h. ll.). Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 42 and 44.

cētĕrum, *adv.* [ceterus] (orig. *Acc. respectiv.* *That which relates to the other, the rest* (besides what has been mentioned); hence), **I. Prop.: A. Gen.**: *For the rest, in other respects, otherwise* (in good prose): nihil, nisi ut ametis, impero: ceterum quantum lubet me poscitote aurum, ego dabo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 52: tu aurum poscito; *(for the rest, in respect to the rest)* verbum sat est, id. Ib. 4, 8, 37: filium istinc tuum te mehercle repetere. Ceterum uxorem, quam primum potes, abduce ex ædibus, id. Truc. 4, 3, 72; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 91: ego me in Cumano et Pompeiano, præterquam quod sine te, ceterum satis commode oblectabam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1; Liv. 1, 24; Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 21.

B. Esp.: In passing to a new thought: *Besides, for the rest.* So very freq. (esp. in the histt.; usu. placed at the beginning of a new clause; only in the comic poets in the middle): Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 31; Sall. J. 4, 1; id. Ib. 29, 7; id. Ib. 29, 1; Quint. 6, 1, 8; id. Ib. 8, 6, 51; id. Ib. 9, 2, 14, et al.; Suet. Cæs. 4, 16; id. Tib. 42; id. Claud. 1, et sæp.: dehinc ceterum valete, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 125; cf. id. Ib. 91.

II. Meton.: With a restrictive force, commonly contrasted with *quidem* or a neg. phrase; often to be translated by *But, yet, notwithstanding, still, contrariwise, on the other hand* (so, esp. from the Aug. age onward): quum haud cuiquam in dubio esset, bellum ab Tarquiniis imminere, id quidem spe omnium serius fuit: ceterum, id quod non timebant, per dolum ac proditionem prope libertas amissa est, Liv. 2, 3; Pl. Pan. 5, 4; Flor. 3, 1, 11; Suet. Aug. 8; 65; id. Tib. 61 *fin.*; id. Gramm. 4: id quanquam, nihil portendentibus diis, ceterum negligentia humana acciderat, tamen, *etc.*, Liv. 28, 11; id. 9, 21; id. 21, 6, 1: ut quisquis factus est princeps, extemplo fama ejus, incertum bona an mala, ceterum æterna est, Pl. Pan. 55, 9: pauca repetundarum crimina, ceterum magicas superstitiones objectabat, Tac. A. 12, 59.—Other forms for ceterum are, cetera and cetero. Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 31—44.

‡ **cētĕrus** (not CÆTERUS), a, um (the *Nom. sing. m.* not in use; the *sing.*, in general, rare; in Cic. prps. only three times), *adj.* [prps. from the partic. *ce* and a pron., corresponding to the Sanscr. *pron.* itara, *the other*, whence also the Latin adv. iterum; therefore, ceteri=οἱ ἄλλοι, *all the others, the rest*] *The other, that which exists besides, comes to, can be added to what is already named of a like kind with it; the other part* (while *reliquus* is that which yet remains of an object, the rest; *e. g.* stipendium pendere et cetera indigna pati, *and endured other indignities of the kind*, Liv. 21, 20, 6. On the other hand: jam vero reliqua (not cetera) quarta pars mundi ea et ipsa tota natura fervida est, et ceteris naturis omnibus salutarem impertit et vitalem calorem, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27; cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 33; Doed. Syn. 1, p. 83. Still these ideas, esp. after the Aug. age, very often pass into one another, and the English, *the rest*, and the adverbial phrase *for the rest*, etc., can be used interchangeably for both words),

I. *Sing.*: **A.** *m.*: si vestem et ceterum ornatum muliebrem pretii majoris habeat, C. Inv. 1, 31, 51 (also in Quint. 5, 11, 28); Nep. Dat. 3, 1: vestitu calciatuque et cetero habitu, Suet. Cal. 52; Cato Orig. in Gell. 3, 7, 19: cohortes veteranas in fronte, post eas ceterum exercitum in subsidiis locat, Sall. C. 59, 5: a cetero exercitu, Curt. 5, 9, 11; Tac. Agr. 17; Suet. Galb. 20 *fin.*: de cetero numero candidatorum, id. Cæs. 41.—**B.** *f.*: cetera jurisdictio, C. Att. 6, 2, 5: vita, Sall. C. 52, 31: ætas, Ov. M. 12, 579: silva, id. Ib. 8, 750: turba, id. Ib. 3, 236; id. Ib. 12, 286; Hor. S. 2, 8, 26: classis, Liv. 35, 26: deprecatio, Liv. 42, 48; id. 21, 7: inter ceteram planitiem mons, Sall. J. 92, 5: Græciam, Nep. Paus. 2, 4: aciem, Liv. 6, 8: multitudinem, id. 35, 30: (super) turbam, Suet. Cal. 26: manum procerum, Tac. Or. 37: pro cetera qua audacia atque amentia, C. 2 Verr. 1, 2, 6: pluvia (aqua) utebantur, Sall. J. 89, 6: cetera (ex) copia militum, Liv. 35, 30; Pl. Ep. 2, 16, 1: cetera (pro) reverentia, id. Ib. 3, 8, 1: cetera (cum) turba, Suet. Claud. 12, et al.—**C.** *n.*: quod satis in usum fuit sublato, ceterum omne incensum est, Liv. 22, 20: Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 6: quum a pecu cetero abstant, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 20: non abhorret a cetero scelere, Liv. 1, 48; Suet. Aug. 23: cetero (e) genere hominum, id. Ib. 57: quanto violentior cetero mari Oceanus, Tac. A. 2, 24, et al. So, de cetero, *as for the rest*, C. Fin. 1, 7, 26; Pl. 3, 4, 5; id. 11, 26, 32; Curt. 4, 1, 4: and, in ceterum, *for the rest*, Sen. Ep. 78, 15.

II. *Plur.*: **A.** *The rest, the others* (freq. in all periods, and in all species of composition): de reliquis nihil melius ipso est: ceteri et cetera ejusmodi, ut, *etc.*, C. Fam. 4, 4 *fin.*: nam ceteri fere, qui artem orandi literis tradiderunt, ita sunt exorsi, quasi, *etc.*, Quint. procem. § 4; id. Ib. 10, 1, 80: ceteræ partes loquentem adjuvant, hæc ipso loquuntur, id. Ib. 11, 3, 85: sane ceterarum rerum pater familias et prudens et attentus, una in re paullo minus consideratus, C. Quint. 3: hanc inter ceteras vocem, Quint. 9, 4, 55: de justitia, fortitudine, temperantia ceteris que similibus, id. Ib. procem. § 12; id. Ib. 3, 5, 5; id. Ib. 2, 4, 33.—Nearly related to the latter, **B.** Et cetera *or* cetera, *And so forth*, καὶ τὰ ἑξῆς, when one refers to a well known object in few words, or mentions only a few out of a great number of objects, C. de Or. 2, 32 *fin.*: ut illud Scipionis, *Agas asellum* et cetera, id. Ib. 64, 258; so, id. Att. 2, 19, 3: solem, lunam, mare, cetera, Lucr. 2, 1085: fundum, ædes, parietem, supellectilem, penus, cetera, C. Top. 5, 27.

Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 31—44.

Cēthēgus, i, *m. A Roman* cognomen *in the Cornelian* gens, **I. M.** Cornelius C., *A celebrated orator*, called "Suadæ medulla" by Ennius, C. de Sen. 14, 50; id. Brut. 15, 59. Horace twice refers to him as an ancient authority for the usage of Latin words, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 117; id. A. P. 50. **II.** C. Cornelius C., one of Catiline's crew, C. Cat. 3, 3, 6 *sq.*; id. Sull. 25; Sall. C. 32, al. To him refers the proverb: Clodius accuset mœchos, Catilina Cethegum? Juv. 2, 27; cf. id. 10, 287; id. 8, 231.

Cēto, ūs, *f.*, Κητώ, **I.** *The wife of Phorcus and mother of Medusa and the Gorgons*, Luc. 9, 646. **II.** *A sea-monster honoured upon the Phœnician coast*, Pl. 5, 13, 14.

cetos, i, v. cetus.

cētōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cetus] *Of* or *pertaining to sea-fishes*: viscera, Avien. Arat. 1380.

†† **cētra** (in MSS. also cætra), æ, *f.* [prob. a Spanish word] *A short Spanish shield* or *buckler*: Virg. Æ. 7, 732 Serv.; Liv. 28, 5; Pl. 11, 39, 93; Tac. Agr. 36; Suet. Cal. 19; Luc. 7, 232; Sil. 3, 278; 348; id. 10, 231; id. 16, 30.—Prov.: quis rotundam facere cetram nequeat? Var. in Non. 82, 18.

cētrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cetra] *Armed with a* cetra, *shield-bearing*: cohors, Cæs. B. C. 1, 30; Liv. 31, 36.—As *Subst.*: **cetrati,** orum, *m.*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 70; Liv. 31, 36; 33, 4; 8; 35, 30.

Cetrōnius, ii, *m.*, *The name of a Roman* gens, Tac. A. 1, 44, et al.

cette, v. 2. cedo.

† **cētus,** i, *m.* (acc. to Gr., cētos, *n.*, Pl. 32, 1, 4; and accordingly very common in the plur. cēte, Virg. Æ. 5, 822; Pl. 9, 24, 40; id. Ib. 50, 74; Sil. 7, 476: *Dat. plur.* cetis, Pl. 11, 37, 75)=κήτος, **I.** Prop.: *Any large sea-animal, a sea-monster*, particularly, *a species of whale, a shark, dog-fish, seal, dolphin*, etc., Pl. 1, 1.; Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 5; id. Capt. 4, 2, 71; Cels. 2, 18. **II.** Meton.: As a constellation: *The Whale*, Vitr. 9, 7; Manil. 1, 612.

ceu, *adv.* [contr. from ce-ve, like neu and seu, from neve and sive] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: A particle of equality or comparison: *As, like as, just as* (in the ante-Aug. age, only peculiar to more elevated poetry; after it, also in prose, in Seneca and Suet., and esp. freq. in Pliny, Hist. Nat.): pars vertere terga, Ceu quondam petiere rates, Virg. Æ. 6, 492: intus ceu stella lucet, Pl. 37, 9, 48: ceu talpæ, id. 9, 6, 7: ceu notamus in muscis, id. 11, 49, 108; id. 9, 37, 61; Suet. Vit. 17; Pl. 19, 12, 62.—Hence, **B.** Esp.: **1.** In poet. comparisons and imagery (hence, hand after follows in a corresponding clause, Virg. Æ. 9, 797; id. Ib. 10, 360; or sic, id. Ib. 729; and prps. also Val. Fl. 3, 565): *Like, as, like as*: tenuis fugit ceu fumus in auras, Virg. Æ. 5, 740; so, id. G. 3, 542; Cat. 64, 229: præcipites atrâ ceu tempestate columbæ, Virg. Æ. 5, 215; so, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 43: ceu nubibus arcus Mille jacit varios adverso sole colores, Virg. Æ. 5, 88; so, id. Ib. 527; Stat. Th. 4, 95.—**2.** In connection with quum: *As when*: Virg. G.

1, 308; id. ib. 4, 96; id. Æ. 7, 673; id. ib. 9, 30; 792; id. ib. 10, 97; Sen. Q. N. 6, 24.—**3.** With si (twice in Lucr.): Lucr. 4, 620; id. 6, 161.

II. Meton.: **A. 1.** Sometimes in a conditional sense: *As if, as it were, like as if,* etc.: Enn. in Non. 483, 2: per aperta volans, ceu liber haliensis, Æquora, Virg. G. 3, 194; Pl. 34, 18, 54; Suet. Tib. 52; Curt. 7, 4, 40; Stat. Th. 1, 320.—Hence, **2.** With *Subj.*: ceu cetera nusquam Bella forent, Virg. Æ. 2, 438; Sil. 2, 378; Stat. S. 3, 1, 6; id. Th. 2, 417; Pl. 16, 10, 18; id. 31, 1, 1; id. 34, 6, 13, et al.—**B.** In the Nat. Hist. of Pliny sts. ceu vero = quasi vero, in refuting another's opinion, *just as if:* Pl. 11, 39, 92; id. 7, 55, 56; 12, 1, 5; 13, 22, 43.

Cf. upon this word, Hand Turs. II. pp. 45—49.

Ceus, a, um, v. Cea.

†† **cēva,** æ, *f.* [Germ. word] *A kind of small cow,* Col. 6, 24, 5.

Cevenna, æ, v. Gebenna.

cēveo, *no sup.*, ēre, (*perf.* CEVI, without voucher in Prob. p. 1482 P) 2. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: =clunes movere (obscen.): Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 84, 18; Juv. 2, 21; id. 9, 40; Mart. 3, 95, 13. **II.** Fig. (the figure taken from the wagging of the tail of a dog): *To fawn, flatter,* Pers. 1, 87 Passow.

Cēyx, ȳcis (*Acc. Gr.* Ceyca, Ov. M. 11, 727), *m.*, Κήϋξ **I.** Prop.: *A son of Lucifer, king of Trachis, husband of Alcyone.* Having suffered shipwreck at Delphi, he and his wife were changed to kingfishers: Ov. M. 11, 739; Serv. Virg. G. 1, 399. **II.** Meton.: *Plur.* **ceyces,** um, *m.* (*male*) *kingfishers* (the female, halcyones): Pl. 32, 8, 27.

Chabrĭas, æ, *m.*, Χαβρίας, *A distinguished Athenian general;* v. his life in C. Nepos.

Chærĕa, æ, *m.*, Χαιρέας, **I.** *A Greek name* (in Latin form), Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 17, al. **II.**: *As a Roman* cognomen: **A.** C. Fannius Ch., C. Rosc. Com. 1.—**B.** C. Cassius Ch., Suet. Cal. 56 *sq.*; Sen. Const. 18; Auson. Cæs. 4.

Chærēas, æ, *m.*, Χαιρέας, *A Greek name,* Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Col. 1, 1, 8; Pl. 20, 23, 99; id. 34, 8, 19.

chærephylum, i, v. cærefolium.

Chærestrātus, i, *m.*, Χαιρέστρατος, *The name of a comic character in a work of* Cæcilius Statius: C. Rosc. Am. 16, 46.

Chærippus, i, *m.*, Χαίριππος, *A Greek name:* C. Fam. 12, 22, 4, al.

Chærōn, ontis, *m.*, Χαίρων, *A Greek name:* C. Att. 6, 2, 3.

Chærōnēa, æ, *f.*, Χαιρώνεια, *A Bœotian town on the Cephisus, where Philip of Macedon conquered the Greeks*—the birth-place of Plutarch—(now the village *Kaprena*): Pl. 4, 7, 12; Liv. 35, 46; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 202 *sq.*

†**chălastĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=χαλαστικός, *Of* or *pertaining to alleviation, alleviating, soothing:* aqua, Theod. Prisc. 1, 7 and 15: unctiones, Veg. 1, 28, 6.

†**chălātōrius,** a, um, *adj.* [χαλάω] *Pertaining to loosing:* funes, Veg. Mil. 4, 15.

†**chălazĭas,** æ, *m.* = χαλαζίας [χάλαζα, hail] *An unknown precious stone, of the form and colour of hail:* Pl. 37, 11, 73.

†**chălazĭon,** ii, *n.*=χαλάζιον, **I.** Prop.: *A precious stone:* Pl. 36, 22, 43. **II.** Meton.: *A pimple or small tubercle on the eyelids,* Cels. 7, 7, *no.* 2, Caption: de chalazio palpebrarum (written as Gr. in the text).

†**chalbane,** es, v. galbanum.

†**chalcanthum,** i, *n.* = χάλκανθον [χαλκός-ἄνθος] *Copperas water,* pure Lat. atramentum: Pl. 34, 12, 32.

chalcaspides, um, v. aglaspis.

Chalcēdōn (in MSS. also Calchedon), ŏnis, *f.*, Χαλκηδών (*Acc. Gr.* Chalcedona, Luc. 9, 959; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 176), *A town in Bithynia, on the Thracian Bosporus, opposite to Byzantium,* Mel. 1, 19, 5; Pl. 5, 32, 43; Liv. 42, 56; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 581 *sq.*—Hence,

Chalcēdōnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of Chalcedon, Chalcedonian:* Thrasymachus, C. de Or. 3, 32: smaragdus, Pl. 37, 5, 18: arenæ, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 55.—As *Subst.*:

Chalcedonii, orum, *m.*, *The Chalcedonians:* Tac. A. 12, 63.

†**chalcēos,** i, *f.*=χάλκειος, *A prickly plant like a thistle,* otherwise unknown: Pl. 21, 16, 56.

†**chalcētum,** i, *n. A plant,* now unknown: Pl. 26, 7, 25.

†**chalcĕus,** a, um, *adj.* = χάλκεος, *Of bronze;* Mart. 9, 95, 4.

Chalcidensis, e, v. 2. Chalcis, *no.* I. B.

†**chalcĭdĭcē,** ēs, *f.*=χαλκιδική, *A kind of lizard*=1. chalcis: Pl. 29, 5, 32.

Chalcidicensis, e, v. 2. Chalcis, *no.* I. C.

Chalcidicus, a, um, v. 2. Chalcis, *no.* I. A.

†**Chalcĭœcŏs,** i, *m.* = Χαλκίοικος (with the Greeks, an epithet of Athene, from her temple of bronze), with the Romans, *A temple of Minerva:* Liv. 35, 36 *fin.* (in Nep. Paus. 5, 2, used with uncertainty, whether in the Gr. or Rom. sense).

Chalcĭŏpē, ēs, *f.*, Χαλκιόπη, **I.** *A dau. of Æetes, sister of Medea, and wife of Phrixus,* Hyg. Fab. 21; Ov. H. 17, 232; Val. Fl. 6, 479. **II.** *Wife of Mnesylus, and mother of Antiphus,* Hyg. Fab. 97.

1. †**chalcis,** ĭdis, *f.*=χαλκίς, **A.** *A fish of the herring kind,* Pl. 9, 47, 71; 51, 74.—**B.** *A lizard with copper-coloured spots on its back,* Pl. 32, 3, 13; id. ib. 5, 17.

2. **Chalcis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Χαλκίς, (*Gen. Gr.* Chalcidos, Luc. 5, 227: *Acc. Gr.* Chalcida, id. 2, 710,) **I.** *Chief town of the island Eubœa, opposite to Aulis, connected by a bridge with the main land* (now *Egripo, Negropont*): Mel. 2, 7, 9; Pl. 4, 12, 21, et al.; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 254 *sq.*—Hence: **A. Chalcĭdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of Chalcis, Chalcidian:* Euripus, Cic. N. D. 3, 10: creta, Var. R. R. 1, 57, 1: galli, id. ib. 3, 9, 6: gallinæ, Col. 8, 2, 4 and 13: ficus, Var. R. R. 1, 41, 6; Col. 5, 10, 11; id. 10, 414: arenæ, Val. Fl. 1, 454: versus, *of the poet Euphorion, a native of Chalcis,* Virg. E. 10, 50 Heyne and Voss; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 56: Nola, *founded by the Chalcidians,* Sil. 12, 161.—**2.** Meton.: Since Cumæ was a colony of Chalcis: *Cumæan:* arx, *Cumæ,* Virg. Æ. 6, 17: turres, Stat. S. 2, 2, 94: litora, id. ib. 4, 4, 78.—As *Subst.*: **Chalcidicum,** i. *n.*, *A chamber at the corner of a basilica, on each side of the tribunal,* Vitr. 5, 1; Hyg. Fab. 184; Orell. *no.* 1303; 3287; 3290 *sq.*; cf. Fest. p. 40, and Comm. p. 374. Also, *a spacious chamber in Grecian houses,* Aus. Per. Odyss. 1; 23; Arn. 4, p. 149; id. 3, p. 105.—**B. Chalcĭdensis,** e, *adj.*, *Chalcidian, of Chalcis:* Timagoras, Pl. 35, 9, 35.—**C. Chalcĭdicensis,** e, *adj.*, the same: colonia, *i. e. Cumæ* (cf. above, *no.* A. 2.): Gell. 10, 16, 8. **II.** *A town in Arabia:* Pl. 6, 28, 39, § 159. **III.** *A town in Syria:* Pl. 5, 23, 19; cf. Mann. Phœn. p. 335.

†**chalcītēs,** æ, *m.*, or **chalcītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = χαλκίτης or χαλκῖτις, **I.** Prop.: *Copper-stone, copper ore:* Pl. 34, 12, 29; Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 31; 7, *no.* 7. **II.** Meton.: *A precious stone of a copper colour:* Pl. 37, 11, 73.

†**chalcŏphŏnos** (**chalcophthongos,** Sol. 37), i, *f.*=χαλκόφωνος or χαλκόφθογγος, *A precious stone ringing like brass,* Pl. 37, 10, 56.

†**chalcosmăragdos,** i, *f.* = χαλκοσμάραγδος, *An emerald with veins of copper:* prps. *malachite:* Pl. 37, 5, 19.

†**chalcus,** i, *m.*=χαλκός, *A copper coin,* the tenth (acc. to Gr. authors, the sixth or eighth) part of an obolus, Pl. 21, 34, 109.

Chaldæi, orum, *m.*, Χαλδαῖοι (*Gen. pl.* Chaldæum, Lucr. 5, 726), **I.** Prop.: *The Chaldæans, a people of Assyria, distinguished, in early times, for their knowledge of astronomy and astrology,* Mel. 3, 8, 5; C. Div. 1, 1; id. ib. 2, 42; Val. Max. 3, 1, *no.* 2; Favor. in Gell. 14, 1, et sæp.—Hence, **A. Chaldæus,** a, um, *adj. Chaldæan:* regnum, Luc. 8, 226: grex, Juv. 10, 94.— **Chaldaïcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: genus praedicendi, C. Div. 2, 42, 88: rationes, id. ib. 47, 98. **II.** Meton.: In *sing.*: **Chaldæus,** i, *m. A soothsayer,* Cato R. R. 5, 4.

† **chălo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* =χαλάω, *To slacken, let down:* cymbala, Vitr. 10, 13: culcitas, Veg. Mil. 4, 23.

chălȳbēius, a, um, *adj.* = ΧΑΛΥΒΕΙΟΣ [χάλυψ] *Of steel, steel-:* massa, Ov. F. 4, 405.

†**chălybs,** ȳbis, *m.*,=χάλυψ, **I.** Prop.: *Steel,* Pl. 34, 14, 41: vulnificus (because weapons were made of it), Virg. Æ. 8, 446. On account of its hardness: ferro durior et chalybe, Prop. 1, 16, 30; cf. Sen. Herc. Œt. 152. **II.** Meton.: *Any thing made of it:* **A.** *A sword:* strictus, Sen. Thy. 364.—**B.** *A horse's bit:* Luc. 6, 398.—**C.** *The point of an arrow:* Luc. 7, 518, etc.

Chălȳbes, um, *m.*, Χάλυβες, *A people in Pontus, noted for their mines and their preparation of steel* [hence the name; but acc. to others, steel, χάλυψ, was named from them] Pl. 6, 4, 4; id. 7, 56, 57, § 197; Virg. G. 1, 58; id. Æ. 10, 174; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 2, p. 407 and 429.

1. †**chăma,** ātis, *n. A lynx,* Pl. 8, 19, 28.

2. †**chăma,** æ, *f.*=χήμη, *A gaping mussel, a cockle:* Pl. 32, 11, 53.

†**chămæactē,** ēs, *f.* = χαμαιάκτη, *Dwarf elder, dane-wort* (Sambucus ebulus, L.), Pl. 24, 8, 35; id. 26, 11, 73.

†**chămæcĕrāsus,** i, *f.*=χαμαικέρασος, *The dwarf cherry-tree* (Prunus chamæcerasus, Jacq.); Pl. 15, 25, 30.

†**chămæcissos,** i (-ă, Seren. Samm. 44, 799), *f.*=χαμαίκισσος, **I.** Prop.: *Ground-ivy* (Glecoma hederacea, L.); Pl. 16, 34, 62; id. 24, 15, 84. **II.** Meton. *A kind of* cycluminus, Pl. 25, 9, 69.

†**chămæcўpărissos,** i, *f.* = χαμαικυπάρισσος, *Ground-cypress:* Pl. 24, 15, 86.

†**chămædaphnē,** ēs, *f.* = χαμαιδάφνη, *Dwarf laurel,* Pl. 15, 30, 39; id. 21, 11, 39; id. ib. 27, 99; id. 24, 15, 39.

†**chămædrăcon,** ontis, *m.* = χαμαιδράκων, *A kind of serpent in Africa, that only creeps on the ground:* Sol. 27.

chamædrops, opis, v. chamærops.

†**chămædrys,** yos, *f.*=χαμαιδρυς, *The plant wall-germander* (Teucrium chamædrys, L.), Pl. 14, 16, 19; id. 24, 15, 80.

†**chămæleōn,** ōnis and ontis=χαμαιλέων, **I.** Prop.: *m. A kind of lizard that changes its colour, the chameleon,* Pl. 8, 33, 51; id. 10, 52, 73; Gell. 10, 12, 1 *sq.* **II.** Meton.: *m.* and *f. A plant, the carline thistle* (called *ch.* from its leaves changing colour): *m.*, Pl. 22, 18, 21; id. 27, 13, 118; *f.* id. 30, 4, 10.

†**chămæleucē,** ēs, *f.*=χαμαιλεύκη, *A plant, colt's foot:* Pl. 24, 15, 85; id. 26, 6, 16.

†**chămælўgos,** i, *f.*=χαμαίλυγος, *A plant,* otherwise called verbenaca: App. Herb. 3.

†**chămæmēlīnus,** a, um, *adj.* = χαμαιμήλινος, *Made of* or *from the chamomile:* oleum, Plin. Valer. 3, 2.

†**chămæmēlon,** i, *n.*=χαμαίμηλον (prop. earth-apple, on account of the apple-like smell of the blossoms), *Chamomile,* Pl. 22, 21, 26.

†**chămæmyrsĭnē,** ēs, *f.*=χαμαιμυρσίνη, *Dwarf myrtle, butcher's broom:* Pl. 23, 9, 83; id. 15, 7, 7.

†**chămæpeucē,** ēs, *f.*=χαμαιπεύκη, *The ground-larch, a plant:* Pl. 24, 15, 86.

†**chămæpĭtys,** yos, *f.*=χαμαίπιτυς, *A plant* (pure Lat., abiga), *ground-pine,* said to have the power of producing abortion, Pl. 24, 6, 20. (*Gen.* id. 14, 16, 19, § 112: *Dat.* chamæpityi, id. 21, 20, 103: *Acc.* chamæpityn, id. 26, 8, 53).

†**chamæplatanus,** i, *f.* = χαμαιπλάτανος, *Dwarf plantane:* Pl. 12, 2, 2.

†**chămærĕpes,** um, *f.*=χαμαιρεπεῖς (creeping on the earth), *A dwarf palm:* Pl. 13, 4, 9.

†**chămærops,** ŏpis, *f.*=χαμαίρωψ =chamædrys: Pl. 24, 15, 18 App. Herb. 24; Marc. Emp. 20 (others, chamædrops =χαμαιδρωψ).

†**chămæsўcē,** ēs, *f.* = χαμαισύκη, *A plant, wolf's milk, ground-fig* (Euphorbia chamæsyce, L.), Pl. 24, 15, 83. In App. Herb. 91, erroneously interchanged with chamæacte.

†**chămæ-tortus,** a, um, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from χαμαί and tortus] *That*

creeps on the ground: Fronto de Oratt. 2, p. 254.

† **chamæzēlon,** i, *n.* = χαμαίζηλον, *A plant, the lilburnum or genista,* called also gnaphalion: Pl. 27, 10, 61.

Chamāvi, orum (**Chāmāves,** um, Auson. Ed. 10, 434), *m.,* Χαμαυοί Ptol., *A German people,* orig. on the north shore of the Rhine, even to the Lippe; afterwards between the Weser and the Hercynian forest, Tac. G. 33; 34; id. A. 13, 55; cf. Mann. Germ. pp. 151 and 210.

† **chamēdysomos,** i, *f.* = χαμηδύσομος [χαμαί-ηδύσομος] *Rosemary:* App. Herb. 79.

† **chamēlæa,** æ, *f.* = χαμελαία, *The dwarf olive,* a shrub (Cneorum tricoccon, L.): Pl. 24, 15, 82; id. 15, 7, 7.

† **chameunia,** æ, *f.* = χαμευνία, *A lying on the ground:* Hieron. Ep. 52, 3.

† **chāmulcus,** i, *m.* = χαμουλκός, *A kind of machine for carrying heavy weights;* prob. *a kind of dray:* Amm. 17, 4, 14.

† **chānō** or **channe,** ēs, *f.* = χάνη or χάννη, *A kind of sea-fish* (so called from its wide mouth): Ital. *canna* (Perva cabrilla, L.): Ov. Hal. 108; Pl. 9, 16, 23; id. 32, 11, 54.

† **chanīus** [χαίνω] **pes** = Molossus, *A foot consisting of three long syllables:* Diom. p. 475 P.

† **Chaon,** ŏnis, v. Chaones.

Chāŏnes, um (*Acc. plur. Gr.* Chaonas, Claud. B. Get. 135), *m.,* Χάονες, *A people in the north-west part of Epirus, named after a hero,* Chāon, *the brother of Helenus* (Virg. Æ. 3, 334, 335 Serv.); *the Chaonians,* Pl. 4, procem. § 2. *Their country* was called **Chāŏnĭa,** æ, *f.,* Virg. Æ. 3, 335; Pl. 4, procem. § 2; C. Att. 6, 3, 2.—Hence: **A. Chāŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Chaonian,* also of *Epirus:* campi, Virg. Æ. 3, 334: sinus, Ov. M. 13, 717: glans, Virg. G. 1, 8: pater, i. e. *Jupiter,* whose oracle was at Dodona, id. ib. 2, 67: columbæ, *which revealed the future at Dodona,* id. E. 9, 13: nemus, i. e., *the oak forest,* Stat. Th. 6, 99: truncus, Val. Fl. 8, 461: victus, i. e., *of acorns,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 47. — **B. Chāŏnis,** ĭdis, *f., adj., Chaonian:* ales, i. e. columba (v. the preced.), Ov. A. A. 2, 150: arbos, i. e. quercus, id. M. 10, 90: quercus, Sen. Herc. Œt. 1621.

Chaos, *Abl.* Chao (other cases were not used in the class. age: *Gen.* Chai, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 664; Prisc. p. 720 P.), *n.* = χάος,

I. Prop.: *The boundless, empty space,* as the kingdom of darkness, *the Lower World:* ingens, Ov. M. 10, 30: inane, id. F. 4, 600: cæcum, Sen. Med. 741. **II.** Meton.: **A.** personified: *Chaos,* Virg. Æ. 4, 510; id. ib. 6, 265; Ov. M. 14, 404. — **B.** *Immeasurable darkness, deep obscurity:* Cimmerium, Stat. S. 3, 2, 92: horridum, Prud. Cath. 5, 3.—**C.** *The confused, formless, primitive mass out of which the universe was made, chaos:* Ov. M. 1, 7; Lact. 1, 5.

† **chara,** æ, *f. A root* unknown to us, prps. *wild cabbage:* Cass. B. C. 3, 48.

charācātus, a, um, *adj.,* χάραξ, *Provided with stakes, propped up:* vineæ, Col. 5, 4, 1; id. 5, 5, 16.

‡ **charācĭas,** æ, *m., adj.* = χαραξίας, *Fit for making poles or stakes:* calamus, Pl. 16, 36, 66.—As *Subst.: A name of the plant wolf's-milk:* Pl. 25, 8, 59; ib. 11, 73.

† **character,** ēris, *m.* = χαρακτήρ, **I.** Prop.: *An instrument for branding or marking,* etc.: "CHARACTER est ferrum coloratum, quo notæ pecudibus inuruntur, χαρακτὴρ autem Græce, Latine forma dicitur," Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 7. **II.** Meton.: *The mark* or *sign burned* or *imprinted* (esp. upon animals): Col. 11, 2, 14; Pall. Jan. 16; Aug. contr. Cresc. 1, 30. **III.** Fig. (acc. to no. II.): *A characteristic mark, character, style,* etc. (only ante- and post-class.): Luciliano charactere libelli, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 17; Serv. Virg. E. 3, 1 (cf. C. Or. 39, and Gell. 7, 14, in which two passages it is written as a Greek word).

† **characterismos,** i, *m.* = χαρακτηρισμός, a rhetor. figure, *A designation of the characteristic marks:* Rutil. Lup. 2, 7.

† **chărădrĭus,** ii, *m.* = χαραδριός, *A yellowish bird,* prob. *the golden plower* (transl. of the Hebr. אַנָפָה) Vulg. Lev. 11, 19; id. Deut. 14, 18.

† **chărădrum,** i, *n.* = χάραδρον, *A sea-fish:* Enn. in App. Mag. 39 (acc. to others = χαράδρα, *A deep gully*).

† **Chăradrus,** i, *m.,* Χάραδρος, *A mountain torrent in Peloponnesus* (now, acc. to Leake, *The Kani,* or at least its western branch): adverrosque natantia saxa Charadrus, Stat. Th. 4, 712.

Chărax, ăcis, *f.,* Χάραξ, *A fortified place in the valley of Tempe* (now *Carisso*): Liv. 44, 6, 10.

† **charaxo,** *no perf. nor sup.,* 1. *v. a.* = χαράσσω, *To scratch, engrave* (post-class.): ungulis genas, Prud. στεφ. 10, 557; Aug. de altero. Eccl. et Synag.

Chăraxus, i, *m.* **I.** *One of the Lapithæ:* Ov. M. 12, 272. **II.** *A brother of Sappho:* Ov. H. 15, 117.

Chăres, ētis, *m.,* Χάρης, **I.** *Of Lindos in Rhodes, a celebrated statuary, a pupil of Lysippus:* Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9; Pl. 34, 7, 18. **II.** *An Athenian general:* Nep. Tim. 3 *sq.*; Phoc. 2. **III.** *Of Mytilene, an officer at the court of Alexander the Great, historiographer:* Pl. 37, 2, 11; Gell. 5, 2.

Chărĭclō, ūs, *f. A nymph, dau. of Apollo, wife of the Centaur Chiron:* Ov. M. 2, 636.

† **chărientismus,** i, *m.* = χαριεντισμός, a rhet. figure: *Gracefulness of expression:* Jul. Rufin. 3 (in Charis., Diom., and oth. with Greek letters).

Charis, ĭtis, v. Charites.

Chărīsius, ĭi, *m.,* Χαρίσιος, **I.** *A Greek orator,* a contemporary of Demosthenes: C. Brut. 83, 286; Quint. 10, 1, 70; Rutil. Lup. 1, 10, al. **II.** Aurelius Arcadius Charisius, a Roman jurist, whose works are cited in the Digest: Dig. 1, 11; 50, 4, 18, § 26, al. **III.** Flavius Sosipater Charisius, a Latin grammarian of the fourth century of the Christian era, author of "Institutiones Grammaticæ.

† **chărisma,** ătis, *n.* = χάρισμα, *A gift, present:* Prud. procem. Apotheos. 11; id. στεφ. 13, 61; Tert. adv. Jud. 8.

† **chărīstĭa,** orum, *n.* = χαρίστια, *An annual family repast, made three days after the Parentalia, on the 20th of February; a family banquet, at which existing family feuds were settled:* Ov. F. 2, 617 *sq.*; Val. Max. 2, 1, *no.* 8.

charisticum, i, v. chartiaticum.

Chărītes, um (*Dat. plur. Gr.* Charisin = Χάρισιν, Prop. 4, 1, 75 (cf. Rudd. 1, p. 100, *not.* 40; Schneid. Gr. p. 311, and Heins. Ov. A. A. 3, 672), *f.,* Χάριτες, *The Charites* or *Graces* (pure Lat. Gratiæ), usu. three: *Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia* (cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v.): Ov. F. 5, 219; Sen. Ben. 1, 4; Pl. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 10.—In *sing. Acc. Gr.* Charita, *One of the Graces:* Pl. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 10.

† **chărītoblĕpharon,** i, *n.* = χαριτοβλέφαρον (with graceful eyelids), *A plant used in magic, said to produce love:* Pl. 13, 25, 52.

Charmădas, æ, *m.,* Χαρμάδας, **I.** *An Academic philosopher,* about 100 years B. C.: C. Ac. 2, 6, 16; id. de Or. 1, 11, 45; id. ib. 2, 88, 360; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 59; Pl. 7, 24; Quint. 11, 2, 26. **II.** *A Greek painter:* Pl. 35, 8, 34.

Charmidatus, v. Charmides.

Charmĭdes, is, *m.,* Χαρμίδης, *A comic character in the Trinummus of Plautus:* Trin. 3, 1, 16.—Hence, facete, **Charmidātus** = factus Charmides, *Made Charmides:* tu factu's Charmides . . . Proin tute ittidem ut charmidatu's, rasum decharmida, ib. 4, 2, 135.

Charon, ontis (ōnis, Fulg. Myth. 1), *m.,* Χάρων, **I.** *Charon, the ferryman in the Lower World:* Cic. N. D. 3, 17; Virg. Æ. 6, 299; Cul. 2, 15; Sen. Herc. fur. 771.—Hence, **Chărōnēus,** a, um, *adj., Of Charon, of the Lower World:* scrobes, Pl. 2, 93, 95. **II.** *A distinguished Theban:* Nep. Pelop. 2, 5.

Chărondas, æ, *m.,* Χαρώνδας, *A distinguished lawgiver in Catana:* C. Leg. 1, 22; Val. Max. 6, 5.

‡ **charta,** æ (**chartus,** i, *m.,* Lucil. in Non. 196, 19), *f.* = ὁ χάρτης. **I.** Prop.: *A leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper:* Pl. 13, 11 *sq.*; Lucr. 6, 112; 114; C. Att. 5, 4 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113: dentata, *smooth* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6, et sæp.; Isid. Orig. 6 10, 2-5, somewhat diff. from Pl. 11, 12, 23, q. v.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *The papyrus plant itself:* Pl. 13, 11, 21.—Far more freq., **2.** *That which is written upon paper, a writing, letter, poem,* etc.: Lucr. 3, 10; id. 4, 971; C. Cœl. 17, 70; id. Att. 2, 20, 3; Cat. 1, 6; id. 68, 46; Hor. Od. 4, 9, 31; id. S. 1, 10, 4; id. Ep. 2, 1, 35; 161; 270; id. A. P. 310: Arpinæ, i. e. Ciceronis, Mart. 10, 19.—**B.** *A thin leaf, plate, lamina, tablet* (cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex. under χάρτης, *no.* 3): plumbea, Suet. Ner. 2.

chartăcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [charta] *Made of paper, paper-:* codices, Ulp. Dig. 32, 50.

chartarium, v. chartarius, *no.* B.

chartārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to paper, paper-:* officinæ, Pl. 18, 10, 19, *no.* 2: calamus, App. Flor. *no.* 9.—As *Subst.:* **A. chartarius,** ii, *m., A paper-merchant:* Diom. p. 313 P.; Inscr. Grut. 480, 1.—**B. chartārium,** ii, *n., Archives:* Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 6.

chartēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to paper, paper-* (anto- and post-class.): studium, *occupation in writing:* Var. in Non. 248, 13: supellex, Aus. Ep. 10, 40: pulvis, id. præf. ad Griph.

† **chartiāticum,** i, *n.* = χαρτιατικόν, *Money for paper:* Dig. 78, 20, 6 (al. **charisticum**): *a present, gift.*

chartigo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [charta] *To note down on paper:* Aug. in Psalm. 38, 11.

‡ † **chartŏphylax,** ăcis, *m.* = χαρτοφύλαξ, *A keeper of archives:* Inscr. Grut. 587, 11.

† **chartŏpōla,** æ, *m.* = χαρτοπώλης, *A dealer in paper:* Schol. Juv. 4, 27; cf. the follg. art.

† **chartŏprātes,** æ, *m.* = χαρτοπράτης, *A dealer in paper:* Rubr. Cod. 11, 17. Cf. the foreg. art.

chartŭla, æ, *f dim.* [charta] *A little paper, a small writing:* C. Fam. 7, 18, 2; Gai. Inst. 2, 77; Front. Ep. ad Amic. 1, 15; Cod. Theod. 8, 2, 2, et al.

chartŭlārius, ii, *m.* [chartula] late Lat., *A keeper of the archives of court:* Cod. Just. 3, 26, 10; 12, 21, 1, et al.

chartus, i, v. charta.

Chărybdis, is (*Acc.:* Charybdin, Hor. A. P. 145; Ov. M. 14, 75; C. Phil. 2, 27, 67; Charybdim, C. 2 Verr. 5, 56, 146; Zumpt, *N. cr.: Abl.:* Charybdi, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 19; Juv. 15, 17), *f.,* Χάρυβδις, **I.** Prop.: *A dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Scylla:* Pl. 3, 8, 14: vasta, Lucr. 1, 723; Cat. 64, 156; Prop. 2, 27, 54: implacata, Virg. Æ. 3, 420: irrequieta, Ov. M. 13, 730. **II.** Meton.: *Anything dangerous or destructive:* Hor. Od. 1, 27, 19; cf. Sid. Ep. 9, 6: sanguinis, Prud. Cathem. 6, 107: *Charybdim bonorum voraginem* potius (dixerim), C. de Or. 3, 41, 163.

† **chasma,** ătis, *n.* = χάσμα, **I.** Prop.: *An opening of the earth, a chasm, abyss:* Sen. Q. N. 6, 9; Ulp. Dig. 50, 15, 4; 18, 6, 10. **II.** Meton.: *A kind of meteor:* sunt chasmata, quum aliquod cœli spatium desedit, et flammam velut dehiscens in abdito ostentat. Sen. Q. N. 1, 14; Pl. 2, 26, 26.

† **chasmătĭas,** æ, *m.* = χασματίας, *An earthquake which leaves chasms* or *openings:* Amm. 17, 16; App. de Mundo, 65, 25.

Chasuārii, orum, *m. A German people behind the* Bructeri: Tac. G. 34; cf. Ukert. Germ. p. 390.

Chatti (written, less correctly, Catti), orum, *m.,* Χάττοι Strab., *A German people in the present Hesse* (which name is formed from Chatti) *and Thuringia:* Tac. G. 30 Eup.; 31 *sq.*; id. A. 1, 55 *sq.*; id. ib. 2, 7; 25; 41; 88; id. ib. 11, 16; id. ib. 12, 27 *sq.*; id. ib. 13, 56 *sq.*; id. H. 4, 12; 37; Pl. 4, 14, 28; Juv. 4, 147, et al.; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 183 *sq.*

Chauci (in MSS. prps. better Chauchi, Cauci; cf. upon the signif. and orthog. of the word, Rup. Tac. G. 35; Caici, trisyll., Luc. 1, 463; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 379; and in sing. Caiico, id. Laud. Stil. 1, 225), orum, *m.,* Καῦχοι Ptolem., Καῦκοι

Strab., Χαυκίς Dio Cass., *A people in Lower Germany, on the ocean, from the Ems to the Elbe, in the south to the region of Oldenburg and Bremen, divided into* majores and minores: Tac. G. 35; id. A. 2, 24; id. ib. 11, 19; 38; 60; id. ib. 2, 17; id. ib. 11, 18; id. H. 4, 79; Suet. Claud. 24; Pl. 16, 1, 1; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 275 *sq.*— On account of his conquest of them, Gabinius Secundus received the surname **Chaucius,** Suet. Claud. 24.

†**chēlē,** es, *f.*=χηλή (the claws or arms of animals). In mechanics: *The part of the ballista of similar shape, the trigger:* manicula, Vitr. 10, 15, and 17.

Chēlæ, arum, *f.*=χηλαί, In astron. (prop. *the arms,* i. e. of Scorpio; but, since these extend into Libra, meton.): *Libra:* Virg. G. 1, 33; C. Arat. 293; Col. 10, 56; Luc. 1, 659; Manil. 4, 203; cf. Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 120.

Chēlīdŏnĭæ Insulæ, Χελιδόνιαι, *The Swallow Islands:* Mel. 2, 7, 5; Pl. 5, 31, 35, § 131; opposite to the Promontorium Chelidonium in Lycia: Liv. 33, 41, 6; Pl. 5, 27, 27, § 97.

†**chelīdŏnĭas,** æ, *m.* = χελιδονίας (pertaining to the swallow), *The west wind, blowing after the 22nd of Feb.* (after the arrival of the swallows): Pl. 2, 47, 47.

†**chēlīdŏnĭus,** a, *um, adj.*=χελιδόνιος, *Pertaining to the swallow:* lapilli, *found in the crop of young swallows, swallow-stone:* Pl. 11, 37, 79: ficus, *a particular reddish species of fig,* Col. 10, 415; Pl. 15, 18, 19: gemma, id. 37, 16, 56.—As *Subst.*: **chelidonia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *Swallow-wort, celandine,* Pl. 25, 8, 50: Tert. Pœn. 12: also with herba, Marc. Empir. 8, 2: and also, herba chelidoniæ, Seren. 37, 699.

†**chēlōnīa,** æ, *f.*=χελωνία, *A precious stone, tortoise stone:* Pl. 37, 10, 56.

†**chēlōnītis,** ĭdis, *f.*=χελωνῖτις, *A precious stone like the tortoise:* Pl. 37, 10, 56; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 15, 29.

†**chēlōnĭum,** ii, *n.*=χελώνιον (prop., *A tortoise-shell*; hence), **A.** In mechanics: *The similarly formed shield clamp for moving machines:* Vitr. 10, 2; 4; 8; 15; 18, 21.—**B.** *A plant,* called also cyclaminos: App. Herb. 17.

†**Chēlōnŏphăgi,** orum, *m.* = [χελώνη, φαγεῖν] *A people of Carmania, who derived their name from subsisting upon the sea-tortoise, or turtle:* scopuli præacuti Chelonophagos terrent, Pl. 9, 10, 12 § 38.

†**chĕlўdrus,** i, *m.*=χέλυδρος, *A fetid serpent living, for the most part, in water:* Virg. G. 3, 415 Heyne and Voss; Ov. M. 7, 272; Luc. 9, 711.

†**chĕlўon,** i, *n.*=χέλυον, *The shell of the tortoise:* Pl. 6, 29, 34; id. 9, 10, 12.

†**chĕlys,** *Acc.* chelyn, *Voc.* chely (other cases apparently not in use), *f.* = χέλυς, **I.** Prop.: *A tortoise,* Petr. Frgm. 32, 5.—Hence, **II.** Meton.: **A.** As in Gr. (cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v.): *A lyre* or *harp made of its shell,* pure Lat. testudo (except Ovid, in post-Aug. poets only; most freq. in Statius): chelys, Stat. S. 2, 60; id. 4, 4, 33; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. præf. 18; id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 313; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 123; Prud. Apoth. 455: chelyn, Ov. H. 15, 181; Stat. S. 1, 5, 11; id. ib. 2, 2, 120; id. ib. 4, 6, 30; id. ib. 4, 8, 38; id. Th. 6, 366; Sen. Troad. 325; id. Herc. Œt. 1034; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2 præf. 8: chely, Stat. S. 4, 3, 119.—**B.** *The constellation Lyra:* Avien. Arat. 617, 631.

†**chēmē,** es, *f.*=χήμη, *A measure for liquids, the third part of a mystrum,* Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 77.

†**chēnălōpēces,** um, *f.*=χηναλώπηκες, *A species of goose or duck, the fox-goose;* an Egyptian species, living in holes: Pl. 10, 22, 29.

†**chēnĕrōtes,** um, *f.* [χηνέρως] *A species of small goose or duck,* Pl. 10, 22, 29.

†**chēniscus,** i, *m. dim.*=χηνίσκος, (prop. *A gosling*; hence meton.) *The ornament in the form of a goose on a ship's stern,* App. M. 11, p. 264.

†**chēnŏbŏscĭon,** ii, *n.*=χηνοβοσκεῖον, *A pen for geese:* Col. 8, 14, 1 (in Var. 3, 10, 1, written as a Gr. word).

†**chēnŏmўchon,** i, *n.*=χηνόμυχον, *A plant,* now unknown: Pl. 21, 11, 36.

cheragra, æ, v. chiragra.

chermōsis, is, *f.* [prob. χερμάς, a stone]=λιθίασις, *A callosity in the eyelid,* Inscr. ap. Tochon p. 72.

†**chernītes,** æ, *m.* = χερνίτης, *A stone resembling ivory:* Pl. 36, 17, 28.

Cherrŏnēsus or **Chersŏnēsus,** i, *f.*, Χερρόνησος or Χερσόνησος (a peninsula; hence) **I.** *The Thracian peninsula west of the Hellespont, the Chersonese,* Mel. 2, 2, 7; Pl. 4, 11, 18, § 48; Liv. 31, 16.—Hence, **Cherronenses** or **Chersonenses** (contr. instead of Cherronesenses), ium, *m., The inhabitants of the Chersonese,* C. Pis. 35 *fin.*; Just. 9, 1, 7. **II.** Cherronesus Taurica, *The Crimea,* Pl. 17, 5, 30. **III.** *A promontory in Argolis, not far from Troezene,* Mel. 2, 3, 8.

†**chersīnus,** a, um, *adj.*=χέρσινος, *Living upon dry land:* testudines, Pl. 9, 10, 12 *fin.* (in Mart. 14, 88, called chersos =χέρσος).

†**chersўdros,** i, m.=χερσύδρος, *An amphibious serpent:* Luc. 9, 711; Cels. 5, 27, 8; Serv. G. Virg. G. 3, 415, al.

Chĕrub, *m. plur.* Chĕrūbim (also written Cherubin), [Hebr.] *The name of an order of angels mentioned in the Old Testament:* Prud. Cath. 4, 4; cf. Hier. Ez. 9 and 28; Isid. Orig. 7, 5, 22 *sq.*; id. ib. 14, 3, 4.

Chĕrusci, orum, *m.*, Χηρούσκοι Strabo, Χερονσκοί Dio, Χαιρουσκοί Ptolem., In the more restricted sense: *A German people on the south side of the Hartz Mountains;* but far more freq. in a wider sense, *the combined German tribes, which became distinguished by their war with the Romans, living on both sides of the Weser and Lippe,* Tac. G. 36 Rup.; id. A. 2, 46; id. ib. 1, 55 *sq.*; id. ib. 2, 9, *sq.*; id. ib. 12, 28, et sæp.; Flor. 4, 12, 24; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 452; id. B. Get. 420; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 205 *sq.*

chiasmus, i, *m.*=χιασμός (prop. a marking with a χ, *i. e.* crosswise; hence meton.), Medical *t. t.*: *A cutting crosswise;* or, Concr., *A cross-cut:* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, §§ 118, 127, 145.

chiliarchus, i (**chiliarcha,** æ, Curt. 5, 2, 2) = χιλιάρχης (also χιλίαρχος, v. Liddell and Scott's Lex.), *m.* **I.** Gen.: *A commander of* 1000 *soldiers, a chiliarch,* Curt. l. l. Also in the navy, Tac. A. 15, 51. **II.** Esp.: Among the Persians: *The highest officer of state next to the king, the vizir:* Nep. Con. 3, 2.

†**chīlĭas,** ădis, *f.*=χιλιάς, *The number one thousand, a thousand:* Macr. S. 1, 5.

‡**chīlĭōdўnāma,** æ, *f.* [χίλιοι-δύναμις] *A medicinal plant not now known, thousand virtues:* Pl. 25, 6, 28.

†**chīlĭōphўllon,** i, *n.* [χίλιοι-φύλλον] *A plant not now known, thousand leaves:* App. Herb. 18.

Chīlius, ii, *m., A Greek poet,* C. Att. 1, 9, 2; 1, 12, 2; 1, 16, 15.

1. ‡**Chīlo,** ōnis, *m.* [χεῖλος, lip; cf. Comm. p. 361; Charis. p. 78 P.; Vel. Long. p. 2234 ib.] *A surname signifying having large lips,* Fest. p. 34.

2. **Chīlo,** ōnis, *m.*, Χίλων or Χείλων (v. Crusius's Lex. in h. v.), *A Lacedemonian, one of the seven wise men:* Pl. 7, 32, 32; Aus. in Ludo, p. 293.

Chīmæra, æ, *f.*, Χίμαιρα (a goat), **I. A.** Prop.: *A fabulous monster in Lycia, which vomited fire; in front a lion, in the hinder part a dragon, and in the middle a goat;* slain by Bellerophon: Lucr. 5, 903; id. 2, 705; Tib. 3, 4, 86; Hor. Od. 1, 27, 24; id. ib. 2, 17, 13; id. ib. 4, 2, 16; Virg. Æ. 6, 288; Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 13; 2, 397, et al.; Hyg. Fab. 57; Serv. Virg. Æ. 5, 118; id. ib. 6, 288.—**B.** Meton.: *A volcano* or *burning mountain of Lycia, said to have given rise to the foregoing fable:* Pl. 2, 106, 110; 5, 27, 28; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 288.—Hence, **Chīmærēus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *pertaining to the Mountain Chimæra:* liquor, Virg. Cul. 14 Wagn. **II.** *The name of one of the ships of Æneas,* Virg. Æ. 5, 118 and 223.

Chīmærī-fĕra, æ, *f. adj.* [Chimæra; fero] Lycia, *That produced the Chimæra* (cf. Chimæra, *no.* I.): Ov. M. 6, 339.

‡†**chīmērĭnus,** a, um, =χειμερινός, *Belonging to winter, in winter time;* tropa, Kalend. vet. in Orell. Inscr. 11. p. 381.

Chĭŏne, es, *f.* Χιόνη, **I.** *A dau. of Dædalion, mother of Autolycus by Mercury, and of the musician Philammon by Apollo, shot by Diana:* Ov. M. 11, 301 *sq.*: Hyg. Fab. 200. **II.** *Another Chione, the mother of Eumolpus;* hence, **Chiŏnĭdes,** æ, *m.*=Eumolpus, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 40.

Chĭos (Chīus, C. Arat. 422), ii, *f.*, Χίος, *An island in the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Ionia,* famous for its wine and marble (now *Scio*): Mel. 2, 7, 4; Pl. 5, 31, 38; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 1; 21; C. 2 Verr. 5, 48, 127.—Hence, **Chĭus** (Chīus, Avien. Arat. 251 and 1179), a, um, *adj.*, Χίος, *Of Chios, Chian:* insula Var. R. R. 2 procem. § 3: terra, Pl. 35, 15, 56: marmor, id. 5, 31, 38: lapis, id. 36, 17, 28: vinum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 79; Hor. Epod. 9, 34: cadus, Tib. 2, 1, 28: Hor. Od. 3, 19, 5; 2, 8, 15: ficus (of peculiar excellence), Var. R. R. 1, 41, 6.—Fine cloth also was made at Chios: Lucr. 4, 1126.—To the generous style of living of the Chians there is an allusion in, a puero vitam Chiam gessi, Petr. S. 63, 3.—Chium Monstrum is also an epithet of *the constellation Scorpio,* since, acc. to fable, Orion was put to death at Chios by Diana by means of a scorpion, Avien. Arat. 1136; 251; cf. C. Arat. 422 *sq.*—As *Subst.*: **A. Chium,** i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *Chian wine;* Hor. S. 1, 10, 24; id. ib. 2, 3, 115; id. ib. 2, 8, 15 and 48.—**B. 1.** Prop.: **Chia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* ficus), *A Chian fig.*: Col. 10, 414; Mart. 7, 24, 8; id. 13, 23, 1.—**2.** Meton.=podex pueri, Mart. 12, 97.—**C. Chii,** orum, *m. The inhabitants of Chios:* C. Arch. 8, Liv. 37, 27, et al.

†**chīrāgra** (in consequence of the shortness of the *i* deviating from the Gr. measure, also written chĕragra), æ, *f.*=χειράγρα, *Gout in the hand:* chirāgra, Hor. S. 2, 7, 15; id. Ep. 1, 1, 31: chīrāgra, Mart. 1, 99, 2.

†**chīrāgrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=χειραγρικός, *Having the gout in the hand:* manus, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—Usually *Subst.*: **chiragricus,** i, *m.*, Cels. 4, 24; Petr. S. 132, 14.

chīrămaxĭum, ii, *n.*=χειραμάξιον, *A small carriage drawn by slaves, a hand-waggon:* Petr. S. 28, 4.

†**chīrīdōtus,** a, um, *adj.*=χειριδωτός, *Furnished with sleeves:* tunica, Scipio Afric. in Gell. 7, 12, 5; cf. Gell. ib. § 1 *sq.*—As *Subst.*: **chiridotæ,** arum *f.* (*sc.* tunicæ), Capitol. Pert. 8.

Chīrocmēta, ōn or ōrum, *n.*=χειρόκμητα (wrought by hand), *Title of a book of Democritus:* Pl. 24, 16, 102 § 160 (in Vitr. 9 pr. § 14; and Col. 7, 5, 17, with Greek letters).

†**chīrŏgrăphārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [chirographum] *Of* or *pertaining to handwriting, manuscript-:* creditores, *who have the obligation of the debtor in his own handwriting:* Paul. Dig. 42, 5, 38.

† **chīrŏgrăphum,** i, *n.* (access. form chirographus, i, *m.*, Fulvius in Quint. 6, 3, 100 Spald., together with the chirographum, Quint. ib. 5, 13, 8)=χειρόγραφον, **I.** Prop.: *One's own handwriting, autograph;* pure Lat. manus (in good prose; very freq. in Cic.): C. Phil. 2, 4, 8: neque utar meo chirographo neque signo, id. Att. 2, 20, 5: imitari, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74; Suet. Aug. 64; id. Tit. 3, et al.—Hence, **II.:** A. Meton.: *Concr.: That which is written with one's own hand, one's own manuscript:* credidi chirographis ejus, *assurances in his own handwriting,* Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 21: extrema pascilla pupugit me tuo chirographo, C. Fam. 2, 13, 3; id. Brut. 80, 277; id. Fam. 12, 1, 2; so also, id. Phil. 1, 7, 16; Quint. 9, 2, 73; Suet. Aug. 87; id. Tib. 6; id. Cal. 24.—**B.** Mercantile *t. t.*: *A bond, surety,* or *obligation under one's own hand* (diff. from syngrapha, q. v.) (not found with this meaning in Cic.): Gai. Inst. 3, 134; Modest. Dig. 20, 1, 26; Callistr. ib. 49, 14, 3; Suet. Cæs. 17; id. Cal. 12; id. Dom. 1; Gell. 14, 2, 7.

Chīron, ōnis (*Nom.* Chīro, Liv. Andron. in Fest. s. v. OCREM, p. 187: *Acc. Gr.* Chirona, Ov. M. 6, 126), *m.*, Χείρων, **I.** Prop.: *A Centaur distinguished by his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination, son of Saturn and Phillyra* (hence, Phillyrides Chiron, Virg. G. 3,

550), *the tutor of Esculapius* (Ov. M. 2, 630 sq.), *Hercules, and Achilles, placed among the constellations*: Hyg. præf. and Fab. 2, 74; id. Astr. 2, 38; Serv. Virg. G. 3, 91; 550; id. ib. 4, 270.—Hence: **A. Chīrōnius** or **-ēius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Named after Chiron* (the physician and botanist): ulcus, *so called from Chiron, who first discovered the means of curing it*: Cels. 5, 28, m. 5; App. Herb. 22.—As *Subst.*: **Chironia**, æ, *f.* (sc. herba), *A name of several plants*: Pl. 24, 14, 77; id. 25, 4, 13 and 16.—**B. Chīrōnicus**, a, um, *adj. Of, or pertaining to, Chiron*: ars, Sid. Ep. 2, 12 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: *As a constellation*: Luc. 9, 536.

†**chīrōnŏmĭa**, æ, *f.* = χειρονομία, *The art of moving the hands in acting, speaking, etc., gesticulation*: "quæ est lex gestus," Quint. 1, 11, 17.

†**chīrŏnŏmos**, i, *com.*, and **chīrŏnŏmōn**, ontis (also *Gr.* untis), *m.*, χειρονόμος or χειρονομών, *One who makes proper motions with his hands, or gesticulates correctly*: Juv. 6, 63; id. 5, 121; Sid. Ep. 4, 7 *fin.*

†**chīrurgĭa**, æ, *f.* = χειρουργία. **I.** Prop.: *Chirurgery, surgery*: Cels. 7 præf.; Scrib. Comp. 200; Veg. 3, 13, 1. **II.** Fig.: chirurgiæ tadet, *i. e.* vim et arma detestor, C. Att. 4, 3, 3.

†**chīrurgĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = χειρουργικός, *Chirurgical, surgical*: medicina, Hyg. Fab. 274.

†**Chirurgŭmĕna**, ōn, *n.* = χειρουργούμενα, *Surgery, the title of a book*: Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 12.

†**chīrurgus**, i, *m.* = χειρουργός, *A chirurgeon, surgeon*: Cels. 7 præf.; Mart. 1, 31; Scrib. Comp. 201; 209, et al.; Aurel. Prosp. 38; Inscr. Grut. p. 400, 7; Reines. 611, 7.

Chius, a, um, v. Chios.

chlamyda, æ, v. chlamys.

chlamydātus, a, um, *adj. Dressed in a military cloak*: Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 8; id. ib. 4, 6, 39; id. ib. 4, 7, 44; id. Poen. 3, 3, 6; 31; id. Rud. 2, 2, 9; °C. Rab. Post. 10, 27.—From

†**chlamys**, ydis (chlamyda, æ, as cassula = cassis, et al.: App. M. 10, p. 253, 31; id. ib. 11, p. 269, 11; and prps. Verr. in Non. 539, 9, where, however, chlamyda may be *Acc. Gr.* from chlamys), *f.* = χλαμύς. **I.** Gen.: *A broad, woollen upper garment worn in Greece, sometimes purple and interwrought with gold, worn esp. by distinguished military men, a Greek military cloak, a state mantle*: Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 13; id. Epid. 3, 3, 55; id. Mil. 5, 30; id. Pseud. 2, 4, 45; id. ib. 4, 7, 88; C. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Virg. Æ. 5, 250; id. ib. 9, 582; id. ib. 11, 775; Ov. M. 5, 51; id. ib. 14, 345; 393.—Hence, also, the cloak of Pallas, Virg. Æ. 8, 588; Suet. Cal. 25. **II.** Esp.: Also worn by persons not engaged in war, *e. g.* by Mercury, Ov. M. 2, 733; by Dido, Virg. Æ. 4, 137; by Agrippina, Tac. A. 12, 56 (in Pl. 33, 3, 10, instead of it, paludamentum); by children, Virg. Æ. 3, 483; Suet. Tib. 6; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 24; cf. Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 71; by actors, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60; App. Flor. *no.* 15; by the chorus in tragedy, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 40 Bentl.

†**chleuasmus**, i, *m.* = χλευασμός, *Bitter derision, sarcasm*: Jul. Rufin. de Schem. Dian. p. 52 Capper.

Chlidē, es, *f.*, Χλιδή, *A Greek woman's name*: Ov. Am. 2, 7, 23.

Chlŏe, ēs, *f.*, Χλόη, *A Greek woman's name*: Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1.

chlŏra, æ, *f.*, *A medicine*: Veg. 6, 28, 8.

†**chlōreus** (dissyll.), ei, *m.* = χλωρεύς, *A greenish bird*: Pl. 10, 74, 95.

†**chlōrion**, ĭnis, *m.* = χλωρίων, *A yellow bird, the yellow thrush*: Pl. 10, 29, 45.

Chlōris, ĭdis, *f.*, χλωρίς (κτῆσις), **I.** = Flora, *The goddess of flowers*: Ov. F. 5, 195. **II.** *The daughter of Amphion and Niobe, wife of Neleus, and mother of Nestor*: Hyg. Fab. 10.

†**chlōrītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, or **chlōrītēs**, æ, *m.* = χλωρίτις or χλωρίτης, *A precious stone of a grass-green colour*, prps. the *emerald-prasius*: Pl. 37, 10, 56.

Chlorus, i, *m.*, Χλῶρος, **I.** *A Greek name*: Sen. Pompeius Ch., C. 2 Verr. 2, 8, 23; id. ib. 42, 102. **II.** *A river in Cilicia*: Pl. 5, 27, 22, § 91.

Chōaspes, is, *m.*, Χοάσπης, **I.** **A.** Prop.: *A river in Susiana, celebrated for its pure water, from which the Persian kings drank* (now *Karun*; al. *Kerrah* or *Kara-su*): Pl. 6, 27, 31; id. 31, 3, 23: regia lympha, Tib. 4, 1, 140; cf. Mann. Pers. p. 346.—**B.** Meton.: Personified as *a river-god*: Val. Fl. 5, 584. **II.** *A river in India* (now *Kabul*; acc. to others, the *Attock*): Curt. 5, 2, 9; id. 5, 3, 1; cf. Mann. Ind. p. 23.

chōaspītis, ĭdis, *f.* [Choaspes] *A precious stone found in the Choaspes*, Pl. 37, 10, 56.

Choātræ, v. Coatræ.

†**chœnix**, ĭcis (**chœnĭca**, æ, Pall. Oct. 14, 5; id. Nov. 20, 1; cf. Fest. p. 40), *f.* = χοίνιξ, *An Attic measure for grain, containing* 2 sextarii: Fann. de Pond. 68.

†**chœras**, ădis, *f.* = χοιράς, *The scrofula*, pure Lat., struma: Theod. Prisc. 1, 9; App. Herb. 2, *no.* 10.

Chœrĭlus, i, *m.*, Χοιρίλος, *A wretched Greek poet, in the train of Alexander the Great*: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233 Schmid; id. A. P. 357 Acro and Porphyr.; Curt. 8, 5, 8; Auson. Ep. 16, 3.—Hence, or prps., from another poet of the same name (cf. Schmid Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 232), **Chœrĭlus** (**-ēus**), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Chœrilus*: metrum, *A dactylic hexameter catalectic, consisting uniformly of two dactyls, a spondee, two dactyls and a syllable*: e. g. pulchra puella comas ambit sibi palmitibus, Serv. Centim. p. 1820 P.: nunc age Pierios versus dea Calliope, Victorin. p. 2558 ib.

†**chœrogrўllus**, i, *m.* = χοιρόγρυλλος, *An animal belonging to a species of the genus "hyrax"* (cf. Cycl. of Bibl. Lit., s. v. Shaphan): Vulg. Lev. 11, 5; id. Deut. 14, 7.

†**chŏĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = χοϊκός, *Of earth or clay*: homo, Tert. adv. Val. 24; id. Anim. 40; id. Res Carn. 49; Hieron. in Rufin. 1, 32.

†**cholas**, æ, *m.* = χολάς, *A species of emerald*: Pl. 37, 5, 18.

†**chōlēra**, æ, *f.* = χολέρα. **I.** Prop.: *The gall, bile*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 17: adducere aliquem ad choleram, Hieron. Ep. 50, n. 4, *i. e.* iram alicui movere. **II.** Meton.: *The jaundice*: Cels. 2, 13; 4, 11, et al.: Pl. 24, 13, 73. In *plur.*: Pl. 20, 14, 52; id. 20, 12, 48.

†**chōlĕrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = χολερικός, *Bilious, jaundiced*: Pl. 24, 13, 72; Scrib. Comp. 256.

†**choliambus**, i, *m.* = χωλίαμβος, (the limping iambus), *An iambic verse, the last foot of which, instead of an iambus, is a spondee or trochee*: Diom. p. 503 P.

†**chōma**, ătis, *n.* = χῶμα, *A dam, bank, or mound* (pure Lat., agger): Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 10.

†**chondrillē**, es, *f.* or **chondrillōn**, i, *n.* = χονδρίλλη, *Chondrilla, Spanish succory*: Pl. 22, 22, 45.

chondris, is, *f.* *A plant, a kind of horehound, resembling marjoram* (Marrubium pseudo-dictamnus, L.), Pl. 25, 8, 53; id. 26, 8, 31.

†**chŏrăgĭum**, ii, *n.* = χορήγιον. **I.** **A.** Prop.: *The place where the chorus was prepared and practised*: Vitr. 5, 9; Orell. *no.* 3209.—**B.** Meton.: In mechanics: *A spring*: Vitr. 10, 13. **II.** (= χορηγία; cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex.): **A.** Prop.: *The preparing and bringing out of a chorus*: Plaut. Capt. prol. 61; App. Apol. p. 282, 1; cf. Fest. p. 40.—In *plur.*: Val. Max. 2, 4, *ns.* 6.—**B.** Meton.: *Of any other splendid preparations or equipment*: Pl. 36, 15, 24, *ns.* 7: nuptiarum, App. M. 4, p. 157, 35: funebre, id. ib. 2, p. 123, 25.—**C.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* B.): gloriæ, *means of acquiring*: Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.

†**chŏrăgus**, i, *m.* = χορηγός. **I.** Prop.: *He who had the care of the chorus, and the supplies necessary for it, the choragus*: Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 79; id. Trin. 4, 2, 18; id. Curc. 4, 1. **II.** Meton.: *He who defrays the expenses of a banquet*: Poeta in Suet. Aug. 70 Ruhnk.

Chorasmĭi, orum, *m.* *A people in Sogdiana*: Pl. 6, 16, 18, § 48; Curt. 7, 4, 6; 8, 1, 9.

choraula, æ, v. choraules.

†**chŏraulē**, es, *f.* [χοραύλης] *She who accompanies the chorus-dance with the flute, a* (*female*) *flute-player*: Orell. *no.* 2610.

†**chŏraules**, æ (*Acc.* choraulem, Pl. 37, 1, 3; Petr. S. 52 *fin.*: choraulam, Suet. Ner. 54: a *Nom.* choraula is apparently found only in the later glossaries), *m.* = χοραύλης, *He who accompanies with a flute the chorus-dance, a flute-player*: Mart. 5, 56; id. 9, 78; Petr. S. 60, 5; Suet. Galb. 12 *fin.*; Sid. Ep. 9, 13; Oreh. *no.* 2609; cf. Diom. p. 489 P.

chŏraulicus, a, um, *adj.* [choraules] *Of* or *belonging to the flute-players of the chorus*: tibiæ, Diom. p. 489 P.

†**chorda**, æ, *f.* = χορδή. **I.** Prop.: *An intestine, as food*: Petr. S. 66, 7.—Far more freq. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Catgut, a string* (*of a musical instrument*): chordæ intentæ, C. de Or. 3, 57, 214; id. N. D. 2, 59 *fin.*: Lucr. 2, 412; 505; id. 4, 586; 982; Tib. 2, 5, 3; id. 3, 4, 70; Hor. Od. 4, 9, 4: id. S. 1, 3, 8; id. A. P. 348; 356; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27; id. M. 5, 340; id. ib. 10, 145, et sæp.—**B.** *A rope, cord*: Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 55.

chordācista, æ, *m.* [chorda] *A player on a stringed instrument*: Marc. Cap. 9, p. 313.

chordapsus, i, *m.* = χόρδαψος, *A disease of the intestines*: Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 17 (in Cels. 4, 14 written as Greek).

1. **chordus** (also written cordus, v. the letter C), a, um, *adj.* (a very ancient word relating to husbandry, of unknown etym.] *Late-born*, or *produced late in the season*: "dicuntur agni chordi, qui post tempus nascuntur," Var. R. R. 2, 1, 29 (cf. Pl. 8, 47, 72); Var. R. R. 2, 1, 19 (cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 5): fenum, *after-math*, Cato R. R. 5 *fin.*; Col. 7, 3, 21; Pl. 18, 28, 67, *no.* 5: olus, Col. 12, 13, 2; cf. Fest. p. 50.

2. **Chordus**, i, *m. prop. name*: Quint. 1, 4, 25.

chorēa (chŏrĕa, Tib. 1, 3, 59; Prop. 2, 19, 15; Virg. Æ. 6, 644), æ, *f.* = χορεία (most freq. in plur.), **I.** Gen.: *A dance in a ring, a dance*: **A.** *Sing.*, Lucr. 2, 636; Virg. Cul. 19.—**B.** *Plur.*, Tib. 1, 7, 49; Prop. 1, 3, 5; id. 3, 10, 23; Virg. Æ. 9, 615; id. ib. 10, 224; Hor. Od. 1, 9, 16; id. ib. 2, 19, 25; id. ib. 4, 6, 15; Ov. M. 8, 582; 748; id. ib. 14, 520. **II.** Esp.: Of *the circular motions of the stars*: choreæ astricæ, Var. in Non. 451, 11; Manil. 1, 668.

†**chorēpiscŏpus**, i, *m.* = χωρεπίσκοπος, *A rural or suffragan bishop*: Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42.

†**chorēus** or **-ĭus**, i, *m.* = χορεῖος (sc. πούς, pes), in verse: **1.** *A foot*, afterwards called trochæus: ‿ ‿, C. Or. 63, 212; Quint. 9, 4, 80; 82; 86; 102; 104; 111; 136; 140 Spald.; M. Victorin. p. 2487 P.—**2.** In later metrists, for the earlier tribrachys: ‿ ‿ ‿, Diom. p. 461 P.; as Gr. word, id 475 ib.

Chorĕuūsæ insulæ, χορεῖαι νῆσοι (*The dancing*) *Islands in* Lydia: Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4; cf. Pl. 2, 95, 96, § 209.

†**chŏrĭambus**, i, *m.* = χοριαμβος, In verse: *A foot composed of a chorius and an iambus*: ‿ – ‿ –, Diom. p. 478 P.; M. Victorin. p. 2490 ib., et al.—Hence: **A. choriambus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Consisting of the choriambus*: carmen, Aus. Ep. 10, 37.—**B. chŏrĭambĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Choriambic*: metrum, Diom. p. 509 P.; Serv. Centim. p. 1822 ib.: versus, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

†**chŏrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = χορικός, In metre: metrum, *a kind of anapæstic verse, consisting of a* monometer hypercatalectic, *e. g.* animus nisi fortis: Serv. Centim. p. 1821 P.: Aus. Curt. præf.

chorius, v. chorius.

†**chorobates**, æ, *m.* = χωροβάτης, *An instrument for finding the level of water, a ground-level*: Vitr. 8, 6.

†**chorocitharista**, æ, *m.* = χοροκιθαριστής, *He who plays the cithara for a chorus*: Suet. Dom. 4.

chorŏgraphia, æ, *f.* = χωρογραφία, *A description of countries*. **I.** Title of

a book of Cicero, Prisc. 6, p. 717; cf. Orell. Cic. Opera, iv. 2, p. 493. **II.** Title of a poem of Varro Atacinus; v. Wernod. Poet. Latin. min. t. v. p. 1385.

†**chōrŏgrăphus**, i, *m.* = χωρογράφος, *He who describes countries, a geographer:* Vitr. 8, 2 Schneid. (Others read, instead of chorographia, chorographiis, from **chōrŏgrăphia** = χωρογραφία, *a description of countries.*)

chors, rtis. v. cohors.

†**chortīnus**, a, um, *adj.* = χόρτινος, *Of* or *from grass:* oleum, Pl. 15, 7, 7.

†**chŏrus**, i, *m.* = χορός, [=κύκλος, acc. to Hesych.; cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v. χορός] **I.** Prop.: *A dance in a ring, a choral dance, a dance* = chorea: chorus et cantus, Tib. 1, 7, 44; cf. Prop. 4, 6, 70: leves Nympharum chori, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 31; id. ib. 2. 12, 17; Tib. 2, 1, 56; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1; id. ib. 4, 7, 6; cf. choros agere, Prop. 2, 3, 18: agitare, Virg. G. 4, 533: exercere, id. Æ. 1, 499: ostentare, Stat. Ach. 2, 148 *sq.*: instaurare, id. ib. 4, 145: celebrare, Sen. Herc. Œt. 594: nectere, id. ib. 367: dare, Mart. 4, 44.—Poet.: *Of the harmonious motions of the heavenly bodies* (cf. chorea, *no.* II.): Tib. 2, 1, 88.

II. Meton.: *Concr.*: **A.** *A dancing and singing troop* or *band, a chorus, choir:* saltatores, citharistas, totum denique comissationis Antonianæ chorum, *etc.*, C. Phil. 5, 6; Cat. 63, 30: Phœbi chorus, Virg. E. 6, 67; cf. Prop. 3, 5, 20; Hor. Carm. Sec. 75: chorus Dryadum, Virg. G. 4, 460: Nereidum, id. Æ. 5, 240; Ov. M. 3, 685. Of the chorus in tragedy: actoris partes chorus officiumque virile Defendat, *etc.*, Hor. A. P. 193; cf. ib. 283; id. Ep. 2, 1, 134; Gell. 19, 10, 12.—**B.** Poet.: *The heavenly bodies moving in harmony* (cf. above, *no.* I.): Pleiadum, Prop. 3, 5, 36; Hor. Od. 4, 14, 21: astrorum, Stat. Ach. 1, 643.—**C.** Gen.: *Any multitude, band, troop, crowd:* chorus juventutis, C. Mur. 24, 49: philosophorum, id. Fin. 1, 8; id. Att. 14, 8, 1: vatum, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 15: scriptorum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 77: puellarum, id. Od. 2, 5, 21: piscium, Sen. Agam. 452.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. C.): *A multitude, a band:* virtutum, C. Off. 3, 33, 116.

Chrēmes, ētis, *m.* (*Acc. Gr.* Chremeta, Hor. S. 1, 10, 40), *The name of an avaricious old man in the Andria, Heaut., and Phormio of Terence;* also mentioned Hor. Epod. 1, 33; id. A. P. 94; Hor. l. l.

Chrestianus, a, um, v. Christianus.

†**chreston**, i, *n.* = χρηστόν (useful), *A name of the plant* cichorium, Pl. 20, 8, 30.

Chrestus, i, *m.* **I.** A mistaken form for Christus, whence also, **Chrestiani**, instead of Christiani, cf. Tert. Apol. 3 *fin.*; Lact. 4, 7. **II.** *A Jew at Rome under the Emperor Claudius:* Suet. Claud. 15; v. the commentators in h. l.

†**chrīa**, æ, *f.* = χρεία, In rhetoric: *A sentence* or *theme, with its further logical development:* Quint. 1, 9, 3 *sq.*; id. 1, 9, 4 *sq.*; id. 2, 4, 26 Spald.; Diom. p. 289 P.

†**chrisma**, ătis, *n.* = χρίσμα, In Eccl. Latin: *An anointing, unction:* Tert. Bapt. 7; id. adv. Jud. 13; Prud. Cath. 6, 128; id. Psych. 361.

Christiānē, *adv.* [Christianus] *Christianly; in a Christian manner:* Christiane regunt, Aug. Ep. 89.

†**Christiānismus**, i, *m.*, Χριστιανισμός, *Christianity:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35.

Christiānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Christus] **I.** Prop.: *Christianity* = Christianismus: Cod. Theod. 16, 8, 19. **II.** Meton.: *The Christian clergy:* Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 123.

†**Christiānīzo**, are, 1. *v. n.* = Χριστιανίζω, *To profess Christianity:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 21.

Christiānus, a, um, *adj.*, Χριστιανός, *Christian:* religionis Christianæ instectator, Eutr. 10, 16: Christianæ pietatis persecuter, Rufin. Eccl. Hist. 10, 13.—*Sup.* Christianissimus, Hier. Ep. 57, 12.—As *Subst.*: **Christianus**, i, *m.*, *A Christian:* Tac. A. 15, 44; Suet. Ner. 16; Pl. Ep. 10, 97; and very frequent in the Church fathers.

Christĭ-cŏla, æ, *m.* [Christus; colo] (*Gen. Plur.* Christicolûm, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 1002; id. στεφ. 3, 72), *A worshipper of Christ:* a poet. designation for *Christian*, in Prud. Cath. 3, 56; id. ib. 8, 80; V inant. Carm. 4, 20, 19; 75.

Christĭ-cŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Worshipping Christ. Christian:* qui quum Romanâ properässet ab urbe Tolosam, Et pia Christicoli semina ferret agri, Venant. Carm. 2, 12, 11.

Christĭ-gĕna, æ, *adj.* [Christus; gigno] *Of the lineage of Christ:* domus, *i. e. the posterity of Ruth*, Prud. Ham. 789.

Christi-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [Christus; potens] *Strong in Christ:* juvenis, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 709.

christus, a, um, *adj.* [χριστός] *Anointed:* Vulg. Ps. 17, 51.—As *Subst.*: **Christus**, i, *m. Christ:* Tac. A. 15, 14.

†**chrōma**, ătis, *n.* = χρῶμα, "Chroma dicitur, quod hemitonius componitur; sicut enim quod inter album nigrumque est color dicitur, ita hoc chroma quia inter utrumque est, nominatur," Capell. 9, p. 323: In music: *A chromatic scale* (a species of harmony, in which the tones of the tetrachord measure two tones and a half, as a half, again a semitone, and then a tone and a half follow each other): Vitr. 5, 5.—Hence, **chrōmătĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, *The science of this species of harmony:* Vitr. 5, 5; and **chrōmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Chromatic:* genus, the same, id. ib. Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4 *fin.*

1. †**chrōmis**, is, *f.* = χρόμις, *A sea-fish:* Pl. 10, 70, 89; 32, 11, 54.

2. **Chromis**, is, *m.*, *The name of*, **I.** *A Faun* or *Satyr:* Virg. E. 6, 13. **II.** *A Trojan:* Virg. Æ. 11, 675. **III.** *A Centaur:* Ov. M. 12, 333. **IV.** *A son of* Hercules, Stat. Th. 4, 346.

†**chrŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = χρονικός, *Of* or *pertaining to time:* libri, *chronicles*, Gell. 17, 21, 1: morbi, *chronic, lingering*, Isid. Orig. 4, 7: opp. to acuti morbi.—Hence, the work of Cœlius Aurelianus is entitled De Morbis Acutis et Chronicis; cf. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 512.—As *Subst.*: **chrŏnĭca**, orum, *n.* = τὰ χρονικά (*sc.* βιβλία), *Annals, chronicles:* Pl. 35, 9, 35; Gell. 17, 4, 5; id. ib. 21, 3.

†**chrŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.* = χρόνιος, *Chronic, lingering:* Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 28 *fin.*; id. ib. 3, 16; cf. chronicus.

†**chrŏnōgrăphus**, i, *m.* = χρονογράφος, *A chronographer, annalist:* Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *fin.*

chrotta, æ, *f.*, *A musical instrument used by the ancient Britons;* prob. *a small harp:* Romanusque lyra plaudat tibi, Barbarus harpa, Græcus Achilliaca, chrotta Britanna canat, Venant. Carm. 7, 8, 63.

†**chrȳsallis**, ĭdis, *f.* = χρυσαλλίς, *The gold-coloured chrysalis of the butterfly:* Pl. 11, 32, 37; id. ib. 35, 41.

†**chrȳsanthĕmum**, i, *n.* = χρυσάνθεμον, *The gold-flower, marigold*, also called heliochrysos: Pl. 21, 25, 96.—Access. form **chrysanthes**, Virg. Cul. 404 Sillig.

Chrȳsas, æ, *m. A river in Sicily* (now *Dittaino*, near which is *St. Asaro*): C. 2 Verr. 4, 44, 96 Zumpt; Sil. 14, 229.

†**chrȳsattĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [χρυσός, Ἀττικός] *Golden-Athenian;* a term applied to a wine of a bright yellow colour, said to have been much used by the Athenians: chrysatticavina, Coripp. Laud. Just. 3, 100.

Chrȳse, ēs, *f.*, Χρύση, **I.** *A town in Æolis*, Ov. M. 13, 174; **Chrȳsa**, the same, Mel. 1, 18, 2; Pl. 5, 30, 32. **II.** *A fabulous gold island, near India*, Mel. 3, 7, 7; Pl. 6, 21, 23; **Chrȳsa**, the same, Varr. in Non. 226, 14.

Chryseïs, ĭdis, *f.* v. Chryses.

chrȳsēlectrum, i, *n.* = χρυσήλεκτρον, **A.** *Gold-coloured amber, a precious stone:* Pl. 37, 3, 12.—**B.** *A dark-yellow precious stone*, prps. *amber-coloured hyacinth:* Pl. 37, 9, 43.

†**chrȳsendĕtus**, a, um, *adj.* = χρυσένδετος, *Set in gold, inlaid with gold:* vasa, Mart. 2, 43; id. 6, 94; id. 14, 97: lances, id. 14, 97.

Chrȳses, æ, *m.*, Χρύσης, *A priest of Apollo, from Chryse, in Troas, the father of Astynome*, on account of whose close captivity by Agamemnon, Apollo sent a pestilence upon the Greek hosts: Hyg. Fab. 121; Ov. A. A. 2, 401; Auct. Priap. 70.—Hence **Chrȳsēis**, ĭdis, *f.* = Χρυσηΐς, *His dau. Astynome:* Ov. Tr. 2, 373; id. Ib. Am. 469.

†**chrȳsĕus**, a, um, *adj.* = χρύσεος, *Golden:* Mart. 9, 95: basiliscus, *i. e. gold-coloured*, App. Herb. 128.

Chrȳsippēa, æ, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *A plant named after its discoverer, Chrysippus;* now unknown: Pl. 26, 9, 60.

Chrȳsippus, i, *m.*, Χρύσιππος, **I.** *One of the most distinguished of the Stoic philosophers, from Soli, in Sicily, a pupil of Cleanthes and Zeno:* C. Ac. 2, 23; 24; 27; 29, et al.; id. de Or. 1, 11 *fin.*; id. Fat. 7, et sæp.; Pers. 6, 80. **II.** *A freedman of Cicero:* C. Att. 7, 2, and 11, 2.—Hence, **Chrȳsippēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of Chrysippus:* C. Ac. 2, 30: sophisma, Hier. Ep. 69, 2.

Chrȳsis, ĭdis, *f.*, Χρυσίς, *A comic character in Terence:* C. de Or. 2, 80, 327; and *in Trabea*, C. Tusc. 4, 31, 67.

†**chrȳsītes**, æ, *m.* = χρυσίτης, **A.** *A precious stone*, also called phlogines: Pl. 37, 10, 66.—**B.** *Another gold-coloured precious stone:* Pl. 36, 22, 43.

†**chrȳsītis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.* = χρυσῖτις, *Gold-coloured:* chrysitis spuma, found in silver mines: Pl. 33, 6, 35.—As *Subst.* (*sc.* herba), *A plant*, also called chrysocome, *milfoil* or *yarrow:* Pl. 21, 8, 26; ib. 20, 85.

Chrȳsĭus, i, *f. The name of a comedy of Cœcilius Statius:* Gell. 7, 17.

†**chrȳsōbēryllus**, i, *m.* = χρυσοβήρυλλος, *Chrysoberyl:* Pl. 37, 5, 20.

†**chrȳsōcālis**, is, *f. A plant*, also called parthenium: App. Herb. 23.

†**chrȳsōcanthos**, i, *f.* [χρυσός, ἄκανθα] *A kind of ivy, which bears gold-coloured berries*, App. Herb. 119.

chrȳsōcarpus, i, *f.* [χρυσόκαρπος, having golden fruit] = chrysocanthus: Pl. 16, 34, 62.

†**chrȳsŏcĕphălos**, i, *m.* [χρυσοκέφαλος, having a golden head] *A golden basilisk:* App. Herb. 128.

†**chrȳsŏcoccus**, a, um, *adj.* [χρυσός, κόκκος] *Having golden grains:* flos, App. Herb. 28.

†**chrȳsŏcolla**, æ, *f.* = χρυσόκολλα, **A.** *Mountain-green, copper-green, borax:* **1.** Natural, Pl. 33, 5, 26 *sq.*; Vitr. 7, 9 *fin.* **2.** Made by art, Pl. 33, 5, 27.—**B.** *A precious stone*, called also amphitane: Pl. 37, 10, 54.

chrysocome, es, v. chrysitis.

Chrȳsŏgŏnus, i, *m. nom. propr.:* C Rosc. Am. 3, 7, 8, et al.

†**chrȳsŏgrăphātus**, a, um, *adj.* [χρυσόγραφος] *Inlaid with gold:* scuta, Valer. Imp. in Trebell. Claud. 14.

†**chrȳsŏlăchănum**, i, *n.* = χρυσολάχανον, *Golden orach*, called also atriplex (Atriplex hortensis, L.), Pl. 27, 8, 43.

†**chrȳsŏlampis**, ĭdis, *f.* = χρυσολαμπίς (gold-gleaming), *A precious stone:* Pl. 37, 10, 56.

Chrȳsōlāus, i, *m.*, Χρυσόλαος, *A Greek nom. propr.:* Curt. 4, 8, 11.

†**chrȳsŏlīthus**, i, *m.* and *f.* = χρυσόλιθος, *Chrysolite, the topaz of the Greeks and of modern mineralogists:* Pl. 37, 9, 42; Prop. 2, 16, 44.—Also as *adj.*: chrysolithæ gemmæ, Venant. Carm. 8, 8, 17.

†**chrȳsŏmēlum**, i, *n.* = χρυσόμηλον (golden apple), *A kind of quince*, Pl. 15, 11, 10.—Hence, **chrysomēlinus**, a, um, *adj.*, mala, the same, Col. 5, 10, 19.

†**chrȳsŏpastus**, i, *m.* = χρυσοπαστος (sprinkled with gold), *A species of our topaz*, Sol. 30 *fin.*

†**chrȳsŏphrys**, yos, *f.* = χρυσόφρυς (with golden eyebrows), *A kind of fish that has a gold-coloured spot over each eye:* Ov. Hal. 110.

†**chrȳsōpis**, ĭdis, *f.* = χρυσωπίς (golden-eyed), *A more precious variety of our topaz:* Pl. 37, 10, 36.

Chrȳsŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, Χρυσόπολις, *A town in* Bithynia (now *Scutari*): Pl. 5, 32, 43; Amm. 28, 8.

†**chrȳsŏprāsus**, i, *m.* = χρυσόπρασος [χρυσός, gold; πράσον, a leek] *The chrysoprase, a precious stone of a golden-yellow and a leek-green colour:* Pl. 37, 5,

20; Prud. Psych. 865; the same also is called **chrysoprasius lapis,** Pl. 37, 8, 34.

† **chrȳsoptĕros,** i, *m.* = *χρυσόπτερος* (with wings of gold), *A kind of jasper:* Pl. 37, 8, 32.

† **chrȳsos,** i, *m.* = *χρυσός,* **I.** Prop.: *Gold:* Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 6. **II.** Meton.: *A gold-colored fish:* Pl. 32, 11, 54.

† **chrȳsŏthălos,** is, *n.* = *χρυσοθαλές, A kind of house-leek, wall-pepper:* Pl. 25, 13, 102.

† **chrȳsŏ-vellus,** a, um, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from *χρυσός* and vellus] *Having a golden fleece:* aries chrysovellus, Vet. Schol. in Germanic. Arat. 223.

Chthŏnĭus, i, *m.*, *Χθόνιος, nom. propr.:* Ov. M. 12, 441; Stat. Th. 2, 538.

Chuni, or **Chunni,** orum, v. Hunni.

† **chus,** ōos, *m.* = *χοῦς, A measure for liquids, equal to the* congius (q.v.): Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 7, 70.

chȳdæus, a, um = *χυδαῖος* (abundant; hence), *Common:* dactyli, Pl. 13, 4, 19; id. 14, 16, 19.

† **chȳlisma,** ătis, *n.* = *χύλισμα, The extracted juice of a plant,* Scrib. Comp. 23.

† **chȳlus,** i, *m.* = *χυλός, Juice,* esp. *drawn out by decoction,* Veg. 5, 37; 65.

† **chȳmus,** i, *m.* = *χυμός* (juice), *The fluid of the stomach, chyme,* Seren. Samm. 48, 900.

† **chȳtrŏpūs,** ŏdis, *m.* = *χυτρόπους, A charcoal pan with feet,* Vulg. Lev. 11, 35.

Cia, æ, v. Cea.

Ciani, orum, *m. The inhabitants of Cius, a town in Bithynia,* Liv. 31, 31, et al.

cībālis, e, *adj.* [cibus] *Of, or pertaining to, food:* fistula, *the œsophagus* or *gullet,* Lact. Opif. Dei 11, 5.

cībārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of or pertaining to food* (class.; in Aug. poets. prps. only once in Hor. S. 1, 1, 32): res, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 1: leges, *i. e. sumptuary laws, laws restraining luxury,* Cato in Macr. S. 2, 13: uva, *suitable only for eating, not for wine,* Pl. 14, 3, 4, *no.* 7; *cf.* **uva vilitatis cibariæ,** id. ib. 2, 4, *no.* 6.—As *Subst.*: **cibaria,** orum, *n., Food, nutriment, victuals, provisions, fare:* **A.** Gen. (in the jurists a more restricted idea than alimenta, which comprises every thing necessary for sustaining life: Javol. Dig. 34, 1, 6; cf. Paul. ib. 12; Scævv. ib. 15, and in gen. the whole tit. 1: "de alimentis vel cibariis legatis"): Plaut. Truc. 5, 44; so, Cato R. R. 56; Col. 12, 14; Suet. Tib. 46; Hor. l. l.: Javol. l. l. **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Of soldiers:* Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26: inopia cibariorum, Cæs. B. G. 3, 18; id. ib. 8, 15; id. ib. 1, 5: Nep. Eum. 8 *fin.*; Liv. 31, 49; C. Tusc. 2, 16; Quint. 5, 13, 17; Suet. Galb. 7.—**2.** Of the provincial magistrates: *Corn allowed to deputies:* cibaria præfecti, C. Att. 6, 3; id. 2 Verr. 3, 93, 216 (twice); id. ib. 3, 90, 72; id. Fam. 5, 20 *fin.*—**3.** Of cattle: *Fodder:* Cato R. R. 60: Var. R. R. 2, 9, 6; id. 3, 16, 4; C. Rosc. Am. 20, 56; Col. 6, 8, 5.—In *sing.*: Sen. Ben. 3, 21. **II.** Meton. (in accordance with the fare given to servants): *Ordinary, common:* panis, *black bread,* C. Tusc. 5, 34, 97 (cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15: "panis cibarius est, qui ad cibum servis datur, nec delicatus"): vinum, Var. in Non. 93, 14: oleum, Col. 12, 50, 18 *sq.*: sapor, id. 12, 11, 2 Schneid.—As *Subst.*: **cibarium,** i, *n. The coarser meal which remains after the first or finer quality of flour has been taken away:* Pl. 18, 9, 20. **III.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): tuus frater cibarius fuit, Var. in Non. 93, 15.

cĭbātio, ōnis, *f.* [cibo] *A feeding; a meal, repast* (post-class.): Sol. 27; Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 1; 4, 3.

cĭbātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Concr.: Food, victuals, nutriment* (except Pliny, only ante- and post-class.): Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 71: Var. R. R. 1, 63, 2; id. ib. 2, 4, 15; id. ib. 2, 9, 8; id. ib. 3, 8, 3; Lucr. 1, 1003; id. 6, 1125; Pl. 8, 55, 81; id. 8, 10, 10; id. 10, 61, 81; id. 10, 73, 93; Gell. 9, 4, 10; App. M. 1, p. 113: Sol. 25.

† **cĭbĕlius,** a, um. *adj.* = *κίβδηλος, False, deceptive, that cannot be depended on:* fontes, Vitr. 8, 3.

cĭbi-cīda, æ, *m.* [cibus; cædo] *Bread-cutter, bread-consumer,* prob. a humorous designation of a slave: Lucil. ap. Non. 85, 8.

cĭbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cibus] *To give food to animals, to feed or fodder* (post-Aug. and rare): Col. 8, 10 *fin.*: locustæ utiles cibandis pullis, id. 8, 11, 15: Suet. Tib. 72; Epit. Liv. 19.

cĭbŏrĭa, æ, *f. The Egyptian bean,* App. Herb. 67.

† **cĭbŏrium,** ĭi, *n.* = *κιβώριον, A drinking-cup* (made from the large leaves of the Egyptian bean): Hor. Od. 2, 7, 22.

† **cĭbŏtium,** ĭi, *n.* = *κιβώτιον, A small chest or box, adapted for holding clothes:* Isid. Orig. 20, 9.

cĭbus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.: but, cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 175]: **I.** Prop.: *Food* for man and beast, *victuals, fare, nutriment, fodder, feed* (class.: both in sing. and plur.): Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 16; Lind.: cibum capere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 60; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 76: petere, id. ib. 3, 2, 38; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 25: capessere (of animals), Cic. N. D. 2, 47: sumere, Nep. Att. 21; Pl. 30, 5, 12: tantum cibi et potionis adhibendum, *etc.*, C. de Sen. 11, 36: digerere, Quint. 11, 2, 35 (*cf.* ib. 11, 3, 19): coquere, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 7; Sall. J. 45; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 34; *cf.* Phædr. 3, 7, 14; Lucr. 1, 351; *cf.* id. 2, 125; 879; 1136; 3, 703; 4, 1088; 6, 947: cibos suppeditare, C. Leg. 2, 27, 67: (Cleanthes) negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquantur, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24; *cf.* suavissimus et idem facillimus ad concoquendum, id. Fin. 2, 20, 64: fientes orabant, ut se cibo juvarent, Cæs. B. G. 7, 78 *fin.*: cibus animalis, *the means of nourishment in the air:* Cic. N. D. 2, 55; Var. R. R. 2, 11, 3; *cf.* id. ib. 1, 23, 2: cibus erat caro ferina, Sall. J. 18; Pl. 18, 14, 36: quum tenues hamos abdidit ante cibus, *the bait,* Tib. 2, 6, 24; Ov. M. 8, 857; id. ib. 15, 476. **II.** Meton.: Of the nourishment of plants: *The nutritive juice:* Lucr. 1, 353: cibus arborum imber, Pl. 17, 2, 2. **III.** Fig.: *Food, sustenance* (rare): quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, C. Fin. 5, 19, 54: cibus furoris, Ov. M. 6, 480: causa cibusque mali, id. R. Am. 138.

Cĭbўra, æ, *f.*, *Κίβυρα,* **I.** *A town in* Magna Phrygia, *on the borders of Caria, abounding in manufactures, and the seat of a Roman tribunal:* C. 2 Verr. 4, 13, 30; Pl. 5, 28, 29; *cf.* Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 143 *sq.*—Hence: **A. Cĭbўrāta,** æ, *com. adj.*, Κιβυράτης, *Of Cibyra:* fratres quidam, C. 2 Verr. 4, 13, 30: pantheræ, id. Att. 5, 21, 5.—**B. Cĭbўrātĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of or pertaining to Cibyra:* forum, C. Att. 5, 21, 9: negotia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33: jurisdictio, Pl. 5, 28, 29. **II.** *A town in Cilicia:* Pl. 5, 27, 22; *cf.* Mann. Asia Min. 2, p. 122.

cĭcāda, æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *The cicada, tree-cricket* (Cicada orni, L.), Pl. 11, 26, 32; Lucr. 4, 56; id. 5, 801; Virg. E. 2, 13; id. ib. 5, 77; id. G. 3, 328; id. Cul. 151. Worn as an ornament in the hair of the Athenians, Virg. Cir. 127 Sillig.; *cf.* Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v. *τέττιξ.* **II.** Meton. poet.: *Summer:* Juv. 9, 68.

cĭcātrĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cicatrix] *To produce scars, to cicatrize;* hence pass., *to be scarred over* (late Lat.): **I.** Prop.: Fest. p. 60; Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 8. **II.** Fig.: Sid. Ep. 6, 7; id. ib. 6, 1 *fin.*

cĭcātrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Full of scars, covered with scars:* tergum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 290: facies, Quint. 4, 1, 61: vitis, Col. Arb. 11, 1: putatio, id. 4, 27, 3. **II.** Fig.: Of a writing: *Amended or polished* here and there: Quint. 10, 4, 3; v. the passage in connection.

cĭcātrĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little scar:* Cels. 2, 10 *fin.*; id. 7, 7, *no.* 1.

cĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A scar, cicatrice* (class.): neque cicatrices suas ostentat, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 29; C. Phil. 7, 6, 17; Quint. 5, 9, 5; id. 6, 1, 21; id. 6, 3, 100; Suet. Aug. 65, et al.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 60; id. Od. 1, 35, 33; Ov. Am. 3, 8, 19; id. M. 12, 444; id. R. Am. 623, et al.: cicatrices adversæ, *wounds in front* (therefore honourable), C. de Or. 2, 28, 124; Sall. H. frgm. in Gell. 2, 27, 2 (incert. *no.* 65 ed. Gerl.): aversa, *on the back,* Gell. 2, 11, 2; *cf.* cicatrices adverso corpore, C. 2 Verr. 5, 1, 3, Sall. J. 85, 29; Liv. 2, 28: cicatricem inducere, Cels. 7, 28: contrahere, Pl. 12, 17, 38: reducere ad colorem, id. 28, 18, 76: ducere, *to cicatrize,* Liv. 29, 32: emendare, Pl. 20, 13, 51: tollere, id. 24, 6, 14; *cf.* also *no.* III. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of plants: *A mark of incision:* Virg. G. 2, 379; Pl. 16, 12, 23; id. 17, 24, 37, § 233; Quint. 2, 4, 11.—And, **B.** Facetè, of *The seam of a patched shoe:* Juv. 3, 151. **III.** Fig.: *A healed wound or sore:* refricare obductam jam rei publicæ cicatricem, *to open a wound afresh:* C. Agr. 3, 2; *cf.* id. Tusc. 3, 22 *fin.*: recentem cicatricem rescindere, Petr. S. 115, 8; id. ib. 91, 6; *cf.* Sen. de Ira 1, 16.

† **cĭccus,** i, *m.* = *κίκκος* (Prop.: *The core of a pomegranate;* hence, fig.), *Something unimportant, worthless, a trifle:* Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98; *cf.* Fest. p. 33: ciccum non interduim, *I would not give a straw:* Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 22.

cĭcer, ĕris, *n. The chick-pea* (used only in *sing.*), acc. to Var. L. L. 8, 25, 115; id. ib. 9, 39, 142, and 10, 3, 174): Col. 2, 10, 19; Pl. 18, 12, 32 *sq.*; Pall. Mart. 4; Hor. S. 1, 6, 115; id. ib. 2, 3, 182; Mart. 1, 104; Pers. 5, 177; Petr. S. 14, 3: frictum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 7; Hor. A. P. 249.

cĭcĕra, æ, *f. Pulse similar to the chick-pea, chickling vetch* (Lathyrus cicera, L.): Col. 2, 11, 1; 12; Pall. Mart. 6.

cĭcercŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [cicera] *A kind of small chick-pea:* Col. 2, 10, 19; Pl. 18, 12, 32; Pall. Jan. 5; Febr. 4.

cĭcercŭlum, i, *n. An African species of the pigment* sinopis: Pl. 35, 6, 13.

Cĭcĕrĕjus, i, *m. A Roman name:* Liv. 41, 28; Val. Max. 4, 5, 3, al.

Cĭcĕro, ōnis, *m.*, Κικέρων [cicer] (*One having a* cicer: *cf.* Pl. 18, 3, 3, § 10): *A Roman* cognomen *in the* gens Tullia. **I. M. Tullius C.,** *The greatest of the Roman orators and writers:* born on the 3rd of Jan. 106 B. C. (648 A. U. C.), at Arpinum (hence, Arpinæ chartæ, Mart. 10, 19, 17): murdered, at the age of 63 years, by the soldiers of Antonius, 43 B. C. (711 A. U. C.): v. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 357 *sq.*, and the references there given.—Hence, **Cĭcĕrōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Ciceronian:* simplicitas, Pl. H. N. præf. § 22: mensa, id. 13, 16, 30: aquæ, *in the villa of Cicero, at Puteoli, medicinal to the eye,* id. 31, 2, 3: Ciceronianus es, non Christianus, *i. e. a friend of Cicero,* Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 30. **II.** Q. Tullius C., *The brother of the former,* whose work, De Petitione Consulatûs, is yet extant; v. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 429.

† **Cĭcĕro-mastix,** ĭgis, *m.* [vox hibrida, from Cicero and *μάστιξ*] (*The Scourge of Cicero,* a word formed after the Greek Ὁμηρομάστιξ), *A lampoon of Larginus Licinius against Cicero:* Gell. 17, 1, 1.

† **cĭchŏrium** (**cichŏrĕum,** Hor. Od. 1, 31, 16), ĭi, *n.* = *κιχώριον* (post. *κιχόριον*), *Chicory, succory,* or *endive:* Pl. 20, 8, 30 *sq.*; id. 19, 8, 39.

† **cĭci,** *indecl. n.* = *κίκι, An Egyptian tree, palma Christi* or *castor-oil tree,* also called croton (Ricinus comm., L.): from its fruit an aperient oil, oleum cicinum, is obtained: Pl. 15, 7, 7; id. 16, (22, 35; id. 23, 4, 41; id. 28, 11, 43; Cels. 5, 24, *no.* 3.

cĭcĭlendrum and **cĭcĭmandrum,** i, *n. Feigned names for spice:* Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 42; id. ib. 3, 2, 46.

cĭcindēla, æ, *f.* [candela] *A glow-worm:* Pl. 23, 4, 41; id. 18, 26, 66, *no.* 2; *cf.* Fest. p. 33.

‡ **Cĭcinnia,** *θεὰ καινεῖουν,* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cĭcinus, a, um, v. cici.

Cĭcirrhus, i, *m.*, Κίκιρρος = *ἀλεκτρύων A cock, a nickname:* Hor. S. 1, 5, 51.

Cĭcŏnes, um, *m.*, Κικονες, *A Thracian people near the Hebrus:* Mel. 2, 2, 8; Pl. 4, 11, 18; Virg. G. 4, 520; Ov. M. 10, 2; Prop. 3, 12, 25; Sil. 11, 475; Tib. 4, 1, 84.

cĭcōnia, æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *A stork:* Pl. 10, 23, 32; Hor. S. 2, 2, 49; Juv. 14, 74 (at Præneste called conia, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 20). **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A figure in the shape of a stork's bill, made with the hand, for the purpose of derision:* Pers. 1, 58; Hier. prol. in Sophon. Ep. 125, *no.* 18. **B.** *An implement in the form of a* T, *used by rustics:* Col. 3, 13, 11.—**C.** Acc. to Isid.: *A swipe or transverse pole, moving upon a perpendicular post, for drawing water, etc.:* Isid. Orig. 20, 15, 3.

cĭcōnĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [ciconia] *Of the stork:* adventus, Sidon. Ep. 2, 14.

†† cicuma, æ, *f.* [=κικυμίς] *An owl:* Fest. (for which CECUMA, in Gloss. Isid.).

cĭcur, ūris, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Tame:* "quod a fero discretum id dicitur *cicur*," Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98 (apparently not employed after Cic.): cicurum vel ferarum bestiarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99; id. Læl. 21 *fin.*: immanes, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38; Var. R. R. 3, 16, 19. **II.** Fig.: Auct. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98: concilium, *i. e.* sapiens, Pac. in Fest. s. v. INCICOREM, p. 80; Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98.

‡ Cĭcŭrĭi, orum, *m. A* cognomen *in the Veturian* gens (*sc.* a *cicure*): Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98 (§ 91 Müll.).

cĭcŭro, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cicur] *To tame:* Pac. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98.

1. **cĭcūta,** æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *Hemlock* given to criminals as poison (Cicuta virosa, L.): Pl. 25, 13, 95; Lucr. 5, 897; Hor. S. 2, 1, 46; Pers. 4, 1 *sq.*—To the extraordinary coldness produced by it reference is made in Pers. 5, 145. **II.** Meton.: *A pipe* or *flute made from the stalks of the hemlock, a shepherd's pipe:* Lucr. 5, 1382; Virg. E. 2, 36; Calpurn. Ecl. 7, 12.

2. **Cĭcūta,** æ, *m.* [1. cicuta] *A Roman* cognomen: Perillius C., *a usurer in Rome:* Hor. S. 2, 3, 69, and 175.

cĭcūti-cen, ĭnis, *m.* [cicuta, *no.* II.; cano] *He who blows upon a reed pipe:* Sid. Carm. 1, 15.

†† cĭdăris, is, *f.* (**cidar,** āris, *n.,* Auct. Itin. Alex. M. p. 64, ed. Mai.) [a Persian word] **A.** *An ornament for the head of kings, a diadem, tiara:* **1.** Of the king of Persia: cidarim Persæ regium capitis vocabant insigne, Curt. 3, 3, 19. — **2.** Of the Jews: aufer cidarim, tolle coronam, Vulg. Ezech. 21, 26; cf. 2 Paral. 36, 13. — **B.** *A head-dress of the high-priest of the Jews; a mitre:* Hier. Ep. 64 *no.* 3; id. in Ezech. 7, 21, 25; Lact. 4, 14: cidari quoque texit caput, Vulg. Levit. 8, 9.

cĕĕo, cīvi, cītum, cēre (**cio,** cire, prevailing form in the compounds accio, excio, *etc.*; cf. Prisc. pp. 865, 905, and 908 P.; Struve, p. 222 and 204: *Præs.* cio, Mart. 4, 90, 4: cit, Col. 6, 5, 1 Schneid. *N. cr.*: cimus, Lucr. 1, 213: ciunt, Lact. Ep. 4; dub.: *Inf.* cire, App. Flor. No. 17), 2. *v. a.* [prps. akin to the Greek κίω, *to go;* hence, in causative signif, like κινέω.]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To make to go;* hence, *to move, to put in motion, to shake* (class. in prose and poetry): calcem, *to make a move in the game of chess,* Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 86: natura omnia ciens et agitans, Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 27; id. Univ. 7: inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo: quod autem est animal, id motu cietur interiore et suo, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54 (for which, in the same chapter several times, movere; cf. also, id. N. D. 2, 9, 23): remos, Stat. Th. 6, 801: monimenta virum demoliri atque ciere, Lucr. 6, 242: imo Nereus ciet æquora fundo, *stirs up,* Virg. Æ. 2, 419; Lucr. 1, 996: puppes sinistrorsum citæ, Hor. Epod. 9, 20.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Law *t. t.*: ciere orctum (*to put in motion* i. e.) *to divide the inheritance,* C. de Or. 1, 56, 237; cf. orctum.—**2.** With reference to the *terminus ad quem: To move, excite, rouse,* or *call to* (poet., or in Aug. and post-Aug. prose for the common accire): ad sese aliquem, Cat. 68, 88: ad arma, Liv. 5, 47; Sil. 7, 43: in pugnam, Sil. 4, 272: armatos ad pugnam, Vell. 2, 6, 6: æra ciere viros, Virg. Æ. 6, 165: aliquem ex aliquo loco, Tac. A. 15, 33: aliquem in aliquem, id. H. 1, 84, 5: ab ultimis subsidiis cietur miles (*sc.* in primam aciem), Liv. 9, 39: ille cieri Narcissum postulat, Tac. A. 11, 30.—**3.: a.** *To put any course of action in progress* or *any passion in motion,* i. e. *to excite, stimulate, rouse, to produce, effect, cause, occasion, begin* (very freq., esp. in poetry): solis uti varios cursus lunæque meatus Noscere possemus quæ vis et causa cieret, Lucr. 5, 773: motus, id. 3, 379; C. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: varias voces, Lucr. 5, 1059: tinnitus ære, Cat. 64, 262; Virg. G. 4, 64 (cie tinnitus): singultus ore, Cat. 64, 131: gemitus, Virg. G. 3, 717: fletus, id. Æ. 3, 344: lacrimas, id. ib. 6, 468: murmura, id. ib. 12, 103: murmur, id. G. 1, 110; Liv. 9, 7: bellum, id. 5, 37; Vell. 2, 54: Tac. H. 3, 41 *fin.*; Virg. Æ. 1, 541: belli simulacra, id. ib. 5, 674: seditiones, Liv. 4, 52: tumultum, id. 28, 17; id. 41, 24: vires intimas molemque belli, Tac. A. 15, 2 *fin.*; cf. H. 3, 1: pugnam, Liv. 1, 12; id. 2, 47; 9, 22; Tac. A. 3, 41: prœlium, Liv. 2, 19; id. 4, 33; id. 7, 33; id. 10, 28: Martem, Virg. Æ. 9, 766: acies, stragem, id. ib. 6, 830; cf. Liv. 22, 39: rixam, Vell. 1, 2, et al. **b.** Medic. *t. t.*: alvum, *to cause evacuation,* Pl. 20, 9, 38; so, urinam, id. 26, 15, 90: menses, *to cause menstruation,* id. 27, 7, 28.

II. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To put in motion, to rouse up, disturb:* Liv. 28, 27: saltum canibusque ciere, Lucr. 5, 1250: fontes et stagna, Poet. in C. Div. 1, 9, 15; tonitru cœlum omne ciebo, Virg. Æ. 4, 122: loca sonitu cientur, Lucr. 4, 610.

III. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *To call upon any one, to call by name, mention by name:* herum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 11: comites magna voce, Lucr. 4, 578: animamque sepulcro Condimus et magna supremum voce ciemus, Virg. Æ. 3, 68; Ov. F. 4, 484; Tac. A. 1, 21; id, ib. 14, 64: lamentatione flebili majores suos ciens ipsumque Pompeium, Tac. A. 3, 23: singulos nomine, id. ib. 2, 81; Suet. Ner. 46: triumphum nomine ciere, *i. e. to call* Io triumphe! Liv. 45, 38.—Hence, **2.** In a civil sense: patrem, *to name one's father,* i. e. *show one's free birth:* Liv. 10, 8 *fin.*

B. Esp.: *To call upon by name for help, to invoke:* nocturnos manes, Virg. Æ. 4, 490: luctificam Alecto Dirarum ab sede sororum, id. ib. 7, 325: vipereasque ciet Stygia de valle sorores (*i. e.* Furias), Ov. M. 6, 662: numina nota ciens, Val. Fl. 4, 549: fœdera et deos, Liv. 22, 14.

cignus, i, *m. A measure*=8 scrupuli: Plin. Valer. 2, 30 and 31.

‡ cilibantum, i, *n., A round wine-* or *drinking-board:* "Mensa vinaria rotunda nominabatur *c.*, ut etiam nunc in castris," Varr. L. L. 5 § 121 Müll. Cf. cillĭba.

Cilices, um, v. Cilicia, *no.* A.

Cilĭcĭa, æ, *f.,* Κιλικία, *A province in the southern part of Asia Minor, between Pamphylia and Syria* (now *Ejalet Itschil*): Mel. 1, 2, 6; id. 11, 2; 13, 1 *sq.*; id. 2, 7, 5; Pl. 5, 27, 22; C. Fam. 15, 1.—Hence, **A. Cilix,** ĭcis, *adj.,* Κίλιξ, *Cilician:* Cilici croco (of special excellence, Pl. 21, 6, 17), Lucr. 2, 416; Virg. Cul. 399 Sillig; cf. Stat. S. 2, 1, 160; id. ib. 3, 3, 34: Taurus, Ov. M. 2, 217: tonsor, Mart. 7, 95: Tamira, Tac. H. 2, 3.—As *Subst.*: **Cĭlĭces,** um (*Acc. Gr.* Cilicas, Tib. 1, 7, 16), *m., The Cilicians,* C. Div. 1, 1; id. ib. 2, 41; id. Fam. 15, 1; Tib. 1, 2, 67; Mel. 1, 12, 5; Tac. A. 2, 78; 80; id. ib. 13, 33, et al.: agrestium Cilicum nationes, quibus *Citarum* cognomentum, Tac. A. 12, 55.—**B. Cĭlissa,** æ, *f. adj. Cilician* (cf. Phœnissa, from Phœnix): terra Cilissa, Ov. Ib. 200: spica, *i. e.* unguentum crocinum, Prop. 4, 6, 74: spica, *i. e.* crocus, Ov. F. 1, 76.—**C. Cĭlĭcius,** a, um, *adj., Cilician:* mare. Pl. 5, 27, 26: cotes, id. 36 22, 47: crocum, id. 21, 6, 17: vela, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12; id. ib. 19, 1, 17. Cf. also, udones, *made of Cilician goats' hair,* Mart. 14, 148.—As *Subst.*: **Cĭlĭcium,** ii, *n.,* Κιλίκιον, *A covering originally made of Cilician goats' hair, used by soldiers and seamen,* Var. R. R. 2, 11, 12; C. 2 Verr. 1, 38, 95 Ascon.; Col. 12, 46; Liv. 38, 7; Veg. 3, 14, 3.—**D. Cĭlĭcĭcus,** a, *adj., Cilician:* legio, Cæs. B. C. 3, 88: provincia, C. Fam. 13, 67: vicinus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 *fin.*

‡ cĭlĭcĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [cilicium, v. Cilicia, *no.* C.] *A maker of hair coverings:* Inscr. Grut. 648, 6.

Cĭlĭcĭensis, v. Cilicia. *no.* D.

cĭlĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id. v. Cilicia, *no.* C.] *Made of hair-cloth:* tentoria, Sol. 53: tunica, Hier. Vit. Hil. *sub fin.*

Cĭlĭcium, Cĭlĭcius, and **Cĭlissa,** v. Cilicia.

cĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [akin to κύλα, κοῖλος, coelum, and the Old Germ. hol=cavus, *excavated, concave*] **I.** Prop.: *An eyelid* (rare): "Cilium est folliculus, quo oculus tegitur, unde fit supercilium." Fest. p. 33; Pl. 11, 39, 93, § 227; Lact. 10 *in.* **II.** Meton.: *An eyelash:* Pl. 11, 37, 57, § 157.

cĭli-umbris, e, *adj.* [cilium; umbra] *Shaded by the eyelid or eye-lashes:* oculus, Boeth. Arist. Top. 6, 2.

Cĭlix, ĭcis, v. Cilicia, *no.* A.

Cilla (Cylla, Ov. M. 13, 17, 4), æ, *f.* Κίλλα, *A town in Æolis, distinguished for the worship of Apollo:* Pl. 5, 30, 32; Ov. l. l.; Sen. Troad. 231 (cf. Hom. Il. 1, 38).

‡ cillĭba, æ, *f.* [=κιλλίβας; cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. h. v.] *A dining-table:* Varr. L. L. 5, § 118 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 43 Müll.

1. **‡ cillo,** ēre, 3. *v. a.* (an obscene word) *To move:* Serv. Virg. G. 2, 389. Isid. Orig. 20, 14, 11.

2. **cillo,** ōnis, *m.*=cinædus, Pseudovic. in Sal. 6, 18.

Cilnius, a, um, *adj.* (pure Etrusc. Cfelne or Cfenle) *The name of a celebrated Etruscan gens, from which Mæcenas was descended; Cilnian:* Liv. 10, 3 *sq.*; Sil. 7, 29; Tac. A. 6, 11; Macr. S. 2, 4; cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 376; 414 *sq.*

‡ cilo, ōnis, *m. Having a prominent forehead, flat on the sides:* Fest. p. 34; cf. Charis. p. 78 P.

cilunculus, i, *m., dim.* of cilo Arn. 3, p. 108.

‡ Cim, *indecl. n.*: "nomen vici," Cels. in Prisc. p. 644 and 688 P.

Cimber, bri, *m., A* cognomen *of* L. Tillius, *one of the murderers of Cæsar:* C. Phil. 2, 11; Cassius in C. Fam. 12, 13; Suet. Cæs. 82; Sen. de Ira 3, 30; cf. C. in Quint. 8, 3, 29.

Cimbri, orum, *m.,* Κίμβροι [" *Cimbri* lingua Gallica latrones dicuntur," Fest. p. 34] *A people of Northern Germany* (in Holstein, Schleswic, and Jutland); on their irruption into Italy, conquered by Marius, Mel. 3, 3 *fin.*; Pl. 2, 67, 67; id. 4, 13, 27 *sq.*; Tac. G. 37 Rup.; Cæs. B. G. 1, 33; 40; id. ib. 2, 4; id. ib. 7, 77; Liv. epit. libr. 63—68; Flor. 3, 31 *sq.*; cf. also Plut. Mar.; Mann. Germ. pp. 26 and 282.—Hence: **A. Cimber,** bra, brum, *adj. Cimbrian:* Ille Jugurthino clarus Cimbroque triumpho, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 45.—**B. Cimbrĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Cimbrian:* scutum, C. de Or. 2, 66, 266: manubiæ, id. Dom. 38 *fin.*: bellum, Pl. 36, 25, 61: victoria, Flor. 3, 3, 20.

Cimbrice, *adv.* [Cimbricus] *In the manner of the Cimbrians:* loqui, Quint. Decl. 3, 13.

† cimēlĭarcha, æ, *m.* = κειμηλιάρχης, *A treasurer, keeper of treasure:* Cod. Just. 7, 72, 10.

† cimēlĭarchīum, ii, *n.*=κειμηλιάρχιον, *A place where jewels are deposited, a treasury:* Cod. Just. 7, 72, 20; ib. 11, 47, 19.

Cimētra, æ, *f., A town in* Samnium, Liv. 10, 15.

cīmex, ĭcis, *m.* (*fem.* Pl. 32, 10, 47, very doubtful; cf. Rudd. 40, *no.* 20) **I.** Prop.: *A bug:* Varr. R. R. 1, 2 *fin.*; Col. 6, 18, 2; Pl. 30, 14, 45; id. 29, 4, 17; Veg. 2, 33, 2; id. 5, 14, 21; Cat. 23, 2; Petr. S. 98, 1; Mart. 11, 32. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: Men' moveat cimex Pantilius? Hor. S. 1, 10, 78.

‡ cīmico, are, κορίζω, *To clear of bugs:* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Cĭmĭnus, i, *m. A lake in Etruria, near Sutrium* (now *Lago di Ronciglione*), *with a mountain-forest near it:* Virg. Æ. 7, 697.—Hence, **Cĭmĭnius,** a, um, *adj., Ciminian:* lacus, Col. 8, 16, 2; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 387: silva, Liv. 9, 36; Pl. 2, 96, 98: saltus, Liv. 9, 36; cf. Flor. 1, 17, 2; mons, Liv. l. l.

Cimmĕrii, orum, *m.,* Κιμμέριοι, **I.** *A Thracian people in the present Crimea, on both sides of the Dnieper, whose chief town was* Cimmerium, Mel. 1, 19, 15; Pl. 6, 6, 6.—Hence: **A. Cimmĕrius,** a, um, *adj.,* only in sing., *Cimmerian:* Bosporus, Pl. 4, 12, 24: litus, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 1.—**B. Cimmĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: oppida, Mel. 2, 1, 3. **II.** *A fabulous people, said to have formerly dwelt in caves between Baiæ and Cumæ:* Fest. p. 33 *sq.*; cf. Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 61; C. Ac. 2, 19; Sil. 12, 132. Perpetual darkness prevailed among them, Tib. 4, 1, 64; Val. Fl. 3, 398; here Somnus had his abode, Ov. M. 11, 592 *sq.*—Hence, **Cimmĕrius,** a, um, *adj.,* poet.: Of *the Lower World:* Cimmerii lacus, Tib. 3, 5, 24; cf. Virg. Cul. 250.

Cimolus, i, *f.,* Κίμωλος, *An island*

of the Cyclades, distinguished for its chalky soil (now *Cimoli*): Pl. 4, 12, 23; Ov. M. 7, 463. — Hence, **Cīmōlius**, a, um, *adj.* *Of or pertaining to Cimolus*: creta (freq. used in medicine), Cels. 2, 33; Col. 6, 17, 4; Scrib. Comp. 245; Veg. 2, 29, 2; id. 3, 4, 36; cf. Pl. 35, 17, 57.

Cimon, ōnis, *m.*, Κίμων, **I.** *Father of Miltiades*: Nep. Milt. 1. **II.** *A son of Miltiades, a distinguished general of the Athenians, whose life was written by Nepos.*

† **cinædias**, æ, *m.*=κιναίδιας, *A precious stone*, unknown to us, *found in the brain of the fish* cinædus, Pl. 37, 10, 56.

cinædicus, a, um, *adj.* [1. cinædus, *no.* I.] *Pertaining to one who is unchaster or lewd* (ante-class.): Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 10; id. Ps. 5, 7, 1; Varr. in Non. 176, 19.

cinædulus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *One who is unchaste or lewd*: Scip. Afric. in Macr. S. 2, 10.

1. † **cinædus**, i, *m.*=κίναιδος, **I.** Prop.: *A person guilty of unnatural lewdness*: Plaut. As. 3, 3, 37; id. Pœn. 5, 5, 10; id. Pers. 5, 2, 23; Scip. Afric. in Gell. 7, 12, 5; Cat. 16, 2; id. 25, 1; id. 32, 3; id. 51, 1; 10; Petr. S. 21, 2; id. ib. 23, 2; id. ib. 24, 2; Juv. 2, 10. — Hence, **cinædus**, a, um, *adj.*: **A.** Prop.: *Wanton, unchaste*: ut decuit cinædiorem, Cat. 10, 24. — **B.** Fig.: *Impudent, shameless*: homo cinæda fronte, Mart. 6, 39. **II.** Meton.: *He who performs a wanton dance*: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 73; Lucil. in Non. 5, 31.

2. **cinædus**, a, um, v. the preced., *no.* I. 3. **cinædus**, i, *m.* *The name of a sea-fish*: Pl. 32, 11, 53.

1. † **cinăra**, æ, *f.*=κινάρα, *A kind of artichoke* (Cinara Scolymus, L.): Col. 10, 235; id. 11, 3, 14 and 28.

2. **Cinara**, æ, *f.*, Κινάρα, *Greek nom. propr.* **I.** *An island in the Ægean Sea* (now *Zinara*): Mel. 2, 7, 11; Pl. 4, 12, 23, § 69. **II.** *A mistress of Horace*: Hor. Od. 4, 1, 4; 4, 13, 21. al.

Cinaria, æ, *f.*, *One of the Sporades*: Suet. Tib. 63.

cinaris, is, *f.* *A kind of unknown plant*: Pl. 8, 27, 41, § 101; Sol. 19, 16.

cincinnālis, e, *adj.* [cincinnus] (*Belonging to a curl*; hence) *Curled*: herba, polytrichon, App. Herb. 51.

cincinnātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [cincinnatus] *With curled hair*: Hier. Ep. 130, *no.* 19.

1. **cincinnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [cincinnus] **I.** Prop.: *With curled hair, having locks or ringlets of hair* (as an indication of luxurious effeminacy): Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 115; so, id. Mil. 3, 3, 49; id. Truc. 2, 7, 49; C. Sest. 11, 26; Cæl. Quint. 1, 5, 61. **II.** Meton.: Of comets, Schol. Juv. 6, 207 (Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14, better crinitas).

2. **Cincinnātus**, i, *m.* *A* cognomen *of the renowned* L. Quinctius, *taken from the plough to the dictatorship*: Liv. 3, 26; 4, 13 *sq.*; C. Fin. 2, 4, 12; id. de Sen. 16, 56; Cæl. 1 præf. § 13; Pl. 18, 3, 3, § 20; Val. Max. 4, 4, et al.

cincinnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cincinnus] *A little lock or curl of hair*: Var. ap. Non. 456, 8; dub.

† **cincinnus**, i, *m.* [akin to κίκιννος, pedigr. form from Sanscr. kēça, *hair*] **I.** Prop.: *Curled hair, a lock or curl of hair*: Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 32; Var. R. R. 1, 31, 4; C. Pis. 11, 25. **II.** Fig.: Of *too artificial or elaborate oratorical ornament* (cf. calamister, *no.* II.): in oratore aut in poeta cincinnis ac fuco offenditur, quod, *etc.*, C. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.*; Sall. Anc. 5 (cf. Tac. Or. 26).

Cincĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [Cincius] *Little Cincius*: quid fers, Cinciole (of M. Cincius, v. Cincius)? C. Cento in C. de Or. 2, 71, 286.

Cincius, a, um, *adj.* *The name of a Roman gens.* Hence, **I.** M. Cincius Alimentus, *A tribune of the people*, A. U. C. 549, *whose legal enactment was called* Lex Cincia de donis et muneribus ("qua cavetur antiquitus, ne quis ob causam orandam pecuniam donumve accipiat," Tac. A. 11, 5); cf. C. de Sen. 4; id. de Or. 2, 71; id. Att. 1, 20, 7; also, Lex muneralis, Plaut. in Pers. s. v. MUNERALIS, p. 99. **II.** L. Cincius Alimentus, *A distinguished Roman historian in the time of the second Punic war*; cf. Bahr's Lit. Gesch. p. 257; and esp. Kraus. Fragm. Hist. Rom. 63 *sq.* **III.** L. Cincius, *The business-agent of Atticus*: C. Att. 1, 1; 7 and 16. **IV.** "CINCIA, locus Romæ, ubi Cinciorum monimentum fuit," Fest. p. 43.

Cinctia, æ, v. Cinxia.

cincticulus, i, *m. dim.* [2. cinctus] *A little girdle*: Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 28.

‡ **cinctor**, ōris, *m.*, ζώστης, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cinctōrium, ii, *n.* [cinctor] (*That belonging to a cincter*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A sword-belt* (post-class.): balteus, Mel. 2, 1, 13. **II.** Fig.: In Eccl. Lat.: *A girdle*: fides cinctorium renum ejus, Vulg. Isai. 11, 5; cf. Vemant. Carm. 8, 7. 99 (ŏ short by poetic licence).

cinctum, i, *n.* [cingo] (*The girding thing*; hence) *A girdle, zone*: Scrib. Comp. 163; Porphyr. ad Hor. A. P. 50.

cinctūra, æ, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *A girding*: Meton.: *concr.*) *A cincture, a girdle* (rare): fluxior cinctura, Suet. Cæs. 45; Quint. 11, 3, 139.

1. **cinctus**, a, um, *P.* of cingo.

2. **cinctus**, ūs, *m.* (post-class. access. form cinctum, i, *n.*, Scrib. Comp. 163; Isid. Orig. 19, 33) [cingo] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *A girding* (rare): quotidiani cinctus, Pl. 28, 6, 17: cinctus Gabinus, *a manner of girding, in which the toga was tucked up; its corner being thrown over the left shoulder, was brought under the right arm, around to the breast* (this manner was customarily employed in religious festivals): Liv. 5, 46: incinctus cinctu Gabino, id. 8, 9 (for which id. 10, 7, incinctus Gabino cultu): Quirinali trabea cinctuque Gabino Insignis, Virg. Æ. 7, 612; Prud. στεφ. 10, 1014; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 612; Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 7. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A girdle, belt*: "cinctus et cingulum a cingendo, alterum viris, alterum mulieribus attribuitum," Var. L. L. 5, 23, 33; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 33, 1 (in good prose, but not in Cic.); Pl. 28, 4, 9; id. 23, 6, 59; Suet. Ner. 51.

cinctūtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. cinctus; cf. astutus, versutus, from astus, versus] (*Provided with a* cinctus; hence) *Girded, girt* (rare, prps. only in the two follg. exs.): Ov. F. 5, 101: Cethegi, *i. e. the ancients* (who did not, like the more effeminate men of a later time, wear the tunic ungirded), Hor. A. P. 50.

Cinēas, æ, *m.*, Κινέας, *The friend of King Pyrrhus of Epirus, who advised him to make peace with the Romans*; he is said to have had a very retentive memory: C. Tusc. 1, 24, 59; Pl. 7, 24, 24; Sen. Controv. procem.; Aus. Prof. 15, 13.

cinĕ-factus, a, um, *adj.* [cinis; facio] = nactus cineris colorem et aspectum, *Ash-coloured*: Lucr. 3, 919 Lachm.

ciner, eris, v. cinis.

cinĕrācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cinis] *Similar to ashes*: terra, Pl. 17, 5, 4: color, *ash-coloured*, id. 27, 7, 27.

cinerarium, ii, v. cinerarius, *no.* B.

cinĕrārius, a, um, *adj.* [cinis] *Pertaining to ashes* (very rare): fines, *boundaries of land bordering upon graves*, Auct. de Lim. p. 296 Goes. — More freq. as *Subst.*: **A.** **cinĕrārius**, ii, *m.* *A servant who heated in hot ashes the iron necessary for curling hair, a hair-curler*, Var. L. L. 5, 29, 36; Cat. 61, 138; Sen. Const. Sap. 14; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 23. — **B.** **cinerarium**, ii, *n.* In tombs: *The receptacle for the ashes of the dead*, Inscr. Grut. 850, 10; id. ib. 418, 11; id. ib. 633, 3; id. ib. 850, 10, et al.

cinĕresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *n.* [id.] *To turn to ashes* (post-class.): Tert. Ap. 40; Fulg. Myth. 2, 18.

cinĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Resembling ashes, ash-coloured*: color, Col. 2, 2, 16; Pl. 37, 10, 68: terra, id. 35, 16, 54: uva, id. 14, 3, 4, *no.* 9.

cinĕrĭcius (-tius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Resembling ashes*: terra, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 7.

cinĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of ashes*: App. M. 7, p. 199.

Cinga, æ, *f.*, *A small river of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *in the territory of the* Ilergetes: Cæs. B. C. 1, 48; Luc. 4, 21.

Cingetŏrix, īgis, *m.* **I.** *A Gaul, rival of his step-father, Indutiomarus, with respect to the dominion over the* Treviri: Cæs. B. G. 5, 3; 56, et al. **II.** *A king of the region about Cantium, in Britain*: Cæs. B. G. 5, 22.

cingillum, i, *n. dim.* [cingulum] *A small girdle*: Petr. S. 67, 4.

cingo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To go around in a circle, to surround, encompass, environ, gird, wreathe, crown*, etc. (class.): **A.** Of persons: **1.** Gen.: *To surround the body with a girdle, to gird on* (the sword), *to gird*, esp. in *pass.* with follg. *Abl.*, *to be girded, encircled with something*: jam quasi zona, liene cinctus ambulo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 5; Curt. 3, 3, 19; cf. Suet.: ut cingerctur fluxiore cinctura, Suet. Cæs. 45: Hispano cingitur gladio, Liv. 7, 10; id. 38, 21 *fin.*; Suet. Cal. 49: ferro, id. Aug. 35: ense, Ov. F. 2, 13: cincti fulgentibus armis, Virg. Æ. 11, 188; ense latus cingit, Ov. F. 2, 784; cf. Stat. Th. 4, 41; cinctas resolvite vestes, Ov. M. 1, 382. — Poet. in *pass.* with *Acc.* (cf. accingo, *no.* I. B. and Zumpt, Gr. § 458): inutile ferrum cingitur, Virg. Æ. 2, 511: cinctæque ad pectora vestes Brachia docta movent, Ov. M. 6, 59. — Without case: Ov. M. 1, 695: puer alte cinctus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10; id. ib. 1, 5, 6; Quint. 11, 3, 138. — Hence, cinctus in late Lat. sts.=armis instructus, armatus: cinctus (*armed, equipped, enrolled*) in alia militia, Paul. Dig. 39, 1, 38; Marcell. ib. 25. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** *To surround, encircle the head with a crown, to crown* (very freq., esp. in the poets): muralique caput summum cinxere corona, Lucr. 2, 607; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 392: tempora floribus, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 20: ramis, Virg. Æ. 5, 71: spicis, Tib. 2, 1, 4, et sæp.: comam lauro, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 16 (cf. Ovid: Graias barbara vitta comas, Tr. 4, 4, 78); Virg. Æ. 12, 163: de tenero cingite flore caput, Ov. F. 3, 254. — Poet.: Atlantis, cinctum assiduo cui nubibus atris Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri, Virg. Æ. 4, 248; id. ib. 7, 658; Prop. 4, 1, 61. — **b.** *To surround, encircle other parts of the body*: cujus lacertos anuli mei cingant, Mart. 11, 100, 2.

B. Of places: **1.** Gen.: *To surround, encircle, invest, inclose* (this is the prevailing signif. in prose, esp. in the historians): (Tellus) oras maris, Lucr. 6, 633; Cat. 64, 185: Tempe silvæ, id. ib. 286: flumen Dubis pene totum oppidum cingit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38: provincia mari cincta, C. Fl. 12, 27: urbe portus ipse cingitur et continetur, id. 2 Verr. 5, 37, 96 Zumpt: quod mœnibus cingebatur, Tac. A. 13, 41: cingitur insula tribus millibus passuum, *i. e. has a circuit of*, etc., Pl. 6, 12, 13. — Poet.: cinxerunt æthera nimbi, *to cover*, Virg. Æ. 5, 13: medium diem cinxere tenebræ, Sen. Herc. Fur. 930. — **2.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.* both of place, and persons in such place: *To surround or invest a place, or army, for defence*, or (more freq.) *in a hostile manner*: castra vallo, Liv. 7, 39: ultimum agmen valida manu, *to cover*, Curt. 4, 13: urbem obsidione, *to besiege*, Virg. Æ. 3, 52: (hostem) stationibus in modum obsidii, Tac. A. 6, 34: cingi ab armis hostium, Or. Pont. 2, 8, 69; Tib. 2, 3, 37; Prop. 3, 3, 42.

II. Fig.: **A.** In *Pass.*, with reflexive force (acc. to *no.* I. A. 1.): *To make one's self ready for any thing, to prepare*; the figure being taken from the necessity of girding up the Roman dress, when bodily activity was required (cf. accingo, *no.* I. B.): cingitur, certe expedit se, Plant. Am. 1, 1, 152 (cf. the pass. cited above, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10; Ov. M. 6, 59). — **B.**: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): *To surround, inclose, encompass*: diligentius urbem religione, quam ipsis mœnibus cingitis, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94. — **2.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): *To beset*: Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, C. Manil. 11, 30.

III. Meton.: **A.** *To encompass one in a social manner, to be in one's retinue or escort, to accompany* (rare, and prob. not Ante-Aug.): dum latus sancti cingit tibi turba senatus, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 17; Tac. A. 1, 77: reginam casto cinxerunt agmine matres, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 325

B. In Dig.: Of trees: *To strip* or *peel off the bark all round*: "cingere est deglabrare," Paul. Dig. 47, 7, 5.

‡ **cĭngŭlus,** i, *m.* [cingo] (*One girded in*; hence) *A slender-waisted* person: Fest. p. 34.

1. **cingŭlum,** i, *n.*; **cingulus,** i, *m.*; **cingula,** æ, *f.* [id.] (*The girding thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The girdle* encircling the hips, *a zone* (mostly poet.; in Virg., Ov., and Claud. freq.; elsewhere rare; not in Lucr., Cat., Tibull., Hor.): **A.** For men: **1. cingulum: a.** gen.: Claud. Fesc. 11, 37; Petr. S. 21, 2.—More freq.: *plur.*: Virg. Æ. 1, 492; id. ib. 9, 360; Val. Fl. 6, 470; Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 28; id. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 166; id. Eutr. 2, 321, et al.—**b.** esp.: (*a*) *A money-belt*: Just. Nov. 12, 1.—(*β*) *A sword-belt*: Virg. Æ. 12, 942. (*γ*) Concerning *the bride's girdle*; cf. Fest. p. 48.—**2. cingula,** æ, *f.* Titinn. in Non. 536, 19; Ov. A. A. 3, 444.—**B.** For animals: cingula, æ, *f.*: *A girth* or *belt*: Ov. R. Am. 236: Calpurn. Ecl. 6, 41: *Abl. plur.*: cingulis, Flor. 2, 18, 14. **II.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. A. 1. b. (*β*)): *Military service*: Cod. Just. 7, 38, 1 Prud. **III.** Meton.: **cingulus,** i, *m. A girdle of the earth, a zone*: C. Rep. 6, 20, 21; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5.

2. **Cingulum,** i, *n.*, *A small town in Picenum* (now *Cingulo*): Cæs. B. C. 1, 15; C. Att. 7, 11: also **Cingula saxa** in Sil. 10, 34; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 490.—*Its inhabitants* were called **Cingŭlāni,** orum, *m.*, Pl. 3, 13, 18: *its district*, **Cingulanus ager,** Front. de Colon. p. 121 Goes.

† **cĭnĭfes** or **cĭnĭphes** (cyn.), um, *f.* = σκνῖπες, *A kind of stinging insect* (Eccl. Lat.): Aug. Trin. 3, 7; Hier. in Joel. 2, 25; Sulpic. Sever. Hist. Sacr. 1, 14; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 14.

cĭnī-flo, ōnis, *m.* [cinis; flo] = cinerarius, *A hair-curler*: custodes, lectica, ciniflones, parasitæ, Hor. S. 1, 2, 98; Tert. Uxor. 2.

cinis, ĕris, *m.* (in *sing. f.* Lucr. 4, 927; Cat. 68, 90; 101, 4; Cæsar, acc. to Non. 198, 11; Calvus in Non. l. l., and in Charis. p. 78 P.; Scrib. Larg. c. 226; 230; 232; 245, et al.; Seren. c. 44; Aus. Parent. 27, 3; cf Rudd. 1, p. 26; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 100; a *Nom.* CINER, cited by Prisc. 5, p. 688 and 6, p. 707, without example; another access. form cinus, *n.*, Sicul. Flacc. de Condit. Agr. p. 140, 17, and other mensores, p. 308, 35, Gloss. Labb.) [akin to κόνις]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Ashes*: Lucr. 1, 872; cf. id. ib. 890, and 4, 927; Cato in Charis. p. 78 P.; Suet. Tib. 74; Col. 2, 15, 6; id. 11, 3, 28; id. 12, 22, 1; Hor. Od. 4, 13, 28, et saep.—Prov.: derived from the use of ashes for scouring vessels: hujus sermones cinerem haud quæritant, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 10 *sq.*

B. Esp.: **1.** *The ashes of a corpse that has been burned*; so very freq. in both numbers; in plur. esp. freq. in the poets and post-Aug. prose: **a.** In *sing.*: C. 2 Verr. 1, 44, 113: dare pœnas cineri atque ossibus clarissimi viri, id. Phil. 13, 10, 22: obsecravit per fratris sui mortui cinerem, id. Quint. 31, 97 (cf. in *plur.*: jura per patroni tui cineres, Quint. 9, 2, 95); Cat. 101, 4; Tib. 1, 3, 7; id. 1, 6, 54; id. 2, 6, 34; Virg. Æ. 10, 828; id. ib. 11, 211; Hor. Epod. 17, 33; Ov. M. 7, 521; id. ib. 12, 615; id. ib. 13, 503; 615; 699; Sil. 8, 129, et sæp. Poet.: Trojæ virûm et virtutum omnium acerba cinis, Cat. 68, 90: et cedo invidiæ, dummodo absolvar cinis, *i. e. after my death*, Phædr. 3, 9, 4: post cinerem (*after burning the corpse*) cineres haustos ad pectora pressant, Ov. M. 8, 539.—**b.** In *plur.*: Cat. 68, 98: expedit matris cineres opertos fallere, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 9; id. A. P. 471; Ov. M. 8, 539; id. ib. 13, 426; Suet. Cal. 15; id. Dom. 17; id. Rhet. 6; Quint. 7, 9, 5; id. 9, 2, 95; Orell. *no.* 4834, et al.—**2.** *The ruins of a city laid waste and reduced to ashes*: cineres patriæ, Virg. Æ. 10, 59: patriæ cinis, Auct. Her. 4, 8 *fin.*; cf. Ov. M. 2, 216.

II. Fig.: As in all languages, an emblem of destruction, annihilation: si argentum's't, omne id ut fiat cinis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 31: quicquid erat nactus prædæ majoris, ubi omne Verterat in fumum et cinerem, *i. e. had consumed, spent*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 39; cf. Tib. 1, 9, 12; Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 68.

cinisculus, i, *m. dim.* [cinis] *A few ashes*: arens, Prud. Cathem. 10, 143.

Cinithii, orum, *m.*, Κινήθιοι (Ptol. 4, 3), *A people of Africa*: Tac. A. 2, 52.

Cinna, æ, *m.* A cognomen *of several Romans*: **I.** L. Cornelius Cinna, *A confederate of C. Marius in the Roman civil war with Sylla*: Vell. 2, 20 *sq.*; Flor. 3, 21; C. Tusc. 5, 19, 54.—Hence, **Cinnānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Cinna*: partes, *his party, adherents*, Vell. 2, 24; Nep. Att. 2: rabies, Flor. 4, 2, 2: tumultus, Nep. Att. 2. **II.** C. Helvius Cinna, *A Roman poet, friend of Catullus*, the author of a not entirely chaste poem, now lost, called Smyrna: Ov. Tr. 2, 437; Cat. 10, 30; 95; 96; Virg. E. 9, 35; Mart. 10, 21, 4; Pl. Ep. 5, 3, 5; Quint. 10, 4, 4.

† **cinnăbăris,** is, *f.* (**cinnabari,** is, *n.*, Pl. 37, 7, 38; dub.) = κιννάβαρι, **A.** *A pigment obtained from the gum of the dragon's-blood tree, dragon's blood*: Pl. 33, 7, 39; 29, 1, 8.—**B.** Some erroneously give this name to cinnabar, vermilion (minium): Pl. 33, 7, 38.

cinnămĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cinnamum] *Of* or *from cinnamon, smelling of cinnamon*: nidus, Aus. Idyll. 11, 17: odor, App. M. 8, p. 205.

† **cinnămolgos,** i, *m. A bird in Arabia* (prob. = κινναμολόγος; v. Liddell and Scott's Lex. under the word): Pl. 10, 33, 50.

† **cinnămōmĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = κιννα-μώμινος, *Of* or *from cinnamon*: unguentum, Pl. 13, 1, 2, § 15.

† **cinnămōmum** or **cinnămum,** i, *n.* (post-class. access. form **cinnamus,** i, *m.*, Sol. 33, in the signif. of *no.* B.) = κιννάμωμον or κίνναμον, **I.** Prop.: *Cinnamon* (Laurus cinnamomum, L.): **A.** Cinnamomum, Pl. 12, 19, 42 *sq.* As a term of endearment: tu mihi stacte, tu cinnamomum, tu rosa, *etc.*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 6.—**B.** Cinnamum, Pl. 12, 19, 43; Ov. M. 10, 308; Luc. 10, 167; Mart. 4, 13, 3; Stat. S. 4, 5, 32; Sen. Œd. 117; Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 95. **II.** Meton.: *A branch of the cinnamon-tree*: Ov. M. 15, 399; Stat. S. 2, 6, 87; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 420.

Cinnanus, a, um, v. Cinna, *no.* I.

cinnus, i, *m.* [akin to κυκεών, prps. a mutilation of it] *A mixed drink of spell-grain and wine*, Arn. 5, 174; cf. Non. 59, 30.

cinus, v. cinis.

‡ **Cinxia,** æ, *f.* [cingo] *An appellation of Juno, as tutelary goddess of marriage*, because acc. to Fest., initio conjugii solutio erat cinguli, quo nova nupta erat cincta, Fest. p. 48; cf. Comm. p. 391, and Arn. 3, p. 115. Access. form CINCTIA, acc. to Marc. Cap. 2, p. 37.

Cinyps, nўphis, *m.*, Κίνυψ, *A river flowing through a very fruitful region in Libya, between the two Syrtes* (now *Cinifo* or *Wadi Quasam*): Mel. 1, 7, 5; Pl. 5, 4, 4; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 251; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 123.—Hence, **Cinyphius,** a, um, *adj.*: **A.** Prop.: *Fertaining to the Cinyps, found about the Cinyps*: chelydri, Ov. M. 7, 272; hirci, Virg. G. 3, 312: tonsor, Mart. 8, 51: aristæ, Claud. Eutr. 1, 405; cf. Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 25: Macæ, *living near the Cinyps*, Sil. 3, 275: Pelates, Ov. M. 5, 124.—**B.** Meton.: *Libyan, African*: Juba, Ov. M. 15, 754: oræ, Claud. B. Gild. 9: pestes, *i. e.* serpentes, Luc. 9, 787.

† **cinyra,** æ, *f.* = κινύρα (as transl. of Heb. כִּנּוֹר). *The Hebrew lyre*: Vulg. 1, Mach. 4, 54; id. ib. 13, 51.

Cinyras, æ, *m.*, Κινύρας (*Acc. Gr.* Cinyran, Ov. M. 6, 98): *A king in Assyria; afterwards in Cyprus; father of Myrrha, and, by her, of Adonis*: Ov. M. 10, 299 *sq.*; cf. Hyg. Fab. 58; 242; 270.—Hence: **A. Cinyrēius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cinyrean*: virgo, *i. e. Myrrha*, Ov. M. 10, 369; Col. 10, 172: juvenis, *i. e.* Adonis, Ov. M. 10, 712; so also, heros, id. ib. 730.—**B. Cinyrēus** or **Cinyræus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Cinyras*: litora Cypri, Luc. 8, 716: germina, *i. e.* myrrha, Stat. S. 5, 1, 214.

cio, ire, v. cieo.

Cios, i, **I.** *m. A river and town in Bithynia*: Pl. 5, 32, 40, § 144. **II.** *f. A town on its banks* (now *Ghio* or *Ghenlio*); Mel. 1, 19, 4; Liv. 32, 34, 4.

Cipius, ĭi, *m. A Roman name*: Lucil. in Fest. p. 173 Müll.; C. Fam. 7, 24, 1. Cf. 2 Cippus.

1. **cippus,** i, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A pale, stake, post, pillar.*: **A.** *A grave-stone, tomb-stone*: Hor. S. 1, 8, 12; Pers. 1, 37; Prud. Apoth. 361; Orell., *no.* 4524, et al.—**B.** In the Agrimensores: *A landmark, boundary-mark* or *-post*: Simplic. in Goes. p. 88. **II.** Meton.: Milit. *t. t.*: cippi, *A palisade* or *barricade formed of sharpened stakes*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73; v. the comm. in h. l.

2. **Cippus** or **Cīpus,** i, *m.*, *A Roman name*: Ov. M. 15, 565; Pl. 11, 37, 45, § 123; Val. Max. 5, 6, 3.

1. **circā,** a later access. form to circum; first freq. after the Aug. age, esp. in Livy and Quintilian.

I. *Adv.*: **A.** Gen. (= circum, *no.* I. A.): (rare) *Around, round about, all around, in the environs of*: gramen erat circa, Ov. M. 3, 411: circaque qua tumor est, Cels. 5, 28, 3; id. 5, 28, 4: fluvius ab tergo; ante circaque velut ripa præceps oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. 27, 18, 5; id. 28, 33 (and prob. also id. 21, 43: circa Padus amnis, where others read contra).—Hence,

B. Esp.: **1.**: **a.** Circa esse, *To be in the region around, in the neighbourhood*: ex montibus qui circa sunt, Liv. 1, 4: eversa est turris quodque circa muri erat, id. 34, 29; Pl. 24, 9, 42; Quint. 10, 7, 16.—Also, **b.** Freq. without esse, in connection with a subst.: multarum circa civitatum irritatis animis, *the towns lying around*, Liv. 1, 17; id. 1, 4 *fin.*; id. 9, 2 Drak.; id. 27, 30; id. 29, 29; id. 42, 64.—**2.** Strengthened: circa undique *and* circa omnia (= circum): *Round about, all around*: frumento undique circa ex agris convecto, Liv. 42, 56: nam et circa omnia defecerunt, id. 9, 23: quum tam procul Romani unica spes, circa omnia hostium essent, id. 21, 11; cf. Drak. Liv. 9, 2: exhausto circa omni agro, id. 31, 38; id. 24, 3; Val. Fl. 8, 2; Flor. 1, 18, 12 Duker.; Quint. 9, 2, 45.

II. *Prep.* with *Acc.* **A.** Prop.: Of space: **1.** Gen. (It denotes that part of a circle which is within one's view, or lies on the side next to one, *etc.* = circum, *no.* II. A. 2. a.): *About, around, on the side of*: noctu ligna contulerunt circa casam eam, in qua quiescebat, Nep. Alcib. 10, 4: circa flumina et lacus frequens nebula est, Sen. Q. N. 5, 3: circa equum Alexandri, Curt. 4, 15: illi robur et æs triplex circa pectus erat, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 10; id. S. 2, 6, 34: quem circa tigres jacent, Ov. M. 3, 668.—**2.** Esp. (= circum, *no.* II. A. 2. b.): *Into . . . around, to . . . round about*, etc.: Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv. 1, 9; id. 4, 23; id. 31, 3; Pl. 7, 37, 37; Suet. Aug. 49; id. Ner. 28: literis circa præfectos dimissis, Liv. 42, 51: custodes circa omnes portas missi, id. 28, 26; id. 26, 13.

B. Meton.: **1.** Of place: **a.** (*a*) (= circum, *no.* II. B. 1.): With the prevailing idea of neighbourhood, vicinity: *In the region of, near to, near by*: plenum est forum, plena templa circa forum, C. Cat. 4, 7, 14, dub.; Quint. 6, 3, 38: circa Armeniæ montes, Curt. 5, 1, 13: Acesinem amnem, Pl. 12, 5, 11: domum auream, Suet. Ner. 38: sacrificantem, id. Claud. 36.—Hence also, (*β*) As a less definite designation of place for *in*: Orestis liberi sedem cepere circa Lesbum insulam, Vell. 1, 2, 5; Curt. 4, 9, 1: quod circa Syriam nascitur, Pl. 9, 3, 16; Quint. procem. § 20: initia statim primi libri, id. ib. 1, 5, 44; cf. finem, id. ib. 4, 3, 5: virentes campos, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 5: quum amor sæviet circa jecur, id. ib. 1, 25, 13 (cf. Petr. S. 17, 8: dolor sævit *in* præcordiis). So, esp. freq. in medic. lang.: circa faciem, nares, aures, labra, Cels. 5, 28, 2; id. ib. 2, 8.—**b.** (= circum, *no.* II. B. 2.): In respect to persons who surround one (as attendants, friends, adherents, *etc.*): *Around, about*: multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus (sarcast. for indagatoribus) suis, quos circa se haberet, C. 2 Verr. 1, 48: ex iis trecentos

juvenes inermes circa se habebat, Liv. 29, 1; Suet. Aug. 48; id. Cal. 43.—Hence also, without a verb, circa aliquem = *oi περὶ τινα*: *The attendants, companions of a person*: omnibus vero circa eum gratuito aut levi fenore obstrictis, Suet. Cæs. 27; id. Dom. 9; cf. Drak. Liv. 21, 49.

2. (Peculiar to the form circa) Of time, designating nearness, proximity to a definite point of time: *About*: posteroque die circa eandem horam in eundem locum rex copias admovit, Liv. 42, 57: circa eum mensem, Pl. 9, 18, 33: lucis ortum, Curt. 5, 3, 7: lucem, Suet. Oth. 11: mediam noctem, id. Claud. 2: vernum æquinoctium, Col. 5, 6, 19: Calendas et Idus Octobr., id. 5, 10, 8; id. 5, 10, 12; id. 5, 12, 2; Pl. Ep. 1, 7, 4; Pall. 2, 4; 7.—With definite numbers: septimum diem, Cels. 2, 6: undecimam horam, Suet. Cæs. 88: lustra decem, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 6.—With general designations of time: tempora illa, Quint. 11, 3, 143: tempora Peloponnesia, Id. ib. 12, 10, 4: Murenæ Catilinæque conjurationis tempus, Vell. 2, 93: Magni Pompeii ætatem, Pl. 33, 12, 55: mortem, Id. 11, 38, 72: initia imperii, Suet. Claud. 7.—And in the designation of periods of time by persons who belonged to them (*cf.* ante, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): circa Demetrium Phalerea, *about the time of Demetrius Phalereus*, Quint. 2, 4, 41 Spald.: Tisiam et Coraca, Id. ib. 2, 17, 7: Philippum, id. ib. 12, 10, 6: Ciceronem, Sen. Contr. 1 *præf.*: Attium, Vell. 1, 17.—Akin to this,

3. In numerical designations: *About, nearly, almost* (for the more usual circiter): ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv. 45, 34: quingentos Romanorum, id. 27, 42: decem millia Persarum, Curt. 4, 6, 30: sestertium vicies, Suet. Claud. 6: quartum milliarium, id. Ner. 48: solibram, Cels. 4, 19: singulas heminas, id. 7, 15.

C. Fig. (also peculiar to the form circa, and only in the post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Quint., occurring more than 70 times) To denote an object, about which, as if it were a centre, any thing moves, is done, *etc.*: *Around, about, in, in respect to*, etc.; depending upon substt., adjj., or verbs: **1.** Upon substantives: Quint. 11, 1, 57: circa eosdem sensus certamen atque æmulatio, id. 10, 5, 5: circa S literam deliciæ, id. 1, 11, 6: verba dissensio, id. 3, 11, 5: memoriam suam vanitas atque jactatio, id. 11, 2, 22: hoc opiniones, id. 2, 15, 1; Pl. 8, 16, 9: quem pugna est, Quint. 8, 6, 1; id. 7, 1, 15: voces inani studio, id. ib. 1 procem. § 18, et sæp.; Pl. 29, 1, 5: rura sermo, id. 18, 1, 1: classicum brevis et expeditus labor, id. Ep. 3, 9, 13: hospitia nullum fastidium, id. Pan. 20, 3: bonas artes publica secordia, Tac. A. 11, 15: principem novo exemplo, *i. e.* in principe, Suet. Claud. 14.—**2.** Upon adjectives: non *circa* plurium artium species præstantem, sed in omnibus eminentissimum, Quint. 12, 10, 12: jus nostrum attentior, id. ib. 4, 5, 21: studia mentis erectæ, id. ib. 1, 3, 10: lites raras ridiculi, id. ib. 7, 1, 43: præcepta utiles sententiæ, id. ib. 10, 1, 52: id. 6, 1, 42, et al.: corporis curam morosior, Suet. Cæs. 45: victum indifferens, id. ib. 53: dens ac religiones negligentior, id. Tib. 69: administrationem imperii vacuus, id. Dom. 3, et al.: summa scelera distentum, Tac. A. 16, 8 *fin.*: affectationem Germanicæ originis ultro ambitiosi, id. G. 28: excessus otiosus, id. Or. 22: se animati, Just. 14, 1, 3, et al.—**3.** Upon verbs: facetum quoque non tantum circa ridicula opinor consistere, Quint. 6, 3, 19: hoc disputatum est, id. 1, 5, 34: priores erratur, id. 2, 5, 26: formas literarum hærere, id. 1, 1, 21; cf. id. 5, 10, 114; Suet. Aug. 71: res tenues morari, Quint. 1, 1, 35: consilium eligendi successoris in duas factiones scindebantur, Tac. H. 1, 13: Medeam, Thyestem (tragœdiæ) tempus consumus, id. Or. 3: successorem omnia ordinari, Suet. Claud. 45: cæremonias, item circa omnem ordinum statum quædam correxit, id. ib. 22.

2. Circa, æ, v. Circe.

†**circæa,** æ, *f.* = *κιρκαία*, *A plant, used as a charm*: Pl. 27, 8, 38.

†**circæum,** i, *n.* = *κιρκαῖον*, *The plant* called also mandragoras: Pl. 25, 13, 94.

Circæus, a, um, *Pertaining to Circe*; v. Circe.

‡**circănĕa,** æ, *f.* [circa] *A bird, so named from its circular flight*: Fest. p. 33.

Circē, ēs (Lat. accus. form *Gen.* Circæ, Liv. Andron. in Fest. s. v. TOPPER, p. 270; Virg. Æ. 3, 386; Prop. 3, 12, 27: *Acc.* Circam, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 34; Cic. N. D. 3, 21 *fin.*; together with Circen, ib. 19, 48; v. Orell. *N. cr.*: *Abl.* Circa, Hor. Epod. 17, 17), *f.*, Κίρκη, *Dau. of the Sun and of Perse or Perseis, sister of Æetes, a sea-nymph, celebrated for her magic arts, whose abode, after her flight from Colchis, was said to be near the promontory of Circeii, in Latium*, (Ic. N. D. 3, 19; Ov. M. 4, 205; id. fb. 13, 968; id. fb. 14, 10; 247 *sq.*; 312 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 125; 156; 199; Pl. 25, 2, 5; Tib. 2, 4, 55; Hor. Od. 1, 17, 20; id. Ep. 1, 2, 23, et sæp. Traces of divine homage paid to her among the Circeii, v. in Orell. *no.* 1849; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 19, and Creuzer Symbol. 4, 27.—Hence,

Circæus, a, um, *adj., Pertaining to Circe, Circean*: poculum, C. Div. in Cæcil. 17 *fin.*: gramen, *i. e. magical, poisoning*: Prop. 2, 1, 53: campi, *i. e. the region of Colchis, the native land of Circe*, Val. Fl. 5, 328; 6, 426, where also is the town Circæum, Pl. 6, 4, § 13: litus, *the Circeian promontory*, Ov. M. 14, 248; cf. antra, nomine dicta suo, id. ib. 348: terra, *Circeii*, Virg. Æ. 7, 10: mœnia, *i. e. Tusculum*, after its builder, Telegonus, the son of Circe, Hor. Epod. 1, 30; cf. dorsum, *the Hill of Tusculum*: Sil. 7, 692.

Circēii, orum, *m.*, Κιρκήϊον, *A town near the promontory of the same name, in Latium*; acc. to the fable, named after Circe, who fled hither from Colchis (cf. the preced. art.), (now *S. Felice*): Mel. 2, 4, 9; Pl. 3, 5, 9; C. Att. 15, 10 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 56, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 622 *sq.*; Müll. Roms Camp. 2 p. 227: distinguished for its excellent oysters, Hor. S. 2, 4, 33 Heind.—Hence, **Circēiensis,** e, *Adj. Of Circeii*: ostreæ, Pl. 32, 6, 21.—In *plur.* **Circeienses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Circeii*, Cic. N. D. 3, 19.—And **Circeius Mons** = the promontory Circeii, Varr. frgm. p. 367.

circellus, i, *m. dim.* [circulus] *A small ring*: **I.** Gen.: Apic. 2, 5. **II.** Esp.: "fibulam dicit circellos, quos Tragus sive Comasti in penem habent, ut coitum non faciant, ne vocem perdant," Vet. Schol. in Juv. 6, 379.

circen, ĭnis, *n.* = circinus, *A circle, circular course*: solis, *a year*, Poet. in Anth. Lat. Burm. 4, 274.

Circensis, e, v. Circus, *no.* II. A.

circes, ĭtis, *m.* [akin to circus, circinus] **I.** Prop.: *A ring of large size* (ante- and post-class.): ut parvi circuli Anuli, sic magni dicebantur circites Ani, Var. L. L. 6, 2, 53; acc. to Festus, *made of bronze*, "circites, circuli ex ære facti," p. 33. **II.** Meton.: *Abstr.*: *A circumference, circuit*: **A.** *Of the circus*, Sid. Carm. 23, 381; cf. also id. ib. 22, 222.—**B.** *Of the light*: Claud. Mar. Victor. de Genes. 1, 60.

circĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circino] (Prop.: *The describing of a circle*; hence, Meton.): **A.** *The circumference of a circle, a circle* (a word of Vitr.): Vitr. 1, 6; 9, 8; 3, 3; 10, 10.—**B.** *The circular path of the planets*: Vitr. 9, 4.

circino, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [circinus] *To make round, to round* (prps. not ante-Aug.): arbores, quæ in orbem ramos circinant, Pl. 17, 12, 17; id. 16, 38, 73: circinatum tympanum, id. 13, 34, 77, *no.* 1: folia circinatæ rotundıtatis, id. 16, 23, 35. **Poet.:** (Cyllenius) inclinat cursus et easdem circinat auras, *flies through in a circular course*, Ov. M. 2, 721: utque suos arcus per nubila circinat Iris, *vaults, arches*, Manil. 1, 710.

†**circinus,** i, *m.* = *κίρκινος*, **I.** Prop.: *A pair of compasses*: flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, pene totum oppidum cingit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38: diducere, Vitr. 9, 8: circino spatia dimetiri, id. ib.; id. 10, 9, et al.: ratio circini, Pl. 2, 15, 13. **II.** Fig.: *A circle*: vertebat circinus annum, Alcim. 4, 586.

circiter, *adv.* [from circus, whence also circum]

I. Prop.: Of place: **A.** Gen.: *Round about, on every side*: lapidem fuisse quadratum circiter (*i. e. cubical*) in media area vinctum candelis quaquaversum, Cass. Hemina in Pl. 13, 13, 27; cf. the passages cited under circum, 1, I. A. from Var. R. R. 3, 10, 3.—**B.** Esp.: *In the neighbourhood of*: ubi ea (*sc.* cistella) sit, nescio; nisi, ut opinor, loca hæc circiter excidit mihi, *here in this region, near here*: Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 8.—Far more freq.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of time: denoting nearness to a fixed point: *About, near* (the *Abl.* or *Acc.* added is, as with ante and post, independent of circiter; hence, circiter is not to be considered as a preposition): circiter meridie, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 52: circiter duobus mensibus, Var. R. R. 3, 10, 6: diebus circiter quindecim ad fines Belgarum pervenit, Cæs. B. G. 2, 2: hora diei circiter quarta, id. ib. 4, 23: circiter hora decima noctis, Sulpic. in C. Fam. 4, 12, 1: circiter luminibus accensis Uticam pervenit, Hirt. B. Afr. 89 *fin.*: circiter meridiem exercitum in castra reduxit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 50: octavam circiter horam, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 47: nos circiter Calendas in Formiano erimus, C. Att. 2, 4, 6: Idus Novembres, id. Fam. 14, 5 *fin.*: Calendas Junias, Sall. C. 17; C. Att. 2, 17, 1; Var. R. R. 2, 11, 7: circiter messem, id. ib. 3, 8, 3.—Closely related to this:

B. Of number: *About, near, not far from*: circiter quingentæ species, Var. L. L. 6, 5, 61: circiter CCXX. naves eorum paratissimæ, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14: circiter millia hominum CXXX. superfuerunt, id. ib. 1, 26; so, id. ib. 1, 27; 31, et sæp.: circiter pars quarta, Sall. C. 56, 3: mons suberat circiter mille passuum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25: circiter duum millium intervallo, Sall. J. 106, 5: circiter parte tertia (armorum) celata et in oppido retenta, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 32 *fin.*; id. ib. 1, 25: illic noster est fortasse circiter triennium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 79: ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15: circiter passus sexcentos, id. ib. 1, 49: circiter quinquaginta millia passuum pervenerunt, 1, 53, et sæp.: quum decem circiter millia ab hoste abessent, Liv. 28, 1.—Cf. upon this word Hand Turs. H. p. 71—73.

circĭtor, ōris, *m.* [circumitor, from circumeo] (*One who goes round*; hence): **A.** *A watchman* (*of gardens, buildings*, etc.) (a post-class. word): Auct. Priap. 16, 1; Front. Aquæd. 117 (Petr. S. 53, 10, some read circumitor *or* circuitor).—Hence, **B.** Milit. *t. t.*: *Those who go the rounds and visit the posts of sentinels, patroles*: Veg. Mil. 3, 8; Hier. Ep. 61, *no.* 7.—**C.** *A pedlar*: Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 4.

circĭus (cercius, Cato in Gell. 2, 22, *sq.*), ii, *m.* [either from circus, on account of its circular motion, or a Gallic word] *A violent wind blowing in* Gallia Narbonensis; to the Romans, *a west-northwest wind*: Pl. 2, 47, 46; Sen. Q. N. 5, 17.

circo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [circus] *To go round*: Prop. 4, 9, 35; dub.

†**circos,** i, *m.* = *κίρκος* (a top), *A precious stone* unknown to us: Pl. 37, 10, 36.

circueo, ire, v. circumeo.

circŭĭtio (**circumitio,** Prænt. de Or. 3; Amm. 24, 2; cf. Drak. Liv. 3, 6; Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 536), ōnis, *f.* [circumeo]

I. Prop.: *A going round*; in milit. lang., *the rounds*: circuitio ac cura additum plebei erat, Liv. 3, 6 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *A digression, circumlocution, an indirect procedure*: ita aperte ipsam rem modo locutus, nil circuitione usus est, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 31: quid opus est circuitione et anfractu? C. Div. 2, 61 *fin.*; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 32; 43: Epicurus circuitione quadam (*in an indirect manner*) deos tollens, C. Div. 2, 17, 40. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Concr.*: *A place for going round something, a way, passage, corridor*, Vitr. 4, 4; 6, 3; 10, 10.—Hence: **B.** *A circumference, circuit*: Vitr. 1, 5; id. 2, 10.

circuitor, oris, v. circitor, *no.* I.

1. circuītus, a, um, *P.* of circumeo.

2. circŭĭtus (in many MSS. circumitus; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 536), ūs, *m.* [circumeo] (class. in prose and poetry),

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A going round in a circle, a circling, revolving, a revolution:* circuitus solis orbium V. et LX. et CCC. quarta fere diei parte addita conversionem conficiunt annuam, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: nox et dies unum circuitum orbis efficit, id. Univ. 9: Asiæ Syriæque circuitu Ægyptum petit, Suet. Aug. 17.—**B.** Esp.: In medic. lang.: *The periodic return of a disease,* Cels. 3, 5; Scren. Samm. 95.—Far more freq.

II. Meton.: *Concr.:* **A.** *A circuit, compass:* plurimum refert, cujus sit formæ ille circuitus, Quint. 1, 10 40; cf. id. ib. 42; 1, 5, 26; Augur. in Gell. 13, 14, 1: collis, quem propter magnitudinem circuitus opere complecti non poterant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 83: illi operibus vincebant, quod interiore spatio minorem circuitum habebant, id. B. C. 3, 44: XV. millia passuum circuitu amplexus, id. ib.; so, id. B. G. 1, 41; Plin. 4, 12, 19: qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 21; so, id. ib. 2, 29; 30, et al.; Virg. Æ. 11, 767: sævaque curvantem circuitu brachia longo, Ov. M. 2, 82. Hence: **B.** = ambitus: *An open space left round a building:* Var. L. L. 5, 4, 9; cf. Inscr. Fratr. Arval. p. 369 Marin.

III. Fig.: **A.** In rhet.: *A period:* in toto circuitu illo orationis, quem Græci περίοδον, nos tum *ambitum,* tum *circuitum, comprehensionem* aut *continuationem* aut *circumscriptionem* dicimus, C. Or. 61, 204; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 124; so, C. de Or. 3, 49 *fin.*; 51, 198; id. Or. 23, 78; Quint. 8, 6, 59; 11, 1, 6.—In *plur.:* oratio longiores habet sæpe circuitus, Quint. 9, 4, 60.—**B.** Post-Aug.: *A digression, circumlocution, a roundabout way in speech* or *action; a periphrasis; an indirect procedure:* ea, quæ proprie signari poterant, circuitu cœperint enunciare, Quint. 12, 10, 16: circuitu res ostendere et translationibus, id. ib. 41; so, id. 5, 7, 16; id. 10, 1, 12; Mart. 11, 15, 8: negavi, circuitu agendum, sed plane jure civili dimicandum, Petr. S. 13 *fin.*

circŭlāris, e, *adj.* [circulus] *Circular, round* (post-class.): flexus, Mart. Cap. 6, 190; cf. id. 8, 2, 274.

circŭlātim, *adv.* [circulor] *Circularly, in a circle* (post-Aug. and rare): pectori cerotaria apponere, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 29: multitudo circulatim (*gathering together in circles* or *companies*) suo quæque more lamentata est, Suet. Cæs. 84 *fin.*

circŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A going round, revolving in a circle, a circular course, revolution:* Mercurii, Vitr. 9, 4.

circŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (*One who goes round;* hence)

I. Prop.: **A.** *A mountebank, quack,* Cels. 5, 27, *no.* 3; Petr. S. 68, 6; Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 11; Sen. Ben. 6, 11.—**B.** As a term of reproach: auctionum, *i. e. One who goes round to all auctions, and takes the wares purchased to the markets, a pedlar,* Asin. Poll. in C. Fam. 10, 32.

II. Meton.: *One who forms a part of a circle* or *company:* ad instantes circulatores inquit, Sid. Ep. 1, 11; cf. circulus, *no.* II. B.

circŭlātorius, a, um, *adj.* [circulator] *Of a mountebank, quackish* (post-Aug.): circulatoria jactatio, Quint. 2, 4, 15: volubilitas, id. ib. 10, 1, 8: præstigiæ, Tert. Apol. 23.

circŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [circulo] *A female mountebank* or *rover:* Auct. Priap. 18, 1.—As *Adj.:* lingua, *of a mountebank,* Mart. 10, 3, 2.

circŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [circulus] (post-class.)

I. *To make circular* or *round:* App. Flor. *no.* 9: circulatus gressus, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

II. *To surround, encompass:* luna cornibus circulata, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 292.

circulor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.]

I. *To form a circle* (of men) *about one's self,* or *to gather in a company* or *circle for conversation:* C. Brut. 54, 200: totis vero castris milites circulari et dolere, *etc.,* Cæs. B. C. 1, 64.

II. Of mountebanks: *To collect* or *gather people around one's self:* Sen. Ep. 52, 8; id. 76, 10.

circŭlus, i, *m.* (**circlus,** Virg. G. 3, 166) [either akin to circus, or from circo; and so *The thing going round;* hence]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A circular figure, a circle:* circulus aut orbis qui κύκλος Græce dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: muri exterior, Liv. 36, 9; Pl. 14, 21, 27: circulus ad speciem cœlestis arcus orbem solis ambiit, Suet. Aug. 95.—**B.** Esp.: In astronomy: *A circular course, orbit, circle:* stellæ circulos suos orbesque conficiunt celeritate mirabili, C. Rep. 6, 15: æquinoctialis, solstitialis, septentrionalis, Var. L. L. 9, 18, 131: lacteus, *the Milky Way,* Pl. 18, 29, 69, § 280.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Any circular body; a ring, hoop, chain,* Virg. G. 3, 166; Pl. 14, 21, 27; Suet. Aug. 80.—**B.** *A circle* or *company for social intercourse* (very frequent): in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, C. Balb. 26; so, with convivia also, Liv. 32, 20; id. 34, 61; id. 44, 22; Domit. Mars. in Quint. 6, 3, 105; Tac. A. 3, 54: circulos aliquos et sessiunculas consectari, C. Fin. 5, 20, 56: per fora et circulos locuti sunt, Tac. Agr. 43; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 74: quum in circulum venisset, in quo aut de republica disputaretur aut de philosophia sermo haberetur, Nep. Epam. 3, 3: quemcunque patrem familias arripuissetis ex aliquo circulo, C. de Or. 1, 34 *fin.*; so, id. ib. 38, 174: de circulo se subducere, *to withdraw from the assembly,* id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 4; Quint. 2, 12, 10 Spald.

circum [prop. *Acc.* from circus=κίρκος: in a circle, ring; cf. in Hebrew סָבִיב, circuitus and circum, from סָבַב, circumivit] *adv.* and *præp.* denotes both an entire encompassing *or* surrounding of an object, and a proximity only partially embracing *or* comprehending it: *Around, about, all around,* περί, ἀμφί.

I. *Adv.:* **A.** Gen.: **1.** *Around, round about, all around* etc., πέριξ: furcas circum offigito, Cato R. R. 48, 2; Var. R. R. 3, 14, 1; Virg. Æ. 3, 230; Tac. A. 4, 25: molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Virg. E. 3, 45; Manil. 1, 312; Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 33; Cæs. B. C. 2, 10: interea Rutuli portis circum omnibus instant, Virg. Æ. 10, 118 (" *i. e.* circumcirca fusi; nam modo *circum* adverbium loci est," Serv.): omnem, quæ nunc . . . . humida circum Caligat, nubem eripiam, id. ib. 2, 605; Tib. 1, 3, 77: sed circum tutæ sub mœnibus urbis aquantur, *round about under the walls,* Virg. G. 4, 193: faciundum haras quadratas circum binos pedes, *all around,* i. e. *on every side, two feet,* Var. R. R. 3, 10, 3 Schneid.—**2.** Strengthened, circum undique (in later Latin also sometimes written as one word, circumundique): *Everywhere, from every direction around, around on all sides:* circum undique convenere, Virg. Æ. 4, 416; Lucr. 3, 404: clausis circum undique portis, Stat. S. 2, 5, 13; id. ib. 5, 1, 155; id. Th. 2, 228: oppositu circumundique aliarum ædium, Gell. 4, 5, 3; id. 13, 24, 1; id. 14, 2, 9.

B. Esp.: Sts. circum denotes, not an entire circumference, but only that part of it which meets the view, lies on the side towards one, *etc.* (v. under *no.* II. A. 2. a.): hostilibus circum litoribus, Tac. A. 2, 24; id. ib. 4, 67: gentibus innumeris circum infraque relictis, Ov. M. 4, 667; Stat. Ach. 1, 56: corpus servans circumque supraque vertitur, Stat. Th. 9, 114; Albinov. Carm. in Mæcen. 46.

II. *Præp. c. Acc.* **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *Around, about:* armillas quatuor facito, quas circum orbem indas, Cato R. R. 21, 4: terra circum axem se summa celeritate convertit, C. Ac. 2, 39, 123; Quint. 2, 17, 19 Zumpt, *N. cr.*: ligato circum collum sudario, Suet. Ner. 51: terque novas circum felix eat hostia fruges, Virg. G. 1, 345: at genitor circum caput omne micantes Deposuit radios, Ov. M. 2, 40.

2. Esp.: **a.** As above, in *adv. no.* B. only denoting a particular segment of a circle: capillus sparsus, promissus, circum caput rejectus negligenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49: flexo circum cava tempora cornu, Ov. M. 7, 313; 10, 116; 11, 159; Var. L. L. 7, 3, 87; Virg. Æ. 8, 285: varios hic flumina circum Fundit humus flores, *on the borders of the rivulets,* id. E. 9, 40: urgeris turba circum te stante, Hor. S. 1, 3, 135; cf. id. Od. 2, 16, 33: circum renidentes Lares, id. Epod. 2, 66; Virg. G. 2, 484; cf. Luc. 2, 557: illi indignantes, magno cum murmure montis, Circum claustra fremunt, Virg. Æ. 1, 56: oras et litora circum Errantem, id. ib. 3, 75.

b. Circum very freq. expresses, not a relative motion round a given central point, but an absol. circular movement, in which several objects named form separate points of a periphery: *In, into . . . . around, to . . . . around,* etc.: ego Arpini volo esse pridie Cal., deinde circum villulas nostras errare: not, *round about our villas:* but, *in our villas around,* C. Att. 8, 9, 3; cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 58: tum Nævius pueros circum amicos dimittit, *to friends around,* C. Quint. 6, 25; Suet. Ner. 47: quum prætorem circum omnia fora sectaretur, C. 2 Verr. 2, 70, 169: lenonem quondam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: demissis circum municipia literis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 22: legatio sub idem tempus in Asiam et circum insulas missa, Liv. 42, 45; Suet. Aug. 64; id. Cæs. 41; id. Cal. 28; 41; Hor. S. 2, 3, 281; id. Ep. 1, 1, 49: et te circum omnes alias irata puellas Differet, *to* or *among all the other maidens around.* Prop. 1, 4, 21.

B. Meton.: **1.** With the prevailing idea of neighbourhood, vicinity: *In the environs of, in the vicinity of, at, near:* circum hæc loca commorabor, C. Att. 17: Cn. Magnus, ib. 8, 12, C.: exercitu in foro et in omnibus templis, quæ circum forum sunt, collocato, C. de Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 10: urbes quæ circum Capuam sunt, id. Agr. 1, 7, 20; id. Phil. 2, 26, 64 Wernsd. *N. cr.*: non succurrit tibi, quamdiu circum Bactra hæreas? Curt. 7, 8, 21; Tac A. 4, 74.—Hence

2. Of persons who surround one (as attendants, friends, *etc.*); in Gr. περί or ἀμφί τινος: paucæ, quæ circum illam essent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 33; C. Att. 9, 9, 4: omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se tanquam stipatorum catervas habebat, Sall. C. 14, 1; cf. ib. 26, 4: Hectora circum, Virg. Æ. 6, 166.—Rare is circum pedes=ad pedes, of servants in attendance: C. 2, Verr. 1, 36, 92.

☞ Circum is sts. placed after its subst., Lucr. 1, 935; Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105; Virg. Æ. 1, 32; id. ib. 3, 75; id. ib. 6, 166; 329; Stat. Th. 3, 395.

C. In composition the *m* remains unchanged before consonants; before vowels it was, acc. to Prisc. p. 557 P., and Cassiod. p. 2294 ib., written in like manner, but (except before *j* and *v*) not pronounced. Yet in the best MSS. we find the orthography circuitio, circuitus, and even circueo, together with circumeo. Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 335 *sq.*—Signif.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* II. A.): circumcido, circumcludo, circumculco, circumfluo, circumfodio, circumfundo, *etc.*—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II. B. 1.): circumcolo, circumflecto, circumjacio, circumjicio.—**3.** (acc. to *no.* II. B. 2.): circumcellio, circumcurso, circumduco, circumfero, circumforaneus.—In many compounds, circum has various significations, as in circumdo, circumeo, circumsisto, *etc.*; v. h. vv.

☞ With verbs compounded with circum, this preposition is never repeated before the following object: e. g. we do not find circumcursare circum aliquid or the like.

circumactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumago]

I. Prop.: *A turning around, revolving* (very rare): solis, Vitr. 9, 9; Mart. Cap. 8, p. 299.

II. Fig.: Of style: *A turning, turn, compass:* Gell. 17, 20, 4.

1. circumactus, a, um,

I. *P.* of circumago.

II. *Pa.:* *Bent around, crooked, curved* (prps. only in the two Plinys): in orbem circumactus, Pl. 9, 33, 52; id. 15, 14, 15; id. 16, 34, 62: sensim circumactis curvatisque litoribus, Pl. Ep. 6, 16, 12.

2. circumactus, ūs, *m.* [circumago] *A moving* or *turning round* (post-Aug.): cœli, Sen. Q. N. 7, 2: Censor. de Die nat. 23: corporis, Pl. 8, 30, 44; id. ib. 50, 76: solar nat. id. 28, 9, 37.

circum-aggĕro, without *perf.* and

ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To heap up around* (very rare): terram, Col. 5, 12, 8: limo ramices, Pl. 19, 5, 23.

circum-ăgo, ēgi, actum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [circum; ago]. **I.** Prop.: *To lead or drive round; to turn in a circle, turn round, turn about, wheel round* (mostly post-Aug., not in Cic.): impera suovetaurilia circumagi, Cato R. R. 141, 1. And with *two Accus.* (on account of circum): terram fundumque meum suovetaurilia circumagi jussi, id. ib. § 2: aratro circumagebant sulcum, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 40: (annus) qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv. 1, 19; Suet. Ner. 31: aquas frenis, Liv. 1, 14 *fin.*; id. 8, 7; id. 10, 11; Curt. 3, 11: navem in proram, Pl. 11, 47, 107: corpora, Tac. H. 4, 9: se ad dissensus clamores, Liv. 4, 28; Luer. 4, 317: circumagente se vento, Liv. 37, 16: annus, id. 42, 64: signa, id. 10, 36: legiones, *to lead back*, Flor. 3, 21, 6.

II. Metaph.: **A.** *To run, drive about, proceed from one place to another:* (cursus) hunc illuc examinibus hostium circumagi, Tac. H. 3, 73: nil opus est te circumagi, *i. e. that you wander about with me*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 17.—**B.** Post-class.: aliquem aliquā re=circumdare: *To surround with something:* aliquem muro, Lact. 1, 14.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): **1.** Of abstract things: **a.** Gen.: *To turn round; or pass.* in reflexive force, *to turn itself round:* quum videamus tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Pl. Ep. 4, 24, 6: hic pendulum circumacta fortuna est, *i. e. changed*, Flor. 2, 2, 22. —**b.** Esp.: Of time; se, and more freq. in *pass.* with reflexive force: *To pass away, to be spent*, as it were, completing its circle (so most freq. in *temp. perfect.* and in Livy): in ipso eo anno rerum circumegit se annus, Liv. 3, 18; id. 23, 39: prius circumactus est annus, quam, etc., Liv. 6, 38; id. 6, 1; id. 8, 32; 33; id. 23, 49; id. 27, 30; id. 44, 36: Pe. 7, 16, 17; and in Tmesis: circumtribus actis annis, Luer. 5, 881. In *temp. pass.*: nobis in apparatu ipso annus circumactus, Liv. 24, 8.—**2.** Of persons: **a.** *To turn round, to change:* una voce, qua *Quirites* eos pro *militibus* appellabat, tam facile circumegit, Suet. Caes. 79: universum prope humanum genus circumegit, in se, *brought over to his side*, Pl. 26, 5, 7. —**b.** *To turn one's self round, direct one's attention*, etc.: quo te circumagas, Juv. 9, 81 Rup.

B. (acc. to *no.* I.): *To set free* or *at liberty*: the fig. is derived from the manumission of a slave, whom his master took by the right hand, and turned round in a circle (cf. vertigo, Cascab. Pers. 5, 75 *sq.*): qui se ita (plebi) sollicitet et tradidit, statim circumactus; is enim ipsum, plebeiorum servus, ingentas est, Sen. Ep. 8.

C. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *To be driven* or *led about, to be unsettled* or *disturbed:* nec pendere ex alterius vultu ac nutu, nec animi momentis animi circumagi, Luc. 70, 5: rumoribus vulgi circumagi, id. 44, 6.

circum-ambŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [circum; ambulo] *To go round:* omnes glebas, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3.

circum-ămictus, a, um, *adj.* [circumamicio] *Enveloped, muffled:* Petr. S. 109; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 37.

circum-aro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [circum; aro] *To plough around:* Liv. 2, 10: Pl. 18, 3, 8.

circum-cæsūra, æ, *f.* [circum; cædo] *The external contour* or *outline:* Luer. 4, 259; id. 4, 849.

circum-calco (in MSS. sts. culco), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre [circum; calco] *To tread around:* Col. 5, 6, 21; id. ib. 8.

Circum-celliones, um, *m.* [circum; cella, *no.* II. A.] (*Persons going round to huts*) *Certain heretics, gradually reckoned a class of the Donatists, who derived their name from going round to the huts of the peasantry to obtain their food:* hoc genus hominum vocis sui causa circum cellas circuidens rusticanas, unde et Circumcellionum nomen accepit, *etc.*, Aug. contr. Gaudent. 22, 32 *fin.* (v. Pass. at length); cf., also, Aug. Hæres. 69 *med.*: id. Enarr. in Psalm. 132, 3; Isid. Orig. 8, 5, 53.

circumcidaneus, a, um, *adj.* [circumcido] *Mustum, Pressed out after the ordinary pressing, when a cutting was made in the grapes:* Cato R. R. 23, 4 (cf. mustum circumcisitium, Var. R. R. 1, 54, 31).

circum-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [circum; cædo] **I.** Prop.: *To cut around, cut, clip, trim:* ars agricolarum, quæ circumcidat, amputet, erigat, *etc.*, C. Fin. 5, 14, 39: gemmam acuto scalpello circumcidito . . . ejusdem spatii corticem circumcidito, Col. Arb. 25, 8: arbores, Pl. 16, 39, 74: cæspitem gladiis, Cæs. B. G. 5, 42: ungues, Cels. 7, 26, 2: genitalia (Judæorum), Tac. H. 5, 5.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To make less, to diminish, abridge, circumscribe, cut off* (very freq. in prose): testatur sæpe Chrysippus, tres solas esse sententias, quæ defendi possint, de finibus bonorum: circumcidit et amputat multitudinem, C. Ac. 2, 45, 138; so, with amputo, id. de Or. 1, 15, 65; id. Fin. 1, 13, 14. sumptūs circumcisi aut sublati, Liv. 32, 27: so, impensam funeri, Phæd. 4, 19, 25: circumcisa omni negotiosā actione, Cels. 4, 25: circumcidendum vinum est in totum annum, *to be abstained from*, id. ib. 20; ib. 6, 9.—**B.** Esp.: Of style: *To abridge, remove:* circumcisis rebus, quæ non arbitror pertinero ad agriculturam, Var. R. R. 1, 1 *fin.*: circumcidat, si quid redundabit, Quint. 10, 2, 25: (oratio) retunda et undique circumcisa, id. 8, 5, 27.

circum-cingo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [circum; cingo] *To inclose around, surround* (post-Aug.): Sil. 10, 2; Cels. 7, 15.

circum-circa, *adv.* A strengthened circum *or* circa: *All around* (cf. the Hebr. סָבִיב סָבִיב, Ezech. 40, 5; the Gr. ἀμφὶ περί, and our *round about*) (very rare, prps. only in the foll. exs.: and acc. to Serg. in Don. p. 1855 P.: also in Cato): ubi erat hæc defossa, occupat sculpturare ibi ungulis circumcirca, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 9: coppi regiones circumcirca prospexere, Sulpic. in C. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Hirt. B. Hisp. 41: App. M. 11, p. 258, 23.—Cf. Prisc. p. 988 *sq.* P.; Serg. in Don. l. l.; Hand Turs. II. p. 73.

circumcirco, are, false read. in Amm. 31, 3, 23, for circumcurro.

circumcise, *adv.* [circumcisus, *no.* II. B.] *Briefly, concisely:* rem ante oculos ponere circumcise atque velociter, Quint. 8, 3, 81: circumcise declamare, Suet. Rhet. 6; Macr. S. 5, 1.

circumcīsĭcius (-tĭus), a, um [circumcido] *Produced by cutting around:* mustum, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 3; cf. circumcidaneus.

circumcīsio, ōnis, *f.* [circumcido] *Circumcision* (only in Eccl. Latin): **I.** Prop. (physical): si circumcisio purgat hominem, Tert. adv. Jud. 2 *sub fin.*: Abraham acceperat circumcisionem, id. ib. 3 *init.*: carnis, Lact. 4, 17. **II.** Fig. (moral): cordis et spiritus, Lact. 4, 17.

circumcīsōrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *An instrument for cutting around:* Veg. Veter. 1, 26, 2; cf. id. 2, 28, 31.

circumcīsūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A cutting around plants:* Pl. 16, 40, 79.

circumcīsus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of circumcido. **II.** *Pa.* (*Cut off around*; hence): **A.** Prop.: Of localities=abscisus, abruptus: *Cut off from connection with the region around, steep, precipitous, inaccessible:* ut ita munita ara circumjecta ardua et quasi circumciso saxo niteretur, C. Rep. 2, 6: Enna ab omni aditu circumcisa atque directa est, id. 2 Verr. 4, 48, 107: colles ex omni parte circumcisus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 36.—**B.** Fig.: *Abridged, short, brief* (so prob. not before the Aug. age): **1.** Gen.: quid enim tam circumcisum, tam breve, quam hominis vita longissima? Pl. Ep. 3, 7, 11.—**2.** Esp.: Of style: circumcisæ orationes et breves, Pl. Ep. 1, 20, 4; cf. Quint. 8, 5, 27.

circum-clāmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [circum; clamo] *To roar on every side* (of waves): Sid. Carm. 2, 506.

circum-clūdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [circum; claudo] *To shut in, inclose on every side* (class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: ne duobus circumcluderetur exercitibus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 50; cf. Suet. Tib. 20; Hirt. B. Hisp. 6.—**B.** Of things: corona ab labris argento, *to surround with silver*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 28 *fin.*: si nubes soleam circumcludunt, Pl. 18, 35, 78. **II.** Fig. (only in Cic.): L. Catilina consiliis, laboribus, periculis meis circumclusus, C. Cat. 2, 7; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 7.

circumcŏla, æ, *adj.* [circumcolo] *Dwelling around:* gentes, Tert. adv. Gnost. 3 *fin.*

circum-cŏlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [circum; colo] *To dwell round about:* unum maris, Liv. 5, 33; Ulp. Dig. 43, 12, 1; cf., also, Amm. 22, 8, 43.

circum-cordiālis, e, *adj.* [circum; cor] *Around the heart* (post-class.): calor, Tert. Anim. 43: sanguis, id. ib. 15.

circumculco, are, v. circumcalco.

circum-curro, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [circum; curro] *To run round* or *about* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Prop: Vitr. 4, 6: circumcurrens linea, Quint. 1, 10, 41. **II.** Fig.: ars circumcurrens, Quint. 2, 21, 7.

circumcursio, ōnis, *f.* [circumcurro] *A running around:* App. M. 9, p. 222, 41.

circum-curso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. intens.* [circum; curso] *To run round about, to run about in, at,* or *near something* (ante- and post-class.): hinc illinc, Cat. 68, 133: hac illac, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 1: circumcursare columnæ pueris videntur, Lucr. 4, 401: per omnes portas, Lact. 6, 12: ut nostras villas obire et circumcursare possis, C. Fam. 7, 1, 5: omnia, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 4.

circumdatio, ōnis, *f.* [circumdo] In Eccl. Lat.: *A placing around one*; hence, *a putting on:* auri, Vulg. 1 Petr. 3, 3.

circum-do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1. *v. a.* [circum; do] *To put, set,* or *place around,* i. e. both *to wrap around* (*e. g.* a mantle), and also *to inclose* (*e. g.* a town with a wall): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Aliquem *or* aliquid: *To place any thing round another, to put, set around*, etc. (class. in prose and poetry): **1.** Followed by a *Dat.*: ager omnibus est rebus circumdatus ad pestemque, Lucr. 6, 1095: tectis ac mœnibus subjectos prope jam ignes circumdatosque restinximus, C. Cat. 3, 1, 2: circumdare fossam latam cubitalari lecto, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: satellites armatos comitioni, Liv. 34, 27; id. 3, 28: milites sibi, Tac. A. 13, 25; Liv. 10, 19: arma humeris, Virg. Æ. 2, 519: lica tibi, id. E. 8, 74: vincula collo, Ov. M. 1, 631: brachia collo, id. ib. 9, 459; 605; id. ib. 6, 479; and in Tmesis: collo dare brachia circum, Virg. Æ. 6, 700 (cf. the *simplex*: dare brachia cervici, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 3).—**2.** Without a *Dat.*: cædere jamdudum sævis, nisi tare ferro, ligna et sarmenta circumdare mœnibus subjicere coperant, C. 2 Verr. 1, 27: ignes, id. Pis. 38, 93: custodias, id. Cat. 4, 4, 8: armata circumdatur Romana legio, Liv. 1, 28; exercitu circumdato summa vi Cirtam irrumpere nituntur, Sall. J. 25, 9: circumdatæ stationes, Tac. A. 1, 50: murus circumdatus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38: lauream (*sc.* capiti), Suet. Vit. 9.—**3.** With *Abl.*: toto oppido munitiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34 *fin.*: equites cornibus, Liv. 35, 18.—**4.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: insula, virgineos circumdata comptūs, *encompassing*, Luer. 1, 88.—**5.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: duas partes terræ circumdato radices vitis, Cato R. R. 114, 1.

B. Aliquem *or* aliquid (aliqua re): *To surround a person or thing (with something), to encompass, inclose, encircle (with)*: animum (deus) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, C. Univ. 6 (cf. æther Corpore concreto circumdatus undique, Lucr. 5, 469): (oppidum) vallo et fossa circumdedit, C. Fam. 15, 4, 10: oppidum quinis castris, Cæs. B. C. 3, 9: oppidum corona, Liv. 4, 47: mœnia fossa, Sall. J. 23, 1: partum mœnibus, Nep. Th. 6, 1: regio insulis

circumdata, C. Fl. 12, 27: villam statione, Tac. A. 14, 8: Othonem vexillis, id. H. 1, 56: saltūs canibus, Virg. E. 10, 57: circumdato me brachiis: meum collum circumplecte, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 106: furvis circumdatus alis Somnus, Tib. 2, 1, 89: circumdedit se zonā, Suet. Vit. 16: circumdata corpus amictu, Ov. M. 4, 313: tempora vittis, id. ib. 13, 643: Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo, Virg. Æ. 4, 137.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.) *To put* or *place round* (most freq. in Tac.): quos (*sc.* cancellos) mihi ipse circumdedi, C. Quint. 10, 36: nescio an majora vincula majoresque necessitates vobis quam captivis vestris fortuna circumdederit, Liv. 21, 43: egregiam famam paci circumdedit, *i. e. obtained, acquired for*, or *invested with*, Tac. Agr. 20 Rup.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To encompass, inclose*, etc.: omni autem totam figuram mundi levitate circumdedit, C. Univ. 6: exiguis quibusdam finibus oratoris munus, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264: pueritiam robore, Tac. A. 12, 25: fraude, Sil. 7, 134.

circum-dŏlĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [circum; doleo] *To suffer on every side:* spiratio circumdolens, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 14.

circum-dŏlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [circum; dolo] *To hew off around:* Pl. 16, 32, 57.

circum-dūco, xi, ctum, cĕre (*Imper.* circunduce, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 84; id. Most. 3, 2, 160; id. Mil. 2, 2, 68), 3. *v. a.* [circum; duco] **I.** Prop.: (class.) **A.** Of personal objects: *To lead*, etc., *around.* — **1.** *In simple constr.*: exercitum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 68; so, Liv. 8, 13: miles circumducitur, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 21. — **2.** With *Abl.*: suo jussu exercitum, Liv. 1, 27: cohortes longiore itinere, Cæs. B. G. 3, 26: devio saltu, Liv. 41, 19. — **3.** With *ad*: alas ad latus, Liv. 10, 29: partem ad rupem, id. 36, 24. — **4.** With *per*: agmen per invia circa, Liv. 21, 36; cf. also, Suet. Cal. 32. — **5.** With *Adv.* of place: Liv. 21, 36; cf. preceding *no.* 4: circumduci vicatim, Suet. Cal. 35. — **6.** With *in c. Acc.* (*in tmesis*): circum in quæstūs ducere Asinum, Phæd. 4, 1, 4. — **7.** With *second Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: istum hasce ædes, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 157. — **8.** *Without direct object*: præter castra hostium circumducit, *i. e., marches round and past*, Liv. 34, 14. — **B.** Of things as objects: *To draw*, etc. *around*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: aratrum, C. Phil. 2, 40, 102: brachium, Hirt. B. Hisp. 6: literas subjicere et circumducere, *i. e. to place letters belonging to the end of a line below it, and to draw circular marks around them to indicate that they belong to the line above*, Suet. Aug. 87 *fin.*; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 204 and 226. — **2.** With *Abl.*: flumen, ut circino circumductum, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38: circumducto dextrā sinistrāque brachio, Suet. Claud. 20: umbra hominis lineis circumducta, *i. e. represented by outlines, sketched*, Pl. 35, 3, 5, § 15.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To cheat* or *defraud*: (prps. only in Plaut.): **1.** With *Abl.*: te argento, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 39: amantem argento, id. ib. 1, 5, 16: quadragintis Philippis me circumduxerunt, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 64: eā lenonem, id. Ps. 1, 5, 115: — *Pass. constr.*: circumductus pallio, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 16. — **2.** *Abs.*: circumduce, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 84. — **B.** (*To lengthen out*; hence) **1.** *To while*, or *wear away*: reliquam diei partem, Suet. Ner. 41. — **2.** *To prolong, lengthen*: quum sensus unus longiore ambitu circumducitur, Quint. 9, 4, 124. — **3.** *To draw* or *travel out* in pronunciation (prps. only in Quint.): Quint. 11, 3, 172; id. 12, 10, 33. — **C.** Law *t. t.*: *To draw* lines *round* a law; *i. e. to cancel, annul, expunge* etc.: Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 73; id. ib. 40, 12, 27; Papin. 40, 1, 22.

circumductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumduco] **A.** (acc. to circumduco, *no.* I.) *A leading* or *conducting about*: aquarum, Vitr. 8, 7; sphæræ, *the circumference*, Hyg. Astr. 1, 2. — **B.** (acc. to circumduco, *no.* II. A.) *A cheating, defrauding, deceiving*: nec pueri suppositio nec argenti circumductio, Plaut. Capt. Grex. 3. — **C.** (acc. to circumduco, *no.* II. B.) *The extension* or *expansion of a thought, a period*: only in Quint. 11, 3, 39; id. 9, 4, 118.

circumductor, ōris, *m.* [circumduco] *One who leads* or *conducts about*; Tert. adv. Valent. 10.

circumductum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which is brought round*; hence) In rhetoric: *A period:* Quint. 9, 4, 22.

1. **circumductus,** a, um, *P.* of circumduco.

2. **circumductus,** ūs, *m.* [circumduco] (Prop.: *A leading round*; hence Meton.:) **A.** *The circumference of a figure:* Quint. 1, 10, 43. **B.** *A circular* or *spherical motion, a revolution:* orbium, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1.

circum-ĕo or **circumĕo** īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, *v. n.* and *a.* [circum: eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go round, travel* or *march round*, etc. (class.): **1.** *Neut.*: **a.** With *per*: per hortum, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 152. — **b.** With *Abl.*: hæc unā operā per familias, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 53. — **c.** *Abs.*: circuibat populus, Vulg. Num. 11, 8. — **2.** *Act.*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: flagrantes circuit aras, Ov. M. 7, 258: omnes circumimus insulas, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 6: quum circuiret prædia, C. Cæcin. 32, 94: Peloponnesi oppida, Liv. 42, 37: avia Belgarum circumibat, Tac. H. 4, 70: at pater omnipotens ingentia mœnia cœli Circuit, Ov. M. 4, 202: circuerat unum, id. ib. 5, 157: — *Pass. Partt.*: Epirus, Ætolia, et Thessalia circumeundæ, Liv. 42, 37: proximis insulis circuitis, Suet. Aug. 98. — **b.** With *Abl.*: circuit extremas oleis pacalibus oras (=circumeundo pingit), Ov. M. 6, 101: — *Pass.*: non potuere uno anno circumiri, Plaut. Curc. 3, 81: totius belli fluctibus circumiri, C. Phil. 13, 9, 20. — **c.** With *Dat. ethicus*: sonus mihi circuit aures, Stat. S. 4, 4, 26.

B. Esp.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To surround, encircle, inclose, encompass:* totam urbem muro turribusque circumiri posse, Cæs. B. C. 2, 16: acien, sinistrum cornu, id. ib. 3, 93: multitudine circumiri, Nep. Them. 3, 2: ab iisdem acies Pompeiana a sinistrā parte erat circumita, Cæs. B. C. 3, 94: ne superante numero et peritiā locorum circumiretur, Tac. Agr. 25 *fin.* — **2.** *To go from one to another entreating, admonishing*, etc., as it were, *to go the rounds:* ambio domos stationesque circumeo, Pl. Ep. 2, 9, 5: (Antonium) circumire veteranos, ut acta Cæsaris sanciret, C. Att. 14, 21, 2: Quinctilius circumire aciem Curionis atque obsecrare milites cœpit, Cæs. B. C. 2, 28; cf. Liv. 1, 9; Tac. A. 2, 29; Pl. Pan. 69, 2; Suet. Aug. 56.

II. Fig.: **A.** Like our *circumvent*: *To deceive, impose upon, cheat:* Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 109: facinus indignum, sic circumiri, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 9 Ruhnk.; Mart. 8, 59, 14.

B. Of style: *To express by circumlocution* (post-Aug.): res plurimæ carent appellationibus, ut eas necesse sit transferre aut circumire, Quint. 12, 10, 34; id. ib. 8 procem. § 24 Spald; id. ib. 8, 2, 17: Vespasiani nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumibant, Tac. H. 3, 37.

circum-ĕquĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [circum; equito] *To ride round:* mœnia, Liv. 10, 34.

circum-erro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [circum; erro] *To wander round, stroll about:* neque turba lateri circumerrat, Sen. Contr. 2, 9; App. de Mundo, p. 71, 11.

circum-fartus, a, um, *adj.* [circum; farcio] *Stuffed* or *filled up all round:* Pl. 17, 13, 21, § 98.

circumferentĭa, æ, *f.* [circumfero] *A circumference* (post-class.): App. Flor. *no.* 18; Mart. Cap. 8, p. 276; Frontin. Expos. Form. p. 33 Goes.

circum-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, 3. *v. a.* [circum; fero] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bear, move*, or *carry round* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: mulsum, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 40: odorem, C. 2 Verr. 2, 42, 104: merum, Curt. 7, 4, 7: reliquias (*sc.* cenæ), Suet. Galb. 22: caput præfixum hastæ, id. Cæs. 85: oculos, Ov. M. 6, 169: vultus, id. ib. 3, 241. — **2.** With *Dat.*: satiatis vino ciboque poculum, Liv. 26, 13. — **3.** With *in c. Abl.*: sanguinem in pateris, Sall. C. 22, 1: lyram in conviviis, Quint. 1, 10, 19. — **4.** With *Abl.*: filium suis manibus, Quint. 2, 5, 18: quem (*sc.* sanguinem), circumlatum pateris, Flor. 4, 1, 4. — **5.** With *per*: infantem per templa, Suet. Cal. 25: per omnes ædificiorum partes oculos, Val. Max. 7, 2, 2 *ext.* — **6.** With *Adv.*: ubique pellem vituli marini, Suet. Aug. 90: huc atque huc acies, Virg. Æ. 12, 558: oculos minanter, Liv. 2, 10. — **7.** With *ad*: oculos ad templa, Liv. 5, 41. — **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To carry round for sale*; Quint. 2, 13, 15: id. 2, 15, 4. — **2.** *Pass. in reflexive force; To go round, revolve:* sol ut circumferatur, ut, *etc.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178. — **3.** = Circumferre se, *To go round:* idem ter socios purā circumtulit undā, *i. e. for purification*, Virg. Æ. 6, 229 Serv. and Wagn.

II. Fig.: **A.** (mostly in the poets and histt.): *To spread around*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: bellum, Liv. 9, 41: belli umbram, Sil. 15, 316: arma, Liv. 30, 9; Flor. 1 procem. § 2: signa, id. 3, 5, 29: incendia et cædes et terrorem, Tac. A. 2, 52. — **2.** With *Adv.*: terrorem nominis sui late, Flor. 2, 2, 21. — **3.** With *Dat.*: Cæsar circumferens terrarum orbi præsentia pacis suæ bona, Vell. 2, 92, 2. — **B.** Of a narrative or discourse: *To publish abroad, proclaim, divulge, disseminate among the people, report* (prob. not ante-Aug.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: ut circumferetur M. Philippi factum atque dictum, Col. 8, 16, 3; Pl. Ep. 3, 11, 1; id. ib. 6, 8, 2; id. ib. 3, 16 *fin.* — **2.** With *Objective clause*: novi aliquam, quæ se circumferat esse Corinnam, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 29. — **C.** In rhetoric: oratio circumlata, *expanded, drawn out into periods:* Quint. 4, 1, 60 Spald.

III. Meton.: Religious *t. t.*: *To expiate, lustrate, purify* any one by carrying around him consecrated objects (torches, offerings, *etc.*) = lustrare, purgare: quæso quin tu istanc jubes procerrita circumferri? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 144; id. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 229; Lucil. ap. Non. 261, 27.

circum-fīgo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [circum; figo] (rare): **I.** Gen.: *To fix* or *fasten around*: columellam cuneis saligna, Cato R. R. 20, 1. **II.** Esp.: *To fasten to a cross*, or *crucify, around:* duo scelesti circumfiguntur illi (*sc.* Christo), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 2.

circum-fingo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [circum; fingo] *To form around* (post-class.): carnem, Tert. Anim. 23.

circum-finĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [circum; finio] *To finish all round, bring to a close* (post-class.): December solemnem circumfiniebat annum, Sol. 1, 36: dub. al. circuitum finiebat.

circum-firmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [circum; firmo] *To fasten firmly round* (prps. only in follg. ex.): vitem, Col. 4, 17, 7.

circum-flăgro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [circum; flagro] *To burn* or *blaze all round* (poet.); Avien. Arat. 274.

circum-flecto, xi, xum, ctĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To bend* or *turn about* (rare in the class. age; prps. only in Virg.); **A.** Prop.: longos circumflectere cursūs, Virg. Æ. 5, 131; id. ib. 3, 430. — **B.** Fig.: circumflexas sæcula, *returning upon themselves*, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 301: anceps labyrinthus et error circumflexus, *full of windings and turnings*, Prud. Apoth. 71. **II.** Gramm. *t. t.*: *To mark with a circumflex, to pronounce long:* penultimam, Gell. 4, 7, 2: syllaba circumflexa, id. ib. § 4; Diom. p. 425 P.

circumflexe, *adv.* [1. circumflexus] *With a circumflex:* ponere syllabam, Gell. 4, 7, 4; dub. al. circumflexa.

circumflexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumflecto] *A bending* or *winding round:* obliqua circuli, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

1. **circumflexus,** a, um, *P.* of circumflecto.

2. **circumflexus,** ūs, *m.* [circumflecto] (Prop.: *A bending round*; Meton.: *That which is bent round*; hence) *A vault, arch:* mundi, Pl. 2, 1, 1: cœli, id. 6, 34, 39.

circum-flo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre,

1. v. n., *To blow round about:* **I.** Prop.: Of the wind (extremely rare; in the class. age only in the follg. exs.): circumflantibus Austris, Stat. Th. 11, 42. **II.** Fig.: ab omnibus ventis invidiæ circumflari, C. 2 Verr. 3, 41 *fin.*

circum-flŭo, xi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (cf. Mastvig, § 224), **I.** Prop.: *To flow round, to surround by flowing* (class.): **A.** *Act.*: utrumque latus circumfluit æquoris unda, Ov. M. 13, 779: Cariam circumfluunt Mæander et Orsinus, Pl. 5, 29, 29, § 108; Ov. M. 3, 74.—**B.** *Neut.*: circumfluere, quod supersit, Pl. 2, 65, 68, § 163; Curt. 8, 8, 12.

II. Meton.: *To flock around, encompass, surround:* mulos circumfluxisse (lupum) et unguis cadendo cum occidisse, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 2: tanta circumfluxit nos cervorum, aprorum, *etc.* . . . multitudo, ut, id. ib. 3, 13 *fin.*: Luc. 3, 421.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To be present or exist in rich abundance, to abound:* locuples circumfluentibus undique eloquentiæ copiis, Quint. 12, 10, 78: circumfluentibus quietæ felicitatis insignibus, Just. 18, 7, 10.—Also with *Acc. pers.*: secundæ res, quæ circumfluunt vos, Curt. 10, 2, 2.—**B.** Circumfluere aliquâ re, like abundare: *To have an abundance, to be rich in* (only in Cic.): **1.** With *Abl.*: circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantiâ vivere: C. Lael. 15, 52: circumfluens gloriâ, id. Att. 2, 21: Catilina circumfluens colonorum Arretinorum exercitu, id. Mur. 24, 49.—**2.** *Abs.*: istum circumfluere atque abundare, C. 2 Verr. 3, 4, 9.—**C.** Of style: *To be exuberant:* nec redundans tamen nec circumfluens oratio, C. Brut. 55 *fin.*

circumfūsus, a, um, *adj.* [circumfluo] (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): **A.** *Act.*: *Flowing around, circumfluent, circumfusus:* humor, Ov. M. 1, 30: amnis, id. ib. 15, 739: mare, Pl. 2, 66, 66.—More freq., **B.** *Pass.*: **1.** Prop.: *Flowed around, surrounded:* insula, Ov. M. 15, 624: tellus Hadriatico ponto, Luc. 4, 407: urbs Ponto, Val. Fl. 5, 442: campi Euphrate et Tigre, Tac. A. 6, 37.—**2.** Meton.: *Surrounded, encircled:* chlamys limbo Mæonio, Stat. Th. 6, 540: genitrix gummis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 138.—**3.** Fig.: *Encompassed:* mens luxu, id. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 49.

circum-fŏdĭo, without *perf.*, fossum, ĕre (*Inf. pass.* circumfodiri, Col. 5, 9, 12; cf. fodio), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (In agriculture), *To dig all around something, dig about:* Cato R. R. 161, 4: truncum, Col. 5, 6, 17: platanos, Sen. Ep. 12: arbores, Pl. 17, 19, 21: plantas, Pall. Febr. 20, 2: *Inf. pass.* circumfodi, id. Mart. 10, 19: circumfosso stipite, Pl. 17, 27, 43.

circum-fōrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [forum] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Found in markets:* res, *debts* (because the bankers' shops were in the forum), C. Att. 2, 1, 11.—More freq., **B.** *Strolling about from market to market, that attends markets:* pharmacopola, C. Clu. 14, 40: lanista, Suet. Vit. 12: mendicabulum, App. M. 9, p. 218, 41. **II.** Meton.: *That is carried about, ambulatory, movable:* domus, App. M. 4, p. 148, 29: hostiæ, *carried about for expiation* (cf. circumforaneus, no III.), App. M. 3, p. 130, 5.

circum-fōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [circum; foro] *Bored round:* circumforato stipite, Pl. 17, 27, 43, § 252.

circumfossor, ōris, *m.* [circumfodio] *One who digs round:* Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 227.

circumfossūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A digging round:* Pl. 17, 26, 39, § 247.

circum-fractus, a, um, *adj.* [circum; frango] *Broken off around:* turbo, Accius, 22, 8: colles, *steep*, id. 29, 4.

circum-frēmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* *To make a noise around* (post-Aug.) **I.** *Neut.*: quæ (*sc.* fera) circumfremant, Prud. Cath. 4, 79. **II.** *Act.*: aves cum magno stridore undos circumfremunt, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 7, 2.

circum-frīco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To rub around, to scour:* Cato R. R. 22.

circum-fulcĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* *To support, hold up around:* togam Tert. Pall. 5.

circum-fulgĕo, si, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* *To shine around:* Pl. 2, 37, 37.

circum-fundo, ūdi, ūsum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To pour out around* i. e. as in circumdo, either with the *Acc.* of that which is poured round: *To pour around;* or, with the *Acc.* of that around which something is poured: *To surround with a liquid* (both class. in prose and poetry): **A.** Amurcam cum aqua commiscito æquas partes: deinde ad oleam circumfundito, Cato R. R. 93: Tigris urbi circumfunditur, *is poured around*, i. e. *surrounds the town*, Pl. 6, 27, 31. More freq. in *part. perf. pass.*: mare circumfusum urbi, *flowing around the town*, Liv. 30, 9 *fin.*: genus . . . circumfusis invia fluminibus, Ov. F. 5, 582: circumfusus nobis spiritus, Quint. 12, 11, 13: nec circumfuso pendebat in ære tellus, Ov. M. 1, 12; imitated by Tib. 4, 1, 152.—Once in middle or reflexive force: quum fervet (lac), ne circumfundatur, *etc.*, *pour itself out around*, i. e. *run over*, Pl. 23, 9, 33.—**B.** (Mortuum) cere circumfuderunt, Nep. Ages. 8: terram crassissimus circumfundit aër, *encompasses, envelopes*, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 17: terra circumfusa illo mari, quem oceanum appellatis, id. Rep. 6, 20: et multo nebulæ circum dea fudit amictu (Tmesis), Virg. Æ. 1, 412.

II. Meton.: Of objects that do not flow, esp. if there is a great multitude, as it were, heaped upon a thing: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To gather in a crowd all round, to flock or meet together in crowds, to crowd round:* **1.** *Pass.* in in a middle sense (so freq. in the historians): circumfunduntur ex reliquis hostes partibus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 37; id. ib. 7, 28; id. B. C. 3, 63; Liv. 2, 28; id. 4, 46; id. 25, 34; id. 27, 19; id. 44, 23: (Nymphæ) circumfusæ (*surrounding*) Dianam Corporibus texere suis, Ov. M. 3, 180.—With the *Dat.* of the person upon which a multitude presses: circumfundebantur obvios sciscitantes, Liv. 22, 7; 14; id. 26, 27; id. 29, 34, et al.: circumfusa turba lateri meo, id. 6, 15.—With *Acc.* (on account of circum): ut haberent facultatem turmas Julianas circumfundi, *to surround them*, Hirt. B. Afr. 78 Oud. *N. cr.* Poet. also of a single person: et nunc hæc juvenī nunc circumfunditur illæc, i. e. *clings to or closely embraces him*, Ov. M. 4, 360; id. ib. 14, 354; cf. with *Acc.*: hunc (*sc.* Mavortem), tu, Diva tuo recubantem corpore sancto Circumfusa super, *etc.*, Lucr. 1, 40.—**2.** In Tac. once *Act.*: circumfudit eques, Tac. A. 3, 46.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To place around any one or any thing, to inclose, environ, surround:* legionarias cohortes circumfundunt, Tac. A. 12, 38; so, id. H. 2, 19; id. ib. 4, 20; id. A. 13, 40; Pl. 5, 12, 13: circumfusus hostium concursu, Nep. Chabr. 4, 2: C. Mil. 26 *fin.*: M. Catonem vidi in bibliotheca sedentem, multis circumfusum Stoicorum libris, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7; Quint. 9, 4, 91.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *To surround, to gather around, to spread around:* undique circumfusas molestiæ, C. Tusc. 5, 41 *fin.*: non est tantum ab hostibus ætati nostræ periculum, quantum ab circumfusis undique voluptatibus, Liv. 30, 14: circumfuso nitore, Quint. 4, 1, 59.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *To surround, encompass, encircon:* quum has terras incolentes circumfusi eranī caligine, C. Tusc. 1, 19 *fin.*: latent ista omnia crassis occultata et circumfusa tenebris, id. Ac. 2, 39, 122: ut, quanta luce ea circumfusa sunt, possint agnoscere, id. Ac. 2, 15, 46.

circumfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumfundo] *A pouring around, circumfusion* (post-class.): Firm. Math. 1, 4: Oceani, id. ib. præf.

circumfusus, a, um, *P.* of circumfundo.

circumgarrĭens, entis, *P.* of obsol. circum-garrio, *Blabbing* or *babbling about:* Claud. Mamert. de Stat. An. 2, 9.

circum-gĕlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To freeze all around:* corpus, Tert. Anim. 23: cortex circumgelatus, Pl. 13, 22, 40, § 120.

circum-gĕmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To roar around:* circumgemit ursus ovile, Hor. Epod. 16, 51.

circum-gesto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To carry around:* epistolam, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: deam, App. M. 8, 213, 37.

circum-glŏbātus, a, um, *adj.* [circum; globo] *Rolled together, conglobated:* Pl. 9, 47, 71, § 154.

circum-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. *v. dep.* *To go around, travel about* (esp. in a hostile manner) (mostly post-Aug.): exercitum, Sall. H. 4, *no.* 12, p. 24 ed. Gerl.: lacessunt, circumgrediuntur, Tac. A. 1, 64: Syriam, Sext. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 21: lacunam, Amm. 16, 12, 59.

1. **circumgressus,** a, um, *P.* of circumgredior.

2. **circumgressus,** ūs, *m.* [circumgredior] (prps. only in Amm.) **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *A going about:* rapidi, Amm. 22, 2, 3. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *The circuit* of a thing: amplissimi circumgressūs palus Mæotis, Amm. 22, 8, 30.

circum-gўro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To turn round* (post-class.): totum ungulæ solum circumgyrabis, Pelagon. Veterin. 1, 26.

* **circumhabitātŏres,** περίοικοι, Gloss. Philox.

circum-hisco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* *To gape about* or *around, to stare about with open mouth* (post-class.): Arn. 5, p. 176.

circum-humātus, a, um, *adj.* [circum; humo] *Buried around* (post-class.): corpora, Amm. 22, 12, 8.

circum-injĭcio, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To cast in round about:* vallum, Liv. 25, 36.

circum-involvo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To involve all around:* singula puncta, Vitr. 10, 11.

circumĭtio, v. circuitio.

circumĭtor, v. circitor.

circumĭtus, v. circuitus.

circumjacens, entis, *P.* of circumjaceo.—As *Subst.*: **circumjacentia,** ium, *n.* (*sc.* verba), *Circumjacent words, the context:* Quint. 9, 4, 29.

circum-jăcĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* *To lie round about, border upon* (rare, not in Cic.): **A.** With *Dat.*: Lycaonia et Phrygia circumjacent Europæ, Liv. 37, 54.—**B.** *Abs.*: ingenti luctu provinciæ et circumjacentium populorum, Tac. A. 2, 72.

circumjacio, v. circumjicio *init.*

circumjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumjicio] **A.** *A throwing around, casting about* (post-class.): humani corporis, Arn. 2, p. 73.—**B.** *A putting on:* manuum, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1, 2.

1. **circumjectus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of circumjicio. **II.** *Pa.*: *Lying around, surrounding:* **A.** Prop.: Of place: ædificia muris, Liv. 9, 28: silvæ itineri, id. 35, 30; cf. Suet. Aug. 100; Curt. 3, 10: planities saltibus, Tac. A. 2, 11: mœnia regiæ, id. H. 5, 11 *fin.*: oppida, id. A. 4, 27: nationes, id. ib. 6, 31; 13, 31: civitates, id. H. 3, 42 *fin.*: tecta, id. A. 15, 37.—**B.** Fig.: Of style (cf. circumjaceo, *no.* II.): circumjectæ orationis copia, * Quint. 4, 2, 117.

2. **circumjectus,** ūs, *m.* [circumjicio] **I.** Prop.: *A casting around, a surrounding, encompassing* (rare, but class.): (æther) qui tenero terram circumjectu amplectitur, Cic. post. N. D. 2, 25 *fin.* (as transl. from Euripides: Καὶ γὰρ περιξ ἔχονθ' ὑγραῖς ἐν ἀγκάλαις); id. Rep. 2, 6: rudi parietum circumjectu vox devoratur, Pl. 11, 51, 112. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *That which is thrown around one as clothing, dress,* Var. L. L. 5, 30, 37 Spengl. *N. cr.*; Tert. Pall. 5.

circum-jĭcio (access. form circumjacio, Liv. 33, 18; more recent editt., however, read for it circumagere), jēci, jectum, jicĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To cast, throw* or *place around* (in good class. prose): vallum, Liv. 35, 4: fossam, id. 38, 19: multitudinem hominum totis mœnibus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 6; Liv. 33, 18: custodes, Tac. A. 6, 19: vehicula, id. ib. 14, 37, et al.—In *pass.* with an *Acc.* (on account of circum): quod anguis domi vectem circumjectus fuisset, *had wound itself around*, C. de Div. 2, 28 *fin.*: aliquid aliquâ re, *to encompass* or

environ one thing with another, to surround: C. Univ. 8.

circum-lābor, *no perf.* lābi, *v. dep. n. To turn round:* circumlabens Olympus, Luc. 6, 484; dub. al. circum labens.

circum-lambo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 3. *v. a. To lick around:* ora, Pl. 11, 37, 65.

circum-lăquĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. To wind around:* cassem, Grat. Cyneg. 29.

circumlātĭcĭus (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [circumlatus] *For carrying about, portable:* carcer, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *fin.*

circumlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumfero] *A carrying about* (post-class.): arcæ Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12: victimæ, Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 229.

circumlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who carries about* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19; 21 *fin.*

circum-lătro, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* (cf. Madvig, § 224, obs. 2, post-class.) **I.** Prop.: *To bark around:* hominem, Sen. Cons. adv. Marc. 22: leonem canis catulus, Amm. 22, 16, 16. **II.** Fig.: *To roar around:* totum hoc circumlatrat æstus, Avien. Perieg. 48:— *Pass.:* Symm. Ep. 8, 17.

circumlātus, a, um, *P.* of circumfero.

circum-lăvo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.*; access. form ĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*To wash around;* hence) Of waters: *To overflow* (only in folig. exs.): quam Nilus circumlavat, Hyg. Fab. 275: insula superjactis fluctibus circumlavit (*sc.* se), Sall. H. Frgm. ap. Non. 504, 1.

circum-lĕvo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. To raise up all around:* teguina, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

circum-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **A.** Aliquid alicui, *To bind one thing round* or *to another:* habilem (natam) mediæ circumligat hastæ, Virg. Æ. 11, 555; Pl. 31, 11, 47.—**B.** Aliquid aliquā re, *To bind one thing with another, to encompass, surround:* stirpem salice scissā, Cato R. R. 40: telum extremum stuppā, Liv. 21, 8 *fin.*; Stat. Th. 8, 675. — *Pass. constr.:* Roscius circumligatus angui, C. de Div. 2, 31, 66; Pl. 28, 2, 5, § 29.

circum-lĭno, *no perf.,* lĭtum, lĭnĕre, 3. *v. a.* (access. form **circumlĭnĭo,** īre; circumliniunt, Quint. 12, 9, 8 Spald. *N. cr.*: circumlinīre, id. ib. 1, 11, 6: circumliniendus, Col. 6, 17 *fin.* Schneid. *N. cr.*) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To smear, stick,* or *spread* something *all over* something; *to besmear: Aliquid alicui rei:* vulneribus his circumlinitur, Pl. 22, 24, 49: Galbanum ramis hellebori circumlitum, id. 24, 5, 13: circumlita tædis sulfura, Ov. M. 3, 373.—**B.** *To besmear all over with, to anoint* (class.): *Aliquid aliquā re:* oculos pice liquidā, Col. 6, 16 *fin.*; Pl. Ep. 6, 2, 2: alvos ilino bubulo, Pl. 21, 14, 47; id. 28, 11, 47:—*Pass. Part.:* Lucr. 2, 745: circumliti mortui cerā, C. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: fictile argillā, Pl. 33, 9, 46.—**C.** *To paint around:* pictura, in quā nihil circumlitum est, Quint. 8, 5, 26. **II.** Fig.: *To embellish, set off, magnify:* extrinsecus adductis ea rebus circumliniunt, Quint. 12, 9, 8: simplicem vocis naturam plenioreque quodam sono circumlinire, quod Græci *καταστελλομένον* dicunt, id. 1, 11, 7 Spald. (the figure is derived from besmearing musical instruments with wax, in order to produce a deep tone). **III.** Meton.: *To surround, cover, clothe* (poet.): circumlita saxa musco, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: auro, Ov. M. 11, 136.

circumlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumlino] **I.** Gen.: *A smearing* or *spreading over, anointing:* oris, Pl. 24, 7, 24. **II.** Esp.: In painting: *A laying on of colours around:* Pl. 35, 11, 40; Sen. Ep. 86, 6.

circumlŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumloquor] *Circumlocution, periphrasis:* Quint. 8, 6, 61; Gell. 3, 1, 5; Arn. 6 *fin.*

circum-lŏquor, *no perf.,* lŏqui, 3. *v. dep. To make use of circumlocution* (post-class.): Aus. Ep. 6, 7; 146.

circum-lūcens, entis, *P.* of obsol. circumluceo [circum; lucco] only Fig.: *Shining* or *glittering around:* fortuna, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2, 5.

circum-lŭo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a. To flow around* or *wash upon* (prps. only in folig. exs.): Rhenus tergum ac latera circumluit, Tac. H. 4, 12: pars arcis circumluitur, Liv. 25, 11.

circum-lustrans, antis, *P.* of obsol. circumlustro [circum; lustro] *Lighting all around:* mundi templum, Lucr. 5, 1436.

circum-lŭvĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circum; luo] (*That around which water flows;* hence) *The separation of a piece of land into the form of an island by the gradual encroachment of a river* (cf. alluvio), C. de Or. 1, 38, 173 (**circumluvium,** in Fest. p. 49, and Isid. 14, 8, 42).

circum-mĕo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n. To go around:* insulam, Mel. 3, 7; Tert. Pall. 1.

circum-mētĭor, *no perf.,* īri, 4. *v. dep. To measure around:* columnas, Vitr. 4, 4.

circum-mingo, nxi, *no sup.,* ngĕre, 3. *v. n.,* with *Acc.* on account of circum: *To make water around:* illum, Petr. S. 57: vestimenta, id. ib. 62.

circum-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a. To send around:* legationes in omnes partes, Cæs. B. G. 63; id. B. G. 5, 51; id. B. C. 1, 12; Liv. 2, 50 *fin.*; id. 4, 18; id. 29, 33: scaphas, id. 29, 25.

circummœnio, v. circummunio.

circum-mulceo, entis, *P.* of obsol. circummulceo [circum; mulceo] *Caressing, licking gently around;* i. e. *flattering:* linguæ, Pl. 28, 3, 6, § 30.

circum-mūnio (circummœnio, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 4), īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a. To wall up around, to fortify, secure* (mostly in histt.; the MSS. of Cæsar and Columella fluctuate almost everywhere between circummunire and circumvenire; cf. Oud. Cæs. B. C. 1, 18; 81; 84; id. ib. 2, 16; id. ib. 3, 97; Schneid. Col. 5, 9, 11; id. 5, 10, 1); Col. 5, 10, 1: plantas caveis, id. 5, 9, 11: oppidum, Hirt. B. Afr. 79: Thapsum operibus, id. ib. 80: crebris castellis circummuniti, Cæs. B. G. 2, 30; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 4.

circummūnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circummunio] Milit. *t. t.: An investing of a town, circumvallation:* Cæs. B. C. 1, 19, *fin.*; Hirt. B. Hisp. 38 *fin.*

circum-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [circum; murus] *Around the walls, neighbouring* (prps. only in Amm.): bella, Amm. 14, 6, 4; id. 21, 13, 2.

circum-nascens, entis, *P.* of obsol. circumnascor [circum; nascor] *Growing up around:* absinthium, Pl. 2, 103, 106; dub. al. circa nascens, Sillig. ed. maj. § 232.

circum-nāvĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To sail around, circumnavigate:* sinus oceani, Vell. 2, 106, 3.

circum-necto, *no perf.,* xum, ctĕre, 3. *v. a. To wrap* or *bind around, surround, envelope* (post-Aug.): fulgor, qui sidera circumnectit, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2: elephanti, flammis conjectis undique circumnexi, Amm. 19, 7, 7; Lact. Opif. 14.

circum-nōto, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To mark round about:* vario colore circumnotatis insigniri animalibus, App. M. 11, p. 279.

Circum-padānus, a, um, *adj.,* [circum; Padus] *Found around the Po:* campi, Liv. 21, 35: lanæ, Pl. 8, 48, 73.

† **circum-pavītus,** a, um, *adj.* [circum; pavio] *Beaten* or *trodden close around:* area, Pl. 12, 14, 32.

circum-pendĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n. To hang around:* margaritis e rumpendentibus, Curt. 8, 9, 24; so, Ov. F. 2, 527.

circum-pes, ĭdis, *comm.* (*A person or thing round the feet;* hence, *Plur.*) **A.** = Antepedes: *Forerunners:* Agroet. Orth. p. 2274.—**B.** = περισκελίδες, *Anklets, ornaments for the feet:* Vulg. Eccl. 45, 10.

circum-plaudo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. To applaud* or *greet on all sides by clapping of hands:* Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 49.

circum-plecto, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [circum; root PLEC, akin to Gr. πλέκω, whence, 1. plecto] *To clasp around, embrace* (prps. only in folig. exs.): collum circumplecte, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 106: leonius circumplectito (*sc.* foramina), Cato R. R. 21, 2.

circum-plector, xus, sum, ctī, 3. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** *To clasp around, embrace, enfold:* **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of living objects: circumplexus eis, Vulg. Gen. 48, 10.—**2.** Of things as objects: **a.** With *simple Acc.:* thesaurum draco, C. Phil. 13, 5, 12: arborem, Pl. 19, 4, 22, § 63.—**b.** With *Abl.:* statuam pennis, Suet. Dom. 6.—**B.** Fig.: animum imago quædam circumplectitur, Gell. 10, 3, 8.

II. *To encompass, surround:* **A.** With *simple Acc.:* comitatum flamma, Suet. Tib. 6: me funes, Vulg. Ps. 118, 61.—**B.** With *Abl.:* pharetram auro, Virg. Æ. 5, 312: collem opere, Cæs. B. G. 7, 83.

☞ *Pass. Part.:* circumplexa (turris) igni, Gell. 15, 1, 6; cf. App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

circumplexus, ūs, *m.* [circumplector] *An encompassing, embracing,* or *folding around;* only in *Abl. sing.:* Pl. 8, 11, 11; id. 10, 63, 83.

circum-plĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To wind, fold,* or *twine around:* tum esset ostentum, si anguem vectis circumplicavisset, C. de Div. 2, 28 *fin.*; Gell. 17, 9, 14: belua circumplicata serpentibus, C. de Div. 1, 24, 49; cf. id. ib. 1, 36, 79.

circum-plumbo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. To solder around:* modiolos, Cato R. R. 20, 2.

circum-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. *v. a. To set, put,* or *place around:* piper catillis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 75: nemus stagno, Tac. A. 14, 15; id. H. 2, 59: circumpositi armati, Suet. Cæs. 30.

circumpōsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumpono] *A setting* or *placing around* (Eccl. Lat.): auri, Aug. Ep. 199.

circum-pōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circum; poto] *A drinking around in succession:* Frgm. XII. Tab. in C. Leg. 2, 24, 60 Orell. *N. cr.*

circum-pulso, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. To strike* or *beat around:* Of sounds: Stat. Th. 6, 228.

circum-pungo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a. To sting round about:* clavum pedis, Cels. 5, 28, 14.

circum-purgo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. To cleanse* or *purify around:* dentem, Cels. 7, 12, 1.

circum-pŭto, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To measure round about:* circumputato oceano, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 114.

circum-quāque, *adv. Everywhere around, on every side, all round:* Sext. Aur. Vict. de Orig Gent. Rom. 17, 6.

circum-rādo, *no perf.,* sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a. To scrape, shave,* or *pare around:* tonsillas digito, Cels. 7, 12, 2: dentem, id. ib.: sarmentum circumrasum, Col. 4, 29, 14.

circumrāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circum; rado] *A scraping off around:* Pl. 17, 26, 39.

circum-rētĭo, *no perf.,* ītum, īre, 4. *v. a. To inclose with a net, insnare;* only Fig.: Lucr. 5, 1151: aliquem fraude, Sid. Ep. 5, 13: quum te circumretitum frequentiā populi Rom. esse videam, C. 2 Verr. 5, 58, 150.

circum-rōdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To gnaw* or *nibble all round:* escam, Pl. 32, 2, 5. **II.** Fig.: dudum enim circumrodo, quod devorandum est, *i. e. I have long hesitated to speak out:* C. Att. 4, 5: qui dente Theonino quum circumroditur, *i. e. is slandered, calumniated:* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82.

circum-rorans, antis, *P.* of obsol. circumroro [circum; roro] *Sprinkling around:* App. M. 11, p. 268, 21.

circum-rōto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.,* with *Acc.,* on account of circum, *To turn round in a circle:* cæli orbem, C. Germann. Frgm. 3, 9: machinas, App. M. 9, p. 222.

circumsæpio, v. circumsepio.

circum-saltans, antis, *P.* of obsol. circumsalto [circum; salto] *Dancing round in a circle:* chorus, Prud. adv. Symm. 135.

circum-scalptus, a, um, *adj.* [circum; scalpo] *Scraped around:* dentes, Pl. 20, 5, 15.

circum-scārĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [circum, scarifico] *Scarified around:* clavi pedum, Pl. 22, 23, 49: dens, id. 30, 3, 8.

circum-scindo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a. To rend* or *tear off around:* Liv. 2, 55.

circum-scrībo, psi, ptum, bĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To describe a line*

around, or *to circumscribe, inclose in a circle* (in good prose; very freq. in Cic.): orbem, C. Fin. 5, 8, 23: lineas extremas umbrae, Quint. 10, 2, 7: virgula stantem circumscripsit, C. Phil. 8, 8, 23; Liv. 45, 12: annea fibula pars auriculae latissima circumscribitur, Col. 6, 5, 4.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To draw, as it were, the circumference of a body* (cf. Quint. 12, 10, 5): *to define, determine the limits of an object, to fix the boundaries*: multi ut terminus (orator) circumscribat aut definiat jus suum, C. de Or. 1, 16, 70 (cf. id. Sest. 45, 97); id. Phil. 6, 3: exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriae, id. Rab. perd. 10 *fin.*: si, quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, *etc.*, id. Arch. 11 *fin.*: ante enim circumscribitur mente sententia confestimque verba concurrunt, id. Or. 59, 200: locum habitandi alicui, id. Parad. 2, 18; Pl. 22, 2, 3: Oceanus undique circumscribit omnes terras et ambit, Gell. 12, 13, 20: uti mihi dicas et quasi circumscribas verbis, quid homo sit, id. 4, 112.

B. 1. *To bring a thing within narrow bounds, to draw together, contract, circumscribe; to hinder free action, to restrain, confine, limit*, etc.: Senatus credo praetorem cum circumscripsisset, C. Mil. 38, 88 (cf. just before: an consules in praetore *coercendo* fortes fuissent); so, id. Att. 7, 9, 2; id. Phil. 13, 9, 19; Caes. B. C. 1, 32; Auct. in Quint. 9, 3, 72: uno genere genus hoc oratorum, quod, *to limit to this one*, C. 2 Verr. 2, 61, 149 Zumpt: gulam et ventrem, Sen. Ep. 108: corpus et animo locum laxare, id. ib. 15: laudes, parce transcurrere, id. Cons. ad Helv. 17: totum Dionysium sex epitomis circumscripsit, *abridged*, Col. 1, 1, 10. — Hence, **2.** In later medic. lang. circumscribi = minui, *To abate, subside*: gravelo circumscribitur, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10; so, id. Acut. 2, 10 *fin.*

C. 1. *To encircle one*, as it were, *by writing*, scribendo circumdare, i. e. *to deceive, cheat, circumvent, entrap, insnare*: fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti, C. Ac. 2, 15, 46; Pl. 7, 40, 41; Sen. Q. N. 5, 1; id. Ep. 82 *fin.* — **2.** Mercantile *t. t.*: *To deprive of money, to overreach, defraud*: adolescentulos, C. Phil. 14, 3, 7; Juv. 10, 222; id. 14, 237: ab Roscio HS IↃↃↃ circumscriptus, C. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: vectigalia, *to embezzle*, Quint. Decl. 340. — **3.** Law *t. t.*: *To evade the true meaning of a law, a will, etc., by explaining it according to the letter*, Paul. Dig. 4, 3, 18 *fin.*; Pl. Ep. 8, 18, 4; Front. Aquaed. 112; Lact. de Ira Dei 8.

D. *To cancel* (*as by drawing a line round*), *to expunge, declare null and void, set aside* (cf. circumduco, *no.* II. D.): hoc omni tempore Sullano ex accusatione circumscripto, C. 2 Verr. 1, 16 *fin.* (" *sublato, circumducto, praetermisso*," Ascon.): circumscriptis igitur iis sententiis, quas posui, *etc.*, id. Fin. 3, 9, 31.

circumscripte, *adv.* [circumscriptus] **A.** *new.* to circumscriptus, *no.* II. A.): *In periods*: circumscripte numerosaque dicere, C. Or. 66, 221; complecti singulas res, id. N. D. 2, 59, 147. — **B.** (acc. to circumscriptus, *no.* II. B.): *Summarily*: circumscripte et breviter ostenderes, Lact. 5, 14; cf. id. ib. 9. — *Comp* and *Sup.* not used.

circumscriptio, ōnis, *f.* [circumscribo] **A.** (acc. to circumscribo, *no.* I.) (Prop.: *An encircling*; Metaph.): *A circle*: nisi prius respondisset, quam ex illā circumscriptione exsederet, C. Phil. 8, 8, 23.

B. (acc. to circumscribo, *no.* II. A.): **1.** *A boundary, limit, outline, contour, circuit, compass* (most freq. in Cic.): terrae situm, formam, circumscriptionem, C. Tusc. 1, 29, 45: aeternitas, quam nulla temporis circumscriptio metiebatur, id. N. D. 1, 9, 21: corporea forma circumscriptionis, Arn. 2, 23. — Hence, **2.** In rhetoric: **a.** *A period*, C. Or. 61, 204; id. Brut. 8, 34; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 124. — **b.** *A figure of speech*, not definitely characterised, Quint. 9, 1, 35 (very doubtful on account of the omission of the word in the best MSS., Ambros. 1, and Turic., and on account of 9, 4, 9.

C. (acc. to circumscribo, *no.* II. C.): *A deceiving, cheating, overreaching, defrauding*: **1.** Of deception, deceit, fraud of any kind: Sen. Ep. 82 *fin.*; Tert. Patient. 5 *ante med.* — **2.** Of pecuniary transactions, and chicanery: adolescentium, C. Off. 3, 15, 61: praediorum proscriptiones cum mulierculis apertā circumscriptione factae, id. Fragm. 30, 74: — *Plur.*: C. Cla. 16, 46; Sen. de Ira, 2, 9.

circumscriptor, ōris, *m.* (id.) **A.** (acc. to circumscribo, *no.* II. C.): *A cheater, defrauder*: C. Cat. 2, 4, 7; Juv. 15, 138. — **B.** (acc. to circumscribo, *no.* II. D.): *He who makes void or annuls*: sententiae suae, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27.

circumscriptus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of circumscribo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to circumscribo, *no.* II. A.): In rhetoric: *Bounded, limited, periodic*: circumscripti verborum amictūs, C. Or. 12, 38; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 32; Quint. 12, 10, 5. — **B.** (acc. to circumscribo, *no.* II. B.): *Restricted, limited*: *Comp.*: in concionibus eadem, quae in orationibus vis est; pressior tamen et circumscriptior et adductior, Pl. Ep. 1, 16, 4.

☞ *Sup.* not found.

circum-sĕco, *no perf.*, tum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To cut or pare around*: radices vitium, Cato R. R. 114, 1: unguilas, Col. 6, 6, 4: circumsecta aluta, Scrib. Comp. 229. **II.** Esp.: Of the Jews: *To circumcise*: Suet. Dom. 12.

circum-sĕcus, *adv. Round, round about, in the region around* (only in App.): statuas, App. M. 2, p. 121, 11; id. ib. 11, p. 264, 33; id. ib. 5, p. 166, 23.

circum-sĕdĕo (-sĭdĕo), ēdi, essum, ēdēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To sit around* a person or thing: florentes amicorum turba circumsedet: circa eversos ingens solitudo est, Sen. Ep. 9, 9; Sid. Ep. 3, 13. — **B.** Esp.: *To encamp around in a hostile manner, to blockade, invest, encompass* (in Cic. and Liv. several times; elsewhere rare): qui Mutinam circumsedent, C. Phil. 7, 8; so, id. ib. 10, 4 *fin.*; id. Deiot. 9, 25; id. Att. 9, 12; 18; id. ib. 14, 9; Cael. ap. C. Fam. 8, 1; Sall. J. 21, 3; Nep. Eum. 5, 4; Liv. 9, 21; id. 21, 10; id. 23, 15; id. 25, 13; 22; id. 42, 65; Tac. A. 1, 42; Val. Max. 3, 8, 5: legatus pop. Rom. circumsessus, non modo igni, ferro, manu, copias oppugnatus, sed aliquā ex parte violatus, C. 2 Verr. 1, 31, 80; id. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Tac. A. 4, 36: opem circumsessis ferre, Liv. 25, 22: castra circumsessa, id. 3, 4; 9, 42: Capitolium, id. 5, 53.

II. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To lay siege to, to storm, to beset*: non ego sum ille ferreus, qui . . . . non moveat horum omnium lacrimis, a quibus me circumsessum videtis, C. Cat. 4, 2, 3; so, circumsessum muliebribus blanditiis, Liv. 24, 4: circumsederi urbem Romanam ab invidiā et odio finitimorum, Liv. 6, 6.

circum-sĕpăro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To separate round about*: gingivas a dentibus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4.

circum-sĕpio, si, tum, īre, 4. *v. a. To hedge, or fence around, with something, to surround, inclose* (not ante-Aug.): circumsepta loca parietibus aibis, Col. 1, 6, 4; Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3: stagnum aedificiis, Suet. Ner. 31: (Tarquinius) armatis corpus circumsepsit, Liv. 1, 49.

circum-sĕro, *no. perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To sow, set, or plant around* something: genistas a vearuis, Pl. 21, 12, 42.

circumsessio, ōnis, *f.* [circumsedeo, *no.* II. A.] *An investing of a town, blockade*: C. 2 Verr. 1, 33, 83.

circumsessus, a, um, *P.* of circumsedeo.

circumsĭdeo, ēre, v. circumsedeo.

circum-sĭdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To set, lay, put, or place one's self around* something in a hostile manner: Pisistratus, Liv. 9, 21; id. 36, 13; id. 41, 19; Tac. H. 4, 84.

circum-signo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. To mark around*: gemmam, Col. 5, 11, 19; id. de Arb. 26, 8; Pall. Jun. 5, 3.

circum-sĭlio, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n. To spring, leap, or hop around* (poet. only in the follg. exs.): **I.** Prop.: (passer) circumsiliens modo huc, modo illuc, Cat. 3, 9. **II.** Fig.: morborum omne genus, Juv. 10, 218.

circum-sĭsto, stĕti (Caes. B. G. 3, 15 Oud. *N. cr.*; Tac. A. 15, 15; id. H. 4, 79), *no sup.*, sistere, 3. *v. a.* and *n. To place one's self or take one's stand around; to surround, go or stand around* (class., most freq. in the histt.; in Cic. prps. only once): **I.** *Act.*: quid me circumsistitis? Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 9; so, Cat. 42, 10; Caes. B. G. 5, 7 *fin.*; id. ib. 7, 5; id. B. C. 1, 20; 2, 42; id. B. G. 4, 26 Oud. *N. cr.*; Liv. 1, 28; 51; id. 2, 2; Curt. 7, 5, 24; Virg. Æ. 8, 490: naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: curiam, Liv. 2, 23; Tac. A. 5, 4: lectum, id. ib. 14, 8: vias, id. ib. 15, 15: signa sua, id. H. 2, 41: — *Pass.*: ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsistaretur (Caesar), Caes. B. G. 7, 43 Herz.; App. Dogm. Plat. 2. **II.** *Neut.*: Plaut. As. 3, 3, 28: haec quum maxime loquerctur, sex lictores circumsistunt, C. 2 Verr. 5, 54, 142 Zumpt, *N. cr.*

circum-sĭtus, a, um, *adj. Lying, or situate, around, neighbouring*: terrae, Amm. 23, 6, 17.

circum-sŏcĭus, a, um, *adj. Allied with neighbours, in alliance or friendship with those about*: Hannibalianus Armeniam nationesque circumsocias regendas habuit, Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 41 *med.*

circum-sŏno, sŏnŭi, *no sup.*, sŏnāre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (rare, but class.) **I.** *Neut.*: *To sound, resound* (*with something*) *on every side, to be filled with any sound*: locus, qui circumsonat ululatibus cantuque symphoniae, Liv. 39, 10; Vitr. 5, 8: talibus aures tuas vocibus undique circumsonare, *to ring with, be filled with*, nec eas quicquam aliud audire, C. Off. 3, 2, 5 Orell. *N. cr.* (Beier corrects, in accordance with the pass. in Cvid in *no.* II. circumsonari; but cf. personare aures vocibus, C. Fam. 6, 18, 4); Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 268; Liv. 27, 18. **II.** *Act.*: *To make something echo or resound, to fill everywhere with a sound*: clamor hostes circumsonat, Liv. 3, 28: Rutulus murum circumsonat armis, Virg. Æ. 8, 474: — *Pass.*: Tiriteio Scythmoque fere circumsonor ore, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 47; id. ib. 4, 10, 111; id. ib. 5, 3, 11 (cf. Madvig, § 224. obs. 2).

circum-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* (*Sounding all around*; hence) **I.** *Act.*: *Filling with sounds*: turba canum, *barking around*, Ov. M. 4, 723. **II.** *Pass.*: *Filled with sounds, resounding around*: Tuisbe avibus, Stat. Th. 7, 261.

circumspargo, v. circumspergo.

circumspectātrix, icis, *f.* [circumspecto] *She who looks around or gazes about, a female spy*: Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 2: App. Apol. 323, 10.

circumspecte, *adv.* [circumspectus] *With consideration, with mature deliberation, warily, cautiously, considerately*, etc.: circumspecto compositeque indutus, Gell. 1, 5, 2: circumspecte vestiti, Amm. 27, 3, 14: circumspecte facti versus, Gell. 9, 10 *fin.*: — *Comp.*: parcius et circumspectius faciendum est, Quint. 9, 2, 69; Sen. Ben. 3, 14, 1.

circumspectio, ōnis, *f.* [circumspicio] **I.** Prop.: *A looking on all sides, a looking about*: singulorum sibi horizontem facit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16. **II.** Fig.: *Foresight, circumspection, caution*: circumspectio et accurata consideratio, C. Ac. 2, 11, 35.

circum-specto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. intens.* **I.** Prop.: *To look about with attention, precaution, desire, eagerly*, etc.; *to cast a look round about, to search around*; and with *Acc.*, *to look about one's self* (*attentively, longingly, etc.*) *after* something, *to look all around upon* something (class.): quantosse opere custodiant bestiae ut in pastu circumspectent, Cic. N. D. 2, 49 *fin.*: Pl. 8, 4, 5; so, circumspectare ora principum, Liv. 26, 18: omnia, C. Pis. 41, 99: — *Pass.*: tectum et parietes circumspectabantur, Tac. A. 4, 69 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To think upon any thing, give one's attention to any thing; to consider, turn over in one's mind*: dubitatis, circumspectans, hesitans, tanquam rate in mari immenso nostra vehitur oratio, C. Tusc. 1, 30, 73. — **B.** *To look, wait, or watch for* any thing:

tempus, Liv. 21, 39: initium erumpendi, Tac. H. 1, 55; 2, 74: fugam et fallendi artes, id. ib. 3, 73: medicamina quasso imperio, Sil. 15, 7; Quint. 12, 8, 14.

1. **circumspectus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of circumspicio. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to circumspicio II. B.): **A.** *Pass.*: **1.** *Weighed with care, well considered, considerate, circumspect* (prps. not ante-Aug.): verba non circumspecta, Ov. F. 5, 539: judicium, Quint. 10, 1, 26: interrogatio, id. 5, 7, 31: moderatio animi, Val. Max. 4, 3, 4: — *Sup.*: circumspectissima sanctio decreti, Val. Max. 1, 1, 20.—**2.** *Worthy of consideration, respected, distinguished* (post-class.): **a.** *Abs.*: circumspectum et verecundum nomen populi Romani, Amm. 14, 6, 6: colores, id. 28, 4, 12.—**b.** With *Abl.*: genere, famâ, potentiâque, Amm. 8, 10, 1.—**B.** *Act.*: *Circumspect, exercising precaution, cautious, wary, provident, heedful:* **1.** Of the person who carefully weighs a thing: modo circumspectus et sagax, modo inconsultus et præceps, Suet. Claud. 15: — *Comp.*: sive aliquis circumspectior est, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1 *fin.*: — *Sup.*: circumspectissimus et prudentissimus princeps, Suet. Tib. 21.—**2.** Of dogs: assidui et circumspecti magis quam temerarii, Col. 7, 12, 5.

2. **circumspectus,** ūs, *m.* [circumspicio] **I.** *A looking around eagerly, cautiously; a spying, searching around* (rare, but class.): **A.** Prop.: cervix flexilis ad circumspectum, Pl. 11, 37, 67; cf. Sen. Ot. Sap. 32.—**B.** Fig.: malique in circumspectu stat sine fine sui, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 44: ut detineret regem ab circumspectu rerum aliarum, Liv. 44, 35.

II.: **A.** Prop.: *A view around:* facilis est circumspectus, unde exeam, quo progrediar, C. Phil. 12, 11, 26: eo se progressos, unde in omnes partes circumspectus esset, Liv. 10, 34.—**B.** Fig.: *Consideration:* Liv. 44, 35.

circum-spergo (**-spargo,** Apic. 8, 8), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** *To sprinkle, strew,* or *scatter around:* quaternos modios stercoris caprini, Col. 11, 2, 87. **II.** *To sprinkle* something *all around:* se aquâ, Pl. 8, 1, 1.

circumspicientia, æ, *f.* [circumspicio, *no.* II. B.] *Consideration, deliberation:* Gell. 14, 2, 3.

circum-spicĭo, exi, ectum, ĕre (*Perf. Sync.* circumspexti, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 55: *Inf. Sync.* circumspexe, Var. ap. Non. 106, 16), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (class.), **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To look about one's self, to cast a look around:* circumspice dum num quis est, sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 41: circumspicere late, Quint. 10, 3, 29: qui in auspicium adhibetur nec suspicit nec circumspicit, C. de Div. 2, 34, 72: circumspicere magnifice, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 5: circumspicit, æstuat (of one in trouble or perplexity), id. ib. 14, 43. Once, circumspicere se, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 109.—**B.** Fig.: *To exercise foresight, be cautious, take heed:* esse circumspiciendum diligenter, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3.

II. *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To view on all sides, to survey:* tam latâ acie ne ex medio quidem cornua sua circumspicere poterant, Liv. 37, 41: lucos, Ov. M. 5, 265: amictus, *to review,* id. ib. 4, 318; so, habitum suum, Pl. Ep. 4, 11, 3.—**2.** *To descry, get sight of by looking around:* saxum circumspicit ingens, Virg. Æ. 12, 896: Athin, Ov. M. 5, 72.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To view* something *mentally, to survey, ponder, weigh, consider:* reliqua ejus consilia animo circumspiciebat, Cæs. B. G. 6, 5: circumspicite paullisper mentibus vestris hosce ipsos homines, C. Sull. 25, 70; cf. sc. id. Parad. 4, 2, 30: circumspectis rebus omnibus, id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: permulta sunt in causis circumspicienda, ne quid offendas, id. de Or. 2, 74, 301; cf. Tac. H. 2, 6; Suet. Aug. 63: quum circumspicerent Patres quosnam consules facerent, Liv. 27, 34.—**2.** *To cast about for* something *with desire, to strive after, seek for,* etc. (so mostly since the Aug. age): tecta ac recessum, Liv. 5, 6: externa auxilia, id. 1, 30; cf. Just. 22, 5, 4: fugam, Tac. A. 14, 35; cf. Virg. G. 3, 390; Pl. Ep. 3, 3, 3: peregrinos reges sibi, Just. 40, 1, 1.

circum-stagno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To be poured forth all around:* Tert. Pud. 22.

circumstans, antis, *P.* of circumsto. — As *Subst.*: **circumstantes,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *The by-standers:* Quint. 4, 2, 22; 127; Tac. A. 1, 21; 22: Suet. Cæs. 84; Curt. 6, 10, 36.

circumstantĭa, æ, *f.* [circumsto] (post-Aug., and rare), **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *A standing around, a surrounding:* hostium, Gell. 3, 7, 5: aquæ, aëris, Sen. Q. N. 2, 7 (as transl. of the Gr. περίστασις). **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A surrounding circle, a band, troop:* angelorum, Tert. Or. 3. **III.** Fig. (acc. to no. I.): *Circumstance, attribute, quality:* rerum negotiorumque, Gell. 14, 1, 15; id. 14, 2, 2; Tert. Bapt. 17: hoc genus argumentorum sane dicamus ex *circumstantia,* quia περίστασιν dicere aliter non possumus, Quint. 5, 10, 104.

circumstātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id] *A standing around:* militum, Gell. 7, 4, 4.

circum-stīpo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. To surround, accompany, attend* (in post-Aug. poetry): Sil. 10, 453; Claud. Stil. 2, 356; id. VI. Cons. Hon. 595.

circum-sto, stĕti, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (cf. Madvig, § 225), **I.** *Neut.*: *To stand around:* **A.** Of persons: **1.** With *cum:* circumstant cum ardentibus tædis, Enn. ap. C. Ac. 2, 28, 89.—**2.** *Abs.*: circumstant, lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr. 3, 470.—**3.** With *Abl.*: suorum numero, Cæs. B. G. 4, 37.—**B.** Of things: ad circumstantes silvas, Ov. M. 3, 441.

II. *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To stand around* a person or thing: equites Rom. qui circumstant senatum, C. Cat. 1, 8 *fin.*: sellam, Liv. 8, 32; Suet. Aug. 35: solem, Ov. M. 2, 394: sacra, id. ib. 2, 717.—**2.** Esp.: *To surround in a hostile manner, to beset, besiege:* circumstare tribunal prætoris urbani, C. Cat. 1, 13, 32: quem tres Curiatii circumsteterant, Liv. 1, 25: urbem Romanum, id. 27, 40.

B. Fig.: *To surround, encompass:* quum dies et noctes omnia nos undique fata circumstent, C. Phil. 10, 10, 20: quum tanti undique terrores circumstarent, Liv. 6, 2 (cf. id. 30, 3); id. 3, 38 (cf. id. 34, 27); Quint. 10, 3, 30: hæc me cura, hæc difficultas sola circumstat, Pl. Pan. 3, 4; Tac. Or. 8: me sævus circumstetit horror, Virg. Æ. 2, 559; so, id. 10, 905.

circum-strĕpo, *no perf.*, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* (cf. Madvig, § 224, obs. 2), **I.** Prop.: *To make a noise around, to echo around noisily* (post-Aug.): (legatus) clamore seditiosorum circumstrepitur, Tac. H. 2, 44: fenestræ canticis circumstrepitæ, App. Apol. p. 332, 8; Sid. Ep. 7, 9. **II.** Fig.: *To echo* or *resound around:* tot humanam vitam circumstrepentibus minis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 11, 1. **III.** Meton.: *To make* something *to sound around noisily, to say* or *cry out clamorously* (so, only twice in Tacitus): quidam atrociora circumstrepebant, Tac. A. 3, 36 *fin.*: ceteri circumstrepunt, *Iret in castra,* etc., id. ib. 11, 31.

circum-strīdens, entis, *P.* of obsol. circum-strido; *Shrieking, gibbering around:* Amm. 14, 11, 17.

circum-stringo, *no perf.*, strictum, stringĕre, 3. *v. a.* (post-class.), **I.** *To bind about, to put on:* habitus cervicibus circumstrictus, Tert. Pall. 1. **II.** *To tie around, clothe with:* pallium, Tert. Pall. 5; id. de Cor. Mil. 8.

circum-strŭo, *no perf.*, ctum, ĕre 3. *v. a. To build round about, surround with buildings* (post-Aug., and mostly in *part. pass.*): fores alveorum, Pl. 11, 6, 5; Col. 9, 6, 4; Pl. 19, 8, 48: circumstructo juxta Tiberim lacu, Suet. Dom. 4.

circum-stupĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n. To look around with amazement:* Auct. Ætn. 351; dub.

circum-sūdans, antis, *P.* of obsol. circum-sudo; *Sweating on all sides:* Pl. 14, 1, 3.

circum-surgens, entis, *P.* of obsol. circum-surgo; *Rising all around* (post-Aug.): Tac. A. 1, 64; Cels. 7, 15.

circum-sūtus, a, um, *adj.* [circum; suo] *Sewed together all around* (post-Aug.): linamenta, Cels. 8, 5: navigia corio Pl. 4, 16, 30; id. 34, 16, 47.

circum-tĕgo, *no perf.*, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a. To cover round about* (ante- and post-class.): Lucr. 1, 1094: corpus veste, Dict. Cret. 3, 11: arca Testamenti circumtecta auro, Vulg. Hebr. 9, 4.

circum-tentus, a, um, *adj.* [circum; tendo] *Stretched* or *drawn around, begirt* (ante- and post-class.); Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 82; Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

circum-tergĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a. To wipe around:* Cato R. R. 76, 2.

circum-tĕro, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To rub around;* poet. for, *to stand close* or *crowd around:* hunc juvenis turbâ circumterit artâ, Tib. 1, 2, 97.

1. **circum-textus,** a, um, *adj.* [circum; texo] *Woven all around:* Virg. Æ. 1, 649 (cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 10).

‡ 2. **"circum-textum** vocant quod amictui habet purpuram circum," Var. L. L. 5, 30, 37; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 10.

circum-tinnĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a. To ring* or *tinkle around:* circumtinniendo ære (apes) perterritas, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 30.

circum-tollo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To remove on every side:* corticem, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

circum-tŏno, ŭi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* (cf. Madvig, § 224, obs. 2) (*To thunder around;* Fig.), *To clamour* or *make a noise around:* qua totum Nereus circumtonat orbem, Ov. M. 1, 187 (Jahn.: circumsonat): aulam strepitu, Sil. 6, 216: hunc circumtonuit gaudens Bellona cruentis (the figure taken from the clanging of war-trumpets), Hor. S. 2, 3, 223.

circum-tonsus, a, um, *adj.* [circum; tondeo] **I.** Prop.: *Shorn all around* (of the hair), *shorn round* (rare; not in Cic.): Var. ap. Non. 179, 8; Suet. Aug. 45: pinus, Petr. S. 131.

II. Fig.: Of style: *Too much laboured, artificial:* Sen. Ep. 115, 2.

circum-torquĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a. To twist* or *turn around:* me retrorsum, App. M. 6, p. 186.

circum-trăho, *no perf.*, ctum, hĕre, 3. *v. a. To draw* or *drag around* (post-class.): Dict. Cret. 3, 15, *fin.*; Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

circumtrĕmo (Lucr. 1, 1088), more correctly written separately, circum tremo.

circum-tuĕor, *no perf.*, ēri, 2. *v. dep. To look around:* App. Flor. P. 341.

circumundique, v. circum.

circum-ustus, a, um, *adj.* [circum; uro] *Burnt round about:* Fest. p. 5 Müll.

circum-vādo, si, *no sup.*, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* (cf. Madvig, § 224) *To assail, beset,* or *attack on every side, to encompass* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: naves, Liv. 10, 2: aliquem clamoribus turbidis, Tac. A. 12, 43; Pl. 9, 30, 48, § 92: — *Pass.*: Amm. 20, 6, 3. **II.** Fig.: Of sudden terror: Liv. 9, 40; id. 34, 21; 38.

circum-vāgor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep. To stray* or *wander about:* Vitr. 5, 8.

circum-vagus, a, um, *adj. Flowing around, moving about in a circle* (very rare): oceanus, Hor. Epod. 16, 41; Auct. Pan. ad Pison. 19.

circum-vallo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To surround on every side with a wall, to circumvallate:* in milit. lang., *to blockade, invest* (class., esp. in the histt.): ircumvallare loci natura prohibebat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17; Liv. 10, 35; id. 28, 3: — *Part. Perf. Pass.* Cæs. B. G. 7, 41; C. Att. 9, 12; Liv. 43, 19. **II.** Fig.: *To beset, beleaguer:* tot res repente circumvallant, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 4 Don. and Ruhnk. **III.** Meton.: *To surround, encompass:* locum sulcis, Col. 11, 3, 4; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 11.

circumvectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumvehor] (only twice in Cicero) **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *A carrying around:* C. Att. 2, 16, 4. **II.** Meton.: *A circuit, revolution:* solis, C. Univ. 9.

circum-vecto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** *Act.*: *To carry around* (prps. only in follg. ex.): circumvectare Penates, Sil. 3, 291. **II.** *Pass.*: **A.** Prop.: *To be carried around;* hence, **1.** *To ride round:* oppida circumvec-

tabor, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 23. — **2.** *To sail round:* oram Ligurum, Liv. 41, 17. — **B.** Fig.: *To go through, describe,* etc.: singula dum capti circumvectamur amore, Virg. G. 3, 285; cf. Serv. ad h. l.

circumvectus, a, um, *P.* of circumvehor.

circum-vĕho, ctus sum, hi, 3. v. *pass.* (*To be carried around;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To ride round* on horseback or in a chariot: **1.** With *Abl.*: **a.** Of conveyance: equo, Liv. 3, 28. — **b.** Of direction: muliones collibus circumvehi iussit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 45. — **2.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* castra, Liv. 27, 47. — **3.** *Abs.:* equites circumvectabantur, Liv. 10, 29. — **B.** *To sail,* etc., *around:* **1.** With *Abl.:* navibus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 63. — **2.** With *in c. Acc.:* in oras ultimas, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 4. — **3.** With *ad:* classe ad Romanum agrum, Liv. 8, 26. — **4.** With *ab:* ab urbe ad aversa insulæ, Liv. 37, 27. — **5.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* Pharon classe, Hirt. B. Alex. 14: oram, Tac. Agr. 10: Brundisii promontorium, Liv. 10, 2. — **6.** With *Abl.:* circumvecti propere, Liv. 44, 28. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To pass around:* Corsicam plurimi in dicendo latius circumvecti, Sall. J. 95, 2. — **B.** *To describe at large,* etc.: circumvehor omnia verbis, Virg. Cir. 271.

☞ A *Part. Pres. Act.,* in reflexive force, with *Acc.* on acc. of circum, *Sailing round,* is found in Nep. Timoth. 2, 1.

circum-vēlo, *no perf nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* *To veil around, envelope:* circumvelatur amictu, Ov. M. 14, 266.

circum-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, vĕnire, 3. *v. a.* (cf. Madvig, § 224) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To come around; to encompass, encircle, surround* (rare): **1.** In *simple constr.:* insulas Rhenus, Tac. A. 2, 6: quos (*sc.* ramos) manus possit circumvenire, Col. 5, 9, 2: plantiem locis paullo superioribus circumventam, Sall. J. 68, 2. — **2.** With *Abl.:* parvum ardenti tergo circumvenit anguis, Val. Fl. 1, 400; cf., also, Virg. Æ. 6, 132. — **B.** Esp.: With accessory notion of hostility: *To surround, encompass, invest,* etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.:* circumvenire nostros, Cæs. B. C. 1, 58. — **2.** With *Abl.:* mœnia exercitu, Sall. J. 57, 2: vallo fossaque mœnia, id. ib. 76, 2: tribunal agmine, Tac. A. 1, 25: armis regiam, id. ib. 12, 50. — **3.** With *Adverbial expressions:* ne per insidias ab eo circumvenirentur, Cæs. B. G. 4, 2: multos ab tergo, Sall. J. 97, 5. — **4.** With *in c. Abl.:* in medio circumventa (*sc.* legio), Liv. 10, 26: in medio circumventi hostes, id. 10, 2.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To beset, oppress, distress, afflict:* circumventus morbo, exsilio, atque inopiâ, Enn. ap. C. Fin. 4, 23, 62: quasi committeret contra legem, quo quis judicio circumveniretur, C. Brut. 12 *fin.*: antequem per arbitrum, *i. e. to lay hold of,* C. Rosc. Com. 9, 25: te a Siciliæ civitatibus circumveniri atque opprimi dicis? id. 2 Verr. 4, 8, 17: potentis alicujus opibus circumveniri urgerique, id. Off. 2, 14 *fin.*: falsis criminibus, Sall. C. 34, 2: omnibus necessitudinibus, id. ib. 21; cf. Tac. A. 1, 13: his difficultatibus, Sall. J. 7, 1: multa semper circumveniunt incommoda, Hor. A. P. 169. — **B.** : **1.** *To circumvent, deceive, cheat, defraud:* circumventum esse innocentem pecuniâ, C. Clu. 29, 79: an placeret, fenore circumventa plebs, Liv. 6, 36 *fin.*: ignorantiam alicujus, Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 29: non sine calliditate circumventus, id. ib. 43, 28, 3; cf. id. ib. 23, 3, 12. — **2.** Law *t. t.:* *To evade, to violate by evading:* leges, Marc. Dig. 30, 120 *fin.*: voluntatem defuncti, Ulp. ib. 29, 4, 4: orationem, id. ib. 2, 15, 2.

circumventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumvenio, *no.* II. B. 1.] *A circumventing, defrauding* (post-class., and rare): Hermog. 4, 4, 17: Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 22.

circumventor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A deceiver, defrauder:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 66.

circumventōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [circumventor] (*Pertaining to a circumventor;* hence) *Deceitful, fraudulent:* Aug. Conf. 3, 3.

circumventus, a, um, *P.* of circumvenio.

circumversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumverto] *A turning around in a circle, a moving around, revolving* (post-Aug., and rarer: manûs, Quint. 11, 3, 105 Spald.: cursûs annui, Amm. 26, 1, 11.

circum-versor (**-vorsor**), *no perf.,* āri, 1. *v. Pass. in reflexive force: To turn one's self,* etc., *round* (prps. only in follg. passages): Lucr. 5, 521; id. 6, 199; Avien. Arat. 1528.

☞ Act. prob. not in use.

circum-versus, a, um, *adj.* [circum; verro] *Brushed, swept around:* focus, Cato R. R. 143, 2.

circum-verto (**-vorto**), *prps. no perf. nor sup. found,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To turn* one *round;* mancipium, i. e. *to declare free,* Quint. Decl. 342. — **B.** With *Personal pron.,* or *Pass. in reflexive force: To turn one's self,* etc., *round:* **1.** With *Personal pron.:* se, Suet. Vit. 2. — **2.** *Pass. in reflexive force:* **a.** *Abs.:* rotula circumvortitur, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 58: ubi circumvortor, cado, id. Ps. 5, 1, 82. — **b.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* circumvertitur (*sc.* rota) axeu, Ov. M. 15, 522. **II.** Fig.: *To lead around* or *about* in any matter; *to defraud of,* etc.: With *Abl.:* qui me argento circumvortant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 127; cf. circumduco, *no.* II. A.

circum-vestĭo, *prps. no perf. nor sup. found,* īre, 4. *v. a.* (rare) **A.** (acc. to vestio, *no.* II. A.) : *To cover on all sides:* vernacula putatio circumvestit arborem uvis, Pl. 17, 23, 35, § 208. — **B.** (acc. to vestio, *no.* III.) : *To clothe around* (Fig.): se dictio, Poet. ap. C. de Or. 2, 39, 158.

circum-vincĭo, *no perf.,* tum, īre, 4. *v. a.* *To bind around:* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 27; Avien. Perieg. 331.

circum-viso, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To look around:* Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 58.

circumvŏlĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [circumvolito] *Flying round:* aër, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 191.

circum-vŏlĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: Of winged creatures: *To fly around:* **A.** *Abs.:* circumvolitantium alitum, Tac. H. 2, 50. — **B.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, Virg. G. 1, 377; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 21. **II.** Meton.: Of persons: *To hover, rove,* or *flit about* or *around:* **A.** *Abs.:* circumvolitant equites, Lucr. 2, 329. — **B.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* limina, Col. 1, præf. 9. — **C.** With *ad:* ad e nquirendas proscriptorum latebras, Sen. de Irâ, 1, 9, 3. — **D.** With *Adv. of place:* juxta sagulo circumvolitare rubenti, Sil. 9, 421. — **E.** With *Abl.:* Sil. 9, 421; cf. preceding *no.* D.

circum-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (not ante-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: Of winged creatures, or to which wings are assigned by the poets: *To fly around:* **A.** In *simple constr.:* aquila cum circumvolavit, Suet. Aug. 97: — *Pass.:* nave circumvolatâ (*sc.* ab halcyone), Pl. 10, 32, 46, § 90. — **B.** With *Abl.:* spemque suam motis avidus (*sc.* milvus) circumvolat alis, Ov. M. 2, 719: me... mors atris alis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58: nox atra caput tristi circumvolat umbrâ, Virg. Æ. 6, 867. **II.** Meton.: Of persons: *To hasten,* or *speed, around:* **A.** In *simple constr.:* ordines exercitûs, Vell. 2, 27, 2. — **B.** With *Abl.:* jaculo campum, Sil. 17, 420.

circum-vŏlūtor, *no perf.,* āri, 1. *v. pass. in reflexive force: To roll one's self,* etc., *around:* Pl. 8, 17, 21, § 50.

☞ Act. prob. not in use.

circum-volvo, *prps. no perf.,* vŏlūtum, volvĕre, 3. *v. a.* *To roll* or *turn round* (post-Aug.) : **A.** With *Aliquid alicui rei:* herba arboribus circumvolvens se, Pl. 16, 44, 92, § 244: — *Pass. constr.:* circumvolutæ sibi ipsæ, Pl. 10, 62, 83, § 169. — **B.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* sol circumvolvitur annum, *revolves round,* Virg. Æ. 3, 284. — **C.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.:* lanâ multâ collum cervicesque circumvolutus (*sc.* Demosthenes), Gell. 11, 9, 1. — **D.** With *Abl.:* Gell. 11, 9, 1; cf. *no.* C.

circum-ustus, a, um, *adj.* [circum; uro] *Burned all around:* Fest. s. v. S.

† **circus,** i, *m.* = κίρκος [akin to κρίκος] *A circular line, circle,* in astronomy (more rare than circulus): quot luna circos annuo in cursu institit, Att. in Non. 20, 28: circus lacteus, *the Milky Way,* C. Arat. 248: globus et circi zonæque ac fulgida signa, Manil. Cap. 6, p. 191 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47, and Rep. 6, 15, the MSS. fluctuate between circus and circulus).

II. Meton.: **A. Circus Maximus,** and more freq. κατ' ἐξοχήν, Circus, **1.** *The oval Circus built by Tarquinius Priscus between the Palatine and Aventine hills, which could contain more than 100,000 spectators.* It was surrounded by galleries three stories high, and a canal called Euripus. Through its whole length, in the middle, a wall 4 feet high and about 12 broad was built, called spina, at the ends of which there were three columns upon one base, meta, around which the competitors were compelled to pass seven times before the prize was awarded. In the middle of the spina Cæsar erected the obelisk, 132 feet high, brought from Egypt. Cf. Dion. Hal. 3, 68. — Passages with Circus Maximus, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 42; Liv. 1, 35; Suet. Ner. 25; 27; Gell. 5, 14, 5, et al. — With Circus, Enn. in C. Div. 1, 58; C. Leg. 2, 15, 38; Liv. 42, 10; Tac. H. 1, 4; Quint. 1, 6, 45; Suet. Cæs. 39; id. Aug. 43; 74; id. Cal. 18. — In the Circus many jugglers and soothsayers, *etc.,* stationed themselves; hence, Circus fallax, Hor. S. 1, 6, 113 Schol. Cruc. — **2.** Besides the Circus Maximus, there were at Rome other Circi, among which the most celebrated was the **Circus Flaminius,** Liv. 27, 21. Also, outside the walls of Rome, **Circus maritimus,** Liv. 9, 42. — Hence, **Circensis,** e, *adj., Pertaining to the Circus:* ludi, *the contests in the* Circus Maximus, called also ludi magni (Liv. 4, 27; id. 5, 19; id. 22, 9, et al.; cf. Baumg.-Crus. Suet. Aug. 23), C. 2 Verr. 4, 15, 33; Suet. Ner. 7; 11: ludicrum, the same, Liv. 44, 9: pompa, Suet. Claud. 11. — As *Subst.:* **Circenses,** ium, *m.:* edere, Suet. Cæs. 39; id. Cal. 18: committere, id. Claud. 21: spectare, id. Aug. 45: Circensium die, id. Dom. 4: plebeii, prepared by the ediles annually in November, id. Tib. 26. — Hence, **B.** *Any race-course:* Virg. Æ. 5, 109; 289; 551; Sil. 16, 313; 323. — **C.** *The spectators in the Circus:* Sil. 16, 535.

† **ciris,** is, *f.* = κεῖρις, *A bird* (acc. to Hyg. Fab. 198, *a fish* = κίρρις, Etym. M.), *into which Scylla the dau. of Nisus, was changed:* Ov. M. 8, 151; Virg. Cir. 488 *sq.*

cirrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cirrus] **I.** Prop.: *Curled, having ringlets* (post-Aug.): Mart. 9, 30; Pers. 1, 29; Amm. 14, 6. **II.** Meton.: Vestes, *fringed,* Capitol. Pert. 8.

Cirrha, æ, *f.,* Κίρρα, *A very ancient town in Phocis near Delphi,* dedicated to Apollo: Luc. 3, 172; Mart. 1, 77; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 10; Pl. 4, 3, 4. — Hence, **Cirrhæus,** a, um, *adj.:* **A.** Prop.: *Of* or *pertaining to Cirrha,* campi, Pl. 4, 3, 4. — **B.** Meton. (in post-Aug. poets): *Of* or *pertaining to Delphi, Delphic:* tempia, Sen. Herc. Œt. 92: vates, id. Œd. 269; Luc. 5, 115: antra, *i. e. the Delphic oracle,* Luc. 5, 95; Sil. 3, 9: hiatus, Stat. Th. 8, 331.

cirritus, a, um, *adj.* [cirrus] = cirratus, *Tufted:* pirum, Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 15; Not. Tiron. p. 155.

cirrus, i, *m.* (mostly used only in *plur.*), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A* (natural) *lock, curl, ringlet,* or *tuft of hair* (rare): Var. in Non. 94, 21; Mart. 10, 83; Juv. 13, 165. — **B.** Esp.: Of a horse: **1.** *The hair on the forehead, the forelock:* Veg. 6, 2, 1. — **2.** *The fetlock tuft:* Veg. 6, 1, 2; id. 2, 28, 34. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A tuft of feathers* or *crest of birds:* Pl. 11, 37, 44. — **B.** *The arms of polypi:* Pl. 26, 8, 27. — **C.** *Filaments of plants similar to tufts of hair:* Pl. 26, 7, 20; id. 27, 4, 5. — **D.** *A fringe on a garment:* Phædr. 2, 5, 13.

† **cirsĭon,** i, n. = κίρσιον, *A kind of thistle:* Pl. 27, 8, 39.

Cirta, æ, *f.,* Κίρτα, *An important town in Numidia:* Mel. 1, 6, 1; Pl. 5, 3, 2; Sall. J. 21; 26; 101 *sq.,* et al.; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 310 *sq.* — **Cirtenses,**

fum, *m.*, *Its inhabitants:* Liv. 30, 12, 8; Tac. A. 3, 74, al.

cis, *præp.* [akin to is and hic, with the prefixed Demonstrative c; v. ce] (far more rare than the kindred citra). *On this side;* opp. to uls and trans.—With *Acc.*

I Prop.: In space: eo die cis Tiberim redeundum est, Var. in Non. 92, 11: Gallia cis Rhenum perdomita, Sall. Frgm. ib. 8; cf. Liv. 38, 38: cis Taurum, C. Fam. 3, 8, 4: cis Euphratem, id. Att. 7, 2, 6: Germanos, qui cis Rhenum incolunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 3: cis Tiberim, Liv. 8, 14: cis Padum ultraque, id. 5, 35.

II. Meton.: **A.** In time: *Within* (only in Plaut. and post-class. writers; in the former always in connection with pauci): cis dies paucos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 27: paucos cis menses, id. Merc. 1, 2, 42: cis paucas tempestates, id Most. 1, 1, 17: pauculos dies, Mamertin. Grat. act. Jul. 15: cis mensem decimum, Aur. Vict. de Cæs. 42, 1.—**B.** Acc. to Priscian, also otherwise denoting limit: "cis naturæ leges, ut ultra naturæ, Prisc. p. 987 P. But for this usage no other exs. are found; for Tac. A. 1, 30, is critically doubtful.—Cf. upon this art. Hand Turs. II. p. 74—77.

Cis-alpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [cis; Alpes] *Lying on this side of the Alps, Cisalpine:* Gallia, C. Manil. 12, 35; Cæs. B. G. 6, 1: Gallos, Liv. 27, 38.

cisārium, ii, *n.* [cisium] *A* cisium *manufactory, a coach-factory:* Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 91, *no.* 179.

cisīārius, ii, *m.* [id.] **A.** *The driver of a cabriolet:* Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 13.—**B.** *The maker of a cabriolet:* Inscr. Mur. 979, 6; 108, 4.

cisium, ii, *n. A light two-wheeled vehicle, a gig, chaise, cabriolet* ("vehiculi biroti genus," Non. 86, 30): C. Phil. 2, 31, 77; id. Rosc. Am. 7, 19; Vitr. 10, 1; Aus. Ep. 8, 6; Virg. Catal. 8, 3 Burm.; cf. Scheff. de Re Vehic. II. 18, p. 237 *sq.*; Böttig. Sabina, p. 315.

Cis-montānus, a, um, *adj.* [cis; mons] *Situate on this side of the mountain:* Aufinates, Pl. 3, 12, 17, § 106.

cisōrium, ii, *n.* [cædo] *A cutting instrument:* ossis, Veg. 3, 22, 1.

cispello, ere, false read. in Plaut. Amph. 3, 4, 17, for aspellam.)

Cispius (also CESPIUS, old form in Var. L. L. 5, 8, 16) **mons,** *One of the peaks of the* Mons Esquilinus (now the church *S. Maria Maggiore*): Var. L. L. 5, 8, 16; Gell. 15, 1, 2; Fest. p. 33.

Cis-Rhēnānus, a, um, *adj. Situate on this side of the Rhine:* Germani, Cæs. B. G. 6, 2.

† **cissanthĕmos,** i, *f.*=κισσάνθεμος, *A plant similar to ivy, a species of* cyclaminos: Pl. 25, 9, 68.

† **cissaros,** i, *f.* or **-on,** i, *n. The plant, called also* chrysanthemon: App. Herb. 17.

Cissēĭs, idis, v. Cisseus.

Cisseus, ĕi, *m.*, Κισσεύς, *A king of Thrace; according to a later myth, father of Hecuba:* Virg. Æ. 5, 537; Hyg. Fab. 91; 911 (cf. Eurip. Hec. 3; Apollod. 3, 12, 5); who is, on this account, called Cissēis, Virg. Æ. 7, 320; cf. Serv. in h. l., acc. to whom Enn. and Pac. also follow this fable.

Cissis, is, *f.*, Κίσσα (Polyb.), *A town in* Hisp. Tarrac.: Liv. 21, 60 *sq.*

† **cissītis,** is, *f.*=κισσῖτις, *A precious stone of the colour of ivy-leaves:* Pl. 37, 11, 73.

† **cissos,** i, *f.*=κισσός, *Ivy:* Pl. 16, 34, 62.

† **cissȳbĭum,** ii, *n.*=κισσύβιον, *A drinking-cup of ivy-wood:* Macr. S. 5, 21 *extr.*

† **cista,** æ, *f.*=κιστή, **I.** Prop.: *A basket of wicker-work:* Pl. 15, 17, 18 § 60: id. 16, 40, 77 § 209; Col. 12, 56, 2: **A.** usually round, as shown on an ancient coin: **1.** *For receiving the tablets of voters:* Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21; Pl. 33, 2, 7 § 31; Sisenn. in Non. 91, 24; Pseud. Ascon. in C. Div. in Cæcil. 7, 24.—**2.** *For books* (cf. capsa, *no.* I.); Juv. 3, 206.—**3.** *The basket in which Erichthonius was placed by Minerva:* Ov. M. 2, 554.—**4.** *The mystic cist used in the rites of various deities:* Cat. 64, 260; Val. Fl. 2, 267; Ov. A. A. 2, 609; Tib. 1, 7, 44 Heyne: (cf. Meurs. Eleusin. 25: id. Panathen. 23).—**B.** Of a square shape: *Used in husbandry:* Col. 12, 56, 2. **II.** Meton.: *A box* or *chest:* **A.** *For clothes:* Poet. in Quint. 8, 3, 19; Juv. 6, 44 prob.—**B.** *For money:* C. 2 Verr. 3, 85, 197; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54.—**C.** Acc. to some the mystic cist (as above, *no.* I. A. 4.) must be classed here: the point is doubtful; cf. Smith's Dict. Ant. and Heyne on Tib. 1, 7, 44.

cistella, æ, *f. dim.* [cista] **I.** Prop.: (cf. cista, *no.* I. A. 1.): *A small basket:* Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21. **II.** Meton.: *A small box* or *chest:* Plaut. Cist. 3, 7; id. ib. 4, 1, 3 *sq.*; id. Rud. 4, 4, 65; id. ib. 89; Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 15.

Cistellāria, æ, *f.* [cistella] *The title of a comedy of Plautus.* (Whether this was given by Plaut. himself is questioned by Rost. Plaut. Cuped. ferc. 18, p. 7; still it is very ancient, since even Varro was familiar with it; v. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93, just as there also are found Asinaria, 7, 4, 95; Aulularia, ib. 7, 4, 100; Cornicularia, 5, 32, 42; 7, 3, 91; Frivolaria, 7, 3, 92; and Nervolaria, 7, 3, 94).

cistellātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who has charge of the money-box* (a kind of female slave): Plaut. Tr. 2, 1, 31.

cistellŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little box* or *chest:* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 141; id. Rud. 2, 3, 60; id. ib. 4, 4, 34.

cisterna, æ, *f.* [cista] *A subterranean reservoir for water, a cistern:* Var. R. R. 1, 11, 2; Col. 1, 5, 2; Pl. 36, 23, 52; Pall. 1, 17, 3; Tac. H. 5, 12; Ulp. Dig. 43, 22 § 4.

cisternīnus, a, um, *adj.* [cisterna] *Of* or *pertaining to cisterns, cistern-:* aqua, Col. 12, 43, 6; Sen. Ep. 86; Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 10; Veg. 2, 28, 18; id. 6, 8, 3.

† **cisthos,** i, *m.*=κίσθος (usu. κίστος), *A kind of shrub with red blossoms:* Pl. 24, 10, 48.

cistĭ-fer, ĕri, *m.* [cista; fero] *The bearer of a box* or *chest:* Mart. 5, 17.

† **cistŏphŏrus,** i, *m.* (*Gen. pl.* cistophorûm, Liv. 37, 46)=κιστοφόρος (box-bearer), **A.** *The bearer of the cist* or *mystic case in religious ceremonies:* Inscr. ap. Orell. 2318; id. ap. Don. 62 and 135.—**B.** *An Asiatic coin of the value of about four drachms, with the impression of a* cista: C. Att. 2, 6 *fin.*; id. ib. 16 *fin.*; id. ib. 11, 1; id. Dom. 20; Fest. s. v. EVBOICUM, p. 59.

cistŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [cista] **I.** Prop.: *A little basket:* Mart. 4, 45, 13. **II.** Meton.: *A little box* or *chest:* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 264; id. ib. 4, 1, 5; id. Rud. 2, 3, 58; id. ib. 4, 4, 38 *sq.*

cĭtātim, *adv.* [citatus, cito] *Quickly, speedily, hastily* (very rare): Hirt. B. Afr. 80: scribere, C. Att. 14, 20; dub.

cĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [2. cito] **I.** *A calling out:* edictorum sollemnium, Cod. Just. 1, 12, 6 § 4. **II.** *A military command:* Hyg. Gromat. § 43, p. 91.

cĭtātius, *Comp. adv.* [citatus] (*Pos.* not found), *More quickly:* servi, ancillæ, parasitæ, piscatores citatius moventur, Quint. 11, 3, 112.—Also *Sup.:* citatissime, Quint. 1, 1, 37 (only in Quint.).

cĭtātorium, ii, *n.* [cito] *A summoning before a tribunal;* Imp. Anast. Cod. 12, 22, 2.

cĭtātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of cito. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *Driven, urged to,* i. e. *hastened, hurried, quick, rapid, speedy* (class.). So, freq. citato equo, *at a full gallop,* Cæs. B. C. 3, 96; Liv. 1, 57; id. 3, 46, et al.: citatis jumentis, Suet. Ner. 5: citato pede, Cat. 63, 2: citatis tripudiis, id. 63, 26: citato gradu, Liv. 28, 14: citatum agmen, id. 35, 30: citatiore agmine ad stativa sua pervenit, Liv. 27, 50: so, citatissimo agmine, id. 22, 6, et al.—**2.** Esp.: Instead of cito, *adv.* (cf. citus, *no.* II. B.): Rhenus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, Cæs. B. G. 4, 10: ferunt citati signa, Liv. 41, 3: penna citatior ibat, Sil. 10, 11.—**B.** Fig.: Of speech, or a speaker: argumenta acris et citata, Quint. 9, 4, 135; in argumentis citati atque ipso etiam motu celeres sumus, id. 9, 4, 138: Roscius citatior, Æsopus gravior fuit, id. 11, 3, 111; id. 11, 3, 17: pronunciatio (opp. to presса), id. ib. 111: citatior manus (opp. to lenior), id. ib. 102: soni tum placidi tum citati, Gell. 1, 11, 15.

cĭter, a, um, (*comp.* citerior, *sup.* citimus; most freq. in *comp.*; in *posit.* only Cato in Prisc. 599 P. and Afran. ib. p. 607 ib.) *adj.* [cis]

I. Prop.: *On this side:* citer agnus [ager] alligatus ad sacra erit, Cato in Prisc. p. 599, and 989 P.: alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syria, alter citeriorem, C. Prov. Cons. 15, 36: citerior provincia (*i. e.* Gallia Cisalpina), Cæs. B. G. 1, 10: in Gallia citeriore, id. ib. 1, 24 Oud. *N. cr.*; so, Suet. Cæs. 56: citerior Hispania, Tac. H. 1, 49; Flor. 4, 2, 29: Arabia, Pl. 6, 34, 39: Oceanus, Flor. 4, 12, 46. **II.** Meton.: Inasmuch as that which is on this side is nearer to us than its opposite: *Lying near, near, close to:* **A.** In space: (stella) ultima a cœlo, citima terris, C. Rep. 6, 16; so, id. Univ. 7: citima Persidis (*sc.* loca), Pl. 6, 34, 39; Val. Max. 9, 12, *no.* 6.—**B.** In time (post-Aug.): *Earlier, sooner:* Africano consulatus citerior legitimo tempore datus est, Val. Max. 8, 15, *no.* 1; v. citeriore die, Gai. Dig. 23, 4, 15.—**C.** In measure or degree: *Small, little:* citerior tamen est pœna quam scelus, Quint. Decl. 299; Val. Max. 8, 7, *no.* 10 *ext.*

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): deduc orationem tuam de eo loco ad hæc citeriora, C. Rep. Frgm. in Non. 85, 20: ut ad hæc citeriora veniam et notiora nobis, id. Leg. 3, 2; cf. id. Fam. 2, 12.

citerior, v. citer.

citerius, *adv.* v. citra, II. *Adv.*

Cithæron (Cithĕron, Auson. Idyll. 11, 32), ōnis, *m.*, Κιθαιρών, *A mountain in the south-west of Bœotia, sacred to Bacchus and the Muses, rendered famous by the death of Pentheus and Actæon,* Mel. 2, 3, 4; Pl. 4, 7, 12; Virg. G. 3, 43; id. Æ. 4, 303; Ov. M. 2, 223; id. ib. 3, 702 *sq.*; Sen. Œd. 930; id. Phœn. 256 (in all these passages only in *Nom.*): *Gen.* Cithæronis, Prop. 3, 2, 3; id. 3, 15, 27: *Acc.* Cithæronem, Lact. 1, 22, 15; Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 641; id. ib. 10, 163; id. G. 3, 291. Cf. Mann. Gr. p. 234.

† **cithăra,** æ, *f.*=κιθάρα. **I.** Prop.: *The cithara* or *cithern* (very freq. in the poets, esp. in Hor.; not in Cic.), Lucr. 2, 28; id. 4, 982: Tib. 2, 3, 12; id. 2, 5, 2; Virg. Æ. 6, 120; id. ib. 9, 776: Hor. Od. 1, 15, 15; id. ib. 2, 12, 4; id. ib. 3, 1, 20, et sæp.; Quint. 1, 10, 3 Spald.; id. 1, 10, 10; id. 2, 8, 15; id. 5, 10, 124; id. 12, 10, 68; Tac. A. 14, 14; id. ib. 15, 65, et al. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The music of the cithara,* or gen., *of a stringed instrument:* Prop. 2, 10, 10; Hor. S. 2, 3, 104; 105.—**B.** *The art of playing on the cithara:* Hor. Od. 1, 24, 4; Virg. Æ. 12, 394.

† **cithărista,** æ, *m.*=κιθαριστής, **I.** Prop.: *A player on the cithara* (almost only in Cic.), C. Phil. 5, 6, 15; id. Div. 2, 64 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A poet* in gen.: Venant. Carm. 9, 7, 9.—**B.** *A statue of a celebrated harpist, who used to play on his instrument both with his* plectrum, *which he held in his left hand, and also at the same time with the fingers of the left hand:* Aspendium citharistam quem omnia intus canere dicebant, C. 2 Verr. 1, 20, 53; cf. Pseud. Ascon. in h. l.—Hence, Provv.: **1.** *Of a thief:* "omnes quotquot fures erant, a Græcis Aspendii citharistæ in proverbio dicebantur, quod, ut ille carminis, ita isti furtorum occultatores erant," Pseud. Ascon. l. l.—**2.** *Of those who take any secret dishonest measures for their own advantage,* Pseud. Ascon. l. l.

† **citharistria,** æ, *f.* = κιθαρίστρια, *She who plays on the cithara,* only Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 32; 94; and Sid. Ep. 9, 13, 2.

† **citharizo,** *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.*=κιθαρίζω, *To play on the cithara:* Nep. Epam. 2, 1; Vulg. Apoc. 14, 2.

‡ **citharœda,** æ, v. citharœdus.

† **citharœdicus,** a, um, *adj.*=κιθαρωδικός, *Of* or *pertaining to the citharœdi:* ars, Suet. Ner. 40: habitu, id. ib. 25; Eutr. 7, 14 Tzschuck: carmina, Pl. 7, 56, 57.

† **cithărœdus,** i, *m.*=κιθαρῳδός, *One who plays on the cithara, accompanying it with the voice* (diff. from citharista by the accompanying singing), C. Mur. 13,

29, id. de Or. 2, 80; id. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; Hor. A. P. 355; Quint. 1, 12, 3; id. 4, 1, 2; id. 11, 3, 88; Suet. Ner. 20, 21; 22, 41; id. Vit. 4; id. Dom. 4.—In *gen. fem.* **citharœda**, æ, *f. A female player and singer on the cithara*, Inscr. Grut. 654, 2; Mur. 941, 1.—Prov.: non omnes, qui habent citharam, sunt citharœdi, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 3.

† **cĭthărus** i, *m.* = κίθαρος, *A fish of the sole kind*: Pl. 32, 11, 53.

Citiensis and **Citiēus** (Citt.), v. Citium.

citimus, a, um, v. citer.

cĭti-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [citus; pes] *Swift-footed, fleet, swift*: Diom. p. 472 P.

cĭti-rēmis, e, *adj.* [citus; remus] *Rowed swiftly*: Argo, Var. in Charis. p. 94 P.

Cĭtium (more rare Cittium; cf. Goer. C. Fin. 4, 20), ii, *n.*, Κίτιον (Κίττιον), **I.** *A seaport town in Cyprus, the birthplace of the Stoic Zeno*, Pl. 5, 31, 35.—Hence: **A. Cĭtiēus**, i, *m.*, *A Citian*: Zeno, C. Tusc. 5, 12. In *plur.*, id. Fin. 4, 20.—**B. Citiensis**, is, *m.*, the same: Zeno, Gell. 17, 21. In *plur.*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 12, 1. **II.** *A town in Macedonia*, Liv. 45, 51.

Cĭtius, i, *m. A mountain in Macedonia*. Liv. 43, 21.

1. cĭto, *adv.* [citus] **I.** Prop.: *Quickly, speedily, soon* (freq. in prose and poetry of all periods): quam tarda es! non vis citius progredi? Phæd. 3, 6, 2; Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 44; id. Cist. 4, 2, 82: abi cito et suspende te, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 20; id. ib. 3, 1, 16: labascit, victus uno verbo: quam cito! id. Eun. 1, 2, 98: quod eum negasti, qui non cito quid didicisset, unquam omnino posse perdiscere, C. de Or. 3, 36, 146; cf. Quint. 12, 8, 3; id. 11, 2, 2; id. 10, 6, 2: non multum præstant sed cito, id. 1, 3, 4, et sæp.: sat cito si sat bene, a moral saying of Cato in Hier. Ep. 66, *no.* 9.—*Comp.* citius, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 14; Pers. 3, 3, 30; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 23; Lucr. 1, 557; id. 2, 34: dicto, Hor. S. 2, 2, 80; suprema die, *i. e.* ante supremam diem, id. Od. 1, 13, 20: serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam (for which serius ocius, id. ib. 2, 3, 26), *sooner* or *later*, Ov. M. 10, 33.—*Sup*, citissime, Cæs. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.*; Pl. 16, 40.

II. Meton.: **A.** With a negative sts. = non facile, *Not easily* (cf. the Gr. τάχα): Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 69: neque verbis aptiorem cito alium dixerim, neque sententiis ereberiorem, Cl. Brut. 76, 264: quem tu non tam cito rhetorem dixisses quam πολιτικόν, id. ib. § 265.—**B.** Sts. without a negative = potius, *Sooner, rather*: ut citius dicerea, *etc.*, C. Brut. 67 *fin.*: citius dixerim, jactasse se aliquos, *etc.*, id. Phil. 2, 11, 25.

2. cĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens. a.* [cieo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put into quick motion, to move* or *drive violently* or *rapidly, to shake, rouse, excite, provoke, incite, stimulate, promote, etc.* (so most freq. post-Aug. and poet.; in earlier authors usu. only in *Pa.*, v. citatus): citat hastam, Sil. 4, 583: arma, Stat. Th. 8, 124: gradum, Claud. VI. C. Hon. 510: urinam, Cels. 2, 19: pus, id. 5, 28, *no.* 13: humorem, id. 4, 6: alvum, Col. 7, 9, 9; Stat. Th. 6, 854.—**B.** Of plants: *To put* or *shoot forth*, Col. 3, 6, 2; id. 4, 15, 2; id. 5, 5, 5; id. Arb. 10, 3; Pall. Feb. 9, 6.

B. Esp.: **1.** (like cieo, *no.* I. B. 2) with reference to the *termin. ad quem*: *To urge to, call* or *summon to* (class.; esp. freq. in lang. of business): decursus aquai Cları̄ citat late sitientia sæcla ferarum, Lucr. 5, 945 Forbig. *N. cr.*: patres in curiam per præconem ad regem Tarquinium citari jussit, Liv. 1, 47; id. 3, 38: senatum, id. 9, 30; id. 27, 24: senatores, id. 3, 38: tribus ad sacramentum, Suet. Ner. 44; *cf.* Cat. 61, 43: judices, C. 2 Verr. 1, 7, 19: citari nominatim unum ex iis, *etc.*, *i. e.*, for enrolment for milit. service, Liv. 2, 29; id. Epit. libr. 14; Val. Max. 6, 3, *no.* 4.—**2.** **a.** In law: *To call the parties, to see whether they are present, to summon*: citat reum: non respondit. Citat accusatorem . . . citatus accusator non respondit, non affuit, C. 2 Verr. 2, 40, 98: so, of those accused, id. ib. 38, 92; id. Mil. 19, 50; Suet. Tib. 11; 61, et al.: omnes absente rei capitis citantur, C. Rab. Perd. 11, 31; id. Sest. 15, 35; Vitr. 7 præf., and facetè, Plaut. Cure. 1, 3, 6.—Of witnesses: in hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo, C. 2 Verr. 2, 59, 146; Suet. Cæs. 74; Quint. 6, 4, 7.—Hence also, **b.** more generally: *To call one to witness, to call upon, appeal to*: quos ego testes citaturus fui rerum a me gestarum, Liv. 38, 47: falsove citavi Non audituri numina magna Jovis, Ov. F. 5, 683.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To cause* or *produce*: isque motus (animi) aut boni aut mali opinione citetur, C. Tusc. 3, 11, 24 Orell. *N. cr.*; cf. cieri motus, id. ib. 1, 10, 20.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2. b.): *To appeal to, quote, cite*: quamvis citetur Salamis clarissimæ testis victoriæ, C. Off. 1, 22, 75: poetas ad testimonium, Petr. S. 2, 5: libri, quos Macer Licinius citat identidem auctores, Liv. 4, 20.

III. Meton. (after cieo, *no.* III. A.): In. gen.: *To mention any person or thing by name, to name, mention, call out, proclaim, announce* (rare, but class.): omnes Danai reliquique Græci, qui hoc anapæsto citantur, C. Fin. 2, 6, 18; cf. Nep. præf. § 5; Liv. 29, 37; Stat. Th. 6, 922: paxanem, *to rehearse, recite*, C. de Or. 1, 59, 251: io Bacche, *call out*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7 (cf. triumphum ciere, Liv. 45, 38, under cieo, *no.* III. A.); Col. 11, 1, 22.

cĭtrā, *præp.* and *adv.* [citer] (*Sup.* CITIME, acc. to Prisc. p. 1016 P.), **I.** *Præp. c. Acc.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** With verbs denoting subsidence in a place: *On this side*; opp. to ultra (more freq. than the more ancient and kindred form cis, q. v.): Germani qui essent citra Rhenum, Cæs. B. G. 6, 32: is locus est citra Leucadem stadia CXX., C. Fam. 16, 2; so, citra Veliam, id. Att. 16, 7, 5: citra flumen interceptı, Liv. 21, 48: citra Tauri juga, id. 38, 48, et al.—**2.** With verbs of motion: ut exercitum citra flumen Rubiconem educeret, C. Phil. 6, 3, 5: ut omnes citra flumen eliceret, Cæs. B. G. 6, 8.

B. Meton.: **1.** (acc. to citer, *no.* II.): Of that which takes place, or is within a fixed limit, and yet does not reach that limit: *Before, within, beneath, short of, less than*: **a.** In space: nec a postrema syllaba citra tertiam, *before the third syllable*, C. Or. 18, 58 (cf. Quint. 1, 5, 30: acuta *intra* numerum trium syllabarum continetur)—**b.** In time (very rare, prps. not ante-Aug.): citra Calendas Octobris, Col. 2, 8, 3; cf. Gell. 12, 13: Trojana tempora, Ov. M. 8, 365: juventam, id. ib. 10, 84.—**2.** Since the Aug. age (most freq. in Quint. and Pliny the elder; in the former more than 20 times), in gen. of that which does not belong to, is without or beyond, something: **a.** *Without, out of, except, without regard to, setting aside* (for the class. sine, præter. Hence the Gloss.: "Ἄνευ, sine, absque, præter, citra," Gloss. Cyr.; "*Citra*, δίχα, χωρίς, ἐκτός," Gloss. Phil.): plus usus *sine* doctrina, quam *citra* usum doctrina valet, Quint. 12, 6, 4: Phidias in ebore longe citra æmulum, id. 12, 10, 9: vir bonus citra virtutem intelligi non potest, id. 12, 2, 1: accusationem, id. 7, 2, 26; id. 3, 8, 21; id. 7, 10, 3: tranare aquas citra docentem natura ipsa sciunt, id. 2, 16, 13: citra invidiam, Pl. 7, 29, 30: citra ullum aliud incommodum, id. 2, 51, 52: citra dolorem, id. 12, 17, 40; Pl. Ep. 2, 1, 4: morsum, Pl. 8, 38, 57: vulnus, id. 20, 21, 84, et al.: citra fidem, Tac. Agr. 1: citra speciem aut delectationem, id. Germ. 16: citra Senatus populique auctoritatem, Suet. Cæs. 28: commoda emeritorum, id. Aug. 24: spem omnium fortuna cessit, Flor. 3, 1, 2 Duker.: etiam citra spectaculorum dies, *i. e. even out of the time of the regular spectacles*, Suet. Aug. 43: citra magnitudinem (*excepting its size*) prope Ponto similis, Mel. 1, 19, 17; Tac. Agr. 10; Quint. 2, 4, 22; so, id. ib. 7, 2, 15; Papin. Dig. 3, 6, 9: lana tincta fuco citra purpuras placet, Ov. frgm. in Quint. 12, 10, 75.—Hence: **b.** *Contrary to*: citra morem gentium Græcize ceterarum, Gell. 2, 3, 2.

C. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1. a.): pronepos ego regis aquarum: Nec virtus citra genus est, *is not behind my family*, Ov. M. 10, 607: glans quum citra satietatem data est, *not to satiety*, Col. 7, 6, 5; cf. id. 9, 13, 2: so, fatigationem, Cels. 1, 2: acorem, Pl. 2, 9, 19; cf. 19, 8, 54: non citra vicesimam partem, Pl. 2, 17, 15: scelus, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 23: neve domi præsume dapes; et desine citra Quam capies paullo, quam potes esse, minus, id. A. A. 3, 757: so, citra quam debuit illa, id. Pont. 1, 7, 55.

II. *Adv.*: **A.** Prop.: *On this side*: citra est Oglasa, Pl. 3, 6, 12; id. 6, 11, 12: ultra citrave pervolare, id. 10, 23, 31: nec citra mota nec ultra, *neither in this direction, nor in that; neither hither, nor thither*; Ov. M. 5, 186.—**B.** Meton.: Of space: *Short of* some object: paucis citra millibus lignatores ei obcurrunt, Liv. 10, 25: tela hostium citra cadebant, *fell short of the Romans*, Tac. H. 3, 23; Pl. 2, 17, 14: non erit necesse id (argumentum) usque a capite arcersere. Sæpe etiam citra licet, C. Top. 9, 39.—**C.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* B.): melius ultra quam citra stat oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 76: modo ultra quam oportet excurrit, modo citerius debito resistit, Sen. de Ira 1, 17, 7: culta quidem (fateor) citra quam debuit illa, *short* of *what she ought to be*, i. e. *less than*; Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 55.—*Comp.* Citerius, Sen. l. l.—*Sup.* Citime, acc. to Prisc. 1016 P., but without any ex.—Cf. upon this art. Hand Turs. II. pp. 79—86.

cĭtrāgo (also citreago in MSS.), ĭnis, *f.* [citrus] *The citrus-plant, balm*: Pall. 1, 17, 2; id. Apr. 8, 6.

‡ **cĭtrārĭus**, ii, *m.* [citrum] *A dealer in citron*: Inscr. Or. 4811.

1. **cĭtrātus**, a, um, *adj.* [citrus] *Furnished*, i. e. *covered with citrus leaves*: libri, Pl. 13, 13, 27, § 86.

2. **cĭtrātus**, æ, um, *adj.* [citra] *On this side*, Auct. de Limit. p. 298 *sq.*

citrea, æ, v. citreus.

cĭtrētum, i, *n.* [id.] *A garden of citrus-trees*, Pall. Febr. 24, 14.

cĭtrĕum, i, *n.* [2. citrus] *The citron*: Pl. 23, 6, 56; Pall. Mart. 10, 15.

cĭtrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to the citrus-tree*: mensam, *of citrus-wood* (which was much prized by the ancients), C. 2 Verr. 4, 17 Zumpt; Petr. S. 119, 29; cf. Mart. 14, 89: lecti, Pers. 1, 53: trabe, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 20: oleum, Pl. 23, 4, 45.—As *Subst.*: **citrea**, æ, *f.* = citrus: Pl. 16, 26, 44.

cĭtrĭum, ii, *n. A kind of gourd*, Apic. 1 21; id. 4, 3.

citro, *adv.*, always in the connection and position ultro citroque, ultro et citro, ultro ac citro, *or* without copula ultro citro (which of the forms belongs to any given passage can be decided only by the MSS.; in respect to signif. a distinction could with difficulty be sustained, still less can the assertion of Beier upon C. Off. 1, 17, 56, which several more recent commentt. follow, that ultro citro is the only correct form, be disturbed in opposition to the best MSS.; cf. Klotz. C. Læl. 22 *fin.*), *Hither and thither, to and fro, on both sides, mutually, reciprocally*; French, *par ci, par là*; *ça et là* (in good prose; not in Quint. or Tac.): ultro ac citro commeare, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 16: sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: ultro citroque commeare, Hirt. B. Afr. 20; Pl. 2, 38, 38; Suet. Cal. 19; Lucr. 4, 36: qui ultro citroque navigarent, C. 2 Verr. 5, 66 *fin.*: cursare ultro et citro, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 60 (in Prisc. p. 1011 P., prps. only from memory written ultro citroque): bis ultro citroque transcurrerunt, Liv. 40, 40, et al.: quum sæpe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 42; id. B. C. 1, 20; Liv. 5, 8: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, C. Rep. 6, 9 *fin.*; cf. Liv. 9, 45; 7, 9: beneficiis ultro et citro datis acceptisque, C. Off. 1, 17, 56: ut obsides ultro citroque darentur, Liv. 44, 23: data ultro citroque fide, id. 29, 23: implicati ultro et citro vel usu diuturno vel etiam officiis, C. Læl. 22 *fin.* Klotz. *N. cr.*: alternatis ultro citroque æstibus, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 29.—Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 86—89.

" Citeria appellabatur effigies quædam

arguta et loquax ridiculi grātia, quæ in pompa vehi solita sit. Cato in M. Cæcilium," Paul. ex Fest. p. 79 Müll.

cĭtrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [citrus] (*Full of citrus;* hence) *Smelling of citrus:* vestis, Næv. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15; in Fest. p. 33, prob. erron.: "*citrosa* vestis appellata est a similitudine citri;" so also, Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 20).

cĭtrum, i, *n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Citrus-wood,* Pl. 16, 43, 84. **II.** Meton.: *The household furniture,* esp. *tables, made of it* (very costly): Mart. 10, 98; 80; id. 9, 60; id. 14, 138; Var. R. R. 3, 2, 4; cf. 1. citrus.

1. †**cĭtrus,** i, *f.* [prob. a mutilation of *κέδρος,* cedrus] Prop.: *The citrus, an African tree* (hence Atlantis silva, Luc. 10, 144, and Massyla robora, Stat. S. 3, 3, 94); its very fragrant wood was used in making household furniture, and was prized very highly: laudatissima, Pl. 13, 15, 29 *sq.*; Luc. 9, 428; cf. citreus, and citrum.

2. **cĭtrus,** i, *f. The citron-tree* (called also malus Medica, Persica, *etc.*: Citrus Medica, L.); its fruit and leaves were laid between the folds of clothing to preserve them from worms; and also used as a counter-poison, Pl. 12, 3, 7; id. 13, 16, 31; Cloatius and Oppius in Macr. S. 2, 15; Pall. Mart. 10. 15; cf. Serv. Virg. G. 2, 126.

Cittium, Cititensis, *etc.,* v. Citium.

cĭtus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of cieo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Gen.: (*put in motion;* hence): *Quick, swift, rapid* (opp. to tardus, C. de Or. 3, 57, 216; Sall. C. 15 *fin.*) (class.; esp. freq. in poetry; very rare in Cic.): ad scribendum citus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 86: quod jubeat citis quadrigis citius properet persequi, id. Aul. 4, 1, 14; Virg. Æ. 8, 642: bigæ, Cat. 55, 26: puppis, id. 64, 6: Tib. 4, 1, 69: classis, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 24; navis, Ov. M. 15, 732; Tac. A. 2, 6: axis, Ov. M. 2, 75; fugæ, id. ib. 1, 543: plantis, id. ib. 10, 591: ingressus, Sall. C. 15 *fin.*: venator, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 18: cum militibus, Tac. A. 11, 1: legionibus, id. ib. 14, 26: agmine, id. ib. 1, 63; id. ib. 4, 25: cohortes, id. ib. 12, 31: mors, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 29; id. S. 1, 1, 8: pes, *i. e.* iambus, id. A. P. 252.—*Comp.* nullam ego rem citiorem apud homines esse quam famam reor, Plaut. Frgm. in Fest. p. 47; Val. Max. 3, 8, *no.* 1 *ext.*—*Sup.* Quint. 6, 4, 14, dub.; v. Spald. and Zumpt, in h. l.—**B.** Esp.: in the poets very freq. (also a few times in Tacitus) the adjective is used instead of the adv. *cito:* citi ad ædis venimus Circæ, Liv. Andr. in Fest. s. v. TOPPER, p. 270: equites parent citi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 88; id. Stich. 2, 2, 66; Lucr. 1, 386: somnus fugiens citus abiit, Cat. 63, 42: citi solvite vela, Virg. Æ. 4, 574; cf. id. ib. 9, 37; id. ib. 12, 425; Hor. S. 1, 10, 92; cf. id. Od. 3, 7, 27: ite citi, Ov. M. 3, 562; Tac. H. 2, 40: si citi advenissent, A., id. 12, 12.

Cius, a, um, *adj.* v. Cea.

cīvicus, a, um, *adj.* [civis] **I.** Gen.: *Of* or *pertaining to citizens, civil, civic, citizen's* (more rare than the class. civilis, and except civica corona, v. below, mostly poet.): jura, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23: motus, id. Od. 2, 1, 1: rabies, id. ib. 3, 24, 26; Flor. 3, 21, 5; cf. furor, Flor 4, 2, 75: bella, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 126: invidia, Sil. 8, 21: arma pro trepidis reis, *i. e. defence before a tribunal,* Ov. F. 1, 22: corona, *the civic crown made of oak leaves* (hence civilis quercus, Virg. Æ. 6, 772, and querna corona, Ov. F. 1, 614; Tr. 3, 1, 36), the highest mark of distinction, which was bestowed upon him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war. Its inscription was: OB CIVEM (CIVES) SERVATUM (SERVATOS); cf. Pl. 16, 4, 3; Gell. 5, 6, 11 *sq.*; C. Planc. 30, 72; id. Pis. 3, 9, 6; Liv. 10, 46. —As *Subst.*: **civica,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* corona), *A civic crown:* Sen. Clem. 1, 26; Quint. 6, 3, 79 Spald.: "servati civis decus," Tac. A. 12, 31.—Such a crown was bestowed upon Augustus, and after him upon the emperors, as preservers of the state; cf. Val. Max. 2, 8, 7; Ov. F. 1, 614; id. Tr. 3, 1, 36; Dio Cass. 53, 16; Suet. Tib. 26 Baumg.-Crus. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Of* or *pertaining to the Roman state:* advena, non modo civicæ, sed ne Italicæ quidem stirpis, Liv. 1, 40.—**B.** *Of* or *pertaining to a town* or *city:* muri, Plaut. Frgm. in Charis. p. 181 P.

cīvilis, e, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *pertaining to citizens, civil, civic* (class. in prose and poetry, and very freq.): sanguine civili rem conflant, *by the blood of citizens,* Lucr. 3, 70; C. Fam. 15, 15: conjuratio, id. ib. 5, 12, 2: genus belli, id. Att. 7, 13, A: Sall. C. 47, 2; Quint. 12, 1, 16; Flor. 3, 22, 10; 3, 23, 7, et sæp.: de Bello Civili, the title of the well-known Commentaries of Julius Cæsar, Flor. 4, 2, 4: discordia, Sall. C. 5, 2: dissensio, id. J. 41 *fin.*: discidii specie, Tac. A. 14, 60: iræ, id. ib. 1, 43: arma, C. Div. 2, 2, 6; Tac. A. 1, 9: Mars, Ov. H. 6, 35: busta Philippos, Prop. 2, 1, 27: victoria, Nep. Epam. 10, 3; Sall. J. 95, 4; Tac. H. 4, 38 *fin.*, et al.: prædа, Tac. H. 3, 15, et sæp.: si quid consuetudo, C. Off. 1, 41, 148; cf. just before, instituta civilia: conciliatio et societas, id. N. D. 2, 31, 78: facinus, id. Att. 7, 13, A: clamor, Liv. 3, 28; cf. in the same, robur, 28, 44: curæ, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 17: quercus=corona civica (v. civicus, *no.* I.), Virg. Æ. 6, 772.—Jus, either in a wider sense, opp. to jus naturale, *the political rights of citizens,* C. Sest. 42, 91; id. Top. 2, 9; Liv. 9, 46; Quint. 12, 3, 1; id. 12, 11, 9; **Hor.** S. 1, 9, 39; Justin. Inst. 2, 2; Ulp. Dig. 1, 1, 6; Papin. ib. 7; or in a narrower signif., opp. to jus publicum, *civil, private rights,* C. 2 Verr. 1, 42, 109; id. Cæc. 2, 4: ac publica lege, id. ib. 26, 74.—Civilis dies, *the civil day* (*from midnight to midnight*: opp. to the naturalis dies, from the rising to the setting of the sun), Var. R. R. 1, 28, 1; Pl. 2, 77, 79; Macr. S. 1, 3: amor (opp., naturalis), *between citizens,* Gell. 12, 1, 23.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Relating to public* or *political life, political, public, state-*: scientia, *political economy,* C. Inv. 1, 5; Quint. 2, 15, 33: quæstiones, id. 2, 15, 36: officia, id. ib., and 2, 4, 27: rerum peritus, Tac. H. 2, 5: mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16 Schmid: vir, *a statesman,* πολιτικός, Quint. procem. § 10; id. 11, 10, 15; id. 12, 2, 7; id. 11, 1, 35. — **B.** (cf. popularis, and the Gr. κοινός): *Demeaning one's self as a citizen;* hence, *courtly, courteous, polite, civil, affable, pleasing* (so not before the Aug. age; esp. freq. in Suet., in Quint. only once): quid enim civilius illo? Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 13: sermo, Liv. 6, 40: animus, Tac. A. 1, 72; Suet. Cæs. 75; id. Claud. 1; id. Dom. 12; cf. id. Cal. 3; id. Vesp. 12.: et humano ingressu, Quint. 3, 8, 59 Spald.: incessu, Pl. Pan. 83, 7: civile ingenium, mira comitas, Tac. A. 1, 33; cf. id. ib. 2, 82; id. H. 4, 3: civile rebatur, misceri voluptatibus vulgi, id. A. 1, 54; cf. id. ib. 2, 34; id. ib. 3, 22; Pl. Pan. 78, 4; id. ib. 87, 1: civilis circa amicos, Eutr. 7, 13: in cunctos, id. 10, 16. —*Sup.* Eutr. 8, 1; Spart. Hadr. 20.

cīvilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [civilis] **A.** (acc. to civilis, *no.* II. A.): *The art of government, politics,* only three times in Quint. as transl. of the Gr. πολιτική, 2, 15, 25 Spald.; id. 2, 15, 33; id. 2, 17, 14.—**B.** (acc. to civilis, *no.* II. B.): *Courteousness, politeness, affability* (post-Aug. and rare), Suet. Aug. 51; id. Claud. 35; Eutr. 7, 21; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 20.

cīvĭlĭter, *adv.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *After the manner of a citizen, citizenlike:* contendere, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 14, 3; Liv. 38, 56; id. 33, 46; Juv. 5, 112; Gell. præf. § 13. **II.** Meton.: *Civilly, courteously, kindly:* Ov. M. 12, 583; id. Tr. 3, 8, 41; Tac. A. 3, 76; 4, 21; id. H. 2, 91:—*Comp.* Pl. Pan. 29, 2:—*Sup.* Eutr. 7, 8.

cīvis (CEIVIS, SC, de Bacchan. v. Append. and *ol.* CEIVEIS, Lex. Servil.), is (*Abl.* usually cive; civi, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 6; C. 2 Verr. 2, 13, 32 and 33 Zumpt, *N. cr.*; id. Planc. 40, 96; id. Sest. 12 *fin.*; id. Balb. 19, 43; id. Att. 7, 3, 4; id. ib. 14, 11; cf. Prisc. p. 766 P.; doubtful: C. Phil. 5, 19), *com. gen.* [acc. to Pott akin to Sanscr. root kshi, *to dwell, to reside*] **I.** Gen.: **A.** *A citizen* (male or female, very common in all periods and all kinds of composition), Enn. Ann. 1, 4 (in Pers. 6, 9); Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 220: optati cives, populares, incolæ, accolæ, advenæ omnes, Date viam, *etc.*, id. Aul. 3, 1, 1, et sæp.; Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 22: quod civis cum civi ageret, 2 Verr. 2, 13, 33: cives cum civibus de virtute certabant, Sall. C. 9, 2.—**B.** In *gen. fem.*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 159; id. Pers. 4, 3, 6; Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 16; id. ib. 5, 1, 14; id. Eun. 5, 2, 19; id. Ad. 4, 7, 7; C. Balb. 24, 55; Nep. Them. 1, 2, et al.—Concerning the political rights of the civis Romanus (opposed to peregrinus or hostis), v. Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. 2, § 123 *sq.* **II.** Esp.: **A.** Civis meus, tuus, *etc., my, thy fellow-citizen* (class., for which, in late Lat., concivis): cives tui, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 63; C. Cat. 1, 7, 17; id. Mil. 34, 93; id. Div. 2, 2, 6; id. Fin. 1, 4, 10. —**B.** In. *gen. fem.*: defende cives tuas, senex, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 37.

cīvĭtas, ātis (*Gen. plur.* civitatium, Cæs. B. G. 4, 3; Sall. C. 40, 2 Kritz.; Liv. 33, 20 Drak.; id. 1, 45; id. 9, 31; id. 42, 30; 44; id. 45, 34, et sæp.; Vell. 2, 42, 2; Quint. 2, 16, 4 *N. cr.*; Suet. Tit. 8 Oud.; Cornut. in Charis. p. 100 P.; cf. Var. L. L. 8, 37, 120; Prisc. p. 771 P.; Rudd. 1, p. 93; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 253), *f.* [civis]

I. Prop.: *Abstr.: The condition* or *privileges of a* (*Roman*) *citizen, citizenship, freedom of the city:* Cato, quum esset Tusculi natus, in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est: ita, quum ortu Tusculanus esset, civitate Romanus, *etc.*, C. Leg. 2, 2, 5: aliquem civitate donare, id. Balb. 13, 30; so, Suet. Cæs. 24; 42; 76; id. Aug. 47; id. Tib. 51; id. Ner. 24: civitatem dare alicui, C. Arch. 4, 7; id. ib. 5, 10; Liv. 1, 28; id. 8, 14; Suet. Aug. 40; id. Galb. 14: impertiri, C. Arch. 5, 10: non furatus est civitatem, id. Balb. 2, 5: petere, Suet. Cæs. 8: Romanam assequi, Tac. A. 11, 23: adipisci, Suet. Aug. 40: Romanam usurpare, id. Cal. 38; id. Claud. 25: amittere civitatem, C. Cæc. 34: adimere, id. ib.; Suet. Cæs. 28: negare, id. Aug. 40: jus civitatis, C. Cæc. 34; id. Arch. 5, 10.

II. Meton.: *Concr.*: **A.** *The citizens united in a community;* and inasmuch as this forms the body politic, *the state* (consisting of one city and its territory, or of several cities; diff. from urbs (material), in which all the citizens dwell together): "concilia cœtusque hominum jure sociati, quæ *civitates* appellantur," C. Rep. 6, 13: tum conventicula hominum, quæ postea *civitates* nominatæ sunt, tum domicilia conjuncta, quas *urbes* dicimus, id. Sest. 42, 91: non dubitavisset, quin et Roma urbs (esset), et eam civitas incoleret, id. Ac. 2, 45, 137: aucta civitate magnitudine urbis, Liv. 1, 45: Orgetorix civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 2 Oud.; so, id. ib. 4; 19; 31, et sæp.; cf. Sisenn. in Non. 429, 15; C. Off. 1, 11, 35; cf. Sall. C. 31, 1; Liv. 21, 1: "Io triumphe" non semel dicemus civitas omnis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 51; cf. id. Epod. 16, 36 and 18: quum civitas in foro exspectatione erecta staret, Liv. 3, 47; so, id. 2, 37; id. 26, 18; id. 34, 41; Tac. A. 3, 11; Suet. Cal. 6; id. Tib. 17; 42 et sæp.: civitates aut condere novas aut conservare jam conditas, C. Rep. 1, 7 *fin.*; id. Sull. 9, 28; id. Rep. 1, 8; id. ib. 1, 3, et sæp.: omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est, Cæs. B. G. 1, 12: quæ pars civitatis Helvetiæ, *etc.*, id. ib.: non longe a Tolosatium finibus, quæ civitas est in provincia, id. ib. 1, 10: Ubii, quorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, id. ib. 4, 3: Rhodiorum civitas, magna atque magnifica, Sall. C. 51, 5; cf. id. J. 69, 3: Heraclea quæ est civitas æquissimo jure ac fœdere, C. Arch. 4, et sæp. (but not C. Mur. 23, 47, where the best reading is vicinitatibus, v. Orell. in h. l.): administrare civitatem, C. Off. 1, 25, 88: mutari civitatum status, id. Leg. 3, 14, 32: so, civitatis status, Quint. 6, 1, 16; id. 11, 1, 85: (legibus) solutis stare ipsa (civitas) non possit, id. 11, 1, 85: lege civitatis, id. 12, 10, 26; cf. 5, 10, 25: mos civitatis, id. 10, 1, 107; id. 12, 3, 7; id. 1, 2, 2, et sæp.; Plaut. Rud. prol. 2: ut jam universus hic mundus una civitas sit communis deorum atque hominum existimanda, C. Leg. 1, 7 *fin.*: civitatem Stoicorum, Tac. Or. 31; dub.

B.=urbs, *A city* (rare, and mostly post-Aug.; in Cic. and Cæs. prob. never): civitatem incendere, Enn. in Non. 429, 5: quum errarem per totam civitatem, Petr. S. 8, 2; cf. id. ib. 141 *fin.*; Sen. Ben. 6, 32: expugnare civitatem, Quint. 8, 3, 67: cf. in

the same: expugnandæ civitates, 12, 9, 2: plurimas per totum orbem civitates, terræ motu aut incendio afflictas restituit in melius, Suet. Vesp. 17; cf. id. Tit. 8; id. Tib. 8 *fin.*: si lex municipalis permittat in civitate sepeliri, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 3 § 5. **III.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* I.): **A.** Of style: *Citizenship:* ut oratio Romana plane videatur, non civitate donata, *i. e. strictly Roman:* Quint. 8, 1 *fin.*—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. A.).

civitātula, æ, *f. dim.* [civitas] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.: Citizenship in a small city:* Sen. Apocol. p. 852. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.: A small city:* App. M. 10, p. 238.

clacendix or **claxendix,** *A kind of shell-fish:* Fest. p. 36; cf. Comm. p. 366; Prisc. p. 655 P.

clādes, is (*Gen. plur.* reg. cladium; cladum, Sil. 7, 505; id. 9, 353; id. 16, 672), *f.* [akin to κλάω, κλαδάω, κλαδεύω, to break, break in pieces]

I. Prop.: prob. (like calamitas) in rural economy: *A breaking* or *beating to pieces of plants* (by hail, rain, *etc.*), *the mischief* or *injury caused in this way.*

II. Fig.: Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 3.

III. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Injury, mischief, disaster, loss, detriment, calamity* (class. in prose and poetry): Lucr. 6, 1124; id. 5, 348: cladem mortiferam confiare, id. 6, 1090, et al.: magna clades atque calamitas rempubl. oppressisset, Sall. C. 39, 4; cf. id. J. 14, 15: secordia atque ignavia Lentuli quantam ipsi cladem nobisque attulerit, id. C. 58, 4: etsi cursum ingenii tui premit hæc importuna clades civitatis, C. Brut. 97, 332: privatæ quoque per domos clades vulgatæ sunt, Liv. 22, 56; id. 6, 20, et al.: hoc fonte derivata clades in patriam fluxit, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 19: clade sui Thracum gens irritata tyranni, Ov. M. 13, 565, et sæp.: Mucius cui postea Scævolæ a clade dextræ manus cognomen inditum, *loss of his right hand,* Liv. 2, 13.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of persons who cause destruction: *Dextræ ac sinistræ cladis* geminos, duo fulmina belli, Scipiadas, cladem Libyæ, *etc.,* Virg. Æ. 6, 844.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.: Defeat, discomfiture, slaughter* in war (class., and naturally most freq. in the histt.): qui risus (P. Claudii) classe devicta multas ipsi lacrimas, magnam populo Romano cladem attulit, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7: so, cladem inferre, Liv. 29, 3: ni pedites cum equitibus permixti magnam cladem in congressu facerent, Sall. J. 59 *fin.*: binaque castra clade una deleta, Liv. 30, 6; id. 39, 1; id. 22, 4; id. 3, 26; cf. clades apud Cæroneam accepta, Quint. 9, 2, 62, et sæp.; Prop. 3, 4, 9: tristis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 62: sine clade victor, id. ib. 4, 14, 32: ut subita turbaret clade Latinos, Virg. Æ. 12, 556.

† clāgālōpes, is, *f.* [ἄγλαγον, 2. aor. of κλαζω, and ἀλώπηξ] = pygargus, *no.* A. *A species of eagle* or *hawk:* prob. *the fish-hawk,* or *bald-eagle:* "pygargus avis genus, *clagalopes* appellatur," Vet. Schol. in Juv. 11, 138.

clam (old access. form CALIM, *cr,* acc. to *Cod. Gu.* 1, CALAM, Fest. p. 36), *adv.* and *præp.* [from celo, Gr. καλύπτω, v. celo; in form like palam, coram] *Secretly, in private,* opp. to palam.

I. *Adv.*: **A.** (except once in Cæs., in this signif. only in good class. prose; never in Hor.; prps. also never in Quint., since Inst. 7, 1, 30, claret is the reading of the best MSS.; v. Spald. and Zumpt, *N. cr.*): Att. in C. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; cf. Herm. Doctr. Metr. 2, p. 9: mea nunc facinora aperiuntur, clam quæ speravi fore, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 21; cf. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46; Lucr. 5, 1156: nec id clam esse potuit, Liv. 5, 36: clam mordax canis (Gr. λαθροδήκτης κύων), Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 27; Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 13; Cat. 21, 5; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 14, 8: clam peperit uxor, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 15: hanc tu mihi vel vi, vel clam, vel precario Fac tradas (a Jurid. Formula), Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 27; cf. C. Cæc. 32, 92; Lucr. 1, 477; C. 2 Verr. 4, 10, 23; cf. Pl. 34, 2, 2: qui propter avaritiam clam depositum non reddidit, C. Tusc. 3, 8, 17: soli Ætoli id decretum clam mussitantes carpebant, Liv. 33, 31; Suet. Tib. 6: præmissis confestim clam cohortibus, id. Cæs. 31; id. Ner. 34: ille Sychæum Clam ferro incautum superat, Virg. Æ. 1, 350; Ov. R. Am. 694: cui te commisit alendum clam, id. M. 13, 432; cf. id. ib. 14, 310.—**B.** In connection with furtim, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 40: with furtive, id. ib. 5, 2, 62: with tacitus and similar words, Tib. 1, 10, 34; id. 4, 6, 16; id. 1, 8, 60.—**C.** Opp. to palam, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 63; C. Rosc. Am. 8, 23; id. Fam. 1, 1 *fin.*; Tib. 2, 1, 84; Suet. Cæs. 80; id. Dom. 2; cf. above, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 8; and opp. to propalam, Suet. Ner. 22.

II. (Mostly in comic poets) *Præp.*; *c. Abl., Acc.,* and once in the Greek manner *c. Gen.* (in Ter. only clam me, te, and clam me, te est; v. the follg.) *Without the knowledge of, unknown to:* **A.** With *Abl.*: clam uxore mea et filio, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 2.—So, hero, id. Curc. 1, 3, 17: patre, id. Truc. 2, 1, 37: viro, id. Am. prol. 107, and viro si clam, *etc.,* id. Merc. 4, 6, 5: non sibi clam vobis salutem fuga petivit? Cæs. B. C. 2, 32.—**B.** With *Acc.*: clam uxorem, Plaut. Asin. Grex 1: matrem, id. Mil. 2, 1, 34: patrem, id. Merc. 2, 3, 8; id. ib. 3, 4, 75; Gell. 2, 23, 16: senem, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 13; id. Casin. 2, 8, 52; id. ib. Grex 5; id. Men. 1, 2, 43; id. ib. 5, 9, 78; id. Merc. 4, 6, 3: virum, id. Casin. 2, 2, 27: alterum, id. Casin. prol. 51: illum, id. Merc. 2, 3, 26; Hirt. B. Hisp. 3; id. ib. 35 Oud.: nostros, id. ib. 16 Oud.—Dub. whether *Acc.* or *Abl.*: hæc clam me omnia, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 46.—**C.** With *Gen.*: clam patris, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 43.—Phrases: **1.** Clam me *or* mihi est, *it is unknown to me, I know not* (thus only in Plaut. and Ter.): neque adeo clam me est, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 19: haud clam me est, id. ib. 3, 4, 10; id. ib. 4, 1, 53; id. ib. 4, 2, 1: mihi clam est! Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 9.—**2.** Clam aliquem habere, *to keep secret from one, conceal from:* Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 35.—Cf. upon this art. Prisc. p. 988 P.; Pomp. Comm. Art. Don. p. 390; Hand Turs. H. pp. 89—93.

clāmātor, ōris, *m.* [clamo] *A bawler, noisy declaimer* (in oratory; prob. only in the follg. exx.): ut intelligi possit, quem existimem clamatorem, quem oratorem fuisse, C. Brut. 49, 182; id. de Or. 3, 21, 81; Gell. 19, 9, 7.

clāmātorĭus, a, um, *adj.* [clamator] *Screeching, clamorous:* avis = prohibitoria, *a bird of bad omen,* Pl. 10, 14, 17.

clāmĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [clamito] *A violent crying, clamour, noise:* Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 6.

clāmĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. intens.* [clamo] **I.** Prop.: *Neut.: To cry out violently* or *aloud;* and of persons, *to vociferate, to bawl out:* vano questu clamitantem interficit, Phædr. 1, 9, 7.—Also, with *Acc. of equivalent meaning* (or that wherein the *clamitatio* consists): (both *simple Acc.,* and also *objectival clause as Acc.*): (class., esp. freq. since the Aug. age: in Cic. only twice; not in Quint.): Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 117; cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 28; id. Ad. 1, 1, 35: quidam in portu caricas Cauno advectas vendens, *Cauneas* clamitabat, C. Div. 2, 40 *fin.*: sæpe clamitans *Liberum se liberæque civitatis esse,* Cæs. B. G. 5, 7 *fin.*; cf. Tac. A. 2, 24; id. ib. 11, 34; 36; Suet. Cal. 58: *Ad arma, cives!* clamitans, Liv. 9, 24: Claudius, *quid ergo præcipiti cursu tam longum iter emensi sumus?* clamitans militibus, id. 27, 48: sæva et detestanda alicui, *to imprecate,* Tac. A. 3, 23; cf. id. ib. 12, 7; 35; id. H. 3, 29; id. ib. 3, 10; Suet. Aug. 40; id. Tib. 75; id. Ner. 25.—*Impers. Pass.*: Talassio ferri clamitatum, Liv. 1, 9.

II. Fig.: *Act.*: *To proclaim,* i. e., *manifest, show, evidence, betray:* nonne ipsum caput et supercilia illa pentus abrasa ostere malitiam et clamitare calliditatem videntur? C. Rosc. Com. 7, 20.

III. Meton.: *Act.* = vocito: *To call after one loudly and frequently:* clamitabant me, ut revortar, Plaut. Pseud. 5, 1, 30.

clāmō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [for cal-mo, from calo; akin to καλέω, and Old Germ. hlamon, *to crackle*] **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To call, cry out, shout aloud, to complain with a loud voice* (class., and very freq.): populus convolat; tumultuantur, clamant, pugnant de loco, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 33: dic mihi, non clamas? non insanis? id. Ad. 4, 7, 9; cf. id. ib. 5, 3, 3; id. Ph. 4, 3, 59: clamare de pecunia, C. 2 Verr. 5, 7 *fin.*—Of vehement bawling in a court of justice: qui quid in dicendo posset, nunquam satis attendi: in clamando quidem video eum esse bene robustum atque exercitum, C. Div. in Cæc. 15, 48.—Poet.: **1.** Of the chirping of a cricket: (cicada) multo validius clamare cœperit, Phæd. 3, 16, 7.—**2.** Of the roaring of waters, the rustling of trees, *etc.*: Sil. 4, 526; id. 9, 516; Stat. Th. 10, 94: clamant arnes, freta, nubila, silvæ, Stat. Th. 11, 116.—**3.** In the lang. of comedy, Of snoring: Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 11.

B. Fig.: Of abstract subjects: *To call out, cry aloud:* **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: et non ulla meo clamat in ore fides, *calls out in,* i. e. *proclaims itself openly,* Prop. 1, 18, 18.—**2.** With *Acc. of neuter pron.*: quid restipulatio clamat? C. Rosc. Com. 13, 37.

II. *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To call* or *cry aloud to* something or some one, *to proclaim, declare, to invoke, call upon,* etc; constr. with the *Acc.*: also with a *clause,* as object, in direct and (more freq.) in indirect discourse: **a.** With *Acc.*: e somno pueros clamo, Lucil. in Diomed. p. 372 P.: so, janitorem, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 10: comites, Ov. M. 6, 106: matrem ore, id. ib. 5, 398 (cf. ora clamant a nomen, id. ib. 8, 229); id. ib. 11, 665: momentem nomine, Virg. Æ. 4, 674: clamato parente, Ov. M. 5, 525: divum atque hominum fidem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 20: aquas, Prop. 4, 8, 58: triumphum, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 25: Saturnalia, Liv. 22, 1.—**b.** With *Clause as object:* (a) In direct discourse (mostly poet.): ad me omnes clamant: *Janua culpa tua est,* Cat. 67, 14: *pulchre, bene, recte,* Hor. A. P. 428; so, Ov. F. 4, 451; Hor. S. 2, 3, 62; id. Ep. 1, 17, 48; id. ib. 1, 19, 47; id. A. P. 460; Suet. Cæs. 82; Sen. Ep. 27, 2.—(b) In indirect discourse: clamant omnes indignissime factum esse, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 11; cf. also C. Mur. 37, 78: solos felices viventes clamat in urbe, Hor. S. 1, 1, 12.

2. With *second Acc.,* or *Acc. of further definition: To proclaim* or *declare one to be, to call out that one is:* se causam clamat, Virg. Æ. 12, 600: me deum clament, Prop. 3, 9, 46: insanum te omnes pueri clamentque puellæ, Hor. S. 2, 3, 130: miseram se conscia clamet, id. S. 1, 2, 130.—Also with the *second Acc.* understood: idem si clamet (*sc.* me) furem, id. Ep. 1, 16, 56.

B. Fig.: *To proclaim* or *declare:* eum ipsum (*sc.* Regulum) clamat virtus beatiorem fuisse quam potantem in rosâ Thorium, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65; cf. id. ib. 4, 19 *fin.*: quæ (tabulæ) se corruptas atque interlitas esse clamant, id. 2 Verr. 2, 42, 104; Cat. 6, 7.

clāmor (old form **clamos,** like arbos, labos, *etc.,* Quint. 1, 4, 13; prps. in Ennius; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 6, 1260, p. 424), ōris, *m.* [clamo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A loud call, a shout, cry;* of men, and (poet.) of animals (very freq. in all periods and species of composition): facere clamorem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 33: tollere, id. Curc. 2, 2, 27; C. 2 Verr. 4, 45, 94; id. Q. Fr. 2, 1 *fin.*; Liv. 3, 28; Quint. 5, 10, 46; Virg. Æ. 3, 672: tollere in cœlum, id. Æ. 11, 745: ad æthera, id. ib. 2, 338: cf. clamorem ferunt (mergi) ad sidera, id. G. 1, 362; and clamorem mittere ad sidera, Stat. Th. 12, 521: edere, C. Div. 2, 23, 50: profundere, id. Flacc. 6 *fin.*; compesce, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 23.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *A friendly call, acclamation, applause:* dixi de te tanto clamore consensuque populi, C. Fam. 12, 7: clamore coronæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53: militum gaudentium, Tac. H. 1, 62 *fin.* et al.—In *plur.*: C. de Or. 1, 33, 152; so, id. Brut. 95, 326; id. Att. 1, 14, 4; Pl. Pan. 73, 1; id. ib. 2, 6; Phædr. 5, 5, 28.—**2.** *A hostile call, clamour, complaint:* clamoribus maximis judices corripuerunt, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 2; so, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1 *fin.*; id. 2 Verr. 1, 5, 12. **II.** Meton.: Poet. of inanimate things: *Noise, sound, din:* ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere, Virg. Æ. 3, 566; so, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 39.

clāmōse, *adv.* [clamosus, *no.* I.] *Loudly, clamorously*: clamose ne dicamus omnia, Quint. 11, 3, 45.

clāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from clamorosus, from clamor] (post-Aug.) (*Full of clamour or noise;* hence) **I.** *Act.*: *Clamouring or bawling continually or loudly; clamorous*: turbidus et clamosus altercator, Quint. 6, 4, 15: pater, Juv. 14, 191. **II.** *Pass.*: **A.** *Filled with noise or clamour, noisy*: urbs, Stat. S. 4, 4, 18: theatri turba, id. ib. 3, 5, 16: valles, id. Th. 4, 448: circus, Mart. 10, 53, 1; Juv. 9, 144.—**B.** *Accompanied with noise or clamour*: actio, Quint. 5, 3, 2: Phasma Catulli, Juv. 8, 186: acceleratio, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23.

Clampĕtĭa, æ; **Clampĕtĭæ,** ārum, *f. A town of the Bruttii*: **A.** Form *Clampetia*: Liv. 29, 38, id. 30, 19; Mel. 2, 4, 9.—**B.** Form *Clampetiæ*: Pl. 3, 5, 10, § 72.

clancŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [clanculum] *Secret, concealed* (post-Aug., and rare): poeta quidam, *unknown*, Mart. 10, 3, 5: Lydia, Tert. Pall. 4.

clancŭlo, v. clanculum *init.*

clancŭlum (post-class. access. form **clanculo,** App. M. 3, p. 133, 5; id. ib. 9, p. 221, 13; id. ib. 10, p. 245, 26; Macr. S. 5, 18; Amm. 21, 12, 13; Aug. Ep. 54), *adv.* and *præp. dim.* [clam] *Secretly, privately* (only in Plaut. and Ter.), **I.** *Adv.*: aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 31: clanculum abii a legione, id. Amph. 1, 3, 26: noctu advenit, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 83; id. ib. 3, 1, 8; id. Casin. 2, 8, 8; cf., however, id. Cist. 1, 1, 93; id. Most. 5, 1, 4; id. Men. 3, 2, 13; id. ib. 4, 2, 41. **II.** *Præp.* with *Acc.*: clanculum Patres, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 27.

clandestīno, *adv.* [clandestinus] *Secretly, clandestinely* (only in folig. exs.): Lucil. ap. Non. 38, 19; Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 10.

clandestīnus, a, um, *adj.* [clam] *Secret, hidden, concealed, clandestine* (class.): clandestina suspicio, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 28: nuptiæ, id. Cas. 5, 3, 6: natura, Lucr. 1, 779: motus materiāi, id. 2, 127: scelus, C. Sull. 11, 33; cf. Liv. 42, 18: introitu urbe est potitus, C. Off. 2, 23, 81; cf. Suet. Ner. 48: colloquia cum hostibus, C. Sen. 12, 40: consilia, Crassus ap. C. Or. 66, 223; Cæs. B. G. 7, 1; Liv. 42, 24: nunciī legationesque, Cæs. B. G. 7, 64: fuga, id. ib. 8, 33: fœdus, Liv. 3, 36; Sil. 7, 267: denunciatio, Liv. 4, 36: cœtus, Tac. A. 2, 40; cf. id. ib. 4, 27.

† **clanga,** æ, *f.* [κλαγγή] *A species of eagle* or *hawk*: morphnos, quam aliqui clangam vocant, Pl. 10, 3, 3; dub. plangum Sillig. ed. maj.

clango, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [onomatop.; like Gr. ΚΛΑΓ, whence κλαγγή and κλάζω Germ. klingen, klang, Engl. to clink and clank] *To clang, to sound, resound* (only in ante-class. and post-Aug. poets): crepitu clangente, Att. ap. Non. 463, 16: horrida clangunt Signa tubæ, Stat. Th. 4, 342; Val. Fl. 3, 349: clangunt aquilæ, Auct. Carm. Phil. 28.

clangor, ōris, *m.* [clango] *A sound, clang, noise* (mostly poet., and in Aug. prose): **A.** Of wind instruments: tubarum, Virg. Æ. 2, 313; id. ib. 8, 526; id. ib. 11, 192; Luc. 1, 237; Sil. 2, 19; Stat. Th. 3, 651; Flor. 4, 2, 67; cf. Ov. M. 3, 707.—**B.** Of birds (in crying or flying): Att. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 11, 24; id. de Div. 2, 30, 63; Ov. M. 12, 528; id. ib. 13, 611; Liv. 1, 34; id. 5, 47; Col. 8, 13, 2; Pl. 18, 35, 87; id. 10, 8, 10; Flor. 1, 13, 15; Suet. Dom. 6:—*Plur.*: Virg. Æ. 3, 226.

Clānis, is, *m.* **I.** *A river of Etruria, which falls into the Tiber* (now *Chiana*): Sil. 8, 455; Tac. A. 1, 79. **II.** *A companion of Phineus*: Ov. M. 5, 140. **III.** *A centaur*: Ov. M. 12, 379.

Clānius, ĭi; also **Glanis,** is, *m. A river of Campania, frequently overflowing the country around, especially the town of Acerræ* (now *il Lagno*): **A.** Form *Clanius*: Virg. G. 2, 225 Heyne; Sil. 8, 537.—**B.** Form *Glanis*: Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 53.

clāre, *adv.* [clarus] (freq. and class.) **A.** (acc. to clarus, *no.* I.): *Clearly, distinctly, plainly, aloud*: clare recitare, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 30: clare dic, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 15 Ruhnk.: ut varietas in re nulla sit aperteque loquantur et jam clare gemant, C. Att. 2, 20, 3: res clare, atque ut cerni videantur, enunciare, Quint. 8, 3, 62: clare sonante, id. 11, 3, 55: clare exscreare, id. 11, 3, 160: clare maledicere, Suet. Vit. 14: palam et clare, id. Claud. 3; cf. Mart. 7, 92, 5:—*Comp.*: Suet. Cal. 22:—*Sup.*: Vitr. 5, 3.—**B.** (acc. to clarus, *no.* II.): *Brightly, clearly*: clare oculis video, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 36: clare fulgens cæsaries, Cat. 66, 9:—*Comp.*: Pl. 10, 20, 22; Stat. S. 4, 1, 4:—*Sup.*: Vitr. 9, 4.—**C.** (acc. to clarus, *no.* III. A.): *Distinctly, intelligibly, clearly*: clare atque evidenter ostendere, Quint. 8, 3, 86: cf. 4, 1, 1:—*Comp.*: eo clarius id periculum apparet, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 14, 2: clarius intelligi, Quint. 2, 5, 7: clarius elucebit, id. 12, 1, 26: clarius ostendemus, id. 2, 17, 25:—*Sup.*: pisces clarissime audiunt, Pl. 10, 70, 89, § 193; Quint. 9, 1, 19.—**D.** (acc. to clarus, *no.* II. B.): *Illustriously, honourably* (very rare): clarius exsplendescebat, Nep. Att. 1, 3.

clārĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [clarus] **I.** (acc. to clarus, *no.* II. A.; hence): *To be clear* or *bright, to shine* (poet.): hoc lumen candidum claret mihi, Enn. ap. Non. 85, 25; C. Arat. 107; id. ib. 5. **II.** (acc. to clareo, *no.* III. A.): *To be obvious, clear, evident* or *manifest* (rare): quod in primo quoque carmine claret, *which in the very beginning of the poem is already evident*, Lucr. 6, 938; Quint. 7, 1, 30 Spald. and Zumpt, *N. cr.* **III.** (acc. to clarus, *no.* III. B.): *To be brilliant, distinguished, illustrious, famous, renowned* (ante-class.): (Fab. Maximi) gloria claret, Enn. ap. C. Sen. 4, 10; Turpil. ap. Non. 85, 22.

clāresco, ĭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [clarus] (*To become* clarus; hence) **I.** (acc. to clarus, *no.* I.): *To sound clearly, become* or *be audible*: clarescunt sonitūs armorum, Virg. Æ. 2, 301; cf., also, Quint. 1, 11, 7; Bass. ap. Gell. 5, 7, 2. **II.** (acc. to clarus, *no.* II. A.): *To begin to shine, to become visible*: dies, Sen. Herc. Fur. 123: tecta luminibus, Tac. A. 15, 37: atria villis (*sc.* aureæ pellis), Val. Fl. 7, 31: Aquilonibus Alpes, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 185. **III.** (acc. to clarus, *no.* III. A.): *To become* mentally *clear, manifest, evident, obvious*: alid ex alio clarescet, Lucr. 1, 1108; id. 5, 1455: verba ipso materiæ nitore clarescunt, Quint. 5, 8, 61; so, id. 8, 5, 19; id. 6, 4, 9; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12. **IV.** (acc. to clarus, *no.* III. B.): *To become brilliant, illustrious, famous, renowned*: quoquo facinore clarescere, Tac. A. 4, 52: magnis inimicitiis, id. H. 2, 53: quia facilius inter ancipitia clarescant, id. G. 14; id. Or. 36; Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 3: ex gente Domitiā duæ familiæ claruerunt, Suet. Ner. 1.

clārĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [clarifico] *A glorification* (Eccl. Lat.): Domini, Aug. Qu. 83, 62; Cyprian. Ep. 77, 2.

clārĭ-fĭco, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [clarus; facio] *To make illustrious* or *famous* (Eccl. Lat.): nomen suum grandi aliquo facinore, Lact. 3, 18; so, Sedul. 4, 173; id. 5, 8; Paul. Nol. 26, 304; Cassiod. Var. 8, 22.

clārĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [clarigo] **I.** Prop.: *A religious solemnity with which the* Fetialis *declared war upon an enemy, in case he refused to give satisfaction within 33 days, for injuries sustained* (cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 53, and 10, 14): Pl. 1 epist. libr. 22, 3; Quint. 7, 3, 13. **II.** Meton.: *The seizure of a man who is found beyond the place prescribed to him*: Liv. 8, 14.

clārĭgĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [clarigo] poet. = exposcere, *To reclaim*: Lucr. 5, 947; v. Lachm. in h. l.

clārĭgo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [akin to κήρυξ, Dor. κάρυξ] *t. t.* of the Fetiales: *To proclaim war against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies* (cf. Liv. 1, 32; Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 53, and 10, 14): Pl. 22, 2, 3, § 5.

clārĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [clarus; sono] *Clear-sounding* (poet. and rare): vox, Cat. 6, 125; 321: aurum, C. Arat. 280.

clārissĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [clarissimus; v. clarus, *no.* III. C.] *The dignity of a* Clarissimus (post-class.): Amm. 21, 16, 2; Cassiod. Var. 7, 38.

clārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [clarus] (*The quality of the* clarus; hence) **A.** (acc. to clarus, *no.* I.): *Clearness, distinctness*: claritas in voce, C. Ac. 1, 5, 19: sonituum chordarum, Vitr. 5, 3 *fin.*: vocis jucunditas claritasque, Quint. 6 procem. § 11: vocalium, id. 9, 4, 131.

B. (acc. to clarus, *no.* II. A.): *Clearness, brightness* (in good prose, most freq. in the post-Aug. age): Of objects affecting the sight (so, for the most part only in Pliny the elder): sidus Veneris claritatis tantæ (est), ut, *etc.*, Pl. 2, 8, 6, § 37; cf. id. ib. § 30; id. 23, 4, 40, § 82: matutina, id. 9, 35, 54, § 107.

C. (acc. to clarus, *no.* III. A.): *Clearness, distinctness, perspicuity* (prps. only in Quint.): pulchritudinem rerum claritas orationis illuminat, Quint. 2, 16, 10; cf. id. 8, 3, 70.

D. (acc. to clarus, *no.* III. B.): *Celebrity, renown, reputation, splendour, high estimation* (so most freq., several times in Cicero, who never employs the kindred claritudo, while in Sallust only claritudo is found): num te fortunæ tuæ, num amplitudinis, num claritatis, num gloriæ pœnitebat? C. Phil. 1, 13, 38; cf. id. de Div. 2, 31, 66; cf. Quint. 3, 7, 11; C. Fam. 13, 68: viri quum claritate, tum usu belli præstantes, Nep. Eum. 3, 3: nominis, Hirt. B. Afr. 22: generis, Quint. 8, 6, 7; cf. id. 5, 11, 5; id. 3, 7, 11: natalium, Tac. H. 1, 49; Quint. 10, 1, 72: Herculis, Tac. G. 34 *fin.*: vino antiquissima claritas Maroneo, Pl. 14, 4, 6, § 53: herbarum (*v. e.* nobiliores herbæ), id. 24, 19, 120, § 188.

E. (acc. to clarus, *no.* III. C.): *Excellency*, as a title of honour: apud claritatem tuam, Pelagon. Veterm. 14; cf. Act. Martyr. ap. Ruinart. p. 266.

clārĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* clarus; hence) **A.** (acc. to clarus, *no.* I.): *Clearness, distinctness*, etc. (rare): vocis claritudo, Gell. 7, 5, 1.

B. (acc. to clarus, *no.* II. A.): *Clearness, brilliancy* (rare): fulgor et claritudo deæ (=lunæ), Tac. A. 1, 28.

C. (acc. to clarus, *no.* III. B.): *Renown, celebrity, fame, reputation*, etc. (so, mostly; not in Cæsar, Cicero, nor Quintilian; cf. claritas, *no.* D.): **I.** *Abs.*: summa claritudo, Sisenn. ap. Non. 82, 7; so, Sall. J. 2, 4: tanta, id. ib. 7, 4: claritudine eminere, Vell. 2, 130, 1.—**2.** With *Gen.*: Cæsarum, Tac. A. 12, 2: principis, id. ib. 16, 24: maternigeneris, id. ib. 2, 43; cf. 14, 47: familiæ, id. ib. 15, 35: militiæ, id. ib. 4, 6: studiorum, id. ib. 12, 8: virtutum, id. ib. 15, 65: nominis, id. ib. 15, 71.

‡ **clārĭtus,** *adv.* [id.] = clare: Cels. ap. Charis. p. 190 P.

Clārius, a, um, v. Claros.

clārī-vĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [clarus; video] *Seeing clearly, clear-sighted*: sensus, Marc. Emp. 18.

clāro, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (*To make* clarus; hence) **I.** (acc. to clarus, *no.* II. A.): *To make clear* or *bright; to illuminate* (poet. and rare): **A.** In *simple constr.*: æstatis primordia clarat, C. Arat. 39 (al. 273).—**B.** With *Abl.*: animæ charanda (*sc.* natura) meis jam versibus, Lucr. 3, 36.—**C.** *Impers. Pass.*: nobis Clarandum est, Lucr. 4, 779.

III. (acc. to clarus, *no.* III. B.): *To render illustrious, renowned*, etc.: illum non labor Isthmius Clarabit pugilem, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 4.

clāror, ōris, *m.* [clarus, *no.* II. A.] *Clearness, brightness*: Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 112.

Clāros, i, *f.*, Κλάρος, *A small town in Ionia, near Colophon, upon a point of land, celebrated for a temple and an oracle of Apollo* (now the village *Zille*): Ov. M. 1, 516: Clarii Apollinis oraculum, Tac. A. 2, 54.—Hence, **Clārius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of*, or *pertaining to, Claros, Clarian*: **A.** Most freq., an epithet of

Apollo: Clarii Apollinis fanum, Mel. 1, 17, 2: specus, Pl. 2, 103, 106, § 232: oraculum, Tac. A. 2, 54: simulacrum, id. ib. 12, 22: Deus, Ov. A. A. 2, 80: Clariæ fores, Stat. Th. 8, 199. — As *Subst.*: **Clarius,** ii, *m.*: Clarii laurus, Virg. Æ. 3, 360 Serv. —**B.** An epithet of the poet Antimachus, of Colophon; prob. since Claros was near Colophon, and as devoted to Apollo, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 1 Jahn; C. Brut. 51, 191.

clārus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscr. root çru, *to hear*, Greek κλύειν, Lat. cluo; hence, *prop.*: *well audible*; cf. Germ. hell, *loud, clear*, from Old Germ. hellan, New Germ. hallen, *to sound*; the Germ. klar] opp. to *obscurus, cæcus* (very freq. in all periods, and in all kinds of composition).

I. Prop.: Relating to the hearing: *Clear, loud, distinct*: clara voce vocare, Lucr. 4, 713; C. Clu. 48, 134; id. Cæcin. 8, 22; Liv. 7, 31 *fin.*; id. 42, 25; Ov. M. 3, 703, et sæp.: and clariore voce, Cæs. B. G. 5, 30 (cf. C. Tusc. 5, 7, 19): sonor, Lucr. 4, 569: clamor, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 3, 27: plausus, id. Asin. Grex. 6: plangor, Ov. M. 4, 138: latratus, id. ib. 13, 806: ictu, id. ib. 2, 625, et sæp.: vox, opp. to obtusa, Quint. 11, 3, 15; id. 9, 4, 136 Spald.: spiritus, id. 11, 3, 55; cf. ib. 41 and 82: syllabæ clariores, id. 8, 3, 16.

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *Abs.*: Relating to the sight: *Clear, bright, shining, light, brilliant*, etc.: luce clara et candida, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 40: lumen, Lucr. 3, 1: oculorum lumina, id. 4, 826; cf. lumina mundi (*i. e.* sol et luna), Virg. G. 1, 5: scintillæ ignis, Lucr. 6, 163: fulmina, id. 6, 84: splendor vestis, id. 2, 51: color, id. 5, 1257; cf. clarissimus color, id. 2, 800: candor, id. 4, 233: loca, id. 5, 777, et al.: clarissimæ gemmæ, C. 2 Verr. 4, 27, 62; cf. lapides, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 14: vitrum, Ov. M. 4, 355: sidere clarior, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 42, et sæp. — **2.** With *Abl.*: argento clari delphines, Virg. Æ. 8, 673: rutilis squamis, id. G. 4, 93: ferrugine, id. Æ. 9, 582; cf. id. ib. 11, 772 Wagn.: auro gemmisque corona, Ov. M. 13, 704; cf. id. fr. 2, 2: id. ib. 11, 359.—**B.** Esp.: Poet. of the wind (cf. albus, *no.* III. B.; candidus, *no.* III. A., and in Gr. λαμπρὸς ἄνεμος: v. Liddell and Scott's Lex. under λαμπρός): *Making clear*, i. e. *bringing fair weather*: aquilo, Virg. G. 1, 460 Serv.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): **A.** (*Mentally*) *clear, distinct, manifest, plain, evident, intelligible*: Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 1 Ruhnk. (cf. Liv. 22, 39 *fin.*): clara res est, quam dicturus sum, tota Sicilia celeberrima atque notissima, C. 2 Verr. 3, 25, 61; so, id. ib. 5, 38 *fin.*: luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, id. Cat. 1, 3: cæcis hoc satis clarum est, Quint. 12, 7, 9: lumen eloquentiæ, id. 3, 8, 65; cf. id. 12, 10, 15; id. 11, 1, 75; id. 10, 1, 51: in narrando (T. Livius) clarissimi candoris, id. 10, 1, 101 Spald. and Frotsch.: Massinissam regem post LXXXVI. annum generasse filium clarum est, Pl. 7, 14, 12; Ov. F. 3, 28.

B. (*Morally*) *brilliant, celebrated, renowned, illustrious, honourable, famous, glorious*, etc. (a favourite epithet, esp. in the *sup.*, like fortissimus, denoting the the highest praise of the honour-loving Roman; hence, a standing *title*, at all times, *of distinguished public men*, as *consuls, proconsuls, pontifices, senators*, etc.: **1.** *Abs.*: opp. to *obscurus*, Lucr. 1, 640; Quint. 5, 10, 26: certe non tulit ullos hæc civitas aut gloria clariores, aut auctoritate graviores, C. de Or. 2, 37, 154: vir fortissimus et clarissimus, id. 1 Verr. 15, 44; cf. id. 2 Verr. 5, 58, 153; id. de Or. 1, 45; id. Cluent. 48, 134: clara et commemorabilis pugna, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 111: animus abunde pollens potensque et clarus, Sall. J. 1, 3; so, clara pollensque facundia, id. ib. 30, 4: clara et magnifica, id. ib. 4, 8: clari potentesque fieri, id. C. 38, 1: clarus acceptusque popularibus suis, id. J. 70, 2; Tac. A. 12, 29.—**2.** With *Abl.*: clara gloria, C. de Or. 2, 37, 154, v. above: arte medicinæ, Quint. 3, 6, 64: eloquendi suavitate, id. ib. 10, 1, 83: sententiis, id. ib. 10, 1, 90: Jupiter gigantео triumpho, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 7: agendis causis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 47: Ajax toties servatis Achivis, id. S. 2, 3, 194. — **3.** With *in*: in arte tibiarum, Quint. 2, 3, 3; *cf.* clarissimi in ea scientia, Pl. 36, 5, 4, *no.* 2: in literis, Quint. 1, 6, 35: in agendo, id. 12, 10, 49: in foro, id. 10, 5, 14: in concionibus, id. 12, 2, 7.—**4.** With *ex*: ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, C. Rab. Post. 9. — **5.** With *ob*: ob obscuram linguam, Lucr. 1, 640: ob id factum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 32.—**6.** With *a*: Trojanoque a sanguine clarus Acestes, Virg. Æ. 1, 550.—**7.** With *Gen.*: artis ejus, Pl. 37, 1, 4.

C. As a title: **1.** Of men: clarissimus vir, C. Att. 15, 20; cf. id. ib. 14, 11: vereor, clarissimi consules, Pl. Ep. 7, 33, 8; cf. Mart. Dig. 49, 14, 18; Lamprid. Elag. 4; Alex. Sev. 21, et al.: permitto tibi, vir clarissime Veiento (a senator), dicere, Pl. Ep. 9, 13, 19; so, ordo=senatorius, Vopisc. Aurel. 18 *fin.*; cf. also, Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 12.—**2.** Of the wives of distinguished public men: clarissimæ feminæ, Ulp. Dig. 1, 9, 8.

D. Very rare as a *cor media* in a bad sense: *Notorious*: populus (*sc.* Campanus) luxuria superbiaque clarus, Liv. 7, 31.

classĕus, a, um, *adj.* [classis, *no.* III. B.] *Of*, or *belonging to, a fleet*: Cassiod. Var. 5, 17.

classiārius, ii, *m.* [classis, *no.* III. B.] **A.** (*sc.* miles): *A marine*; in *plur.*, *sea* or *naval forces*: Nep. Milt. 7, 3; id. Them. 3, 2; Hirt. B. Alex. 20; Tac. A. 4, 27; id. ib. 12, 56; id. ib. 15, 51; Suet. Tib. 62; id. Galb. 12; id. Oth. 8; id. Vesp. 8.—*Adj.*: centurio, *a captain of a ship*, Tac. A. 14, 8.—**B.** (*sc.* nauta): *A sailor, seaman, mariner*: Cæs. B. C. 3, 100; Hirt. B. Alex. 12; Tac. A. 14, 4.

classĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little fleet, flotilla*: C. Att. 16, 2, 4.

classicum, i; v. classicus, *no.* III. A.

classĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [classis] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *relating to the classes of the Roman people.*—As *Subst.*: **classĭcus,** i, *m.*: **A.** Gen.: *A trumpeter who summoned the classes of the Roman people to the* comitia: "*Tubicines* a tuba et canendo, similiter *Liticines*, et CLASSICOS a classe, qui item cornu vocant, ut tum quum classes comitiis ad comitatum vocant," Var. L. L. 5, 16, 27: IN. ARCE. CLASSICVS. CANAT., *etc.*, Edictum vet. in Var. L. L. 6, 8, 76.—**B.** Esp.: *A citizen of the first class*: "*Classici* dicebantur non omnes, qui in classibus erant, sed primæ tantum classis homines, qui centum et viginti quinque millia æris ampliusve censi erant. *Infra classem* autem appellabantur secundæ classis ceterarumque omnium classium, qui minore summa æris, quam supra dixi, censebantur," Gell. 7, 13; cf. Fest. s. v. INFRA CLASSEM, p. 84.

II. Fig.: *Superior, of the first rank, classical* (cf. classis, *no.* II.): classicus assiduusque aliquis scriptor non proletarius, Gell. 19, 8, 15: "*Classici* testes dicebantur, qui signandis testamentis adhibebantur," Fest. p. 43.

III. Meton.: both of land and sea forces: **A.** *Relating to the army*, only as *Subst.*: **classicum,** i, *n.*: **1.** Prop.: *A field- or battle-signal given with the trumpet*: classicum cecinit, Liv. 28, 27 *fin.*: classicum canere jubet, Tac. A. 2, 32 (cf. classicum cani jubet, Cæs. B. C. 3, 82): classico ad concionem convocat, Liv. 7, 36 (cf. Hor. Epod. 2, 5); Suet. Cæs. 32; id. Vit. 11; Quint. 2, 11, 4. Since only the general commanded it to be given: classicum prætorium, Prop. 3, 3, 41; cf. Cæs. l. l.; Liv. 28, 27 *fin.*; Veg. Mil. 2, 22.—**2.** Meton.: *The war-trumpet*: Virg. G. 2, 539; Tib. 1, 1, 4.—**B.** *Adj.*: particularly *Pertaining to the fleet*: classicos milites, Liv. 21, 61; id. 26, 48: legio, Tac. H. 1, 31: bella, *naval*, Prop. 2, 1, 28: so, certamen, Vell. 2, 85, 2: corona=navalis, id. 2, 81, 2.—As *Subst.*: **classici,** orum, *m.*: **1.** *Marines*: Tac. H. 1, 36; id. ib. 2, 11; 17; 22; 67; id. ib. 3, 55.—**2.** For *mariners, seamen* (cf. classiarius, *no.* B.): Curt. 4, 3.

classis (old orthog. CLASIS, Column. Rostr.; v. under *no.* III. B.), is (*Abl.* usu. classe; classi, Virg. Æ. 8, 11; Vell. 2, 79; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 228: *Gen. plur.* usu. classium; classum, Liv. Andr. in Non. 335, 22), *f.* [κλῆσις=κλῆσις, prop. *Concr.*: The people as assembled or called together] hence,

I. Prop.: After the division of the Roman people by Servius Tullius into six (or the citizens who paid tribute alone being reckoned into five) classes: *A class*: Liv. 1, 42 *fin.*; id. ib. 43; C. Rep. 2, 22; Gell. 7, 13; cf. Dion. Hal. 4, 16 *sq.*; id. 7, 59; Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1. p. 480 *sq.*: prima classis vocatur. . . . tum secunda classis, *etc.*, C. Phil. 2, 23.—Upon infra classem, v. classicus, *no.* I. B.

II. Fig.: qui (philosophi) mihi cum illo collati, quintæ classis videntur, *i. e. of the lowest rank*, C. Ac. 2, 23, 73; cf. classicus, *no.* II.

III. Meton.: Milit. *t. t.*: *Forces, a force*: **A.** Of *the land army*, mostly very ancient: procincta, Lex Numæ in Fest. s. v. OPIMA, p. 190: classis procincta (id est exercitus armatus, Gloss.), Fab. Pictor in Gell. 10, 15, 4; Gell. 1, 11, 3; cf. Fest. p. 43: "*Classes clipeatas* antiqui dixerunt, quos nunc exercitus vocamus," Fest. ib.: Hortinæ classes populique Latini, Virg. Æ. 7, 716 Serv.—**B.** Of men at sea: *The fleet*, including the troops in it (this is the common signif. of the word in prose and poetry): CLASESQVE. NAVALES. PRÍMOS. ORNAVET. . . . . CLASEIS. POENICAS. . . ., Column. Rostr.; v. Append.: nomina in classem dare, Liv. 28, 45 *fin.*; id. 35, 26: ut classem duceret in Ligurum oram, id. 40, 26; id. 41, 24; cf. id. 42, 48: classibus hic locus est, Virg. Æ. 2, 30: posteaquam maximas ædificasset ornassetque classes, C. Manil. 4: classem instruere atque ornare, id. 2 Verr. 5, 51, 135: classem ornandæ reficiendæque causa, Liv. 9, 30: comparare, C. Fl. 14, 33: facere, Cæs. B. C. 3, 42, et al.: classe navigare, *by ship*, C. Fl. 14; cf. Virg. Æ. 1, 382; id. ib. 8, 11; Hor. Od. 3, 11, 48, et sæp.—**C.** In the post-Aug. age, sts.: *A class, division*, in gen.: pueros in classes distribuerant, Quint. 1, 2, 23; so, id. ib. 24; id. 10, 5, 21; Suet. Tib. 46: operarum, Col. 1, 9, 7: servorum, Petr. S. 74, 7.

Clastidium, ii, *n. A fortress on the* Padus in Gallia Cisalp. (now *Chiasteggio*): C. Tusc. 4, 22, 49; Nep. Hann. 4, 1; Liv. 21, 48; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 201, and 212. Also, the title of a drama of Nævius, Varr. L. L. 7, 107; id. ib. 9, 78.

Claterna, æ, *f. A fortress in* Gallia Cisalp.: C. Fam. 12, 5, 2; Phil. 8, 2, 6; Pl. 3, 15, 20.

† **clāthri** (in MSS. also clatri), orum, *m.* (clatra, orum, *n.* corresponding to the Greek, prob. Prop. 4, 5, 72, where the MSS. give *caltra, coltra, cultra*; the lect. vulg., *claustra*)=κλῆθρα, τά, *A trellis, grate* (esp. to the cages of animals); Cato R. R. 4; Col. 8, 7, 10; Hor. A. P. 473; Pl. 8, 7, 7; Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 272.

clāthro (in MSS. also clatro), atum, 1 *v. a.* [clathri] *To furnish with a grate* or *lattice set with bars* (very rare): fenestra, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 26; Col. 9, 1, 4: falisceæ clatratæ, Cato R. R. 4.

‡ **claudaster,** tri, *m. A little lame*: Gloss.

claudeo, ēre, 2. *v. n.*, also **claudo,** without *perf.*, sum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [claudus, ground form of the more common claudico] *To limp* or *halt, to be lame, to falter*, only fig.: **A.** Claudeo, ēre: an ubi vos sitis, ibi consilium claudeat, Cæcil. in Prisc. p. 889 P.—**B.** Claudo, ĕre: Sall. Frgm. in Don. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84; id. in Prisc. p. 889 P. (prps. the preced. frgm. mutilated); Pront. Ep. p. 122 ed. Nieb.: nisi tertia syllaba de Hannibalis nomine circumflexa promatur, numerus clausurus est, Gell. 4, 7 *fin.*—**C.** Of doubtful form (yet it may be supposed that the passages in Cic. belong to claudeo, ēre, as the regular form; cf. albeo=albico, candeo=candico, *etc.*; while the passages in Sall. and Gell. (v. *no.* B.) belong to claudo, ĕre): beatam vitam, etiam si ex aliqua parte claudaret, tamen, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 5, 8, 22 Davis; id. Or. 51, 179 Meyer, *N. cr.*: in quacunque enim una (parte) plane clauderet, orator esse non posset, id. Brut. 59, 214 Orell. *N. cr.*: nihil secordia claudebat. Sall. Frgm. in Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84, and 2, 3, 39; Gell. 1, 7, 20; id. 13, 20, 10.

Claudiālis, e, *adj.* [Claudius] *Pertaining to the Emperor Claudius, Claudian*: flaminium, Tac. A. 13, 2 *fin.*

1. **Claudiānus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of*

or *pertaining to a Claudius* (esp. to the emperor of this name): castra (*i. e.* Ap. Claudii Pulchri), Liv. 23, 31: tonitrua (*named after the same*), Fest. p. 44: tempora (*of the emperor*), Tac. A. 4, 11; id. H. 5, 12: cometa, *visible in his time*, Sen. Q. N. 7, 21 and 29.

2. **Claudiānus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *relating to the Emp. Claudius:* senatûs consultum, *the decree by which freewomen who married slaves lost their freedom:* Paul. Dig. 40, 13, 5 in lemm.; cf. Tac. A. 12, 53 *init.*

3. **Claudiānus,** i, *m.* [Claudius] *A Roman poet of Alexandria, in the time of Theodosius the Great and his sons, of whom several panegyric epic poems are extant;* v. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 109 *sq.*

Claudĭas, ădis, *f. A fortress in* Cappadocia: Amm. 18, 4.

claudĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [claudico] *A limping* (rare): non deformis, Cic. N. D. 1, 30; so, id. de Or. 2, 61, 249; Col. 6, 12, 1: Val. Max. 8, 11.

claudĭco (clod-), (C. de Or. 2, 61, 249, like Claudius and Clodius, codex and caudex, *etc.*), āvi, prps. *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [claudus] **I.** Prop.: *To limp, halt, be lame* (class.): Carvilio graviter claudicanti et vulnere ob remp. accepto, C. de Or. 2, 61, 249: percusso claudicat ille genu, Ov. F. 3, 758; Col. 6, 12, 3; Suet. Aug. 80; Just. 6, 2, 6.

II. Fig.: *To halt, waver, to be wanting, incomplete,* or *defective:* claudicat ingenium, Lucr. 3, 454: tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107: tota amicitia quasi claudicare videatur, id. Fin. 1, 20, 69; so, id. Brut. 63, 227; Liv. 22, 39; Col. 4, 2, 1; Just. 6, 2, 5 and 6: ut constare possimus nobismet ipsis nec in ullo officio claudicare, C. Off. 1, 33, 119; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 99.—So of discourse: ne sermo in æqualitate horum omnium sicut pedum claudicet, Quint. 11, 3, 43: si quid in nostra oratione claudicat, C. de Or. 3, 51, 198.—And once of the measure of a verse: claudicat hic versus, Claud. Epigr. 79, 3.

III. Meton.: In Lucret.: Of the lameness of the wings of birds, Lucr. 6, 835,—of the wavering of balances or scales, id. 4, 516,—of the inclination of the earth's axis, id. 6, 1106.

claudīgo, inis, *f.* [claudus] *A lameness, limping:* Veg. 1, 26, 1.

Claudilla, æ, *f. dim.* [Claudius] *Rom. female name;* Junia Cl., *dau. of Silanus and wife of Caligula:* Suet. Cal. 12.

Claudĭŏpŏlis, is, *f.* **I.** *A town in* Cappadocia: Pl. 5, 24, 20. **II.** *A town in* Bithynia: Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 119. — **Claudĭŏpŏlītāni,** ōrum, *m. Its inhabitants,* Pl. Ep. 10, 33.

claudĭtas, ātis, *f.* [claudus] *A lameness, limping* (post-Aug.), Pl. 8, 43, 68; id. 28, 4, 7; App. Flor. 16.—In *plur.*, Pl. 28, 4, 6.

Claudius (another orthog. Clōdius, like claudo and clodo, codex and caudex, plostrum and plaustrum, *etc.*, v. au), a, um, *adj. The name of two very celebrated Roman* gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian; cf. Suet. Tib. 1 and 2; Virg. Æ. 7, 708; Liv. 2, 16). **I.** Claudius: **A.** App. Claudius Cæcus (v. Appius). **B.** *The historian* Q. Claudius Quadrigarius, *a contemporary of Sulla and Sisenna* (v. Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 260, and Kraus. Frgmm. vet. Hist. Rom. p. 243 *sq.*).—**C.** M. Claudius Marcellus, *five times consul;* first 532 A. U. C.—**D.** *The emperor* Claudius, *etc.*—Hence, **Claudius** (Clod.), a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Via Claudia (Clodia), *A branch of the* Via Cassia, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 44; Frontin. Aquæd. 11.—**2.** Aqua Claudia, *An aquaduct begun by the Emperor Caligula and finished by the Emperor Claudius,* Frontin. Aquæd. 13 *sq.*; Suet. Claud. 20 Bremi; Cassiod. Var. 7, 6.—**3.** Tribus Claudia, *beyond the Anio, named after the progenitor of the* gens Claudia, Liv. 2, 16; Virg. Æ. 7, 708; cf. Serv. in h. l. **II.** Clodius. Thus *the restless tribune of the people, and enemy of Cicero,* P. Clodius Pulcher, *murdered by Milo, in the year of Rome 702, at Bovillæ:* v. Mosb. C. Mil.—Hence: **A. Clōdiānus,** a, um, *adj.*: crimen, *his murder:* C. Mil. 27: incendia, *caused by him:* id. Q. Fr. 2, 1: operæ, id. ib. 3.—**B. Clodius,** a, um, *adj.*: Leges Clodiæ, *proceeding from the tribune of the people, Clodius:* C. Sest. 25 and 26; cf. Ernest. Ind. Leg. s. h. v.—Cf. also Liv. 21, 63; id. 41, 9, et al.

1. **claudo** (another orthog. **clodo**: clodunt ita oculos, Pl. 18, 33, 76, § 330: more freq., although not in Cic., **cludo** (cf. below), as in the compounds exclusively, v. the follg.), si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [from root CLV, *to shut,* whence clavis and clavus, akin to Greek κληίζω, κλεείς, and the Old Germ. s-clin-zan, New Germ. schliessen]

I. Prop.: *To shut something that is open, to close, shut to, shut up;* opp. to *aperire* (very freq. in prose and poetry): *Claudo:* forem cubiculi, C. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; cf. Quint. 10, 3, 25, and clausæ fores, Tib. 1, 9, 44; Suet. Ner. 47, et al.: januam sera, Tib. 1, 2, 6: ostia, Cat. 6, 231: portas, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 23, et al.: omnes aditus, C. Phil. 1, 10, 25: rivos, *to dam up,* Virg. E. 3, 111: ad claudendas pupulas, ne quid incideret, et ad aperiendas, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: ocellos (in dying), Prop. 2, 13, 17; cf. oculos, Luc. 5, 28; and lumina, Virg. Æ. 10, 746; Ov. M. 3, 503: insuper cum cane in cavea clausum (quum Callisthenem) circumferret, Just. 15, 3, 5: sideritis sanguinem claudit, *i. e. stops, stays, staunches,* Pl. 26, 13, 83.—*Cludo:* clusis foribus, Lucr. 4, 600: domum, Tac. H. 1, 33: Janum Quirinum ter clusit, Suet. Aug. 22 Baumg.-Crus.; Flor. 4, 12, 64.

II. Meton.: **A. 1.** Gen.: *To close, end, conclude* (so, except in the milit. expression, agmen, only poet. or in post-Aug. prose; most freq. in Quint.): *Claudo:* opus, Ov. F. 3, 384: epistolam, id. H. 13, 165; 20, 242: cœnas lactuca, Mart. 13, 14.—*Cludo:* quum versus cluditur, id. 9, 4, 65; cf. id. ib. 26; 71; 73; 93; 102; 104; 105; id. 12, 10, 31.—**2.** Esp.: Agmen, Milit. *t. t.*: *To close the procession* or *train, to bring up the rear:* Cæs. B. G. 1, 25; Curt. 3, 3, 21; id. 4, 12, 4, et sæp.

B. 1. Gen. (in the place of the compounds includo, concludo): claudere aliquid aliqua re, *To shut up* or *in one thing by another, to inclose, encompass, surround* (class. esp. in poetry and in the historians): *Claudo:* locum aquâ, Var. R. R. 3, 14, 1 (cf. the follg. under cludo): quæ (Syracusarum urbs) loci natura terra marique claudebatur, C. 2 Verr. 2, 2, 4: claudens textis cratibus pecus, Hor. Epod. 2, 45; cf. Ov. M. 2, 554; id. ib. 4, 646, et sæp.: rivus prærupti utrinque clausus ripis, Liv. 21, 54; cf. id. ib. 43; id. 41, 27; Quint. 1, 10, 45, et sæp.—Without *Abl.*: insula ea sinum ab alto claudit, Liv. 30, 24 (cf. Tac. G. 34): quod clausæ hiemi Alpes essent, id. 26, 36 (cf. Virg. G. 2, 317: rura gelu tum claudit hiems; and Æ. 2, 111: illos aspera porti *Interclusit* hiems); Quint. 1, 10, 42 (cf. Ov. M. 1, 568, et al.).—**2.** Esp.: In milit. lang., of a hostile encompassing: *To encompass, invest, besiege,* etc.—*Claudo:* urbem operibus, Nep. Milt. 7, 2; Liv. 25, 22, et al.: urbem obsidione, Nep. Epam. 8, 5: adversarios locorum angustiis, id. Dat. 8, 4; cf. id. Epam. 7, 1; id. Ham. 2, 4: multitudine, id. Milt. 5, 3: hinc Tusco claudimur amni, Virg. Æ. 8, 473, et al.—*Cludo:* Var. R. R. 3, 3, 5: venti clusi nubibus, Lucr. 6, 197; Flor. 3, 20, 13.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *To stop, close, keep shut:* nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, C. Off. 2, 15 *fin.*: habere domum clausam pudori et sanctimoniæ, patentem cupiditati et voluptatibus, id. Quint. 30, 93; cf. C. Fam. 4, 13, 6: aures ad doctissimas voces, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 2; cf. Liv. 40, 8 *fin.*; Sen. Ep. 123: fugam hostibus, as it were, *to block up, to cut off, prevent:* Liv. 27, 18; so, Ov. M. 6, 672: alicui iter, id. F. 1, 272; id. M. 8, 549: alios incessus, Tac. A. 6, 33: vocem Evandri, Liv. 44, 45: clausa consilia habere, *i. e. to conceal,* C. 2 Verr. 3, 25 *fin.*; cf. Sall. C. 10, 5; Ov. M. 2, 641; id. F. 4, 846; Sil. 1, 140.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *To bring to a close, to end, finish, terminate:* *Claudo:* cujus octavum trepidavit ætas Claudere lustrum, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 24: verba eadem, qua compositione vel in textu jungantur, vel in fine claudantur, Quint. 9, 4, 13: quum ventum est ad illud quo veteres tragœdiæ comœdiæque clauduntur, *Plaudite,* id. 6, 1, 52: ut sciat, ubi claudatur sensus, unde incipiat, id. 1, 8, 1: disputatio illa ita clauditur, id. 2, 15, 27.—*Cludo:* cludendi inchoandique sententias ratio, Quint. 9, 4, 18 (cf. *opp.* incipere, id. ib. 67; as incipere *opp.* to claudere, id. 1, 8, 1 above): bella, Stat. Th. 11, 58.—Poet.: animam laqueo, Ov. M. 7, 604 (cf. id. ib. 2, 828: vitalesque vias et respiramina clausit): animam clusit dolor, Luc. 8, 59.—**C.** (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *To inclose, limit, confine:* qui non claudunt numeris sententias, C. Or. 68 *fin.*; id. ib. 58 *fin.*: verba pedibus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 28; cf. id. ib. 1, 10, 59.

2. **claudo,** ĕre, v. claudeo.

claudus (**cludus,** Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 64), a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. khôla, *crippled,* Greek χωλός, *lame,* Anglo-Sax. healt, Eng. halt] **I.** Prop.: *Limping, halting, lame:* Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34; Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83; Nep. Ages. 8, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 61; id. Od. 3, 2, 32; Virg. Æ. 5, 278.—Prov. iste claudus, quemadmodum aiunt, pilam, *i. e. who cannot make a right use of a thing,* C. Pis. 28, 69.

II. Fig.: *Wavering, uncertain, defective* (rare, mostly poet.): claudæ navigia aplustris, Lucr. 4, 437; cf. Liv. 37, 24; Tac. A. 2, 24: clauda carmina alterno versu, *i. e. elegies* (since every second verse is a foot shorter than the preceding), Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 11; Quint. 9, 4, 116; cf. id. ib. 70: clauda pars officii tui, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 86; cf. clauda fides, Sil. 13, 33.

claustra (**clostra,** Cato R. R. 13, 3; id. ib. 135, 2), ōrum, *n.* (in *sing.* **claustrum,** i, very rare, Cæs. Germ. Arat. 197; Curt. 4, 5, 21; id. 7, 6, 13; Petr. S. 89; Gell. 14, 6, 3, and **clostrum,** Sen. Ben. 7, 21) [claudo] (*The accomplisher of shutting* or *closing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A lock, bar, bolt:* claustra revellere, C. 2 Verr. 4, 23, 52; Liv. 5, 2: januæ pandere, Cat. 61, 76: laxare, Virg. Æ. 2, 259: relaxare, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 17: rumpere, id. ib. 9, 758: discutere, Petr. S. 11: sub signo claustrisque reipubl. positum vectigal, C. Agr. 1, 7, 21.

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: In a wider sense: *A door that closes* or *shuts up, any place that is shut up, a dam, dike,* etc.: Mart. 10, 28, 8: urbis relinquant, Ov. M. 4, 86; cf. Stat. Th. 10, 644: maris, *i. e. a harbour, haven,* Sil. 12, 442: undæ, *a dam,* id. 5, 44; cf. addita Lucrino, Virg. G. 2, 161: Dædalea, *i. e. the labyrinth,* Sen. Hippol. 1166, et al.—Hence, **B.** Esp.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A barricade, bulwark, key, defence, frontier, fortress, wall, bank,* etc., for warding off an enemy: claustra loci, C. 2 Verr. 5, 32, 84; Corinthus in faucibus Græciæ, sic ut terra claustra locorum teneret, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87: Ægypti, Liv. 45, 11; Tac. H. 2, 82; Suet. Vesp. 7: tutissima præbet, Liv. 42, 67; cf. id. 6, 9; 32; id. 44, 7; Tac. A. 2, 61: montium, *the defence,* Tac. H. 3, 2: Caspiarum, id. ib. 1, 6: maris, id. ib. 3, 43; cf. id. A. 2, 59: suis claustris (*walls, intrenchments*), impeditos turbant, id. ib. 12, 31; cf. id. ib. 4, 49.—**2.** *The cage* or *den in which wild beasts are kept:* Stat. S. 2, 5, 4; cf. Hor. Od. 3, 11, 44.—**3.** *The stable* or *stalls for horses in the Circus:* Stat. Th. 6, 399.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): **1.** *A bar, band, barrier, bounds:* arta portarum naturæ effringere, *i. e. to disclose its secrets,* Lucr. 1, 72 (cf. tua fregerunt versus, *i. e. have become known, public,* Pl. Ep. 2, 10, 3): pudoris et reverentiæ refringere, Pl. Ep. 2, 14, 4: vitæ claustra resolvere, *to loose the bands of life,* Lucr. 1, 416; id. 3, 397; id. 6, 1152: (animus) amat spatiis obstantia rumpere claustra (the figure taken from the barriers of a race-course), Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9 Schmid.—**2.** *Hindrance, impediment,* Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9.

B. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *Protection, defence:* quum ego claustra ista nobilitatis refregissem, ut aditus ad consulatum paterent, C. Mur. 8: annonæ Ægyptus, Tac. H. 3, 8.

claustrālis, e, *adj.* [claustrum, *no.* II. B.] *Of the nature of a bulwark,*

or *barrier:* quæ (urbs) licet munimen claustrale probetur esse provinciæ, Cassiod. Var. 11, 14.

claustrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [claustra] *Of or pertaining to locks:* artifex, *a locksmith*, Lamprid. Elag. 12.

claustrītŭmus, i, *m.* (from claustrum, like ædituus from ædes) *A warden of locks:* Liv. Andr. ap. Gell. 1, 12, 10.

claustrum, i, v. claustra.

clausŭla, æ, *f.* [claudo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A close, conclusion, end* (cf. 1. claudo, *no.* II. A.) (in good prose, most freq. in Quint.): C. Cæl. 27 *fin.*; cf. Sen. Ep. 77 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 99: epistolæ, C. Phil. 13, 21; id. Fam. 2, 4, 2: edicti, id. 2 Verr. 3, 14, 35: clausulam imponere disputationi, Col. 3, 19, 3: peracti operis, id. 12, 57: summæ nervorum, Pl. 11, 45, 101. —Hence, **B.** Esp.: In rhetor.: *The close of a period*, C. de Or. 2, 59, 240; id. 3, 44, 173; id. ib. 46, 181; id. ib. 50, 192; id. Or. 64; Quint. 8, 5, 13; id. 9, 3, 77; id. 9, 4, 50; 70; 101; opp. to *initium*, id. 8, 5, 4; id. 9, 3, 45; id. 9, 4, 62; 67; 107: et caix, id. 8, 5, 30. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Law *t. t.*: *A law formula, a clause*, in gen.: Ulp. Dig. 4, 8, 25; 6, 23; 26, et sæp.—**B.** *The handle of a* strigil, App. Flor. 1, 9, 2; dub.: al. cylauia, Hild.

clausum, v. clausus, *no.* II.

clausūra, æ, *f.* [claudo] (cf. claustra, *no.* II. B.), *A castle, fort* (late Lat.), Cod. Justin. 27, 2; Cassiod. Var. 2, 5.

clausus (**clus-**), a, um, *P.* of claudo. —As *Subst.*: **clausum** (**clus-**), i, *n.*: *An inclosed place* (for confining or keeping any thing): **A.** Form *clausum:* in clauso linquere, *in confinement*, Virg. G. 4, 303; Col. 12 præf. § 3: sub uno clauso, id. 7, 6, 5.—**B.** Form *clusum:* clusa domorum, Lucr. 1, 355: clusa viarum, id. 4, 614.

2. **Clausus,** i, *m. A Sabine name:* Liv. 2, 16; id. 10, 8; Virg. Æ. 7, 707; Ov. F. 1, 305; Tac. A. 4, 9.

clāva, æ, *f.* [Sanscr. çûla, *lance, club*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A knotty branch, bough*, or *stick, a staff, a cudgel, club*, etc., C. 2 Verr. 4, 43, 94: Pl. 19, 1, 3.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** As a weapon for exercising, used by young men, and especially by soldiers, *a foil*, C. de Sen. 16 *fin.*; Veg. Mil. 2, 11.—**2.** As a well known badge of Hercules, Prop. 4, 9, 39; Ov. H. 9, 117; id. M. 9, 114; 236; Suet. Ner. 53; cf. Fest. p. 47.—Hence, Provv.: clavam Herculi extorquere, for something impossible, Macr. S. 5, 3. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A bar* or *lever:* Cato R. R. 13, 1; cf. Don. Vit. Virg.—**B.** *A graft* or *scion:* Pall. Mart. 10, 12 and 13; cf. clavula.—**C.** *The plant nymphæa* is called Clava Herculis, Marc. Emp. 33.

clāvārium, ĭi, *n.* [clavus] *Money given to soldiers for the purchase of shoenails* (cf. calcearium): Tac. H. 3, 50 *fin.*

clāvātor, ōris, *m.* [clava] *One who carries clubs* or *foils, used in military exercises, after one, or uses them himself; a cudgel-bearer*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 25; cf. Fest. s. v. CALONES, p. 47.

clāvicārius, ĭi, *m.* [clavis] *A locksmith*, Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

clāvicātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Provided with a* clavis; hence) *Marked with a* clavis: arbores, Simplic. p. 80 Goes.

clāvicŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A small key*, Cæs. Germ. Arat. 195. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A little twig* or *tendril, by which the vine clings around its props*, C. de Sen. 15, 52; Col. 4, 6, 2; Pl. 23 prooem.—**B.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A semicircular outwork at the gate of a city, to prevent a direct approach*; deriving its name (*a little key*) from the power it afforded of excluding persons; nomen ab effectu clavicula tranit, Hygin. Gromat. 19, 2.

clāvĭcŭlārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [clavicula] (*One with a little key*; hence) *A gaoler:* Firm. Math. 3, 66.

1. **clāvi-ger,** ĕri, *m.* [clava, *no.* I. B. 2.; gero] *A club-bearer:* an epithet, **A.** Of Hercules: Ov. M. 15, 22; 284; id. F. 1, 544; id. ib. 4, 68; id. Ib. 253.—**B.** Of the robber Periphetes: Ov. M. 7, 457.

2. **clāvĭ-ger,** ĕri, *m.* [clavis; gero] *A key-bearer;* of Janus, as the god of doors, Ov. F. 1, 228; cf. Macr. S. 1, 9.

clāvis, is, *f.* (*Acc.* commonly clavem; clavim, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 78; Tib. 2, 4, 31; cf. Don. p. 1750 P.; Charis. p. 101, ib.: *Abl.* clavi, Var. R. R. 1, 22 *fin.*; App. M. 1, p. 52; id. ib. 4, p. 278 ed. Oud.; cf. Charis. l. l.; clave, Juv. 15, 158; App. M. 9, p. 631, ed. Oud.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 207 and 228) [like clavus, from the root CLV, claudo, Greek KAY, with digam., whence κλεῖ-ς, κλεις] **I.** Prop.: *A key:* clavim cedo, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 78: clavem abduxi, id. Cas. 5, 2, 7: adulterinæ portarum, *false keys*, Sall. J. 12, 3 (cf. clavis adultera, Ov. A. A. 3, 643): sub clavi esse, *to be shut up*, Var. R. R. 1, 22 *fin.* (cf. Cæcuba servata centum clavibus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 26): claves tradere, as an indication of the delivering up of the household (for possession or oversight), Papin. Dig. 18, 1, 74; 31, 77, § 21: hence, claves adimere uxori, equiv. to *to separate from her*, C. Phil. 2, 28, 69.

II. Meton.: **A.** Clavis trochi, *An instrument in the form of a key, by which a top was set in motion*, Prop. 3, 14. 6.—**B.** Clavis torcularii, *A lever, bar;* French *barre:* Cato R. R. 13, 1; dub. Schneid. *N. cr.*, and Comm. p. 57 (v. clava).

III. Fig.: *A sentiment* or *terse saying at the close of an epigram:* in epigrammatis sententia aliqua clavi terminanda est, Front. Laud. Fum. *init.*

clāvo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [clavus] **I.** (acc. to clavus, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: *To furnish* or *fasten with nails, to nail:* Paul. Nol. 21, 103.—**B.** Meton.: *To furnish with points* or *prickles:* concha clavata, Pl. 9, 36, 61.—Of the teeth: cur trigunta duobus dentibus gingivarum nostrarum ordo clavatus est, Cassiod. de Anim. 9. **II.** (acc. to clavus, *no.* II. D.): *To furnish with a purple stripe:* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37: clavatam auro tunicam, Vopisc. Bonos. 15; cf. Fest. s. v. CLAVATA, p. 43.

clāvŭla (clavola), æ, *f. dim.* [clava, *no.* II. B.] *A scion, graft, twig:* Var. R. R. 1, 40, 4; cf. Non. 114, 29.

clāvŭlārĭus, æ, *adj.* [clavula] *Of* or *belonging to twigs;* only as *Subst.*: **clavularе,** is, *n.* (*sc.* vehiculum), *A car* or *waggon, with rails at the sides, for the conveyance of goods and passengers*, Amm. 20, 4, 11; Cod. Theod. 6, 29, 2.

clāvŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [clavus] **I.** Prop.: *A small nail, a tack*, Cato R. R. 21, 3; Var. R. R. 2, 9, 15. **II.** Meton.: *A small swelling* (cf. clavus, *no.* II. B.), Marc. Emp. 33.

clavus, i, *m.* [like clavis from the root CLV, claudo, v. clavis] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A nail, peg, plug:* figere aliquid clavis ferreis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 32 Lind.; cf. thus clavi ferrei, Cato R. R. 18 *fin.*; Vitr. 7, 3: clavis corneis occludere, Cato R. R. 18 *fin.*: clavis ferreis confixa transtra, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13: clavis religare tigna, id. B. C. 2, 10.

B. **1.** Acc. to a Tuscan usage, the ancient Romans reckoned the years by nails, which the highest magistrate annually, on the Ides of September, drove into the wall of Jupiter's temple: cum clavum, quia raræ per ea tempora literæ erant notam numeri annorum fuisse ferunt, Liv. 7, 3; id. 8, 18; id. 9, 28; Fest. s. v. CLAVUS, p. 43; cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 329, *sq.*—Also, even in a later age, country people seem to have kept an account of the years in this way, Petr. S. 136.

2. As a symbol of immovable firmness: clavus is an attribute of Necessitas, who (like the Tuscan Athrpa = Atropos) drives it into the wall with a hammer, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18; id. ib. 3, 24, 7.—Prov.: benecium trabali clavo figere, C. 2 Verr. 5, 21, 53 Zumpt.

II. Meton.: Of objects of similar form: **A.** (Lit.: *the handle of a rudder, the tiller*; hence, as *pars pro toto*) *A rudder, helm*, in gen.: ut clavum rectum teneam, Enn. in Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 12; cf. Virg. Æ. 5, 177 Serv.; id. ib. 10, 218.—Prov.: dum clavum rectum teneam, *provided that I keep a steady helm, am in my place, not negligent* (as in the Gr. ὀρθὸν τὸν πηδὸν) Quint. 2, 17, 24 Spald.; cf. the passage of Ennius above.

B. Medic. *t. t.*: **1.** Of persons and animals: *A painful swelling* or *excrescence, a wart, a corn, a kernel*, on the feet, Cels. 5, 28, *no.* 14; Pl. 22, 23, 27, *no.* 11; id. 26, 11, 66, *no.* 4; id. 28, 16, 62; on the eye, Cels. 6, 7, *no.* 12; in the nose, Pl. 24, 14, 77; upon the neck of cattle, Col. 6, 14, 6.—**2.** Of trees: *A disease of the olive-tree*, Pl. 17, 24, 37, *no.* 4.

C. *A kind of abortion of bees:* Pl. 11, 16, 16, § 50.

D. *A purple stripe on the* tunica, which, among the senators, was broad (latus; cf. laticlavius); among the equites, narrow (angustus; cf. angusticlavius). In the time of the emperors, however, the sons of the senators and equites also, who were preparing for civil office, wore the latus clavus: Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 29 Jahn; cf. Hor. S. 1, 5, 36; id. ib. 6, 28; Quint. 11, 3, 138; Suet. Aug. 94, et al. Hence the phrase, latum clavum ab Cæsare impetravi, equiv. to, *I have become senator*, Pl. Ep. 2, 9, 2; cf. clavum alicui tribuere, Suet. Claud. 24: impetrare, id. Vesp. 4: adimere, id. Tib. 35; and adipisci, id. Vesp. 2. Poet. for *A tunic* in gen., *either wide-* or *narrow-striped:* mutare in horas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10: depositum sumere, id. ib. 1, 6, 25.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.) **1.** *A beginning* or *commencement:* ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, C. Att. 5, 15.—**2.** *A nail:* fixus hic apud nos est animus tuus clavo Cupidinis, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 4.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *The management* or *direction of any thing:* clavum tanti imperii tenere, et gubernacula reipublicæ tractare, C. Sest. 9, 20: abjicere, *i. e. to leave off caring for a thing*, Arn. 3, p. 106.

claxendix, v. clacendix.

Clăzŏmĕnæ, arum, *f.*, Κλαζομεναί, *A town on the coast of Ionia, upon a peninsula of the bay of Smyrna:* Mel. 1, 17, 3; Pl. 5, 29, 31, § 117; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 328.—Hence, **Clăzŏmēnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of Clazomenæ, Clazomenian:* Anaxagoras, C. de Or. 3, 34, 138: vinum, Pl. 14, 7, 9.

Cleanthes, is, *m.*, Κλεάνθης, *A Stoic philosopher, pupil of Zeno and teacher of Chrysippus:* C. Ac. 2, 23; 41; id. Fat. 7; id. Div. 1, 3; id. Fin. 2, 21; id. ib. 4, 3; Sen. Ep. 44; Val. Max. 8, 7, *no.* 11; Juv. 2, 7.—Hence, **Cleanthēus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *pertaining to Cleanthes* = *Stoic:* frugi, *i. e.* præceptis, Pers. 5, 64: turbæ, *i. e.* discipuli, Claud. Mall. Theod. 88.

Clearchus, i, *m.*, Κλέαρχος, *A Greek nom. propr.*, **I.** *A Spartan commander:* Frontin. Strat. 4, 1. **II.** *A tyrant of* Heraclea Pontica: Just. 16, 4, *sq.* **III.** *A peripatetic philosopher:* Gell. 4, 11.

Clēdŏnĭus, ĭi, *m., A Latin grammarian of the fifth century, author of an essay upon Latin grammar;* v. Putsch. Gramm. Lat., p. 1861 *sq.*

†**clēma,** ătis, *n.* = κλῆμα, *A plant*, also called polygonon: Pl. 27, 12, 91.

†**clēmătis,** ĭdis, *f.* = κληματίς, *A climbing plant, the periwinkle* (Vinca minor, L.): Pl. 24, 10, 49.

†**clēmătītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = κληματῖτις, *A creeping plant, traveller's joy* (Clematis vitalba, L.): Pl. 25, 8, 54.

1. **clēmens,** entis, *adj.* [cle-ment, like col-o, from the Sanscr. root çri, *to take care of, to guard*, cf. Goth. hulth, Anglo-Sax. and Germ. hold, *kindly disposed*]

I. Prop. (although in the class. age very rare): of the quiet, placid, pleasant state of the air, wind, or weather: *Mild, calm, soft, gentle:* the class. *placidus, quietus:* undæ clementi flamine pulsæ, Cat. 64, 272: clementior Auster vela vocat, Stat. Th. 5, 468: aura Favoni, Claud. Cons. Prob. Olyb. 272; cf. id. III. C. Hon. 165; Val. Fl. 6, 747: clementior dies, Col. 11, 2, 2: clementior Arctos, Sil. 1, 198: clementiores plagæ, opp. to *Septentrio*, Pall. Febr. 12, 1.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of the gentle motion of the sea, rivers, *etc.*: *Placid, calm*, etc.: mare, Gell. 2, 21, 1: Pasitigris clementiore alveo præterit, *etc.* (preced. by *præceps* inter saxa devolvitur), Curt. 5

3, 1: qua sit clementissimus amnis, Ov. M. 9, 116.—Akin to this,

B. Of places, opp. to *præceps: Smooth, of a gentle ascent*: clivulus, App. M. 4, p. 144.—Far more freq.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of men: of a calm, unexcited, passionless state of the mind (compared freq. with the surface of the sea): *Quiet, mild, gentle, tranquil, compassionate, kind, clement*: vita urbana atque otium, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 17 (cf. with C. Rab. Post. 7, 17: vita *quieta* atque otiosa): ille suam semper egit vitam in otio, in conviviis: clemens, placidus, id. ib. 5, 4, 10; Liv. 38, 17 (cf. the passages under clementia, cited from Florus): cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem: cupio in tantis reip. periculis me *non dissolutum* videri, C. Cat. 1, 2, 4: etsi satis clemens sum in disputando, tamen interdum soleo subirasci, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12: (Arimphæi) ritus clementes, Pl. 6, 13, 14.—**2.** Of animals: *Tame, domesticated*: clementius genus columbarum (opp. to *agrestes*), Var. R. R. 3, 7, 2.

B. Esp.: **1.** *Mild in respect to the faults and failures of others*, i. e. *forbearing, indulgent, compassionate, merciful* (this is the class. signif. of the word): Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 37; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22: clementes judices et misericordes, C. Planc. 13, 31; cf. Hor. Od. 3, 11, 46; Tac. A. 2, 57: vir et contra audaciam fortissimus et ab innocentia clementissimus, C. Rosc. Am. 30 *fin.*; Nep. Epam. 3, 2: legis interpres, Liv. 1, 26: dominus facilis et clemens, Suet. Aug. 97: justa et clemens servitus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 9: castigatio, C. Off. 1, 38, 137: sententia, Liv. 8, 31 *fin.*—More unusual: rumor, *i. e.* non nimius, *moderate, not exaggerated*, πρᾶος (acc. to Prisc. p. 1202 P.), Sall. J. 22.

2. Poet.: of places: pars (insulæ) ratibus clemens, *accessible*: Claud. B. Gild. 511.

2. **Clēmens,** entis, *A Roman name*, in the later Lat. very freq.: Tac. A. 1, 23; 26; id. H. 4, 68; Suet. Tib. 11, 15, al.

clementer, *adv.* [clemens] **I.** Prop. (acc. to *adj. no.* I.): *Gently, softly, mildly*: agitant venti oleas, Pall. Nov. 5: spirant clementius Austri, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 27.—So of moderate slow action, gen.: *Eu.* Sequere sis. *Ch.* Sequor. *Eu.* Clementer quæso, calces deteris, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 111; so, id. Stich. 4, 1, 28; Epid. 2, 2, 21. **II.** Meton. (acc. to *adj. no.* II. B.): *By degrees, gradually, gently*: clementer et molliter assurgens collis, Col. 2, 2, 1; cf. Tac. A. 13, 38: editum jugum, Tac. G. 1; Sil. 1, 274; Sen. Œd. 280: accedere, Tac. A. 12, 33; cf. in *Comp.* id. H. 3, 52. **III.** Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *adj. no.* III. A.): **1.** *Quietly, placidly, tranquilly, calmly*: accipere, aliquid clementius æquo, Lucr. 3, 314: si quid est factum clementer, ut dissolute factum criminer, C. 2 Verr. 5, 8, 19; so, ferre aliquid, id. Att. 6, 1, et al.: quo id pacto fieri possit clementissime, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 5.—**2.** Leo caudem clementer et blande movet, Gell. 5, 14, 12.—**B.** (acc. to *adj. no.* III. B. 1.): *With forbearance, mildly, with indulgence, mercifully*: clementer et moderate jus dicere, Cæs. B. C. 3, 20: c. a consule accepti, Liv. 27, 15: c. ductis militibus, *i. e. peacefully, without plundering*, id. 29, 2: c. tractare aliquem, Pl. Ep. 8, 24, et al.—*Sup.* clementissime scribere de aliquo, Gell. 1, 18, 3.

clēmentĭa, æ, *f.* [clemens] **I.** Prop.: *A calm tranquil state of the air and of the weather, calmness, mildness, tranquillity* (like clemens in this signif. mostly post-Aug.): c. ventorum, tranquillitas maris, App. de Deo Soer.: in Venetia ipsa soli cœlique clementia robur elanguit, Flor. 3, 3, 18 (cf. emollit gentes clementia cœli, Luc. 8, 366): æstatis, Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 5: hiemis, Col. 5, 5, 6: nascentis anni, id. 11, 3, 9: diei, id. 9, 13, 4.

II. Fig. (acc. to clemens, *no.* III. B. 1.): **A.** Gen.: *Indulgent, forbearing conduct towards the errors and faults of others, moderation, mildness, humanity, forbearance, benignity, clemency, mercy* (the class. signif.; very freq., esp. in prose): "*clementia* (est), per quam animi temere in odium alicujus concitati invectio comitate retinctur," C. Inv. 2, 56, 164 (cf. Sen. de Clem. 3): ; Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 7 (cf. C. Off. 1, 25, 88): illam clementiam mansuetudinemque nostri imperii tantam in crudelitatem inhumanitatemque esse conversam, C. 2 Verr. 5, 44, 115; cf. id. Qu. Fr. 1, 18 *fin.*: lenitas et clementia, id. Att. 14, 19, 2, et sæp.: clementia et probitas vestra, Sall. Hist. Frgm. 1, 15 ed. Gerl.; Liv. 3, 58; Ov. M. 8, 57; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 28; Tac. H. 3, 19: juris, Quint. 7, 4, 18 Spald., and antith. to jus asperius, id. ib. 9, 2, 90: elephanti contra minus validos, Pl. 8, 7, 7: leonis in supplices, id. ib. 16, 19.—More rare, **B.** Esp.: *Kindness, sympathy*: satrapes violare clementiam quam regis opes minui maluit, Nep. Alcib. 10, 3 Dähne.

III. Meton.: **A.** Clementia, person. as *a deity*: Pl. 2, 7, 5; Stat. Th. 12, 482, *sq.*; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 6, *sq.*—**B.** *A title of the emperor*: et multos et Clementiam tuam, *your Grace*, Spartian in Geta 1 *in.*

Cleobis, is, v. Bito.

Clĕombrŏtus, i, *m.* **I.** *An Ambraciot*: C. Tusc. 1, 34. **II.** *A Lacedæmonian general*: C. Off. 1, 24, 84.

Clĕon, ōnis, *m.*, Κλέων, **I.** *A celebrated Athenian demagogue*: C. Rep. 4, 10; id. Brut. 7, 28. **II.** *A rhetorician of* Halicarnassus: Nep. Lys. 3, 5. **III.** *A sculptor of* Sicyon: Pl. 34, 8, 19. **IV.** *A painter*: Pl. 35, 11, 40.

Clĕōnæ, arum (Cleona, æ, Mel. 2, 2, 9), *f.*, Κλεωναί, **I.** *A small town in Argolis, near to Nemea, where Hercules killed the lion*: Ov. M. 6, 417; Pl. 4, 5, 6.—Hence, **Clĕōnæus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *pertaining to Cleonæ*: leo, *i. e. the Nemean lion*, Luc. 4, 612; Sil. 3, 34: sidus =leo, Stat. S. 4, 28; Mart. 4, 60: stirpis, *i. e.* Herculeæ, Stat. Th. 6, 887. **II.** *A town of Macedonia, on Mount Athos*: Mel. 2, 2, 9; Pl. 4, 10, 17.

†**clĕōnia,** æ, *f.* = κλεωνία, *A herb*, called also helenium: semen cleoniæ; nascitur autem in humidis locis et simulis est sinapi, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

†**clĕōnĭcĭon,** ii, *n.*=κλεωνίκιον, *A plant*, called also clinopodion: Pl. 24, 15, 87.

Clĕōnȳmus, i, *m.*, Κλεώνυμος, *A Greek nom. propr.*, son of the Lacedæmonian King Cleomenes II.: Liv. 10, 2.

Clĕōpātra (cf. Juv. 2, 109; Luc. 9, 1071; 10, 56), æ, *f.*, Κλεοπάτρα, **I.** *Queen of Egypt, and dau. of Ptolemy Auletes, notorious for her amours with Cæsar, and afterwards with Antony, conquered at Actium by Augustus.*—Hence: **A. Cleopatrānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Cleopatra*: stirps, Trebell. Poll. in Claud. 1: uniones, id. XXX. Tyrann. 32 *fin.*—**B. Cleopatrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* (the same as A., but only fig.), *Most sumptuous*: dapes, Sidon. Ep. 8, 12 *fin.* **II.** *A sister of Alexander the Great*: Liv. 8, 24 *fin.*; Just. 9, 6; id. 13, 6, et al. **III.** *A dau. of Mithridates, and wife of Tigranes*: Just. 37, 3.

Clĕōphantus, i, *m.*, Κλεόφαντος, *A Greek nom. propr.* **I.** *A painter of Corinth*: Pl. 35, 3, 5. **II.** *A physician in* Rome: C. Cluent. 16, 47; Cels. 3, 14; Pl. 20, 5, 15, al.

Clĕōphon, ōntis, *m.*, Κλεοφῶν, *An Athenian demagogue*: C. Rep. 4, 10.

clĕpo, si, tum, ĕre (*perf. subj.* CLEPERIT and CLEPSIT; v. below), 3. *v. a.* [Greek κλέπτω, akin to κρύπτω, καλύπτω, cēlo, helan, and Goth. hliftus, *thief*] **I.** Prop.: *To steal* (rare, and mostly ante-class): QVI, CLEPERIT., *etc.*, XII. Tab. acc. to C. Leg. 2, 9, 22: SI. QVIS. CLEPSIT., *etc.*, old formula in Livy, 22, 10; Att. in C. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; id. N. D. 3, 27, 68; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 6; Lucr. Frgm. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98; C. Rep. Frgm. in Non. 20, 14; Manil. 1, 27; Prud. Psych. 562. **II.** Fig.: *To listen secretly to*: sermonem hic nostrum ex occulto clepit, Pac. in Non. 20, 18: so, verba nostra auribus, Att. ib. 12: æs, *to conceal one's self*, Sen. Med. 156; Herc. fur. 789. (The passage from Varro, in Non. 20, 20, is unintelligible on account of its corruptness.)

clepsȳdra, æ, *f.* = κλεψύδρα, *A water-clock, clepsydra*: Sen. Ep. 24; Veg. Mil. 3, 8, et al.; used by speakers to measure the length of their discourse, Pl. Ep. 2, 11, 14; id. 6, 2, 5; id. 1, 23, 2.—Hence, petere, *to wish to speak*; dare, *to give permission to speak*, C. de Or. 3, 34, 138; Mart. 6, 35; cf. aqua, *no.* I. B. 2.

‡**clepsȳdrārius,** ii, *m.* [clepsydra] *A maker of water-clocks*: Inscr. Mur. 935, 8.

†**clepta,** æ, *m.*=κλέπτης, *A thief*: Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 9.

clērĭcālis, e, *adj.* [clericus] *Clerical* (Eccl. Lat.): tirocinium, Sid. Ep. 6, 7: comitatus, id. ib. 7, 2.

clērĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *The clerical office* (Eccl. Lat.): Hier. Ep. 60, *no.* 10; id. ib. 125, *no.* 8, et sæp.

† **clērĭcus,** i, *m.*=κληρικός, *A clergyman* (Eccl. Lat.): Hier. Ep. 60, *no.* 10, et al.

†**Clērūmĕnœ,** orum, *m.*=κληρούμενοι (those who draw lots), *The name of a comedy of Diphilus* (Latin, Sortientes): Plaut. Cas. prol. 31; cf. Rost. Plaut. Cuped. XVIII. p. 5, *sq.*

†**clērus,** i, *m.*=κλῆρος, *The clerical order, the clergy* (Eccl. Lat.): Tert. Monog. 12; Prud. στεφ. 4, 78.

clĭbănārius, ii, *m.* [clibanus] *A soldier clad in mail, a cuirassier*: Lamp. Alex. Sev. 56; Amm. 16, 10, 8; id. ib. 12, 22.

‡**clĭbănīcĭus** panis, [id.] *Bread baked in a* clibanus: Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15.

†**clĭbănus,** i, *m.* = κλίβανος, **I.** Prop.: *An earthern* or *iron vessel for baking bread, broader at the bottom than at the top*: Pl. 18, 11, 27; id. 23, 6, 34; cf. Col. 5, 10, 4; id. Arb. 19, 2.—As an instance of ostentatious folly, made also of silver: Petr. S. 35, 6. **II.** Meton.: *An oven* or *furnace*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 30; Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 18.

†**clĭdĭon,** or **-ium,** *n.* = κλειδίον, *The collar bone*: Pl. 9, 15, 18, § 48.

†**Clĭdūchus,** i, *m.*=Κλειδοῦχος (keybearer), *The name of two statues by Phidias and Euphranor*: Pl. Ep. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 1.

clĭens (cluens), entis (*Gen. plur.* usu. clientium; clientum, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 6; Hor. Od. 3, 5, 53), *com.* (acc. to Charis. p. 77 P.; cf., however, clienta) [for cluens, from clueo. Sanscr. çru and çri, *to hear*; cf the Germ. Höriger, *a client*, from hören, *to hear, to obey*] (*The hearing one*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A dependant, a protégé*; in relation to his protector (patronus), *a client*: Dion. Halic. 2, 9 and 10, pp. 83—85; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 359 *sq.*; Becker's Handb. 6, des Röm. Alt. II. p. 125; Gell. 5, 13; 20, 1, and clientela): clientes sibi omnes volunt multos. Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 4 *sq.*: PATRONVS. SI. CLIENTI. FRAVDEM. FECERIT. SACER. ESTO., Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 609; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 604 *sq.*; Cato ap. Gell. 5, 13, 4: neque clientes sine summa infamia deseri possunt, C. Cæsar ib. *fin.*; C. Rosc. Am. 7, 19.

B. Esp.: **1.** Out of the Rom. state: *A client*; e. g. of an adherent of the Gaul Orgetorix, Cæs. B. G. 1, 4 (*Metaphr.* ὑπηκόους); id. ib. 6, 15; 19: of Segestes, Tac. A. 1, 57.—**2.** Of whole nations: *The allies* or *vassals of a more powerful people*: Cæs. B. G. 1, 31; 5, 39; 6, 12, et al.—**3.** In Numidia: *A dependant, subject*: Sall. J. 71, 5.

II. Meton.: In poetry: *A protégé, favourite*: Virgilii juvenum nobilium cliens, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 15.

clĭenta, æ, *f.* [cliens] *A protégé, female client*: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 193; id. Pœn. 5, 4, 7; id. Rud. 4, 1, 2; Afran. in Charis. p. 77 P.; Hor. Od. 2, 18, 8; Aus. Par. 24; Ascon. C. 2 Verr. 1, 46, 120 Orell. *N. cr.*

clientēla, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The relation of patron and client, clientship; patronage, protection*; the intimate and reciprocal duties of attachment and interest, founded on the private relations in Rome between a Roman of a lower grade (plebeian or freedman), or a foreigner, and the patron chosen by him (cf. Dion. Halic. 2, 9 and 10, pp. 83—85; Gell. 5, 13; 20, 1; v. cliens-

ta): Thais patri se commendavit in clientelam et fidem. Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 9 (cf. esse in fide et clientela, *to be the client of*, C. Rosc. Am. 33, 93; and conferre se in fidem et clientelam alicujus, id. ib. 37, 105): scis quam duram Scaurus et quam illam clientelam honestam judicem, id. Att. 14, 12, et saep.—**B.** Esp.: Out of the Roman state: *Clientship, alliance* (cf. cliens, *no.* I, B. 2.): Cæs. B. G. 6, 12. **II.** Fig.: *Protection, defence*: poetæ sub clientela Musarum, Suet. Gramm. 6. **III.** Meton.: *Conct.* very freq., but for the most part only in *plur.*: *Clients, dependants*: amplissimas clientelas acceptas a majoribus confirmare poterit, C. Pam. 13, 64 *fin.*; so, id. Cat. 4, 11; Cæs. B. C. 2, 18 *fin.*; Sall. J. 85; Vell. 2, 29; Tac. A. 3, 55; id. ib. 12, 36; 14, 61; id. Or. 3; 36; Suet. Tib. 2; id. Cal. 3.—In *sing.*: Just. 8, 4, 8.

clientŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little* or *insignificant client*: Tac. Or. 37; dub.

†**clima,** ătis, *n.*=κλίμα, **I.** Prop.: *A cline, climate* (late Latin): App. Trismeg. p. 98, 23; Marc. Cap. 8, p. 296; Tert. Anim. 49; Serv. Virg. G. 1, 246 (in Vitr. 1, 1, used as Greek).—Hence, **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen. for *Region*: clima medium ventris, Veg. 1, 43, 3.—**B.** Esp.: *A land measure of 60 feet square*: Col. 5, 1, 5.

†**clīmăcis,** ĭdis, *f.* = κλιμακίς, *A small staircase* or *ladder*: Vitr. 10, 17.

†**climactēr,** ēris, *m.* = κλιμακτήρ (gradation), *A critical epoch in human life, a climacteric* (in accordance with the ancient belief, the years 7, 14, 21, 28, *etc.*): Pl. 7, 49, 50; Gell. 3, 10, 9; Firm. Math. 4, 14.

†**climactērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=κλιμακτηρικός, *Of* or *pertaining to a dangerous epoch in life, climacterical*: annus, Gell. 15, 7, 2: tempus, Pl. Ep. 2, 20; Censor. de D. Nat. 14; cf. climacter.

†**clīmătĭas,** æ, *m.* = κλιματίας, *A kind of earthquake*: Amm. 17, 7.

†**climax,** ăcis, *f.*=κλῖμαξ (a ladder), *A rhetorical figure, according to which there is a gradual increase in force of expression, a climax* (pure Lat. gradatio): Marc. Cap. 5, p. 176 (in Quint. 9, 3, 54, used as Gr., and transl. by gradatio).

clīnamen, ĭnis, *n.* [akin to κλίνω] *The inclination* of a thing: principiorum, Lucr. 2, 292.

clīnātus, a, um, *P.* of obsol. clino, *adj.* [akin to κλίνω] *Inclined, bent, sunk* (only in the follg. exs.): Lucr. 6, 563 Forbig.; C. Arat. 86; id. ib. 53.

‡**clīnē,** ēs, *f.* = κλίνη (couch, bed) = lectisternium *or* pulvinar: Inscr. Or. 1892.

‡"**clingĕre,** cingere, a Graeco κυκλοῦν dici manifestum est," Paul *ex* Fest. p. 56 Mull.; cf. "*clingit,* cludit," Gloss. Isid.

Clīnĭas, æ, *m.*, Κλεινίας, *The father of Alcibiades*, Nep. Alcib. 1; hence—**Clīnĭades,** æ, *m.*, *The son of Clinias*, i. e. *Alcibiades*: Ov. Ib. 635.

†**clīnicē,** ēs, *f.*=κλινική (*sc.* τέχνη), *The science of clinical medicine*: Pl. 29, 1, 2; id. 30, 11, 28.

†**clīnĭcus,** i, *m.*=κλινικός (Of *or* pertaining to a bed): **A.** *A physician who attends patients sick in bed*, Mart. 9, 97; Prud. Apoth. 273.—**B.** *A patient sick in bed*, Hier. Ep. 105, *no.* 5. B.: *The bearer of a bier*; *sexton, grave-digger*: Mart. 3, 93.

†**clīnŏpălē,** ēs, *f.* = κλινοπάλη, *A wrestling or contest in bed*; Domitian. ap. Suet. Dom. 22 (in Aur. Vict. Cæs. 11, used as a Gr. word.)

†**clinŏpŏdĭon,** ĭi, *n.*= κλινοπόδιον, *The plant wild basil*: Pl. 24, 15, 87.

†**clinŏpūs,** ŏdis, *m.*=κλινόπους, *The foot of a bed*; Lucil. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4.

Clĭo, ūs, *f.*, Κλεώ, **I.** *The Muse of history*: Clio Clusque sorores, Ov. A. A. 1, 27. **II.** *A daughter of Oceanus*: Virg. G. 4, 341.

clīpĕo (clyp-), *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [clipeus] **I.** Prop.: *To arm* or *furnish with a shield* (very rare): clamyde contra astu clipeat brachium, *as with a shield*, Pac. ap. Non. 87, 28: clipeata agmina, Virg. Æ. 7, 793: scees virorum, Ov. M. 3, 110 (transl. from Eurip. Phœn. 885): frontem adversus clipeatos habebat, Liv. 44, 41; Curt. 7, 9. **II.** Meton.: *To represent on a shield-formed surface*: clipeata imago (cf. clipeus, *no.* III. D.), Macr. S. 2, 3.

clīpĕŏlum (clyp-), i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A small shield*, Hyg. Fab. 139.

clīpĕus (in MSS. also clypeus; and clupeus, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 4, 94; cf. Charis. p. 59), i, *m.* (**clipeum,** i, *n.*, Virg. Æ. 9, 709; Liv. 1, 43; id. 34, 52; id. 35, 10; 41; id. 38, 35; id. 40, 51; Licin. and Laber. in Non. 196, 22 *sq.*) [akin to καλύπτω and κρύπτω: *that which covers, protects.*]

I. Prop.: *A round, brazen shield of Roman soldiers* (diff. from *scutum*, which was oval, and made of wood covered with bull's hide): Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 195; id. ib. 3, 2, 86; id. True. 2, 6, 25; C. Fin. 2, 30, 97; id. Div. 1, 44, 99; id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34; id. de Or. 2, 17 *fin.*; Nep. Iphicr. 1, 3; Liv. 8, 8; id. 9, 19; Virg. Æ. 2, 448; id. ib. 7, 626; id. ib. 8, 447, et saep.; Hor. Od. 1, 28, 11; Ov. M. 8, 27; id. ib. 12, 621, et saep.—Prov.: clipeum post vulnera sumere, *i. e. to do something when it is too late*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 35.

II. Fig.: *Protection, defence*: quem (Stilicho) fratribus ipse Discedens clypeum defensoremque dedisti, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 433.

III. Meton.: Of objects in the form of a shield: **A.** *The vault of heaven*: in altisono Cœli clupeo, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 4, 94.—**B.** *The disk of the sun*: Ov. M. 15, 192.—**C.** *A round meteor*: Sen. Q. N. 1, 1 *fin.*—Very freq.: **D.** *A plate of metal or other material, on which was carved, engraved, or painted a bust of gods or distinguished men* (often of gold, silver, *etc.*, skillfully prepared, and freq. laid up as a sacred gift in the temples): "Scutis, qualibus apud Trojam pugnatum est, continebantur imagines, unde et nomen habuere *clipeorum*," Pl. 35, 3, 4; so, Liv. 25, 39; id. 35, 10; Tac. A. 2, 83; Suet. Cal. 16; id. Dom. 23; Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5 *fin.*—**E.** "*Clipeum* antiqui ob rotunditatem etiam corium bovis appellarunt, in quo fœdus Gabinorum cum Romanis fuerat descriptum," Fest. p. 43.—**F.** *A metal plate fitted to an aperture in the ceiling of the vapour-bath room, for the purpose of regulating the temperature at will*: ex eo (lumine) clypeum æneum catenis pendeat, per cujus reductiones et demissiones perficietur sudationis temperatura, Vitr. 5, 10, 5.

Clisthĕnes, is, *m.*, Κλεισθένης, *A celebrated Athenian politician*, C. Rep. 2, 1; id. Leg. 2, 16, 41; id. Brut. 7, 27.

1. **Clītæ,** ārum, *f. A town in* Macedonia, Liv. 44, 11, 4.

2. **Clītæ,** ārum, *m. A people in* Cilicia Trachea, Tac. A. 6, 41; id. ib. 12, 55.

Clītarchus, i, *m.*, Κλείταρχος, *Son of the historian Dinon, and companion of Alexander the Great, of whose life he wrote a history*, C. ad Div. II. 10; id. Leg. 1, 2 *extr.*

clītellæ, arum, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *A pack-saddle put upon beasts of burden, especially upon asses, a sumpter-saddle*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 91; C. Frgm. in Quint. 5, 13, 40; Hor. S. 1, 5, 47; id. Ep. 1, 13, 8 Schmid.; Phædr. 1, 15, 8.—Prov.: bovi clitellas imponere; v. bos, *no.* I. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A place in Rome*; "*Clitellæ* dicuntur etiam locus Romæ propter similitudinem, et in via Flaminia loca quædam deversa subinde et acclivia," Fest. p. 45; cf. Comm. p. 386.—**B.** *A species of instrument for torture*; Fest. l. l.

clītellārius, a, um, *adj.* [clitellæ] *Of* or *pertaining to a pack-saddle, bearing a pack-saddle*: asini, Cato R. R. 10, 1: mulus, Col. 2, 21, 3: homines, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 94.

Cliternini, orum, *m. The inhabitants of the town Cliternum, in the territory of the Æqui*, C. Fam. 9, 22 Manut.; Pl. 3, 12, 17.

Clītŏmachus, i, *m.*, Κλειτόμαχος, *An Academic philosopher of Carthage, a disciple and follower of Carneades*, C. Ac. 2, 4 *sq.*; id. Tusc. 3, 22; id. ib. 5, 37; id. de Or. 1, 11; id. Or. 16.

Clītorĭum, ii, *n.* (access. form *Abl.* **Clitore,** Liv. 39, 35 *fin.*), *A town in Arcadia*, Pl. 4, 6, 10.—Hence **Clitorius,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to C.*: fons, Ov. M. 15, 322: lacus, Pl. 31, 2, 13.

Clītumnus, i, *m. A small river in Umbria, celebrated in ancient times, which at its source received divine homage as* Jupiter Clitumnus (now *Clitumno*), Pl. Ep. 8, 8; Virg. G. 2, 146 Serv. and Heyne; Prop. 2, 19, 25; id. 3, 22, 23; Sil. 4, 547; Suet. Cal. 43; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 476 *sq.*—As *Adj.*: Clitumna novalia, Stat. S. 1, 4, 128.

Clītus, i, *m.*, Κλεῖτος, *A friend of Alexander the Great, killed by him in a fit of drunkenness*, C. Tusc. IV. 37.

‡**clivius,** a, um *adj.*; auspicia, *Which forbid any thing to be done*, Fest. p. 49: avis, Pl. 10, 14, 17.

clīvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [clivus] **I.** Prop.: *Hilly, full of hills, steep* (poet., or in post-Aug. prose): rus, Virg. G. 2, 212: trames, id. ib. 1, 108: locis et aridis, Col. Arb. 4, 3; and opp. to *planus*, id. ib. 2, 15, 1: solum, Pl. 18, 24, 55: Olympus, Ov. F. 3, 415: Ida, id. Am. 1, 14, 11. **II.** Fig.: *Steep, difficult*: tramite vitæ, Sil. 6, 120.

clīvŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little hill*, Col. 6, 37, 10; App. M. 4, p. 144.

clīvus, i, *m.* (**clivum,** i, *n.*, Cato in Non. 195, 2; Front. de Liun. p. 43 Goes.) [akin to κλίνω] **I.** Prop.: *A gently ascending height* or *eminence; a slope, hill, eminence* (class.): qua se subducere colles Incipiunt, mollique jugum demittere clivo, Virg. Æ. 9, 8; cf. id. G. 3, 293; Ov. M. 11, 151: id. ib. 8, 191; Plaut. As. 3, 3, 118; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 36; Cæs. B. C. 3, 46; Liv. 21, 32; Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 10: Capitolinus, C. Att. 2, 1, 7; Liv. 3, 18: sacer, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 35; cf. also, Petr. S. 44, 18.—As antithet. to a plain, with the epithet arduus, Ov. F. 1, 264.—Prov.: for *A great hindrance* or *difficulty to be overcome*: clivo sudamus in imo, Ov. H. 20, 41; cf. id. Rem. Am. 394; Petr. S. 47; Sen. Ep. 31, 4; Sil. 4, 605.

II. Meton.: for *Any thing sloping, a slope, unevenness*: mensæ, Ov. M. 8, 663.

cloāca, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscr. klid, *to grow wet*, Greek κλύζειν, to wash off *or* away] (*The thing washing away*) **I.** Prop.: *An artificial canal in Rome, constructed by Tarquinius Priscus, by which the filth was carried from the streets into the Tiber; a sewer, drain*: C. Sest. 35, 77; id. Cæcin. 13, 36; Hor. S. 2, 3, 242: cf. Liv. 1, 38; Pl. 36, 15, 24, § 104; Cassiod. Var. 3, 30.—Prov.: arcem facere e cloacâ; v. arx, *no.* I. **II.** Meton.: Facetè: *The stomach of a drunken woman*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 29.

clōācālis, e, *adj.* [cloaca] *Of* or *pertaining to a* cloaca (ante- and post-class.): flumen, Cato, acc. to Fest. p. 45: fœculentia, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

‡**cloacare,** inquinare, Fest. p. 50.

clōācārium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* tributum) [cloaca] *A sewer-rate*, Dig. 30; 39, § 5; ib. 7, 1, 27, § 3.

Clōăcīna, æ, v. Cluacina.

•**clōăcŭla,** æ, *f. dim. A small sewer*, Lampr. Elag. 17.

Clōdĭānus, a, um, v. Claudius, *no.* II. A.

clōdĭco, are, v. claudico.

Clōdĭus, v. Claudius.

clōdo, ere, v. claudo.

clodus, v. claudus.

Cloelĭa, æ, *f. A Roman maiden, who, when a hostage to Porsenna, with several companions, swam back to Rome*, Liv. 2, 13; Virg. Æ. 8, 651.

Clōnius, ii, *m.*, *nom. propr.*, Virg. Æ. 9, 574; id. ib. 10, 749.

clonos, i, *f. A plant*, called also batrachion or sclerata, App. Herb. 8.

Clōnus, i, *m.*, *nom prop.*, Virg. Æ. 10, 499.

clostellum, i, *n. dim.* [clostrum = claustrum] *A small lock*: Petr. S. 140, 11

clostrum, i, v. claustrum.

Clōthō (apparently used only in *Nom.* and *Acc.*), Κλωθώ, **I.** Prop.: *The spinner, among the three Parcæ*: Ov. F. 6, 757; id. Ib. 243; Juv. 9, 135: ferrea, Stat. Th. 3, 556. **II.** Fig.: longam = vitam, Sil. 5, 404.

Clūacīna (also written Cloacina, on account of a connection from *cloare*, Lact. 1. 20), æ, *f.* [CLUO] *The purifier*: Cluacina Venus, so called because the

Romans, after the end of the Sabine war, purified themselves in the vicinity of her statue with myrtle branches, Pl. 15, 29, 36; Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 720; Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 9; Prud. Apoth. 265.

cludo, ere, v. claudo.

cludus, a, um, v. claudus.

cluens, entis, v. cliens.

Cluentianus, a, um, v. Cluentius.

Clŭentĭus, -a, *The name of a Roman* gens: A. Cl. Avitus, *of* Larinum, *defended by Cicero,* C. Cluent. 1 *sq.*; id. Brut. 78; id. Or. 29, 103 a.—Hence, **Cluentiānus,** a, um, *adj. Belonging to Cl.*: pecunia C. Cluent. 44: indicium, Quint. 11, 1, 74.

clŭĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre (**clŭo,** ĕre, Prud. in Symm. 2, 585; Symm. Ep. 1, 1), 2. *v. n.* and *a.*, akin to Sanscrit root çru and çri, *to hear*; Gr. κλύ-ω] *To hear one's self called* in some way; *to be named, called, spoken of, reputed, esteemed,* or famed in some way = dicor (only ante- and post-class.; most freq. in Plaut. and Lucr., but not in Ter.) both, act. and pass.—**A.** ut meus victor vir belli clueat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 16; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 33; 36; id. Rud. 1, 5, 27: ut Acherunti clueas gloria, id. Capt. 3, 5, 31; cf. id. Trin. 2, 4, 95; id. ib. 3, 1, 19: corona Per gentes Italas hominum quæ clara clueret, Lucr. 1, 120: si quod agit, cluet victoria, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 20: nam quæcunque cluent, *every thing that has a name,* Lucr. 1, 450; cf. id. 1, 481; 581; id. 2, 351; 525; 791; id. 3, 120; Att. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; and (acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. 4, 53) Inscr. ap. Pl. 35, 10, 37, § 115.—With *Inf.*: per gentes esse cluebat omnium miserrimus, Enn. ap. Non. 88, 1: cluent fecisse facinus maximum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 1; Lucr. 4, 53 Lachm.—**B.** *Pass.*: sed hi cluentur hospitum infidissimi, Pac. ap. Non. 88, 3: stratioticus homo qui cluear, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 12.

Clualius, ii, *m.*, Κλοίλιος, *A king of Alba,* Liv. 1, 23; after whom the Cluliæ fossæ were named, id. 2, 39 (in Plut. Coriol. p. 227, Κλοιλίαι τάφροι).

‡ **clūmæ,** arum, *f.*: folliculi hordei, Fest. p. 43.

‡ **clūnăcŭlus culter,** *The sacrificial knife*; so called acc. to Festus: "vel quia ad clunes dependet, vel quia clunes hostiarum dividit," Fest. p. 38.

clūnālis, e, *adj.* [clunis] *Pertaining to the hinder parts, hind-*: pedes, Avien. Arat. 361.

‡ **clūnæ,** ārum, *f. Apes;* so called acc. to Festus, "a clunibus tritis," Fest. p. 42.

clūnĭcŭlus, i, *m.*, or **-a,** æ, *f. dim.* [clunis] *Small hinder parts:* avium, Favorin. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 2.

clūnis, is (*Abl.* clune, Hor. S. 2, 8, 91; Juv. 11, 164; Mart. 11, 100, 3; Pl. 29, 6, 39, § 141; Petr. S. 23), *m.* and *f.* (hence the grammarians vary in describing the gender: cf. Voss. Arist. 1, 23, p. 408) [prob. 1. cluo] (*The purging thing* or *vent*): *A buttock, haunch*: **A.** *Masc.*: Plaut. Frgm. ap. Fest. p. 47, and ap. Non. 197, 1; Juv. 11, 164; Mart. 11, 100, 3.—**B.** *Fem.*: Hor. S. 1, 2, 89; Cels. 7, 29; Pl. 8, 8, 8, § 25; id. ib. 29, 6, 39, § 141.—**C.** *Dub.*: Lucr. 4, 1266; Hor. S. 2, 7, 50; id. ib. 2, 8, 91; Liv. 44, 5; Col. 8, 5, 19; id. ib. 8, 7, 2; Petr. S. 21, 2; id. ib. 23, 3; Juv. 2, 21; id. 5, 167; id. 6, 334; App. M. p. 208; Arn. 7, p. 239.

1. ‡ **clūo** = purgo, acc. to Pl. 15, 29, 36, § 119, and Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 720 (where, instead of pugnare, we should read *purgare*).

2. **clŭo**=cluco, v. cluco.

clupea, æ, *f.*, *A kind of small river fish, a shad*: Clupea alosa, L.; Pl. 9, 15, 17, § 44.

Clupĕæ (also **Clypeæ**), ārum (**Clupea,** æ, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Pl. 5, 4, 3; Flor. 2, 2, 19), *f. A town in* Africa propria: Cæs. B. C. 2, 23; Hirt. B. Afr. 3 Oud. *N. cr.* (also called **Aspis,** Sil. 3, 244; Sol. 27, 8.)

clupĕus, i, v. clipeus.

‡ **clūra,** æ, *f.*, πίθηκος, *An ape*: Vet. Gloss.; cf. clunæ.

clūrinus, a, um, *adj.*, [clura] *Of,* or *pertaining to, apes*: pecus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 14; dub. al. clunium, v. clunæ.

clūsāris, e, *adj.* [cludo = claudo] *Easily shutting* or *closing* (post-class.): anguli, Hyg. ap. Gœs. p. 181: portio quadrata, id. ib. 156.—Access. form **clūsārĭus,** a, um: latus, id. ib. 183.

clūsĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Easily closing*: clusiles mordacesque conchæ, Pl. 9, 37, 61.

Clūsĭum, ii, *n.*, Κλούσιον, *One of the oldest and most important towns of Etruria, the residence of Porsenna*; previously called Camars or Camers: Liv. 10, 25, et sæp.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 403 *sq.*; Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 102; 233 *sq.*; 2, p. 342.—Hence, **Clūsīnus,** a, um, *adj., Pertaining to Clusium, of Clusium*: vulgus, Sil. 8, 480; fontes (*cold baths*), Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 9 Schmid.: far (of special whiteness and excellence), Col. 2, 6, 3: siligo, Pl. 18, 9, 20, § 87: pultes, Mart. 13, 8.—As *Subst.*: **Clūsīni,** orum, *m. The inhabitants of Clusium*: Liv. 5, 33; Pl. 3, 5, 8.

Clūsĭus, ii, *m.* [cludo=claudo] *A surname of Janus, whose temple was closed in times of peace*: Ov. F. 1, 130; cf. Macr. S. 1, 9.

clūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who incloses* or *encompasses*: Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

clusura, æ, v. clausura.

clusus, a, um, v. clausus.

† **clutus** = Gr. κλυτός (*Famous, renowned*).—Hence, inclitus, Fest. p. 43.

Clŭvĭa, æ, *f. A town in* Samnium: Liv. 9, 31, 2.—Hence, **Cluviānus,** a, um, *adj. Belonging to Cl.*: oppugnatio, Liv. 9, 31, 3.

Clŭvĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Cluvia and Cluvius.

Clŭvĭus, i, *m., The name of a Roman* gens: C. Rosc. Com. 14, 42; id. Fam. 13, 56, 1; id. Att. 6, 2, 3, al.—**Cluvia,** æ, *f.* Juv. 2, 49.—Hence, **Cluvianus,** a, um, *adj. Belonging to a* Cluvius: hereditas, C. Att. 13, 46, 3.

† **clȳbātis,** is, *f.*=κλύβατις, *A plant,* also called heline: App. Herb. 81.

Clȳmĕnē, ēs, *f.*, Κλυμένη (*Acc. Gr.* Clymenēn, Ov. M. 1, 756), **I.** *The wife of the Ethiopian king Merops, and mother of Phaethon by Sol*: Ov. M. 2, 37; 43; id. ib. 1, 333; 765; id. ib. 4, 204.—Hence: **A. Clȳmĕnēĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *pertaining to Clymene*: proles= Phaethon, Ov. M. 2, 19.—**B. Clȳmĕnēĭs,** ĭdis, *f., A dau. of Clymene:* Albin. ad Liv. 1, 111. **II.** *One of the daughters of Oceanus*: Virg. G. 4, 345. **III.** *A female servant and confidant of Helen*: Ov. H. 17, 267; Dict. Cret. 1, 3; id. 5, 13. **IV.** *An Amazon*: Hyg. Fab. 163.

1. † **clȳmĕnus,** i, *m.*=κλύμενος, *An unknown plant*: Pl. 25, 7, 33, § 70.

2. **Clȳmĕnus,** i, *m., A surname of Pluto*: Ov. F. 6, 757.

Clypeæ, arum, v. Clupeæ.

clypeo, v. clipeo.

clypeum and **clypeus,** v. clipeus.

† **clysmus,** i, *m.*=κλυσμός, *A clyster* (late Lat. for clyster): Scrib. Comp. 155; 194; 197.

† **clyster,** ēris (*Abl.* clystĕre, Æmil. Mac. de Herb. c. de anetho), *m.*=κλυστήρ, **I.** Prop.: *A clyster* (pure Lat. *lotio,* Cels. 2, 12): Cels. 7, 27; Scrib. Comp. 154; 179; Pl. 25, 5, 23; Suet. Ner. 20.

II. Meton.: *A clyster-pipe* or *syringe*: Suet. Claud. 44; Pl. 31, 6, 33; Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9: oricularis, *an ear-syringe,* Cels. 7, 27; Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

† **clystērium,** ii, *n.*=κλυστήριον, *A clyster* (post-class.): Scrib. Comp. 114; 118; Fest. s. v. EUDIÆON, p. 59.

† **clystērizo,** *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.*=κλυστηρίζω, *To apply a clyster* (post-class.): Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 4; Veg. 2, 15, 5.—In Veg. de Re Vet. 1, 42, *clysterio.*

Clȳtæmnēstra (later mutilated into **Clytemestra,** Cass. Hemin. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 631; hence, the second syll. short in Aus. Epit. Her. 1, 1, 4), æ, *f.*, Κλυταιμνήστρα, **I.** *The daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux; wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes. Iphigenia, and Electra*; she, with her paramour Ægisthus, murdered her husband on his return from Troy, and was on that account put to death by her son Orestes: Hyg. Fab. 117 and 240; Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 601; id. ib. 3, 331; id. ib. 4, 471; Ov. Nux, 26. **II.** Meton.: *For an unfaithful wife*: Cœl. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 53.

Clytĭē, ēs, *f.*, Κλυτίη, *One of the daughters of Oceanus, changed into the plant* heliotropium: Ov. M. 4, 206; 234, 256 *sq.*

Cnæus or **Cnēus,** i, *m.*, abbrev. Cn., *A Roman* prænomen, pronounced Gnæus; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 28, the letter C, and Caius (Festus brings Cnæus, as well as Caia, under G. and writes Gnæus and Gaia, v. Fest. pp. 71 and 72).

† **cnasonas,** "acus, quibus mulieres caput scalpunt," Fest. p. 40.

cnecus, i, v. cnicus.

† **cnēdīnus,** a, um, *adj.*=κνήδινος, *Of nettles, nettle-*: oleum, Pl. 15, 7, 7 Hard. *N. cr.*

† **cnēmis,** ĭdis, *f.*=κνημίς (*a greave, legging*; fig.), *Of the end of the verse,* Mall. Theod. de metr. 4, 12.

† **cnēōron,** i, *n.*=κνέωρον, also **cnēstron,** i, *n.*=κνήστρον, *A plant,*= thymelæa, *mezereon* (Daphne gnidium, L.): Pl. 13, 21, 35.

‡ **cnēphōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [κνέφας] *Dark*: Fest. p. 39.

† **cnestron,** i, v. cneoron.

† **cnĭcus** (cnēcus, Col. 7, 8, 1 Schneid. *N. cr.*), i, *m.*=κνῆκος, *Bastard-saffron* (Carthamus tinctorius, L.), Pl. 21, 15, 53; id. ib. 32, 107; Scrib. Comp. 135.

† **cnīdē,** es, *f.*=κνίδη, *A Sea-nettle*; pure Lat. urtica (q. v.), *a kind of zoophyte,* Pl. 32, 11, 53.

Cnidius and **Cnidus,** v. Gnidus.

† **cnissa,** æ, *f.*=κνίσσα, *The steam* or *odour of a sacrifice,* Arn. 7 p. 212.

† **cnōdax,** ācis, *m.*=κνώδαξ, In mechanics: *A pin, pivot, gudgeon*; Fr. *pivot, boulon*: Vitr. 10, 6.

Cnosiacus, Cnosias, *etc.* v. Gnos.

Cŏa, æ, *f.* a word difficult of explanation, in the enigmatical expression of Cœlius to the dissolute Clodia, wife of Metellus, in Quint. 8, 6, 53: quadrantariam Clytæmnestram et in triclinio Coam, in cubiculo Nolam; upon which Spald. says: "Equidem cum Gesnero amplector eam interpretationem, quæ feminam ostendit procacem lascivamque in triclinio et ad *coitum* ultro allicientem, *nolendo* deinde, ubi in cubiculum atque ad rem ventum esset, amatores ludentem;" cf. also Eichstaedt. Progr. 1824.

cŏ-accēdo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; accedo] *To be added at the same time,* or *besides*: Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 65.

cŏăcervātim, *adv.* [coacervo] *By* or *in heaps*: App. Flor. 9; Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

cŏăcervātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A heaping together*; **I.** Prop.: Gai. Dig. 2, 1, 11. **II.** Fig.: Rhet. *t. t.*: C. Part. Or. 35, 122; Quint. 9, 3, 53.

cŏ-ăcervo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; acervo] *To heap together, heap up, collect in a mass* (class.): **I.** Prop.: pecuniæ coguntur et coacervantur, C. Agr. 2, 27; cf. id. ib. 1, 5: coacervare magnam vim emblematum, id. 2 Verr. 4, 24, 54: multitudinem civium, id. ib. 5, 57, 148; cadavera, Cæs. B. G. 2, 27; cf. hostium cumulos, Liv. 22, 7: armorum cumulos, id. 5, 39: bustum, Cat. 64, 363.—Sarcastically: agros non modo emere, verum etiam concervare, *not merely to purchase* (prps. to sell again), *but to heap, collect together in a mass,* C. Agr. 2, 25, 66 Orell. **II.** Fig.: verisimilia partim singula movent suo pondere, partim, etiamsi videntur esse exigua per se, multum tamen, quum sunt coacervata, proficiunt, C. Part. Or. 11, 40: concervati luctus, Ov. M. 8, 485.

cŏ-ăcesco, ĭi, *no sup.,* escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2; acesco] **I.** Prop.: *To become completely acid* or *sour* (rare, but in good prose): Var. R. R. 1, 65, 2; cf. ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis ætas vetustate concesceit, C. Sen. 18, 65; Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 9: secunda mensa in imbeculo stomacho concesceit, Cels. 1, 2; id. 4, 5 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: Morally: *To deteriorate* or *become corrupt*: C. Scaur. Frgm. § 43 Beier.

coacte, *adv.* [coactus] *Constrainedly, from constraint, by force* or *compulsion* (post-class and rare): coactius et festinantius, Gell. 10, 11, 8; Tert. Bapt. 12; id. Anim. 42.

‡ **cŏactĭlĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [coactilis]

A maker of thick, fulled cloth: Inscr. Grut. 648, 4.

coactĭlĭa, lium, *n.* [coactum] *Fulled or felted cloths; thick cloths:* Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 26; cf. Edict. Diocl. p. 21.

cōactim, *adv.* [cogo, *no.* II. A.] *Concisely, briefly:* Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

cōactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cogo, *no.* I. A.] (post-Aug. and rare), **I.** Prop.: *A collecting or gathering together:* coactiones argentarias factitavit, *i. e. for the Argentarii,* Suet. Vesp. 1; cf. Torrent. in h. l. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A summary, short abridgment, or epitome of a discourse:* Gai. Inst. 4, 15.—**B.** *A disease of animals:* Veg. 2, 9, 1; id. 2, 10, 5.

cōacto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [cogo, *no.* II. B.] *To constrain, force:* prps. only in Luer. 6, 1120; 1139.

coactor, ōris, *m.* [cogo] **A.** (acc. to cogo, *no.* I. A.): *One who gathers,* etc., *together;* hence, **1.** Of money: *A collector* (from auctions, *etc.*): Her. S. 1, 6, 86; cf. Acron. and Porphyr. in h. l.; Suet. Vit. Hor. 1.—**2.** Of cloth, *etc.*: *One who makes close* or *fulls,* etc.: coactor lanarius, *a fuller,* Ins r. Grut. 648, 3.—**B.** (acc. to cogo, *no.* I. B. 3.): *One who brings up* or *closes* the rear: agminis, Tac. H. 2, 68.—**C.** (acc. to cogo, *no.* II. B.): *One who compels; a constrainer:* adjutor et, ut ita dicam, coactor, Sen. Ep. 52, 4.

cōactūra, æ, *f.* [cogo, *no.* I. A.] (Prop.: *A collecting:* Meton. *concr.*) *A collection:* baccarum, Col. 12, 52, 2.

1. **coactus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of cogo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to cogo, *no.* I. A.): *Of woollen cloth: Of close texture, close:* coacta vestis, Pl. 8, 48, 73, § 192.—As *Subst.,* **coacta,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* vestis), or **coactum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* vestimentum). *Felted* or *fulled cloth:* Cæs. B. C. 3, 45.—**B.** *Compulsory, forced (Sup.):* coactissima cœstio, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 35.

☞ *Comp.* prob. not in use.

2. **cōactus,** ūs, *m.* [cogo, *no.* II. B.] *A forcing or compelling; compulsion, constraint,* etc. (rare; prps. only in *Abl. Sing.*): **A.** *Abs.:* magno coactu, Lucr. 2, 273: meo, C. 2 Verr. 5, 29, 75: tuo, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17, 1.—**B.** With *Gen.:* civitatis, Cæs. B. G. 5, 27.

cō-addo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; addo] *To add together with:* Cato R. R. 40, 2; Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 4.

‡ **cŏ-adjūtor,** ōris, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; adjutor] *A colleague, coadjutor:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2437.

cō-ădŏlesco, ēvi, *no sup.,* escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; adoles o] *To grow up along with:* coadoleverit animus, Tert. An. 16; cf. id. ib. 9.

cō-ădōro, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; adoro] *To adore together* (post-class.): coadoratur in Patre Christus, Ambros. Spirit. Sanct. 3, 12; cf. Cod. Just. 1, 1, 4.

cō-ădūno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; aduno] *To unite* or *join together* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 7; Dict. Cret. 4, 13.

cō-ædĭfico, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; ædifico] *To build on* or *up to:* **I.** Prop.: Campum Martium, C. Att. 13, 33, 4: an vasti, id. Part. Or. 10, 36. **II.** Fig.: Vulg. Eph. 2, 22.

cō-ægrōto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; ægroto] *To be sick at the same time with* (post-class.): Hier. Jovin. 1, 47.

cō-æquālis, e, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; æqualis] *Of equal age:* sinciput, Petr. S. 136.—As *Subst.*: **co-æqualis,** is, *m.*: **A.** Of persons: *A contemporary:* Just. 23, 4, 9.—**B.** Of geese: *One of the same age or brood:* Col. 8, 14, 8.

cōæquālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [coæqualis] *An equality:* Modestin. Dig. 27, 1, 8.

coæquāliter, *adv.* [id.] *Coequally, equally:* Boeth. in Porphyr. 5, p. 105.

cō-æquo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; æquo] **I.** Prop.: *To make one thing equal* or *even with another, to even, level:* aream, Cato R. R. 91: montes, Sall. C. 20, 11: pastinatum, Col. 3, 18, 1: suicum, id. 11, 3, 48: glebas, id. 2, 17, 4. **II.** Fig.: *To make equal in dignity, power, etc., to place on the same footing, equalise:* **A.** In *simple constr.:* gratiam omnium, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2, 11, 3.—**B.** With *ad:* ad libidines tuas omnia coæquasti, C. 2 Verr. 3, 41, 95.—**C.** With *cum:* aliquem cum aliquo, Lact. de Ira Dei, 7.—**D.** With *Dat.:* quem coæquasti primogenito tuo, Vulg. Sir. 36, 14.

cō-æstīmo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; æstimo] *To estimate together with:* Cels. Dig. 47, 2, 69.

cōætāneo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cœtaneus] *To be of the same age:* Tert. Res. Carn. 45.

co-ætānĕus, i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; ætas] *One of the same age; a contemporary* (post-class.): App. M. 8, p. 204; Tert. adv. Herm. 6.

cō-æternus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; æternus] *Coeternal* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Herm. 11; Hier. Ep. 16, 4.

cō-ævus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; ævum] *Of the same age; coeval* (post-class.): Aug. Serm. 38; Prud. Cath. 12, 137; Vulg. Dan. 1, 10.

cō-aggĕro, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; aggero] *To heap together:* lapides, Serv. Virg. 5, 273: aliquid aliquâ re, *i. e. to heap one thing on another:* Col. 8, 6, 1.

cō-āgĭto, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; agito] *To shake together* (post-class.): Apic. 2, 1; id. 4, 3; Marc. Emp. 8.

‡ **cōagmentārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [coagmentum] (*Pertaining to a joint;* hence) *Joining together:* "*coagmentarius, ἁρμολόγος,*" Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cōagmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coagmento] *A joining* or *connecting together, a conjoining, combination, union* (several times in Cic., elsewh. rare): corporis, C. Univ. 5 *fin.*; id. N. D. 1, 8, 20; id. ib. 2, 46 *fin.*—*Plur.*: Vitr. 2, 9; Pl. 36, 22, 51.

cōagmento, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [coagmentum] *To join, stick, glue, cement,* etc., *together; to connect* (freq. in Cic.): **I.** Prop.: opus ipsa suum eadem, quæ coagmentavit, natura dissolvit, C. Sen. 20, 72: nihil coagmentatum, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; cf. id. Fin. 3, 22, 74: tubulum, Vitr. 8, 7: fissuram, Col. 4, 29, 8: allium nucleis, Pl. 19, 6, 34. **II.** Fig. (only in Cic. and Quint.; in the former rare, and mostly with quasi *or* quodammodo): verba compone et quasi coagmenta, C. Brut. 17, 68: with quodammodo, id. de Or. 3, 43, 171; cf. without the same, Quint. 8, 6, 63, and 12, 10, 77: pacem, *to conclude,* C. Phil. 7, 8, 21.

cōagmentum, i, *n.* [cogo] (*That which joins together;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A joint* (not in Cic.): Non. 42, 20 *sq.*; Cato R. R. 18, 9; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 144; Cæs. B. C. 3, 105; Vitr. 2, 5; 8. **II.** Fig.: *A joining* or *connecting together:* syllabarum, Gell. 17, 9, 2.

cōāgŭlāre, is, *n.* (*sc.* intestinum) [coagulum] In late Lat.: *The colon, great gut:* Veget. 8, 16.

cōāgulātio, ōnis, *f.* [coagulo] *A curdling, coagulating,* of a liquid (only in the elder Pliny): lactis, Pl. 23, 1, 18; id. 28, 10, 45.

cōāgulo, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [coagulum] *To cause to curdle* or *coagulate* (mostly in the elder Pliny): lac, Pl. 12, 25, 54: picem, id. 16, 11, 22: aquam, id. 20, 23, 97: caseum, Pall. Mai. 9, 1.

cōāgŭlum, i, *n.* [cogo] **A.** (acc. to cogo, *no.* I. B. 1.): **1.** *Act.* (*That which curdles;* hence) *Rennet* or *runnet:* Var. R. R. 2, 11, 4; Col. 7, 8, 1; Pl. 11, 41, 96, § 237; Ov. M. 13, 820.—**2.** *Pass.* (*That which is curdled;* hence) *Curdled milk; curds:* Pl. 28, 10, 45, § 158; Ov. F. 4, 545.—**B.** (acc. to cogo, *no.* II. A.) (*That which brings* or *holds together;* hence) *Union, alliance, bond* (ante- and post-class.; rare): Var. ap. Non. 28, 23: animi atque amoris, Gell. 12, 1, 21: ærumnarum, *i. e. the cause,* Amm. 20, 2, 1.

cō-alesco, ălŭi, ălĭtum, ălescĕre (*Part. perf.* only in Tac. and subseq. writers) (old contract. form cōlescere, Lucr. 6, 1067; and *Perf.* cōlĕrunt, id. 2, 1060), 3. *v. n. inch.* [cum; alesco] (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.) **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.): **A.** Prop.: *To grow together; to become united or joined to something by growth:* **1.** *Abs.:* ne prius exaresca surculus, quam coalescat, *i. e. becomes united to the soil or takes root:* Var. R. R. 1, 41, 2.—**2.** With *Dat.:* ficus coalescit olivæ, Col. Arb. 27 *fin.*—**3.** With *cum:* cum terrâ meâ coaluit (*sc.* arbor), Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 9, § 2.—**B.** Meton.: *To unite; to become firmly joined together:* **1.** *Abs.:* hoc (*sc.* cilium) vulnere aliquo diductum non coalescit, Pl. 11, 37, 87, § 157.—**2.** With *Abl.:* saxa vides solâ concordia coalescere calce, Lucr. 6, 1067.—**3.** With *ab:* a partu coalescit vulnus, Pl. 11, 51, 76, § 166.—**C.** Fig.: *To unite, coalesce,* etc. (freq. in histt.): **1.** *Abs.:* coalescens pax, Vell. 2, 48, 4; cf., also, id. 2, 90, 1.—**2.** With *Advv.:* incredibile est quam facile coaluerint (*sc.* Trojani et Aborigines), Sall. C. 6, 2: vixdum coalescens regnum, Liv. 29, 31.—**3.** With *cum:* ut cum patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv. 2, 45.—**4.** With *Abl.:* brevi spatio coaluere, Sall. J. 87, 3: victores victosque nunquam sociâ fide coalescere, Tac. H. 2, 7: tantâ concordia coaluerant omnium animi, Liv. 23, 35.—**5.** With *ex:* e duobus quasi corporibus cœa escunt (*sc.* voces), ut *maleficus,* Quint. 1, 5, 65.—**6.** With *in c. Acc.:* in bellum atrox, Tac. A. 3, 38: in nomen nostrum, id. ib. 11, 24: in hunc consensum, id. H. 2, 37.—**7.** With *ad:* ne animo quidem satis ad obsequium coaluisse, Tac. A. 6, 44.

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2): **A.** Prop.: *To grow up strongly* or *vigorously; to grow and thrive,* etc.: **1.** *Abs.:* ut coalesceret (*sc.* palma), magnopere curavit, Suet. Aug. 92.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.:* dum novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus, Ov. A. A. 2, 649.—**3.** With *Abl.:* triticum sicco loco, Col. 2, 6 *fin.*—**4.** With *inter:* forte in eo loco grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa, Sall. J. 48, 4.—**B.** Fig.: *To grow up, become consolidated, take root, become established:* **1.** *Abs.:* dum Galbæ auctoritas fluxa, Pisonis nondum coaluisset, Tac. H. 1, 21: coalità libertate, id. ib. 4, 55.—**2.** With *Abl.:* coalita libertate irreverentia, Tac. A. 13, 26: vetustate imperii coalita audacia, id. ib. 14, 1.

1. cōălĭtus, a, um, *P.* of coalesco.

2. cōălĭtus, ūs, *m.* [coalesco, *no.* I. C.] *Union, communion, fellowship* (post-class.): hui.anæ generis, Arn. 4, p. 150.

cō-ălo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; alo] *To sustain* or *nourish with* something (post-class.): Hier. in Jovin. 1, 36.

cō-altercor, *no perf.,* āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; altercor] *To dispute strongly* or *earnestly* (post-class.): Boeth. Arist. Elench. Soph. 1, 3, p. 734.

cō-āmātor, ōris, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; amator] *A fellow-lover* or *suitor:* Cæs. ap. Non. 127, 16.

cō-ambŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; ambulo] *To walk with* (post-class.): Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 3.

cō-angusto, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; angusto] **I.** Prop.: *To contract by bringing together: to confine, compress, contract, narrow, inclose, hem in* (rare, and mostly post-Aug.): alvos, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 15: quo facilius fistula claudatur vel certe coangustetur, Cels. 7, 27 *fin.*; Hirt. B. Hisp. 5; cf. Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 42: aditum ædium, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To circumscribe, limit:* hæc lex dilatata, in ordinem cunctum, coangustari etiam potest, C. Leg. 3, 14, 32.—**B.** *To bring into a strait* or *into distress; to afflict:* postquam coangustatus est, oravit Dominum, Vulg. 2 Paral. 33, 12.

cō-ăpostŏlus, i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; apostolus, *no.* B.] *A fellow Apostle:* Cassiod. Compler. ad 2 Petr. 10.

cōaptātio, ōnis, *f.* [coapto] A word coined by Augustin for translating the Gr. *ἁρμονία, A skilful joining together:* Aug. Trin. 4, 2; id. Civ. D. 24, 24.

cō-apto, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; apto] *To fit, join, adjust together with* something (post-class.): Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 14; id. Ep. 23 *fin.*; id. Civ. D. 22, 24; Prud. Psych. 557.

coarctatio and **coarcto,** v. coart.

cō-aresco, ŭi, *no sup.,* escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; aresco] *To become dry together:* quum coaruerint, Vitr. 7, 11.

cō-argŭo, ŭi, *prps. no sup.*, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; arguo] (class.): **I.** (acc. to arguo, *no.* I.): *To prove incontestably, to demonstrate, show, make known, establish,* etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: desidiam, C. Mur. 4, 9: errorem, id. Ac. 1, 4, 13: perfidiam, id. Fam. 3, 8, 7: temeritatem artis, Suet. Dom. 15; id. Liv. 31, 25: domini aures, Ov. M. 11, 193.—**B.** With *Abl.*: frequentissimo legationum conventu Lacedæmoniorum tyrannidem, Nep. Epam. 6, 4.—**C.** With *Objective clause:* quumque defensionem ejus nullam posse excusationem ejus imprudentiæ recipere coarguisset, Hirt. B. Alex. 68.—**D.** *Pass. with Inf.*: quod falsum esse pluribus coarguitur, Quint. 4, 2, 4.

II. (acc. to arguo, *no.* II. D.): **A.** Prop.: *To convict, to prove* one *guilty,* etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: reliquum est ut . . . . hunc eadem coarguant, C. Mil. 14, 36; cf. Liv. 39, 28.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: omnibus in rebus coarguitur a me, C. 2 Verr. 4, 47, 104.—**3.** With *Abl.*: Lentulum sermonibus, Sall. C. 47, 2 Kritz.—**4.** *Abs.*: in exprobrando et coarguendo, Quint. 11, 3, 92.—**5.** With *Gen.* of crime, charge, *etc.*: te avaritiæ, C. 2 Verr. 5, 59, 153: me commutati judicii, id. Sull. 15, 44: facinoris, Tac. A. 13, 20.—**B.** Fig.: *To prove* a thing *wrong; to disprove, refute,* etc.: quod coarguunt fici, Pl. 16, 31, 56, § 130.

cŏargūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coarguo, *no.* I.] *A demonstrating, demonstration* (post-class.): Hier. Ep. 41, 4.

‡ **cō-armĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; arma] *One who has* or *bears arms with another; a brother-in-arms, comrade:* Inscr. Orell. 2571.

cō-armo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; armo] *To arm together* (post-class.): Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 45; id. ib. 7, 40.

cŏartātĭo (coarct-), ōnis, *f.* [coarto] *A drawing* or *crowding together* (rare): **A.** *Abs.*: laxatio aut coartatio, Vitr. 9, 9.—**B.** With *Gen.*: plurium, Liv. 27, 46: militum, Hirt. B. Alex. 74 *fin.*

cō-arto (-cto), āvi. ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; arto] **I.** Prop.: *To press together, compress, bring into a small compass, to narrow, contract, confine* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: alveum Tiberis (*opp.* laxare), Suet. Aug. 30: augustæ fauces coartant iter, Liv. 28, 5: viam, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2: forum, Tac. Or. 39.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: fenum in struem, Col. 2, 19, 2.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.*: in oppidis coartatus, C. Att. 7, 10: coarctati sunt in terrâ, Vulg. Exod. 14, 3. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of time: *To abridge, shorten:* tempus sponsas habendi, Suet. Aug. 34 *fin.*: consulatûs aliorum, Tac. H. 2, 71: nox coartat iter, Ov. F. 5, 546.—**B.** Of diction: *To abridge, compress:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: hæc, C. de Or. 1, 35, 163; cf. the context.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: plura in unum librum, Pl. Ep. 1, 20, 8.—**C.** *To compel, constrain:* coartandus est emptor ventilationem adimplere, Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 57.

cō-articŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; articulus] (*To thoroughly furnish with joints;* hence, *to render pliant;* hence) *To enable* mouths *to articulate* (post-class.): ora mutorum, Arn. 1, p. 31.

cōassatĭo, coasso, v. coax.

Cōatræ (Cho-), ārum, *m. A people on lake Mæotis:* Pl. 6, 7, 7, § 19; Luc. 3, 246.

cō-assigno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; assigno] *To mark out at the same time* (post-class.): Boeth. Arist. Top. 5, 2, p. 696.

cō-assūmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; assumo] *To take for granted at the same time* (post-class.): Boeth. Arist. Top. 6, 3, p. 709; id. ib. 6, 5, p. 716.

cōauctĭo, ōnis, *f.*, false read. for conjectio, q. v.

cōaxātĭo (coass-), ōnis, *f.* [1. coaxo] (Prop.: *A joining of timber* (*planks*) *together;* Meton.): *A boarded floor:* Vitr. 6, 5:—*Plur.*, Pl. 36, 25, 62.

1. **co-axo (-asso),** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; axis, *no.* II. C.] (*To plank together;* hence) *To plank* or *floor:* Vitr. 7, 1.

cŏaxo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [onomatop.] Of frogs: *To croak:* Suet. Aug. 94; Auct. Carm. Phil. 62; Spart. Get. 6.

Cobiamăchus (Cobiom-), i, *m. A Gallic borough between Tolosa and Narbo:* C. Font. 5, 19.

cŏbĭon, ĭi, *n. A species of the plant* tithymalus (*wolf's milk*): Pl. 26, 8, 45.

Cōcălus, i, *m. A mythic king in Sicily, who gave protection to Dædalus when he fled from the persecution of Minos, and by the aid of his daughters put the latter to death by pouring hot water upon him in the bath:* Ov. M. 8, 261; cf. id. Ib. 289 *sq.*—Hence, **Cōcălĭdes,** um, *f. The daughters of Cocalus:* Sil. 14, 43.

Coccēius, ĭi, *m. The name of a Roman* gens, to which the Emp. Nerva belonged. **I.** L. M. Cocceius M. F. Nerva, *consul,* 718 A.U.C., *great-grandfather of the Emp. Nerva;* he reconciled Antonius and Octavianus, 714 and 717 A.U.C.: Hor. S. 1, 5, 28 *sq.*; v. Schol. Crucq. ad h. l. **II.** M. C. Nerva, *A celebrated jurist, friend of the Emp. Tiberius:* Tac. A. 4, 58; id. ib. 6, 26.

coccīna, ōrum, v. coccinus.

coccīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [coccina] (*Provided with* coccina; hence) *Clothed in scarlet garments:* puerulus, Suet. Dom. 4; cf. Mart. 1, 97, 6.

coccĭnĕus (-nus), a, um, *adj* [coccum, *no.* II. A.] *Of a scarlet colour:* **A.** Form *coccineus:* acini, Pl. 21, 31, 105: pallium, Petr. S. 32: tomentum, id. ib. 38: lacernæ, Mart. 14, 131 *in lemm.*—**B.** Form *coccinus:* gausapa, Petr. S. 24: læna, Juv. 3, 283: aluta, Mart. 2, 29, 8: oves, Tert. Cult. Fem. 10.—As *Subst.*: **1. coccĭna,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* vestimenta), *Scarlet garments:* Mart. 2, 39, 1; id. 2, 43, 8.—**2. coccĭnum,** i, *n.*=coccum, Hier. in Isai. 1, 1, 18.

† **coccum,** i, *n.*=κόκκος (a berry), **I.** Prop.: *The berry of the scarlet oak* (Quercus coccifera, L.) (acc. to modern botany, a kind of insect, cochineal kermes), *used as a scarlet dye:* Pl. 16, 8, 12, § 32; id. 9, 41, 65, § 141; id. 24, 4, 4, § 8. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Scarlet colour:* Hor. S. 2, 6, 102; Mart. 5, 23, 5; id. 10, 76, 9; Virg. Cir. 31; Quint. 11, 1, 31.—**B.** *Scarlet garments, cloth,* etc.: Sil. 17, 396; Suet. Ner. 30.—**C.** Gnidium, also called granum Gnidium, *A grain of the shrub* thymelæa, used in medicine: Pl. 13, 21, 35, § 114; Cels. 5, 5, 8; Scrib. Comp. 134.

† **coccȳgĭa,** æ, *f.* = κοκκυγία, *A kind of sumach used in dyeing* (prps. khus cotinus, L.): Pl. 13, 22, 41, § 121.

† **coccȳmēlum,** i, *n.* = κοκκύμηλον (cuckoo-apple), *A kind of plum;* prob. *a damson:* Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 10.

† **coccyx,** ygis, *m.*=κόκκυξ, *A cuckoo:* Pl. 10, 9, 11, § 25.

cŏcētum, i, *n.* [coquo] *A kind of food prepared from honey and poppies:* Tert. Val. 12; cf. Fest. p. 31.

Cŏche, ēs, *f.*, Κώχη, *A town on the Tigris, between* Seleucia *and* Ctesiphon: Eutrop. 9, 18; Amm. 24, 5, 3; id. 24, 6, 2.

‡ **cŏchlăcæ,** ārum, *f. Round stones from a river, resembling snails' shells:* Fest. p. 31 (Müll. reads: coclaceæ).

cŏchlĕa (cocl-), æ, *f.* [κοχλίας, ὁ] **I.** Prop.: *A snail:* Pl. 9, 56, 82; Var. R. R. 3, 14; C. de Div. 2, 64, 133; Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62; Hor. S. 2, 4, 59; an emblem of slowness, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 29.—Phrase: In cochleam: *In the form of a snail, spiral:* Cels. 8, 10, 1; Col. 8, 17, 2. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A snail-shell:* Mart. 11, 18, 23.—**B.** *A screw of a press:* Vitr. 6, 9.—**C.** *A machine for drawing water, a water-snail, water-screw:* Vitr. 5, 12; 10, 8; 11.—**D.** *A kind of semicircular door moving on a pivot:* Var. R. R. 3, 5, 3 Schneid.

cŏchlĕar, āris (**cochlĕāre,** Mart. 14, 121 *in lemm.*), *n.* [cochlea] (*A thing pertaining to a* cochlea; hence) **A.** *A spoon, with a bowl at one end, used in eating eggs, and a point at the other for picking snails out of their shells:* Mart. 1, 1; Cels. 6, 14; Pl. 28, 2, 4; Petr. S. 33.—**B.** As a measure for liquids, esp. in medicine; *a table-spoon.* Col. 12, 21, 3; Pl. 23, 4, 38.

cŏchlĕārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [cochlea] (*A thing pertaining to a* cochlea; hence): **A.** *A snail-pit, a place where snails were bred, kept, and fattened:* Var. R. R. 3, 12, 2; id. ib. 3, 14, 1 (cf. cochlearum vivaria, Pl. 9, 56, 82).—**B.** = cochlear, *no.* I.: cochlearii mensura, Pl. 20, 22, 89; cf. Scrib. Comp. 122; 99.

cŏchlĕātim, *adv.* [id.] *Spirally:* Sid. Ep. 4, 15 *fin.*

cŏchlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Spiral* or *screw-formed:* equuleus, Pomp. ap. Non. 105, 15; and 182, 14: aures, Cassiod. de Anim. 9 *ante med.*

cochlĕŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small snail,* prps. only in Hier. Ep. 64, *no.* 19; id. in Jov. 2, 6.

† **cochlis,** idis, *f.*=κοχλίς, *A precious stone, like a snail-shell in form:* Pl. 37, 12, 74, § 193.

‡ **cŏcĭātor** or **cŏcĭōnātor,** ōris, *m.*, μεταβόλος, cocio, *A broker:* Gloss. Vet.

cŏcīnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [coquus] *Belonging to a cook; cooking:* vasa, Paul. Dig. 33, 9, 6: instrumentum, Ulp. id. 34, 2, 19, § 12.—As *Subst.*: ‡ **cŏcīnātōrium,** ĭi, *n. A cooking-house, kitchen:* Inscr. Orell. 1359.

cŏcio (apud antiquos cucio, acc. to Fest. s. v. coctiones, p. 39), ōnis, *m.* [etym. unknown] *A broker, factor;* acc. to Gell. more usu. called arilator (v. h. v. and cf. Fest. p. 17): Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 12.

† **cŏcĭōnātura,** æ, *f.*, μετάπρασις, *Brokery:* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cŏcĭōnor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cocio] *To be a broker:* Quint. Decl. 12; 21; dub.

coclacæ, v. cochlacæ.

1. cŏcles, ĭtis, *m.* [prps. akin. to κύκλωψ; acc. to Var. L. L. 7, 3, 94 from oculus] *A person blind of one eye:* "qui altero lumine orbi nascereatur *coclites* vocabantur," Pl. 11, 37, 55, § 150; cf. Enn. ap. Var. l. l.; Plaut. Curc. 3, 23.

2. Cŏcles, ĭtis, *m.* [1. cocles] *The* cognomen of Q. Horatius, *who, in the war with Porsenna, alone defended the bridge across the Tiber:* Liv. 2, 10: Cocles, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 445: Cocles, Virg. Æ. 8, 650.

coco or **cococco,** *n. indecl.* [onomatop.] *The natural note of hens; clucking:* Petr S. 59.

†† **cŏcŏlūbis (-ōbis),** is, *f.* [Spanish word] *A kind of grape:* **A.** Form *cocolubis:* Col. 3, 2, 19.—**B.** Form *cocolobis:* Pl. 14, 2, 4, § 30.

cocta, æ, *f.* [coquo, *no.* II. A.] (*That which is prepared by fire;* hence) *A decoction:* Mart. 2, 85, 1.

Cocosātes (Cocoss-), ium, *m. A people in* Gallia Aquit.: Cæs. B. G. 3, 27; Pl. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

coctana, v. cottana.

coctĭlis, e, *adj.* [coquo, *no.* II. A.] *Burned:* lateres, Var. R. R. 1, 14 *fin.*: laterculus, Pl. 7, 56, 57; Curt. 5, 1, 25: muri, *built of burned bricks,* Ov. M. 4, 58; cf. Curt. l. l., and Just. 1, 2, 7 (cocto latere).—As *Subst.*: **coctĭlia,** ium, *n.* (sc. ligna), *Very dry wood that burns without smoke:* Treb. Claud. 14; cf. Ulp. Dig. 32, 55, § 7.

1. **coctĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [coquo] **A.** (acc. to coquo, *no.* I.) (Prop.: *A cooking;* Meton.): *That which is cooked; pottage,* etc.: Vulg. Gen. 25, 30; ib. 2 Reg. 4, 40.—**B.** (acc. to coquo, *no.* II. A.): *A preparing by fire; a burning:* calcis, Cassiod. Var. 7, 17.—**C.** (acc. to coquo, *no.* II. C.): *A digesting, digestion;* coctionem facere, *to produce digestion,* Pl. 20, 9, 39, § 101.

2. **coctĭo,** ōnis, *m.* = cocio: Paul. ex Fest. pp. 20 and 51 Müll.

‡ **coctĭto,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [coquo] *To cook repeatedly:* Paul. ex Fest. p. 61 Müll.

coctĭvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to coquo, *no.* I.): *That is soon* or *easily cooked* or *prepared for table:* condimenta, Apic. 9, 4.—**B.** (acc. to coquo, *no.* II. B.): *That ripens early:* castaneæ, Pl. 15, 23, 25, § 94; acc. to some this pass. should be referred to *no.* A.

coctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to coquo, *no.* I.): *A cook:* Petr. S. 95.—**B.** (acc. to coquo, *no.* II. A.): *One who prepares a thing by fire:* calcis, *a lime-burner,* Edict. Diocl. p. 19.

coctūra, æ, *f.* [id.] **A.** (acc to co-

quo, *no.* I.): *A cooking:* Apic. 6, 2.—**B.** (acc. to coquo, *no.* II. A.) (Prop.: *A preparing by fire*; Meton.: *That which is prepared by fire*; hence): **1.** *A boiling liquid:* Col. 12, 20, 4.—**2.** Any *thing in a state of fusion* through the action of fire: Pl. 31, 8, 20, § 98; Col. 12, 18, 7.—**C.** (acc. to coquo, *no.* II. B.): Of fruit, *etc.*: *A ripening:* Pl. 14, 4, 6, § 55.

‡ coctūrārius, ii, *m.* [coctura, *no.* A.] (*One pertaining to cooking*; hence) *A cook:* "*coctur'rius, ὀψήτης.*" Gloss. Vet.

coctus, a, um, *P.* of coquo.

cocula (coqu-), æ, *f. dim.* [coqua] *A little* female *cook:* Var. ap. Non. 531, 32.

cŏcŭlum, i, *n.* [coquo] (*A thing for cooking*; hence) *A vas et for cooking:* Plaut. Frgm. ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 8, 1; cf. Fest. p. 31. (Acc. to some, *Small wood for cooking*, Fest. l. l.)

cŏcus, i, v. coquus.

Cōcȳtus (-os), i, *m.* (Acc. Gr. Cocyton. Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 353), Κωκυτός [river of lamentation, from κωκύω, to howl, weep] *A mythic river in the Lower World:* C. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; id. N. D. 3, 17, 43; Virg. G. 3, 38; id. Æ. 6, 132; Hor. Od. 2, 14, 17; Sen. Herc. Fur. 686; Petr. S. 121.—Hence, **Cōcȳtĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of Cocytus:* aqua, Petr. S. 120: æquora, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 471; Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 91.

coda, æ, v. cauda.

Cōdēta, æ, *f.* [coda = cauda] (*The place with tails*) *A field beyond the Tiber, remarkable for the growth of shrubs resembling horse-tails:* Fest. p. 44; cf. p. 31: Codeta minor, Suet. Cæs. 39.

cōdex, icis, v. caudex.

codicārius, a, um, v. caudicarius.

codicillāris, e (**codicillārius,** a, um: dignitates, Cod. Th. 6, 22, 7), *adj.* [codicilli] *Appointed, named by a codicil* (in the emperor's hand-writing; v. codicilli, *no.* II. B. 1.): Auguratus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49.

cōdicilli, ōrum (*Sing.* post-class. and rare: Cod. Th. 8, 18, 7; ib. 16, 5, 40; cf. Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 148), *m. dim.* [codex = caudex]

I. Prop.: *A small trunk of a tree,* only in Cato R. R. 37 *fin.*; 130.

II. Meton. (acc. to caudex, *no.* III. B. 1. a writing-tablet; hence): **A.** Gen.: *A writing, letter,* esp. *a short writing, note, billet, a petition,* etc.; cf. Pl. 13, 13, 27, § 89; id. 33, 1, 4, § 12; C. Phil. 8, 10, 28; id. Fam. 6, 18; Suet. Tib. 51; Tac. A. 4, 39; Sen. Clem. 1, 15, 4.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Under the empire: *A writing of the emperor, a cabinet order, ordinance:* Suet. Tib. 42; id. Cal. 18; id. Claud. 29; Cod. Th. 6, 4, 23; Suet. Tib. 22; id. Cal. 55.—**2.** *An addition or appendix to a will; a codicil:* Pl. Ep. 2, 16, 1; Tac. A. 15, 64 *fin.*; cf. Dig. 29, 7 Tit. De jure codicillorum.

cōdĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [coda = cauda] *A little tail:* Apic. 7, 1; dub.

Codomannus, i, *m., The surname of Darius conquered by Alexander the Great:* Just. 10, 3; id. 11, 6 *sq.*

Cōdrus, i, *m.,* Κόδρος, **I.** *A well-known Athenian king, who voluntarily devoted himself to death, in order to obtain for his people victory over the Spartans:* C. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; id. Fin. 5, 22, 62; id. N. D. 3, 19, 49; Hor. Od. 3, 19, 2; Just. 2, 6, 19; Val. Max. 5, 6, 1 *ext.* **II.** *A wretched poet, hostile to Virgil:* Virg. E. 5, 11; id. ib. 7, 22; Juv. 1, 2; id. 3, 203.

cœcitas, cæcitūdo, *etc.,* v. cæc.

Cœla (ōrum, *n.*) **Eubœæ,** Κοῖλα τῆς Εὐβοίας, *A deeply indented maritime region in Eubœa:* Val. Max. 1, 8, 10.

Cœlē Sȳria, or in one word **Cœlēsyria,** æ (*Gen.* Cœles Syriæ Inscr. Fab. 10 *no.* 215: *Acc.* Coelen Syriam, Liv. 45, 11), [Κοίλη Συρία, Hollow Syria] *Cœlesyria, between Libanus and Antilibanus:* Mel. 1, 11, 1 Pl. 5, 20, 17; Liv. 42, 29.

cœlebs, cœlibatus, *etc.,* v. cæl.

cō-ēlectus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1; eligo] *Elected together:* Vulg. 1 Pet. 5, 13.

cō-ēlĕmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1; elementum] *Composed of elements:* Tert. adv. Val. 23.

cœles (cœl-), itis, *adj.* [cœlum; 1. eo] (*Going in heaven*; hence) *Heavenly, celestial:* regna, Ov. F. 1, 236: aula, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 17: sub cœlite mensâ, Paul. Nol. Carm. S. Fel. 24, 9.—As *Subst.*: **A.** *Plur.*: **Cœlites,** um, *m. The inhabitants of heaven, the gods:* Plaut. Rud. prol. 2; C. (poeta? v. Moser) Rep. 6, 9; Cat. 11, 13; Hor. Epod. 16, 58; Ov. M. 5, 322.—**B.** *Sing.*: **Cœles,** itis, *m. An inhabitant of heaven* (rare): Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 17; id. ib. 9, 133; Tert. Pall. 4.

1. **cœlestis (cœl-),** e (*Abl. sing.* regularly, cœlesti: cœleste, Ov. H. 16, 277 Loers; id. M. 15, 743: *Gen. Plur.,* mostly cœlestium: cœlestûm, Lucr. 6, 1273; Cat. 64, 191; 205; Virg. Æ. 7, 432; Ov. M. 1, 150), *adj.* [cœlum]

I. Prop.: *Pertaining to heaven, found in heaven, coming from heaven,* etc., *heavenly, celestial* (class.): ignis fulminis, Lucr. 2, 384: arcus, *the rainbow,* Pl. 11, 14, 14: nubes, Ov. A. A. 2, 237: aqua, *rain,* Hor. Od. 3, 10, 20: aquæ, id. Ep. 2, 1, 135: solum, Ov. M. 1, 73: astra, id. ib. 15, 846: prodigia, Liv. 1, 34: minæ, Tac. H. 1, 18; cf. Fest. p. 49: "*cœlestia* auspicia vocant, quum fulminat aut tonat." Cogitantes supera atque cœlestia, hæc nostra, ut exigua et minima, contemnimus, C. Ac. 2, 41, 127; cf. id. de Div. 2, 44, 93.—As *Subst.*: **1.** *Plur.*: *The inhabitants of heaven, the gods:* DIVOS. ET. EOS. QVI. CŒLESTES. SEMPER. HABITL. COLVNTO., C. Leg. 2, 8, 19: cœlestum templa, Lucr. 6, 1273: in concilio cœlestium, C. Off. 3, 5, 25; Liv. 1, 16; Tac. G. 9; Cat. 64, 191; Tib. 1, 9, 5; Virg. Æ. 1, 387; Ov. M. 8, 150.—**2.** *Sing.*: *A deity:* Tib. 2, 4, 35.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Divine* (most freq. in *plur.*; cf. cœles): numen, Cat. 66, 7; Tib. 3, 4, 53; Ov. M. 1, 367: stirpe, id. ib. 1, 760; cf. specie, id. ib. 15, 743: nectar, id. ib. 4, 252; cf. pabula, id. ib. 4, 217: sapientia, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 27: auxilium, *of the gods,* Ov. M. 15, 630: dona, id. ib. 13, 289: cognitio cœlestium et mortalium, Quint. 1, 10, 5:—*Comp.*: nihil est cœlesti cœlestius, Sen. Ep. 66, 11.

B. *Celestial, divine, magnificent, pre-eminent, splendid,* etc. (mostly post-Aug.; in Cic. only once): Of both persons and things: **1.** *Abs.*: legiones, C. Phil. 5, 11, 28: ingenium, Ov. A. A. 1, 185: judicia Quint. 4, proœm. § 2 Spald.: præcepta, Vell. 2, 94, 2: quos Elea domum reducit Palma cœlestes, *i. e. glorious as the gods:* Hor Od. 4, 2, 18:—*Sup.*: cœlestissimum os (sc. Ciceronis), Vell. 2, 66, 3: opera, id. 2, 104, 3.—**2.** With *in c. Gerund in* do: in dicendo, Quint. 10, 2, 18.

☞ *Adv.* prob. not found.

2. **Cœlestis,** is, *f., The tutelary deity of Carthage:* Tert. Apol. 12; id. ib. 23.

† cœliăcus, a, um, *adj.* = κοιλιακός,

I. Prop.: *Relating to the abdomen or to the stomach:* dolor, Cato R. R. 125: medicamenta, Pl. 20, 18, 76.

II. Meton.: *Afflicted with a disease of the bowels:* apes, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 22.—As *Subst.*: **cœliăcus,** i, *m. One diseased in the bowels:* Pl. 28, 14, 58; Scrib. Comp. 95.

Cœlianus, a, um, v. Cœlius.

cœli-cŏla (cœl-), æ (*Gen. plur.* cœlicolûm, Virg. Æ. 3, 21: cœlicolarum, Juv. 13, 42), *comm. gen.* [cœlum; colo] **A.** *One dwelling in heaven,* poet. designation of *a deity, a god:* Virg. Æ. 2, 641; 6, 554; 788; Ov. M. 1, 174; 8, 638, et al.—**B.** *A worshipper of the heavens:* Cod. Just. 1, Tit. 9; cf. Cod. Th. 16, Tit. 8.

Cœliculus, v. cœliolus.

cœlĭcus (cœl-), a, um, *adj.* [cœlum] *Celestial, heavenly, magnificent* (very rare): tecta, Stat. S. 2, 3, 14.

cœli-fer (cœl-), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cœlum; fero] **A.** *Supporting the heavens:* of Atlas: Virg. Æ. 6, 797; of Hercules: manum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 528.—**B.** *Exalting to the heavens:* laudes, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 204.

cœli-fluus (cœl-), a, um, *adj.* [cœlum; fluo] *flowing from heaven:* fontes, Paul. Nol. Nat. S. Fel. 12, 780.

cœli-gĕnus (cœl-), a, um, *adj.* [cœlum; gigno] *Heaven-born:* Victoria et Venus, Var. L. L. 5, 10, 19: stellæ, App. de Mundo, p. 57, 29.

cœli-lŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [cœlum; loquor] *Speaking from heaven, divinely inspired:* Isaia, Commod. 60, 3.

Cœli-montium (Cœl-), ii, *n.* [Cœlius; mons] *The second region of Rome, including the Cœlian Hill:* P. Vict. Reg. Urb. R.—Hence, **Cœlĭmontānus (Cœl-),** a, um, *adj., Of,* or *pertaining to, Cœlimontium:* porta, C. 1 in. 23, 55.

Cœlĭŏlus (Cœl-), i, *m. dim.* [Cœlius] *A part of the Cœlian Hill:* Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15 (in C. Harusp. Resp. 15: **Cœliculus**).

† cœlĭŏtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κοιλιωτικός, *That cleanses the stomach:* medicamenta, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

cœli-pŏtens (cœl-), entis, *m.* [cœlum; potens] *Powerful in heaven:* dii, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 3.

Cœli-spex (Cœl-), icis, *m.* [Cœlius?: spicio] *Looking towards the Cœlian Hill:* Apollo, *a place at Rome,* prps. named after the statue of Apollo placed there, Sex. Ruf. and P. Vict. Reg. Urb. R.

1. **cœlĭtus,** *adv.* [cœlum] (post-class.)

I. Prop.: *From heaven:* ignis cœlitus lapsus, Amm. 23, 6, 34; cf. App. Dogm. Plat. p. 206 Oud.; Lact. 4, 2; Prud. Apoth. 554.

II. Meton.: *From the emperor:* si qui dignitates quascunque cœlitus impetraverint, Cod. Th. 12, 41, 10; cf. ib. 6, 32, 2; ib. 10, 20, 16.

2. **cœlĭtus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Heavenly, divine* (post-class.): in cœlitum senatum, Mart Cap. 3, § 222, ed. Kopp.

1. **Cœlius,** ii, *m. The name of a Roman* gens.

I. *The orator* M. Cœlius Rufus, *for whom Cicero made an oration,* and whose letters to Cicero are contained in the 8th book of the Epp. ad Fam.; cf. Manut. C. Fam. Præf.—Hence, **Cœlĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Cœlian:* orationes, Tac. Or. 21.

II. L. Cœlius Antipater, *A distinguished historian and jurist in the time of the Gracchi, teacher of Crassus:* C. Brut. 26; id. de Or. 2, 12.

III. Cœlius Aurelianus, *A physician of the post-classic age.*

2. **Cœlius Mons,** *The Cœlian Hill at Rome, which was south of* Palatinus, *and east of* Aventinus, named after the Tuscan Cœles Vibenna (pure Etrusc. KAILE FIPNE) (now *the Lateran Mount*), Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15; Tac. A. 4, 65; Fest. p. 34 *sq.*—*The soldiers of this* Cœles are called **Cœlĭāni,** Var. l. l.

cœlum (cæl-), i, *n.* (an old form **cœlus,** i, *m.* Enn. ap. Non. 197, 759, and ap. Charis. p. 55 P.; Petr. S. 39; id. ib. 45: *Plur.* only in poets or Eccl. Lat.: *Acc.* cœlos, Lucr. 2, 1096; cf. Cæs. ap. Gell. 19, 8, 3 *sq.*, and Charis. p. 21 P.—From C. Fam. 9, 26, 3: unum cœlum esset an innumerabilia, nothing can be positively inferred: pater noster, qui es in cœlis, Vulg. Matt. 6, 9.) [akin to Greek κοῖλος, Germ. hohl, and Engl. hollow]

I. Prop.: **A.** *Heaven, the heavens:* "hoc indo circum supraque, quod complexu continet terram, id quod nostri *cœlum* memorant," Pac. ap. Var. L. L. 5, 3, 7: ante mare et terras et quod tegit omnia, cœlum, Ov. M. 1, 5; cf. Var. L. L. 9, 18, 131; Enn. ap. Var. 5, 3, 7: quis pariter (potis est) cœlos omneis convortere, Lucr. 2, 1097: boat cœlum fremitu virûm, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 78; cf. Tib. 2, 5, 73; Cat. 62, 26: quicquid deorum in cœlo regit, Hor. Epod. 5, 1: fulmina jaci de cœlo, Liv. 28, 27: est deus in nobis, et sunt commercia cœ i, i. e. *with heaven's inhabitants:* Ov. A. A. 549:—gen. cœli in a pun with Cœli, gen. of Cœlius, Serv. and Phylarg. Virg. E. 3, 105.—**Particular Phrases: A.** De cœlo tangi, *etc., To be struck with lightning:* Cato R. R. 14, 3; Liv. 26, 23 Drak.; id. ib. 29, 14; Virg. E. 1, 17; Suet. Aug. 94; Tac. A. 13, 24; also, e cœlo ictus, C. Div. 1, 10 *fin.*—In augury: de cœlo servare, *To observe the signs of heaven:* C. Att. 4, 3, 3: de cœlo fieri, of celestial signs: *To come to pass:* C. de Div. 1, 42, 93.—**Provv.: 1.** Quid si nunc cœlum rust? of a vain fear, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 41 Don.; cf. Var. ap. Non. 499, 24.—**2.** Toto cœlo errare, *To err very greatly, be much or entirely mistaken:* Macr. S. 3, 12.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Heaven;* i. e. *a quarter* or *region of heaven, climate, zone, region:* cuicunque particulæ cœli officeretur, quamvis esset procul, mutari lumina putabat, *To whatever part of the horizon, however distant, the view was obstructed:* C. de Or. 1, 39, 179; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 45. hoc cœlum, subquo natus educatusque essem, Liv. 5, 54; so, Pl. 8, 51, 80; id. 17, 2, 2; Flor. 4,

12, 62: cœlum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 27. Poet. phrase: albente cœlo, *as the heaven was becoming white*, i. e. *towards morning, at dawn* or *daybreak*; used first in prose by Sisenna, Quint. 8, 3, 35; cf. albeo *fin.*—**B.** Also, *The aerial region over the earth, the air, sky, atmosphere, temperature, weather* (very freq.): "in hoc cœlo qui dicitur aër," Luc. 4, 133; Pl. 2, 38, 38: cœlum hoc, in quo nubes, imbres ventique coguntur, C. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: pingue et concretum cœlum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: commoda, quæ percipiuntur cœli temperatione, id. N. D. 2, 5; cf. cœli intemperies, Liv. 8, 18; Quint. 7, 2, 3; Col. procem. 1: intemperantia, id. ib. 3: spiritus, C. Cat. 1, 6, 15: gravitas, id. Att. 11, 22; Tac. A. 2, 85: varium morem prædiscere, Virg. G. 1, 51: varietas et mutatio, Col. 11, 2, 1: qualitas, Quint. 5, 9, 15; cœli solique clementia, Flor. 3, 3, 13: subita mutatio, id. 4, 10, 9, et al.—With *adj.*: bonum, Cato R. R. 1, 2: tenue, C. Fat. 4: salubre, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: serenum, Virg. G. 1, 260: palustre, Liv. 22, 2: austerum, Pl. 18, 12, 31; fœdum imbribus ac nebulis, Tac. Agr. 12: atrox, Flor. 3, 2, 2, et sæp.: hibernum, Pl. 2, 47, 47: austrinum, id. 16, 26, 46: Italum, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 4: Sabinum, id. Ep. 1, 7, 77 (cf. id. ib. 1, 15, 1: quæ sit hiems Veliæ, quod cœlum, Vala, Salerni).—**C.** *Day* (very rare): vesperascente cœlo, *was drawing towards evening*: Nep. Pelop. 2, 5 Dähne. —**D.**: **1.** *Height:* mons in cœlum attollitur, *towards heaven, heavenward*, Pl. 5, 1, 1 (cf. Virg.: æquata machina cœlo, Virg. Æ. 4, 89).—So, **2.** *Of the earth*, opp. to the Lower World: falsa ad cœlum mittunt insomnia Manes, Virg. Æ. 6, 897.—**E.** *A vault, arch, covering*: cœlum cameræ, *the interior surface of a vault*, Vitr. 7, 3; Flor. 3, 5, 30 (dub.; prps. for sub *aureo uti* cœlo, we should read sub *aurato* cœlo): capitis, Pl. 11, 37, 49.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. D.): As in other languages, for *The summit of prosperity, happiness, honour*, etc.: Cæsar in cœlum fertur, C. Phil. 4, 3; so, id. Att. 14, 18; id. ib. 6, 2, 9; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 9; Tac. Or. 19. Cf. cœlo tenus extollere aliquid, Just. 12, 6: in cœlo ponere aliquem, id. 5, 4, 14: and exæquare aliquem cœlo, Lucr. 1, 80; Flor. 2, 19, 3: cœlo Musa beat, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 29; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 22. More rarely, the opp.: collegam de cœlo detraxisti, *deprived of his exalted honour*, C. Phil. 2, 42 Wernsd.: in cœlo sum, *I am in heaven*, i. e. *am very happy*, C. Att. 2, 9: digito cœlum attingere, *to be extremely fortunate*, id. ib. 2, 1, 7: cœlum accepisse fatebor, Ov. M. 14, 844: tunc tangam vertice cœlum, Aus. Idyll. 8 *fin.*

1. **cœlum**, i, *m.* v. cœlum.

2. **Cœlus**, i, *m.* (Cœlum, Hyg. Fab. præf.), *Son of Æther and Dies*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17 *fin.*; *father of Saturn*, Enn. in Non. 197, 9; *of Mercury and the first Venus*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23; Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 297.

cō-ēmendātus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1: emendo] *Amended at the same time*: Arn. 2, p. 56.

† **coemēsis**, is, *f.* = κοίμησις, *A lulling to sleep*: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 335.

† **cœmētērium**, ĭi, *n.* = κοιμητήριον (a sleeping-chamber; hence) *A churchyard, cemetery, burying-ground* (Eccl. Lat): Tert. Anim. 51.

cō-ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, ĕmĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; emo] *To purchase together, to buy up* (class.): Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 17; Cæs. B. G. 1, 3; C. 2 Verr. 4, 59, 133; Cass. ap. C. Fam. 15, 19, 3; Hor. S. 1, 2, 9; Petr. S. 112; Quint. 11, 1, 80; Suet. Vesp. 16: coemptarum rerum pretia, id. Ner. 5.

cōēmptio, ōnis, *f.* [coemo] Law *t. t.*: (*A buying up*; hence) **A.** *A pretended purchase of an estate which was subjected to a mock sale for the purpose of divesting it of the burden of certain sacrifices attached to it*: C. Mur. 12, 27.—**B.** *A marriage, consisting in a mutual mock sale of the parties, by which the wife was free from the* tutela legitima *and the family* sacra: Gai. Inst. p. 41 *sq.*; C. Mur. 12, 27 Moeb.; id. Flacc. 34, 84; id. de Or. 1, 56, 237; Var. L. L. 6, 6, 63; cf. in Non. 531, 10 *sq.*; Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 103.

cōēmptĭōnālis (also writt. comptionalis; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 1061), e, *adj.* [coemptio] **I.** Prop.: *Pertaining to a mock sale*: senex, *who was made use of in such a performance* (cf. C. Mur. 12, 27).—Hence, **II.** Meton.: *Poor, worthless*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 52; Cur. in C. Fam. 7, 29.

cōēmptor, ōris, *m.* [coemo] *One who purchases* (*many things*), *buys up*; fig.: testium, App. Apol. p. 321.

cōēmptĭōnātor, ōris, *m.* [coemptio] Law *t. t.*: *One who enters into the* coëmptio, Gai. Inst. §§ 117; 118; 166 Goes.; Ulp. 11, 5.

cōēmptus, a, um, *P.* of coemo.

cœna (in the best codd. also written cæna and cēna; in the most ancient period CŒSNA, like CASMENA=Camena, Fest. s. v. PESNIS, p. 205 Müll.), æ, *f.* [akin to Greek θοίνη a meal, Sanscr. ghas, *to eat up*] **I.** Prop.: *The principal meal of the early Romans, taken about midday, dinner*; afterwards, *a later meal, supper*; or rather, at first, *an early dinner*, and afterwards, *a late dinner*. (Fest. s. v. CŒNA, p. 41); subsequently, as the prandium was at first partaken of at mid-day, the cœna was usually begun about the 9th hour, *i. e.* at 3 o'clock P.M.: "*cœna* apud antiquos dicebatur quod nunc est prandium. *Vesperna*, quam nunc cœnam appellamus," Fest. p. 41; C. Fam. 9, 26; Mart. 4, 8, 6; Auct. Her. 4, 51; Pl. Ep. 3, 1. To begin sooner was an indication of gluttony, Juv. 1, 49; Pl. Pan. 49, 6.—Phrases: cœnam apparare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 74: curare, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 3, 32: coquere, id. Aul. 2, 7, 3; id. Cas. 3, 6, 16; id. ib. 4, 1, 8; id. ib. 4, 2, 2; id. Rud. 4, 7, 38, et al.; Nep. Cim. 4, 3: cœnas facere, C. Att. 9, 13, 6; cf. id. Fam. 9, 24: præbere ternis ferculis, Suet. Aug. 74: instruere pomis et oleribus, Gell. 2, 24, et al.: ad cœnam invitare aliquem, C. Fam. 7, 9; Quint. 7, 3, 33; Suet. Claud. 4, et al.: vocare, C. Att. 6, 3, 9; Hor. S. 2, 7, 30; Suet. Tib. 6: devocare, Nep. Cim. 4, 3; cœnam dare alicui, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 2; id. ib. 3, 1, 34; C. Fam. 9, 20: cœnæ adhibere aliquem, Quint. 11, 2, 12; Pl. Ep. 6, 31, 13; Suet. Cæs. 73; id. Aug. 74; id. Claud. 32; id. Cal. 25; id. Tit. 9, et al.: ire ad cœnam, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6: venire ad cœnam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 61: itare ad cœnas, C. Fam. 9, 24, 2: obire cœnas, id. Att. 9, 13 *fin.*: cœnam condicere alicui, *to engage one's self to any one as a guest, promise to be one's guest*, Suet. Tib. 42. So also, promittere ad cœnam, Pl. Ep. 1, 15, 1: redire a cœna, C. Rosc. Am. 35, et sæp.: inter cœnam, *at table*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6; id. Frgm. in Quint. 9, 3, 58; Quint. 6, 3, 10; Suet. Galb. 22; in this sense in Suet. several times, super cœnam, Suet. Aug. 77; id. Tib. 56; id. Ner. 42; id. Vit. 12; id. Vesp. 22: id. Tit. 8; id. Dom. 21.—Prov.: cœna comesa venire, *i. e. to come too late*, post festum, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 11.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A dish, course*, at dinner: prima, altera, tertia, Mart. 11, 31, 5 and 6.—**B.** *A company at table*: cœna sedet, Juv. 2, 120.—**C.** *The place of an entertainment*: Pl. 12, 1, 5, § 11.

cœnācŭlārĭa (**cœnĭc-**), æ, *f.* (*sc.* ars) [cœnaculum] (*The employment pertaining to a garret*; hence) *The letting out a garret*: Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 1.

cœnāculārĭus (**cœnĭc-**), ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* homo) [id.] (*A person pertaining to a garret*; hence) *A tenant or occupier of a garret*; Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 11, § 5.

cœnāculātus (**cœnĭc-**), a. um, *adj.*, [id.] *Provided with or having a garret*: domus, Marin. Papir. Diplom. *no.* 123, § 2, and *no.* 3, p. 356, col. 2.

cœnāculum (**cæ .-** and **cēn-**), i, *n.* [cœno] (*That which serves for dining* or *supping*, etc.; a *dining-room*, usu. in an upper story; hence) **I.** Prop.: *An upper story, an upper room, a garret, attic* (later, the dwelling of the poorer class of people): "ubi cubabant *cubiculum*, ubi cœnabant *cœnaculum* vocitabant. Posteaquam in superiore parte ceniare cœperunt, superioris domus universa *cœnacula* dicta," Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45: "*cœnacula* dicuntur, ad quæ scalis ascenditur," Fest. p. 42; cf. Liv. 39, 14; C. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Vitr. 2, 8; Quint. 6, 3, 64; Suet. Aug. 45; 78; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 91; Juv. 10, 18; Suet. Vit. 7. **II.** Meton.: *The upper regions* of the sky: maxima cœli, Enn. in Tert. adv. Val. 7; cf. in Plaut. humoroursly of Jupiter: in superiore qui habito cœnaculo, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 3.

cœnātĭcus (**cæn-** and **cēn-**), a, um, *adj.* [cœna] *Pertaining to a dinner* (very rare): est illic mi una spes cœnatica, *i. e.* cœnandi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 36.—In late Lat. as *Subst.*: **cœnaticum**, i, *n. The money given instead of food* (to soldiers, priests, *etc.*): Cod. Just. 12, 38, 3; Inscr. Fabrett. p. 171, *no.* 33.

cœnātĭo (**cæn-** and **cēn-**), ōnis, *f.* [cœno] (Prop.: *An eating, dining*; Meton) *A dining-room, a dining-hall* (only in post-Aug. prose): Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 10; 12; Pl. 36, 7, 12; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9; id. Ep. 90 and 95; id. Q. N. 13; Col. 1, 6, 2; Petr. S. 77; Suet. Ner. 31 (twice); Juv. 7, 183; Mart. 2, 59.

cœnātĭuncŭla (**cæn-** and **cēn-**), æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small dining-room*: Pl. Ep. 4, 30, 2.

‡ **cœnātor**, oris, *m. A diner, guest*; δειπνητής, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cœnātōrius (**cæn-** and **cēn-**), a, um, *adj.* [cœnator] *Of*, or *pertaining to, a diner*, or *to the table* (only post-Aug.): fames, Sid. Ep. 2, 9 *fin.*: vestis, Capitol. Maxim. jun. 4.—As *Subst.*: **A. cœnātōria**, ōrum, *n. Dinner dress*: Petr. S. 21, 5; Mart. 10, 87; id. 14, 135; Pomp. Dig. 32, 2, 34.—**B. cœnātōrium**, ĭi, *A dining-room*: Inscr. Fratr. Arv. Marin. p. 533; cf. "COENATORIUM οἴκημα, δειπνητήριον," Gloss. Cyr.

cœnātūrĭo (**cæn-** and **cēn-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [cœno] *To have an appetite for dinner*: Mart. 11, 77.

1. **cœnātus** (**cæn-** and **cēn-**), a, um, *P.* of cœno: *Having dined*, etc.: "*cœnatus* ut pransus, ut potus, ut lotus, id est, confecta cœnā," Var. ap. Non. 94, 14, *sq.*

2. **cœnātus** (**cæn-** and **cēn-**), a, um, *adj.* [cœna] (*Provided* or *furnished with a* cœna; hence): **A.** *Having dined*: cœnati atque appoti, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75; C. Deiot. 7, 20; Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 6; C. Div. 1, 27, 57; Hor. S. 1, 10, 61.—**B.** *Spent in feasting*: cœnatæ noctes, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 24.

cœnĭto (**cæn-** and **cēn-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* [cœno] *To dine often* or *much, to be accustomed to dine, to dine* (rare, but class.): si foris cœnitarem, C. Fam. 7, 16: apud aliquem, id. ib. 9, 7; 9, 16, 7; Suet. Aug. 76; Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45: nonnunquam et in publico, Suet. Ner. 27.—*Pass. Impers.*: ut patentibus januis pransitaretur et cœnitaretur, Macr. S. 2, 13.

cœno (**cæn-** and **cēn-**), āvi, (*e. g.* Lucil. ap. C. Fin. 2, 8, 24; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 154; C. Fam. 1, 2, 3; Suet. Aug. 64; id. Cal. 24; acc. to Var. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 7, also, cœnātus sum), ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [cœna] **I.** *To dine, sup, take a meal*: **A.** With *apud*: apud se, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 7; cf., also, C. Fam. 1, 2, 3; Appius ap. C. de Or. 2, 60, 246. — **B.** With *cum*: mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 70: cum parentibus, Suet. Cal. 24.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.*: in litore, Quint. 7, 3, 31.—**D.** With *Abl.*: lauto paratu, Juv. 14, 15.—**E.** With *Adv.*: modo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 154: lepide nitideque, id. Cas. 3, 6, 19: bene, Juv. 5, 166: melius, C. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: una, Hor. S. 2, 8, 18.—**F.** *Impers. Pass.*: cœnatur, Suet. Tib. 42: apud eum cœnatum est, Nep. Att. 14, 1; cf., also, Liv. 2, 4.

II. Prop.: With *cognate Acc.*, or *of equivalent meaning*: *To make a meal of something, to eat, dine upon* (so only poet. or in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Plaut. and Hor.): cœnam, Plaut. Ru. 1, 2, 6, 24; coctum, id. Ps. 3, 2, 56: alienum, id. Pers. 4, 3, 4: aves, Hor. S. 2, 8, 27: aprum, id. ib. 2, 3, 235: olus, id. Ep. 1, 5, 2; id. ib. 2, 2, 168: pulmenta, id. ib. 1, 18, 48: patinas omasi, id. ib. 1, 15, 34: septem fercula, Juv. 1, 95: centum ostrea id. 8, 85: remedia, Pl. 24, 1, 1, § 4; id. 16,

51. 72, § 142: olla cœnanda Glyconi, Pers. 5. 9.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To dine off of, have one's fill of*: ecastor, cœnabis hodie, ut te dignum est, magnum malum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 86.—**2.** *To commit while at dinner*: duam nova divortia cœnat adulteria, Poet. ap. Suet. Aug. 70.

cœnóbita, æ, *m.* [cœnobium] *An Egyptian monk or friar; called in the language of the country* Sauses: Hier. Ep. 22, § 34, et al.

†**cœnóbium,** ii, *n.* = κοινόβιον, *A convent, monastery*: Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 36.

†**cœnomȳa** (-**ȳia**), æ, *f.* [κοινόμυια], non, ut Latini interpretati sunt, *musca canina* dicitur per v Græcam literam (κυνόμυια); sed juxta Hebraicam intelligentiam per διφθογγον debet scribi οι, ut sit κοινόμοια, id est, *omne muscarum genus*. Aquila κάμμικτον, id est, *omnimodam muscam*, interpretatus est," Hier. Ep. 106 *fin.*] *Every kind of fly, flies of all kinds*: misit in eos cœnomyam, Vulg. Ps. 67, 45: dixit, venit cœnomyia, id. ib. 104, 31: (misit) ranas, locustas, ciniphes, et cœnomyiam, Hier. in Isai. 3, 7, 10 (yet always in LXX. κυνόμυια; cf. Tromm. Concord., and Cyclop. of Bibl. Lit. s. v. "Fly").

cœnon, i, *n.* [etym. doubtful] *A kind of medicine or remedy*; prob. *an eye-water*: Inscr. ap. Orell. 4234.

cœnósitas, ātis, *f.* [cœnosus] (*The condition of the* cœnosus; hence) *Dirt filth*: Fig.: Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 156 ed Munk.

cœnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cœnum] **I.** Prop.: *Dirty, foul, miry, boggy, marshy* (rare): lacus, Col. 7, 10, 6: gurges (i. e. Styx), Juv. 3, 266:—*Comp.*: cœnosior liquor, Col. 49, 11. **II.** Fig.: *Foul, filthy, polluted*: quis est cœnosa impuritate non sordidus, Salvian. Gub. D. 10.

cœnŭla (**cæn-** and **cēn-**), æ, *f. dim.* [cœna] *A small dinner*: C. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: id. Fam. 9, 24, 2: Suet. Claud. 21: Mart. 5, 78 *fin.*

cœnŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [cœnum] *Covered with mud, muddy, filthy*: pedes, Tert. Pall. 4.

cœnum (**cæ-**), i, *n.* [prps. akin to cun-ire] **I.** Prop.: *Dirt, filth, mud, mire* (always with the access. idea of loathsomeness, diff. from limus, lutum, *etc.*: omnes stultos insanire, ut male olere omne cœnum, C. Tusc. 4, 24, 54) (freq. and class. in prose and poetry): pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus cœno collinunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 133; cf. id. Pœn. 1, 2, 93; id. ib. 4, 2, 4; C. 2 Verr. 5, 68, 173; Luer. 6, 977; Virg. G. 4, 49; Ov. M. 1, 418; Hor. S. 2, 7, 27; Suet. Vit. 17; cloacarum, Col. 2, 15, 6. **II.** Fig.: **A.** ut eum ex lutulento cœno propere hinc eliciat foras (*sc.* ex amore meretricum), Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 17: ipsei se in tenebris volvi cœnoque queruntur, Luer. 3, 77; cf. Livy: ex cœno plebeio consulatum extrahere, Liv. 10, 15.—**B.** As a term of reproach: *Dirty fellow, vile fellow*: Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 3; Pseud. 1, 3, 132 · C. Sest. 8, 20; id. Dom. 18, 47.

cō-ĕo (sta. CONEO, Quint. 1, 6, 17; cf., on the contrary, id. 1, 5, 69), īvi or ii (*e. g.* coierunt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 22: coiere, Luer. 6, 452; Prop. 3, 24, 18; Ov. M. 4, 83, et al.: coïsse, Virg. Æ. 12, 709: coisse, Prop. 3, 15, 8; Quint. 5, 9, 5; id. 5, 11, 35), itum, ire (coire in Plaut. dissyll. v. Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. p. 160), *v. n.* and *a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1, *fin.*; eo]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go or come together, to meet, assemble, collect together* (so mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): **1.** *Abs.*: millia crabonum coeunt, Ov. F. 3, 753: qui me coïsse querentes Nescio quem thalamis præposuisse suis, id. H. 7, 123; Tac. A. 16, 5; id. H. 1, 27; id. ib. 2, 52.—**2.** With *Acc. of place*: Pharsalium coeunt, Cat. 64, 37.—**3.** With *Dat.*: vix memini nobis verba coïsse decem, *i. e. have passed between us*, Prop. 3, 15, 8.—**4.** With *ad*: ad solitum coiere locum, Ov. M. 4, 83.—**5.** With *in* c. *Acc.*: comus in porticum Liviæ, Pl. Ep. 1, 5, 9: in quem locum coïbatur, Tac. A. 4, 69.—**6.** With *in* c. *Abl.*: in cujus templo coiretur, Suet. Aug. 35.—**7.** With *Adv. of place*: quo populus coïbat, Hor. A. P. 206.

B Esp.: **1.** *To go or come together in a hostile manner, to encounter*: inter se coïsse viros, et cernere ferro, Virg. Æ. 12, 709; cf. id. G. 4, 73; Ov. M. 3, 236.—**2.** *To form a whole by coming together, to be united into a whole, to unite, combine* (this is the usual class. signif.): constr. *Abs.*, with *cum* or *Dat.*: **a.** Of living beings: neque se conglobandi cocundique in unum datur spatium, Liv. 6, 3; so, Virg. Æ. 9, 801: ut vasa illa multitudo coiret in populos, Quint. 2, 16, 9: qui una coierint, Cæs. B. G. 6, 22: reliqui (milites) coeunt inter se, *assemble*, id. B. C. 1, 75; so, Liv. 7, 37; Liv. 2, 50.—**b.** Of inanimate things: Ov. M. 4, 377; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 96: ignes coire globum quasi in unum, *roll together, as it were, into a ball*, etc., Lucr. 5, 664; cf. id. 2, 564: sanguenque creari Sanguinis inter se multis coeuntibu' guttis, *out of many little drops running together*, id. 1, 838; cf. ut coeat lac, *curdle*, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 4; so also, Col. 12, 20, 4: bitumen spissatur et in densitatem coit, *thickens*, Pl. 35, 15, 51; Lucr. 1, 770: tum digiti coëunt, Ov. M. 2, 670; Quint. 11, 3, 21: ut cornua tota coirent Ilicerentque orbem, *should entirely meet*, Ov. M. 7, 179; cf. Virg. Æ. 11, 860; Prop. 3, 24, 18; so, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 41; 5, 2, 9: ad cicatricem, Veg. 3, 27, 2: palpebræ dormientis non coeunt, *do not close*, Cels. 2, 8: labris coeuntibus, Quint. 8, 3, 45, et sæp.—**3.** (Both of men and animals): *To copulate*, Luer. 4, 1051; cf. Ov. M. 11, 744: cum aliena uxore, Quint. 7, 3, 10: coisse eam cum viro, id. ib. 5, 9, 5: dominum cum ancilla, id. ib. 5, 11, 35: cum hospitibus stupro, Curt. 5, 1, 37, et al.: privigno, Ov. H. 4, 129; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 17: sic et aves coeunt, Ov. M. 9, 733; id. ib. 10, 324; id. A. A. 2, 615; Col. 6, 27, 3 *sq.*; Ov. F. 3, 19, 3, et al.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To meet together, combine, come together, form a whole by uniting, unite into a whole, unite*: **1.** Of abstract things: primordia animai, Lact. 3, 396: ut coeant par jungaturque pari, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25: an male sarta Gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur, id. ib. 1, 3, 32; perfectum quiddam fieri, quum omnia coierunt, necesse est, Quint. 11, 3, 9; illud tamen notandum, coire frequenter in eadem sententias et τρόπον et figuram, id. 9, 1, 9; sin ex pari coeant (natura et doctrina), id. 2, 19, 2: hæc (verba) non tam ex tribus (vocibus) quam ex particulis trium coeunt, id. 1, 5, 67: refert quæ (litera aut syllaba) cum quaque optime coeat, id. 9, 4, 91: ut placidis coeant inimitia, Hor. A. P. 12.—**2.** Of inanimate things: primordia rerum consuerunt coire, Lucr. 5, 191; id. ib. 426:—of the blood: gelidus coit formidine sanguis, *curdles*, Virg. Æ. 3, 30 (cf. in *no.* I. B. 2. b.; Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4 et *sqq.*)—**B.** *To unite together for some object, in feeling, will, conclusions*, etc., *to join together, assimilate, agree*: heri aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piræo (Piræum in C. Att. 7, 3, 10); Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 1 ("*consensimus ac pepigimus*," Don.): duodecim adolescentuli coierunt ex his, qui exilio erant multati, *etc., conspired together*, Nep. Pelop. 2, 3; cf. the same: so neque cum quoquam de ea re collocuturum neque coiturum: sic, ille consensionis globus hujus unius dissensione disjectus est, Att. 8, 4: hæc gener atque socer coeunt mercede suorum! Virg. Æ. 7, 317: mos est regibus, quotiens in societatem coeunt, implicare dextras, *etc.*, Tac. A. 12, 47;—poet.: coeunt in fœdera dextræ, Virg. Æ. 11, 292; Tac. H. 3, 12; Suet. Aug. 32. Like this, with altered construction,

III. Meton. *Act.*: coire societatem (cum aliquo or *abs.*), *To enter into an alliance, to make a compact* (with some one), (so several times in Cic., who otherwise very seldom uses this word): utinam, Cn. Pompei, cum C. Cæsare societatem aut nunquam coisses aut nunquam diremisses! C. Phil. 2, 10 *fin.*: so, Nep. Con. 2, 2: societatem sceleris, C. Rosc. Am. 34, 98: de municipiis fortunis, id. ib. 31, 87; Paul. Dig. 17, 2, 65, § 10: qui societatem in tempus coïit, Paul. Dig. 17, 2, 65, § 6.—*Pass.*: ad eam rem societas coitur, C. Rosc. Am. 7 *fin.*: so, Gell. 1, 9 *fin.*: si unius rei societas coita sit, Paul. Dig. 17, 2, 65 *init.*; cf. ib § 2; 9; 10; 15.

cœpĭo, i, tum, īsse (the *tempp. præss.* only a few times in the ante-class. age; the *part. in rus*, cœpturus in Quint. 10, 1, 46; Pl. 16, 25, 41; Suet. Cal. 46; the *tempp. perff.*, both in *act.* and *pass.* form, (very freq.) 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [contr. from co-ăpio=apo] (*To lay hold of something on different sides, to lay hold of*; hence) Of an action: *To begin, commence*.

I. A. *Act.*: **1.** *Tempp. præss.*: Fest. p. 45: lubido extempio cœpere est convivium, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 41: neque pugnas neque ego lites cœpio, id. Men. 5, 5, 57: mage si exigere cœpias, id. Trin. 4, 3, 46; acc. to Ritschl. (Fleckeis.: occupias; the reading of Cod. Ambros. is COAPIAS): ubi nihil habeat, alium quæstum cœpiat, id. Truc. 2, 1, 23: mane cœpiam, Cæcil. in Non. 89, 17 (Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 43, acc. to Prisc. p. 879 P.: cœperet, acc. to the MSS.: ceperit).—**2.** *Part in rus*: nemine opinante quidnam cœpturus esset, Suet. Cal. 46.—**3.** *Tempp. perff. act.*; the object usu. an *Inf. Act.*; rarely an *Inf. Pass.* or the *Acc.* of a noun or pronoun: **a.** With *Inf. Act.*: quum ver esse cœperat, C. 2 Verr. 5, 10, 27; Ov. A. A. 1, 615 *sq.*: discere cœpit, Enn. Ann. 1, 16 (in Fest. s. v. SAM, p. 146): amare cœpi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 20: cœperunt foras ire, Lucr. 4, 532: cœperit inter se vesci, *etc.*, id. 5, 73, et sæp.—**b.** With *Inf. Pass.* (in the poets and histt.): per terrarum orbeis fruges cœpisse creari, Lucr. 2, 614: alia hujuscemodi fieri cœpere, Sall. C. 51, 40: cum Lacedæmoniis pugnari cœpit, Nep. Epam. 10, 3: haberi urbanus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 27: verti, id. ib. 2, 1, 149: institui, id. A. P. 21: moveri, Ov. M. 3, 106; Suet. Tib. 75: expleri, id. Cæs. 26: eligi, Tac. H. 1, 16: occidi, id. ib. 3, 24: prohiberi, Just. 14, 5, 9.—**c.** With *Acc.*: cœpit cursum, Att. in C. Div. 1, 22 *fin.*: novam mapalibus urbem, Sil. 15, 420: nam cur non ego id perpetrem, quod cœpi? Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 57: si quicquam hodie hic turbæ cœperis, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 30: quæ cœperamus, Quint. 6 procem. 15.—**d.** *Abs.* (the object to be supplied acc. to the context): nam primum .... non cœpisse fuit: cœpta expugnare secundum est, Ov. M. 9, 619: dimidium facti, qui cœpit, habet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40; Quint. 9, 4, 74; cf. id. ib. 117: si cœpisset a toto corpore, id. ib. 9, 4, 23; cf. ib. 7, 1, 2; id. ib. 8, 6, 50.—So, **e.** With an ellipsis, not rare in other languages also, for dicere cœpi, *To begin to speak*: coram data copia fandi, Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore cœpit, Virg. Æ. 1, 521: tum ita cœpit: nunquam mihi, etc., Liv. 28, 27; Tac. A. 1, 41 *fin.*: ad hunc modum cœpit, id. ib. 2, 37; Phædr. 4, 23, 2.

B. *Pass.* only in the *tempp. perff.*, folld. by the *Inf. pass.*: **1.** Jure cœpta appellari est Canis, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 18: ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset cœpta deberi, C. de Or. 1, 37; id. Div. 2, 2 *fin.*: velle se de iis rebus, quæ inter eos agi cœptæ, neque perfectæ essent, agere cum eo, Cæs. B. G. 1, 47: bello premi sunt cœpti, Nep. Timoth. 3, 1, et sæp.; Cat. 95, 2.—**2.** In *part.*: jussis Carmina cœpta tuis, Virg. Æ. 8, 12: belli, id. Æ. 2, 162: amori, Ov. H. 17, 189: iter, id. P. 1, 188: armæ, Tac. H. 2, 6; id. ib. 4, 61: dies, id. A. 4, 25 (cf. under *no.* II.): luce, id. ib. 1, 65; id. ib. 15, 55: nocte, id. ib. 2, 13: hieme, id. ib. 12, 31.

II. *Neut.*: *To begin, commence, originate, arise* (a few times in Sall.; freq. since the Aug. age; not in Cic.): **A.** *Verb. fin.*—**1.** *Abs.*: post ubi silentium cœpit . . . verba facit, *etc.*, Sall. J. 33, 4: quum primum deditio cœpit, id. ib. 62, 7: ubi dies cœpit, id. ib. 91, 4 (cf. above, I. B. 2.): simul et cetera equestris pugna cœpit, Liv. 2, 6: quando cœperit hæc ars, Quint. 2, 17, 8.—**2.** With *per*: obsidium cœpit per præsidia, Tac. A. 4, 49.—**3.** With *ab*: a quo jurgium cœpit, Quint. 5, 10, 72: civile bellum a Vitellio cœpit, Tac. H. 2, 47.—**4.** With *ex*: proditio cœpit e domo Scævini, Tac. A. 15, 54.—**5.** With *Dat.*: Neroni odium adversus Vestinum cœperat, Tac. A. 15, 68: quibus, uti mihi, ex virtute nobilitas cœpit, Sall. J. 85, 17.—**B.** *Part. in -rus*: vere cœpturo, Pl. 16, 25, 41. § 98: nos rite cœpturi ab Homero videmur, Quint. 10, 1, 46.

cŏ-ĕpiscŏpātus, ūs, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; episcopatus] *An associate bishopric:* Aug. Ep. 31.

cŏ-ĕpiscŏpus, i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; episcopus] *An associate bishop:* Hier. adv. Lucif. 9; Sid. Ep. 4, 25.

cœpto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n. intens.* [cœpio] (mostly poet., and in Tac.; in Cic. in prose only once, apparently for a change with cœpit and incipit). **I.** *Act.: To begin eagerly; to begin, undertake, attempt:* **A.** With *Inf.*: ne qua forte tamen cœptes diffidere dictis, Lucr. 1, 268: cœptant oculi non posse tueri, id. 4, 112; 4, 406; 6, 255: contingere portus, C. Arat. 131: appetere ea, quæ, *etc.*, id. Fin. 5, 9, 24 (v. the passage in connection): coercere seditionem, Tac. H. 2, 29: discedere et abire, Suet. Oth. 11.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: quid cœptas, Thraso? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 1; so also, id. Ph. 4, 3, 21; and (acc. to Bentley's correction) Heaut. 4, 4, 12: seditionem, Tac. A. 1, 38; 45; id. ib. 2, 81: defectionem, id. ib. 4, 24: insidias, id. H. 3, 73.

II. *Neut.: To begin, commence, make a beginning* (only post-Aug., and very rare): cœptantem conjurationem disjecit, Tac. A. 4, 27: Olympiade septimâ cœptante, Sol. 1, 27: cœptante nocte, Amm. 20, 4.

cœptum, i, *n.* [cœpio] (*That which is begun;* hence) *A work begun, an undertaking* (mostly post.-Aug.; not in Hor., and prps. not in Cic.): **A.** *Sing.*: **1.** Without *Adj.*: cœptum, Lucr. 1, 4, 19: cœpti pœnitentia, Quint. 12, 5, 3: manus ultima cœpto Defuit, Ov. Tr. 2, 555.—**2.** With *Adj.*: tanti cœpti, Suet. Oth. 5: cœpti mei, Ov. M. 9, 616: ne audaci cœpto deessent, Liv. 42, 59: cœpto feroci, Sil. 11, 202.—**B.** *Plur.*: **1.** Without *Adj.*: Ov. M. 6, 67; 463; Liv. 23, 35; 41; id. 24, 13; Tac. H. 3, 52; Suet. Ner. 34; id. Vesp. 6.—**2.** With *Adj.*: audacibus annue cœptis, Virg. G. 1, 40: cœptis immanibus, id. ib. 4, 642: cœptis ingentibus, id. ib. 9, 296: cœptis Adspirate meis, Ov. M. 1, 2; cf., also, id. ib. 9, 485.—**3.** With *Gen.*: Vespasiani cœpta, Tac. H. 2, 85.

1. **cœptus,** a, um, *P.* of cœpio.

2. **cœptus,** ūs, *m.* [cœpio] *A beginning, undertaking* (prps. only in the two follg. exs.): primos suos quasi cœptūs appetendi fuisse, ut, *etc.*, C. Fin. 4, 15, 41 (cf. cœptat appetere, id. ib. 5, 9, 24): dignas insumite mentes Cœptibus, Stat. Th. 12, 644.

cō-ĕpŭlōnus, i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; epulo] *A fellow-banqueter* or *companion at a feast:* Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 20.

‡ **cœrātor,** v. curator.

cō-ercĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, cēre, 2. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; arceo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *to enclose something wholly, to hold together, to surround by inclosing, to surround, encompass:* Lucr. 4, 649; cf. ib. 659: qua circum colli lorica coercet, *where the coat of mail incloses the neck*, id. 6, 955; cf. of a band holding the hair together, Ov. M. 1, 477; id. ib. 2, 413; Hor. Od. 2, 19, 19; id. ib. 1, 10, 18: est animus vitaï claustra coercens, *holds together the bands of life*, Lucr. 3, 397: mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: omnia cingens et coercens cœli complexus, id. ib. 40, 101; cf. also Ov. M. 1, 31.—**B.** Esp.: With the access. idea of hindering free motion by surrounding: *To restrain, confine, hold in confinement* (very freq. and class.): (amnis) nullis coercitus ripis, Liv. 21, 31; cf. Ov. M. 1, 342: (aqua) jubetur ab arbitro coerceri, *to be kept in, repressed*, C. Top. 9, 39 (cf., just before, the more usual *arcere*, v. arceo, *no.* III.): vitem serpentem multiplici lapsu et erratico, ferro amputans coercet ars agricolarum, id. Sen. 15, 52; so of the vine also, Col. 3, 21, 7; id. 4, 1, 5; Quint. 9, 45; cf. 8, 3, 10: sacrum (lucum), *to trim, clip*, Cato R. R. 139: quibus (operibus) intra muros coercetur hostis, Liv. 5, 5: (mortuos) novies Styx interfusa coercet, Virg. Æ. 6, 439; cf. Hor. Od. 2, 18, 38; Pl. 10, 50, 72, et sæp.—Poet.: Messapus primas acies, postrema coercent Tyrrhidæ juvenes, *hold together*, i. e. *command, lead on*, Virg. Æ. 9, 27.

II. Fig.: **A. 1.** Of speech: *To keep within limits, confine, restrain, limit:* ut quasi extra ripas diffluentes coerceret, C. Brut. 91 *fin.*; cf. id. Fin. 2, 1 *fin.*; Quint. 12, 1, 20; id. 9, 2, 76: and the figure taken from bridling or curbing horses (cf. below, in *no.* B. 2. Ov. M. 5, 643; id. ib. 6, 226): exsultantia, Quint. 10, 4, 1; cf. id. ib. 10, 3, 10.—**2.** Of words bound by measure: coercere verba numeris, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 73.—But most freq.

B. 1. Of abstract things: *To hold some fault, some passion, etc., in check, to curb, restrain, tame, correct, punish, etc.*: cupiditates, C. de Or. 1, 43 *fin.*; Quint. 12, 2, 28: sæpe apud se pensitato an coerceri tam profusæ cupidines possent, Tac. A. 3, 52: temeritatem, C. Tusc. 2, 21: improbitatem, id. 2 Verr. 3, 89, 208: rabiem gentis, Liv. 41, 27: fœnus, id. 32, 27: procacitatem hominis manibus, Nep. Timol. 5, 2: suppliciis delicta, Hor. S. 1, 3, 79, et al.: si pudor, si modestia, si pudicitia, si, uno verbo, temperantia, pœnæ aut infamiæ metu coercebuntur, *etc.*, C. Fin. 2, 22, 73.—**2.** Of other things, also of persons, *etc.*: *To keep within limits, confine, restrain, check, curb, stop, keep in:* imperium intra terminos, Tac. A. 1, 11: frenis coercuit ora, Ov. M. 5, 643: spumantiaque ora coercet, id. ib. 6, 226: omnibus modis socios atque cives, Sall. C. 29 *fin.*: genus hominum mobile, infidum, neque beneficio, neque metu coercitum, id. J. 91 *fin.*: miles coercitus, Liv. 36, 24; id. 31, 43; id. 39, 32, et sæp.: verberibus potius quam verbis, Var. R. R. 1, 17, 5; so, C. Cat. 1, 1 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 5, 23; Hor. S. 1, 3, 134; Tac. G. 25.

cŏercītĭo (in MSS. also contr. coerctio, coertio, coercio), ōnis, *f.* [coerceo, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.: A restraining, checking; coercing, coercion, restraint:* interpellantis coercitio, Quint. 9, 2, 2 Spald. *N. cr.*: indignamur aliqua admonitione aut coercitione nos castigatos, Sen. de Ira 2, 27 *fin.* (al. 2, 28 *init.*): coercitio ambitus, Vell. 2, 47, 3: num coercitio plus damni in rempublicam ferret, Tac. A. 3, 52.— In *plur.*: sine pœna aut coercitionibus, Tac. A. 3, 26: ex his autem (phreneticis), qui intra verba desipiunt, aut leviter etiam manu peccant, onerare asperioribus coercitionibus supervacuum est, Cels. 3, 18 *sub init.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Concr.: Punishment, chastisement:* damnum aliamque coercitionem inhibere, Liv. 4, 53: plus committitur, quam quod possit coercitione sanari, Sen. de Ira, 1, 8 *med.* (al. 1, 9, 1).—**B.** *The right of coercing* or *punishing:* popinarum, Suet. Claud. 38: in histriones, id. Aug. 45 (cf. Baumgart.-Crus. Lex.).

cŏercītor, ōris, *m.* [coerceo] *One who keeps in order* or *restrains:* disciplinæ militaris, Eutr. 7, 20.

cŏercītus, a, um, *P.* of coerceo.

‡ **cœro,** are, v. curo.

cō-erro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; erro] *To go* or *wander about together:* Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3.

cœrŭleus, a, um, v. cær.

cœtus, us, v. 2. coitus.

Cœus, i, *m.*, Κοῖος, *A Titan, father of Latona:* Virg. G. 1, 279 Serv.; Ov. M. 6, 185; 366; Prop. 3, 9, 48; Val. Fl. 3, 224; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 347; Tac. A. 12, 61.

cō-exercens, entis, *P.* of obsol. coexerceo [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; exerceo]: Of wrestlers: *Exercising together:* Cod. Aurel. Tard. 5, 11.

cō-exercĭtātus, a, um, *P.* of obsol. coexercito [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; exercito]: *Exercised together:* artem constare ex perceptionibus consentientibus et coexercitatis ad finem vitæ Quint. 2, 17, 41 (as a transl. of the Gr. ἐγγεγυμνασμένων καταλήψεων, Lucian. Paras. 7, p. 105 Bipont.; v. Reitz. in h. l.).

cofānus, i, *m. A pelican:* App. Frgm. p. 699 Oud.

cōfēa, æ, *f. A covering for the head, a coiffure* (Ecc. Lat.): camisias, manicas, cofeas, fibulas, cuncta auro, sancto tradidit altari, Venant. Vit. S. Radeg. 13.

cōgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [cogito] *Conceivable, imaginable* (post-Aug. and very rare): Sen. Ep. 58, 16; App. Apol. p. 315, 4.

cōgĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Thinking, thoughtful:* Socrates, Gell. 2, 1, 2.

cōgĭtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A thought:* Novatian. Trin. 6.

cōgĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A thought* (late Latin): Vulg. 4 Esr. 7, 22; cf. "COGITAMENTUM, *ἐνθύμημα*," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cōgĭtāte, *adv.* [cogitatus] *Considerately, deliberately, with mature reflection:* tractare rem suam, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 51: facere verba, id. Pœn. 5, 4, 51: meditari, id. Mil. 3, 3, 69: quæ accurate cogitateque scripsisset, C. Arch. 8, 18.

‡ **cōgĭtātim,** *adv.*: pro cogitate, Fest. p. 46.

cōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cogito] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.: A thinking, considering, deliberating; thought, reflection, meditation* (in good prose, and very freq.): cogitatio in se ipsa vertitur, eloquentia complectitur eos, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 44, 156: cogitatione aliquid complecti, Quint. 11, 2, 19: subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio et cogitatio facile vincit, C. de Or. 1, 33, 150; cf. Quint. 10, 6, 1 *sq.*: speciem dei percipere cogitatione, non sensu, Cic. N. D. 1, 37 *fin.*: cogitatione aliquid comprehendere, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50; cf. ib. § 51; Tusc. 4, 13, 29: acerrima et attentissima, id. de Or. 3, 5: tacita, Quint. 5, 7, 2; cf. 6, 1, 44: provisa et formata, id. ib. 10, 7, 8: fortuita, id. 10, 3, 29: male cohærentium, id. 10, 6, 6: simplices, magnas, Tac. G. 22.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Concr.: A thought,* as well *an opinion, judgment,* as a *resolution, design, plan, project, scheme:* omnes meas curas cogitationesque in rempublicam conferebam, C. Off. 2, 1, 2; cf. id. Læl. 9, 32; Liv. 35, 28: versantur in animo meo multæ et graves cogitationes, *etc.*, C. Agr. 2, 2, 5; cf. Curt. 8, 3, 14; Quint. 11, 2, 17; cf. id. 3, 8, 41: posteriores enim cogitationes (ut aiunt) sapientiores solent esse, C. Phil. 12, 2, 5 (transl. of Αἱ δεύτεραί πως φρονήσεις σοφώτεραι); Quint. 12, 11, 27: redit autem illa cogitatio, quosdam fore qui, *etc.*, id. 1, 7, 33: de his rebus rogo vos, ut cogitationem suscipiatis, Cæs. in C. Att. 9, 7, C.; cf. C. Att. 14, 20, 4: cogitatione rerum novarum abstinere, Tac. H. 1, 7; cf. id. ib. 1, 23; id. ib. 2, 74; id. A. 15, 54: vix a tam præcipiti cogitatione revocatus, Suet. Cal. 48.—**B.** In Cic. several times: *Thought* as intellectual power, *the ability of thinking, power* or *faculty of thought, the reasoning power:* (homo) solus ex tot animantium generibus atque naturis particeps rationis et cogitationis, C. Leg. 1, 7, 22; id. N. D. 3, 9; id. ib. 2, 7; id. 2 Verr. 2, 54, 134.

cōgĭtātorĭum, ĭi, *n.* [cogito, through obsol. cogitator, "a thinker") (*A thing pertaining to a* cogitator; hence) *A receptacle of thought:* cogitatorium animæ caro, Tert. Res. 15.

1. **cōgĭtātus,** a, um, *P.* of cogito.—As *Subst.*: **A.** *Plur.*: **cogitata,** ōrum, *n. Reflections, thoughts, ideas:* postquam ad judices ventum est, non potuit cogitata proloqui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 53: so, cogitata mentis eloqui, C. Brut. 72 *fin.*: perficere id. Deiot. 7, 21: patefacere, Nep. Paus. 3, 1: sapientum, C. Agr. 1, 1: Nævii, id. Quint. 29 *fin.*—**B.** *Sing.* (rare) **cogĭtātum,** i, *n. A thought,* etc.: quo neque acutius ullius imperatoris cogitatum neque celerius factum usquam legimus, Nep. Dat. 6, *fin.*

2. **cōgĭtātus,** ūs, *m.* [cogito] *A thinking, thought* (except in Seneca, mostly in Eccl. Lat.), Sen. Ep. 11, 9; Tert. Idol. 23; Vulg. Sir. 9, 23: incomprehensibilis cogitatu, id. Jerem. 32, 19.

cōgĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2; agito, *no.* II. B. 2.] **I.** Gen.: *To weigh thoroughly in the mind; to consider in all parts, to ponder well, to weigh, reflect upon, to think:* **A.** In *simple constr.*: hoc, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 21: nihil, C. Leg. 2, 1, 2: quæ, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 10; cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: in animo, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 32: so, id. ib. 1, 1, 5.—**C.** With *Abl.*: toto animo, C. Fam. 1, 7, 3: severâ fronte curas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 48 Lind.—**D.** With *cum*: cum animis vestris, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 1, 4; cf. Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 13; Ter.

Ad. 3, 4, 55; C. Arr. 2, 24, 64: mecum, id. Leg. 2, 1, 1; se, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 3: tecum, id. ib. 1, 1, 19: id. Ad. 5, 3, 22.—**B.** With *Adv.*: sic cogitatam, Ter. And. 1, 1, 83: etiam atque etiam, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 11: nimis magnifice, id. ib. 3, 3, 1.—**C.** With *Objective interrog.*: quid aeam, cogito, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 21: nec aequum anne iniquum imperet cogitant, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 19.—**G.** With *Objectival Inf.*: aedificare diu cogitare (*sc.* patrem familias) oportet, Cato R. R. 3.—**H.** With *de*: de se et gloria sua, C. Rab. Perd. 10, 29.—**K.** With *ad*: ad haec, C. Att. 9, 6, 7.

II. Esp.: **A.** Cogitare *in, adversus aliquem*, with an *adv.*: *To think in a some way with respect to one, to be disposed toward him* (very rare); si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me cogitare vis, *etc.*, Anton. in C. Att. 14, 13 A.: adversus se, Suet. Cæs. 75 Bremi: cf. with de aliquo: si quid amice de Romanis cogitabis, Nep. Hannib. 2 *fin.*: and *Abs.*: male cogitantes, Cato R. R. pref. 4.

B. Of a work to be undertaken or a conclusion to be made: *To have something in mind, to intend, meditate upon, think upon, design, plan, purpose, etc.*: **1.** With *Inf.*: Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 163: cogitat recipere hunc in aedes, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 58: facere, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 46: recipere me, C. Att. 2, 9 *fin.*: uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 50: dare lucem ex fumo, id. A. P. 144: deducere exercitum, Suet. Ner. 18, et al.—**2.** With *Acc.*: proscriptiones et dictaturas cogitare, C. Cat. 2, 9 *fin.*: caedem principis et res novas, Tac. A. 4, 28 *fin.*: Curt. 8, 7, 10: cogitatum facinus, Suet. Tib. 19; parricidium, id. Cal. 12: quid bellicosus Cantaber et Scythes cogitet, *what he plots, devises*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 2; and so, Poet. of the (personified) wind: quid cogitet humidus Auster, Virg. G. 1, 462 Heyne.—**3.** With *de c. Abl.*: Suet. Cæs. 9: cogitavit etiam de Homeri carminibus abolendis, id. Cal. 34: de reddenda Rep., id. Aug. 28: de consciscenda morte, id. Cæs. 36; id. Claud. 31.—**4.** In epistolary style, a few times ellipt.: in Pompeianum cogitaham (*sc.* ire) inde Æculanum, C. Att. 16, 2, 4: id. ib. 9, 1, 2.

cognātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cognatus] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *Blood-relationship, kindred, connection by birth*: **A.** Of men: C. Fin. 5, 23, 65; id. ib. 5, 1 *init.*: id. 2 Verr. 2, 10, 27; id. ib. 2, 43, 106; id. ib. 4, 34 *init.*, et sæp.; Nep. præf. § 7; Liv. 26, 33; Suet. Ner. 3; Pl. Pan. 37, 3, et sæp.—**B.** Of animals: caprarum, Pl. 8, 50, 76: equorum, id. 8, 42, 64.—**C.** Of plants: arborum, Pl. 16, 12, 23: caparum, id. 19, 6, 33. **II.** Fig.: *Relationship, connection, agreement, resemblance*, etc. (very freq., and class.): cognatio studiorum et artium, C. 2 Verr. 4, 37 *fin.*; cf. id. Arch. 1; id. N. D. 3, 11, 28: numerus non habebat aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum oratione, id. Or. 56.—Also, with *cum*, Quint. 1, 4, 12; 16; id. 1, 10, 34; Pl. 6, 33, 39; id. 16, 36, 64: est quedam inter hos status cognatio, Quint. 7, 10, 1. **III.** Meton.: *Concr.*, as in Eng.: *Kindred, relatives*: quum tibi tota cognatio sarraco advehatur, C. Pis. Frgm. in Quint. 8, 3, 21; cf. Pl. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 8; ib. 11, 40, *no.* 30.

co-gnātus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; gnascor] **I.** Prop.: *Connected by birth, related by blood*: **A.** Of persons: thus only *Subst.*: **1. cognatus,** i, *m. A blood-relation, kinsman* (either on the father's or on the mother's side; accordingly, more comprehensive than agnatus, q. v.) (class.): Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 86: id. Stich. 4, 2, 2; C. Rosc. Am. 34, 98: Hor. S. 1, 9, 27: *Gen. plur.* cognatum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 211.—With *Dat.*: is mihi cognatus fuit, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 23; id. Ad. 5, 8, 24.—**2. cognata,** æ, *f. A kinswoman*: Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 16: id. Ph. 2, 3, 5; id. ib. 5, 8, 20.—With *Dat.*: Plaut. Poen. prol. 97: negat Phanium esse hanc sibi cognatam, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 5.—Poet. of objects relating to kindred: rogi, Prop. 3, 7, 10: latus, Ov. M. 9, 412: corpora, id. ib. 2, 663; 13, 615; pectora, id. 6, 498: urbes, Virg. Æ. 3, 502: acies (*i. e. between Cæsar and Pompey*), Luc. 1, 4. — **B.** Of animals: cognatum genus, Pl. 10, 3, 4.—**C.** Of plants: arbores, Pl. 16, 10, 16.—**D.** Of other things. So (acc. to Pythag. trans. metempsych.) of the soul, kindred with the Deity, Ov. M. 1, 81 (cf. C. de Sen. 21, 78; id. N. D. 1, 32; Lucr. 2, 990; Diog. Laert. 1, 28, et al.). Of Thebes: moenia Baccho, Stat. Th. 1, 11. Of beans: cognata Pythagoræ, Hor. S. 2, 6, 63, et al.

II. Fig.: *Kindred, related, corresponding to, like, similar*: nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri ac voces, C. de Or. 3, 51: (deus mundo) formam et maxime sibi cognatam et decoram dedit, id. Univ. 6: gypsum calci, Pl. 36, 24, 59: vocabula rebus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 40.

cognītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cognosco] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: **A.** Gen.: *A becoming acquainted with, a knowing, knowledge, acquaintance* (in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic. and Quint.): cognitio contemplatioque naturæ, C. Off. 1, 43, 153: in studiis sententiæ cognitionisque versabitur, id. ib. 1, 6 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 1, 44, 158; id. Fin. 5, 12, 34: illi, quorum studia vitaque omnis in rerum cognitione versata est, id. Off. 1, 44, 155: cf. id. ib. § 157; Quint. 1, 10, 10; id. 12, 11, 17; 4, 2; id. 10, 1, 34; 124; 128; cf. 57; id. 1, 1, 36; id. 1, 10, 31; id. 3, 1, 3; id. 5, 10, 119; id. 12, 1, 31: omnia, quæ cognitione digna sunt, C. Off. 1, 43, 153: id. ib. 2, 2, 5; id. Fin. 3, 11, 37; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 90: cognitio et æstimatio rerum, Quint. 2, 18, 1; id. 4, 2, 40.—**B.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *A judicial examination, legal inquiry* (very freq.): amici recusare, ne quod judicium, neve ipsius cognitio illo absente de existimatione ejus constitueretur, C. 2 Verr. 2, 25 *init.*: so, principum et senatus, Quint 3, 10, 1; id. 7, 2, 20: patrum, Tac. A. 1, 75: magistratuum, Suet. Claud. 12: prætoria, Quint. 3, 6, 70: rerum capitalium, Liv. 1, 49: falsi testamenti, Suet. Claud. 9: cædis, id. Rhet. 6: vacantium militiæ munere, Liv. 4, 26: de famosis libellis, Tac. A. 1, 72: de ejusmodi criminibus ac reis, Suet. Tib. 28: de Votieno Montano, Tac. A. 4, 42: inter patrem et filium, Liv. 1, 50.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Concr.*: *A knowledge, conception, notion, idea*: intelligi necesse est esse deos, quoniam insitas eorum vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44: —*plur.* id. Fin. 3, 15, 49.—**B.** In Terence twice for agnitio, *Recognition, discovery* (cf. cognosco, *no.* I. B. 2.): Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 33; so, id. Eun. 5, 3, 12.

cognītiōnālis, e, *adj.* [cognitio, *no.* I. B.] *Pertaining to judicial inquiry*: sententiæ, Cod. Just. 7, 42, 1; 45, 13.—Hence,

cognītiōnālĭter, *adv. Judicially, by judicial investigation*: introductus, Cod. Just. 7, 63, 5 *fin.*

cognītor, ōris, *m.* [cognosco, *no.* I. B. 3. b.] **I.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *One who has made himself familiar with a case in law*; hence, *an advocate* (acting in the name of the parties who had previously appeared before the tribunal: "*Cognitor* est, qui litem alterius suscipit coram ab eo, cui datus est," Fest. p. 44; cf. Ascon. C. Div. in Cæc. 4, 11; and v. advocatus): C. Div. in Cæc. 4, 11; id. 2 Verr. 2, 43, 106; id. Rosc. Com. 18; id. Cat. 4, 5, 9; Liv. 39, 5; Quint. 3, 6, 71; Hor. S. 2, 5, 38 Heind.; Ov. Am. 1, 12, 24. **II.** Fig.: *A defender, protector*: Liber dithyramborum cognitor, Front. de Eloqu. p. 217.—Hence, **III.** Meton.: *A witness, who testifies that he knows a person, a voucher*: C. 2 Verr. 5, 65 *init.*; cf. id. ib. *fin.*, and id. ib. 1, 5, 13.

cognītōrius, a, um, *adj.* [cognitor] *Belonging to a judicial inquiry*: Gai. 2, 39. 252; 4, 82; 124: Frgm. Vatic. § 323.

cognītūra, æ, *f.* [cognosco] *The office of a fiscal agent, who prosecutes for debts to the treasury; a state attorneyship*: Gai. Inst. 4, § 124; Suet. Vit. 2.

1. **cognītus,** a, um, **I.** P. of cognosco. **II.** *Pas.*: *Known; Comp.*: cognitior, Ov. M. 14, 15.—*Sup.*: cognitissimus, Cat. 4, 14.

2. **cognĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [cognosco] *A becoming acquainted with, a knowing*: variorum populorum, App. M. 9.

cognōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *That can be understood, intelligible* (only in the two follg. exx.): libri, Gell. 20, 5, 9, as a translation of the Aristotelian ἐγκύκλιοι: and in imitation of the Catonian cognobilior cognitio, Cato ib. *fin.*

cog-nōmen, ĭnis, *n.* [cum, *no.* II B. 1.; nomen] (*Alike name*) **I.** Prop.: *A surname; a name added to that of the* gens (nomen); *and which marked the* familia (e. g. Cicero, Scipio, *etc.*; diff. from agnomen, q. v.; and cf. Quint. 7, 3, 27) very freq. in prose and poetry): T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto cognomen invenit, C. Off. 3, 31, *fin.*: cf. id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: duo isti T. Roscii, quorum alteri Capitoni cognomen est, id. Rosc. Am. 6 *fin.*; Liv. 2, 33; id. 32, 2; Suet. Cæs. 59; Hor. S. 1, 3, 58; cf. Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 8: Augusti, Suet. Aug. 7: Arabiæ felicis dare, Pl. 12, 13, 30: Felicem addere, id. 22, 6, 6: P. Crassus cum cognomine dives, C. Off. 2, 16, 57: ex contumelia traxerit, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16; so, ex vero ductum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 56: Aristides . . . cognomine Justus sit appellatus, Nep. Arist. 1, 2; cf. Virg. Æ. 3, 163. **II.** Meton.: sta. poet. or in post-Aug. prose for nomen; *A name*: cognomina prisca locorum, Prop. 4, 1, 69; cf. Virg. Æ. 3, 163; id. ib. 8, 48; Claud. B. Get. 555; Gell. 10, 12, 6.

cognōmentum, i, *n.* (access. form for cognomen) [id.] **I.** Prop.: = cognomen; *A surname* (most freq. in Tacitus, probably not used by Cicero: v. Orell. C. Fin. 2, 5, 15, and Mil. 17 *fin.*): Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 20: id. Pers. 1, 2, 8; poet. in C. Fin. 2, 5, 15 Orell.; Sall. Frgm. ap. Gell. 18, 4, 4; Messala ap. Son. Suas. 2; Tac. A. 12, 55; id. ib. 14, 27; Gell. 18, 7, 1. **II.** Meton.: *A name*: Tac. A. 1, 31; id. ib. 2, 60; id. ib. 11, 11; id. ib. 4, 65; id. ib. 2, 6; id. ib. 15, 40.

cognōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cognomino] (Prep.: *A furnishing with a* cognomen; Meton.) *A cognomen*: Afran. ap. Non. 87, 23.

cog-nōmĭnis, e (*Abl.* cognomine, v. below), *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1: nomen] *Having the same name, like named* (poet. or in post-Aug.).—**A.** *Abs.*: duæ germanæ meretrices cognomines, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 5: princeps ejus (*sc.* gentis), cognominis ipse, Pl. 35, 4, 7: malum cognomine, id. 35, 18, 34: quatuor filios cognomines, ac tantum prænominibus distinctos reliquit, Suet. Vit. 2: gaudet cognomine terrâ, Virg. Æ. 6, 383.—**B.** With *Gen.*: cognomines eorum, Pl. 6, 2, 2, § 5: Heraclææ montis ejus cognominis, id. 5, 29, 31, § 113: illa mei cognominis fuit, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 383.—**C.** With *Dat.*: Axiacæ cognomines flumini, Pl. 4, 12, 26, § 82: cognominis sibi, Suet. Oth. 1.—**D.** *Doubtful whether Gen.* or *Dat.*: cognominem patriæ suæ Salamina constituit, Vell. 1, 1.

cognōmĭno, *no. perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cognomen] **I.** Prop.: *To furnish with a* cognomen, *to surname* (mostly post-Aug., mostly *part. perf.*: once in Cic.): Phrygium, Pl. 21, 11, 39; Quint. 4, 1, 2, Suet. Tib. 17: Augustum Thurinum cognominatum, Suet. Aug. 7: cognominans, Hier. 7, 745 B. **II.** Fig.: verba, *i. e. synonyms*, C. Part. Or. 15, 53. **III.** Meton. (rare): *To name, call*: Macedonia Emathia cognominata est, Just. 7, 1; so, id. 15, 2, 11; Gell. 2, 22, 8.

cognōscens, entis. **I.** *P.* of cognosco. **II.** *Pas.*: *Acquainted with*: — With *Gen.*: sui, Auct. Her. 4, 18.

cognoscenter, *adv.* [cognoscens] *Distinctly, so as to know*: ut cognoscenter te videam, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22.

cognoscibĭlis, e, *adj.* [cognosco] *That can be known or recognised*: prius est et cognoscibilius, Boeth. Aristot. Analyt. Post. 1, 2, 1, p. 541.

†cognoscibĭlĭter, *adv.* [cognoscibilis] (*In a way that can be known*; hence), *Proportionably*; a magnitudine enim speciei et creaturæ cognoscibiliter potuit Creator horum videri, Vulg. Sap. 13, 5.

co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, gnoscĕre, (*tempp. perff. contr.* cognōsti, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 7: cognōstis, id. Hec. prol. 8: cognōram, C. de Or. 1, 31 *fin.*; Cat. 66, 26: cognōro, C. Att. 7, 20 *fin.*; id. Fam. 2 11 *fin.*; cognōris, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 35; Lucr. 6, 534: cognōrit, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 11: cognōssem, Pl. Fl. 21, 51; Cat. 31, 3: cognōssent, Nep. Lys. 4 *fin.*: cognōsse, Lucr. 1,

332; Cat. 90, 3; Ov. M. 15, 4), 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; gnosco]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To become acquainted with on all sides* (by the senses or mentally), *to examine, investigate, perceive, see, understand, learn;* and, in the *tempp. perff.* (cf. nosco), *to know, have knowledge of* (very freq. in all periods and species of composition); constr. with *Acc., a clause as object,* or *a relat. clause,* with *de,* etc.

1. By the senses: credit enim sensus ignem cognoscere vere, Lucr. 1, 697; id. 6, 194; Enn. Ann. 1, 4 (in Pers. 6, 9); cf. doctas cognoscere Athenas, Prop. 1, 6, 13: regiones, Cæs. B. G. 3, 7: domos atque villas, Sall. C. 12, 3: Elysios campos, *etc.,* Tib. 3, 5, 23: totum amnem venatu assiduo, Virg. Æ. 9, 245: sepulcra, Suet. Cal. 3: Ægyptum proficisci cognoscendæ antiquitatis, Tac. A. 2, 59: infantem, Suet. Cal. 13: si quid dignum cognitu, *worth seeing,* Suet. Aug. 43; Lucil. in Non. 275, 22: ab iis Cæsar hæc dicta cognovit, qui sermoni interfuerunt, Cæs. B. C. 3, 15 *fin.*: si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros, Et breviter Trojæ supremum audire laborem . . . . Incipiam, Virg. Æ. 2, 10: verum, quod institui dicere, miserias cognoscite sociorum, C. 2 Verr. 2, 27 *init.*: aliquid ex literis et nunciis cognoscere, C. Fam. 1, 5; so, id. 2, 10; 14, 5; Sall. C. 57; id. J. 112, et al.: per exploratores cognovit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 22: deditio per nuncios cognita, Sall. H. Frgm. 2, 22 ed. Gerl.: de Marcelli salute, C. Fam. 4, 4: de Bruto, id. Att. 5, 21; Sall. J. 73: his (quibus) rebus cognitis, very freq. in the historians, Cæs. B. G. 1, 19; 33; id. ib. 2, 17; id. ib. 4, 30, et sæp.—So in *Abl. abs.*: cognito, vivere Ptolemæum, Liv. 33, 41; id. 37, 13; id. 44, 28.—Cæcigeni . . . . cognoscant corpora tactu, Lucr. 2, 742.

2. Mentally: *To become acquainted with, learn, recognise, know:* nihil certum sciri, nihil plane cognosci et percipi possit, C. de Or. 1, 52, 222; Lucr. 2, 840: naturam rerum, id. 3, 1085: quod Divitiaci fratris summum in populum Romanum studium cognoverat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 19; cf. Sall. C. 51, 61: quem tu, quum ephebum Temni cognosses, C. Fl. 21, 51, et sæp.: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, *knew by their weapons and insignia* (diff. from ex and ab aliquo, to learn from any one; v. ab, *no.* C. 10.), Cæs. B. G. 1, 22; so, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 1; Phædr. 4, 21, 22; Lucr. 3, 118: cognovit remp ublicam aliter se habentem, Nep. Ham. 2, 1: sed Metello jam antea experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum . . . . esse, Sall. J. 46, 3, et al.: tandem cognosti qui siem, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 7: id secordiane an casu acciderit, parum cognovi, Sall. J. 79, 5, et al.

B. Esp.: **1.** Like the English *to know,* and the Gr. γιγνώσκω (v. Liddell and Scott's Lex. under the word, *no.* III.). Euphem. of sexual intercourse, Ov. H. 6, 133; Just. 5, 2, 5; id. 22, 1, 13: cognita, Cat. 61, 147; Tac. H. 4, 44.—**2.** *To recognise that which is already known* (rare, and mostly poet.; usually agnosco, q. v.): vercor, ne me quoque, quum domum ab Ilio cessim revertero, Præter canem cognoscat nemo, Var. in Non. 276, 9; so, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 32; Lucr. 2, 349; Liv. 24, 16; Ov. F. 2, 185: video et cognosco signum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 45; so, faciem suam, Ov. A. A. 3, 508: mores, id. Pont. 3, 2, 105.—**3.** With the access. idea of individual exertion (cf. γιγνώσκω, *no.* II. in Liddell and Scott's Lex.): **a.** *To seek* or *strive to know something, to inquire into, to investigate, examine:* accipe, cognosce signum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 31. Esp.: **b. Law** *t. t.* (very freq.): *To examine a case in law, to investigate judicially* (cf. cognitio): Verres adesse jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat, C. 2 Verr. 2, 10, 26; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 21; Ulp. Dig. 13, 4, 4, et al.: causam, Quint. 4, 1, 3; cf. 11, 1, 77 Spald. *N. cr.*: de agro Campano, C. Phil. 5, 19, 53: de Cæsaris actis, id. Att. 16, 16 B.: de hereditate, id. 2 Verr. 2, 7, 19: hæc de re, id. ib. 1, 10, 27; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 85; id. 7, 4, 35; id. 8, 3, 62, et al.; Suet. Aug. 55; 93; id. Tib. 33; id. Cal. 38, et al.: super aliqua re, Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 13: familiæ herciscundæ, *i. e.* ex actione fam. her., id. ib. 28, 5, 35; cf. ib. 27, 2, 2.—**c.** Milit. *t, t.*: (*a*) (freq.) *To reconnoitre, to act the part of a scout:* qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 21, et al.—Also, (*β*) merely, *To inquire into, examine:* numerum tuorum militum reliquiasque, C. Pis. 37 *fin.*

II. Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 3. b.): Of critics and the criticising public: *To examine into, take cognizance of:* Ter. Eun. prol. 42; cf. id. Hec. prol. 1, 8.—And of private persons in gen.: et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccati locus, id. Heaut. 2, 1, 6.

cōgo, cōēgi, cōactum, cōgĕre (coGVIT=cogit, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. p. 170 Marin.), 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; ago] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To drive together to one point, to collect, bring,* or *urge, together, to assemble, gather together* (class. and very freq.): cogantur (oves) intro, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 15; Virg. E. 3, 98, 8; cf. pecus, id. ib. 20: oves stabulis, id. ib. 6, 85; Lucr. 6, 274; cf. id. 6, 464: id. 6, 735: oleam, *to collect,* Cato, R. R. 64, 1; id. ib. 65, 2; id. ib. 144, 1: so of the collecting together of fruits, also in Var. R. R. 1, 6, 3; Col. 11, 2, 70; id. 12, 3, 9; cf. Gron. Observv. p. 359 ed. Frotsch.: quasi talenta ad quindecim coegi, *received, collected,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94 Ruhnk.; so, C. 2 Verr. 2, 48, 120; id. Att. 6, 2, 8; id. Rab. Post. 11, 30: Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam undique coegit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 14; cf. multitudinem hominum ex agris, id. ib.—So of the collecting of troops: Cæs. B. C. 1, 15 *fin.*; cf. Sall. J. 95, 1: copias in unum locum, Cæs. B. G. 2, 5; id. ib. 6, 10: exercitum in unum locum, C. Fam. 15, 4: multitudinem in unum, Sall. J. 80: milites in provinciam, Liv. 43, 15: exercitum Dyrrhachium, Sall. H. 1, 31 ed. Gerl.: ad militiam aliquos, id. J. 85, 3.—And of the calling together of a senate: quam cito senatum illo die coegerim, C. Fam. 5, 2, 3; so, Liv. 3, 39, et al.: dum senatus cogeretur, C. Fin. 3, 2, 7; Liv. 1, 48, et al.; cf. Prop. 4, 1, 13.—And of a single senator: C. Phil. 1, 5: ex duabus syllabis in unam cogentes, *contracting, combining,* Quint. 1, 5, 23 Spald. and Zumpt: quod ex omnibus partibus cogitur, id. ib. 5, 14, 9.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of liquids: *To thicken, condense, curdle, coagulate:* mella frigore, Virg. G. 4, 35: lac in duritiam, Pl. 23, 7, 64; cf. Ov. M. 8, 667.—Similarly: coacta alvus, *hard fæces,* Cels. 2, 8; 3.—**2.** Of places: *To draw together* or *contract into a narrow place:* Italia coacta in angustias, Sall. H. Frgm. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 440: saltus in arctas coactus fauces, Liv. 22, 15.—**3.** Agmen, Milit. *t. t.*: *To keep together the train,* i. e. *to bring up the rear* (cf. claudo, *no.* II. A. 2.), Liv. 34, 28; id. 44, 4; id. 35, 27; id. 42, 64; 10; Curt. 3, 3.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring* or *drive together:* hæc re in angustum oppido nunc meæ coguntur copiæ (the figure borrowed from milit. lang.), Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 2: me ex comparato et constituto spatio defensionis in semihoræ curriculum coegisti, C. Rab. perd. 2, 6: in eam desperationem, ut, Suet. Cæs. 20: verba in alternos pedes, *i. e. to write in Elegiac verse,* Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 10.

B. Esp.: **1.** Constr. *Abs.,* with *Acc. c. Inf., ut c. Subj., ad c. Gerund., or double Acc.*: *To urge one to any action, to force, compel, constrain*: **a.** *Abs.*: Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 44: coactus legibus eam uxorem ducet, id. Andr. 4, 4, 41; cf. id. Ad. 1, 1, 44; Phorm. 1, 4, 37.—**b.** With *Acc. c. Inf.*: omnia vertere, Lucr. 5, 829; id. 5, 1166; id. 6, 838: mori me, Virg. E. 2, 7: plerasque ad officium redire, Nep. Milt. 7, 1; Liv. 38, 13 (cf. Zumpt, § 613).—**c.** With *ut c. Subj.*: vi cœpi cogere ut rediret, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 26: so, id. Andr. 4, 1, 30; id. Ad. 5, 3, 65; Lucr. 1, 965; id. 6, 127; Cæs. B. G. 1, 6; C. de Or. 3, 3; id. Fam. 5, 6; Nep. Alcib. 4, 5; Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 2, et sæp. (cf. Zumpt, l. c.).—**d.** With *ad c. Gerund.*: omnes ingratiis ad depugnandum, Nep. Them. 4, 4.—**e.** With *double Acc.*: quid non mortalia pectora cogis Auri sacra fames, Virg. Æ. 3, 56: quod vos jus cogit, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 44.—Hence *in Pass. with one Acc.,* which may be either a pron. neut. or substantival inf.: si quidem cogi aliquid consules possent, Liv. 4, 26: neque cogi pugnare poterat rex, id. 45, 41 *init.* (cf. Madvig, § 228 c. and obs.), —**f.** *To force the commission of*: c. *Acc.*: adulterium, Ov. A. A. 2, 367.—**2.** Sometimes in philos. lang., *t. t.*=colligo: *To infer, conclude:* ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, C. Leg. 2, 13, 33; so, id. Brut. 2, 7.—**3.** Agmen (acc. to *no.* I. B. 3.): *To bring up the rear,* i. e., *be last:* assentior tibi ut nec duces simus, nec agmen cogamus, C. Att. 15, 13, 1: sic ordinandus est dies omnis, tanquam cogat agmen, Sen. Ep. 12 *fin.*

cōhābĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cohabito] *A dwelling together:* Aug. Ep. 137 *fin.*

cōhābĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who dwells with any one* (late Lat.): Cassiod. Var. 3, 48; Aug. Serm. 1; Fer. 2 Pentec.

cō-hăbĭto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, II. B. 1 habito] *To dwell together* (late Lat.). Auct. de Prog. Aug. 23; 26; Hier. Ep. 101; Aug. Ep. 12.

cōhærens, entis, **I.** *P.* of cohæreo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Connected, corresponding:* aptius et cohærentius putavit furem a furto . . . . appellari, Gell. 1, 18.

cōhærenter, *adv.* [cohærens] *Continuously, uninterruptedly:* dimicatum est, Flor. 2, 17, 5.

cōhærentĭa, æ, *f.* [cohæreo] *A cohering, coherence, connection* (rare): mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155: regionum, Macr. S. 5, 15: mortis et vitæ, Gell. 6, 13, 11: vocis, id. 15, 3, 6.

co-hærĕo, si, sum, rēre, (cohæsa, *f.*=cohærens, Gell. 15, 16 *fin.*), 2. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.: hæreo] **I.** Prop.: *To be connected with something, to be united by cohering, to adhere to, cleave to* (class., but rare in the poets): **A.** *Abs.*: mundus ita apte cohæret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat, nisi ab eodem, a quo est colligatus, C. Univ. 5; cf. id. Ac. 1, 6, 24; Lucr. 1, 610; id. 2, 66; id. 1008; Quint. 8, 3, 68. Of combatants: conferti, et quasi cohærentes, tela vibrare non poterant, Curt. 3, 11, 4; cf. id. 4, 3, 14.—**B.** With *Dat.*: scopuloque affixa cohæsit, Ov. M. 4, 553; cf. ib. 5, 125; 11, 76: fructus quamdiu solo cohærent, fundi sunt, Afric. Dig. 47, 2, 63.—**C.** With *cum*: id cohæret cum re necessario, C. C. Top. 12 *fin.*—**D.** With *in c. Abl.*: cohærentes (margaritas) vidimus in conchis, hac dote unguenta circumferentibus, Pl. 9, 35, 54, § 109.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To be connected,* etc.—**1.** *Abs.*: vix diserti adolescentis cohærebat oratio, C. Cœl. 7, 15: sermo familiaris et quotidianus non cohærebit, nisi, *etc.,* id. Cæcin. 18, 52: quæ (collocatio) orationem efficit cohærentem, id. de Or. 3, 43, 172: non cohærent (initia), Quint. 9, 4, 631.—**2.** With *Dat.*: quod causæ non cohæret, Quint. 4, 1, 71: cohæreat sibi oratio, id. 7 procem. 3: ut rei cohæreat, id. 4, 2, 89.—**3.** With *cum*: illa cohærent cum causâ, C. Inv. 1, 14, 19: gentes nobiscum, Curt. 6, 3, 8: res secum, Quint. 4, 3, 16.—**4.** With *inter*: collocabuntur igitur verba, ut inter se quam aptissime cohæreant extrema cum primis, C. Or. 44, 149: ea præclare inter se cohærere, id. Fin. 5, 27, 79: ut non modo non cohærentia inter se diceres, id. Phil. 2, 8 *init.*: sensûs inter se juncti atque cohærentes, Quint. 7, 10, 16.—**5.** With *Abl.*: etiamsi nobis sanguine cohæreant, Quint. 8, 3, 75.

B. Esp.: **1.** (rare) *Abs.*: *To hold together, to cohere in its parts,* i. e. *to have a connection, to continue, subsist:* omnibus enim modis fulciendi sunt, qui ruunt nec cohærere possunt propter magnitudinem ægritudinis (the figure borrowed from buildings), C. Tusc. 3, 25, 61 Kühn.; cf. id. Harusp. Resp. 27 *fin.*: nec enim virtutes sine beata vita cohærere possunt, nec illa sine virtutibus, C. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: paullulum obsoni; ipsus tristis; de improviso nuptiæ: non cohærent, *i. e. all can not be true at the same time,* Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 24.—Hence, **2.** Aliquâ re, *to have an existence in something, to be based upon it:* quum alia,

quibus cohærent, homines e mortali genere sumpserint . . . animum esse ingeneratum a deo, C. Leg. 1, 8, 24.

cō-hærēsco, sī, *no sup.*, rescĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cohæreo] *To hang together, cohere* (rare): **I.** Prop.: **A.** With *inter*: atomi cohærescunt inter se, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54; id. Fin. 1, 6, 17.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: pituita in gulā cohærescens, Pl. 24, 15, 80.—**C.** With *Abl.*: tactu, Pl. 20, 16, 64. **II.** Fig.: quod viri optimi adeo cohæsistis, ut, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 7, 7, 1.

cohæsus, a, um, *P.* of cohæreo.

cō-hēres, ēdis (*Gen. plur.*: coheredum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107), *comm. gen.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1; hæres] **A.** *Masc.*: *A coheir, fellow-heir*: C. 1 Verr. 48 *fin.*; id. Fam. 13, 48; Quint. 5, 14, 16: alicui, Hor. S. 2, 5, 54; Petr. S. 76.—**B.** *Fem.*: *A coheiress*: Papin. Dig. 34, 9, 16.

cō-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1; habeo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To hold together; to hold, contain, confine* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: nives gelidas, Lucr. 6, 107: semen occæcatum, C. Sen. 15, 51.—**2.** With *Abl.*: crines nodo, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 22: lacertos auro, *i. e. encircle*, Ov. H. 9, 59: brachium togā, C. Cæl. 5, 11: deos parietibus, Tac. G. 9.—**B.** Esp.: With the access. idea of hindering free motion: *To hold, keep back, hinder, stay, restrain, stop*, etc. (in prose, rare): **1.** In *simple constr.*: Pirithoum cohibent catenæ, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 80: claustra cohibentia Janum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 255.—**2.** With *ab*: ab effusā prædandi licentiā hostem, Liv. 22, 3.—**3.** With *Abl.*: Marsos prospero prælio, Tac. A. 1, 56: Scyllam cæcis cohibet spelunca tenebris, Virg. Æ. 3, 42, 4: cervos arcu, *stop*, i. e. *kill*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 34: ventos carcere, Ov. M. 14, 228.—**4.** With *in c. Abl.*: ventos in antris, Ov. M. 15, 346.—**5.** With *intra*: cohibete intra limen etiam vos parumper, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 1.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To contain, hold*: **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: causæ cohibentes in se efficientiam naturalem, C. Fat. 9, 19.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: animam, Lucr. 3, 442: universa natura omnes naturas ipsa cohibet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): **1.** (very freq.): Cohibere aliquid or cohibere se, *to stop something* (or *one's self*), *to hold in check, to restrain, repress, tame, subdue*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: motūs animi perturbatos, C. Off. 2, 5 *fin.*: furentis impetūs crudelissimosque conatūs, id. Phil. 3, 2 *fin.*: gaudia clausa in sinu tacito, Prop. 2, 25, 30: iras, Virg. Æ. 12, 314: pravas aliorum spes, Tac. A. 3, 56: bellum, Liv. 9, 29: malum, Tac. A. 6, 16: altitudinem ædificiorum, id. ib. 15, 43: (provinciæ) quæ procuratoribus cohibentur, *i. e. are ruled*, Tac. H. 1, 11: non tu te cohibes? *be moderate in grief*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 46: so, Sulpic. ap. C. Fam. 4, 5; Gell. 4, 9.—**b.** With *quominus c. Subj.*: vix cohibuere amici, quominus eodem mari oppeteret, Tac. A. 2, 24.—**c.** With *Inf.*: timor cohibebat . . . committere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 23.—**2.** Aliquid ab aliquā re or aliquo, *to keep one thing from another, to ward off*: manus ab alieno, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 12: manus, oculos, animum ab auro gazaque regia, C. Manil. 23: effrenatas suas libidines a liberis et a conjugibus vestris, id. Mil. 28, 76.

cōhĭbĭlis, *e, adj.* [cohibeo] *Abridged, short* (very rare): oratio Herodoti, Gell. 16, 19, 1: dub.

cohĭbĭlĭter, *adv.* [cohibilis] *Briefly*: cogere fabulam, App. Flor. *fin.*

cohĭbĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [cohibeo, *no.* II. B. 1.] *A restraining, governing* (post-class.): iræ, Lact. Ira D. 18: sui, id. ib.

cō-hŏnesto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2; honesto] *To honour abundantly, do honour to, to honour, grace* (class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: exsequias, C. Cæl. 15, 50: statuas tuas, id. 2 Verr. 2, 69, 168: victoriam, Liv. 34, 87: patrem deorum, Arn. 5, p. 172: res turpes, *i. e. call by honourable names*, id. 5, p. 187.—**B.** With *Abl.*: funus solemnibus, Tac. A. 3, 76: id cohonestent virtute, Liv. 25, 16. **II.** Fig.: defluvia capitis, *i. e. To heal, cure*, Pl. 22, 13, 15.

cō-horresco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1; horresco] *To shudder, tremble, shake, shiver; to have a chill or ague* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: quem ut agnovi, equidem cohorrui, C. Rep. 6, 10, 10; cf. id. Att. 5, 21, 12: corpus, Suet. Tib. 21; cf., also, id. Oth. 10.—**B.** With *ex*: ex quo (*sc.* sudore) quum cohorruisset, C. de Or. 3, 2, 6.

cōhors (or **cors**; cf. Non. 83, 14 *sq.*; later orthogr. of MSS. chors), rtis, *f.* [akin to χόρτος, Lat. hortus, Germ. Garten, Engl. garden; from Sanscr. root dhri=dhvri, *to be curved*] **I.** Prop.: *A place inclosed, a court, inclosure*, etc., esp. for cattle; *a cattle-yard*: **A.** Form *cohors*: Var. R. R. 1, 13, 2 *sq.*: id. ib. 2, 2, 9: Col. 8, 3, 8; id. 7, 3, 8; Ov. F. 4, 704.—**B.** Form *cors*: Var. ap. Non. l. l.; Auct. ap. C. de Or. 2, 65, 263; Col. 2, 14, 8; Vitr. 6, 9; Mart. 3, 58, 12; id. 13, 45, 2; Pall. 1, 22.

II. Meton.: *A multitude inclosed, fenced in*; hence: **A.** Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** *A company of soldiers, a division of an army, a cohort*, the tenth part of a legion, comprising 3 manipuli, or 6 centuriæ (always written cohors): **a.** Composed of Roman foot-soldiers: Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26; Gell. 16, 4 *fin.*; Veg. Mil. 2, 6; Cæs. B. G. 3, 1: legionariæ cohortes, id. B. C. 1, 73; Sall. J. 46, 7; id. ib. 90, 2; Virg. G. 2, 279.—**b.** Composed of allied or auxiliary foot-soldiers: cohors Peligna, Sall. J. 105, 2: cohortes auxiliares, Cæs. B. C. 1, 63: cohortes alariæ, id. ib. 73; Flor. 3, 21, 18 Freinsh. (cf. Suet. Vesp. 4, 13): Hernicorum cohors, Liv. 2, 64: cohortes, ex agro Piceno et Gallico conlectæ, Liv. 23, 14; Tac. H. 2, 89: sociarum cohortium acies, id. ib. 5, 18.—**2.** *A troop* or *squadron* of cavalry (rare): centurio cohortis sextæ equestris, Pl. Ep. 10, 106 (al. 107): Pall.: quam tota cohors imitata relictis Ad terram defluxit equis, Virg. Æ. 11, 500.—**3.** Cohors Prætoria, *A body of picked men, taken from the legionaries, to form a body-guard for the commander-in-chief*: "*prætoria cohors* est dicta, quod a prætore non discedebat. Scipio enim Africanus primus fortissimum quemque delegit, qui ab eo in bello non discederent, et cetero munere militiæ vacarent, et sexquiplex stipendium mererent," Fest. p. 223 Müll.: pauci, quos cohors prætoria disjecerat, Sall. C. 61, 3 (cf. Cæs. B. G. 1, 40 *fin.*; Sall. J. 97, 1); C. Fam. 10, 30, 1.—Ironically, of dissolute companions: habiturus Catilina scortorum cohortem prætoriam, C. Cat. 2, 11 *init.*—**4.** *Pars pro toto*: *An army*: cohors Inachiæ servatrix, Stat. Th. 5, 672.—**B.** Civil *t. t.*: The *train* or *retinue* of the prætor in a province: prætoria, C. 2 Verr. 1, 14 *init.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 27, 66; Cat. 10, 10; Tib. 1, 3, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 6.—**C.** *A crowd, multitude, throng*, in gen. (mostly poet. or in post.-Aug. prose): vaga, Cat. 63, 25: gigantum, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 22: fratrum stipata, Virg. Æ. 10, 328: Hor. Epod. 16, 62; Tac. A. 6, 9; Suet. Cal. 19: febrium, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 31.

cohortālĭnus (cortal-, Paul. Nol. Ep. 22, 2), a, um, *adj.* [cohortalis] (late Lat.) *Pertaining to an imperial body-guard*: militia, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 48; cf. ib. 6, 35, 14.

cohortālis, *e, adj.* [cohors] **A.** (acc. to cohors, *no.* I.): *Pertaining to a cattle-yard* (freq. in Col.): aves, Col. 1, prooem. § 27: gallina, id. 8, 2, 1: pullus, Cels. 2, 18: officina, Col. 8, 3, 8: ratio, id. 8, 2, 6.—**B.** (acc. to cohors, *no.* II. A. 2.): *Pertaining to an imperial body-guard* (post-class.): officium, Cod. Th. 12, 58, 13: conditio, id. 16, 62, 3.

cohortātio, ōnis, *f.* [cohortor] *An exhorting, inciting, exhortation, encouragement* (rare): **A.** With *Gen.*: militum, Nep. Hann. 11, 1: ducis, Tac. A. 14, 30: judicum, C. Clu. 50, 138.—**B.** *Abs.*: incredibiliter me commovet tua cohortatio, id. Att. 16, 13, C. 2; cf. id. Fam. 1, 7, 9.

cohortātĭuncula, æ, *f. dim.* [cohortatio] *A short exhortation*: Ambros. Ep. 4, 33.

cohortĭcŭla, æ, *f.* [cohors] *A small cohort*: Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 6, 4.

cohorto, are, v. cohortor *fin.*

cō-hortor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2; hortor] *To exhort, encourage, animate, admonish*, etc.: **I.** Gen.: **A.** With *Adv. of manner*: se mutuo, Vulg. Jos. 8, 16.—**B.** *Abs.*: ad cohortandum, C. de Or. 2, 61, 258.—**C.** With *Abl.*: hac (*sc.* eloquentiā) cohortamur, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148.—**D.** With *ad*: ad virtutem, C. de Or. 2, 9, 35: te ad studium laudis, id. Fam. 2, 4, 2: eum ad pacem, id. Att. 15, 1 a, 3: ad concordiam liberos, Suet. Claud. 46.—**E.** With *ut c. Subj.*: singulos cohortatus, ut sibi quisque consuleret, Suet. Oth. 10.—**F.** With *ne c. Subj.*: cohortantibus, ne occasionem omitterent, Suet. Galb. 10. **II.** Esp.: Of a military commander, *etc.*: **A.** With *simple Acc.*: suos, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25.—**B.** With *ad*: militem ad prælium, Quint. 12, 1, 28.—**C.** With *ut c. Subj.*: milites cohortatur ut prædæ velint esse participes, Cæs. B. C. 3, 82; cf., also, Tac. Agr. 36.—**D.** With *ne c. Subj.*: cohortatur ne labori succumbant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 86.—**E.** With *Inf.*: cohortando suos ad pontem contendere, Hirt. B. Alex. 21; cf., also, Tac. A. 12, 49.

☞ **1.** Act. form: atque hos cohortarent, uti, *etc.*, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Non. 472, 19.—**2.** *Part. perf.* in pass. signif.: Cato ap. Gell. 15, 13, 5.

cō-hospes, ĭtis, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1; hospes] *A fellow-guest* (post-class.): Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 385; 24, 438.

cō-hospĭtans, antis, *m.* (strictly *P.* of obsol. co-hospitor) [cum, *no.* II. B. 1; hospitor] *A fellow-guest*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, 6.

1. ‡ **cohum,** i, *n. The strap by which the yoke* (jugum) *was fastened to the pole* (temo) *of a plough*: so called, acc. to Festus, a cohibendo, Fest. p. 31.

2. "**cohum,** poetæ dixerunt chaos (codd. a chao?), ex quo putabant cœlum esse formatum," Fest. p. 31: vix solum complere cohum terroribu' cœli, Enn. Ann. 1, 159.

cō-hūmĭdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, [cum, *no.* II. B. 2; humidus] *To moisten all over, to wet*: genas lacrimis, App. M. 8, p. 205, 14.

cō-imbĭbo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1; imbibo] *To imbibe along with*, or *at the same time*: Arn. 5, 178.

cō-infero, *no perf. nor sup.*, ferre, *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1; infero] *To join in bringing in* or *introducing*: Boeth. Aristot. Top. 6, 3, p. 711.

‡ **Cōinquenda,** æ, *f.* [coinquo] (*The hewer-down*) *A deity who presided over the felling of trees*: Inscr. Fratr. Arv. in Orell. Inscr. 1, 390.

cōinquĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [coinquino] *A contamination, pollution, soiling*: Vulg. Esdr. 6, 21.

cō-inquĭno (conquĭno, Mar. Victor. p. 2467 P.; and conquĭnāte, Col. 8, 5, 19; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 1061), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; inquino] *To defile, contaminate* (rare): **I.** Prop.: stercore, Col. 8, 5, 19 Schneid. *N. cr.* id. 8, 7, 2. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To infect* with disease: progeniem, Col. 7, 5, 6.—**B.** *To pollute, stain, defile*, etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: matres, Poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68.—**2.** With *Abl.*: se crimine, Val. Max. 6, 1, 6: se scelere, id. 6, 9, 7: cor vitiis, Prud. Cath. 6, 53.—**C.** *To blacken, cast a blot upon* the character, *etc.*: famam, Arn. 4, p. 151.

cōinquo or **coinquĭo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] *To cut off, cut down* (in rural economy): Trebat. ap. Serv. Æ. 11, 316; Inscr Fratr. Arv. ap. Orell. I. p. 390 *sq.*; II. p. 391; cf. "COINQVERE, deputare," Fest. p. 49.

coiro=curo, v. curo.

cōĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [coeo] **A.** (acc. to coco, *no.* I. A.): *A coming* or *meeting together, a meeting, assembling*: prima coitio est acerrima, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 32.—**B.** (acc. to coeo, *no.* I. B. 2.): *A uniting, banding together*, always in a bad sense: *a conspiracy, plot, coalition* (several times in Cic. and Livy; elsewhere rare): suspicio coitionis, C. Planc. 22, 53: per coitiones, Liv. 7, 32: candidatorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: Memmii, id. ib. 2, 15: tribunorum, Liv. 3, 65.—**C.** (acc. to coeo, *no.* I.

B. S.): *Carnal union, coition* (post-class.): Macr. S. 7, 16; Sol. 49, 12; Lact. 1, 8.

1. **cŏĭtus,** a, um, *P.* of coeo.

2. **cŏĭtus** or **cœtus** (only distinguished in signif. by use; v. below), ūs (*Dat.* cœtu, Cat. 64, 385; id. 66, 37), *m.* [coeo]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A coming* or *meeting together, an assembling:* eos primo cœtu vicinus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 25.

B. Esp.: **1.** *A uniting, joining together, combination:* **a.** Form *coitus:* ut recens coitus venæ resolvatur, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.*: humoris, id. 5, 18, *no.* 31: syllabarum, Quint. 9, 4, 59; Gell. 1, 25, 16: amnium, Curt. 9, 4, 9: luna morata in coitu solis biduo (viz., at new moon), Pl. 2, 9, 6. — **b.** Form *cœtus:* Lucr. 2, 1003; id. 1, 1016; 1047; id. 2, 919; id. 5, 429; id. 6, 483: stellarum cœtūs et discessiones, Gell. 14, 1. — **2.** *Carnal union, coition* (not in Cic.; in this signif. only coitus is used): **a.** Of persons: Ov. M. 7, 709; Suet. Cal. 25; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 24. — **b.** Of animals: Col. 6, 24, 3; 6, 23, 3 (Cod. Polit.: cœtus); Cels. 2, 1 *fin.* — **c.** Of plants: palmarum, Pl. 13, 4, 7, § 35.

II. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *An assemblage, crowd, company* (in this signif. cœtus alone is used): quæ (opiniones) in senatu, quæ in omni cœtu concilioque proferendæ sunt, C. Fin. 2, 24, 77; id. 2 Verr. 5, 72, 186; Liv. 27, 35; Quint. 2, 15, 18; Cat. 46, 8; Virg. Æ. 5, 43; Ov. M. 3, 403. — **B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): *An engrafting:* primum omnium (servandum) quæ patiatur talem coitum arbor, Pl. 17, 14, 24, § 103.

† **cŏĭx,** ĭcis, *f.* = κόϊξ, *A kind of Ethiopian palm,* Pl. 13, 4, 9.

cojugalis, cojux, v. conj.

cola, æ, *f.* = colon, *no.* B. 3.: *The member of a period:* Veniant. præf. § 4.

† **cŏlăphĭzo,** *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* = κολαφίζω, *To box one's ears:* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12.

† **cŏlăphus,** i, *m.* = κόλαφος, *A blow with the fist, a box on the ear:* icere, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 65: ducere, Quint. 6, 3, 83 Spald.: in cerebro colaphos abstrudere, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 68: incutere, Juv. 9, 5: perpeti, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 20.

cōlātūra, æ, *f.* [2. colo] (Prop.: *A straining:* Meton.) *That which has been strained:* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

cōlātus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of 2. colo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Cleansed, purified* (post-class.): **A.** Prop.: nitor (beryllorum), Tert. Anim. 7. — **B.** Fig.: colatiora somniari, Tert. Anim. 48.

Colchis, ĭdis (*Acc.* Colchida, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Val. Fl. 5, 505), *f.*, Κολχίς, *A province of Asia, east of the Black Sea, celebrated on account of the golden fleece and Medea* (now *Mingrelia*). — Hence, **A. Colchis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *adj. Colchian:* gens, Val. Fl. 3, 418. — As *Subst.*: *A Colchian woman;* κατ' ἐξοχήν = *Medea:* Hor. Epod. 16, 58; Prop. 2, 34, 8; Ov. M. 7, 301; 348 (*Acc. Gr.* Colchida, Prop. 2, 21, 11: *Voc.* Colchi, Ov. R. Am. 262: *Abl.* Colchide, Ov. M. 7, 331; Juv. 6, 643). — **B. Colchus,** a, um, *adj., Colchian:* litora, Ov. M. 13, 24: domus, id. F. 3, 876: venena, *i. e. of Medea,* id. M. 7, 394: rhombo, *i. e. magical, enchanting,* Mart. 12, 57. — As *Subst.*: **Colchus,** i, *m.*, *A Colchian:* Hor. A. P. 118: — *Plur.* **Colchi,** ōrum, *The Colchians:* Pl. 6, 4, 4; Hor. Od. 4, 4, 63. — **C. Colchĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Colchian:* venena, *of Medea,* Hor. Epod. 17, 35. — As *Subst.*: **Colchĭcum,** i, *n.*, *A plant with a poisonous root:* Colchicum auctumnale, L.: Pl. 28, 9, 33.

cŏlĕ-tus, a, um, *adj.* [colis = caulis, *no.* II. B.] Ad membrum virile pertinens: cuspis, Pompon. ap. Non. 470, 31.

† **cŏlēpium,** ĭi, *n.* = κωλήπιον, *A joint:* Pelr. Frgm. 70; cf. coliphium.

coleus, i, v. culeus.

† **cŏlĭas,** æ, *m.* = κολίας, *A kind of tunny-fish:* Pl. 32, 11, 59.

† **cŏlĭcē,** ēs, *f.* = κωλική, *A remedy for the colic:* Cels. 5, 25, 12; Scrib. Comp. 120 *sq.*

colĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* = colicus: Pelagon. Veterin. 21.

coliculus, i, v. caul.

† **cŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = κωλικός, *Pertaining to the colic, suffering from* or *sick with the colic:* Pl. 20, 12, 48.

cōlĭphĭum (in MSS. also coll-), ĭi, *n.* *A kind of nutritive food for* athletæ: Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 12; Mart. 7, 67; Juv. 2, 53; cf. colepium.

† **colipĭlarius,** ĭi, *m.*, δρωπακιστής, Gloss. Philox.

colis, is, v. caulis.

col-lăbasco (conl-), *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; labesco] *To be ready to fall* or *totter at the same time;* Fig.: si res lassa labat, Itidem amici collabascunt, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 17.

col-lăbĕfacto (conl-), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; labefacto] *To make to reel, shake,* or *totter* (prps. only in the two following exs.): motu collabefactat onus, Ov. F. 1, 566. — Poet. Of liquefying hard bodies: Lucr. 1, 493.

col-lăbĕfīo (conl-), factus sum, fĭĕri, *v. pass.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; labefio] **I.** Prop.: *To be made to reel* or *totter; to be brought into ruin* (prps. only in the follg. exs.): hæc ipso cum corpore collabefiunt, Lucr. 3, 600 Forbig. *N. cr.*: altera (navis) præfracto rostro tota collabefieret, Cæs. B. C. 2, 6. — Poet. of the liquefaction of hard bodies, Lucr. 4, 699. **II.** Fig.: *To be overthrown:* a Themistocle collabefactus, Nep. Arist. 1, 2.

col-lābor (conl-), lapsus sum, lābi, 3. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; 1. labor] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To fall together, fall in ruins, fall in* (in the ante-Aug. age very rare; not in Cic., Hor., nor Quint.): Liv. 35, 9; id. 29, 18; Tac. A. 2, 47; Suet. Aug. 30; id. Claud. 25; id. Cal. 21; id. Cæs. 81; Sil. 7, 727: succisis asseribus collapsus pons, Liv. 44, 5. — **B.** *To fall* or *sink down in a swoon* or *in death:* suscipiunt famulæ collapsaque membra Marmoreo referunt thalamo, Virg. Æ. 4, 391; cf. Ov. M. 7, 826; id. ib. 5, 96; id. ib. 6, 295; Tac. A. 2, 31; Suet. Ner. 42; Curt. 8, 2 *fin.*: ferro, Virg. Æ. 4, 664. — **C.** Medic. *t. t.*: *To fall in, to become sunken:* collapsa tempora, oculi concavi, Cels. 2, 6: iter urinæ senectute collapsum, id. 7, 26. **II.** Fig.: *To fall down:* in corruptelam suam, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 3: ira in se ipsa collapsa, Val. Max. 6, 2, 10.

col-lăbōro (conl-), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1; laboro] *To labour with* or *together:* Tert. Pœn. 10.

col-lăcĕrātus (conl-), a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; lacero] *Completely torn to pieces, lacerated:* corpus, Tac. H. 3, 74 *fin.*

collăcrĭmātĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [collacrimo] *A weeping together:* C. de Or. 2, 45, 190.

col-lăcrĭmo (conl-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [cum, *no.* II. B.; lacrimo] *To weep together* or *very much; to bewail, deplore* (rare): **A.** *Neut.*: simul omnes collacrimarunt, Plaut. Frgm. in Gell. 1, 24, 3; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 82. — **B.** *Act.*: histrio casum meum toties collacrimavit, C. Sest. 58, 123.

col-lactānĕus (conl-), i, *m.*; **-a,** æ, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; lacteo] *One nourished at the same breast, a foster brother* or *sister* (post-class.): *Masc.*: Paul. Dig. 40, 2, 13. — *Fem.*: Scæv. Dig. 34, 4, 30.

col-lactĕus (conl-), i, *m.*; **-a,** æ, *f.* [id.] *A foster-brother, foster-sister: Masc.*, Hyg. Fab. 224; Inscr. Grut. 585, 8. *Fem.*, Juv. 6, 307 Rup. *N. cr.*; Mart. Cap. 1, p. 3; id. 2, p. 27.

col-lætor (conl-), *no perf.,* āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; lætor] *To rejoice together:* Tert. Idol. 14.

collævo (conl-), are, v. collevo.

collapsĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [collabor] *A falling together, precipitation:* fulminum, Jul. Firm. de Err. prof. relig. 21.

collapsus (conl-), a, um, *P.* of collabor.

collāre (*Nom. sing.* first in Apic. 7, 5 *sq.*), is (**collārium,** ĭi, acc. to Prisc. p. 590 P.), *n.* [collaris] (*A thing pertaining to the neck;* hence) *A neck-band* or *-chain; a collar:* — *Abl.*: collari, Lucil. ap. Non. 36, 26; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 107 Lind. *N. cr.*: — *Plur.*: collaria, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 15.

collāris, e, *adj.* [collum] *Of,* or *belonging to, the neck:* offla, Petr. S. 56.

collātātus, a, um, *adj.* [obsol. collato] *Extended, diffuse:* oratio, C. de Or. 56; dub.: al. dilatata.

col-lātĕro (conl-), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; latus] *To admit on both sides:* C vocales utrinque collaterat, Mart. Cap. 3, p. 56.

Collātĭa, æ, *f.*, Κολλατία, *An ancient town of the Sabines, in the vicinity of Rome:* Liv. 1, 38; 57; Fest. p. 30. — Hence, **Collātīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of Collatia:* populus, Ov. F. 2, 733; 1, 38: arces, Virg. Æ. 6, 774 Heyne: porta, Fest. l. l. — As *Subst.*: **A. Collātīni,** ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Collatia:* Liv. 1, 38 (diff. from a people of the same name in Apulia, Pl. 3, 11, 16, § 105). — **B. Collātīnus,** i, *m.* Cognomen *of* L. Tarquinius, *husband of Lucretia,* since he lived there: Liv. 5, 7 *sq.* — Hence, **Collātīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of Collatinus:* penetralia, Ov. F. 2, 787.

collātĭcius (conl-), a, um, *adj.* [confero] **A.** (acc. to confero, *no.* I. A. 1.) (post-Aug.): *Brought together, collected:* instrumenta, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10, 1: myrrha, *i. e. consisting of several sorts, mixed:* Pl. 12, 16, 35, § 69. — **B.** (acc. to confero, *no.* I. A. 2. a.): **1.** Prop.: Of money, *etc.*: *Collected, contributed:* collaticiā stipe, App. M. 8, p. 213, 36: æs, Tert. adv. Mal. 12. — **2.** Meton.: *Effected by contributions:* sepultura, Quint. Decl. 6, 11.

Collatinus, a, um, v. Collatia.

collātĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [confero] **A.** (acc. to confero, *no.* I. A. 2. a.) (Prop.: *A contributing* or *collecting* of money, *etc.*: Meton.: *Concr.*): *A contribution* or *collection* of money, *etc.*: **1.** Gen.: **a.** With *Gen.*: stipis aut decimæ, Liv. 5, 25. — **b.** *Abs.*: Liv. 4, 60; id. 6, 11; Vulg. 2 Mac. 12, 43; ib. Rom. 5, 26. — **2.** Esp.: For the use of the emperor: Suet. Cal. 42; id. Ner. 38; 44; id. Tit. 7; cf. Pl. Pan. 41, 1 Schwarz. — **B.** (acc. to confero, *no.* I. A. 2. c.): Milit. *t. t.*: *A bringing together* of the standards: signorum, *i. e. a hostile encounter with the enemy,* C. de Or. 1, 48, 210. — **C.** (acc. to confero, *no.* I. B. 2. b.): *A uniting;* hence, **1.** Law *t. t.*: *The putting together* the possessions of several persons for the purpose of an equal division: De Collatione Bonorum, Just. Cod. 6, 20; cf. Dig. 37, 6 Tit. — **2.** *A union, combination:* malitiarum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 67. — **C.** (acc. to confero, *no.* I. B. 2. d.): **1.** Prop.: *A comparing; the act of comparison:* **a.** *Abs.*: optimæ sunt, quæ in collatione, *etc.*, Pl. 37, 9, 42, § 126. — **b.** With *Respective Gen.*: quæ (*sc.* legio) collatione reliquarum (*sc.* legionum), nondum, *etc.*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 8. — **2.** Meton.: **a.** Rhetor. *t. t.*: *A comparison, similitude:* "*collatio* est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens." C. Inv. 1, 30, 49; cf. id. Fin. 2, 27, 75; id. N. D. 3, 28, 70; id. de Div. 2, 17, 38; Quint. 8, 3, 77. — **b.** Gramm. *t. t.*: *A degree of comparison:* "ocius, secundæ *collationis,*" i. e. *is of the comparative degree,* Fest. s. v. ocius.

collātĭcius (conl-), a, um, v. collaticius.

collātīvus (conl-), a, um, *adj.* [confero] **A.** (acc. to confero, *no.* I. A. 1.) *Act.*: *Collecting;* poet. of the stomach: cum collativo ventre, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 16: "*collativum ventrem,* magnum et turgidum dixit Plautus, quia in eum omnia edulia congeruntur," Fest. p. 45 Müll. — **B.** (acc. to confero, *no.* I. A. 2. a.) *Pass.*: *Collected, contributed, effected by contributions:* "*collativum sacrificium* dicitur, quod ex collatione offertur." Fest. p. 45 Müll. — As *Subst.*: **collativum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* munus) *A* money *contribution:* Cod. Th. 6, 26, 3. — **C.** (acc. to confero, *no.* I. B. 2. b.) *Pass.*: *United, joint:* vis, Nazar. Pan. Const. 18, 6.

collātor (conl-), ōris, *m.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to confero, *no.* I. A. 1.) (ante- and post-class.): *He who brings* or *carries things together:* symbolarum, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13. — **B.** (acc. to confero, *no.* I. A. 2. a.): *A contributor:* Cod. Th. 7, 6, 5. — **C.** (acc. to confero, *no.* I. B. 2. d.): *One who compares, a comparer:* collator et disputator, Aug. Ep. 147.

col-lātro (conl-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; 1. latro] (Prop.: *To bark violently at*; Fig.) *To inveigh against*: philosophiam, Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 1.

1. collātus (conl-), a, um, *P.* of confero.

2. collātus (conl-), us, *m.* [confero] **A.** (acc. to confero, *no.* I. A. 2. c.): *A bringing together* of weapons or foes; *a hostile engagement, collision*: Hirt. B. Hisp. 31. — **B.** (acc. to confero, *no.* I. A. 2. a) (*A contributing*; Fig.; hence, of knowledge): *A communicating; an imparting*: Censor de Die Nat. 1.

collaudābĭlis (conl-), e, *adj.* [collaudo] *Worthy of praise in every respect*: Prud. Hamart. 694.

collaudātĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Warm praise* (prps. only in the two follg. exs.): scriptoris, C. Inv. 2, 43, 125; Auct. Her. 2, 9, 13.

collaudātor (conl-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who praises warmly, a praiser*: Aug. Cons. 4, 14 *fin.*

col-laudo (conl-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; laudo] *To praise* or *commend in all respects, extol very much* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: collegam, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 30: me, Hor. S. 1, 6, 70: collaudati milites, Cæs. B. G. 5, 2: mores majorum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 17: eorum benevolentiam erga se diligentiamque, C. 2 Verr. 5, 62, 161: militum virtutem, Liv. 26, 48. — **B.** With *Abl.*: quantis laudibus suum herum servus collaudavit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 61. — **C.** With *per*: clementiam ejus per literas, C. Att. 9, 16. — **D.** With *in c. Abl.*: in omni corde et ore, Vulg. Sir. 39, 41.

col-laxo (conl-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; laxo] *To widen, make loose*: omnia laterāmina, Lucr. 6, 233; Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 2, 1, § 20.

collecta (conl-), æ, *f.* (orig. *adj.*) [colligo] **A.** (*sc.* pecunia): *That which is brought together in money, a contribution*: a conviva exigere, C. de Or. 2, 57, 233; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 7, 69. — **B.** (*sc.* multitudo): *A meeting, assemblage*: virginum, Hier. Ep. 108, *no.* 19.

collectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *That may be gathered, collected*, or *inferred*: Boeth. De Syll. Hyp. 2, p. 637.

collectāculum (conl-), i, *n.* [id.] *A place for collecting, a reservoir*; aquæ, Innocent. Cas. Lit. p. 230 Goes.: vesicæ, Cassiod. Var. 10, 30.

collectāneus (conl-), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Gathered* or *collected together* (very rare): æs, Pl. 34, 9, 20: Dicta collectanea, the title of a work of Cæsar, now lost, Suet. Cæs. 56 (prps. his Ἀποφθέγματα, mentioned by C. Fam. 19, 16, 4).

collectārĭus (conl-), ii, *m.* [id.] *A money-collector* or *money-hanger* (post-class.): Cod. Th. 4, 2, 16; Symm. Ep. 10, 49; Aug. Civ. Dei. 22, 8.

collectīcius (conl-, or **-tĭus)**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Collected, gathered together* (very rare): exercitus, *quickly collected*, C. Fam. 7, 3, 2: ignis, Sen. Q. N. 7, 23.

collectim (conl-), *adv.* [id.] *Summarily, briefly*: Claud. Mam. de Stat. An. 3, 14.

collectĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *A collecting together*: membrorum (Abayrti), C. Manil. 9, 22. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Rhet. *t. t.*: **1.** *A summing up, a recapitulation, summary*, C. Brut. 88, 302; Quint. 4, 4, 2. — **2.** *A syllogism*: Quint. 9, 2, 103. — **B.** In post-Aug. philos. lang.: *A conclusion, inference*: Sen. Ep. 45; 85; Pl. 2, 23, 21; Arn. 1, p. 35. **III.** Meton.: *Concr.*: Medical *t. t.*: *A collecting together of corrupt humours; a swelling, tumor, gathering*: Pl. 22, 25, 58; id. 24, 4, 7; id. 26, 12, 79; Sen. Ep. 68; Scrib. Comp. 206.

collectĭtius (conl-), a, um, v. collecticius.

collectīvus (conl-), a, um, *adj.* [colligo] **I.** Prop.: *Collected, gathered together*: humor, Sen. Q. N. 3, 7. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In the rhet. lang. of Quint.: *Pertaining to a syllogism*: status, Quint. 3, 6, 46; 66: quæstio, id. ib. 7, 1, 60. — **B.** Gram. *t. t.*: nomen, *a collective noun*; as exercitus, populus, *etc.*, Prisc. 2.

col-lector (conl-), ōris, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; lector] *A fellow-student*: Aug. Conf. 1, 17.

1. collectus (conl-), a, um, *P.* of 1. colligo. — As *Subst.*: **collectum**, i, *n. That which has been gathered* or *collected* (for food): eadem (labra) rapto viventibus, adunca, collecto recta, Pl. 11, 37, 60.

2. collectus (conl-), ūs, *m.* [1. colligo] *A collection*: aquæ pluvialis, Frontin. de Limit. p. 43 Goes.

1. col-lēga (conl-), æ, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; 2. lego] (*One who is chosen at the same time with another*: "collegæ, qui una lecti," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 69; hence), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A partner in office, a colleague* (class.): bis una consules, collegas in censurâ, C. Læl. 11, 39: Pericles quum haberet collegam in prætură Sophoclem, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: dare alicui, Nep. Alc. 3, 1: esse alicui, Tac. H. 3, 6. — **B.** Esp.: Of *a joint guardian*: Paul. Dig. 26, 7, 13 and 45. **II.** Meton.: *A companion, comrade*: **A.** Of *fellow-slaves*: Plaut. As. 3, 2, 10 and 30. — **B.** Of *a fellow-actor*: Juv. 8, 197. — **C.** Of *joint heirs*: Hermog. Dig. 27, 1, 41; Paul. ib. 42 and 46.

2. Collēga, æ, *m.* [1. collega] *A Roman* cognomen: Tac. Agr. 44.

col-lēgātārĭus (conl-), ii, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; legatarius] *One to whom something is bequeathed by will with others; a co-legatee, co-heir*: Gai. Inst. 2, § 199; Ulp. Dig. 7, 2, 10 and 30.

collegialis, e, v. collegiarius.

collēgĭārĭus (conl-), a, um, *adj.* [collegium] *Collegiate*: ministri, Tert. Spect. 11. — Access. form: COLLEGIALI FIDEI VESTRAE., Inscr. Grut. 322, 4.

collēgĭātus (conl-), i, *m.* [id.] *He who is with one in a college, corporation*, etc.: Cod. Just. 11, 17: De collegiatis; so also, Inscr. Grut. 449, 6; 860, 13.

collēgium (conl-), ii, *n.* [collega] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: **A.** Of persons: *The connection of associates, colleagues*, etc., *colleagueship* (rare): Decium, expertum mihi concordi collegio virum, mecum consulem faciatis, Liv. 10, 13: magister equitum ex collegio prioris anni, id. 4, 17; Pl. 7, 12, 10, § 54; Tac. A. 3, 31: P. Decius consul per tot collegia expertus, Liv. 10, 26. — **B.** Of animals: *Association, partnership*: auxiliatur (noctuis) accipiter collegio quodam naturæ, Pl. 10, 17, 19.

II. Meton.: *Concr.*: *Persons united by the same office* or *calling, a college, guild, corporation, company, fraternity, trapia* (so most freq.): tribunorum plebis, C. 2 Verr. 2, 41, 100; Suet. Cæs. 23: prætorum, C. Off. 3, 20, 80: pontificum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 72; Liv. 31, 9: sacerdotum Suet. Cal. 16: Flavialium, id. Dom. 4: tribuni . . . . pro collegio pronunciant, *according to the decree of the college*, Liv. 4, 26: ex collegii sententiâ, id. ib. 53: mercatorum dissoluta, Tac. A. 14, 17 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Cæs. 42; Aug. 32.

† collēma, ătis, *n.* = κόλλημα, *That which is glued* or *cemented together*: Mart. Cap. 3, § 225 Kopp.

col-lĕprōsus (conl-), i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; leprosus] *A fellow-leper*: Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

† collēticus, a, um, *adj.* = κολλητικός, *Suitable for gluing, sticking*, or *adhering together*: clysteria, Veg. 2, 18, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.*

† collētis, is, *f.* = κολλητίς, *A plant*: App. Herb. 3.

col-lēvo (conl-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; 2. levo] *To make entirely smooth, to smooth* (post-Aug. and rare): plagam arboris falce, Pl. 17, 22, 35: asperitatem oculorum, Sen. Ep. 64; Pl. 23, 1, 18.

‡ col-libero, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; libero] *To free at the same time*: Not. Tir. p. 57.

‡ collĭberta, æ, *f. A fellow freedwoman*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 575.

col-libertus (conl-), i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; libertus] *A fellow freedman*: Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 88.

‡ collĭbescit (con-), *v. n. impers.* [collibet] *It pleases*: Not. Tir. p. 35.

col-lĭbet (-ŭbet, conl-), bŭit *or* bĭtum est, *v. n. impers.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; libet] *It pleases, it is agreeable* (very rare): si quid collibuit, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 26: si collibuisset, Hor. S. 1, 3, 6: quæ victoribus collibuissent, Sall. C. 51, 9: utcunque animo collibitum est meo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 187; so, id. Most. 1, 3, 137; id. Merc. 2, 1, 34; Cic. N. D. 1, 38 *fin.*; id. Fam. 15, 16, 2.

col-lĭbro (conl-) *no. perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; libro] *To level*: Cato R. R. 19, 2.

collĭcellus, i, *m. dim.* [colliculus] *A very little hill*: Agrim. Goes. p. 245; 272.

col-lĭcĭæ (-quĭæ), ārum, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; 1. liquor] (*A flowing together*; hence) *Channels or gutters for conducting water in the fields, upon the roofs of buildings*, etc.: Col. 2, 8, 3; Pl. 18, 19, 49; Vitr. 6, 3; cf. Fest. p. 84.

collĭcĭārĭs (conl-), e, *adj.* [colliciæ] *Pertaining to water-channels*: tegula, *a roof-tile, gutter-tile*, Cato R. R. 14, 4.

collĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [collis] *A little hill*: Mart. 12, 25, 4; App. Flor. 1.

col-līdo (conl-), si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; laedo] **I.** Prop.: *To clash, strike, dash together*, etc. (rare, mostly post-Aug., most freq. in Quint.): Lucr. 1, 533: humor ita mollis est, ut facile premi collidique possit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31: collidere manus, *to clap*, Quint. 2, 12, 10: dentes, *to gnash*, Sen. Ep. 11: anulus ut fiat, primo colliditur aurum, Ov. A. A. 3, 221: mare inter se navigia collidit, Curt. 4, 3: amnis uterque colliditur, id. 8, 9: argentum factum, si fractum vel collisum est, *etc., bruised*, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 28; cf. Paul. ib. 30, 16, 14.

II. Fig.: *To bring into collision* or *into hostile contact*; pass., *to become hostile, to be at variance, contend* (not ante-Aug.): ambitiosa pios collidit gloria fratres, Stat. Th. 6, 435; Sil. 11, 45: Græcia barbariæ lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7: collisa inter se duo republicæ capita, Vell. 2, 52, 3: si binæ (consonantes) collidantur, *come into contact*, Quint. 9, 4, 37: colliduntur aut pares (leges) inter se aut secum ipsæ, Quint. 7, 7, 2 *sq.*

colligāmentum, i, *n.* [2. colligo] *A binding together*; hence, in Rhet., *A connecting link*: conjunctiones et præpositiones et aliæ hujusmodi, non partes orationis sunt, sed quædam colligamenta, Boeth. De Syll. Cat. 1, p. 582.

colligātĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A binding together, connection* (very rare): tota operis colligatio, Val. Max. 8, 14, 6. **II.** Meton.: In mechanics: *A joint*: Vitr. 10, 1. **III.** Fig. (only in Cic.): *A joining, connecting*: **A.** With *Gen.*: colligatio causarum omnium, C. de Div. 1, 56, 127. — **B.** *Abs.*: colligatione naturali omnia fiunt, C. Fat. 14, 31: arctior est societatis propinquorum, id. Off. 1, 17, 53.

colligātus, *comp. adv.* [colligatus] *More closely*: colligatius adhærere, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 28.

☞ *Pos.* and *Sup.* not found.

colligātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of 2. colligo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to 2. colligo, *no.* II.): *Bound together, united, combined*: officiorum genera inter se colligata atque implicata, C. Off. 1, 5, 15: res omnes inter se aptæ colligatæque, id. N. D. 1, 4, 9.

colligentĭa, æ, *f.* [1. colligo] *An inference, conclusion*: Boeth. De Syll. Hyp. 1, p. 623 (*cf.* collectio, *no.* II. B.).

1. col-lĭgo (conl-), exi, ectum, ĕgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; 2. lego] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To gather* or *collect together*; *to assemble, draw*, or *bring together, collect* (class.): **1.** Of things: omnia præsegmina, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 34: apes in vas, Var. R. R. 2, 16, 37: ossa, Tib. 3, 2, 19; cf. Suet. Tib. 54 *fin.*: capillos sparsos per colla, Ov. M. 3, 170: flores, Ov. M. 5, 399: ulna horto riguo, id. fr. 8, 647: uvas de purpureis vitibus, id. ib. 8, 677: fructûs, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 1: omnia venena, Cat. 14, 19: pecuniam, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 47: vinitica, id. ib. 2, 2, 26; *cf.* stipem a tyrannis, *to obtain by begging*, Liv. 38, 45: aër humorem colligens, Cic. N. D. 2, 39 *fin.*: imbres,

Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 15, cf. pluvias aquas, Quint. 10, 1, 109, and id. ib. 5, 14, 31; Lucr. 6, 558; cf. id. 6, 571; 124: collectæ ex alto nubes, Virg. G. 1, 324: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31; and poet., pulverem Olympicum collegisse juvat, *i. e. to have covered himself with it*, id. Od. 1, 1, 4: luna revertentes colligit ignes, Virg. G. 1, 427: antiqua verba et figuras, Suet. Gramm. 10: librum, *to catch a falling book*, Pl. Ep. 2, 1, 5: apparatu nobis (*sc.* oratoribus) opus est et rebus exquisitis, undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, C. de Or. 3, 24, 92; cf. id. ib. 1, 42 *fin.*: multa multorum facete dicta, id. Off. 1, 29 *fin.*: vasa, milit. *t. t., to pack together, pack up*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 19, 40; Liv. 21, 47, et al.

2. Of persons, mostly milit.: **a.** *To collect, assemble, bring together:* exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, C. Cat. 2, 3; cf. ib. 2, 4, 8: milites, id. 2 Verr. 5, 51, 133: reliquos ex fuga, Nep. Hann. 6 *fin.*: manu collecta in Thraciam introiit, id. Alcib. 7, 4; cf. Liv. 1, 5, and Tac. Agr. 37: de pagis omnibus bonos viros, C. Fin. 2, 4, 12: se ad aciem, Hirt. B. Afr. 70.— **b.** Reflexive: quos in æstuaria ac plaudes collectos dixeramus, *had collected together, taken refuge*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 28 Oud. *N. cr.* and Herz.

B. Esp.: With the prevailing idea of abridging or shortening, by bringing together: **1.** *To contract, draw up, compress, collect, concentrate* (mostly poet. for the more usual contrahere, coercere, *etc.*): in spiram tractu se colligit anguis, Virg. G. 2, 154; cf. Liv.: cogebantur breviore spatio et ipsi orbem colligere, Liv. 2, 50; Tib. 1, 8, 14: alitis in parvæ subitam collecta figuram, Virg. Æ. 12, 862 Wagn. *N. cr.*: apicem collectus in unum, Ov. M. 13, 910: volumina collecta in arctum, Pl. 8, 16, 17: Prop. 3, 9, 29 Kuinoel: se in arma, *covered himself with* or *concealed himself behind his shield*, Virg. Æ. 12,491; ib. ib. 10,412 ("post scutum se clausit," Serv., Gr. συσταλεὶς ἐν ἀσπίδι, ἐν' ἀσπίδος): togam, *to gather up, adjust*, Mart. 7, 33; id. 12, 48, 5: per vulnera colligit hostes, *causes them to retreat*, Sil. 10, 3.—Hence, **2.** Medic. *t. t.*: *To make thick, to thicken* (cf. cogo), Scrib. Comp. 95; 129; 138; 169; cf. Pl. 34, 11, 27.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring together, collect, comprise*, etc. (very freq. and class.): sexcentæ ad eam rem causæ possunt colligi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 63: collectis omnibus bellis civilibus, *i. e. brought together in speaking, adduced*, C. Fam. 4, 3; cf. id. Sest. 6 *fin.*; Lucr. 1, 724; cf. Hor. A. P. 160; Val. Fl. 7, 335: spiritum, Quint. 11, 3, 53: omnes rumorum et concionum ventos, C. Clu. 28, 77: rumorem bonum, id. Leg. 1, 19.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To obtain, acquire, get:* existimationem multo sudore, C. Div. in Cæcil. 22, 72: benevolentiam civium blanditus, id. Læl. 17, 61: magnam gratiam magnamque dignitatem, ex hoc labore, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16: auctoritatem, Cæs. B. G. 6, 12: famam clementiæ, Liv. 21, 48 *fin.*: tantum amoris favorisque colligit, Suet. Claud. 12: gaudia, Prop. 2, 14, 9: invidiam crudelitatis, C. 2 Verr. 5, 8, 19: crimina majestatis, Pl. Pan. 33 *fin.*: sitim, Virg. G. 3, 527; Ov. M. 5, 446; id. ib. 6, 341 (cf. adducere sitim, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 13): frigus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 13: rabiem, Virg. Æ. 9, 63; Ov. M. 1, 234; id. ib. 9, 212: odium, id. ib. 3, 258: usum patiendi, id. Am. 1, 8, 75: vires usu, id. A. A. 2, 339; cf. Liv. 29, 30; Sil. 4, 307.

2. a. *To put together in the mind, to think upon, to weigh, consider:* quum et nostræ reipublicæ detrimenta considero, et maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo, C. Inv. 1, 1: levis hæc insania quantas virtutes habeat, sic collige, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 119; cf. sic collige mecum, id. S. 2, 1, 61.—**b.** Freq. in logic: *To put together in a logical manner, i. e. to conclude, deduce, infer from what precedes* (most freq. in Quint.) aliud colligit, quam id, Quint. 5, 14, 22: Cicero Servium Sulpicium ociosum ab Antonio colligit, id. 7, 3, 18: bene colligit hæc pueris et mulierculis esse grata, C. Off. 2, 16, 57: qui sit circuitus, et quantum campi claudat, colligere expeditum (est), Quint. 1, 10, 42.—With *ex:* ex eo colligere potes, quanta occupatione distinear, C. Att. 2, 23, Quint. 5, 10, 80; id. 7, 2, 3; id. 7, 8, 6; id. 8, 4, 16; id. 4, 4, 5; Suet. Tib. 67.—With *per:* qua colligitur aliquid per aliud, Quint. 5, 10, 11: per quæ res colligenda est, id. 4, 2, 81.—With *simple Abl.*: quod multis et acutis conclusionibus colligunt, Quint. 2, 20, 5: colligere argumentis, id. 3, 6, 103: quod pluribus collegit adversarius, id. 5, 13, 14; factis dictisque colligitur, id. 6, 3, 37: quæ conjectura colliguntur, id. 7, 4, 1: quid iis colligitur? Col. 4, 3, 2.—With *inde:* paucitatem inde hostium colligentes, Liv. 7, 37.—Also *Abs.*: mendose colligis, inquit Stoicus hic, Pers. 5, 85.

3. Colligere se, *or* animum, mentem, *etc., To collect one's self*, i. e. *to recover one's senses, to compose one's self, to recover one's courage, resolution*, etc. (very freq. and class.): "quid est autem se ipsum colligere, nisi dissipatas animi partes rursum in suum locum cogere?" C. Tusc. 4, 36, 78: se, Afran. in Charis. p. 195 P.; Lucr. 3, 938; C. Quint. 16 *fin.*: id. Div. 1, 27, 57; id. Fam. 5, 18; id. de Or. 1, 7; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58; Cæs. B. C. 1, 14; id. ib. 3, 65; Suet. Cal. 50: animos, Liv. 3, 60 *fin.*; cf. in *pass.*, id. 10, 41: animum, Tac. A. 1, 12; Suet. Ner. 48: animum cogitationemque, Pl. Ep. 2, 11, 14: mentem, Ov. M. 14, 352; cf. mentem cum vultu, id. Am. 1, 14, 55.

4. Of numbers: *To amount* or *come to, comprise, include, to reckon, count, number* (rare): ambitus per frontem centum duos pedes colligit, Pl. 36, 12, 17: ad quos (consules) a regno Numæ colliguntur anni DXXXV. id. 13, 13, 27; cf. Tac. G.

III. Meton.: In Vulg.: *To receive hospitably, take into one's house, entertain:* Matt. 25, 35.

2. col-lĭgo (**conl-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; ligo] **I.** Prop.: *To bind* or *fasten together, connect* (class.): omne colligatum solvi potest, C. Univ. 11, 35: corpora colligata vinculis naturalibus, id. ib.: vasa (of warlike implements.; cf. 1. colligo, *no.* I. A. 1.), Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 16: manūs, id. Epid. 5, 2, 23; and the common expression in the formula, I, LICTOR, COLLIGA MANUS, C. Rab. Perd. 4, 13; Liv. 1, 26: scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, *fastened to one another*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25 Moeb.: bitumen vulnera colligat, *binds together*, and so *heals;* Pl. 35, 15, 51: dub. colligit, Sillig. ed. maj.; priusquam herbis colligatum sit solum, *fastened together by* (*the roots of*) *the grass*, Col. 2, 17, 5.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To combine, unite* (mostly only in Cic.): homines inter se sermonis vinculo, C. Rep. 3, 2: sententias verbis, id. Or. 50, 168: annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro, *to comprise*, id. ib. 34, 120.—**B.** *To restrain, stop, hinder:* impetum furentis (Antonii), C. Phil. 11, 2, 4: Brutum in Græcia, id. ib. 11, 11: se cum multis, id. Fam. 9, 17.—**C.** In Jerome: *To bind on to one for the purpose of being preserved in the memory; to remember:* omnis iniquitas, quā in Deum peccavit Ephraim, colligata est ei, et abscondita quasi in marsupio reservatur, Hier. Comm. in Osee. 3, 13.

col-līmĭtānĕus (**conl-**), a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; limes] *Having the same boundaries with, bordering upon:* Phrygia Galatiæ, Sol. 40, 9.

collīmĭtium (**conl-**), ĭi, *n.* [collimito] (Prop.: *A bordering upon;* Meton.): *A boundary* between two places; Sol. 40, 6; Amm. 15, 4, 1.

col-līmĭto (**conl-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* (**collimitor,** 1. v. dep.) [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; limes] *To have the same boundaries with, to border upon:* **A.** Form *collimito;* Amm. 31, 2, 14.— **B.** Form *collimitor;* Sol. 15, 3.

collĭnĕāte, *adv.* [collineatus] (Prop.: *In a direct line:* Fig.): *Skilfully, artistically;* Jul. Val. Alex. M. 3, 48; 58.

collĭnĕātus, a, um, *P.* of collineo.

col-lĭnĕo (**conl-**), *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; linea] (*To make in a line with* something; hence) *To direct in a straight line, to aim* (post-class. except in Cic.); hastam aut sagittam, C. Fin. 3, 6 *fin.* Otto *N. cr.*: manum et oculos, Julianus ap. Gell. 9, 1, 6; oculos ad umbram, App. M. 9 *fin.*; id. Flor. *no.* 23. **II.** Meton.: As a consequence of aiming: *To hit the mark, take a right aim:* quis est enim qui, totum diem jaculans, non aliquando collineet, C. Div. 2, 59 *init.*, Orell. *N. cr.*

collinio, ire, v. collino.

col-lĭno (**conl-**), lēvi, lĭtum, lĭnĕre (access. form *part. perf.* collinitus, Col. 6, 17, 8), 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; lino] **I.** Prop.: *To besmear, cover over, defile, pollute: Aliquid aliquā re* (very rare; not in class. prose); ora venenis, Ov. R. Am. 351: tabulas cerā, Gell. 17, 9, 17: crines adulteros pulvere, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 20: cœno collitus, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 4. **II.** Fig.: *To contaminate, defile:* pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus cœno collinunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 133; id. Pœn. 1, 2, 93.

collīna and **Collina,** v. the follg. art.

collīnus, a, um, *adj.* [collis] *Of* or *pertaining to a hill, found* or *growing on a hill, hilly, hill-* (class.): genus agrorum (opp. to campestre and montanum), Var. R. R. 1, 6, 2: vineæ, id. ib. 1, 6, 5; Col. 12, 21, 1: loca, id. 3, 2, 6: aqua, id. 1, 5, 3: vina, id. 12, 21, 4: frumentum, Cels. 2, 18: Porta, *the gate in Rome near the Quirinal Hill*, called also Agonensis and Quirinalis Porta (cf. Fest. s. v. AGONIUM, p. 9), Liv. 5, 41. Through this gate Hannibal rode to the temple of Hercules, and threw a lance into the city, without advancing further, Liv. 26, 10; C. Fin. 4, 9, 22; Pl. 34, 6, 15; cf. Juv. 6, 290. In the vicinity stood the temple of Venus Erycina, Liv. 40, 34; Ov. R. Am. 549; id. F. 4, 871; and near it was the Sceleratus Campus, Fest. pp. 148 and 258: herbæ, *growing near this gate*, Prop. 4, 5, 11.— As *Subst.*: **collina,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra), *Hilly land:* Innoc. de Cas. Litt. p. 224 Goes.

colliphium, i, v. coliphium.

col-liquĕfactus (**conl-**), a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; liquefio] *Made liquid, dissolved, melted* (very rare): glacies, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 6: venenum in potione, C. Clu. 62, 173.

col-lĭquesco (**conl-**), lĭqui, *no sup.*, lĭquescĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2., liquesco] *To become liquid, melt, dissolve* (very rare): aurum colliquit, Var. ap. Non. 334, 27 *sq.*: quum æs colliquisset, id. ib.: in pice, Col. 12, 22, 2: igni, App. Apol. p. 306.

colliquiæ, v. colliciæ.

collis, is (*Abl.* regular, colle, *e. g.* Ov. M. 1, 698; id. ib. 14, 90; 333; 822; 836; Cæs. B. G. 1, 24; Sall. J. 52, 3; Liv. 1, 3: colli only in Lucr. 2, 317 and 322: *Gen. Plur.* collium, Tac. Agr. 37; Lact. Opif. D. 10), *m.* [akin to celsus] *High ground, a hill* (class.): Lucr. 5, 1373; id. 2, 317; cf. C. 2 Verr. 3, 18, 47: inter Palatium Capitolinumque, Liv. 1, 12; cf. id. 1, 3; id. 5, 54: Dianæ, *i. e.* Aventinus, Mart. 12, 18, 3: Helicon ii cultor, Cat. 61, 1.— *Plur.: A chain of mountains;* Sil 3, 420.

collīsio (**conl-**), ōnis, *f.* [collido] *A dashing* or *striking together, a concussion:* Just. 11, 12, 6.

1. **collīsus** (**conl-**), a, um, *P.* of collido.

2. **collīsus** (**conl-**), ūs, *m.* [collido] *A striking together, collision* (very rare): Pl. 9, 35, 56; Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 12.

collītus (**conl-**), a, um, *P.* of collino.

collīvus, a, um, *adj.* [collis] *Placed on a hill:* Boeth. Geom. 2, p. 1230.

collŏcātĭo (**conl-**), ōnis, *f.* [colloco] **A.** (acc. to colloco, *no.* I. A.): *A setting up, erecting, putting, placing, collocation* (class.): mœnium, Vitr. 5, 3: verborum, C. de Or. 2, 13, 54; id. Or. 70, 232; Quint. 1, 10, 22; cf. id. 8 procem. § 6; id. 8, 3, 41; id. 9, 4, 58; 89; siderum, C. Univ. 9, 26.—**B.** (acc. to colloco, *no.* I. B. 1): Of a daughter: *A giving in marriage:* filiæ, C. Clu. 66, 190.

col-lŏco (**conl-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; loco] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lay, put, place, set in a place; to set* or *put up, to erect,* etc. (class.): usually with *in c. Abl.*

(cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 489), rarely with *simple Abl.*: with *in c. Acc.*; also with other prepositions, or in *simple constr.*: **1.**: **a.** *In c. Abl.*: In Rostris collocati, C. Sest. 38 *fin.*: aliquem in cubili, id. Tusc. 2, 17: in custodia, id. Phil. 7, 7; id. Parad. 3, 2, 25: in solitudine, id. Læl. 23, 87: Herculem in concilio cœlestium, id. Off. 3, 5, 25: legiones in cervicibus nostris, id. Fam. 12, 23, 2; Cæs. B. G. 3, 1: exercitum in hibernis, id. ib. 3, 29 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 21; Cat. 66, 56: juvenem in latebris, Virg. G. 4, 424; Ov. M. 2, 526, et al.; Plaut. As. 3, 3, 67: tabulas bene pictas in bono lumine, C. Brut. 75, 261; id. Pis. 25 *fin.*: saxum, in supremo monte, Hor. Epod. 17, 68; Suet. Aug. 100; Cat. 10, 23. — **b.** Closely connected with this is the locativ. in *nom. propr.*: classem Miseni et alteram Ravennæ, Suet. Aug. 49: singulas cohortes, Puteolis et Ostiæ, id. Claud. 25: se Athenis, *established themselves, settled there*, C. Fin. 5, 2. — **2.** *In c. acc.*: in tabernam vasa et servos, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 28: me in arborem, id. Aul. 4, 8, 6: eam in lectum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 45 ("ipsum verbum *collocant* proprium est, et ascribitur pronubis," Donat.; cf. *abs.*: collocate puellulam, Cat. 61, 188): exercitum in provinciam hiemandi gratia, Sall. J. 61, 2; cf. above Cæs. B. G. 3, 1, and 3, 29. — **3.** With simple *Abl.*: oculos penuis, Ov. M. 1, 723. — **4.** With *other prepositions* or *in simple constr.*: comites apud ceteros hospites, *are lodged, quartered*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 24, 63: legiones proprius Armeniam, Tac. A. 13, 17; cf. Sall. J. 49: obsides super se, Suet. Aug. 43: singulas infra se, id. Cal. 24: juxta se, id. Ner. 13: circa se, id. Tit. 9: consulares super pulpitum, id. Cal. 54: lectica pro tribunali collocata, id. Aug. 33: sine tumultu præsidiis collocatis, Sall. C. 45, 2: tabulis et signis propalam collocatis, C. de Or. 1, 35, 161: columnas neque rectas, neque e regione, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: lecticæ collocabantur, id. Phil. 5, 6 *fin.*; Quint. 7 *procem.* § 1: postquam impedimenta collocata animadvertit, Liv. 44, 37 (cf. constituere impedimenta, id. 44, 36): chlamydem, ut pendeat apte, Ov. M. 2, 734: collocat hasta sues, *lays prostrate, kills*, Mart. 5, 66, 10: reliqua signa in subsidio *i. e.* ad subsidium) artius collocat, Sall. C. 59, 2 Kritz. *N. cr.*: so, ceterum exercitum in subsidiis, id. ib. § 5 Kritz. *N. cr.*: ut ante suum fundum Miloni insidias collocaret, *lay snares for*, C. Mil. 10, 27.

B. Esp.: **1.** aliquam: *To give in marriage:* filiam, Tac. Agr. 9 *fin.*; *cf.* Suet. Claud. 27. So, alicui, C. Brut. 26, 98; Nep. Att. 19 *fin.*; Suet. Cæs. 21; id. Aug. 64; id. Cal. 24; id. Claud. 27; id. Dom. 22, et al.: matrem homini nobilissimo, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18, 6: in matrimonium, C. Div. 1, 46, 104: in matrimonio, Scæv. Dig. 36, 1, 77; Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 122: sororem ex matre et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18: nuptum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 7; Col. 4, 3 *fin.* — Entirely *Abs.*: Nep. Epam. 3, 5; id. Arist. 3 *fin.*; cf. in collocanda filia, Tac. A. 4, 30, and collocantis filiam, Just. 9, 6, 2.

2. Collocare pecuniam, dotem, fenus, *etc.*: **a.** Mercantile *t. t.*: *To give, lay out, invest, advance, place money, a dowery*, etc.: Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 2: in ea provincia pecunias magnas collocatas habent, C. Manil. 7, 18; *cf.* pecunias in emptiones prædiorum, Gai. Dig. 17, 1, 2: pecunias graviore fenore, Suet. Aug. 39: curavit, ut in eo fundo dos collocaretur, C. Cæc. 4, 11: duas patrimonii partes in solo, Suet. Tib. 48; cf. in like manner, duas fenoris partes in agris, Tac. A. 6, 17. — Hence, sometimes, **b.** *To employ, invest* money in some way: patrimonium suum non effudit; in reipublicæ salute collocavit, C. Phil. 3, 2 Wernsd. and Orell. *N. cr.*: millies sestertium ea munificentia collocatum, Tac. A. 6, 45.

3. Like the Gr. *χροιδῆναι*, *To lay out a dead body in the vestibule, fore court*: Ariano apud Baias mortuo, reliquias ejus Romam pervexit sancte ac reverenter, atque in hortis Domitii collocavit, Jul. Capitol. Anton. p. 5; v. Casaub. ad h. l. — **4.** *To contract for*; Jab. Dig. 19, 2, 51.

II. Fig. (in good prose, most. freq in Cic. and Quint.): **A.** Gen. (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To place* or *set in* or *upon, to arrange, put in order*: **1.** *In c. Abl.*: ut totos se in optimo vitæ statu exquirendo collocarent, *employed, occupied themselves*, C. Tusc. 5, 1, 2; *cf.* totum se in cognitione et scientia, id. Off. 1, 44 *fin.*: sese palam in meretricia vita, id. Cœl. 20, 49: in animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos condi et collocari volo, *to be placed, deposited*, id. Cat. 3, 11: omne suum studium in doctrina ac sapientia, *to apply, employ*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10: spem in incerto reliqui temporis eventu, id. Quint. 26 *fin.*: adolescentiam suam in amore et voluptatibus, *to employ, spend*, id. Cœl. 17: omnium longitudinum et brevitatum in sonis judicium ipsa natura in auribus nostris collocavit, *placed*, id. Or. 51 *fin.*: in conspectu, Quint. 7, 1, 4: famam in tuto, id. ib. 12, 11, 7. — **2.** *In c. Acc.*: aliquem in otium, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 10: homines quatuor in soporem, *as it were, to put into the sleep of death*, id. Amph. 1, 1, 148. — **3.** With simple *Abl.*: et propriis verbis et ordine collocatis, Quint. 9, 1, 7; so, ordine collocati sensus, id. 7, 10, 16. — **4.** With other prepositions: est et in nominibus ex diverso collocatis sua gratia, Quint. 9, 3, 86. — **5.** *Abs.*: Poeta in C. de Or. 3, 58 *fin.*: rem militarem, C. Fam. 2, 13 *fin.*: de aliqua re, *to mention, set forth*, Tac. A. 6, 27 *fin.*—In rhetoric: ut apte collocentur (verba), Quint. 8 procem. § 26; cf. § 31; id. 10, 2, 13; id. 8, 1, 1; id. 10, 1, 4; id. 9, 4, 1.

B. Esp. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): *To lay out, employ, invest*: quamobrem melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos beneficium collocari puto, *to put* or *place at interest*, as it were, C. Off. 2, 20, 70; id. Fam. 13, 28 *fin.*

col-lŏcŭplēto (**conl-**), āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; locupleto] (prob. only in follg. exs.): **I.** Prop.: *To make very rich, to enrich*: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 17. **II.** Fig.: *To embellish, adorn, dignify, honour*: rei collocupletandæ causâ, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28.

collŏcūtio (**conl-**), ōnis, *f.* [colloquor] *A* (*familiar* or *private*) *conversation, conference* (very rare): C. Att. 12, 1 *fin.*: venit cum hostium ducibus in colloctionem, Auct. Her. 1, 15, 25: — *Plur.*: C. Phil. 11, 2, 5; cf. id. Fam. 1, 9 Manut.

collŏcūtor (**conl-**), ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who talks with one* (Eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Prax. 5; Aug. Conf. 9, 6.

collŏquium (**conl-**), ĭi, *n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: (*A talking together*; hence) *A conversation, conference, discourse* (class.): **A.** Of persons: "*colloquium*, quum conveniunt in unum locum loquendi causâ," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 66: **1.** *Abs.*: eo ad colloquium venerunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 43: in colloquium venire, id. ib. 1, 35: denos ut ad colloquium adducerent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 43: facere, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 23, 5: occulta habere cum aliquo, Liv. 27, 1: secreta serere cum aliquo, id. 34, 61: nocturnis impellere aliquem, Tac. A. 1, 16: secretis componere, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 49: petere, Ov. M. M. 13, 552; Suet. Aug. 27: dare, Lucr. 4, 598. — **2.** With *Gen.*: in Antonii congressum colloquiumque veniendum est, C. Phil. 12, 11, 26: so, ejus, id. ib. 9, 1, 2: colloquio alterius non egere, C. Off. 3, 1, 1: fruiturque deorum colloquio, Virg. Æ. 7, 91: præceptoris, Petr. S. 9 *fin.*: colloquia amicorum absentium, *i. e. epistolary discourse, communication by letter*, C. Phil. 2, 4, 7. — **B.** Of animals: alitum colloquia, Pl. 10, 49, 70; repeated by Gell. 10, 12, 7.

☞ Lucr. 4, 600, is very probably not genuine.

col-lŏquor (**conl-**), cūtus sum, qui, 3. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; loquor] *To converse, talk with, hold a conversation, a parley*, or *conference together*; esp. of the generals of two hostile armies. **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** *Cum aliquo*: C. Brut. 60, 218; id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; id. Div. 1, 30, 64; id. Att. 16, 8; id. Fam. 1, 9; Nep. Paus. 2, 4. — **B.** With *per*: cum aliquo per aliquem, Cæs. B. G. 1, 19: cum aliquo per literas, C. Fam. 1, 7, 7. — **C.** With *inter se*, etc.: hoc uno præstamus vel maxime feris, quod colloquimur inter nos, C. de Or. 1, 8, 32; so, id. de Div. 1, 41; Hirt. B. Afr. 56; Curt. 8, 4, 14: inter se multum de aliquâ re, C. de Or. 1, 7, 26. — **D.** *Abs.*: deinde utrique imperatores colloquuntur simul, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 60; so, Cæs. B. G. 1, 43; 47; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 75; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10; Liv. 3, 36; Curt. 7, 1, 24; id. 8, 13, 24. **II.** *Act.*: **A.** *Aliquem*: *To talk* or *converse with a person* (several times in Plautus): te volo, uxor, colloqui, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 17; so, id. As. 1, 2, 24; id. Most. 3, 2, 96; id. Men. 2, 3, 77; id. Mil. 4, 2, 18; id. Pseud. 1, 3, 16; 22; id. Trin. 5, 2, 11; 26; hence, also prob. id. As. 3, 1, 20. — So also, **B.** *Aliquod cum aliquo*: *To converse* or *confer with one about something, to talk over with one*: quas (res) tecum colloqui volo, Nep. Them. 9, 4.

col-lūcĕo (**conl-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; luceo] *To give light on every side, to shine, to be wholly illuminated, to be clear, bright* (class.); not in Hor.). **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Abs.*: qui tam longe lateque colluceat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40; id. Univ. 9; Lucr. 6, 883: collucent ignes, Virg. Æ. 9, 165: so, faces, id. ib. 4, 567; Curt. 3, 8, 22; cf. Tac. A. 3, 4: lampades undique, Ov. H. 14, 25: pocula, Cat. 64, 45; Pl. 10, 47; 67. — **B.** With *Abl.*: C. 2 Verr. 4, 32, 71: ædes ignibus, Ov. M. 4, 403: mœnia flammis, Virg. Æ. 5, 4; Liv. 38, 6: castra magno fulgore ignis, Curt. 3, 3, 3; Suet. Tib. 14: polus ignibus, Stat. S. 1, 6, 89: omnia luminibus, Liv. 24, 21: totus veste atque insignibus armis, Virg. Æ. 10, 539. — **C.** *Ab aliquâ re*: (mare), qua a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, C. Ac. 2, 33, 105. **II.** Fig.: vidi collucere omnia furtis tuis, C. 2 Verr. 1, 22, 58: agri collucent floribus, Ov. F. 5, 363; cf. Col. 3, 21, 3; id. 10, 293.

col-lūco (**conl-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; lux] *To make* a forest, etc., *light; to clear* or *thin*: "*collucare* est succisis arboribus locum luce implere," Fest. s. v. SUBLUCARE, p. 151: "*collucare* dicebant, quum profanæ silvæ rami deciderentur officientes lumini," id. p. 30: lucum, Cato R. R. 139: arborem, Col. 2, 21, 3.

colluctatio (**conl-**), ōnis, *f.* [colluctor] **I.** Prop.: *A struggling, contending with* something (in post-Aug. prose): in colluctatione vel pancratio, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 7; so, of the fighting of oxen, Col. 6, 2, 4. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Death-struggle*; Sen. Q. N. 3, 18. — **B.** *Embracing*; App. M. 9, p. 219, 12; Lact. 1, 17. — **C.** *Difficulty of utterance*; Quint. 11, 3, 56.

colluctātor (**conl-**), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A wrestler, fighter*: Lact. Opif. D. 1.

colluctor (**conl-**), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; luctor] *To struggle, contend, wrestle with* one (post-Aug. and rare). **I.** Prop.: cum prædonibus, Prud. Ham. 523: ut quemque colluctantem offenderam, App. M. 2 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: cum agro, Col. 1, 3, 9; cf. Pl. 27, 2, 2: cum petulantiâ morbi, Gell. 12, 5, 9: colluctata est anima mea, Vulg. Eccl. 51, 25.

collūdium (**conl-**), ĭi, *n.* [colludo] (post-class.). — **A.** (acc. to colludo, *no.* I.): *A sporting, playing together*: delphinorum, Sol. 12, 10; so, Symm. Ep. 3, 5. — **B.** (acc. to colludo, *no.* II.): *A secret* or *deceptive understanding*; *collusion*; Amm. 18, 5, 1; Cod. Th. 9, 40, 7; Symm. Ep. 4, 20.

col-lūdo (**conl-**), si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; ludo] **I.** Prop.: *To play* or *sport together, play with one* (very rare, but class.): (puer) gestit paribus colludere, Hor. A. P. 159. — Poet.: aut summâ nantes in aquâ colludere plumas, Virg. G. 1, 369. **II.** Fig.: Law *t. t.*: *To keep up false appearances with one to the injury of a third person; to have a secret understanding with one, to act collusively*: C. 2 Verr. 2, 24, 58; Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 3; Jul. ib. 41, 5, 7.

collūgĕo (**conl-**), *no perf. nor sup.*,

ère, 2. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; lugeo] *To lament together;* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 5.

collum, i, *n.* (**collus,** i, *m.* Næv., Cato, Lucil., Att., Cæcil., Var. ap. Non. 200, 14 *sq.*; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 107; id. ib. 4, 3, 2; and acc. to Non. l. l., also, id. Am. 1, 1, 289: "nec *collos* mihi Calvus persuaserit," Quint. 1, 6, 42) [etym. dub.; prps. akin to collis; akin to the Angl.-S. heals, Germ. Hals, *throat*] **I.** Prop.: *The neck,* of men and animals: accipite, si vultis, hoc onus in vestros collos, Cato l. l.: anseris, Lucil. l. l.: pavonis, Var. l. l.: columbarum, Lucr. 2, 802; cf. C. Ac. 2, 7, 19; id. N. D. 2, 47 *fin.*: in collum invasit, *fell upon the neck,* id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: amplexu petebat, Cœl. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124: pendentia brachia collo, Tib. 3, 6, 45: collo dare brachia circum, Virg. Æ. 6, 700: implicuit materno brachia collo, Ov. M. 1, 762: colloque infusa mariti, id. ib. 11, 385; cf. ib. 14, 585; id. ib. 14, 306: colla cingere lacertis, id. A. A. 2, 457: complecti lacertis, id. M. 10, 407: captare lacertis, id. H. 8, 93: adducere lacertis, id. M. 6, 625: avaritiæ pœnam collo et cervicibus suis sustinere, C. 2 Verr. 5, 42 *init.*; Ov. M. 10, 381: conjecta vincula collo, id. Tr. 4, 1, 83: collum in laqueo inserere, C. 2 Verr. 4, 17, 37; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 37.—**A.** Particular uses: **1.** A symbol of servitude: dare colla triumpho, Prop. 2, 10, 15: eripe turpi colla jugo, Hor. S. 2, 7, 92.—**2.** As in Engl. (it costs him his neck, *etc.*), A symbol of life: actum'st de collo meo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 194; cf. posuit collum in pulvere Teucro, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 11.—**B.** Particular phrases: Collum, *etc.*: torquere, obtorquere, obstringere: Law *t. t.*: *To drag before a tribunal* or *to prison by seizing about the neck:* priusquam obtorto collo ad prætorem trahor, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 45 (cf. obtortâ gulâ de convivio in vincula abripi jussit, C. 2 Verr. 4, 10, 24); Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 15; Liv. 4, 53.

II. Meton.: Of *the neck:* **A.** Of a flask, bottle: Phæd. 1, 26, 10; Pl. 28, 11, 48, § 174.—**B.** Of a poppy: Virg. Æ. 9, 436.—**C.** Of the middle of Mount Parnassus: Stat. Th. 9, 643.

col-lūmĭno (conl-), *no perf. nor sup.* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; lumino] *To illuminate on all sides* (post-class.): Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 830; App. de Deo Socr. p. 145.

col-lŭo (conl-), ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* (cum, *no.* II. B. 2; luo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To wash something thoroughly, to rinse* (mostly post-Aug., not in Cic.): Cato R. R. 100; Pers. 1, 18; Pl. 23, 4, 38: decocto, id. 23, 6, 56: dentes aquâ, id. 20, 6, 23: gemma melle colluta, id. 37, 10, 56.—**B.** Esp. Poet.: ora, *to moisten, wet,* i. e. *to quench thirst,* Ov. M. 5, 447 (cf. abluere sitim, Lucr. 4, 877).

II. Meton.: *To wash up* (earth) *by the waves, to accumulate by washing up;* Pompon. Dig. 41, 1, 30.

col-lurcinātio (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; lurcor] *Gross gluttony, gormandising* (post-class., and rare): App. Apol. p. 322, 33; Claud. Mam. de Stat. An. 2, 9 *fin.*

collus, i, v. collum.

collūsĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [colludo, *no.* II.] *A secret understanding between two parties, collusion:* C. 2 Verr. 3, 13, 33: Sen. Contr. 5, 31 *fin.*: App. Apol. 75, p. 330 Hild. min.; Ulp. Dig. 40, 16: de collusione detegendâ, id. ib. 4; Mart. ib. 8, 5, 19; Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 8 (al. collusium).

collūsĭum, ĭi, *n.* = collusio: v. collusio *fin.*

collūsor (conl-), ōris, *m.* [colludo] **A.** (acc. to colludo, *no.* I.): *A companion in play, playmate* (in good prose), C. Phil. 2, 23, 56; id. ib. 39, 101; ib. ib. 5, 5, 13; Suet. Cal. 41; Pl. Ep. 9, 33, 8.

B. (acc. to colludo, *no.* II.): *One who has a secret understanding with another to the injury of a third party:* Cod. Th. 7, 20, 2.

collusōrĭe (conl-), *adv.* [collusor, *no.* B.; through an obsol. adj. *collusorius,* "belonging to a *collusor*"] *Collusively:* Ulp. Dig. 30, 80.

‡ col-lustrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; 1. lustro] (Prop.: *A purifying together;* Meton.) *A company who performed the lustration of fields:* Inscr. Orell. 1773.

col-lustro (conl-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; 1. lustro] **I.** (acc to 1. lustro, *no.* II. A. 2.) *To light up on all sides, to illumine* (class.): sol omnia clarissimâ luce collustrans, Cic. N. D. 2, 36 *fin.*; cf. id. de Div. 2, 43, 91: collustrata in picturis (of a clear, brilliant colouring), id. Or. 11, 36.

II. (acc. to 1. lustro, *no.* III.) *To consider a thing on all sides, to survey:* omnia oculis, C. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: so, omnia, Virg. Æ. 3, 651: cuncta equo, Tac. A. 2, 45.

collūtĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [colluo] *A rinsing, washing:* Scribon. Comp. 53.

col-lūtŭlo (conl-), *no. perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; lutulo] *To bespatter* or *vilify very much:* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 67.

collūtus (conl-), *P.* of colluo.

‡ collŭvĭāris, "porcus dicitur, qui cibo permixto et colluvie nutritur," Fest. p. 44.

colluvies (conl-), v. colluvio.

collŭvio (conl-), ōnis, and **colluvies,** em, e (the latter not frequent before the Aug. age; not in Cic., Livy, nor Suet.; on the other hand, exclusively used in Col., Pliny the elder, and Tac.; Quint. does not use the word at all: a third form **collŭvĭum,** ĭi, *n.*, Isid. De Diff. Verb. *no.* 40), *f.* [colluo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A conflux* or *collection of filth:* **1.** Form *colluvies:* per quem (locum) colluvies fluat, Ulp. Dig. 43, 23, 1, § 4: cohortis et ædificii, Col. 2, 15, 8; cf. id. 1, 6, 24; id. 1, 5, 6: turbida nigro limo, Luc. 4, 311.—**2.** Form *colluvio:* colluvionibus sentinarum, Arn. p. 172.—**B.** Esp.: (colluvies): *Washings, draff, hog-wash:* addita (herba) in colluviem poturis, Pl. 24, 19, 116 (cf. Fest. s. v. colluviaris).

II. Fig.: *An impure conflux* of different objects, *impurities, impure mixture, vile medley:* **A.** Form *colluvies:* Att. ap. C. Att. 9, 10, 7; Tac. A. 14, 15: ceterarum urbium, id. H. 5, 12: rerum, id. ib. 2, 16 *fin.*: nationum, id. A. 2, 55: collecta populi, Just. 2, 6.—**B.** Form *colluvio:* mixtorum omnis generis animantium, Liv. 3, 6: quum ex hac turbâ et colluvione discedam, *from this hodge-podge of vice,* C. Sen. 23, 85: omnium scelerum, id. Sest. 7, 15: rerum, Liv. 3, 11: deterrima verborum, Gell. 1, 15, 7: colluvionem gentium afferre, *a (polluting) mixture,* Liv. 4, 2: so, mixti ex omni colluvione exsules obærati, *etc.*, Liv. 26, 40; cf. id. 22, 43: in colluvione Drusi, *the dregs of the people adhering to him, the rabble,* C. Vat. 9, 23.

‡ collȳbista, æ, *m.* = κολλυβιστής, *A money-changer, banker:* Hier. Matth. 21, 12.

† collȳbus (also **-ŭbus**), i, *m.* = κόλλυβος [prob. of Phœnicio-Semitic origin, akin to חָלַף, to change] **I.** Prop.: *Exchange, agio,* C. Att. 12, 6; Suet. Aug. 4. **II.** Meton.: *Banking business, money-changing:* C. 2 Verr. 3, 78.

† collȳra, æ, *f.* = κολλύρα, *A kind of pastry of a round elongated form; maccaroni, vermicelli,* customarily shred into broth: Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 12.—Hence, **collȳrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*: *Of* or *belonging to vermicelli, etc.*: jus, *vermicelli-broth, vermicelli-soup,* id. ib. 1, 3, 15, and 17.

collȳrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [collyrium] *A small* collyrium, *tent, pessary, etc.*: Macer. 4, 12.

collyrĭcus, a, um, v. collyra.

1. † collȳris, ĭdis (access. form **collȳrĭda,** æ, Vulg. 2 Regr. 6, 19; cf. cassida, chlamyda, *etc.*), *f.* = κολλυρίς. **I.** Prop.: *A roll* or *cake,* Aug. de Gen. 8, 5 *fin.*; Vulg. Levit. 7, 12; id. ib. 8, 26 (transl. of Heb. חַלֶּה). **II.** Meton.: *A female headdress,* Tert. Cult. fem. 7.

2. collȳris, ĭdis, *f.* [id.] *A plant* = Malva erratica: App. Herb. 40.

† collȳrium, ĭi, *n.* = κολλύριον (a mass similar to the collyra-dough: hence, in medic lang.), **A.** *A tent, pessary, suppositary,* etc.: Cels. 5, 28, 12; Col. 6, 6, 5; id. 6, 30, 8; Pl. 26, 12, 78; id. 28, 9, 37; Scrib. Comp. 142.—**B.** *Eye-salve,* Cels. 7, 7, 4; Hor. S. 1, 5, 30; Veg. 3, 16, 2 and 6; id. 3, 19.

Colminiana (Cato R. R. 6, 1), **Colminia** (Var. R. R. 1, 24, 1), **Culminia** (Col. 5, 8, 8), **Cominia** (Pl. 15, 3, 4; Pall. Febr. 18, 4), olea, *An unknown kind of olive-tree:* concerning the varying readings, v. Schneid. *N. cr.*

1. cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, cŏlĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root kshi, *to dwell;* cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 204].

I. Prop.: *To abide, dwell, stay* in a place, *to inhabit* it (most freq. since the Aug. age): **A.** With *Acc.*: nemora atque cavos montes silvasque colebant, Lucr. 5, 953: regiones Acheruntica, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 21: colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, C. 2 Verr. 4, 53 *fin.*: urbem, urbem, mi Rufe, cole, id. Fam. 2, 12, 2: has terras, id. N. D. 2, 66: loca Idæ, Cat. 63, 70: Idalium, id. 36, 12 *sq.*; id. 61, 17: Sicaniam, Ov. M. 5, 495: Mæoniam Sipylumque, id. ib. 6, 149: Elin Messaniaque arva, id. ib. 2, 679; flumina, id. ib. 2, 380: regnum nemorale Dianæ, id. ib. 14, 331: hoc nemus, id. ib. 15, 545: stagna, Virg. G. 3, 430: hæc loca, Ov. M. 14, 681: Liv. 1, 7: Britanniam, Tac. Agr. 11: Rheni ripam, id. G. 28: victam ripam, id. A. 1, 59: terras, id. ib. 2, 60; cf. id. H. 5, 2: insulam, id. A. 12, 61; id. G. 29.—Poet. of poets: me juvat in primâ coluisse Helicona juventâ, *i. e. to have written poetry in early youth,* Prop. 3, 5, 19.—**B.** Without *Acc.*: Pall. Pa. 1, 2, 68; id. Most. 3, 2, 78; Liv. 42, 67 *fin.*: colunt discreti ac diversi, Tac. G. 16: proximi Cattis Usipii ac Tencteri colunt, id. ib. 32: circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv. 21, 26: prope Oceanum, id. 24, 49: usque ad Albim, Tac. A. 2, 41: ultra Borysthenem fluvium, Gell. 9, 4, 6.

II. Meton.: *To work* upon the earth, *to cultivate, till, tend, take care of* (freq. in all periods and species of composition): fundum, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 2: agrum, id. id. 1, 2, 14: agri non omnes frugiferi sunt, qui columtur, C. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: arva et vineta et oleas et arbustum, Quint. 1, 12, 7: prædia, cf. C. Rosc. Am. 17 *fin.*: rura, Cat. 64, 38; Tib. 1, 5, 21: hortos, Ov. M. 14, 624: vitem, C. Fin. 4, 14, 38: arbores, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 22: fruges, Ov. M. 15, 134: poma, id. ib. 14, 687.

III. Fig.: **A.** Colere aliquid: *To bestow care upon a thing, to care for, to pursue carefully, cultivate, attend to, cherish, practise,* etc.; *to dress, clothe, adorn* (class.): Jupiter, qui genus colis alisque hominum, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 14: cf. also of the protecting care of the gods: Jovis omnia plena: Ille colit terras, illi mea carmina curæ, Virg. E. 3, 61: quam (*sc.* Carthaginem) Juno fertur unam coluisse, id. Æ. 1, 16 Wagn.; C. Att. 10, 8, 9 (Castor et Pollux) dum terras hominumque colunt genus, *i. e. improve, polish,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7 Schmid; cf. pectus ingenuas per artes, Ov. A. A. 2, 121; Var. ap. Non. 251, 32: formamque augere colendo, *by attire, dress,* Ov. M. 10, 534; cf. corpora, id. A. A. 3, 107; and tu quoque dum coleris, id. ib. 3, 225: lacertos auro, Curt. 8, 9, 21: capillos, Tib. 1, 6, 39: id. 1, 8, 9: suum quæstum colit, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 127: pietatem, id. As. 5, 1, 6; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 33: virtutem, C. Arch. 7, 16; id. Off. 1, 41 *fin.*: amicitiam, justitiam, liberalitatem, id. ib. 1, 2, 5: virginitatis amorem, Virg. Æ. 11, 584: pacem, Ov. M. 11, 279; cf. Martem, Sil. 8, 464: studium philosophiæ, C. Brut. 91, 315: disciplinam, id. ib. 31, 117: æquabile et temperatum orationis genus, id. Off. 1, 1, 3: patrias artes militiamque, Ov. F. 2, 508 (cf. artes liberales, Suet. Tib. 60): servitutem apud aliquem, *to be a slave,* Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 7: nunc plane nec ego victum, nec vitam illam colere possum, nec, *etc.*, C. Att. 12, 28; poet. in gen.: vitam *or* ævum = degere, *to take care of life,* for *to live:* vitam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 74; id. Cas. 2, 1, 12; id. Rud. 1, 5, 25: vitam inopem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 84: ævum vi, Lucr. 5, 1144 and 1149.—In a play on the word: Vettius quum monumentum patris exæquasset, ait Augustus; "Hoc est vere

monumentum patris colere," Macr. S. 2, 4. —**B.** Colere aliquem: *To regard one with care*, i. e. *to honour, revere, reverence, treat respectfully*, etc.: **1.** Most freq. of divine worship, and the respect paid to objects pertaining to the Deity: *To worship, honour, reverence, respect*: quid est enim cur deos ab hominibus colendos dicas? Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 115: hos deos et venerari et colere debemus, id. ib. 2, 28, 71; cf. ib. 1, 42, 119; id. Agr. 2, 35; Liv. 39, 15; Cat. 61, 48: Phoebe silvarumque potens Diana . . . O colendi semper et culti, Hor. Carm. Sec. 2 and 3; cf. Ov. M. 8, 350; Pl. Pan. 11, 3: per flamines et sacerdotes, Tac. A. 1, 10; Suet. Vit. 1: quo cognomine is deus quadam in parte urbis colebatur, id. Aug. 70: deum precibus, Sen. Herc. Œt. 580: testimoniorum religionem et fidem, C. Fl. 4, 9 (cf. id. Font. 10, 21: and, celebantur religiones pie magis quam magnifice, Liv. 3, 57: and, apud quos juxta divinas religiones humana fides colitur, id. 9, 9): sacra, Ov. M. 4, 32; id. ib. 15, 679: aras, id. ib. 3, 733; 6, 208; cf. Liv. 1, 7; Suet. Vit. 2: cærimonias sepulcrorum tantâ curâ, C. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: sacrarium summâ cærimonia, Nep. Th. 8, 4; Suet. Galb. 4.—**2.** Of honour bestowed upon men: ut militiæ Africanum ut deum coleret Lælius, C. Rep. 1, 12: quia me civitas et magnificitis, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 23; Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 54: a quibus diligenter observari videmur et coli, C. Mur. 34, 70 (cf. id. Off. 1, 41 *fin.*): Sall. J. 10 *fin.*: civitatem, C. Pl. 22, 52 (cf. in amicis et deligendis et colendis, id. Læl. 22, 85; id. ib. 22, 82): colere et ornare, C. Fam. 5, 8, 2: si te colo, Sexte, non amabo, Mart. 2, 55: aliquem donis, Liv. 31, 43: literis, Nep. Att. 20, 4: neque illos arte colam, me opulenter, *nor will I treat them with rigour, myself luxuriously*, Sall. J. 85, 34.

2. **cōlo,** *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [colum] *To filter, strain, cleanse, purify* (post-Aug.): ceram, Col. 9, 16, 1: mel, id. 12, 11, 1: vinum sporta palmea, Pall. Febr. 27: aliquid per linteam, Scrib. Comp. 271: ad colum, Veg. 2, 28, 19: per colum, Apic. 4, 2: aurum, App. Flor. p. 343, 20: ter colans, Pl. 31, 3, 23; fæx colata, id. 31, 8, 44.—Poet.: annes, *i. e. to spread out a fish-net*: Manil. 5, 193.

†cōlōbicus, a, um, *adj.* =κολοβικός, *Mutilated*: Firmic. Math. 3, 14.

† cōlōbium, ĭi (**colobum,** i, Cod. Th. 14, 10, 1), *n.*=κολόβιον, *An under garment with short sleeves*: Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 616.

† cōlōbos, on, *adj.* =κολοβός, *Mutilated, curtailed*, only as metrical *t. t.*: versus, *in which one syllable is wanting* =catalecticus, Mall. Theod. de Metr. 7: metrum, id. ib. 5; Mar. Vict. p. 2504 P.

† cōlocăsia, æ, *f.* (**cōlocăsium,** ĭi, *n.* Virg. E. 4, 20; Mart. 8, 33, 13)= κολοκασία or κολοκάσιον, *An Egyptian bean*; a magnificent plant of the lily kind, growing in the lakes and marshes of Egypt, the beans, roots, and even the stalks and stems of which, were considered as luxuries, and from its large leaves drinking-cups (ciboria) were made: Pl. 21, 15, 51; Col. 8, 15, 4; Pall. Febr. 24, 14; id. Apr. 3, 5; cf. Voss. Virg. l. l.

cōlocynthis, idis, *f.* = κολοκυνθίς, *The colocynth or coloquintida*, used as a purgative (Cucumis colocynthis, L.): Pl. 20, 3, 8; Pall. 1, 35, 9.

colon or **cōlum,** ī, *n.* (access. form **cōlus,** i, *m.*, Serm. Samm. 31, 1) = κῶλον (a member), **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *The colon* (the largest of the intestines): Pl. 11, 37, 79; Scrib. Comp. 122.—Hence, **2.** Meton.: *A disease of the colon, the colic*: Pl. 20, 15, 57: id. 31, 9, 45; Scrib. Comp. l. l.; Serm. Sam. l. l.—**B.**: **1.** *A member of a verse*: Quint. 9, 4, 78.—**2.** *Of a poem*: Aug. in Don. Vit. Virg. c. 12.—**3.** *Of a period*: Ascon. C. Div. in Cæc. 13, 43; dub. (Orell.: capita).

cōlōna, æ, *f.* (*Abl. Plur.* colonabus, Cod. Th. Nov. 4, 1 *fin.*) [colo, *no.* II.] *A country woman*: Ov. F. 4, 692; id. ib. 2, 646; Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 54 *fin.*

Cōlōnæ, ārum, *f.*, Κολωναί, *A town of Troas* (now prob. *Chemali*): Nep. Paus. 2, 3.

cōlōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [colonus, *no.* B.] *Of or belonging to a husbandman*: persona, Sidon. Ep. 5, 19: cf. Cod. Just. 1, 4, 24.

cōlōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *The condition of a rustic* (post-class.): Cod. Th. 14, 18, 1; ib. 12, 1, 33.

Cōlōnēus, a, um, *adj. Of, or pertaining to, the Attic demos Colonus* (Κολωνός): (Œdipus) Οἰδίπους ἐπὶ Κολωνῷ), C. Sen. 7, 22: locus, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3.

cōlōnĭa, æ, *f.* [colonus] (*A thing belonging to a colonus*; hence) **A.** (acc. to colonus, *no.* A. 1.) : *An abode or dwelling*: Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 40: facetè, molarum, for a *mill*, id. Ps. 4, 6, 38.—**B.** (acc. to colonus, *no.* A. 2.) : **1.** Prop.: *A colony, colonial town, settlement*: "colonia dicta est a colendo: est autem pars civium aut sociorum, missa ubi rempublicam habeant ex consensu suæ civitatis aut publico ejus populi unde profecti sunt consilio. Hæ autem coloniæ sunt, quæ ex consensu publico, non ex secessione sunt conditæ," Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 12: in coloniam aliquos emittere, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 29: mittere, Liv. 4, 49: coloniam collocare idoneis in locis, C. Agr. 2, 27, 73: condere, Vell. 1, 15.—Hence, **a.** as *nom. pr.*, e. g. Colonia Agrippina, the present *Cologne*: Colonia Aurelia, the present *Nassenfels*, etc. **b.** Of *the colonies of bees*: Var. R. R. 3, 16, 9; 29.—**2.** Meton.: for *The persons sent for the establishment of a colony; colonists, settlers*; hence, coloniam deducere aliquo, C. Rep. 2, 4; id. Phil. 2, 40; id. Agr. 1, 5, 16; id. ib. 2, 27, 73; id. ib. 2, 34, 92; id. Brut. 20, 79; Liv. 9, 4; 28; 46; id. 10, 1; id. 39, 35; Vell. 1, 14; Suet. Tib. 4; id. Ner. 9: mittere aliquo, C. de Div. 1, 1, 3.—**C.** (acc. to colonus, *no* B.) : *A possession in land, a landed estate, a farm*: Col. 11, 1, 23; Paul. Dig. 19, 2, 24; Scæv. ib. 33, 7, 20.

cōlōnĭārius, ĭi, *m.*, and **-a,** æ, *f.* [colonia, *no.* B.] *A native of a colony*: Gai. Inst. 3, § 56; id. ib. 1, § 28.

cōlōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [colonus] **A.** (acc. to colonus, *no.* A. 2.) *Pertaining to a colony*: cohortes, *levied from colonies*: Cæs. B. C. 2, 19: decuriones. Suet. Aug. 46.—**B.** (acc. to colonus, *no.* B.) *Of, or pertaining to, a husbandman*, i. e. *to agriculture* or *husbandry*: leges, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 17: genus ovium, *found upon any farm* or *country place*: Pl. 8, 47, 72: id. 26, 10, 62.—As *Subst.*: **cōlōnĭca,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* domus), *A farm-house, a rustic's hut*: Aus. Ep. 4, 6.

cōlōnus, i, *m.* [colo] **A.** (acc. to colo, *no.* I.) **1.** Gen.: *An inhabitant*: **a.** Prop.: Virg. Æ. 7, 63; 410.—**b.** Fig.: catenarum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 32.—**2.** Esp.: *An inhabitant of a colonial town; a colonist*, ἄποικος: C. Agr. 2, 28, 75; id. Phil. 2, 40, 102; id. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Nep. Milt. 1, 1; Liv. 4, 11; id. 9, 26.—**B.** (acc. to colo, *no.* II.) *A husbandman, a farmer*: Cato R. R. procem. § 2; Var. R. R. 2 procem. § 5; Col. 1, 7, 1; C. de Or. 2, 71, 287; Hor. Od. 1, 35, 6; id. 2, 14, 12; id. S. 2, 1, 35; id. ib. 2, 2, 115.

1. **Cōlŏphon,** ōnis, *m.*, Κολοφών, *One of the twelve Ionian towns in Lydia, situated near the sea, and celebrated for its cavalry* (now *Altobosco*): Mel. 1, 17, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 3.—Hence: **A. Cōlŏphōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Colophonian*: resina, Pl. 14, 20, 25: Idmon, Ov. M. 6, 8.—As *Subst.*: **1. Cōlŏphōnia,** æ, *f.* = Colophonia resina, Scrib. Comp. 137 *sq.*—**2. Cōlŏphōnii,** ōrum, *m.*, *The Colophonians*: C. Arch. 8, 19.—**B. Cōlŏphōnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Colophonian*: Homerus (since the inhabitants of Colophon considered him their countryman; v. C. Arch. l. l.), Virg. Cir. 64.

2. ‡ **colŏphon,** ōnos, *m.* [=κολοφών, the summit, the top; *cf.* in Gr. κολοφῶνα ἐπιθεῖναι: v. Liddell and Scott's Lex. under κολοφών] "*colophon* dixerunt, quum aliquid finitum significaretur," Fest. p. 30; cf. Comment. p. 353.

cŏlor (ancient form **colos,** like arbos, clamos, honos, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43; Lucr. 6, 208; 1073; Sall. C. 15 *fin.* Kritz. *N. cr.*, acc. to Prob. II. pp. 1456 and 1467 P.; Pl. 13, 15, 30; id. 35, 11, 42: colos in Plaut. monosyll., e. Ritschl. proleg. ad Paut. p. 147), ōris, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Colour*: varii rerum, Lucr. 2, 786: esse sine luce nequeunt, id. 2, 795; Lucr. 2, 737: aureus ignis, id. 6, 205; id. 2, 1090: arqui, id. 6, 526: purpureusconchyli, id. 6, 1073: Tyrios mirare, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18: Ov. M. 10, 261; cf. ib. 6, 65; Virg. Æ. 4, 701: colorem accipere, Pl. 11, 38, 91: bibere, id. 8, 48, 73: inducere picturæ, id. 35, 10, 35.—Poet.: ducere, of grapes: *to take, acquire colour, become coloured*, Virg. E. 9, 49; Ov. M. 3, 485.

B. Esp.: **1.** *The natural colour* of men, *the complexion, hue*: qui color, nitor, vestitus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 11: venusti oculi, color suavis, C. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: verus (*opp.* to paint), Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26 Donat.; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 164: fucatus, Hor. Epod. 12, 10: senex colore mustellino, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 22: niveus, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 3: albus, Ov. M. 2, 541: verecundus, Hor. Epod. 17, 21; cf. Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 7: colorem mutare, perdere, *to change* or *lose colour* (on account of any excitement of the passions, from shame, fear, pain, *etc.*), *to blush*, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38; cf. C. Clu. 19, 54: color excidit. Ov. M. 2, 602; id. ib. 3, 99; Liv. 39, 34; cf., on the other hand, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 32 Lamb. and Lind.—Prov.: homo nullius coloris, *an unknown man*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 99 (like the phrase, albus an ater sit; v. albus, *no.* I. B. Prov. phrases; *no.* b.).—**2.** Sometimes pregnant, as in most languages, for *Beautiful complexion, beauty*: O formose puer, nimium ne credo colori, Virg. E. 2, 17: quo fugit Venus, heu, quove color? Hor. Od. 4, 13, 17; Ov. H. 3, 141.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *External quality, state, condition, position, the outward appearance* (predominant in rhetoric, v. *no.* I. B. 1.; elsewh. rare, and mostly poet.): amisimus omnem non modo succum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, C. Att. 4, 16, 10: vitæ, Hor. S. 2, 1, 60; cf. omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res, *every colour became him*, i. e. *he accommodated himself to every condition*, id. Ep. 1, 17, 2 Schmid: novimus quosdam, qui multis apud philosophum annis persederint, et ne colorem quidem duxerint, *have not acquired even the outward appearance*, i. e. *have imbibed nothing*, Sen. Ep. 108, 5; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 59.

B. Esp.: **1.** Pregnant (cf. above, *no.* I. B. 2.): *A beautiful brilliant quality or nature, splendour, lustre, brilliancy*: nullus argento color est avaris Abdito terris, *lustreless*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 1.—**2.** Of style (freq. only in rhetor. lang.): **a.** *Its general character, cast, colouring, style*: C. de Or. 3, 25, 96; cf. id. ib. 3, 52, 199: non unus color procemii, argumentorum, *etc.*, Quint. 12, 10, 71: qui est, inquit, iste tandem urbanitatis color? C. Brut. 46, 171: color dicendi maculis conspergitur, Quint. 8, 5, 28; cf. color totus orationis, id. 6, 3, 110: simplicis atque inaffectati gratia, id. 9, 4, 17: tragicus, Hor. A. P. 236; operum colores, id. ib. 86.—**b.** In a pregnant sense: (a) *A high, lively colouring, embellish ment*: C. Brut. 87, 298; id. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.*; id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2.—(b) (ornament negatively considered) *t. t.*: *An artful, molest, concealment of a fault; a dexterous turn, pretext, palliation, excuse*: Quint. 4, 2, 88 Spald.; id. 6, 5, 5; id. 10, 1, 116; id. 11, 1, 81; id. 12, 1, 33; *cf.* Ernest. Lex. Technol. s. h. v.; Sen. Contr. 3, 21, 25: res illo colore defenditur apud judicem, ut videatur ille non sanæ mentis fuisse, *etc.*, Marc. Dig. 5, 2, 5: sub colore adipiscendæ possessionis, Cod. Th. 3, 6, 3; Juv. 6, 280 Rupert.

cōlōrābilis, e, *adj.* [coloro] *That can be coloured*, fig.) = chromaticus, *Chromatic*: Mart. Cap. 2, p. 319.

cōlōrāte, *adv.* [coloratus, *no.* II. B.] *Specuously, plausibly*: offert tale patrocinium, Quint. Decl. 285.

‡ **cōlōrātor,** ōris, *m.* [coloro] *A polisher*: "*coloratar*, στιλβωτής et ἐνδικελάστης," Gloss. Lat.; Inscr. Mur. 887, 3.

cōlōrātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of coloro. **II.** *P.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *Coloured, having colour*: arcus, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51: uvæ, Col. 11, 2: pira, Pl. 15, 15, 16.—**2.** Esp.: *Coloured red, red, embrowned*: Quint. 5, 10, 31: corpora, *of a healthy colour*, id. ib. 8 procem. § 19: Seres,

Ov. Am. 1. 14, 6: Etrusci, Mart. 10, 68:—*Comp.*: coloratior, Cels. 2, 2.—**B.** Fig.: *Coloured, glossed over, disguised*: non sunt ficta nec colorata, Sen. Ep. 16, 2.

cŏlŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [color] *Coloured, variegated* (rare, mostly class.): gausapes, August. ap. Charis. p. 80 P.: vestis, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 33 *fin.*: tunicæ, Vopisc. Aurel. 46.

cŏlōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To furnish with colour, to colour* (class.): corpora, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110: lignum sinopide, Pl. 35, 6, 13: lineas testā tritā, id. 35, 3, 5.—**B.** Esp.: *To colour reddish* or *brownish, to tinge*: quum in sole ambulem, naturā fit ut colorer, C. de Or. 2, 14, 60; so, Quint. 5, 10, 81; Sen. Ep. 108, 4: pira sole, Pl. 15, 15, 16; Prop. 3, 12, 15: colorat æquora Nilus, Cat. 11, 7.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To give a colour* or *complexion to; to beautify, to give a certain character to*: sapientia, nisi alte descendit et diu sedit, animum non coloravit, sed infecit, Sen. Ep. 71, 31.—**B.** Of style: **1.** *To give a colouring to*; and in Pass. *To retain* or *receive a colouring*: quum istos libros studiosius legerim, sentio orationem meam illorum tactu quasi colorari, C. de Or. 2, 14, 60; id. Or. 13, 42: urbanitate quadam quasi colorata oratio, id. Brut. 46, 170.—**2.** *To embellish with particulars that give a colouring, to gloss over*: Val. Max. 8, 2, 2: inepta sua serio vultu, Prud. Cath. 2, 35.

colos, v. color *init.*

†**Cŏlossērōs,** ōtis, *m.* [Κολοσσὸς-Ἔρως, the Colossai-love] *An appellation of a large and beautiful man*: Suet. Cal. 35.

†**cŏlossēus,** a, um, *adj.* = κολοσσιαῖος, *Colossal, gigantic* (in post-Aug. prose): statuas, Pl. 34, 7, 18, § 39; Suet. Vesp. 23: se pingi Nero jussit, Pl. 35, 7, 33, § 51: Mars sedens, id. 36, 5, 4, § 26.

cŏlossĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κολοσσικός, *Colossal, gigantic*: Apollo Vitr. 10, 6: signum, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 54:—*Comp. Gr.*, colossicoteros, Vitr. 4, 3; id. 10, 4.

†**cŏlossus,** i, *m.* = κολοσσός, **I.** Gen.: *A gigantic statue, a colossus*: Pl. 35, 11, 40, § 128; Stat. S. 1, 3, 51. **II.** Esp.: *The* celebrated *Colossus* at Rhodes: it was dedicated to the sun, and was 70 cubits high, Pl. 34, 7, 18, § 41.

cŏlostra, æ, *f.* (**colostrum,** ōrum, *n.*, Pl. 11, 41, 96; Mart. 13, 38, 2; in *sing.* **colostrum,** Mart. l. l.; Serv. Virg. E. 2, 22) *The first milk in the breasts of animals after delivery*: **I.** Prop.: Pl. 28, 9, 33; Col. 7, 3, 17; Pall. Nov. 13, 1. As a dainty dish, Mart. l. l. **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 154; 177; Laber. ap. Non. 84, 13.

cŏlostrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [colostrum] *A disease of the young caused by the first milk of the mother*: Pl. 11, 41, 96.

cŏlostrāti, ōrum, *m.* [id.] *Those afflicted with* colostratio: Pl. 28, 9, 33.

colostrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to* colostrum: Cassiod. Var. 12, 14 *med.*

colostrum, i, v. colostra.

1. †**cŏlŏtes,** æ, *m.* = κωλώτης, *A kind of lizard*: Pl. 9, 20, 46; id. 29, 4, 23.

2. **Colŏtes,** æ, *m.* Κωλωτής, **I.** *An Epicurean philosopher, of* Lampsacus: C. Rep. 6, 7; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2. **II.** *A sculptor from the Island of Paros*: Pl. 34, 8, 19; id. 35, 8, 34. **III.** *A painter of Teos*: Quint. 2, 13, 13.

‡ **colpa,** v. culpa.

cŏlŭber, bri, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A serpent* (poet.): **I.** Gen.: Virg. G. 3, 418; id. Æ. 2, 471 (an imitation of Hom. Il. X. 93: ὡς δὲ δράκων κ. τ. λ.); Ov. M. 4, 620; id. ib. 11, 775; Col. 10, 230. **II.** Esp.: Of the hair of Medusa, the Furies, the Hydra, *etc.*, Lucr. 5, 27; Ov. M. 9, 73; id. ib. 10, 21; id. ib. 6, 119; Luc. 6, 664; Val. Fl. 6, 175.

cŏlŭbra, æ, *f.* [coluber] *A female serpent*: and gen. *a serpent*: **I.** Gen.: Lucil., Turpil., and Var. ap. Non. 201, 22 *sq.*: Hor. Od. 1, 17, 8; id. S. 1, 8, 42; Ov. M. 6, 559; Juv. 5, 103; Cels. 5, 27, 3. **II.** Esp.: Of the hair of the Furies, Medusa, *etc.* (v. coluber), Ov. M. 4, 475; 492; 784; Luc. 9, 634.—Provv.: **A.** Quas tu vides colubras? *i. e. art thou frantic?* Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 50.—**B.** Colubra restem non parit, *i. e. like produces like, the thorn does not produce grapes*, Petr. S. 45.

cŏlŭbrĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [coluber; fero] *Serpent-bearing*, an Epithet of Medusa (cf. coluber and colubra): monstrum, Ov. M. 5, 241: collum, Luc. 9, 677.

cŏlŭbrĭ-mŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [coluber; modus] *Serpent-like*: capilli, Coripp. Frgm. 4.

cŏlŭbrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [coluber] (*Like a serpent*; Fig.): *Cunning, wily* (ante- and post-class.): ingenio esse, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 6: vis gestûs, Tert. Spect. 18.

colŭbrīna, æ, *f.* (*sc.* herba) [colubrinus] *A plant*=bryonia and dracontea: App. Herb. 14.

cŏlŭbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Full of serpents*; hence) *Serpentine, winding, tortuous* (post-class.): actus, Tert. adv. Val. 4.

colum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin κοΐλ-ος] **I.** Prop.: *A vessel for straining, a strainer, colander*: Cato R. R. 11, 2; Virg. G. 2, 242; Col. 11, 2, 70; id. 12, 19, 4; id. 12, 38, 7; Pl. 36, 23, 52; Scrib. Comp. 156. **II.** Meton.: *A bow-net, a net of wicker-work for catching fish, a wear*: Aus. Ep. 4, 57; cf. 2. colo.

cŏlumba, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.; but cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 397] *A dove, pigeon*: **I.** Prop.: Var. R. R. 3, 7; Pl. 10, 34, 52; Pall. 1, 24; Ov. M. 1, 506; id. ib. 5, 605; Hor. Od. 1, 37, 18; id. ib. 4, 4, 32; id. Epod. 16, 32; as sacred to Venus: Cytheriades, Ov. M. 15, 386; cf. Hyg. Fab. 197. **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment, *my dove*: Plaut. As. 3, 3, 103; id. Cas. 1, 1, 50; Vulg. Cant. 2, 10.

cŏlumbar, āris, *n.* [columba] (*A thing pertaining to a* columba; hence) *A kind of collar* (so called from its similarity to the hole in a dove-cote): Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 50.

Cŏlumbārĭa, æ, *f.* (*sc.* insula) [id.] (*Pigeon-island*) *An island in the Mediterranean* (now *Colombara*), *near* Drepanum (*Trapani*): Pl. 3, 6, 12, § 81: "*Columbariam*, avium hoc nominis matrem," Sol. 3, 2.

cŏlumbārĭum, ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* ædificium) [columba] (*A building pertaining to a* columba; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A dove-cote, pigeon-house*: Var. R. R. 3, 7, 5 *sq.*; Col. 8, 8, 3; Pall. 1, 24 *init.* **II.** Meton.: Of things having some similarity in shape: **A.** Architect. *t. t.*: *A mortise*, in which joists or rafters lie: Vitr. 4, 1.—**B.** *A hole* near the axle of a water-wheel: Vitr. 10, 9.—**C.** *A* subterranean *sepulchre*, in the walls of which niches were placed for the reception of urns: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4513.—**D.** Naut. *t. t.*: *A rullock*: "*columbaria* in summis lateribus navium loca concava, per quæ eminent remi, dicta, ut concavo, quod sint similia latibulis columbarum, in quibus nidificant," Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 3; cf., also, Fest. s. v. Navalis Scriba.

cŏlumbārius, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* pastor *or* homo) [id.] *A dove-keeper; a keeper of pigeons*: Var. R. R. 2, 2, 7.

cŏlumbātim, *adv.* [id.] *After the manner of doves*: columbatim da basia, Poet. ap. Anth. Lat. 3, 219; cf. Gell. 20, 9, 2.

cŏlumbīnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of, or belonging to, doves*: pullus, *a young dove*. Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

cŏlumbīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Pertaining to a dove* or *pigeon, dove-*: pulli, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 9; C. Fam. 9, 18, 3: ovum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 56: fimum, Pl. 17, 7, 4.—As *Subst.*: **cŏlumbīni,** ōrum, *m. Little doves*: Mart. 13, 66 *in lemm.* **II.** Meton.: *Dove-coloured*: terra, Pl. 17, 7, 4: cicer, id. 18, 12, 32: vitis, id. 1 4, 3, 4: saxum, Pall. 1, 10, 3.

cŏlumbor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To bill or kiss like doves*: Messala ap. Sen. Ep. 114, 5.

cŏlumbŭlātim, *adv.* [columbulus] *In the manner of little doves*: labra conserens labris, Mattius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 2; cf. columbatim.

cŏlumbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [columbus] *A little dove*: Pl. Ep. 9, 25, 3.

cŏlumbus, i, *m.* [etym. dub.; cf. columba] **I.** *A male dove* or *pigeon*; cf. Var. L. L. 9, 38, 140. **II.** For *dove* in gen. (very rare): Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 5; Col. 8, 8, 1.

1. **cŏlŭmella,** æ, *f. dim.* [columna, columen] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A small column, a pillar*: Cato R. R. 20, 1; 22, 2; C. Leg. 2, 26; id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; Cæs. B. C. 2, 10.—**B.** Esp.: *The foot* or *pedestal of a catapult*: Vitr. 10, 15. **II.** Fig.: *A pillar, support, prop*: Lucil. in Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 57. **III.** Meton.: *A column* of a page: Rufin. Invect. in Hieron. 2, *no.* 36.

2. **Columella,** æ, *m.* [1. columella] L. Junius Moderatus—, *A well known writer on husbandry, of the first century of the Christian era. He was of Gades, and a companion of Seneca and Celsus*; his writings, De Re Rustică and De Arboribus, are extant; v. Schneid. Scriptt. Rei Rust. II. 2 præf.

cŏlŭmellāris, e, *adj.* [id.] (*Of, or belonging to, a column*; hence) *Shaped like a column, pillar-formed*: dentes, *i. e. the grinders of horses*, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 2; Pl. 11, 37, 64, § 168.

cŏlŭmen and **culmen,** ĭnis, *n.*; **cŏlumna,** æ, *f.* [akin to cel-sus, col-lis; Gr. κολ-ώνη; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 227] (*That which is high*) **A.** Form *columen* (the only form used by Plautus; cf. Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. p. 65): **1.** *A mountain-top, summit*, or *peak*: ego vitam agam sub altis Phrygiæ columinibus, Cat. 63, 71.—**2.** *A column* or *pillar* of fire: Phœbi fax, tristis nuncia belli, Quæ, magnum ad (*after the manner of*) columen, flammato ardore volabat, Poet. ap. C. de Div. 1, 11, 18.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *The highest part* or *top* of an object: (α) Of a wall: Cato R. R. 15, 1.—(β) Of a building: columen impulsum labet, *i. e. the roof*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1000: ornetur altum columen, id. Thyest. 54 Gron.: in turribus et columinibus, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 1.—(γ) Of the Capitol: excelsum ad columen formata decore, Sancta Jovis species, *etc.*, Poet. ap. C. de Div. 1, 12, 20.—(δ) Of the heavenly bodies: Nigid. ap. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 218.—**b.** Fig.: (α) Of persons: *The chief, first*, etc.: columen amicorum Antonii, Cotyla Varius, C. Phil. 13, 12, 26.—(β) Of things: *A height, highest point*, etc.: (α) *Abs.*: pars hæc vitæ jampridem pervenit ad columen, Pl. 15, 15, 17, § 57.—(β) With *Gen.*: audaciæ, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 211.—**4.**: **a.** Prop.: Architect. *t. t.* (*Any high thing used as a prop*; hence) *A prop, pillar, support*, etc.: Vitr. 4, 2.—**b.** Fig.: *A prop, support, stay*, etc.: eccum egreditur senati columen, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 6; cf. id. Epid. 2, 2, 5: familiæ, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 57 Don.; so, C. 2 Verr. 3, 76, 176: reipublicæ, id. Sest. 8, 19: imperii Romani, Liv. 38, 51: Macedoniæ, Curt. 9, 6, 8: Asiæ, Sen. Troad. 6: rerum mearum, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 4: doctrinarum artiumque, Gell. 19, 14, 1.

B. Form *culmen* (mostly post-Aug.; only once in Cicero): **1.** *A mountain-top, summit*, or *peak*: culmina Alpium occupare, Cæs. B. G. 3, 2.—**2.** *A tall stalk* of a plant, *etc.*: duræ culmen inane fabæ, Ov. F. 4, 734.—**3.**: **a.** Prop.: *The highest part* or *top* of an object: (α) Of a building: (α) *Abs.*: columen in summo fastigio culminis, *i. e. of the roof*, Vitr. 4, 2: summi fastigia culminis, Virg. Æ. 2, 458: Tarpeio culmine, Suet. Dom. 23: detractum culmen templo, Liv. 42, 3.—(β) With *Gen.*: mersæ culmina villæ, Ov. M. 1, 295; cf. id. ib. 1, 289: pauperis tuguri, Virg. E. 1, 69: domorum, id. Æ. 2, 446: Jovis ædis culmen, Liv. 27, 4.—(b) Of heaven: sub culmine, *i. e. beneath the dome*, C. Arat. 26 (al. 260).—(c) Of clouds: incidit (*sc.* vis venti) in validam maturo culmine nubem, *i. e. summit*, Lucr. 6, 295; dub. al. fulmine).—(d) Of persons: summum culmen hominis, *i. e. the top* or *crown*, Liv. 1, 34.—(e) Of a ship: stantem sublimi culmine proræ, *i. e. the very top of the prow*, Luc. 3, 709.—**b.** Fig.: *The summit, acme, height*, etc.: (α) *Abs.*: ruit alto a culmine Troja, Virg. Æ. 2, 290; cf., id. ib. 2, 603; Luc. 8, 8: regale, Claud.

VI. Cons. Honor. 64: pastorale, id. B. Get. 355.—(b) With *Gen.*: a summo culmine fortunæ ad ultimum finem CL annos stetit *sæc.* Macedoniæ regnum), Liv. 45, 9: principum columenque omnium rerum pretii margaritæ tenent, Pl. 9, 35, 54, § 106; dub. al. culmen Sillig. ed. maj.: honoris, App. Flor. *no.* 3.

C. Form *columna*: **I.**: **a.** Prop.: *A column, pillar*, etc.: (α) Gen.: Vitr. 4, 1 *sq.*; id. 3, 3; Var. R. R. 3, 5, 11; C. 2 Verr. 1, 51, 133; Quint. 5, 13, 40.—(b) Esp.: (α) Restrata: *A column ornamented with beaks of ships*, erected in honour of Duilius, the conqueror of the Carthaginians: Quint. 1, 7, 12 Spald.; the inscription on it is yet in part extant: v. in the App.—(β) Mæna (also *abs.* Columna): *A pillory* in the forum Rom., where thieves, criminal slaves, and fraudulent debtors were judged and punished: C. Div. in Cæc. 14, 50 A com.: —*Abs.*: C. Clu. 13, 39; id. Sest. 8, 18.—(γ) Books were often exposed for sale round pillars: medi scribus esse poetis Non dî, non homines, non concessere columnæ, Hor. A. P. 372.—(δ) Trajan's *column*: ossa ejus (Trajani) collocata in urna aurea in foro, quod ædificavit, sub columna sita sunt: cujus altitudo CXLIV. pedes habet, Eutrop. 8, 4.—(ε) From the use of pillars to mark out boundaries of countries is to be explained Columnæ Protei = fines Ægypti, Virg. Æ. 11, 262 Heyne; so, Herculis, *i. e.* Calpe et Abyla, Mel. 1, 5, 3; id. 2, 6, 8; Pl. 3 procem.; Tac. G. 34. —(ζ) (Eccl. Lat.): *The pillar of cloud and the pillar of fire which attended the Israelites in their journey through the Wilderness*: Vulg. Exod. 13, 21; 22.—**b.** Fig.: *A pillar, support*: injurioso ne pede proruas Stantem columnam, *i. e. Augustus as the pillar of the state*, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 14; cf., also, Vulg. Gal. 2, 9.—**c.** Meton.: Of things bearing a resemblance, in shape, to a pillar: (α) *A waterspout*: Pl. 2, 49, 50, § 134; Sen. Q. N. 7, 20, 2.—(b) = Membrum virile: Mart. 6, 49, 3; Auct. Priap. 9, 8.—(c) *The front part of the central division of the nose, between the upper lip and the apex*: "narium recta pars, eo quod æqualiter sit in longitudine et rotunditate porrecta *columna* vocatur," Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 48.—**2.** *The top, summit, dome* of heaven: Jupiter excelsâ clarabat sceptra columnâ, Poet. ap. C. de Div. 1, 12, 21.

2. **Colŭmen,** ĭnis, *n., A place on the* Aigulus: Liv. 3, 23, 6.

‡ **cŏlūmis,** e, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Unhurt, safe*: "*colume* sanum;" and "*columes* salvos," Gloss. Isid. (but in Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 15, the read. is incolumem; cf. Ritschl. prolog. ad Plaut. p. 68).

columna, æ, v. columen, *no.* C.

columnāris, e, *adj.* [columna, *no.* 1. a. (b) (γ)] (*Pertaining to a pillar*; hence) *Rising in the form of a pillar*: lux, *the pillar of fire* (*that accompanied the Israelites*), Prud. Hamart. 476.

columnārium, ĭi, *n.* [columna, *no.* 1. a. (α)] (*A thing pertaining to a columna*: hence) **A.** *A tax laid on the pillars of a house; a pillar-tax*: C. Att. 13, 6, 1; Cæs. B. C. 3, 31.—**B.** *A stone- or marble-quarry*: Inscr. Fabr. p. 463, *no.* 95; Inscr. Mur. 571, 2.

cŏlumnārius, ĭi, *m.* [columna, *no.* 1. a. (b) (β)] (*One pertaining to the* Columna Mœnia: hence) *A person in the pillory, a criminal, fraudulent debtor*, etc.: Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 9 *fin.* Manut.

cŏlumnātio, ōnis, *f.* [columna, *no.* 1. a. (a)] *A supporting by pillars*: scenæ, App. Flor. *no.* 18.

cŏlumnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Provided with a* columna; hence) *Supported by a pillar* or *pillars* (prps. only in follg. exx.): **I.** Prop.: tholus rotundus, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 12. **II.** Fig.: os, *i. e. supported by the hand*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 56.

cŏlumnĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [columna, *no.* 1. a. (b) (ζ); fero] *Columnbearing*: radius, Prud. Cath. 9, 51.

‡ **cŏlūri,** orum, *m.* = κόλουροι, Antron. *t. t.*: *The Coluri, two circles passing through the equinoctial and solstitial points, and cutting each other at right angles at the poles*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15.

cŏlurnus, a, um, *adj.* [euphon. transp. for corulnus, from corulus = corylus] *Made of the hazel-tree*: hastilia, Virg. G. 2, 396 Serv.; cf. Prisc. p. 595 P. (on the contrary, Fest. p. 30: "*columna* hastilia ex corno arbore facta").

† **cŏlūrus,** i, *m.* = κόλουρος, In measure: *Mutilated*: metrum, *a syllable too short*, Plotius de Metr. p. 2649 P.

cŏlus (i and), ûs (cf. Prisc. p. 654 and 710 P.), *f.* (*m.*, Cat. 64, 311 Sillig.), [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A distaff* (not in Hor.): **A.** *Sing.*: *Nom.*: Tib. 2, 1, 63; Ov. M. 4, 229; Pl. 8, 48, 74; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 594:—*Gen.*: colûs, Val. Fl. 2, 148:—*Acc.*: colum, Cat. 64, 311; Ov. H. 9, 116:—*Abl.*: colo, Tib. 1, 3, 86; Prop. 4, 1, 74; Virg. Æ. 8, 409 (also quoted by Prisc. p. 719); Ov. Am. 2, 6, 46; id. A. A. 1, 702; Pl. 8, 48, 74; Stat. Th. 6, 380; App. de Mundo, p. 755:—colu, Opimius ap. C. de Or. 2, 68 *fin.*; Stat. Th. 6, 380 (also quoted by Prisc. p. 719); Pl. 21, 15 (and varying between colo and colu, Prop. 4, 9, 48; Kuin., Lachm., and Jacob., colu). —**B.** *Plur.*: *Nom.*: colûs, Stat. Th. 3, 242; 9, 539:—*Acc.*: colos, Ov. F. 3, 818; Mart. 7, 47; 9, 18; Stat. S. 1, 4, 64; id. ib. 3, 1, 172; id. Th. 5, 150; id. Ach. 1, 582; 635; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 389; id. Idyll. 49, 87; Sen. Herc. Fur. 550; id. Herc. Œt. 669:—colûs, Val. Fl. 6, 445; 645; Stat. Th. 2, 649 (varying, Juv. 14, 249; Ruperti: colus).—As an attribute of the Parcæ, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 46; Stat. Th. 3, 242; 6, 380; Sen. Herc. Fur. 529.

II. Meton.: For *The thread spun*: quælibet herbæ tinxere colos, quas, *etc.*, Sen. Herc. Œt. 669.

† **cŏlūtea,** orum, *n.* = κολουτέα, ἡ, *A pod-like kind of fruit*: Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7.

colŭthium (corŭ-), ĭi, *n.* = κορύθιον, *A kind of fish supplying a purple dye*: muricum generis sunt quæ vocant Græci coluthia, alii corythia, Pl. 32, 7, 27, § 84: coluthia sive corythia, id. 32, 11, 53, § 147.

† **cŏlymbas,** ădis, *adj. f.* = κολυμβάς (swimming; hence): olivæ, *prepared* or *put in brine*, Col. 12, 47, 8; Pl. 15, 3, 4; Pall. Nov. 22, 1.

† **cŏlymbus,** i, *m.* = κόλυμβος, *A swimming-bath*: Lamp. El. 23; Prud. στεφ. 12, 36.

colyx, ўcis, *m.* [etym. dub.] *The name given to the caves in Asia in which* aphrocritum *was found*: specus eos colyces vocant, Pl. 31, 10, 46, § 113.

† **cŏma,** æ, *f.* = κόμη. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of men: *The hair of the head* (hence, barba comaque, Ov. M. 7, 288) (in sing. and plur. class.; freq. in poetry and post-Aug. prose; in Cic. prps. only once in an oration): **1.** With *Adj.*: unguentis effluens calamistrata coma, C. Sest. 8, 18: fulva, *ξανθή*, Prop. 2, 2, 5: flava, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 4; Tib. 1, 5, 44: myrtea, id. 3, 4, 28: longa, Hor. Epod. 11, 28: nitida, Prop. 3, 10, 14; *cf.* spisâ nitidum te, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 25: odorata, Prop. 3, 14, 28; *cf.* Virg. Æ. 1, 403: cana, Tib. 1, 6, 86: virides Nereidum, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 10: regia (of Berenice), Cat. 66, 93: horrida facta ventis, Tib. 1, 9, 14; *cf.* dare diffundere ventis, Virg. Æ. 1, 319.—**2.** With *Verb*: decidere comæ, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 3: ne comæ turbarentur, Quint. 11, 3, 148: componere, Ov. H. 12, 156: comere, id. ib. 21, 88; *cf.* inustas comere acu, Quint. 2, 5, 12: ipsa comas pectar, Ov. H. 13, 30: in gradûs frangere, Quint. 1, 6, 44; *cf.* formare in gradum, Suet. Ner. 51: longam renodare, Hor. Epod. 11, 28; *cf.* id. Od. 2, 11, 24: positu variare, Ov. M. 2, 412; *cf.*, ponere, id. F. 1, 406: rutilare et summittere (after the manner of the Germans), Suet. Cal. 47: sertis implicare, Tib. 3, 6, 64: cingere Delphicâ lauro, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 16: fronde comas vinctî, id. Ep. 2, 1, 110: scindens dolore intonsam comam, Att. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 26 (transl. of Hom. Il. 10, 15).—So, of Venus lamenting Adonis: effusâ isse, Prop. 2, 13, 56 (*cf.* Bion. Idyll. 1, 20): scissa comam, Virg. Æ. 9, 478.—**B.** Of animals: *The mane*: **1.** Of lions: Gell. 5, 14, 9.—**2.** Of horses: Pall. 4, 13, 2.—**C.** Of *the crest of a helmet* (poet.): Stat. Th. 8, 389.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of things corresponding to the hair in living beings: **1.** *The leaves* or *foliage* of trees: Cat. 4, 12; Tib. 1, 4, 30; Prop. 3, 16, 28; Hor. Od. 1, 21, 5; id. ib. 4, 3, 11; id. ib. 4, 7, 2; Pl. 13, 4, 7.—**2.** *Ears* of corn: Tib. 2, 1, 48; Prop. 4, 2, 14; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 12; Pl. 18, 7, 10, § 53.—**3.** *Flowers*: Col. 10, 277. —**4.** *The stalk* of a particular kind of onion: Pl. 19, 6, 32.—**B.** *The wool* of sheep: Poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 68.—**C.** *The wool* or *hair* upon parchment: Tib. 3, 1, 10.—**D.** *The rays* of light: Cat. 61, 78; 99; Sen. Œd. 311; id. Herc. Œt. 728.

comacum, i, v. camacum.

Comagene and **Comagenus,** v. Commagene.

Cŏmăna, ōrum, *n.*, Κομανα, **I.** *A town in Cappadocia, on the Sarus* (now *El Bostan*): Pl. 6, 3, 3, § 8.—Celebrated for its temple of Bellona: Hirt. B. Alex. 66 Moeb.; *cf.* interpr. to C. Manil. 9, 23. **II.** *A town in Pontus, on the Iris* (now *Tokat*, or acc. to others, *Gumenek*): Pl. 6, 3, 4, § 10.—Hence, **Cŏmāni,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Comana*: Hirt. B. Alex. 35.

comans, antis, v. 2. como.

† **comarchus,** i, *m.* = κώμαρχος, *A chief* or *governor of a village, a burgomaster*: Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 7.

† **cŏmăron,** i, *n.* = κόμαρον, **I.** *The fruit of the arbute-tree*: Pl. 15, 24, 28 **II.** *A plant*, = fragum: App. Herb. 37.

cŏmātorius, a, um, *adj.* [coma, through obsol. *comator*, "one who dresses hair"] *For dressing the hair*: acus, *a hairpin*, Petr. S. 21, 1; *cf.* 1. acus, *no.* A.

cŏmātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [comatus] *Having hair neatly* or *luxuriously curled* (post-Aug.): pueri, Hier. Ep. 66, *no.* 8; so, id. ib. 54, *no.* 13.

comatus, a, um, v. 2. como.

Combē, es, *f. The mother of the Curetes*: Ov. M. 7, 383.

† **combennŏnes,** v. BENNA.

1. **com-bĭbo,** ĭbi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum; bibo] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.): *To drink together* with any one as companion (very rare): æque combibendi et convivendi peritissimus, Sen. Ep. 123, 15.

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.) (prps. not ante-Aug.): **A.** Prop.: *To drink up wholly* or *entirely; to swallow down*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: combiberant ignotos guttura succos, Ov. M. 13, 944; *cf.* id. ib. 7, 287.—**2.** With *Abl.*: et sicco lacrymas combibat (*sc.* ægra puella) ore tuas, Ov. A. A. 2, 326.—Particular phrase: Combibere suas, *etc.*, lacrymas, *To swallow down*, i. e. *restrain one's tears*: et cogor lacrymas combibere ipsa meas, Ov. H. 11, 53; *cf.* Sen. Ep. 40, 1.—**B.** Meton.: *To absorb, imbibe, suck up*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: ara cruorem, Ov. M. 13, 410: testa oleum, Col. 12, 50, 17: uvæ mustum, id. 12, 39, 1: cæpa jus, id. id. 12, 10, 2: bacca salem, id. 12, 49, 10: scrobes solem pluviasque, Pl. 17, 11, 16, § 80: cupressus flammas, Stat. Th. 10, 675: os maculas, Ov. M. 5, 455.—**C.** Fig.: *To imbibe*: quns (*sc.* artes) si combiberit, C. Fin. 3, 2, 9.

2. **combĭbo,** ōnis, *m.* [1. combibo, *no.* I.] *A drinking-* or *pot-companion*: prps. only Lucil. ap. Non. 38, 13, and C. Fam. 9, 25, 3.

‡ **combinātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [combino] *A joining two by two*: ζεύξις κατὰ δύο, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

combinātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *United, joint, combined*: exercitus, Hygin. Gromat. p. 3, col. 1.

com-bino, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; bini] *To unite, combine* (post-class.): "*combinat* ζευγνύει, συνάπτει," Gloss. Lat.; "*Zευγίζω combino*," Gloss. Gr. Lat.; Aug. Conf. 8, 6; Sid. Ep. 9, 8; Simplic. p. 80 Goes.

combrĕtum, i, *n. A kind of rush*: Pl. 21, 6, 16; id. 21, 19, 77.

com-bullio, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2; bullio] (*To bubble greatly*; hence) *To boil thoroughly*: Apic. 8, 8.

com-būro, ussi, ustum, ūrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2; BURO=uro; *cf.* bustum] **I.** Prop.: *To wholly burn* or *consume* (class.): fumo comburi

nihil potest, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 54; Lucr. 6, 153: is ejus (solis) tactus est, ut sæpe comburat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: naves, Cæs. B. C. 3, 101: annales, id. Div. 1, 17, 33; cf. id. N. D. 1, 23, 63; and Liv. 33, 11: religiosas vestes, Suet. Tib. 36: aliquem vivum, C. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; so, of persons, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2; id. Fam. 4, 12 *fin.*; id. Att. 14, 10; Hirt. B. Hisp. 20. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To ruin, destroy*: comburere aliquem judicio, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 (v. the passage in connection). — **B.** *To consume* by love: Prop. 2, 30, 29. — **C.** Diem, *pass it in carousing*, as it were, *bear it to its grave* (the figure borrowed from burning dead bodies): Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 43.

combustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comburo] *A burning, consuming*: Firmic. Math. 4, 12.

combustūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A burning* (post-class.): Apic. 4, 4; Macer. c. de rosa 21.

combustus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of comburo. **II.** *Pa.*: As *Subst.*: **combustum,** i, *n. A burn*; Pl. 20, 3, 8; id. 22, 25, 69 et sæp.; Scrib. Comp. 211.

1. cŏme, es, *f.* = κόμη, *A plant*, e. g. tragopogon: Pl. 27, 13, 117.

2. Cŏme, es, *f.*, Κώμη (a village): Come Hiera, *A town in Caria, with a temple and an oracle of Apollo*: Liv. 38, 12 *fin.*

1. cŏm-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum (also written essum, cf. Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. p. 102), *or* estum (comesus, a, um, the more usual form, Cato R. R. 58; Var. R. R. 1, 2, 11; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5; Juv. 1, 34; Valgius in Diom. p. 382 P. Hence, comesurus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 25: comestus, a, um, Cato R. R. 50; C. Clu. 62, 173, acc. to Prisc. p. 896; and Val. Max. 9, 12, 6 *ext.*; Didius ap. Diom. l. l.), ĕre (*Contr. forms*: comes, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 11: comest, id. Most. 3, 1, 32; id. Trin. 2, 1, 27; id. Truc. 2, 7, 36; Lucil., Titin., Afran., Var., Cic. Hortens. ap. Non. 81, 9 *sq.*: comestis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 54: comesse, id. Cas. 4, 1, 21; id. Bacch. 4, 1, 8; id. Most. 1, 1, 13; id. Men. 4, 2, 64; C. Fl. 36 *fin.*; Cat. 23, 4: comesses, Mart. 5, 39: comesset, C. Sest. 51, 110; Cat. 29, 15: comesto, Cato R. R. 156, 1.—*Old forms*: comedim, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 4; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 91; C. Frgm. ap. Non. 83, 32: comedis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 65: comedint, id. Truc. 2, 6, 53), 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; 1. edo] **I.** Prop.: *To eat entirely up, to eat, consume* (class.): Cato R. R. 156, 1: corbitam cibi comesse possunt, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 21: quid comedent? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 14; Var. ap. Non. 81, 12: te muscæ comedissent, Sicinius ap. C. Brut. 60, 217; id. ap. Quint. 11, 3, 129: panem, Afer ap. Quint. 6, 3, 93 Spald. — Facetè: ut olim tu Crasse, in Memmium, *comedisse eum lacertum Largii*, quum esset cum eo Tarracinæ, de amiculâ rixatus, C. de Or. 2, 59, 240. — Provv.: **A.** Tam facile vinces quam pirum volpes comest, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 32. — **B.** Cœnâ comesâ venire, *i. e. to come too late*, post festum, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 11.

II. Meton.: *To waste, dissipate by revelling, to squander*: comedunt quod habent, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 6; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 4, 91: meam dotem comest, Titin. in Non. 81, 16: paternam pecuniam, Novius in Non. 81, 25: nummos, C. Att. 6, 1, 25: patrimonium, id. Sest. 52, 111; Quint. 6, 3, 74: rem (*sc.* familiarem), C. Fam. 11, 21, 2: bona, id. Sest. 51, 110; id. Frgm. in Non. 83, 32: cantherium, *i. e. its value in money*, id. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.*

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): Comedere aliquem oculis, *To long eagerly for one*, Mart. 9, 60: so, *to consume one's self (by grief, sorrow, etc.), to destroy* or *waste away one's self*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 36; so, C. Hortens. Frgm. in Non. 81, 29. — **B.** (acc. to *no.* II.): Only in the lang. of comedy, comedere aliquem, *to waste* or *consume the property of any person*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 65; id. Most. 1, 1, 11 *sq.*; id. Pseud. 4, 7, 25; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 57.

2. cŏmĕdo, ōnis (comedus, i, Fest. p. 44), *m.* [1. comedo] *A glutton, gormandizer*: Lucil. in Non. 11, 9; Var. ib. 93, 21; cf. Fest. l. l.

Comensis, e, v. comum.

cŏm-es, ĭtis, *c.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; 1. eo] (*One who goes with* another; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A companion, an associate, comrade* (whether male or female), *etc.* (class. and very freq.): **1.** *Masc.*: **a.** *Abs.*: confugere domum sine comite, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25; Lucr. 4, 577: comes meus fuit, et omnium itinerum meorum socius, C. Fam. 13, 71: ibimus, O socii comitesque, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 26; Lucr. 3, 1050. — **b.** With *Gen.*: quum se victoriæ Pompeii comitem esse mallet quam, *etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 80: comitem illius furoris, C. Læl. 11, 37: me tuarum actionum, sententiarum, *etc.*, socium comitemque habebis, id. Fam. 1, 9, 22: mortis et funeris atri, Lucr. 2, 581: tantæ virtutis, Liv. 22, 60: exsilii, Vell. 2, 100, 5. — **c.** With *Dat.*: me habuisti comitem consiliis tuis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 15: quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet Romulus, Virg. Æ. 6, 778; cf. comes ire alicui, id. ib. 158: comitem aliquem mittere alicui, id. ib. 2, 86: comes esse alicui, Ov. H. 14, 54. — **2.** *Fem.*: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 54; Lucr. 5, 741: data sum comes inculpata Minervæ, Ov. M. 2, 588; cf. id. H. 3, 10: me tibi venturam comitem, id. ib. 13, 163.

B. Esp.: **1.** *An overseer, guardian, tutor, teacher*, etc., *of boys* (rare; also not ante-Aug.): Virg. Æ. 5, 545 Heyne; Suet. Claud. 35; id. Aug. 98; id. Tib. 12. — Far more freq., **2.** *A suite, retinue of friends, relatives, scholars, noble youth*, etc., *which accompanied magistrates into the provinces* (cf. Ernest. Excurs. XV. upon Suet. Tib. 46): C. 2 Verr. 2, 10, 27; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 2; Suet. Cæs. 42; id. Ner. 5; id. Gramm. 10. — So also, **3.** *The attendants of distinguished private individuals*: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 76; id. ib. 1, 17, 52; id. S. 1, 6, 102 Heind.; Suet. Cæs. 4. — **4.** Under the empire: *The imperial train, the court*: Suet. Aug. 16; 98; id. Tib. 46; id. Cal. 45; id. Vit. 11; id. Vesp. 4. — Hence, **5.** In late Lat.: *A designation for the occupant of any state office*, as comes scholarum, rei militaris, ærarii utriusque, commerciorum; — hence Fr. *comte*. — **6.** = conjux: *A wife* or *partner*: L. Rhodius Festus Cassiæ Maximæ comiti optimæ, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2666; id. ap. Grut. 822, 6.

II. Fig.: Of abstract and inanimate objects: Lucr. 6, 1158; id. 3, 291: tunc vitæ socia virtus, mortis comes gloria fuisset, C. Fontei. 17 *fin.*: multarum delicarum comes est extrema saltatio, id. Mur. 6: pacis est comes, otiique socia eloquentia, id. Brut. 12, 45; cf. an idea (prps. intentionally) opp. to this, Tac. Or. 40: (grammatice) dulcis secretorum comes, Quint. 1, 4, 5: (cura) comes atra premit sequiturque fugacem, Hor. S. 2, 7, 115: culpam pœna premit comes, id. Od. 4, 5, 24: nec (fides) comitem abnegat, id. ib. 1, 35, 22.

cōmĕsor (comestor, Gloss. Philox.), ōris, *m.* [comedo] *A gourmand*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

comestus, a, um, v. comedo *init.*

1. comesus, a, um, v. comedo *init.*

2. cōmĕsus, ūs, *m.* [comedo] *A consuming, eating*: Isid. Or. 20, 1, 1.

1. †cōmētes (Latin access. form *Nom.* **cometa,** Prud. Cath. 12, 21: *Acc.* cometam, Sen. Octav. 232: *Abl.* cometa, Manil. 1, 824), æ, *m.* = κομήτης, *A comet*: Pl. 2, 25, 22 *sq.*; Sen. Q. N. lib. 7; Serv. Virg. Æ. 10, 272; Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14; Virg. G. 1, 488; id. Æ. 10, 272; Sil. 8, 638; Luc. 1, 529. — In apposition with sidus, Tac. A. 14, 22; 15, 47: with stella, Just. 37, 2.

2. Cōmētes, æ, *m.*, Κομήτης, *A Greek proper name*: **1.** *One of the Lapithæ*: Ov. M. 12, 284. — **2.** *Father of Asterion*: Val. Fl. 1, 356.

cŏmĭce, *adv.* [comicus] *In the manner of comedy, comically*: res tragicas tractare, C. de Or. 3, 8, 30; cf. Sen. Ep. 100 *ad fin.*

†cŏmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κωμικός, *Of* or *pertaining to comedy, comic*: poeta, C. Or. 20: artificium, id. Rosc. Com. 10: res, *the material of comedy*, Hor. A. P. 89: scenæ, Vitr. 5, 8: gestus, Quint. 11, 3, 125: senarius, id. 9, 4, 140: ad morem, id. 1, 8, 3: virtus (Terentii), C. Cæs. in Suet. Vit. Ter. 5: persona, Quint. 11, 3, 79; Pl. 25, 11, 88: auctores, Quint. 2, 10, 13: stulti sensus, *as they are represented in comedy*, Cæc. in C. de Sen. 11, 36; and Læl. 26, 99: so, adolescens, C. Rosc. Am. 16: and Davus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 91: mœcha Thaïs, Prop. 4, 5, 44: aurum = lupinum, *lupines, used by comic actors instead of money*, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 20. — As *Subst.*: **cōmĭcus,** i, *m.*: **A.** *An actor of comedy, a comedian*: Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 4; id. Pers. 4, 2, 4; Inscr. in Grut. 1089, 6. — More freq., **B.** *A comic poet, writer of comedy*: C. Or. 55; Quint. 1, 7, 22; id. 2, 16, 3; id. 9, 3, 14; id. 10, 1, 72; id. 11, 1, 38; id. 12, 2, 22.

Cōmĭnius, a, um, v. Colminiana.

cōmĭnus, v. comminus.

cōmis, e, *adj.* [akin to Sanscr. root kam, *to love*]

Courteous, affable, kind, obliging, friendly (class. in prose and poetry; on account of similarity of meaning, in MSS. very freq. interchanged with communis; hence, the readings vary in the best edd.; cf. Drak. Liv. 25, 12, 9; Wolf Suet. 2, p. 241; Goer. C. Fin. p. 242; Gernh. C. de Sen. p. 114): **A.** Of living subjects: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, *"qui erranti comiter monstrant viam"* (Enn.; cf. under comiter), C. Balb. 16, 36: dum illis comis est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 33: equus, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 39; cf. id. Heaut. 5, 1, 39 Bentl. *N. cr.*: comis et humanus, C. Fin. 2, 25, 80; cf. Quint. 6, 2, 18; Hor. S. 2, 8, 76: quis Lælio comior? C. Mur. 31, 66: in uxorem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 133: bonis, Tac. Agr. 22 Roth.: garrire libellos, Hor. S. 1, 10, 41: senex comissimus, App. M. 11, p. 268. — **B.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects: comi animo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 39: come ingenium, Tac. A. 6, 41 *fin.*: hospitio, Liv. 9, 36; cf. victus inter hospites, Tac. G. 21 *fin.*: sermone et congressu, id. A. 15, 48: viâ (*i. e.* more), id. ib. 4, 7: oculis alliciendus amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 510.

cōmissābundus, a, um, *adj.* [comissor] *Taking part in a riotous procession, revelling, banqueting, carousing*: comissabundus temulento agmine per Indiam incessit (Alexander M.) (with regard to his imitation of the procession in honour of Bacchus through Asia, v. Curt. 9, 10, 26), Liv. 9, 17; so, Curt. 5, 7, 10; id. 9, 10, 26: comissabundi juvenes Athenis conventus sapientum frequentabant, *decorated, crowned*, etc., *for a procession*, Pl. 21, 3, 6.

cōmissāliter, *adv.* of an *adj.* comissalis, not in use [id.] *As in revelling processions, wantonly, jovially*: cantare, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

cōmissātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A Bacchanalian revel, and the succeeding nocturnal procession with torches and music, a revelling*: C. Mur. 6, 13; Liv. 40, 13; Suet. Cal. 55; Mart. 12, 48, 11; Gell. 1, 9, 9. — In *plur.*: C. Cœl. 15, 35; id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; Liv. 1, 57; Suet. Vit. 13; id. Tit. 7; Sen. Ben. 6, 32; id. Cons. ad Helv. 10. **II.** Fig.: Tempestas commissationis and comissatio tempestatis are both (the former as too bold, and the latter as too feeble a trope) criticised by C. de Or. 3, 41, 164; v. Müll. in h. l.

cōmissātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *One who takes part in a riotous procession, a reveller*: Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8; C. Cœl. 28, 67; Liv. 40, 7 *fin.*; 9; Quint. 3, 6, 26; Petr. S. 65, 3; Mart. 9, 62, 15; Gell. 4, 14, 4, et al. **II.** Fig.: libellus, *i. e. read in a* comissatio, Mart. 5, 16: conjurationis, contemptuously for *an associate, partaker in*, C. Att. 1, 16, 11.

†cōmissor (on account of erroneous deriv. from comis, comedo, commensa, *etc.*, in a very early age written comisor, commisor, comesor, comessor, commessor, commensor, *etc.*; v. Vel. Long. p. 2233; Drak. Liv. 40, 7, 5; Spald. and Zumpt, Quint. 11, 3, 57), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [= κωμάζω (v. Liddell and Scott's Lex. in h. v.)] *To go about the streets, etc., in a nocturnal revel with torches and music (as was formerly done at the festivals of Bacchus), on which occasion the revelling was sometimes renewed in the house of one of the party* (class., although not in Cic.; cf. however, commissatio and comissator): nunc comissatum ibo ad Philolachetem, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 5: ad fratrem, Liv. 40, 7: domum, Plaut. Most. 1,

4, 22: in domum Pauli, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 11; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 52: comissantium modo currum secuti sunt, Liv. 3, 29; cf. also, Quint. 11, 3, 57; Suet. Cal. 32; id. Dom. 21; Petr. S. 25.

cŏmĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [comitor] *Attending, accompanying:* Paul. Nol. 10, 208.

cōmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [comis] *Courteousness, kindness, friendliness, affability, mildness of manner*; opp. to *gravitas* and *severitas* (in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic.): Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 52; id. ib. 75; id. Rud. prol. 38; Suet. Oth. 3; Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 1; cf. Liv. 9, 42 and 6: si illius (sc. Catonis) comitatem et facilitatem tuæ gravitati severitatique asperseris, C. Mur. 31 *fin.*: Crassus in summa comitate habebat etiam severitatis satis, Scævolæ multa in severitate non deerat tamen comitas, id. Brut. 40, 148; cf. also, id. de Sen. 4: comitas in socios, mansuetudo in hostes, Tac. A. 2, 72; Suet. Aug. 53; id. ib. 74; 98, et sæp.; Tac. Agr. 16, et sæp.: comitas affabilitasque sermonis, C. Off. 2, 14, 48.

cōmĭtātensis, e, *adj.* [comitatus] *Of* or *pertaining to the dignity* or *office of courtiers* (v. comes, *no.* I. B. 4. and 5.) (post-class.): munus, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 38: legio, ib. 12, 36, 14: fabrica, *i. e.* machinatio, *a court intrigue*, Amm. 18, 4.

1. **cōmĭtātus**, a, um, **I.** *P.* of comitor. **II.** *Pa.*; only in *Comp.*: puero ut uno esset comitatior, C. Tusc. 5, 39, 113; Pl. 10, 37, 52 *fin.*; App. Apol. 22, p. 299 Hild. min.

☞ *Pos.* and *Sup.* not found.

2. **cōmĭtātus**, ūs, *m.* [comes] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A number of attendants* or *persons who accompany any one, a train, retinue, suite:* **1.** Of persons in gen. (class.): qui cum uxore veheretur in rheda muliebri et delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, C. Mil. 10, 28; id. Cat. 3, 2 *fin.*; id. Fam. 6, 19; Cæs. B. C. 3, 96 Oud. *N. cr.*; Quint. 7, 2, 45; Suet. Cæs. 31; id. Aug. 93; id. Tib. 6, et sæp.; Virg. Æ. 12, 336. — **2.** Of animals: ceterarum volucrum, Tac. A. 6, 28.— **B.** Esp., under the empire: *The imperial household, retinue, court, suite:* Tac. H. 2, 65; id. A. 13, 46; Macer. Dig. 49, 16, 13; Aus. Ep. 17; Symm. Ep. 8, 9; Aug. Ep. 129. **II.** Fig.: Of inanimate and abstract objects: puma hordearia appellata a comitatu frugis ejus, *i. e. because they ripen at the same time*, Pl. 18, 13, 12; so, virgultorum, id. 17, 23, 25, *no.* 16: quid tanto virtutum comitatu (opus est) si, *etc.*? C. Fin. 2, 34, 111; id. Parad. 2, 1, 16: utriusque causæ, Pl. 18, 29, *no.* 2. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Any *company, troop, crowd, swarm*, etc.: Cæs. B. C. 1, 48; 51; 54; Liv. 28, 22.— **B.** *Companionship, attendance, presence:* prædonis improbissimi societas atque comitatus, C. 2 Verr. 5, 21, 54: cujus assiduus comitatus illos meliores faciat, Quint. 1, 2, 5.

cōmĭter, *adv.* [comis] *Kindly, courteously, complaisantly, obligingly, politely, civilly; cheerfully, readily, pleasantly* (very freq.): homo, qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, *etc.*, Bnn. in C. Off. 1, 16, 51; Var. L. L. 7, 5, 97: facere aliquid, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 10; Rud. 1, 5, 28: appellare unumquemque, C. Phil. 13, 2: munera missa legatis, Liv. 9, 43; cf. id. 42, 25; id. 45, 20: and excipere, id. 23, 33; Ov. P. 2, 788; Tac. A. 12, 51: invitare regios juvenes, id. 1, 57: celebrare regis convivium, id. 1, 22: administrare provinciam, Tac. H. 1, 13: MAJESTATEM. POPVLI. ROMANI. COMITER. CONSERVATO. (*i. e. willingly, in an obliging, kind manner*, a (mildly expressed) formula in treaties of peace, C. Balb. 16; cf. Procul. Dig. 49, 15, 7; for which, in Liv. 38, 11: IMPERIVM. MAJESTATEMQVE. POPVLI. ROMANI. GENS. AETOLORVM. CONSERVATO. SINE. DOLO. MALO.—*Sup.* Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66.—*Comp.* apparently not in use.

comitia, ārum, v. comitium.

cōmĭtiacus, i, *m.* [comes] **I.** Prop.: *One possessed of the rank of a* comes, or *chief officer*, Cassiod. Var. 6, 13; id. ib. 7, 50. **II.** Meton.: Of *a pimp*, who is, at it were, at the head of a body of debauched women, Auct. Epigr. Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 613 Burm.

‡ **cŏmĭtiæ**, ārum, v. comitium, *no.* I. B.

cŏmĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [comitia] *Of,* or *pertaining to, the comitia: dies, on which the comitia were held*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2; cf. Fest. p. 31, and Macr. S. 1, 16; so, biduum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 5; and mensis, C. 2 Verr. 2, 52, 130: homines, *who frequented the comitia, and sold their votes*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 6: morbus, *the epilepsy* (so called, because the comitia were prorogued in the event of any ominous case of that disorder); cf. Fest. s. v. PROHIBERE, p. 206; called also morbus major and sacer, Cels. 2, 8; so, vitio corripi, Sen. Ira, 3, 7.— Hence, as *Subst.*: **comitialis**, is, *m. One who has the epilepsy*: Pl. 20, 11, 44; id. 28, 7, 23; id. 32, 4, 14; id. 32, 9, 37.

cŏmĭtĭāliter, *adv.* [comitialis] *Epileptically*: etiam si id comitialiter accidat, Pl. 22, 21, 29.

cŏmĭtĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [comes] *Belonging to the* Comes Orientis (*a state officer*): Cod. Th. 8, 4, 18.

1. **cŏmĭtĭātus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* tribunus) [comitio] *A military tribune elected at the* comitia: Ascon. C. 1 Verr. 10, 30.

2. **cŏmĭtĭātus**, ūs, *m.* [comitia] *An assembly of the people in the comitia* (very rare; prps. only in the folg. exx.): C. Leg. 3, 4, 11: dimittere, id. ib. 2, 12, 31: impedire, id. ib. 3, 12, 27: ad comitiatum vocare, Var. L. L. 5, 16, 27 (*al.* comitatum, as, also, in the last *pass.* of Cic.); Messala ap. Gell. 13, 15, 8.

‡ **cŏmĭtĭo**, īvi, ītum, īre, 1. *v. n.* [comitium] **I.** Prop.: *To go into the* comitium: quando rex comitiavit, fas (abridged, Q. R. C. F.), an old formula in Var. L. L. 6, 4, 60; cf. Fest. pp. 219 and 132. **II.** Meton.: *To upbraid* or *abuse publicly*: Tert. Pall. 5 (cf. Plaut. Cure. 3, 30, queso ne me incomities!).

cŏm-ĭtium, ii, *n.* [eum, *no.* II. B. 1.; i. eo] ("locus a *coeundo*, id est insimul veniendo, est dictus," Fest. p. 31; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43: "*comitium* ab eo quod *coibant* eo comitiis curiatis et litium causâ."") (*A coming together*; hence, *conver.*) **I.** Prop.: **A.:** **1.** *The place for the assembling of the Romans voting by Curiæ*; situate close to the Forum, and separated from it by the ancient Rostra, but sometimes considered as a part of the Forum in a more extended sense (hence, in Dion. Hal.c. ὁ κράτιστος and ὁ ἐπιφανέστατος τῆς ἀγορᾶς τοπος), C. Sest. 35, 75; id. 2 Verr. 1, 22, 58; id. Brut. 84, 289; Liv. 1, 36; id. 27, 36; id. 10, 24; Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 9.— **2.** *A place of assembly*, out of Rome. So, of the Ephoreum at Sparta, Nep. Ages. 4, 2 Dähne.

B. *Plur.* (access. form COMITLE, Fratr. Arval. in Marin. p. 43; Gloss. Labb. p. 33): *The assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates*, etc., *the comitia.* The Comitia were of three kinds: **1.** Comitia Curiata, the most ancient, voting by *curiæ*, held in the comitium (v. *no.* A.). — **2.** The Comitia Centuriata, the proper assembly of the Populus Romanus, voting by *Centuriæ*, instituted by Servius Tullius, continuing through the whole time of the republic, usually held in the Campus Martius (not in the comitium, as is asserted by many from the similarity of the name): cf. campus, *no.* I. B. 1.— **3.** Comitia Tributa, voting by *Tribes*, and commonly held in the Forum, but in choosing magistrates, freq. in the Campus Martius, convened for the first time in the trial of Coriolanus, two years after the introduction of the office of tribune of the people. In them the inferior magistrates (ædiles, tribunes of the people, quæstors), and later, the Pontifex Maximus also, were chosen.— Upon the COMITIA CALATA, v. 1. calo.— The usual *t. t.* for holding such comitia is, comitia habere; they were designated, according to the magistrates who were to be chosen in them, as consularia, prætoria, tribunicia, *etc.*; cf. also comitia consulum, Liv. 3, 20; and comitia regi creando, id. 1, 35.

II. Meton.: In Plautus: *An intrigue, a deep-laid plan* or *scheme:* ibo intro, ubi de capite meo sunt comitia, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 20 ("de meo capite consilium initur;" Par. Lex. Plaut. in h. l.; v. also Taubm. in h. l.): Pseudolus mihi centuriata habuit capitis comitia, id. Ps. 4, 7, 134 (v. Lambin. in h. l.): meo illo nunc fiunt capiti comitia, id. Truc. 4, 3, 45.

cŏmĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [comes, *no.* I. B. 5.] *Pertaining to a high officer* (post-class.): dignitas, Veg. Mil. 2, 9.— As *Subst.*: **comitivus**, i, *m. A great officer of state*: Cod. Just. 1, 33, 3.

comito, are, v. comitor *fin.*

cōmĭtor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [comes] **I.** Gen.: *To accompany, follow, attend* (class., mostly post-Aug.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *simple Acc.*: matrem, Lucr. 2, 640: patrem, Suet. Cal. 10; Curt. 3, 19: hostiam, Virg. G. 1, 346; Cæs. B. G. 6, 8 *fin.*: iter alicujus, Virg. Æ. 6, 112: gressum herilem, id. ib. 8, 462: nostros gradus, Ov. M. 8, 693: rem militarem, Tac. A. 11, 22.— **2.** With *Abl.*: nautas fuga, Virg. Æ. 4, 543: currum Augusti triumpho, Suet. Tib. 6.— **3.** With *in c. Acc.*: Metellum in exsilium, Suet. Gramm. 3: herilem filium in scholas, id. ib. 23.— **4.** *Abs.* (esp. freq. in the Aug. poets. and Tac.): lanigræ comitantur oves, Virg. Æ. 3, 660; so, Pl. Pan. 24, 3; Tac. H. 3, 50; id. ib. 5, 1; id. Germ. 46.— **5.** In *Abl. Abs.* of the *Part. Præs.*: *With the attendance of, attended by*, etc., sts. = *with, together with*; and with a negative *without*: magnâ comitante catervâ, Virg. Æ. 2, 40; id. ib. 11, 498; Curt. 6, 5, 11: domino comitante, Ov. M. 13, 402: nupsi non comitante deo, *without the assent, against the will of the god* (Hymen), Prop. 4, 3, 16:—*Plur.*, Ov. M. 11, 275; id. ib. 13, 631; Tac. H. 3, 41; Suet. Ner. 48.— **B.** Fig.: Of inanimate and abstract things: **1.** With *Acc.*: Pl. 9, 35, 58, § 121: quando comitetur semper artem decor, Quint. 9, 4, 7; cf. also, Curt. 8, 19; Claud. C. Malb. Theod. 243.— **2.** With *Dat.*: illi (*sc.* Tarquinio) aliquamdiu prospera fortuna comitata est, C. Rep. 2, 24, 45; id. Tusc. 5, 35, 100.— **3.** *Abs.*: Virg. Æ. 4, 48; Ov. M. 14, 235; id. F. 3, 865: comitante opinione, Tac. Agr. 9 Rup.

II. Esp.: *To attend* to the grave; *to follow* a funeral, *etc.*: **A.** With *simple Acc.*: supremum honorem, Virg. Æ. 11, 61.— **B.** With *Abl.*: juvenem exanimum vano honore, Virg. Æ. 11, 62.— **C.** In *Abl. Abs.* of the *Part. Præs.*: Eumenem comitante toto exercitu humaverunt, Nep. Eum. 13, 4: elatus est . . . comitantibus omnibus bonis, id. Att. 22, 4.

☞ **a.** Act. form comito, āre: quod si Romanæ comitarent castra puellæ, Prop. 2, 7, 15; Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 43; id. M. 14, 259; id. ib. 13, 55; id. ib. 8, 692: funera, id. Pont. 1, 9, 47 (Att. ap. Non. 85, 139, is, on account of the corruptness of the text, dub.).— **b.** Comitor, āri, in a Pass. signif.: Pl. 9, 55, 55; so, Just. 30, 2, 4; Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 471; Lucr. 1, 98.— Esp. freq. in *Part. Perf.*: (mulier) alienis viris comitata, C. Cæl. 14 *fin.*; Ov. M. 2, 441; 845; id. ib. 3, 215; id. ib. 9, 686; id. ib. 10, 9; id. Am. 1, 6, 33; Tib. 3, 2, 15; Pl. 21, 11, 38; Tac. Agr. 40; id. A. 14, 8; Virg. Æ. 2, 580: quod parum comitatus exierit, C. Cat. 2, 2 4.

†**comma**, ătis, *n.* = κόμμα, **A.** Gramm. *t. t.*: *A division of a period* (in C. Or. 62 *fin.* and Quint. 9, 4, 22, written as Gr., pure Lat. incisum), Diom. pp. 460; 461 P.; Donat. p. 1742 ib.— **B.** In verse: *The cæsura*: commata Sotadeorum, Quint. 1, 8, 6 Spald. and Meyer: "*comma* pars versus sive partes imperfectæ, ut *Arma virumque cano*; habet enim duos integros pedes et dimidium," Atil. Fortunat. p. 2689 P.; cf. Mar. Victor. p. 2519 ib.

com-măcĕro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; macero] *To soak thoroughly, soak to pieces, macerate*: Marc. Emp. p. 36 *fin.*

com-măcesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, *inch. v. n.* [eum, *no.* II. B. 2.; macesco] *To fall away, to grow lean*: Var. ap. Non. 137, 3.

com-măcŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; maculo *To spot, stain, pollute greatly* (rare, but class.): **I.** Prop.: manus sanguine, Virg. Æ. 8, 48: altaria deum sanguine suo, Tac. A. 1, 32; Paul. Nol. 6, 164. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: domos, Stat. Th. 11, 752: flagitiis conscientiates, Tac. A. 16, 32; cf., also, Sall. Or. Lepid. Hist.

Frgm. 1, 15, p. 218 ed. Gerl.—**B.** With *Gerund in* do: se cum Jugurthâ miscendo, Sall. J. 102, 5.— **C.** With *Abl.*: se infinito isto ambitu, C. Cœl. 7, 16.

com-mădĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; madeo] *To be very moist*: bene, Cato, R. R. 165, 5.

1. **Commăgēnē** (in MSS. Comagenæ), es, *f.*, Κομμαγήνη. **I.** *The northern province of Syria* (of which the chief town was Samosata, now *Camash*), Mel. 1, 11, 1; Pl. 5, 12, 13; id. 24, 20; id. 10, 22, 28. — Hence, **Commăgēnus,** a, um, *adj. Of Commagene*: legati, C. Fam. 15, 1: haruspex, Juv. 6, 550: galla, Pl. 16, 7, 9: medicamentum, *made there*, id. 10, 22, 28: so, unguentum, Pomp. Dig. 34, 2, 21. — As *Subst.*: **Commagēni,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Commagene*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Pl. 29, 3, 13.

2. **commăgēne,** es, *f. A plant now unknown*, prgs. Nardus Syriaca: Pl. 29, 3, 13.

com-măgister, tri, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; magister] *A joint-* or *fellow-master, a colleague*: Inscr. recently discovered in Transylvania, and belonging to B.C. 168.

com-mălaxo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; malaxo] *To soften entirely*: Fig.: patrem, Var. ap. Non. 82, 14.

com-mando, *no perf.*, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; mando] *To chew* (late Lat.): frondes myrti, Ser. Samm. 36, 684: radix commansa, Marc. Emp. 8.

commandūcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commanduco] *A chewing, mastication* (post-class.): Scrib. Comp. 53 and 104.

com-mandūco, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (**commanducor,** ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* in fig. sense, Lucil. ap. Non. 81, 26; 123, 27) *To chew much, masticate thoroughly*: acinos, Pl. 24, 4, 6, § 11; cf. id. 25, 13, 105, § 165; Scrib. Comp. 9, 165.

com-mănĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; manco] *To remain constantly, abide* (post-class.): Macr. S. 6, 8; Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 8.

com-mănĭfesto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; manifesto] *To make evident at the same time*: Boeth. Arist. Top. 6, p. 707.

commănĭpūlāris, is, *m.* [commanipulus] *A comrade who is in the same* manipulus: Tac. H. 4, 46; Inscr. ap. Grut. 521, 9; ap. Mur. 2034, 6.

commănĭpūlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Companionship in a* manipulus: Spart. Nig. 10.

com-mănĭpŭlo (‡ **com-manĭpŭlus,** Inscr. Grut. 517, 9; 532, 1; and contr. ‡ **commănĭplvs,** ib. 551, 1), ōnis, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; manipulus] *A comrade of the same* manipulus: Spart. Nig. 10.

com-marcĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; marceo] *To be wholly faint* or *inactive* (post-class.): Amm. 31, 12, 13.

com-margĭno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; margino] *To furnish with a rim all round*: pontes Amm. 31, 2, 2.

com-măritus, i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; maritus] *A fellow-husband*: Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 18.

com-martўr, ўris, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; martyr] *A fellow-martyr*: Tert. An. 55.

com-mascŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; ma culus, *no.* III.] *To make very vigorous, manly*, etc. (post-class.): animum, App. M. 2, p. 124, 32: frontem, Macr. S. 7, 11.

com-mastĭco, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; mastico] *To chew thoroughly* (post-class.): Æmil. Macer. 2, 15; id. 4, 8.

† **commătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = κομματικός, *In* commata, *or short sentences* (Eccl. Lat.): hymnus, Sid. Ep. 4, 3: rhythmi, id. Carm. 23, 430.

commĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commeo] (prps. only in Arn.): **A.** *Pass.*: *That is easily passed through*: venæ, Arn. 2, p. 84.—**B.** *Act.*: *That easily passes through*: auræ, id. 7, p. 233.

commĕātālis, e, *adj.* [commeatus] *Pertaining to provisions* or *supplies*: miles, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 9.

commĕātor, ōris, *m.* [commeo] *One who goes to and fro*, an epithet of Mercury as messenger of the gods, in App. M. 11, p. 262, and Apol. p. 315, 22.

commĕātus, ūs, *m.* [commeo] **I.** Prop.: *A going to and fro*: Pall. 1, 3.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Concr.*: *A place through which one can pass to and fro a passage* (rare): Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 65; id. ib. 2, 5, 58; id. Stich. 3, 1, 44.

B.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *Leave of absence from one's station for a definite time, a furlough*: petere, Vell. 2, 11; Suet. Tib. 10; id. Ner. 35; id. Galb. 6; id. Claud. 23: sumere, Liv. 3, 46: dare, id. 3, 46; Suet. Cal. 29: accipere, Pl. Ep. 3, 4, 2: in commeatu esse, *to be on furlough*, Liv. 33, 29: commeatu abesse, Suet. Tib. 72; Liv. 3, 24: in iis stativis .... satis liberi commeatûs erant, id. 1, 57; Tac. A. 15, 10; cf. id. H. 1, 46: quum miles ad commeatûs diem non affuit, *on the day when the furlough expired*, Quint. 7, 4, 14; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 14; Paul. Dig. 49, 16, 14.—**2.** *Leave of absence* in gen.: cras igitur (*sc.* proficiscar) nisi quid a te commeatus, C. Att. 13, 41; dub.; v. Orell. *N. cr.*; Vell. 2, 99, 2: longum mihi commeatum dederat mala valetudo, *rest*, Sen. Ep. 54, 1.

C. *Persons who go to and fro, a travelling company, a caravan, a train*: Londinium copia negotiorum et commeatûs maxime celebre, Tac. A. 14, 33; id. ib. 13, 39; App. M. 8, p. 209, 18.

D. *A transport, means of transport, a convoy*: qui de novo commeatu Neapolin confluxerant, Suet. Ner. 20: duobus commeatibus exercitum exportare instituit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 23: secundum commeatum in Africam mittit ad Cæsarem, Hirt. B. Afr. 34.

E.: **1.**: **a.** *Provisions, supplies* (very freq., esp. in the histt., in sing. and plur.): intercludo inimicis commeatum; tibi muni viam, qua cibatus commeatusque ad te et legiones tuas Tuto possit pervenire, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 70 *sq.*: ex omnibus provinciis commeatu et publico et privato prohibebamur, C. Manil. 17, 53: neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque molimento in unum locum contrahere posse, Cæs. B. G. 1, 34; Suet. Tib. 38; Quint. 8, 6, 26: maritimi, Liv. 5, 54: ex montibus invecti, id. 9, 13: contracto omnis generis commeatu, Suet. Cal. 43: commeatibus per municipia et colonias dispositis, id. Tib. 38 Baumgart.-Crus.—**b.** (very freq.) (opp. to *frumentum*) for *the* remaining *supplies of war, baggage*, etc.: ad Vesontionem rei frumentariæ commeatûsque causâ moratur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39: uti frumento commeatuque Cæsarem intercluderet, id. ib. 1, 48; cf. id. ib. 3, 23 *fin.*

F.: argentarius: *Gain acquired by money transactions*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 9.

com-mĕdĭtor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; meditor] **I.** Prop.: *To impress a thing carefully on one's mind, to meditate upon*: locos egregie, ut perpetuo nobis hærere possint, Auct. Her. 3, 18, 31. **II.** Meton: *To call to recollection*, poet. *to imitate*, Lucr. 6, 112; dub.

‡ **commĕlo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, κατουρῶ, Gloss. Gr. Lat.; cf. Charis. p. 261 P.

† **com-mĕlĭto,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [vox hibrida: cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; μελετάω] *To practise assiduously*: Hyg. Fab. 165.

com-membrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; membro] *Grown up together, united*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 44, 4.

com-mĕmini, isse, *v. defect.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; memini] *To recollect* a thing *in all its particulars, to call distinctly to mind* (in Plaut. several times, elsewhere rare): **A.** With *Acc.*: hoc commemini magis, quia, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 98; id. Curc. 4, 2, 7; id. Mil. 3, 3, 39; id. Pœn. 3, 4, 16; id. ib. 5, 2, 25: quem hominem probe commeminisse se aiebat, C. de Or. 1, 53, 227.—**B.** With *Relative clause*: commemini, quo quidque pacto satis confessæ, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 4.—**C.** With *Objective clause*: ego non commemini, antequam sum natus, me miserum, C. Tusc. 1, 6, 13: abstinere me apud convivas commode commemini, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 50: non commeministi simul te hodie mecum exire e navi? id. Men. 5, 9, 15.—**D.** With *Inf.*: non commeminisse dicere, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 32.—**E.** *Abs.*: memini et scio et calleo et commemini, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 8; id. Truc. 1, 2, 18; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 16; id. Ph. 3, 2, 38; Ov. F. 3, 792.

commĕmŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commemoro, *no.* II. B.] *Worthy of mention, memorable* (rare): clara et commemorabilis pugna, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 111; Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 131: pietas, Auct. Or. pro Marc. 4.

commĕmŏrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which mentions*; hence) *A mentioning* (ante- and post-class.): stupri, Cæcil. ap. Non. 84, 5; Front. 2, p. 374.

commĕmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A mentioning, recounting* (several times in Cic. and Quint., elsewh. rare): Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 16: antiquitatis, exemplorum prolatio, C. Or. 34, 120: nominis nostri, id. Arch. 11, 29: rei gestæ, Quint. 5, 11, 6: frequens illorum, quæ egerat in senatu, id. 11, 1, 18; Tac. A. 13, 3: flagitiorum fuit, C. 2 Verr. 1, 39, 101: posteritatis, id. Fam. 5, 12, 1.

commĕmŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who mentions* (post-class.): vetustatum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 26.

commĕmŏrātōrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [commemorator] (*A thing pertaining to a* commemorator; hence) *A book of remembrance, a memorandum*: calliditatis, Ambros. de Off. 25.

commĕmŏrātus, ūs, *m.* [commemoro] *A mentioning*: App. Flor. 16.

com-mĕmŏro, āvi, ātum, āre (*Præs. Syncop.* commorat = commemorat, acc. to Don. p. 1772 P.), 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; memoro] **I.** Prop.: *To keep in mind, remember*: quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi, C. Sen. 11, 38; so, Suet. Aug. 45 Brem.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To bring* something *to one's recollection* by speaking of it, *to remind of*: Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 36; cf. ad commemorandam renovandamque amicitiam missi, Liv. 27, 4: beneficia meminisse debet is, in quem collata sunt, non commemorare qui contulit, id. Læl. 20, 71.—**B.** *To make mention of, to recount, relate*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: res, Lucr. 6, 938: causas, Cæs. B. C. 3, 66: humanam societatem, C. Off. 3, 6, 31: Xenophontis illam jucunditatem, Quint. 10, 1, 82: speciem, Lucr. 1, 126: chlamydem hanc commemores, quanti conducta'st? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 88.—**2.** With *Relative clause*: quid ego nunc commemoro singillatim qualis ego in hunc fuerim? Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 42: cui dem, quamobrem dem, commemorabo, id. ib. 4, 5, 3.— **3.** With *de* (less freq.): omnes de tuâ virtute commemorant, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 43; id. de Or. 3, 20, 75.—**4.** With *in c. Abl.*: quæ si in privatis gloriosa sunt, multo magis commemorabuntur in regibus, C. Deiot. 14, 40.

commendābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commendo] *Worthy of praise, commendable* (rare; prps. not ante-Aug.): Liv. 42, 5: arbustum fructu, Col. 5, 6, 37: aviculæ cantu, Val. Max. 9, 1, 2:—*Comp.*: Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 15.

commendātĭcĭus or **tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to, commendation, commendatory* (rare): literæ, *letters of recommendation* or *introduction*, C. Fam. 5, 5, 1; cf. Labeo Dig. 41, 1, 65; so, tabulæ, C. 2 Verr. 4, 66, 148.—As *Subst.*: **commendātĭcĭæ,** ārum, *f.* (*sc.* literæ) *Letters of recommendation*: Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4.

commendātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commendo] *A commendation, recommendation* (in good prose, and very freq.): **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: C. Fam. 1, 3, 2; id. ib. 12, 26, 1; id. Att. 8, 4, 1; Sall. C. 35, 1; Quint. 9, 2, 59; cf. id. 5, 10, 41; id. 4, 3, 17: Suet. Cæs. 75; id. Aug. 46:—*Plur.*, C. Fam. 13, 32: sui, id. Or. 36, 124 (opp. to offensio adversarii). **II.** Fig.: oculorum, C. de Or. 2, 87, 357: naturæ, id. Planc. 13. **III.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *That which commends, a recommendation*: ingenii, C. Brut. 67, 238: liberalitatis, id. Fam. 1, 7: fumosarum imaginum (*i. e.* nobilitatis), id. Pis. 1, 1: tanta (erat) oris atque orationis, Nep. Alcib. 1, 2: prima

commendatio proficiscitur a modestiâ, Q. Cic. 2, 13, 46.

commendatĭtius, a, um, v. commendaticius.

commendātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [commendo] (Prop.: *Belonging to recommendation*; hence) Gramm. *t. t.*=dativus: casus, Prisc. 6, p. 670.

commendātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who commends, a favourer* (post-Aug.): fautor et commendator, Pl. Ep. 6, 2, 4; so, Vopisc. Pro b. 2; Symm. Ep. 1, 40.

commendātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [commendator] *Pertaining to one who commends, of commendation* (post-class.): litera, Sid. Ep. 9, 10.

commendātrix, īcis, *f.* [commendo] *That which commends* (rare): virtutum C. Leg. 1, 22, 58; Pl. Ep. 8, 20, 2.

commendātus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of commendo. **II.** *Pn.*: **A.** Prop.: *Commended* or *recommended: Comp.*: quæ (*sc.* res) commendatior erit memoriæ hominum sempiternæ? C. Phil. 2, 13, 32: —*Sup.*: ceteris rebus habeas eos a me commendatissimos, id. Fam. 12, 26, 2.— **B.** Meton.: *Agreeable, pleasing, approved, valued*: vultus commendatior, Petr. S. 110: calami, Pl. 16, 36, 65.

com-mendo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; 1. mando, *no.* II. A. 1.] (*To commit* or *intrust thoroughly*; hence) **I.** *To commit to* one *for preservation, protection, aid*, etc.; *to intrust to, commend to*: "*commendare* nihil aliud est quam deponere," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 186 (class.): **A.** *Aliquem* or *aliquid alicui* or *alicui rei*: ego me tuæ commendo et committo fidei, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 47 (cf. id. Andr. 1, 5, 61: bona nostra hæc tibi permitto et tuæ *mando* fidei): nos tibi, id. Ad. 3, 4, 11: me tibi, Cat. 15, 1: tibi ejus omnia negotia, libertos, procuratores, familiam, C. Fam. 1, 3, 2: filios suos populo, Suet. Aug. 56: aliquem diis, Tac. A. 4, 77: rempubl. patribus, id. H. 1, 90: semina sulcis, Sil. 15, 541: aliquid literis, Brut. ap. C. Fam. 11, 10, 2: nomen immortalitati, id. Fam. 10, 12, 5: se fugæ, Hirt. B. Afr. 34.— **B.** With *in c. Acc.*: se patri in clientelam et fidem, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 9.— **C.** With *ad*: simul atque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum, C. Fin. 3, 5, 16.— **D.** With *apud*: duos filios apud hospitem, Just. 35, 2, 1.— **E.** With *per*: ut me sempiternæ gloriæ perenni commendari velim, C. Fam. 5, 12, 6.— **F.** With *Abl.*: tibi suos testamento liberos, C. Fin. 3, 2, 9.

II. *To commit to* one's *favour; to commend, recommend, procure favour for; to set off, grace*, etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: quum cetera (*sc.* marmora) maculis aut coloribus commendentur, Pl. 36, 6, 8, § 49.— **B.** With *Abl.*: se numeris commendat et arte, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 261: quæ se commendat tousâ cute, id. ib. 1, 18, 7.— **C.** With *Adv.*: quæ una maxime eloquentiam vel commendat, vel sustinet, C. de Or. 1, 59, 252: nullâ re unâ magis oratorem commendari, quam, *etc.*, id. Brut. 59: Ligurinum præclare auctoritas tua commendavit, id. Att. 14, 19, 2: ita rosæres, ita cymacendare dicaces Conveniet Satyros, Hor. A. P. 225.— **D.** With *Dat.*: quod (*sc.* vinum) me Lucanæ juvenem commendet amicæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 21.— **E.** With *ad*: Rutilii adolescentiam ad opinionem et innocentiæ, et juris scientiæ, P. Mucii commendavit domus, C. Off. 2, 13, 47.

com-mensūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.: mensuro] *That can be measured with* another, *commensurable, proportionate* (post-class.): Boeth. Arith. 1, 18, p. 1099; id. Mus. 1, 31, p. 1085.

com-mensūrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Proportion* (post-class.): Boeth. Arist. Top. 2, 1, p. 689; id. Mus. 31.

com-mensūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id. *Equal, proportionable* (post-class.): consonantiæ, Boeth. Mus. 1, 29.

1. **commensus,** a, um, *P.* of commetior.

2. **commensus,** ūs, *m.* [commetior] *A fitting proportion* or *measure, symmetry* (a word of Vitr., as transl. of the Gr. *συμμετρία*): Vitr. 1, 3; id. 6 præf.; id. 6, 2.

commentārĭensis, is, *m.* [commentarius] (*One pertaining to a* commentarius; hence) **A.** *A registrar of public documents, a secretary*: Paul. Dig. 49, 14, 45.— **B.** *One who makes out a list of prisoners*: Cod. Just. 9, 4, 4; Callistr. Dig. 48, 20, 6.— **C.** *One who makes out a list of soldiers, a secretary* or *clerk of a legion*: Ascon. C. 2 Verr. 1, 28, 71.

commentārĭŏlum, i, *n.* (**-lus,** i, *m.*, Hier. Ep. 149, *no.* 1; of doubt. form, *Abl. Plur.* commentariolis, Quint. 1, 5, 7) *dim.* [id.] *A short treatise in writing*: C. Fin. 4, 4 *fin.*; id. de Or. 1, 2, 5; id. Phil. 1, 1, 16; Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 14 *fin.*

commentārius, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* liber; both together, Gell. 13, 19 *fin.*): **commentarium,** ii, *n.* (*sc.* volumen, Var. L. L. 6, 9, 75 *fin.*; C. Brut. 44, 164; cf. commentariolum) [commentor] **A.** *A note-book, memorandum*: diurni, *a day-book*, Suet. Aug. 64.— Particular phrase: a commentariis: **1.** *The keeper of the journals*, an officer of the imperial household, Inscrr. ap. Grut. 307, 1; 578, 1; 587, 6; 592, 4.— **2.**=commentariensis, *no.* C.: Inscr. ap. Donat. 275, 4; id. ap. Orell. 3206.— **B.** As the title of a book on any subject, but esp. historical, which is only slightly sketched (mostly in *plur.*): *A sketch, a paper, memoirs, a commentary*, etc.: C. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.*; Liv. 42, 6; Quint. 2, 11, 7; id. 3, 8, 58; 67; id. 8, 2, 12; id. 10, 7, 30; Tac. A. 6, 47; Suet. Tib. 61, et sæp. Thus the two well known works of Cæsar upon the Gallic and Civil Wars are called Commentarii: cf. C. Brut. 75; Hirt. and Asin. Pollio in Suet. Cæs. 56.— **C.** In Law: *A brief*: C. 2 Verr. 5, 21, 54.

commentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *A diligent meditation* upon something, *a studying, a careful preparation*, μελέτη (so prps. only in Cic.): **A.** Gen.: quos locos multa commentatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere debetis, C. de Or. 2, 27, 118: commentatio inclusa in veritatis lucem proferenda est, id. de Or. 1, 34: tota philosophorum vita, ut sit idem (Socrates), commentatio mortis est, C. Tusc. 1, 30 *fin.*:—*Plur.*, id. ib. 1, 60, 257; id. Brut. 71, 249; id. ib. 27, 105:— **B.** Esp.: As rhetor. figure = *ἐνθύμημα*, Quint. 5, 10, 1. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A treatise, written dissertation* (so, prps. not ante-Aug.): Aristotelis (de naturâ animalium), Pl. 8, 16, 17; id. 6, 17, 21:—*Plur.*, id. 28, 1, 2; Gell. præf. § 4.

commentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An inventor* (post-class. and rare): omnium falsorum, App. Apol. 321, 36: evangelii, *i. e. the author*, Tert. Res. Carn. 33.

commenticius (-tius), a, um, *adj.* [comminiscor] *Thought out, devised, fabricated* (most freq. in Cic.): **A.** (Opp. to any thing already existing): *Invented, new*: nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, C. Fin. 5, 30, 90: spectacula (*opp.* usitata), Suet. Claud. 21.— **B.** (Opp. to what is real): **1.** In a good sense: *Feigned, pretended, ideal, imaginary*: civitas Platonis, C. de Or. 1, 53, 230: commenticii et ficti dei, id. N. D. 2, 28, 70; id. ib. 1, 11, 28.— **2.** In a bad sense: *Fabricated, feigned, forged, false*: crimen, C. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: res, id. ib. 29, 82: fraudes, Gell. 12, 1, 8.

com-mentĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.: mentior] *To invent* or *devise a falsehood* (post-class.): App. Apol. p. 314; id. de Deo Socr.

commento, ōnis, *m.* [commentor] = 1. commentor *fin.*

1. **commentor,** ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. intens.* [comminiscor] **I.** Prop.: *To think of* something *in all its bearings, to meditate* or *muse upon, to study, weigh, consider, canvass thoroughly* (class.; very freq. in Cic.): **A.** With *simple Acc.*: incipiunt commentari aliquid, C. Fin. 5, 15, 42.— **B.** With *mecum*, etc.: mecum miseriæ, Post. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 14, 29: aliquid secum, C. Brut. 88, 301.— **C.** With *inter*: ut commentemur inter nos, quâ ratione, *etc.*, C. Fam. 4, 6, 3.— **D.** With *Dependent relative clause*: C. Fam. 4, 6, 3; cf. preceding *no.* C.— **E.** With *de*: multos menses de populi Romani libertate, C. Phil. 3, 14, 36.— **F.** With *Acc. of time*: C. Phil. 3, 14, 36; cf. preceding *no.* E.— **G.** With *pro*: pro meo jure in vestris auribus, C. Fin. 2, 25, 75 Orell.— **H.** With *in c. Abl.*: C. Fin. 2, 25, 75; *cf.* preceding *no.* G.— **K.** *Abs.*: dum tu commentabere, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 24: commentandi causâ, C. de Div. 1, 41, 90; so, id. Læl. 2, 7; *cf.*, also, id. de Or. 2, 23, 86; Quint. 11, 3, 160.

II. Meton.: As the result of meditation: **A.** *To devise, invent, contrive*: ut cito commentatus est (*sc.* mendacium), Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 25.— **B.** *To delineate, sketch, treat of, compose*, etc.: **1.** With *simple Acc.*: Achillem Aristarchi, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 1: mimos, C. Phil. 11, 6, 13.— **2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in alium reum, C. Am. 29, 82.— **3.** With *de*: ut apparent Catoni de militari disciplinâ commentanti, Pl. H. N. præf. § 30.— **C.** *To explain, comment upon*: carmina, Suet. Gramm. 2.

☞ **1.** Act. form (cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.): commento, are: ora, as it were, *To demonstrate on the face*, for *to cudgel* or *beat*: Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 30.— Hence, **2.** commentatus, a, um, in *pass.* signif.: ut sua et commentata et scripta . . . meminisset, C. Brut. 88, 301 (just before secum commentatus in *act.* signif.): oratio, Q. Cic. ap. C. Fam. 16, 26.

2. **commentor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who devises* or *invents; an inventor*: uvæ, *i. e.* Bacchus, Ov. F. 3, 785.

commentum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which is devised*, etc.; hence) **A.**: **1.** *A contrivance, plan, device*: id vectigal commentum alteram credebant, *etc.*, Liv. 29, 37; cf., also, Suet. Vesp. 18; Just. 22, 4, 3.— **2.** *A projected enterprise* or *deed*: ut religione nefanda commenta facilius tegerentur, Just. 21, 4, 2.— **B.**=*ἐνθύμημα, A thought, reflection*, etc.: "*enthymema*, quod nos *commentum* sane, aut commentationem, interpretamur," Quint. 5, 10, 1; Vitell. ap. id. 9, 2, 107; cf. enthymema, *no.* A.— **C.** In a bad sense: *An invention, fabrication, fiction, falsehood*: **1.** *Abs.*: ipsis commentum placet, Ter. And. 1, 3, 20.— **2.** With *Gen.*: miraculi, Liv. 1, 19:— *Plur.*: opinionum, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: animi, Ov. M. 13, 38: rumorum, id. ib. 12, 54.

1. **commentus,** a, um, *P.* of comminiscor.

2. **commentus,** a, um, *adj.* [comminiscor] *Devised, invented, feigned, contrived, fictitious*: dat genitus fictos commentaque funera narrat, Ov. M. 6, 565: sacra, id. ib. 3, 558; id. ib. 4, 37; id. A. A. 1, 319: crimen, Liv. 26, 27.

com-mĕo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; meo, (*To go much*; hence) **I.** *To come and go; to pass backwards and forwards*: "*commeare* ultro citroque ire; unde *commeatus* (*leave of absence*; v. commeatus, *no.* II. B.) dari dicitur; id est, tempus quo ire et redire commode quis possit," Fest. s. v. REMEARE, pp. 136, 2.9: Of living or inanimate subjects: **A.** With *ultro, citro*: pisciculi ultro citro commeant, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 16: legatos commeare ultro citroque, Liv. 25, 30; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84; Pl. 2, 38, 38, § 104.— **B.** With *other advv.*: quum eadem vicissim retro commeant, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31: tuto, Cæs. B. G. 7, 36: quâ contrario quinqueremes commeabant, Suet. Ner. 31: commeantibus inviem nuntiis, Tac. A. 13, 38.— **C.** With *inter*: inter Veios Romamque, Liv. 5, 47.— **D.** With *ex*: oppido, Liv. 4, 9.— **E.** With *Abl.*: **1.** Of place: quâ vii, Nep. Eum. 8, 5.— **2.** Of manner: simili ratione, Pl. 10, 23, 32, § 63.— **F.** With *ad*: ad ea furta commearet (*sc.* navis), C. 2 Verr. 5, 18, 46.— **G.** *Abs.*: sermones commeare, Tac. A. 2, 28.— **H.** With *per*: per milites commearent (*sc.* litteræ), Tac. A. 4, 41.— **K.** With *cognate Acc.*: viam, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 82: vias, Modest. Dig. 48, 10, 27.

II. With particular reference to the *terminus ad quem*: *To come, go, travel* to a place, etc., *repeatedly* or *frequently; to visit often; to resort to*, etc.: Of living or inanimate subjects: **A.** With *ad*: ad eos mercatores sæpe commeant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1: illæc catapultæ ad me crebro commeant, Plaut. Curc. 3, 28.— **B.** With *in c. Acc.*: cujus in hortos . . . jure suo

libidines omnium commearent, C. Cæl. 16, 38.—**C.** With *Adv. of place:* insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus commeabant, C. Manil. 18, 55: huc raro in urbem commeat, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 100.—**D.** With *Abl.*: C. Cæl. 16, 38; cf. preceding *no.* B.

‡ **commercātor,** ōris, *m.* [commercor] *συνέμπορος, A fellow-trader, partner:* "*commercator, συνεμπολος,*" Gloss. Lat. Gr.

commercĭārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [commercium] *A fellow-purchaser:* "*commerciarius, συνωνητής,*" Gloss. Lat. Gr.

commercior [commercium] = commercor: Cassiod. Var. 5, 39.

com-mercĭum (commir-), cf. Vel. Long. p. 2236 P., ĭi, *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; merx] **I.** Prop.: *Commercial intercourse, trade, traffic, commerce:* mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. J. 18, 6; Pl. 33, 1, 3, § 7; Pl. Pan. 9; Tac. Agr. 24.

II. Meton.: **A.** With reference to trade: **1.** Law *t. t.*: *The right to trade as merchants, a mercantile right:* commercium in eo agro nemini est, C. 2 Verr. 3, 40, 93; id. ib. 2, 50, 124: L. Crasso commercium istarum rerum cum Græcis hominibus non fuisse, id. ib. 4, 59, 133; Liv. 43, 5; cf. Paul. Dig. 41, 1, 62; id. ib. 30, 1, 39: Ulp. ib. 45, 1, 34.—**2.** *An article of traffic, merchandise, wares:* commercia militaria, Pl. 35, 13, 47; for *provisions,* id. 26, 4, 9.—**3.** *A place of trade, a market-place:* commercia et litora peragrare, Pl. 37, 3, 11, § 45; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 58.—**B.** Without reference to trade: **1.** Gen.: *Intercourse, communication, correspondence, fellowship:* quid tibi mecum est commerci senex? Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 4; id. Bacch. 1, 2, 9; id. Stich. 4, 1, 15: plebis, *with them,* Liv. 5, 2.—**2.** Esp.: *Criminal sexual intercourse;* Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 77; Suet. Cal. 36; Val. Max. 8, 2, 2.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. B. 1.): *Correspondence, connection, intercourse:* mihi cum vestris legibus nihil est commercii, *I have nothing to do with your laws,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 20: commercium habere cum Musis, C. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: cum virtute, id. Sen. 12, 42: agrorum ædificiorumque inter se, Liv. 45, 29: juris, id. 41, 24: linguæ, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 35; so, Liv. 1, 18; id. 9, 36; id. 25, 33: sermonis, id. 5, 15: loquendi audiendique, Tac. Agr. 2 *fin.*: communium studiorum, Suet. Claud. 42: sortis humanæ, Tac. A. 6, 19: belli, *a treaty* or *stipulation,* id. ib. 14, 33: belli tollere, Virg. Æ. 10, 532: belli dirimere, Tac. H. 3, 81.

com-mercor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; mercor] *To trade, traffic together, buy up, purchase* (mostly ante-class.): captivos, Plaut. Capt. prol. 28; id. ib. 1, 1, 32; cf. Argum. 3; Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 12: arma, tela, *etc.* Sall. J. 66, 1.

☞ Commercatus, a, um, in *pass.* signif.: edulia, Afran. in Non. 1, 117.

commĕrĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, īre, 2. *v. a.* (ante- and post-class. access. form **commĕrĕor,** ĭtus sum, īri, 2. *v. dep.* Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 8; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36; Gell. 1, 6, 6; Arn. 2, p. 93), [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; mereor] **I.** Prop.: *To entirely merit, fully deserve* something (rare): æstimationem, C. de Or. 1, 54, 232: pœnam, Ov. Tr. 2, 4: nunquam sciens commerui merito ut caperet odium illam mei, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 4. **II.** Meton.: *To err in* something, *to commit* an offence or crime, *be guilty of* (mostly ante-class.): noxiam, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 50: culpam in se, id. Merc. 4, 6, 12: culpam, id. Aul. 4, 10, 8: commerere in se aliquid mali, id. Epid. 1, 1, 59: id. commeritus't nunquam quicquam erga me, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36: quid commerui aut peccavi? Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 112.

‡ **commĕtācula,** ōrum, *n.* [commeto] (*Things that serve for going backwards and forwards;* hence) *Rods carried by the flamens,* Fest. p. 40; cf. p. 43.

com-mĕtĭor, mensus sum, mĕtīri, 4. *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To measure* (very rare): omnes portiones, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 8: agros, Col. 5, 1, 2: siderum ambitus inter se numero, C. Univ. 9. **II.** Fig.: *To measure with* or *by* something, *to compare, judge:* negotium cum tempore, C. Inv. 1, 26, 39.

commēto, are, 1. *v. n. intens.* [commeo] *To go backwards and forwards; to go frequently,* Afran. and Nov. ap. Non. 89, 30 *sq.*: Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 35 Bentl.

commictĭlis, e, *adj.* [commingo] *That deserves to be defiled, despicable, vile:* Pomp. ap. Non. 83, 5.

commictus, a, um, *P.* of commingo.

commigrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commigro] *A wandering, migration* (siderum): aliunde alio, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6.

com-mĭgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; migro] *To go* or *remove to a place with all one's effects, to migrate, enter,* or *go in* somewhere (rare: mostly post-Aug.): **A.** With *Acc. of place:* Romam, Liv. 1, 34: Antium deinde Alexandriam, Suet. Cal. 49; Athenas, Pl. 35, 11, 40 § 135.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: in tuam domum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7.—**C.** With *ex:* ex Germaniâ in Gallias, Tac. G. 27.—**D.** With *Adv. of place:* huc, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 15.—**E.** With *Supine:* huc habitatum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 77.

‡ **com-mīles,** ĭtis, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; miles] *A fellow-soldier:* Inscr. ap. Murat. 819, 4.

com-militĭum, ii, *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; militia] **I.** Prop.: *Companionship in war, comradeship* (prob. not ante-Aug.), Vell. 2, 29, 5; Quint. 5, 10, 111; Tac. A. 1, 60; Flor. 4, 4, 2; Just. 5, 10, 3; id. 11, 5, 3; Pl. Ep. 10, 11, 2; id. ib. 10, 18, 1. **II.** Meton.: *Fellowship, companionship* (very rare): (studiorum), Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 72; App. Flor. *no.* 16.

1. com-mīlĭto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; milito] *To be a companion in war, to fight in company:* Flor. 3, 5, 23.

2. **commīlĭto,** ōnis, *m.* [1. commilito] *A companion in war, fellow-soldier, comrade* (most freq. in the historians, esp. of the post-Aug. age) **I.** Prop.: C. Deiot. 10, 28; Cæsar ap. Suet. Cæs. 67; C. Cassius ap. Quint. 6, 3, 90; Liv. 3, 50; Vell. 2, 59, 4; Suet. Claud. 10; id. Galb. 20; id. Vit. 11; Flor. 2, 20, 2; Quint. 6, 3, 90. **II.** Fig.: dii, Flor. 1, 11, 4: and obscene for *a prostitute,* Elagab. in Lampr. Elag. 26.

commĭnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [comminor] *Threatening:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15.

commĭnātĭo, onis, *f.* [id.] *A threatening, menacing* (rare, but in good prose): orationis tanquam armorum, C. de Or. 3, 54, 206: taurorum, Pl. 8, 45, 70, § 181: —*Plur.*: imperiosæ, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 13: Hannibalis, Liv. 26, 8: Tiberii, Suet. Tib. 37.

commĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Threatening, menacing:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

commĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A threatener, menacer:* Tert. adv. Gnost. 9.

commĭnātus, a, um, *P.* of comminor.

com-mingo, nxi, ctum, ngĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; mingo] **I.** Prop.: *To make water on* (rare): commixit lectum potus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 90. **II.** Fig.: *To pollute, defile:* puræ impura puellæ Suavia commixit spurca saliva tua, Cat. 78, 8 Sillig. *N. cr.*: commictum cœnum, as a term of reproach for *a paltry dirty fellow,* Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 3.

comminisco, cre, v. comminiscor.

com-miniscor, mentus sum, mĭnisci, 3. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; root MIN, akin to Sanscrit root man, cogitare; whence also mens, memini; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 254] (*To think of something on every side, to reflect upon;* hence, as a result of reflection) *To devise something by careful thought, to contrive, invent;* of something untrue, *to feign* (esp. freq. in Plaut.): **I.** Gen.: Reperi, comminiscere, cedo calidum consilium cito, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 71; cf. Asin. 1, 1, 89: mendacium, id. Pseud. 2, 3, 23: dolum docte, id. ib. 4, 7, 64: maledicta, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 58: tantum scelus, Quint. 5, 13, 30; Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 30; fac Amphitruonem ab ædibus ut abigas quovis pacto, fac commentus sies, id. Am. 3, 3, 24. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of philosophic fiction (cf. commenticius), as opp. to actual, real: Epicurus monogrammos et nihil agentes commentus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: occurentia nescio quæ, id. Fin. 4, 16, 43: quædam, id. Fat. 3.—**B.** Post-Aug.; esp. in Suet. of something not before in existence: novas literas, Suet. Claud. 41; id. Cal. 37; Flor. 2, 6, 27: Phœnices, literas et literarum operas, aliasque etiam artes, maria navibus adire, classe conligere, *etc.,* Mel. 1, 12, 1: excubias nocturnas vigilesque, Suet. Aug. 30.

☞ Act. form, comminisco = commi-niscor, App. M. 4, p. 147, 12.

com-minister, tri, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; minister] *A fellow-servant* or *minister* (post-class.): Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 13.

com-mĭno, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; mino] *To drive together* (post-class.); App. M. 7, p. 192, 29.

com-mĭnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; 1. minor, *no.* II.] *To threaten much* or *greatly:* esp. an attack: (mostly in Histt. not in Cic.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: comminando magis quam inferendo pugnam dies absumitur, Liv. 10, 39: comminari impetum, Hirt. B. Afr. 71: ut comminandâ oppugnatione contineret urbe Atheniense, Liv. 31, 26; cf. id. 42, 7.—**B.** With *Acc. of thing, and Dat. of person:* manus equitum Rom. immoderatius perseveranti necem comminata est, Suet. Cæs. 14.—**C.** With *Dat. of person and Abl. of instrument:* aquilifer moranti se cuspide comminatus, Suet. Cæs. 62.—**D.** With *inter:* comminati inter se, Liv. 44, 9.—**E.** *Abs.*: vox comminantis audita est, Suet. Cal. 22 *fin.*

☞ *P.* comminatus, a, um, in *Pass.* signif.: App. M. 6, 184, 12.

com-mĭnŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; minuo] (class.). **I.** Prop.: *To separate into small parts, to break* or *crumble to pieces, to crush, split,* etc.: fores et postes securibus, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 31: illi statuam.... deturbant, adfligunt, comminuunt dissipant, C. Pis. 38, 93: scalas, Sall. J. 60, 7: anulum, C. 2 Verr. 4, 25, 56: lapidem, Pl. 2, 103, 106: vitrea, Stat. S. 1, 6, 74: fabas molis, Ov. Med. Fac. 72: caput, as a threat, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 74.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To lessen, diminish:* Prop. (rare): **1.** Of things: argenti pondus et auri, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43: opes civitatis, C. 2 Verr. 5, 37 *fin.*; cf. Sall. J. 62, 1.—**2.** Of persons: re familiari comminuti sumus, C. Att. 4, 3 *fin.*—**B.** *To weaken, impair, enervate:* **1.** Of things: nullum esse officium tam sanctum atque solenne, quod non avaritia comminuere atque violare soleat, C. Quint. 6, 26: ingenia, Quint. 1, 7, 33; cf. comminuere vires ingenii, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 34: and comminuere animum, Pl. Ep. 9, 2, 1.—**2.** Of persons: Viriathus, quem C. Lælius prætor fregit et comminuit, C. Off. 2, 11 *fin.*: so, of enemies, Flor. 1, 3, 3; id. 2, 6, 28: nec te natalis origo Comminuit, *i. e.* animum tuum, Ov. M. 12, 472: lacrimis comminuere meis, *i. e.* vincere, commoveberis, id. H. 3, 134.

com-mĭnus, also written **cōmĭnus,** *adv.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; manus; cf. Boda Orth. p. 2331 P.: Front. Diff. p. 2193 ib.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *In close contest, hand to hand* (with the sword, *etc.*), Gr. *συσταδόν* (class.): quem mea comminus machæra atque hasta hostivit cumus, Enn. ap. Fest.: nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, C. de Sen. 6, 20; cf. Ov. M. 3, 119; Liv. 21, 34; id. 31, 24; id. 44, 35; Tac. A. 6, 35; id. ib. 15, 4: dum locus comminus pugnandi daretur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 58: veterani... comminus, acriter instare, Sall. C. 60, 3: conferre signa, id. 1, 33: conferre vires, id. 42, 47: miti adversus resistentes, Tac. A. 4, 51: trucidato hostium duce, Suet. Tib. 3.—Of fighting in gen.: Stat. Th. 10, 213; App. M. 2, p. 122, 14.—**B.** Esp. Poet.: Of sexual intercourse, Lucr. 4, 1045.

II. Fig.: *Hand to hand,* etc.: sed hæc

fuerit nobis tanquam levis armaturæ prima orationis excursio: nunc comminus acamus, C. Div. 2, 10, 26: qui me epistolâ petivit, ad te video comminus accessit, *has approached you in person*, id. Att. 2, 2.—Poet.: Of the preparation of the soul (considered as a contest with the same): jacto qui semine comminus arva Insequitur, *i. e. manu*, s. *rastro, urget, exercet*, Virg. G. 1, 104.

III. Meton.: **A.** *In the neighbourhood, close by, close at hand, near* = prope, in, or ex propinquo (so not freq. before the Aug. æv.): Luer. 6, 905: comminus faciem suam ostentabat, Sall. H. Frgm. ap. Gell. 2, 27, 2 (p. 248, *no.* 65 ed. Gerl.); Cv. Pont. 1, 5, 74: in apros ire, id. F. 5, 176; cf. Prop.: agrestes ire sues (for in sues), Prop. 2, 19, 22; and so also of game: obtruncant ferro, Virg. G. 3, 374; Tac. A. 12, 12: comminus viso armatorum agmine, id. H. 1, 41; id. Germ. 8: aliquid comminus judicantur, *near at hand*, i. e. *by the eyesight*, Pl. 11, 42, 97; id. 35, 3, 6. —**B.** Of time: *Immediately*; a very common provincialism in Cisalpine Gaul, acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 1, 104.—**C.** In post-Aug. poetry sts. =ad manus: *At hand: comminus* arma habere, Val. Fl. 5, 383.

comminūtus, a, um, *P.* of comminuo.

commis, is, v. gummi.

com-miscĕo, scŭi, xtum *or* stum, scēri (*Inf. pass.* commisci, Lucr. 5, 504), 2, *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; misceo]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To mix* or *mingle together, to intermingle* (class.): **1.** With *cum*: commiscere amurcam cum aquâ, Cato R. R. 93: servos cum ingenuis, Suet. Aug. 25.—**2.** With *Abl.*: calore, Lucr. 6, 321: commiscere frusta mero cruento, Virg. Æ. 3, 633: nota Falerni Chio, Hor. S. 1, 10, 24: Suet. Vit. 2: reliquias (Phyllidis) cineribus Julīæ commiscuit, id. Dom. 17.—**3.** In *simple constr.*: Suet. Vit. 13: mulsum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7: commisto corpore, Lucr. 1, 862.—**4.** With *præpp.*: commista per artus, Lucr. 3, 284: mutta in unum, Scrib. Comp. 56.—**B.** Esp.: Of sexual intercourse: Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128.

II. Fig.: *To unite*: **A.** With *cum*: ne quid tecum consili commisceam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 63; so, id. Rud. 2, 6, 3: jus accusatoris cum jure testimonii, Auct. Her. 4, 35.—**B.** With *Dat.*: cui commiscemur, Sen. Ep. 7, 2.

commiscibĭlis, e, *adj.* [commisceo] *That can be mingled*: Tert. Anim. 12.

‡**commiscŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Common*, κοινός: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

commiserātio, ōnis, *f.* [commiseror] In rhetor.: *A part of an oration intended to excite compassion*: C. de Or. 2, 28, 125: id. ib. 3, 53, 219; Auct. Her. 2, 31.

com-miserĕor, ĭtus sum, ēri, 2, *v. dep.* cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; misereor] aliquem alicujus rei, *To have much pity* or *compassion upon, to commiserate*: navitas precum Ariovisti commiseritum esse, Gell. 16, 19, 11.

com-mĭsĕresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; miseresco] *To have much pity upon*; to *commiserate* (antecl.): **A.** With *Acc.*: servos, Enn. ap. Non. 472, 29.—**B.** *Impers.*: Bacchidem ejus commiseresceret, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 54.

com-mĭsĕro, ōnis, m. [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; miser] *A companion in misfortune* (post-class., prps. only in Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9, as transl. of συνταλαίπωρον, and ib. 36).

com-mĭsĕror, ātus sum, āri, 1, *v. dep.* **I.** Prop.: *To commiserate, pity, to bewail* (class., but rare): Att. ap. Non. 445, 11: fortunam Græciæ, Nep. Ages. 5 Dahne: interitum fratris, Gell. 7, 5, 6. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To make known by complaints, to deplore aloud*: Of a lion: leo gemitus edens, et murmura dolorem cru intumque valentis commiserantia, Gell. 5, 14, 19.—**B.** *To excite compassion* (cf. commiseratio): quid quum commiserari, cunctari cœperit, C. Div. in Cæc. 14, 46: quum commiserandum sit, Quint. 11, 3, 58.

commissatio and **commissator,** v. comess.

commissio, ōnis, *f.* [committo] **A.** (acc. to committo, *no.* I. B.: **1.** Prop.: *A contest, a measuring of one's strength with another*: C. Att. 15, 26; 16, 5: Suet. Aug. 43: id. Galb. 6; Pl. Ep. 7, 24, 6; Pl. Pan. 54, 1; Macr. S. 2, 7.—**2.** Meton.: *A speech* at such a contest; and therefore pompously worded, *a prize-declamation, showy speech*, ἀγώνισμα, Cal. ap. Suet. Cal. 53; Suet. Aug. 89; Casaub. in h. l.—**B.** (acc. to committo, *no.* III. B. 1.): *A perpetration, commission*: pinculi, Arn. 4, p. 148.

commissor, ōris, *m.* [committo, *no.* III. B. 1.] *One who perpetrates a crime*: Tobias propheta hujusmodi commissoribus occurrit, Ennod. Ep. 1, 4.

commissōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [committo, *no.* I.] In law; lex, *A condition of a sale* or *of a contract*: Ulp. Dig. 18, 3, 14.—As *Subst.*: **commissoria,** æ, *f.*: Papin. in Ulp. ib.: Ulp. ib. 43, 23, 11.

commissum, i, *n.* [committo] **A.** (acc. to committo, *no.* III. A.): *That which is intrusted, a secret, trust*: enunciare commissa, C. Tusc. 2, 13, 31: commissa celare, Nep. Epam. 3, 2: commissa tacere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 84: commissa retinent fideliter aures, id. Ep. 1, 18, 70: commissum teges (corresp. with arcanum scrutaberis), id. ib. 1, 18, 38; cf. id. A. P. 200.—**B.** (acc. to committo, *no.* III. B. 1.): **1.** Prop.: *A transgression, offence, fault, crime*: C. Leg. 2, 9, 22; Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 21: cequod hujus factum aut commissum non dicam audacius, sed quod, *etc.*, C. Sull. 26, 72; cf. turpe, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 39: commissi præmia, Ov. F. 4, 590:—*Plur.*: post mihi non simili pœnâ commissa luetis, *offences*, Virg. Æ. 1, 136 Heyne: so, fateri, Stat. S. 5, 5, 5: improba, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 304.—**2.** Meton.: In law: *An incurring of fines, a confiscation* or *confiscated property*: Suet. Cal. 41 Ernest. and Bremi.: in commissum cadere, Ulp. Dig. 39, 4, 16: causa commissi, ib. et al.; Scæv. ib. 19, 2, 61 *fin.*: aliquid pro commisso tenetur, Quint. Decl. 341.

commissūra, æ, *f.* [committo] (*A joining* or *connecting together*; concr.) **A.** *A band, knot, joint, commissure* (class.): commissura funis, Cato R. R. 135, 4; cf. commissura nodorum, Sen. Ben. 5, 12: molles digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60; cf. ib. 55 *fin.*; id. Univ. 7: navium, Pl. 16, 36, 64: nucum, id. 17, 10, 11: colorum, *a mingling*, id. 35, 5, 12; and Sen. Q. N. 1, 3: Piscium, *the knot in the constellation* Pisces, Pl. 18, 31, 74: vitis, Col. 3, 17, 4; id. Arbor. 26, 9. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *A connecting link, connection*: Quint. 12, 9, 17; cf. id. 7, 10, 16; 9, 4, 90: verborum, id. 9, 4, 37.

commissūrālis, e, *adj* [commissura] *Of*, or *pertaining to, a juncture* (only in Veget.): Veg. 3, 13, 4; id. 3, 51.

commissus, a, um, *P.* of committo.

commistim (also written commixtim), *adv.* [commisceo] *In a mixed manner, promiscuously*: Hier. Præf. in Isai.

commistus, a, um, *P.* of commisceo.

com-mītigo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.: mitigo] *To make quite soft* or *mellow*: utinam tibi commitigari videam sandalio caput, facetè for cantundo, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 4 Ruhnk. (imitated by Turpil.: misero mihi *mītigabat* sandalio caput, ap. Non. 544, 15; cf. also, mitis sum fustibus, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 31).

com-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.: mitto, *no.* II. A.] (*To cause to go together*; hence)

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To combine, join together, connect, unite*: **1.** With *inter se*: per pondum commissa inter se muninenta urbem intravit, Liv. 38, 4: res in ordinem digestæ atque inter se commissæ, Quint. 7 procem. § 1.—**2.** With *cum*: costæ committuntur cum osse pectoris, Cels. 8, 1.—**3.** With *Abl.*: eras vulneris suturis, Cels. 7, 19.—**4.** With *Dat.*: qua naris fronti committitur, *is joined to*, Ov. M. 12, 315: qua vir equo commissus erat, id. ib. 12, 473 (of a Centaur); cf. of Scylla; delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum, Virg. Æ. 3, 428: fides ubi nunc, commissaque dextera dextræ, Ov. H. 2, 31: moles, quæ urbem continenti committeret, Curt. 4, 2, 16.—**5.** In *simple constr.*: commissis operibus, Liv. 38, 7: fidibusque mei commissa mariti Mœnia, Ov. M. 6, 178: (term) maria committeret, Curt. 3, 1, 18; id. 7, 7, 14: noctes duas, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 46.

B. Esp.: In a hostile sense: **1.** *To set* or *bring men* or *animals together in a contest* or *fight, as competitors*, etc. (so, several times in Suet.; elsewh. rare): pugiles Latinos cum Græcis, Suet. Aug. 45: quinquennis pedestribus, elephantis vicenis, tricenis equitibus hinc et inde commissis, id. Cæs. 39: id. Claud. 34: camelorum quadrigas, id. Ner. 11; Luc. 1, 97 Corte.—Hence, **2.** Of a battle, war: prœlium, certamen, bellum, *etc.*: *To engage in fight, to commence a battle* or *combat*: in aciem exercitum eduxit prœliumque commisit, Nep. Eum. 3 *fin.*: cf. id. Milt. 6, 3; Just. 2, 12, 7; id. 15, 4, 22: id. 22, 6, 6: aciem, Flor. 4, 2, 46: commissum (bellum) ac profligatum conficere, Liv. 21, 40 *fin.*; id. 8, 25; id. 31, 28; id. 36, 6. Flor. 2, 15, 2: committere Martem, Sil. 13, 155.—**3.** *To fight a battle, to carry on a struggle*; *to hold, celebrate games*, etc. (so freq., esp. in the histt.): prœlium, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25; 50; 52; 2, 19; Nep. Milt. 5, 3, et al.: pugnam, C. Mur. 15, *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 96; Sil. 8, 619: pugnas, Stat. Th. 6, 143: rixam, Liv. 5, 25: bellum, id. 31, 28; Flor. 4, 2, 6; Just. 5, 4, 1; 22, 8, 8: obsidionem, Curt. 9, 4: quo die ludi committebantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4 *fin.*: et tuba commissos medio canit aggere ludos, Virg. Æ. 5, 113; cf. Suet. Claud. 21; and of drinking for a wager; Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 19: spectaculum, Liv. 2, 36; musicum agona, Suet. Ner. 23.—*Abs.* (post-Aug. and rare): contra quem Sulla iterum commisit, Eutr. 5, 6; so, id. 9, 24; Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1: priusquam committeretur, *before the contest began*, Suet. Vesp. 5, —Hence, **4.** (more gen.): committere aliquid, *to begin any course of action, to carry on, hold* (rare): tribuni sanguine commissa proscriptio, Ciceronis, velut satiato Antonio, pœna finita, Vell. 2, 64 *fin.*: judicium inter sicarios committitur, C. Rosc. Am. 5.

II. Fig. (acc. to no. I. B. 1.): *To bring together for comparison, to compare, put together*: securus licet Æneam Rutulumque ferocem Committas, *i. e. you describe their contest in your poem, you bring them in contact with each other*, Juv. 1, 162: eunucho Bromium committere noli, id. 6, 378 Rupert.: committit vates et comparat, inde Maronem, Atque alia parte in trutina suspendit Homerum, id. 6, 436; cf. Prop. 2, 3, 21: inter se omnes committere, id. Cal. 56: ad exercitanda discentium ingenia æquales inter se committere solebat, id. Gramm. 17.

III. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To place a thing somewhere*; i. e. for preservation, protection, care, *etc.*; *to give, intrust, commit to, to give up* or *resign to, to trust* (very freq. and class.): **1.** *Aliquem* or *aliquid alicui*, or *alicui rei*: qui capita vestra non dubitatis credere, Cui calceandos nemo commisit pedes? Phæd. 1, 14, 16: ego me tuæ commendo et committo fidei, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 47 (cf. id. Andr. 1, 5, 61): no quid committam tibi, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 21: qui illum decrērunt dignum, suos cui liberos committerent, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 15; id. Andr. 3, 5, 3: rem omnem domino, Hor. S. 2, 7, 67: caput tonsori, id. A. P. 301: ratem pelago, id. Od. 1, 3, 11: semina sulcis (corresp. with spem credere terræ), Virg. G. 1, 223 (cf. committere semen sitienti solo, Col. 2, 8, 4): uleus frigori, Cels. 6, 18, *no.* 2, et sæp.: committere se populo, senatui, publicis præsidiis et armis (corresp. with se tradere), C. Mil. 23, 61: se urbi, id. Att. 15, 11: se theatro populoque Romano, id. Sest. 54, 116: se publico, *to venture into the streets*, Suet. Ner. 26: se neque navigationi, neque vitæ, C. Fam. 1, 6, 4; id. Phil. 12, 10, 25; id. Manil. 11, 31: se timidius fortunæ, id. Att. 9, 6: civilibus fluctibus Nep. Att. 6, 1, et al.—**Prov.:** ovem lupo (Gr. καταλείπειν ὄϊν ἐν λύκοισι), Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16.—Of abstract things: ita quæstor sum factus ut mihi illum honorem non solum datum, sed etiam creditum ac commissum putarem, C. 2 Verr. 5, 14, 35: his salutem nostram,

his fortunas, his liberos, rectissime committi arbitramur, C. Off. 2, 9, 33: qui tibi rem magnam difficilemque commisit, id. Fam. 13, 5, 1: quis non intelligit omnes reipublicæ partes ægras et labantes esse commissas, id. Mil. 25, 68: quibus summum imperium potestatemque omnium rerum committeret, Nep. Lys. 1, 5: sunt quædam domestica, quæ literis non committo, C. Att. 4, 1 *fin.*: verba tabellis, Ov. M. 9, 586: vivunt commissi calores Æoliæ fidibus puellæ, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 11.—**2.** With *Acc. of thing* or *person, c. in aliquid* (so esp. freq. in Liv.): aliquid in alicujus fidem committere, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 34; Liv. 30, 14: se in id conclave, C. Rosc. Am. 23, 64: se in conspectum populi Rom., id. 2 Verr. 4, 11, 26; cf. Pomp. in C. Att. 8, 12, C.: se in senatum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2; id. Ac. 2, 21, 68: duos simul filios in aleam ejus casus, Liv. 40, 21: se in aciem, id. 7, 26; id. 23, 11.—Of abstract things: rem in aciem, Liv. 3, 2: rempublicam in discrimen, id. 8, 32: rerum summam in discrimen, id. 33, 7: rem in casum ancipitis eventus, id. 4, 27. —**3.** With *Dat.*: sanan' es, quæ isti committas? *in intrusting to him*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 54.—Of abstract things: quum senatus ei commiserit, ut videret, ne quid resp. detrimenti caperet, C. Mil. 26, 70.—**4.** *Abs.*: sed quoniam non es veritus concredere nobis, Accipe commissæ munera lætitiæ, Prop. 1, 10, 12: instant enim (adversarii) et sæpe discrimen omne committunt, quod deesse nobis putant, *often hazard the most important advantages*, Quint. 6, 4, 17.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To practise* or *perpetrate wrong, do injustice*; *to commit a crime* (so very freq. and class.): **a.** With *Acc.*: ut neque timeant, qui nihil commiserint, et pœnam semper ante oculos versari putent qui peccaverint, C. Mil. 23; cf. Quint. 7, 2, 30; C. Div. in Cæc. 11, 35: committere multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque, id. 2 Verr. 1, 2 *fin.*; cf. in te, Virg. Æ. 1, 231: aliquid adversus populum Romanum, Liv. 42, 38: quantum flagitii, C. Brut. 61: tantum facinus, id. Rosc. Am. 23 *fin.*: facinora virilis audaciæ, Sal. C. 25, 1: majus delictum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 4: adulterium, Quint. 7, 2, 11; id. 7, 3, 1: incestum cum filio, id. 5, 10, 19: parricidium, id. 7, 2, 2: cædem, id. 7, 4, 43; id. 10, 1, 12; id. 5, 12, 3: sacrilegium, id. ib. 7, 2, 18: fraudem, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 31, et sæp.—**b.** Committere contra legem, in legem, lege, *To offend, sin, commit an offence*: quasi committeret contra legem, C. Brut. 12 *fin.*: committere in legem Juliam de adulteriis, Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 39; Marcell. ib. 48, 10, 13: ne lege censoria committant, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 16: committere lege de sicariis, Quint. 7, 1, 9.—**c.** *Abs.*: hoc si in posterum edixisses, minus esset nefarium, *etc.*: nemo enim committeret, C. 2 Verr. 1, 43, 110.—**d.** With *ut*: *To be guilty* or *be in fault, so that*; *to give occasion* or *cause, that*; *to act so as that, etc.*: ego nolo quemquam civem committere, ut morte multandus sit: tu, etiam si commiserit, conservandum putas, C. Phil. 8, 5, 15: committere ut accusator nominere, id. Off. 2, 14, 50; so, Liv. 25, 6: non committam, ut tibi ipse insanire videar, C. Fam. 5, 5 *fin.*; id. ib. 3, 7, 3; id. Att. 1, 6; 20; id. de Or. 2, 57, 233; id. Off. 3, 2, 6; Brut. in C. Fam. 11, 20; Quint. 10, 30; id. 5, 13, 27; C. Leg. 1, 13, 37.—More rare in a like sense, **e.** With *cur*: Liv. 5, 46.—Or, **f.** With *Inf.*: non committunt scamna facere, Col. 2, 4, 3: infelix committit sæpe repelli, Ov. M. 9, 631.—Hence, **2.** Pœnam, multam, *etc.*, Law *t. t.*: *To bring punishment upon one's self by an error* or *fault, to incur, make one's self liable to it*: **a.** pœnam octupli, sine ulla dubitatione commissam, non persequebantur? C. 2 Verr. 3, 12, 30; cf. an commissa sit pœna? an exigi debeat? Quint. 7, 4, 20; and committere in pœnam edicti, Gai Dig. 2, 2, 4: ut illam multam non commiserit, C. Clu. 37, 103.—So, **b.** Committi: With a definite object: *To be forfeited* or *confiscated*, as a penalty: qui illam hereditatem Veneri Erycinæ commissam esse dicerent, C. 2 Verr. 1, 10, 27; id. ib. 2, 14, 36: commissæ hypothecæ, id. Fam. 13, 56: commissa tibi fiducia, id. Flacc. 21, 51: merces, Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 11: mancipium, Ulp. ib. 39, 14, 6.—And, **3.** Also in law, of laws or judicial regulations that come into force in consequence of the commission of a crime: si alius committat edictum, *transgresses, incurs its penalty, makes himself liable to*, Ulp. Dig. 37, 4, 3, § 11 (cf. commisso edicto ab alio filio, id. ib. lex 8, § 4: commisso per alium edicto, id. ib. lex 10, § 1, et al.): statim atque commissa lex est, Ulp. ib. 18, 3, 4, § 2: committetur stipulatio, Paul. ib. 24, 3, 56.

commixtio, ōnis, *f.* [commisceo] *A mixing, mingling* (post.-class.): Marc. Emp. 8; cf. Vet. Gloss.: "commixtio, χύσα."

commixtūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A mixing, mingling*: Cato R. R. 157, 1 Schneid. *N.cr.*

commixtus, a, um, *P.* of commisceo.

commŏbĭlis, e, *adj.* [commoveo] *Easily moving*: Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 9.

commŏdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commodo] *A rendering of service, accommodation*: App. Trismeg. p. 402.

commŏdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] In Law Latin: *A lender*: Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 55; Ulp. ib. 13, 6, 7; id. ib. 47, 2, 14.

commŏdātum, i, *n.* [commodo] In Law: **A.** *A thing lent, a loan*: commodatum accipere, Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 3; cf. the whole title 6.—**B.** *A contract for a loan*: Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 1 *sq.*

commŏdātus, a, um, *P.* of commodo.

commŏde, *adv.* [commodus] **A.** (acc. to commodus, *no.* I.) *Duly, properly, perfectly, rightly, well, appropriately, aptly*, etc. (class.): suo quique loco viden' capillus satis compositu's? commode? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 97: commode amictus non sum, id. Frgm. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 3: saltare, Nep. præf. § 1: legere, Pl. Ep. 5, 19, 3: multa breviter et commode dicta, C. Læl. 1; cf. id. de Or. 1, 53; id. Rosc. Am. 4, 9; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 20; 33: cogitare, id. Heaut. prol. 14; audire, C. 2 Verr. 3, 58, 134: valere, Pl. Ep. 3, 20, 11: feceris commode mihique gratum, si, *etc.*, C. Att. 10, 3: commode facere, quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 11, 7, 7: commode facere, *to do well, be beneficial*, Cels. 4, 12:—*Comp.*: Pl. Ep. 9, 34, 1: commodius fecissent tribuni plebis, si, *etc.*, C. Agr. 3, 1.

B. (acc. to commodus, *no.* II. A.): **1.** *Conveniently, suitably, opportunely, commodiously*: magis commode quam strenue navigavi, C. Att. 16, 6: ille satis scite et commode tempus ad te cepit adeundi, id. Fam. 11, 16:—*Comp.*: hoc ego commodius quam tu vivo, Hor. S. 1, 6, 110: —*Sup.*: vos istic commodissime sperem esse, C. Fam. 14, 7, 2: cui commodissime subjungitur, Quint. 9, 3, 82.—**2.** *At a fit time, seasonably*, etc.: commode ipse exit Lesbonicus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 9: adducitur a Veneriis Lollius commode, quum Apronius e palæstra redisset, C. 2 Verr. 3, 25, 61 Zumpt.—**3.** *Just, just at this moment*: emerseram commode ex Antiati, quum in me incurrit Curio, C. Att. 2, 12.

C. (acc. to commodus, *no.* II. B.): *In a friendly manner, pleasantly, gently, kindly*: acceptæ bene et commode, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 1; id. Pœn. 1, 2, 189; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 48.

commŏdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [commodus] **A.** (acc. to commodus, *no.* I.): **1.** Prop.: *A fitting measure, just proportion, symmetry* (very rare): et æquitas membrorum, Suet. Aug. 79. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *Fitness, a suitable oratorical expression*: C. Rosc. Am. 4; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 1, and Ernest. Lex. Techn. s. h. v.

B. (acc. to commodus, *no.* II. A.): **1.** *Suitableness, appropriateness*: corporis, *i. e. suppleness, flexibility*, C. Inv. 1, 25, 36.—**2.** Of things: *Fitness, convenience, a fit occasion, advantage, benefit* (class.): commoditatis omnes articulos scio, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 31: in loco opportunitas, in occasione commoditas ad faciendum idonea consideranda est, C. Inv. 2, 12, 40; Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 94; Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 37; cf. id. Ph. 5, 6, 1: plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet, C. Læl. 7, 23; cf. id. N. D. 3, 36, 86; id. Fin. 4, 12, 29: percipere fructum aut commoditatem ex re, id. Off. 2, 4, 14.

C. (acc. to commodus, *no.* II. B.): Of persons: *Kindness, complaisance, willingness to oblige, indulgence* (only anteclass. and in Ov.): **1.** *Abs.*: vir lepidissime, cumulate commoditate, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 5; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 76.—**2.** With *Gen.*: patris, Poeta in Cic. N. D. 3, 29 *fin.*: viri, Ov. H. 17, 176; id. ib. 16, 310:—In Plaut.: mea, as a term of endearment: Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 8; id. Men. 1, 2, 28; id. Pœn. 1, 3, 12.

Commodius, a, um, v. 2 Commodus.

1. commŏdo, *adv.* [commodus, *no.* II. A.] **A.** *Just in time, seasonably, just at this time* (only ante-class., in the follg. pass.): commodo eccum exit, Tit. in Charis. p. 177 P. (*i. e.* "*in tempore*," Charis.): commodo de parte superiore descendebat, Sisenn. ib.: commodo dictitemus, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Charis. p. 174; cf. p. 177.—**B.** *In a commodious manner, commodiously*: Sen. Ep. 70, 16.

2. commŏdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [commodus] **I.** (acc. to commodus, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: *To adjust according to a proper measure, to make fit, suitable*, or *right* (ante-class. and very rare): trapetum, Cato R. R. 135 *fin.*—**B.** Fig.: *To adapt, accommodate*: commoda loquelam tuam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 75.

II. (acc. to commodus, *no.* II. A.): *To give* something to one *for* his *convenience* or *use; to give, bestow, proffer, lend* (and the latter, acc. to accurate Law distinction of things that are to be themselves returned, while mutuum dare is used of things for which an equivalent is given; cf. Gai. Dig. 44, 7, 1) (this is the most usual class. signif. of the word): **A.** In *simple constr.*: certis omnibus, quod, a diis commodatus, ad deos rediisset, Capitol. M. Aurel. 18: quicquid sine detrimento possit commodari, id tribuatur vel ignoto, C. Off. 1, 16, 51: penulam, Quint. 6, 3, 64: testes falsos, *i. e. to furnish, supply*, Sall. C. 16, 2.—**B.** *Aliquid alicui*: quam (*sc.* aquam) hostis hosti commodat, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 21: quibus tu quæcunque commodaveris, erunt mihi gratissima, C. Fam. 13, 48: manum morituro, Veli. 2, 70, 4: aurum Cœlio, C. Cœl. 13, 32; cf. Quint. 5, 13, 30: præceptorem se singulis, Quint. 2, 8, 4; C. 2 Verr. 4, 42, 91; cf. Tac. A. 15, 53: vires suas aliis, Liv. 34, 12: sanguinem alicui pro dominationi, Tac. Agr. 32 Rup. *N. cr.*: aurem patientem culturæ, *to lend an ear to*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 86; Stat. Th. 4, 75.—**C.** *Aliquid alicui ad aliquam rem*: ædes amico ad nuptias, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64: operam suam Prisco ad turpissimum ministerium, Pl. Ep. 2, 11, 23.

III. (acc. to commodus, *no.* II. B.): Commodare alicui (aliquâ re, *or* in aliquâ re), or *Abs.*: *To please one, be kind* or *obliging to, to serve, favour* (several times in Cicero's Epistles, elsewh. rare): **A.** *Alicui* (*aliquâ re* or *in aliquâ re*): ut omnibus rebus, quod sine molestiâ tuâ facere possis, ei commodes, C. Fam. 13, 35: commodare tantum ei in hac re, id. ib. 13, 37: si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117: ut eo libentius iis commodes, id. Fam. 13, 54.—**B.** *Abs.*: at publice commodasti, C. 2 Verr. 4, 9, 20; cf. de Or. 2, 51, 207.

com-mŏdŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; modulor] (*A measuring according to rule*; hence) *Proportion, symmetry, regularity*: Vitr. 3, 1.

commŏdŭle, *adv.* [obsol. commodulus from commodus] *Conveniently, suitably*: only in Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8; id. Rud. 2, 5, 11; Arn. 2, p. 55.

1. commŏdŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [1. commodum, *no* II. A.] *A small advantage* or *profit* (post-class.): Arn. 1, p. 7.

2. commŏdŭlum, *adv. dim.* [commodus, *no.* II. A.; through obsol. commodulus] *According to convenience, suitably*: obsoma, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 153.

1. commŏdum, i, *n.* [commodus, *no.* II. A.] **A.**: **1.** *A convenient* or *favourable condition, convenience* (rare, but in good prose): C. Att. 16, 2: velim aliquando, quum erit tuum commodum, Lentulum puerum visas, *when it shall*

be convenient for you, id. ib. 12, 28 *fin.*— **2.** As *Adv.* in the connection commodo meo, tuo, *etc.*, per commodum, ex commodo: *At, or according to, my, thy, etc., convenience, conveniently, at one's leisure* (more freq.): etsanst spatium addicendum nostro commodo (*according to our convenience*) vacuosque dies habuissemus, C. 1 Verr. 18, 56: quod commodo tuo fiat, id. Fam. 4, 2 *fin.*; id. Att. 13, 48: copias per commodum exponere, Liv. 42, 18: tanquam lecturus ex commodo, Sen. Ep. 46, 1; Col. 12, 19, 3: so, mandare (*opp.* festinanter), id. 6, 2, 14.

B. : *Advantage, profit* (so very freq. in all periods and species of composition): "*commodum* est, quod plus usus habet quam molestiæ: *bonum* sincerum debet esse et ab omni parte innoxium," Sen. Ep. 87, 36: ut malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis Alterius sibi aut suum comparent commoda, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 4: cf. id. Hec. 5, 3, 42; Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 23; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 3: vitæ, Luer. 3, 2: pacis, C. de Or. 2, 82, 335: mea, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: in publica peccem, id. ib. 2, 1, 3: cf. commoda populi, Nep. Phoc. 4, 1.

C. **1.** *A reward, pay, wages for public service*: veteranorum, Brut. et Cass. in C. Fam. 11, 2 *fin.*; Suet. Ner. 32: cf. emeritæ militiæ, id. Cal. 44; cf. also id. Vit. 15: id. Galb. 12; Ov. A. A. 1, 131 *sq.*: tr. humanis, C. Fam. 7, 8: missionum, Suet. Aug. 49.—**2.** *A favour, privilege, immunity*: Suet. Aug. 31; id. Claud. 19.

D. Sts. as *Adv.*: commodo, per condam antith. to that which is injurious: *Without injury or detriment*: ut regem reducem, quod commodo reip. facere possis, C. Fam. 1, 1, 3: si per commodum reip. posset, Romam venisset, Liv. 10, 25.

E. *That which is lent, a loan*: qui forum et basilicas commodis hospitum non furtis nocentium ornarent, C. 2 Verr. 2, 4, 3 Zumpt; cf. Isid. Orig. 5, 25, 16.

2. **commŏdum,** *adv.* [commodus, *no.* II. A.] (only in colloquial lang. and post-class. prose writers): **A.** *At a fit time, just in time, in the nick of time, at the very moment, opportunely, seasonably, εὐκαίρως*: ecce autem commodum aperitur foris, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 61: commodum adveni domum, id. Am. 2, 2, 37: orditur loqui, id. Trin. 5, 2, 12: *εὐκαίρως* ad me venit, quum haberem Dolabellam, Torquatus: humanissimeque Dolabella, quibus verbis secum egissem, exposuit: commodum enim egeram diligentissime, C. Att. 13, 9; Symm. Ep. 2, 47.

B. To denote a point of time that corresponds with another, or just precedes it: *Just, just then, just now*: **1.** *Abs.*: ac te, hercle, iham commodum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 3; Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 9: Taurus, sectatoribus commodum dimissis, sedebat, *etc.*, Gell. 2, 2, 2; App. M. 4, p. 151, 34: si istac ibis, commodum obviam venies patri, *just meet*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 106: commodum quæveram, App. M. 1, p. 107, 15 (p. 6 Hild. min.).—**2.** With *postquam* or (more freq.) with *quum* in a parallel clause: postquam me misisti ad portum cum luci simul, commodum radiosus ecce sol superabat ex mari, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 41: commodum discesseras heri, quum Trebatius venit, C. Att. 13, 9.—**3.** With the *pluperfect* and a following *quum*: commodum discesserat Hilarius, quum venit tabellarius, C. Att. 13, 19, 3; cf. id. ib. 10, 16, 1.—**4.** *Preceded by* quum *with imperf., and follid. by relative with pluperf.*: quum jam filiæ nostræ dies natalis appeteret, commodum aieram, quæ muneri miseratis, Symm. Ep. 5, 50.

1. **com-mŏdus,** a, um, *adj.* [cum; modus].

I. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.) (*Having a full measure*; hence) *Complete, perfect, of full weight, fit, due, proper*, etc. (so for the most part poet. or in post.-Aug. prose; most freq. in Plaut.): cumœnia statura, *a tall stature*, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 21: capillus, id. Most. 1, 3, 38: vi guttæ animas argenti, *full twenty*, id. As. 3, 3, 124 (cf. ib. 144: minas bonas): id. Merc. 2, 3, 101: talentum argenti, id. Rud. 5, 2, 31; Lucil. ap. Non. 266, 27: commodus novem cyathis miscentur poculo, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 12:—*Comp.*: capitis valetudo commodior, *more firm*, Cels. 8, 1; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 77; and of a person: vivere filium, atque etiam commodiorem esse, *is better*, Pl. Ep. 3, 16, 4.

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.) (*Having a measure with* some thing or person; hence): **A.** Of things: *Suitable, fit, convenient, opportune, commodious, easy, appropriate, favourable* (class. and freq.): **1.** With *Dat.*: nec pecori opportuna seges, nec commoda Baccho, Virg. G. 4, 129: nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est (=prodest), Liv. 34, 3: mortalibus, Tac. Or. 12: quæ sit stella homini commoda, quæque mala, Prop. 2, 27, 4: id, si tibi erit commodum, cures velim, C. Att. 13, 48 *fin.*: literæ satis commodæ, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 25:—*Comp.*: curationi omnia commodiora, Liv. 30, 29.—**2.** *Abs.*: hiberna commoda habere, Liv. 42, 67: commodis esse moribus, C. Læl. 15, 54: commodum est hyssopum cum mulsâ aquâ decoquere, Cels. 4, 4, 1:—*Comp.*: quum aliud loucius, ceterum commodius, extenderetur iter, Liv. 22, 2: commodius anni tempus, C. Att. 9, 3: commodius judicium, C. Cæcin. 3, 8:—*Sup.*: commodissimus in Britanniam transjectus, Cæs. B. G. 5, 2: commodissimum esse statuit omnes naves subduci, id. ib. 5, 11.—**3.** With *ad* (rare): nec satis ad cursum commoda vestis erat, Ov. F. 2, 288.—**Particular phrase**: Commodum est, *It pleases, is agreeable*, libet, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 8; id. ib. 3, 1, 2; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 38; id. Eun. 3, 2, 40; id. Ph. 5, 8, 37; C. 2 Verr. 2, 13, 33 Ascon.; id. ib. 2, 16, 39; id. ib. 1, 26, 65; id. ib. 3, 70 *fin.*; id. de Div. 1, 49, 111; id. de Or. 3, 23, 87; Pl. Pan. 48, 1.

B. Of persons: *Serving a neighbour* or (more freq.) *accommodating one's self to his wishes, useful, serviceable, pleasant, agreeable, obliging, neighbourly, friendly, polite, affable, gentle*, etc.: **1.** With *Dat.*: mihi commodus uni, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 9: Apronius, qui aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus, C. 2 Verr. 3, 9, 23: commodus meis sodalibus, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 1.—**2.** *Abs.*: ut commodus ultro Arcessas et egere vetes, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 227: convive, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 2; cf. commodus comissator, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8: homines, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 28; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 10.—Poet. of the measure of iambic verse: spondeos stabiles in jura paterna recepit Commodus et patiens, *sharing the paternal rights with them, in a fraternal manner*, Hor. A. P. 257:—*Comp.*: multo te esse jam commodiorem mitioremque nunciant, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 39; cf., also, Suet. Tib. 33; Ter. And. 5, 2, 3.—**3.** With *ad*: quemquamne existimas Catone commodiorem, comiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? C. Mur. 31, 66.

2. **Commŏdus,** i, *m. A Roman* cognomen: so, L. Ælius Aurelius Commodus, *Roman emperor* (136-192 A. D.).—Hence, **A. Commodius,** a, um, *adj. Belonging to the emperor Commodus*: Nonæ, Lampr. Comm. 12; cf. IDVS. COMMODIAS, Inscr. Or. 844.—**B. Commodus,** a, um, *adj. Of Commodus*: Commodus Mensis, *The name attempted to be given by the Emp.* Commodus *to the month of August*: Lamprid. Comm. 11; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 884; id. Grut. 350, 3.

commœnio, v. communio.

‡**Commolenda,** æ, *f.* [commolo] (*The Crusher*) *The goddess who presided over the felling of trees struck by lightning*: Fratr. Arv. in Orell. Inscr. 1, p. 300; cf. ‡Adolenda and ‡Coinquenda.

com-mŏlĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; molior] *To set in motion, to take in hand, undertake* (ante- and post-class.; rare): commoliri, tempestas fulmina cogitat, Lucr. 6, 255: dolum, Cæcil. Stat. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73; cf. Gell. 3, 19, 3.

1. **commōlītus,** a, um, *P.* of commolior.

2. **commŏllītus,** a, um, *P.* of commolo.

com-mollĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; mollio] *To soften thoroughly*: Marc. Emp. 8 *fin.*

com-mŏlo, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; molo] *To grind thoroughly, to crush* (post-Aug.): (grana) minutissime, Col. 12, 23, 1: olivam, id. 12, 52, 18.

commŏnĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [commoneo; facio; where facio seems merely a repetition of the causative form in moneo; see moneo *init.*] (*To cause to think greatly*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To remind forcibly, put in mind, impress*, etc. (class.): **A.** *Aliquem*: ut is vos doceret et commonefaceret, Metell. ap. C. Fam. 5, 3; cf. in *pass.*: procuratores scripserunt te esse commonefaciendum, C. Fam. 13, 72.—**B.** With *Abl.*: vos monimentis commonefaciam bubulis, *I will rub up your memory*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 6.—**C.** With *Objective clause*: simul commonefecit sanxisse Augustum, *etc.*, Tac. A. 6, 12.—**D.** With *Oblique interrog.*: simul commonefacit quæ ipso præsente in concilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint dicta, Cæs. B. G. 1, 19 *fin.* Herz.—**E.** *Aliquem alicujus rei*: commonefacere quemque beneficii sui, Sall. J. 49, 4; cf. in *pass.*: nemo est, quin tui sceleris et crudelitatis ex illâ oratione commonefiat, C. 2 Verr. 5, 43, 112.—**F.** With *ut c. Subj.*: illi cum commonefaciunt ut utatur, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 2, 17, 41.—**G.** With *de*: commonefacere subditos de religione, Impp. Theod. et Valent. Cod. 1, 1, 3. **II.** Meton.: *Aliquid* (only once): *To commemorate, keep up the memory of*: quæ commonefaceret istius turpem calamitosamque præturam, C. 2 Verr. 4, 64, 144.

com-mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; moneo] *To remind one forcibly, to put in mind, to impress with, to bring to one's recollection* (class.): **A.** *Aliquem*: me commonuit Pisonis annulus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 26, 57:—*Pass. constr.*: ut commoneri nos satis sit, nihil attineat, doceri, C. Fin. 3, 1, 3: meretricem commoneri, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 8; Quint. 11, 3, 130: commonito pro rostris populo, Suet. Claud. 23.—**B.** *Aliquem alicujus rei*: mearum me absens miseriarum commones, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 33: grammaticos officii sui, Quint. 1, 5, 7: te ejus matrimonii, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44.—**C.** *Aliquem de aliquâ re*: te neque præsens filius de liberum caritate, neque absens pater de indulgentiâ patriâ commonebat? C. 2 Verr. 5, 42, 109.—So, in *pass. constr.*: quin is de avaritiâ tuâ commoneretur, C. 2 Verr. 1, 59, 154: de periculo, id. Part. Or. 27, 96.—**D.** *Aliquem aliquid*: officium vostrum ut vos malo cogatis commonerier, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 17.—**E.** Simply *aliquid*: at postquam properata satis, quæ commonet usus, Sil. 13, 111: quum amice aliquid commonemus, Quint. 6, 1, 50.—**F.** With *Oblique interrog.*: quam hic mihi sit facile atque utile, Alborum exempla commonent, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 17; cf. Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43.—**F.** With *ut c. Subj.*: ut neque me consuetudo, neque amor commoneat, ut servem fidem, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 45: qui ut ordini rerum animum intendat, etiam commonendus est, Quint. 4, 1, 78.—**G.** With *ne c. Subj.*: commoneo tamen, ne quis hoc quotidianum habeat, Cels. 1, 3.—**H.** With *cur*: ut anulus commoneat nos, cur id fecerimus, Quint. 11, 2, 30.

commŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoneo] *An earnest reminding or putting in mind*: Quint. 4, 2, 51: Hier. 6, 288 A.

commŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who earnestly reminds*: Symm. Ep. 7, 105; dub.

commŏnĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [commonitor] *Of or for reminding, monitory* (late Lat.): Cod. Just. 4, 3.—As *Subst.*: **commonitorium,** ii, *n.* (*sc.* scriptum): **A.** Prop.: *A writing for reminding, a letter of instructions*, Amm. 28, 1, 1; Symm. Ep. 5, 21; Cod. Th. 6, 29, 10; Aug. Ep. 120 *fin.*—**B.** Fig.: *A means of reminding*: Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

commŏnĭtus, a, um, *P.* of commoneo.

com-monstro, āvi, ātum, are, commonstrāsso = commonstravero, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 5), 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; monstro] *To show or point out something fully or distinctly* (prps. only in Plaut., Terence, and Cic.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: istunc hominem, quem quæritas, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 5: viam, C. de Or. 1, 46, 203;

leges, id. Univ. 12.—**B.** With *Dat.*: parentes meos mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 4: aurum alicui, C. de Or. 2, 41, 174.—**C.** With *Relative clause:* commonstrabo quo facile inveniatis loco, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 6.—**D.** With *si:* commonstra, si novisti Agorastocleem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 83.

commŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoror] **I.** Prop.: *A tarrying, abiding, lingering, sojourning* (so, only in Cic.): villa et amœnitas illa commorationis est, non diversorii, C. Fam. 6, 19: tabellariorum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7. **II.** Fig.: In rhet.: *A dwelling upon some important point:* C. de Or. 3, 53, 202; Quint. 9, 1, 27. **III.** Meton.: *A dwelling-place, abode:* flat commoratio eorum deserta, Vulg. Act. 1, 20.

com-mordĕo, *no perf.*, sum, dēre, 2. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; mordeo] *To bite sharply* (post-Aug., rare) **I.** Prop.: tela ipsa, Sen. Contr. 4, 29: a cane commorsos, Pl. 24, 11, 57. **II.** Fig.: Of abusive language: Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 6.

commŏrĭens, entis, *P.* of commorior.—As *Subst.*: **Commorientes,** ium, *m.* (*The persons dying together*) *The title of a tragedy of Plautus, now lost;* composed in imitation of the Συναποθνήσκοντες of Diphilus: Ter. Ad. prol. 7; Prisc. p. 725 P. (acc. to Att. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 9 not genuine).

com-mŏrĭor, mortŭus sum, mŏri, 3. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; morior] **I.** Prop.: *To die with* or *at the same time with* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): **A.** With *cum:* in acie cum Arunte commortuus est (Brutus), Liv. Epit. 2; Val. Max. 6, 8, 2.—**B.** With *Dat.*: obviam ire et commori hostibus, Sall. in Arusian Mess. p. 220 Lind. (Hist. Frgm. 1, 22 ed. Gerl.): tibi, Sen. Ep. 77, 13.—**C.** *Abs.*: Pl. 10, 21, 24, § 47. **II.** Fig.: Of two poisons: *To mutually perish* or *lose force;* i. e. *to counteract each other:* duo venena in homine commoriuntur, ut homo supersit, Pl. 27, 2, 2, § 5.

Commoris, is, *f. A fortress in* Cilicia, *on the* Amanus: C. Fam. 15, 4, 9.

‡ **commŏro,** are, v. commoror.

com-mŏror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* (act. form ‡ **commoro,** āre, acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P.) [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; moror]

I. *Neut.*: *To stop* somewhere, *to tarry, linger, abide, sojourn, remain, stay* (class.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *Gen. of place:* Romæ, C. Quint. 6, 23: Ephesi, id. Fam. 3, 5, 5: Brundisii, Suet. Aug. 17. —**2.** With *Adv. of place:* ibidem, C. Clu. 13, 37: hic, Quint. 4, 2, 22.—**3.** With *ad:* ad Helorum, C. 2 Verr. 5, 36, 95; cf. id. Fam. 15, 4, 6.—**4.** With *circum:* circum istæc loca, Pomp. ap. C. Att. 8, 12 C., 1.—**5.** With *apud:* apud quos, C. Manil. 5, 13.—**6.** With *in c. Abl.:* in tam misera vitā, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 6.—**7.** *Abs.:* Milo paullisper, dum se uxor comparat, commoratus est, C. Mil. 10, 28: commorandi natura devorsorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit, id. Sen. 23, 84.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** With *in c. Abl.:* consilium diutius in armis civilibus commorandi, C. Fam. 6, 10; Quint. 8, 3, 46: in componendā togā, id. ib. 11, 3, 156.—So of speech: ut hæreat in eādem commoreturque sententiā, *dwell upon,* C. Or. 40, 137 (also quoted by Quint. 9, 1, 41); cf. id. de Or. 2, 72, 292.—**2.** *Abs.:* ipsa mihi veritas manum injecit et paullisper consistere et commorari cogit, C. Rosc. Com. 16, 48. —**3.** With *cum:* cum singulis pœne syllabis, Quint. 8 prœm. § 31 *N. cr.*

II. *Act.*: *To stop, detain, retard one* (only a few times in Plaut.): **A.** Prop.: an te auspicium commoratum est? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 58: cantharum, id. Men. 1, 2, 64.—**B.** Fig.: Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 31.

com-morsĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, are, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; morsico] *To bite to pieces:* App. M. 7, p. 195.

commorsus, a, um, *P.* of commordeo.

com-mortālis, *e, adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; mortalis] *Mortal:* Col. 3, 20, 4.

† **commosis,** is, *f.* = κόμμωσις, *A gummy substance, the ground-work in honey-making:* Pl. 11, 7, 6, § 16.

‡ **commotĭæ Lymphæ,** ad lacum Cutilensem a commotu, quod ibi insula in aquā commovetur, Var. L. L. 5, 10, 21.

commōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoveo] **I.** Prop.: *A moving, motion* (only post-class.): vasorum, Pall. Oct. 14, 5: ventris, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1, 13; id. ib. 2, 9. **II.** Fig.: *A rousing, excitement, agitation, commotion* (cf. commoveo, *no.* II. B. 2.) (very rare): "*commotionem* accipi volunt temporarium animi motum, sicut iram, pavorem, Quint. 5, 10, 28: commotio suavis jucunditatis in corpore, C. Fin. 2, 4, 13: animi, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8:—*Plur.*: animorum, C. Tusc. 4, 28, 61: temperantia moderatrix omnium commotionum, id. ib. 5, 14, 42.

commōtĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [commotio] *A slight excitation of disease, indisposition:* C. Att. 12, 11 *fin.*

commōto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [commoveo] *To move very violently:* Theod. Prisc. 1, 8.

1. commōtus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of commoveo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to commoveo, *no.* I. B. 1.): *Uncertain, unsettled, disturbed, excited:* æs alienum, Tac. A. 6, 17: genus (dicendi) in agendo, C. de Or. 3, 9.—**B.** (acc. to commoveo, *no.* I. B. 3.): *Moved, excited, aroused:* **1.** *Abs.:* commoto similis, Suet. Aug. 51: illa commota, id. Tib. 51:—*Comp.*: animus commotior, C. de Div. 1, 37, 80.—**2.** With *Abl.:* animo, Tac. A. 4, 3 *r* ingenio, id. ib. 6, 45:—*Comp.*: Drusus animo commotior, Tac. A. 4, 3.

☞ *Sup.* and *Adv.* apparently not in use.

2. commōtus, ūs, *m.* [commoveo] *A moving, agitation:* Var. L. L. 5, 10, 21; v. ‡ commotiæ.

com-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, (contr. forms: commôrunt, Lucr. 2, 766: commôrat, Turpil. ap. Non. 278, 2; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 51: commôrit, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 15; Hor. S. 2, 1, 15; id. ib. 2, 1, 45: commôssem, C. Planc. 37, 90: commôsset, id. 2 Verr. 3, 18, 45: commôsse, id. ib. 5, 37, 96 Zumpt, *N. cr.*; id. Fam. 7, 18, 3), 2. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; moveo] **I.** (acc. to moveo, *no.* I. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To put in violent motion* or *commotion; to agitate violently* or *excessively; to shake* or *disturb greatly; to toss to and fro:* magni commôrunt æquora venti, Lucr. 2, 766: celeres neque commovet (*sc.* columba) alas, Virg. Æ. 5, 217: sæpe commotæ sonuere parmæ, Sen. Agam. 633: pennāque levi commôta volucris, *i. e. moved* or *moving itself swiftly onwards on light pinion,* Sil. 6, 59.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To shake* intellectually; *to shake, agitate, attack, disturb, affect* (rare, but class.): afflantur alii sidere, alii commoventur statis temporibus alvo, nervis, capite, mente, Pl. 2, 41, 41: perleviter commotus fuerat . . . (postea) eum vidi plane integrum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6; quis sese commovere potest, cujus ille (*sc.* Roscius) vitia non videat, *can stir,* id. de Or. 2, 57, 233: Bacchi sacris commota, Poet. ap. C. de Div. 1, 36, 80: commotus habebitur, *i. e.* mente captus, *frantic, crazed,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 209: dormiunt; pol, ego istos commovebo, *awake, arouse,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 8: porticus hæc ipsa et palæstra Græcarum disputationum memoriam quodammodo commovent, C. de Or. 2, 5, 20, *stir up, awaken, revive* (cf. above, *no.* A., and below, *no.* 3.).—**2.** *To shake* mentally; *to make an impression upon; to excite, rouse, shake, disquiet, disturb, affect,* etc.: **a.** With *Abl.*: commôrat hominem lacrimis, Turpil. ap. Non. 278, 2: aliquem nimiā longinquitate locorum ac desiderio suorum, C. Manil. 9, 23: aut libidine aliquā aut metu, id. Off. 1, 29, 102; cf. id. Font. 16, 46: Antonii ludis, id. Mur. 19, 40: et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi, Cæs. B. G. 1, 20: affectibus, Quint. 9, 4, 4: doctā voce, id. 2, 16, 9: cujus atrocitate, id. 6, 1, 32: vix sum apud me, ita animus commotu'st metu, Spe, gaudio, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 34; Quint. 1, 2, 30: commota vehementi metu mens, Luer. 3, 153.—**b.** In *simple constr.*: Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 51: nihil me clamor iste commovet, C. Rab. Perd. 6: si quos adversum prœlium et fuga Gallorum commoveret, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40: in commovendis judiciis, C. de Or. 2, 45, 189; cf. commotus ab oratore judex, Quint. 6, 2, 7: qui me commôrit, flebit, *provoke, rouse,* Hor. S. 2, 1, 45: Neptunus graviter commotus, Virg. Æ. 1, 126: quum aliqua species utilitatis objecta est, commoveri necesse est, *we must be moved by it, it must make an impression upon us,* C. Off. 3, 8, 35.—**c.** With *in c. Abl.*: in hac commotus sum, *i. e. inflamed with love,* Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 19.—**d.** With *de:* vehementer commotus sum de Syriā, C. Fam. 15, 4, 4.—**3.** Of the passions: *To rouse, stir up, excite, produce,* or *generate:* **a.** In *simple constr.*: commovere tumultum aut bellum, C. 2 Verr. 5, 8, 20: misericordiam, id. de Or. 2, 47, 195; cf. commovere miserationem, Quint. 6, 1, 46; id. 10, 1, 64: magnum et acerbum dolorem, C. 2 Verr. 4, 21, 47: bilem, id. Att. 2, 7, 2: scribendi studia, id. N. D. 1, 4, 8: affectūs, Quint. 4 procem. § 6.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: invidiam aliquam in me, C. Phil. 3, 7, 18: summum odium in eum, id. Inv. 1, 54, 103.—**c.** With *Adv.*: et belli magnos commovit funditus æstūs, *moved the waves of strife from their lowest depths,* Lucr. 5, 1434: affectūs vehementer commotos (*opp.* lenes), Quint. 6, 2, 9.

II. (acc. to moveo, *no.* I. B. 4.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To move* or *remove* a person or thing from a place; *to carry off,* etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: columnas, C. 2 Verr. 1, 55, 145: aciem, Liv. 2, 65: commovit hostem, *drove back,* Liv. 9, 40: hunc (*sc.* cervum) . . . Commovere canes, *roused,* Virg. Æ. 7, 494: lapideus sum; commovere me miser non audeo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 44.—**b.** With *ex:* castra ex eo loco, C. 2 Verr. 5, 37, 96: se ex eo loco, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42.—**c.** With *Abl.*: se domo, C. Fam. 9, 5, 2: me Thessalonicā, id. Att. 3, 13, 1: agmen loco, *i. e. force back, cause to retreat,* Sisenn. ap. Non. 58, 20: fesso dum pectore molem commovet, Val. Fl. 2, 33.—**d.** With *ab:* quæ ab area commovet, C. Fam. 6, 20, 2.—**e.** With *in c. Abl.*: in quā (*sc.* civitate) nummus commoveri nullus potest, *etc., i. e. can be paid over* or *touched,* C. Fl. 19, 44.—Prov.: glebam commôsset in agro decumano Siciliæ nemo, *i. e. no one would have stirred a clod,* C. 2 Verr. 3, 18, 45.—**2.** Esp.: Relig. *t. t.*: Commovere sacra, *To move from their places and carry about the sacred utensils, images,* etc., *for religious uses:* commotis sacris, Virg. Æ. 4, 301; cf. Serv. and Heyne in h. l.; cf. also Cato R. R. 134, 4.—Hence, in comic language: mea si commovi sacra, *if I put my instruments* (i. e. my tricks and artifices) *in motion,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 107.

B. Fig.: *To cause to retreat,* i. e. *to refute,* etc.: nunc comminus agamus, experiamurque si possimus cornua commovere disputationis tuæ, C. de Div. 2, 10, 26: si convellere adoriamur ea, quæ commoveri non possunt, id. de Or. 2, 51, 205.

‡ **commugento** = convocanto: Fest. s. v.

com-mulcĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; mulceo] (rare, and mostly post-class.) **I.** Prop.: *To caress, coax,* or *soothe much:* puerum trepidantem, App. M. 9, p. 229. **II.** Fig.: *To soothe, please, cajole,* etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: narium sensūs, Arn. 7, p. 233: aures, id. 1, p. 35.—**B.** With *Abl.*: sensūs judicum honorificis sententiis, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 13.

com-mulco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; mulco] *To beat violently:* App. M. 8, p. 214, 30.

com-mundo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* B. 2.; mundo] *To cleanse, purify wholly* (very rare): vasa, Col. 12, 18, 3; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10.

communĭcābilis, e, *adj.* [communico] *That can be shared* or *had in common with another* (post-class.): Boeth. de Interpr. p. 340 *ed. sec.*

communĭcābĭlĭter, *adv.* [communicabilis] *Mutually, in common* (post-class.): Boeth. Arist. Anal. post. 1, 5, p. 526.

‡ **communĭcārĭus,** v. pandicularis.

communĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [communico] (class.) **I.** Gen.: *A making common, imparting, communicating:* **A.** With *Gen.*: largitio et communicatio civitatis, C. Balb. 13, 31: quædam societas et communicatio utilitatum, id,

Pin. 5, 23, 65: consilii, id. Fam. 5, 19: sermonis, id. Att. 1,17, 6: nominum, *i. e. the late appellation of several objects*, Pl. 24, 14, 80, § 129.—**B.** With *cum*: criminis cum pluribus, Tire ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14. **II.** Esp.: In rhet.: *A figure of speech = ἀναστροφή, in accordance with which one turns to his hearers, and, as it were, allows them to take part in the inquiry*: C. de Or. 3, 53, 204; Quint. 9, 1, 30; id. 9, 2, 20; 23.

commūnĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [communico] (post-class.) *Disposed or inclined to share with another, giving freely* (post-class.): Boeth. Arist. Anal. prior. 2, 23, p. 521.

commūnĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [communico] (post-class.) **I.** Prop.: *He who makes one a participant* in a thing: rei familiaris, Arn. 4 *sub fin.* **II.** Meton.: *He who has part* in a thing: Tert. Pud. 22.

1. **commūnĭcātus,** a, um, *P.* of communico.

2. **commūnĭcātus,** ūs, *m.* [communico] *A participation*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 44.

‡**com-mūnĭceps,** ĭpis, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; municeps] *Belonging to the same municipal town*: Inscr. Grut. cs. 3.

commūnĭco, āvi, ātum, āre (dep. access. form: communicati sint=communicaverint, Liv. 4, 24), 1. *v. a.* [communis] **I.** Prop. (*To do or have any thing in common with one*; hence): **A.** In giving: *To divide a thing with* one, *to communicate, impart* something, *to share together*; esp. freq. of imparting in discourse: **1.** *Aliquid cum aliquo*: ut si quam præstantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunæ consecuti sunt, impertiant ea suis communicentque cum proximis, C. Læl. 19, 70; id. 2 Verr. 5, 47, 125; id. Div. in Cæc. 11, 33: civitatem nostram vobiscum, Liv. 23, 5: causam civium cum servis fugitivis, Sall. C. 56, 5: at sua Tydides mecum communicat acta, *i. e.* me socium sumit actorum, Ov. M. 13, 239: consilia cum aliquo, *to make common cause with one, to take common counsel*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 2 Herz. — Of speech: homo, quocum omnia, quæ me curâ aliquâ afficiunt, una communicem, C. Att. 1, 18; cf. id. de Or. 1, 15, 66; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; Cæs. B. G. 6, 20.—**2.** *Aliquid inter aliquos*: quum de societate inter se multa communicarent, C. Quint. 4, 15; id. Fam. 15, 14, 2; id. ib. 11, 27, 2: communicato inter se consilio, Liv. 8, 25; Suet. Dom. 7. —**3.** *Alicui aliquid* (so, except in Cæs., only post-class.): is omnium domûs patent victusque communicatur, id. B. G. 6, 23 *fin.*; id. ib. 6, 13 Herz.; Mamert. Pan. Max. 10; Ascon. C. Pis 39, 94.—**4.** *Aliquem aliquâ re*: communicabo te semper mensâ meâ, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 50. — **5.** *Cum aliquo de aliquâ re or de aliquo*: is mecum sæpe de tuâ mansione aut decessione communicat, C. Fam. 4, 4, 3: (Pompeius) mecum sæpissime de te communicare solet, id. ib. 1, 7, 3: cum pluribus de ratione belli communicavit, Suet. Tib. 18.—**6.** *Alicui de aliquâ re*: quibus communicare de maximis rebus Pompeius consuêrat, Cæs. B. C. 2, 18 Oud. *N. cr.*—**7.** In *simp. constr.*: nonne prius communicatum opportuit? Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 4: et secundas res splendidiores facit amicitia et adversas partiens communicansque leviores, C. Læl. 6, 22: consilia communicant, Cæs. B. C. 2, 4.

B. In receiving: *To share something with one, to take or receive a part, to partake, participate in* (class.): **1.** *Aliquid cum aliquo*: Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 153: communicare inimicitias mecum, C. Fam. 15, 21, 2: provinciam cum Antonio, id. Phil. 2, 5: qui sibi cum illo rationem communicatam putat, *believes that he has all things in common with him*, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 142; cf. id. ib. 48, 140; id. Div. in Cæc. 4, 14; cf. id. 2 Verr. 5, 2, 5 Zumpt; and Liv. 22, 27.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: labores et discrimina communicabat, Tac. Agr. 8.—**3.** *Alicui* (late Lat.): altari Christi, Aug. Ep. 162; id. contra Cresc. 3, 36.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of inanimate and abstract things: *To join to as equal part, to connect, join, unite*: *Aliquid cum aliquâ re*: viri, quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis cum dotibus communicant, *add just as much as*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 19: privabo potius illum debito testimonio, quam id cum meâ laude communicem, C. Ac. 2, 1, 3; cf. id. Fam. 12, 2, 1.

B. In late Lat.: *To have intercourse with an inferior*: *Cum aliquo* or *alicui*: ne cum peregrinis communicarent, Just. 36, 2, 15: Aug. Ep. 162.

III. Pig.: In Tertull.: *To make common*, i. e. *low, base; to contaminate, defile*: Tert. Spect. 17; id. Patient. 8.

1. **com-mūnio (-mœnio,** cf. Gell. 17, 11; Fronto de Fer. Als. Ep. 3), īvi or ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; munio] *To fortify on all sides* or *strongly, to secure, barricade, intrench* (class.): **I.** Prop.: castella, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8: castra, id. ib. 5, 40; Liv. 2, 32; id. 21, 32; id. 42, 58: loca castellis idonea, Nep. Milt. 2, 1: hibernacula, Liv. 22, 32: prætorium, id. 2, 49: tumulum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 43. **II.** Pig.: auctoritatem aulæ, C. Fam. 15, 4, 6; cf. aula, *no.* II. B.

2. **commūnio,** ōnis, *f.* [communis] **I.** Gen.: *A communion, mutual participation* (several times in Cic., elsewh. rare): **A.** *Abs.*: C. de Or. 1, 42, 189: sagaria, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52. — **B.** With *Gen.*: inter quos est communio legis, inter eos communio juris est, id. Leg. 1, 7, 23: sanguinis, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: literarum et vocum, id. Tusc. 5, 2: sermonis, Suet. Aug. 74: parietis, Tac. A. 15, 43: victoriæ, id. ib. 12, 19: C. Mil. 36 *fin.*: beneficiorum, præmiorum civitatis, id. Balb. 12, 29: visorum, id. Ac. 2, 14, 44. **II.** Esp. (Eccl. Lat.): **A.** *Church communion, membership, fellowship*, Sulpic. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 2, 45; 37; Aug. in Psalm. 57, *n.* 15.—**B.** *The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the Communion*: Aug. Ep. 54, 6.

com-mūnis, e, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; munis] (*Serving together*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Common, ordinary, general* (opp. to *proprius*, that belongs to one: "quod *commune* cum alio est, desinet esse proprium," Quint. 7, 3, 24; cf. id. 2, 4, 40: **1.** *Sing.*: **a.** *Abs.* (freq. in all periods and every style): sepulcrum Asiæ Europæque Troja, Cat. 68, 89: communis affinis, Nep. Timol. 1, 4: radices, Lucr. 3, 326: communis imperii (*i. e.* Romani) fines, C. Balb. 5, 13; cf. communis libertas, id. Sest. 1, 1: salus, id. ib. 6, 15: utilitas, Nep. Alcib. 4, 6: jus gentium, id. Them. 7, 4: vitæ ignarus, *ignorant of life*, i. e. *of the customs of society*, C. Phil. 2, 4; cf. Sen. Ben. 1, 12, 3; id. Ep. 5, 4; id. ib. 105, 8; Quint. 1, 2, 20: locus, euphem. *the Lower World*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 19; and for *a brothel*, Sen. Contr. 1, 2.—**b.** With *Gen.*: vitium commune omnium, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 30: so, valetudinis, C. Sen. 11, 35.—**c.** With *Dat.*: vinea vulpibus et hominibus, Var. R. R. 1, 8, 5.—**d.** With *cum*: commune cum alio, Quint. 7, 3, 24. —**e.** With *inter*: communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 18. —**f.** *Alicui cum aliquo*: is ei cum Roscio, C. Rosc. Com. 10, 27: alterum nobis cum dis, alterum cum beluis commune est, Sall. C. 1, 2.—**2.** *Plur.*: communium literarum et politioris humanitatis expers, C. de Or. 2, 17, 72: loca, *public places*, C. 2 Verr. 2, 46, 112; id. Fam. 13, 11; on the contr.: loci, in philos. lang., *a common-place, common topic*, C. de Or. 3, 27, 106; id. Or. 38; 128; Quint. 2, 1, 9; 11; id. 5, 1, 3; id. 5, 12, 15; v. locus. —As *Subst.*: **commune,** is, *n.* = τὸ κοινόν, *That which is common, a community, state*: commune Milyadum, C. 2 Verr. 1, 38, 95: Siciliæ, id. ib. 2, 46, 114; id. ib. 2, 59, 145; id. ib. 2, 63 *fin.*: gentis Pelasgæ, Ov. M. 12, 7 (cf. communis Græcia, id. ib. 13, 199, and res communis=respublica, Sisenn. ap. Non. 522, 17). —*Adverbially*: (a) In commune: *For common use, for all, for a common object, end, advantage*, etc.: metuere, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 20: consulere, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 16; Tac. A. 13, 5: conferre, C. Quint. 3, 12: id. Inv. 2, 3, 8: vocare honores, *i. e. to bestow equally upon patricians and plebeians*, Liv. 6, 40: profutura, Quint. 6, 1, 7: laborare (apes), id. 5, 11, 24.—(b) *In general, generally* (post-Aug. prose, in Cic. prob. never): de jure omni disputandum, Quint. 7, 1, 40; Pl. 17, 1, 1; Tac. G. 27; 38; 40. — (c) *Halves!* Sen. Ep. 119, 1; Phæd. 5, 7, 3.

B. Esp.: **1.** Rhet. *t. t.*: commune exordium "quod nihilo minus in hanc quam in contrariam partem causæ potest convenire," *equally appropriate to either side of a cause*, C. Inv. 1, 18, 26; cf. Quint. 4, 1, 71; Auct. Her. 1, 7, 11; C. de Or. 2, 78 *fin.*—**2.** Gram. *t. t.*: verbum, *A common verb*, i. e. *one that has both an active and passive signification*: Gell. 15, 13; Prisc. p. 787 P.: syllaba=anceps, *i. e. either long* or *short*, Don. p. 1389 P.; Charis. p. 3 ib.; Diom. p. 423 ib.: genus, *of both masculine and feminine gender*, Charis. p. 126 P.

II. Pig.: **A.** *Easy in intercourse* with every one; *courteous, condescending, affable*: simplicem et communem et consentientem eligi (amicum) par est, C. Læl. 18, 65; so, id. Fam. 4, 9: hic sic se gerebat, ut communis infimis, par principibus videretur, Nep. Att. 3, 1; so, Eutr. 8, 5; cf. communitas. — **B.** In Vulg.: *Defiled, unclean*: manûs, Marc. 7, 2. ☞ Suet. Claud. 21 Ruhnk. (*al.* comior):—*Sup.* Suet. Vesp. 22 (*al.* comissimus).

commūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [communis] **A.** (acc. to communis, *no.* I.): *Community, fellowship* (very freq. in Cic. — more than twenty times; elsewhere extremely rare): **1.** *Abs.*: humana, C. Off. 1, 44, 157; cf. id. ib. 1, 44, 156: quum omnis honestas maneat a partibus quatuor, quarum una sit cognitionis, altera communitatis, *etc.*, i. e. *intercourse with men*, id. Off. 1, 43, 152; *cf.* id. ib. 1, 45, 159. **2.** With *Gen.*: vitæ atque victûs, C. Fam. 9, 24, 3: hominum, id. Off. 1, 44, 157; cf. id. ib. 1, 43, 152.—**3.** *Alicujus rei cum aliquo*: conditionis, *etc.*, cum hoc gladiatore, C. Phil. 6, 2, 3.—**4.** *A cui cum aliquo*: nulla cum deo homini, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 116. — **B.** (acc. to communis, *no.* II.): *Courteousness, condescension*: Nep. Milt. 8, 4.

commūnĭter, *adv.* [id.] *In common, together, commonly, jointly, generally* (class.): Var. R. R. 2, 10; C. Rosc. Am. 37, 108; id. N. D. 2, 48, 123; Nep. Pelop. 2, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 13; Ov. M. 6, 262; *opp.* proprie, Quint. 9, 6, 23:—*Comp.* Diom. p. 480 P.

☞ *Sup.* not in use.

1. **commūnītus,** *adv.* [id.] *In common* (ante-class.): deos colere, Var. ap. Non. 510, 5.

2. **commūnītus,** a, um, *P.* of communio.

commurmŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commurmuro] *A general murmuring*: Gell. 11, 7, 8.

com-murmŭro, *no perf.* ātum, āre (dep. form. Var. ap. Non. 478, 9; C. Pis. 25, 61), 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; murmuro] *To murmur to one's self* or *with others* (very rare): **A.** Of persons: ut scriba secum ipse commurmuratus sit, C. Pis. 25, 61; Sil. 15, 821.—**B.** Of birds: (ciconiæ) congregatæ inter se commurmurant, Pl. 10, 23, 31.

commūtābilis, e, *adj.* [commuto] **I.** Gen.: *Subject to change, changeable* (several times in Cic., and once in Quint. prps. not elsewh.): cera, Cic. N. D. 3, 13, 30: commutabilis, varius, multiplex animus, id. Læl. 25, 93: commutabilis vitæ ratio, id. Mil. 28, 60. **II.** Esp.: In Rhetoric: *Convertible, exchangeable*: exordium "quod ab adversario potest, leviter mutatum, ex contrariâ parte dici," C. Inv. 1, 18, 26; cf. Quint. 4, 1, 71.

commūtābĭlĭter, *adv.* [commutabilis] = communicabiliter (post-class.): Boeth. Arist. Anal. post. 2, 17, p. 556.

commūtāte, *adv.* [2. commutatus] *In a changed* or *altered manner*: Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54.

commūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to commuto, *no.* I.): **1.** Gen.: *A changing, change*: annuæ, C. Inv. 1, 34, 59: temporum, id. Tusc. 1, 28: crebræ æstuum, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1: ordinis, Quint. 9, 1, 6: morum aut studiorum, C. Læl. 21, 77: civiles, id. Fam. 5, 12, 4.—**2.** Esp.: In rhetoric: *A figure of speech; a reciprocal opposition* or *change* = ἀντιμεταβολή (cf.

Quint. 9, 3, 85): Auct. Her. 4, 28, 39.—**B.** (acc. to commuto, *no.* II. B. 2.): Of an exchange of words: *A conversation, conference:* Cl. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 26.

1. **commūtātus,** a, um, *P.* of commuto.

2. **commūtātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A change, alteration:* Lucr. 1, 795.

com-mūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum; muto] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.): **A.** Prop.: *To alter wholly, change entirely* (class.): omnia migrant, Omnia commutat natura et vortere cogit, Lucr. 5, 829; id. 1, 594; id. 1, 589; id. 2, 936: signa rerum, C. Fin. 5, 25, 74: frontem et vultum, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 42: vocem, Suet. Tib. 71: quæ commutantur fiuntque contraria, C. Off. 1, 10, 3.—Of fruits: se, *to decay, spoil:* Var. R. R. 1, 69, 1.—**B.** Fig.: *To alter* or *change wholly:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* ad commutandos animos, C. de Or. 2, 52 *fin.*—**2.** With *Abl.:* nihil commutantur animo, C. Fin. 4, 3 *fin.*; id. Att. 16, 5, 2.

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.): **A.** Prop.: *To exchange with* another; *to exchange, barter, traffic* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.:* locum, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 3: captivos, C. Off. 1, 13, 39.—**2.** With *inter:* inter se vestem ac nomina, Plaut. Capt. prol. 37.—**3.** With *pro:* vinum pro oleo, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8 *fin.*—**4.** *Abs.:* vin' commutemus? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 21.

B. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To exchange, to change for:* **a.** With *cum:* mortem cum vitā, Sulpic. ap. C. Fam. 4, 5, 3: gloriam constantiæ cum caritate patriæ, C. Sest. 16, 37.—**b.** With *Abl.:* fidem suam et religionem pecuniā, C. Clu. 46, 129.—**2.** Esp.: Of speech: *To exchange words, to discourse, converse* (so only twice in Ter.): **a.** With *cum:* unum verbum tecum, Ter. Andr. 2, 4, 7.—**b.** With *inter:* non tria verba inter vos, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 34.

1. **cōmo,** mpsi, mptum, mĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; emo] (*To take* or *gather together;* in the class. age almost exclusively of the care of the hair; hence) **I.** *To comb, arrange, braid, dress:* **A.** In *simple constr.:* amica dum comit dumque se exornat, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 19: capillos, C. Pis. 11, 25; cf. Virg. Æ. 10, 832: nitidum caput, Tib. 1, 8, 16: hasta recurva comas, Ov. F. 2, 560.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.:* quam in gradūs atque anulos, Quint. 12, 10, 47.—**C.** With *Abl.:* secto dente capillos, Mart. 12, 83, 9.

II. *To adorn, ornament, deck,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** In *simple constr.:* corpora si quis vulsa atque fucata muliebriter comat, Quint. 8 procem. § 19: colla genasque, Stat. S. 1, 2, 110: vultūs, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 337: colus compta, *i. e. furnished* or *adorned with wool,* Pl. 8, 48, 74, § 194.—**2.** With *Abl.:* cingula manu, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 525.—**3.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.:* longas compta puella comas, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 20.—**B.** Fig.: Cleopatra simulatum compta dolorem, Luc. 10, 83.—Very freq. of rhetorical ornament: non quia comi expolirique non debeat (*sc.* oratio), Quint. 8, 3, 42.

2. **cōmo,** *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [coma] **I.** *Neut.:* *To be furnished with hair:* As *verb finit.* only post-class., Paul. Nol. 28, 246. But freq. **cōmans,** antis, *Pa.:* **A.** Prop.: *Hairy, covered with hair* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): colla equorum, Virg. Æ. 12, 86; cf. juba equi, Gell. 3, 9; and equæ, Pl. 10, 63, 83: tori, Virg. Æ. 12, 6: crines, Sil. 16, 59: setæ hircorum, Virg. G. 3, 312: galea, *furnished with a tuft of hair,* Virg. Æ. 2, 391.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** Of stars: stella, *having a radiant, hairy train,* Ov. M. 15, 749: astro comantes Tyndaridæ, *ornamented with stars,* Val. Fl. 5, 266.—**2.** Of plants: sera narcissus, *that puts out leaves late,* Virg. G. 4, 122: dictamnus flore purpureo, id. Æ. 12, 413.

II. *Act.:* *To clothe* or *deck with hair* or *something like hair.* As *verb. finit.* only post-class., Tert. Pall. 3. (Freq. esp. in the post-Aug. age), **cōmātus,** a, um, *Pa.:* **A.** Prop.: *Having hair:* tempora, Mart. 10, 83, 12: Gallia Comata, *Transalpine Gaul,* Mel. 3, 2, 4; Pl. 4, 17, 31; Cat. 29, 3; Luc. 1, 443.—As *Subst.:* **cōmātus,** i, *m.*, *A person with long hair:* Suet. Cal. 35; Mart. 1, 73, 8; id. 12, 70, 9.—**B.** Meton.: Of trees, *etc.:* *Leafy:* silva, Cat. 4, 11.

†**cōmœdĭa,** æ (*Gen.* comœdiāi, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 51), *f.*=κωμῳδία, *A comedy:* facere, Ter. Andr. prol. 26: agere, id. Heaut. prol. 4: legere, Pl. Ep. 6, 21, 2: spectare, Ter. Andr. prol. 27: exigere, *to hiss from the stage,* id. ib. Ruhnk.; cf. Hec. prol. 4 and 7.—The younger Pliny humorously named a villa, which was on low ground, comœdia, in opp. to one on high ground, as it were, lifted up on a buskin, which he called tragœdia, Pl. Ep. 9, 7, 3.

cōmœdĭce, *adv.* [comœdicus] *As in comedy:* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 60.

†**cōmœdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=κωμῳδικός, *Of,* or *pertaining to, comedy, comic:* ars, App. Flor. *no.* 16.

†**cōmœdus,** a, um, *adj.*= κωμῳδός, *Of,* or *pertaining to, comedy, comic:* natio, Juv. 3, 100.—As *Subst.:* **comœdus,** i, *m. A comedian, comic actor* (while histrio is an actor in gen.): C. Rosc. Com. 11, 30; Quint. 6, 2, 35; Juv. 3, 94; Pl. Ep. 1, 15, 2.

cōmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [coma] **I.** Prop.: *Hairy, with much* or *long hair* (rare): frons, Phæd. 5, 8, 2: Phœbus, Auct. Priap. 37. **II.** Meton.: Of plants: *Having leaves:* tithymalum comosissimum, Pl. 26, 8, 45.

compācātus, a, um, *P.* of compaco.

com-păciscor (-pĕcisco), pactus *or* pectus sum, păcisci *or* pĕcisci, 3. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1; paciscor] *To make an agreement, form a compact with one* (only in *temp. perf.* and *part.*): si sumus compecti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 129: mecum matrimonio compecta sit, id. Cist. Frgm. ed. Mai, p. 17, v. 11.—Hence, In *pass.* signif. *Part. Perf. Abl.:* compacto (compecto, C. Scaur. 2, 7 Beier): *According to agreement* or *concert, in accordance with a previous compact:* Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 29; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 177 P.; C. Att. 10, 12, 2 Orell. *N. cr.*; Liv. 5, 11 *med.*:—In a similar sense, de compacto, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 126; and ex compacto, Suet. Cæs. 20.

com-pāco, āvi, *no sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; paco] *To bring into peace together* or *at the same time:* qui compacaret Ægyptios, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 20; cf. id. ib. 8, 13.

compactĭlis, e, *adj.* [compingo] **A.** *Pressed* or *joined together, compact:* trabes, *fitted one to another,* Vitr. 4, 7: postes, id. 10, 20: operimentum (of nuts), Pl. 15, 22, 24.—**B.** Of shape: *Thick-set, compressed;* of lions, Pl. 8, 16, 18; of bees, id. 11, 18, 19.

compactio, ōnis, *f.* [compingo] **I.** Prop.: *A joining together:* membrorum, C. Fin. 5, 11, 33. **II.** Meton.: *Things joined together, a structure, frame:* Vitr. 10, 21.

com-pactīvus [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; pango] (*Fastened together;* hence) *Firm, solid, compact:* gummi compactivum, Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 10.

compactum, i; v. compaciscor, *fin.*

compactūra, æ, *f.* [compingo] *A joining together, a joint:* Vitr. 4, 7.

1. **compactus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of compingo. **II.** *Pa.:* Of figure or form: *Compact together, thick set, compressed, thick* (freq. in post-Aug. prose): corpus, Pl. Ep. 7, 24, 1: boves, Col. 6, 1, 2: membra, Suet. Vesp. 20: crura, Col. 6, 1, 3; id. 6, 37, 6: cervix, Pall. Mart. 11, 2.

2. **compactus,** a, um, *P.* of compaciscor.

†**com-pædăgōgīta,** æ, *m.* [vox hibrida; cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; παιδαγωγίτης] *Educated in the same school, of slaves:* Inscr. Or. 2818; 2819.—The same, **compædăgōgĭus,** ĭi, *m.*, Inscr. Fabrett. 361, *no.* 97.

†**com-pāgānus,** i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; paganus] *An inhabitant of the same village:* Inscr. Grut. 209, 1.

com-pāges, is (*Gen. pl.* compagum, Pl. 2, 2, 2, § 5: **compāgo,** ĭnis, Ov. M. 1, 711; Cels. 4, 7; Sen. Ep. 91, 12; Manil. 1, 717; 725; 838; Stat. Th. 7, 43), *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; pango] *A joining together, a connection, joint, structure* (freq. and class.). **I.** Prop.: Lucr. 6, 1070; Ov. M. 3, 30; Luc. 2, 487; id. 3, 491; Pl. 25, 3, 6; Suet. Aug. 43. **II.** Fig.: in Veneris compagibus hærent, *i. e. in the embraces,* Lucr. 4, 1109; 1201: dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, *bodily structures,* C. Sen. 21, 77; cf. Vell. 2, 127; Luc. 5, 119.—So, of the body of the state, Tac. H. 4, 74 *fin.*

compāgĭna, æ, *f.* [compagino] *A joining together, combination* (peculiar to the agrimensores): Baro ap. Goes. p. 239, and Innoc. ib. pp. 245 and 246.

‡**compāgĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A joining, joint:* "*compaginatio,* compages, junctura, ἁρμογή," Vet. Gloss.

compāgĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [compago] *To join together* (late Lat.): Amm. 21, 2, 1; id. 16, 11, 8; Prud. στεφ 10, 889; Aug. Conf. 13, 30.

compāgo, ĭnis, v. compages.

‡**com-pāgus,** a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; pagus] *Belonging to the same village:* Inscr. Or. 3793.

com-palpo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; palpo] *To stroke, caress:* Aug. Serm. de Temp. 214.

com-par, ăris (*Abl.* compari, Liv. 36, 44; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 5, 38; id. A. A. 3, 359: *Gen. plur.* comparum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 64), *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; par] *Like* or *equal to* another: **A.** *Abs.:* natura, Lucr. 4, 1251: connubium, Liv. 1, 9: compari Marte concurrerat, id. 36, 44.—**B.** With *Dat.:* compar consilium tuum parentis tui consilio, id. 28, 42 *fin.*—As *Subst.:* **1.** *An equal, a companion, comrade, colleague:* Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 9; Hor. Od. 2, 5, 2.—**2.:** **a.** *A spouse, consort, mate:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 64; id. Cas. 4, 2, 18; Cat. 68, 125; Ov. Am. 3, 5, 38; Inscr. Grut. 760, 5; 793, 9.—**b.** *The queen at chess:* Ov. A. A. 3, 359.—**c.** *A figure of speech whereby several members of a period have an equal number of syllables:* Auct. Her. 4, 20, 27.

compărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. comparo] *That may be compared, comparable* (very rare): species, C. Inv. 1, 28, 42; cf. id. 1, 30, 49; Liv. 39, 52.

compărāte, *adv.* [1. comparatus] *By way of comparison, comparatively:* C. Top. 22, 84.

compărātĭcĭus (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [2. comparo, *no.* III.] *Appointed for purchasing:* aurum, Cod. Th. 7, 6, 3.

1. **compărātio,** ōnis, *f.* [1. comparo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A comparing, comparison* (in good prose): **1.** *Abs.:* potest incidere sæpe contentio et comparatio, de duobus honestis utrum honestius, C. Off. 1, 43, 152.—**2.** With *Gen.:* majorum, minorum, parium, C. Top. 18 *fin.*: rerum, Quint. 2, 4, 24: argumentorum, id. ib. 5, 13, 57.—**3.** With *cum:* orationis suæ cum scriptis alienis, C. de Or. 1, 60, 257.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *A trial of skill, contention:* in comparationem se demittere, Suet. Rhet. 6.—**2.** Translation of the Gr. ἀναλογία: C. Univ. 4 *fin.*—**3.** *An agreement, contract:* provincia sine sorte, sine comparatione, extra ordinem data, Liv. 6, 30.—**4.** In Rhetoric: criminis, *A defensive comparison of a crime with a good end for which it was committed:* C. Inv. 1, 11, 15; id. ib. 2, 24, 72.—**5.** In gramm.: **a.** *A climax:* Don. p. 1745 P.—**b.** *The comparative degree:* Quint. 1, 5, 45. **II.** Meton. gen.: *Relation, proportion:* quum solis et lunæ et quinque errantium ad eandem inter se comparationem est facta conversio, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51.

2. **compărātio,** ōnis, *f.* [2. comparo] **A.** (acc. to 2. comparo, *no.* I.): *A preparing, providing for, preparation,* etc. (class.): novi belli, C. Manil. 4: veneni, Liv. 42, 17: disciplinaque dicendi, C. Brut. 76, 263: amicitiæ, Sen. Ep. 9, 6.—**B.** (acc. to 2. comparo, *no.* III.): **1.** *A procuring, gaining, acquiring:* testium, C. Mur. 21, 44: voluptatis, id. Fin. 2, 28, 92: criminis, *i. e. of all the materials for an accusation,* id. Clu. 67, 191.—**2.** (late Lat.): *A purchasing, purchase:* Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 52; Papin. ib. 41, 3, 44.

compărātive, *adv.* [comparativus] *Comparatively, with comparison:* dicere, Gell. 5, 21, 14.

compărātivus, a, um, *adj.* [1. comparo] **I.** Gen.: *Suitable for,* or *per-*

taining to, comparison, comparative: judicatio, C. Inv. 2, 25, 76: genus causæ (*opp.* simplex), Quint. 7, 4, 3: vocabulum, Gell. 5, 21, 8. **II.** Esp.: Gramm. *t. t.*: **A.** Gradus or *Abs.*: *The comparative:* Dop. p. 1745 P.—**B.** Casus, *The ablative:* Prisc. p. 671 P.

1. **comparātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who compares:* literarum, Julian. Epit. nov. c. 44, § 177.

2. **compărātor,** ōris, *m.* [2. comparo] *A purchaser* (late Lat.), Paul. Sent. 2, 17; Cod. Th. 3, 1, 2; Inscr. Orell. 4168.

1. **comparātus,** a, um, *P.* of comparo.

2. **compărātus,** ūs, *m.* [1. comparo] *A relation, proportion:* modulorum, Vitr. 7 præf. *fin.*

com-parco (-perco, Sol. 22, 17), rsi, *no sup.*, rcere, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; parco] *To save, husband well, lay up* (ante- and post-class.): Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 10: cibum ut formicæ, Fronto Laud. Neglig. 2, p. 371; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 32.

com-părĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; pareo] **I.** Prop.: *To be evident* or *apparent, to appear, to show one's self* (class.): comparebat avis, Lucr. 6, 1219: qui non comparebant, C. Clu. 64, 180: repente comparuit incolumis, Suet. Aug. 14: nequaquam argenti ratio comparet, *agrees, is correct*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 16; id. Mil. 3, 1, 67; C. Suil. 26, 73 Orell. *N. cr.* **II.** Meton.: *To be present, be in existence, exist:* et memor sum et diligens, ut, quæ imperes, comparaant, *happen*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 83: signa et dona comparere omnia, C. 2 Verr. 1, 50 *fin.*: conquiri quæ comparerent jussit, Liv. 6, 1: 34, 35; cf. id. 26, 30; id. 27, 24.

com-parilis, e, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; parilis] *Equal, like:* Aus. Ecl. 2, 38.

1. **comparo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [compar] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To set together in equal proportions, to put in connection, to unite, match;* (rare; but class.): "*comparare* est sociare, conjungere," Non. 255, 29: **1.** With *inter*: ea inter se, C. Univ. 5.—**2.** With *cum*: labella cum labellis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 78: meum senium cum dolore tuo, Att. ap. Non. 255, 31.—**3.** With *Adv. of manner*: non possumus non vereri, ne male comparati sitis, Liv. 40, 46.—**B.** Esp.: *To bring together* for a *contest, to match*: **1.** With *cum*: ut ego cum patrono disertissimo comparer, C. Quint. 1, 2.—**2.** With *ad*: ad supremum certamen comparati duces, Liv. 30, 28.—**3.** With *Dat.*: hunc Threci comparavit, Suet. Cal. 35.—**4.** With *Adv. of manner*: nunquam vidi iniquius Certationem comparatam, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 4.

II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *To count* one object *fully equal* to another, *to place it on the same footing, or upon an equality with* (rare, but class.): **a.** With *Dat.*: neminem tibi profecto hominem ex omnibus aut anteposuissem unquam, aut etiam comparassem, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 256, 4: duces ducibus, Liv. 28, 28: huic deo compararier, Cat. 61, 65: se mihi comparet Ajax? Ov. M. 13, 338.—**b.** With *cum*: cum quibus comparari, C. Rep. 1, 5, 9: ut cum primis compararetur, Nep. Iphic. 1, 1; cf. also, C. Fam. 12, 30, 7.—**2.** *To place together,* in comparison; *to compare* (the usu. signif. of the word in prose and poetry): **a.** In *simple constr.*: homo quod rationis est particeps similitudines comparat, C. Off. 1, 4, 11: comparare majora minoribus, paria, id. de Or. 2, 40, 172; id. Top. 18, 68.—**b.** With *cum*: cum magnitudine utilitatis, C. Off. 2, 6, 20: quæ (*sc.* victoria) cum Marathonio comparari possit trophæo, Nep. Them. 5, 3.—**c.** With *Dat.*: Persicum fulmini bus et cœlesti fragori comparat, Quint. 12, 10, 24: necesse est sibi nimium tribuat, qui se nemini comparat, id. 1, 2, 18.—**d.** With *inter*: nec tantum inutilibus comparantur utilia, sed inter se quoque ipsa, Quint. 3, 8, 33.—**e.** With *ad*: nec comparandus hic quidem ad illum est, Ter. Lun. 4, 4, 14.—**3.** With *Relative clause*: *To reflect, consider, judge*; or *to prove, show, by comparing* (rare): id ego semper mecum sic acito et comparo, quo pacto magnam molem minuam, Att. ap. Non. 256, 20: comparando quam intestina corporis seditio similis esset iræ plebis in patres, *etc.*, Liv. 2, 32 *fin.*; cf. Tac. A. 3, 5: comparat, quanto plures deleti sint homines, C. Off. 2, 5, 16.

B. Comparare inter se, *t. t.* of colleagues in office: *To agree together in respect to the division of duties, to settle* or *arrange:* **1.** Of consuls: senatusconsultum factum est, ut consules inter se provincias Italiam et Macedoniam compararent sortirenturve, Liv. 42, 31; so, id. 32, 8; id. 33, 43; id. 26, 8; id. 41, 6: (consules) comparant inter se, ut, *etc.*, id. 8, 6; id. 10, 15.—**2.** Of the decemvirs: Liv. 3, 41.—**3.** Of the tribunes of the people: Liv. 29, 20.—**4.** Of the proprætors: Liv. 40, 47.

C. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To oppose:* si scias quod donum huic dono contra comparet, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 63.

2. **com-păro,** āvi, ātum, āre (old form compearasti=comparaverit, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 19), 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; 1. paro] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen. (*To bring* or *put* together; hence): *To make ready, right,* or *suitable, to set in order, arrange, provide, furnish,* etc. (class.): **1.**: **a.** In *simple constr.*: in hac accusatione comparanda, C. 2 Verr. 1, 1, 2: fugam, Cæs. B. G. 4, 18.—**b.** With *Adv. of manner*: convivium magnifice et ornate, C. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 65.—**c.** With *Dat.*: fesso comparat uxor aquam, Tib. 1, 10, 44: accusatorem filio, C. Clu. 67, 191.—**d.** With *ad*: sibi remedium ad magnitudinem frigorum, C. 2 Verr. 5, 10, 26: dolum ad capiendos eos, Liv. 23, 35: iter ad regem, Nep. Alcib. 10, 3.—**e.** With *per*: insidias alicui per aliquem, C. Clu. 16, 47.—**f.** With *ex*: ex hac parte, C. Fam. 16, 11, 3: vultum e vultu, *according to,* Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 5.—**g.** With *Inf.*: urere tecta, Ov. Tr. 2, 267.—**h.** *Abs.*: tempore ad comparandum dato, Nep. Thras. 2, 2; cf. also, Liv. 35, 45; id. 38, 12.—**2.** Freq. in histt. of preparations for war: bellum, Nep. Diou 5, 1; id. Ages. 2, 4; id. Eum. 7, 1; Liv. 9, 29; id. 32, 28; C. Phil. 3, 1, 1: arma, milites, classem, Liv. 42, 30; cf. Nep. Milt. 4, 1; id. Dion 4, 3; id. Dat. 4, 1; 4; id. Hann. 3, 3; Liv. 28, 13; id. 35, 26; Suet. Tib. 25; Curt. 4, 9, 3.—**B.** Esp.: With *Personal pron. in reflexive force: To prepare one's self, get* or *make one's self ready:* **1.** So *alone:* se uxor comparat, C. Mil. 10, 28.—**2.** With *ad:* ad respondendum, Cic. N. D. 3, 8, 19: ad iter, Liv. 28, 33.—**3.** With *Inf.*: an ita me comparem non perpeti, *i. e. place myself in such a condition as,* Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 2.

II. Fig.: *To make arrangements for,* or *take steps towards* any thing, *to arrange, settle, appoint, institute:* **A.** With *Adv. of manner*: hoc ita comparatum est, Liv. 3, 68: hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, C. Clu. 21, 57; cf. Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 7: præclare, C. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 12, 2.—**B.** With *Dat.*: ita cuique comparatum est in ætate hominum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 5.—**C.** With *Abl.*: more majorum comparatum est, C. Rosc. Am. 53, 153.—**D.** With *in c. Abl.*: Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 5; cf. preceding *no.* B.—**E.** With *ne c. Subj.*: comparatum erat, ne quis triumpharet, *etc.*, Liv. 39, 29.—**F.** With *ut c. Subj.*: ut considerate fieret, C. Quint. 16, 51; cf. also, Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23.

III. Meton.: *To procure what one does not yet possess* or *what is not yet at hand or in existence; to obtain, get, acquire, prepare, make:* **A.** In *simple constr.*: navem et mulierem Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 2: aurum ac vestem, atque alia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 15; cf. Her. Epod. 2, 30.—**B.** With *Dat.*: mihi quadraginta minas, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 19: tribunicium auxilium sibi, Liv. 9, 34.—**C.** With *Adv. of value*: pecudes caritas, Suet. Cal. 27.—**D.** With *ex*: ex incommodis alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter. And. 4, 1, 4; cf. id. Heaut. 2, 4, 17.—**E.** With *Abl.*: victum et cultum humanum labore et industriâ, C. Œcon. ap. Col. 12 præf. § 2: laudes actibus, C. Fam. 2, 4, 2; cf. also, Suet. Cal. 22.—**F.** With *ad*: sex (tribunos) ad intercessionem comparavere, *gained over,* Liv. 4, 48.

com-particeps, ipis, *comm. gen.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; particeps] *A fellow-sharer:* comparticipes promissionis ejus, Vulg. Eph. 3, 6.

com-partior, *no perf.*, īri, 4. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; partior] *To divide something with* one, *to share:* munera cum aliquo, Imp. Anton. Pius, ap. Grut. Inscr. 408, 39.

com-pasco, *no perf.*, pastum, pascĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [cum; pasco] **I.** *Neut.* (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; pasco, *no.* II. A. 2.): *To feed together,* etc.: si compascuus est ager, jus est compascere, C. Top. 3, 12; cf. Scæv. Dig. 8, 5, 20. **II.** *Act.*: **A.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; pasco, *no.* I. A. 1.): *To feed, nourish, support,* etc.: colonus in agro surculario ne caprâ natum compascat, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 17; dub. al. pascat, Schneid.: nuper excogitatum famem (*sc.* ostrearum) longe advectionis compascere in Lucrino, Pl. 9, 54, 79, § 169:—*Pass.*: Brundisina (*sc.* ostrea) in Averno compasta. Pl. 32, 6, 21, § 61.—**B.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; pasco, *no.* I. A. 2. a.): (Prop.: *To eat up:* Meton.): *To eat off,* by means of one's cattle: pabulum in fundo compascere expedit domino, Var. R. R. 2 procem. § 5:—*Pass.*: messe factâ, spicilegium venire oportet aut compasci, Var. R. R. 1, 53.

com-pascŭus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; pascŏ] *Pertaining to common pasturage:* ager, C. Top. 3, 12; cf. Fest. s. h. v.: jus, Scæv. Dig. 8, 5, 20.

compassibĭlis, e, *adj.* [compasso] *Suffering with* one: Tert. adv. Prax. 29.

compassio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (Eccl. Lat.): (post-class.): **A.** (acc. to compatior, *no.* I.): *Fellow-suffering, sympathy, fellow-feeling:* **1.** *Abs.*: Tert. Res. Carn. 4.—**2.** With *Gen.*: sententiarum, *i. e. agreement,* Tert. Res. Carn. 3. —**B.** (acc. to compatior, *no.* II.): *Pity, compassion:* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 2.

com-pastor, ōris, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; pastor] *A fellow-herdsman:* Hyg. Fab. 187.

compastus, a, um, *P.* of compasco.

com-pătior, passus sum, pāti, 3. *v. dep.* (late Lat.), **I.** Prop.: *To suffer with* one: Tert. adv. Prax. 29; Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2. **II.** Fig.: *To have compassion, to feel pity:* Aug. Ep. 40, 20, 6; id. Conf. 3, 2.

‡ **compatriōta,** æ, *m.* *A fellow-citizen,* συμπολίτης: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

com-pātrōnus, i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; patronus] *A fellow-patron:* Ulp. Dig. 38, 5, 1; 26, 4, 3 and 5.

com-pauper, ĕris, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; pauper] *A companion in poverty, fellow-pauper:* Aug. Serm. 25 ex 50 homil. c. 3.

com-păvesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; pavesco] *To be very much afraid:* Gell. 1, 23, 9.

com-păvĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; pavio] *Beaten together:* App. M. 7, p. 197, 24.

compeccātor, ōris, *m.* [compecco] *Companion in a fault:* Hieron. Ep. 112, 5.

com-pecco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; pecco] *To err together* (late Lat.): Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 12; id. Tard. 1 *fin.*

compectus, a, um, v. compasciscor.

compĕdio, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [compes] *To fetter, shackle* (mostly ante- and post-class.) **I.** Prop.: pedes corrigiis, Var. ap. Non. 28, 9: servi compediti, Cato R. R. 56; so, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 24; Sen. Tranq. An. 10, 1. **II.** Fig.: Aug. Ep. 39.

compellātio, ōnis, *f.* [2. compello] **I.** Gen.: *An accosting, addressing:* Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22. **II.** Esp.: with reproach: *A severe, harsh, addressing* or *accosting; a rebuking* (rare): C. Phil. 3, 7, 17:—*Plur.*, C. Fam. 12, 25, 2; Gell. 1, 5.

1. **com-pello,** pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum; pello] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.): **A.** Prop.: *To drive together,* or *in a body,* to a place: **1.** Of cattle as objects: **a.** In *simple constr.*: pecore totius provinciæ compulso, C. Pis. 36, 87.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: armentum in speluncam, Liv. 1, 7: compulerantque greges Corydon et Thyrsis in unum, Virg. E. 7, 2 Serv.; cf. also, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 18.—**c.** With *Dat.* (poet. = ad): hœdorumque gregem viridi compellere hibisco, Virg. E. 2, 30.—**2.** Of other living

objects: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: hostes in oppida murosque, Cæs. B. G. 7, 65: hostem fugatum in naves, Liv. 10, 21; cf. id. 4, 1, 19: hostes in fugam, Just. 4, 4, 9. —**b.** With *intra*: a versarios intra mœnia, Nep. Ages. 5, 3.—**c.** With *ad*: ad monumentorum deversoria plebe compulsâ, Suet. Ner. 38.—**d.** With *Abl.*: Flavianos vi subitâ in Capitolium compulit, Suet. Vit. 15.—**e.** With *Adv.*: hostes eo compulit, ut locorum angustiis clausi, *etc.*, Nep. Hamilc. 2, 4.—**3.** Of inanimate objects: naves (*sc.* hostium) in portum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 58.—**B.** Met on.: **1.** *To assemble, gather, collect*, etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: primordia compulsa, Lucr. 2, 563.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: ossa in suas sedes, Cels. 7, 6.—**2.** With *Abl.*: dispersos homines ratione quadam compulit unum in locum, C. Inv. 1, 2, 2. —**3.** *To force together, narrow*, etc., utroque (*sc.* mari) in artas fauces compellente terram, Curt. 3, 1, 13.—**C.** Fig.: *To collect, assemble:* amores nostros dispulsos compulit, Plaut. 3, 3, 148.

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.): **A.** Prop.: *To drive, force*, etc.: **1.** With *Acc. of place*: Pompeium domum suam, C. Pis. 6, 17.—**2.** With *Dat.*: quam (*sc.* vanam imaginem) virgâ semel horridâ.. Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 18.—**3.** With *Abl.*: Hor. Od. 1, 24, 18; cf. preceding *no.* **2.**—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To drive, force*, etc.: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: cur eam (*sc.* orationem) tantas in augustias compellimus? C. Ac. 2, 35, 112.—**b.** With *Acc. of place*: bellum Mediolanense, *i. e., turn it*, Liv. 1, 33.—**2.** *To drive, bring, move, urge, impel, force, constrain* to something: **a.** With *ad* (so esp. freq. in Suet.): aliquem ad virtutem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 10: ad bellum, Ov. M. 5, 219: ad necem, Suet. Aug. 66: ad confessionem, id. Claud. 15: ad pugnam, id. ib. 21: ad hujusmodi latebras, id. Tib. 8: ad manubias et rapinas, id. Vesp. 16: ad cavendum ulciscendumque, id. Claud. 37.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in hunc sensum compellor injuriis, C. Fam. 1, 9: in eundem metum, Liv. 25, 29: in socordiam, Col. 11, 1, 11: in mortem, Quint. 7, 3, 7: in metum, Tac. H. 2, 27.—**c.** With *ut c. Subj.*: callidum senem callidis dolis compuli et perpuli, mihi omnia ut crederet, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 4: so, Suet. Cæs. 1; 24; id. Vesp. 2; Tac. Or. 4.—**d.** With *Inf.*: aliquem jussa nefanda pati, Ov. F. 3, 860; Luc. 3, 144; Suet. Tib. 62; id. Dom. 14; Curt. 5, 1, 35; Just. 16, 5, 2; id. 30, 3, 7.—**e.** With *Abl.*: aliquâ indignatione compellendus, Quint. 9, 4, 138.—**f.** *Abs.*: ille, qui aspellit, is compellit, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 46.

2. **compello,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. compello; cf. 2. appello, are, from 1. appello, ĕre] **I.** In a friendly sense: **A.** *To accost, address* (mostly poet.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: hunc, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 43: dedit tibi Augustus pecuniam, sed non compellatus, Tac. A. 2, 38.—**2.** With *Abl.*: me his verbis, Enn. ap. C. de Div. 1, 20, 41: aliquem voce, Virg. Æ. 5, 161: aliquem notis vocibus, id. ib. 6, 499: meo vos carmine, Cat. 64, 24; cf., also, Ov. M. 14, 839; id. ib. 8, 787; id. ib. 12, 585.—**3.** With *Adv. of manner*: blande hominem, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 72; so, familiariter, id. Men. 2, 3, 23.—**B.** *To solicit, entice, etc.*: **1.** With *de*: cum de stupro, Val. Max. 6, 1, 12.—**2.** *Abs.*: Hyg. Fab. 57.

II. In a hostile sense: **A.**: *To address one reproachfully, to reproach, chide, rebuke, upbraid, abuse, to take to task, call to account* (good prose): **1.** In *simple constr.*: compellatæ a consule, Liv. 34, 2; cf., also, Hor. S. 2, 3, 297.—**2.** With *double Acc.*: neque mater aspexit, quin eum fratricidam impunumque detestans compellaret, Nep. Timol. 1, 5.—**3.** With *pro*: pro cunctatore segnem, Liv. 22, 12.—**4.** With *Abl.*: hæc ego si compellor imagine, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 34.—**B.** *Law t. t.*: *To arraign* before a tribunal, *to accuse* of crime: **1.** In *simple constr.*: judicem, C. Att. 2, 2, 3: nobiles ac potentes, Liv. 43, 2.—**2.** With *Abl.*: **a.** Of manner, *etc.*: fratris mei filium edicto, C. Phil. 3, 7, 17; cf. Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 12, 3.—**b.** Of charge: hoc crimine in concione ab inimicis compellabatur, Nep. Alcib. 4, 1.—**3.** With *Adv.*: nemine nominatim compellato, Tac. A. 16, 27.—**4.** With *apud*: apud se, Suet. Cæs. 17.

compendĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [compendium] *Adapted to saving, short, shortened* (rare; fig.): via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria, C. Off. 2, 12, 43.—As *Subst.*: **A. compendiaria,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* via) *A short way*: Var. ap. Non. 202. 5; Petr. S. 2: Sen. Ep. 119, 1; Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 110 Sillig. ed. maj.—**B. compendiarium,** ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* iter) *A short way*: Sen. Ep. 73, 12.

compendĭo, *prps. no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [compendium] *To shorten, abridge*, etc. (post-class.): **A.** Of speech: compendiatum sermonem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9: compendiatum est Novum Testamentum, id. ib. 4, 1.—**B.** Of the space of life: *To shorten* for one, *i. e. to kill*: Aug. Quæst. in Hept. 7.

compendĭōse, *adv.* [compendiosus, *no.* A.] *Briefly, compendiously* (post-class.): Cassiod. Var. 8, 29:—*Comp.* Sid. Ep. 7, 10.

compendĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [compendium] (*Full of* compendium; hence) **A.** (acc. to compendium, *no.* A.): **1.** Of speech: *Short, brief, compendious:* verba, App. M. 11, p. 268, 12 Elm.—**2.** Of time: *Effected quickly, rapid:* victoria, Pan. Const. 20, 6.—**3.** Of space, *etc.*: *Short, brief:* iter, App. M. 6, p. 186, 12 Elm.: tramites, Just. 38, 9, 6: exitus citæ mortis, Prud. στεφ. 2, 334.—**B.** (acc. to compendium, *no.* B.): *Advantageous:* Cal. 1, 4, 5.

compendĭum, ĭi, *n.* [compendo] (*A weighing together*; hence), **A.**: **1.** Of speech, *etc.*: *A shortening, abridging:* quam potes, tam verba confer maxime ad compendium, *i. e. be as brief* or *concise as you can*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 184: compendia brevia docendi, Quint. 1, 1, 24.—**Particular phrase:** Compendii facere; also compendii *or* compendium fieri, *to shorten, abridge; to be shortened* or *abridged:* **a.** *Facere:* compendi verba multa jam faciam tibi, *i. e. will be very brief* or *compress much into a little space*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 7; cf. id. Most. 1, 1, 57; id. Ps. 4, 7, 42.—**b.** *Fieri:* verbis velitationem fieri compendi volo, *i. e. in a few words, briefly*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 41; sed jam fieri dictis compendium volo, id. Capt. 5, 2, 12.—**2.** Of time: *A shortening, shortness, a short time:* compendio morari, Quint. 1, 4, 22.—**3.** Of space, distance, *etc.*: *Shortness, a short way*, etc.: **a.** Prop.: (a) With Gen.: compendium viæ quatridui, Pl. 5, 5, 5, § 38: montis, *i. e. a short cut across* the mountain, Ov. M. 3, 234: maris, Tac. A. 2, 55: fugæ, Sil. 12, 533.—(b) *Abs.*: Tac. A. 12, 28; Flor. 3, 3, 7; Just. 2, 10, 26: currens per viam compendii, Vulg. 2 Reg. 18, 23.—**b.** Fig.: quæ ad honores compendia paterent, Pl. Pan. 95, 5 Schwarz; cf. Gell. præf. § 12.

B. *Gain, profit*, etc.: "*compendium*, quod quum compenditur una fit: a quo, usura, quod in sorte accedebat," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50: quos illa (provincia) mercibus suppeditandis cum quæstu compendioque dimittit. C. 2 Verr. 2, 3, 6: non modo incommodi nihil ceperunt, sed etiam in Apronianis illis rapinis in quæstu sunt compendioque versati, id. ib. 3, 46, 109: compendii sui causâ, id. Off. 3, 15, 63: privato compendio serviebant, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32: capti compendio ex direptis bonis, id. B. G. 7, 43: nec ira magis publica, quam privatum compendium, in hostem acuebat, Liv. 8, 36: res præcipui quæstûs compendiique, Pl. 21, 12, 41: ne ex lusu quidem alcæ compendium spernens, Suet. Cal. 41: ego hodie compendi feci binos panes, *have saved two loaves*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 2: ignotis repetens compendia terris, Tib. 1, 3, 39.

C. *A sparing* or *saving*: **1.** Prop.: bubulas carnes nidi ti caules magno ligni compendio percoquunt, Pl. 23, 7, 64, § 127: operæ, id. 17, 23, 35, § 214; so id. 18, 20, 49, § 181.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *Abs.*: id ponito ad compendium, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 3: compendium haud ætati optabile, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 51.—**b.** With *Gen.*: erraticnis, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 90.—**c.** With Gerund in *di*: pultandi, *i. e. to cease from*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 11.

com-pendo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; pendo] *To weigh together*: Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50.

compensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compenso] **A.** *A balancing* of accounts: "*compensatio* est debiti et crediti inter se distributio," Modestin. Dig. 16, 2, 1; cf. Paul. ib. 24, 3, 15.—**B.** (*An equalising* of one thing with another in value; hence) *Barter, exchange:* emi singula non pecuniâ, sed compensatione mercium jussit, Just. 3, 2, 11.—**C.** *Compensation, recompense, amends* (only in Cic.): hac usurum compensatione sapientem, C. Tusc. 5, 33, 95 Kühn.: incommoda compensatione lenire, id. N. D. 1, 9, 23.

compensāto, *adv.* [compensatus] *In account*: Tert. Pall. 2.

compensātus, a, um, *P.* of compenso.

com-penso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; penso] **I.** (acc. to penso, *no.* II. A.) *To counterbalance, compensate*, or *make good* (class.): **A.** *Aliquid cum aliquâ re*: nonne compensabit cum uno versiculo tot mea volumina laudum suarum, C. Pis. 30 *fin.*: so, lætitiam cum doloribus, id. Fin. 2, 30: bona cum vitiis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 70.—**B.** *Aliquid aliquâ re*: bellorum pericula copiis armisque compensarunt, C. Font. 1 *fin.* Orell. *N. cr.*; id. Or. 69 *fin.*: pauciatem pedum gravitatis suæ (*sc.* spondei) tarditate, id. ib. 64, 216: te unum tot amissis, Ov. H. 3, 51: pecuniam pedibus, *to make up by the low price of shoeleather*, Cato ap. C. Fl. 29 *fin.*: reprehendens alia laude compenses, Quint. 11, 1, 87:—*Pass. constr.*: summi labores nostri magnâ compensati gloriâ, C. de Or. 3, 4, 14. **II.** (acc. to penso, *no.* II. A. 2.) in post-Aug. poets, of distance: *To shorten, spare, save*: magnos sinus, Luc. 8, 249: longum inter, Sen. Hipp. 83; cf. Lucr. 9, 685.

comperco, v. comparco.

com-pĕrĕgrīnus, i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.: peregrinus] *A fellow-stranger*: Sid. Ep. 7, 17, *fin.*

compĕrendĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comperendino] *A deferring of the time (of trial) to the third day* or *later* (post-Aug.): Sen. Ep. 97, 5; Pl. Ep. 5, 21, 1; Gell. 14, 2, 1; Tac. Or. 38; cf. Ascon. C. 2 Verr. 1, 9, 26.

compĕrendĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] = comperendinatio, q. v.: C. 2 Verr. 1, 9, 26; id. Brut. 22, 87.

compĕrendĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [comperendinus] Law *t. t.*: *To cite a defendant to a new trial, appointed on the third following day* or *later*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: reum, C. 2 Verr. 1, 9, 26 Ascon.; id. ib. 1, 7, *fin.*—**B.** *Abs.* = ut comperendinem, C. 1 Verr. 11, 34.

com-perendĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; perendinus] *Belonging to the day after to-morrow*: dies, *The third following day, to which a trial was deferred*, Gai Inst. 4, § 15; Macr. S. 1, 15.

‡ **com-pĕrĕo** (ire), "cumalio pereo," Diom. p. 369 P. (its *perf.* was, acc. to the same grammarian, distinguished from comperi, the *perf.* of comperio, by the accent).

com-pĕrĭo, pĕri, pertum, pĕrīre, 4. *v. a.* (**compĕrior,** pertus sum, pĕriri, 4. *v. dep.*, Sall. J. 45, 1; id. ib. 108, 3; Gell. 3, 3, 1; cf. Diom. p. 373, P.) [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.] (*To open thoroughly on all sides*; hence) *To find out accurately, ascertain, learn, obtain*, or *get information of* (class.): **I.** *Act.*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: indicia mortis comperisse, C. Brut. 80, 277: negavit se quicquam comperisse, Suet. Cæs. 74; cf. id. ib. 3; id. Aug. 94; id. ib. 66; id. Dom. 21.—Cicero, on account of the frequent repetition of the phrase *omnia comperi*, in the trial of Catiline, was freq. bantered by his contemporaries. In accordance with this are to be explained (Clodius), me tantum *comperisse omnia*, criminabatur, C. Att. 1, 14, 5; and id. Fam. 5, 5.—**B.** With *Objective clause*: comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quidquam attinere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 63: diram qui contudit hydram, Comperit invidiam supremo fine domari, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 12: camorum greges comperit pabulo abstinere, Suet.

Cæs. 81: ut destinásse comperorat Augustum, id. Vesp. 9.—**C.** *Abs.*: comperi, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9.—**D.** With *de*: de amore hoc comperit, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6: nihil de hoc comperi, C. Sull. 31, 86: Metellus de rebus comperit, Sall. J. 68 *init.*: de quâ vi tertiâ comperit, Suet. Dom. 6.—**E.** With *ex*: ubi comperi ex iis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 69: ex Pediano comperit, Quint. 1, 7, 24.—**F.** With *per*: per exploratores, Cæs. B. G. 4, 19: per speculatores, Nep. Alcib. 8, 6.—**G.** With *simple Abl.*: certis auctoribus, C. Att. 14, 8. **II.** *Pass.*: **A.** **1.** *Verb. fin.*: dum ne ab hoc me fuli comperiar, *if only it is not known that*, etc., Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 31.—**2.** *Part. perf.*: comperta et explorata, Liv. 42, 16: sintne hæc investigata, comperta, **patefacta per me, Quint. 9, 3, 49**: de his haud facile compertum narraverim, *give certain information*, Sall. J. 17.—**3.** In *Abl., in concord with a clause*: comperto lege Gabiniâ Bithyniam et Pontum consuli datam, Sall. Hist. Frag. 5, 2 ed. Gerl. (in Prisc. p. 1180 P.); so, Liv. 31, 39; id. 33, 5; Tac. A. 1, 66; id. ib. 4, 36; id. ib. 11, 33 *fin.*; id. ib. 14, 57.—**4.** Compertum habeo and compertum mihi est, *I know full well*: quod de iisdubous habuerant compertum, C. Cæc. 45 *fin.*; so, Sall. C. 22 *fin.*—**5.** Pro comperto, *as certain*, Suet. Ner. 31.—**B.** *Part. Perf.*: *Known, proved, or found out, to have done a thing, convicted of*: **1.** With *per*: pecuniam ex ærario scribæ viatoresque sedilicii clam exessisse per indicem compertum, Liv. 30, 39.—**2.** With *Inf.*: compertus adulterare matronas, Suet. Aug. 67.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: uxorem in stupro generi compertam dimittere, Suet. Tib. 35.—**4.** With *Gen. of crime*: comperta stupri, Liv. 22, 57: probri, Liv. 7, 4: sacrilegii, id. 32, 1: flagitii, Tac. A. 1, 3.

com-pernis, *e, adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; perna] *With the knees bent together*: Lucil. ap. Non. 26, 3: Plaut. Frgm. ap. Fest. s. v. VALGOS, p. 278; Var. L. L. 9, 5, 129; cf. Fest. p. 82.

com-perpētŭus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; perpetuus] *Co-eternal*: Prud. Apoth. 339.

comperte, *adv.* [compertus] *On good authority*; only Gell. 1, 22; and in *Comp.*, id. 1, 11.

compertus, a, um, *P.* of comperio.

com-pes, ĕdis, *f.* (*m. Sing.* compedem meum, Vulg. Thren. 3, 7: *Plur.* compedes parati, Lact. de Mort. Persec. 21) [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; pes] (*That has or keeps the feet together*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A* wooden *fetter or shackle for the feet*: **A.** *Plur. Nom.* and *Acc.*: compedes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 76; id. Men. 1, 1, 4; id. Pers. 2, 3, 17; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 19: *Gen.* compedium, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 15: *Dat.* and *Abl.* compedibus, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18, 18; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77; Juv. 10, 182.—**B.** *Sing.*: *Gen.* compedis, Claud. in Eutr. prol. 2, 3: *Acc.* compedem, Vulg. Thren. 3, 7 (Var. ap. Non 28, 11: apparently, instead of compedem *or* compedium, corresp. to the remaining exx., compedes is the right reading: *Abl.* compede, Tib. 1, 7, 42; id. 2, 6, 25; Hor. Epod. 4, 4; Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 5; Juv. 11, 80 (*Nom.* and *Dat. of sing.* apparently not in use).—Prov.: compedes, quas ipse fecit, ipsus ut gestet faber, Aus. Idyll. 7 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *A fetter, bond, band, chain*: grata (*of the chains of love*), Hor. Od. 1, 23, 14; id. ib. 4, 11, 24: has compedes, fasces inquam hos laureatos, *etc.*, C. Att. 8, 3, 5: Hebrus nivali compede vinctus, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3. **III.** Meton.: *A silver necklace*, as a female ornament: Pl. 33, 12, 54.

1. **compesco** (comperco, Plaut. Pœn. 2, 2, 137; cf. Fest. p. 46), cŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [compes] **I.** Prop.: *To fasten together, to confine, hold in check, to repress, curb, restrain* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; never in Cic.; for, as to the words quoted from Cic. in Quint. 11, 3, 169: quin compescitis vocem istam? in Cic. himself Rab. Perd. 6, 18, the reading is: quin continetis vocem): **A.** In *simple constr.*: ramos fluentes, *i. e. to clip, prune*, Virg. G. 2, 370: Col. 5, 6, 11: spatiantia brachia, Ov. M. 14, 630: arundinem, Col. 4, 32, 5; cf. Fest. p. 50.—**B.** With *Abl.*: equum angustis habenis, Tib. 1, 4, 11.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To check, repress, suppress, etc.*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: linguam compescas, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 75: querelas, Lucr. 3, 967: clamorem, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 23: risum, id. S. 2, 8, 83: mentem, id. Od. 1, 16, 22: ardorem, Tac. Agr. 8.—**2.** With *Abl.*: seditionem exercitûs uno verbo, Tac. A. 1, 42: sitim multâ aquâ, Ov. M. 4, 102: dolores vino, Tib. 1, 2, 1: animam frenis et catenâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63.—**3.** With *per*: hostiles motus per legatos, Suet. Tib. 37.—**B.** *To leave off, cease from, forbear*: With *Inf.*: compesce in illum dicere injuste, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 59; so, id. Pœn. 1, 2, 137.

2. **com-pesco,** *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; pes] *To tread or stamp together with the feet*: cretam, Titin. ap. Non. 245, 32.

compētens, entis, P. of competo.

competenter, *adv.* [competens acc. to competo, *no.* II. B. 2. b.] *Suitably, proper y, becomingly* (post-class.): consulere, Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22: punire, Paul. ib. 22, 5, 16:—*Comp.*: disserere, Hier. adv. Helv. 2:—*Sup.*: uti, App. Apol. p. 316.

competentia, æ, *f.* [competo] (post-class.) *A meeting together, agreement*, membrorum inter se, *symmetry*, Gell. 1, 1; cf. Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19: nasci ad eandem competentiam (*sc.* siderum), *under the same constellation*, Gell. 14, 1.

competītio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (late Lat.) **A.** *An agreement*: Sid. Ep. 2, 9.—**B.** *A judicial demand*: Cod. Th. 2, 23, 1.

com-pētitor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A rival, competitor* (in good prose): C. Off. 1, 12, 38; Liv. 6, 41; id. 37, 57; Quint. 3, 7, 2; id. 7, 1, 29; Suet. Cæs. 13; 19.

competītrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A female competitor*: C. Mur. 19 Moeb.

com-pēto, īvi or ii, ītum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; peto] **I.** *Act.*: *To strive after something in company* or *together* (post-class.): unum locum, Just. 13, 2: unam speciosam (puellam), Sext. Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 50.

II. *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To meet* or *come together* (rare): ubi viæ competunt, tum, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 58: si cacumina arundinum in unum competunt, Col. 4, 17, 1.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** Of time: *To coincide, agree, meet, to happen*, etc.: **a.** With *cum*: tempora cum Othonis exitu, Tac. H. 2, 50 *fin.*—**b.** With *Dat.*: neque messium feriæ æstati, neque vindemiarum auctumno, Suet. Cæs. 40.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: si competant coitus lunæ in novissimum diem brumæ, Pl. 16, 39, 73.—**d.** *Abs.*: si septima luna competat, Pl. 18, 28, 63.—**e.** With *ut c. Subj.*: si ita competit, ut idem ille, qui sanare potest, compte de his, quæ facienda sunt, dissentat, Sen. Ep. 75.—**2.** Of other things: **a.** *To agree or coincide with* something, *to answer to* it: tanto Othonis animo nequaquam corpus aut habitus competiit, Suet. Oth. 12.—**b.** *To be qualified, competent, appropriate, fit, suitable, to correspond*: neque animo neque auribus aut linguæ competere, Sall. H. Frgm. ap. Non. 276, 18; cf. Tac. A. 3, 46: aut assumere in causam naturas, quæ competent, aut mitigare, quâ repugnabunt, Quint. 4, 1, 17: ut vix ad arma capienda aptandaque pugnæ competeret animus, Liv. 22, 5; Col. 8, 17, 3; cf. id. 9, 1, 1; id. 9, 5, 1: si cujusquam neptium suarum competeret ætas, Suet. Aug. 31.—**3.** Law *t. t.*: *To belong to one, to be for one* (of an action): actionem competere in equitem Romanum negat, Quint. 3, 6, 11: exempto mihi adversus te actio competit, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 25.

compilātio, ōnis, *f.* [compilo] *A pillaging*; hence fig., *a compilation*: Chresti, C. Fam. 2, 8, 1.

compilātor, ōris, *m.* id.] *A plunderer*: veterum, *an epithet of Virgil on* account of his imitation of Homer, Ennius, *etc.*), acc. to Hier. Præf. Hebr. Quæst. in Genes., and Isid. Orig. 10, 44.

com-pilo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; 3. pilo, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *To plunder, pillage, rob* (rare, but class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: aedes, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 6: fana, Cic. N. D. 1, 81, 86: consulem, exercitum, provinciamque, id. 2 Verr. 1, 13, 35: ne te (servi) compilent fugientes, Hor. S. 1, 1, 78; cf. Plaut. 4, 11, 2.—**B.** With *Indefinite clause*: ubi vir compilet clanculum, quicquid domi est, Plaut. Men. 4, 1, 2.—**C.** With *Abl.*: templa omnibus ornamentis, Liv. 43, 7.—**D.** With *Adv.*: totum oppidum cotidiam, C. 2 Verr. 2, 24, 53. **II.** Fig.: *To steal, pilfer*, etc.: ab ipsis cautis jurisconsultis eorum sapientiam compilárit, C. Mur. 11, 25. **III.** Meton.: *To cudgel, to beat soundly*: nec dubito me lanceis illis vel venabulis, immo vero et bipennibus, membratim compilassent, App. M. 9, 2, p. 108 Hild. min.

com-pingo, pēgi, pactum, pingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; pango] **I.** Prop.: *To join* or *unite together, to put together, frame, make by joining, compose* (in *verb. finit.* mostly in post-Aug. prose): ædificia (*opp.* solvitur componere), Sen. Q. N. 6, 3; Col. 6, 19, 1: navem iisdem tabulis (*opp.* dissolvere), Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 83 (cf. Argo compacta manu Palladia, Sen. Med. 365): casam male, Mart. 12, 72: caput tenuissimis ossiculis, Gell. 6, 1: crepidas sibi, App. Flor. *no.* 9: verbum unum ex *multitudine* et *negotio*, Gell. 11, 16, 4.—In *Part. perf.*: quid in operibus manu factis tam compositum tamque compactum et congruentem invenire potest: C. Fin. 3, 22, 74; cf. id. Univ. 8: fistula disparibus septem cicutis, Virg. E. 2, 36: trabes, id. Æ. 12, 674: fabulas ignominiosas do diis, id. 4, p. 148.—**Particular phrase**: compingere aliquem *or* aliquid in aliquid: *To crowd a person or thing somewhere, to confine, lock up, put, conceal* (so several times in Plaut. and Cic., elsewh. rare): aliquem in carcerem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 3; id. Men. 5, 5, 39; cf. ipsam (Rheam) in vincula, Sext. Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 1: illius filiam in navem clam matrem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 34: se in Appuliam, C. Att. 8, 8; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 62.

II. Fig.: **A.** (post-class.): *To invent, devise, forge*: falsa de Christo, Arn. 1, 57 *init.*: ignominiosas (de superis) ipsi compingitis fabulas, id. 4, 30.—**B.** *To put, drive, or thrust one into something or somewhere*: quæ parentes in tam angustum tuos locum compegeris, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 103: in judicia et conciunculas, tanquam in aliquod pistrinum, detrudi et compingi, C. de Or. 1, 11, 46: dedisti eam (pallam) dono mihi: Eandem nunc reposcis; patiar, tibi habe, aufer, utere, Vel tu vel tua uxor: vel etiam in oculos compingite, *keep it, thrust it into your eyes*, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 17.

com-pinguesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; pinguesco] *To thicken to a solid substance*: Tert. An. 25.

‡ **compitālāris,** e, *adj.* [compitalia] *Of*, or *belonging to, the* compitalia: AUGUSTALES, *compital priests*, Inscr. Grut. 179, 3; cf. Suet. Aug. 31.

compitālicius (**-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of*, or *belonging to, the* compitalia: dies, C. Att. 7, 7, 3: ludi, id. Pis. 4, 8; Suet. Aug. 31: ambulationes, C. Att. 2, 3 *fin.*

compitālis, e, *adj.* [compitum] *Of*, or *pertaining to, a cross-way*: Lares, Suet. Aug. 31: qui compita servant, Ov. F. 2, 615; cf. id. ib. 5, 140 *sq.*—As *Subst.*: **compitalia,** ium and ĭorum (cf. Charis. p. 27 *sq.* P.; Prisc. p. 744 ib.: compitaliorum, C. Pis. 4, 8 Orell. *N. cr.*), n., *A festival, annually celebrated at cross-roads* (compita) *in honour of the Lares*, soon after the Saturnalia, on a day appointed by the prætor: Var. L. L. 6, 3, 58; cf. Gell. 10, 14, 3; Macr. S. 1, 7; Fest. s. v. QUINQUATRUS, p. 218; cf. Dion. Hal. 4, 14; Cato R. R. 5, 4; id. 57, 2; C. Att. 2, 3 *fin.*

compitum (**compĕtum,** Var. L. L. 6, 3, 58 Spengl. *N. cr.*), i, n. (mostly used in *Plur.*; in *Sing.* Cato R. R. 5, 4; Var. L. L. 6, 6, 63; Tert. Test. An. 1 *fin.*; Fest. p. 183:—**compitus,** i, m., Var. and Caecil. ap. Non. 168, 9 *sq.* (competis, *no.* II. A.) (*That which meets* something; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A place where several ways meet, a cross-road*: C. Agr. 1, 5; Virg. G. 2, 382; Prop. 4, 1, 23; Ov. F. 1, 142; Hor. S. 2, 3, 28; Liv. 27,

23; id. 34: "compita Larum (Romæ) DCLXV," Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 66. **II.** Fig.: *A cross-road, point of hesitation, dilemma:* vitæ nescius error Diducit trepidas ramosa in compita mentes, Pers. 5, 35: stomachi, Tert. Res. Carn. 60. **III.** Meton.: *An altar erected at cross-roads:* Grat. Cynег. 483; Inscr. Grut. 107, 1.

com-plăcĕo, ŭi and ĭtus sum, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* (except in Col., only ante- and post-class.) [cum; placeo] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.): *To be pleasing to several persons at the same time:* Ter. And. 4, 1, 21: et tibi et Gallioni, Col. 9, 16 *fin.*; cf. Gell. 17, 9, 4. **II.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To be very pleasing:* hæ Veneri complacuerunt, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 22: hoc deo complacitum'st, id. ib. 1, 3, 3; cf. Gell. 18, 3: ejus sibi complacitam formam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 24; cf. App. M. 4, p. 157; Nemes. Cyneg. 12.

complăcĭtus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of complaceo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Favourable, kind:* semper complacitis amica Musis, Mart. Capell. 2, 119: — *Comp.*: Deus complacitior, Vulg. Ps. 76, 8.

com-plāco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; placo] *To conciliate greatly:* Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 13.

complānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [complano] (*A levelling;* hence) *Ruins:* Sen. Q. N. 6, 1.

complānātor, ōris, *m.* [complano] *One who makes level:* App. Apol. p. 277.

com-plāno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; planо] **I.** Prop.: *To make even, level,* or *plain* (rare; not in Cic.): terram, Cato R. R. 151, 3: montium juga, Suet. Cal. 37: lacum, id. Cæs. 44: opera, Hirt. B. Alex. 63: domum, *to raze,* C. Dom. 38. **II.** Fig.: *To render tolerable* or *supportable:* aspera, dura: Sen. Prov. 5 *fin.*

‡ **complantātĭo,** ōnis, *f.*, καταφύτευσις, *A planting:* Vet. Gloss.

com-planto, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; planto] *To plant together* (late Lat.): Vulg. Rom. 6, 5; Cassiod. Complex. ad Rom. 11; Ambros. Ep. 42 *fin.*

com-plătŏnĭcus, i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; Platonicus] *A companion of the Platonic philosophers:* Sidon. Ep. 7, 11.

com-plaudo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; plaudo] *To applaud together:* Paul. Nol. 18, 8.

complectĭbilis, e, *adj.* [complector, *no.* II. A.] *That can be embraced in the mind* or *comprehended:* Boeth. de Syll. Hypoth. 2, p. 628.

complecto, ere, v. complector *fin.*

com-plector, xus, sum, cti, 3. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; 1. plecto] (*To entwine one's self,* etc., *with* some other person or thing; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To clasp around, encircle, encompass, surround, inclose, embrace,* etc. (cf. amplector) (class.): With persons or things as subjects: **A.** Gen.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: reliquos omnes, C. Rep. 6, 17: complexi terram maris, Ov. M. 8, 731: spatium, *i. e. to mark out for military purposes,* Cæs. B. G. 7, 72: mediam mulierem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 106: viri corpus, Lucr. 4, 1189: eum, C. Att. 16, 5, 2: genua, Quint. 6, 1, 34: dextram euntis, *i. e. to seize with both hands,* Virg. Æ. 8, 558: sopor complectitur artûs, id. ib. 2, 253: me arctior somnus complexus est, C. Rep. 6, 10, 10. — **2.** With *Abl.*: clavieulis suis, quasi manibus, quicquid est nacta, complectitur, C. Sen. 15, 52: aliquem obsidione, Vell. 2, 51, 2: membra lacertis, Ov. M. 10, 407: caput digitis, Ov. M. 3, 727. — **3.** With *Adv.*: vestis complectens undique corpus, Cat. 64, 307. — **4.** With *inter se,* etc.: nos inter nos esse complexos, C. de Div. 1, 28, 58: complecti inter se lacrimantes milites cœpisse, Liv. 7, 42. — **B.** Esp.: *To clasp, seize,* etc., in close combat: qui quum inter se complexi in terram ex equis decidissent, Nep. Eum. 4, 2.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To embrace* something *intellectually as a whole, to comprehend, understand:* aliquid cogitatione et mente, C. Or. 2, 8; cf. id. Fam. 5, 17, 4: deum et divinum animum cogitatione, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 51: omne cœlum totamque eam universo mari terram mente, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112; cf. Quint. 12, 1, 25; id. 12, 2, 17: rei magnitudinem animo, C. de Or. 1, 5 *fin.*: Quint. 10, 6, 3; 6. — Without mens, animus, *etc.*: formam animi magis quam corporis, *to consider,* Tac. Agr. 46: aliquid memoriâ, C. Div. 2, 71; Quint. 2, 7, 3. — Without memoria, Quint. 11, 2, 36.

B. *To comprehend* a multitude of objects in discourse or in a writing, *to comprise:* **1.** With *Abl.*: omnia una comprehensione, C. Fin. 5, 9, 26: pauca paucis, Quint. 8, 3, 82: sententiam his verbis, id. 3, 6, 13. — **2.** With *Adv.*: rerum memoriam breviter et perdiligenter, C. Brut. 3, 14: plura semel, Quint. 11, 1, 66. — **b.** Philos. *t. t.*: *To draw a conclusion, make an inference,* C. Inv. 1, 40, 73.

C. Of the affections: *To embrace,* i. e. *to display esteem, regard, affection for,* etc.: **1.** With *Abl.*: aliquem honoribus et beneficiis suis, C. Prov. Cons. 16, 38; cf. eum beneficio, id. Planc. 33, 82: aliquem summâ benevolentiâ, id. Fam. 6, 14: hunc omni tuâ comitate, id. ib. 7, 5, 3: omnes caritate cives, Liv. 7, 40. — **2.** In *simple, constr.*: hominem, C. Fam. 2, 6, 4: quos fortuna complexa est, id. Læl. 15, 54: philosophiam, id. Brut. 93, 322; cf. artes ingenuas, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 9: causam eam, C. Phil. 5, 16, 44; cf. id. Att. 16, 15, 3: otium, id. ib. 2, 6: complexus es illud funestum animal, id. Pis. 9, 21. — **3.** *Abs.*: C. Fam. 2, 8, 2.

D. *To take into possession, to seize, lay hold of* (rare): (philosophiæ) vis valet multum, quum est idoneam complexa naturam, C. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: facultatem aliquam, id. Fam. 10, 12, 5.

☞ **1.** *Act.* form, complecto, ĕre: quando convenit complectite, Pompon. ap. Non. 472 *fin.*; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P. — **2.** Complector, ti, in *pass.* signif.; C. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; dub.: in eo genere, quo vita beata complectitur, *is comprised,* id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40 (Bentl. *ex conject.* completur, v. Orell. *N. cr.*; cf. C. Fin. 3, 12 *fin.*, where the MSS. also vary between complecti and compleri): quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37.

complēmentum, i, *n.* [compleo] *That which fills up* or *completes, a complement* (prs. only in the two follg. exs.): numerorum (inania quædam verba), C. Or. 69, 230: (majestatis crimen) tum omnium accusationum complementum erat, *i. e. gave to them their full weight,* Tac. A. 3, 38.

com-plĕo, ēvi, ētum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; pleo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fill* something *on all sides, to fill full, fill up* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: urnam, Ov. M. 12, 616: paginam, *to fill with writing,* C. Att. 13, 34: quæ loca complerent, Lucr. 1, 523: ubi (luna) orbem complevit, Tib. 2, 4, 18: ad fossas complendas, Hirt. B. Hisp. 16. — **2.** With *Abl.*: fossas sarmentis et virgultis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 18: vascula influentibus complentur, Quint. 1, 2, 28: mellе favos, Tib. 2, 1, 50: cuncta suâ luce (sol), C. Rep. 6, 17: omnia armis, cadaveribus, cruore, Sall. C. 51: cuncta fugâ, Liv. 9, 24: lunæ se cornua lumine complent, Virg. Æ. 3, 645: (Dianæ simulacrum) coronis et floribus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 35, 77. — **3.** With *Gerund in* do: quod maria ac terras omnes cœlumque rigando Compleat, Lucr. 5, 595. — **4.** With *Gen.*: ararum compleverit urbes, Lucr. 5, 1161: completus mercatorum carcer, C. 2 Verr. 5, 57, 147. — **5.** With *ad*: scrobem ad medium, Col. Arb. 4, 5.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of food: *To satisfy, to satiate:* multo cibo et potione completi, C. Tusc. 5, 35: avis scribitur conchis so solere complere, id. N. D. 2, 49, 124. — **2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To make* the army or fleet *of a full number, to complete, fill up:* legiones, Cæs. B. C. 1, 25: cohortes pro numero militum complet, Sall. C. 56: classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv. 24, 11: naves colonis pastoribusque, *to man,* Cæs. B. C. 1, 56; cf. Virg. Æ. 11, 327 Serv. — **3.** *To impregnate:* alias alii complent magis, Lucr. 4, 1243; cf. ne complerentur, crebro, id. ib. 1270. — **4.** *Abs.*: *To be full* or *filled:* non ita complebant Ephyræ Lædas ædes, Prop. 2, 5, 1. — **5.** In Eccl. Lat.: *Pass.*: *To be filled with the Deity, to be inspired:* (Zachurias) completusque canit venturi conscia dicta, Juvenc. 1, 116.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To fill a space with sound, lamentations,* etc. (very freq.): omnia clamoribus, Lucr. 4, 1014: omnia vocibus, ib. 5, 1065: nemus querelis, id. 2, 358 (cf. nemus timenda voce, Hor. Epod. 6, 9): ærа tinnitibus et murmure, Ov. M. 14, 537: atria ululatu, id. ib. 5, 153: atria fremitu, id. ib. 5, 3, et sæp.: aures sonitu completæ (Orell. oppletæ), C. Rep. 6, 18: completi sunt animi aures que vestræ, id. Agr. 3, 1, 3. — **B.** *To fill, to satiate:* me complevi flore Bacchi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 8: corpus suum stupri, id. Am. 4, 1, 8. — **C.** *To furnish abundantly with something:* exercitum omni copia, Cæs. B. C. 2, 25 *fin.* — **D.** *To fill one with any desire, humour, passion:* **1.** With *Abl.*: reliquos (milites) bona spe, Cæs. B. C. 2, 21: aliquem gaudio, C. Fin. 5, 24: tædio, Quint. 8, 6, 14: animos robore, Luc. 5, 412: omnia luctu, Sall. C. 51: omnia terrore, Liv. 34, 9: cuncta pavore, Curt. 3, 13, et al. — **2.** With *Gen.*: aliquem erroris et dementiæ, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 9: aliquem flagitii et formidinis, id. Men. 5, 5, 3. — **E.** *To make complete* or *perfect, to finish:* **a.** gen.: lustrationem (annuam) menstruo spatio (luna), Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87; cf. Virg. Æ. 5, 46: his rebus completis legiones reduci jussit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 46: studia, Gell. 13, 5: complent ea beatissimam vitam, C. Fin. 5, 24, 71; cf. id. ib. 3, 13, 43; id. Tusc. 5, 16, 47 (cf. also complector, ☞). — **b.** esp.: Of a promise: *To fulfil:* summam promissi, C. 2 Verr. 3, 49, 116. — **F.** Of time: *To finish, complete, live* or *pass through it:* Gorgias centum et septem complevit annos, C. de Sen. 5, 13; Nep. Att. 21, 1 (cf. sua fata, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 77; and sua tempora, id. M. 15, 816; and quinque secula vitæ suæ, id. ib. 15, 395): materna tempora, *i. e. the period of pregnancy,* id. ib. 3, 312; cf. id. ib. 11, 311.

complētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compleo, *no.* II. E.] (post-class.) *A filling up, fulfilment:* scriptorum, Just. Inst. 3, 23: sanctæ prophetiæ, Aug. Ep. 161.

complētīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Filling up, that fills up:* "*que* inveniturque completiva, ut Virgilius, Æ. 9, 767; Alcandrumque, Haliumque, Noëmonaque, Prytanimque," Prisc. p. 1026 P.: differentiæ, quæ completivæ dicuntur prædicati, Boeth. Arist. Categ. 1, p. 126.

complētor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who fills up, a fulfiller:* Juvenc. in Matth. 2, 12, 572.

complētus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of compleo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Filled full, full:* alveus Tiberis ruderibus, Suet. Aug. 30. — **B.** Fig.: *Complete, perfect:* completus et perfectus verborum ambitus, C. Or. 50, 168. — *Comp.* Gell. 1, 7, 20.

complex, ĭcis, *adj.* [complico] *Closely connected with one, confederate, participant* (late Lat.): dii, *i. e. agreeing,* Arn. 3, p. 123 (v. consentes): Ambros. Off. 3, 4; Prud. Ham. 614.

complexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [complector] (a Ciceron. word.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A combination, connection:* atomorum, C. Fin. 1, 6, 19: cumulata bonorum, C. Tusc. 5, 10, 29. — **B** Esp.: **1.** Of speech: brevis totius negotii, *comprehension, comprisal,* C. Inv. 1, 26: mira verborum, id. Phil. 2, 37, 95. — Hence, **2.** *t. t.*: **a.** In rhetoric: (α) *A period:* longissima verborum, C. de Or. 3, 47: una, id. Or. 25, 85. — (β) *A rhetorical figure, according to which one constantly recurs to what has been previously said,* Auct. Her. 4, 14, — **b.** In philos. lang.: (α) *A conclusion in a syllogism,* C. Inv. 1, 37, 67; 40, 72; 47, 87; Quint. 5, 14, 5 *sq.* — (β) *A dilemma,* C. Inv. 1, 29; Ascon. C. Div. in Cæc. 14. — **c.** In gramm. lang.: *The contraction of two syllables into one,* for the Gr. συναίρεσις and συναλοιφή (opp. to *divisio*), Quint. 1, 5, 17; cf. id. ib. 6. **II.** Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *A physical constitution* or *habit* (late Lat.): bona, Firm. Matth. 5, 9.

complexīve, *adv. Concisely:* ut complexive dicam, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1 *inst.* — From

complexīvus, a, um, *adj.* [com-

plexio] In gramm.: *Serving for connecting, connective, copulative*: particula (*atque*), Gell. 10, 29 *in tit.* (In the text itself, connexiva.)

complexo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [complecto=complector] *To encompass, embrace closely, clasp around* (post-class. and rare): Coripp. 1, 104; App. M. 10, p. 249.

1. **complexus,** a, um, *P.* of complector.

2. **complexus,** ūs, *m.* [complector] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A surrounding, encompassing, encircling, embracing, embrace*, etc. (class.): aether omnia avido complexu cetera saepsit, Lucr. 5, 471: ad tuum hominum complexum, Pl. 16, 40, 76, § 203: ubi complexu coierunt membra tenaci, *in a mutual close embrace*, Ov. M. 4, 377: lapides alligati complexu silicis, *by a binding*, Pl. 36, 22, 45: complexu matris avellere natam, Cat. 62, 21; cf. id. 64, 88; 118; C. Font. 17, 46; id. Fl. 38, 95; Liv. 2, 49; Quint. 6, 1, 42; id. 8, 3, 68: venisti in sinum et complexum tuae mimulae, C. Phil. 2, 25, 61: Venereo, C. de Div. 2, 69, 143: — *Plur.*: Hor. S. 1, 5, 43; Ov. M. 3, 286; id. ib. 10, 388; id. ib. 6, 240. — **B.** Esp. (like complector itself): Of hostile embrace: *Close combat*: si in Caesaris complexum venire posset, Caes. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.*; Quint. Decl. 4, 22.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Connection* in discourse (very freq. in Quint.): vitium non est in sensu, sed in complexu, Quint. 1, 5, 46; cf. id. 9, 4, 32: brevis verborum, id. 7, 3, 18: sermonis, id. 9, 3, 18: loquendi seriemque, id. 1, 5, 3: legum aliorumque scriptorum, id. 5, 10, 107: causarum, id. 5, 10, 103; id. 7, 2, 57: rerum, personarum, temporum, id. 3, 5, 7. — **B.** *Embrace*, i. e. *love, affection*, etc.: conjunctio inter homines hominum ... deinde totius complexu gentis humanae, quae animi affectio, *etc.*, C. Fin. 5, 23, 65: at tu easdam artes in complexu, oculis, auribus habes, Pl. Pan. 47, 2: respublica Pompeii filium suo sinu complexuque recipiet, C. Phil. 13, 4, 9: me ipsa suo complexu patria tenuisset, id. Pis. 9, 19.

III. Meton. for *An embraced or beloved object*: de ejus (*sc.* Catilinae) delectu, imo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu, *of his bosom friends and favourites*, C. Cat. 2, 10, 22.

complicātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [complico] **I.** Prop.: *A folding together, enveloping*: Coel. Aur. Tard. 4, 26. **II.** Fig.: *An adding together*: si denarium complebantmum persequi velis, ut hoc modo progrediaris, decem, viginti, triginta, *etc.*, Aug. Mus. 1, 11, § 19.

complicātus (**-ĭtus**), a, um, *P.* of complico.

com-plĭco, āvi, ātum (post-Aug. ŭi, ĭtum: *Part. pass.* complictus, Pelagon. Veterin. 10 *ante med.*), āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; plico] *To fold together, to fold up* (rare, but class.) **I.** Prop.: rudentem, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 1: armamenta, id. Merc. 1, 2, 80: epistolam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5; id. Att. 12, 1: Diogenes se complicuit in dolio, Sen. Ep. 90, 14: pedibus complicitis, App. M. 9, p. 226. **II.** Fig.: si quis voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere (the figure borrowed from the folding together of books, letters, *etc.*), C. Off. 3, 19, 76.

complictus, a, um, *P.* of complico.

com-plōdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; plaudo] *To strike or clap* the hands *together* in applauding, in joy, pain, *etc.* (only in post-Aug. prose): "*complodere* manus scenicum est," Quint. 11, 3, 123; so, Petr. S. 18; id. ib. 29; Sen. Ira, 1, 1; App. M. 9, p. 235.

complorātio, ōnis, *f.* [comploro] **A.** *A loud violent complaint, lamentation*, esp. by several persons (several times in Liv., elsewh. rare; prps. never in the ante-Aug. age): **1.** *Abs.*: Liv. 1, 41; id. 40, 9; Just. 11, 9, 13; Gell. 10, 3, 7. — **2.** With *subjective Gen.*: lamentabilis mulierum, Liv. 5, 47; cf., also, id. 26, 29; id. 41, 11. — **B.** With *Objective Gen.*: *A loud violent bemoaning, bewailing of*: sui patriaeque, Liv. 2, 40: rei acerbae, Gell. 10, 3, 13.

complorātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] = complorātio, *A loud, violent mourning, lamentation*, etc., esp. of several persons (only in Liv.): familiarum, Liv. 22, 55; id. 23, 42; id. 25, 28.

com-plōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; ploro] *To bewail, lament loudly* or *violently* (rare, and not ante-Aug.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: desertos penates, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 95: quum vivi mortuique promiscue complorarentur, Liv. 22, 55; cf. id. 5, 39; id. 22, 53; Gell. 7, 5, 6; C. Dom. 37, 98. — **B.** With *Abl.*: lamentatione fortunam, Liv. 37, 7. — **C.** *Impers. Pass.*: comploratum publice est, Flor. 2, 15, 8.

complōsus, a, um, *P.* of complodo.

com-plŭo, *no perf.*, ūtum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; pluo] **I.** *Neut.*: *To flow together* in raining; "quacompluebat *complu*vium (dictum)," Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45. **II.** *Act.*: *To rain upon* (late Lat.): Aug. de Gen. 1, 23; Cassiod. Instit. Div. Litt. 3.—Of stones: ita nautae prodiderunt, compluti saepe imbre saxatili, Sol. 10, 15.

com-plūres, -a and (mostly ante-class.) **-ia** (*Gen.* ium; cf. Gell. 5, 21; Charis. p. 56 and 100 P.; Don. Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 6), *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; plures] *Several together, very many* (class.): **A.** *Pos.*: **1.** *Nom.*: complures in perturbatione reip. consules dicti, C. Fam. 10, 6, 3: complures hostium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: mulieres complures, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 22: fana compluria, Cato ap. Don. l. l.: so, nova, Ter. Ph. l. l.: genera, C. Protag. Frgm. ap. Don. l. l.: scyphorum paria complura, C. 2 Verr. 2, 19 *fin.*: so, genera ambiguorum, id. de Or. 2, 26, 111; dub. al. plura: loca, Liv. 40, 45: sacella publica, id. 40, 51 *fin.*; Caec. ap. C. Fam. 6, 7, 3: ejusdem generis complura, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.*—**2.** *Gen.*: vita excellentium virorum complurium, Nep. Epam. 4, 6.—**3.** *Dat.*: ut compluribus tonsoribus operam daret, Suet. Aug. 79. — **2.** *Acc.*: servos complures, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11: so, menses, id. Ph. 3, 2, 35: dies, id. Hec. 1, 2, 110; C. Fam. 2, 8, 2: alios, Hor. S. 1, 10, 87: mandata ad complures dedisse, Suet. Tib. 12. — **5.** *Abl.*: ratibus compluribus factis, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 Oud. *N. cr.*; id. ib. 8, 14 Oud. *N. cr.*: aliquid compluribus narrare, Sall. C. 23, 4. — **B.** *Sup.*: complurima buceta, Gell. 11, 1, 1; dub. (*al.* compluria).

complūrĭes (**-ĭens**), *adv.* [complures] *Several times, many times, often* (only ante-class.): Cato ap. Fest. p. 46; so, id. ap. Gell. 5, 21, 17; id. ap. Non. 87, 15 *sq.*; Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 65 (quoted in Gell. and Non. l. l.).

complūrimus, a, um, v. complures.

compluscŭle, *adv.* [compluscŭli] *Pretty often*: veteres compluscule ita dixere, Gell. 17, 2, 15; dub. al. compluculi.

compluscŭli, æ, a, *adj. dim.* [complures] *Tolerably many, several* (only ante- and post-class.): dies, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 43; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 102: verba, Gell. 7, 11, 6; id. 18, 2, 2.

Complutensis, e, v. Complutum.

complūtor, ōris, *m.* [compluo, *no.* II.] *He who gives rain, who waters*: Aug. Serm. 8, 3.

Complūtum, i, n. *A town in* Hisp. Tarrac. (now *Acala de Henarez*): Prud. στεφ. 4, 43.—Hence, **complutensis,** e, *adj. Of Complutum*: ager, Paul. Nol. 32, 6.5.—As *Subst.*: **Complutenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Complutum*: Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

compluviātus, a, um, *adj.* [compluvium, *no.* II.] (*Provided with a compluvium*; hence) *Fashioned like a compluvium, i. e. square* (rare; prps. only in the fullic. exs.): species jugationis, Var. R. R. 1, 8, 2: vites, Pl. 17, 21, 35, § 164.

compluvium, ii, n. [compluo, *no.* I.] (*A flowing together when it rains*; hence, *Concr.*) **I.** Prop.: *A quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house, which collected the rain-water flowing from the roofs, and conducted it to a basin* (impluvium) *placed below*: Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45; Fest. s. v. IMPLUVIUM, p. 80; Var. R. R. 1, 13, 3; Vitr. 6, 3; Suet. Aug. 92. **II.** Meton.: *A quadrangular support for vines*: Col. 4, 24, 14 Schneid. *N. cr.*; id. 4, 26, 3.

com-pondĕrans, antis, *P.* of obsol. compondero; *Weighing*: pari lance, App. Trismeg. 22; p. 252 Hild. min.

com-pōno, pŏsŭi (*Perf.* COMPOSIVI, Inscr. Grut. 204, 2; cf. pono: *Part. Perf. Syncop.* compŏstus, Virg. Æ. 1, 249; cf. repono), pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; pono] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put, place, lay*, or *bring together, to collect* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: aridum lignum, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 14: compositā fronde, Prop. 1, 20, 22. — **2.** With *Relative clause*: compone, quae tecum simul ferantur. Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 5. — **3.** With *pro*: legionem pro ripā, Tac. A. 12, 29. — **4.** With *in c. Abl.*: in quo (*sc.* loco) erant ea composita, C. Deiot. 6, 17.

B. Esp.: **1.** **a.** With the accessory notion of connection, *etc.*: *To put together into one whole, to join together, to unite, connect; to form, fashion, make by joining together*, etc.: (α) With *cum*: componit cum pectore pectus, Lucil. ap. Non. 260, 30. — (β) With *Dat.*: componens manibusque manus atque oribus ora, Virg. Æ. 8, 486: latus componit lateri, Lucil. l. l.: Mercurio fertur Virgineum Brimo composuisse latus, Prop. 2, 2, 12: labra labellis compono, Lucil. ap. Non. 240, 29. — (γ) In *simple constr.*: is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis Composuit, Virg. Æ. 8, 321: tabula una duos portenti componere amantes, Prop. 2, 26, 33: per Venerem, quaeso, compositumque caput, Tib. 1, 5, 8. — (δ) With *ex*: genus hominum compositum ex animā et corpore, Sall. J. 2 *init.* — **b.** Of cities, *etc.*: *To found, build*: urbem, Virg. Æ. 3, 337: quae (Phryne) deletas potuit componere Thebas, Prop. 2, 6, 5: templa, Ov. F. 1, 708. — **c.** Of medicine: *To compound, compose*: medicamentum, Col. 6, 4, 1; Scrib. Comp. 10: ex multis (antidotum) componi videmus, Quint. 1, 10, 6.

2. With the accessory notion of order, *etc.*: **a.** *To put in order, to set right*, etc., *to order, adjust, arrange, regulate*: capillum, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 97; C. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: comas, Ov. R. Am. 679: crines, Virg. G. 4, 417 (cf. ne turbarentur comae, quas componi, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 3, 148): togam, *to lay properly into folds*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 77; Quint. 11, 3, 156: cohortes, Sall. H. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 488 (p. 252, *no.* 141 ed. Gerl.): so, desertores per manipulos, Tac. A. 2, 78; id. ib. 15, 29: composito agmine (*in close ranks*) incedunt, id. ib. 12, 16 (cf. id. H. 2, 89): id. ib. 4, 33 (cf. id. Agr. 37): quam se composuit, *adjusted, arranged*, Ov. M. 4, 318. — Diff. from this, **b.** With *se*, etc.: *To recline* (at table, for rest, *etc.*), Virg. Æ. 1, 698; id. G. 4, 189: cf. defessa membra, *to repose*, id. ib. 438. — **c.** Of the close of day: *To end, close*: ante diem clauso componat vesper Olympo, Virg. Æ. 1, 374 Heyne. — **d.** *To put something in order for keeping, to lay up, keep, preserve*: — of produce; *to gather in, lay up*: tristes libellos, Prop. 1, 9, 13: condo et compono quae mox depromere possim, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 12: aliquid verno tempore (corresp. with condire), Col. 12, 9 *fin.*; so, id. 12, 10, 2; id. 12, 13, 2; id. 12, 47, 5 *sq.* — **e.** In poets and Tacitus (*To dress or adorn a dead body*; hence): (α) like the Gr. περιστέλλω, *To expose to view, lay out*: peream, precor, ante toroque Mortua componar, Ov. M. 9, 503; so, id. ib. 14, 753. — (β) *To bury, inter*: est tibi mater, cognati? "haud mihi quisquam; omnes composui," Hor. S. 1, 9, 28; so, Tac. H. 1, 47 *fin.*; Tib. 3, 2, 26: cinerem et ossa, Val. Fl. 7, 203; cf. Ov. F. 3, 547: mea ossa, Prop. 2, 24, 35: placida compostus pace quiescit, Virg. Æ. 1, 249: busta compositi avi, Ov. F. 5, 426: compositus prope cineres cognatos, Cat. 68, 98.

3. *To bring* or *couple together for a combat* or *hostile encounter*; *to pair, match*: **a.** A common expression in reference to gladiators: saepe gladiatores sub eodem magistro eruditi inter se compenuntur, Quint. 2, 17, 33. — **b.** Of other opposing objects: ibo alacer, solusque manus componere monstro Subticiam, Sil. 6, 246.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): **1.** Of written or oratorical performances, compositions: *To draw up* or *put down, to compose, write*: librum, C. de Or. 2,

55, 224; Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1: libellos, Quint. 12, 8, 5: commentarios, id. 1, 8, 19: grammaticam, id. 1, 5, 54: artes (rhetoricas), C. Brut. 12 *fin.*; cf. id. Ac. 2, 13; Quint. 3, 1, 11; id. 12, 11, 4: orationem, id. 2, 15, 30; id. 2, 17, 4; id. 3, 6, 93; id. 12, 10, 49: versus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 8; Prop. 1, 7, 19; Quint. 10, 3, 8: carmina, Hor. S. 2, 1, 63; id. Ep. 2, 2, 91; 106: verba Achilleo cothurno, Prop. 2, 34, 41: Iliaca tempora, Vell. 1, 3, 2, et sæp.; Ov. M. 9, 520, et al.; Tib. 1, 2, 93: leges, Lucr. 4, 967: judiciorum formulas, C. Leg. 1, 4 *fin.*: actiones, id. Att. 6, 1; Quint. 11, 3, 68: interdictum, C. Cæc. 17 *fin.*: senatusconsultum, id. Fam. 10, 22: testimonium, id. Att. 15, 15.—*Abs.*: optime componere, Quint. 9, 4, 60: bene, id. 9, 4, 133: male, id. 8, 2, 16: durius, id. 9, 4, 5.—**2.** *To compose, contrive something untrue, unfair*, i. e. *to feign, invent, devise, contrive*: composita dicta e pectore evolvunt suo, *falsa*, Att. in Non. 260, 22: mendacia, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 210: risum mendaci ore, Tib. 3, 6, 35: pacem, *to obtain by deception*, Prop. 2, 2, 2: fallaciam, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 29: verba et fraudes, Prop. 2, 9, 31: insidias, Tac. A. 12, 54; id. H. 5, 22 (cf. insidias in me, Prop. 2, 32, 19; cf. insidias homini, Tib. 1, 6, 4): ita composito dolo digrediuntur, Sall. J. 111 *fin.* (cf. Tac. A. 11, 10, et sæp.).—**3. a.** *To agree upon together, to settle, adjust*: Liv. 25, 9: cum summa concordia, quos dimitterent, compositurum, id. 40, 40 *fin.*: ut domi compositum cum Marcio fuerat, id. 2, 37: dies composita gerendæ rei, id. 25, 16; id. 3, 53: locum beneficii, Tac. A. 4, 10; Tib. 1, 2, 22: ictum jam fœdus et omnes Compositæ leges, Virg. Æ. 12, 315: lenes sub noctem susurri Composita repetantur hora, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 20; Tac. H. 4, 14; id. ib. 2, 100.—**b.** With *ut*: compositum inter ipsos, ut Latiaris, *etc.*, Tac. A. 4, 68.—So several times, **c.**: (*α*) ex composito, *according to agreement, in a concerted manner*, Sall. H. Frgm. in Gell. 10, 20 *fin.* (*no.* 3, p. 226. ed. Gerl.): Liv. 1, 9; id. 5, 14; 24; id. 36, 25; id. 40, 48; Tac. H. 4, 66; Suet. Claud. 37.—(*β*) In the same sense, but more rare, composito alone: Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 29 Don.; Nep. Dat. 6, 6; Virg. Æ. 2, 129.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): **1.** *To put in order, set right, adjust, arrange, regulate*: componere et quasi coagmentare verba, *i. e. to put in rhetorical order*, C. Brut. 17, 68: inventa judicio dispensare atque componere, id. de Or. 1, 31, 142: ea, quæ probandi, docendi, persuadendi causa dicenda sunt, componere, id. ib. 2, 76, 308: non sunt composita verba mea, Sall. J. 85, 31: ego itinera sic composueram, *had so arranged the journeys*, C. Att. 15, 26, 3: omnibus rebus paratis compositisque Sall. J. 43, 5: constituta et composita republica, C. Leg. 3, 18, 42.—**2.** *Ad or in aliquid*, sometimes also *alicui rei*: *To adjust to or make suitable for something* (so mostly in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Quint. and Tac.): **a.** *Ad aliquid*: gestum, oratoris ad similitudinem saltationis, Quint. 1, 11 *fin.*; id. 9, 2, 34: omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis imperitæ, id. 10, 1, 43: animum ad omnes casus, id. 12, 9, 20; cf. id. 11, 1, 46: sese ad exemplum, id. 2, 6, 5; cf. se ad imitationem, id. 2, 8, 2; id. 5, 12, 22: civitatem ad votum, Tac. Or. 41.—**b.** *In aliquid* (so freq. in Tac.): Quint. 9, 4, 114: (Nero) veste servili in dissimulationem sui compositus, Tac. A. 13, 25: so, in securitatem, id. ib. 3, 44: in arrogantiam, id. Agr. 42: in squalorem mœstitiamque, id. H. 1, 54; 2, 9: in obsequium, id. ib. 1, 82.—**c.** With *Dat.*: quæ (laus) ostentationi componitur, Quint. 3, 7, 4.—**3.**: **a.** *To bring something morally disordered* (discord, contention, passion, *etc.*) *into order, to allay, settle, compose*; of persons, *to quiet, calm, appease, tranquillise*, etc. (class.): Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 23; cf. inter nos, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 17; and non nostrum inter vos tantas componere lites, Virg. E. 3, 108; controversias regum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 109; bellum, Asin. Poll. in C. Fam. 10, 33, 3; Nep. Hann. 6, 2; Virg. Æ. 12, 109: discordias, Tac. H. 4, 50: seditionem civilem, Suet. Cæs. 4; cf. id. Tib. 25: turbatas seditione res, Liv. 4, 10: præsentia, Tac. A. 1, 45; id. ib. 11, 18; cf. priora, id. Agr. 16: plura moderatione quam vi, id. A. 12, 49: comitia prætorum, id. ib. 14, 28: Armeniam, id. ib. 2, 4: Asiam, id. H. 3, 53: Campaniam, id. ib. 4, 3: Germanicas res, Suet. Vit. 9: statum Orientis, id. Cal. 1: Pompeii summam esse voluntatem, ut componerentur (*sc.* res maximæ spei, *etc.*, the contest between Pompey and Cæsar), Cæs. B. C. 3, 16 Oud. *N. cr.* (*al.* componeretur, v. Held. and Moeb. in h. l.; cf. the next follg. pass. of Cic.): aversos amicos, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: juvenes concitatos, Quint. 1, 10, 32; Tac. A. 12, 55; id. H. 1, 85.—**b.** *Pass. impers.*: posteaquam id, quod maxime voluí, fieri non potuit, ut componatur, *that peace should be restored*, C. Rosc. Am. 47.

C. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 3.): **1.** *To match against, to bring into contest with*: doctus et acer Cum Pacideiano hic componitur, Lucil. in C. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 17; and in Non. 257, 18; si quis casus duos inter se bonos viros composuerit, Quint. 2, 17, 34; cf. Hor. S. 1, 1, 103.—**2.** *To put together in comparison, to compare* (v. 1. comparo, *no.* II. A. 2. a.): **a.** With *cum*: dicta cum factis, Sall. J. 48; Quint. 7, 2, 22; cf. id. 2, 17, 33.—**b.** With *Dat.*: cur componere ausis mihi te aut me tibi? Att. in Non. 257, 16: homines divis, Cat. 68, 141: parva magnis, Virg. G. 4, 176, imitated by Ovid, M. 5, 416; id. ib. 15, 830: dignitati horum componant suam, C. Fl. 26 (*al.* anteponant, v. Orell. *N. cr.* in h. l.).

comportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comporto] *A bringing* or *carrying together*: Vitr. 1, 5.

com-portĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; portio] *Belonging to the same part*: termini, *i. e. between adjoining estates* or *territories*: Aggen. ap. Goes. p. 51.

com-porto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; porto] *To carry*, or *bring together, to collect* (class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: prædas, Virg. Æ. 9, 613: res, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 50.—**B.** With *ex*: frumentum ex Asiâ, Cæs. B. C. 3, 42.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: frumentum in loca tuta, C. Att. 5, 18, 2; cf. id. Pis. 10, 23: citharas emptas in unum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 104; cf., also, Liv. 36, 2.—**D.** With *Acc. of place*: aurum, argentum domum regiam, Sall. J. 76, 6. **II.** Fig.: Of style: nobis opus est rebus exquisitis, undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, C. de Or. 3, 24, 92.

com-pos, ōtis, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; potis] (*Having the mastery* or *power over; master of*; hence) *Partaking of, possessing, participating* or *sharing in, guilty of*, etc. (very freq., and class.): **I.** Prop.: Of persons: **A.** With *Gen.*: animi, *of a sane mind*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: mentis, C. Phil. 2, 38; id. Pis. 20 *fin.*; Suet. Vesp. 5: sui, Liv. 8, 18 *fin.*; Cels. 5, 26, 13; Curt. 4, 12: rationis et consilii, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 36; cf. id. de Or. 1, 48, 210: libertatis, Plaut. Capt. prol. 41: patriæ, id. ib. 3, 4, 89; Liv. 1, 32: hujus urbis, C. Sest. 69, 146: bellicæ laudis, Liv. 30, 1: spei, id. 29, 22; Suet. Tib. 5: voti, *having obtained* or *gratified one's wish*, Hor. A. P. 76; Ov. A. A. 1, 486; Liv. 7, 40; Suet. Aug. 28; id. Cal. 13; Sen. Hippol. 710; Curt. 9, 9 *fin.*: votorum, Suet. Aug. 58: miseriarum, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 32: probri, Næv. ap. Non. 456, 25: culpæ, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 61: sceleris, Quint. 12, 1, 7.—**B.** With *Abl.*: corpore atque animo, Liv. 4, 40: mente, Virg. Cul. 189: prædâ ingenti, Liv. 3, 70: magnis et multis malis, Att. ap. Non. 521, 27. — **C.** *Abs.*: vix compos (*sc.* mentis) Imilce, Sil. 4, 808. **II.** Fig.: Of things: compote voto, Sen. Agam. 561.

com-poscens, entis, *P.* of obsol. composco [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; posco] *Demanding at the same time*: Mart. Cap. 5, p. 136.

compŏsĭte, *adv.* [compositus, *no.* II. C.] *In an orderly, regular, skilful manner, orderly* (rare, but class.; not in Quint.): ambulare, Cel. 6, 2, 5; indutus, Gell. 1, 5: composite et apte dicere, C. Or. 71, 236: co posite, ornate, copiose eloqui, id. de Or. 1, 11, 48: composite atque magnifice casum relp. miserati, Sall. C. 51, 9: bene et composite disseruit, id. ib. 52.—*Comp.*: compositius cuncta, quam festinantius agerent, Tac. A. 15, 3.

compŏsĭtĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [compositus] *That is* or *may be compounded*, Tert. Anim. 9.

compŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compono] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A putting together, compounding, composing, connecting, arranging, adjusting*: unguentorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58 *fin.*: membrorum, id. ib. 1, 18, 47: varia sonorum, id. Tusc. 1, 18: rerum, id. Off. 1, 40: magistratuum, id. Leg. 3, 5 *fin.*—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Medic. *t. t.*: *A compound, mixture*, Cels. 5, 26 *fin.*; 6, 6, *no.* 16; Pl. 23, 8, 77; Veg. 1, 17, 16. Thus the title of a writing of Scribonius: *Compositiones Medicæ.*—**2.** *A laying together for preservation, a laying up* of fruits, Col. 12, 26, 6; id. 12, 51, 1: in *plur.*, rerum auctumnalium, id. 12, 44, 1.—**3.** *A bringing together* or *matching* of pairs of combatants: gladiatorum, C. Fam. 2, 8.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Connection, coherence*: disciplinæ, C. Fin. 3, 22, 74.—**B.** Esp.: **1. a.** *A drawing up in writing, a composition*, C. Leg. 2, 22.—Hence, **b.** In Rhet.: *κατ' ἐξοχήν, A proper connection in style and position of words, arrangement, disposition*: compositio apta, C. de Or. 3, 52, 200: tota servit gravitatati vocum aut suavitati, id. Or. 54 *fin.*; cf. Brut. 88 *fin.*: and in Quint. very freq.; cf. the 4th chap. of the 9th book, *De Compositione.*—**2.** *An amicable settlement of a difference, arrangement of a controversy, an agreement, compact*: pacis, concordiæ, compositionis auctor esse non destiti, C. Phil. 2, 10 *fin.*; so, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33; Cæs. in C. Att. 9, 13 A.; id. B. C. 1, 26; 32; id. ib. 3, 15 *fin.*

compŏsĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [compono] *Suitable for uniting*: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 320.

compŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [compono, *no.* II. B.] *One who puts* or *sets together, an arranger, disposer, maker* (rare): C. Or. 19, 61: anni, id. Leg. 2, 12, 29: operum, Ov. Tr. 2, 356: juris, Cod. Just. 6, 28, 4: morum, Coripp. 1, 17.

compŏsĭtūra (contr. **compostūra,** Cato R. R. 22, 3), æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *A joining together, connection* (very rare, and only ante-class.): partium orationis, Sinn. Capito ap. Gell. 5, 20, 2. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A joint, commissure*: oculorum, Lucr. 4, 327.

compŏsĭtus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of compono. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to compono, *no.* II. A. 1.): *Put together, compounded*: (*opp.* simplex) verba, Quint. 1, 5, 3; cf. id. 1, 6, 38; id. 7, 9, 5: voces, id. 1, 5, 65; cf. id. 1, 5, 9; id. 2, 12, 3.—**B.** (acc. to compono, *no.* II. A. 2): *Invented, devised, false, feigned*: crimen, C. 2 Verr. 3, 61, 141: assimulata et arte composita, Quint. 9, 2, 27.—In connection with ficta, Quint. 8 procem. § 23.—**C.** (acc. to compono, *no.* II. B. 1.): **1. a.** *Abs.*: *Fitly ordered, disposed, well arranged*: compositus orator (*opp.* inconditus), C. Or. 70, 232:—*Comp.*: compositior pugna, Liv. 28, 22: perficiam ut nemo unquam paratior, vigilantior, compositior ad judicium venisse videatur, C. 1 Verr. 1, 11:—*Sup.*: literulæ tuæ compositissimæ, id. Att. 6, 9.—**b.** With *ad* or *Dat.*: *Fit, suitable for*: alius historiæ magis idoneus, alius compositus ad carmen, Quint. 2, 8, 7: so, compositi maxime ad risum Attici, id. 6, 3, 18: Tac. H. 2, 5.—**2.** *Quiet, tranquil, circumspect, without passion, calm, composed*: affectus mites atque compositi, Quint. 6, 2, 9; cf. id. 11, 3, 65: lenis et nitidi et compositi generis amatores, id. 10, 1, 44: ætas, *mature, sedate*, Tac. A. 13, 1: actio, Quint. 11, 3, 110: supercilium (*opp.* erectum), id. 11, 3, 74.

com-possessor, ōris *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; possessor] *A joint-possessor*: Tert. Idol. 14.

compŏstura, æ, v. compositura.

com-potātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; poto] *A drinking together*, as transl. of Gr. *συμπόσιον* (prps. only in Cic.), C. Sen. 13, 45; id. Fam. 9, 24, 3.

‡ **com-potens,** entis, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; potens] *Having power with* one: Diana: Inscr. Grut. 41, 2.

compŏtĭo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [compos] **A.** *Act.*: *To make partaker of* (only ante- and post-class.): **1.** *Aliquem alicujus rei*: aliquem prædæ, App. Flor. *sscl. fin.*: aliquem voti, id. M. 11, p. 267. —**2.** *Aliquem aliquā re*: me piscatu novo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 6.—**B.** *Pass.*: *To become partaker of, to obtain*: locis, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 22 (*i. e. to come into*; cf. thesame, c. 7, laborem hunc potiri): visu, audītu ejus, Tert. adv. Val. 11.

com-pōtor, ōris, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; potor] *A drinking-companion, a pot-companion*: C. Phil. 2, 17, 42; id. ib. 5, 8, 22.

com-pōtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A female drinking-companion*: Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 4; Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

com-præcīdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; præcido] *To cut off at the same time*: Hyg. de Lim. p. 177 Goes.

‡ **com-prædes,** ĭum, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; præs] *Joint-sureties*: Fest. p. 39 Müll.

com-prænsor, ōris, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.: prandeo] *A companion in a banquet, a boon companion*: C. Phil. 2, 39, 101.

comprĕcātio, ōnis, *f.* [comprecor] *An imploring*: Liv. 39, 15; Gell. 13, 22, 1.

com-prĕcor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; precor] (*To pray greatly to*; hence)

I. *To pray to, supplicate, implore* (mostly ante-class. and rare; not in Cic.): **I.** *Act.*: deos, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 65; 70: cœlestûm fidem, Cat. 64, 191. **II.** *Neut.*: **A.** With *Dat.*: Jovi molâ salsâ, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 108.—**B.** *Abs.*: *To pray, supplicate*: abi intro et comprecare, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 41; Cytherea, comprecor, assis assit, Ov. M. 10, 640; id. ib. 12, 285; id. ib. 14, 379.

com-prehendo (also in the orig. form, **com-prendo,** very freq. in MSS. and edd.; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 21, and prehendo), di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; prehendo]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To take hold of* something, *as it were, with both hands, on all sides; to lay* or *catch hold of* (class.): quid (opus est) manibus, si nihil comprehendendum est? Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 92; Lucr. 6, 456: nuces modio, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 3: naves, *to join one to another, fasten together*, Liv. 30, 10: comprehendunt utrumque et orant, Cæs. B. G. 5, 31: ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago, Virg. Æ. 2, 793; nisi quæ validissima (ovis), non comprehendatur (*sc.* stabulis) hieme, *let none but the strongest be kept in the winter*, Col. 7, 3, 15 Schneid.: naves in flumine Vulturno comprehensas subigi ad id castellum jussit, *assembled together, put under an embargo*, Liv. 26, 7; so, id. 29, 24; Suet. Tib. 38; id. Cal. 39: ignem, *to take, catch*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43; and in a reverse constr.: ignis robora comprendit, Virg. G. 2, 305; cf. opera flamma comprehensa, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43; and avidis comprehenditur ignibus ager, Ov. M. 9, 234.—*Abs.*: argentaria arsere. Comprehensa postea privata ædificia, Liv. 26, 27.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of persons: **a.** *To attack, seize upon in a hostile manner, to seize, lay hold of, arrest, catch, apprehend*: Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 23; id. ib. 5, 1, 20: tam capitalem hostem, C. Cat. 2, 1: hominem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: nefarios duces, id. Cat. 3, 7: Virginium, Liv. 3, 48; cf. id. 1, 41: prædium Punicum, id. 26, 14.—**b.** Of disease (rare): comprehensus morbo, Just. 23, 2, 4; cf. comprehendere pestifera lue, id. 32, 3, 9.—**c.** Of a letter: *To intercept*: epistolas, Just. 20, 5.—**2.** *To seize upon one, to apprehend him in any crime*: fures, Cat. 62, 35.—**3.** Of plants: *To take root*: quum comprehendit (surculus), Var. R. R. 1, 40 *fin.*; so, Col. 3, 5, 1; id. 5, 6, 18; Pall. Jan. 13, 5; Febr. 17, 6; Oct. 11, 3.—Hence as analogous, of women: *To conceive, become pregnant*: concipere: si mulier non comprehendit, etc., Cels. 5, 21 *fin.*—**4.** Of places: *To contain, compass, comprehend, include*: circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia comprehendit, Curt. 6, 6.—**5.** In late medic. lang., of medicines: *To bring them into a mass, to combine*: aliquid melle, Veg. 6, 27, 1; Scrib. Comp. 88; 227, et al.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **1.** *To comprehend by the sense of sight, to perceive, observe, see* (very rare): aliquid visu, Sil. 3, 408; and without visu (of sight): comprehendere vix literarum apices, Gell. 13, 30, 10.

2. *To comprehend something intellectually, to receive into one's mind, to grasp, perceive*: si quam opinionem jam mentibus vestris comprehendistis: si eam ratio convellet, si oratio labefactabit, *etc., if any opinion has already taken root in your mind* (the figure taken from the rooting of plants; v. above, *no.* I. B. 3.), C. Clu. 2 *fin.*; omnes animo virtutes, id. Balb. 1, 3; id. N. D. 3, 25, 64: omnia animis et cogitatione, id. Flacc. 27; cf. id. de Or. 2, 51 *fin.*: aliquid mente, id. N. D. 3, 8 *fin.*: aliquid memoria, id. Tusc. 5, 41 *fin.*: qualis animus sit vacans corpore, intelligere et cogitatione comprehendere, id. ib. 1, 22; Pall. Jan. 13 *fin.*

3.: **a.** *To comprise in discourse or in writing*, etc.: breviter paucis comprendere multa, Lucr. 6, 1082; cf. breviter comprehensa sententia, C. Fin. 2, 7, 20; Quint. 9, 3, 91: and comprehendam brevi, C. de Or. 1, 8 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 16, 67: perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia judicia conclusa et comprehensa sint, id. Rosc. Com. 5, *fin.*: (Cato) verbis luculentioribus et pluribus rem eandem comprehenderat, C. Att. 12, 21: ipsa natura circumscriptione quadam verborum comprehendit concluditque sententiam, id. Brut. 8 *fin.*, et sæp.; Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 27; cf. id. M. 13, 160.—Hence, **b.** Poet.: aliquid numero, *to comprise in number, to number, enumerate*: neque enim numero comprendere refert, Virg. G. 2, 104; Ov. A. A. 2, 447.

4. *To comprehend any one in affection, to bind to one's self, to put under obligation, to embrace with kindness, be kind to* (rare, mostly in Cic.): multos amicitia, tueri obsequio, *etc., to have many friends*, C. Cæl. 6: adolescentem humanitate tua, id. Fam. 13, 15 *fin.*: quod omnibus officiis per se, per patrem, per majores suos totam Atinatem præfecturam comprehenderit, id. Planc. 19, 47.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): *To discover, detect*: nefandum adulterium, C. Mil. 27: res ejus indicio, id. Clu. 16, 47.

comprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [comprehendo] *That can be seized* or *laid hold of* (very rare.; prob. first employed by Cic.):

I. Prop.: comprehensibile et solidum corpus, Lact. 7, 12.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Perceptible by the eyes, evident*: comprehensibilia oculis foramina, Sen. Q. N. 6, 24.—**B.** *Perceptible to the mind, conceivable, intelligible*: id autem visum, quum ipsum per se cerneretur, *comprehensibile*, feretis hæc? Nos vero, inquit, quonam enim modo καταληπτὸν diceres, *etc.*? C. Ac. 1, 11, 41 Geor. *N. cr.*: causæ, Arn. 1, p. 37.

comprĕhensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A seizing* or *laying hold of with the hands* (very rare): Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94. — **B.** Esp.: *A hostile seizure, arresting, catching, apprehending*: sontium, Cic. Phil. 2, 8.

II. Fig.: **A.** In philos. lang.: Of *a mental comprehending, perceiving*; and in concrete, *a comprehension, perception, idea*: "mens amplectitur maxime cognitionem et istam καταλήψιν, quam, ut dixi, verbum e verbo exprimentes *comprehensionem* dicemus, quum ipsam per se amat," *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 16, 51; cf. id. ib. 1, 11, 41, et sæp. — In *plur.*: rerum, id. Fin. 3, 15, 49.—**B.** I. Gen.: In Rhetoric: *A joining, combining in discourse, expression, style*: C. Or. 58 *fin.*—Hence, **2.** Esp.: *A period*: ut comprehensio numerose et apte cadat, C. Or. 44; cf. id. Brut. 44, 162; Quint. 9, 4, 124.

comprĕhenso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To embrace*: suos, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Prisc. p. 797 P.

comprĕhensus, a, um, *P.* of comprehendo.

comprendo, ere, v. comprehendo.

com-presbyter, ĕri, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; presbyter] *A fellow-presbyter*: Aug. Ep. 228.

compresse, *adv.* [compressus] **A.** *In a compressed manner, briefly, succinctly*: compressius loqui, C. Fin. 2, 6, 17. —**B.** *Pressingly, urgently*: compressius vjolentiusque quærere, Gell. 1, 23, 7.

compressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprimo]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A pressing together, compression*: aurum compressione coactum, Vitr. 7, 8 *fin.*: ventris, Gell. 16, 3; Scrib. Comp. 84.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *An embracing*: arctæ, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 64.—**2.** *Copulation*: Arn. 2, 93; Hyg. Fab. 187: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

II. Fig.: *The compression of* an expression: C. Brut. 7, 29.

compresso, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To press, oppress* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Gnost. 3.

compressor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who lives in debauchery*: Plaut. Arg. Aul. 2, 7; Mythogr. Vatic. 1, 18.

1. compressus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of comprimo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Pressed together*, i. e. *close, strait, narrow*:—*Comp.*: calculis oris compressioris, Cels. 2, 11.

2. compressus, ūs, *m.* [comprimo]

I. Gen.: *A pressing together, compression* (only used in *Abl. sing.*): semen tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffindit (terra), C. Sen. 15, 51: pennarum, Pl. 11, 28, 34, § 98.

II. Esp.: *An embracing, copulation*: Plaut. Am. prol. 109; Epid. 4, 1, 15; Truc. 2, 6, 17; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 29; Macr. S. 5, 19.

com-primo, essi, essum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; premo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To press* or *squeeze together, compress* (class.): Lucr. 6, 212: inter se compressa teneri, id. 6, 454: nares, id. 6, 1192: quum plane (digitos) compresseratpugnumque fecerat, C. Ac. 2, 47, 145: compressa in pugnum manus, Quint. 2, 20, 7: (oculos) opertos compressosque, id. 11, 3, 76: forcipe linguam, Ov. M. 6, 556: labra, Hor. S. 1, 4, 138, et sæp.: ordines (aciei), *to make more dense*, Liv. 8, 8: versus ordinibus, *to write closely*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 24.—Prov.: compressis manibus sedere, *to sit with folded hands*, i. e. *to be unemployed* or *idle*, Liv. 7, 13.

B. Esp.: **1.** mulierem, in an obscene sense; *to lie with, to defile*, Plaut. Aul. prol. 30; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57; id. ib. 5, 3, 30; id. Ph. 5, 9, 29; Liv. 1, 4, et al.—Hence the play on the word in Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 192; so, id. Rud. 4, 4, 29 *sq.*; id. Truc. 2, 2, 6.—Also of the treading of a peacock, Col. 8, 11, 5.

2. With the access. idea of restraining free motion: *To hold back, hold, keep in, restrain*: animam, *to hold one's breath*, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 38: manum, *to keep off from something*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 29: linguam alicui, *to silence him*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 192; *cf.* id. Mil. 2, 6, 88: alvum, *to put a stop to diarrhœa*, Cels. 1, 10; id. 6, 18, *no.* 7: stomachum, *to bind, make costive*, id. 4, 5 *fin.*; and transf. to the person: si morbus aliquem compresserit, id. præf.

3. With the access. idea of withholding evidence *or* knowledge=*suppress*: *To keep to one's self, keep back, suppress, conceal* (rare, but in good prose; most freq. in Cic.): frumentum, C. Att. 5, 21, 8: annonam, Liv. 38, 35: multa, magna delicta, C. Att. 10, 4, 6: orationem illam, id. ib. 3, 12: famam captæ Carthaginis ex industria, Liv. 26, 51 *fin.*

II. Fig.: **A.** *To restrain any course of action, intention, passion, etc., i. e. to hinder, check, repress, curb*: vocem et orationem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 16: gressum, Virg. Æ. 6, 389: consilium, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 6: comprimere atque restinguere incensam illius cupiditatem, C. Pis. 25; cf. Cæl. 31, 25: conatum atque audaciam furentis hominis, id. Phil. 10, 5, 11; cf. Liv. 3, 38: tribunicios furores, C. Mur. 11: ferocitatem tuam istam, id. Vatin. 1, 2: solitudinem, Liv. 2, 23: motus, id. 1, 60: plausum, C. Deiot. 12 *fin.*; exsultantem lætitiam, id. Top. 23 *fin.*: murmura voce manuque, Ov. M. 1, 206: conscientiam, *to silence*, C. Fin. 2, 17.—**B.** Of the person: magis e republica visum erat, comprimi ac sedari exasperatos Ligures, Liv. 42, 26; cf. id. 5, 45; Cæs. B. C. 3, 65: comprime te, nimium timnis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 32: vix comprimor, quin involem illi in oculos, id. Most. 1, 3, 46.

comprōbābĭlis, e, *adj.* [comprobo]

Worthy of approbation: Cassiod. Inst. Div. Lit. 30 de antiqu.

comprōbātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Approbation, approval:* C. Fin. 5, 22, 62.

comprōbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An approver:* C. Inv. 1, 28, 43.

com-prōbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; probo] **I.** Prop.: *To approve of* something *thoroughly; to assent to, acknowledge* (class.): **A.** With *Adv.*: istam tuam sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo, C. Manil. 24, 69.—**B.** With *Abl.*: orationem omnium assensu, Liv. 5, 9.—**C.** In *simple constr.*: has comproba tabulas, C. Cæcin. 25, 72: numen deorum, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7.

II. Meton.: *To prove, establish, attest, confirm:* **A.** With *Abl.*: nec hoc oratione solum, sed multo magis vitā et factis et moribus comprobavit, C. Fin. 1, 20, 65.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit, C. Or. 63, 214: comprobat hominis consilium fortuna, Cæs. B. G. 5, 53: indicio comprobato, Sall. C. 50, 1: perceleri (scrvi) interitu, esse ab hoc comprobatum venenum, *the quality of the poison was proved,* C. Cœl. 24, 58.

comprōmissārius, a, um, *adj.* [compromissum] *Pertaining to arbitration:* judex, *an arbitrator, umpire, referee chosen by contending parties:* Callistr. Dig. 4, 8, 41.

comprōmissum, i, *n.* [compromitto] *A mutual promise to abide by the award of an* arbiter, *a compromise:* C. Rosc. Com. 4, 12; id. 2 Verr. 2, 27, 66; id. Fam. 12, 30; Dig. 4, 8, 1 *sq.*

com-prōmitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; promitto] **I.** Law *t. t.*: *To promise mutually to abide by the decision of an* arbiter: Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15 b., 4: de aliquā re, Ulp. Dig. 4, 8, 13: in arbitrum, id. ib. 44, 4, 4. **II.** *To promise at the same time:* eis spolia, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 1.

com-prōvincĭālis, e, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; provincialis] *Born in the same province:* Sid. Ep. 7, 7.

Compsa, æ, *f. A town of the* Hirpini *in* Samnium (now *Conza*): Liv. 23, 1; Vell. 2, 68, 3.—Hence, **Compsānus,** a, um, *adj. Belonging to Compsa:* Trebius, Liv. 23, 1: ager, id. 24, 44.—As *Subst.*: **Compsāni,** ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Compsa:* Pl. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

compte, *adv.* [1. comptus, *no.* II. B.] Of style: *With ornament, neatly, elegantly:* disserere, Sen. Ep. 75, 6: agere rem, Gell. 7, 3, 52:—*Comp.*: dicere, Gell. 7, 3, 53.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

comptĭōnālis, e, v. co-emptionalis.

comptor, ōris, *m.* [como] *One who ornaments or adorns:* fabricarum, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

comptŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. comptus] *Effeminately* or *luxuriously adorned:* juvenes, Hier. Ep. 128, *no.* 4.

1. **comptus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of como. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Adorned, ornamented, decked:* (naturæ) compta figura, Lucr. 1, 949:—*Sup.*: anima comptissima, Aug. de Quant. Anim. 33.—**B.** *Fig.*: **1.** Of style: *Embellished, ornate, elegant:* compta et mitis oratio, C. Sen. 9, 28:—*Comp.*: comptior sermo, Tac. H. 1, 19.— **2.** Of a speaker: *Polished, elegant:* in vario genere dicendi, Quint. 10, 1, 79.

2. **comptus,** ūs, *m.* [como] **I.** Prop.: *An ornament for the hair* or *head, a head-dress:* Lucr. 1, 88: Afran. acc. to Fest. s. h. v. p. 32. **II.** *Fig.*: *A band, tie:* comptu conjugioque corporis atque animæ, Lucr. 3, 857.

compugnantĭa, æ, *f.* [compugno] *A contest, fight, struggle;* only fig.: Prudentius composuit et libellos, quos Græca appellatione attitulavit, ἀποθέωσιν, ψυχομαχίαν, ἁμαρτιγένειαν: id est, de divinitate, de compugnantia animæ, de origine peccatorum, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 40.

com-pugno, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; pugno] *To fight together* (post-class.): Gell. 14, 5, 4; id. 12, 5, 3; Sulpic. Vit. S. Mart. 14.

compulsāmentum, i, *n.* [compulso] (*That which presses strongly;* hence) *An exhortation:* Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

compulsātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A* (hostile) *pressing together, a contest, contention* (late Lat.): Tert. Apol. 21: 38.

compulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *An urging, constraint, compulsion:* Hermog. Dig. 36, 1, 14 *fin.* **II.** Esp.: *An urging for payment, a dunning:* Cassiod. Var. 12, 10.

com-pulso, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [cum, *no.* II. B 2; pulso] **I.** Gen.: *To press* or *strike violently* (post-class., and rare): App. M. 7, p. 197. **II.** Esp.: *To contend* or *fight together:* Tert. Apol. 20; cf. compulsatio.

compulsor, ōris, *m.* [compello] (late Lat.) **I.** Prop.: *A driver:* Pall. Jun. 2, 3. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *One who enforces payment:* Cod. Th. 8, 10, 3; 4.—**B.** *One who asks the payment of a debt:* Amm. 22, 6, 1; Cod. Th. 11, 7, 15.

1. **compulsus,** a, um, *P.* of compello.

2. **compulsus,** ūs, *m.* [compello] *A* (hostile) *striking together:* App. M. 8, p. 203.

Compulterĭa, æ, *f. A small town in* Samnium: Liv. 23, 39; id. 24, 20.

compunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compungo] **I.** Prop.: *A pricking:* laterum, Pl. 21, 19, 77, § 133 (false reading for punctiones). **II.** Fig. (Eccl. Lat.): *A pricking of conscience, remorse, compunction:* sancti semper in compunctione, semper in cruce positi, Salvian. adv. Avar. 4, 8: fletus compunctio est animæ, id. Gub. Dei 6, 5.

compunctōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id. through obsol. *compunctor*] *Admonitory, hortatory:* sermo, Sid. Ep. 6, 6.

compunctus, a, um, *P.* of compungo.

com-pungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; pungo] *To prick* or *puncture severely, to touch with stings* (rare, but class.) **I.** Prop.: collum dolone, Phæd. 3, 6, 3: aculeis urticæ, Col. 8, 14, 8: acu, Cels. 6, 18, 9: barbarum compunctum notis Thraciis, *tattooed,* C. Off. 2, 7, 25: Aristarchi notas, quibus aliena carmina compunxit, recognoscam, *marked,* Sen. Ep. 88, 39: (colores) qui compungunt aciem lacrumareque cogunt, *dazzle,* Lucr. 2, 420; cf. id. ib. 432. **II.** Fig.: **A.** (dialectici) ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, *prick themselves with their own stings,* C. de Or. 2, 38, 158.—**B.** In late Lat.: Compungi, *To be goaded by the stings of conscience, to feel remorse* or *compunction:* compuncta (Eva) retraxit (pomum), Alcim. 2, 207; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 13.

com-purgo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; purgo] *To purify completely:* visum, Pl. 20, 13, 50.

computābĭlis, e, *adj.* [computo] *That may be computed, computable:* impendium, Pl. 19, 8, 41, § 139.

computātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A computing, reckoning; a computation* (post-Aug.): Sen. Ep. 84, 7; id. Ben. 7, 10, 4; Pl. 2, 108, 112; id. 2, 9, 35; Pl. Pan. 38, 3; Quint. 1, 10, 35. **II.** Esp.: In a bad sense: *Close reckoning, stinginess, niggardliness:* Sen. Ben. 4, 11, 2; Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 192.

computātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A calculator, reckoner* (not ante-Aug.): Sen. Ep. 87, 5.

com-pŭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum; puto, *no.* II. B. 2.] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.) *To sum up, reckon, compute:* **A.** Prop.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: id si computare quem piget, Quint. 1, 10, 43: annos, quibus viximus, Quint. 12, 11, 19: latitudinem Asiæ, Pl. 6, 33, 38.— **2.** With *Relative clause:* computare quantum Curius aut Fabricius in triumphis tulerint, Pl. 9, 35, 58: computare quid studia referant, Quint. 1, 12, 17.—**3.** With *Abl.*: rationem digitis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 54; Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 88.— **4.** *Abs.*: præsens computarat, pecuniam imperarat, C. Phil. 2, 37, 94.—**B.** *Fig.*: facies tua computat annos, *shows your age,* Juv. 6, 199: plures computant, quam oderunt, *look to their own interests,* Sen. Ep. 14, 9.

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.) Law Lat.: *To reckon in with* or *in addition to:* fetus pecorum fructibus, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 10; cf. aliquid in fructum, id. ib. 24, 3, 7.

com-pŭtresco, trŭi, *no sup.,* trescĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; putresco] *To become wholly putrid, to putrefy:* **I.** Prop.: Col. 5, 10, 7; Pl. 32, 7, 23.—In *tmesis:* comque putrescunt, Lucr. 3, 344. **II.** Fig.: Aug. Conf. 2, 1.

compŭtus, i, *m.* [computo] *A computation* (late Lat.): Firm. Math. 1, 12 *fin.*; Auct. ap. Goes. p. 236.

comte, v. compte.

comtŭlus, i, v. comptulus.

1. **comtus,** a, um, v. 1. comptus.

2. **comtus,** us, v. 2. comptus.

cŏmŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [coma] *Pretty hair:* Petr. S. 58.

Cōmum, i, *n.,* Κώμον, *A considerable town in* Gallia Transpadana, *the birthplace of the younger Pliny* (now *Como*): Liv. 33, 36; Pl. Ep. 1, 3, 1; Just. 20, 5, 8: rebuilt by Cæsar; hence, also called Novum Comum, Suet. Cæs. 28.—Hence, **Cōmensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Comum:* ager, Liv. 33, 36.—As *Subst.*: **A. Comensis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* ager) *The territory of Comum:* in Comensi, Pl. 2, 103, 106.—**B. Cōmenses,** ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of Comum:* Liv. 33, 36 and 37; and, acc. to a later appel., **Novocomenses,** C. Fam. 13, 35.

cōmus, i, *m.*=κώμη. *A village:* Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

con, v. 1. cum *fin.*

cōnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [conor] *Laborious, difficult:* vomitus, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 1.

cōnāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] (*That which endeavours;* hence) *An effort, exertion, struggle* (poet.): alarum, Lucr. 6, 836: eundi, id. 6, 326: magno conamine misit, Ov. M. 3, 60; cf. id. F. 4, 325; Luc. 4, 287: —*Plur.*: conamina mortis, Ov. M. 10, 390; cf. Lucr. 6, 1040.

cōnāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] (id.; hence) *An instrument for uprooting a plant:* Pl. 19, 2, 7.

cōnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conor] *An undertaking, endeavouring; an effort, endeavour, attempt* (post-Aug. and rare): Sen. Q. N. 2, 12, 1; Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 9; Pl. Valer. 2, 28.

cōnātum (usu. in pl. conata, ōrum), i, v. conor.

cōnātus, ūs, *m.* [conor] (class.) **I.** Gen.: *An attempt, effort, undertaking.* —**A.** *Sing.*: alicujus rei si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, C. Or. 29, 103: religione ab conatu repelli, id. ib. 1, 36; cf. a conatu resistendi deterritus, Nep. Dat. 4, 5: conatu desistere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.*: conatus exercitūs comparandi, C. Phil. 10, 11, 24: gerendi belli, Liv. 32, 28; Suet. Ner. 12. —**B.** *Plur.*: compressi tuos nefarios conatūs, C. Cat. 1, 5, 11; cf. perditi, id. Off. 1, 30 *fin.*: multis frustra conatibus captis, Liv. 3, 5; id. 9, 4; id. 21, 29: conatibus alicujus accedere, Suet. Oth. 4: in mediis conatibus ægri Succidimus, Virg. Æ. 12, 910: optimi et clarissimi, C. Fam. 12, 10, 2: generosi, Quint. 2, 4, 4; id. 8, 5, 29: ingentes adversus Germaniam, Tac. Agr. 13.

II. Esp.: **A.** *Effort, exertion, labour, zeal* applied to any act *or* course of action: magno conatu magnas nugas dicere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 8: quo majore conatu studioque aguntur, C. Quint. 14, 47; cf. Liv. 7, 6.—**B.** *An inclination, impulse, incitement* to an act: ut (belua) conatum haberent ad naturales pastus capessendos, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122.

‡ **conauditum, conauditum,** sicut conangustatum dicitur, Fest. p. 50.

con-cæco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1 *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; cæco] *To pollute with ordure:* regiam, Phæd. 4, 17, 11: æc, Sen. Apoc. 4.

con-cædis, is, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; cædo] (*That which is felled in conjunction with* other things; hence) *A barricade* of felled trees (not ante-Aug.): celsarum arborum obsistente concæde, Amm. 16, 12, 6:—*Plur.*: Amm. 16, 11, 8; Veg. Mil. 3, 22: Tac. A. 1, 50.

con-calĕfacĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; calefacio] *To warm thoroughly* (class.): *Act.*: C. de Or. 2, 78, 316:—*Pass.*: ova concalefiant, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 11: trabes concalefiuntur, *are heated,* Vitr. 4, 7: quam concalefactam, *etc.,* C. Tusc. 1, 18, 42.

concălĕfactōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [concalefacio, through obsol. *concalefactor* ‘*Warming*’: vis, Pl. 21, 20, 83.

concalefactus, a, um, *P.* of concalefacio.

concalefio, v. concalefacio.

con-calĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; caleo] *To be thoroughly warm* (rare): Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 8.

con-calesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [concaleo] **I.** Prop.: *To become thoroughly warm, to glow* (rare, but class.): corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, C. Tusc. 1, 18 *fin.*: frumenta non poterunt cito concalescere, Vitr. 6, 9: in *perf.* Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 15: Var. R. R. 3, 16 *fin.*; Col. 2, 18, 1; 2, 50. **II.** Fig.: *To glow with love:* concaluit, quod vis? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 108 Don.

con-callesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; calleo] (Prop.: *To become callous:* Fig.) **A.**: *To become shrewd* or *ingenious:* callidos eos appello, quorum, tanquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25. — **B.** *To become insensible* or *callous:* locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitabat olim, concalluit, C. Att. 4, 16, 10.

concămerātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concamero] *A vaulting, a vault,* Vitr. 2, 4; 5, 10; Pl. 11, 10, 10; Labeo, Dig. 32, 30.

con-cămĕro, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; camero] *To vault* or *arch completely; to arch over:* templum, Pl. 34, 14, 42; Vitr. 5, 11; Suet. Aug. 90; Vitr. 3, 3: uvæ pensili concameratæ nodo, Pl. 14, 1, 3.

con-candesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; candesco] *To glow, be inflamed:* Manil. 1, 874.

Concāni, ōrum, *m.*, Κωγκανοι, *A savage tribe in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *who drank horses' blood:* Hor. Od. 3, 4, 34.—*Sing.*: Sil. 3, 361.

‡ **concapit,** a corrupt word (and difficult of explanation) of the XII. Tab. in a passage in Fest. p. 276; cf. Scalig. Comment, p. 737.

con-captīvus, i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; captivus] *A fellow-captive:* Hier. Ep. 119: Venant. præmon. Carm. 5, 6.

concarnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concarno] *A covering with flesh:* Tert. Mon. 9 *sub fin.*

con-carno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; carno] *To cover with flesh* (post-class.): Veg. 2, 22, 3.

con-castīgo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; castigo] *To chastise severely* (ante- and post-class.): hominem probe, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 94; id. ib. 5, 2, 56; M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Cæs. 1, 9.

concātēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concateno] **I.** Prop.: *A fastening* or *joining on:* fixum concatenatione navigium, Cassiod. Var. 12, 19. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A concatenation, connection; a connecting* (late Lat.): temporum, Tert. Apol. 19: causarum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 30.—**B.** *A restraining:* mentis Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

concātēnātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of concateno. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Linked together:* loricæ, *i. e. chain-armour,* Vulg. 1 Mac. 6, 35.—**B.** Fig.: *Joined to:* qui nec concatenatus esse potest cum consequente, Prisc. Metr. Comic. p. 1328 P.

con-catēno, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; cateno] *To link* or *bind together, to connect* (late Latin). **I.** Prop.: Lact. 3, 17; Minuc. Felix, 17. **II.** Fig.: Vet. Schol. ad C. Mil. 6, ap. Class. Auct. 2, p. 104 ed. Mai.

con-cătervātus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no* II. B. 1.; catervo] *Heaped* or *crowded together:* Amm. 31, 13.

concăvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [concavus] *A hollow, cavity* (late Lat.): Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 14.

concăvo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make hollow, to hollow out, make round, arch* (very rare): nidos, Col. 8, 5, 11: brachia in arcus, *to curve, bend,* Ov. M. 2, 195; cf. manus, Nemesian. Ecl. 3, 49: caudæ curvamen concavaus, Fulg. Mythol. 2, 3.

con-cavus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; cavus] *Completely hollow, concave; arched, vaulted; bent, curved:* cymbala, Lucr. 2, 620; cf. Ov. M. 4, 30: altitudines speluncarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: saxa, Virg. G. 4, 49: vallis, Ov. M. 8, 334: brachia cancri, id. ib. 10, 127; id. ib. 15, 369: jugula, C. Fat. 5, 10: manus (*opp.* plana), Sen. Ep. 56: dentes, Pl. 11, 37, 61: folia, id. 16, 24, 38: aqua, *swelling,* Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 20: puppis, id. F. 4, 276.—As *Subst.*: **concava,** orum, *n. Hollow places, hollows* (post-class.), Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 46; Lact. 7, 26.

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.: 1. cedo] **I.** (acc. to 1. cedo, *no.* I. A. 2.): *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To depart, withdraw, retire, take one's self off* or *away, remove one's self,* etc.: **1.** Of the *terminus a quo:* **a.** *Abs.*: concedite atque abscedite, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 1; cf., also, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 102; id. Hec. 4, 2, 21.—**b.** With *ab*: a foribus, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 82: abs te, id. Pers. 1, 1, 51.—**c.** With *ex*: ex ædibus, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 57.—**d.** With *Adv. of place:* hinc, Ter. Heaut 3, 3, 11.—*Particular phrase:* Concedere vitâ *or simply* concedere, *To depart from life, to die:* (a) *Concedere vitâ:* Tac. A. 1, 3; id. ib. 12, 39; id. ib. 14, 51.—(b) *Concedere:* quandoque concessero, Tac. A. 4, 38; id. ib. 13, 30.

2. Of the *terminus ad quem:* **a.** With *ad:* tantisper hic ego ad januam concessero, Plaut. Aul. 4, 5, 6: ad Manes, Virg. Æ. 10, 820: ad victorem, Tac. H. 2, 51: ad dexteram, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 12.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in delubrum, Liv. 30, 20: in hiberna, id. 26, 20: in insulam, Tac. H. 5, 19: in turbam, Hor. S. 1, 4, 143.—**c.** With *Acc. of place:* Carthaginem novam in hiberna, Liv. 21, 15: Cytheram, Tac. A. 3, 69: Neapolin, id. ib. 14, 10: Brixellum, id. H. 2, 33: Patavium, id. ib. 3, 11: rus, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 7.—**d.** With *Adv. of place:* cœli distributio docet unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit, C. de Div. 2, 20, 45: huc, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 19; so, id. Most. 3, 1, 48; 157; id. Ps. 1, 4, 21; id. Trin. 2, 4, 116; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 122; Cæcil. ap. Non. 270, 8: foras, id. Bacch. 4, 2, 28: istuc, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 56; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 38: intro, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 158; so, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 126: aliquo, C. Cat. 1, 7. 17.—**e.** With *trans:* trans Rhenum, Tac. H. 5, 23.—**f.** With *Supine in* um: Argos habitatum, Nep. Them. 8, 1.

B. Fig.: **1.** Of abstract subjects: *To go, depart, cease,* etc.: tumor omnis et iræ Concessère deûm. Virg. Æ. 8, 41.

2. Concedere alicui *or* alicui rei, *also simply* concedere (*To go,* as it were, *out of the way for one* on account of his wishes, power, excellence, *etc.*; hence) **a.** *To yield* or *submit to superior power:* ut magnitudini medicinæ doloris magnitudo concederet, C. Tusc. 4, 29, 63: certum est, concedere homini nato nemini, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 15: neque nox quoquam concedit die (*i. e.* diei, Amph. 1, 1, 120 (cf. ib. 1, 3, 48): cedant arma togæ, concedat laurea linguæ, C. poeta Off. 1, 22, 27 Beier (cf. id. Pis. 30, 74, and Quint. 11, 1, 24): bellum ac tumultum paci atque otio concessurum, id. Pis. 30, 73: voluptatem concessuram dignitati, id. Fin. 3, 1, 1: injuriæ, Sall. J. 14, 24: operi meo concedite, Ov. M. 8, 393; id. F. 1, 222: naturæ, *i. e. to die,* Sall. J. 14, 15; in the same sense, fato, Pl. Pan. 11, 3; Val. Fl. 1, 554: apparebat aut hostibus aut civibus de victoria concedendum esse, Liv. 4, 6; cf. id. 3, 60.—**b.** *To give place to in excellence, dignity, rank,* etc., *to yield to, to give precedence:* me amantissimum tui, nemini concedentem, C. Fam. 10, 3, 2; so, id. ib. 4, 3, 1, and *fin.*: ætati. Sall. J. 11, 4; id. Hist. Frgm. 1, 17 ed. Gerl.; cf. Sulla, cujus facundiæ, non ætati a Manlio concessum, id. J. 102, 4: majestati ejus viri, Liv. 6, 6; Ov. M. 12, 384; Tac. A. 3, 43 *fin.*: ut vix Apronio illi de familiaritate concedere videatur, C. 2 Verr. 2, 44, 108: nec amore in hanc patriam nobis concedunt, Tac. A. 11, 24.—**c.** *To yield, submit to one's will, comply with one's wishes:* ut tibi concedam, neque tuæ libidini advorsabor, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 3: matri meæ, id. ib. 3, 5, 28: concessit senatus postulationi tuæ. C. Mur. 23, 47: jurisconsultis concedi, id. Cæcin. 24, 67.—Hence, **d.** like συγχωρεῖν τινι, *To assent to, concede to, give in to:* nunquamne hodie concedes mihi neque intelliges, *etc.*, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 22 (“*credes, consenties,*” Ruhnk.): licet concedere veris, Hor. S. 2, 3, 305 (cf. in Gr. συγχωρεῖν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ: poetæ non ignoscit, nobis concedit, C. de Or. 3, 51 *fin.*: dicto concedi, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 3: cui (vitio) si concedere nolis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 140; cf. id. 1, 3, 85.

3. In aliquid: *To accede, agree,* or *consent to, to assent, to submit, yield,* or *resign one's self, to go* or *pass over to any thing* (esp. freq. in the histt.): mulier, conjuncta viro, concessit in unum, Lucr. 5, 1010 (cf. in matrimonium, Just. 24, 2 *fin.*): victi omnes in gentem nomenque imperantium concessere, Sall. J. 18 *fin.*: so, in paucorum potentium jus atque ditionem, id. C. 20, 7; cf. in ditionem, Liv. 38, 16: in dominationem, Sall. Hist. Frgm. 3, 22 ed. Gerl.: in deditionem, Liv. 28, 7; id. 39, 2; id. 42, 53: in Tyrias leges, Sil. 15, 6: in conditiones, Liv. 2, 33: in sententiam, id. 32, 23; 36; Tac. A. 1, 79 *fin.*; cf. in illos, *assent to, yield to them,* C. Frgm. in Aug. contr. Avid. 3, 7: in partes, Tac. H. 2, 1.

II. (acc. to 1. cedo, *no.* II.): *Act.*: **A.** *To grant, concede, allow; to consign something over to, to resign, yield, vouchsafe* (class. and freq.): **1.** *Aliquid* or *alicui rei, or simply aliquid:* Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 47: date hoc et concedite pudori meo, ut, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 12, 32; cf. Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 16: concedere amicis quicquid velint, C. Læl. 11, 38: doctrinam alicui, Quint. 11, 1, 89; cf. artes tibi, C. Quint. 30, 93: intelligentiam, prudentiam, Quint. 12, 1, 3, et sæp.: principatum imperii maritimi Atheniensibus, Nep. Timoth. 2, 2; cf. id. Dion 6, 3 (Suet. Aug. 66); id. Tib. 4; Prop. 2, 15, 37 (cf. tempus quieti aut luxuriæ, Sall. J. 61, 3): ludum pueris, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142: libertatem his, Cæs. B. G. 4, 15 *fin.*: vitam alicui, Suet. Cæs. 68; id. Aug. 13; 16; et sæp.: crimen gratiæ, *i. e. to accuse* or *inform against for the sake of favour,* C. Rosc. Com. 6 *fin.*: peccata alicui, *to pardon him,* C. 2 Verr. 1, 49, 128; Suet. Ner. 29: magistro tantulum de arte, *allow, concede,* C. Rosc. Am. 40 *fin.*; id. Att. 14, 13, 3.—*Pass.*: Siciliam nimis celeri desperatione rerum concessam, *had been ceded, given up,* Liv. 21, 1: Scævolæ concessa est facundiæ virtus, Quint. 12, 3, 9; id. 10, 1, 100, et sæp.: acrius . . . . Ulcisci, quam nunc concessum est legibus æquis, Lucr. 5, 1148; cf. Nep. Them. 10 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 18.—**2.** With *Inf.*: dicere, Lucr. 1, 830: so, ducere neptem, Cat. 64, 20: esse poetam, Hor. A. P. 373; Suet. Aug. 44, et sæp. —*Pass.*: quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12; so, Quint. 12, 1, 37; 42; id. 8, 6, 76; Suet. Ner. 12, et al.: quum accusare etiam palam concessum sit, Quint. 6, 3, 28; so, id. 2, 17, 27; id. 11, 3, 150; id. 8, 3, 30; id. 12, 3, 8, et al. —Poet.: fatis nunquam concessa moveri Camarina, Virg. Æ. 3, 700.—**3.** With *Acc. c. Inf.*: non omnia corpora vocem Mittere concedis, Lucr. 2, 835: oculos falli, id. 4, 380; Quint. 2, 5, 23: poetas legendos oratori futuro, id. 1, 10, 29, et al.—**4.** With *ut:* Lucr. 2, 658: nec vero histrionibus oratoribusque concedendum est, ut iis hæc apta sint, nobis dissoluta, C. Off. 1, 35 *fin.*; id. de Or. 1, 13, 57: non concedo, ut sola sint, Quint. 6, 2, 11, et al.: cui concedi potest, ut, *etc.*? C. Frgm. in Quint. 5, 13, 21.— **5.** With *simple Subj.*: concedo sit dives, Cat. 114, 5.— **6.** *Abs.*: beatos esse deos sumpsisti. Concedimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 31 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 2: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, C. Fam. 1, 2, 2.

B. =condono: *To grant* or *yield something to one as a favour* or *from regard, to desist from, forbear, give up; forgive, pardon:* si mihi non licet ita gloriari, me dolorem atque amicitias meas reipublicæ concessisse, C. Prov. Cons. 18 *fin.*: petitionem alicui, id. Phil. 2, 2, 4: peccata liberum parentum misericordiæ concedere, id. Clu. 69: ut concessisti illum (*sc.* Marcellum) senatui, sic da hunc (*sc.* Ligarium) populo, *you have pardoned him to* (i. e. *to please*) *the senate,* id. Lig. 12, 37; cf. Nep. Att. 7 *fin.*; Tac. A. 2, 55; id. ib. 4, 31: Montanus patri concessus est, Tac. A. 16, 33 *fin.*

con-cĕlĕbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; celebro] (class.): **I.** Prop.: *To resort to in multitudes* or *frequently, to visit very often, to frequent:* variæ volucres loca aquarum concelebrant, Lucr. 2, 345: convivia et passim et tributim, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 44.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of action: *To pursue* or *prosecute vigorously:* studia per otium, C. Inv. 1, 3, 4.—**B.** *To fill with* something, *to accompany:* **1.** With *Abl.*: suavi cantu concelebra omnem hanc plateam hymenæo, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 2: levia carmina cantu, Lucr. 5, 1330.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: alma Venus, quæ terras concelebras, *who fillest with life,* Lucr. 1, 4.— **C.** *To celebrate a solemnity in great numbers, to celebrate, solemnise:* **1.** With *Abl.*: funus militaribus studiis, Liv. 8, 7: at jam quoque rem (*sc.* triumphum) populus Romanus non modo vidit, sed etiam studio omni visendam et concelebrandam putavit, C. Manil. 21 Orell. *N. cr.*—**2.** In *simple constr.*: diem natalem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 32; cf. dies carnificum, id. As. 2, 2, 45: spectaculum, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 9: dapes, Ov. F. 4, 354.—**D.** *To honour, praise, extol;* genium ludis, Tib. 1, 7, 49.—**E.** *To publish abroad, make known:* multis indu locis sermonibu' concelebrarunt, Lucil. ap. Non. 275, 2: fama ac literis victoriam concelebrabant, Cæs. B. C. 3, 72.

con-cellānĕus, i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; cella] *He who dwells in a cell with one, a cell-mate:* quem sacerdotem substantiæ exilitas non permiserit habere consortem, ipse concellaneus fiat alterius, Ennod. Opusc. 6.

con-cellīta, æ, *m.* [id.] *He who dwells with one in a cell, a cell-mate:* Sid. Ep. 8, 14; Inscr. ap. Donat. 320, 1.

con-cēlo, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; celo] *To conceal carefully* (prps. only in Gell.): errores, Gell. 15, 2, 5; id. 11, 9, 2.

concentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concino] *A singing together, harmony* (very rare): clarissima (catervæ), C. Sest. 55, 118; App. de Mund. p. 20.

con-centŭrio, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; centuria] (Prop.: *To assemble by centuries;* hence, Meton.): *To collect, prepare:* dum concenturio in corde sycophantias, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 159: epistola illa mihi concenturiat metum in corde, id. Trin. 4, 2, 160 Lind.

concentus, ūs, *m.* [concino] (*A singing* or *playing together;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A blending of sounds* or *voices; symphony, harmony, harmonious music* (class.): ille sonus . . . . qui acuta cum gravibus temperans varios æquabiliter concentus efficit, C. Rep. 6, 18: concentum servare, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: vocis lyræque, Ov. M. 11, 11: avium, C. Leg. 1, 7; Virg. G. 1, 422 (also quoted in Quint. 5, 9, 16); cf. et tepidum volucres concentibus æra mulcent, Ov. F. 1, 155: tubarum ac cornuum, Liv. 9, 41; Quint. 1, 10, 44; cf signorum, Quint. 9, 4, 11.—**B.** Esp.: In particular: *A concordant acclamation of people in a theatre:* Pl. Pan. 2, 6; id. ib. 46, 2.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Concord, agreement, harmony* (class.): qua ex cognatione naturæ et quasi concentu atque consensu, quam *συμπάθειαν* Græci vocant, *etc.*, C. de Div. 2, 15 *init.*: actionum, id. Off. 1, 40 *fin.*: omnium doctrinarum, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21: virtutis, Tac. G. 3: omnium laudum, Pl. Pan. 4, 6: nunc age, quid nostrum concentum dividat audi, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 31.—**B.** Of the *harmony* of colours: Pl. 37, 6, 24.

conceptācŭlum, i, *n.* [concepto] **A.** (acc. to concepto, *no.* II.) (*That which serves for conception;* hence) *A place of conceptum:* superbia alnibi conceptaculum, sed hic sedem habet, Pl. 11, 37, 51, § 138.—**B.** (through concipio, *no.* I. A.) (*That which serves for receiving;* hence) *A receptacle:* Pl. 2, 45, 44, § 115; Gell. 18, 10.

conceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concipio] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: **A.** *A receiving* or *taking together* or *to one's self;* of water, *a collecting* of it *in a reservoir:* Front. Aquæd. 66; 67; 71; 73.—**B.**: **1.** Of the female: *A receiving of seed, a becoming pregnant, conception:* conceptio (mulæ) contra naturam, C. de Div. 2, 2 *fin.*: caucalis conceptionibus multum confert, Pl. 22, 22, 40.—Hence, **2.** Of the fructifying of the earth by rain: terra ex cœlestium imbrium conceptionibus inseminata, *impregnated by means of the receiving (of the fructifying power) of the showers from heaven,* Vitr. 8 præf. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Law *t. t.*: *A composing, drawing up* of formularies: C. Inv. 2, 19, 58; Paul. Dig. 3, 5, 46; Ulp. ib. 12, 2, 34; Paul. ib. 24, 3, 56; id. ib. 48, 2, 3.—**B.** Of style: rei, *an expression:* Gell. 11, 13.—**C.** In late gramm.: *A syllable:* Charis. p. 1 P.

III. Meton.: *Concr.*: *A whole composed of several parts* or *members:* mundus est omnium rerum naturæ conceptio summa cœlumque sideribus conformatum, Vitr. 9, 1 (al. 4), 2: mundi conceptio tota, id. 6, 1, 6.

conceptiōnālis, e, *adj.* [conceptio, *no.* I. B.] *Of,* or *belonging to, conception:* Fulg. Mythol. 2, 8 *fin.*; Firmic. Math. 7, 1.

conceptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [concipio] **A.** *That is conceived:* fides et dilectio non substantiva animæ, sed conceptiva, Tert. Res. Carn. 40.—**B.** *That is ordered, directed.*—So only, feriæ, in the Roman ritual, *festivals that were not fixed for a certain day, but were celebrated annually on days appointed by the priests or magistrates, moveable festivals;* such were the Compitalia, Paganalia, Sementivæ, Latinæ, *etc.*, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 58; Macr. S. 1, 16; Fest. s. h. v. p. 48.

concepto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [concipio, *no.* I. B.] *To conceive, become pregnant* (post-class.): **I.** Prop.: Arn. 4, p. 141. **II.** Fig.: In the mind: Amm. 31, 10, 5.

1. **conceptus,** a, um, *P.* of concipio.

2. **conceptus,** ūs, *m.* [concipio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A receiving, taking together* or *to one's self:* flagrante triclinio ex conceptu camini, *i. e. from catching fire,* Suet. Vit. 8: novenorum ita conceptu dierum navigabilis, *i.e. after a collecting of the waters for nine days at a time in the way before mentioned,* Pl. 3, 5, 9.—**B.** Esp.: Of the female: *A receiving of seed, a becoming pregnant, conception:* conceptus hominum pecudumve, C. de Div. 1, 42, 93: Oceanum Salaciamque cœli satu Terræque conceptu genenerates editosque memoremus, id. Univ. 11 *sub init.*: cochleæ in cibo sumptæ accelerant partum, item conceptum, Pl. 30, 14, 43. **II.** Fig.: *Mental conception, thought, purpose* (late Lat.): animi, Firm. Math. 5, 12. **III.** Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *Concr.*: *A collection, body, confluxe:* conceptûs aquarum inertium vasti, Sen. Q. N. 5, 15.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): **1.** *A budding, sprouting:* **a.** Of plants: conceptus, id est, germinatio, Pl. 17, 2, 2, § 13: satorum libido conceptûs, id. ib. 18, 30, § 134. —**b.** Of trees: earum (vitium olearumque) conceptus exortu Vergiliarum incipit, Pl. 18, 29, 69, § 287.—**2.** *Concr.*: *The fœtus,* whether of women or animals: concta conceptum a se abigere, Suet. Dom. 22 *fin.*: conceptus leporis utero exemptus, Pl. 28, 19, 77, § 248.

con-cerno, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum; cerno] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; cerno, *no.* I.) (Prop.: *To sift together;* Fig.): *To mix together, blend:* nisi carni concerneretur (*sc.* Christus), Aug. Conf. 5, 10. **II.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; cerno, *no.* II. A. 1.): *To perceive* or *discern thoroughly:* parata esse concerno, Q. Cic. de Pet. Cons. 5, 10; dub. al. confido.

con-carpo, *no perf.*, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; carpo] (*To pluck greatly;* hence), **I.** Prop.: *To pluck, pull,* or *tear in pieces, to rend* (very rare): epistolas, C. Att. 10, 12, 3; cf. literas, Suet. Ner. 47: folia coronæ concerpta, Pl. 21, 3, 9: linteolum, id. 28, 15, 61. **II.** Fig.: *To cut up, censure:* Curionem ferventissime, Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 6 *fin.*

concertātio, ōnis, *f.* [concerto] *A strife of words; a disputation, dispute, controversy* (several times in Cic.; elswh. rare): concertationis studium, C. de Div. 1, 30, 62: imitatur disputandi prudentiam concertatio captatioque verborum, *a love of disputation,* the *ἐριστική* of the sophists, id. Part. Or. 23, 81: jejuna verborum, id. de Or. 2, 16, 68: in pertinaces, id. Fin. 1, 8, 27: concertationum plenæ disputationes, id. de Or. 1, 43 *fin.*: magistratuum, id. Sest. 36, 77 (but just before for ex concertatione animorum, prps. we should read, acc. to Orelli's conjecture, ex concitatione animorum; v. Orell. ed. min. in h. l.); Pl. 20, 18, 76, § 200.

concertātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to controversy:* accusatio, *a recrimination, countercharge,* Gr. *ἀντικατηγορία*; cf. also Auct. ap. Quint. 7, 2, 9.

concertātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who contends* or *vies with another, a rival:* Paullinus scientiâ militiæ, et rumore populi, Corbulonis concertator (corresp. with æmulus), Tac. A. 14, 29.

concertātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [concertator] (*Pertaining to a* concertator; hence) *Pertaining to controversy* or *disputation; controversial:* genus (dicendi), C. Brut. 83, 287.

con-certo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; certo] **I.** *To contend zealously* or *warmly* (class.): **A.** With *cum:* te audio nescio quid concertâsse cum hero, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 3.—**B.** With *Abl.*: pro explorato habebat Ambiorigem prœlio non esse concertaturum, Cæs. B. G. 6, 5 Oud. *N. cr.*: ut nandi velocitate concertent, *vie with one another,* Col. 8, 15, 4.—**C.** With *de:* de regno, Suet. Aug. 21. **II.** *To dispute, debate:* **A.** With *cum:* cum inimico, C. Manil. 10, 28.—**B.** *Abl.*: cum aliquo uno verbo, C. Att. 3, 12, 2.—**C.** With *de:* cum Apolline de tripode, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42.—**D.** With *super c. Acc*: concertantes super cœnam de nobilitate generis, Suet. Cal. 22.—**E.** With *Dat.*: triclinia templis concertant, Manil. 5, 507.

concessātio, ōnis, *f.* [concesso] *A stopping, delaying:* Col. 11, 1, 16.

concessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concedo, *no.* II. A.] **I.** Gen.: *An allowing, granting, conceding, permission, leave* (rare, but good prose): agrorum, C. Agr. 3, 3, 11; Tac. A. 3, 73: præmiorum, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 8, 3: concessio, ut peculiare aliquid in fundo pascere liceat, Var. R. R. 1, 17, 7: nostra, C. Att. 3, 24: competitorum, id. Tog. Cand. Frgm. (II. 1, p. 522 ed. Orell.). **II.** Esp.: Rhetor. *t. t.*: *A figure of speech, concession,* as of a fault, *etc.*: C. Inv. 2, 31, 94; id. ib. 1, 11, 15; Quint. 9, 2, 51; Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24.

concessīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to concession, concessive* (post-class.): Serv. Virg. Æ. 10, 33; Diom. p. 390 P.

con-cesso, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; cesso] *To cease, leave off, desist* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): lavari aut fricari, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 9; cf. id. As. 2, 2, 24; Front. Ep. ad M. Antonin. Aug. 1, 2.

1. **concessus,** a, um, *P.* of concedo.

2. **concessus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A permitting, conceding, concession, permission, leave* (in good prose, but prps. only in *Abl. sing.*): datur concessu omnium huic aliquis ludus ætati, C. Cœl. 12, 28: concessu et beneficio illius, id. Fam. 4, 6 *fin.*: concessu et munere deorum, id. Univ. 14 *fin.*: ipsorum inter ipsos, id. Brut. 21, 84; Tac. A. 12, 44.

†concha, æ, *f.* =*κόγχη*. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A bivalve shell-fish, mussel:* Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8; 15; Lucr. 2, 374; Pl. 9, 35, 52: legere, C. de Or. 2, 6, 22; Suet. Cal. 46: cavæ, Ov. M. 4, 725: vilcs, Hor. S. 2, 4, 28: marinæ, Ov. M. 15, 264: (Venus) conchâ marina portari pingitur, quod hujus generis animal toto corpore simul aperto in coitum misceatur, sicut Juba in Physiologis refert, Fulg. Mythol. 2, 4 *fin.*—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *A pearl-oyster:* concharum abortus, Pl. 9, 35, 54.—**2.** *The purple-fish:* Lucr. 2, 501; Ov. M. 10, 267.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A pearl:* lucida, Tib. 2, 4, 30; cf. Prop. 3, 13, 6; Ov. M. 10, 280; id. Am. 2, 11, 13.—**B.** *A mussel-shell:* Lucr. 4, 937; Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123.—

C. *A snail-shell:* Col. *post.* 10, 324.—**D.** *Triton's trumpet:* Ov. M. 1, 333; Pl. 9, 5, 4, § 9.—**E.** *The trumpet of Misenus:* Virg. Æ. 6, 171.—**F.** *A vessel for holding oil, unguents, salt,* etc.: *an oil-flask, a box for unguents, a salt-cellar,* etc.: Cato R. R. 14, 2; Col. 1, 20, 8; Hor. Od. 2, 7, 23; id. S. 1, 3, 14.—**G.** = pudendum muliebre, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 42.

conchātus, a, um, *adj.* [concha] (*Provided with a* concha; hence) *Shell-formed:* cauda, Pl. 10, 20, 22.

conchēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a mussel:* bacca, *a pearl,* Virg. Cul. 67; dub. (prob. a gloss.; v. Silig. *N. cr.*).

† **conchĭcla,** æ, *f. dim.* [contr. from conchicula, from conchis] *Prepared with beans:* pullus, Apic. 5, 4; Petr. S. 66.

† **conchis,** is, *f.* = κόγχος. *A kind of bean boiled with the pods:* Mart. 13, 7, 1; Juv. 3, 293; id. 14, 131; cf. Apic. 5, 4.

† **conchīta,** æ, *m.* = κογχίτης [κόγχη] *A catcher of shell-fish:* Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5.

conchŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [concha] *A small shell-fish* (very rare): Cels. 2, 29; Val. Max. 8, 8, *ne.* 1.

‡ **conchўlĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [conchylium, *no.* II.] *A dyer in purple:* Inscr. Donat. 315, 8.

conchўlĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **A.** *Of a purple colour:* peristromata, C. Phil. 2, 27, 67: vestis, Pl. 9, 39, 64; Suet. Cæs. 43: lana, Petr. S. 54; Marc. Emp. 9. —**B.** *Clothed in purple:* Sen. Ep. 62, 3.

conchўli-lĕgŭlus, i, *m.* [conchylium; lego] *A collector of shell-fish:* Cod. Th. 14, 7, 15.

conchўlĭum, ii, *n.* = κογχύλιον (ῦ), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A shell-fish, any testaceous animal:* Pl. 9, 36, 60; C. de Div. 2, 14, 33.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *An oyster:* C. Pis. 27 *fin.*; Hor. Epod. 2, 49; id. S. 2, 2, 74; id. ib. 2, 4, 30; id. ib. 2, 8, 27; Cels. 2, 18.—**2.** *A kind of purple shell-fish:* Lucr. 16, 1073; Cat. 64, 49 Sillig. *N. cr.*; Col. 8, 17, 9; Vitr. 7, 13. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Purple colour, purple:* C. 2 Verr. 4, 26, 59; Pl. 9, 36, 60 *sq.*—**B.** For *purple garments, purple:* Quint. 1, 2, 6 Meyer; Juv. 8, 101; id. 3, 81.

1. **con-cĭdo,** cĭdi, *no sup.,* cīdĕre, 3. v. n. [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; cado] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fall utterly; to fall to the ground, tumble down,* etc.: **1.** *Abs.:* conclave illud concidit, C. de Or. 2, 88, 353: omne cælum, id. Rep. 6, 25, 27. —**2.** With *Abl.:* turris terræ motu, Suet. Tib. 74: summâ parte, Tac. A. 14, 6: pinus bipenni, Phæd. 4, 7, 7.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.:* in cursu, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 16: pronus in fimo, Virg. Æ. 5, 333.—**4.** With *ad:* ad terram, Virg. Æ. 5, 448.—**5.** With *sub c. Abl.:* sub onere, Liv. 24, 8.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To fall down* (*in death, a swoon,* etc.), *to fall* (*as in battle*) (cf. cado, *no.* I. B. 1.): **a.** *Abs.:* consul concidit, et parte membrorum captus, *etc.,* Liv. 41, 16: magna pars, id. 10, 29; cf., also, Lucr. 6, 758: sanus b lat, statim concidit, livor ac tumor statim est insecutus, Quint. 4, 2, 54; cf. id. 5, 13, 15; Suet. Tib. 73; Ov. M. 5, 77; id. H. 7, 196.—**b.** With *Abl.:* vi morbi, Lucr. 3, 488: par quoddam (*sc.* gladiatorum) mutuis ictibus, Suet. Claud. 34: vitio adversariorum, Nep. Ages. 5, 2.—**c.** With *in c. Abl.:* in prælio, C. Tusc. 1, 37, 89.—**d.** With *inter:* concidere inter opus taurea, Ov. M. 7, 538.—**e.** With *ad:* ad primum gustum, Suet. Ner. 33.

2. Of victims: *To be slaughtered* or *slain, to fall:* vitulus . . . propter mactatus concidit aras, Lucr. 2, 354; so, Tib. 1, 2, 64; Ov. M. 8, 764; id. ib. 10, 272; hence, also of Iphigenia, Lucr. 1, 100.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To lose strength, value,* etc., *to fall to the earth, to be overthrown, prostrated, to decay, perish, fall, to go to ruin:* **1.** *Abs.:* vita, Lucr. 4, 500: illas assumere robora gentes, Concidere has, Ov. M. 15, 422: concidit auguris Argivi domus, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11: conticuit et concidit, C. Att. 1, 16: animum concidere, C. de Div. 2, 58, 119: hæc, id. Manil. 7, 19.—**2.** With *Abl.:* **a.** Of instrument, manner, *etc.:* concidimus macie, Ov. H. 21, 215: quâ (*sc.* manu) concidit Ilia tellus, Virg. Æ. 11, 245: auctoritate ejus, Tac. A. 16, 21: Tiberii sævitiâ, id. ib. 16, 2: hostes concidunt animis, *i. e. are disheartened,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 19.—**b.** Of time: quo (*sc.* anno) Carthago concidit, Vell. 1, 13, 1.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.:* in optimâ (*sc.* causâ) concidit, C. Att. 7, 25.—**4.** With *Adv.:* una patroni omnes conciderunt, C. Att. 1, 16, 5: concidit (*sc.* Phocion) maxime uno crimine, Nep. Phoc. 2, 4.—**5.** With *ex:* ex tam amplo statu, C. Att. 3, 10, 2.—**6.** With *Gen. of place:* scimus Romæ, solutione impeditâ, fidem concidisse, *failed, sunk, was overthrown,* C. Manil. 7, 19.—**B.** Of the wind: *To sink, subside, fall, go down:* concidunt venti, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 30.

2. **con-cīdo,** cīdi, cisum, cīdĕre, 3. v. a. [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; cædo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cut up wholly, cut to pieces, destroy,* etc. (class.): nervos, C. Fl. 30, 73: corpus in partes, Petr. S. 141: vitulum Ajax, id. ib. 59 *fin.*: ligna, Ov. F. 2, 647: agrum humidiorem fossis, Pl. 18, 6, 8, § 47: et crenare naves, Liv. 38, 39: essedum argenteum, Suet. Claud. 16.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *To cut to pieces, lacerate,* for *to beat severely, cudgel soundly:* aliquem virgis, C. 2 Verr. 1, 47 *init.*: loris, Juv. 6, 413: pugnis, id. 3, 300.—**2.** *To cut to pieces in war, to cut down, destroy, kill:* hi novissimos adorti magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 11; so, C. Prov. Cons. 4 *fin.*; id. Att. 5, 16 *fin.*; Nep. Dion. 10, 1; id. Dat. 6, 6; id. Hann. 3, 4.—**3.** Sensu obsceno: *To lie with:* Pompon. ap. Non. 166, 2. Hence the expression cæde, concide, in a double sense also as an address to gladiators, C. 2 Verr. 3, 66 *fin.* Zumpt; cf. Lamprid. Elag. 10.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of style: *To cut to pieces, divide minutely, dismember, render feeble:* nec minutos numeros sequens concidat delumbetque sententias, C. Or. 69 *fin.*; cf. just before, (sunt qui) infringendis concidendisque numeris in quoddam genus abjectum incidant; so also, Quint. præf. § 24; cf. id. 3, 11, 21; id. 5, 10, 91; id. 11, 3, 53.—**B.** *To strike down, to prostrate, ruin, destroy, annul,* by word or deed: omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis, C. de Or. 3, 1, 4: Antonium decretis vestris, id. Phil. 5, 11, 28: Vatinium arbitratu nostro, *to upbraid, reproach,* id. Q. Fr. 2, 4; cf. Servius allisus est, ceteri conciduntur, *are condemned,* id. ib. 2, 6 *fin.*: Timocratem totis voluminibus, *to confute,* id. N. D. 1, 33 *fin.*: testamentum, *to revoke,* Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1.—**C.** In Plaut.: *To deceive, cheat, defraud:* istic homo articulatim te concidit, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 52.

con-cĭĕo (in acc. with form **concio,** ire: concit, Lucr. 6, 410: concibant, Tac. H. 5, 19: conciret, id. A. 11, 19: concirent, id. ib. 3, 38 *fin.*: concire, id. ib. 3, 40; id. ib. 12, 15: conciri, Liv. 25, 27: concita, Lucr. 2, 267; Val. Fl. 2, 460; Luc. 5, 597), Ivi, Itum, Ire, 2. v. a. [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; cieo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To urge, bring,* or *assemble together, by exciting* or *rousing, to collect:* "cum perturbatione commovere," Non. p. 90, 7 (in the ante-class. and post-Aug. age, esp. in Lucret. and Tac., very freq.; in Quint. and in Hor. prp. only once in *Part. perf.*; v. under *no.* II. A.; in Cic. dub.): populum, Enn. ap. Non. 90, 12; cf. hominem miraculo rei novæ, Liv. 1, 59: nunc concienda plebs, id. 4, 55: exercitum ex totâ insulâ, id. 25, 27: multitudinem ad se, id. 1, 8: ad arma, Vell. 2, 74, 2; Tac. H. 5, 19: remotos populos, id. A. 3, 38: propiores Gallos, id. ib. 3, 40.—**B.** Of inanimate and abstr. objects: *To move violently, to shake, stir up:* concitus imbribus amnis, Ov. M. 3, 79; cf. (verba) quæ mare turbatum, quæ concita flumina sistant, id. ib. 7, 154: navis concita, id. ib. 4, 706: murali concita tormento saxa, Virg. Æ. 12, 921: mors concita ob cruciatûs, *hastened,* Pl. 25, 3, 7.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To rouse, excite, stir up, provoke:* hostem, Tac. A. 11, 19; cf. accusatorem, id. ib. 16, 17.—*Part. perf.* (so, very freq.): immani concitus iræ, Virg. Æ. 9, 694; cf. Ov. M. 7, 413: Aonio concita Baccha deo, id. A. A. 1, 312; cf. Thyias concita pulso tympano, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 10: divino concita motu, *inspired,* Ov. M. 6, 158; cf. id. ib. 3, 711: mater (corresp. with male sana), id. ib. 4, 519: (mater) fraude aliquorum concita (*sc.* in filium), Quint. 11, 1, 65; cf. concita dea, *enraged,* Sil. 2, 543; Tac. A. 1, 10: personam) defensoris nimium litigiosi, conciti ad rixam, C. Cæc. 5, 14; dub. al. contriti ad Bæbiam; v. Orell. in h. l.—**B.** *To excite, produce, cause* action, passion, disquiet, evil, *etc.* (the figure taken from the agitated sea; cf. strages, Att. ap. Non. 90, 9; cf. also Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 36; and Trin. 2, 3, 8): uxori turbas, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 14; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 17: tantum mali, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 4; Afran. ap. Non. 90, 10: hanc iram, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 33: æstum, Lucr. 6, 827: tenebras et fremitûs et murmura, id. 6, 410: seditionem, Tac. A. 14, 17: motûs animorum, id. H. 1, 4.

concĭlĭābŭlum, i, *n.* [concilio] (*That which serves for bringing together;* hence) *A place of assembly, a public place,* esp. for public intercourse or traffic; *a market-place, an exchange, a place for courts,* etc.: "*conciliabulum* dicitur locus, ubi in concilium conveniatur," Fest. p. 30; so, Liv. 7, 15; id. 34, 1; 56; id. 25, 5; id. 39, 14; id. 40, 37; id. 43, 14; Tac. A. 3, 40: martyrum, *where their memory is solemnly celebrated,* Hieron. Ep. 60, *no.* 12: spectaculorum, *places for public exhibitions,* Tert. Spect. 8: damni, in comic lang., *for a brothel,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 38; and, in the same sense, conciliabulum alone, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 47.

concĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concilio] **A.** (acc. to concilio *no.* I.): **1.** Prop.: *A uniting, connecting in a body; a bond, union:* totius generis hominum, C. Off. 1, 41 *fin.*: quasi civili conciliatione et societate conjunctos (deos), id. N. D. 2, 31, 78.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *A uniting in feeling, a conciliating, making friendly, a gaining for something:* quæ conciliationis causâ leniter aut permotionis vehementer aguntur, C. de Or. 2, 53 *fin.*: honestum ad conciliationem satis per se valet, Quint. 4, 1, 41; cf. id. 3, 8, 12.—**b.** Rhetor. t. t., *The gaining, winning of hearers* or *a body,* etc.: C. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.*: cf. Quint. 9, 1, 32; id. 9, 2, 3.—**c.** In pinlos. lang.: *An inclination to; a desire* or *longing for:* prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quæ sunt secundum naturam, C. Fin. 3, 6, 21; cf. id. Ac. 2, 42 *fin.*—**B.** (acc. to concilio, *no.* III. B.): *An acquiring, procuring:* gratiæ, C. Clu. 31, 84.

concĭlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [concilio, *no.* III.] **I.** Gen.: *He who provides, prepares,* or *causes* a thing; *an author, founder, promoter,* etc. (not in Cic.; cf. however, conciliatrix and conciliatricula): conciliator suillæ carnis, *who prepares it savourily, makes it palatable,* Var. R. R. 2, 4, 8: nuptiarum, Nep. Att. 12, 2: proditionis, Liv. 27, 15 *fin.*: conciliator et fautor promtissimus affinitatis cujusque atque amicitiæ, Suet. Aug. 48; cf. Tac. A. 1, 58: capturæ piscium, Pl. 9, 59, 85, 18. **II.** Esp.: *A procurer:* Vopisc. Carin. 16.

concĭlĭātrĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [conciliatrix] *That which conciliates, unites:* nobilitate ipsâ, blandâ conciliatriculâ, commendatus, C. Sest. 9, 21.

concĭlĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [concilio] **A.** (acc. to concilio, *no.* I.): **1.** In a good sense: *She who unites* or *conciliates:* "*conciliatrix* dicitur, quæ viris conciliat uxores et uxoribus viros," Fest. p. 47.—**2.** In a bad sense: *A procuress:* ita ancilla, conciliatrix quæ erat, dicebat mihi, Plaut. Mil. 5, 17; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77.—**B.** (acc. to concilio, *no.* III.): *That which occasions, produces, procures:* (omitto) orationis vim, quæ conciliatrix est humanæ maxime societatis, C. Leg. 1, 9, 27: conciliatrix amicitiæ virtutis opinio, id. Læl. 11, 37.

concĭlĭātūra, æ, *f.* [concilio] *The trade of a procurer:* exercere, Sen. Ep. 97.

1. **concĭlĭātus,** a, um, **I.** *P. of* concilio. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to concilio, II. A.): *Friendly, related as a friend;* and in particular in a *pass.* sense: **A.** *Pass.:* *Beloved:* (Hasdrubal) flore ætatis primo Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv. 21, 2; the

same in Curt. 7, 9 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Vit. Ter. 1: alicui per communem, Suet. Vit. 7: —*Sup.*: est nobis conciliatissimus, Symm. Ep. 9, 37.—**B.** *Act.*: *Well inclined, devoted, favourable:* (homo) voluptati a naturâ conciliatus, a dolore autem abjunctus alienatusque est, Gell. 12, 5, 18: —*Comp.*: ut judex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliatior, Quint. 4, 2, 24.

☞ *Adv.* not in use.

2. **conciliātus,** ūs, *m.* [concilio] *A union of atoms, a connection of bodies* (only used in *Abl. sing.*, and in Lucr.): (primordia rerum) sunt solidâ pollentia simplicitate, Quorum condenso magis omnia conciliatu Artari possunt, Lucr. 1, 576; so, id. 2, 99: parvo, *i. e.* parvâ mole, id. 2, 133: principium, id. 2, 936.

con-ciliciātus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.: cilicium] Of a penitent: *Clothed in a garment of hair:* Tert. Pud. 13.

concĭlĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [concilium] **I.** Prop.: *To bring together several things into one whole, to unite, connect* (class. in prose and poetry, not in Hor.; several times in Lucr. of the union of atoms): primordia non ex ullorum conventu conciliata, *not formed by the union of separate parts,* Lucr. 1, 612; id. 2, 901: dispersa, id. 6, 890: omnia in alto, id. 5, 466; cf. also, id. 1, 1042; 2, 552.—Of physical union of other kinds: traduces bini inter se obvii miscentur alligunturque una conciliati, Pl. 17, 23, 35, § 211.—Of medic. mixtures: gramen hyoscyami ceræ, *to mix,* Seren. Sammon. 40, 754.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To unite in thought* or *feeling, to make friendly, to procure the favour of, to make inclined to, to gain over, win:* **1.** *Aliquos inter se:* quin respublica nos inter nos conciliatura conjunctaque sit, C. Fam. 5, 7, 2: so, conciliare et conjungere homines inter se, id. Off. 1, 16: feras inter sese, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 63.—**2.** **a.** *Aliquem* (*aliquid*) *alicui:* conciliare sibi, avertere ab adversario judicem, Quint. 6, 1, 11: quas (legiones) sibi conciliare pecunia cogitabat, C. Fam. 12, 23, 2; Tac. A. 16, 14: homines sibi, Nep. Ages. 2 *fin.*; id. Them. 10, 1: simulatque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum, C. Fin. 3, 5: eam civitatem Arvernis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 7: cf. reliquas civitates amicitia Cæsari, id. B. C. 3, 55 *fin.*: arma sibi, Virg. Æ. 10, 151: deos homini, Ov. F. 1, 337: audientem exordio, Quint. 8 procem. 11: judicem probationibus nostris, id. 4, 3, 9: Maurorum animos Vitellio, Tac. H. 2, 58.—Also, **b.:** Without *Dat.*: conciliabat ceteros reges, Nep. Hann. 10, 2: accusatorem, Quint. 6, 1, 12: conciliare, docere, movere judicem, id. 11, 1, 61; cf. id. 2, 5, 7; id. 3, 9, 7: plures, Tac. A. 15, 51: animos hominum, C. Off. 2, 5, 17; cf. id. de Or. 3, 53, 204: animum judicis, Quint. 4, 1, 25; cf. animos judicum (*opp.* alienare), id. 11, 1, 8: animos plebis, Liv. 1, 35: animos militum pollicitationibus, Suet. Oth. 6; cf. Tac. H. 1, 18.—**3.** *Abs.*: nihil est ad conciliandum gratius verecundia, Quint. 11, 3, 161; cf. id. 3, 4, 15.—Hence, **B.** = commendo, *To represent something to one as agreeable, pleasant,* i. e. *to recommend, commend:* et dictis artes conciliasse suas, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 42.

III. Meton.: *Aliquid alicui,* or *Abs.*: *To procure, provide, prepare, produce something for one:* **A.** With physical objects. Thus: **1.** *To unite in love, to bring together,* in good or bad sense (cf. Lucr. 5, 961): tute ad eum adeas, tute concilies, tute poscas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 111: num me unpuisti conciliantes eni? Ov. Am. 1, 13, 42: conciliata viro, Cat. 68, 130: existimabatur Servilia etiam filiam suam Tertiam Cæsari conciliare, *to give as a mistress,* Suet. Cæs. 50.—Once with ad aliquem: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 203.—**2.** *To procure, obtain by purchase* or *otherwise, to purchase;* Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 25; cf. id. Pseud. 1, 2, 1; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2 Ruhnk.: si ullo pacto ille (illius) hoc conciliari potest, *can be brought here,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 22 (cf. id. ib. prol. 33): HS. tricies uno genere, C. 2 Verr. 2, 58, 142; cf. pecunias, id. ib. 2, 55, 137; id. ib. 3, 30, 71; and 84, 194.

B. With abstr. objects: *To cause, bring about, procure, acquire, make, produce, be the author of,* etc.: affinitatem et gratiam, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 42; cf. gratiam, Suet. Cal. 3: pacem inter cives, C. Fam. 10, 27; cf. Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 2: amorem sibi, C. Arch. 8, 17; cf. id. de Or. 2, 51, 206: favorem ad vulgum, Liv. 29, 22; cf. favorem populi, Suet. Cæs. 11: amicitiam cum aliquo, C. Deiot. 14, 39: gloriam, id. Mur. 20, 41: laudem, Quint. 2, 7, 4: dignitatem auctoribus suis, Tac. Or. 9: famam clementiæ, Liv. 21, 60: majestatem nomini Romano, id. 29, 11: odium, Quint. 5, 13, 38; id. 6, 2, 16: risûs, id. 6, 3, 35: otium, Nep. Tim. 3, 2: otii nomine servitutem, id. Epam. 5, 3: nuptias, *to bring about,* id. Att. 5, 3; Just. 7, 6, 10; cf. jugales toros, Stat. S. 3, 5, 70.

con-cĭlĭum, ĭi, *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.: calo] (*A calling together*: concr.: *That which is called together;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A collection of people, meeting, assembly* (class.): videre ambas in uno concilio, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 96; id. Cist. 4, 2, 33: Camenarum cum Egeriâ, Liv. 1, 21: ab sede piorum, cœtu concilioque abigi, id. 2, 38: pastorum, C. Off. 3, 9: deorum, id. Tusc. 1, 30; id. de Div. 1, 24, 49; cf. cœlestium, id. Off. 3, 5, 25: divinum animorum, id. Sen. 23, 84: ferarum, Ov. M. 10, 144.

B. Esp.: *An assembly for consultation, a council* (*in concreto*; on the contrary, *consilium,* in gen. the counsel *in abstracto* that is taken in such an assembly. The meanings, however, often pass over to each other; hence in the MSS. and edd. a freq. confusion of the two words; cf. consilium. The distinction first made by Gronov. Liv. 44, 2, and often repeated since, acc. to which *concilium* is an assembly in which an individual is speaker, and decides peremptorily how a thing must be, while in the *consilium* all who are assembled take counsel in common, appears to be without foundation. Cf. e. g. Cæs. B. G. 2, 4. On the contrary: id. ib. 1, 40; v. also the follg.): Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 6; Cæs. B. G. 1, 30 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 7, 1 (opiniones) quæ in senatu, quæ apud populum, quæ in omni cœtu concilioque proferendæ sunt, C. Fin. 2, 24, 77: so, inire, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 33: habere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 3: convocare, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40; id. ib. 2, 10; id. ib. 3, 3, et sæp.: vocare, Virg. Æ. 10, 2: cogere, id. ib. 11, 304: dimittere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18; 33; C. Leg. 2, 12, 31: transferre Lutetiam, Cæs. B. G. 6, 3: dare legatis, Liv. 43, 17, et sæp.: Messene ab Achæis, quod concilii eorum recusaret esse, oppugnari cœpta est, *i. e. a member of the Achæan league,* Liv. 36, 31: concilio excesserunt, id. 32, 22 *fin.*: sanctum Patrum, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 4.

II. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *An assemblage:* tanquam meretricem in matronarum cœtum, sic voluptatem in virtutum concilium adducere, C. Fin. 2, 4, 12.

III. Meton.: **A.** *A close conjunction,* i. e. *union, connection* (so, esp. freq. in Lucr.): Lucr. 2, 919: concilium materiai, id. 1, 518: concilio genitali arceri, id. 1, 184: in concilium coire, id. 2, 564 *sq.*; cf. id. 1, 772; 1081; id. 2, 565: concilia cœtusque hominum jure sociati quæ civitates appellantur, C. Rep. 6, 13 *fin.*—Hence, **B.** *A sexual union, coition:* corporali, Arn. 2, 54.—And hence, **C.** (as an incentive to sexual union): *The blossom of the plant* insione: florem (insione) fert candidum; concilium vocant, Pl. 22, 22, 39.

concĭnens, entis, **I.** *P.* of concino. **II.** *Pa.*: *Agreeing with, resembling, corresponding:* Arn. 3, 123.—*Comp.* Claud. Manet. Stat. Anim. 2, 5.

concĭnentĭa, æ, *f.* [concino] (post-class. form for concentus), **I.** Prop.: *Musical harmony, concord,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 2 *fin.*, id. ib. 2, 3. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Agreement, harmony:* hæc dissonantia in quandam concinentiam cogitur, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 21.—**B.** *Symmetry:* architectonica, Sid. Ep. 8, 4.

con-cĭnĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.: cinis] (*Thoroughly provided with ashes*: hence) *Sprinkled with ashes:* Tert. Pud. 13.

con-cingo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.: cingo] *To gird oneself much:* Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

concĭnnātĭcius (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [concinno] *Skilfully prepared:* mensula, App. M. 2, p. 119.

concĭnnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (post-class.), **I.** Prop.: In rural economy: *An adjusting, preparing:* aquæ marinæ, Auct. Lemm. in Cato R. R. 106. **II.** Fig.: *A making, composing:* epistolæ, Aus. Ep. 17; cf. id. ib. 7 and 15.

concĭnnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *An arranger, disposer:* capitum et capillorum, *a hairdresser,* Col. 1 procem. § 5. **II.** Fig.: *A maker, contriver, author, inventor:* causarum, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9: atque inventores tantarum deformitatum, (poetæ), Arn. 4, 149: criminum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

concĭnne, *adv.* [concinnus] *Beautifully, elegantly, tastefully, neatly:* **I.** Prop.: concinne et lepide vestita, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 38. **II.** Fig.: Of style: concinne multa (*sc.* dixit), Cic. N. D. 2, 27 *fin.*; id. de Or. 2, 19, 81; id. Rosc. Com. 16 *fin.*:—*Comp.*: loqui, Aus. Grat. Act. ad Gratian. 8: saliunt aquæ, Front. de Orat. 1.—*Sup.* prob. not in use.

concinnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A careful skilful joining, putting together* of things (in good prose, but rare): concinnitates colorum, Gell. 2, 26, 4: non est ornamentum virile concinnitas, *a carefully arranged dress,* Sen. Ep. 115, 2. **II.** Fig.: In rhetor.: *Beauty of style, produced by a skilful connection of words and clauses:* C. Or. 44; 25; 12; id. Brut. 83, 287; id. ib. 95, 325 (not in Quint.).

concinnĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Finely, neatly, fitly:* Gell. 18, 2; cf. concinne.

concinnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Beauty of style:* C. Inv. 1, 18, 25.

concĭnno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop: *To join together fitly, to arrange appropriately, to set right, adjust:* "*concinnare* est apte componere," Fest. p. 30 (cf. compono, *no.* I. B. 2.) (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; most freq. in Plaut.; never in Ter., Cic., and Quint.; in C. (Œcon. Frgm. *no.* 7, p. 474 ed. Orell., the words prob. belong to Col.; v. Col. 12, 2, 6): vinum, Cato R. R. 114; so, id. 115: et commodare trapetum, id. 135 *fin.*: pallam, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 33; cf. Col. 12, 3, 9; and Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 2: tantas struices patinarias, id. ib. 1, 1, 26: aream (auceps), id. As. 1, 3, 64: lutum, id. Rud. 1, 2, 8: vultum, *to adorn,* Petr. S. 113, 5: cadaver, App. M. 7, p. 199.

II. Fig.: ingenium, *to form, cultivate,* Sen. Ep. 7.

III. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To prepare, cause, occasion, produce:* livorem scapulis tuis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 19: fervorem mirum in undis vis venti, Lucr. 6, 437; cf. hiatum vis venti, id. 6, 584: munusculum tibi, Trebon. in C. Fam. 12, 16, 3: amorem consuetudo, Lucr. 4, 1279: aliquid controversiæ, Afran. in Non. 433, 31: quantum mali, Phædr. 2, 4, 25: multum negotii alicui, Sen. Ep. 117; Lucr. 6, 1117.—**B.** Esp.: With a qualifying adj., several times in Plaut. (prps. also once in Næv.; v. below)=reddere: *To make, render, cause to be something:* qui me insanum verbis concinnat suis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 69: so, uxorem tuam lacrimantem, id. Am. 1, 3, 31: homines delirantes, id. ib. 2, 2, 96: oves orbas liberis, id. Capt. 4, 2, 38 Lind.: vitam tranquillam, id. Stich. 2, 1, 13: annonam caram e vili, id. Frgm. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93: nunquam erit alienis gravis, qui suis se concinnat levem, id. Trin. 3, 2, 58: vastam rem hostium, Næv. Bell. Pun. 4, 5 ed. E. S. (in Non. 90, 30: vastat rem h. e.).

con-cinnus, a, um (**concinnis,** e, App. M. 5, p. 167, 20), *adj.* [etym. dub.; acc. to Non. 43, 21, and 59, 30, from cinus] **I.** Prop.: *Fitly* or *skilfully put together* or *joined, well adjusted;* hence, *tasteful, neat, beautiful, elegant, fine* (class.): Object.: sat edepol concinnus est (virgo) facie, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 77: Samos, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2: tectorium, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: helicis folia angulosa et concinniora (for ἀρυθμότερα, in Theophr. H. P. 3,

18), Pl. 16, 34, 62: heluo, *elegant*, C. Pis. 10, 22.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of style (freq. in Cic.): *Beautiful, elegant, polished, neat, striking*, etc.: (orationem) concinnam, distinctam, ornatam, festivam, *etc.*, C. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.*: sententias non tam gravibus et severis quam concinnis et venustis, id. Brut. 95; cf. thus concinnæ sententiæ (*opp.* probabiles), id. Or. 19 *fin.*: and concinnæ acutæque sententiæ, id. Brut. 78 *fin.*: versus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74: sermo, id. S. 1, 10, 23: redditus ad rem aptus et concinnus, C. de Or. 3, 53, 203: concinna transgressioverborum, id. est, hyperbaton, Quint. 9, 3, 91.—**B.** Of a speaker: alii in eadem jejunitate concinniores (id est), faceti, florentes etiam et leviter ornati, C. Or. 6; Nep. Epam. 5, 1: concinnus et elegans Aristo, C. Fin. 5, 5, 13.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *Tasteful, beautiful, neat*: of the painter Nicophanes: elegans et concinnus, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 111.—**B.** Subject.=commodus, *no.* II.: alicui, *Suited to, fit, appropriate for something*; of persons, *suiting one's self to, courteous, pleasing*, etc. (rare): viris Venus ut concinnior esset, Lucr. 4, 1272: concinnus amicis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 50.—Hence, concinnum est=commodum est, *it is pleasing, agreeable*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 33.—*Sup.* not in use.

con-cino, ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; cano]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *To sing, play*, or *sound together, in concert* or *harmoniously* (class.): ubi (chorus) certis numeris ac pedibus velut factâ conspiratione consensit atque concinuit, Col. 12, 2, 4: cornua ac tubæ concinuere, Tac. A. 1, 68; cf. concinunt tubæ, Liv. 9, 32; and ubi signa concinuissent, id. 30, 5.

2.: **a.** With *Acc.*: *To cause to sound together, in concert* or *harmoniously, to sound, sing, play, celebrate in song, magnify*, etc.: (*α*) With *cognate Acc.*: carmina, Cat. 65, 13: carmina nuptialia, id. 61, 12.—(*β*) With *Acc. of equivalent meaning*: laudes Jovi, Tib. 2, 5, 10: Ælinon, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 24: sua festa Palilia, Tib. 2, 5, 88: lætos dies, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 21: Cæsarem majore plectro, id. ib. 33, et sæp.—(*γ*) With *clause as object*: itis, concinite in modum "*Io Hymen*," Cat. 61, 123: expergefactus e somno Tiberius est gratulantium vocibus, atque undique concinentium: "*Salva Roma, salva patria, salvus est Germanicus*," Suet. Cal. 6.—**b.** *Pass.*: hæc quum pressis et flebilibus modis, qui totis theatris mœstitiam inferant concinuntur, C. Tusc. 1, 44, 105.—**B.** Esp. (cf. cano, *no.* I. B. 1.): *To sing prophetically, prophesy* (very rare): nigraque funestum concinit omen avis, Prop. 2, 28, 38: tristia omina, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 2.

II. Fig.: *To agree together, harmonize, accord, συνᾴδω*: omnibus inter se concinentibus mundi partibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: videsne ut hæc concinant? id. Fin. 5, 28, 83; Liv. 6, 35 *ad fin.*: ita fit ut nulli duo concinant, Pl. 3, 1, 3, § 16: Stoici cum Peripateticis re concinere videntur, verbis discrepare, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16 Orell. *N. cr.*

1. **concio,** ire, v. concieo.

2. **concio** (in good MSS. also written contio), ōnis, *f.* ("antiqui masculino genere posuerunt," Fest. p. 45. Not very prob.; prps. the statement rests upon an interchange with cōcio, a broker; q. v.) [acc. to some from concio, but rather contracted from conventio] *A coming* or *assembling together*; hence)

I. Prop.: *A meeting, assembly that is called together* (cf. Fest. p. 30: "*concio* significat conventum, non tamen alium, quam eum, qui a magistratu vel a sacerdote publico per præconem convocatur); hence freq. also for *an assembly* in general (in good prose): advocat concionem, habet orationem talem consul, C. Sest. 12, 28: so, advocare concionem, id. 2 Verr. 3, 80, 185; Sall. C. 37 *fin.*; id. J. 33, 3; Liv. 8, 31; Suet. Claud. 22, et sæp.: advocare concionem populi, Sall. J. 84 *fin.*: militum, Cæs. B. C. 2, 32: advocare populum in concionem, Liv. 42, 33: ad concionem advocavit, id. 4, 1 *fin.*: plebem ad concionem vocare, Liv. 2, 2; cf. Suet. Cal. 48: me in vestram concionem convocaverunt, C. Agr. 3, 4 *fin.*: convocatis ad concionem militibus, Suet. Cæs. 66: concionem habere, Liv. 29, 21 (diff. from concionem habere, below, *no.* II. A.): in concione dicere, C. Or. 63, 213 *sq.*; cf. id. ib. 50, 168; and id. de Or. 2, 59, 542: in concionem populi prodire, Nep. Them. 1, 3: quæ ego de te in senatu egerim, quæ in concionibus dixerim, C. Fam. 5, 2, 4; cf. so in opp. to the senate, Tac. A. 4, 40 *fin.*: laudare aliquem pro concione, *before the people*, Sall. J. 8, 2; Liv. 7, 7; id. 7, 10 *fin.* et al.; Quint. 2, 4, 33; id. 4, 4, 8, et al.: nunc in mille curias concionesque dispersam et dissipatam esse remp., Liv. 2, 28; id. 2, 23: concio conventusque, C. 2 Verr. 4, 50, 110: concio, quæ ex imperitissimis constat, id. Læl. 25, 95: togata et urbana, Liv. 45, 37: turbulentæ, Quint. 5, 13, 39: cf. in illis fluctibus concionum, id. 8, 6, 48; and concionum procellæ, id. ib. 7.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A speech, oration before a public assembly*: legi concionem tuam, C. Fam. 9, 14, 7: cf. audiri jam et legi novas conciones, Tac. A. 5, 4 *fin.*: habere concionem ... qua in oratione, C. Agr. 2, 1: so, concionis habendæ potestas, id. Fam. 5, 2, 7; and Liv. 24, 22: concionem apud milites habuit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 73; so, Liv. 44, 1; cf. also id. 27, 13; Cæs. B. C. 2, 18: habuit super ea re concionem, Suet. Cæs. 5: in concione contra Catilinam, Quint. 5, 11, 42: funebres tristes atque summissæ, id. 11, 3, 153: ut Cicero dicit contra concionem Metelli, id. ib. 9, 3, 50; cf. Gell. 18, 7, 7; and the few fragments of this oration of Cic. in Orell. IV. 2, p. 455 *sq.*; Quint. 12, 10, 70; cf. id. 3, 8, 65; 67. And of speeches recorded in history: ille (*sc.* Thucydides) concionibus melior, hic (*sc.* Herodotus) sermonibus, Quint. 10, 1, 73; cf. id. 9, 4, 18; Pl. Ep. 1, 16, 4.—**B.** *A place for speaking, a tribune, rostrum* (rare): ascendere in concionem, Verr. Fl. in Gell. 18, 7, 6 *sq.*; C. Fin. 2, 22 *fin.*; Liv. 3, 49; id. 5, 50 *fin.* (*al.* escendit); C. Att. 4, 2, 3.

concionābundus, a, um, *adj.* [concionor] *Proposing something* or *haranguing in a public assembly* (several times in Livy; elsewh. very rare): Liv. 21, 53; id. 3, 47; id. 5, 29 *fin.*; id. 40, 27; Tac. A. 1, 16 *fin.*

concionālis, e, *adj.* [concio] *Belonging to* or *suitable for an assembly*: concionalis prope clamor senatus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5: genus dicendi, Quint. 8, 4, 1: officium, id. 3, 8, 14: hirudo ærarii, C. Att. 1, 16, 11: senex, *who went about in the assemblies of the people, for the purpose of exciting the multitude*, Liv. 3, 72; cf. comitialis.

concionārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *suited to an assembly* (very rare): populus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4: oratio, Amm. 27, 6; tibia, Gell. 1, 11, 10 Lion. *N. cr.* (*al.* concionatoria): fistula, ib. *in lemm.*

concionātor, ōris, *m.* [concionor] *A haranguer of the people*; in a bad sense, *a demagogue, an inciter to sedition*: C. Cat. 4, 5, 9 (*opp.* animus vere popularis).

concionatorius, a, um, *adj.* v. concionarius *fin.*

concĭōnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [concio]

I. (acc. to concio, *no.* I.): *To meet in an assembly, to form an assembly*: nunc illi vos, singuli universos concionantes timent, Liv. 39, 16.

II. (acc. to concio, *no.* II. A.): **A.** Gen.: *To deliver an oration before an assembly of the people, to harangue, address* (in good prose): Dionysius concionari ex turri alta solebat, C. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: cf. concionari superiore e loco, id. ib. 1, 40, 117: pro tribunali, Tac. A. 1, 61 *fin.*: apud milites, Cæs. B. C. 1, 7; Suet. Aug. 27: ad populum, id. ib. 84: de Cæsare, id. ib. 85: adversus aliquem, Liv. 9, 18.—Entirely *Abs.*: quum Lepidus concionaretur, Asin. Pollio in C. Fam. 10, 31, 4; so, Liv. 1, 28; Quint. 1, 10, 27; id. 3, 11, 13; id. 7, 6, 3; Tac. A. 11, 7; id. H. 1, 31; Suet. Cæs. 35; 55; id. Rhet. 6.—Once with the *Acc. c. Inf.* (cf. the follg. *no.*): C. Cato concionatus est, comitia haberi non oportere, *etc., declared before the people*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6 *ad fin.*—Hence, **B.** Esp.: *To say publicly, publish, make known, declare* (very rare): caterva tota clarissima concentione ... concionata est: *Huic vitæ tuæ*, etc., C. Sest. 57, 118: idem hoc futurum, etiam Sibylla concionata est, Lact. 4, 18.

concĭpĭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [concipio] *To seize, take, catch* (prps. only in the follg. exs.): Fest. p. 47: quem ego concipilabo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 72; Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 11.

con-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; capio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To take* or *lay hold of*, as it were, *with both hands*, or *on all sides*; *to take to one's self, to take in, take, receive*, etc. (class.): nuces si fregeris, vix sesquimodio concipere possis, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 3: trulleum latius, quod concipiat aquam, id. L. L. 5, 25, 34; cf. Lucr. 6, 503; and concipit Iris aquas, Ov. M. 1, 271: madefacta terra caducas Concepit lacrimas, id. ib. 6, 397: imbres limumque, Col. Arb. 10, 3: pars (animæ) concipitur cordis parte quadam, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: ventum veste, Quint. 11, 3, 119: purimum ventorum, Pl. 16, 31, 57: magnam vim venti, Curt. 4, 3, 2: auram, id. ib. 16; cf. Ov. M. 12, 569: aëra, id. ib. 1, 337: ignem, Lucr. 6, 308; so, C. de Or. 2, 45 *fin.*; Liv. 21, 8; id. 37, 11; Ov. M. 7, 108; id. ib. 15, 345: flammam, Cæs. B. C. 2, 14: flammas, Ov. M. 1, 255: medicamentum venis, Curt. 3, 6: noxium virus, Pl. 21, 13, 44: morbum, Col. 7, 5, 14.

B. Esp.: *To conceive, become pregnant*: **1.**: **a.** *Abs.*: (*α*) Of the female: Lucr. 4, 1262 *sq.*: quod macescentes (vaccæ) melius concipere dicuntur, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 17: quum concepit mula, C. Div. 2, 22 *fin.*: ex illo concipit ales, Ov. M. 10, 328, et sæp.—(*β*) Of trees, *etc.*: (arbores) concipiunt variis diebus et pro sua quæque natura, Pl. 16, 25, 39.—**b.** With *Acc.*: (*α*) Of the female: ut id, quod conceperat, servaret, C. Clu. 12, 33: Persea, quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro, Ov. M. 4, 611: aliquem ex aliquo, C. Clu. 11; Suet. Aug. 17; id. Claud. 27: ex adulterio, id. Tib. 62: de aliquo, Ov. M. 3, 214: alicujus semine, id. ib. 10, 328: ova (pisces), Pl. 9, 51, 75.—Poet.: concepta crimina portat, *i. e.* fœtum per crimen conceptum, Ov. M. 10, 470 (cf. ib. 3, 268).—(*β*) Of trees, *etc.*: omnia, quæ terra concipiat semina, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: frumenta quædam in tertio genu spicam incipiunt concipere, Pl. 18, 7, 10, § 56.—**2.** Law *t. t.*: concipere furtum, *to find out* or *discover a theft at the very time*: Just. Inst. 4, 1, § 4; cf. Paul. Sent. 2, 31; Gell. 11, 18, 9 *sq.*

II. Fig.: **A.** *To apprehend by the sense of sight, to see, perceive* (cf. comprehendo, *no.* II. A.): hæc tanta oculis bona concipio, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 65.—Far more freq.,

B. *To perceive in mind*; and: **1.** Gen.: *To comprehend intellectually, to imagine, conceive, think*: agedum, imaugura flerine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. 1, 36: imaginem quandam concipere animo perfecti oratoris, Quint. 1, 10, 4; cf. id. 2, 20, 4; id. 9, 1, 19, et al.: quid mirum si in auspiciis imbecilli animi superstitiosa ista concipiant? C. Div. 2, 39: concipere aliquid animo, Liv. 9, 18: de aliquo summa concipere, Quint. 6 proœm. § 2: onus operis opinione prima concipere, id. ib. 12 proœm. § 1.—**2.** Esp.: *To understand, comprehend, perceive*: quoniam principia rerum omnium animo ac mente conceperit, C. Leg. 1, 22 *fin.*: quæ neque concipi animo, nisi ab iis qui videre, neque, *etc.*, Pl. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 11: fragor, qui concipi humana mente non potest, id. 33, 4, 21: concipere animo potes, quam simus fatigati, Pl. Ep. 3, 9, 24; C. Off. 3, 29, 107: forsitan et lucos illic concipias animo esse, Ov. 2, 77: concepit, eos homines posse jure muliceri, Vell. 2, 117 *fin.*: Cels. 7 *præf. sub fin.*

C. *To receive, adopt*, or *harbour any disposition of mind, emotion, passion, evil design*, etc., *to give place to, foster, to take in, receive*; *to undertake, commit* (the figure derived from the absorbing of liquids; hence, C. Leg. 3, 14, 32: quod non solum vitia concipiunt ipsi, sed ea *infundunt* in civitatem): inimicitiæ et æditate et prætura conceptæ; Cæs. B. C. 3, 16: mente vaticinos furores, Ov. M. 2, 640: animo ingentes iras, id. ib. 1, 106: spem, id. ib. 6, 554; cf. spemque metum-

que, id. F. 1, 485: aliquid spe, Liv. 33, 33: amorem, id. ib. 10, 249: flammam pectore, *the flame of love*, Cat. 64, 92: ignem, *the fire of love*, Ov. M. 9, 519; id. ib. 10, 582: validos ignes, id. ib. 7, 9: pectore tantum robur, Virg. Æ. 11, 368: auribus tantam cupiditatem, C. 2 Verr. 4, 45 *fin.*, et al.: fraudes, id. Tusc. 1, 30: so, malum aut scelus, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7: scelus in se, id. 2 Verr. 1, 4 *init.*: flagitium cum aliquo, id. Sull. 5, 16.

D.: **1.** *To draw up, comprise, express something in words, to compose* (cf. comprehendo, *no.* II. A. 3,): quod *ex animi tui sententia* juraris, sicut verbis concipiatur more nostro, C. Off. 3, 29: vadimonium, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15: jusjurandum, Liv. 1, 32; Tac. H. 4, 41; cf. jurisjurandi verba, id. ib. 4, 31; and *Abs.*, verba, Liv. 7, 5: edictum, Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 1: libellos, id. ib. 48, 19, 9: stipulationem, id. ib. 41, 1, 38: obligationem in futurum, Jabol. ib. 5, 1, 35: actionem in bonum et æquum, Gai, ib. 4, 5, 8: fœdus, Virg. Æ. 12, 13 ("id est, conceptis verbis: concepta autem verba dicuntur jurandi formula, quam nobis transgredi non licet," Serv.). —Hence, **2.** Religious *t. t.*: *To make something* (as a festival, auspices, war, *etc.*) *known, promulgate, declare in a set form of words, to designate formally*: ubi viæ competunt, tum in competis sacrificatur: quotannis is dies (*sc.* Compitalia) concipitur, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 58: so, Latinas sacrumque in Albano monte non rite concepisse (magistratus), Liv. 5, 17 (cf. conceptivus): auspicia, Liv. 22, 1: templum, Var. L. L. 7, 2, 81: bellum, id. ib. 5, 15, 25.

III. Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): In Ovid.: Of woman (*causa pro effectu*): *To give herself in marriage, to wed, marry*: *Abs.*: namque senex Thetidi Proteus, "Dea," dixerat "undæ, Concipe; mater eris," *etc.*, Ov. M. 11, 221.

concīse, *adv.* [concisus] *In short sentences, briefly, concisely*: (philosophia) non tam est minute atque concise utendum, *etc.*, Quint. 12, 2, 11.

concīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. concido] In rhet.: *A separating of a clause into short divisions*: C. Part. Or. 6, 19.

concīsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who cuts down* or *fells*: nemorum, Coripp. 4, 22.

concīsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [concisor] (*Of*, or *belonging to, a* concisor; hence) *Suitable for cutting*: Veg. 1, 56, 31.

concīsūra, æ, *f.* [concido] **I.** Prop.: *A dividing, distributing*: aquarum, Sen. Ep. 100, 6. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A hollow, chink, cleft*: Pl. 34, 8, 19.

concīsus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of concido. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to concido, *no.* II. A.): **A.** Prop.: Of style: *Divided, broken up, short, concise*: sententiæ, C. Brut. 17, 66: concisæ et angustæ disputationes, id. de Or. 2, 14 *fin.*: brevitas, id. ib. 3, 53: brevia illa atque concisa, Quint. 10, 7, 10; cf. thus with brevis, id. 6, 4, 2; and opp. to *perpetuus*, id. 2, 20, 7; id. 2, 21, 13; C. de Or. 2, 80, 327.—**B.** Meton.: Of the orator: C. Or. 13.—**C.** Fig.: Of the sound of a trumpet: *Distinct, full*: quumque insonuerit vox tubæ longior atque concisior, Vulg. Jos. 6, 5.—*Sup.* apparently not in use.

concĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [concito] *An incentive*: Sen. Ira 3, 9.

concĭtāte, *adv.* [concitatus] (not in Cic.) **I.** Prop. (acc. to concitatus, *no.* II. A.): *Quickly, rapidly*: agitur pecus, Col. 6, 6, 4. **II.** Fig. (acc. to concitatus, *no.* II. B.): *Impetuously, ardently* (almost only in Quint.): dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40; id. 10, 2, 23; id. 11, 3, 23; id. 12, 10, 71: itur, id. 11, 3, 133.—*Comp.* dicere, id. 1, 8, 1; id. 3, 8, 68; id. 9, 4, 130: movere affectus, id. 12, 10, 26.—*Sup.* raperet ventus, Aug. Civ. D. 5, 26.

concĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [concito] **I.** Gen.: *An excitement* or *rousing of the passions, an emotion of mind, affection, passion* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic. and Quint.): sapientem ab omni concitatione animi, quam perturbationem voco, *semper* vacare, C. Tusc. 5, 16 *fin.*: cf. concitationes vehementiores animi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13 *fin.*: concitatio quædam animi, id. Div. 1, 18: animorum (*i. e.* iram), Liv. 9, 7: mentis, C. Div. 2, 11, 27; and *Abs.*, Quint. 1, 11, 12; id. 2, 8, 11; id. 7, 4, 31: id. 10, 1, 114; id. 11, 3, 146; opp. to *misericordia*, id. ib. 1, 10, 25. **II.** Esp.: *A tumultuous sedition, a tumult of the multitude*: plebei contra patres concitatione et seditione nunciata, C. Brut. 14, 56; cf. crebræ (multitudinis), Cæs. B. C. 3, 106 *fin.*

concĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who excites* or *rouses, a mover, exciter* (rare, not in Cic.): belli, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38; Tac. H. 3, 2: turbæ ac tumultus, Liv. 25, 4 *fin.*: concitator et instimulator seditionis, Pseudo-C. Dom. 5, 11: tabernariorum, id. ib. § 13; cf. multitudo concitata ipsum concitatorem antecessit, Sen. de Ira 3, 2.

concĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *That which excites* or *stirs up* (very rare): Veneris (eruca), Pl. 19, 8, 44.—And as *Adj.*: concitatricem vim habet satyrion, Pl. 26, 10, 62.

1. concĭtātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of concito. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop. (acc. to concito, *no.* I.): *Violently moved*, i. e. *rapid, swift, quick*: equo concitato, *at full speed*, ad hostem vehitur, Nep. Dat. 4 *fin.* (more freq. citato equo; v. citatus, *Pa.*): quam concitatissimos equos immittere jubet, Liv. 35, 5: conversio cœli concitatior, C. Rep. 6, 18: cursus, Liv. 35, 29: concitatissimus corporis motus, Quint. 2, 11, 4.—**B.** Fig. (acc. to concito, *no.* II.): *Roused up, vehement, ardent* (freq. in Quint.): testimonia non concitatæ concionis, sed jurati senatus, C. Fl. 7, 17: (in comœdiis pater) interim concitatus, interim lenis est, Quint. 11, 3, 74: affectus (*opp.* mites atque compositos), id. 6, 2, 9; cf. *opp.* flebiles, id. 11, 3, 162: animus an remissus, id. 3, 9, 7: causæ, id. 11, 1, 3: oratio, id. 3, 8, 58 and 60: sententiæ, id. 12, 9, 3; id. 10, 1, 44: erecta et concitata voce (*opp.* summissa atque contracta), id. 11, 3, 175: Lucanus ardens et concitatus, id. 10, 1, 91: — *Comp.*: concitatior accidens clamor, Liv. 10, 5; Quint. 2, 15, 28; id. ib. 8, 3, 14: —*Sup.*: v. *no.* A.

2. concĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [concito] = concitatio, *Impulse*: Sid. Carm. 23, 365.

concito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [concieo] **I.** Prop.: *To set in violent motion, to stir up, rouse up, excite, incite* (thus most freq. in the poets and histt.): artūs, Lucr. 3, 292; id. 3, 301: equum calcaribus, Liv. 2, 6; cf. equum in eum, Nep. Pelop. 5, 4; and equos permittuntque in hostem, Liv. 3, 61; and equos adversos, id. 8, 7; cf. also under concitatus, *no.* II.: naves quantâ maximâ celeritate poterat, Liv. 36, 44; cf. classem concitatam remis, id. 30, 25, and 37, 11: agmen, Ov. M. 14, 239: omne nemus, id. F. 1, 436: feras, id. ib. 2, 286: tela, Liv. 34, 39: eversas aquas (Eurus), Ov. H. 7, 42; cf. mare vento, Curt. 4, 3: graves pluvias, Ov. F. 2, 72, et sæp.: se in hostem, Liv. 8, 39; cf. se in Teucros alis (Alecto), Virg. Æ. 7, 476: se in fugam, *to take to flight*, Liv. 22, 17; cf. se fuga in aliquem locum, Val. Fl. 3, 383.

II. Fig. (class., and very freq. in prose and poetry): **A.** Aliquem: *To rouse, urge, impel one to any act, feeling*, etc., *to move strongly, to influence, stir up, instigate*, etc.; constr., with *ad, in, adversus, Inf.*, and *Abs.*: **1.** With *ad*: concitari ad studium cognoscendæ percipiendæque virtutis, C. de Or. 1, 47; cf. concitatus ad philosophiam studio, id. Brut. 89, 306: judicem ad fortiter judicandum, Quint. 6, 1, 20: victum ad depellendam ignominiam, id. 1, 2, 24: nos ad quærendum, id. 10, 2, 5: omnem Galliam ad nostrum auxilium, Cæs. B. G. 7, 77: multitudinem ad arma, id. ib. 7, 42 *fin.*; cf. cessantes ad arma, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 16: colonias ad audendum aliquid, Suet. Cæs. 8: ad convicia, id. Tib. 54; ad despiciendam vitam, id. Oth. 10.—**2.** With *in*: qui in iram concitat se, Quint. 6, 2, 27.—**3.** With *adversus*: Etruriam omnem adversus nos, Liv. 5, 4: exercitum adversus regem, id. 1, 59 *fin.*—**4.** With *Inf.*: captam dimittere Trojam? Ov. M. 13, 226.—**5.** *Abs.*, both with and without *Abl.*: to ipsum animi quodam impetu concitatum, C. Mur. 31, 65: so, uxorem dolo, id. Scaur. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 689 P.: aliquem injuriis, Sall. C. 35, 3: multitudinem fallaci spe, Liv. 6, 15: familiam seditionibus, Col. 1, 8, 18: aliquo affectu, Quint. 10, 7, 15: ira, Liv. 23, 7; id. 42, 59; Quint. 6, 3, 46; Liv. 7, 8: aspectu pignorum suorum concitari, Tac. Agr. 38; C. 2 Verr. 3, 3, 6: quo enim spectat illud .... nisi ut opifices concitentur? *should be excited to sedition*, id. Ac. 2, 47, 144; cf. id. Flacc. 8; Asin. Pollio in C. Fam. 10, 33, 4; cf. servitia, Sall. C. 46, 3: multitudinem, Nep. Arist. 1, 3: suos, Cæs. B. G. 5, 26: judices (*opp.* flectere), Quint. 6, 1, 9; cf. *opp.* placare, id. 11, 3, 170; *opp.* mitigare, id. 3, 4, 3; id. 4, 2, 9; id. 6, 2, 12; con. animos ac remittunt, id. 9, 4, 11: tuas aures de nobis, Prop. 3, 15, 45; Var. R. R. 2, 5, 14.

B. Aliquid: *To rouse, excite, cause, occasion, produce* any action, passion, evil, *etc.*: bellum, C. Fam. 15, 4, 6; Hirt. B. G. 8, 22; Nep. Ham. 4, 3; Liv. 5, 5; Flor. 4, 5, 1, et al.: bellum Romanis, Liv. 35, 12 *fin.*: quantas turbas mihi, Sall. H. Frgm. 3, 22, p. 234 ed. Gerl.; cf. quantam pugnam mihi, Quint. 10, 1, 105: lacrimas totius populi Rom., id. 11, 3, 8: misericordiam populi, C. de Or. 1, 53: odium (just before, commovere odium), id. Inv. 1, 54 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 1, 53: invidiam in te ex illis rebus, id. 2 Verr. 5, 8, 21: invidiam, odium, iram, Quint. 6, 1, 14: iram (*opp.* lenire), id. 3, 8, 12: risum, C. de Or. 2, 58, 235: seditionem ac discordiam, id. Mur. 39: tumultum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 18; Liv. 38, 33: aspera iambis maxime concitantur, Quint. 9, 4, 136: morbos, Cels. 2, 13: pituitam, id. 6, 6, *no.* 15: somnum, Pl. 20, 17, 73.

concītor, ōris, *m.* [concieo] *He who rouses* or *excites, an exciter* (rare; not in Cic.; in MSS. freq. interchanged with concitator): belli, Liv. 23, 41; id. 29, 3; id. 37, 45; Tac. A. 4, 28; id. H. 1, 68; id. ib. 4, 56; Just. 2, 9 *fin.*: vulgi, Liv. 45, 10.

1. concĭtus and **concītus,** a, um, v. concieo.

2. concĭtus, ūs, *m.* [concieo] = concitatio: *An inciting, spurring on; impetuosity, haste*: equi, Claud. Mam. Genethyl. Maxim. 8.

concĭuncŭla (contiunc-), æ, *f. dim.* [concio, *no.* II. A.] *A short harangue to the people*: C. Att. 2, 16, 1.

con-cīvis, is, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; civis] *A fellow-citizen*, as transl. of Gr. συμπολίτης: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17: Venant. Ep. præmiss. Carm. 5, 6.

conclāmans, antis, **I.** *P.* of conclamo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Noisy* (*Sup.*): conclamantissimus fons, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

☞ *Pos.* and *Comp.* prob. not in use.

conclāmātio, ōnis, *f.* [conclamo] *A loud shouting* or *calling of many persons together, a shout* (rare; not in Cic.): universi exercitûs, Cæs. B. C. 2, 26: tot millium sub gladio gementium, Sen. Clem. 1, 12:—*Plur.*: Tac. A. 3, 2; id. H. 4, 1.

conclāmātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of conclamo. **II.** *Pa.* (post-class.): **A.** (acc. to conclamo, *no.* I.): *Published abroad by crying*, i. e. *known, celebrated*: conclamatissimus primipilaris, Sid. Ep. 6, 1: conclamatissimæ declamationes, id. ib. 8, 3.—**B.** (acc. to conclamo, *no.* II. B.): **1.** *Pass.*: *Lamentable, unfortunate*: res, Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 233.—**2.** *Act.*: *Destructive*: frigus, Macr. S. 7, 5.

conclāmĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [conclamo] *To call, cry out violently*: Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 51.

con-clāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [cum; clamo] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.) (*To call together*; hence): **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To call* or *cry out together, in multitudes, to shout*, esp. in approbation or assent (class. in prose and poetry; in Quint. prps. only once; in Lucr. and Hor. never): **a.** With *Acc.*: lætum pæana, Virg. Æ. 10, 738: quod Mithridates se velle dixit, id sutores et zonarii conclamarunt, C. Fl. 7, 17.—**b.** With *Abl.*: victoriam suo more, Cæs. B. G. 5, 37.—**c.** With *Objective clause*: conclamant omnes occasionem non esse amittendam, Cæs. B. G. 3, 18: quum vos universi unâ mente atque voce iterum a me conservatam esse remp. conclamastis, C. Phil. 6, 1, 2; Cæs. B. C. 1, 7; Tac. A. 1, 8; Virg. Æ. 2, 233.—**d.** With *Subj.*: (a) With *ut*: conclamaverunt uti aliqui prodirent, Cæs. B. G. 5, 26 *fin.*

—(b) Without *ut*: conclamantibus omnibus interpretari quod vellet, Cæs. B. C. 3, 6: conclamant decerni quo vis-retur, Curt. 4, 1, 29.—**c.** With *ad*: ad quorum casum quum concla-sset gaudio Albanus exercitus, Liv. 1, 25.—**f.** *Abs.*: conclamant vir jater ue, Liv. 1, 58; Tac. A. 3, 74.—Poet.: Of inanimate subjects: planctu conclamat uterque Isthmos, Stat. Th. 6, 18.

2. Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** Ad arma, *To call to arms, to give the signal for an attack*: Liv. 3, 50; id. 7, 12; id. 10, 32; id. 41, 26, et al.—**b.** Vasa, *To give the signal, before breaking up, for packing; to give the order for decamping* (elliptt. for conclamare, ut vasa colligantur), Cæs. B. C. 1, 66. In the same sense wholly *Abs.*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 67, and 3, 75.

B. *To call several persons together into one place, to call to help* (thus very rarely; socios, Ov. M. 13, 73: duros agrestes, Virg. Æ. 7, 504.

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.): **A.** Gen.: *To call* or *cry out loudly* or *violently, to shout, exclaim* (class.): ubi abit, conclamo: Heus, *etc.*? Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 22; id. Men. 5, 9, 94: Italiam primus conclamat Achates, Virg. Æ. 3, 523: hei mihi! conclamat, Ov. M. 6, 227; id. ib. 7, 843: *capta castra* conclamavit, Tac. H. 3, 29 *fin.*: Cæs. B. G. 1, 47 *fin.*: deos omnes, *to call upon, invoke*, Sen. Œd. 974: saxa querelis, *to fill with cries*, Mart. 9, 46, 5.—*Abs.*: conclamat virgo, *cries out*, Ov. M. 4, 691; so, id. ib. 10, 385; Quint. 2, 2, 12, et al.

B. Esp.: Aliquem (mortuum), Religious *t. t.*: of the dead, *To call one repeatedly by name, and lament him seven* (acc. to others, eight) *days, before his burial* (cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 218; Schol. Lucr. 2, 23): ut ex maestis paullo ante domibus, quæ conclamaverant suos, procurreretur in vias, Liv. 4, 10: quum corpora nondum Conclamata jacent, Luc. 2, 23: post conclamata suprema, *i. e. after this cry*, Amm. 1, 30; cf. id. 30, 10; Quint. Decl. 3, 19: partem conclamare tori, Stat. S. 2, 6, 5.—Hence, Prov.: jam conclamatum est, *it is over, past, all is lost*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 56 Donat.

conclausus, a, um, *P.* of concludo.

‡ **conclāvātæ** dicebantur, quæ sub eadem erant clave, Fest. p. 44.

con-clāve, is (*Abl.* conclavi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35; Liv. 39, 14; *Gen. pl.* heterocl. conclaviorum, Vitr. 6, 5; conclavium, id. 7, 9), n. [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; clavis: "*conclavia* dicuntur loca, quæ unâ clave clauduntur," Fest. p. 31; cf. Donat. Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35]: **A.** *A room, chamber, dining-hall*, etc., *that may be locked up*: **1.** *Sing.*: Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29; C. Rosc. Am. 23, 64; id. de Or. 2, 86, 353; Hor. S. 2, 6, 113; Col. 12, 2, 2.—**2.** *Plur.*: Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 157; C. 2 Verr. 4, 26, 58; Suet. Aug. 72.—**B.** *A lock-up yard* or *place for birds*: conclavibus septæ, Col. 8, 1, 3.

‡ **conclāvo,** *To nail together, συνηλοῦν*: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

conclūdens, entis, *P.* of concludo.

conclūdenter, *adv.* [concludens; acc. to concludo, *no.* II. D.] *Inferentially, drawing an inference*: Boeth. Aristot. Elench. Sophist. 1, 10, p. 744.

con-clūdo, si, sum, dĕre (*Part. Perf.* conclausa semina, Col. 3, 12, 2), 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; claudo] **I.** Prop.: *To shut up, close, close up, inclose, confine* (class. in prose and poetry): in vincla bestiam nequissimam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 18; cf. bestias delectationis causa, C. Fin. 5, 20, 58: conclusam hic habeo uxorem sævam, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 17: aliquam in fenestram, Plaut. Cas. 1, 44: me in cellam cum illa, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 13; *cf.* in ædiculam, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 21: filiam aliquo, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 25: intelligentiam in animo, animum in corpore, C. Univ. 3: lectum sudes, Virg. Æ. 1, 425: Tigris et Euphrates Mesopotamiam ab utroque latere conc-audunt, Curt. 5, 1: vultnera cera, Val. Fl. 1, 479; Luer. 6, 125: conclusi hos, id. 4, 459; id. 3, 538: conclusa aqua (*opp.* profluens amnis), Cic. N. D. 2, 7 *fin.*; cf. longe aliam esse navigationem concluso mari atque in vastissimo, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9; Pall. 1, 29, 3.—Poet.: aliquem verbis, *To inclose any one in his words*, i. e. *to stop his mouth*: cur tentatis, ait, nunc me concludere verbis, Fallaces? Juvenc. Evang. Hist. 4, 8.—Facetè: Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 64.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To comprehend, contain, include, comprise*: omnia fere, quæ sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa et dissipata quondam fuerunt, C. de Or. 1, 42: fortuna tot res in unum conclusit diem, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 17: ut ab illa excludar, huc concludar, *i. e. I shall be fettered by this marriage*, id. Andr. 2, 3, 13 ("ex ferarum translatione *concludar* dixit," Don.); id. Hec. 4, 4, 80: jus civile in parvum et angustum locum, C. Leg. 1, 5 *fin.*; id. de Or. 1, 61, 260: uno hoc volumine vitam excellentium virorum complurium, Nep. Epam. 4 *fin.*; cf. C. Rosc. Com. 5 *fin.*: istum locum in unam speciem, Quint. 6, 2, 1.

B. *To end, close, conclude* (esp. freq. in Cic. and Quint.): facinus natum a cupiditate, auctum per stuprum, crudelitate perfectum atque conclusum, C. 2 Verr. 2, 34, 82: (ancipites variique casus) exitu notabili concluduntur, id. Fam. 5, 12, 5: epistolam, id. Att. 9, 10, 5.

C. In rhetoric: Of style: *To close rhythmically, to round off*: verborum ordinem alias alia terminatione, C. de Or. 39, 200: sententias, id. ib. 69, 230; *cf.* id. Brut. 8 *fin.*: sensum non expleto numero, Quint. 9, 4, 122; cf. id. 123 and 125: verbum acuto tenore (just before: acuto sono finiant), id. 1, 5, 26: versum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 40.

D. Philos. *t. t.*: *To conclude, infer, make an inference, to argue, demonstrate*: C. Or. 35, 122; cf. argumentum, id. Ac. 2, 14, 44; Quint. 5, 13, 60: id quod concludere illi velint, non effici ex propositis, nec esse consequens, C. de Or. 2, 53, 215: ex rebus concessis concludi quod velis, id. Fin. 2, 1, 3: deinde concludebas, summum malum esse dolorem, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 19 *fin.*: concludere hoc modo: si sunt dii, *etc.*, id. Div. 2, 49: ea sumunt ad concludendum, quorum iis nihil conceditur, id. ib. *fin.*—*Abs.*: Quint. 3, 9, 2; id. 5, 10, 3; id. 10, 1, 106; id. 12, 2, 25.

conclūse, *adv.* [conclusus; acc. to concludo, II. C.] *With periods rhetorically closed* or *rounded off, harmoniously*: concluse apteque dicere, C. Or. 53, 177.

conclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concludo] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: **A.** Gen.: *A shutting up, closing* (very rare, not in Cic.): palpebrarum, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 3 and 10.—**B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A hostile shutting in, a siege, blockade*: diutina, Cæs. B. C. 2, 22; so, Nep. Eum. 5, 7.—In *plur.*: Vitr. 5, 9 *ad fin.* **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: portuum, *an inclosure*, Vitr. 5, 12. **III.** Fig. (acc. to concludo, *no.* II. B. and D.) (so freq. in Cic. and Quint.): **A.** *A conclusion, end*: in extrema parte et conclusione muneris ac negotii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16:—**B.** In rhet.: **1.** *The conclusion of a discourse, peroration*: "conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis," C. Inv. 1, 52: tum autem alii conclusionem orationis et quasi perorationem collocant, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80; cf. perorationem *conclusionem* alii vocant, Quint. 6, 1, 1; cf. also id. ib. 8, 5, 13.—**2.** *A period*, C. de Or. 2, 3 *fin.*; id. ib. 3, 44, 174; id. Brut. 8, 33; id. Or. 50 *fin.*; 51 *init.*; Quint. 9, 4, 22; 57; 123; id. 8, 2, 22; id. 3, 3, 2; id. 5, 14, 30; id. 10, 2, 17.—**C.** In philos. lang.: *The conclusion* in a syllogism, *the consequence*, C. Inv. 1, 29; id. Div. 2, 49 *fin.*; Quint. 5, 14, 1; 20; id. 7, 3, 14; id. 5, 10, 2; 7: Cornificius, id. 9, 3, 98; Gell. 2, 8, 8.

conclusĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [conclusio, *no.* III. B. 1.] *A short concluding argument, conclusion*; only in C. Ac. 2, 24, 75, and Tusc. 2, 18, 42.

conclūsīve, *adv.* [concludo] *Conclusively*: Cassiod. Inst. Divv. Litt. 1.

conclūsūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A joining, connection*: fornicationis, Vitr. 6, 11.

1. conclūsus, a, um, *P.* of concludo.

2. conclūsus, ūs, *m.* [concludo] *A shutting up*: Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

concoctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concoquo, *no.* II. A.] *Digestion*: Cels. 1, 8; id. 3, 22; Pl. 20, 5, 20; id. 23, 8, 79:—*Plur.*: Pl. 27 7, 28.

concoctus, a, um, *P.* of concoquo.

con-cœnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; cœno] *A supping together, companionship at table*, as transl. of Gr. σύνδειπνον (like compotatio of Gr. συμπόσιον): C. Sen. 13, 45; id. Fam. 9, 24, 3.

con-cŏlōna, æ, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; colona] *She who inhabits the same town with one, a female fellow-citizen*: Aug. Ep. 169 ad Euseb.

con-cŏlor, ōris (post-class. access. form of the *fem.* **concolora,** Mart. Cap. 6, § 659 Kopp.; and of the *neut.* **concolorum,** id. 1, § 80 ib.), *adj. gen. comm.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; color] **I.** Prop.: *Of the same colour* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; prps. first employed by Ovid. In the poets, only in the *Nom. sing.*): **A.** With *Dat.*: concolor est illis, Ov. M. 11, 300: populus festo, i. e. *equally white, clothed in white*, id. F. 1, 80: lingua lanæ, Col. 7, 3, 1: oculi corpori, Pl. 8, 33, 51: eruto auro, Stat. S. 4, 7, 16: fluctibus concolora, Mart. Cap. 1. l.: spumarum canitiei concolorum (sertum), id. l. l.—**B.** *Abs.*: candida per silvam cum fetu concolor albo Procubuit sus, Virg. Æ. 8, 82: so, humerus, Ov. M. 6, 406: flos, id. ib. 10, 735: cicatrix, Pl. 23, 9, 37, § 139. **II.** Fig.: *Like, similar*: App. M. 5, p. 166, 10.

con-cŏlōrans, antis, *adj.* [id.] *Of the same colour*: Tert. Pud. 8.

concŏlōrus, a, um; v. concolor.

concŏmĭtātus, a, um, *P.* of concomito.

con-cŏmĭto, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; comito] *To accompany, attend*: quibus concomitata, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 10: concomitando tuos, Venant. Carm. 8, 7, 183: porrigit ipsa decens Arelas pia dona Genesi, Astris Cæsario concomitante suo, id. ib. 8, 6, 157.

con-cŏpŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; copulo] *To join, unite*: argentum auro, Lucr. 6, 1077.

con-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, cŏquĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; coquo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To boil* or *seethe together with* (rare): sal nitrum sulphuri concoctum in lapidem vertitur, Pl. 31, 10, 46, § 122.—**B.** Esp.: *To unite*, or *mix together by boiling*: odores, Lucr. 2, 853.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To digest* (class., esp. in prose): eademque hæc avis scribitur conchis se solere complere, easque quum stomachi calore concoxerit evomere, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49; so, Cato R. R. 156, 1; Lucr. 4, 634; Cic. N. D. 2, 54 *fin.*; id. Fin. 2, 20, 64; Cels. 3, 22; Sen. Ben. 4, 39; Pl. 11, 53, 118 *fin.*: Quint. 8, 4, 16; Cæs. 23, 8, et al.—**B.** *To prepare, ripen, mature* (so particularly in Pliny, esp. of a tumor, and the like): terra acceptum humorem concoquens, Pl. 18, 11, 29: omnem succum in venenum, id. 22, 22, 46: tumida, Cato R. R. 157, 3: dura, Pl. 22, 24, 50: tusses et duritias, id. 24, 8, 36: suppurationes, id. 21, 19, 74, et al.

III. Fig.: **A.** se, *To waste, pine away*: ego me et concoquo et macero et defetigo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 3.—**B.** Like our *digest* in colloquial lang.=*To endure, suffer, put up with, brook, stomach* (rare, but in good prose): ut ejus ista odia non sorbeam solum, sed etiam concoquam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 5: ut quem senatorem concoquere civitas vix posset, regem ferret, Liv. 4, 15: tres plagas, Petr. S. 105, 5: famen sicco ore, id. ib. 82, 5, 4: κρίσιν (*i. e.* probare), C. Fam. 9, 4.—**C.** *To re-volve in mind, think upon, weigh, to reflect maturely upon, to consider well*: tibi diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, utrum, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Com. 15, 45 Orell. *N. cr.*: clandestina consilia, *to concoct, devise*, Liv. 40, 11; Sen. Ep. 84: sive concoquitur seu maturatur recordatio, Quint. 11, 2, 43.

concordābĭlis, e, *adj.* [concordo] *Easily according, harmonising*: Censorin. de Die Nat. 10.

concordātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] trans. of διαλλαγή in LXX. (*Reconciliation*; and so) *Agreement, concord, unanimity*=concordia, Vulg. Sirach. 22, 27: id. ib. 27, 23.

concorde, *adv.* v. concorditer.

1. concordĭa, æ, *f.* [concors] **I.** Prop.: *An agreeing together, union, una*

nimity, agreement, harmony, concord (opp. to *discordia*, Sall. J. 10, 6: bellum, Lucr. 1, 457: repugnantia, Pl. 29, 4, 17) (very freq. and class. in prose and poetry): **A.** Of persons: redigere aliquem in antiquam concordiam alicujus, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 13; cf. redire in concordiam, id. ib. 3, 3, 7: tantam habebat morum similitudo conjunctionem atque concordiam, ut, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 9, 23: conspiratio atque concordia omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem, Lentulus ap. C. Fam. 12, 15, 3: equites concordiā conjunctissimos, C. Clu. 55, 152: de equestri concordiā, de consensione Italiæ, id. Att. 1, 1¾4; Liv. 4, 43: de reconciliandā concordiā agere, id. 41, 25: concordiam confirmare cum aliquo, C. Phil. 13, 1 *fin.*: aliquos in pristinam concordiam reducere, Balb. ap. C. Att. 8, 15. A.: ad concordiam hortare, Quint. 6, 1, 50; cf. concordiam suadere, Suet. Oth. 8: ordinum concordiam disjunxit, C. Att. 1, 18, 3: si Cæsar ejus aspernaretur concordiam, *his friendship, alliance*, Vell. 2, 65, 1.—**B.** Of inanimate and abstract things: vocum, Col. 12, 2, 4 (acc. to C. Œcon.); cf. concordia sociata nervorum, Quint. 5, 10, 124: concordia, quam magnes cum ferro habet, Pl. 34, 14, 42: illa dissimilium concordia, quam vocant ἁρμονίαν, Quint. 1, 10, 12; cf. thus, discors (rerum), Ov. M. 1, 433; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 19 Schmid; and of feigned friendship, Luc. 1, 98: rerum agendarum ordinem et, ut ita dicam, concordiam, C. Fin. 3, 6, 21: quia (temperantia) pacem animis afferat et eos quasi concordiā quadam (*by a certain equanimity*) placet ac leniat, id. ib. 1, 14, 47. **II.** Meton.: Poet.: *Concr.*: *An intimate friend*: et cum Pirithoo felix concordia Theseus, Ov. M. 8, 303.

2. **Concordia,** æ, *f.* [1. concordia] **I.** *The goddess of concord*, Gr. Ὁμόνοια, Var. L. L. 5, 10, 22; Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61; id. ib. 3, 18 *fin.*; Ov. F. 2, 631; id. ib. 3, 381; id. ib. 6, 91; Tac. H. 3, 68, et al.—Her oldest temple at Rome, on the declivity of the Capitol, was dedicated A. U. C. 386, Ov. F. 1, 641; restored by Tiberius A. U. C. 762, id. ib. 1, 639 *sq.*; Suet. Tib. 20 (in Dio Cass. 55, 8, and 56, 25, called τὸ Ὁμονόειον). **II.** *A* cognomen *of the Emperor Vitellius*: Suet. Vit. 15 *fin.* **III.** *A Roman colony in the Venetian territory*: Pl. 3 18, 22.

1. **concordĭālis,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Of*, or *pertaining to, concord* or *union* (late Lat.): Firm. Math. 6, 32.

2. ‡**Concordialis,** is [2. Concordia] *A priest of Concordia*: Inscr. Or. 1165; 2384.

concordis, e, v. concors.

concordĭtas, ātis, *f.* [concors] *Concord*: Pac. ap. Non. 88, 20.

concordĭter, *adv.* [concors] (different from ‡ concorde, Inscr. Or. 4517; Inscr. in Fea Var. di notiz. p. 174) *Harmoniously, amicably, unitedly, with concord*: alternum scritote diem concorditer ambo, Enn. Ann. 1, 153 (in Charis. p. 177 P.): inter se congruunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 14: concorditer et amore vixit cum Juliā, Suet. Tib. 7: dulces exigit annos, Ov. M. 7, 752:—*Comp.*: concordius bellum gerere, Liv. 4, 45 *fin.*:—*Sup.*: quicum concordissime vixerat, C. Rab. Perd. 5, 14.

concordo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** *Neut.*: *To agree together, to be united, to harmonise* (rare, but class.): **A.** Of persons: concordare cum aliquo, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 86: ne tunc quidem fratres concordare potuerunt, Just. 27, 3; cf. id. 1, 10.—**B.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects: animi sanitas dicitur, quum ejus judicia opiniones que concordant, C. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: sermo cum vita, Sen. Ep. 75, 4: caput cum gestu, Quint. 11, 3, 69: carmina nervis, Ov. M. 1, 518: concordant modi, id. ib. 10, 147.

II. *Act.*: *To bring into union, concord*, or *harmony*: matrimonium bene concordatum dirimere, *concordant*, Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 11 § 11.

con-corpŏrāles, ium, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.: corpus] *Of*, or *belonging to, the same body* or *company, comrades* (late Lat.): Amm. 21, 12; id. 28, 5.—As *Adj.*: gentes, Vulg. Eph. 3, 6.

concorpŏrātio, ōnis, *f.* [concorporo] *A uniting in one body* (Eccl. Lat.) Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 4; id. Bapt. 8.

concorpŏrĭfi-cātus, a, um, *adj.* [concorporo; facio] *United in one body, incorporated*: Tert. adv. Val. 23.

con-corpŏro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; corpus] *To unite, incorporate into one body* (except in Pliny the elder, only in late Lat.): **A.** With *cum*: aliquid cum melle, Pl. 22, 24, 53.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: vitiligines, Pl. 27, 12, 90: scopuli concorporati, Amm. 22, 8: medicamen concorporatum, Marc. Emp. 36.—**C.** With *Dat.*: concorporatus ecclesiæ, Tert. Pudic. 15.

con-cors, dis (ante-class. accessory form **concordis,** e, Cæcil. ap. Prisc. p. 726 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 764 ib.: *Abl.*: usu. concordi, C. Univ. 5; Prop. 4, 5, 6; Ov. M. 1, 25; id. ib. 5, 664; Sil. 16, 381; Suet. Cæs. 19; Sen. Agam. 781; but concorde, acc. to Prisc. p. 764 P.: *Plur. neut.*, concordia, Virg. Æ. 3, 542; Sil. 13, 650; Pers. 5, 49), *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; cor: "aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo *excordes, vecordes, concordesque* dicuntur," C. Tusc. 1, 9, 18] (*With the same hearts*; hence) *United, agreeing, concordant, harmonious* (class.): **A.** Of living beings: **1.** With *Dat.*: florenti filiæ haud concors, Tac. A. 11, 37.—**2.** With *cum*. bene convenientes concordesque cum viris, Afran. ap. Non. 394, 2: ne secum quidem ipse concors, Liv. 4, 2.—**3,** With *Abl.*: concordes stabili fatorum numine Parcæ, Virg. E. 4, 47.—**4.** *Abs.*: novem concordes filiæ sorores, Næv. Bell. Punic. 1, 3; Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 11:—*Comp.*: ut multo fiat civitas concordior, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 7:—*Sup.*: cum concordissimis fratribus, C. Lig. 2, 5.—**B.** Of things: regnum, Liv. 1, 13 *fin.*: amicitia et caritas, C. Univ. 5; cf. pax, Ov. M. 1, 25: moderatus et concors civitatis status, C. Leg. 3, 12, 28: censura, Liv. 42, 10: aquæ, Pl. 5, 9, 10, § 53: sonus, Ov. M. 5, 664: anni, id. ib. 8, 709: fata, Pers. 5, 49: frena, Virg. Æ. 3, 542: torus, Prop. 4, 5, 6.

con-crasso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; crassus] *To thicken, make thick*: liquida, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

con-crĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; creo] (late Lat.) *Created together* or *at the same time*: **I.** Prop.: diabolus sanctis angelis, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3, 7. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract objects: (timor Domini) cum fidelibus in vulvā concreatus est, Vulg. Sir. 1, 16: error et tenebræ peccatoribus concreata sunt, id. ib. 11, 16.

con-crĕbresco, brŭi, *no sup.*, brescĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; crebresco] *To become frequent, increase, gather strength*: Zephyrus concrebruit Euro, Virg. Cir. 24.

con-crĕdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* (ante-class.; form *præs.*, **concreduo,** Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 49; whence *perf.*, concredui, id. Casin. 2, 8, 43; cf. credo) [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; credo] *To intrust, consign, commit to* (class.): **A.** *Aliquem*, or *aliquid alicui*, or *alicui rei*: mihi avus hujus concredidit Thesaurum auri, Plaut. Aul. prol. 6; cf. aurum tuæ fidei, id. ib. 4, 2, 8: aurum alicui, id. ib. 3, 6, 45; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 141; id. Men. 5, 1, 2: rem et famam alicui commendare et concredere, C. Quint. 20, 62; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: gnatum ventis, Cat. 64, 213: vites teneriores calido cœlo, Col. 3, 1, 7; Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 43: aliquid meæ taciturnitati, id. Trin. 1, 2, 105: nugas alicui, Hor. S. 2, 6, 43: visus sum in custodiam eam Sicinæ concredere, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 9.—**B.** With *Dat.*: concredam tibi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 83: nobis, Prop. 1, 10, 11.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: in manum, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 36.

concreduo, v. concredo *init.*

concrĕmātio, ōnis, *f.* [concremo] *A burning up, conflagration*: Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

concrĕmentum, i, *n.* [concresco] (*That which grows together*; hence) *A mixture*: App. Apol. p. 306, 6.

con-crĕmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; cremo] (*To burn greatly*; hence) *To burn up, consume* (pros. not ante-Aug.): **A.** With *Abl.*: vivos igni, Liv. 3, 53: hostilia arma subdito igne, id. 8, 30: duas naves fulminis ictu, id. 41, 9.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: omnia tecta, Liv. 5, 42: domos, id. 21, 14: commentarios, Suet. Cal. 15: epistolas, id. Oth. 10: funebres rogos, Sen. Hippol. 1216.

concrĕpātio, ōnis, *f.* [concrepo] *A noise, rattling*: scabillorum, Arn. 2, 73.

concrĕpĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [concrepo] *To rattle* or *sound much* or *loudly*: virgarum concrepitat fragor, Prud. στεφ. 11, 56.

con-crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; crepo] **I.** *Neut.*: *To rattle, creak, grate, sound, resound, clash, make a noise*, etc. (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: ostium, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 73: scabilla, C. Cœl. 27, 65: manus, Ov. F. 3, 740.—**B.** With *Adv.*: simulac decemviri concrepuerint, C. Agr. 2, 30, 82: ubi hostium arma, Liv. 28, 8.—**C.** With *ab*: foris concrepuit hinc a vicino sene, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 76: a Glycerio ostium, Ter. And. 4, 1, 58.—**D.** With *Abl.*: suo more armis concrepat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 21 Herz.: duobus digitulis concrepabat, Hier. Ep. 125, *no.* 18.—**E.** With *ad*: gladiis ad scuta, Liv. 28, 29.—**F.** With *Dat.*: cymbala deo, Prop. 3, 18, 6.—Prov.: Of an easily realised wish: si vir bonus habeat hanc vim, ut, si digitis concrepuerit, possit, *i. e. by a snap of his fingers*, C. Off. 3, 19, 75 Beier. **II.** *Act.*: *To cause to sound* or *rattle, to strike upon* (rare): æra, Ov. F. 5, 441; Petr. S. 22 *fin.*; Mart. 11, 16, 4: digitos concrepuit, Petr. S. 27.

concrescentĭa, æ, *f.* [concresco] *A condensing*: aquarum, Vitr. 8, 3.

con-cresco, evi, ētum, escĕre (*Inf. Perf. sync.*, concrêsse, Ov. M. 7, 416: *Pass. Part.*: concretus; see below), 3. *v. n.* [cum; cresco] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.) (*To grow together*: hence) **A.** *To harden, condense, curdle, stiffen, congeal*, etc. (class.): **1.** *Abs.*: semina concrescunt (*opp.* extenuantur), Lucr. 4, 1257: quum lac concrevit, Col. 7, 8, 3.—**2.** With *per*: per aëra nubes, Lucr. 6, 249.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: in flumine crustæ, Virg. G. 3, 360: quo pacto pluvius concrescat in altis Nubibus humor, Lucr. 6, 495.—**4.** With *Abl.*: rigido concrescere rostro Ora videt, *stiffen into a hard beak*, Ov. M. 5, 673: Aconteus, Gorgone conspecta, saxo concrevit oborto, id. ib. 5, 202: imbres ventis, id. ib. 9, 220: aqua nive pruinâque, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: lac vimine querno, Ov. M. 12, 436: frigore sanguis, Virg. Æ. 12, 905.

B.: **1.** Prop.: *To take form, to grow, increase*: **a.** With *in c. Abl.*: terrā in ipsā tetro concrescere odore bitumen, Lucr. 6, 808.—**b.** With *de*: de terris terram concrescere parvis, Lucr. 1, 840.—**c.** With *ex*: omne corpus aut aqua, aut aër, aut ignis, aut terra est; aut id, quod est concretum ex aliquā parte eorum, *composed, formed of*, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: natura concreta ex pluribus naturis, id. ib. 3, 14, 34: ex contrariis elementis, igne atque aquis concretus (sal), Tac. A. 13, 57.—**d.** With *simple Abl.*: (canebat) ut his exordia primis Omnia et ipse teneret mundi concreverit orbis, Virg. E. 6, 34.—**e.** With *Adv.*: indagatio initiorum, unde omnia orta, generata, concreta sint, C. Tusc. 5, 24 *fin.*: unde concreta et quomodo facta sint, id. ib. 1, 24 *init.*—**f.** With *Abl. of manner*: valles, quæ fluminum alluvie et inundationibus concreverunt, Col. 3, 11, 8.

2. Fig.: In *Pass. part.*: *Formed, having its origin*: illud funestum animal ex nefariis stupris, ex civili cruore concretum, C. Pis. 9, 21.

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To grow strong, to spread out* (very rare): aliud concrescit et e contemptibus exit, Luer. 5, 831: (lana) quanto prolixior in pecore concrescit, tanto, *etc.*, Col. 7, 3, 10.

concrētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concresco] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *A compacting, condensing* (class.): vis concretionis et liquoris, C. Univ. 14: individuorum corporum concretio, id. N. D. 1, 25, 71: prava corporis

Prisc. Math. 1, 3: substantiarum, Tert. de Anim. 32. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.: Materiality, matter:* (Deus) mens soluta quaedam et libera segregata ab omni concretione mortali. C. Tusc. 1, 27, 66.

1. **concrētus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of concresco. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to concresco, *no.* I.): *Grown together, condensed, hardened, thick, hard, stiff, rigid, firm, curdled, congealed, clotted,* etc. (class.): dubitare non possumus quin nihil sit animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, C. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: so, id. ib. 1, 27, 66; Lucr. 1, 1018: corpore, id. 5, 467 and 469; id. 5, 1256: sĕr (*opp.* fusus, extenuatus), Cic. N. D. 2, 39 *fin.*; cf. pingue et concretum esse coëlum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: humores (*opp.* acres), id. ib. 2, 23: spuma, Ov. M. 4, 537: lac, Virg. G. 3, 463: in sanguine, Ov. M. 13, 492: mare, Pl. 4, 16, 30: radix, Virg. G. 2, 318 (but see concretus, *subst.*): cenchreta et durata glacies, Liv. 21, 36 *fin.*; cf. concreta frigora cana pruina, *stiffened by the hoar frost,* Virg. G. 2, 376; and gelu, Curt. 8, 4: dolor, *benumbing,* poet. for *tearless,* Ov. Pont. 2, 11, 10.—As *Subst.*: **concretum,** i, *n. Hardness, firmness:* species deorum, quae nihil habeat concreti, Cic. N. D. 1, 27 *init.*—*Comp.* semen concretius, Lucr. 4, 1240: spuma lactis concretior, Pl. 11, 41, 96.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* not in use.

2. **concrētus,** ūs, *m.* [concresco] **I.** Prop.: *A growing together, uniting of roots with the earth, an adhering:* nec semine jacto Concretum patitur (*sc.* hiems) radicem affigere terrae, Virg. G. 2, 318 Voss. *N. cr.* (cf. with Lucr. 4, 1238: quia non potis est affigere *adhaesum.* Others, concretam patitur radicem, *the chilled or the clinging roots;* v. Heyne in h. l.). **II.** Meton.: *Condensation, thickening:* albicantis succi, Pl. 12, 16, 35.

con-crĭmĭnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. *dep.* (cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; criminor] *Tobring a bitter complaint, to complain much:* adversum aliquem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 89.

con-crispo, 1. *v. a.* (very rare, and used only in *part. pres.* and *perf.*) [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; crispo] **I.** Prop.: *To curl:* concrispati cincinni, Vitr. 4, 1. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To put in an undulatory motion:* humores se concrispantes, Vitr. 8, 1.—**B.** *To brandish:* tela, Amm. 16, 12.

con-crucio, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; crucio] *To torment, rack, torture severely:* Lucr. 3, 149.

con-crustātus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; crusta] *Covered with a crust, incrusted* (prps. only in Ammian): Amm. 17, 7: id. 30, 6.

concŭbātio, ōnis, *f.* [concubo] *A lying or reclining upon:* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

concubina, æ, v. concubinus.

concubinālis, e, *adj.* [concubinus] *Lascivious:* libescrae, Sid. Ep. 9, 6 *fin.*

concubinātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (*The state of the* concubinus or -a; hence) **A.** *A kind of union without marriage, concubinage* (opp. to *matrimonium* on the one hand, and to *adulterium* or *stuprum* on the other) (not in Cic.): emere aliquam in concubinatum sibi, Plaut. Poen. prol. 102: in concubinatum alicui dare (*opp.* in matrimonium), id. Trin. 3, 2, 64; cf. Dig. 25, 7.—**B.** *Adulterous intercourse:* nuptarum, *i. e. with the betrothed,* Suet. Ner. 28.

concŭbinus, i, *m.,* and **-a,** æ, *f.* [concubo] (*One lying with* another; hence) **A.** *One who lives in concubinage* (male or female), a more honourable designation of the pellex (cf. Paul. D. g. 4, 16, 144): **1.** *Concubinus* (not in Cic.), Cat. 61, 130 *sq.*; Quint. 1, 2, 8; Pl. 8, 45, 70; Suet. Galb. 22; Tac. A. 13, 21; Mart. 6, 22.—**2.** *Concubina:* Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 30; id. Mil. 2, 1, 62; id. ib. 2, 3, 66; id. ib. 2, 5, 6; id. ib. 2, 6, 68; id. Merc. 4, 4, 17; id. Stich. 4, 1, 56; C. de Or. 1, 40, 183; cf. Dig. 25, 7: De Concubinis.—**B.** *An unchaste female,* in gen.: Tac. H. 1, 72; Suet. Dom. 22.

concŭbitālis, e, *adj.* [concubitus] *Pertaining to coition:* Tert. ad. Nat. 2, 11.

concŭbitio, ōnis, *f.* [concubo] *Coition:* Hyg. Astr. 2, 12 *init.*

concŭbitor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A bedfellow* = concubinus: (" συγκοιμητής," Gloss.) (late Lat.): Salv. 7, p. 251; Vulg. 1 Cor. 6, 10.

concŭbitus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to concubo, *no.* I.): **1.** *A lying together:* Prop. 4, 8, 36.—**2.** Dentium: *a close shutting together of the teeth,* only Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, and 3, 6.—**B.** (acc. to concubo, *no.* II.): *Sexual intercourse:* **1.** Of persons, *etc.:* (deorum) cum humano genere concubitūs, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 42; cf., also, Liv. 4, 2; Virg. E. 6, 50; id. G. 3, 130; Ov. M. 4, 207; id. ib. 6, 541; id. ib. 9, 124; id. ib. 10, 353; 473; 689; id. ib. 14, 668; Hor. A. P. 380; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Tib. 44; id. Cal. 22, 24; 36; 40; id. Ner. 28: concubitusque tuos furtim, Tib. 2, 5, 53.—**2.** Of the copulation of animals: Virg. E. 6, 50; id. G. 3, 130; 4, 198; Col. 8, 15, 7.

concubium, ii, v. the follg.

concŭbius, a, um, *adj.* [concubo] *Of or belonging to lying in sleep,* or *to the time of sleep.* Thus only (but class.) in the connection **concubia nocte,** or *subst.,* **concubium,** *n.* (*sc.* tempus) *for the time of first sleep:* "*concubium* appellarunt, quod omnes fere tunc cubarent," Var. L. L. 6, 2, 53; cf. id. ib. 7, 4, 95; Censor. de Die Nat. 24; Macr. S. 1, 3 *fin.*; Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 268: **A.** Concubia nocte, *At the time of the first sleep, in the first sleep:* Sisenn. in Non. 91, 22 ("*primi somni,*" Non.); C. Div. 1, 27, 57; Liv. 25, 9; Tac. H. 3, 69; Just. 22, 8, 8: concubia noctu, Enn. in Macr. S. 1, 4: nocte concubiā, Tac. A. 1, 39: nocte in concubiā, Pl. 29, 6, 24.—**B.** Concubium, *The time of the first sleep:* concubium sit noctis priusquam ad postremum perveneris, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 44; also quoted in Var. L. L. 7, 4, 95.

concŭbium, ii, *n.* [concubo, *no.* II.] *Coition* (prps. only in the two follg. exs.): Enn. ap. Non. 342, 23; Gell. 9 10, 4.

con-cŭbo, bŭi, bĭtum, bāre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; cubo] **I.** *To lie together:* Evandri profugae concubuere boves, Prop. 4, 1, 4. **II.** *To have sexual intercourse with:* **A.** With *cum:* cum aliquā, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 3; C. Fat. 13; Ov. M. 7, 387: cum viro, C. Inv. 1, 29; Ov. A. A. 3, 522.—**B.** With *Dat.:* nudae Deae, Prop. 2, 15, 16.

conculcātio, ōnis, *f.* [conculco] *A treading under foot, stamping upon:* Pl. 8, 18, 26.

conculcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (Prop.: *A treading under foot;* hence, Meton.) *A thing ignominiously treated* or *oppressed:* tunc erit Hierusalem conculcatui nationibus, Tert. Res. Carn. 22.

con-culco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; calco] **I.** Prop.: *To tread greatly under foot; to crush* or *bruise by treading:* vinaceos, Cato R. R. 25.

II. Fig. (cf. calco, *no.* II.): **A.** *To tread down, trample upon in a hostile manner, to abuse:* istum semper illi ipsi domi proterendum et conculcandum putaverunt, C. Fl. 22 *fin.*: adversarios tuos, Hier. Isai. 14, 51, 14: miseram Italiam, C. Att. 8, 11, 4.—**B.** Like our phrase, *To tread under foot,* equiv. *to to despise, treat with contempt:* Lucr. 5, 1139: lauream, C. Pis. 25, 61; Sen. Ep. 23, 6.

con-cumbo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; CUMBO = cubo] *To have sexual intercourse with* (very rare): **A.** With *Dat.:* Cinyrae, Ov. M. 10, 338.—**B.** With *Abl.:* quibus verbis, Juv. 6, 406.—**C.** With *Adv.:* Graece, id. 6, 190.—**D.** *Abs.:* mulier oppressa concumbenti nulla voluntate consenserit, August. Civ. Dei 1, 19.

con-cūmŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; cumulo] *Heaped up, accumulated:* Tert. Virg. Vel. 7 *fin.*

con-cupiens, entis, **I.** *P.* of concupio. **II.** *Pa.: Very desirous, coveting* (only in the two follg. exs.): **A.** With *Gen.:* concupientes regni, Enn. Ann. 1, 94.—**B.** With *Inf.:* Capitol. Max. 13.

con-cupio, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; cupio] *To desire eagerly:* Commodian. 64, 4.

concupiscentia, æ, *f.* [concupisco] *An eager desire, longing, concupiscence* (late Lat.): Tert. Res. Carn. 45; id. An. 16; Hier. Ep. 63, *no.* 1; Paul. Nol. Ep. 30, 3; Gloss. Curt. 8, 6, 18.

concŭpiscentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Passionately desiring,* transl. of Gr. ἐπιθυμητικός, Tert. Anim. 16.

concupiscibĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Very desirable:* Hieron. Quaest. Hebr. in Paralip. 1, 1; Ambros. Ep. 11 ad Iren.

con-cŭpisco, īvi or ĭi, ītum, iscĕre, 3. *v. a. inch.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; cupio] *To long much for, be very desirous of, strive after* (class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** With *Acc.:* signa, tabulas, *etc.,* C. Par. 6, 3, 49: domum aut villam, Sall. C. 51, 33: tribunos plebis, Liv. 3, 67: eandem mortem gloriosam, C. de Div. 1, 24 *fin.*: id. ib. 5, 13, 6: loquendi facundiam, id. ib. 12, 10, 16: eloquentiam, Tac. Agr. 21: dominationem, Suet. Cæs. 30: triumphum, id. Vesp. 12: majora, Nep. Paus. 1, 3: nihil desiderabile, C. Fin. 1, 16, 53: nihil mihi, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 9, 3: perniciosum quicquam, id. ib. 10, 8, 2; C. Quint. 21, 69; Hor. Epod. 3, 19; Quint. 1, 2, 6: id. 12, 11, 23: quum est concupita pecunia, C. Tusc. 4, 11; id. ib. 4, 6, 12: concupiscendus honos, C. Fam. 15, 6, 2; Liv. 1, 56.—**B.** With *objective clause:* quum discerpi senatorem concupisset, Suet. Cal. 23.—**C.** With *Inf.:* quid erat, quod concupisceret deus mundum signis et luminibus tanquam aedilis ornare? Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 22: obmutescere, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: decet Sassiam in matrimonium, id. Clu. 9, 26: esse similes, Quint. 2, 9, 2: videri Atticorum imitatores, id. 12, 10, 14: prodire in scenam, Suet. Ner. 20; id. Claud. 34; id. Cal. 37.—**D.** *Abs.* (rare): fingebat et metum, quo magis concupisceret, Tac. H. 1, 21; id. ib. 1, 53: abiit jam tempus, quo posses videri concupisse, id. ib. 2, 76. **II.** Fig.: Of inanimate things (very rare): (faba) aquas in flore maxime concupiscit, quum vero defloruit, exiguas desiderat, Pl. 18, 12, 30.

concŭpītor, ōris, *m.* [concupisco] *One who longs eagerly for* or *covets something:* Firm. Math. 8, 22 *fin.*

concupītus, a, um, *P.* of concupisco: C. Tusc. 4, 6, 12; id. ib. 4, 11 *init.*

con-cūrātor, ōris, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; curator] *A joint-guardian:* Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3; Just. Inst. 1, 24.

‡con-cūrialis, is, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1; curialis] *Of the same* curia: Inscr. in Fea Fast. cons. p. 13, *no.* 46.

con-cūro, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; curo] *To take great care of:* Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 23.

con-curro, curri (*Perf.* redupl. concucurrit, Flor. 4, 2, 53 Duker *N. cr.*: concucurrisse, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 901 P., and Suet. Cæs. 15), cursum, currĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum; curro] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.) *To run eagerly* or *in haste:* non statim ad Aquillium . . . concurrisses? C. Quint. 16, 53.

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.): *To run with* a person; *to accompany by running:* est quibus Eleae concurrit palma quadrigae, Prop. 3, 7, 17.

III. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To run together* (of several persons), *to come* or *assemble together in multitudes, to rush* or *flock together in crowds* (class.): **a.** *Abs.:* tota Italia concurret, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5: multi concurrerant, Nep. Dion. 10, 1: concurrite, concurrite, cives, Val. Max. 4, 1, 13.—**b.** With *ad:* ad hos (*sc.* Druides) magnus adolescentium numerus disciplinae causā concurrit, Cæs. B. G. 6, 13: ad eum magnae copiae, Sall. C. 56, 5: ad curiam, C. Rab. Post. 7, 18: ad arma milites, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22 *fin.*: so, id. ib. 5, 39 *fin.*: ad non dubiam mortem, C. Tusc. 1, 37: ad auxilium sociae, Luc. 3, 663: undique ad commune incendium restinguendum, C. Phil. 10, 10, 21.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.:* in Capitolium, Suet. Cal. 6.—**d.** With *Acc. of place:* domum tuam cuncta civitas, C. 2 Verr. 1, 31, 80: Nauportum Ætoli, Liv. 36, 39.—**e.** With *ex:* concursum est eo ex proximis castellis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 33.—*Impers. Pass.:* concursum ad curiam esse, Liv. 4, 60.

2. Esp.: **a.** Of things: With accessory notion of meeting together or union: *To run upon one another, to meet* or *dash together* (class.): (a) With *Abl.:* ne prorā concurrerent (*sc.* naves), Liv. 37, 40: concurrit dextera dextrā, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105 —

(b) With *Dat.*: concurrunt nubes ventis, Lucr. 6, 97.—(c) With *in c. Abl.*: mediis in undis (*sc.* Symplegades), Ov. M. 7, 62.—(d) With *inter*: montes duo inter se concurrerunt crepitu maximo, Pl. 2, 83, 85, § 199.—(e) With *ad*: quum homini probo ad rogandum os concurrat, Sen. Ben. 2, 1, 3.—(f) *Abs.*: concurrentes montes, Ov. M. 2, 11, 3: labra concurrunt, *meet* or *close*, Sen. Ep. 1, 11, 2: os, id. Ira, 3. 15, 1; so, Quint. 11, 3, 151.—(g) With *Advv.*: aspere concurrunt literæ, C. de Or. 3, 43, 172: obscenius concurrerent literæ, id. Or. 45, 154.

b. Milit. *t. t.*: *To rush together in hostility, to engage in combat, to join battle, to fight* (most freq. in histt.): (a) With *inter se*: concurrunt equites inter se, Cæs. B. C. 2, 25; so, Hirt. B. Afr. 59; Liv. 26, 51; 29, 18; Suet. Oth. 12; Virg. G. 1, 489; id. Æ. 10, 436.—(b) With *cum*: cum hoc concurrit ipse Eumenes. Nep. Eum. 4, 1; so, Liv. 8, 8; Vell. 2, 70, 1; Suet. Oth. 10; Ov. M. 13, 87.—(c) With *contra*: equites contra tantam multitudinem audacissime concurrunt, Hirt. B. Afr. 6.—(d) With *Dat.* (esp. freq. in the poets): audet viris concurrere virgo, Virg. Æ. 1, 493; so, id. ib. 10, 8; Ov. M. 5, 89; id. ib. 12, 595; id. ib. 13, 275; id. ib. 14, 452; id. ib. 7, 30; id. A. A. 3, 5; Liv. 24, 15.—(e) With *Abl.*: infestis cuspidibus, Liv. 8, 7: clamore, telis, equis, Tac. A. 6, 35.—(f) With *ex*: ex insidiis, Liv. 9, 25; id. 2, 11.—(g) *Impers. Pass.*: Hor. S. 1, 1, 7: priusquam concurreretur, Liv. 10, 40.

c. Not in war: **a.** In the Lat. of the jurists: *To make the same claim in law, enter into competition with*: si non sit qui ei concurrat, habeat solus bonorum possessionem Ulp. Dig. 37, 1, 2: in hereditatem fratri concurrere, Papin. ib. 5, 2, 16: so, in pignus, Ulp. ib. 20, 4, 7: in pignore, id. ib.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To have recourse to for help, to flee for refuge* or *deliverance to* (rare): nullæ vires, nulla sedes, quo concurrant, qui remp. defensam velint, C. Att. 8, 3, 4: Siciliæ populis ad Leonidam concurrentibus, Just. 19, 1, 9.

2. Of occurrences, circumstances, points of time, *etc.*: *To meet, concur, fall out at the same time, happen together*: multa concurrunt simul, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 31: so, concurrunt multæ opiniones, id. Heaut. 2, 2, 3: tot vesitimilia, id. Ad. 4, 4, 17: res contrariæ, C. Fin. 5, 10, 28: ista casu, id. Div. 2, 68, 141: quæ ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, id. Off. 1, 14 *fin.*: sæpe concurrunt aliquorum bene de me meritorum inter ipsos contentiones, id. Planc. 32 *fin.* Wund. *N. cr.*: si quid tale accidisset, ut non concurrerent nomina, *that the reciprocal accounts do not become due on the same day*, id. Att. 16, 3, 5; cf. sponsalia in idem tempus, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 13: concurrit actio legis Aquiliæ et injuriarum, *to have place together, to be coincident*, id. 9, 2, 5.—Hence,

3. In pregnant force: *To accord, agree with* (in Law Lat.): concurrit cum veritate, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 30: cum summa, id. ib. 30, 53.

4. *To contend with, to be at strife with* (rare): In tanta causarum varietate quum alia colligantur vel ipsa inter se concurrant, vel in diversum ambiguitate ducantur, Quint. 12, 2, 15: cum dolore, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 2: concurrit illinc publica, hinc regis salus, Sen. (Ed. 830.

concursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concurso]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A running together*: cum multa concursatione (populi), C. Brut. 69, 242: percontantium, id. Agr. 2, 34 *fin.*; Tac. A. 6, 17.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *A running upon, pushing against one another*: concursatio in obscuro incidentium aliorum in alios incertum fecerat, an, *etc.*, Liv. 41, 2.—**2.** *A running about, going to and fro*, etc.: quid hujus lacrimas et concursationes proferam? C. 1 Verr. 2, 30 *init.*, Zumpt, *N. cr.*: concursatione incerta nunc hos nunc illos sequentium, Liv. 5, 40; cf. id. 35, 49: decemviralis, *a travelling over the provinces*, C. Agr. 1, 3, 8.—Hence, **3.** Milit. *t. t.*: *The skirmishing of light-armed troops*, Curt. 8, 14, 13.

II. Fig.: **A.** *A concurring, correspondence, accordance, agreement*: somniorum, C. Div. 2, 71, 146.—**B.** *Anxiety, restlessness*: exagitatæ mentis, Sen. Ep. 3.

concursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (*One who runs hither and thither*): Milit. *t. t.*: *A skirmisher*, opp. to statarius (prps. only in Liv.): concursator et vagus pedes, Liv. 31, 35: levem et concursatorem hostem, id. 27, 18.

concursātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [concursator] *Of, or pertaining to, a skirmisher*: pugna, Amm. 16, 9.

concursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concurro] **A.** *A running* or *meeting together, a concurrence, concourse* (several times in Cic.; elsewh. very rare): atomorum, C. Ac. 1, 2, 6; id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: stellarum, Gell. 14, 1, 29: crebra vocum, C. Or. 44 *fin.*; cf. crebræ vocalium, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: fortuitorum, C. Top. 20, 76.—**B.** In rhetor.: *A figure of speech, in accordance with which the last words are several times repeated*, Gr. συμπλοκή: concursio et impetus in eadem verba, C. de Or. 3, 54, 206 (also quoted in Quint. 9, 1, 33).

con-curso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; curso]

I. *Neut.*: **A.** Gen.: *To come violently together, to rush together*: concursare, coire et dissultare vicissim (semina), Lucr. 3, 396.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *To go to and fro, run about, rush hither and thither, travel about* (cf. commeo): nunc hinc, nunc illinc, Lucr. 2, 215: dies noctesque, C. Rosc. Am. 29, 81; so, Liv. 4, 6; id. 5, 8: circum tabernas, C. Cat. 4, 8, 17: per viam, Liv. 9, 24: quum concursant ceteri prætores, *travel about* (corresp. with tempus in itineribus consumere), C. 2 Verr. 5, 12, 29.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To skirmish*, Liv. 28, 2; cf. concursatio, *no.* I. B. 3. and concursator.

II. *Act.*: Concursare aliquid, *To rove, stroll*, or *ramble somewhere, to visit a place, to frequent* (only in Cic.; sts. interchanged with circumcurso; v. h. v.): quum jam hoc novo more omnes fere domos omnium concursent, *to go from house to house*, C. Mur. 21, 44; so, concursare et obire provinciam (prætores), id. 2 Verr. 5, 31 *init.* (cf. above, *no.* I. B. 1.): concursare omnium mortalium non modo lectos, verum etiam grabatos, id. Div. 2, 63; cf. concursare lecticula mecum, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5.

concursus, ūs, *m.* [concurro] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A running, meeting*, or *flocking together, a concourse, assembly*: fit concursus per vias, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 27; cf. in *plur.*: incredibilem in modum concursus fiunt ex agris, C. Att. 5, 16, 3; and magni concursus sunt facti, Nep. Phoc. 4, 1: concursus fit celeriter in prætorium, Cæs. B. C. 1, 76; cf. Liv. 2, 56 *fin.*; Nep. Dat. 3, 3: undique concursus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 78: facere, C. Deiot. 10, 28; Liv. 27, 7: bonorum, C. Cat. 1, 1.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of things: *A running* or *dashing together, a pressing, striking one upon another, an encountering, meeting; a concourse*, etc.: concursus, motus, *etc.* (corporum quorundam) efficiunt ignes, Lucr. 1, 686; cf. concursu suo nubes excussere semina ignis, id. 6, 161; and id. 6, 172; cf. also, Ov. M. 11, 436; and, cœli, id. ib. 15, 811: fortuito (atomorum), Cic. N. D. 1, 24; Quint. 7, 2, 2: navium, Cæs. B. C. 2, 6; Liv. 29, 27; Suet. Ner. 34: lunæ et solis, Cels. 1, 4: oris, *a shutting* (v. concurro, *no.* I. B. 1.), Quint. 11, 3, 56 Spald.: asper verborum, *a harsh combination*, C. de Or. 3, 43, 171: vocalium, Quint. 9, 4, 33: quinque amnium in unum confluens, Pl. 6, 20, 23.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A hostile running one upon another, a clashing together, an onset, attack, charge*: Cæs. B. C. 3, 92; Nep. Cim. 2, 3; id. Iphicr. 1, 4; id. Chabr. 4, 2; id. Eum. 4, 1; id. Hann. 11, 4; Liv. 32, 30; id. 42, 59; Ov. M. 6, 695, et sæp.: prælii, Nep. Thras. 1, 4.—**3.** Law *t. t.*: *An equal claim, joint-heirship*: Cels. Dig. 32, 80; Ulp. ib. 39, 2, 15; id. ib. 7, 2, 1 *fin.*

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): Of abstract subjects: *A meeting together, union, combination, multitude*: honestissimorum studiorum, C. Fin. 2, 34, 111. **B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): *An attack*: concursus omnium philosophorum sustinere, C. Ac. 2, 22, 70: calamitatum, id. Fam. 5, 13, 2; id. Part. Or. 30, 104.

con-curvo, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; curvo] *To curve, bend, bow together*: Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7.

concussĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [concutio] *That can be shaken*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

concussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (post-Aug.)

I. Prop.: *A shaking, concussion*: vasorum, Col. 9, 14 *fin.*: assidua facium, Pl. Ep. 4, 9, 11: vasta, quæ duas suppressit urbes, *an earthquake*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 25 *fin.*

II. Fig.: Law *t. t.*: *An extortion of money by means of false alarms* or *threatenings*: Dig. 47, 13: de concussione, several times; also, Tert. ad Scap. 4 *sq.*

concussor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who extorts money by threatening, an extortioner* (late Lat.): Tert. Fuga in Persec. 12 *sq.*

concussūra, æ, *f.* [id.]=concussio, *no.* II. *The extorting of money by threats*: Tert. ad Scap. 13.

1. concussus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of concutio. **II.** *Pa.*: *Stirred up, unquiet*: Pallas aliquanto concussior, Mart. Cap. 4, 332 Kopp.

2. concussus, ūs, *m.* [concutio] *A shaking, concussion*, only in *Abl. sing.* in Lucr. 6, 290; 547; and Pl. 36, 16, 55.

‡ **con-custōdĭo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; custodio] *To guard carefully*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2486.

con-cŭtĭo, ussi, ussum, ūtĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum; quatio; like cur=quare]

I. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To shake violently, to shake, agitate* (very freq. and class. in prose and poetry): **A.** Prop.: concutit ungula terram, Enn. Ann. 17, 12 (for which the *simpl.* quatit, id. ib. 6, 12; Virg. Æ. 8, 596): tonitru concussa æquora cœli, Att. in Non. 505, 8; cf. thus of thunder: templa cœli summa sonitu, Ter. (in a parodying of pathos) Eun. 3, 5, 42 Don.; cf. serena cœli sonitu, Lucr. 2, 1101; id. 6, 358; id. 5, 551; cf. id. 6, 544; Liv. 3, 10; Ov. M. 8, 782: concussæ cadunt urbes, Lucr. 5, 1236: concusso terræ motu theatro, Suet. Ner. 20: mœnia, Ov. M. 13, 175: freta, id. ib. 6, 691; id. ib. 7, 201: undas, id. ib. 8, 605: artus, Lucr. 5, 1076; id. 6, 595; cf. id. 2, 949; id. 1, 918; so, id. 2, 976; cf. Juv. 3, 101; Quint. 6, 3, 9: caput, Ov. M. 2, 50: cæsariem, id. ib. 1, 179; cf. comam, id. F. 2, 846: tempora, id. M. 13, 644: manum, id. ib. 11, 465: pectus, id. ib. 2, 755: arma manu, *to hurl*, id. ib. 1, 143; id. ib. 7, 130; id. ib. 12, 468; cf. tela lacertis, id. ib. 12, 79: te certo arcu, *to surely hit*, Prop. 1, 7, 15: frameas, *to move with a noise*, Tac. G. 11 *fin* (cf. *quatere* scuta, id. H. 2, 22).

B. Fig.: **1.** *Se, To shake one's self*, as it were, i. e.; *To search, examine one's self*: te ipsum Concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim Natura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 35; the fig. being taken from shaking the toga, for the purpose of examining whether a person had any thing concealed in it; cf. excutio, *no.* I. B. 2: diff. from se concutere, below *no.* B. 3. c.

2. *To shake the power* or *force of, cause to waver, to impair, disturb, distract, shatter*: rempublicam, C. Phil. 2, 42, 109; Pl. Pan. 6, 3: provincias magnis momentis, Vell. 2, 78: regnum: Liv. 33, 19: orbem, Tac. H. 1, 16: opes Lacedæmoniorum, Nep. Epam. 6 *fin.*: cf. hostium vires, Vell. 2, 121: concusso jam et peno fracto Hannibale, Liv. 28, 44: domum, Tac. H. 3, 45: concussa Transrhenanorum fide, Tac. H. 5, 25: nondum concusso senatusconsulto, id. A. 14, 43.

3. *To shake* or *agitate violently*: **a.** Of the mind or passions; *to put in fear, terror*, or *anxiety, to terrify, alarm, trouble, agitate; terrorem* metum concutientem definiunt, C. Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.*: consules declarantur M. Tullius et C. Antonius, quod factum primo populares conjurationis concusserat, Sall. C. 24, 1: populum Rom. terrore Numantini belli, Vell. 2, 90, 3; Quint. 4, 2, 37: urbem, Virg. Æ. 4, 666: totam Asiam, Curt. 4, 1: casu concussus acerbo, Virg. Æ. 5, 700; Tac. H. 2, 99 *fin.*: exemplo turbati animi concussaque vulg

Pectora, Virg. Æ. 11, 451: magnum et summum est Deoque vicinum non concuti, Sen. Tranq. 2: Paphia remeantis filiæ gratulatione concussa, *agitated, confused*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 901 Kopp.—Poet. in Gr. constr.: casu animum concussus amici, Virg. Æ. 5, 869: hoc concussa metu mentem Juturna virago, id. ib. 12, 468; so, Hor. S. 2, 3, 295.—**b.** Law *t. t.*: aliquem, *To terrify one by threats*, etc., *in order to extort money from him*, Ulp. Dig. 1, 18, 6; Paul. Sent. 5, 25 *ad fin.*; cf. concussio, *no.* II., concussor, and concussura.—**c.** *To urge, excite, rouse to activity*, excitare, commovere (very rare, and not ante-Aug.): fecundum concute pectus, Virg. Æ. 7, 338 Heyne: tu concute plebem, Petr. *poet.* S. 124, 288: se concussere ambæ, Juv. 10, 328; Flor. 3, 1, 2; cf. se concutere, *no.* B. 1.

II. acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.): *To strike one upon another, to strike together:* manus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 28.

condălium, ii, *n.* (access. form more nearly related to the Gr.: "CONDULUS anulus," Fest. p. 31.) [Sanscr. kundala; Gr. κονδύλιον, κόνδυλος] **I.** Prop.: *A little ring for slaves*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 7; 15. **II.** Meton.: *The title of a comedy not now extant*, ascribed by Var. (L. L. 7, 4, 95) to Plaut., but denied to him by Attius (in Gell. 3, 3, 9).

con-dator, *A joint contributor*, συντελεστής, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

condĕcens, entis, *Pa.* [condecet] *Becoming, seemly, fit* (late Lat., and very rare): loco, Amm. 16, 10; dub. — *Comp.*: habitus, Aus. Grat. act. 27.—Hence,

condĕcenter, *adv. Becomingly, fitly:* condecenter hæc omnia dicit (together with commodeste), Gell. 16, 12, 5.

con-decerno, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; decerno] *To decree* or *determine at the same time:* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 12 *med.*

con-decet, ēre, *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; decet] *It greatly becomes* (ante-class.): (cf. decet, *init.*) **A.** *Aliquem:* quod te condecet, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 98.—**B.** *Aliquid:* quod haud condecet Attii eam disciplinam, C. Plaut. Cas. 5, 5, 24.—**C.** With *Subjectival clause:* illam apparere condecet, Turp. ap. Non. 277, 9; cf., also, Plaut. True. 2, 1, 16: id. Poen. 1, 2, 92.

con-dēclĭno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; declino] In gramm. *To decline in the same manner:* casus, Prisc. 17, p. 1065.

condecore, false read. in Gell. 14, 4, 1, for cum decore.

con-dĕcŏro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; decoro] *To decorate* or *adorn carefully* (very rare): ova parire solet genu' pennis condecoratum, Enn. ap. Var. L. L. 5, 10, 18: ludos scenicos, Ter. Heaut. prol. 37: loca picturis, Poet. ap. Pl. 35, 10, 37; Vitr. 1, 1.

con-dĕcŭrĭālis, is, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; decuriatus] *He who has been* decurio *with one:* Inscr. Orell. no. 3733.

‡ **con-dĕcŭrĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; decurio] *He who is* decurio *with one:* Inscr. Orell. no. 3733.

con-delector, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; delector] *To delight one's self with:* legi Dei, Vulg. Rom. 7, 22.

con-deliquesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; deliquesco] *To melt* or *dissolve entirely:* resina, Cato R. R. 23, 3.

condemnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [condemno] *Worthy of condemnation:* Pall. de Instit. 11.

condemnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A condemning, condemnation* (post-Aug.): pecuniaria, Ulp. Dig. 2, 10, 5: condemnationem facere, *to condemn*, id. ib. 42, 1, 59; or, *to bring about the condemnation of one*, Gordian. Imp. Cod. 8, 14, 8: pati, *to be condemned*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 14; opp. to *absolution*, Ascon. C. Div. in Cæc. 7, 24.

condemnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to condemno, *no.* I. A.): *A condemner:* delicti, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9.—**B.** (acc. to condemno, *no.* II.): *An accuser:* Claudiæ, Tac. A. 4, 66.

con-demno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; damno] **I.** Prop.: *To sentence, condemn* (class.; rare in the poets): **A. Gen.:** **1.** With *Acc.*: hunc per judicem condemnabis, C. Rosc. Com. 9, 25; so, aliquem judicio turpissimo, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: L. Murenam, Quint. 5, 10, 92: super quadraginta reos ex diversis criminibus una sententia, Suet. Cal. 38: aliquem sibi, *to claim as indebted to one's self*, C. 2 Verr. 2, 8, 2 (opp. to absolvere alicui; v. absolvo, *no.* II. D.).—**2.** With *Gen.*: ambitus, Suet. Cæs. 9: aliquem capitis, *capitally*, C. de Or. 1, 54, 233; Suet. Dom. 11: injuriarum, C. 2 Verr. 2, 8, 22: pecuniæ publicæ, id. Planc. 18 *fin.*: rerum capitalium, Sall. C. 36, 2: sceleris, C. Fam. 14, 14: sponsionis, id. Cæcin. 31 *fin.*: voti (*obliged to fulfil his vow*, because his wish was granted), Titin. and Turpil. in Non. 277, 6 and 10 (cf. damnare voti, Liv. 10, 37 *fin.*), et sæp.—**3.** With *Abl.*: aliquem eodem crimine, C. Fam. 2, 1: capitali pœna, Suet. Dom. 14: certa pecunia, *in a certain sum*, Gai Dig. 10, 1, 3; cf. minori pecunia, Papin. ib. 27, 3, 20.—**4.** *De aliqua re:* aliquem de alea, C. Phil. 2, 23: de ambitu, Suet. Cæs. 41.—**5.** *Ad aliquid:* aliquem ad metalla, et munitiones viarum aut bestias, Suet. Cal. 27; cf. ad bestias, id. Claud. 14 *fin.*: ad pecuniam, Papin. Dig. 26, 9, 5.—**6.** *In aliquid:* in antlium, Suet. Tib. 51: in solidum, Papin. Dig. 27, 3, 21: in certam quantitatem, Scæv. ib. 46, 1, 45.—**7.** With *ut*: condemnatus, ut pecuniam solvat, Ulp. Dig. 42, 1, 4.

B. Esp.: *To condemn, to accuse of, charge with*; *to blame, disapprove:* vestra amatis; ceteros causa incognita condemnatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 29: factum judicio amicorum, id. Pis. 17, 39; id. Prov. Cons. 10, 25: aliquem inertiæ, id. de Or. 1, 38: aliquem summæ impudentiæ, Cæs. B. G. 7, 19; Cæl. in C. Fam. 8, 1.

II. Meton.: *To urge the condemnation of a person, to effect it* (very rare): ego hoc uno crimine illum condemnem necesse est, C. Div. in Cæc. 10, 30; cf. Suet. Tib. 8: Pisonem accusavit condemnavitque, id. Vit. 2.

condensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [condenso] *A condensing, condensation:* Cœl. Aur. 3, 18 *fin.*

condenso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre (access. form **condenseo,** ēre; quia se condenseat aer, Lucr. 1, 393), 1. *v. a.* [condensus] *To make very dense, to condense, to press close together* (rare: not in Cic.): oves se congregant ac condensant in locum unum, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 9: aciem, Hirt. B. Afr. 13: nam pecudes molli solo infigunt unguias atque interruptas non sinunt herborum radices serpere et condensari, Col. 2, 17, 6 Schneid.: caseum ponderibus, id. 7, 8, 4.

con-densus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; densus] *Very dense, close,* (mostly poet.; never in Cic.): condensa contextaque magis (corpora), Lucr. 4, 55: condensa atque arta nubila, id. 6, 466; id. 6, 102: conciliatu, id. 1, 576; id. 2, 93: puppes litore, Virg. Æ. 8, 497: columbæ, id. ib. 2, 517: arbore, Pl. 10, 73, 94; Hirt. B. Afr. 50; cf. vallis arboribus, *thickly covered*, Liv. 25, 39.

con-depso, ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; depso] *To knead together* (ante-class.): Cato R. R. 40, 2; Pompon. ap. Non. 39, 13.

con-descendo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; descendo] *To let one's self down, to condescend:* cf. Cassiod. de Anim. 8, § 4; id. Var. 11, 16.

condescensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [condescendo] *A letting one's self down, condescension:* condescensio seu demissio Jesu Christi, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6.

con-dĕsertor, ōris, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; desertor] *A fellow-deserter:* Ter. Carn. Chr. 1.

condicio, onis; v. 1. conditio.

con-dico, xi, ctum, cĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; dico] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To talk* a thing *over in company with, to agree upon* something, *to decide, determine, appoint, fix:* condixit pater patratus populi Romani Quiritium patri patrato priscorum Latinorum, *etc.*, old form in Liv. 1, 32: status condictusve dies cum hoste, Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 4, 4; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 5; cf. quoniam pactum atque condictum cum rege populi Romani perlide ruperat, Gell. 20, 1, 54: sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac. Germ. 11 Rupert.: inducias, Just. 3, 7, 14: tempus et locum eccundi, id. 15, 2 *fin.*: rupta quiete condicta, *the truce*, Amm. 20, 1: in vendendo fundo quædam etiam si non condicantur præstanda sunt, Pompon. Dig. 18, 1, 66.—Cf. Gron. Obs. 1, 1, 19.—**B.** Esp. (late Lat.): *To unanimously assent* or *agree to:* Tert. Anim. 8.

II. Fig.: *To bind one's self to a thing, to undertake it:* quum hanc operam condicerem, Pl. H. N. præf. § 6; dub. (Sillig. hanc opr am quum dicerem).

III. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To proclaim, announce, publish something:* "*condicere* est dicendo denunciare," Fest. p. 49: sacerdotes populi Romani quum condicunt in diem tertiam *diem perendini* dicunt, Gell. 10, 24, 2.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Condicere alicui ad cœnam *or* cœnam, *To promise* or *engage one's self as a guest, to invite one's self to an entertainment:* ad cœnam aliquo condicam foras, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 15; so, id. ib. 38: seni cœnam ea lege condixit, Suet. Tib. 42; cf. velut ad subitam condictamque cœnulam invitare, *i. e. without previous preparation*, id. Claud. 21: nam quum mihi condixisset, cœnavit apud me in mei generi hortis, C. Fam. 1, 9, 20.—**2.** Law *t. t.*: condicere aliquid alicui, prps., *To give notice that something should be returned*; hence, *to demand back* (from any one), *to reclaim, recall:* rem, Julian. Dig. 39, 6, 13: pecuniam alicui, Ulp. ib. 12, 1, 11. Cf. condictio and condictieius.

condictĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [condictio] *Of* or *pertaining to demanding back:* actio, Ulp. Dig. 12, 2, 13.

condictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [condico] **A.** (acc. to condico, *no.* III. A.): Religious *t. t.*: *The proclamation of a festival*, acc. to Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 117; cf. Fest. p. 51 (in both without vouchers).—**B.** (acc. to condico, *no.* III. B. 2.): Law *t. t.*: *A demanding back:* Dig. 12, 1, 4 *sq.*: 13, 1, 2 *sq.*

condigne, *adv.* [condignus] *Very worthily:* **A.** *Abs.:* condigne facere, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 8: condigne atque recte loqui, Gell. 1, 6, 4: condigne et cum decore depingere, id. 14, 4, 1.—**B.** With *Abl.*: condigne te cubare, Plaut. Cas. 1, 43; id. Capt. 1, 2, 22.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

con-dignus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; dignus] *Wholly deserving, very worthy* (very rare; mostly ante- and post-class.): **A.** *Abs.:* condignum donum, qualis't qui donum dedit, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 39 *sq.*: Pl. H. N. præf. § 11 Sillig. *N. cr.*—**B.** With *Abl.*: dum condignam te sectaris simiam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 23; Gell. 3, 7 1.

condīmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [condimentum] *Of, or pertaining to, spices* or *seasoning:* cæpæ, Pl. 19, 6, 32; id. 19, 8, 50.—As *Subst.*: **condimentarius,** ii, *m. One who prepares or sells spices, a seasoner;* Pig.: omnium hæreticorum (Platonem), Tert. Anim. 23.

condīmentum, i, *n.* [condio] (rare; most freq. in Plaut. and Cic.) *Spice, seasoning:* **I.** Prop.: Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 5 *sq.* id. Ps. 3, 2, 31 *sq.*: cibi, C. Fin. 2, 28, 90: arida, Col. 12, 51, 2: viridia, *green herbs used in seasoning*, id. 12, 8, 1. **II.** Fig.: sapienti ætas condimentum'st, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 92 Lind.; id. Pœn. 5, 6, 33: optumum ærumnæ est animus æquus, id. Rud. 2, 3, 71: amicitiæ suavitas quædam sermonum atque morum, C. Læl. 18 *fin.*; cf. omnium sermonum facetiæ, id de Or. 2, 67, 271; Quint. 6, 3, 19: humanitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7.

condĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [only access. form from condo, q. v. *no.* I. B. 2. a. and cf. compono, *no.* I. B. 2. d.]

I. Prop.: *To put fruit in vinegar, wine, spices,* etc., *to preserve, pickle:* olivas albas, Cato R. R. 117: lactucam (corresp. with componere), Col. 12, 9 *fin.*: carna, prona, id. 12, 10, 2: caules vitium in aceto et muria, Pl. 14, 19, 23.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To embalm a dead body:* mortuos (Ægyptii), C. Tusc. 1, 45. —**B.** *To prepare food carefully, to make savoury or soft; to season, spice:* cenam, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 21: meas escas, id. ib. 41:

fungos, heluellas, herbas omnes ita, ut nihil possit esse suavius, C. Fam. 7, 96, 2: jus male, Hor. S. 2, 8, 69: vinum, Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 9.—Hence, **conditum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *Aromatic wine, spiced wine:* Pl. 14, 16, 12, *no.* 5; Pall. Oct. 19; id. Febr. 32; Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 5, et al.—**C.** Of unguents: *To make fragrant:* unguenta, C. de Or. 3, 25, 99.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *To attend to carefully, to cultivate, ornament; to make pleasant* or *agreeable; to soften, temper,* etc. (esp. freq. in Cic.): duo sunt, quæ condiant orationem: verborum numerorumque jucunditas, C. Or. 55, 185; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 38; id. 6, 3, 40: vitia, *to set off,* C. Clu. 26 *fin.*: hilaritate tristitiam temporum, id. Att. 12, 40, 3: gravitatem comitate, id. de Sen. 4, 10; cf. id. Mur. 31 *fin.*: aliquid natura asperum pluribus voluptatibus, Quint. 5, 14, 35: urbanitatem ambiguitate, id. 6, 3, 96.

con-discīpŭla, æ, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; discipula] *A female school-fellow:* Mart. 10, 35; App. M. 9.

condiscipŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [condiscipulus] *Companionship in school* (very rare); prps. only Nep. Att. 5, 3, and Just. 12, 6, 17.

con-discīpŭlus, i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; discipulus] **A.** *A schoolmate, companion at school:* C. Att. 5, 19, 3; Nep. Att. 1, 3; Sen. Ep. 66, 7; Quint. 1, 2, 26; Suet. Ner. 22.—**B.** *A fellow-disciple* (Eccl. Lat.): Vulg. Joan. 11, 16.

con-disco, didĭci, *no sup.*, discĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum; disco] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.): *To learn in company with:* qui mihi Athenis condiscere, App. Flor. *no.* 18.

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To learn thoroughly* or *well, to learn and practise:* **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *Acc.*: modos, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 34: crimen a teneris annis, Ov. H. 4, 25: genera plausuum, Suet. Ner. 20.—**2.** With *Inf.*: merum bibere, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 4; id. ib. 4, 3, 2; id. Pœn. 3, 1, 11: mihi paullo diligentius supplicare, C. Planc. 5 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 9, 2: foris pasci, Col. 7, 3, 19: pauperiem pati, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 3.—**3.** With *Relative clause:* condiscere qui pecuniæ fructus esset, C. Quint. 3, 12.—**B.** Fig.: Of inanimate subjects: ut (flagellum) paullatim condiscat suis radicibus ali, Col. 4, 15, 3; so, id. 3, 10, 16; Pl. 21, 5, 11.

condītāněus, a, um, *adj.* [condio] Of fruits, *etc.*: *For preserving* or *pickling; pickled:* olea, Var. R. R. 1, 24, 1 (also quoted in Non. 94, 9 *sq.*): ostreæ, Apic. 9, 6: pisces, id. 9 *fin.*

condĭtĭcĭus (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [condo] *Laid up, preserved:* cibaria, Col. 8, 8, 2 (ed. Schneid.: conditiva).

1. **condĭtio** (on account of a deriv. from condico, freq. written condicio), ōnis, *f.* [condo] (*A putting together* or *setting up;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of persons: *External position, situation, condition, stand, rank, place, circumstances* (very freq. and class.): infirma et fortuna servorum, C. Off. 1, 13, 41; cf. tolerabilis servitutis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 16: conditione eo meliore est senex quam adolescens, id. Sen. 19, 68: humana, id. Tusc. 1, 8: aliæ oratoris, Quint. 10, 3, 9; id. ib. 3, 8, 37: alicujus conditio vitaque, id. ib. 3, 8, 50; Suet. Aug. 17: abjectæ extremæque sortis, id. Cal. 35: fuit intactis quoque cura conditione super communi, *solicitude concerning their common condition* or *circumstances,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 152.—**2.** Of things: *A situation, condition, nature, mode, manner:* quos postea in parem juris libertatisque conditionem atque ipsi erant receperunt, *into the same condition of law and freedom,* Cæs. B. G. 1, 28 *fin.*; Luer. 2, 201: aliquam vitæ sequi, C. Rab. Post. 7, 16: hæc vivendi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 65: diversa causarum inter ipsas, Quint. 10, 2, 23: duplex ejus disceptationis, id. 7, 5, 2: littium, id. ib. 5, 1, 3; cf. id. 10, 1, 36: vel temporum vel locorum, id. 12, 10, 2: harum rerum eventus, conditio, *etc., the possibility* C. Rab. Perd. 5, 16.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of connubial relationship: *A marriage, match* (freq. and class.): tu conditionem hanc accipe; asciuta mihi, Atque eam desponde mihi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 60; so, id. ib. 3, 5, 2; id. Stich. 1, 2, 61; id. Trin. 1, 2, 122; id. Truc. 4, 3, 75; Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 13; C. Phil. 2, 38; id. Læl. 10, 34; Liv. 3, 45; Nep. Att. 12; Suet. Cæs. 27; id. Aug. 63; id. Claud. 26; id. Galb. 5; Pl. Ep. 1, 10, 8; id. 1, 14, 9; Curt. 4, 11; Mart. 3, 33; id. 5, 17.—Hence, in the jurists, the formula of separation: conditione tua non utor, *I will not have you,* Gai Dig. 24, 2, 2.

2. In the lang. of business: Lit., *A settling of terms* or *conditions:* hence, *a condition, stipulation, agreement, compact, proposition, terms:* **a.** *Abs.*: alicui conditionem ferre, *to offer terms,* Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 51; cf. id. ib. 4, 3, 91 *sq.*: id. Mil. 4, 1, 6; id. Men. 4, 2, 24; Liv. 37, 45, et al.: cognitis suis postulatis atque æquitate conditionum perspecta, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40; C. Cæcin. 14, 40: non respuit conditionem, Cæs. B. G. 1, 42; so, C. Cœl. 6, 14: ne si pax cum Romanis fieret, ipse per conditiones ad supplicium traderetur, Sall. J. 61 *fin.*: posse conditionibus bellum poni, id. ib. 112: dum de conditionibus tractat, Nep. Eum. 5 *fin.*: aliquot populus aut vi subegit aut conditionibus in societatem accepit, Liv. 9, 15, et sæp.—**b.** With *ut* or *ne:* fert illam conditionem, ut ambo exercitus tradant, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 14, 2; so, Phædr. 4, 5, 8; Suet. Galb. 15; id. Vit. 15: jubere ei præmium tribui sub ea conditione, ne quid postea scriberet, C. Arch. 10, 25; so, Suet. Tib. 26: fecit pacem his conditionibus; ne qui, *etc.*, Nep. Thras. 3, 1; so, Liv. 23, 7; Suet. Tib. 13, et al.—**c.** With *si* (rare; not in Cic.): librum tibi ea conditione daret, si reciperes te correcturum, Cœcina in C. Fam. 6, 7, 4; so, Suet. Cæs. 68; id. Claud. 24; id. Vit. 6.

II. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): *Concr.*: In a bad sense: *A paramour, an unchaste woman:* C. Cœl. 15 *fin.*: Suet. Aug. 69; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 19: Lamprid. Elag. 5, 8.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): Subject.: *Free choice, option:* quam (Venerem) ob id quidem prætulerunt, quorum conditio erat, Coi, Pl. 36, 5, 4, § 20.—**C.** *Concr.*: In Eccl. Lat. sts. in acc. with the original signif. of condo, *A thing made, a work:* Prud. Ham. 19; Tert. Hab. Mul. 8; id. de Spect. 2, et al.

2. **condītio,** ōnis, *f.* [condio] **I.** Prop.: *A preserving of fruits,* etc.: amurcæ, Var. R. R. 1, 61.—In *plur.*: id. ib.; C. Div. 1, 51, 116. **II.** Meton.: *A spicing, seasoning, flavouring:* suci, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32.—In *plur.*: ciborum, Cic. N. D. 2, 51 *fin.*

condītĭōnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. conditio] *Conditional:* persecutio, Tert. adv. Gnost. 9.

condītĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *With a condition attached, conditional, with conditions* (freq. in the jurists): datio, Ulp. Dig. 34, 4, 9: creditores, id. ib. 50, 16, 54: servi, Imp. Const. Cod. 10, 1, 7, et sæp.: criminatio, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *ad fin.*—Hence,

condītĭōnālĭter, *adv. Conditionally:* concepta causa, Gai Dig. 25, 1, 17; cf. Paul. ib. 46, 3, 98, et al.

condītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [condo] *Fit for preserving, preserved* (rare; not in Cic.): olea, Cato R. R. 6, 1; Macr. S. 2, 16: mala, Cato R. R. 7, 3; Var. R. R. 1, 59, 1: cibi, Col. 7, 9, 9; cf. also, conditicius.—As *Subst.*: **condītīvum,** i, *n. A tomb,* Sen. Ep. 60 *fin.*; 82; Orell. *no.* 4511.

1. **conditor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A maker, builder, framer, establisher, founder, author, compiler, arranger,* etc. (class.; most freq. in the poets and prose writers after the Aug. age): With *Gen.*: Romanæ arcis, Virg. Æ. 8, 313; cf. thus, of the founders of states, Ov. M. 4, 566; id. ib. 14, 849; Hor. A. P. 394; Liv. 5, 53; Quint. 2, 16, 9; id. 3, 2, 4; id. 3, 7, 18; id. 21, 26; Suet. Aug. 7; 98 Bremi.: tanti regni Cyrus, Just. 2, 10: historiæ, Ov. Ib. 522; Poeta in Quint. 8, 3, 29; id. 12, 11, 23: scientiæ medicorum, Sen. Ep. 95: carminum, Curt. 8, 5: legum atque jurium, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 86; cf. legum latorem conditoremque Romani juris, Liv. 3, 58; ejus sacri, Liv. 39, 17: totius negotii, C. Clu. 26, 71: Romanæ libertatis, Liv. 8, 34; id. 1, 42.—*Abs.* (rare): T. Sicinium ... conditorem Veios sequantur, *i. e. who advises a removal to Veii,* κτιστήν, Liv. 5, 24 *fin.*: conditorum, parentum, deorum numero nobis eritis, id. 7, 30: humilis, *writer, author,* Tib. 4, 1, 4.

2. **Conditor,** ōris, *m. nom. propr., A rural deity, who presided over the laying up of fruits,* acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 1, 21.

3. **conditor,** ōris, *m.* [condio] *One who prepares a thing in a savoury manner, a seasoner* (very rare): ciconiarum, Poeta in Schol. Hor. S. 2, 2, 49.

conditōrĭum, ii, *n.* [condo] **I.** Gen.: *A place where any thing is laid up, a repository* (not ante-Aug.): tormentorum muralium, Amm. 18, 9. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A place for preserving a dead body, or the ashes of the dead, a coffin, urn,* Suet. Aug. 18; id. Cal. 52; Pl. 37, 2, 7.—**B.** *A tomb, sepulchre,* Pl. Ep. 6, 10, 5; Petr. S. 111, 2; id. ib. 112, 3; Orell. *no.* 2473.

conditrix, ĭcis, *f.* [1. conditor] *A female builder, founder,* etc. (post-class.), App. Apol. p. 285; Poeta in Serv. et Philarg. Virg. E. 1, 20; Macr. Somn. Scip. 11, 1; Tert. Spect. 7.

1. **condĭtūra,** æ, *f.* [condo] *A preparing, making:* vitreorum, Petr. S. 51, 5.

2. **condītūra,** æ, *f.* [condio] **I.** Prop.: *A preserving of fruits,* Col. 12, 48 *sq.* **II.** Meton.: *A seasoning, condiment, a savoury preparation,* Sen. Ira 3, 15.

1. **condĭtus,** a, um, *P.* of condo.

2. **condītus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of condio. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop. (acc. to condio, *no.* II. B.): *Seasoned, savoury:* conditiora facit hæc supervacanei etiam operis aucupium atque venatio, C. de Sen. 16, 56.—**B.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* III.): Of style: *Polished, ornamented:* sermo, Poeta in C. Att. 13, 52: nimium condita oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 182.—*Comp.*: oratio lepore et festivitate conditior, C. de Or. 2, 56; id. Brut. 29, 110.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* not in use.

3. **condītus,** ūs, *m.* [condo] *A preparing, founding, establishment* (post-class.): Thebarum, Censor. de Die Nat. 4 *ad fin.*: so, App. Apol. p. 289.

4. **condītus,** ūs, *m.* [condio] *A preserving of fruits,* Col. 2, 24, 4.

con-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum; 3. do] (*To bring, lay,* or *put together, to set up;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** With the access. idea of uniting: *To put, join together into a whole, to form, fashion, produce, make by joining together:* **1.** Of the founding of towns or states: *To found, establish:* Romam, Enn. Ann. 1, 116 (in Var. R. R. 3, 1; and Suet. Aug. 7 *fin.*): oppida, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 40: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 8: urbem, Lucr. 5, 1107; C. Cat. 3, 1, 2; Sall. C. 6, 1; Liv. 1, 19; Suet. Aug. 18; 47; 60; id. Cal. 21; Just. 2, 4, 15; id. 2, 15, 1; id. 16, 3, 7: arces, Virg. E. 2, 61: locum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 92: colonias, Vell. 1, 15, 1; Just. 16, 3, 7: regna, id. 2, 1, 3: imperium, id. 19, 1, 1.—**2.** Of other things: **a.** *To make, construct, build:* aram, Liv. 1, 7; id. 28, 46: sepulcrum, Hor. Epod. 9, 26: mœnia, Virg. Æ. 1, 276; Ov. M. 3, 13; id. ib. 14, 775; Just. 2, 12, 4.—**b.** *To create:* Tert. adv. Hermog. 18.

B. With the access. idea of carefulness, **1.** gen.: *To put up* or *away, to lay, put,* or *place somewhere for preservation,* etc., *to lay up, store* or *treasure up:* a. *Abs.*: pecuniam, C. Clu. 26 *ad fin.*: frumentum, id. N. D. 2, 63; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 140: et reponere fructus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62 *fin.*; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 12: aliquid proprio horreo, id. Od. 1, 1, 9: Sabinum testa levi, id. ib. 1, 20, 3: pressa mella puris amphoris, id. Epod. 2, 15.—**b.** With the designation of the place (most freq. by *in* c. *Acc.*): minas viginti in crumenam, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 9: mustum in dolium, Var. R. R. 1, 65, 1: cineres in urnas, Suet. Cal. 15; barbam in aureum pyxidem, id. Ner. 12; cf. id. ib. 47: legem in ærarium, id. 28; cf. the follg., te in pistrinum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 120; cf. aliquem in custodiam, Liv. 31, 23; id. 45, 42; Tac. H. 4, 2; aliquem in carcerem, *to thrust into prison, imprison,* C. 2 Verr. 5, 29 *fin.*; Liv. 26, 16; id. 29, 22; id. 30, 21: aliquem in vincula, id. 23, 38; id. 26, 34: aurum intro, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 120; id. Truc. 5, 1, 28:

succerdas eo (*sc.* in arcam), Titin. in Fest. s. v. SUCCERDAS, p. 243; so, sortes eo, C. Div. 2, 41, 86 Orell. *N. cr.*; Lucr. 5, 954: literas publicas in ærario sanctiore, *to keep, lay up*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 63, 140: se (aves) in folius, Virg. G. 4, 473; Suet. Aug. 31.—Hence

2. esp. **a.** (*a*) In rural or domestic economy, *To put, lay up, preserve, pickle fruits* (for which the access. form condio, ire, became prevalent; v. h. v.): lenticsum in acetum (cf. just before, oleæ quomodo conduantur), Cato R. R. 117: ficus in orcas, Col. 12, 15, 2 et al.: corna in liquida face, Ov. M. 8, 666: oleum, Suet. Cæs. 53. (*β*) Medic. *t. t.*: *To set*: ossa, Cels. 8, 23.

b. (*a*) *To inter, bury a dead body* (cf. compono, *no.* I. B. 2. c.): mortuos cera circumlitos, C. Tusc. 1, 45: inhumatos Manes, Luc. 9, 151: aliquem sepulcro, C. Leg. 2, 22, 56: Virg. Æ. 3, 67; Ov. M. 7, 618: id. ib. 8, 235: ossa parentis terra, Virg. Æ. 5, 48: so, aliquem terra, Pl. 7, 54, 55: fraternas umbras tumulo, Ov. F. 5, 451: so, id. M. 14, 442; Val. Fl. 5, 198: ossa peregrina ripa, Ov. M. 2, 337: Alexandrum intemperantia bibendi .... condidit, *brought to the grave*, Sen. Ep. 83 *ad fin.*—In respect to fulgur conditum, v. fulgur.—Hence (*β*) Poet. of tame: *To bring it, as it were, to the grave, to pass, spend, live through it*: secla vivendo, Luer. 3, 1103: longos soles cantando, Virg. E. 9, 52: diem collibus in suis, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 29: so, diem, Stat. Th. 10, 54; Pl. Ep. 2, 36, 4; id. Pan. 80 *fin.*; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *fin.*: noctem, Sil. 4, 482. —(*γ*) lustrum, v. lustrum.

II. Meton.: **A. 1.** (acc. to *no.* I. A. 1.): Of the inhabitants of cities *etc.*: *To found, to establish, to settle*: Romanam gentem, Virg. Æ. 1, 33: genus hominum, Just. 2, 6, 11.—Hence in middle force: optato conduntur Thybridis alveo, *they settle*, Virg. Æ. 7, 303 ("*condi* proprie dicuntur, qui sibi statuunt civitatem. *Conduntur* ergo; sedem stabilem locant," Serv.)

2. (acc. to *no.* I. A. 2.): Of written productions: *To compose, write, celebrate, write, or treat of, describe*: SIVE CARMEN CONDIDISSET, Fragm. XII. Tab. in C. Rep. 4, 10; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 507 *sq.*: so, carmen, Lucr. 5, 2; Hor. S. 2, 1, 82; 84; id. Ep. 1, 3, 24; id. A. P. 436; Liv. 27, 37; id. 31, 12 *fin.*; Quint. 10, 1, 56, et sæp.: poema, C. Att. 1, 16 *ad fin.*: longas Iliadas, Prop. 2, 1, 14: bella, Virg. E. 6, 7: Cæsaris acta, Ov. Tr. 2, 336: prœlia, Stat. Th. 1, 8: festa numeris, Ov. F. 6, 24: alterum satiræ genus, Quint. 10, 1, 95: aliqua in hac materia, id. 3, 1, 19: prosam orationem, Pl. 5, 29, 31: historiam, id. 12, 4, 8; cf. aliquid annalibus, id. 2, 8, 6: præcepta medendi, id. 26, 2, 6: laudes alicujus, id. 22, 13, 15: militarem disciplinam artemque bellandi, Flor. 1, 3, 1 Duker.—Rarely, *Abs.*: si etiamnum Homero condente Ægyptus non erat, Pl. 13, 13, 27 *fin.*

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2. a. (*a*)): **1.** *To conceal, hide, secrete, suppress*: quicquid sub terra est in apricum proferet ætas, Defodiet condetque nitentia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 25: lumen, Lucr. 4, 434: id. 5, 508: so, lunam (nubes), Hor. Od. 2, 16, 3: id. ib. 1, 10, 8: vultus, Ov. M. 2, 330: cf. vultum sequere, id. ib. 11, 255: gladium, Quint. 8 proœm. § 15: liber aperit condita præcordia, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89: oculos, *to close, shut*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 44: oculi conditi, *deepset*, Pl. 11, 37, 53: so, lumina, Prop. 4, 11, 64: se in viscera (terræ), Ov. M. 2, 274: se sub lectum, Suet. Cal. 51: in middle force, (Danai) nota conduntur in alvo, *conceal themselves*, Virg. Æ. 2, 401: fera murmura, Prop. 4, 4, 61: iram, Tac. A. 2, 28.—Hence, **2.** Poet.: *To thrust or strike in deep, to plunge* (cf. abscondo, *no.* I.): ensem in pectus, Ov. M. 13, 392: dicitos in lumina, id. ib. 13, 54; 12, 295; 5, 423: ensem in pectore, Virg. Æ. 9, 348: telum jugulo, Ov. M. 13, 489; so, Sen. Œd. 1037.

III. Fig. **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To establish, found, to be the author of, procure, make*: jusjurandum, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 18: aurea secula, Virg. Æ. 6, 793: æternam famam ingenio suo, Phædr. 3, prol. 53; so, nomen memorandum, Sil. 4, 37: somniorum intelligentiam (Joseph), Just. 36, 2, 8.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): teneo omnia, In pectore condita sunt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 31: mandata cordi memori, Cat. 64, 230: in causis conditæ sunt res futuræ, *lie, are contained*, C. Div. 1, 56, 128.

C. (acc. to *no.* II. B. 1.): *To hide, conceal*; stimulos cæcos in pectore, Ov. M. 1, 727.

condŏcĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, facĕre, 3. *v. a.* [condoceo; facio] *To train, teach, instruct, discipline* (rare): **A.** In *simple constr.*: beluas, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: Hirt. B. Afr. 27.—**B.** With *ut c. Subj.*: animum, ut, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 5, 31, 87.

con-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, cēre, 2. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; docĕo] *To instruct thoroughly* (very rare): (milites) equo uti frenato, Hirt. B. Afr. 19: Fac modo ut condocta tibi sint dicta ad hanc falaciam, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 3.

con-doctor, ōris, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; docĕo] *A fellow teacher*: Aug. Conf. 1, 9.

condoctus, a, um, *adj.* [condoceo] *Thoroughly taught*: condoctior sum, quam tragœdi et comici, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 4.

con-dŏlĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; doleo] *To feel severe pain* (Eccl. Lat.): **I.** Prop.: universum corpus, Tert. Pœn. 10. **II.** Fig.: animo, Hier. Ep. 112, *no.* 12.

con-dŏlesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum; doleo] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To feel severe pain, to suffer much* (rare): mihi de vento miseræ condoluit caput, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 2: latus ei dicenti, C. de Or. 3, 2, 6: pes, dens, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: tentatum frigore corpus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 80 Heind.: admonitu matris, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 32. **II.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.): *To suffer* or *sympathise with*: Fig.: anima corpori læso .... condolescit, Tert. Anim. 5.

con-dŏmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; domo] *To tame completely*: Prud. Cath. 7, 98.

condōnātio, ōnis, *f.* [condono] *A giving away*: bonorum possessionumque, C. Verr. 1, 4, 12.

con-dōno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Aliquid (aliquem) alicui: *To give something to some one, to present, deliver up* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic., not in Quint.): **1.** Gen.: pallam, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 94: pateram tibi, id. Amph. 1, 1, 38: apothecas hominibus nequissimis, C. Phil. 2, 27, 67: omnia certis hominibus (corresp. with dare), id. Agr. 2, 6, 15: facultas agrorum suis latronibus condonandi, id. Phil. 5, 3 Wernsd. *N. cr.* (cf. Madvig, Gr. § 413, obs. 2; Zumpt, Gr. § 661): hereditatem alicui (prætor), *to adjudge*, id. 2 Verr. 1, 41, 105.—**2.** Esp.: *To give a debt to one*, i. e. *to remit, acquit from*: pecunias creditas debitoribus, C. Off. 2, 22.

B. Aliquem aliquid: *To present one with something* (only in the follg. exs.): si quam (rem) debes, te condono, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 24; so, id. Pers. 5, 2, 36: argentum, quod habes, condonamus te, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 54: Afran. in Non. 497, 29.—Hence, with *Acc. rei* in *Pass.*: habeo multa, quæ condonabitur, Ter. Eun. prol. 17; *cf.* Stallb. in h. l.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A. 1.): *To give up, surrender, deliver up, sacrifice, devote, offer* (aliquid ditioni, judicio potestatique alicujus permittere et condonare, C. Agr. 2, 15, 39: aliquid potentiæ alicujus, id. Fam. 5, 18 *fin.*: aliquem cruci, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 26: omnes inimicitias reipublicæ, C. Phil. 5, 18, 50: cf. sequæ vitamque suam reipublicæ, Sall. J. 79, 9: suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 20.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. A. 2.): **1.** *To pardon, overlook as offence*: ut crimen hoc nobis condonetis, C. Mil. 2 *fin.*: uti Jugurthæ scelus condonaretur, Sall. J. 27, 2.—**2.** *To pardon, refrain from punishing a crime out of regard or favour to any one*, or (more freq.) *to him who committed it*: meam animadversionem et supplicium, quo usurus eram in eum, remitto tibi et condono, Vatin. in C. Fam. 5, 10, 2: alterius lubidini malefacta condonare, Sall. C. 52, 8: tres fratres non solum sibi ipsis, neque his tot ac talibus viris, neque nobis necessariis suis, sed etiam reipublicæ condonaveris, C. Lig. 12, 36: so, filium sibi, Liv. 3, 12: unum tot Claudiis deprecantibus, id. 3, 58: se (*sc.* Cæsarem) Divitiaco fratri condonare (*sc.* Dumnorigem), Cæs. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*

con-dormio, ire, 4. *v. n.* (*con* intens.) *To fall quite asleep, to fall asleep* (very rare): Suet. Aug. 78; Hyg. Fab. 125; Capitol. Ver. 4.

con-dormisco, īvi, 3. *v. n. inch.* [*con* intens.; dormio] *To go quite to sleep, fall asleep*; only in Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81; id. Rud. 2, 7, 13; id. Mil. 3, 2, 13; in *perf.*, id. Most. 2, 2, 55.

condrilla (condrylla), for chondrille, q. v.

Condrūsi, ōrum, *m.*, Κονδροῦσοι, *A people in* Gallia Belgica, *on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of Liege and Namur*: Cæs. B. G. 2, 4; id. ib. 4, 6; id. ib. 6, 32.

condūcenter, *adv. Becomingly, fitly*; v. conducenter *fin.*

condūcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [conduco, *no.* II.] *Advantageous, profitable, expedient* (several times in Plaut.; elsewh. rare): consilium ad eam rem, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 76; cf. ib. 71; 3, 3, 12: istuc facimus mihi, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 18; so, id. Cist. 1, 1, 80: conducibile et utile, id. Trin. 1, 1, 3: cf. ib. 14. — *Comp.* C. Her. 2, 14.

con-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Prop.: *Act.*: **A.** Gen.: *To draw, bring, or lead together, to assemble, collect* (class. in prose and poetry): esp. freq. of the collecting, assembling of troops in any place: milites de castellis ad castra, Sisenn. in Non. 514, 7: exercitum in unum locum, Cæs. B. G. 2, 2: eo copias omnes, id. B. C. 3, 13 *fin.*; *cf.* auxilia, Liv. 30, 21; id. 23, 13 *fin.*: dispersas suorum copias, Tac. H. 4, 71, et sæp.: virgines unum in locum, C. Inv. 2, 1, 3: nubila, Ov. M. 1, 572, et al.

B. Esp. **1.**: **a.** Intens. *To connect, unite*, by bringing together, cogo (so, several times in Lucret.; elsewh. rare): partes in unum, Lucr. 1, 398; id. 3, 533; cf. id. 1, 651; id. 6, 968; id. 4, 432; Vitr. 8, 1 *fin.*: corticem, Ov. M. 4, 375: lac, *to coagulate, curdle*, Col. 7, 8, 1: vulnera cera, *close up*, Val. Fl. 4, 79.—**b.** In Medical writers: *To contract*: musculum, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, *no.* 8.

2. *t. t.* in the lang. of business: *To take to one's self by hiring, to hire, take on lease, to farm* (corresp. with locare, as emere with vendere; cf. Dig. 19, 2, 1) (very freq., and class.): **a.** *To hire for one's use, to hire*: sedes aliquas mihi, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 17; Suet. Tib. 35; cf. domum in Palatio, C. Cœl. 7 *fin.*; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3 *fin.*: hortum, id. Fam. 16, 18, 2: habitationem in annum, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19; id. ib. 43, 91; cf. agnum cædundum, *to buy*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 31: nummos, *to borrow*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 9; cf. pecuniam, Juv. 11, 46; coquum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 10 and 15; Aul. 2, 4, 1: præceptores publice, Pl. Ep. 4, 13, 6: militem, Curt. 3, 1: choragum, Suet. Aug. 70, et sæp.—Poet.: bella conducta, *carried on by mercenary troops*, Sil. 5, 196.—Hence, *Subst.*: **conducti,** orum, *m.*: (*a*) *Mercenary soldiers, hired troops*: Nep. Dat. 8, 2.—(*β*) *Hirelings* gen.: Hor. A. P. 431.—**conductum,** i, *n. Any thing hired*; esp. *a house, dwelling*, etc.: C. Clu. 62 *ad fin.*; Sen. Ben. 7, 5; Petr. S. 9, 4; Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 1; cf. ib. 19, 2 tit. locati conducti.—**b.** *To take for hire, to undertake any service* (building, transportation, the customs, *etc.*), *to contract for, farm*: redemptor, qui columnam illam de Cotta conduxerat faciendam, C. Div. 2, 21, 47: so, mulierem vehendam nave, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19: aliquem docendum, id. ib. 13: prædenda, quæ ad exercitum opus essent, *to undertake the supplies*, Liv. 23, 48 *fin.*: vectigalia, *to farm*, C. Att. 1, 17; Liv. 46, 16: so, portorium, C. Inv. 1, 30, et al.

II. Fig.: *Act.*: **A.** Gen. (acc. to *no.* I. A.): very rare, and post-class.: *To bring* or *collect together*: omnia probra in deorum maledicta, Arn. 4, c. 27 *med.*—**B.** Esp.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): *To combine, unite*: propositionem et assumptionem in unum, C. Inv. 1, 40, 73;

cf. Quint. 5, 14, 9.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): Of personal objects: *To hire*, i. e. *to induce to do by bribery, to bribe, to induce*: **a.** With *ad.*: consulem ad cædem faciendam, C. Prov. Cons. 4, 9.—**b.** With *ut c. Subj.*: aliquem uti taceat, Cato ap. Gell. 1, 15, 10.—**c.** With *quin c. Subj.*: tribus non possim conduci libertatibus, Quin comparem, *etc.*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 68.

III. Meton.: *Neut.*: *To contribute to something by being useful, to be of use or profitable, to profit, serve*, etc. (class., but used only in the 3rd pers. of the sing. and plur.): **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: quod tuam in rem bene conducat, Plaut. Cist. 3, 4: so, maxime in remp., Sisenn. ap. Non. 274, 29: in commune, Tac. A. 2, 38.—**B.** With *ad*: ad vitæ commoditatem, C. Off. 1, 3, 9.—**C.** With *Dat.* (so most freq.): huic ætati, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 22: maxime reip., C. Prov. Cons. 1: maxime sibi, Quint. 11, 1, 12: alvo citæ (vinum), Pl. 23, 1, 23: proposito, Hor. A. P. 195: imbres non conducunt vitibus, Pl. 17, 2, 2.—**D.** *Abs.*: dubitare non possumus, quin ea maxime conducant, quæ sunt rectissima, C. Fam. 5, 19 *fin.*

conducticius (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [conduco, *no.* I. B. 2.] *Of*, or *pertaining to hire, hired, rented* (rare): fidicina, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 8: exercitus, Nep. Iphicr. 2, 4: catervæ, id. Chabr. 1, 2: domus, Porcius poeta ap. Suet. Vit. Ter. 1: operæ liberorum, Var. R. R. 1, 17, 2.

conductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conduco] **A.** (acc. to conduco, *no* II. B. 1.): *A bringing together, uniting*: C. Inv. 1, 40, 74.—**B.** (acc. to conduco, *no.* I. B. 1. b.): *A spasm, convulsion*, σπασμός: musculorum, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 10: nervorum, id. ib. 3, 18.—**C.** (acc. to conduco, *no.* I. B. 2.): *A hiring, farming* (rare): (fundi), C. Cæcin. 32, 94: (vectigalium), Liv. 43, 16: tota renunciata est, C. 1 Verr. 6, 16 Zumpt.

conductitius, a, um; v. conducticius.

conductor, ōris, *m.* [conduco, *no.* I. B. 2.] *One who hires a thing, takes for hire; a farmer, tenant*; *a contractor* (rare): **A.** *Abs.*: Plaut. As. prol. 3; Cato R. R. 150, 2; Col. 3, 13, 12; cf. Pl. Ep. 7, 30, 3; Cato R. R. 14, 3.—**B.** With *Gen.*: operis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: sacræ æræ, Val. Max. 8, 12, 1 *ext.*

conductrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who hires* or *rents a thing*: Diocl. et Maxim. Cod. 4, 65, 24; id. ib. 5, 12, 18.

1. **conductus**, a, um, *P.* of conduco.

2. **conductus**, ūs, *m.* [conduco, *no.* I. B. 1. b.] *A contraction*: oculorum, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 15.

con-dulco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; dulco] *To sweeten*; only Fig.: Vulg. Sir. 27, 26; id. ib. 40, 18.

‡ **condŭlus**, i, v. condylus.

condŭplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conduplico] **A.** *A doubling* (prps. only in the follg. passage); facetè for *embracing*: Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 18.—**B.** In rhet.: *A repetition of the same word* = ἐπαναδίπλωσις: Auct. Her. 4, 28, 38.

con-dŭplĭco, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; duplico] *To double* (ante-class.): cibum, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 15: divitias, Lucr. 3, 71: primordia rerum, id. 1, 7, 3.—Facetè: corpora (cf. conduplicatio), Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 18.

condurdum, i, *n.* *A plant* (acc. to Sprengel, Saponaria vaccaria, L.): Pl. 26, 5, 14.

con-dūro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; duro] *To harden, to make very hard*, **I.** Prop.: ferrum, Lucr. 6, 969. **II.** Fig.: cujus teneri anni in robustam gentis audaciam condurari (cœperunt), Cassiod. Var. 8, 50 *ante med.*

condus, i, *m.* [condo] *One who lays up* provisions: Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 14.

† **condўlōma**, ātis, *n.* = κονδύλωμα, *A swelling in the parts about the anus*: Cels. 6, 18, 8; Scrib. Comp. 224; 225.

† **condўlus** (‡ **condulus**, Fest. p. 31), i, *m.* = κόνδυλος, **I.** Prop.: *The knob formed by a bent joint*, esp. *of the hand, a knuckle*; in plur., *the fist*: conplicatis in condylos digitis, Mart. Cap. 1, § 88; v. Kopp. in h. l. **II.** Meton.: **A.** (*A joint* or *knot of a reed*; hence) *A reed*: parva tibia condyli sonabit, Mart. 5, 79, 30 (acc. to some the word is here the *nom. prop.* of a flute-player (*tibicen*), Condylus).—**B.** = "anulus," Fest. l. l. (prob. from the stone of the ring projecting like a knot or knob).

con-făbrĭcor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; fabricor] *To compose, make*: Gell. 3, 19, 3.

confābŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confabulor] *A conversation, a discoursing together* (Eccl. Lat.): Symm. Ep. 9, 84; Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 3; Hier. Ep. 108, *no.* 19.

confābŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who talks to* or *with another*: Moyses et ceteri confabulatores Dei, Hieron. Comm. in 2 Gal. 4, 8.

confābŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A conversation*: Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *fin.*

con-fābŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; fabulor] **A.** *To converse together, chat* (ante-class.): cum eā, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 76: de aliquā re, Var. ap. Gell. 13, 11, 5.—**B.** With *Acc. of equivalent meaning*: *To converse about, to discuss with one*: rem magnam cum aliquo, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 77.

con-fămŭlans, antis, *P.* of obsol. confamulor [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; famulor] *Serving together*: Macr. S. 1, 17.

con-fămŭlus, i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; famulus] *A fellow-servant*: Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 19.

confarrĕātio, ōnis, *f.* [confarreo] *An ancient solemn form of marriage among the Romans*, which gradually became obsolete, in which was an offering of bread (*far*), in the presence of the Pontifex Maximus, or Flamen Dialis, and ten witnesses (opp. to *diffareatio*): Gai. Inst. 1, § 112; Pl. 18, 3, 3; Arn. 4, p. 140; Serv. Virg. G. 1, 31; id. ib. Æ. 4, 339.

con-farrĕo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; far] (*To unite by* far; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To form a marriage, to marry* (by making an offering of bread; cf. confarreatio): confarreandi assuetudo, Tac. A. 4, 16: confarreatis parentibus geniti, id. ib.: matrimonium confarreaturus, App. M. 10, p. 252, 40. **II.** Fig.: *To unite, join, combine*: Hieron. Ep. 41, *no.* 4.

con-fātālis, e, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; fatalis] *Bound*, as it were, *to the same fate, decided by fate*: copulata enim res est et confatalis, C. Fat. 13, 30.

confectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conficio] **A.** (acc. to conficio, *no.* I. A.): **1.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *A making, preparing, arranging, composing, accomplishing*: hujus libri, C. Sen. 1, 2; cf. annalium, id. de Or. 2, 12, 52: materiæ, id. de Div. 1, 51, 116 (*al.* consectio, v. Orell. *N. cr.*): olei laurini, Pall. Nov. 5; cf. Veg. 6, 10, 2; id. 6, 11, 1: belli, C. Phil. 14, 1, 1.—**2.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *That which is prepared* or *made*: Pall. Oct. 17, 2.—**B.** (acc. to conficio, *no.* II. A.): *A diminishing, destroying*: escarum, *a chewing, masticating*: Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: valetudinis, *a weakening, impairing*, id. Hortens. Frgm. ap. Non. 269, 22.

confector, ōris, *m.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to conficio, *no.* I. A.): **1.** Prop.: *A maker, preparer* (rare): coriorum, *i. e. a tanner*, Firm. Math. 3, 9, *no.* 7: purpuræ, *i. e. a dyer*, Vop. Aur. 29.—**2.** Fig.: *An executor, finisher*: negotiorum, C. 2 Verr. 2, 44, 108: totius belli, id. Fam. 10, 20 *fin.*—**B.** (acc. to conficio, *no.* II. A.): *A destroyer, consumer*: cardinum, *he who breaks them*, Lucil. ap. Non. 268, 33: et consumptor omnium ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: ferarum, *a slayer*, Suet. Aug. 43; id. Ner. 12.

‡ **confectōrārĭus**, ĭi, *m.* [confector, *no.* B.] *A slaughterman*; prob. *a pig-killer*: Inscr. ap. Orell. 4167; v. Scal. in h. l.

‡ **confectōrĭum**, ĭi, *n.* [id.] (*A place pertaining to a confector*; hence) *A place where pigs are killed*: "confectorium, χοιροσφαγεῖον," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

confectrix, īcis, *f.* [conficio, *no.* II. A.] *She who destroys, a destroyer*: Lact. 7, 11.

confectūra, æ, *f.* [conficio] *A making, preparing* (post-Aug. and rare): mellis, Col. 9, 14, 5; Pl. 13, 12, 23; id. 33, 13, 57.

confectus, a, um, *P.* of conficio.

con-fercio, *no perf.*, tum, cire, 4. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; farcio] *To stuff* or *cram together, to press close together* (in *Verb. fin.* very rare, in *Part. Perf.* class.): **A.** *Verb. fin.*: Lucr. 6, 158: se (apes) lingentes, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 35: myrrham in folles, Pl. 12, 15, 35.—**B.** *Part. Perf.*: conferta ratis, Enn. Ann. 14, 6 (in Prisc. p. 659 P.); so, naves, Liv. 37, 11 *fin.*: quo magis æstu Confertos ita, *etc.*, Lucr. 6, 1262; cf. Liv. 3, 6.

con-fermento, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; fermento] *To leaven, ferment through and through*: Tert. adv. Val. 31.

con-fĕro, contŭli, collātum (conl-), conferre, *v. a.* [cum; fero] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.) (freq. in all periods, and in all species of composition): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bring, bear*, or *carry together* into a mass or to a point, *to collect, gather*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: materiam conferre cœpit, Cæs. B. C. 2, 37: vinum alius, alius mel, Gai. Dig. 41, 1, 7.—**b.** With *Abl.*: cibos ore, Quint. 2, 6, 7.—**c.** With *in c. Abl.*: dentes in corpore, Ov. M. 3, 236.—**d.** With *in c. Acc.*: sarcinas in unum locum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 24; cf. id. ib. 2, 25: plura opera in unam tabulam, Quint. 8, 5, 26.—**e.** With *Adv. of place*: undique collatis membris, Hor. A. P. 3: quo omne rusticum instrumentum, Col. 1, 6, 7: illuc parentes et conjuges, Tac. A. 4, 46.—**f.** With *circa*: ligna circa casam, Nep. Alcib. 10, 4.

2. Esp.: **a.** *To collect* money, *etc., to contribute*; *to bring* as an offering or gift: (a) In *simple constr.*: pecunias, Suet. Cæs. 19: æs, id. Aug. 59: ut eo minus tributi plebes conferret, Liv. 5, 20.—(b) With *Abl.*: gemmas et margaritas unâ donatione, Suet. Aug. 101.—(c) With *pro*: pro facultate pecunias, Suet. Aug. 57.—(d) With *ex*: C. 2 Verr. 2, 53, 131; cf. below, *no.* (n).—(e) With *ad*: quum et Socrati collatum sit ad victum, Quint. 12, 7, 9.—(f) With *in c. Acc.*: pecuniam in stipendium belli, Just. 3, 6, 4: in commune, C. 2 Verr. 2, 59, 145: in unum, Liv. 5, 20: sextantes in capita, id. 2, 33.—(g) With *Dat.*: dona mihi, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 20: munera ei, Nep. Ages. 7, 3.—(h) With *Adv.*: tributa quotannis ex censu, C. 2 Verr. 2, 53, 131.—(k) With *Acc. of place*: quadringena talenta Delum, Nep. Arist. 3, 1.—**b.** *To unite, join, connect*, etc.: (a) In *simple constr.*: membris collatis, Lucr. 4, 1101: capita, *to put heads together* (in conferring, deliberating, *etc.*), C. 2 Verr. 3, 12, 31; Liv. 2, 45: collatis viribus, Pl. Ep. 8, 14, 17: pedem, *to go* or *come with one*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 41: gradum, Virg. Æ. 6, 488; so, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 30.—(b) With *in c. Acc.*: vires in unum, Liv. 33, 19.—**c.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To join, unite, bring together*, etc., for hostile purposes: (a) In *simple constr.*: collatis signis, *i. e. in a pitched battle*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 44: collato pede, *foot to foot*, Liv. 6, 12.—(b) With *cum*: Galli cum Fonteio ferrum ac manûs contulerunt, C. Font. 1, 2: signa cum Alexandrinis, id. Bis. 21, 49: arma cum aliquo, Nep. Eum. 11, 5: castra cum hoste, Liv. 26, 12: pedem cum pede, *i. e. to put* or *stand foot to foot*, id. 28, 22: so, gradum cum aliquo, id. 7, 33.—(c) With *inter*: arma inter se, Liv. 21, 1.—(d) With *Dat.*: castra castris, Liv. 23, 28.—(e) With *Abl.*: certamina manu, Lucr. 4, 844.—(f) With *ellipse of immediate object*: mecum confer, *fight with me*, Ov. M. 10, 603.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To collect* or *gather together*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: materiam omnem, *i. e. for writing*, Quint. 3, 9, 8.—**b.** With *Relative clause*: quæ scripserimus, Quint. 10, 7, 32.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: in proximos quinque libros, Quint. 8 procem. 1.—**d.** With *ex*: ex singulis quæstionibus singuli sensûs in proœmium conferantur, Quint. 4, 1, 23: ex immensâ diffusaque legum copiâ optima quæque et necessaria in paucissimos conferre libros, Suet. Cæs. 44.

2.: **a.** (acc. to *no.* A. 1.): *Abs.*: Of a law = simul ferre: *To join in bringing forward*: cur non confertis (*sc.* legem) ne sit connubium divitibus et pauperibus, Liv. 4, 4.

b. (acc. to *no.* A. 2. b.): (α) gen.: *To join, unite:* collata omnium vota in unius salutem, Pl. Pan. 23, 5: studia inter eos, Quint. 4 *procem.* § 1: e singulis frustis collata oratio, *made up of*, id. 8, 5, 27; cf. id. 2, 9, 3: sicut hominis ortus ex utroque gignentium confertur.—(β.) esp.: Of public conferences, consultations, *etc.*: *To consult together, confer, consider, or talk over together:* si quid res ferat, coram inter nos conferemus, C. Att. 1, 20: se, sollicitudines nostras inter nos, id. Fam. 6, 21, 2: familiares sermones cum aliquo, *to enter into familiar conversation with*, id. Off. 2, 11, 39; cf. id. Phil. 2, 15, 38: consilia ad adolescentes, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64; cf. Suet. Cæs. 80: injurias, *to deliberate together concerning*, Tac. Agr. 15.—Also *Abs.*: omnes sapientes decet conferre et fabulari, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 8: ibi conferentibus, quid animorum Hispanis esset, Liv. 27, 20.

c. (acc. to *no.* A. 2. c): pedem, *to encounter, come in contact with, come to close quarters with:* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 14; cf. non possum magis pedem conferre, ut aiunt, aut propius accedere? C. Planc. 19, 48; and pedem cum singulis, Quint. 5, 3, 11: cf. id. 8, 6, 51.—Poet.: lites, *to contend with one, to quarrel*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 54.

d. *To bring together for comparison, to compare*; constr. with *cum, inter se, ad*, the *Dat.*, or *Abs.*: (α) With *cum*: quem cum eo (*sc.* Democrito) conferre possumus non modo ingenii magnitudine sed etiam animi? C. Ac. 2, 23, 73: so, id. 2 Verr. 4, 52 *init.*; Quint. 5, 13, 12; id. 8, 4, 2; id. 11, 1, 13, et al.: nostras leges cum illorum Lycurgo et Dracone et Solone, C. de Or. 1, 44, 197; cf. illa cum Græcia, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; v. also *no.* 3.—(β) With *inter se*: vitam inter se utriusque conferte, C. Rosc. Com. 7, 20.—(γ) With *ad*: bos ad bovem collatus, Var. L. L. 9, 22, 133.—(δ) With *Dat.*: tempora præsentia præteritis, Lucr. 2, 1167: parva magnis, C. Or. 4: alicui illud, id. Inv. 2, 50: lanam tinctam Tyriæ lacernæ, Quint. 12, 10, 75: nil jucundo amico, Hor. S. 1, 5, 44: (Pausanias et Lysander) ne minima quidem ex parte Lycurgi legibus et disciplinæ conferendi sunt, C. Off. 1, 22, 76; cf. above, *no.* (a).—(ε) *Abs.*: Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 88: nec quum quæreretur gener Tarquinio, quisquam Romanæ juventutis ulla arte conferri potuit, Liv. 1, 37; Suet. Cæs. 47: census, Pl. 7, 48, 49 *fin.*

e. With the prevailing idea of shortening by bringing together (cf. 1. colligo, *no.* I. B.): *To compress, abridge, make or be brief* (rare, and only of speech or writing; most freq. in Plaut.): quam potero in verba conferam paucissima, Plaut. Men. prol. 6; cf. in pauca, ut occupatus nunc sum, confer, quid velis, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 44; so, id. Pœn. 5, 4, 54; and in pauca verba, id. As. 1, 1, 75; Pers. 4, 4, 109: sua verba in duos versus, Ov. F. 1, 102: ex immensa diffusaque legum copia optima quæque et necessaria in paucissimos libros, Suet. Cæs. 44.

C. Meton. (acc. to *no.* A. 2. a.): like Gr. *συμφέρω* (v. Liddell and Scott's Lex. in h. v., *no.* I. 5.), and Eng. *contribute to: To be useful, profitable, to profit, serve, be of use to* (cf. also, conduco, *no.* III.) (mostly in post-Aug. prose, and only in the third person; most freq. in Quint.); constr. with *ad, in*, the *Dat.*, or *Abs.*: **1.** With *ad*: naturane plus ad eloquentiam conferrat an doctrina, Quint. 2, 19, 1; so, id. 1, 8, 7; id. 2, 5, 1; id. 3, 6, 7; id. 4, 2, 107; id. 7, 1, 41; id. 10, 1, 1; id. 12, 1, 1; Col. (C. (Ecem.?) 12 *procem.* § 6; Suet. Tib. 4.—**2.** With *in*: Quint. 10, 7, 26.—**3.** With *Dat.*: Gracchorum eloquentiæ multum contulisse matrem, Quint. 1, 1, 6; so, id. *procem.* § 6; id. 2, 9, 2; id. 3, 7, 12; id. 3, 8, 49; id. 4, 2, 79; id. 4, 5, 22; id. 7, 1, 45; id. 8, 3, 5; id. 10, 1, 63; 71; 95; id. 11, 2, 46; id. 12, 2, 23; Pl. 20, 6, 23; id. 20, 23, 98; id. 29, 1, 6; Suet. Vesp. 6.—**4.** *Abs.*: multum autem veteres etiam Latini conferunt, Quint. 1, 8, 8; id. 2, 5, 16; id. 4, 2, 123; id. 10, 5, 4; id. 12, 6, 4.

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To bear, carry, convey, direct* a thing somewhere (in haste, for protection, *etc.*), and *conferre se, to betake or turn one's self* any where (also very freq. and class.):

A. Prop.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** With the *locus ad quem*: qui quem se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, Cæs. B. G. 2, 13; so, id. ib. 3, 28; Nep. Them. 2, 7, et al.: iter Brundisium versus, C. Att. 3, 4; cf. iter eo, Brutus in C. Fam. 11, 13, 4: se Rhodum conferre, C. de Or. 3, 56: se Laodiceam, Lentulus in C. Fam. 12, 4, 4: se Colonas, Nep. Paus. 3, 3: quo se fusa acies, Liv. 9, 16, et al.: se ad Tissaphernem, Nep. Alc. 5, 2: se ad Pharnabazum, id. Con. 2, 1: se in fugam, C. Cæcin. 8, 22: sese in pedes, Enn. in Non. 518, 20; so, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 7 (cf. *conjicere* se in pedes, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 13).—**b.** *Abs.*: pulcre hæc confertur ratis, *is borne away*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 27.

2. Esp.: aliquem in aliquid, in Ovid's M. (cf. abeo, *no.* I. B. 2.): *To change into, transform to something*: aliquem in saxum, Ov. M. 4, 278: versus vultus (poet. circumlocution for se) in hanc, id. ib. 9, 313: corpus in albam volucrem, id. ib. 12, 145 (but C. Off. 3, 20 *fin.* the reading is convertat; v. Beier in h. l.).

B. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To bring, turn, direct something to*: and conferre se, *to turn, apply one's self to*, etc.: meus pater cum seditionem in tranquillum conferet (the figure taken from the sea when in commotion), Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 16: verba ad rem, *to bring words to actions, to pass from words to deeds*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 4; id. Hec. 3, 1, 17: suspicionem in Capitonem, C. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: ut spes votaque sua non prius ad deos quam ad principum aures conferret, Tac. A. 4, 39: lamentationes suas etiam in testamentum, id. ib. 15, 68: (Crassus) quum initio ætatis ad amicitiam se meam contulisset, C. Brut. 81, 281: se ad studium scribendi, id. Arch. 3: se ad studia literarum, id. ib. 7, 16; cf. Suet. Gramm. 24.—More freq.,

2. Esp.: **a.** With the access. idea of application or communication: *To make use of for any purpose, to apply, to direct upon something; to confer, bestow something upon one, to transfer to* (a favourite word with Cic.): (α) With *ad*: hostiles exuvias ornatum ad urbis et posterum gloriam, Tac. A. 3, 72: Mithridates omne reliquum tempus non ad oblivionem veteris belli, sed ad comparationem novi contulit, C. Manil. 4: omne studium atque omne ingenium ad populi Rom. gloriam laudemque celebrandam, id. Arch. 9; id. Fam. 10, 1, 3: omnem meam curam atque operam ad philosophiam, id. ib. 4, 3 *fin.*—(β) With *in*: prædas ac manubias non in monumenta deorum immortalium, neque in urbis ornamenta conferre, sed, *etc.*, C. Agr. 2, 23: omnes curas cogitationesque in rempublicam, id. Off. 2, 1, 2; diligentiam in valetudinem tuam, id. Fam. 16, 4 *fin.*; Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 29: in eos, quos speramus nobis profuturos, non dubitamus officia conferre, C. Off. 1, 15, 48: so, plurimum benignitatis in eum, id. ib. 16, 50; id. Fam. 10, 1 *fin.*; id. Læl. 19 *fin.*: curam restituendi Capitolii in L. Vestinum confert, *i. e. assigns to, charges with*, Tac. H. 4, 53.—**b.** *To refer or ascribe something to a person or thing, as its author* (in a good, and freq. in a bad sense), *to attribute, impute, ascribe to one, to lay to the charge of*, etc.: conferre aliquid ad imperium deorum, Lucr. 6, 54: permulta in Plancium, quæ ab eo nunquam dicta sunt, conferuntur. . . Stomachor vero, quum aliorum non me digna in me conferuntur, C. Planc. 14, 35: mortis illius invidiam in L. Flaccum, id. Flacc. 17, 41: qui suum timorem in angustias itinerum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40 Oud. *N. cr.* and Herz.: sua vitia et suam culpam in senectutem, C. de Sen. 5, 14.—So, esp.: culpam in aliquem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 156; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 96; C. Att. 9, 2 A: and causam in aliquem, C. Att. 12, 31; Liv. 5, 11; cf. causam in tempus, C. de Or. 3, 61, 228.—**c.** *To bring on, cause, occasion, induce*: pestem alicui, Col. 1, 5, 4; Pl. 35, 15, 50.—**d.** *To adduce*: exemplum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 14.

C. Meton.: *To transfer to a future point of time*, i. e. *to put off, defer, delay, reserve* (rare): in posterum diem iter suum contulit, Brutus in C. Fam. 11, 13, 3: so, omnia in mensem Martium, C. Att. 6, 1, 24: aliquid in ambulationis tempus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: eam pecuniam in reip magnum aliquod tempus, id. Off. 3, 24 *fin.*

con-ferrumino, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. *a.* [com, *no.* II. B. 1.; ferrumino] *To solder together*: Pl. 27, 8, 45.

confertim, *adv.* [confero] *In a compact body, closely* (rare): confertim sese recipere, Sall. J. 50, 5: confertim pugnant et cedunt, Liv. 31, 43.

confertius, *comp. adv.* [confertus, *no.* II. A.] (for the more usual confertim, q. v.) *More closely or compactly, in a more compact body*: confertius resistentes, Amm. 31, 15.—*Pos.* and *Sup.* prob. not used.

confertus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of confercio. **II.** *Pa.* (*Pressed together*; hence): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *Pressed close, crowded, thick, dense* (opp. to *rarus*, v. the follg. *no.* 2.): tune inane quicquam putes esse, quum ita completa et conferta sint omnia, ut, *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 40, 125: plures simul conferti, Liv. 29, 34: in conferta multitudine, Suet. Tib. 2: agmen, Virg. G. 3, 369 (" *conjunctum*," Serv.): moles, Tac. A. 4, 62.—**2.** Esp.: In military lang., of the close compact order of battle: ut nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 16; so, Liv. 10, 29; id. 21, 8 Drak. *N. cr.*; id. 42, 59; id. 44, 35; Tac. A. 6, 35; id. ib. 14, 36; Virg. Æ. 2, 347.—Here belongs also: turmatim et quam maxume confertis equis Mauros invadunt, Sall. J. 101, 4; and conferto gradu irrupere, Tac. A. 12, 35.—*Comp.*, Liv. 9, 27.—*Sup.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 24; Sall. C. 60 *fin.*; id. J. 98.

B. Meton.: With *Abl.*: *Stuffed, filled full, full*: ingenti turba conferta deorum templa, Liv. 45, 2: otiosa vita, plena et conferta voluptatibus, C. Sest. 10, 23: so, id. Tusc. 3, 19; id. Fin. 2, 20, 64; Quint. 5, 14, 27.

conferva, æ, *f.* [conferveo, *no.* II.] (*The healer*) *A kind of water plant* (so called from its healing power): Pl. 27, 3, 45 (in Appul. Herb. 59 called consolida).

confervĕ-făcio, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. v. *a.* [conferveo, *no.* I.; facio] *To make glowing or melting*: Lucr. 6, 353.

con-ferveo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [com, *no.* II. B. 1.; ferveo] **I.** Prop.: *To seethe or boil together* (very rare): Pall. 1, 35, 13. **II.** Meton.: Medic. *t. t.* of broken limbs: *To heal, grow together*: Cels. 8, 10, 1.

confervesco, bŭi, *no sup.*, vescĕre, 3. *v. n.* [conferveo] **I.** Prop.: *To begin to boil throughout, to become heated, grow hot* (prps. not ante-Aug.): Vitr. 7, 11: ær, id. 5, 3: gramum, si tegulis subjaceat, confervescere, Pl. 18, 30, 73. **II.** Fig.: mea quum conferbuit ira, Hor. S. 1, 2, 71. **III.** Meton.: Medic. *t. t.* of broken limbs: *To heal, grow together*: si quando ossa non conferbuerunt, Cels. 8, 10, 7; cf. id. 8, 10, 1.

confessio, ōnis, *f.* [confiteor] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A confession, acknowledgment, open avowal* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic. and Quint.): errati sui, C. de Div. 1, 17 *fin.*: ignorationis, id. Ac. 1, 12, 44; cf. f. inscitiæ suæ, Quint. 2, 11, 2: captæ pecuniæ, C. Clu. 53 *fin.*; culpæ, Liv. 21, 18; id. 36, 27: pœnitentiæ, Quint. 11, 1, 76: vitiorum Tac. A. 2, 33, et sæp.—In *plur.*: quum ad vos indicia, literas, confessiones communis exitii detuli, C. Sest. 69, 145: ea erat confessio caput rerum Romam esse, Liv. 1, 45: so, id. 2, 7; 42, 47, et al.: illorum, C. 2 Verr. 5, 40 *init.*: sua, id. ib. 4, 47, 104; id. ib. 5, 64, 166; Liv. 28, 40; Quint. 12, 3, 9: Tac. A. 1, 13: meam, Quint. 3 *procem.* § 18: omnium, Vell. 2, 43: illa Ciceronis, Quint. 11, 1, 44: adversarii, id. 4, 4, 4; cf. ipsorum, Pl. 9, 7, 6, § 18: (laser) ad extera corporum indubitatas confessiones habet, *i. e. proofs of its healing power*, Pl. 22, 23, 49.—With abstr. subjects: ea confessionem faciunt non defensionem, Cato in Gell. 7, 3, 15.—**B.** Esp. (Eccl. and late Lat.): **1.** *A confession or acknowledgment of truth made by Christ before Pilate*: qui testimonium reddidit sub Pontio Pilato, bonam confessionem, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 13.—**2.** *Confession or acknowledgment of Christ (made by Christians)*: confessus es bonam confessionem coram multis testibus, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 12: ore confessio fit ad

salutem, id. Rom. 10, 10.—**3.** *Confession* or *acknowledgment of sin*: **a.** to God: preces et delictorum confessio, Hier. Comm. in Osee 14, 2: delictorum, Tert. Pœn. 8 *fin.*—**b.** (Relig. *t. t.* in the Roman Church): To a priest: confessiones recipere et pœnitentiam pœnitentibus judicare (*i. e.* decernere), Conc. Rem. 2, can. 12.—**4.** With access. idea of extolling: **a.** *Praise, honour, glory*: confessio et magnificentia coram eo, Vulg. 1 Par. 16, 27: confessio ejus super cœlum et terram, id. Ps. 95, 6.—**b.** *Thanksgiving*: introite portas ejus in confessione, Vulg. Ps. 99, 4; cf. id. ib. *tit.*: confessio non semper pœnitentiam sed et gratiarum actionem significat, Hier. Comm. in Matt. 11, 25; cf. id. Comm. in Dan. 9, 20.—**5.** *Profession, professed faith*: Apostolus et Pontifex confessionis nostræ Jesus, Vulg. Hebr. 8, 1.

II. Fig.: As a fig. of speech; Quint. 9, 2, 17.

III. Meton. **A.** (Eccl. Lat.): **1.**: **a.** *Bodily suffering, torture, punishment*, etc., *for being a Christian* (but not ending in death): quæcunque auctoritas, quæcunque ratio mœcho et fornicatori pacem ecclesiasticam reddit, eadem debebit et homicidæ et idololatræ pœnitentibus subvenire, certe negatori, et utique illi, quem in prælio confessionis tormentis colluctatum sævitia dejecit, Tert. de Pud. *suo. fin.*: confessio exordium gloriæ est, non meritum jam coronæ, Cypr. de Unit. Eccles. 21 *init.*: gloriosa confessio, Lact. de Mort. Persec. 1 *init* (v. Baudr. Not. in h. l.): novies tormentis cruciatibusque variis subjectus, novies adversarium gloriosa confessione vicisti, id. ib. 16 *init.*—**b.** *Suffering, torture*, etc. (followed by death); *martyrdom*: comprehensi presbyteri ac ministri, et sine ulla probatione ad confessionem damnati, *etc.*, Lact. de Mort. Persec. 15 *init.* (dub.).—**2.** *The vault* or *burying-place* (mostly under the high altar) *where the bodies of confessors and martyrs were laid*: qui (locus) in plerisque Ecclesiis sub altari majori esse solet, ubi SS. Martyrum corpora requiescunt, qui Martyrium seu confessio appellatur, Ceremon. Episcop. 1, 12: hac expleta (oratione) ponat chrisma in confessionem, ... tunc ponat tabulam super reliquias, Ord. Rom. de Dedic. Altar.: in inferiori crypta, quæ vocatur confessio, Hist. Translat. S. Austremonii.—**3.** *The place in a Church from which the priest pronounces the confession before celebrating mass*: Belet. de Div. Off. 53.—**4.** *The place where the priest received persons for confession, the confessional*: cellula, quam fratres confessionem vocabant, Hariulf. 4, 27.—**5.** (oft. *plur.*): *Money paid to the priest for receiving confession*: Arbertus de S. Jovino et Tomasia, uxor ejus, concesserunt monachis S. Cypriani Ecclesias de Braia, in honore S. Joannis et S. Petri constructas, et sepulturam, et baptismum, et confessiones, et offerendam, et decimam de vino et pane, *etc.*, Tab. S. Cyprian. Pictav. fol. 27: oblationem confessionis habere debet, cui pœnitens confitetur, Goff. Vindoc. Ep. 3, 40.—**B.** In the Jurists: *An answer, reply*: augurum et vatum prava confessio, Cod. Theod. 9, 16: testium confessiones, *depositions*, ib. 9, 10.

confessor, ōris, *m.* [confiteor] (only in Eccl. Lat.) **I.** Gen.: *A* (*Christian*) *confessor, one who suffers punishment for being a Christian* (cf. confessio, *no.* III. A. 1. a.): Donate charissime, cum cæteris confessoribus e custodia liberatus es, quum tibi carcer sex annis pro domicilio fuerit, Lact. de Mort. Persec. 35 *init.*; Sid. Ep. 7, 17; Prud. στεφ. 9, 55. **II.** Esp.: *A martyr* (cf. confiteor, *no.* III. A. 1. b.): confessorum neces, Ambros. ad Imp. Grat. 2.

confessōrius, a, um, *adj.* [confessor] In the jurists: *Of or pertaining to confession* or *acknowledgment*: actio, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 2; 4; id. ib. 9, 2, 23; 25.

confessus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of confiteor. **II.** *Pa.*, in *pass. signif.* (*Acknowledged*; hence): *Undoubted, certain, incontrovertible* (most freq. in the post-Aug. age): res manifesta confessa, C. 2 Verr. 3, 56, 130: ad liquidum confessumque perducunt omnia, Quint. 5, 14, 28; id. 8, 3, 13; id. 9, 2, 46: confessa in re, Pl. 7, 49, 50: sidus inter omnes, id. 20, 11, 45: adhuc versamur in confessis, Quint. 7, 1, 48 et al.—Hence the phrases: ex confesso, *confessedly, beyond doubt*, Quint. 3, 5, 3; Sen. Ep. 76.—In confesso esse, *to be notorious, every where known*, Sen. Ben. 3, 11; Pl. 35, 8, 34; Tac. Or. 25; 27.—In confessum venire, *to be generally acknowledged*, Pl. Ep. 10, 85 *fin.*

con-festim, *adv.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; fero] (*By bearing greatly along*; hence) *Immediately, speedily, without delay* (class.): rem administrandam arbitror sine ullâ morâ et confestim gerendam, C. Phil. 5, 12, 31: confestim aut ex intervallo aliquid consequi, id. Inv. 1, 28, 43: confestim abire, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 70: confestim sequi, Sisenna ap. Charis. p. 176 P.; so, confestim se subsequi (cohortes) jubet, Cæs. B. G. 4, 32; cf. id. ib. 5, 18; Liv. 44, 3; Lucr. 5, 284; cf. id. 4, 190; id. 4, 341: confestim huc advolavit, C. Clu. 67 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 32; id. 2, 7; id. 41, 19; Suet. Tib. 13; Cat. 64, 285: confestim alacres admittier orant, Virg. Æ. 9, 231; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9; Liv. 40, 12: confestim Pandatariam festinavit, Suet. Cal. 15; Col. 2, 10, 16: ut Hostus cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies, Liv. 1, 12; cf. Suet. Aug. 10.

con-festinātio, ōnis, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; festino] *A hastening greatly, haste*, etc.: App. M. 10, p. 233 Bip.

‡ **confēta sus,** *A sow offered in sacrifice with all her young*: Fest. p. 44.

confībŭla, æ, *f.* [confibulo] (*That which buckles together*; hence) *A wooden cramp* or *band*: Cato R. R. 12.

confībŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (*A buckling together*; hence, Fig.) *Union, association, bond*: mutui fœderis confibulatione consociatus, Novat. Trin. 19.

con-fībŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; fibulo] (*To buckle together*; hence, Fig.) *To join, form, close, unite*: concordiam in seipso, Novat. Trin. 18.

confĭciens, entis, **I.** *P.* of confĭcio. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to confĭcio, *no.* I. A.): *Effecting, causing, producing, efficient* (only in Cic.): **A.** *Abs.*: causæ, C. Part. Or. 26, 93.—**B.** With *Gen.*: eorum confĭcientia, *productive of physical good*, id. Fin. 5, 27, 81:—*Sup.*: civitas confĭcientissima litterarum, *very carefully noting*, C. Flacc. 19, 44.

con-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre (*Perf. subj.*: confexim, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 39.—In *pass.*, besides the regular form confĭcior, freq., but not in Cic., in acc. with fĭo, ieri; confit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 7; Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 23; Lucr. 4, 292; Col. 2, 14, 1; Pl. 31, 7, 40: confiunt, Arn. 7, 219: confiat, Col. 1, 8, 12: confiant, Imp. Leo Cod. 2, 7, 11 confieret, Balb. ap. C. Att. 8, 15 *fin.*; id. ib. 9, 7 A.; Liv. 5, 50: confierent, Suet. Cæs. 20; Arn. 2, 73: confieri, Lucr. 2, 1069; id. 5, 889; Cæs. B. G. 7, 58; Sulp. ap. C. Fam. 4, 5; Virg. Æ. 4, 116), 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; facio] (*To make thoroughly*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To prepare, bring about, complete, accomplish, execute*, etc. (class.): nisi quotidiano sesquiopus confeceris, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 67; cf. pensum, id. Merc. 2, 3, 81; id. Pers. 2, 4, 1: eme lanam, unde pallium conficiatur, id. Mil. 3, 1, 93; cf. conficere anulum, pallium, soccos sua manu, C. de Or. 3, 32, 127; and vestem, id. 2 Verr. 4, 26, 59; Suet. Aug. 73: ligna ad fornacem, *to make ready, prepare for*, Cato R. R. 16; cf. confĭcere atque contexere villos ovium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63: aurum et argentum, Pl. 35, 12, 45; and frumenta (together with molere), id. 7, 56, 57: tabulas litteris Græcis, *to make, write*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 29; cf. libros Græco sermone, *to compose, write*, Nep. Hann. 13, 2: and librum Græce, id. Att. 18 *fin.*: tabulas, C. 2 Verr. 1, 23 *init.*: orationes, Nep. Cato 3, 3: nuptias, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 22: Suet. Claud. 26: bellum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 54; Sall. C. 51, 5; Vatin. in C. Fam. 5, 10 *fin.*; Liv. 21, 46; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 254: cf. proelium, Sall. C. 61: iter, C. Att. 4, 14 *fin.*: Cæs. B. G. 2, 12; Nep. Ages. 4, 4, et al. (cf. tertiam partem itineris, Nep. Eum. 8, 6: and poet. nos immensum spatiis confecimus æquor Virg. G. 2, 541): tantum facinus, C. Rosc. Am. 28; cf. cædem, Nep. Dion 10: legitima quædam, id. Phoc. 4, 2: residua diurni actus, Suet. Aug. 78: mandata, C. Planc. 11, 28; id. Phil. 9, 3, 6; id. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 3; Sall. J. 12, 4: negotium, Cæs. B. C. 1, 29; cf. id. B. G. 1, 3: quibus rebus confectis, Sall. C. 46, 1; Nep. Pelop. 3, 3; Cæs. B. G. 1, 13.

B. Esp.: *To settle, close a bargain, finish*, etc.: tu cum Apella Chio confice de columnis, C. Att. 12, 19; so, id. ib. 1, 5, 4.

II. Meton.: **A.** Inasmuch as action exerted upon an object frequently produces a diminution of it, confĭcio signified, even in the earliest period of the language: *To diminish, lessen, weaken an object; to bring to nothing, destroy, to kill*: dentes intimi escas confĭciunt, *grind*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54; so, Liv. 2, 32; Pl. 11, 37, 61; also equiv. to, *to digest*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137: ignes Conficerent vulgo silvas, arbusta cremarent, Lucr. 1, 905; cf. confĭcere omnia igni, frigore, id. ib. 1, 536: patrimonium suum (corresp. with dissipare), C. Fl. 36, 90: sapiens si fame ipse confĭciatur . . . . vir bonus, ne ipse frigore confĭciatur, *etc.*, id. Off. 3, 6, 20; in *part. perf.*: sicut fortis equus . . . . senio confectu' quiescit, Enn. in C. de Sen. 5, 14: and so very freq., confectus senectute, C. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: ætate, Sall. J. 9 *fin.*; Cat. 68, 119: ævo, Virg. Æ. 11, 85: senectâ, Ov. M. 6, 37, and the like: quum corporis morbo tum animi dolore, C. Mur. 40; cf. id. Fin. 1, 12, 41; id. Att. 11, 11: multis gravibusque vulneribus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 25; id. ib. 3, 5; Sall. J. 30 *fin.*, et sæp.: cura, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 4: dolore, Cat. 65, 1.—Without *Abl.*: ut fessos confectosque aggrediantur, Liv. 1, 23; cf. confectus et saucius, C. Cat. 2, 11: artus, Lucr. 3, 960; Liv. procem.: ego te hic hac offatim confĭciam, *to cut in pieces*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 52: Athenienses, *to subdue*, Nep. Lys. 1: so, provinciam, Liv. 26, 21; id. 28, 28; id. 40, 28; id. 41, 12; cf. C. Manil. 10, 28; Liv. 27, 5, and 40, 35: me (sica illa) pene confecit, *killed*, C. Manil. 14, 37: so, alterum Curiatium, Liv. 1, 25; cf. saucium, id. 42, 16: and Caligulam vulneribus triginta, Suet. Cal. 58: maximam vim serpentium (ibes), Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101. So of the slaughtering of animals; Suet. Claud. 21; id. Dom. 19; Lampr. Com. 13; cf. confector, *no.* III.; and in an obscene sense, Suet. Ner. 29.

B. *To prepare, provide, procure*=colligo: virginem, quam amabat, eam confeci sine molestia, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 6 Ruhnk.: centurias, *to secure their votes*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 5, 18; cf. suam tribum necessariis suis, C. Planc. 18, 45: hortos mihi, id. Att. 12, 37, 2: bibliothecam, id. ib. 1, 7: exercitum, id. Manil. 21; cf. armata millia centum, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4: magnam multitudinem (serpentum) (just before, colligere), Nep. Hann. 10, 5: permagnam pecuniam ex illa re, C. 2 Verr. 1, 52, 138; cf. confĭciendæ pecuniæ rationes, id. Flacc. 9.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **1.** *To produce, cause, make, effect*: sollicitudines mihi, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 20; cf. aliquid mali gnato, id. Heaut. 5, 3, 1: pacem, id. ib. 5, 2, 45: motus animorum, C. de Or. 2, 79 *fin.*; cf. animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, id. Inv. 1, 55: reditum alicui, *to procure*, id. Fam. 9, 13 *fin.*—Also *Abs.*: aliæ causæ ipsæ confĭciunt, aliæ vim aliquam ad confĭciendum afferunt, C. Part. 26, 93.

2. Of time: *To complete, to spend, pass*: quum sexaginta annos confecerit, C. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: so, centum annos, id. Or. 52 *fin.*: diem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 78: omnem vitæ suæ cursum in labore corporis atque in animi contentione (just before, ut in amore et voluptatibus adolescentiam suam collocaret), C. Cœl. 17: annuum munus, id. Fam. 2, 12: biennium, id. Quint. 12: suas horas (somnus), Sil. 4, 89: æquinoctium, Col. 2, 8, 2; cf. brumam, id. ib. 9, 14, 12; Pl. 18, 26, 63.

3. *T. t.*: confĭcior, *To follow* (from something) *logically, to be deduced*: quum id perspicuum sit, quod confĭciatur ex ratiocinatione, C. Inv., 1, 40; so with *ex*, Quint. 5, 14, 9; 22; id. 9, 4, 69; and *Abs.*, C. Inv. 1, 47.

B. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *To kill, destroy, wear out*: **1.** With *Abl.*; conficere aliquem verbis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 49: lectio non crudā sed multā iteratione molita et velut confecta, Quint. 10, 1, 19.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: sidus confectum, *the influence of which has ceased, that has set*, Pl. 16, 23, 36; id. 18, 25, 57.

confictio, ōnis, *f.* [confingo] **I.** Gen.: *An inventing, fabricating*: criminis, C. Rosc. Am. 13, 35. **II.** Esp.: *A feigning, fiction*: Cœl. Aur. Auct. 1, 11.

confictĭus, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To counterfeit, feign*: Næv. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 6, 101.

confictor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who fabricates a thing, a fabricator*: falsi, Paul. Nol. 21, 4.

confictus, a, um, *P.* of confingo.

con-fĭdējussor, ōris, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; fidejussor] *A joint surety* (Law Lat.): Ulp. Dig. 46, 1, 10; Modest. ib. 39; Papin. ib. 48; Paul. ib. 2, 14, 23.

con-fĭdēlis, e, *m.* (*sc.* homo) [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; fidelis]: *A fellow-believer*: Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 3.

confīdens, entis, **I.** *P.* of confido. **II.** *Pa.* (*Confidently trusting to something*; hence): *Self-confident*: **A.** In a good sense (prps. only anteclass.): *Bold, daring, undaunted*: decet innocentem servum atque innoxium confidentem esse, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 8; Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 14: — *Comp.*: qui me alter est audacior homo? aut qui me confidentior? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 1.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Shameless, audacious, impudent* (class.): "qui fortis est, idem est fidens, quoniam *confidens* malā consuetudine loquendi in vitio ponitur, ductum verbum a *confidendo*, quod laudis est," *etc.*, C. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: improbus confidens, nequam, malus videatur, Pac. (Lucil.?) ap. Non. 262, 11: nequam atque confidens, C. Phil. 7, 1, 3: est ipse confidens impotens, gladiatorio generi mortis addictus, id. ib. 11, 7, 16; Hor. S. 1, 7, 7; Quint. 9, 3, 65; Suet. Dom. 12: — *Comp.*: nihil hoc confidentius, qui, quæ vides, ea permegat, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 51: —*Sup.*: juvenum confidentissimæ, Virg. G. 4, 445; so, App. Apol. p. 318.

confidenter, *adv.* [confidens] **A.** In a good sense: *Boldly, courageously, undauntedly, confidently*: confidenter hominem contra colloqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 183; id. ib. 2, 2, 207; id. Capt. 3, 5, 6: — *Comp.*: dicere, C. Cœl. 19, 44: loqui, id. de Or. 2, 7, 28.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Boldly, shamelessly, audaciously, impudently*: Afran. ap. Non. 262, 17; Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 7: — *Sup.*: confidentissime resistens, Auct. Her. 2, 5 *fin.*

confidentĭa, æ, *f.* [confido] *A firm persuasion, confidence* (rare): **A.** With *Gen.*: scapularum, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 3.—**B.** With *Objective clause*: confidentia est inimicos meos me posse perdere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 73.—**C.** *Abs.*: musnam stabulum est confidentiæ, Plaut. Most. 2, 13.

II. Esp. (class.): **A.** In a good sense: *Self-confidence or reliance, boldness*: **1.** With *Gen.*: confidentia omnis orationis, Næv. ap. Non. 262, 24.—**2.** *Abs.*: tibi confidentiam et voccm defuisse, C. Rep. Frgm. ap. Non. 262, 23; cf. also, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 2; id. Capt. 4, 2, 25; 32: confidentiam afferre hominibus, Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 8, 9.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Impudence, audacity*: **1.** With *Gen.*: ejus, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 24.—**2.** *Abs.*: atrocem coercc confidentiam, Pac. ap. Non. 262, 10: o! ingentem confidentiam, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 5; cf. also, C. Flacc. 4, 10; id. Phil. 2, 40, 103; (*app.* metus), Suet. Cal. 51: (*app.* fiducia), Quint. 11, 5, 2.

confidenti-lŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [confidens, *no.* II. B.; loquor] *Speaking boldly or audaciously*: Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 164.

con-fīdo, sus sum, dĕre (*Perf.* confiderunt, Liv. 44, 13), 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; fido] *To trust confidently, confide, rely firmly; to believe certainly, be assured of* (more than *sperare*, C. Att. 6, 9, 1; Nep. Milt. 1, 1): **A.** With personal subjects: **1.** With *Abl.*: aut corporis firmitate aut fortunæ stabilitate confidere, C. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: copiā et facultate causæ, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 2: naturā loci, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9: castrorum propinquitate, id. ib. 57 *fin.*: jurejurando, Suet. Cæs. 86; alio duce, Liv. 21, 4: socio Ulixe, Ov. M. 13, 240.—**2.** With *Objective clause*: confido me meum obtenturum regem, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 1: illum tibi Salvum adfuturum esse hic, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 108: hæc to assidue audire atque accipere, C. Off. 3, 2, 5; cf. also, id. 2 Verr. 2, 60, 177: opera tueri se posse confisi sunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10; cf. also, id. ib. 1, 23: principem se fore, Sall. C. 17, 7: nec hostibus gaudium fore, Liv. 4, 32; cf. also, id. 36, 40; id. 44, 13: tuiem eum futurum, qualem, *etc.*, Nep. Milt. 1, 1: facilius se veteranos convocaturum, Suet. Cæs. 29: cunctisque meum lætabile factum Dis fore confido, Ov. M. 9, 256: (venti et sol) siccare prius confidunt omnia posse, *etc.*, Lucr. 5, 391.—**3.** With *Dat.*: me perturbasset ejus sententia, nisi vestræ virtuti constantiæque confiderem, C. Phil. 5, 1, 2: divinationi, id. Fam. 6, 6, 4: virtuti militum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 24 Oud. *N. cr.*: sibi, C. Fl. 2, 5: fidei Romanæ, Liv. 21, 19 *fin.*: huic legioni Cæsar confidebat maxime, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40 *fin.*—**4.** With *de*: externis auxiliis de salute urbis confidere, Cæs. B. C. 2, 5 *fin.*; so, Ulp. Dig. 1, 3, 34.—**5.** With *Acc.*: confisus aves, Stat. Th. 2, 573.—**6.** With *ut c. Subj.*: ut universitatem omnibus varietas ipsa commendet, Pl. Ep. 2, 5, 7 (but Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5: confido is prob. a gloss.; v. Orell. *N. cr.*).—**7.** *Abs.*: non confidit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 107: ubi legati satis confidunt, Sall. J. 13 *fin.*—**B.** Poet. with inanimate subjects: remis confisa minutis parvula cymba, Prop. 1, 11, 9.

con-fīgo, xi, xum, gĕre (*Part. perf.* confictus, Scaur. ap. Diom. p. 373 P.), 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; figo] (class.): **I.** Prop.: *To join, fasten together*: **A.** With *Abl.*: transtra clavis ferreis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13: tabulam aculeis, Col. 7, 3, 5.—**B.** With *inter*: subliminas inter sese, Cato R. R. 21, 3.—**C.** In *simple constr.*: ambulatorias turres, Hirt. B. Alex. 2. **II.** Meton.: *To pierce through, transfix*: **A.** With *Abl.*: filios sagittis, C. Ac. 2, 28, 89: confixæ (*sc.* capræ) sagittis, id. N. D. 2, 50, 126; cf. also, Suet. Cæs. 68; id. Dom. 3.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque Confixi a sociis, Virg. Æ. 2, 429; cf. id. ib. 3, 45; Nep. Dat. 9, 5. **III.** Fig.: *To transfix*: memineram ejus sententiis confixum Antonium, *i. e. spell-bound*, C. Phil. 13, 7, 18: ubi confixus desides, Afran. ap. Non. 89, 33.

confīgūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [configuro, *no.* II. A.] *Similar formation, transfiguration*: Ter. Phil. 8.

con-figūro, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II A. 1.; figuro] (post-Aug.): **I.** *To form* or *fashion conjointly*: homo ex rebus diversis ac repugnantibus configuratus est, Lact. 7, 4.

II. *To form or fashion in accordance with*: **A.** Prop.: vitem ad similitudinem sui, Col. 4, 20, 1.—**B.** Fig.: Of abstr. objects: ex matris corpore et animo indolem configurare, Gell. 12, 1, 20.

confīnālis, e, *adj.* [confine] *Pertaining to a boundary, boundary-*: lineæ, Auct. de Limit. p. 310 Goes.; Cassiod. Var. 7, 4.

con-fīndo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; findo] *To cleave asunder, divide*: pontus confinditur ære, Tib. 4, 1, 173.

confine, is, v. confinis.

con-fīngo, nxi, ctum, ngĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; fingo] **I.** Prop.: *To place together in forming, to form, fashion, fabricate* (class.): **A.** With *ad*: favos confingunt et ceras mille ad usus vitæ, Pl. 11, 5, 4, § 11.—**B.** With *Relative adv.*: unde confingantur (*sc.* nidi), Pl. 10, 32, 47, § 91. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To make up, invent, devise, fabricate, feign, pretend*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: omnia hæc, Ter. Ph. 1, 81: conficti criminis, Liv. 40, 8: confictā causā, id. 34, 21.—**2.** With *Objective clause*: id ab homine minimo stulto cogitatum esse confingitis, C. Deiot. 6, 16.—**3.** With *Dat.*: aliquid Sthenio criminis, C. 2 Verr. 2, 37, 90.—**4.** With *inter*: inter sese dolum, Plaut. Capt. prol. 35.—**5.** With *Abl.*: suā sibi fallaciā dolum, Plaut. Capt. prol. 47.—**B.** *To put on, employ, for the purpose of deceit*, etc.: lacrimæ confictæ dolis, Ter. And. 3, 3, 26.—**C.** *To bring forward a charge of*: homicidium in se, *i. e. to declare one's self guilty of, confess*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 18, 1.

con-finis, e, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; finis] (*Having the same end with* another; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Bordering on, adjoining, contiguous* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: Var. R. R. 1, 16, 1: in confinem agrum, Liv. 4, 49.—**B.** With *Dat.*: confines erant hi Senonibus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 3: Mauri Atlanti, Pl. 13, 15, 29: caput collo, Ov. M. 1, 718: litora prato, id. ib. 13, 924.—As *Subst.*: **1. confīnis,** is, *m.* *A neighbour*: Gai. Dig. 16, 1, 35; Mart. 2, 32; Lact. 5, 2.—**2. confīne,** is, *n.* *That which borders upon, a border, confine, boundary*: mundi labentis, Luc. 6, 649: papillæ, Val. Fl. 6, 374: —*Plur.*: terræ, Ov. M. 14, 7: lucis et noctis, id. ib. 7, 706; cf. id. ib. 4, 401: mensum, id. F. 5, 187. **II.** Fig.: *Nearly related, nearly like, similar* (mostly post-Aug.; freq. in Quint.): Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 71: confinia sunt his celebrata apud Græcos schemata, Quint. 9, 2, 92: Sen. Ep. 120, 8; Symm. Ep. 10, 1.

con-fīnium, ii, *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; finio] (*An ending at the same spot with* something else; hence, *Concr.*) **I.** Prop.: *A confine, common boundary, limit, border* (of lands; but *vicinitas*, of houses, Paul. Dig. 10, 1, 4) (class.; mostly post-Aug.; in Cicero prps. only once): Var. R. R. 1, 16, 6; id. L. L. 5, 10 *fin.*; C. Off. 2, 18, 64 Beier; Pl. 6, 9, 10; id. 12, 2, 44; Tac. H. 4, 72; id. G. 3; Flor. 1, 4, 2. **II.** Fig.: *Neighbourhood, nearness, close connection* (post-Aug.): in quam arto salutis exitiique fuerimus confinio, Vell. 2, 124, 2: boni malique, Col. 3, 5, 2: artis et falsi, Tac. A. 4, 58; cf. Pl. Pan. 4, 5.

confĭo, eri, v. conficio *init.*

confirmāte, *adv.* [confirmatus, *no.* II. A.] *Boldly, firmly, courageously*: Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16.

confirmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confirmo] (class.): **A.** (acc. to confirmo, *no.* I.): *An establishing* or *confirming*; *confirmation*: libertatis, C. Fam. 12, 8, 1.—**B.** (acc. to confirmo, *no.* II. A.) *A confirming of the mind*; *encouragement*, etc.: **1.** *Abs.*: neque enim confirmatione nostrā egebat virtus tua, C. Fam. 6, 3, 1.—**2.** With *Gen.*: animi, Cæs. B. C. 1, 21; so, C. Fam. 6, 6, 1: Ciceronis, id. Att. 14, 3, 4.—**C.** (acc. to confirmo, *no.* II. C.): **1.** *A confirming* or *verifying* a fact; *an assertion*: perfugæ, Cæs. B. G. 3, 18.—**2.** Rhetor. t. t.: *An adducing of proofs*: C. Inv. 1, 24, 34; Quint. 4, 3, 1; id. 4, 4, 1; id. 4, 2, 79.

confirmātīve, *adv.* [confirmativus] *Affirmatively*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 41.

confirmātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [confirmo, *no.* II. C. 2.] *Affirmative, confirmative*: adverbia (*profecto, scilicet, quippe*, etc.), Prisc. pp. 1020 and 1056 P. —As *Subst.*: **confirmātīvum,** i, *n.* *An affirmative, affirmation*: duo negativa unum confirmativum facerent, Vet. Schol. in Juv. 6, 457.

confirmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to confirmo, *no.* I.): *One who establishes*, etc., a thing: pecuniæ, *i. e. a surety* or *security for money*, C. Clu. 26, 72.—**B.** (acc. to confirmo, *no.* II. C. 2.): *One who confirms, a confirmer*: sententiæ, Lact. 1, 2.

confirmātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who establishes* or *confirms*: Tert. Cor. Mil. 4.

confirmātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of confirmo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to confirmo, *no.* II. A.): *Encouraged, courageous, resolute*: animus certus et confirmatus, C. Quint. 24, 77; so, sensus rectus et confirmatus, id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: — *Comp.*: confirmatiorem exercitum efficere, Cæs. B. C. 3, 84: in quibus (literis) erat confirmatius idem illud, *etc.*, C. Att. 10, 15.—**B.** (acc. to confirmo, *no.* II. B.): *Strong, firm, faithful*: *Sup.*: hi pepigerunt fidem confirmatissimam, Porph. ad Hor. S. 1, 5, 27.—**C.** (acc. to confirmo, *no.* II. C. 1.) *Proved*; hence, *Certain, credible*: quod ex confirmatius erit, si, *etc.*, C. Inv. 2, 11, 35.

con-firmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; firmus] (*Firmness* of will, in a bad sense) *Obstinacy:* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 34.

con-firmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To make firm, establish, strengthen* (class.): alii hŏc vires nervosque confirmari putant, Cæs. B. G. 6, 21: dentes mobiles, Pl. 28, 11, 49: et densare defluentem capillum, id. 25, 11, 83: crus debile, Suet. Vesp. 7; cf. id. Aug. 80: intestina, *i. e. to cure,* Cels. 4, 19: cicatriculam, id. 2, 10 *fin.*: se, *to recover physically, to grow well* (corresp. with convalescere), C. Fam. 16, 1; 3; 4; 5; and transf. of the vine, Col. 4, 3, 4: valetudinem, C. Att. 10, 17, 2: pacem et amicitiam cum proximis civitatibus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3; cf., confirmare societatem datā ac acceptā fide, Sall. C. 44, 3: opes factionis, id. ib. 32, 2; cf., vires suas, Vell. 2, 44: suam manum, C. Manil. 9, 24; and, se transmarinis auxiliis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 29: conjurationem, Nep. Dion, 8, 3: regnum Persarum, id. Milt. 3, 5: regnum, Suet. Cæs. 9: imperium, id. Vit. 9: decreta, *to confirm,* Nep. Phoc. 3, 2: acta in transmarinis provinciis, Vell. 2, 44, 2: beneficia edicto, Suet. Tit. 8: provinciam a Cæsare datam, id. Aug. 10.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To confirm* or *strengthen courage, to encourage, make bold:* animum meum, *to take heart, take courage,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 1: animum, C. Fam. 6, 6: animos ratione, Lucr. 1, 426: confirmare et excitare afflictos animos bonorum, C. Att. 1, 16, 8; Cæs. B. G. 1, 33; Sall. C. 46, 2: spem, Suet. Cal. 12: suos ad dimicandum animo, Cæs. B. G. 5, 49: milites, id. ib. 5, 52: timentes, id. ib. 7, 7: cf. diffidentem rebus suis, C. Manil. 9, 23: territos, Sall. J. 38, 5: perterritos, Suet. Cæs. 66; id. Aug. 43; id. Ner. 2, et sæp.: nepotem suum ad successionem imperii, id. Tib. 55 *fin.*: nunc erige te et confirma, *take courage,* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5: quum ipse te confirmasses, *hadst acquired courage,* id. Quint. 11 *fin.*; cf. Cæs. B. G. 2, 19; id. B. C. 1, 14, et al.: eos multa pollicendo confirmat, uti Romam pergerent, *to persuade,* Sall. J. 23 *fin.*—The expression is unusual (if the reading is correct): gladiatores Lentulus libertati confirmat, *encourages them to freedom,* i. e. *incites them to make themselves worthy of freedom,* Cæs. B. C. 1, 14, 4; v. the comment. in h. l.

B. *To confirm one in his disposition* or *feelings,* or *in his fidelity* (rare): insulas bene animatas, Nep. Cim. 2, 4: homines, Cæs. B. C. 1, 15: Gallias, Vell. 2, 120.

C.: 1. *To confirm a fact, corroborate an assertion, to prove, demonstrate the truth of a thing,* etc. (very freq.): confirmare nostra argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare, C. de Or. 2, 19, 80: so, *opp.* refutare, Quint. 5, procem. § 2; id. 5, 13, 53; cf. *opp.* refellere, Quint. 3, 9, 6; id. 12, 1, 45; *opp.* diluere, id. 9, 2, 80: confirmare aut infirmare rem, C. Inv. 1, 30, 49: quorum omnium testimoniis de hac Dionis pecunia confirmatum est, id. 2 Verr. 2, 8, 23: iste locus est tibi etiam atque etiam confirmandus, id. Fin. 5, 32, et sæp.—With *Acc. c. Inf.*: Lucr. 2, 185; cf. id. ib. 179; id. 5, 198.—Hence, **2.** *To assert, affirm, protest something as true* or *certain:* hoc quum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, C. Att. 16, 5, 2: talem existere eloquentiam non potuisse confirmo, id. de Or. 2, 2, 6: illud se polliceri et jure jurando confirmare, tutum iter per fines suos daturum, Cæs. B. G. 5, 27: confirmare fidem publicam per sese inviolatam fore, Sall. J. 33, 3: memini me audire te de glorioso et celeri reditu meo confirmare, C. Fam. 6, 6, 2.—With *de:* de me promitto atque confirmo, C. Fam. 3, 10, 1.

confiscātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confisco, *no.* III.] *A forfeiting, confiscation:* regis, Flor. 3, 9, 3.

‡ **confiscātor,** ōris, *m.* [confisco, *no.* I. B.] *A quaestor, master of the exchequer,* ταμιοῦχος: Vet. Gloss.

con-fisco, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; fiscus] (post-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To lay up in a chest:* summam, Suet. Aug. 101.—**B.** *To transfer to the emperor's privy purse, to confiscate:* HS. millies, Suet. Cal. 16: alienissimas hereditates, id. Dom. 12. **II.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To have at hand* or *in readiness:* felices pauperes, qui totam animam in confiscato habent, Tert. Fug. 12. **III.** Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): With *Acc. of person: To deprive of property:* devictis his et confiscatis, Suet. Aug. 15: principes, id. Tib. 49: duos equites Rom., id. Cal. 41.

confĭsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confido] *Confidence, assurance:* confisio firma animi (est fidentia), C. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

con-fisus, a, um, *P.* of confido.

con-fĭtĕor, fessus sum, fĭtēri, 2. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; fateor] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fully acknowledge, confess, own, avow* (an error, mistake, *etc.*), *to concede, allow, grant* (class. in prose and poetry): **1.** With *Acc.*: et genus et divitias meas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 52: peccatum **suum,** Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: quid confitetur, atque ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur, C. Cæcin. 9, 2, 4: amorem nutrici, Ov. M. 14, 703; cf. amorem patris nutrici, Quint. 9, 2, 64: causam Cæsaris meliorem, id. 5, 11, 42: singula, Cat. 86, 2: se, *to make one's self known* (*sc.* Jovem), Ov. M. 3, 2; cf. deam, Virg. Æ. 2, 591: se victos, Cæs. B. C. 1, 84: se imperitum, Quint. 1, 10, 19: hoc de statuis, C. 2 Verr. 2, 60, 149: summam infirmitatem de se, Quint. 2, 4, 28: de se quid voluerit, id. 8, 4, 23.—**2.** With *Acc. c. Inf.*: hoc confiteor jure mi obtigisse, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 1: me abs te cupisse laudari aperte atque ingenue confitebar, C. Fam. 5, 2, 2; so, Lucr. 1, 271; 826; id. 2, 691; 866; 1074; id. 3, 800; Quint. 2, 17, 19; id. 11, 1, 85; Suet. Cæs. 52, et sæp.—**3.** *Abs.*: ut eampse vos audistis confiteri, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 22; so, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 13; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 46; Ov. M. 2, 52: hic ego non solum confiteor, verum etiam profiteor, C. Frgm. in Non. 434, 30: tacendo loqui, non infitiando confiteri videbantur, id. Sest. 18: confessæ manus, Ov. M. 5, 215 Bach; id. ib. 13, 270, et sæp. —**4.** With *de:* de maleficio confiteri, C. Rosc. Am. 41, 119; id. ib. 42, 123; Tac. A. 14, 59.—☞ *Part. perf.*: confessus, a, um, in *pass. signif.*: æs, Lex XII. Tab. in Gell. 15, 13, 11; and 20, 1, 45; Ulp. Dig. 42, 1, 15.

B. Esp. (Eccl. and late Lat.): **1. a.** Of men: *To acknowledge Christ as Lord:* omnis, qui confitebitur Me coram hominibus, Vulg. Matt. 10, 30; cf. id. Luc. 12, 8.—**b.** Of Christ: *To acknowledge His people:* confitebor Ego eum coram Patre Meo, Vulg. Matt. 10, 32; cf. id. Luc. 12, 8; id. Apoc. 3, 5.—**2.** *To confess* or *acknowledge sin:* **a.** To God: si confiteamur peccata nostra, *etc.*, Vulg. 1 Joan. 1, 9: baptizabantur, confitentes peccata sua, id. Matt. 3, 6; id. Marc. 1, 5. —**b.** To fellow-believers: confitemini, ergo, alterutrum peccata vestra, Vulg. Jacob. 5, 16 (cf. Gr. ἐξομολογεῖσθε ἀλλήλοις τὰ παραπτώματα). —**c.** To priests: (α) In the early Church: hoc ipsum apud sacerdotes Dei dolenter et simpliciter confitentes, Cyprian. de Laps. 28 *init.*: confiteantur singuli, quæso vos, fratres dilectissimi, delictum suum, dum adhuc qui deliquit in sæculo est, dum admitti confessio ejus potest, dum satisfactio et remissio facta per sacerdotes apud Dominum grata est, id. ib. 29 *init.*—(β) In the Greek Church (the penitent sitting): aliquando postquam jam sederat coram confessore ad confitendum, Val. Valesian. p. 198: ("sic et hodieque in Asia et in tota Græcia Græci confitentur peccata presbyteris; sedent utrique, confessor scilicet seu presbyter, et pœnitens confitensve," Henschel ap. Du Cange, s. v. 3. confessor).—(γ) In the Roman Church (the penitent kneeling): antequam pœnitens peccata confiteatur, Rituale Rom.—**3.** With the access. idea of extolling: **a.** *To praise, give praise to:* confitebor Domino, Vulg. Gen. 29, 35: tibi, id. 2 Reg. 22, 50; id. Ps. 17, 50, et sæp.—**b.** *To thank, give thanks to:* confitebatur Domino, Vulg. Luc. 2, 38.

II. Meton.: After the Aug. age sts.: *To disclose* a thing; *to reveal, manifest, show:* **1.** With *Abl.*: confessa vultibus iram, Ov. M. 6, 35: motum animi sui lacrimis, Quint. 6, 1, 23: admirationem suam plausu, id. 8, 3, 3.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: cupidinem coeundi, id. 1, 28, 2. —**3.** With *Objective clause:* Quint. 1, 6, 15; id. 4, 2, 122; Pl. Ep. 3, 4, 3; Pall. Jun. 7, 6.

confixĭlis, e, *adj.* [configo] *Joined together:* machina, App. M. 4, p. 148.

confixĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (*A fastening together*): Of teeth: *A setting:* dentium, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 3.

confixus, a, um, *P.* of configo.

con-flābello, *no perf., nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; flabello] *To fan violently:* scintillas libidinum, Tert. Spect. 25.

con-flaccesco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; flaccesco] *To grow quite feeble:* Fig.: fluctus, Gell. 2, 30, 2.

‡ **conflăges,** *Places upon which the winds blow from all quarters:* Fest. p. 32; cf., ‡ confrages loca, *Places upon which the winds from all quarters blow and spend their force,* Isid. Orig. 14, 8, 27 (but prps. confrages is only an access. form for the former, and Isidore's allusion to frango is a mere etymol. conjecture).

conflăgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conflagro] *A burning, conflagration* (post-Aug. and rare): Sen. Q. N. 3, 29; Suet. Tit. 8; Lact. 2, 9.

con-flăgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; flagro] **I.** *Neut.*: *To be in flames, to be on fire, to be burnt up* (rare): **A.** Prop.: conflagrare terras necesse sit a tantis ardoribus, Cic. N. D. 2, 36 *fin.*: classis populi R. prædonum incendio conflagrabat, id. 2 Verr. 5, 35, 92: ne iisdem flammis, quibus castra conflagrâssent, absumi sineret, Liv. 30, 7; Suet. Vesp. 8; Col. 2, 2 *fin.*—**B.** Fig.: an te non existimas invidiæ incendio conflagraturum? C. Cat. 1, 11 *fin.*: flagitiorum invidiâ, C. 2 Verr. 1, 15 *fin.*: amoris flammâ, id. ib. 5, 35, 92. **II.** *Act.*: *To burn up, consume,* or *destroy by fire:* Semelen, Hyg. Fab. 179; App. de Mundo, p. 73: urbem incendio, Auct. Her. 4, 8.

con-flammo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; flammo] *To kindle:* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 7.

confĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [conflo, *no.* II. B.] *Cast, molten* (late Lat.): Jupiter, Prud. στεφ. 10, 295.

conflātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conflo] **I.** Prop.: *A blowing up, kindling, stirring up* (late Lat.): fornacis, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, *no.* 1. **II.** Fig.: fidei, Tert. Fug. Pers. 3. **III.** Meton.: *Inflammation:* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 2.

conflātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A metal-caster, a founder:* χωνευτής, Vet. Gloss.; Vulg. Jerem. 6, 29; id. ib. 51, 17.

conflātōrium, ii, *n.* [conflator] (*A thing pertaining to a* conflator; hence) *A smelting furnace:* Vulg. Prov. 27, 21; Salvian. Gub. Dei 7, 14: cf., "fornax, *conflatorium,* χωνευτήριον," Gloss.

conflātūra, æ *f.* [conflo, *no.* II. B.] *A melting of metals by fire:* Pl. 7, 56, 57; Firmic. 6, 31.

‡ **con-flecto,** xi, xum, ctere, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; flecto] *To turn together,* or *at the same time:* Not. Tir. p. 119.

con-flexus, a, um, *P.* of conflecto.

conflictātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conflicto] (post-Aug.) *A striking together, collision:* exercituum duorum, Gell. 15, 18; Quint. 3, 8, 29 (*Cod. opt. Lassb.*: conflictio, q. v.):—*Plur.*: membrorum, App. Apol. 302, 11.

conflictātrix, īcis, *f.* [conflicto] *She who beats* or *tortures; a female tormentor:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14.

conflictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confligo] (mostly in Cic. and Quint.) **I.** Prop.: *A striking together, collision:* duorum inter se corporum, Quint. 3, 6, 6. **II.** Fig.: *A contest, conflict:* C. Part. Or. 16, 29; 30; Quint. 3, 6, 4; 11; id. 7, 1, 18; Gell. 6, 3.

conflicto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] (*To strike* or *dash together* clo-

lently; hence, fig.): **A.** In reflexive force: *To dash one's self against, to fight with, contend or struggle with* (very rare): **1.** Once only in *Act. form*: ut conflictares male, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 20.—**2.** In *Pass. form*: qui cum ingeniis conflictatur ejusmodi, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 66: cum adversa fortuna, Nep. Pelop. 5; Pseudo-Cic. Harusp. Resp. 19 *fin.*: odio inter se gravi conflictati sunt, Gell. 12, 8, 5.

B. *To strike forcibly to the earth, to ruin.* **1.** Only once in *Act. form*: qui plura per scelera rempublicam conflictavisset, Tac. A. 6, 48.—**2. a.** In *Pass. form* (very freq. and in good prose; most freq. in Tacitus, never in Quint.): conflictari aliqua re, *to be severely tormented, harassed, afflicted; to be brought to ruin*: (*α*) With *Abl.*: nos duriore (fortuna) conflictati videmur, C. Att. 10, 4, 4; judiciis turpibus, id. Fam. 9, 25 *fin.*: superstitione, id. Leg. 1, 11, 32: iniquissimis verbis, id. 2 Verr. 3, 38: magna inopia necessariarum rerum (*opp.* abundare), Cæs. B. C. 1, 52: gravi pestilentia, id. ib. 2, 22: gravi morbo, Nep. Dion. 2, 4; Pl. 23, 1, 27; Suet. Claud. 2: multis difficultatibus, Liv. 40, 22: sævis tempestatibus, Tac. Agr. 22; cf. Suet. Aug. 17; Tac. A. 1. 58 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 20; id. ib. 6, 8: multis æmulis, id. ib. 6, 51: pervicaci accusatione, id. ib. 13, 33; id. ib. 14, 50; id. ib. 15, 50; id. H. 3, 16 *fin.*: fœda hieme, id. ib. 3, 59, et al.; C. Fam. 6, 13.—(*β*) Without *Abl.*: ii (*sc.* milites) tantum conflictati sunt qui, *etc.*, Tac. H. 3, 82: Filia Appii Cæci, in Gell. 10, 6, 2.—**b.** Once in *Act. form* with *pers. pron.*, in reflexive force: fera haud dubie blandiens, seseque conflictans mœrore, qui etiam in panthera intelligi potest, Pl. 8, 17, 21 § 59.

conflictus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A striking of one thing against another* (rare, and mostly in the *Abl. sing.*): conflictu atque tritu lapidum elici ignem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9 *fin.*: nubium, id. de Div. 2, 19, 44: corporum (in conflict), id. Cæcin. 15, 43. **II.** Fig.: fatalis incommodi conflictu urgeri, *impulse of dire necessity*, Gell. 6, 2, 8. **III.** Meton. (Late Lat.): *A fight, contest*: Pacat. Pan. ad Theod. 34.

conflīgātus, a, um, v. confligo, *init.*

conflīgium, ii, *n.* [confligo] *A striking* or *dashing together*: fluctuum, Sol. 9, 9.

con-flīgo, xi, ctum, gĕre (*Part. perf.*: conflictus, Frontin. Strateg. 2, 3, 5), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; fligo] **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To strike* one thing *against* or *on* another, *to strike* or *bring together*: corpora conflicta, Lucr. 2, 97 (Lachm. confulta = conferta, conglomerata): semina, id. 4, 1212.—**B.** Fig.: *To bring together in comparison, to compare*: factum adversarii cum scripto, C. Inv. 2, 43, 126.

II. *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To be in conflict, to contend, fight, combat* (so freq. and class.): **1.** With personal subjects: **a.** With *cum*: manu cum hoste confligere, C. Off. 1, 23, 81: cum Antonio, Sall. C. 57, 6; Liv. 4, 17; id. 30, 19 *fin.*; Suet. Vesp. 4.—**b.** With *contra*: contra sceleratissimam conspirationem hostium, Brutus ap. C. Fam. 11, 13, 5.—**c.** With *adversus*: adversus Rhodiorum classem, Nep. Hann. 8, 4.—**d.** With *Abl.*: armis, C. Pis. 9, 20.—**e.** *Abs.*: ad confligendum venientibus undique Pœnis, Luer. 3, 845: duas aquilas in conspectu omnium conflixisse, Suet. Vesp. 5.—**2.** Of inanimate subjects: **a.** With *Abl.*: hiemes æstatibus, Lucr. 6, 373.—**b.** *Abs.*: adversi venti confligunt, Virg. Æ. 2, 417.—**B.** Fig.: *To be at variance, contend, dispute, etc.*—**1.** With *Abl.*: leviore actione, C. Cæcin. 3, 8.—**2.** With *inter se*: quæ (*sc.* causæ) inter se confligunt, C. Cat. 2, 11, 25.—**3.** *Abs.*: leges diverse confligunt, Quint. 7, 7, 4; cf. id. 3, 6, 12.

con-flo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; flo] **I.** Prop.: Of fire: *To blow together, to blow up, stir up, kindle*: ignem, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59; Pl. 35, 11, 40, § 138: incendium, Liv. 26, 27.

II. Meton.: **A.** Medic. t. t.: *To inflame*: intestina conflata, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 3, 2.—**B.** Of metals, *etc.*: *To smelt, fuse metals, to melt down* (chiefly post.-Aug.): argentum, æs Cyprium, et sulphur in fictili, Pl. 33, 9, 46: argentum (fulmine), Sen. Q. N. 2, 31: simulacra ex argento et auro fabricata, Suet. Ner. 32: argenteas statuas, id. Aug. 52: vasa aurea, id. ib. 71: coronam auream, id. Galb. 12: falces in ensem, Virg. G. 1, 508: victorias aureas in usum belli, Quint. 9, 2, 92.

C. (common in Cic. and the histt.): **1.** Of personal and material objects: *To bring* or *set together, to join, raise, procure; to make* or *get up, compose*: exercitum, C. Phil. 4, 6, 15: Vell. 2, 74, 2: Flor. 3, 19, 10: pecuniam, C. Sest. 30, 66: testes odio, invidia, gratia, pecunia, Quint. 5, 7, 23: monstrum ex contrariis diversisque studiis cupiditatibusque conflatum, C. Cœl. 5 *fin.*—**2.** Of abstract objects: *To bring about, effect, accomplish, make* or *get up; to produce, occasion, acquire, to cause*: quibus ex rebus conflatur et efficitur id, quod quærimus, honestum, C. Off. 1, 4 *fin.*: una (natura) ex duabus naturis conflata, id. N. D. 2, 39, 100: sæpe ex malo principio magna familiaritas conflata est, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 36: rem (*property*) sanguine Civili, Lucr. 3, 70: communibus conflatur motibus sensus, id. ib. 336: quibus rebus hæc novitas conflatur, id. 4, 927: injuriam novo scelere, C. Rosc. Am. 1: æs alienum grande, *to incur a large debt*, Sall. C. 14, 2: id. ib. 24, 3: accusationem et judicium, C. 2 Verr. 2, 47, 116: judicia, Liv. 3, 36: egestatem rei familiaris luxuria, Flor. 4, 1, 1: cladem hominum generi, Luer. 6, 1090: alicui periculum, C. Sull. 4, 13: alicui negotium, id. 2 Verr. 2, 54, 135: in se tantum crimen, id. ib. 2, 29 *fin.*

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *To kindle, inflame*: conflatus amore ignis, Lucr. 1, 474: invidiam inimico, C. Cat. 1, 9, 23: id. Cœl. 12, 29; Sall. C. 49, 4: conjurationem, Suet. Ner. 36: ingens ac terribile bellum, Vell. 2, 55: secundam (*sc.* discordiam), Flor. 1, 24, 1.

B. (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *To melt down* or *fuse into a mass*; i. e. *to unite*, etc.: consensus conspirans et pene conflatus, C. Lig. 12 Moeb.

con-flōrens, entis, *P.* of obsol. confloreo [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; floreo] *Blooming* or *flourishing together*: Aug. Conf. 4, 4.

con-fluctŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; fluctuo] *To undulate*: App. M. 11, p. 258.

confluens, entis, **I.** *P.* of confluo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Flowing together, falling into another river*: ab confluente Rhodano castra movi, *i. e. from the confluence of the Rhone and the Saone*, Lepidus ap. C. Fam. 10, 34 *init.*:—As *Subst.*: **A. confluens,** entis, or **confluentes,** ium, *m.*: **A.** Prop.: *The place where two rivers unite, the confluence*: **1.** *Sing.*: quum ad confluentem Mosæ et Rheni pervenissent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 15; Pl. 6, 26, 30, § 122; id. 3, 26, 29; Just. 32, 3, 8.—**2.** *Plur.*: ubi Anienem transiit ad confluentes, collocat castra, *at the confluence of the Anio with the Tiber*, Liv. 1, 27 *fin.*; so, id. 4, 17; Tac. H. 2, 40.—**B.** Meton.: **Confluentes,** ium, *f. The town of Coblentz, situate at the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine*: Suet. Cal. 8; Flor. 4, 6, 3.

confluentia, æ, *f.* [confluo] *A flowing together, conflux*: Macr. S. 7, 4.

confluges, [id.] *Places into which several streams flow*: confluges ubi conventu campum totum inhumigant, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 62, 20 *sq.*

con-flŭo, xi (*Pluperf. Subj. syncop.* confluxet = confluxisset, Luer. 1, 986), *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; fluo] **I.** Prop.: *To flow* or *run together* (class.): ad caput amnibus omnis (humor) Confluit, Lucr. 6, 638: quo possint cedentes confluere undæ, id. 1, 375: Fibrenus divisus æqualiter in duas partes cito in unum confluit, C. Leg. 2, 3, 6: vasti amnes e diverso in Phasin confluunt, Pl. 6, 4, 4: Panticapen confluere infra Olbiam cum Borysthene, id. 4, 12, 26, § 83.—Of mud: omnis mundi quasi limus in imum confluxit, Lucr. 5, 498.—Of the air: is (aër) confluat, Lucr. 1, 389.

II. Meton.: **A.** Esp. of a great multitude: *To flow, flock*, or *crowd together, to come together in multitudes*: qui (portus) cum diversos inter se aditus habeant, in exitu conjunguntur et confluunt, C. 2 Verr. 4, 53 *fin.*: multi confluxerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem, id. Brut. 74, 258: perfugarum magnus ad eum quotidie numerus confluebat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 44: so, ad spectacula, Suet. Cæs. 39: Neapolin, id. Ner. 20: multitudo confluens, id. Cæs. 16: turba undique confluentis fluctuantisque populi, Gell. 10, 6, 2; C. Tusc. 2, 2 *fin.*—**B.** With *Abstr. subjects*: Lucr. 6, 1259: ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit, C. Inv. 1, 4: ut ad nos pleræque (causæ) confluant, *etc., pour in*, id. Planc. 34, 84; Ov. M. 9, 741; Suet. Tib. 10.

confluus, a, um, *adj.* [confluo] *Flowing together* (post-class.): gurges, Prud. Cath. 5, 76; so, Paul. Nol. 18, 114.

confluvium, ii, *n.* [id.] *A conflux, confluence* (very rare): Var. in Non. 544, 20; Auct. Ætnæ 119 and 326; dub.

con-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, fŏdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; fodio] **I.** Prop.: *To dig thoroughly; to prepare by digging*: terram minute, Cato, R. R. 129: jugera, Var. R. R. 1, 18, 2: hortum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 66: loca palustria, Sisenna ap. Non. 141, 31: vineta, Col. 4, 5: salices, Pl. 17, 20, 32. **II.** Meton: *To pierce through, transfix*: constituere (Ciceronem) de improviso domi suæ confodere, Sall. C. 28, 1: so, id. 60, 7; Nep. Pelop. 5, 4; Liv. 24, 7; Suet. Cæs. 81; 82; id. Aug. 27; 51; id. Cal. 28; 59; id. Claud. 26; id. Tit. 6; Virg. Æ. 9, 445; Ov. M. 5, 176; Luc. 3, 744; C. Sull. 11, 33 (dub.) **III.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.) (rare; not ante-Aug.): tot judiciis confossus, *as it were, pierced through*, Liv. 5, 11: mala quæ vos confodiunt, Sen. Vit. Beat. 27, 6: quædam (scripta) notis confodias, *you strike out*, Pl. Ep. 9, 26.

confœdĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [confœdero] *A covenant, agreement*: Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 35.

con-fœdĕro, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; fœdus] *To unite* or *join by a league* (post-class., mostly in Eccl. Lat.): membra, Prud. στεφ. 2, 437: amicitiam nascentem, Hier. Ep. 4, *no.* 1: disciplinam, id. in Chron. Euseb. ad Ann. 110 B. C.: aliquem nuptiis, Oros. 2, 4.

con-fœdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; fœdo] *To pollute wholly, defile*: App. M. 7, p. 231.

‡ **con-fœdustus,** a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; fœdus] *Joined together in alliance*: Fest. s. v. confœdusti.

con-fōrāneus, i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; forum] **I.** Prop.: *One belonging to the same* forum: Gloss. Isid. **II.** Meton.: *One of the same art* or *calling*: "*conforaneus σύντεχνος*," Gloss. Philox.

con-fore, v. consum.

con-fŏrio, īvi, *no sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; 2. foria] *To pollute wholly*: conforisti me, Diomedes, Pomp. ap. Non. 114, 12.

conformālis, e, *adj.* [conformo] *Conformable, like, similar* (Eccl. Lat.): corpus, Tert. Res. Carn. 47; so, id. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

conformātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A symmetrical forming* or *fashioning; conformation, shape, form* (frequent in the philos. and rhetor. writings of Cic.; elsewh. very rare): lineamentorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47: conformatio quædam et figura totius oris et corporis, id. de Or. 1, 25, 114: theatri, Vitr. 5, 6: vocis, *expression of voice*: C. de Or. 1, 5, 18: verborum, *arrangement*, id. ib. 1, 33, 151; et moderatio continentiæ et temperantiæ, *conformation*, id. Off. 3, 25, 96. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of that which is mentally formed: **1.** With *Gen.*: *An idea, notion, conception*: animi, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 105.—**2.** *Abs.*: C. de Or. 2, 87, 357; id. Top. 5.—**B.** In Rhet.: **1.** *A figure of speech*: C. Brut. 37, 140; Quint. 9, 1, 4.—**2.** *A prosopopœia*: Auct. Her. 4, 53, 66; Prisc. p. 1310 P.

conformātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A framer, former*: App. Trismeg. p. 80.

con-formis, e, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; forma] (*Having a like form*; hence) *Similar, like* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 4, 12.

con-formo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; formo] *To form, fashion, shape symmetrically or skilfully* (repeatedly in Cic.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: si mundum ædificatum esse, non a naturā conformatum putarem, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 26.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: ova in volucrum speciem, Col. 8, 5, 10.—**C.** With *ad:* ad majora quædam nos natura genuit et conformavit, C. Fin. 1, 7, 23.—**D.** With *Gerund in* do: lambendo, conformare (*sc.* fetum), Gell. 1, 17, 10, 3.—**E.** With *Abl.*: imago tauri conformata locis earum stellarum, quas, *etc.*, Gell. 13, 9, 6. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: mores, C. Fin. 4, 2, 5.—**B.** With *Abl.*: animum et mentem cogitatione, C. Arch. 6, 14: vocem hujus hortatu præceptisque, id. ib. 1, 1.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.*: consilium non nullā in re, C. Mur. 29, 60.—**D.** With *Dat.*: hossibi, Tac. A. 4, 8.

confornĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conformico] *A vault:* Vitr. 5, 6, 5 Schneid.

con-fornĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; fornix] *To arch, vault over* (Vitr.): cellas, Vitr. 5, 5; so, id. 8, 7.

‡ **con-fors,** ortis, *adj. omn. gen.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; fors] *Partaking of the same lot:* Not. Tir. p. 16.

con-forto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; fortis] *To strengthen much* (post-class.): stomachum, Macer. Carm. 71: manūs, Lact. 4, 15: genua trementia confortāsti, Vulg. Job. 4, 4: confortati sunt, id. Jerem. 9, 3.

confossus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of confodio. **II.** *Pa.*: *Pierced through, full of holes: Comp.*: te faciam confossiorem soricinā neniā, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 48.

con-fŏvĕo, *no perf.*, fōtum, fŏvēre, 2. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; foveo] *To foster* or *cherish much* (ante- and post-class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: hominem, Afran. ap. Non. 523, 17: quod confotum est, Vulg. Isai. 59, 5.—**B.** With *Abl.*: membra cibo, App. M. 8, p. 204: semina gremio suo, Hier. adv. Rufin. 8.

confractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confringo] **I.** Prop.: *A breaking in pieces* (post-class.): **A.** *Abs.*: confractione confringetur terra, Vulg. Isai. 24, 19; dub. al. confractura.—**B.** With *Gen.*: panis, Cassiod. præf. in Psalt. **II.** Fig.: *A breach* or *rupture:* si non Moyses stetisset in confractione in conspectu ejus, Vulg. Ps. 106, 23; dub. al. confractură.

confractūra, æ, *f.* [id.]=confractio; v. confractio, *nos.* I. A. and II.

confractus, a, um, *P.* of confringo.

‡ **confrages,** v. ‡ conflages.

con-frāgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; fragosus, *no.* I. B.] *Very broken, rough, uneven.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Abs.*: ager, Var. R. R. 1, 18, 4: loca, Liv. 28. 2: viæ, id. 5, 26.—**B.** With *Abl.*: locus lapidibus, Col. 2, 2, 8.—As *Subst.*: **confragosus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* locus), *A rough* or *uneven place*, etc.: fortior miles ex confragoso venit, Sen. Ep. 51, 10. **II.** Fig.: conditiones, *hard, difficult*, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 25: nomina quædam versusque, Quint. 1, 1, 37: argumenta, id. 5, 8, 1: —*Comp.*: Mall. Theod. de Metr. 7.

☞ *Sup.* and *Adv.* prob. not used.

confrāgus, a, um, *adj.* [confringo] (poet.) *Rough, rugged:* Luc. 6, 126; Val. Fl. 3, 581; Stat. Th. 4, 494.

☞ *Comp., Sup.*, and *Adv.* not used.

con-frĕmo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; fremo] *To make a loud noise, to roar, to murmur loudly*, etc. (poet. and rare): confremuere omnes, Ov. M. 1, 199: confremit et cœlum et circus, Sil. 16, 398: collis, Stat. S. 1, 4, 14.

con-frĕquento, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; frequento] *To visit frequently* or *in great numbers, to frequent* (post-Aug.): Col. 9, 13, 13; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2417; Prud. στεφ. 1, 7.

confrĭcāmentum, i, *n.* [confrico] *Something for rubbing:* dentium, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 4.

confrĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A vigorous rubbing, friction:* Aug. Conf. 4, 8.

con-frĭco, āvi (*Veg.* 3, 20, 1), ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; frico] *To rub much* or *strongly.* **I.** Gen.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: boves, Col. 2, 3, 1: confricatis dentibus, Pl. 29, 2, 9, § 31.—**B.** With *Abl.*: aliquid sale, Var. R. R. 1, 60.—**C.** With *Dat.*: faciem sibi, Suet. Claud. 9. **II.** Esp.: In supplication: genua, *i. e. to press* or *grasp firmly* or *earnestly:* Plaut. As. 3, 3, 80.

con-frĭngo, frēgi, fractum, frĭngĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; frango] (class.) **I.** Prop.: *To break in pieces, shiver:* **A.** In *simple constr.*: imbrices et tegulas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 24: digitos, C. Flacc. 30, 73: ossa, Pl. 28, 10, 45, § 159.—**B.** With *Gerund in* do: pultando pedibus pœne confregi hasce (*sc.* fores), Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 25: cædendo confractis (*sc.* foribus), Liv. 26, 46.—**C.** With *Abl.*: arbores vi tempestatis, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 24: enses ensibus, Luc. 7, 573: Liburnicam concursu, Suet. Ner. 34.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.*: confracta in humeros juga, *i. e. bent into the shape of shoulders*, Pl. 2, 44, 44, § 115.—Prov.: tesseram, *to dissolve the ties of friendship, violate faith*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 27. **II.** Fig.: *To break, bring to nought, destroy:* rem, *to run through property*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 49: superbiam, Titin. ap. Non. 316, 3: consilia, C. 2 Verr. 1, 5, 13: vires hostium, Val. Max. 7, 2, 17 *ext.*: rempublicam, id. 4, 5, 2.

confrixo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; frixo] *To roast* or *fry with:* cum oleo, Theod. Prisc. 1, 6.

confŭga, æ, *comm.* [confugio] *He who takes refuge* somewhere, *a refugee* (late Lat.): Cod. Just. 1, 12, 6.

‡ **confugēla,** æ, *f.* [confugio] *A place of refuge:* "*confugelam* antiqui confugium dicebant," Fest. s. v.

con-fŭgio, fūgi, *no sup.*, fŭgĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; fugio] (*To flee* to a person, *etc.*, in order to be *with* him; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To flee for refuge* or *succour:* **A.** With *ad:* ad unum aliquem, C. Off. 2, 12, 41: ad te, Virg. Æ. 1, 666: ad aram, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 44: ad limina, id. M. 7, 299.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: in aram, C. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: in naves, Cæs. B. C. 3, 9.—**C.** With *Adv. of place:* huc, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 24.—**D.** With *Acc. of place:* ad me nocte primā domum, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25.—**E.** With *Abl. of time:* Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25; cf. preceding *no.* D. **II.** Fig. (freq. in Cic.) *To flee for succour, to have recourse:* **A.** With *ad:* ad opem judicum, C. Font. 11, 33: ad florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv. 1, 2: ad meam fidem, C. Div. in Cæc. 4, 11: ad preces, Quint. 6, 1, 4: ad artes patrias, Ov. F. 1, 572.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: in tuam fidem, veritatem, misericordiam, C. Quint. 2, 10.—**D.** With *Adv.*: **1.** So, *alone:* habebam que confugerem, C. Fam. 4, 6, 2.—**2.** *Followed by* **a.** *Ut c. Subj.*: Epicurus fugit illuc, ut neget, *etc.*, C. Fin. 2, 9, 28.—**b.** *A clause:* illuc confugies, vecturæ difficultate adductos ternos denarios dare maluisse? C. 2 Verr. 3, 83, 191: neque tu scilicet eo nunc confugies: *Quid mea*, etc.? *i. e. excuse yourself with*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 45 Donat.

confŭgium, ii, *n.* [confugio] (Prop.: *A fleeing for refuge*; Meton.: *Concr.) A place of refuge, a refuge, shelter* (p. ct.): Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 6; Stat. Th. 12, 504.

con-fulgĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; fulgeo] *To shine brightly, to glitter* (prps. only in folig. exs.): ædes, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 15; 44; Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 18, 2, 10.

confultus, a, um; v. confligo, *no.* I.

con-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum; fundo] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.): **A.** Prop.: Of liquids: *To pour together:* mellæ, aceto, confusis, crebroque permixtis, Pl. 29, 3, 11, § 50.

B. Meton.: As the result of pouring together: **1.** **a.** Gen.: *To mix, mingle, blend*, etc.: (a) In *simple constr.*: æstus confundens dispares undas, Curt. 9, 9, 7.—(b) With *Abl.*: arenti ramo . . . olivæ Omnia confudit, Ov. M. 2, 278.—(c) With *Adv.*: una multa jura confundit cocus, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 120.—**b.** Esp.: With *Personal Pron.* or *Pass. in reflexive force: To mix itself*, etc., *i. e. to mix, mingle, blend:* (a) Of fluids: qui (*sc.* Alpheus) nunc Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis, Virg. Æ. 3, 696.—(b) Of other things: quum ignis oculorum cum eo igne, qui est ob os suffusus, se confudit, C. Univ. 14.—**2.** *To mingle together in confusion; to mix, etc., up in disorder:* **a.** In *simple constr.*: signa et ordines equitum atque peditum, Liv. 9, 27: eques pedesque confusi, Curt. 4, 16, 11: omnia corporis lineamenta Petr. S. 105.—**b.** With *Abl.*: mare cœlo Juv. 6, 283: rusticus urbano confusus, turpis honesto, Hor. A. P. 213.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: in chaos antiquum, Ov. M. 2, 299.—**d.** With *in c. Abl.*: fractis confudit in ossibus ora, *i. e. disfigured* or *rendered undistinguishable*, Ov. M. 5, 58.

C. Fig. (acc. to *no.* B.): **1.** *To mingle, unite, join, combine:* **a.** In *simple constr.*: utrumque, C. Tusc. 1, 11, 23: quinque dactylos, Quint. 9, 4, 49.—**b.** With *cum:* vera cum falsis, C. Ac. 2, 19, 61: proelia cum Marte, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 23.—**c.** With *in unum:* sermones in unum, Liv. 7, 12: duo populi in unum confusi, id. 1, 23.—**2.** With accessory notion of disorder, *etc.*: **a.** *To confound, confuse, jumble together, throw into disorder:* (a) In *simple constr.*: omnes corporis atque animi sensūs, Lucr. 2, 946: sentio omnes in oratione esse quasi permixtos et confusos pedes, C. Or. 57, 195: jura gentium, Liv. 4, 1: priora, Quint. 10, 5, 23: ordinem disciplinæ, Tac. H. 1, 60: annum, Suet. Aug. 31: fœdus, *i. e. to violate*, Virg. Æ. 5, 496: fasque nefasque, Ov. M. 6, 585.—(b) With *in unum:* imperium, promissa, confundit in unum, Ov. M. 4, 472.—(c) With *inter se:* confundunt inter se concita sensum, Lucr. 2, 439.—**b.** In mind, *etc.*: *To disturb, disconcert, confound, perplex*, etc. (mostly post-Aug.; prps. not in Cic.): (a) In *simple constr.*: audientium animos, Liv. 45, 42: animum, Sen. Clem. 2, 5, 4: illum ingens confundit honos, Stat. Th. 8, 283: ipsum dicentem, Liv. 34, 50: nos, Quint. 3, 8, 5.—(b) With *Abl.*: vos festis diebus, Pl. Ep. 3, 10, 2: immitem animum gravi imagine, Tac. H. 1, 44.

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.): **A.** Prop.: Of liquids or things in a liquid state: *To pour out* or *empty completely:* vinum in ea (*sc.* vasa), Col. 12, 28, *fin.*: cruor in fossam confusus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 28.—**B.** Meton.: As the result of pouring out: *To overspread* or *suffuse:* rosa ingenuo confusa rubore, Col. 10, 260: vultum lunæ, *i. e. to obscure*, Ov. M. 14, 637.—**C.** Fig.: **1.** *To pour:* in orationem, C. de Or. 2, 79, 322.—**2.** *To spread* or *diffuse:* quæ (*sc.* vis divina) toto confusa mundo sit, C. de Div. 2, 15, 35.

con-fūnĕro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; funero] *To bury, inter:* Juvenc. 4, 96.

confūsānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [confusus] *Mingled, miscellaneous:* doctrina, Gell. procem. § 5.

confūse, *adv.* [confusus] **A.** (acc. to confundo, *no.* I. C. 1.): *Conjointly* (post-class.): confuse constitutum pretium, *i. e. in the lump*, Pomp. Dig. 21, 1, 36.—**B.** (acc. to confundo, *no.* I. C. 2. a.): *Confusedly, without order:* dispergere, C. Inv. 1, 30, 49: loqui, id. Fin. 2, 9, 27: dicere, Gell. 14, 2, 17:—*Comp.*: confusius res acta est, C. Phil. 8, 1, 1.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

confūsim, *adv.* [id.] (acc. to confundo, *no.* I. C. 2. a.) *Confusedly, without order:* Var. L. L. 9, 1, 127.

confūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confundo] **A.** (acc. to confundo, *no.* I. B. 1.): *A mingling* or *blending:* colorum, App. de Mund. 66, 24.—**B.** (acc. to confundo, *no.* I. C. 1.): *A mingling, uniting, combining:* virtutum, C. Fin. 5, 23, 67.—**C.** (acc. to confundo, *no.* I. C. 2. a.): *Confusion, disorder*, etc.: religionum, C. Leg. 2, 10, 25: temporum, id. Off. 2, 19, 65: suffragiorum (*i. e. not according to centuries, but* viritim), id. Mur. 23, 47: vitæ, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 3: populi, Vell. 2, 124, 1.—**D.** (acc. to confundo, *no.* I. C. 2. b.): *Mental confusion, disturbance of mind, perplexity:* causa confusionis, Tac. H. 3, 38; cf. id. Pl. Ep. 1, 22, 12; id. Pan. 66.—**E.** (acc. to confundo, *no.* II. B.): *An overspreading* or *suffusing:* oris, *i. e. a blushing* or *reddening*, Tac. H. 4, 40.

confūsus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of confundo. **II.** *Pa.* (class.): **A.** (acc. to confundo, *no.* I. B. 2.): *Thrown into disorder* or *confusion; disordered, con-*

fusĭo **(rare): ruina mundi,** Lucr. 6, 607: natura, id. 6, 600: vultūs confusi, *i. e. strongly working or agitated features,* Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 11:—*Comp.*: confusior facies, *more than usual disfigured or battered,* Tac. A. 4, 63.—**B.** (acc. to confundo, *no.* I. C. 2. a.): *Confused, disarranged, disordered,* etc.: oratio, C. de Or. 3, 18, 50: stilus, Quint. 1, 1, 28: verba, Ov. M. 2, 666: suffragium, Liv. 28, 18:—*Comp.*: pavor confusior, Pl. 7, proœm. § 5:—*Sup.*: confusissimus mos, Suet. Aug. 44.—**C.** (acc. to confundo, *no.* I. C. 2. b.): *Confused, disturbed,* etc., in mind, *etc.*: **a.** With *Abl.*: (α)=*in*: ipse confusus animo, Liv. 6, 6.—(β)=*by*: (*a*) Of persons: mœrore recenti, Liv. 35, 15: eodem metu, Quint. 1, 10, 48: somnio, Suet. Cæs. 7: irâ, pudore, Curt. 7, 7, 23.—(β) Of things: confusa pudore repulsæ carmina, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 81.—**b.** With *ex*: confusa ex morsu animi, Liv. 6, 34.—**c.** With *animi*: Liv. 1, 7.

confŭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [confuto, *no.* II. B.] *A confuting, confutation*: Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4.

confŭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A refuter*: Valentini, Hier. de Script. Eccl.

1. **con-fŭto,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; 1. futis] (*a futis exceedingly*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To cool* any thing by pouring water into or upon it; *to cool down*: ahenum paullā truā, Titin. ap. Non. 87, 13. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To damp, repress, keep down,* etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: secundas res, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: audaciam, C. Part. Or. 38, 134.—**2.** With *Abl.*: dolores inventorum suorum memoriā, C. Tusc. 5, 31, 88.—**B.** *To overthrow, confute, refute* by arguments, *etc.*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: istos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 28: argumenta Stoicorum, C. de Div. 1, 5, 8.—**2.** With *Abl.*: iratum senem verbis, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 13; cf. id. Heaut. 5, 1, 76.—**3.** With *Dativus ethicus*: suo sibi argumento confutatus est, Gell. 5, 10, 16.—**C.** *To destroy, keep down,* etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: tactum . . An confutabunt nares? Lucr. 4, 489.—**2.** With *Abl.*: sensûs judicum comminationibus, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 13.—**D.** *To convict, prove*: With *Inf.*: nocuisse, Amm. 26, 3, 1: tot suscepisse labores, id. 17, 9, 5.

☞ In what sense the word is used by Var. ap. Non. 87, 11, it is difficult to decide.

2. ‡ **con-fŭto,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *v. n. intens.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; root FU; cf. sum, *init.*] *To be frequently*: Cato ap. Fest. s. v. futare.

con-fŭtŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; futuo] *To cohabit*: Cat. 37, 5.

confŭtūrus, a, um, *P. of* consum.

con-garrĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; garrio] *To prate much*: Anton. ap. Front. Ep. 1, 12.

con-gaudĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; gaudeo] *To rejoice with or together* (post-class.): **A.** *Abs.*: 1 Cor. 12, 26.—**B.** With *Dat.*: Tert. adv. Gnost. 13; Cypr. Ep. 50.

congĕlasco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [congelo] *To congeal* (post-class.): cur vina rarenter congelascant? Gell. 17, 8, 8; cf. Macr. S. 7, 12.

congĕlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A freezing, a congealing* (not ante-Aug.): minui liquorem congelatione, Pl. 31, 3, 21, § 33:—*Plur.*: Col. 4, 8, 2.

con-gĕlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; gelo] **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To cause to freeze entirely, to congeal*: sal, Vitr. 8, 3, 13: radices, Col. 3, 12, 1: mare, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 4.—**B.** Fig.: *To freeze, make cold or passionless*: te congelat uxor anus, Mart. 14, 147, 2.—**C.** Meton.: *To thicken, make hard*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: lac, *to curdle*, Col. 7, 8, 6: se adepa, Scrib. Comp. 271.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in lapidem rictûs serpentis apertos Congelat, Ov. M. 11, 60. **II.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To freeze up*: Ister, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 30.—**B.** Fig.: *To freeze up, become inactive*: congelasse nostrum amicum lætabar otio, C. Fam. 2, 13, 3.—**C.** Meton.: *To become hard as ice*: lingua, Ov. M. 6, 397: cf. id. 15, 415.

congĕmĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* (congemino) (Prop.: *A doubling*; hence, Meton.) *An embracing*: Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 18.

con-gĕmĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; gemino] **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To double, redouble, repeat again and again*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: pœnas, Val. Fl. 6, 512.—**2.** With *Abl.*: crebros ensibus ictûs, Virg. Æ. 12, 714: fremitu suspiria rauco, Sil. 16, 267.—**3.** With *per*: vocem furibunda per aures Congeminat, Val. Fl. 2, 201. **B.** Meton.: *To use repeatedly*: securim, *i. e. give repeated blows with*, Virg. Æ. 11, 688. **II.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To become double*: omnes congeminavimus, *i. e. we have all produced our like*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 154.—**B.** Meton.: *To do over again*: populus congeminans flevit, *wept afresh*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 3, 34.

congemisco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [congemo] *To groan* or *sigh deeply* (post-class.): Tert. Spect. 30; Prud. στεφ. 2, 411; Aug. Conf. 6, 7.

con-gĕmo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; gemo] **I.** *Neut.*: *To sigh* or *groan deeply, to heave a deep sigh* (class.): **A.** Prop.: congemuit senatus frequens, C. Mur. 25, 51; cf. Suet. Tib. 23.—**B.** Fig.: Of a tree (poet.): congemuit supremum, Virg. Æ. 2, 631. **II.** *Act.*: *To groan* or *sigh deeply for*; *to bewail, deplore, lament*: mortem, Lucr. 3, 947: positum feretro, Val. Fl. 5, 12.

1. **con-gĕner,** ĕris, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; genus] *Of the same species* or *kind*: Pl. 15, 24, 28, § 98.

2. **con-gener,** ĕri, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; gener] *A joint son-in-law*: Symm. Ep. 8, 40: dub.

con-gĕnĕro, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; genero] **I.** Prop.: *To beget* or *produce at the same time*: porci congenerati, *i. e. of the same farrow*, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 19. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Pass. Part.*: *Produced at the same time, born together*: parentis senium, *i. e. kindred, corresponding*, Col. 7, 3, 15: verbum, *i. e. of the same root*, Var. L. L. 10, 3, 109.—**B.** *To unite, join, connect*: quam tibi congenerat gentium aut generum affinitas, Att. ap. Non. 84, 28.

con-gĕnĭo, ĕre, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; gigno] (*Produced together*; hence) *Of the same kind* (post-class.): rationes, Boeth. Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 7, p. 528.

con-gĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Born* or *produced together*, or *at the same time* (not ante-Aug.): **A.** *Abs.*: pili, Pl. 11, 39, 94, § 231.—**B.** With *Dat.*: roborum vastitas congenita mundo, *huge oaks coeval with the world*, Pl. 16, 2, 2, § 6. **II.** Fig.: Of character, *etc.*: *Congenial, of kindred spirit*, etc.: cives, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 228; cf. the context.

con-gentĭlis, is, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; gens] *One belonging to the same stock, a kinsman*: "*congentilis, ὁμόφυλος*," Gloss. Philox.; Inscr. Orell. no. 2491.

con-gĕnŭclo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; geniculum] *To fall on the knees*: Col. ap. Non. 89, 6.

con-gĕnŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; genu] *To fall on the knees*: multi congenulati, Sisenn. ap. Non. 87, 32.

† **conger (-grus),** i; **congrius,** ii, *m.*=γόγγρος, *A conger-eel*: **A.** Form *conger*: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 23; Ov. Hal. 115; Pl. 9, 20, 36, § 72.—**B.** Form *congrus*: Charis. p. 12 P.—**C.** Form *congrius*: Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 2.

congĕries, ēi (**-ia,** æ, Frontin. de Colon. pp. 11, 110, 225 Goes.: Innocent. de Cas. Lit. p. 224 ib.) [congero, *no.* II. B.] (not ante-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: *A heap, pile*, etc.: **A.** With *Gen.*: silvæ, Ov. M. 9, 236: cadaverum, Val. Fl. 6, 511: armorum, Tac. A. 2, 22: sordium, Gell. 2, 6, 25.—**B.** *Abs.* congeriem secuit, *i. e. the mass of Chaos*, Ov. M. 1, 33: in verbo Ejus stetit aqua sicut congeries, Vulg. Sir. 39, 22. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A heap*, etc.: **1.** *Abs.*: venit ætas omnis in unam Congeriem, Luc. 5, 178.—**2.** With *Gen.*: bonorum, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 136.—**B.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *Accumulation*=Gr. συναθροισμός; Quint. 8, 4, 3; 26 *sq.*

con-germānesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; germanus] (*To grow up together*; hence) *To unite*, etc.: "*congermanescere*, coalescere, conjungi, vel consociari," Non. p. 90, 16: mecum, App. M. 2, p. 119, 14.

con-germānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Grown up together*; hence) *United*: Var. ap. Non. 90, 20: dub.

con-germĭnālis, e, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; germen] *Belonging to the same shoot or stock*: spicæ ceteris congerminales, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 7.

con-germĭno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; germino] *To sprout forth*: Gell. 20, 8, 7.

1. **con-gĕro,** gessi, gestum, gĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; gero] **I.** Prop.: *To bear, bring,* or *carry together*: *to collect*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: cetera ædificanti utilia, Quint. 7 proœm. 1: viaticum, C. Planc. 10, 26.—**B.** With *Dat.*: quum sibi sint congesta cibaria, Hor. S. 1, 1, 32.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: quum in cellulam ad te patris penum omnem congerebam clanculum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 19: saxa in infestum caput, Sen. Œd. 871.—**D.** With *ad*: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 19; cf. preceding, *no.* C.—**E.** With *Relative clause*: quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, Nep. Them. 6, 5.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To build, construct, erect*: **1.** With *Abl.*: manu oppida, Virg. G. 2, 156: aram sepulchri arboribus, id. Æ. 6, 178.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: nidamenta, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 51.—**3.** With *Ellipse of object*: notavi Ipse locum, æriæ quo congessere (*sc.* nidum) columbæ, Virg. E. 3, 69; cf. Gell. 2, 29, 5: apes in alvearium congesserant (*sc.* materiem), C. Œcon. Frgm. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.—**B.** *To heap* or *pile up*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: robora, Ov. M. 12, 515: thurea dona, Virg. Æ. 6, 224: opes, Pl. 33, 10, 47, § 136.—**2.** With *Dat.*: divitias sibi, Tib. 1, 1, 1: Midæ dormienti formicæ in os tritici grana congesserunt, C. de Div. 1, 36, 78.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: herbas in alvum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 34; cf. Ov. M. 6, 651: excrementa unum in locum, Pl. 11, 10, 10, § 25.—**4.** With *per*: luto per milites congesto, Suet. Vesp. 5.—**5.** With *Adv. of place*: congestis undique saccis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 70.—**6.** *Abs.*: rape, congere, aufer, posside, Mart. 8, 44, 9.—**C.** *To prepare* by bringing together: si illi congestæ sint epulæ a clientibus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 70.—**D.** *To repeat again and again*: osculo, Ov. H. 8, 113.—**E.** *Pass.*: *To be full, to swarm*: lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis, Virg. G. 4, 243 Wagn.—**F.** *To hurl* or *dart together*: lanceas, Pl. 9, 6, 5, § 15.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): **1.** *To bring together* or *collect*; *to introduce*, etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: dicta, Quint. 6, 3, 5: argumenta, id. 5, 13, 15.—**b.** With *Adv.*: undique nomina, Quint. 10, 1, 56.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: ut te eripias ex eâ, quam ego congessi in hunc sermonem, turbâ patronorum, C. Brut. 97, 332.—**2.** *To compile*: **a.** With *Abl.*: orationem dierum ac noctium studio, Quint. 12, 6, 5.—**b.** With *ex*: orationem ex diversis, Quint. 2, 11, 7.—**3.** *To repeat*: ζωὴ καὶ ψυχή, Mart. 10, 68, 5.

B. (acc. to *no.* II. B.) *To heap* or *pile up*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: fausta omina et eximias laudes, Suet. Aug. 98: congestis probris, id. Tib. 54.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: beneficia in aliquem, Liv. 42, 11: plus æquo in amicitiam, C. Læl. 16, 58: spes omnis in unum Te congesta mea est: Ov. M. 8, 113.—**3.** With *Dat.*: juveni consulatûs, Tac. A. 1, 4: mortuo laudes, Suet. Tit. 11.—**4.** With *Abl.*: aliquid alicui senatusconsulto, Suet. Cal. 15.

2. **congĕro,** onis, *m.* [1. congero, *no.* I.] (*A collector*; hence) *A thief*: "*congerones*, qui aliena ad se congregant," Fulg. p. 566, 13; Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 6.

con-gerro, onis, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; gerro] *A fellow-idler, a companion in tricks* or *nonsense* (ante-class.): Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 9; id. Most. 3, 3, 27.

congeste, *adv.* [1. congestus] *Summarily*: Capitol. Marc. Aur. 19.

congesticius (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [1. congero, *no.* II. B.] *Heaped* or *piled up* (mostly post-Aug.): humus, Col. 2, 10, 3: terra, Pall. Sept. 7; locus, Vitr. 3, 3: materia, Col. 3, 16, 5.

congestim, *adv.* [id.] *Heaped together, in heaps*: App. Apol. p. 462.

congestio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A heaping up* (not ante-Aug.): terræ

Vitr. 6, 11; Pall. Mart. 1, 4: stercorum, id. 1, 33, 1. **II.** Fig.: *A heaping, crowding:* enumerationis, Macr. S. 5, 15 *ad fin.*: honorum, Mamert Grat. act. ad Julian. 22. **III.** Meton.: *Concr.: That which has been heaped, a heap, pile:* Jabol. Dig. 19, 2, 57.

congestitius, a, um, v. congesticius.

congesto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [congero] *To keep together, to amass:* commod. 64, 15.

1. **congestus,** a, um. **I.** *P.* of congero. **II.** *Pa.* (*Brought together;* hence): *Pressed together, thick:* gobio congestior alvo, Aus. Mos. 132.

2. **congestus,** ūs, *m.* [congero] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.: A bearing* or *bringing together, an accumulation* (rare; mostly post-Aug.): herbam asperam credo (exstitisse) avium congestu, non humano satu, C. Div. 2, 32: copiarum, Tac. H. 2, 87. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.: A heap, pile, mass:* magnus arenæ, Lucr. 6, 725: culmorum et frondium, Col. 9, 14, 14: lapidum, Tac. H. 1, 84. **III.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): *A mass, heap:* in dicendo quamlibet abundans rerum copia cumulum tantum habeat atque congestum, nisi, *etc.*, Quint. 7 procem. § 1; Sen. Cons. ad. Polyb. 26.

congĭālis, e, *adj.* [congius] *Holding a* congius (very rare): fidelia, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 15: situlī, Vitr. 10, 9.

congĭārĭum, ii, v. congiarius.

congĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [congius] *Pertaining to a* congius, *holding a* congius (very rare): vinum, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2.—As *Subst.* (very freq.): **congiarium,** ii, *n.* **A.** (*sc.* vas) *A vessel that holds a* congius, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 13; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 26, 7.—Hence, **B. 1.** prop. (*sc.* donum): *A largess of wine, oil,* etc., *made to the people, of the measure of a* congius, Quint. 6, 3, 52; in oil, Liv. 25, 2; in salt, Pl. 31, 7, 41; in wine, id. 14, 14, 17.—**2.** meton.: **a.** Afterwards **congiarium** was also used for *a largess in money* of undefined amount: (α) *divided among the soldiers,* C. Att. 16, 8; 10, 7 *fin.*; id. Phil. 5, 45 *fin.*; Curt. 6, 2—(β) *among the people,* Suet. Aug. 41 *sq.*; id. Tib. 20; 54; id. Cal. 17; id. Claud. 21; Pl. Pan. 51 *fin.*, in which sense post-Aug. authors (Curtius excepted) contrast it with the *donativum* of the soldiers, Suet. Ner. 7; Pl. Pan. 25, 2 Schwarz; Tac. A. 12, 41; 14, 11—(γ) *among private friends,* Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.*; Sen. Brev. Vitæ, 8; id. Ben. 2, 16; Quint. l. l.; Suet. Cæs. 27; id. Vesp. 18; id. Rhet. 5: in hunc maxime quod multa congiaria habuerat, favor populi se inclinabat, *he had made many largesses,* Liv. 37, 57; Tac. Or. 17.—**b.** *A gift, present,* in gen.: Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22.

congius, ii, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A Roman measure for liquids, containing the eighth part of an* amphora, 6 sextarii: Cato R. R. 57; Liv. 25, 2; Pl. 14, 22, 28, § 146; id. 16, 11, 22, § 55; cf. Fest. s. v. PUBLICA PONDERA, p. 213; Isid. Orig. 16, 26, 6 *sq.*

con-glăcĭo, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2; glacio] **I.** *Neut.:* **A.** Prop.: *To turn entirely to ice, to freeze up:* aqua neque conglaciaret frigoribus, neque nive pruinaque concresceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 10.—**B.** Fig.: *To freeze up, be inactive:* Curioni nostro tribunatus conglaciat, *passes inactively,* Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 6, 3. **II.** *Act.: To cause to freeze up:* conglaciantur aquæ, Albinov. 2, 101: conglaciato imbre, Pl. 2, 60, 61, § 152.

con-glisco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; glisco] *To grow up:* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 52.

conglŏbātio, ōnis, *f.* [conglobo] *A heaping, gathering,* or *crowding together* (post-Aug.): multa ignium, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15: fortuita (militum), Tac. G. 7.

con-glŏbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; globo] **I.** Prop.: *To gather into a ball, to conglobate* (class.): mare medium locum expetens conglobatur undique æquabiliter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116; id. Phil. 2, 49, 50.—More freq. in *Part. Perf.*: terra ipsa in sese nutibus suis conglobata, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98; so, astra nixu suo, id. ib. 2, 46 Orell. *N. cr.*: figura, id. Ac. 2, 37, 118: sanguis, Pl. 23, 2, 28: homo in semet, id. 10, 64, 84.—In *tmesis:* conque globata, Lucr. 2, 163. **II.** Meton.: *To press together in a mass, to crowd together:* apes, ut uvæ, aliæ ex aliis pendent conglobatæ, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 29.—So, esp. freq. in the histt., of the collecting or crowding together of soldiers: uti quosque fors conglobaverat, Sall. J. 97, 4: eos Agathyrnam, Liv. 26, 40: se in unum, id. 8, 11; cf. id. 9, 23 *fin.*: in ultimam castrorum partem, id. 10, 5: in forum, id. 5, 41: se in templo, Tac. A. 14, 32: pulsi ac fuga conglobati, Liv. 44, 31; id. 29, 33, et sæp.—Also of elephants: conglobatæ beluæ, Liv. 27, 14. **III.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): definitiones conglobatæ, *heaped together, accumulated,* C. Part. 16.

conglŏmĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [conglomero] *A crowding together, an assembly:* vetita, Cod. Just. 12, 19, 13.

con-glŏmĕro, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; glomero] **I.** Prop.: *To roll together, wind up, conglomerate:* Lucr. 3, 211: venæ intortæ et conglomeratæ, Cels. 7, 18. **II.** Fig.: *To crowd, heap,* or *press, together:* omnia mala in aliquem, Enn. ap. Non. 90, 15.

con-glōrĭfĭco, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; glorifico] *To glorify with:* Tert. Res. Carn. 40; Cod. Just. 1, 1, 4.

con-glōrĭor, *no perf.,* āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; glorior] *To praise very much:* Cassiod. de Amic. Prol. § 2.

conglūtĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [conglutino] (only in Cic., and very rare) **I.** Prop.: *A gluing* or *cementing together:* recens, C. Sen. 20, 72. **II.** Fig.: *A joining together:* verborum, C. Or. 23, 78.

con-glūtĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; glutino] **I.** Prop.: *To glue, cement, join together:* favos, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 23; cf., utrasque res inter se (calx), Vitr. 7, 4: libros, Ulp. Dig. 32, 52, § 5: vulnera, Pl. 27, 6, 24. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To join, unite firmly together, to bind closely, cement* (common in Cic., elsewh. very rare): hominem eadem, optime quæ conglutinavit, natura dissolvit, C. Sen. 20, 73; cf., conglutinare rem dissolutam, divulsamque (*sc.* in oratione), id. de Or. 7, 42, 188: amicitias, id. Læl. 9, 32 (*opp.* dissolvere); id. Att. 7, 8: concordiam, id. Att. 1, 17, 10: voluntates nostras consuetudine, id. Fam. 11, 27, 2; cf., meretricios amores nuptiis, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 10: quid est in Antonio præter libidinem, crudelitatem, petulantiam, audaciam? Ex his totus conglutinatus est, *composed,* C. Phil. 3, 11, 28.—**B.** Like *compono, comparo,* etc.: *To invent, devise, contrive* (*a means of effecting something*): conglutina, ut senem hodie doctum docte fallas, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 42.

con-glūtĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; gluten] *Glutinous, viscous:* pars humoris, Veget. 2, 12, 2.

con-grădus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; gradus] *Keeping pace with:* sidera soli, Avien. Arat. 1239.

con-græco, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; Græcus] (*To live in like manner with the Greeks;* hence) *To squander in luxury:* aurum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 91.

congrātŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [congratulor] *A wishing of joy, congratulation:* Val. Max. 9, 3, 5.

con-grātŭlor, *no perf.,* āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; gratulor] *To wish joy abundantly* or *warmly, to congratulate* (very rare; not in Cic.): **A.** With *Objective clause:* congratulantur libertatem reipublicæ restitutam, Liv. 3, 54.—**B.** With *quia:* congratulantes, quia pugnavi fortiter, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 20.—**C.** *Aliquem:* hominem, Gell. 12, 1, 4.—**D.** *Alicui:* ei, Vulg. Ruth 4, 17. vobis, ib. Phil. 2, 17.

‡ **con-grāvo,** *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; gravis] *To oppress* or *burden greatly:* Not. Tir. p. 46.

con-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; gradior] (*To step together;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** In a friendly sense: *To go, come,* or *meet with* one: **1.** With *cum:* cum eo sæpe congressus, C. Att. 2, 24, 2: luna congrediens cum sole, id. N. D. 2, 40, 103 Heind. (v. Orell. and Creuz. in h. l.),—**2.** With *Acc.:* hunc, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 96; so, id. Epid. 4, 1, 19.—**3.** *Abs.:* Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 16; id. Curc. 2, 1, 19; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 56; id. Pers. 1, 1, 15; Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 12; C. Pis. 25, 59; id. Att. 8, 15, 3; Sall. J. 109, 2; Nep. Dat. 11, 2: congressa primordia rerum, Lucr. 1, 761; id. 5, 192; 427; cf. id. 2, 550.—**4.** With *Acc. of space:* non longam pariter congredimur viam, Sev. Sanct. 126.—**B.** In a hostile sense: *To fight, contend, engage,* etc. (naturally most freq. in the historians): **1.** With *cum:* cum hostibus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 6; Cæs. B. G. 1, 39; 40; id. 7, 65; Nep. Eum. 11, 5; id. Hann. 1, 2; Liv. 21, 16.—**2.** With *contra:* contra ipsum Cæsarem est congressus armatus, C. Lig. 3 *fin.*—**3.** With *adversus:* Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 40.—**4.** With *inter se:* Sext. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 42.—**5.** With *Dat.* (poet., or in post-Aug. prose): infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli, Virg. Æ. 1, 475 Serv.; so, Ov. M. 12, 76; Sen. Agam. 747; Curt. 9, 7, 21; Sext. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 39.—**6.** With *Abl.:* armis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 36: præliis, Tac. A. 12, 54: pede æquo, Virg. Æ. 12, 465.—**7.** *Abs.:* Nep. Dat. 8, 1; Liv. 7, 22; Tac. A. 2, 11.—**8.** With *Adv.:* quotiescunque, Nep. Ages. 3, 6: postea, id. Hann. 6, 2: cominus, Liv. 8, 24.—**9.** In *simple constr.:* in congrediendis hostibus, Gell. 1, 11, 2. **II.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To engage, contend:* With persons or things as subjects: **A.** With *cum:* tecum, C. Sull. 16, 47.—**B.** With *ad:* ad repugnandum, C. Top. 25, 93.—**C.** With *Abl.:* mecum criminibus ipsis, C. Mur. 32, 67: oratio æquo campo congressa, Quint. 12, 9, 2.

congrĕgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [congrego] *Apt to congregate, social:* examina apium, C. Off. 1, 44, 157.

congrĕgālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Uniting together:* Ter. Maur. p. 2411 P.

congrĕgātim, *adv.* [id.] *Together:* cursant, Prud. Cath. 7, 143.

congrĕgātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *An assembling together; union, society, association:* nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum et ad naturalem communitatem esse natos, C. Fin. 3, 20; id. ib. 4, 2, 4. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A putting together, collecting:* argumentorum, Quint. 5, 7, 18: criminum, id. 7, 1, 31.—**B.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *A recapitulation:* rerum, Quint. 6, 1, 1: personarum, locorum, temporum, id. 3, 5, 17.

congrĕgātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Suitable for uniting, congregative:* adverbia (*e. g. simul, una,* etc.), Prisc. p. 1021 P.; Boeth. Arist. Top. 7, 2, p. 721.

congrĕgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who brings together:* Arn. 6, p. 199.

congrĕgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A union, association:* hominum, Jul. Valer. Res. Gest. Alex. Magn. 2, 37.

con-grĕgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; grex] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To collect into a flock:* oves, Pl. 8, 47, 72, § 188.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** With *Personal prom.* or *Pass. in reflexive force: To collect* or *assemble in a flock, swarm,* etc.; *to flock, herd, swarm together:* **a.**: (α) With *Personal prom.*: scad amnes, Pl. 8, 16, 17, § 42.—(β) *Pass. in reflexive force:* (α) So, *alone:* cetera animali congregari videmus, Pl. 7 procem. § 5: apium examina congregantur, C. Off. 1, 44, 57.—(β) With *in c. Acc.*: abituræ (*sc.* ciconiæ) congregantur in loca certa, Pl. 10, 23, 31, § 61.—**b.** *Pass. in reflexive force: To join one's self to a herd; to herd with:* cum ceteris ejusdem generis congregari, Pl. 8, 22, 34, § 81. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To collect* or *assemble together; to unite:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* dissipatos homines, C. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf. Tac. A. 1, 16.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.:* multitudinem unum in locum, C. Parad. 4, 1, 27; cf. Tac. A. 1, 28; C. Vat. 10 25.—**3.** With *ad:* se ad curiam, C. Phil. 14, 6, 15.—**B.** With *Personal prom.* or *Pass. in reflexive force: To unite one's self,* etc.: **1.** With *Personal pron.*: secum æqualibus, C. Fin. 5, 18, 42; cf. id. Rab. Perd. 7

II; id. Quint. 16, 52.—**2.** *Pass. in reflexive force:* **a.** With *Dat.*: nulli externo, Pl. 5, 8, 3, § 45.—**b.** With *inter se:* Tac. A. 1, 30.—**c.** In *tmesis:* conque gregantur, Lucr. 6, 456. **III.** Fig.: *To collect, gather together* (rare; mostly in Quint.): argumenta infirmiora, Quint. 5, 12, 4: verba, id. ib. 9, 3, 45: turbam (verborum), id. ib. 10, 1, 7.

congressio, ōnis, *f.* [congredior] **A.** (acc. to congredior, *no.* I. A.): **1.** Gen.: *A friendly meeting* (almost confined to Cic.): C. Clu. 14, 41; id. Phil. 2, 18 *fin.*; id. Fam. 7, 10, 3 (*opp.* digressio); id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 4:—*Plur.*: familiarum, C. Off. 1, 37, 132.—**2.** Esp.: *Carnal union, copulation:* uxoris, Lact. 6, 20; cf. 2. congressus, *no.* A. 2. b.—**B.** (acc. to congredior, *no.* I. B.): *A hostile meeting, an attack, contest* (very freq. in Justin.; elsewh. extremely rare): Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 15; Just. 2, 12, 8; id. 4, 5, 1; id. 6, 4, 12; id. 8, 1, 12; id. 15, 1, 6.

congressor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who meets,* or *assembles with* another: Ambros. Ep. ad Iren. *ad fin.*

1. **congressus,** a, um, *P.* of congredior.

2. **congressus,** ūs, *m.* [congredior] **A.** (acc. to congredior, *no.* I. A.): **1.** Gen.: *A friendly meeting together, a social assembly, interview,* etc.: **a.** Of persons: C. Sest. 52, 111; id. Att. 1, 17, 2; Liv. 7, 4; Quint. 1, 2, 20; id. 12, 10, 62; Tac. A. 13, 46; Suet. Cæs. 65:—*Plur.*: C. Læl. 23, 87; Liv. 1, 19; Tac. A. 2, 28; Virg. Æ. 5, 733.—**b.** Of animals: Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Quint. 1, 2, 20.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *A close union, combination* (very rare): materiæ, Lucr. 5, 68:—*Plur.*: Lucr. 2, 1005.—**b.** *Carnal union, copulation:* feminarum, Pl. 12, 14, 30 *fin.*—**B.** (acc. to congredior, *no.* I. B.): *A hostile encounter, a contest, fight:* C. de Or. 2, 78, 317; Cæs. B. C. 1, 46; Sall. J. 59 *fin.*; Tac. A. 2, 8; Virg. Æ. 12, 514; Val. Fl. 6, 322.

con-grex, ĕgis, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; grex] (post-class.): **I.** Prop.: *Of the same herd or flock:* **A.** With *Dat.*: armentis, App. M. 7, p. 194.—**B.** *Abs.*: congreges, Sol. 2, 46. **II.** Meton.: *Collected, united in multitudes:* **A.** With *Dat.*: nullis conessantionibus, Tert. Pœn. 11.—**B.** *Abs.*: catervæ, Auct. Pervig. Ven. 43: vulgus, Aus. Ep. 10, 21. **III.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): Of abstract things: *Close, tight:* quem congrege nexu Pax et Roma tenent, Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 634.

Congrio, ōnis, *m.* [conger] (*The one with the conger-eel*) *The name of a cook in* Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 2; id. ib. 2, 9, 5.

congrŭe, *adv.* [congruus] *Suitably, fitly:* congrue respondere, Paul. Sent. 2, 3: quod si congrue videtur assertum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 601 Kopp.

congrŭens, entis, **I.** *P.* of congruo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to congruo, *no.* II. A.): **A.** Gen.: *Agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable, congruous:* **1.** With *cum:* vita cum disciplinâ, C. Brut. 31, 117; id. Fin. 2, 14, 45: Aristoteles et Theophrastus, cum illis re congruentes, genere docendi paullum differentes, id. Leg. 1, 13, 38.—**2.** With *Dat.*: congruens actio menti, C. de Or. 3, 59, 222; id. Fam. 9, 24; Suet. Oth. 12:—*Comp.*: quid congruentius Deo? Lact. 4, 26.—**3.** *Abs.*: genus dicendi aptum et congruens, C. de Or. 3, 14, 53; Liv. 7, 2.—**4.** With *Abl.*: oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, C. Leg. 1, 10, 30.—**5. congruens est** = convenit, *It is fit, proper, meet* (post-Aug.): **a.** So, *alone:* congruens erat eandem immunitatem parentes obtinere, Pl. Pan. 38:—*Sup.*: congruentissimum est, animam puniri, Tert. Anim. 58.—**b.** With *ut c. Subj.*: congruens est, ut . . . cogantur, Gell. 17, 8, 13.

B. Esp.: *Agreeing with itself in all parts; symmetrical, well proportioned; accordant, harmonious:* **1.** With *Abl.*: ceteris membris æqualis et congruens, Suet. Tib. 68.—**2.** *Abs.*: congruens clamor (*opp.* dissonus), Liv. 30, 34:—*Sup.*: congruentissima voce acclamare, App. Apol. p. 320.

congrŭenter, *adv.* [congruens] *Agreeably, fitly, suitably* (except twice in Cic., in the class. age very rare): **A.** With *Dat.*: congruenter naturæ convenienterque vivere, C. Fin. 3, 7, 20.—**B.** With *ad:* ut ad id, quodcunque agetur, apte congruenterque dicamus, id. de Or. 3, 10, 37.—**C.** *Abs.*: respondere, Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 1 *fin.*:—*Comp.*: Front. de Orat. 3 *ad fin.*; Min. Felix Oct. 40:—*Sup.*: Tert. Pudic. 8; Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 12.

congruentĭa, æ, *f.* [congruo] *Agreement, harmony, congruity, symmetry* (post-Aug. and very rare): morum, Suet. Oth. 2: (corporis), with æqualitas, Pl. Ep. 2, 5, 11: partium, Aug. de Civ. Dei, 22, 20: pronunciandi, App. Apol. p. 283.

con-gruo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre (*Inf. præs.* congruĕre, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 91), 3. *v. n.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to cum (*no.* II. B. 1.) and ruo, with g prefixed;—acc. to some *gruo* is assumed to be the original form of ruo] **I.** Prop.: *To run, come,* or *meet together with* something: **A.** With *cum:* sidera meantia cum sole aut congruunt, Pl. 2, 79, 81, § 191.—**B.** With *ad:* ut quarto et vigesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi sunt, congruerent, Liv. 1, 19.—**C.** With *inter:* guttæ inter se congruunt et confunduntur, Vitr. 7, 8.—**D.** With *Abs.*: quo, Val. Fl. 2, 306; cf. id. 6, 58.—**E.** *Abs.*: Sen. Q. N. 7, 19.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of essence, quality, contents, *etc.*: *To be suited* or *fitted to, to agree with, to correspond:* **1.** With *cum:* illa si vehementer velis congruere, et cohærere, cum causâ, C. Inv. 1, 14, 19; id. Læl. 8, 27; id. Att. 2, 8; Liv. 23, 38; Quint. 11, 3, 74: cum virtute congruere semper, C. Off. 3, 3, 13.—**2.** With *inter:* ut corporis temperatio, quum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dicitur, quum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, C. Tusc. 4, 13, 30; cf. id. Fin. 3, 19, 62; Quint. 12, 6 *fin.*; Pl. 21, 6, 17.—Somewhat diff.: fidem auxere captivi eo maxime, quod sermo inter omnes congruebat (*for sermones omnium inter se congruebant*), *agreed, were congruous,* Liv. 9, 2.—**3.** With *Dat.*: quibus (principiis) congruere debent quæ sequuntur, C. Fin. 3, 6; so, id. ib. 2, 31; Liv. 8, 6; id. 42, 17; Quint. 9, 3, 40; Pl. 21, 6, 17; Tac. A. 6, 22; id. ib. 13, 1; Suet. Cal. 3; non omni causæ nec auditori neque personæ neque tempori congruere orationis unum genus, *is suitable, fit,* convenire, C. de Or. 3, 55, 210; so, Quint. 4, 2, 89; Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 13.—**4.** With *Abl.*: adversus Latinos pugnandum erat, linguâ, moribus, *etc.*, congruentes, Liv. 8, 6.—**5.** *Abs.*: res prout congruunt aut repugnant, Quint. 7, 2, 57: id. 5, 10, 74; 107; Tac. A. 12, 6; id. H. 2, 4.

B. Of judgment, sentiment, opinion, *etc.*: *To agree:* **1.** With *inter:* illi inter se congruunt concorditer, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 14.—**2.** With *Dat.*: mulier mulieri magis congruit, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 14; cf. Nep. Lys. 3, 5.—**3.** *Abs.*: similia omnia: omnes congruunt: unum cognôris, omnes nôris, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 34.—**4.** With *de:* de re unâ solum dissident, de ceteris mirifico congruunt, C. Leg. 1, 20, 53.

C. Of time: *To come together, agree, meet:* **1.** With *cum:* suos dies mensesque congruere volunt cum solis lunæque ratione, C. 2 Verr. 2, 52, 129.—**2.** With *ad:* tempus ad id ipsum congruere, Liv. 1, 5.—**3.** With *Adv.*: quum temporum ratio vix congruat, Suet. Gramm. 7.—**4.** With *ut c. Subj.*: forte congruerat, ut Clodii Macri et Fonteii Capitonis cædes nunciarentur, *it had happened at the same time,* Tac. H. 1, 7.

‡ **congrus,** v. conger.

congrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [congruo, *no.* II.] *Agreeing, fit, suitable; harmonious, concordant* (ante- and post-class.): **A.** With *Abl.*: sermo cum illis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 23.—**B.** With *Dat.*: sententia verecundiæ maternæ, Papin. Dig. 39, 5, 32.—**C.** *Abs.*: modus, Pall. Oct. 14, 6: tempora, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 315.

con-gўro, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; gyro] *To wheel* or *form together into a circle:* conxyraverunt circa eam, Vulg. Judith. 13, 16.

conia, v. ciconia.

coni-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [conus; fero] *Cone-bearing:* cyparissi, Virg. Æ. 3, 680 Serv.

cōnĭ-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [conus; gero] *Cone-bearing:* pinus, Cat. 64, 106.

† **cónila,** æ, *f.* = κονίλη, *A plant* also called cunila and origanum: App. Herb. 123.

‡ **coninquere,** v. coinquo.

‡ **coniptum,** *An oblation made by sprinkling flour:* Fest. p. 32 [κονιατὸς; cf. Comm. p. 356].

‡ **conire,** v. coco.

cōnisco, ăre, v. corusco.

† **cōnistĕrium,** ĭi, *n.* = κονιστήριον, *A place in the palæstra, where the athletæ, after anointing, sprinkled themselves with dust:* Vitr. 5, 11.

con-jăcĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; jaceo] *To lie together:* Vulcanus illis conjacentibus superveniens, Lact. Plac. Mythol. Fab. 30 ap. Class. Auct. 9, 3, p. 94 ed. Mai.

‡ **con-jactūra,** æ, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; jactura] *A loss common to several, a common loss:* Not. Tir. p. 67.

conjectānĕa, ōrum, *n.* [conjectus] *A memorandum-* or *commonplace-book, a title of works of miscellaneous contents:* Gell. præf. § 9; id. 6, 5, 1; id. 14, 7, 13.

conjectārĭus, a, um, v. conjectatorius.

conjectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjecto, *no.* I. B. 1.] *A conjecturing, guessing, conjecture, surmise* (post-Aug.): **A.** *Abs.*: obscura, Pl. 10, 75, 97, § 209: lubrica atque ambagiosa, Gell. 14, 1, 33.—**B.** With *de:* de deo, Pl. 2, 7, 5, § 21.—**C.** With *respective Gen.*: opum, Pl. 6, 19, 22, § 68.

conjectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A conjecturer, soothsayer* (post-Aug. and rare): portenti, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 49 ed. Mai; Jul. Val. Res gestæ Al. M. 1, 57.

conjectātorius, a, um, *adj.* [conjectator] (*Pertaining to one who conjectures;* hence) *Conjectural:* argumenta, Gell. 14, 3, 1; dub. al. conjectaria.

conjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjicio] **A.** (acc. to conjicio, *no.* I. A.) (*A throwing together;* only Fig.; hence): **1.** *An inference, conjecture,* etc.: conjectionem fieri ejus, quod reliquit, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 21.—**2.** Law *t. t.*: *A draft* or *outline:* causæ, Sabin. ap. Paul. Dig. 50, 17, 1; cf. Ascon. C. 2 Verr. 1, 9, § 2.—**B.** (acc. to conjicio, *no.* I. B. 1.) (*A disputing;* hence) *A disputed point, a controverted question:* Pl. 28, 2, 3, § 13.—**C.** (acc. to conjicio, *no.* I. B. 2. b.): *An interpretation:* somniorum, C. de Div. 2, 63, 129.—**D.** (acc. to conjicio, *no.* II. A.): *A hurling, throwing:* telorum, C. Cæc. 15, 43.

conjecto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [conjicio] **I.** (acc. to conjicio, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: *To throw together:* cupedias ciborum, Gell. 6, 13, 2.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To throw* or *bring together:* argutias quæstionum, Gell. 6, 13, 2.—**2.** *To conclude* or *infer by conjecture; to conjecture, surmise, guess at,* etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: neque scio quid dicam, aut quid conjectem, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 5; cf. Tac. A. 15, 55: rem vetustate obrutam, Liv. 29, 14; iter, id. 21, 35.—**b.** With *Objective clause:* Fabium Valentem profectum ab urbe conjectabat, Tac. H. 3, 15.—**c.** With *Abl.*: rem eventu, Liv. 5, 21: offensionem vultu, Tac. A. 1, 12.—**d.** With *ex:* valetudinem ex eo, quod, *etc.*, Tac. A. 14, 51: ne ceteri ex Peligno conjectarentur, id. ib. 12, 49.—**e.** With *Adv.*: quantum conjectare licet, Suet. Dom. 3: militares animos altius, Tac. A. 1, 32.—**f.** With *de:* nihil de ætate Galbæ, Suet. Ner. 40.—**g.** With *Relative clause:* utrum sit in re, Quint. 7, 3, 5:—*Pass.*: si ex eo quid sentiant conjectandum sit, Liv. 40, 36.—**3.** *To conclude* from signs or omens; *to augur, forebode,* etc. (prps. only in Suet.): **a.** *Aliquid de aliquo*: de genitura ejus multa et formidolosa multis conjectantibus, Suet. Ner. 6.—**b.** With *Objective clause:* qui conjectarent ostento periculum a custodibus domino portendi, Suet. Cal. 57.—**c.** With *Abl.*: Suet. Cal. 57; cf. preceding *no.* b.—**d.** With *Adv.*: aliter, Suet. Aug. 95.

II. (acc. to conjicio, *no.* II.): *To throw, cast:* aliquem in carcerem, Vet. Decret. ap. Gell. 7, 19, § 7.

conjector, ōris, *m.* [conjicio, *no.* I.

B. 2. b.] **I.** Gen.: *He who interprets, explains*, or *divines something, an interpreter*: conjectore Œdipo orationi opus est, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 3, 34. **II.** Esp.: *A diviner, interpreter of dreams, soothsayer*: "somniorum atque ominum interpretes *conjectores* vocantur," Quint. 3, 6, 30; Enn. ap. C. de Div. 1, 58, 132; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 76; id. Curc. 2, 1, 34; C. de Div. 1, 21, 33; id. ib. 2, 28, 62; id. Part. Or. 2, 6; Quint. 5, 7, 36.

conjectrix, īcis, *f.* [conjicio, *no.* II. B. 2. b.] *She who interprets dreams, a female soothsayer*: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99 Lind.

conjectūra, æ, *f.* **A.** (acc. to conjicio, *no.* I. B. 2. a.): *A conclusion, conjecture, inference* (class.): hanc ego de me conjecturam domi facio, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 2; so, id. Cas. 2, 3, 8, and C. de Or. 2, 74, 299: and conjecturam facere (ex re *or* re), Plaut. Pœn. prol. 91; id. Rud. 3, 4, 66; Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 32; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 25; id. Ad. 5, 3, 36; C. Mur. 21, 44; id. 2 Verr. 2, 74, 183; 2, 5, 9; id. Fam. 7, 1, 2; Quint. 8, 4, 26; Pl. Pan. 20, 6: capere ex re, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 32: so, capere, C. Rosc. Am. 35: conjecturâ reperire, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 76: uti, Quint. 3, 6, 15: judicare aliquid, C. Fl. 3, 6: quærere aliquid, id. Or. 36, 126; cf. quæritur per conjecturam, Quint. 7, 2, 6: conjecturâ aberrare, C. Att. 14, 22: in conjecturam quantitas cadit, Quint. 7, 4, 43: aliquid conjectura animi scrutari, Pl. 2, 11, 8; cf. animi mei, Quint. 1, 2, 25: si qua conjectura mentis divinæ sit (*gen. object.*), Liv. 10, 39 *fin.*: so. mentis, Quint. 7, 3, 25: animi, id. 7, 2, 6; 45: voluntatis, id. 12, 2, 19: veritatis, Suet. Galb. 7. — As an element of rhetor. representation: C. Inv. 2, 5, 16; Quint. 3, 6, 50 *sq.*

B. (acc. to conjicio, *no.* I. B. 2. b.): *A drawing of conclusions from signs* or *omens, a divining, an interpreting of dreams, soothsaying, prophesying*: Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 51; so, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 20; C. de Div. 1, 36, 78; Suet. Vit. 18.

conjecturālis, e, *adj.* [conjectura, *no.* A.] *Belonging to conjecture* or *guessing, conjectural*: ars medicina, Cels. 1, præf.; id. 2, 6, *ad fin.* — Esp. freq. in rhet. lang.: causa, C. Top. 24; Quint. 2, 4, 26; id. 4, 2, 80: status, id. 3, 6, 29. — As *Subst.*: **conjecturalia,** ium, *n. Conjectures*: Quint. 7, 1, 53, id. 4, 4, 8.

conjecturāliter, *adv.* [conjecturalis] *Conjecturally, by conjecture*: nil gestum, nil per ambages, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

conjecturo, *no perf. nor sup.* āre, 1. *v. n.* [conjectura, *no.* A.] *To form an idea, inference*, or *conclusion, to conjecture*: nobis rimari illa et conjecturare in occulto tantum licet, Sen. Q. N. 7, 29, 3 Lips. (*al.*: conjecturâ ire in occulta); tria oportet conjecturare, Boeth. Aristot. Analyt. Post. 2, 14, p. 554.

1. **conjectus,** a, um, *P.* of conjicio.

2. **conjectus,** ūs, *m.* [conjicio] (rare, but class.; most freq. in Lucret.), **A.** (acc. to conjicio, *no.* I. A.) (*A throwing together*; hence): *A crowding, connecting*, or *uniting together*: **1.** Prop.: materiai, Lucr. 5, 417: altior animai, id. 4, 960. — **2.** Meton.: *A conflux, concourse, confluence: a heap, crowd, pile*: elementorum confluit, Lucr. 5, 599: lapidum spicarumque, id. 3, 199: aquæ, *a puddle*, id. 4, 415. — **B.** (acc. to conjicio, *no.* I. B. 2. b.) *A divining*: progressi (haruspices) conjectu longius liberis quoque exitum denuntiavere, Sext. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 26. — **C.** (acc. to conjicio, *no.* II.): **1.** Prop.: *A throwing* or *casting*: **a.** With *Object. Gen.*: lapidum, C. Att. 4, 3, 2; terræ, Liv. 7, 6: telorum, Nep. Pelop. 5, 4: venire ad teli conjectum, *to come within range*, Liv. 2, 31; extra teli conjectum consistere, *to stand out of range*, Petr. S. 99. — **b.** With *ex*: ex altioribus locis in cavam vallem conjectus, Liv. 25, 16. — **c.** With *in c. Acc.*: Liv. 25, 16; cf. preceding *no.* **b.** — **2.** Fig.: *A casting, directing, turning*, etc.: **a.** With *Objective Gen.*: oculorum, C. de Or. 3, 59, 222; so, id. Planc. 8, 21; Curt. 9, 7, 25: oculorum minarumque, Pl. Pan. 17. — **b.** With *in c. Acc.*: vester iste in me oculorum animorumque conjectus, C. Sest. 54, 115.

con-jĭcĭo (in many MSS. conicio, like abicio, adicio: even coicio, acc. to Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 5) jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum; jacio] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.): **A.** Prop.: *To throw* or *cast together, to throw into a whole* or *to one point*: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: semina in loca, Lucr. 2, 1072; pallium in collum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 2: sortes in sitellam, id. Cas. 2, 5, 34: te in ignem, id. Rud. 3, 4, 64: sarcinas in medium, Liv. 31, 27. — **2.** With *Adv. of place*: huc sunt conjecta, Lucr. 2, 1075. — **3.** In *simple constr.*: quæ (*sc.* semina) conjecta, Lucr. 2, 1060.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To throw together* in speaking: hence, **a.** Conjicere verba, *or simply* conjicere: *To bandy words*, i. e. *to dispute, contend, quarrel*, etc.: conjicere verba inter sese, Afran. ap. Non. 267, 28: noli, mea mater, me præsente, cum patre conjicere, id. ib. 267, 30; cf. id. ib. 268, 4. — **b.** Conjicere causam, *to bring one's entire cause before a person*, i. e. *to plead one's cause*: "*conjicere*, agere," Non, 267, 31: causam conjicere ad te hodie volo, Afran. ap. Non. 267, 32: causam conjicito, Frgm. XII Tabb. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20; cf., also, Gell. 17, 2, 10. — **2.** Like Gr. συμβάλλειν (v. Liddell and Scott's Lex. in h. v. *no.* IV.) (*To put together logically, connect, unite*; hence): **a.** *To draw a conclusion* from collected particulars, *to conclude, infer, conjecture* (rare): (a) *Aliquid ex aliquâ re*: quod ex eo facile conjici potest, Nep. Timoth. 4, 2. — (b) With *Objective clause*: cito conjeci Lanuvii te fuisse, C. Att. 14, 21, 1: ex quo omnes conjecerant eum regnum ei commendâsse, Nep. Eum. 2, 2; cf., also, Lucr. 2, 120; id. 1, 752. — (c) *Abs.*: ut conjicio, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11. — (d) With *de*: de futuris, Nep. Them. 1, 4. — (e) With *Abl. of time*: multa conjecta sunt aliud alio tempore, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7. — **b.** In augury: *To foretell, divine, forebode, predict* from omens, *etc.*: (a) With *Relative clause*: num, igitur, quæ tempestas impendeat vates melius conjiciet, quam gubernator? C. de Div. 2, 5, 13. — (b) With *Adv.*: bene qui conjiciet, C. de Div. 2, 5, 12. — **c.** Of dreams, oracles, *etc.*: *To interpret*: (a) *Aliquid*: quæ (*sc.* somnia) audivi te sapientissime conjicere, Vulg. Gen. 41, 15. — (b) *Aliquid alicui*: somnium huic, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 3. — (c) With *de*: qui de matre suaviandâ ex oraculo Apollinis tam acute arguteque conjecerit, C. Brut. 14, 53. — (d) With *ex*: C. Brut. 14, 53; cf. preceding *no.* (c).

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To throw, cast, drive, dash, hurl, force*, etc.: Of persons or things as subjects: **a.** In *simple constr.*: magnus decursus aquaï Fragmina conjiciens silvarum, *etc.*, Lucr. 1, 285: telaque conjiciunt (*sc.* vulgus), Ov. M. 2, 42: thyrsos, id. ib. 11, 28: cultros conjectos, id. ib. 15, 735; conjecto jaculo, Virg. Æ. 9, 698. — **b.** With *Abl.*: manibus conjecta (*sc.* venabula), Ov. M. 12, 454. — **c.** With *in c. Abl.*: conjectum in gutture ferrum, Ov. M. 3, 90 Jahn *N. cr.*, and Bach. — **d.** With *inter*: inter Ilia conjectum (*sc.* jaculum), Ov. M. 8, 413. — **e.** With *Dat.*: conjectaque vincula collo Accipit, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 83: frutectoso solo conjectum (*sc.* lupinum), Pl. 18, 14, 36, § 134; dub. al. coactum, Sillig. ed. maj. — **f.** With *in c. Acc.*: tela in nostros, Cæs. B. G. 1, 26; 47: lapides telaque in nostros, id. ib. 1, 46; cf., also, Nep. Dat. 9, 5: pila in hostes, Cæs. B. G. 1, 52: incolas vivos constrictosque in flammam, Hirt. B. Afr. 87: te in ignem, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 64: hæc in equuleum conjiciuntur, C. Tusc. 5, 5, 13; quum hæc navis vi tempestatis in portum conjecta sit, id. Inv. 2, 32, 98: serpentes vivas in vasa fictilia, Nep. Hann. 10, 4: cultros in guttura, Ov. M. 7, 245. — Particular phrases: (a) Denoting *To throw* one *into prison, fetters*, etc.: Vettium in carcerem conjeci, Suet. Cæs. 17: in carcerem conjici, C. 2 Verr. 5, 7, 17; so, id. Tusc. 1, 40, 98: hunc in vincula, Cæs. B. G. 4, 27: complures in vincula, Sall. C. 42, 3: tribunos in vincula, Liv. 29, 19: partem in perpetua vincula, Suet. Tib. 37: tribunis in vincula conjectis, Liv. 29, 9: in vincla publica conjectus, Nep. Milt. 7, 6: — in custodiam, Nep. Phoc. 3, 4; Suet. Aug. 27: — in catenas, Cæs. B. G. 1, 47; Liv. 29, 21: — in compedes, Suet. Vit. 12. — (b) Conjicere in fugam, *To rout and put to flight*: reliquos in fugam conjecerunt, Cæs. B. G. 4, 12. — **2.** With *Person. pron. in reflexive force: To cast* or *throw one's self*, i. e. *to betake*, etc., *one's self in haste*, etc.: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: se in signa manipulosque, Cæs. B. G. 6, 40: se in paludem, Liv. 1, 12: se in sacrarium, Nep, Them. 8, 4: se in fugam, C. Cœl. 26, 63: se in pedes, *to take to one's heels*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 13: quin pedes vos in curriculum conjicitis? Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 91. — **b.** With *Adv. of place*: se intro, Lucil. S. 28, 47; so, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 36. — **c.** With *Acc. of place*: se Tarsum usque, C. Att. 5, 16, 4.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To turn, direct, throw, urge, force, drive, bring eagerly* or *quickly*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: oculos, C. de Or. 2, 55, 225. — **b.** With *Adv. of manner*: petitiones ita conjectæ, C. Cat. 1, 6, 15. — **c.** With *sub c. Acc.*: id vos sub legis superbissimæ vincula conjicitis, Liv. 4, 4. — **d.** With *in c. Gerund. in* do: in disputando conjecit illam vocem, *threw out* or *let fall*, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 4, 4. — **e.** With *in c. Acc.*: aliquem in lætitiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 51: (hostes) in terrorem ac tumultum, Liv. 34, 28: in metum, id. 39, 25: in periculum, Suet. Oth. 10: exercitum in angustias, 5, 3 *ad fin.*: remp. in perturbationes, C. Fam. 12, 1, 1: aliquem in nuptias, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 23: aliquem in tricas, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 18: oculos in aliquem, C. Clu. 19, 54: tantam pecuniam in propylæa, *to throw away, squander*, id. Off. 2, 17, 60: culpam in unum vigilem, Liv. 5, 47: crimina in tuam nimiam diligentiam, C. Mur. 35, 73: causas tenues simultatum in gregem locupletium, *i. e. to cause, occasion*, Hirt. B. Alex. 49: crimen in quæ tempora, Liv. 3, 24. — **f.** With *ex*: in morbum ex ægritudine, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 69: ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium, C. Cat. 2, 1, 1. — **2.** With *Personal pron. in reflexive force: To cast* or *throw one's self*; *to betake one's self*, etc.: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: se mirificam in latebram (in disputing), C. de Div. 2, 20, 46: se in noctem, *i. e. to commit one's self to*, id. Mil. 19, 49. — **b.** With *Abl.*: mente ac voluntate in versum, *i. e. to devote one's self with zeal to poetry*, C. de Or. 3, 50, 194.

con-jŭbĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; jubeo] *To command together with*, Edict. Diocl. procem.

con-jūcundor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. pass. in reflexive force* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; jucundo, *no.* II.] *To please* or *delight one's self with*: sodalis amico conjucundabitur, Vulg. Sir. 37, 4.

conjŭga, æ, v. conjugus.

conjŭgālis, e, *adj.* [conjux] (*Of*, or *pertaining to, a* conjux; hence): **A.** *Relating to marriage, conjugal*: **1.** Prop.: Of persons: Tac. A. 11, 4: licentia, id. ib. 11, 27: dii, *presiding over marriage*, id. G. 18; cf. Sen. Thyest. 1104; Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9. — **2.** Fig.: Of animals: gregem conjugalem, Col. 8, 2, 4. **B.** *Worthy of marriage; such as a* conjux *should be*: CONJUX CONJUGALIS, Inscr. Orell. 4644; id. Grut. 602, 5; id. Murat. 1296, 8.

conjŭgāliter, *adv.* [conjugalis] *As married persons*: vivere, Aug. Ep. 89, 39.

conjŭgātio, ōnis, *f.* [conjugo] (mostly post-class.) (*A combining, connecting*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A mingling, mixture*: mellis et fellis, App. Flor. *no.* 18. — **B.** Esp.: corporum, *carnal intercourse, coition*, Arn. 2, 54; id. 5, 171. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *The etymological relationship of words*, Gr. συζυγία, C. Top. 3, 12; id. ib. 9, 38. — **B.** Gramm. *t. t.*: *conjugation*: earlier called declinatio, q. v.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 311 Kopp.: Comminian. in Charis. p. 153 P.; Diom. p. 337 ib.; Prisc. p. 836 ib.

conjŭgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who joins* or *unites*: boni amoris (Hymenæus), Cat. 61, 45.

conjŭgĭālis, e, *adj.* [conjugium] *Belonging to marriage, conjugal* (prps.

ously in Ovid.): fœdus. Ov. M. 11, 743: festa, id. ib. 5, 3: jura, id. ib. 6, 536.

conjūgium, ĭi, *n.* [conjugo] **I.** Prop.: *A joining together, connection, union*: corporis atque animæ, Lucr. 3, 857. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A connection by marriage, marriage, wedlock* (considered in a physical point of view, while connubium is regarded as a civil or political institution) (class.): C. Off. 1, 17, 54; id. Fin. 4, 7, 17; Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 29: Nep. Cim. 1, 3; Cat. 66, 28; Ov. M. 2, 804.—Of animals: *Copulation*: Ov. F. 4, 336; Pl. 10, 84, 52.—**B.** *A carnal union*: Ov. M. 14, 298; id. ib. 10, 295; Virg. G. 3, 275. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of persons: **1.** *A husband*: Prop. 3, 13, 20.—**2.** *A wife*: Virg. Æ. 3, 296; id. ib. 11, 270; id. ib. 7, 423; 433; Tac. A. 12, 65.—**B.** *Plur.*: *A pair* of animals: Pl. 8, 23, 35; id. 9, 8, 7; id. 10, 12, 15.

con-jūgo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; root JUG when jungo] *To join together, unite*: **I.** Prop.: aliquam sibi nuptiis, App. M. 5. **II.** Fig.: amicitiam, C. Off. 1, 17, 58: conjugata verba, *etymologically related*, C. Top. 3, 12; id. ib. 9, 38.

conjŭgŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [conjugo] *Pertaining to uniting, uniting, binding*: myrtus, only Cato R. R. 8, 2 Schneid.; 133, 2; cf. Hard. Pl. 15, 29, 37.

conjūgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Joined* or *united to*: hence of words) *Relative* or *akin to*: conjuga personis pronomina, Prisc. p. 1065 P.—As *Subst.*: **conjuga,** æ, *f. A wife*: magni Jovis germana et conjuga, App. M. 6, 4, p. 69 Hild. min.

conjuncte, *adv.* [1. conjunctus] (rare; most freq. in Cic.), **A.** (acc. to conjungo, *no.* I.): *In connection, conjointly, at the same time*: conjuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, C. Fam. 5, 12, 2: conjuncte re verboque risus movetur, id. de Or. 2, 61: elatum aliquid, *i. e. hypothetically* (*opp.* simpliciter, categorically), id. ib. 38, 158; id. ib. 3, 37, 149.—**B.** (acc. to conjunctus, *no.* II. B. 2.): *In a friendly, confidential manner*: conjuncte vivere, Nep. Att. 10, 3:—*Comp.*: C. Fam. 6, 9; C. Læl. 1, 2; Pl. Ep. 6, 8, 4.

conjunctim, *adv.* [conjungo, *no.* I.] *Unitedly, in common, jointly, together* (rare): ratio habetur hujus omnis pecuniæ, Cæs. B. G. 6, 19; Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 8, 5; Liv. 6, 40: petere auxilium, Nep. Att. 10, 5: legare, Pomp. Dig. 30, 16.

conjunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjungo] **A.** (acc. to conjungo, *no.* I.) (Prop.: *A joining together*; Meton.) Gramm. *t. t.*: *A connecting particle, a conjunction*: C. Or. 30, 135; Quint. 9, 3, 50; id. 11, 3, 110; Suet. Aug. 86.—**B.** (acc. to conjungo, *no.* II. A.): **1.** *A connecting, uniting, union*: **a.** With *Gen.*: hominum, C. Fin. 3, 20, 65: naturæ, id. de Div. 2, 60, 124.—**b.** With *cum*: mentis cum externis mentibus, *i. e. sympathy with*, C. de Div. 2, 58, 119.—**c.** With *inter*: literarum inter se, Quint. 1, 1, 31.—**2.** Rhet. *t. t.*: *A connection of ideas*: C. Top. 14, 57; id. Fat. 6, 12; Quint. 7, 8, 1.—**C.** (acc. to conjungo, *no.* II. B.): **1.** *Conjugal union, marriage*: C. Off. 1, 4, 11; Pl. 15, 29, 36, § 120.—**2.** *Family connection, relationship*: C. Off. 1, 17, 54; id. Fam. 1, 7, 11.—**3.** *Connection by friendship, friendship, intimacy*: C. Phil. 13, 5, 11; id. Cœl. 15, 35; id. Læl. 20, 71:—*Plur.*: C. Fam. 13, 10, 4.

conjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Connecting* (in post-class. gramm. lang.): particula (*sc. autem*), Tert. adv. Hermog. 23: conjunctivus modus, or *Abs.*: *The conjunctive* or *subjunctive mood*, Mart. Cap. 3, § 310 Kopp.; Serv. Ara. Don. p. 1787 P.; Cledon. Ars. p. 1869, ib.

conjuncto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To join* or *connect intimately*: Prud. Psych. 764.

conjunctrix, īcis, *f.* [conjungo] *She who joins* or *unites together*: Aug. Trin. 11, 10.

1. **conjunctus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of conjungo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to conjungo, *no.* I.) (*United, connected*; hence, in local relations): *Bordering upon, close, near*: **1.** With *Dat.*: Paphlagonia Cappadociæ, Nep. Dat. 5 *fin.*: regio Oceano, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46.—**2.** With *Abl.*: ratis crepidine saxi, Virg. Æ. 10, 653.

B. (acc. to conjungo, *no.* II. A.): *Connected* with or *related* to something; *accordant, agreeing* with, *conformable* to, *etc.*: **1.** With *cum*: prudentiam cum justitiâ, C. Off. 2, 9, 33: nihil cum virtute, id. ib. 1, 2, 5.—**2.** With *inter*: verba inter se, C. Top. 7.—**3.** With *ex*: causa ex pluribus conjuncta, Quint. 5, 1, 54.—**4.** With *Dat.*: conjunctus huic causarum loco locus ille est, *etc.*, C. Top. 18, 67: intelligentiæ justitia, id. Off. 1, 9, 34: officii præcepta naturæ conjuncta, id. ib. 1, 2, 6:—*Comp.*: talis simulatio vanitati conjunctior, C. Off. 1, 14, 44.—**5.** With *Abl.*: hæc et naturâ et utilitate conjuncta, C. de Or. 2, 81, 331.—**6.** *Abs.*: hæc necesse est aut ex præterito tempore, aut ex conjuncto, aut ex sequenti petere, Quint. 5, 8, 5: cf., also, C. de Div. 2, 39, 82.—As *Subst.*: **conjunctum,** i, *n.*: **a.** In Rhet.: *Connection*: C. de Or. 2, 40, 167.—**b.** In the physical lang. of Lucret.: *The necessary, inherent quality of bodies* (as weight, heat, *etc.*), in contrast with eventum, merely external condition (as poverty, riches, freedom, harmony, *etc.*): Lucr. 1, 450 *sq.*

C. (acc. to conjungo, *no.* II. B.): **1.** Prop.: **a.** *Connected by marriage, married*: (a) With *Dat.*: digno viro, Virg. E. 8, 32.—(b) *Abs.*: conservas, Var. R. R. 1, 17, 5.—**b.** *Connected by relationship* or *friendship, allied, kindred, intimate, friendly*: (a) With *Abl.*: sanguine, Sall. J. 10, 3: propinquitatibus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4:—*Sup.*: conjunctissimus officiis, usu, consuetudine, C. Sull. 20, 57.—(b) With *cum*: cum illo vinculis propinquitatis, C. Planc. 11, 27: cum populo Romano societate, id. 2 Verr. 4, 33, 72; cf. also, id. de Or. 1, 7, 24: tecum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 2: cum diis, Suet. Cæs. 6.—(c) With *Dat.*: civitas populo Romano, Cæs. B. G. 7, 33: familiaritate Cæsari, Nep. Att. 12, 1:—*Sup.*: Mario sanguine conjunctissimus, Vell. 2, 41, 2: so, ordini senatorio, C. Clu. 55, 153; cf. also, id. Prov. Cons. 16, 38.—(d) With *inter*: scelerum fœdere inter se, C. Cat. 1, 13, 33: jucundâ consuetudine inter nos, id. Att. 1, 16, 11:—*Comp.*: ut nosmet ipsi inter nos conjunctiores simus, C. Att. 14, 13 B., 3.—(e) *Abs.*: cognatio, Nep. præf. 7.—As *Subst.*: **conjunctus,** i, *m. A kinsman, intimate friend*: (a) *Abs.*: alienus an conjunctus, Quint. 7, 4, 21.—(β) With *Gen.*: sontium, Curt. 6, 11, 20.—**2.** Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. a.): Of a vine: *Joined to*, or *trained about*: vitis ulmo marito, Cat. 62, 54.

2. **conjunctus,** ūs, *m.* [conjungo] *A connection, conjunction*: Var. L. L. 10, 2, 105.

con-jungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; jungo] **I.** Prop.: *To join together, connect, unite* (very common): **A.** With *cum*: eam epistolam cum hac, C. Fam. 7, 30 *fin.*: animam cum animo, Lucr. 3, 160; id. 5, 563.—**B.** With *inter se*: Lucr. 8, 568; cf. id. 3, 137.—**C.** With *Dat.*: castra muro oppidoque, Cæs. B. C. 2, 25; cf. tecta muro portisque, Liv. 22, 20: dextram dextræ, Ov. M. 8, 421; Lucr. 5, 564.—**D.** With *Abl.*: calamos plures cerâ, Virg. E. 2, 32: oras (vulneris) sutură, Cels. 7, 4, 3: medium intervallum ponte, Suet. Cal. 19.—**E.** In *simple constr.*: boves, *i. e. to yoke*, Cato R. R. 138: supercilia conjuncta, Suet. Aug. 79.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To join together, unite*, etc.: **1.** With *cum*: eas cohortes cum exercitu suo, Cæs. B. C. 1, 18: quem ego cum deorum laude conjungo, *i. e. put on an equality with*, C. Pis. 9, 20; id. Font. 10, 21; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 28: imperii dedecus cum probro privato, C. Sen. 12, 42; id. Brut. 31, 120: judicium suum cum illius auctoritate, Quint. 10, 3, 1.—**2.** With *ad* (very rare; prps. only once): Quint. 4, 1, 16 (ib. 8 prooem. § 33 *Cod. Ambros.* has, instead of *ad* dignitatem, *ac* dignitate; v. Zumpt, Suppl. p. 337).—**3.** With *Dat.*: noctem diei, Cæs. B. C. 3, 13: arma finitimis, Liv. 8, 16; id. 42, 47: laudem oratori, Quint. 1, 10, 17; id. 5, 10, 51: sequentia prioribus, id. 11, 2, 20.—**4.** In *simple constr.*: vocales, *to contract*, C. Or. 44, 150; Quint. 12, 10, 30: bellum, *to carry on* or *wage in concert*, C. Manil. 9, 26: passus, Ov. M. 11, 64: abstinentiam cibi, *i. e. to continue, not to interrupt*, Tac. A. 6, 26; in the same sense, consuetūdo, Suet. Cal. 17; and rerum actum, id. Claud. 23: nox eadem necem Britannici et rogum conjunxit, Tac. A. 13, 17.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To unite, join in marriage* or *love*: **a.** With *cum*: me tecum, Ov. H. 21, 247: aliquam secum matrimonio, Curt. 6, 9, 30.—**b.** With *Dat.*: aliquam sibi justo matrimonio, Suet. Ner. 28: aliquam sibi, id. Cal. 26.—**c.** With *Abl.*: fœdere amantes, Cat. 64, 335.—**d.** In *simple constr.*: connubia Sabinorum (Romulus), C. de Or. 1, 9, 37.—**2.** *To connect, unite* by relationship or friendship: **a.** With *cum*: se tecum affinitate, Nep. Paus. 2, 3.—**b.** With *Dat.*: me tibi; C. Fam. 15, 11, 2: multos sibi familiari amicitiâ, Sall. J. 7, 7: Ausonios Teucris fœdere, Virg. Æ. 10, 105.—**c.** With *Abl.*: optimum quemque amicitiâ, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 16.—**d.** With *inter*: nos inter nos, C. Fam. 5, 7, 2.—**e.** In *simple constr.*: amicitiam, C. Clu. 16, 46: societatem amicitiamque, Sall. J. 83, 1.

conjunx, v. conjux.

conjūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [conjuro] *A swearing together* or *in common*; in good or (more freq.) in bad sense: **I.** Prop.: **A.** In good sense: "*conjuratio* fit in tumultu, *i. e.* Italico bello et Gallico quando vicinum urbis periculum singulos jurare non patitur," Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 614; cf. id. ib. 2, 157; id. ib. 8, 1 and 5.—**B.** In bad sense: *A conspiracy, plot* (in good prose; esp. in the histt.): C. Cat. 2, 4, 6; Cæs. B. G. 1, 2; Sall. C. 17, 1: si omnia facienda sunt, quæ amici velint: non amicitiæ tales, sed conjurationes putandæ sunt, C. Off. 3, 10, 44. **II.** Meton.: **A.** In good sense (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *An agreement, union*: urbana, Pl. Pan. 70 *fin.*—**B.** In bad sense (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *Concr.*: *A confederacy, the band of conspirators themselves*: perditorum hominum, C. Cat. 1, 6.

conjūrātus, a, um, *P.* of conjuro.—As *Subst.*: **conjurati,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *Conspirators*: C. Cat. 4, 10, 20: Sall. C. 52, 17; Suet. Cæs. 17; 80; 82; id. Tib. 9; id. Claud. 11; id. Ner. 36; id. Vesp. 2.

con-jūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; juro] **I.** Gen.: *To swear together* or *in common with*: quæ jurat, mens est; nil conjuravimus illâ, *i. e. our mind has had no share in the oath our tongue has uttered*, Ov. H. 21, 235; *cf.* the context: sed tu verbis conceptis conjuravisti sciens, sciente animo tuo, P. African. ap. Gell. 7, 11, 9.

II. Esp.: With accessory notion of combination for a purpose: **A.** Prop.: **1.** In good sense: *To unite* or *combine together under an oath; to form a confederacy*, etc.: **a.** *Abs.*: ut omnes Italiæ juniores conjurarent, Cæs. B. G. 7, 1.—**b.** With *Abl.*: simul omne tumultu Conjurat trepido Latium, Virg. Æ. 8, 5 Serv.—**c.** With *inter*: ipsi inter se, Liv. 22, 38.—**d.** With *cum*: inter nos conjuravimus, ego cum illo, et ille mecum, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 38.—**e.** With *Objective clause*: conjurant, nisi victores, se non redituros, Liv. 26, 25.—**f.** *Part. perf. in reflexive force*: (a) So, alone: milites socique navales conjurati, Liv. 45, 2 Duker: agmina conjurata, Ov. M. 5, 150.—(b) With *Inf.*: Græcia Conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 5.—**2.** In a bad sense: *To form a conspiracy* or *plot*; *to conspire*: **a.** *Abs.*: ut cupiam conjurare, C. Fam. 5, 6, 2.—**b.** With *inter*: inter se, Sall. J. 66, 2.—**c.** With *cum*: cum quibus in omne flagitium et facinus conjuravit, Liv. 39, 16.—**d.** With *pro*: cum totâ Italiâ pro partibus suis, Suet. Aug. 17.—**e.** With *in c. Acc.*: Liv. 39, 16; cf. preceding *no.* c.: in mortem patris, Quint. 4, 2, 72.—**f.** With *contra*: contra rempublicam, C. Sull. 23, 70.—**g.** With *adversum* or *adversus*: adversum me, Vulg. 1 Reg. 22, 8: adversus eum, ib. 4 Reg. 15, 25.—**h.** With *de*: de interficiendo Pompeio, C. Mil. 24, 65.—**i.** With *ut c. Subj.*: ut urbem inconderent, Liv. 4, 45.—**m.** With *Inf.*: patriam incendere, Sall. C. 52, 24

Kritz.—**n.** *Part. Perf. in reflexive force:* conjuratos cœlum rescindere fratres, Virg. G. 1, 280.

B. Fig.: Of things as subjects: **1.** (acc. to *no.* II. A. 1.): **a.** *To combine together:* conjuratæque sequuntur Mille rates, Ov. 12, 6.—**b.** *To unite, become united:* (a) With *Adv.*: alterius sic Altera poscit opem res, et conjurat amice, Hor. A. P. 411.—(b) *Part. Pass. in reflexive force:* conjurati venti, Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 98; cf. id. Bell. Get. 49.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II. A. 2.): *To conspire:* conjurata arma, Ov. M. 15, 763: conjurato ab Istro, Virg. G. 2, 496.

conjux (in many MSS. and edd. also **conjunx**; in inscriptions also COIVX, *e. g.* Orell. *nos.* 4655; 4644; 4646; 5013, et al.), ŭgis, *comm.* [conjugo] (*One joined with another;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A husband, wife, consort, spouse* (common, in *gen. fem.* in the poets): **A.** *Masc.*: Cat. 61, 32; id. 68, 81; Virg. Æ. 6, 473; Ov. M. 1, 605; id. ib. 6, 538.—**B.** *Fem.*: Lucr. 4, 12; 74; C. Cat. 4, 11, 24; id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3; Quint. 6, 1, 33; Cat. 64, 298; Prop. 1, 19, 7; Hor. Od. 1, 1, 26; id. ib. 3, 5, 5.—**C.** *Plur.* for *a married pair:* boni, Cat. 61, 234: unanimis, id. 66, 80. **II.** Fig.: Of animals: *A mate:* Ov. F. 1, 451; Pl. 10, 59, 79. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of the elm-tree: *A prop, support:* Col. 5, 6, 18.—**B.** For *a betrothed, a bride,* Virg. Æ. 9, 138.—**C.** Euphemistically for *a concubine,* Prop. 2, 8, 29; Ov. H. 8, 86; Val. Fl. 2, 208.—**D.** In late Lat.=contubernalis: *A comrade, a* male or female *companion* or *attendant,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2841 *sq.*

conl. v. coll.

conm. v. comm.

con-nascor, nātus sum, nasci, 3. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; nascor] *To be born with* or *at the same time with* one (post-class.): **A.** *Abs.*: laus nobilitatis connascitur, Cassiod. Var. 3, 6.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: vitia in corpore connata, Tert. adv. Val. 2.

con-nātūrālis, e, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; naturalis] *Agreeing with one's nature, innate:* habent (omnia animalia) connaturalem potentiam judicativam, quam vocant sensum, Boeth. Aristot. Analyt. Post. 2, 17, p. 557.

con-nātus, a, um, *P.* of connascor.

con-necto, xŭi, xum, ctĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; necto] **I.** Gen.: *To tie, bind,* or *fasten together, connect, entwine* (class.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *inter se:* omnia inter se connexa et apta, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97: inter se connexis nodis, Ov. M. 12, 430.—**2.** With *Dat.*: nec tamen omnimodis connecti posse putandum est Omnia, Lucr. 2, 690: terrestria membra marinis, id. ib. 704: brachia connexa digitis, Ov. M. 9, 311: Adiabenis connectuntur Carduchi, *i. e. are on the borders of, are next to,* Pl. 6, 15, 17: naves validis utrinque navibus, Tac. H. 2, 34.—**3.** In *simple constr.*: connexa convenientes Efficiunt motūs, Lucr. 2, 712: ut studium mentis connexa sequatur, id. ib. 268; id. 3, 691: connexi crines, Prop. 2, 5, 23.—**4.** With *Abl.*: Mosellam atque Ararim factā inter utrumque fossā, Tac. A. 13, 53.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** With *cum:* amicitiam cum voluptate, C. Fin. 1, 20, 67: cum re, id. ib. 8, 3, 77. **2.** With *inter se:* ita sunt inter se connexa et indiscreta omnia, Quint. 10, 1, 12. —**3.** With *Dat.*: carmina gracili filo, Col. *poet.* 10, 227: verba lyræ, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 86: filiam discrimini patris, *to implicate, involve in,* Tac. A. 16, 30: non criminibus mariti connexa, id. ib. 32: causa dolori meo cónnexa est, id. ib. 3, 12: uno amne discretis connexum odium, id. H. 1, 65.—**4.** With *Abl.*: quæ inexplicabili serie connectunt, Quint. 5, 14, 32.—**5.** With *ex:* illud non est in uno verbo translato, sed ex pluribus continuatis connectitur, C. de Or. 3, 41, 166.—**6.** In *simple constr.*: res ac verba, Quint. 2, 4, 15: membra (historiæ), Quint. 9, 4, 129: aliam majorem insaniam, *to join to,* Pl. 36, 15, 24: versūs orationesque ejus, *to quote, cite,* Treb. Gallien. 11 *fin.*

II. Esp.: Logic. *t. t.*=concludo: *To annex* or *subjoin* a logical conclusion: si enim est verum, quod ita connectitur: si quis, *etc.* . . . . illud quoque verum est, *etc.*, C. Fat. 6, 12: omne, quod ipsum ex se connexum sit, *etc.* (e. g. *si lucet, lucet*) verum esse, *etc.*, id. Ac. 2, 30, 98.—As *Subst.*: **connexum,** i, *n. The logical connection, course of argument:* C. Ac. 2, 30, 96; id. Fat. 7, 14; Gell. 16, 8, 9.

connexe, *adv.* [1. connexus] *In connection, connectedly:* dicere aliquid, Mart. Cap. 4, § 387 Kopp.

connexio, ōnis, *f.* [connecto] *T. t.*: **A.** In logic (almost confined to Quint.): *A conclusion, a logical sequence:* Quint. 5, 14, 6; 17; 19; 22 *sq.*—**B.** In gramm.: *A syllable;* Charis, p. 1. P.

connexīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Serving to unite, copulative:* conjunctio (*atque*): Gell. 10, 29, 1.

1. **connexus,** a, um. **I.** *P.* of connecto. **II.** *Pa.*: *Connected, joined, cohering together with* something (very rare): **A.** With *Dat.*: connexos his funeribus dies, *i. e., following,* C. Pis. 5, 11: Cæsari, *i. e., related to,* Tac. A. 2, 50: Varo, id. ib. 4, 6:—*Comp.*: connexius ei (*sc.* corpori), Lucr. 3, 555.—**B.** With *per:* Silanus per affinitatem connexus Germanico, Tac. A. 2, 43.—**C.** With *Abl.*: insequitur magno jam tunc connexus amore Patroclus, Stat. Ach. 1, 174.

2. **connexus,** ūs, *m.* [connecto] *A joining together, combination, connection* (mostly in Lucr.): Lucr. 3, 556; Vitr. 10, 1:—*Plur.*: Lucr. 1, 634; id. 2, 726; 1020; id. 5, 443.

connīsus, a, um, *P.* of connitor.

con-nītor, nixus *or* nīsus sum (*connixus,* Lucr. 2, 159; Cic. *poet.* N. D. 2, 43, 110; id. Tusc. 2, 21, 47; Virg. E. 1, 15; id. Æ. 5, 264; 642; id. ib. 10, 127; Tac. A. 15, 51: *connisus,* Liv. 1, 33; id. 3, 63; id. 10, 33; id. 31, 21; id. 41, 4; Val. Fl. 3, 193; Tac. A. 11, 31), nīti, 3. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; nitor] **I.** Prop.: *To lean* or *push against; to lean upon with all one's force,* etc.: **A.** With *Abl.*: corniger est valido connixus corpore Taurus, Poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110: cf. id. Arat. 290 (al. 536).—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: in hastam, Sil. 10, 252.—**C.** *Abs.*: Lucr. 2, 159.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To lean,* etc.: præsto est domina omnium et regina ratio, quæ connixa per se (*leaning upon itself, self-supported*), et progressa longius fit perfecta virtus, C. Tusc. 2, 21, 47.

B.: **1.** *To exert one's self with all one's might, to strive eagerly for* something; *to strive to reach* a place, *to ascend, mount*:—**a.** With *ut c. Subj.*: (infantes) connituntur, ut sese erigant, C. Fin. 5, 15, 42.—**b.** With *ad:* ceteris ad convincendum eum connisis, Tac. A. 15, 66: ad surgendum, Curt. 7, 3.—**c.** With *Inf.*: invadere hostem, Liv. 9, 31: labefacere primores classiariorum, Tac. A. 15, 51.—**d.** With *in c. Acc.*: in summum jugum virtute, Cæs. B. C. 1, 46: in summum locum, Liv. 31, 21: præaltam in arborem, Tac. A. 11, 31.—**e.** With *Abl.*: quantum conniti animo potes, quantum labore contendere . . . . tantum fac ut efficias, C. Off. 3, 2, 6; so, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 29; Virg. Æ. 5, 264; 642: id. ib. 10, 127.—**f.** *Abs.*: connisi resistunt, Liv. 10, 33.—**2.** *To struggle in delivery;* poet. for *to bring forth:* spem gregis, ah! silice in nuda connixa reliquit, Virg. E. 1, 15.

connīventĭa, æ, *f.* [conniveo, *no.* II. C.] *Connivance* (post-class. and very rare): Ciceronis, Ascon. C. 1 Verr. *fin.* (p. 152, vol. 5, pt. 2 ed. Orell.): (tribunorum), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 54; dub.

con-nīvĕo, nivi (Cassius ap. Prisc. p. 866 P.: cf. Prob. II. p. 1482 ib.) *or* nixi (Turpil. ap. Prisc. p. 866 ib.), *no sup.,* nīvēre (accessory form of *Inf.* connivère, Calvus ap. Prisc. l. l.) 2. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; nivec, akin to nico and nicto, and nuo, nuto; Greek *νεύω, νυστάζειν, etc.*] (*To close* or *shut together;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** In reference to the eyes: **1.** Of persons or animals: *To wink* or *blink; to close* or *shut* the eyes: **a.** *Abs.*: connivent, solemque pavent cognoscere visu, Sil. 7, 729: si conniventem (*sc.* pullum) animadvertit (*sc.* haliaetus), etc., Pl. 10, 3, 3, § 10.—**b.** With *Abl.*: connixi somno, Purpil. ap. Prisc. 866, P.: so, somno, C. Tusc. 1, 49, 117; Tac. A. 16, 5.—**c.** With *ad:* ad tonitrua et fulgura, Suet. Cal. 51.—**d.** With *contra:* contra comminationem aliquam, 11, 37, 54, § 144.—**e.** With *Gr. Acc.*: non connivi oculos, Cassius ap. Prisc. p. 866, P.—**2.** Of the eyes; *To close* or *shut* themselves: oculis somno conniventibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143.—**3.** Of things with *quasi: To close the eyes as it were:* quum quasi connivent (*sc.* luna et sol), *i. e. are darkened* or *become obscured,* Lucr. 5, 776.—**4.** Of flowers, etc.: *To close* or *shut up:* et conniventes oculos violaria solvunt, Col. 10, 259.—**B.** In reference to other things: *To close* or *shut; to contract:* quæ (*sc.* stomachi vacua) inanitate diutinā contrahuntur et connivent, Gell. 16, 3, 3.

II. Fig.: *To close the eyes;* i. e. **A.** *To become torpid, drowsy, indolent,* etc.: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, quibus sopita virtus conniveret, C. Cœl. 17, 41: animus atque mens viri prudentis debet esse erecta, ardua in solicitis, nunquam connivens, *etc.*, Gell. 13, 27, 4.—**B.** *To be* indulgently *unobservant:* patrum jura cum filiorum, qui in magistratu sunt, potestatibus collata interquiescere paullulum et connivere, Gell. 2, 2, 9.—**C.** *To leave unnoticed* or *uncensured; to connive* or *wink at;* **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: quibusdam in rebus conniveo, C. Phil. 1, 7, 18: in sceleribus, id. Cœl. 24, 59.—**2.** With *Dat.*: publicis per connivibo, C. Agr. 2, 28, 77.—**3.** *Abs.*: Pers. 6, 50.

connixus, a, um, *P.* of connitor.

connūbĭālis (in the poets, for the most part, connŭbĭālis quadrisyll., like connŭbjis, v. connubium; only in Claud. Ep. 2, 18, connŭbĭālis), e, *adj.* [connubium] *Pertaining to wedlock, conjugal* (mostly poet.: prps. first used by Ovid): jura, Ov. H. 6, 41: vincla, Stat. Th. 5, 112: carmen, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 651: vectigal, id. Ep. 2, 18: fœdus, Salv. de Gub. 7, p. 244.

connūbĭālĭter, *adv.* [connubialis] *In a conjugal manner:* connubialiter procum allegaret, Marc. Cap. 6, § 576 Kopp.

con-nūbĭum (also conubium, cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 1061), ĭi, (on account of prosod., for the sake of metre sts. connŭbjō, connŭbjā, connŭbjis, trisyll.: connubjo, Virg. Æ. 4, 126; id. ib. 7, 253; Ov. M. 6, 428: connubja, Lucr. 3, 777: connubjis, Virg. Æ. 1, 73; id. ib. 3, 136; id. ib. 4, 168; id. ib. 7, 96; 333; id. ib. 12, 821; v. Wagn. Virg. Æ. 1, 73; *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; nubo] (*A wedding* or *entering wedlock together;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Marriage, wedlock* (considered as a civil institution; conjugium had regard to the physical union; cf. Wagn. Virg. Æ. 1, 73): C. de Or. 1, 9, 37; Sall. J. 18; Liv. 4, 5 *fin.*; 6; Cat. 62, 57; id. 64, 141; 158; Virg. Æ. 1, 73; id. ib. 3, 136; 319. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The right to intermarry* acc. to Roman principles, "*connubia* illi (*sc.* decemviri) ut ne plebi et patribus essent inhumanissimā lege sanxerunt, quæ postea plebiscito Canuleio abrogata est," C. Rep. 2, 37, 63; cf. Liv. 4, 1 *sq.*; Dion. Hal. 10, 60; so also, Liv. 8, 14; id. 9, 43; cf. Gai. Inst. 1, § 55 *sq.*; Ulp. Tit. 5.—**B.** *Sexual union:* Lucr. 3, 777; id. 5, 1011; Ov. Am. 2, 7, 21.—**C.** Of plants: *An ingrafting:* Pl. 16, § 1.

con-nūdātus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; nudo] *Wholly naked:* Pl. 28, 7, 23.

con-nūmĕro, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; numero] *To number with* something, *to reckon among* (post-class.): aliquem inter liberos, Paul. Dig. 1, 5, 14: virum heroicis ingeniis, Amm. 25, 4: quemadmodum connumeratis et dicitis, Arn. 2, 187.

Connus, i, *m. A Greek lute-player, who taught Socrates music:* C. Fam. 9, 22, 3.

Cŏnon, ōnis, *m.*, Κόνων. **I.** *A celebrated Athenian general whose life was written by Nepos.* **II.** *A celebrated mathematician and astronomer in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus:* Cat. 66, 7; Virg. E. 3, 40; Sen. Q. N. 7, 3, 3.

†cŏnŏpēum (sts. **-pīum**), ĕi, *n.* =κωνωπεῖον, *A net of fine gauze, used originally by the Egyptians, especially about the bed, as a protection against*

gnats, etc.; *a musquito curtain*: cōnōpēum, Juv. 6, 80: cōnōpēum (cōnōpium), Hor. Epod. 9, 16, and Prop. 3, 11, 45; doubtful, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 8.

cōnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [etym. dub.] *To undertake, attempt, try, venture* (class.): **A.** With *Acc.*: quicquam, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 26: istuc, id. ib. 1, 5, 35: idem, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3: opus magnum et arduum, C. Or. 10, 33: tantum scelus, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 13, 30; cf. tanta res, Liv. 42, 59: multa stulte, Nep. Hann. 8, 3; Quint. 2, 4, 10: vides profecto illum (Demosthenem) multa perfecere, nos multa conari, C. Or. 30, 105.—**B.** With *Inf.*: versūs pangere, Lucr. 1, 26: absinthia dare pueris, id. 1, 936; id. 4, 12; Cæs. B. G. 1, 5: se invito transire, id. ib. 1, 8: tela mittere, Cat. 116, 3.—**C.** With *Gerund in do*: ne frustra dehortando conemini, *that you attempt not vainly to dissuade*, Nep. Att. 21 *fin.*—**D.** With *si*: si perrumpere possent conati, Cæs. B. G. 1, 9.—**E.** *Abs.*: conantibus, prius quam id effici posset, adesse Romanos nunciatur, Cæs. B. G. 6, 4: qui prius cogitare quam conari consueset, *before he proceeded to the undertaking*, Nep. Dat. 7, 1 Bremi: Atheniensium populum celerem et supra vires audacem esse ad conandum, Liv. 45, 23.—**F.** With *Abl.*: conari manibus, pedibus, noctesque et dies, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 53.—**G.** With *Acc. of time*: Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 53; cf. *no.* F.—Hence *Subst.* in *Pass. signif.*: **conātum,** i, *n. An undertaking, attempt, venture, hazard* (also class.); Att. ap. Non. 202, 14; Plaut. Merc. prol. 39; Lucr. 5, 386; Cæs. B. G. 1, 3; Nep. Dion. 8, 5; Liv. 21, 50; id. 42, 11; Quint. 8, 3, 69; Suet. Galb. 17; Ov. M. 10, 420; id. ib. 14, 755 *sq.*

con-quădro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; quadro] **I.** *Act.*: *To make square*: aureum later, Var. ap. Non. 131, 14: perticas (just before, *dolare in quadrum*), Col. 8, 3, 7. **II.** *Neut.*: *To be proportioned to, to agree with, to correspond to* (late Lat.): Sid. Ep. 2, 2; id. ib. 3, 7.

conquæstor, ōris, v. conquisitor.

conquassātio, ōnis, *f.* [conquasso] *A severe shaking, a shattering*: only fig.: conquassatio et perturbatio totius valetudinis corporis, C. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.

con-quasso, *no. perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; quasso] *To shake severely* (often in Lucret. and Cic.; elsewh. very rare; after Cic. prob. not until late Latin): **I.** Prop.: corpus ex aliquā re, Lucr. 3, 442: omnia graviter terrarum motibus ortis, id. 5, 107; cf. Appulum maximis terræ motibus, C. de Div. 1, 43, 97. **II.** Fig.: conquassatur enim tum mens animæque potestas (corresp. with collabefieri), Lucr. 3, 599: exteras nationes illius anni furore, C. Sest. 26, 56: omnes provincias, Sulpic. ap. C. Fam. 4, 5, 4: aliquem maximis periculis, Firm. Math. 3, 13, 4. **III.** Meton.: *To shatter, dash to pieces*: calicem, Cato R. R. 52, 2.

‡ **con-quăterno,** *To yoke by fours*, ζευγνῦμι κατὰ τέσσαρα, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

con-quĕror, questus sum, quĕri, 3. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; queror] *To complain of, bewail, lament passionately* or *much* (class.): **A.** With *Acc.*: conqueri fortunam adversam non lamentari decet, Pac. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: decumarum imperia, bonorum direptiones, iniqua judicia, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 50, 111; cf., also, Liv. 1, 53; id. 40, 24; id. 25, 28; id. 31, 31; Tac. H. 1, 54; Suet. Aug. 65; id. Cal. 42; Tib. 1, 10, 56; Ov. M. 14, 243.—**B.** With *Objective clause*: si immortalis nostra foret mens, Non tam se moriens dissolvi conquereretur, Lucr. 3, 612; so, Suet. Tib. 10, 34; id. Claud. 2.—**C.** With *de*: de alicujus improbitate deplorare et conqueri, C. 2 Verr. 3, 18, 45: de eādem re apud se, Suet. Aug. 51: de alicujus injuriis, C. Fam. 3, 2, 6.—**D.** With *cur*: cur Pisonem aditu arcuerit, Tac. A. 15, 60.—**E.** With *adversum*: res suas adversum illum, Titin. ap. Non. 232, 22.—**F.** With *cum*: fortunas suas mecum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 47.—**G.** With *apud*: vim atque injuriam dictatoris apud patres, Liv. 8, 33.—**H.** With *Abl.*: voce, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 15: oratione paucitatem civium, Liv. 23, 22.—**K.** With *pro*: pro republicā, C. Sest. 2, 3.—**M.** *Abs.*: conquerar, an sileam? Ov. M. 9, 147.—**N.** With *Dat.*: sed quid ego ignaris nequicquam conqueror auris, Cat. 64, 164.

conquestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conqueror] *A violent, loud complaining* or *bewailing, complaint* (very rare): **I.** Prop.: nulla, nullum auxilium, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7; illa adversus omnes, Quint. 5, 13, 41: longa de bellis civilibus, id. 8, 3, 78: dolorum præteritorum, Sen. Ep. 78: Hier. adv. Jov. 47. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In rhet.: "*conquestio* est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans," C. Inv. 1, 55, 106; Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23.—**B.** Of the plaintive tones of birds: Pl. 10, 23, 33, § 66.

conquestum, i, *n.* [id.] *A complaint*: postero die in senatu conquestum in eam coegit (eum) desperationem, ut, *etc.*, Suet. Cæs. 20.

1. **conquestus,** a, um, *P.* of conqueror.

2. **conquestus,** ūs, *m.* [conqueror] *A violent* or *loud complaint* (very rare, and used only in the *Abl. sing.*): Liv. 8, 7; Sil. 10, 291; Stat. Ach. 1, 399.

conquexi, *Perf.* of conquinisco.

con-quiesco, ēvi, ētum, escĕre (*Perf. syncop.*: *Ind.* conquiesti, C. Fam. 1, 1: *Subj.* conquierit, Cels. 6, 6, 34; id. 7, 19: *Inf.* conquiesse, Liv. 30, 13) 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; quiesco] (*To be completely at rest, to rest, take rest, repose*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of living subjects: **1.** Gen.: *To rest* physically; *to be idle, inactive*, or *in repose*: **a.** *Abs.*: videmus ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, C. Fin. 5, 20, 55.—**b.** With *ad*: ut ne ad saxa quidem mortui conquiescant, C. Rosc. Am. 26, 72; cf. the context.—**c.** With *ex*: ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus uno illo in loco, C. Att. 1, 5, 8.—**d.** With *in c. Abl.*: C. Att. 1, 5, 8; cf. preceding *no.* c.—**e.** With *ante*: ante iter confectum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 75.—**f.** With *Adv. of degree*: quantum ipse, a puerilia usque ad hanc ætatem, a continuis bellis et victoriis conquievit, C. Balb. 1, 3.—**g.** With *ab*: C. Balb. 1, 3; cf. preceding *no.* f.—**2.** Esp.: Of sleep: *To take repose* or *rest*: **a.** With *Abl. of time*: meridie, Cæs. B. G. 7, 46.—**b.** With *Adv. of time*: paullisper post cibum meridianum, Suet. Aug. 78.

B. Of things as subjects: **1.** *To be quite still* or *quiet*; *to be in a state of repose*: **a.** *Abs.*: navigatio mercatorum, *i. e. is stopped*, C. Manil. 6, 15: so, vectigal, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: literæ, *are suspended*, id. Att. 12, 39, 2.—**b.** With *Abl.*: omnia bella jure gentium conquiescant, C. Rab. Post. 15, 42.—**c.** With *ab*: Italia a delectu, urbs ab armis, C. Mil. 25, 68: quo funestorum principum manes a posterorum exsecrationibus conquiescant, Pl. Pan. 53.—**d.** With *Adv. of time*: quando illius postea sica conquievit? C. Mil. 14, 37.—**2.** Medic. *t. t.*: *To settle down, abate, subside, become quiet*: febris, Cels. 2, 8: inflammatio, id. 7, 9: sanguis, id. 5, 26, 21.

II. Fig.: With respect to the passions, wishes, *etc.*: *To enjoy entire repose*; *to find rest, recreation, pleasure*, etc.: **A.** With *Adv.* habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, C. Fam. 4, 6, 2: ubi aures conquiescant, id. Arch. 6, 12.—**B.** With *expressions of time*: nec nocte nec interdiu virum conquiescere pati, Liv. 1, 47.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.*: in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, C. Fam. 9, 6, 5: in amore atque in adolescentiā tuā, id. ib. 2, 1 *fin.*: in amici mutuā benevolentiā, id. Lael. 6, 22.

con-quīnisco, quexi, *no sup.*, quīnīscĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; and a root QUIS. akin to Gr. κυ-έω] *To couch down, squat, stoop down*: "inclinari," Non. 84, 15: "*caput inclinare*," Prisc. p. 885 P. (only ante-class. in the folig. exx.): Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 5; id. Ps. 3, 2, 75; Pomp. ap. Prisc. l. l.

conquĭno, are, v. coinquino.

‡ **conquĭrere** coervere, Fest. p. 50 (after the best two MSS., *Codd. Gu.* 2, and *Mon.*, read COINQUERE, q. v.).

con-quīro, sivi, situm, rĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; quæro] *To search out* or *seek after earnestly, carefully*, etc.: **I.** Prop.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: ea, Cæs. B. G. 1, 27: vaticines libros, Liv. 39, 16: conquirere consulem et sepelire, id. 22, 52: sacris conquirendis, id. 25, 7: pecuniam conquisitam, id. 29, 18.—**B.** With *Abl.*: conquiri Diodotum totā provinciā jubet, C. 2 Verr. 4, 19, 40: naves toto flumine Ibero, Cæs. B. C. 1, 61.—**C.** With *ad*: socios ad interficiendum eum, Nep. Dion. 8, 3: eum ad necem, Vell. 2, 41, 2.—**D.** With *ex*: quam plurimum domiti pecoris ex agris, Sall. J. 75, 4.—**E.** With *per*: dona ac pecunias acerbe per municipia, Tac. H. 3, 76.—**F.** With *Dat.*: virgines sibi undique, Suet. Aug. 71.—**G.** With *Adv.*: quos undique conquirebat, Suet. Aug. 83: vulgo conquirere amantes, Prop. 1, 2, 23. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: voluptates, Cæs. B. C. 3, 96: solatia, Tac. A. 12, 68: naturæ primas causas, C. Univ. 14: vetera, id. de Or. 3, 8, 29: aliquid scelleris, *i. e. seek to perpetrate*, id. Agr. 2, 35, 97.—**B.** With *ad*: omnes artes ad opprimendum eum, Tac. A. 15, 56.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.*: argumenta quæ conquirere in eo, quod, *etc.* Tac. A. 14, 44.—**D.** With *cum*: quas (*sc.* causas) mecum conquiro, Tac. Or. 15.—**E.** With *Adv.*: suavitates undique, C. Off. 3, 33, 177.

conquisīte, *adv.* [conquisitus] *Carefully*: conquisite commercata edulia, Afran. ap. Non. 28, 30: conquisite admodum scripsit Varro, Gell. 3, 10, 16: conquisite conscripsimus (corresp. with diligenter), Auct. Her. 2, 31, 50.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

conquisītio, ōnis, *f.* [conquiro] **I.** Gen.: *A bringing together, procuring, collecting* (rare, but class.): pecuniarum, Tac. H. 2, 84: (sacrorum), id. Agr. 6 *fin.*: piaculorum, Liv. 7, 3. **II.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A levying, levy*: C. Prov. Cons. 3, 5; Liv. 23, 32; id. 25, 5; id. 29, 34; 35.

conquisītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **A.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A recruiting officer*: C. Mil. 25, 67; id. Att. 7, 21; Hirt. B. Alex. 2; Liv. 21, 11; 21; id. 30, 7; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 80.—**B.** In Plaut., *A spy, listener*: Plaut. Am. prol. 65 and 82.

conquisītus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of conquiro. **II.** *Pa.*: *Sought out, chosen, select, picked*: coloni, C. Agr. 2, 35, 97: medicamenta, Cels. 5, 26, 23: figuræ (*opp.* obviæ dicenti), Quint. 9, 3, 5:—*Sup.*: mensæ conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, C. Tusc. 5, 21, 62.

☞ *Comp.* prob. not in use.

conr. v. corr.

con-sācerdos, ōtis, *comm.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; sacerdos] *A fellow-priest* or *priestess*: Symm. Ep. 10, 74; Paul. Nol. Ep. 20, 2.

consacro, v. consecro.

consālūtātio, ōnis, *f.* [consaluto, *no.* I.] *The greeting of a multitude* (rare; mostly post-Aug.): C. Att. 2, 18, 1; Tac. A. 15, 16; id. H. 4, 72; Suet. Oth. 9.

con-sālūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [cum; saluto] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.) Of a number of persons: *To join in saluting*; *to greet* or *salute*: **A.** *Neut.*: qui quum inter se amicissime consalutassent, C. de Or. 2, 3, 13.—**B.** *Act.*: **1.** With *Abl.*: aliquem nomine, Pl. 28, 2, 5, § 23.—**2.** With *double Acc.* (so, mostly): quam (*sc.* mimam) Volumnium consalutabant, C. Phil. 2, 24, 58: eum Latiarem Jovem, Suet. Cal. 22: utrumque regem sua multitudo, Liv. 1, 7: dictatorem eum, id. 3, 26: imperatorem Vitellium, Tac. H. 1, 57; cf., also, Suet. Tit. 5: te patriæ patrem, id. Aug. 58:—*Pass. constr.*: eum consalutari regem, Liv. 36, 14: imperator consalutatur, Tac. A. 12, 69: consalutatus imperator Nero, id. ib. 13, 41; cf. id. H. 1, 22, 27; Suet. Ner. 8.

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.) *To greet one heartily* or *in a friendly manner* (rare): eum, Petr. S. 7: me, id. ib. 131.

con-sānesco, ĭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; sanesco] *To become whole* or *sound, to be healed* (rare): illa, quæ consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, C. Fam. 4, 6, 2; Cels. 7, 12, 4; Col. 4, 27, 3.

con-sanguĭnĕus, a, um (*Gen. Plur.*

consanguineum, Lucr. 3, 73), *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; sanguis] (*Having the same blood;* hence) **I. Gen.**: *Related by blood, related:* homines necessarii et consanguinei, Cæs. B. C. 1, 74: consanguineus Turnus, Virg. Æ. 7, 366 Serv.—As *Subst.*: **consanguineus,** i, *m. A kinsman, relative:* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 77; Lucr. 3, 73; id. 6, 1282; C. Inv. 1, 24, 35; Cæs. B. G. 1, 11; 33: id. ib. 2, 3; Suet. Cæs. 81; id. Claud. 25:—Poet.: consanguineus Leti Sopor, Virg. Æ. 6, 278 (cf. Hom. Il. ξ, 231: Ὕπνος κασιγνητος Θανάτοιο).—**B. consanguĭnĕa,** æ, *f. A kinswoman:* Fig.: res rustica consanguinea sapientiæ, Col. 1, procem. § 4.

II. Esp.: *Of a brother or sister; brother-like, sister-like* (mostly poet.): **A.** Prop.: umbræ, Ov. M. 8, 476: turba, id. H. 14, 421. — Of animals: angues, Stat. Th. 11, 61: arietes, Att. ap. C. de Div. 1, 2, 44.—**B.** Fig.: consanguineum scelus =scelesti consanguinei, Stat. Th. 11, 407. —As *Subst.*: **1. consanguineus,** i, *m. A brother:* Comm. in Ulp. Dig. 38, 17, 1, § 9.—**2. consanguĭnea,** æ, *f. A sister:* consanguineæ complexus, Cat. 64, 118.

consanguĭnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [consanguineus] *Blood-relationship, consanguinity* (rare; prps. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *Relationship, consanguinity:* Liv. 7, 19; id. 8, 5; Virg. Æ. 2, 86.—**B.** Fig.: doctrinæ, *Affinity, similarity:* Tert. adv. Hæret. c. 32 *ad fin.* **II.** Esp.: *The relationship between brothers and sisters* (mostly in the Jurists): Ulp. Dig. 38, 8, 4; Procul. ib. 1, 7, 44.

con-sāno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; sano] *To make sound, to heal* (prps. only in Col.): cicatricem, Col. 4, 29, 3: plagas, id. 4, 24, 22.

con-sarcĭno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; sarcino] *To sew or stitch together* (post-class.): **I.** Prop.: indumenta ex pellibus silvestrium murium, Amm. 31, 2. **II.** Fig.: verba, Gell. 2, 23, 21; id. 13, 24, 19: crimina multa, Amm. 14, 5: mendacia, id. 16, 8: insidias, id. 14, 9.

con-sarrĭo (-sarĭo), *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; sarrio] *To hoe to pieces* (rare): stercus, Cato R. R. 43, 1: sulcos omnes, Col. 11, 3, 46.

consātus, a, um, *P.* of consero.

con-saucĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; saucio] *To wound severely:* **A.** In *simple constr.*: caput prætoris consauciavit, Suet. Ner. 26.—**B.** With *Abl.*: corpus crebro vulnere, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26.—**C.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: crus consauciatus, Suet. Aug. 20.

consavio and **consavior,** v. consuavior.

conscelĕrātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of conscelero. **II.** *Pa.*: *Wicked, depraved* (class.): pirata, C. 2 Verr. 1, 35, 90: vultus, id. Clu. 10, 29: mens, id. Cat. 2, 9, 19: furor, id. Sull. 10, 29: impetus, id. Cœl. 6, 14 Orell. *N. cr.*: voluntates, id. ib. 9 *fin.*: exsectio linguæ, id. Clu. 67, 191:—*Sup.*: consceleratissimi filii, C. Rosc. Am. 24, 67.—As *Subst.*: **A. conscelerātus,** i, *m. A wicked person, criminal, rascal, villain:* me tamen fugerat deorum immortalium has in impios et conscelleratos pœnas certissimas constitutas, C. Pis. 24, 46: incusat intestabilem et conscleratum, Tac. A. 15, 55 *fin.*—**B. conscelerāta,** æ, *f. A guilty woman, a criminal:* captisque magis mentibus, quam conscleratis similis visa est (*sc.* res), Liv. 8, 18.

☞ *Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

con-scĕlĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2; scelero] *To pollute greatly with guilt, to disgrace by wicked conduct.* As *verb finit.* rare (not in Cic.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: domum, Cat. 67, 24: aures paternas, Liv. 40, 8 *fin.*: conscelerati contaminatique ab ludis, id. 2, 37.—**B.** With *Gerund in* do: oculos videndo, Ov. M. 7, 35.

conscendo, di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; scando] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To mount, ascend* (in prose rare before the Aug. age): **1.** In *simple constr.*: currum, Lucr. 6, 47; Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 1: montes, Cat. 64, 126; Prop. 1, 6, 3: vallum, Cæs. B. G. 5, 39 *fin.*: equos, Ov. M. 14, 820; Liv. 29, 2; Suet. Cal. 51: æthera, Ov. M. 3, 299; Stat. S. 3, 1, 7: scopulum, Virg. Æ. 1, 180: rogum, id. ib. 4, 646: tribunal, Suet. Tib. 17; id. Galb. 10.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in equi costas, Lucr. 5, 1296: in equos, Ov. M. 6, 222: in montem, Petr. S. 116.

B. Esp.: Nautical *t. t.*: *To go on board* a ship, *to embark, take ship,* etc. (class. and common; only thus in Cicero, and prps. never in his Orations): **1.** In *simple constr.*: cymbam piscatoriam, Afran. ap. Non. 535, 30: navem, Cæs. B. G. 4, 23; id. B. C. 2, 4; id. ib. 3, 6; 96; C. Fam. 3, 10, 3; Nep. Dat. 4; id. Hann. 7, 6: nave conscensâ, Just. 31, 4, 3: navibus conscensis, id. 12, 10, 1; id. 23, 2, 2: navigium, Suet. Cæs. 58: cavatum ex materiâ alveum, Vel. 2, 107, 1: puppim, Ov. F. 2, 95: classem, Virg. Æ. 10, 155; Ov. M. 13, 422.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in navem, C. Fam. 14, 7, 2: in phaselum, id. Att. 14, 16: in Siciliam, *to embark for Sicily,* Liv. 31, 29.—**3.** With *Abl.*: æquor navibus, *to navigate,* Virg. Æ. 1, 381.—**4.** *Abs.*: velim quam primum conscendas ad meque venias, C. Q. Fr. 2, 2 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 6, 2; id. Att. 9, 2; Liv. 22, 19; id. 37, 11; id. 44, 23; 35; Quint. 4, 2, 41; Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 41.

II. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To mount, proceed to* (rare): **A.** In *simple constr.*: laudis carmen, Prop. 2, 8, 27.—**B.** With *ad*: ad ultimum nefas, Quint. Decl. 377.

conscensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conscendo] *An ascending* or *stepping into*: in naves, *a going on board,* C. de Div. 1, 32, 68.

conscientĭa, æ, *f.* [conscio] (class.) **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *A joint knowledge* of something, *a being privy to, a knowing along with others:* **1.** With *Gen.*: **a.** *Subjective:* omnium horum, C. Cat. 1, 1; so, hominum, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28: plurium, Liv. 2, 54: liberti unius, Tac. A. 6, 21; cf. Suet. Cal. 56: generis humani, Tac. Agr. 2.—**b.** *Objective* (thus, for the most part, in Tac.): in conscientiam facinoris pauci asciti, Tac. H. 1, 25: so, facti, id. A. 2, 22: conjurationis, id. H. 1, 42: stupri, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 29.—**2.** *Abs.*: nocte perfugit Tanagram, suam conscientiam metuens, Liv. 33, 28: simulare, Tac. A. 2, 40; cf. id. H. 1, 28.

B. Meton.: *Concr.*: *The persons themselves who have joint knowledge, the circle of participants in the same knowledge:* quis meum in istius gloriosissimi facti (*sc.* cædis Cæsaris) conscientiâ nomen audivit? C. Phil. 2, 11, 25.

II.: **A.** Gen.: *A knowing with* or *in one's self, consciousness, knowledge, feeling, sense:* **1.** With *Gen.*: unde hæc illis tanta modestia, nisi a conscientiâ virium et nostrarum et suarum, Liv. 8, 4: contracti culpa periculi, id. 3, 2: suæ infirmitatis, Quint. 1, 2, 10: rebellionis, Tac. A. 12, 31: defectionis, id. Agr. 16: victoriæ, id. ib. 12, 27: unionum, Pl. 33, 3, 12, § 40: amissæ fortunæ, *a recollection,* Flor. 2, 13, 10: ipsa pulcherrimi facti, C. Phil. 2, 44, 14: facti, Tac. A. 2, 22: officii mei benevolentiæque, C. Fam. 3, 7 *fin.*: scelerum tuorum, id. Pis. 17, 39; cf. Sall. C. 5, 7: peccatorum, C. Par. 5, 3, 40: culpæ, Liv. 28, 19:—*Plur.*: C. Clu. 20, 56; id. Parad. 2, 18.—**2.** With *de*: satisfactionem ex nullâ conscientiâ de culpâ proponere decrevi, Cat. ap. Sall. C. 35, 2 Kritz.—**3.** With *Relative clause* (very rare): illi conscientiâ, quid absset virium, detrectavere pugnam, Liv. 3, 60; so, id. 28, 19.—**4.** *Abs.*: ut nostram stabilem conscientiam (*self-consciousness*) contemnamus, aliorum errantem opinionem aucupemur, C. Fin. 2, 22, 71: in veris quoque sufficit conscientia, *consciousness,* Quint. 11, 1, 17: sine hac quidem conscientiâ ipsa illa ex tempore dicendi facultas inanem modo loquacitatem dabit et verba in labris nascentia, *without this feeling,* equal to *without this persuasion,* id. ib. 10, 3, 2: quamvis capite defectionis ablato manebat plerisque militum conscientia, Tac. H. 1, 5.

B. Esp.: **1.** *A moral sense* or *consciousness of right* or *wrong, conscience:* magna vis est conscientiæ . . . in utramque partem, ut neque timeant qui nihil commiserint, et pœnam semper ante oculos versari putent qui peccârint, C. Mil. 23, 61: et virtutis et vitiorum grave ipsius conscientiæ pondus, id. N. D. 3, 35, 85: recta, *a good conscience,* id. Att. 13, 20; cf., egregia, Liv. 29, 33: bona, Cels. ap. Quint. 2, 15, 32; Quint. 6, 1, 33; id. 9, 2, 93; Tac. Agr. 1: optima, Pl. Ep. 1, 12, 3: mala, *a bad conscience,* Sall. J. 62, 8; Quint. 12, 1, 3: infelix, id. 6 procem. § 10. —Prov.: conscientia mille testes, Quint. 5, 11, 41.

2. Sometimes without bona *or* mala: **a.** *A good conscience:* mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, C. Att. 12, 28, 2.—**b.** (more frequently): *A bad conscience:* hunc tu quas conscientiæ labes in animo censes habuisse? C. Off. 3, 21, 85; id. Cat. 2, 6, 13; id. Leg. 1, 14, 40; Sall. C. 15, 4; id. J. 35, 4; id. ib. 85, 26; Quint. 5, 13, 46.—In the same sense, animi, C. Fin. 2, 16, 53; 17, 54; id. Att. 13, 49 *ad fin.*; Cæs. B. C. 3, 60; Phæd. 3 prol. 47:—*Plur.*: suæ (quemque) malæ cogitationes conscientiæque animi terrent, C. Rosc. Am. 24, 67.

con-scindo, ĭdi, issum, indĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2; scindo] *To tear* or *rend to pieces* (very rare; in Lucr. 5, 46, it is better to read *tum* scindunt, and in C. 2 Verr. 3, 23, 56 *concisus*): **I.** Prop.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: pallulam, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 32: vestem, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 4: epistolam, C. Fam. 7, 18 *fin.*—**B.** With *Abl.*: ipsam capillo (for illius capillum), Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 4 Ruhnk. **II.** Fig.: qua dominus, qua advocati sibilis conscissi, *hissed at,* C. Att. 2, 19, 3: is me ab optimatibus ait conscindi, id. ib. 8, 16.

con-scĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [cum; scio] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.) (*To know with* one's self; hence) *To be conscious of:* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 61. **II.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To know well:* conscienS Christus quid esset, Tert. Carn. Chr. 3.

con-scisco, scīvi, scītum, sciscĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; scisco, *no.* II. A.] **I.** Prop.: Polit. *t. t.*: *To approve, assert, accept, decree a thing together* or *in common:* POPVLI. IVSSA. VETITA. QVOM. SVFFRAGIO. CONSCISCENTVR., C. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*: SENATVS. POPVLI. ROMANI. QVIRITIVM. CENSVIT. CONSENSIT. CONSCIVIT. VT. BELLVM. CVM. PRISCIS. LATINIS. FIERET., *etc.*, an old formula for the declaration of war in Liv. 1, 32: Tusci vero omnes conscivere bellum, *had all at the same time decided upon, decreed,* Liv. 10, 18.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To come to an agreement upon* something, *to unite, agree:* in illo uno (*sc.* Alcibiade) laudando, Nep. Alcib. 11, 1 Dähne.—**B.** *Aliquid sibi, in se,* etc., or *simple Acc.* (*To adjudge, appropriate to one's self;* hence, with the access. notion of personal action): *To inflict* or *bring upon one's self, take to one's self* (most frequently death) (class.): **1.** *Aliquid sibi,* etc.: sibi letum, Lucr. 3, 81: veneno sibi mortem, C. Brut. 11, 43; cf., also, Liv. 3, 58; id. 45, 5: exsilium ac fugam nobis ex eo loco conscisceremus, id. 5, 53:—Strengthened by *ipse,* etc., as subject: mortem sibi ipse conscisset, C. Clu. 61, 171: mortem sibi ipsi consciverint, id. 2 Verr. 3, 56, 129; cf., also, Cæs. B. G. 1, 4: sibimet ipsi exsilium conscivere, Liv. 10, 17; so, id. 29, 36.—**2.** *Aliquid in se,* etc.: facinus in se ac suos fœdum ac ferum consciscunt, Liv. 28, 22.—**3.** With *simple Acc.*: letum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 26: mortem, C. Fam. 7, 3, 3; Liv. 9, 26: necem, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7; Pl. 36, 15, 24: fugam, *to flee,* Liv. 10, 34; id. 33, 48; Tac. H. 3, 9: cæcitatem, Gell. 10, 17, 2.

conscissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conscindo] *A tearing in pieces:* Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 34.

conscissus, a, um, *P.* of conscindo.

conscītus, a, um, *P.* of conscisco.

con-scĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1; scio] **I.** *Knowing* or *conscious of* something *with* another, *privy to, aware of*; and as *Subst.*, *A* (male or female) *participant in a thing, accessary, accomplice, confidant,* etc.: **A.** With *Gen.*: audacis facinoris conscius, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 4: alius alii tanti facinoris conscii, Sall. C. 22, 2: homo omnium meorum in te studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius, C. Fam. 5, 5, 1: conjurationis, Sall. C. 37, 1: ante actæ vitæ, Liv. 9, 26: in-

firmitatis nostræ, Quint. 10, 3, 19: interficiendi Postumi Agrippæ, Tac. A. 3, 30: Cæsarianæ necis, Suet. Ner. 3: necis (*opp.* auctor), id. ib. 33: herilis peccati, Hor. S. 2, 7, 60.—Poet.: versi regis arva, Ov. M. 7, 385; cf., quorum nox conscia sola est, id. ib. 13, 15: fati sidera, Virg. Æ. 4, 519; Ov. H. 17, 265.—**B.** With *Dat.* (cf. Heins. Ov. M. 6, 588): huic facinori tanto, C. Cœl. 21, 52: temeritati et mendacio meo, id. 2 Verr. 4, 56, 124: so, illi facinori, id. Clu. 20, 56: verbis, Tib. 1, 9, 41: cœptis, Ov. M. 7, 194:—Poet.: sacris nox, Ov. M. 6, 588 Heins.: deliciis meis antra, id. H. 15, 138: connubiis æther, Virg. Æ. 4, 168 Wagn. *N. cr.*—**C.** With *in c. Abl.*: mihi in privatis omnibus conscius, C. Att. 1, 18: conscius vestris in lacrimis affueram, Prop. 1, 10, 2.—**D.** With *de*: his de rebus, C. Att. 2, 24, 3.—**E.** With *Relative clause*: multis conscius quæ (res) gereretur, Nep. Dion. 8, 4.—**F.** *Abs.*: fac me consciam, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 46; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 69; C. Att. 2, 24, 1; cf. Nep. Milt. 3 *fin.*; Quint. 5, 7, 37; Tac. A. 1, 5; Hor. Od. 3, 6, 29:—Poet.: cetera nox et nos et turris conscia novit, Ov. H. 18, 105: silva, id. M. 2, 453: rubor, Cat. 65, 24.—As *Subst.*: **conscius,** i, m., **1.** *An accomplice, joint conspirator*, etc.: Nep. Dion, 9, 1; Quint. 4, 2, 48; id. 9, 2, 81 *sq.*; Suet. Dom. 10: Othonis, Tac. H. 1, 39.—**2.** *A trusty friend*, etc.: ac (sacerdotes) ministros deorum, illos (equos) conscios putant, Tac. G. 10.

II.: **A.** In good or bad sense: *Knowing something in one's self, conscious to one's self, self-conscious*: **1.** With *Gen.*: mens recti, Ov. F. 4, 311: admissæ nequitiæ, Prop. 1, 15, 38: audacis factis (lupus), Virg. Æ. 11, 812.—**2.** With *Dat.*: sibi factis mens, Luer. 3, 1031: qui (*sc.* populus Rom.) si alicujus injuriæ sibi conscius fuisset, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 14: sibi nullius culpæ, C. Off. 3, 18, 73: mihi dissimulati in ullâ parte judicii, Quint. 3, 6, 64: sibi iræ et invidiæ, Suet. Claud. 38; Curt. 7, 1: sibi recti (mens), Virg. Æ. 1, 604.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: nullâ sibi turpi in re, Lucr. 6, 399.—**4.** With *Objective clause*: Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 50: etsi mihi sum conscius, nunquam me nimis cupidum fuisse vitæ, C. Tusc. 2, 4; Quint. 12, 11, 8.—**5.** With *Relative clause*: quum sibi conscius esset, quam inimicum deberet Cæsarem habere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44 *fin.*—**6.** *Abs.*: conscia mens ut cuique sua est, *etc.*, Ov. F. 1, 485.—Poet.: virtus, Virg. Æ. 12, 668.—**7.** *Constrr. analogous to the Greek*: conscius sum mihi benefacienti and benefaciens (συνοίδα ἐμαυτῷ εὐεργετοῦντι or τῶν), are mentioned by Prisc. p. 1205 P., as in early use, but without examples in proof.

B. *Conscious of guilt* (rare, and mostly poet.): nihil est miserius quam animus hominis conscius, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 13; Lucr. 4, 1131; Sall. C. 14, 3:—Poet.: vultus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 692.

☞ With the *lectio vulg.* in Cæs. B. C. 3, 108: deinde adjutores quosdam, *conscios sui*, nactus ex regis amicis, *etc.*; *cf.* the Supposit. of Plaut. Merc. 5, 3, 11: quom amico homini *tutique conscio* ita succenseas misere.—Hence, the reading, adjutores quosdam *conscios sui* nactus, does not appear to be entirely indefensible. V. Oud. *N. cr.* in h. l.

con-screor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; screo] *To hawk or hem*: magnifice, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7.

conscribillo, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. dim.* [conscribo] **I.** Prop.: *To scribble all over, scrawl upon* (rare, prps. only in the follg. exx.): Var. ap. Non. 82, 30 *sq.* (twice). **II.** Meton.: nates mollicellas, *i. e. to strike so as to draw blood*, Cat. 25, 11 (where the antepenult. is short).

con-scribo, psi, ptum, bĕre (conscripsti *sync.* for conscripsisti, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 1), 3. *v. a.* [cum; scribo] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.): **A.** Prop. (*To write together* in a list; hence): **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To enlist, levy, enrol*: Cæs. B. C. 1, 10; 24: id. ib. 2, 2; 8; 19; Lentul. ap. C. Fam. 12, 15, 7; Tac. H. 3, 25; Suet. Cæs. 8; 24; id. Galb. 10; Plaut. Mil. 1, 76 (together with cogere).—**2.** Of enrolling in a particular class of citizens: *To appoint, choose, arrange, order*: eodem tempore et centuriæ tres equitum conscriptæ sunt, Liv. 1, 13.—**3.** Of senators: Patres Conscripti, *chosen, elect*: "traditum inde (*sc.* post reges exactos) fertur, ut in Senatum vocarentur, qui *Patres* quique *Conscripti* essent. *Conscriptos* videlicet in novum senatum appellabant lectos," Liv. 2, 1; cf. Fest. s. v. CONSCRIPTI, p. 32; and QVI PATRES, p. 218.—In a play upon words (censured by Quint.): ne Patres conscripti videantur circumscripti, Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 72.—**4.** *Of* an enrolling of the people for the purpose of bribery: C. Planc. 18, 45; id. ib. 19, 47; id. Sest. 15, 35.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To put together* or *draw up in writing; to compose, write* (class.): **a.** In *simple constr.*: volumen, C. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: Topica Aristotelea, id. Fam. 7, 19: artem, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 73: lepidas tabellas, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 26: legem, *i. e. draw up*, C. Att. 4, 1, 7; so, edicta, Suet. Tit. 6: conditiones, Liv. 26, 24: fœdus, id. 41, 24: testamentum, Suet. Claud. 44.—**b.** With *Objective clause*: ut in ordinem se coactum conscriberet, Suet. Claud. 38.—**c.** With *de*: librum de consulatu, C. Brut. 35, 132.—**d.** With *ad*: de Antonio ad me, C. Att. 12, 19, 2.—**e.** With *Dat.*: epistolam Cæsari, C. Att. 13, 50, 1.—**f.** With *Abl.*: librum multis verbis, Nep. Lys. 4, 2: fortunas alterius literis conscriptas, C. Clu. 66, 186.—**g.** *Without immediate object*: de quibus audivi, et legi, et ipse conscripsi, C. Sen. 23, 83; cf. also, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1.—**2.** *To delineate, sketch*, etc.: conscriptâ imagine, Stat. S. 3, 1, 117.

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To write something all over* (rare; mostly poet.): mensam vino, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 17; cf. epistolium lacrimis, Cat. 68, 2.—Facetè: *To mark by beating, to cudgel*: conscribere aliquem totum stilis ulmeis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 132.

conscriptio, ōnis, *f.* [conscribo] **A.** (acc. to conscribo, *no.* I. A. 1.) (Prop.: *An enlisting*; Meton.): *A levy of soldiers*; *conscription*: Julian. Aug. ap. Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 17.—**B.** (acc. to conscribo, *no.* I. B. 1.): **1.** Prop.: *A drawing up in writing, a composing, composition* (rare): libelli, Sid. Ep. 7, 18.—**2.** Meton.: *A representation, treatise, writing*: *Plur.*: C. Clu. 67, 191; Vitr. 7 procem.; Arn. 7, p. 242.

conscriptor, ōris, *m.* [conscribo, *no.* I. B. 1.) (post-class.) *A composer, writer, author*: Quint. Decl. 277; Arn. 1, p. 33 *sq.*; Aug. Ep. 18.

conscriptus, a, um, *P.* of conscribo.—As *Subst.*: **conscriptus,** i, m. (*sc.* pater), *A senator*: quod sit conscripti, quod judicis officium, Hor. A. P. 314.

con-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, cāre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; seco] **I.** *To cut into small pieces, to dismember*: brassicam, Cato R. R. 157: nasturtium minutatim, Var. R. R. 3, 10, 6: rapa, id. ib. 1, 59, 4: membra fratris (Medea), Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 34: genas, *to lacerate*, Petr. S. 137. **II.** In Pliny: *To cut on all sides, to cut off*: surculos, Pl. 12, 19, 43: truncum arboris, id. 17, 10, 9; id. 36, 26, 66.

con-sĕcrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; sacer] (*Partaking in the same religious service*), as *Subst.*: **consecraneus,** i, *m. A co-religionist*: mei commilitones, immo etiam mei consecranei, Capitol. Gord. 14: noster, Tert. Apol. 16.

consĕcrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consecro] **I.** Prop.: *A religious dedication, consecration* (prps. only in post-Aug., for in Cic. Balb. 14, 33, it is prob. a gloss; also not in Quint.): **A.** Of the *deification* of the Roman emperor: Tac. A. 13, 2 *fin.*; Suet. Dom. 2.—**B.** Of the *consecration* of a priest: Inscr. Grut. 303, 2. **II.** Meton.: *A magical incantation*: Lampr. Heliogab. 9.—(Concerning C. Dom. 48, v. Ern. Clav. Cic.)

consĕcrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who consecrates* or *dedicates* (post-class., and rare): simulacrorum, Firm. Math. 4, 7 *ad fin.*: Ecclesiæ, Tert. Pud. 21 *ad fin.*: virginum, Hier. Ep. 69, *no.* 9.

consĕcrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who consecrates* or *makes sacred*: bovis Ægyptus, Tert. Adv. Gnost. 5.

consĕcrātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of consecro. **II.** *Pa.* in *Sup.*: *Most sacred*: C. Julio Isidorano merito consacratissimo, Inscr. ap. Kellerm. Vigil. Rom. Laterc. p. 72, *no.* 283.

con-sĕcro (CONSACRO, Monum. Ancyr.; Inscr. Or. *no.* 618), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; sacro] (*To make wholly sacred*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To dedicate, consecrate, devote* to a deity (class. esp. in prose): **1.** *Aliquid alicui*: candelabrum dare, donare, dicare, consecrare Jovi Optimo Maximo, C. 2 Verr. 4, 29, 167: manubias Martis Musis, id. Arch. 11, 27: totam Siciliam Cereri et Liberæ, id. ib. 4, 48 *init.*: ædem Tonanti Jovi, Suet. Aug. 29: tres gladios Marti Ultori, id. Cal. 24: locum castrorum Neptuno ac Marti, id. 18: barbam Capitolio, id. Ner. 12: hunc lucum tibi (with dedico), Cat. 18, 1: suppliciter Christo se consecrâsse regendos, Prud. in Symm. 1, 546.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: Gracchi bona, Liv. 43, 16: lucos ac nemora, Tac. G. 9: agrum Campanum, Suet. Cæs. 20: eam partem domûs, id. Aug. 5: veterem Carthaginem, C. Agr. 1, 2, 5: locus consecratus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 13; so (*opp.* profanus), C. Part. Or. 10, 36.—**3.** With *Abl.*: locum certis circa terminis, Liv. 1, 44: tuum caput sanguine hoc, id. 3, 48.—**4.** With *in c. Abl.*: simulacrum in parte ædium, Suet. Galb. 4.—**B.** Of persons: *To elevate to the rank of deity, to declare to be divine, to deify*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: Liberum, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62; id. ib. 3, 15, 39; id. Leg. 2, 11, 27; Tac. A. 13, 14; Suet. Tib. 51; id. Ner. 9; id. Cal. 35; Hor. Od. 4, 8, 27.—**2.** With *Dat.*: Olympiadem matrem immortalitati, Curt. 9, 6, 26.

II. Fig. (esp. in Cic.): **A.** *To devote, dedicate, consecrate*: **1.** With *Dat.*: qui certis quibusdam sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati sunt, C. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: (corporis curandi) ars deorum immortalium inventioni consecrata, id. ib. 3, 1, 1.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: omnia nostra, C. Leg. 2, 2, 5: vocabula, Quint. 1, 6, 41.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: hanc opinionem si in illo sanctissimo Hercule consecratam videmus, C. Sest. 58, 143.—**B.** Of honour: *To make immortal, immortalize*: orator quum jam secretus et consecratus, liber invidiâ, famam in tuto collocarit, Quint. 12, 11, 7: ratio disputandi (*sc.* Socratis) Platonis memoriâ et literis consecrata, C. Tusc. 5, 4, 11.

consectānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [consector] (post-class.): **I.** Prop.: (*Following eagerly after, hanging upon*): —As *Subst.*: **consectaneus,** i, *m. An adherent, follower*: Sid. Ep. 3, 6; 7, 9. **II.** Meton.: *Consequent*: consequens, Arn. 7, p. 214.

consectārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That follows logically, consequent* (peculiar to the philos. lang. of Cic.): illud vero minime consectarium, C. Fin. 4, 18, 50.—As *Subst.*: **consectarium,** ĭi, *n. A conclusion, inference*: C. Fin. 3, 7, 26; id. ib. 4, 18, 48.

consectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An eager pursuit of* a thing, *a striving after* (very rare; prps. only in the follg. exx.): concinnitatis, C. Or. 49, 165; dub. al. confectio: supervacua generum (vini) in numerum, *i. e. an enumeration*, Pl. 14, 6, 8, § 70.

consectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A fellow or joint-follower*: Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 8; id. ib. 2, 15.

consectātrix, īcis, *f.* [consector] *She who eagerly pursues, an adherent, friend*: voluptatis libidines (*opp.* temperantia libidinum *inimica*), C. Off. 3, 33, 117.

consectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conseco] *A cutting* or *cleaving to pieces*: arborum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

con-sector, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; 2. sector] *To follow after eagerly*: **I.** In a good sense: **A.** Prop.: *To attend eagerly, continually; to go after* a person or thing (rare): hos, his ultro arrides Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 18;

Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 20: senectam ovium consectari, Pl. 8, 47, 72, § 188: angiporta hæc, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 137; cf. rivulos, C. de Or. 2, 27, 117.

B. Fig.: *To pursue eagerly, strive after, endeavour to gain, emulate, imitate:* neque quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum, quia dolor sit, amet, consectetur, adipisci velit, C. Fin. 1, 10, 32: omnes umbras etiam falsæ gloriæ (corresp. with aucupari inanem rumorem), id. Pis. 24, 57: opes aut potentiam, id. Off. 1, 25, 86: benevolentiam Macedonum largitione, id. ib. 2, 15, 53; id. Leg. 1, 2 *fin.*: verba, id. Cæcin. 19, 54: ubertatem orationis, id. Fin. 3, 5 *fin.*: plura (in discourse, *opp.* to comprehendere brevi), id. de Or. 1, 8 *fin.*; Pl. Pan. 75; id. Ep. 5, 6, 43: ista subtilius (in investigating), Pl. 2, 52, 53: insignia ac pene vitiosa imitando, *to imitate*, C. de Or. 2, 22, 90: vitium de industriâ, id. ib. 3, 11, 41: versus Homeri (Maro), Gell. 12, 1, 20.

II. In a bad sense: *To follow in a hostile manner, to persecute, pursue* (esp. in the histt.): redeuntes equites quos possunt consectantur atque occidunt, Cæs. B. G. 5, 58; id. ib. 3, 26; id. ib. 4, 14; Nep. Them. 2, 3; Liv 43, 10; Vell. 2, 19; Tac. Agr. 16; id. A. 4, 24; id. H. 1, 68; Lucr. 5, 965; cf. Liv. 21, 43; id. 41, 9: Fufium clamoribus et conviciis et sibilis, C. Att. 2, 18; Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 12, 2: victos implacabili odio, Tac. H. 4, 1: omnia me mala consectantur, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 7.

☞ In pass. signif.: uxorem tuam a populo lapidibus consectari video ("διώκεσθαι"), Laber. in Prisc. p. 793 P.

consectus, a, um, *P.* of conseco.

consĕcūtĭo (also consequutio), ōnis, *f.* [consequor] (several times in Cicero as philos. and rhet. *t. t.*; elsewh. prps. only in the late Lat.): **A.** In philos. lang.: *A sequel as an effect, consequence:* ipsa detractio molestiæ consecutionem affert voluptatis, *has pleasure as a consequence*, C. Fin. 1, 11, 37; so, id. de Or. 3, 29, 113; id. Inv. 1, 29; id. Top. 13.—**B.** In rhet.: *The proper following of one thing after another, order, connection, sequence:* verborum ... ne generibus, numeris, temporibus, personis, casibus, perturbetur oratio, C. Part. Or. 6, 18.—**C.** (Eccl. Lat.): *An acquiring, obtaining, attainment:* baptismi, Tert. Bapt. 18 *fin.*: resurrectionis, id. Res. Carn. 52.

1. **con-sēdo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; sedo] *To still completely, allay:* Cato ap. Charis. p. 184 P.

2. **con-sĕdo,** ōnis, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; sedeo] *He who sits with one:* nemo vicinus, Cass. Hemina ap. Non. 62, 25.

con-sēmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; seminalis] *Seeded or sown together:* vineæ, Col. 12, 45, 6.

consēmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; semen] *Sown in mingled varieties, mixed* (only in Colum.): vineæ, Col. 3, 21, 7: silva, id. 11, 2, 83.

con-sĕnesco, nŭi, *no sup.*, nescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [cum, *no.* III. B. 1.; senesco] *To grow old together, to grow or become old* or *gray* (class.): **I.** Prop.: illâ consenuere casâ, Ov. M. 8, 634: in arvis hostium, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 8: in patriâ mea, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 12: and alieno in agro (exercitus), Liv. 9, 19: circa Casilinum Cumasque, Liv. 30, 20 *fin.*: Smyrnæ, Suet. Gramm. 6.—Poet.: haud ulla Carina Consenuit, poet. for *all have perished*, Prop. 3, 7, 35.

II. Meton.: **A.** In Quint.: *To abide too long in* or *with any thing, to grow old in an occupation:* in commentariis rhetorum, Quint. 3, 8, 67: in qua umbra, id. ib. 10, 5, 17 Spald. *N. cr.*: in una ejus specie, id. ib. 12, 11, 16 Spald. *N. cr.*

B. (*effect. pro causa*): *To become weak* or *infirm, to waste away, fall into disuse, decay, fade, lose its force:* **1.** Of living subjects: præ mœrore atque ægritudine, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 63; cf. id. Capt. 1, 2, 31; C. Clu. 5, 13; Liv. 35, 34, and *no.* 2: (columbæ) si inclusæ consenescunt, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 6; id. ib. 3, 9, 14; Col. 7, 5, 3.—**2.** *Of things without life:* ova consenescunt, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 8; cf. vinea soli vitio consenuit, Col. 4, 22, 8; Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 15; cf. Pl. 35, 19, 36, *no.* 15: (nobis) viget ætas, animus valet; contra illis annis atque divitiis omnia consenuerunt, Sall. C. 20, 10 Corte and Kritz: quamvis consenuerint vires atque defecerint, C. de Sen. 9, 29: vires, Liv. 6, 23: animum quoque patris consenuisse in affecto corpore, Liv. 9, 3: noster amicus Magnus, cujus cognomen una cum Crassi Divitis cognomine consenescit, C. Att. 2, 13 *fin.*: veteres leges aut ipsa sua vetustate consenuisse, aut novis legibus esse sublatas, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: of laws, Liv. 3, 31; C. Clu. 2.

III. Fig.: (acc. to *no.* II. B. 1.): *To lose consideration* or *respect:* omnes illius partis auctores ac socios nullo adversario consenescere, C. Att. 2, 32, 2.

con-sĕnĭor, ōris, *m.* trs. of συμπρεσβύτερος [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; senior] *A fellow elder:* seniores, qui in vobis sunt, obsecro consenior, Vulg. 1 Petr. 5, 1.

consensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consentio] *An agreeing together, agreement, unanimity,* in good or bad sense (in good prose; esp. in Cic.): **I.** In a good sense: **A.** Prop.: consensio omnis omnium gentium in re, C. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: firma omnium, id. N. D. 1, 17: singularis omnium bonorum in me tuendo, id. Fam. 1, 9, 13: universæ Galliæ consensio libertatis vindicandæ, Cæs. B. G. 7, 76: summa voluntatum, studiorum, sententiarum, C. Læl. 4, 15.—**B.** Fig: As a figure of speech: Quint. 9, 2, 51.—**C.** Meton.: naturæ, *harmony*, C. de Or. 3, 5 *fin.* **II.** In a bad sense: **A.** Prop.: *A plot, combination, conspiracy:* scelerata, C. Att. 10, 4, 1: magna multorum, Nep. Alcib. 3, 3.—In *plur.*: C. 2 Verr. 5, 4.—**B.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *Those who have banded together, conspirators,* Nep. Att. 8.

1. **consensus,** a, um, *P.* of consentio.

2. **consensus,** ūs, *m.* [consentio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Agreement, unanimity, concord* (class. esp. in prose): nunquam major vester consensus in ulla causa fuit, C. Phil. 4, 5, 12: omnium, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35; Cæs. B. G. 2, 28; 29; id. ib. 7, 4, et al.: tantus senatus, C. Fam. 3, 3; cf. Tac. A. 13, 26; Suet. Cal. 14: optimatum, Nep. Dion 6, 3: patrum, Tac. A. 15, 73; Cæs. B. G. 7, 29: conspirans horum (fratrum), C. Lig. 12: civitatis, Liv. 9, 7; so, Quint. 5, 3: bonorum, id. 1, 6, 45: eruditorum, id. 10, 1, 130: grammaticorum, id. 10, 1, 53: deorum hominumque, Tac. H. 1, 15: sævi, Pl. 14, 6, 8, *no.* 6, et sæp.: inter malos ad bellum, Tac. H. 1, 54 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 1, 26: ex communi consensu aliquid ab aliquo petere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 30: so, repentino maximoque, Suet. Aug. 58: ingenti, id. Dom. 13: consensus attentatæ defectionis, *a participation*, Liv. 23, 15.—**B.** Esp.: In *Abl.*: **consensu,** as *adv.* (common in post-Aug. histt.): *Unanimously, with general consent:* quando pars major eorum qui aderant in eandem sententiam ibat, bellum erat consensu, Liv. 1, 32; so, id. 3, 35; 36; id. 24, 37; Tac. H. 1, 16; 55; Suet. Aug. 57; id. Tib. 1; id. Ner. 44; id. Tit. 6 Bremi: quum ipsi invisum consensu imperium ... interpretarentur, Liv. 3, 38.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of things without life: *Agreement, harmony* (also class.): qua ex cognatione naturæ et quasi concentu atque consensu, quam συμφάθειαν Græci appellant, C. Div. 2, 14 *fin.*; cf. id. N. D. 3, 11, 28: consensus concentusque mirus omnium doctrinarum, id. de Or. 3, 6: consensus et conspiratio virtutum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 66: duorum antecedentium, Quint. 5, 14, 6.—**B.** *Abs.*: Luer. 3, 740.

consentānĕe, *adv.* [consentaneus] *In harmony* or *accordance with:* **A.** With *cum*: consentanee cum natura vivere, Lact. 3, 8.—**B.** *Abs.*: narrare aliquid, *according to truth*, Hier. in Ruffin. 3, 1 *fin.*

consentānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [consentio] *Agreeing, according with something, suited* or *agreeable to, becoming, meet, fit, proper* (in good prose; esp. in Cic.) **A.** With *cum*: quod quidem erat consentaneum cum iis literis, quas ego Romæ acceperam, C. Fam. 3, 6, 2.—**B.** With *Dat.* (most commonly): formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinæque maxime consentanea, C. Off. 3, 4, 20: mors ejus vitæ sanctissimæ actæ, id. Ph. 9, 7; cf. *no.* C.: actiones his (motibus, *etc.*), id. N. D. 2, 22 *fin.*: hæ disciplinæ sibi, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: obscura somnia minime majestati deorum, id. de Div. 2, 66, 135: illa divisio illi, qui hoc proposuerat, Quint. 6, 3, 106 —**C.** With *Abl.*: vir vitâ et morte, *consistent*, Vell. 2, 63, 2.—**D.** Consentaneum est, *it agrees with something, it is according to reason, fitting, proper:* **1.** With *Subjective clause:* quid consentaneum sit ei dicere, qui, *etc.*, C. Off. 3, 33, 117: qui metu non frangatur, eum frangi cupiditate, id. ib. 1, 20, 68: in iis sensum inesse, id. N. D. 2, 15, 42.—**2.** With *ut c. Subj.*: Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 31.—As *Subst.* (late Lat.): **consentaneus,** i, *m. One holding the same views* or *opinions; a member of the same sect:* consentaneos vero et usque adeo contentiosos (ex Manichæis) capite puniri præcipimus, et eorum bona fisco nostro vindicari sancimus, Imp. Dioclet. et Maxim. in Collat. Mos. et Rom. Leg. 15, § 3.

consentes dii, in the Etrusco-Roman language of religion, *The twelve deities,* called also dii complices (six male and six female; acc. to the lines of Ennius: Juno, Vesta, Ceres, Deiana, Minerva, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jovi', Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo), *who formed the common council of the gods, assembled by Jupiter,* Arn. 3, 123; Cæcin. in Sen. Q. N. 2, 41; Enn. in App. de Deo Socr.; Var. R. R. 1, 1, 4; id. L. L. 8, 38, 121; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 81 *sq.* [Etym. uncertain; acc. to Müller, as cited above, from consum: "*those who are together.*" More correctly, prps., from consentio: *those who agree together, councillors, advisers,* acc. to the ancient political use of consentio=conscisco; v. consentio.]

1. ‡ **consentia sacra,** *Sacred rites established in pursuance of the agreement of many persons,* Fest. p. 50; cf. Comm. p. 394.

2. **Consentĭa,** æ, *f.*, Κωσεντία, *A town of the Bruttii* (acc. to Liv. 8, 24, of the Lucani) (now *Cosenza*), Mel. 2, 4, 8; Pl. 3, 5, 10, § 73; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 164.—Hence, **Consentīnus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Consentia:* ager, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Pl. 16, 27, 50.—As *Subst.*: **Consentini,** orum, *m. The inhabitants of Consentia,* C. Fin. 1, 3.

consentiens, entis, **I.** *P.* of consentio. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to consentio, *no.* I. B.): *Agreeing, accordant, unanimous:* tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: cujus de laudibus omnium esset fama consentiens, id. de Sen. 17, 61. — *Abl.*: *Consentiente:* hominum consentiente auctoritate contenti non sumus? id. Div. 1, 39; so, consentiente voce, Suet. Galb. 13.—*Consentienti:* clamore consentienti pugnam poscunt, Liv. 10, 40.

consentienter, *adv.* [consentiens] *Agreeably with:* Boeth. Aristot. de Interp. p. 437 *ed. sec.*

con-sentio (COSENTIO) si, sum, tīre, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; sentio] **I.** **A.** Prop.: With personal subjects: **1.** In a good sense: *To agree, accord, harmonize with* any person or thing; *to assert, determine* or *decree something* (freq. and class.): **a.** With *cum*: cum his (oratoribus) philosophi consentiunt, Quint. 2, 17, 2: cum aliquo de aliquâ re, C. Ac. 2, 42, 131.—**b.** With *Dat.*: sibi ipse, *t. e. is consistent with,* C. Off. 1, 2, 5; cf. id. Clu. 22, 60: illis, superioribus, Quint. 2, 15, 33; id. 5, 14, 33: cui parti, id. 5, 14, 9: iis, quibus delectantur, id. 5, 11, 19: populo Romano, Suet. Aug. 58: suis studiis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 65.—**c.** With *de:* de amicitiæ utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, C. Læl. 23, 86; id. Phil. 1, 9, 21.—**d.** With *ad:* parvo exercitu, sed ad benevolentiam erga nos consentiente, C. Att. 5, 18, 2: ad remp. conservandam, id. Phil. 4, 4, 10: ad decernendum triumphum, Liv. 36, 40: ad inducias, Suet. Cal. 5.—**e.** With *in c. Abl.*: in hoc non contumaciter consentio, Quint. 11, 3, 11: in asserendâ libertate, Suet. Cal. 60.—**f.** With *Abl.*: C. Læl. 23, 86; cf. preceding *no.* c.—**g.** With *ut c. Subj.*: SENATVS. P. R. Q. CENSVIT. CONSENSIT. CONSCIVIT. VT. BELLVM. CVM. PRISCIS. LATINIS. FIERET. old formula for declaring war, Liv. 1, 32.—**h.** With *Inf.*: si consenserint posse-

sores non vendere, quid futurum est, C. Agr. 1, 5, 15: seu quicquid ubique magnificum est in claritatem ejus (*sc.* Herculis) referre consensimus, Tac. G. 34. —**k.** *Abs.*: PVRO. PIOQVE. DVELLO. QVAERENDAS. CENSEO. ITAQVE. CONSENTIO. CONSCISCO., old formula of voting in Liv. 1, 32.—**m.** With *simple Acc.*: consensit senatus bellum, *has agreed to* or *voted war*, Liv. 8, 6.—**n.** With *Objective clause*: HONC. OINO. PLOIRVMPE. CONSENTIONT. *Romanom.* DVONORO. OPTVMO. FVISE. VIRO. .... LVCIOM. SCIPIONE., *etc.* (i. e. hunc unum plurimi consentiunt Romanum bonorum optimum fuisse virum ..... Lucium Scipionem), inscription of the Scipios, v. Append.; cf. C. Fin. 2, 35, and Sen. 17 *fin.*: omnes mortales unâ mente consentiunt, omnia arma eorum, qui hæc salva velint, contra illam pestem esse capienda, C. Phil. 4, 3, 7; cf. also, Quint. 3, 7, 28; id. 1, 10, 33; id. 2, 15, 36; id. 3, 8, 66; id. 4, 1, 38; Tac. A. 6, 28:—*Pass. with Subjective clause*: inter plurimos consensum est duas esse partes, Quint. 9, 1, 17. —**o.** *Impers. pass.*: de prioribus consentitur, Tac. A. 1, 13: consensum in omnem formam luctûs est, Liv. 9, 7: in quæ communi opinione consensum est, Quint. 5, 10, 12: permixto pene senatus populique concilio consensum est, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 30, 24.

2. In a bad sense: *To agree* or *combine for any wrong purpose, to plot together, conspire*: **a.** With *cum*: se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse, Cæs. B. G. 2, 3.—**b.** With *ad*: ad prodendam Hannibali urbem Rom., Liv. 27, 9.—**c.** With *Inf.*: quum confiterentur se urbem inflammare consensisse, C. Phil. 2, 7, 17.—**d.** With *Adv.*: belli faciendi causâ, C. 2 Verr. 5, 8, 18.—**e.** *Abs.*: antequam consentirent, C. 2 Verr. 5, 23, 28.

B. Fig.: Of things without life: *To accord, agree, harmonize with, to fit, suit*: **1.** With *cum*: Enn. ap. C. Ac. 2, 17, 52: quum vultus Domitii cum oratione non consentiret, Cæs. B. C. 1, 19; Quint. 11, 1, 2; id. 11, 3, 113; 122: secum ipsa (oratio) (with sibi constet), C. Univ. 3.—**2.** With *inter se*: (pulchritudo corporis) delectat hoc ipso, quod inter se omnes partes cum quodam lepore consentiunt, C. Off. 1, 28, 98; Quint. 5, 7, 29.—**3.** With *Dat.*: si personis, si temporibus, si locis ea quæ narrantur consentient, C. Part. Or. 9, 32; id. Phil. 1, 1, 2; Quint. 11, 3, 65: sibi ipsa lex, 2, 4, 37.—**4.** *Abs.*: Lucr. 3, 170; cf. id. 3, 802; id. 2, 717; cf. ib. 915: id. 3, 154: ratio nostra consentit, pugnat oratio, *etc.*, C. Fin. 3, 3, 10: judicationem et statum consentire, Quint. 3, 11, 20.—**5.** With *ab—ad*: nisi ab imo ad summum omnibus intenta nervis consentiat (cithara), Quint. 2, 8, 15.—**6.** With *Abl.*: utrumque nostrum incredibili modo Consentit astrum, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 22.

II. *To perceive at the same time* or *together*: quia tempore in uno consentiamus, Lucr. 4, 797: neque potuere intus vitales motûs consentire atque imitari, id. 2, 717 Lachm. *N. cr.*

con-sĕpio, *no perf.*, tum, īre (consiptum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 47), 4. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B, 2.; sepio] **I.** Prop.: *To wholly inclose, hedge in.*—As *verb. finit.* extremely rare: bustum, Suet. Ner. 33.—More freq. in *part. perf.* **conseptus,** a, um, *Inclosed, hedged in*: consepta ager et diligenter consitus, C. Sen. 17, 59: locus cratibus pluteisque, Liv. 10, 38: locus saxo, id. 22, 57. **II.** Fig.: teucor consipta, undique venor, Enn. ap. Non. 183, 14; cf. Planc. Med. p. 89.

consepto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [consepio] *To fence, hedge entirely in*: animalia in sacro lucu, Sol. 32, 37.

conseptum, i, *n.* [id.] **I.** *Pass.* (*That which is hedged in*; hence): *An inclosed place, an inclosure*: **A.** *Abs.*: Liv. 10, 38; Col. 6, 23, 1.—**B.** With *Gen.*: cavere, App. M. 3, p. 230, 11 Elm. **II.** *Act.* (*That which hedges in*; hence): *A fence, boundary*, etc.: **A.** Prop.: consceptum fori, Quint. 12, 2, 23.—**B.** Fig. (post-class.): corpus animam consepto suo obstruit, Tert. de An. 53: cordis, App. M. 3.

con-sĕpultus, a, um, *adj.* [cum; sepelio] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.) (Prop.: *Buried with* another; hence) Fig.: Of a death unto sin: *Buried with* Christ: consepulti sumus cum illo per baptismum in mortem, Vulg. Rom. 6, 4; cf. Tert. Res. Carn. 23; Hier. Ep. 14, *no.* 2. **II.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.): *Buried*: sollicitus inquiras, ubi sit consepultus noster ille Pomponius, Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 3, 18.

consĕque, *adv.* [consequus] *Consecutively*: Lucr. 5, 679 Lachm.

consĕquens, entis, **I.** *P.* of consequor. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to consequor, *no.* III. A. 4.): **A. 1.** *According to reason, suitable, fit*: in conjunctis verbis quod non est consequens vituperandum est, C. Part. Or. 6, 18; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 75; id. 4, 3, 5.—**2.** Consequens est=consentaneum est, *it is in accordance with reason, fit, suitable*, etc.: **a.** Foll. by *ut*: consequens esse videtur, ut scribas, *etc.*, C. Leg. 1, 5.—**b.** With *Subjective clause*: consequens est eos invitos non potuisse retineri, Quint. 5, 10, 77.—**c.** With *Inf.*: dicere, Gell. 1, 4, 7; Ulp. Dig. 43, 23, 15 *fin.*—**B.** (*That follows logically, consequent*): As *Subst.*: **consequens,** entis, *n.*, *A consequence*: teneamus illud necesse est, quum consequens aliquod falsum sit, illud, cujus id consequens sit, non posse esse verum, C. Fin. 4, 24 *fin.*; id. de Or. 2, 53, 215; id. Top. 12 *fin.*; Quint. 5, 10, 2; id. 6, 3, 66:—*Comp.*, Aug. Trin. 15, 19 *ad fin.*

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

consĕquenter, *adv.* [consequens] (post-class.) **A.** *In a suitable manner, suitably, conformably*: **1.** With *Dat.*: prioribus dicere, Papin. Dig. 35, 2, 11; Ulp. ib. 10, 2, 18; App. M. 11, p. 257.—**2.** *Abs.*: Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 13.—**B.** *In consequence, consequently, of course*: App. M. 10 *init.*

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

consĕquentĭa, æ, *f.* [consequor] *A consequence* (mostly post-class.; most freq. in the jurists; never in Quint.): eventorum, C. de Div. 1, 56 *fin.*: naturæ, Gell. 12, 5, 10: per consequentiam, Auct. Her. 4, 54; Papin. Dig. 4, 3, 19; Paul. ib. 10, 1, 5.—*Plur.*: per consequentias, Ulp. Dig. 2, 8, 1 *sq.*; id. ib. 47, 10, 1.

consĕquĭa, æ, *f.* [id.]=consequentia (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Prop.: *A consequence*: rerum, Lucr. 5, 678 Forbig. *N. cr.* **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A retinue, suite*: App. 5, p. 169 and 10, p. 247.

consĕquius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Following*: App. M. 5, p. 164; 10, p. 712 (cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 679).

con-sĕquor, cūtus (*or* quutus sum, sĕqui, 3. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; sequor] (*To follow thoroughly*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To follow* or *walk after, attend, accompany* (class.; not in Hor.); **1.** With *Acc.*: me, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 20; cf. also, id. Rud. 2, 6, 9: prope nos, Plaut. Rud. 5, 4, 11: literas suas prope Liv. 41, 10.—**2.** With *Abl.*: vocem gradu, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 21.—**3.** With *ad*: consecutus est me usque ad fores, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 93.—**4.** *Abs.*: ita vos decet; consequimini, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 22: hic se conjecit intro: ego consequor, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 36; comitibus non consecutis, *i. e. without attendants*, C. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: legati sunt consecuti, Nep. Them. 7, 2.—**B.** Esp.: *To follow after, pursue in a hostile manner*: reliquas copias Helvetiorum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13: reliquos, id. ib. 1, 53: hostes strenue, Curt. 5, 4, 34: fugientem (Servium), Liv. 1, 48.

II. Meton.: As the result of following: *To reach, overtake*, etc.—**A.** With *Acc.*: virum, Ov. M. 10, 672: rates, id. ib. 8, 143.—**B.** With *Abl. of place*: nos Leucade, C. Fam. 16, 1, 2.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.*: aliquem in itinere, Pomp. ap. C. Att. 8, 12 A., 3.—**D.** With *ad*: consecutus cohortes ad Rubiconem flumen, Suet. Cæs. 31: si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, C. Cat. 2, 4, 6.—**E.** *Without Acc.*: prius quam alter, qui nec procul aberat, consequi posset, Liv. 1, 25.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to I.): **1.** Of time: *To follow, come after*: **a.** With *Acc.*: hunc Cethegum consecutus est ætate Cato, C. Brut. 15, 61: Sallustium (Livius, *etc.*), Vell. 2, 36, 3; Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 9: has tam prosperas res consecuta est subita mutatio, Nep. Dion, 6, 1: ut videat quod consequitur rem quamque, Lucr. 8, 805: ex quo fit, ut pudorem rubor consequatur, C. Tusc. 3, 8, 19.—**b.** *Abs.*: notæ ejus virtutis desiderium consecutum est, Nep. Cim. 3, 2: annus, qui consequitur, C. Mur. 39, 85: omnes anni consequentes, id. Sen. 6, 19: tempus, id. Fin. 1, 20, 67: reliquis consecutis diebus, id. Phil. 1, 13, 32: hæc quum Crassus dixisset, silentium est consecutum, id. de Or. 1, 35, 160; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 6.—**c.** With *post*: ejusmodi tempora post tuam profectionem consecuta esse, C. Fam. 1, 5, a.

2. Of labours (rare): *To make* or *fetch up*: quæ præterita erunt superioribus diebus opera, Col. 11, 2, 90.

3. *To follow* a model or copy, *to imitate*: Chrysippum Diogenes consequens partum Jovis disjungit a fabulâ, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 41: eum morem, id. Leg. 2, 7, 18: alicujus sententiam, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 13: sententias (principum), C. Cat. 3, 6, 13: mediam consilii viam, Liv. 24, 45.

4. : **a.** Gen.: *To follow* a preceding cause as effect, *to ensue, to be the consequence, to arise* or *proceed from*: (a) With *Acc.*: dolor quam consequitur rem, Lucr. 4, 864: quod dictum magna invidia consecuta est, Nep. Dion, 6, 4.—(b) With *Relative clause*: rebus ab ipsis Consequitur sensus transactum quid sit in ævo, Lucr. 1, 461.—(c) With *ut c. Subj.*: ex quo illud naturâ consequi, ut communem utilitatem nostræ anteponamus, C. Fin. 3, 19, 64.—(d) *Abs.*: consequitur gravitas membrorum, Lucr. 3, 477; Quint. 6, 3, 44: ut ostendam quanta difficultates consequatur, id. 2, 3, 2.—Hence, **b.** Esp.: Of logical sequence: si, quod primum in connexo est, necessarium est, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, C. Fat. 7, 14; id. ib. 5, 9.

B. (acc. to *no.* II.): **1.** *To reach, overtake, obtain*: **a.** Of things without life (so most freq.) (a) With *Acc.*: ut opes quam maximas consequantur, C. Off. 1, 19, 64; cf. quæstum, id. Manil. 12, 34: amplissimos honores, id. Planc. 5, 13: magistratum, id. ib. 25, 60: eam rem (*sc.* regna), Cæs. B. G. 2, 1: Achillis gloriam in rebus bellicis, Quint. 12, 11, 27; cf. Nep. Ages. 2, 5 (prps. also C. Manil. 1, 2; cf. Benecke in Jahn's N. Jahrb. IX. 3, p. 309): (b) With *ex*: fructum amplissimum ex vestro judicio, C. Manil. 1, 2; id. Cœl. 7, 18; id. Fin. 1, 10, 35; Quint. 7, 2, 42: (c) With *per*: omnia per senatum (corresp. with assequi per populum), C. Fam. 1, 7, 10; Quint. 3, 8, 34. —(d) With *Abl.*: tantam gloriam duabus victoriis, Nep. Them. 6, 3; id. Dat. 5, 3; id. Att. 19, 2; id. ib. 21, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 103; id. 10, 1, 8; 111; id. 2, 3, 7; Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 68.—(e) With *ut*: nec legum repertores sine summâ vi orandi consecutos, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 2, 16, 9; id. 5, 10, 125; id. 8, 3, 70; id. 10, 1, 112.—(f) With *ne*: sicut hic Cicero consequitur, ne, *etc.*, Quint. 9, 2, 62.—**b.** Of a personal object, but with a thing as subject: *To reach, come to, overtake, spring*, or *arise from*: (a) With *Acc.*: tanta prosperitas Cæsarem est consecuta, ut, *etc.*, Nep. Att. 19, 3: (b) With *ex*: si aliqua nos incommoda ex iis materiis consequentur, Quint. ib. 2, 10, 14.

2. : **a.** *To become like, equal to* in any property or quality, *to attain, come up to, equal*: aliquem majorem, C. Brut. 64, 228; cf. ad consequendos, quos priores ducimus, accendimur, Vell. 1, 17, 7: verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero, C. de Or. 2, 13, 56.—**b.** *To attain to* something intellectually or by speech, *to understand, perceive, learn, know, comprise, express fully*: similitudinem veri, C. Univ. 3: quantum conjectura, Cæs. ap. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 4: neque plura bona reminisci neque majora posse consequi, Nep. Alc. 2, 1: omnes illorum conatûs, C. 1 Verr. 16, 42: id. Fam. 1, 8, 6: omnia alicujus facta aut memoriâ consequi aut oratione complecti,

id. 2 Verr. 4, 26, 57: laudes ejus verbis, id. Phil. 5, 13,35; cf. id. Frgm. ap. Non. 270, 21: omnia verbis, Ov. M. 15, 419.

☞ Pass.: quæ vix ab hominibus consequi possunt; "ἀνύσσθαι," Orbilius ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.

consĕquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Consecutive, following:* **A.** With *ex:* consequa natura est jam rerum ex ordine certo, Lucr. 5, 678.—**B.** *Abs.:* pars, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 9.

con-sermōnor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; sermonor; cf. sermonari] *To hold conversation with one, to talk:* cum iis, Quadrigar. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 17.

con-sĕro, sēvi (sĕrŭi, Liv. 10, 24), sĭtum, sĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum; 1. sero] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.): **A.** Prop.: *To sow* or *plant with* something: ager arbustis consitus, Sall. J. 53, 1: Ismara Baccho, Virg. G. 2, 38: vineam malleolo, Col. 5, 5, 6: arva frumento, Curt. 7, 4, 26. —**B.** Fig.: *To cover* or *strew over with* something: **1.** With *Abl.*: lumine conserit arva, Lucr. 2, 211.—**2.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: Cæcâ mentem caligine Theseus Consitus, Cat. 64, 208. **II.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To sow, plant,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: olivetum, Var. R. R. 1, 24: arborem, Liv. 10, 24: agros, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130; so, Virg. E. 1, 73: ager diligenter consitus, C. Sen. 17, 59: consitus an incultus (*sc.* locus), Quint. 5, 10, 37.—**B.** Fig.: arva muliebria, Luc. 4, 1103: consentes dii, *the gods who preside over generation,* Arn. 5, p. 169.

2. **con-sĕro,** sērŭi (consevisti, Front. Ep. ad. Ver. 8.—*Part.*, consĭta, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 49), sertum, sĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; 2. sero] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To connect, entwine, tie, join, fit, unite, bind into a whole:* **1.** With *Dat.*: conseritur stabilis navalibus area bellis, Lucr. 3, 512.—**2.** With *Abl.*: loricam hamis auroque, Virg. Æ. 3, 467: tegumen spinis, Tac. G. 17: monile margaritis gemmisque, Suet. Galb. 18: conseritur bibulâ Memphitis cymba papyro, Luc. 4, 136.—**3.** With *Adverbial expression:* arbores ex industriâ consitæ, Curt. 6, 5, 14.—**B.** Esp.: With accessory notion: **1.** Of love, etc.: *To join, press together,* etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: teneros sinûs, Tib. 1, 8, 36.—**b.** With *Dat.*: femur femori, Tib. 1, 8, 26: latus lateri, Ov. H. 2, 58.—**2.** Of hostility: **a.** Conserere manum, *etc., or* conserere *alone: To bring hand to hand; to engage in close combat, join battle, come to close quarters:* (α) *Conserere manum:* (a) In *simple constr.*: manum conseruit, C. Mur. 9, 20; cf., also, Sall. J. 50, 4; Nep. Dat. 8, 4.—*Plur.*: consertis manibus, Liv. 1, 25.—(β) With *Abl.*: parte copiarum, Liv. 21, 41: iis locis, Nep. Ages. 3, 6.—(γ) With *cum:* "*conserere manum* dicimur *cum hoste,*" Var. L. L. 6, 7, 68; cf., also, C. Att. 7, 20, 1; Nep. Hann. 4, 2: *Plur.*: manûs cum imparibus, Liv. 6, 12.—(δ) With *inter* (*Plur.*): manûs inter se, Sall. H. 1, 15, p. 217 ed. Gerl.; so, Ov. H. 12, 100: manûs inter nos, Liv. 7, 40.—(b) *Conserere dextras:* Stat. S. 1, 6, 60.—(c) *Conserere:* ab lateribus cum levi armaturâ conserere, Liv. 44, 4.—**b.** Conserere pugnam, *etc.: To engage in, enter into a battle,* etc.: (a) In *simple constr.*: prælium, Liv. 27, 48: prælia, Virg. Æ. 2, 398: certamen, id. 35, 4: pugnam, id. 21, 50: bella, Val. Fl. 3, 31.—(b) With *Dat.*: pugnam seni, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 43.—(c) With *inter:* pugnam inter se, Liv. 32, 10.—**c.** Conserere navem, etc.: *To bring a ship,* etc., *to close quarters:* Liv. 21, 50.—**3.** Of legal claim: Conserere manum, *To make a joint seizure:* this was done by the litigant parties laying hands at the same time upon the thing in dispute, each one claiming it as his own. This was at first done before the prætor in re præsenti, according to the XII. Tables: si qui in jure manum conserunt. At a later period, instead of this seizure before the court in jure, a custom was introduced, ut litigantes ex jure manum consertum vocarent; *i. e.* one party called the other to the field in dispute, whence they carried a clod of earth into the city before the prætor, and there made their claim, as if in the presence of the whole field, Gell. 20, 10, 7: non ex jure manum consertum sed mage ferro rem repetunt, Enn. ib. § 4; also in Var. L. L. 6, 7, 68, and in C. Fam. 7, 13: ibi ego te ex jure manum (*al.* manu) consertum voco, *etc.*, a judic. formula in C. Mnr. 12 Moeb.; so, C. de Or. 1, 10, 41.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To join together, unite,* etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: sermonem, *i. e. to converse,* Curt. 8, 12, 15.—**2.** With *Dat.*: nocti diem, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 10: exodia fabellis Atellanis, Liv. 7, 2.—**3.** With *Abl.*: ordo rerum tribus momentis consertus est, Quint. 5, 10, 71.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): *To employ* with hostile intent: haud ignotas belli artes inter se conserebant, Liv. 21, 1.

conserte, *adv.* [consertus] *As if bound* or *fastened together:* omnia necesse est colligatione naturali conserte contexteque fieri, C. Fat. 14, 32.

consertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. consero] *A joining together:* verticum, Arn. 3, 107.

consertus, a, um, *P.* of 2. consero.

con-serva, æ, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; serva] (*Dat. plur.*, conservabus, Scæv. Dig. 33, 7, 27): *A (female) fellow-slave:* **I.** Prop.: Plaut. Cas. 1, 20; id. Mil. 4, 8, 30; id. Rud. 1, 4, 5; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 74; Var. R. R. 1, 17, 5. **II.** Fig.: Of things: fores conservæ, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 6; Ov. Am. 1, 6, 74.

conservābĭlis, e, *adj.* [conservo] *That can be preserved:* bonum, Tert, adv. Marc. 2, 13.

conservātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A keeping, preserving* (several times in Cicero; elsewh. very rare): frugum, C. Off. 2, 3, 12: bonorum, Quint. 5, 10, 33: naturæ, C. Off. 1, 28, 100: decoris, id. ib. 1, 36, 131: æquabilitatis, id. de Or. 1, 42, 188.

conservātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A keeper, preserver, defender* (several times in Cic., and in inscriptions; elsewh. rare): custodes et conservatores hujus urbis atque imperii, C. Sest. 24, 53: istius urbis, id. Att. 9, 10, 3: civitatis, id. Sest. 45, 98: Romani nominis, Vell. 2, 60, 1: inimicorum, C. Att. 8, 9, 3.—As an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr. Grut. 18, 5; 8, 9; 19, 6.

conservātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *She who preserves* or *defends* (rare; mostly post-class.): conservatrix sui natura, C. Fin. 5, 9, 26; Arn. 4, p. 151.—As an epithet of Juno, Inscr. Grut. 25, 2: of industrious housewives, id. ib. 815; 1142, 2.

con-servĭtĭum, ĭi, *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; servitium] *Joint servitude:* commune, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 55: meum jus conservitii, Tert. Hab. Mul. 1.

con-servo, āvi, ātum, āre (*Inf. perf.*, conservâsse more usu. than conservavisse, acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 21), 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; servo] *To keep thoroughly; to retain, keep* something *in existence; to hold up, preserve, leave unhurt* or *safe* (class., esp. in prose): **A.** Of concrete objects: placet his, simul atque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum et ad suum statum et ad ea, quæ conservantia sunt ejus statûs, diligenda C. Fin. 3, 5, 16; Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 40: Cæsar sese eos conservaturum dixit, *would retain alive, leave unharmed,* Cæs. B. G. 2, 15; so, id. ib. 12 Herz.; 28; 31; 32; id. ib. 7, 41; id. B. C. 3, 98; C. Cat. 3, 9 *fin.*; Nep. Them. 5, 2; id. Dat. 2, 1; id. Eum. 10, 3; Suet. Aug. 17: rem familiarem diligentiâ et parsimoniâ (corresp. with augere), C. Off. 2, 24 *fin.*: simulacra arasque, Nep. Ages. 4, 7; Lucr. 1, 1042: arborem, *to preserve,* Suet. Aug. 24: chirographum, id. Dom. 1.—**B.** Of abstract objects: corpora quædam conservant naturam semper eandem, Lucr. 1, 677: genus, id. 2, 709; id. 5, 509: ordinem, C. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: pristinum animum erga populum Rom., Liv. 31, 2: jusjurandum, *to keep, observe,* C. Off. 3, 28 *fin.*; Nep. Hann. 2, 5: religionem, id. Ages. 2 *fin.*: inducias, id. ib. 2, 4; Prop. 4, 3, 69: voluntatem mortuorum, C. 9 Verr. 1, 47 *fin.*: legem, Quint. 9, 2, 83: privilegia athletis, Suet. Aug. 45. So the formula in treating for peace: MAIESTATEM. POPVLI. ROMANI. COMITER. CONSERVATO., in C. Balb. 16, 35; Liv. 38, 11; cf. Procul. Dig. 49, 15, 7.

conservŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [conserva] *A little (female) fellow-slave:* Sen. Contr. 21.

con-servus, i, *m.* (*Gen. Plur.*, conservûm, Titin. ap. Fest. s. v. REDIVIA, p. 226) [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; servus] *A fellow-slave, a companion in servitude:* **I.** Prop.: Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 52; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71; C. Clu. 64, 179; id. Fam. 12, 3 *fin.*; Hor. S. 1, 8, 9; Tac. Agr. 31. **II.** Fig.: Of a dog in relation to slaves: satis est ut (canes) nonnunquam etiam conservos iratius intueantur, semper excandescant in exteros, Col. 7, 12, 5.

consessor, ōris, *m.* [consido] *One who sits near* or *by* a person or thing, *an assessor* (several times in Cic.; elsewh. rare): **A.** In a court of justice: C. Fin. 2, 19, 62.—**B.** At a feast: C. Flacc. 11, 24; id. Phil. 5, 5, 13; Mart. 1, 27, 3.—**C.** In public exhibitions: C. Att. 2, 15, 2; Liv. 34, 54; Val. Max. 1, 7, 8.—**D.** Used of the Persian king: rex regum et consanguineus deorum, consessorque dei Mithræ, unaque oriens cum sole, Darius ipse Alexandro famulo meo jubeo, dicoque hæc, *etc.*, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. Mag. 1, 42 ed. Mai.

consessus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A sitting together, by,* or *with* (post-class.): communis ei, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 4: consessum alicui offerre, *the permission to sit with one,* id. ib. 18. **II.** Meton.: *A number of persons sitting together, an assembly* (in courts of justice, the theatre, *etc.*) (class.): C. 2 Verr. 1, 7, 19; Suet. Aug. 44; Tac. A. 13, 54; Lucr 4, 76; Virg. Æ. 5, 340; 557: in ludo talario, C. Att. 1, 16, 3: ludorum gladiatorumque, id. Sest. 50, 106:—*Plur.*: theatrales gladiatoriique, C. Sest. 54, 115.

considĕrans antis, *P.* of considero.

considĕranter, *adv.* [considerans] *In a deliberate* or *considerate manner* (post-Aug. and rare): agere, Val. Max. 8, 1 *ad fin.*; Pall. Feb. 17, 2:—*Comp.*, acc. to Fronto, p. 2194 P., but without voucher. ☞ *Sup.* not in use.

considĕrantĭa, æ, *f.* [considero, *no.* II.] *Consideration, reflection:* Vitr. 6, 1 *ad fin.*

considĕrāte, *adv.* [consideratus] *Considerately:* fieri, C. Quint. 16, 51; id. Off. 1, 38, 136: agere, id. ib. 1, 27, 94:—*Comp.*, Atticus ap. C. Att. 9, 10 *ad fin.*: Liv. 4, 45; Suet. Cæs. 77:—*Sup.*, C. Att. 9, 10, 2.

considĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [considero, *no.* II.] *Contemplation, consideration, reflection* (very rare): **A.** With *Gen.*: consideratio contemplatioque naturæ, C. Ac. 2, 41, 127: subtilior verborum, Gell. 13, 28 *fin.*—**B.** *Abs.*: accurata, C. Ac. 2, 11, 35.

considĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who considers, reflects* (post-class., and very rare); transl. of the Gr. σκεπτικός. Gell. 11, 5, 2; Aug. Tract. in Joann.

considĕrātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of considero. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to considero, *no.* II.): **A.** Prop.: *Well considered, maturely reflected upon* (class.): considerata atque provisa via vivendi, C. Par. 5, 1, 34: excogitatio faciendi aliquid aut non faciendi, id. Inv. 2, 5, 18: factum, id. Sull. 26, 72: ratio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: tarditas, id. Brut. 42, 154:—*Comp.*: consilium, C. Att. 9, 2 A.:—*Sup.*: verbum consideratissimum *arbitror,* C. Font. 9, 19.—**B.** Meton.: Of a person *that acts with consideration, considerate, circumspect:* homo, C. Cæc. 1, 1; id. Quint. 3, 11: consideratus ac sapiens, Pl. Pan. 44, 5: tardum pro considerato vocent, Liv. 22, 39:—*Comp.*: consideratior factus Cæsar, Hirt. B. Afr. 73.

con-sĭdĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; root SID, akin to ΕΙΔΩ; acc. to some connected with *sidus*; cf. Donaldson's Varr. 377] **I.** Prop.: *To look at closely, eagerly, carefully; to inspect, examine* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: contempla: usque ab unguiculo ad capillum summum est festivissuma. Estne? considera, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 18: candelabrum etiam atque etiam, C. 2 Verr. 4, 28, 65: argentum (with contemplari), id. ib. 4, 15, 33: opus

(pictorum), id. Off. 1, 41, 147: aliquem, Sall. C. 58, 18: pallium diligentius, Petr. S. 12, 3: cf. C. 2 Verr. 4, 27 *fin.*: lucentia sidera, Gell. 2, 21, 2: spatium, Ov. M. 3, 93. — **B.** With *Objective clause*: *To observe, perceive* (very rare): quum folia decidere considerassent (*observed and animadverted*), Col. 11, 2, 67. — **C.** With *Relative clause*: num excideret ferrum hastæ, Ov. M. 12, 105.—**D.** With *Abl.*: feminas diligenter ac lente mercantium more, Suet. Cal. 36.

II. Fig.: *To observe with the mind, to consider, think of attentively*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: res atque pericula nostra, Sall. C. 52, 2.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: mecum in animo vitam tuam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 5.—**C.** With *cum*: eos casūs mecum ipse, C. Tusc. 5, 1, 3.—**D.** With *ex*: Rosciorum factum ex ipsius Chrysogoni judicio, C. Rosc. Am. 37, 108; cf. id. Inv. 1, 10, 14.—**E.** With *de* (rare): quum de me ipso ac de meis te considerare velim, C. Att. 7, 13 A. Orell. *N. cr.*—**F.** *Impers. pass.*: quale sit id, de quo consideretur, *inquiry is made*, C. Off. 3, 4, 18.—**G.** With *Relative clause*: considerate cum vestris animis vosmetipsiecquem putetis, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 12, 29: consideres, quid axas, quo procrediare, quem hominem et qua ratione defendas, id. ib. 5, 68, 174; Sall. C. 20, 6; id. ib. 44, 5; Quint. 8, 3, 15: finitimos hostes an amicos velis esse considera, Curt. 7, 8 *fin.*—**H.** With *ut c. Subj.* (rare): considerandum erit, ut solum jungue sit, Col. 2, 2, 17: so, ut lunā crescente id fiat, id. 8, 5, 9.—**K.** With *ne c. Subj.*: considerandum est, ne aut temere desperet, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 21 *fin.*—**L.** *Abs.*: ille se considerare velle, C. Fam. 10, 16, 1.

con-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, sīdĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; sido] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To sit down together* (esp. of a multitude), *to settle* (very common; not in Quint.): **1.** With *Adv. of place*: si videtur, considamus hic in umbrā, C. Leg. 2, 3, 7.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: in pratulo propter Platonis statuam, C. Brut. 6, 24: certo in loco, id. Sen. 18, 63: in ara, Nep. Paus. 4, 4: in molli herbā, Virg. E. 3, 55: in illo cespite, Ov. M. 13, 931: dormienti in labellis (apes), C. Div. 1, 36: quum omnia sacra profanaque in igne considerent, Tac. H. 3, 34.—**3.** With *sub c. Abl.*: sub argutā ilice, Virg. E. 7, 1.—**4.** With *super*: super ripam stagni, Ov. M. 4, 373.—**5.** With *Abl.*: transtris, Virg. Æ. 4, 573: mecum saxo, Ov. M. 1, 679: tergo tauri, id. ib. 2, 869.—**6.** With *ante*: ante focos, Ov. F. 6, 305.—**7.** *Impers. pass.*: in silvam venitur et ibi considitur, C. de Or. 3, 5, 18.

B. Esp.: **1.** In assemblies of the people, courts of justice, *etc.*: *To sit, hold sessions, to be in session*: **a.** Of the people: quum in theatro imperiti homines consederant, C. Pl. 7, 16.—**b.** Of senators: Suet. Aug. 35: quo die primum judices citati in hunc reum consedistis, C. 2 Verr. 1, 7, 19.—**c.** Of judges: Liv. 26, 48; Ov. M. 11, 157; id. ib. 12, 627; id. ib. 13, 1: ad jus dicendum, Liv. 34, 61: Suet. Cal. 38.

2. Milit. *t. t.*: *To encamp, pitch, take one's station*: **a.** With *in*: quo in loco Germani consederant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 49: in insidiis, Liv. 10, 4.—**b.** With *sub c. Abl.*: sub monte consedit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 48; id. ib. 1, 21; Sall. C. 57, 3.—**c.** With *trans*: trans flumen, Cæs. B. G. 2, 16.—**d.** With *contra*: contra eum duum millium spatio, id. ib. 3, 17.—**e.** With *prope*: prope Citram haud longe a mari, Sall. J. 21, 2.—**f.** With *Abl. of place*: superioribus locis, Sall. J. 51, 3.—**g.** With *Adv. of place*: ubi cuique vallis abdita spem præsidii aut salutis aliquam offerret, consederat, Cæs. B. G. 6, 34.—**h.** With *inter*: inter virgulta, Sall. J. 49, 5.—**k.** With *ad*: ad confluentes, Liv. 4, 17.

3. *To settle down for a long time or permanently, to take up one's abode, to establish one's self*: **a.** With *Adv.*: Belgæ propter loci fertilitatem ibi consedere, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4.—**b.** With *in*: in Ubiorum finibus, Cæs. B. G. 4, 8; cf. id. ib. 1, 31.—**c.** With *Abl. of place*: antequam aliquo loco consedero, C. Att. 5, 14: his mecum pariter considere regnis, Virg. Æ. 1, 572.—**d.** With *Gen. of place*: quin etiam dubitem, hic an Antii considam, C. Att. 2, 6.

4. Of inanimate subjects, esp. of places: *To settle, sink down, sink in, give way, subside*, etc.: **a.** With *Abl.*: in Veliterno agro terra ingentibus cavernis consedit arboresque in profundum haustæ, Liv. 30, 38.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: terra in ingentem sinum consedit, Liv. 30, 2: omne mihi visum considere in ignes Ilium, *to sink down together*, Virg. Æ. 2, 624; so id. ib. 9, 145.—**c.** *Abs.*: (Alpes) jam licet considant, *may now sink down*, C. Prov. Cons. 14: qua mitescentia Alpium juga consident, *sink*, i. e. *are lower*, Pl. 3, 25, 28: Ilion ardebat, neque adhuc consederat ignis, Ov. M. 13, 408: patiemur picem considere, et quum siderit, aquam eliquabimus, Col. 12, 24, 2: donec consideret pulvis, Curt. 5, 13, 12: tumidi considunt fluctūs, Sil. 17, 291.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To settle together*: bona multa in pectore consident, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 24; C. Univ. 2.—Poet.: totam videmus consedisse urbem luctu, *sunk* or *immersed in grief*, Virg. Æ. 11, 350 ("in luctum esse demersam," Serv.).

B. Esp.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 3.): *To settle down permanently*: in otio, C. Att. 2, 4: hoc totum defluxit in forum . . . . in eā mediocritate consedit, id. Or. 27 *fin.*: justitia cujus in mente consedit, id. Fin. 1, 16, 50.

2. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 4.): **a.** *To lose force, abate, subside, diminish*: *to be appeased, quieted, to cease*: (a) *Abs.*: ardor animi non semper adest, isque quum consedit, omnis illa vis et quasi flamma oratoris exstinguitur, C. Brut. 24, 93: consederit furor, id. Ac. 2, 27, 88: ferocia ab re bene gestā, Liv. 42, 63: primus terror ab necopinato visu, id. 33, 7: bella, Sil. 16, 218: quia præsentia satis consederant, Tac. A. 1, 30 *fin.*—(b) With *in*: consedit utriusque nomen in questurā, *i. e. has since that time ceased*, C. Mur. 8, 18.—**b.** Of speech: *To sink*, as it were, *i. e. to conclude, end*: eorum verborum junctio nascatur a proceris numeris ac liberis . . . . sed varie distincteque considat, C. de Or. 3, 49 *fin.*

consignanter, [consignans] *In a plain, distinct manner*: consignantius, Gell. 1, 25, 8.

consignāte, [consignatus] *In a distinct manner*: versus consignatissime factus, Gell. 1, 15, 12.

consignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consigno] *A written proof, a document* (post-class. and rare): Quint. 12, 8, 11 Spald.; Martian. Dig. 48, 10, 1; Paul. ib. 16.

consignātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of consigno. **II.** *Pa.* (late Lat.): *Confirmed*, according to the rites of the Roman Church: neophita die V. Kal. Sept. consignata a Liberio Papā, luscr. ap. Oderic. Syllog. p. 268.

consignĭfĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [consignifico] *A kindred meaning*, or *signification*: Boeth. Aristot. Lib. de Interp. p. 221 ed prior.

con-signĭfĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; significo] **I.** *To mean, import*, or *signify alike*: Boeth. Aristot. Lib. de Interp. p. 221 ed. prior.—**II.** *To signify at the same time*: Cassiod. de Dialect.

con-signo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; signo, *no.* I. B. 1.] **I.** Prop.: *To furnish with a seal, to affix* or *put one's seal to, to seal, to sign, subscribe*: tabellas, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 90; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 83: tabulas signis, C. Quint. 6, 23: epistolas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 46; 88: id decretum, Liv. 39, 48: cf. conscripta consignataque, id. 29, 12: legum, Ulp. Dig. 1, 19, 13: testamentum, Florent. ib. 28, 1, 24: tabellas dotis, *a marriage contract*, Suet. Claud. 29 (for which briefly, dotem, id. ib. 26 Bremi); Liv. 23, 38: pecuniam, Hermog. Dig. 46, 1, 64. **II.** Meton.: *To note, write down, to register, record* (for the most part only in Cic.): literis aliquid, C. Ac. 2, 1, 2: fundos publicis commentariis, id. de Or. 2, 55, 224: memoriam publicam (legum) publicis literis, id. Leg. 3, 20: motum temporis, id. Univ. 9. **III.** Fig. **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *To attest, certify, establish, vouch for*: monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas, C. Div. 1, 40: auctoritates nostras, *to place beyond doubt*, id. Clu. 50.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II.): *To note, write down, register, record*: nec fieri ullo modo posse, ut a pueris tot rerum atque tantarum insitæ et quasi consignatæ in animis notiones, C. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: causam, de quā, *etc., to make known, indicate*, Gell. 14, 2, 17.

con-sĭlesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; silesco] *To become entirely still* or *quiet, to grow dumb* (ante- and post-class.), Enn. ap. Fest. p. 44; Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 102; Gell. 5, 1 *fin.*; id. 12, 1, 22; Hier. Isai. 5, 14, 7.

consiliārius, a, um, *adj.* [consilium] *Suitable for counsel, counselling* (class.; not in Quint.): senatus, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 56: amicus, id. Truc. 2, 1, 6: particeps, id. Mil. 4, 2, 23: homines, Gell. 18, 3, 5: fulmen, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39.—As *Subst.*: **consiliarius,** ĭi, *m. A counsellor, adviser*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: consiliario et auctore Vestorio, C. Att. 14, 9; id. ib. 3, 19; id. 2 Verr. 2, 17, 42; id. Fam. 1, 2; id. ib. 1, 9; Vell. 2, 56, 3.—**2.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *An assessor in a court of justice*, Suet. Tib. 55; id. Claud. 12.—**B.** Meton.: Of an augur, as the *interpreter* of the divine will: atque administer Jovis, C. Leg. 3, 19, 43.

consiliātor, ōris, *m.* [consilior] *A counsellor* (not ante-Aug., and rare): maleficus, Phæd. 2, 6, 2: et rector, Pl. Ep. 4, 17, 6: bonus, App. M. 1, p. 107, 36.—As an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr. Gud. p. 7, *no.* 6.

consiliātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who counsels*: illæ tuæ, App. M. 5, p. 169.

con-silĭgo, ĭnis, *f. Lung-wort* (Pulmonaria officinalis, L.); Col. 6, 5, 3; id. 6, 14, 1; Pl. 25, 8, 48, § 86; id. 26, 7, 21, § 38.

consĭlĭor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [consilium] (*To counsel*; hence) **I.** *To take counsel, to consult* (rare, but class.; not in Quint. and Suet.): consiliandi causa colloqui, Cæs. B. C. 1, 19 Oud. *N. cr.*; id. ib. 1, 73; C. Att. 15, 9; Liv. Epit. 125; Hor. Od. 3, 3, 17; Tac. H. 2, 53.—**II.** *To impart counsel, to counsel, advise*: amice, Hor. A. P. 196.

consĭlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of prudence* or *wisdom, considerate*, etc., (a word formed, acc. to Gell. 4, 19, 12, by Cato; otherwise only post-class.): exampla, Pronto Ep. ad Ver. 1: — *Comp.* Sid. Ep. 7, 9:—*Sup.* Sid. Ep. 1, 1.

consĭlium, ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.; prob. consulo; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, pp. 401, 606.] **I.** Prop.: *Deliberation, consultation, counsel* (cf. concilium) (very common): consulta sunt consilia, *are finished, at an end*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 7: consilium volo capere una tecum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 63: cum aliquo consilia conferre, C. Phil. 2, 15, 38: v. confero, *no.* I. B. 2. b.: in senatu consilia versata sunt, Quint. 12, 2, 21; id. 7, 4, 2: quasi vero consilii sit res, et non necesse sit, *etc., as if the matter were yet open for deliberation*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 38 Herz.: quid ætati credendum sit, quid nomini, magni consilii est, C. Att. 15, 12 *ad fin.*; cf. nihil mihi adhuc accidit, quod majoris consilii esset, id. ib. 10, 1, 3: in consilio habere, Quint. 8, 2, 23: fit publici consilii particeps, C. Cat. 1, 1; cf. Quint. 12, 3, 1; id. 3, 8, 4; id. 8, 3, 14; id. 12, 10, 70: nocturna, Sall. C. 42, 2: arcanis ut interesset, Liv. 35, 18.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Abstr.*: **1. a.** Gen.: *A conclusion* made with consideration, *determination, resolution, plan, purpose*: "*consilium* est aliquid faciendi non faciendive excogitata ratio," C. Inv. 1, 25, 36: (a) *Abs.*: certum, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 16: callidum, id. ib. 3, 4, 12: ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, Cæs. B. G. 3, 8: aliquid communi consilio agere, id. ib. 4, 22; repudio quod consilium primum intendera.n Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 18: neque, quid nunc consili capiam, scio, De virgine istac, id. Eun. 5, 2, 27.—(b) With *Gerundive Gen.*: consilium capere belli renovandi, Cæs. B. G. 3, 2; C. Att. 5, 11, 6; Sall. C. 16, 4; Quint. 11, 3, 180.—(c) With *simple Gen.*: profectionis et reversionis meæ, C. Phil. 1, 1.—(d) With *Inf.*: consilium cepisse

hominis propinqui fortunas funditus evertere, C. Quint. 16 *fin.*; Cæs. B. G. 7, 71; Nep. Lys. 3; Liv. 44, 11.—(e) With *ut* c. *Subj.*: consilium cepi, ut antequam luceret exirem, C. Att. 7, 10: eo consilio, uti frumento Cæsarem intercluderet, Cæs. B. G. 1, 48; id. ib. 2, 9; C. Fin. 1, 21 *fin.*; Sall. C. 57, 1; also, hoc consilio, ut, Nep. Milt. 5, 3.—(f) Consilium est (*I am resolved, I have determined*) ita facere, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 73; so, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 44; C. Att. 5, 5; Sall. C. 4, 1; id. ib. 53 *fin.*; id. H. Frgm. 4, 12, p. 240 ed. Gerl.—(g) Consilio, adverbial *Abl.*: *Intentionally, designedly:* Virg. Æ. 7, 216; Liv. 35, 14.—**b.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A warlike device, stratagem:* "*consilium* imperatorium quod Græci στρατήγημα appellant," Cic. N. D. 3, 6 *fin.*; Cæs. B. G. 7, 22; Nep. Dat. 6 *fin.*; id. Iphicr. 1, 2; id. Eum. 5, 3.

2. With special reference to the person for whose advantage a measure is devised: *Counsel, advice:* tu quidem antehac aliis solebas dare consilia mutua, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 89: dare, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 9; id. Eun. 2, 3, 84; id. Hec. 4, 4, 93; id. Att. 3, 4, 54; id. Ph. 2, 4, 21; C. Clu. 31, 85; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 41; id. ib. 3, 5, 45: juvabo aut re aut operâ aut consilio bono, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 17; imitated by Ter.: aut consulendo aut consilio aut re juvero, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 34 (also quoted in C. Fam. 7, 10 *fin.*) (cf. also, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29); id. Ph. 3, 1, 17 (cf. C. Att. 13, 31, 3): consiliis, non curribus, utere nostris, Ov. M. 2, 146.

3. *Aptness to deliberate, consideration, discretion, prudence:* acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, C. Att. 14, 21, 3; cf. id. Cæcin. 7, 18: ut popularis cupiditas a concilio principum dissideret, id. Sest. 49, 103: fateor me ad hoc bellum majore studio quam consilio profectum, Sall. H. Frgm. 3, 11, p. 230 ed. Gerl.: quæ quanto consilio gerantur, nullo consilio assequi possumus, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97: simul consilium cum re amisisti? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: miseros prudentia prima relinquit, Et sensus cum re consiliumque fugit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 48: mulieres omnes propter infirmitatem consilii majores in tutorum potestate esse voluerunt, C. Mur. 12, 27: vir et consilii magni et virtutis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 5; cf. Liv. 4, 13 *fin.*: maximi consilii, Nep. Dat. 1, and Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 2: omnes gravioris ætatis, in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, Cæs. B. G. 3, 16; cf. Ov. M. 6, 40: misce stultitiam consiliis brevem, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 27.—Poet.: Of inanimate things: consilii inopes ignes, *indiscreet*, Ov. M. 9, 746; so, vis consilii expers, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65; id. S. 2, 3, 266.

B. *Concr.*: **1.** Any *deliberative assembly, a council, senate, a bench of judges, a council of war*: senatum, id est orbis terræ consilium, delere gestit, C. Phil. 4, 6, 14; id. Fam. 3, 8, 4: summum consilium orbis terræ, id. Phil. 7, 7, 19: dii prohibeant, ut hoc, quod majores consilium publicum vocari voluerunt, præsidium sectorum existimetur, *i. e. a court of justice*, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: qui ex civitate in senatum propter dignitatem, ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis propter severitatem, id. ib. 3, 8: Galba, consilio celeriter convocato, sententias exquirere cœpit, *a council of war*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 3: consilio advocato, Liv. 25, 31; id. 43, 22: militare, id. 8, 6: castrense, id. 44, 35: mittunt (Carthaginienses) triginta seniorum principes: id erat sanctius apud illos consilium, id. 30, 16; cf. id. 35, 34: consilium Jovis, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 6: bonorum atque sapientium, Quint. 3, 8, 2.—Facetè: Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 44.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II. A. 2.): *A comus llor*: ille ferox Hortator pugnæ consiliumque fuit, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 32; id. H. 17, 208.

con-similis, e, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; similis] *Quite or entirely similar; similar in all parts* (class. most. freq. in Plaut., Ter., and Lucr.; not in Hor.): **1.** With *Gen.*: liber captivus avis feræ consimilis est, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 7; so, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 193 P.; Lucr. 5, 811; 711; C. Or. 1, 33.—**2.** With *Dat.*: cui homini herus est consimilis, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 2; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 2; C. Phil. 2, 12.—**3.** With *atque*: tam consimilis't atque ego, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 287; so, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 50; Front. de Or. 1.—**4.** With *et*: Lucr. 3, 8.—**5.** With *quasi*: quia consimile est quom stertas, quasi sorbeam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 8.—**6.** *Abs.* (most freq.): imago, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 4: ludum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 38: consilia, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 35: via, Afran. ap. Non. 316, 9: res, Lucr. 2, 1018; id. 4, 89: color, id. 2, 736: natura, id. 1, 916: ratio, id. 1, 842; 884; 1097; id. 2, 506; 807; id. 3, 74; 283; id. 5, 298; id. 6, 506; 832; 1130: ratio mentis, id. 2, 676: studium, Tac. A. 3, 13: pariter cadentia et consimilia irascentem, *etc.*, Quint. 9, 3, 102.—**7.** In *doubtful constr.*: fecerunt, ut consimilis fugæ profectio videretur, Cæs. B. G. 2, 11; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 13.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

consĭmĭlans, *P.* of obsol. consimilo [consimilis] *Making altogether* or *entirely like*: Euripides consimilans Tantalum Jovi in tragœdiâ Electræ, Fulgent. Mythol. 3, 5.

consĭmĭlĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Just as, in like manner* (post-class.): consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur, Gell. 6, 16, 12; id. 11, 5 *fin.*

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

con-sĭpio, *no perf. nor sup.*, sĭpĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; sapio] *To be quite in one's senses, to be of quite sound mind* (rare, not ante-Aug.): non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis, *etc.*, Liv. 5, 42; dub. al. concipere *s.* consistere; cf. Gell. 7, 3, 12: non sapienti opus est viro, sed consipienti, Sen. Cons. Sap. 16.

consiptum, v. consepio.

con-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; sisto] **I.** *Act.*: *To make to stand, to settle, establish* (very rare; cf. Gerl. Sall. p. 49, 5, p. 290; only fig.): vitam consistere tutam, *to render safe*, Lucr. 6, 11: causam, Gell. 5, 10, 9.

II. *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To place one's self* any where, *to take one's stand, to stand still, remain* any where (freq. and class.): **a.** Of persons: (a) *Abs.*: uti ut viatores consistere cogant, Cæs. B. G. 4, 5: consistimus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 62.—(b) With *Advv.*: otiose nunc jam illico hic consiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2: interdum consistere, Hor. S. 1, 9, 9.—(c) With *in* c. *Abl.*: neque consistens (*sc.* Demosthenes) in loco, sed, *etc.*, C. de Or. 1, 61, 261: in muro, Cæs. B. G. 2, 6: in æde, Ov. M. 15, 674: in medio, id. ib. 10, 601.—(d) With *Abl.*: limine, Ov. M. 4, 485; id. ib. 9, 397.—(e) With *ad*: ad mensam consistere et ministrare, C. Tusc. 5, 2, 61: ad aras, Ov. M. 10, 274: ad ramos, id. ib. 10, 510.—(f) With *adversus*: adversus faciem, Vulg. Job, 33, 5.—(g) With *ante*: ante domum, Ov. M. 2, 768: ante torum, id. ib. 15, 653.—(h) With *post*: post eum, Quint. 1, 10, 27.—(i) With *in* c. *Acc.*: in pedes, Sen. Ep. 121, 8.—Particular phrase: Consistere cum aliquo, *To place one's self in company with another person for conversation, to stand and talk with*: in hoc jam loco cum altero constitit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 31; id. Curc. 4, 2, 16 *sq.*: cum hoc consistit, hunc amplexatur, C. 1 Verr. 7, 19.—**b.** Of things: (a) *Abs.*: neque sanguis potis est consistere, Poet. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 17, 38: alvus, Cato R. R. 126.—(b) With *Abl.*: frigore constitit Ister, *i. e. froze*, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 1; so, frigore constitit unda, id. M. 9, 662.—(c) With *in* c. *Abl.*: in campis fulgur, Lucr. 2, 332: in viridi colli legiones, id. 2, 322.

2. Esp.: **a.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To take a stand, make a halt, keep a position, stand*, etc. (opp. to a march, flight, or disorder): (a) *Abs.*: constitit utrumque agmen, Liv. 21, 46: ut reliquæ (*sc.* legiones) consistere non auderent, Cæs. B. G. 2, 17.—(b) With *Adv.*: locus, ubi constitissent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13: juxta, id. ib. 2, 26.—(c) With *Abl.*: equites pari intervallo, Cæs. B. G. 1, 43.—(d) With *pro*: pro opere, Sall. J. 92, 9.—( ) With *sub.* c. *Abl.*: sub muro, Cæs. B. G. 7, 48.—(f) With *in* c. *Abl.*: in superiore acie, Cæs. B. G. 1, 24: in sinistrâ parte, id. ib. 2, 23: in fluctibus, id. ib. 4, 24: ne in locis quidem superioribus, id. ib. 3, 6.—(g) With *ab*: a fugâ, Liv. 10, 36.—**b.** Naval *t. t.*: *To take up a position*: naves eorum nostris adversæ constiterunt, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14.—**c.** Law *t. t.*: *To appear as a plaintiff* before a court of justice; *to go to law* with any one: cum debitoribus, Papin. Dig. 5, 3, 49: cum matre, Sen. Ira, 2, 7: adversus dominos, Hermog. Dig. 5, 1, 35.

B. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: Of abstract things: *To take up a position, to stand*: patimini eo transire illius turpitudinis infamiam, ubi cetera maleficia consistunt, C. Clu. 30, 83; cf. ut unde orta culpa esset, ibi pœna consisteret, Liv. 28, 28: ante oculos rectum pietasque pudorque Constiterant, Ov. M. 7, 73.

2. Esp.: **a.** *To remain standing at a thing*, i. e. *to dwell upon, delay*: in uno nomine, C. 2 Verr. 1, 38, 96: in singulis, id. Part. Or. 35, 120.—**b.** (acc. to *no.* II. A. 1.): *To be* or *remain fi m, unshaken, immovable, to stand firmly, maintain one's ground*: mente consistere, C. Phil. 2, 28, 68: neque mente neque linguâ neque ore, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: præclare in forensibus causis, id. Or. 9, 30: in dicendo, id. Clu. 39, 107: verbo quidem superabis me ipso judice, re autem ne consistes quidem ullo judice, id. Cæcin. 21, 59: modo ut tibi constiterit fructus otii tui, id. Fam. 7, 1: in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspicio quidem potuit consistere, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 152; cf. id. Clu. 29, 78: constitit in nullâ qui fuit ante color, Ov. A. A. 1, 120: sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 107; Pl. 14, 6, 8, § 68: miserum tandem consistere, *to take a firm stand* (the figure derived from fleeing soldiers), C. Quint. 30, 94.—**c.** Cum aliquo, *to agree with*: Zenonem cum Aristone verbis (*as far as words go*) consistere, re dissidere, C. Fin. 4, 26, 72.—**d.** *To be, exist, take place*: vix binos oratores laudabiles constitisse, C. Brut. 97, 333: sine agricultoribus nec consistere mortales nec ali posse manifestum est, Col. 1 præf. § 6; Var. R. R. 3, 8 *fin.*: quadringentis centum Venerios non posse casu consistere, *to occur, take place*, C. de Div. 2, 21, 48: summa studia officii inter nos certatim constiterunt, Lentul. ap. C. Fam. 10, 34, 3: sed non in te quoque constitit idem Exitus, *take* or have *place*, Ov. M. 12, 297.—**e.** *To consist in* or *of, to depend upon*: (a) With *in* c. *Abl.*: major pars victûs eorum in lacte, casco, carne consistit, Cæs. B. G. 6, 22; Lucr. 4, 99; cf. id. 1, 421: vita omnis in venationibus atque in studiis rei militaris consistit, Cæs. B. G. 6, 21: in eo salus et vita optimi cujusque consistit, C. Phil. 3, 8, 19: in quibus vita beata, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: in unâ honestate omne bonum, id. ib. § 42: in nomine controversia, Quint. 7, 3, 7; id. 8. 3, 57: in actu rhetoricen, id. 2, 18, 2; id. 6, 3, 42: spes omnis consistebat Datami in se locique naturâ, Nep. Dat. 8, 3; Quint. 12, 10, 59.—(b) With *ex*: e quibus hæc rerum summa consistat, id. 1, 236; id. 1, 839; 873; id. 2, 585; id. 5, 238.—(c) With *Abl.*: qualibus rebus, Lucr. 1, 1027; id. 5, 61; 66.—(d) With *circa*: omnis quæstio circa res personasque consistere videtur, Quint. 3, 5, 7; id. 6, 3, 19.—(e) With *inter*: quæstio inter utile atque honestum consistet, Quint. 3, 8, 24.—**f.** As opp. to progressive motion: *To stand still, come to a stand, rest, cease*: (a) *Abs.*: omnis administratio belli consistit, Cæs. B. C. 2, 12: vel concidat omne cælum omnisque terra consistat necesse est, C. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: forensium rerum labor et ambitionis occupatio constitisset, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: usura, id. Att. 6, 1, 7: διάῤῥοια, id. Fam. 7, 26, 2: videndum, morbus an increscat, an consistat, an minuatur, Cels. 3, 2.—(b) With *in* c. *Abl.*: Caius ejusque posteri in equestri ordine constitere usque ad Augusti patrem, Suet. Aug. 2.—(c) With *ad*: Suet. Aug. 2; cf. preceding *no.* (b).

consistōriānus, i, *m.* [consistorium] *An assessor, aid in council* (post-class.): Amm. 15, 5, 12; Cod. Just. 12, 10.

consistōrium, ii, *n.* [obsol. *consistor*, "One who remains any where," through consisto, *no.* II. A. 1.] (post-class.) **I.** Prop.: (*A place for one*

who remains any where; hence), **A.** Of the earth as the abode of man: *A dwelling-place*: Tert. Res. Carn. 28. — **B.** *A room where servants wait*: Sid. Ep. 2, 2. — But most usu., **C.** *The place where the emperor's council met, the emperor's cabinet*: Aus. Grat. act. 29; Amm. 14, 7, 11; Inscr. Orell. 3228. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *An abode*: libidinum, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 6. — **B.** *A meeting-place, a rendezvous*: impudicitiæ, Tert. Spect. 17.

consitio (consitio, Tert. ad Nation. 2, 11), ōnis, *f.* [1. consero] *A sowing, planting*, prps. only in C. Sen. 15, 54, and Tert. l. l.

consitor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A sower, planter*: uvæ, i. e. *Bacchus*, Ov. M. 4, 14; Tib. 2, 3, 37.

consitūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A sowing, planting*: agri, C. Rep. Frgm. ap. Non. 195, 9.

consĭtus, a, um, *P.* of 1. consero.

Consĭva, æ, *f.* [1. consero] *She who sows, plants*, an epithet of Ops, acc. to Fest. s. v. OPIMA, p. 190.

Consĭvius, ii, *m. A surname of Janus* (a conserendo, *i. e.* a propagine generis humani, quæ Jano auctore conseritur): Macr. S. 1, 9, p. 238; Inscr. *found near* Rottenburg *in* 1847.

con-sŏbrīnus, i, *m.* and **-a,** æ, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; sobrinus *or* -a), **I.** Prop.: *A cousin-german*: **A.** On the mother's side: *Masc.*: C. de Or. 2, 1, 2.— *Fem.*: Quint. 4, 16; Nep. Att. 2.—**B.** On the father's or mother's side: *Masc.*: C. Off. 1, 17, 54; Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 14. **II.** Meton.: *A cousin* or *relation* in a more remote degree: Suet. Cal. 26; id. Claud. 26.

con-sŏcer, ĕri, *m.*; **con-sŏcrus,** ūs, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; socer *or* -crus] *A joint father-in-law* or *mother-in-law*: *Masc.*: Suet. Claud. 29; Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 21; Aus. Parent. Mart. 10, 33, 3.—*Fem.*: Aus. Parent. 30 *in lemm.*

consŏciābĭlis, e, *adj.* [consocio] *Compatible, suitable, fit*: Ambros. Ep. 1.

consŏciātim, *adv.* [id.] *Together; unitedly*: Amm. 15, 11, 3.

consŏciātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A union, association* (several times in Cic., elsewh. rare): consociatio hominum atque communitas, C. Off. 1, 44, 157; cf. id. ib. 1, 28, 100: gentis, Liv. 40, 5: sinistra siderum, Firmic. 6, 12 *ad fin.*

consŏciātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of consocio. **II.** *Pa.*: *United, agreeing, harmonious* (very rare): dii, Liv. 1, 45: — *Sup.*: consociatissima voluntas, C. Fam. 3, 3 Orell. *N. cr.*

☞ *Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

con-sŏcio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; socio] **I.** Gen.: *To make common, to share with* one, *to associate, join, unite, connect* (class.: most freq. in Cic., Livy, and Tacit.; not in Quint. and Suet.): **A.** With *cum*: nec vero rectum est, cum amicis consociare aut conjungere injuriam, C. Fin. 3, 21, 71; Phæd. 4, 11, 21: consilia cum aliquo, Liv. 28, 27: furorem suum cum cive, id. 28, 25: omnia cum iis, id. 23, 44; cf. id. 25, 18; Tac. A. 15, 67: nunquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fuistis, C. Phil. 4, 5, 12: ubi sese sudor cum unguentis consociavit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 121: consociare mihi tecum licet, *to enter into partnership with*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 67. — **B.** With *inter se*: centum Patres rem inter se consociant, Liv. 1, 17; C. Fin. 3, 20, 66.—**C.** In *simple constr.* (freq.): Lucr. 2, 110: regnum, Liv. 1, 13: imperium, id. 8, 4: formam reipublicæ, Tac. A. 4, 33: audaces, id. Ib. 14, 58: vocem, id. ib. 13, 23: seria, id. ib. 14, 4: animos eorum, Liv. 2, 1: consociare umbram amant pinus et populus, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 10: accusatorum atque judicum consociati greges, C. Parad. 6, 2, 46: (sidera) tra consociata, Ov. F. 2, 246: rem consociatam (*agreed upon*) alicui aperire, Liv. 24, 24. **II.** Esp.: With *Personal pron. in reflexive force*: *To unite or join one's self*: Ariarathes in omnia belli pacisque se consociaverat consilia, Liv. 42, 29.

consŏcius, a, um, *adj.* [consocio] *United, connected* (post-class.): elementa sibi valde, Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.—As *Subst.*:

consocius, ii, *m. A partaker, associate, companion*: Impp. Diocl. Maxim. Cod. 10, 2, 3; Firm. Mathes. 3, 13, 4.

consocrus, us; v. consocer.

consōlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [consolor] **I.** *Pass.*: *That may be consoled, consolable* (extremely rare): dolor, C. Fam. 4, 3, 2.—*Comp.*: Ambros. Ep. 8. **II.** *Act.*: *That brings consolation, consolatory*: carmen, Gell. 16, 19, 12.

consōlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *Consolation*: Hieron. Ep. 62.

consōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *A consoling, consolation, comfort* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: C. Tusc. 3, 32, 77; id. Sen. 2, 4; id. Fam. 4, 3, 3; id. ib. 6, 4, 4.—*Plur.*: C. Tusc. 3, 30, 73; id. ib. 3, 32, 77.—**B.** With *Gen.*: malorum, C. Fam. 6, 4, 2. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *A consolatory discourse* or *treatise*: C. de Or. 3, 53, 211; Quint. 10, 1, 47; id. 11, 3, 153.—**2.** Esp.: The title of a lost treatise of Cic. De Consolatione, a frgm. of which is found in Orell. IV. 2, pp. 489—491.— **B.** *An alleviating* by encouragement or consolation: timoris, *an alleviating*: C. Att. 1, 17, 6; Hirt. B. G. 8, 38; id. Bell. Alex. 8.

consōlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who consoles, a comforter*: C. Tusc. 3, 30, 73; id. Fam. 6, 4, 3; Sen. ad Helv. 1, 4.

consōlātōrĭe, *adv.* [consolatorius] *In a consolatory manner*: compellare (*opp.* increpative), Sid. Ep. 6, 9.

consōlātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [consolator] *Pertaining to a consoler; consolatory, of consolation* (rare): literæ, *letters of consolation*, C. Att. 13, 20: codicilli, Suet. Oth. 10; Cassiod. Var. 10, 18.

consōlīda, æ, *f.* [consolidus] *A plant* also called conferva, *black briony, comfrey* (Symphytum officinale, L.): App. Herb. 59.

consōlīdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consolido, *no.* II. B.] Law *t. t.*: *A securing of the right of property*: Ulp. Dig. 7, 2, 3; cf. Just. Inst. 2, 4 *fin.*

consōlīdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A confirmer, fortifier*: domûs, Venant. Carm. 1, 10, 22.

con-sōlīdo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; solido] **I.** Prop.: *To make very solid, firm*, or *compact*: parietem, Vitr. 2, 8. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To adjust, balance*: rationes, C. Fam. 5, 20, 2; but cf. Orell. ad h. l.—**B.** Law *t. t.*: *To secure the right of possession in a thing, to put on a safe footing*: Tryphon. Dig. 23, 3, 78; Ulp. Ib. 7, 2, 3 *sq.*

con-sōlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; solidus] *Very firm, solid*, or *compact*: Fig.: Arn. 4, p. 153.

consōlo, āre, v. consolor ☞.

con-sōlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; solor) **A.** With personal objects: *To comfort greatly, to console, encourage, animate, cheer* (class.; freq. in Cicero): **1.** With *simple Acc.*: istam, quod potes, fac consolere, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 2; vosmet ipsos, C. Agr. 2, 28, 77: memet, Cat. 64, 182; cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 130. —**2.** With *de*: de miseriis, C. Fam. 6, 4, 2.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: in miseriis, C. Cat. 4, 4, 8.—**4.** With *Abl.*: aliquâ re, C. Prov. Cons. 7, 16.—**5.** With *per*: per literas, C. Att. 12, 14, 3.—**6.** With *quod*: consolare me, quod omnium mentes, *etc.*, C. Sull. 10, 29.—**7.** *Abs.*: aut consolando aut consilio aut re juvero, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 34: hæc igitur officia sunt consolantium, tollere ægritudinem, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; id. Fam. 4, 8; Quint. 11, 3, 64; id. 3, 4, 3; Ov. M. 1, 360: consolantia verba, id. ib. 13, 491: Cæsar ejus dextram prendit, consolatus rosat, *etc.*, *encouraging him*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 20; Liv. 26, 35; Suet. Aug. 53.—**B.** With things as objects: *To mitigate, alleviate, lighten, relieve* (also most freq. in Cic.): ut doloris magnitudinem celeritas, diuturnitatem allevatio consoletur, C. Fin. 1, 12, 20: incommodum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: desiderium tui, id. Fam. 7, 11: dolorem tuum, id. ib. 4, 8: brevitatem vitæ, id. Mil. 35, 97: hanc cladem domûs meæ, Liv. 45, 41: otium nostrum, Quint. 2, 12, 12.

☞ **1.** Act. form **consolo,** āre, Var. ap. Non. 473, 30; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.—**2.**: **a. consolor,** āri, *Pass.* in *reflexive force*: *To console or comfort one's self*: quum animum vestrum erga me video, vehementer consolor, Q. Metell. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 6; cf. Gell. ib. § 1; Asin. Pollio in Prisc. p. 792 P.—**b.** In a *pass. signif.*: sic consolatis militibus, *etc.*, Just. 22, 6, 4.

con-sōlūtus, a, um, *P.* of obsol. consolvo: *Dissolved* or *melted together*: admixto et consoluto adipe anserino vel gallinaceo, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 4, 3 *med.*: contrita atque consoluta acacia, id. ib. 7.

con-somnĭo, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; somnio] *To dream about* (prps. only in follg. ex.): quid consomniavit? Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 70.

consŏnans, antis. **I.** *P.* of consono. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: (*Having the same sound*; hence) In Gramm.: as *Subst.* (*sc.* litera; hence, *gen. fem.*): *A consonant*, Quint. 1, 4, 6; id. 1, 7, 9; id. 1, 5, 20, et sæp.—**B.** Fig.: *Agreeing, consonant, fit, suitable* (post-Aug. and rare): consonanti contractui bonæ fidei, Scæv. Dig. 19, 1, 48; Ulp. ib. 12, 2, 34.

consŏnanter, *adv.* [consonans] *Consonantly, agreeably*: consonantissime ad harmoniam composita, Vitr. 6, 1.

consŏnantĭa, æ, *f.* [consono] *An agreement, harmony, consonance* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): vocis, Vitr. 5, 5 *ad fin.*: vocum, Gell. 13, 20, 5: scripturarum, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 and 14.

consŏnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Likeness of sound*: Cassiod. Anim. 12 *med.*

consŏne, *adv.* [consonus] *With one voice*: clamitare, App. M. 1, p. 106.

con-sŏno, ŭi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; sono] (class., esp. freq. after the Aug. age; in Cic. prps. never, for in Part. Or. 5, 17 the reading should probably be *sonantiora*; v. Orell. *N. cr.* ad h. l.; not in Hor. or Suet.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To sound together* or *at the same time*: Of living creatures or things: **1.** *Abs.*: apes evolaturæ consonant vehementer, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 30: omne tibiarum genus organorumque consonuit, Sen. Ep. 84, 10: terra, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 73: consonante clamore, Liv. 36, 34.—**2.** With *Abl.*: nemus strepitu, Virg. Æ. 8, 305: regia assensu, Ov. M. 7, 451: consonuisse ululatibus theatrum, Tac. A. 14, 32; cf. id. ib. 15, 37: cornicines funebri strepitu, Petr. S. 78.—**B.** In Rhet.: **1.** *To have the same sound*: Quint. 9, 3, 73; id. 9, 45, 77.—**2.** *To have the same ending*: Quint. 9, 3, 75. **II.** Fig.: *To agree, accord, harmonize*: **A.** With *Dat.*: moribus oratio, C. Resp. in Sall. 1: sibi tenor vitæ, Sen. Ep. 31, 8; cf., also, Manil. 2, 281.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: sibi in faciendis ac non faciendis, Quint. 2, 20, 5.—**C.** With *cum*: animus secum, Sen. Ep. 88, 9.—**D.** With *inter*: inter se voces, Sen. Ep. 88, 9.

consŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [consono] **I.** Prop.: *Sounding together, harmonious* (rare; mostly poet.): clangor, Ov. M. 13, 610: fila lyræ, id. Am. 1, 8, 60: vox, Sil. 16, 448.—As *Subst.*: **consona,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* litera), *A consonant*, Ter. Maur. p. 2395 P. *sq.*, cf. consona elementa, id. ib. p. 2385 ib. **II.** Fig.: *Accordant, fit, suitable*: fila telæ, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 42: credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore, si, *etc.*, C. Att. 4, 16, 3; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 69.

con-sōpio, *no perf.*, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; sopio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put* or *lull thoroughly to sleep*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: Endymion a Lunâ consopitus, C. Tusc. 1, 38, 92.—**2.** With *Abl.*: somno sempiterno, C. Tusc. 1, 46, 117.—**B.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To lull one's self to sleep, fall asleep*: Suet. Claud. 44. **II.** Meton.: *To render senseless*, etc.: lumen extinctum consopit, Lucr. 6, 793. **III.** Fig.: Of laws: *To annul, abrogate*: Gell. 16, 10, 8.

con-sors, ortis, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1; sors] **I.** Prop.: *Having an* equal *share with* another or others; *partaking of in common*: "*consortes*, ad quos eadem sors," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 68; cf. "sors et patrimonium significat: unde *consortes* dicimus," Fest. s. v. SORS, p. 140: consortes tres fratres, C. 2 Verr. 3, 24, 57: frater, Pl. Ep. 8, 18, 4.—As *Subst.*: **consors,** ortis, *comm.*, *A sharer, partner*, etc.: divisiones patrimoniorum

inter consortes, Fest. s. v. DESERTIONES, p. 55: de consortibus ejusdem litis, Cod. Just. 3, 40: data est heredibus, Virg. Cir. 14.

II. Meton.: *Of, or belonging to, a brother or sister; brotherly, sisterly:* sanguis, Ov. M. 8, 443: pectora=sorores, id. ib. 13, 663.—As *Subst.*: **A.** For *a brother* or *sister*: Tib. 2, 5, 24; Ov. M. 11, 347; id. ib. 6, 94; id. H. 13, 61; id. Pont. 3, 2, 47.—**B.** For *a kinsman, a relative*: Lucr. 3, 772; cf. ib. 333: consortem suum quisque humabat, id. 6, 1280.

III. Fig.: *Dividing something with one, having an equal share, partaking of, sharing*; hence as *Subst., a colleague, partner, comrade* (class.: esp. freq. after the Aug. age): **A.** Of personal subjects: **1.** With *cum*: consors mecum temporum illorum, C. Mil. 37, 102.—**2.** With *Gen.*: gloriosa laboris (together with socius), C. Brut. 1, 2: mendacitatis, id. Flacc. 15, 35: culpæ, Ov. F. 3, 492; cf. vitiorum, Vell. 2, 74, 2: tori, Ov. M. 1, 319: thalami, *a wife*, id. ib. 10, 246 (cf. socia tori, id. ib. 8, 521; 10, 268): generis et necis, Ov. H. 3, 47: urbis, id. Pont. 2, 2, 82: tribuniciæ potestatis, Tac. A. 1, 3: imperii, Suet. Oth. 8: imperii consors, Suet Tit. 9; so, Luc. 1, 93: Romuli, Suet, Tib. 1.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: in lucris furtisque, C. 2 Verr. 3, 66, 155.—**B.** Of things: *Of the same condition, common* (poet. and rare): tecta, Virg. G. 4, 153: casus, Prop. 1, 21, 1.

consortālis, e, *adj.* [consors] *Pertaining to those who have shares together, or to common estates:* linea, Front. de Colon. p. 111 Goes.

consortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consors, *no.* III.] *Fellowship, community, partnership, society, association* (rare, but class.): **A.** *Abs.*: omnis humana dissolvetur, C. Off. 3, 6, 26: quænam ista societas, quænam consortio est? Liv. 6, 40.—**B.** With *inter*: sociabilis inter binos Lacedæmoniorum reges, Liv. 40, 8.—**C.** With *Gen.*: tribuniciæ potestatis, Vell. 2, 99, 1: fati, Val. Max. 4, 6, 3: (animalia terrestria) hominum quadam consortione degentia, Pl. 9, 1, 1, § 1.

consortĭum, ĭi, *n.* [consors, *no.* I.] (not ante-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: *Community of goods:* Suet. Claud. 28: voluntarium, inter fratres, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52. **II.** Fig.: *Fellowship, participation, society*: Liv. 4, 5; Quint. 12, 1, 4; Tac. A. 4, 3; Herm. Dig. 14, 2, 5; Zeno, ib. 5, 27, 5; Petr. S. 101, 2.—In *plur.*, Tac. A. 3, 34.

con-spātians, antis, *P.* of obsol. conspatior [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; spatior] *Walking together*: Petr. S. 7, 3.

‡ **conspector,** ōris, *m.* [conspicio] *He who sees or beholds; an inspector, beholder*: cordis Deus, Tert. Or. 13.

1. **conspectus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of conspicio. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to conspicio, *no.* I. B.): *Striking, distinguished, remarkable* (not ante-Aug.): **A.** *Abs.*: conspecta juventus, Ov. M. 12, 553: eum conspectum, Liv. 45, 7.—*Comp.*: Ov. M. 13, 794; Liv. 2, 5; Just. 11, 5, 3.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: in armis, Virg. Æ. 8, 588: Tyrio in ostro, id. G. 3, 17: in auro nuper et ostro, Hor. A. P. 228:—*Comp.*: Ov. M. 4, 706; Tac. H. 4, 11.—**C.** With *supra*: supra modum privati hominis, Liv. 4, 13.

☞ *Sup* and *Adv.* prob. not found.

2. **conspectus,** ūs, *m.* [conspicio] **I.** Prop.: *A look, sight, view* (very freq., and class. in prose and poetry), Var. L. L. 7, 2, 82: quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, Liv. 1, 18: casurusne in conspectum videatur animus, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, C. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: conspectu urbis frui, id. Sull. 9, 26: suorum, id. Mur. 41, 89: sese dare in conspectum, Enn. Ann. 1, 53 (in C. Div. 1, 20, 41): dare se in conspectum alicui, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 31; C. 2 Verr. 5, 33, 86: alicui in conspectum prodire, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 3: prodire ad aliquem in conspectum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 84; id. Most. 5, 2, 33: pene in conspectu exercitûs nostri, *before the eyes*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 11: illam e conspectu amisi meo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 2: venire in conspectum alicujus, C. Fin. 1, 7, 24; Nep. Con. 8, 3: fugere e conspectu alicujus, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 107: evolare e conspectu, C. 2 Verr. 5, 34, 88; id. Agr. 2, 3, 6: fugare aliquem e conspectu, Lucr. 3, 49: conspectum fugere, Ov. M. 2, 594.

II. Fig.: *Mental view, a glance, survey, consideration* (rare, but in good prose): quæ ponunt in conspectu animi, quæ cernere et videre non possumus, C. de Or. 3, 40, 161: conspectus et cognitio naturæ, id. Leg. 1, 23, 61; id. Brut. 4, 15; id. Leg. 3, 5, 12; Quint. 10, 1, 6; id. 7, 1, 4; Liv. 10, 25: ut ea ne in conspectu quidem relinquantur, *never come into consideration, are scarcely observed*, C. Fin. 5, 31, 93.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): for *Presence, proximity* (very freq.); thus also, *e. g.* venire in conspectum, can be translated, *to come before the eyes* or *to come near to*. So also, e conspectu fugere, *etc.*: **1.** Of persons: et scio, iis fore meum conspectum invisum hodie, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 22: (tibi) cujus prope in conspectu Ægyptus est, C. Fam. 1, 7, 5: so, in conspectu, *in the presence* or *vicinity, before the eyes, before the face of, in sight*, id. Agr. 1, 3, 7; Cæs. B. G. 2, 25 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 31; Virg. Æ. 1, 184.—**2.** Of inanimate things: quercus, quæ est in oppidi conspectu, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 6: procul a conspectu imperii, C. Agr. 2, 32, 87: spectet patriam; in conspectu legum libertatisque moriatur, id. 2 Verr. 5, 66, 170.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II.): In Gellius, like Gr. σύνοψις: *A short view, sketch, synopsis*: Gell. 17, 21, 2; id. 19, 10, 3.

con-spergo (in MSS. also conspargo), si, sum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum; spargo] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.): **A.** Prop.: *To sprinkle, strew with* (very freq., and class.): **1.** With *Abl.*: fores vino, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 80: aras multo sanguine, Lucr. 4, 1233: terram tabo, id. 3, 661: me lacrimis, C. Planc. 41, 99: carnem sale, Col. 12, 55, 3: terram rore, Pl. 2, 8, 6, § 38.—Poet.: herbas viridantes floribus, Lucr. 3, 33: caput Tauri stellis frequentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111.—**2.** Without *Abl.*: humum æstuantem, Phæd. 2, 5, 15: vias propter pulverem, Suet. Cal. 43 *fin.*—**B.** Fig.: Of oratorical ornament: *To besprinkle* or *strew, cover* (the image taken from flowers): (oratio) conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, C. de Or. 3, 25, 96: quæ quadam hilaritate conspersimus, id. Ac. 1, 2, 8; Quint. 8, 5, 28.

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To scatter*, as it were, *in all directions, to sprinkle, bespatter*: **A.** With *Acc.*: conspergere farinæ libras duas, Cato R. R. 76, 2: vinum vetus, Col. 12, 39, 3.—**B.** *Abs.*: consperge ante ædes, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 30.

conspersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conspergo] (late Lat.) **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *A scattering, strewing*: conspersio crebra salis, Pall. Nov. 13, 3. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *Leaven, dough*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24; id. adv. Val. 31, et al.

conspersus, a, um, *P.* of conspergo.

conspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [conspicor] (Eccl. Lat.) **I.** Prop.: *Visible*: ore, Prud. στεφ. 10, 631. **II.** Meton.: *Remarkable, notable*: thermæ, Sid. Ep. 8, 4; Sulp. Sever. Vit. S. Mart. 21.

conspĭcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Considering attentively*: Pallas virginem, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 270.

conspĭciendus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of conspicio. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to conspicio, *no.* I. B.): *Worth seeing, worthy of attention, distinguished* (prps. not ante-Aug.): **A.** *Abs.*: insideat celeri conspiciendus equo, Tib. 1, 2, 72.—**B.** With *Abl.*: donis, Tib. 2, 3, 56: formâ, Ov. F. 5, 170.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.*: templa in foro, Ov. F. 5, 552; cf., also, Liv. 6, 4.—**D.** With *inter*: inter greges, Ov. F. 5, 118.—**E.** With *in c. Acc.*: in neutrum conspiciendus eques, *for neither* (*riches nor poverty*), Ov. Tr. 2, 114.

conspĭcientia, æ, *f.* [conspicio] *The faculty of seeing*: rerum tanta conspicientia, Cassiod. Anim. 3.

conspĭcillum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *A place to look from*: Plaut. ap. Non. 84, 7 *sq.*

1. **con-spĭcio,** spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; specio] **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of living subjects: **a.** Gen.: *To look at* or *behold with attention, to observe, direct the sight to* (class.): locum, Nep. Dat. 11, 5; dub.: infestis oculis omnium conspici, C. Cat. 1, 7, 17.—**b.** Esp.: *Pass.*: conspici: *To attract notice* or *attention by one's pre-eminence* or *superiority, to be an object of attention, to be distinguished*: sic quisque hostem ferire, murum ascendere, conspici dum tale facinus faceret, properabat, Sall. C. 7, 6; Liv. 4, 60: maxime conspectus ipse est, curru equis albis juncto urbem invectus, id. 5, 23: conspici pugnantem egregie, id. 31, 24; id. 1, 47; id. 5, 52: vestitus nihil inter æquales excellens, arma atque equi conspiciebantur, id. 21, 4; id. 39, 6 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 3, 137: ne quid faciat, quod conspici et derideri possit, Aug. in Suet. Claud. 4.—**2.** Of inanimate subjects: *To behold, see*: si illud signum (Jovis) solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret, C. Cat. 3, 8, 20.

B. Meton.: Inchoative (cf. aspicio, *no.* II.): *To get a sight of, descry, perceive* (class. in prose and poetry): **1.** With *Acc.* or *in Pass. constr.*: si queat usquam conspicere amissum fetum, Lucr. 2, 358: ubi primum nostros equites conspexerant, Cæs. B. G. 4, 12; id. ib. 2, 21: quas (ædes) quotiescunque conspicio, fleo, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 29; Cæs. B. G. 1, 47: aliquem in summo collo, id. ib. 2, 26; id. ib. 3, 26: interim Metellus monte degrediens cum exercitu conspicitur, Sall. J. 49, 4: conspectis luminibus crebris, Liv. 31, 25: rugas in speculo, Ov. M. 14, 232: cornua in undâ, id. ib. 1, 640: arcem, id. ib. 2, 794: scopulum, id. ib. 4, 731; id. ib. 12, 526: tu formosissimus alto Conspicieris cœlo, *i. e.* inter deos versaris, id. ib. 4, 19; Lucr. 1, 317; so, C. Mur. 41, 88: omnia fere superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa, Cæs. B. G. 3, 3: quos laborantes, id. ib. 4, 26: aliquos ex navi egredientes, id. ib.; Liv. 21, 4: quendam abrasum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49.—**2.** With *Objective clause*: conspicere procul jacere corpus exanimum hominis, Luc. 6, 707: calones, qui ab decumanâ portâ nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 24: centum procurrere currus, Cat. 64, 389.

C. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* A. 1.): *To consider maturely, to weigh* (very rare): Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 10: conspicere, quibus vitiis affectum esse necesse sit eum, *etc.*, C. Mur. 6, 13.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* B.): *To perceive mentally, understand, comprehend*: corde aliquid conspicere, Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 3.

II. *Neut.*: *To look steadily, gaze*, etc.: sursum in cœlum conspicere, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 78: in tabernam, Petr. S. 140.

2. **conspĭcio,** ōnis, *f.* [1. conspicio] *The attentive look of an augur in fixing the limits of the* templum: Var. L. L. 7, 2, 82.

conspĭcor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To get a sight of, to descry, see* (very freq. in Plaut. and Cæs.; several times in Ter.; in Lucr. Cic., Virg., and Hor. never): **A.** With *Acc.*: nec quemquam consp cor alium in viâ, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 4; id. Epid. 1, 1, 3; 67; id. ib. 2, 2, 3; id. ib. 3, 2, 9; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 4; id. Most. 2, 1, 6; id. Pseud. 4, 2, 24; id. Stich. 2, 2, 43; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 32; Cæs. B. G. 1, 25; id. ib. 5, 9; id. ib. 7, 45; 88; Nep. Eum. 9, 5; Liv. 2, 20; Quint. 4, 2, 13; Phæd. 2, 8, 25: hunc conspicatæ naves, Cæs. B. C. 2, 22.—**B.** With *Acc. c. Part.*: hic quis est, quem huc advenientem conspicor, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 54: perterritos hostes conspicati, Cæs. B. G. 2, 27.—**C.** With *Objective clause*: illam geminos filios pueros peperisse conspicor, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 18; id. Curc. 5, 1, 5; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 18; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 16.—**D.** With *Relative clause*: quæ res in nostris castris gererentur conspicati, Cæs. B. G. 2, 26.

☞ Pass.: ut nunc paupertas conspicatur ("θεωρεῖται"), Var. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

conspĭcŭus, a um, *adj.* [1. conspicio] (poet. or in post-Aug. prose, esp. in Tac.; not in Quint.) **I.** Prop.: *That is or comes in view, visible*: rebus ab auditis conspicuisque, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 22: late vertex, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 19: signum in proelia, Phæd. 4, 6, 6: acies barbarorum, Tac. H. 4, 29: tabernaculum undi-

que, Curt. 9, 6: sidus omnibus e terris, August. ap. Pl. 2, 25, 23, § 94: habere mortem in conspicuo, *before the eyes*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 20. **II.** Fig.: *That attracts attention, striking, distinguished, remarkable*, φαιρεσις: **A.** *Abs.*: ambo conspicui, Ov. M. 8, 373: conspicua arma, Tac. H. 1, 88: conspicuæ feminæ, id. ib. 4, 42: conspicuum locum in civitate tueri, id. Or. 36.—*Adverbially*: si conspicui, si ante aciem agant, Tac. G. 7.—**B.** With *Abl.*: insignis clara conspicuusque domo, Tib. 3, 3, 4; Ov. M. 12, 46; id. H. 5, 139; Tac. H. 3, 29; 33; Pl. Ep. 3, 3, 1; Suet. Aug. 72. — **C.** With *Dat.*: insignis hosti, conspicuus suis, Tac. H. 3, 17.

conspīrāte, *adv.* [conspiratus] *Unanimously, with one accord*: Just. 3, 5, 3.

conspīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. conspiro] **I.** Prop.: *A harmonious meeting together, concord, harmony*: canentium, Col. 12, 2, 4. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In a good sense: *An agreement in feeling or opinion, union, unanimity, concord, harmony*: hominum atque consensu, C. Off. 2, 5, 16: bonorum omnium, id. Cat. 4, 10 *fin.*: optimatium, Suet. Cæs. 15: omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem (together with concordia), Lentul. ap. C. Fam. 12, 15, 3: quantâ amoris conspiratione consentientes, C. Fin. 1, 20, 65: conspiratio consensusque virtutum, id. ib. 5, 23, 66.—**B.** In a bad sense: *A plotting, plot, conspiracy*, C. Deiot. 4, 11; Brut. ap. C. Fam. 11, 13 *fin.*; Quint. 6, 1, 9; id. 12, 7, 2; id. 12, 1, 14; Suet. Aug. 19; id. Cal. 56; id. Dom. 14; 17.

1. **conspīrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. conspiro] *Having conspired or entered into a conspiracy*: his conspirati factionum partibus, Phæd. 1, 2, 4.—As *Subst.*: **conspirati,** ōrum, *m.* (like conjurati), *conspirators*: Suet. Cæs. 82 Bremi; id. Galb. 19; id. Dom. 17; id. Ner. 43.

2. **conspīrātus,** a, um, *P.* of 2. conspiro.

3. **conspīrātus,** ūs, *m.* [1. conspiro] *Agreement, harmony*: mentium animorumque, Gell. 1, 11, 8.

1. **con-spīro,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; spiro] **I.** Prop.: *To blow together, sound together*: æreque assensu conspirant cornua rauco, Virg. Æ. 7, 615 ("*et tubæ simul inflabantur*," Serv.).

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To harmonize, agree, accord*: Lucr. 4, 1212; cf. tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; and id. ib. 3, 11, 28; cf., also, id. Lig. 12, 34; Col. 3, 13, 7: in quibus (operibus) plurium constûs præsunte aliquâ jucundâ voce conspirant, Quint. 1, 10, 16.

B. Esp.: **1.** In a good sense: *To agree together in thought* or *feeling, to accord, unite*: colligite vos, conspirate nobiscum, consentite cum bonis, C. Agr. 1, 9, 26: mirabiliter populus Romanus universus et omnium generum ordinumque consensus ad liberandam remp. conspiravit, id. Fam. 10, 12, 4; Col. (Cic. Œcon.?) 12 præf. § 8. — **2.** In a bad sense: *To plot together, to enter into a conspiracy, to conspire* (so freq. in the histt. after the Aug. age, esp. in Suet.): **a.** *Abs.*: priusquam plures civitates consjurarent, Cæs. B. G. 3, 10 *fin.*; Suet. Cæs. 9; id. Galb. 10. — **b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in injuriam, Liv. 3, 36 *fin.*: in eædem alicujus, Tac. A. 15, 68: in necem, Just. 16, 5, 12: in destinatam mortem, id. 20, 3, 4: in Augustum, Suet. Tib. 8.—**c.** With *ad*: ad res novas, Suet. Claud. 13. — **d.** With *ut c. Subj.*: ut Senatum adorirentur, Suet. Cæs. 9.—**e.** With *Inf.*: perdere aliquem, Suet. Claud. 37.—**f.** *Impers. Pass.*: conspiratum est in eum a sexaginta amplius, Suet. Cæs. 80.

2. **con-spīro,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; spira] **I.** Prop.: *To coil up* (rare): anguis se conspiravit, Sext. Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 22. **II.** Meton.: *To crowd closely together*: nubes subito conspirati pila conjecerunt, Cæs. B. C. 3, 46 Oud. *N. cr.* **III.** Fig.: *To condense, unite*: Sen. Ep. 84, 10.

con-spissātio, ōnis, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; spisso] *A crowding together, thickening*: sordium, Theod. Prisc. 1, 18.

con-spissātus, a, um, *P.* of obsol. conspisso [id.] *Pressed together, made thick, dense* (very rare): solum, Col. 2, 18, 5: vinacea, id. 12, 45, 3: creta, Pl. 35, 6, 18.

con-splendesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; splendesco] *To shine very brightly*: tecta, Jul. Valer. Res. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 66.

conspolium, ĭi, *n.*, *A kind of sacrificial cake*, acc. to Arn. 7, 240.

con-spondĕo, di, sum (CONSPOSVM, Fest. p. 32), dēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; spondeo] *To engage* or *promise something mutually* (as tr. and post-class., and very rare): NEVE. CONSPONDISE. NEVE. CONPROMESISE. SC. de Bacchanal.; v. Appendix: consponsi, Næv. ap. Var. L. L. 6, 7, 70; cf. "consposos antique dicebant fide mutuâ colligatos," Fest. p. 32: consponsa factio, App. M. 5, p. 165.

1. **con-sponsor,** ōris, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; sponsor] *A joint surety*: C. Fam. 6, 18, 2; id. Att. 12, 7.

2. ‡ **consponsor** [conspondeo] *One who binds himself to something* = conjurator: Fest. p. 45.

consponsus, a, um, *P.* of conspondeo.

con-spŭo, *no perf.*, ūtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; spuo] **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To spit upon* (rare): me immundissimo basio, Petr. S. 2: conspuere sinus, *to slaver, drivel*, Juv. 7, 111 Rup.—**2.** Esp.: *To spit upon in contempt*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 17; Petr. S. 132; App. Apol.; Hier. Ep. 50, *no.* 4; cf. Barth. Advers. 23, 24: — **B.** Meton.: **1.**:=conspergere, *To besprinkle, to cover over*: Juppiter hibernas canâ nive conspuit Alpes, Furius Bibaculus ap. Quint. 8, 6, 17; for which, Horace parodying it, writes, *Furius* hibernas canâ nive conspuet Alpes, Hor. S. 2, 5, 41; cf. the scholiast in h. l., and Weichert. Poett. Latt. Reliqu. p. 342. — **2.** Of a volcano: *To cast* or *throw out*: glebæ, spiritu quodam effiante, montis (Vesuvii) ore consputa, Cassiod. Var. 4, 50. **II.** *Neut.*: *To spit out much, to spit*: inflat se tanquam rana et in sinum suum conspuit (viz. by her stiff proud bearing), Petr. S. 74: faciem meam non averti a conspuentibus in me, Vulg. Issi. 50, 6.

con-spurco, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; spurco] *To defile, pollute* (very rare): omnia tetro sapore, Lucr. 6, 22; Col. 8, 3 *fin.*; Tert. Idol. 1.

con-spūto, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [conspuo] *To spit upon in contempt* (very rare): nostros cœperunt Clodiani, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: maledictus et conputatus, *etc.*, Tert. adv. Jud. 14.

conspūtus, a, um, *P.* of conspuo.

con-stābilio, īvi, *no sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; stabilio] *To confirm, establish, make firm* (ante- and post-class.): rem meam, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 93; so, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 9; Tert. adv. Val. 39: mentem, Juvenc. 2, 766: super Deum Israel constabiliti, Vulg. Isai. 48, 2.

constābilītus, a, um, *P.* of constabilio.

constans, antis, **I.** *P.* of consto. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to consto, *no.* I. B. 3.): **A.** Prop.: *Standing firm, firm, unchangeable, constant, immovable, uniform, invariable* (class.): constans uva contra tenorem unum algoris æstuve, Pl. 14, 2, 4 § 3:—*Comp.*: mellis constantior est natura (*sc.* quam aquæ), Lucr. 3, 192.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** (acc. to consto, *no.* II. A. 1. a.): *Firm, constant, uniform, invariable*: cursus certi et constantes, Cic. N. D. 3, 9 *fin.*; cf. constans reversio stellarum, id. ib. 2, 21: constanti vultu, Liv. 5, 46: ætate nondum constanti, Suet. Galb. 4: pax, *firm, secure*, Liv. 6, 25: fides, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 4:—*Comp.*: nihil constantius, Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 23: — *Sup.*: constantissimus motus lunæ, C. de Div. 2, 6, 17. — **2.** (acc. to consto, *no.* II. A. 1. b.): *Agreeing, accordant with itself, consistent, harmonious*: quemadmodum in oratione constanti, sic in vitâ omnia sint apta inter se et convententia, C. Off. 1, 40, 144; cf. incredibilia an inter se constantia, Quint. 5, 4, 2: rumores, C. Fam. 12, 9: an ire cominus et certare pro Italia constantius foret, Tac. H. 3, 1: constans parum memoria hujus anni, Liv. 10, 37: constans fama erat, Suet. Cæs. 6: opinio, id. Tib. 39; id. Vesp. 4.—**3.** (acc. to consto, *no.* II. A. 2.): *Intellectually* or *morally certain, sure, steadfast, constant, steady, unchanging*: firmi et stabiles et constantes amici, C. Læl. 17, 62; cf. Nep. Lys. 2, 2: quem hominem? Levem? imo gravissimum. Mobilem? imo constantissimum, C. Rosc. Com. 16, 49; cf. *opp.* varium, id. Prgm. in Quint. 6, 3, 48 Spald.: pater ameus at is quidem fuit omnium constantissimus, *a very constant steadfast man*, id. Rosc. Am. 14 *fin.* (cf. prudens et constans (testis), Quint. 5, 7, 26, and under constanter); (Helvidius Priscus) recti pervicax, constans adversus metus, Tac. H. 4, 5 *fin.*: constans Fortuna tantum in levitate sua, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 18; cf. neque fidei constans, neque strenuus in perfidia, Tac. H. 3, 57: constantior in vitiis, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 18.

constanter, *adv.* [constans] **I.** Prop. (acc. to constans, *no.* I.): *Firmly, unalterably, constantly, steadily*: is quidem, qui cuncta composuit, constanter in suo manebat statu, C. Univ. 13; cf. constantissime conficere vicissitudines anniversarias, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97. **II.** Fig.: **A.** (acc. to constans, *no.* II. A.): *Uniformly, consistently, harmoniously*; constanter et æqualiter ingrediens oratio, C. Or. 58: sibi constanter convenienterque dicere, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 26; cf. ib. § 24 in *Comp.*, ib. § 25; and in *Sup.* ib. 5, 8, 23: so, hi constanter omnes nunciaverunt, *with one voice, unanimously*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 2: æquabilius atque constantius sese res humanæ haberent, Sall. C. 2, 3; cf. Tac. A. 15, 21 *fin.*—**B.** (acc. to constans, *no.* II. B.): *Firmly, constantly, perseveringly, steadfastly*: constanter ac non trepide pugnare, Cæs. B. G. 3, 25; cf. agere, Hirt. B. Afr. 84: prœlium inire, Suet. Vesp. 4; id. Tib. 19: constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, C. Tusc. 2, 20: constanter et libere se gerere, id. Att. 4, 16, 9: constanter prudenterque fit, id. Tusc. 4, 6, 12: constanter delata beneficia (together with judicio, considerate, and opp. to repentino quodam impetu), id. Off. 1, 15 *fin.*: gaudere vitiis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6.—*Comp.*: cetera exsequi, Suet. Aug. 10. — *Sup.*: amicitias retinere, Suet. Aug. 66; id. Tib. 45.

constantĭa, æ, *f.* [constans] **I.** Prop.: *A firm standing, steadiness, firmness, immutability, constancy, perseverance* (in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic.): (stellarum) perennes cursus atque perpetui cum admirabili incredibilique constantia, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 55; cf. ib. § 56, and 3, 9 *fin.*: dictorum conventorumque, id. Off. 1, 7, 23; cf. promissi, id. Att. 4, 17: perseverantia constantiaque oppugnandi, Hirt. B. Alex. 26.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Agreement, harmony, symmetry*: ordo et constantia et moderatio dictorum omnium atque factorum, C. Off. 1, 28, 98: non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantia, id. Tusc. 5, 10 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 5: quæ autem est inter augures conveniens et conjuncta constantia? id. Div. 2, 39, 82.—**B.** *Firmness of character, steadfastness, constancy*: is, qui moderatione et constantia quietus animo est sibi ipse placatus, ut nec tabescat molestiis, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 4, 17, 37; cf. ib. § 38: Catoni quum incredibilem tribuisset natura gravitatem, eamque ipse perpetua constantia roborasset semperque in proposito susceptoque consilio permansisset, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 31, 112: hinc constantia, illinc furor, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25; Liv. 42, 62 of eorum fide constantiaque dubitatis? Cæs. B. G. 7, 77; cf. Herz. ib. 1, 40: animi, Ov. M. 11, 293: morum, Tac. H. 3, 86; id. A. 13, 30 *fin.*: sunt et alia ingenita quædam adjumenta vox, latus, patiens laboris valetudo, constantia, decor, *i. e. natural firmness, intrepidity*, Quint. procœm. § 27 Meyer.; cf. id. 6 procœm. § 11; id. 12, 5, 2.—In the phraseology of the Stoics=εὐπάθεια, in *plur.* opp. to perturbationes, C. Tusc. 4, 6 *fin.*

Constantīnus, i, *m. The name of a well-known Roman emperor.*—Hence, **Constantīnĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Constantine:* genus, Amm. 27, 5, 1: lavacrum, id. 27, 3, 8.

Constantīnŏpŏlis, is, *f.* Κωνσταντίνου πόλις, *The city Constantinople* (anciently called Byzantium; Turkish *Stambul*); Amm. 21, 12 *fin.*; Eutr. 6, 6; Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 35; Aus. de Urb. 2; id. Parental. 3, 11.—Hence, **Constantīnŏpŏlītānus,** a, um, *adj.: Of Constantinople:* urbs, Cod. Th. 1, 2, 6.

Constantĭus, ĭi, *m., The name of a Roman emperor.*—Hence, **A. Constantĭăcus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Constantius:* legiones, Amm. 21, 11, 2.—**B. Constantĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Constantius:* thalamus, Amm. 22, 3, 12.—**C. Constantiensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *pertaining to, Constantius:* bellum, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 27.

con-stellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; stella] (*A combination of stars;* hence) *A constellation* (post-class.): Amm. 29, 2, 27; Capitol. Gord. 20; Spart. Ver. 4; Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 7.

con-stellātus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2; stella] (*Thoroughly furnished with stars;* hence) *Very starry, studded with stars* (post-class.): balteos, Trebell. Gallien. 2.

consternātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. consterno] (not ante-Aug.) **A.** (acc. to 2. consterno, *no.* I.): *Dismay, alarm, fright, disturbance, consternation:* **1.** With *Gen.:* mentis, Tac. A. 13, 16: quadrigarum, Liv. 37, 42.—**2.** *Abs.:* Suet. Cal. 51; id. Claud. 12; id. Aug. 20; Tac. A. 1, 63.—**B.** (acc. to 2. consterno, *no.* II.): *Mutiny, tumult, disorder, sedition:* **1.** With *Gen.:* vulgi, Tac. H. 4, 50.—**2.** *Abs.:* Liv. 28, 25; id. 34, 2; Tac. A. 1, 39; id. H. 1, 83; Curt. 8, 1, 24.

1. **con-sterno,** strāvi, strātum, sternĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; sterno] **I.** (acc. to sterno, *no.* II. B. 2. b.): *To strew over, bestrew* (class.): **A.** With *Abl.:* tabernacula cæspitibus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 96: cubilia gallinarum paleis, Col. 8, 5, 3: aream silice, id. 1, 6, 23: specus molli fronde, Pl. 8, 36, 54: nidum mollibus plumis, id. 10, 33, 49: contabulationem summam lateribus lutoque, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9: hæc longuriis cratibusque, id. B. G. 4, 17: mare classibus, Liv. 35, 49; Curt. 9, 6: cubile purpureā veste, Cat. 64, 163: omnia telis, armis, cadaveribus, Sall. J. 101, 11: forum corporibus civium cæde nocturnā, C. Sest. 39, 85: terram late tergo, Virg. Æ. 12, 543: terram gravi casu, Lucr. 5, 1332: terram gravi corpore, C. Arat. 433: paludem pontibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14.—**B.** In *simple constr.:* vias frumentum, C. de Div. 1, 32, 69: terram frondes, Virg. Æ. 4, 444: triclinium, Var. L. L. 9, 4, 128; cf., lectum, App. M. 9: constrata navis, *covered, having a deck,* C. 2 Verr. 5, 40, 104; Hirt. B. Alex. 11; Liv. 35, 56: vehicula, Curt. 9, 10, 25. **II.** (acc. to sterno, *no.* II. C.): **A.** Prop.: *To throw down, prostrate* (very rare): tempestas in Capitolio aliquot signa constravit, Liv. 40, 45 (the emendation prostravit appears to be unnecessary). **B.** Fig.: *To make calm, moderate,* or *quiet* (the figure being taken from animals thrown down and conquered in combat, *etc.*): quid tibi constrata mansuescere profuit ira? Stat. S. 2, 5, 1.

2. **consterno,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [access. form of the preced., acc. to *no.* II.] **I.** Gen. (freq. after the Aug. age; not in Cic., Hor., or Quint.): *To throw into confusion, disquiet, terrify, alarm, affright, dismay:* pecorum in modum consternatos cædunt fugantque, Liv. 38, 17: sic sunt animo consternati ut, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 30 *fin.*: without animo, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19; Liv. 8, 9; id. 21, 11; Suet. Aug. 23; 90; id. Galb. 11; id. Vit. 8: vana Lætitia est, consternatique Timores, Ov. M. 12, 60: in fugam, *to put to flight by disquieting* or *alarming,* Liv. 10, 43; id. 38, 46; cf., consternare fugā, Tac. H. 3, 79 *fin.*—Of animals: *To frighten, startle:* consternantur equi et saltu in contraria facto Colla jugo eripiunt, Ov. M. 2, 314; Liv. 37, 41; Suet. Ner. 48: taurus securis ictu consternatus, Suet. Galb. 18. **II.** Esp.: *To excite to sedition* or *revolt:* cum multitudinem conjuratorum ad arma consternatam esse, Liv. 7, 42: ad arma, id. 21, 24; id. 34, 3; id. 8, 27.

constīpātio, ōnis, *f.* [constipo] (post class.) (*A crowding together;* Meton. *concr.*) *A dense crowd:* exercitūs sui, Vopisc. Aurel. 21: militum, Amm. 26, 6.

con-stīpo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; stipo] *To press* or *crowd closely together* (rare): tantum numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, C. Agr. 2, 29, 79: se (hostes) sub ipso vallo, Cæs. B. G. 5, 42; Prud. στεφ. 11.

‡ **con-stĭpŭlor,** *no perf.,* āri [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; stipulor] *To promise at the same time:* Not. Tir. p. 110.

constĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consisto] *An abiding, abode, stay:* loci, *at a place,* Gell. 16, 5, 10; dub.

con-stĭtuo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum; statuo] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.): **A.** Gen.: *To place, put,* or *set together:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* impedimenta, Liv. 44, 36.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.:* reliquias prædonum in urbibus, remotoque mari loco, Vell. 9, 32, 5.—**B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To draw up* an army or fleet in order of battle: **1.** With *Abl. of distance:* legionem passibus CC. ab eo tumulo, Cæs. B. G. 1, 43.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.:* cohortes in fronte, Sall. C. 59, 2: naves in alto, Cæs. B. G. 4, 24.—**3.** With *Abl.:* reliquum peditum colle, Liv. 28, 33: naves aperto ac plano litore, Cæs. B. G. 4, 23.—**4.** With *pro:* legiones pro castris, Cæs. B. G. 2, 8.—**5.** With *ad:* naves ad latus hostium, Cæs. B. G. 4, 25.—**6.** With *intra:* aciem ordinesque intra silvas, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19.—**7.** With *ex adversum:* ut exadversum Athenas apud Salamina classem constituerent, Nep. Them. 3, 4.—**8.** With *apud:* apud Ægos flumen classem, Nep. Alc. 8, 1.

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To put, place, set, station,* etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.:* unum aliquem lectorem, Quint. 2, 5, 6.—**b.** With *ante:* hominem ante pedes, C. Clu. 13, 38.—**c.** With *Dat.:* vobis ego candentem in littore taurum Constituam ante aras, Virg. Æ. 5, 237.—**d.** With *in c. Abl.:* Virg. Æ. 5, 237; cf. preceding *no.* c.

2. Esp.: **a.** Milit. *t. t.*: (α) *To halt, cause to halt* or *stop:* (α) In *simple constr.:* agmen, Liv. 35, 28; so, id. 38, 25.—(β) With *Acc. of distance:* CCCC. inde passūs constituit signa, Liv. 34, 20.—(γ) With *Adv.:* Liv. 34, 20; cf. preceding *no.* (β): agmen paulisper, Sall. J. 49, 5.—(δ) With *Abl. of cause:* novitate rei signa, Liv. 33, 10.—(b) Constituere se, *To take a position, to station one's self:* dum se, Gallus iterum eodem modo constituere studet, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 3, 17.—**b.** *To erect, set up,* etc.: (α) In *simple constr.:* vineas ac testudines, Nep. Milt. 7, 2: inane sepulchrum, Ov. M. 6, 568.—(β) With *in c. Abl.:* in littore pyras, Virg. Æ. 11, 185.—(γ) With *ad:* quatuor his aras alta ad delubra dearum constitue, Virg. G. 4, 542.—(δ) With *Adv. of place:* ferales ante cupressos, Virg. Æ. 6, 216.—(ε) With *Gen. of place:* castra Romæ, Suet. Tib. 37.—**c.** Of buildings, *etc.*: *To erect, build:* (α) In *simple constr.:* turres, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17: turrim, id. ib. 2, 30: oppidum, *i. e. to found,* Cæs. B. C. 1, 15; so, urbes, Vell. 1, 4, 3.—(β) With *Dat.:* ædem in foro geminis fratribus, Suet. Cæs. 10: mihi mœnia, Virg. Æ. 12, 190.—(γ) With *in c. Abl.:* mœnia in Aside terrā, Ov. M. 9, 449.—(δ) With *Gen. of place:* domicilium sibi Magnesiæ, Nep. Them. 10, 2.—**d.** *To establish, found, create, form,* etc.: quorum (*sc.* hominum) omnia causā Constituisse deos fingunt, Lucr. 2, 175.—**e.** *To cause, produce,* etc.: ignem constituit natura, Lucr. 6, 225; cf. the context.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To put, set, place,* etc.: constitutīte ante oculos hujus miseri senectutem, C. Cœl. 32, 79.

2. *To prepare, make, establish,* etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.:* judicium, C. Part. Or. 28, 99: fidem, id. ib. 9, 31: concordiam, id. Att. 8, 11 D., 1: si utilitas amicitiam constituet, tollet eadem, id. Fin. 2, 24, 78: controversiam, id. de Or. 1, 31, 143: quæstionem, Quint. 3, 11, 17: ratiocinationem, id. 5, 14, 12: accusationem, C. 2 Verr. 1, 1, 2: accusatorem, id. Div. in Cæc. 3, 10: testes, id. 1 Verr. 18, 55: libertatem, id. Fl. 11, 25: victoriam, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 16: pacem (*opp.* bellum gerere), id. ib. 8, 22.—**b.** With *Dat.:* videte quod jus nobis, quam conditionem vobismetipsis, quam civitati legem constituere velitis, C. Cæcin. 14, 10; quantum sibi ac liberis suis jam tum mali constitueretur, id. 2 Verr. 1, 25, 65.—**c.** With *de:* judicium de pecuniis repetundis, C. Div. in Cæc. 4, 11.—**d.** With *in c. Acc.:* judicium capitis in se, C. 2 Verr. 5, 54, 141.—**e.** With *cum:* amicitiam tecum, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 7, 27.

3. *To establish, set in order, manage, regulate, arrange, dispose, appoint,* etc.: **a.** Of things as objects: (a) In *simple constr.:* civitates, C. de Or. 1, 9, 36: majestatis constituendæ gratiā, Sall. 31, 17: constitutis perfectisque viribus, Quint. 10, 1, 57: constituta republica, C. Leg. 3, 18, 42: bene constituta civitas, id. Brut. 2, 7: rem nummariam, id. Off. 3, 20, 80: rem familiarem, id. Phil. 11, 2, 4.—(b) With *in c. Abl.:* decemviralem potestatem in omnibus urbibus, Nep. Lys. 2, 1.—(c) With *Abl.:* res summā æquitate, Nep. Milt. 2, 2.—(d) With *Dat.:* regnum ei, Nep. Chabr. 2, 1.—**b.** Of personal objects: (a) In *simple constr.:* expelli plebem ex agris, non constitui et collocari, C. Agr. 2, 31, 84: reges, *i. e. to appoint,* id. Off. 2, 12, 41.—(b) With *in c. Abl.:* plebem in agris publicis, C. Agr. 2, 5, 10: reges in civitate, id. ib. 2, 6, 15.—(c) With *Abl.:* legibus agrariis curatores, C. Agr. 2, 7, 17.—(d) With *Adv. of place:* ubi eos Cæsar constituisset, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13.—(e) With *Dat.:* patronum huic causæ, C. Mur. 2, 4.—(f) With *second Acc.:* quem ibi regem constituerat, Cæs. B. G. 4, 21:—*Pass. constr.:* constitutus imperator belli gerundi, C. de Or. 1, 48, 210.

4. *To fix, appoint, determine, define,* etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.:* summum pretium, C. Att. 12, 31, 2: ad constitutam diem, Liv. 27, 16: tempus constitutum est, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 3: locum, Liv. 38, 25: modum credendi, C. Rab. Post. 3, 5.—**b.** With *Dat.:* fines imperii singulis, Sall. J. 12, 1: pretium frumenti, C. 2 Verr. 3, 73, 171. pecuniam certam consulibus, Suet. Aug. 36: propria loca senatoribus, id. Claud. 21: diem nuptiis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 180: diem concilio, Cæs. B. G. 1, 30: diem colloquio, id. ib. 1, 47: posterum diem pugnæ, id. ib. 3, 23: proximum diem ei negotio, Sall. J. 93, 8: certum tempus ei rei, Cæs. B. C. 1, 19.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.:* nuptias in hunc diem, Ter. And. 1, 5, 34: tempus in posterum diem, Liv. 38, 25.—**d.** With *ad:* grandiorem ætatem ad consulatum, C. Phil. 5, 17, 47.—**e.** With *Objective clause:* ut constituerat honestum esse aliquid, quod, *etc.*, C. Off. 2, 3, 9: bona possessa non esse constitui, id. Quint. 29, 89.—**f.** With *Relative clause:* nondum satis constitui molestiænc plus, an voluptatis, attulerit mihi Trebatius noster, C. Fam. 11, 27, 1:—*Pass. constr.:* constituendi sunt qui sint in amicitiā fines, C. Lad. 16, 56; cf., also, id. de Or. 1, 48, 210.—**g.** With *de:* de hoc, Nep. Eum. 12, 1.

5. *To fix, appoint, settle, agree upon, concert,* etc.: **a.** Gen.: sane, inquit, vellem non constituissem in Tusculano me hodie non venturum esse Lælio, C. de Or. 1, 62, 265.—**b.** Esp.: Business *t. t.*: (a) In *simple constr.:* vadimonia constituta, C. Sen. 7, 21: de pecuniā constitutā, Dig. 13, Tit. 5; cf., also, C. 2 Verr. 2, 27, 65.—(b) With *Objective clause:* quum venturum (*sc.* eum esse) dixero et constituero, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 4: si constitueris te cuipiam advocatum venturum esse, C. Off. 1, 10, 32.—(c) With *cum:* ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8: pactam et constitutam esse cum Manlio diem, C. Cat. 1, 9, 24: constitui cum quodam hospite Me esse illum conventurum, Ter.

Hec. 1, 2, 120.—(d) *Without object:* sic constituunt, Tac. G. 11.—(e) With *Inf.:* ornari, Juv. 6, 486.—(f) With *ut c. Subj.:* puerum ut ducerent cum his constituit, Aug. ap. Suet. Cal. 8.—(g) With *in c. Acc.:* in diem tertium constituunt, Sall. J. 66, 2.—(h) With *Dat.:* Cincio HS.XXCD. constituí me curaturum Idibus Febr., C. Att. 1, 7.—(i) With *Adv.:* ubi nocturnæ Numa constituebat amicæ, Juv. 3, 12 Rup.—(k) With *inter:* constituimus inter nos, ut, *etc.*, C. Fin. 5, 1, 1.

6. With the access. notion of resolving: *To determine to do something, to take a resolution, to resolve, determine:* **a.** With *Inf.* (so, mostly): Lucr. 2, 656: si rus cum scorto constituit ire, Tit. ap. Non. 406, 20: cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collocare, Cæs. B. G. 3, 1: bellum cum Romanis gerere, id. ib. 4, 6: Romanorum adventum expectare atque ibi decertare, id. ib. 4, 19: desciscere a rege, Nep. Dat. 5.—*Pass. constr.:* audio constitutum esse Pompeio et ejus consilio in Siciliam me mittere, C. Att. 7, 7, 4. —**b.** With *ut c. Subj.:* constitueram, ut pridie Idûs Aquini manerem, C. Att. 16, 10, 1.—**c.** With *cum:* Lentulus cum ceteris constituerant, uti, *etc.*, Sall. C. 43.

constĭtūte, *adv.* [i. constitutus, *no.* II. B.] *Assuredly, certainly:* ut dicat affirma: rotem constitute et definite veram esse, Boeth. Arist. de Interp. p. 249 ed. pr.

constĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [constituo, *no.* II. B. 3.] **I.** Prop.: *A constitution, disposition, nature:* firma corporis, C. Off. 3, 35, 117 (as transl. of the Gr. *εὐστάθειαι τῆς σαρκός*); sua (*sc.* animalis), Sen. Ep. 121, 5: prima naturæ, C. Fin. 4, 6 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: In rhet.: *The issue in a cause, the point in dispute:* "constitutio est prima conflictio causarum ex depulsione intentionis profecta, hoc modo: *Fecisti: Non feci;* aut: *Jure feci,*" etc., C. Inv. 1, 8, 10; Auct. Her. 1, 11, 14; cf. Quint. 3, 6, 2 *sq.* **III.** Meton.: *A regulation, order, arrangement:* "*constitutio* est in lege, more, judicato, pacto," Quint. 7, 4, 6; cf. id. 5, 2, 5; C. Leg. 2, 10, 23; Pl. 34, 9, 21; Col. 1, 8, 18.

constĭtūtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That which settles, determines or fixes:* differentiæ constitutivæ specierum, Boeth. Porphyr. Dial. 2, p. 32.

constĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An orderer, arranger* (mostly post-class.): legis, Quint. 3, 6, 43: rerum omnium Deus, Lact. 3, 9: constitutor moderatorque omnium, Arn. 3, p. 101: SACRI CERTAMINIS, Inscr. ap. Grut. 254, 4.

constĭtūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [constitutor, acc. to constituo, *no.* II. B. 5.] In the jurists: *For, or pertaining, to agreement or union:* actio, Paul. Dig. 13, 5, 20.

constĭtūtum, i, *n.* [constituo] **A.** (acc. to constituo, *no.* II. B. 3.): *An institution, ordinance, law* (mostly post-class.): **1.** Prop.: Cod. Th. 1, 11, 5; 12, 44, 1.—**2.** Fig.: quum videas ordinem rerum et naturam per constituta procedere, *according to established laws,* Sen. Q. N. 3, 16.—**B.** (acc. to constituo, *no.* II. B. 5.): *An agreement, appointment; a compact* (in good prose): ante rem quæruntur quæ talia sunt, apparatus, colloqua, locus, constitutum, convivium, C. Top. 12, 52; id. Att. 11, 16, 2; id. Cœl. 8 *fin.*: rescripsit constitutum se cum eo habere, id. Att. 2, 23 *fin.*: constitutum factum esse cum servis, ut venirent, *etc.*, id. Cœl. 26; and facetè, si quod constitutum cum podagrâ habes, fac ut in alium diem differas, id. Fam. 7, 4: ad constitutum venire, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 1; C. Cæcin. 12; Petr. S. 15, 6: se propriuit, Suet. Oth. 6;—without any verb, ad constitutum, C. Att. 12, 1; Flor. 2, 6, 16: constituto arma corripuit, Vell. 2, 110 Ruhnk. *N. cr.*

1. **constĭtūtus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of constituo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to constituo, *no.* II. B. 3.): *Constituted, arranged, disposed:* bene constitutum corpus, C. Tusc. 2, 6, 17: ita animo ac vita constitutus, ut ratio postulat, id. ib. 2, 4, 11; cf. bene a naturâ constituti, id. Sest. 65, 137.—**B.** (acc. to constituo, *no.* II. B. 5.): *Fixed, established:* cursus siderum, Quint. 1, 10, 46: discrimina (*opp.* fortuita), id. ib. 5, 10, 42: jam confirmatæ, constitutæque voces, id. ib. 11, 3, 29.

2. ‡ **constĭtūtus** hominum (*A meeting of persons*) a consistentium multitudine appellatur, Fest. p. 33; dub. (prps the same word as the equally doubtful constitio in Gell. 16, 5, 10).

con-sto, stĭti, stātum (constaturus, Sen. Clem. 1, 19; Pl. 18, 5, 6, § 30; Luc. 2, 17; Mart. 10, 41), stāre, 1. *v. n.* [cum; sto] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; sto, *no.* I. A.): **A.** Prop.: *To stand with* another person; *to stand together* (rare): constant; conferunt sermones, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 11.

B. Fig.: *To agree or accord with; to be consistent with; to correspond to; to fit,* etc.: **1.** *Cum aliquâ re:* considerabit constetne oratio aut cum re, aut ipsa secum, C. Inv. 2, 14, 45: sententiam non constare cum superioribus et inferioribus sententiis, Auct. Her. 2, 10, 14.—**2.** *Alicui rei:* si humanitati tuæ constare voles, C. Att. 1, 11, 1.—Particular phrases: **a.** Constare sibi, *etc.: To agree or accord with one's self,* etc.; *to remain like one's self,* etc.; *to be consistent:* sibi, C. Clu. 22, 60; Quint. 5, 7, 11; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 16; id. A. P. 127: sibi et rei judicatæ, C. Clu. 38, 106: ut constare in vitæ perpetuitate possimus nobismet ipsis, nec in ullo officio claudicare, id. Off. 1, 33, 119.—**b.** Ratio constat: *The account agrees, is correct, tallies,* or *proves right:* (a) Mercantile *t. t.*: auri ratio constat; aurum in ærario est, C. Fl. 28, 69: quibus ratio impensarum constaret, *was correct,* or *was accurately kept,* Suet. Ner. 30.—(b) Of matters in general (post-Aug.): Pl. Ep. 1, 9, 1 Gesn.; id. ib. 1, 5, 16; id. ib. 3, 18, 10; id. ib. 7, 6, 4; id. Pan. 38, 4; Just. præf. § 5: aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, Tac. A. 1, 6.

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; sto, *no.* II. B. 1.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To stand firm* or *immovable:* priusquam totis viribus fulta constaret acies, Liv. 3, 60.—**2.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To halt:* multitudinem procul hostium constare viderunt, Sisenn. ap. Non. 273, 4.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To be firm, remain immovable, unchanging, steadfast; to last, persevere, endure:* **a.** *Abs.:* numerus legionum constat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 35: fides, Liv. 37, 32: sana constare mens, id. 8, 19: dum sanitas constabit, Phæd. 4, 24, 30.—**b.** With *Adv. of degree:* nec animum regis satis constare visum, Liv. 44, 20.—**c.** With *Dat.:* nec pugna deinde illis constare, Liv. 1, 50: ut non color, non vultus, ei constaret, id. 39, 34: valetudo ei, neque corporis, neque animi, constiti, Suet. Cal. 50; cf. also, Liv. 5, 42: ceteris exercitibus constare fidem, Tac. H. 2, 98: ut idem omnibus sermo constet, Liv. 9, 2.—**d.** With *in c. Abl.:* in sententiâ constare, C. Fam. 1, 9, 14.—**e.** With *Abl.:* mente vix constare, C. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: quum sint huc forsitan illa, Hæc translata illuc, summâ tamen omnia constant, *remain the same,* Ov. M. 15, 258: postquam cuncta videt cœlo constare serenо, *i. e. remain in unbroken serenity,* Virg. Æ. 3, 518.

2. Of facts, reports, *etc.*: **a.** *To be established, settled, certain, well known:* quæ quum constent, perspicuum debet esse, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: quum et factum constet et nomen, qualia sint vocatur in dubium, id. Part. Or. 12, 42: quum factum constaret, sed a quo sit factum in controversiam venit, Quint. 7, 2, 8; Tac. Agr. 43 Roth. *N. cr.*—**b.** Constat, constabat, *etc., It is, or was a fact,* etc.: (a) With *Subjective clause:* mihi multa agitanti constabat, paucorum civium egregiam virtutem cuncta patravisse, Sall. C. 53, 4: quod omnibus constabat hiemari in Galliâ oportere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.*; C. Clu. 13, 38; id. Mil. 6: Quint. 29, 89; Cæs. B. G. 3, 6; Ov. M. 7, 533; Quint. 4, 2, 90: talia constabat certâ primordia famâ Esse loci, Ov. M. 15, 58.—(b) With *inter:* quod constare inter omnes necesse est (*in which all must agree*), C. Inv. 1, 36, 62: constare inter homines sapientissimos (for which, just after, omnium consensu sic esse judicatum), C. de Or. 3, 1, 3: inter suos, Cæs. B. G. 7, 47: inter augures, Liv. 10, 6.—(c) With *de:* quum de Magio constet, C. Att. 13, 10 *ad fin.*: de facto constat, Quint. 7, 2, 7; 11; id. 4, 2, 5; 76; id. 6, 4, 4.—(d) With *Relative clause:* etsi non satis mihi constiterat, cum aliquâne animi molestiâ, an potius, *etc.*, C. Fam. 13, 1.—(e) With *apud:* nec satis certum constare apud animum poterat, utrum, *etc.*, Liv. 30, 28.—(f) *Abs.:* quid porro quærendum est? Factumne sit? At constat. A quo? At patet, C. Mil. 6, 15: Nympho, antequam plane constitit, condemnatur, C. 2 Verr. 3, 21, 54.—**c.** Constat, *etc.*, mihi, *etc.: It is my* etc. *fixed determination; I,* etc., *am determined* or *fully resolved* (rare): mihi quidem constat, nec meam contumeliam, nec meorum ferre, Anton. ap. C. Phil. 13, 19, 42: neque satis Bruto neque tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, *were undecided,* Cæs. B. G. 3, 14.

3. *To exist, be extant, be,* etc.: **a.** *Abs.:* solidissima corpora quum constant, Lucr. 1, 657: quoniam fragili naturâ prædita constant (*sc.* corpora), id. 1, 582: si ipsa mens constare potest, vacans corpore, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25: quorum quidem scripta constent, id. de Or. 2, 22, 93.—**b.** With *ad:* ut usque ad alterum R literæ constarent integræ, C. 2 Verr. 2, 77, 187.—**c.** With *sine:* qui sine manibus et pedibus constare deum posse decreverunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 92.

4. *To consist* in or of; *to be composed* of: **a.** With *ex:* ex spiritu atque anhelitu nebula constat, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 79: homo ex animo constat et corpore, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: ea virtus, quæ constat ex hominibus tuendis, id. Off. 1, 44, 157: simplex (*sc.* jus) e dulci constat olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 64.—**b.** With *in c. Abl.:* victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare, Cæs. B. C. 3, 89: pecuniæ reditus constabat in Epiroticis et urbanis possessionibus, Nep. Att. 14, 3.—**c.** With *de:* partus duplici de semine constat, Lucr. 4, 1223.—**d.** With *Abl.:* solido quæ (*sc.* materies) corpore constat, Lucr. 1, 519: æterno semine quæque, id. 1, 222: concilio quæ (*sc.* primordia) constant principiorum, id. 1, 485: constant (*sc.* agri) campis, Pl. Ep. 3, 19, 5: quicquid auro argentoque constarent, Suet. Aug. 25: constat tota narratio longioribus membris, Quint. 9, 4, 134: causa constat aut unius rei controversiâ, aut plurium, id. 3, 10, 1: omnis disciplina memoriâ, id. 11, 2, 1: omne jus aut scripto aut moribus, id. 12, 3, 6.

III. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; sto, *no.* III. B. 7.): *To stand in,* i. e. *to cost:* **1.** Prop.: Mercantile *t. t.*: **a.** With *Abl.:* ut unæ quadrigæ Romæ constiterint quadringentis millibus, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 14; Suet. Vit. 19: filius auro, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 57: tanto nobis deliciæ, Pl. 12, 18, 41: magno tibi, Pl. Ep. 2, 6, 4: parvo, Pall. Febr. 9, 12.—**b.** With *Gen.:* (ambulatiuncula) prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, C. Att. 13, 29, 2; Suet. Ner. 27 *fin.*: quanti funus, id. Vesp. 19; Juv. 7, 45.—**c.** With *Abs.:* quòd mihi constat carius. Lucil. ap. Non. 272, 25: navis gratis, C. 2 Verr. 5, 19, 48: vilissime, Col. 9, 1, 6.—**d.** With *super;* cujus area super HS. millies constitit, Suet. Cæs. 26.—**2.** Fig.: edocet, quanto detrimento et quot virorum fortium morte necesse sit constare victoriam, Cæs. B. G. 7, 19: odio constantia magno, Ov. H. 7, 47: imperia pretio quolibet constant bene, Sen. Phœn. 684.

con-strātor, ōris, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; sterno, *no.* I. B. 2.] *A leveller, quieter, smoother:* maris, Aus. Technop. 12.

constrātum, i; v. constratus.

constrātus, a, um, *P.* of 1. consterno.—As *Subst.*: **constratum,** i, *n.*: **A.** *A covering:* pontium, Liv. 30, 10. —**B.** *A deck:* puppis, Petr. S. 100: navis, id. ib.

con-strĕpo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; strepo] *To roar, resound, sound loud* or *boisterously* (post-class.): App. M. 11, p. 261, 34; Gell. 4, 1, 4.

constricte, *adv.* [constrictus]

Closely: constrictius jungi alicui, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 28.

constrictio, ōnis, *f.* [constringo] (post-class.) **A.** (acc. to constringo, *no.* I. A.): *A binding* or *drawing together:* Pall. Mart. 1; Scrib. Comp. 84.—**B.** (acc. to constringo, *no.* I. B. 2.): Medic. *t. t.: A binding of the bowels, a making costive:* stomacho in lassitudinem degeneranti, ad instaurandas constrictione vires, offerunt ægrescenti vinum, Macr. S. 7, 6.

constrictīve, *adv.* [constrictivus] *In* or *after an astringent manner, astringently:* Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 3, 4 *med.*

constrictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [constringo, *no.* I. B. 2.] Medic. *t. t.: Astringent:* cibi, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 3 *ad fin.*: virtus, id. Acut. 2, 18; Gargil. de Pom. ap. Class. Auct. 3, p. 421 ed Mai.

constricto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [constringo, *no.* I. A.] *To draw together;* of a physician: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

constrictūra, æ, *f.* [constringo, *no.* I. B. 2.] Medic. *t. t.: Astringency, costiveness:* Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 1, 9.

constrictus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of constringo. **II.** *Pa.: Compressed into a small compass; compact:* **A.** *Abs.:* frons, *i. e. knit,* Petr. S. 132: cf. supercilia (*opp.* dissidentia), Quint. 1, 11, 10: arbor, *i. e. trimmed* or *pruned,* Pl. 16, 12, 18, § 90: — *Comp.:* tenuius (*sc.* folium) et constrictius et angustius, Pl. 21, 10, 32, § 58: pulticula constrictior, *i. e. thicker,* Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 2, 13.—**B.** With *Abl.:* gelu et perpetuo pæne rigore constrictæ (*sc.* nives), Curt. 7, 3, 11.

☞ *Sup.* pons not found.

con-stringo, inxi, ictum, ingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; stringo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To draw* or *bind together* (class.): vineam alligato recte, dum ne nimium constringas, Cato R. R. 33, 1: sarcinam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 96: galeam, Val. Fl. 3, 80: cf., also, Prop. 3, 20, 17.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *To bind together with fetters, to fetter, bind* (a criminal or insane person): **a.** With *Abl.:* corpora vinculis, C. de Or. 1, 52, 256; Quint. 7, 3, 14: illum laqueis, C. Sest. 41, 88.—**b.** Without *Abl.:* manūs, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 1: aliquem pro mœcho, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 23: belluam, C. Phil. 7, 9, 27; cf., also, Hirt. B. Afr. 87; Suet. Cal. 35; Hor. S. 1, 6, 23: tu mentis es compos? Tu non constringendus? C. Phil. 2, 38, 97.—**2.** Medic. *t. t.: To bind: Pass.: To be astringent:* constringens vis succi, Pl. 23, 6, 54, § 100: in febribus constrictis, id. 23, 7, 63, § 120.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To hold* or *bind together, hold fast, fetter, avert, keep within bounds, restrain, hold in check* (esp. in Cic.): constringatur amicorum propinquorumque custodiis, C. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: conjurationem omnium horum conscientiā, id. Cat. 1, 1: fidem religione potius quam veritate, id. Balb. 5, 12: psephismata jurejurando, id. Fl. 6, 15: leges immutabili necessitate, Quint. 2, 13, 1: orbem terrarum novis legibus, C. Agr. 2, 10 *fin.*: Tac. A. 3, 33 *fin.*: scelus fraudemque odio civium supplicioque, C. de Or. 1, 46, 202: Liv. 34, 3: superstitione constricti, Quint 12, 2, 26.—**B.** Esp.: Of discourse or reasoning: *To bring into a narrow compass, to compress:* (sententia) quum aptis constricta verbis est, cadit etiam plerumque numerose, C. Brut. 8, 34: constricta narratio (*opp.* latius fusa), Quint. 2, 13, 5: quæ (ars logica) rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinaret et ratione quadam constringeret, C. de Or. 1, 42, 188.

constructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [construo] **A.** (acc. to construo, *no.* II.): **1.** Prop.: *Abstr.: The building* of any thing: Nicæensis majore animo constructionem ejus (*sc.* gymnasii) aggressi sunt, Traj. ap. Pl. Ep. 10, 49 (al. 34), 2.—**2.** Meton.: *Concr.: A building, structure* formed of any thing: lapidum, Sen. Cons. Polyb. 37, 1 (al. 18, 2).

B. (acc. to construo, *no.* III.): *A forming, making,* etc.: hominis, C. Ac. 2, 27, 86.

C. (acc. to construo, *no.* IV.): *A setting in order, arrangement,* etc.: Fig.: **1.** With *Gen.:* oratio conformanda non solum electione, sed constructione, verborum, C. de Or. 1, 5, 17; cf. id. Brut. 78, 272.—**2.** *Abs.:* C. Or. 44, 150; Pl. Ep. 1, 16, 2.

D. (acc. to construo, *no.* V.): Gramm. *t. t.:* Grammatical *connection; construction:* Prisc. p. 1061 sq. P.

constructīve, *adv.* [constructivus] In logic: *Constructively:* constructive propositiones ostenduntur, *etc.,* Boeth. Arist. Analyt. Pr. 1, 42, p. 500.

constructīvus, a, um, *adj.* (=κατασκευαστικός, and *opp.* to *destructivus,* ἀνασκευαστικός) [construo, *no.* I. A.] In logic: *Constructive,* Boeth. Arist. Top. 2, 1, p. 672.

constructus, a, um, *P.* of construo.

con-strŭo, uxi, uctum, ĕre (*Part. Fut.* constrŭtūrus, Venant. Carm. 2, 8, 48), 3. *v. a.* [cum; struo] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; struo, *no.* I.): *To heap* or *pile together; to heap up* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.:* carros, Sisenn. ap. Non. 195, 29: divitias, Hor. S. 2, 3, 96; cf., also, id. ib. 1, 1, 44: multis magnificisque rebus constructis ac reconditis, C. de Or. 1, 35, 161.—**B.** With *apud:* acervi nummorum apud istum construuntur, C. Phil. 2, 38, 97.—**C.** With *super c. Acc.:* super prela congeriem, Pl. 18, 31, 74, § 318.—**D.** With *in c. Abl.:* copiam ornamentorum uno in loco, C. de Or. 1, 35, 162.—**E.** With *Abl.:* omnibus rebus et modis constructa et coacervata pecunia, C. Agr. 1, 5, 14.

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; struo, *no.* I. B. 1. a.): *To build, erect, construct, make,* etc. (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.:* navem, ædificium, C. Sen. 20, 72: nidos, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23: horrea, Venant. Carm. 2, 8, 48: delubra constructa a patribus, C. Leg. 2, 8, 19: construi a deo mundum, id. N. D. 1, 8, 19: constructas arces, Sil. 8, 144.—**B.** With *Abl.:* sepulchrum saxo quadrato, Liv. 1, 26.—**C.** With *Dat.:* unguibus et pando nidum sibi construit ore, Ov. M. 15, 397.

III. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; struo, *no.* I. B. 1. c.): *To form, make:* cubilia sibi aves construunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129.

IV. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; struo, *no.* I. B. 2.): *To set in order, arrange:* **A.** With *Abl.:* constructæ sunt mensæ multiplici dape, Cat. 64, 304.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.:* dentibus in ore constructis manditur cibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134.

V. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; struo, *no.* II. B. 2.): Gramm. *t. t.: To arrange together, to connect* grammatically, *to construct:* Prisc. p. 1099 *sq.* P.

con-stŭpĕo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; stupeo] *To be very much astonished:* Juv. 1, 179.

constŭprātor, ōris, *m.* [constupro] *A defiler, ravisher:* stuprati et constupratores, Liv. 39, 15.

con-stŭpro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; stupro] *To violate, ravish, debauch, defile, deflower* (rare) **I.** Prop.: matronas, virgines, ingenuos, raptos, *etc.,* Liv. 29, 17: prætextatos liberos, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 3, 10; Suet. Vit. 12. **II.** Fig.: afflicta respublica est empto constupratoque judicio, *purchased by debauchery,* C. Att. 1, 18, 3: aër scelestis vocibus constupratus, Tert. Spect. 27: pudicitiam, Hier. adv. Jov. 2, 9.

con-suādĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; suadeo] *To advise* or *counsel strongly* (a word of Plaut.; but cf. consuasor): **I.** *Act.:* id consuadeo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 32. **II.** *Neut.:* **A.** With *Dat.:* consuadet homini, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 126.—**B.** *Abs.:* ille, qui consuadet, vetat, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 46: picus et cornix consuadent, id. Asin. 2, 1, 13.

Consualia, ium, v. Consus.

consuāsor, ōris, *m.* [consuadeo] *A counsellor, adviser:* C. Quint. 5, 18.

con-suāvio (-savio), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre (**-or,** ātus sum, āri), 1. *v. a.* or *dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; suavio] *To kiss much* or *affectionately* (only in App.): App. Ap. 6, p. 182; id. ib. 2, p. 120.

con-sŭbigo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a. To mix* or *pound up together:* Gargil. de Cur. Boum.

con-subsīdo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. To remain behind, be left:* Men. Fel. 41, 3.

con-substantĭālis, e, *adj. Of the same essence, nature,* or *substance:* Tert. adv. Herm. 44; Aug. Mus. 6, 17.

consubstantĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [consubstantialis] *Unity of substance* (Eccl. Lat.): Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 7 *med.*

con-substantīvus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; substantivus] *Of the same essence, nature,* or *substance* (Eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Val. 12; 18.

consūdasco (in a few MSS. **consudesco**), *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [consudo] *To begin to sweat much:* of olives packed up, Col. 12, 48, 2.

con-sūdo, āvi, *no sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; sudo] *To sweat much* or *profusely:* Cato R. R. 96, 1; Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 71; Col. 12, 7, 2.

consŭē-facio, fēci, factum, facĕre (in Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 29; 49; id. ib. 3, 3, 60: consuef.), 3. *v. a.* [consuco; facio] *To accustom, habituate,* etc., to a thing (rare; mostly ante-class.): **A.** In *simple constr.* (in *tmesis*): an con brachia suefaciunt, firmantque lacertos? Lucr. 6, 396 ed. Creech.—**B.** With *ut c. Subj.* (in tmesis): consue quoque faciunt, ut alligari possint (*sc.* canes), Var. R. R. 2, 9, 13.—**C.** With *ne c. Subj.:* ea ne me celet consuefeci filium, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 29.—**D.** With *Inf.:* consuefacere filium Suā sponte recte facere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 49: eorum multitudinem . . . . consuefacit ordines habere, signa sequi, *etc.,* Sall. J. 80, 2.—**E.** *Abs.:* consuefacio, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 60.—**F.** *Impers. Pass.:* consuefaciendum est, ut sectentur, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 15.—**G.** *Pass. with Dat.:* Jul. Val. Res. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 18.

consŭĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; sueo] *To be accustomed, be wont:* ut consuemus, Prop. 1, 7, 5; cf. Charis. p. 224 P.; Prisc. p. 885 ib., and sueo.

consŭesco, ēvi, ētum, escĕre (in the *tempp. perf.* the syncopated forms prevail: consuēsti; consuēram; consuēro; consuērim; consuēssem; consuēsse, *etc.*), 3. *v. a.* and *n. inch.* [consueo] **I.** *Act.: To accustom, habituate,* etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.:* brachia, Lucr. 6, 396.—**B.** With *Dat.:* juvencum plostro aut aratro, Col. 6, 2, 9: vitem largo humori, id. Arb. 1, 5.—**C.** With *Inf.:* arbores falcem pati, Pl. 17, 10, 14, § 70: in arvis sævom agere, Pac. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 21, 49: auroram vocare, Lucr. 4, 713; id. 6, 787; 1041.—**D.** With *Inf. to be supplied from context:* si hoc eduxeris, proinde ut consuetus (*sc.* es educere), Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 18.—**E.** With *Adv.:* si perperam est consuetus, *if it has been accustomed to a bad habit,* Var. L. L. 9, 1, 127: grex comparatus ex consuetis una, *those accustomed to one another,* id. ib. 2, 3, 2.—**F.** With *Dat.:* consueta domŭ (= domui) catulorum blanda propago, Lucr. 4, 995: socors genus mancipiorum otiis, campo, consuetum, Col. 1, 8, 2.

II. *Neut.:* **A.** Gen.: *To accustom one's self:* in *tempp. perf.: To have accustomed one's self;* i. e. *to be accustomed, wont,* etc.: **1.** With *Inf.:* mori, C. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: versūs multos uno spiritu pronunciare, id. de Or. 1, 61, 261: aliis parere suā voluntate, id. Inv. 1, 2, 3: paullatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, *etc.,* Cæs. B. G. 1, 33: in Britanniam navigare, id. ib. 3, 8: obsides accipere, non dare, id. ib. 1, 14: quo magno cum periculo mercatores ire consuerant, id. ib. 3, 1.—**2.** With *Inf. to be supplied from context:* quo minus pro capite et fortunis alterius, quemadmodum consuērunt (*sc.* dicere), causam velint dicere, C. Rosc. Am. 2, 5: eo die, quo consuērat (*sc.* sequi) intervallo, hostes sequitur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 22: cf., also, Cæs. ap. C. Att. 9, 16, 2; Suet. Cæs. 73; C. Lael. 19, 68: quum scribas et agas aliquid eorum, quorum (gen. by attraction for *quæ*) consuēsti (*sc.* scribere et agere), gaudeo, Luer. ap. C. Fam. 5, 14, 1.—**3.** With *ad:* aciem justam, Quint. 2, 10, 8.—**4.** With *Abl.:* quæ (*sc.* aves) consue-

vere libero victu, Col. 8, 15 *fin.*; cf., also, id. 8, 13, 1; id. 10, 153.—**5.** With *Dat.*: ne gravissimo dolori tumore consuescerem, Pl. Ep. 3, 23, 3.—**6.** With *Subjective clause*: sieuti in sollemnibus fieri consuevit, Sall. C. 22, 2.—**7.** With *in c. Abl.*: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Virg. G. 2, 272.

B. Esp.: *To be accustomed to intercourse in love, to have intercourse with*, in an honourable, or more frequently in a dishonourable, sense (freq. and class.): With *aliqua* or *aliquo*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 89; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 32; id. Hec. 4, 1, 40; id. Ph. 5, 6, 33; C. 2 Verr. 5, 12 *init.*; Nep. Alcib. 10 *fin.*; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 70; Cæcil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 10; Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 113; id. Capt. 4, 2, 87.

consuō̆te, *adv.* [consuetus] *In the usual manner, according to custom*: ad suscipiendum consuete pabulum, Amm. 23, 2, 8.

consuētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consuesco, *no.* II. B.] *Carnal intercourse, an amour*: clandestina, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 28; cf. Fest. p. 46, and Comm. p. 388.

consuētūdĭnārie, *adv.* [consuetudinarius] *Customarily, usually*: Cassiod. Var. 12, 2 *fin.*

consuētūdĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [consuetudo] *Customary, ordinary, usual* (late Lat.): portitor, Sid. Ep. 7, 11: carnes, Salv. de Gub. Dei 6, p. 219: usus vitæ, id. ib. p. 221: tempus, Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 1, 14; Cassiod. Var. 5, 27; Salv. de Gub. Dei, 4, 9.

consuētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [consuesco]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A being accustomed, custom, habit, use, usage* (very freq. in all periods, esp. in prose): ad parentium consuetudinem moremque deducimur, C. Off. 1, 32 *fin.*: majorum, id. Div. in Cæcil. 21; cf. id. 2, 5: Siculorum ceterorumque Græcorum, id. 2 Verr. 2, 52, 129; id. de Or. 2, 3, 13; Cæs. B. G. 1, 45; cf. ib. 1, 43, et sæp.: non est meæ consuetudinis, rationem reddere, *etc.*, C. Rab. perd. 1: consuetudinem tenere, *etc.*, id. Phil. 1, 11, 27: hæc ad nostram consuetudinem sunt levia, Nep. Epam. 2, 3: contra morem consuetudinemque civilem aliquid facere, C. Off. 1, 41, 148: quod apud Germanos ea consuetudo esset, ut, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 50: virtutem ex consuetudine vitæ sermonisque nostri interpretemur, C. Læl. 6, 21; cf. vitæ meæ, id. Rab. perd. 1, 2; and sermonis, id. Fat. 11, 24; Quint. 1, 6, 45: communis sensus, C. de Or. 1, 3 *fin.*: jam in proverbii consuetudinem venit, id. Off. 2, 15 *fin.*: victus, C. Att. 12, 26; Cæs. B. G. 1, 31: otii, Quint. 1, 3, 11: peccandi, C. 2 Verr. 3, 76 *ad fin.*; Quint. 7, 2, 44: splendidior loquendi, C. Brut. 20: loquendi, Quint. 1, 6, 43; id. 11, 1, 12; id. 12, 2, 19: dicendi, C. Mur. 13, 29; Quint. 2, 4, 16: docendi, id. 2, 5, 2: vivendi, id. 1, 6, 45, et sæp.: immanis ac barbara hominum immolandorum, C. Font. 10, 21; Quint. 10, 5, 21, et al.: indocta, C. Or. 48, 161: mala, Hor. S. 1, 3, 36: assidua, Quint. 1, 1, 13: longa, id. 2, 5, 2: vetus, id. 1, 6, 43: communis, id. 11, 1, 12; id. 12, 2, 19: vulgaris, id. 2, 13, 11, et sæp.: bene facere jam ex consuetudine in naturam vortit, Sall. J. 85, 2.—*In adverbial force*: ex consuetudine, pro consuetudine, and *abs.* consuetudine, *according to* or *from custom* or *use, by* or *from habit, in a usual* or *customary manner, agreeably with custom*: Germani celeriter ex consuetudine sua phalange facta impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 52; so, with *ex*, Sall. J. 71, 4; Quint. 2, 5, 1; Suet. Ner. 42, et al.: pro mea consuetudine (*according to my custom*), C. Arch. 12 *fin.*: consuetudine sua Cæsar sex legiones expeditas ducebat, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19; so, id. ib. 2, 32; id. ib. 6, 27 *fin.*; *abs.*, id. ib. 7, 24: Herz.; Sall. J. 31, 25.

B. Esp.: **1.**: **a.** *Social intercourse, companionship, familiarity, conversation* (freq. and class.): in an honourable sense (most freq. in Cic.): Deiotarus cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias, res, rationesque jungebat, C. Deiot. 9 *fin.*: in *plur.*, victus cum multis, id. Mil. 8, 21: in *sing.*, victus, id. Or. 10, 33: domesticus usus et consuetudo est alicui cum aliquo, id. Rosc. Am. 6; cf. id. Fam. 13, 23: consuetudine conjuncti inter nos sumus, id. Att. 1, 16, 11: consuetudine ac familiaritate, id. Quint. 3, 12; connected with familiaritas, id. Fam. 10, 3: dare se in consuetudinem, id. Pis. 28: insinuare in alicujus consuetudinem, id. Fam. 4, 13, 6: cf. immiscere se in consuetudinem alicujus, id. Clu. 13: epistolarum, *epistolary intercourse*, id. Fam. 4, 13: nutrimentorum, *community*, Suet. Cal. 9.—**b.** *Intercourse in love, an amour, love intrigue, illicit intercourse*: Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 28; id. Hec. 3, 3, 44; Suet. Tib. 7; id. Ner. 35; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 84; id. ib. 1, 5, 44; id. ib. 2, 6, 8; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 9; Liv. 39, 9; Quint. 5, 11, 34; Suet. Tit. 10, et al.—So also freq., stupri, Sall. C. 23, 3; Suet. Cal. 24; id. Oth. 2; Curt. 4, 10 *ad fin.*

2. In grammar (instead of consuetudo loquendi, cf. above): *A usage* or *idiom of language*, common in Varro in 8th and 9th books of the Lingua Lat.; C. Or. 47, 157; Quint. 1, 6, 3; 16; id. 2, 5, 2.

II. Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2): *Language* in gen.: qui eum (Xenophontem) Latinæ consuetudini tradidit, Col. 12 præf. § 7: vulgus nostra consuetudine laserpitium appellant, id. 6, 17, 7.

consŭētus (in the poets trisyll.), a, um.

I. *P.* of consuesco. **II.** *Pa.*: Of things: *Accustomed; usual, ordinary, wonted, customary* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): **A.** *Abs.*: amor, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 108: antra, Virg. G. 4, 429: cubilia, Ov. M. 11, 259: auræ, id. ib. 2, 266: canistra, Juv. 5, 74: finis, Ov. H. 20, 2, 42: ut omnes labores, pericula consueta habeam, Sall. J. 85, 7: animum a consueta lubidine continuit, id. ib. 15, 5.—**B.** With *Dat.* (*Sup.*): consuetissima cuique Verba, Ov. M. 11, 637.

☞ *Comp.* prob. not found.

consul (upon the oldest inscriptions, CONSOL, once written COSOL), ŭlis, *m.* (usually shortened cos.; so for the *plur.*, for which coss. became usual in the later time of the empire, in the third and fourth centuries, A.D.; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 29 Zumpt and Meyer, Marini Atti, in indice v. lettere. An example of coss. from the year 50 A.D. v. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3389.) [etym. doubtful; acc. to some, from a root CONSO, whence also Consus, consulo, consilium, a counsellor; acc. to Niebuhr for con-esul or con-esilis, from con and the root es, *to be=qui una est collega, consors*] **I.** Prop.: *A consul*, one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually, after the expulsion of the kings. See Creus. Antiq. §§ 135-138, and the authors there cited (very common): "qui recte consulat, consul esto," Att. in Var. L. L. 5, 14, 24; cf. Neukirch. Fab. Tog. p. 89; Liv. 4, 6: consul ordinarius, *one who administered the office from the first of January*, opp. to consul suffectus, *one chosen in the course of the year in the place of one who had died*; or, after the time of the emperors, *as a title of honour* (v. ordinarius and suffecio): consul designatus (so called in the interval between election, at the beginning of August, and entrance on his duties, on the first of January; v. designo): consul major, *one who had the largest number of votes*, or *with whom the Fasces were*, or *one who was oldest* or *had most children*, etc. (acc. to Nieb., orig. he who was of noble origin), cf. Fest. s. v. MAJOREM CONSULEM, pp. 105 and 175; Gell. 2, 15; Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 573; 2, p. 133. In reference to the expression bis, iterum, ter, quater, *etc.*, tertio or tertium, *etc.*, consul, see the words bis, iterum, *etc.*, and cf. Gell. 10, 1.—In *Abl.* together with the name of the consuls or a consul, for *the designation of the year*: Orgetorix, M. Messala et M. Pisone Coss., *in the consulship of* (i. e. *in the year of Rome* 693), regni cupiditate inductus, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 2: is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr. L. Pisone A. Gabinio Coss. (i. e. *the 27th of March*, 696 *of the city*), id. ib. 1, 6 *fin.*: Romam venit, Mario consule et Catulo, C. Arch. 3, 5; id. Brut. 43 *fin.*: amphora fumum bibere instituta, consule Tullo, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 12; id. ib. 3, 14, 28; id. ib. 3, 21, 1: id. Epod. 13, 6; cf. Bibuli consulis amphora, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 8: amphora centeno consule facta minor, i. e. *a hundred years old*, Mart. 8, 45, 4.

II. Meton.: **A.** For *proconsul*, Liv. 26, 33; id. 31, 49; Nep. Cato 1, 3 Dahne.—**B.** For *the chief magistrate* in other states: consul Tusculanorum, Pl. 7, 43, 44: BARCINONENSIS, Inscr. Grut. 4, 29, 9: COLONIÆ ASTIGITANÆ, ib. 351, 5, et al.—**C.** *An epithet of Jupiter*, Vop. Firm. 3; App. de Mundo.

consŭlāris, e, *adj.* [consul] *Of* or *pertaining to a consul, consular* (very freq.): ætas, *the age required by law for the consular office* (viz., the 43rd year), C. Phil. 5, 17 *fin.* (cf. annus, *no.* I. B.); comitia, *for the choice of consul*, id. Mur. 2, 3; id. Att. 9, 9, 3: officium, id. Rab. Perd. 1; cf. imperium, id. Pis. 16 *fin.*; Sall. C. 55 *fin.*: fasces, Liv. 1, 54: lictor, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 9: insignia, Vell. 2, 58, 3; Tac. A. 13, 10; id. H. 4, 4: ornamenta, Suet. Cæs. 76: exercitus, Liv. 3, 29; id. 10, 25 *ad fin.*; cf. arma, Vell. 2, 68: familia, Suet. Cal. 36: femina, *of a consul*, id. Aug. 69; cf. Ulp. Dig. 1, 9, 1: res, *worthy of a consul*, Liv. 4, 8: oratio, id. 34, 6: vinum, *named after the consul during whose administration it was made*, Mart. 7, 78.—As *Subst.*: **consularis,** is, *m.* **A.** Prop.: *One who has been consul, a consular man*, or *one of the rank of consul*: egregios consules habemus, sed turpissimos consulares, C. Fam. 12, 4; id. Phil. 8, 4 *fin.*; Sall. C. 53; Nep. Hann. 12, et al.—**B.** Meton.: In the time of the empire, *A legate sent by the emperor as governor into a province*, Tac. Agr. 8, 14; Suet. Aug. 33; 47; id. Tib. 41; 63; id. Vesp. 8, et al.—Hence as *Adj.*: adoptio, Quint. 6, procem. § 13 Spald.

consŭlārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [consularis] *The dignity* or *office of consul* (late Lat.), Cod. Theod. 6, 19, 1; Inscr. Fabr. p. 99, *no.* 224.

consŭlārĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Like a consul, in a manner worthy of a consul*: consulariter vita acta, Liv. 4, 10 *fin.*

consŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [consul] *The office of consul, the consulate* or *consulship* (very common): honorum populi finis est consulatus, C. Planc. 25: quo pluris est universa respublica quam consulatus aut prætura, *etc.*, Sall. J. 85, 2; id. ib. 63, 2, et sæp.—In *plur.*: quinque consulatus eodem tenore gesti, Liv. 4, 10 *fin.*—Phrases: petere, C. Mur. 3 *fin.*; Sall. C. 16 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 1, 69; Suet. Cæs. 24: appetere, Sall. J. 63, 6: mandare alicui, id. C. 23, 5; id. J. 73 *fin.*: adipisci, C. Mur. 26, 53: accipere, Suet. Aug. 10: invadere, id. ib. 26: ingredi, Quint. 6, 1, 35: inire, Suet. Ner. 43: obtinere, C. Mur. 1: gerere, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25; Sall. J. 35, 2; Suet. Aug. 14; id. Claud. 7: v. also abdico, fungor, defungor, *etc.*

consŭlo, ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to CONSO: cf. consul *init.*] **I.** Prop.: *To consider, reflect, deliberate, take counsel, consult*: **A.** *Neut.*: **1. a.** *Abs.*: ne quid in consulendo adversi eveniat, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: consulto opus est, *there is need of deliberation*, Sall. C. 1, 6: qui reges atque populi irâ aut misericordiâ impulsimale consuluerint, id. ib. 51, 4: dum tempus consulendi est, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 19: post consulam, id. Ad. 5, 9, 25: satisfacere consulentibus, C. Or. 42; Liv. 30, 42; id. 21, 16: ut omnium rerum vobis ad consulendum potestas esset, id. 8, 13 *fin.*: præsidium consulenti curiæ, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 14.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: consulere in longinquitudinem, *to be thoughtful, to care for the future*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10: in commune, *for the common good*, id. Andr. 3, 3, 16 Ruhnk.: Liv. 32, 21; Tac. A. 12, 5; id. Agr. 12; and in the same sense, in medium, Virg. Æ. 11, 336; Liv. 24, 22; Tac. H. 2, 5; Luc. 5, 46: in unum, Tac. H. 1, 48; id. ib. 4, 70: in publicum, Pl. Ep. 9, 13, 21.—**c.** With *de*: ut quisquam de salute suorum consulat, C. Sall. 22, 63: omnibus de rebus consuluit, Tac. A. 4, 40.—**d.** *Impers. Pass.*: postquam bello confecto de Rhodiis consultum est, Sall. C. 51, 5; cf. id. J. 105, 1: is so præsente de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 53.

2. Alicui, *to take counsel for some one* or *some thing, to care for, take*

care of, look to, have regard for, to consult for: quid me fiat, parvi pendis, dum illi consulas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 37: qui parti civium consulunt, partem negligunt, C. Off. 1, 25, 85: consulere eorum commodis et utilitati salutique servire, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: famæ, pudicitiæ tuæ, id. Phil. 2, 2: dignitati meæ, id. Fam. 11, 29: suæ vitæ, Cæs. B. G. 7, 12: receptui sibi, id. B. C. 3, 69: reipublicæ juxta ac sibi, Sall. C. 37, 8; id. J. 58, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 1: timori magis quam religioni consulere, Cæs. B. C. 1, 1, 67; cf. magis iræ quam famæ, Sall. C. 51, 7: qui mi consultum optume velit esse, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 1: ut me (*i. e.* mihi) ires consultum male, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 36: so, male patriæ, *to counsel evil or badly*, Nep. Epam. 10, 1; id. Phoc. 2, 2.

B. *Act.*: **1.** Aliquem: **a.** Gen.: *To consult with one, to ask his opinion* or *advice, to ask counsel of*: quum te consuluissem, quid mihi faciendum esse censeres, C. Fam. 11, 29: te, qui philosophum audis, id. ib. 9, 26: Apellem tragœdum, uter, *etc.*, Suet. Cal. 33.—Of inanimate objects: speculum suum, Ov. A. A. 3, 136; cf. spectatas undas, quid se deceat, id. M. 4, 312: nares, an olerent æra Corinthon, Mart. 9, 60, 11: diem de gemmis, *etc.*, Ov. A. A. 1, 251 *sq.*: animum nostrum, Quint. 4, 2, 52: aures meas, id. 9, 4, 93: suas vires, id. 10, 2, 18.—With *two Acc.*: ibo et consulam hanc rem amicos, quid faciundum censeant, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 26: nec te id consulo, C. Att. 7, 20, 2.—**b.** Esp.: (*a*) Religious, *t. t.*: *To consult a deity, an oracle, omens*, etc.: Apollinem de re, C. Leg. 2, 16: deum consuluit auguriis, quæ suscipienda essent, Liv. 1, 20 *fin.*: deos hominum fibris, Tac. A. 14, 30 *fin.*: ipsos deos, Ov. F. 2, 238: Phœbi oracula, id. M. 3, 9; Suet. Vesp. 5: Tiresiam conjectorem, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 76; haruspicem, C. Div. 2, 4, 11; Suet. Tib. 63; id. Dom. 16: vates nunc extis, nunc per aves, Liv. 2, 42 *fin.*: Cumæam anum, Ov. F. 4, 158: avem primum visam augur, id. ib. 1, 180: spirantia exta, Virg. Æ. 4, 64; trepidantia exta, Ov. M. 15, 576: sacras sortes, id. ib. 11, 412; cf. above, *no.* I. A.—(*β*) Law *t. t.*: *To ask advice of a lawyer, to consult him*, etc.: quam inanes domus eorum omnium, qui de jure civili consuli solent, C. 2 Verr. 1, 46, 120; id. Fam. 7, 11: consulens eum an suaderet, Quint. 6, 3, 92: jus, Liv. 39, 40: munus hoc eorum qui consuluntur, *i. e. who are skilled in the law*, C. Leg. 1, 4 *ad fin.*; id. Quint. 16, 53. The courtly formula usual in asking advice was, licet consulere? id. Mur. 13; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 192.—(γ) Political *t. t.*: *To take counsel with the competent authorities, to consult them*: Quirites utrum, *etc.*, Liv. 31, 7: senatum, Sall. J. 28, 2: senatum de fœdere, id. ib. 39, 2; id. ib. 62 *fin.*: populum de ejus morte, C. Mil. 7; cf. Fest. s. v. ROGATIO, pp. 135 and 223: plebem in omnia (tribuni), Liv. 6, 39, 2.

2. Aliquid: **a.** *To take counsel* or *deliberate upon something, to consider*: est consulere quiddam quod tecum volo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 53; id. Pers. 5, 2, 63: rem delatam consulere ordine non licuit, Liv. 2, 28: so, consulere et explorare rem, C. Att. 2, 16 *ad fin.*: consulis rem nulli obscuram, Virg. Æ. 11, 344, et al.: bis repulsi Galli quid agant consulunt, Cæs. B. G. 7, 83.—**b.** *To advise something, to give advice*: tun' consulis quicquam? Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 47; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 22.—*Abs.*: ab re consulit blandiloquentulus, *advises to his hurt*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 17.

II. Meton. (effect. pro causa): **A.** *To come to a conclusion, take a resolution, conclude, determine, take measures*; constr. with *de aliquo* or *in aliquem*: **1.** *Neutr.*: de nullis quam de vobis infestius aut inimicius consuluerunt, Liv. 28, 29: de perfugis gravius quam de fugitivis, id. 30, 43 *fin.*: in humiliores libidinose crudeliterque consulebatur, id. 5, 36: crudeliter in delitos victosque, id. 8, 13; cf. Tac. Agr. 16.—**2.** *Act.*: quid in concilio consuluistis, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 6: ne quid gravius de salute tua consulas, Cael. in C. Fam. 8, 16: pessime istuc in te atque in illum consulis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 28.

B. Boni consulere, *to take in good part, interpret favourably, put a favourable construction on, be contented, pleased*, or *satisfied with*: "sit *consul* a consulendo vel a judicando; nam et hoc *consulere* veteres vocaverunt, unde adhuc remanet illud *Rogat boni consulas*, id est, bonum judices," Quint. 1, 6, 32; cf. Fest. s. v. CONSULAS, p. 32: nemo hoc rex ausus est facere, eane fieri bonis, bono genere gnatis boni consulitis? Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17: boni consulendum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 4: tu hæc quæso consule missa boni, Ov. Pont. 3, 8, 24; cf. id. Tr. 4, 1, 106: nostrum laborem, Quint. p. procem. § 16: hoc munus, Sen. Ben. 1: quærebat argentum avaritia; boni consuluit interim invenisse minium, Pl. 33 procem.

consultātio, ōnis, *f.* [2. consulto] **A.** (acc. to consulto *no.* I.): **1.** prop. *A mature deliberation, consideration, consultation* (rare, but class.), Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 28; C. de Or. 2, 33, 142; id. Inv. 2, 25 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 12, 50; Suet. Ner. 41, et al. In *plur.*, Sall. J. 27, 2.—**2.** meton.: **a.** *A subject of consultation*: copiose de consultationibus suis disputare, C. Top. 17 *fin.*—**b.** Rhetor. *t. t.*: (*a*) *A case proposed for decision, an inquiry concerning a case in law*, Quint. 3, 8, 28; 5, 59; Modest. Dig. 31, 35.—(*β*) = quæstio infinita, C. de Or. 3, 28, 109; id. Part. 1 *fin.*—**B.** (acc. to consulto *no.* II.): **1.** prop.: *An asking of advice, inquiry* (very rare): tuas literas exspecto, ut sciam, quid responsi consultationi meæ, C. Att. 8, 4 *fin.*—So, *of the questioning of the emperor by the prætor*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 11.—**2.** meton.: *A subject of consultation, an inquiry*: Suet. Tib. 14, Bremi.

consultātor, ōris, *m.* [2. consulto] *One who asks advice* or *consults* (post-Aug. and rare, for the class. consultor, *no.* C.), Quint. 6, 3, 87 Zumpt. *N. cr.*; Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2.

* **consultātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [consultator] *Of* or *pertaining to consultation*: hostiæ ("hostiarum genus, in quo voluntas dei per exta disquiritur"), *opp.* animales, Macr. S. 3, 5.

consulte, *adv.* [consultus] *Deliberately; considerately; designedly, on purpose* (mostly ante- and post-class.): qui consulte, docte, atque astute cavet, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 14: caute atque consulte gesta, Liv. 22, 38; Spart. Hadr. 2.—*Comp.* Liv. 22, 24; Tac. H. 2, 24.—*Sup.*: Capitol. Pert. 7.

1. consulto, *adv.* [1. consultus] *Considerately, deliberately, designedly, on purpose* (class.): utrum perturbatione aliquâ animi, an consulto et cogitata fiat injuria, C. Off. 1, 8, 27; so, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 43; Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 85; id. Leg. 1, 8, 25; Cæs. B. G. 5, 16; 37; 50; Sall. J. 60, 5; id. ib. 64, 5; Quint. 8, 4, 19; id. 11, 3, 64; Tac. A. 4, 16; id. ib. 13, 3; Suet. Cæs. 56; id. Tib. 53; 62: extenuare vires consulto, Hor. S. 1, 10, 14.

2. consulto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [consulo] **I. A.**: *To think* or *reflect upon, consider maturely, deliberate* or *consult about* (cf. consulo, *no.* I. B. 2.) (class.): **1.** Prop.: **a.** With *Acc.*: quid illæc illic in consilio duæ secreto consultant? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 35: consultavi istuc, id. Truc. 5, 50 (*loc. corrupt.*): Liv. 1, 21; 55; id. 5, 5, et al.: quum in senatu res major quæpiam consultata est, Gell. 1, 23, 5, dub. (Lion: *Tunc .... consulta*; in Macr. S. 1, 6. *Quum ... consultaretur*). Poet.: consultata senatus for consulta, Sil. 6, 455.—**b.** With *a relative clause*: anquirunt aut consultant, conducat id necne de quo deliberant, C. Off. 1, 3, 9 Beier; with *utrum, an*, etc., id. Att. 16, 8: quid in illis statuamus consultare, Sall. C. 52, 3; Liv. 6, 19; id. 36, 8 *fin.*—**c.** With *de, super, in*, etc.: deliberare et consultare de officio, C. Off. 3, 2, 7; Cæs. B. G. 5, 51; Liv. 10, 25; id. 36, 14; Suet. Ner. 2: consultandum super re magna et atroci, Tac. A. 2, 28 *fin.*: in medium, Sall. Hist. Frgm. 4, 16, p. 241 ed. Gerl.; Tac. H. 2, 37: in commune, Pl. Ep. 6, 16, 15: propter ipsam rem, de qua sententiæ rogantur, consultabitur, Quint. 3, 8, 18.—**d.** *Abs.*: male corde consultare, *to meditate evil in the heart*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 15: nimium consultas diu, id. Curc. 1, 3, 51; Liv. 9, 9; id. Epit. 54; Quint. 3, 8, 15; 37; Suet. Ner. 15; id. Vit. 16.—**2.** Fig. With an abstract subject: pars deliberativa de tempore futuro consultat, Quint. 3, 8, 6.

B. Alicui, *to take care of one, have a care for* (very rare): delecti (*sc.* Patres) reipublicæ consultabant, Sall. C. 6, 6; so, Sext. Aurel. Vict. Cæs. 15 *fin.*

II. Aliquem, *To consult one, to ask advice of* (cf. consulo, *no.* I. B. 1. *a.*) (rare): quid me consultas? Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 4: me, Tib. 1, 4, 78: aves, Pl. Pan. 76, 7:—*Pass. in reflexive force*:

1. **consultor,** ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To consult* or *ask advice of for one's self*: quem consultatus est? Tert. adv. Hermog. 18; cf. Vulg. Rom. 11, 34.

2. **consultor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to consulo *no.* I. A. 1.): *One who maturely considers, reflects, takes counsel upon a thing*, etc., Afran. in Non. 5, 6, 8; cf. Neukirch. Fab. Tog. p. 258.—**B.** (acc. to consulo, *no.* I. A. 2.): *One who gives counsel, a counsellor, adviser* (several times in Sallust; elsewh. very rare): **1.** prop.: egomet in agmine, in prœlio, consultor idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero, Sall. J. 85, 47; id. ib. 103 *ad fin.*; Hist. Frgm. 3, 22, p. 234 ed. Gerl.—Prov.: malum consilium consultori est pessumum, Ann. Lat. Max. in Gell. 4, 5 (acc. to Hes. Op. et D. 264: Ἡ δὲ κακὴ βουλὴ τῷ βουλεύσαντι κακίστη); and Var. R. R. 3, 2, 1; cf. prava incepta consultoribus noxæ esse, Sall. H. Frgm. 1, 19, p. 219 ed. Gerl.—**2.** fig.: Of abstract qualities: ita cupidine atque ira, pessumis consultoribus, grassari, Sall. J. 64, 5.—**C.** (acc. to consulo, *no.* I. B. 1.): *He who asks counsel of one, a consulter*; esp. used of him who consults a lawyer in reference to a suit at law (several times in Cic.; elsewh. rare), C. Balb. 20; id. Mur. 9, 22 (twice); id. Tusc. 5, 38, 112; Hor. S. 1, 1, 10: consultor, Luc. 5, 187 ("*i. e. qui consulis deum*," Schol.)

consultrix, īcis, *f.* [consulo] *She who has a care for, provides*: et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58.

consultum, *n.* [consulo] **A.** (acc. to consulo, *no.* I. B. 1. a.): *A consultation, inquiring of a deity*: Sostratus (sacerdos) ubi læta et congruentia exta magnisque consultis annuere Deam videt, *etc.*, Tac. H. 2, 4.—**B.** (acc. to consulo, *no.* II. A.): **1.** Prop.: *A decree, decision, resolution, plan*. Senatus consultum (or in one word, Senatusconsultum), *a decree of the Senate* (very common). For which consulta Patrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 41. Also, in other connections: facta et consulta fortium et sapientium, C. Leg. 1, 24, 6; cf. facta et consulta fortium et sapientium, C. Leg. 1, 24, 62; cf. facta consultaque Alexandri, Sall. Hist. Frgm. 3, 32, p. 237 ed. Gerl.: consulta et decreta, Sall. J. 11, 5: tua magna, *decisions*, id. ib. 11, 410: mollia, Tac. A. 1, 40: mala, id. ib. 6, 6.—**2.** Meton.: in *plur.* of the gods: *Oracles, divinations*; dum consulta petes, Virg. Æ. 6, 151.

1. **consultus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of consulo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to consulo, *no.* I. A.): *Well considered, weighed, deliberated upon, maturely pondered*: bene consultum consilium surpitur sæpissume, si minus, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 5 *sq.*: ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, C. de Or. 1, 58 *fin.*: neque eam usquam invenio, neque quo eam, neque qua quæram consultum'st, *I know neither*, etc., Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 6: operâ consultâ, *upon mature reflection*, Gell. 6, 17 *fin.*: in the same sense, consulto consilio, Paul. Sent. 1, 10: consultius est huic pœnalem quoque stipulationem subjungere, *it is better*, Paul. Dig. 2, 15, 15.

B. (acc. to consulo, *no.* I. B. 1. a.): *Knowing, skilful, skilled, experienced, practised*, esp. in reference to right, law; *skilled* or *learned in the law*: **1.** With *Gen.*: non ille magis juris consultus quam justitiæ fuit, C. Phil. 9, 5, 10: juris atque eloquentiæ, Liv. 10, 22: consultissimus vir omnis divini atque humani juris, id. 1, 18; cf. Gell. 1, 13, 10, and 1. jus: insanientis sapientiæ, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 3: universæ disciplinæ, Col. 11, 1, 12.—As *Subst.*: **juris consultus** (or as one word **jurisconsultus**),

i, m. *A lawyer*, peritus juris consultus et maximus imperator, Nep. Cato, 3, 1: Poet.: consultus juris, Hor. A. P. 369.—**2.** *Abs.*: ut naturâ non disciplinâ consultus esse videatur, C. Cæcin. 27, 78.—*Comp.*: consultiores sibimet videntur Deo, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2.—*Sup.*: consultorum alterum disertissimum, disertorum alterum consultissimum fuisse, C. Brut. 40, 148. As *Subst.*: **consultus,** i, m. *A lawyer*: tu consultus modo, rusticus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 17: frater consulti, id. Ep. 2, 2, 87; illo sæpe loco capitur consultus Amori, Ov. A. A. 1, 83.

2. **consultus,** ūs, m. [consulo] (a more rare form for consultum, and in MSS. often interchanged with it) *Deliberation, prudence*: collegæ (connected with virtus militum), Liv. 3, 62.

con-sum, fŭi, fŭtūrum, fŏre [cum; sum] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* I. B. 2.): *To be, to happen*: confido confuturum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66: spero confore, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 140. **II.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.): *To be together* or *at the same time*: Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 8; Not. Tir. 7.

consummābilis, e, *adj.* [consummo] *That may be perfected* or *finished, susceptible of completion* (post-Aug. and very rare): ratio in nobis, Sen. Ep. 92, 28: ævum, Prud. Psych. 846.

consummātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (post-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A casting up together, reckoning together, a summing up, a summary view*, Col. 12, 13, 7; Pl. 4, 22, 37; Pomp. Dig. 21, 1, 36.—**B.** Esp.: Rhet. t. t.: *A comprehending, connecting together*: "quum plura argumenta ad unum effectum deducuntur," Quint. 9, 2, 103 Spald. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of food received into the stomach: *A heaping up, an adding one thing to another*: ita non hæc, sed consummatio omnium nocet, Cels. 1, 3 *fin.*—**B.** *An ending, finishing, completing, consummation*: susceptæ professionis, Col. 9, 2, 2; id. 1, proœm. § 7; Sen. Brev. Vit. 1; Quint. 2, 18, 2; id. 6, 1, 55; Pl. Ep. 5, 12, 1; Vulg. Jerem. 30, 11: alvi, *i. e. a digestion of food*, Pl. 26, 8, 28: gladiatorum, *i. e. the main proof of their skill*, id. 8, 7, 7: PRIMIPILI, *i. e. the full time of service as* primipilus, Inscr. Mur. 799, 6.

consummātor, ōris, m. [id.] *A completer, finisher* (Eccl. Lat.): novi testamenti (*opp.* initiator veteris), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22: Cypr. de Lapsis, c. 5.

consummātus, a, um, **I.** *P. of* consummo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Brought to the highest degree, perfect, complete, consummate*: **A.** Of inanimate things: eloquentia, Quint. proœm. § 20: scientia, id. lib. 2, 21, 24: ars, Pl. 14, 4, 5: robur virium, id. 10, 63, 83: sapientiæ nullus, Col. 11, 1, 11; cf. Sen. Ep. 72.—**B.** Of persons: ne se perfectos protinus atque consummatos putent, Quint. 5, 10, 119; id. 10, 5, 14: orator, id. 2, 19, 1 *sq.*; id. 10, 1, 122: professores, id. 1, 9, 3: undique, id. 1, 10, 5.—*Sup.*, Pl. Ep. 2, 7, 6.—*Comp.* and *Adv.* not in use.

con-sumo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; summa] (not ante-Aug.; most freq. in Quint.) **I.** Prop.: *To cast or sum up*: sumptus ædificiorum per arithmeticen, Vitr. 1, 1: Col. 5, 2, 10.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To bring about, accomplish, to complete, finish, perfect, consummate*: quæ consummatur partibus una dies, *i. e. an intercalary day*, Ov. F. 3, 166: rem, Liv. 29, 23: opera cerea, Col. 9, 13, 11: is numerus consummat millia tria et ducenta, *makes in all, altogether amounts to*, id. 3, 5 *fin.*: id. 3, 3, 10: opera, Suet. Cæs. 30: maximas res, Pl. 7, 43, 45: operam, Quint. 2, 6, 6: partum, Col. 8, 5, 5; Tac. H. 3, 84: sacrum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1039: parricidium, Curt. 6, 10, 14: annum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8: Pl. 10, 3, 15 *fin.*—**B.** *Abs.*: *To complete a time of service, serve out one's time*: ante paucissimas, quam consummaturi essent (*sc.* stipendia) dies, Suet. Cal. 44.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *To bring together, unite*: belli gloriam, as it were, *compressed*, Liv. 28, 17.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *To make perfect, to complete, perfect, bring to the highest perfection.*—**1.** Of inanimate things: nec denique ars ulla consummatur ibi, unde oriendum est, Quint. 3, 9, 9: omnia (ars), id. 12, 17, 9: facultatem orandi, id. 3, 5, 1: vitam ante mortem, Sen. Ep. 32, 3; Quint. 12, 1, 31 (v. the passage in connection). **2.** Of persons: Severum consummari mors immatura non passa est, *to attain to the highest degree of perfection*, Quint. 10, 1, 89; id. 10, 2, 28.

con-sumo, mpsi, mptum, mĕre (*Perf. syncop.* consumsti, Prop. 1, 3, 37: *Inf.* consumpse, Lucr. 1, 234), 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; sumo] (*To take wholly* or *completely*; hence)

I. A. Prop.: Of food: *To take to one's self, to consume, devour* (class.): Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: frumenta, Cæs. B. G. 6, 43; cf. ib. 7, 17: fruges, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27: vitiatum (aprum), id. S. 2, 2, 92: angues, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: draconem, Suet. Tib. 72: mensas, Virg. Æ. 7, 125.

B. Meton: **1.** *To consume, devour, waste, squander, annihilate, destroy, bring to nought.*—**a.** Of inanimate things: facint quod lubet: Sumat consumat, perdat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 56; cf. Sall. C. 12, 2: patrimonium per luxuriam, C. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: bona paterna, Quint. 3, 11, 13; 16; omnem materiam, Ov. M. 8, 876; omnes fortunas sociorum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 11; cf. omnes opes et spes privatas meas, Sall. H. Frgm. 3, 11, p. 230: omnia flammâ, Cæs. B. C. 2, 14; cf. ædes incendio, Liv. 25, 7: domum incendio, Suet. Cal. 59: consumpturis viscera mea flammis, Quint. 6 proœm. § 3: viscera fero morsu, Ov. M. 4, 113: anulum usu, id. Pont. 4, 10, 5: cf. ferrum rubigine, *to eat*, Curt. 7, 8, 15: senectus, Quint. 2, 13, 13: spiritus, id. 11, 3, 53: vocem (metus instans), Tac. H. 1, 42: ignominiam, id. ib. 3, 24: gratiam rei nimiâ captatione, Quint. 8, 6, 51: vires ipsâ subtilitate, id. 12, 2, 13: bona ingenii, id. 12, 5, 2; id. 3, 11, 23; cf. Sall. J. 25 *fin.*—Of time, *To spend, pass*: horas multas sæpe suavissimo sermone, C. Fam. 11, 27, 5: annua tempora, Lucr. 5, 618: magnam partem diei, Cæs. B. G. 5, 9 *fin.*: omne tempus, Liv. 29, 33 Drak.: dies decem in his rebus, Cæs. B. G. 5, 11: multos dies per dubitationem, Sall. J. 62, 9; cf. Tac. H. 4, 43 *fin.*: omne tempus circa Medeam, id. Or. 3: continuum biduum epulando potandoque, Suet. Tib. 42: precando tempora cum blandis verbis, *to waste* or *lose time and words in supplication*, Ov. M. 2, 575: multis diebus et laboribus consumptis, Sall. J. 93; Prop. 1, 3, 37: omnis ætas consumitur, id. 4, 2, 120.—Poet.: quum mare, quum terras consumpserit, æra tentet, *i. e. seek a refuge therein in vain*, Ov. H. 6, 161.—**b.** Of living beings: (α) *To destroy, kill*: si me vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpsisset, C. Planc. 37; cf. quos fortuna belli consumpserat, Sall. H. Frgm. 1, 15, p. 216 ed. Gerl.: tantum exercitum fame, Cæs. B. G. 7, 20 *fin.*: siti, Hirt. ib. 8, 41 *fin.*: acie, Vell. 2, 52 *fin.*: morte, Tib. 1, 3, 55: morbo, Nep. Reg. 2: senio et mœrore, Liv. 40, 54.—(β) Seldom merely, *To waste, weaken, enervate*: inedia et purgationibus et vi ipsius morbi consumptus es, C. Fam. 16, 10; cf. Ov. M. 9, 663; and consumpta membra senecta, id. ib. 14, 148.

2. *Aliquid in aliquâ re*; rare *in aliquid* or *Abs.*: *To bestow upon something, to use, employ, spend upon* or *about something*: **a.** *In aliqua re*: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 21: pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus, C. Agr. 1, 5: aurum in monumento, id. ib. 1, 4, 12; Nep. Tim. 1, 2: studium in virorum fortium factis memoriæ prodendis, C. Fam. 6, 12 *ad fin.*: cf. plurimum studii in armis, Nep. Epam. 2 *fin.*: tantum laboris in rebus falsis, Quint. 12, 11, 15: curam in re una, Hor. S. 2, 4, 48: ingenium in musicis, C. Fin. 5, 19; cf. id. Phil. 5, 18, 49; id. Sest. 13 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 2, 11.—**b.** *In aliquid* (cf. the Gr. ἀναλίσκειν εἰς τι): tota in dulces consument ubera natos, Virg. G. 3, 178: inventio in sex partes orationis consumitur, Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4: aurum in ludos, Liv. 39, 5.—**c.** *Abs.*: si consili habet, ut consumat nunc, quum quid nihil obsint doli, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 133.

II. Post-Aug.: *To receive* or *take something*: tela omnia solus pectore, Sil. 5, 642; cf. tela clipeo, id. 10, 1229; Tryphon. Dig. 26, 7, 54.

consumptibĭlis, e, *adj.* [consumo] *That may be consumed*: Cassiod. Anim. 3.

consumptio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to consumo, *no.* I. B. 1.): *A consuming, wasting, consumption*: C. Univ. 6.—**B.** (acc. to consumo, *no.* I. B. 2.): *An employing, bestowing, application, use*: operæ, Auct. Her. 4, 22, 32.

consumptor, ōris, m. [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A consumer, destroyer* (very rare): omnium ignis (connected with confector), Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41.—**II.** Fig.: *A waster of property, spendthrift*: veterani, Sen. Exc. Controv. 3, 1.

consumptrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who consumes* or *destroys*: Cerberus terra est, quæ est consumptrix omnium corporum, Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 395.

consumptus, a, um, *P.* of consumo.

con-suo, sŭi, sūtum, sŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; suo] **I.** Prop.: *To sew, stitch*, or *join together* (rare; mostly ante- and post-class.): tunicam Var. L. L. 9, 47, 147: lumbulos, Apic. 7, 8; id. 7, 2; 8, 7. **II.** Fig.: consutis dolis, *clothed with wiles*, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 211; id. Ps. 1, 5, 126: os, *i. e. to forbid to speak*, Sen. Ep. 4, 4. **III.** Meton.: *To fill with* something: pinacothecas veteribus tabulis, Pl. 35, 2, 2.

con-supplĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; supplico] *She who supplicates with* any one: Claud. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, § 66; Inscr. Or. 1501.

con-surgo, rexi, rectum, gĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; surgo] **I.** Gen.: *To raise one's self, to rise* (esp. of a multitude), *to stand up, to arise* (class): **A.** Of living beings: quum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset ... consurrexisse omnes, C. Sen. 18, 63; so, out of respect: itaque in curiam venimus, honorifice consurgitur, id. 2 Verr. 4, 62 *init.*: in venerationem tui, Pl. Pan. 54, 2: (in concilio Germanorum) consurgunt ii, qui et causam et hominem probant, Cæs. B. G. 6, 23: consurrexit senatus cum clamore ad unum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: ex insidiis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 37; cf. Liv. 2, 50: ubi triarii consurrexerunt integri, id. 8, 10; cf. id. ib. 8: Cat. 62, 1; id. ib. 6; Ov. M. 7, 570: consurgere tonsis, Virg. Æ. 10, 299: consurgitur ex consilio, Cæs. B. G. 5, 31: in plausus consurrectum est, Phædr. 5, 7, 28; Lucr. 3, 503: toro consurgere, Ov. M. 7, 344: ad iterandum ictum, Liv. 8, 7; cf. in ensem, Virg. Æ. 9, 749: leniter est consurgendum, Quint. 11, 3, 156.

B. Of inanimate subjects (mostly poet.): consurgeret aër, Lucr. 2, 1111.—With *ex*, id. 6, 498; id. 4, 929; id. 6, 474: consurgere de terra ignis corpora, id. 6, 886; in auras corpora sponte sua, id. 6, 1020: mare imo fundo ad æthera, Virg. Æ. 7, 530: terno consurgunt ordine remi, id. ib. 5, 120: limen earum in tantam altitudinem consurgit quantam, *etc.*, Col. 7, 9, 13: villa leniter et sensim clivo fallente consurgit, Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 14.

II. Esp.: **A.** Of living beings: *ad* or *in aliquid*, also *Abs.*: *To rise* or *stand up for any* (esp. a hostile) *action* (prps. not ante-Aug.): consurgere ad bellum, Liv. 10, 13; id. 33, 19; id. ib. 21: ad novas res, Suet. Cæs. 9: in arma, Virg. Æ. 10, 90: in vias truces, Val. Fl. 1, 673: in pœnam, Pl. 8, 16, 17: in æmulationem, Just. 12, 15: consurgunt iterum partes, *stand up*, Luc. 1, 692; cf. Tac. H. 3, 1: in nostri curam consurge tuendi, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 71: carmine Mæonio, id. Pont. 3, 3, 31.

B. Of inanimate things: *To arise, take rise, commence* (like *no.* I., prps. not ante-Aug.): vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, Virg. Æ. 5, 19; so, of winds: e terra, Pl. 2, 43, 44; Tac. A. 14, 21: qua concitatione consurgat ira, Quint. 1, 11, 12: fama consurgit, Val. Fl. 1, 75.

consurrectio, ōnis, *f.* [consurgo] *A standing up* (as a sign of assent in public transactions) (rare; prps. only in the follg. exx.): Judicum, C. Att. 1, 16: omnium vestrum, id. Harusp. Resp. 1.

Consus, i, m. [prps. from a root conso, whence also consilium; or else for con-esus from con and the root es, *to be*, cf. consul] (*The Counsellor.*—*The Co-*

existent) *A very ancient deity of Italy, presiding over counsels and secret plans:* CONSVS. CONSILIO. MARS. DVELLO. LARES. COMITIO. POTENTES., old. Inscr. in Tert. Spect. 5; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 636; Auscon. C. 1 Verr. 10, 31. Hence Romulus consecrated to him the games instituted on account of the seizure of the Sabine women, Liv. 1, 9, where this deity is called Neptunus Equester; cf. also Serv. l. l. This festival, subsequently celebrated annually by the Romans, called Consualia, fell on the 18th of August, Ov. F. 3, 199 *sq.*: Var. L. L. 6, 3, 57; Liv. 1, 9; Fest. p. 32.

con-sŭsurro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; susurro] *To whisper together:* Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64.

consūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [consuo] *Sewed together:* Cassiod. Var. 5, 42.

consūtum, i, *n.* [id.] *A garment that is stitched together, a covering for the body:* Gai. Inst. 3, § 192.

consūtus, a, um, *P.* of consuo.

con-syllăba, æ, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; syllaba] *A syllable joined to a word:* Cassiod. Orat. 1.

con-tăbĕfăcĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; tabefacio] *To wear out, consume:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 19.

con-tăbesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; tabesco] **I.** Prop.: *To waste away gradually, to be consumed, pine away* (very rare): cor, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 92: Artemisia luctu confecta contabuit, C. Tusc. 3, 31, 75. **II.** Fig.: quam facile scelere vestro contabuistis, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22.

contăbŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contabulo] **I.** Prop.: *A joining of boards together, a floor or story* (very rare): Cæs. B. C. 2, 9 (four times); Vitr. 10, 21: proscenii, App. Flor. *no.* 18. **II.** Meton.: *The parallel folds* of a long garment which hangs loosely over the shoulders (presenting the appearance of planks, *etc.*, overlapping one another): palla multiplici contabulatione dependula, App. M. 11, 3, p. 146 Hild. min.

con-tăbŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; tabula] (*To put boards together* for any purpose; hence) **I.** *To board; to plank or board over:* **A.** In *simple constr.*: Hellespontum, *i. e. had bridged over,* Suet. Cal. 19.—**B.** With *Abl.*: pavimentum quernis axibus, Pl. 36, 25, 62, § 187: mare molibus, Curt. 5, 7, 8: murum turribus, *i. e. covered the wall with wooden towers,* Cæs. B. G. 7, 2, 2. **II.** *To build or construct of boards* or *planks:* **A.** In *simple constr.*: turres, Cæs. B. G. 5, 40; so, Liv. 24, 34.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: præcipitur pomaria in loco frigido ac sicco contabulari, Pl. 15, 16, 18, § 59.—**C.** With *supra*: ponte contabulato supra navium foros, *etc.*, Anim. 25, 5, 2.

contăbundus, v. cunctabundus.

1. **contactus,** a, um, *P.* of contingo.

2. **contactus,** ūs, *m.* [contingo] (except once in Sall., prps. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Gen.: *A touching, touch, contact:* Virg. Æ. 3, 227; Ov. M. 4, 52; id. ib. 11, 111; Col. 11, 3, 50; Pl. 8, 15, 16; id. 33, 7, 40:—*Plur.*: viriles, Ov. M. 7, 239. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A touching of something unclean;* hence, *a contagion:* Liv. 4, 30; id. 25, 26; Tac. A. 4, 49.—**B.** Fig.: *Bad example, contagion:* **1.** With *Gen.*: oculos a contactu dominationis inviolatos habebamus, Tac. Agr. 30: contactû valentiorum, id. H. 1, 11.—**2.** *Abs.*: neu patiamini licentiam scelerum, quasi tabem, ad integros contactu procedere, Sall. H. Frgm. 1, 19, p. 220: discedite a contactu, Tac. A. 1, 43: ceteræ legiones contactu bellum meditabantur, Tac. H. 2, 60.

contăges, is, *f.* [id.] *Contact, touch,* (only in Lucr.): Lucr. 3, 734; id. 4, 337: —*Plur.*, Lucr. 6, 280; 1242.

contăgĭo, ōnis, *f.*, **contăgĭum,** ĭi, *n.*, and **contāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A touching, contact, touch, participation, connection;* in a good sense: **A.** Form: *contagio,* Cato R. R. 132 *fin.*; Enn. ap. C. de Or. 3, 41, 164; Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: id. de Div. 1, 30, 63: contagio naturæ valet, *connection of natural causes and effects,* C. Fat. 3.—**B.** Form: *contagium,* Lucr. 3, 346; 740; Pl. 2, 20, 18, § 82; Hart. 11, 47, 7.

II. Esp. (more commonly) In a bad sense: **A.** Prop.: *Contact* with something physically unclean, *contagion:* **1.** Form *contagio:* tum præcipue oves contagione vexentur, Col. 7, 5, 6; id. ib. 16: lichenis, Pl. 26, 1, 3: vini, id. 14, 21, 27.—**2.** Form *contagium:* **a.** With *Gen.*: morbi, Lucr. 3, 472; id. 6, 1235: pestilentiæ, Pl. 23, 8, 80: vicini pecoris, Virg. E. 1, 51.—**b.** *Abs.*: agunt contagia late, Ov. M. 7, 551; Hor. Epod. 16, 61.—**B.** Fig.: *An infection, pollution, vicious companionship* or *intercourse, participation,* etc.: **1.** Form *contagio:* **a.** With *Gen.*: contagione mei patris metuo malum, Plaut. Am. prol. 31: illius sceleris, C. Mur. 37, 78; id. Sull. 2, 6: criminis, Liv. 9, 34: turpitudinis, C. Att. 1, 16, 3: conscientiæ, id. 2 Verr. 5, 71, 183: furoris, Liv. 28, 24: cujus facti dictive, id. 2, 37: noxæ, id. 9, 1: imitandi belli, C. 2 Verr. 5, 3, 6; cf. belli, Flor. 2, 13, 1: bellorum, id. ib. 2, 4: aspectus, C. Clu. 68, 193.—**b.** *Abs.*: hæc (vitia) primo paullatim crescere; post, ubi contagio quasi pestilentia invasit, civitas immutata, *etc.*, Sall. C. 10, 6 Kritz.; cf. Liv. 5, 6; Flor. 1, 9, 8.—**2.** Form *contagium:* ægræ mentis, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 25: scelerum, Luc. 3, 322: lucri, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14: belli, Flor. 1, 15, 1: deditionis, id. 3, 14, 2: terræ, Ov. M. 15, 195.—**3.** Form *contamen:* Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 1, 1, 22; id. ib. 4, 4, 36; id. ib. 5, 1, 22; Mart. Cap. 1, § 10, Kopp.

contăgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contagio, *no.* II.] *Contagious* (prps. only in Veget.): passio, Veg. 1, 14, 2: scabies, id. 5, 70, 1.

contăgĭum, ĭi, v. contagio.

contāmen, ĭnis, *n.*, v. contagio.

contāmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [contamino] *That may be polluted* or *defiled:* Propheta, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20 *ad fin.*

contāmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (post-class.) **I.** Prop.: *A polluting, contamination, defilement:* mulieris, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2: expositionis, Arn. 5, 168. **II.** Meton.: *Corruption, disease:* ventris, Jul. Obsequ. 89.

contāmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A defiler, polluter* (late Lat.): honorum, Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 6: paterni tori, Tert. Pudic. 13.

contāmĭnātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of contamino. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to contamino, *no.* II.) **A.** Prop.: *Polluted, contaminated:* contaminato cum grege turpium Morbo virorum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 9.—**B.** Fig.: *Stained with guilt;* morally *polluted, contaminated, impure, defiled:* Of persons or things: **1.** *Abs.*: conscelerati et contaminati, Liv. 2, 37: pars civitatis, id. 4, 4: superstitio, C. Clu. 68, 194: contaminatis pœne omnibus membris, Suet. Ner. 29.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: florem ætatis in Bithyniâ, Suet. Cæs. 49.—**3.** With *Abl.* (*Sup.*): homo sceleribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, C. Prov. Cons. 6, 14.—As *Subst.*: **contaminatus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo): *A polluted* or *impure person:* unus ex illo contaminatorum grege, Tac. A. 15, 37.

☞ *Comp.* and *Adv.* prob. not found.

con-tāmĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; root TAG, whence tango] (*To cause to touch together, to bring into contact;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To mingle, blend, unite:* multas Græcas fabulas, Ter. Heaut. prol. 17: id. And. prol. 16.

II. (From the idea of bringing an impure, *etc.* body into contact with a pure one): **A.** Prop.: *To contaminate, pollute,* etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: ut anteponantur integra contaminatis, C. Top. 18, 69: spiritum, id. Pis. 9, 20: lucûs, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1.—**2.** With *Abl.*: hanc (*sc.* deam) urinâ, Suet. Ner. 56.—**B.** Fig.: Morally: *To spoil, mar, destroy, cloud, pollute, defile:* gaudium ægritudine aliquâ, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 4: se humanis vitiis (joined with se inquinare domesticis vitiis atque flagitiis), C. Tusc. 1, 30, 72; cf. Liv. 4, 1: ordines negligentiâ, Suet. Vesp. 9: veritatem aliquo mendacio, C. Sull. 16, 45: mentem omni scelere, Liv. 40, 13: aliquem scelere, Tac. A. 1, 35: se sanguine, C. Cat. 1, 12, 29: sese maleficio, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: se ipsos ac domos suas nefandâ prædâ, Liv. 29, 18.—In *Part. perf.*: contaminati facinore, Cæs. B. G. 7, 43: tot parricidiis, C. Phil. 12, 7, 15: omnibus probis, Suet. Aug. 65; id. Vit. 4: judicia vitio paucorum, C. Div. in Cæc. 21, 70.

contanter, *adv.* v. cunctanter.

‡ **contārĭi,** ōrum, *m.* [contus] *Pikemen:* Inscr. Grut. 40, 2 and 3.

contatio, onis, v. cunctatio.

1. **contātus,** a, um, v. cunctatus.

2. **contātus,** i, *m.* [contus] *One provided with a* contus; *a pike-man:* Veg. Mil. 3, 6 *ad fin.*

con-technor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; techna] *To devise plots, contrive tricks:* Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 34.

contectus, a, um, *P.* of contego.

contĕgo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; tego] **I.** Gen.: *To cover, to cover up,* or *over* (class.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: qui (*sc.* tumulus) corpus ejus contexerat, C. Arch. 10, 24: piscina contecta, Suet. Ner. 31.—**2.** With *Abl.*: coria centonibus contegere, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10: locum linteis, Liv. 10, 38: capita scutis, Hirt. B. Afr. 47 *fin.*: se corbe, C. Sest. 38, 82: caput glauco amictu, Virg. Æ. 12, 885: spoliis contectum juvenis corpus, Liv. 8, 7: pelle contectus, Suet. Ner. 29: eos uno tumulo, Liv. 26, 25: humo, Ov. H. 16, 274: humili sepulturâ, Tac. H. 1, 49: omnia nebulâ, Liv. 40, 22.—**B.** Fig.: alii fide clientium contecti, *covered, protected,* Tac. H. 3, 73.

II. Esp.: **A.**: *To preserve, keep:* quum arma omnia reposita contectaque essent, Cæs. B. C. 2, 14.—**B.** *To conceal by covering, to cover, hide, conceal:* **1.** Prop.: Of corporeal objects: eas partes corporis contexit atque abdidit, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 35.—**2.** Fig.: Of abstract objects: factam injuriam illi miseræ, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 41: libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantiâ, C. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: aperire et recludere contecta victricium partium vulnera, Tac. H. 2, 77; cf. id. A. 13, 13.

con-tĕmĕro, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1, *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; temero] *To pollute greatly, defile* (very rare): torum dominæ, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 18; Mart. Spect. 10, 2.

contemnĭ-fĭcus, a, um. *adj.* [contemno-facio] *Contemptuous, scornful:* Lucil. ap. Non. 88, 29.

con-tempno (in old codd. also contempno, cf. Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. p. 103), psi, ptum, nĕre: *To set a small value on, to value little, esteem lightly, hold in contempt, contemn, despise, disdain* (very freq. and class.): **A.** With things as objects: **1.** In *simple constr.*: quodque ea, quæ plerique vehementer expetunt, contemnant et pro nihilo ducant, C. Off. 1, 9, 28; id. Fin. 3, 9, 29: corporis voluptatem contemni et rejici oportere, id. Off. 1, 30, 106: contempsisti L. Murenæ genus, extulisti tuum, id. Mur. 7, 15: neque enim refutanda tantum, quæ e contrario dicuntur, sed contemnenda, elevanda, ridenda sunt, Quint. 6, 4, 10 Spald.: imperium meum, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 10: tuum consilium, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 15: mea dona, Lucr. 1, 48: murmura ponti, id. 3, 1045: res humanas, C. Fam. 5, 13: parva ista, Liv. 6, 41: laborem bene dicendi, Quint. procem. 14: metum jurisjurandi, id. 5, 6, 3: populi voces, Hor. S. 1, 1, 65: honores, id. ib. 2, 7, 85.—**2.** With *Inf.*: non contemnas lippus inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29: coronari Olympiâ, id. ib. 1, 1, 50: mori, Sen. Phæn. 197.—**3.** *Abs.*: ut irascatur judex, ... favent, contemnat, *etc.*, C. Or. 38, 131; cf Quint. 9, 1, 23. **4.** With *præ*: Romam præ suâ Capuâ irridebant atque contemnent, C. Agr. 2, 35, 96: cantûs Apollineos præ se, Ov. M. 11, 155. —**5.** With *Adv. of degree*: non usque eo L. Catilina rempublicam contempsit atque despexit, ut, *etc.*, C. Mur. 37, 78. —**6.** In *Part. Fut. Pass.*: documenta ex contemnendis animalibus, *despicable,*

contemptibile, Pl. 8, 29, 43.—Esp. freq. with a negative: (orationes) non contemnendæ sanequetolerabiles, C. Brut. 79, 273; cf. under *no.* B.— Poet.: Of things as subjects: adamantina saxa ictûs contemnere sueta, Lucr. 2, 448; cf. Virg. G. 2, 361; Lucr. 5, 380; 1216; Tib. 1, 3, 37.

B. With personal objects: **1.** With *Acc.*, or in *pass.* constr.: a te contemni ac despici ac pro nihilo haberi senatum volunt, C. Frgm. in Non. 436, 27: contemni se putant (senes), despici, illudi, id. de Sen. 18, 65; id. Off. 2, 10, 36: omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, id. de Or. 3, 14, 54; Sall. H. Frgm. 1, 15, p. 218 ed. Gerl.; Liv. 22, 39 *fin.*; Quint. 6, 2, 3: contemnere miser, Hor. S. 2, 3, 14, et saep.: se, *to put a small value upon one's self, to have an humble or low opinion of one's self* (*opp.* sibi satisplacere), Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 47; id. Mil. 4, 6, 21; and inversely, se non contemnere, *to have a high regard for* or *estimate of one's self*: C. Att. 12, 21 *fin.*; id. Phil. 13, 7, 15; Liv. 4, 35.—**2.** *Abs.*: quæ res illis contemnentibus perniciei fuit, Nep. Thras. 2, 2.—In *Part. Fut. Pass.*: ne T. quidem Postumius contemnendus in dicendo, C. Brut. 77 *fin.*; id. ib. 13, 51: manus, *i. e. considerable*, Suet. Tib. 25; id. Or. 69, 231: copiæ neque numero neque genere hominum contemnendæ, Cæs. B. C. 3, 110.

con-tempĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; tempero] *To mingle with; to temper*, or *make mild by mixing* or *mingling together* (prps. not ante-Aug.): cantharum mulso, App. M. 10; Veg. 6, 9, 7; Marc. Emp. 16; Apic. 4, 2: propinora (solis) contemperata habere, Vitr. 9, 4.

contemplābilis, e, *adj.* [contemplor] (Prop.: *Viewing attentively*; Meton.) *Aiming, taking aim*: dextera, Amm. 30, 5.

contemplābiliter, *adv.* [contemplabilis] *By taking aim*: contemplabiliter feriebant machinæ hostiles, Amm. 20, 7; cf. contemplatio.

contemplābundus, a, um, *adj.* [contemplor] *Considering* or *contemplating attentively*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 40.

contemplātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An eager, attentive considering; a viewing, surveying, contemplation* (in good prose): **I.** Prop.: **Physical:** cœli, C. Div. 1, 42: publicæ felicitatis, Curt. 10, 9, 7: injecit contemplationem super humeros, *cast a look over*, Petr. S. 12, 4. **II.** Fig.: **Mental:** est animorum ingenio rumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio contemplatioque naturæ, C. Acad. 2, 41, 127: rerum naturæ, Cels. 1 præf.: ipsius naturæ, Quint. 3, 6, 86: and in *plur.*: naturæ, Gell. 20, 5, 3: recti pravique, Quint. 2, 4, 20: veri, id. 6, 2, 5: iniqui, id. 12, 1, 35: rerum, scripti, id. 3, 6, 89: sui, id. 2, 18, 4: virtutum, Tac. Agr. 46: summa vis infinitatis et magna ac diligenti contemplatione dignissima est, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50; so, *Abs.*, id. ib. 1, 12, 18; Pl. Ep. 2, 1 *fin.*—Hence, **III.** Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *An accurate, certain aiming with a weapon, a sure aim*: sagittis præcipua contemplatione utuntur, Pl. 6, 30, 35 § 194; cf. contemplabilis.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II.): *A consideration, regard* (late Lat., most freq. in the jurists): liberorum, Just. 7, 5, 7: justitiæ ejus, id. 8, 3, 14: personarum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8: so, id. ib. 3, 5, 5; Papin. ib. 18, 1, 58; Paul. Sentent. 2, 24; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3161.

contemplātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Contemplative, speculative*: philosophia (*opp.* activa), *theoretical* (formed after the Gr. θεωρητικός): Sen. Ep. 95, 10.

contemplātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A contemplator, observer* (very rare): cœli ac deorum, C. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: mundi animus, Sen. Cons. ad. Helv. 8; App. Flor. *no.* 18.

‡ **contemplātōrĭus,** στοχαστικός, Gloss. Cyrill.

contemplātrix, īcis, *f.* [contemplor] *She who observes* or *contemplates* (very rare): Cels. præf.; App. Dog. m. Plat. 2.

1. **contemplātus,** a, um, *P.* of contemplor.

2. **contemplātus,** ūs, *m.* [contemplor] **I.** Prop.: *A consideration, contemplation, observance* (very rare and only in *Abl. sing.*): mali, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 66. **II.** Fig.: *Regard, respect*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1.

con-templo, āre, v. contemplor.

con-templor ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.: templum] (*To mark out a* templum, or *place for observation on every side*; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 2, 8?; cf., also, templum *init.*; hence): *To consider, look at, view attentively, to survey, behold, give attention to, observe, consider, contemplate*; considero (class. in prose and poetry): **I.** Prop.: **Physically:** quum intueor et contemplor unumquemque vestrum, C. Planc. 1, 2: contemplari unum quodque otiose et considerare cœpit, id. 2 Verr. 4, 15, 33: quum cœlum suspeximus cœlestiaque contemplati sumus, id. N. D. 2, 2: oculis pulchritudinem rerum, id. ib. 2, 38 *fin.*; cf. Hor. S. 1, 2, 91: loci naturam ab omni parte, Liv. 35, 28; Plaut. Pœn. 5, 3, 10: vultum, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 33: lituras codicis, C. 2 Verr. 3, 16, 41: nummos in arca, Hor. S. 1, 1, 67: udum Tibur, id. Od. 3, 29, 6, et al.; Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 4: contemplator, quum, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 113; id. 6, 189; Virg. G. 1, 187; id. ib. 4, 61. **II.** Fig.: **Mentally** (several times in Cic.): propone tibi duos reges, et id animo contemplare, quod oculis non potes, C. Deiot. 14, 40: aliquid secum considerare et contemplari, id. Off. 1, 43, 153: ut totam causam acerrime contemplemini, id. Flacc. 11 *fin.*: res, id. N. D. 1, 27, 77; id. de Or. 1, 33, 151.

☞ **A.** *Act.* form: **contemplo,** are (ante- and post-class.): contempla et templum Cereris ad lævam aspice, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 82; in *Imper.*, id. in Non. 470, 5; Att. and Tit. ib. 469, 32, and 470, 2; Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 16; id. Mil. 4, 2, 38; id. Most. 1, 3, 10; 16; 125: contemplo placide formam et faciem virginis, Næv. ib. 469, 33; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 285; id. Asin. 3, 1, 35; id. Epid. 3, 3, 2; id. Merc. 2, 3, 72; id. Pers. 4, 4, 15; id. Trin. 4, 2, 51; Nemes. Frgm. de Aucup. 3, p. 49 ed. Stern.—**B. contemplātus,** a, um, in a *pass.* signif.: ipse ab contemplato situ Carthaginis redit, Liv. 30, 36: scripta, Amm. 31, 15: hoc, id. 31, 5.

con-tempŏrālis, is, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; temporalis] (*One belonging to the same* time; hence) *A contemporary* (late Lat.): Tert. adv. Herm. 6 *sq.*

con-tempŏrāneus, i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; tempus] *A contemporary*: M. Varro et Nigidius Cæsari et Ciceroni, Gell. 19, 14 *in lemm.*

con-tempŏro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *To be contemporary* or *of the same time*: Tert. Res. Carn. 45.

contemptibilis, e, *adj.* [contemno] *Contemptible* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9; id. 21, 2, 37; Arn. 4, p. 155:—*Comp.*: Lamp. Alex. Sev. 20:—*Sup.*: S. Patric. Conf. *init.* col. 801 ed. Migne.

contemptibilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [contemptibilis] *Contemptibleness, contempt*: Cod. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

contemptim, *adv.* [contemno] *Contemptuously, scornfully* (class.): Næv. ap. Non. 316, 1; imitated by Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 34: magnifice de se ac contemptim de Romanis loquentes, Liv. 9, 41: superbe quædam et contemptim in se concionantem, id. 37, 10; id. 2, 35; id. 2, 56: morte consulis succedentes ad castra Rom. id. 7, 7; id. 25, 36; id. 6, 38 Drak.; Curt. 9, 7, 19; Tac. H. 3, 9 *fin.*: vagabantur barbari, id. ib. 3, 47.—Poet.: Of an inanimate subject: Lucr. 5, 1125.

contemptio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A despising, disregard, contempt, scorn, disdain* (in good prose; not in Quint.): totam vim bene vivendi in animi robore ac magnitudine et in omnium rerum humanarum contemptione ac despicientiâ ponamus, C. Tusc. 1, 40, 95: fortitudo est dolorum laborumque contemptio, id. Off. 3, 33, 117; id. Rep. Frgm. ap. Non. 201, 30: Hortens. Frgm., ib. 202, 1: pecuniæ, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: deorum immortalium, Liv. 6, 41: ut jam non solum hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 17; id. 5, 40; id. B. C. 3, 60: (adversarii) in contemptionem adducentur, si, *etc.*, C. Inv. 1, 16, 22.

contemptĭus, *comp. adv.* [contemptus] *More contemptuously* or *scornfully, with greater contempt*: quos aut in suâ vides turbâ speciosus elidi, aut in alienâ contemptius, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 1: quo contemptius abuterctur patientiâ hominum, Suet. Dom. 11.

☞ *Pos.* and *Sup.* prob. not in use.

contemptor, ōris, *m.* [contemno] **I.** Prop.: *He who puts small value upon* or *makes light of a thing, he who disregards* or *despises, a contemner, despiser* (freq. after the Aug. age; not in Cic. and Hor.): Divum Mezentius, Virg. Æ. 7, 648; cf. superum, Ov. M. 3, 514: magni Olympi cum dis, id. ib. 13, 761: religionum, Suet. Ner. 56: gratiæ, divitiarum (Cato), Liv. 39, 40: famæ, id. 44, 22: suæ infamiæ, Tac. A. 6, 38: opum, id. H. 4, 5; cf. sui (*opp.* prodigus alieni), id. Germ. 31: æqui Amulius, Ov. F. 3, 49: ferri, nullo forabilis ictu, id. M. 12, 170; cf. vulnerum leones, Pl. 8, 16, 18: nostri, Ov. M. 11, 7; id. ib. 9, 240: (Cicero) minime sui contemptor, Quint. 12, 1, 20; cf. contemno, *no.* B. **II.** Meton.: Of abstract subjects: lucis animus, Virg. Æ. 9, 205; cf. ambitionis animus, Pl. Pan. 55, 9.—As *Adj.*: *Proud, disdainful*: cui inerat contemptor animus et superbia, Sall. J. 54.

contemptrix, īcis, *f.* [contemnor] **I.** Prop.: *She who puts small value upon a thing, a despiser, contemner* (rare; not in Cic.): mea, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 2: superum propago, Ov. M. 1, 161. **II.** Meton.: Of inanimate subjects: contemptrix frigorum eruca, Pl. 19, 8, 44; id. 37, 4, 15.

1. **contemptus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of contemno. **II.** *Pa.*: *Despised, despicable, contemptible, vile. abject* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: contemptus et abjectus homo, C. Agr. 2, 34, 93: contempta ac sordida vita, id. Planc. 5, 12: a vili contemptoque, Quint. 6, 1, 16: res, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 25; C. Sen. 9, 27; cf., also, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: Suet. Vit. Ter. 2:—*Sup.*: contemptissimorum consulum levitas, C. Sest. 16, 36; cf., also, Suet. Dom. 15.—**B.** With *Dat.*: Trebellius per avaritiam contemptus exercitui, Tac. H. 1, 60.—**C.** With *per*: Tac. H. 1, 60; cf. *no.* B.

2. **contemptus,** ūs, *m.* [contemno] *A despising, contemning; contempt, scorn* (common after the Aug. age, esp. in Quint.; prps. never in Cic., for in Sen. Tranq. 11 prob. the thought only is Ciceronian): **A.** *Act.*: (naribus labrisque) derisus, contemptus, fastidium significari solet, Quint. 11, 3, 80: pecuniæ, id. 7, 2, 30: operis, id. 2, 4, 16; id. 12, 6, 7: operis et hominum, id. 11, 3, 136: hominis id. 8, 3, 21: opinionis, id. 12, 1, 12: doloris, id. 12, 2, 30: ambitionis, Tac. A. 6, 45: famæ, id. ib. 4, 38 *fin.*; cf. omnis infamiæ, Suet. Ner. 39: sui alienique, Tac. Or. 29: sui, Suet. Vit. 14.—**B.** *Pass.*: Lucr. 3, 65: atque ego contemptûs essem patientior hujus, *etc.*, Ov. M. 13, 859: contemptu inter socios nomen Romanum laborare, Liv. 6, 2; cf. Quint. 12, 8, 14: id. 2, 2, 5: si contemptum ex humilitate tulerit, Quint. 5, 14, 30; Ov. M. 2, 527: plerumque hominibus Gallis præ magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptui est, Cæs. B. G. 2, 30; Suet. Claud. 15:—*Plur.*: Luer. 5, 831; 1277.

con-tendo, di, tum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [cum; tendo] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; tendo, *no.* I. A. 1.): **A.** Prop.: *To stretch* or *stretch out with all one's might; to draw tight, strain* (rare; mostly poet.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: arcum, Virg. Æ. 12, 815; Ov. M. 6, 286; id. Rem. Am. 435: tormenta, Sisenn. ap. Non. 258, 27; C. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: muscipula, Lucil. ap. Non. 181, 31: tenacia vincla, Virg. G. 4, 412.—**2.** With *Abl.*: ilia risu, Ov. A. A. 3, 285.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: pontem in alto, Enn. Ann. 13, 7.

B. Meton.: As the result of stretching or bending: *To hurl, throw, cast* a weapon, *etc.*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: hastam, Virg. Æ. 10, 521: tela, id. ib. 12, 815.—**2.** With *Abl.*: sagittas nervo, Sil. 1, 323.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: telum aëriæ in auras, Virg. Æ. 5, 520.

C. Fig.: **1.** *To strain violently*, etc.; *to exert, put forth, bend, direct*, etc.:

a. With *in c. Abl.*: in quo omnes nervos ætatis industriæque meæ contendere a, C. 1 Verr. 12, 35.—**b.** With *ut c. Subj.*: contendet omnes nervos Chrysippus, ut persuadeat, C. Fat. 10, 21.—**c.** With *de*: de palmâ summas contendere vires, Lucr. 4, 986.—**d.** With *in c. Acc.*: animum in curas, *direct* to or *towards*, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 11.—**e.** With *Adv. of direction*: quo se contendit dira libido, Lucr. 4, 1040.

2.: **a.** *Act.*: (a) *To strive eagerly after, to pursue earnestly, to exert one's self* or *strive zealously for*, etc.: (α) In *simple constr.*: tamen id sibi contendendum, aut aliter non transducendum exercitum existimabat, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17: et petere imperium populi et contendere honores, Var. ap. Non. 259, 32: mittam contendere causam, *will cease to pursue* or *follow up*, Lucr. 4, 473.—(β) With *ne c. Subj.*: se id contendere et laborare, ne ea, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31.—(b) *To exert one's self vigorously to do*, etc.; *to apply one's self with zeal to*: With *Inf.*: hunc locum duabus ex partibus oppugnare contendit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 21: contendere summâ vi transcendere in hostium naves, id. ib. 3, 15: contendere fugâ salutem petere, id. ib. 3, 15; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 125; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 38.—**b.** *Neut.*: *To exert one's self, to strive*: (a) With *ut c. Subj.*: contende, quæso, atque elabora, ut, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14.—(b) With *Abl.*: quantum potero voce contendam, ut populus hoc Romanus exaudiat, id. Lig. 3: contendere remis, ut eam partem insulæ caperet, Cæs. B. G. 5, 8.—(c) *Abs.*: vociferarer et, quantum maxime possem, contenderem, C. Flacc. 16, 38.

3. With accessory notion of hostility, opposition, *etc.*: **a.** *To strive, dispute, strive* or *contend*: (a) With *cum*: humilitas cum dignitate et amplitudine, C. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: cum barbaro, Nep. Con. 4, 3: cum victore, Hor. S. 1, 9, 42.—(b) With *de*: cum eo de principatu, Nep. Arist. 1, 1: de honore regni, id. Ages. 1, 4: de quâ, Quint. 3, 6, 72.—(c) With *Abl.*: prœlio, Cæs. B. G. 1, 48: magis virtute quam dolo, id. ib. 1, 13: neque post id tempus unquam summis nobiscum copiis hostes contenderunt, Cæs. B. G. 5, 17: cum Sequanis bello, id. ib. 7, 67 *fin.*: cum eo armis, C. Att. 7, 2, 9: cum magnis legionibus parvâ manu, Sall. C. 53, 3: mecum ingenio et arte, Prop. 2, 24, 23: divitiis et sumptibus, non probitate neque industriâ cum majoribus suis, Sall. J. 4, 7.—(d) With *propter*: propter quem, Quint. 5, 6, 72.—(e) With *contra*: contra populum Rom. armis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 13: tauri pro vitulis contra leones summâ vi impetuque contendunt, C. Fin. 2, 20, 66; Cat. 64, 101: contra vim gravitatemque morbi, C. Phil. 9, 7, 15.—(f) With *adversus*: non contendam ego adversus te, Anton. ap. C. Att. 14, 13 A.—(g) With *Dat.* (poet.): hirundo Cygnis, Lucr. 3, 6: Homero, Prop. 1, 7, 3; id. 1, 14, 7: Pindaricis plectris, Stat. S. 1, 3, 101.—(h) *Inter se*: hi quum tantopere de potentatu inter se multos annos contenderent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31, 4; id. ib. 5, 3; Lucr. 3, 784.—(k) *Abs.*: Nep. Epam. 2, 5.—(m) *Impers. Pass.*: interim prœlio equestri inter duas acies contendebatur, Cæs. B. G. 2, 9: summo jure contenditur, C. Cæcin. 23, 65: de his lite contenditur, Quint. 3, 4, 8: de personis judicatur, sed de rebus contenditur, id. 10, 5, 13.—**b.** At auctions: *To vie with in bidding, to bid against*: C. 2 Verr. 3, 42, 99.

4. *To demand, ask, beg, entreat, solicit earnestly*: **a.** *Aliquid ab aliquo*: cur a te aliquid contenderem, C. Fam. 13, 7, 3.—**b.** With *ut c. Subj.*: quum a me summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem, C. Quint. 24, 77; cf. also, id. de Or. 1, 36, 166; id. Att. 9, 17, 1; Suet. Dom. 2.—**c.** With *ne c. Subj.*: magnopere contendit ne cui parceretur, Suet. Aug. 27; cf. also, id. Vit. 3.—**d.** With *de*: de proferendo die, C. Fam. 12, 30, 5; cf. also, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 15.—**e.** With *contra*: ne quid contra æquitatem contendas, C. Off. 2, 20, 71.—**f.** With *Abl.*: hic magistratus a populo summâ ambitione contenditur, C. 2 Verr. 2, 53, 131.—**g.** With *ab* and *conditional clause*: verecundius a te, si quæ magna res mihi petenda esset, contenderem, C. Fam. 2, 6, 1.—**h.** *Abs.*: Suet. Cæs. 1.

5. *To assert* or *affirm earnestly; to contend* or *maintain energetically*: **a.** With *Objective clause*: suâ operâ factum (*se* esse), Nep. Epam. 8, 1: contendens nihil sibi admissum, *etc.*, Suet. Cal. 15; cf., also, id. Dom. 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 37; Lucr. 5, 1343; id. 6, 411.—**b.** With *Neut. Acc. of pron.*: sic ego hoc contendo, me tibi, *etc.*, C. Planc. 19.—**c.** With *apud*: apud eos contendit falsa iis esse delata, Nep. Them. 7, 2.—**d.** With *Abl.*: quovis Sabinum pignore esse (*se.* te) contendunt, Cat. 44, 4.—**e.** *Abs.*: ut Asclepiades contendit, Cels. præf.

II.: **A.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; tendo, *no.* I. B. 4.): **1.** With *cursum*, etc.: *To direct* or *bend one's course eagerly*, etc. (rare): quis hic est, qui rectâ plateâ cursum hic contendet, suum? Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 58: quæ res eum nocte unâ tantum itineris contendere coegit? *i. e. to undertake*, C. Ros. Am. 34, 97 Moeb.—**2.** With *Inf*: *To proceed* or *set out eagerly* to go, *etc.* (freq. and class.): Bibracte ire, Cæs. B. G. 1, 23: in Britanniam proficisci, id. ib. 4, 20: in provinciam reverti, id. ib. 3, 6: Dyrrhachium petere, C. Planc. 41, 97; cf. also, id. ib. 40, 96; Virg. Æ. 1, 158.—**B.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; tendo, *no.* II. A.): *To go, travel, journey, bend one's way* or *course in haste*, eagerly, *etc.*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** With *ad*: ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 27: ad oppidum Noviodunum, id. ib. 2, 12: ad castra, id. ib. 2, 19: ad hostes, id. ib. 5, 9: ad Amanum, C. Att. 5, 20, 3: ad salutem, Cæs. B. G. 3, 3.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in fines Sigambrorum, Cæs. B. G. 4, 18: in castra, id. ib. 4, 37.—**c.** With *Abl.*: in Italiam magnis itineribus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10.—**d.** With *Adv. of place*: huc magnis itineribus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38: huc magno cursu, id. ib. 3, 19: inde in Italiam, id. ib. 1, 33.—**e.** With *Acc. of place*: Tarentum, Var. ap. Non. 260, 19: Lacedæmonem, Nep. Cim. 3, 3: domum, Cæs. B. G. 2, 24.—**f.** With *ex*: ex eo loco ad flumen, Cæs. B. G. 2, 9.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** With *ad*: ad salutem, Cæs. B. G. 3, 3.—**b.** With *Abl.*: ad ultimum animo, C. Mur. 31, 65: magna spectare, atque ad ea rectis studiis contendere, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: ad summam laudem gloriamque maximis laboribus et periculis, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32.

III. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1; tendo, *no.* I. A. 1.) (*To bend* or *stretch* one thing *with* another; hence): *To compare, contrast*, etc.: **A.** *Aliquid*: alterum genus, Var. ap. Non. 259, 10: anulum, Plaut. ib. 258, 29: ipsas causas, quæ, *etc.*, C. Cat. 2, 11, 25: leges, id. Inv. 2, 49, 145.—**B.** *Aliquid et aliquid*: vetera et præsentia, Tac. A. 13, 3.—**C.** *Aliquid cum aliquâ re* or *aliquo*: vitam meam Atticam cum istac rusticanâ Syrâ, Cæc. ap. Non. 259, 2: id cum defensione nostrâ, C. Rosc. Am. 33, 93: rationem meam cum tuâ ratione, id. N. D. 3, 4, 10: annales nostros cum scripturâ eorum, Tac. A. 4, 32: vitam suam mecum, Licin. Macer. ap. Non. 259, 4.—**D.** *Aliquid alicui rei* or *aliquem alicui*: Sidonio ostro . . . . Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 26: me Frontoni, Auson. Grat. Act. 33.—**E.** With *ad*: vim tuam ad majestatem viri, Att. ap. Non. 259, 9.

con-tĕnĕbrasco, āvi, *no sup.*, ascĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; tenebræ] *To become* or *grow quite dark* (ante-class.): Var. R. R. 2, 2, 11.

con-tĕnĕbresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [id.] *To become* or *grow quite dark* (post-class.): Vulg. Jerem. 13, 6.

con-tĕnĕbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make quite dark, to darken* (Eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Hæret. 12; id. Jejeun. 10.

1. **contente,** *adv.* [1. contentus] *With great exertion, earnestly, vehemently*: contente, C. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: pro suis decretis propugnare, Gell. 18, 1, 2: aliquid curiose atque contente lectitare, id. 3, 3, 1: — *Comp.*: contentius ambulare, C. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: contentius uti, id. de Or. 3, 55, 212: — *Sup.*: contentissime clamitare App. Flor. *no.* 8.

2. **contente,** *adv.* [2. contentus] (acc. to contineo, *no.* I. B. 2. b.) (ante- and post-class., and very rare): **A.** *In a restrained manner, closely, strictly, tightly*: illum mater arcte contenteque habet, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 63.—**B.** *Closely, sparingly, scantily*: parce contenteque vivere, Pac. Pan. Theod. 13.

contentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contendo] **A.** (acc. to contendo, *no.* I. C. 1.): *A straining violently*, etc.; *exertion, effort, vehemence*, etc.: **1.** With *Gen.*: vocis (*opp.* submissio), C. Off. 1, 41, 146; cf. id. de Or. 1, 61, 261; id. Tusc. 2, 24, 56: animi, id. de Or. 2, 5, 22: disputationis, id. ib. 3, 61, 230: gravitatis et ponderum, id. N. D. 2, 45, 116: — *Plur.*: vocis aut lateris contentiones, Pl. 26, 13, 85, § 137.—**2.** *Abs.*: C. Arch. 6, 12.—**B.** (acc. to contendo, *no.* I. C. 2. a.): *A striving eagerly for; a zealous pursuit of* something: With *Objective Gen.*: honorum, C. Off. 1, 25, 87: palmæ, Quint. 1, 2, 24: dignitatis, id. 4, 5, 12: libertatis dignitatisque, Liv. 4, 6.—**C.** (acc. to contendo, *no.* I. C. 3.) (Prop.: *A striving, disputing*, etc.; Meton.): *A contention, contest, dispute, strife, fight, controversy*: **1.** Gen.: **a.** *Abs.*: contentiones, quæ, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 38, 137.—**b.** With *Gen.*: belli, C. Sest. 27, 58: contentiones prœliorum, id. Off. 1, 26, 90.—**c.** With *cum*: cum tribunatu, C. Leg. 3, 11, 25; cf. also, id. Phil. 2, 3, 7.—**d.** With *inter*: inter sapientissimos homines, C. Sest. 21, 47; cf., also, Quint. 10, 1, 47; Suet. Claud. 15.—**e.** With *adversus*: adversus procuratores, Tac. Agr. 9.—**f.** With *de*: non de terminis, sed de totâ possessione, C. Ac. 2, 43, 132; cf., also, id. Leg. 3, 10, 24; Quint. 5, 4, 12.—**2.** Esp.: Contentio gregum = admissura: Censor. de Die Nat. 5.—**D.** (acc. to contendo, *no.* III.): **1.** Gen.: *A placing of one thing with another, in comparing; comparison, contrast*: **a.** *Abs.*: si contentio quædam et comparatio fiat, C. Off. 1, 17, 57.—**b.** With *Gen.*: quædam hominum ipsorum, id. Planc. 2, 5; id. Inv. 2, 39, 114: fortunarum, id. Pis. 22, 51.—**2.** Esp. *t. t.*: **a.** In Rhet.: *A contrasting of one thought with another, antithesis*: Auct. Her. 4, 15; C. de Or. 3, 53 *ad fin.*; Quint. 9, 1, 31; id. 9, 2, 2.—**b.** In Gramm.: *Graduation, comparison*: Var. L. L. 8, 39, 122.

contentĭōse, *adv.* [contentiosus] *With pertinacity, obstinately*: dicere, Hier. ad Jovin. 2, 10: — *Comp.*: loqui, Quint. Decl. 18, 6: — *Sup.*: Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 1,

contentĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contentio] *Full of contention, contentious, headstrong, obstinate, inflexible* (mostly post-class.): jurisdictio, Mart. Dig. 1, 16, 2; Pl. Ep. 2, 19, 4 — *Comp.*: quid contentiosius, quam, *etc.*, Aug. Ep. 174.

☞ *Sup.* prps. not found.

contento, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [contendo, *no.* II.] *To compel to travel as a courier, to press*; transl. of the Gr. ἀγγαρεύω, Vulg. Matth. 5, 41.

1. **contentus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of contendo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Stretched, strained, tense, tight*: qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20: contentis oculis prosequi aliquem, Suet. Tib. 7 Bremi: contentis corporibus facilius feruntur onera (*opp.* remissa), C. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: contentâ cervice trahunt plaustra boves, Virg. G. 3, 536: quum Placidianus contento poplite miror Prœlia, *with the knee stiffly bent forward*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 97.—**B.** Fig.: *Eager, intent*: contenta mens fuit in ea ratione, Lucr. 4, 963; cf. Ov. M. 15, 515: et contentâ voce atrociter dicere, et summissa leniter, C. Or. 17, 56: ad tribunatum contento studio cursuque venimus, id. Sest. 6, 13: — *Comp.*: Amm. 23, 11: — *Sup.*: contentissimâ voce clamitans, App. M. 4, p. 147.

2. **contentus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of contineo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to contineo, *no.* I. B. 2. b.): (*That restrains himself* from passionate longing; hence) *Contented, satisfied, content* (freq. and class.): **A.** With *Abl.*: contentus suis rebus, C. Parad. 6, 3, 51: paucis contentus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 16: vivorem uti contentus eo, quod mi ipse parâsset, id. ib. 1, 4, 108: illâ (*se*

sorte), id. ib. 1, 1, 3: hoc, Suet. Aug. 82.—**B.** *Abs.*: contentus esse, C. Brut. 35, 134: —*Comp.*: Plaut. Pœn. 2, 15.—**C.** With *Inf.*: irritare, Ov. M. 1, 461: edidicisse, id. ib. 2, 638: reti ere titulum provinciæ, Vell. 2, 48, 5: hostes sustinuisse, id. 2, 112, 6: indicare, Qu. Inst. 4, 2, 128.

con-terĕbro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2; terebro] *To pierce completely through*: ossa, Cels. Aur. Tard. 2, 3.

Contĕre-brŏmĭus, a, um [contero; Bromius] A humorous epithet for Libya *wondered over by Bacchus*; as it were, *worn pressed*, Plaut. Cure. 3, 76.

con-tergo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; tergo] *To wipe at the same time*: Not. Tir. p. 80.

contermino, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [conterminus] *To be a borderer, to border upon*: prps. only in Amm. 14, 2, 3; id. 23, 6, 15.

con-terminus, a, um, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1; terminus] *Bordering upon, neighbouring, having a common border*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** With *Dat.*: morus fonti, Ov. M. 4, 90; id. ib. 15, 315: domus terræ nostræ, id. ib. 1, 774: stabula ripæ, id. ib. 8, 583: quercus tiliæ, id. ib. 8, 621: Æthiopia Ægypto, Pl. 13, 14, 28, § 90.—**B.** With *Gen.*: locos juri, App. M. 6, p. 178, 38: id. ib. p. 180, 16.—**C.** With *Abl.*: locum lacu aliquo, App. M. 4, p. 150, 12.—**D.** *Abs.*: nunquam agrum mercatus est conterminum, Pl. 18, 6, 7, § 35.—As *Subst.*: **1. conterminus,** i, *m. A neighbour*: Col. 1, 3, 7.—**2. conterminum,** i, *n. A neighbouring region, a confine, border*: in conterminio Arabiæ, Pl. 37, 9, 40, § 122: in longinqua et conterminia Scythiæ fugam maturavit, Tac. A. 6, 36. **II.** Fig.: virtus merti, Stat. Th. 7, 702.

conternans, **I.** *P.* of conterno. **II.** *Pa.* (*Joining three things together*; hence, Meton.): *Three years old*: possumus vitulam conternantem pro perfecta ætate accipere, Hieron. in Isai. 5, 15, *no.* 5; so, Vulg. Isai. 15, 5; id. Jerem. 48, 34.

conternātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conterno] *A placing of three things together* (late Lat.): Hyg. de Limit. p. 191 Goes.

con-terno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; terni] *To put three things together, to make threefold* (late Lat.): Hyg. de Limit. p. 191 Goes.

con-tero, trīvi, trītum, tĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; tero] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To grind, bruise, pound, to crumble greatly* (so freq. in medic. lang.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: cornua cervi, Ov. Med. Fac. 60; cf. Lucr. 4, 689.—**2.** With *cum*: medium scillæ cum aquâ ad mellis crassitudinem, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 8.—**3.** With *in* c. *Acc.*: radix arida in pulverem contrita Pl. 26, 11, 70, § 113.—**4.** With *in* c. *Abl.*: araneus candidus contritus in ole vetere, Pl. 29, 6, 38, § 132.—**5.** With *Abl.*: horrendis infamia palpula succis Conterit, Ov. M. 14, 44.—**B.** Esp.: Sensu obsceno: aliquas indigno quæstu, Plaut. Ru. l. 3, 4, 44; cf. tero.

II. Meton.: *To diminish by rubbing, or to waste, destroy, wear away, to rub off, to use, wear out, destroy* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: viam sacram, Prop. 2, 23, 15: conteritur ferrum ab usu, Ov. A. A. 3, 91.—**B.** With *Abl.*: quæ (*sc.* supellex) pluribus et diversis officiis conteratur, Quint. 2, 4, 29: tum corpora ipsa ac manûs silvis ac paludibus emuniendis, inter verbera ac contumelias conterunt, Tac. Agr. 31.—**C.** With *in* c. *Abl.*: intergo meo Tres corios contrivisti bubulos, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 11.—**D.** With *Gerund in do*: Παιδειαν Κύρου legendo, C. Fam. 9, 25, 1.

III. Fig.: **A.** Of time: *To waste, consume, spend, pass, employ, devote* (class.): in good or bad sense (cf. Kritz. Sall. C. 4, 1): **1.** With *in* c. *Abl.*: ætatem in pistrino, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 11: ætatem in litibus, C. Leg. 1, 20, 53: omne otiosum tempus in studiis, id. Læl. 27, 104: diem in eâ arte, Prop. 2, 1, 46.—**2.** With *in* c. *Gerund. in do*: vitam atque ætatem meam in quærendo, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 15: totum hunc diem cursando atque ambulando, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 17.—**3.** With *Abl.*: majorem ævi partem somno, Lucr. 3, 1060: tempora spectaculis, *etc.*, Quint. 1, 12, 18; id. 6, 4, 13: diei brevitatem conviviis, longitudinem noctis stupris et flagitiis, C. 2 Verr. 5, 10, 26; Sall. C. 4, 1.—**4.** In *simple constr.*: contrivi diem, Plaut. Casin. 3, 3, 4: vitæ modum, Prop. 1, 7, 9.—**B.** Of persons: *To occupy continually, to engage, employ fully*: se in musicis, geometriâ, *etc.*, conterere, C. Fin. 1, 21, 72:—*Pass. in reflexive force*: quum in causis et in negotiis et in foro conteramur, C. de Or. 1, 58, 249.—**C.** Of other objects: *To consume, expend, waste, exhaust, wear out*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: operam Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 54: ea, C. Att. 9, 4, 1.—**2.** With *Adv.*: operam frustra, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 32.—**3.** With *Abl.*: injurias oblivione, *i. e. obliterate from the memory*, C. Fam. 1, 9, 20: centeris tu tuâ me oratione, mulier, *you destroy, crush me*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 65.—**4.** With *ex*: reliqua ex collatione facile est conterere, C. Tusc. 5, 30, 85.—**5.** With *Dat.*: is vel Herculi conterere quæstum possiet, C. Most. 4, 2, 68.

con-terrānĕus, i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; terra] *A fellow-countryman* ("castrense verbum"): Pl. H. N. præf. § 1 (*Codd. Barb.* concerranum = conterronem, which is prps. better).

con-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; terreo] **I.** Prop.: *To terrify greatly, to frighten* (not often found before the Aug. age; freq. in Livy): **A.** With *Abl.*: pectora vulgi metu, Luer. 2, 624: aspectu conterritus, Virg. Æ. 3, 597: cervum subito vocibus venantum, Phæd. 1, 12, 7: eos seditioso clamore, Liv. 2, 39: atrocitate pœnæ, Suet. Dom. 11.—**B.** Without *Abl.*: qui præter Niobem unam conterruit omnes, Ov. M. 6, 287; Liv. 10, 28; id. 24, 12; Suet. Ner. 6; 49. **II.** Fig.: **A.** With *Abl.*: loquacitatem nostram vultu ipso aspectuque, C. de Or. 1, 49, 214: atrox ingenium accenderat magis eo facto, quam conterruerat, Liv. 3, 11.—**B.** Without *Abl.*: conterruit animos, Liv. 40, 39.

conterrito, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [conterreo] *To frighten greatly*: hostes fraude loci, Corripp. Joan. 2, 54.

contessĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contesse-ro] *Friendship*: Tert. adv. Hæret. 20.

con-tessĕro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; tessera] *To contract friendship by the* tessera: Tert. adv. Hæret. 36.

contestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contestor] **I.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *An attesting, proving by witness, testimony*: Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 20; Gell. 6, 12, 2: litis, *a formal entering of a suit in law, by calling witnesses*, Ulp. Dig. 3, 3, 40; Cod. Just. 3, 9: de litis contestatione. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Proof, evidence* in gen.: in tam atroci re, ac tam miserâ atque mœstâ publicæ injuriæ contestatione, Gell. 10, 3, 4.—**B.** *An earnest entreaty*: C. Cornel. Frgm. 1 (1V. 2, p. 448; V. 2, p. 65 ed. Orell.)

contestātĭuncula, æ, *f.* [contestatio] *A short speech*: Sid. Ep. 7, 3.

con-testĭficans, antis, *P.* of obsol. contestificor [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.: testificor] *Attesting at the same time*: Tert. Test. Anim. 1.

con-testor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; testor] **I.** *To call to witness*: deos hominesque, C. 2 Verr. 4, 29, 69; cf. Cæs. B. G. 4, 25: cœlum, C. Fl. 40, 102. **II.** *A.* Prop.: Law *t. t.*: litem, *to introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring an action, to set on foot*: C. Att. 16, 15; id. Rosc. Com. 18, 53; Gell. 5, 10, 8; cf. Fest. p. 44, and Comm. p. 355: Cod. Just. 3, 9:—*Pass.*: contestatâ lite, C. Rosc. Com. 11, 32; id. ib. 12, 35; Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 22; Julian. ib. 30, 88 *fin.*; cf. Prisc. p. 793 P. — **contestato,** *Abl. abs. as adv. By aid of witnesses*: Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 1.—**B.** Fig.: ab hac pecuni contestatâque virtute majorum, *accredited, tried, proved*, C. Fl. 11, 25.

con-texo, ŭi, xtum, xĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; texo] **I.** Prop.: *To weave or twine together; to unite, connect* (class.): quid oves aliud afferunt, nisi ut earum villis confectis atque contextis homines vestiantur? Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: alba lilia amaranthis, Tib. 3, 4, 33: hæc directâ materie injectâ contexebantur, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17: animas (*sc.* corpori), Lucr. 3, 695.

II. Meton.: *To prepare by joining together, to compose, make, build, construct, form, put together*: equum trabibus acernis, Virg. Æ. 2, 112: puppes tenui cannâ, Val. Fl. 2, 108: saccum tenui vimine, Col. 9, 15, 12.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *To weave, entwine, unite, connect*: quid est ætas hominis, nisi memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum ætate contexitur? C. Or. 34, 120: id. Fam. 5, 12, 2: extrema cum primis, id. ib. 10, 13; Pl. 35, 12, 43: partes, Quint. 4 procem. 7: in verbis singulis et contextis, id. 9, 4, 23: longius hoc carmen, *to weave on, continue*, C. Cœl. 8, 18; cf. id. Leg. 1, 3, 9: quæ statim referri non poterant, contexuntur postero die, Quint. 11, 2, 43.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II.): *To compose, make up*: orationem, Quint. 10, 6, 2; cf., librum, Sen. Ep. 114, 17; so, Auson. procem. Perioch. Iliad.: de sibi, *to treat of*, Pl. 20, 5, 18, § 36: crimen, *to devise, contrive, invent*, C. Deiot. 6, 19.

contexte, *adv.* [contextus] *Connected together, in close connection*: omnia necesse est colligationæ naturali conserte contexteque fieri, C. Fat. 14, 32.

contextim, *adv.* [contexo] *In a connected manner, connectedly* (very rare): turdi in cacuminibus arborum luto nidificantes pene contextim in secessu generant, Pl. 10, 53, 74, § 147; so, Aug. Ep. 112, 15.

contextĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (post-class.) **A.** (acc. to contexo, *no.* I.): *A joining, putting together*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 5.—**B.** (acc. to contexo, *no.* II.): *A preparing, building*: classis, Aus. procem. Perioch. Iliad.—**C.** (acc. to contexo, *no.* III. B.): *A composing*: libri, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 2: narrationis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2.

contextor, ōris, *m.* [contexo, *no.* III. B.] *A composer, author*: Frgm. Cod. Th. 1, 1, 6.

1. **contextus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of contexo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Cohering, connected*: **A.** Prop.: contexta condensaque corpora (*opp.* diffusa), Lucr. 4, 55.—**B.** Fig.: oratio alia vincta atque contexta, soluta alia, Quint. 9, 4, 19: contextus tropos ille, id. 9, 2, 46 Zumpt. *N. cr.*

2. **contextus,** ūs, *m.* [contexo] **A.** (acc. to contexo, *no.* I.): *A uniting, connecting*, etc.: corporum, Lucr. 1, 244.—**B.** (acc. to contexo, *no.* II.): *A building, constructing*, etc.: ædificiorum, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 15: ratis, Aus. Perioch. Odyss. 5.—**C.** (acc. to contexo, *no.* III.) (freq. esp. in Quint.): *Connection, coherence*: mirabilis est apud illos (*sc.* Stoicos) contextus rerum. Respondent extrema primis, *etc.*, C. Fin. 5, 23, 63: in toto quasi contextu orationis hæc erunt illustranda maxime, id. Part. Or. 23, 83: rerum ac verborum sequi, Quint. 11, 2, 2: verborum, id. ib. 28; id. 11, 2, 24: sermonis, id. 8, 3, 38: dicendi, id. 10, 7, 26: lenis et fluens, id. 9, 4, 127: per partes dissolvitur, quod contextu nocet, id. 5, 13, 28; id. 9, 4, 75: historia non tam finitos numeros, quam ordinem quendam contextumque desiderat, id. 9, 4, 129; cf. Ernest. Lex. Techn. p. 90: literarum, *succession of letters*, id. 1, 1, 24 *sq.*: ceterorum casûs conatusque in contextu operis dicemus, *in the course*, Tac. H. 2, 8.

†**con-thērŏlēta,** æ, *m.* [vox hibrida; cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; θηρολέτης, *a destroyer of wild animals*] *One who in conjunction with another or others destroys or kills wild animals, a fellow-hunter*: Fulgent. Mythol. 3, 2.

con-tĭcĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; taceo] *To be silent, be still* (rare; post-class.): Hier. in Isai. 17, 64; id. ib. 1, 1.

conticesco (**-isco,** Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 28; id. Mil. 2, 4, 56; id. Rud. 5, 2, 69; Arn. 5 *post init.*), cĭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [conticeo] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *To become still, to grow dumb, hold one's peace* (class.): sed conticiscam, nam audio aperiri fores, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 28; id. Mil. 2, 4, 56: ad quod ille quidem conticescit, sed sermonem suscipit Polus, Quint. 2, 15, 28: ad quod, id. 6, 1, 42: conscientia

convictus repente conticuit, C. Cat. 3, 5; Ov. M. 6, 293; id. ib. 10, 430. **II.** Meton.: Of inanimate things: *To be silent, still, quiet:* conticuit lyra, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 43; tubæ, Mart. 7, 80: conticuere undæ, Ov. M. 5, 574. **III.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *To become still* or *quiet, to abate, cease:* nunquam de vobis gratissimus sermo conticescet, C. Phil. 14, 12 *fin.*: ille annus, quum obmutuisset senatus, judicia conticuissent, *etc.*, C. Pis. 12: artes nostræ, id. Mur. 10; cf. studium, id. Brut. 94, 324: literæ forenses et senatoriæ, id. Off. 2, 1, 3: actiones tribuniciæ, Liv. 4, 1: tumultus, id. 2, 55; id. 22, 55 *fin.*; id. 25, 10: furor, id. 2, 29.

conticĭnium, i, *n.* [conticesco; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 2, 53; id. 7, 4, 95: Macr. S. 1, 3] *The first part of the night, the evening:* Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 95 (quoted in Var. l. l.).

conticisco, ĕre, v. conticesco.

‡ **contĭfices,** [contus-facio] *One who fights* or *slays with a pole;* παράβολοι, Gloss. Vet.

conti-fĭcĭum, i, *n.* [contus; facio] *The hurling of a pole:* addidit centum jubatos leones, qui omnes contificiis interemti sunt, Vopisc. Prob. 19; dub.

conti-ger, ĕri, *m.* [contus; gero] *A spear-bearer, a lancer:* Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 188.

contignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contigno] (*A joining together of beams;* hence *concret.*) *Joists; a story, floor:* Cæs. B. C. 2, 9; Hirt. B. Alex. 1; Vitr. 2, 9; id. 4, 2; id. 6, 5; Liv. 21, 62; Pall. 1, 9, 2.

con-tigno, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; tignum] *To join together with beams, to furnish with beams, to joist, rafter* (rare): Cæs. B. C. 2, 15; Vitr. 1, 5; Pl. 9, 3, 2, § 7.

‡ **contignum,** i, *n.* [contigno] (Prop.: *A thing joined together by beams;* Meton.) *A piece of flesh with seven ribs:* Fest. p. 49.

contĭgŭe, *adv.* [contiguus] *Closely:* eum, Mart. Cap. 9, § 909 Kopp.

contĭgŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [contiguus] *A being closely adjacent, close proximity, contiguity;* non necessarium est contiguitatem continuitatem esse, Boeth. Arist. Top. 4, 2, p. 687.

contĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [contingo] (not ante-Aug.) **A.** *Act.:* **1.** Prop. (*touching;* hence) *Neighbouring, near, adjacent, contiguous, close to:* (Pyramus et Thisbe) contiguas tenuere domos, Ov. M. 4, 57: Cappadoces, Tac. A. 2, 60: luna montibus (*opp.* admota cœlo), Pl. 2, 9, 6: Ov. A. A. 3, 410.—**2.** Fig.: *Bordering on:* Valens quinquagesimo anno, Amm. 31, 14.— **B.** *Pass.:* *That may be touched, within reach:* hunc ubi contiguum misse fore credidit hastæ, Virg. Æ. 10, 457 (" intra jactum teli," Serv.).

contĭnens, entis, **I.** *P.* of contineo. **II.** *Pa.:* **A.** (acc. to contineo, *no.* I. B. 2. b.): *That restrains his passions, continent, moderate, temperate,* ἐγκρατής (rare, but in good prose): continentior in vita hominum quam in pecunia, Cæs. B. C. 1, 23: quum reges tam sint continentes, multo magis consulares esse oportere, C. Fam. 9, 19: puer, id. Att. 6, 6, 3: Epaminondas, Nep. Epam. 3, 2.—*Sup.:* C. Parad. 1, 2; Suet. Aug. 71.

B. (acc. to contineo, *no.* I. B. 3.): In rhet.: only as *Subst.:* **continens,** entis, *n. That on which something rests* or *depends, the chief point, hinge:* causæ, C. Part. 29; id. Top. 25; Quint. 3, 11, 1: *plur.*, continentia, quasi firmamenta defensionis, quibus sublatis defensio nulla sit, id. ib. 18.

C. (acc. to contineo, *no.* II.): *Hanging together:* **1. a.** Prop. (α) In space: *Bordering upon, neighbouring, contiguous, lying near, adjacent:* (α) With *Dat.:* sæv mari, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 117: continentia atque adjuncta prædia huic fundo, id. Cæcin. 4, 11: (mare) dissimile est proximo ei continenti, id. Ac. 2, 33, 105.—(β) With *cum:* Cappadocia pars ea, quæ cum Cilicia continens est, C. Fam. 15, 2.—(γ) *Abs.:* (Morini) continentes silvas ac paludes habebant, Cæs. B. G. 3, 28: parum locuples continente ripa, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 22: pars eorum, qui propiores erant continenti litori, Liv. 44, 28.—As *Subst.:* **continens,** entis, *n. A bordering* or *neighbouring place:* Chersonesum et continentia usque Atho montem, Pl. 18, 25, 57, § 215, et al.: continentia urbis, *the suburbs,* Ter. Dig. 50, 16, 147.—(b) In time: *Following:* continentibus diebus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 84.—**b.** Fig.: motus sensui junctus et continens, Cic. N. D. 1, 11: timori perpetuo ipsum malum continens fuit, *followed at its heels,* Liv. 5, 39.

2. *Hanging together, cohering in itself, connected, uninterrupted:* **a.** continens agmen migrantium, Liv. 1, 29: so, agmen, id. 2, 50; id. 8, 8; id. 24, 16; id. 27, 51, et al.: ruinæ, id. 21, 8: terra, *the main land, continent,* Var. in Charis. p. 100 P.; C. Frgm. in Non. 274, 6; Nep. Th. 3, 2. In the same sense far more freq. as *Subst.:* **continens,** entis, *f.* (*Abl.* in *e* and *i* equally used; v. the 4th and 5th books of Cæs. B. G.), *The main-land* or *continent,* Cæs. B. G. 4, 27; 28; 31; 36 (twice); id. ib. 5, 8; 11, et sæp.; Nep. Milt. 7, 3; Liv. 35, 43; Pl. 5, 31, 30; Suet. Aug. 65; id. Tib. 40.—**b.** In time: labor omnium dierum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 63; Liv. 42, 54: bella, Cæs. B. G. 5, 11 *fin.*: imperium usque ad nos, Liv. 7, 30: itinera, id. 38, 15: biduo, Suet. Cal. 19; febres sine intermissione, Cels. 3, 5 *ad fin.*: e genere, *in an unbroken succession of generations, in continuous descent,* C. Fin. 2, 19, 61: spiritus, id. de Or. 3, 57, 216: ex continenti (*sc.* tempore), *instantly, immediately,* continuo, statim, Just. 1, 9; so also, in continenti, Ulp. Dig. 44, 5, 1.

contĭnenter, *adv.* [continens] **A.** (acc. to continens, *no.* II. A.): *Temperately, moderately* (very rare): vivere, C. Off. 1, 30, 106.— So, in *Sup.:* vivere, Aug. Ep. 199; id. Confess. 6, 12.— **B.** (acc. to continens, *no.* II. C. 1.): **1.** In space: *In unbroken succession:* continenter sedetis insulsi, Cat. 37, 6.—Far more freq. and class., **2.** In time: *Continuously, without interruption:* tota nocte ierunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 26: jam amplius horis sex pugnaretur, id. ib. 3, 5: biduum lapidibus pluit, Liv. 25, 7; C. Inv. 1, 26, 37; id. N. D. 1, 39.

contĭnentĭa, æ, *f.* [contineo] **I. A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *A holding back:* crepitûs ventris, Suet. Claud. 32 *fin.*—**2.** Esp. (acc. to contineo, *no.* I. B. 3. and continens, *no.* II. B.): *The contents* (only late Lat.): operis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12; so the title of the work of Fulgentius, De Expositione Virgilianæ Continentiæ, *etc.*— **B.** Fig. (acc. to contineo, *no.* I. B. 2. b. and continens, *no.* II. A.): *A bridling, restraining of the passions and desires; abstemiousness, abstinence, continence, temperance, moderation,* ἐγκράτεια (the common signif.; most freq. in. Cic.; its diff. from abstinentia, v. in h. v.): "*continentia* est, per quam cupiditas consilii gubernatione regitur," C. Inv. 2, 54, 164; id. Off. 2, 24, 86; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 121: conferte hujus libidines cum illius continentia, C. 2 Verr. 4, 52; cf. ubi pro continentia et æquitate libido atque superbia invasere, Sall. C. 2, 5: connected with modestia, Cæs. B. G. 7, 52; cf. Quint. 2, 21, 3; id. 3, 7, 15; id. 4, 5, 27; id. 5, 10, 57. **II.** (acc. to contineo, *no.* II., and continens, *no.* II. C.): *Confinity, proximity:* regionum (just before, cohærentia regionum), Macr. S. 5, 15.

contĭnentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [contineo] *That which contains;* Boeth. Arist. Top. 4, 5, p. 691.

con-tĭneo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; teneo] **I.** *Act.:* *To hold something on all sides in all its parts, to hold* or *keep together.* **A.** Gen. (rare): **1.** Prop.: contine, quæso, caput, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 26; Lucr. 5, 320; mundus omnia complexu suo coercet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58; Cels. 5, 26, *no.* 23: vitem levi nodo, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 187; Lucr. 1, 818; 908; id. 2, 761; 1008: pars oppidi, mari disjuncta, ponte adjungitur et continetur, C. 2 Verr. 4, 52 *fin.*— *Pass.:* Of places: *To be comprised, inclosed in, surrounded, encompassed, environed by:* qui vicus altissimis montibus undique continetur, Cæs. B. G. 3, 1: undique loci natura Helvetii, id. ib. 1, 2: mare montibus angustis, id. ib. 4, 23: pars Galliæ Garumna flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum, id. ib. 1, 1. (In the *act.* prps. only Pseudo-Tibull. 4, 1, 47: Oceanus ponto qua continet orbem, *inscloses.*)

2. Fig.: omnes artes cognatione quadam inter se continentur, *hang together,* C. Arch. 1 *fin.*—Far more common,

B. Esp.: With partic. access. ideas: **1.** With the access. idea of firmness, quiet, permanence, *etc.*: *To hold* or *keep together, to keep, preserve, retain,* **a.** Prop. (alvus) arcet et continet.... quod recepit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54 *fin.*: continere merces (opp. to partiri), C. Vat. 5, 12; cf. continere exercitum (*opp.* to dividere), Liv. 28, 2 *fin.*: arida continent odorem diutius, Pl. 21, 7, 18.—**b.** Fig.: nec enim ulla res vehementius remp. continet quam fides, C. Off. 2, 24: Remos reliquosque Belgas in officio, Cæs. B. G. 3, 11; te in exercitatione, C. Fam. 7, 19 *fin.*: te in tuis perennibus studiis, id. Brut. 97, 332: ceteros in armis (plaga), Liv. 9, 41.

2. With the access. idea of hindering, preventing motion: *To keep, keep still, detain, restrain, repress, inclose:* **a.** Prop.: animam in dicendo, C. de Or. 1, 61, 261: milites sub pellibus, Cæs. B. G. 3, 29; cf. pecudem sub tecto, Col. 7, 10, 3: exercitum castris, Cæs. B. G. 1, 48; id. ib. 2, 11, et al.; nostros in castris (tempestates), id. ib. 4, 34: copias in castris, id. B. C. 1, 66: Pompeium quam angustissime, id. ib. 3, 45: aliquem limine, Liv. 42, 2: ora frenis, Phædr. 3, 6, 7: ventos carcere, Ov. M. 11, 432: se ruri, *to remain,* Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 17; cf. se domi, Suet. Cæs. 81; id. Galb. 19: suo se loco, Cæs. B. G. 4, 34: sese oppido, id. ib. 2, 30: se mœnibus, Ov. M. 13, 208: sese intra silvas, Cæs. B. G. 2, 18, et sæp.—*Abs.:* an te auspicium commoratum est? an tempestas continet? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 58.—**b.** Fig.: *To hold back, detain, repress, hold in check, to curb, check, tame, subdue,* etc.: appetitiones animi, C. Tusc. 4, 9 *fin.*: omnes cupiditates, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: modeste insolentiam suam, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: risum, id. Fin. 4, 25, 71, et sæp.; Lucr. 1, 152: Etruriam non tam armis quam judiciorum terrore, Liv. 29, 36: oppida magis metu quam fide, id. 30, 20; Quint. 1, 3, 6; id. 12, 7, 2; id. 11, 1, 29: animum a consueta libidine, Sall. J. 15 *fin.*: temeritatem ab omni lapsu (joined with cohibere), C. Ac. 1, 12, 45: suos a prœlio, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15: manum juventus metu deorum, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 37, et al.: se ab assentiendo, C. Ac. 2, 32, 104: se ab exemplis, id. Fin. 2, 19, 62; id. 2 Verr. 5, 29, 74: temperantem eum, qui se in aliqua libidine continuerit, id. Parad. 3, 1, 21: nequeo continere, quin loquar, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 28: contineri quin complectar non queo, id. Rud. 4, 4, 128; cf. Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 60 (cf. vix contineor, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 9): quæ vera audivi, taceo et contineo optime, *keep it to myself, conceal it,* id. Eun. 1, 2, 23 (cf. C. de Or. 1, 47, 206; and dicta, id. ib. 2, 55).

3. With the access. idea of containing: *To comprise, comprehend something in itself:* Lucr. 6, 878 (cf. ut omnia, quæ alantur et crescant, contineant in se vim caloris, Cic. N. D. 2, 9; and so also, in se, Quint. 1, 6, 31; id. 2, 10, 2; id. 3, 4, 15): reliquum spatium mons continet, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38; Ov. M. 15, 240; Liv. 5, 52; panis innumeras pene continet medicinas, Pl. 22, 25, 68: (linea) centum continet (pedes), Quint. 1, 10, 44: Idus Martiæ magnum mendum continent, C. Att. 14, 22 *ad fin.*; Quint. 11, 3, 18: narrationes, quæ summam criminis contineant, id. 4, 2, 10: fabula stultorum regum et populorum continet æstus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 8; (cf. liber primus ea continebit, quæ, *etc.*, Quint. prœm. § 21; and tertia epistola continebat, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 9, 28, 5; and Quint. 11, 1, 50).—In *pass.*: contineri aliqua re, *to be contained in something, be composed of, consist of* or *in*: Lucr. 1, 1085: non enim venis et nervis et ossibus continentur (dii), Cic. N. D. 2, 23: versus paucis (pedibus) continetur, Quint. 9, 4, 60: quæ philosophorum libris continentur, id. prœm. § 11; cf. id. 6, 2, 5: id. 5, 10, 111: artes, quæ conjectura continentur et sunt opinabiles, C. Div. 1, 14; Liv. 41, 23: maximus ejus (rhetorices) usus actu

continctur, Quint. 2, 18, 5; id. 12, 9, 1; id. 3, 7, 28.

II. *Neut.*: *To hold together in itself, to hang together* (in the *verb. finito* very rare, but freq. as *Pa.*; cf. also the deriv. continuus): Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 44.

contingens, entis, **I.** *P.* of contingo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Contingent*: possibilis enunciatio non eadem est quæ contingens, Boeth. Arist. Interp. p. 429 ed. sec.

contingenter, *adv.* [contingens] *By contingency, contingently*: Boeth. Arist. Interp. p. 364 ed. sec.

contingentia, æ, *f.* [1. contingo, II. B. 3. b. (b)] *That which happens* or *falls out*: "docuimus possibilitatem et contingentiam ejusdem significationis esse, Boeth. Arist. Interp. p. 422 ed sec.

1. **con-tingo,** tigi, tactum, tingĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; tango]

I. Prop.: **A. Gen.**: *To touch*, as it were, *on all sides, to touch, take hold of* (very common): facile cibum terrestrem rostris, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: funem manu, Virg. Æ. 2, 239; cf. Ov. M. 2, 151: munera Cerealia dextra, id. ib. 11, 122: undas pede, id. ib. 2, 457: focos ore tremente, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 44: terram osculo, Liv. 1, 56: ora nati sacro medicamine, Ov. M. 2, 123; cf. ib. 14, 607: montes suo igni (sol), Lucr. 4, 408; cf. Cat. 64, 408; and Suet. Ner. 6: cibos sale modico, *to sprinkle*, Cels. 2, 24: sidera comâ (poetical expression for a very great height), Ov. F. 3, 34; cf. nubes aëris vertice (Taurus), Tib. 1, 7, 15: summa sidera plantis, *to reach the stars* (poet., denoting great prosperity), Prop. 1, 8, 43: mitem taurum, Ov. M. 2, 860; cf. ib. 8, 423: glebam, id. ib. 11, 111: pene terram (luna), C. Div. 2, 43, 91: caules (vitis), id. N. D. 2, 47, 120: dextras consulum (as a friendly greeting or congratulation), Liv. 28, 9: manum, Vell. 2, 104 *fin.*; id. ib. 107 *fin.*

B. Esp.: **With partic. access. ideas: 1.** *To touch in eating, to eat, partake of, taste* (poet.): neque illinc audeat esuriens dominus contingere granum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 113: cibos ore, Ov. M. 5, 531: aquas, id. ib. 15, 281: fontem, id. ib. 3, 409.

2. *To touch impurely* (very rare): Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 204.

3. *To touch, come in contact with, to be near* or *contiguous, border upon, to reach, extend to*: **a.** *Act.*: Helvi, qui fines Arvernorum contingunt, Cæs. B. G. 7, 7 *fin.*: turri adacta et contingente vallum, id. ib. 5, 43: in saltu Vescino Falernum contingente agrum, Liv. 10, 21; Suet. Aug. 25.—**b.** *Neutr.*: ita ut radices montis ex utraque parte ripæ fluminis contingant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38: milites disponit perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, ut contingant inter se atque omnem munitionem expleant, id. B. C. 1, 21; cf. id. B. G. 7, 23.—And hence,

4. *To reach something by moving, to attain to, reach, come to, arrive at, meet with* (mostly poet.): qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam, Hor. A. P. 412: Ephyren penuis, Ov. M. 7, 392: Italiam, Virg. Æ. 5, 18: fines Illyricos, Ov. M. 4, 568: Creten, id. ib. 8, 100: Cadmeïda arcem, id. ib. 6, 217: portus, id. ib. 3, 634; id. ib. 13, 708: Phasidos undas, id. ib. 7, 6: occasus, id. ib. 2, 189: auras, *to come into the air*, id. ib. 15, 416: avem ferro, *to hit*, Virg. Æ. 5, 509; cf. Ov. M. 8, 351; id. ib. 2, 578; cf. aures, id. ib. 1, 211: aures fando with the *Acc. c. Inf.*, id. ib. 15, 497: ævi contingere florem, *to come to* or *reach the flower of age*, Lucr. 1, 565.

II. Fig.: **A. Gen.**: *To touch, to seize upon, to meet* (rare): Prop. 1, 1, 1: quam me manifesta libido contigit! Ov. M. 9, 484: animum cura, Val. Fl. 7, 173; cf. Liv. 22, 10: nec unquam Contacti simili sorte rogatis opem, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 78.—Far more frequent,

B. Esp.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): *To touch with pollution, to pollute, stain, defile*: **a.** Usually in *Part. perf.* (as a *verb. fin.*, the kindred contamino was in use, q. v.): Gallos contactos eo scelere velut injecta rabie ad arma ituros, Liv. 21, 48: contacta civitas rabie duorum juvenum, id. 4, 9: omnes ea violatione templi, id. 29, 8 *fin.* (for which ib. 18: nefanda præda se ipsos ac domos contaminare suas): plebs regia præda, id. 2, 5; cf. id. 4, 15 *fin.*: equi candidi et nullo mortali opero contacti, Tac. Germ. 10: dies (*sc.* Alliensis) religiosi, Liv. 6, 28: pectora vitiis, Tac. Or. 12.—**b.** Once *Neutr.*: hic contactus ensis deserat castum latus! Sen. Hippol. 714.

2. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 3.): *To touch*, i. e. *to be connected with* or *related to, to concern*: ut quisque tam fœde interemptos aut propinquitate aut amicitia contingebat, Liv. 25, 8: aliquem sanguine ac genere, id. 40, 7; id. 24, 23: aliquem artissimo gradu, Suet. Aug. 4: domum Cæsarum nullo gradu, id. Galb. 2: deos (*i. e.* Mœcenatem et Augustum) quoniam propius contingis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 52; and Suet. Ner. 32: Sabinum modico usu, *to have little intercourse with*, Tac. A. 4, 68: multis in Italia contactis gentibus Punici belli societate, Liv. 31, 8 *fin.*; cf. si crimine contingantur, *to have part in*, Ulp. Dig. 11, 4, 1: hæc consultatio Romanos nihil contingit, *concerns not*, Liv. 34, 23; cf. id. 40, 14.

3. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 4.): **a.** *To attain to, reach, arrive at something, to come to* (very rare): quam regionem quum superavit animus naturamque sui similem contigit et agnovit, C. Tusc. 1, 19, 43.—Hence, **b.** (α) *Act.*: *To happen to one, befall, fall to one's lot* (very rare): sors Tyrrhenum contigit, Vell. 1, 1 *fin.*: Italiam palma frugum, Pl. 18, 11, 29.—(β) *Neutr.*: *To happen, fall out, turn out, come to pass* (a very common signification; usually of favourable, but sometimes of indifferent, or even adverse occurrences): (α) With *Dat.*: cui tam subito tot contigerint commoda, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 3; id. Hec. 5, 3, 35; C. de Or. 1, 35 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 56, 228; id. Off. 1, 43, 153; id. Fam. 5, 21; id. Planc. 10, 24; Cæs. B. G. 1, 43; Quint. 10, 1, 115; id. 12, 11, 29; Suet. Cæs. 35; id. Cal. 3; 10; Ov. M. 3, 321; id. ib. 11 268; id. ib. 15, 443; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 46; id. ib. 1, 4, 10; id. ib. 1, 17, 9: non displicuisse illi jocos, sed non contigisse, Quint. 6, 3, 2: quum tanto plura bene dicendi exempla supersint quam illis contigerunt, id. 10, 2, 28; id. 6, 2, 30: quam mihi maxime hic hodie contigerit malum, Enn. in Non. 268, 12: quod (*sc.* servitus) potentibus populis sæpe contigit, C. Tusc. 5, 6, 15; so, id. Cat. 1, 7; id. Fam. 11, 16; id. de Sen. 19; id. Off. 2, 14; 19: quoties ipsi testatori aliquid contingit, *a misfortune befalls*, etc., Ulp. Dig. 28, 3, 6; and si quid ei humanitus contigerit, Scæv. ib. 34, 4, 30 *fin.* (cf. ib. § 2: sive in via aliquid mihi humanitus *accideriť*, and v. 2. accido, *no.* III. E.).—(β) With *Dat. c. Inf.*: non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 36: fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis continget, id. A. P. 51: si non contingat, quales maxime velim nutrices habere, Quint. 1, 1, 11: destruere, id. 5, 7, 25: ducere argumentum, id. 6, 1, 4: concitare invidiam, id. ib. 14: mihi Romæ nutriri atque doceri, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 41; Vell. 2, 124, 2: mihi cognoscere (eos), Quint. 12, 11, 3; id. 9, 2, 98. And, at the same time, a *Dat.* of the predicate (cf. Seyfert's Gr. § 2238; Ramsh. Gr. p. 634; Grotef. smaller Gr. § 205): quo tempore mihi fratrique meo destinari prætoribus contigit, Vell. 2, 124 *fin.*: maximo tibi et civi et duci evadere contigit, Val. Max. 5, 4 *ext.* 2 (Ov. M. 11, 219; the *codd.* vary between nepoti and nepoten. The latter is found in Jahn.)—(γ) With *ut c. Subj.*: volo hoc contingat oratori, ut . . . locus in subselliis occupetur, C. Brut. 8, 290: utinam contigisset adolescenti, ut esset senatui atque optimo cuique carissimus, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49: ut contigit, ut salvi potiremur domum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 32.—(δ) With *Abl.*; quis memoria atque actio naturâ non arte contingunt, Quint. 3, 3, 4; cf., also, id. 1, 1, 33; id. 2, 2, 11; id. 4, 1, 37: magis adeo id facilitate, quam ullâ culpâ meâ contigit, C. de Or. 2, 4.—(ε) With *ex*: gratia quæ contingeret ex sermone puro, Quint. 11, 1, 53; cf., also, 8, 3, 70; Pl. 33, 4, 14, § 39.—(ζ) With *Adv.*: ubi quid melius contingit, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 44.—(η) *Abs.*: hanc mihi expetivi; contigit, *etc.*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 13: si nulla contigit excusatio, Quint. 11, 1, 81. **III.** Meton.: Of plants: *To come forth, grow*: post cymam ex eadem brassica contingunt tarda autumnalesque caulicoli, Pl. 19, 8, 41, § 138.

2. **con-tingo** (**-guo**), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; tinguo] *To wet, moisten* (prps. only in Lucr. and Virg.): **I.** Prop.: Lucr. 1, 937; id. 4, 13; id. 1, 946: semina rerum colore, id. 2, 755: lac sale, to *sprinkle*, Virg. G. 3, 403: corpus amurcâ, id. ib. 3, 448. **II.** Fig.: Lucr. 1, 933; id. 4, 9.

continŭans, antis *P.* of 2. continuo.

continŭanter, *adv.* [continuans] *In uninterrupted succession*: Aug. Retract. 1, 24.

continŭāte, *adv.* from *P.* of 2. continuo, *In uninterrupted succession, one after another*: Fest. s. v. STRIGÆ, p. 145; cf., Front. Diff. verb. p. 2195 P.

continŭatim, *adv.* [2. continuo] *Continuously*: "συνημμένως, συνεχῶς," Vet. Gloss.; Aug. Ep. 112, 20.

continŭātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A following of one thing after another, an unbroken series, continuation, succession* (class.): continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 4 *fin.*: immutabilis ordinis semiternus, id. Ac. 1, 7 *fin.*; Liv. 41, 15: imbrium, Cæs. B. G. 3, 29: laborum, Suet. Tib. 21; Flor. 4, 2, 79: causarum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: sermonis, Quint. 8, 2, 14; cf. id. 9, 3, 23; id. 11, 3, 170.

II. Esp.: In Rhet.: With or without verborum, *A period*: C. de Or. 1, 61, 261; id. ib. 3, 13, 49; id. Or. 61, 261; Quint. 9, 4, 22.

continŭātivus, a, um, *adj.* [2. continuo] *Showing continuation, continuative*: conjunctiones continuativæ sunt, quæ significant ordinem præcedentis rei ad sequentem, Prisc. P. 1027 P.

continŭe, *adv.* [continuus] **I.** Prop.: *Continuously, without interruption*; in space or time (very rare, prps. only ante- and post-class.; for in Quint. 2, 20, 3, and 9, 1, 11, the best MSS. have continuo; v. continuo, *no.* II.): *flumen* quod fluit continue, Var. L. L. 5, 5, 12: protinus jugiter et continue, Non. 376, 26. **II.** Meton. (=continuo, *no.* I.): *Immediately, forthwith*: se autem de hoc sæculo continue transiturum præponit, Cassiod. Complex. ad Timoth. 2, 5.

continŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *A connected unbroken series, continuation* (very rare): Var. L. L. 7, 7, 101: spinæ, Pl. 8, 30, 44.

1. **continŭo,** *adv.* [continuus] **I.** Prop. (with reference to time): **A.** Gen.: *Immediately, forthwith, directly, without delay*, statim, αὐτίκα (very common): **1.** Corresp. with *ubi, ut, postquam, quum*, etc.: **a.** With *ubi*: ubi primum terram tetigimus, continuo, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 49; id. Cist. 2, 3, 35; id. Epid. 1, 2, 52; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 51; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 36; id. Hec. 5, 3, 15.—**b.** With *ut*: quæ ut aspexi, me continuo contuli, *etc.*, Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 7; C. 2 Verr. 4, 22, 48; Hor. S. 1, 6, 29.—**c.** With *postquam*: nam postquam audivi . . . continuo argentum dedi, ut emerctur, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 37.—**d.** With *quum*: neminem conveni . . . quin omnes, quum te summis laudibus ad cœlum extulerunt, mihi continuo maximas gratias agant, C. Fam. 9, 14; id. ib. 10, 12, 2: ut vel continuo patuit, quum, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 29.—**e.** With *si*: nec mora sit, si innuero, quin pugnus continuo in mala hærcat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17: si quid narrare cœpit, continuo dari tibi verba censes, *forthwith you think*, etc., id. Andr. 3, 2, 24.—**f.** With *sin*: sin falsum, aut vanum, aut fictum est, continuo palam est, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 24; Hor. S. 2, 3, 160.—**g.** With *simul ac*: continuo consilium dimisit (Q. Maximus), simul ac, *etc.*, C. de Or. 1, 26, 121.—**2.** *Abs.*: continuo, ventis surgentibus, aut freta ponti Incipiunt agitata tumescere, *etc.*, Virg. G. 1, 356: continuo hic ero, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 43: haud mora; continuo matris præcepta facessit, Virg. G. 4, 548; Ov. M. 14, 362; cf. Quint. 12, 3, 3; C. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: quod lubet, non lubet jam id continuo, *the next moment, immediately*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 7: hercle, ego te barba continuo arri-

piam et in ignem conjiciam, id. Rud. 3, 4, 64: egomet continuo mecum; certe captus est! *I immediately thought within myself*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 55; Lucr. 1, 672; 793; id. 2, 754; id. 3, 519: senatus est continuo convocatus, C. Fam. 10, 12, 3: hos continuo in itinere adorti, Cæs. B. G. 7, 42 *fin.*: subitæ necessitates continuo agendi, *on the spot, immediately*, Quint. 10, 7, 2: perturbationes, amplificatæ certe, pestiferæ sunt: igitur etiam susceptæ continuo in magna pestis parte versantur, *even immediately on their rise*, C. Tusc. 4, 18, 42; cf. id. Fin. 3, 9, 32.

B. Esp.: **1.** With the statement of a logical consequence from a fact. So only in connection with a negative, or a question implying a negative: *Not immediately*; i. e. *not by consequence, not necessarily, not as an immediate consequence*, in questions; *perhaps then? perhaps therefore?* (so very freq. in Cic.): **a.** With *si:* non continuo, si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, C. Rosc. Am. 33, 94; id. de Or. 2, 48, 199; Gai. Inst. 2, 204.—**b.** With *quum:* C. Manil. 2, 345: quum nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt, continuo etiam convalescant, C. Tusc. 3, 3, 5.—**c.** *Abs.*: id. ib. 2, 19, 45: æque enim contingit omnibus fidibus ut incontentæ sint; illud non continuo, ut æque incontentæ, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75.—**d.** With *a question:* si malo careat, continuone fruitur summo bono? C. Tusc. 3, 18, 40; Quint. 9, 2, 84.

2. Of a very near point of time following: deinde absens factus ædilis, continuo prætor, *immediately thereupon*, C. Ac. 2, 1, 1: qui summam spem civium, quam de eo jam puero habuerant, continuo adolescens incredibili virtute superavit, id. Læl. 3, 11; Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 62: hos prius introducam, et quæ volo Simul imperabo; post continuo exeo, id. Eun. 3, 2, 40.

II. Meton.: In Quint. twice for the ante- and post-class, continue: *In an uninterrupted series, one after another, continuously*: qualis (labor) fuit illius, qui grana ciceris ex spatio distante missa, in acum continuo et sine frustratione inseruerat, Quint. 2, 20, 3; id. ib. 9, 1, 11.

Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 104—107.

2. **continŭo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [continuus] **I.** *Act.*: (*To join one thing to another in uninterrupted succession*; hence) **A.** In space: *To connect, unite* (class. in prose and poetry); constr. with *Dat.* or (more freq.) without *Dat.*: **1.** With *Dat.*: (ædr) mari continuatus et junctus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 45 *fin.*: ædificia mœnibus, Liv. 1, 44; regnum Alyattei campis Mygdoniis Hor. Od. 3, 16, 42: latus lateri, Ov. A. A. 1, 496.—*Pass. in reflexive force:* Suionibus Sitonum gentes continuantur, *border upon, are next to, contiguous*, Tac. Germ. 45 *fin.*—**2.** Without *Dat.*: illos binas aut amplius domus continuare, *to erect in rows*, Sall. C. 20, 11: fundos, *to inherit contiguous plots of ground*, C. Agr. 3, 4, 14 (v. the pass. in connection): latissime agrum, id. ib. 2, 26, 70: agros, Liv. 34, 4: pontem, Tac. A. 15, 9: domus, qua palatium et Mæcenatis hortos continuaverat, Tac. A. 15, 39: verba, *to connect together in a period*, C. de Or. 3, 37, 149; cf. verba verbis aut nomina nominibus (just before: cadentia similiter jungere), Quint. 9, 4, 43.—*Pass. with reflexive force:* quæ aliæ alias apprehendentes continuantur, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54.

B. Of time: *To continue uninterruptedly, to do in succession, one thing after another*: C. Fl. 11, 25: iter die et nocte, Cæs. B. C. 3, 11 and 36: perpetationem hiduo duabusque noctibus, Pl. 14, 22, 28: diem noctemque potando, Tac. Germ. 22: theatro dies totos, id. A. 14, 20: magistratum, Sall. J. 37, 2; cf. Liv. 38, 33: præturam ei, *i. e. to give it to him immediately after his ædileship*, Vell. 2, 91, 3: dapes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 108: febrem, Cels. 3, 5: prope funera, Liv. 1, 46: lab. rem, Curt. 7, 11; Suet. Ner. 1 Bremi: hiemi continuatur hiems, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 25; Liv. 2, 54: damni damnis, Tac. Agr. 41.—**Poet.**: aliquos ferro, *to slay one after another*, Stat. Th. 9, 292; cf. ib. 12, 745.

II. *Neut.* (rare; prps. only in Celsus): *To continue, last*: febres ita ut cœpere continuant, Cels. 3, 3; id. 2, 4.

continŭus, a, um, *adj.* [contineo, *no.* II.] **I.** Gen.: *Joining, connecting with something*, or *hanging together in its parts*, in space; *uninterrupted, continuous* (so, mostly Aug. and post-Aug.): **A.** Prop.: ær terræ, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6: Leucada continuam veteres habuere coloni, Nunc freta circueunt, *joined to the main land*, Ov. M. 15, 289: ignis proxima quæque et deinceps continua amplexus, Liv. 30, 5; id. 30, 6: montes, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5; Pl. 6, 30, 35: agri, Suet. Cæs. 38: fluere continuo alveo (Euphraten), Pl. 6, 26, 30, § 124; cf. Rhenus uno alveo continuus, Tac. A. 2, 6; and, mare, id. Agr. 10 *fin.*: aliqui vice dentium continuo osse gignuntur, Pl. 7, 16, 15: Pl. Pan. 51, 4; Stat. Th. 5, 517.—As *Subst.*: **continuus,** i. *m. He who is always about one, an attendant*: principis, Tac. A. 6, 26.

B. Fig. (most freq. in Quint.): quum fluxerunt plures continuæ translationes (a figure derived from an uninterrupted flowing stream; v. the preced.), C. Or. 27, 94: expositio (*opp.* partita), Quint. 7, 10, 11; id. 11, 3, 84: si non crebra hæc lumina et continua fuerint, id. 12, 10, 46; id. 10, 7, 16: ab exordio usque ad ultimam vocem continuus quidam gemitus, id. 11, 1, 54: oratio, id. 6, 1, 46; id. 6, 4, 1; id. 7, 10, 17: affectus, id. 6, 2, 10: impetus, id. 10, 7, 14.

II. Esp.: **Of time and things relating to it**: *Successive, following one after another* (very common): auferet ex oculis venieus Aurora Boötes; Continuaque die sidus Hyantis erit, Ov. F. 5, 734: continua nocte Delphin videndus erit, id. ib. 6, 720: ubi dies decem continuos illius iterasti domum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 146: dies quinque ex eo die, Cæs. B. G. 1, 48: annos prope quinquaginta, C. 1 Verr. 13, 38: duabus noctibus, Suet. Aug. 94: secutæ sunt continuos complures dies tempestates, Cæs. B. G. 4, 34 Oud. *N. cr.*: prioribus diebus, Liv. 42, 58: aliquot, C. Manil. 18: tot dies, id. 2 Verr. 5, 36: triennium, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 61; Suet. Cal. 7: biennio, id. Tib. 38: triduum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 145: bella, Liv. 10, 31: cursus prœliorum, Tac. Agr. 27: consulatus, Suet. Cæs. 76; Pl. Pan. 58: itinera, Lepid. in C. Fam. 10, 34: regna, Liv. 1, 47: duo triumphi ex Hispania acti, id. 41, 7: labor, Quint. 1, 3, 8: amor, Prop. 1, 20, 1: incommoda, Cæs. B. G. 7, 14: messe senescit ager, Ov. A. A. 3, 82; Tac. A. 12, 25 *fin.*; Suet. Claud. 20 Bremi and Baumg.-Crus.: continuus inde et sævus accusandis reis Suilius, Tac. A. 11, 5; cf. postulandis reis tam continuus annus fuit, id. ib. 4, 36.

‡ **con-tĭro,** ōnis, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; tiro] *A joint recruit*: Inscr. Mur. 805, 4.

contiuncula, æ, v. conciuncula.

con-tŏgātus, i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; togatus] *A law colleague*: Amm. 29, 2, 22.

con-tollo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; tollo] *To carry*: gradum, *to go*: Plaut. Aul. 5, 6.

† **contō-mŏnŏbŏlōn,** i, *n.* [contus; monobolon] (*A leaping with a pole*), *A game in which persons made use of a pole to assist them in their leaps*: Cod. Just. 3, 43, 3.

con-tŏnat, *v. impers. It thunders heavily*: contonat ibi continuo Sonitu maximo, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 42.

contor, ari; v. cunctor.

con-torquĕo, rsi, rtum, rquĕre, 2. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; torqueo] *To turn, twirl, wind, swing, whirl round violently* (class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of weapons, arms, *etc.* (mostly poet.): telum validis viribus, Lucr. 1, 970: hastam viribus, Ov. M. 5, 32: lenta spicula lacertis, Virg. Æ. 7, 165: hastile adducto lacerto, id. ib. 11, 561: cuspidem lacerto, Ov. M. 8, 345; cf. id. ib. 5, 422: (hastile) certo contorquens dirigit ictu, Virg. Æ. 12, 490; Quint. 9, 4, 8; sed magnum stridens contorta plurarica venit, Virg. Æ. 9, 705: hastam in latus, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 52: telum in eum, Curt. 8, 14 *ad fin.*—**B.** Of other things: navem quolibet, Lucr. 4, 905: membra quocunque vult, C. Div. 1, 53; Lucr. 5, 724: tantum corpus, id. 4, 901: globum ea celeritate, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; id. Arat. 61: equum magna vi, Poeta in Quint. 8, 6, 9: amnes in alium cursum contortos et deflexos videmus, C. Div. 1, 19 *fin.*: proram ad lævas undas, Virg. Æ. 3, 562: silvas insano vortice, *hurling* or *rolling them round in its raging whirlpool*, id. G. 1, 481; cf. Cat. 64, 107: frementes aquas subitis verticibus, Luc. 4, 102 Weber; cf. ib. 3, 631; Sil. 3, 50; Sen. Ep. 79: vertex est contorta in se aqua, Quint. 8, 2, 7; Sil. 4, 309.

II. Fig. (for the most part only in Cic.): (auditor) tanquam machinatione aliqua tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, C. de Or. 2, 17, 72.—So of language that is *thrown out violently* or *forcibly, hurled*: Demosthenis non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur, C. Or. 70 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 10, 7, 14 Spald. and Frotsch.: quam rhetorice! quam copiose, quas sententias colligit! quæ verba contorquet! *hurls*, C. Tusc. 3, 26, 63; cf. Pl. Ep. 5, 20, 4: deinde contorqueat et ita concludunt, *etc.*, C. Div. 2, 51, 106.

con-torreo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; torreo] *To dry completely, to parch, scorch, dry up*: herbas, Amm. 18, 7, 4.

contorte, *adv.* [contortus] (acc. to contortus, *no.* B.) *Intricately, perplexedly, obscurely*: dicere, C. Inv. 1, 20, 29; Auct. Her. 1, 9, 15.—*Comp.*: concludunt a Stoicis, C. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.

☞ *Sup.* not in use.

contortio, ōnis, *f.* [contorqueo] **I.** Prop.: *A whirling round*: dextræ, Auct Her. 4, 19, 26. **II.** Fig.: *An intertwining, involving; intricacy, complication*; of language, in *plur.*, contortiones orationis, C. Fat. 9; Aug. Retract. 1, 50.

contortor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A wrester*: legum, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 27.

contortŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [contortus] *Somewhat complicated* or *intricate*: quibusdam ac minutis conclusiunculis, C. Tusc. 2, 18, 42.

contortŭplĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [contortus-plico] *Entangled, put together* or *compounded confusedly*: nomina, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 26.

contortus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of contorqueo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to contorqueo, *no.* II.): Of language: **A.** *Full of motion, powerful, vehement, energetic, strong* (rare; mostly in Cic.): contorta et acris oratio, C. Or. 20: vis (orationis), Quint. 10, 7, 14: levibus mulcentur et contortis excitantur, id. 9, 4, 116.—**B.** *Involved, intricate, obscure, perplexed, complicated*: contortæ et difficiles res, C. de Or. 1, 58 *fin.*: contorta et aculeata quædam σοφίσματα id. Ac. 2, 24, 75.

contrā, *adv.* and *prep.* (prop. adverbial *Abl.* of an obsolete *adj.* CONTERUS, formed from *con*; whence also contrō, in the compounds controversus, controversia, *etc.*; cf. extra, infra, intra, supra). It served originally to denote a place which corresponds with another in position, runs parallel to it, or forms its counterpart; hence also transf. to an action which corresponds to another, answers to it, or forms its antithesis; and since this easily passes into the idea of hostility, it finally denotes a hostile confronting.

I. *Adv.*: **A.** Prop.: Of places: *Over against, on the opposite side, opposite to, vis à vis*: jam omnia contra circaque hostium plena erant, Liv. 5, 37 *fin.*: ulmus erat contra, Ov. M. 14, 661: templa vides contra, id. ib. 7, 587: contra, clata mari, respondet Gnosia tellus, Virg. Æ. 6, 23; Pl. 2, 65, 65; Tac. Agr. 10 Roth.: ut mihi confidenter contra astitit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 6; cf. id. Pers. 1, 1, 13; id. Pseud. 1, 2, 23, et al.: stat contra starique jubet, Juv. 3, 290; Plaut. Cas. 5, 3, 2; cf. id. Pers. 2, 2, 26; id. Mil. 2, 1, 45 Lind.; id. Most. 5, 1, 56; Liv. 1, 16; id. 9, 6, et al.: accede ad me atque adi contra, Plaut.

Rud. 1, 4, 22: partique dedere Oscula quisque suæ non pervenientia contra, *to the opposite party*, Ov. M. 4, 80.

B. Meton.: Of actions: **1.** Those which correspond with others, some which answer to them: *On the other side, on the other hand*: quæ me amat, quam contra amo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 23; cf. id. Cist. 1, 1, 97; Cat. 76, 23: quum hic nugatur, contra nugari lubet, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 53; cf. id. Amph. 2, 2, 62: si laudabit hæc illius formam, tu hujus contra, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 54; id. ib. 2, 3, 63; cf. id. Hec. 4, 2, 7: tubæ utrinque canunt, contra consonat terra, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 72; id. ib. 67; cf. ib. 62.

2. Those which are opposed to others: *Against, on the contrary, on the opposite side, in opposition, just the contrary* (so most usual): **a.** (*a*) hostes crebri cadunt: nostri contra ingruunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 81: facilem esse rem . . . si modo unum omnes sentiant ac probent: contra in dissensione nullam se salutem perspicere, Cæs. B. G. 5, 31: ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati, C. Tusc. 5, 6, 16; cf. Prop. 1, 11, 25: ut essent eorum alia æstimabilia, alia contra, alia neutrum, C. Fin. 3, 15, 50; cf. cognoscere quid boni utrisque aut contra esset, Sall. J. 83, 2; Liv. 6, 15; cf. id. 6, 31: cujus a me corpus crematum est: quod contra decuit ab illo meum, C. de Sen. 23, 85; Lucr. 1, 83; C. Læl. 24, 90; id. Quint. 28, 87; id. Off. 1, 15 *fin.*; Sall. J. 85, 21; C. Part. 18, 46.—(*β*) In connection with *atque* or *quam*: *Otherwise than, contrary to what, in opposition to that which*: contra atque apud nos fieri, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Cæs. B. G. 4, 13; id. B. C. 3, 12; C. Sull. 24, 69; id. 2 Verr. 4, 6, 11; id. Balb. 3, 7; id. Cat. 3, 8, 20; id. Phil. 11, 13, 34; id. Or. 40, 137; id. Div. 2, 24 *fin.*; Sall. C. 60, 5; Pl. 12, 19, 43: ut senatus contra quam ipse censuisset ad vestitum rediret, C. Pis. 8, 18; id. Clu. 5, 12; id. de Or. 2, 20, 86; id. Leg. 2, 5, 11; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 2; Liv. 30, 19; Pl. 10, 53, 74; id. 11, 20, 24; Sil. 15, 107.—(*γ*) **Auro contra**, in colloquial lang.: *Weighed against gold, or equal to gold*: jam mihi auro contra constat filius, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 58; id. Curc. 1, 3, 45 *sq.*; id. Mil. 4, 2, 85; id. ib. 3, 1, 63: non caru'st auro contra, *i. e. is worth his weight in gold*, id. Epid. 3, 3, 20; cf. id. Pseud. 2, 3, 22.—(*δ*) E contra, or in one word, econtra, post-class.=contra: Aur. Vict. Cæs. 39, 45; Hier. Ep. 12; 138; cf. Voss. de Vit. serm. 1, 25, p. 108.—**b.** Of hostile opposition: certum est facere contra, Lucil. in Non. 289, 27; cf. contra facere, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10: contra pugnantibus ventis, Lucr. 6, 98: contra jaunare obstantique, id. 2, 280: qua lezione pulsa futurum, ut reliquæ contra consistere non auderent, *to oppose*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 17: neque contra feriundi aut manum conserendi copia erat, Sall. J. 50, 4: patrieii contra vi resistunt, Liv. 3, 13; cf. id. 3, 15, et sæp.; Ov. M. 2, 434: ausa ferox ab equo contra oppugnare sagittis, Prop. 3, 11, 13.

II. *Prep. c. Acc.* (so, except in Var., prps. not ante-class.):

A. Prop.: Of places: *Over against, opposite to, against*: cujus (insulæ) unum latus est contra Galliam, alterum vergit ad Hispaniam, tertium est contra septentriones, Cæs. B. G. 5, 13; cf. eas regiones, quæ sunt contra Gallias, id. ib. 4, 20; id. ib. 3, 9 *fin.*; cf. id. B. C. 3, 23; Var. R. R. 3, 5, 5: castellum loco edito contra arcem objecit, Liv. 38, 4, 5; Pl. 5, 9, 10.

B. Meton.: **1.** In general opposition: *Against, opposite, contrary to*: **a.** (*a*) ut contra ventum gregem pascamus, Col. 7, 3, 12; cf. Pl. 29, 3, 12: cantra vim atque impetum flammis conversa (tigna), Cæs. B. G. 4, 17, 5: contra naturam, C. Off. 3, 5: opinionem, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9; 6, 30; Sall. J. 75, 2, et sæp.: exspectationem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40; spem, Sall. J. 28, 1; cf. spem votaque, Liv. 24, 45: decus regium, Sall. J. 33; 72, et sæp.—(*β*) Contra ea, *On the contrary, on the other hand* (freq. in the histt., esp. in Nep., who rarely used contra alone): Cæs. B. C. 3, 74: Nep. præf. 6; Alcib. 8, 4; Con. 5, 4; Epam. 5, 6; 10, 4; Ages. 2, 4; Iph. 3, 4: Liv. 4, 52; 2, 60; 21, 20; 41, 24; 44, 43, et sæp.—**b.** (very rare) Of friendly bearing or conduct towards another, instead of the more usu. erga *or* in: *Tucardes*: (elephanti) tanta narratur clementia contra minus validos, ut, *etc.*, Pl. 8, 7, 7.

2. In hostile opposition: *Against* (so very freq. in prose and poetry): **a.** omnes Belgas contra populum Romanum conjurasse, Cæs. B. G. 2, 1; 3: contra populum Romanum armis contendere, id. ib. 2, 13; id. ib. 2, 33, et sæp.: contra omnia dici oportere et pro omnibus, C. Ac. 2, 18, 60: contra deos disputare, id. N. D. 2, 67, 168, et sæp.: hoc non modo non pro me sed contra me est potius, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75; cf. id. ib. 2, 81, 330; id. Clu. 36, 102; id. Quint. 24, 76; Sen. Ben. 6, 31; Quint. 4, 2, 75; id. 12, 7, 1: ut esset contra fortunam semper armatus, C. Tusc. 5, 7, 19; cf. id. de Sen. 15, 51; Sall. J. 31, 6: contra pericula et insidias firmissimus, id. ib. 28, 5; cf. id. ib. 80; Pl. 8, 25, 37.—**b.** In medic. lang., of remedies or antidotes: omnibus hominibus contra serpentes inest venenum, Pl. 7, 2, 2; id. 8, 1, 1; id. 7, 1, 1; Pall. 10, 3, 2; id. 11, 14, 17, et al.

☞ As a *prep.* placed after its *subst.*, Virg. Æ. 5, 370; 414; id. ib. 10, 567; Tac. A. 3, 1; and after the *pron. relat.*, C. Mur. 4, 9; id. Phil. 2, 8, 18; id. Or. 10, 34; Pl. Ep. 1, 23, 3.

III. In the few compounds with contra, it contains, for the most part, the idea of hostile opposition, as in contradico and its derivv., and contra-eo, contrapono; only in the post-class. contraversus, also the original idea of local opposition; v. h. vv.

See Hand. Turs. II. pp. 107—126.

con-trābium, ĭi, *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; trabs] (Prop. *A joining together of beams*; hence Meton. *concr.*). *A flooring*: quam gratum est in pontibus contrabium non tremere, Cassiod. Var. 12, 18.

contractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contraho] *A drawing together, contraction* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.): **I.** Prop.: contractio et porrectio digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: brachii (*opp.* projectio), id. Or. 18, 59: superciliorum (*opp.* remissio), id. Off. 1, 41: frontis, id. Sest. 8, 19: humerorum (*opp.* allevatio), Quint. 11, 3, 85: nervorum, *a contraction*, Scrib. Comp. 255; also, without nervorum, Pl. 20, 17, 73. **II.** Meton.: *An abridging, shortening, shortness, brevity*: paginæ, C. Att. 5, 4 *fin.*: syllabæ (*opp.* productio), id. de Or. 3, 50 *fin.*: orationis (*opp.* longitudo), id. Part. 6, 19. **III.** Fig.: (acc. to *no.* II.): animi in dolore, *dejection* (*opp.* effusio animi in lætitiâ), C. Tusc. 4, 31, 66.

contractĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [contractio, *no.* III.] animi, *Dejection, sadness*: C. Tusc. 3, 34, 83.

contractius, *comp. adv.* [contractus] *Within a narrower compass*: assuescamus servis paucioribus serviri, habitare contractius, Sen. Tranq. 9, 2.

☞ *Pos.* and *Sup.* prob. not in use.

contracto, āre, v. contrecto.

contractor, ōris, *m.* [contraho, *no.* I. B. 2.] *One who makes a contract, a contractor*: Imp. Zeno Cod. 5, 5, 8.

‡ **contractōrium**, æ, *n.* [contraho] *A lace, string*, σφιγκτήρ: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

contractūra, æ, *f.* [contraho] (*A drawing together*; hence) *T. t.* in archit.: *A contracting or tapering* (of pillars), Vitr. 3, 2; 3; id. 4, 6; id. 5, 1, et al.

1. contractus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of contraho. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to contraho, *no.* I. B.): *Drawn together into a narrow space*, i. e. *compressed, contracted, close, short, narrow, restricted*: **A.** Prop.: contractior ignis, *smaller*, Lucr. 5, 570: aequora, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 33; cf. freta, Ov. F. 6, 495: and, locus (together with exiguus), Virg. G. 4, 295: and, Nilus contractior et exilior, Pl. Pan. 30, 3.—**B.** Fig.: contractus et brevis ambitus verborum, C. Brut. 44; cf. contractior oratio, id. ib. 31: propositum dicendi (*opp.* uberius), Quint. 11, 1, 33: summissa atque contracta voce (*opp.* erecta, concitata), id. 11, 3, 175: vox, id. ib. 64: parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus, C. Parad. procem. § 5: quæ studia in his jam ætatibus nostris contractiora esse debent, C. Cæl. 31, 76: paupertas, *stinted*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 20 (cf. *angusta* pauperies, id. Od. 3, 2, 1); in the same sense transf. to the person: ad mare descendet vates tuus et sibi parcet Contractusque leget, *retired, solitary*, id. ib. 1, 7, 12 Schmid.; cf. Virg. Mor. 78.

2. contractus, ūs, *m.* [contraho] **I.** Prop.: *A drawing together*: acinorum, *a shrinking, wrinkling*, Var. R. R. 1, 68. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *The entering upon*, or *beginning of an affair, the transacting*: rei, Quint. 4, 2, 49.—**B.** Law *t. t.* (not in Cic.): *A contract, agreement*: contractus ultro citroque obligatio est, quam Graeci συνάλλαγμα vocant," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16: so, Sev. Sulpic. in Gell. 4, 4, 2; Papin. Dig. 24, 3, 23.

contrādīcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [contradico] *That may be contradicted or spoken against*: signum, Tert. de Carn. Christ. 23.

contrā-dīco, xi, ctum, cĕre, 3. *v. n.* [contra; dico] *To speak against, contradict*: **A.** With *Dat.*: cuicumque adversarius non contradicit, Quint. 5, 10, 13: quibus (legibus), id. 7, 7, 4: sententiis aliorum, Tac. H. 1, 39: Thraseæ, id. ib. 2, 91: ambienti, Suet. Cæs. 18: tibi, id. Aug. 54 Baumg.-Crus. *N. cr.*—**B.** *Impers. Pass.*: **1.** With *quin* c. *Subj.*: nec contradici, quin amicitia de integro reconcilietur, Liv. 8, 2.—**2.** With *Dat.*: preces erant, sed quibus contradici non posset, Tac. H. 4, 46: contradicitur alicui rei, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14.

contrādictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contradico] *A speaking against, reply, objection, contradiction* (post-Aug.; most freq. in Quint., of judicial replications): ubi contradictioni locus non erit, Quint. 3, 8, 34; so, id. 3, 8, 27; id. 5, 13, 49; id. 7, 3, 20; id. 5, 13, 28 Spald. *N. cr.*: sumere, *to anticipate the objection of an antagonist*, id. 11, 3, 163 Spald.—In *plur.*: Quint. 2, 17, 36; id. 7, 1, 38; id. 5, 13, 49; Tac. A. 14, 45.

contrādictor, ōris, *m.* [id.] In Law Lat.: *One who objects to contradicts, an opponent*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 11, 27; Callistr. ib. 16, 3; Amm. 31, 14.

contrādictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Containing a contradiction, contradictory*: liber, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 8, 1.

con-trado, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; trado] *To give over, to deliver up* (post-class.): cui sceptra contradens, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 7: æternæ morti contraditus, id. ib. 6, 32 *fin.*; cf. id. Var. 8, 23.

contrā-eo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, *v. n.* [contra; 2. eo]: With *Dat.*: *To oppose one's self to, to oppose, make resistance* (late Lat.; rare): invidiæ, Amm. 1 *init.*: auctoritati, Hier. Ep. 84 ad Magnum. (Tac. A. 14, 45, should be written contra ire.

contra-factĭo, onis, *f.* [contra; facio] (Eccl. Lat.) (Prop. *A making something over against, or correspondingly to*, another; hence Meton.) *Likeness, similitude, figure*: cujus (Christi) habitum per mysticas contrafactiones exponit, Cassiod. Compiex. Apocal. 3.

con-trăho, xi, ctum, hĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; traho] *To draw together, to collect, assemble* (class.):

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 15: exercitum in unum locum, id. B. G. 1, 34: cf. omnes copias Luceriam, C. Att. 8, 1, 2: omnia in unum, id. ib. 8, 11, B: omnes copias eo, Nep. Ages. 3: omnem excitatum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 43 *fin.*: navibus circiter LXXX. coactis, contractisque, id. ib. 4, 22: magnam classem, Nep. Con. 4, 4: naves, Suet. Cal. 19: agrestes, Ov. F. 4, 811: captives, Liv. 37, 44: id. 28, 18: undique libros, Suet. Aug. 31; cf. exemplaria, id. Gramm. 24: muscas in manu, Pl. 12, 15, 14: serpentes, id. 28, 9, 42.

B. Esp., with the prevailing idea of shortening or diminishing by drawing together (cf. cogo, colligo, *etc.*): *To draw close or together, to contract, shorten, lessen, abridge, diminish* (also common): animal omne membra quocumque vult flectit, contorquet, porrigit, contrahit, C. Div. 1, 53: pulmones tum se contra-

hunt aspirantes, tum respiratu dilatant, id. N. D. 2, 55: se millepeda tactu, Pl. 29, 6, 39: bina cornua (*opp.* protendere), id. 9, 22, 38: collum, C. Tusc. 2, 17, 41; and *opp.* tendere, Quint. 11, 3, 82: frontem, *to wrinkle, contract*, C. Clu. 26 *ad fin.*; Hor. S. 2, 2, 125: superciliа (*opp.* deducere), Quint. 11, 3, 79: medium digitum in pollicem, id. ib. 92: castra, Cæs. B. G. 7, 40 Herz.: vela, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 23; Quint. 12 procem. § 4: orbem (lunæ), Ov. M. 15, 198: umbras, id. ib. 3, 144: lac, *to curdle, coagulate*, Pl. 23, 7, 63: vulnera, id. 24, 8, 33; cf. cicatrices, id. 12, 17, 38: ventrem, *to bind*, Cels. 4, 19: alvum, id. ib.: vomitiones, Pl. 20, 2, 6.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring about, draw on, contract, occasion, cause, produce, make*, etc. (so esp. freq.): aliquid litigii, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 31: lites, id. Capt. prol. 63: qui hoc mihi contraxit, id. Cas. 3, 2, 21: negotium mihi, C. Cat. 4, 5: numinis iram mihi (arte), Ov. M. 2, 660: bellum Saguntinis, Liv. 24, 42 *fin.*: aliquid damni, C. Fin. 5, 30, 91: amicitiam, id. Læl. 7, 24: molestias, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5; cf. Sall. Frgm. p. 246 ed. Gerl.: æs alienum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: causam certaminis, Liv. 22, 28: certamen, id. 23, 26; id. 25, 34; id. 26, 46; id. 27, 32; id. 36, 45; id. 40, 48; 44, 40: necessitates ad bellum, id. 44, 27: cruditatem, Quint. 7, 3, 38; id. 2, 10, 6: morbum, Pl. 30, 8, 21: pestilentiam, id. 36, 27, 69: saginam corporis, Just. 21, 2: causam valetudinis ex profluvio alvi, Suet. Aug. 97 *fin.*: porca contracta, *due*, i. e. *required for the expiation of a crime*, C. Leg. 2, 22 *fin.*

B. Esp.: **1.** *t. t.* of the lang. of business: *To do business with one, to make a contract, conclude a bargain*: rationem, rem cum illo, C. Clu. 14, 41; cf. id. Off. 1, 17; id. Sull. 20; id. Att. 7, 7: in tribuendo suum cuique et rerum contractarum fide, id. Off. 1, 5: ex rebus contrahendis, id. ib. 3, 15, 61: affinitas inter Cæsarem et Pompeium contracta nuptiis, Vell. 2, 44.—**2.** *To draw in, lessen, shorten, check, restrain*: quoi non animus formidine divum contrahitur? Lucr. 5, 1218: te rogo, ne contrahas ac demittas animum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4: animos varietas sonorum (*opp.* remittere), id. Leg. 2, 15, 38; id. N. D. 2, 40, 102: orationem (together with summittere), Quint. 11, 1, 45; cf. id. 12, 11, 16: tempora dicendi, id. 6, 5, 4: ut et bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommodis contrahantur, id. Læl. 13 *ad fin.*: ex quibus intelligitur, appetitūs omnes contrahendos sedandosque, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: cupidinem, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 39.

III. Meton.: (acc. to *no.* II. B. 1.): cum aliquo: *To have intercourse, to associate with*: C. Off. 1, 2: nihil cum populo id. Tusc. 5, 36 *fin.*

contrā-jăcens, entis, *P.* of obsol. contrajaceo [contra; jaceo] (*Lying over against*; hence Fig.) *Opposite*: hæc (responsio) contrajacens est interrogationi, id est, opposita, Boeth. Arist. Interp. p. 258 ed. pr.

‡ **contrā-jūris,** e, *adj.* [contra; jus] *Contrary to law, unlawful*: "*contrajuris, παράνομος*," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

contrā-pono, *no perf.*, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. *v. a.* [contra; pono] *To place opposite, to oppose to*: non semper quod adversum est contraponitur, Quint. 9, 3, 84; Tert. ad Mart. 4.

contrāpŏsĭtio, onis, *f.* [contrapono] *A placing opposite to, an opposing*: Boeth. Syllog. Categ. 1, p. 587.

contrāpŏsĭtus, a, um, *P.* of contrapono. — As *Subst.*: **contrapositum,** i, *n. Antithesis*, Quint. 9, 3, 81; 32; 102; 9, 4, 18.

contrārie, *adv.* [contrarius] *In an opposite direction*: sidera procedentia, C. Univ. 9: scripta, id. Part. Or. 31: relata verba, id. de Or. 2, 65: dicere, Tac. Or. 34.

contrārĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Opposition, contrariety* (late Lat.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14; 15; Sid. Ep. 4, 12.

contrārio, v. contrarius, *no.* II. A. 2.

contrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [contra] **I.** Prop.: Of places: *Lying or being over against, opposite* (rare): collis adversus huic et contrarius, Cæs. B. G. 2, 18: contraria tigna iis (tignis), id. ib. 4, 17, 5; Pl. 37, 9, 47: tellus, Ov. M. 1, 65; id. ib. 13, 429: ripa, Paul. Dig. 41, 1, 65: auris, Pl. 24, 10, 47; id. 28, 8, 27: tignis in contrariam partem revinctis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17, 7.—Far more freq. and class. in prose and poetry,

II. Meton.: Of other objects: **A.** Gen.: *Opposite, contrary, opposed*: **1.** Constr. with *Gen., Dat., inter se, atque*, or *Abs.*: **a.** With *Gen.*: hujus igitur virtutis contraria est vitiositas, C. Tusc. 4, 15, 34; id. Inv. 2, 54 *fin.*; id. Fin. 4, 24 67.—**b.** With *Dat.*: vitium illi virtuti, Quint. 11, 3, 44: rusticitas urbanitati, id. 6, 3, 17; id. 2, 5, 9: pes bacchio, id. 9, 4, 102: color albo, Ov. M. 2, 541: æstus vento, id. 8, 471.—**c.** With *inter se*: orationes inter se contrariæ Æschinis Demosthenisque, C. Opt. Gen. 5, 14; so, Quint. procem. § 2; 1, 10, 6; id. 10, 1, 22.—**d.** With *atque*: versantur retro contrario motu atque cœlum, C. Rep. 6, 17: contrarium decernebat ac paullo ante decreverat, id. 2 Verr. 1, 46, 120.—**e.** *Abs.* (so most freq.): C. Tusc. 5, 12, 36; cf. si ea rex vult, quæ Thebanis sint utilia . . . sin autem contraria, *etc.*, Nep. Epam. 4, 2, et sæp.: monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturæ studiis conflatum, C. Cœl. 5 *fin.*: ardor, Lucr. 3, 252: exemplum, Quint. 5, 11, 7: jus, id. ib. 32: leges, id. 3, 6, 43: dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor. S. 1, 2, 24: quinqueremes, *i. e. that were opposed to each other in the race*, Suet. Ner. 31: disputandum est de omni re in contrarias partes, *on both sides, pro and contra*, C. de Or. 1, 34, 158; cf. diversæque vocant animum in contraria curæ, Virg. Æ. 12, 487: in contraria mutare, vertere, Ov. M. 3, 329; id. ib. 12, 179.—**2.** Adverbially: ex contrario, *on the contrary, on the other hand*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 30; C. Rosc. Com. 16, 47; id. Inv. 2, 8; Quint. 6, 1, 16: e contrario, Nep. Iphicr. 1, 4; id. Ham. 1, 2; id. Att. 9, 3; Quint. 10, 1, 19; id. 11, 3, 39: quin e contrario, id. 1, 5, 43; id. 5, 14, 4.—In the same sense, but far more rarely: in contrarium, Pl. 18, 24, 54: per contrarium, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8; id. ib. 28, 1, 20; id. ib. 37, 8, 1: contrario, Nep. Eum. 1, 5; dub. (*al.* e contrario).

B. Esp.: *Standing over against in a hostile manner, injurious, hurtful, pernicious* (more rare than adversarius, and mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): Averna avibus cunctis, *dangerous, destructive*, Lucr. 6, 740; cf. usus lactis capitis doloribus, Pl. 28, 9, 33: hyssopum stomacho, id. 25, 11, 87: quam (*sc.* perspicuitatem) quidam etiam contrariam interim putaverunt, *injurious, disadvantageous*, Quint. 4, 2, 64 Spald.: philosophia imperaturo, Suet. Ner. 52: exta, *unfavourable*, id. Oth. 8: sæpe quos ipse alueris, Tibi inveniri maxime contrarios, *hostile*, Phæd. 4, 11, 17.—As *Subst.*: **contrarĭus,** ii, *m., An opponent, antagonist*, Vitr. 3 præf.

contrāversum, *adv.* [contraversus] *On the other hand, on the contrary*: recens natum fletu parens excipit: contraversum læta sunt funera, Sol. 10, 3.

contrā-versus, a, um, *P.* of obsol. contra verto [contra; verto] (post-class.): *Turned opposite, lying over against*: Africa promontorio Apollinis Sardiniæ, Sol. 27; cf. Amm. 18, 9.

Contrĕbĭa, æ, *f. A fortified town in* Hisp. Tarrac., *in the province of the* Carpetani: Liv. 40, 33; Flor. 2, 17, 10; Val. Max. 2, 7.—Hence, **Contrebienses,** ium, *m. The inhabitants of Contrebia*, Liv. Epit. 91.

contrectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [contrecto] *That may be handled* or *felt* (except in Lucr., only in late Lat.): contrectabile et solidum corpus, Lact. 2, 8; id. 7, 21; Prud. Apoth. 963; Tert. Anim. 57, et sæp.

contrectābĭlĭter, *adv.* [contractabilis] *So as to be handled* or *felt*: Lucr. 4, 662.

contrectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contrecto] **I.** Prop.: *A touching, touch, contact* (very rare): equæ, vaccæ, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: vestimentorum, *the use of them*, Paul. Sent. 2, 31. **II.** Meton.: In law: *An illegal appropriation of a thing to one's self, stealing, theft*: Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 1.

contrectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A thief* (in the jurists), Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 36.

con-trecto (-acto), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; tracto] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To touch, handle, come in contact with* (class.; most freq. after the Aug. age): Lucr. 6, 855: pectora, Ov. M. 8, 606: omnes partes corporis, Sen. Contr. 1, 2: membra, Suet. Ner. 34; Sen. Const. Sap. 13: librum manibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 11: vulnus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 59: pocula vel cibos, Col. 12, 4, 3: pecuniam, *to be rolling in riches*, Suet. Cal. 42.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *To touch in examining, to search*: ne feminæ prætextatique pueri et puellæ contrectarentur, Suet. Claud. 35.—**2.** *To touch carnally, to have illicit intercourse with*: Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 32; id. Asin. 3, 1, 20; id. Mil. 4, 2, 61; Suet. Dom. 1; Just. 7, 3, 4.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To weigh over, consider, think over*: discerpta contrectant, C. de Or. 3, 6, 24: mente voluptates, id. Tusc. 3, 15 *fin.*: nudare corpus, et contrectandum vulgi oculis permittere, Tac. A. 3, 12: ("proxime accedi ad locutionem qua usus est Cicero, aliquid mente contrectare," Boettich. Lex. Tacit.): studia et disciplinas philosophiæ, *to apply one's self to*, Gell. 17, 19, 3.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): *To violate, dishonour*: contrectatam filiarum pudicitiam ulcisci, Tac. A. 14, 35.

III. Meton.: In law: aliquid, *To take by stealth, to steal, purloin*, Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3; id. ib. 25, 2, 3, et al.

con-trĕmisco, ŭi, *no sup.*, iscĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a. inch.* [contremo] **I.** *Neut.*: *To tremble all over, to shake, quake* (rare, but class.): **A.** Prop.: totā mente atque omnibus artubus, C. de Or. 1, 26, 121; Lucr. 3, 847; C. de Div. 1, 28, 58; Ov. M. 8, 759; Virg. Æ. 7, 515.—**B.** Fig.: cujus in meā causā nunquam fides virtusque contremuit, *i. e. have never wavered*, C. Sest. 31, 68.

II. *Act.*: *To shudder at, to tremble very much from fear of* something (prps. not ante-Aug.): non contremiscamus injurias, non vulnera, non vincula, non egestatem, Sen. Ep. 65 *fin.*; Sid. Ep. 9, 11; Hor. Od. 2, 12, 8: Hannibalem Italia contremuit, Just. 32, 4, 14: contremiscenda est pœna priscorum, Cassiod. Complex. Ep. ad Hebr.

con-trĕmo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; tremo] *To tremble greatly, to quake* (rare): Poet. ap. C. de Or. 3, 39; Lucr. 5, 1222.

contrēmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [contremo] *Trembling violently*: Var. ap. Non. 4, 318.

contrībŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contribulo] *Anguish*: spiritus, Tert. adv. Jud. 12 ex Isai. 65, 14.

con-trībŭlis, is, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; tribulis] **I.** Prop.: *Of the same tribe* (very rare): Inscr. Fr. Arv. in Marin. p. 43; Inscr. Grut. 873, 4. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A co-religionist*: Sid. Ep. 8, 13.—**B.** *A relation*: contribules, consanguinei, Gloss. Isid.

con-trībulo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.: tribulo] (Eccl. Lat.) (*To rub together*, = συνθλίβω: hence) **I.** Prop.: *To crush, break, smite in pieces*: contribulasti capita draconum, Vulg. Ps. 73, 13: sceptra iniquorum contribulet, id. Sirach. 35, 23; dorsum, ib. 35, 22. **II.** Fig.: *To afflict, trouble, make sad* or *sorrowful*: sacrificium Deo spiritus contribulatus, Vulg. Ps. 50, 19: rogationem contribulato ne abjicias, id. Sirach. 4, 4.

con-trĭbuo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; tribuo] **I.** (*To assign to the same tribe*; hence) *To annex, incorporate* (not common before the Aug. age, freq. in Livy; not in Cic. nor Quint.): **A.** With *cum*: Oscenses et Calagurritani, qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, Cæs. B. C. 1, 60 Moeb.; cf. under *no.* II. — **B.** With *Dat.*: Phocenses Locrensesque his contribuerunt, Liv. 33, 34; cf. id. 36, 35; id. 38, 3 Drak.; id. 39, 26; Curt. 5, 3, 16: examen novum apibus vetustate corruptis, Col. 9, 13, 9; cf. Suet. Aug. 48.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: in unam urbem

contributi, Liv. 31, 30: noves cives in octo tribus, Vell. 2, 20; Pl. 3, 3, 4: milites in unam cohortem, Just. 12, 5: in Achaicum concilium, Liv. 42, 37; cf. id. 32, 19. —**D.** With *ad*: urbes ad condendam Megalopolim ex concilio Arcadum contributæ, Liv. 32, 5.—**E.** *In simple constr.*: hoc utilius est vitæ, contributa habere rem dia. Pl. 32, 4, 15. **II.** (*To give with others*; hence) *To contribute* (very rare): aliquid, Ov. M. 7, 231: ubi simul plura contribuuntur, *are brought together*, Pomp. Dig. 41, 1, 27: proprios ego tecum, Sit modo fas, annos contribuisse velim! Tib. 1, 6, 64; cf. Sen. Brev. Vit. 14.

contrĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contribuo] (post-class.): **A.** *A dividing, distributing*: debiti et crediti, Modest. Dig. 16, 2, 1.—**B.** *A contribution*: omnium, Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 1.

contrĭbūtus, a, um, *P.* of contribuo.

contristātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contristo] *An afflicting, affliction, grief* (Eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 11; id. 5, 12.

con-tristo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; tristis] **I.** Prop.: *To make very sad, to sadden* (except in Cœlius, prps. not ante-Aug.): contristavit hæc sententia Balbum, Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 9 *fin.*; Sen. Ep. 85; id. Tranq. An. 15.—Of animals: Col. 8, 8, 4.—Of bees: Col. 9, 14, 11.—Poet.: (Sirius) lævo contristat lumine cœlum (for hominem cum in cœlo conspicientes), Virg. Æ. 10, 275 Serv. and Wagn. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of the weather, light, colours, *etc., To make dark, render gloomy, to cloud, dim, darken, etc.*: Auster pluvio frigore cœlum, Virg. G. 3, 279; cf. annum Aquarius, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36: aram silva super opaca, Val. Fl. 3, 427: colores (*opp.* exhilarare), Pl. 35, 17, 57.—**B.** Of vines: *To injure, hurt, damage*: Col. 3, 2, 20; 29, 1; 21, 5.

contrītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contero] **I.** Prop.: *A crushing, bruising, violent or great rubbing*: ursus caules immani ingrediens contritione vastavit. Ennod. Opusc. 3. **II.** Meton.: *A breaking to pieces*: Vulg. Isai. 30, 14. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *Affliction, grief*: Lact. 7, 18; Vulg. Jerem. 30, 15.—**B.** *Ruin, destruction*: populi, Vulg. 1 Mac. 2, 7.

contritus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of contero. **II.** *Pa.*: *Worn out, trite, common* (almost only in Cic.): proverbium vetustate, C. Fin. 2, 16, 52: præcepta (connected with communia), id. de Or. 1, 31: contritum et contemptum judicium bonorum, id. Sest. 49.

controversĭa, æ, *f.* (**-ŏ,** Sidon. Ep. 8, 11) [controversus] **I.** Prop.: *An opposite direction*: aquæ, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 24, § 5.

II. Fig.: *Controversy, quarrel, dispute* (so in good prose, and very freq., esp. in law and rhet.; esp. in Quint.): quicquid est quod in controversia aut in contentione versetur . . . . . a propriis personis et temporibus semper avocat controversiam (orator), C. Or. 14, 45 (cited in Quint. 3, 5, 15); cf. id. de Or. 3, 30, 120: controversias tollere, id. Phil. 9, 5, 11; cf. distrahere controversias, id. Cæc. 2, 6: rem in controversiam vocare, id. de Or. 2, 72; so, rem adducere in controversiam, id. ib. 1, 40, 183: rem deducere in controversiam, Cæs. B. G. 7, 63: rem ducere in controversiam, Quint. 3, 8, 52: venire in controversiam, C. de Or. 1, 31, 139; Quint. 3, 6, 44; id. 3, 11, 23 *sq.*: controversiæ scholasticæ, id. 4, 2, 92; existere controversias ex scripti interpretatione, C. de Or. 1, 31, 140: controversiam alere, Cæs. B. G. 7, 32 *fin.*: constituere, C. de Or. 1, 31 *fin.*: dicere, Quint. 3, 8, 51; id. 9, 2, 77: exponere, id. 10, 7, 21: dirimere, C. Off. 3, 33, 119: componere, Cæs. B. C. 1, 9 *fin.*: sedare, C. Balb. 19: ut controversiarum ac dissensionum obliviscerentur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 34; Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 46; so, id. Aul. 2, 2, 83: magnæ rei familiaris, C. Rosc. Am. 31, 87: ea controversia, quam habet de fundo cum quodam Colophonio, id. Fam. 13, 69; de jure, Quint. 7, 7, 9: de substantia aut de qualitate, id. 3, 6, 39; Cæs. B. G. 7, 33: controversia est inter scriptores de numero annorum, C. Brut. 18, 72: controversia orta inter eos de principatu, Cæs. B. C. 3, 112; cf. id. B. G. 5, 44: controversia non erat, quin verum dicerent, C. Cæcin. 11, 31: sine controversia, *without contradiction, beyond dispute, without doubt, indisputably*, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 14; C. Off. 3, 2, 7: sine ulla controversiâ, id. Cæcin. 7, 19. **III.** Meton.: (acc. to *no.* II.): Controversiæ, *The title of a Rhetorical work of Seneca.*

controversiālis, e, *adj.* [controversia] *Pertaining to controversy* or *dispute, controversial* (late Lat.; prps. only in Sidonius): Sid. Ep. 7, 9, and 8, 11.

controversiŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little controversy*: Hier. in Rufin. 1, 30; cf. Diomed. p. 313 P.

contrōversĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Very much controverted* (extremely rare): res, Liv. 3, 72; Sen. Ep. 85.

contrōversor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [controversus] *To be at variance one with another, to dispute* (prps. only in the two follg. exs.): ut inter vos de hujuscemodi rebus controversemini, C. Fragm. in Prisc. p. 803 P. (IV. 2, p. 477 ed. Orell.): qui nascuntur ex fratribus, nihil invicem controversantur, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

contrō-versus, a, um, *adj.* [contro, akin to contra: verto, cf. contra *init.*] (Prop. *Turned against, in an opposite direction* (cf. controversia, *no.* I.); hence Fig.) **I.** *Pass.*: *That is the subject of dispute, controverted, disputed, questionable* (several times in Cic. and Quint.; elsewh. very rare): sumere istos pro certo, quod dubium controversumque sit, C. de Div. 2, 50 *fin.*; cf. *opp.* confessum, Quint. 5, 13, 34; id. 5, 14, 14; id. 7, 1, 5: res et plena dissensionis inter doctissimos, C. Leg. 1, 20: res, Quint. 3, 5, 18; id. 5, 9, 2; auspicium, Liv. 10, 42 *ad fin.*: jus, C. Mur. 13, 28; Quint. 7, 6, 1; cf. Liv. 3, 55. **II.** *Act.*: *Litigious, quarrelsome, disputatious*: **A.** Of persons: quod esset acuta illa gens (*sc.* Siculorum) et controversa natura, C. Brut. 12, 46 (the correction controversis *nata* is apparently unnecessary).—**B.** Of things: controversa sibi ac repugnantia (*sc.* terra et ignis), *in controversy with each other, opposed*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

con-trūcido, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; trucido] **I.** Prop.: *To hew, or cut to pieces, to put to the sword* (rare, but class.): debilitato corpore et contrucidato se abjecit examinatus (cf. shortly after, concisum vulneribus), C. Sest. 37, 79: plebem immisso milite, Sen. Ira, 1, 2: universos, Suet. Cal. 28; cf. id. ib. 48; id. Ner. 43; id. Galb. 19 *fin.*; id. Dom. 17: taurorum corpora, Sen. Ep. 115: bestias ad munus populi comparatas, Suet. Cæs. 75. **II.** Fig.: hi summi imperii nomine armati rempublicam contrucidaverunt, *hewed, as it were, to pieces*, C. Sest. 10, 24.

con-trūdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; trudo] **I.** Gen.: *To thrust together* (mostly ante-class.): nubes (vis venti), Lucr. 6, 510; cf. nubes in unum, id. ib. 211: penitusque casâ contrusa jacebant Corpora, *crowded together*, id. ib. 1253. **II.** Esp.: *To press, thrust*, or *crowd in* somewhere: uvam in dolia, Var. R. R. 1, 54, 2; Lucr. 4, 424: aliquos in balneas, C. Cæl. 26, 63 (id. 2 Verr. 5, 27, 69; the readings vary between contrudi and condi), Var. L. L. 8, 16, 111.

con-trunco, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; trunco] *To cut down* or *to pieces* (ante-and post-class.; very rare): filios, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 51: inermes et obsistentes, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61: cibum, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 48: offulam grandiorem, App. M. 1, p. 103, 35; id. ib. 9, p. 222, 37.

contrūsus, a, um, *P.* of contrudo.

con-tŭbernālis, is, *comm.* (*Abl.* contŭbernali, Pomp. ap. Charis. p. 99 P. [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; taberna] *One belonging to the same tent*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A comrade* (usu. ten men and a decanus in one tent), C. Lig. 7, 21; id. Planc. 11, 27; id. Sull. 15, 44; Hirt. B. Alex. 16; Tac. H. 1, 23; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 8; 13. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A young man who, in order to become familiar with military service, attended a general in war, an attendant*: Q. Pompeio proconsuli, C. Cœl. 30 *fin.*; Suet. Cæs. 42.—**B.** Out of the sphere of military operations: *He who lives with one, attends him*, etc.; *a comrade, companion, mate*: C. Fam. 9, 20; id. Pl. 17, 41: illi in consulatu, id. Brut. 27, 105; cf. meus in consulatu, id. Sull. 12, 34; præclaræ (ironically of harlots), Cœl. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123 Spald. Also ironic.: tu hunc de pompâ, Quirini contubernalem, his nostri moderatis epistolis lætaturum putas? *i. e. Cæsar, whose statue stood in the temple of Quirinus*, C. Att. 13, 28; cf. id. ib. 13, 45; and Suet. Cæs. 76.—**C.** In vulgar language: *The husband* or *wife of a slave* (given by their master): *Masc.*, Col. 12, 1, 1; id. 12, 3, 7: *Fem.*, id. 1, 8, 5; Petr. S. 57, 6; 70, 10; 96, 7; Callistr. Dig. 50, 16, 220.—Hence, facetè: aliquem cruci contubernalem dare, as it were, *to unite in wedlock with the cross*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 29.

con-tŭbernĭum, ĭi, *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; taberna] (*A belonging to the same hut*, etc.; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *Tent-companionship, a dwelling together in a tent*: Tac. A. 1, 41; id. H. 2, 80.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Abstr.*: **1.** Gen.: *Companionship, intercourse, attendance* (of teachers, friends, *etc.*): Suet. Aug. 89; cf. id. Gramm. 7; id. Rhet. 6; id. Tib. 14; 56; id. Vesp. 4; id. Claud. 5; Tac. Or. 5.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *The marriage of slaves*: Col. 12, 1, 2; Curt. 5, 5 *ad fin.*; Scæv. Dig. 40, 4, 59.—Hence, **b.** *opp.* connubium: *Concubinage*: C. 2 Verr. 5, 40, 104; Petr. S. 92, 4; Suet. Cæs. 49; id. Cal. 36; id. Vesp. 3.—**c.** Of animals: *A dwelling together*: Phæd. 2, 4, 4.

B. *Concr.*: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *A common war-tent*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 76; Tac. A. 1, 17; 41; 48.—**2.** *The suite of a general, consisting of the young Roman nobility who were trained to warfare under him*: contubernii necessitudo, *the intimacy arising out of being in the suite*, C. Planc. 11 *init.*: contubernio patris militabat, Sall. J. 64, 4; Liv. 42, 11: electus, quem contubernio æstumaret, Tac. Agr. 5: prætoris contubernio, Suet. Cæs. 1, et al.—**3.** *A common dwelling-place*: Suet. Cal. 10; 22; id. Ner. 34.—**4.** *The abode of a male and female slave*: Tac. H. 1, 43; 3, 74.

III. Fig.: (acc. to *no.* II. A. 2. c.): *A dwelling together*: felicitatis et moderationis dividuum contubernium est, *i. e. they do not co-exist*, Val. Max. 9, 5 *ad fin.*

con-tŭcor, ĭtus sum (ante-class. access. form *præs.* contŭimur, Lucr. 4, 39. *Inf.* contui, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 111; id. 3, 1, 20; id. Most. 3, 2, 152; Pomp. ap. Non. 470, 31), ēri, 2. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; tueor] **I.** Prop.: *To look at*, as it were, *on all sides*; *to look on, gaze upon, survey, to take a full view of, to consider attentively* (rare, but class.; most. freq. prps. in Cic.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: totam terram contueri ejusque situm, formam, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: hanc sedem et æternam domum, id. Rep. 6, 23, 25; id. Sull. 27, 74: aliquid, id. de Or. 3, 50 Orell. *N. cr.*; Suet. Aug. 94: ad contuendum solem, Pl. 29, 6, 38, § 123.—**B.** With *Abl.*: te duobus oculis, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 8.—**C.** *Abs.*: occepi contui, Pompon. ap. Non. 470, 31.—**D.** With *Adv.*: acrius, Suet. Aug. 79.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To take into consideration, to observe closely* (rare): quod si plane contueare, ac videas plane, Lucr. 6, 654.—**B.** With the access. idea of carefulness: *To be observant of* something *to see to it, to take care of, preserve carefully*: pecus sic contuendum, ne, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 16; cf. Fest. s. v. TUOR, p. 271.

III. Meton.: Inchoat.: *To come into sight of, to get a view of, perceive, descry* (very rare): si volturios forte possis contui, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 152: figuras miras simulacraque in somnis, Lucr. 4, 39.

1. **contuĭtus,** a, um, *P.* of contueor.

2. **contŭĭtus** (also written contŭtus), ūs, *m.* [contueor] *An attentive looking, view, sight* (very rare, and only

in *Abl. Sing.*), Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 27; Pl. 11, 87, 54; id. 37, 5, 16; Amm. 18, 8.

contŭmācĭa, æ, *f.* [contumax] (*The quality of the* contumax; hence) **A.** (acc. to contumax, *no.* A.): *Haughtiness, overweening* or *stubborn pride, insolence:* **1.** *Abs.:* illa tua singularis inscientia, superbia, contumacia, C. 2 Verr. 4, 41, 89: contumacia et arrogantia, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: contumacia et ferocitas, Suet. Vit. 2: inter abruptam contumaciam et deforme obsequium pergere iter, Tac. A. 4, 20; cf., also, id. ib. 4, 20.— **2.** With *Gen.:* oris oculorumque, C. 2 Verr. 3, 2, 5: responsi tui, id. Pis. 31, 78. —**3.** With in *c. Abl.:* in vultu, Liv. 2, 61. —**4.** With *adversus:* adversus contemnentes humilitatem suam, Liv. 9, 46.— **B.** (acc. to contumax, *no.* B. 1. a.): *Obstinacy, stubbornness:* boum, Col. 6, 2, 11.— **C.** (acc. to contumax, *no.* B. 1. b.: Law *t. t.*: *Obstinate disobedience to a judicial order; obstinate refusal to appear in court; contumacy:* Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 53.— **D.** (acc. to contumax, *no.* B. 2.): *Constancy, firmness:* adhibuit (*sc.* Socrates) liberam contumaciam, C. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.— **E.** (acc. to contumax, *no.* C.): Of inanimate things: *An unyielding nature* or *quality; obstinacy;* so, of trees, Pl. 16, 32, 58, § 134.

contŭmāciter, *adv.* [contumax] **A.** (acc. to contumax, *no.* A.): *Haughtily, insolently:* contumaciter, arroganter, solet ad me scribere, C. Att. 6, 1, 7; cf., also, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1; Liv. 2, 58; Quint. 11, 3, 3:— *Comp.:* contumacius se gesserant, Nep. Cim. 2, 5; cf., also, Quint. 6, procœm. § 15.— **B.** (acc. to contumax, *no.* C.): *Unyieldingly, obstinately:* contumaciter scalpturæ resistunt (*sc.* lapides), Pl. 37, 7, 30, § 104:—*Comp.:* Pl. 19, 7, 35, § 117; id. 16, 40, 77, § 209.

con-tūmax, ācis, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; and acc. to some root TEM, whence temno; but more prob. tumeo] (*Exceedingly swollen;* hence, with reference to character), **A.** *Haughty, proud,* etc.: Hispanis ego contumax capillis, Mart. 10, 65, 7.—**B.** Of persons or animals: **1.** In a bad sense: **a.** Gen.: *Unbending, obstinate, stubborn:* (a) *Abs.:* reus, Quint. 6, 1, 14: boves, Col. 6, 2, 10: voces contumaces et inconsultæ, Tac. A. 4, 60: animus, id. ib. 5, 3: preces, id. ib. 2, 57: — *Comp.:* quis contumacior? C. 2 Verr. 2, 78, 192:—*Sup.:* contumacissimus, Sen. Ep. 83, 22.— (b) With *Dat.:* populus regibus suis, Sen. Thyest. 654.— (c) With *in c. Acc.:* Sara in me contumax, C. Att. 15, 15, 2.— (d) With *adversus:* adversus plebem, Suet. Tib. 2.—(e) With *ad:* gallina ad concubitum, Col. 8, 2, 8.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Law *t. t.*: *That refuses to appear in a court of justice in obedience to a summons, contumacious:* "*contumax* est, qui tribus edictis propositis vel uno pro tribus, quod vulgo peremptorium appellatur, literis evocatus præsentium sui facere contemnit," *etc.,* Hermog. Dig. 42, 1, 53; cf. contumacia, *no.* C.— (b) Of debtors who refuse or neglect payment: *Obstinate, refractory,* etc.: ut contumacibus irasceretur, Pl. Pan. 40.— **2.** In a good sense: *Unyielding, firm, steadfast:* contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, Tac. H. 1, 3:— *Comp.:* quoties cecidit, contumacior resurrexit, Sen. Ep. 13, 2.— **C.** Of inanimate things: *Not yielding, resisting:* **1.** *Abs.:* illa (*sc.* lima) contumax, Phæd. 4, 8, 5: syllaba, *refractory,* i. e. *that will not adapt itself to the metre,* Mart. 9, 12, 12.— **2.** With *Dat.:* contumax (*sc.* cardomum) frianti, Pl. 12, 13, 29, § 50.

con-tūmēlĭa (-tūmĭa, Mart. Cap. 4 *fin.*: cf., also, "*contumia,* contumelia," Gloss. Isid.), æ, *f.* [id.] (*A swelling greatly against* a person; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Abuse, insult, affront, contumely* (class.): patior facile injuriam, si est vacua a contumeliâ, Pac. ap. Non. 450, 16; cf. Cæcil. ib.: contumeliam alteri facere, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 82; Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 79; cf. id. Eun. 5, 2, 26: contumeliam dicere alicui, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 17; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 33; id. Ps. 4, 7, 77; id. True. 2, 2, 44: Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 29; Liv. 25, 22: contumeliam jacere in aliquem, C. Sull. 7 *fin.*: meretricum perpeti, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 3; cf. C. 2 Verr. 3, 41, 96: in se accipere, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1; cf. tanta contumelia accepta, Cæs. B. G. 7, 10: alicui imponere, Sall. C. 48 *fin.*; cf. C. 2 Verr. 4, 9, 20: indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Cæs. B. G. 2, 14: aliquid in suam contumeliam vertere, Cæs. B. C. 1, 8: per contumeliam, id. ib. 1, 9; Quint. 4, 1, 11; id. 5, 2, 2: contumeliâ perfugæ appellari, Cæs. B. C. 2, 28; cf. Liv. 3, 50: in contumeliam ignominiamque nostram certare juvat, Liv. 4, 4; Hor. Epod. 11, 26: contumeliæ verborum, C. Phil. 11, 2, 5.— **B.** Sensu obsceno: *Violation,* Liv. 8, 28; C. Har. Resp. 20. **II.** Meton.: Of inanimate things: *Detriment, injury, damage:* naves totæ factæ ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13.

contŭmēlĭōse, *adv. Abusively, reproachfully, injuriously,* etc.: C. Off. 1, 37, 134; Quint. 6, 1, 17; id. 6, 3, 28:— *Comp.:* Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 1; Liv. 32, 37; Just. 5, 4, 13:— *Sup.:* C. Vat. 12, 29.

contŭmēlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contumelia] *Full of abuse, reproachful, insolent, abusive, ignominious* (in good prose): quam contumeliosus in edictis! C. Phil. 3, 6, 15: literæ in aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 9; id. Balb. 9 *ad fin.*; Sall. J. 65, 2: contumeliosum id militibus, Tac. H. 2, 27: dicta, Sall. J. 20, 5; Liv. 24, 5: edicta, Suet. Ner. 41: et minaci et contumaci epistolâ, id. Claud. 35:— *Comp.:* nulla παρεγχείρησις fieri potest, C. Att. 15, 4, 3:— *Sup.:* Suet. Dom. 23: verbum, Quint. 2, 12, 1; id. 12, 5, 6.

con-tūmesco, *no perf. nor sup.,* escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; tumesco] *To swell up greatly:* gingivæ, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 4.

contumia, æ, v. contumelia.

con-tŭmŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; tumulus] **I.** *To heap up like a mound:* stragulum molle ovis, Pl. 10, 33, 51. **II** *To cover with a mound, to inter, bury:* saucium ingesta humo, Ov. Ib. 464.

con-tundo, tŭdi (ŭ, Enn. Ann. 16, 36), tūsum, tundĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; tundo] **I.** Prop.: *To beat, bruise, grind, crush, pound exceedingly* or *to pieces* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.:* colla, Col. 6, 2, 8; so, Pl. 18, 19, 49, § 177: hydram, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 10: nares, Ov. M. 14, 96: grando vites, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 5.—**B.** With *Abl.:* radices ferreis pilis, Col. 7, 7, 2: florem nullo aratro, Cat. 62, 40: aliquem pugnis, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 46: aliquem saxis, Hor. Epod. 5, 98: pectus ictu, Ov. M. 12, 85: faciem planâ palmâ, Juv. 13, 128.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.:* oleas in lentisco, Cato R. R. 7, 4; cf. Var. R. R. 1, 60: thymum in pilâ, id. ib. 3, 16, 14.— **D.** With *inter:* contusi debilitatique inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40.— **E.** With *Adv. of manner:* aliquem male fustibus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 4: classis sic contusa est, Inscr. ap. Liv. 40, 52.— **F.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.:* equus duris contunditur ora lupatis, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 15.— **G.** With *Dat.:* postquam illi justa chiragra Contudit articulos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 16 (cf. Pers. 5, 58).

II. Meton.: *To break, weaken, destroy, subdue, put down, check, quash,* etc.: virosque valentes Contŭdit crudelis hiems, Enn. Ann. 16, 36: populos feroces, Virg. Æ. 1, 264: ferocem Hannibalem, Liv. 27, 2; Tib. 3, 6, 13.

III. Fig.: **A.** Of abstract objects: *To weaken, break down, check, repress:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* nostræ opes contusæ hostiumque auctæ erant, Sall. J. 43, 5: animum et fortasse vici, C. Att. 12, 44, 3: audaciam, id. Phil. 13, 13, 29: calumniam et stultitiam (together with obtrivit), id. Cæc. 7, 18: minas tumidas rogum, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 8: impetûs, id. ib. 3, 6, 10: ingenium patientia longa laborum, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 31: facta Talthybii, *i. e. to surpass by my own,* Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 33.— **2.** With *Abl.:* animos feros placidâ arte, Ov. A. A. 1, 12.— **B.** Of time: *To complete, spend, pass:* annua sol in quo contundit tempora serpens, Luc. 5, 691.

‡ **contuoli oculi** sunt in angustum coacti conniventibus palpebris, Fest. p. 33 Lind. [contuor].

contuor, tui, contuĕor.

conturbātio, ōnis, *f.* [conturbo] **I.** Prop.: *Disorder, confusion:* oculorum, *confused, indistinct vision,* as a disease, Scrib. Comp. 19. **II.** Fig.: *Confusion, disquiet, perturbation of mind* (very rare): "*conturbatio* metus excutiens cogitata," C. Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.*; id. Top. 12, 52.

conturbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who throws* (property) *into disorder* or *ruin:* as *adj.,* poet. for *expensive, costly* (very rare; prps. only in Mart.): aper, Mart. 7, 27: macellus, id. 10, 96.

conturbātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of conturbo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to conturbo, *no.* I. B.): *Distracted, disturbed, disquieted* (rare): tristis et conturbatus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 14, 32:—*Comp.:* in scribendo conturbatior, id. Att. 1, 12, 3.

con-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; turbo] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To throw into disorder* or *confusion, to confuse, derange, disorder, confound* (rare, but class.): **1.** *In simple constr.:* omne, Lucr. 6, 1121; id. 5, 443; id. 4, 944: quæcumque, id. 3, 433; id. 4, 959: ordines Romanorum (militum), Sall. J. 50, 4; cf. id. ib. 98, 4: rempublicam, Sall. C. 37, 10; id. ib. 48, 8: rem, id. J. 79, 7: vocem, Lucr. 4, 561: basia, *i. e. to exchange in confused multitudes,* Cat. 5, 11.— Sensu obsceno: conturbare pedes, *i. e.* implicare, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 24.— **2.** With *Abl.:* equites tormentis, Curt. 7, 2: annus negligentiâ conturbatus atque confusus, Suet. Aug. 31: prima vulnera novis plagis, Lucr. 4, 1066.

B. Fig.: *To disturb, disquiet* in mind or feeling: **1.** In *simple constr.:* valetudo tua me valde conturbat, C. Att. 7, 2; cf., id. Phil. 2, 13, 32.— **2.** With *Abl.:* incidunt multæ causæ, quæ conturbent animos utilitatis specie, C. Off. 3, 10, 40.— **3.** *Abs.* hæc sunt, quæ conturbant in deliberatione nonnunquam, *etc.,* id. ib. 3, 20, 81.

II. Esp.: Mercantile *t. t.*: rationes *or* rationem, *or Abs.* conturbare: *To embarrass pecuniary affairs, to make bankrupt:* **A.** Prop.: rationem sibi commissam, Ulp. Dig. 11, 3, 1 *fin.*: ad quem ego rescripsi nihil esse, quod posthac arcæ nostræ fiducia conturbaret, *bring into pecuniary embarrassment,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12 *ad fin.*: fac me multis debere, et in iis Plancio: utrum igitur me conturbare oportet? id. Planc. 28; id. Att. 4, 7; Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5; Alfen. ib. 15, 3, 16; Mart. 9, 4; Juv. 7, 129.— **B.** Fig.: neque edepol quid nunc consili capiam scio De virgine istac: ita conturbasti mihi Rationes omnes, *so much have you disturbed my reason,* Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 29.

con-turmālis, is, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; turma] *Of the same troop:* Amm. 17, 1, 2; id. 24, 6, 11.

con-turmo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; turma] *To arrange in troops* (turmæ): Amm. 16, 12.

†contus, i, *m.* = κοντός, *A pole, pike* (prps. not ante-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** As an implement of a boat or ship: Virg. Æ. 5, 208; 6, 302; Tac. A. 14, 5; Suet. Cal. 32; id. Tib. 62.— **B.** As a weapon: Virg. Æ. 9, 510; Tac. A. 6, 35; id. H. 1, 44; 79; id. ib. 3, 27; Lampr. Commod. 13. **II.** Meton.: pedalis = membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 10, 3.

contusio, ōnis, *f.* [contundo] **I.** Prop.: *A crushing, breaking, battering to pieces, a bruising* (rare): olivæ, Col. 12, 47, 5: falcis hebetioris, Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 227. **II.** Meton: Medic. *t. t.*: *A bruise, contusion:* Scrib. Comp. 101; 165.

contusum, i, v. contusus.

contusus, a, um, *P.* of contundo.— As *Subst.:* **contusum,** i, *n.,* Medic. *t. t.*: *A bruise, contusion;* cf. Scrib. Comp. 209; Pl. 20, 6, 39, § 140.

1. **con-tūtor,** ōris, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; 1. tutor] *A joint-guardian* (Law Lat.): Ulp. Dig. 27, 3, 9; Julian, ib. 3, 5, 20.

2. **con-tūtor,** ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; 2. tutor] *To keep* or *preserve:* in eo (puteo) contutati sunt eum (ignem), Vulg. 2 Mach. 1, 19.

contutus, us, v. 2. contuitus.

conŭla, æ, *f. A plant* = polion: App. Herb. 58.

†**cōnus**, i, *m.* = κῶνος, **I.** Prop.: *A cone*: Lucr. 4, 430; 432; id. 5, 763; Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; id. ib. 2, 18, 47. **II.** Meton.: Of conical bodies: **A.** *The apex of a helmet*: Virg. Æ. 3, 468; Pl. 10, 1, 1.— **B.** *The fruit of the cypress*: Col. 6, 7, 2.— **C.** *A kind of sun-dial*: Vitr. 9, 9.

con-vādor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; vador] *To bind over by bail* to appear in court, facetè; aliquem Veneras vadimonio, *to cite one to appear before Venus*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 5.

convalescens, entis, *P.* of convalesco.—As *Subst.*: **convalescens,** entis, *comm. gen. One who is convalescent*: Pl. 20, 5, 17; id. 31, 9, 45.

convalescentia, æ, *f.* [convalesco] *Convalescence*: hyum, Ep. 3, 11 *ad fin.*

convalesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; valesco] *To grow quite strong, to regain health* or *strength* (class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** With *ex*: ex morbo convalescere, C. Fat. 12, 28 *sq.*: id. Fam. 13, 29, 4; Suet. Aug. 59.— **B.** With *de*: de vulnere, Ov. H. 21, 2:1.— **C.** With *Adv. of time*: nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt, continuo etiam convalescant, C. Tusc. 3, 3, 5: Milo indies convalescebat, id. Mil. 9, 25; Pl. 23, 1, 27; Suet. Cal. 6; id. Claud. 25: dum infans convalescit, Just. 3, 2, 7.— **D.** *Abs.*: agni, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 15; Col. 7, 3, 19: arbores, *to thrive, grow*, Var. R. R. 1, 23, 6: semina, Col. 3, 3, 4; id. 4, 16, 1: caulis, Pall. Febr. 24, 6: post ter ignis, Ov. M. 8, 478.— **E.** With *Abl.*: his rebus ita convaluit, C. Att. 7, 3, 4: convaluisse (*sc.* ramos) adventu sue, Suet. Aug. 92: flamma magnâ congerie, Quint. 5, 13, 13.— **F.** With *ab*: a solis ardoribus, Pl. 23, 1, 27, § 54 ed. Sillig. **II.** Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *Abs.*: ut convalescere aliquando et sanari civitas posset, C. Sull. 27 *ad fin.*: civitas, Just. 3, 4, 1: ut tandem annona convaluit, *grew better, became cheaper*, Suet. Aug. 42: mens mea, Ov. H. 16, 73: opinio inveterata, Col. 3, 7, 2: opinio vetus, Gell. 4, 11, 1.— **2.** With *per*: mala per lenitas moras, Ov. Rem. Am. 92.— **3.** With *apud*: fama mortis suæ apud barbaros, Curt. 9, 6, 1.— **B.** In the jurists: *To receive* or *possess value, become valid*: testamentum, Tert. Dig. 29, 1, 33: donatio, Ulp. ib. 24, 1, 33: libertas servo data, Labeo, ib. 28, 7, 20.

convallātio, ōnis, *f.* [convallo] *An intrenchment*: Tert. adv. Jud. 8.

con-vallis, is (*Abl.* regularly convalle, e. g. Cæs. B. G. 3, 20; Liv. 1, 12 *fin.*; Virg. G. 2, 186; id. Æ. 6, 679: convalli, Var. R. R. 1, 12, 3: *Gen. Plur.* convallium, Pl. 36, 15, 23), *f.* (*Plur.* postclass. access. form, **convallia,** *sc.* loca, Prud. στεφ. 10, 331; Innoc. de Cas. Liter. p. 230 Goez.; Auct. de Limit. p. 271, ib.) [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; vallis] *A valley inclosed on all sides*: "*convallis* est planities ex omni parte comprehensa montibus collibusve. *Vallis* duobus lateribus **inclusa planities**," Fest. p. 33 (class., but not in Plaut., Ter., Catull., Hor., Prop., Tibull., Ovid, Grat., Mart., acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr., 4, 545): Lucr. 5, 1374; C. Agr. 2, 35, 26; Cæs. B. G. 5, 32; Liv. 1, 38; Virg. G. 3, 276; Juv. 16, 36.

con-vallo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; vallo] *To surround with an intrenchment, to encircle* (post-class.): terras omnes Oceani ambitu, Gell. 12, 13, 20; Tert. de Judicio Dom. 6.

con-vārio, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; vario] **I.** *Act.*: *To variegate*: cutim maculationious, App. Apol. p. 306, 14. **II.** *Neut.*: *To be varied* or *different, to vary*: Gell. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

con-vāso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; vasa] *To pack vessels* or *implements together, to pack up* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): **I.** Prop.: aliquid convasassem, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 13; so, Hier. Vit. Hil. *no.* 34. **II.** Fig.: Sid. Ep. 1, 9 *ad fin.*

convectio, ōnis, *f.* [conveho] *A carrying* or *bringing together*: annonæ, Amm. 14, 10.

convecto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To bear, carry,* or *bring together in abundance* (very rare): prædas, Virg. Æ. 7, 749; cf., id. ib. 4, 405: ligones, dolabras, *etc.*... e proximis agris, Tac. H. 3, 27.

1. Convector, ōris, *m.* [conveho, *no.* II.] (*The In-gatherer*) *The deity who presided over the in-gathering of the harvest*: Fab. Pict. ap. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 21.

2. con-vector, ōris, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; vector, *no.* II.] (rare): **A.** *A fellow-passenger*: C. Att. 10, 17, 1.— **B.** *A fellow-traveller*: App. M. 1.

con-vĕho, vexi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; veho] **I.** Gen.: *To carry* or *bring together, to convey* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: frumentum habere convectum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 74: in convehendis floribus, Pl. 11, 17, 18, § 58.— **B.** With *in c. Acc.*: commeatibus in castra convectis, Liv. 24, 39. —**C.** With *ad*: ea ad serarium, Liv. 4, 60.— **D.** With *Acc. of place*: frumentum ex propinquis locis convehi Capuam, Liv. 25, 13; cf. also, id. 25, 20; Pl. 8, 14, 14, § 37.— **E.** With *ex*: frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Cæs. B. C. 1, 34.— **F.** With *Abl.*: lintribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, cæmenta, arma convexit, C. Mil. 27, 74: tus collectum Sabota convehitur camelis, Pl. 12, 14, 32, § 63.

con-vello, velli, vulsum, vellĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; vello] (*To pluck* or *pull violently*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To tear loose* or *away; to separate* from; *to pluck* or *pluck up* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: partem munitionum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 26: fundamenta, Luer. 4, 508: non hiemes illam (*sc.* asculum) non flabra neque imbres convellunt; immota manet, Virg. G. 2, 294: repagula, C. 2 Verr. 4, 43, 94: limina exterorum, Virg. Æ. 2, 507: artûs, Lucr. 3, 344: pedem mensæ, Ov. M. 12, 254: armos, *i. e. to wrench* or *dislocate*, Col. 6, 16, 1: teneros fœtûs, *i. e. to produce abortion*, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 5.— **2.** With *Abl.*: **a.** Of instrument: milites vectibus infima saxa turris hostium convellunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 11.— **b.** Of manner: ut quod tuo meoque beneficio puer habet, cures ne quâ ratione convellatur, C. Att. 5, 20, 10. — **c.** Of place (= ab): convellimus (*sc.* turrim) altis Sedibus, impulimusque. Virg. Æ. 2, 464: quum mihi ipsa Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis, *etc.*, C. Pis. 22, 52: robora terrâ, Ov. M. 7, 204.— **3.** With *ab*: viridem silvam ab humo, Virg. Æ. 3, 24: funem ab terrâ, id. G. 1, 467.— **4.** With *ex*: simulacrum Cereris e sacrario convellendum auferendumque curavit, C. 2 Verr. 5, 72, 187: te, Hercules, convellere ex suis sedibus atque auferre conatus est, id. ib. 5, 72, 186.— **5.** *Abs.*: convellere (*sc.* pedes) pugnat, Ov. M. 2, 351. —**B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: **signa,** *to pluck up the standards from the ground and decamp* (rare): C. de Div. 1, 35, 77; Liv. 22, 3.

II. Meton: **A.** Gen.: *To tear, rend into several parts, into small pieces, to dismember* (rare; prps. first in the poets of the Aug. age): **1.** With *Abl.*: dapes avido dente, Ov. M. 11, 123: glebam vomere, Cat. 64, 40: naves undis Euroque, Virg. Æ. 1, 383: totum æquor remis rostrisque, Virg. Æ. 5, 143.— **2.** In *simple constr.*: vexilla, Tac. A. 1, 30: convulsi laniati centuriones, Tac. A. 1, 32: domum, id. ib. 6, 40.— **B.** Esp.: *Part. perf.*: **convulsus,** a, um, Medic. *t. t.*: *Suffering from convulsions, convulsed, spasmodic, convulsive*: latus, Suet. Tib. 72; Quint. 11, 3, 20 Spald.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To shake* something, as it were, *in its foundations, to make to waver, to shake, to tear away, destroy* (esp. in Cic.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: est bonı consulis, quum cuncta auxilia reip. labefactari convellique videat, ferre opem patriæ, C. Rab. Perd. 1, 3: convellere cogitationem, id. Fam. 5, 13, 2 Manut.; cf. id. Clu. 2, 6: si convellere aderamur ea, quæ non possint commoveri, id. de Or. 2, 51, 205: judicia, stipulationes, *etc.* (with infirmare), id. Cæc. 18, 51: convellere et commutare instituta omnium, id. 2 Verr. 3, 6, 15: acta Dolabellæ, id. Phil. 2, 33, 83: gratiam Cæsaris, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50 Herz.: vires æqui, Cels. 3, 4.— **2.** With *Abl.*: rempublicam judicio aliquo, C. Brut. 30, 115: hdem lecionum promissis, Tac. H. 4, 30 *fin.*; id. A. 6, 48; id. ib. 12, 1.— **3.** With *de*: secutæ sunt duæ (epistolæ), quæ me convellerunt de pristino statu, jam tamen labantem, C. Att. 8, 15, 2.— **B.** (acc. to *no.* II.): *To tear, rend*: verbis convellere pectus, Ov. H. 17, 111; Tac. A. 4, 40.

convēlo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; velo] *To veil* or *cover all over*. **I.** Prop.: caput, Gell. 19, 9, 10. **II.** Fig.: Gell. 7, 3, 44.

convēna, æ, *adj. comm. gen.* [convenio] **A.** (acc. to convenio, *no.* I.) *Coming together, assembling, meeting* (ante- and post-class.): amantes convenæ, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 61: serpentes convenæ, Sol. 37, 1.

convēnæ, ārum, *plur. gen. comm.* [convenio, *no.* I.] *Persons who come together, a multitude collected together, assembled strangers*: eodem convenæ complures ex agro accessitavere, Cato ap. Gell. 18, 12, 7; C. de Or. 1, 9, 37; Sall. H. Frgm. 4, 12, p. 241 ed. Gerl.; Pl. 5, 17, 15, § 73: (Dionysius) quibusdam convenis et feris barbaris corporis custodiam committebat, C. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.

convēnĭens, entis, **I.** *P.* of convenio. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to convenio, *no.* II. D. 2.): *Agreeing, consistent, accordant, harmonious*: **1.** *Abs.*: recta, et convenientia et constantia natura desiderat, C. Off. 3, 8, 35: quæ autem est inter augures conveniens et conjuncta constantia? id. de Div. 2, 39, 82: motûs, Lucr. 1, 1029.— **2.** With *Adv.*: convenientes bene amici, C. Off. 1, 17, 58; cf. Suet. Tib. 7: convenientes optime propinqui cognatique, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96.— **B.** (acc. to convenio, *no.* II. R. 2.): *Fitting* to something, *appropriate* to it, *meet, fit, suitable*: **a.** With *cum* (rare): motus oris cum ipsius verbi demonstratione, Nigid. ap. Gell. 10, 4, 4: dies cum populi vultu, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 28.— **b.** With *Dat.* (very freq.): nihil in hac præclarâ epistolâ scriptum ab Epicuro congruens et conveniens decretis ejus reperietis, C. Fin. 2, 31; so, Quint. 3, 11, 20; id. 6, 3, 102; id. 7, 3, 28; id. 11, 3, 100; 180; Suet. Tib. 50; Hor. A. P. 316; Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 36: aut sibi convenientia finge, Hor. A. P. 119; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 11:—*Sup.*: disciplina convenientissima viris, Vell. 1, 6, 3 Ruhnk. *N. cr.*— **c.** *Ad aliquid* (rare): nihil est tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, C. Læl. 5, 17: sonus ad formam tauri, Ov. Ib. 440.— **d.** With *inter se* (rare): in vitâ omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia, C. Off. 1, 40, 144: inter se motûs, Lucr. 2, 941.— **e.** *Abs.* (rare): quod sit aptum atque conveniens, Quint. 5, 10, 123: toga, *fitting, fitting closely*, Ov. A. A. 1, 514:—*Comp.*: nihil convenientius ducens, Suet. Aug. 10.— **2.** Conveniens, *etc.*, est = convenit, consentaneum est, *It is fit, proper, becoming, suitable* (post-Aug.): conveniens est dici, Pl. 34, 7, 16, § 35:—*Sup.*: Pl. Pan. 87.

convēnĭenter, *adv.* [conveniens] *Fitly, suitably, conformably, consistently*, etc. (class.; most freq. in Cic.): **A.** With *cum*: convenienter cum naturâ vivere, C. Tusc. 5, 28, 82.— **B.** With *Dat.*: convenienter naturæ vivere, C. Fin. 3, 7, 26; so, id. Off. 3, 3, 13; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 12: convenienter sibi dicere, C. Tusc. 5, 9, 26: studio mores convenienter eunt, Ov. A. A. 3, 546.— **C.** With *ad*: convenienter ad præsentem fortunæ statum locuti estis, Liv. 23, 5.— **D.** *Abs.* (*Sup.*): convenientissime, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 44.

☞ *Comp.* prps. not found.

convēnĭentia, æ, *f.* [convenio, *no.* II. D. 2.] *A meeting together, agreement, accord, harmony, proportion, suitableness, fitness* (a Ciceronian philosoph. word): **A.** With *Gen.*: naturæ cum extis, C. de Div. 2, 15, 34; cf. convenientia et conjunctio naturæ, quam vocant συμπάθειαν, id. ib. 2, 60, 124: partium (together with pulchritudo, venustas), *symmetry*, id. Off. 1, 4, 14: temporum (in cursibus stellarum, with constantia), id. N. D. 3, 21, 54: rerum in amicitiâ (with stabilitas, constantia), id. Læl. 27, 100.— **B.** *Abs.*: (summum bonum) quum positum sit in eo, quod ὁμολογίαν Stoici, nos appellemus conveniantiam, si placet, C. Fin. 3,

6, 21; cf. virtus convenientiā constat, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 74.

con-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre (*Fut.* conveniбo, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 18: *Præs. subj.*, convenat, id. Trin. 2, 4, 181 Ritschl.), 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; venio] **I.** Gen.: *To come or meet together, assemble* (very common): **A.** Of persons: milites, qui ex provinciā convenerant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8; id. ib. 3, 16: totius fere Galliæ legati ad Cæsarem gratulatum convenerunt, id. ib. 1, 30; C. Rosc. Am. 5: amici privatique hospites ad eum defendendum convenerunt, Nep. Timoth. 4, 2: ad clamorem hominum, Cæs. B. G. 4, 37: ad delectationem, Quint. 3, 4, 6: mei capitis servandi causa Romam Italia tota convenit, C. Pis. 15, 34; id. Div. 2, 23: unum in locum omnes, Cæs. B. G. 4, 19; Quint. 2, 9, 2: in consilium frequentes, C. 2 Verr. 2, 29, 71: reguli in unum convenere, uti, *etc.*, Sall. J. 11, 2: clam inter se, C. Agr. 2, 5, 12: interea et ex proximis hibernis et a Cæsare conventura subsidia, Cæs. B. G. 5, 28 *fin.*—**B.** Of things: ut mihi munera multa huc ab amatoribus conveniant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 44; Pl. 6, 28, 32: quum multæ causæ convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur, C. Rosc. Am. 22, 62.

II. Esp.: **A.** In political lang., *t. t.* of civil communities, which belong to the jurisdiction of some chief city: ut in eam rem judices dentur, ex his civitatibus, quæ in id forum convenirent, C. 2 Verr. 2, 15, 38; Pl. 5, 28, 29.—**B.** Law *t. t.*: in manum, of a woman who in marriage (by usus, confarreatio, or coemptio, q. v.) comes into the manus of her husband, C. Fl. 34; id. Top. 3, 14: so also, in matrimonium cum viro, *to marry*, Gell. 18, 6, 8.

C. *Act.*: **1.** *To go to one to speak to him, make a request of him*, etc., *to address, accost, meet*: Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 16; id. Pers. 5, 2, 74: ego hinc me ad forum, ut conveniam Pamphilum, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 22: (Helvetii) quum eum (*sc.* Cæsarem) in itinere convenissent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 27: adversarios ejus, Nep. Dion 8, 3; C. Rosc. Am. 18: deos, Tac. Aug. ap. Vopisc. Aurel. 41.—*Pass.*: Balbus tantis pedum doloribus afficitur, ut se conveniri nolit, C. Fam. 6, 19, 2: nec eum (Lentulum) a minore Balbo conventum, id. Att. 9, 6: quod conveniundi patris me tempus capere jubebat, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 9; C. Fam. 1, 8 *fin.*; Nep. Dion 9, 3.—*Abs.*: aditum petentibus conveniendi non dabat, Nep. Paus. 3, 3.—Hence, **2.** Law *t. t.*: *To go to one judicially, to proceed against, sue, bring an action against, summon before a tribunal*: ut heredes ex stipulatu conveniri possint, Ulp. Dig. 10, 2, 20; Papin. ib. 50, 1, 17: de peculio, Paul. Sent. 2, 31: pro parte dimidia, id. Dig. 17, 1, 59.—Also, With abstr. objects: dolum aut culpam eorum, Papin. Dig. 26, 7, 38: nomen, Ulp. ib. 42, 1, 15.

D. With pregnant force: *To come together into a whole, to unite, join, combine, couple* (cf. coco, *no.* I. B. 2.): **1.** Prop.: So for the most part of the coition of animals: Lucr. 2, 922: aranei conveniunt clunibus, Pl. 11, 24, 29.—Of the union of atoms: Lucr. 5, 430.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** Of persons: *To agree with in wishes, decisions, etc., to accord, harmonize* (extremely rare): si de ea re unquam inter nos convenimus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 130.—Far more common, **b.** Res convenit or *impers.* convenit, *It is agreed upon*, or *there is unanimity in respect to something, the matter is decided.*—(a.) Res convenit, constr. *alicui cum aliquo, cum aliquo, inter aliquos*, or *Abs.*: (α) *Alicui cum aliquo*: cum his mihi nec locus nec sermo convenit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 10: hæc fratri mecum non conveniunt neque placent, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 34.—(β) *Cum aliquo*: de dote mecum convenire nihil potes, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 168: pax, quæ cum T. Quinctio convenisset, Liv. 34, 43.—(γ) *Inter aliquos*: bene igitur ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 146: quod tempus inter nos committendi prælii convenerat, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19: neminem voluerunt majores nostri esse judicem, nisi qui inter adversarios convenisset, C. Clu. 43: posse rem convenire . . . si posset inter eos aliquid convenire, id. Leg. 1, 20, 53.—(δ) *Abs.*: dum rem conventuram putamus, C. Att. 9, 6, 2: si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, Cæs. B. G. 1, 36: conditiones non conveneruntur, Nep. Hann. 6, 2; cf. Liv. 30, 40; id. 38, 11, et al.: postquam ardentia vidit castra magister equitum (id conveneratque signum), id. 9, 23: signum, Suet. Oth. 6: pax ita conveneratque, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 3: cf. si pax convenisset, id. 30, 43: in eas conditiones quum pax convenisset, id. 29, 12, et al.—(ε) *With a personal subject*: judex inter eos convenit = de judice inter eos convenit, Val. Max. 2, 8, *no.* 2.—(b) Convenit, constr. *alicui cum aliquo, cum aliquo, inter aliquos*, with *Acc. c. Inf.*, a *relatival clause, dependent clause*, or *Abs.*: (α) *Alicui cum aliquo*: mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, C. Att. 6, 1, 14.—(β) *Cum aliquo*: illum noluisse sua laudatione juvare L. Lucullum, sororis virum, quicum optime convenisset, id. 2 Verr. 4, 66, 147.—(γ) *Inter aliquos*: nunc ita convenit inter me atque hunc, ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 19: non modo inter Patres, sed ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat, Liv. 2, 23: inter omnes vero convenit, Sibyllam ad Tarquinium Superbum tres libros attulisse, Pl. 13, 3, 27, § 88; cf. Suet. Vesp. 25.—(δ) With *Acc. c. Inf.*: convenit, jam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta, *it is generally asserted*, ὁμολογεῖται, Liv. 9, 16: veneno quidem occisum (esse) convenit, Suet. Claud. 44, et sæp.—(ε) With *a relat. clause*: quibus consulibus interierit (Hannibal) non convenit, Nep. Hann. 13.—(ζ) With *a dependent clause*: pro argento si aurum dare mallent, darent convenit, Liv. 38, 11: convenit, victi utri sint eo prœlio, urbem, agrum . . . . sequ ute dederent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 70: convenisse Curio ait, ut togam de humero dejiceret, Suet. Cæs. 9.—(η) *Abs.*: pacto convenit, *etc.*, Liv. 24, 6; Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 80: omnis exercitus, uti conveneraat, Numidia deductus, *etc.*, Sall. J. 39, 4: Patres igitur jurati (ita enim convenerat), Liv. 30, 40.

E. Also with pregnant force: *To fit with, in* or *to something*, by meeting together: **1.** Prop. (rare): Cato R. R. 21, 1: convenibatne in vaginam tuam machæra militis? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 85: si cothurni laus illa esset, ad pedem apte convenire, C. Fin. 3, 14, 46.—Far more common, **2.** Fig.: res convenit, or *impers.* convenit, *The thing*, or *it is fit, becoming, seemly, suitable, appropriate, proper, it becomes*, consentit, congruit.—**a.** Res convenit, constr. with *in* or *ad aliquem* or *aliquid, cum aliqua re*, the *Dat., Acc., Inf.*, or *Abs.*—(α) With *in* or *ad aliquem* or *aliquid*: ceteræ vites in quemvis agrum conveniunt, Cato R. R. 6 *fin.*; cf. Var. R. R. 1, 19, 1: non vos quidem crudelis fuistis (quid enim minus in hunc ordinem convenit?) sed, *etc.*, C. Phil. 9, 4: in me quidvis harum rerum convenit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 3: convenire quæ vitia in quemvis videntur potius, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 49, 128; id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65: hoc in te unum, id. N. D. 2, 29 *fin.* Orell. *N. cr.*: nullam contumeliam jacere potueris, quæ non ad maximam partem civium conveniret, id. Sull. 7.—(β) With *cum aliqua re*: hæc tua deliberatio non mihi convenire visa est cum oratione Largi, C. Fam. 6, 8, 2; id. Fin. 3, 22, et al.—(γ) With *Dat.*: num videntur convenire hæc nuptiis? Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 29; C. Prov. Cons. 17, 41; id. Fin. 3, 22, 74; Sall. J. 85, 40; Quint. 6, 3, 25; id. 8, 6, 22; id. 9, 3, 2; id. 10, 2, 26; id. 11, 1, 34; Suet. Galb. 14, et sæp.—(δ) With *Acc.*: itidem ut tempus anni, ætatem aliam aliud factum convenit, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 24.—(ε) With *Inf.*: Virg. Æ. 12, 184; Prop. 2, 1, 41 Kuinoel: unum esse illud tempus, quo maxime contendi conveniat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 85, 2: hoc non convenit, me . . . . agrum habere, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 55.—(ζ) *Abs.*: hanc mi expetivi, contigit, conveniunt mores, *etc.*, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 13: nomen non convenit, id. ib. 5, 4, 39; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 3 (*cf. impers.*: "rationes conferatis;" assidunt: subducunt: ad nummum convenit, C. Att. 5, 21, 12): non bene conveniunt nec in una sede morantur Majestas et amor, Ov. M. 2, 846: medius ille orationis modus maxime convenit, Quint. 6, 2, 19, et sæp.: Suet. Aug. 25 Baumg.-Crus.—**b.** Convenit, constr. with *a subjective clause* or *Abs.* (so esp. in Lucret.): (α) With *subjective clause*: haud convenit, una ire cum amica imperatorem in via, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 41; Lucr. 3, 56: convenit illud in his rebus obsignatum habere, id. 2, 582: per se sibi vivere, id. 3, 685: causas leti dicere, id. 6, 708, et sæp.; Hor. A. P. 226; Vell. 1, 3, 2: interim sic quærere, Quint. 7, 3, 9; id. 11, 3, 144, et al.; Pl. 18, 12, 33.—(β) *Abs.*: Lucr. 3, 682; cf. qui enim convenit, ut, *etc.*, C. Phil. 7, 2: si tibi curæ, Quantæ conveniat, Munatius, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 63.—As a term of assent in replying: *Sī.* quid si ego autem ab armigero impetro, Eam illi permittat? atque hoc credo impetrassere. *Cl.* Convenit, *well, it is agreed*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 54.

conventĭcĭus or **-tīus,** a, um, *adj.* [convenio] *Pertaining to coming together*, or *intercourse*: patres conventicii, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 42.—As *Subst.* **conventĭcium,** ii, *n.* = τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν, *Money which Greek citizens of a lower order received for attendance in the assemblies of the people*, C. Rep. 3, 35.

conventĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [conventus] (a rare word) **I.** Prop.: *An assembly, meeting, association*: conventicula hominum, quæ postea civitates nominatæ sunt, C. Sest. 42, 91; so, Pseudo-Cic. Dom. 28. **II.** Meton.: *A place of assembly*, Tac. A. 14, 15; Amm. 27, 3; Arn. 4, 152.

conventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [convenio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An assembly, meeting* (very rare), Var. L. L. 6, 9, 75 (three times); cf. Fest. p. 84: "*in conventione* in concione."—**B.** Esp.: = actus coeundi; amor concupiscentia conventionis est, Boeth. Arist. Top. 6, 3, p. 713.—More freq., **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Agreement, covenant, convention, compact*, Dig. 2, 14, 1 *sq.*; Liv. 27, 30; Sen. Ira, 3, 26 *fin.*; Pl. Ep. 5, 1, 2; Tac. H. 3, 70, et al.—**B.** *A judicial accusation, charge* (very rare): personæ, Cod. Just. 3, 6, 3.

conventĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [conventio, *no.* II. A.] *Of* or *pertaining to an agreement* or *compact, conventional*: stipulationes, Pomp. Dig. 45, 1, 5 *sq.*

conventĭuncula, æ, *f. dim.* [id. *no.* I. A.] *A small assembly*: Aug. Ep. 56 *ad fin.*

convento, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [convenio] *To come* or *meet often together*: Sol. 27, 7.

conventum, i, *n.* [convenio, *no.* II. D. 2.] *An agreement, compact, covenant, convention* (in good prose): facere promissa, stare conventis, reddere deposita, C. Off. 3, 25, 95; id. ib. 1, 10, 32; id. Part. 37, 130; Liv. 29, 24; Sil. 1. 10, et al.—As a Law expression, very freq. in the connection pactum conventum (for which the MSS. sometimes, prps. through interpolation, give pactum *et* conventum), C. Part. 37, 130; id. de Or. 2, 24, 100; id. Cæcin. 18, 51; id. Att. 6, 3, 1; v. pactum: Juv. 6, 25.

1. **conventus,** a, um, *P.* of convenio.

2. **conventus,** ūs, *m.* [convenio] **I.** (acc. to convenio, *no.* I.) *A meeting*; in concreto, *an assembly*, coetus, concio, *etc.*: **A.** Of persons: **1.** Gen. (for social intercourse, counsel, religious celebration, discussion, instruction, *etc.*) (very freq., and class. in *sing.* and *plur.*), C. 2 Verr. 1, 52, 137; id. Cat. 2, 6, 13; id. Sest. 56; id. Deiot. 2, 5; id. Brut. 62, 223; id. 2 Verr. 4, 48 *fin.*; Nep. Dion 9, 1; Quint. 1, 2, 9; id. 12, 2, 8; Suet. Cæs. 49; id. Aug. 75; id. Galb. 5; Hor. S. 1, 7, 23.—Hence, **2.** Esp.: *Persons combined in a provincial town for the sake of trade, a company, corporation*, C. Lig. 8, 24 Moeb.; id. 2 Verr. 2, 13, 34 Zumpt.; 2, 5, 30; 2, 5, 5; Cæs. B. G. 2, 19; 3, 9; 40; Hirt. B. Afr. 97.—**b.** *A judicial assembly, a court of justice*: ex iis oppidis, in quibus consistere præteres et conventum agere soleant, *to hold a court*, C. 2

Verr. 5, 11, 28: agere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 54 *fin.*; id. ib. 6, 44 *fin.*: Just. 12, 13, et al.: conventibus peractis, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1; 2.—**B.** Of inanimate objects: *A conjunction* (very rare): duarum stellarum, Sen. Q. N. 7, 12.

II. (acc. to convenio, *no.* II. D. 1.): *A union, connection* (very rare): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *Of atoms,* Lucr. 1, 612.—**2.** Esp.: for coition, Arn. 2.—**B.** Fig.: *A compact, agreement, covenant* (=conventum): Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20.

con-venusto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; venusto] *To ornament, adorn* (late Lat.): ecclesiam, Sid. Ep. 7, 12: aliquid oratione, id. ib. 8, 6; Mart. Cap. 2 *fin.*

con-verbero, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; 1. verbero] *To strike severely, to bruise* (post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: faciem, Pl. 13, 22, 43, § 126: os, Curt. 7, 2, 5. **II.** Fig.: vitia, *to chastise,* Sen. Ep. 121, 4.

converritor, ōris, *m.* [converro] *One who sweeps together:* App. Apol. p. 277, 13.

con-verro, ri, sum, rĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; verro] *To sweep* or *brush together, to sweep,* or *clear away* (mostly ante- and post-class.): **I.** Prop.: Cato R. R. 14, 2: Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 27; Col. 7, 6, 6. **II.** Fig.: hereditates omnium, *to scrape together:* C. Off. 3, 19, 78: dub. al. convertere.—And facete: aliquem totum cum pulvisculo, *to sweep thoroughly, even to the dust,* i. e. *to beat soundly,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 6.

conversātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (not ante-Aug.) **A.** [converso] *Frequent use:* quæ res extra conversationem jacuerunt, *entirely out of use,* Sen. Ben. 3, 2.—**B.** [conversor] **1.** Gen.: *Usual abode in a place,* Pl. 10, 33, 51; Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 12.—**2.** Esp.: *Intercourse, conversation* (so most freq.): Vell. 2, 102, 3 Ruhnk.; Sen. Ep. 99; Quint. 1, 2, 4; id. 6, 3, 17 Spald.; Tac. A. 12, 49; id. Or. 9; Just. 39, 1; id. 44, 4: conversatio (vestalis) cum viris, Sen. Exc. Contr. 6, 8.

‡ **conversātor,** *A companion,* ὁμοδίαιτος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

conversibilis, *e,* v. convertibilis.

conversim, *adv.* [converto] *Conversely* (late Lat.), Marc. Cap. 5, 159; Firm. Math. 2, 32.

conversio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A turning round, revolving, revolution:* cœli, C. Div. 2, 42 *ad fin.*; id. Univ. 6; id. Rep. 6, 18: cœlestes, id. Leg. 1, 8.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *The periodical return of seasons, caused by the revolutions of the heavenly bodies:* mensium annorumque, C. Univ. 14.—**2.** In medic. lang.: *A turning round, inverting:* vesicæ, Pl. 8, 42, 67.—In *plur.*: vulvæ, Sd. 24, 7, 23. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Subversion, alteration, change:* conversio et perturbatio rerum, C. Fl. 37 *fin.*: **B.** In rhet.: **1.** *Change or transition from one species of composition to another,* Quint. 10, 5, 4.—**2.** *Repetition of the same word at the end of a clause,* ἀντιστροφή, C. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 1, 33 *sq.*; Auct. Her. 4, 13.—**3.** *A periodic rounding,* κύκλος, συστροφή, C. de Or. 3, 48 *fin.*; id. ib. 49, 189.—**C.** In Eccl. Lat.: *The change* or *turning of the human heart by God; conversion:* magnos conversionis fructus capere, Salv. Gub. Dei 3, 10 *med.*

III. Meton.: *A tumour:* Col. 6, 17, 6.

con-verso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; verso] *To turn round and round, to turn much* or *frequently:* animus se ipse conversans, C. Univ. 8.

conversor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [converso] (post-Aug.; a favourite word of Seneca) (*To turn one's self round and round, much* or *frequently*).—Hence, **I.** Gen.: *To abide, live,* or *dwell somewhere:* in montibus (aquilæ), Pl. 10, 3, 3.—Hence, **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To live with, have intercourse with one, keep company with:* nobiscum, Sen. Ep. 41: tristi, id. ib. 99: inter humano sanguine debutatos, id. Contr. 1, 2.—*Abs.*: Sen. Ira 3, 8; so, id. Ep. 108.—Also, of animals: Col. 9, 11, 1: equis a tenero asinus, id. 6, 37, 8.—**B.** *To live somehow, pass one's life:* Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9.

1. **conversus,** a, um, *Swept; P.* of converro.

2 **conversus,** a, um, *Turned round; P.* of converto.

3. **conversus,** ūs, *m.* [converto] *A turning* or *twisting round:* Macr. S. 7, 9.

convertĭbĭlis, *e, adj.* [id.] *Changeable* (post-class.): propositiones, App. Dogm. Plat. 3 dub. (*al.* conversibilis): deus (together with demutabilis), Prud. Apoth. 344.

con-verto (**-vorto**), ti, sum, tĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; verto] **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop. **1.** Gen.: *To turn* or *turn round:* **a.** In *simple constr.*: cœlos omnes, Lucr. 2, 1097: manum, Quint. 11, 3, 100: boum vox Herculem, Liv. 1, 7: conversa signa, *having been wheeled round,* Cæs. B. G. 1, 25: sive elephas albus vulgi converteret ora, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 196.—**b.** With *Abl.*: crines calamistro, *to curl,* Petr. 8, 102.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: equos frenis in hostes, Lucr. 5, 1316: naves in eam partem, Cæs. B. G. 3, 15: aciem in fugam, id. ib. 1, 52: ferrum in me, Virg. Æ. 9, 427; cf. also, Ov. M. 7, 140: omnium ora in me esse conversa, Sall. J. 85, 5: oculos in me, C. Cat. 4, 1, 1: iter in provinciam, Cæs. B. G. 7, 26.—**d.** With *ad*: materiem conversam ad hostem collocabat, Cæs. B. G. 3, 29: omnium oculos ad se, Nep. Alcib. 3, 5: ora ad se, Lucr. 6, 643: colla ad freta, Ov. M. 15, 516.—**e.** With *contra*: tigna contra vim atque impetum flumnis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17.—**f.** With *sub c. Acc.*: cursum sub terras, Lucr. 5, 653.—**g.** With *Dat.*: luna potest . . . . . majus lumen convertere nobis, Lucr. 5, 704.—**h.** With *Adv. of place*: aciem eo, Cæs. B. G. 7, 67: aspectum quo vellent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142.—**k.** With *Abl.*: Petr. 8, 102; cf. preceding *no.* b.—**2.** Esp.: With *Personal pron.* or *Pass. in reflexive force; To turn one's self round, to turn round:* **a.** With *Personal pron.*: (α) In *simple constr.*: ter se convertit, Ov. M. 7, 189.—(β) With *circum*: quæ (*sc.* luna) quum circum axem se summa celeritate convertat et torqueat, C. Ac. 2, 39, 123.—(γ) With *in c. Acc.*: se in Phrygiam, *i. e. betakes himself,* Nep. Ages. 3, 2.—(δ) With *ad*: ad hunc se confestim a Pulfione omnis multitudo convertit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43: tum bis ad occasum, bis se convertit ad ortum, Ov. M. 14, 386: nos ad judicem, Quint. 11, 3, 157.—(ε) With *Acc. of place*: se domum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 22.—**b.** *Pass. in reflexive force:* (α) With *in c. Abl.*: in infimo orbe luna convertitur, C. Rep. 6, 17, 17.—(β) With *Dat.*: Zephyro convertitur ales, Luc. 9, 689.

B. Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To turn* or *direct:* (α) With *in c. Acc.*: animos in hilaritatem risumve, C. Or. 40, 138: risum in judicem, id. de Or. 2, 60, 245: orationem in increpandam Cæpionis fugam, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: beneficium in injuriam, Sen. Ben. 2, 13, 1.—(β) With *ad*: hoc malum ad salutem, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 49: copias ad patriæ periculum, Brut. ap. C. Fam. 11, 13 a, 5: facultatem dicendi ad hominum perniciem, Quint. 2, 20, 2: ingenium et studium ad causas agendas, Tac. Or. 14.—(γ) With *ab*: animos imperitorum a vitæ pravitate, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77.—**b.** Esp.: With *Personal pron. in reflexive force: To turn* or *direct one's self:* (α) With *ad*: se aliquando ad timorem, nunquam ad sanitatem, C. Sull. 5, 17: se ad philosophos, id. Fin. 5, 3, 7: me ad otium pacemque, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 5: me ad viri voluntatem nutumque, id. Fam. 3, 10, 10.—(β) With *Adv. of direction*: quocumque te animo et cogitatione converteris, C. de Or. 1, 2, 6.—(γ) With *Abl.*: C. de Or. 1, 2, 6; cf. preceding *no.* (b).—**2.** *To turn the attention of* a person, etc., *towards* one (post-Aug.): **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: proximas (*sc.* provincias) convertit in se, Suet. Vesp. 4.—**b.** In *simple constr.*: Rhodiorum legati civitatem converterunt, Liv. 45, 20: homines, Suet. Tit. 5.—**3.**: **a.** *To alter, turn, transform* the form, nature, etc., of any person or thing: (α) In *simple constr.*: omnes Res ita convertant formas, mutentque colores, Lucr. 2, 1095: omnia, id. 4, 441: venena fas nefasque, Hor. Epod. 5, 88: hunc ordinem, Quint. 7, 2, 15: quam conversa res est, C. Att. 8, 13, 2: tellus conversa, Ov. M. 1, 88.—(β) With *in c. Acc.*: me in hirundinem, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 4: deum sese in hominem convertisse, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 40: Hecubam in canem esse conversam, C. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: converso in pretium (= aurum) deo, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 8: crimen in laudem, C. Fl. 29, 70.—(c) *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: animum vultumque conversi, Tac. H. 1, 85.—(d) With *Adv.*: animus ager facile avaritiā conversus est, Sall. J. 29, 1.—**b.** (Eccl. Lat.) *To change the moral character, to convert:* "apud Christianos scriptores *converti* dicitur, qui a malis in bonos mores mutatur," Salv. Gub. Dei, 3, 10.—**4.** *To change, exchange:* castra castris, Cæs. B. G. 1, 81.—**5.** *To translate, render,* etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: carmina a te conversa, Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 103; cf. C. Opt. Gen. Or. 5, 14.—**b.** With *ex*: orationibus e Græco conversis, C. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 18.—**c.** With *de*: neque sunt conversa de Græcis, C. Fin. 1, 2, 6.—**d.** With *in c. Acc.*: e Græco in Latinum, C. Off. 2, 24, 87.—**e.** With *Adv.*: male conversa (*sc.* Electra), C. Tusc. 1, 2, 5.

II. *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To turn one's self, to turn:* **1.** *Abs.*: convertit Varro, Sil. 9, 615.—**2.** With *Adv of place*: eodem, Luer. 4, 311.—**3.** With *ad*: ad pedites convertit, *i. e. betook himself,* Sall. J. 101, 6.—**B.** Fig.: *To change* or *alter itself:* **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: ubi regium imperium in superbiam dominationemque convertit, Sall. C. 6, 7.—**2.** With *Dat.*: hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertebat, C. Brut. 38, 141.

con-vesco, *no perf.*, vesci, 3. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; vesco] *To eat with any one* (Eccl. Lat.): Aug. Ep. 18; Vulg. Act. Apost. 1, 4.

con-vestio, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; vestio] *To clothe, cover with clothing:* **I.** Prop.: cruenta corpora, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: omnia convestivit hedera, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2 § 5.—**B.** With *Abl.*: prata herbis, Pac. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: domum lucis, *i. e. to surround with groves,* C. Dom. 38, 101: (sol) omnia sua luce, Luer. 2, 147.

con-vĕtĕrānus, i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; veteranus] *A joint veteran:* Cod. Just. 5, 65, 2; Inscr. Grut. 524, 7.

convexio, ōnis, *f.* [convexus] *A vaulting, convexity* (post-class.): mundi, Gell. 14, 1, 8; cf. Arn. 4, p. 129.

convexĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to convexus, *no.* A.): *A vaulting, convex roundness, concavity* (post-Aug.; prps. only in Pliny the elder): circuli, Pl. 18, 25, 57: cava in cœlo, id. 2, 64, 64: terræ, id. 18, 29, 69.—**B.** (acc. to convexus, *no.* B.): *Concavity:* Convallem (insulam) a convexitate vocari, Pl. 6, 32, 37.

con-vexo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; vexo] *To press violently, squeeze together* (prps. only in follg. exs.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: quæ (*sc.* multitudo) me convexavit, App. Cæc. Fil. ap. Gell. 10, 6, 2: animal, Veg. 5, 17, 6: membra, id. 4, 25, 1.—**B.** With *Abl.*: ilia cursu nimio, Veg. 5, 64, 3.

1. **convexus,** a, um, *adj.* [conveho] (*Carried together* or *brought round*; hence) **A.** *Vaulted, arched, rounded, convex:* "*convexum,* id est ex omni parte declinatum, qualis est natura cœli, quod ex omni parte ad terram versus declinatum est," Fest. p. 45 (poet., or in post-Aug. prose: not in Lucr. and Hor.): **1.** Prop.: cœlum, Ov. M. 1, 26: cf. pondere mundus, Virg. Æ. 4, 50: and, mundus, Pl. 2, 2, 2: orbis (*opp.* patens), C. Arat. 334 Orell. *N. cr.*; C. Arat. in N. D. 2, 44, 112 Creuz. *N. cr.*: cornua, Pl. 11, 37, 41: folia in terram, id. 25, 10, 77.—**2.** Fig.: ἐνθύμημα crebrum et coruscum et convexum, Gell. 17, 20, 4; dub. al. connexum.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *Concave:* foramina terræ, Ov. M. 6, 697: valles, Pl. 5, 5, 51.—As *Subst.*: **convexum,** i, and more freq. *plur.*, **convexa,** ōrum, *n.*, *A vault, arch, concavity:* **a.** With *Gen.*: in convexo nemorum, Virg. Æ. 1, 310: tædet cœli convexa tueri, *the vault, arch,* id. ib. 4, 451; so, vallium, *the hollows,*

cavities, Just. 2, 10. — **b.** *Abs.*: talis sese habitus . . . supera ad convexa ferebat, Virg. Æ. 6, 241; so, of the heavens, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 242; in Rufin. 1, 367; 2, 454; of a theatre, id. Cons. Stil. 3, 190. — **2.** Meton.: *Placed in a concave place*: sidera, *in the concave heavens* (as viewed from below), Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 129: vulgus, *in the concave of the amphitheatre*, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor., 614.—**C.** *Inclined, sloping downward*: vertex ad aequora, Ov. M. 13, 911; cf. Pl. 12, 23, 49: iter, Ov. M. 14, 154.

2. ‡ **convexus** (ūs, *m.*) *περιφέρεια*, Gloss. Vet.

con-vibro, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; vibro] **I.** *Neut.*: *To move one's self rapidly*: pedibus, Poeta in Fest. s. v. PETULANTES, p. 196. **II.** *Act.*: *To move a thing quickly, set in rapid motion* (late Lat.): linguam, App. Flor. *no.* 12; Amm. 17, 7.

convīcānĕus, i, *m.* = convicanus: Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 11 *ante med.*

con-vĭcānus, i, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; vicanus] *A native of the same village, a fellow villager*: Inscr. Fratr. Arv. p. 436 Marin.; Cod. Th. 11, 24, 6.

convĭcĭātor, ōris, *m.* [convicior] *A railer, reviler* (very rare): C. Mur. 6, 13: Sen. Ira, 3, 24; Suet. Tib. 11.

convĭcĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [convicium] *A slight reproach, a taunt*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.

convĭcior, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To revile, reproach, taunt, rail at* (freq. in Quint.; not in Cic.): **A.** With *Acc.*: quum alius eum salutässet, alius conviciatus esset, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 1.—**B.** With *Dat.*: quibus conviciari patrocinii fides e. git, Quint. 5, 13, 40; cf., also, id. 3, 8, 69: tibi, Vulg. Sir. 8, 22.—**C.** *Abs.*: ut accusare potius vere, quam conviciari, videantur, Liv. 22, 41: convicianti oculum per centurionem verberibus excussit, Suet. Tib. 53: conviciabitur, App. Flor. 2; cf., also, Quint. 11, 1, 65; id. 6, 3, 78.

con-vĭcium, ĭi, *n.* [most prob. akin to vox; cf. illico from in loco] **I.** Gen.: *A violent* or *loud noise, a cry* (class.): **A.** Of persons: **1.** *Abs.*: convicium, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 33: erant autem convivia non illo silentio, sed cum maximo clamore atque convicio, C. 2 Verr. 5, 11, 28.—**2.** With *Gen.*: cantorum, C. Sest. 55, 118: mulierum, id. Frgm. ap. Aquil. Rom. p. 144 (187 ed. Frotsch.).—**B.** Of birds: Ov. M. 5, 676.—**C.** Of frogs (with clamor): Phæd. 1, 6, 5.—**D.** Of *cicadæ*: Phæd. 3, 16, 3.

II. Esp.: **A.** Of personal subjects: **1.** *The sound of wrangling, the cry of altercation* or *contention*: ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur et aures convicio defesse conquiescant, C. Arch. 6, 12.—**2.** *An urgent* or *clamorous importunity*: epistolam hanc convicio efflagitarunt codicilli tui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 1: imitated by Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1; cf., also, id. 4, 5, 10.—**3.** *A loud, violent disapprobation* or *contradiction*: omnium vestrum, C. Ac. 2, 40, 125: senatūs, id. Pis. 26, 63.—**4.** *Loud* or *violent reproaching, abuse, reviling, insult*: "maledictio nihil habet propositi præter contumeliam: quæ si petulantius jactatur, *convicium*; si facetius urbanitas nominatur," C. Coel. 3, 6; Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 11; C. Off. 3, 21, 83; Liv. 3, 48; Quint. 4, 2, 27; Hor. S. 1, 5, 11; Ov. M. 6, 210.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: *Censure, reproof, correction*: aurium, C. Or. 48, 160: tacitum cogitationis, *in thought*, Q. Cic. ap. C. Fam. 16, 26.

1. **convictĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [convinco] *Demonstration, proof*: rerum, Aug. Trin. 13, 1.

2. **convictĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [convivo] *Companionship, intimacy*: jucundissima, C. Fil. ap. C. Fam. 16, 21, 4.

convictor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who lives with one*; *a table-companion, familiar friend*: C. Fil. ap. C. Fam. 16, 21, 5; Hor. S. 1, 4, 96; Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 15; Sen. Ep. 7, 7; Suet. Tib. 50.

1. **convictus**, a, um, *P.* of convinco.

2. **convictus**, ūs, *m.* [convivo] **I.** Prop.: *A living together socially, social intercourse*: C. Off. 3, 5, 21; Lucc. ap. C. Fam. 5, 14 *ad fin.*; Col. 1, 8, 5; id. 11, 1, 13; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 15; Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 29; id. Pont. 2, 10, 8. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A banquet, feast, entertainment* (prps. not ante-Aug.): Vell. 2, 33, 4; Quint. 6, 3, 27 Spald. and Zumpt. *N. cr.*; Pl. 14, 14, 16; Tac. A. 2, 28; Juv. 11, 4.

con-vinco, vici, victum, vincĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; vinco] **I.** (acc. to vinco, *no.* I. B. 1.) (*To thoroughly* or *completely overcome* in some respect; hence) *To convict, prove guilty* or *wrong*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: eum mores ipsius ac vita, C. Sull. 25, 71: convincitur a testibus, id. 2 Verr. 4, 47, 104.—**B.** With *Abl.*: si negem, quo me teste convincas? C. Phil. 2, 4, 8.—**C.** With *Adv.*: quem ego jam hic convincam palam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 147: paullatim convictus veris, Liv. 26, 12.—**D.** With the charge, crime, *etc.*, expressed: **1.** By *Gen.* (so, mostly): te amentiæ, C. Phil. 2, 4, 9: aliquem summæ negligentiæ, id. Sull. 15 *fin.*: levitatis et infimitatis, id. Læl. 17 *fin.*: probrosi carminis convictus, Tac. A. 4, 31: repetundarum, Suet. Cæs. 43: latrocinii, cædis, id. Tib. 1.—**2.** By *Abl.*: quantis (criminibus) tu convinceris, C. 2 Verr. 1, 9 *ad fin.*: multis avaritiæ criminibus, id. Fl. 39, 98: indicio Allobrogum convicti, Sall. C. 52, 36: scelere, Suet. Ner. 31.—**3.** By *de*: convicti et condemnati falsis de pugnis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 5.—**4.** By *in c. Abl.*: in pari peccato, C. Inv. 2, 10, 32: in homicidio, Pl. 18, 3, 3: in majore fraude, Suet. Claud. 15: in affectatione imperii, id. Tit. 9.—**5.** By *Inf.*: decretum, ut, qui adversus Romanos dixisse quid, aut fecisse convincerentur, Liv. 45, 10: convictus pecuniam cepisse, Tac. A. 4, 31; cf., also, Suet. Cal. 40; id. Vesp. 4; Curt. 9, 8, 9.

II. (acc. to vinco, *no.* I. B. 4.): *To prove strongly, conclusively, triumphantly*, or *incontestably*; *to show clearly, to demonstrate* (esp. something as wrong): **A.** In *simple constr.*: alios sensūs, Lucr. 4, 497: hæc poetarum portenta, C. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: orationem, id. Univ. 3: errores Epicuri, id. N. D. 2, 1, 3: avaritiam esse convictam, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40; cf. C. Fl. 32, 79.—**B.** With *Abl.*: volo inauditum facinus ipsius, qui id commisit, voce convinci, C. Quint. 25, 79: peccata argumentis, id. Part. Or. 33, 116: refutatu falsum, Lucr. 3, 524.—**C.** With *Adv.*: male convictus furor, Ov. M. 13, 58.—**D.** With *Relative clause*: quod objicitur, Quint. 5, 10, 35.—**E.** With *apud*: quod apud patres convictum, Tac. A. 14, 40.—**F.** With *ex*: eos ex ore suo, Vulg. Dan. 13, 6.—**G.** With *Objective clause*: te de bonis rebus vitā nihil scire, C. de Or. 1, 10, 42: quum eum ne liberum quidem esse ratio et veritas ipsa convincat, id. Parad. 5 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 2, 15, 14.

con-vinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; vincio] Gramm. *t. t.* = *σύνδεσμος*, *A connective particle*: Quint. 1, 4, 18.

con-vĭŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; violo] *To violate, desecrate* (Eccl. Lat.): Prud. Psych. 398; id. *στεφ.* 6, 56; Tert. Apol. 39.

con-vīresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; viresco] *To become wholly green* (post-class.): littus, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 58.

con-vīsco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; viscus] (*To make up of the same* viscus; hence) *To incorporate, unite*: Tert. Carn. Chr. 20.

con-vīso, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; viso] **I.** Prop.: *To consider attentively, survey*, or *examine thoroughly* (mostly ante-class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: res occultas, Lucr. 1, 146: loca piscis, C. Arat. 352 (593).—**2.** With *Abl.*: omnia loca oculis, Lucr. 2, 337: omnia convisunt (*sc.* sol et luna) clarā loca candida luce, id. 5, 777. **II.** Meton.: *To visit*: omnes saucios convisit, ut curentur, App. ap. Non. 398, 4.

con-vīva, æ, *comm.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; vivo] (*One who lives with* another; hence) *A table companion, guest* (class.): **A.** *Masc.*: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 46; 48; id. Pœn. 3, 3, 1; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 17; C. Brut. 19, 75; Cat. 44, 10: deorum (Tantalus), Hor. Od. 1, 28, 7.—**B.** *Fem.*: convivas meas, Pompon. ap. Charis. 37 P.

convīvālis, e, *adj.* [convīva] *Of* or *pertaining to a guest, festal, convivial* (rare; not ante-Aug.): oblectamenta ludionum, Liv. 39, 6: fabulæ, Tac. A. 6, 5: sermones, Macr. S. 1, 1: carmen, Prud. Hamart. 317: vestis, Sen. Contr. 25: quæstiones, Macr. S. 7, 3: Sidon. Ep. 9, 13.

convīvātor, ōris, *m.* [convivor] *He who makes a feast, gives an entertainment* (rare): Hor. S. 2, 8, 73; Liv. 35, 49; Sen. Ira, 3, 37.

con-vīvĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; vivifico] *To make alive* or *quicken together with* or *at the same time* (Eccl. Lat.): Deus convivificavit nos in Christo, Vulg. Ephes. 2, 5; cf. ib. Col. 2, 13.

con-vīvĭum, ĭi, *n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; vivo] (*A living together*; hence) **A.** *A meal in company, a feast, entertainment, banquet*, "bene majores nostri accubitionem epularem amicorum, quia vitæ conjunctionem haberet, *convivium* nominarunt, melius quam Græci, qui hoc idem tum *compotationem* tum *concœnationem* vocant," C. Sen. 13, 45 (freq. and class.): Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 10; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30; Lucr. 4, 786; C. Quint. 30, 93; Cat. 47, 5; Virg. G. 1, 301; Hor. Od. 1, 6, 17; Capitol. Ver. 5.—**B.** *Company at table, guests*, convivæ: Sen. Tranq. 1; Petr. S. 100; Pl. 22, 23, 47; Stat. S. 3, 1, 77.

1. **con-vīvo**, xi, *no sup.*, vĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1., vivo] (post-Aug.) **I.** Gen.: *To live with*: avaro, Sen. Ep. 104: gladiatoribus, Lampr. Comm. 2; Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 15.—Freq. in Inscrr.: QVI MECVM CONVIXIT ANNIS VIGINTI SEPTEM. Inscr. in Marm. Pisaur. p. 42, *no.* 94; so, Inscr. in Marini Atti, p. 38. **II.** Esp.: *To eat, feast*, or *banquet together*: Quint. 1, 6, 44; id. 7, 3, 31; id. 5, 9, 14; Pseudo-Plaut. Am. *Di vostr. fid.* 45.

2. **convīvo**, āre, v. convivor.

convīvor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* (*Act.* form convivas, Titin. ap. Non. 314, 17: convivat, Enn. ib. 474, 23: convivant, Pomp. ib. 21: convivare, Petr. S. 57) [conviva] *To feast* or *banquet with* others, *to carouse together* (rare, but class.): Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32; C. 2 Verr. 3, 44, 105; Suet. Cæs. 48; id. Aug. 74; id. Claud. 32.

convōcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [convoco] *A convoking, calling*, or *assembling together*: populi, C. post Red. in Sen. 15, 38.

con-vŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum; voco] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.): *To call together, convoke, assemble*; *to call* for consultation, to arms, *etc.* (class.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: auditores, C. Brut. 51, 191: concilium, C. Vatin. 7, 18; cf., Cæs. B. G. 1, 40: senatum, C. Fam. 10, 12, 3: centuriones, Cæs. B. G. 3, 5: tribunos militum, id. ib. 4, 23: convocat hic Amnes, Ov. M. 1, 276. —**2.** With *ad*: homines ad scientiam vitæ, C. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: piscatores ad se, id. Off. 3, 14, 58: principes ad se, Cæs. B. G. 5, 4; cf. id. ib. 7, 66.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: dissipatos homines in societatem vitæ, C. Tusc. 5, 2, 5.—**4.** With *Abl.*: consul classico ad concionem convocat, Liv. 7, 36.—**5.** *Without object*: Liv. 7, 36; cf. preceding *no.* 4.—**B.** Fig.: sibi consilia in animum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 44.

II. (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To call, summon*: me in vestram concionem, C. Agr. 3, 4, 16.

con-volo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; 2. volo] (*To fly* or *flock together*; hence) *To come hastily together, to run together* (class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Abs.*: populus convolat, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 32.—**B.** With *Adv.*: statim, C. Tusc. 3, 21, 50.—**C.** With *ad*: causa, in qua furiæ concitatæ tanquam ad funus reip. convolant, C. Sest. 51, 109: ad sellas consulum, Liv. 2, 28. **II.** Fig.: ad secundum legatarium, Paul. Dig. 30, 33: ad secundas nuptias, Cod. Just. 5, 17, 9.

convŏlūto, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [convolvo] *To whirl* or *roll round rapidly* (prps. only in Seneca), Sen. Ep. 114 *ad fin.*; id. Q. N. 7, 9.

convŏlūtus, a, um, *P.* of convolvo.

con-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, volvĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; volvo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To roll together, roll*

up (mostly post-Aug.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: qui (*sc.* turbines) rapta convolvunt, Sen. Ep. 94, 67: quum mare convolvit gentes, *i. e. collected them in a body through the inundation*, Luc. 1, 623: **2.** With *ex*: ignis Semina convolvunt e nubibus, Lucr. 6, 201.—**B.** Esp.: With *Personal pron.* or *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To roll one's self*, etc., *together, up*, etc.: **1.** With *Personal pron.*: se convolvens sol, C. de Div. 1, 23, 46: convolvere se vense atque noli, Pl. 16, 39, 76, § 198.—**2.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: **a.** With *Abl.*: pennis convolvitur ales, Poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 113.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in semet convoluti (*sc.* dracones), Pl. 10, 72, 92, § 197: convolutus aër eandem in partem, id. 2, 8, 6, § 33; cf., also, id. 11, 37, 45, § 124. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To heap up, multiply*: verba magno cursu, Sen. Ep. 40.—**B.** *To involve*: Gallograciam Syriatici belli ruinâ, Flor. 2, 11, 1.

convolvŭlus, i, *m.* [convolvo] (*That which rolls itself up*: hence) **A.** *A caterpillar that rolls itself up in a leaf*, Gr. ἰύ: Cato R. R. 95, 1; Pl. 17, 28, 47.—**B.** *A plant, bind-weed*: Pl. 21, 5, 11.

con-vŏmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, *v. a.* [eum, *no.* II. B. 2.; vomo] *To bespew, vomit upon*: mensas hospitum, C. Phil. 2, 30, 76: maritum, Juv. 6, 101.

con-vŏro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v.a.* [eum, *no.* II. B. 2.; voro] *To eat up devour*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

‡ **con-vŏvĕo**, vōvi, vōtum, vŏvēre, 2. *v.a.* [eum, *no.* II. B. 1.; voveo] *To devote together*: S. C. de Bacch.: "CONVOTI, iisdem votis obligati," Fest. p. 33.

con-vulnĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [eum, *no.* II. B. 2.; vulnero] *To wound severely* (post-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: **jumenta**, Curt. 5, 13, 17: convulneratum ab aquibus os, Pl. 8, 36, 54, § 129: in ulcus, Vulg. Job. 16, 14: fistulas, *i. e. perforate*, Front. Aquaed. 27; 115.—**B.** With *Abl.*: multos jaculis, Hirt. B. Afr. 7: quem falce a-tu convulneraverat, Just. 2, 6, 20: gemmam vitis falce, Col. 4, 24, 18; cf., also, Pl. Pan. 35, 3. **II.** Fig.: maledicta mores et vitam convulneratia, Sen. Cons. Sap. 17.

convulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [convello, *no.* II. B.] In medic. lang., *Cramp, convulsion*: Scrib. Comp. 165; Pl. 20, 15, 60.

convulsus, a, um, *P.* of convello.—As *Subst.* (acc. to convello, *no.* II. B.): **A. convulsus**, i, *m.*, *One who suffers convulsions*: Pl. 25, 8, 54, § 98.—**B. convulsum**, i, *n. A convulsion*: Pl. 20, 5, 18, § 36.

† **cŏnyza**, æ, *f.* = κόνυζα, *A plant*, of two kinds: the male, *the viscous flea-bane*, Inula viscosa; the female, *flea-bane*, Inula Pulicaria, L.: Pl. 21, 10, 32; Pall. 1, 12, 3.

cō-ōdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; odi] *Exceedingly hateful, detestable* (Eccl. Lat.; prim. only in Tert.): haeretici, Tert. a. iv. Marc. 4, 9; 36.

coolesco, ĕre, v. coalesco.

coopĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [cooperor] *Co-operation*: Quint. Decl. 16 *fin.*; cf. Vulg. Sir. 51, 8; Cassiod. Complex. Tit. 1.

coöpĕrātivus, a, um, *adj.* [cooperor, *no.* I. A.] *Working with, co-operative*: Boeth. Arist. Top. 3, 3, p. 683.

coöpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A fellow-laborer, co-operator*: Hier. Ep. 143, 1.

coöpĕrātus, a, um, *P.* of cooperor.

coöpercŭlum, i, *n.* [cooperio] (*That which serves for covering*; hence) *A cover, lid* (very rare): Pl. 23, 6, 58; App. M. 6, p. 244; Pall. Jun. 7, 9.

coöpĕrimentum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which covers*; hence) *A covering*: personæ, Gallus Bassus ap. Gell. 5, 7, 2.

cō-ŏpĕrio, ŭi, tum, ire (contr. form coöperiunt, Lucr. 6, 491; cf. Lachm. ad 2, 1061), 4. *v. a.* [eum, *no.* II. B. 2.; operio] *To cover entirely*; *to cover over* (class.; in Cic. only in *part. perf.*) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Verb. fin.*: montes, maria ac terras tenebræ, Lucr. 6, 491: radices, Pl. 17, 26, 39: lapidibus eum cooperuerunt, C. Off. 3, 11: tridunum militum lapidibus, Liv. 4, 50.—**B.** *Part. perf.*: cooperta membra pannis, Lucr. 6, 1268: Pompeium omne velut nubibus lecustarum, Liv. 42, 2: iste lapidibus in foro, C. 2 Verr. 1, 46, 119. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Verb. fin.*: fenoribus coopertus est, Cato and Sall. ap. Gell. 2, 17, 7.—**B.** *Part. Perf.*: sceneribus, C. 2 Verr. 1, 4, 9: flagitiis atque facinoribus, Sall. C. 23, 1: miseriis verubus, *i. e. to abuse, revile*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 68.

cō-ŏpĕror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; operor] **I.** Gen.: *To work together with, co-operate with*: **A.** Prop.: ut ei cooperaretur Deus, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 19: ubique Domino cooperante, Vulg. Marc. 16, 20.—**B.** Fig.: fides cooperatur operibus, Vulg. Jacob. 2, 22. **II.** Esp.: Relig. t. t.: *To perform sacred rites, to sacrifice together*: sacrificio facto, fossa cooperari sanguinem instillabant, Sic. Flacc. de Condit. Agr. p. 5 Goes.

coöpertōrĭum, ii, *n.* [cooperio, through obsol. coopertor] (*A thing pertaining to one who covers*; hence) *A cover*: Dig. 34, 2, 38, § 1.

cŏoptātio, ōnis, *f.* [coopto] *An election, choice*: **A.** With *Gen.*: collegarum, C. Læl. 25, 96.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: in patres, Liv. 4, 4.—**C.** With *Attributive adj.*: censoria, C. Leg. 3, 12, 27.

cō-opto, āvi, ātum, āre (*Perf. Subj.*, cooptassint, Liv. 3, 64 *fin.*: contr. form COPTATO, Lex. Jul. munic. 106, and *Inf.* coptari, C. Fam. 3, 10, 9), 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; opto] Polit. t. t.: *To choose* or *appoint* (esp. several) to something; *to receive, elect*, or *admit* into some body or to an office: **A.** In *simple constr.*: collegam, Liv. 4, 16: in senatoribus cooptandis, C. 2 Verr. 2, 49, 120: de tribunis plebei cooptandis, Liv. 5, 10.—**B.** With *Dat.*: sibi collegas, Liv. 3, 64; cf., also, Suet. Aug. 27.—**C.** With *per*: sacerdotes per collegia, Suet. Claud. 22.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.*: quem et absentem in amplissimum ordinem cooptárunt, C. Cœl. 2, 5: in collegium, id. Brut. 1, 1: in patricios, Suet. Tib. 1.—**E.** With *Abl.*: in quem (*sc.* auguratûs locum) ego eum meâ nominatione cooptabo, C. Phil. 13, 5, 12.—**F.** With *Second Acc.*: magistrum equitum L. Æmilium cooptat, Liv. 6, 38.

cō-ordĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; ordino] *An arranging* of one thing *with* another: Boeth. Arist. Analyt. Post. 1, 11, p. 532.

cō-ŏrĭor, ortus sum, ŏrĭri, 3. *and* 4. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2; orior] **I.** Gen.: *To come forth complete; to stand up, arise, rise up, appear, break forth* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: coorta (*sc.* corpora), Lucr. 4, 629: humor, id. 5, 412: risus, Nep. Epam. 8, 5: dolores, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 12: tempestates maximæ, C. 2 Verr. 1, 18, 46: ventus, id. ib. 5, 43; so, Sall. J. 79, 6; Ov. M. 11, 512: nimborum nox, Lucr. 4, 173.—**B.** With *Abl.*: ignes simul pluribus locis, Liv. 26, 27: febris calido fervore, Lucr. 6, 656.—**C.** With *ex*: ex infinito sunt corpora plura coorta, Lucr. 5, 409; cf. id. 5, 368; 415: fumos e thure coortos, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 29: ex eâ parte venti, Pl. 2, 36, 36, § 100.—**D.** With *de*: de ferro plura coorta, Lucr. 6, 1011.—**E.** With *ab*: certamen a satis miti principio, Liv. 1, 6.—**F.** With *inc. Abl.*: bellum in Gallia, Cæs. B. G. 3, 7.—**G.** With *Dat.*: cui febris, Luer. 4, 668.—**H.** With *Adv.*: raro, Lucr. 6, 1184: tempestas subito, Cæs. B. C. 4, 28. **II.** Esp.: With accessory notion of hostility: **A.** Of persons: *To rise, rise up*: **1.** *Abs.*: coorti pugnam integram ediderunt, Liv. 8, 9; cf., also, id. 6, 18; Tac. A. 2, 11: insidiæ, id. H. 2, 24.—**2.** With *Adv. of place*: undique, Liv. 9, 37: hinc, Tac. H. 2, 70.—**3.** With *ad*: ad bellum, Liv. 4, 56: ad quintum lapidem, Tac. H. 4, 60.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: in pugnam, Liv. 21, 32: coortæ in nos Sarmatorum gentes, Tac. H. 1, 2: in eum, Liv. 7, 3.—**5.** With *adversus*: adversus quos coorta est acies, Liv. 4, 9.—**B.** Of things: *To rise, break forth*: **1.** With *Abl.*: libero conquestu voces coortæ sunt, Liv. 8, 7.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: seditio magno in populo, Virg. Æ. 1, 148.

cō-orno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; orno] *To adorn at the same time*: Boeth. Arist. Top. 8, 2, p. 725.

1. **cōortus**, a, um, *P.* of coorior.

2. **cōortus**, ūs, *m.* [coorior] *A rising, originating*: Lucr. 2, 1105; id. 6, 672.

cōpa, æ, *f.* [akin to copo = caupo] *A female castanet dancer*, who exhibited her feats in ale-houses (cf. crotalum): Virg. Cop. 1. Heyne and Wagn.

copadia, ōrum, v. cupedia.

Cōpæ, ārum, *f.*, Κῶπαι, *An ancient town in Bœotia*, Pl. 4, 7, 12, § 26, northeast from Copais, Κωπαΐς, which was named after it, Liv. 33, 29.

† **cōphĭnus**, i, *m.* = κόφινος, *A basket*, Col. 11, 3, 51; Juv. 3, 14; 11, 6, 542; Vulg. Ps. 81, 7; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 9, 9.

cōpia, æ, *f.* [eum, *no.* II. B. 2.; ops] **A.** (acc. to ops, *no.* I.): *Ability, power, might, means* of doing, *etc.*: **1.** With *Gerund in di*: conveniundi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 90: crescendi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 28: faudi, Virg. Æ. 1, 520: cunctandi, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 55.—**2.** With *Gen. and Gerundial adj.*: illius inspectandi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 34: societatis amicitiæque conjungendæ, Sall. J. 83, 1.—**3.** With *Gen. plur. and Gerund in di*: novarum (*sc.* comœdiarum) qui spectandi faciunt copiam, Ter. Heaut. prol. 29.—**4.** With *Inf.*: molliter vivere, Sall. C. 17, 6: solvere vincla, Cat. 64, 368.—**5.** With *ut c. Subj.*: ut hunc remittam nuncium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 14: tecum ut sit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 87.—**6.** *Abs.*: neque copia est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 76: nec faceres copiam, id. Trin. 1, 2, 98.

B. (acc. to ops, *no.* II. A.): **1.**: **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *Fulness, copiousness, multitude, number, abundance*: (a) Of material objects: meretricum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 64: virorum, C. Manil. 10, 27: latronum, id. C. 28, 4: procerum, Ov. M. 3, 56: nimborum, Lucr. 6, 511.—(β) Of abstract objects: verborum, C. de Or. 3, 31, 125; so, Quint. 10, 1, 15: venustatum, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 5: narium, *of scents*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 6:—*Plur.*: copiæ rei familiaris, C. Rosc. Com. 15, 44.—(b) Esp.: *Copiousness* or *fulness of expression*: (a) With *Gen.*: hujus copia, C. Brut. 11, 44.—(β) *Abs.*: C. Fam. 5, 12, 3; Quint. 1, 8, 17.—**b.** Meton.: (a) Personified: *The goddess of plenty*: Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 46; Ov. M. 9, 88; Hor. Od. 1, 17, 16; id. Carm. Sec. 60; id. Ep. 1, 12, 29.—(b) = cornu copiæ, *A cornucopia*, or *horn of plenty*: simulacrum ejus (Fortunæ) cum copiâ et gubernaculo fingunt, tanquam, *etc.*, Lact. 3, 20.

2. *Wealth, riches, possessions, resources*: **a.** *Plur.*: (a) *Abs.*: publicani suas rationis et copias in eam provinciam contulerunt, C. Manil. 7, 17: circumfluere omnibus copiis, id. Læl. 15, 52; cf. id. Deiot. 3, 14.—(b) With *Gen.*: se earum copiis alluerunt, Cæs. B. G. 4, 4.—**b.** *Sing.*: nostra copia, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 32: eequam decuerat satietas rerum et abundantia, C. Parad. 6, 4, 27: fastidiosa, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 9: bonam copiam ejurare, *to abjure property*, i. e. *to declare one's self insolvent*, C. Fam. 9, 16, 7.

3. Milit. t. t.: *Forces, troops*: **a.** *Plur.*: (a) *Abs.*: Cæs. B. G. 1, 11, 12; 37; 38; 48; 50; 51.—(b) With *Gen.*: Helvetiorum copiæ, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13: Gallorum, id. ib. 1, 31.—**b.** *Sing.*: augebatur ejus copia, Cæs. B. C. 1, 45; Hirt. B. Afr. 10; Pomp. ap. C Att. 8, 12 A., 3; Sall. C. 56, 1 Krits.; id. ib. 61, 5; C. Mur. 37, 78.

cōpiārius, ii, *m.* [copia, *no.* B. 1. a.] (*One pertaining to copiæ*; i. e. *one's purchus*; "parochi Latino vocabulo *copiarii* dicti sunt, quod omnium rerum necessariam copiam rectus populumque legatis suppeditabant," Porphyr. ad Hor. S. 1, 5, 46.

† **cōpiāta**, æ, *m.* = κοπιάτης (One who toils), *A name given to those who in the early Church carried Christians to burial*, etc., and who subsequently were ranked with the clergy: Imp. Constant. et Jul. Cod. Th. 13, 1, 1; id. ib. 16, 2, 15: cf. Arcad. et Honor. ib. 7, 20, 12, 9; cf., also, fossarius.

copiolæ, ārum, *f. dim.* [copia, *no.* B. 3.] *A small number of troops*: Brut. ap. C. Fam. 11, 13, 2.

copior, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [copia, *no.* B. 1. a.] Milit. t. t. (cf. Gell. 17, 2, 9): *To furnish* or *provide one's self abundantly with* something: Quadrig. ap. Gell. l. l.; id. ap. Non. 87, 8.

cōpĭōse, *adv.* [copiosus] (very freq.)

In great abundance, copiously, abundantly, plentifully: **I.** Gen.: profectus erat in provinciam, C. 2 Verr. 1, 36, 91: comparare pastum (joined with large), id. N. D. 2, 47, 121: accepti tribus tricliniis, id. Att. 13, 52, 2: absolvit urna, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: ornatus, id. 2 Verr. 4, 27, 62. **II.** Esp.: Of language: ab eo agricultura laudatur, C. de Sen. 17: et abundanter loqui, id. de Or. 2, 35 *fin.*: defendere causas reorum, id. 2 Verr. 2, 78, 191; dicere, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58; Quint. 1, 4, 5; id. 12, 2, 28.—*Comp.*: dicere, C. Or. 4: hæc omnia exsequi, Quint. 9, 3, 89.—*Sup.*: dicere, C. Clu. 10; id. de Or. 1, 62, 263; id. Off. 1, 1 *ad fin.*: laudare, id. de Or. 2, 10: defensum esse, id. Quint. 28, 87: locus tractatur, Quint. 2, 4, 24.

cōpĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [copia] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Furnished abundantly with a thing, well supplied, having abundance, rich, abounding* (in wealth, means of living, *etc.*) (very freq. and and class., esp. in prose); constr. with the *Abl., ab,* or *Abs.*; rarely with the *Gen.*: **1.** With *Abl.*: tu agris, tu ædificiis, tu argento, tu familia, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis, C. Cat. 2, 8, 18: Gell. 16, 19, 7: oppidum re cibaria, id. 7, 1, 8: artibus honestis, Tac. A. 3, 66.—**2.** With *ab*: locus a frumento, C. Att. 5, 18, 2.—**3.** *Abs.* (so most freq.): copiosa plane et locuples (mulier), C. Div. in Cæcil. 17: urbs, id. Arch. 3: via omniumque rerum abundans, Nep. Eum. 8, 5 Daehne; cf. stativa, Liv. 9, 44: patrimonium, C. Rosc. Am. 2, 6; Rab. Post. 14: ingenium facile et copiosum, *fertile in expedients, rich,* Quint. 10, 1, 128: ratio loquendi, id. ib. 2, 1, 4.—*Comp.*: provincia, Hirt. B. Alex. 43.—*Sup.*: copiosissimum oppidum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 23; Suet. Cæs. 35: cucumeres, Pl. 19, 5, 23.—**4.** With *Gen.*: ager silvestrium caprarum, Sol. 11, 11: lacus piscium, id. 5, 3.

B. Esp.: Of an orator, or of style: *Rich in language, copious in expression, eloquent:* homo ad dicendum, C. Cæcin. 23: densior ille, hic copiosior in eloquendo, Quint. 1, 1, 106; id. 2, 12, 4: oratores, id. 12, 5, 5: vir, Liv. 45, 25: multa et varia et copiosa oratio, C. de Or. 2, 53, 214: loquacitas, Quint. 8, 2, 17: *opp.* jejunum, id. 8, 3, 49.

II. Meton.: *Existing in rich abundance, copious* (very rare): liquor putei, Phædr. 4, 9, 7: varietas rerum abundat, id. 5, 6, 2: supellex verborum, Quint. 8 procem. § 28.

1. **cōpis** (acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 17, 27 Müll. *N. cr.*, more prob. than cops, acc. to Prisc. p. 752 P: neither is found in use), is, *adj.* [contr. from co-ops; cf. inops] Ante-class. for class. copiosus, *Abundantly supplied with something, abounding in, rich:* Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 117: aliquem copem causarum facere, Turpil. in Non. 84, 22; Pacuv. ib.: ego nunc me gloriosum faciam, ut copi pectore, *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 8.

†2. **cōpis,** ĭdis, *f.*=κοπίς, *A sword,* Curt. 8, 14, 29; App. M. 11, p. 260.

copo, ōnis=caupo, q. v.

copona, æ=caupona, q. v.

†**cŏprĕa,** æ, *m.*=κωπρίας, *A low buffoon, a filthy jester* (post-Aug.), Suet. Tib. 61 Baumg.-Crus.; id. Claud. 8; cf. Dio. Cass. 50, 28.

copsi, copsus, v. 1. copis.

†**copta,** æ, *f.*=κόπτη, *A kind of cake made of pounded materials,* Mart. 14, 68. The same, or a similar kind, called coptoplacenta, Petr. S. 40, 4.

Copticus, v. Coptos, *no.* A.

Coptis, v. Coptos, *no.* B.

Coptites, v. Coptos, *no.* C.

copto, are, v. coopto.

Coptos, i, *f.* Κοπτός and Κοπτώ, *A town in* Thebais (Egypt), *later* Justinianopolis (now the village *Coft* or *Keft*), Pl. 5, 9, 11; Juv. 15, 26; Vop. Prob. 17; Amm. 22, 16, 2.—Hence, **A. Copticus,** a, um, *adj., Belonging to* C., App. M. 2, p. 127, 10. **B. Coptis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.,* Κοπτίς, *the same,* Pl. 36, 6, 9.—**C. Coptites,** æ, *adj. com.,* Κοπτίτης, *the same,* nomos, Pl. 5, 9, 9, § 49.

cōpŭla, æ, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; root AP.=Gr. ἁπ-τω] (*That which joins or binds together;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A band, rope, line,* etc. (rare): tortæ, *ship's rigging,* Att. ap. Non. 200, 33; Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 11: gerens sinistrâ copulam, quâ vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, Nep. Dat. 3, 2: cf. dura canem tenet, *leash,* Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 28; so, id. M. 7, 769, App. M. 7, p. 769; Capitol. Maxim. Jun. 1 (prps. also for *grapnel,* in Cæs. B. G. 3, 13, instead of *scopulis* of the MSS.; v. comm. in h. l.). **II.** Fig.: *A bond, tie;* of love: irrupta tenet, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 18: of marriage, nuptialis, App. M. 2: of friendship: talium virorum, Nep. Att. 5, 3; of words, Quint. 7, 10, 17; Nigid. ap. Gell. 10, 5, 1.

cōpŭlāte, *adv.* [copulatus] *Unitedly, connectedly* (late Lat.): copulate dictum est, Gell. 10, 24, 1; id. 17, 7, 7.

cōpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [copulo] *A coupling, joining, connecting, uniting, binding together* (Cic. and Quint.) **I.** Prop.: atomorum inter se, C. Fin. 1, 6, 19. **II.** Fig.: syllabarum, verborum inter se, Quint. 8, 3, 16: rerum, Cic. N. D. 2, 46 *fin.*; Quint. 7, 10, 8; id. 11, 2, 37: vocum, id. 1, 10, 23; id. 9, 4, 45; cf. id. 1, 5, 69:—*Of a social union,* C. Fin. 1, 20, 69.

cōpŭlātīve, *adv.* [copulativus] *Connectedly;* dicere, Macr. S. 1, 4 *med.*

cōpŭlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [copulo] *Of,* or *pertaining to, connecting; copulative* (late Lat.): conjunctiones, Mart. Cap. 3, 70.

cōpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A connecter, binder* (late Lat.): Jul. Valer. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 7.

cōpŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who couples, connects* (late Lat.): amorum, Auct. Pervig. Ven. 5; Aug. Trin. 11, 9 *fin.*

1. **cōpŭlātus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of copulo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Joined together, united, connected:* nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, C. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: copulati in jus pervenimus, *at the same time, together,* id. 2 Verr. 4, 66, 148:—*Comp.*: nihil amabilius nec copulatius, C. Off. 1, 17, 56.

☞ *Sup.*, prps. not found.

2. **cōpŭlātus,** ūs, *m.* [copulo] *A coupling, joining,* or *connecting:* rationum consequentium, Arn. 1 *init.*

cōpŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre (*Part. Perf. contr.* coplata, Lucr. 6, 1087), 1. *v. a.* [copula] *To couple, join, connect, unite, bind* or *tie together;* (class.; most freq. in Cic.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** With *cum*: hominem cum beluâ, C. Ac. 2, 45, 139.—**B.** With *Abl.*: quo symplegmate quinque copulentur, Mart. 12, 43.—**C.** With *inter se*: inter se quædam possint coplata teneri, Lucr. 6, 1087.—**D.** With *Dat.*: utrinque Armeniæ majori Sophene copulatur, Pl. 6, 13, 16.—**E.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: consistunt, copulantur dextras, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 38; cf. in h. l. Non. 176, 18: "copulantur pro copulant, passivum pro activo;" also, id. 479, 3: "copulantur pro conjungunt:" cf. also Prisc. 8, p. 787: "copulor pro copulo." **II.** Fig.: **A.** With *cum*: tu honestatem cum voluptate copulabis? C. Ac. 2, 45, 139: futura cum præsentibus, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45: se cum inimico meo, id. Sest. 64, 133; Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 42; Pl. 2, 7, 5 *fin.*—**B.** With *Abl.*: copulati matrimonio, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32; id. ib. 1, 9, 8; so, tædis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 493: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, C. Part. Or. 6, 21; Quint. 2, 4, 30; cf. id. procem. § 13; id. 10, 7, 5.—**C.** With *inter se*: an hæc (sc. virtus et voluptas) inter se jungi copularique possint, C. de Or. 1, 51, 222.—**D.** With *Dat.*: quid copulatum naturæ habuit Alcibiadis somnium, C. de Div. 2, 69, 143.—**E.** In *simple constr.* (so most freq.): libenter copulando verba jungebant, ut *sudes* pro *se audes,* etc., C. Or. 45, 154; cf. verba copulata (*opp.* simplicia), id. ib. 32, 115: voluntates nostras, *to unite,* C. Fam. 3, 4, 2; cf. concordiam, Liv. 4, 43 *ad fin.*

cōqua, æ, *f.* [coquo] *A female cook:* Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 38.

cōquĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *That can be easily cooked:* Pl. 16, 6, 8.

coquina, æ, v. coquinus.

cōquīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [coquina] *Of* or *pertaining to the kitchen, culinary* (rare): vasa, Pl. 33, 11, 49. So the title of a work of Apicius, De Arte Coquinariâ.—Access. form **cōquīnāris,** e, *adj.*: culter, Var. ap. Non. 195, 17.

cōquīnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [coquino, through obsol. *coquinator,* a cook] *Pertaining to a cook* (late Lat.): instrumentum, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19.

cōquīno, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [coquina] *To cook;* prps. only Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 64; 85; id. Aul. 3, 1, 3.

cōquīnus, a, um, *adj* [coquo] *Of,* or *pertaining to, cooking* (rare): forum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 1; 2.—As *Subst.*: **coquina,** æ, *f.*: **A.** *A kitchen,* Pall. 1, 37, 4; Arn. 4, p. 130.—**B.** *The art of cooking, cookery,* App. Dogm. Plat. 2.

coquito, *no perf. nor sup.* āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *To cook repeatedly;* Plaut. acc. to Fest. s. v. coquitare.

cōquītātus, ōnis, *f.* [coquito] *A repeated cooking:* diutina, App. M. 4.

cŏquo, xi, ctum, quĕre (*Præs. Subj.* coquint, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 30), 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscr. root pach, Greek ΠΕΠ, πέσσειν and ἕψειν, Pers. pukh-ten, Latin pop-ina. The Germ. kochen and the Eng. cook are from the Latin coquo] **I.** Prop.: *To cook, dress, boil,* etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: cœnam, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 17: cibum, Lucr. 5, 1101: illa, C. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: coquenda est cœna, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 2: cibaria cocta, Liv. 29, 25.—**B.** With *Dat.*: qui mortuis cœnam coquat, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 7: ei, Nep. Cim. 4, 3.—**C.** With *Abl.*: constrictis ungulis cœnam, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 65: ære, Ov. M. 4, 505: aquâ, Vulg. Exod. 12, 9.—**D.** With *in* c. *Abl.*: hœ lum in lacte matris, Vulg. Exod. 23, 19.—**E.** *Abs.*: si nusquam is coctum, quidnam cœnat Juppiter? Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 56; so, in *supin.*, id. Aul. 2, 4, 46; id. ib. 3, 2, 15: coquendo sit faxo et molendo, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 61: dein coquenti vasa cuncta dejectat, C. Matius ap. Gell. 20, 9 *fin.*

II. Meton.: **A.** *To prepare by fire, bake, parch,* etc.: laterculos, Cato R. R. 39, 2: calcem, id. ib. 38, 1 *sq.*: carbonem, id. ib. *fin.*: locum sol, Var. R. R. 3, 14, 2; cf. glebas æstas maturis solibus, Virg. G. 1, 66: cocta ligna, *dried, hardened by drying,* Ulp. Dig. 32, 55, § 7: coctus agger, *i. e. built of burnt bricks,* Prop. 3, 11, 22: so, cocta Babylon, Sidon. Carm. 19, 20: rosaria cocta matutino Noto, *dried up, parched,* id. 4, 5, 60; cf. at vos præsentes Austri coquite horum obsonia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 41: aurum cum plumbo, Pl. 33, 3, 19: æra fornacibus, Luc. 6, 405.—**B.** *To ripen, make mature,* arbores sol ac luna, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 4: uvas, id. ib., and id. 1, 54, 1: cf. vinum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 125; and mitis vindemia, Virg. G. 2, 522: poma (with matura), C. de Sen. 19 *ad fin.*: fructus solibus, Pl. 12, 5, 11: messem, Mart. 10, 62.—**C.** *To digest, assimilate:* per quas (portas jecoris) lapsus cibus in hoc ipso loco in eam venam, quæ cava appellatur, confunditur, perque eam ad cor confectus jam coctus que perlabitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137.

III. Fig. (in the poets, and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** *To elaborate something in mind, to consider, to think, meditate upon, contrive, plan:* quicquid est, incoctum non exprimet; bene coctum dabit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 55; cf. consilia secreto, Liv. 3, 36: bellum, id. 8, 3; Sil. 7, 403; Stat. Th. 2, 300: bene coctus sermo, *well digested,* Lucil. in C. Att. 13, 52.—**B.** *To vex, harass, torment, disturb the mind* (as it were by burning): si quid ego adjuro curamve levasso, Quæ nunc te coquit et versat in pectore fixa, Ennius in C. de Sen. 1; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 77: quos ira metusque coquebat, Sil. 14, 103.

coquula, æ, v. cocula.

cŏquus (in many MSS. and inscrr. also written **cocus;** cf. the letters C and Q), i, *m.* [coquo] *A cook* (very freq., esp. in Plaut., in whose comedies the cook takes a conspicuous place), Plaut. Ps. 3, 2; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26; Var. R. R. 3, 14, 3; C. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; Liv. 39, 6, et sæp.: "*cocum* et pistorem apud antiquos eundem fuisse accepimus. Nævius *Cocus,* inquit, *edit Neptunum, Venerem, Cererem.* Significat per Cererem panem,

per Neptunum pisces, per Venerem olera," Fest. p. 45.—The Voc. coque in a facetious play upon words with quoque, C. in Quint. 6, 3, 47 Spald.

1. **cor** (ō, e. g. Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 28; id. Pont. 1, 3, 32), cordis, *n.* [akin to Gr. *καρδία* and *κῆρ*, Sanscr. hrid, Goth. hairto, Anglo-Sax. heorte, hiorte, Engl. heart, Old Germ. herza, New Germ. herz] *The heart* (very common).

I. Prop.: *The (physical) heart*, as the chief seat of the circulation of the blood, and so of life: Cels. 4, 1; cf. Pl. 11, 37, 69: num igitur censes, ullum animal, quod sanguinem habeat, sine corde esse posse? C. Div. 1, 52, 119; Lucr. 4, 118.

II. Meton.: **A.** (*pars pro toto*; cf. caput, *no.* II.), *A person*: lectos juvenes fortissima corda, Virg. Æ. 5, 729; aspera, id. ib. 10, 87: Ennii, Pers. 6, 10.—**B.** A term of endearment, as in all languages, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 154; cf. corculum.

III. Fig.: **A. 1.** Gen.: *The heart, as the seat of feeling, emotion, etc., heart, soul, feeling*: videas corde amare inter se *from the heart, cordially*. Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 60; id. Pseud. 2, 1, 3: corde tremit, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 8: cura ex corde excessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12: cor meum spes laudis percussit, Lucr. 1, 922; Hor. A. P. 98.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Cordi esse alicui, *To lie at one's heart, to please, to be pleasing, agreeable*, or *dear*: quod tibi magnopere cordi est, mihi vehementer displicet, Lucil. in Non. 88, 32; id. ib. 89, 1; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 111; Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 28; id. Phorm. 5, 3, 17; C. Quint. 30, 93; id. Or. 16, 53; Liv. 1, 39; id. 8, 7; id. 26, 50, et al.; Hor. Od. 1, 17, 14; Ov. Med. Fac. 32; Sil. 7, 339; Cato in Macr. S. 3, 5 *fin.*: facere aliquid, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 10: exstinguere vestigia urbis, *etc.*, Liv. 28, 20: subigi nos, id. 2, 1.—**b.** Cordi habere, *To have at heart, to lay great stress upon, to value*, Gell. 18, 7; cf. id. 2, 20 *fin.*; id. 17, 19.

B. In the view of the ancients (cf. C. Tusc. 1, 9, 18) as the seat of wisdom, understanding: *Heart, mind, judgment*, etc.: Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 3; id. Pseud. 3, 1, 3; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 7; Lucr. 1, 738; id. 4, 51; id. 5, 1106; C. Fin. 2, 8, 24; Pl. 18, 6, 7; Ov. H. 17, 102; Mart. 6, 64.

2. **cor**=cur, v. cur.

1. **cŏra**, æ, *f.*, κόρη (v. Liddell and Scott's Lex. in h. v. *no.* III.), *The pupil of the eye*, Auson. Ep. 16, 59.

2. **Cora**, æ, *f.*, Κόρη, *A name of Proserpine*, Inscr. Grut. 309, 2 and 3.

3. **Cŏra**, æ, *f.*, Κόρα, *An ancient town of Latium, in the territory of the Volsci* (now the village *Cori*), Liv. 2, 16; 22; Luc. 7, 392; Sil. 4, 220; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 640.—Hence, **Corani**, orum, *m. The inhabitants of Cora*, Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 63.

Coracesium, i, *n. A town of Cilicia*: Liv. 33, 20.

cŏrācĭno, are, 1. *v. n.* [corax] *To caw*, κράζειν, Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 42.

1.† **cŏrăcīnus**, a, um, *adj.*=κορακῖνος, *Raven black*: color, Vitr. 8, 3.

2.† **cŏrăcīnus**, i, *m.*=κοράκινος, *A species of river fish*, cp. in the Nile, Pl. 9, 16, 24; 18, 32; Mart. 13, 85.

3.† **Cŏrăcīnus**, i, *m.* [id.] *Roman prop. name*; non dixi, Coracine, te cinædum, Mart. 4, 43.

cŏrăllĭum or **cŭrăllĭum** (cŏrallum, Sidon. Carm. 11, 110), ii, *n.*=κοράλλιον, *Ion.* κουράλιον, *Red coral*, Pl. 32, 2, 11: curallium, id. ib. cūrāllium, Lucr. 2, 806 Lachm. *N. cr.*; Ov. M. 15, 416 Jahn. *N. cr.*, Serm. Sam. 951: *plur.* corallii, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 169.

Cŏralli, orum, *m. A people of Lower Mœsia, on the Danube, on the coast of the Black Sea*, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 37.—Hence, **Cŏrallĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Coralli*: pelagus, Cassiod. Var. 6.

† **cŏrallĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [κοράλλιον] *Coral-red*: labra, Poeta in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 651.

† **cŏrallis**, ĭdis, *f.*=κοραλλίς, *A precious stone*, unknown to us, Pl. 37, 10, 56.

† **cŏrallŏăchātes**, æ, *f.*=κοραλλοαχάτης, *Coral-agate*, Pl. 37, 10, 54.

corallum, i, v. coralium.

cŏram, *adv.* and *præp.* [most prob. from co=cum, and os, ōris; cf. Hebr. לְפָנַי. A form like clam, palam.]

I. Adv. **A.** Prop.: **Objective** (*i. e.* in respect of the person near whom something is found or takes place): *In the presence of, before the eyes of, in the face of, before any one* (freq. and class.), **1.** Gen.: commodius fecissent tribuni plebis, si, quæ apud vos de me deferunt, ea coram potius, me præsente, dixissent, C. Agr. 3, 1: Manlius quoque ad restituendam aciem se ipse coram offert, *i. e. before the soldiers*, Liv. 2, 47; id. 43, 5: ut veni coram, singultim pauca locutus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 56: lenissimum genus admonitionis fuit traditio coram pugillarium, *in their presence, in their own hands*, Suet. Aug. 39.—**2.** Esp.: In coram with a *Gen.* in App.=coram: omnium, App. M. 7, p. 197, 21 Elm.; so, id. 9, p. 221, 17; p. 223, 32; id. 10, p. 241, 5.

B. Meton.: **1.** Subjective (*in one's own presence*), *i. e. In one's own person, personally* (also very freq., and class.): quia te ipsus coram præsens præsentem videt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 43: velut si coram adesset, Cæs. B. G. 1, 32: adesse, Virg. Æ. 1, 595; id. ib. 8, 10: eadem fere, quæ ex nunciis literis cognoverat, coram perspicit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 11: opp. to "by letter," C. Att. 1, 20, 1; id. ib. 7, 3 *fin.*; id. ib. 12, 1; id. Fam. 11, 16; cf. coram me tecum eadem hæc agere sæpe consuetum deterruit pudor; quæ nunc expromam absens audacius; id. Fam. 5, 12; id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22; coram cernere letum nati, Virg. Æ. 2, 558; Gell. 15, 18, 2; quod coram etiam ex ipso audiebamus, C. Ac. 1, 4, 13: cf. reque paterque Audisti coram, nec verbo parcius absens, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 38; Virg. Æ. 3, 173; Ov. M. 9, 500.—V. Hand Turs. II. pp. 126-131.—**2.** Of time: *On the spot, immediately* (post-Aug.): Suet. Dom. 23; id. Aug. 27; id. Claud. 16.—Coram deprehensus, *seized immediately in the very act*, App. M. 3, p. 131, 2; 9, p. 226, 34.

II. *Præp. c. Abl.*: *In the presence of, before the eyes of* any one: **A.** Before its noun: coram genero meo quæ dicere ausus es? C. Pis. 6, 12: coram frequentissimo legationum conventu, Nep. Epam. 6, 4; Quint. 6, 3, 47; Tac. A. 4, 75: judicibus, Suet. Aug. 56: ipso, id. Tib. 43: se, id. ib. 62: populo, Hor. A. P. 183: latrone, Juv. 10, 22.—**B.** After the noun (so, esp. freq. in Tac.): at me Domitiano coram inquit, Nep. Epam. 4, 2; so, Tac. A. 3, 14; 24; Suet. Ner. 33; id. Oth. 1; id. Tit. 10.

† **cŏramble**, es, *f.*=κοράμβλη, *A kind of cabbage hurtful to the eyes*: Col. 10, 178.

cŏrax, ăcis, *m.*=κόραξ. **I.** Prop.: *A raven*: Sol. 40, 24. **II.** Meton.: From resemblance to the beak of a raven: Milit. *t. t.*, *A kind of grappling-hook* (pure Lat. corvus): Vitr. 10, 19.

2. **Corax**, ăcis, *m. The most ancient Greek rhetorician in Sicily, a contemporary, perhaps also teacher, of Lysias*: C. de Or. 1, 20, 91; id. Brut. 12, 46; Quint. 2, 17, 7; id. 3, 1, 8.—In a facetious play upon words: quare Coracem istum vestrum patiamur nos quidem pullos suos excludere, *etc.*, C. de Or. 3, 21, 81 Müll.

† **corban**, *n. indecl.*=κορβᾶν [orig. Hebr.] *A gift*: corban (quod est donum) quodcunque ex me tibi profuerit, Vulg. Marc. 7, 11.

corbĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [corbis] *A little basket*: Pall. Febr. 10, 6.

Corbio, ōnis, *f.* **I.** *A town of the Æqui, in Italy*: Liv. 2, 39; id. 3, 25. **II.** *A town of Spain, in the territory of the Suessetani*: Liv. 39, 42.

corbis, is (*Abl.* regularly corbe: corbi, Cato R. R. 136 twice), *f.* (*m.*, Col. 11, 2, 99; Isid. Orig. 20, 9, 10; cf. Prisc. p. 652 P.) [akin to curvus, cu-curb-ita, glob-us and orbis; cf. "*corbes* dicti quod curvatus virgis contexuntur," Isid. l. l.] *A basket* (esp. in husbandry), Cato R. R. 136; Var. R. R. 1, 50, 1 *sq.*; 52, 2; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 61: messoria, O. Sest. 38, 82; Ov. M. 14, 644.

corbīta, æ, *f.* [corbis] (*The thing provided with a corbis*) *A slow-sailing ship of burden*: "*corbitæ* dicuntur naves onerariæ, quod in malo earum summo pro signo corbes solerent suspendi," Fest. p. 30: "*corbita* est genus navigii tardum et grande," Non. 533, 10: so, Lucil. in Non. l. l.; °C. Att. 16, 6, 1. Opp. to celox, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 40: and on account of its slow motion: homines spissigradissimos, Tardiores, quam corbitæ sunt in tranquillo mari, id. ib. 3, 1, 4.

†† **corbōna**, æ, *f.* [Aram. קָרְבָּנָא Hebr. קָרְבָּן Greek κορβᾶν or κορβανᾶν or κορβωνᾶν] *A treasure-chamber*: Vulg. Math. 27, 6; Hier. Ep. 27, 14.

corbŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [corbis] *A little basket*, Cato R. R. 11, 5; Var. R. R. 1, 15; Col. 12, 50, 8; Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 4; Cæcil. in Non. 197, 29; Suet. Ner. 19.

Corbŭlo, ōnis, *m. A Roman* cognomen *in the* gens Domitia: Cn. Domitius Corbulo, Tac. A. 11, 18.

‡ **corcholopis**, *A kind of ape having a tuft of hair at the end of its tail*, Fest. p. 42 (where Lindem. reads CERCOLIPS, contr. to all MSS.).

† **corchŏrus**, i, *m.*=κέρχορος, *A poor kind of wild pulse*; Corchorus olitorius, L.; Pl. 21, 32, 106; id. 25, 13, 92.

1. **corcŭlum**, i, *n. dim.* [cor] **I.** Prop.: *A little heart*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 70. **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment, id. Casin. 4, 4, 14.

2. **Corcŭlum**, i, *n. An* agnomen *of P. Scipio Nasica, on account of his sagacity*: "Corculum a corde dicebant antiqui sollertem et acutum," Fest. p. 46: Nasica, qui est Corculum appellatus, C. Brut. 20: aliis cor ipsum animus videtur; ex quo....Nasica ille prudens, bis consul, (dicitur) Corculum, id. Tusc. 1, 9, 18.

Corcŭlus, i, *m.* [1. cor, *no.* III. B.], *One that possesses great prudence* or *wisdom*: As cognomen, in *plur.*, præstitere cæteros mortales sapientia; ob id. Cati, *Corculi* apud Romanos cognominati, Pl. 7, 31, 31.

corcus, i, *m. A disease of the chest*, Marc. Emp. 21.

Corcȳra (ȳ, Luc. 8, 37; ŭ, Avien. Perieg. 633), æ, *f.* Κόρκυρα. **I.** *An island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Epirus*; in fable, *Scheria, the abode of Alcinous* (now *Corfu*): Mel. 2, 7, 10; id. 4, 12, 19; Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 291; C. Fam. 16, 7; 9; id. Att. 2, 1.—Hence **Corcyræus**, a, um, *adj. Of Corcyra, Corcyræan*: bellum, Nep. Them. 2: epistola, *written in Corcyra*, C. Att. 6, 2 *fin.*: horti, *i. e. of Alcinous*, Mart. 13, 37.—As *Subst.*: **Corcyræi**, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Corcyra*: C. Fam. 16, 9; Nep. Them. 2.

2. **Corcyra Nigra** or **Melæna**, Κόρκυρα Μέλαινα, *A small island in the Ionian Sea, on the coast of Illyria* (now *Curzola*): Mel. 2, 7; Pl. 3, 26, 30, § 152.

cordate, *adv.* [cordatus] *With prudence, wisely*: Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 3; id. Mil. 4, 2, 97.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

cordātus, a, um [cor, *no.* III. B.] (*Provided with heart*; hence) *Wise, prudent, sagacious* (ante- and post-class.): egregie cordatus homo, Enn. Ann. 10, 5 (in C. Tusc. 1, 9, 18): homo, Sen. Apocol.—*Comp.*: Lact. 3, 20.

☞ *Sup.* not in use.

† **cordax**, ăcis, *m.*=κόρδαξ, *A lascivious, wanton dance*: ducere, *to lead forth* (acc. to the Gr. κόρδακα ἄγειν), Petr. S. 52; cf. Juv. 11, 162, *et sqq.*; Mart. 5, 79, 26, *et sqq.*—As *Adj.*: sententiæ, "*i. e.* tinnulæ" (together with mendaciloquæ), Front. de Or. p. 124, ed. Nieb.—*The name* cordax *was given by Aristotle to the* trochæus, *as being, from its shortness and rapidity of utterance, deficient in dignity*: trochæum cordacem appellat (Aristoteles), qua contracta et brevitas dignitatem non habeat, C. Or. 57, 193: eque (sc. trochæo) cordacis nomen imponat, Quint. 9, 4, 88.

cordĭcĭtus, *adv.* [cor] *Deep in the heart*: prudentibus cordicitus inditum est vitare fortuita, Sid. Ep. 4, 6.

cor-dŏlĭum, ii, *n.* (by *tmesis* dolium cordis, Commod. 73, 1 [cor; doleo] *Sorrow at heart, grief* (ante- and post-class.): Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 67; id. Pœn. 1, 2, 88; App. M. 9, p. 226.

Cordŭba, æ, *f. A town of Spain*

on the river Bætis, now *Cordova*: Mart. 1, 62, 8; Cæs. B. C. 2, 19.—Hence **Corduběnsis**, e, *adj. Of Corduba*, Hirt. Bell. Alex. 57.—As *Subst.*: **Corduběnses**, ium, *m. The inhabitants of Corduba*, Hirt. Bell. Alex. 57, 59, 60.

cordus, a, um, v. chordus.

†**cordȳla**, æ, *f.*=κορδύλη, *The fry of the tunny-fish*, Pl. 9, 15, 18; Mart. 3, 2.

Corfīnĭum, ii, *n*, Κορφίνιον, *A strongly fortified town of the Peligni, north of Sulmo*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 15 *sq.*; Luc. 2, 478, et al.; cf. Mannert. Ital. 1, p. 500. —Hence, **A. Corfiniensis**, e, *adj. Of or pertaining to Corfinium*: clementia, i. e. *exercised by Cæsar at this city*, C. Att. 9, 16; cf. exspectatio, *i. e. of occurrences there*, id. ib. 8, 5.—As *Subst.*: **Corfinienses**, ium, *m. The inhabitants of Corfinium*: Pl. 3, 12, 17.—**B. Corfinus**, a, um, *adj.*: *Of Corfinium*: ager, Front. de Colon. p. 122 Goes.

Cŏrĭa, æ, *f.*, Κορία, **I.** *A name of the fourth Minerva, among the Arcadians*, acc. to Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59. **II.** *A name of Diana*: better reading than *Cornia*, Orell. Inscr. *no.* 3539; cf. Callimach. Hymn. in Dian. 233.

cŏrĭăgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [coriago] (*Full of* coriago; hence) *Afflicted with* coriago: equi, Veg. 2, 10, 2; id. 2, 16, 1.

cŏrĭăgo, ĭnis, *f.* [corium] (*That which springs from the skin*) *A skin-disease* in animals: Col. 6, 13, 2; Veg. 4, 12, 1.

cŏrĭandrātum, i, *n.* [coriandrum] *Coriander-water*: Apic. 9, 1.

†**cŏrĭandrum**, i, *n.*=κορίαννον, *Coriander*, Coriandrum sativum, L.: Cato R. R. 157, 6 *sq.*; Col. 6, 33, 2; 10, 244; id. 11, 3, 29; Pl. 19, 7, 35; 8, 54.

cŏrĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [corium] *Of* or *pertaining to leather*: frutex, *i. e. useful for tanning leather*, Pl. 24, 11, 54. —As *Subst.*: **coriarius**, ii, *m. A tanner*, Pl. 17, 9, 6; Inscr. Grut. 283, et al.

cŏrĭcillum, i, *n.*=1. corculum, Petr. Frgm. Trag. 75.

Cŏrinna, æ, *f.*, Κόριννα, **I.** *A celebrated Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with Pindar*, Prop. 2, 3, 21; Stat. S. 5, 3, 158. **II.** *A fictitious name of a mistress of Ovid*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 49; id. ib. 3, 12, 16; id. ib. 2, 17, 29; id. Tr. 4, 10, 60 Jahn.; Mart. 8, 73.

Cŏrinthiārĭus, ii, *m.* [Corinthus] **A.** *A worker in Corinthian bronze*; sarcast. appel. of Augustus, on account of his love of splendour, Auct. in Suet. Aug. 70.—**B.** *An inspector of Corinthian vessels*, Inscr. Grut. 639, 7 *sq.*

Cŏrinthus, i (*Nom. Gr.* Corinthos, Ov. M. 6, 416; *Acc. Gr.* Corinthon, id. F. 4, 501; Mart. 9, 60; id. 10, 68), *f.* (*m.*, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. p. 30, ed. Marin.: CORINTO DELETO), Κόρινθος. **I.** Prop.: *A celebrated commercial city in the Peloponnesus, pillaged and destroyed by Mummius*: it was situate on the Isthmus (hence bimaris, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 2; Ov. M. 5, 407; id. F. 4, 501; and bimaris terra, Sen. (Ed. 232), Mel. 2, 3, 7; Pl. 4, 4, 5; Flor. 2, 16; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 61; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44; id. Hec. 1, 2, 11; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 356 *sq.* —Prov. of an entrance into the harbour of Corinth, dangerous to ships; or, acc. to others, from the high prices consequent upon the luxury and licentiousness of this city: non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum (in acc. with the Gr. Οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐς Κόρινθον ἐσθ' ὁ πλοῦς, Gell. 1, 8, 4), Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 36; cf. Orell. in h. l. Hence: **A. Cŏrinthĭus**, a, um, *adj. Corinthian*: **1.** Gen.: ager optimus et fructuosissimus, C. Agr. 1, 2, 5: sinus, *the Gulf of Corinth*, Liv. 44, 1; cf. isthmus, Sen. Thyest. 124: columnæ, *Corinthian columns*, Vitr. 4, 1; Pl. 36, 23, 56; cf. O. Müll. Archæol. § 53, 108, and 275.—As *Subst.*: **Cŏrinthĭi**, ōrum, *m. The Corinthians*, C. de Or. 2, 65, 262; Nep. Timol. 2; Liv. 32, 17.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Corinthium æs, *Corinthian bronze*: *an alloy of gold, silver, and copper, highly valued in antiquity, and much used for costly ornaments*, etc., Pl. 34, 2, 3; Plor. 2, 16, 6 Duker.; C. Att. 2, 1 *ad fin.*; cf. nobilis ære Corinthus, Ov. M. 6, 416; Prop. 3, 5, 6.—**b.** Of things made of Corinthian bronze; supellex, C. 2 Verr. 2, 34, 83; candelabra, Pl. 34, 3, 6; vasa, C. Rosc. Am. 46, 143; id. 2 Verr. 2, 19, 46; Suet. Tib. 34. —As *Subst.*: **Corinthia**, orum, *n.* (*sc.* vasa) *Vessels of Corinthian bronze*; C. Tusc. 2, 14 *init.*: Suet. Aug. 70.—**c.** Of an artisan's skill in working Corinthian bronze: loricæ galeæque œneæ, cælatæ opere Corinthio, C. 2 Verr. 4, 44, 97.—**B. Corinthæus**, a, um, *adj. Corinthian*; lapis, Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 14.—**C. Cŏrinthiăcus**, a, um, *adj. Corinthian*: sinus, Liv. 26, 26; Pl. 4, 4, 5 *fin.*: ponti litora, Ov. M. 15, 507.—**D. Cŏrinthiensis**, e, *adj. Corinthian* (very rare): fons Pirene, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 23: litus, Tac. A. 5, 10.—As *Subst.*: **Corinthienses**, ium, *m. Corinthians settled or trading in a foreign land*: "*Corinthienses* ex eo dici cœperunt, ex quo coloni Corinthum sunt deducti, qui ante Corinthii sunt dicti; quam consuetudinem servamus etiam, quum Romanenses et Hispanenses et Sicilienses negotiatores dicimus, qui in aliis civitatibus negotiantur," Fest. p. 46.

II. Meton.: *The implements made of Corinthian brass* (cf. above, *no.* I. A. 2.): captiva Corinthus, *an entire Corinth, full of brazen statues* (Wieland): Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 193 Schmid ("vasa Corinthia, ex ære Corinthio facta," Schol.).

Cŏrĭŏlī, ōrum, *m.*, Κοριόλα, *A town in Latium, destroyed by the celebrated Caius Marcius*, hence surnamed **Coriolānus**: Liv. 2, 33 *sq.*—Hence, **Coriolāni**, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Corioli*: Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

cŏrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [corium, *no.* II. B.] *A small strap*: Fest. p. 205 ed. Müll.

†**cŏrĭon**, ii, *n.* = κόριον, *A plant*, also called chamæpitys, Pl. 26, 8, 53.

†**cŏris**, is, *f.*=κορίς, *A plant, a species of* hypericon, Pl. 26, 8, 54.

†**cŏrium**, ii, *n.* (ante-class. **corius**, ii, *m.*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 11; id. Frgm. in Fest. p. 46; Var. in Non. 199, 16)=χόριον (and akin to s-cor-tum: see this word) **I.** Prop.: *Skin, hide, leather*; of animals, Cato R. R. 135, 3; Var. L. L. 7, 5, 96; Lucr. 4, 936; Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; Cæs. B. G. 7, 22; Pl. 13, 9, 19; id. 16, 6, 9: alicui corium concidere, *to tan his hide*, i. e. *to beat him*, Plaut. Am. prol. 85; cf. id. Rud. 4, 3, 61; id. Cist. 4, 2, 36; id. Epid. 1, 1, 59 *sq.*; 84; id. ib. 5, 1, 19; Var. in Non. l. l.—Provv.: canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto, like the Gr. κυνὸς χορίῳ κνίνα γεῦσαι, for *a habit once formed is difficult to put away*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 83: de alieno corio ludere, *i. e. at another's expense*, App. M. 7; Tert. Pall. 3; cf. Mart. 3, 16, 4: huc affero meum corium et flagra, i. e. *take satisfaction out of my hide*, Var. R. R. 2, 5.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of plants, etc.; *Rind, skin, bark, covering, shell*: Pl. 15, 28, 34; Pall. Jan. 15, 12; id. Oct. 20, 1; Veg. 3, 56, 2; Ulp. Dig. 32, 52.—**B.** Of things made of skin, *etc.*; *A leather whip, thong*, or *strap*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 11; Auct. Her. 1, 13.—**C.** In building, *The upper surface, a layer, stratum of earth, lime*, etc.: pavimenti, Cato R. R. 18, 7: arenæ, Vitr. 7, 3: summum laterum, id. 2, 3: parietum, id. 2, 8; Pall. 1, 17; cf. id. 1, 15; terræ, Pl. 31, 3, 28.

corius, ii, v. the preced., *init.*

Cornēlĭus, i, *m.*; and —**a.**, *f. The name of a Roman gens very celebrated on account of embracing the most distinguished Roman men and women* (the Scipios, Sulla, the Gracchi and their mother, *etc.*). The numerous laws made by the diff. Cornelii, but esp. by L. Cornelius Sulla, were called Leges Cornelīæ; cf. Ernest. Clav. Cicer. in Ind. Legum, p. 13 *sq.* — Hence, **Cornelīānus**, a, um, *adj.*: **A.** Gen.: *Of* or *belonging to a Cornelius, Cornelian*: oratio, *the oration of Cicero in defence of a certain C. Cornelius*, C. Brut. 78, 271; id. Or. 67, 225; 70, 232; its fragments, v. in Orell. IV. 2, pp. 446-454, and V. 2, pp. 56-81.—**B.** Esp.: **Cornelīana Castra**, *A place on the African coast, in the vicinity of Hagradas, named after the camp of the elder Scipio pitched there in the second Punic war*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 24; 30; 37 dub. (*al.* Cornelia). *The same place also called* **Castra Cornelia**, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Pl. 5, 4, 3.

cornĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. corneus] **I.** Prop.: *Horny, of horn* (very rare): Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 146. **II.** Meton.: *Hard, firm*: Petr. Frg. Trag. 43, 7.

cornesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cornu] *To become like horn, grow horny, turn to horn*: Pl. 11, 49, 109.

cornētum, i, *n.* [cornus] (*A place provided with* cornus; hence) *A grove of cornel-trees*: Var. L. L. 5, 32, 42.

1. **cornĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [cornu] **I.** Prop.: *Of horn, horny, horn-* (rare, but class.): corneo proceroque rostro (ibes), Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; cf. ora, Ov. M. 8, 546: pyxis, Pl. 29, 6, 39: laterna, Mart. 14, 62: crater, id. 12, 32: ungula (equi), Luc. 6, 83; cf. solum, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 4: porta Somni, Virg. Æ. 6, 895; cf. Stat. S. 5, 3, 288. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Dry, dried up, hard as horn* (very rare): corpora piscatorum, Pl. 31, 9, 45; id. 7, 19, 18 *fin.*—**B.** *Of the colour of horn* (prps. only in Pliny the elder): Pl. 37, 6, 23: color, id. 36, 8, 12. **III.** Fig.: *Hard, callous, unfeeling*: fibra, *i. e. hard-heartedness, insensibility*, Pers. 1, 47.

2. **cornĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [cornus] *Of* or *belonging to the cornel-tree* or *cornel-wood*: virgulta, Virg. Æ. 3, 22: clavi, Cato R. R. 18 *fin.*: arcus, Ov. M. 1, 697; cf. hastilia, Virg. Æ. 5, 557: venabula, Ov. H. 4, 83.

1. **cornī-cen**, ĭnis, *m.* [cornu; cano] *A horn-blower, corneter*: Liv. 2, 64 *ad fin.*; C. Rep. 2, 22 Mai. *N. cr.*; Juv. 2, 118; id. 3, 34; id. 10, 44; id. 10, 214.

2. **Cornīcen**, ĭnis, *m.* [1. cornicen] *A* cognomen, *of several persons in the* gens Oppia: Liv. 3, 35 *fin.*; also in the access. form **Cornicinus**, i, *m.*: C. Att. 4, 2.

cornĭcor, *no perf.* āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cornix] *To caw* like a crow (very rare): quid grave secum inepte, Pers. 5, 12; Hier. Ep. 125, *no.* 16.

cornĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little crow*: Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 19.

cornĭcŭlans, antis, *P.* of obsol. corniculo [1. cornĭculum] *Horn-shaped, horned* (late Lat.): luna, *i. e. the new moon*, Sol. 32, 11; Amm. 20, 3, 1.

Cornĭculanus, a, um, v. 2. Cornĭculum.

cornĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. cornĭculum] **I.** Prop.: *A soldier who led the wing of a small division of troops* (acc. to others, One who had been presented with a cornĭculum, and thereby promoted), *an adjutant of a centurion, tribune*, etc. (post-Aug.): Val. Max. 6, 1, 11; Front. Strat. 3, 14; Suet. Dom. 17; Inscr. Grut. 56, 11. **II.** Meton.: In civil offices: *An assistant, secretary, registrar*, etc.; Cod. Th. 7, 4, 32; Firm. Math. 3, 6.

cornĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Provided with a* cornĭculum; hence) *In the form of a horn, horned*: luna, *i. e. the new moon*, App. de Deo Socr. *init.*; cf. cornĭculans.

1. **cornĭcŭlum**, i, *n. dim.* [cornu] **I.** Prop.: *A little horn*: Pl. 11, 28, 34; id. 9, 42, 67. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A small funnel of horn*: Col. 7, 5, 15 and 20.—**B.** Prob. *A horn-shaped ornament upon the helmet, as a reward for courage*: Liv. 10, 44; Front. ad Ver. Imp. Ep. 1.

2. **Cornĭculum**, i, *n. A town in Latium*: Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 68; Liv. 1, 38.—Hence, **Cornĭculanus**, a, um, *adj. Of Corniculum*: of the father of Servius Tullus, Sext. Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 7; of his mother, Ov. F. 6, 628.

cornĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [cornĭculum] *The office of a* cornicularius: Suet. Gramm. 9; Cod. Just. 12, 53, 1.

Cornī-fĭcius, ii, *m.* [cornu; facio] *The name of a Roman* gens: C. Att. 1, 13.

cornī-frons, ontis, *adj.* [cornu; frons] *With horns on the forehead*: armento, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 190, 21.

cornī-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cornu; gero] *Having* or *bearing horns, horned* (poet.): cervi, Lucr. 3, 751; Ov. M. 7, 701: matres norunt hasti, Lucr. 2, 368: Taurus, C. poet. N. D. 2, 43; Ov. M. 15, 511: juvencæ, id. ib. 13, 926: Ammon, id. ib. 5, 17; id. ib. 15, 309; id. A. A. 3, 789: fluvius

Hesperidum, Virg. Æ. 8, 77; cf. Numicius, Ov. M. 14, 602: Lyæus, id. Am. 3, 15, 17; v. 1. Bacchus.—As *Subst.*: **cornigera**, orum, *n.* (*sc.* animalia) *Horned animals, horned cattle*, Pl. 11, 37, 85; id. ib. 45, 105 *sq.*

corni-pes, ĕdis, *adj.* [cornu; pes] *Horn-footed, horn-hoofed* (poet.): capella, Cat. 19, 16; equi, Virg. Æ. 6, 5, 91: Faunus, Ov. F. 2, 361: planta (Panis), Sil. 13, 338.—As *Subst.*: **cornipes**, ĕdis, *m.* (so, most freq. in Claud.), *A horn-footed animal*: **A.** Of *the horse*: Sil. 3, 361; 7, 684; Claud. Fesc. 11, 11; id. Prob. et Olyb. Cons. 82; Vi. Cons. Hon. 183.—**B.** Of *the centaur Chiron*: Claud. in Ruf. 2, 180.

‡ **corniscarum** divarum, locus erat trans Tiberim cornicibus dicatus, quod Junonis tutela esse putabantur, Fest. p. 49; cf. Comm. 393.

cornix, icis, *f.* [akin to κορώνη] *A crow*: rauca, garrula, loquax, *etc.*, Lucr. 5, 1083; id. 6, 753; Ov. M. 2, 548; id. F. 2, 89; Pl. 10, 12, 14, et al.; renowned as being long lived, Lucr. 5, 1083; C. Tusc. 3, 28, 69; Hor. Od. 3, 17, 13; id. ib. 4, 13, 25; Ov. M. 7, 274; Pl. 7, 48, 49. Its appearance on the left side was considered as a favourable omen, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 12; C. Div. 1, 39, 85; Virg. E. 9, 14; Phædr. 3, 18, 12; and its cries as a sign of rain, Virg. G. 1, 388; Hor. Od. 3, 17, 13. Its eyes were used as a charm, Prop. 4, 5, 16 Kuinoel.—From its custom of attacking its prey first in the eyes is taken the proverb: cornicum oculos configere, *to delude* or *deceive the most wary*; Anglice, *to catch a weasel asleep*, C. Mur. 11, 25 Moeb. (cited in Quint. 8, 3, 22); and ellipt. cornici oculum, C. Fl. 20, 46 ("Proverbio celeberrimo usus est.... Ait non aliter jam accidisse, quam si cornici oculos effodias, quum ipsa vesci soleat alienis," Schol. Bobiens. V. 2, p. 242 ed Orell.).

cornū, ūs and (prps. only in the connection cornu bubuli and cornu cervini) ū, *n.* (access. form **cornum**, i, *n.*, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 14; Lucr. 2, 388; Ov. M. 2, 875; id. ib. 5, 383 Jahn. *N. cr.*; Scrib. Comp. 141; cf. also Gell. 14, 6, 2: *Gen. Plur.* cornorum, Scrib. Comp. 60. An access. form **cornus**, ūs, only to be received on account of the *gen. masc.* in the passage: nares similes cornibus iis, *qui*, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 59 *fin.*, if the reading is correct; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 343.—*Dat. Sing.* if the MSS. be correct: cornu, Liv. 42, 58: lævo cornu Cotys rex præerat... dextro cornu præpositus C. Licinius Crassus; for elsew. Liv. uses the *Dat.* after præpono; cf. "perpulit eum ad deditionem loci, *cui* præpositus erat," 27, 45; also, 40, 27 and 38; so, elsew. with other verbs comp. with *præ*: "hujus armaturæ Milo, equitibus et summæ partis ejus Meno præerat;" 42, 58: "præsidere urbi," 22, 11: "classi," 24, 40, et al.—Also, cf. 25, 16, where *in* is expressed with the *Abl.*: "in Bruttiis præerat" [akin to Heb. קֶרֶן, Gr. κέρας, and Germ. and Eng. *horn*].

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A horn; a hard, and generally crooked, excrescence upon the head of many mammiferous animals* (very common), Pl. 11, 37, 45; Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; of a bullock, Lucr. 5, 1033; 1324; Cat. 64, 111; Ov. M. 9, 186; Hor. Od. 3, 27, 72; id. S. 1, 5, 59.—Of the buck, Virg. E. 9, 25; id. G. 2, 526. Of *the antlers of a stag*, Ov. M. 3, 194; 10, 111; Virg. Æ. 10, 725.—**B.** Esp.: **Cornu Copiæ** (not so well written in one word, Cornucopiæ), acc. to the fable, *the horn of the goat Amalthea placed among the constellations*, Gr. Κέρας Ἀμαλθείας (v. Amalthea), *the emblem of fertility and abundance*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 5; Gell. 14, 6, 2; cf. Hor. Od. 1, 17, 16; id. Carm. Sec. 60; id. Ep. 1, 12, 29; Ov. M. 9, 88.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of that which is similar to horn in substance. So: **1.** *A hoof*: Cato R. R. 72; Virg. G. 3, 88; Pall. Mart. 13, 2; Sil. 13, 327; Veg. 3, 50, 2; id. 3, 57, 2; 4, 17.—**2.** Of *the bills of birds*: Ov. M. 14, 502.—Far more freq.

B. Of that which is similar to a horn in form: **1.** A projecting extremity, the point or end of any object: **1.** *The tooth of an elephant, ivory*: Var. L. L. 7, 3, 89; Pl. 18, 1, 1; Mart. 1, 73, 4; cf. Pl. 8, 3 4.—**2.** Of the points or horns of celestial bodies: **a.** Of *the moon*: C. Frgm. in Non. 122, 2; Virg. G. 1, 433; Ov. M. 1, 11; id. ib. 2, 117; 344; 453; id. ib. 8, 682; id. ib. 7, 179.—**b.** Of *the constellation Taurus*: Ov. M. 2, 80.—**c.** Of *the constellation Aries*, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 43 *fin.*—**3.** Of *the statues of gods*: unde recurvis Nunc quoque formatus Libys est cum cornibus Ammon, Ov. M. 5, 328.—**4.** Of *the branches of a river*, Ov. M. 9, 774.—Hence, *the river-gods represented with horns*: Virg. G. 4, 371; Mart. 10, 7.—**5.** *An arm of the shore forming a harbour, a tongue of land*: Cæs. in C. Att. 9, 14; Ov. M. 5, 410; Pl. 4, 21, 35.—**6.** *The extremity* or *end of the sail-yards*: Virg. Æ. 3, 549; id. ib. 5, 832; Ov. M. 11, 476; 482; Hor. Epod. 16, 61; Sil. 14, 389.—**7.** *The cone of a helmet on which the plume was placed*: Virg. Æ. 12, 89; Liv. 27, 33.—**8.** *The end of a stick, usually ornamented with ivory, around which books were rolled*: Tib. 3, 1, 13; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 8; Mart. 11, 107.—**9.** *The side of a bow in the form of a horn*: Ov. M. 1, 455; id. ib. 5, 56; id. ib. 2, 603. — **10.** *The horn-shaped side of the cithara* (prps. the sounding-board): Cic. N. D. 2, 59 *fin.*—**11.** *The top* or *summit of a mountain*: Stat. Th. 5, 532; Curt. 3, 4, 4. So also in Hebr.; cf. Jes. 5, 1.—**12.** *The point, end, extremity, angle, wing of a place*: Liv. 25, 3; Tac. A. 1, 75; Pl. 34, 6, 12.—**13.** *The wing of an army* (very freq.), Cæs. B. G. 1, 52 (three times); 2, 23; 25; 7, 62 (twice); Liv. 9, 40 (seven times).

C. Of things made of horn: **1.** *A bow*: Virg. E. 10, 59; Ov. M. 1, 455; id. ib. 5, 383; id. ib. 11, 324; Sil. 2, 109; Claud. Nupt. Hon. 75.—**2.** *A bugle, a horn, trumpet* ("*cornua*, quod ea, quæ nunc sunt ex ære, tunc fiebant bubulo e cornu," Var. L. L. 5, 24, 33): Lucil. in Non. 265, 5; Lucr. 2, 620; Virg. Æ. 7, 615; Ov. M. 1, 98; Hor. Od. 1, 18, 14; id. ib. 2, 1, 17; id. S. 1, 6, 44. Connected with tubæ, C. Sull. 5 *fin.*; Tac. A. 1, 68; id. ib. 2, 81.—In a sarcastic double sense with *no.* 1.: dum tendit citharam noster, dum cornua Parthus, *Poeta* in Suet. Ner. 39 (v. the passage in connection).—**3.** *A lantern*: Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 185; cf. Lucr. 2, 388; and, laternæ, Pl. 11, 16, 16, § 49.—**4.** *An oil cruet*: Hor. S. 2, 2, 61.—**5.** *A funnel*: Virg. G. 3, 509; Col. 6, 2, 7; id. 6, 10, 1; id. 6, 27, 11.

III. Fig.: **A.** As an emblem of *power, courage, strength, might* (the figure taken from bullocks). Also a very common figure in Hebr.—So poet.: Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 5: venerunt capiti cornua sera meo, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 6: tunc pauper cornua sumit, *gains strength, courage*, id. A. A. 1, 239; cf. tu (*sc.* amphora) addis cornua pauperi, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 18.—Hence, Bacchus, as a giver of courage, is represented with horns; v. 1. Bacchus; cornifer, and Fest. p. 30.—**B.** (acc to *no.* II. B. 13): cornua disputationis commovere, *to over-reach one in a dispute*, the figure being taken from outflanking and routing an army, C. Div. 2, 10 *fin.*

cornŭālis, e, *adj.* [cornu, *no.* I.] *Of* or *relating to the horns*: cornualis concertatio, Cassiod. Var. 1, 37.

cornŭārius, ii, *m.* [cornu, *no.* II. C. 2] *A maker of horns* or *trumpets*, Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

Cornucopiæ, v. cornu, *no.* I. B.

cornŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [cornu] *A little horn*, cornuculum (late Lat.), Apic. 8, 1.

1. **cornum**, i, *n.* [1. cornus] *The cornel-cherry*, Virg. Æ. 3, 649; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 9; Ov. M. 1, 105; id. ib. 8, 666; id. ib. 13, 816; Col. 12, 10, 3.

2. **cornum**, i, *A horn*; v. cornu, *init.*

cornū-pĕta, æ, *m. adj.* [cornu, *no.* I.; peto, *no.* I. B. 1.] *That attacks with the horns*: bos, Vulg. Exod. 21, 29.

1. **cornus**, i, *f.* (**cornum**, i, *n.*, Ov. M. 8, 408; and **cornus**, ūs, *f.*, Sil. 4, 552; Stat. Th. 7, 647). **I.** Prop.: *A cornel cherry-tree* (Cornus mascula, L.), Pl. 16, 25, 42 *sq.*; Virg. G. 2, 448; Col. 5, 7, 1. **II.** Meton.: *A javelin made of cornel-wood*: Virg. Æ. 9, 628; Ov. M. 8, 408; id. 12, 451; Sil. 10, 122; Stat. Th. 7, 647; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 353.

2. **cornus**, ūs, *A horn*; v. cornu, *init.*

cornūtæ, arum, *f.* [prob. l. cornutus] *A kind of sea-fish*, Pl. 32, 11, 53, § 145.

1. **cornūtus**, a, um, *adj.* [cornu] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Horned*: animalia, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 2: aries, Col. 7, 3, 4.—As *Subst.*: **cornutus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* bos), *An ox*: Acc. ap. Non. 395, 25.—**B.** Esp.: cornutus adulter, *i. e. Jupiter, who assumed the shape of a bull to carry off Europa*, Fulg. Mythol. præf. 1, p. 613 Van Staveren. **II.** Meton. (cf. cornu, *no.* II. B.): quadrupedes (*i. e.* elephanti), Var. L. L. 7, 3, 89: luna, Amm. 14, 2. **III.** Fig.: syllogismus, *A horned syllogism, a sophistical conclusion, sophism* = ceratina, Hier. Ep. 69, *no.* 2; cf. cornuta interrogatio, id. in Helvid. 16.

2. **Cornutus**, i. *A Roman* cognomen: A. Cornutus, *a grammarian*, Gell. 2, 6; M. Cornutus, *a prætor during the consulate of* Hirtius and Pansa, C. Phil. 14, 14.

Corœbus, i, *m.*, Κόροιβος, *Son of Mygdon of Phrygia, who freed Cassandra, and fought for Priam against the Greeks before Troy*, Virg. Æ. 2, 341 Serv. and Heyne.

cōrolla, æ, *f. dim.* [corona] *A small wreath* or *crown, a garland, chaplet* (mostly poet.; not in Horace), Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 37; id. Pseud. 5, 1, 21; id. ib. 5, 2, 8; Cat. 63, 66; id. 64, 283; Prop. 1, 16, 7; id. 2, 15, 51; id. 2, 34, 59; Pl. 21, 2, 3; v. corollarium, Fest. p. 48.

‡ **corollāria**, æ, *f. A woman who makes flower-garlands*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4173.

cōrollārium, ii, n. [corolla] (*A small wreath*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A chaplet of gold* or *silver flowers, given as a reward to a good actor*, etc.: "*corollarium* .... vocabulum fictum a corollis, quod eæ, quom placuerant actores in scena dari solitæ," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 49: paulatimque et Romæ subrepsit appellatio, corollis inter initia propter gracilitatem nominatis, mox et corollariis, postquam e lamina ærea tenui inaurata dabantur, Pl. 21, 2, 3; cf. Suet. Aug. 45. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Any *gift, present, douceur, gratuity*: ut esset unde Apronio ad illos fructus arationum hoc corollarium nummorum adderetur, C. 2 Verr. 3, 50, 118: hic tanquam festivum acroama, ne sine corollario de convivio discederet, ibidem emblemata evellenda curavit, id. ib. 4, 22, 49: corollarium aspergere in diem se locanti, Sen. Ben. 6, 17.—**B.** In later philos. writings, *A corollary, deduction*, Boeth. Consol. 3, pros. 10; 4, 3.

† **cŏrōna** (in the ante-Aug. age sometimes written *chorona*, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 20; cf. the letter C), æ, *f.*=κορώνη, *A garland, wreath, crown*.

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen. (with the Romans, as among all the inhabitants of southern countries, very frequently employed on any occasion of festivity or joy as a gift for friends, *etc.*, for ornamenting the images of the gods, edifices, victims, the dead, *etc.*): Lucr. 5, 1398; id. 3, 926; Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 16; id. ib. 4, 1, 5; id. ib. 4, 2, 68; id. Aul. 2, 8, 15; Lex. XII. Tab. in Pl. 21, 3, 4; C. Fl. 31; id. Leg. 2, 24.—Poet.: Ennius ut noster cecinit, qui primus amœno Detulit ex Helicone perenni frundo coronam, *i. e. immortal, poetic renown*, Lucr. 1, 119.—Concerning the different kinds of garlands or crowns given to soldiers as a prize of bravery (castrensis, civica, muralis, navalis, obsidionalis, triumphalis, *etc.*), v. Gell. 5, 6; and the artt. castrensis, civicus, muralis, *etc.*—**B.** Esp.: Sub corona vendere, *t. t. To sell captives as slaves* (since they were crowned like an animal for sacrifice; cf. Cœlius Sabinus in Gell. 7, 4; Herx. B. G. 3, 16; and corono, *no.* I.), Cæs. B. G. 3, 16; Liv. 42, 63 *fin.* So, sub corona venire, Liv. 9, 43; id. 28, 29; id. 41, 11: sub corona venundari, Tac. A. 13, 32; id. H. 1, 68: sub corona emere, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 4.

II. Meton.: **A.** As *a constellation*: **1.** *The northern crown* (acc. to the fable, Ariadne transferred to heaven; v. Ariadna), C. Arat. 351 *sq.*; 408; 448; Cæs. German. Arat. 71; 87; Virg. G. 1, 222; Ov. M. 8, 181; Coll. 11, 2, 74; Pl. 18, 26, 60

et al. — **2.** *The southern crown*, Cæs. German. Arat. 391.

B. Of *things in the form of a crown*: **1.** Most freq. **a.** Gen.: *A circle of men, an assembly, crowd, multitude* (esp. of judicial assemblies), C. Fl. 28 *ad fin.*; id. Phil. 2, 44; id. Mil. 1; id. Fin. 2, 22 *fin.*; id. N. D. 2, 1; id. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; Quint. 12, 10, 74; Tac. Or. 19; Suet. Aug. 93; Cat. 53, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53; id. A. P. 381; Ov. M. 13, 1, et al.—Hence, **b.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: (α) *The besiegers round a hostile place, the line of siege or circumvallation*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 72; Liv. 10, 43; id. 23, 44; id. 34, 38; id. 37, 4; id. 43, 18, et al. Also, (β) *A circle of men for the defence of a place*: Liv. 4, 19 *ad fin.*— And, (γ) *A parapet, rampart*: muri, Curt. 9, 4, 16.—**2.** In architecture, *A coping, cornice*, Vitr. 5, 2; Pl. 36, 25, 59. —**3.** In the agrimensores, *An elevated ridge of land as a boundary line*, Cato R. R. 6, 3; Front. de Col. 114 and 131 Goes. — **4.** *The hairy crown over the horse's hoof*, Col. 6, 29, 3; id. 6, 15, 2; Veg. 1, 13, 1; id. 1, 25, 6, et al.—**5.** Montium, *A circular mountain chain*, Pl. 6, 20, 23. —**6.** *A halo around the sun*, for the Gr. ἅλως, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2.

Corcnæus, a, um, v. Corone and Coronea.

cōrōnālis, e, *adj.* [corona] *Of*, or *pertaining to, a crown*: flammæ, *issuing from a crown*, App. M. 1, p. 106, 29.

cōrōnāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [corono] (*That which crowns*; hence) *A wreath, crown*: App. M. 11, p. 261.

cōrōnāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which crowns*; hence) **A.** *Flowers for garlands*: Cato R. R. 8, 2; Pl. 21, 1, 1; id. 22, 21, 25.—**B.** *A garland or crown*: Tert. Cor. Mil. 1 and 7.

cōrōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [corona] **A.** *Of*, or *belonging to, a wreath*: anemonæ, *suitable for garlands*, Pl. 21, 23, 94: æs, id. 33, 9, 46: lusus naturæ, *i. e. presenting a garland-like growth*, id. 14, 3, 4, § 42: opus, *stucco-work*, Vitr. 7, 4 and 6.—As *Subst.*: **1. coronarius,** ii, *m. A maker of*, or *dealer in, crowns* or *garlands*, Pl. 21, 9, 30.—**2. coronaria,** æ, *f. She who makes* or *sells crowns*, Pl. 21, 2, 3.—**B.** *Of* or *for a crown*: aurum, *A present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general* (orig. expended for a golden crown; cf. Liv. 38, 37, and 39, 7; but afterwards for any purpose), C. Agr. 1, 4, 12; id. Pis. 37, 90; Inscr. Grut. 230.

cōrōnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [corono] *A coronation* (late Lat.): de coronatione regis Stephani, Gul. Malm. p. 704.

cōrōnātor, ōris, *m.* [corono] *A crowner* (post-class.): Aug. Serm. 318.

Cōrōnē, ēs, *f.* Κορώνη, *A town in* Messenia (now *Coron*): Liv. 39, 49; Pl. 4, 5, 7.—Hence **Cōrōnæus,** a, um, *adj.* Κορωναῖος, *Belonging to Corone*: sinus (now *Golfo di Coron*), Pl. 4, 5, 7.

Cōrōnēa, æ, *f.*, Κορώνεια, *A town in Bœotia, west of Copais*: Nep. Ages. 4, 5.—Hence **A. Cōrōnæus,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Coronea*: ager, Liv. 36,—20.—**B. Coronensis,** e, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Coronea*: Liv. 36, 20.

cōrōnĕōla, æ, *f.* [corona] *An autumnal vase*: Pl. 21, 4, 10.

Cōrōneus (trisyll.), ei, *m. A king in Phocis, father of Coronis, who was changed into a crow*: Ov. M. 2, 569.

Cōrōnides, æ, v. 2. Coronis.

† **1. cōrōnis,** ĭdis, *f.* = κορωνίς, *A curved line formed with a pen, which writers* or *transcribers were accustomed to make at the end of a book* or *chapter*; hence, as in Gr. for *the end*: seræque coronide longus (*sc.* liber), Mart. 10, 1, 1.

2. **Cōrōnis,** ĭdis, *f.* (*Gr. Acc.* Coronida, Ov. M. 2, 599), Κορωνίς, *Daughter of the Thessalian Phlegyas, mother of Æsculapius by Apollo*: Cv. M. 2, 542; Hyg. Fabb. 161; 202; Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 618. Hence, **Cōrōnĭdes,** æ, *m.*, Κορωνίδης, *The son of Coronis*, i. e. *Æsculapius*: Ov. M. 15, 624.

cōrono, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [corona] **I.** Prop.: *To furnish with a garland or crown, to crown* (class.; esp. in the poets): templa, Ov. M. 8, 264; cf. postes lauro, Quint. 8, 6, 32: aras, Prop 3, 10, 19: deos fragili myrto, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 15: puppim, Ov. F. 4, 335: cratera, Virg. G. 2, 528 (cf. id. Æ. 3, 525: magnum cratera corona induit); cf. below, *no.* III. B.: epulæ, quas imbant propinqui coronati, C. Leg. 2, 25, 63: (with *Gr. Acc.*: coronatus malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 7): eodem anno (459 A.U.C.) coronati primum ob res bello bene gestas ludos Romanos spectaverunt, Liv. 10, 47; cf. thus of the crowning of victors (soldiers, poets, pugilists, *etc.*), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64; Quint. 10, 1, 66; id. 11, 2, 11; Pl. 15, 4, 5; id. ib. 30, 39; so also, comœdiam de sententia judicum, *to award the prize to it*, Suet. Claud. 11.—Unus. constr.: tunc de oratoribus coronatus, *i. e. crowned as victor in the contest with the orators*, Suet. Dom. 13. And in the Gr. manner: quis... magna coronari contemnat Olympia? *to be crowned in the Olympic games*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 50 Schmid. —To the crowning of captives for sale (cf. corona, *no.* I. B.), there is a reference in the passage, ut coronatus veniat, Cato in Gell. 7, 4 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *To be rewarded* or *honoured*: nomine novo coronari, Pl. 22, 5, 5.

III. Meton.: **A.** *To surround, encompass, inclose something in a circular form, to wreathe*: Lucr. 2, 802: silva coronat aquas cingens latus omne, Ov. M. 5, 388; id. ib. 9, 335: castra suggesta humo (previously præcingit), Prop. 4, 4, 8; cf. omnem abitum custode, Virg. Æ. 9, 380: nemus densâ statione, Stat. Th. 2, 526; Vitr. 9, 4.—**B.** Poet.: Of bowls of wine: *To fill to the brim with wine*: crateras magnos statuunt, et vina coronant (corresp. to Gr. κρητῆρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτοῖο; cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. vv. ἐπιστέφω, ἐπιστέφης), Virg. Æ. 1, 724 Serv. and Heyne: cf. above, *no.* I.

† **cōrōnŏpus,** ŏdis = κορωνόπους, *Crow's-foot*: Pl. 21, 16, 59; id. 22, 19, 22.

cōrōnŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [corona, *no.* II. B. 4) *A little crown of hair above a horse's hoof*: Veg. 3, 55, 2.

corpŏrālis, e, *adj.* [corpus] *Corporeal, pertaining to the body* (post-Aug.; most freq. in the jurists): vitia, Sen. Ep. 53: pignora, Ulp. Dig. 1, 1, 15: possessio, Papin. ib. 13, 7, 40: bona, Gell. 18, 1.

corpŏrālĭtas, atis, *f.* [corporalis] *Corporality* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Herm. 36; id. Anim. 7.

corpŏrāliter, *adv.* [corporalis] *Corporally, bodily*: Petr. Frgm. Trag. 61, 7; Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 1; Tert. Bapt. 4 *fin.*: Arn. 5, p. 168.

corpŏrasco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [corpus] *To become body*: deus, Claud. Mam. de Stat. An. 1, 14.

corpŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [corporo] *An assuming of a body* (post-class.): Tert Carn. Chr. 4; Mart. Cap. 7, § 732 Kopp.

corpŏrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of*, or *pertaining to, the making* or *forming of a body*: adjutoria, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1 *fin.*

corpŏrātūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *The corporeal nature* or *structure* (very rare): pecoris, Col. 6, 2, 15: —*Plur.*: ampliores. Vitr. 6, 1.

corpŏrātus, a, um, *P.* of corporo. —As *Subst.*: ‡ **corporatus,** i, *m.* (acc to corpus, *no.* III. A. 2.) *A member of a corporate body, guild* or *fraternity*: Inscr. Orell. 4054; 4104.

corpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [corpus] **A.** *Corporeal* (rare, but class.; most freq. in Lucr.): corporeum et aspectabile itemque tractabile, C. Univ. 4: res, Lucr. 2, 186: natura, id. 1, 303; 330; id. 2, 20; id. 3, 163; 168; 176: e principiis, id. 4, 536; telis, id. 3, 177: vox, id. 4, 527; 542.

B. *Composed of flesh, fleshly* (several times in Ovid and Pliny the elder): humerus (Pelopis, *opp.* eburneus), Ov. M. 6, 407: dapes, id. ib. 15, 105: insigne gallinaceis, Pl. 11, 37, 44, § 122: cornua cochleis, id. 11, 37, 45, § 126.

‡ **corpŏrī-cīda,** æ, *m.* (corpus; cædo) (*A body-killer*; hence) *A butcher*, μακελλάτης. Gloss. Gr. Lat.

corpŏro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [corpus] **I.** Prop.: *To make* or *fashion into a body, to furnish with a body*: semen tempore ipso animatur corporaturque, Pl. 7, 15, 13; cf. id. 10, 53, 74, § 148; Tert. Carn. Chr. 3; so, nunquam fuit causa angelorum corporandorum, id. ib. 6; and in *part. perf.*: corporatus Christus et veste carnis indutus, Lact. 4, 26; Tert. Pall. 2, undique mundus, C. Univ. 2 dub. (v. Orell. *N. cr.*). **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of paintings: *To body in*: quæ (*sc.* pictura) prius quam coloribus corporatur, umbra lingitur, Non. 37, 13.—**B.** *To kill*: "*corporare* est interficere et quasi corpus solum sine animâ relinquere," Enn. and Att. ap. Non. 20, 21 *sq.*

corpŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Corpulent, gross, thick*, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

corpŭlentĭa, æ, *f.* [corpulentus] *Corpulence, grossness* or *fleshiness of body* (very rare): **A.** Of men: Pl. 11, 53, 118.—**B.** Of animals: Sidon. Ep. 2, 2 *fin.*

corpulento, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [corpulentus] *To assume a body*; Boeth. de Unit. p. 167.

corpŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [corpus (*With a large* corpus; hence) **A.** *Corpulent, fleshy, fat*: litigator, Quint. 6, 1, 47: homo et pinguis, Gell. 7, 22, 1: pecus, Col. 6, 3, 5:—*Comp.*: corpulentior videre atque habitior, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 8.—**B.** *Great, large*: "*corpulentis* Ennius pro magnis dixit; nos corpulentum dicimus corporis obesi hominem," Fest. p. 47.

☞ *Sup.* not in use.

corpus ŏris, *n.* [Sanscr. root klip, *to make*; whence Zend, keref, *body*, and Old Germ. hrêf=uterus.] *Any object composed of materials perceptible by the senses, body, substance*; opp. to *anima* and *animus*; cf. Pompon. Dig. 41, 3, 39 (very common).

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A body*, whether animate or inanimate: tangere enim aut tangi nisi corpus nulla potest res, Lucr. 1, 305; Enn. Ann. 1, 9 (in Lucr. 1, 123); id. 3, 559 *sq.*; id. 3, 464: animi voluptates et dolores nasci fatemur e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus, *etc.*, C. Fin. 1, 17; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 10 *sq.*: nisi erit minimum, parvissima quæque corpora constabunt ex partibus infinitis, Lucr. 1, 617; id. 1, 951: ignea rerum, id. 1, 680: terral, id. 5, 236; id. 1, 771; id. 2, 103: acerbum Neptuni, id. 2, 472: aquæ, id. 2, 232; 6, 855; 864; id. 2, 452.

B. Esp.: **1.** *The flesh of animal bodies*: ossa subjecta corpori, Cic. N. D. 2, 55 *fin.*, cf. Quint. præm. § 24; 12, 10, 5; amittere, *to become poor, lean*, Lucr. 1, 1038; C. Fam. 7, 26 *fin.*; cf. abiit corpusque colorque, Ov. H. 3, 141; and the opp. facere, *to become fat, thrive*, Cels. 7, 3 *ad. fin.*; Phædr. 3, 7, 5.—In a play upon words: inque omni nusquam corpore corpus erat, Mart. Spect. 7, 6.— **2.** *A lifeless body, a corpse*, Ov. M. 7, 548; id. ib. 13, 471; 536; id. F. 2, 835; Cæs. B. G. 2, 10; 27; Liv. 32, 13; id. 33, 8, et sæp.—**3.** Opp. to the head, *The trunk*, Ov. M. 11, 794.—**4. a.** *The body*, as given a prey to lust: Plaut. Am. prol. 108: illa quæ corpus publicat volgo suum, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 22: quærere dotem corpore, id. Cist. 2, 3, 21; cf. corpore quæstum facere, id. Pœn. 5, 3, 21: v. quæstus. Hence also, **b.** *The testicles*: damnum amissi corporis, Phædr. 3, 11, 3: dedit hic pro corpore nummos, Hor. S. 1, 2, 43; cf. ib. 45, and 2, 7, 67.

II. Fig. *The principal component part, the essential matter*, or *pith of a thing*: nervis illis, quibus causa contineatur, adjiciunt superinducti corporis speciem, Quint. 5, 8, 2; id. ib. 2, 10, 5 Meyer: corpus eloquentiæ facere, *the substance, the most essential part*, id. ib. 10, 1, 87; cf. corpus orationis enervatur, Petr. S. 2.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **1.** For *an individual, a person* (in the poets and histt. very freq.): delecta virum corpora, Virg. Æ. 2, 18; cf. lectissima matrum, id. ib. 9, 272: sororum, Sil. 14, 105; Liv. 21, 13; Tac. A. 4, 72: tibi se mortalia sæpe corpora delebunt, Ov. M. 2, 644: fidissima, id. ib. 3, 58 Jahn. *N. cr.*: uti corpora nostra ab injuria tuta forent, Sall. C. 33, 1; id. H. Frgm. 4, 12, p. 240 *fin.* ed. Gerl.: Liv. 9, 8; id. 31, 46: qui liberum corpus (*sc.* Virginiam) in servitutem addixisset, id. 3, 56; liberum, Sall. C. 33, 1; Liv. 5, 22; id. 6, 13; id. 25, 25; id. 26, 34; id. 29, 21.—**2.** *A whole composed of*

parts harmoniously united, any whole, a body. — **a.** Of persons: *a body corporate, community, corporation, class*, etc.: alterum (praeceptum Platonis), ut totum corpus rep. curent, nec dum partem aliquam tuentur, reliquas deserant, C. Off. 1, 25; cf. Liv. 1, 9; id. 34, 9: Tac. G. 39: corpori valido caput deerat (*sc.* exercitui dux), id. 5, 46: oriundi ab Sabinis sui corporis creari regem volebant, id. 1, 17; cf. id. 4, 9; id. 6, 34: fabrorum et naviculariorum, Callistr. Dig. 50, 6, 5.—**b.** Of books, *etc.*: *a collection, compilation*, etc.: utros ejus habueris libros — duo enim sunt corpora—an utrosque, nescio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 *ad fin.*; id. Fam. 5, 12, 4; Sen. Tranq. 9 *fin.*; Suet. Gramm. 6; Ulp. Dig. 32, 50; cf. corpus omnis Romani juris, Liv. 3, 34; hence, Corpus Juris, *title of a Roman collection of laws*, Cod. Just. 5, 13: rationum, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 37.—**c.** Of property: *The bulk*: patrimonii, Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 20: omnia maternae hereditatis, Papin. ib. 31, 1, 77, § 20.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): *Of the wood* under the bark of a tree: tilia et vitis corticem mittunt, sed non vitalem nec proximum corpori, Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 234.

C. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): *The souls of the dead; the shades*, or *departed spirits*: Virg. Æ. 6, 303; 306.

corpuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [corpus] **A.** (acc. to corpus, *no.* I. A.): **1.** Prop.: *A little body*, most freq. of atoms: Lucr. 2, 152; 530; id. 4, 199; 900; id. 6, 1062; Cic. N. D. 1, 24: quantula hominum, Juv. 10, 173.—**2.** Fig.: As a term of endearment: Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 19.—**B.** (acc. to corpus, *no.* III. A. 2.): *A collection*: florum, Just. præf. 4.

corrādo (conr-), si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; rado] **I.** Prop.: *To scrape* or *rake together* (rare; mostly ante- and post-class.): corpora, Lucr. 6, 304; cf. id. 6, 444. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To scrape together*: **1.** As in Eng., of the laborious scraping together of money: Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 26; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 34; Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 4; Callistr. ib. 40, 20, 6.—**2.** Of the collecting together of one's effects for sale: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89.—**B.** *To procure*: fidem dictis, Lucr. 1, 402.

corrāsus (conr-), a, um, *P.* of corrado.

corrătĭōnālĭtas (conr-), ātis, *f.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; rationalitas] *Analogy* = analogia: Aug. Music. 6, 17.

correctĭo (conr-), ōnis, *f.* [corrigo] **I.** Gen.: *An amendment, improvement, correction* (rare, but in good prose): correctio et emendatio philosophiae veteris, C. Fin. 4, 9; cf. veteris Academiae, id. Ac. 1, 12, 45: morum, Suet. Tib. 42: delicto dolere, correctione gaudere, C. Læl. 24 *fin.* **II.** Esp.: In rhet., *A figure, when one corrects his own assertions by substituting something stronger or more important in the place of what has been said.* Gr. ἐπανόρθωσις: C. de Or. 3, 53; Auct. Her. 4, 26; Quint. 9, 1, 30; id. 9, 3, 88.

corrector (conr-), ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A corrector, improver* (rare, but class.): **A.** With *Gen.*: nostrae civitatis, C. Balb. 8, 20: asperitatis et invidiae et irae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 129: unus legum, Liv. 45, 32.—**B.** *Abs.*: Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 24: corrector Bestius, as it were, *a preacher of morals*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 37 Schmid. **II.** Esp.: In the time of the emperors, *The title of a provincial civil governor*: Herm. Dig. 1, 18, 10; Eutr. 9, 13; Inscr. Grut. 407, 8.

correctūra (conr-), æ, *f.* [corrigo; cf. corrector, *no.* II.] In the time of the emperors, *The office of a* Corrector: Sext. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 33; 39; Aus. Parent. 24, 11.

correctus (conr-), a, um, **I.** *P.* of corrigo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Improved, amended, corrected* (very rare): attentior fiat correctiorque, Gell. 6, 14, 2.

cor-rĕcumbens (conr-), entis, *P.* of obsol. correcumbo [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; recumbo] *Lying down with*: Tert. Test. An. 4.

‡ **corregĭōne (conr-)** = e regione: *Opposite*: Fest. p. 50.

cor-regno (conr-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; regno] *To reign together with* one (late Lat.): Tert. adv. Jud. 8; Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 227; Sulp. Sev. H. 2, 33.

cor-rēpo (conr-), si, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [cum; repo] **I.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 1.): *To creep together*: quoi non correpunt membra pavore, *shrink!* Lucr. 5, 1218. **II.** (acc. to cum, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To creep, crawl*: **A.** With *intra*: intra murum, Var. R. R. 2 præf. § 3.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: in aliquam onerariam, C. Att. 10, 12, 2: in dumeta, id. N. D. 1, 24 *fin.*

correpto (conr-), *adv.* [corripio] *Shortly*: dicere verbum, Gell. 9, 6, 3:— *Comp.*: Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 18.

correptĭo (conr-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] (not ante-Aug., and rare): **A.** (acc. to corripio, *no.* I. A.): **1.** Prop.: *A laying hold of, seizing*: manûs, Gell. 20, 1: (morbi), Scrib. Comp. 171.—**2.** Fig.: *Reproof, rebuke*: Tert. Pudic. 14.—**B.** (acc. to corripio, *no.* I. B. 5.): *A shortening*: dierum, Vitr. 9, 9: syllabae, Quint. 7, 9, 13: vocum, id. ib. 9, 3, 69.

correpto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; repto] *To creep into, to enter*: an rursum senior matris correptet in alvum, Juvenc. 2, 192.

correptor (conr-), ōris, *m.* [corripio, *no.* II. A.] *A reprover, censurer*; prps. only Sen. Ira, 2, 10, and 3, 37.

correptus (conr-), a, um, *P.* of corripio.

cor-rĕsŭpīnātus (conr-), a, um, *P.* of obsol. corresupino [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; resupino] *Bent backwards at the same time*: Tert. An. 48.

cor-rēsuscito (conr-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; resuscito] *To raise from the dead together* (Eccl. Lat.): Tert. Res. Carn. 23; Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 38.

cor-rēus (conr-), ĕi, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; reus] *A partner in guilt, fellow-criminal*: Ulp. Dig. 34, 3, 3.

cor-rīdĕo (conr-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; rideo] *To laugh together* or *aloud*: **I.** Prop.: Aug. Conf. 4, 8: Vulg. Gen. 21, 6. **II.** Fig.: mœnia, Lucr. 4, 81.

corrīgia, æ, *f.* [corrigo] *A thong*: **A.** *A shoe-tie, shoe-latchet, boot-lace*: Var. ap. Non. 448, 26; C. de Div. 2, 40 *fin.*; made of a strip of dog's skin; Pl. 30, 4, 12; Venant. Carm. 8, 7, 61.—**B.** *A rein* for a horse: Edict. Diocl. p. 26.

cor-rīgo (conr-), rexi, rectum, rĕgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; rego] **I.** Prop. (rare; not in Cic.): *To make straight, set right, bring into order*: catenas corrigito, Cato R. R. 18 *fin.*: alicui digitum, Pl. 7, 20, 19 *fin.*; Pl. 24, 5, 13; Suet. Aug. 99: cursum (navis), Liv. 29, 27: se flexus (fluminum), Pl. 3, 1, 3.—Prov.: curva, *to attempt to make crooked straight*, Sen. Apocol.; Pl. Ep. 5, 21, 6.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To improve, amend, correct, make better*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: ita mutat, ut ea, quæ corrigere vult, mihi quidem depravare videatur, C. Fin. 1, 6, 17: præterita magis reprehendi possunt, quam corrigi, Liv. 30, 30: mendum, C. Att. 2, 7, 3: delicta, Sall. J. 3, 2: mores, C. Leg. 3, 14, 32; so, Quint. 12, 7, 2: acceptam in Illyrico ignominiam, Liv. 43, 21: quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 20; Sall. C. 52, 35.—**2.** With *Abl.*: tarditatem cursu, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 15, 2.—**3.** With *Dat.*: gnatum mi, Ter. And. 3, 4, 17.—**4.** With *ad frugem*: quin eum ad frugem corrigis? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 81.—**5.** With *Gerund in do*: errorem pœnitendo, C. Frgm. ap. Lact. 6, 24: ea refellendo aut purgando nobis corrigenda, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 12.—**6.** *Abs.*: se fateri admissum flagitium: sed eosdem correctiores esse, Liv. 5, 28; cf. Suet. Cæs. 56.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *To improve, correct* a discourse (oral or written), Var. L. L. 9, 4, 123; C. Att. 15, 1 B., 2; Quint. 1, 5, 34; id. 9, 4, 15; id. 10, 1, 66; id. 10, 3, 32; Hor. A. P. 438.—**2.** In medical lang.: *To heal, cure*: lentigines, Pl. 22, 25, 74: maciem corporis, id. 31, 6, 33: cutem in facie, id. 23, 5, 75.

cor-rĭpio (conr-), rĭpŭi, reptum, rĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* (cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; rapio) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To seize, draw, or pull*, as it were, *on all sides*, or *entirely*; *to collect together, to seize upon violently, take hold of* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: fasces atque insignia, Vell. 2, 38, 3: arma, id. 2, 110, 2: dicentem, Ov. M. 9, 217: matrem Corripuit serpens, id. ib. 12, 17: hominem corripi jussit, C. 2 Verr. 2, 23, 57; cf., also, Cæs. B. C. 3, 109: Sall. C. 18, 5.—**2.** With *Abl.*: turbine correptus, Lucr. 5, 1231: arcumque manu celeresque sagittas, Virg. Æ. 1, 188: lora manu, Ov. M. 2, 145.—**Particular phrase:** Corripere corpus, *to rise up quickly, start up*: **a.** With *ex*: e somno, Lucr. 3, 164; so, Virg. Æ. 4, 572: e stratis, id. ib. 5, 176.—**b.** With *de*: de terrâ, Lucr. 4, 99, 7.

B. Esp.: **1.** With *Personal pron. in reflexive force*: *To get* or *rise up hastily; to betake one's self in haste, etc.*: **a.** So, *alone*, Virg. Æ. 11, 462.—**b.** With *Adv.*: repente, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 76: derepento, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 3: tandem, Virg. Æ. 6, 472: intro, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 5.

2. *To seize upon in the way of robbery, to carry off, rob, plunder*: pecunias undique quasi in subsidium, Tac. A. 13, 18; cf. bona vivorum ac mortuorum usquequaque, Suet. Dom. 12: pecunias, C. 1 Verr. 2, 5; Tac. A. 13, 31: sacram effigiem, Virg. Æ. 2, 167: præfecturas, Tac. A. 11, 8.

3. In Tac. freq.: Of law: *To seize upon with accusations, to accuse, inform against*: Vitellius accusatione corripitur, deferente Junio Lupo senatore, Tac. A. 12, 42; id. ib. 2, 28; id. ib. 3, 49; 66; id. ib. 4, 19; id. ib. 6, 40; id. ib. 15, 44.

4. Of fire, *etc.*, or of diseases: *To attack, seize, sweep*, or *carry away* (freq. after the Aug. age); turbine cœlesti subito correptus et igni, Lucr. 6, 395; cf. Virg. Æ. 1, 45: flamma corripuit tabulas, id. ib. 9, 537; Ov. M. 2, 210; id. ib. 8, 514; id. ib. 12, 274 (and transf. to the person: ipsas igni corripuere casas, Ov. F. 2, 524): nec singula morbi corpora corripiunt, Virg. G. 3, 472; Cels. 6, 18, 9; Pl. 7, 51, 52; Suet. Cæs. 45; id. Ner. 33: et (segetes) modo sol nimius, nimius modo corripit imber, Ov. M. 5, 483.

5. *To lessen, by drawing together, draw in, contract, shorten, abridge, diminish* (rare; mostly post-Aug.): Suet. Dom. 4: impensas, id. Tib. 34. So of the abbreviating of words, Quint. 4, 2, 43; of words in the number of syllables (trabs from trabes), Var. L. L. 7, 6, 87; or in the length of syllables, Quint. 9, 4, 89; id. 10, 1, 29; and so of syllables (*opp.* producere), id. 1, 5, 18 (*opp.* porrigere), id. 1, 6, 32.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To reproach, reprove, chide severely, blame*: "præter haec Celsus excludere, . . . precari, *corripere*, figuras putat," Quint. 9, 2, 104: **1.** In *simple constr.*: nomine vocatum, Ov. M. 13, 69; cf. id. ib. 14, 497: timiditatem et ignaviam, Suet. Cal. 45: correpti consules, Liv. 2, 28; cf., also, Suet. Dom. 2.—**2.** With *Abl.*: hi convicio consulis correpti exagitabantur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 2: clamoribus maximis judices corripuerunt, Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 2, 1; cf., also, Suet. Aug. 53; Hor. S. 2, 3, 257; Ov. M. 3, 565.—**3.** With *Adv. of manner*: ut eum non inimice corripere, sed pœne patrie monere videatur, Quint. 11, 1, 68: graviter, Suet. Claud. 38.—**4.** *Abs.*: corripientibus amicis, Suet. Ner. 35.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 4.): Of the passions, emotions, *etc.*: *To seize upon, attack* (rare, and mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 33: correpta cupidine, Ov. M. 9, 734; id. ib. 455: duplici ardore (*sc.* amoris et vini), Prop. 1, 3, 13: misericordiâ, Suet. Cal. 12: irâ, Gell. 1, 26, 8: militiâ (poet. for militiae studio), Virg. Æ. 11, 584: imagine ejus formæ, *fascinated*, Ov. M. 4, 676.

III. Meton.: Of travelling; mostly poet.: **A.** Of the space traversed: *To hasten through* or *along, to pass quickly over*: viam, Virg. Æ. 1, 418; Ov. M. 2, 158; so. Pl. Ep. 4, 1, 6: spatia, Virg. Æ. 5, 316: campum, id. G. 3, 104: æquora, Val. Fl. 1, 132.—**B.** Of that by which the traversing is effected; *To hasten, quicken*: gradum, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 33.

cor-rīvālis (conr-), is, *m.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; rivalis] *A joint rival*: Quint. Decl. 14, 12.

corrīvātĭo (conr-), ōnis, *f.* [corrivo] *A drawing together of streams of water* (a word of Pliny): aquæ pluviæ, Pl. 31, 3, 27; id. 33, 4, 21; id. 36, 16, 24.

cor-rīvo (con-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; rivus] **I.** Prop.: *To conduct, draw together into one stream* (post-Aug.): venas aquarum,

Sen. Q. N. 3, 19; cf. aquam, Ulp. Dig. 39, 3, 3; Pl. 31, 4, 30: liquorem salis, id. 6, 14, 17: limum, id. 34, 12, 32: Tiberim piscinis, id. 3, 5, 9.—With *in*, Pl. 6, 16, 18. **II.** Fig.: *To collect together:* Institutiones, Just. Constit. 2 Dig. § 2.

corrōbōrāmentum (conr-), i, *n.* [corroboro] *A means of strengthening;* only fig.: (with exercitia), Lact. 3, 12, *ad fin.*

cor-rōbŏro (conr-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; roboro] **I.** Prop.: *To strengthen very much, make very strong* ((in good prose; freq. in Cic.: not in Quint.): quum (vox) se corroboravit, C. Sest. 4, 10: quum is jam se corroborasset, ac vir inter viros esset, *i. e. had become stronger, greater, was grown up*, id. Cœl. 5, 11; cf. id. ib. 17 *ad fin.*; and Suet. Tib. 11: cerebrum, Pl. 11, 37, 49: stomachum, id. 20, 23, 99: torpentes membrorum partes, id. 24, 4, 7: militem opere assiduo, Suet. Galb. 6: palmitem, Col. 4, 24, 10; cf. id. 4, 12, 2.

II. Fig.: *To corroborate, support:* mens hominis usque eo philosophiam corroborat, *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 10, 31: virtutem, id. Fl. 26, 63: corroborare et confirmare ingenia, id. Læl. 20, 74: eloquentiæ famam, Tac. Or. 34: conjurationem nascentem non credendo, C. Cat. 1, 12, 30; id. Mil. 12, 32.

cor-rōdo (conr-), si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; rodo] *To gnaw, gnaw to pieces* (very rare): C. de Div. 2, 27 (three times): ossa, Juv. 15, 80.

corrōgātĭo, onis, *f.* [corrogo] (*A joint request to undertake an office;* hence) *A choice, an election:* rectorem (convivii) te posuerunt? Curam illorum habe, ut dignationem consequaris corrogationis, Vulg. Sir. 32, 3.

cor-rōgo (conr-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; rogo] (*To entreat together*, i. e.) *To bring together* or *collect by entreaty* (class.): suos necessarios ab atriis Liciniis, C. Quint. 6, 25: pecuniam, Cæs. B. C. 3, 102; so, numulos de nepotum donis, C. 2 Verr. 3, 79, 184: vela cum antennis ex navibus, Liv. 33, 48; so, of personal objects, C. Phil. 3, 8, 20; Quint. 10, 1, 18; Pl. Ep. 2, 14, 9: auxilia ab sociis, Liv. 43, 9, *fin.*: Deos ad sacras nuptias, Mart. Cap. 1, 16.

corrōsīvus (conr-), a, um, *adj.* [corrodo] *Having a wasting, corrosive power:* medicamenta, Sen. Q. N. 7, 27.

corrōsus (conr-), a, um, *P.* of corrodo.

cor-rŏtundo (conr-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; rotundo] *To make quite round, to round off* (post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: sic cometarum corpus ipsum corrotundatur, Sen. Q. N. 7, 26; Petr. Frg. Trag. 39, 15. **II.** Fig.: enthymemata sua gestu velut corrotundant, Quint. 11, 3, 102, Spald. **III.** Meton.: Of money (cf. rotundo, and our phrase, a round sum): *To make up a sum of money:* centies sestertium, Petr. Frg. Trag. 76, 8.

corrūda, æ, *f. Wild asparagus:* Cato R. R. 6, 3; Var. R. R. 1, 24, 4; Col. 11, 3, 43; id. 10, 375; Pl. 19, 8, 42; Pall. Febr. 24, 8.

cor-rūgis (conr-), e, *adj.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; ruga] *Having wrinkles* or *folds:* sinus (chlamydis), Nemes. Cyneg. 92.

cor-rūgo (conr-), *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; rugo] *To make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle* (very rare): olivam, Col. 12, *ex.*, 19: cf acina, id. 12, 39, 3: ne sordida mappa corruget nares, *i. e. produce loathing in you, cause you to turn up your nose*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 23 ("moveat fastidium; nam quotiens horret aliquid, nares contractæ rugam faciunt," Acro); cf. Quint. 11, 3, 89.

corrūgus, i, *m.* (from the same root as arrugia) In mining, *A canal, water-conduit:* Pl. 33, 4, 21.

cor-rumpo (conr-), rūpi, ruptum (cŏruptus, Lucil. ap. Consent. p. 30: ore cŏrupto; but cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 6, 1136), rumpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; rumpo] (*To break completely;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To destroy, bring to nought* (class., but less freq. than in the signif. *no.* III.): reliquum frumentum flumine atque incendio corruperunt, Cæs. B. G. 7, 55; cf. Sall. J. 55, 8: domum et semet igni corrumpunt, id. ib. 76 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 92, 3; id. ib. § 8: res familiares, id. ib. 64 *fin.*; Prop. 2, 4, 3.

II. Meton.: With regard to the physical quality of an object: *To corrupt, mar, injure, spoil, adulterate, make worse*, etc. (very freq., and class. in prose and poetry): corrumpitur jam cœna, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 102; so, prandium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 49; cf. id. ib. 3, 3, 67: conclusa aqua facile corrumpitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7; cf. aquarum fontes, Sall. J. 55, 8: coria igni ac lapidibus, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10: ne plora, oculos corrumpis tales, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 3; cf. ocellos lacrimis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 57: artus febribus, id. H. 20, 117; cf. stomachum (medicamentum), Scrib. Comp. 137.—Rarely without the access. idea of impairing: ebur corrumpitur ostro, Stat. Ach. 1, 308.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.). *To destroy, spoil, mar:* diem, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 31; id. Amph. 5, 1, 6: se suasque spes, Sall. J. 33 *fin.*; cf. spem, Ov. H. 21, 127: illos dubitando et dies prolatando magnas opportunitates corrumpere, Sall. C. 43, 3: consilia, Vell. 2, 57 *fin.*: libertatem, Tac. A. 1, 75: fœdera, Sil. 12, 303: omnem prospectum, id. 5, 34.

B. (acc. to *no.* II.) (so most freq.), **1.** Of personal objects: **a.** Gen.: *To corrupt, seduce, entice, mislead:* perde rem, corrumpe herilem filium, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 20; 27 *sq.*; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 15; so Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 22; id. Ad. 1, 2, 17: mulierem, id. Heaut. 2, 2, 2; cf. feminas, Suet. Cæs. 50: (vitiosi principes) non solum obsunt, ipsi quod corrumpuntur, sed etiam quod corrumpunt, C. Leg. 3, 14, 32: quos (milites) solutio imperio, licentia atque lascivia corruperat, Sall. J. 39, 5; id. ib. 6; cf. id. C. 53, 5; Prop. 1, 8, 22: centuriones, Sall. J. 38, 3.—**b.** Esp.: *To gain to one's self by gifts*, etc.; *to bribe, buy over*, etc.: (*α*) With *Abl.*: aliquem pecuniâ, C. Off. 2, 15, 53; Sall. J. 34, 1; auro, id. ib. 32, 3: pretio, C. Cæcin. 25, 72: turpi largitione, id. Planc. 15 *ad fin.*: donis, Sall. J. 97, 2: muneribus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 57, et sæp.—(*β*) Without *Abl.*: Nep. Epam. 4, 3: id. Lys. 3, 2 (three times); Sall. J. 29, 2; Hor. S. 2, 2, 9, et sæp.

2. Of things as objects: **a.** Gen.: *To corrupt, spoil, mar, trouble, interrupt*, etc.: Lucr. 6, 1123: literas publicas, C. 2 Verr. 2, 38, 93: tabulas publicas, id. ib. 2, 42, 104; id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: mores civitatis (*opp.* corrigere), id. Leg. 3, 14 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 2, 4: disciplinam, Tac. H. 3, 49: officia prudentium, *disturb, hinder*, id. A. 2, 23: fides, quam nec cupiditas corrumpat, nec gratia avertat, Quint. 12, 1, 24: totidem generibus corrumpitur oratio, quot ornatur, id. ib. 8, 3, 58: nomen eorum paullatim Libyes corrupere, Sall. J. 18, 10; cf. Ov. F. 5, 195; Quint. 8, 3, 45; cf. oris plurima vitia in peregrinum sonum corrupti, id. ib. 1, 1, 13. — **b.** Esp.: *To bribe:* nutricis fidem, Ov. M. 6, 461.

cor-rŭo (conr-) ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 1.; ruo] **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To fall together; to fall down, fall, sink to the ground*, etc. (class.): tabernæ mihi duæ corruerunt, C. Att. 14, 9: ædes corruerunt, id. Top. 3, 15: triclinium supra convivas, Quint. 11, 2, 13: quicquid superstruxeris, id. 1, 4, 5; Ov. M. 2, 403: arbor labefacta ictibus innumeris, id. ib. 8, 778: arbor, Suet. Dom. 15: statuæ equestres, id. Vit. 9, et sæp.: pene ille timore, ego risu corrui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2: nec corruit ille, Sed retinente manum moriens e poste pependit, Ov. M. 5, 126: exspirantes corruerunt, Liv. 1, 25; cf. id. 1, 26 *fin.*: morbo comitiali, Pl. 28, 6, 17: in vulnus, Virg. Æ. 10, 488; Prop. 2, 19, 14; cf. id. 4, 10, 15 *sq.*—**2.** Esp.: *To tumble, fall somewhere* (very rare): Lucr. 6, 825: accipitres velut rostris inter se corruerent, Curt. 3, 3: longe violentius semper ex necessitate quam ex virtute corruitur, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To fall, go to ruin, be ruined:* si uno meo facto et tu et omnes mei corruistis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4: quanto altius elatus erat, eo fœdius corruit, Liv. 30, 30: Lacedæmoniorum opes, C. Off. 1, 24 *ad fin.*: Antiochia ista universa, id. Ac. 2, 31.—**2.** (late Lat.) Of a storm: *To subside, be hushed, sink, be stilled:* dira procella corruit, Amœn. Ægypt. Deum Mart. invoc. 15.

II. *Act.*: *To throw together*, or *into a heap* (very rare): **A.** Prop.: corruere corpus et obnubilare animam, App. M. 8, p. 204, 37: ibi me corruere posse aiebas divitias, *to scrape together*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 58: *corbes* ab eo quod eo spicas aliudve quid corruebant, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 39: quæ (corpora) possint forte coörta Corruere hanc rerum violento turbine summam, *throw together in a mass of ruins*, Lucr. 5, 369 Lachm.—**B.** Fig.: Cat. 68, 52.

corrupte (conr-), *adv.* [corruptus]; (very rare): **A.** *Corruptly, from corrupt motives:* judicare (with *depravate*) C. Fin. 1, 21, 71.—**B.** *Corruptly, in a wrong* or *improper way:* pronunciare verba, Gell. 13, 30:—*Comp.* Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

corruptēla (conr-), æ, *f.* [corrumpo] **I.** Prop.: *That which corrupts, misleads, bribes*, etc.; *a corruption, seduction, bribery*, etc. (freq. and class. in sing. and plur.): mores hac (*sc.* cantûs) dulcedine corruptelâque depravati, C. Leg. 2, 15, 38; Plaut. As. 5, 2, 17: collapsus est hic in corruptelam suam, id. Truc. 3, 2, 3: quem (adolescentulum) corruptelarum illecebris irretisses, C. Cat. 1, 6: stupra dico et corruptelas et adulteria, id. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: malæ consuetudinis (*gen. subj.*), C. Leg. 1, 12: mulierum (*gen. obj.*), id. 2 Verr. 2, 54, *init.*

II. Meton.: *Concr.*: **A.** *A corrupter, misleader*: corruptela nostrûm liberûm, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 7.—**B.** *A place of corruption* or *debauchery:* Frontin. Aquæd. 76.—**C.** (late Lat.): *Corruptibility, perishableness:* Tert. Carn. Chr. 15.

corruptĭbĭlis (conr-), e, *adj.* [id.] *Destructible, corruptible, transitory, perishable* (Eccl. Lat.): Lact. 6, 25; Arn. 2, 68:—*Comp.*, Aug. de Ver. Relig. 41.

corruptĭbĭlĭtas (conr-), ātis, *f.* [corruptibilis] *Corruptibility, transitoriness:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

corruptĭo (conr-), ōnis, *f.* [corrumpo] *A corrupting, corruption* (very rare; prps. only in the follg. exs.): corporis, C. Tusc. 4, 13, 28: opinionum, id. ib. § 29.

corruptīve, *adv.* [corruptivus] *Corruptibly:* Boeth. Arist. Top. 7, 2, p. 721.

corruptīvus (concr-), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Corruptible, perishable:* Tert. Res. Carn. 50.

corruptor (conr-), and **corrumptor**, Cod. Ambros. in Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 18), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A corrupter, misleader, seducer, briber:* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 18: civium, id. Pœn. 3, 6, 21: juventutis, C. Cat. 2, 4, 7; Hor. S. 2, 2, 9; cf. virginum Vestalium, Suet. Dom. 8: nostri, C. Rab. Post. 3, 6.

corruptōrius (conr-), a, um, *adj.* [corruptor] (*Pertaining to a corruptor:* hence) *Destructible, corruptible, transitory* (prps. only in Tert.): corruptoriæ conditionis homo, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16: corruptorii sensûs in homine (*opp.* incorruptorii in deo), id. ib.

corruptrix (conr-), icis, *f.* [corrumpo] *She that corrupts* or *seduces:* or *adj., corrupting* (very rare): provincia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19: morum licentia, Amm. 25, 3.

corruptus (conr-), a, um, **I.** *P.* of corrumpo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Spoiled, marred, corrupted:* **A.** Prop.: cœlum, Lucr. 6, 1134; cf. tractus cœli, Virg. Æ. 3, 138:—*Comp.*: aqua corruptior jam salsiorque, Hirt. B. Alex. 6: iter factum corruptius imbri, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95.—**B.** Fig.: quis corruptor juventutis, quis corruptus, qui, *etc.*? C. Cat. 2, 4, 7:—*Sup.*: homines corruptissimi, Sall. H. 1, 19, p. 229 ed. Gerl.

cor-ruspor (conr-), *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [cum, *no.* II. B. 2.; ruspor] *To search carefully for:* Plaut. Frgm. ap. Fest. p. 47.

cors, cortis, v. cohors.

† **corsæ**, ārum, *f.* = κόρσαι, in architecture: *The outer strip in the moulding about a door, a girder*, Vitr. 4, 6, 3 *sq.*

Corsĭca, æ (**Corsis**, idis, Prisc. Perieg. 471), *f.*, Κύρσικα (among the Gr. Κύρ-

roe) *An island in the Mediterranean Sea, distinguished in ancient times for its unpleasant and poisonous honey*, Pl. 3, 6, 12; cf. Diod. 5, 13; Mann. Ital. 2, p. 505.—Hence, **A. Corsus,** a, um, *adj. Corsican*: aquæ, *the sea round Corsica*, Ov. F. 6, 194.—As *Subst.*: **Corsi,** orum, *m.*: **1.** *The Corsicans*, Liv. 42, 7; Pl. 15, 29, 38.—**2.** *A people that migrated from Corsica into northern Sardinia*, Pl. 3, 7, 13; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 479. —**B. Corsicus,** a, um, *adj. Corsican*: litora, Mamil. 4, 686: apis, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 9: mel, Pl. 30, 4, 10: cera, id. 20, 14, 49.—**C. Corsicānus,** a, um, *adj. Corsican*: acer, Sol. 3: mella, Serv. Virg. E. 9, 30; id. G. 4, 101.

† **corsōides,** is, *m.*=κορσοειδής (hair-like), *An unknown precious stone*, Pl. 37, 10, 56.

Corsus, a, um, v. Corsica.

cortex, icis, *m.* and *f.* (cf. Quint. 1, 5, 35) [Sanscrit root, krit, *to split*] (*The split* or *splitting thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A. Gen.:** *The bark, rind, shell, hull of* plants: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: **1.** *Masc.*: Var. ap. Non. 199, 26; Virg. G. 2, 74; id. Æ. 7, 742; Ov. H. 5, 28; id. Am. 1, 14, 12; id. A. A. 1, 286; id. M. 1, 554; id. 7, 626; id. 8, 643; 764 Jahn *N. cr.*; id. 9, 353; 362; 659; id. F. 2, 649; id. ib. 4, 128; 608; Pl. 2, 103, 106, § 226; id. 19, 5, 24, § 71, et al.; cf. below.—**2.** *Fem.*: Lucr. 4, 48; Virg. E. 6, 63; Ov. M. 10, 512; id. ib. 14, 630; Mart. 14, 200; Scrib. Comp. 60.—**B.** Esp.: *The rind of the cork-tree, cork*, used for stoppers: Cato R. R. 129: *Masc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 10; in learning to swim; hence, Prov. nare sine cortice, *to need no more assistance*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 120 Heind.—From its lightness is borrowed the phrase tu levior cortice, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 22. **II.** Meton.: Of *other shells* than those of vegetables: ovi, Vitr. 8, 3. **III.** Fig.: Of *the body, as the clothing* or *shell of the soul*: matura anima corporeum corticem facile reliquit, Var. in Non. 199, 29.

corticātus, a, um, *adj.* [cortex] *Covered* or *furnished with a bark* (very rare): pars (sarmenti), Pall. Mart. 1, 2: pix, *resin taken from a tree with a portion of the bark*, Col. 12, 23, 1.

corticĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of bark* or *cork*, Var. R. R. 1, 40; 3, 16; Pl. 11, 21, 24; Aus. Mos. 246, et al.

corticōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of bark*: radix, Pl. 20, 19, 79: tus, id. 12, 14, 32.

cortĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small* or *thin rind, bark,* or *shell*. Col. 12, 47 and 50.

cortīna, æ, *f.*: **I.** Prop.: *A round vessel, a kettle, caldron* (for cooking, colouring; for liquids, *etc.*), Cato R. R. 66, 1; Pl. 15, 6, 6; id. 16, 11, 22; id. 35, 6, 25; Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 12 Taubm. **II.** Meton.: **A. 1.** *The tripod of Apollo in the form of a caldron*, Virg. Æ. 3, 92; id. ib. 6, 347; Ov. M. 15, 655.—Hence, **2.** *A tripod* as a sacred offering to Apollo, Suet. Aug 52.—**B.** Of *any thing caldron-shaped, a circle* (very rare): **1.** *Of the vault of heaven*, Enn. Ann. 1, 26. **2.** *Of the circle of a theatre*, Auct. Ætn. 295.—**3.** Prps. also *of a circle of hearers*, Tac. Or. 19: v. Comm. in h. l.—**4.** *A curtain*, Vulg. Exod. 36, 1: ib. Judith 14, 13.

cortīnāle, is, *n.* [cortina] (*A thing belonging to a* cortina; hence) *A place for keeping cooking utensils*, Col. 1, 6, 19.

cortini-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [cortina, *no.* II. A.; potens] *Powerful on the tripod*: Apollo, Lucil. ap. Non. 238, 33.

cortīnŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small kettle*, Amm. 29, 1; dub.

Cortōna, æ, *f. An ancient town of Etruria, northwest of Lake Trasimenus*, Liv. 9, 37; id. 22, 4, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 418 *sq.*—**Cortōnenses,** ium, *m. The inhabitants of Cortona*, Liv. 22, 4; Pl. 3, 5, 8.

‡ **cortumio,** an old term in augury, prps. equiv. to CONTUMIO, from contueor, in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 82.

corulus, i, v. corylus.

corus, i, v. caurus.

coruscāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [coruscо] *A glittering, flash* (post-class., and very rare): App. de Deo Socr.: vultus sui, Fulg. Myth. 1.

coruscātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A glittering, flashing, a flash, coruscation* (post-class., and very rare): (margaritarum), Sol. 53 *ad fin.*: immanis, Vopisc. Car. 8.

cōrusci-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [coruscus; fero] *Lightning-bearing, flashing*: cœlum, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 272.

cōrusco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre (*Part. pres.* coruscans, Cic. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 21), 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [akin to κορύσσω] **I.** Prop.: *Neut.*: *To thrust* or *push with the horns* (rare): agni ludunt blandeque coruscant, Luer. 2, 320: caput opponis, cum eo coruscans, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 21. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen. *To move something* or *one's self quickly hither and thither, to vibrate, shake, wave* (poet.): **1.** *Act.*: duo Gæsa manu, Virg. Æ. 8, 661: hastam, id. ib. 12, 431: telum, id. ib. 12, 887; Sil. 1, 434: ferrum, Val. Fl. 2, 228: linguas (colubræ), Ov. M. 4, 494: (hostia) frontem coruscat, *tosses about*, Juv. 12, 6: alternos apices (flammæ), Stat. Th. 12, 432.—**2.** *Neutr.*: **a.** Of bees: *To vibrate, move quickly*: apes pennis coruscant, Virg. G. 4, 73.—**b.** Of timber, *etc.*: *To shake, move backwards and forwards*: abies, Juv. 3, 254.—**B.** Esp.: Of the tremulous motion of fire, lightning, or brilliant bodies: *To flash, glitter, gleam, coruscate*: flamma inter nubes coruscat, Pac. in Cic. de Or. 3, 39: elucent aliæ (apes) et fulgore coruscant, Virg. G. 4, 98; Val. Fl. 5, 304; id. 1, 703: Mavors adamante coruscat, Claud. Prob. et Olyb. 99: coruscanti clipeo, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 29.

cōruscus, a, um, *adj.* [coruscо, *no.* II.] (poet. word) **I.** Gen.: *In waving motion, waving, vibrating, tremulous*: silvæ, Virg. Æ. 1, 164: ilices, id. ib. 12, 701: armati ferro et cristis capita alta corusci, Virg. Æ. 9, 678.—Facetè: omnia corusca præ tremore fabulor, *i. e. trembling*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 42. **II.** Esp.: *Flashing, gleaming, glittering*: fulgura, Lucr. 5, 296: of lightning: ignis, id. 6, 203; Hor. Od. 1, 34, 6: lumina, Lucr. 6, 283: vis fulminis, Poet. in C. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: sol, Virg. G. 1, 233; cf. radii (solis), Ov. M. 1, 768: lampades, id. ib. 12, 247; Stat. Th. 4, 9.—As *Subst.*: **coruscum,** i, n. *Lightning*, Venant. 3, 4.

1. **corvīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [corvus] *Of* or *pertaining to the raven, raven-*: ovum, Pl. 10, 12, 15: nigredo, App. M. 2, p. 118.

2. **Corvīnus,** i, *m. A* cognomen *in the* gens Valeria; cf. Gell. 9, 11; Flor. 1, 13, 20 Duker.

corvus, i, *m.* [Sanscr. kruç, *to cry*; Greek, κράζω, κράγω, *to croak*; whence Greek κόραξ, Slav. krouk=corvus] **I.** Prop.: *A raven*: Pl. 10, 45, 60; acc. to fable, orig. white, changed to black in punishment for treachery, Ov. M. 2, 542 *sq.*; on account of its gift of prophecy (oscen, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 11), consecrated to Apollo, Ov. M. 5, 329 (hence, Phœbeius ales, id. ib. 2, 545: Delphicus ales, Petr. S. 122; and Stat. Th. 3, 506); its flight to the right indicated good fortune, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 12: C. Div. 1, 39.—Prov.: in cruce corvos pascere, *to be hanged*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 48. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of *bodies whose form resembles that of the raven's bill*: **1.** *A military implement, a kind of crane*, Curt. 4, 2; 4. —**2.** *A kind of grappling-hook*, Vitr. 10, 19.—**3.** *A surgical instrument*, Cels. 7, 19 *med.*—**4.** *The constellation Corvus*, Vitr. 9, 7; Hyg. Astr. 3, 39.—**B.** Of *things resembling the raven in colour*: *A sea-fish*, Pl. 32, 11, 53; Cels. 2, 18; Auson. Ep. 4, 63.

Corybas, antis, *m.*, Κορύβας, **I.** *A son of Cybele, and father of the second Apollo*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23. **II.** *A son of Proserpine*: "Corybas enim Proserpina, quæ Κόρη dicitur Græce, sine patre natus," Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 111. **III.** *Plur.* **Corybantes,** ium (*sing.* Corybas, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 148), Κορύβαντες, *The priests of Cybele* or *Ops, whose religious service consisted in noisy music and wild armed dances*, the same as the Curetes (q. v.), *which they originally employed to conceal from Saturn the birth of the infant Jupiter*: Hor. Od. 1, 16, 8; quos (Idæi Dactyli) Curetas sive Corybantas poetæ appellabant. Hi namque in insula Creta Jovem custodiendo, ne vagitu se parvulus proderet, lusus excogitato genere, clypeolis æneis inter se concurrentes, tinnitu æris illisi, rythmica etiam pedis dactyli compositione, celavere vocem infantis, Dion. 3, p. 474 P.; cf., also, Serv. Virg. l. l. **Cōrȳbantius,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to, the Corybantes*: æra, Virg. Æ. 3, 111.

† **corȳcēum,** i, *n.*=κωρυκεῖον, *The place in the palæstra where the exercise of swinging a leathern sack filled with grain, etc., was practised by* athletæ: Vitr. 5, 11.

Corȳcius, a, um, *adj.*, Κωρύκιος, *Corycian*: **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the Corycian mountain-caves on Parnassus, famous in ancient fable*: Corycium nemus, *i. e. Parnassian*, Stat. Th. 7, 347: umbra, id. S. 5, 3, 5: Nymphæ, Ov. H. 20, 221; dub. (Lennep. conj.: Carthæis; v. Loers. in h. l.)—Hence, **Corȳcis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*, the same: Nymphæ, *The daughters of Pleistus*, Ov. M. 1, 320. **II.** *Of* or *pertaining to the promontory Corycus*; v. the follg.

Corȳcos or **-us,** i, *f.*, Κώρυκος, *A promontory in Cilicia, with a town and harbour of the same name, and a cave, very celebrated in ancient times*; famous for its production of saffron, Mel. 1, 13, 2; Pl. 5, 27, 22; Solin. 38; cf. Mann. Κλειτας, 2, p. 73 *sq.*—Hence, **Corȳcius,** a, um, *adj., Corycian*: specus, Mel. 1, 13, 3: antra, Pl. 31, 2, 20: crocum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 68; cf. Pl. 21, 6, 17; in the same sense: nimbus, Mart. 9, 59; and comæ, Stat. S. 5, 1, 214: senex, Virg. G. 4, 127.—As *Subst.*: **corycium,** ii, *n. The crocus*; which grew abundantly near Coryeus (cf. above, Hor. S. 2, 4, 68; and Pl. 21, 6, 17): hic tibi corycium, casias hic donat olentes, Albinov. 2, 133.

† **corȳdălus,** i, *m.*=κορυδαλός, *The crested lark*, Serv. Virg. E. 2, 1.

corȳlētum, i, *n.* [corylus] *A hazel thicket, a copse of hazel-trees*: Ov. F. 2, 587.

† **corȳlus** (also written corulus), i, *f.* =κόρυλος, *A hazel* or *filbert tree*: Virg. G. 2, 65; Ov. M. 10, 93.

corymbiātus, a, um, [corymbion] *Adorned with clusters of ivy-berries*: discus, Gallien. in Treb. Cl. 17.

Corymbi-fer, i, *m.* [corymbus; fero] *Bearing clusters of ivy-berries*, as epithet of Bacchus: Ov. F. 1, 393.

† **corymbion,** ii, *n.*=κορύμβιον, *Hair curled in the form of clusters of ivy-berries*, Petr. S. 110, 1 and 5.

† **corymbites,** æ, *m.*=κορυμβίτης, *A species of the plant* tithymalus, Pl. 26, 8, 44.

† **corymbus,** i, *m.*=κόρυμβος, **I.** Prop.: *A cluster of fruit, a cluster of flowers* of different plants. So esp. of *a cluster of ivy-berries*, Virg. E. 3, 39: Ov. M. 3, 665; for the crowning of Bacchus, Prop. 3, 17, 29; of Osiris, Tib. 1, 7, 45; of a poet, Prop. 2, 31, 39; for decorating ships, Val. Fl. 1, 273: cinaræ, Col. 10, 237: ferulæ, Pl. 19, 9, 56: claphoboseï, id. 22, 22, 37. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A nipple*, Seren. Sammon. 20, 356.—**B.** (*The carved ornaments on the stern of a ship*; hence): *The stern of a ship*: saxa extremis increpuere corymbis, Val. Fl. 4, 691: auratis Argo reditura corymbis, id. 1, 273.

† **cōryphæus,** i, *m.*=κορυφαῖος, *A leader, chief, head*: Epicureorum Zeno, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59.

Cōryphăsia, æ, *f.*, Κορυφασία, *A title of Minerva* (on account of the worship of her at **Coryphasium,** a promontory on the south coast of Messenia), Arn. 4, p. 137.

Corythium, v. colythium.

Cōrythus, i, *m.*, Κόρυθος, **I.** *A town in Etruria*, later called *Cortona*, Virg. Æ. 3, 170 Serv. **II.** *The mythical founder of this city*, Virg. Æ. 7, 209, id. ib. 9, 10; id. ib. 10, 719.

cōrytos (⏑ ⏑ Sidon. Carm. 11, 56), i, *m.*=κωρυτός, **I.** Prop.: *A quiver*, Virg. Æ. 10, 169; Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 15; Sil. 7, 443; id. 15, 776; Stat. Th. 4, 269, et al. **II.** Meton.: *An arrow*: velox, id. ib. 7, 660.

† **cŏrȳza**, æ, *f.* = κόρυζα, *A catarrh*, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 17.

1. **cos**, cōtis, *f.* (*Nom.* **cotis,** Cassiod. Var. 5, 1) [akin to Sans. root ço, acuere; cf. Benfey's Sans.-Eng. Dict. s. v.] (*That which sharpens*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A whetstone, bone, grindstone:* Pl. 36, 22, 47; id. 37, 8, 32; Hor. Od. 2, 8, 16; id. A. P. 304; Quint. 2, 12, 8: ipsam irracundiam fortitudinis quasi cotem esse dicebant, C. Ac. 2, 44, 135. **II.** Meton.: *A hard stone, flintstone*, C. de Div. 1, 17, 33; Liv. 1, 36; Curt. 4, 6, 8; Virg. E. 8, 43.

2. **Cōs** or **Cōus** (Cōōs), Coi, *f.*, **Kῶς** or **Κόως**, *A small island in the Ægean Sea, celebrated for the cultivation of the vine and for weaving; the birthplace of Hippocrates, Apelles, and Philetas*, Pl. 5, 31, 76; Liv. 37, 16: C. Att. 9, 9; Pl. 11, 27, 27; id. 29, 1, 2; Tac. A. 2, 75.—Hence, **A. Cōus,** a, um, *adj.*, Κῶος, *Of Cos, Coan*: insula, Var. R. R. 2 procem. § 4: litus, Luc. 8, 246: vinum, Pl. 14, 8, 10: uva, id. 15, 17, 18, *no.* 4: vestis, Prop. 3, 2, 2; id. 2, 1, 6; id. 4, 5, 55: purpuræ, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 13; cf. Prop. 4, 5, 23: artifex, *i. e. Apelles*, Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 29; hence also: Venus, *a celebrated picture of her*, C. Or. 2; id. Div. 1, 13: senior. *i. e. Hippocrates*, Marc. Emp. Carm. 5: poeta, *i. e. Philetas*, Ov. A. A. 3, 329; cf. Prop. 3, 1, 1; and Ov. R. Am. 760.—As *Subst.*: **Coum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum), *Coan wine*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 29 Heind.; Pers. 5, 135.—**B. Coa,** orum, *n.*, *Coan garments*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 101; Ov. A. A. 2, 298.

Cōsa, æ, *f.*, Κόσσα and Κόσσαι, **I.** *A town in Etruria, not far from the coast* (now *Ansedonia*), Mel. 2, 4, 9; Pl. 3, 5, 8. Access. form **Cosæ,** arum, *f.*, Virg. Æ. 10, 168.—Hence, **Cōsānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Cosa*: litus, Pl. 3, 6, 12: portus, Liv. 22, 11, 6: prædia, Suet. Vesp. 2. **II.** *A town in Lucania, in the territory of the Thurini*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 22.—Hence, **Cosanus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Cosa*: municeps, C. 2 Verr. 5, 62, 161.

† **cosmēta,** æ, *f.* = κοσμήτης, *He who ornaments one, an adorner*; the designation of a slave who had charge of the wardrobe and ornaments of his mistress, Juv. 6, 477 Rupert. ("eos dicit qui ornamentis præsunt non tamen et ornatrices," Schol.).

Cosmĭānus, a, um, v. Cosmus.

† **cosmĭcos,** a, um, *adj.* = κοσμικός (*Of* or *belonging to the world*; as *Subst.*), *A citizen of the world*, Mart. 7, 41.

Cosmœ, orum, *m.*, Κόσμοι, *A high council of the Cretans*, answering to the Lacedæmonian Ephori, C. Rep. 2, 33 *fin.* Moser *N. cr.*

cosmŏgrăphĭa, æ, *f.* [κοσμογραφία] *A description of the world*, Cassiod. Instit. Div. Litt. 25.

† **cosmŏgrăphus,** i, *m.* = κοσμογράφος, *One who describes the world, a cosmographer*, Auct. de Progen. Aug. 2.

† **cosmŏpœĭa,** æ, *f.* [κοσμοποιία] *The making of the universe, the creation*, Boeth. Arithm. 2, 46, p. 1050.

Cosmus, i, *m. A celebrated maker of, and dealer in, unguents*: perhaps also *luxurious in the use of them*, Juv. 8, 86; Mart. 3, 55.—Hence, **Cosmianus,** a, um, *adj. Named or derived from Cosmus*, Mart. 3, 80, 26.

cossim, *adv.* v. cessim.

1. **cossus,** i, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A kind of larvæ under the bark of trees*: Pl. 17, 24, 37; id. 11, 33, 38; id. 30, 13, 39. **II.** Meton.: *Worms in horses*: vermes, quos cossos appellamus, Veget. Veterin. 1, 52.

2. **Cossus,** i, *m.*, *A Roman* cognomen: "*Cossi* ab antiquis dicebantur natura rugosi corporis homines a similitudine vermium ligno editorum, qui *cossi* appellantur," Fest. p. 32. So the tribune of war, and afterwards consul, A. Cornelius Cossus, Liv. 4, 19: 30.

Cossȳra (Cōssȳra) and **Cossūra** (Cōssūra), æ, *f.*, Κόσσυρα, *A small island between Sicily and Africa* (now *Pantalaria*), Ov. F. 3, 567; Sil. 14, 273 al.

costa, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A rib*, Cels. 8, 1; Pl. 11, 37, 82; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 4; Lucr. 5, 1296; Virg. G. 1, 273; id. 3, 266; id. Æ. 1, 211. **II.** Meton.: *A side*: aheni, Virg. Æ. 7, 463: ratis laceræ, Pers. 6, 31; cf navium, Pl. 13, 9, 19: corbium, id. 16, 18, 30.

costābĭlis, e, *adj.* [costa] *Like a rib*: Cassiod. Var. 3, 48.

cost-ămōmum, i, *n.* [costum; amomum] *An aromatic plant, similar to the* costum and amomum: Mart. Dig. 39, 4, 16.

costātus, a, um, *adj.* [costa] *With ribs, ribbed*: bene boves, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 8.

† **costum,** i, *n.* (access. form. like the Gr. **costos,** i, *f.*, Luc. 9, 917) = κόστος, *An Oriental aromatic plant* (Costus Arabicus, L.), Pl. 12, 12, 25; Ov. M. 10, 308; Hor. Od. 3, 1, 44; often used in the preparation of costly unguents, Pl. 13, 1, 2; cf. Böttig. Sabina, 1, p. 124 and 145: in offerings, Prop. 4, 6, 5; for the preservation of fruits, Col. 12, 20; Pl. 14, 16, 19.

Cosura and **Cosyra,** v. Cossyra.

cōtārĭa, æ, *f.* [cos] *A whetstone-quarry*, Alfen. Dig. 39, 4, 15 (*al.* cotoria).

Cōthōn, ōnis, *m.*, Κώθων, **I.** *A harbour near Adrumetum in* Byzacena, Hirt. B. Afr. 62. **II.** *The harbour of Carthage*, Serv. Æ. 1, 425. **III.** *A small island in the Laconian Bay*, near Cythera, Pl. 4, 12, 19.

cōthurnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cothurnatus] *A tragic representation*, Tert. adv. Val. 13.

cōthurnātĭus, *Comp. adv.* [id.] *After a more tragic manner*, Amm. 28, 1.—*Pos.* and *Sup.* prob. not in use.

cōthurnātus, a, um, *adj.* [cothurnus] (*Of* or *pertaining to the* cothurnus; hence fig.) *Elevated, lofty, tragic* (not ante-Aug.): Maronis grande opus, Mart. 5, 5: Lycophron, Ov. Ib. 531: vates, id. Am. 2, 18, 18: deas, id. F. 5, 348: sermo, Macr. S. 7, 5 *ad fin.*: scelera, Lact. 6, 20.

† **cōthurnus,** i, *m.* = κόθορνος, **I.** Gen.: *A high Grecian hunting-boot, laced up in front, and covering the whole foot*, Virg. Æ. 1, 337; Juv. 6, 505. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *The boot worn by Athenian actors in tragedy, similar in shape, and furnished with high soles* (while soccus was the shoe of the comic actor), Hor. A. P. 80; 280; id. S. 1, 5, 64.—Hence, **B.** Meton.: **1.** *An elevated style*: **a.** In poetry.: Ov. Am. 3, 1, 45; id. Rem. Am. 375; Virg. E. 8, 10; Hor. Od. 2, 1, 12; Prop. 2, 34, 41; id. 3, 17, 39; Quint. 10, 2, 22: id. 10, 1, 68.—Also, **b.** In painting: Pl. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 23.—**2.** *A high Grecian shoe*, C. Phil. 3, 6, 16; Vell. 2, 82 *fin.*

‡ **cōtĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* = ἀκονητής, *One who uses a whetstone for sharpening instruments*, Gloss. Philox.

cōtĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [cos] **I.** Prop.: *A small touchstone*, for testing: βάσανος, Pl. 33, 8, 43. **II.** Meton.: *A small stone mortar* for medic. use, Pl. 31, 9, 45; id. 37, 10, 54; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 11 *fin.*

cotidianus and **cotidie,** v. quotid.

† **Cōtĭlus,** i, *m.* [κωτίλος, *chattering*] *Prop. name*: Mart. 3, 63.

cōtĭnus, i, *m. A shrub that yields a purple dye* (Rhus cotinus, L.), Pl. 16, 18, 30.

Cōtĭso, ōnis, *m. A king of the Getæ*, Suet. Aug. 63: called also *king of the Dacians*, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 18.

cōtonĕa, æ, *f. A plant so called by the Venetians, by the Gauls* halus; *wall-wort, black briony*, Pl. 26, 7, 26.

cotonius, a, um, v. Cydonius.

cotoria, æ, v. cotaria.

Cotta, æ, *m.* A cognomen *in the* gens Aurelia; v. Ernest. Ind. Hist. in Clav. Cic. *s. h. v.*

† **cottăbus,** i, *m.* = κότταβος (a game carried on by the dashing of *the heel-taps of wine cups* into *a metal basin*: v. Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v. κότταβος; hence, facetè), *A clap, stroke*: bubuli crebri in te crepent, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 4.

† † **cottăna** (also written **cotona, coctona,** and **coctana**), orum, *n.* [Syriac] *A kind of small Syrian fig*, Pl. 13, 5, 10; Mart. 4, 89; id. 7, 53; id. 13, 28; Juv. 3, 83; cf. Hesych.: "Κόττανα εἶδος συκῶν μικρῶν."

Cottĭānus, a, um, *adj. Of Cottius, Cottian.*

Cottĭus, ii, *m. The name of two kings of northern Italy, the father, who was a contemporary and friend of Augustus*, Amm. 15, 10; *and the son* (cf. Dio Cass. 60, 14), *after whose death Nero made the country* (**Cottianæ civitates,** Pl. 3, 20, 24) *a Roman province*, Suet. Ner. 18. From them are named, **Alpes Cottiæ,** *the Cottian Alps, west of* Augusta Taurinorum, *whose highest point is* **Alpis Cottia** (now *Mont Genèvre*), Tac. H. 1, 87; also called **Alpes Cottianæ,** id. ib. 1, 61; 4, 68; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 197 *sq.*

Cotton, onis, *f. A town of Æolis, in Asia*, Liv. 37, 21.

† **cōtȳla** (cŏtȳla), æ, *f.* = κοτύλη, *A small vessel, as a measure, equal to half a* sextarius, Fann. de Ponder. 12; Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, *no.* 68; Mart. 8, 71; Veg. 3, 6, 8.

‡ **coturnium** vas, quo in sacrificiis vinum fundebatur, Fest. p. 39.

cŏturnix (ō, Plaut., v. below, and Lucr. 4, 643: ŏ, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 27; Juv. 12, 97), ĭcis, *f.* ("a sono vocis," Fest. p. 30) **I.** Prop.: *A quail*, Pl. 10, 23, 33; Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 6. **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 76.

Cotus, i, v. **Cotys.**

Cotyla, æ, *m. A Roman proper name*, C. Phil. 5, 2; id. ib. 8, 8; 10, et al.

cotyla, æ, v. cotula.

† **cōtȳlēdon,** ōnis, *f.* = κοτυληδών, *A plant, navel-wort*, Cotyledon umbilicus, L.; Pl. 25, 13, 101.

Cōtys, yos, or **Cotus,** i, *m.* **I.** Cotys I., *A Thracian king*, Nep. Iph. 3; id. Tim. 1. **II.** Cotys II., *a king of the Odrysæ, in Thrace*, Liv. 42, 29; 51; 67; Eutr. 4, 6. **III.** Cotus III., *a later king of the Odrysæ*, C. Pis. 34, 84; Cæs. B. C. 3, 4; Luc. 5, 54. **IV.** Cotys V., *son of* Phœmetalces, Tac. A. 2, 64 *sq.* **V.** Cotys, *brother of* Mithridates, *king of the Bosporus*, Tac. A. 12, 15 and 18.

Cotyttia, orum, v. the follg.

Cōtytto, ūs, *f.*, Κοτυττώ, *The goddess of lewdness, who was originally worshipped in Thrace, afterwards in Athens also*, Juv. 2, 92: *her festival*, Cotyttia, orum, *n.*, Κοτύττια, Hor. Epod. 17, 56; Virg. Catal. 5, 19.

Cous, i, and **Cous,** a, um, v. 2. Cos.

cō-ūtor, *no perf.*, i, 3. *v. dep.* (trans. of Gr. συγχρῶμαι), *To have intercourse or friendly dealings with*: non coūtuntur Judæi Samaritanis, Vulg. Joan. 4, 9.

cōvīnārĭus (covinn.) ii, *m.* [covinus] *A soldier who fought from a chariot, a chariot-warrior*, Tac. Agr. 35 and 36.

† † **cōvīnus** (covinn.), i, *m.* [Celtic] **I.** Prop.: *A war-chariot of the Britons and Belgæ*, Mel. 3, 6, 5; Luc. 1, 426; Sil. 17, 422. **II.** Meton.: Of chariots of similar form: **A.** Of *a travelling chariot*, Mart. 12, 24.—**B.** Of *a chariot used in the games of the* Circus, Sidon. Carm. 23, 350.

coxa, æ, *f.* [akin to Sanscr. root caç, *to leap*] **I.** Prop.: *The hip*, Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*; id. 8, 10, *no.* 5; id. 5, 26, *no.* 13; cf. also coxendix.—Hence, **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The hip-bone*, Pl. Ep. 2, 1, 5.—**B.** In the Agrimensores: agrorum, *A bend inward*, joined with angulus, Sic. Fl. p. 6 Goes.

coxendix, ĭcis (for the length of the *i* v. Ritschl. Prolog. ad Plaut. p. 171), *f.* [akin to coxa] **I.** Prop.: *The hip*, Var. R. R. 1, 20; Lucil. in Non. 94, 6; Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 40; Suet. Aug. 8.—Hence, **II.** Meton.: *The hip-bone*, Pl. 10, 61, 81, id. 28, 11, 49.

coxim, v. cessim.

‡ **coxo,** ōnis, *m.* [coxa] *Hobbling*: Non. 25, 18.

Crabra (æ) aqua, *An aqueduct or conduit, that extended from Tusculum to the Tiber*, C. Agr. 3, 2; id. Fam. 16, 18; Front. Aquæd. 9.

crābro, ōnis, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A hornet* (Vespa crabro, L.): Pl. 11, 21, 24; Ov. M. 15, 368; id. 11, 335; Virg. G. 4, 245.—Prov.: Irritare crabrones, *To tread on a hornet's nest*: Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 75.

cracca, æ, *f. A kind of pulse*, prps. *wild vetch*: Pl. 18, 16, 41.

crăcens, entis [akin to gracilis, from Sanscr. root kriç, *to thin, weaken*] *Slender, neat, graceful*: "*cracentes* graciles," Enn. ap. Fest. p. 41.

Crăgus, i, *m.*, Κράγος, *A promontory*

in Lycia with the rocky valley Chimæra, Mel. 1, 15, 3; Pl. 5, 27, 27; Hor. Od. 1, 21, 8; Ov. M. 9, 646.

†crambē, ēs, *f.* = κράμβη, **I.** Prop.: *Cabbage*, Pl. 20, 9, 33. **II.** Fig.: cramine repetita (*cabbage warmed up, served again*, used proverbially of) *A thing frequently repeated, an old tale, the same thing over and over again*, Juv. 7, 154.

Cranĭi, ōrum, *m.*, Κράνιοι, *A small town of the island* Cephalenia (now *Granea*), Liv. 38, 28, 6.

Cranon, ōnis, *f.*, Κράνων, *A town of Thessaly, in the Vale of Tempe* (now *Sarliki or Tzeresi*), C. de Or. 2, 86; hence, **Cranonius**, a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to Cranon*: agor, Liv. 42, 64.

Crantor, ōris, *m.* **I.** *The armour-bearer of Peleus, slain by the centaur Demoleon*, Ov. M. 12, 367. **II.** *A distinguished philosopher of the old Academic school*, C. Ac. 1, 9, 34; id. ib. 2, 44, 135; id. Tusc. 1, 48, 115; id. ib. 3, 6, 12; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 4 Schmid; cf. Diog. Laert. 4, 24.

†crāpŭla, æ, *f.* [κραιπάλη] **I.** Prop.: *Excessive wine-drinking, intoxication, inebriation*, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 1; id. Rud. 2, 7, 28; id. Pseud. 5, 1, 35; C. 2 Verr. 3, 11 *fin.*; id. Phil. 2, 12 *fin.*; Liv. 9, 30; id. 33, 48; Pl. 21, 20, 83. **II.** Meton.: *New wine in which resin had been put*: novicium resinatum nulli conducit: capitis dolorem et vertigines facit; ab hoc dicta crapula est, Pl. 23, 1, 24, § 46; id. 14, 20, 25, § 124.

crāpŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [crapula] *Pertaining to intoxication*: unctio, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 74.

crāpŭlātio, onis, *f.* [id.] = crapula, *no.* I., Cassiod. Anim. 11.

crāpŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Drunken with wine, inebriated*, Vulg. Ps. 78, 65.

crāpŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Very much intoxicated*, Amm. 29, 5.

crāpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Drunken; caused by drink*: libidinibus servientes gulæ, Firm. Mathes. 8, 20.

crās, *adv.* [Sanscr. çvas] **I.** Prop.: *To-morrow*, αὔριον (common): With fut. tense; scies fortasse eras, summum perendie, C. Att. 12, 44, 3: negat Eros hodie: eras mane putat, id. ib. 13, 30, 2: eras donaberis hædo, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 3; id. S. 1, 6, 119. — With present tense: sat habeo, si eras fero, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 125; Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 46: eras est mihi judicium, id. Eun. 2, 3, 46; Atta in Non. 468, 24; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 9 Schmid, et al. So the title of a writing of Varro: eras credo, hodie nihil, of which there are some fragments in Non. 112, 9; id. 139, 10; 26; id. 208, 20. — As *Subst.*: **cras**, *n. indecl.*: cras istud quando venit? Mart. 5, 58: hesternum, *yesterday*, Pers. 5, 68 Casaub. **II.** Meton.: **A.** = in diem crastinum, *On or for the morrow*, cras te non vocavi, Mart. 2, 37 *fin.* — **B.** *For the future, in future* (so also in Hebr.; cf. Brod. 13, 14; Jos. 4, 6; 21, and Genes. 30, 33): quid sit futurum cras, fuge quærere, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 13 Mitscherl.: credula vitam Spes fovet, et melius cras fore semper ait, Tib. 2, 6, 20; Ov. M. 15, 216. — **C.** The *sound uttered by the crow: cras* Latina lingua dies ventura significatur: hoc, ergo, clamans (*cornicula*) tristem vobis crastinam significat diem, Cassiod. Hist. Ecc. 5, 27.

crassāmen, ĭnis, *n.* (crasso) *The thick sediment of a liquid, the dregs* (cf. crassamentum, *no.* II.), Col. 12, 25, 2; id. 12, 42, 2.

crassāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] (post-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: *The thickness of* an object: portarum, Pl. 16, 40, 77: crassamentum par (surculi), Gell. 17, 9. **II.** Meton.: *The thick sediment of a liquid, the dregs, grounds*, Col. 12, 12, 1.

crassantus, i, *m.* [prob. crassus] *A toad, or, more prob., a frog*: so called from its thick form: auratam crassantus amet, saxatilis anguem, Eucher. 17.

crasse, *adv.* [crassus] (rare; not in Cic.) **I.** Prop.: *Thickly*: picari vasa, Col. 12, 44, 5; cf. oblinere, Scrib. Comp. 46. **II.** Fig.: *Grossly, rudely*: **A.** Of a poem: crasse illepideve compositum poema (the figure taken from a coarse web), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 76 Schmid. — **B.** Of precious stones, *not clearly, dimly* (*comp.*), Pl. 37, 7, 31; id. ib. 8, 36. — **C.** Of the understanding: *not clearly, confusedly*: crasse et summatim et obscure intelligere aliquid, Sen. Ep. 121 *med.*

crassesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, *v. n. inch.* [crassus] *To grow thick, thicken, grow large or fat* (post-Aug.): **A.** With *Abl.*: turtures milio, Col. 8, 9, 2: purgamentis ejus sues, Pl. 13, 18, 32, § 110; cf., also, id. 23, 1, 22, § 40. — **B.** With *in c. Acc.*: aer in nubes, Pl. 2, 43, 44, § 114; cf., also, id. 33, 5, 26, § 86. — **C.** With *Adv.*: ita, Pl. 19, 6, 32, § 103. — **D.** With *Dat.*: quadrupedibus pili, Pl. 11, 39, 94, § 231. — **E.** With *Abl. of time*: vicesimo die, Pl. 11, 13, 13, § 32.

Crassianus, a, um, v. 2. Crassus.

crassificātio, ōnis, *f.* [crassifico] *A making thick* or *fat, thickness*: Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 3.

crassifico, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [crassus; facio] *To make thick, thicken, make fat, fatten*: Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 14; id. ib. 4, 3; id. ib. 5, 2.

Crassi-pes, ĕdis, *m.* [crassus; pes] (*Thick-foot*) *A* cognomen *of the Furian family*: Liv. 38, 42; C. Fam. 1, 7.

crassitas, ātis, *f.* [crassus] *Thickness, density*: densa aëris noxii, App. de Mundo, p. 729.

crassities, ei, *f.* [id.] *Thickness, density*: App. M. 7, p. 189.

crassĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Thickness, density* (class.): postium, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 134: parietum, Cæs. B. C. 2, 8: columnarum, Vitr. 4, 4: fornicum, Liv. 44, 11: teretes stipites feminis crassitudine, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73: aeris, C. de Div. 1, 42, 93: ceræ, Pl. 27, 9, 47: mellis, id. 28, 12, 16. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.: A thick matter, dregs, sediment*: Cato R. R. 39, 2: Pl. 25, 11, 90.

crassĭ-vēnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crassus; vena] *Having thick veins*: acer, Pl. 16, 15, 26.

crasso, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [crassus] *To make thick, thicken* (post-class.). **I.** Gen.: pili crassantur in setas, App. M. 3, p. 139. **II.** Esp.: Of the atmosphere: crassatus aër, Amm. 19, 4.

1. crassus, a, um, *adj.* [prps. akin to Sanscr. root ridh, *to grow, increase*] *Solid, thick, dense, fat, gross*, etc. (freq. and class. in prose and poetry) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: semina (*opp.* liquida), Lucr. 4, 1255; cf. crassius semen, id. 4, 1240; id. 6, 858: unguentum, Hor. A. P. 375: paludes, Virg. G. 2, 110: cruor, id. Æ. 5, 469: acer, Var. R. R. 1, 24, 1; C. Fl. 29, 71; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 26; turdi, Mart. 2, 40: toga, Hor. S. 1, 3, 15; cf. ellum, C. Fam. 9, 12; Ov. H. 9, 77: restis, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 34. — Poet.: aquæ, *turbid*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 8: telum sanguine, *encrusted* or *thickly covered with*, Stat. Th. 2, 650. — **B.** Esp.: Of *thick, dense, heavy* atmosphere: crassus et concretus aër, C. Tusc. 1, 18 *ad fin.*; cf. crassissimus aër, id. N. D. 2, 6, 17: oolum Thebis (*opp.* tenue Athenis), id. Fat. 4: caligine nubis, Lucr. 6, 461; cf. id. 4, 350; id. 6, 246; Hirt. B. Hisp. 6.

II. Fig. (rare; not in Cic.): infortunium, *i. e. a sound beating*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 53; senes, *stupid, dull*, Var. in Non. 86, 24: Ofellus Rusticus abnormis sapiens crassaque Minerva, *i. e. of strong, plain, straight-forward sense*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3; cf. crassiore ut vocant Musa, Quint. 1, 10, 28: turba, *uncultivated*, Mart. 9, 75: negligentia, *stupid, coarse, blunt*, Ulp. Dig. 22, 6, 6: crassiora nomina, *more rude or barbarous*, Mart. 12, 18; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 15.

2. Crassus, i, *m.* *A family name in the gens* Licinia. The most distinguished were, **I.** L. Licinius Crassus, *a celebrated orator, contemporary with Cicero*, C. Brut. 38; id. Off. 1, 30, 37; id. ib. 2, 13 *fin.*; 14. Cf. hereupon Ellendt. C. Brut. proleg. pp. 68-77; and, **II.** M. Licinius Crassus, *the triumvir*.—Hence: **Crassiānus**, a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to Crassus*: exercitūs clades (in the war with the Parthians), Vell. 2, 82; cf. Crassiana clades, Pl. 6, 16, 18; Flor. 4, 9, 7; id. 4, 10, 4; id. 4, 12, 63.

crastinus, a, um, *adj.* [cras] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Of to-morrow* (freq. and class. in prose and poetry): dies, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 55; C. Att. 15, 8 *fin.*; Prop. 2, 15, 54, et al.: Titan, Virg. Æ. 4, 118: Cynthius, Ov. F. 3, 345: Aurora, Virg. Æ. 12, 76: lux, id. ib. 10, 244: stella diurna, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 62: tempora, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 17: dapes, Plaut. Most. 3, 58: egestas, id. 3, 10: quies, Luc. 7, 26. — **B.** Esp.: In adverbial force: **1.** Die crastini, old abl. of time (ante- and post-class.) Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 25; Gell. 2, 29, 7. Cf. hereupon Gell. 10, 24, and v. pristinus, proximus, quartus, quintus, nonus, *etc.* — **2.** *Abs.*: **a.** In crastinum (*sc.* tempus), *to-morrow, on the morrow*, vos vocabo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 33; id. Casin. 3, 5, 43; cf. differre, C. de Or. 2, 90 *fin.* — **b.** Crastino (*sc.* tempore) = cras, *to-morrow*: sesse non metetur, Gell. 2, 29, 9. **II.** Meton. (acc. to cras, *no.* II. B.): *Future* (very rare): quid crastina volveret ætas Scire nefas homini, Stat. Th. 5, 562; Pl. 13, 9, 17.

†crātægis, ĭdis, *f.* *A plant said to possess the property of instilling love*, Pl. 28, 10, 63.

†crātægon, ōnis, or **crātægus**, i, *m.* = κραταιγων, *A plant*, pure Lat. aquifolia, Pl. 27, 8, 40.

†crātægum, i, *n.* = κραταιγόν, *The kernel of the fruit of the box-tree*, Pl. 16, 30, 52.

Crātæis, ĭdis, *f.*, Κραταιίς, *The mother of Scylla*, Ov. M. 13, 749; Virg. Cir. 65.

†crātæŏgŏnon, i, *n.* = κραταιόγονον, *The common flea-wort*, Pl. 27, 8, 40.

†crātēra (acc. to Post. p. 41 and Non. 547, 25 *sq.*, sometimes written **crēterra**), æ, *f.*, and, more like the Gr. **crāter**, ēris, *m.* = κρατήρ, *Ion.* κρητήρ. **I.** Prop.: *A vessel in which wine was mingled with water, a bowl* (mostly poet.): *Cratera*, æ, C. 2 Verr. 4, 59 *init.*; Zumpt, *N. cr.*; id. Fam. 7, 1, 2 Orell. *N. cr.*; Liv. 5, 25; 28; Curt. 4, 8 *fin.*; 9, 10; Hor. Od. 3, 18, 7; id. S. 2, 4, 80. — *Crater*, ēris, Ov. M. 8, 669; id. ib. 12, 236; id. ib. 13, 701; id. F. 5, 522; Prop. 3, 17, 37, et al.: *Acc. Gr.* cratera, Ov. M. 5, 82; id. ib. 8, 679; id. ib. 13, 681; Juv. 12, 44: *plur.* crateras, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 165; Virg. Æ. 1, 724; id. ib. 9, 165. **II.** Meton.: of objects of similar form: **A.** *A vessel for drawing water, a bucket, water-pail*: cratera, Næv. in Non. 547, 30. — **B.** *An oil-vessel*: crater, Virg. Æ. 6, 225; Mart. 12, 32. — **C.** *A water-basin, a reservoir*: crater, Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 32. — **D.** *The aperture of a volcanic mountain, crater*: crater, Lucr. 6, 702; Pl. 3, 8, 14. Hence also, **E.** *A volcanic opening of the earth*: crater, Pl. 2, 106, 110; Ov. M. 5, 424. — **F.** *A constellation, the Bowl*: **1.** *Cratera*, C. Arat. 219 (also N. D. 2, 44). — **2.** *Crater*, Ov. F. 2, 266.

†crātērites, æ, *m.* [κρατηρίς] *A precious stone*, now unknown, Pl. 37, 10, 56.

Crātĕrus, i, *m.* [κρατερός] **I. A.** Prop.: *A physician in the time of Cicero*, C. Att. 12, 13 and 14. Hence — **B.** Meton.: For *a great physician*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 161; Pers. 3, 65. **II.** *A general of Alexander the Great*, Nep. Eum. 2, 2; Curt. 6, 6, 33.

crātes, is (*Acc.*, cratim. Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 65), *f.* [Sans. root çrath, *to tie*] (*That which is tied*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Wicker-work, a hurdle* (mostly plur.): Cato R. R. 10, 2; id. ib. 11, 4; Virg. Æ. 11, 64; Hor. Epod. 2, 45; Col. 12, 15, 1: id. 12, 16, 2. — **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A hurdle used after the harrow in pulverizing the ground*: multum adeo rastris glebas qui frangit inertes, Vimineasque trahit crates, juvat arva, Virg. G. 1, 95. — **2.** *A light harrow of wicker-work in which prongs* or *teeth were inserted*: semen pratinis injicunt, cratesque dentas supertrahunt, Pl. 18, 18, 48, § 173. — **3.** *A hurdle cast over condemned persons who had been previously thrown into a pond, etc., and on which stones were heaped in order to sink them*: Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 65; Liv. 1, 51; id. 4, 50; Tac. G. 12. — **4.** *Mild, t. t. Fascines:*

Cæs. B. G. 4, 17; id. ib. 5, 40; id. ib. 7, 79; 81; id. B. C. 1, 25; Liv. 10, 38; Tac. 1, 68; id. H. 2; id. ib. 3, 20; id. ib. 4, 23.

II. Meton.: **A.** Favorum, *honey-comb*, Virg. G. 4, 214.—**B.** Spinæ, *the joints of the back-bone*, Ov. M. 8, 808; cf., laterum, id. ib. 12, 370: pectoris, Virg. Æ. 12, 508.

Crāthis, idis, *m.*, Κράθις, *A river of the Thurii, in Magna Græcia, the water of which was said to redden the hair*: Pl. 3, 11, 15; id. 31, 2, 9; Ov. M. 15, 315; id. F. 3, 581.

crāticĭus (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [crates] *Composed of wicker-work, wattled*: parietes, *lattice-work*, Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.*; id. 7, 3; Pall. 1, 19, 2.

crāticŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [crates] (*A small hurdle*; Meton.) *A small gridiron*: parva tibi curvâ craticula sudet ofellâ, Mart. 14, 221.

‡**craticulum,** a Græco κρατεύτα deducitur, Fest. p. 41 [better from crates].

crāticŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [crates] *Composed of lattice-work, wattled*: lucernæ duæ, Cato R. R. 13, 1.

Crātinus, i, *m.*, Κρατῖνος, *A celebrated comic poet of the old comedy, a contemporary of Eupolis and Aristophanes, and a worshipper of Bacchus*: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 1 Schmid; id. S. 1, 4, 1; Pers. 1, 123; Quint. 10, 1, 65.

crātĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [crates] *To bush-harrow*: herbam, Pl. 18, 28, 67.

Crātippus, i, *m.*, Κράτιππος, *A distinguished Peripatetic philosopher at Athens, a teacher of Cicero's son*: C. Off. 1, 1, 1; id. ib. 3, 2, 6; id. de Div. 1, 3, 5.

crĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [creo] *That can be made* or *created* (post-class., and rare): materia, App. Trismeg. 85, 12; Aug. Conf. 12, 19, et al.

†**crĕāgra,** æ, *f.*=κρεάγρα, *A flesh-hook* (late Lat.): Mart. Cap. 9 *fin.*; Vulg. Paralip. 2, 4, 11; id. Jerem. 52, 18.

crĕāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [creo] *That which is created, a creation*: Prud. Ham. 507.

crĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to creo, *no.* I. A.): *A creating, producing, begetting*: liberorum, Ulp. Dig. 1, 7, 15. —**B.** (acc. to creo, *no.* I. B.): *A selection, choice*: magistratuum, C. Leg. 3, 3, 10: tutoris, Papin. Dig. 26, 7, 38.

crĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to creo, *no.* I. A.): *A creator, author, begetter, founder* (very rare): ipse deûm, Cic. poet. de Div. 2, 30, 64; cf. Ov. M. 8, 309; creator atque opifex rerum, Luc. 10, 266: hujus urbis Romulus, C. Balb. 13, 31.—**B.** (acc. to creo, *no.* I. B.): *One who appoints, elects,* or *chooses to an office*: Cod. Just. 10, 31, 59.

crĕātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *She who brings forth* or *produces, a mother* (poet.): natura rerum, Lucr. 1, 630: mea, patria (with genetrix), Cat. 63, 50: diva, Virg. Æ. 8, 534; cf. Alexandri M., Olympias, Aur. Vict. Epit. 40; Sil. 15, 184.

crĕātūra, æ, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *A creating*; Meton.) *A creature* (post-class.): Tert. Apol. 30; Prud. Ham. 508.

crēber, bra, brum (*Sup.* crebrissimus, Gell. 2, 30, 2), *adj.* [from the root CRE in cresco] (*Made to increase*; therefore, *that exists* or *takes place in a continuous multitude, following closely together* or *one after another*; hence), **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Thick, close, pressed together, frequent, numerous, repeated* (very freq., and class.): **1.** Of material things: Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 9; cf. Lucr. 6, 135: crebris arboribus succisis omnes introitûs erant præclusi, Cæs. B. G. 5, 9: rami, id. ib. 2, 17: (venæ et arteriæ) crebræ multæque, toto corpore intextæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: castella, Cæs. B. G. 2, 30: vigilias ponere, Sall. J. 45, 2: exploratores mittere, id. ib. 6, 10: tam crebri ad terram accidebant quam pira, *as thick as pears*, Plaut. Pœn. 2, 38; cf. id. Am. 1, 1, 81: crebri cecidere cœlo lapides, Liv. 1, 31: —*Comp.*: crebriores literæ nunciique ad Cæsarem mittebantur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 45: —*Sup.*: creberrima ædificia, Cæs. B. G. 5, 12: ignes quam creberrimi, Sall. J. 106, 4.—**2.** Of abstract things: itiones, Ter. Ph. 5, 9, 23: excursiones, Nep. Milt. 2, 1: ictûs, Lucr. 4, 935; 1280; Hor. Od. 1, 25, 2; Suet. Cal. 30: impetus, Lucr. 1, 294; Sall. J. 50, 1: anhelitus, Quint. 11, 3, 55; Virg. Æ. 5, 199: commutationes æstuum, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1: rumores, id. ib. 2, 1: amplexus, Ov. M. 9, 538: gemitus, id. ib. 10, 508: compellationes, C. Fam. 12, 25, 2: argumentatio, Quint. 2, 5, 8; id. 8, 5, 29: supplosio pedis, id. 11, 3, 128: —*Comp.*: crebriores figuræ, Quint. 9, 2, 94; id. 9, 3, 4.—**B.** *Acc. neut. pl. as Adv.*: *Frequently*, etc.: crebra revisit (mater) Ad stabulum, Lucr. 2, 359: pede terram Crebra ferit (equus), Virg. G. 3, 500.

II. Meton.: *That is furnished* or *produces abundantly, crowded with, abundant, abounding in*: **A.** With *Abl.*: creber arundinibus tremulis ibi surgere lucus cœpit, Ov. M. 11, 190: Africus procellis, Virg. Æ. 1, 85; Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 55: (Thucydides) ita creber est rerum frequentiâ, ut, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 13, 56; id. Brut. 7 *fin.*; Frgm. ap. Suet. Cæs. 55; Quint. 10, 1, 102 (cf. *densus* sententiis, id. ib. § 68); and densis ictibus heros Creber utrâque manu pulsat versatque Dareta, Virg. Æ. 5, 460; Quint. 12, 10, 60.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: in eo, C. Planc. 34, 83.

crēbrātus, a, um, *adj.* [obsol. crebro, are] *Made thick, close, concise*: telæ pexitas, Pl. 11, 24, 28.

crēbre, *adv.* [creber] *Closely, compactly*; only in Vitr.: fundamenta ædificiorum palationibus crebre fixa, Vitr. 2, 9: —*Sup.*: crates creberrime textæ, Vitr. 10, 20 *fin.*

crēbresco (in MSS. and edd. sts. written crebesco, as rubesco, from ruber), brŭi (bŭi), *no sup.*, brescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [creber] *To become frequent, to increase, grow strong*; of a rumour, report, *to spread abroad* (prps. not ante-Aug.; most freq. in Tac.): **A.** *Abs.*: auræ, Virg. Æ. 3, 530: sermo, id. ib. 12, 222: bellum, Tac. H. 2, 67: seditio, id. ib. 1, 39: invidia, id. ib. 3, 34.—**B.** With *cum*: gestus cum ipsâ orationis celeritate, Quint. 11, 3, 11.—**C.** With *Adv.*: multa bella ubique, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 17: magis ac magis horror, Virg. Æ. 12, 407.—**D.** With *per*: per idoneos socios crebrescit vivere Agrippam, Tac. A. 2, 39: per urbes licentia, id. ib. 3, 60.

‡**crēbrĭsŭrum,** *sc.* vallum apud Ennium significat vallum crebris suris, id est palis, munitum, Fest. 45.

crēbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [creber] *Thickness, closeness, frequency*: spissæ venarum, Vitr. 2, 10: cœli, id. 9, 9: fluctuum, Sall. H. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 116 (p. 248 ed. Gerl.): literarum, C. Att. 13, 18: crebritas et magnitudo officiorum, id. Fam. 3, 1: sententiarum (with concinnitas), id. Brut. 95 *ad fin.*

crēbrĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Repeatedly* (in time): Vitr. 10, 19 *fin.*

crēbrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] ante-class. for crebritas: Sisenn. ap. Non. 91, 30.

crēbro, *adv.* [id.] *Close, one after another* (in time or number), *repeatedly, often, oftentimes, frequently, many times*: si crebro cades, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 104; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32: ruri esse, id. Hec. 2, 1, 18: cudere, Lucr. 1, 1043: mittere literas, C. Att. 6, 5: tussire et expuere, Quint. 11, 3, 56; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7: qui crebro Catulum, sæpe me, sæpissime remp. nominabat, C. Cœl. 24, 59: —*Comp.*: crebrius perlucet villa quam cribrum, *i. e. with more holes, openings*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 14; Lucr. 2, 474: mittas literas, C. Fam. 5, 6 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 21: —*Sup.*: crebberrime commemorantur a Stoicis, C. de Div. 1, 27, 56.

crēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [credo] *Credible*: "*credibile* est quod sine ullo teste auditoris opinione firmatur," C. Inv. 1, 30, 48 (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 50: tametsi verissimum esse intelligebam, tamen credibile fore non arbitrabar, C. 2 Verr. 5, 61 *init.*: narrationes, id. Or. 36, 124; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 53: imago rerum, id. 4, 2, 125: ratio, id. 5, 12, 13: suspicio, id. 9, 2, 90: magnum narras, vix credibile, Hor. S. 1, 9, 52: quod eum illa quoque diligentissime percepisse credibile est, Quint. 2, 3, 5: credibili fortior illa fuit, Ov. F. 3, 618; cf. id. Tr. 1, 5, 49: —*Comp.*: Quint. 4, 2, 124; id. 6, 3, 4.—**B.** Credibile est, *etc.*: With *Subjective clause*: ut eum non sit credibile pejeraturum, Quint. 5, 6, 2.—**C.** With *Supine in* u: vix credibile dictu, Curt. 5, 13, 22.

crēdĭbĭlĭter, *adv.* [credibilis] *Credibly*: C. Deiot. 6, 17; Quint. 2, 15, 36; id. 3, 11, 1; id. 6, 2, 19; id. 9, 2, 30.

crēdĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [credo] *To believe a thing firmly*: Fulg. Myth. 1.

crēdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [credo, *no.* II. B.] *A creditor*: **I.** Prop.: Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 10 *sq.*; C. Phil. 6, 4, 11; id. Quint. 23, 73; id. Fl. 9, 20; Liv. 6, 14; Sen. Ep. 87; Quint. 3, 6, 84; id. 5, 10, 105; 117; id. 5, 12, 5; Hor. S. 2, 3, 65. **II.** Fig.: Of the belly: Pl. 26, 8, 28.

crēdĭtrix, icis, *f.* [credo, *no.* II. B.] *A female creditor*: Paul. Dig. 20, 5, 16; id. ib. 42, 6, 38.

creditum, i, *n.* [id.] *A loan*: Sall. C. 25, 4; Sen. Ben. 2, 21; 34; Quint. 5, 10, 105; 117; id. 7, 2, 51; Modest. Dig. 16, 2, 1; Julian. ib. 12, 1, 19 *sq.*

crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre (*Præs. Subj.*: creduam, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 2: creduas, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 72; id. Trin. 3, 1, 5: creduat, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 5; id. ib. 4, 8, 6: creduis, id. Am. 2, 2, 40; id. Capt. 3, 4, 73: creduit, id. Truc. 2, 2, 52), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Sanscrit çrat, fides; 3. do; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 187; Bopp, p. 183 ed. Eastwick] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put faith, to trust* or *confide in; to have confidence in; to trust*: With *Dat.*: crede modo tu mihi, Plaut. 3, 2, 4: virtuti suorum satis credere, Sall. J. 106, 3; cf. id. ib. 72, 2: nec præsenti fortunæ, Liv. 45, 8: consules magis non confidere, quam non credere suis militibus, *rather mistrusted their intentions than their valour*, id. 2, 45: nec jam amplius hastæ, Virg. Æ. 11, 808: nimium ne crede colori, id. E. 2, 17: bibulis talaribus, Ov. M. 4, 731.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To trust* one in his declarations, *etc.*; *to give* one *credence*; *to believe* one: With *Dat.*: **a.** So, *alone*: injurato, scio, plus credet mihi, quam jurato tibi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 280.—**b.** With *de*: credit jam tibi de istis, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 53.—**c.** With *Acc. of Neut. Pron.*: vin' me istuc tibi, etsi incredibile est, credere? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 11: credon' tibi hoc nunc? *etc.*, id. Andr. 3, 2, 17.—**d.** With *Respective Gen.*: cui omnium rerum ipsus semper credit, *with respect to all matters*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 53: mihi duarum rerum, id. Truc. 2, 2, 52.—Particular phrases: (a) Mihi crede, *believe me*; *confide in my words*, ἐμοὶ πίθοῦ, an expression of confirmation: C. Cat. 1, 3 Moeb.; id. 2 Verr. 4, 12, 28; id. Mur. 19, 40; id. ib. 38, 82; id. Clod. Frgm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 56; id. de Or. 2, 17, 72; id. Off. 3, 19, 75; id. Fin. 2, 21, 68; id. ib. 2, 34, 113; id. ib. 5, 30, 92; id. Fam. 6, 13, 3; Ov. Am. 2, 2, 9; Hor. S. 2, 6, 93; Amm. 14, 10 *ad fin.*; cf. mihi credite, C. Cat. 2, 7, 15; id. Agr. 3, 4 *ad fin.*; Ov. M. 15, 254.—In the same sense (but more rare in Cic.) also crede mihi, C. Att. 6, 6; id. ib. 8, 14; id. ib. 14, 15, 2; Sulpic. ap. C. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Ov. A. A. 1, 66; id. M. 1, 361; id. Tr. 3, 4, 25; Hor. S. 1, 7, 35; id. ib. 2, 3, 75; and, crede igitur mihi, C. Fam. 10, 6, 2.—(b) Credor, *etc.*, in Ovid several times equiv. to creditur mihi, *etc.*: certe credemur, ait, si verba sequatur Exitus, Ov. F. 3, 351; id. Tr. 3, 10, 35; so in *Part.*: creditus accepit cantatas protinus herbas, *etc.*, Ov. M. 7, 23; id. H. 17, 129.

2. With simple reference to the object mentioned or asserted: **a.** *To believe a thing, hold* or *admit as true*: velim te id quod verum est credere, Lucil. ap. Non. 275, 6; cf. credo, et verum est, After ap. Quint. 6, 3, 84: me miseram! quid jam credas? aut cui credas? Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 32: quod fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Cæs. B. G. 3, 18; cf. Quint. 6, 2, 5; C. Brut. 26, 100: ne quid de se temere crederent, Sall. C. 31, 7; Lucr. 2, 1027.—**b.** *To be of opinion, to think, believe, suppose*: (a) In *simple constr.*: Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4: quæ deserta et inhospita tesqua credis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 20; id. ib. 1, 9, 13: quos gravissimos sapientiæ magistros ætas vetus credidit, Quint. 12, 1, 36. —*Pass.*: origo animi cœlestis creditur, Quint. 1, 1, 1; id. 8 procem. § 24. —

(b) With *Objective clause:* jam ego vos novisse credo, ut sit pater meus, Plaut. Aul. prol. 104; Lucr. 1, 1058: quum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, Cæs. B. G. 6, 31: cælo tonantem credidimus Jovem regnare, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 1:—*Pass. with Subjective clause:* Lucr. 4, 389: quem (Athon) peperisse Limnate creditur, Ov. M. 5, 49; Lucr. 4, 853: credetur abesse ab eo culpam, Quint. 11, 1, 64: neque sine causa creditum est, stilum non minus agere quum delet, id. 10, 4, 1.—(c) *Pass. with Inf.:* creditus est optime dixisse, Quint. 3, 1, 11; cf. id. 10, 2, 125; id. 12, 7, 3.—(d) *Abl. Part. Pass.* credito, Tac. A. 3, 14; id. ib. 6, 34.—(e) Credo inserted, like opinor, puto, *etc.*, and the Gr. οἶμαι, as a considerate, kind, polite, or ironical expression of one's opinion: *I believe, as I think, I suppose:* placed first: credo, misericors est, Paul. Am. 1, 1, 141; id. Cas. 2, 6, 3; Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 13 Ruhnk.; C. Cat. 1, 2, 5; id. Sull. 4, 11; Cæs. B. C. 3, 70; Sall. C. 52, 13 Kritz.; Hor. S. 2, 2, 90:—placed between words: Mulciber credo, arma fecit, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 32; id. Cist. 2, 3, 81; id. True. 2, 5, 21; Cæs. B. C. 2, 31; C. Fin. 1, 3, 8; id. Tusc. 1, 22, 52; id. ib. 3, 17, 37; 21, 50; id. Brut. 51, 190; id. ib. 58, 210 and 211; id. de Or. 1, 22, 101; id. ib. 1, 49, 214; Virg. Æ. 6, 389; Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 72.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To commit* or *entrust* to one for safe-keeping, *etc.*; *to consign* to one's care, *etc.*: "*credere* est servandum commendare," Non. 275, 9: "*credere* fidei committere," id. 275, 7: **1.** *Aliquid alicui:* qui mihi id aurum credidit, Plaut. Aul. prol. 15: mihi mille nummûm, id. Trin. 4, 2, 112: quos tuæ fidei commisit et credidit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 27: huic nihil, id. ib. 1, 1, 4, § 14: mihi animum atque vitam, Ter. And. 1, 5, 37: militi arma, Liv. 2, 45: se suaque omnia alienissimis, Cæs. B. G. 6, 31: Neptuno sese, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 2: se ponto, Ov. M. 14, 222: se ventis, Quint. 12 procem. § 2: se cœlo, Ov. M. 2, 378: se pugnæ, Virg. Æ. 5, 383: facinus magnum timido cordi, id. Ps. 2, 1, 3: illi consilia omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 15: arcanos sensûs tibi, Virg. Æ. 4, 422: arcana libris, Hor. S. 2, 1, 31: aliquid ceræ, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 59.—**2.** *Aliquid alicui aliquâ re:* pennis se cœlo, Virg. Æ. 6, 15.—**3.** With *Relative clause:* credo audacter quid lubet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 118.

B.: **1.** *To put out* something *on loan; to lend* something: **a.** *Aliquid alicui:* huic grandem pecuniam, C. Rab. Post. 2, 4: pecunias ei, id. Fam. 1, 7, 6.—**b.** *Aliquid:* centum talenta, Quint. 5, 10, 111:—*Pass.: constr.:* de pecuniis creditis, C. Prov. Cons. 4, 7: solutio rerum creditarum, id. Off. 2, 24, 84.

2. *To make a loan; to lend, etc.*: *Alicui:* nemini, Cato R. R. 5, 4: quibus credas male, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 20: populis, C. Rab. Post. 2, 4.

crēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [credulus] **I.** Prop.: *Credulity, easiness of belief* (first freq. after the Aug. age; never in Cic.): **A.** Of persons: credulitas error est magis quam culpa, Planeus ap. C. Fam. 10, 23; id. Quint. 5, 3; Tac. A. 2, 40; id. ib. 14, 4; id. ib. 15, 11; Curt. 7, 7; Ov. Am. 3, 14, 30; id. M. 14, 498; id. Pont. 1, 1, 44.—**B.** Of fishes trusting themselves to the hook, Ov. M. 13, 934; 15, 101; cf. credulus, *no.* I. A. 2. **II.** Meton.: Personified: *Credulity:* Ov. M. 12, 59.

crēdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [credo, *no.* I. B. 2. a.] **I.** *Act.: That quickly or easily believes a thing, credulous, easy of belief, confiding* (class.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of persons: **a.** *Abs.:* in fabulis stultissima persona est improvidorum et credulorum senum, C. Leg. 2, 6 *ad fin.*: auditor (together with stultus), id. Font. 6, 13; id. Att. 15, 16 A.; Quint. 11, 1, 71; id. 11, 2, 4; Tac. H. 1, 12 *fin.*; Hor. Od. 1, 5, 9; Ov. M. 3, 432.—**b.** With *Inf.:* non ego credulus illis, Virg. E. 9, 34; Prop. 1, 3, 23; Hor. Od. 1, 11, 8; Sil. 10, 478; Tac. H. 2, 23.—**c.** *In aliquâ:* nos in vitium credula turba sumus, Ov. F. 4, 312.—**2.** Of animals: of fishes trusting to the hook: Ov. F. 5, 357; and of animals anticipating no danger: Hor. Epod. 16, 33.—**B.** Fig.: Of inanimate subjects: aures regis, Curt. 10, 1: res amor est, Ov. H. 6, 21; id. M. 7, 826: spes animi mutui, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 30: convivia, *full of confidence, confiding, trusting,* Just. 2, 10, 10. **II.** *Pass.: That is easily believed:* fama inter gaudentes et incuriosos, Tac. H. 1, 34 *fin.*

‡ **crēmābĭlis,** *Combustible,* καύσιμος: Gloss. Cyrill.

crēmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cremo] **I.** Gen.: *A burning, consuming by fire* (post-Aug., and very rare): Pl. 23, 2, 21; Prud. στεφ. 6, 88. **II.** Esp.: *Burning* of a criminal as a form of capital punishment: Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 28.

crēmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A burner, consumer by fire* (Eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16.

crēmentum, i, *n.* [cresco] (*That which grows;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *Growth, increase* (very rare): corporum, Var. ap. Non. 169, 14: lunæ, Pl. 11, 37, 55. **II.** Meton.: "CREMENTUM est semen masculi, undo animalium et hominum corpora concipiuntur," Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 5; 11, 1, 15.

Crēmĕra, æ, *f. A small river in Etruria, near Veii, rendered famous by the heroic death of the Fabii:* Liv. 2, 49; Ov. F. 2, 205; Gell. 17, 21, 13: Cremeræ legio, *i. e. the Fabii,* Juv. 2, 155.—Hence, **Cremerensis,** e, *adj. Of Cremera:* dies, *the day of the disastrous conflict at Cremera* (with Alliensis), Tac. H. 2, 91.

crēmĭa, ōrum, *n.* (*sing.* **crēmium,** ĭi, Vulg. Ps. 102, 4) [cremo] *Dry firewood, brush-wood:* Col. 12, 19, 3; Ulp. Dig. 32, 55, § 4.

Cremmyon, ōnis, v. Cromyon.

crēmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [Sanscrit root, çrâ, *to cook,* whence prps. Gr. κέρασος=terra coctilis] **I.** Gen.: *To burn, consume by fire* (class.): silvas, Lucr. 5, 1242: **A.** In *simple constr.:* lectum, Suet. Cæs. 84: frondem et herbas, Ov. M. 6, 457: trabes, id. ib. 8, 839: rates, id. ib. 14, 85: quos (*sc.* libros) crematos simulaverat, Suet. Cal. 36: cremato ab Ilio, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 53: crematâ urbe, Liv. 38, 19.—**B.** With *Abl.:* poetam igni, Suet. Cal. 27: urbem incendiis, Pl. 17, 1, 1, § 5.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.:* purgamenta in cinerem, Pl. 20, 5, 20, § 41. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of the burning of the dead, customary in antiquity: C. Leg. 2, 22, 57; Pl. 7, 54, 55; C. de Div. 1, 23, 46; id. Sen. 23, 84; Tac. G. 27; Suet. Aug. 100; id. Cal. 1; id. Ner. 49 *ad fin.*; Hor. Epod. 17, 79 (for the custom of not burning infants under seven months old, *cf.* Juv. 15, 136; and Pl. 7, 16, 15; so, Fulg. p. 390 Gerlach).—**B.** Sts. also of the burning of victims in sacrifices: Ov. F. 4, 639; id. M. 15, 637.—**C.** Of things devoted: sacrum id (*i. e.* arma) Vulcano, Liv. 41, 12; cf. spolia hostium Jovi Victori, id. 10, 29.

Crēmōna, æ, *f.*, Κρεμώνη, *The town Cremona, in* Gallia Cisalpina, *on the Po:* Liv. 31, 10; Virg. E. 9, 28: Serv.: Tac. H. 2, 17; Suet. Vesp. 7.—Hence, **Crēmōnensis,** e, *adj. Of Cremona:* ager, Tac. H. 3, 15: coloni, Liv. 33, 23: prœlium, Tac. H. 3, 48.—As *Subst.:* **Cremonenses,** ium, *m. The inhabitants of Cremona:* Tac. H. 2, 70; id. ib. 3, 19.

Crēmōnis jugum, *A part of the Pennine Alps* (now *Grimsel*): Liv. 21, 38.

crēmor, ōris, *m. The thick juice obtained from animal or vegetable substances, thick broth, pap:* Cato R. R. 86 *a* Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 15; Cels. 3, 7, 2; id. 6, 6, 26; Ov. Med. Fac. 95.

crēna, æ, *f.* [akin to s-crībis, and Germ. Grube, from the root ΓΡΑΦ, grabben] *An incision, a notch:* Pl. 11, 37, 65; cf. "crenæ, γλυφίδες," Onom. Vet. p. 32.

1. **crĕo** (old, prps. orig., form CEREO, in Var. L. L. 6, 8, 73), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [Sanscr. root kṛi, *to make,* Greek κραίνω, *to accomplish*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring forth, produce, make, create, beget* (very common): rerum primordia pandam, Unde omnes natura creet res auctet alatque, Lucr. 1, 54: id. 1, 710: animalia, id. 2, 1152: genus humanum, id. 5, 820: mortalia sæcla, id. 5, 789: fruges, id. 2, 170: ignem, id. 1, 799: cf. ignes e lignis, 1, 910: Silvius Æneam Silvium creat, Liv. 1, 3; cf. fortes creantur fortibus et bonis, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 29. Also of woman: quæritur argentum puerisque beata creandis Uxor, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 44; so, Pall. Febr. 26, 2.—Post.: freq. in *part. perf.* creatus a, with *Abl.* (*masc.* or *fem.*), *Sprung from, begotten by, born of;* or as *Subst. An offspring, a son,* Ov. M. 5, 145; id. ib. 11, 295; id. ib. 13, 22; 346; 616; id. ib. 11, 303.

B. Esp.: Political *t. t.* (*cf.* facio): *To make* or *create for any jurisdiction* or *office,* i. e. *to choose, elect* (also freq.): QVI. COMITIATV. CREARE. CONSVLES. RITE. POSSINT. C. Leg. 3, 3, 9: consules, Cæs. B. C. 3, 1; Liv. 4, 7: duo ex una familia magistratus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 33: Patres, Liv. 1, 8: dictatorem, id. 2, 18 (five times); id. 6, 6: magistrum equitum, id. 2, 18; id. 4, 57: interregem, id. 4, 7; 5, 31: tribunum, id. 2, 33; id. 5, 2: censores, Suet. Aug. 37: Imperatorem (with eligere), id. Vesp. 6: ducem gerendo bello, Liv. 1, 23: curatorem reipublicæ, Papin. Dig. 50, 8, 3.

II. Fig.: Of abstract things: *To produce, prepare, cause, occasion:* voluptatem meis inimicis, Plaut. Casin. 2, 7, 3: commoditatem mihi, id. Pœn. 4, 2, 94: lites, id. ib. 3, 2, 9: omnes has ærumnas, id. Mil. 1, 1, 33: capitalem fraudem tuis cruribus capitique, id. ib. 2, 3, 23: moram dictis, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 159: sensiferos motus, Lucr. 3, 240: notitiam veri, id. 4, 479: tantam discordiam, id. 6, 1047: errorem (similitudo), C. Div. 2, 26: luxuriam, id. Rosc. Am. 27 *fin.*: seditionem, Vell. 2, 20: tædium ac satietatem ex similitudine, Quint. 9, 4, 143: vomitum dissolutionemque stomachi, Pl. 9, 48, 72.

2. Crĕo, or anal. to Gr., **Crĕon,** ontis, *m.*, Κρέων, **I.** *A king of Corinth who betrothed his daughter Creusa to Jason,* Hyg. Fab. 25; Sen. Med.; Hor. Epod. 5, 64. **II.** *A brother of Jocasta, at Thebes,* Hyg. Fab. 72; Stat. Th. 12, 477; 678. **III.** *A regent at Thebes during Amphitruo's absence:* rex, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 195.

‡ **crepæ** = capræ, *She-goats,* acc. to Fest. p. 37.

crĕpax, ācis, *adj.* [crepo] *Sounding, creaking, crackling:* mola, Mæcen. in Sen. Ep. 114.

crĕper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [a Sabine word; prps. akin to κνέφας] (ante- and post-class.) **I.** Prop.: *Dusky, dark;* only as *Subst.:* **crĕpĕrum,** i, *n. Darkness:* noctis, Symm. Ep. 1, 7. **II.** Fig.: *Uncertain, obscure, doubtful, wavering* ("Dicitur *crepusculum* a *crepero.* Id vocabulum sumpserunt a Sabinis, unde veniunt *Crepusci* nominati Amiterno, qui eo tempore erant nati, ut *Lucii* prima luce. In Reatino *crepusculum* significat dubium; ab eo res dicta dubiæ *creperæ,* quod crepusculum dies etiam nunc sit an jam nox, multis dubium," Var. L. L. 6, 2, 52; cf. id. ib. 7, 4, 95, Non. 13, 15 *sq.*; Fest. p. 40): res, Pac. in Non. 13, 29; Alt. ib. 21 *sq.*: belli certamina, Lucr. 5, 1295: oracla, Var. in Non. 14, 4.

crĕpĭcŭlum, i, v. crepitulum.

† **crĕpĭda,** æ, *f.*=κρηπίς, *The sole which served the Greeks, and the Romans who adopted Grecian habits, as a shoe, a sandal* (pure Lat. solea; cf. Gell. 13, 21, 5 *sq.*); C. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Liv. 29, 19; Suet. Tib. 13; id. Cal. 52; Hor. S. 1, 3, 127; Pers. 1, 127.—Prov.: ne sutor supra crepidam, *shoemaker, stick to your last,* Pl. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 12; Val. Max. 8, 12 *fin.*

crĕpĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crepida] *Of* or *pertaining to the sole* or *sandal:* sutor, *a sandal-maker, shoemaker,* Sempronius Asellius in Gell. 13, 21 *fin.*: culter, id. ib.

crĕpĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Wearing soles* or *sandals,* C. Pis. 38, 92 and 93; Suet. Dom. 4: fabula, *a kind of Græco-Roman tragedy,* Don. Ter. Ad. prol. 7; *cf.* Neukirch. Fab. Tog. p. 15 and 57.

crĕpīdo, ĭnis, *f.* [κρηπίς] **I.** Prop.: *A ground, basis, foundation, a pedestal, base, postament,* Pl. 36, 9, 14, *no.* 2; Stat. S. 1, 1, 58. **II.** Meton.: *Any high* or *raised border, a pier, bank, mound, dam,* etc., C. 2 Verr. 5, 37, 97; Var. R. R. 3, 11, 2; Virg. Æ. 10, 653; Col. 8, 17, 10; Liv. 27, 18; Curt. 5, 1; Pl. 22,

22, 34; Sen. Contr. 3, 17; Vitr. 3, 2; id. 4, 6. **III.** Fig.: *A foundation*: omnia tanquam crepidine quadam comprehensione longiore sustinentur, C. Or. 67, 224.

crēpĭdŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [crepida] *A little sandal*: Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 3; cf. Gell. 13, 21, 5; Tert. Pall. 4; dub. al. crepitula.

crepidulum, i, v. crepitulum.

†**crēpis,** ĭdis, *f.* = κρηπίς, *A plant* now unknown: Pl. 21, 16, 59.

crēpĭtācillum, i, *n. dim.* [crepitaculum] *A little rattle*: Lucr. 5, 230; Tert. adv. Jud. 9; id. adv. Marc. 3, 8.

crēpĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [crepito] (*That which causes a rattling*; hence) *A rattle*, Col. 9, 12, 2; Quint. 9, 4, 66; Mart. 14, 54.

crēpĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [crepo] *To rattle much, to creak, rustle, crackle, clatter* (poet. and post-Aug. prose): **A.** With *Abl.*: dentibus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 52: tenui rostro, Ov. M. 11, 735: lapillis unda, id. ib. 11, 604: multā grandine nimbi, Virg. Æ. 5, 459; cf. id. G. 1, 449: leni vento bractea, id. Æ. 6, 209: duris incudibus enses, id. G. 2, 540.—**B.** *Abs.*: arma, Tib. 2, 5, 73; Ov. M. 1, 143: flammā crepitante, Lucr. 6, 155; Virg. Æ. 7, 74: crepitanti sistro, Prop. 3, 11, 43 (cf. Ov. M. 9, 783): intestina, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 27.—**C.** With *inter*: arma inter nubes, Ov. M. 15, 783. —**D.** With *in c. Abl.*: flos salis in igne nec crepitat nec exsilit, Pl. 31, 7, 41.

crēpĭtŭlum (crepicul- crepidul-) i, *n.* [crepo] *A rattling headdress*: Paul. ex Fest. p. 52 Müll.; Tert. Pall. 4; dub. al. crepidula.

crēpĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A rattling, creaking, clattering, rustling*, etc. (in good prose): cardinum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 1; cf. claustrorum (with sonitus), id. ib. 47: carbasi, Lucr. 6, 110: e motu frenorum, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 12: dentium, *chattering*, C. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: pedum, id. Top. 12: armorum, Liv. 25, 6; id. 38, 17: alarum (anserum), id. 5, 47: plagarum, C. 2 Verr. 5, 62, 162: illisæ manūs humeris, Sen. Ep. 56: tibiarum et scabellorum, Suet. Cal. 54: arboris, Pl. 10, 18, 20: imbrium, *pattering*, id. 12, 1, 5: strepitus, crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus, *a crash*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10: digitorum, *a snapping of the fingers* (as the sign of a command) (cf. crepo and concrepo), Mart. 14, 119. **II.** Esp.: *A breaking wind*, πορδή (diff. from flatus, without noise), Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 16; C. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.*; Sen. Ep. 91 *fin.*; Pl. 27, 12, 87: (with flatus), Suet. Claud. 32.

crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to κρέκω, Eng. crack] (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose) **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To rattle, crack, creak, rustle, clatter*: foris, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 34; so Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11; fores, id. Eun. 5, 8, 5; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 121; 3, 3, 52: intestina (with crepitant), Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 26 and 27: herba Sabina ad focos, Prop. 4, 3, 58; cf. Ov. F. 4, 742: sonabile sistrum, id. M. 9, 784 (cf. *crepitanti* sistro, Prop. 3, 11, 43): crepante pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 48: nubes subito motu, Ov. F. 2, 501: catena, Sen. Ep. 9 *med.*: lapidem in statuā Memnonis, Pl. 36, 7, 11: digiti crepantis signa novit eunuchus, *a snapping the fingers* (as the sign of a command), Mart. 3, 82, 15. —**2.** Esp.: *To break wind*: Cato ap. Fest. s. v. PROHIBERE, p. 206; Mart. 12, 77 and 78; cf. crepitus, *no.* II.—Facete: *Co.* Fores hæ fecerunt magnum flagitium modo. *Ad.* Quid id est flagitii? *Co.* Crepuerunt clare, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 33. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To break with a crash*: remi, Virg. Æ. 5, 206.—**2.** Late Lat.: *To die*: ad quam (Semelen) cum fulmine veniens (Jupiter) illa crepuit, Hygin. Fab. 120 ap. Class. Auct. 3, p. 43 Mai.

II. *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To make* something *sound, make a noise with, cause to resound or rattle*: procul auxiliantia æra, Stat. Th. 6, 687: aureolos, *to make to clink*, i. e. *to count*, Mart. 5, 19.—**2.** With *Accusative of equivalent meaning*: *To raise, to make*: (Camenæ) manibus faustos ter crepuere sonos, Prop. 3, 10, 1: ter lætus sonum populus, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 28.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To say something* or *talk noisily, to make much ado about, to boast of, prattle, prate*, etc.: neque ego ad mensam publicas res clamo, neque leges crepo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 56: sulcos et vineta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 84: quid veri, id. S. 2, 3, 33: immunda dicta, id. A. P. 247: post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem, id. Od. 1, 18, 5; Lucr. 2, 1171.

crĕpŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [crepo] *Rattling, resounding* (late Lat.): buccæ, Sid. poeta, Ep. 9, 13, 2: fragor, id. ib. 4, 15.

crĕpundĭa, orum, *n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A rattle.*—Most freq., *A child's rattle* (by which plaything children who had been exposed were recognised; cf. monumentum, and Ruhnken. Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 15), Plaut. Cist. 3, 5; id. ib. 4, 1, 4; id. Mil. 5, 6; id. Rud. 4, 4, 37; 110; id. ib. 5, 3, 7; C. Brut. 91 Ellendt; Pl. 11, 51, 112; Prud. Apoth. 711.—Hence ‡ a crepundiis, *from childhood*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1183. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An amulet*: App. Apol.—**B.** *Rattling musical instruments*: Just. 30, 1 *fin.*

‡ **crēpusci,** ōrum, *m.* v. creper.

crēpusculāscens, entis, *P.* of obsol. crepusculasco [crepusculum] *Growing dusk, dusky*: hora, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

crēpŭscŭlum, i, *n.* [creper] **I.** Prop.: *Twilight, dusk* (cf. the passage cited under creper, from Var. L. L. 6, 2, 52); and esp. *evening twilight, the dusk of the evening* (opp. *diluculum*, the morning twilight, dawn) (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): Plaut. Casin. prol. 40; id. Frgm. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 4, 95; Ov. Am. 1, 5, 5; id. H. 14, 21; id. M. 1, 219; id. ib. 11, 596; Col. 12, 1, 3: Pl. 18, 25, 58; Suet. Ner. 26. **II.** Meton.: For *Darkness* in gen.: per opaca crepuscula, Ov. M. 14, 122.

Cres, ētis, v. 1. Creta, *no.* A.

crescentĭa, æ, *f.* [cresco] *An increase, augmentation*: dierum (*opp.* brevitates), Vitr. 9, 9.

cresco, crēvi, crētum, crescĕre (*Inf. Perf. sync.* crēsse, Lucr. 3, 683), 3. *v. n. inch.* [prps. akin to Sanscrit root, sri, ire; cf. Bopp, p. 113 ed. Eastwick] **I.** Of things not previously in existence: **A.** *Verb. Fin.*: *To come forth, grow; to arise, spring, be born, become visible, appear* (so, mostly in the poets): **1.** Prop.: **a.** With *de*: corpore de patrio et materno sanguine crescunt, Lucr. 4, 1208.—**b.** With *ex*: e terrā corpora, Lucr. 1, 868.—**c.** With *Adv.*: qui (*sc.* pastores) postea creverunt, Var. R. R. 3, 1, 7: quæ sursum crescunt, Lucr. 6, 527: hic et acanthus Et rosa crescit, Virg. Cul. 397.—**d.** With *Abl.*: cætera eādem ratione creantur, Lucr. 4, 748.—**2.** Fig.: ingens hic terris crescit labor, Sil. 3, 75 Drak.—**B.** *Part. Perf.*: *Arisen, sprung, descended, born* from: **1.** With *Abl.*: mortali corpore, Lucr. 5, 6: mortali semine, Ov. M. 15, 760: Semiramio sanguine, id. ib. 5, 85: sanguine Sisyphio, id. ib. 13, 31: Amyntore, id. ib. 8, 307: Alcanore, Virg. Æ. 9, 672: Fauno Nymphāque, Ov. M. 13, 750.—**2.** With *ab*: ab origine eādem, Ov. M. 4, 606: Trojano a sanguine, Virg. Æ. 4, 191.

II. Of things already in existence: **A.** Prop.: *To rise in height, to rise, grow, grow up, thrive, increase*, etc.: **1.** *Abs.*: ipsæ (*sc.* arbores), Lucr. 1, 254: crescere non possunt fruges, arbusta, animantes, *etc.*, id. 1, 808.—**2.** With *Adv.*: omnia paullatim crescunt, Lucr. 1, 190: moderatim, id. 1, 324: ut cum lunā pariter crescant (*sc.* ostrea), pariterque decrescant, C. de Div. 2, 14, 33. —**3.** With *Abl.*: ut clivo crevisse (*sc.* pennas) putes, Ov. M. 8, 191.—**4.** With *in c. Abl.*: in lecticis infantes, Quint. 1, 2, 7; in cujus domo creverat, *he had been brought up* or *reared*, Suet. Oth. 1.—**5.** With *sub c. Abl.*: per quinquennium sub Aristotele, doctore incito, crevit (*sc.* Alexander), Just. 12, 16, 8.—**6.** With *ex*: Liger ex nivibus creverat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 55.—**7.** With *super c. Acc.*: super ora caputque Crevit opus, Ov. M. 12, 517.—**8.** With *in c. Acc.*: in frondem crines, in ramos brachia, *to grow into*, id. ib. 1, 550; cf. in ungues manus, id. ib. 2, 479: in immensum Atlas, id. ib. 4, 631: in latum, id. ib. 1, 336: in latitudinem, *to increase in breadth*, Col. Arb. 17: in longitudinem, Pl. 11, 37, 87.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To increase*: Athenienium opes senescere, contra Lacedæmoniorum crescere videret, Nep. Alcib. 5, 3; hostium opes animique, C. Manil. 15, 45; cf. Liv. 5, 46: cujusvis opes contra illius potentiam, Sall. C. 17 *fin.*: cujusquam regnum per scelus, id. J. 14, 7; potentia paucorum (*opp.* plebis opes imminutæ), id. C. 39; Liv. 4, 2, et sæp.; Lucr. 6, 341; Liv. 2, 14: hæc (mala) primo paullatim, Sall. C. 10 *ad fin.*: primo pecuniæ deinde imperii cupido, id. ib. § 3: fuga atque formido latius, id. J. 55, 7: licentia, id. C. 51, 30: inopia omnium, Liv. 21, 11: rerum cognitio quotidie, Quint. 12, 11, 17; id. ib. 8 procem. § 4, et sæp.: qua ex re creverat quum fama tum opibus, Nep. Alcib. 7 *fin.*: cf. (Saguntini) in tantas brevi creverant opes, Liv. 21, 7: Rhodiorum civitas populi Romani opibus, Sall. C. 51, 5; cf. qui malo reipublicæ, id. ib. § 32; id. ib. 10, 1: usque ego postera Crescam laude recens, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 8; cf. animus laude, Quint. 1, 2, 3; id. ib. 10, 2, 8: a brevibus in longas (Iambi), id. ib. 9, 4, 136; Ov. M. 9, 139.

2.: **a.** *To rise* or *increase* in distinction, honour, courage, etc., *to be promoted* or *advanced, to prosper, to become great, attain honour*: accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere, C. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: ex invidiā senatoriā, id. Clu. 28, 77: ex his, Liv. 29, 37: ex me, id. 35, 19: de uno isto, de multis, C. 2 Verr. 5, 67 *fin.*; and *Abs.*: crescendi in curia occasio, Liv. 1, 46; Sen. Ep. 34; cf. gaudet et e nostro crescit mœrore Charaxus, Ov. H. 15, 117.—**b.** *To increase in number, to augment, multiply*: non mihi absenti crevisse amicos, C. Sest. 32: adhuc crescentibus annis, Ov. A. A. 1, 61.—**c.** Of the day: *To increase in length, to grow longer*: quo (die) crescente, Pl. 2, 59, 60, § 151.

Cresphontes, is, *m.* (*A son of Aristomachus, king of Messenia shortly after the close of the Trojan war*; cf. Pausan. 4, 3): *The title of one of the tragedies of Ennius*, Gell. 6, 16, 10.

1. Crēta, æ (*Nom.* **Cretē,** Mel. 2, 7, 12; Ov. H. 10, 67; id. M. 8, 118; id. ib. 9, 668; 735: *Acc.* Creten, id. ib. 8, 99; 183; id. ib. 13, 706; id. ib. 15, 540), *f.*, Κρήτη, *Crete, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, distinguished in ancient times by its fertility and very early cultivation* (now *Candia*), Mel. 1, 1.; Pl. 4, 12, 20; Virg. Æ. 3, 104; Hor. Od. 3, 27, 34; id. Epod. 9, 29; C. Fl. 13; Var. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Pl. 15, 11, 10.—Hence,

A. Cres, ētis, *m.*, and **Cressa,** æ, *f.*, Κρής, Κρῆσσα, *Cretan*: **1. Cres**: Epimenides, C. de Div. 1, 18, 34.—As *Subst.*: **Cretes,** *m. The inhabitants of Crete*; Cretes, C. Mur. 35 *ad fin.*; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 19: *Gen.* Cretum, C. Tusc. 2, 14, 34; Cat. 55, 23; Ov. F. 1, 594: *Acc.* Cretas, Cæs. B. G. 2, 7; Mel. 1, 16, 1; Ov. H. 16, 348; Luc. 4, 441.—**2. Cressa**: pharetra, Virg. G. 3, 345: nota, *made with Cretan earth* or *chalk* (v. 2. creta, *no.* II. B.), Hor. Od. 1, 36, 10 Bentl.: herbæ, for healing in gen., Prop. 2, 1, 61 (acc. to Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 412; prps. for dictamnus): bos, *i. e. Pasiphaë* (q. v.), Prop. 4, 7, 57.—As *Subst.*: **a.** for *Ariadne*, Ov. Am. 1, 716: **b.** for *Aërope*, Ov. A. A. 1, 327.

B. Crēsĭus (in MSS. and edd. also written Cressius; cf. Wagn. Virg. Æ. 5, 285), a, um, *adj.*, Κρήσιος, *Cretan*: nemora, Virg. Æ. 4, 70: prodigia, *i. e.* taurus, v. *no.* C., id. ib. 8, 295: regna, Ov. H. 16, 299: tecta, Stat. Th. 12, 582.

C. Crētæus, a, um, *adj. Cretan*: Ida, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 25; id. F. 5, 115; Virg. Æ. 12, 412: urbes, Ov. M. 9, 666: ratis, Prop. 3, 19, 26: taurus, *the bull which Neptune sent to Minos, and which, at a later period, came to Attica, and laid waste the region around Marathon*, Ov. M. 7, 434.—As *Subst.*: **Cretæus,** i, *m.*, *The Cretan*, for *Epimenides*, Prop. 2, 34, 29.

D. Crētānus, i, *m. A Cretan* (prob. a word formed in jest): Plaut. Curc. 3, 75.

E. Crētensis, e, *adj. Cretan*: homo, judex, C. Phil. 5, 5: Juppiter, id. N. D. 3, 21: sagittarii, Liv. 37, 41.—As *Subst.*: **Cretenses,** ium, *m.*, *The Cre-*

tana, Nep. Hann. 9; Liv. 37, 60; id. 41, 25.

Crēticus, a, um, *adj. Cretan:* mare, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 2: vinum, Pl. 14, 9, 11: labyrinthus, id. 36, 13, 19: pes, *an amphimacrus*, Diom. p. 475 P. et al.: versus, *composed of the amphimacrus*, Diom. p. 513 P.—As *Subst.*: **I. Creticus**, i, *m. An* agnomen *of* Q. Metellus, *from his subjugation of Crete:* Flor. 3, 7 *fin.*; id. 3, 8, 1; C. Att. 1, 19; cf. id. Flacc. 13; Vell. 2, 34; Ov. F. 1, 594.—**2. cretica**, æ, *f., A plant*, also called clematitis, Pl. 25, 8, 54.—**3.** In the Gr. form **creticē**, es, *f., A plant*, also called hibiscus, App. Herb. 38 and 62.

Crētis, idis, *f. adj. Cretan:* Nymphæ, Ov. P. 3, 444.

2. **crēta**, æ, *f.* [orig. *adj.*, from 1. Creta] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Cretan earth*, i. e. *chalk*, or *a similar kind of earth*, Pl. 35, 17, 57; Cato R. R. 39, 2; Var. R. R. 1, 7, 8.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Used for whitening garments, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 6.—**2.** For painting, Hor. Epod. 12, 10; Petr. 8, 23; Mart. 6, 93; id. 8, 33.—**3.** For seals, C. Fl. 16; cf. cretula.—**4.** For marking *the goal in a race-course*, Pl. 8, 42, 65.—**5.** In making earthen vessels, Col. 3, 11, 9; id. 5, 8, 6; id. 6, 17, 6; Pl. 14, 20, 25.

II. Fig.: **A.** (From the use of chalk in whitening garments) *Of a soothing, quieting mode of conversation:* creta est profecto horum hominum oratio, *i. e. removes* all trouble from the mind, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 8 *sq.*—**B.** From the white colour of chalk: for *something favourable* or *lucky*, opp. to carbo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 246; and imitated by Pers. 5, 108; cf. also Cressa, under 1. Creta, *no.* A.

crētāceus, a, um, *adj.* [2. creta] *Chalk-like:* siligo, Pl. 18, 9, 20.

Cretæus, a, um, v. 1. Creta, *no.* C.

Cretanus, i, v. 1. Creta, *no.* D.

crētārius, a, um, *adj.* [2. creta] *Of* or *pertaining to chalk:* ars, Inscr. Grut. 641, 3.—As *Subst.*: **cretaria**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* taberna), *A shop for Cretan earth*, Var. L. L. 8, 30, 117.

crētātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. creta] **I.** Prop.: *Marked with chalk:* fasciæ, C. Att. 2, 3: pedes, Pl. 35, 18, 58: bos (decorated as an offering), Juv. 10, 66: Fabulla, *whitened*, Mart. 2, 41. **II.** Meton.: ambitio, *i. e. of the candidates for office, clothed in white*, candidatorum: Pers. 5, 177.

Cretensis, e, v. 1. Creta, *no.* E.

creterra, æ, v. cratera.

crēteus, a, um, *adj.* [2. creta] *Made of chalk* or *clay, of clay:* persona, Lucr. 4, 298.

† **crēthmos**, i *f.* = κρῆθμον, *Sea-fennel* (Crithmum maritimum, L.); Pl. 26, 8, 50; id. 25, 13, 96.

crētica, æ, and **crēticē**, es, v. 1. Creta, *no.* F. 2 and 3.

Crēticus, a, um, v. 1. Creta, *no.* F.

crēti-fŏdīna, æ, *f.* [creta; fodina] *A chalk* or *clay pit:* Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 5; id. lib. 24, 3, 7, § 14.

crētio, ōnis, *f.* [cerno, *no.* II. E.] Law *t. t.* **I.** Prop.: *The legal declaration of intention by* heredes extranei *concerning entering upon an inheritance*, for the making of which declaration a certain time was allowed them: Gai. Inst. 2, § 7; C. Att. 11, 12 *fin.*; id. ib. 13, 46; id. de Or. 1, 53, 101. Cf. Hugo's Rechtsgesch. p. 586 *sq.* **II.** Fig.: *An inheritance:* Pl. 2, 26, 24.

Cretis, idis, v. 1. Creta, *no.* G.

crētōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. creta] *Abounding in chalk* or *clay:* locus, Cato R. R. 8, 1; Pl. 15, 18, 19: terra, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 3; Pl. 18, 19, 49: rura Cinoli, Ov. M. 7, 463.

crētula, æ, *f. dim.* [2. creta] *White* terra sigillata: C. 2 Verr. 4, 24, 53; Pl. 35, 7, 31.

crētūra, æ, *f.* [cerno] (Prop.: *A sifting*; Meton. *that which is sifted out*; hence) *Bran, chaff:* Pall. 1, 24, 3.

1. **crētus**, a, um, *P.* of cerno.

2. **cretus**, a, um, *P.* of cresco.

Creusa, æ, *f.*, Κρέουσα. **I.** *A dau. of King Creon, of Corinth, married to Jason, and on that account put to death by Medea by means of a charmed gift* (a garment, acc. to Hor. Epod. 5, 65; a garment and a golden chain, acc. to Sen. Med. 571 *sq.*; a crown, acc. to Ov. Ib. 606; Pl. 2, 105, 109), Hyg. Fab. 25; Sen. Med. 496; 569, et al. **II.** *A dau. of Priam, and wife of Æneas*, Virg. Æ. 2, 738. **III.** *A town, with a harbour, in Bœotia*, Liv. 36, 21; id. 42, 56; id. 44, 1.—The same, **Creusis**, acc. to the Gr. Κρεῦσις, Mel. 2, 3, 10.

Creusis, idis, v. Creusa, *no.* III.

cribello, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cribellum] *To pass through a sieve:* Pall. 1, 41, 3; Theod. Priac. 1, 17; Apic. 1, 5.

cribellum, i, *n. dim.* [cribrum] *A small sieve:* Pall. Febr. 24; Jun. 11.

cribrārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to a sieve:* alica, *sifted*, Pl. 18, 11, 29.—As *Subst.*: ‡ **cribrarius**, i, *m. A sieve-maker*, κοσκινοποιός: Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cribro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To sift, pass through a sieve* (prps. not ante-Aug.): Col. 12, 51, 1; Pl. 17, 11, 15; id. 20, 24, 100; Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 4.

cribrum, i, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root kri, *to separate*, Lat. CER, whence cerno] (*That which effects the separating*; hence) *A sieve:* Cato R. R. 25, 76, 3; Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 14; C. de Div. 2, 27 *ad fin.*; Col. 8, 5, 16; Pl. 18, 11, 28.—Facetè: carnificum cribrum, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 52.—Prov.: imbrem in cribrum gerere, for a vain undertaking, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 100.

crīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [prps. akin to Sanscrit root kri, *to separate*; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 226] (*The separating* or *sifting thing*; hence, in Law, *A judicial decision, verdict, judgment*; hence, like the Gr. κρίμα, of that which is subjected to such a decision, and with reference to the accuser or accused).

I. Subj.: **A.** Prop.: *A charge, accusation, reproach*, esp. when unfounded; *a calumny, slander* (very common): Plaut. Bac. 4, 3, 15; Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 13; hæ literæ fidem Persei criminibus fecerunt, Liv. 40, 23: quum respondero criminibus, C. Planc. 2, 4 Wund.: se falsis criminibus circumventum, Sall. C. 34, 2; cf. falsum, C. Quint. 2, 8; Hor. Od. 3, 7, 14; criminibus adversariorum in invidiam venire, Nep. Epam. 7, 4: sermones pleni criminum in Patres, Liv. 6, 14 Drak.: crimina et suspiciones, id. 40, 15; Nep. Them. 8, 2: tanti maleficii crimen probare te censes posse talibus viris, si, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Am. 26, 72; sceleris maximi fingi, id. Cœl. 23; id. ib. 27, 65: facinorum tantorum, id. Sull. 24, 8: istius conjurationis, id. ib. 4, 12: avaritiæ, id. 2 Verr. 2, 78, 192; id. ib. 5, 1, 2: veneficii, Quint. 5, 7, 37, et *sæp.*: hera in crimen veniet, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 55 ("*hera male audiet*," Don.): quid? sciebas tibi crimini datum iri? *to be made a reproach*, C. 2 Verr. 5, 29, *init.*: cf. Ov. M. 1, 766: crimen afferre, C. Rab. Post. 10, 27; cf. inferre, offerre, id. Læl. 18, 65: in quos crimen intendebatur, Liv. 9, 26: esse in crimine, *to stand charged with*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 45, 100: propulsare, id. Sull. 4, 12: defendere, *to avert, repel, confute*, id. ib.; Ov. M. 13, 304; and opp. *objicere*, Quint. 6, 3, 69: repellere, transferre, id. ib. 4, 2, 26.—Poet.: belli, *pretexts*, causas, Virg. Æ. 7, 339 Heyne.—**B.** Meton.: *Concr.: An object of reproach* or *invective:* perpetuæ crimen posteritatis eris, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 26.

II. Obj., *A fault complained of, an error, crime, fault, offence* (also very common): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Of persons: fœdati crimine turpi, Lucr. 3, 49: quo enim illi crimine peccatoque pericrunt? C. Cœl. 30, 71: hæc causa est omnium horum scelerum atque criminum, id. ib. 25: carendum non solum crimine turpitudinis, verum etiam suspicione, Quint. 2, 2, 14: quum quidam crimen ultro faterentur, Suet. Claud. 36; id. Ner. 34; Ov. M. 1, 483: non prodere vultu, id. ib. 2, 447; id. ib. 462: scire, id. ib. 614: hoc si crimen erit, crimen amoris erit, Prop. 2, 30, 24, et *sæp.*; id. 2, 28, 2; cf. Ov. Am. 2, 11, 35; Tac. A. 1, 55.—Esp. Ovid in his Tristia very freq. calls the offence on account of which he was banished, crimina, interchanging it with error, *q. v.*—**b.** Of inanimate objects: crimina brassicæ sunt, animæ gravitatem facere, *etc.*, *fault*, Pl. 20, 9, 35.—**2.** Esp.: *The crime of adultery*, Ov. M. 9, 24; Sil. 6, 634; cf. the follg.

B. Meton.: **1.** *An object representing a crime:* et rupit pictas, cœlestia crimina, vestes, *i. e.* deorum adulteria, Ov. M. 6, 131: cf. tum paries nullo crimine pictus erat, Prop. 2, 6, 34: protinus impressa signat sua crimina gemma, *a letter containing her crime*, Ov. M. 9, 566. —**2.** *A cause of a crime, a criminal:* se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum, Virg. Æ. 12, 600: ah! pereant Baiæ, crimen amoris, aquæ, Prop. 1, 11, 30.

criminālis, e, *adj.* [crimen] *Of* or *pertaining to crime, criminal* (Law Lat.): causa, Cod. Just. 9, 41, 15: accusatio, id. ib. 3, 35, 3.

criminālĭter, *adv.* [criminalis] *Criminally:* agi furti, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2 *fin.*: presbyterum pro levibus causis asseritis criminaliter impetitum, Cassiod. Var. 8, 24.

criminātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [criminor] *An accusation, complaint, calumny* (in good prose): C. Agr. 3, 1 *fin.*; id. Rosc. Com. 13, 37; id. de Or. 2, 79, 321; id. Inv. 1, 54, 104; Liv. 1, 54:—*Plur.*: C. Leg. 1, 8, 65; Liv. 7, 5; id. 9, 26; Tac. A. 6, 25; Suet. Cæs. 55; id. Tib. 12; 54.

criminātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An accuser; a calumniator* (very rare): meus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 28: in alios (*opp.* sui obtegens), Tac. A. 4, 1.

criminātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who accuses falsely* (trans. of Gr. διάβολος): anûs (ut sint) non criminatrices, Vulg. Tit. 2, 3.

crimino, are, v. criminor, *fin.*

crīminor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [crimen, *no.* I.] **A.** With a personal object: *To accuse of crime, to complain of, impeach, calumniate* (class.): **1.** With *simple Acc.*: patres, Liv. 31, 6: auctores, Quint. 1, 5, 11.—**2.** With *Dat.*: ne me criminaretur tibi, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 16: te poetis, Tac. Or. 42: alterum alteri, Suet. Cal. 56.—**3.** With *apud*: alios apud populum, Liv. 1, 54.—**4.** With *Objective clause to specify the charge:* Metellum apud populum criminatus est, *bellum illum ducere*, etc., C. Off. 3, 20, 79.—**B.** Of things: *To complain of, object to*, etc.: **1.** With *simple Acc.*: auctoritatem Paullini, vigorem Celsi, *etc.*, Tac. H. 1, 87: dictum factumque, Suet. Aug. 16.—**2.** With *Dat.*: senatusconsultum absenti principi, Pl. Ep. 6, 13, 2.—**3.** With *apud*: humilitatem inopiamque ejus apud amicos Alexandri, Curt. 4, 1, 24.—**4.** With *Objective clause:* quam (*sc.* amicitiam) a me violatam esse criminatus est, C. Phil. 2, 1, 3: extrahi rem, Liv. 2, 31; cf., also, 1, 37.—**5.** With *de*: nescio quid de illâ tribu, C. Planc. 16, 38.—**6.** With *Abl.*: quibus (*sc.* concionibus) potentiam meam criminabatur, C. Mil. 5, 12: rhetoricen vitiis, Quint. 2, 17, 28.

☞ **1.** *Act.* access. form, **crimino**, are: aliquem apud aliquem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 78: apud aliquem, Enn. ap. Non. 470, 16.—**2. criminor**, ari, in *pass.* signif.: Sullanas res defendere criminor, C. Agr. 3, 4, 13 Baiter; Hyg. Astr. 2, 18.

crīminōse, *adv.* [criminosus] *Reproachfully, by way of accusation:* C. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; Sall. J. 64, 5; Liv. 38, 43; id. 40, 9; Tac. A. 16, 20:—*Comp.*: C. Brut. 34 *fin.*; Tac. H. 3, 38:—*Sup.*: Suet. Tib. 53.

1. **crīmĭnōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [crimen, *no.* I.] *Full of reproaches, reproachful, criminating, calumniating, slanderous* (class.): ne quum me nimium gratum illi esse dicant, id mihi criminosum esse possit, C. Planc. 2: id. 2 Verr. 2, 67, 162; cf. in hunc, id. Sull. 13: nomen, id. Planc. 19; so, orationes, Liv. 8, 12: iambi, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 2; Quint. 9, 2, 25: ille autem acerbus, criminosus, popularis homo ac turbulentus, C. Clu. 34, 94:—*Comp.*: quo gravior, aut acrior, aut criminosior oratio sit, Auct. Her. 3, 41, 52:—*Sup.*: criminosissimus liber, Suet. Cæs. 75.

2. **criminōsus**, i, *m.* [crimen, *no.* II. A.] (*One full of crime or offences*; hence) *A guilty person:* nec vindictam criminosus evadat in totum, qui innocenti non credidit esse parcendum, Cassiod. Var. 3, 57.

Crīmīsus (in MSS. and edd., often written also **Crimissus**), i. *m.*, Κριμισός (Κρημισσός), *A river on the southwest coast of Sicily*, Virg. Æ. 5, 38 Heyne and Wagn. *N. cr.*; Nep. Timol. 2 *ad fin.*; Hyg. Fab. 273; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 397.

crīnālis, e, *adj.* [crinis] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *pertaining to the hair, hair-* (poet., or in post-Aug. prose): vitta, Ov. M. 4, 6; id. ib. 5, 617; id. ib. 9, 771; Virg. Æ. 7, 403: aurum, id. ib. 11, 576: hedera, *a hair-ornament of Bacchus*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 17: acus, *a hair-pin*, App. M. 8, p. 207: dentes, *i. e. of a hair-comb*, Claud. B. Gild. 137.—As *Subst.*: **crīnāle**, is, *n. A hair-pin*: Ov. M. 5, 53. **II.** Meton.: Of a polypus; *furnished with feelers* (resembling hairs): corpore polypus (cf. crinis, *no.* II. B.), Ov. Halieut. 30.

crīnī-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [crinis; gero] *Wearing* or *having* long *hair*: Caucos, Luc. 1, 463; dub. al. cirrigeros. *with curls.*

† **crīnīnus**, a, um, *adj.* = κρίνινος, *Made of lilies, lily-*: unguentum, Pomp. Dig. 34, 2, 21.

crīnĭo, *no perf.*, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [crinis] *To provide* or *cover with hair* (Meton. of leaves): frondibus crinitur arbos, Stat. S. 4, 5, 10; id. Th. 4, 217.

crīnis, is, *m.* (*f.*, Atta ap. Non. 202, 29; acc. to the latter, also Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 69; still, acc. to the best MSS., capiundos crines is the reading) [prob cresco; cf. Bopp p. 1193 ed. Eastwick] (*The growing thing*; hence, with reference to the head.) **I.** Prop.: *The hair* (class.): C. 2 Verr. 3, 33, *init.*; Cæs. B. G. 1, 51; id. 3, 7; Virg. Æ. 1, 480; Cat. 64, 391; Hor. Od. 2, 5, 24; id. ib. 2, 19, 20: capere crines, *i. e. to marry* (since matrons distinguished themselves from maidens by their head-dress), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 69; id. Mil. 3, 1, 195 Lindem. **II.** Meton.: Of things resembling hair: **A.** Of *the tail* of a comet: Virg. Æ. 5, 528; Ov. M. 15, 849; Pl. 2, 25, 22; Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 184.—**B.** Of *the feelers* of polypi: Pl. 9, 29, 46, § 86.

crīnītus, a, um, *adj.* [crinis] **A.** (acc. to crinis, *no.* I.): **1.** Gen.: *Provided with* or *having hair: hairy*: **a.** With *Adv.*: puella male crinita, Ov. A. A. 3, 243.—**b.** With *Abl.*: triplici crinita jubā galea, Virg. Æ. 7, 785.—**2.** Esp.: *With flowing hair* or *locks; having long hair*: Apollo, Enn. ap. C. Ac. 2, 28, 89: turbæ (*sc.* puerorum), Mart. 12, 49, 1: —Of the Greek philosophers: Mart. Cap. 8, p. 274 ed. Grot.—**B.** (acc. to crinis, *no.* II.): **1.** *With a hair-like tail*: **a.** *Abs.*: stella, *i. e. a comet*: Suet. Cæs. 88; Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14.—**b.** With *Gr. Acc.*: luciferas crinita (*sc.* nox) faces, Val. Fl. 5, 370.—**2.** *Of a hair-like nature*: arbuscula, *i. e. the tuft* or *crown on the peacock's head*: Pl. 11, 37, 44, § 121.—**3.** *Provided* or *furnished with a hair-like substance*: concha, Pl. 9, 33, 52, § 103.

† **crīnon**, i, *n.* = κρίνον, *A lily*: Pl. 21, 5, 11.

‡ † **crīŏbŏlĭum**, ĭi, *n.* = κριοβόλιον, *The offering of a ram* in honour of Atys: Inscr. Grut. 27, 3, 4; 28, 1 *sq.*

† **crīsimus**, a, um, *adj.* = κρίσιμος, *Decisive, critical*: dies, *the day of a crisis*, in disease: Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1, 14.

† **crīsis**, is, *f.* = κρίσις, Medic. *t. t.*: *A decision, crisis*: Sen. Ep. 83, 4.

criso, are, v. crisso.

crispĭcans, antis, *P.* of obsol. crispico, āre [crispus], *Curling, crisping*: mare ventus, Gell. 18, 11, 3.

‡ **crispĭcāpillus**, οὐλόθριξ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

crispĭ-sulcans, antis, *P.* of obsol. crispisulco [crispus; sulco] *Darting in curls* or *waves, serpentine*: igneum fulmen, Poet. ap. C. Top. 16, 61.

crispĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [crispus] *A curling, tremulous motion*: Arn. 2, p. 73.

crispo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To curl, crisp* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): capillum, Pl. 29, 4, 26.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *To make variegated, rough, uneven; to cover* or *plant with something, to strew over*: tellurem apio viridi, Col. 10, 166: alma novo crispans pelagus Titania Phœbo, Val. Fl. 1, 311.—**2.** *To put into a trembling motion, to swing, brandish, wave*: bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro, Virg. Æ. 12, 165: buxum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 110: clunes, Arn. 7, p. 239. **II.** *Neut.*: So, only in *Part. Præs.*, crispans: **A.** *Curled, uneven, wrinkled*: buxus, Pl. 16, 16, 28: nasus, Pers. 3, 87.—**B.** *Trembling*: quum vibrat crispante ædificiorum crepitu (of an earthquake), Pl. 2, 82, 84.

crispŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [crispus] **I.** Prop.: *Curled, having curled hair, crisped* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 95 med.; Mart. 5, 61; Arn. 3, p. 108. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *Elaborate*: Front. de Or. ep. 3.

1. **crispus**, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Of the hair: *Crisped, curled*: cincinni, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 32:—*Comp.*: leo crispioribus jubis, Pl. 8, 6, 18, § 46. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *Artistic, elaborate*: crispum sane agmen orationis rotundumque, Gell. 1, 4, 4. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of persons: *Having curled hair, curly-headed*: Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 115; id. Rud. 1, 2, 37; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 26.—**B.** Of things: **1.** *Curled, uneven, waving, wrinkled*: parietes abiete crispā, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: brassica, Cato R. R. 157, 2: crispæ frondis apium, Col. 11, 3, 33:—*Comp.*: acer montanum crispius, Pl. 16, 15, 26, § 67:—*Sup.*: lactuca crispissimi folii, Col. 11, 3, 26.—**2.** *In waving motion, quivering, trembling*: linguæ bisulcæ jactu crispo fulgere, Pac. ap. Non. 506, 17; Virg. Cop. 2: pecten, Juv. 6, 382, Rup.

2. **Crispus**, i, *m.*, *A Roman* cognomen; *e. g.*, of the historian C. Sallustius.

crisso or **criso** (acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. 4, 1275), avi, 1. *v. n. To move the thighs lasciviously* (of a woman, like ceveo of a man), Lucil. in Non. 19, 26; Juv. 6, 322; Mart. 14, 203; Auct. Priap. 18, 4; Charis. p. 260.

crista, æ, *f.* [akin to Gr. κορυθ-, κόρυς, and so to κάρα, *head*, and κέρας, *horn*] **I.** Prop.: *A tuft on the head of animals*; most freq. **A.** Of *the comb of a cock*, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 4 and 5; Pl. 10, 58, 77; Juv. 13, 233.—**B.** Of *the top-knot of a lapwing*: Ov. M. 6, 672; Pl. 10, 29, 44.—**C.** Of *the crest of a serpent*: Ov. M. 7, 150; id. ib. 15, 669; 683; Pl. 11, 37, 44.—**Prov.**: illi surgunt cristæ, *his crest rises, he is conceited*, Juv. 4, 70. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A tuft of leaves on plants*: foliorum, Pl. 22, 22, 43.—**B.** *The crest of a helmet, plume*, Lucr. 2, 633; id. 5, 1314; Liv. 10, 39 *fin.*; Pl. 7, 56, 57; Virg. Æ. 3, 468; id. ib. 6, 780; id. ib. 9, 50; 270; id. ib. 10, 869; id. ib. 12, 89; 493.—**C.** = Pudendum muliebre: Juv. 6, 422.

cristātus, a, um, *adj.* [crista] **I.** Prop.: *That has a tuft* or *crest, tufted, crested*: ales, Ov. F. 1, 455; cf. cristati oris ales, id. M. 11, 597: aves, *i. e.* galli, Mart. 14, 223: draco, Ov. M. 4, 599; Pl. 8, 13, 13. **II.** Meton.: *Having a crest* or *plume*: cassis pennis, Ov. M. 8, 25: galeæ, Liv. 9, 40: Achilles, Virg. Æ. 1, 468.

cristŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [crista] *A small crest* or *tuft*, Col. 8, 2, 8.

† **crītæ**, arum, *m.* = κριταί, *The judges of the Hebrews*, Tert. adv. Gnost. 3.

† **crīthŏlŏgĭa**, æ, *f.* = κριθολογία, *Barley-harvest*, Cod. Just. 11, 27, 1; Cod. Theod. 14, 26, 1.

Crītĭas, æ, *m.*, Κριτίας, **I.** *One of the thirty tyrants at Athens*, C. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; id. de Or. 2, 22, 93; id. ib. 3, 34, 139; Nep. Thras. 2 *fin.*; id. Alcib. 10, 1. **II.** *A sculptor*, Pl. 34, 8.

† **crĭtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = κριτικός (*Fit* or *suitable for deciding, capable of judging*), only as Medic. *t. t.* (cf. crisimus): *Decisive, critical*: accessio morbi, Aug. Conf. 1 *fin.*—More frequent, as *Subst.*: **crĭtĭcus**, i, *m.*, *A critic*, C. Fam. 9, 10 (also cited in Suet. Gramm. 14); Quint. 2, 1, 4 Zumpt *N. cr.*; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 51.

Crīto, ōnis, *m.*, Κρίτων, *A rich citizen of Athens, a disciple and friend of Socrates*, C. Tusc. 1, 43, 103.

Crītŏlāus, i, *m.* **I.** *A Peripatetic philosopher, who was sent with Carneades and the Stoic Diogenes as Ambassador to Rome*, C. de Or. 2, 37; id. Tusc. 5, 17 *fin.*; id. Fin. 5, 5; Gell. 7, 14; id. 17, 21 *ad fin.* **II.** *A leader of the Achaians, in a war with the Romans*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91; Flor. 2, 16, 2.

† **crocallis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *A precious stone*, now unknown, Pl. 37, 10, 56.

‡ **crŏcātio**, ōnis, *f. The croaking of ravens*, Fest. p. 41 [crocio].

crŏcātus, a, um, *adj.* [crocus] *Saffron-yellow*: semen, Pl. 16, 34, 62: vestis, Front. Ep. ad M. Cæs. 2, 1.

crŏcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *pertaining to saffron, saffron-*: odores, Virg. G. 1, 56: tinctus, *saffron-sauce*, Pl. 10, 48, 68: color, id. 17, 10, 59. **II.** Meton.: *Saffron-coloured, yellow, golden*: flores, Virg. G. 4, 109: luto, id. E. 4, 44: cubile, id. G. 1, 447: acantho, id. Æ. 1, 649: chlamys, id. ib. 11, 775, et al.

† **crŏcĭas**, æ, *m.* = κροκίας, *A saffron-coloured precious stone*, now unknown, Pl. 37, 11, 73.

† **crŏcĭdismus**, i, *m.* = κροκιδίσμος, Of the sick (*A picking off of flocks of wool*, etc.): Medic. *t. t.*: applied to the morbid action of the sick, who pluck at the threads, etc. on their bed-clothes, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1, 4 and 5; cf. Cels. 2, 6; and carphologia.

† **crŏcĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* = κρόκινος, *Of* or *pertaining to saffron, saffron-*: semen, Pl. 21, 19, 73: unguentum, Cels. 3, 18: color, Scrib. Comp. 173: tunica, Cat. 68, 134.—As *Subst.*: **crocinum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* oleum): **A.** Prop.: *Saffron-oil*, Prop. 3, 10, 22.—**B.** Fig.: As a term of endearment, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 7.

† **crŏcĭo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* = κρώζω, *To cry* or *croak as a raven*: Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 2; App. Flor. *no.* 23.

† **crŏcis**, ĭdis, *f.* = κροκίς, *A plant* now unknown: Pl. 24, 17, 102.

crŏcĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [crocio] *To croak loud*: corvus, Auct. Carm. Philom. 28.

‡ **crŏcītus** (**croch-**), ūs, *m.* [crocio] *The croaking of a raven*, acc. to Non. 45 18.

crŏco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [crocus] *To dye* or *stain of a saffron colour*: Isid. Orig. 6, 11.

† **crŏcŏdīlēa**, æ, *f.* = κροκοδειλέα, *The excrement of the crocodile*, as a medicament: Pl. 28, 8, 28.

† **crŏcŏdīlĭna**, æ, *f.* = κροκοδειλίνη (v. ceratina), *A sophism* called *crocodile, a crocodile-conclusion*: Quint. 1, 10, 5; cf. Ernest. Lexic. Techn. Græc. *s. v.* σοφίσματα.

† **crŏcŏdīlĭon**, ĭi, *n.* = κροκοδείλιον, *A plant*, so called from the rough skin of its stalk: Pl. 27, 8, 41.

† **crŏcŏdīlus**, i, *m.* = κροκόδειλος, *A crocodile*: Pl. 8, 25, 37; id. 28, 8, 28; id. 11, 37, 57; Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; id. ib. 2, 52, 129; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 13.

† **crŏcŏmagma**, ătis, *n.* = κροκόμαγμα, *A woody residuum of saffron, after the preparation of the oil*: Pl. 21, 20, 82.

† **crŏcōta**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* vestis), ὁ κροκωτός (*sc.* χιτών), *A saffron-coloured court-dress for women*: Næv. and Nov. ap. Non. 548, 26 *sq.*; App. M. 11, p. 261, 2; C. Har. Resp. 21; cf. crocotula.

crŏcōtārius, a, um, *adj.* [crocota] *Of*, or *belonging to, the preparation of saffron-coloured garments*: infectores, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 47.

crocotillum, valde exile, Plautus in Fest. p. 41 (certainly corrupt; cf. p. 375 *sq.*)

† † **crŏcotta** or **crŏcŭta**, æ, *f. A wild animal in Ethiopia*, now unknown, prps. *the hyena*, Pl. 8, 21, 30; id. ib. 30, 45; Capitol. Anton. 10.

crŏcōtŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [crocota] *A neat, saffron-coloured court-robe*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 47; Virg. Cat. 5, 21.

† **crŏcus**, i, *m.* (*fem.*: vino diluta, App. M. 10), and **crŏcum**, i, *n.* = κρόκος, **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Saffron* (Crocus sativus, L.): **1.** *Crocus*, Virg. G. 4, 182; id. Cul. 399: *plur. Nom.* croci, Ov. M. 4, 393; *Acc.* crocos, Prop. 4, 1, 16; Ov. F. 4, 442; id. Ib. 209; Juv. 7, 208.—**2.** *Crocum*, Sall. H. Frgm. in Non. 202, 10; Cels. 5, 11; Pl. 21, 6, 17.—**3.** *Gen. incert.*, Lucr. 2, 416; Ov. F. 1, 342; 5, 317; Col. 9, 4, 4.—**B.** Esp.: Very freq. employed among the ancients, for the seasoning of food, and in medicine; and transformed, by means of water and wine, into an ee-

sence, for the diffusion of a fragrant odour in theatres and other places, for anointing the hair, *etc.*, Pl. 21, 6, 17; Sen. Ep. 90; Lucr. 2, 416; Prop. 4, 1, 16 Kuin.; Ov. A. A. 1, 104; Mart. 5, 25; Suet. Ner. 25; Luc. 9, 809; cf. Cilix and Cilissa, under Cilicia, *nos.* A. and B.—Hence, poet.: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae Fabula si dubitem, *over fragrant flowers*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79 Schmid. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Saffron-colour*, Virg. Æ. 9, 614; cf. Lucr. 6, 1187.—**B.** *The yellow stamens in many flowers*, Pl. 21, 5, 11.—**C. Crocus,** i, *m.*, *The youth who was metamorphosed into a saffron-flower*, Ov. M. 4, 283; Pl. 16, 35, 63.

crŏcŭta, æ, v. crocotta.

Crœsus, i, *m.*, Κροῖσος, **I.** Prop.: *A king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches*, Prop. 2, 26, 23; id. 3, 18, 28.—Hence, **Crœsĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Crœsus*: opes, Marc. Cap. 6, § 578. **II.** Meton.: For *a rich man*, in contrast with Irus (q. v.), Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 42; cf. Prop. 3, 5, 17; and in *plur.*: Mart. 11, 5.

Crommȳo-acris, ĭdis, *f.*, Κρομμύον ἄκρα, *A promontory on the northern coast of Cyprus* (now *Cormachisi*), Cass. in C. Fam. 12, 13 extr.

Crŏmȳon, ōnis, *m.*, Κρομμύων, Paus., *A village in Megaris, on the borders of Corinth, laid waste by a wild sow, which was slain at last by Theseus* (now *Castro Teichas*), Ov. M. 7, 435.—*A later name*, Crommyon, ōnis, Κρεμμύων, Pl. 4, 7, 11, § 23.

Crŏnĭa, ōrum, *n.*, τὰ Κρόνια, *A festival of Saturn, celebrated in Greece, and especially at Athens*, L. Attius in Macr. S. 1, 7 *fin.*

†**crŏtălĭa,** orum, *n.*=κροτάλια, *A rattling ear-pendant, composed of several pearls*, Petr. Fragm. Trag. 67; Pl. 9, 35, 56.

†**crŏtălistrĭa,** æ, *f.* [κροταλίζω] **I.** Prop.: *A (female) castanet dancer*, Prop. 4, 8, 39 Kuin. **II.** Meton.: Poet.: *A (rattling) stork*, P. Syrus in Petr. S. 55.

†**crŏtălum,** i, *n.*=κρόταλον, *A rattle, a bell, castanet*, which was used to accompany wanton dances, Virg. Cop. 2; P. Scip. in Macr. S. 2, 10; C. Pis. 9, 20, et al.

†**crŏtaphus,** i, *m.*=κρόταφος, *A pain in the temples*, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 11.

Crŏto (Crōton, Sil. 11, 18), ōnis, *comm. gen.* (*Acc.* Crotonam, Just. 20, 4), Κρότων, *A town founded by the Achaians, on the east coast of Bruttium* (now *Crotone*), Mel. 2, 4, 3; Pl. 3, 11, 15; Liv. 24, 3; C. Att. 9, 19; Ov. M. 15, 15; 55; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 205 *sq.*—Hence, **A. Crŏtōnĭātes,** æ, *m.*, Κροτωνιάτης, *An inhabitant of Crotona*: Alcmæo, Cic. N. D. 1, 11. In *plur.*: Crotoniatæ, id. Inv. 2, 1; Liv. 24, 3 *ad fin.*: Gen. Crotoniatum, Liv. ib. *med.*: *Acc.* Crotoniatas, id. ib.—**B. Crŏtōnĭensis,** is, *m.*, *An inhabitant* of Crotona: Milo, Pl. 37, 10, 54; Gell. 15, 16:—*Plur.*: Pl. 3, 5, 10; Just. 20, 2 *sq.*

Crŏtōpĭădes, æ, *m.*, Κροτωπιάδης, *A Crotopiade*, i. e. *Linus* (whose mother, Psamathe, was dau. of the Grecian king Crotopus), Ov. Ib. 482.

Crŏtos, i, *m.*, Κρότος, **I.** *A constellation, the Archer*; pure Lat. Sagittarius, Cel. 10, 57; access. form, Crōtōn, Hyg. Fab. 224; dub. **II.** *The name of a flute-player*, Mart. 6, 39, 19. **III.** A nomen servile, Inscr. ap. Grut. 1118, 1.

crŭcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [crucio] *Full of torture, tormenting, torturing, lamentable* (very rare; not in Cic.): exitu periere, Gell. 3, 9; cf. mortem, Arn. adv. Gent. 2; silentio fatigatus, App. M. 10, p. 239. 20.

crŭcĭābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cruciabilis] *Torment, torture*: Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 3.

crŭcĭābĭlĭter, *adv.* [id.] *With torture*: me accepto, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 40: interfecti, Amm. B. Afr. 46.

crŭcĭābundus, a, um, *adj.* [crucio] *Torturing, tormenting*, Cypr. Ep. 55.

crŭcĭāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *Torture, torment, pain*: leti, Prud. Cath. 10, 90.

crŭcĭāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *Torture, torment, pain* (very rare): Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 2; id. Asin. 2, 2, 32: morborum (with tormenta carnificum), C. Phil. 11, 4.

crŭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crux] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *pertaining to the cross*: pœna, *crucifixion*, Sidon. Ep. 8, 6.—As *Subst.*: **cruciarius,** ĭi, *m.*: **A.** Prop.: *One who is suspended on a cross*: Petr. S. 112; Sen. Contr. 3, 21.—Hence, **B.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: *One fit for the galleys, a gallows-bird*: App. M. 10, p. 242; Amm. 9, 2. **II.** Meton.: *Tormenting, full of torture*: exitûs, Tert. Præscr. Hær. 2; dub. (al. cruciatorios).

crŭcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [crucio] *Torture, torment*: Vulg. Sap. 6, 9.

crŭcĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A tormentor, torturer*: Arn. 1, p. 23; Firm. Math. 3, 13, 6.

crŭcĭātōrĭus, a, um, v. cruciarius, *no.* II.

crŭcĭātus, ūs, *m.* [crucio] **I.** Prop.: *Torture, torment; a torturing, execution, strangulation*, etc. (freq., and class. in sing. and plur.): Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 5; Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 47; Cæs. B. G. 1, 31; id. ib. 7, 71; C. 2 Verr. 1, 4 *init.*; id. Cat. 4, 5 *fin.*; Sall. C. 51, 15; id. J. 24 *ad fin.*; Liv. 29, 18; Quint. 5, 4, 2; id. 6 procem. § 6; Ov. M. 9, 179: cruciatu malo dignus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 132; so, id. Rud. 2, 6, 11; cf. maximum in malum cruciatum insiliamus, *into utter ruin*, id. Mil. 2, 3, 8: cum cruciatu tuo istæc hostie verba funditas, *i. e. to thy ruin*, *misfortune*, id. Am. 4, 2, 13; so, id. ib. 2, 2, 161; id. Capt. 3, 5, 23; id. Curc. 1, 3, 38: abi in malum cruciatum, *go and be hanged*, id. Aul. 3, 3, 11; so, id. Pers. 4, 4, 25; cf. crux, *no.* III. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Agony of mind, intense* or *anxious care*: tantum mihi dolorem cruciatumque attulerunt errata ætatis meæ, C. Fil. ap. C. Fam. 16, 21, 2; so, with animi, id. Cat. 4, 5 *fin.*; id. de Div. 2, 9, 23.—**B.** Of sorrow: *Anguish*: confectus cruciatu summorum dolorum, C. Att. 11, 11.

crŭci-fer, ĕri, *m.* [crux; fero] *The cross-bearer*, i. e. *Christ*: Prud. Cath. 3 *init.*

crŭci-fīgo, fixi, fixum, fĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [crux; figo] *To fasten to a cross; to crucify*: auctorem summarum pridie quam crucifigeret, Suet. Dom. 11; al. cruci figeret: pro crucifigentibus (*sc.* eum) deprecatur, Hieron. Ep. 22, § 39:—*Pass.*: crucifigetur, Hieron. l. l.: qui crucifixus erat Deus ecce per omnia regnat, Venant. 3, 9, 37.

crŭcĭfixor, ōris, *m.* [crucifigo] *A crucifier* (Eccl. Lat.): Paul. Nol. Ep. 18, 7.

crŭcĭfixus, a, um, *P.* of crucifigor.

crŭcio, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. *a.* [crux] **I.** Prop.: *To crucify*; so, only in Eccl. Lat.: Lact. de Mort. Pers. 2.

II. Meton.: *To put to the rack, to torture, torment* (freq. and class.): **A.** Of persons: quum vigiliis et fame cruciaretur, C. Fin. 2, 20, 65: tribunos militum verberatos servilibusque omnibus suppliciis cruciatos trucidando occidit, Liv. 29, 18; Ov. M. 2, 651: cruciataque diris Corpora tormentis, id. ib. 3, 694; id. ib. 9, 222: qui advehuntur quadrupedanti crucianti canterio, *i. e. torturing the rider by its uneasy motion*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 34 Lamb. and Lind.—**B.** Of things: terra ferro, ligno, igne, lapide, fruge omnibus cruciatur horis, Pl. 2, 63, 65: ars cruciatur in primis accensumque restinguitur, id. 33, 3, 19.

III. Fig.: Mentally (also freq. and class.): **A.** *Act.*: *To torment, torture, afflict, distress*: Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 1; id. Eun. 2, 3, 93; Hor. S. 1, 10, 78: officii me deliberatio cruciat cruciavitque adhuc, C. Att. 8, 15, 2; Just. 6, 3, 9: ut ipsus sese cruciat ægritudine! Plaut. Rudc. 3, 3, 89: me crucia te, obsecro, animo mi, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15; cf. Hor. S. 1, 2, 22.—**B.** *Pass. in reflexive force* (only in Plaut. and Ter.), *To afflict one's self, to grieve, be afflicted*: **1.** *Abs.*: ut miserae matres cruciantur! Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 3; cf. crucior miser, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 10.—**2.** With *Neut. Acc. of pron.*: istuc crucior, a viro me tali abalienarier, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 11; id. crucior, id. Trin. 5, 2, 43.—**3.** With *Objective clause*: crucior me lapidem non habere, ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 88.

Crŭcĭ-sālus, i, *m.* [crux; salio] *A cross-dancer (a name facetiously formed in like manner with* Chrysalus): Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 128.

†**"crŭclum,** quod cruciat. Unde Lucilius vinum insuave *crucium* dixit," Fest. p. 41; cf. Comm. p. 376.

crŭdāria vena argenti, *A vein of silver that lies directly on the surface in a mine*: Pl. 33, 6, 31.

crūdēlis, e, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root kruḍh, *to be wrathful*: cf. Benfey, p. 230, s. v.] *Wrathful, furious, hard, unmerciful, hard-hearted, cruel, severe, fierce* (class.): **A.** Of living beings or of things: **1.** *Abs.*: crudeles gaudent in tristi funere fratris, Lucr. 3, 72: crudelem Castorem, C. Deiot. 1, 2: crudelis atque importuna mulier, id. Clu. 63, 177: crudelis videatur, Quint. 9, 2, 91: crudeles tollite claudum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 61: bellum, C. Att. 9, 6, 7: facinora, Sall. C. 11, 4: crudele intolerandumque imperium, id. ib. 10, 6: sententia, id. ib. 51, 17: consilia, Cat. 64, 175: mens, id. 64, 136: pestis, id. 69, 9: venenum, id. 77, 5: ferrum, Prop. 2, 15, 43: verber, Ov. F. 2, 695: pœna, id. M. 2, 612; cf. Virg. Æ. 6, 585: egestas, Val. Fl. 4, 459: crudele suos addicere amores, Ov. M. 1, 617:—*Comp.*: crudelior ignis, Cat. 64, 20: janua, Prop. 1, 16, 17: mens, Ov. M. 11, 701: quid crudelius, quam, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 1, 85:—*Sup.*: crudelissimi parricidæ, Sall. C. 52, 31: crudelissimum nomen tyranni, Nep. Dion, 1, 4: manûs, Petr. S. 105: cædes, Suet. Cal. 30.—**2.** With *Dat.*: Neptunus tanto amori, Prop. 2, 26, 45.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: in calamitate hominis consularis, C. de Or. 2, 48, 198.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: heu! Fortuna, quis est crudelior in nos Te deus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 61.—**5.** With *Adv.*: gratuito potius malus atque crudelis, Sall. C. 16, 3: o! crudelis adhuc, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 1.—**B.** *Neut. Sing.* as *Adv.*: subrisit crudele pater, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 103: crudele minantur, id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 340: crudele rubebitis amnes, Stat. Th. 3, 211.

crūdēlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [crudelis] *Harshness, severity, cruelty, barbarity*: "*crudelitas* est atrocitas animi in exigendis pœnis," Sen. Clem. 2, 4, 1: "*crudelitas* est inciuinatio ad asperiora," id. ib. 2, 4, 3 (class.): C. Off. 3, 11, 46; id. Sest. 65, 135; id. Phil. 11, 3, 8; Cæs. B. G. 7, 77; Sall. C. 51, 14; Nep. Alc. 4, 4; Liv. 3, 53.

crūdēlĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Cruelly* (very freq.): C. Cat. 1, 12, 30; id. ib. 4, 5, 10; id. Off. 1, 24, 82; Cæs. B. G. 7, 38; Quint. 1, 5, 9; Suet. Tib. 61; Curt. 6, 11, 40:—*Comp.*: Cat. 62, 24; Tib. 1, 8, 7; Ov. M. 3, 442:—*Sup.*: C. Sull. 27, 75; id. Phil. 1, 14, 34; Cæs. B. C. 1, 2; Nep. Eum. 6, 3.

crūdesco, dŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [crudus, *no.* III. A.] *To become hard, violent*, or *bad* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose; prps. not before Virg.): cœpit crudescere morbus, Virg. G. 3, 504: pugna, id. Æ. 7, 788; Sil. 1, 431; Stat. Th. 2, 717: iræ, id. ib. 2, 680: crudescente iræ, Just. 8, 4, 4: seditio, Tac. H. 3, 10: noxa, Symm. Ep. 8, 57.

crūdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [crudus] (*The state* or *condition of the* crudus; hence): **A.** (acc. to crudus, *no.* II. A. 2.) (Prop.: *The being undigested*; Meton. *concr.*): *Undigested food*: cruditates digerunt daucum plantago, *etc.*, Pl. 20, 7, 25, § 41.—**B.** (acc. to crudus, *no.* II. B.): *An overloading, repletion, indigestion, crudity of the stomach*: **1.** Prop.: Of persons: C. Sen. 13, 44; id. Fam. 15, 17, 2; id. Fat. 15, 34; Quint. 2, 21, 19; id. 5, 9, 11; Col. procem. § 16; id. 6, 6, 1.—**2.** Fig.: Of plants: arbores laborant et fame et cruditate, *superabundance of nutritious juices*, Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 219.

crūdĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [crudito] = cruditas, *no.* B.: *An overloading of the stomach, indigestion*: Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 2.

crūdĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [crudus] *To suffer from indigestion*: Tert. Jejun. 16; Apol. 9.

crūdus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root kruḍh, *to be wrathful*; see crudelis] **I.** Prop.: *Cruel, merciless, unfeeling, rough* (poet.): **1.** Of personal subjects: dicat me crudum virum esse, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 14: id. Pœn. 5, 2, 148: Ov. M. 4, 240: Getæ, id. Tr. 5, 3, 8: cruentus et leti artifex, Sen. Hippol. 1220.—More freq., **2.** Of things as subjects: bella, Ov. Am. 3,

8, 58; ensis, Virg. Æ. 10, 682; Sil. 7, 113; Stat. Th. 10, 342; tyrannis, Juv. 8, 223.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Bloody, bleeding*, etc. (so rare): vulnus, Pl. Ep. 5, 16, 11: vulnera, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 19: bos, Hor. Epod. 8, 6.—**B.** Of food: **1.** *Raw, not cooked*: quid tu curas, utrum crudum an coctum edim? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 15; exta, Liv. 29, 27: carnem mandere, Suet. Ner. 37.—**2.** *Undigested*: pavonem in balnea portas, Juv. 1, 143; cf. alvus, Cato R. R. 125: qui crudum ructat, *i. e. whose undigested food rises in the stomach*, Cels. 1, 2; v. ructo.

C. Of persons who, by repletion, suffer from diseases of the stomach: *Dyspeptic, suffering from indigestion*: C. Fin. 2, 8; Quint. 11, 3, 27; Hor. S. 1, 5, 49; id. Ep. 1, 6, 61: crudior, C. Clu. 60, 168; cf. cruditas.—Hence, in the pun: accusas rumpisque cocum, tanquam omnia cruda Attulerit. Nunquam sic ego crudus ero, Mart. 3, 13.

D. Of physical crudeness, immaturity, roughness, *etc.*—**1.** *Unripe, immature, crude*: poma ex arboribus, cruda si sint, vi avelluntur, si matura et cocta decidunt, C. de Sen. 19 *fin.*: pruna (*opp.* maturissima), Col. 12, 10, 3: muria (*opp.* matura), id. 12, 6, 2, et al.; palmes, Luc. 4, 317 ("*viridis*," Schol.): puella, *i. e. too young for marriage*, Mart. 8, 64; cf. Hor. Od. 3, 11, 12.—**2.** *Unprepared, immature, raw, crude*: crudum et immotum solum, Col. 2, 2, 25; cf. Pl. 18, 19, 49, *no.* 2; pix, Col. 12, 20, 6: corium, Var. L. L. 5, 24, 33, for which poet. taurus, Val. Fl. 4, 250; and cestus, *made of raw hide* or *undressed leather*: crudo fidit pugnam committere cestu, Virg. Æ. 5, 69: spartum, id est non malleatum, Col. 12, 19, 4: cortice crudo hasta, Virg. Æ. 9, 743.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* II. B. 2.) Of reading: *Undigested, not carefully pondered over*, or *reflected upon*: repetamus autem et tractemus (lectionem); et ut cibos mansos ac prope liquefactos demittimus, quo facilius digerantur, ita lectio, non cruda sed multâ iteratione mollita et velut confecta, memoriæ imitationique tradatur, Quint. 10, 1, 19.

B.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* II. D. 1.) **a.** *Premature, too early*: funera nepotis, Stat. Th. 9, 391; rudimenta, id. Ach. 1, 478.—**b.** *Young, fresh*; amor, Stat. Ach. 2, 341; cf. crudum adhuc servitium, Tac. A. 1, 8 *ad fin.*: adhuc studia, Petr. S. 4.—**c.** In contr. with age and the weakness arising from age: *Fresh, vigorous*: jam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus, Virg. Æ. 6, 304; imitated by Tac., quibus cruda ac viridis senectus, Agr. 29; cf. Sil. 5, 569.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II. C. 2.): **a.** Of verses: *Rude, unpolished*: junctura addita crudis (numeris), Pers. 1, 92 (cf. si forte aliquid *decoctius* audis, ib. 125.—**b.** Of character or manners: *Low, vulgar, rude, uncultivated*: materna tibi farina ex crudissimo Ariciæ pistrino, Cassius in Suet. Aug. 4 *fin.*—**c.** Of the pronunciation of a person; *Rough, hoarse, harsh*: quia crudus fuerit, C. de Or. 1, 27, 125.—*Adv.* not in use.

crŭentātio, ōnis, *f.* [cruento] *A making bloody*: altaris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

crŭento, *adv.* [cruentus] *Cruelly, severely*: Just. 39, 3; id. 23, 2:—*Comp.*: Sen. Ben. 15, 16 *fin.*: Vopisc. Aurel. 21.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

crŭenter, *adv.* [id.] *Cruelly*: App. M. 3, p. 73.

crŭentĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cruentus; fero] *Bloody*: signa, Tert. Jud. Dom. 10 in carm.

crŭento, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cruentus] **I.** Prop.: *To make bloody, to spot* or *stain with blood* (class.): concubia vigilesque repente cruentant, Enn. in Macr. S. 1, 4: manus suorum sanguine, Nep. Epam. 10, 3; cf. Liv. 23, 9, and Tac. H. 1, 58 *fin.*: cornipedem ferrata calce, Sil. 17, 541: gladium, C. Inv. 2, 4, 14; cf. tela, Ov. M. 8, 424: os, id. ib. 4, 104: dextras, id. ib. 11, 23: cruentati redeunt, id. ib. 3, 672: ut sequenti die Luna se in Aquario cruentaret, *i. e. would appear to be stained with blood*, Suet. Dom. 16.

II. Fig.: *To cover with shame*, or *confusion* or *feelings of disgrace*: hæc te lacerat, hæc cruentat oratio, C. Phil. 2, 34, 86 (v. the figure in its connect.)

III. Meton.: **A.** *To spot, stain, pollute*: vestem (semine), Lucr. 4, 1030.—**B.** *To dye red, tinge with red* (post-Aug.): conchylio vestis cruentatur, Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *ad fin.*; Stat. S. 1, 5, 38.

crŭentus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. from same root as crū-or, crū-dus] **I.** Prop.: *Bloody, blood-stained, gory* (freq. and class.): **A.** With *Abl.*: cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum, C. Phil. 4, 2, 4; cf. sanguine fraterno, Hor. S. 2, 5, 15.—**B.** *Abs.*: cadaver Clodii, C. Mil. 13: vehiculum, Liv. 1, 48: gladius, Quint. 4, 2, 13; id. 6, 1, 30; 48: prætexta C. Cæsaris, id. ib. § 31: vestis, id. 5, 9, 1: busta, Prop. 2, 13, 38: sputa, id. 4, 5, 66: aspectu Oceanus, Tac. A. 14, 32: gaudens Bellona cruentis, *in shedding blood*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 223:—*Comp.*: vomica, Cels. 2, 8.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Spotted* or *stained with blood, polluted*: insigne summi capitis, Lucr. 5, 1137.—**B.** *Blood-red, red*: myrta, *the red myrtle-berry*, Virg. G. 1, 306.

III. Fig.: **A.** *Attended, marked* or *defiled with blood*: victoria, Sall. C. 58 *fin.*: pax, Tac. A. 1, 10: iter, id. H. 1, 6:—*Sup.*: cruentissima dies, *on which blood was most copiously shed*, Vell. 2, 52, 3.—**B.**: **1.** Of persons: *Delighting in blood, blood-thirsty, cruel* (poet.): Mars, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 13: hostis, id. ib. 1, 2, 39:—*Comp.*: ille (Achilles) ferox belloque cruentior ipso, Ov. M. 12, 592.—**2.** Of inanimate and abstr. things: *Bloody, cruel*: ira, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 11: bellum, Vell. 2, 71, 2: literæ, Tac. A. 3, 44.

crūmēna (-īna), æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *A small money-purse* or *bag* (usually suspended from the neck): Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 7 *sq.*; id. ib. 5, 64; id. Asin. 3, 3, 63; 71; id. Ps. 1, 2, 37. **II.** Meton.: like our *purse*, for *money*: non deficiente crumenâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11; Juv. 11, 38.

crumīna, æ, v. crumena.

crūmīno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [crumina] (Prop.: *To cast out from a bag*; Meton.) *To fill*: cellam pædore cruminans, Venant. Vit. S. Martin. 2, 350 ("*crumina* sacculi genus apud Plautum: unde *cruminare* prisci festivè traxerunt ad eam corporis partem, qua operari naturæ solemus," Vet. Interp. ad h. l.).

crūor, ōris, *m.* [akin to Sans. kravya, "raw flesh" (see caro); and krūra, "sore, bloody"] **I.** Prop.: *Blood* (which flows from a wound), *a stream of blood* (diff. from sanguis, which denotes blood, either in circulation, or shed; cf. Asper. in Virg. Æ. 8, 106, p. 58 Mai.: "quamdiu in corpore est, *sanguis* est; quum fluxit, *cruor*; quum exiit, *tabus* est:" cf. also, Vell. Long. p. 2243 P.; Beda p. 2346, ib.; also, Auct. Incert. p. 2207, ib.): e nostro cum corpore sanguis Emicat exsultans alte, spargitque cruorem, Lucr. 2, 194; Tac. A. 12, 47: cruor inimici recentissimus, C. Rosc. Am. 7, 19; on the contr., sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, id. N. D. 2, 55, 138; cf. however under *no.* III. B. (class.; most freq. in the poets; in Ovid's Met. *e. g.* 35 times; while in all Cic. prps. only once; in Quint. never): Lucr. 1, 883; id. 5, 1148; Sall. C. 51, 9; Pl. 23, 1, 24: Tac. A. 14, 30; id. H. 2, 21; Suet. Tib. 59; id. Cal. 57; id. Ner. 12; id. Galb. 18; Cat. 68, 79; Ov. M. 4, 121; id. ib. 6, 253; 388, et sæp.; Virg. G. 4, 542; id. Æ. 3, 43; id. ib. 5, 470, et al.; Hor. Od. 2, 1, 36; id. Epod. 3, 6, et sæp. In *plur.* Virg. Æ. 4, 687; Val. Fl. 4, 330; cf. the follg.

II Fig.: *Vital power, vital strength, life*: scit cruor imperii qui sit, quæ viscera rerum, *the vital power*, Lucr. 7, 579.

III. Meton.: **A.** *The pouring out of blood, murder*: hinc cruor, hinc cædes mors propiorque venit, Tib. 2, 3, 60; so, Ov. M. 4, 161; 15, 463; Hor. S. 2, 3, 275; Luc. 9, 1022. In *plural*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 5; Luc. 7, 636.—**B.** Poet. sts. for sanguis, *The blood in the body*: Lucr. 2, 669: nec cruor in lignis, nec saxis sucus inesse, id. 3, 787; id. 5, 131; id. 1, 864 (for which ib. 860 and 867: *sanguen*).

†† cruppellārii, orum, *m.* [Celtic] *Harnessed combatants among the Gauls*: Tac. A. 3, 43; v. Orell. in h. l.

crūrālis, e, *adj.* [crus] *Of*, or *belonging to, the legs* or *shins, crural*: fasciæ, Petr. S. 40; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25.—As *Subst.*: **cruralia,** ium, *n. The legs*: Not. Tir. p. 129.

Crūrĭ-crĕpĭda, æ, *m.* [crus; crepo] (*The leg-rattler*) *A fictitious name of a slave, about whose shins blows rattle*: Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14.

crūrĭ-frăgĭus, ĭi, *m.* [crus; frango] *One whose legs* or *shins are broken*: Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 64; cf. crus.

crūs, ūris, *n.* [Sanscrit root çri, *to go, to run*] (*The thing which goes*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The leg*: Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*: perque fabas repunt (grues) et mollia crura reponunt, Enn. Ann. 1, 67; imitated by Virg. G. 3, 76; and Sil. 16, 444; Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; Cæs. B. G. 6, 27; Col. 7, 5, 18; Quint. 11, 3, 139; 144; Suet. Cæs. 82; id. Aug. 20; 43; Ov. M. 1, 306; id. ib. 4, 580.—The legs of criminals were frequently broken, as a punishment: Suet. Tib. 44; id. Aug. 67; C. Rosc. Am. 20, 56 *sq.*; id. Phil. 13, 12, 27; Vulg. Joan. 19, 31. **II.** Meton.: Of plants: *The lower part of the stalk*: Col. 3, 10, 2; id. 3, 18, 5; id. 4, 24, 4 *sq.*; Pall. 1, 35, 6.

cruscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [crus] *A small leg*: Plaut. Frgm. ap. Fest. s. v. CROCOTILLUM, p. 41; Mart. 3, 93.

† **crusma,** ătis, *n.* = κρούσμα, *A musical piece played upon a stringed instrument*: Mart. 6, 71.

crusta, æ, *f.* [Sanscrit root krit, *to split*] *The skin, rind, shell, crust, bark*, etc.: **I.** Prop.: luti, Lucr. 6, 626; cf. soli, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 9: panis, Pl. 19, 8, 53: glandis, id. 15, 28, 34: piscium, id. 9, 28, 44: locustarum, id. 9, 30, 50: ulcerum, Cels. 5, 9; cf. ib. 10: fluminis, *a covering* or *crust of ice*, Virg. G. 3, 360. **II.** Fig.: non est ista solida et sincera felicitas; crusta est et quidem tenuis, *plaster-* or *out-side work*, Sen. Prov. 6, 4; cf. tectorium. **III.** Meton.: *Embossed figures or ornaments of walls or vessels, chasing, stucco-work*, and the like: parietis, Pl. 35, 12, 45; cf. id. 36, 6, 7: quæ (vasa) probarant, iis crustæ aut emblemata detrahebantur, C. 2 Verr. 4, 23 *fin.*; so, Pl. 20, 9, 35; Juv. 5, 38; Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 33.

crustarĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crusta, *no.* III.] *Pertaining to embossed work*: tabernæ, Fest. p. 41.—As *Subst.*: **crustarius,** ĭi, *m. One who makes embossed figures*, on plate, *etc.*, *a chaser*: Pl. 33, 12, 55.

crustātus, a, um, *P.* of crusto.—As *Subst.*: **crustata,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* animalia) *Testaceous animals*: Pl. 11, 37, 62.

crusto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [crusta] **I.** Prop.: *To cover with a rind, shell, plaster-work, embossed figures*, etc. (prps. first post-Aug., for in Var. ap. Non. 129, 4, the better reading, acc. to the ideas to be derived from the leading words, seems to be incrustatos): mala gypso, Pl. 15, 17, 18, § 64: domum marmoribus, Luc. 10, 114; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 3; portam crasso ferro, Amm. 24, 2, 14.

II. Meton.: *To cover internally with a skin* or *fat*: crustata crassities pectoris et ventris, *incased with fat as with a crust*, App. M. 7, p. 189, 18.

crustosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Covered with a hard rind, crusted*: Comp.: bdellium crustosius, Pl. 12, 9, 19.

crustŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little rind, shell*, or *crust*, Pl. 22, 25, 70; Arn. 2, p. 84.

crustŭlārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [crustulum] *One who makes pastry, a confectioner*, Sen. Ep. 56.

crustŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Surrounded with* or *baked in paste*; pernæ crustulata, Spart. Æl. Ver. 5.

crustŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [crustum] *Small pastry, confectionery*, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 31; Hor. S. 1, 1, 25; id. ib. 2, 4, 47; Juv. 9, 5; Sen. Ep. 90 *ad fin.*; Inscr. Grut. 100, 5, et al.

crustum, i, *n.* [access. form to crusta] *Pastry, any thing baked*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78; Virg. Æ. 7, 115; Inscr. Grut. 173, 4; 373, 8.

Crustŭmĕrĭa, æ, *f.* (Liv. 2, 19; id. 3, 22); **Crustŭmĕrium,** ii, *n.* (Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 48); **Crustŭmĕri,** orum, *m.* (Virg. Æ. 7, 631); and **Crustŭmium,** ii, *n.* (Sil. 8, 367), Gr. Κρουστομερία, *An ancient town in the country of the Sabines, northeast of Fidenæ,* afterwards belonging to the Tuscans; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 519 *sq.*; O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 113.—Hence. **A. Crustŭmērīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of Crustumeria:* secessio, Var. L. l. 5, 14, 24.—**B. Crustŭmīnus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: ager, Var. R. R. 1, 14, 3; 1, 15; Pl. 3, 5, 8 *fin.*; id. 3, 5, 9, § 54; cf. campi, Liv. 2, 64: montes, id. 5, 37: pira, Col. 5, 10, 18; id. 12, 10, 4; cf. the follg.: TRIBUS, Fest. p. 42; cf. O. Müll. above cited.—As *Subst.*: **Crustumini,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Crustumeria,* Liv. 1, 9 *sq.*—**C. Crustŭmĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of Crustumeria:* pira, Virg. G. 2, 88; cf. the preceding.—**D. Crustŭmīnenses,** ium, *m., The inhabitants of Crustumeria,* Tert. Apol. 24.

crux, ĕis, *f.* (*m.*, Enn. ap. Non. 195, 13; Gracch. ap. Fest. s. v. MASCULINO [etym. dub.]) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Two pieces of wood placed crosswise, a cross; pendula, the pole of a carriage,* Stat. S. 4, 3, 28.—**B.** Esp.: As an instrument of punishment for malefactors; *A cross,* Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 15; C. 2 Verr. 1, 3 *init.*; id. ib. 1, 4 *init.*; id. Pis. 18; 42; id. Fin. 5, 30 *fin.*; Quint. 4, 2, 17; id. 7, 1, 30; Tac. A. 15, 44; Suet. Cæs. 74; id. Dom. 10 *sq.*; Hor. S. 1, 3, 2; id. ib. 2, 7, 47; id. Ep. 1, 16, 48: dignus fuit qui malo cruce periret, Gracch. in Fest. l. l. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: *A gallows-bird, a hempen rascal,* Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 17. **III.** Meton.: *Torture, trouble, misery, destruction* (so, most. freq. in Plaut. and Ter., and in the former esp. in connection with mala): aliqua mala crux, *tormentor* (of a prostitute), Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 46; cf. illæ cruces, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 91: quæ te mala crux agitat? *what tormentor troubles you?* Plaut. Bac. 4, 2, 2: abstraxit hominem in maximam malam crucem, id. Men. prol. 66: quærere in malo crucem, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 11: summum jus antiqui summam putabant crucem, Col. 1, 7, 2.—Hence the vulgar phrase: I (abi, *etc.*) in malam crucem! *Go to the devil! go and be hanged!* Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 17; id. Pseud. 3, 2, 57; id. ib. 4, 7, 86; id. Most. 3, 2, 163; id. Men. 5, 7, 28, et al.; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 21; cf. *Cy.* Num quid vis? *Me.* Ut eas maximam in malam crucem, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 53; id. Capt. 3, 1, 9.—Without mala: I in crucem, id. Asin. 5, 2, 91.—And *elliptically*: in malam crucem! id. Casin. 5, 4, 8; id. Pseud. 5, 2, 5.

†crypta, æ, *f.* = κρύπτη, **I.** Gen.: *A concealed, subterranean passage, a vault, cavern, cave, grotto, pit,* Var. in Non. 169, 11; Suet. Cal. 58; Juv. 5, 106; Prud. στεφ. 11, 153. Neapolitana, *a dark grotto in the neighbourhood of Naples, through which was a shorter passage to Puteoli,* Sen. Ep. 57. **II.** Esp.: As a place of deposit, Vitr. 6, 8.

†crypticus, a, um, *adj.* = κρυπτικός, *Covered, concealed:* arcubus pontes fornicare, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

†crypto-porticus, us, *f.* [*vox hibrida,* from κρυπτός and porticus] *A covered passage, a vault, a hall,* Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 16 *sq.*; id. ib. 5, 6, 27 *sq.*; id. ib. 7, 21, 2; Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

†crystallĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = κρυσταλλινος, *Made of crystal, crystalline, crystal:* calices, Capitol. Ver. 5: pila, Pl. 37, 2, 10: contra in sapphiris, id. 37, 9, 39. —As *Subst.*: **crystallĭna,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* vasa), *Crystal cases,* Juv. 6, 155; Mart. 1, 54; id. 9, 60; Pl. 37, 2, 11, et al.

†crystallĭon, ii, *n.* = κρυσταλλιον, *A plant,* also called oxyllon, Pl. 25, 11, 90.

†crystallŏĭdes, is, *f. adj.* = κρυσταλλοειδης, *Like crystal:* cutis interior tunica, quam Græci crystalloidem vocant, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

†crystallum, i, *n.* (anal. to Gr. **crystallus,** i, *m.*, Sol. 15 *ad fin.*) = κρύσταλλος, **I.** Prop.: *A crystal, mountain crystal,* Pl. 37, 2; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25; Sol. l. l.; Pl. 36, 26, 66; Stat. S. 1, 3, 128. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Any thing made of crystal, a crystal vase for drinking,* Mart. 9, 23; id. 10, 66.—**B.** *That which is similar to crystal.* So of *the glittering, precious stone of a ring:* aquosa, Prop. 4, 3, 52.—**C.** *Ice,* Auct. Priap. 63, 6.

1. Ctēsĭphon, ontis, *m.*, Κτησιφών, **I.** Prop.: *An Athenian statesman, friend of* Demosthenes, C. de Or. 3, 56, 213. **II.** Meton.: *Demosthenes' speech for Ct.* (περὶ τοῦ στεφάνου), Sidon. Ep. 2, 9, p. 49 ed. Sirm.

2. Ctēsĭphon, ontis, *f.*, Κτησιφών, *A town on the east shore of the Tigris, metropolis of Assyria* (now *El Madai,* and esp. the ruins of *Tak-Kesre*), Amm. 23, 6, 23; Tac. A. 6, 42; Eutr. 8, 3; Spart. Sev. 16.

†ctētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = κτητικός: Gramm. *t. t.*: *Possessive:* nomen, quod in *-ius* exit et patronymicum est et ctetium, id est possessivum, Pomp. Comm. Art. Donat. p. 114.

Cŭba, æ, *f.* [cubo] (*She who lies down*) *The goddess who protects the lying down of children:* Var. ap. Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 15.

cŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A lying down:* Var. L. l. 8, 30, 117.

cŭbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who lies down:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 21, 4.

Cubi, ōrum, *m.*, v. Bituriges, *no.* A.

cubiculārius, a, um (**cubicŭlāris,** e: *Gen.*: lecti fascia, C. de Div. 2, 65, 134:—*Dat.*: lecto, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59. But in Suet. Aug. 7, instead of cubiculares, a better reading, acc. to the conjecture, of Lipsius, is cubiculi Lares, as in id. Dom. 17), *adj.* [cubiculum] *Of,* or *pertaining to, a sleeping-chamber:* lucerna, Mart. 14, 39 *in lemm.*: gausapina, id. ib. 147 *in lemm.*: polymita, id. ib. 150 *in lemm.*: stragula, Pl. 8, 58, 83.—As *Subst.*: **cubicularius,** ii, *m. A chamber-servant, valet de chambre:* C. 2 Verr. 3, 4, 8; id. Att. 6, 2, 5; Suet. Ner. 38; Capitol. Pertin. 4: decurio cubiculariorum, *the head of the servants of the bedchamber,* Suet. Dom. 17.

cubiculātus, a, um, *adj.* [cubiculum] *Furnished with bed-chambers:* naves, Sen. Ben. 7, 20.

cubĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [cubo] (*That which serves from lying down;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *An apartment for reclining or for sleeping; a resting- or sleeping-chamber:* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 7; Serv. Galba ap. C. de Or. 2, 65 *ad fin.*; C. 2 Verr. 3, 23 *init.*: id. Fam. 7, 1; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; Pl. Ep. 1, 3, 1; id. Pan. 83, 1; Quint. 10, 3, 25; Tac. A. 14, 44: Lares cubiculi, Suet. Dom. 17.—**B.** The *raised seat* of the emperor in the theatres: Suet. Ner. 12; Pl. Pan. 51 *ad fin.* **II.** Meton.: *A joint* or *bed of a stone:* Vitr. 2, 8.

†cŭbĭcus (also **cybĭcus**), a, um, *adj.* = κυβικος, *Cubical, cubic:* rationibus, Vitr. 5, præf.: soliditas, Mart. Cap. 2 *init.*

cŭbīle, is, *n.* [cubo] (*A place for lying down;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *A couch, bed:* Lucr. 5, 814; 985; 1416; C. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; id. ib. 2, 17, 39; Liv. 30, 5; Hor. S. 1, 3, 100.—**b.** Esp.: *A marriage-bed:* Poet. ap. C. Fam. 9, 22, 1; Cat. 61, 183; id. 66, 21; 83; Virg. Æ. 3, 324; id. ib. 8, 412; id. ib. 12, 144; Ov. M. 2, 592; id. ib. 10, 635; id. H. 3, 109.—**2.** *A chamber:* salutatorium, *an audience chamber,* Pl. 15, 11, 10, § 38.

B. Of animals: **1.** Of wild animals: *A den, lair, couch:* ut (bestiæ) in cubilibus delitescant, Cic. N. D. 2, 49 *fin.*: cubile setosæ suis, Phæd. 2, 4, 12 (alcibus) arbores sunt pro cubilibus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 28: ascendit leo de cubili suo, Vulg. Jerem. 4, 7.—**2.** Of dogs: *A bed,* etc.: substernitur eis acus, quod molliore cubili facilius educantur, Var. 2, 9, 12: flagitare validius (canis) Cubile cœpit, Phædr. 1, 19, 9.—**3.** Of birds: *A nest in which to sleep, a sleeping place:* gallinæ avesque reliquæ sal parientium locum et cubilia sibi nidosque construunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52 *init.*: habere cubilia discreta, Col. 3, 6, 4: contra singulas perticas in pariete sint cubilia (gallinarum), id. 8, 9, 7.—**4.** Of mice: *A nest* or *hole:* stratem (mus) uni cubili nunquam committit suam; quia si unum ostium obsidentur aliud perfugium gerit, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 6:—so of moles: fodere cubilia talpæ, Virg. G. 1, 183.—**5.** Of bees: *A hive:* rimosa cubilia limo Unge fovens circum, Virg. G. 4, 45; lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis, id. ib. 243.—**6.** Of rabbits: *A burrow;* lepusculus collocat in petra cubile suum, Vulg. Prov. 30, 26.—**C.** Poet. *The couch of the setting sun:* Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 16. **II.** Meton.: In architecture, *The joint* or *bed of a stone, beam,* etc., Vitr. 2, 8; 4, 2; cf. cubiculum, no II. B. **III.** Fig.: *Couch, litter:* avaritiæ non jam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilia videre, *the real place,* C. 2 Verr. 2, 77 *fin.*; cf. id. Clu. 30, 82; id. Pis. 34.

cŭbital, is, *n.* [cubitum] (*A thing pertaining to the elbow;* hence) *An elbow-cushion:* Hor. S. 2, 3, 255; cf. Front. Ep. ad M. Cæs. 1, 1.

cŭbĭtālis, e, *adj.* [cubitum] (*Pertaining to the elbow;* hence, as a measure) *An ell long:* cubitalis fere cava, Liv. 24, 34: caules, Pl. 12, 12, 26: mensura, Pall. Febr. 18, 6; cf., also, Suet. Galb. 4.

cŭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cubito] *A lying down:* Aug. Ep. 151.

cubitissim, a corrupt word in Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 42; prps. *adv., Lying down.*

cŭbĭto, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* [cubo] *To lie down often, to be accustomed to lie down* (rare): **I.** Gen.: hic, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 76; C. Cœl. 15, 36; Tac. A. 14, 5. **II.** Esp.: Of sexual intercourse: Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 57; id. Stich. 4, 1, 41.

cŭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who lies down:* bos, *i. e. that often lies down in a field,* Col. 6, 2, 11.

cubitum, i, *n.* (**cubitus,** i, *m.*, Cels. 8, 1; 16; Non. 201, 16) [id.] (*The reclining thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The elbow* as serving for leaning upon: Cels. l. l.; Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 13; Virg. Æ. 4, 690; Ov. M. 7, 343; Hor. Od. 1, 27, 8. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The bending, curvature of a shore:* oræ, Pl. 3, 13, 18.—**B.** As a measure of length: *An ell, a cubit:* Lucil. ap. Non. 201, 18; Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 15; 7; C. Att. 13, 12, 3; Pl. 7, 2, 2; Suet. Aug. 43.

1. cŭbĭtus, ûs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *A lying down* (very rare): supini, proni, in latera, Pl. 28, 4, 14. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A bed, couch:* his foliis cubitus sibi sternunt, Pl. 24, 9, 38.

2. cŭbĭtus, i. v. cubitum.

cŭbo, ŭi, ĭtum, āre (*Perf. Subj.* cubâris, Prop. 2, 15, 17: *Perf. Inf.* cubâsse, Quint. 8, 2, 20), 1. *v. n.* [akin to Gr. κύπτω] **I.** Of living subjects: **A.** Gen.: *To lie down, or be in a recumbent posture: to lie in one's bed; to lie:* **1.** *Abs.*: "*cubans* auspicatur, qui in lecto quærit augurium," Fest. s. v. cubans: ut legationes audiret cubans, Suet. Vesp. 24: cubandi tædio, id. Cal. 50.—**2.** With *Abl.*: lecticâ, Suet. Aug. 43.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: in lectică, C. 2 Verr. 4, 23, 51: in cerâ, Plaut. Ps. 1, 134.—**4.** With *Gen. of place*: domi, Suet. Aug. 53.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *To lie asleep*: **a.** *Abs.*: cubitum ire, C. Rosc. Am. 23, 64: cubitum discedere, id. Rep. 6, 10, 10: quum cubaret, id. 2 Verr. 3, 23, 56.—**b.** With *Abl.*: suo quisque loco, Cato R. R. 5, 5: toro, Suet. Aug. 73.—**c.** With *Gen. of place*: humi ac sub divo, Suet. Cæs. 72.—**d.** With *sub c. Abl.*: Suet. Cæs. 72; cf. preceding *no.* c.—**2.** Of sexual intercourse: *To lie* with one: **a.** With *cum*: næ illæ sunt fortunatæ, quæ cum isto cubant, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 65: cum puero ut bello bella puella cubet, Cat. 78, 9: cum illâ, Plaut. Am. prol. 112: cum virgine, Ter. H. c. 1, 2, 65.—**b.** *Abs.*: cubat complexus, Plaut. Am. prol. 132: nunquam ego hanc viduam cubare Sivi, id. Cist. 1, 1, 46.—**3.** *To recline at table*: **a.** *Abs.*: ille cubans gaudet, Hor. S. 2, 6, 110.—**b.** With *Abl.*: quo eorum loco quisque cubuisset, C. de Or. 2, 86, 353.—**c.** With *Adv. of place*: uxore supra cubante, Suet. Cal. 24: juxta, id. ib. 32.—**4.** *To lie sick, to keep one's bed* through sickness, *etc.*: **a.** *Abs.*: hæc cubat, ille valet, Ov. H. 20, 164.—**b.** With *Abl.*: puerperio, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 52.—**c.** With *in c. Abl.*: in morbo, Plaut. Cas. prol. 37: æger in domo, Suet. Aug. 72.—**d.** With *ex*: ex duritiæ alvi, Suet. Ner. 34.—**e.** With *trans.*: longe trans Tiberim, Hor. S. 1, 9, 18.—**f.** With *Adv. of place*: Hor.

S. 1, 4, 18; cf. preceding *no.* e.—**g.** With *Acc. of time:* quinque menses, Hor. S. 2, 3, 289.—**5.** *To lie in the tomb* or *grave:* Q. Lucius heic cubat: Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 750, *no.* 575; Orell. *no.* 4485.

II. Of things as subjects: **A.** *To lie, extend itself:* qua cubat unda freti, Mart. 5, 1, 4.—**B.** Of places: *To be in an oblique, sloping direction:* cubantia tecta, *inclining, gently sloping, slanting:* Lucr. 4, 518: Ustica cubans, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 12.

†**cŭbus,** i, *m.*=κύβος. **I.** Prop.: *A cube* (geometrical figure): cubus est corpus ex sex lateribus æquali latitudine planitiarum perquadratum, Vitr. 5 præf. § 4. **II.** Meton.: **A.** As a measure, Rhem. Fann. 61.—**B.** *A cubic number,* Gell. 1, 20.

††**cūci,** *n. indecl.* [a Pers. word, Gr. κοῦκι] *A tree like the palm,* called by the Arabs "*douma*;" acc. to Sprengel, Hyphæne coriacea, Pl. 13, 9, 18.

cuculla, æ, v. cucullus.

cucullātus, a, um, *adj.* [cucullus] *With a capuchin:* vestis Isid. Or. 19, 24, 17.

cūcullĭo (**cuculio,** Cato R. R. 2, 3), ōnis, *m.* [cucullus] *A covering for the head, a cap,* Cato l. l.; Lampr. Elag. 32; Capitol. Ver. 4.

cucullus, i, *m.* (**cuculla,** æ, *f.,* in Eccl. Lat., Paul. Nol. 21, 389; Hier. Vit. Hilar. *no.* 46). **I.** Prop.: *A coniform paper for wrapping up spices:* ne (libelle) Vel thuris piperisque sis cucullus, Mart. 3, 2, 5. **II.** Meton.: *A cap, cowl,* or *hood, fastened to a garment,* Col. 1, 8, 9; id. 11, 1, 21; Mart. 11, 98; Juv. 3, 170.

cŭcŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [cuculus] *To cry cuckoo:* Auct. Carm. Philom. 35.

cŭcŭlus (**-ŭlus,** Auct. Carm. Philom. 35), *i, m.* [Sanscr. kokila, Gr. κόκκυξ, ὕγος] *A cuckoo.* **I.** Prop.: Pl. 18, 26, 66, § 249. **II.** Fig.: as a term of reproach, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 73; 84; id. Pseud. 1, 1, 94; esp. of foolish men, id. Trin. 2, 1, 18; and of dilatory husbandmen, who are not through with their pruning until the cuckoo is heard (after the vernal equinox), Pl. 18, 26, 66, § 249; Hor. S. 1, 7, 30; cf. Voss upon Virg. G. 2, 403, p. 409. **III.** Meton: *The plant also called* strychnos, Pl. 27, 8, 44; Marc. Emp., *fin.*

cŭcŭma, æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *A cooking-vessel, a kettle,* Petr. S. 135, 4; Marc. Dig. 48, 8, 1. **II.** Meton.: Prps. *A small private bath* (opp. to thermæ), Mart. 10, 79.

cŭcŭmella, æ, *f. dim.* [cucuma] *A little kettle,* Alfen. Dig. 8, 5, 17.

cŭcŭmĕrāclus, a, um [cucumis], *Of* or *belonging to the cucumber;* oleum, Theod. Prisc. 2, 3.

cŭcŭmĕrārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *A cucumber field,* Vulg. Isai. 1, 8; Tert. adv. Jud. 3; 13; Hier. in Isai. 1, 1, 8.

cŭcŭmis, ĕris (*is* sts. in the Nat. Hist. of Pliny; e. g. *Acc.* cucumim, Pl. 9, 2, 1; 20, 2, 1; *Abl.* cucumi, id. 20, 9, 40; together with cucumeris, id. 19, 5, 23; 12, 61; cucumeres, id. 19, 5, 24; cucumerum, id. ib. 23), *m.* (etym. dub.) **I.** Prop.: *A cucumber;* Col. 11, 3, 48; Pl. 19, 5, 23; Pall. Mart. 9, 7; Var. L. L. 5, 21, 30; id. R. R. 1, 2, 25; Virg. G. 4, 122; Col. 2, 9, 10. **II.** Meton.: *A sea-plant similar in colour and smell to the cucumber,* Pl. 9, 2, 1.

cucurbĭta, æ, *f.* [cu-curb., redupl. form, akin to corb-is, curvus, glob-us and orb-is] **I.** Prop.: *A gourd,* Col. 11, 3, 48 *sq.*; id. 10, 234; 380; Pl. 19, 5, 24; Pall. Mart. 9, 16. **II.** Meton.: in medic. lang., *A cup, cupping-glass* (of similar form), Scribon. Comp. 46; 67; Juv. 14, 58, et al.; cf. cucurbitula, *no.* II. **III.** Fig.: *For a stupid* or *soft-headed fellow, a block-head:* in Aquario (nascuntur) cucurbitæ, Petr. Frgm. Trag. 39 Burm.

cucurbitārius, ii, *m.* [cucurbita] *A gourd-planter,* Hier. Ep. 112, *no.* 22.

cucurbitātio, ōnis, *f.* [cucurbita, *no.* II.] *A cupping,* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

cucurbitīnus, a, um, *adj.* [cucurbita] *Like a gourd:* pira, Cato R. R. 7, 4; Pl. 15, 15, 16: ficus, Cloatius in Macr. S. 2, 16.

cucurbitŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: silvestris, *The bitter gourd,* Scribon. Comp. 106. **II.** Meton.: *A cupping-glass,* Cels. 2, 11; id. 3, 18.

cŭcŭrĭo, ire, 4. *v. n.* Of the natural *sound* of the cock: *To crow,* Auct. Carm. Philom. 25.

cucurru (interjectio). A word of unknown signification. Afranius in Cinerario: id me celabat cucurru. An nomen est ut veru, genu? Charis. p. 214.

cŭcus, i, *m. A term of reproach, cuckoo, fool,* Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 6.

Cūcūsēnus, a, um, v. Cucusus.

Cūcūsus, i. *f.,* Κουκουσσός, Eustath. *A town of Cataonia in Cappadocia* (now *Cocsou* or *Gogsyn*); Paulum palam suffocandum esse censuerunt in Cucuso Cappadociæ, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 22.—Hence, **Cūcūsēnus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Cucusus:* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 21.

1. **cŭdo,** *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *To strike, beat, pound, knock* (rare; ante-class., or in post-Aug. prose): aurum pilis, Pl. 33, 4, 21; Col. 2, 10, 14: plagas, Lucr. 1, 1043. —Prov.: istæc in me cudetur faba, *will fall upon me, I shall suffer for that,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89 Don. **II.** Meton.: (of metals) *To prepare by beating, to strike, to fabricate; to stamp, coin* (money): plumbeos nummos, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 11: argentum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 18: anulum, *to make,* Quint. 9, 2, 61. **III.** Fig.: (acc. to *no.* II.) *To produce, fabricate:* quas tu mihi tenebras cudis? Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 40.

2. **cŭdo,** ōnis, *m. A helmet made of raw skin:* capiti cudone ferino Sat cautum, Sil. 8, 493 Heyne; id. 16, 59; cf.: "*Cudon,* περικεφαλαίας εἶδος," Gloss. Philox.

cuferion, ii, *n. The nose-bleed,* a disease of horses, Veg. 3, 37.

cuicuimodi, *adv.* [for cujus-cujusmodi, from quisquis-modus] *Of what sort, kind,* or *nature soever,* C. Att. 3, 22 *extr.*; id. Fin. 3, 8, 30 Madv.; id. Inv. 2, 45, 134 Orell.

cŭĭmŏdi (=cujus modi), *Of what kind* or *nature,* Gell. 9, 13; 12, 2; 14, 1.

cŭjas (sts. archaist. written quoj.) or (in the ante- and post-class. age), uncontr. cŭjātis, is, *pron. interrog. Whence (from what country* or *family) originating? whence? from what place? ποδαπός*: quisquis erit, cujati' siet, Enn. in C. Balb. 22 *ad fin.*; so *Nom.* cujatis, Att. in Non. 426, 24; Plaut. Curc. 3, 37; id. Men. 2, 2, 66; id. Pœn. prol. 109; 5, 2, 33; App. M. 1, p. 104, 16; id. ib. 8, p. 212, 31: quem quum percunctaretur Scipio, quis et cujas et cur id ætatis in castris fuisset, *etc.?* Liv. 27, 19: Socrates quum rogaretur, cujatem se esse diceret, Mundanum inquit, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: cujates estis? aut quo ex oppido, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 34.

1. **cŭjus** (sts. archaist. written quoj.), a, um, *pron. interr.* [from cujus, a form of quis] *Pertaining to whom? of whom? whose?* (most freq. in Plaut. and Ter.): cuja vox sonat procul? Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 18; id. Merc. 5, 2, 23; id. Pseud. 2, 4, 11; id. Rud. 2, 3, 2; id. Trin. 1, 2, 7: illa mulier, id. Merc. 4, 3, 20; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 87: fidicina, id. Epid. 2, 2, 109: virgo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 29: navis, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 46: ut optima conditione sit is, cuja res sit, cujum periculum, C. 2 Verr. 1, 54, 142; cujum pecus? an Meliboei? Virg. E. 3, 1: Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 24; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 14: cujam esse te vis maxime, ad eum duco te, id. Pseud. 4, 4, 5; id. Cist. 3, 2: is Helenam abduxit, cuja causa nunc facio obsidium Ilio, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 24; cf. thus operâ, Lucil. in Non. 81, 31.—With *nam* suffixed: cujanam vox prope me sonat? Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 55.

2. **cŭjus** (sts. archaist. written quoj.), a, um, *pron. relat.* [from cujus, a form of qui] *Pertaining to whom, of whom, whose* (rare): QVICQVID. INVENERIS... DOMINO. SVO. CVIVM. ID. CENSEBIS. ESSE. REDDES., ancient form of an oath in Gell. 16, 4, 2; cf. Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 40: is denique, cuja ea uxor fuerat, Pl. Secundus, Frgm. in Gell. 9, 16, 5: ea cædes si potissimum crimini datur, detur ei cuja interfuit, non ei cuja nihil interfuit, C. Frgm. in Prisc. p. 950 P.

cŭjuscŏmŏdi (quoj., *also separated,* cujusce modi), *adv.* [quis-ce-modus], *Of what kind* or *nature soever* (lat. Lat.), App. M. 8, al. [in C. Inv. 2, 45, 134 is to be read, cuicuimodi].

(**cŭjuscumquĕmŏdi,** false read. in Sall. C. 39 *extr.* for cujusquemodi.)

cujusdammŏdi, more correctly written as two words: cujusdam modi.

cŭjus-mŏdi (or, separated, cujus modi), *adv. Of what kind* or *nature soever,* C. Inv. 1, 9, al.

(**cujusmodicumque,** false read. in C. Cluent. 6, 17, for cujus cumque modi.)

cujusnam, v. 1. cujus, *ad fin.*

cŭjusquĕ-mŏdi (or, separated, cujusque modi) *adv. Of whatever kind,* C. Fin. 2, 1, 3; Sall. C. 39 *extr.*

cŭjusvis, cŭjāvis, cŭjumvis [from cujusvis, a form of quivis] *To whomever pertaining, whosesoever, of any one:* cujavis oratio insimulari potest, si, *etc.*, App. Apol. p. 326, 13.

culcĭta (also written **culcitra**), æ, *f.* [acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 35, 46, and Fest. p. 22, from calco] *A sack* or *case filled with feathers, wool, hair,* etc., *for lying upon,* etc.; *a bed, cushion, mattress, pillow,* Cato R. R. 10 *fin.*; 11 *fin.*; Var. in Non. 86, 5 *sq.*; C. Tusc. 3, 19, 46; Sen. Ep. 87; 108; Suet. Tib. 54; id. Claud. 35; id. Ner. 48; id. Vitell. 16; Mart. 14, 119, et al. Of *a little eye-cushion,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42. And of *a couch* in a conservatory of birds, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 14 Schneid.—In the lang. of comedy: gladium faciam culcitam Eumque incumbam, *I will make the sword my pillow,* i. e., *I will make away with myself,* Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 28.

‡**culcĭtārius,** ii, *m.* [culcita] *A cushion-maker,* acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

culcĭtella, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little cushion* or *mattress:* meton. in Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 14.

culcĭtra, æ, v. culcita.

culcĭtŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little cushion* or *mattress,* Lucil. in Non. 35, 20.

cŭlĕāris (cull.) e, *adj.* [culeus] *Of the size of a* culeus: labrum, Cato R. R. 154: dolia, Vitr. 6, 9.

†**cŭlĕus** (also **cull.,** and in the signif. *no.* II. B. written **cōl.**), i (*Gen. plur.* culeum, Cato R. R. 11, 1), *m.* = κολεός, Ion. κουλεός (a sheath; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A leather bag, a sack for holding liquids,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 78; Nep. Eum. 8; Pl. 7, 20, 19.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Parricides also were sowed up in bags and drowned, C. Rosc. Am. 25 *fin.* Mœb.; id. Inv. 2, 50, 149; Sen. Clem. 1, 15; Modest. Dig. 48, 9, 9; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2; Quint. 7, 8, 6; Suet. Aug. 33; id. Ner. 45; Juv. 8, 214, et al. —**2.** Also matricides: Matteolus, matre occisâ, primus insutus culeo, in mare præcipitatus est, Liv. Epit. 68.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A large measure for liquids, holding* 20 amphoræ, Cato R. R. 148, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 2, 7.—**B.** *The scrotum,* C. Fam. 9, 22, 4; Mart. 12, 84; Auct. Priap. 13, 8; 28, 4: coleos habere=virum esse, Petr. S. 44, 14.—**C.** *A large wooden box* or *chest in which the strangled corpses of those who killed their wives were sunk in a river:* sed complicatum sparteus Claudat cadaver culleus, Quem fune connexus lapis, Præceps in altum deprimat, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 3, 457 ("uxoricidæ in Hispania post strangulationem in vase ligneo cum gallo, angue, cane, fele, inclusi in flumen projiciuntur, idque Hispanice dicitur '*encubar*,'" Areval. in h. l.).

1. **cŭlex,** icis, *m.* (*f.,* Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 22). **I.** Prop.: *A gnat, midge* (comprising very many species), Pl. 11, 2, 1; id. 11, 35, 41; Plaut. Casin. 4, 2, 14; Lucr. 3, 391; Hor. S. 1, 5, 14; Col. 11, 3, 60; Pall. 1, 35, 2; Mart. 3, 93. **II.** Meton.: A title of a writing of Virg.; cf. Heyn. Virg. tom. iv. p. 3 *sq.* **III.** Fig.: As a term of reproach, of a wanton lover: eho tu Nihili cana culex, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 22

2. **culex,** icis, *m. A plant;* v. culix.

cŭlĭcellus, i, *m. dim.* [culex] *A little gnat:* amasio Tullæ, *i. e. buzzing around her,* Serem. in Diom. p. 313 P.

cŭlĭcŭlāre, is, *n.* [culex] *A net against gnats*=conopeum, Schol. Juv. 6, 80.

‡**cŭlĭcŭlus,** *A gnat,* κωνώπιον, Gloss. Cyrill.

† **cŭlīgna**, æ, *f.* = κυλίκνη, *A small drinking vessel, a cup:* Cato R. R. 132, 1; Frgm. ap. Fest. p. 39.

culina (old orthogr. **colina**, acc. to Non. 55, 18 *sq.*), æ, *f.* [for coculina, from cocula] (*The thing* or *place pertaining to a cook*; hence)

I. Prop.: **A.** *A kitchen:* Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 1; id. Truc. 2, 7, 53; Var. R. R. 1, 13, 2; Col. 1, 6, 3; C. Fam. 15, 18; Sen. Ep. 114 *fin.*; Petr. S. 2; Hor. S. 1, 5, 73; id. ib. 2, 5, 80. — **B.** "*Culina* vocatur locus, in quo epulæ in funere conburuntur," Fest. p. 50.

II. Meton.: For *food, fare, victuals:* Murem præbente domum, Capitone culinam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 38; cf. Juv. 3, 250; id. 5, 162; id. 14, 14.

cŭlīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [culina] *Pertaining to the kitchen, culinary, kitchen-:* operæ, Front. B. Parth. p. 201.— As *Subst.:* **culinarius**, ĭi, *m. A kitchen-servant:* Scrib. Comp. 230.

‡ **cŭlĭōla** (**culi-**) cortices nucum viridium, dicta a similitudine culeorum, quibus vinum sive oleum continetur, Fest. p. 39.

culix, icis, *m. A plant*, now unknown: Pl. 19, 5, 23 *fin.*; also written **culex** in Pall. Mart. 9, 8.

cullĕus, ĭ, v. culeus.

culmen, ĭnis, v. columen.

culmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [culmus] *Made of straw* or *reeds:* et postquam attigerant (*sc.* boves) assueti culmea tecti Culmina, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 387.

Culminia, v. Colminiana.

culmus, ĭ, *m.* [akin to culmen; cf., also, Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 227.] *A stalk, stem*, esp. of grain: Var. R. R. 1, 48, 3 (*Cod. Vindob.* culmen); C. Sen. 15, 51; Virg. G. 1, 111; Col. 2, 21, 3: fabæ, id. 12, 16, 3: milii, panici, Pl. 18, 7, 10: holci, id. 27, 19, 63: lilii, Stat. S. 3, 3, 128.

culpa, æ, *f.* [from Sanscrit root klip, *to make*, whence also corpus; therefore origin. like facinus, *a deed, action*]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Crime, fault, failure, defect* (as a state worthy of punishment) (class.): Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 21; id. Am. 1, 2, 33: non C. Rabirium culpa delicti, non invidia vitæ in discrimen capitis vocaverunt, C. Rab. Perd. 1, 2: in hoc uno genere omnes inesse culpas istius maximas avaritiæ, majestatis, dementiæ, libidinis, crudelitatis, id. 2 Verr. 5, 17 *init.*: et culpam in facto, non scelus esse meo, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 24; cf. thus, id. ib. 1, 3, 38; id. ib. 3, 5, 51; id. ib. 4, 4, 37: quicquid hujus factum'st culpâ, non factum'st meâ, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 10; cf. id. Hec. 2, 1, 31 *sq.*: is quidem in culpâ non est, id. ib. 4, 4, 78; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 19: in mutum confers culpam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 55: so, conferre in aliquem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 96; Cæs. B. G. 4, 27; C. Sen. 5, 14: culpam transferre in aliquem, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 5; C. Att. 15, 28: suam quisque culpam auctores ad negotia transferunt, Sall. J. 1, 4: culpam non modo derivare in aliquem, sed communicare cum altero, C. 2 Verr. 2, 20 *fin.*: in culpâ ponere aliquem, id. Clu. 45 *ad fin.*: indecorant bene nata (pectora) culpæ, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 36: seraque fata, Quæ manent culpas etiam sub Orco, id. ib. 3, 11, 29; id. ib. 4, 15, 11.

B. Esp.: **1.** *The crime of unchastity:* Ov. M. 2, 37; 452; 546; Virg. Æ. 4, 19; 172; Hor. Od. 3, 27, 38; id. ib. 3, 6, 17; Tac. A. 3, 24. — **2.** In the jurists, *The fault of remissness, neglect:* Gai. Dig. 7, 2, 72; Procul. ib. 18, 1, 68; Ulp. ib. 42, 5, 8.

II. Meton.: *Any thing mischievous* or *injurious, mischief:* continuo culpam (*sc.* ovem ægram) ferro compesce, Virg. G. 3, 468.

cŭlpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [culpo] *Worthy of blame, culpable, criminal* (post-class.): aliquid (*opp.* laudabile), App. Apol. p. 223: opinio de dis (*opp.* digna), Arn. 7, p. 223.—*Comp.:* tanto culpabilius est, non observare quod possis, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 1.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not found.

cŭlpābĭlĭter, *adv.* [culpabilis] *Culpably:* Symm. Ep. 9, 40.—*Comp.*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 39, 4.

culpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [culpo] *A reproach, blame:* Gell. 10, 22, 2.

culpātor, ōris, *m.* [culpa] *One who commits a fault, a criminal:* Omnipotens, æterne Deus, qui cuncta gubernas, Culpatore novando mihi vitalia dona, Paulin. Pell. 102.

culpātus, a, um,

I. *P.* of culpo.

II. *Pa. Worthy of reproach, blameable:* Paris, Virg. Æ. 2, 602.— *Comp.:* culpatius, Gell. 11, 7, 1.

culpīto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. *a. intens.* [culpo] *To reproach severely* or *harshly:* Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 19.

culpo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. *a.* [culpa]

I. Prop.: *To reproach* or *blame a person* or *thing as wrong* or *faulty, to censure, reprove, disapprove, condemn* (mostly post-Aug.): **A.** With personal objects: **1.** In *simple constr.:* medicum, Var. L. L. 9, 5, 129: quos modo, Ov. M. 10, 581: illum, Quint. 8, 4, 23: alium, id. ib. 4, 2, 26: Neronem, Suet. Vit. Pers. — *Pass.:* laudatur (prodigus) ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 11: id. Od. 4, 5, 20; Quint. 3, 6, 60. — **2.** With *ob:* ob id, Suet. Cæs. 72. — **3.** With *in c. Abl.:* in quo merito, Suet. Vesp. 16. — **4.** *Abs.:* sola Jovis conjux non tam culpetne probetne Eloquitur, quam, *etc.*, Ov. M. 3, 256; so, id. ib. 9, 524; Hor. S. 1, 4, 82; Quint. 5, 11, 7. — **B.** With things as objects: hoc (*opp.* laudare), Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 13: quod, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 95: faciem Deæ, Ov. M. 11, 322: versûs duros (with reprehendere inertes), Hor. A. P. 446: statuas, Mart. 9, 60; Quint. 2, 4, 38.

II. Meton.: *To declare* something *as a crime, to impute a fault to* something, *to complain of, find fault with:* arbore nunc aquas Culpante, nunc torrentia agros Sidera, nunc hiemes iniquas, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 31; cf. Col. 1 procæm. § 1: culpantur frustra calami, Hor. S. 2, 3, 7.

cŭlte, *adv.* [1. cultus, *no.* II.] *Elegantly, in a polished manner:* **A.** Of style: dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 7; Pl. Ep. 5, 20, 6: — *Comp.:* dicere, Sen. Suas. 4 *fin.*: Tac. Or. 21.—**B.** Of dress: progredi, Just. 3, 3, 5: Of a couch: *Comp.:* incubare lectulo cultius strato, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

cultellĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. *a.* [culter] **A.** (acc. to culter, *no.* I.): *To level by the coulter* of a plough: Frontin. de Limit. p. 43 Goes.—**B.** (acc. to culter, *no.* I. B.): *To make in the shape of a knife:* Pl. 32, 2, 5, § 13; id. 8, 25, 38, § 91.

cultellŭlus, ĭ, *m. dim.* [cultellus] *A small knife:* Sol. 38.

cultellus, ĭ, *m. dim.* [culter, *no.* I. B.]

I. Prop.: *A small knife:* Var. R. R. 1, 69, 2; id. Frgm. ap. Non. 195, 18; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51; Pl. 12, 25, 54; Suet. Claud. 34; Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 11.

II. Meton.: Lignei, *Wooden pegs:* Vitr. 7, 3.

culter, tri, *m.* [Sanscrit root krit, *to split*] (*The splitting thing*; hence)

I. Prop.: **A.** *A coulter, plough-share:* Pl. 18, 18, 48. — **B.** *A knife:* **1.** *A butcher's knife:* Liv. 3, 48: ad cultrum bovem emere, *for slaughter*, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 11; Plaut. Mil. 5, 4. — **2.** *A cook's knife:* *Euc.* Ad tresviros jam ego deferam tuum nomen. *Co.* Quamobrem? *Euc.* Quia cultrum habes. *Co.* Cocum decet: Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 3 ("cultrum gestari vetitum," Meurs. in h. l.): Var. ap. Non. 195, 16.— **3.** *A hunting knife:* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 2; Petr. Frgm. Trag. 40, 5; Suet. Aug. 19; id. Claud. 13.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of *the part of the pruning knife, next to the handle:* capulo pars (vinitoriæ falces) proxima, quæ rectam gerit aciem, culter ob similitudinem nominatur, Col. 4, 25, 1; cf. id. ib. 2. — **B.** *A razor:* C. Off. 2, 7, 25; Petr. S. 108; Pl. 7, 59, 59. — **C.** *The edge* of any thing: tympanum versatile, in cultro collocatum, *placed on the edge, on the small side, perpendicularly*, Vitr. 10, 14; so, in cultrum collocare, id. 10, 10.

III. Fig. (acc. to no. I. B. 1.): fugit improbus ac me Sub cultro liquit, *under the knife*, i. e. *in extreme peril*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 74.

‡ **cultĭcŭla** (so acc. to *Cod. Mon.*; Lind. reads CULCITULA) fusticulus quidam Ligneus in sacris dicebatur, Fest. p. 38 *fin.* [culter; cf. cultelli lignei, under cultellus, *no.* II.]

cultĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. colo] **A.** (acc. to colo, *no.* II.): agri, *A cultivation of ground, agriculture;* v. agricultio.—**B.** (acc. to 1. colo, *no.* III. B.): *Veneration, reverence*, Arn. 4, p. 146; id. 5, p. 178.

cultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to 1. colo, *no.* I.): *An inhabitant, dweller:* ejus terræ, Sall. J. 17 *fin.*: collis ejus (*sc.* Janiculi), Liv. 24, 10; cf. collis Heliconii, Cat. 61, 1: nemorum, Virg. G. 1, 14; id. ib. 2, 114; cf. antiqui (Capuæ), Liv. 7, 38: (insularum), id. 22, 31: cœli (Juppiter), Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 13: Euboicus tumidarum aquarum, Ov. M. 14, 4. — **B.** (acc. to 1. colo, *no.* II.): *A worker, cultivator:* **1.** With Gen.: agrorum, Liv. 2, 34; 4, 25: agri, id. 40, 29; cf. agricultor: agelli, Hor. A. P. 117: terræ, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: vitis, id. Fin. 5, 14, 40: alveorum, Col. 9, 3, 1.— Poet. of a bullock: pauperis agri, Ov. P. 5, 515. — **2.** *Abs.* for *A cultivator of land, husbandman, planter*, Sall. J. 46, 5; id. ib. 48 *fin.*; Liv. 21, 34; id. 28, 11; id. 45, 30; Quint. 2, 19, 2; Virg. Æ. 8, 8; Ov. M. 1, 125; id. ib. 7, 633.—**C.** (acc. to 1. colo, *no.* III. A.): *A fosterer, supporter:* bonorum (together with fautor), Liv. 9, 46: fidissimus imperii Romani (Hiero), id. 26, 32: juvenum, *a tutor, teacher*, Pers. 5, 63: veritatis, fraudis inimici, C. Off. 1, 30, 109; cf. æqui, Ov. M. 5, 100: juris et æquorum legum, Mart. 10, 37: amicitiæ, Liv. 23, 28: Mart. 9, 86. — **D.** (acc. to 1. colo, *no.* III. B.): **1.** Gen.: *A worshipper, reverencer:* **a.** With *Gen.:* deorum, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1: numinis, Ov. M. 1, 327: diligentissimus religionum, Liv. 5, 49. — **b.** *Abs.*, Virg. Æ. 11, 788. — **2.** Esp.: In later relig. lang.: *A priest* of some deity: deûm matris, *a priest of Cybele*, Suet. Oth. 8; cf. Orell. no. 938.

cultrārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [culter, *no.* I. B.] (*One pertaining to a* knife; hence) *A slayer of the victim* (for sacrifice): Suet. Cal. 32; Inscr. Grut. 640, 11.

cultrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Provided with a* knife; hence) *Knife-furnished:* folia, Pl. 13, 4, 7.

cultrix, icis, *f.* [1. colo] **A.** (acc. to 1. colo, *no.* I.): *A female inhabitant:* **1.** Prop.: Of living beings: nemorum, Virg. Æ. 11, 557: montibus, Cat. 62, 300: Sillig. *N. cr.*: Janiculi, Ov. F. 1, 245. — **2.** Of things: foci secura patella, Pers. 3, 26. — **B.** (acc. to 1. colo, *no.* II. A.): *She who labours at* or *bestows care* upon a thing: earum (*sc.* rerum, quas Natura gignit) augendarum et alendarum quandam nutricem esse, *etc.*, C. Fin. 5, 14, 39.—**C.** (acc. to 1. colo, *no.* III. B.): *A female worshipper:* deorum montium, Lact. de Mort. Pers. 11.

cultūra, æ, *f.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to 1. colo, *no.* II.): **1.** With *Gen.:* *A cultivating, working:* agri, Var. R. R. 2 præf. § 4; C. Sen. 15, 54; Suet. Aug. 43; id. Vesp. 1: agelli, Lucr. 3, 1066; cf. C. Agr. 2, 30 *fin.*; 35; id. Fl. 29, 71: si nulla cultura adhibeatur, id. Fin. 5, 14, 39:—*Plur.:* agri culturas docuit usus, Lucr. 5, 1447. — **2.** *Abs.: Agriculture, husbandry*, in the widest sense: Var. R. R. 1, 18; 7; Quint. 10, 2, 2; Hor. Od. 3, 24, 14:—*Plur.*, of the several parts of husbandry: Col. 11, 1, 30; id. 11, 2, 3. — **B.** (acc. to 1. colo, *no.* II. A.): *Care, culture, cultivation, etc.:* **1.** With *Gen.:* animi, C. Tusc. 2, 5, 13. — **2.** *Abs.:* ei modo culturæ patientem commodet aurem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40. — **C.** (acc. to 1. colo, *no.* III. B.): **1.** Of God: *Worship* (Eccl. Lat.): **a.** With *Gen.:* Dei unici pia et religiosa cultura, Lact. 5, 7; cf. Vulg. Sir. 1, 32. — **b.** *Abs.:* culturam in aliam transfert, Tert. Apol. 21. — **2.** Of men: *An honouring, etc.:* dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 85.

cultus, a, um,

I. *P.* of 1. colo.

II. *Pa.:* **A.** (acc. to 1. colo, *no.* II.): *Tilled, cultivated:* *Comp.:* ager cultior, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 20: fundus, Quint. 8, 3, 8: loca, Curt. 7, 3, 18:—*Sup.:* ager cultissimus, C. Rosc. Com. 12, 33.—As *Subst.:* **culta**, ōrum, *n. Cultivated* or *tilled land, gardens, plantations, etc.:* Lucr. 1, 165; 210; id. 5, 1370; Virg. G. 4, 372; Pl. 24, 10, 49. — **B.** (acc. to colo, *no.* III. A.): *Ornamented, adorned, elegant, cultivated, etc.:* **1.** *Abs.:* (*Comp.*): filia cultior, Mart. 10, 98. — **2.** With *Abl.:* matrona vetitâ purpureâ culta, Suet. Ner. 32: —*Sup.:* sermone cultissimus, Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 45.

2. cultus, ūs, *m.* [colo] **I.** Prop.: *A labouring at, labour, care, cultivation, culture* (rare) quod est tam asperum saxetum, in quo agricolarum cultus non elaboret? C. Agr. 2, 25 *ad fin.*: agricolæ, id. Leg. 1, 1: agrorum, Liv. 4, 12; Quint. procem. § 26; cf. id. 8, 3, 75: (oves) neque sustentari neque ullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum et curatione possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158; cf. cultus et curatio corporis, id. ib. 1, 34, 94.

II. Meton.: *A manner or style of living, refinement of life* (as antith. to a state of nature): **A.** Gen.: **1.** In a good sense: *Culture, civilisation,* etc.: homines a fera agrestique vita ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere, C. de Or. 1, 8, 33; cf. eadem mediocritas ad omnem usum cultumque vitæ transferenda est, id. Off. 1, 39, 140: (Belgæ) a cultu atque humanitate Provinciæ longissime absunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1 Herz.; cf. id. ib. 1, 31; id. ib. 6, 18; Virg. Æ. 5, 730 (and in *plur.*: cultusque artesque virorum, Ov. M. 7, 58): liberalis, Liv. 45, 28: tam humilis, id. 1, 39: agrestis et rusticus, id. 7, 4; cf. feri, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 2: regio victu atque cultu ætatem agere, Sall. C. 37, 6; so, with victus, C. Fam. 9, 3; Cæs. B. G. 6, 24; Nep. Alcib. 11, 4.—**2.** In a bad sense: *Luxury, wantonness:* lubido stupri, ganeæ ceterique cultus non minor incesserat, Sall. C. 13, 3; cf. cultus ac desidia imperatoris, Liv. 29, 21 *fin.*—**B.** Esp.: *Concr.: Clothing, ornament, splendid dress, splendour* (so most freq.): regius, Nep. Dat. 3, 1: militaris, Liv. 29, 19: incinctus Gabino cultu, id. 10, 7: justo mundior, id. 8, 15; so, Vell. 1, 2; id. 2, 40; 107; Quint. 8 procem. § 20; id. 11, 3, 137; Suet. Cæs. 44; 45; id. Cal. 52; id. Ner. 20; Hor. Od. 1, 8, 16; id. ib. 4, 9, 15; Ov. M. 3, 609; id. ib. 8, 855; id. ib. 13, 163.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.) (rare): **1.** Gen.: *A nursing, educating, improving; instruction, attention, regard paid to any thing:* malo cultu corruptus, *by bad training,* C. Part. 26; cf. recti cultus pectora roborant, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 34; id. Ep. 2, 2, 123 Schmid.: quid tam dignum cultu atque labore ducamus (*sc.* quam vocem)? Quint. 2, 16, 17.—**2.** Esp.: *An honouring, reverence:* philosophia nos primum ad deorum cultum erudivit, C. Tusc. 1, 26; id. Inv. 2, 53; Ov. M. 5, 279; id. ib. 6, 314, et al.: and in *plur.*: justis ac piis, Lact. 4, 3: de adventu regis et cultu sui, Tac. A. 2, 58.—Far more common,

B. (acc. to *no.* II. A. 1.): **1.** Of the mind: *Improvement, cultivation, refinement:* animi cultus ille erat ei quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, C. Fin. 5, 19, 54: non mores patrios solum, sed etiam cultum vestitumque mutavit, Nep. Paus. 3, 1.—**2.** Of style: *Elegance, refinement:* in verbis effusiorem, ut ipsi vocant, cultum affectaverunt, Quint. 3, 8, 58; so, id. 2, 5, 23; id. 10, 1, 124; id. 10, 2, 17; id. 12, 10, 23; 79, et al.

cŭlŭllus, i, *m.* [prob. *dim.* of culeus, *no.* II. A., as mamilla from mamma] (acc. to Acro upon Hor. Od. 1, 31, 11, orig., *A sacrificial vessel for liquids;* afterwards in gen.), *A drinking-vessel, beaker, cup, bowl,* Hor. Od. 1, 31, 11; id. A. P. 434.

cūlus, i, *m.* [prps. akin to κοῖλος, of a curving form: cf. 1. anus] *The posteriors, fundament,* Cat. 23, 19; id. 33, 4; id. 97, 2; 4; 12; id. 98, 4; Mart. 3, 98.

1. **cum** (orig. form COM, still found in an inscription: COM PREIVATVD; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 306 and 537, and under *no.* II.), *præp. c. Abl.* [Sanscr. sa, sam; Greek ξύν, σύν, denotes in gen. accompaniment, community, connection of one object with another, opp. to sine, separatim, *etc.*: *With, together, together with, in connection with, along with.*

I. A. Gen.: Plaut. Am. prol. 95; cf. haud convenit, Una ire cum amica imperatorem in via, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 42; Plaut. Am. prol. 125: cum Pansa vixi in Pompeiano, C. Att. 14, 20, 4: vivit habitatque cum Balbo, id. ib.: si cœnas hodie mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 70; C. Att. 5, 1, 4: vagamur egentes cum conjugibus et liberis, id. ib. 8, 2, 3: qui unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipsis habeant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 3, et sæp.—In an expression of displeasure: abi hinc, quo dignus, cum donis tuis tam lepidis, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 9; cf. Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 33; Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 38 Ruhnk.; id. Eun. 1, 2, 73; id. Heaut. 4, 6, 7; id. Hec. 1, 2, 59.

B. Esp.: **1.** Denoting time with which any thing coincides: egone abs te abii hinc hodie cum diluculo? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 111: cum primo luci, id. Cist. 2, 1, 49; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 55; C. Off. 3, 31, 112: cum prima luce, id. Att. 4, 3, 4: cum primo lumine solis, Virg. Æ. 7, 130: cum mane, Lucil. in Diom. p. 372 P.: cum ortu solis, Sall. J. 106: cum occasu solis, id. ib. 68; sole reliquit, Virg. Æ. 3, 568, et sæp.: mane cum luci simul, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 31; v. simul: exiit cum nuncio (*i. e. at the same time with,* etc.) Crassus, Cæs. B. G. 5, 46; cf. cum his nuncius Romam ad consulendum redit (ἅμα τοῖσδε), Liv. 1, 32: simul cum domo designavit templo Jovis fines, id. 1, 10.

2. a. Indicative of a circumstance with which an action is connected, or the manner in which it takes place: *With, in, under, in the midst of, among, to, at:* aliquid cum malo suo facere, Plaut. Bac. 3, 4, 4; cf. cum magna calamitate et prope pernicie civitatis, C. 2 Verr. 1, 24, 63; cum summa reipublicæ salute et cum tua peste ac pernicie cumque eorum exitio, qui, *etc.*, id. Cat. 1, 13, 33; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 104; cf. cum magno provinciæ periculo, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10, et sæp.: cum summo probro, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 10: cum summo terrore hominum, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 24, 6: cum summa tua dignitate, C. Fin. 4, 22, 61: cum bona alite, Cat. 61, 19; Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 129: ferendum hoc onus est cum labore, id. Amph. 1, 1, 21; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59: multis cum lacrimis aliquem obsecrare, *amid many tears,* Cæs. B. G. 1, 20; cf. hunc ipsum abstulit magno cum gemitu civitatis, C. 2 Verr. 1, 19, 49: si minus cum cura aut κατὰ λόγον locus loquendi lectus est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 6: cum cura, C. Inv. 1, 39, 70; Sall. J. 54, 1; Liv. 22, 42; id. 27, 24 *fin.* Drak.; id. 38, 18; id. 39, 41; id. 44, 1: cum summo studio, Sall. C. 51, 38; Liv. 8, 25; C. Fin. 1, 3, 9: summa cum celeritate ad exercitum rediit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52: maximo cum clamore involant, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 89; Liv. 2, 23: Athenienses cum silentio auditi sunt, Liv. 38, 10: illud cum pace agemus, C. Tusc. 5, 29, 83; cf. Drak. Liv. 3, 19: cum bona pace, Liv. 1, 24; id. 21, 24; 32; id. 28, 37 Drak.: cum bona gratia, C. Fat. 4, 7: cum bona venia, Liv. 29, 1, 7; cf. Drak. upon 7, 41: cum venia, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 104; Quint. 10, 1, 72: cum virtute vivere, C. Fin. 3, 8, 29; id. ib. 2, 11, 34: cum judicio, Quint. 10, 1, 8: cum firma memoria, id. 5, 10, 54.

b. Cum eo quod *or* ut (ne), (in amplification *or* limitation) *With the circumstance or in regard that, on or under the condition, with the exception, that,* etc. (except once in Cicero's epistt., not ante-Aug.): (α) With *quod* and the *Indicat.*: Quint. 12, 10, 47 Spald.; id. 10, 7, 13; so also, cum eo quidem, quod, *etc.*, id. 2, 4, 30.—(β) With *quod* and the *Subj.*: sit sane, quoniam ita tu vis: sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, C. Att. 6, 1, 7.—(γ) With *ut* and the *Subj.*: Antium nova colonia missa cum eo, ut Antiatibus permitteretur, si et ipsi ascribi coloni vellent, Liv. 8, 14; id. ib. *init.*; id. 30, 10 *fin.*; id. 36, 5; Cels. 3, 22.—So with *tamen:* cum eo tamen, ut is, qui deficit, non sit sustinendus, id. 2, 3, 5: cum eo tamen, ut sciamus, id. 4, 6.—(δ) With *ne* and the *Subj.*: obsequar voluntati tuæ cum eo, ne dubites, *etc.*, Col. 5, 1, 4; so Cels. 7, 22.—So with *tamen:* cum eo tamen, ne præcordia dura sint, Cels. 2, 17.

c. Cum diis volentibus, *etc., With God's help, by the will of God,* σὺν θεῷ: cum divis volentibus quodque bene evenit mando tibi, mani, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 141, 1; Enn. Ann. 6, 33 (in C. Off. 1, 12 *fin.*): agite cum diis bene juvantibus arma capite, Liv. 21, 43; so, cum superis, Claud. Cons. Stil. III. 174.

d. Cum with an ordinal number (cum octavo, cum decimo, *etc.*) for our *-fold,* in husbandry, for the designation of the degree of multiplication in the productions of the soil: ut ex eodem semine aliubi cum decimo redeat, aliubi cum quinto decimo, *ten-, fifteen-fold,* Var. R. R. 1, 44, 1; so, cum octavo, cum decimo, C. 2 Verr. 3, 47, 112: cum centesimo, Pl. 18, 10, 21; cf. with a *Subst.*: cum centesima fruge agricolis fenus reddente terra, id. 5, 4, 3.

3. With a means or instrument, as far as that is considered as attending or accompanying the actor in his action (so most freq. ante-class., or in the poets and scientific writers): acribus inter se cum armis confligere, Lucil. in Non. 261, 6; Enn. in Serv. Virg. G. 2, 424: cum voce maxima conclamat, Claud. Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13, 10; Cat. 98, 3: cum suo gurgite accepit venientem (fluvius), Virg. Æ. 9, 816; Veg. 1, 27, 2: cum vino et oleo ungere, id. 1, 11, 8: terra in augurum libris scripta cum R. uno, Var L. L. 5, 4, 8.

4. a. First with words that denote a union, connection, a joining, binding together, *etc.*, like conjungere, componere, connectere, colligere, *etc.*, v. h. vv.

b. To denote the idea of being furnished, endowed, clothed with, *etc.* (α) Prop.: ille vir haud magna cum re sed plenu' fidei, Enn. in C. de Sen. 1 (cf. the antith.: hominem sine re, sine fide, C. Cœl. 32, 78): a portu illuc nunc cum laterna advenit, Plaut. Am. prol. 149: cadus cum vino, id. Stich. 5, 1, 7; cf. id. Pers. 2, 3, 15: olla cum aqua, Cato R. R. 156; arcula cum ornamentis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 91: fiscos cum pecunia Siciliensi, C. 1 Verr. 8, 22: onerariæ naves cum commeatu, Liv. 30, 24: cum servili schema, Plaut. Am. prol. 117.—So of clothing, id. Rud. 1, 4, 31; id. Stich. 2, 2, 26; C. 2 Verr. 4, 24 *fin.*; id. ib. 5, 13 *init.*; id. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Liv. 35, 34; Suet. Claud. 13; Sil. 1, 94, et sæp.—So of weapons: ut ne quis cum telo servus esset, C. 2 Verr. 5, 3, 7; id. Phil. 2, 8; cf. immissi cum falcibus, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65.—So of limbs, *etc.*: cum elephanti capite puerum natum, Liv. 27, 11; cf. cum quinque pedibus natus, id. 30, 2; id. 27, 4, et al.—(β) Fig.: omnia cum pulcris animis Romana juventus, Enn. in Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 1; cf. Ter. ib.: te Romam venisse cum febri, C. Att. 6, 9: ex iis qui cum imperio sint, id. Fam. 1, 1, 3 Manut.; cf. cum imperio aut magistratu, Suet. Tib. 12 Bremi.

c. With words denoting intercourse, traffic, agreement, deliberation, difference, *etc.*; therefore with verbs like agere (cum aliquo, secum *or* cum animo suo; cf. also cogitare, reputare, dubitare, *etc.*), pangere, rationem habere, servare fidem; congruere, consentire; certare, pugnare, discrepare, differre, dissentire, distrahere, *etc.*, v. h. vv.; and cf. upon the connection of *cum* with the latter class of words, Roth. Tac. Agr. Exc. XXVI. p. 239 *sq.*

☞ **a.** *Cum* in anastrophe. So always with the *pron. person.*: mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, *etc.*; cf. C. Or. 45, 154; Prisc. p. 949 and 988 P.; and in gen. with the *pron. relat.*: quocum (quicum), quacum, quibuscum; cf. Drak. Liv 38, 9; Heusing. C. Off. 1, 35, 2; Brem. Nep. Milt. 1, 2.—**b.** Separated by *et* from its noun: cum et diurno et nocturno metu, C. Tusc. 5, 23, 66.

II. A. In compounds the primitive form *com* was alone in use, and was unchanged before *b, p, m: comburo, compono, committo*; and the few words beginning with vowels, *comes, comitium,* and *comitor*; with the assimilation of the *m* before *l, n, r*; *colligo, connecto, corripio*; with the change of *m* into *n* before all the remaining consonants: *concutio, condono, confero, congero, conjicio, conqueror, consumo, contero, convinco*; and with the rejection of *m* before all vowels and before *h*: *coarguo, coco, coinquino, coopto, cohibeo.*—**B.** It denotes, **1.** Connection or similarity of any kind: coco, colloquor, convivor, *etc.*; colligo, compono, condo, *etc.*—Through the intermediate idea of comprehending all the parts of an object, it expresses, **2.** The completeness, perfecting of any act, and thus gives intensity to the signif. of the simple word, as in commaculo, commendo, condignus, *etc.*, comminuo,

concerpo, concīdo, convello, *etc.* — **V.** Hand Turs. II. pp. 134—171.

The follg. are considered as compounds with cum:

cumprimis (or prps. better, cum primis in case-relations). *Especially, particularly*, C. 2 Verr. 2, 28, 68: Gell. 1, 13, et al.; cf. the follg. — More striking still is,

cumprime, *Especially, particularly*, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2: "*apprime* crebrius est, *cumprime* rarius, traductumque ex eo est, quod cumprimis dicebant pro eo, quod est imprimis," Gell. 1, 13.

2. **cum,** *conj.*; v. quum.

Cūmæ, arum (**Cymē,** Stat. S. 4, 3, 65: *Gen.* Cymes, Sil. 13, 494), *f.*, Κύμη, *An ancient colony of the Chalcidians, in Campania, on the sea-coast, renowned on account of its Sibyl*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 61: Luer. 6, 748; Virg. Æ. 6, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 11; Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 1; Flor. 1, 16, 6; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 712 *sq.* — Hence, **A. Cūmānus,** a, um, *adj., Of Cumæ, Cumæan*: ager, C. Agr. 2, 25, 66: litora, Tac. A. 15, 46: linum, Pl. 19, 1, 2: cæmentum, id. 35, 13, 47: calices, *made in Cumæ*, Var. in Non. 146, 11; cf. fictaque Cumana lubrica terra rota, *i. e. Cumæan vessels*, Tib. 2, 3, 70: Cumanas patinas in orbe tortas, Stat. S. 4, 9, 43: Cumano pulvere rubicunda testa, Mart. 14, 114: Apollo, *i. e. worshipped at Cumæ*, Flor. 2, 8, 3; cf. C. Div. 1, 43: vates, *i. e. the Sibyl*, Luc. 5, 183. — As *Subst.*: **1. Cumani,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Cumæ*, Liv. 40, 42 *fin.* — **2. Cumanum,** i, *n.*: **a.** *The Cumæan region*: in Cumano, Pl. 17, 25, 38. — **b.** *An estate of Cic. near Cumæ*, C. Fam. 4, 2; id. Att. 4, 10; id. ib. 14, 10; id. Ac. 1, 1. — **B. Cūmæus,** a, um, *adj., Cumæan* (poet.): urbs, Virg. Æ. 3, 441: antrum, Sil. 13, 498: Sibylla, Virg. Æ. 6, 98; Ov. M. 15, 712; cf. of the same: virgo, Ov. M. 14, 135: dux (sc. Æneæ), id. ib. 121: vates, Val. Fl. 1, 5: carmen, *i. e. of the Sibyl*, Virg. E. 4, 4: Cumæos in annos vivant, *i. e. very long* (as the Sibyl was called longæva sacerdos, Virg. Æ. 6, 321), Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 41; cf. Prop. 2, 2, 16.

‡ **cumalter** signifies *cum altero*, dictum ab antiquis ita brevitatis causa, ut *sodes* pro si audes, *scilicet* pro scias licet, *sis* pro si vis, Fest. p. 39.

Cumanus, a, um, v. Cumæ, *no.* A.

† **cumātilis** (also **cym-**), e, *adj.* [from κῦμα, with the Lat. ending, ilis] **I.** Prop.: *Of the sea, sea-*: tridentem gerit (Neptunus) ut pisces suffigere possit; patet deum esse cumatilem ilio paratu, Commod. 10, 1. **II.** Meton.: *Sea-coloured, water-coloured, blue*: colos, Titin. in Non. 548, 11.—As *Subst.*: **cumatile,** is, *n., A bluish garment*: Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 49.

cumatium, ii, v. cymatium.

cumba, æ, v. cymba.

cumēra, æ, *f.* (**cumerum,** i, *n.*, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88). *A chest, box*; to keep grain in, Hor. S. 1, 1, 53 Acro; id. Ep. 1, 7, 30; for the utensils of a bride, Fest. p. 48; Var. l. l.; v. l. camillum.

cūminātus (also **cym.**), a, um, *adj.* [cuminum] *Seasoned* or *mixed with cumin*: Pall. Nov. 22, 5.—As *Subst.*: **cuminatum,** i, *n., Cumin-spice*: Apic. 1, 29.

** **cuminīnus** (also **cym.**), a, um, *adj.* = κυμινινος [id.] *Composed of cumin*: oleum, App. Herb. 74.

† **cūminum** (also **cym.**), i, *n.* = κύμινον, *The* (pale-making) *cumin*, Pl. 20, 14, 57 *sq.*: Pall. Mart. 9, 17; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13: Col. 10, 245; Pers. 5, 55.

cummaxime, v. quum.

cummis, is, v. gummi.

cumprime, v. 1. cum, *fin.*

cumprimis, v. 1. cum, *fin.*

1. **cumque** (also **quomque** or **cunque**), *adv.* [quum-que] serves for the generalizing of any action, event, time, *etc.*: *However, whenever, however, whensoever, -ever, -soever*: **A.** Usu. with pronn. and pronom. advv.: quicumque, qualiscumque, *etc.*, ubicumque, quotiescumque, *etc.* — **B.** Very rarely stands alone; quæ demant quomque dolorem, *which remove pain in general, any pain*, Lucr. 2, 21: quum solis lumina quomque Insertim fundunt radios per opaca domorum, *in whatever manner*, id. 2, 113; id. 5, 313 Forbig.: mihi cumque salve Rite vocanti, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 15 ("*quotiescumque* to vocavero," Schol.): aurum cumque a possessore confertur, Cod. Theod. 12, 6, 32. Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 173 *sq.*

☞ At C. Leg. 3, 3, 9, the reading is most prob. EQVITAIVMQVE QVI REGAT HABETO., v. Orell. *N. cr.*

2. **cumque**=et cum, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 54, al.

cŭmŭlāre, is, *n., The commissure of the kidneys*: "commissura renum," Veg. 6, 1, 2; 6, 2, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.*

cūmŭlāte, *adv.* [cumulatus] *In rich abundance, amply, abundantly, copiously* (freq. in Cic.; elsewhere very rare), C. 2 Verr. 5, 64, *init.*; id. Fin. 2, 13, 42; id. Div. 2, 1, 3; id. Att. 6, 3, 3; id. ib. 15, 15 *ad fin.*; Scrib. Comp. 227.—*Comp.*: C. Or. 17. —*Sup.*: C. Fam. 5, 11; id. ib. 10, 29; id. ib. 13, 4; 42.

cūmŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *Abundantly, in heaps, in abundance* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): positum in doliis, Var. R. R. 3, 15 *fin.*: Prud. Apoth. 785.

cūmŭlātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of cumulo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to cumulo, *no.* II. A.): *Increased, augmented*: **1.** Prop.: eadem mensura reddere aut etiam cumulatiore, C. Brut. 4, 15.—**2.** Fig.: spreta in tempore gloria interdum cumulatior redit, Liv. 2, 47 *ad fin.*; cf. so, id. 4, 60.—**B.** (acc. to cumulo, *no.* II. B.): *Filled full, full, complete, perfect*: only fig.: **1.** *Abs.*: tantum accessit ad amorem, ut mirarer locum fuisse augendi in eo, quod mihi jampridem cumulatum etiam videbatur, C. Fam. 9, 14, 5: hoc sentire et facere perfectæ cumulatæque virtutis (est), id. Sest. 40.—**Poet.**: veniam .... cumulatam sorte remittam, *i. e.* cumulate referam, Virg. Æ. 4, 436; v. Wagn. in h. l.—**2.** With *Gen.*: ineptitudinis cumulatus, Cæcil. in Non. 128, 15: scelerum cumulatissimo? Plaut. Aul. 5, 16.

cŭmŭlo, avi, atum [cumulus] **1.** *v. a. To form into a heap, to accumulate, heap*, or *pile up* (class.): **I.** Prop. (so mostly post-Aug.; esp. in Curt. and Tac.): materiem, Lucr. 1, 989: nubila, id. 6, 191; 518: stipites, Curt. 6, 6: arenas, id. 5, 1: nivem, id. 5, 4; arma in ingentem acervum, Liv. 45, 33: pyram truncis nemorumque ruina, Stat. Th. 6, 85.

II. Meton.: With special access. ideas (class.): **A.** *To increase, augment by heaping up, to amass, accumulate*: **1.** With *Abl.*: funus funere, Lucr. 6, 1237; cf. Liv. 26, 41: æs alienum usuris, Liv. 2, 23: hæc aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, C. Rosc. Am. 11, 30; cf. alio scelere hoc scelus, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14: bellicam gloriam eloquentiâ, id. Off. 1, 32, 116; Ov. H. 2, 57.—**2.** Without *Abl.*: invidiam, Liv. 3, 12 *ad fin.*: injurias, id. 3, 37: vitia, Tac. Or. 28: accesserunt quæ cumularent religiones animis, Liv. 42, 20.—**B.** *To make full by heaping up, to fill full, fill, overload*, etc.: **1.** With *Abl.*: locum strage semiruti muri, Liv. 32, 17: fossas corporibus, Tac. H. 4, 20: viscera Thyesteis mensis, Ov. M. 15, 462 Jahn. *N. cr.*: canistra flore, id. F. 4, 451: altaria donis, Virg. Æ. 11, 50; cf. aras honore, donis, Liv. 8, 33: Curt. 5, 1; Val. Fl. 1, 204.—**2.** Without *Abl.*: altos lacus fervida musta, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 72: id. Med. Fac. 56; cf. cumulata ligula salis cocti, *a full spoon, spoonful*, Col. 2, 21, 2.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *To heap up, heap together, increase by heaping*: benefacta, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 64: omnia principatus vocabula, Tac. H. 2, 80: honores in eam, id. A. 13, 2; id. ib. 1, 21; Curt. 4, 16.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *To make full, to fill, to overload*: **1.** With *Abl.*: non possum non confiteri cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, *etc.*, C. Fam. 9, 14; cf. id. Fin. 2, 19 *ad fin.*: nunc meum cor cumulatur ira, Cæcil. in C. Cœl. 16: duplici dedecore cumulata domus, C. Att. 13, 5; cf. orator omni laude cumulatus, id. de Or. 1, 26: tot honoribus cumulatus, Tac. H. 3, 37; Suet. Ner. 8; C. de Or. 2, 4, 18. — **2.** With *ex c. Abl.*: (summum bonum) cumulatur ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfecta, *is made complete, perfect*, C. Fin. 5, 14 *fin.*—**3.** *Abs.*: ad cumulandum gaudium (meum) conspectum mihi tuum defuisse, *in order to make my joy full, complete*, C. Att. 4, 1; cf. cumulatus, *no.* II. B.

cūmŭlus, i, *m.* [acc. to Doed. Syn. 2, p. 115, instead of culmulus, as *dim.* from culmus, akin to culmen: acc. to Bopp and Pott cu-mulus, from the Sanscr. root tshi, *to collect, to heap up*, whence Sanscr. tshaya, cumulus] *A heap*, as coming to a point (cf. Doed., above cited), *a pile, a mass piled up high* (class., esp. freq. in the signif. *no.* III.): **I.** Prop.: cumulus hostium coacervatorum, Liv. 22, 7; id. 5, 48: armorum cumulos coacervare, id. 5, 39: cæsorum corporum, id. 22, 59: saxei, Pl. 31, 10, 46, *no.* 3.: eminens (aquæ in poculis), id. 2, 65, 65: aquarum, Ov. M. 15, 508: pulveris, id. ib. 14, 137: arenæ, Virg. G. 1, 105: Insequitur cumulo præruptus aquæ mons, *follows with its mass*, id. Æ. 1, 105: cf. id. ib. 2, 498.

II. Fig.: Of abstract things: *A heap, an immense number*: in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo, Liv. 3, 34.

III. Meton.: **A.** *A heap added to an accumulated mass* or *to a full measure* (cf. Fest. s. v. AUCTARIUM, p. 13), *a surplus, overplus, accession, addition, increase; a summit, point, crown*, etc.: dierum, C. Prov. Cons. 11: ut ad illam prædam damnatio Sex. Roscii velut cumulus accedat, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8; cf. ad summam lætitiam meam magnus ex illius adventu cumulus accedet, id. Att. 4, 18 *fin.*: cumulus commendationis tuæ, id. ib. 16, 3, 3; and cui gloriæ amplior adhuc cumulus accessit, Suet. Tib. 17; accesserint in cumulum manubiæ vestrorum imperatorum, *as an addition*, C. Agr. 2, 23 *fin.*: aliquem cumulum artibus afferre, id. de Or. 3, 35 *fin.*: magnum beneficium tuum magno cumulo auxeris, id. Fam. 13, 62; cf. Ov. M. 11, 206; and Tac. H. 1, 77: pro mercedis cumulo, C. Att. 1, 16, 5; Ov. M. 14, 472.—**B.** In rhetoric: peroratio, quam *cumulum* quidam, alii *conclusionem* vocant, Quint. 6, 1, 1.

cūnābŭla, orum, *n.* [cunæ] **I.** Prop.: *A cradle*, C. Div. 1, 36, 79. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the *resting-place* of young animals, Virg. G. 4, 66; Pl. 10, 33, 51.—**B.** *The earliest abode, dwelling-place*: Idæum Simoenta, Jovis cunabula parvi, Prop. 3, 1, 27; gentis nostræ, Virg. Æ. 3, 105.—**C.** Like our *cradle*, for *Birth, origin*: a primis cunabulis, *from earliest childhood*, Col. 1, 3, 5: qui non in cunabulis sed in campo sunt consules facti, *i. e. not by their descent*, C. Agr. 2, 36 *ad fin.*: a primis cunabulis hujus urbis conditæ, App. M. 2, p. 128, 27: juris, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2.

cūnæ, arum, *f.* [prps. for cubnæ, from cubo] (*The things for lying in*; hence] **I.** Prop.: *A cradle*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 81; id. Truc. 5, 13; C. Sen. 23, 83; id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93; Quint. 1, 1, 21; Ov. F. 6, 167; id. M. 10, 392; Mart. 11, 39; Pers. 3, 31. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of *the nests* of young birds, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 10.—**B.** Like our *cradle*, for *Birth* or *earliest childhood*, Ov. M. 3, 313; 9, 67; cf. cunabula, *no.* II. C.

cunctābundus (cont.), a, um, *adj.* [cunctor] *Lingering, loitering, delaying* (very rare): milites cunctabundosque et resistentes egressos castris esse, Liv. 6, 7; nusquam cunctabundus, nisi quum in senatu loqueretur, Tac. A. 1, 7.

cunctālis, e, *adj.* [cunctus] *General*: Marc. Cap. 1, p. 16.

cunctāmen (cont.), ĭnis, *n.* [cunctor] *A delaying, hesitating*: Paul. Nol. 24, 416.

cunctans (cont.), antis. **I.** *P.* of cunctor. **II.** *Pa.*: *Delaying, lingering, dilatory*. **A.** Prop.: Of personal subjects (post-Aug., and rare): erat cunctantior cautiorque, Pl. Ep. 9, 13, 6; cf. id. ib. 2, 16, 4 (*al.* cunctator); ad dimicandum cunctantior, Suet. Cæs. 60 (*al.* cunctatior); cf. familia cunctans ad opera, Col. 11, 1, 14.—With *Acc. respect.*: alternos egro cunctantem poplite gressus, Val. Fl. 2, 93. **B.** Meton.:

Of things as subjects (poet., and **rare**): mellis cunctantior actus, *more slow, tenacious*, Lucr. 3, 193: corda viri, Val. Fl. 3, 693: ira, Stat. Th. 6, 580.

cunctanter (cont.), *adv.* [cunctans] *Slowly, with delay* (rare); Liv. 1, 36.—*Comp.*: Suet. Galb. 12; id. Cæs. 19; dub. (*al.* cunctatius): Tac. A. 1, 71; dub. (*al.* cunctatius).

cunctātĭo, (cont.), ōnis, *f.* [cunctor] *A delaying, lingering*, in good or (more freq.) in bad sense, *a tarrying, delay, hesitation, doubt* (accordingly subjective, while mora is objective; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 297) (freq. and in good prose): danda brevis cogitationi mora .... in hac cunctatione, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 3, 157: studium semper assit, cunctatio absit, C. Læl. 13: boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt ... ita ut nonnunquam cunctatione ac tarditate, *etc.*, id. Sest. 47: Sabini, Cæs. B. G. 3, 18: sua id. ib. 3, 24: major invadendi, Liv. 5, 41: *opp.* temeritas, Tac. H. 3, 20; 1, 21; cf. propior constantiæ (*opp.* velocitatis juxta formidinem), id. Germ. 30 *fin.*: abjecta omni cunctatione adipiscendi magistratus et gerenda respublica est, C. Off. 1, 21, 72: sine cunctatione, C. Vat. 6, 15; Liv. 36, 14; Suet. Aug. 12.—In *plur.*, Quint. 9, 2, 71; Tac. A. 4, 71.

1. **cunctātor (cont.)** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A delayer, loiterer, lingerer, hesitater* (not in Cic.).—**A.** In a bad sense: Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 10, 3: cunctatorem ex acerrimo bellatore factum, Liv. 6, 23.—**B.** In a good sense: (magister equitum Fabium) pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv. 22, 12 *fin.*; cf. so corresp. with cautus, Tac. H. 2, 25: natura ac senecta cunctator, id. ib. 3, 4: non cunctator iniqui Labdacus, Stat. Th. 3, 79.

2. **Cunctator,** ōris, *m. An* agnomen *of the dictator* Q. Fabius Maximus (prob. retained as a title of honour, from the reproach of his master of horse, above cited); cf. Liv. 30, 26; Quint. 8, 2, 11, and cunctor.

cunctātus (cont.), a, um. **I.** *P.* of cunctor. **II.** *Pa.*: An anomalous reading of cunctans; v. cunctans and cunctanter.

cunctĭ-cĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cunctus; cano] *That has a full sound, opp.* simplex, Marc. Cap. 9, 306.

cunctim, *adv.* [cunctus] *All together, in a body, collectively*, conjunctim (very rare, prps. only in App.): cunctim et coacervatim (*opp.* singulatim ac discretim), App. Flor. *no.* 9; *opp.* singulatim, id. de Deo. Socr.

cuncti-părens, entis, *m.* [id.] *Parent of all*, Prud. στεφ. 14, 128.

cuncti-pŏtens, entis, *m.* [id.] *All-powerful, omnipotent*=omnipotens: Jesus, Prud. στεφ. 7, 56.

cuncto, are, v. cunctor, *fin.* ☞

cunctor (in many MSS. and edd. also **contor**), atus, 1. *v. dep.* [Sanscr. root çañk, *to fluctuate, doubt*] *To fluctuate in action* (from deliberation or indolence), *to linger, loiter, hesitate, doubt* (class.): **I.** Prop.: Of personal subjects: **A.** *Abs.*: So the well-known verse of Ennius upon the dictator Q. Fab. Maximus Cunctator: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Ann. 8, 27 (cited in C. Off. 1, 24, 84; id. Sen. 4, 10; id. Att. 2, 19, 2; Liv. 30, 26); imitated by Virg. Æ. 6, 847; Ov. F. 2, 242 (the idea contained in cunctando is expressed by sedendo, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 2; cf. sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv. 22, 24; and by non pugnando, Pl. 22, 5, 5): assequor omnia si propero, si cunctor amitto, C. Att. 10, 8, 5: an etiam tunc quiesceretis, cunctaremini, timeretis? id. Sest. 38, 81: nostris militibus cunctantibus, *Desilite*, inquit, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 25: alius alium exspectantes cunctamini, Sall. C. 52, 28; cf. also, Ov. M. 8, 75, 3.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: in calidis lavacris, Luer. 6, 800: in vitâ cunctatur et hæret, id. 3, 408; cf. C. Tusc. 1, 46, 111.—**C.** With *inter*: inter metum et iram cunctatus, Tac. A. 2, 66.—**D.** With *ad*: ad ea, Tac. A. 12, 46.—**E.** *Impers. Pass.*: non esse cunctandum, C. Fam. 1, 7, 5: non cunctandum neque cessandum esse, Liv. 35, 18.—**F.** With *Inf.*: neque adire cunctatus est, Suet. Cæs. 70: absolutiones venditare, id. Vesp. 16; cf. also, Col. 8, 15 *fin.*—**G.** With *apud*: nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac. A. 3, 46.—**H.** With *Relative clause*: vos cunctamini etiam nunc, quid faciatis? Sall. C. 52, 25: diu cunctatus an, *etc.*, Suet. Cæs. 81: primum cunctati, utrumne . . . an, *etc.*, id. Cæs. 80.—**K.** With *quin c. Subj.*: non cunctandum existimavit quin pugnâ decertaret, Cæs. B. G. 3, 23. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: et quamvis subito per colum vina videmus Perfluere: at contra tardum cunctatur olivum, *drops only tardily and lingers*, Lucr. 2, 392: refrigescit enim cunctando plaga per auras, id. 4, 707: contemptus et acris egestas videntur cunctari, *etc.*, id. 3, 67.

☞ Act. form **cuncto,** are: Enn. ap. Non. 469, 27: cunctas? intus alii festinant, Plaut. Casin. 4, 2, 13; Att. ap. Non. 469, 24.

cunctus, a, um, and more freq. in *plur.* **cuncti,** æ, a, *adj.* [contr. from conjunctī] *All united into one whole, in a body, all together, the whole, all, entire* (Fest. p. 39: "*cuncti* significat quidem omnes, sed cunctandum et congregati") (very freq. and class.): **A.** *Sing.*: **1.** *Masc.*: senatus, C. Fam. 4, 4, 3: senatus populusque, Liv. 9, 6: orbis terrarum, Virg. Æ. 1, 233: fragor pelagi, id. ib. 154: in ordinem, C. Leg. 3, 14, 32: a populo, id. Fam. 3, 11, 2.—**2.** *Fem.*: Ægyptus, C. Agr. 2, 16, 41.: Gallia, Cæs. B. G. 7, 10: civitas, Sall. J. 69: plebes, id. C. 37, 1: civitatis, C. Phil. 2, 9: terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: provinciam, Plancus in C. Fam. 10, 21, 5: gentem, Virg. G. 3, 473: gratiam, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 46: vim, Sall. H. Frgm. 3, 22, p. 233 ed. Gerl.: ad disciplinam, Liv. 44, 1: a Græcia, Nep. Them. 9, 4.—**3.** *Neut.*: vulgus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 63: pectore, Cat. 64, 92; Stat. Th. 5, 202.—**B.** *Plur.*: Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 102: quin cuncti vivi caperentur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 11, *ad fin.*: cuncti aut magna pars Siccensium, Sall. J. 56, 5; id. Hist. Frgm. 3, 22, p. 235 ed. Gerl.: prope cunctis civibus lucem ingenii sui porrigens, C. de Or. 1, 40 *fin.*: cunctarum exordia rerum, Lucr. 2, 333; id. 3, 31; id. 4, 26; 114, cuncta maria terræque patebant, Sall. C. 10, 1: mœnia, id. J. 57, 2, et sæp.: concussa tremiscunt cuncta, Enn. Ann. 1, 92: inconsulte cuncta simul agebant, Sall. C. 42, 2: cf. agitare, id. J. 66, 1; procedere Mario, id. 63 *fin.*: portendi deorum nutu, id. ib. 92, 2: putas una virtute minora, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 11.—**C.** Poet. or in post-Aug. prose, with *Gen.*: and **1.** In the gender of the noun (cf. Rudd. 2, p. 80; Ramsh. Gramm. p. 309; Zumpt Gramm. § 430): hominum cunctos ingenti corpore præstans, Ov. M. 4, 631: Bætica cunctas provinciarum diviti cultu præcedit, Pl. 3, 1, 3.—**2.** In *neut. plur.*: viai cuncta, Lucr. 5, 739: terrarum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 23: camporum, Tac. H. 5, 10: curarum, id. A. 3, 35.

cŭnĕātim, *adv.* [cuneo] *In the form of a wedge, wedge-formed*: constiterunt hostes, Cæs. B. G. 7, 28.

cŭnĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A wedge-formed point*: narium, Scrib. Comp. 47.

cŭnĕātus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of cuneo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to cuneo, *no.* III. B.) *Pointed like a wedge, made wedge-formed*: ager, Col. 5, 2, 1; 4: collis acumine longo, Ov. M. 13, 778: jugum montis in angustum dorsum, Liv. 44, 4.—*Comp.*: id. 9, 40.

cŭnĕo, āvi, ātum, are, 1. *v. a.* [cuneus] (rare; not ante-Aug.; cf. however, cuneatim) **I.** Prop.: *To drive in a wedge*: si quid cuneandum sit in ligno clavisve figendum, Pl. 16, 40, 76, *no.* 3. **II.** Fig.: *To force in (in speaking), to introduce violently, to wedge in*; Quint. 4, 3, 4 Spald. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To furnish with wedges, to wedge up*: latera inclinata et interventu suo vinxit (lapis), Sen. Ep. 118 *fin.*—**B.** *To make wedge-formed, form into the shape of a wedge*; of places: (Britannia) iterum so in diversos angulos cuneat triquetra, Mel. 3, 6, 4: (Hispania) cunctur angustiis inter duo maria, Pl. 3, 3, 4.

cŭnĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little wedge*, C. Univ. 13; Col. 4, 29, 10; Pall. Febr. 17, 3.

cŭnĕus, i, *m.* [Sanscr. root ço, *to sharpen, to point*] (*The sharpened thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A wedge*: Cato R. R. 10, 3; Att. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; Virg. G. 1, 144; Col. 4, 29, 9; Hor. Od. 1, 35, 18; Ov. M. 11, 514. **II.** Fig.: *A wedge*: cuneo veritatis omnis extruditur hæresis, Tert. Adv. Marc. 1, 21. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Troops drawn up for battle in a wedge form, a wedge*: Cæs. B. G. 6, 39; Liv. 2, 50; id. 10, 29; id. 22, 47; Tac. A. 1, 51; id. ib. 14, 37; id. H. 2, 42; id. ib. 3, 29; id. ib. 4, 16; id. Germ. 6 *sq.*; Quint. 2, 13, 4; Virg. Æ. 12, 269; 575; cf. Veg. Mil. 1, 26; id. 3, 19.—**B.** *The wedge-form division of the rows of seats in a theatre*: Vitr. 5, 6; Virg. Æ. 5, 664; id. G. 2, 509; Tac. A. 2, 83, id. ib. 16, 5; Suet. Aug. 44; id. Dom. 4; Juv. 6, 61; cf. CAV (ea) II. CVN (eo) III. GRAD (u) VIII. CASINA PLAVTI, Inscr. tesseræ theatr. in Orell. Inscr. *no.* 2539.—Hence, **C.** *The spectators*: ut vero cuneis notuit res omnibus, *all the boxes*, Phæd. 5, 8, 35.—**D.** In architecture, *The wedge-formed space between the different painted or inlaid panels in walls*: Vitr. 7, 4, and 5.—**E.** *A wedge-like shape* or *form*: Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, Tac. Agr. 10.

cūnīcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [cuniculus] *Of* or *pertaining to the rabbit*: herba, Marc. Emp. 14 *fin.*

cūnīcŭlārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [cuniculus, *no.* II. B. 1.] *A miner*: Veg. Mil. 2, 11; Amm. 14, 4.

cūnīcŭlātim, *adv.* [id.] *In the form of a mine*: cuniculatim procurrente rostro, et cuniculi latere introrsus tubulato, Pl. 9, 36, 61; id. ib. 33, 52.

cūnīcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cuniculus, *no.* II. A.] *Abounding in caves*: Celtiberia, Cat. 37, 18.

††cūnīcŭlus, i, *m.* [Span. word] **I.** Prop.: *A rabbit, coney*, Gr. κόνικλος or κόνικλος: Var. R. R. 3, 12, 6; Pl. 8, 55, 81; Mart. 13, 60. **II.** Meton.: from the burrowing of rabbits (cf. Fest. p. 38): **A.** Gen.: *A subterranean passage, cavity, canal*, etc. (also **-um,** i, *n.* acc. to Fest., and Cap. p. 2248 P.), C. Off. 3, 23, 90; Col. 8, 17, 4; Pl. 6, 27, 31; id. 31, 6, 31; id. 35, 15, 50.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Milit. *t. t., A mine*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 21; 7, 22 (three times); 24; Hirt. B. G. 8, 41; 43; C. Phil. 3, 8, 20; id. Cæcin. 30, 88; Liv. 5, 19; 21; id. 31, 17; id. 38, 7.—**2.** *A ditch*: quem etiam in cuniculo deposuere fœtentia, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 12; cf. Fest. and Cap. l. l. **III.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. B. 1.): *A mine* or *secret artifice*: res occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, C. Agr. 1, 1.

cūnīla, æ, *f. A plant*, called also conila, *a species of* origanum: Pl. 19, 8, 50; id. 20, 16, 61; Col. 6, 13, 1.

cūnīlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [cunila] *A species of* cunila: Pl. 19, 8, 50.

Cūnīna, æ, *f.* [cunæ] (*The one belonging to the cradle*) *A goddess supposed to protect children in the cradle*: Var. ap. Non. 167, 32; Lact. 1, 20; Aug. Civ. Dei 4, 11; Inscr. Grut. 96, 9.

‡cunire est stercus facere, Fest. p. 39.

cunnī-lingus, i, *m.* = cunnum lingens: Mart. 12, 59; Auct. Priap. 78, 2.

† cunnus, i, *m.* [akin to KYΘ, *κεύθω, to cover, to hide*; cf. cauda] **I.** Prop.: *The female pudendum*: Mart. 1, 91; id. 3, 81; Auct. Priap. 28, 5. Also of animals: mulæ, Cat. 96, 6. **II.** Meton.: *An unchaste female, a courtesan*: Hor. S. 1, 2, 36; 76; id. ib. 1, 3, 107; Auct. Priap. 69, 1.

cunque, *adv.* v. cumque.

cunŭlæ, ārum, *f. dim.* [cunæ] *A little cradle*: Prud. Cath. 7, 184; id. ib. 11, 98.

1. **cūpa,** æ, *f.* [Sanscr. kûpa, *a small pit, cistern*, kumbha, *vessel for water*, Greek κύπη, *κύμβη, a hollow, cup*, κύπελλον, *cup, goblet*] *A tub, cask*, etc.: **A.** For holding liquids, esp. wine; Var. ap. Non. 83, 14 *sq.*; Pall. 1, 18, 2; 1, 38, 1; C. Fis. 27 *fin.*; Luc. 4, 420; Capitol. Maximin. 22; Cæs. B. C. 2, 11.—**B.** For grain; Alfen. Dig. 19, 2, 31.—**C.** For ashes of the dead; Inscr. Or. 4550.

† 2. **cupa,** æ, *f.*=κώπη, *The handle to*

an oil mill, a crooked handle, Cato R. R. 21; 12.

cŭpārĭus, ii, *m.* [1. cupa] *A maker of* cupæ, or *casks*: Inscr. ap. Orell. *no.* 4176 and *no.* 4177. Hence, *Eng. Cooper.*

1. **cŭpēdĭa (cupp.),** æ, *f. Daintiness, luxuriousness*, C. Tusc. 4, 11, 26.

2. **cŭpēdĭa (cupp.),** ōrum, *n.*, and **cupedĭæ,** ārum, *f.* (a later form **cŭpēdĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, Apic. 5, 1; id. 7, 6; id. 8, 6) *Dainty dishes, tit-bits, delicacies* (ante- and post-class.): nihil moror cupedia, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 32; Amm. 28, 4; Gell. 6, 13, 2. Cf. cupes, *no.* I.—Hence,

cŭpēdĭnārĭus (cupp.), a, um, *adj. Of* or *pertaining to dainty dishes* or *delicacies*: Forum, *A place in Rome*, Symm. Ep. 8, 19; cf. 2. cupedo, and cupes, *no.* I.—As *Subst.* **cupedinarius,** ii, *m., He who prepares delicacies* or *tit-bits, a confectioner*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25; Lampr. Heliog. 30.

1. **cŭpēdo,** v. cupido, *init.*

2. **cŭpēdo (cupp-),** ĭnis, *f.* [cupio] (*A desiring*: *Concr.*: *A thing desired*; hence) *A tit-bit, delicacy*: Forum cupedinis, *A place in Rome*, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 41; id. in Dom. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25; cf. cupedinarius and cupes, *no.* I.

cŭpella, æ, *f. dim.* [cupa] *A small vat* or *cask*, Pall. Febr. 25, 12; Apic. 1, 2.

‡cupenous, i, *m.* In the Sabine lang., *A priest*, Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 534; esp., *a priest of Hercules*, Gloss. ib.

cŭpes (cupp-), ēdis, *m.* [cupio] **I.** Prop.: *A tit-bit*: "*Cupes* et cupedia antiqui lautiores cibos nominabant; inde et macellum et forum cupedinis appellabant. Cupedia autem a cupiditate sunt dicta, vel, sicut Varro ait, quod ibi fuerit Cupedinis equitis domus, qui fuerat ob latrocinium damnatus," Fest. p. 37. **II.** Meton.: *A lover of delicacies*: blandiloquentus, harpago, cupes, avarus, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 17.

cŭpĭde, *adv.* [cupidus] *Eagerly*, in good or bad sense, *zealously, passionately, vehemently, ardently, warmly, partially*, etc. (freq. and class.), Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 49; id. Stich. 2, 1, 11; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 1; C. Fam. 16, 9; id. Rosc. Am. 18; id. Phil. 2, 21, 52; Nep. Arist. 1, 4; Quint. 1, 3, 13; id. 5, 6, 3; Suet. Cæs. 12; Cat. 63, 2; id. 64, 267; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 100.—*Comp.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15; id. ib. 5, 15; 44; Liv. 3, 33; id. 42, 13.—*Sup.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40; id. B. C. 2, 20; Sall. C. 40, 4.

‡cupīdi-cēnus, a, um, *adj.* [cupidus-cæna] *One greedy of a supper*: cupidicenus, πρεσβύτατος, Gloss. Philox.

Cupidĭnĕus, v. cupido, *no.* II. B, 1, b.

cupĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cupidus] *A desire, wish, longing*, in good or (more freq.) bad sense.

I. In a good sense: *A longing, desire*: With *Gen.*: insatiabilis quædam veri videndi, C. Tusc. 1, 19, 44; cognoscendi, id. ib.; imitandi, id. Brut. 92; mirabilis pugnandi, Nep. Milt. 5, et al.; justi et magni triumphi, C. Pis. 25; gloriæ, id. ib.; mira studiorum, Tac. Or. 2; cibi, *appetite*, Cels. 2, 3, et al.—*Abs.*: nimis flagrare cupiditate, C. de Or. 1, 30; nimis confidere propter cupiditatem, *on account of warm desire*, id. Off. 1, 21 *fin.*; de voluntate tua, ut simul simus, vel studio patius et cupiditate non dubito, *eager longing*, id. Att. 12, 36.

II. In a bad sense: *Passionate desire, lust, passion.*

A. *Gen.*: With *Gen.*: pecuniæ, Cæs. B. G. 6, 22; Quint. 7, 2, 30; Suet. Vesp. 16; prædæ, Cæs. B. G. 6, 34; præceps et lubrica dominandi, C. Phil. 5, 18, 50; lædendi, Quint. 5, 7, 30; diutius exigendi necessitas, id. 12, 11, 14; Vell. 2, 125.—*Abs.*: cæca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, C. Inv. 1, 2; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34; vita hominum sine cupiditate acitabatur, Sall. C. 2: indomitas cupiditates atque effrenatas habere, C. 2 Verr. 1, 24 *init.*; cf. domitas habere libidines, coercere omnes cupiditates, id. de Or. 1, 43 *fin.*, et *sæpe*: P. Naso omni cæcus cupiditate (i. *e.* non appetens provinciam), C. Phil. 3, 10: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, *immoderate love of fighting*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 52.

B. Esp.: **1.**: **a.** *A passionate desire for money* or *other possessions; avarice, covetousness*: nisi ipsos cæcos rederet cupiditas et avaritia et audacia, C. Rosc. Am. 35 *fin.*; so with avaritia, Quint. 12, 1, 6; Suet. Dom. 9: et contemptus pecuniæ et cupiditas, Quint. 7, 2, 39; so *opp.* abstinentia, Suet. Dom. 9; 10: cupiditas causa sceleris fuit, Quint. 5, 12, 6 Spald.; so, id. 3, 5, 10; id. 5, 10, 34; id. 7, 2, 35; id. 12, 1, 24; Suet. Cal. 44; id. Galb. 14; id. Vesp. 1; 19.—Akin to this, **b.** *Greediness of gain in trade, usury, overreaching, fraud*, C. Att. 1, 17.

2. *An undue striving in favour of a person; partiality, spirit of party*: (testes) aut sine ullo studio dicebant, aut cum dissimulatione aliqua cupiditatis, C. Fl. 10; id. ib. 26 *fin.*; id. Font. 7; id. Planc. 17 *fin.*: Liv. 24, 28.

cŭpīdo (cupē- or cuppē-, Lucr. 1, 1081; id. 4, 1086; id. 5, 46; cf. Lachm. ad ult. l.), ĭnis, *f.* (*m.*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 210; Hor. Od. 2, 16, 15; id. ib. 3, 16, 39; id. ib. 3, 24, 31; id. S. 1, 1, 61; id. Ep. 1, 1, 33; Ov. M. 9, 734; Sil. 4, 99; and personified in all authors) [cupio] Access. form of cupiditas: *Desire, wish, longing, eagerness*, in a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense (very freq. in the poets and histt., esp. in Sallust; also twice in Quint., but never in Cic. and Catull.).

I. In a good sense: **A.** Of personal subjects: cupido cepit miseram nunc me proloqui, *etc.* (transl. from Eurip. Med. 58: ἵμερος μ' ὑπῆλθε, *etc.*), Enn. in C. Tusc. 3, 26 *fin.*; cf. Romulum cupido cepit urbis condendæ, Liv. 1, 6; id. 42, 21; and, incessit Æthiopiam invisere, Curt. 4, 8; aquæ, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 50; cf. laticum frugumque, Lucr. 4, 1089: gloriæ, Sall. C. 7, 3: æternitatis perpetuæque famæ, Suet. Ner. 55: lucis, Quint. 6 *prœm.* § 13: placendi, id. 10, 7, 17.—**B.** Of things as subjects: Lucr. 1, 1081.

II. In a bad sense: **A.** Gen.: With *Gen.*: cæca honorum (with avaritiæ), Lucr. 3, 59; cf. honoris, Sall. C. 3 *fin.*: mala vitæ, Lucr. 3, 1090: immitis uvæ (i. *e.* virginis immaturæ), Hor. Od. 2, 5, 9: cæca prædæ, Ov. M. 3, 620: intempestiva concubitus, id. ib. 10, 689; cf. Veneris, id. ib. 14, 634: difficilia faciundi, Sall. J. 93, 3: ejus (oppidi) potiundi, id. ib. 89, 6: novæ fortunæ, Liv. 21, 19; id. 6, 35, et *sæpe*. In *plur.*: malæ dominationis cupidinibus flagrans, Tac. A. 13, 2.—*Abs.*: nam faciunt homines plerumque cupidine cæci Et tribuunt ea, quæ non sunt his commoda vere, Lucr. 4, 1149; so, id. 4, 1086; id. 5, 46; Hor. Od. 2, 16, 15 (v. the passages above cited, *init.*); femineus, Ov. M. 9, 734; cf. muliebris, Tac. A. 4, 39. —In *plur.*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 111; id. ib. 2, 7, 85; Tac. A. 3, 53.

B. Esp.: **1.**: **a.** Prop.: *The passion of love, love*: differor cupidine ejus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 20; cf. visæ virginis, Ov. M. 13, 906: Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 210; cf. id. Pœn. 1, 1, 68.—Hence, **b.** Meton.: Personified: ( ) **Cupīdo,** ĭnis, *m.*, *The god of love, Cupid*, son of Venus, Cic. N. D. 3, 23; Prop. 2, 18, 21; Ov. M. 1, 453; id. ib. 5, 366; id. ib. 7, 19; 73; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 34; id. ib. 2, 8, 14; id. ib. 4, 13, 5, et al. In *plur.*, Prop. 1, 1, 2; Hor. Od. 1, 19, 1 Mitscherl.; 4, 1, 5,—( ) *Plur.*: *Cupids* or *Loves*; figures in sculpture: Cupidines cælati in scyphis, Pl. 33, 12, 55: alacres ludentes cum leæna Cupidines, id. 36, 6, 4.—Hence, **Cupīdĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.*: (α) Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to Cupid* (post.): telis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 65: sagittas, id. Rem. Am. 157.—(β) Meton.: *Lovely, charming, formosus*: Mart. 7, 87.

2.: **a.** Prop. (cf. cupidus, *no.* II. B. 2., and cupiditas, *no.* II. B. 1.): *Avarice, covetousness*: Narcissum incusat cupidinis ac præ larum, Tac. A. 12, 57. In *plur.*, Tac. H. 1, 66. — **b.** Meton.: Personified, Cupido sordidus, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 15.

cŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [cupio] *Longing, desiring, desirous, eager*, in good or bad sense, *wishing, loving, fond*, etc. (very freq. and class.): with *Gen.*, *Inf.*, *in*, or *Abs.*, and in *no.* II. with *Abl.*

I. In a good sense: **A.** Of personal subjects: **1.** With *Gen.*: ejus videndi cupidus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 13: huc redeundi, abeundi a milite, vosque hic videndi, id. ib. 1, 2, 16: redeundi domum, id. ib. 3, 1, 3: cortandi, Lucr. 3, 5: bellandi, Cæs. B. G. 1, 2: te audiendi, C. de Or. 2, 4, 16: valde spectandi, id. ib. 1, 35, 162: satisfaciendi reipublicæ, Plancus in C. Fam. 10, 18, et *sæpe*: vitæ, Lucr. 6, 1238; C. Fam. 14, 4: mortis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 98: libertatum, Quint. 4, 2, 42: sententiarum, id. 5, 13, 31: pacis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 44, et *sæpe*.—*Comp.*: contentionis quam veritatis, C. de Or. 1, 11, 47.—*Sup.*: literarum, Nep. Cato 3: nostri, C. de Or. 1, 22 *fin.*— **2.** With *Inf.*: attingere, Prop. 1, 19, 9: moriri, Ov. M. 14, 215.— **3.** With *in*: cupidus in perspicienda cognoscendaque rerum natura, C. Off. 1, 43, 154 Beier.—**4.** *Abs.*: si quicquam cupido optantique obtigit, Cat. 107, 1: cupidum vires deficiunt, Hor. S. 2, 1, 12.—**B.** Of things as subjects: equorum vis cupida, Lucr. 2, 265.

II. In a bad sense: *Passionately desiring* or *longing for, eager, greedy, lustful, passionate*: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of personal subjects: **a.** With *Gen.*: auri, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 51; cf. pecuniæ, C. 1 Verr. 3, 8: damni, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 34: rerum novarum, imperii, Cæs. B. G. 5, 6: rerum novarum, id. ib. 1, 18: cujuscumque motus novi, Tac. H. 1, 80: nullius rei nisi imperii, Nep. Reg. 2, 2: lædendi, Quint. 5, 7, 16: maledicendi, id. 6, 2, 18.— **b.** With *Abl.*: vino, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 50. —**c.** *Abs.*: cupidos moderatis auteferre, C. Pont. 10 *fin.*: emit homo cupidus (for which, just before, cupiditate incensus), *eager to purchase*, id. Off. 3, 14, 59: stultus cupidusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 24: cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix, id. A. P. 165, et al.—**2.** Of things as subjects: lenit albescens animos capillus Litium et rixæ cupidos protervæ, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 26; Lucr. 4, 1154.

B. Esp.: **1.** *Passionately in love, languishing for, loving*: **a.** Of personal subjects: neu me cupidum eo (*sc.* ad uxorem ducendam) impulisset, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 6; Cat. 64, 374; id. 70, 3; Tib. 1, 8, 74; id. 1, 9, 58; id. 2, 5, 54; Ov. H. 5, 129; id. M. 4, 679.—**b.** Of things as subjects: simul ac cupidæ mentis satiata libido est, Cat. 64, 147; de mente, id. 64, 398: lumine, id. 64, 86: ulnis, Ov. M. 11, 64.—**2.** *Desirous of money, avaricious, covetous*: homo non cupidus, C. Sest. 43, 93: cf. Quint. 11, 1, 88; so in the *Sup.*, Suet. Vesp. 16.—**3.** *Striving in favour of* or *devoted to a party, favouring, partial*: quæstores vehementer (Verris), C. 2 Verr. 2, 4, 12: cupidus et iratis et conjuratis testibus, id. Font. 6: judices (with infestos, invidentes), Tac. Or. 31; cf. so in the *Comp.*: judex, C. Cæcin. 3, 8; and auctor, id. Clu. 24, 66.

cŭpiens, entis, **I.** *P.* of cupio. **II.** *Pa.*: *Desiring, desirous, longing, eager for something* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; most freq. in Plaut. and Tac.): **A.** With *Gen.*: Plaut. Am. prol. 132: corporis, id. Mil. 4, 2, 7: nuptiarum, id. ib. 4, 4, 29: tui, id. ib. 4, 2, 58: liberorum, Tac. A. 16, 6: novarum rerum, id. ib. 15, 46: bonarum artium, id. ib. 6, 46: voluptatum, id. ib. 14, 14: erogandæ pecuniæ, id. ib. 1, 75:—*Comp.*: Aurel. Vict. Cæs. 24:—*Sup.*: legis, Sall. Frgm. ap. Diom. p. 291 P.—**B.** *Abs.*: ut quibusque bellum invitis aut cupientibus erat, Tac. A. 1, 59:—*Sup.*: Marius, cupientissima plebe, consul factus, Sall. J. 84, 1.

cŭpienter, *adv.* [cupiens] *Desirously, earnestly, eagerly* (ante-class.): cupere, Enn. ap. Non. 91, 8: discerpere membra, Att. ib. 6: petere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 17.

cupĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, ĕre (*Imperf. Subj.* cupīret, Lucr. 1, 72; quoted in Non. 506 *fin.*, and in Prisc. p. 879 P.), 3, v. *a.* [Sanscr. root kup, *to be angry*; hence, *to desire with passion*] *To long for a thing, desire, wish* (thus merely denoting inclination of mind, while velle indicates an energetic will: C. Mil. 12, 32; cf. Klotz in Jahn's Neue Jahrb. 1834, 3 Heft, p. 119 *sq.*) (very common); Constr. with *Acc.*, *Inf.*, *Acc. c. Inf.*, *Acc. c. Part.*, *ut*, or *Abs.*

I. Gen. **A.**: Of personal subjects: **1.** With *Acc.*: quid istuc tam cupide cupis? Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 49; C. Tusc. 4, 17, 39; nuptias, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 12: eadem, eadem odisse, Sall. J. 31, 14: domum

alius, alius agros, id. C. 11, 4: novas res, id. J. 70, 1: quanto plura parasti, tanto plura cupis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148: (magistratus, imperia, *etc.*) minime mihi hac tempestate cupienda videntur, Sall. J. 3; cf. Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 66.—In *Part. Perf.*: corde cupitus, Enn. Ann. 1, 53 (in C. Div. 1, 20): cupitæ atque exspectatæ, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 90: Mars videt hanc visamque cupit potiturque cupitam, Ov. F. 3, 21; Lucr. 3, 771; id. 5, 845: cujus rei semper cupitæ, Liv. 26, 7; Tac. A. 4, 3: tandem huic cupitum contigit, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 101; so in *neutr.*: quicquid cupitum foret, Liv. 3, 37; Tac. A. 6, 32; id. 14, 2, et al.—**2.** With *Inf.*: (so most freq.): emori cupio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 18: vitam mutare, Lucr. 5, 170; id. 1, 71: te celare de phaleris, C. 2 Verr. 4, 12 *ad fin.*: diem consumere, id. Att. 4, 2: operam navare, Cæs. B. G. 2, 25 *fin.*: prœlium facere, Sall. J. 57, 4: quum nostri quid sine imperatore efficere possent perspici cuperent, Cæs. B. G. 3, 21.—**3.** With *Objective clause*: te tuâ frui virtute cupimus, C. Brut. 97; id. Fam. 1, 2, 2: (Pusanias) se tecum affinitate conjungi cupit, Nep. Paus. 4, 3.—**4.** With *Acc. c. Part.*: *Cu.* Quis nominat me? *Ph.* Qui te conventum cupit. *Cu.* Haud magis cupis, quam ego te cupio, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 25.—**5.** With *ut c. Subj.*: cupio ut impetret, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 17.—**6.** *Abs.*: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43: qui cupit aut metuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 51; so with metuo, id. ib. 1, 6, 12, and 1, 16, 65; cf. C. de Or. 2, 44; id. ib. 1, 1, 2: cohortatus suos, omnibus cupientibus ad hostium castra contendit, Cæs. B. G. 3, 24; cf. ib. 19.—**B.** Of things as subjects: asperiora vina rigari utique cupiunt, Pl. 17, 26, 41.

II. Esp.: In pregnant force: **A.** With *alicui*; *To wish well to, to be well disposed towards, to be favourably inclined towards, to favour; be interested for* or *in*: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18; cf. quid? ego Fundanio non cupio? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: ipsi Glycerio, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 2 Ruhnk.: cui maxime, Plancus in C. Fam. 10, 4 *fin.*—**B. 1.** With *causâ* and *possessive Gen.*, or *prom.*, folld. by *omnia*: cujus causa omnia quum cupio, tum mehercule etiam debeo, C. Fam. 13, 75; qui istius causa cupiunt omnia, qui ab eo benignissime tractati sunt, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 2, 73, 180. Hence the polite phrase: cupio omnia quæ vis, somewhat like our *I am entirely at your service, your obedient servant*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5.—**2.** Without *omnia*: causam mihi tradidit, quam sua causa cupere ac debere intelligebat, C. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: vehementer ejus causa cupere eum intellexi, id. Fam. 13, 64, 1.

cŭpītor, ōris, *m.* [cupio] *One who desires* or *wishes* (very rare; prps. only in the follg. exs.): incredibilium, Tac. A. 15, 42: talis matrimonii, **id.** ib. 12, 7: amicitiæ, App. Flor. 3, p. 807.

cupitus, a, um, v. cupio, *no.* I. A. 1.

cuppedia, cuppedinarius, and **cuppedo,** v. cuped.

cŭpressētum, i, *n.* [cupressus] (*A thing provided with cypresses*; hence) *A grove* or *plantation of cypress-trees, cypress wood*: Cato R. R. 151, 1; C. Leg. 1, 5.

cŭpressĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of cypress, cypress-*: signa Junonis, Liv. 27, 37: foliatura, Vitr. 2, 9.

cŭpressĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cupressus; fero] *Cypress-bearing*: Erymanthio, Ov. H. 9, 87 Loers.: Cyllenes Jugum, id. F. 5, 87.

cŭpressĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cupressus] = κυπαρίσσινος, *Of cypress, cypress-*: frondes, Col. 2, 2, 11: oleum, Pl. 23, 4, 45.

† cŭpressus, i (*Abl.* cupresu, and *Acc. pl.* cupressus, v. below, and cf. Var. L. L. 9, 47, 147; Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 471), *f.* (*m. Acc. plur.* rectosque cupressos, Enn. in Gell. 13, 20, 13) (access. form more like the Gr. *plur.* **cypărissi,** coniferæ, Virg. Æ. 3, 680; cf. under *no.* II. B.) = κυπάρισσος, *The cypress*; sacred to Pluto, and used at funerals: (Cupressus sempervirens, L.); Cato R. R. 151: Pl. 16, 53, 60; Quint. 8, 6, 58; Suet. Vesp. 5; Virg. Æ. 6, 216; Hor. Od. 1, 9, 1; id. ib. 2, 14, 23; id. ib. 4, 6, 10; Ov. M. 10, 106; Luc. 3, 442.—*Gen.*: cupressi, Cato R. R. 48, 1; id. ib. 151, 1 (twice); Var. R. R. 1, 40, 1.—*Abl.*: cupresso, Virg. Æ. 3, 64; cf. *no.* II.: cupressu, Cat. 64, 291; Ov. M. 3, 155; Vitr. 2, 9 (twice); Col. 4, 26, 1; *Acc. pl.* cupressus, Hor. Epod. 5, 18.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A box of cypress wood*: *Abl.* cupresso, Hor. A. P. 332.—**B.** Personified, Cyparissus, i, *m.*, *A youth changed to a cypress*, Ov. M. 10, 121 *sq.*; cf. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 20; Æ. 3, 64 and 680.

cŭprĕus (cypr.), a, um, *adj.* [cuprum] *Of copper, copper-*: vas, Pl. 23, 3, 37: bidentes, Pall. Jul. 5: cum acu, Treb. Claud. 14.

cŭprĭnus (cypr. Innocent. de Cas. Litt., p. 231 Goes.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of copper, copper-*: clavus, Pall. Jan. 15, 18: cauterium, Veg. 1, 14, 3; id. 1, 28, 4; id. 3, 6, 11.—As *Subst.*: **cyprīnum,** i, *n.* *A copper-plate* (*fixed in a boundary stone*), Innocent. l. l.

cuprum, i, v. Cyprus, *no.* A. 2.

1. cŭpŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [1. cupa] *A little tub* or *cask*, Ulp. Dig. 33, 6, 3.

2. cŭpŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [2. cupa] *A small, crooked handle*, Cato R. R. 21, 3.

cur (old orthogr. quor; cf. Vel. Long. p. 2236 P.: in good Codd. also, cor.; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 476 and 6, 840), *adv.* [contr. from quare; cf. id. ib. p. 2231 P. and the letter C; acc. to Voss. Etymol. *s. h. v.*; Analog. 4, 21, and Hand Turs. II. p. 175, from cui rei] *For what reason, wherefore, why, to what purpose* (relatively and interrogatively).

I. Relat.: duæ causæ sunt, cur tu frequentior in isto officio esse debeas quam nos, C. Fam. 15, 20, 2; causæ cur, Quint. 11, 3, 16; ea causa, cur, id. 2, 3, 11; non fuit causa, cur, C. Rosc. Com. 16 *fin.*; causa non esset, cur, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: causa nulla est, cur, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 146; id. de Or. 2, 45: nihil est causæ, cur, Quint. 11, 3, 59: quæ causa est, cur, *etc.*? C. Læl. 13, 48; quid est causæ, cur, *etc.*, id. Fluc. 2, 5; id. de Or. 3, 48, 145; id. Fam. 2, 13, 2: negare et afferre rationem cur negarent, id. Fam. 6, 8, 1: id satis magnum esse argumentum dixisti, cur esse deos confiteremur, id. N. D. 1, 23; so, after argumenta, id. ib. 3, 4, 10; id. Div. 1, 3: est vero cur quis Junonem lædere nolit, Ov. M. 2, 518: neque est, cur, *etc.*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 51: non tamen est, cur, Ov. H. 10, 144: ne cui sit vestrum mirum, cur, *etc.*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 1 (v. miror, admiror, *etc.*): qua in re primum illud reprehendo et accuso, cur, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 7, *init.*: quid Aristides commisisset, cur tanta pœna dignus duceretur, Nep. Arist. 1, 3: multa quidem dixi, cur, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7. And in the interrog.: quid est, cur, C. Clu. 53, 147; id. Fin. 1, 10, 34; id. Cœl. 20, 50; Liv. 21, 43.

II. Interrog.: cur perdis adolescentem nobis? cur amat? cur potat? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 36 *sq.*: quid agis? cur te is perditum? id. Andr. 1, 1, 107: cur non introeo in nostram domum? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 253: heu me miserum! cur senatum cogor reprehendere? C. Phil. 7, 4, 14; id. Fam. 2, 18, 3: *Er.* Jube tibi agnum afferri propere unum, pinguem. *He.* Cur? *Er.* Ut sacrifices, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 82: *Me.* Non possum. *Ch.* Cur non? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 111.—In the poets sts. placed after one or more words of a clause: noster cur hic cessat cantharus? Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 23: obsequium ventris mihi perniciosus est cur? Hor. S. 2, 7, 104: ne quis humásse velit Ajacem, Atrida, vetas cur? id. ib. 2, 3, 187.

V. Hand Turs. II. pp. 175—188.

cūra, æ, *f.* [quæro] (*The seeking* or *inquiring thing*; hence, with accessory notion of trouble, *etc.*)

I. *Trouble* (physical or mental) *bestowed on something*; *solicitude, care, attention, pains*; synon. with diligentia, opera, studium, labor, *etc.*; *opp.* to negligentia, *etc.*; v. the follg. (very common).

A. Prop.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** *Abs.*: curantes magna cum cura, Enn. Ann. 1, 94 (in C. Div. 1, 48): magna cum cura ego illum curari volo, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 7; cf. ib. 9: in aliqua re curam ponere (just before: magnum *studium* multamque operam, *etc.*), C. Off. 1, 6, 19: hæc tam acrem curam diligentiamque desiderant, id. de Or. 3, 48: with diligentia, Quint. 10, 1, 86: si utrumque cum cura et studio fecerimus, id. 10, 7, 29: plus laboris et curæ, id. 8 procem. § 13; with labor, id. 2, 2, 10; id. 2, 4, 17; id. 12, 1, 7: cura et industria, Suet. Gramm. 21: ut in remp. omni cogitatione curaque incumberes, C. Fam. 10, 1: with cogitatio, id. ib. 10, 3, 3; id. de Or. 2, 44, 186; in *plur.*, id. Off. 2, 1, 2: *opp.* to negligentia, Quint. 11, 3, 137; id. 11, 2, 40; id. 11, 3, 19: non naturam defecisse sed curam, id. 1, 1, 2: *opp.* to natura, id. 1, 2, 4; id. 2, 8, 5; id. 11, 3, 11; id. 10, 1, 106; cf. also id. 12, 5, 5: cura et meditatio accessit, Tac. Or. 16; cf. id. Agr. 10: eo majore cura illam (remp.) administrari, Sall. J. 85, 2: curam præstare, Suet. Tib. 18: in re una consumere curam (for which, in follg. verse, laborare), Hor. S. 2, 4, 48.—**b.** With *Gen.*: *Care, attention, the tending* or *guardianship of a thing, concern for a person* or *thing*, etc.: difficilis rerum alienarum, C. Off. 1, 9, 30; cf. rerum domesticarum, Quint. 3, 3, 9: maxima belli, C. Att. 6, 5, 3: agrorum, Quint. 12, 1, 6: corporis, id. 1, 11, 15; Suet. Cæs. 45; id. Dom. 16: capillorum, id. ib. 18: funeris sui, id. Tib. 51, et sæp.: deorum, Liv. 6, 41: civium, id. 6, 15: nepotum, Quint. 4 procem. § 2: magni Cæsaris, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 50.—**c.** Curæ (alicui) esse, *To have a care for, to be anxious about, bestow pains upon*, etc.: Cæsar pollicitus est, sibi eam rem curæ futuram, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 33: hæc sibi esse curæ, id. ib. 1, 40: rati sese diis curæ esse, Sall. J. 75, 9: tibi erit eidem, cui salus mea fuit, etiam dignitas curæ, C. Fam. 1, 9, 22; Quint. 3, 8, 45: ea tantæ mihi curæ sunt, ut, *etc.*, C. Fam. 1, 9, 24; cf. debes hoc etiam rescribere, si tibi curæ Quantæ conveniat, Munatius, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30; id. S. 1, 8, 19: ipsis doctoribus hoc esse curæ velim, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 2, 4, 5: dumque amor est curæ, Ov. M. 2, 683.—With *a subject. clause*: nonnulli, quibus non fuit curæ cœlestem inveterare aquam, *etc.*, Col. 12, 12, 3; Quint. 7, 1, 4; Trajan. in Pl. Ep. 7, 10, 2; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 74: eligere modo curæ sit, id. 10, 1, 31.—And with *de*: de ceteris senatui curæ fore, Sall. J. 26, 1.—In the same sense also, **d.** Curæ aliquid habere: cohortatus, ut petitionem suam curæ haberent, Sall. C. 21 *fin.*; so Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 8 *fin.*: Quint. procem. § 16; Suet. Aug. 48.

2. Esp., *t. t.*: **a.** In political lang. (esp. post-Aug.). *The management of state affairs, administration, charge, oversight, command, office*: magistratus et imperia, postremo omnis cura rerum publicarum minime mihi hac tempestate cupiunda videntur, Sall. J. 3, 1; legionis armandæ, Tac. H. 1, 80; ærarii, Suet. Aug. 36; id. Claud. 24: annonæ, id. Tib. 8: operum publicorum, viarum, aquarum, *etc.* (preceded by nova *officia*), id. Aug. 37.—**b.** In the Jurists, *The management of business for a minor, guardianship, trusteeship* (for the more usu. curatio), Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1; id. ib. 5, 1, 19.—**c.** In medical lang., *Medical attendance, healing* (also for usu. curatio), *cure*: aquæ, quæ sub cutem est, Cels. 2, 10; Vell. 2, 123; Sil. 6, 551 Drak.—Hence, poet.: illa fuit lacrimis ultima cura meis (*sc.* somnus), Prop. 1, 3, 46 Kuin.

B. Meton.: *Concret.*: **1.** Similar to Gr. μελέτη, *A written work, writing* (several times in Tac.; elsewh. very rare): quorum in manus cura nostra venerit, Tac. A. 4, 11; so id. Or. 3; Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 39.—In *plur.*, Tac. A. 3, 24.—**2.** *An attendant, guardian, overseer* (very rare): immundæ cura fidelis harræ, *i. e. the swine-herd Eumæus*, Ov. H. 1, 104; prætorii, Treb. Claud. 14.

II. *Anxiety, solicitude, concern, disquiet, trouble, grief, sorrow*; synon. with sollicitudo, metus, *etc.* (also very common).

A. Gen.: si quid ego adjuro curamve levasso, Quæ nunc te coquit, Enn. in C. de Sen. 1; Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 60: animus lassus, cura confectus, Ter. Andr. 2, 1, 4:

quotidiana cura angi animum, id. Phorm. 1, 3, 8: curæ metus, C. Div. 2, 72, 150: cura et sollicitudo, id. Att. 15, 14 *ad fin.*; so Quint. 8 prooem. § 20; id. 11, 1, 44; Sil. Ital. 14.: Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 2: inanes cordis, Lucr. 3, 117: acres cupediuis, id. 5, 47: gravi saucia (Dido), Virg. Æ. 4, 1: atra, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 40; id. ib. 3, 14, 14; id. ib. 4, 11, 36: edaces, id. ib. 2, 11, 18: vitiosa, id. ib. 2, 16, 22: quid facerem, cura cruciabar miser, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 23: cura est, negotii quid sit aut quid nuncuet, *I am anxious, my concern is*, id. Merc. 1, 2, 11; cf. amica mea quid agat, Cura est, ut valeat, id. Stich. 5, 2, 4; id. Aul. 2, 7, 2: mihi maximæ curæ est, non de mea quidem vita... sed me patria sollicitat, *etc.*, C. Fam. 10, 1.

B. Esp.: **1.** Prop.: *The care, pain, or anxiety of love, love* (poet.): crescit enim assidue spectando cura puellæ, Prop. 3, 21, 3; cf. Ov. R. Am. 311: tua sub nostro pectore cura, Prop. 1, 15, 31: et juvenum curas et libera vina referre, Hor. A. P. 85: frigida (*i. e.* non expleta), Lucr. 4, 1060 Lachm.; cf. curarum frigus, Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 25.—Hence, **2.** Meton.: *Concr.: The beloved object, love, mistress*: Prop. 2, 34, 9; id. 1, 1, 36; Hor. Od. 2, 8, 8.

cūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [curo] *That is to be cared for; that is to be apprehended or feared*: homo, Juv. 16, 21 Rup. *N. cr.*

cūr-ăgendārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [cura, *no.* I. A. 2. b.; ago] *A manager, overseer*: Cod. Th. 6, 29, 1.

curalium, ii, v. coralium.

cūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [curo] *A caring, care for something, administration, management, charge* (rare, but class.): **I.** Gen.: me simas curare ancillas, quæ mea est curatio, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 43; cf. id. Pœn. 1, 2, 141; cultus et curatio corporis, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94; cf. id. ib. 2, 63, 158: curatio et administratio rerum, id. ib. 1, 1 *ad fin.*: corporum, Liv. 25, 38: frumenti, C. Att. 15, 11: vini, Col. 12, 25, 4: quid tibi hanc curatio est rem? (in Plaut. for hujus rei; cf. aditio) *why does this trouble you?* Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 21; cf. quid tibi, malum, me aut quid ego agam, curatio'st? id. Most. 1, 1, 33. **II.** Esp., *t. t.*: **A.** In political lang., *Management of state business, administration, office*, etc., C. Rab. Post. 10, 28; Liv. 4, 12; 13; id. 2, 27.—**B.** In the Jurists, *Guardianship, trusteeship*, Papin. Dig. 27, 1, 30; Ulp. ib. 27, 10, 4.—**C.** In medic. lang., *Healing, cure* (so very freq.), C. Off. 1, 24, 83; id. ib. 2, 3, 12; id. Div. 2, 59, 123; id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61; id. Fin. 4, 24; id. Fam. 16, 4; Cels. 1 præf.; id. 7, 7, 20; 26; Liv. 2, 20; id. 42, 18; Pl. 22, 25, 70; Phædr. 5, 8, 12.

cūrātius, *comp. adv.* [curatus] *With greater attention, more carefully* or *diligently*: dicere, Tac. A. 2, 27; id. ib. 16, 22; id. ib. 14, 21.—*Pos.* and *Sup.* prob. not in use.

cūrātor (old orthogr. CŒRATOR, v. the follg.), ōris, *m.* [curo] *He who cares for* or *takes charge of a thing, a manager, overseer, superintendent, keeper*: **I.** Gen.: SVNTQVE. ÆDILES. CŒRATORES. VRBIS. ANNONÆ. LVDORVMQVE. SOLEMNIVM., C. Leg. 3, 3, 6: viæ Flaminiæ, id. Att. 1, 1, 2: aviarii, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 5; cf. apum, Col. 9, 9, 1; 3; cf. id. 9, 14, 3: pavonini gregis, id. 8, 11, 2: gallinarius, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 7: fidus negotiorum, Sall. J. 71, 3: munerum ac venationum, Suet. Cal. 27: restituendæ Campaniæ, id. Tit. 8: restituendi Capitolii, Gell. 2, 10, 2: muris reficiendis, C. Opt. Gen. 7; id. Agr. 2, 7, 17: curator, qui statuis faciundis præesset, id. 2 Verr. 2, 59, *init.*; cf. Fest. p. 37. **II.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *A guardian, curator, trustee* (of a minor, an imbecile, an absent person, *etc.*), Dig. libb. 26 et 27; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102; Sen. Contr. 1, 2; Quint. 7, 4, 11.

cūrātorĭcius or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [curator, *no.* I.] *Of* or *belonging to an overseer*: equi, *of a provincial commissary*, Cod. Theod. 11, 1, 22.

cūrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [curator, *no.* I.] *Taking care for, attending to*: curatoria stipendia veteranorum, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3450, and *no.* 4958.—As *Subst.*: **curatoria**, æ, *f.*, *Guardianship*, several times in Modest. Dig. 27, 1, 1 and 2, but always in Greek: Lex. 1: κουρατορία, *etc.*

cūrātūra, æ, *f.* [curo] *Management, care, attendance*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24 Ruhnk.

1. **cūrātus**, a, um, **I.** *P.* of curo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to curo, *no.* I.) (*Prepared with care*, i. e.) *Careful, diligent, eager, anxious*: secretus curatusque sermo, Pl. Ep. 9, 13, 10.—*Sup.*: curatissimæ preces, Tac. A. 1, 13.

2. **cūrātus**, ūs, *m.* [curo] *Care, management*: circumvolitant ficedulæ, turdi, curatu coci, Lucil. in Non. 274, 10; dub.

curcŭlio (gurgulio, Pall. 1, 19, 2; Jun. 3; also in the poorer MSS. of the follg. authors), ōnis, *m.* [cur-gul-io, redupl. form from the Sanscr. root gri, Lat. glut-io, *to devour*; cf. Lat. gurg-es, and Germ. gurgel, *throat*] **I.** Prop.: *A corn-worm, weevil*, Cato R. R. 92; Var. R. R. 1, 57; id. ib. 1, 63; Col. 1, 6, 15 *sq.*; Virg. G. 1, 186 Serv.; Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 9 Lind. **II.** Meton.: **Curculio**, *The name of a well-known comedy of Plautus.*

curcŭlĭuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [curculio] *A little weevil*, in comic lang. for *something trifling, worthless*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 38.

Cŭres, ium, *m.* (parvi, Ov. F. 2, 135) and *f.* (Tatiæ, Prop. 4, 9, 74) Κύρεις, Dion. Hal.; Κύρις, Strab.: **I.** Prop.: *The ancient chief town of the Sabines*, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 16; C. Fam. 15, 20; Virg. Æ. 6, 812; id. ib. 8, 638; Ov. F. 2, 135; 480; id. M. 14, 778; id. ib. 15, 7; Prop. 4, 9, 74; cf. Manu. Ital. 1, p. 525 *sq.*, and Quirites.—Hence, **Cūrensis**, e, *adj.*, *Of Cures*: turba, Ov. F. 3, 94.—As *Subst.*: **Curenses**, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Cures*, Var. L. L. 7, 7, 69; Pl. 3, 12, 17. **II.** Meton.: *The inhabitants of Cures*, Ov. F. 3, 201; id. ib. 6, 216.

Cūrētes, um, *m.*, Κουρῆτες, *The most ancient inhabitants of the Island of Crete, priests of Cybele*; the same as the Corybantes (q. v.), Virg. Æ. 3, 131 Heyne; id. G. 4, 151; Ov. M. 4, 282; id. F. 4, 210. Cf. Creus. Symb. 4, p. 394.—Hence, **A. Cūrētis**, ĭdis, *f.* (*Pertaining to the Cretes*; hence, Meton. for) *Cretan*: terra, Ov. M. 8, 153. Also, *An earlier name of the Island of Crete itself*, Pl. 4, 12, 20.—**B. Cūrētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* (like the preced. meton. for) *Cretan*: carmina, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 96.

1. **Cūrētis**, ĭdis, *m. An inhabitant of Cures*; v. Quirites.

2. **Cūrētis**, ĭdis, *Cretan*; v. Curetes, *no.* A.

cūrĭa, æ, *f.* [akin to Quiris, Quirites; cf. the letter C.; acc. to Pott cō-vĭria, *union of men*] **I.** Prop.: *One of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people*, Var. in Dion. Hal. 2, 83; Liv. 1, 13; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 2, 12; Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2; Fest. p. 37. Cf. Creus. Antiq. §§ 80—82. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A building in which the Senate held its deliberations* (commonly κατ' ἐξοχήν, the Curia Hostilia built by Tullus Hostilius; in reference to the later Curia Julia and Pompeiana, v. the follg. *no.*), *the Curia, senate-house*, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43; Liv. 1, 30; Var. L. L. 6, 6, 63; id. Frgm. in Non. 57, 5: C. Rep. 2, 17; id. Fiacc. 24; id. Mil. 33, 89; id. Cat. 4, 1, 2; Quint. 11, 1, 47; Ov. Am. 3, 8, 55; id. M. 15, 802.—**B.** (by a second meton.): Also of *the places of assembly of high councils* out of Rome, C. Att. 6, 1; id. 2 Verr. 2, 21, 50; Ov. M. 13, 197.—**C.** (also by a second meton.): *The assembly of the Senate, the Senate* (cf. C. de Or. 3, 42), Liv. 2, 23; 24, Suet. Cæs. 22; 76; id. Aug. 38; Hor. Od. 2, 1, 14. —**D.** *A building in which the curiæ met for the celebration of divine worship* (sts. also serving as a council-house of the Senate; cf. above, *no.* II. A.), Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43; Fest. s. v. NOVÆ CURIÆ, p. 183: Veteres, Var. l. l. Mull.; Fest. l. l.: Novæ, Fest. l. l.; cf. Comm. p. 537 *sq.*: Calabra (q. v.): Saliorum, C. Dom. 51, 17: Julia, Suet. Cal. 60 Baumg. Crus.: Pompei, id. Cæs. 80; 84; cf. Pompeiana, id. ib. 81. —From the feast at religious celebrations is borrowed dies curiæ. C. de Or. 1, 7, 27.

‡ **cūrĭāles** mensæ, in quibus immolabatur Junoni, quæ CURIS appellata est, Fest. p. 49; cf. Comm. p. 393.

cūrĭālis, e, *adj.* [curia] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *pertaining to a curia*, i. e. *belonging to the same curia, district*, or *division of the people*, for the Gr. δημότης, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 2.—As *Subst.*: **curialis**, is, *m.*, C. Off. 2, 18 *fin.*; cf. Fest. p. 38: "*curiales* ejusdem curiæ ut tribules et municipes." **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Pertaining to the religious services of the curiæ*: "CURIALES flamines curiarum sacerdotes," Fest. p. 48.—**B.** In late Lat.: *Belonging to the imperial court*: aulicus, Amm. 21, 12; id. 22, 9; Symm. Ep. 9, 10; id. 10, 41.

Curianus, a, um, v. 2. Curius.

Cūrĭātii, orum, *m. An Albanian gens, subsequently transplanted to Rome*, from which were descended the three Curiatii who fell in contest with the Roman Horatii, Liv. 1, 24 *sq.*

cūrĭātim, *adv.* [curia] *By curiæ* (very rare): populum consuluit, * C. Rep. 2, 17; Gell. 15, 27, 2 (*al.* curiatum).

cūrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to the curiæ*: comitia, *in which the people voted according to curiæ* (orig. the only governing assembly, afterwards limited by the comitia centuriata to cases of arrogation (adoption), the choice of priests, the conferring of the chief command; cf. comitium, *no.* II.), Lex. Felix in Gell. 15, 27; C. Agr. 2, 11 *sq.*; Liv. 5, 52 *fin.*, et al.: lex, *passed in such a comitia*, C. Agr. 2, 10, 26; id. ib. 2, 11, 28 *sq.*; id. Fam. 1, 9, 25; Liv. 9, 38 *ad fin.*; id. 5, 46 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 55 Baumg. Crus.; Gell. 5, 19, 6.

Curii, orum, *m.* = Curiatii, q. v.: et cecinit Curios fratres et Horatia pila, Prop. 3, 2, 7.

1. **curio**, ōnis, *m.* [id.] (*One having a* curio; hence) **A.** *The priest of a curia*, Var. L. L. 5, 5, 25; id. ib. 6, 6, 63: maximus, *he who presided over all the* curiæ, Liv. 27, 8; cf. Fest. p. 95.—**B.** (post-Aug.) *A crier, herald*: præco, Mart. lib. 2 præf.; Treb. Gall. 12.

2. **Curio**, ōnis, *m.* [1. curio] *A* cognomen *in the* gens Scribonia; v. Scribonius

3. **cūrio**, ōnis, *m.* [cura] (*One having care*; hence) *A person wasted by sorrow; a lean, emaciated person*: Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 27 *sq.*; cf. Fest. p. 46.

cūrĭōnātus, ūs, *m.* [1. curio, *no.* A.] *The office of priest of a curia, the dignity of a curio*, Fest. p. 37.

‡ **cūrĭōnius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *pertaining to the priest of a curia*: "*æs* dicebatur quod dabatur curioni ob sacerdotium curionatus," Fest. p. 37: "*sacra*, quæ in curiis fiebant," id. p. 47.

cūrĭōse, *adv.* [curiosus] **A.** (acc. to curiosus, *no.* I. A.): **1.** Gen.: *With care, carefully, diligently*: involvendus vestimentis, Cels. 2, 17; Col. 12, 55, 2: cavere, Suet. Aug. 40: recognoscere, id. Cal. 16: inquirere, id. Vesp. 1.—*Comp.*: C. Brut. 35, 153; Vitr. 7, 4.—*Sup.*: Col. 11, 2, 18.—**2.** Esp.: Of style: *With too much nicety, affectedly*: curiose potius quam Latine loqui, Quint. 8, 1, 2.—**B.** (acc. to curiosus, *no.* I. B. 2): *Eagerly*: curiosius (pueri) animadvertunt ea, quæ domi fiant, C. Fin. 5, 15, 42.

cūrĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [curiosus] *Desire of knowledge, curiosity, inquisitiveness* (very rare), C. Att. 2, 12; Gell. 2, 18 *fin.*; Tert. adv. Hæret. 17.

cūrĭōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat curious, a little inquisitive*; meton.: ventus, App. M. 10, p. 254, 8.

cūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cura] **I.** (acc. to cura, *no.* I.) *Very full of care, careful, applying one's self assiduously, bestowing pains, diligent* (class.; freq. in Cic. and Petr.).

A. Gen.: **1.** With *in* or *ad*: in omni historia curiosus, C. Tusc. 1, 45: ad investigandum curiosior, id. Fam. 4, 18, 5. —**2.** With *Gen.* (post-Aug.): medicinæ, Pl. 28, 2, 2: memoriæ, Aur. Vict. Cæs. 20 *fin.*: curiosissimus famæ suæ, Capitol. Anton. Philos. 20.—**3.** *Abs.*: non quidem doctus, sed curiosus, Petr. Frg. Trag. 46, 6: pictor, id. ib. 29, 4: felicitas Horatii, id. ib. 118, 5: manus, id. ib. 13, 1: consilia, Quint. 7, 3, 2: interpolations, Pl. 13, 12, 23.

B. Esp.: **1.** With the access. idea of abundance, excess: *Too eager*: est etiam *supervacua* (ut sic dixerim) *operositas*,

ut a diligenti *curiosus* et a religione *superstitio* distat, Quint. 8, 3, 55.

2. *Eager in inquiring into a thing;* in good *or* bad sense; *curious, inquisitive*: **a.** In a good sense: ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendo audire tam multa possunt, quam, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 33; id. Fam. 3, 1; Var. R. R. 2, 3, 5; Quint. 1, 8, 21; id. 11, 3, 143; Hor. Epod. 17, 77: curiosis oculis perspici non possit, C. Sest. 9 *fin.*

b. In a bad sense: primum patere me esse curiosum, C. Fl. 29; so, id. Att. 15, 26 *fin.*—As *Subst.*: (post-Aug.) (*a*) *A spy, scout:* curiosos exploratoresque ratus, Suet. Aug. 27.—(*β*) (Later) Of *a class of secret spies, secret police;* cf. Cod. Just. 12, tit. 23; De Curiosis et Stationariis.

II. (acc. to cura, *no.* II.) (Prop.: *Care-worn;* hence, Meton.) *Emaciated, lean*: belua, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 26.

curis, v. QUIRITIS.

1. **cūrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [cura, *no.* II.] (*Having trouble;* hence) *Troublesome, grievous*: infortunium, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 44 dub.

2. **Cūrĭus,** ĭi, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *The name of a Roman* gens. Thus, M'. Curius Dentatus, *the conqueror of the Samnites, Sabines, Lucanians, and of Pyrrhus; celebrated for his moderation:* C. Sen. 16, 55: Sext. Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 33; Hor. Od. 1, 12, 41; Juv. 11, 78; Flor. 1, 15; 18; C. Planc. 25, 64.—Hence, **Cūrĭanus,** a, um, *adj., Of a Curius, Curian:* villa, C. Leg. 2, 1 *ad fin.*: causa, id. de Or. 2, 6, 24; cf. judicium, Quint. 7, 6, 9. **II.** Meton.: for *A brave and moderate man;* in *plur.*: (Nenia) et maribus Curiis et decantata Camillis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 64 Schmid.; Juv. 2, 3.

cūro (old orthog. COERO and COIRO, *e. g.* COERAVIT, Inscr. Or. 31, of the year 676, A. U. C., COIRAVERVNT, ib. 566, 570), avi, atum, (*perf. Subj.* curassis, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 93; id. Pseud. 1, 3, 3; id. Pœn. 3, 1, 50) 1. *v. a.* [cura].

I. Gen.: *To care for, take or have care of, to be solicitous for, to look or attend to, trouble one's self about* (very common); constr. with the *Acc.*, the *Acc. with the Gerundive, the Inf.*, with *ut, ne,* the *simple Subj.* with the *Dat.* or *Abs.*

A. Of personal subjects: **1.** With *Acc.*: C. Leg. 3, 4: omnia diligentissime, id. Fam. 4, 13, *fin.*; cf. præceptum diligenter, Nep. Eum. 9, 5: magna dii curant, parva negligunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 66 *fin.*: negotia aliena, id. Top. 17 *ad fin.*; Hor. Ep. 2, 3, 19; mandatum, C. Att. 5, 7: cœnam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 11: obsonium, id. Merc. 3, 3, 22: cibum, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88: funus, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 81 Ruhnk.; cf. in this sense, cadaver, Suet. Ner. 49; and corpus Alexandri suo more, Curt. 10, 10: but also, corpus, *to refresh one's self,* Lucr. 2, 31; id. 5, 937; Liv. 3, 2; id. 26, 48; id. 31, 39; id. 36, 18: in the same sense: membra, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81: cutem, id. Ep. 1, 2, 29; id. ib. 1, 14, 15: pellicular, id. S. 2, 5, 38: se, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 1; C. Phil. 9, 3; id. de Or. 3, 61 *fin.*: cf. se suamque ætatem, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 34: and in *part. perf.*: curati cibo, Liv. 9, 37; id. 34, 16; vineam, *to tend,* Cato in Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 195; cf., apes, Col. 9, 14; dolia, id. 12, 18, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 12; Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 32; injurias sociorum, Sall. J. 14, 19: sublimia, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15; cf., id. ib. 1, 4, 5: preces (Diana), id. Carm. Sec. 71; prodigia, *to endeavour to avert, ward off,* Liv. 1, 20: munus te curaturum scio, Ut mittas mihi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 76; cf. aquam mulsam prope ut sit, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 28; Plaut. Am. prol. 87: ego illum cum cura magna curabo tibi, id. Men. 5, 4, 7 and 9; aliquem, id. Stich. 1, 2, 39; 5, 3, 9: C. Ac. 2 38 *ad fin.*; Pl. Ep. 1, 5, 15.—With a negative: quos peperisti ne cures, *be unconcerned.* Enn. Ann. 1, 61 (in Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 656); Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 50: alii, quasi corpus nullum sit hominis, ita, præter animum nihil curant, *leave unconsidered, do not take care,* C. Fin. 4, 14; Ov. M. 15, 529: viri nihil perjuria curant (with nihil metuere) Cat. 64, 148: non ego istuc curo qui sit, unde sit, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 99: alia cura, *i. e. turn your thoughts to something else, divert your mind,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 55 and 60; and in like sense, aliud cura, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 5.—**2.** With *Acc. with the Gerundive: To cause something to be done, to order, to urge on,* etc. (in good prose, and very freq.; esp. in Cæsar): pontem in Arari faciundum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13: obsides inter eos dandos, id. ib. 1, 19; id. ib. 3, 11; id. ib. 4, 29; id. ib. 5, 1; id. ib. 5, 23, et sæp. buculam faciendam, C. Div. 1, 24: epistolam mihi referendam, id. Att. 8, 5: fratrem interficiendum, Nep. Timol. 1, 4; id. Thras. 3 *ad fin.*—**3.** With *Inf.* (so most freq. with a negative): en nolui scribere, quæ nec indocti intelligere possent, nec docti legere curarent, *would take the trouble,* C. Fin. 1, 2, 4: id. Fam. 1, 9, 16; Suet. Cæs. 86; id. Tib. 51; Hor. Od. 2, 13, 39; id. Ep. 1, 17, 58; id. ib. 1, 18, 60; id. ib. 2, 2, 182; id. A. P. 133; 297; Ov. M. 11, 370; 682; id. ib. 12, 345; id. ib. 14, 668.—Affirmatively: aspice, si quid Et nos, quod cures proprium fecisse, loquamur, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 5; id. ib. 1, 16, 17; id. A. P. 35; 460 *sq.*; Col. 9, 9, 7; id. 12, 22, 3; Suet. Dom. 20; id. Gramm. 24.—**4.** With *ut* (very rarely): Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 25 *sq.*: si fecisset, se curaturam, ut, *etc.*, C. Div. 1, 24; Quint. 4, 2, 47; 9, 4, 91; 10, 3, 15; Suet. Aug. 92. So at the end of a letter: cura ut valeas (for which *da operam* ut valeas, *fac* valeas, et al. sim.), *take care of yourself, farewell:* C. Fam. 7, 5; 6; 15; 20; id. ib. 9, 8; id. ib. 12, 29; id. ib. 14, 5; 6; 8; 16; id. ib. 16, 12; 22; id. Q. Fr. 3, 4; 8; id. Att. 1, 5; id. ib. 2, 2; 7; 11; 23; 25.—**5.** With *ne:* omnibus rebus cura et provide, ne quid ei desit, C. Att. 11, 3 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 1, 34; 2, 5, 24; 4, 2, 90; Suet. Aug. 94: so with *ne* prec. by *ut*, for *ne* alone; Suet. Rhet. 1, *sub. init.*—**6.** With *a simple Subj.* (rare): ne illa quidem curo mihi scribas, C. Fam. 2, 8, 1: simplici myrto nihil allabores Sedulus, curo, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 6; so id. S. 2, 6, 38: jam curabo sentiat, quos attentarit, Phædr. 5, 2, 6: curabo longe sibi sit comula ista bessalis, Petr. 58, et al.; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 6, 231.—**7.** With *Dat.*: (ante- and post-class.): illis curandum censeo, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 92; omnibus, Att. in Macr. S. 6, 1: rebus publicis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 50: rebus alienis, id. Truc. 1, 2, 35: rebus meis, App. Apol. p. 297; id. de Deo Socr.—**8.** With *Adv.*: curasti probe, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 6: abi intro, ego hic curabo, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 49; id. Pers. 1, 3, 5: ubi quisque legatus aut tribunus curabat, *was in charge,* Sall. J. 60, 1; Var. ap. Non. 121, 10.—**9.** With *in c. Abl.*: in eâ parte, Sall. J. 60, 5: in postremo loco cum equitibus, id. ib. 46, 7.—**10.** *Impers. Pass.*: curabitur, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 29: cur **etur,** id. Hec. 2, 2, 15.

B. Of things as subjects (poet.): Lucr. 5, 1162: **1.** With *ut*: imago Efficit ut videamus et internoscere curat, Lucr. 4, 246; id. 5, 1014; id. 3, 128.—**2.** With *ne:* quod ne miremur sopor atque oblivia curant, Lucr. 4, 820.—**3.** With *a simple Subj.*: (fulmen) curat item, vasis integris vina repente Diffugiant, Lucr. 6, 231.—**4.** With *Inf.*: nec vera virtus curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 30.

II. Esp.: *t. t.*: **A.** Political: *To take the charge of, to manage business of state, to administer, govern, preside over, command,* etc.: **1.** With *Acc.*: bellum maritimum curare, Liv. 7, 26; Asiam, Tac. A. 4, 36: Achaiam, id. ib. 5, 10: superioris Germaniæ legiones, id. ib. 6, 30; cf. id. ib. 1, 31.—**2.** *Abs.*: duo additi, qui Romæ curarent, Tac. A. 11, 22.

B. Medic.: **1.** Prop.: *To heal, cure* a disease: **a.** With *Acc.*: an quod corpora curari possint, animorum medicina nulla sit? C. Tusc. 3, 2 *fin.*: adolescentes gravius ægrotant, tristius curantur, id. de Sen. 19, 67: ægrum, Liv. 5, 5: quadrupedes, Quint. 2, 10, 6: aliquem frigidis, Suet. Aug. 81: aliquem radice vel herba, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 151: morbos, Cels. Procem.; Quint. 2, 3, 6; Curt. 5, 9; vulnus, Liv. 2, 17; Quint. 4, 2, 84; Curt. 7, 1: apparentia vitia, Quint. 12, 8, 10.—Rar. for *To operate*: qui ferrum medici prius quam curetur aspexit, Quint. 4, 5, 5.—**b.** *Abs*: medicinæ pars, quæ manu curat, Cels. 7 præf.; so Quint. 2, 17, 39.—**2.** Fig.: (in sarcast. or ironic. play upon words): quum provinciam curarit, sanguinem miserit, mihi tradiderit enectam, *etc.*, C. Att. 6, 1, 2; id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128.

C. Mercantile: *To settle money matters, to liquidate, pay:* C. Att. 1, 8; cf. curare pecuniam pro eo frumento legatis, Liv. 44, 16: dimidium pecuniæ redemptori tuo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4 *ad fin.*; id. Quint. 4, 15: me cui jussisset curaturum, *that I would make payment according to his direction,* id. Fam. 16, 9.

currax, ācis, *adj.* [curro] **I.** Prop.: *Running fast, quick, swift* (post-class. and rare): servus, Gai. Dig. 21, 1, 18: curraces equi, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 20. **II.** Meton.: *Belonging to one who runs,* etc.: laquei, *which are bound on the feet of running animals,* Grat. Cyneg. 89.

currĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which serves for running;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A race-ground* or *course*: conjicere se in curriculum, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 91; cf., pedes in curriculum conferre, Var. ap. Non. 263, 6; Plaut. Trin. 4, 5, 11; cf., ita celeri curriculo fui propere a portu, id. Stich. 2, 2, 13.—*Adverbial Abl.*: **curriculo:** *In a quick course, at full speed, swiftly, hastily:* Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 12; id. Most. 2, 1, 15; id. ib. 3, 3, 26: id. Mil. 2, 6, 43; id. Pers. 2, 2, 17; id. Rud. 3, 5, 19; id. ib. 3, 6, 17; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A running for a wager, a race:* athletæ se in curriculo exercentes, C. Sen. 9, 27; id. Mur. 27, 57; Hor. Od. 1, 1, 3; Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 36: equorum, Liv. 45, 33.

B. *A course, career:* solis et lunæ, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 198, 29.

C.: 1. *A race-chariot* (post-Aug.): Tac. A. 14, 14; 15, 44 *ad fin.*; Suet. Cal. 19.—**2.** *A chariot:* Curt. 8, 14.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. B.) (very freq.): *A career, course:* **A.** *Sing.*: exiguum nobis vitæ curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriæ, C. Rab. Perd. 10, 30; cf., vivendi a naturâ datum conficere, id. Univ. 12: me ex constituto spatio defensionis in semihoræ curriculum coegisti, id. Or. 2, 6 (correspond. with spatium), id. Læl. 12, 40: laudis, Quint. 12, 2, 31: quum te de curriculo petitionis deflexisses animumque ad accusandum transtulisses, C. Mur. 22, 46: omne industriæ nostræ, id. Phil. 7, 3, 7.—**B.** *Plur.*: curricula multiplicium variorumque sermonum, C. Or. 3, 12: hæc curricula mentis, id. Sen. 11, 38.

currĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Fleet, swift:* equi curriles, Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 26.

curro, cŭcurri (old form CECURRI, acc. to Gell. 7, 9), cursum, currĕre, *n. v.* [Sanscr. root çri, *to go*] **I.** Prop.: *To run, to move quickly* (on foot, on a horse, ship, *etc.*), *hasten,* etc.: **A.** Of living subjects: **1.** *Abs.*: si ingrederis, curre; si curris, advola, C. Att. 2, 23, 3; cf., also, Lucr. 3, 1076; Hor. Od. 1, 28, 36. —**2.** With *Adv.*: propere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 56.—**3.** With *per:* per vias, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 24: per totum conclave, Hor. S. 2, 6, 113.—**4.** With *circum:* circum loculos, Hor. S. 2, 3, 147.—**5.** With *in c. Acc.*: in obsidium perduellis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 60: in nostros sinus, Prop. 3, 20, 10. **6.** With *double Dat.*: κτένει subsidio, C. Att. 12, 3, 2: tibi subsidio, Prop. 2, 26, 17. —**7.** With *per:* per omne mare, Hor. S. 1, 1, 30.—**8.** With *Abl.*: notâ aquâ, Ov. H. 18, 6.—**9.** With *trans.*: trans mare, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 27.—**10.** With *ad*: ad Indos, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 45.—**11.** *Impers. Pass.*: ad me curritur, Ter. Heaut. prol. 44: curritur ad prætorium, C. 2 Verr. 5, 35, 92.—**12.** With *Acc. of homogeneous objects*: stadium, campus, iter, *etc.*: qui stadium currit, C. Off. 3, 10, 42: currimus æquor, Virg. Æ. 3, 191: iter tutum, id. ib. 5, 832: eosdem cursûs, C. Arr. 2, 17.—**13.** *Pass.*: unde et *campus curritur* et *mare navigatur,* Anct. ap. Quint. 1, 4, 28: curritur æquor amicum, Amœn. Ægypt. Deum Mart. Invoc. 18.—Prov.: Curruentem incitare *or* instigare, *etc., To urge on one who needs no incitement*: C. Phil. 3, 8, 19; id. Fam. 15, 15, 3; id. de Or. 2, 44, 186; Pl. Ep. 3, 7, 15; cf. ellipt.: quod me hortaris . . . currentem tu quidem, C. Att. 13, 45, 2.

B. Of inanimate subjects (mostly

poet.): sol currens, Lucr. 5, 682: amnes in aspera currunt, Virg. Æ. 12, 524: of liquids, id. ib. 1, 697; Ov. M. 8, 597; Hirt. B. Hisp. 29, et al.: currente rota, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 10; id. A. P. 22; Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 20: quam (chlamydem) circum purpura currit, Virg. Æ. 5, 250; cf. Stat. Th. 2, 93: rubor per ora, Virg. Æ. 12, 65, et sæp.: linea per medium, Pl. 18, 34, 77: limes per agrum, id. ib. 33, 76; id. 2, 108, 112.

II. Fig.: litera currit, Lucr. 2, 692: præcipui currit oratio, venit ad extremum, lucet in salebra, *runs out, ends*, C. Fin. 5, 28, 84: historia curere debet ac ferri, Quint. 9, 4, 18: id. ib. § 139: numeri, id. ib. § 31; cf. rhythmi, id. ib. § 50: nimis trochaum, id. ib. § 88: versus incomposito pede, Hor. S. 1, 10, 1: sententia, id. ib. 9: currit ferox ætas, *passes quickly*, id. Od. 2, 5, 13.

curruca, æ, v. eruca.

currūlis, e, *adj.* [currus] (*Pertaining to a chariot*; hence) *Running, hastening* (post-class.): App. M. 9, p. 221.

currus, ūs, *m.* [curro] (*A running*; Coner.: *That which runs*; hence)

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A chariot, car*: Poet. ap. Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43: Cat. Att. 18, 21, 3; Lucr. 3, 642.—**B.** Esp.: *A triumphal car*: C. Cael. 14, 34; Suet. Cæs. 49; id. Tib. 2; id. Ner. 25; Flor. 1, 5, 6; Hor. Epod. 9, 22; Ov. M. 13, 25.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A triumph*: C. Fam. 15, 6; Pl. 5, 5, 5, § 36; Flor. 4, 2, 89; id. 4, 12, 53; Prop. 3, 9, 53; Luc. 1, 316; id. 3, 77; cf. Drak. Sil. 6, 345.—**B.** *The horses in a chariot, a team*: Virg. G. 1, 514; id. Æ. 7, 168; id. ib. 12, 287; Sil. 16, 367; Luc. 7, 570.—**C.** *A plough with wheels*: Virg. G. 1, 174.—**D.** *A ship, vessel*: Cat. 64, 9.

cursim, adv. [id.] *Quickly, swiftly, hastily, speedily* (class.): currere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 124; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P.: hoc cito et cursim est agendum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 64: rapi ad carnificem, id. ib. 2, 156; Liv. 27, 16: arripere aliquid, id. de Or. 2, 89, 364: persere ad aliquid, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: loqui, Manil. 4, 196.

cursio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A running*: Var. L. L. 5, 1, 6.

cursitātio, ōnis, *f.* [cursito] *A running hither and thither*: Sol. 42, 2.

cursito, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [curso] *To run about, run hither and thither* (rare): **A.** With *Adv.*: cursum deorsum, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47; cf., huc et illuc, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 10; id. S. 2, 6, 107. —**B.** With *ad*: mobo ad Celsum mobo ad Nepotem, Pl. Ep. 5, 5, 5.—**C.** *Abs.*: Suet. Tib. 38: excalciatos, id. Vesp. 8.

curso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* (curro) *To run hither and thither* (rare, but class.): **A.** With *Adv.*: ultro citro, C. Rosc. Am. 22, 60: huc illuc, id. Att. 9, 9, 2.—**B.** With *ad*: ad aliquem, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 58: Bentl. *N. cr.*—**C.** With *per*: per foros, C. Sen. 6, 17: per urbem, Tac. A. 2, 82.—**D.** With *in* c. *Acc.*: in omnes vias, Val. Fl. 4, 108. —**E.** *Impers. Pass.*: curari rursum prorsum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35.

☞ At Tac. Agr. 2, instead of ni cursaturus, read, with Cod. Var. 3429, *incursaturus*.

1. **cursor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A runner*, and esp., **A.** *A runner in a race, racer*: Lucr. 2, 78; C. Tusc. 2, 23 *ad fin.*; id. de Div. 2, 70.—As *Adj.*: *Quick, swift*, cursor iambus, Rutil. p. 355 Capper.—**B.** *A courier, post* (mostly post-Aug.): Nep. Milt. 4, 3 (transl. of Gr. ἡμεροδρόμοι); Pl. 2, 71, 73; Pl. Ep. 7, 12 *fin.*; Suet. Ner. 49; Mart. 3, 100.—**C.** *A slave who ran before the char ot of a grandee, a forerunner* (post-Aug.): Sen. Ep. 87: 126; Suet. Ner. 30; Mart. 5, 47; id. 12, 24. **II.** Meton.: *A charioteer*: ut cupiat cursor frena retentet equi, Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 26.

2. **Cursor,** ōris, *m.* [1. cursor] *A* cognomen *of L. Papirius*: Liv. 9, 16.

cursorius, a, um, *adj.* [1. cursor] *Of, or pertaining to, one who runs*, etc. (late Lat.): veracitas, Fronto, de Celon. p. 141 Goes.—As *Subst.*: **cursoria,** æ, *f.* (sc. navis) *A yacht, a passage boat*: Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

cursūālis, e, *adj.* [cursus] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or pertaining to, a course, running* (late Lat.): equi, Cod. Just. 12, 51, 19: rhedæ, Cod. Th. 12, 12, 9: solicitudo, *i. e. speed in running*, fb. 6, 29, 7. **II.** Fig.: *Quick, quickly performed*: ut pene quicquid in republica geritur, cursuali ministerio compleatur, Cassiod. Var. 5, 5.

cursūra, æ, *f.* [curro] *A running* (ante-class.), Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 61; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 34; id. Most. 4, 1, 5; id. Merc. 1, 2, 10; id. Trin. 4, 2, 164; id. ib. 4, 3, 9; Var. R. R. 2, 7, 15.

cursus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Quick motion from one place to another, on foot, on horseback, in a chariot, ship*, etc.; *a running, course, march, passage, voyage, journey* (very common).

I. Prop.: **A.** Of living beings: ingressus, cursus, accubitio, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: ibi cursu, luctando, *etc.*, sese exercebant, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 24; cf. id. Most. 1, 2, 74, and Hor. A. P. 412: quique pedum cursu valet, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 5, 67: cursu superare canem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 51: milites cursu examinatos, Cæs. B. G. 2, 23: huc magno cursu intenderunt, id. ib. 3, 19; cf., strictis gladiis cursu (*with a quick march*) in hostes feruntur, Liv. 9, 13: cursus in Græciam per tuam provinciam, C. Att. 10, 4, 10: quis unquam tam brevi tempore tot loca adire, tantos cursus conficere potuit? C. Manil. 12, 34: Miltiades cursum direxit, quo tendebat, Nep. Milt. 1 *fin.*: Ulixi per mare, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 7: iterare cursus relictos, id. ib. 1, 34, 4: Naxon, ait Liber, cursus advertite vestros, Ov. M. 3, 636; cf. *no.* II.: cursumque per auras dirigere, Virg. Æ. 6, 194; so, of *flying*, Ov. M. 2, 858; id. ib. 4, 787.— Particular phrases: **1.** Cursum tenere (in a march or on shipboard), *To maintain a direct course, to go in a straightforward direction*: equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant, Cæs. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.*: Dionysius quum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; so, Cæs. B. G. 5, 8; cf. *no.* B. 2.—**2.** Cursum expectare, *to wait for a passage*, i. e. *a fair wind*, C. Att. 5, 9, 1.

B. Of inanimate things: **1.** Gen.: solis cursus lunæque meatus Expediam, Lucr. 5, 77: cf. id. 5, 772; 80; 618; 650; 653; 772, et al.: lunæ, id. 5, 629; cf. id. 5, 630; id. 5, 419: stellarum, C. Rep. 6, 17, et sæp.: si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profluxisset, C. Div. 1, 44, 100; so, of *the course of a stream*, Lucr. 1, 1002; Ov. M. 1, 282; id. ib. 9, 18; id. ib. 14, 329; 601: longarum navium, Cæs. B. G. 5, 8; cf. C. Muren. 15 *ad fin.*; id. Off. 3, 12, 50: Aquilonis et Austri, Lucr. 5, 688; cf. id. 6, 302; id. 6, 307; cf. id. 6, 179: menstrui, Pl. 11, 39, 94; quadripartitos venarum, id. 16, 39, 76.—**2.** Esp.: Cursum tenere, as above, *no.* I. A.: tanta tempestas subito coorta est, ut nulla earum (navium) cursum tenere posset, Cæs. B. G. 4, 28; cf. Lucr. 5, 712.

II. Meton.: *Concr.*: Cursus publici, in the time of the emperors, *Posts divided into stations, for the quick transmission of information upon state affairs*, Cod. Just. 12, 51 · Cod. Theod. 8, 5; Aread. Dig. 50, 4, 18; Inscr. Orell. 3181; 3339.

III. Fig. (esp. in Cic. and Quint.): *A course, progress, direction, way*: perspicis qui cursus rerum, qui exitus futuros sit, C. Fam. 4, 2, 3; cf. Tac. H. 4, 34; id. Agr. 39: implicari aliquo certo genere cursuque vivendi, C. Off. 1, 32, 117: vitæ brevis cursus gloriæ sempiternus, id. Sest. 21, 47: temporum, id. Fam. 6, 5, 2: tuorum honorum, id. ib. 3, 11, 2; cf. Tac. H. 1, 48: continuus proliorum, id. Agr. 27: vocis per omnes sonos, C. de Or. 3, 61: tantus cursus verborum fuit et sic evolvit oratio ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 35, 161; so of *the movement or flow of a speech*, etc., id. Part. 15; Quint. 8 *prooem.* § 27; id. 9, 4, 79; 106; id. 10, 7, 4; id. 9, 2, 78, et al.: quem enim cursum industria mea tenere potuisset sine forensibus causis, *etc.*, C. Phil. 8, 4; cf. id. Or. 1, 4: nos in eodem cursu fuimus a Sulla dictatore ad eosdem fere consules, id. Brut. 36; so, esse in cursu, *to continue, to flourish*, Ov. M. 13, 508; id. F. 6, 362; id. Pont. 4, 11, 18.

Curtius, a, um, *The name of a Roman gens*; *e. g.* **I.** C. Curtius Postumus, *a partisan of Cæsar*, C. Att. 9, 2, A; id. Fam. 2, 16. **II.** Q. Curtius Rufus, *the historiographer of Alexander the Great*, etc.—As *Adj.*: **A. Curtius Lacus,** *a place in Rome named after a certain Curtius*, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 41; Liv. 7, 6; Ov. F. 6, 403; also called Lacus Curtii, Suet. Aug. 57; Galb. 20.—**B. Curtius fons,** forty Roman miles from Rome, and conducted thither by Caligula, a part of the Aqua Claudia (v. Claudius, *no.* I. D. 2.), Pl. 36, 15, 24, *no.* 10; Frontin. Aquæd. 13 *sq.*; Suet. Claud. 20.

curto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [curtus] *To shorten, diminish* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): **I.** Prop.: Cels. 7, 9: radices, Pall. Febr. 10, 3. **II.** Fig.: rem, Pers. 6, 34; cf. quantulum summæ, Hor. S. 2, 3, 124.

curtus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. root krit, *to split, separate*] *Shortened, mutilated, broken, short* (class.; most freq. in the poets): **I.** Prop.: dolia, *pots* (chamber vessels), Lucr. 4, 1023; cf. vasa, Juv. 3, 271: tegula, Prop. 4, 5, 68: testa, Mart. 3, 82; cf. testu, Ov. F. 2, 645 Heins., et al.: Cels. 7, 8: Judæis, *i. e. circumcised*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 70; cf. mulo, *curtailed*, id. ib. 1, 6, 104 ("caudâ curtâ," Schol. Crug.). **II.** Fig.: res, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 64; cf. centusse, Pers. 5, 191 Casaub.: sententia, C. Fin. 4, 14, 36: fides ingratæ patriæ, Juv. 14, 166. —Of *defective, incomplete*, style, C. Or. 50, 168; id. ib. 51, 173; Lact. 6, 15.

Cūrūbis, is, *f.*, Κουρᾶβις, and Κούροβις, *A city of Zeugitana, in Africa, between Clypea and Neapolis* (now *Kurbah*), Pl. 5, 4, 3; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 590.—Hence,

Cūrūbītānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Curubis*: senatus populusque Curubitanus, Inscr. in Mem. de l'Acad. de B. L. T. 49, p. 501.

cūrūlis, e, *adj.* [currus] **I.** Gen.: *Of* or *pertaining to a chariot*: equi, *the four horses provided out of the state treasury for the games of the circus*, Liv. 24, 18; cf. Fest. p. 38: triumphi, *i. e. upon a chariot* (*opp.* to an ovatio, on horseback or on foot), Suet. Aug. 22: Juno, ancient form of prayer in Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 17. **II.** Esp.: sella, *the curule chair, official chair*, adopted from the Etruscans, and inlaid with ivory; used by the consuls, prætors, and curule ædiles, who hence received their name (v. ædilis, and cf. Liv. 1, 8; Flor. 1, 5, 6; Gell. 3, 18), C. 2 Verr. 5, 14 *ad fin.*: Liv. 1, 8; id. 9, 46, et al.; Quint. 6, 3, 25; Suet. Aug. 26; 43; Flor. 1, 13, 10; Cat. 52, 2; cf. ebur, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 53: sedes, Tac. A. 2, 83; id. ib. 15, 29.—As *Subst.*: **curulis,** is, *f.*: **A.** (*sc.* sella) *A curule chair*: Tac. A. 1, 75; id. H. 2, 59; Pl. Pan. 59, 2: id. ib. 61, 7; id. ib. 71, 2; Suet. Ner. 13; Flor. 1, 5, 6. —**B.** (*sc.* magistratus): **curulis,** is, *m. A curule officer* or *magistrate*: curulis, *i. e.* ædilis curulis, Pl. 18, 6, 8, § 42: major, *i. e.* consul, Stat. S. 1, 4, 82:—*Plur.*: Stat. S. 4, 1, 5.

curvābilis, e, *adj.* [curvo] *That may be bent, flexible*: ulmus et fraxinus, Pall. Nov. 15, 2.

curvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] (*That which is curved*; hence) *A curve, bend* (not ante-Aug.: prps. first used by Ovid): Ov. M. 2, 130; id. ib. 3, 672; id. ib. 9, 450; id. ib. 11, 590; Pl. Ep. 9, 7, 4; Gell. 14, 1.

curvātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A bending* (very rare): Col. 4, 12.

curvātūra, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *A bending, rounding, bend* (not ante-Aug.): Vitr. 5, 1 *fin.*; Pl. 2, 17, 14; id. 10, 19, 21. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A vault, a round*: camera, *an arched ceiling*, Vitr. 7, 3: rotæ, *i. e. the rim*, Ov. M. 2, 108.

curvescens, entis, *P.* of obsol. curvesco [curvo] *Bending itself*: (mare) curvescens, Amm. 22, 8, 5.

curvitas, ātis, *f.* [curvus] *Crookedness, incurvation*: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1.

curvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.]

I. Prop.: *To bend, bow, curve, crook* (prps. not ante-Aug., for in Cic. N. D. 1, 24, curvata is most probably a gloss; v. Heind., Mos., Orell., in h. l.): curvari manûs et aduncos crescere in ungues, Ov. M. 2, 479: cornua luna fronte (vitulus), Virg. G. 4, 290: trabes, Ov. M. 7, 441; Prop. 3, 22, 3: flexile cornu, Ov. M. 5, 383; id. ib.

11, 324; cf. ingentem arcum manu, Stat. Ach. 1, 487: pedes insectorum, Pl. 11, 28, 35: Calabros sinus (Hadria), Hor. Od. 1, 33, 16: partus curvatus in arcum, Virg. Æ. 3, 533; cf. Pl. 6, 6, 6: luna curvata in cornua, id. 37, 10, 68; cf. poet.: fronte curvatos imitatus ignes, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 57: curvata in montis faciem unda, Virg. G. 4, 361; cf. Ov. M. 15, 509; and tollimur in cœlum curvato gurgite, Virg. Æ. 3, 564: nec nostrum seri curvarent Æacon anni, Ov. M. 9, 435: curvata senio membra, Tac. A. 1, 34. **II.** Fig.: *To bend, make to yield, move:* neque te munera nec preces, nec pallor amantium, nec vir Pieria pellice saucius, curvat, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 16.

curvor, ōris, *m.* [curvo] *Crookedness:* prps. only in Var. L. L. 5, 21, 30, and 7, 3, 85.

curvus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to κυλλός, *crooked,* κύ-κλος, *circle, round*] **I.** Prop.: *Crooked, bent, curved* (mostly poet.): aratri moderator, Lucr. 5, 931; Virg. G. 1, 170: rastris, Cat. 64, 39; falces, Virg. G. 1, 508: calamo, Cat. 63, 22: ungues, Hor. Epod. 5, 93: lyra, id. Od. 1, 10, 6; id. ib. 3, 28, 11; crinale, Ov. M. 5, 58: rates, Prop. 3, 7, 29: litora, Cat. 64, 74; Hor. Od. 4, 5, 14; id. Epod. 10, 21; Ov. M. 11, 352: flumen, *winding, crooked,* Virg. G. 2, 12; Ov. M. 3, 342: mare, *rising on high, boisterous,* id. ib. 11, 505; Val. Fl. 1, 615, et al.; Plaut. Casin. 1, 1, 36; arator, *bent, stooping,* Virg. E. 3, 42; and of one *bent with age:* anus, Prop. 2, 18, 20: membra, Ov. M. 3, 276. **II.** Meton.: *Bending, causing to stoop:* senecta, Ov. A. A. 2, 670. **III.** Fig.: In a moral sense; *Crooked, not straightforward, not right:* scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44, Schmid.: cf. Pl. Ep. 5, 21, 6.

cusculium, ii, *n. The scarlet berry of the holm oak:* Pl. 16, 8, 12.

cūsio, ōnis, *f.* [cudo] *A stamping* or *coining of money:* Cod. Th. 11, 16, 18.

‡ **cūso,** are, 1. *v. a. intens.,* from cudo, acc. to Prisc, P. 890 P.

cūsor, ōris, *m.* [cudo] *A coiner of money:* Cod. Just. 10, 64.

cuspidātim, *adv.* [cuspido] *To a point, with a point:* decisus calamus, Pl. 17, 14, 24.

cuspido, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cuspis] *To make pointed* (only in the follg. pass.): hastilia, Pl. 11, 37, 45; id. 18, 19, 49 *ad fin.*

cuspis, ĭdis, *f.* [Sanscr. root, çû, *to sharpen, to point*] **I.** Prop.: *A point* (freq., esp. in the poets): asserum, Cæs. B. C. 2, 2: vomeris, Pl. 18, 18, 48: acuta contorum, Virg. Æ. 5, 208: acuta teli, Ov. M. 1, 470: hastæ, id. ib. 5, 9; id. ib. 6, 78: jaculi, id. ib. 7, 673: ut aquilifer moranti se cuspide sit minatus (*i. e.* cuspide aquilæ, *the pointed end of it*; Gr. σπύραξ), Suet. Cæs. 62, et sæp. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A spear, javelin, lance,* Virg. Æ. 11, 41; id. ib. 12, 386; Hor. Od. 4, 6, 8; id. S. 2, 1, 14; Ov. M. 6, 673; id. ib. 12, 74; id. ib. 13, 580; Liv. 4, 38; id. ib. 8, 7; id. ib. 30, 18; Pl. 34, 15, 45; id. 36, 5, 4, et al.— **B.** *A spit,* Mart. 14, 221.— **C.** *The trident of Neptune,* Ov. M. 12, 580: cf. triplex, id. ib. 594.— **D.** *The sting of a bee,* Pl. 21, 13, 45.— **E.** *A scorpion's sting,* Ov. M. 2, 199.— **F.** *A pointed tube,* Var. R. R. 1, 8, 4.

‡ **cussīlīris,** An ancient word for *ignavus,* acc. to Fest. p. 39; cf. Comm. p. 372.

custōdēla, æ, *f.* [custodio] (*The guarding thing*; hence) *A watch, guard:* FAMILIAM. PECVNIAMQVE. TVAM. ENDO. MANDATAM. TVTELAM. CVSTODELAMQVE. MEAM. RECIPIO, ancient judicial formula in Gai. Inst. 4, § 104: custodelā salutaris mihi gaudebam carceris, App. M. 9 *init.*: acrior custodela, id. ib. 10, p. 245.

custōdia, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A keeping of guard, watch, guard, care* (freq. and class.): in custodiam aliquem recipere, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 34: in tuam custodiam meque et mea spes trado, id. Most. 2, 1, 59; cf. in custodiam concredere aliquid alicui, id. Merc. 2, 1, 9; and, committere, id. Rud. 3, 2, 11: agitare custodiam, *to keep guard,* id. ib. 3, 6, 20: his impedimentis custodiæ ac præsidio VI. millia hominum una reliquerunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 29; Liv. 42, 19: tam fida canum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: pastoris, Col. 8, 4, 3: pædagogorum, Quint. 1, 2, 25: dura matrum, *care, oversight,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 23 Schmid, et sæp.: navium longarum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 39: ignis (Vestæ), C. Leg. 2, 12: urbis, Liv. 5, 10; cf. urbis, sui, Suet. Aug. 49: corporis, id. Galb. 12, et sæp.: fida justitiæ, C. Fin. 2, 34, 113: una fidelis memoriæ rerum gestarum (literæ), Liv. 6, 1: libertatis, id. 4, 24; suæ religionis, Quint. 6, 1, 20: decoris, id. 11, 1, 57.

B. Esp.: With the access. idea of hindering free motion: *A watching, guarding, custody* (rare): nec cuiquam uni custodiam ejus (*sc.* Philopœmenis capti) satis credebant, Liv. 39, 50: libera, *private custody, confinement in one's house,* id. 24, 45; Vell. 1, 11 (cf. libero conclavi, Liv. 39, 14); and in *plur.*: in liberis custodiis, Sall. C. 47, 3. Prps. in a humorous play upon the words *libera* custodia: ut sis apud me *lignea* in custodia, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 6, 28.

II. Fig.: (acc. to *no.* I. B.) *Custody:* domi teneamus eam (eloquentiam) septam liberali custodia, C. Brut. 96, 330.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.) **1.** Usu. in *plur.* and in milit. lang., *Persons who serve as guards, a guard, watch:* colonia meis præsidiis, custodiis, vigiliis munita, C. Cat. 1, 3 *fin.*: neque clam transire propter custodias Menapiorum possent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 4; so id. ib. 7, 19; 27; 78, et sæp.—In *sing.* (collect.): Cat. 62, 33: abest custodia regis, Ov. M. 14, 371: unicus anser erat, minimæ custodia villæ, id. ib. 8, 685.—**2.** *A place where guard is kept, a watch-* or *guard-house, watch-station:* hæc (urbs) mea sedes est hæc vigilia, hæc custodia, C. Phil. 12, 10; so, privata, id. Sull. 15: in hac custodia, tanquam in specula, id. Phil. 7, 7. In *plur.,* C. Manil. 6 *ad fin.*; id. Rab. Perd. 7 *ad fin.*—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.) **1.** *A place of custody, a prison, hold:* C. 2 Verr. 5, 27, 68; id. Cat. 1, 8; id. ib. 4, 5, 10; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4; id. Div. 1, 25; id. Tusc. 1, 29 *fin.*, et sæp. — **2.** *Persons who are in confinement, captives, prisoners* (post-Aug.): in recognoscendis custodiis, Suet. Tib. 61; id. Cal. 29; id. Dom. 14; id. Ner. 31; Sen. Ep. 5.

custōdiārium, ii, *n.* [custos] *A watch-house* (late Lat.), Tert., ad Martyr. 2; id. adv. Jud. 3 (for cucumerarium); Inscr. Mur. 32, 3: pomorum, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 18.

custōdĭo, īvi, *or* ii, ītum, īre (*Fut. Pass.* custodibitur, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 71), 4. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *To watch over, protect, defend, guard* (freq. and class.): **A.** With material objects: **1.** In *simple constr.*: Q. Cæpio Brutus pro consule provinciam Macedoniam tueatur, defendat, custodiat incolumemque conservet, C. Phil. 10, 11, 26: tuum corpus domumque, id. Mil. 25, 67: urbes, Quint. 7, 10, 13.—**2.** With *Abl.*: maritimam oram viginti navibus longis, Liv. 36, 2.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: poma in melle, *to lay up, preserve,* Col. 12, 45, 3.—**4.** With *ab:* Gortynii templum magnā curā custodiunt non tam a ceteris quam ab Hannibale, Nep. Hann. 9 *fin.*: poma ab insomni dracone, Ov. M. 9, 190: cutem a vitiis, Pl. 28, 8, 25. — **B.** With abstract objects (so esp. in post-Aug. prose): **1.** In *simple constr.*: illa, quæ scriptis reposuimus, velut custodire desinimus, Quint. 11, 2, 9; (*opp.* mutare) id. 12, 8, 6; so, id. 4, 2, 103; id. 1, 2, 4; id. 4, 1, 5: regulam loquendi, id. 1, 7, 1: præcepta, Col. 1, 8, 15: eam rationem, id. 4, 29, 11: ordinem, id. 12, 4, 1: morem, Pl. 14, 12, 14.—**2.** With *Abl.*: id, quod tradatur, memoriā custodire, C. de Or. 1, 28, 127: dicta literis, id. ib. 2, 2, 7.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: Quint. 8, 3, 73; cf. below *no.* 8.—**4.** With *Adv.*: modum ubique, Quint. 4, 2, 35.—**5.** With *Relative clause:* religiose, quod juraveris, Pl. Pan. 65, 2.—**6.** With *ab:* teneriores annos ab injuriā, Quint. 2, 2, 3.—**7.** With *ut c. Subj.*: in alia quoque propinquitatibus custodiendum est, ut inviti judicemur dixisse, Quint. 11, 1, 66.—**8.** With *ne c. Subj.*: quo in genere id est præcipue custodiendum, ne id aut obscurum sit, aut, *etc.*, Quint. 8, 3, 73.—**II.** Esp.: With the access. notion of hindering free motion, in good or bad sense: **A.** In a good sense: *To hold* something *back, preserve, keep:* ejus (*sc.* epistolæ) custodiendæ et proferendæ arbitrium tuum, C. Att. 15, 13: librum, id. Fam. 6, 5: codicillos, Suet. Tib. 51: prodit se, quamlibet custodiatur simulatio, Quint. 12, 1, 29.—**Σ.** In a bad sense: *To hold in custody, hold captive:* noctu nervo vinctus custodibitur, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 71: ducem prædonum, C. 2 Verr. 5, 27 *init.*: obsides, Cæs. B. G. 6, 4: Domitium, id. B. C. 1, 20.

custōdīte, *adv.* [custoditus, acc. to custodio, *no.* I.] *Cautiously, carefully* (only in the follg. pass.): Pl. Ep. 5, 16, 3: —*Comp.*: id. ib. 9, 26, 12: dub.

custōdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [custodio] **I.** Prop.: *The act of guarding, guardianship:* "*custoditio* est opera ad custodiendum quid sumpta," Fest. p. 47. **II.** Meton. (Eccl. Lat.): *Observance of,* or *keeping of, attention to* (trans. of Gr. προσοχή): legum, Vulg. Sap. 6, 19.

custōdītus, a, um, *P.* of custodio.

custos, ōdis, *c.* [cus-tos, akin to the Greek root KYΘ, κεύθω, *to cover, to hide*] *A guard, watch, preserver, keeper, overseer, protector,* in friendly or hostile sense (freq. and class.):

I. In a friendly sense: **A.** Of living beings: **1.** Gen.: antiqua herilis fida custos corporis, Enn. Med. in Non. 39, 2; cf. in *masc.*: corporis, Nep. Dat. 9, 4; Liv. 24, 7; Suet. Cal. 55; 57; 58: portæ, C. Cat. 2, 12, 27: fani, id. 2 Verr. 4, 43, 94: custos defensorque provinciæ, id. ib. 5, 6, *init.*: agri captivi, Sall. H. Frgm. p. 239 ed. Gerl.: pontis, Nep. Milt. 3: patrimonii, Quint. 4, 2, 73: hortorum, Suet. Cal. 59: gregis, Virg. E. 10, 36, et sæp.: custos et vindex voluptatum, C. Agr. 2, 9 *fin.*: salutis suæ, Quint. 5, 11, 8: his discipulis privos custodes dabo, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 76; so of *teachers of youth,* id. ib. 4, 3, 19; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 57; Hor. S. 1, 4, 118; id. ib. 1, 6, 81; id. A. P. 161; 239, et al.: Dii custodes conservatoresque hujus urbis, C. Sest. 24; cf. custodi Jovi, Suet. Dom. 5; rerum, Cæsar, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 17: multæ tibi tum officient res, Custodes, *etc.*, i. e. *attendants of women, eunuchs,* etc., id. S. 1, 2, 98 Heind.—Of dogs: Virg. G. 3, 406; so Col. 7, 12.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Civil *t. t.*: *A man who took charge of the vessel into which voting tablets were put* (in order to prevent false suffrages), Var. R. R. 3, 5, 18; C. Agr. 2, 9: Pseudo-Cic. in Sen. 7, 17.—**b.** custos armorum, Milit. *t. t.*: *An officer both in the land and sea service, who had the charge of the arms:* Inscr. Orell. no. 1395; Inscr. ap. Grut. 569, 7.—**B.** Of inanimate objects: Lucr. 3, 325: sapientia custos et procuratrix totius hominis, C. Fin. 4, 7, 17: id. Off. 2, 7: leges diligentissimas pudoris custodes, Quint. 8, 5, 19, et al.—So of *receptacles, cases,* e. g. of *a quiver:* telorum, Ov. M. 8, 320; of *an incense-box:* turis, id. ib. 13, 703.—And, in husbandry, of *the tendril of a vine,* Col. 4, 21, 3. **II.** In a hostile sense: to sub custode tenebo, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77; Tac. A. 2, 68; id. ib. 3, 28; id. ib. 6, 60, et al.

cūtĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [cutis] *The skin,* Juv. 11, 203; Pers. 4, 18 (cf. Prisc. p. 612 P. for the quantity of the i.).

cūtis, is, *f.* [akin to the Greek root KYΘ, κεύθω, *to cover,* whence κύτος, Angl.-S. hud., Old High Ger. hut, N. Ger. Haut, skin, as well as the Angl.-S. hydan, Ger. hüten, Engl. hide] **I.** Prop.: *The skin,* Plancus in C. Fam. 10, 18, 3; Cels. 2, 8; id. 1, 4; Pl. 28, 12, 50; id. 23, 1, 14; Quint. 11, 3, 78; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29; id. ib. 1, 4, 15; id. ib. 1, 18, 7; id. Od. 1, 28, 13; id. A. P. 476, et al. In *plur.,* Pl. 6, 31, 35: id. 11, 37, 45. —Prov.: ego te intus et in cute novi, Pers. 3, 30. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Hide, leather,* Mart. 1, 104.— **B.** *A soft coating, covering* of other bodies besides animals (several times in the Nat. Hist. of Pliny): casiæ, Pl. 12, 19, 43: nucicorum, id. 15, 19, 9: uvarum, id. 15, 28, 34: lauri, id. 27, 19, 60: summa terræ, id. 20, 19, 79. **III.** Fig.: *The external appearance, surface, outside:* tenera quadam elocutionis cute, Quint. 5, 12, 18: imaginem virtutis efflu-

gere et solam ut sic dixerim cutem, id. 10, 2, 15 Wolf.; Gell. 18, 4, 2.

cyāmēa, æ, *f.* [cyamos] *The bean-stone, a precious stone,* now unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73.

†**cyāmos,** i, *m.*=κύαμος, *A plant,* also called colocasia, *Egyptian bean,* Pl. 21, 15, 51.

Cyane, ēs, *f.*, Κυανή, **I.** Prop.: *A fountain near Syracuse,* Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 89. **II.** Meton.: In fable: *A nymph who, on account of her grief for the loss of Proserpine, was changed into this fountain,* Ov. M. 5, 409 *sq.*

Cyānēæ, arum, *f.*, Κυάνεαι, *The two small rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus,* called also Symplegades, which, acc. to the fable, were continually clashing together until, after the successful passage of the Argo, they became fixed, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 34.—Hence, **A.** Prop.: **Cyānēus,** a, um, *adj., Cyaneæ: cautes,* Luc. 2, 716: montes, Val. Fl. 2, 382: rupes, id. 4, 638: ruinæ, Mart. 7, 19.—**B.** Meton.: nates, Mart. 11, 100 6.

Cyānēē, ēs, *f.*, Κυανέη, *A daughter of Mæander, mother of Caunus and of Byblis:* Ov. M. 9, 451.

‡ **cyāneus** (ă Prud. Psych. 838), a, um, *adj.* = κυάνεος, *Dark-blue, sea-blue:* colore avis, Pl. 10, 32, 47: stagna, Prud. l. l.

‡ **cyānus,** i, *f.* = κύανος: **A.** *The blue corn-flower, blue-bottle* (Centaurea cyanus, L.): Pl. 21, 8, 24; id. 21, 11, 39.—**B.** *A precious stone, a species of* lapis lazuli: Pl. 37, 9, 38.

† **cyāthisso,** *no perf. nor sup.*, 1. *v. n.*= κυαθίζω, *To fill a cup, to act as a cup-bearer:* Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 29.

† **cyāthus,** i, *m.*=κύαθος, **I.** Prop.: *The small ladle by means of which the wine was transferred from the mixing-bowl into the drinking cup:* Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35; Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 24; id. Pseud. 4, 2, 2; id. Pers. 5, 2, 16; Mart. 1, 72; Hor. Od. 3, 8, 13; Juv. 9, 46; Suet. Cæs. 49. Cf. Becker Gall. 2, p. 160. **II.** Meton.: As *A measure,* both dry and liquid: *the twelfth part of a* sextarius, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 11; Pl. 20, 21, 84; Col. 8, 4 *fin.*; Pl. 14, 9, 11; cf. Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 80.

† **cybæus,** a, um, *adj.* [κύπη, κυβή, cupa] *Pertaining to a kind of ship:* navem maximam, C. 2 Verr. 5, 17, 44.—As *Subst.*: **cybæa,** æ, *f.*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 8, 17 Zumpt.

Cybēlē (access. form **Cybēbē,** Virg. Æ. 10, 220 Heyne and Wagn. *N. cr.*; Phædr. 3, 17, 4; id. 4, 1, 4; Prop. 3, 17, 35; id. 3, 22, 3; id. 4, 7, 61), ēs, and æ, *f.*, Κυβέλη and Κυβήβη: **I.** *A goddess, originally Phrygian, afterwards worshipped in Rome also,* as Ops or Mater Magna, *whose priests were called* Galli, Virg. Æ. 10, 220 Serv.—Hence, **Cybēlēius,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Cybele:* Attis, Ov. M. 10, 104, v. Attis: mater,= *Cybele,* id. A. A. 1, 507; so also dea, id. F. 4, 191: frena, *i. e. of the lions in the chariot of Cybele,* id. M. 10, 704. **II.** *A mountain in Phrygia,* Virg. Æ. 3, 111; Ov. F. 4, 249; 363.

cybiārius, ii, *m.* [cybium] *A dealer in salt-fish,* Arn. 2, p. 70.

† **Cybiosactes,** æ, *m.*= Κυβιοσάκτης, *A dealer in salt-fish; nickname of the thirteenth Ptolemy,* and of *the Emperor Vespasian,* Suet. Vesp. 19.

Cybistra, ōrum, *n.*, τὰ Κύβιστρα, *A town of Cataonia, at the foot of the Taurus,* C. Fam. 15, 2, 2; 5, et al.

† **cybium,** ii, *n.* = κύβιον, **I.** Prop.: *A tunny-fish,* Var. L. L. 5, 12, 23. **II.** Meton.: *A dish made of pieces of the tunny-fish salted and chopped,* Pl. 9, 15, 18; id. 32, 11, 53; Mart. 5, 78.

† **cycēon,** ōnis, *m.*=κυκεών, *A drink made of barley-grits, grated goat's-cheese and wine,* Arn. 5, p. 174 *sq.*

† **cychrāmus,** i, *m.* = κύχραμος, *A bird migrating with quails,* prps. *the ortolan,* Pl. 10, 23, 33.

cyclādātus, i, *m.* [cyclas] *Clothed with a cyclas,* Suet. Cal. 52.

Cyclădes, um (*sing.*, Vitr. 7, 7; Sil. 4, 347; Juv. 6, 582; Sen. Herc. Œt. 803), *f.*, Κυκλάδες, *The Cyclades; islands lying in a circle around Delos, in the Ægean Sea,* Mel. 2, 7, 11; Pl. 4, 12, 22; Virg. Æ. 3, 127; Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 8, et al.

† **cyclămīnos,** i, *f.* (**-on,** i, *n.*, Pl. 21, 9, 27; id. ib. 11, 38: **-is,** is, Marc. Empir. 4)=κυκλάμινος and κυκλάμινον, *The plant sow-bread* (Cyclamen Europæum, L.), of several kinds, Pl. 25, 9, 67.

† **cyclas,** ădis, *f.*=κυκλάς (circular; hence as in Gr.) *A circular robe, with an embroidered border, worn by women,* Prop. 4, 7, 40; Juv. 6, 258; Vop. Saturn. 9; Sid. Ep. 1, 5 *fin.*

† **cyclicus,** a, um, *adj.* = κυκλικός, *Circular, returning in a circle, cyclic:* disciplinæ cyclicæ, Mart. Capell. 9, p. 336: scriptor cyclicus, *a cyclic writer,* i. e. *an Epic writer whose works form a series or cycle of mythic and heroic story down to the death of Ulysses,* Hor. A. P. 136; cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v. κυκλικός.

† **cyclŏphŏrētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = κυκλοφορητικός, *Moving in a circle, circular:* cyclophoreticum cymæ, Mart. Capell. 8, p. 275.

Cyclops, ōpis, *m.*, Κύκλωψ (a round eye), *A Cyclops; plur.* Cyclŏpes, um, *A savage people, of gigantic stature, on the Sicilian coast, said to have but one eye, in the middle of the forehead, the workmen of Vulcan: plur.*, Pl. 7, 56, 57; Virg. Æ. 6, 630; id. ib. 8, 424; id. ib. 11, 263; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 8; Ov. M. 3, 305: *sing.*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 63; id. Ep. 2, 2, 125; and κατ ἐξοχήν, *the Cyclops Polyphemus,* Hor. A. P. 145; Ov. M. 13, 744 *sq.*; id. ib. 14, 174 *sq.*—Hence, **Cyclōpĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of or pertaining to the Cyclopes: saxa,* in Sicily, Virg. Æ. 1, 201: Mycenæ, Sen. Herc. Fur. 997: regna, Sil. 14, 33.

Cycneïs, Cycneius, cycneus and **cycnus,** v. Cygn.

‡‡ **cydărum,** i, *n.*=κύδαρος, *A sort of ship,* acc. to Gell. 10, 25 *fin.*

Cydippe, es, *f.*, Κυδίππη, **I.** *The mistress of Acontius,* Ov. H. 20; 21; id. A. A. 1, 457; id. R. Am. 382. **II.** *A Nereid,* Virg. G. 4, 339; Hyg. Fab. præf.

Cydnos or **-us,** i, *m.*, Κύδνος, *A river in Cilicia, near Tarsus* (now *Tersus-tshai*), Vitr. 8, 3, 6; Pl. 15, 11, 10; Curt. 3, 4 *sq.*

Cydōnĭa, æ (**Cydon,** ōnis, Pl. 4, 12, 20), *f.*, Κυδωνία, *An ancient and celebrated town on the north coast of Crete* (now *Canea*), Mel. 2, 7, 12; Flor. 3, 7, 4; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 693 *sq.*—Hence, **A. Cydon,** ōnis, *m.*, *A Cydonian,* Virg. Æ. 12, 858. In *plur.*, Luc. 7, 220.—**B. Cydōnius,** a, um, *adj., Cydonian:* **1.** Gen.: spicula, poet. for *Cretan,* Virg. Æ. 10, 50; cf. arcus, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 17.—**2.** Esp.: **a. Cydonia** (and Latinized cotonia or cotonea) **mala,** also *abs.* **Cydonia** (cotonia, cotonea), *a quince or quince-apple,* Pl. 15, 11, 10; Col. 5, 10, 19; Macr. S. 7, 6; Var. R. R. 1, 59; Col. 12, 47, 1; Prop. 3, 13, 27.—**b. Cydonia arbor,** or *abs.* **Cydonius,** ii, *f.*, *A quince-tree,* Pall. Febr. 25, 21; 25, 20; id. Insit. 99.—**c. Cydŏnĕum,** i, *n.*, *Quince-juice, quince-wine,* Dig. 33, 6, 9.—**C. Cydōnēus,** a, um, *adj., Cydonian;* juvenca, Ov. A. A. 1, 293: pharetræ, poet. for *Cretan,* id. M. 8, 22; so, sagittæ, Stat. Th. 7, 339; and arundo, Sil. 10, 261.—**D. Cydōnites,** æ, *comm., Cydonian:* vites, Col. 3, 2, 2.—As *Subst.*: **Cydōnites,** æ, *m.* (*sc.* vīnum), *Quince-wine* (*cf.* no. b.), Pall. Oct. 20.—**E. Cydōnĭātæ,** arum, *m., The inhabitants of Cydonia,* Liv. 37, 60; Pl. 8, 58, 83.

Cygnēis (**Cycn.**), ĭdis, *f. patron., A name of Helena, as daughter of Jove, who had assumed the shape of a swan for Leda:* incubuit membris Cygneidos, Auct. incert. in Epit. Iliad. 336.

Cygnēius (**Cycn.**), a, um, *adj. Of* or *pertaining to the Bœotian Cygnus, the son of Hyrie:* Tempe, *situate in Bœotia,* Ov. M. 7, 371.

† **cygnēus** (**cycn.**), a, um, *adj.* = κύκνειος, *Of* or *belonging to a swan, swan's:* vox, C. de Or. 3, 2, 6: plumæ, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 1.

1. † **cygnus** (in MSS. and edd. freq. written acc. to the Gr. **cycnus**) (ŷ, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 20; Aus. Ep. 20, 8), i, *m.*=κύκνος, **I.** Prop.: *A swan;* celebrated for its dying song; sacred to Apollo, C. Tusc. 1, 30, 73; Pl. 10, 23, 32; Lucr. 4, 182; 911; Ov. M. 5, 387; id. ib. 14, 430; Hor. Od. 4, 3, 20; attached to the chariot of Venus, Ov. M. 10, 708; id. A. A. 3, 809.—Prov.: quid enim contendat hirundo cygnis? Lucr. 3, 7; so also, certent cygnis ululæ, Virg. E. 8, 55. **II.** Meton.: for *A poet:* Dircæus, *i. e. Pindar,* Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25.

2. **Cygnus,** i, *m.*: **A.** *A king of the Ligurians, son of Sthenelus, related to Phaëton, who was changed into a swan and placed among the stars,* Ov. M. 2, 367; Virg. Æ. 10, 189; cf. Hyg. Fab. 154; id. Astr. 2, 7.—**B.** *A son of Neptune by Calyce; he was father of Tenes, and was changed into a swan,* Ov. M. 12, 72 *sq.*; cf. Hyg. Fab. 157.

cylindrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cylindrus] *In the form of a cylinder, cylindrical:* siliquæ piso, Pl. 18, 12, 33.

† **cylindrus,** dri, *m.*=κύλινδρος, **I.** Prop.: *A cylinder, roller,* Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A cylindrical stone for levelling the ground,* etc., Cato R. R. 129; Virg. G. 1, 178; Col. 10, 319; id. 11, 3, 34; Pl. 19, 8, 46; Vitr. 10, 6.—**B.** *A precious stone ground off in the form of a cylinder,* Pl. 37, 5, 20; id. ib. 8, 34; Juv. 2, 61, et al.

Cyllărus, i, *m.*, Κύλλαρος, **I.** *A handsome Centaur,* Ov. M. 12, 393. **II.** *The horse of* Castor, Virg. G. 3, 90; Val. Flacc. 1, 426.

Cyllēne, ēs and æ, *f.*, Κυλλήνη, **I.** *A high mountain in the northeast of Arcadia, on which,* acc. to the myth, *Mercury was born and brought up;* hence, *consecrated to him,* Pl. 10, 30, 45; Ov. F. 2, 276; id. ib 5, 87; Virg. Æ. 8, 138; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 450 *sq.* — Hence, **A. Cyllēnius,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Cyllenian:* mons, Mel. 2, 3, 5: proles, *i. e. Mercury,* Virg. Æ. 4, 258.—As *Subst.* **Cyllēnius,** ii, *m.*, *Mercury,* Virg. Æ. 4, 252; 276; Ov. M. 1, 713; id. ib. 2, 720; 818, et sæp.—**2.** Meton.: *Of* or *pertaining to Mercury:* proles, *i. e. Cephalus,* son of Mercury by Creusa, Ov. A. A. 3, 735: ignis, *the star Mercury,* Virg. G. 1, 337.—**B. Cyllēnēus,** a, um, *adj., Cyllenian:* vertex, Ov. M. 11, 304: fide, *i. e.* lyra, Hor. Epod. 13, 9.—**C. Cyllēnis,** ĭdis, *f., Cyllenian,* or *of Mercury:* harpe, *possessed by Mercury,* Ov. M. 5, 176: planta, *i. e. the foot of Mercury,* Sil. 16, 500. **II.** *A town in Elis,* Mel. 2, 3, 9.

Cyllēnĭdes, æ, *m., He of Cyllene,* i. e. *Mercury:* Mart. Cap. 9, p. 305.

Cyllōnius, a, um, *adj.*, Κυλλώνειος, *Belonging to the Athenian* Cylon: scelus (Κυλώνειον ἄγος), *perpetrated by the Athenians who murdered the companions of Cylon:* C. Leg. 2, 11, 28.

† **cyma** (**cuma**), ătis, *n.*, and æ, *f.*= κῦμα (*any thing swollen;* hence) **A.** *A young sprout of a cabbage; Neut.*, Lucil. in Non. 195, 5; Col. 10, 129: *Fem.*, Col. 11, 3, 24; id. 12, 54, 3; Pl. 19, 8, 41; id. 20, 9, 35; Pall. Apr. 3, 1.—**B.** (From the circular swell of waves) *A circle, orbit, circuit:* quo loco solis, lunæ, ac siderum, signiferique orbis se obliquitas circumdūcit, quod cyclopheroticum cyma gymnasia retulerunt, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 275.

cymatilis, e, v. cumatilis.

† **cymătium** (**cum-**) or **-on,** ii, *n.* = κυμάτιον (a small wave), in architecture: *A moulding with wave-shaped contour, an ogee:* Vitr. 3, 3; id. 4, 6.

† **cymba** (**cumba**), æ, *f.* = κυμβη, **I.** Gen.: *A boat, skiff:* **A.** Prop.: Afran. ap. Non. 535, 31; C. Off. 3, 14, 58; Ov. M. 1, 293; id. Tr. 2, 329; id. P. 6, 777.—**B.** Fig.: ingenii cumba, Prop. 3, 3, 22; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 26; and Quint. 12, 10, 37. **II.** Esp.: *The boat of Charon which transported the dead:* Virg. Æ. 6, 303; Hor. Od. 2, 3, 28; Prop. 3, 18, 24; Stat. S. 2, 1, 186.

cymbālāris, is, *f.*, *A plant,* also called cotyledon: App. Herb. 43.

† **cymbālisso,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.*= κυμβαλίζω, *To strike a cymbal:* Cassius Hemina ap. Non. 90, 25.

† **cymbālista,** æ, *m.* = κυμβαλιστής, *A cymbal-player:* App. de Deo Socr.

† **cymbālistrĭa,** æ, *f.* = κυμβαλίστρια, *She who strikes a cymbal:* Petr. 8, 22 *fin.*; Inscr. Grut. 318, 12.

cymbālium, ii, v. cymbalum, *no.* II.

† cymbălum, i, *n.* (*Gen. plur.* cymbalum, Cat. 63, 21) = κύμβαλον. **I.** Prop.: *A cymbal, a musical instrument consisting of two hollow plates of brass, which emit a ringing sound when struck together;* employed at the festivals of Cybele and Bacchus, or on other festive occasions; also to hinder the flight of bees, *etc.* (usu. *plur.*, since two were always used together), Lucr. 2, 619; Cat. 63, 21; 29; Ov. F. 4, 213; Virg. G. 4, 64; Liv. 39, 8; C. Pis. 9 *sq.*; Pl. 5, 1, 1, § 7; Quint. 11, 3, 59; Pl. Ep. 2, 14, 13. **II.** Fig.: Apion Grammaticus, hic quem Tiberius Cæsar cymbalum mundi vocabat, *i. e. who filled the world with his learned discussions*, Pl. H. N. præf. § 25; cf. Virg. Catal. 7, 5 Heyne, and Mart. 9, 69. **III.** Meton.: In hydraulics: *A sounding basin of similar form, a bell* (also written, **cymbalium**), Vitr. 10, 13, 5.

† cymbĭum, ii, *n.* = κυμβίον, *A small drinking vessel*, Var. in Non. 545, 28; Virg. Æ. 3, 66; id. ib. 5, 267; Mart. 8, 6; cf. Macr. S. 5, 21.

cymbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cymba] *Of* or *belonging to a* cymba.—Only as *Subst.*: **cymbĭus,** ii, *m.* (*sc.* fornix) *An arch on which was the representation of a* cymba; Coripp. Laud. Justin. 3, 196.

cymbŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [cymba] *A little boat*, Pl. Ep. 8, 20, 7.

Cyme, v. Cumæ.

† cymĭndis, is, *f.* = κύμινδις, *A kind of hawk*, Pl. 10, 8, 10.

cyminum, i, v. cuminum.

Cymissor, ōris, *m.*, *A prop. name:* prob. = cymestor, *i. e.* cymarum comestor, *i. e. cabbage-eater:* Amm. 23, 4, 28.

cymōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cyma] *Full of shoots:* stirpe, Col. 10, 138.

† cyna, æ, *f.*, *A tree in Arabia that bore cotton;* acc. to Forster, Bombax ceiba, L.; Pl. 12, 11, 22.

† cynăcantha, æ, *f.* = κυνάκανθα, *Dog-thorn, dog-rose;* prps. Rosa canina, L.; Pl. 11, 35, 41.

† cynanchē, ēs, *f.* = κυνάγχη (*Dog-throttling*), medic. *t. t. for a kind of severe sore throat:* Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 3, 1.

† Cynēgĕtĭca, ōrum, *n.* = τὰ Κυνηγετικά, *A poem on hunting* (Greek by Oppian, Latin by Gratius Faliscus and Nemesianus).

1. cynĭce, *adv.* [cynicus] *After the manner of the Cynics*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 22.

2. cynĭce, ēs, *f.* = κυνική, *The Cynic sect*, Aus. Epigr. 27.

† cynĭcus, i, *m.* = κυνικός (dog-like), *A Cynic philosopher, a Cynic*, C. de Or. 3, 17; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 18; Juv. 13, 121: nudi dolia, *i. e. of Diogenes*, Juv. 14, 309. —Hence, **cynĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Cynic:* cynica cœna, Petr. S. 14.

† cynismus, i, *m.* = κυνισμός, *The philosophy* or *conduct of the Cynics*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 2.

† cynocauma, ătis, *n.* = κυνόκαυμα, *The heat of the dog-days*, Pl. Valer. 3, 14.

† cynŏcĕphălēa, æ, *f.* (**cynŏcĕphălion,** ii, *n.*, App. Herb. 87) = κυνοκέφαλαιον, *Dog's-head, a plant*, Pl. 30, 2, 6.

† cynŏcĕphălus, i, *m.* = κυνοκέφαλος, **A.** *An ape with a dog's head* (in Africa), (Simia Inuus, L.); Pl. 6, 30, 35; id. 8, 54, 80; id. 37, 9, 40; C. Att. 6, 1.—**B.** *The dog-headed Anubis*, Tert. Apol. 6.

† cynoglōssos, i, *f.* = κυνόγλωσσον, *Hound's tongue, a plant*, Pl. 25, 8, 41.

† cynolyssus, i, *f.* = κυνόλασσος (*Dog-madness*, i. e.) *Hydrophobia*; Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 3, 9.

† cynŏmăzon, i, *n. Dog-bread, a plant*, App. Herb. 109.

† cynomŏrion, ii, *n.* = κυνομόριον, *A plant*; called also orobanche, Pl. 22, 25, 80.

† cynŏmўia, æ, *f.* = κυνόμυια, *Fleabane*, Pl. 25, 11, 90.

† cynorrhŏdon, i, *n.* and **-da,** æ, *f.* = κυνόρροδον, **I.** Prop.: *The dog-rose* (Rosa canina, L.); Pl. 24, 13, 74; id. 25, 2, 6; id. ib. 19, 77. **II.** Meton.: *The blossom of the red lily:* cynorrhodon, Pl. 21, 5, 11.

Cynŏsarges, is, *n.*, τὸ Κυνόσαργες, *A gymnasium outside Athens, sacred to Hercules*, Liv. 31, 24 extr.

† cynosbătos, i, *f.* = κυνόσβατος, **A.** *The dog-rose*, or *wild briar*, Pl. 16, 37, 71; Col. 11, 3.—**B.** *The black currant* (Ribes nigrum, L.); Pl. 24, 14, 74.—**C.** *The caper-bush* (Capparis spinosa, L.); Pl. 13, 23, 44.

Cynoscĕphălæ, ārum, *f.*, Κυνὸς-κεφαλαί, *Two hills near Scotussa in Thessalia*, Liv. 33, 7; 16; id. 36, 8, et al.

† cynŏsorchis, is, *f.*, κυνόσορχις, *Hound's-cod, a plant*, Pl. 27, 8, 42.

1. Cynōsūra, æ, *f.*, Κυνοσουρά, (hound's-tail), **I.** *The constellation at the north pole, the Lesser Bear*, C. Poet. N. D. 2, 41; Germanic. Arat. 187; Ov. F. 3, 107, et al.—Hence, **Cynōsūris,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to the Cynosura:* Ursa, *the Lesser Bear*, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 7: cauda, Germanic. Arat. 189.—**II.** *A town in Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 4, 295.

2. † cynōsūra ova = κυνόσουρα ᾠά, *Addled eggs*, Pl. 10, 60, 80 (ib. 58, 79, in pure Lat. called urina ova).

Cynōsūræ, arum, *f.*, Κυνόσουρα, *A promontory in Attica* (now *Slomi* or *Schoinia*), Cic. N. D. 3, 22 *fin.*; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 299.

Cynosuris, v. 1. Cynosura, *no.* I.

† cynozōlon, i. *n.* = κυνόζολον, *A plant*, Pl. 22, 18, 21.

Cynthus, i, *m.*, Κύνθος, *A mountain of Delos, celebrated as the birthplace of Apollo and Diana*, Pl. 4, 12, 22; Ov. M. 2, 221; id. ib. 6, 204; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 749.—Hence,

Cynthĭus, ii, *m.*; and **-a,** æ, *f.*, *The Cynthian*, i. e. *Apollo and Diana:* **I.** *Cynthius*, Prop. 2, 34, 80; Hor. Od. 1, 21, 2; Ov. F. 3, 346. **II. A.** *Cynthia*, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 12; Ov. M. 2, 465; 7, 755; id. F. 2, 91; 159.—Also, **B.** *The name of a maiden*, Prop. 2, 29 *sq.*; Ov. R. Am. 764.

Cynus, i, *f.*, Κῦνος, *A promontory and town in* Locris Opuntica (now *Kyno*), Liv. 28, 6 extr.

† cyparissĭa, æ, *f.*, *A species of* tithymalus, Pl. 26, 8, 43.

† cyparissĭæ, arum, *f. A kind of fiery meteors*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15 (the same, Cyparissæ, acc. to Fest. p. 39 and 49).

cyparissī-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [cyparissus; fero] *Cypress-bearing:* **Lycæus,** Sid. Carm. 23, 417.

cyparissus, i, v. cupressus.

Cypassis, is, *f.* [κύπασσις, a kind of tunic] *A female prop. name;* Ov. Am. 2, 8, 21.

† cypēros, i, *m.* (**cypērum,** i, *n.*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 13) = κύπειρος, *A kind of rush*, Pl. 21, 18, 70.

† cypīrus, i, *m.* = κύπειρος, *A plant*, pure Lat. gladiolus, Pl. 21, 17, 67; id. ib. 18, 69.

cypreus, a, um, v. cupreus.

Cypriacus, a, um, v. Cyprus, *no.* C.

Cypriānus, i, *m. A celebrated bishop of Carthage, in the third century.*

† * Cypriarches, æ, *m.* Κυπριάρχης, *Ruler of Cyprus;* Vulg. 2 Machab. 12, 2.

Cyprĭcus, a, um, v. Cyprus, *no.* B.

† cyprĭnum, i, *n.* = κύπρινον, *A fragrant oil, made from the blossoms of the* cyprus (κύπρος), *cyprus-oil, cyprus-ointment*, Pl. 12, 24, 51; id. 13, 1, 2; Cels. 2, 33; id. 4, 20, et al.

† cyprīnus, i, *m.* = κυπρῖνος, *A species of carp*, Pl. 9, 51, 74.

Cyprĭs, ĭdis, v. Cyprus, *no.* D.

1. Cyprius vicus (Romæ) a cypro, quod ibi Sabini cives additi consederunt, qui a bono omine id appellarunt; nam cyprum Sabine bonum, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 44; cf. Liv. 1, 48.

2. Cyprius a, um, *Cyprian;* v. Cyprus, *no.* A.

1. Cyprus (os), i, *f.*, Κύπρος, *An island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its fertility, its rich mines, especially of copper, and for the worship of Venus*, Mel. 2, 7, 5; 12; Pl. 5, 31, 35; C. Att. 9, 9, 2; Hor. Od. 1, 3, 1; id. ib. 1, 19, 10; id. ib. 1, 30, 2; id. ib. 3, 26, 9; Ov. M. 10, 270; 718; id. ib. 14, 696.—Hence **A. 1.** Gen: **Cyprius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cyprian:* merces, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 60: trabe, id. ib. 1, 1, 13; tellus, *i. e. Cyprus*, Ov. M. 10, 645: lactuca, Col. 10, 187: laurus, Pl. 15, 30, 39 et saep.—**2.** Esp.: **Cyprium æs,** also *abs.* **Cyprium,** ii, *n.* (late Latin, **cuprum,** Spart. Carac. 9, whence, Eng.), *Copper*, Pl. 34, 8, 20; Isid. Orig. 16, 20, 2. —Hence **Cyprĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of copper, copper:* in mortariis, Pl. 33, 5, 29: in pyxide, id. 28, 8, 27; cf. pyxide æris Cyprii, Scrib. Comp. 37.—Prov.: "*Cyprio bovi merendam* Ennius sotadico versu quum dixit, significavit id, quod solet fieri in insula Cypro, in qua boves humano stercore pascuntur," Fest. p. 45.—As *Subst.*: **Cyprĭa,** æ, *f.*, *The Cyprian*, i. e. *Venus*, Tib. 3, 3, 34; cf. Fest. p. 40.—**Cyprii,** orum, *m. The Cyprians*, Pl. 7, 56, 57; Curt. 4, 3.—**B. Cyprĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cyprian:* laurus, Cato R. R. 8, 2.—**C. Cyprĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: expeditio, Val. Max. 4, 3, *no.* 2: tauri, Capitol. Gordian. 3 *fin.*: carmen, Fulg. Mythol. 1, 2.—**D. Cyprĭs,** ĭdis, *f.*, *The Cyprian*, i. e. *Venus* (in post-class. poetry), Aus. Epigr. 57; 106, et al.

2. cyprus, i, *f.* [κύπρος] *A tree of* Cyprus, Egypt, etc., *from the flowers of which a sweet oil was extracted, privet*, Pl. 12, 24, 51.

Cypsēlus, i, *m.*, Κύψελος, *A celebrated tyrant at Corinth*, C. Tusc. 5, 37, 109.—Hence, **Cypsēlĭdes,** æ, *m.*, Κυψελίδης, *The descendant of Cypselus*, i. e. *Periander*, Virg. Cir. 403.

† cypsellus, i, *m. A kind of swallow*, Pl. 10, 39, 55.

Cyrea, orum, v. Cyrus, *no.* III.

Cyrēne, ēs, and **Cyrēnæ,** arum, *f.*, *The chief town of a province of the same name in Libya* (now *Kuren*) *celebrated for its trade, and as the birthplace of Callimachus, Eratosthenes, and Aristippus*, Mel. 1, 8, 2; Pl. 5, 5, 5; Sall. J. 19; Plaut. Rud. Prol. 41: C. Planc. 5, 13; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 96 *sq.* —Hence, **A. Cyrēnāĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cyrenaic:* provincia, or *abs.*: **Cyrenaica,** *the province Cyrenaica, in Libya*, Mel. 1, 8, 1; Pl. 5, 5, 5; id. 19, 3, 15; id. 10, 29, 41; **Cyrenaica Africa,** id. 5, 5, 5 *fin.*; lacrima, *i. e.* laser, Scrib. Comp. 167; cf. Pl. 19, 3, 15: philosophia, *the school of philosophy founded by Aristippus*, C. de Or. 3, 17.—As *Subst.*: **Cyrenaici,** orum, *m.*, C. Ac. 2, 42, 131; id. Tusc. 3, 13 *ad fin.*; 15; 22; 5, 38, 112; id. Off. 3, 33.—**B. Cyrēnæus,** a, um, *Of Cyrene:* urbs, *i. e. Cyrene*, Sil. 8, 159: aquæ, *i. e. drunk by Callimachus*, Prop. 4, 6, 4.—As *Subst.*: **Cyrenæi,** orum, *m.*: **1.** *The inhabitants of Cyrene*, Nep. Hann. 8.—**2.** *The adherents of the Cyrenaic philosophy* (cf. the preced. no.), C. Ac. 2, 24, 76. —**C. Cyrēnensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of Cyrene;* senatus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 8: populares, id. ib. 3, 2, 1: agri, C. Agr. 2, 19.

Cyrnos (**Cyrnus,** Sen. Cons. ad Helv.), i, *f.*, Κύρνος, *The island Corsica*, Pl. 3, 6, 12: litora Cyrni, Corsida quam pariter geminato nomine, dicunt, Prisc. Perieg. 470.—Hence, **Cyrnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cyrnean* or *Corsican:* taxos, Virg. E. 9, 30; tellus, Sen. l. l.

Cyrtæi or **Cyrtii,** orum, *m.*, Κυρτίοι, *A wild people in Persia and Media*, Liv. 37, 40, 9; id. 42, 58, 13.

Cyrus, i, *m.*, Κῦρος, **I.** *The well-known founder of the Persian monarchy*, C. Leg. 2, 22; id. Brut. 29 *fin.*; id. Div. 1, 23; Hor. Od. 2, 2, 17; id. ib. 3, 29, 27. **II.** Cyrus Minor, *A brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, killed in the battle of Cunaxa*, C. Div. 1, 25. **III.** *An architect of the time of Cicero*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2; id. Att. 2, 3; id. Mil. 17.—Hence, **Cyrēa,** orum, *n., The structures raised by him*, C. Att. 4, 10. **IV.** *The name of a youth in* Hor. Od. 1, 33, 6, and 1, 17, 25.

Cyssus, ūntis, *f.*, Κυσσοῦς, *A harbour of Erythræ in Ionia* (now probably *Latzáto*), Liv. 36, 43.

Cytæ, ārum, *f.*, Κύταία, *A town in Colchis, birthplace of Medea*, Pl. 4, 12, 26, § 86.—Hence, **A. Cytæus,** a, um, *adj.*, Cytæan, poet. with reference to Medea for *magical:* carmina, Prop. 1, 1, 24.—**B. Cytæus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cytæan*, poet. for *Colchian:* terræ, *i. e. Colchis*, Val. Fl. 6, 693: proceres, *the Colchians*, id. ib. 595.—As *Subst.*: **Cytæi,** orum, *m. The Colchians;* Val. Fl. 6, 428.—**C. Cytæis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *The Cytæan woman*, i. e. *Medea:* nocturna, Prop. 2, 4, 7.

Cythēra, orum *n.*, Κύθηρα, *An is-*

land celebrated for the worship of Venus, in the Ægean Sea, southwest of the promontory Malea (now *Cerigo*), Mel. 2, 7, 10; Pl. 4, 12, 19; Virg. Æ. 1, 680; Ov. F. 4, 286; id. Am. 2, 17, 4; cf. Mam. Gr. p. 601 *sq.*—Hence, **A. Cythērēus,** a, um, *adj., Of Cythera, Cytherean:* Venus, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 5.—Far more freq. as *Subst.*: **Cytherea,** æ, *f., Venus:* Prop. 2, 14, 23; Hor. Od. 3, 12, 3; Ov. M. 10, 717; id. ib. 14, 487; id. tr. 15, 803; 816; id. F. 4, 673. —**B. Cythērēius,** a, um, *adj., the same:* litora, Ov. M. 10, 529: mensis, *i. e. April*, sacred to Venus, Ov. F. 4, 195: heros, *i. e. Æneas*, id. ib. 3, 611; id. M. 13, 625; id. ib. 14, 584.—As *Subst.*: **Cythēreia,** æ, *f., i. e. Venus*, Ov. M. 4, 190; id. ib. 10, 529; 640.—**C. Cythĕrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., Of Cythera:* aquæ, Ov. H. 7, 60: nectar, Mart. 14, 207: myrtus, sacred to Venus, Ov. F. 4, 15: columbæ, Nero poeta in Sen. Q. N. 1, 5.—**D. Cythērēius,** Idis, *f., The Cytherean*, for *Venus*, Ov. M. 4, 288.—**E. Cythērēĭas,** ădis, *f., Cytherean*, poet., *of or sacred to Venus:* columbæ, Ov. M. 15, 386.

Cythērō, ūs, *f.* Κυθήρη, *Cythera* or *Venus:* ipsum spumigenæ salum Cytheres, Mart. Capell. 9, p. 310: nec bis cincta Diana placet, nec nuda Cythere, Auson. Epigr. 39, 5: qualem igitur domino scierant placuisse Cytheren, id. ib. 57, 8.

Cythēris, Idis, *f. A mistress of Antonius*, C. Fam. 9, 26; who is on that account sarcastically called **Cytherius,** C. Att. 15, 22.

Cythnos, or **-us,** i, *f.*, Κύθνος, *An island of the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades* (now *Thermia*), Tac. A. 3, 69; id. H. 2, 8.—Hence, **Cythnius,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Cythnos*, Timanthes Cythnius, Quint. 2, 13, 13.

†**cȳtinus,** i, *m.*=κύτινος, *The calyx of the pomegranate blossom*, Pl. 23, 6, 59.

†**cytis,** is, *f.*=κύτις, *A precious stone*, now unknown, Pl. 37, 10, 56.

†**cytisus,** i, *c.* (**cytisum,** i, *n.*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 17; 2, 2, 19)=κύτισος, *A kind of clover much valued by the ancients*, prps. *the shrubby snail-clover:* (Medicago arborea, L.); Col. 5, 12; id. 8, 4, 3; id. Arb. 23; Pl. 13, 24, 47; Virg. E. 1, 78 Voss: id. ib. 2, 64 Heyne.

Cytōrus (os), i, *m.*, Κύτωρος, *A mountain abounding in box-wood, and a town upon it, in Paphlagonia:* Mel. 1, 19, 8; Pl. 6, 2, 2; Cat. 4, 13; Virg. G. 2, 437; Val. Fl. 5, 106.—Hence, **Cytōrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., Of Cytorus, Cytorian:* in jugo, Cat. 4, 11: de monte, Ov. M. 6, 132: pecten, *i. e. made of box-wood*, id. ib. 4, 311.

Cyzĭcum, i, *n.* (an access. form analog. to the Gr. **Cyzicus,** or **-os,** i, *f.*, Prop. 3, 22, 1; Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 29, and **Cyzicos,** Auct. Priap. 76, 13), Κύζικος, *A celebrated town in Mysia, on a neck of land in the Black Sea* (now *Chizico*): Mel. 1, 19, 2; Pl. 5, 32, 40; Flor. 3, 5, 15; Sall. H. Frgm. pp. 236 and 240, ed. Gerl.; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 526 *sq.*—Hence, **Cyzĭcēnus,** a, um (cf. upon the formation of the word, Var. L. L. 8, 41, 124), *adj., Of* or *belonging to Cyzicum:* trichnia, Vitr. 6, 10: ostrea, Pl. 32, 6, 21: marmor, id. 5, 32, 44.—As *Subst.*: **Cyzicēni,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Cyzicum*, C. Manil. 8; Tac. A. 4, 36; Suet. Tib. 37.

D.

D, d, *n. indecl.* or (on account of litera) *f. The fourth letter of the Latin alphabet.* **I.** Corresponding in sound and place to the Greek Δ, but called simply *De:* Ter. Maur. p. 2385 P.; Auson. de Litt. Monos. 14 in Idyll. 12; having a harder pronunciation when closing a syllable or preceded by other consonants: whence the frequent and, in part, very old orthography *at* (*præpos.*), *haut, set, aput, aliut*, etc., *atpellavit, atfines, itcirco*, etc., *Alexanter, Cassantra*, etc., for *ad, haud, sed*, etc. Cf. Quint. 1, 4, 16; Vel. Long. p. 2230 P.; id. ap. Cassiod. p. 2287 ib.; Victorin. p. 2454 *fin.* ib.; on the other hand, the use of *d* for *t*, which sometimes appears in MSS. and Inscrr., as *ed, capud, essed, inquid* (all of them in the Cod. palimps. of C. Rep.), is to be ascribed to a later phonetic softening.

II. As an *initial*, the letter *d*, in pure Latin words, suffers only one vowel after it: the single consonantal compound *dr* is found only in borrowed words, such as drama, Drusus, Druides, *etc.*, and in the two onomatopœes, drenso and drindio. Accordingly, the *d* of the initial *dv*, from *du*, was rejected, and the remaining *v* either retained unaltered (so only viginti for *duginti*; cf. triginta) or changed into *b* (so in bellum, *bis*, bonus, for *duellum, duis, duonus*; v. those words and the letter B, p. 201, col. 2). So, too, *dj* (from *di* before vowels) lost its *d*, as in Jovis for *Diovis*, and Janus for *Dianus*; and hence, as *di* also interchanged with the Greek ζ (as in ζα for δια, and zeta for *dueta*), we sta. find the same name written in two or three ways, as *Diabolenus, Jabalenus, Zabalenus; Jadera, Diadora, Zara*; v. Buttmann's Lexil. I. p. 220.—As a *medial*, *d*, before most consonants, undergoes assimilation; v. **ad,** *no.* II.; assum, *init.*, and cf. *iccireo, quippiam, quicquam*, for idcirco, quidpiam, quidquam; and in contractions like *cette* from cedite, *pelluciæ* from pediluviæ, *sella* from sedela; in this last case, a compensation is less frequently effected by lengthening the preceding vowel, as scāla for scandela. *D* before *s* was suppressed altogether in grammatical inflection, as *pes* from ped-s, *apsis* from lapid-s, *frons* from frond-s, *ruit* from rad-si, *risi* from ride-si, *lusi* from lud-si, *clausi* from claud-si (only the verb cedo assimilated *d* in cessi); and in composition, when another consonant followed after the *s*, as *ascendo, aspicio, asto, astringo*; whereas they wrote *acclamo, accresco*; *affligo, affrico*; *asplomero, aggrego*; *applico, approbo*, etc. Also, in *agnatus, agnatus*, and *agnasco* the *d* yielded to the nasal pronunciation of the *gn*; and in *tentum* to the concurrence of the *n* and *t*, because a combination *ntt* would be contrary to the laws of euphony, according to which no consonant can be doubled after another.—As a *final*, *d* stood only in *ad*, and in the instances cited below in *no.* IV. Otherwise, the ending *d* was considered barbarous, Prisc. p. 686 P.

III. The letter *d* is interchanged: **A.** With *t*: *mendax* from *mentior, quadraginta, quadra*, etc., from *quatuor*.—**B.** With *r*: *ar* and *ad*; *apor* and *apud*; *meridies* and *medidies*; *audio* and *auris*.—**C.** With *l*: *dacrima* and *lacrima, dingua* and *lingua*; and, on the contrary, *olere* for *odere*; *Ulixes* from Ὀδυσσεύς. **D.** With *s*: *Claudius*, from the Sabine *Clausus, medius* and μέσος; and, on the contrary, *rosa* and ῥόδον. Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1. pp. 255—259.

IV. As a grammatical afformative, *d* was used: **A.** In the oldest period of the language, to designate the *Ablat. sing.* and the adverbs proceeding from it: PUCNANDO, MARĪD, DICTATORED, IN ALTOD MARĪD, NAVALED PREDAD on the Col. Rostr.; DE SENATVOS SENTENTIAD (thrice) IN OPPIDOD, IN POPLICOD, IN PREIVATOD, IN COVENTIONID, and the adverbs SVPRAD SCRIPTVM EST (thrice), EXSTRAD QVAM SEI, and even EXSTRAD VRBEM, in S. C. de Bacch. Here too belongs, no doubt, the adverb FACILVMED, found in the last-mentioned inscription. But this use of the *d* became obsolete at a very early date; so that, on the first epitaph of Scipio, PATRE already occurs along with GNAIVOD, and in the well-known fragments of the LEX. AGR. (A.U.C. 647; contained in Haubold Antiqu. Rom. Monum. Legalia, p. 10 *sq.*) there is no longer any trace of the ablative D. The origin of this *d* is difficult to account for; perhaps it is connected with the preposition *de*. Different from this is

B. The *d* which has arisen from the demonstrative *de* (in *quamde*, analogous to the *c* from *ce*, q. v.), and which was appended: **1.** To the *acc. sing.* of personal pronouns ending in a vowel; as INTER SED CONIOVRASE and INTER SED DEDISSE VELET, in the S. C. de Bacch. By degrees this usage became restricted to the case in which the pronoun is followed by a word beginning in a vowel; so several times in Plautus *med* and *ted*. But in the classic period even this *d* no longer appears. On the other hand, it remained through all the stages of the language.—**2.** Appended to the neuter pronouns originally ending in a vowel, id (Gr. ῐ), quid, quod (Gr. τό ὅτι), istud, illud (from is-te, is-le), and alid, later aliud (Gr. ἄλλο). In the plural it is found only in the S. C. de Bacch.: ARVORSVM EAD.—**3.** In the older Latin attached to the particle SE = sine (Fest. p. 148; cf. Comm. p. 706), whence the conjunction sed and the compound seditio (v. the artt. sine, sed, and seditio). And perhaps in like manner may be explained the forms *prod* and *red* for *pro* and *re* in the compounds prodire, prodesse, prodigo; redarguo, redeo, redintegro, redhibeo, *etc.*; red-do; and with epenthetic I in redi-vivus; as also the ante-classic forms antidea, antideo, antidhac, for antea, anteeo, and antehac (v. h. vv.); but postidea for postea appears to have been formed simply after the analogy of antidea.

V. As an abbreviation, D. usually stands for the prænomen Decimus; also Deus, Divus, Dominus, Decurio, *etc.*; over epitaphs, D. M., Diis Manibus; over temple inscriptions, D. O. M., Deo Optimo Maxumo; in the titles of the later emperors, D. N., Dominus Noster, and D. D. N. N., Domini Nostri. Before dates of letters, D signified dabam, and also dies; hence, *a. d.*, ante diem; in offerings to the gods, D. D., dono *or* donum dedit, D. D. D., dat, dicat, dedicat, *etc.* Cf. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 457 *sq.*

☞ The designation of the number 500 by D does not properly belong to this place; because this is not the letter D (which would have denoted the number 10; cf. D. for the name Decimus), but the half of the original Tuscan numeral Ⓘ or CIↃ for 1000, which is like the letter D in shape.

Dæc, v. Dahæ.

Dabar, ăris, *m., A Numidian, a relative of Masinissa and intimate friend of Bocchus*, Sall. J. 108 and 109.

†**dabla,** æ, *f.* [Arabic word] *A kind of Arabian palm, which bears a delicious fruit*, Pl. 13, 4, 7, § 34.

Dăci, orum, *m.*, Δακοί, *The Dacians*, a famous warlike people in Upper Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bessarabia: Pl. 4, 12, 25; Cæs. B. G. 6, 25; Tac. Germ. 1; id. H. 3, 46; id. ib. 4, 54; Suet. Cæs. 44; id. Aug. 8; 21; id. Tib. 41; id. Dom. 6; Flor. 4, 12, 3; 19; Hor. S. 2, 6, 53; Stat. Th. 1, 20; Claud. in Ruf. 1, 310. In the *sing.*, Virg. G. 2, 497 Voss.; Hor. Od. 1, 35, 9; id. ib. 2, 20, 18; id. ib. 3, 6, 14; Tac. H. 1, 2; Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 28. —Hence, **A. Dăcĭa,** æ, *f.*, Δακία, The province *Dacia*, Tac. Agr. 41; Flor. 3, 4, 6; Aur. Vict. Ep. 40; 47; Eutr. 8, 2, et al.: DACIA APVLENSIS, (of the colony Apulum or Alba Julia, near Carlsburg), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3888 (DECIO) RESTITVTORI DACIARVM, ib. *no.* 991.—**B. Dăcus,**

a, um, *adj.*, *Dacian:* prœlia, Stat. S. 4, 2, 66.—**C. Dācĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: arma, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 335: rura, Sid. Carm. 1, 272.—As *Subst.*: **Dacĭcus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* nummus) *A gold coin struck under Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians* (Suet. Dom. 6), Juv. 6, 203.

dacrima, v. lacrima.

Dactyli Idæi, Δάκτυλοι Ἰδαῖοι, *A fabulous body of men in Crete, priests of Cybele, and as such regarded as identical with the* Corybantes, Diom. p. 474 P. (cf. Crusius, Lex. of Proper Names, sub voce).

†**dactўlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=δακτυλικός, *Dactylic:* numerus, C. Or. 57: pes Prud. στεφ. 3, 209: metra, Serv. Centim. p. 1829 P.: versus, Diom. p. 494 P.

†**dactўlĭothēca,** æ, *f.* = δακτυλιοθήκη. **I.** Prop.: *A casket to keep rings in,* Mart. 11, 59; id. 14, 123. **II.** Meton.: *A collection of seal-rings and gems,* Pl. 37, 1, 5.

dactўlis, idis, v. the follg., *no.* B.

†**dactўlus,** i, *m.* = δάκτυλος (*A finger;* hence meton.): **A.** *A sort of muscle:* "ab humanorum unguium similitudine appellati," Pl. 9, 61, 87.—**B.** *A kind of grape,* Col. 3, 2, 1; called also **dactўlis,** Pl. 14, 3, 4, § 40.—**C.** *A sort of grass,* Pl. 24, 19, 119.—**D.** *A precious stone,* Pl. 37, 10, 61.—**E.** *The date,* Pall. Oct. 12, 1; Apic. 1, 1.—**F.** In metre, *The foot* ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ (so called after the three joints of the finger), C. Or. 64, 217; id. de Or. 3, 47; Quint. 9, 4, 81; 88; 102.

Dacus, a, um, v. Daci, *no.* B.

Dædăla, orum, *n.*, Δαίδαλα, *A fortified place in Caria,* Pl. 5, 27, 29; Liv. 37, 22.

dædăle, *adv.* [Dædalus, *no.* I. B.] *Artistically, skilfully:* aquila aurea effigiata dædale, Jul. Valer. Res Gest. Alex. Magn. 3, 86.

Dædălĕus and **Dædălēus,** a, um, v. Dædalus, *no.* I. A.

Dædălĭcus, a, um, v. Dædalus, *no.* I. C.

Dædălĭōn, ōnis, *m.*, *A king of Trachis, son of Lucifer, and brother of Ceyx, who was changed into a hawk,* Ov. M. 11, 295 *sq.*

Dædălus, i, *m.* (*Acc. Gr.* Dædalon, Ov. M. 8, 261; Mart. 4, 49), Δαίδαλος. **I.** *In Grecian mythol., a famous Athenian architect, father of Icarus, and builder of the Cretan labyrinth:* Ov. M. 8, 159; 183; 240; 261; id. ib. 9, 741; id. A. A. 2, 33 *sq.*; id. Tr. 3, 4, 21; Virg. Æ. 6, 14 Serv.; 29; Mel. 2, 7, 12; Pl. 7, 56, 57; Hyg. Fab. 39; C. Brut. 18, 71; Hor. Od. 1, 3, 34.—Hence, **A. Dædălĕĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Dædalian, relating to Dædalus:* **1.** Dædălĕo Icaro, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 13: Ope Dædălĕa, id. ib. 4, 2, 2.—**2.** Dædalĕum iter, *i. e. through the labyrinth,* Prop. 2, 14. 8. —**B. Dædălus,** a, um, *adj.* (*Dædalian;* hence, meton. for): **1.** *Act.: Artificial, skilful* (poet. or in post-class. prose): Fest. p. 52; Minerva, Enn. in Fest. l. l.: Circe ("*ingeniosa,*" Serv.), Virg. Æ. 7, 282.—As *Subst.*: **dædăla,** æ, *f.*, *A fashioner:* With *gen.*: verborum dædala lingua, *the fashioner of words,* Lucr. 4, 551; cf. natura dædala rerum, id. 5, 235.—**2.** *Pass.: Artificially contrived, variously adorned, ornamented,* etc., δαιδάλεος: signa, Lucr. 5, 1450: tellus, *variegated,* id. 1, 7 and 229; cf. carmina chordis, *artfully varied on strings,* id. 2, 505.— **C. Dædălĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: manus, Venant. 10, 11, 17. **II.** *A later sculptor of Sicyon,* Pl. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 15.

†**dæmon,** ōnis, *m.*=δαίμων. **I.** Gen.: *A spirit,* genius, lar (post-class.), App. de Deo Socr.: bonus=ἀγαθοδαίμων, in astrology, *the last but one of the twelve celestial signs,* Firmic. Mathes. 2, 19: melior, Jul. Valer. Res gestæ A. M. 1, 27. **II.** Esp.: In Eccl. Lat.: *An evil spirit, demon,* Lact. 2, 14; Tert. Apol. 22.

Dæmŏnēs, is, *m. The name of an old man in the* Rudens *of Plautus,* Plaut. Rud. prol. 33, et al.

†**dæmŏnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* = δαιμονιακός, *Pertaining to the evil spirit, demoniac, devilish* (Eccl. Lat.): ratio, Tert. Anim. 46: potentia, Lact. 4, 15.—As *Subst.*: **dæmoniacus,** i, *m.*, *A demoniac, one possessed by an evil spirit,* Firm. Math. 3, 6; Sulpic. Sever. Vit. S. Mart. 18.

dæmŏnĭ-cŏla, æ, *m.* [dæmon; colo] *A worshipper of the devil, a heathen:* superbos, Aug. Conf. 8, 2.

†**dæmŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = δαιμονικός, *Belonging to an evil spirit, demoniac, devilish* (Eccl. Lat.): impetus, Tert. Res. Carn. 58: aras coli, Prud. στεφ. 36.

†**dæmŏnĭum,** ĭi, *n.*=δαιμόνιον. **I.** *A little spirit:* Tert. Apol. 32. **II.** *An evil spirit, demon:* Tert. Apol. 21; id. Anim. 47 et al.

Dæsĭtiales, v. Desitiates.

‡**dagnades,** um, *f. A kind of birds in Egypt:* Fest. p. 52.

Dahæ (incorrectly written Daæ; cf. Osann. Apulej. de Orthogr. p. 77), ārum, *m.*, Δάαι, *A Scythian tribe beyond the Caspian Sea,* Mel. 1, 2, 5; id. 3, 5, 6; Pl. 6, 17, 19; Liv. 35, 48 Drak. *N. cr.*; Tac. A. 2, 3; id. ib. 11, 8; 10; Sen. Ep. 71; Curt. 7, 7; Amm. 22, 8; Virg. Æ. 8, 728; Luc. 2, 296; id. 7, 429; Sil. 13, 764.—In *sing.*, **Dāha,** Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 807.

Dāliterni, orum, *m. A people of ancient Gaul,* Avien. Or. Mar. 665.

‡**dalĭvus,** A word of unknown signif.; acc. to some=*supinus,* acc. to others =*stultus* or *insanus,* Fest. p. 51.

Dalmătæ (in MSS. and Inscrr., and on coins, often also **Delmatæ**; cf. Vel. Long. p. 2233; Cassiod. p. 2287 ib.), arum, *m.*, Δαλμάται, *The Dalmatians, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic:* C. Fam. 5, 11; Tac. H. 3, 12; 50; Suet. Tib. 9; Flor. 4, 12, 3; 10; Inscr. Grut. 298, 3; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1833; 3037.—Hence, **A. Dalmătĭa,** æ, *f.*, Δαλματία, *The country Dalmatia,* Pl. 3, 22, 26; id. 2, 45, 44; Vatin. in C. Fam. 5, 10, 3; Tac. A. 2, 53; id. ib. 4, 5; id. ib. 12, 52; id. H. 1, 76; Suet. Aug. 21; id. Claud. 13; id. Oth. 9; Flor. 3, 4, 1; Inscr. Grut. 387, 4; 574, 5; Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 78.—**B. Dalmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Dalmatian:* frigus, Vatin. in C. Fam. 5, 10: Alpes, Pl. 11, 42, 97: mare, Tac. A. 3, 9: miles, id. H. 2, 86: bellum, id. A. 6, 37; Suet. Aug. 20: triumphus, id. ib. 22; Hor. Od. 2, 1, 16: metallo, *i. e. Dalmatian gold,* Stat. S. 1, 2, 153; cf. Flor. 4, 12, 12: vestis, *a sort of garment,* acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 9.—Hence, **Dalmătĭcātus,** a, um, *adj., Clothed in such a garment,* Lampr. Commod. 8; Heliog. 26.— As *Subst.*: **Dalmătĭcus,** i, *m.*, Agnomen *of* L. Metellus (cons. A. U. 635), *on account of his victories over the Dalmatians,* Ascon. C. 2 Verr. 1, 59.—**C. Dalmătensis,** e, *adj., Dalmatian:* Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.

dam, *A pronominal suffix,* in quidam, quondam (for quom-dam). Cf. dem.

1. **dāma,** æ, *f.* (*m.*, Virg. E. 8, 28; id. G. 3, 539; Stat. Ach. 2, 408; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 6, and v. talpa), *A fallow-deer, buck or doe,* Pl. 11, 37, 45; Virg. G. 1, 308; id. ib. 3, 410; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 12; Ov. M. 1, 442; id. ib. 10, 539; id. ib. 13, 832; id. F. 3, 646; Mart. 3, 58; 13, 94; Juv. 11, 121; Sen. Hippol. 62.

2. **Dāma,** æ, *m., Name of a slave,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 38; id. ib. 2, 5, 18; 101; id. ib. 2, 7, 54.

†**dămăllĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [δάμαλος] *A calf,* Lampr. Alex. Sever. 22.

Dămălis, is (idis, acc. to Probus), *f. An immodest female,* Hor. Od. 1, 36, 13; 17; 18; cf. Prob. II. p. 1466 P.

Dămascus (-os, Luc. 3. 215; cf. Prob. II. p. 1462 *fin.* P.), i, *f.*, Δαμασκός, *The very ancient capital of Cœlesyria, on the Chrysorrhoas, celebrated for its terebinths, and, since the time of the Emperor Diocletian, for its manufactories of steel,* Pl. 5, 18, 16; 13, 6, 12; Flor. 3, 5, 29; Stat. S. 1, 6, 14; cf. Mann. Phœn. p. 316 *sq.*—Hence, **A.** Excl. Lat.: **Damascus,** a, um, *adj., Of Damascus:* ipse Damascus Eliezer, Vulg. Gen. 15, 2. —**B. Dămascēnus,** a, um, *adj., Of Damascus, Damascene:* prunum, Pl. 15, 13, 12; Pall. Nov. 7, 16; Mart. 13, 29; cf. prunum Damasci, Col. 10, 405.—As *Subst.*: **1. Damascenum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* prunum), *A Damascene plum, a damson:* sentibus tecta cum Damascenis, Mart. 5, 18, 3.—**2. Dămascēna,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* regio), *The region about Damascus,* Pl. 5, 12, 13; the same with the Greek form **Damascene,** Mel. 1, 11, 1.—**3. Damascēnus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* deus), *A name of Jupiter from his having been esp. worshipped at Damascus:* Inscr. Grut. 20, 2.

Dămasichthon, ŏnis, *m.*, Δαμασίχθων, *Son of Amphion and Niobe:* Ov. M. 6, 254; id. Ib. 583.

Dămăsippus, i, *m.*, Δαμάσιππος (Horse-tamer) **I.** *A follower of Marius, who acted with great cruelty towards the adherents of Sylla; afterwards put to death by order of Sylla:* Sall. C. 51, 32; id. Hist. Frgm. 1, 19, 7, p. 220 ed. Gerl.; Veil. 2, 26, 2 Ruhnk; Val. Max. 9, 2, 3; C. Fam. 9, 21, 3; cf. Duker. Flor. 3, 21, 20. **II.** *A cognomen in the* gens Licinia: Cæs. B. C. 2, 44; C. Fam. 7, 23, 2 *sq.*; id. Att. 12. 29 *fin.*; Hirt. B. Afr. 89; 96. **III.** *Name of a merchant:* Hor. S. 2, 3, 16; 64; 65; 324. **IV.** *Name of an actor:* Juv. 8, 147.

†**dămăsōnĭon,** ĭi, *n.*=δαμασώνιον, *A plant,* called also alisma, Pl. 25, 10, 77.

Dămastes, æ, *m.*, *A Greek writer, born at Sigeum:* quin et Damastes nobili natus Sige, Avien. Or. Mar. 46.

‡**damium,** ĭi, *n.*, sacrificium, quod fiebat in operto in honorem Bonæ Deæ. Dea quoque ipsa DAMIA et sacerdos ejus DAMIATRIX appellabatur, Fest. p. 52. [δάμος=δῆμος.]

damiurgus; v. demiurgus.

damnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [damno] *Worthy of condemnation, damnable* (late Lat.): invidia, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 17: res (with turpes), Salv. 6; Sid. Ep. 6, 1 *ad fin.*—*Comp.*: facinus, Salv. 4.

damnābĭliter, *adv.* [damnabilis] *Culpably;* Aug. Ep. 23.

damnas, *indecl.* [=damnatus, from damno], an old Law *t. t., Condemned, sentenced* to do any thing (esp. to pay a fine): With *sing.*: TANTVM ÆS DARE DOMINO DAMNAS ESTO, Lex Aquilia ap. Gai. Dig. 9, 2, 2; cf. IS IN TR (ităi) M (odium) I. HS. D. POPVLO DARE DAMNAS ESTO, Tab. Heracl.; so damnas esto dare illi omnia. Auct. ap. Quint. 7, 9 12; id. ib. 9; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4425 and 4428; S. C. ap. Front. Aquæd. 129.—With *plur.*: decem dare damnas sunto, Auct. ap. Paul. Dig. 30, 122; Auct. ap. Scæv. Dig. 32, 34.

damnātĭcĭus or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [damno] *Condemnatory,* "Κατάκριτον damnaticium," Gloss. Gr. Lat. (late Lat., and very rare); Tert. Præscr. Hæret. 34 *fin.*

damnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: **A.** *Condemnation* (good prose; not in Cæs.): (video) omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos, omnes damnatione ignominiaque dignos illuc facere, *etc.*, C. Att. 7, 3, 5; id. 2 Verr. 2, 41, *init.*: quid est illa damnatione judicatum, nisi, *etc.*? id. Clu. 20: si damnatio ingruit, Tac. A. 4, 35; id. ib. 16, 8: certi damnationis, Suet. Tib. 61: post damnationem, id. Aug. 65; id. Vesp. 13, et sæp.—In *plur.*: reorum acerbissimæ damnationes (*opp.* libidinosissimas liberationes), C. Pis. 36; Tac. A. 3, 31 *fin.*—With the name of the offence or the punishment: ambitus, C. Clu. 36: ad furcam, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 28. —**B.** Of inanimate things: apiastrum in confessa damnatione est venenatum in Sardinia, *i. e.* aperte ab omnibus damnatur et rejicitur, Pl. 20, 11, 45.—**II.** Esp.: with reference to the meaning of damnas (v. h. v.): *An heir's obligation to pay:* Paul. Sent. 3, 6.

damnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A condemner, sentencer* (late Lat.), Tert. ad Nat. 1, 3; id. adv. Marc. 1, 7; Sedul. Eleg. 10; Firm. Math. 3, 8, 4.

damnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [damnator] *Damnatory, condemnatory* (rare, but good prose): damnatorium suum judicium dabat de jugerum professione, C. 2 Verr. 3, 22, *init.*: damnatoria et absolutoria tabella, Suet. Aug. 33; Amm. 28, 1.

damnātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of damno. **II.** *Pa.* (*Condemned;* hence meton.) *Reprobate, criminal:* quis te miserior? quis te damnatior? C. Pis. 40 *fin.*

‡**damnaustra** and ‡**dannaustra,** Precatory words of unknown meaning in Cato R. R. 160.

damnĭ-fĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. a. [damnum; facio] (Eccl. Lat.) *To do harm to:* Ariani vexabant orthodoxos, pecunias saepe damnificantes, *i. e. mulcting them*; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 29.

damnĭ-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Injurious, pernicious:* bestia, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 62: ser. is maturitates expectare damnificum, Pall. Febr. 2, 12.

damnĭ-gĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum; gero] *Injurious, pernicious:* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 1.

damno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [damnum]

I. Gen. (acc. to damnum, *no.* II.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Law *t. t.*: **a.** *To condemn, to sentence one to any punishment, declare guilty, pass sentence upon* (very common), constr. with *Acc.* alone, with the *Acc.* and *Gen., Abl., de, in*, etc.; cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 326 *sq.*; Zumpt Gr. § 446 *sq.*—(*α*) With *Acc.* alone: ergo ille damnatus est: neque solum primis sententiis, quibus tantum statuebant judices, damnarent an absolverent, sed etiam illis, *etc.*, C. de Or. 1, 54, 231; id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert (id. Rep. 4, 6 Frxm. ap. Non. 24, 9): ego accusavi, vos damnastis, Dom. After in Quint. 5, 10, 79.—Of things: causa judicata atque damnata, C. Rab. Perd. 4; so, id. Clu. 3.—(*β*) With *Acc. et Gen.* (*criminis* or *pœnæ*): ambitus damnati, Cæs. B. C. 3, 1, 4; C. Brut. 48 *fin.*: furti, id. Flacc. 18, 43: injuriarum, id. 2 Verr. 5, 41, *fin.*: majestatis, id. Phil. 1, 9, 23: peculatus, id. 1 Verr. 13, 39: rei capitalis, id. de Sen. 12, 42: sceleris conjurationisque, id. 2 Verr. 5, 5, 11 Zumpt *N. cr.*: capitis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 83; id. ib. 3, 110, 4: octupli, C. 2 Verr. 3, 11, 28.—(*γ*) With *Abl.*: ut is eo crimine damnaretur, C. 2 Verr. 4, 45, 100: capite, id. Tusc. 1, 22: pecuniâ, Just. 8, 1, 7.—(*δ*) With *de*: de majestate damnatus, C. 1 Verr. 13, 39: de vi et de majestate, id. Phil. 1, 9: de vi publicâ, Tac. A. 4, 13.—(*ε*) With *ad*: ad mortem, Tac. A. 16, 21.—(*ζ*) With *in c. Acc.*: in metallum, nec in opus publicum, Marc. Dig. 49, 18, 3.—**b.** *To bind, to oblige* one by last will and testament to the performance of any act: (*α*) With *ut*: si damnaverit heredem suum, ut, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 26.—(*β*) With *ne*: Gai. ib. 8, 4, 16.—(*γ*) With *Inf.*: heredem dare, *etc.*, Pompon. Dig. 30, 12; Hor. S. 2, 3, 86.

2. Out of court: **a.** With *Acc.* alone; *To condemn, sentence, pass sentence on, censure, disapprove:* (*α*) Of living objects: damnare eum Senecam, et invisum quoque habere, Quint. 10, 1, 25: quare mihi videntur magnopere damnandi, qui, *etc.*, id. 5, 1, 2.—With *Dat.*: Of that to which one is condemned: morti damnatus ut esset, Lucr. 6, 1231: Stygioque caput damnaverat Orco, Virg. Æ. 4, 699.—Also, with *Inf. omitted:* quem damnet (*sc.* letoi labor, Virg. Æ. 12, 727 Heyne.—(*β*) Of inanimate objects: *To condemn, reject:* ne damnent, quæ non intelligunt, Quint. 10, 1, 26; cf. id. 10, 4, 2; id. 11, 3, 70; id. 9, 4, 87; 102.—**b.** With *Gen.*: (*α*) Of that for which one is condemned: aliquem summæ stultitiæ, C. Part. Or. 38, 134: se stultitiæ, Lucr. 4, 1183 Lachm. *N. cr.*: damnatus longi Sisyphus laboris, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 19.—(*β*) Of that in which any one is condemned, *i. e.* which one is obliged to fulfil: voti, Liv. 10, 37 *fin.*; id. 27, 45; cf. Titinn. and Turpil. in Non. 277, 6 and 10.—**c.** With *Abl.*: Of that in which one is condemned; *i. e.* which one is obliged to fulfil: damnabis tu quoque votis (*sc.* agricolas), Virg. E. 5, 80: so, vota, Serenn. in Non. 277, 11; cf. above, no. 2. b.

B. Meton.: Of a plaintiff: *To seek or effect a person's condemnation* (rare): quem ad recuperatores modo damnavit Plesulippus, Plaut. Rud. 5, 1, 2; Var. R. R. 2, 2, 6: decem millibus æris damnatus, Liv. 7, 16 *fin.* Drak.; cf. condemno, *no.* II., and condemnator, *no.* II.

damnōse, *adv.* [damnosus, *no.* A.] *Hurtfully, injuriously, to one's harm or cost:* nos, nisi damnose bibimus, moriemur, inulti, *i. e. drink deep and hard*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 34.

damnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum] (*Full of injury*; and, hence): **A.** *Act.*: *That causes injury, injurious, hurtful, destructive* (very freq. after the Aug. age, but not found in Cic. or Cæsar): quid tibi commerci est cum dis damnosissimis? Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 9; cf. Venus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 21: libido, id. ib. 2, 1, 107, et al.: et reipublicæ et societatibus infidus damnosusque, Liv. 25, 1: bellum sumptuosum et damnosum ipsis Romanis, id. 45, 3; Ov. M. 10, 707.—**B.** *Pass.*: *That suffers injury, injured, unfortunate:* senex, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 14.—**C.** *In reflexive force: That injures himself, wasteful, prodigal; a spendthrift:* non in alia re damnosior quam in ædificando, Suet. Ner. 31; Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 11; cf. Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 1; Curc. 4, 1, 24.

damnum (also written dampnum, v. Ritschl. Proleg. ad Plaut. p. 103), i, *n.* [akin to the Sanscrit root dam, *to be tame*, Greek ΔΑΜάω, Lat. dom-are, *to tame*; cf. also the Greek ξημία, *damage*] (*The damaging thing*; hence) *Hurt, harm, damage, injury, loss; opp.* to lucrum (class.): **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: Cato R. R. 3, 3: haud scit, paullum lucri quantum ei damni apportet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 25: si in maximis lucris paullum aliquid damni contraxerit, C. Fin. 5, 30, 91; id. 2 Verr. 1, 12, 33 (with dedecus, as in Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 37; Sall. J. 31, 19; Hor. S. 1, 2, 52; id. ib. 2, 2, 96); C. 2 Verr. 5, 13, 33; id. Phil. 2, 27, 67; Hor. S. 2, 3, 300; id. Ep. 1, 7, 88: propter damna aut detrimenta aliquos miseros esse, C. Leg. 1, 19, 51; so, with detrimenta, id. 2 Verr. 3, 98 *ad fin.*; with jactura, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: duarum cohortium damno exercitum reducere, Cæs. B. G. 6, 44; cf. Tac. A. 1, 71; id. H. 2, 66; Curt. 8, 4; Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 31 *fin.*: damnum dare alicui, *to inflict upon one* (ante-class.), Cato R. R. 149 (twice); Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 108; id. Truc. 2, 1, 17; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 116: facere, *to suffer*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 77 (*opp.* lucrum); C. Brut. 33; id. Fam. 7, 33; ib. ib. 10, 28, 3; opp. *to inflict*, Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 30, § 3: capere, Pompon. Dig. 9, 2, 39; and in the alliterative passage: in palæstram, ubi damnis desudascitur, Ubi pro disco damnum capiam, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 34: accipere, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 28; Paul. Dig. 39, 2, 25: pati, Sen. Ira 1, 2; Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29; and, ferre (a favourite expression of Ovid), Ov. H. 15, 64; id. Am. 1, 13, 20; id. ib. 2, 2, 50; id. ib. 3, 3, 16; id. ib. 3, 7, 73; id. A. A. 1, 186; id. ib. 3, 280; id. Rem. Am. 102; id. F. 1, 60; id. ib. 2, 522; id. Tr. 3, 8, 34: contrahere (of disease), id. Pont. 1, 10, 29: pervenit ad miseros damno graviore colonos Pestis, id. M. 7, 552; cf. id. ib. 2, 213; id. ib. 8, 777: damna tamen celeres reparant cœlestia (i. e. *the fleeting away of the seasons*) lunæ, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 13: naturæ damnum, *natural defect*, Liv. 7, 4 *ad fin.*—**B.** Meton.: *Concr.*: **1.** Of *the person*, etc., *which causes hurt*, or *inflicts damage:* hoc ad damnum (*i. e.* scortum) deferetur, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 24; cf. ib. 21 and 60.—**2.** Of *the person*, etc., *respecting whom loss is incurred* or *damage felt:* (Peleus) Nereida colligit orbam Damna (*i. e.* pecudes, homines et boves trucidatos), suo inferias extincto mittere Phœco, Ov. M. 11, 381: quas (volucres) simul et matrem circum sua damna volantem Corripuit serpens, id. ib. 12, 16.

II. Esp.: In civil law lang., *A fine, penalty*, quis unquam tanto damno senatorem coegit? C. Phil. 1, 5 *fin.*: eos (leges) morte, exsilio, vinclis, damno coercent, id. Off. 3, 5, 23.

Dāmŏcles, is, *m. A courtier of Dionysius the younger*, C. Tusc. 5, 21.

Dāmon, ōnis, *m.*, Δάμων, **I.** *A Pythagorean, celebrated on account of the strict friendship between him and Phintias*, C. Off. 3, 10, 45 Beier; Val. Max. 4, 7. **II.** *A celebrated Athenian musician, teacher of Socrates*, C. de Or. 3, 33; Nep. Epam. 2. **III.** *A goat-herd in* Virg. E. 3, 17; 23; id. ib. 8, 1 *sq.*

dāmŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [dama] *A little fallow-deer*, App. M. 8 *init.*

dane, v. do *init.*

Danaē, ēs, *f.*, Δανάη, *Dau. of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Zeus*, who visited her in the form of a shower of gold, when she was shut up in a tower by her father: Hor. Od. 3, 16, 1 *sq.*; Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 372; Hyg. Fab. 63; Prop. 2, 20, 12; id. 2, 32, 59; Ov. Am. 3, 4, 21; id. M. 4, 610; id. ib. 6, 113; id. ib. 11, 117; id. Tr. 2, 401; Virg. Æ. 7, 410.—Hence, **Dānaēĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Danae, Danaean*: heros, *i. e. Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 1; called also, volucer Danaeius, Stat. Th. 10, 892: Danaeia Persis (so named after Perses, the father of Perseus, and ancestor of the Persians), Ov. A. A. 1, 225.

Dānăus, i, *m.*, Δαναός, *Son of Belus, and brother of Ægyptus*: he was the father of fifty daughters; he wandered from Egypt to Greece, and there founded Argos; was slain by Lynceus, after a reign of fifty years, Hyg. Fab. 168; 170; Serv. Virg. Æ. 10, 497; C. Parad. 6, 1, 44; cf. under *no.* C.—Danaï porticus, at Rome, dedicated by Augustus to the Palatine Apollo (726 A. U. C.), famed for its statues of Danaus and his daughters, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 4; cf. Prop. 2, 31, 4; Jahn Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 60.—Hence, **A. Dānăus,** a, um, *adj.* (*belonging to Danaus*; in the poets, meton.), *Greek, Grecian:* classes, Ov. M. 13, 92; cf. rates, Prop. 3, 22, 34; flammas, Ov. M. 14, 467: ignis, id. H. 8, 14: miles, id. ib. 24: manus, id. H. Am. 66: res, id. M. 13, 59.—**B.** As *Subst.* (very freq.): **Danai,** orum, *m., The Danai*, for *the Greeks* (esp. freq. of the Greeks before Troy), Prop. 3, 8, 31; Virg. Æ. 2, 5; 49; 71; 108; 117; 327: *Gen. plur.*, Danaum, Lucr. 1, 87; Prop. 2, 26, 38; Virg. Æ. 1, 30; 96; 598; 754, et sæp.—**C. Dānăĭdes,** um, *f.*, Δαναΐδες, *The daughters of Danaus, the Danaides*, who, with the exception of Hypermnestra, murdered their husbands at their father's command, Hyg. Fab. 170; 255; Sen. Herc. Fur. 757. The classical poets substitute Danai proles, Tib. 1, 3, 79: Danai femina turba, Prop. 2, 31, 4: Danai puellæ, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 23: Danai genus infame, id. ib. 2, 14, 18.—**D. Dānăĭdæ,** arum, *m.*, Δαναΐδαι = Danai (*v. no.* B.), *The Greeks*, Sen. Troad. 611; 761.

Dandări, orum, *m.*, Δανδάριοι, *A Scythian tribe near the* Palus Mæotis, Pl. 6, 7, 7.—They are also called **Dandaridæ,** arum, *m.*, Tac. A. 12, 15; and *their country* **Dandarica,** æ, *f.* id. ib. 16.

†**dănista,** æ, *m.* = δανειστής, *A money-lender, usurer* (prps. only in Plautus), Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 51; id. ib. 2, 2, 67; id. Most. 3, 1, 6; id. Pseud. 1, 3, 53; cf. Fest. p. 52.

†**dănistĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = δανειστικός, *Money-lending, usurious:* Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 129.

dano, v. do *ad init.*

Dānŭbĭus, ii, *m.*, Δανούβιος, *The Danube* (in the upper part of its course; in the lower called Ister, though the poets use both names promiscuously): Mel. 2, 1, 8; id. 2, 3, 13; Pl. 4, 12, 25; Tac. G. 1; Amm. 22, 8; Cæs. B. G. 6, 25; Sall. H. Frgm. ap. Acr. Hor. A. P. 18; Tac. G. 29; 41; 43; id. A. 2, 63; 4, 5; id. H. 3, 46; Hor. Od. 4, 15, 21; Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 80; id. ib. 4, 10, 58; id. Tr. 2, 192; Aus. Epig. 3 and 4.—**Dānŭbĭnus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Danube*: limes, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

dăpālis, e, *adj.* [dapis] *Belonging to a sacrificial feast* (ante- and post-class.): cœna, Titin. in Non. 95, 5; Aus. Ep. 9, 13: Jupiter, to whom such a cœna was offered, Cato R. R. 132.

‡**dăpātĭce** and **dăpātĭcus,** v. daps, *ad init.*

†**dăphnē,** ēs, *f.* = δάφνη. **I.** Prop.: *The laurel-tree, bay-tree*: baccis redimita daphne, Petr. 131, 8.—Hence, **II.** Meton.: Personified: **Daphne,** es, *f. The dau. of the river-god Peneus*, who was changed into a laurel-tree, Ov. M. 1, 452; id. H. 15, 25; Hyg. Fab. 203; Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 91: acc. to Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 513,

and E. 3, 63, *daughter of the river-god Ladon.*

† **daphnīa,** æ, *f. A precious stone,* now unknown, Pl. 37, 10, 57.

Daphnis, ĭdis, *m.*, Δάφνις, **I.** *A son of Mercury, a beautiful young shepherd in Sicily, the inventor of pastoral songs, and hence a favourite of Pan: Acc.*, Daphnin, Virg. E. 2, 26; 5, 20; 7, 7; 8, 76; 84; 85; 90; 93; 94; 100; 102; 104; only once, for the sake of the metre, Daphnin, id. ib. 5, 52; cf. Wagn. Quæst. Virg. III. 3, p. 389 *sq.*; Ov. M. 4, 277. **II.** *A grammarian,* facetiously called, with allusion to the preceding, Πανὸς ἀγάπημα, Suet. Gramm. 3; Pl. 7, 39, 40.

† **dāphnōides,** æ, *f.* = δαφνοειδής (laurel-like), **A.** *A sort of* casia, Pl. 12, 20, 43. — **B.** *Spurge-laurel, mezereon* (Daphne mezereum, L.); Pl. 15, 30, 39. —**C.** *The plant called also* Clematis Ægyptia, Pl. 24, 15, 90.

† **daphnōn,** ōnis, *m.*=δαφνών, *A laurel-grove,* Petr. S. 126, 12; Mart. 10, 79.

‡ **dāpi-fex,** ĭcis, *m.* [dapes; facio] *One who prepares a banquet, a cook:* Inscr. Murat. 1322, 9.

dāpīno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dapo] *To serve up* as food: Plaut. Cap. 4, 2, 117.

daps, dăpis (*Gen. Plur.* seems not to occur), *f.* [akin to the Gr. root ΔΑΠ in δάπτειν, *to feed on,* and δαπάνη, *expense*] **I.** Prop.: *A solemn religious banquet, a sacrificial feast* (before beginning to till the ground; the Greek πομπόσια, made in honour of some divinity, in memory of departed friends, *etc.*): "DAPATICE se acceptos dicebant antiqui, significantes *magnifice*, et DAPATICIS negotium amplum ac magnificum," Fest. p. 51 *fin.*: dapem pro bubus piro florente facito . . . postea dape factâ serito milium, panicum, allium, lentim, Cato R. R. 131 and 132; id. ib. 50 *fin.*; Tib. 1, 5, 28; Liv. 1, 7 *ad fin.*: ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 17: nunc Saliaribus Ornare pulvinar deorum Tempus erat dapibus, id. ib. 1, 37, 4; Virg. Æ. 3, 301.

II. Meton.: **A.** By the poets and post-Augustan prose writers, *A rich feast, magnificent banquet,* in the *sing.* and *plur.* (in Virg. passim; in Tibul. in this signif. only in the *plur.*). (*a*) *Sing.*: quæ hæc daps est? qui festus dies? Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 752 P. (transl. of Hom. Od. 1, 225: τίς δαίς, τίς δὲ ὅμιλος δδ' ἔπλετο; cf. Herm. Doctr. Metr. p. 619); so Cat. 64, 305; 79; Hor. Od. 4, 4, 12; id. Epod. 5, 33; id. ib. 17, 66; id. S. 2, 6, 89; id. Ep. 1, 17, 51; Ov. H. 9, 68; id. ib. 16, 206. Opp. to wine: nunc dape, nunc posito mensæ nituere Lyæo, Ov. F. 5, 521; cf. so in *plur.*, id. M. 8, 571; Virg. Æ. 1, 706.—(*β*) *Plur.*: Tib. 1, 5, 49; id. 1, 10, 8; id. 2, 1, 81; id. 2, 5, 99; Virg. E. 6, 79; id. G. 4, 133; id. Æ. 1, 210; id. ib. 3, 224; 227; 234; Hor. Od. 1, 32, 13; id. ib. 3, 1, 18; id. Epod. 2, 48; Ov. M. 5, 113; id. ib. 6, 664; id. ib. 11, 120; 123; 124; Tac. A. 14, 22; Aus. Perioc. 9 Odyss.—**B.** humanæ, *human excrement,* Pl. 17, 9, 6, § 51.

dapsĭle, *adv.* [dapsilis] *Sumptuously, bountifully:* venem sume dapsile ac dilucide, Pompon. in Non. 515, 27; Suet. Vesp. 19.—*Comp.*: Lucil. in Non. 321, 29.

dapsĭlis, e (*Abl. Plur.* dapsilis: Plaut. Pseud. 1, 4, 3), *adj.* [δαψιλής, daps] *Sumptuous, bountiful, richly provided with every thing* (mostly ante- and post-class.; in the class. age prps. only in Colum. and Suet.): **A.** *Abs.*: sumptus, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 66: dotes, id. Aul. 2, 1, 45: corollas, id. Pseud. 5, 1, 21: lectus, id. Truc. 1, 1, 34: proventus (vitis), Col. 4, 27, 6: copia facundiæ, App. M. 11, p. 258, 12.—**B.** With *Abl.*: spionia dapsilis musto, Col. 3, 2, 27.

dapsĭlĭter, *adv.* [dapsilis] *Sumptuously, bountifully:* dapsiliter suos amicos alit, Nœv. in Charis. p. 178 P.

dardānārius, ii, *m.* [of uncertain deriv.] *A speculator in corn, forestaller* (Law Lat.), Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 6; Paul. ib. 48, 19, 37.

Dardāni, orum, *m.*, *Δάρδανοι, A people in Upper Mœsia, the modern Servia,* Pl. 3, 26, 29; Cæs. B. C. 3, 4; C. Sast. 43, 94; Just. 8, 6, 3; id. 28, 3, 14; id. 29, 1, 10.

—Hence, **Dardania,** æ, *f.*, *Their country,* Var. R. R. 2, 1, 5.

1. **Dardānus,** i, *m.*, Δάρδανος, **I.** *The son of Jupiter and Electra of Arcadia, founder of the city Dardania in Troas, and ancestor of the royal race of Troy* (*Acc. Gr.* Dardanon, Ov. F. 4, 31), Virg. Æ. 8, 134 Serv.; id. ib. 6, 650; id. ib. 3, 167; 503; id. ib. 4, 365; id. ib. 7, 207; 240; id. ib. 11, 287; cf. Heyne, Virg. Æ. 3 Excurs. 6.—Hence, **A. Dardanus,** a, um, *adj.* (*Dardanian*; meton.), *Trojan:* prœda, Prop. 1, 19, 14: puppis, *i. e. of Æneas*, id. 4, 1, 40: arma, Virg. Æ. 2, 618: pubes, id. ib. 5, 119; id. ib. 7, 219: gens, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 10: Troja, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 4: ductor, *i. e. the Roman, Scipio Africanus*, Sil. 1, 14.—**B. Dardānius,** a, um (*Dardanian*; meton.), *Trojan:* gens, Virg. Æ. 1, 602: Æneæ, id. ib. 1, 494; id. ib. 6, 169; cf. carinæ, *i. e. of Æneas*, id. ib. 4, 658; pinus, the same, Ov. F. 1, 519: Anchisæ, Virg. Æ. 1, 617; id. ib. 9, 647: Iulus (son of Æneas), Ov. M. 15, 767: Roma, id. ib. 15, 431: vates, *i. e. Helenus*, id. ib. 13, 335: advena, *i. e. Paris*, id. H. 8, 42: senex, *i. e. Priam*, id. Tr. 3, 5, 38: minister, *i. e. Ganymedes*, Mart. 11, 104.—As *Subst.*: **Dardānia,** æ, *f.*: **1.** *The city Dardania, founded by Dardanus on the Hellespont, southwest of Abydos* (whence its mod. name, *the Dardanelles*), Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 25. Oftener, esp. in Virgil, **2.** meton. in poets, for *Troja*, Virg. Æ. 3, 156; id. ib. 2, 281; 325; id. ib. 3, 52; id. ib. 6, 65; id. ib. 8, 120; Ov. H. 16, 57 Loers.—**C. Dardānĭdes,** æ, *m.*: **1.** *Sing.*: **a.** Gen.: *Son* or *descendant of Dardanus*: Ilus, Ov. F. 6, 419.—**b.** Esp.: for *Æneas*, Virg. Æ. 10, 545; id. ib. 12, 775. —**2.** *Plur.*: Dardanidæ, arum, *m.*, *The Trojans*, Virg. Æ. 2, 72; 445; id. ib. 3, 94; id. ib. 5, 45; 386; 576.—Also as *adj.*: *Trojan*, Virg. Æ. 2, 59.—**D. Dardānis,** ĭdis, *f.* (*Dardanian*; meton.), *Trojan*: matres, Ov. M. 13, 412: nurus, id. H. 16, 194; id. ib. 17, 212: Caieta (founded by Trojans), Mart. 10, 30.—*Abs.* for *Creusa*, Virg. Æ. 2, 787.

II. *A famous magician of Phœnicia*, Pl. 30, 1, 2; App. Apol. p. 331, 14.—Hence, **Dardanius,** a, um, *adj.* (*Of* or *pertaining to Dardanus*; meton.), *Magical*: artes, Colum. 10, 358.

III. *A Stoic philosopher otherwise unknown*, C. Acad. 2, 22, 69.

2. **Dardanus,** a, um; v. 1. Dardanus, *no.* A.

Dares, ētis and is, *m.*, Δάρης, **I.** *A boxer* (*Acc.* Dareta, Virg. Æ. 5, 460; 463; 476; id. ib. 12, 363: Daren, id. ib. 5, 456); Virg. Æ. 5, 369; 375; 406. **II.** Phrygius, *Writer of the book on the Trojan war*, the Lat. transl. of which belongs prps. to the middle ages. Cf. Brincken de Darete Phrygio (Luneb. 1736, 4), and Eccii Diss. de Darete Phrygio (Lips. 1768, 4).

Dārēus (so the best editt. in Cicero and Curtius; cf. Zumpt Gramm. § 2) or **Dārius** (**Dārĭus,** Sid. Carm. 9, 51. **Dārĭos,** v. the follg. *no.* II.), ii, *m.*, Δάρειος, **I.** Prop.: *The name of several Persian kings*, C. Fin. 5, 30 *fin.*; Pl. 6, 13, 16; in Curt. and Just. passim; Ov. Ib. 317; Claud. Epist. 1, 17. **II.** Meton.: for *The gold coin struck under Darius, a daric*: Aus. Ep. 5, 23.

dasēa, æ, *f. adj.*=δασεῖα; only as *Subst.* (*sc.* prosodia): *The rough* or *aspirated breathing*: dasean vel psilen apud Latinos H, vocali vel addita vel detracta, significat. *Quid est dasea?* Flatilis, quæ hac notatur figura ⊦, Prisc. p. 1287 P.

‡ **dasi,** v. do, *ad init.*

† **dăsypūs,** ŏdis, *m.* = δασύπους, *A sort of rabbit*, Pl. 8, 55, 81; id. 10, 63, 83; id. 11, 39, 94.

dătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [do] *Giveable* (a comic word): salus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 13.

dătātim, *adv.* [dato] **I.** Gen.: *By giving* or *tossing from one to the other*: "invicem dando," Non. 96, 15 (ante-class., and rare): isti qui ludunt datatim, *i. e.* in playing ball, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 17. **II.** Esp.: Sensu obsceno: Enn. in Isid. Orig. 1, 25, 2: datatim in lecto ludere, Pomp. in Non. 96, 19; so, Afran. and Novius, ib.

dathȳātum, i, *n. A kind of incense, of a reddish colour*, Pl. 12, 14, 32, § 60.

dătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [do] **I.** Prop.: *A giving, giving up, surrender* (good prose, but rare): Var. R. R. 3, 9 *fin.*: legum datio, C. Agr. 2, 22, 60: signi dationem Palamedes invenit, Pl. 7, 56, 57, § 202: legati, *opp.* ademptio legati, Flor. Dig. 34, 4, 14: partis, Paul. ib. 45, 1, 2. **II.** Meton.: *The right to give* or *convey away, right of alienation*: Liv. 39, 19.

Dātis, ĭdis, *m.*, Δᾶτις, *A Mede, who, together with Artaphernes, was defeated at Marathon*, Nep. Milt. 5, 4.—*Acc.* Datim, ib. 4, 1: Datin, Just. Prol. 2.

dātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [do] *Of giving, who* or *which is given*: **A.** In the Jurists: dativi tutores "*qui nominatim testamento dantur*," Gai. Inst. 1, § 149.—**B.** In gram.: dativus casus, or *abs.*, *The dative*. Quint. 1, 7, 18; id. 7, 9, 13; id. 1, 4, 26; Gell. 4, 16, 3 (cf. casus dandi, Var. L. L. 8, 18, 112; id. ib. 10, 2, 165; Nigid. in Gell. 13, 25, 4; Gell. 4, 16, 4).

dăto, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *To give out, give away, administer* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: evectionem, Cato ap. Front. Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2: tributum annuum, Sid. Ep. 5, 13: binas drachmas, Pl. 25, 5, 23.—**B.** With *Abl.*: argentum fenore, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 73. **II.** Esp.: Sensu obsceno: Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 10.

dător, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A giver* (several times in Plaut.; elsewh. rare): Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 33; id. 2, 7, 18; id. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 616 P.: assit lætitiæ Bacchus dator, Virg. Æ. 1, 734.—In playing ball, the slave who hands the ball to the player is called *dator*, and the player himself *factor*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 18.

dătus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A giving*: in *Abl.*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 16.

† **daucum,** i, *n.* (also **daucus,** i, *m.*, Scrib. Comp. 167; 170; 177)=δαῦκος, *A plant of the parsnip kind*, much used in medicine, Pl. 19, 5, 27; id. 25, 9, 64; Cels. 5, 23, *no.* 3: Pl. 25, 11, 84; id. 26, 7, 25.—In App. Herb. 80, called **daucion** and **daucites.**

Daulis, ĭdis, *f.*, Δαυλίς, *A city of Phocis*, situate on an eminence and well fortified, celebrated as the scene of the fable of Tereus, Progne, and Philomela, Pl. 4, 3, 4; Liv. 32, 18; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 179 *sq.* —Hence, **A. Daulĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Daulian*: rura, Ov. M. 5, 276.—**B. Daulĭas,** ădis, *f.*, the same: ales, *i. e. Progne*, Ov. H. 15, 154; Albin. ad Liv. 1, 106; and *Abs.* Daulias, Cat. 65, 14: Dauliades puellæ, *i. e. Progne and Philomela*, Virg. Cir. 190.—**C. Daulis,** ĭdis, *f.*, the same: parens sororque, Sen. Thyest. 275.

Daunus, i, *m.*, Δαύνος, *A mythic king of a part of Apulia* (whence it obtained the appellation *Daunia*), *father* (or ancestor) *of Turnus, and father-in-law of Diomedes*, Fest. s. v. DAUNIA, p. 52; Pl. 3, 11, 16; Virg. Æ. 10, 616; 688; id. ib. 12, 22; 90; 934; Hor. Od. 3, 30, 11; id. ib. 4, 14, 26; Ov. M. 14, 458; 510; id. F. 4, 76; id. Pont. 4, 7, 29.—Hence, **A. Daunĭus,** a, um, *adj. Daunian*: heros, *i. e. Turnus*, Virg. Æ. 12, 723: gens, *i. e. the Rutulians governed by Turnus*, id. ib. 8, 146: dea, *i. e. Juturna, sister of Turnus*, id. ib. 12, 785: cædes, *i. e. of the Romans*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 34; cf. Camena, *i. e. Roman*, id. ib. 4, 6, 27: bulbus (an excellent kind growing in Apulia), Ov. R. Am. 797; cf. Pl. 19, 5, 30.—As *Subst.*: **Daunii,** orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of* Apulia Daunia, Pl. 3, 11, 16. Called also **Dauni,** orum, *m.*, Mel. 2, 4, 2.—**B. Daunĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* (*Daunian*, meton.), *Apulian*: campi, Sil. 12, 429. —**C. Daunĭas,** ădis, *f.* (*The province Daunia*, meton.), *Apulia*: militaris, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 14.

‡ **dautia,** v. lautia.

David, ĭdis, and also *indecl.*, *m.* (ă, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 44; id. ib. 24, 599) *David, the second king of Judah*: respondent illum Davidis germine nasci, Juvenc. 4, 47: consona quem celebrent modulati carmina David, Auson. Ephemer. Orat. *fin.*: ille David verus, citharam qui corporis hujus Restituit, Paul.

Nol. Carm. 20, 44; Saûl in hoc deficiat, et regnet David, id. ib. 24, 599.

Dāvus, i, *m. A name given to Roman slaves*, freq. in the comedies of Plaut. and Ter.; cf. also Hor. S. 1, 10, 40; id. ib. 2, 5, 91; id. ib. 2, 7, 2; 2, 46; 100; id. A. P. 114; 237; Pers. 5, 161; 168.

dē, *prep. c. Abl.*, denotes *a going out of* or *departure from* any fixed point to which a thing was originally attached; accordingly, it occupies a middle place between *ab*, which denotes *a mere external departure*, and *ex*, which signifies *a going forth from the interior* of a thing (on which account verbs compounded with *de* are constr. not only with *de*, but quite as freq. with *ab* and *ex*; just as, on the other hand, those comp. with *ab* and *ex* also have the terminus a quo indicated by *de*).

I. A. Prop.: Of place: *From, away from, down from, out of*, etc.: **1.** In the direction both of breadth and of depth: **a.** Gen.: aliquo quom jam sucus de corpore cessit, Lucr. 3, 224: (quod Ariovistus) de altera parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet, *to leave, depart, withdraw from*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31, 10; cf. civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent, id. ib. 1, 2: de triclinio, de cubiculo exire, C. de Or. 2, 65 *ad fin.*: de castris procedere, Sall. C. 61, 8: brassica de capite et de oculis omnia (mala) deducet, Cato R. R. 157, 6: de diutino anulum detrahe, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 38; cf. de matris complexu aliquem avellere atque abstrahere, C. Font. 17: nomen suum de tabula sustulit, id. Sest. 33, 72: ferrum de manibus extorsimus, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2: juris utilitas vel a peritis vel de libris depromi potest, id. de Or. 1, 59, 252, et sæp.: decido de lecto præceps, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 50: de muro se dejicere, Cæs. B. C. 1, 18, 3: de sella exsilire, C. 2 Verr. 2, 30 *fin.*: de collo aliquid demittere, Lucr. 2, 1155; cf. Cato R. R. 14, 3.—So, **b.** Esp.: With verbs of taking away, depriving, demanding, requesting, inquiring; as capere, sumere, trahere, petere, *etc.*, and their compounds; cf. also emere de aliquo, Cato R. R. 1, 4: aliquid mercari de aliquo, C. Fl. 20: de aliquo quærere, quid, *etc.*, id. Att. 1, 14, 2; v. quæro and exquiro: sæpe hoc audivi de patre, id. de Or. 3, 33, 133; v. audio, and cf. de mausoleo exaudita vox est, Suet. Ner. 46: ut sibi liceret discere id de me, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31; v. disco, *etc.*

2. To point out the place from which, as its usual abode, any thing is brought: *Of*: de circo astrologi, Enn. in C. Div. 1, 58: caupo de via Latina, C. Clu. 59, 163: nescio qui de circo maximo, id. Mil. 24, 65: declamator aliqui de ludo aut rabula de foro, id. Or. 15, 47: homo de schola atque a magistro . . . . eruditus, id. de Or. 2, 7, 28: nautæ de navi Alexandrina, Suet. Aug. 98: aliquis de ponte, *i. e. a beggar*, Juv. 14, 134: Libyca de rupe leones, Ov. F. 2, 209: nostro de rure corona, Tib. 1, 1, 15: Vaticano fragiles de monte patellas, Juv. 6, 344.

3. To indicate the quarter from which an action proceeds (cf. ab, no. I. A, 5): **a.** *From, down from*: hæc accidantur in conventu, palam, de sella ac de loco superiore, C. 2 Verr. 4, 40, *init.*; cf. id. ib. 3, 33, *init.*: quem ad se vocari et de tribunali citari jussit, id. ib. 5, 7, 15; Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 11: qui nihil ex occulto, nihil de insidiis, agendum putant, C. Off. 1, 30, 109; cf. de tergo plagas dare, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 10; so, Just. 20, 5, 5; cf. also Luc. 3, 610: de paupere mensa dona, Tib. 1, 1, 37. So, in the jurists: de plano discutere, interloqui, cognoscere, *etc.*, i. e. *on level ground*, not on the tribunal (cf. χαυδόν, opp. πρὸ βήματος, Modestin. Dig. 27, 1, 13, § 10), Ulp. Dig. 1, 4, 1; 1, 16, 9; 14, 3, 11; v. planus: and — **b.** In a descending direction: deque viri collo dulce pependit onus, Ov. F. 2, 760; cf. lucerna de camera pendebat, Petr. 30, 3: et nova de gravido palmite gemma tumet, Ov. F. 1, 152: de qua pariens arbore nixa dea est, *leaning downward against the tree*, id. H. 21, 100.

B. Meton.: **1.** Of time: **a.** Gen.: Immediately from a given moment of time: *Directly after, right after* (cf. ab, no. I. B. 1) (very rare): velim scire hodiene statim de auctione, aut quo die venias, C. Att. 12, 3: non bonus somnus est de prandio, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 8.—Hence, **b.** Esp.: (α) diem de die, *from day to day*: Liv. 5, 48: quum is diem de die differret, dum, *etc.*, id. 23, 25; cf. diem de die proferendo, Just. 2, 15, 6.—Much more freq., (β) De nocte, de vigilia, *etc.*, to denote an act which one does, as it were, *out of the night's rest*, i. e. interrupting it (hence only with a personal subject, and never, e. g. *hæc res acta est de nocte*, etc.): In English, *In the course of the night, during the night, at night*, etc.: *De.* Rus cras cum filio Cum primo lucu ibo hinc. *Mi.* Imo, de nocte censeo, *to-night rather*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 55: in comitium Milo de nocte venit, *in the night* (cf. shortly before, Milo media nocte in campum venit), C. Att. 4, 3, 4; cf. id. Mur. 33, 69: vigilas tu de nocte, id. ib. 9, 22; cf. de nocte evigilabat, Suet. Vesp. 21: ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones, *at night*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 32; and Hannibal surgere de nocte solitus, Frontin. Strat. 4, 5, 7: ut de nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi, *late at night*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 10; so, multa de nocte, C. Sest. 35, 75; id. Att. 7, 4 *ad fin.* (for which multa nocte, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9); cf. also, si de multa nocte (*al.* de nocte) vigilassent, id. Att. 2, 15, 2: Cæsar mittit complures equitum turmas eo de media nocte, Cæs. B. G. 7, 45; so, media de nocte, Suet. Cal. 26; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 91: Cæsar de tertia vigilia e castris profectus, *in the third night-watch*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 12; so, de tertia vigilia, id. ib. 1, 21; Liv. 9, 44 Drak.; id. 40, 4; cf. de quarta vigilia, Cæs. B. G. 1, 21, 3; v. vigilia.—As in this manner *de nocte* passed over adverbially into the signif. of *nocte*, so, too *de die* became sometimes analogously employed for *die* or *per diem*: de die potare, *by day, in the daytime*, Plaut. Asin. 4, 2, 16; so, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 8; Cat. 47, 6; Suet. Cal. 37; id. Dom. 21; cf. bibulus media de luce Falerni, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 34; and in a lusus verbb. with in diem, C. Phil. 2, 34 *ad fin.*—Less freq., de mense: navigare de mense Decembri, *in December*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1 *fin.* And once even de tempore for tempore; ipse de tempore cœnavit, Hirt. B. Hisp. 33, 5.

2. To denote the whole, from which something, as its part, is taken, to which it belongs, *etc.*: *From, of, among*: **a.** Var. R. R. 2, 8, 3: hominem certum misi de comitibus meis, C. Att. 8, 1, 2: gladio percussus ab uno de illis, id. Mil. 24, 65: si quis de nostris hominibus, id. Flacc. 4: de tribus et decem fundis tres nobilissimi fundi, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 99: accusator de plebe, id. Brut. 34, 131; cf. Liv. 7, 17: malus poeta de populo, C. Arch. 10, 25 Matth.—Hence, **b.** Sts. by circumlocution, and, in late Lat., with increasing frequency (esp. in order to avoid the accumulation of genitives), instead of the genitive case (cf. even in the preceding *accusator de plebe* for *plebis*, and the subsequent designation of the genitive relation in the Romance langg. by *de, di*): me expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39; cf. ut aliquam partem de istius impudentia reticere possim, C. 2 Verr. 1, 12, 33: si quæ sunt de genere eodem, id. Tusc. 4, 7, 16; cf. cetera de genere hoc, Luer. 4, 462; 592; 746; id. 5, 38; 165: quantum de bello dicitur esse super, Ov. F. 2, 748; Grat. Cyneg. 17.—So, conscius, conscientia, meminisse, mentionem facere, recordari, *etc.*, de aliqua re for alicujus rei.

3. To indicate the property *From* which the costs of any thing are taken: olsomat, potat, olet unguenta de meo: Amat: dabitur a me argentum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 57; so, de tuo, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 65: de suo, C. Att. 16, 16, A. 5: Suet. Cæs. 19: de nostro, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 11: de vestro, Liv. 6, 15, 10 Drak.; cf. de vestris, Ov. F. 3, 828: de alieno, Liv. 3, 1, 3; Just. 36, 3 *fin.*: de publico, C. 2 Verr. 3, 44, 105; Liv. 1, 20; id. 2, 16; id. 4, 59. For de tuo, once de te: de te largitor puer, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 17.

4. To denote the material *Of, out of* which any thing is made: niveo factum de marmore signum, Ov. M. 14, 313; cf. Virg. G. 3, 13: verno de flore corona, Tib. 2, 1, 59: sucus de quinquefolio, Pl. 26, 4, 11: cinis de fico, Pall. 1, 35, 3: de templo carcerem fieri, C. Phil. 5, 7; cf. Petr. 105, 2; Flor. 2, 6, 32: captivum de rege facturi, Just. 7, 2, 11; cf. inque deum de bove versus erat, Ov. F. 5, 616.

5. To indicate the subject-matter or theme on which any mental act (thinking, considering, advising, determining, *etc.* discoursing, informing, exhorting, deciding, disputing, doubting, *etc.*) is founded: *Of, about, concerning*, Gr. περί: the most common and constantly occurring signification of the word: de se ac gloria sua cogitare, C. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: de regno cogitare, Suet. Cæs. 90; so, de victu, id. Vit. 7: quum de me ipso ac de meis te considerare velim, C. Att. 7, 13, A.: quale sit id, de quo consideretur, id. Off. 3, 4, 18: de quo quum consulerent Athenienses Apollinem Pythium, C. Leg. 2, 16 *init.*: id, de quo consulit, Quint. 3, 8, 10: consultante Cn. Pompeio de mediis, Suet. Ner. 2: ut de bellis triumphisque consuleretur Senatus, id. Aug. 29: tu me de retinenda Sestii gratia literis monuisti, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: ut ego quoque te aliquid de vestris cautionibus admoneam, id. Att. 5, 1: de incerto statu fortunæ, dubiisque eventis rerum futurarum commonere, id. Part. Or. 27, 96: quin is de avaritia tua commoneretur, id. 2 Verr. 1, 59, 154: (mulier) de amicorum sententia statuerat satis esse quæsitum, id. Clu. 65, 184: petit vel ipse de eo statuat, vel civitatem statuere jubeat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 19 *fin.*: de hac re quum aliquid constitueris, velim mihi scribas, id. Att. 9, 9: quod de nobis loquor, Quint. 12, 1, 2: plura de eo loquar, Suet. Aug. 51: so, de me, id. ib.: de Rep., id. ib. 54: dixi pro illo de ambitu, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3: uti de injuriis judices docerent, C. 2 Verr. 4, 5, 113: quod de lacu Albano docuisset, Liv. 5, 15: iisdem de rebus to hortor, C. Fam. 4, 9: hortari aliquem de concilianda pace, Cæs. B. C. 1, 26: nisi prius de rebus decidisset, C. Quint. 5, 19: cf. id. Rosc. Com. 12, 35: decidi de jure patriæ non potest, Just. 31, 7, 6: qui non de suo peccato sed de publico jure disceptat, C. Balb. 28, 64: de quo ante disputavi, id. de Or. 2, 40 *init.*: nec vero de hoc quisquam dubitare potest, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73.

6. To indicate the producing cause or reason: *For, on account of, because of*: nam id nisi gravi de causa non fecisset, C. Att. 7, 7, 3; cf. id. de Or. 1, 44, 186; Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 15: de quo nomine ad arbitrum adiisti, de eo ad judicium venisti, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12: flebat uterque non de suo supplicio, sed pater de filii morte, de patris filius, id. 2 Verr. 1, 30, 76: de labore pectus tundit, *with pain*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 63: incessit passu de vulnere tardo, Ov. M. 10, 49: humus fervet de corpore, id. ib. 7, 560: facilius de odio creditur, Tac. H. 1, 34: quod erat de me feliciter Ilia mater, *through me*, Ov. F. 3, 233.

7. To indicate reference to a thing; *With respect to, concerning*: de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 121: credere de numero militum, C. Att. 9, 1, 2: de numero dierum fidem servare, Cæs. B. G. 6, 36: Sall. C. 50, 3: concessum ab nobilitate de consule plebeio, Liv. 6, 42 Drak.: Solem de virgine rapta Consule, Ov. F. 4, 581.—*Elliptically*: de argento nummium, *as for the money*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 50 (for which id. Heaut. 4, 2, 4: quod de argento sperem, nihil est): Var. R. R. 1, 59, 1: de Dionysio sum admiratus, C. Att. 9, 12; id. Off. 1, 15, 47: de me autem suscipe paullisper meas partes, id. Fam. 3, 13, 2; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 36.

8. To indicate conformity to a thing; *According to, after*, secundum: DE SENATUS SENTENTIAD, SC. de Bacch.: fecisse dicas de mea sententia, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 115; cf. de suorum propinquorum sententia atque auctoritate fecisse dicatur, C. Cœl. 29: de consilii sententia Mamertinis se frumentum non imperare pronunciat, id. 2 Verr. 5, 21, 53: de ejus consilio velle sese facere, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 17: vix de mea voluntate concessum est, C. Att. 4, 2, 4: de exemplo meo ipse ædificato, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 86: de more, Ov. M. 7,

606; so, de more vetusto, Virg. Æ. 11, 142: dictos de nomine serpentis, *after the name*, Ov. M. 1, 447.

9. With adjectives to form adverbial expressions. So, **a.** De integro, *Anew*: ratio de integro ineunda est mihi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 7; C. 2 Verr. 2, 56, 139; id. Att. 13, 27; id. Fam. 12, 20, 2. (The combination de novo appears only in the contracted form denuo, v. h. v.).—**b.** De improviso, *Unexpectedly*: ubi de improviso interventum est mulieri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 40; id. Andr. 2, 2, 23; id. Ad. 3, 3, 53; id. ib. 4, 4, 1; id. Ph. 5, 6, 44; Cæs. B. G. 2, 3; id. ib. 5, 22; id. ib. 5, 39; C. Rosc. Am. 52, 151.—**c.** De transverso, *Unexpectedly*: ecce autem de transverso L. Cæsar, ut veniam ad se rogat, C. Att. 15, 4 *ad fin.*

C. Fig.: **1.**: **a.** (acc. to *no.* A. 1.) To denote departure: with abstr. words: *From, out of*: de vitâ decedere, C. Rab. Perd. 11: exire de vitâ, Læl. 4, 15.—**b.** (acc. to *no.* A. 2.) To denote origin, derivation, *etc.*: *Of, from*: de summo loco Summoque genere eques, Plaut. Capt. prol. 30: de summo adolescens loco, id. Aul. prol. 28: genetrix Priami de gente vetustâ, Virg. Æ. 9, 284: tres quoque (ferit) Threicios, Boreæ de gente supremâ, id. 10, 350; Stat. S. 5, 3, 126 Markl.

2.: **a.** (acc. to *no.* B. 3.) Of mental endowments, attainments, opinions, *etc.*; regarded as a property.—To indicate what is taken from them: *From*: ad tua præcepta de meo nihil his novum apposui, *from my own stores*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 31: cf. id. Men. 1, 2, 40: adeo multa addunt et afferunt de suo, C. Fam. 4, 3, 1.—**b.** (acc. to *no.* B. 4.) To indicate the means by which something is produced or accomplished, as corresp. to the substance out of which a material object is formed: *From, out of*: i. e. *by means of*: ante lucem quum scriberem contra Epicureos, de eodem oleo et operâ exaravi nescio quid ad te, C. Att. 13, 38 *init.*

☞ De is often put between an adj. or pron. and its substantive: cf. above multâ de nocte, mediâ de nocte, gravi de causâ, *etc.*; quâ de re, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 13; esp. in the judic. formula: quâ de re agitur; cf. Var. R. R. 2, 2, 6; C. Brut. 79 *fin.*—Also freq. put after a simple relative: quo de, C. Inv. 1, 28, 41; id. ib. 2, 11, 37: quâ de, id. ib. 2, 23, 70.

II.: **A.** In composition the *e* becomes short before a vowel, as in dēhisco, dēhinc, dēinde, dēorsum, and coincides with it in the poets by synæresis; cf. dehinc, deinde, deinceps, deorsum; sts. even contraction takes place, as in debeo, debilis, dego, demo, from de-habeo, de-habilis, de-ago, de-emo.—**B.** Signif.: **1.** *Separation, departure, removal, taking away*: **a.** Prop.: decedo, demigro, demeto, depromo.—**b.** Fig.: dedico, denuncio.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *Cessation, removal* of the fundamental idea: decresco, dedisco, dedoceo, denascor, denormo.—**b.** Meton.: direct *Negation*: dedecet, dehabeo, demens.—**3.**: **a.** Gen.: *In a downward direction, downwards, down*: deculco, degredior, dejicio.—**b.** Esp.: (α) With reference to the *terminus ad quem*; *Down to, down into*: defigo.—(b) With reference to the extent of a state or action: (α) Prop.: *Of a state or action extended over a whole surface, or thing*: delino, delibuo.—(β) Fig.: *Completeness*, whether in doing or suffering: defatigo, delaboro, delasso.—**4.** A *strengthening* of the fundamental idea of the simple verb (freq.): demiror, demitigo.—**5.** (rare) *Contraction from a broad to a narrow space, reduction in breadth*: deligo, devincio.—**6.** *Derivation* or *origin*: deno nen.—**7.** *Respecting*: depaciscor.

dĕa, æ (well-known examples of *Dat.* and *Abl. plur.* are: diis, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 7: deabus, Cn. Gell. ap. Charis. p. 39 P.; and in the combination dis deabusque, C. Rab. Perd. 2, 5; id. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 733 P., IV., 2, p. 451 ed. Orell.; cf. DIVIS DIVABVSQVE, Inscr. ap. Voss. Arist. 4, 4 *fin.*), *f.* [akin to deus] *A goddess*: **I.** Prop.: Venus pulcra dearum, Enn. Ann. 1, 31: his diis (*sc.* Musis) Helicona atque Olympon attribuerunt homines, Var. l. l.; cf. for the same novem deæ, Ov. H. 15, 108: dea, magna dea, Cybebe, dea domina Dindymi, Cat. 63, 91: mille dea est operum: certè dea carminis illa est (*sc.* Minerva) Ov. F. 3, 833; the same: bellica, id. M. 2, 752: venatrix, *i. e. Diana*, id. ib. 2, 454; the same: silvarum, id. ib. 3, 163: triplices, *i. e. the Fates*, id. ib. 2, 654: siderea, *i. e. Night*, Prop. 3, 20, 18. For the phrase di deæque, v. deus. **II.** Fig.: Women were freq. honoured by the appell. of *Dea* in Inscrr.: Deæ sanctæ meæ Primiliæ medicæ, conjugi castæ, *etc.*; Inscr. ap. Fea, p. 173: Helpidi, quæ, quum vixit, Dea et sanctissima dicta est, *etc.*, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 266, *no.* 106.

dē-ācĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; acinus] *Having the grapes cleaned out*: dolia, Cato R. R. 26.

‡ **dēactĭo,** peractio, Fest. p. 56.

dēalbātor, ōris, *m.* [dealbo] (*One who whitens over; a white-washer, plasterer*: Const. Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

dē-albo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (a); albus] *To whiten over; to white-wash, plaster*: columnas, C. 2 Verr. 1, 55 *fin.*: parietes de eâdem fideliâ, Curius ap. C. Fam. 7, 29; cf. parietes, Pall. 1, 24, 1; Vitr. 7, 4.

dēambŭlācrum, i, *n.* [deambulo] *A place to walk in, a promenade*: Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 9.

dēambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A walking abroad, promenading*: Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 2.

dēambŭlātōrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *A gallery for walking in*: Capitol. Gord. 3, 23.

dē-ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (β); ambulo] *To walk much; to take a walk, to promenade*: **A.** *Abs.*: camus deambulatum, Cato ap. C. de Or. 2, 63, 256: abi deambulatum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 26; cf., also, Suet. Aug. 83.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: in litore, Suet. Aug. 96.—**C.** With *Adv.*: quo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 26: secreto, Suet. Dom. 21.—**D.** *Impers. Pass.*: quum satis erit deambulatum, C. Leg. 1, 4, 14.

dē-ămo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; amo] **I.** (acc. to amo, *no.* I.): **A.** Of personal objects: *To be desperately in love with, to love dearly*: "vehementius amare," Non. 97, 21: quam tuus gnatus annos multos deamat, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 35; id. Pœn. 4, 2, 72; so, Afran. ap. Non. l. l.—**B.** Of inanimate objects: *To be quite in love with, delighted with*: deamavi . . . lepidissima munera, *were very acceptable to me*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 3; cf. dona deamata acceptaque, id. Truc. 4, 1, 5. **II.** (acc. to amo, *no.* II. B.): *To be exceedingly obliged to one*: deamo te, Syre, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 21.

‡ **Deāna,** æ, v. Diana.

dē-argento, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; argentum] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To strip* or *rob of money*: Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 8. **II.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (α)): *To silver over, to plate*: idola, Hier. Issi. 9, 30, 24: arma, Oros. 3, 22: columba deargentata, Aug. Ep. 23, 5.

dē-argŭmentor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (β); argumentor, *no.* II.] *To decide thoroughly*: Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 7.

dē-armo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; armo] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *To disarm*: dearmatus exercitus, Liv. 4, 10. **II.** Meton.: Of weapons: *To render useless, blunt*, etc.: sagittas, App. M. 5, p. 172, 25 Elm.

dē-artŭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; 2. artus] **I.** Prop.: *To tear limb from limb*: "dearturare, quasi per artus concidere," Non. 95, 17. **II.** Fig.: *To ruin*: fallaciis opes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 14: deartuatus hujus technis, id. ib. 3, 4, 108.

dē-ascĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; 1. ascio] **I.** Prop.: *To smoothe down with an axe* (late Lat.): deascitato supplicare stipiti, *wrought, smoothed*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 381. **II.** Fig.: *To cheat of money* (cf. abrado): Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 11.

dēaurātor, ōris, *m.* [deauro] *A gilder*: Const. Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

dē-auro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (a); aurum] *To gild over* (as *Verb. fin.* post-class.; in *Part. perf.* post-Aug.): cassidas et tegerent argento et deaurarent, Impp. Valentin., Valens et Gratian. Cod. Th. 10, 22, 1; Tert. Idol. 8: gladium bonum dices; non cui deauratus est balteus, sed, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 76 *med.* · SIGNVM DEAVRATVM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3173 (of the year 162 post-Chr.).

dēbacchātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [debacchor] *A revelling, raving*: libidinis, Salv. Gub. Dei, 7 *init.*

de-bacchor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; bacchor] **I.** Prop.: *To rave intensely, to rave one's self out* (very rare): si satis jam debacchatus es, leno, audi si vis nunc jam, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 30 *sq.*; Hier. Issi. 11, 37, 26. **II.** Fig.: Poet.: Of inanimate things: *To rage*: ignes, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 55.

dē-bātŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; batuo] *To beat*, etc., *violently*: Petr. S. 69.

dēbellātor, ōris, *m.* [debello] *A conqueror* (rare): ferarum, Virg. Æ. 7, 651; Stat. Th. 9, 545: Vespasianus Judæorum debellator, Tert. Apol. 5.

dēbellātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A conqueress, she that conquers* (late Lat.): **I.** Prop.: Phrygiæ Græcia, Tert. Apol. 25. **II.** Fig.: pudoris et famæ libido, Lact. 1, 9.

dē-bello, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [de; bello] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.) *Neut.*: *To bring a war to an end, to conclude* or *finish a war*: **A.** *Personal* (rare): **1.** With *Adv.*: priusquam debellavero, Liv. 44, 39.—**2.** With *Abl.*: conspectu ipso, Liv. 35, 35.—**3.** With *cum*: cum Ferentanis uno secundo prælio, Liv. 9, 16.—**4.** *Abs.*: consules, quum debellare possent, bellum traxisse, Liv. 22, 34. **B.** *Impers. Pass.* (so, mostly): **1.** So, *alone*: Pontius debellatum esse respondit, Liv. 9, 4; cf., also, Tac. H. 3, 19; Flor. 3, 5, 11:—*Abl of Part.*: debellato, *the war being ended*, Liv. 26, 21; id. 29, 32; id. 30, 8.—**2.** With *Abl.*: **a.** Of manner, *etc.*: eodem impetu castra capta debellatumque est, Liv. 2, 31: prælio uno, debellatum est, id. 2, 26: debellatum illâ victoriâ foret, Tac. Agr. 26.—**b.** Of time: eo die, Tac. H. 5, 18.—**3.** With *Abl. Abs.*: ne absente se debellaretur, Liv. 41, 18.—**4.** With *in c. Abl.*: debellatum et in sinistro cornu esse, Liv. 3, 70.—**5.** With *Adv.*: debellatum ibi, Liv. 26, 37: inde, id. 40, 50.—**6.** With *ad*: debellatum ad Cynoscephalas esse, Liv. 33, 20.—**7.** With *apud*: debellatum apud Actium, Vell. 2, 84, 1.—**8.** With *per*: per prætorem prope debellatum, Liv. 31, 22.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (β)) *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To war out completely, to fight out*: rixa super mero Debellata, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 8.—**B.** Meton.: As the result of fighting out, *etc.* (for one party): *To conquer completely, to vanquish* or *utterly subdue*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: superbos, Virg. Æ. 6, 853: Darium, Pl. 6, 13, 16, § 41: Gallias, Suet. Aug. 43: debellata India, Ov. M. 4, 605.—**2.** With *Abl.*: hostem clamore, Tac. Agr. 34.—**C.** Fig.: *To vanquish, overcome*, etc.: si nos fabulæ debellare potuissent, Curt. 9, 2, 16: debellat eos (*sc.* fungos) et aceti natura, Pl. 22, 23, 47, § 99.

dē-bĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre (debibuisti, Cod. Camer. Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 24 or 426 Ritschl.: v. Ritschl. Prolog. ad Plaut. p. 104), 2. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; habeo] (*To have, keep*, or *hold from* a person: "qui pecuniam *dissolvit*, statim *non habet* id, quod reddidit: qui autem *debet*, *ea retinet* alienum," C. Planc. 28, 68 Wund.; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Act.*: *To owe* (class.): **1.** *Aliquid*: quæ debeo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 51: talenta CC., C. Att. 5, 21, 12; cf., also, Quint. 7, 4, 44.—**2.** *Aliquid alicui*: quod (*sc.* argentum) ista debet Bacchidi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 43: argentum Cluvio, C. Fam. 13, 56, 1; cf. id. ib. 13, 14, 1.—**3.** With *pro*: quam (*sc.* pecuniam) pro domo debuisti, C. Phil. 2, 29, 71.—**4.** With *de*: quas (*sc.* drachmas) de ratione debuisti, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 24.—**5.** With *Abl.*: **a.** Of manner, *etc.*: is liberalitate gratiam pecuniam debebat, Sall. C. 49, 3.—**b.** Of time: quadringenties HS. Idibus Martiis C. Phil. 2, 37, 93.—**6.** *Without immediate object*: ut illi quam plurimi deberent, Sall. J. 96, 2: nec ipsi debeo, Quint. 4, 4,

6: Cal. Jan. debuit; adhuc non solvit, C. Att. 14, 18: Cæs. B. C. 3, 20. —**B.** *Pass.*: dum pecunia accipitur, quæ mihi ex publica permutatione debetur, C. Fam. 3, 5, 4; id. 2 Verr. 3, 82 *init.*; cf. quam ad diem legioni frumentum deberi sciebat, Cæs. B. G. 6, 36: a publicanis suæ provinciæ debitam biennii pecuniam exegerat, id. B. C. 3, 31; Quint. 5, 10, 117: quod si omnino non debetur? Quid? prætor solet judicare deberi? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10; cf. quæretur an debeatur, Quint. 7, 1, 21.

Prov.: quid si animam debet, *to be over head and ears in debt*, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56 ("Græcum proverbium, καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν ψυχὴν ὀφείλει." Don.).

II. Fig.: *To owe* something, *i. e. to be under obligation*, both *to* and *for* something.

A. *To be bound to, under obligation to* something.

1.: **a.** *Act.*: (a) With *Acc.*: hoc Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 52: quo etiam majorem ei res publica gratiam debet, C. Phil. 2, 11, 27: gratiam, Sall. J. 110; cf. under *no.* b.: hoc munus patriæ, id. Leg. 1, 2: si fidem debet tutor, Quint. 5, 10, 73 (acc. to C. Top. 10, 42: si tutor *fidem præstare* debet); cf. under *no.* b.: dies longa videtur opus debentibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 21; Cat. 82, 1; cf. virgine figis in una Quos mundo debes oculos, Ov. M. 4, 197: debueram patriæ pœnas odiisque meorum, Virg. Æ. 10, 853; cf. Ov. M. 6, 538; id. F. 5, 648: juvenem nil jam cœlestibus ullis Debentem, Virg. Æ. 11, 51; cf. Sil. 15, 371: navis, quæ tibi *creditum* Debes Virgilium finibus Atticis, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 6; Ov. M. 1, 481 *sq.*: Turnum debent hæc jam mihi sacra, Virg. Æ. 12, 317 Wagn. *N. cr.*; cf. id. ib. 11, 179; v. under, *no.* b.—(β) With *Inf.*: *To be bound, in duty bound* to do something, *I ought to, I must* do it (in class. prose always in the sense of moral necessity; in the poets sts. for *necesse est*): debetis velle quæ velimus, Plaut. Am. prol. 39: num ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? C. Læl. 11: multo illa gravius æstimare debere, Cæs. B. G. 7, 14 *fin.*: Africam forte Tubero obtinere debebat, id. B. C. 1, 30: debes hoc etiam rescribere, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30: ut agri vastari, oppida expugnari non debuerint, Cæs. B. G. 1, 11: summæ se iniquitatis condemnari debere, si, *etc.*, id. ib. 7, 19 *fin.*: scriptor . . . . inter Perfectos veteresque referri debet, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 37 (for which ib. 41: inter quos *referendus erit*? cf. also ultima semper *Expectanda* dies homini; dicique beatus Ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. M. 3, 137): ut jam nunc dicat, jam nunc debentia dici, Hor. A. P. 43.—Poet. for necesse est, oportet (so almost every where in Lucret.): omnia debet enim cibus integrare novando Et fulcire cibus, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 1147; id. 3, 188; id. 4, 61.—**b.** *Pass.*: *To be due* or *owing*: Veneri jam et Libero reliquum tempus deberi arbitrabatur, C. 2 Verr. 5, 14, 27: quanta his (*sc.* diis) gratia debeatur, id. Fin. 3, 22, 73: id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9 *fin.*: honores non ex merito, sed quasi debitos repetere, Sall. J. 85, 37: persolvant grates dignas et præmia reddant Debita! Virg. Æ. 2, 538: debita quam sulcis committas semina, id. G. 1, 223; Prop. 1, 6, 17; id. 2, 28, 60: debitæ Nymphis opifex coronæ, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 30: calentem debita sparges lacrima favillam, id. ib. 2, 6, 23; Prop. 3, 7, 9; cf. id. 1, 19, 2: soli mihi Pallas debetur, Virg. Æ. 10, 443.

2. Poet. (most freq. in Virg., and prps. first introduced by him), and in post-Aug. prose anal. to Gr. ὀφείλω and ὀφλισκάνω: **a.** Of things to which, by a law of fate or nature, we are bound, or *pass.*, destined (v. Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v. ὀφείλω, no. III.): (α) *Act.*: urbem et jam cerno Phrygios debere nepotes, *i. e. are destined to found*, Ov. M. 15, 444: debet multas hic legibus ævi (*i. e.* fato) Ante suam mortes, Luc. 2, 82; cf. id. 6, 530.—More usually, (β) *Pass.*: cui regnum Italiæ Romanaque tellus Debentur, Virg. Æ. 4, 276; cf. id. ib. 3, 184; 7, 120; 145; indigetem Æneam scis Deberi cœlo, id. ib. 12, 795: animæ, quibus altera fato Corpora debentur, id. ib. 6, 714: sors ista senectæ Debita erat nostræ, id. ib. 11, 108; Val. Fl. 2, 571: fatis debitus Arruns, *i. e. decoted to death*, Virg. Æ. 11, 759: dum bello Argolici vastabant Pergama reges Debita casurasque inimicis ignibus arces, id. ib. 8, 375 ("*fataliter ad exitium destinata*," Serv.); cf. so *Abs.*: tempora Parcæ Debita complerant, id. ib. 9, 108: morbo naturæ debitum reddiderunt, Nep. Reg. 1 *fin.*: DEBITVM NATVRÆ PERSOLVIT, *etc.*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3453; and simply DEBITVM PERSOLVIT, id. ib. *no.* 4482. — **b.** Ludibrium alicui (*cf.* ὀφλισκάνειν γέλωτα τινι), *To become the sport of*: tu nisi ventis debes ludibrium, cave, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 16.

B. *To owe* something to some one, *to be indebted to, to have to thank* one for something: **1.** With *Acc.*: ut hoc summum beneficium Q. Maximo debuerim, C. de Or. 1, 26, 121: magna beneficia mihi, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 12: qui mihi laudem illam eo minus deberet, C. Att. 1, 14, 3: me pœne plus tibi quam ipsi Miloni debiturum, id. Fam. 2, 6 *fin.*; cf. id. Planc. 28; and quantum cuique deberet, Nep. Epam. 3 *fin.*; Pl. Pan. 30, 1: O, cui debere salutem Confiteor, Ov. M. 7, 164: vitam, id. Pont. 4, 5, 31; and in a like sense: se, id. M. 7, 48; 2, 644. — **2.** Without *Acc.*: *To be indebted, obliged, under obligation* to one: verum hæc me multis debere, *etc.*, C. Planc. 28, 68; Ov. M. 4, 76.

de-bĭbo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; bibo] *To drink off* or *from*: Sol. 7, 27.

dē-bĭlis (and in the old form *debil*, like pugil, facul, simul, *etc.*: debil homo, Enn. Ann. 8, 7), e, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; habilis; cf. Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 12] (*Unhandy*; hence),

I. Prop.: *Lamed, debilitated, feeble, weak, maimed, disabled, impotent*, etc. (freq., and quite class.; not in Cæs. or Hor.): **A.** Of living subjects: debiles fieri, Cato R. R. 157, 10; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 45: si gladium imbecillo seni aut debili dederis, C. Sest. 10, 29; cf. id. Phil. 8, 10, 31; and, Phædr. 4, 2, 10: confectus senectute, mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, C. Rab. Perd. 7, 21; cf. Debilis manu, pede, coxa, Mæcen. in Sen. Ep. 101; and, ille humero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, Juv. 10, 227: plurimis stipendiis debilis miles, Pl. 7, 28, 29, § 104: amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno Sergestus, Virg. Æ. 5, 271: claudi ac debiles equi, Liv. 21, 40.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: membra metu, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 3; so, Sen. Contr. 5, 33; cf. debile fit corpus, Lucr. 4, 952; and id. 5, 830: manus, Ov. M. 12, 106: crus, Suet. Vesp. 7: ferrum, Virg. Æ. 12, 50: pennæ, Ov. R. Am. 198: jugum, id. Pont. 3, 1, 68: umbra, id. Tr. 3, 4, 20.—Poet.: iter, *i. e. of a wounded man*, Stat. Th. 12, 144.

II. Fig.: *Weak in power, authority, etc., crippled, enfeebled*: **A.** Of living subjects: eos qui restitissent infirmos sine illo (*sc.* Catilina) ac debiles fore putabam, C. Cat. 3, 2: qui hac parte animi (*sc.* memoria) tam debilis esset, ut, *etc.*, id. Brut. 61, 219: ingenio debilior, Tac. H. 4, 62.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: duo corpora esse reipublicæ, unum debile, infirmo capite: alterum firmum sine capite, C. Mur. 25, 51: manca ac debilis prætura, id. Mil. 9, 25; id. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: manus, sine quibus truncæ essent actio ac debilis, Quint. 11, 3, 85: inscitia, Pers. 5, 90.—*Comp.*, v. supra.—*Sup.* appears not to occur.

dēbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [debilis] *Lameness, debility, infirmity, weakness* (good prose): **I.** Prop.: lingum, C. Pis. 1: membrorum, Liv. 33, 2: pedis, Labeo in Gell. 4, 2, 4: pedum, Tac. H. 1, 9: aliqua corporis, Suet. Cal. 26 *fin.*: *abs.*, C. Tusc. 3, 34; so, id. de Inv. 1, 25, 36; id. Fin. 5, 28, 84; Liv. 2, 36; Cels. 5, 26, 28; 8, 25; Sen. Ep. 55; Quint. 5, 12, 19; Pl. Ep. 8, 18, 9.—In *plur.*, C. Fin. 4, 8 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: animi, C. Fin. 1, 15; Mart. 2, 86.

dēbĭlĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [debilito] *A laming, debilitating, lameness, weakness* (extremely rare): **I.** Prop.: præmium debilitationis consecutus, *i. e.* of mutilation of nose and ears, App. M. 2 *ad fin.* **II.** Fig.: debilitatio atque abjectio animi tui, C. Pis. 36, 88.

dēbĭlĭter, *adv.* [debilis, *no.* II. B.] *Weakly, feebly*: lacrimis lingua debiliter stupet, Pac. in Non. 98, 18.

dēbĭlĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [debilis] **I.** Prop.: *To lame, cripple, maim; to debilitate, weaken* (freq. and quite class.; not in Cæs.): **A.** Of living objects: gladiatores, qui debilitati fuerint, Gai. Inst. 3, § 146: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40: casu debilitatus, Tac. A. 4, 63: lapsu debilitatus, Suet. Aug. 43 (*cf.* shortly after, qui et ipse *crus fregerat*): qui filium debilitavit, ut *inhabilis* militiæ sit, Arr. Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 4 § 12; Ov. M. 13, 112.—**B.** Of inanimate objects: membra, quæ debilitavit lapidibus, fustibus, C. Fl. 30, 73: so, membra, Hirt. B. Alex. 18: lingua Debilitata malis, Lucr. 6, 1149: opes adversariorum debilitatæ, Nep. Ages. 5, 2.—Poet.: (hiems) quæ nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum, *i. e., breaks the waves*, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 5.

II. Fig.: *To enervate, maim, weaken, discourage, break the force of, debilitate, crush*: **A.** Of living objects: Var. in Non. 163, 30: simul ac me fractum ac debilitatum metu viderit, C. de Or. 1, 26, 121: hunc quum afflictum, debilitatum, mœrentem, viderem, id. ib. 2, 47, 195: recitatis literis debilitatus atque abjectus, conscientia convictus, repente conticuit, id. Cat. 3, 5, 10: victi debilitantur animosque demittunt, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: sin æstivorum timor te debilitat, id. Fam. 7, 14: quosdam continet metus, quosdam debilitat, Quint. 1, 3, 6, et sæp.: debilitati a jure cognoscendo, *i. e. dispirited, discouraged*, deterriti, C. de Or. 2, 33, 142 (cf. shortly before, *a discendo deterrent*).—**B.** Of inanimate objects: membrum reip. fractum debilitatumque, C. Fam. 5, 13, 3: animos, id. Læl. 7; so, Nep. Dat. 6: animum luctu, metu, C. Planc. 42, 103: nimis effrenatam vim fame, id. Frgm. ap. Non. 105, 11; cf. vires animi (senectus), Virg. Æ. 9, 611: fortitudinem, magnitudinem animi, patientiam (dolor), C. Tusc. 5, 27, 76: veritatem multis incommodis, id. Quint. 1, 4: spem meam, id. Att. 5, 4: versus, id. de Or. 3, 50: omnis intentio, Quint. 11, 3, 45: debilitatur ac frangitur eloquentia, Tac. Or. 30.

dēbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [debeo] *An owing, indebtedness* (extremely rare; prps. only in Cic. in the two follg. passages): dissimilis est pecuniæ debitio et gratiæ, C. Planc. 28 Wund.; cf. Gell. 1, 4, 2 *sq.*: tot quetur debitione dotis, C. Att. 14, 13, 5.

dēbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A debtor*, **I.** Prop. (quite class.): C. Off. 2, 22, 78; so, id. Planc. 20, 48; id. Pis. 35, 86; id. Fam. 9, 16, 7; id. Att. 7, 18, 4; Cæs. B. C. 3, 1; id. ib. 3, 20; Sen. Ben. 6, 2; Quint. 3, 6, 84; Suet. Aug. 32; id. Tib. 48; Juv. 16, 40: æris, Hor. S. 1, 3, 86. **II.** Fig. (mostly poet., and prps. not ante-Aug.): **A.** (acc. to debeo, *no.* II. A.): voti, Mart. 9, 43: mercede soluta Non manet officio debitor ille tuo, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 46.—More freq., **B.** (acc. to debeo, *no.* II. B.): animæ hujus, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 10: vitæ, id. Pont. 4, 1, 2: animi amici, id. ib. 4, 8, 6: habebis ipsum gratissimum debitorem, Pl. Ep. 3, 2 *fin.*

dēbĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A female debtor* (post-class.): **I.** Prop.: Paul. Dig. 16, 1, 24; 40, 14, 47. **II.** Fig.: omnium delictorum debitrix anima est, Tert. Anim. 35.

dēbĭtum, i, *n.* [debeo] (*That which is owed* or *is owing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A debt*: ne existimes eos, qui non debita consectari soleant, quod debeatur remissuros, C. Att. 13, 23 *fin.*: ne de bonis deminui paterentur, priusquam Fundanio debitum solutum esset, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: cf., also, id. Or. 53, 178.

II. Fig.: *What is due, debt, duty*: velut omni vitæ debito liberatus, Curt. 10, 5, 3: nepotum nutriendorum, Val. Max. 2, 9, 1.

dēbĭtus, a, um, *P.* of debeo.

dē-blātĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; blatero] *To blab out*: With *Objective clause*: Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 1; so, Lucil. ap. Non. 96, 10.

dē-brāchĭŏlo, *no perf. nor sup.*,

āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; brachiolum, *no.* B.] *To take away* blood *from the* brachiolum; hence) *To bleed in the leg:* equus debrachiolandus est, Pelag. Vet. 21.

dē-būcĭno (-bucc-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; bucino] *To trumpet forth:* Tert. Virg. Vel. 13.

dē-căchinno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; cachinno, *no.* II.] *To laugh at, deride:* Tert. Apol. 47; id. Nat. 1.

† **dēcăchordum,** i, *n.* = δεκάχορδον: *An instrument with ten strings* (prps. only in Vulg.): Vulg. Ps. 91, 4; ib. 143, 9.

dēcăcūmĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [decacumino] *A lopping, cutting off the top:* cupressi. piceæ. cedri, Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 236.

dē-căcūmĭno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; cacumen] (*To take away the top;* hence) Of trees: *To top, to lop and top:* ulmum, Col. 5, 6, 13; cf. id. 4, 7, 3.

† **dēcăgōnus,** i, *m.* = δεκάγωνος (with ten angles) *A decagon:* Boeth. Geom. 2, p. 1225.

‡ **dē-calco,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (*a*); 2. calx, *no.* I. B.] *To lime-* or *white-wash:* "*de-calco,* albo, κονιᾷ," Gloss. Vet.

‡ **dē-călĕfăcĭo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; calefacio] *To make quite warm:* "*decalefacio,* ἐκθερμαίνω," Gloss. Gr. Lat.

‡ **dē-călesco,** *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; calesco] *To become quite warm:* "*decalesco,* ἐκθερμαίνομαι," Gloss. Cyrill.

‡ **dē-călĭcātor,** ōris, *m.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; calix] (*One who takes a goblet down;* hence) *A toper:* "*decalicator,* καταπότης," Gloss. Lat. Gr.

† **dēcălĭcātum,** calce litum, Fest. s. v.

dē-călautĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; calautica] *To deprive of one's hood:* decalautare, eburno speculo depeculassere, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 9 dub.

† **dēcălŏgus,** i, *m.* = δεκάλογος, *The Decalogue:* Tert. de An. 37.

dē-calvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (*a*); calvus] *To make quite bald* (late Lat.): Veg. 3, 48, 3; Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 23: Hanon pueros David decalvavit et rasit, Vulg. 1 Par. 19, 4.

† **dēcănĭa,** æ, *f.* = δεκανία (*A decad* or *decury; a company of ten;* hence) *A name given to each of the three subdivisions of the thirty parts, into which the signs of the Zodiac were severally divided:* quapropter Graiæ dixere decania gentes, Manil. Astron. 4, 298; cf. id. ib. from l. 312 to l. 362; and also the Comm. in h. l.

dēcānĭcum, i, *n.* [decanus, *no.* B.] (*A place* pertaining to a decanus; hence) *A place of confinement for ecclesiastical delinquents:* Impp. Arcad. et Honor. Cod. Th. 16, 5, 30.

dēcantātio, ōnis, *f.* [decanto] *Talkativeness;* transl. of ἀδολεσχία: Hier. Ep. 106, *no.* 49.

de-canto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; canto] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.) (*To sing* or *chant* a thing; *to repeat in a sing-song way;* hence): *To repeat often, say over and over again:* **A.** With an unfavourable accessory notion of something trite, absurd, *etc.*: nec mihi opus est Græco aliquo doctore, qui mihi pervulgata præcepta decantet, C. de Or. 2, 18, 75: causas omnes percursas animo et, prope dicam, decantatas habere, id. ib. 2, 32, 140; id. Rep. 2, 31, 55; id. Fin. 4, 4, 10; id. Att. 13, 34; Sen. Ep. 24, 6; Quint. 12, 8, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 64; C. de Div. 1, 47, 105.—**B.** Without this unfavourable notion: miserabiles elegos, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 3: "Ἀλλοσιν Illi in scenico habitu, Suet. Ner. 38: decantat tribus, *proclaims,* Luc. 5, 394; Pl. 24, 1, 1; nullo decantatus carmine, App. M. 3, p. 138, 35.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.): *To leave off singing:* hi jam decantaverant, C. Tusc. 3, 22, 53.

dēcānus, i, *m.* [decem] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *A chief of ten persons* (late Lat.): **A.** Over ten soldiers, the *decanus* being the eleventh: Veg. Mil. 2, 8.—**B.** Of ten persons, the *decanus* being included in the ten: **1.** Of monks: *A dean:* Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 35; Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 1, 31.—**2.** Of corpse-bearers: *A chief:* Cod. Just. 1, 2, 4 and 9; Novell. 43; 59.

II. Meton.: Of things: In astrology: *The chief of ten parts* (out of the thirty) *of a zodiacal sign:* Firmic. Math. 2, 4; cf. decania.

† **dēcăprōti,** ōrum, *m.* = δεκάπρωτοι, *The ten chief men* in the municipia and colonies (pure Lat. decem primi): Ulp. Dig. 50, 4, 3, § 10; Arcad. ib. 18, § 26.

† **dēcăprōtĭa,** æ, *f.* = δεκαπρωτεία, *The office* or *dignity of the* decaproti: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26.

† **dēcargўrus,** a, um, *adj.* [δέκα, ἄργυρος] *Consisting of,* or *equal to, ten silver denarii:* nummus, Impp. Arcad. et Honor. Cod. Th. 9, 23, 2.

dē-carno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; 2. caro] *To pull* or *pick off the flesh* (late Lat.): Veg. 3, 27, 2; Apic. 7, 9.

† **dēcas,** ădis, *f.* = δεκάς, *A decad; any thing consisting of ten parts:* Mart. Cap. 2, § 103 Kopp.; Tert. Præscr. Hæret. 49; Hieron. in Ezech. 41.

† **dēcastўlos,** i, *m.* = δεκάστυλος, *Having ten columns, a decastyle:* Vitr. 3, 1 *fin.*

† **dēcăsyllăbus,** a, um, *adj.* = δεκασύλλαβος, *Having ten syllables:* metrum Alcaicum decasyllabum, Mar. Victorin. p. 2560 P.

† **dēcătressis (dekatrensis),** e, *adj.* [δέκα, τρεῖς] *Belonging to a body* or *company of thirteen:* Q. Flavio collegæ veteris sodalitii decatressium patrono posuerunt, Inscr. Orell. 3162: dekatrenses clientes, id. 3163 *et sq.*

dē-caulesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; caulis] *To put forth* or *develope a stalk:* Pl. 19, 7, 36, § 122.

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre (*Inf. Perf. Sync.*, decēsse, Ter. Heaut. prol. 62; but decessemus, as *Pluperf.* in C. Fam. 7, 1, 2, dub.), 3. *v. n.* [de; cedo] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; cedo, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Of personal subjects: *To go away, depart* (class.): (*a*) *Abs.*: decedamus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 74.—(b) With *de:* de alterâ parte (agri) decedere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31: de provinciâ decessisset injussu senatus, Liv. 29, 29.—(c) With *ex:* decedit ex Gallliâ Nævius, C. Quint. 4, 16.—(d) With *Abl.*: Italiâ decedere, Sall. J. 28, 2: Numidiâ, id. ib. 38, 9: Africâ, id. ib. 20, 1: pugnâ, Liv. 34, 47: præsidio, id. 4, 29.—(e) With *in c. Acc.*: in Cariam, C. Fam. 2, 11.

b. Of things as subjects: (*a*) *To go away, depart:* (*α*) With *Abl.*: naves suo cursu, Cæs. B. C. 3, 112.—(*β*) With *Adv. of place:* inde decessisse aquam, Liv. 30, 38.—(*γ*) *Abs.*: decedere æstum, Liv. 26, 45.—(b) Of the heavenly bodies, the light, *etc.*: *To depart, go down, set,* etc.: sol decedens, Virg. E. 2, 67: decedat stella Coronæ, id. G. 1, 222: te veniente die, te decedente, canebat, id. ib. 4, 466: lux tarde decedere visa, Ov. M. 4, 91.

2. Esp.: **a.**: (a) Milit. *t. t.*: *To withdraw, retire* from a position, *etc.*: (*α*) *Abs.*: quod si decessisset (al. discessisset), Cæs. B. G. 1, 44 *fin.*: Cæsaris decedentis convellere gratiam cupiebant, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: decedendi dies, id. B. Alex. 71.—(*β*) With *in c. Acc.*: decedere ad honores accipiendos in Italiam, Hirt. B. Alex. 77.—(*γ*) With *de:* de colle, Cæs. B. C. 1, 71: de vallo, id. B. G. 5, 43.—(*δ*) With *ex:* qui nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 44 *ad fin.*—(*ε*) With *Abl.*: loco superiore, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9; id. B. Alex. 34; 35 (twice); 70.—(*ζ*) With *Adv. of place:* inde, Cæs. B. C. 1, 71 *fin.*—(*η*) With *ad:* Hirt. B. Alex. 77; cf. preceding *no.* (*β*).

(b) Polit. *t. t.*: *To retire* from a province on the expiration of a term of office: (*α*) With *de:* de provinciâ decessit, C. 2 Verr. 2, 20, 48; so, id. Att. 7, 3, 5; id. Fam. 2, 15 (twice); Liv. 29, 19 Drak.—(*β*) With *ex:* decedens ex Syriâ, C. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: e Ciliciâ, id. Brut. 1: ex Africâ, Nep. Cato 1, 4: ex Asiâ, id. Att. 4, 1: ex eâ provinciâ, C. Div. in Cæc. 1 Zumpt *N. cr.*—(*γ*) *Provinciâ:* ut decedens Considius provinciâ, C. Lig. 1, 2; so, Liv. 39, 3; id. 41, 10.—(*δ*) *Abs.*: te antea, quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse, C. Fam. 3, 6, 2; id. Planc. 26, 65.—(*ε*) With *Acc. of place:* Albinus Romam decessit, Sall. J. 36, 4.—(*ζ*) With *ad:* Romam ad triumphum, Liv. 8, 13; id. 9, 16.—(*η*) With *ab:* cui quum respondissem, me a provinciâ decedere: etiam mehercule, inquit, ut opinor, ex Africâ, C. Planc. 26 *fin.*

b. Decedere de viâ; also viâ: in viâ alicui, alicui, or quite *abs.*: *To go out of the way, to make way* for one (as a mark of respect, or of abhorrence): (a) *De viâ:* concedite atque abscedite omnes: de viâ decedite, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 1; cf. decedam ego illi de viâ, de semitâ, id. Trin. 2, 4, 80.—(b) *Viâ:* censorem L. Plancum viâ sibi decedere ædilis coegit, Suet. Ner. 4; cf. id. Tib. 31.—(c) *In viâ alicui:* Ter. Heaut. prol. 32.—(d) *Alicui:* iis (sceleratis) omnes decedunt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 13. So, Poet.: non amnes illam (*se.* canem) medii non ardua tardant; Perdita nec seræ meminit decedere nocti, Varius ap. Macrob. S. 6, 2; imitated by Virg. E. 8, 88.—( ) *Abs.*: salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, deduci, reduci, *etc.*: C. Sen. 18, 63.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To depart, go away:* de præsidio et statione vitæ, C. Sen. 20, 73.

2. Of living subjects: *To depart* from life; *to die:* **a.** With *de:* de vitâ, C. Rab. Perd. 11, 30.—**b.** With *Dat.*: pater nobis decessit a. d. VIII. Kal. Dec., C. Att. 1, 6, 2.—**c.** With designation of time: C. Att. 1, 6, 2; cf. preceding *no.* b.; cf., also, Nep. Arist. 3, 3; Suet. Aug. 101.—**d.** With *Abl.*: morbo aquæ intercutis, Suet. Ner. 5: paralysi, id. Vit. 3.—**e.** With *ex:* ex ingratorum hominum conspectu morte, Nep. Timol. 1, 6.—**f.** *Abs.*: quam paterfamiliæ decessit, Cæs. B. G. 6, 19; cf., also, Nep. Ages. 8, 6; Liv. 1, 34; Quint. 3, 6, 96; id. 6, procem. § 4; Suet. Gramm. 20.—**g.** With *in c. Abl.*: in paupertate, Nep. Arist. 3, 2: in vinclis publicis, id. Cim. 1, 1; cf., also, Liv. 9, 17.

3. Of things as subjects: *To depart, go off; to abate, subside, cease:* **a.** With *de:* de summâ, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30: de causâ ejus, C. Clu. 60, 167: cura de Antiocho, Liv. 33, 31.—**b.** With *Abl.*: corpore febres, Lucr. 3, 34: non ope humanâ decedebat infamia, Tac. A. 15, 44.—**c.** With *Dat.*: nec patribus nec plebi cura decesserat, Liv. 2, 31; cf. id. 9, 29: nobis timor, id. 28, 41; cf. Tac. A. 15, 20.—**d.** With *Adv.*: subito febris decessit, Nep. Att. 22, 3: postquam invidia decesserat, Sall. J. 88, 1.—**e.** *Abs.*: quartanam decessisse, C. Att. 7, 2, 2: ira, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 55: decesserat certamen virtutis, Tac. A. 15, 16.

4. De possessione, jure, sententiâ, fide, *etc.* (and since the Aug. age also with merely the *Abl.*; and rarely with *ab*), *To depart from; to give up, resign, forego; to yield, to swerve from* one's possession, right, opinion, faith, *etc.*: **a.** With *de:* cogere aliquem de suis bonis decedere, C. 2 Verr. 2, 17, 43: de hypothecis decedere, id. Fam. 13, 56, 2: decedere de possessione, id. Agr. 2, 26: de meo jure decedam, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 73: de jure nostro, id. Att. 16, 2: qui de civitate decedere quam de sententiâ maluit, id. Balb. 5, 11: de officio ac dignitate decedere, id. 1 Verr. 10, 28.—*Impers. Pass.*: de officio decessum, Liv. 8, 25 *fin.*—**b.** With *Abl.*: decessitque jure suo, Liv. 3, 33 *fin.*: sententiâ, Tac. A. 14, 49: instituto vestro, Liv. 37, 54: officio decedere (*opp.* in fide atque officio pristino fore), id. 27, 10; so, officio, id. 36, 22: fide, id. 31, 5 *fin.*; so, id. 34, 11; id. 45, 19.—**c.** With *ab* (rare): Just. 6, 3, 8: quum (senatus) nihil a superioribus continuorum annorum decretis decesserit, C. Fl. 12, 27.

5. De viâ: *To depart, deviate from the* right *way:* se nullâ cupiditate inductum de viâ decessisse, C. Cœl. 16, 38; so, viâ dicendi, Quint. 4, 5, 3.

6. (acc. to *no.* I. A. 2. b.): *To give way, yield* to another (*i. e.* to his will or

superior advantages) (very rare): vivere si: certo nescis, decede peritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 213: ubi non Hymetto Mella decedunt, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 15.

II. (acc. to *de, no.* II. B. 4.; cedo, *no.* I B. 1. a.): *To go off, turn out, result* in any manner: prospere decedentibus rebus, Suet. Cæs. 24.

Decelēa (-ĭa), æ, *f.*, Δεκέλεια, *A town in Attica, on the Bœotian frontier*: Nep. Alcib. 4, 7; Frontin. Strat. 1, 3, 9.

dē-cello, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; CELLO] = declino, *To turn aside*: Lucr. 2, 219 Lachm. *N. cr.*

decem, *num. adj.* [Sanscrit daçan, Zend, daçan, Greek δέκα, Goth. taihun, Old High Germ. Zehen and Zên, Anglo-Sxn, Eng. ten] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Ten* (The best MSS. and edit. vacillate very often between the word and its sign X): decem minæ, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 57 and 58: hominum millia decem, Cæs. B. G. 1, 4; id. ib. 7, 21: fundi decem et tres, C. Rosc. Am. 7, 20; cf. ib. 35, 99: DECEM ET OCTO ANNORUM NATVS, Inscr. in Marini Atti p. 564; cf. diebus omnino decem et octo (or X et IIX), Cæs. B. G. 4, 19 *fin.*: millia passuum decem novem, id. ib. 1, 8.—**B. Decem primi** (separated thus in the Inscr.): or in one word, **Decemprimi,** ōrum, *m.*, *The ten chief men* in the municipia and colonies (afterwards called decaproti, v. h. v.): magistratus et decem primi, C. 2 Verr. 2, 67, 162; id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25; Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 642 and 1848.—*Their dignity* was termed **decemprimatus,** ūs, *m.* (also decaprotia, v. h. v.), Hermog. Dig. 50, 4, 1.

II. Meton.: For *an indefinite, round number*: si decem habeas linguas, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 29; id. Merc. 2, 3, 11; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 25.

1. **Decem-ber,** bris, *m.* [decem; Sanscrit vâra, Persian bâr, time *or* period; cf. September, October *imit.*] (*Tenth time* or *period*) **I.** Prop.: *The tenth month* of the Roman year, reckoned from March, and consequently our twelfth; *December* (containing, as now, 31 days): "decimo quintus (mensis) *Quintilis* et sic deinceps usque ad *Decembrem* a numero," Var. L. L. 6, 4, 60; C. Leg. 2, 21 *fin.*: acceptus Geniis December (on account of the Saturnalia celebrated in this month), Ov. F. 3, 58; cf. Sen. Ep. 18, 1: canus, Mart. 1, 50: gelidus, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 3; cf. fumosus, id. ib. 2, 491.—As *Adj.*: ut adesset senatus frequens a. d. VIII. Kalendas Decembres, C. Phil. 3, 8, 19: Nonæ Decembres, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 10: consules Idibus Decembribus magistratum occepere, Liv. 4, 37: libertate Decembri utere (*i. e. of the Saturnalia*), Hor. S. 2, 7, 4.

II. Meton. for *The* (past) *year*: hic tertius December, ex quo, *etc.*, Hor. Epod. 11, 5; id. Ep. 1, 20, 27.

2. **Décember,** bris, *m.* [1. December] *A slave's name*: Scæv. Dig. 40, 5, 41, § 15.

decem-jŭgis, is, *m.* [decem; jugum] (*The thing with ten yokes*; hence) *A ten-horse chariot* (rare): Suet. Ner. 24; so, Inscr. ap. Buleng. de Circo 55.

décem-mestris, e, *adj.* [decem; mensis] *Of ten months*: annus, Censorin. 11.

décem-mŏdius, a, um, *adj.* [decem.; modius] *Containing ten* modii: cornua, Col. 12, 50, 8.—As *Subst.*: **decemmodia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* corbula), *A basket holding ten* modii: Col. 12, 18, 2.

décem-péda, æ, *f.* [decem; pes, *no.* II. N.] (*A thing ten feet in length*; hence) *A ten-foot measuring rod*: C. Mil. 27, 74; Suet. Aug. 24; Pall. Jan. 12; Hor. Od. 2, 15, 4.

décempédātor, ōris, *m.* [decempeda] (*One who uses a decempeda*; hence) *A land surveyor*: C. Phil. 13, 18, 37.

décem-plex, icis, *adj.* (decem; plico) *Tenfold*: numerus, Nep. Milt. 5.

décemplicātus, a, um, *adj.* [decemplex] *Multiplied by ten, ten times over*: Var. L. L. 6, 5, 62.

decemprimātus, decemprimi, v. decem, *no.* I. B.

dēcem-rēmis, e, *adj.* [decem; remus] *Ten-oared*, i. e. *having ten banks of oars*: navis, Pl. 7, 56, 57.

decem-scalmus, a, um, *adj.* [decem; scalmus] *Having ten thowls* (*for the oars*): actuariola, C. Att. 16, 3 *ad fin.* Orell. *N. cr.*

dēcemvirālis, e, *adj.* [decemviri] *Decemviral, of or belonging to the decemviri*: leges, *i. e. of the Twelve Tables*, Liv. 3, 57 *fin.*; Gell. 20, 1, 3. Here, too, belong potestas, Liv. 3, 55; Tac. A. 1, 1; annus, C. Rep. 2, 37, 62; invidia, id. Brut. 14, 54; Liv. 3, 42: certaminibus, id. 3, 54: odio, id. 3, 42: ex collegio (sacerdotes), C. 2 Verr. 4, 40, 108: pecunia (referring to the decemviri agris dividundis), id. Agr. 1, 5, 14.

dēcemvirālĭter, *adv.* [decemviralis] *After the manner of the decemviri*: ut decemviraliter loquar stlitibus judicandis, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.*

dēcemvirātus, ūs, *m.* [decemviri] *Decemvirate, the rank or office of a decemvir*: C. Agr. 2, 22, 60; Liv. 3, 36 *fin.*; 40; 41; id. 4, 15; Quint. 5, 13, 35; Flor. 1, 24, 1.

dēcem-vīri, ōrum, *m.* [decem; vir] *The decemviri or decemvirs*, collegia of Roman magistrates of various kinds: **I.** The most famous, called **decemviri legibus scribundis,** composers of the Twelve Tables, who ruled alone, and sine provocatione, in the years of Rome 303 to 305 (legally only 303 and 304); hence "*neque decemviralis potestas ultra biennium,*" Tac. A. 1, 1): C. Rep. 2, 36 *sq.*; Liv. 3, 32 *sq.*; Gell. 20, 1, 3; cf. Dion. Halic. X. 56 *sq.*—*Sing.*, C. Rep. 2, 36 *fin.*; Liv. 3, 33 *fin.*; 40; 46; 48. **II. Decemviri stlitibus (litibus) judicandis,** *A standing tribunal for private causes, which represented the prætor*: Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, § 29; C. Or. 46, 156; id. Cæcin. 33, 97; Suet. Aug. 36; cf. Dio Cass. 54, 26.—*Sing.*, Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 133 and 554. **III. Decemviri agris dividundis,** C. Agr. 1, 6 *sq.*; id. ib. 2, 7 *sq.*; Liv. 31, 4; 42. **IV. Decemviri sacris faciundis,** *A college of priests whose number in the time of the emperors was increased to sixty*: Liv. 10, 8; id. 25, 12: —*Sing.*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 554.

dēcēnus, a, um, *distrib. adj.* [decem] *Ten each, by ten at a time* (post-class.): decenus ordo, Boeth. Geom. 1, p. 1200: decenos annos, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 3, 12.

dēc-ennālis, e, *adj.* [decem; annus] *Of ten years, decennial* (post-class.): bellum, *i. e.* Cæsar's in Gaul, Amm. 15, 12 *fin.*; of the Greeks before Troy, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48.—As *Subst.*: **Decennalia,** ium, *n.*, *A festival since the time of Augustus* (cf. Dio Cass. 53, 13) *celebrated every ten years*: Inscr. Grut. 116, 4; v. decennius, *fin.*

dēc-ennis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of ten years* (post-Aug.): bellum, of the Greeks before Troy, Quint. 8, 4, 22; also prœlium, Petr. 8, 89: obsidio (Veiorum), Flor. 1, 12, 8: compede, Mart. 9, 53; Pl. 8, 44, 69; cf. decenni major asinus, Pall. Mart. 14, 1.—As *Subst.*: **decennia,** ium, *n.* = decennalia, *The festival kept in the time of the emperors every ten years*: Trebell. Gallien. 5 *fin.*

dēcennĭum, ĭi, *n.* [decennis] **A.** Prop.: *A period of ten years* (post-class.): App. de Deo Socr.; Nazar. Panog. Constant. 2 and 38.—**B.** = decennalia: Trebell. Gallien. 7 *fin.*

dēcen-nŏvālis, e, *adj.* [decem; novem] *Pertaining to the number nineteen, consisting of nineteen*: Cassiod. Comp. Pasch.

Dēcen-nŏvĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *The Pomptine Marshes* (19,000 feet in length): Cassiod. Var. 2, 32; so, id. ib. 33; Inscr. Grut. 152, 8.

dēcens, entis, **I.** *P.* of decet. **II.** *Pa.* (freq. in Hor., Ov., and in post-Aug. prose, esp. in Quint.; not in Virg.): **A.** *Seemly, becoming, decent, proper, fit*: amictus, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 52: ornatus, Quint. 2, 15, 21: motus, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 17; Quint. 1, 10, 26: corporis decens et accommodatus orationi motus, id. 11, 3, 29: allevatio atque contractio humerorum, id. 11, 3, 83: quid verum atque decens, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 11:—*Comp.*: decentior amictus, Quint. 11, 3, 156: id faciamus, quia decentius, id. 8, 6, 6: decentius erit servare pudorem, id. 11, 1, 78:—*Sup.*: sinus (*sc.* togæ) decentissimus, Quint. 11, 3, 140: decentissimum sponsaliorum genus, Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4.

B. Of corporeal fitness and symmetry: *Regularly, symmetrically, or handsomely shaped; well formed; noble*: forma, Ov. M. 3, 1, 9; id. Rem. Am. 350: facies, id. Tr. 3, 7, 33: malæ, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 53: Venus, id. ib. 1, 18, 6; cf. Cynthia, Prop. 4, 9, 26: Gratiæ, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 6: (Paullus) et nobilis et decens, id. ib. 4, 1, 13; Suet. Dom. 18; cf. Juv. 6, 161; Ov. Am. 3, 3, 8: —*Comp.*: habitus decentior quam sublimior, Tac. Agr. 44 Rup.: sumptis decentior (*sc.* Minerva) armis, Ov. H. 5, 35: decentior equus, cujus, *etc.*, Quint. 8, 3, 10.

dēcenter, *adv.* [decens, *no.* II. A.] *Becomingly, decently, properly, fitly*: fictis nominibus decenter uti, Pl. Ep. 6, 21, 5; cf. id. ib. 5, 19, 3 Gesn.; Quint. 11, 3, 80: fieri, id. 11, 1, 79: singula quæque locum teneant sortita decenter, Hor. A. P. 92; cf. mœsta, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 44; and, lacrimare, id. A. A. 3, 291:—*Comp.*: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 216: ad quædam vel decentius judicanda vel tutius, Quint. 9, 1, 21:—*Sup.*: decentissime descripta jura finium, C. Cæcin. 26, 74.

dēcentia, æ, *f.* [decens] *Seemliness, decency*: colorum et figurarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 145.

Dēcentĭăcus, a, um, v. Decentius.

Dēcentĭus, ĭi, *m.* *The brother of the Emp. Magnentius, by whom he was created Cæsar*, A.D. 351: Sext. Aur. Vict. 42, 8; id. Epit. 42, 2; Eutrop. 10, 7.—Hence, **Dēcentĭāci,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites), *The soldiers of Decentius*: Amm. 18, 9, 3.

dēceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decipio] *A deceiving, deception* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 4 *ad fin.*; Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 22; id. Conf. 8, 2.

dēceptĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [deceptio] *Full of deceit, deceptive*: deceptiosæ illecebræ, Ennod. Ep. 7.

dēceptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [decipio] *Deceiving, false*: syllogismus, Boeth. Aristot. Anal. post. 1, 12, p. 533.

dēceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A deceiver*: Sen. Thyest. 140.

dēceptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [deceptor] (*Pertaining to a* deceptor; hence) *Deceitful, deceptive* (late Lat.): Aug. Ep. ad Macr. 155, 2 *fin.*; id. Doctr. Christ. 2, 23.

dēceptrix, icis, *f.* [decipio] *She that deceives*, fig.: perniciosa adulatio, Lact. Epit. 6 *ad fin.*

1. **dēceptus,** a, um, *P.* of decipio.

2. **dēceptus,** ūs, *m.* [decipio] *Deception* (late Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6: deceptui facilis, id. An. 18.

† **dēcēris,** is, *f.* = δεκήρης (*sc.* ναῦς), *A ten-oared* ship, i. e. *a ship having ten banks of oars*: Liburnicas, Suet. Cal. 37 (acc. to a conject. of Turneb. Adv. 22, 30: *lect. vulg.* de cedris).

dēcerpĭna, um, *n.* [decerpo] (*Things plucked off*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of trees: *Trimmings, prunings*: "decerpina dicuntur, quæ decerpuntur pur gandi causâ," Fest. s. v.

II. Fig.: *Refuse*: Fortunæ, *i. e. beggars*, App. M. 1, p. 104, 29.

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (the *Syncop.* forms decreram, decrērim, decrēsse, *etc.*, are very common, but not used by Cæs.; cf. Cæs. B. G. 4, 17; id. ib. 5, 5; 53) [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; cerno] **I.** (acc. to cerno, *no.* II. C. 1.): **A.** Prop.: Of a public body or officer: *To decide, judge, determine, decree, pronounce a decision* about, *etc.* (class.): **1.** *Act.*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: quando id bellum senatus decrevisset, Liv. 41, 7: provincia desponsa, non decreta, C. Prov. Cons. 15, 37.—**b.** With *Dat.*: quum bellum regi senatus decrēsset, Liv. 42, 36: triumphum Africano, C. Fin. 4, 9, 22: Ligures ambobus consulibus decernuntur, Liv. 42, 10: provinciæ privatis decernuntur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 6; cf., also, C. Att. 7, 1, 6.—**c.** With *in c. Abl.*: id in tantæ nobilitatis viris, Liv. 5, 36.—**d.** With *Objective clause*: meâ virtute patefactam esse conjurationem, C. Cat. 4,

8, 5: supplicium sumendum (*sc.* esse), Sall. C. 50, 4.—**2.** *Neut.*: **a.** *Abs.*: non decrevi solum, sed etiam ut vos decernerētis laboravi, C. Prov. Cons. 11, 28.—**b.** With *inter*: inter quos jam decreverat, C. 2 Verr. 1, 46, 119.—**c.** With *de*: de imperio Cæsaris et de amplissimis viris gravissime acerbissimeque decernitur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 5.—**d.** With *secundum*: secundum Buthrotios, C. Att. 16, 16 C., 11.—**e.** With *Adv. of manner*: quum pontifices decrēssent ita; si, *etc.*, C. Att. 4, 2, 3.—**f.** With *si*: C. Att. 4, 2, 3; cf. preceding *no.* 5: si quod est admissum facinus . . . iidem (*sc.* Druides) decernunt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 13.—**g.** With *ut c. Subj.*: senatus decrevit populusque jussit, ut . . . eas (*sc.* statuas) quæstores demoliendas locarent, C. 2 Verr. 2, 67, 161.—**h.** *Impers. Pass.*: Cæs. B. C. 1, 5; cf. preceding *no.* c.

B. Fig.: *To decide, determine, settle*, etc.: **1.** *Act.*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: rem dubiam decrevit vox opportune emissa, Liv. 5, 55: clamor atque impetus rem, id. 25, 41: id soli natura decernet, Pl. 17, 27, 46, § 258.—**b.** With *Objective clause*: quam decrērim me non posse diutius habere, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 73; cf., also, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 95; id. ib. 5, 1, 67: in quo omnia mea posita esse decrevi, C. Fam. 2, 6, 3; cf., also, id. Att. 3, 15, 7.—**c.** With *Oblique interrog.*: qui nequeas nostrorum uter sit Amphitruo decernere, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 285, 26: utra pars justiorem habeat causam, Cæs. B. C. 1, 35.—**2.** *Neut.*: **a.** *Abs.*: nequeo satis decernere, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 5.—**b.** With *de*: de ratione eorum menstruā quarta maxime luna decernit, Pl. 2, 47, 48, § 128: de his Catonis præcepta decernunt, id. 17, 22, 35, § 190.—**c.** With *Dat.*: Hortensii et mea sententia tibi decernit, ut regem reducas, C. Fam. 1, 1, 3.—**d.** With *ut c. Subj.*: C. Fam. 1, 1, 3; cf. preceding *no.* c.

II. (acc. to cerno, *no.* II. B. 2.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Act.*: *To decide* or *determine* som thing by combat, *etc.*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: pugnam, Liv. 28, 33: quod (*sc.* prœlium) decretum arbitrabar fore, C. Fam. 10, 10, 1.—**b.** With *Abl.*: quod (*sc.* certamen) ferro decernitur, C. de Or. 2, 78, 317.—**c.** With *Dependent clause*: ipsumque jubent decernere ferro Qui regnum Italiæ et primos sibi poscat honores, Virg. Æ. 11, 218.—**d.** With *per*: nec ipsa (*sc.* pugna) per se decerni poterat, Liv. 28, 14.

2. *Neut.*: *To arrive at a decision* by fighting; also, *to fight, contend, combat*: **a.** *Abs.*: decernendi potestas, Cæs. B. C. 3, 41: ad decernendum, Liv. 21, 41.—**b.** With *Abl.*: ferro ancipiti, Virg. Æ. 7, 525; cf., also, id. ib. 12, 282; 695: crudo cæstu, id. G. 3, 20: acie, Liv. 2, 14; so, Nep. Milt. 4, 4: classe decreturi, id. Hann. 10, 4: integriore exercitu, id. Eum. 9, 6.—**c.** With *inter*: cornibus inter se, Virg. G. 3, 218.—**d.** With *cum*: prœlio cum proditore, Just. 13, 8, 4.—**e.** *Impers. Pass.*: quum lapidibus decerneretur, Suet. Ner. 26.—**f.** With *contra*: quum contra magnam vim hostium decernendum videret, Hirt. B. Afr. 14.

B. Fig.: *To fight, contend, contest, combat*: *Neut.*: **1.** With *Abl.*: decernite criminibus, mox ferro decreturi, Liv. 40, 8: judicio, Quint. 12, 7, 5: meo solum capite, C. Att. 10, 9, 2.—**2.** With *de*: de fortunis omnibus, Quint. 10, 1, 29: de salute rcipublicæ, C. Att. 8, 5, 2.—**3.** With *pro*: pro mea omni famā fortunisque, C. de Or. 2, 49, 200.

III. (acc. to cerno, *no.* II. C.): *To decide* or *determine on* doing something; *to determine* or *resolve on* something: **A.** With *Inf.*: quicquid peperisset decreverunt tollere, Ter. And. 1, 3, 14: uxorem decrērat dare sese mi, id. ib. 1, 5, 3: reliquos secum ducere, Cæs. B. G. 5, 5: eum insequi, Hirt. B. Alex. 45.—**B.** With *de*: his de causis Rhenum transire, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17.—**C.** With *Objective clause*: reliquam ætatem a republicā procul habendam decrevi, Sall. C. 4, 1.—*Pass. with Subjective clause*: eos me decretum est persequi mores patris, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 58; cf., also, id. Aul. 3, 6, 36; id. Stich. 1, 3, 65: decretum est pati, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 56: certum atque decretum est non dare signum, Liv. 2, 45.

de-cerpo, psi, ptum, pĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de; carpo] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; carpo, *no.* I. A.): *To pluck away, pull off, gather, cull*, etc.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: novos flores, Lucr. 1, 927: Cereris decerpsit aristas, Ov. M. 11, 112: Veneris flores, id. Rem. Am. 103: pyra, Hor. Epod. 2, 19: ficum, Juv. 14, 253: decerptas herbas, Ov. M. 1, 645.—**2.** With *Abl.*: arbore pomum, Ov. M. 5, 536: auricomos fetūs arbore, Virg. Æ. 6, 141: lilia tenero ungui, Prop. 1, 20, 39: florem pollice, Ov. F. 5, 255: poma manu, id. M. 10, 649.—**3.** With *Adv. of place*: undique decerptam olivam, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 7.—**4.** *Abs.*: apes decerpunt, Pl. 21, 10, 31, § 56; cf., also, Cat. 64, 316.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: quarum (*sc.* materiarum) facillima decerpunt, Quint. 10, 5, 21: ora puellæ, *i. e. to kiss*, Virg. Cop. 33, Sillig.: dum primæ decus affectat decerpere pugnæ, Sil. 4, 138: vocis decerpsit (*sc.* mater) murmura primæ, Stat. Th. 6, 165.—**2.** With *Abl.*: oscula mordenti semper decerpere rostro, Cat. 68, 127.—**3.** With *ex*: animus humanus decerptus ex mente divinā, C. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: fructus ex re, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79.—**4.** With *Adv.*: quæ (*sc.* studia) nisi quotidie decerpantur, Quint. 10, 12. 79.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.; carpo, *no.* I. B. 2.): **A.** Prop.: *To pluck* or *pull away*: acina de uvis decerpito, Cato R. R. 112, 3.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To take away, detract from*: ne quid jocus de gravitate decerperet, C. de Or. 2, 56, 229.—**2.** *To destroy*: quæ (*sc.* invidia) spes tantas decerpat, Quint. 6 procem. § 10.—**3.** *To rifle, violate*: illibatam virginitatem, Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *med.*

III. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.; carpo, *no.* II. B.): *To enjoy*: primas noctes tecum epulis, Pers. 5, 43.

dēcertātio, ōnis, *f.* [decerto] *A contending, contest*: harum rerum omnium, C. Phil. 11, 9, 21.

dēcertātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who contends, a combatant*: Fig.: **A.** With *respective Gen.*: veritatis, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 3, 34.—**B.** *Abs.*: invictissimus decertator, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 3, 16.

de-certo, āvi, ātum, are, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; certo] **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To fight, contend*, etc., *earnestly* or *violently* (in this sense Cæsar uses only *decertare*, not *certare*; Sallust, *certare*, and not *decertare*; Cicero employs both words indifferently): **1.** With *Abl.*: prœlio, Cæs. B. G. 1, 50; so, id. ib. 1, 81: pugnā, id. ib. 3, 23: manu, C. Off. 1, 23, 81: hoc animo, Cæs. B. C. 2, 6: Africus Aquilonibus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 13.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: in ipsis cadaveribus prœlio, Cæs. B. G. 7, 77: in suis finibus, id. ib. 2, 10.—**3.** With *cum*: prœlio cum acerrimis nationibus, C. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: cum civibus armis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 19: corm. cum mare, Ov. F. 4, 101: pari conditione belli secum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 78: cum toto exercitu, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: ferro in ultima, Ov. M. 14, 804.—**5.** With *de*: de salute omnium, Hirt. B. Alex. 16.—**6.** With *Adv.*: ibi, Cæs. B. G. 4, 19: quam primum, Suet. Oth. 9.—**7.** *Abs.*: pronus ad decertandum, Tac. H. 2, 33.—**8.** *Impers. Pass.*: cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italiā decertatum est, C. Læl. 8, 28: hoc animo decertatum est, Hirt. B. Alex. 16.—**9.** With *ad*: ad solis occasum decertatum est, Hirt. B. Afr. 19.—**10.** With *per*: per vim, C. Off. 1, 11, 34.

B. Fig.: *To contend, strive, vie*, etc.: **1.** With *Abl.*: contentione dicendi, C. Phil. 2, 1, 2.—**2.** With *Gerund in do*: non legibus, non disceptando decertandum, C. Planc. 36, 87.—**3.** With *cum*: tantā contentione cum consulibus, C. Fam. 5, 8, 1.—**4.** With *inter*: Demosthenes et Æschines inter se decertare soliti sunt, C. Fin. 1, 2, 5.—**5.** *Abs.*: duo genera decertandi; unum per disceptationem, alterum, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 11, 34.—**6.** With *per*: C. Off. 1, 11, 34; cf. preceding *no.* 5.

II. *Act.* (poet.): (prps. only found as *Pass. Part.*): **A.** *To fight* or *contend for*: regna profanis decertata odiis, Stat. Th. 1, 2: ventis decertata æquora, id. ib. 1, 479.—**B.** *To fight out*: decertatosque labores, *i. e. concluded by fighting*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 21.

dē-cervīcātus, a, um. *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; cervix] *Decollated, beheaded*: cadavera, Sid. Ep. 3, 3 *med.*

dēcessio, ōnis, *f.* [decedo] **A.** (acc. to decedo, *no.* I. A. 1.): **1.** Prop.: *A going away, departure*: quum sæpe de tuā mansione aut decessione communicat, C. Fam. 4, 4, 5.—**2.** Fig.: Of words: *A departure* of words from their original meaning: Gell. 13, 29, 1.

B. (acc. to decedo, *no.* I. A. 2. a. (b)): *The withdrawal* or *retirement* of a magistrate from his province: C. Pis. 36, 89; id. Att. 6, 5, 3; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1.

C. (acc. to decedo, *no.* I. B. 4.): *Decrease, diminution*; the entire *disappearance* of any thing: **1.** With *Gen.*: accessio aut decessio febris, Cels. 3, 3: decessio capitis (*sc.* jecoris), C. de Div. 2, 15, 36.—**2.** With *de*: de summā, C. Rab. Post. 11, 30.—**3.** *Abs.*: neque enim ulla decessio fieri potuerat, neque accessio, C. Univ. 6.

dēcessor, ōris, *m.* [decedo, *no.* I. A. 2. a. (b)] (Prop.: *He who withdraws, retires* from the province he has governed; hence, with exclusive reference to his successor) *A predecessor in office* (rare): successori decessor invidit, C. Scaur. Frgm. § 33, p. 187 ed. Beier: decessor seditiose agere narrabatur, Tac. Agr. 7; cf. Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 4, § 4.

dēcessus, ūs, *m.* [decedo] **A.** (acc. to decedo, *no.* I. A. 1.): *A going away, departure*: post Dionysii decessum, Nep. Tim. 2, 3.

B. (acc. to decedo, *no.* I. A. 2. a. (b)): *The withdrawal, retirement* of a magistrate from the province he has governed (in Cic. more frequently decessio): post M. Bruti decessum, C. Phil. 2, 38, 97; so Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 10 *fin.*

C. (acc. to decedo, *no.* II. B. 2.): *A departure* from life; *decease*: amicorum decessu plerique angi solent, C. Læl. 3, 10: ex decessu L. Cæsaris, Cenot. Pis. ap. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 643.

D. (acc. to decedo, *no.* II. B. 2.): *Departure*; an *abating, subsiding*, etc.: æstūs, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13: Nili, Pl. 18, 18, 47, § 168: febris, Cels. 3, 12.

dēcet, ŭit, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* (only in 3rd pers. sing., and never with a person as subject) [akin to Sanscrit root diç, Greek δείκω, δείκνυμι, to show, to distinguish] *It is seemly, comely, becoming; it becomes, behoves, is fitting, suitable, proper*: "*decere* quasi aptum esse concentaneumque tempori et personæ," C. Or. 22, 74; cf. also, "nunc quid *aptum sit*, hoc est, quid *maxime deceat* in oratione videamus," id. de Or. 3, 55, 210 (class.; not in Cæs.): **A.** *Personal*: **1.** With *Nom. of thing* and *Acc. of person*: **a.** *Sing.*: *Ph.* Quin me aspice et contempla, ut hæc (*sc.* vestis) me decet. *Sc.* Virtute formæ id evenit, te ut deceat, quicquid habeas, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 16 *sq.*; cf., also, quum decet muliebris ornatus, quem incessus psaltriæ, C. Clod. Frgm. 5, p. 105 ed. Beier: te toga picta decet, Prop. 4, 4, 53, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 30; Quint. 8, 5, 28: nec habitus triumphalis feminas deceat, id. ib. 11, 1, 8; Tit. ap. Non. 548, 11; cf. omnis Aristippum color decuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 23; Tib. 1, 4, 38; cf. neglecta decet multas coma, Ov. A. A. 3, 153; id. F. 2, 106; id. Am. 1, 8, 35: id maxime quemque decet, quod est cujusque maxime suum, C. Off. 1, 31, 113: quod omnes et semper et ubique decet, Quint. 11, 1, 14; id. ib. 11, 1, 36: non si quid Phaloen satis, Et te, Chlori, decet, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 8; Quint. 11, 1, 93; id. ib. 1, 11, 12: civitatem quis deceat status, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 25.—**b.** *Plur.*: quem tenues decuere togæ nitidique capilli, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 32: te non citharæ decent, id. Od. 3, 15, 14: alba decent Cererem: vestes Cerealibus albas Sumite, Ov. F. 4, 619; so, id. M. 1, 457: nec velle experiri, quam se aliena deceant, C. Off. 1, 31, 113; Quint. 6, 1, 25: illa quoque diversa bonum virum decent, id. 11, 1, 42; Quint. 8, 6, 43.—**2.** With

Nom. of thing. but without Acc. of person: **a.** *Sing.*: nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre, C. Or. 21, 70; cf. quid deceat et quid aptum sit personis, id. Off. 1, 34 *fin.*: casus singularis magis decuit, Quint. 8, 3, 20; id. 11, 3, 161: idem fere in omni genere causarum et proderit et decebit, id. 11, 1, 14: cf. id. 9, 4, 21; id. 11, 1, 45. — **b.** *Plur.*: ubi lepos, joci, risus, vinum, ebrietas deceant, Plaut. Ps. prol. 20: quum magna pars est exhausta orationis, pene omnia decent, Quint. 11, 3, 147; id. 11, 1, 48; id. 11, 3, 159. — **3.** With *Nom. of thing.* and *Dat.*: istuc facinus nostro generi non decet, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 188. — **4.** With *Subjective clause*: non te mihi irasci decet, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 24: hanc maculam nos decet effugere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31; Lucr. 5, 51: oratorem irasci minime decet, C. Tusc. 4, 25, 55: si me communitia detrā Scevrā tenere decet, Ov. M. 3, 265. — **5.** With *Subjectival Inf.*: injusta ab justis impetrare non decet, Plaut. Am. prol. 35: exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, C. de Div. 1, 20, 39: clipeum sumpsisse decebat, Ov. M. 8, 27: nunc decet caput impedire myrto: nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9 *sq.*; id. Ep. 1, 17, 2; Pers. 3, 27. — **6.** With *Subjectival Inf. and Dat.*: decet tantæ majestati servare eas leges, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 23.

B. *Impers.*: **1.** With *Acc. of person*: Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 40: facis ut te decet, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 10; id. Heaut. 5, 5, 10: ita, uti fortes decet milites, id. Eun. 4, 7, 44; cf. id. Andr. 2, 6, 14; Tit. ap. Prisc. p. 683 P.: illum decet, Quint. 9, 4, 15. — **2.** *Abs.*: eia haud sic decet, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 35; cf. id. Hec. 2, 2, 10: fecisti ut decuerat, id. ib. 4, 4, 66: quo majorem spem habeo, nihil fore aliter ac deceat, C. Att. 6, 3, 8; Virg. Æ. 12, 153. — **3.** With *Dat.*: ita nobis decet, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 5; id. ib. 3, 4, 45; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 12: locum editiorem, quam victoribus decebat, Sall. H. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 127.

Decetia, æ, *f. A town of the Ædui in* Gallia Celtica (now *Decise*), on the Loire, in the Départ. de la Nièvre: Cæs. B. G. 7, 33, 2.

de-charmĭdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. **a.**; Charmides] *To cease to be* Charmides: Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 135.

1. **Dēcĭānus,** a, um, v. Decius.

2. **Dēcĭānus,** i, *m. A Roman* cognomen: C. Apuleius Decianus, Vet. Schol. ad C. Placc. 2, ap. Class. Auct. 2, p. 7, ed. Mai.

Decĭdĭus, i, *m., A Roman name*: L. Decidius Saxa, *A military officer who served under Cæsar*: Cæs. B. C. 1, 66.

1. **dē-cīdo,** cīdi, *no sup.*, cīdĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; cado] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fall down* or *down from*; *to fall off*, etc.: **1.** With *de*: de lecto, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 20: de tegulis, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 28. — **2.** With *ab*: ab equo, Ov. Ib. 259: a cælo, Pl. 2, 52, 53, § 138; dub. al. e cælo. — **3.** With *ex*: puma ex arboribus, C. Sen. 19, 71: e flore guttæ, Ov. M. 9, 345: ex equis, Nep. Eum. 4, 2. — **4.** With *Abl.*: equo, Cæs. B. G. 1, 48: summo toro, Ov. F. 2, 350: arbore glandes, id. M. 1, 106: cælo, Pl. 37, 10, 59, § 164: turres graviore casu, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11. — **5.** With *in c. Acc.*: in terras imber, Lucr. 6, 497: in terram volucris, Ov. M. 12, 569: in terras sidus, id. ib. 14, 847: in puteum foveamve anceps, Hor. A. P. 458: in lacum fulmen, Suet. Galb. 8: in dolia serpens, Juv. 6, 432: in casses præda, Ov. A. A. 2, 2: in lapsos suos anceps, id. Rem. Am. 1, 2, 42. — **6.** With *ad*: ad pedes tunica, Suet. Aug. 94. — **7.** *Abs.*: si decidit imber, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 29: comæ, id. Od. 4, 10, 3. — **8.** With *Dat.*: pavoni quæ (pennæ) decciderant, Phæd. 1, 3, 5.

B. Esp.: *To fall down dying*; *to sink down, die* (mostly post.): **1.** *Abs.*: decidit examinis, Virg. Æ. 5, 517: decidit (*sc.* nupta), Ov. M. 10, 10; cf., also, Stat. Th. 8, 125; id. 9, 750; Claud. Ruf. 1 præf. l. Hyg. Fab. 14. — **2.** With *Abl.*: morbo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 123. — **3.** With *Adv. of time*: nos ubi decidimus, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 14. — **4.** With *Acc. of time*: scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decidit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 136.

II. Fig.: *To fall* or *sink down*: **A.** With *Advv.*: ficta omnia celeriter, tanquam flosculi, decidunt, C. Off. 2, 12, 43. — **B.** With *de*: quanta de spe decidi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9. — **C.** With *ab*: a spe societatis, Liv. 37, 26: ab archetypo, Pl. Ep. 5, 10, 1. — **D.** With *ex*: ex astris, C. Att. 2, 21, 4. — **E.** With *Abl.*: quantâ spe, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 11. — **F.** With *in c. Acc.*: in hanc fraudem, C. 2 Verr. 4, 45, 101 Zumpt *N. cr.* — **G.** With *ad*: ad eas rei familiaris angustias, Suet. Claud. 9. — **H.** With *Abl.*: non virtute hostium, sed amicorum perfidiâ, Nep. Eum. 11, 5: toto pectore, *i. e., to be wholly banished from the affections*, Tib. 3, 1, 20 (cf. Hom. Il. 23, 595).

2. **dē-cīdo,** idi, ĭsum, ĭdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; cædo] **I.** Prop.: *To cut off* (mostly ante-class. or post-Aug.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: taleas oleacinas tripedaneas decidito, Cato R. R. 45: decide collum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 37: aures, Tac. A. 12, 14: caput, Curt. 7, 2: pennas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50: malleolum, Pl. 17, 21, 35, § 162. — **B.** With *Abl.*: filicem nascentem falce, Col. 2, 2, 13: lævam vulnere, Sil. 4, 389.

II. Fig.: *To cut the knot of* a matter: *i.e. to decide, determine, settle*, etc. (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: quibus rebus actis atque decisis, C. 2 Verr. 5, 45, 120: decisa negotia, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 59; so, Suet. Vesp. 21: decisa quæstio, Ulp. Dig. 18, 3, 4. — **B.** With *Relative clause*: decidis statuisque tu, quid iis solvereture, C. Quint. 4, 17. — **C.** With *Abl.*: res transactione decisa, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 29: cetera propriis decisa sunt verbis, Quint. 8, 6, 47. — **D.** *Without immediate object*: tu sine me dicidisti, C. Rosc. Com. 11, 32: cur igitur decidit et, *etc.*, id. ib. 12, 36. — **E.** With *cum*: nisi cum muliere decideretur (*sc.* causa), C. 2 Verr. 1, 48, 125: cum patrono pecuniâ, Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 26, § 12. — **F.** With *de*: de rebus, C. Quint. 5, 19: de fundo, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 35: de negotio, id. Att. 1, 8, 1: de jure patriæ, Just. 31, 7, 6. — **G.** With *Adv. of time*: postea cum accusatore decidat, C. 2 Verr. 2, 32, 79.

III. Meton.: *To cudgel, beat soundly*: aliquem verberibus decidere, Hadrian. Imp. ap. Callistr. Dig. 47, 21, 2.

1. **dēcĭdŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. decĭdo] *That falls down* or *off, deciduous* (chiefly in Pliny): **A.** *Abs.*: sidera, *falling* or *shooting stars*, Pl. 2, 8, 6, § 28: folia, Pl. 18, 25, 60, § 226. — **B.** With *ad*: decidui (*sc.* ignes) ad terras, Pl. 2, 20, 18, § 82: testes decidui ad crura, id. 11, 49, 110, § 263. — **C.** With *Abl.*: deciduos (*sc.* dentes) casu aliquo vel senectâ defodiunt, Pl. 8, 3, 4, § 7: cornua (*sc.* cervorum) omnibus annis decidua, id. 11, 37, 45, § 127. — **D.** With *ab*: a foliis, Laber. ap. Non. 100 10.

2. **dēcĭdŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. decĭdo] *That is cut* or *topped off*: folia, Pl. 16, 24, 38 (cf. Cato R. R. 5, 7).

dēcĭēs (in many MSS. deciens), *num. adv.* [decem] **I.** Prop.: *Ten times*: Ov. F. 2, 175: columbæ decies anno pariunt, quæsdam et undecies, Pl. 10, 53, 74: decies sesi, Ov. F. 3, 163: HS. decies centena millia, C. 2 Verr. 1, 10, 28 Zumpt. More commonly *abs.* decies: HS. decies et octingenta millia, *i. e.* 1,800,000 *sesterces*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 39, 100: supra trecenta millia usque ad decies æris, Liv. 24, 11: ad summam sestertii decies in ærarium retulit, id. 45, 4; Papin. Dig. 35, 1, 77, § 3: decies centena dedisses Huic parco, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 15; cf. Juv. 10, 335 Rup.

II. Meton.: For *a large, indefinite number of times*: Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 27; so, id. Aul. 1, 1, 31; id. Stich. 3, 2, 45; carmen decies castigare, Hor. A. P. 294; 365; Pers. 6, 79; Juv. 13, 136.

decima, æ, *f.*, v. 1. decimus, *no.* I. A. *sq.* and 2. Decimus, *no.* II.

dēcĭmānus (**dēcŭ-**), a, um, *adj.* [decimus] **I.** Prop.: *Of*, or *belonging to, the tenth part*: **A.** *Of tithes*, as a tax: ager, *that pays tithes*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 6, 13; cf. frumentum, *i. e. a tithe of the produce*, id. ib. 2, 3, 5 *fin.* and 81: oleum, Lucil. ap. Non. 445, 19. — As *Subst.*: **decumanus,** i, *m., A farmer of tithes, tithe-gatherer*: C. 2 Verr. 2, 13, 33; and 71, 166; id. ib. 3, 8, 20. — Hence, **decumanus,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, a farmer of tithes*: mulier, C. 2 Verr. 3, 33, 77; id. ib. 3, 34, 79. — **B.** *Of the tenth cohort*: miles, Hirt. B. Afr. 16; and oftener *abs.* decumani, id. ib. *insit.*; Hirt. B. Hisp. 30; id. ib. 31; Tac. H. 5, 20; Suet. Cæs. 70: porta, the main entrance of a Roman camp, placed the furthest from the enemy (because there were encamped the tenth cohorts of the legions), opposite the *porta prætoria*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 24 Herz. id. ib. 3, 25 *fin.*; id. ib. 6, 37; id. B. C. 3, 69; id. ib. 3, 76; id. ib. 3, 96; Liv. 3, 5; id. 10, 32 *fin.*; cf. Veg. Mil. 1, 23. — **C.** Only as *Subst.*: **dēcŭmāni,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites), *The soldiers of the tenth legion*: Aurel. Aug. ap. Vopisc. Prob. 6. — **D. Decumanus** limes, in agriculture: *A boundary-line drawn from east to west* (*opp.* cardo, v. h. v. *no.* II. C.), Col. 4, 20, 5; id. 12, 48, 2; Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 160; id. 18, 34, 77, § 33; cf. Fest. s. v. DECIMANUS, p. 54.

II. Meton.: *Considerable, large, immense* (cf. decimus, decem, decies, *etc.*): Lucil. ap. C. Fin. 2, 8, 24: "DECUMANA ova dicuntur et DECUMANI fluctūs, quia, sunt magna," Fest. s. h. v. p. 54; cf. id. s. v. ALBESIA, p. 4.

dēcĭmārĭæ, ārum, *f.* (*sc.* leges), [decima] *Laws relating to tenth parts*: Cod. Just. 8, 58, *in lemm.*

dēcĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decimo] **A.** (acc. to decimo, *no.* I.) *A selecting, by lot, every tenth man for punishment*; *decimation*: Capitol. Macr. 12. — **B.** (acc. to decimo, *no.* II.) (Prop.: *A tithing*: Meton.) *A tithe*: Vulg. Tob. 1, 7.

‡ **dēcĭmātrus,** *A holiday of the Palisci, ten days after the Ides*: Fest. s. v. QUINQUATRUS, pp. 132 and 218.

dēcĭmātus (**decŭ-**), a, um, **I.** *P.* of decimo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Especial, proved, remarkable*: vir decumatæ honestatis, Symm. Ep. 3, 49. — *Sup.*: decumatissimus juvenis, Symm. Ep. 8, 16.

☞ *Comp.* prob. not in use.

dēcĭmo (**-ūmo**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [decimus] (*To take a tenth* person or thing; hence) **I.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To select by lot every tenth man for punishment, to decimate* (post-Aug. word): **A.** With *Acc.*: recusantes, Suet. Galb. 12: cohortes, id. Aug. 24: militem, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 37. — **B.** *Abs.*: Suet. Cal. 48.

II. (Eccl. Lat.): **A.** *Act.*: *To take* or *give a tenth part* of any thing; *to tithe*: mentham et anetham, Vulg. Matt. 23, 23; cf. ib. Luc. 11, 42. — **B.** *Pass.*: *To be tithed*; *to pay tithes*: et (ut ita dictum sit) per Abraham et Levi, qui decimas accepit, decimatus est, Vulg. Hebr. 7, 9.

dēcĭmum, *adv.* [decimus] *For the tenth time*: Liv. 6, 40; cf. Gell. 10, 1.

1. **dēcĭmus** (**dēcŭ-**), a, um, *adj.* [decem] **I.** Prop.: *The tenth*: mensis, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 19: decima legio, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40: decumus annus, Virg. Æ. 9, 155: septuma (dies) post decumam, *i. e. the seventeenth*, id. G. 1, 284 Voss. — As *Subst.*: **decuma** (**-ima**), æ, *f.* (*sc.* pars), *The tenth part, tithe*: **A.** As an offering (cf. Fest. p. 54: "*decima* quæque veteres diis suis offerebant"): testatur Terentius Varro . . . . majores solitos decimam Herculi vovere, Macr. S. 3, 12; so, Var. L. L. 6, 7, 65; Just. 18, 7, 7 (cf. with pars; Nær. ap. Prisc. P. 874 P.; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 80: tibi (*sc.* Pythico Apollini) hinc decumam partem prædæ voveo, Liv. 5, 21; cf. quum voviscent Apollini decumas prædæ, Just. 20, 3, 3): Hieron. Ep. 64, 2. — Decima decimarum, *A tithe of tithes*, i. e. *a hundredth part*: aditui et janitores accipiunt decimas, et rursus decimas decimarum offerunt sacerdotibus, Hieron. Ep. 64, 2. — **B.** *A largess* openly bestowed by public men on the people; C. Off. 2, 17 Beier; so, Suet. Cal. 26; id. Galb. 15; cf. Tac. H. 1, 20. — **C.** *A tithe*, as a tax on landholders in the provinces: C. 2 Verr. 3, 10, 25: — *Plur.*: impositis ita magnis decumis, C. 2 Verr. 3, 39, 88. — **D.** *A tenth part* of property as a bequest: placet hoc ergo, decimas uxoribus dari, quartas meretricibus? Quint. 8, 6, 18 Spald.

II. Meton. (like decem, decies, *etc.*):

cf. "finitum pro infinito, *magnus*," Schol. Luc. 5, 672): *Considerable, large, immense* (poet.): vastius insurgens decimæ ruit impetus undæ, Ov. M. 11, 530 (cf. decimanus, *no.* II., and in Gr. *τρικυμία*); so of billows, Sil. 14, 122 Drak.; Luc. 5, 672; Val. Fl. 2, 54:—by circumlocut.: qui venit hic fluctus, fluctus supereminet omnes; *posterior nono est undecimoque prior*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 50.

2. **Decimus,** i, *m.* and **-a,** æ, *f.* **I.** Decimus, i, *m.* (usually abbreviated D. once also X. Inscr. Or. 3269, of the year 674, A. U. C., like VI. for Sextus), *A Roman prænomen*; cf. Var. L. L. 9, 38, 141 *fin.* **II.** Decima, æ, *f.*, *The goddess that presides over accouchements*, "a partus tempestivi tempore," Var. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 10: tria nomina Parcarum; Nona, Decima, Morta, Cæsel. ib. 3, 16, 10 *sq.*; cf. also, Tert. Anim. 37.

decĭnĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. (b) (β); cinis] *Wholly turned to ashes:* ignis ipse, decineratis omnibus, in nihilum finietur, Tert. adv. Valent. 32.

dē-cĭnĕresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. (b) (β); cinereseo] *To be wholly reduced to ashes:* Tert. Apol. 48.

dē-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4; capio, *no.* II. B. 1. c.] *To catch, ensnare, entrap, beguile, deceive, cheat:* **A.** Of living objects: Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 9 *sq.*: ita decipiemus fovea lenonem Lycum, id. Pœn. 1, 1, 59; id. Amph. 1, 1, 268: eo deceptum, quod neque commissum a se intelligeret, quare timeret, neque, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 14: T. Roscius novem homines honestissimos . . . , induxit, decepit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit, C. Rosc. Am. 40, 117; cf. illa amphibolia, quæ Crœsum decepit, vel Chrysippum potuisset fallere, id. Div. 2, 56 *fin.*, et al.: homines imperitos et per colloquium deceptos crudelissime interfecisse, Cæs. B. C. 1, 85, 3: per aliquid, id. ib. 3, 82 *fin.*: Liv. 1, 9: jam semel in prima spe deceptos, Liv. 36, 40; for which, spe affinitatis deceptum, Suet. Tib. 65; cf. deceptus nocte, Quint. 4, 2, 71: cupidine falso, Hor. S. 1, 1, 61: specie recti, id. A. P. 25.—Poet., in Gr. construction: Prometheus et Pelopis parens Dulci laborum decipitur sono, *is beguiled of his sufferings* (i. e. forgets his sufferings, being charmed with sweet melody), Hor. Od. 2, 13, 38.—**B.** Of inanimate and abstract objects: expectationibus decipiendis, C. de Or. 2, 71, 289; cf. quo opinio decipitur, Quint. 6, 3, 64: oculos, Ov. R. Am. 346; cf. id. M. 3, 431: nervos, Pers. 4, 45: volatile pecus facile custodiam pastoris decipit, Col. 8, 4, 3: judicium error, Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 11; Liv. 8, 7: sic tamen absumo decipioque diem, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 114; cf. id. H. 19, 55 Loers.; Stat. S. 4, 4, 19; Pl. 16, 43, 84 *fin.*—*Abs.*: victima deceptus decipientis ero, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 22: ab tergo et super caput decepere insidiæ, Liv. 24, 4; Pl. 18, 24, 56, § 204.

dēcĭpŭla, æ, *f.*, and **decĭpŭlum,** i, *n.* [decipio] (*The deceiving* or *ensnaring thing*; hence) *A snare, trap*, fig. (ante- and post-class.): **A.** *Fem.*: Sid. Ep. 8, 10 *med.*; Mart. Cap. 4, p. 135.—**B.** *Neut.*: App. M. 8, p. 202; so, id. Flor. 4, p. 360.—**C.** *Dub.*: nulla decipula, Læv. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Cæs. 1, 3.

dē-circĭno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; circino] *To round off*; prps. only in Manil. 1, 206; id. 3, 352.

dēcīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. decido]: **A.** (acc. to 2. decido, *no.* I.) (*A cutting off, taking away*; hence) **1.** *A diminishing*: App. de Mundo, p. 71, 4.—**2.** *A division*: in novem decisiones opus omne dividere, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 1 *ante med.*

B. (acc. to 2. decido, *no.* II.) *A decision, settlement, agreement*: nostra decisio de æquitate, C. Cæcin. 36 *fin.*: dicat decisionem factam esse, quæ facta non est, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 38; cf. id. Fl. 36, 89; id. 2 Verr. 1, 54, 140: quæstionis, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 28.

dēcīsūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *Division*: punctum decisuræ, Auct. de Limit. p. 266 Goes.

decīsus, a, um, *P.* of 2. decido.

Dēcĭus, ĭi, *m.* *The name of a Roman* gens: **I.** The most celebrated individuals belonging to it are the two Decii (P. Decius Mus, father and son), who, as consuls, voluntarily devoted themselves to death to save their country (the former in the Latin war, 413 A.U.C., the latter in the Samnite war, 458 A.U.C.), Liv. 8, 9; 10, 28; Val. Max. 1, 7, 3; 5, 6, 5 *sq.*; Flor. 1, 14, 3; 1, 17, 7; C. Off. 2, 4, 16; id. Div. 1, 24, 51; id. Fin. 2, 19, 61; id. de Sen. 13, 43. Cicero also mentions the grandson: "quæ (*sc.* mors) si timeretur .... non cum Latinis decertans pater Decius, cum Etruscis filius, cum Pyrrho nepos se hostium telis objecissent," C. Tusc. 1, 37, 89; cf. Beier on C. Off. 2, 4, 16.—Hence, **Dēcĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Decius*, exercitus (*i. e.* of the second Decius), Liv. 10, 31. **II.** *The Emperor Decius*, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 29; id. Cæs. 29.—Hence, **Dēcĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Decius*, Neroniana Deciansque tempora, Sulpic. Sev. Ep. ad Euseb.

dēclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declamo] **I.** In a good sense: **A.** Prop.: *Practice in public speaking, declamation* (quite class.; most freq. in Quint.): "quum sit declamatio forensium actionum meditatio," *etc.*, Quint. 4, 2, 29; cf. id. 2, 10, 4; 12; id. 5, 12, 17; id. 7, 1, 4, et sæp.: de Gorgia quod mihi scribis, erat quidem ille in quotidiana declamatione utilis, *etc.*, C. Fam. 16, 21, 6; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 4, 7; id. ib. 2, 11, 26.—**B.** Meton. (*abstr. pro concreto*), *A theme, subject for declamation*, called also *causa* (v. h.-v. *no.* I. B. 3. a.), Quint. 1, 2, 13; id. 10, 2, 12; id. 10, 5, 14; cf. Sen. Contr. 1 præf. and Ellendt. C. Brut. LXXXVIII.—Poet. also of a person who serves as a theme: Juv. 10, 167. —**II.** In a bad sense: *Loud, eager talking* (so several times in Cic.): desinamus aliquando vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere, C. Planc. 19, 47: non placet mihi inquisitio candidati, prænuncia reipsæ .... non declamatio potius quam persalutatio, id. Mur. 21, 44.

dēclāmātĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [declamatio] *Slight practice in public speaking, declamation* (very rare): Gell. 6, 8, 4: adolescentum declamatiuncula, Sid. 1, 4.

dēclāmātor, ōris, *m.* [declamo] *One who practices public speaking, a rhetorician, declaimer* (diff. from *orator*, a practical speaker, Quint. 10, 2, 21); non enim declamatorem aliquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro, sed doctissimum et perfectissimum quærimus, C. Or. 15, 47; cf. id. Planc. 34, 83; Quint. 3, 8, 44; 51; id. 5, 13, 42; id. 8, 3, 22 Zumpt. *N. cr.*; id. 9, 2, 83; id. 10, 1, 71; id. 10, 7, 21; Juv. 16, 23.

dēclāmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [declamator] *Of* or *belonging to the practice of public speaking, declamatory, rhetorical* (good prose): declamatorium opus, C. de Or. 1, 16, 73: puer magis illo declamatorio genere duci et delectari videtur, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3 *ad fin.*; cf. genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 10, 9: consuetudo, id. 5, 13, 46: licentia, id. 8, 3, 76: res, id. 4, 2, 128: studium, Tac. Or. 14.

dēclāmĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens. n.* and *a.* [declamo] **I.** In a good sense: *To* (earnestly) *practice rhetorical delivery* or *declamation, to declaim* (good prose; most frequent in Cic.): **A.** *Neut.*: commentabar declamitans (sic enim nunc loquuntur) sæpe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio aut cum aliquo quotidie, C. Brut. 90, 310; so, id. de Or. 1, 59, 251; id. Fam. 16, 21, 5: declamitare Græce apud Cassium institui, C. Fil. ap. C. Fam. 16, 21, 5; Quint. 12, 11, 15.—**B.** *Act.*: declamitare causas, C. Tusc. 1, 4, 7. **II.** In a bad sense: *To talk violently, to bluster*: de aliquo, C. Phil. 5, 7, 19; cf. id. ib. 2, 17.

dē-clāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; clamo] (*To cal out much*; hence) Rhetor. *t. t.* **I.** In a good sense: *To exercise one's self in rhetorical delivery, to practise public speaking, to declaim* (class.; of course most freq. in Cic. and Quint.): **A.** *Neut.*: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, C. Fin. 5, 2, 5; id. Frgm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 73; id. 2, 5, 16: dum tu declamas Romæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 3 Schmid; Mart. 2, 7: declamare doces? Juv. 7, 150.—*Impers. Pass.* in eo, quomodo declamatur, positum est etiam, quomodo agatur, Quint. 9, 2, 81.—**B.** *Act.* (rare; not in Cic.; cf., on the contrary, declamito, *no.* I. B.): suasorias, Quint. 3, 8, 61. **II.** In a bad sense: *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To speak* as an orator *with violence, to declaim, to bluster*: ille insanus, qui pro isto vehementissime contra me declamasset, C. 2 Verr. 4, 66 *fin.*: so, in quemvis, id. Fam. 3, 11, 2: aliquid ex alia oratione declamare, id. Rosc. Am. 29 *fin.*—**B.** Meton.: quis nisi mentis inops teneræ declamet amicæ? Ov. A. A. 1, 465.

☞ Unusual is Quint. 9, 4, 62: hæc est sedes orationis, hoc auditor exspectat, hic laus omnis declamat, prps., acc. to Spalding, *here all encomiums are loudly poured forth*; Burm. conjectures declamatoris.

dēclārātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declaro] *A disclosure, exposition, declaration* (very rare): declaratio animi tui, quem haberes de republica, C. Fam. 10, 5, 2: declaratio amoris tui? id. ib. 15, 21, 3.

dēclārātīve, *adv.* [declarativus] *In an explanatory way, by way of explanation*: declarative accessit, Mart. Cap. 4, § 393 Kopp.

dēclārātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [declaro] *Serving for explanation, explanatory* (post-class.): pars, App. Dogm. Plat. 3; Mart. Cap. 4, p. 97.

dēclārātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who declares* or *makes known, an announcer*; ut honoribus nostris declarator existeres, Pl. Pan. 92, 3.

dē-clāro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b) (β); claro] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To make* a thing *quite clear, plain*, or *evident*; *to show, manifest, declare*, etc., *ἀποφαίνω* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: præsentiam sæpe divi suam declarant, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: dentibus senecta (*sc.* cervorum) declaratur, Pl. 8, 32, 50, § 116.—**2.** With *Dat.*: ducis nave declarată suis, se recepit, Nep. Hann. 11, 2.

B. *To announce, declare, proclaim*, etc., any one as elected to an office, as victor, *etc.*: **1.** With *second Acc.*: me populus Romanus consulem, C. Agr. 2, 2, 4: alterum consulem, alterum prætorem, Liv. 9, 40:—*Pass. constr.*: consules declarantur M. Tullius et C. Antonius, Sall. C. 24, 1; cf., also, id. J. 27, 4: consul est declaratus, C. Rep. 1, 15, 23: ejusdem hominis voce et declaratus consul et defensus, C. Mur. 1, 2; cf., also, Liv. 24, 9; id. 28, 39; id. 1, 18.—**2.** With ellipse of *second Acc.*: prærogativa declaravit T. Manlium Torquatum, Liv. 26, 22.—**3.** With *in locum*: in locum vitrici consul est declaratus, Liv. 40, 37.—**4.** With *per*: per omnes tribus declaratur, Sall. J. 63, 4. —**5.** With *Abl.*: victorem magnâ prædonis voce Cloanthum Declarat, Virg. Æ. 5, 245.

II. Fig.: *To make clear* to the mind, *to manifest, demonstrate, prove, show, explain*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: vocabulis idem declarantibus, C. Fin. 3, 4, 14: quæ declarari volemus, id. de Or. 3, 13, 49: quæ (*sc.* C litera) inversa mulierem declarat, Quint. 1, 7, 28: summam benevolentiam, C. Fam. 5, 13, 1; cf., also, Quint. 11, 3, 66; Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 163; id. Fam. 1, 13, 2.—**B.** With *Abl.*: declarant gaudia vultu, Cat. 64, 3: propriam cujusque generis vim definitione, C. de Or. 1, 42, 190: quid declaretur eo nomine, id. Rep. 1, 24, 38: certissimis signis res futuras, id. de Div. 1, 1, 2.—**C.** With *Adv.*: nullum verbum inveniri potest, quod magis idem declaret Latine, quod Græce, *etc.*, C. Fin. 2, 4, 13.—**D.** With *Objective clause*: hominem eatum Eum esse declaramus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 16: quod perorationes nostræ voluisse nos declarant, C. Or. 62, 210; cf., also, Lucr. 6, 471:—*Pass. with Subjective clause*: quod eum merito fecisse palam declaratur, Quint. 8, prœm. § 15.—**E.** With *Interrog. clausc.*: quum tot signis eadem natura declaret quid velit, *etc.*, C. Lael. 24, 88: quæ cujusque

ingenium ut sit declarat maxume, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 43: ut matres familiæ eorum sortibus et vaticinationibus declararent, utrum proelium committi ex usu esset nec ne, Cæs. B. G. 1, 50, 4: qui declaravit quanti me faceret, C. Att. 6, 1, 10; cf. legatorum verba quanti fecerit mea vertus declarant, Sall. J. 24, 7.—**F.** *Abs.*: ut ratio declarat eorum, qui, *etc.*, Lucr. 5, 683; C. Mil. 5, 12.

dēclĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declino] *A bending from* any thing, *bending aside*; hence also *an oblique inclination, direction* (good prose).

I. Prop.: lanceam exigua corporis declinatione vitare, Curt. 9, 7 *ad fin.*; cf. quot ego tuas petitiones parva quadam declinatione effugi, C. Cat. 1, 6, 15: declinare dixit (Epicurus) atomum perpaullum, et ipsa declinatio ad libidinem fingitur, *etc.*, C. Fin. 1, 6, 19; so of the oblique descent of atoms, id. Fat. 10, 22; 22, 47.

II. Fig.: **A.** *An averting of one's self from* any thing; *an avoiding, avoidance*: ut bona natura appetimus, sic a malis natura declinamus; quæ declinatio, si cum ratione fiet, *cautio* appelletur, C. Tusc. 4, 6, 13; cf. so opp. to *appetitio*, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33; and in *plur.*, Gell. 14, 1, 23: laboris periculi, C. Clu. 53 *fin.*

B. *t. t.*: **1.** Rhet.: "*declinatio* brevis a proposito, non ut superior illa *digressio*," C. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.* — **2.** Gramm.: *Variation, inflection*; viz.: **a.** In the older grammarians, every change of form, in general, which a word undergoes; both *declension, conjugation, comparison, derivation, etc.*, Var. L. L. 8, 2, 103 *sq.* (*fere passim*); 10, 1, 159 *sq.*; C. de Or. 3, 54; cf. also of declension in its stricter sense, Quint. 1, 4, 29; id. 1, 5, 63; id. 1, 6, 5; id. 1, 9, 5; of conjugation, id. 1, 4, 13; of derivation, id. 8, 3, 32; id. 2, 15, 4.—**b.** Among the later grammarians of *Declension*, properly so called, as distinguished from conjugatio, comparatio, derivatio, *etc.* And so even Donatus: in *declinatione* compositivorum nominum, p. 174 P. (p. 13 Lind.): but *conjugationes* verbis accidunt tres, *etc.*, p. 1755 P. (p. 17 Lind.): *comparationis* gradūs sunt tres, *positivus, comparativus, superlativus*, p. 1745 P. (p. 10 Lind.), etc.

III. Meton.: Like the Gr. κλίμα, the inclination of the earth toward the poles, *A region* of the earth or sky, *climate*: declinatio mundi, Col. 1 procem. § 22; so, mundi, id. 3, 1, 3; cf. positio coeli et declinatio, id. 1, 6, 18; so corresp. with regio cœli, id. 4, 24, 2.

dēclĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] = prec. *no.* II., but far less freq.: **A.** *An avoiding, avoidance* (corresp. with depulsionem doloris), C. Fin. 5, 7, 17.—**B.** In Varro repeatedly: *Variation, inflection* of words, L. L. 9, 27, 134; 9, 36, 138 *sq.*

dēclĭnis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Turning aside* (prps. only in the two follg. places): declina juga, Stat. Th. 5, 297 ("*quæ declinarent et fugerent*," Schol.). So of the retreating motion of the sea in ebb and flood: undæ, Luc. 4, 427 Cort.

dē-clīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; CLINO = κλίνω] **I.** Prop.: *To bend off* from the straight path; *to turn aside, turn away* (class.; not in Cæs.).

A. *Act.*: ego modo declinavi paullum me extra viam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 11; cf. sese recta regione viai, Lucr. 2, 250; and se a terris omnia numina, Poet. ap. Suet. Aug. 70: non prius ex illo flagrantia declinavit Lumina, Cat. 64, 91; si quo ego inde agmen declinare voluissem, Liv. 1, 28; id. 36, 23: nares in alteram partem declinantur, Cels. 8, 5.—Poet., of the eyes: *To bend down*, i. e. *to lower, close* them in sleep: nec dulci declinat lumina somno, Virg. Æ. 4, 185.—**B.** *Neut.* (only so in Cic.; cf. under C): paullum ad dexteram do viâ declinavi, ut ad Pericli sepulcrum accederem, C. Fin. 5, 2, 5; a Capuâ, id. Att. 14, 17, 2; Liv. 38, 20.—So of the oblique motion of atoms, corresp. with oblique ferri: "si omnes atomi declinabunt, nullæ unquam cohærescent; sive aliæ declinabunt, aliæ suo nutu recte ferentur: primum erit hoc quasi provinctas atomis dare, quæ recte, quæ oblique ferantur." C. Fin. 1, 6, 19 *sq.*; cf. id. Fat. 9, 18 (preceded by cur Epicurus atomos *de via deducat*); 20, 46; id. N. D. 1, 25.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *Act.*: neque (mulierem) declinatam quicquam ab aliarum ingenio ullam reperias, *who has departed, deviated*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 3; cf. quædam verborum figuræ paullum figuris sententiarum declinantur, Quint. 9, 3, 88; id. 10, 3, 33; Sall. Hist. Frgm. ap. Non. 385, 6: neque spe, neque metu declinatus animus, Quint. 12, 1, 16: Cato literas Græcas ætate jam declinata didicit, id. ib. 12, 11, 23.—**2.** *Neut.*: de via, C. Læl. 17; cf. de statu suo, id. Clu. 38, 106: a religione officii, id. 2 Verr. 3, 1, 2; a malis (*opp.* appetere bona), id. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: a parvis delictis diligentius, id. Off. 1, 40 *fin.*: aliquantulum a proposito, id. Or. 40, 138: a recto itinere (oratio), Quint. 4, 3, 14: gemma paullum declinans a topazio in aurum, Pl. 37, 8, 34: ut eo revocetur unde huc declinavit oratio, C. de Or. 2, 38; cf. id. Leg. 1, 21 *fin.*: quantum in Italiam declinaverat belli, Liv. 28, 1; cf. in pejus, Quint. 10, 2, 16: in asperam Pholoen, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 7: plerique desperata facultate agendi ad discendum jus declinaverunt, Quint. 12, 3, 9; cf. id. ib. 7, 2, 30.—*Abs.*: C. Sest. 34.

B. Esp.: Grammat *t. t.*: *To vary, inflect* a part of speech; viz., **1.** In the older grammarians, of every kind of inflection (declension, conjugation, comparison, derivation, *etc.*), Var. L. L. 8, 2, 103 *sq.* (*fere passim*); id. ib. 10, 2, 163 *sq.*; cf. also Quint. 1, 4, 22; id. 1, 5, 63; id. 1, 6, 31; id. 9, 1, 12, et al.—**2.** In the later grammarians, *To decline*, in the strict sense of the term, Charis. p. 8. *sq.* and the other gramm.

III. Meton.: with an object denoting that from which one turns aside; hence, *To avoid, to shun* (class.; most freq. in Cic.): sic oratio plagam gravem facit, nisi petitio fuit apta, nec satis recte declinat impetum, nisi etiam in cedendo quid deceat intelligit, C. Or. 68, 228; cf. id. Att. 8, 11 D., *ad fin.*: appetuntur quæ secundum naturam sunt, declinantur contraria, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: judicii laqueos declinare, id. Mil. 15, 40: urbem, id. Planc. 41, 97: vitia, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: ea quæ nocitura videantur, id. ib. 1, 4, 11; cf. Tac. A. 13, 4: invidiam, id. H. 4, 41 *fin.*; Suet. Cæs. 4: impudicitiam uxoris, Tac. A. 6, 51.

☞ The reading in C. Fat. 20, 46: quæ ergo nova causa in naturâ est, *quæ declinet atomum*, is probably corrupt; because Cicero elsewh., and even in this place, repeatedly uses declinare in its primary meaning, esp. of the motion of atoms, only as a neuter verb. Prps., in accordance with ib. 9, 18 (v. *no.* I. B.), we should read *deducat* for *declinet*.

dē-clīvis, e (*neut. plur.* once heterocl. decliva, Ov. M. 2, 206; also declivia, id. ib. 1, 39; cf. acclivis), *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; clivus] **I.** Prop.: *Inclining downhill, downward; sloping* (class., and freq., esp. in histt. and poets; prps. not at all in Cic. and Virg.): collis ab summo æqualiter declivis ad flumen Sabim, Cæs. B. G. 2, 18: in declivi et præcipiti loco, id. ib. 4, 33, 3: iniquo loco et leviter declivi, id. ib. 7, 83, 2; cf. locus tenui fastigio vergebat, id. B. C. 1, 45: locus, also vallis, and *opp.* mons, id. ib. 1, 79: latitudo, quem locum Catabathmon incolæ appellant, Sall. J. 17, 4: Olympi, Ov. M. 6, 437: arvum Æsulæ, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 7: ripa, Ov. F. 3, 13; id. M. 5, 591; id. ib. 6, 390: flumina, id. ib. 1, 39; cf. cursum (amnium), Luc. 4, 114: via, Ov. M. 4, 433; id. ib. 7, 419: sol in occasum, Pl. 8, 30, 76.—As *Subst.*: **declive,** is, *n. A steep* or *sloping place, a declivity*: ut de locis superioribus hæc declivia et devexa cernebantur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 88: si per declive sese reciperent, nostros ex superiore insequentes loco verebantur, *on the descent, declivity*, id. B. C. 3, 51: erat per declive receptus, id. ib. 3, 45, 4; and Ov. M. 2, 206. **II.** Fig.: *Bending, declining*: labitur occiduæ per iter declive senectæ, id. ib. 15, 227; cf. mulier ætate declivis, *in the decline of life*, Pl. Ep. 8, 18, 8; Arn. 2, p. 74:—*Comp.*: dies ad occasum declivior, Vulg. Judic. 19, 9.—*Sup.* prob. does not occur.

dēclīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [declivis] *A sloping place, declivity*: Cæs. B. G. 7, 85.

dēclīvĭus, *Comp. adv.* [declivis] *Very slopingly or slantingly*: deduxit eas ad rupem declivius incumbentem, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 12, 9.—*Pos.* and *Sup.* prob. do not occur.

dēcoctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decoquo] (post-class.): **I.** Prop.: *A boiling down*: lentisci conficitur hoc modo, Col. Aur. Tard. 2, 13. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: **A.** *A decoction*: App. Herb. 77.—Hence, **B.** Of persons belonging to a guild: *An amalgamated society*: universi (fabricenses) veluti in corpore unius formæ, unius decoctionis, si ita res tulerit, respondere cogentur, Cod. Just. 11, 9, 5. **III.** Fig.: *Injury, harm, loss occasioned by any thing*: cito vetustatis decoctione resolvitur (fabrica), Cassiod. Var. 4, 30.

dēcoctor, ōris, *m.* [decoquo, *no.* I. C. 2. b.] *One who has squandered his own or another's property, a spendthrift*, C. Phil. 2, 18; id. Cat. 2, 3; Cat. 41, 4: pecuniæ publicæ, Cod. Just. 10, 32, 40.

decoctum, i, v. decoquo, *no.* II. A. 2.

1. dēcoctus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of decoquo. ***II.** *Pa.* in *Comp.* & *sup.* decoctius: Of style: *More mature, more carefully elaborated*: aspice et hæc, si forte aliquid decoctius audis, Pers. 1, 125 Casaub.

2. *dēcoctus, ūs, [decoquo] *A boiling down, seething*: omnes gemmæ mellis decoctu nitescunt, Pl. 37, 12, 74.

dēcollātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decollo] *A beheading*, τραχηλοκοπία, κεφαλῆς ἀποτομή, Vet. Gloss.: summa supplicia sunt crux, crematio, decollatio, Paul. Sent. Recept. 5, 17, 3.

dē-collo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.: collum] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To take off from the neck*: "ex collo deponere," Non. 97, 25: in tuo colio est: decolles cave, Cæcil. ib.—**B.** Fig.: *To deprive, rob of* a thing: quibus fructibus me decollavi, Lucil. ap. Diom. p. 361 P. **II.** (*To strike off* the head *from the trunk*; hence) *To decapitate, behead* (rare; mostly post-class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: piratas, Fenest. ap. Diom. p. 361 P.: homines, Sen. Apocol.; Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 19; Scrib. Comp. 194.—**B.** *Abs.*: miles decollandi artifex, Suet. Cal. 32.

dē-cōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; colum] (Prop.: *To pass away from a sieve*; hence, Fig.) *To come to nought, fail* (ante-class.): si spes decolabit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 37 Gronov. and Lindem.; cf. si sors autem decolassit, id. Casin. 2, 4, 28: quorum si alterutrum decolat, Var. R. R. 1, 28.

dē-cŏlor, ōris (*Acc. Plur.* heterocl. decoloros, Prud. στεφ. 1, 113), *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; color] *Deprived of colour, discoloured, faded*, etc. (poet., and in post-Aug. prose) **I.** Prop.: jam decolorem sanguinem omnem exsorbuit, C. poet. Tusc. 2, 8 (transl. from Soph. Trach. 1058: ἐκ δὲ χλωρὸν αἷμά μου Πέπωκεν ἥδη): decolor Indus, Prop. 4, 3, 10; so, Indus, Ov. A. A. 3, 130; id. Tr. 5, 3, 24; and, India, id. M. 4, 21: heres (*sc.* Æthiope genitus), Juv. 6, 600: decolor fuligine, id. 7, 226: decolor sanguine, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 43; cf. Stat. Th. 12, 410; so, ara, id. Pont. 3, 2, 54: seges, Luc. 7, 851: uniones, Pl. 9, 35, 57: resina, id. 16, 12, 23: cutem, id. 28, 12, 50. **II.** Fig.: Poet., of abstract subjects: deterior ac decolor ætas (*i. e.* the brazen and iron age, in comparison with the golden), *depraved, degenerate*, Virg. Æ. 8, 326: (fama) decolor et factis inficianda tuis, Ov. H. 9, 4.

dēcolōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decoloro] *A discolouring*: quædam ex aliquâ contagione, C. de Div. 2, 27, 58.

dēcŏlōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [decolor] **I.** Prop.: *To deprive of colour, to discolour, deface, disfigure, soil*, etc.: "*decoloratur* id, cujus color vitiatur, non mutatur," Sen. Q. N. 2, 41 (not ante-Aug.; but cf. decoloratio): quod mare Daunæ Non decoloravere cædes, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 35: manibus collyto

decoloratis, Cassius Parmensis ap. Suet. Aug. 4 *fin.*: cutem (suppurationes), Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: labra et nares (pallor), id. ib. 6: decoloratum corpus mortui, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8; id. 2, 27 *fin.*: oliva ex albo decoloratur, fitque luteola, Col. 12, 49, 9.

II. Fig.: *To dishonour, disgrace, bring into bad repute:* eum (episcopum), qui probabilem seculo disciplinam agit, decolorari consortio sororiæ appellationis non decet, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 19 *init.*: ne filium decoloraret, Quint. Decl. 360; cf. famam, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 19.

dēcŏlōrus, a, um, v. decolor.

dē-concĭlĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; concilio] (Prop.: *To disunite;* Meton.) *To take away:* nihil deconciliares illi, nisi quid persibus sapis, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Fest. *s. v.* PERSICUS, p. 199; cf. Comm. ib. p. 569.

dē-condo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; condo] *To hide away, secrete:* in ventrem immensæ beluæ, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10.

dē-consŭētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; consuetudo] *Disuse, desuetude:* Cod. Th. Frgm. 1, 1, 5 ed Peyron.

dē-contor (**decunc-**), *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; cunctor] *To hesitate* (prps. only in Appuleius): unde potissimum caperet exordium, decontatur, App. M. 10, p. 239; id. ib. 7, p. 198.

dē-cŏquo, xi, ctum, quĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de; coquo] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To boil away, boil down, diminish by boiling:* **A.** Prop.: usque eo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 26; so, acetum ad quartas, ad tertias, Col. 12, 34; Pl. 22, 25, 69: in dimidiam partem, Col. 12, 24, 1: usque in quartam partem, id. 12, 12, 3: aquam, id. 12, 26: pars quarta (argenti) decocta erat, *had melted away, passed off into dross,* Liv. 32, 2.—**B.** Meton.: Of fruits: *To dry* or *wither up:* acini, priusquam crescant, decoquuntur in callum, Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 226.—**C.** Fig.: **1.** *To consume, waste away, lessen, diminish:* multum inde decoquent anni, Quint. 2, 4, 7; Pl. 21, 6, 17: accensam sed qui bene decoquat iram, Claudian. in Eutrop. 2, 349; Symmach. Ep. 9, 83.—Poet., with a personal object: hic campo indulget, hunc alea decoquit, Pers. 5, 57.—**2.** *To become reduced, diminished, impaired, injured:* spero non tibi decoquet ornithon, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 16: jam res ipsa decoxit, Col. 1, 8, 14; cf. id. 11, 1, 28: (imperium) inertiâ Cæsarum quasi consenuit atque decoxit, Flor. 1 procem. § 8 Duker.: templorum vectigalia quotidie decoquunt, Tert. adv. Gent. 42.—**3.** Of personal subjects: *To run through property; to become bankrupt:* tenesne memoriâ, prætextatum te decoxisse? C. Phil. 2, 18, 44: qui primus accepit cognomen Divitis, decoxit creditoribus suis, Pl. 33, 10, 47.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.): *To boil, to prepare* or *dress by boiling:* **A.** Prop.: axungiam fictili novo, Pl. 28, 9, 37: cyathum aceti in calice novo, id. 32, 7, 25: lentem in vino, id. 22, 25, 71: rapa aqua, id. 18, 13, 34: olus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 74.—*Part. perf.*: decocta aqua: *An iced beverage,* invented by Nero, Mart. 14, 116.—Hence, *Subst.*: **1. decocta,** æ, *f.*=decocta aqua, Suet. Ner. 48; Juv. 5, 50 Rupert.; cf. Pl. 31, 3, 23.—**2. decoctum,** i, *n.*, *A medicinal drink, potion,* Pl. 22, 20, 23; id. 23, 1, 10; id. 26, 14, 87; id. 27, 12, 84.—**B.** Meton.: Of the soil: *To mellow:* ita utraque pastinatio decoquetur beneficio algoris aut solis, Pall. 1, 34, 7.—**C.** Fig.: Of style: suavitatem habeat orator austeram et solidam, non dulcem et decoctam, *a severe and solid, not a luscious and mellow, sweetness* (the fig. being taken from wine), C. de Or. 3, 26, 104.

1. **dĕcor,** ōris, *m.* [decet] **I.** Gen.: *What is seemly, becoming; decorum, comeliness, elegance* (poet. word; in prose prps. not before the Aug. age; esp. freq. in Quint.; v. decus): ætatis cujusque notandi sunt tibi mores, Mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis, Hor. A. P. 157; cf. sua cuique proposita lex, suus cuique decor est, Quint. 10, 2, 22; and, id. 6, 3, 12; cf. also, decor quoque a gestu atque a motu venit, id. 11, 3, 67; and, est et in incessu pars non temnenda decoris, *etc.*, Ov. A. A. 3, 299: divini signa decoris, Virg. Æ. 5, 647; Pl. 37, 3, 11; Quint. 8, 3, 9: ovibus sua lana decori est, Ov. M. 13, 849; cf. Prop. 4, 11, 29.—In rhetor. lang.: non decorem compositionis quærimus, sed facilitatem, Quint. 9, 4, 145; cf. id. 9, 4, 44; id. 6, 3, 20: quantum fuerit, illis viris decoris in rebus atque personis, id. 10, 2, 27.—In archit.: "*decor* est emendatus operis aspectus probatis rebus compositi cum auctoritate," *etc.*, Vitr. 1, 2.—In *plur.*: Lucr. 4, 984. **II.** Esp.: Of personal comeliness: *Charms, beauty* (cf. decens, *no.* II. B.): fugit retro Levis Juventa et Decor, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6; Ov. M. 1, 488: cur mihi plus æquo flavi placuere capilli, Et decor et linguæ gratia ficta tuæ, id. H. 12, 12.

2. **decor,** v. decoris.

dĕcŏrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [decoro] *Ornament, decoration* (in post-Aug. poetry): vittasque, majorum decoramen, Sil. 16, 269: fluvii decoramina villæ, Aus. Idyll. 10, 320.

dĕcŏrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *Ornament, decoration* (late Lat.): matronalia, Tert. Cult. Fem. 12: canteriorum, Arn. adv. Gent. 5.

dĕcŏrātus, a, um, **I.** P. of decoro. **II.** *Pa.*: *Adorned, embellished:* decoratissimæ orationes, Boeth. Aristot. Elench. Sophist. 1, 12, p. 743.

dēcōre, *adv.*: **A.** (acc. to decorus, *no.* I.): *Suitably, properly, decorously:* ut ea si non decore, at quam minime indecore facere possimus, C. Off. 1, 31 *fin.*; cf. id. de Or. 1, 32, 144; ib. ib. 3, 47, 182; Sall. J. 100 *fin.*—**B.** (acc. to decorus, *no.* II.): *Elegantly, charmingly, beautifully:* excelsum ad columen formata decore Sancta Jovis species, C. poet. Div. 1, 12, 20 (cf. above, decora delubra deum.)

dē-cŏrĭo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; corium] (post-class): **I.** Prop.: *To strip off the skin, to flay:* quid putas futuram animam homicidæ? Aliquod, credo, pecus lanienæ et macello destinatum; ut perinde juguleter, quia et ipsa jugulaverit; perinde decorietur, quia et ipsa despoliaverit, Tert. Anim. 33. **II.** Meton.: Of plants or fruits: *To peel:* amygdala decoriata, Pall. Jan. 15, 12.

dēcōris, or **dēcŏr,** e, *adj.* [decus] *Ornamented, adorned, elegant, beautiful* (only in the follg. passages; hence *nom.* dub.; cf. *dedecor* and *indecoris*): decorem Ditem, Næv. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.: armis decoribus cultus, Sall. H. Frgm. ib.

dēcŏrĭter, *adv.* [decoris] *Elegantly, beautifully:* impeditos crinium globos, App. M. 5, p. 168; id. ib. 11, p. 185; Jul. Valer. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 20.

dĕcōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [decus] *To decorate, adorn, embellish, grace, beautify* (class.; not in Cæs.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** With *Abl.*: Larem coronâ nostrum decorari volo, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 1: oppidum ex pecuniâ suâ locis communibus monumentisque, C. 2 Verr. 2, 46 *init.*; Cat. 61, 206; Virg. Æ. 6, 217: templa novo saxo, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 20: designatorem lictoribus atris *surrounds,* id. Ep. 1, 7, 6, *etc.*—**B.** Without *Abl.*: quæ tuos digitos decorat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 58: cui decorent sanctas mollia serta comas, Tib. 2, 2, 6: nescias an te generum beati Phyllidis flavæ decorent parentes, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 14; Pl. 13, 16, 31; Liv. 1, 26. **II.** Fig.: **A.** With *Abl.*: nemo me lacrumis decoret nec funera fletu Faxit, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 15, 34; cf. egregias animas . . . decorate supremis Muneribus, Virg. Æ. 11, 25: quem populus Rom. singularibus honoribus decorasset, C. Balb. 6 *ad fin.*; cf. aliquem amplissimis honoribus et præmiis, id. de Or. 1, 54, 232: O clementiam admirabilem atque omni laude, prædicatione, literis monumentisque decorandum! id. Lig. 2 *fin.*: illi delubra deorum pietate, domos suas gloriâ decorabant, Sall. C. 12, 4: nec prave factis decorari versibus opto, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 256; C. Tusc. 5, 41, 119.—**B.** Without *Abl.*: quam (remp.) ipse decorarat atque auxerat, C. Pis. 12, 27; id. Brut. 75, 265: bene numatum decorat Suadela Venusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.

dēcōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [decus] *Elegant, beautiful:* annales Tanusii, Sen. Ep. 93 *ad fin.* dub.; al. ponderosi.

dēcortĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decortico] *A barking, peeling:* angusta, Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 236.

dē-cortĭco, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1.; cortex] *To deprive of the bark; to bark, to peel* (very rare): Pl. 16, 39, 74: abietem, id. 16, 41, 80.

dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj.* [decor] like Gr. εὐπρεπής (*That has* decor; hence), **I.** *That befits* a person, *is becoming, suitable* to him; *becoming, fitting, seemly, proper, suitable, decorous* (class.; not in Cæs. and Suet.): **A.** With *Dat.*: QVÆ QVOIQVE DIVO DECORÆ GRATÆQVE SINT HOSTIÆ PROVIDENTO, C. Leg. 2, 8, 20: color albus præcipue decorus deo est, id. ib. 2, 18, 45: quod virginitati decorum, Liv. 2, 13; Quint. 11, 3, 101; cf. ib. § 104, and 11, 1, 33: decorum erat tum ipsis capessere pugnam ducibus, Liv. 2, 6; cf. Tac. A. 1, 12.—**B.** With *Abl.* (after the analogy of dignus): (facinora puerilia) neque te decora neque tuis virtutibus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 24.—**C.** With *ad* (after the analogy of aptus, accommodatus, *etc.*): nos auri venas invenimus et ad usum aptas et ad ornatum decoras, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.—**D.** *Abs.*: decorus est senis sermo, quietus et remissus, C. Sen. 9, 28; cf. vox et actio, Quint. 10, 1, 17: silentium, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 35: nihil nisi quod honestum decorumque sit admirari, C. Off. 1, 20 *init.*; omnino si quicquam est decorum, nihil est profecto magis, quam æquabilitas universæ vitæ, id. ib. 1, 31, 111; Quint. 5, 10, 40: actuariis minutis Patras accedere . . . non satis visum est decorum, C. Att. 5, 9; id. ib. 4, 16, 3; Hor. Od. 3, 2, 13; Ov. M. 9, 6 (*opp.* turpe); cf. ib. 13, 309.—As *Subst.*: **decorum,** i, n., in Cic. for the Gr. πρέπον, *That which is seemly,* or *suitable; seemliness, fitness, propriety, decorum* (for which Quint. uses decor, v. h. v.; and cf. decus, *ad init.*): C. Or. 21, 70: "id, quod Græce πρέπον dicitur, *decorum* dici Latine potest; hujus vis ea est, ut ab honesto non queat separari; qualis autem differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest," *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 27 *sq.*; cf. id. ib. 1, 35;—also, once in Tacitus; Tac. H. 1, 71.

II.: **A.** *Abs.*: *Decorated, ornamented, adorned; elegant, fine, beautiful, handsome* (not in Cic.; but freq. in the poets and historians, esp. in Hor. and Tacit.): delubra deum, Lucr. 2, 352; cf. ædes, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 3; Tac. A. 3, 47: galeas ensesque, Virg. Æ. 11, 194: insigne clipei, id. ib. 2, 392: arma, Sall. C. 7, 4: membra juventæ, Virg. Æ. 4, 559; cf. oculos, id. ib. 11, 480: pectus, id. ib. 4, 589: os, Hor. S. 1, 8, 21: facies, id. ib. 1, 2, 87; Sall. J. 6, 1: caput, Ov. M. 6, 167: juventa, Tac. H. 1, 53: genus, id. A. 6, 27: palæstra, *noble, skilful,* Hor. Od. 1, 10, 3: verba, id. S. 2, 7, 41; id. Ep. 2, 1, 73: temporibus Augusti dicendis non defuere decora ingenia, Tac. A. 1, 1 (cf. in Gr. ὁ καλὸς Ἡρόδοτος, *etc.*).—**B.** With *Abl.*: *Adorned with* any thing; *beautiful with* any thing: ductores ostro decori, Virg. Æ. 5, 133; cf. id. ib. 12, 126: Phœbus fulgente arcu, Hor. Carm. Sec. 61: Bacchus aureo cornu, id. Od. 2, 19, 30: Medi pharetrâ, id. ib. 2, 16, 2: deam formâque armisque, Ov. M. 2, 773: satis decorus etiam Græcâ facundiâ, Tac. H. 2, 80.

‡ **decotes,** togæ detritæ, Fest. p. 54; cf. Comm. p. 403.

dēcrēmentum, i, *n.* [decresco] *A decreasing, decrease* (post-class.): rerum atque hominum, Gell. 3, 10, 11: lunæ, App. M. 11 *init.*

dē-crĕmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (β); cremo] *To burn up, consume by fire* (late Lat.): grex decrematur, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2.

dē-crĕpĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; crepo] (*Without noise, noiseless;* hence, of old people, who quietly creep about, like shadows) *Very old, decrepit*

(mostly arte-class.): decrepitus senex, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 43: anus, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16: leo, Prud. Ham. 561: inter decrepitos me numera, Sen. Ep. 26, 1: ætas, C Tusc. 1, 39 *fin.*

dēcrescentĭa, æ, *f.* [decresco] *A decreasing, waning:* quotidiana lunæ, Vitr. 9, 4 *ad fin.* (for which, just before, deminutio).

dē-cresco, crēvi, crētum, cescĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; cresco] **I.** Prop.: *To grow less, decrease, diminish* in size, number, degree, duration, *etc.*: ostreæ cum lunâ pariter crescunt pariterque decrescunt, C. de Div. 2, 14, 33: crescunt loca decrescentibus undis, Ov. M. 1, 345; cf., aquora decrescunt, id. ib. 2, 292: decrescentia flumina, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3: die decrescente (coupled with quo rursus *crescente*), Pl. 2, 59, 60: ubi febris fuit atque decrevit, Cel. 3, 6; cf., morbus, id. 3, 20: nocte dieque decretum et auctum, Lucr. ap. Prisc. p. 869 P.: uncus aratri Perreus occulte decrescit in arvis, *i. e. wears away*, Luer. 1, 315: (mundi) evanescere paulatim, et decrescere pondus Convenit, Lucr. 5, 536: decrevere greges dum cadit agna frequens, Mart. 7, 53, 6: ne decrescat oratio, Quint. 5, 12, 14; cf. id. 9, 4, 23: admiratio decrescit, id. 1, 3, 5: metus matrum, Sil. 7, 82: ut corpora quamlibet ardua et excelsa, procerioribus admota decrescant, *i. e. seem smaller*, Pl. Pan. 61, 2.—**Poet.**, of the gradual disappearance of places as one removes further from them: Stat. Ach. 2, 308: jam linquitur Ætna Totaque decrescit refuso Trinacria visu, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 180. **II. Meton.**: *To pass away by diminution; to vanish, disappear:* cornua decrescunt, *etc.*, Ov. M. 1, 740.

dēcrētālis, e, *adj.* [decerno] *Belonging to or depending on a decree, decretal* (post-class.): successio bonorum, Ulp. Dig. 38, 9, 1: pagina, Sid. Ep. 7, 9: panis, Cassiod. Var. 9, 18.

dēcrētio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] = decretum, *A decision, decree*: Mart. Cap. poet. 1, p. 12.

dēcrētōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Belonging to a decision, decisive* (post-Aug.): non accedit ad decretorium stilum, *i. e. to a definitive sentence*, Sen. Clem. 1, 14: intrepidus horam illam decretoriam (viz., the hour of death) prospice, id. Ep. 102 *med.*: so, dies, Pl. 18, 29, 69, § 288; cf. id. 18, 28, 68, § 272: arma, Sen. Ep. 117 *med.*; cf. pugna, Quint. 6, 4, 6; and Spald. ib. 10, 5, 20.

dēcrētum, i, *n.* [decerno, *no.* I. A.] **I.** Prop.: *A decree, decision, ordinance* of any political or judicial body: senatus Cœlium ab rep. removendum censuit. Hoc decreto eum consul senatu pronibuit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 21: si qui eorum (*sc.* Druidum) decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt, id. B. G. 6, 13; cf. id. ib. § 10: vestra responsa atque decreta evertuntur sæpe dicendo, C. Mur. 13 *fin.*; id. 2 Verr. 2, 48, 119: decurionum, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25. **II. Meton.**: In philos. lang. as transl. of Gr. *δόγμα, Principle, doctrine, precept*: C. Ac. 2, 9, 27; id. ib. § 29; cf. Sen. Ep. 94 and 95.

decretus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of decerno. **II.** *P.* of decresco.

dē-cubo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; cubo] *To lie away from*: de lecto, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 14.

dē-culco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; calco] *To tread down, trample upon* (post-Aug. and very rare): bacas in qualo pedibus, Pl. 17, 10, 11 · Stat. Th. 1, 622.

dē-culpātus, a um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; culpa] *Faulty, censurable*: verbum, Gell. 9, 10, 10.

‡ dēcultārunt, valde occultarunt, Fest. p. 57.

decuma, æ, **dēcŭmānus,** a, um, **dēcumus,** a, um, v. decim.

decumātes, lum, *adj.* [decimus] *Belonging to tithes, tithe-*: agri, *of those that pay tithes as tribute, tithe-land*, Tac. G. 29 *fin.*

dē-cumbo, cŭbŭi, *no sup.*, cumbĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; cumbo] **A.** *To lie down* in bed, or at the table: **1.** With *abs.*: ibi decubueram, Gell. 18, 10, 2.—**2.** With *super c. Acc.*: super lectum, Suet. Ner. 48.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: in aureo lecto, Suet. Cæs. 49: in triclinio C. 2 Verr. 3, 25, 61.—**4.** *Abs.*: hospes me ad cœnam vocat. Venio, decumbo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 96; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 28.—**B.** Gladiatorial *t. t.*: Of the conquered: *To fall*: C. Tusc. 2, 17, 41; id. Phil. 3, 14, 35.

dec-uncis, is, *m.* [decem; uncia] *A measure or weight of ten unciæ*: Rhem. Fann. de Pond. 46. Also **decunx,** Prisc. de Ponder. p. 1348. P.

decunctor, ari, v. decontor.

dēcŭ-plus, a um, *adj.* [decumus; pleo] *Ten-fold*: Vulg. Dan. 1, 20.

‡ decures, v. 2. decurio.

dēcŭria, æ, *f.* [decem-vir, after the analogy of centuria, from centum-vir; see centuria] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *A division consisting of ten; a decuria, decade, δεκάς.* Thus Romulus, acc. to Dion. Hal. 2, 7, p. 82 d, formed out of the thirty curiæ 300 δεκάδας (gentes, acc. to Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 354). So, too, in agriculture: "classes etiam non majores quam denum hominum faciundæ, quas *decurias* appellaverunt antiqui," Col. 1, 9, 7. **II. Meton.**: **A.** Of things: *A number of ten*: pellium tenteriarum, Valerian. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14.—**B.** *A division or class* in gen.: most freq. of the decuriæ of the judges (three, till the time of Augustus, who added a fourth, and Caligula a fifth), C. 2 Verr. 2, 32 *fin.*; id. Phil. 1, 8, 20; id. ib. 13, 3, 3; id. Clu. 37, 103; Suet. Aug. 32; id. Cal. 16; id. Galb. 14; id. Aug. 29; id. Tib. 51; id. Claud. 15; Quint. 4, 2, 45; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3877; 3155 *sq.*; 3890: equitum, Suet. Tib. 41 Oudend. and Wolf.: scribarum, id. Claud. 1; cf. C. 2 Verr. 3, 79, 184: VIATORIA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4076; 2204; cf. *no.* 2676: servorum, Sen. Ep. 47. Said jocosely of a *party* of boon companions, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 62; Cæcil. in Non. 139, 19.

dēcŭriālis, e, *adj.* [decuria] *Belonging to a decuria* (mostly post-class.): numerus, Tert. Anim. 37: DECVRIALIVM GERVLORVM DISPENSATOR, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 874; so, ib. *no.* 976; 4196; cf. ib. 2456; —As *Subst.*: **decurialis,** is, *m. A member of a decuria*: decurialis scribarum, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2252; ib. *no.* 3216; ib. *no.* 2204; ib. *no.* 5010.

‡ dēcŭriātim, *adv.* [id.; cf. centuriatim] *By decuriæ*; v. Charis. p. 165 P.

dēcŭriātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. decurio] *A dividing into decuriæ*: tribulium, descriptio populi, *etc.*, C. Planc. 18, 45.

1. **dēcŭriātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A dividing into decuriæ*: ubi (milites) ad decuriatum aut centuriatum convenissent, Liv. 22, 38.

2. **dēcŭriātus,** a, um, *P.* of decurio.

1. **dēcŭrio,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [decuria] *To divide into decuriæ*: **I.** Prop.: equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, Liv. 22, 38: servorum delectus habebatur ... quum vicatim homines conscriberentur, decuriarentur, C. Sest. 15: decuriasse Plancium, conscripsisse, *etc.*, id. Planc. 18, 45 Wund.; cf. id. ib. 19, 47; id. Phil. 7, 6, 18; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5, and v. decuriatio. **II.** Fig.: vertex incrementis lustralibus decuriatus, *i. e.* of a man ten lustra old, Marc. Cap. 1, p. 1.

2. **dēcŭrio,** ōnis (also "DECVRES decuriones," Fest. pp. 54 and 57; and DECVRIONVS, like CENTVRIONVS and CVRIONVS, id. p. 38), *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *The head* or *chief of a decuria, a decurion* (the name was given by Romulus to the head of the tenth part of a curia, Dion. Halic. 2, 7, p. 82, d.; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 354.) **II. Meton.**: **A.** *The commander of a decuria of cavalry*: Var. L. L. 5, 16, 28; Veget. Mil. 2, 14. After the extension of the Roman dominion, *the members of the provincial senate in the colonies and* municipia *were styled* decuriones: "decuriones quidam dictos aiunt ex eo, quod initio quum coloniæ deducerentur, decima pars eorum qui ducerentur, consilii publici gratia conscribi solita sit:" Pompon. Dig. 50, 16, 239; 50, 2; Cod. Just. 10, 31; C. Sest. 4, 10; id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25; id. Clu. 14, 41; Cæs. B. C. 1, 13; 1, 23.—**B.** = præfectus applied to the overseer of the persons employed in any duty about the court, e. g. *a head-chamberlain*: cubicullariorum, Suet. Dom. 17: PROCVLVS DECVRIO GERMANORVM (*i. e.* custodum corporis) TI. GERMANICI, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2823.

‡ dēcŭrionālis, e, *adj.* [2. decurio] *Belonging to a decurion, decurional*: "βουλευτικός," Gloss. Philox.; Inscr. Grut. 469, 4.

dēcŭrionātus, ūs, *m.* [2. decurio] *The office of a decurion*, Cato in Fest. *s. v.* OPTIONATVS, p. 195; Ulp. Dig. 50, 2, 2 *sq.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 164; 3530.

dēcŭrĭonus, v. 2. decurio, *ad init.*

dē-curro, cŭcurri or curri (cf. decucurrit, Cæs. B. G. 2, 21 Oud. *N. cr.*; Tac. A. 2, 7 Bach. *N. cr.*; Suet. Ner. 11: decucurrerunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19, 7; Petr. 64, 3; and see Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38 *med.*: decucurrerat, Liv. 1, 12: decucurrisse, id. 25, 17; also decurrerunt, id. 26, 51; id. 38, 8: decurrere, Virg. Æ. 4, 153; id. ib. 11, 180: decurrisset, Liv. 33, 26), cursum, currere, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; curro] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To run down* from a higher point; *to flow, sail, swim down* (class.): **1.** *Neut.*: **a.** With *de*: de tribunali, Liv. 4, 50.—**b.** With *ab*: summâ decurrit ab arce, Virg. Æ. 2, 41: ab agro Lanuvino, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3.—**c.** With *Abl.*: Of place, manner, *etc.*: altâ arce, Virg. Æ. 11, 490: jugis, id. ib. 4, 153: tuto mari, Ov. M. 9, 591: celeri cymba, id. F. 6, 77: monte amnis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 5: media urbe, Liv. 38, 13: modico strepitu, Ov. M. 3, 569.—**d.** With *super c. Acc.*: pedibus siccis super æquora summa, Ov. M. 14, 50.—**e.** With *per*: per catadromum, Suet. Ner. 11.—**f.** With *ad*: ad cohortandos milites, Cæs. B. G. 2, 21: ad naves, id. B. C. 1, 28: ad mare, Liv. 41, 2: visus piscis decurrere ad hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 74.—**g.** With *in c. Acc.*: amnis in mare, Liv. 21, 26.—**h.** With *in c. Gerund in do*: manus in scribendo, Quint. 11, 7, 11.—**k.** With *inter*: amnis inter cppida, Pl. 6, 19, 22, § 69.—**m.** *Impers. Pass.*: ad quam (*sc.* calcem) quum sit decursum, C. Tusc. 1, 8, 15.—**n.** *Abs.*: uti naves decurrerent, Tac. A. 15, 3.

2. *Act.*: With *Acc. of equivalent notion*, or *Acc. of homogeneous object*: septingenta millia passuum vix esse decursa biduo? *run through*, C. Quint. 21, 81: cf. so with the accessory notion of completion: nec vero velim quasi decurso spatio ad carceres a calce revocari, id. Sen. 23, 83; and, decursa novissima meta, Ov. M. 10, 507: vada salsa puppi, Cat. 64, 6.

B. Esp.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To make an evolution towards a lower place; to move out, march forward to an attack*: pedites decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, Liv. 24, 48; cf. id. 29, 22; id. 26, 51; id. 40, 6: ex montibus in vallem decurrere et tela conjicere, Cæs. B. G. 3, 2; cf. ex omnibus partibus, id. ib. 3, 4: ex superiore loco, Liv. 6, 33: ex Capitolio in hostem, id. 9, 4: ab arce, id. 1, 12: inde (*sc.* a Janiculo), id. 2, 10: incredibili celeritate ad flumen decucurrerunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19, 7.—*Impers. Pass.*: quinto (die) iterum in armis decursum est, Liv. 26, 51.—**2.** *To walk* or *run in armour*, in celebrating some festival (usually in funeral games): (in funere Gracchi tradunt) armatum exercitum decucurrisse cum tripudio Hispanorum, Liv. 25, 17; cf., also, Virg. Æ. 11, 189; Tac. A. 2, 7; Suet. Claud. 1 (cf. also Dio Cass. 56, 42; Appian. B. C. 1, 106; Herodian. 4, 2).—**3.** Of geographical position: *To run down, descend*, etc.: India a montibus tota decurrit in planitiem immensam, Pl. 6, 17, 21, § 60: populi cum Indo flumine descendentes, id. 6, 20, 23, § 78.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *Neut.*: *To run down, go through* or *over*: quin prolevius hic iras decurrat ad acroas, Lucr. 3, 312; id. 4, 706; id. 5, 1282: quibus generibus per totas quæstiones decurrimus, Quint. 9, 2, 43; cf. id. ib. 10, 3, 17; Pl. 7, 16, 15 *ad fin.*: omnium eo sententiæ decurrerunt, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 38, 8; cf. Tac. A. 4, 40.—*Impers. Pass.*: decurritur ad leniorem verbis sententiam, Liv. 6, 19; Quint. 6, 1, 2: postremo eo decursum est, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 26, 18; so, id. 22, 31; 31, 20; Tac. A. 3, 50.—**2.** *Act.* With *Acc. of equivalent notion*, or *Acc. of homogeneous object*: decurso ætatis spatio, Plaut.

stich. 1, 2, 14; and so of one's course of life, id. Merc. 3, 2, 4; Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6 Bentl. *N. cr.*; Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 33; cf. so, lumen vitæ, Lucr. 3, 1055: vitam, Prop. 2, 15, 41; Phædr. 4, 1, 2: ætatem (with agere), C. Quint. 31 *fin.*; Lucr. 4, 1192: tuque ades inceptumque una decurre laborem (the fig. is that of sailing in a vessel; cf. soon after, pelagoque volans da vela petenti), Virg. G. 2, 39 Heyne: ista, quæ abs te breviter de arte decursa sunt, *treated, discussed*, C. de Or. 1, 32 *fin.*; cf. quantus equos pugnasque virum decurrere versu Mæonides, Stat. S. 5, 3, 149.—Prov.: quadrigæ meæ decucurrerunt (*sc.* ex quo podagricus factus sum), *i. e. my former cheerfulness is at an end, is gone*, Petr. 64. 3.

B. Esp.: **1.** Pregn.: ad aliquid, *To betake one's self to, have recourse to:* ad hæc extrema et inimicissima jura tam cupide decurrebas, ut, *etc.*, C. Quint. 15; so, ad istam hortationem, id. Cæcin. 33, 65: ad medicamenta, Cels. 6, 18, *no*, 3; ad oraculum, Just. 16, 3: ad miseras preces, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 59: Hæmonias ad artes, Ov. A. A. 2, 99; cf. assuetas ad artes (Circe), id. Rem. Am. 287. Rarely to persons: ad Alexandri exercitum, Just. 14, 2.—*Impers. Pass.*: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum S. C.... DENT OPERAM CONSVLES, *etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 5.

2. In the rhetor. lang. of Quint., said of speech: *To run on:* Quint. 9, 4, 55; 60; 61; 114; id. 5, 8, 2; id. 11, 1, 6; id. 12, 9, 2, et al.

dēcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decurro] **I.**: **A.** (acc. to decurro, *no.* I. A.): *A running* or *flowing down* (less freq. than decursus; not in Cic.): aqua res labilis et ad decursionem semper prona, Arn. 2, c. 59.—**B.** (acc. to decurro, *no.* I. B. 1.): *A manœuvre, evolution, hostile incursion*: Brutus ap. C. Fam. 11, 10, 4; Hirt. B. G. 8, 24; id. B. Alex. 42.—**C.** (acc. to decurro, *no.* I. B. 2.): *A walking* or *running in complete armour* at a solemnity or for exercise: Suet. Cal. 18; id. Galb. 6; id. Ner. 7.

1. **decursus,** a, um, *P.* of decurro.

2. **dēcursus,** ūs, *m.* [decurro] **A.** (acc. to decurro, *no.* I. A.): **1.** Prop.: *A running down, downward course, descent* (class): montibus ex altis magnus decursus aquæ, Lucr. 1, 284; id. 5, 264; 944; id. 6, 610; Ov. M. 15, 266: rapidus (amnium), Virg. Æ. 12, 523: navium, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 6: planitiei, *descent, inclination*, Hirt. B. Hisp. 29.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *A descending aqueduct:* Vitr. 8, 7.—**b.** With the accessory notion of completion: *A completed course, end of a course:* destitit ante decursum, neque eo secius coronatus est, Suet. Ner. 24.—**3.** Fig.: **a.** *A course, a career:* facilior erit mihi quasi decursus mei temporis, C. Fam. 3, 2 *ad fin.*: si infinitus forensium rerum labor, et ambitionis occupatio decursu honorum et jam ætatis flexu constitisset, *i. e. after administering all sorts of offices*, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1.—**b** Rhet. *t. t.*: *The rhythmical movement of a verse:* Quint. 9, 4, 115; id. 11, 2, 25.

B. (acc. to decurro, *no.* I. B. 1.): *A descent, hostile incursion:* Liv. 1, 27; id. 42, 52; id. 44, 9; Tac. A. 2, 55; Front. Strat. 2, 2, 2.

C. (acc. to decurro, *no.* I. B. 2.): *A running in armour* at a festival, *etc.*: Liv. 40, 9; Pers. 6, 61; Gell. 7, 3, 52.

dē-curto (only in the *partt. præs.* and *perf.*) 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1 a.; curto] *To cut off, mutilate:* **I.** Prop.: radices, Pl. 25, 5, 21: amicum suum undique decurtatum, quum aures illi nasumque abscidisset, in cavea diu pavit, Sen. Ira, 3, 17: peneulamenta canteriorum, Arn. 5, c. 11. **II.** Fig.: mutila sentit quædam et quasi decurtata, C. Or. 53, 178.

1. **dēcus,** ŏris, *n.* [decet] (*That which ornaments, embellishes, adorns, honours*, etc.; hence), **I.** Gen.: *Ornament, embellishment, splendour, glory, honour, dignity* (class., and very freq.: esp. a favourite word with Cicero, in the higher lang. of oratory; not in Cæs.): **A.** With *Gen.*: hostium spolia, decora atque ornamenta favorum, C. 2 Verr. 4, 44, 97; cf. senator populi Romani, splendor ordinis, decus atque ornamentum judiciorum, id. Cæcin. 10, 28; so, too, decus ornamentumque senectutis, id. de Or. 1, 45, 199; and, id. Prov. Cons. 11, 28: ut hominis decus ingenium, sic ingenii ipsius lumen est eloquentia, id. Brut. 15, 59; cf. id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: ad decus et ad laudem civitatis, id. N. D. 1, 4; cf. id. Brut. 97; cf. also, id. Fin. 1, 10 *fin.*; id. Ac. 1, 9, 33: civitatis dignitatem et decus sustinere, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: O decus Phœbi et dapibus supremi Grata testudo Jovis, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 13: lucidum cœli, id. Carm. Sec. 2: equitum Mæcenas, id. Od. 3, 16, 20: Mæcenas, mearum Grande decus columenque rerum, id. ib. 2, 17, 4; cf. of the same: O et præsidium et dulce decus meum, id. ib. 1, 1, 2: electos juvenes simul et decus innuptarum, *the ornaments, i. e. the most beautiful of the maidens*, Cat. 64, 78, et al.: castique decus servare pudoris, Ov. M. 13, 480: oris, *i. e. beauty*, id. ib. 3, 422, et sæp.—**B.** *Abs.*: hæc omnia, quæ habent speciem gloriæ, contemne...; verum decus in virtute positum est, C. Fam. 10, 12 *ad fin.*; id. Rep. 1, 41: divitiæ, decus, gloria in oculis sita sunt! Sall. C. 20, 14; cf. id. ib. 58, 8; id. J. 3 *fin.*; id. ib. 33, 1: regium, id. ib. 72, 2; id. ib. 103, 4; cf. regale, Ov. M. 9, 690: decus enitet ore, Virg. Æ. 4, 150: superimpositum capiti decus, Liv. 1, 34: (columnas) scenis decora alta futuris, Virg. Æ. 1, 429: muliebre, *i. e. chastity*, Liv. 1, 58: immemores decoris liventia pectora tundunt, *i. e. of their bodily charms*, Ov. M. 8, 536: decori parentibus esse, Lucr. 2, 643; cf. Sall. J. 19, 1: imperatori nobilitas, quæ antea decori, invidiæ esse, id. ib. 73, 4: vitis ut arboribus decori est, ut vitibus uvæ, Virg. E. 5, 32.

II. Esp.: *Moral dignity, virtue:* "quum quod decus antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, hic solum bonum dicat," *etc.*, C. Leg. 1, 21, 55 (for which, shortly before, solum bonum esse quod *honestum* esset): quos (*sc.* Epicureos) nisi redarguimus, omnis virtus, omne decus, omnis vera laus deserenda est, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44; id. Off. 1, 5 *fin.*; so with honestas, id. Fin. 2, 17, 56; cf. id. ib. 2, 11, 35: sed ei (*sc.* Sempronizæ) cariora semper omnia quam decus atque pudicitia fuit, Sall. J. 25, 3; id. ib. 54, 5.

2. **decus,** i, *m.* v. decussis, *ad init.*

dēcussātim, *adv.* [decusso] *In the form of a Roman ten* (X), *cross-wise*, Vitr. 1, 6; Col. 12, 56, 1.

dēcussātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An intersecting of two lines cross-wise, decussation*, Vitr. 1, 6; id. 10, 11.

dēcussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decutio] *A shaking off, rejection*, fig.: amputatio et decussio redundantioris nitoris, Tert. Cult. Fem. 9.

dĕc-ussis, is (also **decus,** i, a mutilated form used by the agrimensores, pp. 231, 243, 265, ed Goes.), *m.* [decem; as] **A.** (acc. to as, *no.* I. A.): **1.** Prop.: *The number ten:* "ex singularibus rebus, quæ μονάδες apud Græcos dicuntur perficitur *decussis*," Vitr. 3, 1: decussis sexis, or in one word, **decussissexis,** *the number sixteen*, Vitr. 3, 1.—**2.** Meton.: Because the Rom. numeral sign for 10 was X (*i. e.* two V's with their vertices placed together), decussis was used to denote *The intersection of two lines in the form of a cross:* regula figitur in primo decussis puncto, Vitr. 10, 11; Pl. 18, 34, 77. Cf. decusso and its derivatives.

B. (acc. to as, *no.* II. A.): *Ten* asses; as a Roman coin, *a ten-as* piece, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47; Lucil. ib. 9, 49, 141 Müll. *N. cr.*; Stat. S. 4, 9, 9: Fest. s. v. PECULATUS, p. 207.

dēcusso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [decussis, *no.* A. 2.] *To divide cross-wise*, in the form of an X: C. Univ. 7 *med.*; Col. 3, 13, 12; id. 4, 17, 6; cf. id. 2, 24, 8.

decussus, a, um, *P.* of decutio.

dē-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, cŭtĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; quatio] *To shake, strike, beat,* or *cast off* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cæs. nor Cic.): **I.** Prop.: decussa Cydonia ramo, Prop. 3, 13, 27: lilia, Ov. F. 2, 707: summa papaverum capita baculo, Liv. 1, 54: olivas, Pl. 15, 3, 3: hordeum spicis, id. 18, 7, 14: mella foliis, Virg. G. 1, 131: honorem (poet. for frondem) silvis, id. ib. 2, 404: Hor. Epod. 11, 6: rorem, Virg. G. 4, 12: uncum mento fixum, Prop. 4, 1, 141; Val. Max. 1, 4, 2; Liv. 26, 23; cf. id. 25, 7: pinnas muri, id. 40, 45; id. 44, 8; cf. partem muri arietibus, id. 32, 17; muros ariete, id. 33, 17: nidos avium sagittis, Pl. 10, 33, 54, et sæp.: collem decusso Labieni præsidio celeriter occupaverunt, Hirt. B. Afr. 50 *fin.*; cf. Val. Max. 1, 4, 2.—In comic lang.: quin ex occluso atque obsignato armario decutio argenti tantum, quantum mihi lubet, *to shake out*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 4. **II.** Fig.: cetera ætate jam sunt decussa, *shaken off*, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 13.

dē-damno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; damno] (*To release from condemnation*, i. e.) *To absolve, acquit:* qui non dedecoris tantum sed et sceleris manifestum dedamnaverit, Tert. Pudic. 15.

dē-dĕcet, uit, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; decet] *It is unseemly, unbecoming*, etc.: "*decere* quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori et personæ, *etc.*: contraque item *dedecere*," C. Or. 22, 74 (class.) (cf. decet, *init.*): **A.** *Personal:* **1.** With *Nom. of thing and Acc. of person:* neque te ministrum Dedecet myrtus neque me sub artâ Vite bibentem, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 37: me usus precum, Ov. M. 6, 689; id. Rem. Am. 410:—*Plur.*: nec dominam motæ dedecuere comæ, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 12; so, id. ib. 3, 15, 4.—**2.** With *Nom. of thing without Acc. of person:* ut, si quid dedeceat, vitemus, C. Off. 1, 41, 146: so, vox, Quint. 11, 3, 104.—**3.** With *Subjective clause:* oratorem irasci minime decet, simulare non dedecet, C. Tusc. 4, 25; so Ov. A. A. 2, 530: te incingi zonâ, id. H. 9, 66: togam removeri, Quint. 11, 3, 124.—**2.** With *Subjectival Inf.*: quam nec ferre pedem dedecuit choris, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 17.—**B.** *Impers.*: iis, quæ habent, modice et scienter utantur, et ut ne dedeceat, C. de Or. 1, 29, 132.

dēdĕcor, ŏris, *adj.* [dedecet] *Unseemly, unbecoming; shameful, vile* (rare): dedecorem amplexi vitam, Stat. Th. 11, 760: alga, Aus. Ep. 9, 5: dedecores multique terga ab hostibus cædebantur, Sall. Hist. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.

dēdĕcŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedecoro] *Disgrace, dishonour* (late Lat.): turpitudo et dedecoratio, Tert. Cor. Mil. 14; postrema, id. An. 34.

dēdĕcŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who dishonours; a reviler, blasphemer:* deorum, Tert. Apol. 14.

dē-dĕcŏro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; decoro] *To disgrace, dishonour, bring to shame* (class.): **A.** With *Abl.*: mores, quibus boni se dedecorant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 23: me flagitiis suis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 95; se flagitiis, Sall. J. 85, 42.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: me, et te, et familiam, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 13: et urbis auctoritatem et magistri, C. Off. 3, 2, 6; Prop. 3, 22, 36.

dēdĕcŏrōse, *adv.* [dedecorosus] *Disgracefully, dishonourably, in a disgraceful* or *dishonourable manner:* vixi, Nero ap. Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 5, 7.

dēdĕcŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dedecus] *Disgraceful, dishonourable* (post-Aug. and rare): nex, Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 39 *fin.*:—*Comp.*: Hier. in Isai. 16, 58, 10.

dē-dĕcŏrus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; decorus] *Disgraceful, dishonourable, shameful* (rare): **A.** *Abs.*: etsi est dedecorum, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 73.—**B.** With *Dat.*: majoribus suis, Tac. A. 3, 32.

dē-dĕcŭi, *Perf. Ind.* of obsol. *v. a.* dedeco [*de, no.* II. B. 2. b.; dec-ere] (*To do that which is unseemly* to a person or thing; hence) *To dishonour, neglect, violate*, etc. (prps. only in follg. ex.): si non dedecui tua jussa, Stat. Th. 10, 340.

dē-dĕcus, ŏris, *n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; decus] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *Disgrace, dishonour, infamy, shame* (class.): eos dolores atque carnificinas per dedecus atque maximam contumeliam te facere nusum esse? Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: vitam per dedecus amittere, Sall. C. 20, 9; tum in morbos graves, tum in damna, tum in dedecora incurrunt *etc.*, C. Fin.

1, 14, 47; *cf.* with damnum, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 39; C. Brut. 34, 130: an ea quoque dicetur hujus, si una hæc dedecori est parum? Ter. Hecut. 2, 3, 93; so dedecori esse (alicui), C. Off. 1, 33 *fin.*; id. Att. 8, 11, et sæp.; *cf.* also aliter ampla domus dedecori domino fit, C. Off. 1, 39, 139. **B.** Meton.: (as sometimes also our word *shame*): *That which causes shame; a blot, blemish*: quum nec prodere visum dedecus auderet (viz., the ass's ears of Midas), Ov. M. 11, 184: naturæ dedecus, said of the ass, Phædr. 1, 21, 11.

II. Esp. (acc. to decus, *no.* II.): *Moral dishonour, vice, turpitude; a vicious action, shameful deed*, etc. (likewise very freq.): "quum decus, quod antiqui summum bonum esse dixerant, hic solum bonum dicat, itemque dedecus illi summum malum, hic solum," *etc.*, C. Leg. 1, 21, 55; *cf.* id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14; id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: dedecus admittere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 25, 5; so, id. B. C. 3, 64 *fin.*; C. 1 Verr. 17, 51; id. Fam. 3, 10, 2: ad avertendos tantorum dedecorum rumores, Suet. Cal. 48, et sæp.: Ov. M. 2, 473; *cf.* so of unchastity, id. ib. 9, 26; Suet. Aug. 68; and, dedecorum pretiosus emptor, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 32.

dēdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedico] *Dedication, consecration*: ædis, Liv. 2, 27: theatri, Pl. 7, 48, 49; Suet. Claud. 21: pontis, id. Cal. 33: patinæ, id Vit. 13, et al.

dēdĭcātīve, *adv.* [dedicativus] *Affirmatively*: et dedicative et abdicative concludi potest, Mart. Cap. 4, § 409 Kopp.

dēdĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [dedico] in the later philosoph. lang. = affirmativus, *Concessive, affirmative, opp.* abdicativus: propositio, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30, et al.

dēdĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] One who dedicates; hence, *A founder, author* (Eccl. Lat.): damnationis nostræ, Tert. Apol. 5; so id. Car. Christ. 17.

dē-dĭco, āvi, ātum, āre (in *tmesis*: data deque dicata, Lucil. ap. Non. 287, 28), 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.: dico] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen. (*To give out tidings, a notice*, etc.; hence) *To affirm, declare, announce* any thing (ante- and post-class.): lecati veniunt, dedicant mandata, Cæl. ap. Non. 280, 7: quum te esse Alcmæonis fratrem factis dedicat (dedicas?), Att. ib.; Lucr. 3, 209; id. 14, 23: plus in se corporis esse Dedicat (*sc.* natura), id. 1, 368: aliæ (propositiones) dedicativæ sunt, quod dedicant aliquid de quopiam; ut, *Virtus bonum est*: dedicat enim virtuti inesse bonitatem, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30; *cf.* dedicativus.

B. Esp.: **1.** Relig. *t. t.* (*To adjudge a thing from one's self to the Deity*; hence): **a.** *To dedicate, consecrate* a thing to a deity or deified person (this is the class. meaning of the word): nonne ab A. Postumio ædem Castori ac Polluci in foro dedicatam vides? Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 13: ædem Saturno, Liv. 2, 21: ædem Mercurii, id. 2, 27: delubrum Homeri, C. Arch. 8 *fin.*: simulacrum Jovis, id. 2 Verr. 4, 23, 64: loca sacris faciendis, Liv. 1, 21: aram Augusto, Suet. Claud. 2.—**b.** With the deity to whom a temple has been consecrated as object: ut Fides, ut Mens, quas in Capitolio dedicatas videmus (*i. e.* quarum ædes), Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61; id. ib. 2, 31, 79 (*cf.* however, id. Leg. 2, 11, 28); so, Junonem, Liv. 5, 51; and, Apollinem, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 1; and even, te quoque magnifica, Concordia, dedicat æde, Livia, Ov. F. 6, 637.

2. Polit. *t. t.*: *To specify one's property* in the census (rare): P. Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 11, 9: at hæc prædia ctiam in censu dedicavisti, C. Fl. 32, 79; dub. al. censum.

II. Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): after the Aug. age: **A.** *To dedicate, inscribe* a composition to any one: Honori et meritis dedicans illum librum tuis, Phædr. 3 prol. 30; Pl. H. N. præf. § 12; Quint. 4 proœm. § 1.—And, **B.** *To destine, dispose, prepare, set up* a thing for any purpose: *to dedicate consecrate* it to any object: equi (*sc.* Bucephalæ) memoriæ ac nomini dedicans urbem, Curt. 9, 3 *fin.*: qui propriæ libros huic operi dedicaverunt, Quint. 9, 3, 89: id. 12, 10, 50: Suet. Tib. 70: Parrhasii tabulam . . . . in cubiculo dedicavit, id. Tib. 44.—**C.** *To dedicate, consecrate, devote* a thing to its future use: domum, Suet. Ner. 31: theatrum, id. Aug. 43; *cf.* Vesp. 19: amphitheatrum, id. Tit, 7: thermas atque gymnasium, id. Ner. 12.

dēdignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedignor] *A disdaining, refusal* (post-Aug., and rare): tacita, Quint. 1, 2, 31: parendi, Pl. Pan. 18, 1.

dē-dignor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; dignor] *To reject as unworthy, to disdain, scorn, refuse* (prps. not ante-Aug.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos, Virg. Æ. 4, 536: maritum, Ov. H. 16, 195: virum, Pelasgum, id. ib. 12, 83: comitem amicum, id. Pont. 1, 7, 33: Philippum patrem, Curt. 6, 11: nec dedignanda carmina, Sil. 13, 538.—**B.** With *Inf.*: magni genibus procumbere non est Dedignata Jovis, Ov. M. 13, 586; id. Am. 3, 7, 73; id. F. 4, 36; id. Pont. 2, 2, 79; Tac. A. 2, 34 *fin.*—**C.** *Abs.*: Tac. A. 2, 2.

dē-disco, didĭci, *no sup.*, disc̆ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; disco] *To unlearn, to forget* (rare, but class.): **A.** With *Acc.*: qui, quod didicit, id dedicit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 56; *cf.* multa oportet discat atque dediscat, C. Quint. 17 *fin.*: hæc verba, id. Brut. 46, 171; *cf.* id. de Or. 3, 24, 93: nomen disciplinamque populi Romani, Cæs. B. C. 3, 110: sermonem, Quint. 1, 1, 5; Ov. E. Am. 503; *cf.* Luc. 1, 131 Weber.—**B.** With *Inf.*: (eloquentia) loqui pene dedisceret, C. Brut. 13, 51: loqui, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 46; id. ib. 5, 5, 6: amare, id. R. Am. 297.

dēdĭtĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [dedo] *Belonging to a surrender or capitulation*; and *Subst.*, **deditĭcius,** ii, *m.*, *One who has surrendered* or *capitulated*: "quicquid deinde patiemur, dedititii vestri passuri," Liv. 7, 31 Drak.; *cf.* Gai. Inst. 1, 14; Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 49. So, Cæs. B. G. 1, 27, 4; id. ib. 1, 44, 11; id. ib. 2, 17; id. ib. 2, 32; Sall. J. 31, 19; Liv. 7, 38; Suet. Aug. 15; id. Tib. 9.—According to a decree of the Lex Ælia Sentia (A. U. C. 757), slaves who had suffered an infamous punishment were to be by manumission only "dediticiorum numero," Gai. Inst. 1, 13 and 15; *cf.* Hugo's Rechtsgesch. p. 749; Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. 1, p. 742.

‡ **dēdĭtim,** *adv.* [id.] *By surrender*: acc. to Diom. p. 402 P.

dēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* (dedo, *no.* I. B.] **I.** Prop.: *A* (military) *giving of one's self up, a surrender, capitulation* (very freq. in the historians): Helvetii legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 27; id. ib. 2, 12 *fin.*; *cf.* de deditione agere, id. B. C. 3, 28; id. ib. 3, 97: aliquem in deditionem accipere, id. B. G. 1, 28; id. ib. 2, 13; Sall. J. 29, 5; Liv. 23, 30; id. 26, 16; id. 33, 20: seque in deditionem ut recipiat, Cæs. B. G. 3, 21 *fin.*: deditionis conditio, id. ib. 2, 32; so, id. ib. 3, 22; id. B. C. 2, 16 *fin.*: deditione facta, id. B. G. 2, 33; so, id. ib. 3, 3; *cf.* Sall. J. 26, 2: de faciendo ad hostem deditione, Quint. 3, 8, 23: necessariam subire deditionem, Cæs. B. C. 1, 81, 5: in deditionem venire, id. ib. 3, 99, 3; Liv. 9, 20; id. 40, 33: omissa deditione, Sall. J. 66, 1; *cf.* id. ib. 70, 1 Kritz.: deditio ad tam infestos, Liv. 28, 22; *cf.* ad Romanos, id. 8, 25: quum locum tibi reliquum non modo ad pacem, sed ne ad deditionem quidem feceris, C. Phil. 13, 21, 48. An unusual combination is *deditionem* suam ad aliquem absentem *mittere*, Flor. 3, 7, 5: v. Græv. ad loc. and Duker. Præf. p. XXXII. ed. Lips. (ap. Köhler, 1832). **II.** Meton.: In Law: *A surrender, giving up*: Frgm. Leg. Thor. ap. Grut. 1, 23.

dēdĭtus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of dedo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to dedo, *no.* II. A.): *Given up to, addicted, devoted* to something; *eager, assiduous, diligent* (class.; freq. in Cic.; not in Cæs.): **A.** With *Dat.*: hoc magis sum Publio deditus, quod, *etc.*, C. Fam. 5, 8, 4; *cf.* nimis equestri ordini deditus, id. Brut. 62, 223; and, eorum voluntati et gratiæ deditus fuit, id. 2 Verr. 3, 24 *init.*: his studiis, id. de Or. 1, 13, 57; so, id. Arch. 6, 12: studio literarum, id. Brut. 21, 79: literis, id. Fam. 1, 7 *ad fin.*: artibus, id. de Or. 1, 1, 2; *cf.* id. Cœl. 30, 73; Liv. 1, 57: nec studio citharæ, nec Musæ deditus ulli, Hor. S. 2, 3, 105; Suet. Tib. 61; C. Cœl. 26, 63: animus libidini deditus, id. ib. 19, 45: vitiis flagitiisque omnibus, id. Rosc. Am. 13 *fin.*: ventri atque somno, Sall. C. 2, 8: somno ciboque, Tac. Germ. 15: corporis gaudiis, Sall. J. 2, 4; *cf.* id. ib. 85, 41: quæstui atque sumptui, id. Cat. 13 *fin.*; Suet. Vit. 13.—*Comp.*: uxoribus deditior, Eutr. 10, 15.—*Sup.*: ab optimo certe animo ac deditissimo tibi, Dolab. ap. C. Fam. 9, 9 (but C. Mil. 33 *fin.* deditus, together with firmissimus, is doubtless correct).—**B.** In Lucret. and Catull. with *in c. Abl.*: in pugnæ studio quod dedita mens est, Lucr. 3, 647; so, in rebus animus, id. 4, 816; Cat. 61, 102.—**C.** With *Adv. of place*: ubi spectaculi tempus venit deditæque eo (*sc.* ad spectacula) mentes cum oculis erant, Liv. 1, 9.

dē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre. 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; 3. do] (*To put away* or *remove from* one's self; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To give up* any thing to one, *to surrender, deliver, consign, yield* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: ancillas, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 7.—**2.** With *Dat.*: aliquem hostibus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 71: telis militum, C. Mil. 1, 2: neci, Virg. G. 4, 90; so, Ov. H. 14, 125: si quis infamem mihi nunc juvencum Dedat iratæ, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 49.—**3.** With *ad*: ad supplicium, Liv. 1, 5: ad exitium, Tac. A. 1, 32: ad necem, Liv. 9, 4.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: aliquem in pistrinum, Ter. And. 1, 2, 28: in cruciatum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 71.

B. Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To deliver up, surrender* some one or something to the enemy; and with se, *to surrender one's self, capitulate*: SI EGO INIVSTE IMPIEQVE ILLOS HOMINES ILLASQVE RES DEDIER NVNCIO POPVLI ROM. MIHI EXPOSCO, an old formula in declaring war, in Liv. 1, 32: urbem, agrum, aras, focos seque uti dederent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 71: qui postularent, eos, qui sibi Gallisque bellum intulissent, sibi dederent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 16, 3; so, Vercingetorigem, id. ib. 7, 89: auctores belli, Liv. 9, 1; id. 39, 50: eum hostibus, Suet. Cæs. 24; Liv. 24, 30 *fin.*: Cirtam, Sall. J. 35, 1: Ambiani se suaque omnia sine mora dediderunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 15: se suaque omnia Cæsari, id. ib. 3, 16, 4; id. B. C. 3, 11 *fin.*; id. B. G. 2, 15 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 28; id. ib. 3, 19, 5; id. ib. 3, 27, 1; id. ib. 5, 20, 2; id. ib. 7, 13, 2; id. B. C. 2, 44, 1; 3, 28, 4; 3, 99, 3: dedunt se in ditionem atque in arbitrium cuncti Thebano populo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 102; so, Liv. 7, 31; id. 26, 33: incolumitatem deditis pollicebatur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 28, 2; so, Tac. Agr. 16.—Without *Dat.*: sese dedere sine fraude constituunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 22: Ligures dediderunt se, Liv. 42, 8.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *To give up, yield, devote, dedicate*; and with se, *to give up, apply, devote, dedicate one's self* (so esp. in Cic.): Davo ego istuc dedam jam negoti, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 50: membra molli somno, Lucr. 3, 113: aures suas poetis, C. Arch. 10 *fin.*: animum sacris, Liv. 1, 31: aliquem cupiditati crudelitatique alicujus, C. Quint. 18 *fin.*; so, filiam (Virginiam) libidini App. Claudii, id. Fin. 2, 20 *fin.*; Tac. A. 3, 23: collegam liberto, id. ib. 16, 10 (but ib. 20 the MSS. vary between *dedidit* and *dedit*; v. Ruperti and Bach. ad loc.): tuus sum, tibi dedo operam, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 60; *cf.* ubi ei dediderit operas, id. ib. 11: cum quibus erat cumque una iis sese dedere, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 36; so, se alicui homini, id. ib. 5, 3, 26; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 3; id. Eun. 5, 8, 2: se totum Catoni, C. Rep. 2, 1: cui (*sc.* patriæ) nos totos dedere . . . . . debemus, C. Leg. 2, 2, 5: se toto animo huic discendi delectationi, id. Tusc. 5, 39 *ad fin.*: se penitus musicis, id. de Or. 1, 3, 10: abduco me equidem ab omni reip. cura dedoque literis, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4: se ei studio, id. de Or. 3, 15, 57: se doctrinæ, id. Off. 1, 21, 71; Quint. 10, 2, 23; id. 11, 1, 35: se amicitiæ eorum, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22, 2: ne me totum ægritudini dedam, C. Att. 9, 4: se totos libidinibus, id. Tusc. 1, 30; id. Or. 43, 148; id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: quum se ad audiendum, legendum scribendumque dediderit, C. de Or. 1, 21, 95: se ad literas memeriasque veteres, Gell. 2, 21, 6.—*Abs.*: dediderim periculis omnibus, Cic. Frgm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 45.—**2.** de-

dĭta opera, adverb., *Purposely, designedly, intentionally,* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 29; id. Cist. 4, 1, 18; id. Pœn. 3, 1, 5; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 2; Afran. in Non. 433, 30; C. Att. 10, 3; Liv. 2, 29; id. 2, 51; Col. 12, 4, 5: **opera dedita,** C. de Or. 3, 50, 193; and acc. to the MSS., also *elĭpt.* **dedita,** id. Att. 15, 4, 4; cf. "*dedita ἐπιτηδές*," Gloss.

B. Esp.: manus, for the usual *dare manus: To give up, to yield:* si tibi vera videntur, dede manūs; aut si falsum est, accingere contra, Lucr. 2, 1043.

dē-dŏcĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a: doceo] *To cause one to unlearn, to unteach* (class.): **A.** With *double Acc.:* aliquem geometriam, C. Fin. 1, 6, 20: moneo regnorum gaudia temet dedoceas, Stat. Th. 2, 409.—**B.** With *Acc. and Inf.:* (virtus) populum falsis Dedocet uti Vocibus, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 20.—**C.** In *simple constr.:* quippe diversum est dedocere noxia, et utilia docere, Claud. Mamert. de Stat. An. 3, 14 *ad fin.:* quum aut docendus is est aut dedocendus, C. de Or. 2, 17, 72; so, Quint. 2, 3, 2: ut coercendi magis quam dedocendi esse videantur, C. Fin. 1, 16, 51.

‡ **dēdŏlentĭa,** æ, *f.* [dedoleo] *A ceasing to grieve: "dedolentia, ἀπαλγησία,"* Vet. Gloss.

dē-dŏlĕo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; doleo] *To give over grieving:* prps. only in Ov. F. 3, 480; id. R. Am. 204.

dē-dōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; dolo] **I.** Prop.: *To hew away, to hew smooth, to hew:* **A.** In *simple constr.:* partes putres pedamentorum, Col. 4, 26, 1: ridicas, id. 11, 2, 12: arborem, Pl. 16, 39, 74; 178.—Facetè: senem Exossabo, dein dedolabo assulatim viscera, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 106.—**B.** With *Abl.:* ossa fracta fabrili manu, Mart. 11, 84: vasculum crystallo dedolatum, *smoothed, inlaid,* App. M. 6, p. 178.

II. Meton.: *To bang* or *cudgel soundly; to beat well:* **A.** In familiar language: fustium crebris ictibus dedolabar, App. 7, p. 195.—**B.** Sensu obsceno: App. M. 9, p. 220.

dē-dōmātus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; domo] *Quite tamed* or *broken in:* equa, Commod. 34, 3.

dē-dūco, xi, ctum, cĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; or *no.* II. B. 3. a.; duco] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lead* or *bring away; to lead, fetch, bring,* or *draw down:* **1.** Without stating the limit: **a.** With *de:* cur Epicurus atomos de viā deducat, C. Fat. 9, 18: eum concionari conantem de rostris, Cæs. B. C. 3, 21: pedes de lecto, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 82.—**b.** With *ex:* suos clam ex agris, Cæs. B. G. 4, 30 *fin.*: aliquem ex ultimis gentibus, C. Phil. 13, 13, 27: lunam e curru, Tib. 1, 8, 21.—**c.** With *ab:* summā vestem deduxit ab orā, Ov. M. 3, 480 Jahn. *N. cr.*—**d.** With *Gerund in* do: cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos, Virg. E. 6, 71.—**e.** With *Abl.:* lunam cœlo, Virg. E. 8, 69: lunam cursu, Ov. H. 6, 85 Loers. *N. cr.*: hunc cœlo, id. F. 3, 317: dominam Ditis thalamo, Virg. Æ. 6, 397: tota carbasa malo, *i. e. to spread, unfurl, by letting down,* Ov. M. 11, 477: febres corpore, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48.—**f.** With *Adv. of place:* (me) genitor deducere lectos Jusserat inde boves, Ov. M. 6, 322; Liv. 9, 24.—**g.** With *ad* (*for*): aqua Albana deducta ad utilitatem agri suburbani, C. Div. 2, 32, 69. —**h.** In *simple constr.:* lunam, Prop. 1, 1, 19: Jovem, Hor. Epod. 13, 2: carbasa, id. ib. 3, 663; id. ib. 6, 233: cornua lunæ, id. ib. 12, 263: rivos: *to lead off into the fields,* Virg. G. 1, 269.—**2.** Stating the limit: **a.** With *ad:* cito hunc deduc ad militem, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 32: aliquem ad aliquem, id. ib. 4, 4, 10; 19: ut (eos) disparandos deducendosque ad suos curaret, Cæs. B. G. 7, 28: Attius ad Antonium deductus, id. B. C. 1, 18: Jugurtha ad Marium deductus, Sall. J. 113 *fin.*: juvenem ad altos currūs, Ov. M. 2, 106: deducto ad terram Stephano, Suet. Dom. 17: suas vestes humero ad pectora, Ov. M. 6, 405; cf. id. Am. 1, 7, 47; and Suet. Cæs. 82.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.:* impedimenta in proximum collem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 68, 2: aquam in vias, Cato R. R. 155: undas in mare, Ov. M. 1, 582.—**3.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To bring one's self down,* i. e. *to arrive:* viator est deductus in eundem locum, Phæd. 2, 1, 5.

B. Esp.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** Of the *terminus* from which: *To draw off, lead off, withdraw* troops from a place (scil. to some other place): (*α*) With *de:* præsidia de locis deducere, Sisenna in Non. 289, 15; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 60; Cæs. B. G. 5, 51; C. Att. 7, 14.—(*β*) With *ex:* exercitum ex his regionibus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 44; id. ib. 7, 87; id. ib. 7, 81 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 12; id. ib. 2, 13; id. ib. 3, 31.—(*γ*) With *ab:* legionem ab opere, Cæs. B. C. 3, 69; id. ib. 2, 26, 3; Liv. 34, 35, et al.—(*δ*) With *Abl. alone:* deducta Orico legione, Cæs. B. C. 3, 34; so, exercitum finibus Attali, Liv. 32, 27.—(*ε*) In *simple constr.:* iis deducto exercitu rerum omnium inopiā pereundum videretur, Cæs. B. G. 6, 43; id. B. C. 3, 39; id. ib. 3, 73; cf. Oud. ad Cæs. B. G. 2, 33.—**b.** Of the *terminus* to which: *To lead, conduct, bring to a place:* (*α*) With *ad:* milites ad Ciceronem deducere, Cæs. B. G. 5, 27, 9: a Flacco inter ceteros, quos virtutis causā seccum ex provinciā ad triumphum deducebat, deductus sum, Liv. 42, 34.—(*β*) With *in c. Acc.:* copias ex locis superioribus in campum, id. B. C. 2, 40 *fin.*: legionibus in hiberna deductis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 35, 3; in hiberna, Liv. 26, 20; id. 43, 9: in interiorem Galliam, Cæs. B. G. 2, 2; cf. in Menapios, id. ib. 4, 22: in proxima municipia, id. B. C. 1, 32: in fines Horestorum, Tac. Agr. 38: in hiberna in Sequanos, Cæs. B. G. 1, 54: in arcem oppidi, id. B. C. 2, 19 *fin.*: in campos, Liv. 1, 28; Sall. C. 59, 1: in aciem, Liv. 3, 62.—(*γ*) With *Adv. of place:* quas Cæsari esse amicas civitates arbitrabatur, præsidia eo deducebat, Cæs. B. C. 2, 18.

2. Political *t. t.*: *To lead forth, conduct* a colony to a place: coloni, qui lege Julia Capuam deducti erant, Cæs. B. C. 1, 14; cf. Suet. Cæs. 81; so, colonos in aliquem locum, id. ib. 28: coloniam in aliquem locum, C. Rep. 2, 3; 2, 4; Liv. 10, 1; id. 10, 13; id. 34, 45; id. 34, 53; id. 39, 44; Suet. Tib. 4; id. Ner. 9: Aquileia colonia Latina eo anno in agro Gallorum est deducta, Liv. 40, 34: cf. in coloniā Capua deducti, Suet. Cæs. 81; ut emantur agri a privatis, quo plebs publice deducatur, C. Agr. 2, 25; cf. id. ib. 26: alterum triumvirum coloniis deducendis, Sall. J. 42; cf. Liv. 9, 46; so id. 9, 28; Suet. Aug. 46.—*Abs.:* Tac. H. 4, 65.

3. Nautical *t. t.*: **a.** *To draw out* a ship from the docks: ex navalibus eorum unam (navem) deducit, Cæs. B. C. 2, 3, 2: deducunt socii naves, Virg. Æ. 3, 71.—**b.** Far more freq. like the Gr. *καθέλκειν*, *To draw down* a ship from the stocks into the sea, *to launch:* Liv. 41, 9; Cæs. B. G. 7, 60: neque multum abesse (naves) ab eo, quin paucis diebus deduci possent, id. ib. 5, 2, 2; so, naves, id. ib. 5, 23, 2: classem, Liv. 36, 41, et al.: naves litore, Virg. Æ. 4, 398: puppim, Prop. 1, 6, 15: carinas, Ov. M. 6, 144; id. ib. 8, 104, et sæp.—**c.** Rarely for subducere and the Gr. *κατάγειν*, *to draw* a ship *into port:* onerarias naves in portum deducunt, Cæs. B. C. 1, 36; so, Petr. 101, 8.

4. Weavers' *t. t.*: *To draw out, spin out* the thread, yarn: dextera tum levi ter deducens fila, Cat. 64, 313; so, filum, Ov. M. 4, 36; id. Am. 1, 14, 7; id. H. 9, 77. —Hence, poet.: vestis in tela deducitur argumentum, *is interwoven, represented in weaving,* Ov. M. 6, 69.

5. A *t. t.* of common life: **a.** *To lead out, conduct, accompany* a person out of the house, as a mark of respect: "hæc ipsa sunt honorabilia... assurgi, deduci, reduci," C. de Sen. 18, 63: quum magna multitudo optimorum virorum et civium me de domo deduceret, id. Fam. 10, 12, 2; Suet. Aug. 29: ne deducendi sui causa populum de foro abduceret, Liv. 23, 23 *fin.*; cf. Tac. A. 3, 14: a quibus (*sc.* equitibus Rom.) si domus nostra celebratur, si interdum ad forum deducimur, *etc.*, C. Mur. 34.—**b.** *To bring a young person to a man of repute* or *eminence for the purpose of instruction,* or *of being trained in public affairs:* ego autem a patre ita eram deductus ad Scævolam, sumpta virili toga, ut, quoad possem et liceret, a patris latere nunquam discederem, C. Læl. 1 *init.*: cf. Ernest. Clav. Cic.—**c.** Aliquam alicui, ad aliquem, (*α*) *To lead, conduct* a bride (from her father's house) to her husband (cf. denubo): bona uxor si ea deducta est usquam cuiquam gentium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 90; cf. Cat. 68, 143; and, virginem juveni marito, Tib. 3, 4, 31: uni nuptam, ad quem virgo deducta sit, Liv. 10, 23: nullo exemplo deductæ in domum patrui fratris filiæ, Tac. A. 12, 5; so, in domum, id. ib. 14, 63; cf. domum in cubiculum, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 60; and, uxorem domum, id. Hec. 1, 2, 60: quo primum virgo quæque deducta est, Cæs. B. G. 5, 14 *fin.*—*Abs.*: Liv. 42, 12; cf. Prop. 4, 3, 13.—(*β*) In a dishonourable sense: *To bring* one a concubine, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 36; C. 2 Verr. 3, 34 *init.*: Suet. Cal. 25; id. Ner. 28; cf. also the follg. *no.*, 7.—**d.** *To lead about* a person or thing in a public procession: Suet. Tib. 17 *fin.*: invidens Privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 31: tensas, Suet. Aug. 43; id. Vesp. 5.—**e.** *To accompany, to be a guide, conductor, leader:* aliquem in aliqua re, C. de Or. 2, 17, 71.

6. Law *t. t.*: aliquem de fundo, *To lead away* a person from a disputed possession, in the presence of witnesses (with or without force; the latter moribus, the former vi solida), in order to procure him the right of action (this was a symbolic procedure preparatory to an action): "appellat Fabius, ut aut ipse Tullium deduceret aut ab eo deduceretur. Dicit deducturum se Tullius," *etc.*, C. pro Tull. Frgm. § 20; v. Beier Exc. III. p. 250 *sq.*: "placuit Cæcinæ constituere, quo die in rem præsentem veniretur, et de fundo Cæcina moribus deduceretur," *etc.*, id. Cæcin. 7, 20.

7. With the accessory notion of diminution: **a.** Gen.: *To withdraw, deduct, subtract, diminish:* cibum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23.—**b.** Esp.: (*α*) as a mercantile *t. t.*: addendo deducendoque videre, quæ reliqui summa fiat, C. Off. 1, 18, 59: ut centum nummi deducerentur, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53; cf. Cato R. R. 144 *sq.*: de capite deducite, quod usuris pernumeratum est, Liv. 6, 15; cf. Suet. Cæs. 42.—Hence (*β*) in a double sense (in allusion to the meaning *no.* 5. c. *β*): Suet. Cæs. 50; cf. the same account in Macr. S. 2, 2.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To lead away, withdraw; to lead to a place, bring, guide:* quare, si placet, deduc orationem tuam de cœlo ad hæc citeriora, C. Reg. Frgm. in Non. 85, 20, and 289, 9: aliquem de animi lenitate, id. Cat. 2, 13; cf. aliquem de animi pravitate, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 10 *ad fin.*: aliquem de sententia, C. Brut. 25 *ad fin.*: aliquem de fide, id. 1 Verr. 9, 25, et sæp.: perterritos a timore, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148; so, aliquem a tristitia, ab acerbitate, id. de Or. 2, 83 *fin.*: aliquem ab humanitate, a pietate, a religione, id. 2 Verr. 4, 6, 12 (for which, shortly before, *abducere*): aliquem a vera accusatione, id. ib. 2, 1, 6 *fin.*; id. Fam. 1, 1, 2; Lucr. 1, 371: voluntates impellere quo velit, unde autem velit deducere, C. de Or. 1, 8, 30: mos unde deductus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 19; cf. nomen ab Anco, Ov. F. 6, 38: quæ tandem ea est disciplina, ad quam me deducas, C. Ac. 2, 36; so, aliquem ad fletum misericordiamque, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: aliquem ad eam sententiam, Cæs. B. G. 2, 10; id. ib. 6, 10; rem ad arma, id. B. C. 1, 4 *fin.*; cf. rem ad otium, id. ib. 1, 5 *fin.*: plura argumenta ad unum effectum, Quint. 9, 2, 103, et sæp.: quam in fortunam quamque in amplitudinem deduxisset (Æduos), Cæs. B. G. 7, 54: aliquem in eum casum, id. ib. 2, 31: aliquem in periculum, id. ib. 7, 50; Quint. 4, 2, 12; cf. rem in summum periculum, Cæs. B. G. 5, 31; id. B. C. 1, 19: rem in controversiam, id. B. G. 7, 63: aliquem in causam, Liv. 36, 5: in societatem belli, id. 36, 7, et sæp.: huc jam deduxerat rem, ut, *etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 62: rem huc, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 86; C. Cat. 2, 2, 4; cf. rem in eum locum ut, *etc.*, id. Fam. 16, 12: and, quem in locum, id. ib. 4, 2, 3: ergo huc universa causa deducitur, utrum, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 34: audi, quo rem deducam, Hor. S. 1, 1, 15.

B. Esp.: 1. *To mislead, seduce, entice, bring* one to an opinion (rare): adolescentibus et oratione magistratus et pravo nomine deductis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 37, 6: sibi esse facile, Seuthen regem Thracum deducere, ut, *etc.*, Nep. Alcib. 8.

2. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 4.) *To spin out* a literary composition, like a thread, *i. e. to elaborate, prepare, compose* it (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225; so, mille die versus, id. S. 2, 1, 4: versus, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 13; Val. Max. 3, 7, 1: carmina, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 39; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 71; and Æolium carmen ad Italos modos, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 14: nihil expolitum, Juv. 7, 54: commentarios, Quint. 3, 6, 59: oratio deducta atque circumlata *finely spun out*, id. 4, 1, 60, et al.: primaque ab origine mundi Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen, Ov. M. 1, 3; cf. id. Tr. 2, 560.—And **3.** (another figure borrowed from spinning) *To make finer, thinner, weaker; to attenuate:* vocem deducas oportet, ut mulieris videantur verba, Pompon. in Macr. S. 6, 4; cf. deductus, *no.* II. B.

‡ **dēductim,** *adv.*, acc. to Diomed. p. 368 [deduco].

dēductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deduco] *A leading away, leading on*, in accordance with the different acceptations of the primitive word. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: rivorum a fonte, *A leading off*, C. Top. 8, 33; *cf.* Albanæ aquæ, id. Div. 1, 44 *ad fin.*—**B. Esp.: 1.** *A quartering* of soldiers: in oppida militum crudelis et misera deductio, C. Phil. 2, 25, 62 Heusing. (others refer the passage to *no.* 2.).—**2.** *A leading forth, transplanting* of colonies, *a colonizing:* quæ erit in istos agros deductio? C. Agr. 1, 5, 16: oppidorum, Pl. 2, 52, 53 *fin.*; C. Agr. 2, 34.—**3.** *A leading away* of the bride: sponsæ in domum mariti, Pompon. Dig. 23, 2, 5.—**4.** *A putting out of possession, ejection, expulsion:* ibi tum Cæcinam postulasse, ut moribus deductio fieret, C. Cæcin. 20, 27; cf. deduco, *no.* I. B. 6.—**5.** *A deduction, diminution*, C. Div. in Cæcil. 10, 32; id. 2 Verr. 3, 78 *init.*: HERES SINE DEDVCTIONE XX, *i. e.* vicesimarum, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3041; cf. vicesimus. So, sine deductione, *without deduction*, Sen. Ben. 2, 4; Ep. 58. **II.** Fig.: *A deducing:* ex hac deductione rationis illa summa nascitur controversia quam judicationem appellamus, *argument*, C. Inv. 1, 14.

dēductīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Derived:* pronomina deductiva, Pomp. Comm. Art. Donat. p. 259.

dēductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **A.** *One who brings; a bringer, bearer* (late Lat.): Tert. Cor. mil. 4; id. adv. Prax. 2.—**B.** (acc. to deduco, *no.* I. B. 5.) *One who accompanies, attends on* a candidate for office, Q. C. Petit. Cons. 9; Pl. Ep. 4, 17, 6.

dēductōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Relating to or for drawing off*; meton.: *abstergent, aperient* (post-class.): medicamenta, Cæl. Aur. Acut. 2, 19: cuniculus (in stabulis), Veg. Vet. 1, 56. As *Subst.*: **deductorium,** ii, *n.*, *A drain:* liquoris, Pall. Nov. 7, 21.

1. **dēductus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of deduco. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** *Drawn inward, bent inward* (only post-Aug.), said of the nose: nasum et a summo eminentiorem et ab imo deductiorem, Suet. Aug. 79: so, nasus deductus, Lampr. Diadum.—**B.** (acc. to deduco, *no.* II. B. 3.) *Thin, weak* (ante-class., and once in Virg.): deducta tunc voce leo, *with a weak, subdued voice*, Lucil. in Non. 289, 16; so, deducta voce, Afran. and Cornificius in Macr. S. 6, 4: carmen, Virg. E. 6, 5 (" *tenue translatio a lana, quæ deducitur in tenuitatem*," Serv.): cf. also Macr. S. 6, 4, and Quint. 8, 2, 9.

☞ C. Lag. 2, 20, 50, instead of si in testamento *deducta* scripta non sit, we should doubtless read si in testamento *deducto* scripta non sit; cf. deductio, *no.* I. B. 5. The error may have arisen, as is often the case, through anticipation of the *a* in scripta.

2. **dēductus,** ūs, *m.* [deduco] *A drawing or dropping down* (post-class., and rare): ponderis, App. M. 1, p. 109.

dēdux, ūcis, *adj.* [id.] *Derived, descended:* Symm. Ep. 8, 68.

dē-ēbrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; ebrio] *Much* or *very intoxicated:* **I.** Prop.: musto deobriatus, Cassiod. Complex. Act. Apost. 6. **II. Fig.:** nec deebriati in malis dormiunt, qui præceptis dominicis armati, *etc.*, Cassiod. Complex. ad 1 Thess. 5.

dē-ĕns, ēntis, *P.* of obsol. deeo [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; 1. eo] *Going down:* his ad signa decuntibus, Frgm. Sall. in Class. Auct. 1, p. 418 Mai.

dē-erro (in the poets dissyll., also written dĕrro, like dĕsse, acc. to Vel. Long. p. 2227 P.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; erro] **I.** Prop.: Of living subjects: *To wander away, go astray* (rare, but class.): **A.** With *ab*: a patre, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 24.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: qui in itinere deerravissent, C. Frgm. ap. Lact. 6, 24.—**C.** With *Abl.*: itinere, Quint. 10, 3, 29.—**D.** *Abs.*: vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat, Virg. E. 7, 7. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of inanimate subjects: *To depart* or *deviate* from the right course; *to err, go wrong*, etc. **1.** With *ab*: motūs ab sensibus, Lucr. 3, 873.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: si potus cibusve in alienum deerravit tramitem, Pl. 11, 37, 66, § 175.—**3.** *Abs.*: jaculantium ictūs deerraturos negant, Pl. 28, 8, 27, § 100.—**B.** *To wander away, go astray*: **1.** With *ab*: magnopere a vero, Lucr. 1, 712.—**2.** With *Abl.*: sententiā et visu, Col. 2, 2, 15: verbis, Quint. 12, 10, 64: significatione, id. ib. 1, 5, 46.—**3.** *Abs.*: multos enim deerrasse memoria prodidit, Col. 1, 4, 6; Quint. 11, 2, 32.—**4.** With *ad*: quia sors deerrabat ad parum idoneos, Tac. A. 13, 20.—**5.** *Impers. Pass.*: ubi semel recto deerratum est, Vell. 2, 3, 4.

dēfæcābĭlis (defec-), e, *adj.* [defæco] *That may easily be cleansed*: cisternia, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

dēfæcātĭo (defec-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A cleansing, purifying*: carnis, Tert. Anim. 27.

dē-fæco (-eco), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; fæx] (ante-class. and post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: *To cleanse from dregs; to refine, purify*: vinum, Col. 12, 33; Pl. 18, 26, 63. **II.** Meton.: *To cleanse, wash*: se, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 2: membra, Prud. Cath. 7, 74. **III.** Fig.: *To purify; to make clear, serene; to set at ease*: quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, Nunc liquet, nunc defæcatum est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 70: animus purgatus defæcatus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8: mens, id. ib. 2, 12: literæ defecandæ, Sid. Ep. 1, 1: nunc defæcato demum animo egredior domo, *at ease, undisturbed*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 1: defæcatus conscientiā, Cassiod. Var. 6, 22.

dē-fāmātus a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; fama] *Dishonoured, infamous* (prps. only in Gell.): homo turpitudine pristinæ vitæ defamatissimus, Gell. 18, 3, 3; cf. id. 14, 2, 10: vocabula, id. 9, 2 *fin.*

dē-fānātus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; fanum] *Profaned, desecrated, unholy* (late Lat.): spatiola, Arn. 4, p. 153 (Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4352, seems to be corrected: DE EA NATIS).

dē-fārīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (*b*) (*β*); farina] *Completely reduced to flour*: semen, Tert. adv. Valent. 31.

dēfātīgātĭo (defet-), ōnis, *f.* [defatigo] **I.** Prop.: *A wearying, tiring out, fatiguing*: equitatum tantum procedere ante agmen imperat legionum, quantum quum processisset sine defatigatione equorum in eadem se reciperet castra, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27: senectutis defatigationem fugere debemus, C. Sen. 23 *fin.*: ut morbos metuant ex defatigatione membrorum, id. N. D. 2, 23, 59; id. de Or. 3, 44 *init.* **II.** Meton.: *Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion*: hostium inscitia et defatigatione, Cæs. B. G. 3, 19: nulla res ei finem cædendi, nisi defatigatio et satietas, attulisset, C. Phil. 5, 7, 20.

dē-fătīgo (in MSS. also defet-) āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (*b*) (*β*); fatigo] *To completely weary; to weary or tire out, fatigue, exhaust* (class.): **I.** Prop.: *Act.*: quum crebro integri defessis succederent nostrosque assiduo labore defatigarent, Cæs. B. G. 7, 41; cf. exercitum Pompeii quotidianis itineribus, id. B. C. 3, 85; Hirt. B. Afr. 32; id. ib. 71 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Cæs. 65: se, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 2; Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 3.—*Pass.*: opus faciam, ut defatiger usque, ingratiis ut dormiam, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14: defatigatus vulneribus, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: defatigatus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40; and *app.* integer, id. ib. 5, 16 *fin.*; id. ib. 7, 85; id. B. C. 3, 40. **II.** Fig.: **A.:** Of the soil: ubertate nimiā priorum ævi defatigatum et effetum solum, Col. 1 præf. § 1.—**B.** Of persons, *etc.*: *Act.*: deos suppliciis, votis, precibus, *etc.*, defatigare, Afran. ap. Non. 398, 23: ne te adolescens mulier defatiget, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 11; C. Leg. 3, 12 *fin.*:—*Pass.*: te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, C. Fam. 14, 1; id. de Or. 2, 41, 177; Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 15: nunquam conquiescam neque defatigabor ante, quam, *etc.*, C. de Or. 3, 36, 145; cf. id. Brut. 22, 86.—Once with *Inf.*: Lentulus ap. C. Fam. 12, 14.

defatiscor, v. defetiscor.

defecabilis, defecatio, and **defeco,** v. defæc.

dēfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deficio] **A.** (acc. to deficio, *no.* I. A.): *An abandoning, deserting*; hence, *defection, desertion, revolt*: rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datis obsidibus, Cæs. B. G. 3, 10; id. ib. 5, 26; id. ib. 6, 3; id. ib. 6, 8; id. ib. 7, 43 *fin.*; Liv. 7, 42; id. 23, 12; id. 28, 26; Tac. A. 2, 8; id. ib. 4, 24; id. ib. 6, 36: subita defectio Pompeii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4. **B.** (acc. to deficio, *no.* I. B.): **1.** *A failing, failure, deficiency, disappearance* (so most freq., but not in Cæs.): ista ipsa defectio virium adolescentiæ vitiis efficitur sæpius quam senectutis, C. Sen. 9, 29: aquarum, Frontin. Aquæd. 91: pecuniæ, Macr. S. 2, 5: rerum, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2: animæ, Cels. 7, 33.—**2.** Of the heavenly bodies, *An eclipse*: solis defectiones itemque lunæ prædicuntur in multos annos, C. de Div. 2, 6, 17; so id. ib. 1, 49 *fin.*; id. N. D. 2, 61, 153; id. Rep. 1, 14 *fin.*; id. ib. 1, 16 *ad fin.*: perfecta, Sen. Q. N. 1, 12; Quint. 1, 10, 47; Tac. A. 1, 28.—**3.** Of bodily powers: **a.** *Exhaustion, faintness, weakness*: quæsitā interdum comitate quamvis manifestam defectionem tegebat, Tac. A. 6, 50: repente adfertur redire Tiberio vocem ac visūs, vocarique qui recreandæ defectioni cibum adferrent, id. ib.: ut subitā defectione ingredi vix posset, Suet. Cal. 50.—**b.** *A fainting, swooning*: alvo usque ad defectionem solutā, Suet. Vesp. 24; Pl. 23 procem. § 4.—**4.** In the later grammarians, *An ellipsis*: dicere aliquid per defectionem, by *ellipsis, elliptically*, Gell. 5, 8, 3; id. 12, 14, 3; Macr. S. 6, 8.

C. (acc. to deficio, *no.* I. C. 1.): *A falling off* or *away*: intemperantia, quæ est . . . rectā ratione defectio, C. Tusc. 4, 9, 22. **D.** (acc. to deficio, *no.* I. C. 2.): *Want of, failure* or *deficiency in*: Quintus frater omnia mittit spei plena, metuens credo defectionem animi mei *my want of courage, despondency*, C. Att. 3, 18.

dēfectīvus, a, um, *adj.* (defĭcio, *no.* I. B.] *Imperfect, defective* (post-class.): **I.** Gen.: et abortiva genitura, Tert. adv. Val. 14: febris, *intermittent fever*, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 10. **II.** Esp.: In gramm.: nomina, verba, *i. e. some of whose forms are wanting, defective.*

dēfector, ōris, *m.* [deficio, *no.* I.] *One who revolts* from another; *a revolter, rebel* (post-Aug.): **A.** *Abs.*: parată in defectores ultione, Tac. A. 1, 48; so, id. ib. 12, 50 *fin.*; id. H. 3, 12; 57; 61; Suet. Ner. 45; Just. 16, 1, 13.—**B.** With *Gen.*: patris sui defectores, Tac. A. 11, 8.

dēfectrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [deficio, *no.* I. C.] *Defective, imperfect*: virtus, Tert. adv. Val. 38.

1. **dēfectus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of deficio. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to deficio, *no.* I. B.): *Weak, weakened, enfeebled* (not ante-Aug.): **A.** *Abs.*: defectæ senectutis homo, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 3.—*Comp.*: omnia defectiora, App. Apol. p. 283.—**B.** With *Abl.*: annis leo, Phæd. 1, 21, 3: senio arbor, Col. 5, 6, 37: defecta (sc. ratis) laboribus undæ, Val. Fl. 2, 285:—*Comp.*: oratione defectior, App. Flor. *fin.*—*Sup.*: defectissimus annis et viribus, Col. 1, præfat. § 12.

2. **dēfectus,** ūs, *m.* [deficio] **A.** (acc.

to deficio, *no.* I. A.): *Defection, revolt:* legionum, Capitol. Macr. 8.—**B.** (acc. to deficio, *no.* I. B.): **1.** *A failing, failure, lack, disappearance* (freq. in the eider Pliny; elsewh. very rare): lactis (mammæ), Pl. 20, 23, 96: stomachi, id. 19, 5, 29: albicant purpuræ defectu, *fading away into white*, id. 37, 9, 40.—**2.** Of *the eclipsing* of the heavenly bodies: solis, Lucr. 5, 750; imitated by Virg. G. 2, 478: ejus (*sc.* lunæ) species ac forma mutatur tum crescendo tum defectibus in initia recurrendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *fin.*—**3.** animi, *a swoon*, Pl. 20, 2, 6.

dē-fendo, di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; FENDO (akin to Sanscrit root han, to beat), whence, offendo, infensus] **I.** Prop.: *To fend* or *ward off* any thing inimical; *to repel, avert, keep off* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: ut tu morbos calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, defendas averruncesque, Cato R. R. 141, 2: serva cives, defende hostes, quum potes defendere, Enn. ap. Non. 277, 21; cf. bellum (*opp.* inferre), Cæs. B. G. 1, 44; id. ib. 2, 29 *fin.*; id. ib. 6, 23: ad defendendos ictûs ac repellendos, id. B. C. 2, 9; cf. ignis jactum et lapides, id. ib. 2, 2: frigus et solem, Cato R. R. 48, 2; cf. nimios solis ardores, C. Sen. 15, 53; and, frigus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 14: qui non defendit, injuriam neque propulsat, C. Off. 3, 18, 74: injuriam, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 1: imperatoris sui tributorumque plebis injurias, Cæs. B. C. 1, 7 *fin.*: vim suorum, Id. ib. 110, 4: pericula, C. Mur. 3, 5; Tac. A. 13, 56: hunc furorem, Virg. Æ. 10, 905. —**B.** With *ab:* (milites) a pinnis hostes defendebant facillime, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 8; Ov. R. Am. 625.—**C.** *Aliquid alicui:* Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 20: solstitium pecori, Virg. E. 7, 47; cf. æstatem capellis, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 3; Prop. 1, 20, 11: Daunia tela misero, Sil. 17, 432: dedecus morti, id. 5, 490: senium famæ, Stat. Th. 9, 818.—**D.** With *Abl.*: vim illatam vi, C. Mil. 4, 9: sitim fonte et purâ lymphâ, Sil. 7, 170: dedecus manu, id. 13, 99.

II. Meton.: like prohibere, with that as object from which any thing is warded off: **A.** Gen.: *To defend, guard, protect* (so, very common): **1.** In *simple constr.*: Æduos ceterosque amicos populi Rom., Cæs. B. G. 1, 35 *fin.*: eos, id. ib. 2, 10; id. B. C. 1, 6: castra, Cæs. B. G. 3, 3 *fin.*: oppidum, id. B. G. 3, 16: eum defendo, quem tu accusas, C. Sull. 17, 48: causam, id. Clu. 27, 74: scelus, id. Sull. 31, 86; cf. with protegere, id. ib. 18, 50: justitiam, id. Læl. 7, 25: communem salutem, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1; id. Mur. 2, 5: locum, *to preserve, maintain*, id. Quint. 13, 43: vicem modo rhetoris atque poetæ, Hor. S. 1, 10, 12: actorum partes, id. A. P. 194: ædes Vestæ vix defensa est, Liv. 26, 27.—**2.** With *Abl. of instrument, place,* etc.: se armis, Cæs. B. G. 6, 34: se manu, id. ib. 5, 7: se loco superiore, id. ib. 6, 39.—**3.** With *adversus:* se armis adversus aliquem, Liv. 42, 41.—**4.** With *contra:* aliquem contra iniquos, C. Fam. 11, 27, 7.—**5.** With *apud:* aliquem apud prætores, C. Clu. 45, 126.—**6.** With *de:* aliquem de ambitu, C. Sull. 2, 6.—**7.** *Aliquid* or *aliquem ab aliquo* or *aliquâ re:* Ædui quum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 11: se a finitimis, id. ib. 2, 31; id. B. C. 1, 75: gladio se a multitudine, Sall. C. 45, 4: Galliam omnem ab Ariovisti injuriâ, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31 *fin.*; so, aliquem ab injuriâ, id. ib. 5, 20; Sall. C. 35 *fin.*; cf. Cæs. B. C. 1, 22: se regnumque suum ab Romanorum avaritiâ, Sall. J. 49, 2: provinciam non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis, C. Manil. 6, 14: Italiam a vastatione, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 15 *fin.*: vitam ab immicorum audaciâ telisque, C. Mil. 2 *fin.*; Cæs. B. C. 1, 7: libertatis causam ab regio præsidio, Liv. 39, 24; Quint. 6, 3, 19; id. 1, 5, 70: teneras myrtos a frigore, Virg. E. 7, 6: frondes ab acutæ vulnere falcis, A pecoris morsu, Ov. M. 9, 384.—**8.** With merely *ab aliquo:* quod et ab incendio lapis et ab ariete materia defendit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 23; so, id. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.*; id. ib. 3, 63.—**9.** *Abs.*: quum jam defenderet nemo, Cæs. B. G. 2, 33; id. B. C. 3, 40:—in *Abl. abs.*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 12; id. B. C. 3, 68 *fin.*; C. Læl. 25, 96; Cæs. B. G. 7, 81 *fin.*; cf. id. B. C. 1, 25.

B. *To defend, support, maintain; to bring forward, allege in defence* (so repeatedly in Cic.; elsewhere rare): **1.** In *simple constr.*: quod defendit, C. 2 Verr. 5, 58, 151; cf. id. ib. 3, 37, 85.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: in disputationibus rem, C. de Or. 2, 38, 161.—**3.** With *Interrog. clause:* cur non cadant in sapientem non est facile defendere, C. Fin. 2, 35, 117.—**4.** With *Objective clause:* id se fecisse, C. 2 Verr. 3, 90, 211: ille nihil ex his sponte susceptum, sed principi paruisse, defendebat, Tac. A. 13, 43: id solitum esse fieri defendebat, Gell. 10, 19, 1:—*Pass.* with *Subjective clause:* defenditur nunquam æquitatem ab utilitate posse sejungi, C. Fin. 3, 21, 71.—**5.** With *ut c. Subj.*: ut ii vincerent, C. Rosc. Am. 47, 136.—**6.** With *Abl.*: quod sentias liberâ oratione defendere, C. Fam. 4, 14, 1.

C. In the Jurists, *To claim, vindicate,* or *prosecute at law:* quia libertatem et hereditatem ex testamento sibi defendebat, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 7: si patris mortem defendere necesse habuerit, *i. e. to legally avenge his death*, id. ib. 38, 2, 14, § 7; Macer. ib. 48, 2, 11.

dē-fēnērātus (**defœn-**), a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (β); fenus] *Completely sunk under usury:* creditoribus defeneratus, App. Apol. p. 322; so, Ambros. Ep. 7, 1.

dēfensa, æ, *f.* [defendo] *Defence:* Tert. adv. Marc. 18.

dēfensātrix, īcis, *f.* [defenso] *She who defends:* Prob. p. 1452 P.

dēfensibĭlis, e, *adj.* [defendo] *That may* or *can be defended:* muro, Cassiod. Anim. *ante med.*

dēfensio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to defendo, *no.* II. A.): *A defending, defence:* Remis cum spe defensionis studium propugnandi accessit, Cæs. B. G. 2, 7: urbium, id. ib. 7, 23; id. B. C. 2, 7 *fin.*: ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, C. Cœl. 4; id. 2 Verr. 3, 88, 205; id. Mil. 6, 15: nostra propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuæ, id. Fam. 1, 7, 2.—**B.** (acc. to defendo, *no.* II. C.): *Legal prosecution, punishment* of a crime: mortis, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1.

dēfensĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [defenso] *To defend often, to practise defending:* hæc defensitaverat, C. Ac. 2, 22, 69: causas, id. Brut. 26, 100.

dēfenso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [defendo] **I.** *To fend* or *ward off diligently:* **A.** In *simple constr.*: metûs, Stat. S. 5, 2, 105.—**B.** With *ellipse of Object:* dum defensamus (*sc.* lupum), Ov. M. 11, 374. **II.** *To defend* or *protect diligently:* **A.** In *simple constr.*: mœnia, Sall. J. 60, 3: humeros, Ov. M. 12, 376.—**B.** With *ab:* alios ab hostibus, Sall. J. 97, 5.—**C.** With *Abl.*: te injuriâ, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 40.—**D.** With *Abl. of place:* hinc ego vos defensabo, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 30.

dēfensor, ōris, *comm.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to defendo, *no.* I.) *One who fends, wards,* or *keeps off, an averter:* necis, C. Mil. 22, 58: periculi, id. Mur. 2, 3.—**B.** (acc. to defendo, *no.* II. A.) *A defender, protector, guard:* **1.** Of living beings: **a.** Milit.: murus defensoribus nudatus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 6; id. ib. 2, 12; id. ib. 3, 4; id. ib. 3, 25; Sall. J. 23, 1; Liv. 21, 11; Virg. Æ. 2, 521; Ov. M. 13, 274; id. F. 6, 188.—**b.** In civil life: paterni juris defensor et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, C. de Or. 1, 57, 244: juris et libertatis, id. Rab. Perd. 4, 12: octo tribuni plebis, illius adversarii, defensores mei, id. Mil. 15, 39: illius defensor, Hor. S. 2, 5, 30: (*opp.* petitor), Quint. 4, 2, 132: bonus, id. 5, 13, 3.—Once *fem.*: mulier defensor alicujus, Ulp. Dig. 16, 1, 2 *fin.*—**c.** Of dogs: canes defensores, Var. R. R. 2, 9.—**d.** Defensor civitatis, *or* plebis, *or* loci, in the later period of the empire (since 365 A. D.), the title of a magistrate in the provincial cities, whose chief duty was to afford protection against oppression on the part of the governor; he was likewise endowed with a subordinate civil jurisdiction: Cod. Th. 1, 11; Nov. Major. Tit. 5; Cod. Just. 1, 55; Nov. Just. 15.—**2.** Of things: Cæs. B. G. 4, 17 *fin.*

dēfensōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [defensor] *Pertaining to a defender* or *defence* (late Lat.): judicia bonorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14: verba, Rufin. Invect. in Hieron. 2, 30.

dēfenstrix, īcis, *f.* [defendo, *no.* II. A.] *She who defends:* C. ap. Prisc. p. 1120 P.

dē-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a., or, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; fero] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bear* or *bring away; to bear, carry, bring down:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: quos (*sc.* serpentes) flumina deferunt, Pl. 6, 27, 31, § 136: deferens (*sc.* Rhodanus) amnem, id. 3, 4, 5, § 33.—**2.** With *ex:* ex Helicone coronam, Lucr. 1, 119.—**3.** With *Abl.*: multifidasque faces ramaliaque arida tecto Detulit, Ov. M. 8, 646; cf., also, Lucr. 5, 273; id. 6, 639: obsequio deferri spernit aquarum, Ov. M. 9, 117.—**4.** With *per:* Matuta per oras Ætheris Auroram defert, Lucr. 5, 656.—**5.** With *sub c. Acc.*: hunc sub æquora, Ov. M. 14, 601; cf. C. Rep. 2, 31, 54.—**6.** With *ad:* literas ad Cæsarem, Cæs. B. G. 5, 45, 3: epistolam ad Ciceronem, id. ib. 5, 48, 3 and 8; cf. mandata ad aliquem, id. B. C. 1, 9; id. ib. 3, 22; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 115; cf. id. Truc. 2, 5, 64; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 18: natos ad flumina, Virg. Æ. 9, 604; Cæs. B. G. 6, 42 *fin.*; Ov. M. 8, 816.—**7.** With *in c. Acc.*: semen quod ex arbore per surculos defertur in terram, Var. R. R. 1, 40, 4: præceps aërii speculâ de montis in undas Deferar, Virg. E. 8, 60; Ov. F. 6, 228; cf. Fest. s. v. STERCUS, p. 264; Lucr. 5, 1091: aurum et omnia ornamenta sua in ærarium, Liv. 5, 25; id. 2, 7: ferrum in pectus, Tac. A. 1, 35: castra in viam, Liv. 22, 15: aciem in campos, id. 9, 37: in præceps deferri, id. 5, 47; cf. id. 44, 5; and, Quint. 1, 12, 10: deferar in vicum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 269.—**8.** With *Acc. of place:* quasdam (*sc.* virgines) ex plebe homines domos deferebant, Liv. 1, 9.—**9.** With *Adv. of place:* eo regem, Liv. 36, 20: quo pennis delata sit ales, Lucr. 6, 822.—**10.** With *Dat.*: pallam mihi, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 42: epistolas alicui, id. Trin. 4, 2, 109.

B. Esp.: **1.** Naut. *t. t.*: **a.** *To drive away, drive down, drive* a ship, or those on board a ship: (a) With *ex:* quem quum ex alto ignotas ad terras tempestas et in desertum littus detulisset, C. Rep. 1, 17, 29.—(b) With *Abl.*: delatus (*sc.* Labieuus) æstu, Cæs. B. G. 5, 8.—(c) With *ad:* C. Rep. 1, 17, 29; cf. preceding *no.* (a).—(d) With *in c. Acc.*: C. Rep. 1, 17, 29; cf. preceding *no.* (a).—(e) With *Acc. of place:* delata (*sc.* navis) Oricum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 14.—(f) With *Adv. of place:* naves paullo infra, Cæs. B. G. 4, 36; quo essent eæ (*sc.* naves) delatæ, id. B. C. 3, 30.—**b.** *To bring* to any place, *sc.* a ship or those on board of it (rare): e portu navis huc nos dormientes detulit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 69.—**2.** Mercant. *t. t.*: *To bring to market, to sell* (post-Aug.): (a) In *simple constr.*: maniplos, Col. 10, 315: pallium, Petr. S. 12.—(b) With *Gen.*: quanti, Sen. Ep. 42, 8.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To bring down, bring,* etc.: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: eadem fortunæ pignora in discrimen, Liv. 9, 18: fabulas in certamen, Quint. 10, 1, 66: si foret hoc nostrum delatus in ævum, Hor. S. 1, 10, 68.—**2.** With *ad:* rem ad consilium, Cæs. B. G. 5, 28; cf. id. ib. 3, 23: ad aquilonem mihi cogitati, Quint. 4, 5, 2.—**3.** With *Adv.*: me huc rationis detulit ordo, Lucr. 5, 65.—**4.** With *ab:* nomen ab organico saltu delatum Helicouis, Lucr. 5, 133: al. ab organicis alto . . . Helicoui.

B. With particular accessory notions: **1.** *To bring over and give* to one, *to transfer, deliver,* etc. (so, very freq.): a. *Aliquid ad aliquem:* ad hunc totius belli summam omnium voluntate deferri, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4: imperium ad aliquem, id. ib. 6, 2; id. ib. 7, 4; 6: C. Leg. 3, 2, 4; id. Lig. 1, 3: omnem rem ad Pompeium, id. Fam. 1, 1, 1; cf. omnia ad unum, id. Manil. 23, 67: causam ad Galbam, id. Brut. 22, 86; id. Fam. 6, 10, 3: primas ad aliquem, id. N. D. 1, 6, 15.—**b.** *Aliquid alicui:* Cæsari regnum, Fasti ap. C. Phil. 2, 35, 87; cf. regnum et diadema uni, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 22: fasces indigno, id. Ep. 1, 16, 54: præmium dignitatis alicui (*opp.* denegare), C. Fl. 1, 1: ultro ei legationem (*opp.* denegare), id. Fam. 13, 55; cf. id. ib. 4, 13;

id. de Or. 2, 56, 227; cf. Liv. 7, 13; and Quint. 10, 1, 53: omnem ei suam auctoritatem, C. Fl. 6, 14: pacem hostibus, Liv. 23, 13: conditionem ei detulit, Suet. Caes. 27: — *Pass. constr.*: ubi a Cæsare regnum deferri, Cæs. B. G. 5, 6. — **c.** With *Acc.* alone: jusjurandum, *to tender an oath*, Quint. 5, 6, 6. — **d.** *Abs.*: Quint. 5, 6, 3 and 4: si quid petet, ultro defer, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 28.

2. *To bring* or *give an account of* by speech or writing, *to report, announce, signify, state* (very common): **a.** *Aliquid ad aliquem*: (α) (*a*) So, alone: qui nostra consilia ad adversarios deferat, C. Clu. 52: aliquid ad aliquem, id. Mil. 9 *fin.*; id. Cat. 3, 3, 7; id. Planc. 41 *fin.*; id. Att. 2, 24, 3; Cæs. B. G. 2, 17; id. ib. 5, 25; 5, 28; 6, 7 and *fin.*; 6, 20. — (*b*) So with *per*: ut hæc per eos ad Cæsarem deferrentur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17 *fin.*: ad Antonium per Græcos, id. B. C. 3, 30. — In *Pass. without ad aliquem*: res nota erat Pompeio, delata per Allobroges perfugas, Cæs. B. C. 3, 63. — (γ) So with *ab*: hæc a compluribus ad Cæsarem deferebantur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 7. — ( ) With *objective clause*: qui ad Cæsarem detulerint delaturive sint, me pœnitere consilii mei, C. Att. 11, 7, 5; id. 2 Verr. 5, 62, *init.*; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13; Virg. Æ. 4, 209; C. Fam. 13, 18: falsum ab his equitum numerum deferri, Cæs. B. C. 3, 59 *fin.* — So, **b.** Law *t. t.*: (α) *Nomen* and (post-Aug.) *aliquem, To indict, impeach, accuse* before the prætor, as plaintiff or informer: nomen alicujus de parricidio, C. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: nomen amici mei de ambitu, id. Cœl. 31, 76; id. Rosc. Am. 23: nomen suo familiari (*dat.*) eadem de re, id. ib. 23; cf. nomen nemini, id. ib. Orell. *N. cr.*: nomen tibi, id. Pis. 33, 82; and huic eidem Soprato iidem inimici ad C. Verrem ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt, id. 2 Verr. 2, 28, 68 Zumpt; with which compare also, illi nonnihil tamen in deferendo nomine secuti, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: ad deferendos reos prætorios duci, Quint. 12, 7, 3; so, Capitonem, Tac. A. 13, 33: reos ad prætorem, id. ib. 14, 41: reos ejusdem criminis detulerunt, Quint. 11, 1, 79; cf. defertur majestatis, Tac. A. 14, 48: adulterii, id. ib. 4, 42: impietatis in principem, id. ib. 6, 47: Drusus defertur moliri res novas, id. ib. 2, 27; cf. defertur simulavisse partum, ib. 3, 22; and id. ib. 6, 19. — (β) *Abs.*: et minari et deferre etiam non orator potest, Quint. 4, 1, 22. — (b) *To bring forward, denounce*: ad deferenda de Perseo crimina, Liv. 42, 11; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 98: quæ apud vos de me deferunt, C. Agr. 3, 1, 1. — **c.** Polit. *t. t.*: (a) *Aliquid ad ærarium*, and more freq. simply *aliquid, To give in at the Ærarium*: horum nomina ad ærarium detulisset, C. Phil. 5, 5, 15: quamquam rationes deferre properarim (for which *referre* is repeatedly used just before), id. Fam. 5, 20, 3: mille quingentum æris in censum, Gell. 16, 10, 10. — (b) Of persons: *To recommend* them for future consideration and reward, for their services to the state; in beneficiis ad ærarium delatus est, C. Arch. 5 *fin.* Moeb.; id. Fam. 5, 20, 7; so, id. Balb. 28, 63; id. Att. 5, 7.

‡ **Dēferunda,** æ, *f.* [defero] Prpa. *A goddess that presided over the bringing of offerings*: Inscr. Orell. no. 1798.

dē-fervĕfăcio, fēci, factum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; fervefacio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To make thoroughly hot; to heat greatly*: aër defervefactus, Var. ap. Lact. Opif. Dei, 17. — **B.** Of water: *To boil thoroughly*: Vitr. 8, 5. **II.** Meton.: *To cook* or *boil thoroughly*: brassicam, Cato R. R. 157, 9: radicem in vino, Pl. 23, 7, 61, § 120.

dē-fervĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; ferveo, *no.* III. B.] *To ferment thoroughly*: Pl. 14, 9, 11, § 85.

dē-fervesco, vi, and also bŭi, *no sup.*, vescĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de; fervesco] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* I. B. 4.): **A.** Prop.: *To be thoroughly hot*: Var. R. R. 2, 2, 11. — **B.** Meton.: **1.** Of vegetables, *etc.*: *To be thoroughly boiled*: ubi lupinus defervent, Cato R. R. 96. — **2.** Of hay: *To be thoroughly dried*: Col. 2, 19, 3. — **3.** Of wine: *To ferment thoroughly*: dum musteus fructus defervescat, Col. 9, 15 *fin.*; cf. deferbuit mustum, id. 12, 38, 3. — **C.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* B. 3.): Of verses: *To be clear*: Pl. Ep. 2, 16 *fin.*

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.) (Prop.: *To cease boiling*; hence, Fig.): **A.** Of the sea: *To cease boiling; to cease raging violently*, or *being tempestuous*: ubi cœlum cunctuit et deferbuit mare, Gell. 19, 1, 7. — **B.** Of the passions, *etc.*: *To cease raging, to cool down, to be allayed, assuaged*: " ut ulciscendi vim differant in tempus aliud, dum defervescat ira: *defervescere* autem certe significat ardorem animi invitâ ratione excitatum." C. Tusc. 4, 36, 78: speraban jam defervisse adolescentiam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 72; cf., quum adolescentiæ cupiditates defervuissent, C. Sest. 18, 43; and id. Or. 30, 107: quasi deferverat oratio, id. Brut. 91 *fin.* Ellendt. *N. cr.*: jam ista deferbuerint, id. Cœl. 31, 77.

defessus, a, um, *P.* of defetiscor.

defetigo, v. defatigo.

dēfetiscentĭa, æ, *f.* [defetiscor] *Weariness*: Tert. Anim. 43.

dē-fetiscor (in MSS. sts. **defatiscor**), fessus sum, fētisci, 3. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; fatiscor] **I.** Prop.: *To become tired out, wearied; to grow wearied, faint*: **A.** *Verb. Fin.* (rare): neque defetiscar experiirier, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 23; cf., ego sum defessus reperire, vos defessi quærere, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 54 *sq.* (for which sum defessus quæritando, id. Amph. 4, 1, 6); Lucr. 5, 1144: non si qui malæ pugnæ acciderit, defetiscendum, Front. B. Parth.: ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5. — **B.** *Part. Perf.* (very common): defessus sum ambulando, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 1; id. Eun. 5, 7, 7; Afran. in Non. 392, 20; Ov. M. 9, 198; cf. also, aggerunda aqua defessi, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 14: diuturnitate pugnæ defessi, Cæs. B. G. 3, 4: defessus totius diei labore, id. ib. 7, 88; cf. id. B. C. 1, 65 *fin.*: vulneribus, id. B. G. 1, 25: cultu agrorum, C. Agr. 2, 32 *fin.*: forensibus negotiis atque urbano opere, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23: labore atque itinere disputationis meæ, id. ib. 2, 57 *fin.*: convicio (aures), id. Arch. 6, 12: semperque ipsi recentes defessis succederent, Cæs. B. G. 7, 25; so, *opp.* recens *or* integer, id. ib. 7, 41; id. B. C. 1, 45; id. ib. 3, 94; id. ib. 2, 41; C. de Or. 3, 36 *fin.*: defessi Ænead æ, Virg. Æ. 1, 157: cf. id. ib. 2, 285; 565. **II.** Meton.: Of things: arbores defatiscentes, Pl. 17, 2, 2: ita defessa ac refrigerata accusatio, C. 1 Verr. 10 *fin.*: defessæ res, Sil. 1, 566.

dē-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, fĕcĕre (*Perf. Subj.*: defexit, an old formula in Liv. 1, 24: — *Pass.*, besides the regular form deficior, ante- and post-class., once in Virg., Propert., and Livy, like *fio*, eri: defit, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 19; Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 40; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 12; id. Ph. 1, 3, 10; Lucr. 2, 1142; id. 3, 221; Virg. Æ. 2, 22; Prop. 1, 1, 34: defiunt, Gell. 20, 8, 5: defiat, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 3; id. Rud. 4, 4, 63: defiet, Liv. 9, 11: defieri, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 2; cf., conficio, *ad init.*), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; facio] (*To make one's self, etc.*, to be *away* or *removed from* a thing; or *to make* something to be *away* or *removed from* one's self; hence) **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *Act. Form*: *To remove one's self, separate one's self, withdraw* from allegiance or duty: *to revolt* (cf. Gr. ἀφιστάναι): **1.** With *ab*: ab Æduis defecisse et populo Romano bellum intulisse, Cæs. B. G. 2, 14: quod oppidum primum omnium ab re ge defecerat, Sall. J. 56, 3: fidei circo te a se, a republicâ deficere patientur, C. Sull. 12, 35: qui una cum illo a republicâ defecerant, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28: (consules) a senatu, a republicâ, a bonis omnibus defecerant, id. Planc. 35, 86: ab amicitiâ populi Rom., Cæs. B. G. 5, 3: ab imperio ac nomine nostro, id. 2 Verr. 1, 31, 79. — **2.** With *ad*: a patribus ad plebem, Liv. 6, 20: ad se, Sall. J. 61: ad Pœnos, Liv. 22, 61. — **3.** *Abs.*: civitates quæ defecerant, Cæs. B. G. 3, 17: id. ib. 7, 10. — **4.** With *Abl.*: ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret, Cæs. B. G. 5, 25: ne patiatur civitatem pravis adolescentium consiliis ab amicitiâ populi Romani deficere, id. ib. 7, 39.

B. Meton.: **1.** *Pass.* form with reflexive force: *To run out, be wanting, fail, cease, disappear* (so mostly anteclass. and poet.): **a.** With *Dat.*: mihi fortuna magis nunc defit, quam genus, Enn. in C. Tusc. 3, 19; Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 2: hæc mihi non ætate novum, non frigore defit, Virg. E. 2, 22. — **b.** *Abs.*: neque opsonium defiat neque supersit, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 3: so *opp.* superesse, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 10: ut defiat dies, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 63; id. Mil. 4, 6, 46: nunquamne causa defiet, cur, *etc.*? Liv. 9, 11: eadem autem ipsa, quæ crescente luna gliscunt, deficiente contra luna defiunt, Gell. 20, 8, 5. — **2.** *Act.* form with *neut.* force: **a.** With *Dat.* (so rarely; mostly poet.): quum non solum vires, sed etiam tela nostris deficerent, Cæs. B. G. 3, 5, 1 Oud. *N. cr.*: vires nostris, prps. also, id. B. C. 2, 41 (*al.* nostros); Sil. 8, 661 Oud. *N. cr.*; cf. id. 10, 10, 193; and Stat. Ach. 1, 445. — **b.** *Abs.* (very common): non frumentum deficere poterat, Cæs. B. C. 2, 37 *fin.*; cf. fructus ex arboribus, id. ib. 3, 58 *fin.*: ejus generis copia, id. B. G. 6, 16 *fin.*: tempus anni ad bellum gerendum, id. ib. 4, 20: vereor, ne mihi crimina non suppeterent, ne oratio deesset, ne vox vires que deficerent, C. 2 Verr. 1, 11, 31: nisi memoria forte defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44; id. Rep. 1, 3: non deficiente crumena, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11: quod plena luna defecisset, *was eclipsed*, C. Rep. 1, 15; cf. solem lunæ oppositum solere deficere, id. ib. 1, 16, et al.: deficit interdum, Ov. M. 12, 518: in hac voce defecit, *he departed, expired*, Suet. Aug. 99; so, Quint. 6 procœm. § 11, et al.: for which, vita, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 19: quod multi Gallicis tot bellis defecerant, *were diminished, weakened*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 2 *ad fin.*

C. Fig. (acc. to *no.* A.): **1.** Of connection with abstract things or qualities: *To withdraw* or *depart from, to forsake, abandon, desert*: si a virtute defeceris, C. Læl. 11, 37: si utilitas ab amicitia defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 24, 79: ut a me ipse deficerem, id. Fam. 2, 16. — **2.** (acc. to *no.* B.) Mentally *or* morally: *To fail* or *be wanting in*: **a.** *Pass.* form with reflexive force: defectis (*sc.* animo) defensoribus, *having been disheartened*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 40. — So also, **b.** (acc. to *no.* B. 2.): ne negotio desisteret neu animo deficeret, *nor lose courage*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 112 *fin.*; so, animo, id. B. G. 7, 30; id. B. C. 1, 19; id. ib. 2, 43; C. Rosc. Am. 4, 10; for which, ne deficiant (opes) animum, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 34; and in a like sense, quite *Abs.*: ne una plaga accepta patres conscripti conciderent, ne deficerent, C. Att. 1, 16, 9; so, Cæs. B. C. 2, 31 *ad fin.*; Sall. J. 51, 4: illis legibus populus Romanus prior non deficiet: si prior defexit publico consilio dolo malo, tu illo die, Juppiter, *etc., to depart from, violate the conditions*, an old formula used in taking an oath, Liv. 1, 24 *fin.*: deficit ars, Ov. M. 11, 537: pugnando deficere, *i. e. to be deficient, wanting*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 6; cf. poet. with follg. *inf.*: suppeditare Materies, Lucr. 1, 1039; and Sil. 3, 112.

II. *Act.*: *To leave* a person or thing, *to desert, to fail* (said only of neuter or abstract, and not of personal subjects): quem jam sanguis viresque deficiunt, Cæs. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*; so, vires, id. B. C. 3, 99 *fin.*; C. de Or. 1, 45, 199; id. 2 Verr. 5, 28 *ad fin.*; Hor. S. 2, 1, 13: res eos jam pridem, fides deficere nuper cœpit, C. Cat. 2, 5, 10: me dies, vox, latera deficiant, si, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 2, 21, 53 (imitated word for word, Pl. Ep. 3, 9, 9); cf. ne te de republica disserentem deficiat oratio, C. Rep. 1, 23; and, tempus te citius quam oratio deficeret, id. Rosc. Am. 32: animus si to non deficit æquus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 30. — Poet. with a subject sentence: nec me deficiet nautas rogitare citatos, *i. e. I will not cease*, etc., Prop. 1, 8, 23 Kuin. — *Pass.*, with personal subjects: quum aquilifer a viribus deficeretur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 64; cf. mulier a menstruis defecta, Cels. 2, 8 *ad fin.*: mulier abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, C. Clu. 65, 184: aqua ciboque defecti, Quint. 3, 8, 23; Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 25: sanguine defecti artus, Ov. M. 5, 96; id. ib. 10, 194: si qui dotem promisit defectus sit facultatibus,

i. e unable to pay, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 33; cf., te defecta n omina, Paul. ib. 22, 1, 11.—*Abs.*: Cæs. B. C. 3, 40; Tac. A. 2, 70.

de-fīgo, xi, xum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3.; figo] **I.** Prop.: Of things: *To fix down* or *down in*; *to drive, fix,* or *fasten down* or *into*: **A.** With *in c. Abl.*: asseres in terrā, Cæs. B. C. 2, 2; so, Liv. 44, 5: verutum in balteo, Cæs. B. G. 5, 44; sicam in consulis corpore, C. Cat. 1, 6, 16: cultrum in corde, Liv. 1, 58.—**B.** With *Abl.*: tellure hastas, Virg. Æ. 12, 130: hastas terrā, id. ib. 6, 652: ensem jugulo, Ov. M. 13, 436.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: te in terram colaphis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 22: morsum in aurem, Pl. 8, 12, 12, § 34.—**D.** With *ad*: crucem ad civium supplicium defigi jubes, C. Rab. Perd. 4, 11: ad extremum musculi tectum regulas, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10.—**E.** With *Dat.*: cruci defiguntur, Var. ap. Non. 221, 13: terræ defigitur arbos, Virg. G. 2, 290.—**F.** With *sub c. Abl.*: sudes sub aquâ, Cæs. B. G. 5, 18.—**G.** With *inter*: cuneos inter saxa, Curt. 7, 11, 13.—**H.** With *Adv. of places*: ibi sudes, Cæs. B. C. 1, 27: gladium superne jugulo, Liv. 1, 25.—**K.** In *simple constr.*: hæc (*sc.* tigna), Cæs. B. G. 4, 17.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To fix, fasten, render immoveable*: **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: aciem in his vestigiis, Tac. Agr. 34 Roth.—**2.** With *Abl.*: defixa cœlo sidera, Hor. Epod. 17, 5; cf. Ov. M. 11, 76.—**B.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To fix one's self* somewhere, i. e. *to become* or *stand motionless*: defixi, et Neronem intuentes, Tac. A. 13, 16.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To fix* or *fasten*; *to turn strongly* in any direction: **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: oculos in vultu regis, Curt. 7, 8, 9: in eo mentem, C. de Or. 3, 8, 31: curas in reipublicæ salute, id. Phil. 4, 51, 13.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: oculis in terram defixis, Quint. 11, 3, 158: animos in ea, quæ, *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 15, 46.—**3.** With *Abl.*: virtus altissimis defixa radicibus, C. Phil. 4, 5, 13: in alicujus possessiones oculos spe et mente, id. ib. 11, 5, 10.—**4.** In *simple constr.*: oculos, *to let fall, cast down*, Tac. A. 3, 1.

B. *To strike motionless*, with astonishment, *etc.*; *to stupefy, astound, astonish* (not common before the Aug. age): utraque simul objecta res oculis animisque immobiles parumper eos defixit, Liv. 21, 33: aliquem, id. 3, 47; id. 6, 40; id. 7, 10: silentium triste ita defixit omnium animos, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 29.—In the *part. perf.*: dum stupet obtutuque hæret defixus in uno, Virg. Æ. 1, 495; so, id. ib. 6, 156; id. ib. 7, 249; id. ib. 8, 520; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 14 Schmid; Ov. H. 21, 113; Liv. 8, 7; Tac. A. 1, 68.

C. Religious *t. t.*: **1.** *To declare fixedly, firmly, unalterably*: QVÆ AVGVR VITIOSA, DIRA DEFIXERIT, IRRITA SVNTO, C. Leg. 2, 8, 21.—**2.** (Because, in making the imprecations, the waxen image of him for whom destruction was to be prepared, or his name written in wax, was stuck through with a needle; cf. Ov. H. 6, 91 *sq.*, and Voss upon Virg. E. 8, 80) *To curse, bewitch, bind by spell*: caput alicujus dirâ imprecatione, Sen. Ben. 6, 35: nomina cerâ, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 29; cf., DEFIXA NOMINA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3726: animum Iolchiacis votis, Virg. Cir. 376.

D. *To censure, reprove* a thing: culpam, Pers. 5, 16.

dē-fīgūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; figuro] *Formed from, derived*: Prisc. p. 638 P.

dē-fingo, xi, *no sup.*, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; fingo] **I.** Prop.: *To form, to put in shape, to fashion* (very rare; prob. belonging properly to the vulgar lang.; hence in Hor., by way of sarcasm): panem, Cato R. R. 74 and 121.

II. Fig.: Of rude, coarse verses: *To manufacture*: dum Defingit Rheni luteum caput, Hor. S. 1, 10, 37.

dē-fīnio, ivi, itum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; finio] **I.** Prop.: *To bound off, to set bounds to*; *to limit, terminate, define* (class.): ejus fundi extremam partem olea directo ordine definiunt, C. Cæcin. 8, 22: orbes cœli aspectum nostrum definiunt, id. de Div. 2, 44, 92; cf. id. N. D. 2, 40: orbem terrarum (loca), id. Balb. 28, 64; cf. id. Sest. 31, 67.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To designate by limiting; to define, determine*; *to explain* (cf. circumscribo, *no.* II. A.): genus universum (ut tollatur error) brevi circumscribi et definiri potest, C. Sest. 45, 97; cf. id. de Or. 1, 16, 70: universam et propriam oratoris vim, id. ib. 1, 15: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id. Inv. 1, 8 *ad fin.*; cf. C. Rep. 1, 24; id. ib. 2, 31 *fin.*: omitto innumerabiles viros, *etc.* . . . unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, *etc.*, *this only I declare*, etc., id. ib. 1, 1 *fin.*: probe definitur a Stoicis *fortitudo*, quum eam *virtutem esse* dicunt *propugnantem pro æquitate*, id. Off. 1, 19; id. ib. 1, 27, 96; id. Fin. 2, 2, et sæp.; nec uno modo definitur res eadem, Quint. 7, 3, 16; Tac. A. 6, 28: sedes sibi optimas, hortos, *etc.*, C. Phil. 8, 3, 9; cf. ut suus cuique locus erat definitus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 81: tempus adeundi, id. ib. 7, 83; cf. ante quem diem iturus sit, id. B. C. 1, 11; and neque ego annos definiam, Quint. 12, 6, 1: consulatum in annos, Cæs. B. C. 3, 82; cf. potestatem in quinquennium, C. Agr. 2, 13: ut quam vitam ingrediar, definias, id. Ac. 2, 36; cf. id. Quint. 27: non remittam: definitum est, *it is determined, decided*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 43.

B. In opposition to breadth or laxity (cf. circumscribo, *no.* II. B. 1.) *To limit within certain bounds, to restrict, confine*: non vagabitur oratio mea longius atque eis fere ipsis definietur viris, qui, *etc.*, C. de Or. 3, 3: constituendi sunt, qui sint in amicitia fines et quasi termini diligendi . . . Altera sententia est, quæ definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, C. Læl. 16, 58; cf. id. de Or. 3, 28, 109; id. Off. 3, 29, 107 Beier.

C. *To terminate, finish* (very rare; prps. only in the follg. places): ut totam hujus generis orationem concludam atque definiam, C. 2 Verr. 4, 52 *init.* Zumpt; id. Or. 19 *fin.*

dēfīnīte, *adv.* [definitus] *Precisely, definitely, distinctly*: C. Balb. 14; id. de Or. 2, 27, 118; id. Or. 28, 99; Pl. Pan. 88, 6; Gell. 1, 257, et al.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

dēfīnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [definio] **I.** Prop.: *A bounding off, a boundary*: AREA INTRA HANC DEFINITIONEM CIPPORVM CLAVSA VERVBVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 736. **II.** Fig.: *A limiting, prescribing, defining*; *a definition, explanation* (freq. like definio in Cic.; elsewhere rare): ut quodcumque accidisset prædictum videretur hominum et temporum definitione sublata, C. Div. 2, 54: judiciorum æquorum, id. Clu. 2: "*definitio* est earum rerum, quæ sunt ejus rei propriæ, quam definire volumus, brevis et circumscripta quædam explicatio," id. de Or. 1, 42, 189; cf. id. Or. 33, 116; id. Top. 5, 26; id. Fin. 2, 2, 5; id. Off. 1, 2 *fin.*, et sæp.; Quint. 1, 6, 29: definitio pars sit translationis, id. 3, 6, 42.

dēfīnītīve, *adv.* [definitivus, *no.* II.] *Plainly, distinctly*: pronunciare, Tert. Car. Christ. 18: loqui, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1 præf.

dēfīnītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [definio] **I.** Prop.: *Definitive, explanatory.* So in the rhet. lang. of Cicero: constitutio, C. Inv. 2, 17; cf. ib. 1, 13: causa, id. Top. 24 *fin.* And in the later jurid. Lat.: sententia, *a decisive, definitive sentence*, Cod. Just. 7, 45, 3; 7, 64, 10. **II.** Meton.: In late Lat.=definitus, *Definite, distinct, plain*: materia, Tert. adv. Herm. 38.

dēfīnītor, ōris, *m.* [definio, *no.* II. A.] *One who determines, settles, appoints*: Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

dēfīnītus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of definio. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to definio, *no.* II. A.): *Definite, distinct, precise*; *plain, perspicuous* (rare, but good prose): quæstionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum. Definitum est, quod ὑπόθεσιν Græci, nos causam, *etc.*, C. Top. 21; so, *opp.* generales, Quint. 7, 2, 1: certum esse in cœlo ac definitum locum, ubi, *etc.*, C. Rep. 6, 13; so, with certus, id. Fam. 3, 8; Quint. 7, 10, 7: quæstiones, C. Top. 24 *fin.*—As *Subst.*: **dēfīnītum,** i, *n.* (late Lat.) *A decree* or *edict of the Emperor*: tam definita nostra, quam senatus consulta tabulis marmoreis præcipimus decenter incidi, Cassiod. Var. 9, 16.

dēfĭo, ĕri, v. deficio.

dēfīxi-ŏcŭlus, i, *m.* [defio; oculus] *One who lacks an eye, a one-eyed person*: Mart. 12, 59, 9.

‡ **dēfīxio,** ōnis, *f.* [defigo, *no.* III. C. 2.] *Enchantment,* νεκρομαντίαι κατάδεσμοι, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēflăgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deflagro] **I.** Prop.: *A burning up, conflagration* (prps. only in Cic.: futura aliquando cœli atque terrarum, C. de Div. 1, 49, 111; cf., terrarum omnium, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64. **II.** Fig.: *Destruction, ruin*: quum mea domus ardore suo deflagrationem Italiæ toti minaretur, C Planc. 40, 95.

de-flăgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; flagro] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.) (freq. in Cic. elsewhere rare): **A.** *Neut.*: **1.** Prop.: *To be burned up* or *completely*; *to be consumed by fire*: quā nocte natus esset Alexander, eādem Dianæ Ephesiæ templum deflagravisse, Cic. N. D. 2, 27 *ad fin.*; cf. Liv. 5, 53 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 48: Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit, C. Off. 3, 25, 94.—**2.** Fig: *To perish, be destroyed*: communi incendio malint, quam suo deflagrare, C. Sest. 46, 99: ruere ac deflagrare omnia passuri estis? Liv. 3, 52.—**B.** *Act.* (very rare): **1.** Prop.: *To burn up* or *completely*: fana flammâ deflagrata, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 19, 44.—**2.** Meton.: Of the sun: *To burn, scorch, dry* or *wither up*: quæ (sol) proxime currendo deflagrat, Vitr. 6, 1.—**3.** Fig.: *To destroy*: in cinere deflagrati imperii, C. Cat. 4, 6, 12.

II. (de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.) (Prop.: *To burn out, to cease burning*; hence, Fig.) **A.** Of passions (very rare): *To abate, be allayed*: deflagrare iras vestras posse, Liv. 40, 8: deflagrante paullatim seditione, Tac. H. 2, 29.—**B.** Of persons: *To cease to be enraged, to be appeased*: deflagrare minaces, Luc. 4, 280.

dē-flammo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; flammo] *To deprive of flame, extinguish*: tædam, App. M. 5, p. 172.

dē-flecto, xi, xum, ctĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de; flecto] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** *Act.*: *To turn* or *bend* any thing *away*; *to bend* or *turn aside*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: tela, Virg. Æ. 10, 331: lumina, Ov. M. 7, 789: rapidum iter, Luc. 3, 337: novam viam, *i. e. to construct in another direction*, Liv. 39, 27.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: omnes in alium cursum, C. de Div. 1, 19, 38.—**c.** With *Adv. of place*: carinam quolibet, Luc. 5, 789.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** Gen.: *To turn aside, divert*: (α) In *simple constr.*: belli defiecte tumultūs, Stat. Th. 1, 280.—(β) With *de*: principes aliqua pravitas de viâ deflexit, C. Rep. 1, 44, 68.—(c) With *ab*: a proposito sententiam, C. Or. 40, 137: ab institutis studiis, Quint. 10, 1, 91.—(d) With *Abl.*: mentem pacifico sermone, Luc. 3, 304.—(e) With *ad*: ad verba rem, C. Cæcin. 18, 51: ab asperioribus ad leniora, Quint. 6, 3, 87.—(f) With *in c. Acc.*: in ipsos factum deflectitur, id. 7, 2, 23; cf. Stat. S. 2, 1, 59: adversarios in suam utilitatem deflectere, Quint. 4, 1, 71: dotes puellæ in pejus, Ov. R. Am. 325: virtutes in vitia, Suet. Dom. 3.—**b.** Esp.: With *Personal pron. in reflexive force*: *To turn one's self aside, withdraw*: quum te de curriculo petitionis deflexisses, C. Mur. 22, 46.

B. *Neut.*: *To turn off* or *aside*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** With *Abl.*: viâ, Tac. H. 2, 70. **b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in Tusces, Pl. Ep. 4, 1, 3.—**c.** With *ad*: ad visendum Apin, Suet. Aug. 93.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** With *de*: deflexit aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, C. Læl. 12, 40.—**b.** With *ab*: qui semel a veritate deflexit, hic, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Com. 16, 46.—**c.** With *ad*: ab amicitiis perfectorum hominum ad leves amicitias deflexit oratio, C. Læl. 26, 100.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.): *To bend* or *turn downwards*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: ramum olivæ, Col. 5, 11, 14: palmitem, id. 4, 26, 3.—**B.** With *Abl.*: deflectens pondere corpus, Cat. 62, 51.—**C.** With *juxta*: deflexā vite juxta stirpem arborem, Pl. 17, 23, 35, § 204.

dē-flĕo, ēvi, ētum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.*

[de; fleo] **I.** *Act.*: **A.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. b.) (*To shed tears down upon*; hence) *To weep over, bewcep; to lament, deplore bewail* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: Numam, Ov. M. 15, 487: nuptam, id. fb. 10, 12: genetrix defienda mihi, Sen. Octav. 10: intimum belli, Asinius Pollio ap. C. Fam. 10, 31: eversionem civitatis, Quint. 3, 8, 12: aliena mala, id. 6, 1, 26: Thebas, id. 11, 3, 168; Virg. Æ. 6, 220: in defiendâ nece, Quint. 11, 3, 8.— **2.** With *Objective clause*: minui defievit (*sc.* aries) onus dorsumque levari, Manil. 4, 748.— **3.** With *inter*: inter nos impendentes casûs, C. Brut. 96, 329.— **4.** With *Adv.*: te insatiabiliter, Lucr. 3, 920: quæ est sæpe defleta, C. de Or. 3, 3, 9.— **B.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.): oculos, *To weep one's eyes out*: App. M. 5, p. 161.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.): **A.** *Act.*: *To weep greatly over*: adolescentem, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 30: solitudinem, App. M. 4, p. 310.— **B.** *Neut.*: *To weep greatly*: **gravibus querelis, Prop. 1, 16, 15**: cf. App. M. 4 *fin.*

dēflĕtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defleo, *no.* II.] *A violent weeping*: Juvenc. 4, 122.

dēflexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deflecto] *A turning* or *bending aside* (late Lat.), **I.** Prop.: meatûs solis, Macr. S. 1, 17. **II.** Fig.: cupiditatum, Naz. Pan. Const. 5.

1. **dēflexus,** a, um, *P.* of deflecto.

2. **dēflexus,** ūs, *m.* [deflecto] *A bending, turning aside* (post-class.), Fig.: humani animi ab odio ad gratiam deflexus, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1.

dē-flo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; flo] **I.** *To blow off* or *away*: Var. R. R. 1, 64. **II.** *To blow* one thing *from* another, *to cleanse by blowing*: Pl. 28, 2, 5, § 27.

dē-flŏccātus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; floccus] *Stripped of locks, bald*: senes, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 10.

dēflōrātĭo, onis, *f.* [defloro] (late Lat.) (Prop. *A stripping-off of flowers from the tree*; hence, Fig.): **A.** *An unjust* or *injurious selection of passages from a work*: Cyrillus, Alexandrinus episcopus, deflorationes quasdam librorum Nestorii facichat, eum turbare volens; etenim erat inimicus ejus, Cassiod. Var. 12, 5 *init.*— **B.** *A stripping-off of moral qualities and attributes from those to whom they belong*; i. e. a *depriving them of such qualities*, etc.; Tert. adv. Val. 12.

dē-flōrĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2, *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; flos] *To shed its blossoms* (prps. only in the follg. passage): vitis pejus defloret, Col. 5, 6, 36.

dēflōresco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [defloreo] *To shed its blossoms; to fade, wither*. **I.** Prop.: omne frumentum, quum totam (spicam) edidit, octo diebus defloreseit, Col. 2, 11 *ad fin.*: Pl. 18, 29, 69: quum (faba) defloruit, exiguas (aquas) desiderat, id. 18, 12, 30. **II.** Fig.: cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, Liv. 29, 4; cf. also, id. 38, 53: cum jam deflorescentem cognovisti, C. Brut. 92, 317.

dē-flōro, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; flos] (*To strip flowers off*; hence): **A.** Meton.: *To strip*: deflorat (ventus) fructus, Dracont. 1, 589. — **B.** Fig.: **1. a.** *To deprive of, despoil of*: futurum gaudii fructum spes tibi jam deflorabit, Gell. 14, 1, 36: dub. al. præflorabit.— **b.** With access. notion of appropriation: *To seize upon, take to one's self*: fulgores solis deflorare (of the rainbow), Amm. 24, 11, 28.— **2.** *To dishonour, disgrace, bring shame* or *discredit upon*: in quantum legem Philippi patris ejus extulit, in tantum hunc defloravit, Vet. Schol. ad C. Sest. 51 in Class. Auct. 2, p. 146 Mai.

dē-flŭo, xi, xum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de; fluo] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.) *To flow down*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Abs.*: sanguen, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: rivus, Ov. F. 3, 273.— **2.** With *ex*: flamma ex Ætna, Liv. Fragm. 1, 118: succus ex filice, Pl. 18, 6, 8, § 45.— **3.** With *Abl.*: flumen Lavida Tauro monte defluens, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 680 P.: saxis humor, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 29.— **4.** With *per*: per venam auri, Pl. 33, 5, 26, § 86.— **5.** With *ad*: ad pulmonem, Gell. 17, 11, 1.— **6.** *Adv. of place*: quo Varamus defluit, Pl. 3, 18, 22, § 126.— **B.** Fig.: *To flow, come, proceed*: hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluxit in forum, C. Or. 27 *fin.*; a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf. (adolescentes) tantum ab eo (*sc.* Seneca) defluebant, quantum, etc., *departed, deviated*, Quint. 10, 1, 126 Frotsch.: a quibus duplex Octaviorum familia defluxit, *are derived, descended*, Suet. Aug. 2: ne quid in terram defluat, *be spilled on the ground, be lost*, C. Læl. 16, 58.— **C.** Meton.: Of things not liquid: *To move downward gently* or *gradually*; *to glide down, descend, slip*: jam ipsæ defluebant coronæ, C. Tusc. 5, 21, 62; cf. pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Virg. Æ. 1, 404: aries mersus secundo defluit amni, *floats, swims down*, Virg. G. 3, 447: Ostiam Tiberi, *to sail down*, Suet. Ner. 27: tota cohors imitata relictis ad terram defluxit equis, *dismounted from their horses, and slipped down*, Virg. Æ. 11, 501: ex equo, Curt. 7, 7 *ad fin.*: in humum, Furius poet. ap. Macr. 6, 4: ad terram, Liv. 2, 20: multaque merces tibi defluat æquo ab Jove, *flow to thee in abundance*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 28 (cf. Theocr. 1, 5: Ἐς τὲ κατᾰρρεῖ).

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To flow away* so as to disappear, *to cease flowing*: **A.** Prop.: rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 32: quum hiberni defluxere torrentes, Sen. Q. N. 3, 3.— **B.** Fig.: *To cease, vanish, disappear, be lost*: ex novem tribunis unus defluxit, *has deserted, proved unfaithful*, C. Sest. 32, 69: ubi salutatio defluxit, *has ceased, is over*, id. Fam. 9, 20 *ad fin.*: ubi per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium defluxere, Sall. J. 1, 4.— **C.** Meton.: Of the hair: *To fall off*: Pl. 11, 37, 56, § 153; id. 11, 39, 94, § 231.

dēfluus, a, um, *adj.* [defluo] (post-Aug.): **A.** (acc. to defluo, *no.* I. B.): *Flowing down*: splendor ab alto, Stat. S. 1, 3, 53.— **B.** (acc. to defluo, *no.* I. C.): **1.** *Moving downwards, going* or *falling down*: seu defluus ille (Crenæus), Stat. Th. 9, 325: cæsaries, *long and flowing*, Prud. στεφ. 13, 30.— **2.** *In which a liquid flows down*: vasculum, *a water-clock*, App. M. 3, p. 130.

dēfluvĭum, ĭi, *n.* [defluo] **A.** (acc. to defluo, *no.* I. C.) (*A descending, slipping down*; hence), Of heaveuly bodies: *An approaching to the earth*: hujus (*sc.* lactei circuli) defluvio sata cuncta lactescunt, Pl. 18, 20, 69, § 281.— **B.** (acc. to defluo, *no.* II. C.) Of the hair: *A falling off*: **1.** With *Subjective Gen.*: capilli, Pl. 28, 11, 46, § 163; id. 29, 6, 34, § 108.— **2.** With *Respective Gen.*: capitis, Pl. 11, 39, 94, § 230; id. 22, 13, 15, § 34.

dēfluxĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A flowing off, discharge* (late Lat.): seminis, Firm. Math. 3, 7: ventris, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 18. **II.** Meton.: *A wasting away*: phthisis, sive, ut plerique appellant, phthoë, quod corporis faciat defluxionem, etc., Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 2, 14.

dēfluxus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A flowing* or *running off*: in terras, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47.

dē-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, fŏdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de; fodio] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To dig downwards, dig deep, dig up* (rare): scrobem, Col. 7, 5, 17: specus, Virg. G. 3, 376: terram, Hor. S. 1, 1, 42.— **B.** Meton.: *To tear out, to lacerate*: oculis, manibus cruribusque defossis, Flor. 3, 21, 26. **II.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (a)): **A.** Prop.: *To dig in, to bury in the earth* (class.): **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: homines defoderunt in terram dimidiatos, Cato ap Gell. 3, 14, 19: virgulta in terram, Lucr. 5, 953.— **2.** With *in c. Abl.*: cotem in cunitio, C. de Div. 1, 17, 3: hospitem (*sc.* necatum) in ædibus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 51: lapidem in agro, Ov. F. 2, 641: in qualis propagines, Pl. 17, 13, 21, § 97.— **3.** With *Abl.*: aliquem humo, Ov. M. 4, 239: cf., id. F. 6, 458.— **4.** With *sub c. Abl.*: thesaurum sub lecto, C. de Div. 2, 65, 134.— **5.** With *per*: virgulta per agros, Lucr. 5, 1365.— **6.** With *Adv.*: multifariam defossum aurum, C. de Or. 2, 41, 174: ubi signum defossum est, Liv. 8, 10. **B.** Fig.: *To bury, i. e. overwhelm, hide, conceal, remove from sight*: defodiet (ætas) condetque nitentia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 25: se, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 2 *extr.*

defœneratus, v. defeneratus.

‡ **dēformātātum,** adv. a fomitibus succisum, quibus confoveri erat solitum lignum, Fest. p. 57.

defore, v. desum.

‡ **deforma exta,** v. formus.

1. dēformātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. deformo] *A representation, delineation*, Vitr. 1, 1; 3 præf. *ad fin.*

2. dēformātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. deformo] *A deforming, disfiguring, defacing*: tantæ majestatis, Liv. 9, 5 *fin.*

dē-formis, e, *adj.* [de; forma] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; forma, *no.* I. A.) (*Separated from a form*; hence) **A.** Of living beings: *Misshapen, deformed*: ut eum pœniteat deformem esse natum, C. Cœl. 3, 6.— **B.** Of things: *Of rude construction, ill-made*: opus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 23.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; forma, *no.* I. A.): *Devoid of shape* or *form, shapeless*: animæ, Ov. F. 2, 554.

III. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; forma, *no.* I. B. 1.): **A.** Prop.: *Devoid of beauty, ugly, hideous, loathsome*: **1.** *Abs.*: formosus an deformis, C. Inv. 1, 24, 35: agmen (through loss of their arms), Liv. 9, 6: turba, id. 41, 3: spectaculum, id. 9, 6: motus statusve, C. Fin. 5, 12, 35: — *Sup.*: deformissima femina (*opp.* pulcherrima), Gell. 5, 11, 11.— **2.** With *Abl.*: calvitio deformis, Suet. Dom. 18: solum patriæ deforme malis, *hideous in appearance*, Liv. 5, 49: urbs incendiis, Suet. Vesp. 8.— **B.** Fig.: Morally, *etc.*: *Ugly, odious, unseemly, disgusting, disgraceful*: **1.** *Abs.*: **a.** patria, C. Fam. 4, 9, 3: turba deformis et incondita, Suet. Aug. 35: lucra deformia, id. Vesp. 23: hæsitatio, Quint. 11, 2, 48: pertinacia, id. 12, 1, 13: obsequium, *servile*, Tac. A. 4, 20: ægrimonia, Hor. Epod. 13, 18: dolor, Luc. 8, 81: — *Comp.*: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis, C. Rep. 1, 34, 51.— **b.** Deforme est, *etc.*, with a *Subjective clause*: deforme et servile est cædi discentes, Quint. 1, 3, 14: lambere ea (*sc.* labra) et mordere deforme est, id. 11, 3, 81: mutum et clinguem videri deforme habebatur, Tac. Or. 36: — *Comp.*: multo deformius amittere, quam non assequi laudem, Pl. Ep. 8, 24, 9.— **2.** With *Dat.*: oratio non tam honorifica audientibus, quam sibi deformis, Liv. 45, 44.— **3.** With *Gen.* (poet.): deformis leti, Sil. 1, 166.— **4.** With *in c. Gerund in do*: varicare supra modum et in stando deforme est, et, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 3, 185.

deformĭtas, ātis, *f.* [deformis] (*The quality of the* deformis; hence) **A.** (acc. to deformis, *no.* I.): *Deformity, a misshapen form* or *condition*: **1.** *Abs.*: est etiam deformitatis, *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 59, 239.— **2.** With *Gen.*: quæ si in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta, *etc.*, C. Off. 3, 29, 105.

B. (acc. to deformis, *no.* III.) **1.** Prop.: *Lack of beauty, ugliness, hideousness, loathsomeness*: **a.** *Abs.*: noscebatur in tanta deformitate. Liv. 2, 23; cf. also, Quint. 6, 1, 40.— **b.** With *Gen.*: Pleminii, Liv. 2, 23: amissi oculi, Quint 2, 13, 12: ædificiorum, Suet. Ner. 38; calvitii, id. Cæs. 45.— **2.** Fig.: **a.** Morally, *etc.*: *Turpitude*; *unseemliness* of character, disposition, *etc.*; *disgrace, dishonour*, etc.: (a) *Abs.*: ne mala consuetudine ad aliquam deformitatem pravitatemque veniamus, C. de Or. 1, 34, 156: si judiciibus deformitati futura absolutio (*sc.* rei), Quint. 6, 1, 12.— (b) With *Gen.*: an corporis pravitates habebunt aliquid offensionis, animi deformitas non habebit? C. Leg. 1, 19, 51: cujus rei, Hirt. B. Alex. 60: cf., also, Quint. 8, 3, 39.— **b.** Of style: *Inelegance*: Quint. 6, 1, 37.

dēformĭter, *adv.* [deformis, *no.* III. B.] **A.** *Disgracefully, dishonourably*: deformiter ac turpiter, Suet. Ner. 49: — *Comp.*: deformius, Aug. Conf. 1, 9.— **B.** *Inelegantly*: deformiter sonat junctura, Quint. 8, 3, 45: dicet multa, id. 11, 1, 82.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

1. dē-formo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (a); forma] *To bring into form* or *shape*; *to form, fashion*; *to design, delineate, describe* (class.): **I.**

Prop.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: quum areas deformabis, Cato R. R. 161: non flosculos sed certos ac deformatos fructūs ostenderat, *full-formed, perfect*, Quint. 6 procem. § 9.—**B.** With *Abl.*: marmora prima manu, Quint. 5, 11, 30 Spald.: tragicæ (scenæ) deformantur columnis et fastigiis et signis, *are delineated, represented*, Vitr. 5, 8; cf. operis speciem exemplaribus pictis, *to represent in outline, to sketch*, id. 1, 1. **II.** Fig.: quæ ita a fortunâ deformata sunt, ut tamen a naturâ inchoata comparaet, C. Sull. 26, 73 Matth.; cf. Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 11: ille, quem supra deformavi, *have depicted, described*, C. Cæcin. 5, 14; cf. Sen. Ben. 7, 2.

2. **dēformo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [deformis, *no.* III.] **I.** Prop.: *To disfigure, spoil, mar*, etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: vultum Deformat macies, Virg. G. 4, 254: tonsura capillos, Ov. A. A. 1, 517: parietes nudos ac deformatos reliquit, C. 2 Verr. 4, 55, 122: ut fastigium valvæque deformarentur, Liv. 37, 3. —**B.** With *Abl.*: deformatus corpore, C. Att. 2, 21, 3: canitiem pulvere, Virg. Æ. 10, 844: fulminibus plura loca deformavit (*sc.* tempestas), Liv. 40, 45. **II.** Fig.: *To mar, disgrace, dishonour*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: victoriam honestam turpe judicium populi deformavit, Liv. 3, 71: cf. id. 8, 32: orationem, Quint. 10, 7, 32: domum, Virg. Æ. 12, 805: quæ accusatores deformandi hujus causâ dixerunt, C. Cœl. 2, 3.—**B.** With *Abl.*: multa bona uno vitio, Liv. 30, 14.

1. **dēfossus**, a, um, *P.* of defodio.

2. **dēfossus**, ūs, *m.* [defodio] *A digging deeply*: Pl. 19, 8, 48, § 163.

dēfraudātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defraudo] *A defrauding, diminution*: Fig.: Tert. Anim. 43.

dēfraudātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who defrauds, a defrauder*: Gai. Inst. 4, 65.

dēfraudātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She who defrauds*: Tert. Jejun. 16.

dē-fraudo (-frudo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.: fraus] **I.** Prop.: *To take away by fraud, defraud, overreach, cheat*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: **1.** *Aliquem*: tene ego defrudem? Plaut. As. 1, 1, 81: cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 78; 80; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 84: id. Men. 4, 3, 12; id. Rud. 5, 3, 31; 60.—**2.** *Aliquid*: quod ego defraudavi, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 11: eleemosynam pauperis ne defraudes, Vulg. Sir. 4, 1.—**B.** *Aliquem aliquâ re*: me drachumâ, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 91: ut suæ victoriæ fructu se defraudaret, Liv. 36, 40.—**C.** With *ab*: non defrauderis a die bono, Vulg. Sir. 14, 14.—**D.** With *second Acc.* (*of that wherein the fraud consists*): æs defraudasse cauponem, Var. ap. Non. 25, 1: quem ne andabatam quidem defraudare poteramus, C. Fam. 7, 10, 2 Manut.: si quid aliquem defraudavi, Vulg. Luc. 19, 8.—**E.** With *ellipse of object*: etiam insuper defrudet? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38.—**F.** With *in c. Abl.*: in omni re defraudabitur, Vulg. Sir. 27, 35. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: ne brevitas defraudasse aures videatur, C. Or. 66, 221: genium, *to deny one's self an enjoyment*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 14; Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 10 Rhunk.—**B.** With *Dat.*: nihil sibi, Petr. S. 69.

dē-frēmo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.: fremo] *To cease raging or roaring, to abate* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 9, 9; id. ib. 1, 5 *fin.*: sensim ira, id. ib. 4, 12.

dē-frēnātus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.: frenum] *Unbridled, unrestrained*: cursu, Ov. M. 1, 282.

‡ **defrensa**, detrita atque detonsa, Fest. p. 56; cf. Comm. p. 407.

dēfrĭcāte, *adv.* [defrico, *no.* I. B.] *With biting sarcasm, with bitter irony*: Næv. ap. Charis. p. 178 P.

dēfrĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defrico] *A rubbing*: corporis, Cael. Aurel. Acut. 1, 11; id. ib. 2, 18; 29; id. ib. 3, 16.

dē-frīco, cŭi, cātum and ctum (the former in Cat. 37, 20; Col. 11, 2, 70; Pl. 28, 12, 50; the latter in Col. 6, 13, 1; id. 7, 5, 8; Sen. Ep. 87), āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; frico] (rare): **I.** Gen.: *To rub well* or *hard, to rub*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: dentem, Cat. 39, 19; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 216: radicem, Col. 12, 56, 1: dolia, id. 11, 2, 70: vas, Vulg. Levit. 6, 28: corpora pecudum quotidie, Col. 6, 30, 1.—**2.** With *Abl.*: lichenes pumice, Pl. 26, 4, 10, § 21: papulam salivâ, Cels. 5, 28, 18; cf. also. Cat. 37, 20.—**B.** Fig.: urbem sale multo, *i. e. to lash well*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 4. **II.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: defricari, *To rub one's self thoroughly*: ut forte hic in balneas venit, cœpit, postquam perfusus est, defricari, Auct Her. 4, 9, 14.

defrictus, a, um, *P.* of defrico.

dē-frigesco, frixi, *no sup.*, frigescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; frigesco] *To grow cold* (rare): coctura, Col. 12, 20, 4; id. 12, 21, 1.

dē-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; frango] **I.** Prop.: *To break off; to break to pieces* (rare, but class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: plantas, Var. R. R. 1, 40, 4: ramum arboris, C. Cæcin. 21, 60: defractis subselliis, Suet. Claud. 41.—**B.** With *ab*: ferrum ab hastâ, Virg. Æ. 11, 748.—**C.** With *ex*: ex arbore plantas, Virg. G. 2, 300; cf. C. de Or. 3, 28, 110.—**D.** With *Dat.*: crura aut cervices sibi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 126.—**E.** With *Abl.*: caput ei hoc patibulo, Titin. ap. Non. 366, 18.—**F.** With *Adv.*: caput alicui testatim, Juvent. ap. Charis. p. 196 P. **II.** Fig.: *To break to pieces, destroy, lose*: id unum bonum est, quod nunquam defringitur, Sen. Ep. 92, 2.

defrudo, v. defraudo.

dē-frūgo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; fruges] *To rob of corn*, i. e. *to starve the crop by scanty sowing*: segetem ne defruges, Pl. 18, 24, 55; cf. Cato R. R. 5, 4.

dē-frŭor, *no perf.*, frŭi, 3. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; fruor] *To enjoy thoroughly*: auctumnitate, Symm. Ep. 3, 23; cf. Fest. p. 54: "*defrui* dicebant antiqui ut *deamare, deperire*, significantes omnem fructum percipere."

dē-frusto, āvi, ātum, āre 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; frusto] *To divide into pieces, to dismember* (post-class.): tunicam, Amm. 31, 2; cf. id. 20, 2; Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

dēfrūtārius, a, um, *adj.* [defrutum] *Belonging to*, or *for*, defrutum (only in Col.): cella, Col. 1, 6, 9: vasa, id. 12, 19, 3 and 6.—As *Subst.*: **defrutarium**, ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* vas) *A vessel for holding* defrutum: Col. 12, 20, 2.

dēfrūto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To boil down into* defrutum: quicquid vini, Cato R. R. 24, 2: vinum, Col. 2, 22, 4.

dēfrūtum, i, *n.* (prps. for defervitum, *sc.* mustum) *Must boiled down* (acc. to Var. and Col., to one third; acc. to Pl. only to one half), *defrutum*: Var. ap. Non. 551, 24; Col. 12, 20 *sq.*; Pl. 14, 9, 11; Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 51; Virg. G. 4, 269.

dēfŭga, æ, *m.* [defugio] *A runaway, deserter* (late Lat.); Cod. Th. 12, 19, 3; Prud. στεφ. 1, 42.

de-fŭgio, fūgi, *no sup.*, fŭgĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a., fugio] **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To flee away, make off quickly*: **1.** *Abs.*: injurias fortunæ, quas ferre nequeas, defugiendo relinquas, C. Tusc. 5, 41, 118.—**2.** With *ab*: ab sacris, Grat. Cyneg. 459.—**3.** With *Adv. of place*: quo sinistrum cornu defugit, Liv. 5, 58.—**B.** Fig.: *To shun, avoid*; nec tamen defugio, quin dicam, etc., Var. R. R. 2, 4, 2. **II.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To flee from*; *to withdraw in haste*, etc., *from*: defugit patriam, et ascitus est civis a Tarquiniensibus, C. Rep. 2, 19, 34.—**B.** Fig.: *To avoid, shun*, etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: prœlium, Cæs. B. C. 1, 82: munus, id. Att. 8, 3, 4: disputationem, id. de Or. 1, 25, 106: contentiones, inimicitias, vitæ dimicationes, id. Planc. 32, 77: auctoritatem consulatûs mei, id. Sull. 11, 33; cf. Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 19; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 99.—**2.** With *Abl.*: rempublicam suscipiant: . . . . . sin timore defugiant, Cæs. B. C. 1, 32.

de-fŭgo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; fugo] *To drive away*: capillos, Theod. Prisc. 1, 4.

dē-fulguro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; fulguro] *To flash down*: clipeus ignem, Aus. Per. Iliad. 5.

dēfunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defungor] (Eccl. Lat.): **A.** *Execution, performance*: cordis, Salvian. Gub. Dei, 1, 8.—**B.** *Death*: in die defunctionis suæ, Vulg. Sir. 1, 13.

defunctorie, *adv.* [defunctorius] *Slightly, cursorily*: agere causam, Sen. Contr. 5, 31 *ad fin.*: petere aliquid, Ulp. Dig. 38, 17, 2.

dēfunctōrĭus, a, um. *adj.* [defungor, through obsol. subst. *defunctor*] *Quickly despatched; slight, cursory* (post-Aug.): apodixis, Petr. S. 132: ictus, id. ib. 136.

1. **defunctus**, a, um, *P.* of defungor.

2. **dēfunctus**, ūs, *m.* [defungor] *Death*: Tert. adv. Valent. 26.

dē-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, funděre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; fundo] (mostly post-Aug.) **I.** Gen.: *To pour down, pour out*: **A.** Prop.: aquam, Cato R. R. 156, 5: vinum (*sc.* ex dolio in amphoram), Hor. S. 2, 2, 58: late sanguinem, Sil. 5, 453: ovi album in vas, Cels. 6, 6: fruges pleno cornu, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 29 Schmid.—**B.** Fig.: verba pectore, Petr. S. 5: voces pectore, id. ib. 121.

II. Esp.: Religious, *t. t.*: *To pour out*, as a libation: te prosequitur mero Defuso pateris, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 34: libamenta Mercurio, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.

dē-fungor, functus sum, fungi, 3. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; fungor] **I.** Gen.: *To have done with, acquit one's self of, discharge* an affair or an obligation; *to perform, finish* (class.; not in Cæs.): **A.** With *Abl.*: studio, Lucr. 4, 963: tam vili munere orationis, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 24: omni populari concitatione, C. Sest. 34, 74: tribus decumis pro unâ, id. 2 Verr. 3, 16, 42: imperio regis, Liv. 1, 4: prœlio, id. 1, 25; cf. bello, id. 25, 35; consulis fato, id. 10, 29: Campania totiens defuncta metu, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 2: plurimorum morbis, perpaucis funeribus, Liv. 4, 52: laboribus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 15; Ov. F. 6, 541.—Poet., with inanimate subjects: defunctum bello barbiton, *discharged from the warfare of love*, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 3.—**B.** *Abs.*: defunctus jam sum, *now I am quit*, i. e. *safe, out of danger*, Ter. Eun. prol. 15 Ruhnk.; cf. id. Ad. 3, 4, 63; id. Ph. 5, 8, 32: me quoque defunctum placide vivere tempus erat, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 24. **II.** Esp.: Of the finishing of life (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** With *Abl.*: *To finish, to close, to arrive at the end of, to have done with, to fulfil* or *complete*: vitâ, Virg. G. 4, 475; id. Æ. 6, 306; so, suâ morte, Suet. Cæs. 89: suis temporibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 22.—**B.** *Abs.*: *To depart, die* (not ante-Aug.; cf. supra): dicitur prius esse defunctus, Quint. 5, 5, 2; so, Tac. A. 15, 22 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 99; hence, defunctus = mortuus, *deceased, defunct*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 108; Quint. 4, 1, 28; id. 5, 14, 15; Suet. Cæs. 6; id. Aug. 8.

dēfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defundo] *A pouring out, decanting*, Col. 3, 2, 1 Schneid.

dē-fūtūtus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (*b*) (*β*); futuo] = delassata futuendo: puella, Cat. 41, 1.

dē-gener, is (*Abl.* degeneri, Tac. A. 12, 19), *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; genus] **I.** Prop.: *That departs from its race* or *kind, degenerate, not genuine*: **A.** *Abs.*: hi (*sc.* Galli) degeneres sunt, Liv. 38, 17: cf. id. 25, 40: Neoptolemum, Virg. Æ. 3, 549: proles, Luc. 8, 693: dignitate formæ haud degenerem reputantes, Tac. A. 12, 51: canum degeneres, Pl. 11, 50, 111: aquila id. 10, 3, 3: herbæ, id. 17, 5, 3: adamantes, id. 37, 4, 15.—**B.** With *Gen.*: patrii non degener orsis, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 7: sanguinis, Stat. Th. 9, 619: patriæ artis, Ov. M. 11, 314: altæ virtutis patrum, Sil. 10, 68; Pl. 5, 8, 8. **II.** Fig.: *Ignoble, base*: **A.** *Abs.*: degeneres animos timor arguit, Virg. Æ. 4, 13: metus, id. 3, 149: questūs, Val. Fl. 1, 104: preces, Tac. A. 12, 36 *fin.*: projectus, id. H. 3, 83 *fin.*: insidiæ, id. A. 11, 19.—Poet.: toga (for togati), Luc. 1, 365.—**B.** With *Abl.*: vitâ, Tac. A. 4, 61.—**C.** With *ad*: ad pericula, Tac. A. 1, 40.—**D.** With *Gr. Acc.*: cetera, Tac. A. 6, 42 Walth.

dēgenĕrātio, onis, *f.* (degenero *no.* II.] *A changing for the worse, a deteriorating*: a superiore ad inferius fit degeneratio, Boeth. de Unit. p. 866.

dēgenĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [degener] **I.** *Neut.*: *To depart from its race* or *kind to degenerate*

(class.): **A. Prop.: 1.** With *ab:* a vobis nihil degenerat, C. Phil. 13, 15, 30. — **2.** With *in c. Acc.:* hordeum in avenam, Pl. 18, 17, 44, § 149; cf., also, id. 17, 15, 25, § 117.—**3.** *Abs.:* degeneras (*sc.* Pandione nata), Ov. M. 6, 635; poma, Virg. G. 2, 59; semina, id. ib. 1, 198; so, Col 3, 10, 17; frumenta, id. 2, 9, 11; surculus, id. 3, 9, 7.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** With *ab:* ab hac virtute majorum, C. Fl. 11, 25; a gravitate paternâ, C. Prov. Cons. 8, 18; a parentibus nostris, Liv. 22, 14; a familiâ i periosissimâ, id. 9, 34; a gentis suæ moribus, Hirt. B. Alex. 24; a civili more, Suet. Aug. 17; a famâ vitâque suâ, Tac. H. 3, 28—**2.** With *ad:* ad theatrales artes, Tac. A. 14, 21.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.:* in parentibus supplicis, Tac. A. 15, 68. —**4.** With *Dat.* (poet.): degenerant nati patribus, Manil. 4, 78; Marti paterno, Stat. Th. 1, 484; patri, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 3.—**5.** *Abs.:* consuetudo eum et disciplina degenerare non sineret, C. 2 Verr. 3, 68.—**6.** With *in c. Acc.:* in Persarum mores, Liv. 9, 18.

II. *Act.:* **A.** *To cause to degenerate, to deteriorate:* Venus carpit corpus et vires animosque degenerat, Col. 7, 12, 11: ni degeneratum (*t. e.* animus degener), Liv. 1, 53.—**B.** With that from which any thing degenerates, as object: *To dishonour, to stain,* by degeneracy (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): non degenerasse propinquos (*sc.* me), Prop. 4, 1, 81: hanc, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 45: palmas, id. M. 7, 543: famam, Stat. Th. 4, 149: — *Pass.:* conspectus degenerati patris, Val. Max. 5, 8, 4; cf. Sil. 17, 11; Liv. 1, 53.

dēgēnĭātus, a. um, *P.* of degenio.

dē-gĕnio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; Genius] (late Lat.) (Prop.: *To deprive of one's Genius or tutelary Spirit,* i. e. *of one's good fortune;* hence, Meton.): **A.** *Act.: To deprive* another *of* something belonging to him or attaching to his office: commonemus ut præpositorum commoda non præsumas, nec quicquid eos potestatis habere reverenda sanxit antiquitas aliquâ usurpatione degenies, Cassiod. Var. 5, 5; dub. al. deneges.—**B.** *Pass.: To be deprived of* something belonging to one's self, whether in property or rank; *to be fined, disgraced, degraded:* si ad illum diem arcario nostro, dispunctis rationibus, non aut per te intuleris aut destinaveris quantitatem, degeniatus in provinciâ velociter reddes, quæ te male distulisse cognoscis, Cassiod. Var. 12, 10 (cf. Gr. εὐδαίμων, having a good Genius, *i. e.* flourishing, prosperous).

dē-gĕro, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; gero] **I.** Prop.: *To carry away, carry off:* **A.** With *de:* de vineâ sarmenta, Cato R. R. 37, 5.—**B.** With *ad:* mea ornamenta ad meretrices, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 53.—**C.** With *Dat.:* aurum meum tuæ amicæ, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 41. **II.** Meton.: *To make up or put into* a form: siccata (*sc.* uva) degeritur in pastillos, Pl. 12, 27, 60, § 131.

dē-glăbro, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; glabro] *To smooth off, make smooth:* arbores, Paul. Dig. 47, 7, 5: corpus, Lact. 1, 21.

dē-glŭbo, *no perf.,* ptum, bĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; glubo] **I.** Prop.: *To strip off; to shell, to husk:* granum ex folliculo, Var. R. R. 1, 48, 2. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To take off the skin; to skin, flay* (rare): so vel vivum, Var. ap. Non. 158, 22; cf. mænam, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 33: pecus, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 32 *fin.*: murem, Marc. Empir. 16.—**B.** Sensu obsceno, Aus. Ep gr. 71, 5.

dē-glūtino, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; glutino] *To unglue, to separate:* palpebras, Pl. 25, 13, 103.

dē-gluttĭo (**-ūtĭo**), *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; glutio] **I.** Prop.: *To swallow down* (post-Aug. and rare): hunc cibum, Fronto Ep. ad Amic. 1, 15: deglutire virum, fauces implere capaces, Alcim. Avit. 4, 364. **II.** Fig.: *To swallow,* i. e. *take for granted on the authority of others:* nec deglutiebam, quod acceperam, Boeth. de Duab. Nat. p. 948.

dē-go, i, *no sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de; ago] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; ago, *no.* I. A.): *To drive away, remove,* etc.: potest æstus per ventis intervalla degi, Front. ad M. Cæs. 4, 3.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.; ago, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (ζ) (α)): Of time: **A.** With *Acc.: To pass, spend,* etc.: a mane ad noctem usque in foro dego diem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 3: diem in lætitiâ, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 6: ætatem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 79; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 70; Lucr. 3, 508; C. Rosc. Am. 52, 150; id. Fin. 2, 35, 118: omne tempus ætatis, id. Sen. 1, 2: ævom, Lucr. 2, 1094; id. 5, 173; 1459; C. Frgm. ap. Augustin. Trin. 4, 2: vitam, id. Sull. 27, 75; Virg. Æ. 4, 551: quod reliquum est vitæ, C. Fam. 11, 28 *ad fin.*: senectam, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 20: otia, Cat. 68, 104; cf. bellum, Lucr. 4, 969.—*Pass.:* quantis periclis degitur hoc ævi, Lucr. 2, 16; so, ætas, id. 4, 1178; C. Læl. 23, 87; id. Off. 1, 32, 117; id. N. D. 1, 19, 50: vita, id. Fin. 4, 12, 30; Pl. 12, 1, 2.—**B.** *Abs.: To live* (so not freq. till after the Aug. age): lætus deget, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 42: gentes sic degunt, Pl. H. N. 12 procœm.: certus procul urbe degere, Tac. A. 4, 57: sine nequitiâ, Sen. Ep. 74; cf. Pl. 6, 17, 19; id. 6, 25, 29: vita humanior sine sale non quit degere, *to continue, endure,* id. 31, 7, 41.

☞ "DEGERE antiqui posuerunt pro *exspectare,*" Fest. p. 55 (*to keep one's self in suspense*; v. Lind. Comm. p. 404).

dē-grandĭnat, 1. *v. impers.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (β); grandinat] *It hails violently:* Ov. F. 4, 755.

dē-grassor, *no perf.,* āri, 1. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; grassor] **I.** Prop.: *Neut.: To rush down:* deorsum degrassantur aquæ, App. de Deo Socr. p. 94. **II.** Meton.: *Act.: To attack fiercely, to revile:* primos duces, Stat. Ach. 1, 406 (cf. the *simpl.* with the *Acc.*, id. Theb. 8, 5, 4).

dē-grāvo, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; gravo] **I.** Prop.: *To weigh* or *press down* (not ante-Aug.): unda caput, Prop. 3, 7, 58; so, caput, Ov. M. 5, 352: altam ulmum (vitis), id. Tr. 5, 3, 35: partes navigii, Pl. 9, 5, 4; Col. 6, 2 *fin.*; cf. id. 1, 5 *fin.*: (duo millia militum) illatis ex transverso signis degravabant prope circumventum cornu, Liv. 3, 62; Ov. F. 4, 436; id. M. 13, 777.—*Abs.:* Pl. 11, 24, 28, § 83. **II.** Fig.: *To burden, incommode:* peritos nandi lassitudo et vulnera et pavor degravant, Liv. 4, 33 *ad fin.*; cf. id. 7, 24.

dē-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; gradior] *To go down, march down, descend:* **I.** Prop. (mostly post-Aug.): **A.** With *de:* de viâ in semitam, Plaut. Casin. 3, 5, 40. —**B.** With *ex:* ex arce, Liv. 5, 52.—**C.** With *Abl.:* templo, Liv. 8, 35: monte, Sall. J. 49, 4: colle, id. ib. 50, 1: jugis, Tac. H. 1, 61: Alpibus, id. ib. 2, 66 *fin.*: castello, tumulis, id. A. 4, 49: palatio, id. H. 3, 67.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.:* in campum, Liv. 7, 24: in campos, id. 44, 5 *fin.*: in specum, Tac. A. 2, 54 *ad fin.*: in æquum, id. Agr. 18.—**E.** With *ad:* ad pedes, Liv. 3, 62 *fin.*: ad pedes, *to alight, dismount,* id. 29, 2.—**F.** With *per:* per aversam domûs partem, Tac. H. 2, 51.—**G.** With *Adv.:* paulatim, Tac. Agr. 37. —**H.** *Abs.:* Liv. 13, 14; Pl. 8, 16, 21, § 58. **II.** Fig.: Of an oration: alii jubent, antequam peroretur, ornandi aut augendi causâ degredi; deinde concludere ac perorare, C. de Or. 2, 19, 80.

dē-grūmor, *no perf.,* āri, 1. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; gruma] *To level off, to straighten:* viam, Lucil. ap. Non. 63, 9: ferrum, Enn. ib.

dēgrunnio, v. digrunnio.

dēgŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [degulo] *A glutton:* App. Apol. p. 322.

dē-gŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; gulo] *To swallow down;* hence, *to devour, consume* (ante-class., and rare): omnia, Poeta ap. Charis. p. 80; Afran. ib., and ap. Non. 97, 29.

‡ **degunere,** degustare, *To taste:* Fest. p. 54 [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; root GU = ΓΕΥ, γεύω].

dēgustātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [degusto] *A tasting:* Ulp. Dig. 18, 16, 1; 33, 5, 3.

dē-gusto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; gusto] **I.** Prop.: *To taste* (class.): vinum, Cato R. R. 148: so, Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 1: vasa vel dolia, *i. e. the wine contained in the* vasa *or* dolia, id. ib.: pabulum, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 15: novas fruges aut vina, Pl. 18, 2, 2: loton, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 18. **II.** Meton.: Poet.: *To touch slightly:* **A.** Of fire: *To lick:* ignes flamma degustant tigna trabeisque, Lucr. 2, 192.—**B.** Of a weapon that slightly touches: *To graze:* (lancea) summum degustat volnere corpus, Virg. Æ. 12, 376; imitated by Silius: Sil. 5, 274. **III.** Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *To try, make trial of, make one's self acquainted with:* eandem vitam, C. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: literas primis labris, Quint. 12, 2, 4: aliquid speculæ ex ejus sermone, C. Clu. 26, 72: ingenia virorum, Sen. Ep. 33, 5: imperium, Tac. A. 6, 20 *ad fin.*: volim odorere, et istum convivam tuum degustes, et ad me de his rebus scribas, C. Att. 4, 8 *fin.*—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II.): *To touch upon slightly, to treat of briefly:* plures materiæ inchoatæ et quasi degustatæ, Quint. 10, 5, 23: hæc prœmio, id. 4, 1, 14; genera, id. 10, 1, 104.

dē-habĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; habeo] *Not to have, to lack:* Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 35.

dē-haurio (**-hōrio**), hausi, haustum, haurire, 4. *v. a.* [de; hauriо] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; haurio, *no.* I.) (*To draw away;* hence) *To skim off:* amurcam, Cato R. R. 66 *fin.*

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; haurio, *no.* III. A.): *To swallow down, to swallow* (late Lat.): margarita pretiosa, Tert. Pall. 5 *ad fin.*: carnem, id. Res. Carn. 11 *ad fin.*

dē-hinc (in the poets sts. monosyllabic by synæresis, *e. g.* Virg. Æ. 1, 131; id. ib. 1, 256; id. ib. 6, 678; id. ib. 9, 480; Ov. F. 6, 788; cf. App. Orth. 45; and v. Ritschl. Prolegg. ad Plaut. p. 169. On the contrary, dissyllabic in Virg. G. 3, 167; id. Æ. 3, 464; id. ib. 5, 722; id. ib. 8, 337; id. ib. 12, 87; Hor. S. 1, 3, 104; id. A. P. 144; Sil. 8, 473), *adv.* **I.** Prop.: Of space: *From this place, from here, hence* (so not ante-Aug., and very rare): interiora Cedrosii, dehinc Persæ habitant, Mel. 3, 8, 4; Pl. 3, 5, 6; Tac. A. 4, 5.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of the order of succession: *Hereby, here from, out of this* (poet.): ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat, Hor. A. P. 143; Sil. 8, 471.

B. Of a consequence: *Hence, therefore, from that* (only in folg. passages): sequi decretum'st, dehinc conjicito ceterum, Plaut. Casin. 1, 6: dehinc postulo, sive æquum est, te oro, Dave, ut redeat jam in viam, Ter. And. 1, 2, 19.

C. Of time, with or without respect to the *terminus a quo* (freq. in Plaut. and Ter. and since the Aug. age, but not in Cic. or Cæs.; also not in Quint.): **I.**: **a.** With respect to the *terminus a quo:* (α) *From this time forth, henceforth, henceforward* (in the future, opp. to abhinc, from this time backward, v. abhinc): (α) With a *Fut. Tense:* si ante quidem mentitus est, nunc jam dehinc erit verax tibi, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 161; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 69; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 33; Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 8.—(β) With a *Pres. Tense:* profecto nemo est, quem jam dehinc metuam, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 98; Ter. Eun 2, 3, 5: ut quiescant, id. And. prol. 22: ne exspectetis, id. Ad. prol. 22; Liv. 1, 59.—(γ) With *Imperat. Mood:* at nunc dehinc scito, illum, *etc.*, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 8; cf. id. Pœn. prol. 125.—(δ) Referring to a point of time in the past, *thenceforward, since then:* quum ex instituto Tiberii omnes dehinc Cæsares beneficia . . . aliter rata non haberent, Suet. Tit. 8; Val. Fl. 1, 551: duplex dehinc fama est, Suet. Cal. 58.

b. Without respect to the *terminus a quo,* pointing to a future time: *Hereupon, afterward, next, then* (not ante-Aug.): Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur, Virg. Æ. 1, 131; id. ib. 1, 256; id. ib. 5, 722; id. ib. 6, 678; id. ib. 8, 337; id. ib. 9, 480; id. ib. 12, 87; Hor. S. 1, 3, 104: dehinc audito legionum tumultu raptim profectus, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 34; Suet. Tib. 20: quæ postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est, Dona dehinc . . . imperat ad naves ferri, Virg. Æ. 3, 464; Ov.

F. 6, 788; cf. de qua dehinc dicam, Suet. Aug. 97; id. Ner. 19.

2. In enumerations, for *deinde, Then, after this* (rare, and excepting once in Sall., not ante-Aug.): arduum videtur res gestas scribere: primum quod . . . dehinc quia, *etc.*, Sall. C. 3, 2; so, after primum, Virg. G. 3, 167; after primo, Suet. Aug. 49 *ad fin.*: incipiet putrescere, dehinc laxata ire in humorem, tunc exsilient flumina, inde, *etc.*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 29.

dē-hisco, hivi (*Inf.* dehisse), *no sup.*, hiscĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; hisco] *To part asunder; to split open; to gape, to yawn* (excepting once in Var., not ante-Aug.): dehisse terram, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 41; so of the yawning earth, Virg. G. 1, 479; id. ib. 3, 432; id. Æ. 4, 24; id. ib. 10, 675; id. ib. 12, 883; id. ib. 8, 243: unda dehiscens, id. ib. 1, 106: neque enim ante dehiscent Attonitæ magna ora domus, id. ib. 6, 52: cymba rimis, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 27; cf. navigium, Sen. Ep. 30: dehiscens intervallis acies, Liv. 29, 2: rosa paullatim rubescens dehiscit ac sese pandit, Pl. 21, 4, 10; id. 35, 15, 52: thynni pinguescunt in tantum ut dehiscant, *burst open*, id. 9, 15, 20.

dēhŏnestāmentum, i. *n.* [dehonesto] (excepting once in Sallust, only post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: Morally: *That which dishonours; a dishonour, disgrace:* **A.** With *Gen.*: qui uxores, quum propter originis dehonestamenta non invenirent, vi publicâ rapuerint, Just. 28, 2, 9: vitiorum dehonestamenta, *disgrace caused by the practice of vice*, Arn. 2, 16: amicitiarum, *to friendships*, Tac. H. 2, 87.—**B.** *Abs.*: contumeliæ verba probrosa, ignominiæ et cetera dehonestamenta, Sen. Const. Sap. 19 *fin.*; cf., also, Tac. A. 14, 21.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: ille, Romanum increpans, auribus decisis (eum) vivere jubet, ostentui clementiæ suæ, et in nos dehonestamento, Tac. A. 12, 14. **II.** Meton.: Physic lly: *That which disfigures, a disfigurement, blemish*: quo ille dehonestamento corporis maxime lætabatur, Sall. Hist. Frgm. ap. Gell. 2, 27, 2: oris, Tac. H. 4, 13.

dēhŏnestātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Disgrace, dishonour:* Tert. Pudic. 18.

dē-hŏnesto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; honesto] *To disgrace, disparage, dishonour* (not ante-Aug.; but cf. dehonestamentum): famam maculari dehonestarique, Liv. 41, 6: proavum infami operâ, Tac. A. 3, 66; id. ib. 4, 74; cf. Romanum imperium, Treb. Gall. 16: a vicio junceo dehonestatus, Aug. contr. Crescon. 3, 48, *no.* 53.

dē-hŏnestus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; honestus] *Unbecoming, improper:* verbum, Gell. 19, 10, 10.

dē-hŏnŏro, āvi, ātum, are, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; honoro] *To disgrace, dishonour* (late Lat.): With persons or things as objects: **A.** In *simple constr.*: dehonorata Babylon, Oros. 2, 2.—**B.** With *Abl.*: filios religiosos bono a vobis dehonorari animo, Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 8: non dignitatem causæ impari oratione dehonoravisset, Claud. Mamert. de Stat. An. 3, 14, 11 *init.*

dehorio, īre, v. dehaurio.

dēhortātio, ōnis, *f.* [dehortor] *A dissuading, dehortation:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15 *fin.*

dehortātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Dissuasive, dehortatory:* Tert. Apol. 22.

dē-hortor, ātus sum, āri (*in tmesis*, de me hortatur, Enn.; v. *no.* F.), 1. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; hortor] *To advise to the contrary; to dissuade* (class.): With persons or things as subjects: **A.** With *Acc.*: res ipsa me aut invitabit, aut dehortabitur, C. Pis. 39, 94.—**B.** With *ab*: multa me dehortantur a vobis, Sall. J. 31, 1.—**C.** With *ne c. Subj.*: hic dehortatus est me, ne illam tibi darem, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 17.—**D.** With *Inf.*: multa me dehortata sunt hue prodire, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 15: plura de Jugurthâ scribere dehortatur me fortuna mea, Sall. J. 24, 4.—**E.** Without *Acc.*: Piso repetere Syriam dehortatus est, Tac. A. 3, 16.—**F.** With *Abl.*: audaci pectore de me hortatur, ne, *etc.*, Enn. Ann. 13, 1.

Dēĭănīra, æ, *f.*, Δηϊάνειρα, *Dau. of Œneus, sister of Meleager and Gorgo, wife of Hercules, and mother of Hyllus.* She involuntarily caused the death of Hercules, by sending him the garment Nessus had given her: Ov. M. 9, 9 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 34 *sq.*; id. ib. 162; Sen. Herc. Oet.; C. Tusc. 2, 8; id. N. D. 3, 28.

Dēĭdămĭa, æ, *f.* (**Dēĭdămĭa,** Auct. incert. in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 76 Burm.) Δηϊδάμεια, *Dau. of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles*, Hyg. Fab. 97; Prop. 2, 9, 16; Ov. A. A. 1, 704; cf. ib 682: Deidamiam Pyrrhumque meos nunc Scyros habebit, Auct. in Anthol. l. l.

dĕi-fĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [deus; facio] *To make into a god, to deify:* ad finem ejus libri Julianum deificavit, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 2: quomodo homo Christus deificetur, id. ib.: quapropter non erubescunt multos homines deificantes. id. ib.

dĕĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [deifico] *Making into a god, deifying:* Tert. Apol. 11.

dein, v. deinde.

dēin-ceps (dissyll., Hor. S. 2, 8, 80; cf. dehinc and deinde), *adj.* and *adv.* [capio; cf. particeps, princeps] **I.** *Adj.* (*Gen.* deincipis) *Following thereafter, next following:* "*deinceps* qui deinde cepit, ut *princeps* qui primum cepit," Fest. p. 54: "*deincipem* antiqui dicebant proxime quemque captum ut *principem* primum captum," id. p. 57. So only in one other passage, in Appuleius: deincipe die, App. Flor. *no.* 16.

II. *Adv.*, In an unbroken series: **A.** Prop.: Of Space: *One after the other, successively*, ἑξῆς ἐφεξῆς (freq. and good prose): Var. R. R. 1, 14, 2: his (saxis) collocatis et coagmentatis aliu insuper ordo adjicitur, *etc* .... sic deinceps omne opus contexitur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 23, 4; cf. id. B. C. 1, 25, 8: ea quæ ἀκροστιχὶς dicitur, quum deinceps ex primis versuum literis aliquid connectitur, C. Div. 2, 54, 111; cf. id. de Or. 3, 47, 183; Sall. J. 19, 3.

B. Meton.: **1.** Of time: *One after another; successively, in succession*: stationes dispositas haberent atque alios alii deinceps exciperent, Cæs. B. G. 5, 16 *fin.*; cf. so with alius, id. 7, 3; C. Rep. 1, 37; Liv. 29, 3; id. 29, 14: ut deinceps qui accubarent canerent ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, C. Tusc. 4, 2, 3: quos video deinceps tribunos plebis per triennium fore, C. Fam. 2, 18, 4; cf. Liv. 1, 21; id. 6, 5: reliquis deinceps diebus Cæsar silvas cædere instituit, Cæs. B. G. 3, 29; cf. id. ib. 5, 40; and id. B. C. 3, 56: possum deinceps totam rem explicare, C. 2 Verr. 1, 10, 28; so with totus, Col. 2, 4, 3: gallinæ villaticæ sunt, quas deinceps rure habent in villis, *constantly, continually*, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 2.

2. Of order: *In succession*: septimus sum deinceps prætorius in gente nostra, *the sixth in succession*, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 2; cf. Quint. 12, 8, 15: de justitia satis dictum est: deinceps, ut erat propositum, de beneficentia ac de liberalitate dicatur, *i. e. next in order*, C. Off. 1, 14, 42; cf. id. ib. 2, 15, 52; id. ib. 3, 2, 7; Col. 2, 10, 26; C. Inv. 1, 20, 28; cf. id. Ac. 2, 14, 46: annales Enni ut deinceps legi possint, *that they may be read on continuously*, id. N. D. 2, 37, 93; cf. perge deinceps, *proceed further on*, Var. R. R. 3, 8, 1.

3. In particular combinations (not in Cæs.): **a.** Deinde deinceps, inde deinceps, postea deinceps, Gr. ἔπειτα ἑξῆς: deinde etiam deinceps posteris prodebatur, C. Leg. 3, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 19, 43; and, Liv. 2, 47: deinceps, inde multæ, quas non minus diligenter elaboratas ... afferebamus, C. Brut. 90, 312; so, deinceps inde, Liv. 5, 37; and also, inde deinceps, id. 1, 44: æquitate sua postea trium regum bellis deinceps omnibus functum officiis, id. 45, 14.—**b.** Corresp. with primus: primum est officium, ut se conservet in naturæ statu; deinceps, ut ea teneat, quæ, *etc.*, C. Fin. 3, 6, 20; cf. principes sint patria et parentes ... proximi liberi totaque domus ... deinceps bene convenientes propinqui, id. Off. 1, 17, 58; and Tac. H. 1, 48: ut prima (officia) diis inmortalibus, secunda patriæ, tertia parentibus, deinceps gradatim reliqua reliquis debeantur, *and so on*, C. Off. 1, 45, 160; cf. nam et in procemio primum est aliquid et secundum ac deinceps, Quint. 7, 10, 5; Tac. A. 1, 81. (C. Div. 1, 30, 64 the MSS. vary between deinde deinceps moriturus esset and deinceps moriturus esset, both equally good.)

Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 232—238.

dēindĕ, and as commonly abbrev. (cf. Prisc. p. 1008 P., and *exin, proin*) **dein** (in both forms *ei* is constantly monosyll. in the class. poets), *adv.* [de-inde].

I. Prop.: Of place; *From here, beginning here; from there, beginning there* (but rarely): vin interest perangusta, deinde paullo latior patescit campus, inde colles assurgunt, Liv. 22, 4.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of (local) succession (cf. dehinc, *no.* II. A.): *After this, next; then*: auxiliares Galli Germanique in fronte, post quos pedites sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones, exin totidem aliæ legiones, *etc.*, Tac. A. 2, 16: hæc quidem duo binis pedibus incisim: dein membratim, *etc.*, C. Or. 63, 213; cf. id. N. D. 2, 42 *fin.*

B. Of time: *Thereafter, afterward, then* (very common): **1.** Gen.: hostes contra legiones suas instruunt. Deinde utrique imperatores in medium exeunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 68: accepit conditionem, dein quæstum occipit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52: complures ex iis occiderunt: deinde se in castra receperunt, Cæs. B. G. 4, 35 *fin.*: dein Tubero, Nescio (inquit) Africane, C. Rep. 1, 10: incipe, Damœta; tu deinde sequere, Menalca. Alternis dicetis, Virg. E. 3, 58; unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus. atque ita porro Pugnabant armis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 101: Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 30: ut sciam, quibus nos dare oporteat eas, quas ad te deinde literas mittemus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: in Æquis nihil deinde memorabile actum, Liv. 3, 3.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Corresponding to *primum, inde, postea, postremo*, etc.: Cæsar primum suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25; cf. id. ib. 3, 20 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 74; id. ib. 3, 108: principio duplicavit illum pristinum patrum numerum, deinde, *etc.*, C. Rep. 2, 20: plebs montem sacrum prius deinde Aventinum occupavit, id. ib. 2, 33; cf. ib. 2, 37: hunc secutus est Cursor: deinde L. Maso ædilicius: inde multi Masones ...: deinde Carbones et Turdi insequuntur, id. Fam. 9, 21 *med.*: jubent venire agros Attalensium ...: deinde agros in Macedonia regios ...: deinde agrum optimum et fructuosissimum Corinthium ...: post autem agros in Hispania ... tum vero ipsam veterem Carthaginem vendunt, id. Agr. 1, 2, 5: quippe oppidana lascivia invicem incessente probra, deinde saxa, postremo ferrum sumpsere, Tac. A. 14, 17.—**b.** Connected with *tum, tunc, postea, porro, postremo*, etc.: primum ea quæ sumus acturi cogitare debemus, deinde tum dicere ac facere, Var. L. L. 6, 6, 62: deinde tum, Quint. 4, 2, 27; deinde tunc, Sen. Ep. 74: tum deinde, Liv. 2, 8: tunc deinde, Val. Fl. 8, 109; so, servos Milonis sibi confessos esse de interficiendo Cn. Pompeio conjurasse; deinde postea se gladio percussum esse, *etc.*, C. Mil. 24, 65: deinde postea, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 2; Liv. 41, 24; Cels. 3, 4; id. 5, 28: postea deinde, id. 7, 8; Val. Max. 9, 1 *ext.* 5; cf. also, deinde eam postea supprimat, C. Clu. 26, 71; and, post deinde, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 3; C. Att. 2, 23; deinde p st, Vell. 2, 23, 3: deinde porro, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 103; so, id. Epid. 5, 2, 61; mox deinde recurrit, Tib. 1, 5, 73: deinde postremo attendendum est, *etc.*, C. Inv. 1, 28, 43; cf. deinde ad extremum, id. 2 Verr. 1, 10, 28; id. Pis. 31 *fin.*: deinde deinceps, v. deinceps, *no.* II. B. 3. a.—**c.** With *quum, postquam, posteaquam, ubi*, etc.: dein quum, C. Rep. 1, 12: deinde quum, Liv. 3, 47; Pl. 19, 8, 51; Col. 2, 3, 2: deinde (dein) postquam, Liv. 3, 66; id. 6, 13; id. 7, 37; id. 8, 8; id. 9, 31: deinde posteaquam, Cels. 7 *præf.*: deinde (dein) ubi, Sall. J. 68, 69; id. C. 45 *fin.*; Liv. 7, 14.

C. In an enumeration or succession of facts or arguments: **1.** Gen.: *Afterwards, next in order, then*: ut a prima congressione maris et feminæ, deinde a progenie et cognatione ordiar, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 24: te ad cœnas itare desisse

moleste fero . . . Deinde etiam vereor . . . ne, *etc.*, id. Fam. 9, 24, 2; id. de Or. 2, 11, 45 *sq.*—**2.** Esp.: Corresp. to *primum* (primus) *postremo*, et al.: quod in homine multo est evidentius, primum ex ea caritate, quæ, *etc.*, deinde, *etc.*, C. Læl. 8, 27; so, id. ib. 18, 65; id. ib. 20, 73; id. ib. 21, 81; id. Rep. 1, 18; id. ib. 1, 17; id. ib. 1, 26; cf. deinde, several times repeated, C. Rosc. Am. 45; id. Inv. 1, 28, 43; id. ib. 2, 13, 43; id. Or. 54, 108; eight times, id. Inv. 2, 49, 145: deinde . . . tum . . . post, *etc.*, Cels. 2, 18; id. 3, 7; 6, 11: deinde . . . deinde . . . postremo . . ., C. Ac. 2, 16, 49: excellente tum Crasso et Antonio, deinde (*next to the latter*) Philippo, post Julio, id. Brut. 88, 301: prima nobilitas Cilicio (croco) et ibi in Coryco monte, dein Lycio monte Olympo, mox Centuripino Siciliæ; cf. so, after optimus, Pl. 25, 11, 87; id. 25, 13, 94; id. 37, 9, 38; after laudatissimus, id. 21, 18, 69; cf. id. 21, 21, 92; id. 28, 9, 39: femur promovetur sæpissime in interiorem: deinde in exteriorem: raro admodum in priorem aut posteriorem, Cels. 8, 20.

dēin-sŭper, *adv.* = desuper, *From above:* deinsuper in murum attollitur, Sall. H. Frgm. ap. Non. 530 *fin.*

dē-intĕgro, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; integro] *To impair, destroy:* nomen virginis (*i. e.* virginitatem) deintegravit, Cæcil. ap. Non. 101, 24.

dē-intus, *adv.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; intus] *From within*, a parte interiore (late Lat.): Veg. 4, 9, 2: facere aliquid, (*opp.* de foris), Vulg. Luc. 11, 40.

Dēiŏnides, æ, *m.*, Δηϊονίδης, *Son of Deione*, i. e. *Meletus*: Ov. M. 9, 442.

Dēiŏpēa, æ, *f.*, Δηϊοπεία, *One of Juno's nymphs*: Hyg. Fab. præf.; Virg. Æ. 1, 72; id. G. 4, 343.

Dēiphŏbē, es, *f. Daughter of Glaucus*: Virg. Æ. 6, 36; cf. Serv. in h. l.

Dēiphŏbus, i, *m.*, Δηίφοβος, *Son of Priam and Hecuba, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris*: Virg. Æ. 2, 310; id. ib. 6, 495 *sq.*; Ov. M. 12, 547; id. H. 5, 94.

dēĭtas, ātis, *f.* [deus] (*The quality of the* deus; hence) *The divine nature, deity* (late Lat.), transl. of Gr. θεότης: Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 1; Prud. Apoth. 144.

dējectio, ōnis, *f.* [dejicio] **A.** (acc. to dejicio, *no.* I. A.): **1.** *A casting* or *throwing down*: **a.** Prop.: alvi, *i. e. a purging*, Cels. 1, 3; id. 2, 7; id. 2, 12; so, without alvi, Sen. Ep. 120, 16.—**b.** Fig.: (α) With *Gen.*: militum pœnæ sunt militiæ mutatio, gradûs dejectio, *etc.*, i. e. *aggradation*, Modestin. Dig. 49, 16, 3.—(β) *Abs.*: Of the mind: *Fear* or *timidity*: Sen. Q. N. 2, 59, 11; dub. al. defectio. —**2.** Astron. *t. t.*: In reflexive force: *A sinking* or *depression* of the heavenly bodies below the horizon: altitudines stellarum et dejectiones, Firmic. Math. 2, 3.—**B.** (acc. to dejicio, *no.* I. B. 3.): *A turning out of possession*: qui illam vim dejectionemque tuo rogatu fecerit, C. Cæcin. 20, 57.

dējectiuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [dejectio, *no.* A.] *A slight purging*: Scrib. Comp. 52.

dējectĭus, *comp. adv.* [2. dejectus, *no.* II.] *In too low a way, too lowly*: Tert. ad Marc. 2. 27 *fin.*

☞ *Pos.* and *Sup.* not in use.

dējecto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [dejicio] *To hurl down*: vasa cuncta, Mattius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 4.

dējector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who throws* or *casts down* any thing (e. g. through the window): Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 4.

1. **dējectus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of dejicio. **II.** *Pa.* (very rare): **A.** *Sunk down, low*: equitatus noster etsi dejectis atque inferioribus locis constiterat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 46: — *Comp.*: dejectiores, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 6 *fin.*—**B.** *Cast down, deserted, dispirited*: quamquam vis ante vulnere tardat, Haud dejectus equum dum jubet, Virg. Æ. 10, 858; haud sic dejecta, St. Th. 3, 315: in epilogis plerumque dejecti et infracti sumus, Quint. 9, 4, 138.

☞ *Sup.* prob. does not occur.

2. **dējectus,** ūs, *m.* [dejicio] **I.** Prop.: *A casting* or *throwing down* (rare; not in Cic.): **A.** With *Gen.*: arborum, Liv. 9, 2: gravis (Penei), *fall*, Ov. M. 1, 571; cf. fluminum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18: aquæ, id. Ep. 56: velatum geminæ dejectu lyncis, *i. e. covered with a double lynx-skin*, Stat. Th. 4, 272.—**B.** *Abs.*: Pl. 33, 4, 21; cf. Vitr. 6, 3. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A declivity*: collis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 22: in dejectu positus, Pl. 2, 70, 71.—*Plur.*: colles dejectûs habebat, Cæs. B. G. 2, 8.

dējĕrātĭo, ōnis, v. dejuratio.

dējĕro, are, v. dejuro.

dē-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; jacio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To throw* or *cast down; to hurl down, precipitate* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: bustum aut monumentum, aut columnam, C. Leg. 2, 26, 64: statuas, id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: monumenta regis Templaque Vestæ, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 15: arces, id. ib. 4, 14, 13: turrim, Cæs. B. C. 2, 22: libellos, *to tear down*, C. Quint. 6, 27: antennas, Cæs. B. C. 3, 15: comam, Afran. ap. Non. 514, 12: crines, Tac. A. 13, 40: sortes, *to cast into the urn*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 6: pernam, *to throw into the pot*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 36: caseos caprinos, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 3: alvum, *i. e. to purge*, Cato R. R. 158: alvum superiorem, *i. e. to vomit*, id. ib. 156, 2.—**2.** With *de:* araneas de foribus et de pariete, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 31: aliquem de saxo, Liv. 5, 47; so, id. 6, 20: togam de humero, Suet. Cæs. 9.—**3.** With *ab:* jugum a cervicibus, C. Phil. 1, 2, 6: togam ab humeris, Suet. Aug. 52.—**4.** With *ex:* aliquem e ponte, Suet. Cæs. 80: e saxo cives, Hor. S. 1, 6, 39: agmen Gallorum ex rupe Tarpeiâ, Liv. 7, 10: equum e campo in cavam viam, *i. e. force to leap down*, id. 23, 47.—**5.** With *Abl.*: aliquem equo, Cæs. B. G. 4, 12; so, Liv. 4, 19: quæ (*sc.* classis) tempestate dejecta ad Baleares, *had been driven down by a storm*, Liv. 23, 40.—**6.** With *ad:* naves ad inferiorem partem insulæ, Cæs. B. G. 4, 28: classem ad Baleares insulas, Liv. 23, 4.—**7.** With *in c. Acc.*: aliquem in Tiberim, C. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: librum in mare, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1: aliquem in locum inferiorem, Cæs. B. G. 5, 44: aliquem e summo in Tartara, Lucr. 5, 1124: securim in caput, Liv. 1, 40.

B. Esp.: **1.** With *Personal pron. in reflexive force: To throw* or *cast one's self down*: **a.** With *de:* se de muro, Cæs. B. C. 1, 18; cf., also, Nep. Dion, 4, 5. —**b.** With *ab:* se a montibus, Liv. 28, 6. —**c.** With *per:* se per munitiones, Cæs. B. G. 3, 26.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To drive down* or *out, to dislodge* an enemy from a position, *etc.*: **a.** With *Abl.*: præsidium regale loco dejecit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30: hostes muro turribusque dejecti, Cæs. B. G. 7, 28: nostri dejecti sunt loco, id. ib. 7, 51.—**b.** With *ex:* præsidium ex saltu, Cæs. B. C. 1, 37.—**c.** In *simple constr.*: præsidium dejecit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 26; so, C. Phil. 8, 2, 6: dejecto præsidio, Cæs. B. G. 7, 36: dejectis, qui in præsidio erant, Liv. 4, 53: cf., also, id. 44, 39: castra hostium, id. 23, 14: prætorium, id. 41, 2.—**3.** Law *t. t.*: *To drive out; to turn out* of possession: **a.** With *de:* de possessione imperii vos dejicere conatus, Liv. 45, 22.—**b.** With *Adv.*: unde dejectus, C. Cæcin. 13, 36; cf., also, id. ib. 8, 23.—**c.** In *simple constr.*: potcrisne dicere dejectum esse eum, *etc.*, C. Cæcin. 17, 49.—**4.** *To fell* to the ground; *to bring down dead; to kill, slay*, etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: his dejectis, et coacervatis cadaveribus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 27; cf., also, id. B. C. 1, 46; id. ib. 3, 51: gruem aut olorem, Virg. Æ. 11, 580.—**b** With *Abl.*: quem telo primum . . . Dejicis? Virg. Æ. 11, 665.—**c.** With *ab:* avem ab alto cœlo, Virg. Æ. 5, 512.—**d.** With *Dat.*: Glaucoque bovem, Thetidique juvencam Dejicit Antæus, *i. e. slaughters in sacrifice*, Val. Fl. 1, 191.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To cast down*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: oculos, C. 2 Verr. 5, 71, 181: vultum, Virg. Æ. 3, 320: hæc sunt dejecta *jolted down*, C. Rosc. Com. 2, 7: quæ replenta, vel dejicienda sunt, Quint. 10, 4, 1.—**2.** With *de:* oculos de isto, *i. e. to take the eyes off*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 18, 33: quantum mali de humanâ conditione dejeceris, *i. e. have removed* or *averted*, C. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: quantum de doloris terrore, id. ib. 2, 5, 14: eum de sententiis dejecistis, *i. e. have diverted*, id. Phil. 9, 4, 8: de gradu dejici, id. Off. 1, 23, 80; cf. id. Att. 16, 15, 3. —**3.** With *ab:* oculos a republicâ, C. Phil. 1, 1, 1: cruciatum a corpore, id. 2 Verr. 5, 62, 162.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: oculos in terram, Quint. 1, 11, 9; cf., also, Curt. 6, 2, 6.—**5.** With *Abl.*: vitia a se ratione, C. Tusc. 4, 37, 80. **6.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: dejectus oculos, Virg. Æ. 11, 480: vultu, Stat. Th. 3, 307: oculos in se dejecta, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 11.—**7.** With *per:* si metum Siciliæ, damnatione istius, per vestram fidem dejecero, C. 2 Verr. 5, 50, 130.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 3.): *To cast* one *down* from the prospect of a thing; *to prevent from obtaining, to deprive, rob of*: **1.** With *de:* de honore dejici, C. 1 Verr. 9, 25.—**2.** With *Abl.*: ad dejiciendum honore eum, Liv. 30, 41: dejecti honore, id. 3, 35: aliquem ædilitate, C. 1 Verr. 8, 23: prætura, id. Mur. 36, 76: principatu, Cæs. B. G. 7, 63: certo consulatu, Liv. 40, 46: eâ spe, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8: opinione trium legionum (*i. e.* spe trium legionum collegendarum), id. ib. 5, 48: conjuge tanto, Virg. Æ. 3, 317.—**3.** In *simple constr.*: aliquem, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 4, 3: quum inimicum eo quoque anno petentem dejecisset, Liv. 38, 35: uxorem (*sc.* conjugio), Tac. A. 11, 29.

Dējŏtărus, i, *m. Tetrarch of Galatia, afterwards king in Armenia Minor and a part of Pontus*; a contemporary of Pompey, Cæsar, and Cicero, the last of whom made on his behalf the well-known oration: Cæs. B. C. 3, 4; Hirt. B. Alex. 34 *sq.*; id. ib. 67 *sq.*; Luc. 5, 55.

dē-jŭgis, e, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; jugum] *Sloping* = declivis: properare dejuge dorso, Aus. Mos. 164.

dē-jŭgo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; jugum] (Prop.: *To remove from the yoke*; Meton.): *To separate, sever*: Pac. ap. Non. 101, 27 and 142, 32.

dē-jungo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; jungo] **I.** Prop.: *To unyoke* cattle: IVNCTO DEIVNCTOVE IVMENTO, Inscr. ap. Grut. 1003, 2. **II.** Fig.: *To separate, sever*: amantes, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 75.

dējūrātĭo (dējĕr-), ōnis, *f.* [dejuro] *An oath* (post-class.): testari sub dejuratione (*al.* dejeratione), Tert. Poen. 4: DEIERATIO ESTO APVD MAGISTRATOS, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 70.

dējūrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *An oath*: dejurio vineti, Gell. 7, 18, 8.

dē-jūro (-jĕro), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; juro] *To take an oath, to swear*: **A.** Form *dejuro*: per omnes deos et deas dejuravit, occisurum eum, *etc.*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 37; id. Rud. 5, 2, 49; Gell. 4, 20, 9; id. 7, 18, 10; id. 11, 6, 1; 3: falsum, id. 1, 3, 20.—**B.** Form *dejero:* Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 63; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 39; id. Hec. 5, 2, 5; Var. L. L. 5, 10, 20; Prop. 4, 3, 42; Amm. 24, 3, 9.

dē-jŭvo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; juvo] *To leave off helping, to withhold assistance*: dejuvare in rebus adversis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 63.

dē-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; 1. labor] **I.** Prop.: *To fall, sink* or *slip down* (very freq. and class.): **A.** With reference to the *terminus a quo*: **1.** With *de:* signum, de cœlo delapsum, C. Phil. 11, 10, 24: de manibus audacissimorum civium delapsa arma, id. Off. 1, 22, 77.—**2.** With *ab:* cupæ delapsæ ab lateribus, Cæs. B. C. 2, 11; Tib. 2, 6, 39: sinus ab humero, Quint. 11, 3, 144: ab æthere, *to glide down*, poet. for to fly down, *sc.* to the earth, Ov. M. 1, 608: ætheriis ab astris, Virg. Æ. 5, 838.—**3.** With *ex:* ex utrâque parte (aqua), C. de Or. 3, 46, 180: ex equo, Liv. 37, 34.—**4.** With *Abl.*: curru delapsus eodem, Virg. Æ. 10, 576; Ov. M. 15, 685: cœlo, Virg. Æ. 5, 722; id. ib. 7, 620; Ov. H. 18, 65: summo Olympo, id. M. 1, 212.—**5.** With *Dat.*: serta capiti delapsa, Virg. E. 6, 16.—**6.** *Abs.*: Pallas delapsa, Ov. M. 3, 101: hæc,

Id. A. A. 1, 43: aquila leniter delapsa, Suet. Aug. 94.—**B.** With reference to the *terminus ad quem:* **1.** With *in c. Acc.:* in terram delabi, Lucr. 6, 838; in scrobes, Cæs. B. G. 7, 82: in provinciam, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2: in mare (flumen), Hor. Od. 3, 29, 35: sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Virg. Æ. 2, 377. — **2.** With *Æ. of place:* vade, age, te æquoream, virgo, delabere Lemnon, Val. Fl. 2, 127.— **3.** With *Adv. of place:* huc cornix delapsa per auras, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 21.

II. Fig. (so esp. in Cic.): *To sink down, to descend* from a straight course (*and* with reference to the *term. ad quem*), *to slide* or *fall into:* **1.** With *ad:* jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, C. Læl. 21, 76: aut a minoribus ad majora ascendimus, aut a majoribus ad minora delabimur, id. Part. Or. 4, 12: ad impatientiam, Tac. A. 15, 63: ad inopiam, id. ib. 2, 38 *fin.*—In the brief epistolary style: eo magis delabor ad Clodiam, *I incline to Clodia* (i. e. to purchase her gardens), C. Att. 12, 47.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.:* in idem genus morbi delapsam, C. Att. 7, 5; cf. in hoc vitium scurrile, id. de Or. 2, 60, 246: in amorem libertæ, Tac. A. 13, 12: in ambitionem, id. ib. 3, 63: cujus in similitudinem proclivi cursu delabitur, C. Rep. 1, 28, 44: in istum sermonem, id. de Or. 1, 21, 96: in eas difficultates, *ut, etc.*, id. Fat. 17; Quint. 7, 8, 1.— **3.** With *Adv. of direction:* Carneadem solitum esse eo delabi, interdum ut diceret, *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 18, 59.

dē-lăbōro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (β); labo-ro] *To overwork one's self:* Afran. ap. Non. 393, 15.

dē-lăcĕro, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (β); lacero, *no.* III. F.] *To tear in pieces, ruin:* me meamque rem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 14.

dē-lăcrĭmātĭo, onis, *f.* [de; lacrimo] **A.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.): (*A shedding down of tears;* hence), *A watery running of the eyes* (a disease of the lacrimal glands): Pl. 25, 13, 99; id. 34, 11, 26.—**B.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.): *A ceasing to shed tears,* Scrib. Comp. 37.

dēlăcrĭmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [delacrimo, through obsol. *delacrimator,* "one who sheds tears"] *Pertaining to one who sheds tears,* or *to weeping:* collyrium, Marc. Emp. 8.

dē-lăcrĭmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; lacrimo, *no.* II.] *To shed tears, to weep;* Fig. of the vine: Col. 4, 9 *fin.*

dēlæve, are, v. delevo.

dē-lambo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; lambo] *To lick:* vellera linguâ, Stat. Th. 2, 681.

dē-lāmentor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; lamentor] *To lament, bewail:* natam ademptam, Ov. M. 11, 331.

‡ **dēlānĭāre** est descindere et quasi lanam trahere, unde *lacinia* et *lanius* dicitur, qui pecus discindit, Fest. p. 56.

dē-lāpido, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; lapis] **A.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To clear from stones:* locum, Cato R. R. 46, 1.—**B.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. b.): *To lay with stones, to pave:* "*delapidata* lapide strata," Fest. p. 56; cf. "*delapidata* λιθόστρωτα," Gloss.

dēlapsus, ūs, *m.* [delabor] *A falling down, descent:* aquæ, *a flowing off, discharge,* Var. R. R. 1, 6 *fin.*

dēlassābĭlis, e, *adj.* [delasso] *That can be wearied out:* poetus, Manil. 4, 242.

dē-lasso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (β); lasso] *To weary or tire out* (rare): labore delassatus, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 22: loquacem Fabium, Hor. S. 1, 1, 14.—Poet. With thing as objects: delasset omnes fabulas poetarum, Mart. 10, 5 *ad fin.*

dēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defero, *no.* II. B. 2. b.] *An accusing; an accusation, denunciation:* **A.** With *Gen.:* nominis, C. Div. in Cæc. 20, 64; id. Clu. 8, 25; Col. ap. C. Fam. 8, 6, 2.—**B.** *Abs.:* cuicumque vos delationem dedissetis, C. Div. in Cæc. 15, 49; cf. Tac. A. 4, 66; id. ib. 11, 29:—*Plur.:* Tac. H. 2, 10; id. ib. 2, 84; id. A. 6, 7; Pl. Pan. 34, 5; id. ib. 45.—**C.** With *apud:* crebris apud Neronem delationibus famosos, Tac. H. 4, 41.

dēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An accuser, informer, denouncer* (only post-Aug.; esp. in Tacit. and Suet.): Quint. 9, 2, 74: divinationes, quæ fiunt de accusatore constituendo, et nonnunquam inter delatores, *Uter præmium meruerit,* id. 3, 10, 3; Pl. Pan. 34, 1 *sq.* Schwarz.; Suet. Tib. 45; id. Cal. 15; Tac. A. 6, 40; id. H. 1, 2: majestatis, *i. e. of violated majesty,* Tac. A. 2, 50; cf. Papiæ legis, *i. e. respecting its violation,* Suet. Ner. 10.

dēlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [delator] *Of,* or *belonging to an informer* (post-class.): curiositas, Ulp. Dig. 22, 2, 6.

dēlātūra, æ, *f.* [defero, *no.* II. B. 2. b.] *An accusation, information* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Marc. 6, 18; Vulg. Sir. 26, 6.

dē-lăvo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; lavo] *To wash thoroughly:* porcellum liquamine, Apic. 8, 7.

dēlēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [deleo] *That may be destroyed, destructible:* liber, Mart. 7, 84.

dēlectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [delecto] *Delectable, delightful, agreeable* (post-Aug.): cibus, Tac. A. 12, 67: præcentio, Gell. 1, 11, 4: apologi, id. 2, 29:—*Comp.:* tibia questu, App. Flor. *no.* 17.

dēlectābĭlĭter, *adv.* [delectabilis] *Delightfully:* delectabiliter ac decore depicta, Gell. 13, 24, 17: declamare, id. 15, 1.

dēlectāmentum, i, *n.* [delecto] *A delight* (rare): putare aliquem pro delectamento, *amusement, pastime,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 79: delectamenta puerorum, *etc.*, C. Pis. 25, 60.

dēlectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A delighting, delight, pleasure, amusement* (freq.. and good prose): "*delectatio* voluptas suavitate auditûs animum deleniens; et qualis est hæc aurium, tales sunt oculorum et tactionum et odorationum et saporum," C. Tusc. 4, 9, 20: **A.** With *Gen.:* conviviorum, C. Sen. 13, 45.—**B.** With *Gerund in* di: videndi et audiendi, C. Off. 1, 30, 105.—**C.** With *in c. Gerund. in* do: accedit . . . mira quædam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio, C. de Or. 1, 43, 193.—**D.** *Abs.:* delectatio jucunditasque, C. de Or. 2, 38, 155; cf., also, id. Fam. 9, 24, 2; id. ib. 6, 12, 5: gratiam et delectationem afferunt, Quint. 2, 13, 11: nulla alia delectatio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 34. — *Plur.:* delectationes alias multas habere, C. Mur. 19, 39.

dēlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deligo] *A choosing, choice* (post-class.): delectio imperatoris, Vopisc. Aurel. 40.

dēlecto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [delicio] **I.** Prop.: *To allure from the right path; to entice away; to seduce* (ante-class.): sed me Apollo ipse delectat, ductat Delphicus, Enn. ap. Non. 97, 32 ("*delectare* illicere, attrahere," Non.): Quadrig. ib. 98, 2: ubi sementem facturus eris, ibi oves delectato, *keep back,* Cato R. R. 30 (quoted in Pl. 17, 9, 6, § 55).

II. Meton.: As the result of attracting, alluring, *etc.*: *To delight, please, amuse* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.:* mentem atque animum delectat suum, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12: Pamphilam arcesse, ut delectet hic nos, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 11: non tam ista me sapientiæ fama delectat, quam, *etc.*, C. Læl. 4, 15; id. ib. 6 *fin.*: (custodes ovium) delectant deum (*sc.* Pana), Hor. Od. 4, 12, 11: sive Falernum te magis delectat, id. S. 2, 8, 17: ut me ab eo delectari facilius quam decipi putem posse, C. Div. in Cæc. 13, 44.—**B.** With *Abl.:* delectari multis inanibus rebus, ut honore, ut gloriâ, *etc.*: animo autem virtute prædito . . . non admodum delectari, C. Læl. 14, 49: jumentis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 2: imperio, id. B. C. 3, 82: criminibus inferendis, C. Læl. 18, 65: carminibus, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 28; cf. iambis (with gaudere carmine), id. Ep. 2, 2, 59.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.:* in hoc admodum delector, quod in aliis rebus versaris, C. Leg. 2, 7, 17 Goer.—**D.** With *quod:* C. Leg. 2, 7, 17; cf. preceding *no.* C.—**E.** *Impers.:* me magis de Dionysio delectat, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4.—**F.** With *de:* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4; cf. preceding *no.* E.—**G.** With *Subjective clause:* **1.** With *Object:* ædificare casas . . . si quem delectet barbatum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 249; cf. me pedibus delectat claudere verba, id. ib. 2, 1, 28.—**2.** Without *Object:* delectat Veneris decerpere flores, Ov. R. Am. 103.—**H.** *Pass. with Inf.:* vir bonus et prudens dici delector, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 32; Phæd. 5, 3, 9.

1. **dēlector,** *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [delecto, *no.* II.] *To delight, please,* etc. (only in follg. passages): quum dominam suam delectaretur, Petr. S. 45; cf. id. ib. 64.

2. **dēlector,** ōris, *m.* [deligo] *One who chooses, selects, levies,* etc.: Front. Strat. 4, 1, 3.

1. **dēlectus,** a, um, *P.* of deligo.

2. **dēlectus,** ūs, *m.* [1. deligo] **I.** Gen.: *A choosing* or *picking out, a selecting; a selection, choice, distinction* (class.): **A.** *Abs.:* utrinque tibi nunc delectum para, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 157: mihi quidem etiam lautius videtur, quod eligitur, et ad quod delectus adhibetur, C. Fin. 5, 30, 90: in hoc verborum genere propriorum delectus est quidam habendus, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150: verbis delectum adhibere, Tac. Or. 22: coeuntque animalia nullo Cetera delectu, Ov. M. 10, 325: auditiones vulgo juvenibus sine delectu præbere, Gell. 20, 5, 5: cum delectu, *making a selection,* Pl. 7, 53, 54, § 180; so, also, Pl. Ep. 2, 15, 8.—**B.** With *Gen.:* earum rerum, C. Fin. 1, 10, 35: verborum, id. Brut. 72, 253; so, Quint. 12, 9, 6: rerum verborumque, id. 10, 3, 5: delectus et notatio judicum, C. Phil. 5, 5, 13: dignitatis, id. Off. 1, 14, 45: acceptorum beneficiorum delectûs sunt habendi, id. ib. 1, 15, 49.

II. Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: **A.** Prop.: *A levy, a recruiting:* per legatos delectum habere, Cæs. B. G. 6, 1: delectum habere, a standing phrase for *recruiting,* id. ib. 7, 1; id. ib. 7, 4; id. B. C. 1, 2; id. ib. 1, 6; id. ib. 1, 9; id. ib. 1, 11; C. Phil. 5, 12; id. Fam. 15, 1 *ad fin.*; Sall. C. 36, 3; Liv. 2, 28; Tac. A. 13, 35; id. ib. 16, 13.—Cf. on the contrary, the post-Aug. agere, Quint. 12, 3, 5; Pl. 7, 29, 30; Tac. H. 2, 16; id. ib. 2, 82; id. Agr. 7; Suet. Cal. 43; id. Vit. 15: conficere, Liv. 25, 5: quas (legiones) ex novo delectu confecerat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 25; cf. exercitus superbissimo delectu collectus, C. Prov. Cons. 2 *fin.*: provincialis, *made in the province, provincial,* id. Fam. 15, 1 *ad fin.*; Pl. 6, 19, 22.—**B.** Meton.: *Concr.: The men levied, a levy:* ipse e Britannico delectu octo millia sibi adjunxit, Tac. H. 2, 57.

dēlēgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [delego, *no.* II.] *An assignment* of a debt, *a delegation:* **I.** Prop.; C. Att. 12, 3; Sen. Ben. 6, 5. **II.** Fig.: delegationem res ista non recipit, Sen. Ep. 27.

dēlēgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who makes an assignment, an assignor:* Cassiod. Varr. 1, 18.

dēlēgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Relating to a delegation, delegatory:* literæ, Cod. Th. 7, 4, 22.—As *Subst.:* **A. delegatorius,** ii, *m.* (*sc.* libellus), *A written authority for acting as delegate:* de præsentibus delegatorios nostra largitur humanitas, Cassiod. Var. 11, 35: de concedendis delegatoriis, id. ib. *in lemm.* —**B. delegatoria,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* epistola), *A letter giving authority to act as delegate:* Cassiod. Var. 11, 35.

dē-lĕgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; 1. lego] (class.; not in Cic., except in doubtful pass. in C. Fam. 7, 5: hunc Leptæ delegā; cf. Orell. ad h. l.) **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; 1. lego, *no.* I. A.): **A.** Prop.: *To send away:* **1.** With *in c. Acc.:* Pleminium Licinius refert delegatum in Tullianum ex senatus-consulto, Liv. 29, 22.—**2.** With *Adv. of place:* ibi oves delegato, Cato R. R. 30; dub. al. delectato.—**B.** Fig.: *To refer:* With *ad:* **1.** With *Acc.:* studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen delegamus, Nep. Cato, 3, 5.—**2.** Without *Acc.:* eo delegasse ad senatum, Liv. 5, 20.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.: 1. lego, *no.* I. A. 2. b.): **A.** Gen.: *To confide, entrust, commit, assign,* etc.: **1.** *Aliquem alicui:* infantem ancillis ac nutricibus, Tac. G. 20: infantem ancillæ, id. Or. 20.—**2.** *Aliquem alicui rei:* aliquem

negotio, *i. e. to assign* or *appoint to*, Col. 3, 10, 6.—**3.** *Aliquid alicui*: hunc laborem alteri delegavi, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 1: curam nepotum alicui, Quint. 4 procem. § 2: officium alicui, id. 6 procem. § 1; Suet. Ner. 32: ministerium triumviris, Tac. Agr. 2: jurisdictionem magistratibus, Suet. Claud. 23.—**4.** *Aliquid in aliquid*: obsidione delegatâ in curam collegæ, Liv. 9, 13.—**5.** *Abs.*: quo delegante, Suet. Gramm. 21; cf., also, Plaut. Am. prol. 67. 83.—**6.** With *Acc. and Pass. Fut. Part. in concord*: Cassium Longinum occidendum delegaverat, Suet. Cal. 57: petit exseribendas pingendasque (*sc.* imagines) delegem, Pl. Ep. 4, 2, 8, 1.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Prop.: Mercantile *t. t.*: *To assign, make over*, either one who is to pay a debt or the debt itself: "*delegare* est vice suâ alium nomen dare creditori, vel cui jusserit," Ulp. Dig. 46, 2, 11: **a.** *Aliquem* or *aliquid*: debitorem, Paul. Dig. 46, 2, 12: nomen paterni debitoris, Ulp. Dig. 37, 6, 1.—**b.** *Aliquem alicui*: debitorem creditori, Ulp. Dig. 46, 2, 13; cf., also, Sen. Ben. 7, 19, 2; id. ib. 4, 11, 3.—**c.** *Aliquem ad aliquem*: delegabo te ad Epicurum; ab illo fiet numeratio, Sen. Ep. 18, 14.—**d.** *Alicui*: Quinto delegabo, si, *etc.*, C. Att. 13, 46, 3.—**e.** *Abs.*: Balbi regia conditio est delegandi, C. Att. 12, 12, 1.—**2.** Fig.: *To attribute, impute, ascribe* a fault, service, *etc.*, to one: **a.** *Aliquid alicui*: si hoc crimen optimis nominibus delegare possumus, C. Font. 4, 8: causam peccati mortuis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22: scelera ipsa aliis, Tac. A. 13, 43.—**b.** *Aliquid ad aliquem*: omne rei bene aut secus gestæ in Etruriâ decus dedecusque ad Volumnium, Liv. 10, 19: servati consulis decus ad servum, id. 21, 46.

III. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.; 1. lego, *no.* II.): *To bequeath*: delegâsti mihi luctum, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4859.

dēlēni-ficus (**delin-**), a, um, *adj.* [deleuio; ficio] *Mollifying, soothing; caressing, captivating* (ante- and post-class.): verba, Lucil. ap. Fulg. 567, 24: facta, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 39: ingenium mulierum, Turp. ap. Non. 278, 2: verba, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1; cf. Symm. Ep. 3, 6.

dēlēnīmentum (**delin-**), i, *n.* [delenio] *Any thing that soothes* or *charms; a charm, caress, blandishment* (ante-class., and repeatedly since the Aug. age, but not in Cic. and Cæs.), Afran. ap. Non. 2, 4, and 8; Liv. 4, 51; id. 7, 38; id. 30, 13; id. 39, 11; Tac. A. 2, 33; id. ib. 15, 63; id. Agr. 21.

dē-lēnio (in many MSS. also **delinio**), īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; lenio] *To soothe* or *soften down; to cajole, charm, win, captivate* (class.; not in Cæs.): **A.** With *Abl.*: dotibus deleniti, Titin. ap. Non. 72, 1: mulierem non nuptialibus donis sed filiorum funeribus, C. Clu. 9 *fin.*: aliquem blanditiis voluptatum, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33; id. de Or. 1, 9, 36: Sirenum cantu deliniti: Quint. 5, 8, 1: Midan barbarico carmine, Ov. M. 11, 163: animum adulescentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa ætas capi ac deleniri potest, C. Clu. 5, 13.—**B.** With *Gerund in do*: milites blande appellando, C. Off. 2, 14, 48.—**C.** In *simple constr.*: delimendis animis, C. Mur. 35, 74: dolentem, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 43.—**D.** With *Adv. of manner*: delenitus sum profecto ita, ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 214.

dēlēnītor (**delin-**), ōris, *m.* [delenio] *One who soothes* or *wins over*: judicis, C. Brut. 70, 246.

dēlēnītōrius (**delin-**), a, um, *adj.* [delenitor] (*Pertaining to a* deleuitor; hence), *Of a soothing nature, soothing*: aquæ, Cassiod. Var. 10, 29 *ad fin.*

dē-lēo, evi, ētum, ēre (*Pluperf. Subj. sync.* delēsset, Val. Max. 3, 7, 4: *Part. Perf.* dēlītus: literæ delitæ, Var. ap. Diom. p. 372: epistola delita, Calvus, ib.; C. Ep. ap. Prisc. p. 873). 2. *v. a.* [etym. dub. acc. to Pott Etym. Forsch. 1. p. 208, akin to Sanscrit root li, liquefacere, solvere; if so, with de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.—prps. akin to Gr. δηλέομαι] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To abolish, destroy, annihilate* (class.): **1.** Of things as objects: **a.** In *simple constr.*: si Juppiter sæpe urbes delevit, fruges perdidit, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: urbem Numantiam, Carthaginem, Cæs. B. C. 2, 12; Sall. J. 8, 2; id. ib. 41, 2; Hor. Od. 3, 6, 14; Ov. M. 13, 219; 320: magnam Græciam, C. Læl. 4, 13: Volscum nomen, Liv. 3, 8: sepulcrum, C. Leg. 2, 26, 64: ædificia, Id. Agr. 2, 32, 88: stigmata in facie, *removes*, Pl. 25, 13, 110, § 175: deletis omnibus radicibus, Col. 11, 3, 56.—**b.** With *Abl. of time*: si certo tempore luna Gignitur, et certo deletur tempore rursus, Lucr. 5, 478.—**c.** With *Adv. of degree*: nomen Æquorum prope ad internecionem, Liv. 9, 45.—**2.** Of personal objects: dispersis ac pene deletis hostibus, *destroyed, annihilated*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 36; id. ib. 6, 37; id. ib. 6, 41; id. B. C. 3, 70; C. Manil. 8, 21; id. Mur. 35, 74; Tac. A. 4, 51; Virg. Æ. 11, 898: homines morte deletos, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 38: toto animante deleto, id. Tusc. 1, 37, 90.—**B.** Esp.: Of writings: *To erase, efface, blot* or *wipe out*: epistolas, C. Fam. 7, 18, 2; id. Att. 15, 4, 3; id. Clu. 14, 41; id. Rosc. Com. 2 *fin.*; Quint. 10, 3, 31; id. 10, 4, 1; Suet. Cal. 20; id. Ner. 52; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 69; id. A. P. 380; 440; Ov. A. A. 3, 495; id. M. 9, 52, 3.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To finish, put an end to, extinguish*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: bella, C. Læl. 3, 11: decreta, id. Deiot. 13, 37: veritatem, id. Læl. 25, 92: ad delendam priorem ignominiam, Liv. 39, 30: morte omnia deleri, C. Læl. 4, 13: omnis improbitas delenda, id. Div. in Cæc. 8, 26.—**2.** With *Abl.*: leges unâ rogatione, C. Sest. 26, 56: turpitudinem fugæ virtute, Cæs. B. G. 2, 27.—**3.** With *Dat.*: mihi omnem molestiam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 1.—**4.** With *ellipse of object*: nec, si quid olim lusit Anacreon, Delevit ætas, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 1.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): Mentally: *To blot out, obliterate* or *efface* from the mind: **1.** With *Abl.*: omnem memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiternâ, C. Phil. 1, 1, 1.—**2.** With *ex animo*: deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5.

dēlēticĭus (**-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [deleo, *no.* I. B.] *Rubbed out, effaced*: charta, Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 4.

dēlētĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *That wipes* or *blots out*: spongia, Var. ap. Non. 96, 14.

dēlētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deleo, *no.* I. A.] *An annihilating, annihilation*: nostri exercitûs, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 4.

dēlētrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She that annihilates, destroys*: hujus imperii, Auct. Harusp. Resp. 23, 49.

dēlētus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Annihilation*: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 24.

dē-lĕvo (**-ævo**), *no perf., nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (a); lēvo] *To smoothe over, make smooth*: plagam ferro, Col. Arb. 6, 4.

Delia, æ, *v.* Delos, *no.* A. 2.

Deliacus, a, um, *v.* Delos, *no.* B.

dē-lībāmentum, i, *n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.: libo] (*That which is poured out*; hence) *A libation* to the gods: Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.

dēlībātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [delibo, *no.* I. A.] *A taking away from, diminishing* (post-class.): hereditatis, Flor. Dig. 30, 113; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.

dēlīberābundus, a, um, *adj.* [delibero] *Maturely deliberating* (prps. only in the follg. passages): consules velut deliberabundi capita conferunt, diu colloquuntur, Liv. 2, 45; id. 1, 54.

dēlīberāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A deliberation*: Laber ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Cæs. 6 dub.

dēlīberātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Deliberation, consultation, consideration* (mostly in Cic.; elsewh. rare): **A.** *Abs.*: ad deliberationes eas, quas habebat domi de republicâ, principes civitatis adhibebat, C. Phil. 1, 1, 2: inciditur omnis jam deliberatio, si intelligitur non posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 82, 336: id quod in deliberationem cadit, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: habet res deliberationem, *needs consideration*, id. Att. 7, 3, 3.—**B.** With *Gen.*: consilii capiendi deliberatio, *respecting the resolution to be adopted*, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: officii, id. Att. 8, 15, 2: neque recte an perperam (factum) interpretor: fuerit ista ejus deliberatio, qui bellum suscepit, Liv. 1, 23. **II.** Meton.: In rhetor. lang.—causa deliberativa: C. Inv. 1, 9, 12; id. ib. 2, 4, 12; id. de Or. 1, 6, 22; Quint. 2, 21, 18.

dēlīberātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Relating to deliberation, deliberative* (only in rhetor. lang.; freq. in Quint.): genus, C. Inv. 1, 5, 7; id. 2, 51, 155; Quint. 2, 4, 25; id. 8 procem. § 6: causa, C. Inv. 2, 4, 12; Quint. 8, 3, 11: materia, id. 2, 1, 2; id. 3, 4, 16; id. 3, 8, 53: pars, id. 3, 3, 14.—As *Subst.*: **deliberativa**, æ, *f.* = deliberativa pars: Quint. 3, 8, 1.

dēlīberātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who deliberates*: C. Sest. 34, 74.

dēlīberātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of delibero. **II.** *Pa.*: *Resolved upon, determined; certain* (only in follg. passages) neque illi quicquam deliberatius fuit quam me ... evertere, C. Fam. 5, 2, 8: Gell. 1, 13, 9.

dē-lībĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (β); libro, *no.* II. C. 2.; cf. Fest. p. 56: "*deliberare* a *libella*, quâ quid perpenditur, dictum") **I.** Prop.: *To weigh well* in one's mind, *to deliberate; to take counsel about, consult, advise upon* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: re deliberatâ, Cæs. B. G. 4, 9; id. B. C. 1, 10: delibera hoc, dum ego redeo, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 42.—**B.** With *de*: de summâ rerum deliberare, Cæs. B. C. 2, 30: de geographiâ etiam atque etiam, C. Att. 2, 7: maximâ de re, id. ib. 8, 3, 6: de necandâ filiâ, Suet. Aug. 65: de singulis articulis temporum, id. Claud. 4.—**C.** With *Relative clause*: deliberare Velitne an non, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 58: utrum ... an (with concoquere), C. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: an recipiat, Quint. 7, 1, 24: an stipendium militi constituant, id. ib. 3, 8, 18: quando incipiendum sit, id. ib. 12, 6, 3.—**D.** *Abs.*: ad deliberandum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 7; cf., also, C. Off. 1, 3, 9; Quint. 3, 8, 55 *sq.*—**E.** With *cum*: cum aliquo coram potius, quam per literas de salute fortunisque alicujus, C. Att. 11, 3: de Corintho cum imperatore Romano, Liv. 32, 34; C. Or. 40, 138: cum judicibus quasi deliberamus, Quint. 9, 2, 21: cum cupiditate, id est cum animi levissimâ parte, deliberat, *takes counsel of*, C. Fin. 2, 34, 115: cum materiâ, Quint. 3, 7, 16: cum causis, id. ib. 7, 10, 10.—**F.** *Impers. Pass.*: deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, Cæs. B. G. 7, 15, 3: ut utri potissimum consulendum sit deliberetur, C. Inv. 2, 58, 174.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To take advice of, to consult as an oracle* (so only in Nepos): ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum missi sunt ... his consulentibus, *etc.*, Nep. Milt. 1, 2; cf. id. Them. 2, 6.

B. *To resolve, determine*, after mature deliberation: **1.** With *Inf.*: quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, C. 2 Verr. 1, 1, 1.—**2.** *Pass. with Subjective clause*: deliberatum est me illis obsequi, Turpil. ap. Non. 282, 11: so, id. ib. 429, 21: deliberatum est omnia dicere, C. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: quum mihi deliberatum ac constitutum sit ita gerere consulatum, *etc.*, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25: deliberatum est non tacere amplius, Afran. Interpr. Virg. Æ. 10, 564.—**3.** In *simple constr.*: deliberata mors, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 29.—**4.** *Pass. Part. in concord with clause*: sic habuisti statutum cum animo ac deliberatum, omnes judices rejicere, C. 2 Verr. 3, 41, 95.

dē-lĭbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; libo] (class.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To take off, take away a little*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: ne, toto die cursantes inter se, teneri (*sc.* agni) delibent aliquid membrorum, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 16.—**2.** With *ab*: licet sol Humoris parvam delibet ab æquore partem, Lucr. 6, 622.—**3.** With *Abl.*: ne extremo jugo truncum (*sc.* arboris) delibet (*sc.* bos), Col. 2, 2, 26.—**4.** *Abs.*: manent vestigia feritatis jam abolitæ; atque, ut ab ultimis cædibus temperant, ita nihilominus, ubi devotos altaribus admovere, delibant, Mel. 3, 2 *init.*: "leviter cutem aperire et sanguinem delicere," Bipont. Comm. in Ind.—**B.** Esp.: Of food: *To take a little of, to just taste; to pick*: paullulum carnis, Petr. 8, 136: cænas (*opp.* edere), Favorin. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 2.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **1.** *To cull, pluck, gather*: **a.** In *simple*

constr.: flos delibatus populi suadæque medulla, *the picked flower of the people*, Enn. ap. C. Brut. 15, 58.—**b.** With *Adv.*: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper, et omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, C. Sest. 56, 119.—**c.** With *ex*: ex universâ mente divinâ delibatos animos habere, C. Sen. 21, 78.—**2.** *To diminish* by taking away: **a.** In *simple constr.*: neque ulla Res animi pacem delibat, Lucr. 3, 24: castitatem virginis, Val. Max. 9, 1, 2 *ext.*: pudicitiam, Suet. Aug. 68.—**b.** With *de*: de laude jejuni hominis delibare quicquam, C. Fam. 10, 21, 2: aliquid de honestate, id. Inv. 2, 58, 174: aliquid de gloriâ suâ, id. ib. 2, 39, 115: aliquid de virginitatis integritate, Flor. 2, 6, 40.—**c.** With *per*: delibata deûm per te tibi numina sancta, Lucr. 6, 70.

B. (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *To taste, sip*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: novum honorem, *to taste, enjoy*, Liv. 5, 12: honores parcissime, Pl. Pan. 54, 3: oscula, Virg. Æ. 12, 434; Phæd. 4, 24, 8; Suet. Aug. 94: artes, Ov. F. 1, 169.—**2.** With *Abl.*: omnia narratione, *to touch upon*, Quint. 4, 2, 55.

dē-lĭbro, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; 3. liber] **I.** Prop.: *To take off the rind, to bark, peel*: arborem, Col. 5, 11, 10: radicem, id. 5, 6, 9: corticem, id. 4, 24, 6: ramum, Pall. Febr. 17, 1. **II.** Fig.: *To take away, to diminish the possibility* of an event: nec delibrare valemus Quominus esse diu possimus morte perempti, Lucr. 3, 1101.

dē-lĭbuo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (*a*); root LIB., akin to Sanscrit root lip, illinere; Gr. ἀ-λείφω; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 258] **I.** Prop.: *To besmear, anoint* with a liquid: "*delibuo καταβρέχω, ἐλαιῶ, βρέχω*," Gloss. Cyrill.: *Verb. finit.* (post-class.): eum unguentis delibuit, Sol. 12, 9: unguentis delibuitur, Tert. Cor. Mil. 12:—*Part. perf.* (class.): multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus, C. Brut. 60, 217: unguento delibutus, Phæd. 5, 1, 12: capillus, C. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: atro cruore, Hor. Epod. 17, 31; cf. dona (Medeæ), id. ib. 3, 13: labra pingui ceroto, Mart. 11, 98, 6. **II.** Fig. (only in the *Part. Perf.*): delibutus gaudio, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 16: senium luxu delibutum, Pl. 4, 12, 26, § 90.

dēlĭcāte, *adv.* [delicatus, *no.* II. A.] **I.** Prop.: *Delicately, luxuriously*: delicate ac molliter vivere, C. Off. 1, 30, 106; cf. recubans (with molliter), id. de Or. 3, 17, 63: odiosa multa delicate jocoseque fecit, Nep. Alcib. 2, 4:—*Comp.*: delicatius tractare iracundos, Sen. de Ira, 3, 9, 1. **II.** Meton.: *Slowly, negligently*: conficere iter, Suet. Cal. 43: spargit se vitis, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 179.

Sup. prob. not in use.

dēlĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [deliciæ] **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *That gives pleasure* i. e. *alluring, charming, delightful; luxurious, voluptuous* (class.): **1.** Hortuli, Phæd. 4, 5, 26: navigia, Suet. Vit. 10: muliebri et delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, C. Mil. 10, 28: convivium, id. Att. 2, 14: voluptates, id. N. D. 1, 40, 111; 113: sermo, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: versiculi, Cat. 50, 3:—*Comp.*: delicatior cultus, Suet. Aug. 65: molliores et delicatiores flexiones, C. de Or. 3, 25, 98:—*Sup.*: in illo delicatissimo littore, C. 2 Verr. 5, 40, 104: omnes hominis libidines, delicatissimis versibus exprimere, id. Pis. 29, 70.—**2.** As a flattering appellation: ubi tu es delicata? Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 8.

B. Meton.: *Soft, tender, delicate* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): capella, Cat. 20, 10: aqua, Curt. 5, 2, 9:—*Comp.*: puella tenellulo delicatior hædo, Cat. 17, 15: delicatior teneriorque cauliculus, Pl. 19, 8, 41, § 137:—*Sup.*: delicatissimæ oves, Pl. Ep. 2, 11, 25:—with *Partit. Gen.*: Anio, delicatissimus amnium, Pl. Ep. 8, 17, 3.

II. *Pass.*: **A.** Prop.: *Addicted to pleasure; luxurious voluptuous*: adolescens, C. Brut. 53, 197: pueri, id. N. D. 1, 36, 102: juventus, id. Mur. 35, 74: cf. odia, libidinosæ et delicatæ juventutis, id. Att. 1, 19, 8.—As *Subst.*: **delicatus,** i, *m.* and **-a,** æ *f.*: **1.** *A voluptuary, a wanton*: **a.** *delicatus*: quosdam e gratissimis delicatorum, *i. e. of the paramours*, παιδικῶν, Suet. Tit. 7.—**b.** *delicata*: Flavia Domitilla, Statilii Capellæ delicata, Suet. Vesp. 3.—**2.** In inscriptions, delicatus and delicata are used to signify *favourite slave* (answering to our terms *valet* and *chamber-maid*): Orell. *nos.* 2801—2805; 4650.

B. Meton.: **1.** *Spoiled with indulgence, delicate, dainty, effeminate*: nimium ego te habui delicatum, *I have spoiled you*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 10: equorum cursum delicati minutis passibus frangunt, Quint. 9, 4, 113; id. 11, 3, 132; cf. id. ib. 1, 46.—**2.** *Fastidious, scrupulous*: aures, Quint. 3, 1, 3: vah delicatus! Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 38 Lindem.

1. dēlĭcia, æ, v. deliciæ, *init.*

2. dēlĭcĭa or **dēliquia,** æ, *f.* [deliquo] (*A flowing* or *running off*; hence) *A gutter*: Vitr. 6, 3; cf. Fest. p. 55: "*delicia* est tignum, quod a culmine ad tegulas angulares infimas versus fastigatum collocatur; unde tectum deliciatum et tegulæ deliciares."

dēlĭcĭæ, ārum, *f.* (other forms in the sing. are **delicia,** æ, *f.*; ante- and post-class., Plaut. Truc. 5, 29; id. Rud. 2, 4, 13; and acc. to Gell. 19, 8, 6, and Non. 100, 26; also Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 152; Inscr. Grut. 1014, 5: **delicium,** ĭi, *n.*, Phæd. 4, 1, 8; Mart. 7, 50; id. 13, 98; Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 680; 1724; 2679; 4394; 4958: **delicius,** ĭi, *m.*, Inscr. Don. cl. 1, 132) [delicio] (*That which allures, flatters* the senses; hence), **I.** Prop.: *Anything that gratifies the senses; delight, pleasure, luxury* (class.; not in Cæs.): cogitatio amœnitatum ad delectationem, aut supellectilis ad delicias, aut epularum ad voluptates, C. Parad. 1, 2; cf. Lucr. 5, 1449; Hor. Od. 4, 8, 10: deliciarum causâ et voluptatis cives Romanos cum mitellâ sæpe vidimus, C. Rab. Post. 10, 26: multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, id. Mur. 6, 13: homines deliciis diffluentes, id. Læl. 15, 52; id. 2 Verr. 4, 57, 126; cf. id. ib. 4, 23 *fin.*; Sall. C. 31, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 31: Herodotus Thucydidesque longissime a talibus deliciis vel potius ineptiis afuerunt, C. Or. 12 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 1, 11, 6: delicias facere, *to play tricks, to joke, to make sport of* one, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 30; id. Pœn. 1, 2, 68; 83; on the contrary, *to sport* as lovers, Cat. 45, 24; 72, 2: esse in deliciis, alicui, id. 2 Verr. 4, 1, 3; so, id. Vatin. 8, 20; Lucr. 4, 1152: aliquid in deliciis habere, C. de Div. 1, 34 *ad fin.*: habere aliquem in deliciis, Suet. Vit. 12.

II. Meton.: *Concr.*: Of living beings: *A beloved object, darling, favourite, delight*: **A.** With *Gen.*: tu urbanus scurra, deliciæ populi, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 14: amor ac deliciæ (*sc.* Titus) generis humani, Suet. Tit. 1: Corydon ardebat Alexin Delicias domini, Virg. E. 2, 2.—**B.** With *Adj.* or *Possess. pron.*: mea voluptas, meæ deliciæ, mea vita, mea amœnitas, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 152: amores ac deliciæ tuæ Roscius, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: C. Sempronium Rufum mel ac delicias tuas, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 8: quum te ad delicias ferres, Amaryllida, nostras? Virg. E. 9, 22: verba ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis, *favourite slaves*, Quint. 1, 2, 7 Spald.

‡ **dēlĭcĭāris,** e, *adj.* [2. delicia] *Pertaining to a gutter*: Fest. s. v. delicia.

1. dēlĭcĭātus, a, um, *P.* of delicio.

2. ‡ **dēlĭcĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. delicia] *Provided with a gutter*: Fest. s. v. delicia.

dē-lĭcĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; lacio] *To entice* or *allure exceedingly; to delight*: aliquem, Titin. ap. Non. 277, 17: in tantâ convivii beatitudine deliciatus, Alcim. Ep. 77.

dēlĭcĭŏlæ, ārum, *f. dim.* (deliciæ, *no.* II.) *A darling*: nostræ Tulliolæ, C. Att. 1, 8 *fin.* Also, **deliciolum,** i, *n.* Sen. Ep. 12 (twice; not elsewhere).

dēlĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [deliciæ] *Delicious, delightful, delicate* (late Lat.): mollities, Mart. Cap. 7, p. 246: Sedul. prol. 8: deliciosa magis quam laboriosa militia est in portu Rom. comitivæ gerere dignitatem, Cassiod. Var. 7, 9:—*Sup.*: civitas deliciosissima, Auct. Incert. ap. Class. Auct. 3, p. 394 ed. Mai.

☞ *Comp.* prps. not in use.

dēlĭcium, ĭi, v. deliciæ, *init.*

dēlĭco, āre, v. deliquo.

dēlictor, ōris, *m.* [delinquo, *no.* III.] *A delinquent, offender*: Cypr. Ep. 59; Hier. adv. Pelag. 3, 9.

dēlictum, i, *n.* [id.] *A fault, offence, crime*: delictum suum expetere, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 32: delictum in se admittere, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 48: majore commisso delicto, Cæs. B. G. 7, 4: quo delictum majus est, eo pœna est tardior, C. Cæcin. 3, 7; id. Fam. 5, 17, 5: ubi senatus delicti conscientia populum timet, Sall. J. 27, 3: defendere delictum, Hor. A. P. 442:—*Plur.*: C. Rab. Post. 6, 13; id. Off. 1, 40, 145; Sall. C. 3, 2; id. J. 3, 2; id. ib. 32, 2; Hor. Od. 3, 6, 1; id. S. 1, 3, 79; 141.

delĭcŭlus, var. lect. for rejiculus.

delĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; prps. from delinquo] *Put away* from the breast, *weaned*: "quum porci depulsi sunt a mamma a quibusdam *delici* appellantur," Var. R. R. 2, 4, 16; cf. "*delicum* ἀπογαλακτισθέν," Gloss. Vet.

1. dē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; 2. lego] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To choose out, to select* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: Amphitruo delegit viros, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 49; cf. Sall. J. 49, 1; id. ib. 54, 9; id. ib. 46, 7: deliget optimum quemque, C. Rep. 1, 34, 51: aut uni tribuendum est (consilium primum reipublicæ) aut delectis quibusdam, aut suscipiendum est multitudini atque omnibus, id. ib. 1, 26 *sq.*: re frumentariâ comparatâ equitibusque delectis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 7.—**2.** With *ex*: qui ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, id. Rosc. Am. 3 *ad fin.*: ex legionibus fabros, Cæs. B. G. 5, 11; cf. id. ib. 7, 76; id. ib. 1, 48: ex his duo impigros, Sall. J. 33, 2; Liv. 8, 33.—**3.** With *ab*: delectos ordine ab omni centum oratores, Virg. Æ. 7, 152.—**4.** With *ad*: ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3: melimela rubere minorem Ad lunam delecta, Hor. S. 2, 8, 32.—**5.** With *Dat.*: locum castris, Cæs. B. G. 1, 49: hunc sibi locum domicilio, id. ib. 2, 29.—**6.** With *Abl.*: ungue rosam, Ov. H. 4, 30.—**7.** With *inter*: Celsum bello inter duces, Tac. H. 1, 71.—**8.** With *Dat.*: Tac. H. 1, 71; cf. preceding *no.* 7.—**B.** Meton.: Poet.: *To pluck down*: altaque mortali deligere astra manu (*i. e. decerpere, deripere*), Prop. 2, 32, 50.

II. Esp.: With the accessory notion of removal to a distance: *To choose out and send* or *take away* (extremely rare): hinc med amentem ex ædibus delegit hujus mater, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 42: longævosque senes ac fessas æquore matres Deligo, Virg. Æ. 5, 717.

2. dē-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 5.; ligo] (indicating reduction in breadth) *To bind* or *tie together; to bind up, to bind fast* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: vulnus, Quint. 2, 17, 9 veretra, Suet. Tib. 62: deligatus, et plurimis medicamentis delibutus, Quint. 11, 3, 129.—**B.** With *Abl.*: brachium superimposito penicillo, Cels. 2, 10 *ad fin.*—**C.** With *in c. Abl.*: hominem in foro medio nudari ac deligari jubet, C. 2 Verr. 5, 62, 161.—**D.** With *circum*: sarmentis circum cornua boum deligatis, Quint. 2, 17, 19.—**E.** With *Dat.*: alterius collo ascopera deligata, Suet. Ner. 45: homini restrum, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 13.—**F.** With *ad*: naviculam ad ripam, Cæs. B. G. 1, 53: naves ad ancoras, id. ib. 4, 29: naves ad terram, id. B. C. 3, 39: epistolam ad amentum, id. B. G. 5, 48; cf. also Liv. 2, 5; id. 8, 7: Suet. Claud. 34: viros ac feminas ad stipitem, id. Ner. 29.

‡ **dē-lĭmator,** ōris, *m.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; limo] *A filer off*: "*delimator*, διαβρυπτής," Gl. ap. Cyrill.

dē-lĭmātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Filed off*: Pl. 34, 11, 26, 111.

dēlĭmĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [delimito] *A fixing of limits*: Frontin. de Colon. p. 142 Goes.

dē-lĭmĭto, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; limes] *To mark off boundaries, to fix limits*: Frontin. de Limit. p. 38 Goes.; id. ib. 50.

dēlĭnĕātio, ōnis, *f.* [delineo] *A delineation*: Christi, Tert. adv. Val. 27.

dē-lĭnĕo (-lio), āvi, ātum, āre, 1.

v. a. [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; linea] (*To make a line down*; hence) *To sketch* or *mark out*; *to delineate*: **A.** With *in c. Abl.*: imaginem in pariete delineavit, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 89. — **B.** In *simple constr.*: viam, Tert. Val. 4.

dē-lingo, xi, *no sup.*, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; lingo] *To lick out, swallow, devour*, etc.: cochleare plenum, Cels. 3, 22: puerum leo delinxit, Lamprid. Aul. Diad. 5: salem, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 6; id. Pers. 3, 3, 25.

dēlinificus, a, um, v. delen.

dē-lino, *no perf.*, ltum, lĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (a); lino] *To smear all over, besmear* (rare): delinendus homo est vel gypso vel argenti spumâ, Cels. 3, 19; cf. App. M. 8.

dēlinquentĭa, æ, *f.* [delinquo] *A fault, crime, delinquency*; prps. only in Tert. Res. Carn. 46 and 47.

dē-linquo, liqui, lictum, linquĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; linquo]

I. Prop.: *Act.*: *To leave quite* or *entirely* (prps. only in follg. pass.): corde suo trepidat, delicto Coclite, *i. e. when left quite at ne on the bridge*, Enn. Ann. p. 186 ed. Vahlen.

II. Meton.: *Neut.*: *To fail; to be wanting* or *lacking* (rare): **A.** *Abs.*: delinquere frumentum, Cœl. Hist. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 390.—**B.** With *Dat.*: delinquat aut superet aliquid tibi, Tuber. Hist. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 390.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): **A.** *Neut.*: *To fail, be wanting* in one's duty; *to commit a fault, to do wrong, transgress, offend*: **1.** *Abs.*: QVOD POPVLVS HERMVNDVLVS HOMINESQVE POPVLI HERMVNDVLI ADVERSVS POPVLVM ROMANVM BELLVM FECERE DELIQVERVNTQVE, *etc.*, an old formula used in declaring war, Gell. 16, 4, 1; cf. id. ap. Liv. 1, 32: an quia non delinquunt viri? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41: ut coudemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset? Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 98.—**2.** With *Abl.*: mercede delinquere, Sall. Hist. Frgm. III. 22, p. 246 ed. Gerl.: multo jam ut præstet laxitate delinquere, Pl. 17, 12, 19, § 94. —**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: in vitâ, C. Tusc. 2, 4, 12: in bello propter hostium metum, C. Clu. 46, 128: in re, id. Inv. 2, 10, 33: in ancillâ, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 9.—**4.** With *propter*: C. Clu. 46, 128; cf. præcedi. g *no.* 3.—**5.** With *per*: per ambitionem, Sall. C. 52, 26.—**6.** With *Adv. of degree*: paullum deliquit amicus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 84.—**B.**: **1.** *Neut.*: *To commit an offence, do something wrong*: **a.** With *Acc. Neut. of pron.* (cf. Zumpt, § 385; Madvig, § 229): (α) So, *alone*: dum cavestur præter æquum ne quid delinquat, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 14; cf. id. Men. 5, 2, 30; id. Ps. 4, 7, 129; C. Agr. 2, 36, 100; Sall. C. 51, 12: quæ, id. J. 28, 4: damnatusque flagitiorum, quæ duo (*sc.* Fenx et Cumanus) deliquerant, Cumanus, Tac. A. 12, 54.—(b) With *erga*: quid erga aliquem, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 2.—(c) With *Dat.*: quid ego tibi deliqui? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 185.—**b.** *Impers. Pass.*: si in unâ ustiam literâ delictum e sct, G. li. 5, 4, 2.—**2.** *Pass.*: Of an offence: *To be committed*: With *Neut. pron.* or *nihil as subject* (cf. Madvig, § 229, b. *Obs.* 1.): **a.** With *Abl.*: adulterium quod pubertate delinquitur, Paun. Inc. 8, 5, 38.—**b.** With *ab*: nihil a me adhuc delictum putem, C. Att. 9, 10, 10.

dē-liquesco, cŭi, *no sup.*, quescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; liquesco] **I.** Prop.: *To melt away, to dissolve, to melt* (rare): utinam tua ista in sortiendo sors delicuerit, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 47: delicuit (*sc.* nix), Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 15. **II.** Meton.: Of persons: *To waste away, be reduced to nothing*: genitrix fiendo Deliciut, Ov. M. 7, 381: protinus in butum cœlesti nectare corpus (Lucothoës) Deliciut, id. ib. 4, 253. **III.** Fig.: *To melt away, to vanish, disappear*: qui nec tabescat molestiis nec frangatur timore, nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat, C. Tusc. 4, 17, 37; Lact. 7, 12.

dēliquĭa or **dēlĭcĭa**, æ, *f.* *A gutter*, v. 2. delicia.

1. dēlĭquium, ĭi, *n.* [delinquo, *no.* II. A.] *A want, defect* (rare): solis, *i. e. an eclipse*, Pl. 2, 12, 9; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 390, and Fest. p. 55: deliquio esse, *to turn to the loss of*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 93.

2. dēlĭquium, ĭi, *n.* [deliquo] *A dripping* or *dropping down*: Prud. Hamart. 751.

dē-liquo (and in the fig. signif. **dēlĭco**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* (de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; liquo]

I. Prop.: *To clear off* a turbid liquid, *to clarify, to strain*: turbida quæ sunt, deliqua tur ut liquida fiant, Var. L. L. 7, 5, 101: passum in alia vasa, Col. 12, 39, 2. **II.** Fig.: *To clear up* by speaking, *to explain*: "*deliquare* explanare, indicare, aperire," Non. 98, 5 (ante-class.): quid istic sibi vult sermo, mater, delica, Titin. ap. Non. 98, 10; Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 31 Lind. *N. cr.*

dēliquus (**-cŭus**), a, um, *adj.* [deliquo, *no.* II.] *Wanting, lacking*: tibi nil domi delicuum'st, Plaut. Casin. 2, 2, 53; cf. Fest. p. 56.

dēlīrāmentum (in the Fronto MS. written **delēr-**), i, *n.* [deliro] *Silly stuff, nonsense absurdity* (in Plaut., and post-Aug.): Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 64; so, id. Men. 5, 5, 21; Pl. 2, 7, 5, § 17; Front. Ep. ad M. Cæs. 2, 1; Prud. Apoth. 200.

dēlīrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *A going out of the furrow, in ploughing*; hence, Fig.) *Absurdity, folly, madness* (very rare): "quod vocant *lirare* operiente semina, unde primum appellata *deliratio* est," Pl. 18, 20, 49: ista senilis stultitia, quæ deliratio appellari solet, senum levium est, non omnium, C. Sen. 11, 36: O delirationem incrisibilem! non enim omnis error stultitia est dicenda, id. de Div. 2, 43, 90.

dēlīrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [delirus] (*The quality of the* delirus; hence) *Absurdity, folly*: Laber. ap. Non. 490, 21.

dēlīrium, ĭi, *n.* [deliro, *no.* II.] In Medical lang.: *Madness, delirium*: Cels. 2, 8; 3, 18.

dē-līro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; lira, *no.* II.] (*To depart from a straight furrow*; hence)

I. Prop.: *To deviate from a straight line*: nil ut deliret amussis, Aus. Idyll. 16, 11. **II.** Fig.: *To be crazy, deranged, out of one's wits; to be foolish, to rave* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: delirat linguaque mensque, Lucr. 3, 454: falli, errare, in i, decipi tam dedecet quam delirare et mente esse captum, C. Off. 1, 27, 94; cf. id. N. D. 1, 34, 94: *Am.* Delirat uxor. *So.* Atra bili percita est, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 95 *sq.*: senex delirans, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 43: Stertinium deliret acumen, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 20.—**B.** With *Abl.*: morbo delirantes, Lucr. 5, 1158: timore, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 3.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.*: in extis totam Etruriam delirare, C. de Div. 1, 18, 35.—**D.** With *Acc. Neut. of pron.* (cf. Zumpt, § 385): quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi, *whatever folly the kings commit*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 14.

dēlīrus, a, um, *adj.* [deliro, *no.* II.] *Silly, doting, crazy* (class.): dementit deliraque fatur, Lucr. 3, 465: senex, C. de Or. 2, 18, 75; Hor. S. 2, 5, 71: anus, C. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: mater, Hor. S. 2, 3, 296: scriptor, id. Ep. 2, 2, 126:—*Comp.*: quid delirius dici possit, Lact. 3, 19.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

dē-lītĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; lateo] *To lie hid, to lurk*: Pl. 35, 1, 1.

dē-lītesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; latesco]

I. Prop.: *To hide away, conceal one's self; to lie hid, to lurk* (class.): **A.** With *in c. Abl.*: bestiæ in cubilibus delitescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49 *fin.*: hostes in silvis delituerant, Cæs. B. G. 4, 32: in secessu, Suet. Claud. 5: in uvâ, Virg. Æ. 2, 1.6. —**B.** With *abl.*: silvâ, Ov. M. 4, 30: privato loco, id. Tr. 3, 1, 10.—**C.** With *sub c. Abl.*: sub præsepibus, Virg. G. 3, 417.—**D.** *Abs.*: qui delitescerent, C. Cæl. 25 *fin.*: puella, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 9: stella, Cic. N. D. 2, 20; cf. Stat. S. 3, 1, 71. **II.** Fig.: *To skulk behind, to shelter one's self behind a person* or *thing*: **A.** With *in c. Abl.*: in alicujus auctoritate delitesceret, C. Ac. 2, 5, 15: in istâ calumniâ, id. Cæcin. 21 *ad fin.*; cf. ib. 23 *fin.*: in dolo malo, id. pro Tull. § 33.—**B.** With *Abl.*: umbrâ magni nominis, Quint. 12, 10, 15.

dē-lītĭgo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4; litigo] *To scold* or *rail heartily*: tumido delitigat ore, Hor. A. P. 94.

dēlītor, ōris, *m.* [deleo] *An obliterator*: scelerum fratris delitor, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 873 P.

delītus, a, um, *P.* **I.** Of deleo. **II.** Of delino.

Dēlĭus, a, um, v. Delos, *no.* A.

Delmatæ, ārum, *etc.*, v. Dalmatæ.

Delminium, ĭi, *n.*, Δελμίνιον, *A city in Dalmatia*: Flor. 4, 12, 11.

dē-lŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; locō] *A dislocation*: articulorum, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

Dēlos, i, *f.*, Δῆλος *A small island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, the birth-place of Apollo and Diana* (now *Dili*): Mel. 2, 7; Pl. 4, 12, 22, § 66; Macr. S. 1, 17; Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 73; C. 2 Verr. 4, 32, 71; Tib. 2, 3, 27; Virg. G. 3, 6; Ov. H. 20, 256; id. ib. 21, 63; id. M. 6, 191; 333; id. ib. 8, 221: *Acc.* Delum, C. 2 Verr. 1, 17, 46; id. ib. 1, 18 passim; Virg. Æ. 4, 144; Pl. 4, 12, 22: Delon, Prop. 4, 6, 27; Ov. M. 3, 597; id. ib. 9, 332; id. ib. 15, 541; Stat. Th. 7, 182; Mel. 3, 5, 2.—Hence, **A. Dēlĭus**, a, um, *adj. Of Delos, Delian*: tellus, *i. e. Delos*, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 57: Apollo, C. 2 Verr. 1, 18, 47; id. N. D. 3, 36, 88; Virg. Æ. 3, 162; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 64: vates, Virg. Æ. 6, 12: folia, *i. e. the laurel*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 6: antra, *i. e. the oracle*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 4; and furta, *i. e. the secret amours of Apollo*, id. Th. 1, 373: Delia dea, *i. e. Diana*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 33.—As *Subst.*: **1. Dēlĭus**, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* deus) *The Delian god, Apollo*: Delius hunc nuper, victâ serpente superbus, Viderat, Ov. M. 1, 454: Delius in corvo latuit, id. ib. 5, 329: Delius illi rumpit præcordia ferro, id. ib. 250: nec Delius aures Humanam stolidas patitur retinere figuram, id. ib. 11, 174: Delius in agmen Pervenit Iliacum, id. ib. 12, 598: Delius augurium dedit huic, id. ib. 13, 650.—**2. Dēlĭa**, æ, *f.*: **a.** (*sc.* dea) *The Delian goddess, Diana*: setosi caput hoc apri tibi, Delia, parvus Et ramosa Mycon vivacis cornua cervi (*sc.* posuit *or* dicavit), Virg. E. 7, 29: non meruit falli mecum quoque Delia, Ov. H. 20, 95: sic Nemesis longum, sic Delia nomen habebant, id. Am. 3, 9, 31: Delia inquit, id. ib. 55: comitem sibi Delia sumsit, id. F. 5, 537.—**b.** (*sc.* puella) *Delia* (i. e. *the Delian girl*): *the name of a damsel*: Tib. 1, 1, 57 *sq.*; 1, 2, 15 *sq.*; 1, 3, 9 *sq.*; Virg. E. 3, 67.—**3. Dēlĭum**, ĭi, *n.*, Δήλιον, *A town on the coast of Bœotia, with a temple of Apollo*: C. de Div. 1, 54, 123; Liv. 31, 45; id. 35, 50 *sq.* —**B. Dēlĭacus**, a, um, *adj.*, Δηλιακος, *Of Delos, Delian*: æs, celebrated like the Corinthian, Pl. 34, 2, 4: vasa, C. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: supellex, id. 2 Verr. 2, 34, 83; id. ib. 2, 72, 176; cf. also, id. Or. 70, 232: gallinarius, C. Ac. 2, 26 *fin.*—As *Subst.*: **Dēlĭaci**, ōrum, *m.*: **1.** *The people of Delos, the Delians*: ut maxime factitaverunt Deliaci, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 2: hujus villatici generis (*sc.* gallinarum, gallorum, et caponum) non spernendus est reditus, si adhibeatur educandi scientia, quam plerique Græcorum et præcipue celebravere Deliaci, Col. 8, 2, 4: gallinas sacrare Deliaci cœpere, Pl. 10, 50, 70.—**2.** (*sc.* servi) *Delian slaves*: Deliaci manu recisi, *i. e. castrated*, Petr. S. 23: the idea being taken from the celebrity of the Delians for rearing fowls and making capons (Delos itself, also, acc. to Strabo 14, being a noted slave mart); cf. prec. *no.* 1.; C. Ac. 2, 18, 57; id. ib. 2, 26, 86.

Delphi, ōrum, *m.*, Δελφοί, **I.** Prop.: *The famous city of the oracle in Phocis* (now *Kastri*): oppidum *Delphi* sub monte Parnaso clarissimum in terris oraculo Apollinis, Pl. 4, 3, 4, § 7; Just. 24, 6; Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 65; C. Font. 10, 30; id. de Div. 2, 57, 117; id. N. D. 3, 25, 57; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 3; id. A. P. 219; Ov. M. 9, 332; id. ib. 10, 168; id. ib. 11, 304; id. ib. 15, 144; 631.—Hence: **A. Delphĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Delphic, belonging to Delphi*: tellus, Ov. M. 1, 515: Apollo, Pl. 34, 3, 8: oracula, C. de Div. 2, 57, 118: templa, Ov. M. 11, 414: Pytho, Tib. 2, 3, 27: laurus Phœbi, Lucr. 6, 154; Hor. Od. 3, 30, 15; cf. Cato R. R. 8, 2: ales, *i. e. the raven*, Petr. S.

122, 177: mensæ, *a toilet-table, made after the fashion of the Delphic tripod*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 59 *init.* Zumpt; and, in a like sense, cortina, Pl. 34, 3, 8.—As *Subst.*: **1. Delphĭcus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* deus) *The Delphic god, he of Delphi, Apollo:* placuit tibi, Delphice, (Coronis), Ov. M. 2, 543; id. ib. 2, 677; quam sterili terræ Delphicus edat opem, id. F. 3, 856: inde posterius Delphici responso erutus, Nep. Paus. 5 *fin.*—**2. Delphĭca,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* tripus *or* mensa) *A toilet table, made after the fashion of the Delphic tripod:* argentum atque aurum non simplex Delphica portat, Mart. 12, 67, 7: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2505 and 3094.—**B. Delphĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*: *Delphic, belonging to Delphi:* Mart. 11, 22, 7.—**C. Delphĭcŏla,** æ, *m.* [Delphi-colo] *The inhabitant of Delphi*, an epithet of Apollo, Aus. Idyll. de Hist. 5.—**D. Delphis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Δελφίς, *The woman of Delphi*; of the Pythia, Mart. 9, 43, 4. **II.** Meton.: **Delphi,** orum, *m.*: **A.** *The Delphians, the inhabitants of Delphi*, Just. 24, 7 *passim.* **B.** *The Delphic priests*, Nep. Lys. 3, 2.

Delphĭce, *adv.* [Delphicus] *After the manner of the Delphic oracle*, Var. in Non. 141, 5.

†**delphīnus,** i, and in the pure Greek form **delphīn,** īnis (once also *Nom.* **delphis**=δελφίς, Avien. Arat. 699; cf. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 162; Prisc. p. 689 P.), *m.* = δελφίν. **I.** Prop.: *A dolphin:* Form *delphinus*, Pl. 9, 8, 7 *sq.*; Pl. Ep. 9, 33, 4 *sq.*; Gell. 7, 8; Cic. N. D. 27, 77; id. Div. 2, 70 *fin.*; Hor. A. P. 30; Juv. 6, 590; id. 10, 14.—Form *delphin* (cf. Phoc. Ars, p. 1705 P.), *Nom.* delphin, Poeta ap. Pers. 1, 94: *Acc.* delphīna, Ov. M. 6, 120; id. F. 2, 114; 117: *Abl.* delphine, Ov. M. 11, 237: *Plur. Nom.* delphines, Virg. Æ. 8, 673; Ov. H. 18, 131; id. ib. 19, 199; id. M. 1, 302; id. ib. 2, 266; id. Tr. 3, 10, 43: *Gen.* delphinum, Prop. 3, 17, 25; Virg. Æ. 3, 428; id. ib. 5, 594; id. ib. 9, 119: *Acc.* delphinas, id. E. 8, 56. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The Dolphin*, a constellation so called: *Nom.* delphinus, Col. 11, 2, 45; Aus. Ecl. de Sign. Cœl. 4: *Gen.* delphini, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 13; Col. 11, 2, 57.—*Nom.* delphin, Ov. F. 1, 457; id. ib. 6, 720; Hyg. Astron. 2, 17; id. ib. 3, 16: *Acc.* delphina, Ov. F. 2, 79; id. ib. 6, 471.—**B.** *A water-organ shaped like a dolphin:* æreï, Vitr. 10, 13.—**C.** *Certain showy articles of furniture, or perhaps mere ornaments on furniture*, so called from their shape, Pl. 33, 11, 53.

1. **Delphis,** ĭdis, v. Delphi, *no.* I. D.

2. **delphis,** ĭnis, v. delphinus.

†**delta,** æ. *f.* or *indecl. n.* = δέλτα, **I.** Prop.: *The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet*, Δ: non formam at vocem deltæ gero Romuleum D, Aus. Idyll. de Lit. Monos. 14; so (but with gender undetermined) Mel. 2, 7, 14. **II.** Meton.: Delta, *indecl. n.*, Δέλτα, *Nom. Prop.*: **A.** *The Delta in Lower Egypt*, Mel. 1, 9, 2; Pl. 5, 9, 9; id. 3, 16, 20; Hirt. B. Alex. 27. —**B.** *The Delta in northern Italy, formed by the Padus, the Alps, and the sea coast*: Padus plerisque, ut in Egypto Nilus, quod vocant Delta, triquetram figuram inter Alpes atque oram maris facere proditus, Pl. 3, 16, 20, § 121.—**C.** = pudendum muliebre, Auson. Epigr. 128, 4.

†**Deltōton,** i, *n.* = Δελτωτόν, *The Triangle*, a constellation, C. Arat. 5; Cæs. German. Arat. 239; Manil. 1, 362; Hyg. Astr. 3, 18; Aus. Ecl. de Sign. Cœl. 4.

dēlŭbrum, i, *n.* [deluo] (*That which effects the* moral *cleansing*; hence) *A temple or shrine* as a place of expiation: (class.; usually plur.): *Plur.*: CONSTRUCTA A PATRIBVS DELVBRA IN VRBIBVS HABENTO, *etc.*, C. Leg. 2, 8, 19: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen et pro deorum templis atque delubris, id. N. D. 3, 40, 94; cf. coupled with fana, id. Rab. Perd. 10 *fin.*: ante deum delubra, Lucr. 2, 352; so, id. 5, 309; 1165; 1200; id. 6, 75; 417; 1271; Virg. G. 3, 23; id. ib. 4, 541; 549; id. Æ. 2, 225; 248; id. ib. 4, 56; 66; id. ib. 8, 716; Hor. Od. 3, 5, 19; id. S. 1, 6, 35; C. Div. in Cæc. 1, 3; id. 1 Verr. 5, 14; id. Arch. 11, 27; id. N. D. 3, 18, 46; id. ib. 3, 34, 84; Sall. C. 11, 6; id. ib. 12, 4; Pl. Pan. 3 *fin.*—*Sing.*: noctu audita ex delubro vox est, *etc.*, Liv. 29, 18; so, coupled with templa, id. 30, 20; Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 2: Smyrnæi delubrum ejus (*sc.* Homeri) in oppido dedicaverunt, C. Arch. 8 *fin.*: so, Quirini, id. Rep. 2, 10 *fin.*: ex alto delubri culmine, Virg. Æ. 2, 410: Juv. 13, 69: Martis, Suet. Vit. 8.

dēluctātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deluctor] *A wrestling, a struggle:* Mart. Cap. 5, p. 139.

dē-lucto, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; lucto] *To wrestle, struggle*, (only in Plaut.): Fig.: cum hisce ærumnis deluctavi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 20: al. quibus ærumnis.

dē-luctor, ātus sum (deluctavi pro *deluctatus sum*, Non. 468, 29), āri, 1. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; luctor] *To wrestle, struggle* (only in Plaut.): Prop. and Fig.: cum leone, cum avibus Stymphalicis, cum Antæo deluctari mavelim, quam cum amore, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 4.

dē-lūdĭfico, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; ludifico] *To banter, make a fool of:* me deludificavit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 59.

dē-lūdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de; ludo] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.): *To play false, to mock, deceive, delude* (class.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: corvum hiantem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 56: amantem, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 33: deludi vosmet ipsos diutius a tribuno plebis patiemini? C. Agr. 2, 29, 79.—**2.** With *Abl.*: dolis ut me deluderes, Ter. And. 3, 4, 4: hoc uno responso animum delusit Apollo, Virg. Æ. 6, 344.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: ubivis, quam in hac re, Ter. And. 1, 2, 32.—**4.** With *Adv.*: Ter. And. 1, 2, 32; cf. preceding *no.* 3.—**5.** *Abs.*: nihil agere atque deludere, C. Rosc. Am. 9, 26.—**B.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: terra deludet arantes, Prop. 2, 15, 31: quæ sopitos deludunt somnia sensūs, Virg. Æ. 10, 642; cf. of one dreaming; Ov. M. 8, 827: quem spes delusit, Phæd. 5, 7, 7. **II.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To play to an end, to leave off playing:* gladiatores quum deluserunt, Var. in Pl. 36, 27, 69.

dē-lumbis, e, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; lumbus] **I.** Prop.: *Lamed in the loins, lamed* (post-Aug., and rare): coturnix, Pl. 10, 33, 51. **II.** Fig.: *Weakened; weak, feeble:* Pers. 1, 104: dictio, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

dē-lumbo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To lame in the loins* (very rare): quadrupede delumbatā, Pl. 28, 4, 7. **II.** Fig.: *To weaken, enervate:* sententias, C. Or. 69 *ad fin.* **III.** Meton.: *To bend:* radices delumbatæ, Pl. 19, 6, 33: lacunaria curva ad circinum delumbata, *bent into an arch*, Vitr. 6, 5.

dē-lŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; luo] *To wash, cleanse:* alvum, Cels. 4, 15: DELUIT, solvit, Fest. p. 56.

Dēlus, i, v. Delos.

dēlūsor, ōris, *m.* [deludo] *One who deceives, a deceiver:* memores eos esse dicit debere, ultimis venire temporibus delusores, Cassiod. Complex. ad Jud. 4.

dēlūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A deceiving, deluding:* numinum, Arn. 4, p. 127.

dē-lustro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (*a*); lustro] *To purify*, or *free, thoroughly:* aliquem radice herbæ asparagi, App. Herb. 84.

dē-lūto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; 2. lutum] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (*a*)): *To daub* or *plaster all over with clay*: habitationem, Cato R. R. 128. **II.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To cleanse from clay* or *dirt*: Dict. Cretens. 3, 24.

dem, *A pronominal* suffix (prps. akin to δήν), in idem (for is-dem), pridem (for prisdem), quidem (*i. e.* qui-dem), tandem (for tam-dem).

Dēmădes, is, *m.* Δημάδης (contr. from Δημεάδης, Prisc. p. 584 P.), *A famous Athenian orator who sided with Macedon, a contemporary of Demosthenes*: C. Brut. 9, 36; id. Or. 26, 90; Quint. 2, 17, 12; Nep Phoc. 2, 1; Sen. Ben. 6, 38.

dē-mădesco, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; madesco] *To become humid* or *moist*: Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 40; Scrib. Comp. 73.

‡**dē-māgis,** *adv.* [acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.; magis] *Very much*, Lucil. ap. Non. 98, 19 *sq.*; cf. Fest. p. 54: "*demagis* prominus (*lege* nimis) dicebant antiqui," and Gloss. Philox.: "*demagis σφοδρῶς*."

dēmandātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demando] *A delivering to one's charge, a commending*: Tert. Res. Carn. 48.

dē-mando, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; 1. mando] **I.** Prop.: *To commit to* or *give in charge; to intrust, to commend* (not ante-Aug.; cf., on the contrary, commendo; most freq. in Suet.; not found in Quint. or Tac.): **A.** *Aliquem* or *aliquid alicui* or *alicui rei*: amicam alicui, Suet. Oth. 3: aliquem mergendum mari servis ipsius, id. Ner. 35: testamentum virgini Vestali, id. Cæs. 83: curam sauciorum militum legatis tribunisque, Liv. 8, 36: funeris sui curam alicui, id. Tib. 51; id. Claud. 23: conjuges liberosque abditis insulis, Just. 2, 12, 6.—*Pass. constr.*: plures pueri unius (*sc.* pædagogi), curæ demandabantur, Liv. 5, 27.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: in proximam civitatem, Suet. Col. 9.—**C.** In *simple constr.*: demandatum bellum, Suet. Aug. 10. **II.** Meton.: (late Lat.): *To show, declare, explain*: **A.** With *Relative clause*: quomodo eis (*sc.* nominibus) usuri simus, demandabo, Tert. adv. Val. 6.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: necesse habeo ipsarum quoque scripturarum formam, et, ut ita dixerim, naturam demandare, Tert. adv. Marc. 5 *init.*: mors Christi negatur, quam tam impresse apostolus demandat ubique veram, summum eam fundamentum Evangelii constituens, et salutis nostræ, et prædicationis suæ, *shows to be*, id. ib. 3, 8 *med.*

dē-māno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; mano] *To flow down*; Fig.: quantam vim libidinis per omnium civium cubicula demanaturam, Porc. Latr. contr. Cat. 29, p. 1102 Corte.

Dēmărātus, i, *m.*, Δημάρατος, **I.** *A Corinthian, the father of Tarquinius Priscus*: C. Rep. 2, 19, 34; id. Tusc. 5, 37, 109; Liv. 1, 34; Just. 20, 4, 3. **II.** *A Spartan king, colleague of Cleomenes*: Just. 2, 10; Sen. Ben. 6, 31.

‡†**dēmarchĭa,** æ, *f.* = δημαρχία, *The dignity and office of a demarch*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3800 *sq.*

†**dēmarchus,** i, *m.* = δήμαρχος (A ruler of the people), *A demarch* in the Greek States; corresponding to the Roman *tribune of the people*: Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 6; Spart. Hadr. 19; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3720.

dē-matrĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; matrix] *That has lost blood from the matrix*: Veg. Vet. 6, 7, 3.

dēmĕăcŭlum, i, *n.* [demeo] (*That which serves for going down*; hence) *A subterraneous passage*: App. M. 6, p. 174 Elm.; cf. "*demeaculum* κατασρεία," Gloss. Vet.

‡**de-meio,** ἀφουρῶ, ἐξουρῶ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dē-mens, entis, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; mens] *Out of one's mind* or *senses; beside one's self; mad, raving; foolish* (class., and freq.; not in Cæs.; but cf. dementia): **I.** Prop.: Of persons: quā perturbatione animi, quæ, sanus quum esset, timebat ne evenirent, ea demens eventura esse dicebat, C. de Div. 2, 55, 114: summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas, id. N. D. 1, 34, 94 (for which, delirare et mente esse captum, id. Off. 1, 27, 94): Orestes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 133 and 135: Pentheus, Virg. Æ. 4, 469: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, C. Off. 1, 24, 83; Quint. 7, 1, 21; id. 10, 1, 41; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 16: quem fugis, ah, demens? Virg. E. 2, 60: non tacui demens, id. Æ. 2, 94:—*Comp.*: non tragico illo Oreste aut Athamante dementiorem (*sc.* te) putem, C. Pis. 20, 47. **II.** Fig.: Of things: manus, Tib. 1, 10, 56; so, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 101: somnia, Prop. 3, 8, 16: furor, id. 1, 13, 20: discordia, Virg. Æ. 6, 280: strepitus, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 23: otium, Pl. 2, 23, 21:—*Sup.*: dementissimum consilium, C. Phil. 2, 22, 53: cf. id. Har. Resp. 26, 55.

dēmensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demetior] *A measuring off, a measuring*: legum, Aus. Ep. 5, 11.

dēmensum, i, *n.* [id.] (*A measured*

thing; hence) *A measured allowance to slaves* (consisting, acc. to Donatus, in Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9, of four bushels, acc. to Sen. Ep. 80, 5, of five bushels of corn per month): demensum suum, Ter. l. l.: ita ut plerisque in diem vitæ suæ dimensum sine dilatione præstiterit, Spart. Hadr. 7 *ad fin.*

dēmenter, *adv.* [demens] *Madly, foolishly* (rare): tanta res tam dementer credita, C. Cat. 3, 9, 22; Ov. M. 4, 250: — *Sup.*: dementissime testabitur, Sen. Ben. 4, 27, 5.

☞ *Comp.* prob. not in use.

dēmentia, æ, *f.* [id.] *The being out of one's mind* or *beside one's self*; *insanity, madness*; *foolishness, folly* (freq., and class.): "animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam eandemque *dementiam*," C. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: hoscine mores; hanc dementiam, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 40; Lucr. 1, 705; C. Cat. 4, 10, 22; id. 2 Verr. 5, 17, 42 Zumpt. *N. cr.*; Cæs. B. G. 4, 13; Sall. C. 42, 2; id. ib. 58, 16; id. J. 3, 3; Quint. 7, 3, 2; Tib. 1, 2, 11; Virg. E. 2, 69; id. ib. 6, 47; id. G. 4, 488; id. Æ. 5, 463; Hor. Epod. 17, 45; Ov. M. 13, 225: — *Plur.*: C. Att. 9, 9 *fin.*

dēmentio, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *To be out of one's mind*; *to be mad, rave* (ante- and post-class.): **A.** *Abs.*: dementit, deliraque fatur, Lucr. 3, 465: se, maxīmā in amorem inductam, dementire, App. Apol. p. 324 Elm.: ex eo sacro cœpisse dementire, id. ib. 303 Elm.: ecce, aliquis instinctu dæmonis percitus dementit, Lact. 4, 27 med. — **B.** With *Abl.*: hujus incongrui risūs adjectione, Mart. Cap. 8, § 806 ed. Kopp. — **C.** With *Adv.*: ut aliter dementire videatur, qui, *etc.*, Tert. Apol. 23: quum dementit homo, dementit anima, id. An. 18.

dēmento, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [demens] **I.** *Neut.*: *To be out of one's mind*; *to be mad, infatuated*, etc.: semper dementabat, Nicomedian studens urbi Romæ coæquare, Lact. Mort. Persec. 7. **II.** *Act.*: **A.** *To drive* another *out of* his *mind*; *to deprive* one *of* his *senses*: "dementare, ἐξιστάναι ἰδιωτικῶς," Gloss. Græc. Lat. — **B.** *To beguile by magical powers, to bewitch*: attendebant autem eum propter quod multo tempore magiis suis dementabat eos, Vulg. Act. 8, 11. — **C.** *To irritate violently, to madden*: dementare aliquem, Statut. Ordin. Vallis Caulium, in Anecd. Marten. 4, col. 1666.

dē-mĕo, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de *no.* II. B. 3. a.: meo] *To go down* (post-class.): **A.** With *Abl.*: cœlo, App. M. 10, p. 254. — **B.** With *ad*: ad Tartarum Manesque, App. M. 6, p. 180: ad Inferos demeavit, id. de Deo Socr. *fin.* **C.** With *Adv.*: deorsum, App. M. 1, p. 27 ed. Delph.

dē-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.*; **dē-mĕrĕor,** *prps. no perf.*, ēri, 2. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; mereo, *no.* II. A.] **I.** *To deserve* or *merit* something (ante- and post-class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: demeritæ lætitiæ, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 14. — **B.** With *Dat.*: quid mercedis petasus hodie domino demeret? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 90. — **C.** With *ob*: Lais ob elegantiam venustatemque formæ grandem pecuniam demerebat, Gell. 1, 8, 3. **II.** *To deserve well of* a person for kindness shown, *etc.*; *to show kindness to, oblige*, etc. (post-Aug.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: nec tibi sit servos demeruisse pudor, Ov. A. A. 2, 232: demerendis hominibus, Vell. 2, 102, 1: magnopere demeruit (*se.* avunculum), Suet. Aug. 8. — **B.** With *Abl.*: **1.** Form *demereo*: crimine te potui demeruisse meo, Ov. H. 2, 28: beneficio civitatem, Liv. 3, 18: matrona amœnitate aliquā demerenda erit, Col. 1, 4, 8. — **2.** Form *demereor*: ut pleniori obsequio demererer amantissimos meos, Quint. prooem. § 3; cf., also, Suet. Vit. 2; id. Vesp. 2; Quint. 9, 2, 29; Suet. Oth. 4. — **C.** With *Relative adv.*: nihil habere se (*se.* Ostienses) quare eos demeretur (*se.* Claudius), Suet. Claud. 40. — **D.** *Abs.*: plura sæpe peccantur dum demeremur, quam dum offendimus, Tac. A. 15, 21.

dēmĕrĕor, ēri, v. demereo.

dē-mergo, si, sum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; mergo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To dip* or *plunge down into, to immerse in* water, *etc.*: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: candens ferrum in gelidum imbrem, Lucr. 6, 149: aliquem in profundum, Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 40: vultum in undas, Prop. 3, 18, 9. — **2.** With *Abl.*: pars remorum demersa liquore, Lucr. 4, 441: pullos mari, Suet. Tib. 2. — **3.** In *simple constr.*: cornix Demersit caput, Poet. ap. C. de Div. 1, 8, 14: orbes, Ov. F. 3, 517; cf. Luc. 3, 41. — **4.** *Abs.*: nos demersimus, ut qui minantur, C. ap. Non. 474, 27. — **B.** Esp.: **1.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To plunge one's self*, etc., *down* into water, *etc.*: **a.** So, *alone*: Marius demersus, C. Sest. 22, 50. — **b.** With *cum*: equus mecum una demersus, C. de Div. 2, 68, 140. — **c.** With *in c. Abl.*: in palude demersus (*sc.* Marius), C. Fin. 2, 32, 105. — **2.** Of a ship: *To sink*: **a.** In *simple constr.* triremem, Hirt. B. Alex. 25: demerso navigio, id. ib. 31: demersa nave, id. ib. 64. — **b.** With *in c. Abl.*: naves in oceano, Pl. 32, 2, 6, § 15. **II.** Fig.: *To plunge down* or *into*: **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: animus cœlestis . . . demersus in terram, C. Sen. 21, 77: Rheam in perpetuam virginitatem demersit, Just. 43, 2, 2. — **B.** With *Abl.*: demersæ leges opibus alicujus, C. Off. 2, 7, 24: plebs ære alieno demersa, Liv. 2, 29. — **C.** With *ob*: domus ob lucrum demersa exitio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 13. — **D.** In *simple constr.*: patriam demersam extuli, C. Sull. 31, 87. — **E.** With *Relative clause*: quem extulerat, demergere est adorta (*sc.* fortuna), Nep. Dion, 6, 1. **III.** Metton.: **A.** *To thrust* or *force down*, etc.: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: labores plebis in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas demersæ, Liv. 1, 59: dapes in alvum, Ov. M. 15, 105. — **2.** *Dat.*: ramum terræ, Pall. Febr. 17, 8. — **3.** In *simple constr.*: stirpem, *t. c. to set* or *plant*, Col. 3, 18, 2; so, surculos, Pall. Febr. 17, 3. — **B.** *To thrust below* or *out of sight*; *to hide*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: illa nos ad inferos agunt, quæ occultavit atque demersit (*sc.* terra), Pl. 33 procem. § 3. — **2.** With *Abl.*: collaque demersere humeris, Stat. Th. 6, 850.

dēmersio, ōnis, *f.* [demergo] *A being sunk down, a sinking* (late Lat., and rare): **I.** Prop.: urbium, Sol. 43. **II.** Fig.: temporalis (animæ), Macr. S. 1, 12 *ad fin.*

dē-merso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* *To plunge down*: (signa) cito orta tardius demersantur, *set*, Mart. Cap. 8, § 846.

1. **demersus,** a, um, *P.* of demergo.

2. **dēmersus,** ūs, *m.* [demergo] *A sinking*: levia sustentatui, gravia demersui, App. Apol. p. 287.

demessus, a, um, *P.* of demeto.

dē-mētior, mensus, *and* mētītus sum, mētīri, 4. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4; metior] *To measure out, to measure*, as a whole (*dimetior*, to measure off the parts of a whole) (rare): **I.** In *Act. force*: eorum (siderum) enim cursūs demetiti, maturitates temporum et varietates mutationesque cognovimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155: dub. al. dimetiti; and dimetati, Orell. **II.** In *Pass. force*: **A.** Prop.: alius cubitus est, qui et major dicitur, quo arca Noë demetita esse dinoscitur, Auct. Gromat. p. 322 Goes.: demensus cibus, *A stated allowance of food measured out to slaves*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 3. — **B.** Fig.: nunc argumentum vobis demensum dabo, Non modio neque trimodio, verum ipso horreo, Plaut. Men. prol. 14: ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, C. Or. 12, 38.

dē-mĕto, ssŭi, ssum, tĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; meto] **I.** Prop.: Of fruits or corn: *To mow, reap, cut off* (class.): demetendis fructibus accommodata, C. Sen. 19, 70; cf. id. N. D. 2, 62 *fin.*; hordeum, Cass. Hemina ap. Prisc. p. 903 P.: demesso frumento, Cæs. B. G. 4, 32: frumentum, Liv. 34, 26: segetes, Tac. A. 14, 24: alienos agros, C. Rep. 3, 9. **II.** Meton.: *To pluck off* or *away*; *to cut away* or *off*, etc.: **A.** With *Abl.*: pollice florem, Virg. Æ. 11, 68. — **B.** With *Dat.*: cuidam testes caudamque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 46: huic ense caput, Ov. M. 5, 104. — **C.** In *simple constr.*: favos, Col. 9, 15, 12; cf., also, id. 11, 2, 50; 57. **III.** Fig.: *To mow down* in battle, *etc.*: ense Prothin, Val. Fl. 3, 157: tantum acies . . . ferro demetit, Sil. 16, 102.

Dēmētrĭas, ădis, *f.* **I.** Gr. Δημητριάς, *A city in Pelasgiotis, newly colonized by Demetrius Poliorcetes* (formerly called *Pagasæ*, now *Volo*): Pl. 4, 8, 15; Liv. 27, 23; id. 28, 5; id. 39, 23. **II.** *A plant (now unknown)*: App. Herb. 3.

Dēmētrĭum, ĭi, *n.*, Δημήτριον, *A town in Phthiotis, with a temple to Demeter* (Ceres): Mel. 2, 3, 6; Liv. 28, 6.

Dēmētrĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Δημήτριος, **I.** D. Poliorcetes, *Son of Antigonus, and king of Macedonia*: C. Off. 2, 7, 26; Just. 15, 1 *sq.*; 16, 1 *sq.* **II.** D. Phalereus, *A famous orator, a pupil of Theophrastus*: C. Brut. 9, 37; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54. **III.** D. Magnes, *A contemporary of Cicero, and author of a work*, περὶ ὁμοιότης: C. Att. 8, 11, 7; id. ib. 4, 11, 1.

dēmĭgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demigro] *An emigration*: Nep. Milt. 1, 2.

dē-mĭgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; migro] (class.) **I.** Gen.: *To migrate from, to emigrate; to depart, remove.* **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *de*: de oppidis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 19. — **2.** With *ex*: ex ædificiis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 4: ex agris, Liv. 3, 18. — **3.** With *ab*: ut ab improbis demigrandum sit, C. Parad. 2, 18. — **4.** With *Abl.*: loco, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 85; Helicone, Stat. S. 1, 2, 4. — **5.** With *in c. Acc.*: in urbem, Liv. 2, 10: in loca, C. Agr. 2, 16, 42. — **6.** With *ad*: ad sodalem tuum, C. Cat. 1, 3, 10. — **7.** With *Acc. of place*: Pydnam, Liv. 44, 61. — **8.** *Abs.*: demigrandi causā, Cæs. B. G. 5, 34; Liv. 38, 23. — **9.** *Impers. Pass.*: C. Parad. 2, 18; cf. preceding *no.* 3. — **B.** Fig.: **1.** With *de*: nec tamen ego de meo statu demigro, C. Att. 4, 16, 10. — **2.** With *ab*: strumæ ab ore improbo demigrārunt, C. Vatin. 16, 39. **II.** Esp.: *To depart* from life (only in Cic.); **A.** With *Adv. of place*: vetat dominans ille in nobis deus injussu hinc nos suo demigrare, C. Tusc. 1, 30, 74. — **B.** With *ex*: ex hominum vitā ad deorum religionem, C. Rab. Perd. 10, 30.

‡ **dē-mingo,** ἐξουρῶ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dē-mĭnistro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; ministro] *To provide, serve*, or *furnish out of* something: Not. Tir. p. 41.

dēmĭnōrātĭo (dim-), ōnis, *f.* [deminoro] (Prop. *A lowering*; hence, Fig.) *Loss, hurt, harm, injury*: confusio patris est de filio indisciplinato, filiæ autem in deminoratione fiet, Vulg. Sir. 22, 3.

dē-mĭnōro (dim-), no *perf. nor sup.*, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; minoro, *no.* II.] *To reduce in rank, to lower* (prps. only in Tertull.): si quid horum futurus est (homo), deminoratur, Tert. Anim. 33.

dē-mĭnŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; minuo] *To make smaller, to lessen, diminish* (class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** With *de*: de minā unā quinque nummos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 10: ne de bonis quæ Octavii fuissent deminui pateretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10. — **B.** In *simple constr.*: deminuunt æquora venti, Lucr. 5, 268: deminutæ copiæ, Cæs. B. G. 7, 31. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To lessen*: **1.** With *de*: ille quantum de meā auctoritate deripuisset tantum se de hujus præsidiis deminuturum putavit, C. Sull. 1, 2: neque de tantā voluptate et gratulatione quicquam fortuna deminuerat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 53: de suā in Æduos benevolentiā, id. ib. 7, 43. — **2.** With *ex*: ex regiā potestate, Liv. 2, 1. — **3.** With *Dat.*: alicui timor studia deminuit, Cæs. B. C. 2, 31. — **B.** In *simple constr.*: partem aliquam juris, C. Cæcin. 2, 5; cf. Liv. 4, 24: sententiam hujus interdicti, C. Cæcin. 13, 38: potentiam, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18: lenitatem imperitantis, Tac. A. 16, 28: curam, Prop. 2, 18, 21. — **5.** With *Abl.*: se capite deminuere, C. Top. 4. — **B.** In Gramm., *To form into a diminutive*; deminuuntur adverbia, ut *primum, primule*; *longe, longule*, etc., Don. p. 21 Lind. *N. cr.*

dēmĭnūtĭo (dim-), ōnis, *f.* [deminuo] **A.** (acc. to deminuo, *no.* I.): *Diminution* or *decrease*; *a lessening, etc.*: **1.** With *Gen.*: luminis, C. Tusc. 1, 28, 68:

civium, id. Cat. 3, 10, 24: vectigalium, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21.—**2.** With *de:* de bonis privatorum, C. Off. 2, 21, 73: de imperio, Sulpic. ap. C. Fam. 4, 5, 4.—**B.** (acc. to deminuo, *no.* II. A.): *Diminution, a lessening,* etc.: **1.** With *Gen.:* libertatis, C. Agr. 2, 7, 16: sui, *i. e. of his honour,* etc., Tac. A. 1, 14: familiæ, *i. e. a lowering,* Pl. 34, 13, 38, § 137: mentis, *i.e. a being out of one's senses,* Suet. Aug. 99: capitis, Cæs. B. C. 2, 32; cf. caput, *no.* III. A. 2.—**2.** *Abs.:* Pl. 15, 1, 2, § 5.—**C.** (acc. to deminuo, *no.* II. B.): Gramm. *t. t.: A diminutive form:* Quint. 1, 6, 6; cf. id. ib. 4; Charis. p. 73 P.; 128 ib.; Hygin. 30 ap. Auct. Class. 3, p. 12 Mai.

dēmĭnūtīve, *adv.* [deminutivus] *Diminutively:* "*cymbia* deminutive a *cymba* dicta," Macr. S. 5, 21.

dēmĭnūtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [deminuo, *no.* II. B.] in the later gramm. lang., *Diminutive:* vox, Tert. Apol. 32: nomen, *a diminutive,* Don. p. 1744 P. *sq.:* verba (*sorbillo* from *sorbeo, garrulo* from *garrio*), Prisc. p. 827 P.—As *Subst.:* **deminutivum,** i, *n.. A diminutive:* Diom. p. 312 P.; Prisc. p. 609, ib.

dēmĭnūtus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of deminuo. **II.** *Pa.:* **A.** *Diminished, diminutive:* deminutior qualitas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9.—**B.** Gramm. *t. t.: Diminutive:* pro nomine integro positum sit deminutum (viz., in the expression *magnum peculiolum*), Quint. 1, 5, 46.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

dē-mīror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; miror] **I.** *To wonder at* a person or thing, *to wonder* (mostly in 1st pers. pres.): **A.** With *Objective clause:* hæc ego vos concupiisse pro vestrā stultitiā non miror: sperasse me consule assequi posse demiror, C. Agr. 2, 36, 100: eum demiror non venire ut jusseram, Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 7.—**B.** With *simple Acc.:* responsum ejus demiratus, Gell. 2, 18, 10: audaciam eorum, id. 3, 7, 12. **II.** Demiror, *I wonder,* i. e. *I should like to know, I am at a loss to imagine:* demiror qui sciat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 133; cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 121: demiror quid sit, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 68; cf. id. Stich. 1, 3, 109; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 14: and, quid mihi dicent? demiror, id. Ph. 2, 1, 5: demiror, ubi nunc ambulet Messenio, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 6.

dēmisse, *adv.* [demissus] **A.** (acc. to demissus, *no.* II. A.): *Low:* (*Comp.*) hic alte, demissius ille volabat, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 23.—**B.** (acc. to demissus, *no.* II. B. 2.): *Humbly, modestly; abjectly, meanly:* non est ausus elate et ample loqui, quum humiliter demisseque sentiret, C. Tusc. 5, 8 *ad fin.:* cf. id. Att. 2, 18, 3:—*Sup.:* hæc quam potest demississime atque subjectissime exponit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 84.

dēmissĭcius (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [demitto] *Hanging down flowing, long:* tunicis demissiciis, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 24.

dēmissio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A letting down, sinking, lowering* (very rare): storiarum, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9:—*Plur.:* Vitr. 5, 10, *fin.* **II.** Fig.: **A.** Animi, *dejection,* C. Tusc. 3, 7, 14.—**B.** Medic. *t. t.: An abatement, mitigation,* (*opp.* accessio), Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1, 4.

dēmissus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of demitto. **II.** *Pa.* (*Brought down, lowered;* hence): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of localities: *Sunken, lowlying, low:* campestribus ac demissis locis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 72: loca demissa ac palustria, id. B. C. 3, 49.—**2.** Of other things: *Drooping, falling:* **a.** *Abs.:* demissis humeris esse, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 22 Ruhnk.: tremulus, labiis demissis, *with lips hanging down,* id. ib. 2, 3, 44: demisso capite discedere, C. Clu. 21, 58: demisso vultu, Sall. C. 31, 7.—**b.** With *Gr. Acc.:* Dido vultum demissa, Virg. Æ. 1, 561.

B. Fig.: **1.** *Downcast, dejected, dispirited* (very common): **a.** Of the mind: erigebat animum jam demissum et oppressum, C. Clu. 21, 58: esse fracto animo et demisso, id. Fam. 1, 9, 16: demisso animo fuit, Sall. J. 98:—*Comp.:* nihilo demissiore animo. Liv. 4, 44.—**b.** Of the person: quis P. Sullam nisi moerentem, demissum afflictumque vidit? C. Sull. 26 *ad fin.*; Quint. 1, 3, 10:—*Comp.:* orator in ornamentis et verborum et sententiarum demissior, C. Or. 2, 81.

2. *Lowly, humble, unassuming* (*opp.* elatus, lofty, proud): C. de Or. 2, 43, 182; cf. multum demissus homo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 37: sit apud vos demissis hominibus perfugium, , C. Mur. 40, 87.

3. Rarely of external condition: *Humble, poor, indigent:* qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent, Sall. C. 51, 12 Kritz.

D. Poet., and in Tacitus, of genealogical descent: *Descended, derived, sprung:* ab alto Dardanium genus Æneā, Hor. S. 2, 5, 63: demissus origine Cadmi, Stat. Th. 2, 613; Tac. A. 12, 58.

☞ *Sup.* appears not to occur.

dē-mītigo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; mitigo] *To make milder;* pass., *to become milder, more lenient:* nosmet ipsi quotidie demitigamur, C. Att. 1, 13, 3.

dē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; mitto] **I.** (acc. to mitto, *no.* I. A.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To let* or *allow to go down; to let down, lower, let fall,* etc.: **a.** With *de:* aurea (*sc.* sæcla) de cœlo demisit funis in arva, Lucr. 2, 1153.—**b.** With *ex:* læna Demissa ex humeris, Virg. Æ. 4, 263.—**c.** With *Abl.:* puer demissus cœlo aureā catenā, Suet. Aug. 94: latum clavum pectore, Hor. S. 1, 6, 28: monilia pectoribus, Virg. Æ. 7, 278.—**d.** In *simple constr.:* fasces, C. Rep. 2, 31, 54: cornua (=antennas), Ov. M. 11, 482: antennam, id. Tr. 3, 4, 9: brachia, Quint. 2, 13, 9: frontem, id. 11, 3, 78: supercilia, id. 11, 3, 79: aures, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 34: auriculas, id. S. 1, 9, 20: caput, Ov. M. 10, 192: crinem, id. ib. 6, 289: funem, Virg. Æ. 2, 262; so, Hor. A. P. 461: vestem, id. S. 1. 2, 95; cf., also, id. ib. 1, 2, 25; 99.—**e.** With *Dat.:* fasces populo, C. Rep. 1, 40, 62.—**f.** With *infra:* manum artifices demitti infra pectus vetant, Quint. 11, 3, 112.—**g.** With *ad:* manesque deam demittat (*sc.* terra) ad imos, Virg. Æ. 12, 884: veterrimæ ilicis demissi ad terram rami, Suet. Aug. 92: caput ad fornicem Fabii, Crass. ap. C. de Or. 2, 66, 267: tunicam ad talos, Var. ap. Non. 286, 19; cf., also, C. Clu. 40, 111.—**h.** With *in c. Acc.:* gallinam in gremium (*sc.* Liviæ) demisit (*sc.* aquila), Suet. Galb. 1.—Prov.: Demissis manibus fugere, *To flee in the utmost haste,* Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 16; id. Ps. 3, 2, 55.

2. Esp.: With *Personal pron.* or *Pass. in reflexive force: To lower* or *let one's self down; to stoop, descend,* etc.: **a.** With *Personal pron.:* (a) With *in c. Acc.:* se in terras (*sc.* ventus), Lucr. 6, 446.—(b) With *ad:* se ad aurem alicujus, C. 2 Verr. 2, 30, 74.—(c) With *tenus:* se inguinibus tenus in aquam calidam, Cels. 1, 3.—(d) With *Relative adv.:* quā se demittere rivi Assuērant, Ov. M. 8, 334.—(e) With *ob:* quum se demittit ob assem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 64.—**b.** *Pass. in reflexive force:* nonnullæ de muris per manūs demissæ, Cæs. B. G. 7, 47.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To let* any person or thing *sink, settle,* etc., any where: **a.** With *in c. Acc.:* hoc in pectus, Sall. J. 102, 11: eas voces in pectora animosque, Liv. 34, 50: quum in eum casum me fortuna demisisset, ut, *etc.,* Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 8, 2: dignitatem in discrimen, Liv. 3, 35: me penitus in causam, C. Att. 7, 12, 3.—**b.** With *ad:* vim dicendi ad unum auditorem, Quint. 1, 2, 31.—**c.** With *Dat.:* me in res turbulentissimas infidelissimis sociis, C. Fam. 9, 1, 2: præsenti vultūs, Liv. 2, 58.—**d.** In *simple constr.:* vultūs, Ov. M. 10, 367: animos, C. Fin. 5, 15, 42: animum, id. Q. F. 1, 1, 4: mentes, Virg. Æ. 12, 609.—**e.** With *in c. Abl.:* re in malā animos demittere, Lucil. ap. Non. 286, 7.—**f.** With *Abl.:* vultum animumque metu, Ov. M. 7, 133.—**g.** With *Adv.:* dolor hoc altius demissus, quo, *etc.,* Just. 8, 5, 11: ne te eo demittas, unde, *etc.,* Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 88, 16, 5.—**2.** With *Personal pron. in reflexive force: To lower one's self, let one's self down,* etc.: **a.** With *ad:* se ad servilem patientiam, Tac. A. 14, 26: se ad minora illa, Quint. procem. 5.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.:* se in comparationem, Suet. Rhet. 6: se in adulationem, Tac. A. 15, 73.—**c.** With *Abl.:* me se admodum animo demitterent, Cæs. B. G. 7, 29.

II. (acc. to mitto, *no.* II. A. 1.): **A.** Gen.: *To send down, cause to come down,* etc.: **1.** With *ex:* picis e cœlo demissum flumen, Lucr. 6, 257.—**2.** With *ab:* Maiā genitum demittit ab alto, Virg. Æ. 1, 297: ab æthere currum, Ov. M. 7, 219: equos a campo in cavam viam, Liv. 23, 47: aliquem in carcerem, id. 34, 44.—**3.** With *Abl.:* cœlo imbrem, Virg. G. 1, 23: cœlo ancilia, Liv. 5, 54: certo demittunt (*sc.* arbusta) tempore florem, Lucr. 5, 670: arma, classem, socios Rheno, Tac. A. 1, 45: farinam doliis secundā aquā Volturni fluminis, Front. Strat. 3, 14, 2: robora ferro, *i. e. to fell,* Val. Fl. 1, 94: ferrum jugulo, Ov. H. 14, 5: ferrum lacubus, id. M. 12, 278: offa demittitur boum fauci bus, Pl. 27, 11, 76, § 101.—**4.** With *in Abl.:* alteque jubebis In solido puteum demitti, Virg. G. 2, 231.—**5.** With *in c. Acc.:* plura in alvum, Ov. M. 8, 834: equum in flumen, C. de Div. 1, 33, 73: in eum locum demissus est Lentulus, Sall. C. 54, 5: hostem in ovilia, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 10: gladium in jugulum, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 28: ferrum in ilia, Ov. M. 4, 119: sublicas in terram, Cæs. B. G. 3, 49: nummum in loculos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 175: calculum in urnam, Ov. M. 15, 44.—**6.** With *Dat.:* corpora Stygiæ nocti, Ov. M. 3, 695: aliquem neci, Virg. Æ. 2, 85: aliquem Orco, id. ib. 2, 398; Hor. Od. 1, 28, 11: aliquem umbris, Sil. It. 11, 142.—**7.** With *Relative adv.:* quove magis fessas optem demittere naves? Virg. Æ. 5, 29.—**8.** With *Adv. of degree* or *place:* arbores altius, Pl. 17, 11, 16, § 81: huc stipites, Cæs. B. G. 7, 83: huc cæmenta, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 35.—**9.** In *simple constr.:* taleam, *i. e. to plant,* Cato R. R. 45, 2: cibos, *i. e. to swallow,* Quint. 10, 1, 19.—**10.** With *Acc. of space:* hæc quaternos pedes oportet demitti, Pl. 17, 11, 16, § 81.—**11.** With *Acc. of place:* navem Scodram, Liv. 44, 31.—Prov.: Demitti de cœlo *or simply* cœlo: *To be sent down from heaven,* i. e. *to be of supernatural origin.* Liv. 10, 8; Quint. 1, 6, 16.

B. Esp.: **1.** With *Personal pron. in reflexive force: To come down, descend,* etc.: quum se major pars agminis in magnam convallem demisisset, Cæs. B. G. 5, 32: se in æquum locum, id. ib. 7, 28; cf., also, id. B. C. 1, 79; id. ib. 3, 34: si me in Ciliciam demisissem, C. Fam. 15, 4, 4.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.: To send, forward, lead, bring* soldiers *down* to a place: **a.** In *simple constr.:* agmen, Liv. 9, 2: levem armaturam, id. 22, 28.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.:* in loca plana agmen demittunt, Liv. 9, 27: equites Numidas in inferiorem campum, id. 27, 18: exercitum in planitiem, Frontin. Strat. 1, 2, 7 Oud. *N. cr.*

†**dēmĭurgus,** or acc. to the Dor. form **dāmĭurgus,** i, *m.* = δημιουργός, Dor. δᾱμιουργός (one working for the people; a workman), **I.** Prop.: *The chief magistrate in some of the Greek states:* Liv. 32, 22; id. 38, 30. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The title of a comedy of Turpilius:* C. Fam. 9, 22, 1.—**B.** An appellation of *the Creator:* molitus enim mundum demiurgus, Tert. adv. Valent. 24 *init.*: figulat hominem demiurgus et de afflatu suo animat, id. ib. *med.*

dē-mo, mpsi, mptum, mĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; em-o, emere] *To take away* or *off; to withdraw, remove,* etc. **I.** Prop.: **A.** In *simple constr.:* demo soleas, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 16: adulta demptaque quædam, Lucr. 2, 770; cf. quum aliquid additur aut demitur, C. Ac. 2, 16, 49: dempta (tragœdia) ad Ciceronem defertur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 48.—**B.** With *de:* secures de fascibus, C. Rep. 2, 31, 55: clipea de columnis, Liv. 40, 51: de capite (*from the sum total*) mediumna pc., C. 2 Verr. 3, 33, 77: de stipendio equitum æra, Liv. 7, 41: non hilum de tempore mortis, Lucr. 3, 1100: partem de die, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 20.—**C.** With *Relative adv.:* unde una dempta uncia *deunx, dextans* dempto sextante, *dodrans* dempto quadrante, *bes* dempto triente, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47 *ad fin.*—**D.** With *ex:* quam minimum ex cæse, Cels. 8, 4: aliquid ex cibo, id. 6, 6, 18.—**E.** With *ab:* fetus ab arbore, Ov. H. 20, 9; cf. succum a vellere, id. A. A. 3, 214.—**F.** With *Abl.:* fetus arbore, id. M. 14 689.—**G.** With *Dat.:* **1.** (=*from*) soleam deme pedi, Ov. A. A. 2, 312: anilia demit instrumenta

sibi, id. M. 14, 776: et quod præcipue vellem tibi demere possem, id. ib. 13, 805. — **2.** (= *for*) lubet scire quantum auri herus sibi dempsit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 14: aurum sibi, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 13. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: metum omnem, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 18: dolorem, Lucr. 2, 21: sollicitudinem, C. Att. 11, 15 *ad fin.*: dempto fine, *without end*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 2: id. H. 1, 50: so, demto auctore, *when the proposer had been removed*, i. e. *put to death*, Liv. 2, 42.—**B.** With *Abl.*: curas his dictis, Virg. Æ. 2, 775: id. 3, 153: id. ib. 8, 35.—**C.** With *Dat.*: dempta forent capiti quum mala multa meo, Ov. H. 12, 20: mihi et tibi et illis molestiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 33: nobis acerbam necessitudinem, Sall. J. 102, 5: plus dignitatis patribus, Liv. 2, 60: silentia furto, *i. e. to disclose the theft*, Ov. M. 2, 740.—**D.** With *ex*: ex dignitate populi, Liv. 34, 54.— **E.** With *de*: decessitque (decemvir) de jure suo, ut demtum de vi magistratûs populi libertati adjiceret, Liv. 3, 33 *fin.*

Dēmochăres, is, *m.* *An Athenian orator*: C. de Or. 2, 23, 95; id. Brut. 83, 286.

Dēmocrĭtus, i, *m.*, Δημόκριτος, *An Eleatic philosopher of Abdera, originator of the atomic theory*: Lucr. 3, 372; 1052; id. 5, 621; C. Tusc. 1, 11; id. ib. 5, 39; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 12; id. ib. 2, 1, 194; id. A. P. 237; Juv. 10, 34.—Hence, **A. Dēmocrĭtici**, ōrum, *m.* *The followers of Democritus*: C. de Or. 1, 10, 34; id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82.—**B. Dēmocrĭtēus** (**-ĭus**), a, um, *adj.*, Δημοκρίτειος, *Of, or belonging to, Democritus*: Anaxarchus, Cic. N. D. 3, 33; id. Tusc. 2, 22: Nausiphanes, id. N. D. 1, 26.—As *Subst.*: **1. Democritii**, ōrum, *m.*, *The followers of Democritus*: C. de Or. 1, 10, 34; dub. al. Democritici.—**2. Democritea**, ōrum, *n.*, *The doctrines of Democritus*: Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 73; id. de Div. 2, 13 *ad fin.*

Dēmŏlĕon, ontis, *m.*, Δημολέων, *A Centaur slain by Perseus*: Ov. M. 12, 356; 368.

demolio, ire, v. demolior, ☞

dē-mōlĭor, ītus sum, īri (*Fut.* demolibor, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 16), 4. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; molior] *To cast off, remove*: **I.** Gen.: So, only once in a fig. sense: culpam de se, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 16.

II. Esp.: Of buildings, columns, *etc.*: **A.** Prop.: *To throw* or *pull down, demolish*: monumenta virum, Lucr. 6, 242; so, domum, C. Off. 1, 39; parietem, id. Top. 4, 22: statuas, id. 2 Verr. 2, 67 *init.*: signum, id. ib. 4, 39, 84: columnas, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1 *fin.*: munitiones, Sall. H. Frum. ap. Non. 95, 22: deum immortalium templa, Liv. 42, 3: arcus et statuas, aras etiam templaque demolitur et obscurat oblivio, Pl. Pan. 55, 9.—**B.** Fig.: *To demolish, destroy*: cetera tyrannidis propugnacula, Nep. Timol. 3, 3: ævi prioris ruinas, Ov. M. 15, 228: si quod cuiquam privatim officiet jus, id destruet ac demolietur, quid attinebit, *etc.*? Liv. 34, 3: Bacchanalia, id. 39, 16: faciem, *to disfigure*, Hier. in Matth. 6, 16 (as a transl. of the Gr. ἀφανίζειν τὸ πρόσωπον).

☞ **1. Act.** form demolio, ire: **a.** Prop.: Of buildings, *etc.*: *To demolish, throw down*: Næv. and Var. in Diom. p. 395 P.; Lex. ap. Front. Aquæd. 129; Lact. 4, 11.—**b.** Meton.: Of persons: *To overthrow, destroy, slay*: exercitum, Jornand. Get. 58 *med.*—**2.** Demolior, īri, in pass. signif., Lex ap. Front. l. l.: Curio ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; Ulp. Dig. 7, 4, 10; Jabol. ib. 41, 3, 23.

dēmōlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demolior, *no.* II.] *A pulling down, demolishing* (very rare): **I.** Prop.: dum ea demolitio (statuarum) fieret, C. Verr 2, 2, 67; so, Vitr. 10, 19. **II.** Fig.: veritatis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 1.

dēmōlītor, ōris, *m.* [id. *no.* II.] *That pulls down, a demolisher*: corvus quem nonnulli *gruem* appellant (a sort of warlike engine), Vitr. 10, 19.

dēmonstrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [demonstro] *That can be demonstrated, demonstrable*: App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37.

dēmonstrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A pointing out, indication, description, representation*: **I.** Gen. (good prose; not in Cæs.): gestus universam rem et sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, C. de Or. 3, 59: qui hospites ad ea quæ visenda sunt solent ducere et unumquicque ostendere, conversam jam habent demonstrationem suam, id. 2 Verr. 4, 59, 132: hujus generis demonstratio est, et doctrina ipsa vulgaris, id. de Or. 3, 55, 209; so, temporum horum, Pl. 4, 13, 27: tertia herbæ, id. 24, 16, 93. In *plur.*, C. Fin. 4, 5, 13. **II.** Esp.: **A.** In rhet.: **1.** *A laudatory sort of oratory* = demonstrativum genus, C. Inv. 1, 9, 12; Quint. 3, 4, 13; id. 11, 3, 115.—**2.** *A vivid delineation*, Gr. διατύπωσις, ὑπότυπωσις, Auct. Her. 4, 55.—**B.** In jurisprud.: *A clear and complete declaration of one's will*, Dig. 35, tit. 1: "de conditionibus et demonstrationibus," Gai. ib. 17; Flor. ib. 34; Ulp. ib. 30, 1, 74.

dēmonstrātīve, *adv.* [demonstrativus] *By pointing to it with the finger*: hunc locum demonstrative terram dicens, in qua erat dum ista narraret, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16.

dēmonstrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [demonstro] *Which points out, designates*: **I.** Gen. (very rare): digitus, *the index finger*, Col. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.—**II.** Esp.: In Rhet.: *Demonstrative, laudatory*: genus (orationis), C. Inv. 1, 5, 7; Quint. 3, 4, 14; id. 2, 10, 11; id. 5, 10, 43; id. 9, 4, 130: causa, C. Inv. 2, 4: materia, Quint. 3, 8, 53; id. 11, 1, 48: pars orationis, id. 2, 21, 23; cf. id. 7, 4, 2.—As *Subst.*: **demonstrativa**, æ, *f.*, *Demonstrative* or *laudatory rhetoric*, Quint. 3, 8, 63 *sq.*; id. 3, 8, 8.

dēmonstrātor, ōris, *m.* [demonstro] *One who points out, indicates; an indicator, exhibiter* (very rare): demonstrator uniuscujusque sepeliendi, C. de Or. 2, 86, 353: hujus rationis, Col. 3, 10, 20: medicinarum Æsculapius, Tert. Apol. 23.

dē-monstro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; monstro] *To point out*, as with the finger; *to indicate, designate* (very common): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: ubi habitet (mihi) demonstrarier (volo), Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 76; cf. itinera ipsa ita putavi esse demonstranda, ut commonstrarem tantum viam, et, ut fieri solet, digitum ad fontes intenderem, C. de Or. 1, 46, 203: non ea figura, quæ digito demonstrari potest, id. Rep. 6, 24: aliquid digito, Quint. 6, 3, 38: aliquem averso pollice, id. 11, 3, 104: aliquid nutu vel manu, id. 1, 5, 36: ubi habitat, inquam, duc ac demonstra mihi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 36: eum volo mihi demonstretis hominem, id. Pœn. 3, 2, 16: thesaurum mi in hisce ædibus, id. Trin. 1, 2, 113: itinera cum curâ, Liv. 23, 33: unum ex iis, Suet. Aug. 94: ut ante demonstrabant, quid ubique (esset . . item nunc, quid undique oblatum sit, ostendunt, C. 2 Verr. 4, 59, 132: demonstres ubi sint tuæ tenebræ, Cat. 55, 3: histrio in cantico quodam, Ὑγίαινε πάτερ, ὑγίαινε μῆτερ, ita demonstraverat (*had gesticulated*), ut lubentem natantemque faceret, Suet. Ner. 39. — Poet. of a subject not personal: demonstrant astra salebras, Prop. 3, 16, 15. —**B.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: fines, *To deliver* a piece of land to the purchaser: C. pro Tull. § 17; Pomp. Dig. 18, 1, 18; Alfen. ib. 21, 2, 45.

II. Fig.: *To designate, indicate*, by speech or writing; *to show, prove, demonstrate; to represent, describe*; also simply in gen., *to mention* (in the latter signif. often in Cæs., who uses the word very frequently—about 67 times—and in various connections; v. the follg.): With *Acc.*: Spurinna quidem, quum ei rem demonstrassem et vitam tuam superiorem exposuissem, magnum periculum summæ reipublicæ demonstrabat, nisi, *etc.*, C. Fam. 9, 24: so, with docere, id. 2 Verr. 2, 50, 124; coupled with ostendere, id. Att. 1, 1, 4; Quint. 5, 12, 15: istius cupiditatem minasque demonstrat, C. 2 Verr. 4, 39 *fin.*: si tibi nemo responsurus esset, tamen ipsam causam demonstrare non posses, id. Div. in Cæcil. 13, 43: earum (*sc.* navium) modum formamque demonstrat, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1: re demonstrata, id. ib. 5, 38; cf. quibus demonstratis, Quint. 5, 1, 3: aliquid scripto, id. 1, 5, 32, et sæp.: ad ea castra, quæ supra demonstravimus, contendit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 83 *ad fin.*; id. ib. 5, 49; so, with the *pron. relat.*, id. B. C. 3, 84; id. ib. 3, 80: quam virtutem quartam elocutionis, Cicero demonstrat, Quint. 11, 1, 1.—In *Pass.*: hujus Hercyniæ silvæ, quæ supra demonstrata est, latitudo, *etc.*, id. B. G. 6, 25; *cf.* id. B. C. 1, 81; and, id. ib. 3, 63 *fin.*—With *an objective clause*: mihi Fabius demonstravit, te id cogitasse facere, C. Fam. 3, 3, 2; id. Inv. 1, 31: demonstrant sibi præter agri solum nihil esse reliqui, Cæs. B. G. 1, 11; so, id. ib. 2, 17; id. ib. 4, 27; id. ib. 5, 1 (twice); id. ib. 5, 22; id. ib. 5, 38; id. ib. 5, 56; id. ib. 6, 8 *fin.*; id. ib. 7, 1; id. ib. 7, 37; id. ib. 7, 41 (with exponunt); id. ib. 7, 43.—With *Oblique interrog.*: quanta prædæ faciendæ facultas daretur, demonstraverunt, Cæs. B. G. 4, 34; so, Quint. 2, 4, 3; Pl. 25, 13, 106; id. 27, 2, 2, et al.—*Abs.*: quum esset Cæsar in citeriore Gallia in hibernis, ita uti supra demonstravimus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 1; so, ut supra demonstravimus, id. ib. 5, 3; id. ib. 5, 19; id. ib. 6, 29; id. ib. 6, 34; id. ib. 7, 48; id. B. C. 1, 31: ut ante demonstravimus, id. B. G. 2, 22: ita ut antea demonstravimus, id. ib. 7, 46; and simply, ut demonstravimus, id. ib. 6, 35; id. B. C. 3, 66; id. ib. 3, 55 Oud. *N. cr.*—In *attraction*: Of personal subjects: quum essent in quibus demonstravi angustiis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 15: circiter DC ejus generis, cujus supra demonstravimus naves, id. B. G. 5, 2.—Of an inanimate subject: quæ hoc demonstrare videantur, C. 2 Verr. 2, 63: quod proximus demonstrabit liber, Quint. 1, 10, 49; cf. Tib. 3, 2, 28: laus ac vituperatio quale sit quidque demonstrat, Quint. 3, 4, 14.—*Impers.* with *supra*: naves XVIII., de quibus supra demonstratum est, Cæs. B. G. 4, 28; so, id. B. C. 1, 56: erant, ut supra demonstratum est, legiones Afranii tres, id. ib. 1, 39; so, id. ib. 1, 48; id. ib. 2, 34; id. ib. 3, 6; id. ib. 3, 15; id. ib. 3, 39.—Without *supra*: ut demonstratum est, Cæs. B. C. 3, 62.—*Pass. with subjective clause*: quem a Pompeio missum in Hispaniam dem nstratum est, Cæs. B. C. 1, 38; id. ib. 2, 28; id. ib. 2, 42; and prob. so considered, id. B. G. 2, 9: ad flumen Axonam contenderunt, quod esse post nostra castra demonstratum est.

Dēmŏphŏon, ontis, *m.*, Δημοφόων, *A son of Theseus and Phædra, a lover of Phyllis, and one of those who fought before Troy*: Ov. H. 2; id. A. A. 2, 353; id. ib. 3, 459; id. R. Am. 597: Just. 2, 6, 15; cf. Hyg. Fab. 59 and 243.

dēmōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demoror] *A tarrying, abiding, lingering*: auctor demorationis urbanæ, C. Fam. 9, 15; dub.: vini, Vulg. Prov. 12, 11.

dē-mŏrĕo, *no perf.*, sum, dēre, 2. *v. a.* *To bite off* (very rare): aliquid, Pl. 28, 4, 11: ungues, Pers. 1, 106.

dē-mŏrĭor, tuus sum, i, 3. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; morior] **I.** Prop.: *To die off* from among the living; *to depart, decease* (in the class. age only in the *perf.* or *part. perf.*; not in Cæs. or the Aug. poets.): quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, C. 2 Verr. 2, 50, 124; cf. tantum hominum demortuum esse, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 40, 19; and, id. 26, 23; so, Curt. 8, 10: alii sunt alias, nostrique familiares fere demortui, C. Att. 16, 11 *ad fin.*: posse evenire, ut demoriantur mancipia, Ulp. Dig. 4, 11, § 5.—So in the pub. law lang.: in demortui (magistratûs) locum creatur, sufficitur, *etc.*, Liv. 5, 31 Drak.; id. 23, 21 *sq.* **II.** Fig. (only in Plaut.): **A.** *To depart, be gone*: potationes plurimæ demortuæ; Quot adeo cenæ, quas deflevi, mortuæ! Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 58.—**B.** aliquem, *To be dying with love of*: ea demoritur te, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 23; so, id. ib. 4, 2, 49.

dē-mōror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4; moror] **I.** *Neut.*: *To loiter, linger, delay* (very rare): me hic demoratam tam diu, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 27: ille mihi demoratus exsurgit, Tac. A. 15, 69: quamdiu legationis causâ ibi demorantur, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 2, § 4.

II. *Act.*: *To retard, detain, delay* one; *to keep* one *back*, etc.: diu me estis demorati, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 40; cf. ne diutius vos demorer, C. de Or. 2, 58, 235: detinere aliquem et demorari, Lentul. ap. C. Fam. 12, 15: nullo hoste prohibente aut iter demorante, Cæs. B. G. 3, 6 *fin.*: repentinas eorum eruptiones, id. B. C. 1, 81: novissimum agmen, id. ib. 3, 75; Tac. A. 12, 68.—Poet.: Teucros quid demoror armis? *restrain from battle*, Virg. Æ. 11, 175 ("*ab* armis," Serv.): fando surgentes demoror austros, Virg. Æ. 3, 481 ("*i. e. vos demoror quominus ventis utamini*," Serv.): inutilis annos demoror, *detain the years* (*sc.* that hasten to an end), *i. e. remain alive*, Virg. Æ. 2, 648 ("*quasi festinantes diu vivendo detineo*," Serv.): et tua progenies mortalia demoror arma, *i. e. await*, Virg. Æ. 10, 30 Wagn. ("*exspecto, sustineo*," Serv.).

dē-morsĭco, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; morsico] *To bite off*: ora mortuorum, App. M. 2, p. 124: rosas, id. ib. 3, p. 140.

Dēmosthēnes, is, *m.*, Δημοσθένης, *The most celebrated of the Grecian orators*: C. de Or. 1, 20, 89; id. ib. 1, 61, 260; id. Brut. 9, 35; Quint. 10, 1, 76; id. 12, 10, 23 *sq.*; Juv. 10, 114.—Hence, **Dēmosthēnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Demosthenic*: et Demosthenicum, quod ter primum ille vocavit (*i. e. action*), Aus. Prof. 1, 19.

dē-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; moveo] *To move away, put away, remove* (class.):

I. Prop.: **A.** With *de*: demoveri et depelli de loco necesse est eum qui dejiciatur ... neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibitā vi manu demotus et actus præceps intelligatur, C. Cæcin. 17, 49; id. Agr. 2, 29 *fin.*—**B.** With *Abl.*: hostes gradu, Liv. 6, 32; cf. sacra statu suo, id. 9, 29 (*al.* dimovere): Pompeius vestri facti præjudicio demotus, *forced to yield*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 32: flu.n en solito alveo, Tac. A. 1, 79: Silanum Syriā, id. ib. 2, 43: Pallantem curā rerum, id. ib. 13, 14: Burrum præfecturā, id. ib. 13, 20.—**C.** In *simple constr.*: non alteros demovisse, sed utrosque constituisse, C. Sull. 21, 62; Tac. A. 4, 60; cf. id. ib. 15, 65; id. ib. 14, 12.—**D.** With *in*: in insulas interdicto igni atque aquā demoti sunt, Tac. A. 6, 30.

II. Fig.: **A.** With *de*: formidine animum perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere, C. Cæcin. 15, 42: aliquem de verā et certā sententiā, C. 1 Verr. 17 *ad fin.*—**B.** With *ab*: oculos ab alicujus oculis, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 16: aliquem a causā alicujus, id. Clu. 15, 44: odium a nobis ac nostris, id. de Or. 2, 51, 208.

dēmptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demo] *A taking away* (very rare): demptio aut additio literarum, Var. L. L. 5, 1, 5: damnum a demptione, id. ib. 5, 36, 48.

dē mūgītus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (*β*); mugio] *Filled with bellowing* or *lowing*: paludes, Ov. M. 11, 375.

dē-mulcātus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (*β*); mulco] *Beaten, cudgelled soundly*: Mart. Cap. 8, p. 272.

dē-mulcĕo, si (Gell. 16, 19, 6), ctum, cēre, 2. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; mulceo] *To stroke down, to stroke caressingly* (rare): caput tibi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 14: dorsum, Liv. 9, 16 *ad fin.*: ita motus et demulctus et captus est, ut, *etc.*, Gell. 3, 13.

dēmum (also demus, like prorsus, quorsus, rursus, deorsus, Liv. Andr. in Fest. p. 53), *adv.* [a lengthened form of the demonstr. particle *dem* in *idem, tandem*, related to Gr. δή] Used to give prominence to an idea in opposition or restriction to another: *At length, at last, not till then; just, precisely; only*, etc.; v. the following.

I. In Latin of every period and description of writing.

A. Enclitically connected with pronouns like *adeo* (but less freq. than the latter; v. 2. adeo, *no.* II. B. 1.): *Just, precisely, especially, indeed*: **1.** merely giving a stronger accentuation to the pronoun: num id demum lepidum est, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14: sic sentio, id demum aut potius id solum esse miserum, quod turpe sit, C. Att. 8, 8: idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, Sall. C. 20, 4; cf. id. ib. 12 *fin.*: relinquere aculeum in audientium animis is demum potest, qui, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 1, 20, 18: tanquam ad eam linguam demum natus esset, Quint. 6 procem. § 11: me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores Jactatam hac demum voluit consistere terra, Virg. Æ. 1, 629; cf. id. ib. 2, 743, al.: ille demum antiquis est adulescens moribus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 20: per quædam parva sane, si ipsa demum æstimes, ducunt, Quint. 1, 10, 5: vos demum, ut video, legem antiquastis sine tabella. Sed ego, *etc.*, C. Leg. 3, 17, 38: quæ demum causæ secundam valetudinem præstent, Cels. Præf.: jam vero exsilium, si rerum naturam, non ignominiam nominis quærimus, quantum demum a perpetua peregrinatione differt? C. Tusc. 5, 37, 107: sciscitando eo demum pervenit, ut haud procul esset, quin Remum agnosceret, Liv. 1, 5 *ad fin.*—**2.** Strengthened by a preceding *verum enim vero*, or a following *profecto*: verum enim vero id demum juvat, si quem, *etc.*, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 2; so, Sall. C. 2, 9; cf. Liv. 4, 4: is demum profecto vitam æqua lance pensitabit, qui, *etc.*, Pl. 7, 7, 5.—**3.** Separated from the pron.: hoc est demum quod percrucior, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 13: illa seges demum votis respondet avari Agricolæ, Virg. G. 1, 47.

B.: **1.** Enclitically connected with the adverbs *nunc, tum*, or *tunc, post, modo, jam, ibi, sic*, etc.: *Just, precisely, not till*; also freq. expressed by more strongly accenting those particles: **a.** *Nunc demum*, Gr. νῦν δή, *Now, now at length, at last* (cf. nunc adeo, under 2. adeo, *no.* II. B. 3.): (*α*) So alone: nunc demum ego cum illa fabulabor libere, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 3, 40: nunc demum scio, Me fuisse excordem, id. Mil. 2, 6, 62; cf. id. Epid. 3, 4, 22; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 12: nunc demum venis? id. Ad. 2, 2, 25: nunc demum rescribo iis literis, quas, *etc.*, C. Att. 16, 3: undevicesimo ætatis anno dicere in foro cœpi, et, nunc demum quid præstare debeat orator, adhuc tamen per caliginem video, *yet it is only now that I am at length beginning to see*, Pl. 5, 8, 8.—(*β*) In Plautus followed by the conjunct., *quum, quoniam*, etc.: nunc demum a me insipienter factum esse arbitror, Quum rem cognosco, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 80; cf. nunc demum istuc dicis, quoniam, *etc.*, id. Rud. 4, 4, 78; v. also below.—(*γ*) Separated by *pol, edepol*, or other words: nunc pol demum ego sum liber, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 14: nunc edepol demum in memoriam regredior, quum cogito, *etc.*, id. Capt. 5, 4, 25: nunc pol ego demum in rectam redii semitam, id. Casin. 2, 8, 33: nunc defæcato demum animo egredior domo, id. Aul. 1, 2, 1: heu nunc misero mihi demum Exsilium infelix! Virg. Æ. 10, 849.—**b.** *Tum demum*: *Then at length, then indeed* (so most freq., esp. in the histt.; in Cæs. only in this connection): (*α*) So alone: tum demum Liscus oratione Cæsaris adductus, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 17; so, id. ib. 1, 50; id. ib. 1, 51; id. ib. 5, 33; Liv. 2, 20; id. 3, 12; id. 10, 13 *ad fin.*: tum demum excedere oppido visum, Pl. Ep. 6, 20, 6: tum demum, ac tunc quoque lente contanterque veniunt, id. ib. 1, 13, 2: (mortui) Centum errant annos volitantque hæc litora circum; Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt, Virg. Æ. 6, 330; cf. id. ib. 6, 573; id. ib. 9, 815; id. G. 3, 205; Ov. H. 11, 91; id. F. 4, 615; Liv. 40, 50: utranque re satis experta tum demum consules, id. 2, 29; cf. tum demum movet arma leo, Virg. Æ. 12, 6.—(*β*) Accompanied by the conjunct. *ubi, si, quum*, etc. (cf. above, *no.* I. a. (*β*)): ubi expolivero, Magis hoc tum demum dices, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 61; so, Sall. J. 46; Cels. 7, 27 *ad fin.*: ponendi ægro varii cibi tum demum sunt, ubi, *etc.*, id. 3, 6: si id facies, tum demum scibis, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 56; so, id. Men. 2, 2, 71; C. Rep. 1, 24: cf. with quodsi, Att. in C. Att. 9, 10, 4: ac tum demum, quum medium tenuere, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 8, 20, 7: tum tu igitur demum id adulescenti aurum dabis, Ubi, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 32.—(*γ*) Once in this connection demum alone: servata res est demum, si illam videro, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 68.—**c.** *Tunc demum* (cf. Drak. Liv. 41, 3, 5): (*α*) So alone: tunc demum intelliges, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 121; so, Suet. Cal. 9; Col. 12, 23, 1.—(*β*) With *quum*: quas (partes rei agrestis) tunc demum persequar, quum præfatus fuero, Col. Præf. *fin.*—(*γ*) With *ubi*: ubi prima inflammatio se remisit, tunc demum, *etc.*, Cels. 3, 10 *med.*—**d.** *Post demum*: *Afterwards, not till after*: post eum demum huc cras adducam, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 65; so, id. Amph. 3, 1, 16; Asin. Pollio in C. Fam. 10, 31, 4; cf. Suet. Aug. 10 *ad fin.*—**e.** *Modo demum*: *Only now, now for the first time*: modone id demum sensti, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 11.—**f.** *Jam demum*: *Now at last, now* (cf. δὴ ... ἤδη, Eurip. Suppl. 980; id. Troad. 235): Ov. Tr. 2, 8.—**g.** *Ibi demum*: *Just there*: illic ibi demum 'st locus, ubi, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 3; so, Quint. 10, 3, 13; Virg. Æ. 9, 445; Stat. Th. 2, 474; and prps. also, id. S. 2, 3, 14; cf. also ibi demum, of time, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 53.—**h.** *Sic demum*: sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso, Virg. Æ. 3, 795; so, id. ib. 6, 154.—With the preceding cases is closely connected,

2. Constructed with the *Abl. Temp.*, or *Abs.*: **a.** *Abl. Temp.*: ego novus maritus anno demum quinto et sexagesimo fiam? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 15: decimo demum pugnavimus anno, Ov. M. 13, 209: quarta vix demum exponimur hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: hieme demum, Pl. Ep. 7, 2, 2.—**b.** *Abl. Abs.*: pontificatum maximum, quem numquam vivo Lepido auferre sustinuerat, mortuo demum suscepit, Suet. Aug. 31; cf. appellato demum collegio obtinuit, id. Cæs. 23; and, Just. 1, 7, 3: his demum exactis, Virg. Æ. 6, 637.—And hence, **c.** Once with *Nom. of Part. Perf.*: damnatus demum vi coactus reddidit Ducentos et mille Philippum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 37.

C. To add emphasis to the idea contained in a proposition: *Just, precisely, certainly, indeed* (rare): ea sunt enim demum non ferenda in mendacio, quæ, *etc.*, C. Rep. 2, 15: immemor est demum, nec frugum munere dignus, qui, *etc.*, Ov. M. 15, 122; Quint. 10, 6, 5.

II. In post-Aug. Latin: **A.** *Only, solely, exclusively*, = duntaxat, tantum: **1.** ne vulgarem viam ingressus, alienis demum vestigiis insisterem, Quint. Procem. § 3; id. 2, 15, 1: adeo suis demum oculis creditit, id. 11, 3, 68: quædam (verba) tertiæ demum personæ figura dicuntur, ut *licet, piget*, id. 1, 4, 29: qui (Cicero) non assecutus esset docendo judicem *tantum* et utiliter *demum* ac Latine perspicueque dicendo, ut, *etc.*, id. 8, 3, 3, et sæp.: nihil magis pro concione testatus est, quam id demum se habiturum, quod, *etc.*, *but just that*, Suet. Oth. 6, et sæp.: ut non is demum sit veneficus, qui vitam abstulit data potione, sed etiam qui mentem, Quint. 9, 2, 105; cf. with follg. verum etiam, id. ib. 7 procem. § 1.—**2.** With ita, *Only so; then* or *in that case only; not till then*; esp. in conditional propositions: si plus humoris excernitur quam assumitur, ita demum secundæ valetudinis spes est, Cels. 3, 21; so Pl. 3, 9, 11; Pl. Ep. 3, 3, 2; Suet. Claud. 25; id. Vitell. 14; Just. 11, 4, 10.

B.: **1.** To point out something as taking place only after previous delay: *At length, at last*, tandem: quod oppidum Hispaniæ frustra diu oppugnatum illitis demum galbano facibus succenderit, Suet. Galb. 3: ut demum fato functum palam factum est (cf., shortly before, quum convaluisse *tandem* percrebuisset) id. Cal. 6.—**2.** *Finally, in fine*: ex quibus alium Ciceroni, alium Cæsari, singulis demum singulos opponeremus, Tac. Or. 26.

dē-murmŭro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; murmuro] *To mutter over*: carmen, Ov. M. 14, 58.

dē-mussātus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; musso, *no.* II. A.] *Borne, or passed over, in silence* (post-class. and rare): contumelia, App. M. 3, p. 140: injuriis omnibus, Amm. 30, 1, 15.

dēmūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [demuto] *Changeable* (Eccl. Lat.): Prud. Apoth. 344: natura, Tert. Anim. 2, 1.

dēmūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A changing*

change (very rare, and critically certain only in Tertullian): demutatio morum, C. Rep. 2, 4 dub. (*al.* mutatio) Moser *N. cr.*; censoria Rescr. Carn. 55; so, id. adv. Marc. 4, 1; id. ib. 5, 10 *fin.*

dēmūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who changes, a changer, transmuter*: argutissimi demutatores ossium, Tert. Res. Carn. 32.

dē-mūtīlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; mutilo, *no.* I. B. 1] *To lop off*: cacumina virgarum, Col. Arb. 11, 2.

dē-mūto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; muto] **I.** *Act.*: *To change, alter*; sts. = *to alter for the worse* (repeatedly in Plaut. and in post-Aug. prose; otherwise rare; not at all in the Ciceron. age): voces demutat, Cato ap. Macr. S. 2, 10 *med.*; cf. orationem meam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 8: imperium tuum, id. Men. 5, 2, 118: sententiam nostram in iis, Gell. 17, 1, 6: caro demutata, Tert. Res. Carn. 55: placitum instituto flaminum nihil demutari, Tac. A. 4, 16; Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 36. **II.** *Neut.*: *To change, alter; to be* or *become different* (very rare): **A.** *Abs.*: non demutabo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 142; so, id. ib. 153.—**B.** With *de*: (fama) demutans de veritate, Tert. Apol. 7.—**C.** With *ut*: numquid videtur demutare, atque ut quidem Dixi, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 37.

dēnārĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [denarius] *Of, or relating to, a denarius*: ratio, Volus. Mæc. de Asse Distrib.

dēnārĭsmus, i, *m.* [denarius] *A sort of tax*: Cod. Th. 12, 1, 107 and 123.

dēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [deni] **I.** Gen.: *Containing ten*: numerus digitorum, Vitr. 3, 1: fistula, *ten inches in circumference*, Pl. 31, 6, 31; Vitr. 8, 7: "DENARIÆ cerimoniæ dicebantur et TRICENARIÆ, quibus sacra adituris decem continuis rebus vel triginta certis quibusdam rebus carendum erat," Fest. p. 54. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Nummus or *abs.* **denarius,** ii, *m.* (in *Neut.*: Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 27): *A Roman silver coin, which originally contained ten, and afterwards eighteen asses, in value equivalent to about* 8*d. English*: Var. L. L. 5, 36, 48; Pl. 33, 3, 13; Vitr. 3, 1; Fest. s. v. "GRAVE ÆS:" denarii nummi, Liv. 8, 11 *fin.*: denarii trecenti, C. 2 Verr. 2, 55.—As *Subst.*: C. 2 Verr. 5, 82 *init.*; id. Font. 5, 10; Cass. B. C. 1, 52; Pl. 18, 23, 53; Suet. Aug. 57; 67; Mart. 1, 118; id. 2, 51: *Gen. plur.* denar. ūm, C. 2 Verr. 2, 55 *init.*; id. Off. 3, 23 *fin.*; cf. Var. L. L. 9, 38, 121: denariorum, C. Fam. 9, 18 *ad fin.*; Suet. Tib. 48.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *As an apothecary's weight* = drachma: Pl. 21, 34, 109; Cels. 5, 17; Col. 7, 8, 2; Pl. 20, 2, 4; id. 30, 7, 19.—**2.** *A gold coin of the value of* 25 *silver* den rii: Pl. 33, 3, 13; id. 34, 7, 17; cf. Petr. 8. 33.—**3.** In later times, *A copper coin*: Vopisc. Aurel. 9; Macr. S. 1, 7 *med.*—**4.** *For Money in gen.*: C. Quint. 4 *fin.*; so, id. Att. 2, 6 *fin.*

dē-narro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4. b.; narro] *To tell, relate, recount fully* (rare; in class. age only once in Hor.): hæc adeo ego illi ja a denarrabo, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 51: matri denarrat, ut, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 315: puer rem, sicuti fuerat, denarrat, Gell. 1, 23, 12.

dē-nascor, *no perf.*, sci, 3. *v. dep.* [de, *no* II. B. 2. a.; nascor] *To perish, die* (ante-class. and rare): Var. L. L. 5, 10, 21: quæ nata sunt, ea omnia denasci aiunt, Cass. Hemina sp. Non. 101, 29.

dē-nāso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; nasus] *To deprive of the nose*: os, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 72.

dē-nāto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; nato] *To swim down*: Tusco alveo, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 28.

† **dendrachātes,** æ, *m.* = δενδραχάτης (tree-agate), *A species of agate*: Pl. 37, 10, 54.

† **dendrītis,** ĭdis, *f* = δενδρῖτις, *A gem, now unknown*: Pl. 37, 11, 73.

† **dendroïdes,** æ, *m.* = δενδροειδής, *A kind of* tithymalus: Pl. 26, 8, 45.

† **dendrŏphŏrus,** i, *m.* = δενδροφόρος (tree-bearer): **I.** *An epithet of Silvanus*: SILVANO DENDROPHORO SACRVM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1602. **II.** *A college of priests who carried about branches of trees in procession, in honour of a divinity*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1602; 2385; 3741. **III.** *A carpenter*: Cod. Th. 14, 8, 1; Inscr. Grut. 45, 8.

dē-nĕgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; nego] (*To thoroughly deny* a thing; hence) **I.** *To affirm it is not so* (very rare): datum denegant, quod datum est, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 12: objecta, Tac. A. 15, 57. **II.** *To reject, refuse, deny* a request, desire, entreaty, *etc.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Aliquid alicui*: si tibi denegem, quod me oras, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 47: quum id, quod antea petenti denegässet, ultro polliceretur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 42: prærnium dignitatis, quod populus Romanus, quum hujus majoribus semper detulisset, huic denegaret, C. Fl. 1, 1; id. 2 Verr. 5, 14, 35; cf. id. Phil. 11, 8, 19: speratæ gaudia Nymphæ Denegat, Ov. M. 4, 369: illa meam mihi se jam denegat, Prop. 1, 6, 9: oratorium ingenium alicui, Tac. Or. 10.—**2.** *Aliquid*: auxilia, Hirt. B. G. 5, 85: colloquia, Cæs. B. C. 1, 32.—**3.** With *Objective clause*: denegavit, se dare granum tritici, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 52; so, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 6; Prop. 2, 24, 28.—**4.** With *Inf.*: dare denegaris, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 78; Hor. Od. 3, 16, 38.—**5.** *Abs.*: Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 131: so, id. ib. 4, 1, 6; 9; C. Fam. 5, 12, 2; id. Att. 1, 1; Suet. Cæs. 1.—**B.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: undas amnis, afflatûs ventus, Ov. Ib. 107.

dēni, æ, a, *num. distrib. adj.* (*Gen. Plur.* denum, C. 2 Verr. 2, 49 *ad fin.*; Col. 2, 10, 26: denorum, Hirt. B. Alex. 2, 4; Liv. 43, 5 *fin.*) [decem] **I.** Prop.: *Ten each, ten at a time, by tens*: uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Cæs. B. G. 5, 14: Ariovistus denos ut ad colloquium adducerent postulavit, id. ib. 1, 43, 3. **II.** Meton.: For decem: *Ten*: bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus æquor, Virg. Æ. 1, 381; so, id. ib. 11, 326: ter denis navibus ibant, id. ib. 10, 213; Pl. 2, 7, 5 *fin.*

dē-nīcālis (in MSS. also written denec-), e, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; nex] *Pertaining to that which purifies*, etc., *from death*: feriæ, *a funeral solemnity among the Romans for the purification of the family of the deceased*, Col. 2, 22, 5; cf. "*denicales* feriæ colebantur, quum hominis mortui causâ familia purgabatur," Fest. p. 53; cf. id. *s. v.* PRIVATÆ, p. 211; and C. Leg. 2, 22, 55.

dēnĭgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [denigro] *A blackening*: capillorum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 1.

dē-nĭgro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; nigro] *To blacken thoroughly, to make very black* (rare): **I.** Prop.: terram (amurca), Var. R. R. 1, 55 *ad fin.*: lanam, Pl. 33, 6, 35: capillum, id. 23, 5, 52: cutis mea denigrata est super me, Vulg. Job. 30, 30. **II.** Fig.: honorem famamque alicujus, *i. e. asperse, calumniate*, Firmic. 3, 10.

dēnīque, *adv.* (prob. for deinque). **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: denoting succession in point of time: *And thereupon, and then, in the sequel* (only in a few instances): Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 8: risu omnes qui aderant emoriri. Denique Metuebant omnes jam me, id. Eun. 5, 1, 42: ille imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides. Denique ei rei constituit diem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 64: ferme ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt post principia denique, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 4. So in the interrogatory formula: quid denique agitis? *and what did you do then?* Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 60; Truc. 2, 4, 47.

B. Esp.: to denote the end of a period: *At last, at length; lastly, finally*: **1.** Boat cœlum fremitu virum . . . Denique, ut voluimus, nostra superat manus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 80: nisi qua jubet experiri quo evasurus'st denique, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 93; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 8: O crudelis Acca, nihil mea carmina curas? Nil nostri miserere? mori me denique coges. Virg. E. 2, 7: heu quæ nunc tellus, inquit, quæ me æquora possunt Accipere? aut quid jam misero mihi denique restat? id. Æ. 2, 70; id. ib. 2, 595.—**2.** Pleonast. connected with *ad extremum, ad postremum*, and *tandem*: boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, et principiis rerum neglectis ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, C. Sest. 47: victus denique ad postremum est, Just. 12, 16 *fin.*; so, id. 37, 1 *fin.*: et tandem denique devorato pudore ad Milonem alo, App. M. 2, p. 121; so, id. ib. 3, p. 138.—**3.** Sts. for tandem, with a mention of that which, after a long delay, at length takes place: quæ (*sc.* urbana) ego diu ignorans, ex tuis jucundissimis literis a. d. V. Cal. Jan. denique cognovi, C. Att. 5, 20, 8: aliquam mihi partem hodie operæ des denique, jam tandem ades illico, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 40.—**4.** **a.** Connected with the particles of time *tum, nunc*, or an *Abl. of time*, it comes near to demum in signif.: *Just, precisely*: tum denique homines nostra intelligimus bona, quum, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 39: qui convenit polliceri operam suam reip. tum denique, si necessitate cogentur, *etc.*? C. Rep. 1, 6; so, tum denique together, id. Quint. 13, 43; id. Leg. 2, 4, 10; id. Tusc. 3, 31, 73; id. de Sen. 23, 82; id. Fin. 1, 19, 64; id. de Or. 2, 77 *fin.*; id. Att. 9, 2 A, § 2; Ov. M. 7, 86; id. H. 10, 43; and separated, C. Læl. 22, 84; id. Cæcin. 34 *fin.*: tantum accessit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea dilexisse, C. Fam. 9, 14, 5; cf. id. Quint. 13: prisca juvent alios; ego me nunc denique natum Gratulor, Ov. A. A. 3, 121; cf. id. H. 12, 105: ne is, de cujus officio nemo unquam dubitavit, sexagesimo denique anno dedecore notetur, C. Quint. 31, 99; cf. Cæs. B. G. 1, 22; id. B. C. 1, 5; Sall. J. 105, 3; C. Mil. 13, 34.—Hence, also, **b.** Like demum, with is and vix, to strengthen the idea: si qua metu dempto casta est, ea denique casta est, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 3: is enim denique honos mihi videri solet, qui, *etc.*, C. Fam. 10, 10; Ov. H. 16, 215.

II. Meton.: in the enumeration of a series of facts or arguments.

A. Gen.: Like the rad. word dein (deinde) followed by postremo (so in only a few examples): Var. L. L. 8, 19, 113: omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam vectigalia vestra venierint, C. Agr. 2, 23 *fin.*; so, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25; id. N. D. 3, 9, 23; id. Fam. 2, 15, 4: primum illis cum Lucanis bellum fuit . . . Denique Alexander rex Epiri . . . cum omnibus copiis ab his deletus est . . . ad postremum Agathocles, *etc.*, Just. 23, 1. 15.

B. Esp.: Pregn.: **1.** To denote the end of a series: *Finally, lastly, in fine* (the usual meaning of the word, in which it occurs times without number): consilium ceperunt . . . ut nomen hujus de parricidio deferrent, ut ad eam rem aliquem accusatorem veterem compararent . . . denique ut, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Am. 10, 28, cf. id. Rep. 4, 43: cur etiam secundo prælio aliquos ex suis amitteret? cur vulnerari pateretur optime de se meritos milites? cur denique fortunam periclitaretur? Cæs. B. C. 1, 72; cf. so, non denique, acc. to some non, id. ib. 3, 72: aut denique, acc. to some aut, C. Arch. 6, 12: qui denique, acc. to some qui, id. Rep. 1, 17; tum denique, acc. to some tum, Virg. G. 2, 389, et sæp.: quum de moribus, de virtutibus, denique de republica disputet (Socrates), C. Rep. 1, 10: mathematici, poeta, musici, medici denique, *etc.*, id. Fin. 5, 3, 7: denique etiam, id. Flacc. 4, 9; so, id. Sest. 10: primum omnium meipsum vigilare, *etc.*: deinde magnos animos esse in bonis viris . . .: deos denique immortales . . . auxilium esse laturos, id. Cat. 2, 9.

2. Freq. in ascending to a climax, or comprising the foregoing idea in a higher or more general expression: *In a word, in short, briefly*: quis hunc hominem rite dixerit, qui sibi cum suis civibus, qui denique cum omni hominum genere nullam esse juris communionem velit? C. Rep. 2, 26; so id. Pis. 29, 45: id. 2 Verr. 2, 69, 167: Liv. 4, 58; id. 8, 21; Tac. A. 2, 10, et al.: pernegabo atque obdurabo, perjurabo denique, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 56; cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 51; id. Hec. 4, 4, 95; C. Quint. 16, 51: cf. id. ib. 19, 62; id. 2 Verr. 2, 23 *init.*; id. ib. 5, 27, 69: nunquam tam mane egredior, neque tam vesperi domum revertor, quin te in fundo conspicer fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid facere denique, Ter.

Hcaut. 1, 1, 15: quod malum majus, seu tantum denique, C. Att. 10, 8, 4; Cæs. B. G. 2, 33: ne nummi pereant, aut pyga aut denique fama, Hor. S. 1, 2, 133; Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 44; C. de Or. 2, 78, 317; id. 2 Verr. 1, 27, 70; id. ib. 2, 51, 127: Nep. Pelop. 4, 3; Vell. 2, 113; Tac. A. 1, 26; Ov. M. 2, 95; id. H. 4, 84.

3. In post-Aug. prose (esp. in the jurists), to denote something as following from what was said before: *In consequence, therefore, accordingly:* hujus victoriæ callide dissimulata lætitia est: denique non solita sacra Philippus illa die fecit, *etc.*, Just. 9, 4, 1; id. 11, 11, 4: pulcherrima Campaniæ plaga est: nihil mollius cœlo: denique bis floribus vernat, Flor. 1, 16, 3; Papin. Dig. 1, 7, 13; Ulp. ib. 10, 4, 3, § 15; id. ib. 27, 2, 1; Paul. ib. 50, 17, 87, et sæp. — So in citing a decision or a case in support of a position assumed: denique Scævola ait, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 7, 3, 4; so, id. ib. 4, 4, 3; id. ib. 7, 8, 14; id. ib. 39, 5, 18; 19, 6: exstat quidem exemplum ejus, qui gessit (*sc.* magistratum cæcus): Appius denique Claudius cæcus consiliis publicis intererat, id. ib. 3, 1, 1, § 5; so, id. ib. 3, 1, 1, § 6; Papin. ib. 48, 5, 8. Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 260-278.

‡ **dē-nōmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 6; nomen] *A name derived from* ancestors, *etc.*: Not. Tir. p. 35.

dēnōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [denomino] Rhetor. *t. t.*: *A naming* after something, *denomination; a metonymy:* Auct. Her. 4, 32; cf. immutatio.

dē-nōmĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; nomino] *To name, designate, denominate* (not ante-Aug.; most freq. in Quint.): hinc (*sc.* ab Lamio) Lamiæ denominati, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 3; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43; Quint. 1, 5, 71: multa sunt et Græce et Latine non denominata, id. 8, 2, 4: etiam in iis, quæ denominata sunt (*opp.* res plurimæ carent appellationibus), id. 12, 10, 34: de re denominatâ (*opp.* de communi appellatione), id. 3, 6, 41.

dē-normo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; norma] *To throw out of a regular shape, to make irregular* (rare): angulus, qui nunc denormat agellum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 9: linea denormata, Auct. de Lim. p. 252 Goes.

dēnōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [denoto] *A marking* or *pointing out* (late Lat.): omnium denotatione damnatus, Quint. Decl. 19, 3; Tert. Cult. Fem. 13.

dēnōtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A marking* or *pointing out*: Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

dē-nōto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4; noto] *To mark out, point out, specify, denote* (cf. demonstro) (rare, but class.): qui uno nuncio atque unâ significatione literarum cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque denotavit, C. Manil. 3, 7: Iculios denotante senatu, Liv. 4, 55; cf. Tac. A. 3, 53; id. Agr. 45 Roth.: lineam conspicuo colore, Col. 3, 15: quot et quales sint nati, id. 7, 9, 11: pedes venalium cretâ, Pl. 35, 17, 58: quum ei res similes occurrant, quas non habeat denotatas, C. Ac. 2, 18, 57; cf. Vell. 2, 70, 2 Ruhnk.: aliquem omni probro, Suet. Cal. 54 *ad fin.*: cf. Pomp. Dig. 30, 54.

dens, dentis, *m.* [akin to Sanscr. dantas, Gr. ὀδούς, ὄντος, Goth. tunthos, Engl. *tooth*; the root seems to be Sanscr. ad, Gr. ΕΔ, Lat. ED, to eat, so that dens is shortened from edens] **I.** Prop.: *Tooth:* "dentes dicti sunt ab edendo," Cassiod. in Psalm. 3, 7; al. a demendo: Pl. 11, 37, 61-64; Cels. 8, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 54; Isid. 11, 1, 52: primores, *the front teeth*, Pl. 7, 16, 15; also called, adversi acuti, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: præcisores, Isid. 11, 1, 52; and in beasts, rapaces, Veg. Vet. 6, 1, 1: canini, *the canine teeth, eye-teeth*, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 3; Cels. 8, 1; Pl. 11, 37, 61; id. 28, 11, 49; Isid. l. l.; and in horses, columellares, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 2; Pl. 11, 37, 64: maxillares, *the jaw-teeth, grinders*, Cels. l. l.; called also, genuini, Cic. l. l.; and, molares, Isid. l. l., et sæp.: dentes scalpere, Pl. 30, 4, 9: fricare, id. ib.: scarificare, id. 28, 11, 49: cf. id. 30, 3, 8: mobiles confirmare, id. 28, 11, 49; cf. mobiles stabilire, id. 32, 7, 26: eximere, Cels. 6, 9: evellere, Pl. 30, 3, 8: extrahere, id. 32, 7, 26: excutere, Juv. 16, 10, et sæp.: dens Indus, *i. e. the elephant's*, Ov. M. 8, 288; hence for *ivory*, id. ib. 11, 167; Stat. S. 3, 3, 95, also called dens Libycus, Prop. 2, 31, 12: Numida, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 28; and, Erythræus, Mart. 13, 100.—Provv.: **a.** Albis dentibus deridere aliquem, *i. e. to laugh heartily at a person* (so as to show one's teeth), Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 48.—**b.** Venire sub dentem, *To fall into the jaws, under the clutches of*, Petr. 58, 6.

II. Meton.: Of things resembling a tooth: **A.** Of *the share* or *coulter of a plough:* respuitur duritia soli dens aratri, Col. 2, 4, 6: tellus dente recluditur unco, Virg. G. 2, 423: pluraque ruricolis feriuntur dentibus ossa, Luc. 7, 859: "dens, quod eo mordetur terra," Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38; cf. Wagn. Virg. G. 1, 170; Voss. id. ib.—**B.** Of *the tooth* or *prong of a large rake*, "irpices regula compluribus dentibus," Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38: "irpices genus rastrorum ferreorum, quod plures habet dentes ad exstirpandas herbas in agris," Fest. p. 78. —**C.** Of *the tooth of a comb:* dentes pectinis, Varr. L. L. 5, 23, 33: tenues denso pectere dente comas, i. e. *with a small tooth comb*, Tib. 1, 9, 68: morsus numerosi dentis eburnus, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 102.—**D.** Of *the tooth* of the pronged key: seu reserat fixo dente puella fores, Tib. 1, 2, 18: "clavi dentatæ seræ insertæ," Heyn. in. h. l.—**E.** Of *the fluke of an anchor:* dente tenaci Ancora fundabat naves, Virg. Æ. 6, 3.—**F.** Of *the point* or *barb of a hunting spear:* ille etiam valido primus venabula dente Induit, Grat. Cyneg. 108.—**G.** Of *the prong* or *tooth of the* ligo: dens fracti ligonis, Col. 10, 89.—**H.** Of *the tooth of a saw:* serræ, Pl. 16, 43, 83; Vitr. 1, 5; cf. Ov. M. 8, 246, and 6, 58.—**K.** In architecture: *Walls indentated like the teeth of a saw*, which connected the two main walls, Vitr. 6, 11.—**L.** Dens curvus Saturni = falx (vinitorum), i. e. *A pruning hook*, Virg. G. 2, 406 Voss., et sæp.—**M.** Of *the hook of a clasp:* fibula mordaci refugas a pectore vestes Dente capit, Sidon. Carm. 2, 412.—**N.** Of *the cogs of a wheel in machinery:* dentes tympani, Vitr. 10, 5.—**O.** Of *the clasps* or *holdfasts in tackling for raising weights*, etc.: forficis, Vitr. 10, 2.

III. Fig.: **A.** Of *envy, ill-will:* more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circuiis vellicant: non illo inimico sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, C. Balb. 26; so, invidus, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 16: ater, id. Epod. 6, 15.—**B.** Poet.: Of *the destroying influences of time:* omnia vitiata dentibus ævi, Ov. M. 15, 235.

densābĭlis, e, *adj.* [denso] *Binding, astringent* (late Lat.): cibus, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 7.

* **densātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A thickening:* prima, Pl. 31, 7, 39.

densātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Binding, astringent* (late Lat.): virtutis esse, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

dense, *Adv.* [densus] (very rare): **A.** (acc. to densus, *no.* II. A.): *Thickly, closely, close together:* cæsæ alni, Pl. 16, 37, 67: calcatum quam densissime, Vitr. 5, 12 *med.*: milites densius se commovebant, Amm. 24, 6.—**B.** (acc. to densus, *no.* II. C.) Of time: *Frequently, rapidly, one after the other:* quod in perpetuitate dicendi elucerat aliquando, idem apud alios densius, apud alios fortasse rarius, C. Or. 2, 7: nulla tamen subeunt mihi tempora densius istis, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 11; Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 37 *med.*: replicatis quæstionibus dense, Amm. 29, 3 *ad fin.*

denseo, ere, v. denso.

densĭtas, ātis, *f.* [densus] *Thickness, density* (prps. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: limus spissatur et in densitatem coit, Pl. 35, 15, 51: chartæ, id. 13, 12, 24: humoris, id. 11, 3, 2: pampini, Col. 3, 2, 12, et al. **II.** Fig.: sententiarum, Quint. 8, 5, 26: figurarum, id. 9, 2, 72.

denso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*; **densĕo,** *no perf.*, ētum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* (cf. Prisc. p. 857 P.; Charis. p. 233 ib. The MSS. mostly vary between the two forms; densare appears to be critically certain only in Liv. and Quint.; densere only in Luer., Hor., Tac., and in late Lat.; hence, Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 795: "*denseo, denses* dicimus, aliter non." The use of both forms by Virg. is maintained by Wagner on Virg. G. 1, 243.—See also the artt. addenso and condenso) [densus] *To make thick* or *dense; to press together, thicken* (not in Cic. and Cæs.): **I.** Prop.: Juppiter uvidus austris Densat, erant quæ rara modo, et, quæ densa, relaxat, Virg. G. 1, 419 (paraphrased: densatus et laxatus aer, Quint. 5, 9, 16); cf., rarum pectine denset opus, Ov. F. 3, 820; Lucr. 1, 396 Forbig. *N. cr.*: ignem, id. 1, 648; 657: omnia, id. 1, 662: agmina, Virg. Æ. 7, 794; cf., catervas, id. ib. 12, 284: ordines, Liv. 33, 8 *fin.*: globum, Luc. 4, 780: scutis super capita densatis, Liv. 44, 9: funera, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 19; Ov. M. 13, 605; cf. (nubes) largos in imbres, Luc. 4, 76; and, Pl. 11, 41, 96 *fin.*: obtentâ densantur nocte tenebræ, Virg. G. 1, 246; cf. Ov. M. 14, 369: hastilia, *i. e. shoots thickly together*, Virg. Æ. 11, 650; cf., ictus, Tac. A. 2, 14.—*Abs.*: (æstus) quasi densendo subtexit cærula nimbis, Lucr. 6, 482. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *To condense:* instandum quibusdam in partibus et densanda oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 164: figuras, id. 9, 3, 101.

densus, a, um, *adj.* [etymol. very doubtful; prps. akin to δασύς, Doed. Syn. 4, p. 435.] *Thick, dense,* i. e. consisting of parts crowded together, opp. to rarus (on the contrary, crassus, "thick," is opp. to thin, fluid; and spissus, "close, compact," has the predominant idea of impenetrability; v. Doed. loc. cit.; Ramsh. Synon. *no.* 377) (quite class. and very freq., esp. in poets and historians; in Cic. very rare, and prps. as an adj. not at all; for Att. 7, 1, 4, seems, like id. ib. 12, 15, to be a poetic reminiscence).

I. Prop.: pinnæ, Enn. in Prob. Virg. E. 6: nedum variantia rerum Tanta queat densis rarisque ex ignibus esse, Lucr. 1, 657; cf. Virg. G. 1, 419 (for which densatus et laxatus aër, Quint. 5, 9, 16); and (terra) Rara sit an supra morem si densa requiras . . . Densa magis Cereri rarissimâ quæque Lyæo, Virg. G. 2, 227 *sq.*; so, et glutinosa terra, Col. Præf. § 24; silva, Poëta ap. C. Att. 12, 15; cf. densiores silvæ, Cæs. B. G. 3, 29: densissimæ silvæ, id. ib. 4, 38; and, lucus densissimæ opacitatis, Frontin. Strat. 1, 11, 10: denso corpore nubes, Lucr. 6, 361; cf. denso agmine, id. 6, 100: agmen (*sc.* navium), Virg. Æ. 5, 834; Suet. Cal. 13: densum humeris vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32: tunicæ, Pl. 11, 23, 27: smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18: litus, *sandy*, Ov. M. 2, 576; cf. Virg. G. 2, 275 Wunderl.: æquor, *i. e. frozen*, Luc. 2, 640: aer, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 14; cf. cœlum, Cels. 1 præf.; 3, 22: nimbi, Ov. M. 1, 269: caligo, Virg. Æ. 12, 466; cf. densissima nox, *pitch dark night*, Ov. M. 15, 31: umbra, Cat. 65, 13; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 20.—Without distinction, corresp. with *crassus:* Lucr. 6, 246.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of the parts themselves which are closely crowded together: *Thick, close, set close:* Ov. M. 12, 438: superiorem partem collis densissimis castris (*sc.* trinis) compleverant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 46: sepes, id. ib. 2, 22; so, frutices, Ov. M. 1, 122: arbor, id. Am. 3, 13, 7: ilex, id. F. 2, 165: hostes, Virg. Æ. 2, 511; cf. hostis, Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 4: ministri, id. M. 2, 717: densior suboles, Virg. G. 3, 308: dens (pectinis), Tib. 1, 9, 68: comæ, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 42; cf. pilæ, id. F. 2, 348.—Poet.: densorum turba malorum, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 41.

B. *Thickly set with, full of:* With *Abl.*: loca silvestribus sepibus densa, Poeta ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 42 *fin.*; cf. lucus juncis et arundine, Ov. F. 6, 411: nemus arboribus, id. ib. 6, 9: specus virgis ac vimine, id. M. 3, 29: vallis piceis et acuta cupressu, id. ib. 3, 155: Tibris vorticibus, id. F. 6, 502: ficus pomis, id. ib. 2, 253: corpora setis, id. M. 13, 846; cf. id. Am. 3, 1, 32; and, femina crinibus emptis, id. A. A. 3, 165; funale lampadibus, id. M. 12, 247: trames caligine opaca (with obscurus), id. ib. 10, 54.

C. Of time: that takes place in close succession: *Thick, frequent, often repeated* (poet.): ictus, Virg. Æ. 5, 459: plagæ, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 31: labor, Val. Fl. 5, 169: amores, Virg. G. 4, 347: pericula, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 15: usus, id. ib. 4, 3, 15.

III. Fig.: *Condensed, concise:* **A.** Of style: vox atrox in ira, et aspera ac

densa, coarse, Quint. 11, 3, 63 Spald.: tanta vis in eo (*sc.* Demosthene) tam densa omnia, *etc.*, id. 10, 1, 76.—**B.** Of the writer himself: densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides, id. ib. 73: (Euripides) sententiis densus, id. ib. § 68: —*Comp.*: densior ille (*sc.* Demosthenes), hic (*sc.* Cicero) copiosior, Quint. 10, 1, 106.

dentālia, ium (Serv. Virg. G. 1, 172, and Isid. Orig. 20, 14, 2, first have the sing. **dentale**), *n.* [dens, *no.* II. A.] **I.** Prop.: *A ploughshare*, Virg. G. 1, 172 Heyne; Col. 2, 2, 24. **II. Meton.**, for *A plough*: Pers. 1, 73.

dentālis, is (*sc.* herba), *f.* [dens] (*The herb pertaining to the teeth*): *The name of a herb* (prob. the hyoscyamus), so called from its smoke being considered beneficial to the teeth: Pl. Valer. 1, 37.

dentārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to the teeth* (in the later medic. lang.): herba, *i. e. that cures the toothache*, App. Herb. 4 and 8; cf. dentalis.

† **dentarpaga,** æ, *f.* [vox hibr. from dens and ἁρπαξ; (*Tooth-snatcher*; hence) *An instrument for extracting teeth, a tooth-drawer*: Var. ap. Non. 99, 24.

dentātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Toothed, having teeth*: **A.** Of persons: "quosdam et cum dentibus nasci, sicut M. Curium, qui ob id Dentatus cognominatus est," Pl. 7, 16, 15: male dentata (puella), Ov. R. Am. 339; Mart. 1, 73.—**B.** Of animals: bestiæ, *the wild beasts used in the public combats*, Amm. 31, 10; id. 19, 6; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2533.—As *Subst.*: **dentata,** æ (*sc.* bestia), *f.*, *A wild beast used in the public combats*: quid, si leo sit mansuetus? vel alia dentata mansueta? Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 6. **II.** Fig.: *Savage, fierce, cruel*: non ego te ad illum duco dentatum virum, qui te nunc flentem facit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 3. **III.** Meton.: **A.** (acc. to dens, *no.* II.): *Toothed, dentated, spiked, pointed*: rastri, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38; cf. crates, Pl. 18, 18, 48: serra, Pl. 36, 22, 48; Lucr. 2, 432. —**B.** *Polished with a tooth*: charta, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6; cf. Pl. 13, 12, 25.

Denter, tris, *m.* [id.] *The* cognomen *of M. Livius* (consul 452 A. U. C.): Liv. 10, 1 and 9.

dentĭces, um, *m.* [id.] *A species of sea-fish*: Col. 8, 16, 8 (in Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 23, dentrix).

denticulātus, a, um, *adj.* [denticulus] *Furnished with small teeth, denticulated* (post-Aug.): falces, Col. 2, 20, 3: forcipes, Pl. 9, 31, 51: conchæ, id. 9, 33, 52: olus, id. 26, 15, 93; id. 11, 37, 79.

denticŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A little tooth* (not ante-Aug.): Pall. 1, 28, 6; App. Apol. p. 278. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An agricultural implement with teeth*: Pall. Jun. 2, 4.—**B.** In architect.: *A modillion, dental*, a small ornament between the frieze and the larmier: Vitr. 1, 2; id. 4, 2; id. 3, 3.

denti-dūcum, i, *n.* (*sc.* instrumentum) [dens; duco] (*Tooth-leader*; hence) *An instrument for drawing teeth, a tooth-drawer*, as transl. of the Gr. ὀδοντα-γωγον: Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4 *ad fin.*

denti-frangĭbŭlus, i, *m.*, and **-um,** i, *n.* [dens; frango] (*He who, or that which, causes the teeth to break*; hence) **A.** *Masc.*: *One who knocks out teeth*: Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 23.—**B.** *Neut.*: *The fist*: Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 14.

denti-frĭcium, i, *n.* [dens; frico] (Prop.: *A rubbing of the teeth*: Meton. *That which rubs the teeth*; hence) *Tooth-powder, dentifrice*: Pl. 18, 11, 49; Scrib. Comp. 59; Mart. 14, 56.

denti-lĕgus, i, *m.* [dens; lego] *One who picks up his teeth, sc.* after they have been knocked out; a comic word in Plautus: Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 18.

1. **dentĭo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [dens] **I.** Of persons: *To cut teeth, to teeth*: Cels. 2, 1 *med.*: pueros tarde dentientes, Pl. 30, 3, 8; cf. id. 21, 20, 83; Theod. Prisc. 4, 1 *ad fin.* **II.** Of the teeth themselves: *To ache, give pain* (as in teething children; said in comedy of the parasite who has nothing for his teeth to chew upon): ne dentes dentiant, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 34 (Scaliger, *to chatter*, acc. to his emendation of a fragment of Var. ap. Non. 72, 10. Acc. to Lindem., *to grow*, because not worn off by eating).

2. **dentĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. dentio] *A teething*: Pl. Valer. 1, 4, 2.

denti-scalpĭum, ĭi, *n.* [dens; scalpo] (Prop.: *A scraping of the teeth*; Meton.: *That which scrapes the teeth*; hence) *A tooth-pick*, Mart. 7, 53; id. 14, 22 *in lemm.*

dentītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. dentio] *A teething, dentition*, of children: Pl. 28, 19, 78; id. 30, 15, 47.

dentrix, icis, v. dentices.

de-nūbo, psi, ptum, bĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de; nubo, *no.* II. A.] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To marry off* from the paternal home; *to marry* (rare; prps. not ante-Aug.): **A.** Prop.: nec Cænis in ullos Denupsit thalamos, Ov. M. 12, 196: fratri denuptam, App. Apol. p. 319.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** Of things: depositis cupiet (*sc.* tellus) denubere plantis, Col. 10, 158.—**2.** Sensu obsceno: Tac. A. 15, 37; Suet. Ner. 29.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3.) *To marry into a lower grade*: Julia denupsit in domum Blandi, Tac. A. 6, 27.

dēnūdātio, ōnis, *f.* [denudo] (Prop.: *A stripping or laying bare*; hence, Fig.) *A revealing, discovering, proving the nature or quality of* (trans. of Gr. ἀποκάλυψις): in fine hominis denudatio operum illius, Vulg. Sir. 11, 29.

dē-nūdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; nudo] (class.): *To lay bare, make naked, denude.* **I.** Prop.: *To uncover*: denudatis ossibus, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: ne Verres denudetur a pectore, C. 2 Verr. 5, 13, 32: capita cum superciliis denudanda tonsori præbuimus, Petr. S. 103: matresfamilias et adultas ætate virgines, Suet. Aug. 69. **II.** Meton.: *To strip, plunder*: civibus Romanis crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis, Lentul. ap. C. Fam. 12, 15. **III.** Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *To disclose, reveal*: denudavit mihi suum consilium, Liv. 44, 33; cf. id. 42, 13: multa incidunt, quæ invitos denudent, Sen. Tranq. An. 17, 1.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II.): *To strip, plunder*: ne unum novo et alieno ornatu velis ornare juris civilis scientiam, suo quoque eam concesso et tradito spolies atque denudes, C. de Or. 1, 55, 235.

dēnuncĭātio (-tiātio), ōnis, *f.* [denuncio] *An indication, intimation; announcement, declaration*: **A.** With *Gen.*: **1.** *Objective*: quæ est enim ista a diis profecta significatio et quasi denunciatio calamitatum? C. de Div. 2, 25, 54: denunciatio belli, id. Phil. 6, 2, 4: testimonii, C. Fl. 6, 14 (cf. denuncio, *no.* I. C.): denunciatione periculi permovere, *menacing*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 9: ingentis terroris, Liv. 3, 36: accusatorum, *i. e. information, an informing*, delatio, Suet. Aug. 66.—**2.** *Subjective*: Catilinæ, C. Sull. 18, 52: boni civis (*i. e.* professio, promissio), Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 8, 4: manifesta denunciatione qui tus (*of a dream*) territus, Vell. 2, 70, 1.—**B.** *Abs.*: huic denunciationi ille pareat? C. Phil. 6, 3, 5; Quint. 4, 55.

dēnuncĭātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That which warns or intimates warning*: quidam sine ullo denuncitativo motu corripiuntur, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 1, 4.

‡ **dēnuncĭātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] Under the emperors (from the second century of the Christian era), *A police officer, police inspector*: Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 5; 2544 and 3216.

dē-nuncĭo (-tio), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; nuncio] **I.** Prop.: *To give official intimation, to make an official announcement* or *declaration of one's intentions* (by means of a messenger, herald, *etc.*); *to announce, intimate, declare* = nuntiando declarare: **A.** Polit. *t. t.*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: ut omne bellum, quod denuncitatum indictumque non esset, id injustum esse atque impium judicaretur, C. Rep. 2, 17, 31; so, coupled with indictum, id. ib. 2, 23 *ad fin.* (Frgm. ap. Isid. Orig. 18, 1, 3); id. Off. 1, 11, 36; cf. quos senatus ad denunciandum bellum miserat, id. Fam. 12, 24: utrum paucorum ea denunciata an universæ civitatis essent, Liv. 24, 37 *fin.*—**2.** With *Objective clause*: quod sibi Cæsar denunciaret, se Æduorum injurias non neglecturum, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 36: quum se scire quæ fierent denunciaret, id. ib. 5, 54; Liv. 45, 1 *ad fin.*—**3.** With *ut c. Subj.*: Gaditanos denunciavisse Gallonio, ut suâ sponte excederet Gadibus, Cæs. B. C. 2, 20; cf. Liv. 7, 31: nationibus denunciare, uti auxilia mittant, Cæs. B. G. 6, 10; cf. per vicos urbesque, ut commeatus expedirent, Liv. 44, 26; Cæs. B. C. 3, 86 *fin.*; cf. dictator magistro equitum denunciavit, ut sese loco teneret, neu absente se cum hoste manum consereret, Liv. 8, 30.—**4.** With *ne c. Subj.*: denunciatum Fabio, senatûs verbis, ne saltum Ciminium transiret, Liv. 9, 36 *fin.*—**5.** With *Subj.*: (hostati) denunciant Gallicis populis, multitudinem suam domi contineant, Liv. 39, 54.—**6.** With *per*: per centurionem, Suet. Cal. 55.—**7.** With *Dat.*: denunciavit his (militibus), qui in stationibus erant, observarent lumen, *etc.*, Frontin. Strat. 3, 12, 1 Oud. *N. cr.*—**8.** With *Inf.*: denunciat centurionibus exsequi cædem, Tac. A. 11, 37.—**9.** *Impers. Pass.*: Liv. 9, 36; cf. preceding *no.* 4.

B. Religious *t. t.*: **1.** *Aliquid*: tristes iras, Virg. Æ. 3, 366.—**2.** *Alicui aliquā re*: Cæsari cædes prodigiis denuntiata est, Suet. Aug. 81: portentis populo Romano bella denunciabantur, C. de Div. 1, 43, 97.—**3.** *Aliquā re*: quo denuntiabatur regem populo Romano naturam parturire, Suet. Aug. 94.—**4.** *Pass. with Subjective clause*: Suet. Aug. 94; cf. preceding *no.* 3.—**5.** With *ut c. Subj.*: si quid tale acciderit, ut a deo denunciatum videatur, ut exeamus e vitâ, C. Tusc. 1, 49, 118.

C. Law *t. t.*: Alicui testimonium, *To summon a witness*: si accusator voluerit testimonium eis denunciare, C. Rosc. Am. 38, 110; so, too, testibus: quoniam duo genera sunt testium, aut *voluntariorum* aut *eorum, quibus in judiciis publicis lege denunciatur*, Quint. 5, 7, 9; cf. id. ib. § 15; Pl. Ep. 6, 5, 2.—*Abs.*: non denunciavi, C. Fl. 15, 35.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To announce, intimate, declare; to denounce, menace, threaten.* —**1.** Of personal subjects: **a.** *Aliquid alicui*: ille inimicitias mihi denunciavit, C. Phil. 5, 7, 19; populo Romano servitutem, id. ib. 5, 8, 21.—**b.** *Aliquid*: proscriptionem, cædem, direptionem, C. Sest. 20, 46; cf. id. ib. 17 *fin.*; id. ib. Mur. 24 *fin.*—**c.** With *Abl.*: oculis et aspectu vim tribunicium, C. Agr. 2, 5, 13; id. Att. 13, 12, 3.—**d.** With *Objective clause*: Sex. Alfenus denunciat, sese procuratorem esse, C. Quint. 6, 27: quum se ad omnia, de quibus quisque audire vellet, esse paratum denunciaret, id. de Or. 1, 22, 103; id. Rep. 3, 11 *ad fin.*—**e.** With *Oblique interrog.*: denunciasti homo adulescens, quid de summâ republicâ sentires, C. Planc. 23, 52.—**f.** With *de*: de isto fundo, C. Cæcin. 33 *ad fin.*—**g.** *Abs.*: monente et denunciante te, C. Fam. 4, 3, 1.—**2.** With things as subjects: **a.** *Aliquid aliquā re*: terra continens adventûs hostium multis indiciis ante denunciat, C. Rep. 2, 3, 6.—**b.** *Aliquid alicui*: illa arma non periculum nobis, sed præsidium denunciant, C. Mil. 1, 3.—**c.** *Aliquid*: si ante exortum nubes globabuntur, hiemem asperam denunciabunt, Pl. 18, 35, 78, § 344: cæruleus (*sc.* color) pluviam denunciat, Virg. G. 1, 453: hoc data arma denunciant, Tac. G. 18.

B. *To intimate, order, command*: **1.** With *ut c. Subj.*: mihi Lupus noster subito denunciavit, ut ad te scriberem, C. Fam. 11, 28, 1.—**2.** With *Subj.*: denuncio abstineant, *etc.*, C. 1 Verr. 12, 36.

dē-nuo, *adv.* [contr. from de nŏvo, which thus separated never occurs; cf. Ruhnk. Ter. Andr. prol. 26; Oud. App. M. 3, p. 225. Cf., on the contrary, the Fr. *de nouveau*] *Anew, afresh, again* (mostly in Plaut. and Ter.; elsewh. very rare): **A.** = de integro, of the restoration of a thing which has been destroyed: *Anew, afresh, ex novo*: ædificantur ædes totæ denuo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 36: cf. urbes terræ motu subversas denuo condidit, Suet. Aug. 47.

B. For iterum, *A second time, once more, again*: si parum intellexti, dicam denuo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 59; cf. id. Mil. 3, 3, 3; id. Most. 1, 3, 66; cf. id. Pers. 5, 2, 47;

in Etruriā rebellante denuo, Liv. 10, 31: denuo in voluntarium exsilium proficiscitur, Just. 5, 5 *fin.*; Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 28.

C. For rursus, of any thing that is repeated (not precisely a second time): *Once more, again;* hence often with verbs compounded with *re:* **1.** *Alone:* Apollo denuo Me jubes facere impetum, *etc.*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 115: *So.* Amphitruonis ego sum servus Sosia. *Me.* Etiam denuo? *what, again?* id. Amph. 1, 1, 238; so, id. ib. 1, 1, 139; 160; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 60: Sicilia censa denuo est, C. 2 Verr. 2, 56, 139: recita denuo, id. ib. 1, 14, 37.—**2.** Pleonast.: **a.** Connected with redire, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 51; cf. id. Truc. 2, 4, 42; with redauspicari, id. ib. 3, 5, 109; with respondere, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 24; with referre, id. Hec. prol. alt. 30.—**b.** Connected with rursus (rursum), Plaut. Casin. prol. 33; id. Pœn. prol. 79; Hirt. B. Hisp. 35 *fin.*

D. Like our *Again* (in, I am going back again) and the Gr. αὖ, to qualify an action as producing a return to a former state, or merely a change from the present state (so almost exclusively in colloquial lang.): aperi... continuo operito denuo, *and then cover it up again,* Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 76; cf. id. Merc. 5, 2, 14; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 4: et nunc quid exspectat, Syre? an dum hinc denuo abeat, *etc.*, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 32; cf. Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 80: fiet tibi puniceum corium, postea atrum denuo, *and then again black,* id. Rud. 4, 3, 61; Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26.

denus, a, um, v. deni.

dē-occo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; occo] *To harrow in:* Pl. 18, 15, 37.

Dēōĭs, ĭdis, *f.,* Δηωΐς, *The daughter of Deo* (Δηώ, Ceres), *i. e. Proserpine:* Ov. M. 6, 114; Aus. Ep. 4, 50.

Dēōĭus, a, um, *adj. Belonging or sacred to Deo* (Δηώ, Ceres): quercus, Ov. M. 8, 758.

dē-ŏnĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; onero] *To unload, disburden* (very rare): **I.** Prop.: naves deoneratæ, Amm. 24, 6; Arn. 6, p. 202. **II.** Fig.: ex illius invidiā deonerare aliquid, C. Div. in Cæc. 14, 46: fœditate corpora deonerans, Arn. 7, p. 249.

dē-ŏpĕrĭo, ĭi, tum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [de, II. B. 4.; operio] *To open wide:* deoperire tutissimum est, Cels. 8, 4; dub. al. operire: tellure deopertā, smaragdi intermicant, Isid. Orig. 16, 7, 2.

dē-opto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; opto] *To choose out, select:* deoptandi potestas, Hyg. Fab. 191.

‡ **deorata** perorata, Fest. p. 56.

dĕorsum (dissyll. *per synæresin,* Lucr. 1, 363; id. 2, 205; 217; 230; id. 4, 630; id. 6, 335; cf. on the contr., trisyll., id. 2, 202.—Also deorsus, like prorsus, quorsus, rursus, adversus, App. M. 8, p. 202; 9, p. 236; id. de Deo Socr. p. 47; id. Flor. *no.* 15), *adv.* [contr. from de-vorsum, turned down] **I.** To indicate motion: *Downward,* κάτω, opp. to sursum (class.; not in Cæs.): **A.** So, *alone:* ego me deorsum duco de arbore, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 8: deorsum cuncta feruntur (*opp.* flammæ expressæ sursum), Lucr. 2, 202 *sq.*; cf. C. Fin. 1, 6, 18; Cels. 5, 26, *no.* 31: reliqui (gestūs) ante nos et dextrā lævāque et sursum et deorsum aliquid ostendunt, Quint. 11, 3, 105; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 56: deorsum cadit, id. Rud. 1, 2, 89; cf. ut isto gladio deorsus ad meum Tlepolemum viam quæram, *i. e.* in Orcum, App. M. 8, p. 207.—**B.** With *versus* (*versum*): ubi deorsum versus ibit, Cato R. R. 156, 4; so, Col. 4, 20, 3: lumbis deorsum versum pressis, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 5; cf. sagittam atque lapidem deorsum ac sursum mittas hoc interest; nam neutrum potest deorsum versum recte mitti, sed sursum utrumque optime, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 1.—**C.** With *sursum: Upward and downward, up and down,* ἄνω κάτω: ne sursum deorsum cursites, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47; cf. naturis sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84; Cels. 2, 8: quum terra quatitur et sursum ac deorsum movetur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 21.

II. To indicate position: *Down, below, underneath:* qui colunt deorsum, magis æstate laborant: qui sursum, magis hieme... nec non sursum quam deorsum tardius seruntur ac metuntur, Var. R. R. 1, 6, 3; Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 5; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 34 *sq.*

deorsus, v. deorsum, *ad init.*

dē-osculor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4; osculo] **I.** Prop.: *To kiss warmly* or *affectionately* (very rare): vix reprimo labra, Ob istam rem quin te deosculer, *etc.*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 17 *sq.*: tuos oculos, Plaut. Casin. 1, 1, 48: Scipionis dexteram, Val. Max. 2, 10, 2. **II.** Meton.: *To praise much, to laud highly:* fidem atque ingenium pueri, Gell. 1, 23, 13.

☞ deosculatus, a, um, in pass. sense: rursum me deosculato, App. M. 2, p. 119; so, id. ib. 2, p. 121.

dē-păciscor (pec-), pactus sum, păcisci, 3. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 7.: paciscor] *To bargain for, agree upon; to make an agreement:* **I.** Prop. (repeatedly in Cic., elsewh. rare): **A.** In a good sense: **1.** *Aliquid alicui:* tria prædia sibi, C. Rosc. Am. 39, 115.—**2.** With *ad:* ad conditiones, C. 2 Verr. 3, 24, 60.—**3.** With *ut c. Subj.:* ut arma relinqueret, C. Inv. 2, 24, 72.—**4.** With *cum:* cum illo partem suam, C. Rosc. Am. 38, 110.—**5.** With *Abl.:* honestissimo (*sc.* periculo) depecisci, C. Att. 9, 7, 3.—**B.** With jurists, in a bad sense, acc. to Ulp. Dig. 3, 6, 3: "hoc edicto tenetur etiam is, qui depectus est. Depectus autem dicitur turpiter pactus." **II.** Fig.: jam depecisci morte cupio, *to bargain for death,* i. e. *to be content to die:* Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 14 Ruhnk.

depactus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of depaciscor. **II.** *P.* of depango.

dēpālātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. depalo] **I.** Prop.: *A bounding with palings, a paling off:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3689. **II.** Meton.: Dierum, *A marking of the hours by the shadows of pins on a sundial:* Vitr. 9, 5.

dēpālātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who marks out the bounds;* hence, fig. *a founder:* disciplinæ divinæ (coupled with architectus), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 6 (acc. to some, from 2. depalo; hence, *a promulgator;* v. comm. in h. l.).

dē-palmo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; palma] *To strike with the open hand:* Labeo ap. Gell. 20, 1, 13.

1. **dē-pālo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; 1. palus] **I.** Prop.: *To pale off, to surround with palings* (late Lat.): Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3688. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the universe: *To bound* or *mark off:* depalans quodammodo mundum, Tert. adv. Herm. 29 *init.* (acc. to some, the pass. must be referred to 2. depalo; v. Comm. in h. l.).—**B.** Of a city: *To found, establish:* civitas, quam depalaverat, Saturnia usque nunc est, Tert. Apol. 10; cf. depalator.

2. **dē-pālo,** *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; palam] *To disclose, reveal, make evident* or *manifest:* adulterium Veneris, Fulg. Myth. 2, 10; id. ib. 3, 6.

dē-pango, *no perf.,* pactum, pangĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; pango] *To drive down, drive in, fix into* (rare): **I.** Prop.: **A.** In *simple constr.:* malleolum, Col. 3, 16, 1.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.:* in alterius scrobe depactæ (*sc.* arbores), Pl. 24, 1, 1, § 1.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.:* in terram, Pl. 2, 96, 98, § 211. **II.** Fig.: vitæ depactus terminus, Lucr. 2, 1087.

dē-parcus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (*β*); parcus] *Excessively sparing;* hence, *niggardly:* sordidos ac deparcos, Suet. Ner. 30.

dē-pasco, pāvi, pastum, pascĕre, 3. *v. a.*; **depascor,** pastus sum, pasci, 3. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; pasco] (*To feed down, feed off;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of the shepherd: *To cause to eat* or *eat down:* Col. 2, 10, 31: glandem ego immisso prece deposcam, Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 9: saltus, Ov. F. 5, 283: luxuriem secretum, Virg. G. 1, 112.—**B.** Of the cattle: *To feed upon, eat up, consume:* **1.** Form *depasco:* si hœdi roscidas herbas deparverint, Col. 7, 5, 21; so, Virg. G. 4, 539.—In the *part. perf.:* sæpes Hyblæis apibus florem depasta salicti, id. E. 1 55; so, segetes, Pl. 18, 17, 45, § 161: altaria, poet. for *that which is upon it,* Virg. Æ. 5, 93.—**2.** Form *depascor:* papilio ceras depascitur, Pl. 11, 19, 21: miseros morsu depascitur artus (serpens), Virg. Æ. 2, 215.—In the *Part. Perf.:* Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 239; cf. depastis juvencis, Auct. Laud. Herc. 77. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of living subjects: *To devour, consume:* (torpedo) ferox depascitur artus, Claud. Idyll. 3, 11: ipsaque diris Frons depasta modis, Sil. 6, 51.—**2.** Of inanimate subjects: *To destroy, devour:* depasti flammis scopuli, Sil. 12, 153.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Of diseases: *To prey upon, waste, consume:* artūs depascitur arida febris, Virg. G. 3, 458: morbus pecudum depascitur artus, Claud. Rufin. 1, 302.—**2.** Of war: *To ravage, lay waste, destroy, devour:* et (Sidonius puer) potuit Latium longo depascere bello, Sil. 16, 681. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To cull, to pluck:* omnia nos itidem depascimur aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12.—**B.** Of a too luxuriant style: *To remove, get rid of:* in quā (oratione Sulpicii) interdum, ut in herbis rustici solent dicere, in summā ubertate inest luxuries quædam, quæ stilo depascenda est, C. de Or. 2, 23, 96.—**C.** (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *To destroy:* depasci veterem possessionem Academiæ ab hoc acuto homine non sinemus, C. Leg. 1, 21, 55.

depascor, i, v. depasco.

dēpastĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depasco] *A feeding:* animalium, Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 237.

dē-păvītus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; pavio] (Prop.: *Beaten down, trampled down;* Fig.) *Trodden, entered upon:* in ea, quæ minus trita sunt, animum intendere haud absurdum videtur, et parcius depavita levibus vestigiis inviare, Sol. 2, 4.

depeciscor, v. depaciscor.

dēpectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depeciscor] *A bargain, contract, agreement* (late Lat., and very rare): Cod. Th. 2, 10, 1.

dē-pecto, *no perf.,* xum, ectĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; pecto] (rare), **I.** Prop.: *To comb down:* crines buxo, Ov. F. 6, 229: jubas, id. A. A. 1, 630; cf. id. F. 3, 465: ars depectendi digerendique lini, Pl. 19, 1, 3 *fin.*—Facetè, *to curry one's hide,* i. e. *give him a beating:* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 78. **II.** Meton.: *To strip down from* or *off:* primi sunt hominum, qui noscantur, Seres, lanicio silvarum nobiles, perfusam aquā depectentes frondium canitiem, Pl. 6, 17, 20: velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres, Virg. G. 2, 121: quod in arbore hæsit, ferro depectitur, Pl. 12, 14, 32, § 59.

depectus, a, um, v. depaciscor.

dēpĕcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [depeculor] *A plunderer, embezzler:* ærarii, C. 1 Verr. 1, 2.

‡ **dēpĕcŭlātus** a pecore dicitur. Qui enim populum fraudat, peculatūs pœnā tenetur, Fest. p. 57.

dē-pĕcŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1.; peculor] *To take* any body's *property, to rob, plunder, embezzle* (rare): **I.** Prop.: Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depeculatus es, C. 2 Verr. 4, 17, 37: depeculassere aliqua sperans me ac deargentassere, Decalantiscare, eburno speculo depeculassere, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 9. **II.** Fig.: laudem honoremque alicujus, *i. e. to detract from, diminish,* C. 2 Verr. 4, 36 *init.*

☞ In pass. signif.: populum depeculari ("ἀποσυλᾶσθαι"), Cœl. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.: me impune irrisum esse habitum, depeculatum eis, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 83.

dē-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de; pello] **I.** (acc. to de, *no* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To drive out, drive away, remove, expel* (class.): **a.** With *de:* demoveri et depelli de loco, C. Cæcin. 17, 49: auseres de Fuerino, id. Phil. 13, 5, 11: eum de provinciā, Nep. Cat. 2: aquam de agro, Cato R. R. 155.—**b.** With *ab:* qui ab aris et focis ferum flammamque depellit, C. Sest. 42, 90: tantam molem a cervicibus nostris, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17: jugum a civibus, id. Rep. 2, 25, 47: vincula a singulis vobis, Liv. 6, 18:

ab opere, Hirt. B. Afr. 37: ab operibus, id. B. Alex. 62: a duplici propugnatorum ordine, id. B. G. 8, 9.—**c.** With *Abl.*: non equitem dorso non frenum depulit ore, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 38: qui rectâ viâ depulsus est, Quint. 2, 17, 29: cf. recto cursu, Hor. S. 2, 5, 78: aliquem urbe, *to banish*, Tac. A. 3, 24: cf. aliquem Italiâ, id. ib. 14, 50: id. ib. 16, 33: nubila cœlo, Tib. 1, 2, 49: ignem classibus, Virg. Æ. 5, 727: cf. id. ib. 9, 78 and 109.—**d.** With *Dat.*: at nobis ærata, Lares, depellite tela, Prop. 1, 10, 25: nato non depulit ictus Jupiter, Val. Fl. 6, 652: quam mortem fratri depulit, ipsa tulit, Ov. H. 14, 130.—**e.** In *simple constr.*: tela, C. Quint. 2, 8: stellas Aurora, Ov. M. 7, 100: cf. noctem Auroræ lumina, id. ib. 7, 815: quum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, C. Fin. 1, 11, 37: cf. frigus duramque famem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6: morbum, C. Fam. 7, 26 *fin.*: morbos, Cæs. B. G. 6, 16.—**f.** With *Adv. of place*: quo (*sc.* Mantuam) sæpe solemnis Pastores ovium teneros depellere fetus, *to drive from their fields to*, Virg. E. 1, 22.

2. Esp.: **a.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To drive away, expel, dislodge* an enemy from his position.—(α) With *Abl.*: defensores vallo munitionibusque depellere, Cæs. B. G. 3, 25: so, hostem loco, id. ib. 7, 40: id. ib. 7, 67: id. B. C. 3, 52: terrâ, Nep. Alcib. 8, 3: totâ Siciliâ, id. Timol. 2.—(β) With *ex*: præsidia ex regionibus, Nep. Paus. 2, 1.—(γ) In *simple const.*: præsidium facile, Frontin. Strat. 1, 10, 3.

b. Œconom. *t. t.*, a matre, a mammâ, ab lacte, ab ubere, or *abs.*: *To remove from the breast, to wean*: (α) Of animals: Var. R. R. 2, 2, 17: id. 2, 4, 16: Hor. Od. 4, 4, 14: Col. 7, 6, 8: Pall. 4, 14, 4: Virg. E. 3, 82: id. ib. 7, 15: 11. G. 3, 187.—(β) Of children: Suet. Tib. 44.

B. Fig.: **1.** With personal objects: *To deter, divert, turn aside from, dissuade from.*—**a.** With *de*: aliquem de susceptâ causâ propositâque sententiâ, C. Lig. 9, 26: aliquem de spe conatuque, C. Cat. 2, 7.—**b.** With *ex*: te ex illâ crudeli actione meo consilio esse depulsum, C. Rab. Perd. 5 *ad fin.*—**c.** With *ab*: Cæsar ab superioribus consiliis depulsus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 73: cf. a quâ re depulsus, Nep. Dat. 7, 3: judicem a veritate, Quint. 5 procem. § 1.—**d.** With *Abl.*: aliquem sententiâ, C. Tusc. 2, 6, 16: Liv. 23, 8: aliquem spe, id. 31, 25 *fin.*: id. 41, 23.—**e.** With *quin*: nec tuis depellor dictis quin rumori servium, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 14: Vibidiam depellere nequivit, quin, Tac. A. 11, 34.—**2.** Of things as objects: *To avert, drive away, expel, put aside.*—**a.** In *simple constr.*: duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, id. Rep. 1, 47 *fin.*: pericula amici, id. Clu. 6, 17: omnes molestias, id. ib. 2, 16: periculum, Hirt. B. Alex. 42 *fin.*: auditiones falsas, Tac. A. 4, 11.—**b.** With *Abl.*: morte voluntariâ turpitudinem, C. Prov. Cons. 3 *fin.*: curas vino, Tib. 1, 5, 37: depellere dictis, *to deny*, Luer. 3, 322.—**c.** With *Dat.*: multam Mario, C. Fam. 5, 20, 4.—**d.** With *ab*: ostenta a semet in capita procerum, Suet. Ner. 36.—**e.** *Abs.*: dis depellentibus, Pers. 5, 167.—**f.** With *in c. Acc.*: Suet. Ner. 36: cf. preceding *no.* d.

3. (acc. to *no.* A. 2. a.): *To thrust out, remove* from a situation: **a.** With *Abl.*: afflicti jam et depulsi loco, C. Rep. 1, 44, 68.—**b.** With *ab*: ab eodem gradu depulsus est, Nep. Them. 5, 1.

II. (acc. to *de*, *no.* II. B. 3. a.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To drive* or *hurl down*: quem (silicem) montibus altis Depulerat torrens, Sil. 9, 396.—**2.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To drive down, to dislodge* from higher ground: tandem Germani, summum jugum nacti, hostes loco depellunt, Cæs. B. G. 7, 67: hostem superiore aggressus loco depulit, Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 17 (v. pass. in connex.): locum cepere paullo editiorem; neque inde maximâ vi depelli quiverunt, Sall. J. 98, 3.—**B.** Meton.: (Eccl. Lat.): *To break down, to destroy*: macera depulsa, Vulg. Ps. 61, 4.

dē-pendĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; pendeo] *To hang from* or *on, to hang down* (not freq. till the Aug. age): **I.** Prop.: **A.** With *ex*: (anellus) unus ex uno, Lucr. 6, 914: sordidus ex humeris nodo dependet amictus, Virg. Æ. 6, 301.—**B.** With *ab*: dependente a cervicibus pugione, Suet. Galb. 11.—**C.** With *Abl.*: dependent lychni laquearibus aureis, Virg. Æ. 1, 726: galea ramis, id. ib. 10, 836: parma lævo lacerto, id. ib. 11, 693: hasta humero, Quint. 11, 3, 130: serta tectis, Ov. M. 4, 760.—**D.** With *Dat.*: cervina vellera lateri sinistro, id. ib. 6, 585: cui coma dependet, id. A. A. 1, 224.—**E.** *Abs.*: dependente brachio, Suet. Cæs. 82: Ov. F. 3, 267.

II. Fig. (only in Ovid): **A.** *To depend upon* a thing: dependetque fides a venientе die, Ov. F. 3, 356.—**B.** Of etymol. dependence: *To be derived*: hujus et *augurium* dependet origine verbi (*sc. augustus*) Et quodcumque suâ Juppiter *auget* ope, Ov. F. 1, 611.

dē-pendo, di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [de; pendo]

I. *Act.*: (acc. to *de*, *no.* II. B. 1. a.) (*To weigh out from*; hence) *To pay* (class.): **A.** Prop.: mi abjurare certius est quam dependere, C. Att. 1, 8 *fin.*: Col. 5, 1, 8: Just. 22, 8, 8: App. M. 8, p. 213: Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 42: Gai. Inst. 2, § 127: dependendum tibi est, quod mihi pro illo spopondisti, C. Fam. 1, 9, 9: cf. Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 25.—**B.** Fig.: reipublicæ pœnas aut præsenti morte aut turpi exsilio, C. Sest. 67, 140: so, pœnas reip., id. Cat. 4, 5, 10.—**C.** Meton.: *To spend, expend, lay out* upon a thing (post-Aug.): plus in operis servorum avocandis, quam in pretio rerum hujusmodi dependitur, Col. 11, 1, 20: cf. id. 4, 22, 7: tempora Niliaco amori, Luc. 10, 80.

II. *Neut.*: (acc. to *de*, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; pendo) *To weigh down*: Fig. in estimation) *To weigh less*: nec dependis, nec propendis, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 39.

dēpendŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [dependeo] *Hanging down* (an Appuleian word): crines cervice, App. M. 2, p. 119: alii statuis, id. ib. 3, p. 130.

dē-pennātus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4; penna] *Winged*, Fig.: depennato orationis eloquio, Var. in Fulg. 561, 12.

dēperdĭtus, a, um,

I. *P.* of deperdo.

II. *Pa.* (acc. to deperdo, *no.* I.): *Corrupt, abandoned*: Gell. 5, 1, 3.

dē-perdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (β); perdo]

I. Prop.: *To destroy* or *ruin entirely*. So only in *Part. Perf.* (rare): sator inopiâ deperditus, *i. e. impoverished*, Phæd. 1, 14, 1: ut est deperditus Io, *i. e. desperately in love*, Prop. 2, 30, 29: cf. amore, Suet. Dom. 3:—deperditum intelligitur, quod in rerum naturâ esse desiit, Gai. Dig. 5, 3, 21.

II. Meton.: *To lose utterly* or *altogether*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: qui non solum bona sed etiam honestatem miseri deperdiderunt, C. Prov. Cons. 5, 11: nihil sui, Cæs. B. G. 1, 43; vitæ sensum, Lucr. 3, 528: folia (arbores), Pl. 16, 22, 34: colorem, id. 37, 8, 33: Tib. 1, 4, 29: gratiam, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 9: tantum ejus opinionis, Cæs. B. G. 5, 54 *fin.*: bonam formam, Hor. S. 1, 2, 61: usum linguæ, Ov. M. 5, 502: quod ex naufragio expulsum est . . . non est in derelicto, sed in deperdito, Javol. Dig. 41, 2, 21.—**B.** With *de*: ne quid apud vos de existimatione suâ deperderet, C. Font. 9, 19: nihil de jure civitatis, id. Cæcin. 35, 102: paululum admodum de celeritate, Quint. 10, 7, 24.—**C.** With *ex*: ne quid ex his deperdat, C. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: paucos ex suis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 28.—**D.** With *Abl.*: ne quid Summâ deperdat metuens, Hor. S. 1, 4, 32.

dē-pĕrĕo, ĭi, *no sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; pereo]

I. Gen.: *To go to ruin, perish; to be lost, undone* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: neque adaugescit quicquam neque deperit inde (*sc.* de materiâ), Lucr. 2, 296: perex sua pars illius exercitûs superest, magna pars deperiit, id. B. C. 3, 87: cf. id. B. G. 7, 31: si servus deperisset, *had been lost* (by death or flight), C. Top. 3, 15: ut scida ne qua depereat, id. Att. 1, 20 *ad fin.*: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 40.—**B.** With *Abl.*: tempestate naves, Cæs. B. G. 5, 23: auro, rerum uni, nihil igne deperit, Pl. 33, 3, 19.—**C.** With *Dat.*: Pl. 33, 3, 19: cf. the preceding, *no.* B.

II. Esp.: *To be desperately in love with, dying with love for* a person (not so in Cic.; neither in Virg., Hor., nor Ovid; but esp. freq. in Plaut.): **A.** *Aliquem*, without or with *amore*: ut hic te efflictim deperit, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 19, so, aliquam (coupled with deamare), id. Epid. 2, 2, 35: aliquam, id. Cas. 1, 1, 19: id. ib. 2, 8, 34: id. Curc. 1, 1, 46: id. Epid. 2, 2, 114: id. Bacch. 3, 3, 66: Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 14: Cat. 100, 2: amore aliquam deperire, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 43: illum deperit impotente amore, Cat. 35, 12.—**B.** *Amore alicujus*: amore mulierculæ, Liv. 27, 15: so, id. 56, 50: amore sui, Suet. Vesp. 22.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.*: quum laceratum corpus, in quo deperibat, intueretur, Curt. 8, 6.—**D.** *Abs.*: Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 62.

dē-pĕtīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (β); petigo] *A leprosy, scab*, spread over the whole body: Cato R. R. 157 *fin.*:—in *tuesis*: scabies deque petigo, Lucil. ap. Non. 160, 18.

dē-pĕto, *no perf., nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; peto] *To beg for, to request* (late Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

depexus, a, um, *P.* of depecto.

dēpictio, ōnis, *f.* [depingo] *Delineation, representation*: Boeth. in Porphyr. 2, p. 60; id. Geom. 1, p. 1210.

depictus, a, um, *P.* of depingo.

dē-pĭlis, e, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; 1. pilus] *Without hair* (very rare): genæ, App. M. 7, p. 191: cf. pueri (coupled with glabri), Non. (Var. ap. Non. ?) 530, 25.

dē-pīlo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.]

I. Prop.: *To pull out the hair, pluck out the feathers* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): Græcatim depilari magis quam amiciri, Tert. Pall. 4: perdicem, Apic. 6, 3: Mart. 9, 28: struthiocamelus, Sen. Cons. Sap. 17: amygdalæ, Apic. 2, 2.

II. Fig.: *Pass. Part.*: *Plucked*, i. e. *plundered, cheated*, Lucil. ap. Non. 36, 28.

dē-pingo, inxi, ictum, ingĕre (*Perf. sync.* depinxti, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 154), 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; pingo]

I. Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To depict, pourtray, paint, draw* (rare, but class.): tabellas obscenas, Prop. 2, 6, 27: imaginem in tabulâ, Quint. 6, 1, 32: pugnam Marathoniam, Nep. Milt. 6, 3.—**B.** Fig.: Of language or thought: *To pourtray, represent, sketch, describe, imagine, conceive*: formam verbis, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 154: cf. Quint. 8, 3, 63: in illâ (*sc.* republicâ), quam sibi Socrates Peripatetico illo in sermone depinxerit, C. Rep. 2, 20, 52: vitam hujusce, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: minuta quædam nimiumque depicta, *too elaborately defined*, id. Or. 12, 39: mens nostra aliquid cogitatione, *i. e. to imagine*, id. N. D. 1, 15, 39: cf. id. Ac. 2, 15, 48.

II. Esp.: *To embroider*: depictas gemmatasque indutus pænulas, Suet. Cal. 42.

dē-plāco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (β); placo] *To appease greatly, to greatly pacify*: Hyg. Fab. 231, ap. Class. Auct. 3, p. 80, Mai; so, acc. to Munck, better reading than placare, Fulgent. Mythol. 3, 6.

dē-plango, xi, *no sup.*, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; plango] *To bewail, lament* (poet., and rare): deplanxere domum, Ov. M. 4, 546; Sen. Herc. Œt. 1852: antiqua peccata, Hier. Isai. 1, 1, 1.

dē-plāno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (α); plano]

I. Prop.: *To level off, to make level* or *even* (post-class.): montes, Lact. 4, 12: vulnus, Veg. 3, 19.

II. Fig.: *To smooth, remove*: difficultatis cacumine deplanato, Cassiod. Anm. 6 *fin.*

dē-planto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; planto]

I. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To take off a twig* or *shoot*: Var. R. R. 1, 40, 4: virgulas de cytiso, id. ib. 1, 43.—**B.** Meton.: *To break off*: ramum, Col. 2, 2, 26.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (a)): *To set in the ground, to plant*: Pl. 17, 16, 26: cf. Voss. ad Virg. G. 2, 65.

dē-plĕo, ēvi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; pleo] *To empty out, to draw off* (rare): oleum, Cato R. R. 64 *fin.*: sanguinem, *to let blood*, Pl. 18, 16, 43; for which, animal, Veg. 1, 13, 4; id. 1, 22, 1; 1, 24.—Poet.: haustu fontes, Stat. Ach. 1, 8: vitam querelis, Manil. 4, 13.

dē-plexus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II.

B. 4.; plector] *Clasping, grasping* any thing: Lucr. 5, 1320.

dēplōrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [deploro] *Bitterly weeping:* Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 38 (also quoted in Non. 509, 7).

dēplōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A beweeping, bewailing:* Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 9; id. Ep. 74 *med.*; Tert. Apol. 1.

dē-plōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; ploro] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Neut.*: *To weep bitterly, to wail, lament, complain* (repeatedly in Cic.; elsewh. not so used): afflictus et jacens et lamentabili voce deplorans, C. Tusc. 2, 13 *fin.*: de suis incommodis, id. 2 Verr. 2, 27, 65; so, de aliquā re, id. ib. 3, 18, 45. —**B.** With *Acc.* (cf. Zumpt, §§ 384, 385; Madvig, § 223, c. obs. 4.), *To weep for bitterly, bewail, lament, deplore:* **1.** With *Acc. of Subst.*: deplorare damnationem illam, C. Clu. 24, 65: vitam, id. Sen. 23, 84: nunquam inducunt deplorantem cæcitatem suam, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 115: multa, id. Att. 9, 18: deploravit Athin, Ov. M. 5, 63: ad deplorandum nomen reip., C. Cat. 4, 2 *fin.*: ad deplorandas patriæ calamitates, Liv. 43, 7: deplorati sunt equites, Liv. 4, 40 *init.*: deploratosque recensent Priamidas, Ov. M. 13, 482: deploratæ limen adire domus, id. Tr. 3, 5, 8.—**2.** With *Neut. Acc. of prom.*: si ad scopulos hæc conqueri et deplorare velim, C. 2 Verr. 5, 67 *init.*: ea, Liv. 29, 31 *fin.*—In *Pass.*: quæ de altero deplorentur, C. de Or. 2, 52, 211.

II. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): Of the vine: *To weep, bleed:* vites, quæ deplorando vim roboris sui avertunt fructu, Pall. Febr. 30 *init.*—**B.** With *Acc.* (acc. to *no.* I. B.); since the Aug. age (*effect. pro causa*; *to weep for as lost*; hence), *To regard, or give up, as lost;* so, prob. only in *pass.*: **1.** Gen.: communibus deploratis, Liv. 5, 40: quum deploratum pæne Romanum nomen esset, id. 9, 7 *init.*: spem Capuæ retinendæ deploratam apud Pœnos esse, id 26, 12: jam enim agros deploratos esse, id. 41, 6: deplorandus (erit) dies, Quint. 10, 3, 28: deploratis rebus, Flor. 2, 15, 16: deplorato exitu, id. 2, 18, 15: deplorata coloni Vota jacent, Ov. M. 1, 272.—**2.** Esp.: In Medic.: deploratus a medicis, Pl. 7, 50, 51 *init.*: constat deplorată aurium vitia eo remedio sanari, id. 29, 6, 39, § 135.—**C.** *To accompany with weeping:* conductores Apuli deplorată nobis aditione conquesti sunt, frumenta sibi inimicorum surreptionibus concremata, Cassiod. Var. 1, 16.

dē-plŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; pluo, *no.* II.] (only in 3rd person): *To rain down* (poet. and rare): **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: in terras deplueretque lapis, Tib. 2, 5, 72.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: inque sinus matris violento depluit imbre (Jupiter), Col. 10, 206.—**C.** With *Acc. of equivalent meaning:* lacrimas depluit, Prop. 2, 20, 8.

dē-plūmis, e, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; pluma] *Without feathers, featherless:* nudæ atque deplumes (hirundines), Pl. 10, 24, 34.

dēplūtus, a, um, *adj.* [depluo] (*Rained down upon*; hence) *Drenched with rain, soaked with wet:* deplută terrâ, necesse est vaporem fieri, Boeth. Aristot. Anal. Post. 2, 13, p. 552.

dē-pōlĭo, *no perf.*, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (α); polio] **I.** Prop.: *To smooth off, polish off* (rare): aliquid cote, Pl. 36, 25, 63.—Facetè: dorsum meum virgis, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 85. **II.** Fig.: *To make perfect:* "DEPOLITUM perfectum, quia omnes perfectiones antiqui politiones appellabant," Fest. p. 54; cf. depolitio.

dē-pōlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depolio, *no.* II.] (Prop.: *The perfecting* of a thing: Meton. *Coner.*): *The perfection* of a thing: agri depolitiones, Var. ap. Non. 66, 29.

dēpompātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depompo] *A dishonouring:* Christianorum, Hier. adv. Rufin. 31.

dē-pompo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; pompa] (Prop.: *To deprive of ornament*; hence, Fig.): *To dishonour:* Hier. in Nahum, c. 3.

dē-pondĕro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; pondero] *To weigh down:* Petr. Poet. Frgm. 26, 3.

dēpōnens, entis, **I.** P. of depono. **II.** *Pa.*: In the later gramm. lang. a term denoting that class of verbs which, though ending in *or*, lay aside the pass. signif., and take an active meaning; thus, in power and mode of inflection resembling the Greek middle verbs, *Deponent:* verbum, Charis. p. 139 P.; id. p. 143 ib.; Prisc. p. 790 ib.; Rhemn. Pal. p. 1379 ib.: significatio, Diom. p. 326 ib.: species, Prisc. p. 787 ib.—As *Subst.*: **deponens,** entis, *n.* (*sc.* verbum), *A deponent verb:* Cledon. p. 1914 P.

dē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (*Perf.* deposivi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 4: deposivit, id. Most. 2, 1, 35; Cat. 34, 8: *Part. sync.* depŏstus, Lucil. ap. Non. 279, 19), pŏnĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; pono] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lay, put,* or *set down; to lay, place, set, deposit* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: caput deponit, condormiscit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81: cerpora (pecudes), Lucr. 1, 259: onus, id. 3, 1072; C. Rosc. Am. 4, 10; id. Sull. 23, 65; Front. Strat. 1, 5, 3: arma, Cæs. B. G. 4, 32 *ad fin.*; id. B. C. 3, 10; Liv. 5, 2: annulos aureos et phaleras, Liv. 9, 46: coronam, id. 23, 11: ungues et capillos, *i. e. to take off, cut off*, Petr. S. 104; cf. comas (for which, shortly before, secuit capillos), Mart. 5, 49, 6: crinem, Tac. H. 4, 61: stirpem vitis aut oleæ, id. 1, 1, 5.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: mentum in gremiis mimarum, C. Phil. 13, 11, 24; depositis in contubernio armis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 76.—**3.** With *Abl.*: vel scrobe vel sulco semina deponuntur, *are set, planted*, Col. 5, 4, 2: plantas sulcis, Virg. G. 2, 24: argenti pondus defossă terrâ, Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: onera jumentis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 80: arma humeris, Virg. Æ. 12, 707.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: malleolum in terram, Col. 3, 10, 19: exercitum in terram, *to land or disembark an army*, Just. 4, 5, 8.—**5.** With *Dat.*: caput terræ, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 20.—**6.** With *sub c. Abl.*: corpora sub ramis arboris, Virg. Æ. 7, 108: fessum latus sub lauru, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 19.

B. Esp.: **1.** Pregn.: *To lay up, lay aside, to deposit* any where; *to give in charge to, commit to the care of, intrust to* any one, *sc.* for safe-keeping: **a.** In *simple constr.*: ægros, Cæs. B. C. 3, 78: saucios, id. ib.: pretium fideicommissi servandi causâ in deposito habendum, Papin. Dig. 36, 3, 5 *fin.*—**b.** With *apud*: non semper deposita reddenda: si gladium quis apud te sanâ mente deposuerit, repetat insaniens, reddere peccatum sit, *etc.*, C. Off. 3, 25, 95: aliquid apud aliquem, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 72; Cæs. B. C. 3, 108; Quint. 5, 13, 49; id. 7, 2, 50; Suet. Aug. 101: obsides apud eos, Cæi. B. G. 7, 63: si pro deposito apud eum fuerit, Ulp. Dig. 33, 8, 8, § 5.—**c.** With *in c. Abl.*: prædam in silvis, Cæs. B. G. 6, 41: pecuniam in templo, Liv. 44, 25: pecunias in publică fide, id. 24, 18.—**d.** With *in c. Acc.*: liberos, uxores suaque omnia in silvas, Cæs. B. G. 4, 19: HS sexagies in publicum, id. B. C. 1, 23 Oud. *N. cr.*—**e.** With *citra*: impedimenta citra flumen Rhenum, id. B. G. 2, 29.—**2.** Poet.: Of *bearing, bringing forth* (as the putting off of a burden): (Latonia) quam mater prope Deliam Deposivit olivam, Cat. 34, 8; cf. onus naturæ, Phæd. 1, 18, 5; and id. 1, 19, 4.—**3.** *To lay as a stake, wager*: *Dam.* Ego hanc vitulam . . . Depono. *Men.* De grege non ausim quicquam deponere tecum . . . verum pocula ponam Fagina, Virg. E. 3, 31 *sq.*—**4.** Post-Aug., esp. in the jurists, of buildings, *etc.*: *To pull down, take down, demolish*: ædificium vel arboris ramos, Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 17 (shortly after, qui *tollit* ædificium vel *deprimit*); so, id. ib. 8, 5, 6; Paul. ib. 8, 2, 31; id. ib. 10, 1, 4; Jabol. ib. 41, 3, 23 *fin.*: deposita arx, Stat. S. 1, 4, 91.—**5.** In *Inscr.*: **depositus,** a, um, *Perf. Part.*: *Buried*: depositus in pace, Orell. *no.* 5014; cf. id. ib. *no.* 4874.

II. Meton.: **A.** Because it was the custom to take a person who had just died, out of bed and lay him on the ground; — **depositus,** *Perf. Part.*: *Just dead, dead*: depositus modo sum animâ, vitâ sepultus sum, Cæcil. ap. Non. 279, 30: jam prope depositus, certe jam frigidus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 47: depositum nec me qui fleat ullus erit, id. Tr. 3, 3, 40.—**B.** Because, also, it was the custom to lay at the door of their house persons whose illness was considered dangerous; *despaired of, in a desperate case, dying*: "*depositi* desperati dicuntur," Non. 279, 17: jam tum depositus bubulcus Exhalans animam pulmonibus æger agebat, Lucil. ap. Non. 279, 19: ille ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Virg. Æ. 12, 395 Serv.

III. Fig.: **A.** With predominant notion of putting away, removing, *etc.*: *To lay down, give up, resign, get rid of*: **1.** With *de*: studia de manibus, C. Ac. 1, 1, 3.—**2.** With *ex*: ex memoriâ insidias, C. Sull. 6, 18.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: in sermone et suavitate alicujus omnes curas doloresque deponere, C. Fam. 4, 6, 2: sitim in undâ vicini fontis, Ov. M. 4, 98.—**4.** In *simple constr.*: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, C. Quint. 13 *fin.*: contentionem, Liv. 4, 6: certamina, id. ib.: bellum, Ov. M. 8, 47; id. ib. 14, 571; Tac. H. 2, 37 (*opp.* incipere), Sall. J. 83, 1 (*opp.* ccepisse), Liv. 31, 1 (with omittere); id. 31, 31 *fin.*: deponere amicitias, suspicere inimicitias, C. Læl. 21, 77: invidiam, id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: simultates, id. Planc. 31, 76: mœrorem et luctum, id. Phil. 14, 13: omnem spem contentionis, Cæs. B. G. 5, 19: consilium, adeundæ Syriæ, id. B. C. 3, 103: imperium, id. B. G. 7, 33 *ad fin.*; id. B. C. 2, 32: provinciam, C. Pis. 2, 5; id. Fam. 5, 2, 3: dictaturam, Quint. 3, 8, 53; id. 5, 10, 71; Suet. Cæs. 77: nomen, id. Ner. 41; Ov. M. 15, 543: famem, id. F. 6, 530: morbos, Pl. 7, 50, 51.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): *To deposit, intrust, commit to*, for safe-keeping: populi Romani jus in vestrâ fide ac religione depono, C. Cæcin. 35 *fin.*: aliquid rimosâ in aure, Hor. S. 2, 6, 46: aliquid tutis auribus, id. Od. 1, 27, 18.

C. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 5.): Deponere aliquem vino, *To make one dead drunk*: Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 39,

D. (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *Perf. Part.*: *Dying, in a desperate case, despaired of*: mihi videor magnam et maxime ægram, et prope depositam reip. partem suscepisse, C. 2 Verr. 1, 2, 5.

‡ **dēpontāni** senes appellabantur, qui sexagenarii de ponte dejiciebantur, Fest. p. 57: v. sexagenarius.

dēpōpulātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depopulor] *A laying waste, marauding, pillaging* (several times in Cic.; elsewh. rare): C. Pis. 17, 40; id. 1 Verr. 4, 12; id. Font. 16, 44; id. Rep. 2, 14; Liv. 43, 23.—*Plur.*: C. Phil. 5, 9, 25.

dēpōpulātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who lays waste, a marauder, spoiler, pillager*: fori, Dom. 5, 13; Cassiod. Var. 11, 3.

dēpōpulātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who lays waste, a spoiler, destroyer, ravager*; Fig.: depopulatricem humani generis luxuriam a vestro populo segregate, Cassiod. Var. 11, 3.

depopulo, are, v. depopulor ☞

dē-pōpŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; populor] **I.** Prop.: *To lay waste, ravage, plunder, pillage* (class.): ut Ambiorigis fines depopularentur, Cæs. B. G. 6, 42 *fin.*; Liv. 10, 12: agros Remorum, Cæs. B. G. 2, 7: agros, C. 2 Verr. 3, 36 *fin.*; id. Phil. 7, 5, 15; Liv. 5, 4 *ad fin.*; id. 22, 13; id. 43, 5; cf. extremă agri Romani, Liv. 4, 1: eam regionem, Cæs. B. G. 6, 33: vicinam humum late, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 56: multas domos, plurimas urbes, omnia fana, C. 1 Verr. 1, 4, 11; dub. al. depeculari; quos fidos nobis rebatur depopulari, Tac. A. 13, 37. **II.** Meton.: *To waste, dissipate, sweep away, destroy*: quos impune depopulatur et dispoliatur dedecus, Afran. ap. Non. 480, 13; Ov. F. 1, 684: hereditates, *to waste, dissipate*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 4, 1: in quâ (*sc.* urbe) omne mortalium genus vis pestilentiæ depopulabatur, *swept away, destroyed*, Tac. A. 16, 13.

☞ **A.** Active form depopulo, āre,

agros audaces depopulant servi, Enn. in Non. 471, 19: macellum, Cæcil. ib. 18: agros provinciamque, Hirt. B. Hisp. 42, 6: greges, Val. Fl. 6, 531.—**B.** Depopulor, ari, in *pass.* signif.: communi latrocinio terra omnis depopulabitur, Lact. Ira D. 16 *ad fin.* In class. lang. only in the *Part. Perf.*: depopulatis agris, Cæs. B. G. 1, 11: depopulata Gallia, id. ib. 7, 77; late depopulato agro, Liv. 9, 36: omnis ora maritima depopulata ab Achæis erat, id. 37, 4; id. 10, 15.

dēportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deporto] (an extremely rare word) **I.** Gen.: *A carrying* or *conveying away, a transportation:* Cato R. R. 144, 3. **II.** Esp.: *A perpetual banishment, transportation, deportation,* Ulp. Dig. 48, 13, 3; id. ib. 48, 22, 6, et al.; cf. deporto, *no.* I. B. 2.

dēportātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, carrying* or *conveyance:* onus, Imp. Cons. Cod. 12, 47, 1.

dē-porto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; porto] (class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To carry* or *convey down; to carry off, to convey away:* de fundo tigna et oleam ne deportato, Cato R. R. 144, 3: arma Brundisium jumentis, Pomp. in C. Att. 8, 12, A *fin.*: frumentum in castra, Cæs. B. C. 1, 60; cf. Suet. Cæs. 43: ossa ejus in Cappadociam ad matrem, Nep. Eum. 13 *fin.*: corpus Augusti Romam, Suet. Claud. 6; cf. id. Aug. 100; id. Tib. 75; id. Ner. 31: per vicos, id. Aug. 78 *fin.*, et sæp.: ut te Leucadem deportaret, C. Fam. 16, 5: naves partem exercitus eo deportaverant, Cæs. B. C. 1, 27; so of transporting by water, id. B. G. 3, 13; Liv. 43, 6; Suet. Tib. 18: quos (serpentes) flumina deportant, Pl. 6, 27, 31, § 136: id. 2, 103, 106, § 234.

B. Esp.: as a polit. *t. t.*: **1.** *To bring* or *fetch home* any thing from the provinces: victorem exercitum, C. Manil. 21; Liv. 26, 21; id. 30, 40 *fin.*; id. 39, 38; id. 40, 35; id. 41, 17; id. 45, 38; C. 2 Verr. 5, 16, 40: quum aliud nihil ex tanta præda domum suam deportavisset, id. Rep. 1, 14.—**2.** *To banish, transport, &c.* to a distant place for life (attended with loss of citizenship and testatorship, both of which the relegatus retained; v. Ulp. Dig. 48, 22, 7, § 3; Gai. ib. 28, 1 8) (mostly post-Aug.): "inter pœnas est etiam insulæ deportatio, quæ pœna adimit civitatem Romanam," *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 22, 6: Vibius Serenus in insulam Amorgum deportatur, Tac. A. 4, 13: ut liberti quoque Italia deportarentur, id. ib. 14, 45: in reis deportatis, Quint. 5, 2, 1.

II. Fig.: Of abstract objects: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.) *To carry off*; i. e. *to acquire, get:* tertium triumphum, C. Off. 1, 22 *ad fin.*; cf. lauream, Tac. A. 2, 26 *fin.*; and gloriam ex illis gentibus, Curt. 9, 10: si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, C. Att. 6, 1, 7: te (*sc.* Atticum) non cognomen solum Athenis deportasse, sed humanitatem et prudentiam intelligo, id. de Sen. 1: nihil ex ista provincia potes, quod jucundius sit, deportare, id. Fam. 7, 15 *fin.*: ex Asia deportatum flagitium ac dedecus, id. Muren 5, 12.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.) *To banish, get rid of, remove far off* or *from me:* non hoc publicitus scelus hinc deportarier In solas terras? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 85.

dē-posco, pŏposci, *no sup.*, poscĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; posco] (class.): **I.** Gen.: *To demand, require, request urgently:* **A.** In *simple constr.*: pugnam, Suet. Oth. 9: in deposcendis periculis, Tac. Agr. 11.—**B.** With *Dat.*: sibi naves, Cæs. B. C. 1, 56.—**C.** With *second Acc.*: ad bellum Pompeium imperatorem, C. Manil. 15, 44:—*Pass. constr.*: unum ad id bellum imperatorem deposci, C. Manil. 2, 5.—**D.** With *ad*: C. Manil. 15, 44; cf. preceding *no.* C.—**E.** *Abs.*: Cæs. B. C. 3, 85.—**F.** With *Relative clause*: omnibus pollicitationibus deposcunt, qui belli mutium faciant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 1.—**G.** With *Abl.*: Cæs. B. G. 7, 1: cf. preceding *no.* F.

II. Esp.: **A.** *To demand, request for one's self* the performance of any duty or business: sibi id muneris, Cæs. B. C. 1, 57: tibi partes istas, C. Rosc. Am. 34, 45; so, primas sibi partes, Suet. Cal. 56: illam sibi officiosam provinciam deposcoit, ut, *etc.*, C. Sull. 18 *fin.*; cf. consulatum sibi, Suet. Aug. 26: sibi has urbanas insidias cædis atque incendiorum, C. Cat. 2, 3, 6: coloniam tutandam, Suet. Vit. 1.

B. *To require* or *demand* a person, in order to bring him to punishment: aliquem ad mortem, Cæs. B. C. 3, 110; cf. aliquem ad supplicium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38: aliquem ad pœnam, Suet. Tit. 6: aliquem morti, Tac. A. 1, 23: ad ducem ipsum in pœnam fœderis rupti deposcendum, Liv. 21, 6: auctorem culpæ, id. 21, 10; cf. Hannibalem, Just. 32, 4, 8: ausum Talia deposcunt, Ov. M. 1, 200; Luc. 5, 296.

C. A gladiator's *t. t.*: *To call out, challenge* one to fight: Liv. 2, 49.

dēpŏsĭtārĭus, ii, *m.* [depono, *no.* I. B.] (Prop. pertaining to a deposit: hence) In late Lat., **A.** *Act.*: *One who makes a deposit, a depositor,* id. lb. 16, 3, 7 *fin.*—**B.** *Pass.*: *One with whom a deposit is made; one who receives a deposit; a trustee, depositary:* Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 36; id. ib. 16, 3, 7, § 2 (twice).

dēpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depono] (post-Aug.; most freq. in Law Lat.) **I.** Prop.: *A laying down, putting off:* **A.** (acc. to depono, *no.* I. B. 1.): *A depositing* for safe-keeping, Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1; 5; Florent. ib. 17.—**B.** (acc. to depono, *no.* II. B. 4.): *A pulling* or *tearing down:* ædificii, Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 9, § 2.—**C.** (acc. to depono, *no.* I. B. 5.) *A depositing in the earth, burying,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1121 (of 384 A.D.). **II.** Fig.: **A.** In Law: **1.** testium, *A deposition, testimony,* Cod. Just. 2, 43, 3.—**2.** dignitatis, *a lowering, degradation,* Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 8.—**B.** In Rhetor.: *A close* at the end of a period: prout aut depositionis aut inceptionis aut transitus postulabit, Quint. 11, 3, 46 Spald.

dēpŏsĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, a deposit:* pecuniæ, *given in deposit:* Cassiod. Var. 6, 8.

dēpŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-Aug. and very rare) **A.** (acc. to depono, *no.* I. B. 1.): *One who deposits* a thing for safe-keeping, *a depositor:* Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 37; Boeth. Pros. 1, 5.—**B.** (acc. to depono, *no.* III.): *One who gets rid of* some one; *i. e. a denier* or *disowner* of one: depositorque Patris, Natique insane negator, Prud. Apoth. 176.

dēpŏsĭtus, a, um, *P.* of depono.

dēpostŭlātor, ōris *m.* [depostulo] *One who demands* a person, *sc.* for torture, *etc.*: Christianorum, Tert. Apol. 35.

dē-postŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; postulo] *To demand urgently:* auxilia sibi, Hirt. B. Hisp. 1.

‡**dē-pŏttĭtur,** ἀνολαύει, Gloss. Lat.-Gr.

dēprædātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deprædor] *A plundering* (late Lat.): Cod. Just. 2, 6, 5; Lact. Epit. 11; Aug. Civ. D. 22, 22.

dēprædātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A plunderer* (late Lat.): Aug. Ep. 199.

dē-prædor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; prædor] *To plunder, pillage, ravage* (post-class.): agros, Just. 24, 6, 3; App. M. 8, p. 215; Vulg. Job. 24, 9.—In *Pass.* signif.: agri deprædati, Dict. Cret. 2, 16.

deprælĭans, v. deprolians.

dēprædsentĭārum, *adv.* [formed after the analogy of impræsentiarum] *At present, now* (only in the folig. two passages): Petr. S. 58; id. ib. 74.

dē-prandĭo, ēre, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; prandeo] (*Not dining*; hence), *Fasting:* leo, Næv. ap. Fest. s. v. orcæ.

dēprāvātē, *adv.* [depravo] *Perversely, wrongly:* neque depravate judicare, neque corrupte, C. Fin. 1, 21, 71.

dēprāvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A perverting, distorting, corrupting, vitiating* (repeatedly in Cic.; elsewh. rare): **I.** Prop.: distortio et depravatio quædam, C. Fin. 5, 12, 35; cf. pedum, manuum, articulorum omnium depravationes, Sen. Ep. 24 *med.*: oris, C. de Or. 2, 62, 252. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Deformity:* depravatio et fœditas animi (connected with deformitas corporis), C. Off. 3, 29, 105.—**B.** *A misapplication:* verbi, id. Part. Or. 36, 127.—**C.** *Corruption, depravity:* consuetudinum, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29.—*Abs.*: videamus ne nostrâ superstitione et depravatione superetur, C. de Div. 2, 67, 136.

dē-prāvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; pravus] (class.) **I.** Prop.: *To pervert, distort, disfigure:* depravata corrigere crura, Var. L. L. 9, 5, 128; cf. C. Fin. 1, 6; id. de Div. 2, 46: (oculi) uni animalium homini depravantur, unde cognomina Strabonum et Pætorum, Pl. 11, 37, 55, § 150. **II.** Fig.: *To pervert, seduce, corrupt, deprave:* nihil est quin male narrando possit depravarier, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 17: jureconsultorum ingeniis pleraque corrupta ac depravata, C. Mur. 12, 27; cf. so, coupled with corrumpere, id. Arch. 4, 8: (Campanos) nimiæ rerum omnium copiæ deprayabant, id. Agr. 2, 35 *fin.*: puer indulgentiâ nostrâ depravatus, id. Att. 10, 4, 5: ferarum natura malâ disciplinâ, id. Fin. 2, 11; cf. mores hac dulcedine corrupteláque depravati, id. Leg. 2, 15, 38; and, consuetudo depravata (*opp.* recta), Var. L. L. 9, 12, 130: inania verba in hos modos, Quint. 9, 3, 100; *cf. id.* ib. 6, 3, 6: seductus ac depravatus ab aliquo, Cæs. B. C. 1, 7; cf. magna pars gratiâ depravata, Sall. J. 15, 2; and, plebem consiliis, Liv. 45, 23.—*Abs.*: solent domestici depravare nonnunquam, C. Phil. 1, 13 *fin.*

dēprĕcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [deprecor] *That may be entreated, exorable:* Vulg. Ps. 90, 13.

dēprĕcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Earnestly entreating:* deprecabundus et genibus principis accidens, Tac. A. 15, 53.

dēprĕcānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Exorable:* "fulmina, quæ speciem periculi sine periculo afferunt," Cæcina in Sen. Q. N. 2, 49.

dēprĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** (acc. to deprecor, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: *A warding off* or *averting by prayer; a deprecating, deprecation:* periculi, C. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: venia deprecationis, Quint. procem. § 2.—**B.** Meton.: *A prayer for pardon, deprecation:* ejus facti, C. Part. Or. 37 *fin.*; cf. inertiæ, Hirt. B. G. 8 procem. § 1; Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 7.—So, too, in Rhet. like Gr. προπαίτησις or συγγνώμη, C. Inv. 2, 34; id. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.*; Auct. Her. 1, 14; Quint. 9, 1, 32; id. 5, 13, 5; id. 7, 4, 3; id. 11, 1, 52. **II.** (acc. to deprecor, *no.* II.): In lang. of relig.: *An imprecation:* defigi diris deprecationibus, Pl. 28, 2, 4: deorum, *an invoking of the gods in making imprecations,* C. Rosc. Com. 16.

dēprĕcātĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [deprecatio, *no.* I.] *A slight* or *little deprecation:* Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 2.

dēprĕcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [deprecor, *no.* I.] *Deprecative:* qualitas, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 147.

dēprĕcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who averts by praying; an intercedor, intercessor:* hujus periculi, C. Balb. 18: miseriarum, id. Fiacc. 1: causæ suæ, Tac. H. 3, 31: non solum sui deprecator, sed etiam accusator mei, C. Att. 11, 8, 2; for which, ego apud consulem deprecator defensorque vobis adero, Liv. 36, 35: fortunarum alicujus, C. Planc. 42, 102; cf. salutis meæ, id. Sest. 12, 27: deprecatorem me pro illius periculo præbeo, id. Fam. 2, 13, 2: legatos deprecatoresque ad aliquem mittere, id. Manil. 13 *ad fin.*; so, *abs.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 9; id. lb. 6, 4; 5; Liv. 44, 14.

dēprĕcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [deprecator] *Deprecatory:* verba, Vulg. 1 Macc. 10, 24.

dēprĕcātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [deprecator, *no.* 2.] *A female intercessor* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12.

dē-prĕcor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [de; precor] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1.): *To avert, ward off, by praying; to deprecate;* also, *to pray, to intercede* for the averting of any evil, or to obtain pardon for a transgression (cf. Gell. 6, 16) (very freq. and quite class.): **A.** *Aliquid ab aliquo, aliquid alicui,* or simply *aliquid:* is ullam ab esse calamitatem potuit deprecari? C. 2 Verr. 1, 60, 157: cf. ut a me quandam prope justam patriæ querimoniam detester ac deprecer, id. Cat. 1, 11, 27: quibus servitutem meâ miseriâ de-

precor? Enn. ap. Gell. 6, 16, 9; cf., ego quum meæ vitæ parcam, letum inimico deprecor, id. ib. § 10: qui nullum genus supplicii deprecatus est neque recusavit, C. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; so, mortem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 40: non jam mortem neque ærumnas, tantummodo inimici imperium et cruciatus corporis deprecor, Sall. J. 24, 10: periculum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 5; Liv. 3, 58: pœnam, id. 40, 15; Suet. Aug. 5: ignominiam, Liv. 27, 20 *fin.*: iram senatûs, id. 39, 35: invidiam, Suet. Cal. 9: præcipiendi munus, Quint. 2, 12, 12.—Of abstract subjects: Claudii invidiam Gracchi caritas deprecabatur, *averted*, C. Rep. 6, 2 (in Gell. 6, 16, 11, and Non. 290 17).—**B.** *Aliquem in aliquâ re, aliquem aliquâ re, aliquem aliquid*, or simply *aliquem*; usually in the sense of *praying*: in hoc te deprecor, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 1: sententum literis deprecatus est, Suet. Cæs. 29: numina versu, Petr. S. 133: quem deprecarere, C. Sest. 12, 2: deos malo, Sen. Q. N. 2, 33: hoc superos, hoc te quoque deprecor, Val. Fl. 8, 53.—Less freq. in the sense of *averting*: lecto te solum, lecto te deprecor uno, Prop. 2, 34, 17.—**C.** With *Inf.*: umbram accipere, Stat. Th. 8, 116; Luc. 9, 213.—**D.** With *Objective clause: To plead in excuse*: postquam errâsse regem et Jugurthæ scelere lapsum deprecati sunt, Sall. J. 104, 4 Kritz.—**E.** With *ne*: primum deprecor, ne me, *etc.*, C. Fin. 2, 1: unum petere ac deprecari . . . ne se armis despoliaret, Cæs. B. G. 2, 31.—**F.** With *ut*: dispensatorem deprecati sumus, ut, *etc.*, Petr. S. 30.—**G.** With *Dat.* of person for whom one entreats: deprecari alicui, ne vapulet, Plaut. Asin. grex 5.—**H.** With *quin*: Cat. 44, 18.—**K.** *In other constrr. and without object*: pro republicâ deprecari, C. Sest. 12, 29; cf. Suet. Claud. 21; id. Tit. 14: arma deponat, roget, deprecetur, C. Phil. 5, 1, 3; id. Or. 40, 138; id. Att. 11, 6 *ad fin.*; Cæs. B. G. 4, 7, 3; 5, 6, 2; 6, 4, 2; Quint. 5, 13, 2; id. 9, 1, 25; id. 10, 1, 71; Suet. Cæs. 1; id. Aug. 65; id. Tib. 2; 86; Virg. Æ. 12, 931; Ov. Am. 2, 9, 26.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. b.): **A.** Prop.: In lang. of relig.: *To seek to bring down by prayer, to imprecate*: diras devotiones in eum deprecata, App. M. 9, p. 227.

B. Meton.: *To curse, revile, abuse*: quasi non totidem mox deprecor illi Assidue, *execrate*, Cat. 91, 3 ("dictum est quasi *detestor* vel *exsecror* vel *depello* vel *abominor*," Gell. 6, 16, 5).

III. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.): *To beg, pray for, entreat earnestly*: **A.** With things as objects: **1.** In *simple constr.*: ad pacem deprecandam, C. Fam. 12, 24, 2.—**2.** With *Dat.*: vitam sibi, Hirt. B. Afr. 89: paucos dies exsolvendo donativo, Tac. H. 1, 41.—**3.** With *ab*: multorum vitam a L. Sullâ deprecatus, C. Sull. 26, 72.—**B.** With personal objects: **1.** In *simple constr.*: te assiduæ lacrimæ deprecantur, C. Fam. 4, 7, 6.—**2.** With *ab*: a vobis deprecor custodem salutis meæ, C. Planc. 42, 102: nullæ sunt imagines, quæ me a vobis deprecentur, id. Agr. 2, 36, 100.

☞ deprecatus, in pass. signif.: deprecatum bellum, Just. 8, 5, 4: deprecato summo numine, App. M. 11, p. 270.

dē-prĕhendo (deprendo), di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; prehendo] (class.): **I.** Prop.: *To take or snatch away*, esp. any thing in motion, *to seize upon, catch*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: tabellarios, Cæs. ap. C. Fam. 12, 12, 1: onerarias naves, Cæs. B. C. 1, 36; cf. also, id. B. G. 7, 58: literæ deprehensæ, Liv. 2, 4: deprehensis internuncîis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 112.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: in ipso fluminis vado deprehensus, Cæs. B. G. 5, 58: in agris, id. ib. 6, 30: in ponte, Sall. C. 43, 1: in portu, Cæs. B. C. 1, 26.—**C.** With *inter*: inter latebras; Curt. 7, 4, 4.—**D.** With *ex*: deprehensus ex ilinere, Cæs. B. C. 1, 24.—**E.** With *Abl.*: naves scaphis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 28: cursu deprendere telum, Stat. Th. 6, 568.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of storms: *To catch, overtake, seize*: deprensa navigia, Luer. 6, 429; cf. Cat. 25, 13; Virg. Æ. 5, 52; id. G. 4, 421; Ov. M. 11, 663; id. H. 7, 66.—**B.** *To catch, detect, find out, discover* any one, esp. in doing wrong: **1.** Of personal objects: deprehendi in aliquo manifesto scelere, C. 2 Verr. 5, 43, 111; so, in maximo scelere, Sall. C. 46, 2: in facinore manifesto, C. Brut. 68 *fin.*: in alio maleficio, id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: in adulterio, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275; Quint. 6, 3, 87; id. 9, 2, 42, et sæp.: dolis deprehensus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 26: nocte ferro deprehensus, Quint. 7, 6, 8: sine duce et sine equitatu deprehensis hostibus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 52: adultera deprehensa, Quint. 3, 11, 7: aliquos flentes, id. ib. 7, 9, 11: agendi subita necessitate deprehensi, id. ib. 1, 12, 4: aliquem occisum, Suet. Cæs. 35.—**2.** Of inanimate objects: venenum, C. Clu. 7, 20; cf. id. ib. 16, 47 *sq.*; Liv. 42, 17: res furtiva in domo deprehensa, Quint. 5, 13, 49; cf. sacrilegium, id. ib. 8, 6, 26.—**C.** With the predominant idea of restricting the free movement of an object: *To impede, check, bring into a strait*: flamina deprensa silvis, *i. e. impeded, confined*, Virg. Æ. 10, 98: vim deprensus in aggere serpens, id. ib. 5, 273; cf. id. ib. 8, 247; Quint. 12, 2, 14.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *To comprehend, perceive, detect, discern*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: hominum erga se mentes, Suet. Cal. 60: falsas gemmas, Pl. 37, 13, 76, § 198: falsa, Quint. 12, 1, 34: quod vix a lectore deprehenditur, id. 4, 2, 59.—**2.** With *apud*: apud Ciceronem mira figurarum mistura deprehenditur, Quint. 9, 3, 40.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: in Livio Patavinitatem talem, Quint. 1, 5, 56: in his vitia, id. 3, 8, 69.—**4.** With *Abl.*: cujus ego facinora oculis prius quam opinione, manibus ante quam suspicione, deprehendi, C. Cœl. 6, 14.—**5.** With *per*: id per omnes orationis partes deprehendimus, Quint. 1, 5, 41.—**6.** With *Objective clause*: species diversas esse facile est deprehendere, Quint. 9, 2, 44: quum quosdam mitti deprehendisset, Suet. Aug. 44:—*Pass. with Subjective clause*: deprehendatur vitiose loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 7.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. C.): *To bring into a strait, to embarrass*: deprehensum me plane video atque sentio, C. de Or. 1, 48; id. 2 Verr. 4, 12 *fin.*; Quint. 6, 3, 100: (testes) plus deprehensi nocent, quam firmi et interriti profuissent, id. 5, 7, 11: si in mendacio deprehendantur, id. 5, 7, 30; cf. id. 1, 8, 21.

dēprĕhensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deprehendo, *no.* II. B.] *A catching, seizing, surprising; a discovery* (very rare): deprehensione fieri manifestum furem, Pompon. in Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 7; Ulp. ib. 23, 2, 43, § 12: manifesta veneni deprehensio, C. Clu. 18, 50.

deprehensus (deprensus), a, um, *P.* of deprehendo.

‡ **dēprensa,** æ, *f.* [deprehendo] *A species of military punishment, more severe than* castigatio, *but milder than* ignominia: Fest. p. 54.

dēpressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deprimo] *A pressing* or *sinking down, a depression* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): Macr. S. 1, 20: fundamentorum ad solidum, Vitr. 1, 3: Socratica nasi, *i. e. flat nose* (*opp.* curva erectio), Macr. S. 7, 3.

dēpressĭus, *comp. adv.* [depressus, *no.* II. A.] *More deeply*: quo depressius æstivos specus foderint, Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 11, 2: si depressius pastinetur solum, Col. 11, 3, 10.

☞ *Pos.* and *Sup.* prob. not in use.

dēpressus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of deprimo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: (*Pressed down*, i. e.) *Deep, lying low, depressed* (prps. only post-Aug.): depressus locus, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 24:—*Comp.*: humilius et depressius iter, Pl. Ep. 9, 26, 2: aquæductus depressior, Frontin. Aquæd. 65.—**B.** Fig.: Of the voice: *Low, suppressed*: *Sup.*: sedatissima et depressissima vox, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24.

dēprētĭātor, ōris, *m.* [depretio] *One who depreciates, a depreciator*: operum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

dē-prĕtĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; pretium] **I.** Prop.: *To lower the price of, to undervalue, to depreciate* (post-class.): Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 22: vilescit pretio depretiatus homo, Paul. Sol. Carm. 22, 56. **II.** Fig.: *To disregard, make light of*: Epicurus omnem dolorem depretiat, Tert. Apol. 45; id. Spect. 22; Sid. Ep. 2, 10 *fin.*; id. ib. 1, 7 *med.*

dē-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, primĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; premo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To press, weigh* or *sink down; to depress* (class.): vis venti nubem deprimit, Lucr. 6, 432: qui tantum propendere illam lancem putet, ut terram et maria deprimat, C. Tusc. 5, 17; cf. id. Fin. 5, 30, 92: deprimi in tenebras, id. Frgm. ap. Lact. 3, 19; id. Pis. 6 *fin.*: animus cœlestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, id. Sen. 21, 77: depresso aratro (*sc.* in terram), Virg. G. 1, 45.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To sink deep* into the ground, as a plant, a well, *etc.*; *to plant deep, to dig deep*: vites in terram, Cato R. R. 32 *fin.*; Col. Arb. 7, 6; cf. Pl. 14, 1, 3: plantas, Col. 11, 3, 28: qui tollit ædificium, vel deprimit, Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 17, § 2: saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, C. 2 Verr. 5, 27, 68; cf. valle in altitudinem depressâ, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: locus circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus, Sall. C. 55, 3: fossam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40; cf. Tac. A. 15, 42: puteum, Vitr. 8, 1: deprimere vel aliveare rivum, Pomp. Dig. 8, 4, 11.

2. Naut. *t. t.*: *To sink to the bottom, to sink* a ship, *etc.*: partem navium, Cæs. B. C. 1, 58 *ad fin.*: naves, id. ib. 2, 6 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 7; Nep. Con. 4, 4: lenunculos, Cæs. B. C. 2, 43 *fin.*: carinam, Ov. M. 14, 185: classis superata atque depressa, C. Manil. 8, 21.

II. Fig.: *To press down, depress*: animus depressus, Lucr. 6, 53: vos, geminæ voragines scopulique reipublicæ, vos meam fortunam deprimitis? vestram extollitis? (a figure borrowed from the sinking of a ship; v. above, *no.* I. B. 2.), C. Pis. 18, 41; cf. improbitate depressâ veritas emergit, id. Clu. 65, 183: ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, Liv. 3, 65 *fin.*; cf. id. 30, 36; id. 34, 48; id. 37, 53; Pl. Pan. 44, 6: preces, *to suppress, silence*, Nep. Att. 22, 2: quid eloquitio attollat aut deprimat dicendum, Quint. 8, 3 *fin.*: depressus in ludum, *i. e. pressed, forced*, Asin. Pollio ap. C. Fam. 10, 32, 3.

dē-prœlĭans (deprœli-), antis, *P.* of obsol. deprœlior [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; [prœlior] *Warring violently*: ventos æquore Deprœliantes, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 11.

dē-prŏmo, mpsi, mptum, mĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; promo] (class.): *To draw out, draw forth: to bring, to fetch from* a place, *etc.*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of things: **1.** With *ex*: pecuniam ex arcâ, C. Off. 2, 15, 52: pecuniam ex ærario, id. Manil. 13, 37. **2.** With *Abl.*: tela pharetris, Virg. Æ. 5, 501: pharetrâ sagittas, id. ib. 11, 590: gramina loculis, Ov. F. 6, 749: Cæcubum cellis, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 5: merum diotâ, id. ib. 1, 9, 7.—**3.** In *simple constr.*: condo et compono, quæ mox depromere possem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 12.—**B.** With *Dat.*: servis cibum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 102: cf. also, id. Curc. 2, 2, 1.—**5.** With *double Dat.*: bubus glandem prandio, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 2.—**B.** Of persons: (comicè): inde cras cpromptuariâ cellâ depromar ad flagrum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 4. **II.** Fig.: **A.** With *ex*: e quibus locis, quasi thesauris, argumenta depromerentur, C. Fin. 4, 4, 10; cf. also, id. de Or. 1, 46, 201; id. Clu. 21, 58.—**B.** With *de*: de jure civili, C. de Or. 1, 57, 244.—**C.** With *ab*: juris utilitatem vel a peritis vel de libris, C. de Or. 1, 59, 2 2.

dē-prŏpĕro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; propero] **I.** *Neut.*: *To make great haste, to hasten*: propere, cito introite, et cito deproperate, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 17. **II.** *Act.*: *To hasten* or *accelerate greatly*.—**A.** In *simple constr.*: coronas, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 24: miserabile humandi munus, Sil. 2, 265.—**B.** With *Inf.*: sacrificare, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 108.

depso, sŭi, stum, sĕre, 3. *v. a.* = δεψέω [akin to δέφω, *to soften*] **I.** Prop.: *To knead*: id. ubi excoxeris, depsito bene, Cato R. R. 90: lutum, id. ib. 40, 4; id. ib. 41, 4: coria, *to dress, to curry*, id. ib. 135: tibi fortasse alius molit et depsit, Var. ap. Non. 99, 14. **II.** Meton.:

sensu obsceno: *To lie with, to dishonour;* acc. to C. Fam. 9, 22, 4.

dēpstĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [depso] *Properly kneaded:* panis, Cato R. R. 74.

‡ **dēpŭbes porcus,** *i. e.* porcus lactens (*al.* lactans) qui prohibitus sit pubes fieri, Fest. p. 54.

dē-pŭdesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; pudesco] *To become shameless* (post-class.): App. M. 10, p. 233; Hier. ad Eustoch.

dē-pŭdet, ŭit, ēre, 2. *v. impers.* [de; pudet] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.): *To be greatly ashamed:* quum eum non depuderet mare infestare, Vell. 2, 73 *fin.* **II.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.): *To lose a sense of shame, to be past shame, to become shameless* (prps. not ante-Aug., and very rare): et quæ depudunt ferre, tulisse pudet, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 4: assiduus conviciis depudere didicerat, Sen. Const. Sap. 17.

dē-pŭdĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; pudicus] *To violate, dishonour:* stupro, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 2.

dēpugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depugno, *no.* I.] **I.** Prop.: *A violent fighting, eager contest* (ante- and post-class.): Cato ap. Non. 204, 32; Veg. Mil. 3, 20. **II.** Fig.: Of forensic *contests:* forensium certaminum depugnationes, Firmic. Math. 4 *præf.* **III.** Metom.: *Disfigurement* caused by fighting: humani oris, id est divinæ imaginis, depugnatio, Tert. Spect. 18.

dē-pugno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de; pugno] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (β)): *To fight eagerly, fight to the last; to contend or combat fiercely:* **A.** Prop.: Of military, gladiatorial, or other contests, *etc.*: **1.** With *Abl.*: collatis signis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 44; so, Liv. 34, 46: acie instructâ, Cæs. B. G. 7, 28.—**2.** With *adversus:* adversus Teutones, Frontin. Strat. 2, 4, 6.—**3.** With *cum:* cum Gallo apud Anienem, C. Fin. 2, 22, 73: cum Hectore, id. Tusc. 4, 22, 49.—**4.** With *apud:* C. Fin. 2, 22, 73; cf. preceding *no.* 3.— **5.** With *Acc. of that with which the contest takes place:* feram, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 6: bestias, Modest. Dig. 48, 8, 11. —**6.** *Abs.:* quum sontes depugnabant, C. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: ut depugnares, Quint. 8, 5, 13.—**7.** *Impers. Pass.:* depugnabitur, C. Att. 16, 11, 6: depugnatum est, Liv. 7, 29: depugnarier, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 36.—**8.** With *Adv. of place,* etc.: haud procul mœnibus, Liv. 10, 37: quum bis gratis depugnâssit, Axin. Poll. ap. C. Fam. 10, 32, 3.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** With *cum:* cum animo suo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 29: cum fame, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 47.—**2.** With *Dat.:* morti, Sil. 10, 475.—**3.** *Abs.:* unum par, quod depugnet, reliquum est — voluptas cum honestate, C. Ac. 2, 46, 140: natura atque luxuria depugnant, Pl. 21, 8, 22, § 46; cf., also, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 184.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.): *To fight it out, bring the battle to an end:* depugnato prælio, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 31.

‡ **dēpulpo,** *To fall away, to lose flesh,* ἀποφθείρεσθαι Gloss. Lat. Gr. [de; pulpa].

dēpulso, ōnis, *f.* [depello] **A.** (acc. to depello, *no.* I.): **1.** Prop.: *A driving off, driving away, warding off:* depulso mali, C. Fin. 2, 13, 41: doloris, id. ib. 5, 7, 17: servitutis, id. Phil. 8, 4, 12.—**2.** Fig.: Rhetor. *t. t.*: *A defence* against a charge: C. Inv. 2, 26, 79; id. ib. 1, 10, 13; Cels. ap. Quint. 3, 6, 13; id. 6, 4, 2.—**B.** (acc. to depello, *no.* II.): Of the eyes: *A throwing or casting down:* supina etiam ora cernuntur (*sc.* in speculo) depulsione luminum, quæ convertens inferiora reddit, quæ sunt superiora, C. Univ. 14.

dē-pulso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; pulso] *To thrust away, push aside:* cubitis depulsa de via, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 13.

dēpulsor, ōris, *m.* [depello] **I.** Gen.: *One who drives away, removes, repels* (extremely rare): dominatûs, C. Phil. 2, 11, 27. **II.** Esp.: In Inscrr. *An epithet of Jupiter, as the averter of evil:* Inscr. Grut. 20, 3.

dēpulsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [depulsor] (*Pertaining to a* depulsor; hence) *Serving to averl evil:* sacra, Pl. 28, 2, 3; Amm. 25, 2.

dēpulsus, a, um, *P.* of depello.

dē-pungo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; pungo] *To mark off by pricking:* depunge, ubi sistam, Pers. 6, 79.

dēpurgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depurgo] *A cleansing out, a purging off or away:* ventris, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 3, 4: corporum, id. ib. 3, 21.

dēpurgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Purifying, purgative:* Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 16.

dē-purgo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; purgo] *To clean out, cleanse* (rare): **A.** In *simple constr.:* prata, Cato R. R. 50, 1: caules lactucæ, Col. 12, 9, 1: pisces, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 35.—**B.** With *ab:* terram ab herbâ, Cato R. R. 151.

dē-pŭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; puto] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.; puto, *no.* I. B.): *To lop, prune, trim,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** In *simple constr.:* vineam, Cato R. R. 49, 1: arbores, Col. 11, 2, 32.— **2.** With *Abl.:* palmites falce, Col. 4, 7, 1. —**B.** Fig.: umbras (=ramos), Ov. Nux 63.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.; puto, *no.* III. B.): *To esteem, consider, reckon, count:* **A.** With *Dat.:* aliquid delicto, Tert. Pœn. 3.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.:* in lucro, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 121.—**C.** With *Gen. of price:* parvi preti, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 1.

III. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.; puto, *no.* III. D.): **A.** Gen.: *To decide, judge, deem, think, suppose:* **1.** With *Objective clause:* me omnes esse dignum deputant, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 6; cf. Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 9.—**2.** With *second Acc.:* me dignum quovis deputem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 83.— **3.** With *in c. Acc.:* si hoc in rem deputas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 20.—**B.** In pregnant force of thinking proper for: *To destine or allot to:* solum huic generi, Pall. Nov. 11 *fin.*: vaccas steriles aratro, id. Mart. 11, 6: deputata sibi a naturâ sedes, Macr. S. 7, 14.

dē-pŭvio, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; pavio] *To beat:* palmisque misellam depuviit me, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 53; cf. Comm. p. 400.

dē-pygis, is, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; pyga] *Without buttocks,* or *thin-buttocked,* ἄπυγος: Hor. S. 1, 2, 93.

dēque, *Downward;* v. susque deque.

dē-questus, a, um, *P.* of obsol. dequeror [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; queror] *Having greatly* or *bitterly complained of* (in post-Aug. poetry): omnes secum dequesta labores, Val. Fl. 5, 448; Stat. Th. 1, 404; cf. talia, id. 11, 627.

dē-rādo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; rado] *To rub* or *scrape off, to smooth off, shave off* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): **A.** With *de:* de virgâ, Cato R. R. 121.—**B.** With *ex:* nomen urbis ex carmine, Gell. 7, 20: capillum ex capite, Gell. 17, 9, 22.—**C.** With *Abl.:* atramentum scalpro, Cels. 8, 4: humorem spessilis, Pl. 32, 7, 24, § 75.—**D.** In *simple constr.:* derasa cortice, Pl. 20, 2, 6, § 12. —**E.** With *Dat.:* cunctis margo derasus, Pl. Ep. 820, 5.

Derbe, es, *f. A city of Lycaonia* (now *Dulé*): Vulg. Act. 14, 6.—Hence, **A. Derbēus,** a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Derbe:* Gaius Derbeus, Vulg. Act. 20, 4.—**B. Derbētes,** is, *m. An inhabitant of Derbe:* C. Fam. 13, 73.

derbĭōsus, a, um, *adj. Affected with a running humour:* oculi, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

dercēa, æ, *f. A plant, called also* herba Apollinaris, *a species of the* solanum: App. Herb. 22.

Dercētis, is, and **Dercēto,** ūs, *f.*, Δερκετώ, Δερκετοῦς, *A Syrian goddess, called also* Atargatis, *supposed to be the same as the Greek Aphrodite:* Ov. M. 4, 45; Hyg. Fab. 223; Pl. 5, 23, 19.

Dercўlus, i, v. Dercylus, *no.* II.

Dercўlus, i, *m.*, Δέρκυλος, **I.** *An Arcadian hunter, inventor of hunting-nets and hunting-spears:* Grat. Cyneg. 100. **II.** *An Athenian* (called also Dercyllus) *who warned Phocion of Nicanor's design upon the Piræus:* Nep. Phoc. 2, 4.

dērēlictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [derelinquo] (*An abandoning;* Fig.) *A disregarding, neglecting:* utilitatis, C. Off. 3, 6, 30.

1. **dērēlictus,** a, um, *P.* of derelinquo.

2. **dērēlictus,** ūs, *m.* [derelinquo] (*An abandoning;* Fig.) *A neglecting, neglect:* aliquid habere derelictui, Gell. 4, 12.

dē-rēlinquo, liqui, lictum, linquĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (β); linquo] **I.** *To forsake entirely* or *for ever, to abandon, desert* (class.): aliquem in servitute, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 75; cf. Ti. Gracchum a Q. Tuberone derelictum videbamus, C. Læl. 11, 37: ut aratores agros latos ac fertiles desererent totasque arationes derelinquerent, C. 2 Verr. 3, 51, 120: serere aliquid in culto et derelicto solo, id. Brut. 4, 16: naves ab æstu derelictæ, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13 *fin.*: in arce præsidium dereliquit, Curt. 9, 4: perditi atque ab omni non modo fortunâ, verum etiam spe derelicti, C. Cat. 1, 10, 25: communem causam, id. Cæcin. 35 *fin.*: desertarum derelictarumque rerum patrocinium suscipere, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11 Orell. *N. cr.* **II.** *To leave behind, to bequeath* (post-class.): libros de gente Romanâ conscriptos, Arn. 5, p. 161: ne unum quidem nummum ab eâ filiæ derelictum, sed derelictum magnum æs alienum, Hier. Ep. 108, 30.

dē-rēpente, *adv.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; repente] *Suddenly* (mostly ante-class.): derepente contulit sese in pedes, Enn. ap. Non. 518, 20; so, id. ib. 6; Att. Afran. Turpil., Novius, Varro, Pompon. ib. 5-22; Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 57; id. Men. 5, 2, 121; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 3 and 39; Poet. ap. C. de Div. 1, 31, 66; C. Lig. 5, 14; Tac. H. 1, 63.

dē-rēpo, psi, *no sup.*, pĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; repo] *To crawl down:* **I.** *Neut.:* **A.** With *ad:* ad famam, Var. ap. Non. 544, 29: ad cubile suis, Phæd. 2, 4, 12.—**B.** With *Adv. of places* ibi quum latrones derepsissint, App. M. 4, p. 145. **II.** *Act.:* arborem aversi derepunt (*sc.* ursi), Pl. 8, 36, 54, § 130.

dēreptus, a, um, *P.* of deripio.

dē-rīdĕo, si, sum, dēre, 2. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; rideo] *To laugh at, laugh to scorn; to scoff at, deride* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.:* istos deridete atque contemnite, C. de Or. 3, 14, 54; so (with contemnere), id. 2 Verr. 3, 92 *fin.*; id. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 11: derisus a suis consiliariis, id. 2 Verr. 5, 39 *ad fin.*; Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 7: aliquid, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 263; id. A. P. 452.—Prov.: albis dentibus aliquem deridere; v. albus, *no.* I. Provv. a.—**B.** *Abs.: Ap.* Age dic. *Ep.* At deridebitis, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 77: derides (in the language of conversation), *you jeer me,* id. Am. 3, 3, 8; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 87; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 42; id. Ad. 5, 3, 66; id. Eun. 5, 2, 21; Var. R. R. 3, 2, 15: Patronus despiciat, derideat, Quint. 5, 13, 2.

dērīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [derideo] *Very laughable, ridiculous* (not in Cic. and Cæs.): is deridiculu'st omnibus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 14: pueri, Gell. 13, 30, 9: versus, id. 12, 2, 3: quod est deridiculum, Var. R. R. 1, 18, 5; so, Lucr. 3, 778; Liv. 39, 26.—As *Subst.:* **deridiculum,** i, *n.*: **A.** *Ridiculousness:* deridiculo corporis despiciendus, Tac. A. 12, 49.—**B.** *Ridicule:* quid tu me deridiculi gratiâ sic salutas? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 50; id. Ps. 4, 5, 7: per ridiculum auditur, Tac. A. 6, 2: deridiculo esse, id. ib. 3, 57:—*Plur.:* usque ad deridicula, *for amusement,* Quint. 1, 8, 21.

dē-rĭgĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; rigeo] (Prop.: *To divest of stiffness;* Fig.) *To soften, mollify,* etc.: blandus sermo, proverbium nosti, derigit, Commod. 72, 8 (cf. Vulg. Prov. 15, 1: "responsio mollis frangit iram").

dē-rĭgesco, ĭi, 3. *v. n. inch.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (a); rigesco] (only in *Perf.*) *To become thoroughly stiff, perfectly rigid* (poet.): **A.** *Abs.:* oculi, Virg. Æ. 7, 447: comæ, Ov. F. 3, 332: manus, Luc. 3, 6, 3.—**B.** With *Abl.:* formidine sanguis, Virg. Æ. 3, 260: Niobe malis, Ov. M. 6, 303: Minyæ metu, id. ib. 7, 115.

dē-rĭpio, ripŭi, reptum, ripĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; rapio] **I.** Prop.: *To tear off, tear away; to pull down* (class.): **A.** With *de:* aliquem de arâ, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 2; id. ib. 3, 5, 5; id. Men. 5, 2, 117; Lucr. 4, 36; Tib.

1, 2, 82.—**B.** With *Abl.*: ensem vaginā, Ov. M. 10, 475: ramos arbore, id. ib. 11, 29.—**C.** With *ab*: Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 10: vestem a pectore, Ov. M. 9, 637: ferrum a latere, Tac. A. 1, 35.—**D.** With *ex*: velamina ex humeris, id. ib. 6, 567: deos e cœlo, Tib. 1, 10, 60.—**E.** With *Dat.*: (cf. Madvig, § 243) aurum matronis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 18: pellem leoni, Ov. M. 3, 52: terga bicorni capro, id. ib. 15, 304: pignus lacertis, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 23: amphoram horreo, ib. ib. 3, 28, 7: qualos fumosis tectis, Verg. G. 2, 242.—**F.** In *simple constr.*: tunicam, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 13: derepta acus, id. ib. 1, 14, 18. **II.** Fig.: *To detract from, impair, lessen*: quantum de meā auctoritate deripuisset, C. Sull. 1, 2.

dērīsio, ōnis, *f.* [derideo] *A laughing to scorn, mockery, derision* (late Lat.): derisionis materia, Arn. 7, p. 239: eritis derisio in gentibus, Lact. 4, 18.

dērīsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A mocker, scoffer, a satirical person* (rare; not in Cic.): Pl. 11, 52, 114; Suet. Cal. 38; Quint. 3, 8, 51; Hor. S. 2, 6, 54; id. A. P. 433.—Applied to a (jeering) parasite, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 11.

dērīsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [derisor] (*Pertaining to a scoffer*; hence) *Serving for laughter, ridiculous*: conditiones, Marcian. Dig. 28, 7, 14.

1. **dērīsus,** a, um, *P.* of derideo.

2. **dērīsus,** ūs, *m.* [derideo] *Mockery, scorn, derision* (prps. not ante-Aug.): Phæd. 5, 7, 3; Sen. Contr. 4 procem.; Quint. 6, 3, 7; id. 6, 2, 15; Tac. Agr. 39; Suet. Tib. 70.

dērīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [derivo] **I.** Prop.: Of water: *A carrying* or *drawing off; a turning away* into a different channel: derivationes fluminum, C. Off. 2, 4, 14: solennis derivatio (*sc.* laeūs Albani), Liv. 5, 15 (cf. shortly before, priusquam ex lacu Albano aqua emissa foret). **II.** Fig.: **A.** *A turning off* or *aside*: dictum aliquod in aliquem usum tuum opportunā derivatione convertere, Macr. S. 6, 1.—**B.** In Gramm.: *Derivation, etymology* of words: Pl. ap. Serv. Æ. 9, 706; Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 57; Charis. p. 73 P.—**C.** In Rhet.: *An exchanging* of one word for another of like meaning, to soften the expression (as fortis for temerarius, liberalis for prodigus, etc.), Quint. 3, 7, 25.

dērīvātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [derivo, *no.* II. B.] In the later grammat. lang.: *Derivative*: nomina, Prisc. p. 593 P.: species verborum, id. p. 824 ib.

dē-rīvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; rivus] **I.** Prop.: Of water: *To lead, turn,* or *draw off*: de fluvio aquam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 12 *sq.*: aqua ex flumine derivata, Cæs. B. G. 7, 72: flumen, Hirt. ib. 8, 40; cf. humorem in colliquias, Col. 2, 8, 3; Hirt. B. Alex. 27, 2. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To draw off, turn away, divert* (oft. in Cic.): nihil in suam domum inde, C. Tusc. 5, 25, 72: alia ex his fontibus, Quint. 2, 17, 40; cf., hoc fonte derivata clades, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 19: derivare animum curāque levare, *to divert, distract*, Lucr. 2, 365: iram alicujus in se, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 9; so, culpam in aliquem, C. 2 Verr. 2, 20 *fin.*: partem curæ et cogitationis in Asiam, id. Phil. 11, 9, 22: exspectationem largitionis agrariæ in agrum Campanum, id. Att. 2, 16.—**B.** In Gramm.: *To derive* one word from another: Quint. 1, 6, 38; Diom. p. 310 P.

dērŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [derogo] *A partial abrogation* of a law, *a derogation*: "tertium est (genus) de legum derogationibus," *etc.*, C. Cornel. I. (IV. 2, p. 449 ed. Orell.); cf. Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15.

dērŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [derogo, *no.* II. A.] *A detractor, depreciator*: Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

dērŏgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [derogo, *no.* I., through obsol. *derogator*, "one who partly repeals"] *Belonging to a partial repeal*: edictum, Julian. Dig. 25, 4, 2.

dē-rŏgĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; rogito] *To ask after repeatedly*: Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 60.

dē-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; rogo] **I.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *To repeal part of a* law; *to restrict, modify* it: **A.** With *ex*: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, C. Rep. 3, 22, 33.—**B.** With *de*: de lege aliquid derogare aut legem abrogare, C. Inv. 2, 45, 134; C. Cornel. I. (IV. 2, p. 449 ed. Orell.).—**C.** With *Dat.*: derogatur legi, quum pars detrahitur, Modest. Dig. 16, 102. **II.** Meton.: **A.** With personal subjects: *To take away, detract from, to diminish* any thing: **1.** With *de*: de magnificentiā aut de honestate quiddam, C. Inv. 2, 58, 175; cf. id. ib. 2, 17, 53: de testium fide, id. Cæcin. 1 *fin.*—**2.** With *ex*: si quid ex hac ipsā (æquitate) accusator derogat, C. Inv. 2, 46, 136.—**3.** With *Dat.* (so most freq.): non mihi tantum derogo, tametsi nihil arrogo, ut, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Am. 32, 89: fidem alicui, C. Fl. 4, 9: gratiam nomini, Pl. 7, 28, 29.—**4.** In *simple constr.*: fidem, C. Quint. 23, 75.—**B.** With abstract subjects: quorum virtuti, generi, rebus gestis, fidem et auctoritatem in testimonio cupiditatis suspicio derogavit, C. Font. 7, 23: ubi certam derogat vetustas fidem Liv. 7, 6.

dē-rōsus, a, um, *P.* of obsol. derodo [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; rodo] *Gnawed away, nibbled*: clipeos esse a muribus, C. de Div. 1, 44, 99: vitis a cochleis, Pl. 11, 37, 62: ficus a locustis, id. 17, 25, 38.

Dertōna, æ, *f. A city in Liguria* (now *Tortona*). Pl. 3, 5, 7; Brut. ap. C. Fam. 11, 10 *fin.*; Vell. 1, 15, 5.—Hence, **Dertōnensis,** e, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Dertona*: horrea, Cassiod. Var. 12, 27: fabri, Inscr. Orell. 72.

dē-runcīno, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a., runcina] (*To plane off*; hence, Fig.) *To deceive, cheat* (only in the follg. passages): militem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 6: ego deruncinatus, deartuatus sum miser, id. Capt. 3, 4, 108.

dē-rŭo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (rare) **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To cast down*: hiems immensam vim aquarum ruptis nubibus deruat, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27.—**B.** Fig.: *To take away*: cumulum de laudibus alicujus, C. Att. 16, 11, 2. **II.** *Neut.*: *To fall down*: App. M. 7, p. 196; so, id. ib. 2, p. 128.

dē-ruptus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; rumpo] (*Broken off* or *away*; hence, like abruptus, of localities) *Precipitous, steep* (not before Lucr.): dextra pars (maceriæ) in aliquantum altitudinis, Liv. 42, 14: saxa, Lucr. 6, 539: ripæ, Liv. 37, 39: angustiæ (with præcipites), id. 21, 33: collis (with arduus), Tac. A. 2, 80: spatia terræ (with prona), Gell. 6, 2, 11: —*Comp.*: in deruptiorem tumulum, Liv. 38, 2.—As *Subst.*: **derupta,** ōrum, *n. Precipices*: in derupta præcipitati, Liv. 38, 2 *fin.*: per derupta et avia, Tac. A. 4, 45; id. ib. 6, 21.

☞ *Sup.* and *Adv.* seem not to occur.

dē-sācro (**-ĕcro**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; sacro] (post-Aug. and rare): **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To consecrate, dedicate*: quercum Triviæ, Stat. Th. 9, 586.—**B.** Of persons: *To deify*: omnia quæ desacratis decrevit antiquitas, Capitol. Anton. Philos. 18 *fin.*; dub. al. de sacratis. **II.** Fig.: *To devote, destine* to any use: chamæleon per singula membra desecratus, *i. e. prescribed*, Pl. 28, 8, 29.

dē-sævĭo, ĭi, *no sup.*, īre (*Pluperf. Subj.*: desævisset, Suet. Ner. 29), 4. *v. n.* [de; sævio] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (*β*)): **A.** Prop.: *To rave furiously, rage* (not ante-Aug.; rare): **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: tragicā in arte, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14.—**2.** With *Abl.*: toto Æneas desævit in æquore, Virg. Æ. 10, 569: pelago hiems, id. ib. 4, 52.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: omnes in artūs, Luc. 6, 540.—**4.** *Abs.*: belli Punici procella, Flor. 2, 6, 12.—**B.** Meton. (late Lat.): *To treat cruelly* or *with brutality*: quem post necem prophetarum interfecerunt, et, suffigendo nervos ejus clavis, desævierunt, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.): *To cease raving* or *raging*: nec, dum desæviat ira, Exspectat, Luc. 5, 334.

dē-salto, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; salto] *To dance, to represent by dancing*: desaltato cantico abiit, Suet. Cal. 54 *fin.*: fabulosas antiquitatum libidines, Cyprian. de Spect.

dē-scendo, di, sum, dĕre (*Perf. redupl.* descendidit, Valer. Antias. ap. Gell. 7, 8 *fin.*: descendiderant, Laber. ib.), 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; scando] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To come, go,* or *fall down, to descend* (*opp.* ascendo; class.): **1.** With *ex*: ex equo descendere, C. Sen. 10, 34: ex equis, Hirt. B. Hisp. 15, 2: e curru, Suet. Tib. 20: e tribunali, id. Claud. 15.—**2.** With *de*: de rostris, C. Vatin. 11, 26: de templo, Liv. 44, 45: de cœlo, id. 6, 18.—**3.** With *ab*; cœlo ab alto, Virg. Æ. 8, 423: vertice montis ab alto, id. ib. 7, 675: ab Histro (Dacus), id. G. 2, 497.—**4.** With *Abl.*: equo, Sall. Hist. Frgm. 5, p. 997 Corte: cœlo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 1: monte, id. Æ. 4, 159: aggeribus Alpinis atque arce Monœci, id. ib. 6, 831: antro Castalio, Ov. M. 3, 14.—**5.** With *per*: per clivum, Ov. F. 1, 263.—**6.** With *in c. Acc.*: in mare de cœlo, Lucr. 6, 427: cœlo in hibernas undas, Virg. G. 4, 235: in æstum, Lucr. 6, 402: in campos, Luc. 6, 736: in Piræum, Quint. 8, 6, 64.—**7.** With *ad*: ad naviculas, C. Ac. 2, 48 *fin.*: ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras, Virg. Æ. 6, 404: ad suos honores templaque, Ov. F. 5, 551.—**8.** With *infra*: sinus vestis infra genua, Curt. 6, 5, 27.—**9.** With *Dat.*: nocti (*i. e.* ad inferos), Sil. 13, 708; cf., Erebo, id. 13, 759.—**10.** *Abs.*: turbo descendit, Lucr. 6, 438; cf. Virg. E. 7, 60: asta tu, descendam (*sc.* ex equo), *dismount, alight*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 120; Suet. Galb. 18: descendens (*sc.* e lecto), Tib. 1, 5, 41: descendo (*sc.* de arce), Virg. Æ. 2, 632: umbræ descendentes (*sc.* ad inferos), Stat. S. 5, 5, 41.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To go down, to go, to come* from the dwelling-houses (which in Rome were mostly situated on eminences) to the forum, the comitia, *etc.*: **a.** With *de*: de palatio et ædibus suis, C. Rosc. Am. 46, 133.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in forum descendens, Crass. ap. C. de Or. 2, 66, 267.—**c.** With *ad*: ad forum, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 538, 26; Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 14; Liv. 24, 7: ad comitia, Suet. Cæs. 13.—**d.** *Abs.*: hodie non descendit Antonius, C. Phil. 2, 6, 15; so, id. 2 Verr. 2, 38; Liv. 2, 54; id. 3, 48; id. 1, 8; Hor. Epod. 7, 7 (from the Carinæ to the forum); Sen. Ben. 3, 27.

2. Milit. *t. t.*: *To march down* from an eminence into the plain, *etc.*: **a.** With *ex*: ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, Cæs. B. C. 3, 98: ex loco superiore, id. ib. 3, 65.—**b.** With *Adv. of place*: qua (*sc.* de monte), Sall. J. 50, 3: inde (*sc.* de arce), Liv. 32, 32; cf. id. 7, 29.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: in æquum locum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 53: in æquum, Liv. 1, 12: in campum omnibus copiis, id. 23, 29: in plana, Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 18.—**d.** With *ad*: ad Alexandriam, Liv. 45, 12.—**e.** *Abs.*: Liv. 44, 5; so, Frontin. Strat. 3, 17, 9; id. ib. 4, 5, 10.

3. Medic. *t. t.*, of the excrements: *To pass off, pass through*: Cels. 2, 4: olera, id. 1, 6: cibus, Pl. 23, 1, 1: alvus, Cels. 2, 7.

4. Pregn.: *To sink down, penetrate into* any thing (so freq. only after the Aug. age; not in Cic. and Cæs.): **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: ferrum in corpus, Liv. 1, 41; cf. Sil. 16, 544: (arundo) in caput, Luc. 6, 216: in jugulos gladiis descendebant (hostes), Flor. 3, 10, 13: ense in jugulos, Claud. B. Get. 601: in terram (fulmen), Pl. 2, 55, 56: in rimam calamus, id. 17, 14, 24.—**b.** With *ad*: lapathi radix ad tria cubita, Pl. 19, 6, 31.—**c.** With *Abl.*: toto corpore pestis, Virg. Æ. 5, 683.—**d.** *Abs.*: galeæ vetant descendere cristæ, *to sink down*, Stat. Th. 9, 262.

5. *To sink* or *lie down* for copulation: Cat. 112, 2; Juv. 11, 163.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To descend; to go* or *come downwards, to sink down* (esp. in Quint.): (vox) attollitur concitatis affectibus, compositis descendit, id. 11, 3, 65; id. 9, 3, 55; id. 9, 4, 23.

B. *To lower one's self, descend to; to yield, agree to* any act, esp. to one which is unpleasant or wrong (esp. in Cic. and Cæs.): **1.** With *ad*: senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, C. Rep. 1, 43, 67; cf. id. de Or. 2, 6, 22: ad calamitatum societates, id. Læl. 17, 64: suā voluntate sapientem descendere ad rationes civitatis non solere, id. Rep. 1, 6, 11: ad ejusmodi consilium, Cæs. B. G. 5, 29: ad in-

nocentium supplicia, id. ib. 6, 16 *fin.*: ad vim atque ad arma. id. ib. 7, 33: ad gravissimas verborum contumelias, id. B. C. 3, 83: ad accusandum, ad inimicitias, C. Mur. 27, 56; cf. id. Verr. Div. in Caec. 1, 1: ad extrema, Pollio ap. C. Fam. 10, 33, 4: ad mancipiorum quaestūs, Suet. Vesp. 4: ad frontis urbanae praemia, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: preces in omnes, Virg. Æ. 5, 782.—**3.** With *Adv.*: videte, quo descendam, judices, C. Font. 1, 2; cf. Cas. B. C. 1, 81.—**4.** *Abs.*: placet mihi ista defensio; descendo, *I acquiesce*, C. 2 Verr. 2, 72, 177.

C. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): *To go to, to engage in:* in causam, C. Phil. 8, 2 *init.*; Liv. 36, 7; Tac. H. 3, 3: in parties, *to side with*, id. A. 15, 50.

D. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): In aciem, proelium, *etc., To go into battle, to engage:* in aciem, Liv. 8, 8; id. 23, 29; id. 24, 8; Frontin. Strat. 1, 11, 11; Just. 14, 3, 1: in proelium, Frontin. Strat. 2, 1, 10; Just. 21, 2, 5: in certamen, C. Tusc. 2, 23: ad pugnam, Frontin. Strat. 2, 1, 11; id. ib. 2, 5, 41; in bellum, Just. 15, 4, 21; id. 38, 8, 1; cf. in belli periculum, id. 15, 1, 2.

E. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 4.): *To sink deep into, to penetrate deeply:* **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius, quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, Sall. J. 11, 7: cura in animos Patrum, Liv. 3, 52.—**2.** With *Adv.*: ut altius injuriae quam merita descendant, Sen. Ben. 1, 1 *med.*—**3.** With *ad*: qui (*sc.* metus deorum) quum descendere ad animos non posset, Liv. 1, 19.

F. (Mostly ante-Aug.): *To descend* or *proceed from, to originate with, take rise from* any person or thing: ex gradu ascendentium vel descendentium uxorem ducere, Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 68: quod genus liberalitatis ex jure gentium descendit, Ulp. Dig. 43, 26, 1; cf. Paul. ib. 18, 1, 57 *fin.*: Pl. 22, 24, 51.

G. In Quint., *To depart, deviate, differ from:* tantum ab eo defluebat, quantum ille (*sc.* Seneca) ab antiquis descenderat, Quint. 10, 1, 128 Spald.; id. 3, 5, 8.

☞ The use of the passive in Pliny the Elder and Prudentius is rare: latitudo descenditur, Pl. 2, 16, 13, § 71: descensos gradūs, Prud. Apoth. 1075.

dēscensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [descendo] (post-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: *A going down, descending:* balinearum, *into the bath*, Pl. 20, 17, 69. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A sunken place* in a bathing room: Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 26.

1. **dēscensus,** a, um, *P.*, v. descendo, *fin.*, ☞.

2. **dēscensus,** ūs, *m.* [descendo] **A.** (acc. to descendo, *no.* I. A.) (Prop.: *A descending; Meton.: Concr.*): *A descending way, a descent:* qua illi descensus erat, Sall. C. 57, 3: difficilis et praeruptus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40; cf., facilis descensus Averno, Virg. Æ. 6, 128: ipso descensu J. vis spelunca, Pl. 16, 26, 46.—**B.** (acc. to descendo, *no.* I. B. 5.): *A lying down* for copulation: Var. R. R. 2, 5, 13.

dē-scisco, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, iscĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; sc(isc)o] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To set one's self loose, to free one's self* from a connection with any one, *to withdraw, revolt from* him = sciscendo deficere (class., most freq. in the histt.; in the Aug. poets not at all): multae longinquiores civitates ab Afranio descivunt, Cas. B. C. 1, 60 *fin.*: ut a nobis desciscatis, id. ib. 2, 32: ab aliquo, C. Phil. 11, 9, 21; Liv. 6, 36; Hirt. B. Alex. 7, 2; id. B. Afr. 55; Suet. Tit. 5; Just. 5, 1 *fin.*—**B.** *To desert to, go over to any one:* **1.** With *ad:* ad aliquem, Liv. 31, 7: Praenestae ab Latinis ad Romanos descivit, id. 2, 19; cf., also, Front. Strat. 4, 3, 14.—**2.** *Impers. Pass.:* quibus invitis desciscatur ad Samnites erat, Liv. 9, 16; Flor. 3, 5, 6.—**3.** *Abs.:* quum Fidenae aperte desciscent, Liv. 1, 27; cf. id. 21, 19; Tac. H. 1, 31; Suet. Cas. 68; Front. Strat. 1, 8, 6; Stat. Th. 2, 311.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of personal subjects: **1.** *To depart, deviate, withdraw from* a person or thing: With *ab:* a nobis desciscere quaeres? Lucr. 1, 104: a se ipse, C. Att. 2, 4, 2: si Cicero a Demosthene paullum in hac parte descivit, Quint. 9, 4, 146: cur Zeno ab hac antiqua institutione desciverit, C. Fin. 4, 8, 19: a pristina causa, id. Fam. 1, 9, 17 Orell. *N. cr.*: a veritate, id. Ac. 2, 15; a disciplina, Vell. 2, 81, 1: a consuetudine parentum, Pl. Ep. 3, 20, 4: a vita, *to separate, sever one's self* (as if fast bound), C. Fin. 3, 18, 61.—*Impers. Pass.:* praecipiti cursu a virtute descitum, ad vitia transcursum, Vell. 2, 1.—**2.** *To fall off to, decline to; to degenerate into:* ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem, C. Fam. 2, 16; cf. ad saevitiam, ad cupiditatem, Suet. Dom. 10: in regem (*i. e. to degenerate*), Flor. 4, 3, 4.—**B.** Of things as subjects: *To depart* or *deviate from:* quis ignorat et eloquentiam et ceterna artes descivisse ab ista vetere gloria, Tac. Or. 28: (vitis) gracili arvo non desciscit, *does not degenerate*, Col. 3, 2, 13; cf. id. 3, 10, 18.

dē-scŏbīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; scobina] *To file* or *scrape off* (ante- and post-class.; rare): supercilia, Var. ap. Non. 492, 11; id. ib. 99, 28; Arn. 6, p. 200.

dē-scrībo, psi, ptum, bĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de; scribo] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.): **A.** Prop.: *To copy off, transcribe* any thing *from* an original (freq. in Cic.): scripsit Balbus ad me, se a te (*i. e.* e tuo exemplo) quintum de Finibus librum descripsisse, C. Att. 13, 21; cf. id. Ac. 2, 4, 11: epistolam, id. Att. 8, 9.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To represent by drawing, to delineate, depict, draw, sketch, paint:* **a.** In *simple constr.*: caelum, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 7: aliquid, C. Sen. 14, 49.—**b.** With *in c. Abl.*: geometricas formas in arena, C. Rep. 1, 17, 29: formas in pulvere, Liv. 25, 31; cf., also, C. Fin. 5, 19, 50.—**c.** With *Abl.*: caeli meatūs radio, Virg. Æ. 6, 850; cf., also, id. E. 3, 41: descripta tabella Vita senis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 33: sphaera astris descripta, C. Rep. 1, 14, 22.—**d.** With *Adv.*: rectius formam, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 22.—**e.** *Without Object:* non Archimedes melius potuit describere, C. Clu. 32, 87.

2. *To mark off, divide, class, arrange, distribute* into parts: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: populum in tribūs tres curiasque triginta, C. Rep. 2, 8, 14: libertinos in quatuor urbanas tribūs, Liv. 45, 15: annum in duodecim menses, id. 1, 19, 31: plebem in clientelas principum, C. Rep. 2, 9: duodena jugera in singulos homines, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85.—**b.** In *simple constr.*: ea Tatio sic erant descripta vivo, C. Rep. 2, 8, 14.—**c.** With *Adv.*: quam commode omnes ordines descripti, C. Rep. 4, 2, 2.—**d.** With *Abl.*: descriptus populus censu, ordinibus, aetatibus, C. Leg. 3, 19, 44.—**e.** With *ex:* classes centuriasque et hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit, Liv. 1, 42.—**f.** With *Relative clause:* quae sint in jure a; te describere, C. de Or. 2, 33, 143.

3. *To ascribe, apportion, appoint, assign* to any one as his share: **a.** *Aliquid alicui:* vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus, Cas. B. C. 3, 42: vectigal Graecis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 33; Just. 16, 3, 9: suum cuique munus, Q. C. Pet. Cons. 14, 57: jura civitatibus, C. Rep. 1, 2, 2: jura nobis, id. Quint. 14, 55.—**b.** In *simple constr.*: jura, C. 2 Verr. 5, 11, 27; so, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: civili jure descripto, id. Sest. 42, 91: officia, id. Ac. 2, 36, 114: pecuniae maximae describuntur, id. Fam. 12, 1, 1; cf., Hirt. B. Alex. 51: descriptas vices, Hor. A. P. 86.—**c.** With *ad:* pecuniam ad rationem, C. Fl. 14, 32.—**d.** With *pro:* civitatibus pro numero militum pecuniarum summas, C. 2 Verr. 5, 25, 62.—**e.** With *ab:* jus ab antiqua gente descripsit (*sc.* Ancus), Liv. 1, 32.

C. Fig. (acc. to *no.* B. 1.): *To represent, delineate, describe:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: malos mores, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165: hominum sermones more-que, C. Or. 40, 138: si quis erat dignus describi, quod malus ac fur, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 3: pulium equinum, Quint. 8, 2, 15: vulnera Parthi, Hor. S. 2, 1, 15: lucum, aram Dianae, flumen Rhenum, pluvium arcum, id. A. P. 18: praecepta, Hor. S. 2, 3, 34.—**2.** With *Objective clause:* nec qui descripsit corrumpi semina matrum, Ov. Tr. 2, 415: quum oppidum a Metello oppugnari describeret, Gell. 9, 1, 1.—**3.** With *Abl.*: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda. C. Inv. 1, 8, 11.—**4.** With *second Acc.*: me latronem ac sicarium abjecti homines et perditi describebant, C. Mil. 18, 47.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (a)): **A.** Prop.: *To write down:* quaecunque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo, Virg. Æ. 3, 445.—**B.** Fig.: *To describe, lay down:* rationem belli, C. Cat. 2, 6, 13.—**C.** Meton.: *To carve* or *cut* in the bark of a tree, etc.: in viridi nuper quae cortice fagi Carmina descripsi, Virg. E. 5, 14.

descripte, *adv.* [descriptus, *no.* II.] *In order, distinctly:* descripte et electe in genus quodque causae, quid cuique conveniat, digerere, C. Inv. 1, 30, 49.

descripta, ōrum, *n. plur.* [describo, *no.* II.] (*Things written down*; hence) *Records*, etc.: recitari factorum dictorumque ejus descripta per dies jussit, Tac. A. 6, 24.

descriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [describo] **A.** (acc. to describo, *no.* I. B. 1.) (Prop.: *The act of drawing*, etc.; Meton. *Concr.*) *A delineation, drawing, sketch:* explicate descriptionem imaginemque tabularum, C. 2 Verr. 2, 77, 190.—*Plur.*: descriptionibus aliquid explicare, C. Tusc. 1, 17, 38: volutarum, Vitr. 3, 3: orbis terrarum, *i. e. maps*, id. 8, 2.

B. (acc. to describo, *no.* I. B. 2.): **1.** *A distribution, division:* decuriatio tribulium, descriptio populi, C. Planc. 18, 45; cf. Liv. 4, 4: legionum et auxiliorum, Suet. Tib. 30: privatarum possessionum, C. Off. 1, 7, 21: expetendarum fugiendarumve rerum, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: sumptūs, id. Fl. 14, 32.—**2.** *A proper disposition, order, arrangement:* constitutio aut descriptio aut disciplina reipublicae, C. Rep. 1, 46, 70: via descriptionis atque ordinis (in oratione), id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: aedificandi descriptio, id. Off. 1, 39; cf. id. Sen. 17, 59: magistratuum, id. Leg. 3, 2, 5; cf. civitatis, id. Sest. 65, 137.—*Plur.*: descriptiones temporum, C. Ac. 1, 3, 9.

C. (acc. to describo, *no.* I. C.): **1.** *A delineation, description, picture, portraiture* in words: nominis brevis et aperta descriptio, C. Inv. 2, 18, 55: locorum, Quint. 9, 2, 44: convivii luxuriosi, id. 8, 3, 66.—**2.** *A delineating of character*: C. de Or. 3, 53, 205; id. Top. 22, 83; Quint. 9, 1, 31: Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51.

descriptĭuncula, ae, *f. dim.* [descriptio, *no.* C. 1.] *A short description* or *delineation*: celebres subtexere, Sen. Suas. 2 *med.*

descriptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [describo, *no.* I.] *Descriptive*: definitio, Boeth. de Defin. p. 65.

descriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A describer, delineator*: morum, Lact. 5, 9.

descriptus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of describo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to describo, *no.* I. B. 2.) (*Marked off*; hence): *Precisely ordered, properly arranged*: materies orationis omnibus locis descripta, instructa ornataque, C. de Or. 2, 34, 145; cf. ordo verborum, id. Or. 59, 200:—*Comp.*: natura nihil est aptius, nihil descriptius, C. Fin. 3, 22, 74.

☞ *Sup.* does not occur.

dē-scrōbo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (a); scrobs] *To set, embed*: gemmas auro, Tert. Res. Carn. 7.

dē-sculpo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; sculpo] *To carve out, to fashion*: simulacrum ligno seu lapide desculpitur, Tert. ad. Nat. 1, 12.

dē-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, cāre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; seco] *To cut off* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: vitem, Var. R. R. 1, 41, 3: segetes et prata, Col. 11, 1, 8: herbam, id. 2, 17, 5: cf. also, Cas. B. C. 3, 58; Liv. 2, 5: Ov. R. Am. 191: illud (*sc.* proximum) desecabis, hoc agglutinabis, C. Att. 16, 6, 4: auribus desectis, Cas. B. G. 7, 4: cervice desectā, Liv. 31, 34: desecto collo, Virg. Æ. 8, 458.—**B.** With *ab:* uvas a vite, Col. 12, 43.—**C.** With *ex:* partes ex toto, C. Univ. 7.—**D.** With *Adv. of place:* particulam undique, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 15.—**E.** With *Abl.*: spicas falcibus (al. falcibus), Liv. 42, 64: saxa metallis, *i. e. to carve out*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 85.

desecro, are, v. desacro.

dēsectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desecco] *A cutting off*: Col. 6, 3, 1.

dē-sĕnesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; senesco] *To diminish by age, die away:* ira belli desenuit, Sall. H. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 887 P.

dē-sĕro, ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; 1. sero] (*To undo, to sever* one's connection with another; hence)

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To leave in the lurch, fail, forsake, abandon, desert* (like the syn. derelinquere; of a more restricted signif. than relinquere, which denotes, in general, to depart from, to leave any one. Deserere appears also to belong orig. to milit. lang., and to signify a cowardly running away from battle, or desertion from the army; whence its frequent combination with prodere) (class.): ut jurent omnes, se exercitum ducesque non deserturos neque prodituros, Cæs. B. C. 1, 76; cf. id. ib. 2, 32: deseritur a suis Varus, id. ib. 1, 13; cf. id. ib. 1, 15; id. B. G. 5, 3; id. ib. 7, 2: pignus deserere, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 75: te amantem non deseram, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 101; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 9, 91: quum amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic. Q. Fr. 1. 3, 5: me deseruisti ac dereliquisti, id. Planc. 5, 13; cf. ager decumanus propter ejus avaritiam desertus est, id. 2 Verr. 3, 51 *init.*: Avaricum deserere, Cæs. B. G. 7, 30; cf. cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis id. ib. 2, 29: fratrem ne desere frater, Virg. Æ. 10, 600: thalamos ne desere pactos, id. ib. 10, 649.—**B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To desert*: *Abs.*: Quint. 9, 2, 85; Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 7 *sq.*

II. Fig.: *To forsake, give up, abandon*: **A.** Of personal subjects: **1.** In *simple constr.*: Petreius non deserit sese, armat familiam, *etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 75: suum jus, C. Cæcin. 35 *fin.*; cf. desertarum derelictarumque rerum patrocinium suscipere, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: preces, promissa, spem, obsecrationem et fideles literas alicujus, id. Att. 3, 19, 2: causam, id. Sull. 20, 58; id. Fat. 6, 12; id. Fam. 1, 5 a., 3; Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 65; cf. desertam ac proditam causam queri, Liv. 2, 54: ullam officii partem, C. Fin. 1, 7, 24; cf. officium (with prætermittere defensionem), id. Off. 1, 9, 28: susceptum officium, Cæs. B. C. 3, 18: vitam, C. Sest. 22 *ad fin.*; cf. id. Sen. 20, 72: deditionem, Sall. J. 70, 1: studia sapientiæ, Quint. 12, 2, 8: viam virtutis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 44: vestigia Græca, id. A. P. 287: fastidiosam copiam, id. Od. 3, 29, 9: deseremur potius a re familiari, quam a republicâ, C. Att. 16, 3, 1; cf. Cæs. B. G. 5, 34; C. Att. 3, 15, 2; id. ib. 4, 10, 1.—**2.** With *Abl.*: deseror conjuge, Ov. H. 12, 161; so, Prop. 2, 7, 17: desertus viribus, Phæd. 1, 21, 3: gurgite, Stat. Th. 4, 707: suis, Tac. A. 3, 20 *fin.*—**B.** Of things as subjects: genus hunc cursorem deserunt, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 13: aliquem corpus, vires, Tac. A. 6, 50: donec te deseret ætas, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 10: me lucerna, C. Att. 7, 7 *fin.*: fama Curium Fabricium, id. Tusc. 1, 46: nec facundia deseret hunc nec lucidus ordo, Hor. A. P. 41; Quint. 2, 1, 9; Ov. H. 12, 52.

dē-serpo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; serpo] *To creep down* (post-Aug. and rare): deserpit genis lanugo, Stat. Th. 6, 586; cf. App. Apol. p. 315.

dēsertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desero] **A.** (acc. to desero, *no.* I. A.): *A forsaking, deserting*: cibi, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 2. 1.—**B** (acc. to desero, *no.* I. B.): Milit. *t. t.*: *Desertion*: Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3; 5.—**C.** (acc. to desero, *no.* II.): *A slighting, neglect*: juris humani, Liv. 41, 24.

dēsertor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to desero, *no.* I. A.): *One who forsakes, abandons, deserts* a person, *etc.*: amicorum, C. Att. 8, 9, 3: communis utilitatis aut salutis, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64.—**B.** (acc. to desero, *no.* I. B.): **1.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A runaway, deserter*: Cæs. B. G. 6, 23; Liv. 3, 69; id. 23, 18 *fin.*; Tac. A. 1, 21; id. ib. 3, 73; Suet. Cæs. 68; id. Oth. 11; Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 29; Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3; 5.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *Act.* with *Gen.*: *A deserter, a fugitive from*: Amoris, Ov. H. 19, 157: Asiæ, Virg. Æ. 12, 15.—**b.** *Pass.* with *Gen.*: *That is abandoned* or *forsaken by*: odi artûs fragilemque hunc corporis usum Desertorem animi, Stat. Th. 8, 740.

dēsertrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that forsakes, neglects*: divinæ legis, Tert. de Hab. Mulier. 1.

dēsertus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of desero.

II. *Pa.*: *Deserted*; esp. of places, *desert, solitary, waste*: in locis desertis, Cæs. B. G. 5, 53: urbes dirutæ ac pene desertæ, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: deserta via et inculta, id. Cœl. 18: frequens an desertus locus, Quint. 5, 10, 37.—Of objects in solitary places: stipes, Tib. 1, 1, 12 Voss. and Huschke: arbores, Prop. 1, 20, 36.—*Comp.*: reditus desertior, C. Pis. 23, 55; nihil turpius ac desertius, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5:—*Sup.*: oræ desertissimæ, C. Sest. 22, 50: desertissima solitudo, id. 2 Verr. 5, 67 *init.*—As *Subst.* (since the Aug. age): **1. deserta,** ōrum, *n.*, *Desert places, deserts, wastes*: **a.** *Abs*: Virg. Æ. 6, 81; id. G. 3, 342; Pl. 5, 4, 4; Frontin. Strat. 3, 1, 2.—**b.** With *Gen.*: Libyæ deserta, Virg. Æ. 1, 384; so, id. G. 3, 291; 462; Frontin. Strat. 1, 7, 7.—**2. desertum,** i, *n.* (Eccl. Lat.): *The desert*: in deserto, Prud. Apoth. 774; so, Hier. Ep. 125, 2.

dē-servĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (*β*); servio] *To serve zealously, be devoted to* (class.): With *Dat.*: **A.** Of personal subjects: valetudini tuæ, dum mihi deservis, servisti non satis, C. Fam. 16, 18: cuivis, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: grammatico soli deserviamus, deinde geometræ? Quint. 1, 12, 6; Ov. Am. 1, 3, 5: (Epicurei) sibi indulgentes et corpori deservientes, C. Leg. 1, 13, 39: studiis, Pl. Ep. 7, 7, 3: honoribus, id. Pan. 77, 6.—**B.** Of things as subjects: si officia, si operæ, si vigiliæ deserviunt amicis, præsto sunt omnibus, C. Sull. 9, 26: nec unius oculis flumina, maria deserviunt, Pl. Pan. 50, 1; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 77.

dēses, idis (*Nom. sing.* seems not to occur), *adj.* [desideo] (*Sitting down*; hence) *Inactive, indolent, idle* (prps. not ante-Aug; not in Aug. Poets):

I. Prop.: Of persons: **A.** *Abs.*: sedemus desides domi, Liv. 3, 68; id. 1, 32; id. 3, 7; Col. 12, 1, 2; Gell. 13, 8 *fin.*—**B.** With *ab*: desidem ab opere suo, Col. 7, 12, 2.

II. Fig.: Of inanimate things: nec rem Romanam tam desidem unquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv. 21, 16: naturâ deside torpet orbis, Luc. 9, 436: desidis otia vitæ, Stat. S. 3, 5, 85: causæ desidis anni, id. ib. 3, 1, 2: deside passu Ire, id. S. 5, 2, 61: deside curâ, id. Th. 6, 147.

dē-sicco, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (*β*); sicco] *To dry up* (ante- and post-class.): vasa desiccari jubet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 30: præterea chymum stomacho desiccat iniquum, Sereu. Samm. 48, 900: herba desiccata, App. Herb. 49.

dē-sĭdĕo, sēdi, *no perf.*, sĭdēre, 2. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; sedeo]

I. Gen.: *To sit down* in a place; and with the accessory notion of inactivity, *to sit idle, to remain inactive* (rare; not in Cic.): **A.** With *Adv.*: tam diu Ibi desidere neque rediro filium, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 4.—**B.** With *Acc. of time*: frustra ibi totum desedi diem, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 2.—**C.** With *Dat.*: ruinam metuens aquila ramis desidet, Phæd. 2, 4, 21: amœnioribus locis, Quint. 5, 8, 1.—**D.** With *apud*: apud Nicomedem, Suet. Cæs. 2.—**E.** With *in c. Abl.*: in aliquo spectaculo, Sen. Ep. 7, 2: in discrimine sociorum, Suet. Cæs. 4.

II. Esp.: *To go to stool*: Cels. 2, 7; id. 2, 12; id. 4, 18.

dēsīderābilis, e, *adj.* [desidero] *To be longed for, desirable* (rare): desiderabilia (anteponantur) iis, quibus facile carere possis, C. Top. 18, 69; id. Fin. 1, 16, 55; Liv. 24, 5; cf. Tac. H. 2, 76:—*Comp.*: Suet. Tib. 21.

☞ *Sup.* does not occur.

dēsīderābiliter, *adv.* [desiderabilis] *With great* or *ardent desire*: concupiscere, Aug. Ep. 143, 2.

dēsīderans, antis,

I. *P.* of desidero.

II. *Pa.*, in *Sup.* desiderantissimus, in the later writers for desideratissimus, as a term of endearment, *Heart's desire, best beloved*: vale, domine, dulcissime, desiderantissime, Front. Ep. 5, 40; so, M. Aur. ib. 1, 5; L. Aur. Verus, ib. 2, 8; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4644.

dēsīderanter, *adv.* [desiderans] *With desire, eagerly* (late Lat.): appetere, Cassiod. Var. 1, 4:—*Comp.*: quanto desiderantius desideras, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. Imp. 13.

Sup. prob. does not occur.

dēsīderātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desidero] *A desiring, longing for* any thing; *a missing* (very rare): voluptatum, C. Sen. 14, 47: relinquetur desideratio, Vitr. 2, 6; id. 8 *præf.*, 3.

dēsīderātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] Gramm. *t. t.*: *Desiderative*: verba (*e. g.* esurio, ceenaturio, *etc.*), Aug. p. 2006 P.

dēsīderātus, a, um,

I. *P.* of desidero.

II. *Pa.*: *Wished for, welcome* (rare): *Sup.*: blandissima et desideratissima promissa, Pl. 30, 1, 1.—In Inscrr., applied to a beloved person: FILIO DESIDERATISSIMO, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 5068; so, Inscr. Grut. 681, 2; 667, 1.

dēsīdērĭum, ĭi, *n.* [desidero]

I. Prop.: *A longing, ardent desire* for any thing not possessed; *grief, regret* for the absence or loss of any thing (freq. and class.; not in Cæs. and Virg.): **A.** With *Gen.*: te desiderium Athenarum cepisset, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 13: me desiderium tenet urbis, C. Fam. 2, 11; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 22: locorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 21: rerum earum, id. 3, 914: esse in desiderio alicujus, C. Fam. 2, 12 *fin.*: Scipionis desiderio moveri, id. ib. 3: defuncti, Suet. Cal. 6: desiderio id fieri tuo (for tui), Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 66:—*Plur.*: C. Rab. Perd. 9, 24.—**B.** *Abs.*: pectora dura tenet desiderium, Enn. ap. C. Rep. 1, 41, 64: alicui esse magno desiderio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 5: explere exspectationem diuturni desiderii, C. de Or. 1, 47, 205: ex desiderio laborare, id. Fam. 16, 11: facere aliquid cum desiderio, id. Læl. 21 *ad fin.*: demus hoc desiderio jam pene publico, Quint. 8, 4, 29:—*Plur.*: Hor. Od. 4, 5, 15; Ov. R. Am. 646.

II. Fig.: As a term of endearment; my *desire*, etc.: mea lux, meum desiderium . . . valete, mea desideria, valete, C. Fam. 14, 2, 2, and *fin.*; Cat. 2, 5.

III. Meton.: **A.** *Want, need, necessity* (rare; not ante-Aug.): cibi potionisque desiderium naturale, Liv. 21, 4; Pl. 11, 50, 111: desideria scabendi, id. 30, 14, 43; id. 23, 2, 29.

B. In the time of the empire: *A request, petition* on the part of inferiors: desideria militum ad Cæsarem ferenda, Tac. A. 1, 19; so, id. 1, 26; Suet. Aug. 17; cf. id. ib. 53; 94; id. Tit. 8; Pl. Pan. 79, 6; Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9; 25, 3, 5.

dē-sīdĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (*β*); root SID, akin to EIAΩ; but cf. considero *init.*] (*To look eagerly* towards a thing; hence)

I. Prop.: *To long for, earnestly wish for, desire* something not possessed (class.): **A.** Of living subjects: **1.** In *simple constr.*: me pater, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 66: natura quid velit, anquirat, desideret, C. Læl. 24, 88: nec sitio honores, nec desidero gloriam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 3: dum illa desideramus, ab aliis avertimur, Quint. 10, 6, 7: nec nunc vires desidero adolescentis: non plus, quam adolescens tauri aut elephanti desiderabam, C. Sen. 9, 27.—**2.** With *Relative clause*: desiderantem quod satis est, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 25.—**3.** With *Acc. of time*: dies noctesque me ames, me desideres, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 113: Sextilem totum mendax desideror, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 2.—**4.** With *Objective clause*: Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 10: mihi dari haud desidero, id. Merc. 1, 2, 37: quo ullam rem ad se importari desiderent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 2.—**5.** With *ab*: ab Chrysippo nihil magnum desideravi, C. Rep. 3, 8, 12; so, id. Att. 8, 14, 2; Quint. 3, 1, 2; id. 5, 10, 3; id. 6, 2, 13.—**6.** With *in c. Abl.*: in milite modestiam et continentiam, Cæs. B. G. 7, 52 *fin.*; cf. C. Brut. 31, 118; Quint. 7, 2, 55; id. 9, 4, 61; id. 10, 2, 9.—**7.** *Abs.*: misere amans desiderat, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 30; so, id. Mil. 4, 6, 29; id. Capt. 1, 2, 42; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 16; id. Hec. 3, 5, 38.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: **1.** In *simple constr.*: desiderarunt te oculi mei, C. Planc. 5, 13; id. Att. 5, 16: nullam virtus aliam mercedem laborum desiderat præter, *etc.*, id. Arch. 11, 28: ut desiderat laus probationem, sic, *etc.*, Quint. 3, 7, 4; id. 1, 12, 4.—**2.** With *Inf.*: desiderant rigari arbores, Pl. 17, 26, 40.

II. Meton.: **A.** With predominant

notion of lacking, wanting: *To miss* any thing: ex mendaciis, quid in oratione tuâ desiderem, C. Rep. 2, 38, 64: si non est, nolis esse neque desideres, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 73: Cæs. B. C. 3, 61.

B. (*effectus pro causa*): *To lose* something; and more freq. *pass.*; *to be missing, to be lost*: in eo prælio non amplius CC milites desideravit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 99; cf. id. ib. 3, 71: ut nulla navis desideretur, id. B. G. 5, 23; cf. id. ib. 7, 11: neque quicquam ex fano præter signum desideratum est, C. 2 Verr. 4, 44, 96.

1. **dēsĭdĭa,** æ, *f.* [desideo] **I.** *A sitting long, remaining* in a place (so rarely): et potes hesternos manibus componere crines, Et longâ faciem quærere desidiâ, Prop. 1, 15, 6.

II. *A sitting idle*, i. e. *idleness, inactivity, slothfulness*: **A.** Prop.: in portum confugere non inertiæ neque desidiæ, C. Brut. 2, 8: (with inertia), id. Sest. 10: (with languor), id. Off. 1, 34, 123; id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: (with socordia), Sall. C. 4, 1: (with segnities), Suet. Galb. 9: corde expelle desidiam tuo, Plaut. Tr. 3, 2, 24; Cæs. B. G. 6, 23; Ov. Am. 1, 9, 31; Virg. G. 4, 94: vitanda est inprobæ Siren, Desidia, Hor. S. 2, 3, 15.: — *Poet.*: Luer. 5, 49 Forb. *N. cr.*: vobis desidiæ cordi, Virg. Æ. 9, 615. — **B.** Fig.: Of an inanimate subject: ager post longam desidiam (*lying fallow*), Col. 2, 17, 3.

2. **dēsĭdĭa,** æ, *f.* [desido] *A subsiding, retiring* (an Appulcian word): maris, App. de Mundo, p. 73; sanguinis, id. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17.

dēsĭdĭābĭlum, i, *n.* [1. desidia] (*The thing serving for lounging*; hence) *A lounging place*: Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 9.

dēsĭdĭōsē, *adv.* [desidiosus] *Slothfully, laxly, indolently*: desidiose agere ætatem, Luer. 4, 1182.

dēsĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. desidia, *no.* II.] (*Full of idleness*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Slothful, indolent, lazy* (rare): desidiosus erat, Ov. R. Am. 162; id. Am. 1, 9, 46: — *Comp.*: desidiosior, a, Var. R. R. 2 *præf.*: desidiosior in professione grammaticâ habebatur, Suet. Gramm. 8: — *Sup.*: si comparer illi, sum desidiosissimus, Pl. Ep. 3, 5, 19. **II.** Meton.: *Causing idleness, making lazy*: "si quod facit, ab eo (nominetur) quod fit, ut quum *desidiosam* artem dicemus, quia *desidiosos facit*," Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43: habet etiam amœnitas ipsa vel sumptuosas vel desidiosas illecebras multas cupiditatum, C. Rep. 2, 4, 8: delectatio, id. de Or. 3, 23, 88: desidiosæ puer (*sc.* Cupido), Ov. Am. 2, 92: — *Sup.*: inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, C. Agr. 2, 33 *fin.*

dē-sīdo, sēdi, *no sup.*, sidĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* I. B. 3. a.; sido] **I.** Prop.: Of inanimate things; esp. of places: *To sink, fall, or settle down*: **A.**: **1.** *Abs.*: tantos terræ motûs factos esse, ut multa oppida corruerint, multis locis labes factæ sint terræque, desederint, C. de Div. 1, 35, 78: so, id. ib. 1, 43, 97; Liv. 32, 9: ovum plenum desidit, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 11; Just. 4, 1, 10. — **2.** With *ex*: ex urinâ quod desidit, album est, Cels. 2, 7; tumor ex toto desidit, id. 7, 18. — **B.** Poet.: Of the apparent sinking of mountains to one flying on high: Gargara desidunt surgenti, Stat. Th. 1, 540. **II.** Fig.: *To sink, lower, deteriorate*: desidentes mores, Liv. prosem.

dēsĭdŭo, adv., pro diuturno, Var. ap. Fulg. p. 565, 2 ed. Mere.

dēsignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [designo] **A.** (acc. to designo, *no.* I.): *A marking out, describing, designating*: cellarum, Vitr. 5, 5: undarum, id. 5, 3: personarum et temporum, C. de Or. 1, 31, 138. — **B.** (acc. to designo, *no.* II. B. 2.): *A disposition, arrangement*: totius operis, Cic. N. D. 1, *b fin.*: librorum meorum, id. Att. 4, 16. — **C.** (acc. to designo, *no.* II. B. 3. a.): *An appointment* of consuls: annua designatio, Tac. A. 2, 36 *ad fin.*

dēsignātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Marking out, designating*: Fig.: ratio, Boëth. in Porphyr. 1, p. 14.

dēsignātor (in Inscrr. sts. erroneously written DISSIGNATOR), ōris, *m.* [designo] *One who orders, regulates, arranges; a regulator*; as a *t. t.*: **A.** *An officer whose duty it was to marshal people in their seats in the theatre*: Plaut. Pœn. prol. 19. — **B.** *A master of ceremonies at funerals; an undertaker*: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 5; Sen. Ben. 6, 38; Tert. Spect. 10; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 934; Inscr. Grut. 691, 1; cf. Don. Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 7. — **C.** *An umpire at public spectacles*, = Gr. βραβευτής: Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 1; C. Att. 4, 3, 2.

dē-signo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; signo] (*To mark* or *trace out*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To describe, designate, define*: **A.** *Aliquid aliquā re*: urbem designat aratro, Virg. Æ. 5, 755; mœnia fossâ, id. ib. 7, 157: mœnia sulco, Ov. F. 4, 825: oppidum sulco, Tac. A. 12, 24: vulnere frontem, *to mark*, Stat. Th. 6, 782: nubila ingenti gyro, id. ib. 1, 311. — **B.** *Aliquid alicui rei*: templo Jovis fines, Liv. 1, 10: — *Pass. constr.*: circo designatus locus est, Liv. 1, 35.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To mark, denote, signify, intimate, designate, represent*: hæc ac hominibus callidis animadversa ac notata verbis designata, C. de Or. 1, 23, 109: affectûs velut primis lineis designare, Quint. 4, 2, 120: aliquem aliquâ oratione, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18: notat et designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum, C. Cat. 1, 1, 2; cf. aliquem digito, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 19; id. ib. 3, 6, 77; Liv. 5, 25: aliquem notâ ignaviæ, id. 24, 16: turpitudinem aliquam, C. de Or. 2, 58, 236: quem (mundum) alio loco ipse designarit deum, id. N. D. 1, 13, 33; multa, quæ nimiam luxuriam et victoriæ fiduciam designarent, Cæs. B. C. 3, 96.

B.: **1.** *To commit, perpetrate* (very rare): **a.** In a bad sense: quæ designata sint et facta nequitiâ, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 66: illa, quæ antehac facta sunt, Omitto; modo quid designavit! Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 7 Donat. and Ruhnk. — **b.** In a good sense: quid non ebrietas designat, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16 Schmid. — **2.** With access. notion of arrangement: *To dispose, regulate, arrange, distribute, ordain*: constituere et designare, C. de Div. 1, 38, 82: Anaxagoras primus omnium rerum descriptionem et modum mentis infinitæ vi ac rationem designari et confici voluit, *to be designed and executed*, id. N. D. 1, 11; cf. id. ib. 3, 35. — **3.**: **a.** *To appoint* or *nominate* to an office; *to choose, fix upon*: ut ii decemviratum habenant, quos plebs designaverit: oblitus est, nullos ab plebe designari, C. Agr. 2, 10 *ad fin.*: Catilinæ in proximum annum consulatum petebat, speraus si designatus foret, *etc.*, Sall. C. 26. — **b.** *t. t.*: In civil economy: **designatus,** *Elect*; applied to a person elected to an office, but who has not yet ent red upon it: (a) At Rome: consul, C. Fam. 11, 6; Vell. 2, 58; and in the superscriptions of letters in C. Fam. 11, 4—8: tribunus plebis, id. Agr. 2, 5, 11; id. Att. 3, 13; Sall. J. 27, 2: quæstor, Vell. 2, 111, 3. — (b) Also in the provinces: Inscr. Grut. 485, 6.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *To delineate, design, depict, sc.* by embroidering, weaving, *etc.*: imagine tauri Europen, Ov. M. 6, 103.

B. (acc. to *no.* II. B. 3. b.) **designatus,** *Expected*; of a child not yet born: designatus reip. civis, C. Clu. 11, 32.

dē-sĭlio, lŭi (ĭi, Plaut. Rud. prol. 75, et al.: ŭi, Just. 12, 9, 5), ultum, īlire, 4. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a; salio] *To leap down* (class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.**: **1.** With *de*: de navi, Plaut. Rud. prol. 75: de rhedâ, C. Mil. 10, 29. — **2.** With *ex*: e scapha, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 84: ex navi, Cæs. B. G. 4, 23: ex essedis, id. ib. 4, 33: ex equis, id. ib. 4, 2, 3. — **3.** With *ab*: ab equo, Virg. Æ. 11, 560: præceps ab alto curru, Ov. M. 12, 129. — **4.** With *Abl.*: bijugis et curru, Virg. Æ. 12, 355: lecto, Hor. S. 1, 2, 130: altis turribus, id. Epod. 17, 70: saxo, Ov. H. 15, 172; id. M. 7, 378: equis, Just 1, 10, 9. — **5.** With *in c. Acc.*: in undas, Ov. M. 3, 681: in aquas, id. ib. 2, 588: in latices, id. M. 4, 353: in mare, Suet. Cæs. 64: in rogos medios, Ov. A. A. 3, 22. — **6.** With *ad*: ad pedes, Cæs. B. G. 4, 12, 2: ad calciandas mulas, Suet. Vesp. 23. — **7.** *Abs.*: desilite commilitones, Cæs. B. G. 4, 25, 3: Ov. Am. 3, 7, 81: id. M. 10, 722. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of inanimate subjects: levis crepante lympha desilit pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 43; cf. id. Od. 3, 13, 16; Ov. P. 4, 428: fulminaque ætherâ desilisse domo, Prop. 2, 16, 50. — **B.** Of personal subjects: nec desilies imitator in artum, Unde, *throw thyself into straits, difficulties*, Hor. A. P. 134.

dē-sĭno, īvi or ĭi (contr. desisse, C. Fam. 9, 24, 2; Suet. Ner. 33; 46; Gell. 15, 16, 2: desissem, Cat. 36, 5: DESI, dissyl., Inscr. Orell. *no.* 71), ītum, īnĕre (another and doubtful form is DESIVARE *or* DESINARE, ap. Fest. p. 55), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; sino, v. sino, *init.*] **I.** *To leave off, give over, cease, desist* (*opp.* cœpi, the construction of which it for the most part follows): **A.** *Act.*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** With *Inf. Act.* or *Dep.*: illud jam mirari desino, C. de Or. 2, 14, 59: te uti teste, id. Rep 1, 39, 61: amare, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 67: lacessere, Ter. Eun. prol. 16: maledicere, id. Andr. prol. 22: de compositione loqui, Cæs. B. C. 3, 19 *fin.* — **b.** With *Inf. Pass.*: ubi ipsi Desierunt verti, Lucr. 4, 403: moveri, C. Rep. 6, 25, 27: fieri, id. Att. 1, 19, 9: cerni, Quint. 8, 5, 29: queri ab eo, id. 11, 3, 6: inquiri, Or. M. 6, 616. — **c.** With *Acc.*: (so mostly poet.): artem desinere, C. Fam. 7, 1, 4: seditionem, Gell. 2, 12, 3: versûs, Virg. E. 8, 61: plura, id. ib. 5, 19: id. ib. 9, 66: Titania bella, Sil. 12, 725: lugubres voces, App. Apol. 5, p. 170.

2. Meton.: *To cease from being*: igitur si tamdiu virgo, quamdiu acerba est; desinit virginem, quam matura cognoscitur, *etc.*, Tert. de Virg. Vel. 11.

B. *Pass.*: **1.** In *tempp. perf.* (so, mostly): **a.** With *Inf.*: veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitæ, C. Brut. 32, 125: Persei nunquam desitum celebrari nomen, Liv. 42, 49. — **b.** With *Subjective clause*: desitum est videri quidquam in socios iniquum, C. Off. 2, 8, 27. — **c.** With *Subjective Inf.*: nectier postea desitum, C. Rep. 2, 34, 59: desitum est disputari, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43. — **d.** With *per*: cœptum per eos, qui volebant; desitum est per hunc, qui decessit, C. Corn. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 889 P. — **e.** *Part.*: sermone abhino multis annis jam desito uteris, Gell. 1, 10, 2: censores creari desitos, Suet. Aug. 37. — **2.** In *temp. præs.*: tunc bene desinitur, Ov. A. A. 1, 411.

II. *Neut.*: **A.** *To cease, stop, end, close* (mostly post-Aug.): **1.** *Abs.*: omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum ægerrume desinere, Sall. J. 83, 1: desierant imbres, Ov. M. 5, 285: desinat ira, id. H. 3, 80: cetera, fragilia et caduca occidunt desinuntque, Pl. Ep. 2, 10, 4: Pyrenæus desinens, *i. e. their extreme end*, Flor. 4, 12, 46. — **2.** With *in c. Abl.*: in quo desinimus, Or. M. 8, 507; cf. Suet. Ner. 45. — **3.** With *in c. Acc.*: desinit (*sc.* cauda) in piscem, Ov. M. 4, 727: desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. A. P. 4: in violam desinit fulgor (*sc.* amethysti), Pl. 37, 9, 40, § 121; dub. al. in violâ. — **4.** With *Abl.*: quo (*sc.* puero) ferrea (*sc.* gens) primum desinet, Virg. E. 4, 9: desine quæso communibus locis, C. Ac. 2, 25, 80. — **5.** With *Gen.* (like Gr. παύειν and λήγειν): querelarum, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17: iræ, Sil. 10, 84. — **Particular phrase**: desine sts. like Gr. παῦε (cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex. under παύω, *no.* II.): *Leave off! give over! stop! be still!* etc.: *Ba.* Heu, heu, heu! *Ps.* Desine, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 51. *Pa.* Tum de puero, Dave? *Da.* Ah, desine, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 8; id. Eun. 2, 3, 56.

B. In Rhetor.: Of a period: *To end, finish*: illa, quæ similiter desinunt, *etc.*, C. de Or. 3, 54, 206; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 79; 85; id. 9, 4, 42; 48.

dēsipientĭa, æ, *f.* [desipio] *Want of understanding, foolishness*: Lucr. 3, 498.

dē-sīpio, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; sapio] **I.** *Neut.*: (acc. to sapio, *no.* III. A.): **A.** Gen.: *To be void of understanding, to be silly, foolish*; *to act foolishly* (class.): **1.** *Abs.*: summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94; Lucr. 3, 753: licet me desipere dicatis, C. Planc. 37, 90; so, id. 2 Verr. 5, 46, 123; id. de Div. 2, 24, 51; id. Fam. 2, 9, 2; Lucr. 3, 489; Hor. S. 2, 3, 47; 211; id. Ep. 1, 20, 9; Lucr. 3, 803: desipientis arrogantiæ est, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 16. — **2.** With *adverbial*

expression: dulce est desipere in loco. *i. e. to revel*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 28. — **3.** With *Gen.*: desipiebam mentis, quum, *etc.*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 35. — **B.** Esp.: Of one in a fever, *etc.*: *To be delirious, to rave:* intra verba, Cels. 3, 18 *in.*

II. *Act.*: (acc. to sapio, *no.* I. A.): *To make tasteless, to spoil the savour of:* non scitis quod modicum fermentum totam desipiat conspersionem? Tert. Pud. 13. 18.

dē-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre (*Perf.* destitĕrunt, Lucr. 4, 976), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [de; sisto] **I.** *Act.*: (acc to de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.): *To set down:* in scopulo puellam, App. M. 4, p. 157: dub.

II. *Neut.* (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To set one's self away from* any thing, *to remove from*; and hence of an action: *To leave off, give over, desist from* (freq. and class.): **A.** With *de*: verbo de sententiā destitisti, C. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: de illā mente, id. Fam. 5, 2, 8. de diutinā contentione, Nep. Timoth. 2, 2: de negotio, Hirt. B. Afr. 45, 3. — **B.** With *ab*: a defensione, Cæs. B. C. 2, 12, 4: ab oppugnatione, Sall. J. 25 *fin.* — **C.** With *Abl.*: hoc conatu, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.*: conatu, id. B. C. 3, 26: oppugnatione, id. B. G. 6, 39: id. ib. 7, 12; id. B. C. 2, 13: consilio, id. B. G. 7, 26: id. B. C. 3, 21: negotio, id. B. G. 1, 45; id. B. C. 3, 112: itinere, id. B. G. 5, 11: fugā, id. ib. 4, 12: sententiā, id. ib. 6, 4; C. Off. 3, 3, 15: causā, id. ib. 3, 31, 112: impio bello, Liv. 7, 40: incepto, Virg. Æ. 1, 37. — **D.** With *Dat.*: pugnæ, Virg. Æ. 10, 441: labori, Stat. Th. 5, 273. — **E.** With *Part.*: regem flagitare, C. Rep. 2, 12, 23: locupletare cives, id. ib. 2, 9, 15: causas agere, id. Brut. 91, 314: mortem timere, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: pecuniam polliceri, Cæs. B. G. 6, 2: furere, Hor. Epod. 11, 5. — **F.** With *quin c. Subj.*: neque, eam quin inveniam, desistam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 9; so, Vatin. ap. C. Fam. 5, 10. — **G.** *Abs.*: desiste; recte ego rem meam sapio, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 81; so, Lucr. 5, 825; Var. L. L. 6, 11, 78; Cæs. B. G. 2, 11 *fin.*: id. ib. 7, 4; Hor. S. 1, 3, 3: desistente auctumno, *i. e. coming to a close*, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 8. — **H.** With *in c. Abl.*: ter in primo destitit ore sonus, *stuck in my throat*, Ov. H. 4, 8; cf. id. F. 2, 823.

Dēsĭtĭātes (Dæs-), um, *m.* Δαισιτιᾶται, Strab. Δανσιδιᾶται, Dio Cass.) *The Desitiates, a people of Dalmatia:* Perustæ et Desitiates, Vell. 2, 115, 4; Pl. 3, 22, 26, § 143.

1. **dēsĭtus,** a, um. *P.* of desino.

2. **dē-sītus,** a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (ā); 1. sero] *Sown* or *planted deep:* semina, Var. R. R. 1, 23, 6.

3. **dēsĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [desino] *A ceasing:* spiritus, Jul. Valer. Res Gestæ Alex. M. 3, 87.

‡ **"dēsīvare,** desinere," Paul. ex Fest. p. 72 [from an obsol. *adj.* desivus from desino; v. Müll. ad h. l.]

dēsōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desolo] (Eccl. Lat.) **I.** Prop.: *A being desolate, desolation:* cunctis diebus desolationis egit (terra) sabbatum, Vulg. 2 Par. 36, 21: septuaginta anni desolationis, id. Dan. 9, 2: desolatione desolata est omnis terra, id. Jer. 12, 11. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: **A.** *That which makes desolate:* abominatio desolationis, Vulg. Dan. 9, 18; id. Matt. 24, 15; id. Marc. 13, 14. — **B.** *A desolate* or *desert place:* fœdum nimis est nobili filios in desolationibus educare, Cassiod. 8, 31 *med.*: facta est terra vestra in desolationem, Vulg. Jer. 44, 22; cf. Salv. Gub. Dei, 6, 8 *fin.*

dēsōlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.; through obsol. subst. *desolator*, "one who makes desolate"] (*Pertaining to one who makes desolate*; hence) *That makes lonely* or *desolate* (Eccl. Lat.): Vulg. Ps. 120, 4; Hier. Ep. 18, *no.* 14.

dē-sōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; solus] (*To cause to be quite alone*; hence) *To forsake, abandon, desert* (not ante-Aug., pres. first used by Virg.): **A.** *Verb fin.*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: desolavimus agros, Virg. Æ. 11, 367: urbes, Stat. Th. 6, 917. — **2.** With *Gerund in do*: agros profugiendo, Col. 1, 3, 11. — **B.** *Part. perf.*: **1.** *In concord*: **a.** Of things: desolatæ terræ, Ov. M. 1, 349; cf. tecta domorum, Stat. Th. 1, 653. — **b.** Of persons: manipli, Virg. Æ. 11, 870; Stat. S. 2, 1, 233; Pl. Ep. 4, 21, 3; Tac. A. 16, 30 *fin.*; Just. 1, 7, 3. — **2.** With *Abl.*: desolatus servilibus ministeriis, Tac. A. 12, 26; discessione aliorum, id. ib. 1, 30 *fin.*: agmen magistro, Stat. Th. 9, 672: ævo jam desolata senectus, *i. e. enfeebled by age*, Petr. S. 124. — **3.** With *Gen.*: virorum, Sil. 8, 590.

dē-solvo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; solvo] *To pay off:* Dig. 40, 5, 41, § 9.

dē-somnis, e, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; somnus] *Sleepless:* Petr. S. 47.

dē-sorbĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; sorbeo, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop: *Act.*: *To swallow down:* vortex, Tert. Idol. 24. **II.** Meton.: *Neut.*: Of frogs: *To croak*: (Silenus) stertens ranæ sonitum desorbentis increpuit, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.

dēspectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despecto] (*A looking down upon*; hence, Meton. *concr.*) *A prospect:* Vitr. 2, 8 *med.* dub. al. disparationes.

dēspectātor, ōris, *m.* [despecto, *no.* II.] *A despiser:* divinarum sententiarum, Tert. ad Uxor. 8.

dēspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despicio, *no.* II.] *A looking down upon; a despising, contempt:* humanarum opinionum, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 288, 24.

dēspecto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [despicio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To look down upon* any thing from a height (prps. not ante-Aug.): **1.** With *ex*: ex alto terras, Ov. M. 4, 624. — **2.** In *simple constr.*: terras, Virg. Æ. 1, 396: humum, Ov. M. 2, 710: aquas, id. ib. 15, 699: flammas, Virg. Æ. 10, 409; Ov. M. 15, 151. — **B.** Esp.: Of an eminence: *To overlook* a surrounding country: Lamia posita in tumulo regionem despectat, Liv. 36, 25: et quos maliferæ despectant mœnia Abellæ, Virg. Æ. 7, 740. **II.** Fig.: *To look down upon, to despise* (so used by Tac.): liberos infra, Tac. A. 2, 43: ne ut victi et ignavi despectarentur, id. H. 2, 30.

dēspector, ōris, *m.* [despicio, *no.* II.] *A despiser:* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 23.

dēspectrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She that despises, a despiser:* mundi (virtus), Tert. Anim. 23.

1. **despectus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of despicio. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to despicio, *no.* II.): *Despicable, contemptible:* maximeque despecta et nullius ausi capax natura ejus, Tac. A. 13, 47: *Comp.*: quas pluribus ostendat despectiores, potius dignitas improbas facit, Boeth. Pros. 3, 4: — *Sup.*: ne contemptissimi et despectissimi esse videamur, C. 2 Verr. 3, 41, 98.

2. **dēspectus,** ūs, *m.* [despicio] **A.** (acc. to despicio, *no.* I.) (Prop.: *A looking down upon*; Meton.) *A prospect, a view* from an elevated place (class.; not in Cic.): **1.** With *ex*: erat ex oppido Alesiā despectus in campum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 79. — **2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in mare, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14. — **3.** With *sub c. Acc.*: sub terras, Lucr. 4, 417. — **4.** With *Dat.*: qua longo pelago despectus aperto, Stat. Th. 5, 351. — **5.** In *simple constr.*: *Plur.*: quum ex omnibus partibus altissimas rupes despectūsque haberet (oppidum), Cæs. B. G. 2, 29. — **B.** (acc. to despicio, *no.* II.): *A despising, contempt:* ludibrio et despectui paternis inimicis erunt opposiți, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51.

dēspērābĭlis, e, *adj.* [despero] *Hopeless:* plaga mea, Vulg. Jer. 15, 18.

despērans, antis, *P.* of despero.

despēranter, *adv.* [desperans] *Hopelessly, despairingly:* loqui secum, C. Att. 14, 18, 3.

dēspērāte, *adv.* [desperatus] *Hopelessly, desparately, irremediably:* non desperate sollicitus, Aug. Ep. ad Celer. 237.

dēspērātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despero] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *Hopelessness, despair:* "*desperatio* est ægritudo sine ullā rerum exspectatione meliorum," C. Tusc. 4, 8, 18 (class.): **A.** With Gen.: omnium rerum, C. Cat. 2, 11 *fin.*; id. Att. 11, 6, 5; Liv. 21, 1; id. 42, 30; Suet. Ner. 2: vitæ, C. Phil. 2, 35, 88: magnæ pacis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 11: omnium salutis, id. ib. 1, 5; Liv. 3, 2: — *Plur.*: desperationes eorum, qui, *etc.*, C. Fam. 2, 16 *ad fin.* — **B.** With *Gerund in* di: omnium rerum amissio et desperatio recuperandi, C. Fam. 4, 3, 2. — **C.** *Abs.*: magnā desperatione affectus, C. Att. 14, 19: ad summam desperationem pervenire, Cæs. B. C. 2, 42: ad desperationem adducti, Nep. Eum. 12, 1: ad desperationem redactus, Suet. Aug. 81: id desperatione esse, Frontin. Strat. 3, 17, 7: ad desperationem formidine properare, Tac. H. 2, 46; Liv. 31, 17; cf. Tac. H. 2, 44. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *Desperate boldness, fool-hardiness*: desperatio truculentæ feminæ, App. M. 10, p. 251.

dēspērātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of despero. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** *Given up, despaired of, irremediable* (most freq. in Cic.): remedium ægrotæ ac prope desperatæ reipublicæ, C. Div. in Cæc. 21, 70: cf. reipublicæ morbi, id. Sull. 27 *ad fin.*: collegium, id. Leg. 3, 10, 24: desperatas pecunias exigere, id. Mur. 20 *fin.* — *Comp.*: hæc nunc multo desperatiora, C. Fam. 6, 22. — *Sup.*: desperatissimum perfugium, C. 2 Verr. 2, 41 *fin.*: spes, Balb. ap. C. Att. 9, 7, B. § 2. — **B.** (acc. to despero, *no.* II. B. *Pass. in reflexive force*): *Desperate*: exercitum collectum ex senibus desperatis, C. Cat. 2, 3 *init.*

dē-sperno, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (β); sperno] *To thoroughly despise, disdain*: opes, Col. 10, 298.

dē-spēro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; spero] **I.** *Neut.*: *To be hopeless; to have no hope of, to despair of, to give up* (common): **A.** With *de*: de suā virtute aut de ipsius diligentiā, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40: de pugnā, id. ib. 1, 40: de officio imperatoris, id. ib. 1, 40: de expugnatione, id. ib. 7, 36: de salute, id. ib. 7, 85; id. B. C. 2, 41; id. ib. 3, 42: de republicā, C. Att. 8, 11 D., § 6; Lentul. ap. C. Fam. 12, 15, 2: de summā rerum, Liv. 26, 41: de se, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 21, 3. — **B.** With *Dat.*: saluti desperare, C. Clu. 25, 68: oppido, id. Pis. 34 *fin.*: rebus tuis, id. ib. 36, 89: suis fortunis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 12: sibi, id. ib. 7, 50; C. Mur. 21 *fin.* — **C.** *Abs.*: sive habes aliquam spem de reipublicā, sive desperas, C. Fam. 2, 5, 2; Quint. 2, 4, 10; id. 12 procem. § 2; Ov. M. 10, 371. — **D.** With *ab*: a senatu desperasse, C. Pis. 6, 12.

II. *Act.*: **A.** Gen.: *To despair of, to give up hope* or *expectation of*: **1.** In *simple constr.* (in Cæsar in *Part. Perf.* alone): honores, C. Cat. 2, 9, 19: honorem, id. Mur. 21, 43: pacem, id. Att. 8, 15, 3: voluntariam deditionem, Liv. 23, 14: membra invicti Glyconis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 30: sive restituimur, sive desperamur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7; Quint. 1, 10, 8: hujus salus desperanda est, C. Læl. 24, 90; cf. nil desperandum Teucro duce, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 27: desperatis nostris rebus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 24; cf. ib. 3, 26; Nep. Dat. 6, 3: desperatā salute, Cæs. B. G. 3, 3; id. ib. 5, 37; id. ib. 6, 5; id. ib. 7, 88; id. ib. 7, 86: desperato improviso tumultu, Liv. 10, 14; id. 42, 25. — **2.** With *Objective clause*: ego non despero fore aliquem aliquando, qui, *etc.*, C. de Or. 1, 21, 95; cf. id. de Div. 2, 21, 48; id. Att. 1, 4 *fin.*; Quint. 5, 12, 3; Hor. A. P. 150. — **3.** With *Inf.*: quā posse frui desperat, Ov. M. 9, 724; cf., also, id. F. 5, 241. — **B.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To give one's self up to despair; to despair*: desperatis hominibus, *i. e. who were desperately resolved*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 3.

dēspicābĭlis, e, *adj.* [despicor] *Contemptible, despicable* (post-class.): homo, Amm. 26, 8. — *Comp.*: Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

dēspicātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Contempt:* C. Fin. 1, 20, 67.

1. **dēspicātus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of despicor. **II.** *Pa.*: In *pass. force*: **A.** *Despised, held in contempt*: vir me habet despicatam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 15; 19: nos nostramque adolescentiam Habent despicatam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 93. — **B.** *To be despised, despicable*: *Sup.*: ne contemptissimi ac despectissimi esse videamur, C. 2 Verr. 3, 41, 98: despicatissimus homo, id. Sest. 16, 36.

☞ *Comp.* prob. not in use.

2. dēspĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [despicor] *A despising, contempt* (rare): aliquem habere despicatui, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 19: si quis despicatui ducitur, C. Fl. 27, 65.

dēspĭcientĭa, æ, *f.* [despicio] *A despising, contempt* (very rare; prps. only in Cic.): **A.** With *Gen.*: in omnium rerum humanarum contemptione ac despicientiâ, C. Tusc. 1, 40, 95: rerum exterarum, id. Off. 1, 20, 68: animi despicientia, id. ib. 2, 11, 38. — **B.** With *in c. Abl.*: in contemnendis honoribus, C. Part. Or. 23, 81.

dē-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, ĕre (*Inf. perf.* despèxe, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 72), 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; specio] **I.** Prop.: *To look down upon*: **A.** *Neut.*: **1.** With *ad*: ad te per impluvium tuum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 72.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in proximum, *into our neighbour's*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 16: medios in agros, Ov. M. 1, 601: in vias, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30.—**3.** With *de*: de vertice montis in valles, Ov. M. 11, 504.—**4.** With *ab*: a summo cœlo in æquora, Ov. A. A. 2, 87.—**5.** *Abs.*: vultûs suspicientes et despicientes, Pl. 35, 8, 34.—**4.** *Impers. Pass.*: colles, qua despici poterat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 36, 2: so, Liv. 44, 6; Amm. 19, 5.—**B.** *Act.*: With *Acc. of that which is looked down upon*: Juppiter æthere summo Despiciens mare velivolum terrasque jacentes, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 1, 224: summo ab æthere terras jacentes, Ov. M. 2, 178: e tumulis subjectam urbem, Sil. 12, 448: culmine cuncta, Luc. 5, 251; Virg. G. 2, 187 Wagn. *N. cr.*; C. Rep. 3, 9; Luc. 1, 458: Verrius Flaccus ait, quum populus Rom. pestilentiâ laboraret, essetque responsum Id accidere, quod Dii despicerentur, anxiam urbem fuisse, quia non intelligeretur oraculum; evenisseque ut Circensium die puer de cœnaculo pompam superne despiceret, et patri referret quo ordine secreta sacrorum in arcâ pilenti composita vidisset, *etc.*, Macr. S. 1, 6 *med.*

II. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *Act.*: *To look down upon, to despise, disdain* (very common): **A.** *Verb. fin.*: ut omnes despiciat, ut hominem præ se neminem putet, C. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: divitias, C. Lael. 24, 86: suos, Cæs. B. C. 3, 59: ipsos, id. B. G. 1, 13: legionem propter paucitatem, id. ib. 3, 2: copias, id. B. C. 3, 23; 87: paucitatem militum, id. ib. 3, 111; id. B. G. 6, 39: ullum laborem aut munus, *to disdain, decline, shun*, id. B. C. 3, 8: omnes, Virg. E. 8, 32; Ov. M. 9, 488. — **B.** *Part.* with *Gen.*: despiciens sui, C. de Or. 2, 89, 364: despectus tædæ, Sil. 8, 54.

dēspĭcor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [despicio, *no.* II.] *To despise, disdain* (very rare): aliquem, Q. Pompeius ap. Prisc. p. 799 P.; Sext. Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 23.

dēspĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Despised, disdained*: Næv. ap. Non. 155, 26; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 679.

dē-splendesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; splendesco] *To cease to shine, to lose brightness*: Paul. Nol. Ep. 39 *fin.*

dēspŏlĭātio, ōnis, *f.* [despolio] *A robbing, despoiling*: Tert. Res. Carn. 7; Cod. Th. 9, 17, 26.

dēspŏlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A robber, plunderer*: Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 18; Cod. Th. 16, 2, 28.

dē-spŏlio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (also *dep.*: quos despoliatur, Afran. ap. Non. 480, 13) [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; spolio] *To rob, plunder, despoil* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: me, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 53: virum, id. Cas. 4, 4, 4: ipsam, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 21: dictos suos, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 57: te miseram et despoliatam videre, C. Fam. 14, 2, 3: ad despoliandum Dianæ templum, id. 2 Verr. 3, 21, 54.—**B.** With *Abl.*: ne se armis despoliaret, Cæs. B. C. 2, 31: despoliari triumpho, Liv. 45, 36.

dē-spondĕo, di, sum, dēre (*Inf. Perf.* despondidisse, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 2; *Pluperf.* despopondera, id. Truc. 4, 3, 51: with despondi, id. Aul. 2, 3, 4; despondisse, id. Trin. 5, 2, 9), 2. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; spondeo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To promise* (rare): **1.** *Aliquem* or *aliquid alicui*: librum alicui, C. Att. 13, 12, 3: Syriam homini, id. ib. 1, 16, 8: domum, hortos, Baias sibi, id. ib. 11, 6, 6: despondente fortunâ Romanis imperium Orientis, Liv. 26, 37: Tarpeias arces sibi (*sc.* diripiendas), Luc. 7, 758.—**2.** With *Abl.*: consulatum favore ac spe, Liv. 4, 13.

B. Esp.: Civil *t. t.*: *To promise in marriage, to betroth*: "qui sponderat filiam, *despondisse* dicebatur, quod *de sponte* ejus, id est de voluntate exierat," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 70: **1.** With *Dat.*: filiam alicui, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 3, 37: id. ib. 5, 6, 20; id. Aul. 2, 2, 28; 61; 77; id. Curc. 5, 2, 63; 71; id. Rud. 4, 8, 5: id. Truc. 4, 3, 51; Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 36; id. Hec. 1, 2, 49; id. Ph. 5, 7, 32; C. Att. 1, 3 *fin.*; id. de Or. 1, 56, 239; id. Clu. 64, 179; Liv. 1, 26; id. 1, 39; id. 26, 50; Ov. M. 9, 715.—Unusual is, Orestillæ filiam sibi, *to espouse*, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 7, 2.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: sororem suam in tam fortem familiam, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 9: Alesimarcho filiam Suam despondit in maximas divitias, id. Cist. 2, 3, 57.—**3.** *Impers. Pass.*: intus despondebitur, *the betrothal will take place*, Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 61.

II. Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To entrust with the care or protection of*: bibliothecam tuam cave cuiquam despondeas, quamvis acrem amatorem inveneris, C. Att. 1, 10, 4.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To promise, give up, devote to*: spes reipublicæ despondetur anno consulatûs tui, C. Fam. 12, 9 *fin.*; Val. Fl. 7, 509.

B. With predom. notion of removing, putting away from one's self: *To give up, yield, resign*; hence, **1.** Animum *or* animos, *or simply* despondere: *To lose courage, despair, despond*: **a.** *Animum*: Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 6; id. 4, 2, 63; id. Merc. 3, 4, 29; id. Men. prol. 35; Var. R. R. 3, 5, 6; id. ib. 3, 16, 15.—**b.** *Animos*: Liv. 3, 38; id. 26, 7; id. 31, 22.—**c.** *Despondere*: Col. 8, 10, 1.—**2.** Sapientiam, *To despair of acquiring wisdom*: Col. 11, 1, 11.

dēspōnsātio, ōnis, *f.* [desponso] *A betrothing, betrothal*: Tert. Virg. Vel. 11.

dēspōnsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despondeo, *no.* III. B.] *A despairing, despondings*: Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 18.

dē-sponso, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; sponso] *To betroth* (post-Aug.): Suet. Cæs. 1; id. Claud. 27; Sext. Aur. Vict. Orig. 13.

‡ **dēspōnsor,** ōris, *m.* [despondeo, *no.* I. B.] *A betrother*, acc. to Var. L. L. 6, 7, 70.

desponsus, a, um, *P.* of despondeo.

dēspŭens, entis, **I.** *P.* of despuo.

II. *Pa.*: *Despising, rejecting, abhorring.* — With *Gen.*: despuens terræ, Claud. Mam. de Stat. An. 2, 9.

dēspūmātio, ōnis, *f.* [despumo] *A skimming off*: Tert. Carn. Chr. 19.

dē-spūmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; spumo] (not ante-Aug.) **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To remove the froth or scum; to remove by skimming, to skim off, to skim*: undam aheni, Virg. G. 1, 296: carnem, Pl. 9, 38, 62: mel Atticum, Col. 12, 38, 5: aquam salsam, Pall. Febr. 25, 10; Val. Fl. 8, 254.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** Of wine: *To work off, digest*: Falernum, Pers. 3, 3.—**2.** Of pavement, *etc.*: *To rub off, polish*: pavimentum cote, Pl. 36, 25, 62; cf. Vitr. 7, 4.—**3.** Of a horse: *To let blood, to bleed*: Veg. 3, 34, 2; 1, 22, 11; 3, 6, 7; 3, 28, 4.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.): *To deposit a frothy matter*: Luc. 6, 506; Claud. in Prob. et Olyb. 54.

III. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.) (Prop.: *To cease foaming*; hence, Fig.): Of abstract subjects: *To slacken, abate, cease to boil, glow*, or *rage*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: aliquid, Sen. Ep. 99, 27: post despumatas corporis voluptates, Hier. in Jovin. 1, 33.—**B.** *Abs.*: jam despumavit (*sc.* ætas), Sen. Ep. 68, 13: nimius ille fervor despumet, id de Irâ, 2, 20, 3.

IV. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.): *To foam forth greatly, to foam*; only Fig.: despumantes confusiones suas, Vulg. Jud. 13.

dē-spŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [de; spuo] **I.** *Neut.* (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To spit down*: **1.** Gen.: exemplo illo te ducam, ubi non despuas, *i. e.* to the mill, where slaves wore a large wooden collar round their neck, which prevented them from even putting their hand to their mouth, Næv. ap. Gell. 2, 19, 6 Gronov. — **2.** Esp.: Religious observance for averting evil: **a.** *Abs.*: ter cane, ter dictis despue carminibus, Tib. 1, 2, 53: hoc ter novies cantare jubet, terram tangere, despuere, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 27.—**b.** *Impers. Pass.*: ubi nunc religio despui est, Liv. 5, 40.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: despuit in molles et sibi quisque sinûs, Tib. 1, 2, 96. —**B.** Fig.: With *in c. Acc.*: *To show abhorrence or detestation of; to abhor, detest*: est prope te ignotus cubito qui tangat, et acre Despuat in mores, Pers. 4, 35.

II. *Act.* (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a): **A.** Prop.: *To spit away from one, i. e. to seek to avert by spitting*: despuimus comitiales morbos, hoc est, contagia regerimus, Pl. 28, 4, 7.—**B.** Fig.: *To reject, abhor*: to obsecro, ut, quæ locutus, despuas, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 26: preces nostras cave despuas, oculis, Cat. 5, 19: voluptates, Sen. Ep. 104, 34.

dēspūtāmentum, i, *n.* [despuo] *Spittle*: Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

dēspūtum, i, *n.* [id.] *Spittle* (late Lat.): Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 20.

dēsquāmātus, a, um, *P.* of desquamo.—As *Subst.*: **desquāmāta,** ōrum, *n.* Medic. *t. t.*: *Parts of the body from which the skin has been rubbed off, excoriated parts*, Gr. ἀποσύριγματα: Pl. 22, 25, 68; id. 24, 11, 55; id. 28, 4, 13.

dē-squāmo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; squama] **I.** Prop.: *To scale off, to scale*: pisces, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 1. **II.** Meton.: *To peel off; to rub, scour, clean off*: corticem, Pl. 23, 7, 70: corpus (vitis), id. 17, 24, 37, § 227: terrenum, id. 25, 8, 54: rador, subvellor, desquamor, pumicor, ornor, Lucil. ap. Non. 95, 15.

dē-sterno, strāvi, *no sup.*, sternĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; sterno] *To free from a covering* (stratum), *to unsaddle, ungird*: camelos, Vulg. Gen. 24, 32.

dē-sterto, ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; sterto] (*To cease snoring*; hence) *To cease dreaming*: Pers. 6, 10.

dēstĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To make a noise as the shrew-mouse*: Auct. Carm. Philom. 63.

dēstillātio, ōnis, *f.* [destillo] *A dripping down, distilling*: Medic. *t. t.*: *A rheum, catarrh, running*: Cels. 1, 2; Sen. Ep. 120, 16; Scrib. Comp. 90; Pl. 20, 17, 71.

dē-stillo āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; stillo] **I.** Prop.: *To drip or trickle down, to distil*: **A.** With *ab*: ab inguine virus, Virg. G. 3, 281.—**B.** With *ex*: ex æthere, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12, 3.—**C.** With *de*: de capite in nares humor, Cels. 4, 2.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.*: in ignem, Luc. 8, 777. **II.** Meton.: *To be dripping wet, to drip, trickle down*: tempora nardo, Tib. 2, 2, 7: destillant arboribus odore miræ suavitatis, Pl. 6, 31, 36, § 198.

dē-stimŭlo (dis-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; stimulo] *To goad strongly, stimulate* (late Lat.): exercendi stili amore destimulor, Symm. Ep. 4, 26; Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 23.

dēstĭna, æ, *f.* [destino] *A support, stay, prop*: Vitr. 5, 12, 5: cœli, Arn. 2, p. 92.

dēstĭnāte, *adv.* [destinatus] (prps. only in Ammian) *Resolutely, obstinately*: certare, Amm. 18, 2.—*Comp.*: Amm. 20, 4; 7; id. 23, 1; id. 27, 3.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

dēstĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [destino] *A setting fast, establishing; a resolution, determination, purpose, design* (prps. not ante-Aug.): **A.** *Abs.*: depascitur segetes destinatione ante determinatâ in diem, Pl. 8, 25, 39: certus destinationis, *firmly resolved, determined*, Tac. A. 12, 32.—**B.** With *Gen.*: porticum ex destinatione M. Agrippæ a sorore ejus inchoatam peregit, Pl. 3, 2, 3: nulli placere partium destinatio, Liv. 32, 35 *fin.*: consulum, *i. e. the*

election (*opp.* renunciatio), Pl. Pan. 77, 1; cf. Tac. H. 2, 79: mortis, Pl. 36, 14, 21.—**C.** With *Gerund in* di: exspirandi, Pl. 7, 45, 46.

dēstĭnātō, v. destinatus.

dēstĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [destino, *no.* II.] *One who designs, a designer:* volo esse paginarum prævius destinator, *i. e. to be the first to send a letter,* Ennod. Ep. 2, 6.

dēstĭnātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of destino. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to destino, *no.* II. A.): *Designed, intended:* **A.** Destinato, *Abl.*: In an adverbial force: *According to design, designedly, intentionally, purposely:* **1.** With *ex:* Sen. Clem. 1, 6: id. Ben. 6, 10 *fin.*; Suet. Cal. 43.—**2.** Without *ex:* Suet. Cæs. 60.—**B.** As *Subst.*: **dēstĭnāta,** orum, *n.*: **1.** *A purpose, design, intention, plan:* neque tuis neque Liviæ destinatis adversabor, Tac. A. 4, 40; id. ib. 6, 32: si destinata provenissent, id. H. 4, 18.—**2.** *An intended narrative:* antequam destinata componam, Tac. H. 1, 4.

dē-stĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; root STA.; cf. sto *init.*; cf., also, in act. force, Gr. ἱ-στη-μι] (class.) **I.** Prop.: *To make to stand fast, make firm, bind:* **A.** With *ad:* antemnas ad malos, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14.—**B.** With *Abl.*: rates ancoris, Cæs. B. C. 1, 25.—**C.** In *simple constr.*: falces, Cæs. B. G. 7, 22: arcas, Vitr. 5, 12.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To establish, determine, resolve; to design, intend; to appoint, elect, choose,* etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: ad horam mortis destinatam, C. Tusc. 5, 22, 63; cf., also, id. ib. 2, 2, 5; Quint. 3, 6, 57; Liv. 28, 14.—**2.** With *second Acc.*: quem in locum Pacori regem destinet, Just. 42, 4, 14:—*Pass. constr.*: destinari consules, Tac. A. 1, 3.—**3.** With *Abl.*: nemini dubium erat, quin Fabius omnium consensu destinaretur (*sc.* consul), Liv. 10, 22.—**4.** With *animis* (so, freq.): Papirium parem destinant animis Magno Alexandro ducem, Liv. 9, 16: animis Zeuxippum auctorem destinabant cædis, id. 33, 28.—**5.** With *in animo:* bene fixum destinatumque in animo, Liv. 21, 44.—**6.** With *Inf.*: quæ agere destinaverat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 33: aliquem cremare, Suet. Cæs. 84: potiorem populi Rom. amicitiam habere, Liv. 43, 7: mori, id. Aug. 53: morte solā vinci destinaverant animis, Liv. 7, 33; cf., also, Quint. 5, 1, 3; Ov. M. 8, 157; id. ib. 10, 379; id. F. 1, 621.—**7.** With *Objective clause:* urbes direpturos se destinaverant, Liv. 24, 2: spe destinaverit Hannibalem ex Italiā detracturum, id. 29, 20:—*Pass. with subjective clause:* destinatum Augusto erat nihil super eā re statuere, Suet. Tib. 13: sibi destinatum in animo esse Camillo summittere imperium, Liv. 6, 6.—**8.** With *Dat.*: operi destinatus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 72: aliquem foro, Quint. 2, 8, 8: me aræ, Virg. Æ. 2, 129: diem necis alicui, C. Off. 3, 10, 45; Cels. 3, 4: domos publicis usibus, Vell. 2, 81 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 2, 29: Anicyram omnem illis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 83: cados tibi, id. Od. 2, 7, 20.—**9.** With *ad:* tempore locoque ad certamen destinatis, Liv. 33, 37: aliquem ad mortem, id. 2, 54: consilia ad bellum, id. 42, 48: materiam ad scribendum, Quint. 5, 10, 9.—**10.** With *in c. Acc.*: saxo aurove in aliud destinato, Tac. H. 4, 53: legati in provinciam destinati, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 2: noctem proximam in fugam, Amm. 29, 6.—**B.** In *Perf. Part.*: **destinatus,** Of the Emperors and Cæsars: *Elect* = designatus: Inscr. Grut. 161, 3; Murat. 1088, 2; Orell. 452.—**C.** Of archers, slingers, *etc.*: *To fix upon as a mark, to aim at:* locum oris, Liv. 38, 29; so, id. 38, 26 *ad fin.*; id. 21, 54; Curt. 7, 5 *ad fin.*—**D.** In commercial lang.: sibi aliquid, *To fix upon for one's self, to intend to buy:* minis triginta sibi puellam destinat, Plaut. Rud. prol. 45; id. Most. 3, 1, 113; id. ib. 4, 2, 58; id. Pers. 4, 3, 72; Lucil. ap. Non. 289, 31; C. Fam. 7, 23, 3.

III. Meton. (acc. to *no.* II. C.): Of arrows: *To shoot or aim them at a mark:* destinandi sagittas mire promptus, Sext. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 42, 23.

dē-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de; statuo] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.) *To set down; to set, place* any where (ante-class. and freq. in Liv.; elsewh. rare): **A.** With *ad:* servos ad mensam ante se, Cæcil ap. Non. 280, 2.—**B.** With *ante:* aliquem ante tribunal, Liv. 2, 12: destitutus ante pedes, id. 23, 10.—**C.** With *extra:* cohortes extra vallum, Liv. 10, 4.—**D.** With *Adv. of place:* duo signa hic, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 43.—**E.** With *in c. Abl.*: aliquem in convivio, C. 2 Verr. 3, 26, 66: palum in foro, Gracch. ap. Gell. 10, 3, 3.—**F.** With *Abl.*: navem in alto ancoris, Næv. ap. Non. 280, 2.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** (*To put away from* one's self; hence): **1.** As *Verb fin.*: *To leave alone, forsake, abandon, desert,* etc.: **a.** Of personal subjects: (**a**) In *simple constr.*: novem homines honestissimos induxit, decepit, destituit, adversariis tradidit, C. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: funditores inermes, Cæs. B. C. 3, 93; cf. Suet. Galb. 10; id. Galb. 11; id. Ner. 32: inceptam destituisse fugam, *to have desisted from,* Ov. Am. 3, 13, 20: spem vindemiæ, Col. 4, 24: consilium, Suet. Cæs. 9: honorem, id. Claud. 45: conata ejus, Vell. 2, 42, 1: partem verborum, *to let fall* or *pronounce indistinctly,* Quint. 11, 3, 33 Spald.: si se destitutum queratur, C. Off. 1, 10, 32: ut destitutus ab Oppianico videretur, id. Clu. 30, 83.—(b) With *in c. Abl.*: aliquem in septemviratu, C. Phil. 2, 38, 99: defensores in ipso discrimine periculi, Liv. 6, 17.—(c) With *Gerund in* do: quod morando spem destituerit, Liv. 1, 51.—(d) With *ab:* quid illam iratam abs te destituis? Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 59.—(e) *Abs.*: si is destituat, Liv. 37, 7.—**b.** Of things as subjects: (a) In *simple constr.*: neque reperias, quos aut pronior fortuna comitata sit, aut, veluti fatigata, maturius destituerit, quam, *etc,* Vell. 2, 69, 6; cf. Suet. Aug. 65: ventus aliquem, Liv. 30, 24: aliquem vadum, id. 21, 28: aliquem poplites, Suet. Claud. 30: aliquem memoria, mens, Curt. 7, 1, 8: aliquem somni, Ov. H. 15, 136: alveum fluitantem aqua, Liv. 1, 4.—(b) With *in c. Abl.*: freta destituent nudos in litore pisces, Virg. E. 1, 61.—(c) *Abs.*: simul, si destituat spes, alia præsidia molitur, Liv. 1, 41: spes, Tib. 1, 1, 9 Huschke; Luc. 2, 728: pietasque fidesque, id. 5, 298.—**2.** *Part. perf.*: *Abandoned, forsaken by, destitute of:* **a.** With *Abl.*: alicujus consiliis, promissis, præceptis destitutus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8: scientiā juris, Quint. 12, 3, 10: spe, Curt. 8, 6, 20: lenociniis, id. ib. 12, 1, 30.—**b.** With *ab:* destituti ab unicā spe auxilii, Liv. 40, 47: a spe, id. 31, 24; id. 36, 23; Curt. 4, 3, 20: a suis, id. 3, 1, 6: a ceteris, id. 10, 2, 20: a re familiari, Suet. Ner. 10.

B. (*To put away from* another; hence) *To deprive* or *defraud* (rare): *Aliquem* or *aliquid aliquā re:* ex quo destituit deos Mercede pactā Laomedon, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 31:—*Pass. constr.*: neque honestam paupertatem pateretur dignitate destitui, Vell. 2, 129, 3.

dēstĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [destituo, *no.* II. A.] *A forsaking, deserting, disappointing* (rare): C. Clu. 26, 71; id. Quint. 5, 20; Suet. Dom. 14; Porc. Latr. in Catil. 24.

dēstĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who deserts* or *disappoints:* Auct. Priap. 83, 14; Tert. ad Nat. 2, 18.

dēstĭtūtus, a, um, *P.* of destituo.

dēstricte, *adv.* v. districte.

dēstrictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [destringo, *no.* I. A. 3.] *Aperient, opening* (*opp.* constrictivus): Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 29.

dēstrictus, a, um, *P.* of destringo.

dē-strīngo, nxi, ctum, ngĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de; stringo] **I.** [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; stringo, *no.* II. B.] **A.** Prop.: *To strip off* (class.): **1.** *To strip off* leaves: avenam, Cato R. R. 37, 5: oleam, Col. 11, 2, 83: baccam myrti, id. 12, 38, 7: frondem, Quint. 12, 6, 2: ramos, Luc. 4, 317.—**2.** Of *rubbing* the body in a bath: Pl. Ep. 3, 5, 14; Pl. 34, 8, 19; Mart. 14, 15.—**3.** Of *scouring* out the intestines: interanea, Pl. 32, 9, 31.—**4.** Very freq. of *unsheathing, drawing* the sword: gladium, C. Off. 3, 31, 112; Cæs. B. G. 1, 25; Liv. 27, 13; Suet. Cal. 56: ensem, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17; Ov. F. 2, 99; 207; hence also securim, Liv. 8, 7: sicas, Cic. ap. C. Anton. Frgm.—**B.** Fig.: *To strip off* (very rare): destringi aliquid et abradi bonis, Pl. Pan. 37, 2.—**C.** Meton.: Of water: *To draw off:* post unum vel alterum brevis sentinaculi haustum humore destricto, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49 (al. 36), 3.

II. [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b); stringo, *no.* II. A.] (prps. only in the poets): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To touch slightly along, to sweep along* or *over:* æquora alis, Ov. M. 4, 562.—**2.** Esp.: Of weapons: *To graze along, to wound:* pectus arundine, Ov. M. 10, 526: pectora summâ sagittâ, id. H. 16, 275: corpus arundo, id. M. 8, 382; cf. Cygnum cuspis, id. ib. 12, 101.—**B.** Meton. (acc. to *no.* A. 2.): *To cause by grazing:* vulnus, *to cause a slight wound,* Grat. Cyn. 364.—**C.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* A. 2.): *To criticise, censure:* quemquam mordaci carmine, Ov. Tr. 2, 563: alios gravi contumelia, Phæd. 1, 29, 2: scripta mea, id. 4, 7, 1.

dēstructĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [destruo, *no.* III.] *Destructible:* sunt omnia, Lact. de Ira Dei *ad fin.*; al. destructilia.

dēstructĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Destructible:* ædes, Prud. στεφ. 10, 357.

dēstructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [destruo, *no.* I.] **I.** Prop.: *A pulling down, destruction:* murorum, Suet. Galb. 12. **II.** Fig.: *A refuting, refutation:* sententiarum (*opp.* confirmatio), Quint. 10, 5, 12.

dēstructīve, *adv.* [destructivus] (*Destructively*; hence) *Negatively:* non esse autem musicum quidquid est homo, destructive monstratur, Boeth. Aristot. Analyt. Prior. 1, 42, p. 500.

dēstructīvus, a, um, *adj.* [destruo, *no.* III.] *Destructive:* adjutorium, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

dēstructor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A destroyer, one who ruins* or *overthrows:* Trojæ destructor Ulysses, Cassiod. Var. 12, 15 *init.*: rerum, Tert. Apol. 46.

dēstructūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *Destruction:* post Trojæ destructuram, Lactant. Plac. 229 ap. Class. Auct. 3, p. 374 Mai.

dē-strŭo, xi, ctum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; struo] **I.** Prop.: *To pull* or *tear down* any thing built (class.): navem, ædificium idem destruit facilline, qui construxit, C. Sen. 20, 72: templum prope funditus, Suet. Vesp. 9: mœnia, Virg. Æ. 4, 326. **II.** Meton.: *To strip,* etc.: crinemque manumque, *i. e. to strip off the crown and sceptre,* Stat. Th. 12, 93. **III.** Fig.: *To destroy, ruin, weaken* (prps. not ante-Aug.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: destruere ac demoliri aliquid, Liv. 34, 3: tyrannidem, Quint. 1, 10, 48: orationem (*opp.* illustrare), id. 11, 1, 2: hostem, Tac. A. 2, 63: multa vetustas, Ov. F. 5, 132.—**B.** With *Abl.*: dicta vultu, Ov. A. A. 2, 312.

dē-sub, *præp. c. Abl. Below, beneath* (late Lat.; cf. *opp.* desuper): desub Alpibus, id est desub ipsis Italiæ faucibus gentis, Flor. 2, 3, 2: desub oculo, Veg. 2, 19: desub rivo, Innocent. de Cas. Liter. p. 226 ed. Goes.: desub se, id. ib. 223; Fulg. Mythol. 3, 6.

dē-sŭbĭto (by many written separately, de subito), *adv.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; subito] *On a sudden, suddenly* (except once in Cic., only ante-class.): Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 46 Ritschl. *N. cr.*; so, id. Capt. prol. 62; id. Most. 2, 1, 63; id. Stich. 5, 4, 39; Lucil., Enn., Næv., Att., Afran., Titin., Cæcil., Quadrig., Nov. Pompon. in Non. 517, 13 *sqq.*; Lucr. 2, 265; C. Rosc. 6, 2, 9.

dē-sŭbŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (α); subula] (*To punch deeply*; hence) *To bore through, to bore:* **I.** Prop.: "*desubulare,* perfodere," Non. 99, 30. **II.** Fig.: vinum, Var. ap. Non. 99, 32.

dē-suctus, a, um, *P.* of desugo.

dē-sŭdasco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (β); sudasco] *To sweat greatly:* Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 33.

dēsūdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desudo] (post-class.): **I.** Prop.: *A violent sweating:* nimia corporis, Firm. Math. 3, 1. **II.** Fig.: *Great exertion, pains-taking;* (with cura) Mart. Cap. 6, p. 189.

dē-sūdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [de; sudo] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B.

3. b. (b) (β)): *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To sweat greatly*: Cels. 6, 6, 29; Stat. Th. 3, 277.—**B.** Fig.: *To exert or fatigue one's self greatly*: **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: in his (*sc.* exercitationibus ingenii) desudans, C. Sen. 11, 38. —**2.** With *Abl.*: alio Marte, Claud. B. Get. 280.—**3.** With *pro*: unaque pro gemino desudet cardine virtus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 602.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To sweat out or exude any thing*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: balsama, Claud. Epithal. Pallad. et Celer. 123; Prud. Cath. 5, 117: sudorem, App. Apol. —**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: Stygiam pestem in amnes, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 305.—**B.** Fig.: *To perform with exertion*: excubias militiæ, Sid. Ep. 6, 1: judicia, Claud. Mall. Theod. 11.

dēsŭē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, fĭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [desuesco; facio] *To disuse, disaccustom, bring out of use* (rare): catuli (a matre) minutatim desuefiunt, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 12: multitudo desuefacta a concionibus, C. Clu. 40, 110; Tert. Pall. 4.

dē-sŭesco (in poets, trisyll.), ēvi, ētum, escĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; suesco] (rare) **I.** *Act.*: **A.** *Verb. fin.*: *To disuse, disaccustom, bring out of use*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: vocem desuescebant, App. Flor. *no.* 15: in desuescendis morari, Quint. 3, 8, 70.—**2.** With *ne c. Subj.*: desuevi (*sc.* lenonem), ne quo ad cœnam iret, Titin. ap. Non. 95, 2.—**B.** *Part. Perf.*: **1.** *Unused, out of use, that has fallen into desuetude*: **a.** *Abs.*: rem desuetam usurpare, Liv. 3, 38: verba, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 63.—**b.** With *Dat.*: voces jam mihi desuetas, Ov. M. 7, 646.—**2.** *Unusual, to which one is unaccustomed*: desueta sidera, Ov. M. 5, 505.—**3.** *Unaccustomed*: **a.** *Abs.*: corda, Virg. Æ. 1, 722.—**b.** With *Dat.*: desueta triumphis Agmina, Virg. Æ. 6, 815: bello agmina, id. ib. 7, 693.—**c.** With *Inf.*: desueto Sammite clamorem pati, Liv. 8, 38.—**d.** With *Gr. Acc.*: rabiem desueta (*sc.* fera), Stat. Th. 5, 231. **II.** *Neut.*: *To become unaccustomed, to disaccustom one's self*; in the perf., *to be unaccustomed*: **A.** With *Dat.*: paullatim antiquo patrum desuescit honori, Sil. 3, 576. —**B.** With *Inf.*: desuevit (*sc.* vita) quernā pelliere glande famem, Tib. 2, 1, 38.

dēsŭētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [desuesco] *Discontinuance of a practice or habit, disuse, desuetude*: **A.** With *Gen.*: armorum, Liv. 1, 19.—**B.** *Abs.*: desuetudine tardi, Ov. M. 14, 436; id. Tr. 5, 7, 57; Julian. Dig. 1, 3, 32; Callistr. Dig. 11, 1, 1.

desuetus, a, um, *P.* of desuesco.

dē-sūgo, *no perf.*, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de; sugo] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To suck out* of any thing: flore desucto, Pall. 1, 37, 2. **II.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (a)): *To suck down, to absorb*: siqua fundentur ex poculis, velociter rapta desuget, Pall. 1, 9, 4.

dē-sulco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b); sulco] *To make furrows along*; hence, *to plough up*: simpla Æquora desulcat glebæ ditis Catabaunus, Avien. Perieg. 1138.

dēsulto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [desilio] *To leap down*: mari, Tert. Anim. 32.

dēsultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A leaper, vaulter*, the technical designation of riders, who, in the circus-games, leaped from one horse to another without stopping: **I.** Prop.: Var. R. R. 2, 7, 15; Liv. 23, 29; id. 44, 9; Manil. 5, 85; cf. Hyg. Fab. 80; Prop. 4, 2, 35. **II.** Fig.: amoris, *a changeling, butterfly, inconstant lover*, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 15: bellorum, Sen. Suasor. 1.

dēsultōrĭus, a, um. *adj.* [desultor] *Of* or *belonging to, a* desultor: equi, Suet. Cæs. 39. — As *Subst.*: **desultorius,** ĭi, *m.* = desultor: C. Mur. 27, 57.

dēsultrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [desilio] (*Leaping down*; Fig.) *Inconstant*: virtus, Tert. adv. Val. 38.

dēsultūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A leaping* or *jumping down* from a horse (*opp.* insultura): Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 9.

de-sum, fŭi, esse (= in deest, desse, deerit, *etc.*, measured in the poets *per synæresin* as one syll., Lucr. 1, 44; Cat. 64, 151; Virg. G. 2, 233; id. Æ. 7, 262; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 24; Ov. H. 18, 136; id. M. 15, 354; also written dēsse, like dērrare, acc. to Vel. Long. p. 2227 P.: *Præs. Subj.*, desiet, Cato R. R. 8; v. sum: *Perf. Ind.*, defŭĕrunt, Ov. M. 6, 585), *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; sum] **I.** Gen.: *To be away, be absent; to fail, be wanting* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: non ratio, verum argentum deerat, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 69: omnia deerant, quæ, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 29 *ad fin.*: ibi nunquam causas seditionum et certaminis defore, Liv. 45, 18: quod non desit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 52. non desunt qui (for sunt qui), Quint. 4, 5, 11; id. 8, 3, 85; id. 9, 1, 2; id. 12, 1, 33; Pl. 2, 109, 112.—**B.** With *Dat.* (so, most freq.): cui nihil desit, quod, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 17, 28; cf. Læl. 14, 51: sive deest naturæ quippiam, sive abundat atque affluit, id. de Div. 1, 29, 61: quantum alteri sententiæ deesset animi, tantum alteri superesse, Cæs. B. C. 2, 31: (*opp.* superesse), C. Fam. 13, 63; (*opp.* superare), Sall. C. 20, 11; C. Mil. 36, 100: neu desint epulis rosæ, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 15; id. Ep. 1, 1, 53.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.*: ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, C. de Or. 3, 4 *fin.*: in C. Lænio commendando, id. Fam. 13, 63.—**D.** With *Inf.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et mihi non desunt turpes pendere corollæ, Prop. 1, 16, 7; cf., also, Sil. 6, 10; id. 11, 50; Tac. H. 4, 1; 11; 80.—**E.** With *quominus*: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, C. Rep. 3, 30 *fin.*; Tac. A. 14, 39.—**F.** With *quin*: nihil contumeliarum defuit, quin subiret, Suet. Ner. 45.—**G.** With *ut*: non defuit, ut, *etc.*, Capitol. Gord. III. 31.—**H.** With *ad*: hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Cæsari defuit, Cæs. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.*: semper paullum ad summam felicitatem defuisse, id. ib. 6, 43: cf. id. B. C. 3, 2; id. ib. 2, 6.—**K.** With *in c. Gerund in do*: metuo mihi in monendo ne defuerit oratio, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 3 and 4.

II. Esp.: **Pregn.**, *To fail, be wanting* in one's duty, in rendering assistance, *etc.*; *not to assist* or *serve, to desert* one: **A.** With *Dat.*: ne tibi desis, *be not wanting to yourself*; *neglect not your own advantage*, C. Rosc. Am. 36, 104; id. Fam. 5, 12, 2; cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 56; id. ib. 2, 1, 17; and id. ib. 1, 4, 134: senatui reique publicæ, Cæs. B. C. 1, 1: huic rei, id. B. C. 3, 93: negotio, id. ib. 2, 41: decori vestro, C. Rep. 6, 24, 26: officio et dignitati meæ, id. Att. 7, 17, 4; Liv. 3, 50: tempori, id. 21, 27; cf. occasioni temporis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 79: non deest reipublicæ consilium ... nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus, C. Cat. 1, 1, 3.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: communi saluti nullā in re, Cæs. B. G. 5, 33: qui non deerat in causis, C. Brut. 34, 130.—**C.** With *Abl.*: tantum enitor, ut neque amicis neque etiam alienoribus operā, consilio, labore desim, C. Fam. 1, 9, 17.

dē-sūmo, psi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; sumo] (*To take away* for one's self *from* a number; hence) *To pick out, choose, select* (rare, and prps. not auto-Aug.): **A.** *Aliquem* or *aliquid alicui*: sibi consules asservandos desumunt, Liv. 4, 55: sibi hostes, id. 38, 45: sibi pugnas, Tac. Or. 37; cf., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 81.—**B.** With *inter se*: inter se cursum certamenque, Pl. Ep. 8, 20, 7.

dē-sŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; suo] (*To sew down*; hence) *To fasten down*: cupam imbricibus ferreis quatuor desues: Cato R. R. 21, 3.

dē-sŭper, *adv.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; super] *From above, above* (repeatedly in histt. and poets; not in Cic.): qui in phalangas insilirent et desuper vulnerarent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 52: ex locis superioribus desuper suos ascendentes protegebant, id. B. C. 1, 79 Oud. *N. cr.*; cf. Tac. A. 2, 16; Suet. Tit. 72; id. Ner. 31; Just. 21, 6, 6; Flor. 3, 2, 6; id. 3, 3, 16; Sex. Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 73; Col. 12, 16, 4; Sen. Ep. 71; Pall. Jan. 15, 4; Virg. Æ. 1, 165; 420; id. ib. 2, 47; id. ib. 4, 122; id. ib. 6, 678; id. ib. 8, 240; id. ib. 9, 639; id. ib. 12, 295; Ov. F. 3, 530; Sil. 1, 349: nunc desuper Alpis Nubiferæ collis atque aëriam Pyrenen Abripimur, Luc. 1, 688.

dē-sŭperne, *adv.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; superne] *From above*: Vitr. 10, 16, 10.

dē-sūrgo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; surgo] **I.** Prop.: *To rise from* any place; *to rise* (very rare): certā desurgere parte, Lucr. 5, 702: cœnā, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77. **II.** Meton.: *To* (*get up* from table and) *go to stool*: Scribon. Comp. 140; 142.

dēsurrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desurgo, *no.* II.] *The going to stool*: Scribon. Comp. 37; 142; Marc. Empir. 27.

dē-sursum, *adv.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; sursum] *Down from on high* or *above* (Eccl. Lat.): qui desursum venit super omnes est, Vulg. Joan. 3, 31: quin splendor quidam luminis desursum in inferioribus refulsisset, Hier. Præscr. 16.

dētectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detego, *no.* II.] *A discovering, revealing*: creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 *ad fin.*

dētector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A discoverer, revealer* (Eccl. Lat.): creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36: conscientiæ, id. adv. Val. 3.

dē-tĕgo, texi, tectum, tegĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; tego] **I.** Prop.: *To uncover, expose, lay bare* (freq. in the Aug. age): **A.** In *simple constr.*: ventus detexit villam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 3: porticūs, Hirt. B. Alex. 13: regia Caci, detecta, Virg. Æ. 8, 241: juga montium detexerat nebula, Liv. 33, 7: capite detecto, Suet. Cæs. 57: faciem, Suet. Ner. 48: corpora, Tac. A. 13, 38: ossa, Suet. Cæs. 81: ensem strictum vaginā, Sil. 13, 168: ferrum, Luc. 3, 128: arma, Suet. Tib. 37; id. Vit. 11: patefacta et detecta (*sc.* corpora), C. Ac. 2, 38, 122.—**B.** With *ad*: ædem Junonis ad partem dimidiam, Liv. 42, 3.—**C.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: caput ecce puer detectus honestum, Virg. Æ. 10, 133.

II. Fig.: *To discover, disclose, reveal, betray*: **A.** With *Dat.*: hæc illa est tempestas mea, mihi quæ modestiam omnem detexit, tectus quā fui (the figure being taken from the buildings), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 7.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: nimis detegendo cladem nudandoque, Liv. 23, 5: insidias, id. 27, 16: consilium, id. 27, 45: mentem, Quint. 8 procem. § 20: latentem culpam, Ov. M. 2, 546.—**C.** With *inter*: mores se inter ludendum, Quint. 1, 3, 12.—**D.** With *Abl.*: formidine detegi, Tac. H. 1, 81.

dē-tendo, *no perf.*, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; tendo] *To unstretch, relax* a thing strained (exceedingly rare): tabernacula, *to strike the tents*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 85; Liv. 41, 3.

detensus, a, um, *P.* of detendo.

dētentātor, ōris, *m.* [detento] *One who holds* or *keeps back* something, *a detainer*; Cod. Just. 7, 39, 7; id. ib. 11, 59, 2.

dētentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detineo] *A keeping back, detaining*: Ulp. Dig. 23, 1, 5; id. ib. 4, 6, 15.

dētento, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To hold* or *keep back, to detain* (late Lat.): Venant. Carm. 11, 21: servos, Cod. Th. 7, 13, 16: possessionem, id. ib. 5, 15, 2.

dētentor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who holds* or *keeps back, a detainer*: possessionis alienæ, Cod. Just. 8, 4, 10.

1. **dētentus,** a, um, *P.* of detineo.

2. **dētentus,** ūs, *m.* [detineo] *A holding off, keeping back*: Tert. adv. Val. 32.

dē-tepesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; tepesco] *To cease to be lukewarm, to grow cool*: Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

dē-tergĕo, si, sum, gēre (post-class.: detergis, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 191: detergunt, id. in Eutr. 2, 375: detergantur, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21; v. tergeo), 2. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; tergeo] **I.** Prop.: *To wipe off, wipe away* (class.): **A.** With *Abl.*: sudorem brachio, Suet. Ner. 23: lacrimas pollice, Ov. M. 13, 746: fletūs stamine, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 375.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: arancas, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21.—Poet.: nubila, *i. e. to drive away, remove*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15: sidera, *to chase away*, C. Arat. 246.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To take away, remove*: fastidia, Col. 8, 10, 5: somnum, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cel. 27.—**B.** *To cleanse, purge*: animum helleboro, Petr. S. 83: seculi fœdo victu, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 1, 191.—**C.** In colloq. lang., of money: *To sweep off, get*: primo anno LXXX. detersimus, C. Att. 14, 10, 3.

III. Meton.: **A.** *To cleanse by wiping, to wipe off, wipe clean, to clean out:* **1.** With *Abl.*: caput pallio, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 20: labra spongiā, Col. 6, 9, 2: se linguā, id. 6, 6, 1: frontem unguento, Petr. S. 47: falces fibrinā pelle, Pl. 17, 28, 47, § 265.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: cloacas, Liv. 39, 44; cf. Suet. Aug. 18:—Comicè: mensam, *i. e. to clear, to empty*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 2.—**B.** *To strip off, break off, to break to pieces:* remos, Cæs. B. C. 1, 58 Oud.; Hirt. B. Alex. 15; Liv. 28, 30 *fin.*: pinnas asseribus falcatis, id. 38, 5: palmites, Col. 4, 27 *fin.*; id. 5, 5, 13.

‡ **dēterĭæ** porcæ id est macilentæ, *Lean*, Fest. p. 55.

dētĕrĭor, ius, *adj. comp.* (*Sup.* **dēterrĭmus,** a, um) [obsol. *deter*, from *de*] (*Lower;* hence) *Worse, poorer, meaner* (class.): **A.** Of things: **1.** *Abs.*: seges, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: ruina rem non fecit deteriorem haud scio an jam fructuosiorem, C. Att. 14, 11 *fin.*: vectigalia, Cæs. B. G. 1, 36: obsonia, Pl. 31, 10, 46: ac decolor ætas, Virg. Æ. 8, 326: forma, Lucr. 4, 1275: mores, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 9: via, id. Trin. 3, 2, 54: video meliora proboque, Deteriora sequor, Ov. M. 7, 21: cuncta aucta in deterius, Tac. A. 2, 82:—*Sup.*: genus reipublicæ ex bono in deterrimum conversum, C. Rep. 2, 26, 48: genus, id. ib. 1, 42, 65: finis, id. Læl. 16, 59: causa belli, Hor. S. 1, 3, 107: color, Virg. G. 3, 82: cogitare optima simul et deterrima, Quint. 12, 1, 4.—**2.** With *Abl.*: muræna carne, Hor. S. 2, 8, 44.—**B.** Of persons: **1.** *Abs.*: quo deteriores anteponantur bonis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 39; cf. C. Phil. 13, 19, 40; Quint. 2, 4, 21; Suet. Cal. 10; Liv. 39, 27; Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 10: vidi ego nequam homines, verum te neminem deteriorem, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 61:—*Sup.*: homo deterrime et impudentissime, C. 2 Verr. 2, 16, 40; id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81.—**2.** With *Abl.*: peditatu erat deterior, *weaker*, Nep. Eum. 3, 6.

dētĕrĭōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [deterior] *To make worse, to deteriorate* (late Lat.): Claud. Mam. de Stat. An. 1, 3; Frontin. Colon. p. 133 Goes.; Symm. Ep. 4, 69: Cassiod. Var. 1, 38.

dētĕrĭus, *adv.* [deterior] *Worse:* de male Græcis Latine scripta deterius, C. Fin. 1, 3, 8; Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 80: valeo, Lucc. ap. C. Fam. 5, 14: olet herba, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19: spe nostrā si placeant, id. S. 1, 10, 90:—*Sup.*: deterrime versipelles, App. M. 2, p. 272; dub. al. deterrimæ.

dēterminābĭlis, e, *adj.* [determino] *That has an end, finite:* materia, Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

dētermināte, *adv.* [determinatus] *Absolutely, positively:* determinate verum, Boeth. Aristot. de Interpr. p. 249.

dēterminātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [determino] *A boundary, conclusion, end:* mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 101: orationis, id. Inv. 1, 52, 98.

dēterminātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who prescribes* or *fixes:* disciplinæ, Tert. Pudic. 11.

dēterminātus, a, um, *P.* of determino.

dētermĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; termino] **I.** Prop.: *To border off, to bound; to limit, prescribe limits, determine* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: regiones, limites, confinia, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 49.—**B.** With *Abl.*: imaginem templi scipione in solo, Pl. 28, 2, 4, § 15.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.*: Pl. 28, 2, 4, § 15; cf. preceding *no.* B.—**D.** With *ab:* augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. 1, 18.—**E.** With *ad:* Liv. 1, 18; cf. preceding *no.* D.

II. Fig.: *To mark out; to fix upon, determine, limit, settle,* etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: omnia fixa tuus glomerans determinat annus, Poet ap. C. de Div. 1, 12, 19.—**B.** With *Abl.*: id, quod dicit, spiritu non arte determinat, C. de Or. 3, 44, 175: oratorum ætatem signatione ista, Tac. Or. 16: existimabatur officia biennio spatio determinaturus, Suet. Galb. 15.—**C.** With *Dat.*: diem jejunii, Tert. adv. Psych. 2.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.*: depascitur (*sc.* hippopotamus) segetes destinatione ante, ut ferunt, determinatas in diem, Pl. 8, 25, 39, § 95.—**E.** With *Adv.*: ut hinc teli determinet (*sc.* Jupiter) ictūs, Lucr. 6, 402.—**F.** With *de:* de Europe latere mensuram (*sc.* Ponti) determinavere, Pl. 4, 12, 24, § 77.

dē-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, tĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; tero] (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose) **I.** (acc. to tero, *no.* I. A.): **A.** Prop.: *To rub away; to wear away or out:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: oculos (*sc.* vitis), Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 188: pedes (*sc.* via), Tib. 1, 9, 16: deteris calces, *you are treading on and grazing my heels*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 111: detrita tegmina, Tac. 1, 18: a catenā detritum collum canis, Phæd. 3, 7, 16.—**2.** With *Abl.*: vestem usu, Pl. 8, 48, 73, § 191: strata viarum pedibus, Lucr. 1, 315.—**B.** Fig.: *To diminish* in force; *to weaken, lessen, impair:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: fulgorem, Quint. 10, 5, 16: ardorem ac ferociam militis, Tac. H. 2, 16.—**2.** With *Abl.*: laudes culpā ingeni, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 12: aliquid velut usu ipso, Quint. 2, 4, 7.—**3.** With *Dat.*: multa sibi, Hor. S. 1, 10, 69.—**4.** *Abs.*: nimia cura deterit, magis quam emendat, Pl. Ep. 9, 25, 2.

II. (acc. to tero, *no.* I. B. 1.): *To rub out* grain, *etc.*; *to thresh out*, etc.: frumenta, Col. 1, 6, 23: milium, id. 6, 12, 4: scillam, id. 6, 27, 10: quum inaruit (*sc.* telephion), deteritur, Pl. 27, 13, 110, § 137.

dē-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; terreo] **I.** Prop.: *To frighten from* any thing; *to deter, discourage from, hinder* (class.): **A.: 1.** *Aliquem* or *aliquid ab aliquā re:* homines adolescentes a dicendi studio, C. de Or. 1, 25, 117: sanos homines a scribendo, id. Brut. 75 *fin.*; cf. id. Or. 1 *fin.*: te a dimicatione, id. Fam. 1, 7, 5: eum ab instituto consilio, Cæs. B. G. 5, 4: animos a cupiditate, Liv. 22, 42: ferociores annos a licentiā, Quint. 2, 2, 3.—**2.** *Ab aliquā re:* a turpi meretricis amore, Hor. S. 1, 4, 112.—**B.** *Aliquem aliquā re:* **1.** (=*from*) silvestres homines . . . Cædibus et victu fœdo, Hor. A. P. 392.—**2.** (=*by*) reliquos magnitudine pœnæ, Cæs. B. C. 3, 8: deterrendum quibuscunque rebus posset Dumnorigem statuebat, id. B. G. 5, 7: stricto pavidam deterruit ense, Ov. M. 14, 296.—**C.** *Aliquem de aliquā re:* de agro hunc senem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 15: me de statu meo, Brut. ap. C. Fam. 11, 11, 2.—*Pass. constr.*: num Stoici de sententiā deterrentur? C. de Div. 2, 39, 81.—**D.:** *Aliquem ne* (*c. Subj.*): hominem multis verbis deterret, ne auctionetur, C. Quint. 4, 16: multitudinem, ne frumentum conferant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 17; cf., also, Ter. Ph. prol. 3:—*Pass. constr.*: deterritum putant, ne discerperetur, *deterred from doing it, lest he should be torn limb from limb*, Suet. Ner. 47.—**2.** *Ne* (*c. Subj.*), alone; haud ferro deterrere potes, ne amet, Plaut. Truc. 5, 37.—**E.** *Aliquem, quin* (*c. Subj.*): quin loquar hæc, nunquam me potes deterrere, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 10: ne Suessones quidem deterrere potuerunt, quin cum his consentirent, Cæs. B. G. 2, 3:—*Pass. constr.*: nunquam deterrebor, Quin viderim id, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 16: deterrita nunquam, Quin fieret, Tib. 1, 3, 13.—**F.** *Aliquem, quominus* (*c. Subj.*): neque te deterreo, quominus disputes, C. Att. 11, 8, 1: non deterret sapientem mors, quominus suis consulat, id. Tusc. 1, 38, 91; cf., also, Liv. 26, 48.—**G.** *Pass. v. Inf.*: nefarias ejus libidines commemorare pudore deterreor, C. 1 Verr. 5, 14.—**H.** In *simple constr.*: in deterrendā liberalitate, C. Off. 2, 18, 63: deterritis tribunis, Liv. 10, 9.—**K.** *Abs.*: deterreo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 64: ad deterrendum, C. Leg. 2, 4, 8: deterrentibus amicis, Suet. Cæs. 70.

II. Meton.: *To avert, to keep* or *ward off* something (class.): **A.** With *ab:* vim a censoribus, Liv. 4, 24.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: deterrere nefas, C. v. M. 8, 767.

dēterrĭmus, v. deterius.

dēterrĭtus, a, um, *P.* of deterreo.

dētersus, a, um, *P.* of detergeo.

dētestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [detestor] *Execrable, abominable, detestable* (class.): omen, C. Phil. 11, 5, 11: exsecratus populo Romano, detestabilis, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 26, *fin.*: nihil esse tam detestabile, tamque pestiferum, quam voluptatem, id. Sen. 12, 41: scelus, id. Lael. 8, 27: exemplum, Liv. 26, 48: vox, Suet. Vit. 10:—*Comp.*: C. Off. 1, 17, 57; Vulg. Sap. 19, 13.

☞ *Sup.* prps. not in use.

dētestābĭliter, *adv.* [detestabilis] *Abominably, detestably* (post-class.): quod detestabiliter fecit, Lact. 5, 10.

1. **dētestātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [detestor] **A.** (acc. to detestor, *no.* I. A.): *Execration, cursing, detestation:* Liv. 10, 38; Hor. Epod. 5, 89; Sen. Ep. 117 *med.*; Gell. 2, 6, 3; id. 2, 7, 13; id. 15, 27, 3; cf. Fest. s. v. obtestatio.—**B.** (acc. to detestor, *no.* I. B.): *A keeping off, averting:* Pl. 15, 30, 40.—**C.** (acc. to detestor, *no.* II.): *A renunciation accompanied with an oath:* "*detestatio* est denunciatio facta cum testatione," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 40: detestatio sacrorum, *The solemn renunciation of the family sacred rites, and thereby of the* gens *itself, which in* arrogatio *was made by the son*, Gell. 15, 27, 3; cf. Serv. Sulp. de sacris detestandis, id. 6, 12, 1.

2. **dē-testātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; 2. testis] *Removal of the testicles, castration:* App. M. 7, p. 198.

dētestātor, ōris, *m.* [detestor, *no.* I. A.] *One who execrates, curses, abominates, detests* (Eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27; id. adv. Psych. 2; id. Spect. 15: Cassiod. Var. 1, 4.

dē-testor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [de; testor] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.; testor, *no.* II.) (*To call upon* or *invoke* a deity *as a witness, with earnestness;* hence): **A.** Against some person or thing: **1.** *To curse, execrate, abominate, detest,* etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: auspicium malum, C. Vatin. 16, 39: exitum (*sc.* belli civilis), id. Phil. 8, 2, 7: civilia arma, Suet. Oth. 10: causam et auctorem cladis, Tac. H. 2, 35.—**b.** With *Abl.*: omnibus precibus Ambiorigem, Cæs. B. G. 6, 31: hostili prece caput euntis, Ov. M. 15, 505.—**2.** *To imprecate, call down, invoke:* in caput eorum minas periculaque, Liv. 39, 10.—**B.** In behalf of some person or thing: **1.** Of a deity: *To avert, remove* a calamity, *etc.*, in consequence of prayer offered: o di immortales, avertite ac detestamini hoc omen, *remove, I pray you*, C. Phil. 4, 4, 10.—**2.** Of a person: *To deprecate; to pray for the averting* or *removal* of any thing: **a.** In *simple constr.*: invidiæ detestandæ gratiā dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 123.—**b.** With *Dat.*: tam indignam sortem populo Romano, Suet. Claud. 3.—**c.** With *ab:* ut a me quandam prope justam patriæ querimoniam detester ac deprecer, C. Cat. 1, 11, 27: omnes memoriam consulatūs tui, facta, *etc.*, a republicā detestantur, id. Pis. 40, 96.

☞ In a pass. sense: App. Apol. p. 307. —*Part. perf.*: C. Leg. 2, 11, 28: bella matribus detestata, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25.

II. (acc. tode, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; testor, *no.* I.) (*To give evidence in order to remove from one;* hence): *To renounce with an oath:* "*detestatum* est testatione denunciatum," Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 238.

dē-texo, ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de; texo] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.) (Prop.: *To weave off* or *away;* hence, Fig.): **A.** *To steal* from the loom: volt palium detexere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 138.—**B.** *To draw off* or *away:* te a summo jam detexam exordio, Poet. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 27, 42. **II.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.): **A.** Prop.: *To weave completely; to finish* or *complete weaving:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: ad telam detexendam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 7: quum telam detexuero (*sc.* Penelope), Hyg. Fab. 126: vestimentum, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 11.—**2.** With *inter:* inter decem annos unam togam, Titin. ap. Non. 406, 19.—**B.** Meton.: *To plait, interlace, make by plaiting,* etc.: aliquid . . . Viminibus mollique paras detexere junco, Virg. E. 2, 72: fiscellam vimine junci, Tib. 2, 3, 15.—**C.** Fig.: *To close, end, finish:* ante exorsa, et potius detexta prope, C. de Or. 2, 38, 158; cf., also, C. Arat. 250.

dētextus, a, um, *P.* of detexo.

dē-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. *v. a.* [de; teneo] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To hold off, keep back, detain,* etc. (class.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *de:* nos de nostro negotio, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 190.—**2.** With *ab:* a quo incepto studioque me mala ambitio detinuerat, Sall. C. 4, 2.—**3.** With *Abl.*: equitatūs

orello, Cæs. B. C. 3, 73 : ut quam acerrimo bello detineret Hannibalem, Liv. 27, 12 : rates voce canorâ, Ov. A. A. 3, 311 : me his oris, Virg. Æ. 2, 788.—**4.** With *apud* : pater apud villam detinuit me hos dies sex, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 13.—**5.** With *Acc. of time* : Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 13 ; cf. preceding *no.* **4.**—**6.** With *ad* : ad Massiliam detineri, Cæs. B. C. 2, 17 : quum se miserandis alimentis nonum ad diem detinuisset, *had kept himself from dying*, Tac. A. 6, 23.—**7.** In *simple constr.* : me, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 22 ; so, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49 ; Ov. M. 13, 301 : nos, Lentul. ap. C. Fam. 12, 15, 5 : te, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 5 : iter anguis, Tib. 1, 8, 20 : detinenda plebs, Liv. 4, 55.—**B.** **Fig.** : Of time : **1.** With *Abl.* : cuntem, multa loquendo, Detinunt sermone diem, Ov. M. 1, 683.—**2.** With *Gerund. in* do : Ov. M. 1, 683 : cf. preceding *no.* **1.**—**3.** In *simple constr.* : tempus, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 67 : cf. Burm. in h. l.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 4.) (*To hold one thoroughly* or *firmly* ; hence) *To occupy, engage* (class.) : **A.** With *in c. Abl.* : in alienis negotiis detineri, C. Inv. 2, 45, 132 : in falsâ rerum imagine, Quint. 10, 5, 17 : in eâ contumeliâ, Tac. A. 13, 36 : in admiratione sui, Suet. Ner. 52 : manûs in lyricis modis, Ov. P. 5, 386.—**B.** With *Abl.* : animum studiis, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 39.—**C.** With *circa* : circa alia mentes hominum detinentur, Pl. 14 proœm. § 4.—**D.** In *simple constr.* : oculos detinuere (*sc.* poemata), Ov. Tr. 2, 520 ; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 63 : nos quoque, quas Pallas, melior dea, detinet, Ov. M. 4, 38.

dē-tondĕo, tŏtondi and tondi, tonsum, tondēre (detotonderat, Var. ap. Prisc. p. 868 P. : detondit, Enn. ib. : detonderis, Cato, R. R. 96, 1 ; Col. 7, 4, 7), 2. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a. ; tondeo] **I.** Prop. : *To shear* or *cut off* ; *to clip, shear* : oves, Cato R. R. 96, 1 ; cf. Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 10 : virgulta, Col. 4, 23 *fin.* : crines, Ov. F. 6, 229 : detonsa juventus, Pers. 3, 54 : detonsi manu, Prop. 4, 8, 15. —**Poet.** : detonsæ frigore frondes, *i. e. fallen off*, Ov. F. 3, 237. **II.** Meton. : *To ravage* or *lay waste by cropping* ; *to crop* : detondit agros latos, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 868 P. : dum salices hœdi, dum graminа vaccæ Detondent, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 6.

dē-tŏno, ŭi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de ; tono] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.) : **A.** Prop. : *To thunder down* : hic ubi detonuit, Ov. Tr. 3, 35.—**B.** **Fig.** : *To thunder down, to storm, to rage* (freq. in Florus) : Flor. 2, 6, 10 ; cf. id. 3, 21, 18 ; 4, 2, 2.—**C.** Meton. : *To rush down with impetuous fury, to thunder down* : captis superioribus jugis in subjectos suo more detonuit, Flor. 1, 17, 5. **II.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.) (*To cease thundering* ; Fig.) *To rage out, cease raging* : Æneas nubem belli, dum detonet, omnem Sustinet, Virg. Æ. 10, 809 (" *bellantum impetum sustinet, donec defervcat,*" Serv.) ; cf. Petr. S. 17 ; Val. Fl. 4, 294 ; Quint. 12, 9, 4.

dētonsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detondeo] *A shaving* : capitis, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 1, 3.

dētonso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To shear off* : capillum, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 11.

dētonsus, a, um, *P.* of detondeo.

dē-torno, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4 ; torno] **I.** Prop. : *To turn by a lathe, to turn* (very rare) : velares anulos, Pl. 13, 9, 18. **II.** **Fig.** : Of speech : *To turn off neatly, to round off smoothly* or *elegantly* : sententiam, Gell. 9, 8, 4.

dē-torquĕo, si, tum, or sum (detorsum nomen, v. under *no.* II. A. 3.), quēre, 2. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a. ; torqueo] **I.** Prop. : **A.** Gen. : *To turn* or *bend aside, to turn off, turn away* (class.) : **1.** With *ab* : lumen ab illâ, Ov. M. 6, 515.—**2.** In *simple constr.* : ponticulum, C. Tusc. 5, 20, 59 : cornua (antennarum), Virg. Æ. 5, 832 :—Poet. : vultus, Virg. Æ. 2, 746.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.* : (orbis partem) a latere in dextram partem, C. Univ. 7 *ad fin.* : caudam in dexterum, in lævum, Pl. 8, 51, 77.—**4.** With *ad* : proram ad undas, Virg. Æ. 5, 165 : cursûs ad regem id. ib. 4, 196 : cervicem ad oscula, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 25.—**5.** *Without object* : *To turn* or *go* in any direction : (*sc.* se) si in lævam detorserit (hyæna), Pl. 28, 8, 27, § 93.

B. Esp. : *To turn* or *twist out of shape, to distort* : partes corporis detortæ, C. Tusc. 3, 5, 17 : Vatinius corpore detorto, Tac. A. 15, 34 : nare detortâ, *turned up*, App. M. 8, 26, p. 205 Hild. min.

II. Fig. : **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.) : *To turn aside* or *away, to divert* : **1.** With *ab* : voluptates animos a virtute detorquent, C. Off. 2, 10, 37.—**2.** With *Abl.* : quæ (*sc.* voluntas testium) nullo negotio flecti ac detorqueri potest, C. Cœl. 9, 22. —**3.** With *de* : Of etymolog. derivation : Marrucini vocantur, de Marso detorsum nomen, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 871 P.—**4.** With *ad* : aliquem ad segnitiem luxumque, Pl. Pan. 82, 6.—**5.** With *in c. Acc.* : vividum animum in alia, Tac. A. 13, 3.—**6.** With *Adv.* : ea quomodo detorqueres, C. de Or. 1, 17, 74 : te pravum alio (*i. e.* ad aliud vitium), Hor. S. 2, 2, 55.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B.) : *To distort, misrepresent* : calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta efficere, Liv. 42, 42 : recte facta, Pl. Ep. 1, 8, 6 : sinceram rectaque ingenia, id. Pan. 70, 5 : verbum aliquod in pejus, Sen. Ep. 13 *med.* : verba voltûs in crimen, Tac. A. 1, 7 : sermonem in obscœnum intellectum, Quint. 8, 3, 44.

dē-torrĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (β) ; torreo] *To scorch up, to burn* : me flamma, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

detorsus and **detortus,** a, um, *P.* of detorqueo.

detractatio and **detractator,** v. detrect.

dē-tractātus, ūs, *m.* *A treatise* : Tert. Spect. 3.

dētractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detraho] **I.** Prop. : **A.** Gen : *A drawing off, taking away, withdrawal* (class.) : alieni, (*opp.* appetitio), C. Off. 3, 6, 30 : doloris, id. ib. 3, 33, 118 : loci, id. Att. 12, 35 : sanguinis, Cels. 4, 4 ; Quint. 2, 10, 6 ; Pl. 17, 26, 36 : illa ipsa (*sc.* Praxitelia capita) efficiuntur detractione, C. de Div. 2, 21, 48. —**B.** Esp. : Medic. *t. t.* : *A purging* : cibi, C. Univ. 6 ; and more freq. *abs.*, Cels. 2, 10 ; Scrib. Comp. 101 :—*Plur.* : Vitr. 1, 6 ; Pl. 16, 44, 92 ; id. 22, 25, 64. **II.** Fig. : **A.** Rhetor. *t. t.* : *A taking away, leaving out, ellipsis* : Quint. 1, 5, 38 ; 40 ; id. 9, 2, 37 ; id. 9, 3, 18 *sq.*—**B.** *Disparagement, detraction, false accusation* : Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 3, 2 *med.*

dētracto, are, v. detrecto.

dētractor, ōris, *m.* [detraho, *no.* II. B.] *A disparager, detractor* : sui, Tac. A. 11, 11 *fin.* ; for which, detractator laudum suarum, Liv. 34, 15 *fin.*

1. **dētractus,** a, um, *P.* of detraho.

2. **dētractus,** ūs, *m.* [detraho] *A taking away, rejection* : syllabæ, (*opp.* adjectio), Sen. Suas. 7 *ad fin.*

dē-trăho, xi, ctum, hĕre (*Inf. Perf.* : detrāxe, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 15), 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a. ; traho] **I.** Prop. : **A.** Gen. : *To draw off, away,* or *down ; to pull down ; to take down, take away* : **1.** With *de* : crumenam sibi de collo, Plaut. True. 3, 1, 7 : anulum de digito, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 38 : aliquem de curru, C. Cœl. 14 *ad fin.*—**2.** With *ex* : aliquem ex cruce, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6 : stramenta e mulis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 45, 2 Herz. : homines ex provinciis, C. Prov. Cons. 1 ; cf., in locum ex Galliâ, id. ib. 8, 19 : Hannibalem ex Italiâ, Liv. 29, 20.—**3.** With *Abl.* : aliquem pedibus e tribunali, Suet. Tib. 1. 6.—**4.** With *Dat.* : anulum alicui, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 31 : vestem alicui, id. Eun. 4, 4, 40 ; cf. Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 79 : amiculum alicui, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83 : torquem alicui, id. Fin. 1, 7, 23 : loricam alicui, Virg. Æ. 5, 260 : tegumenta scutis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 21, 5 : frenos equis, Liv. 4, 33 : virum equo, Liv. 22, 47.—**5.** With *in c. Gerund in* do : aliquem in transvehendo, Suet. Aug. 38.—**6.** In *simple constr.* : vestimenta, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17 : veste detractâ, C. Brut. 75, 262 : soccos detrahunt (servi), Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72 ; Cæs. B. C. 3, 96, 3.—**7.** With *trans* : castella trans Euphraten, Tac. A. 15, 17. —**8.** With *in c. Acc.* : aliquem in judicium, C. Mil. 8, 38.—**9.** With *ad* : aliquem ad accusationem, C. Clu. 68, 179 : tauros ad terram cornibus, Suet. Claud. 21 : naves ad terram, Hirt. B. Alex. 10.

B. Esp. : **1.** Medic. *t. t.* : *To clear off by purgation, to purge* : Cels. 2, 10 ; Scrib. Comp. 135 ; Pl. 27, 7, 28.—**2.** With the accessory notion of depriving or diminishing : *To remove, withdraw, take away* any thing from any one or any thing : **a.** With *de* : multa de suis commodis, C. Læl. 16, 57 : aliquid de summâ, Luer. 3, 513 : nihil de vivo, C. Fl. 37, 91.—**b.** With *ex* : aliquid ex eâ summâ, C. Att. 10, 5, 3 : ex tertia acie singulas cohortes, Cæs. B. C. 3, 89.—**c.** With *Dat.* : eidem Armeniam, C. de Div. 3, 37, 79 : scuto militi detracto, Cæs. B. G. 2, 25 : coronam capiti, Liv. 38, 47 : illi coronam, Hor. S. 1, 10, 48 : auxilia illi, Cæs. B. G. 6, 5 : fasces indigno, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 34.—**d.** With *Abl.* : scribæ nomine de totâ pecuniâ binæ quinquagesimæ detrahebantur, C. 2 Verr. 3, 78, 181.—**e.** In *simple constr.* : detractis cohortibus duabus, Cæs. B. G. 3, 2.

II. Fig. : **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.) : *To pull down, lower* (rare) : regum majestatem ab summo fastigio ad medium, Liv. 37, 45.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.) : *To withdraw, take away ; to lower* in estimation ; *to disparage, detract from*, etc. : **1.** With *de* : detractis de hoc ine sensibus, C. Fin. 1, 9, 30 : quicquam de nostrâ benevolentiâ, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10 : de ipso, qui scripsit, detrahi nihil volo, id. Pis. 29, 71 ; cf., also, Cæcin. ap. C. Fam. 6, 7, 3 ; id. Rab. Perd. 7, 20 ; id. Ac. 2, 5, 15 : de rebus gestis alicujus, Nep. Timol. 5, 3.—**2.** With *ex* : quantum detraxit ex studio, tantum amisit ex gloriâ, C. Brut. 67, 236 ; cf., also, id. Fam. 1, 5a., 4.—**3.** With *Dat.* : tantum sibi de facultate, C. Brut. 70, 247 : nihil tibi, id. Fam. 1, 5 b., 1 : cf., also, id. de Or. 2, 71, 286 : honorem debitum ordini, id. 2 Verr. 4, 11, 25 : opinionem mœrenti, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 76 : auctoritatem Cottæ, Quint. 6, 5, 10 : fidem Græcis testibus, id. 11, 1, 89 : errorem animis, Ov. M. 2, 39 : multum alicui, Nep. Eum. 1, 2 Dähne.—**4.** With *Abl.* : fidem sibi inscriptione ipsâ, Quint. 2, 17, 15.—**5.** In *simple constr.* : aliquantum, C. Div. in Cæc. 15, 49 : detrahendæ dignitatis gratiâ, id. Cæl. 2, 3.—**6.** Without *immediate object* : detractura opinioni minus liberalis materia, Quint. 12, 9, 7 : de abs tibus detrahendi causâ dicitur, C. Off. 1, 37, 139 : laudis simulatione detrahere, *under pretence of praise*, Quint. 8, 6, 55.

dētrectātĭo (detract-), ōnis, *f.* [detrecto] *A declining, refusing* (very rare, and prps. not ante-Aug.) : **A.** With *Gen.* : militiæ, Liv. 3, 69 : heredis, Pl. 18, 6, 7, § 37 : fidei, Tert. Patient. 3.—**B.** *Abs.* : sine detractatione, Liv. 7, 28.

dētrectātor (detract-), ōris, *m.* [detrecto] **I.** Prop. : *One who declines, refuses* : ministerii, Petr. S. 117. **II.** Fig. : *A diminisher, disparager* : laudum suarum, Liv. 34, 15 : honorum, Aus. Idyll. 2, 51.

dē-trecto (detract-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de ; tracto] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 2. b. ; tracto, *no.* II.) (*Not to take in hand* ; hence) *To decline, refuse* to do any thing (class.) : **A.** In *simple constr.* : militiam, Cæs. B. G. 7, 14 ; Liv. 2, 43 ; id. 4, 53 ; id. 5, 19 ; id. 7, 11 ; Ov. M. 13, 36 ; cf., pugnam, Liv. 3, 60 ; id. 4, 18 : prælium, Just. 13, 5, 8 ; Frontin Strat. 1, 11, 1 : certamen, Tac. H. 4, 67 : officia sua, Quint. 2, 1, 5 : judicandi munus, Suet. Aug. 32 : imperata, id. Cæs. 54 : dominationem, id. ib. 80 ; cf., principem, id. Tib. 25 : vincla pedum, Tib. 1, 6, 38 ; cf., juga, Virg. G. 3, 57 ; Ov. Am. 1, 2, 14 : aratrum, id. Pont. 3, 7, 15.—**B.** With *Inf.* (late Lat.) : tutelam administrare, Paul. Dig. 37, 14, 19 : dicere, Arn. 6, p. 201.—**C.** *Abs.* : Liv. 2, 45 ; Suet. Ner. 47.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (a) ; tracto, *no.* I.) (*To pull down with violence* ; hence) *To lower in estimation, to depreciate detract from* : **A.** In *simple constr.* : adversæ res etiam bonos detractant, Sall. J. 85 *fin.* : poetas, Tac. Or. 11 : antiquos oratores, id. ib. 26 : Pompeium, Flor. 4, 2 : virtutes, Liv. 38, 49 : ingenium Homeri, Ov. Ib. Am. 365 : laudes, id. M. 5, 246.—**B.** With *Dat.* : sibi primo, mox omnibus detrectaturus, Suet. Vit. Pers. *fin.*—**C.** *Abs.* : Ov. Tr. 2, 337.

‡**dē-tribŭo,** ēre, 3. *v. a.* Doubtful

whether *To take away, remove*, acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; or, *To give firmly* or *strongly*, acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b), (*β*); Not. Tir. p. 86.

dētrīmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [detrimentum] *Hurtful, detrimental:* ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 33.

dētrīmentum, i, *n.* [detero] **I.** Prop.: *A rubbing off:* limæ tenuantis, App. M. 6, p. 175.—Far more freq. and quite class. in sing. and plur., **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Loss, damage, detriment:* "emolumenta et detrimenta (quæ ὠφελήματα et βλάμματα appellant) communia esse voluerunt," C. Fin. 3, 21; so, *opp.* emolumentum, id. ib. 1, 16, 53: detrimentum accipere, id. Manil. 6, 15: nostro incommodo detrimentoque dolecamus, id. Brut. 1, 4; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 121: afferre, *to occasion, cause*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 82, 2; id. ib. 3, 72, 3; Nep. Att. 2, 3; cf. magna inferre, Cæs. B. C. 2, 2 *fin.*; id. ib. 3, 72, 4; and importare, C. de Or. 1, 9, 38: accipere, *to suffer*, id. Manil. 6, 15; id. Phil. 5, 12, 34; Cæs. B. G. 5, 50; id. ib. 7, 52: capere, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 18, 2; cf. the follg., and facere, C. 2 Verr. 4, 9, 20; Nep. Cato 2, *fin.*; Sen. Tranq. 11 *med.*: acceptum sarcire, Cæs. B. C. 1, 45, 2; id. ib. 3, 67, 2; cf. reconcinnare, id. ib. 2, 15 *fin.*: in bonum vertere, id. ib. 3, 73 *fin.*—So the well-known publicist. formula: videant consules (dent magistratus operam, provideant, *etc.*), ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat (accipiat), Cæs. B. C. 1, 5; id. ib. 1, 7; C. Mil. 26, 70; id. Cat. 1, 2; id. Phil. 5, 12, 34; id. Fam. 16, 11, 3; Liv. 3, 4 *fin.*—**B.** Esp.: in the histt.: *The loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow* (cf. calamitas and incommodum, *Subst.*), Cæs. B. G. 5, 52; id. ib. 6, 34; id. ib. 7, 19; id. ib. 7, 83.

dētrītus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of detero. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to detero, *no.* II.): *Worn out, hackneyed* (for which in Cic. contritus; v. h. v.): illa in agendis causis jam detrita, Quint. 8, 6, 51.

dē-triumpho, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; triumpho] *To triumph over, to conquer* (late Lat.): dæmones, Tert. Apol. 27; so, id. adv. Marc. 1, 2; Cyprian. de Spect. *ad fin.*

dē-trūdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; trudo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To thrust, drive*, or *force away; to thrust down, push down* (class.; not in Cæs.): neminem statui detrusum, qui, non adhibitā vi, manu demotus et actus præceps intelligatur, C. Cæcin. 17, 49: qui advorsum eunt, aspellito, Detrude, deturba in viam, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 6: aliquos ad molas, id. Pœn. 5, 3, 33: et compingere in pistrinum, C. de Or. 1, 11, 46: in lævam partem oculorum, id. Univ. 14; Suet. Cal. 32; Ov. M. 11, 72: in oras Stygias, id. Pont. 1, 8, 27; cf. Stygias ad undas, Virg. Æ. 7, 773; Sil. 15, 43: sub inania Tartara, Ov. M. 12, 523: vi tempestatum Cythnum insulam detrusus, Tac. H. 2, 8; huccine nos ad senem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 8; cf. istoc maleficos, id. Trin. 2, 4, 150: naves scopulo, Virg. Æ. 1, 145.

B. Esp.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To thrust* or *drive away* an enemy from his position; *to dislodge, dispossess:* ab ea parte quum in proclive detruderentur hostes, Hirt. B. Alex. 76; Liv. 2, 10; id. 33, 7; Tac. A. 6, 35; Virg. Æ. 7, 469; id. ib. 9, 510; cf. Liv. 28, 3.—**2.** Law *t. t.*: *To drive out* a person from his possession, *to dispossess* (cf. deduco, *no.* I. B. 6. and dejicio, *no.* I. B. 2.): quid ais? potestne detrudi quisquam, qui non attingitur, *etc.*? C. Cæcin. 17: Quintius contra jus de saltu, agroque communi a servis communibus vi detruditur, id. Quint. 6 *fin.*

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To drive* from or to any thing; *to bring, reduce* to any thing: aliquem de sua sententia, C. Fam. 14, 16: a primo ordine in secundum detrudi, Suet. Cæs. 29; cf. ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam, Nep. Timol. 2, 2: se ad mendicitatem, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 21; cf. C. Off. 1, 31 *ad fin.*: ad id, quod facere possit, id, de Or. 1, 28 *fin.*: ad necessitatem belli civilis, Tac. A. 13, 43: in tantum luctum et laborem detrusus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1. 4, 4; cf. aliquem in paupertatem, Tac. A. 14, 54; id Or. 32.—**B.** Esp.: Of time: *To put off, postpone:* comitia in mensem Martium, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 3; cf. id. Att. 4, 17, 2.

III. Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): *To drive away, cause to depart:* ex qua (arce) me nives, frigora, imbres detruserunt, Vatin. in C. Fam. 5, 10 *ad fin.*

dētruncātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detruncо] *A lopping off* (rare): With *Gen.*: ramorum, Pl. 24, 9, 37.—Without *Gen.*: Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 237.

dē-trunco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; trunco] **I.** Prop.: *To lop* or *cut off* (prps. not ante-Aug.): arbores, Liv. 21, 37: superiorem partem, Col. 5, 6, 13: alam regis apium, Pl. 11, 17, 17: caput, Ov. M. 8, 770. **II.** Meton.: Of the body from which a member is cut off: *To mutilate, to behead:* gladio detruncata corpora, brachiis abscisis, Liv. 31, 34: Dalmatas, incensā urbe, quasi detruncaverat, Flor. 4, 12, 11.

dētrūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detrudo] *A thrusting down* (post-class.): in lacum, Hier. Isai. 8, 24, 22.

detrusus, a, um, *P.* of detrudo.

‡ **dētŭdes,** i. e. detunsi, deminuti, Fest. p. 56; cf. Comm. p. 405.

dē-tŭmesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; tumesco] *To cease swelling, to settle down, subside* (post-Aug. and very rare): only fig.: animi maris, Stat. Th. 5, 468: odia, Petr. S. 109.

dē-tundo, *no perf.*, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; tundo] *To beat down* (rare; prps. only in the follg. passages): guberna, Lucil. ap. Non. 490, 32: digitos pedum ad lapides, App. M. 2, p. 128.

dē-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; turbo] *To drive, thrust,* or *cast down,* in a violent, tumultuous manner (freq. and class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** In milit. lang.: **1.** With *de:* aliquem de pugnaculis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 63: nostros de vallo lapidibus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 81.—**2.** With *ex:* aliquem ex vallo, id. B. C. 3, 67, 4: Macedo ex ea præsidiis stationibusque, Liv. 31, 39 *fin.*—**3.** In *simple constr.*: Cæs. B. G. 5, 43; Liv. 10, 41; id. 25, 13; id. 41, 18.—**4.** *Abs.*: Tac. A. 4, 51.—**B.** Of things in general: **1.** With *de:* de tecto tegulas, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 5: Trebonium de tribunali Cæs. B. C. 3, 21, 2.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: *Abs.*: statuam, C. 2 Verr. 4, 41 *fin.*; id. Pis. 38, 93; cf. ædificium, *to pull* or *tear down*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 7.—**3.** With *Abl.*: tyrannum transfixo equo, Liv. 35, 35.—**4.** With *in* c. *Acc.*: Phaethonta equis in terram, Lucr. 5, 402: præcipitem ab altā puppi in mare Virg. Æ. 5, 175: aliquem in viam, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 6; id. Mil. 2, 2, 6.—**5.** With *Dat.*: poet.: caput orantis terræ, Virg. Æ. 10, 555. **II.** Fig.: **A.** With *de:* aliquem de sanitate et mente, C. Pis. 20, 46: aliquem de fortunis omnibus, id. Quint. 14, 47.—**B.** With *ex:* aliquem ex magnā spe, C. Fam. 5, 7, 1.—**C.** With *Abl.*: non solum spe, sed certā re et possessione, C. Fam. 12, 25, 2.—**D.** With *Dat.*: verecundiam mihi, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 60.

dē-turpo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; turpo] *To disfigure* (post-Aug.; rare): comatos occipitio raso, Suet. Cal. 35: poma rug.s, Pl. 15, 16, 18.

Deucălĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Δευκαλίων, *Son of Prometheus, king of Phthia in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha.* He is famous on account of the deluge sent in his days by Jupiter, and as the progenitor of a new race of men: Ov. M. 1, 318 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 153; Just. 2, 6: Deucalion vacuum lapides jactavit in orbem, Virg. G. 1, 62: Deucalionis aquæ, *Deucalion's deluge*, Ov. F. 4, 794.—Hence, **Deucalĭōnēus,** a, um, *adj. Of Deucalion:* undæ, Ov. M. 7, 356.

dē-unx, uncis, *m.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; uncia] *Eleven twelfths:* Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47: jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 12: heres ex deunce, C. Cæcin. 6 *ad fin.*: avidi deunces, *i. e. eleven per cent.*, Pers. 5, 150: portare deunces, *i. e. eleven measures* (cyathos), Mart. 12, 28; cf. id. 6, 78.

dē-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (*β*); uro] **I.** Prop.: *To burn up, consume;* mostly in histt., elsewh. rare; not in Cic.): pluteos turrium, Cæs. B. G. 7, 25: vicum, Liv. 10, 4; cf. agros vicosque (coupled with depopulari), id. 39, 2; cf. oppidum, Hirt. B. Hisp. 27, 4: partem Circi, Tac. A. 6, 45: montem Cœlium, id. ib. 4, 64; frumenta, id. 40, 41. **II.** Meton.: *To destroy:* **A.** Of cold (cf. aduro and amburo): hiems arbores deusserat, Liv. 40, 45; Curt. 8, 9.—**B.** Of destruction by a serpent's breath, Sen. Clem. 15.

dĕus, i (*Voc.* dee: O Dee Christe, Prud. Ham. 931: *Dat. plur.* DIBVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1307; 1676; 3091; 3413; and DIIBVS, ib. *no.* 2118; 4608. In the regular formation of the *Nom., Dat.*, and *Abl. plur.* the orthography vacillates between dei, dii, and di; deis, diis, dis: yet di and dis are supported by the best MSS., esp. in the poets, who even scan dii and diis as monosyllables; but cf. dīi, Luc. 4, 493; dēi, id. ib. 4, 519; dēis, Val. Fl. 7, 29: deus in Plaut. monos., *v.* Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. p. 164), *m.* [akin to θεός, Sanscr. deva, god, and Sanscr. div, heaven]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A god, a deity*, Cic. N. D. 1, 22 *sq.*; id. Tusc. 1, 26, 65 *sq.*; Pl. 2, 7, 5: qualem te patriæ custodem di genuerunt, Enn. Ann. 1, 181: o sanguen dis oriundum, id. ib. 183: ab Jove ceterisque diis deabusque immortalibus ... deorum immortalium numen, C. Rab. Perd. 2, 5.—**Special combinations: 1.** Forms of ejaculation: di, Ter. Andr. 1, 4, 5; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 13: di boni, id. Andr. 2, 2, 1; id. Eun. 2, 1, 19; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 13; C. Att. 6, 6 *ad fin.*; Pl. Pan. 10, 3, et al.: dii immortales, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 299; id. Epid. 5, 1, 21; id. Pœn. 4, 2, 101; id. Truc. 4, 4, 11; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 1; C. Fin. 2, 28 *ad fin.*; cf. pro di immortales, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 190; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 1; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 19: di magni, Ov. F. 6, 187: di deæque, Pl. H. N. procem. § 24: di vostram fidem, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 78; id. ib. 5, 1, 20; id. Trin. 2, 4, 190; Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 1; id. ib. 4, 4, 5; id. Eun. 3, 1, 28; id. ib. 4, 7, 20 (for which in full, di obsecro vostram fidem, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 78); cf. pro deum atque hominum fidem, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 2; id. ib. 1, 5, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 9; id. Hec. 2, 1, 1; and *elliptt.*, pro deum immortalium, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 4.—**2.** Forms of wishing (well or ill), greeting, asseveration, *etc.*: di bene vortant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 101; 172; Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 10; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 19; and in the order, di vortant bene, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 98; id. Hec. 1, 2, 121: utinam di faxint ut, ne, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 85; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 109; id. Hec. 3, 2, 19; cf. ita di deæque faxint, id. Hec. 1, 2, 27; and, di faciant, ut, ne, *etc.*; C. 2 Verr. 3, 35, 81; id. ib. 5, 13, 33: di prohibeant, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 36; id. Hec. 2, 1, 10; cf. di averruncent, Att. in C. Att. 9, 2, A; and, quod di omen avertant, C. Phil. 3, 14, 35: di melius faciant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 81; cf. di melius duint, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 16: di meliora ferant, Tib. 3, 4, 1; and, di meliora velint, Ov. M. 7, 37: also *elliptt.*, di meliora, *God forbid!* C. Phil. 8, 3, 9; id. de Sen. 14, 47; Liv. 39, 10, et sæp.: di melius, Ov. H. 3, 125; id. ib. 17, 30; id. Am. 2, 7, 19, et al.; Sen. Ep. 98 *med.*: Val. Max. 6, 1 and 5: dent tibi di multa bona, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 80; cf. id. ib. 3, 3, 54; 74; id. ib. 5, 2, 95; id. Trin. 5, 2, 28; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 21: di te servassint Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 64; id. Casin. 2, 5, 16; id. Pseud. 1, 1, 35; id. Trin. 2, 2, 103, et sæp.: di me servatum volunt, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 61; id. Trin. 4, 3, 69: di te perduint (perdant), Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 61; id. Pseud. 4, 7, 129; id. Pœn. 3, 2, 9; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 10; id. Heaut. 4, 6, 6; id. Hec. 1, 2, 59, et al.; cf. di te eradicent, id. Andr. 4, 4, 22; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 28; and, di tibi male faciant, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 47; C. Fam. 11, 21: di te ament (amabunt) as a form of salutation, *God save you!* Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 6; id. Most. 1, 4, 27; id. ib. 3, 2, 28; id. ib. 5, 2, 9; id. Pœn. 3, 5, 6; id. Men. 2, 2, 6: ita me di ament (amabunt), *so help me heaven!* Plaut. Pœn. 1, 3, 30; Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 44; id. Eun. 3, 2, 24; id. ib. 5, 9, 7; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 1, et sæp.; cf. ita me di bene ament, id. Eun. 4, 1, 1; id. ib. 5, 2, 43; id. Hec. 2, 1, 9; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 13: per deos, *by the Gods!* C. Phil. 3, 14; id. Off. 2, 2, et al.: dum dis volentibus,

by the help of the gods, Enn. Ann. 6, 33: tuis voluntibus, Sall. J. 14, 19: si dis placet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 94; for which, si di volent, id. Poen. 4, 2, 88; and more freq. si dis placet, ironically or contemptuously: *an't please the gods; if you please; forsooth*; Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 10; C. Pis. 16 *fin.*; Liv. 6, 40: Quint. 8, 3, 44; Flor. 3, 4, 1: di hominesque, *i.e. all the world, everybody*, C. Fam. 1, 9, 19 Manut.; Sall. C. 15, 4; Liv. 3, 17; id. 3, 19.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** In poets sts. like the Gr. θεός, to denote a *female deity*: **a.** Of Venus: Virg. Æ. 2, 632; Calv. ap. Serv. ib. and ap. Macr. S. 3, 8.—**b.** Of Aurora, Catul. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 28 *fin.*—**c.** Of Alecto, Virg. Æ. 7, 498.—**2.** In Virgil. of *Bacchus*: Virg. Æ. 9, 337; id. ib. 1, 6-6.—**3.** In Eccl. Lat.: *God*: in principio creavit Deus cœlum et terram, Vulg. Gen. 1, 1.—Also of each person of the Trinity: Of the Father: qui (*sc.* Christus) est imago invisibilis Dei, Vulg. Col. 1, 15: gratia vobis et pax a Deo Patre nostro, ib. 1, 2.—Of the Son: Deus erat Verbum, Vulg. Joan. 1, 1: O Dee cunctiparens; animæ dator, O Dee Christe, Prud. Ham. 931.—Of the Holy Ghost: cujus (*sc.* Christi) ab ore Deus subsistit Spiritus unus, Prud. Ham. 932.

II. Fig.: *A god, a deity*: Of highly distinguished or fortunate persons: te in dicendo semper putavi deum, C. Or. 1, 23, 106: facio te apud illum deum, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 19: ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister, Eryx? Virg. Æ. 5, 392: deos quoniam propius contingis, *i.e. Augustus and Mæcenas*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 52 Heind.: deus sum, si hoc ita est, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 3: sum deus, Plaut. Cure. 1, 3, 11.—Freq. on inscriptions and coins of the time of the empire, as *an epithet of the emperors*: DEO AUG., Inscr. Orell. no. 609.

deustus, a, um, *P.* of deuro.

† **deuterius**, a, um, *adj.* = δεύτερος, *Secondary* (pure Lat. secundarius): "*deuteria vina* Græci appellant, Cato et nos *loram*, maceratis aquâ vinaceis," Pl. 14, 10, 12.

† **Deutĕrŏnŏmĭum**, ĭi, *n.* = Δευτερονόμιον, *The title of the fifth book of Moses, Deuteronomy*: Lact. 4, 17; Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

dē-ūtor, *no perf.*, ūti, 3. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; utor] (*To use* in a way *apart* from its proper intention; hence) *To use till, to abuse*: virto, Nep. Eum. 11, 3.

dē-vāgor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; vagor] *To wander, to stray from* (post-class.): a venditionibus, Just. de Cons. Dig. 1.

dēvastātor, oris, *m.* [devasto] *One who ravages or lays waste, a destroyer* (post-class.): ferus sacra: vineæ devastator, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 45.

dē-vasto, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; vasto] *To lay waste, devastate* (prps. not ante-Aug.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: fines, Liv. 4, 59: Marsos, id. 22, 9.—**B.** With *Abl.*: agmina ferro, Ov. M. 13, 255.

dē-vecto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; vecto] *To carry away*: hratum, Sedul. 5, 345.

dē-vĕho, xi, ctum, hĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; veho] **I.** Gen.: *To carry, convey, take away* (class., most freq. in the histt.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: devecta sarmenta, Virg. G. 2, 408.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: eas in Anaetorium, Plaut. Poen. prol. 87: sacris in oppidum devectis, Liv. 40, 53: —**3.** With *ad*: tritici decies centum milia ad mare, Liv. 43, 6: materia devecta ad urbem, Curt. 10, 1, 19.—**4.** With *Acc. of place*: conjuges liberosque devehendos Carthaginem tradiderunt, Curt. 4, 3, 20.—**5.** With *Abl. of place*: quæ (*sc.* frumentum) eo, tolerandæ hiemis causâ, devecerat, Cæs. B. G. 5, 47: quo fruges devehantur, Liv. 5, 54.—**6.** With *ab*: hæc (*sc.* carinas) carris junctis devehat noctu millia passuum a castris XXII., Cæs. B. C. 1, 54.—**7.** With *Abl.*: **a.** Of time: Cæs. B. C. 1, 54; cf. preceding *no.* 6.—**b.** Of place: Syracusis simulachrum, Curt. 4, 3, 22.—**c.** Of instrument, *etc.*: legionem equis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 61: cumeatûs summo Etruriæ studio Tiberis devexit, Liv. 4, 52.—**B.** Fig.: ad tua devehor astra, Prop. 4, 1, 119.

II. Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: To carry or convey one's self down; to go down, descend*, etc.: **A.** With *Acc. of place*: Veliam devectus, C. Phil. 1, 4, 9: Misenum usque devectus, Suet. Tib. 72.—**B.** With *Abl.*: Arare flumine, Tac. H. 2, 59: Tiberi, id. A. 3, 9; cf. id. ib. 4, 73.

dē-vello, velli, vulsum, vellĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. a.; vello] **I.** Prop.: *To pluck, pull, tear off* (very rare; not in Cic. and Cæs.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: pennas, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 50: effigies, Tac. A. 3, 14.—**B.** With *de*: plantas de matrum radice, Pall. Mart. 10, 1.—**C.** With *Abl.*: plumam anserinis, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1 *fin.* **II.** Meton.=depilo: Suet. Dom. 22.

dē-vĕlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; velo] *To unveil, uncover*: ora sorori, Ov. M. 6, 604.

dē-vĕnĕror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; veneror] (prps. only in the two follg. passages): **I.** Prop.: *To reverence, worship*: deos prece, Ov. H. 2, 18. **II.** Meton.: *To avert*: somnia sanctâ molâ, Tib. 1, 5, 14.

dē-vĕnio, vēni, no *sup.*, vĕnire, 4. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (a); venio] (*To come down into* a place; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To go to, arrive at, reach* a place from some other place (class.): **A.** With *ad*: quomodo ad hunc devenerim, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 18: ad mare, id. Poen. 3, 3, 14: ad legionem decimam, Cæs. B. G. 2, 21.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: in insidias, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 92; id. Men. 1, 2, 27: in victoris manûs, C. Fam. 7, 3, 3: in eum locum, Liv. 9, 31.—**C.** With *Acc. of place*: domum alicujus, Nep. Pelop. 2, 5: devenere locos ubi, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 1, 365: locos lætos, id. ib. 6, 638: speluncam eandem, id. ib. 4, 125; 166: silvas et amœna piorum, Val. Fl. 1, 84.—**D.** With *Adv. of place*: quo, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 27.

II. Meton.: In colloq. lang., like our *To come*, instead of *To go to* a place: deveniam ad lenonem domum egomet solus, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 28: post ad furem ego devenio, id. Rud. 4, 3, 17.

III. Fig.: *To come to, reach, arrive at, betake one's self to, turn to*: **A.** With *ad*: tantum devenisse ad eum mali, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 2: ad juris studium, C. Mur. 13, 29; cf. id. Quint. 17, 54.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: devenit aut potius incidit in istum, C. Pis. 29, 70: in medium rerum omnium certamen atque discrimen, id. de Or. 1, 1, 3: in alicujus tutelam, Suet. Vesp. 5.

dē-vĕnusto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; venusto] *To disfigure, deform* (late Lat.): Gell. 12, 1, 8; Aus. præf. ad Monos.; Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

dē-verbĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (*β*); 1. verbero] *To thrash* or *cudgel soundly* (prps. only in the two follg. exs.): homines deverberasse usque ad necem, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 13: servum, Lact. 2, 7 *ad fin.*

dēvergentia, æ, *f.* [devergo] *An inclining downwards, a sloping*: devergentia et convexiones mundi, Gell. 14, 1, 8.

dē-vergo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; vergo] *To incline downwards, to sink*: App. de Deo Socr. p. 46.

† **Dēverra,** æ, *f.* [deverro] (*She that sweeps out*) *A goddess that presided over the sweeping out of the house when a woman lay in childbed*, acc. to Var. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9.

dē-verro, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; verro] *To sweep away, sweep out*: Lucil. ap. Non. 420, 7; Var. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9; Col. 7, 4, 5.

dēversito, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* (deverto) *To put up* at an inn; fig.: ad aliquid, Gell. 17, 20, 6.

dēversitor, oris, *m.* [deversor] *One who puts up* at an inn, *a guest*: Petr. S. 79; 95.

1. **dē-versor** (**-orsor**), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; versor] (*To turn off* from the road; hence) *To turn in* to an inn, *to put up, to lodge*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** With *apud*: quum Athenis apud eum deverserer, C. Tusc. 5, 8, 22: apud aliquem, id. Att. 6, 1, 25; id. ib. 13, 2, 2.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: in domo aliquâ, id. 2 Verr. 1, 27, 69; cf. id. Phil. 2, 27, 68.—**C.** With *Adv.*: ubi, Liv. 44, 9: parum laute, C. 2 Verr. 1, 25, 64. **II.** Fig.: in oculis, *to dwell*, App. M. 8: in negotiis, *to engage in*, Gell. 1, 12, 5.

2. **dēversor,** ōris, *m.* [deverto] *One who lodges* any where, *an inmate, guest*: C. Inv. 2, 4, 15.

dēversōriŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [deversorium] *A small lodging-place*: C. Fam. 12, 29; id. Att. 14, 8; Suet. Cæs. 72.

dēversōrius (in Codd. also divers.), a, um, *adj.* [2. deversor] (*Pertaining to a* deversor; hence) *For lodging in*: taberna, *a lodging-place, lodging, inn*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 81; id. Truc. 3, 2, 29; Suet. Ner. 27.—As *Subst.*: **dēversōrium (dīv-)**, ĭi, *n.*: **A.** *An inn, lodging*: 1. Prop.: C. Sen. 23, 84; id. Fam. 7, 23, 3; Liv. 1, 51; Petr. S. 15; Suet. Vit. 7.—**2.** Fig.: studiorum non libidinum deversorium, C. Phil. 2, 41, 104: flagitiorum omnium, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134.—**B.** = taberna, *A tavern*: Suet. Ner. 38.

‡ **dēversus,** *i. e.* deorsum versus, Fest. p. 54.

dēverticŭlum (dīv-), i, *n.* [deverto] (*That which serves for turning aside*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A by-road, by-path, side-way*: C. Pis. 22, 53; Suet. Ner. 48; Frontin. Aquæd. 5: flumina, *a branch*, Papin. Dig. 41, 3, 45; Marcian. ib. 44, 3, 7.—**B.** *A place for travellers to turn into*, or *put up at*; *an inn*: Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 7; Liv. 1, 51; Tac. A. 13, 25.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *A deviation, digression*: **1.** *Abs.*: legentibus velut deverticula amœna quærere, Liv. 9, 17; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 29; id. 9, 2, 79: a deverticulo repetatur fabula, *from the digression*, Juv. 15, 72.—**2.** With *Gen.*: aquarum calidarum, *i. e. a mode of cure* (deviating from the simple one) *by the use of warm water*, Pl. 29, 1, 8, § 23: significationis, *derivation*, Gell. 4, 9 *in lemm.*—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *A refuge, retreat, lurking-place*: Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 8; C. Rosc. Com. 17, 51; Quint. 12, 3, 11.

dē-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, tĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; verto] **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Gen.: *To turn away* or *aside*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: acies, Luc. 2, 470.—**2.** With *Abl.*: comites suo hortatu, Luc. 6, 317: fata suo cursu, id. 6, 591.—**3.** With *Adv. of place*: quasquam aciem, App. M. 2, p. 12, 20 Elm.—**B.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Of things: *To turn aside*: juvat ire jugis, qua nulla priorum Castaliam molli devertitur orbita clivo, Virg. G. 3, 293.—**b.** Of persons: *To turn aside, to lodge, etc.*; *to turn* or *betake one's self* in any direction; *to put up* at: (a) With *apud*: apud hospitem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 56; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 85.—(b) With *ad*: ad amicos, Cato ap. Fest. p. 206, s. v. PORSUS: ad me, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 60.—(c) With *in c. Acc.*: in amici hospitium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 146: in angiportum, id. Ps. 4, 2, 6.—(d) With *Acc. of place*: domum, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 22.—(e) With *Supine in* um: deos salutatum, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 81.—(f) With *Dat.*: Cobiomacho (vico), C. Font. 5, 19.—(g) With *Adv. of place*: huc, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 63.—**2.** Fig.: *To turn aside to, to have recourse to* (very rare): ad magicas artes, Ov. A. A. 2, 425; so, meas ad artes, id. M. 9, 62.

II. *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To turn aside* to lodge, etc.; *to turn* or *go in* any direction; *to put up, lodge*, etc.: **1.** With *ad*: ad cauponem, C. de Div. 1, 27, 57: ad hospites, id. 2 Verr. 1, 6, 16.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in villam suam, C. Off. 2, 18, 64: in Albanum, id. Mil. 19, 51.—**3.** With *Acc. of place*: domum regis, C. Deiot. 6, 17: Massiliam, id. Phil. 13, 6, 13.—**4.** With *Supine in* um: salutatum, C. Att. 10, 16, 5.—**5.** With *Abl.*: viâ, Liv. 44, 43; so, Pl. Pan. 52.—**6.** With *Adv.*: itineris causâ, C. Att. 3, 7, 1.

B. Fig.: *To turn aside, to digress* (very rare): **1.** With *Adv.*: redeamus illuc, unde devertimus, C. Fam. 12, 23, 4.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in hæc devertisse, Pl. 2, 7, 5.

dē-vescor, *no perf.*, vesci, 3. *v. dep.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (*β*); vescor] *To eat up, devour* (poet.): animas, Stat. Th. 1, 504.

dē-vestio, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; vestio] *To undress* se, App. M. 3, p. 138.

dēvestīvus, a, um, *adj.* [devestio] (*Devoid of covering*; hence, Meton.): *Without form* or *shape*: devestiva scilicet et abortiva genitura, Tert adv. Val. 14.

dēvexĭtas, ātis, *f.* [d vexus] *A declivity, a slope*: loci, Pl. Ep. 8, 8, 3: aquæ, Pl. 2, 65, 65 *fin.*

dēvexus, a, um, *adj.* [deveho] **I.** Prop.: Of places: *Inclining downwards, sloping, shelving, steep* (class.): **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: devexus (*sc.* mundus) in Austros, Virg. G. 1, 241: in mare, Liv. 44, 35.— **B.** With *de*: de locis superioribus hæc declivia et devexa cernebantur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 88.—**C.** With *ab*: qui (*sc.* lucus Vestæ) a Palatii radice in novam viam devexus est, C. de Div. 1, 45, 101.—**D.** With *Abl.*: solum leni clivo, Col. 1, 6, 21.—**E.** *Abs.*: arva, Ov. M. 8, 330: margo (*sc.* lacūs), id. ib. 9, 334.—As *Subst.*: **devexum,** i, *n. Sloping ground, a sloping place, a slope*: aqua in devexo fluit, in plano continetur et stagnat, Sen. Q. N. 3, 3: per devexum ire, *i. e. easily*, id. Vit. Beat. 25, 7.

II. Fig.: *Turning from their*, etc., *course; setting, declining*, etc.: **A.** Of heavenly bodies, the day, *etc.*: **1.** With *ab*: sol paullum a meridie, C. Frgm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4.—**2.** *Abs.*: Orion, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 1:—*Comp.*: dies devexior, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 57.—**B.** Of life, age, *etc.*: **1.** *Declining*: est ætas devexa jam, non tamen præceps, Sen. Ep. 12, 5.—**2.** *Turning itself*: ætas jam a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, C. Att. 9, 10, 3.—**C.** Of the arrangement of words: *Gradually rounding off*: compositio, qualis Ciceronis est devexa, et molliter desinens.— **D.** Of stillness, *etc.*: *Deep*: Stygiæ devexa silentia noctis, Val. Fl. 3, 398.

dēvictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devinco] *A conquering*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 108.

dē-vigesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; vigesco] *To lose one's vigour*: Tert. Anim. 27.

dēvincĭo, xi, ctum, cīre (*Perf. sync.* devinxti, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 21), 4. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; vincio] **I.** Prop.: *To bind fast, tie up, fetter, shackle* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: ut devinciatur (*sc.* leo), Pl. 8, 16, 21, § 54.—**B.** With *ad*: Dircam ad taurum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 65.—**C.** With *Abl.*: qui devinctus erat fasciis, C. Brut. 60, 217: opercula plumbo devincta, Liv. 44, 29.—**D.** With *Gen. of place*: hunc domi, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 92. —**E.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: devinctus tempora lauro, Tib. 2, 5, 5.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To bind fast, to fetter, overpower*: animum ebrietate, Sen. Ep. 83, 16: membra sopore, Lucr. 4, 454: somno devincti, id. ib. 1021: animus uxoris misericordiā devinctus, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 93.—**B.** *To devote* or *attach one's self to*: vino te devinctus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 85: devinctus Domitiæ nuptiis, *i. e. altogether wrapped up in*, Suet. Dom. 22; cf. Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 29.—**C.** *To shackle with*, i. e. *to engage deeply in*: ubi animus semel se cupiditate devinxit malā, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34.—**D.** *To connect one's self intimately with*: cum summo illo oratore, Ser. Galbā, affinitate sese devinxerat, C. Brut. 26, 98.—**E.** : **1.** Gen.: *To bind together, to unite closely*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: nisi illas (*sc.* res) eadem dispositio devinxerit, Quint. 7 procem. § 1.—**b.** With *Abl.*: eloquentia nos juris, legum, urbium societate devinxit, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148; cf., also, id. Agr. 1, 5, 16.— **c.** With *inter*: homines inter se, C. Rep. 1, 26, 42.—**2.** Esp.: *To bind fast* by kindness, favours, *etc.*; *to attach* or *engage* to one; *to oblige, lay under an obligation*: **a.** *Aliquem alicui aliquā re*: istoc me facto tibi devinxti, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 21: virum sibi liberalitate, C. Fam. 1, 7, 3; id. ib. 2, 2, 19; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14; C. 2 Verr. 5, 31, 82; id. Fam. 13, 7 *fin.*—**b.** *Aliquem aliquā re*: homines benevolentiā et caritate, C. Off. 1, 17, 54: aliquem omni cautione, fœdere, exsecratione, id. Sest. 7, 15; id. Fam. 6, 11, 1; Cæs. B. C. 1, 29.—**c.** *Aliquid aliquā re*: animos centurionum pignore, Cæs. B. C. 1, 39.

dē-vinco, vīci, victum, vincĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (b) (β); vinco] *To conquer completely, overcome, subdue* (class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: Galliam Germaniamque, Cæs. B. C. 3, 87: Capuam, C. Agr. 2, 33, 90: serpentem, Ov. H. 6, 37: flumina, Stat. S. 5, 5, 63.—Poet.: devicta bella, *victoriously concluded*, Virg. Æ. 10, 370.—**B.** With *Abl.*: Pœnos classe, C. Sen. 13, 44: Crotoniatas prælio, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6. **II.** Fig.: hominum consilia, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 12: bonum publicum privatā gratiā devictum, *i. e. sacrificed to*, Sall. J. 25, 3.

dēvinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devincio] *A binding, ensnaring*: magicæ, *enchantments*, Tert. Spect. 2.

dēvinctus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of devincio. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to devincio, *no.* II. B.): *Devoted, greatly attached to* (very rare): quibus (studiis) uterque nostrum devinctus est, C. Fam. 3, 13, 2: uxori devinctus, Tac. A. 11, 28:—*Comp.*: devinctior alicui, Hor. S. 1, 5, 42.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

dē-vĭo, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; via] *To turn from the road, go aside, deviate* (late Lat.): **I.** Prop.: Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 22; Aug. Doctr. Christ. 3, 36 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: Macr. S. 5, 15; Symm. Ep. 9, 121; Aus. Prof. *no* 5 *fin.*

dēvirgĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devirgino] *A deflowering*: Scrib. Comp. 18.

‡ **dēvirgĭnātor,** διαπαρθενευτής, *A deflowerer*: Gloss. Vet.

dē-virgĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; virgo] **I.** Prop.: *To violate, deflower*: Petr. S. 25; Paul. Dig. 1, 18, 21; Hyg. Fab. 23. **II.** Fig. (Eccl. Lat.): *To deflower*: in Ægypto primum devirginata est (Jerusalem), Hieron. Ep. 79, 11. **III.** Meton.: *Pass.*: Of lads: *To be past the season of* pueritia or *boyhood*: Var. ap. Non. 458, 26.

dēvītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devito] *An avoiding*: legionum, C. Att. 16, 2, 4.

dē-vĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 4.; vito] *To avoid* (rare, but class.): illos fluctūs, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 79: procellam temporis, C. 1 Verr. 3, 8: malum, Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 5: letum, Lucr. 3, 1092: dolorem, C. Tusc. 2, 26: exiguum censum turpemque repulsam, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 44: suspicionem, Suet. Tib. 11: δυσφημίαν nominis, id. Aug. 92.

dē-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; via] (*Apart* or *removed from the way*; hence) **I.**: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *That lies out of the high-road; out of the way* (class.): iter, *a by-way*, C. Att. 4, 3, 4; Suet. Galb. 20: oppidum, C. Pis. 36 *ad fin.*: saltus, Liv. 41, 19: calles, id. 22, 14: rura, Ov. M. 1, 676.—As *Subst.*: **devĭa,** ōrum, *n., By-roads*: **a.** *Abs.*: per aspera ac devia, Suet. Tib. 60.—**b.** With *Gen.*: in devia terrarum, Luc. 4, 161.—**2.** Fig.: *Out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable, foolish*: **a.** *Abs.*: quid potest esse tam flexibile, tam devium, quam, *etc.*, C. Læl. 25, 93: vita, id. Frgm. ap. Lact. 6, 24: nihil quasi devium loqui, *i. e. out of the way, unsuitable*, Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 44: femina, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 30.—**b.** With *in c. Abl.*: homo in omnibus consiliis præceps et devius, C. Phil. 5, 13, 37.—**c.** With *Gen.*: devius æqui, Sil. 1, 57: pectora recti, id. 8, 318: devius promissi es, Mart. Cap. poet. 3 *init.*

B.: **1.** *Retired, remote, sequestered*: Anagnini, quum essent devii, *etc.*, C. Phil. 2, 41, 106: gens, Liv. 34, 20: montani, id. 34, 16: civitas, Suet. Vesp. 4: avis (*i. e. the great owl*, which dwells in lonely places), Ov. H. 2, 118.—**2.** Poet.: *Inaccessible*: limina, Prop. 4, 9, 27.

II.: **A.** *Wandering from the way* or *in remote spots*: mihi devio nemus Mirari libet, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 12: uxores (*i. e.* capellæ), id. ib. 1, 17, 6.—**B.** *Leaping from the way* or *aside*: equus, Stat. Th. 9, 804.

dē-vŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de; voco] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To call away*: **A.** Prop. (class.): aliquem de provinciā . . . ad gloriam, ad triumphum, *etc.*, C. Prov. Cons. 12, 29.—**B.** Fig.: *To call away*, i. e. *to divert from*: non (illum) avaritia ab instituto cursu ad prædam aliquam devocavit, non lubido ad voluptatem, *etc.*, C. Manil. 14, 40: huc humanissimam artem a simulacris deum hominumque, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 89.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To call down*: **1.** With *ab*: suos ab tumulo, Liv. 4, 39. **2.** With *ex*: omnibus ex præsidiis devocatis, Liv. 33, 18. —**3.** With *Abl.*: **a.** Of place: sidera cœlo, Hor. Epod. 17, 5.—**b.** Of means, *etc.*: Jovem cœlo sacrificio, Pl. 28, 2, 4, § 14.—**4.** With *ad*: aliquem ad cœnam, *i. e. to invite*, Nep. Am. 4, 3: deos ad auxilium, Liv. 6, 20.—**5.** With *in c. Acc.*: aliquem in judicium, Val. Max. 6, 5, 5: in certamen, id. 3, 2, 21.—**B.** Meton.: *To produce, draw down*: lac (*sc.* e mammis), Pl. 30, 14, 43, § 125.—**C.** Fig.: *To call down, bring*: **1.** With *ex*: philosophiam e cœlo, C. Tusc. 5, 4, 10.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: fortunas in dubium, Cæs. B. G. 6, 7.—**3.** With *ad*: mortales ad perniciem, Phæd. 1, 20, 2: rem ad populum, Val. Max. 2, 7, 8.—**4.** With *Abl.*: illum statūs mutatione in id devocare, ut, *etc.*, Sen. Ben. 6, 27, 3.

dē-vŏlo, āvi, *prps. no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [de; 2. volo] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; 2. volo, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: *To fly down* (rare): **1.** With *de*: qui nihil agenti sibi de cœlo devolaturam in sinum Victoriam censeat, Liv. 7, 12.—**2.** With *Dat.*: Liv. 7, 12; cf. preceding *no.* 1.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: et Jovis in multas devolat ales aves, Ov. A. A. 3, 420: volturium in tabernam devolasse, Liv. 27, 11.—**4.** With *per*: Iris per cœlum, Virg. Æ. 4, 702.—**5.** With *Adv. of place*: devolant angues jubati deorsum in impluvium, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 56: turdus devolet illuc, Hor. S. 2, 5, 11.—**B.** Fig.: *To hasten down*: **1.** With *de*: de tribunali, Liv. 2, 29.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in terram, Lucr. 6, 205: præcipites in forum, Liv. 3, 15.— **3.** With *ad*: ad aliam (*sc.* amicitiam) devolare, C. Quint. 30, 93.—**4.** With *Adv.*: raptim ad puerum, Petr. S. 105.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; 2. volo, *no.* II.): *To fly* or *hasten away*: hi, simul ac fortuna delapsa est, devolant omnes, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24.

dē-volvo, volvi vŏlūtum, volvĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de; volvo] **I.** (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.): **A.** Gen.: *To roll down*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: qui (*sc* amnis) saxa devolvat, Quint. 12, 10, 61: auratas trabes, Virg. Æ. 2, 449: devolutis tonitrubus, *i. e. the balls used for stage thunder*, Phæd. 5, 7, 23.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: saxa in musculum, Cæs. B. C. 2, 11: corpora in humum, Ov. M. 7, 574.— **c.** With *ex*: clipeos e muris, Curt. 4, 3, 25: panem ex igne, Cat. 59, 4.—**d.** With *Abl.*: se toris Val. Fl. 1, 235.—**2.** Fig.: per audaces nova dithyrambos Verba devolvit (the figure is here taken from a river), Hor. Od. 4, 2, 11.— **B.** Esp.: *Pass in reflexive force: To roll one's self*, etc., *down*; i. e. *to roll* or *tumble down*; *to fall headlong*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: jumenta devolvebantur, Liv. 21, 33.—**b.** With *ex*: quum ii ex præcipiti devolverentur, Curt. 7, 11, 16.—**c.** With *Abl.*: monte præcipiti devolutus torrens, Liv. 28, 6: quis (*sc.* scalis) devoluti, Curt. 9, 4, 33.—**d.** With *inter*: præceps (*sc.* fluvius) inter saxa devolvitur, Curt. 5, 3, 1.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** With *ad*: ad spem inanem, C. Phil. 7, 4, 13: ad otium et inertiam, Col. 1, procem. § 29.—**b.** With *Adv.*: devolvere retro ad stirpem, Liv. 1, 47.

II. (acc. to de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To roll off* or *away*: **A.** Prop.: dum fusis mellis pensa Devolvunt, *i. e. spin off*, Virg. G. 4, 349.—**B.** Fig.: aliquem vitā suā, *i. e. to deprive one of life*, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 5.

dē-vŏmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; vomo] *To vomit forth*: Cæcil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 13.

dēvōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [devoro] *That may be swallowed* or *eaten*: Alcim. Ep. 77.

dēvōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A devouring*: carnis, Tert. Res. Carn. 54.

dēvōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A devourer* (post-class.): Tert. Res. Carn. 32; Mart. Cap. 1, p. 21.

dēvōrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [devorator] *Belonging to a devourer; devouring*; Fig.: crimina salutis, Tert. Prol. 1.

dē-vōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; voro] **I.** Prop.: *To swallow* or *gulp down, todevour* (class.): id quod devoratur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: ovum gallinaceum integrum, Cato R. R. 71: laseris paullulum, Cels. 4, 4, 4: salivam suam, id. 2, 6: lapides, Pl. 8, 10, 10.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of inanimate subjects: *To swallow up, engulf, absorb*:

terra devoravit Cybotum, altissimum montem, Pl. 2, 91, 93: vel me Charybdis deroret, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 74: terras devorant aquæ, Pl. 31, 1, 1: sol aquas devorans, id. 29 proœm.: ne rotæ devorarentur (viarum mollitudine), Vitr. 10, 6.—In *pass. constr.*: devorer ante, precor, subito telluris hiatu, Ov. H. 3, 63.—**B.** *To seize upon greedily or hastily, to swallow eagerly, to devour:* meretricem ego item esse reor, mare ut est; quod des, devorat, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 16: spe et opinione prædam, C. 2 Verr. 1, 51, 135; cf. spe devoratum lucrum, id. Flacc. 24; and, rexis hereditatem spe, id. Att. 1, 16, 10: oculis, Just. 21, 5, 6; cf. spectat oculis devorantibus draucos, Mart. 1, 97: auscultate et mea dicta devorate, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 59; cf. orationem dulcem (aures), id. Pœn. 5, 2, 9.—**C.** **1.** Of property, *etc.*: *To consume, to waste:* devorare omnem pecuniam publicam, C. 2 Verr. 3, 76, 177; so, id. Phil. 13, 2, 3; id. Pis. 21; 37; id. Fam. 11, 21, 2.—And with a pers. object: *Si.* jamne illum comesurus es? *Ba.* Dum recens est, Dum datur, dum calet, devorari decet, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 26; so, id. Asin. 2, 2, 71; cf. ut *hominem devorari*, cujus patrimonium consumitur, Quint. 8, 6, 25.—**2.** Of other things: **a.** Of material objects: *To consume, destroy:* deroreut vos arma vestra, Just. 14, 4, 14: aquilarum pennæ mixtas reliquarum alitum pennas devorant, Pl. 10, 3, 4.—**b.** Of abstract objects: *To swallow up, to gulp down:* vox devoratur, *is swallowed up, is lost*, Pl. 11, 51, 112, § 270: verborum pars devorari solet, *to be eaten*, i. e. *only half uttered*, Quint. 11, 3, 33 Spald.: verba, Sen. de Ira, 3, 14 *ad fin.*: lacrimas, i. e. *to check* or *repress*, Ov. P. 4, 845; id. M. 13, 540: gemitus, *to suppress*, Sen. Ep. 66 *med.*: devoravi nomen imprudens, i. e. *I have forgotten altogether*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 63: devorato pudore, *having swallowed down bashfulness*, or *sense of shame*, App. M. 9, p. 225 Elm.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To devour* mentally: illos libros, C. Att. 7, 3, 2: verbum ipsum (*sc.* voluptatem), id. Sest. 10, 23.—**B.** *To swallow down*, i. e. *to receive without understanding:* oratio ejus a multitudine et a foro devorabatur, C. Brut. 82, 283.—**C.** *To swallow* any thing disagreeable, i. e. *to patiently bear, to endure:* nominum ineptias ac stultitias, C. Brut. 67, 236: molestiam paucorum dierum, id. Phil. 6, 6, 17: tædium illud, Quint. 11, 2, 41: bilem et dolorem, Tert. Res. Carn. 54.

dēvortĭum, ii, *n.* [deverto] *A by-way, by-road:* itinerum, Tac. Agr. 19.

dēvōtāmentum, i, *n.* [devoveo] *A cursing, anathema*, Tert. adv. Gnost. 2.

dēvōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devoto, *no.* II. B.] *Invocation, prayer, entreaty, supplication:* cuncta devotatio et imprecatio, quæ acciderit omni homini de populo tuo Israel, Vulg. 3 Reg. 8, 38.

dēvōte, *adv.* [devotus, *no.* II.] (Eccl. Lat.), *Devotedly, faithfully:* Deo devotissime serviamus, Lact. 6, 9 *fin.*: Aug. Ep. 98 *ad fin.*

dēvōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devoveo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A devoting, consecrating:* Decorum devotiones, *the devoting of themselves*, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15; cf. of the same, vitæ, id. Rab. Post. 1 *fin.*—**B.** Esp.: *A cursing, execration*, Nep. Alcib. 4, 5; 6 *fin.*; Petr. 103, 6. Such a form of imprecation is found in Macr. S. 3, 9.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *Fealty, allegiance, devotedness* (late Lat.): alicujus erga rempublicam, Treb. Poll. Gall. 14; so, Capitol. Maxim. et Balb. 11; Veg. Mil. 1, 28; 3, 4, et al.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Readiness or forwardness in paying tribute or taxes:* quapropter magna est quotidie tempore monstrata devotio; sed tunc acceptior redditur, quando necessaria plus habetur, Cassiod. Var. 12, 16; Cod. Theod. 1, 2, 7.—**b.** (cf. devotus, *no.* II. A. 2.) In Christian authors, *Piety, devotion*, Lact. 2, 11 *med.*—With religio, Lampr. Heliog. 3.—**B.**: **1.** In a bad sense: *Sorcery, enchantment*; and concr., *a magical formula, incantation, spell*, Suet. Cal. 3; Tac. A. 2, 69; id. ib. 3, 13; id. ib. 4, 52; id. ib. 12, 65; id. ib. 16, 31; App. M. 1, p. 103.—**2.** In a good sense: *Any form of prayer:* devotiones faustæ, *salutiferæ vocis*, App. M. 11, p. 265.

dō-vōto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To dedicate, devote* (rare): et me dicabo atque animam devotabo hostibus, Att. in Non. 98, 13; cf. Bothe Poet. Scen. Frgm. p. 161; Neukirch. Fab. tog. p. 81; and thus Cicero, alluding to these words, quæ vis patrem Decium, quæ filium devotavit, immisit in armatas hostium copias? C. Parad. 1, 2, 12 Orell. *N. cr.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To bewitch:* sortes, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 36: devotatus defixusque, App. Herb. 7.—**B.** *To invoke with voice:* numina, App. M. 9, p. 227.

‡ **dēvōtor** et **dēvōtrix** dicitur qui imprecatur, Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 607 [devoveo].

dēvōtus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of devoveo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to devoveo, *no.* II. A.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *Devoted* to any person, i. e. *attached, faithful:* ni tibi deditus essem Devotusque cliens, Juv. 9, 72; so coupled with deditus, Sen. Ben. 3, 5: devotissimus alicui, Suet. Cæs. 67 *fin.*; cf. Sen. Ben. 5, 17; and DEVOTISSIMVS NVMINI MAIESTATIQVE EIVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 859: *Comp.*, Claud. B. Gild. 289: animus alicui devotus, Tiber. in Suet. Tib. 67.—As *Subst.*: **devotus,** i, *m.*: *An attached or faithful follower:* Adcantuannus cum DC devotis, quos illi Soldurios appellant, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22.—**2.** Esp.: In Christ. authors, *Pious, devout:* Roma Deo, Prud. adv. Symm. 2 *fin.*: filia Christo, Hier. Ep. 108, 2: jejunia, Aus. Idyll. 1, 2.—**B.** Meton.: *Devoted* to anything, i. e. *addicted to* it, *very fond of* it: equester ordo scenæ arenæque devotus, Suet. Cal. 30: (filia) devota vino, Phæd. 4, 5, 6.

dē-vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, vŏvēre, 2. v. *a.* [de, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; voveo] (*To transfer from one's self by a vow*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To vow, devote* any thing to a deity (class.): Marti ea, quæ bello ceperint, Cæs. B. G. 6, 17: Dianæ pulcherrimum, C. Off. 3, 25, 95: gnatum pro muta agna, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219: capulum, Petr. 82, 2; esp. freq., se diis, or simply se, *to devote one's self to death*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3 *fin.*; id. Div. 1, 24 *ad fin.*; id. Fin. 2, 19, 61; id. Phil. 11, 6, 13; Liv. 8, 9; id. 9, 4; Virg. Æ. 12, 234 Wagn.; cf. devotis corporibus in hostem ruentes, Liv. 9, 17; and ancipiti deum iræ devotus, id. 10, 39: hinc Remus auspicio se devovet, Enn. Ann. 1, 96 (in C. Div. 1, 48, 107): devota morti pectora, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 18; cf. without morti: stabat devota juventus, Luc. 4, 533 Cort.

B. Esp.: To devote to the infernal gods, i. e., *To curse, to execrate* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aliquem, Nep. Alcib. 4, 5: spiritum meum, Petr. 141, 4: natum suum (Theseus), Ov. F. 6, 738: se ipse, Quint. 5, 6, 2: scelerata arma, Ov. M. 5, 102: suas artes, id. ib. 8, 234: devota arbos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 27: devoti sanguinis ætas, id. Epod. 16, 9; v. such a form of imprecation in Macr. S. 3, 9.—Akin to this is,

II. Meton.: **A.** *To devote, give up, attach* any thing to any one (rarely): vobis animam hanc devovi, Virg. Æ. 11, 442; cf. suos annos soli tibi, Ov. M. 14, 683; se amicitiæ alicujus, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22, 2; cf. se gloriæ, Curt. 9, 6 *fin.*

B. *To bewitch* by conjurations (also poet.): aliquem carminibus, pallentibus herbis, Tib. 1, 8, 18; so, aliquem trajectis lanis, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 80; cf. devota veneno corpora, id. ib. 3, 7, 27.

devulsus, a, um, *P.* of devello.

dextans, antis, *m.* [contr. from de and sextans: as dempto sextante, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47] *Ten twelfths* of any thing: Var. l. l.: jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 12: horæ, Pl. 18, 32, 75: gradus neque crassiores dextante, neque tenuiores dodrante, Vitr. 3, 3: pro semisse dextans, Suet. Ner. 32.

dextella, æ, *f. dim.* [dextra] *A little right hand:* Quintus filius, ut scribis, Antonii est dextella, C. Att. 14, 20 *ad fin.*

dexter, tĕra, tĕrum, and more freq., tra, trum (*Dat. plur. fem.*: dextrabus manibus, Liv. Andron. in Non. 493, 20.—*Comp.* dexterior, *Sup.* dextimus; v. the follg.), *adj.* [dex-ter, akin to *Gr.* δεξ-ιος, δεξ-τερος, and Sanscr. daksha, *right*] **I.** Prop.: *To the right, on the right side, right:* ut ante oculos fuerit qui dexter hic idem nunc sit lævus, Lucr. 4, 302; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 49 and 50: manus, id. Aul. 4, 4, 23; id. Capt. 2, 3, 82; Lucr. 1, 318; id. 2, 25; C. Div. 1, 23, 46: pars membrorum (*opp.* læva), Lucr. 4, 293: humeri, Cæs. B. G. 7, 50, 2: latus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6; Ov. H. 21, 198; id. A. A. 3, 788; id. M. 13, 730: cornu, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 5; Cæs. B. G. 1, 52, 2; 6; id. ib. 2, 23, 4: ala, Liv. 31, 21: acies, id. 27, 48: "*dextrarum tibiarum* genus est, quæ dextra tenentur," Fest. p. 56, et sæp.: dextra ejus (fluminis) accolunt Dexim ontani, Pl. 6, 23, 26, § 99. — *Comp.*: in dexteriore parte, *opp.* sinisteriore, Var. L. L. 9, 27, 134; so, pars, *opp.* læva, Ov. M. 7, 241: rota, *opp.* sinisterior, id. ib. 2, 138: armus, id. ib. 12, 393: humerus, Suet. Claud. 7: latus, id. Galb. 21: cornu, Galba in C. Fam. 10, 30, 3, et sæp.—*Sup.*: dextima (dextuma) via, Var. in Non. 94, 30: apud dextimos, Sall. J. 100, 2.

II. Fig. (prps. not in ante-Aug. prose): **A.** *Handy, dexterous, skilful; suitable, fitting:* rem ita dexter egit, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 8, 36: quis rebus dexter modus, Virg. Æ. 4, 294: tempus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 18. —**B.** (acc. to the notions of the Greeks, who regarded an omen on the right as favourable): *Favourable, propitious, fortunate:* "*dextra* auspicia prospera," Fest. p. 56; cf. omen, Val. Fl. 1, 245: dexter adl, Virg. Æ. 8, 302; cf. ac volens assit (numen), Quint. 4 proœm. 5: Jove, Pers. 5, 114: sidere, Stat. S. 3, 4, 63.—Hence (as in most languages),

dextĕra or **dextra,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* manus), **I.** Prop.: *The right hand* (freq. a sign of salutation, of fidelity; a symbol of strength, courage, *etc.*): cedo sis dexteram, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 102; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 84: quod ego te per hanc dextram oro, id. Andr. 1, 5, 54; cf. per dexteram to istam oro, quam, *etc.*, C. Deiot. 3; cf. also Sall. J. 10, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 94: dexteræ, quæ fidei testes esse solebant, C. Phil. 11, 2, 5: vos libertatem atque patriam in dextris vestris portare, Sall. C. 58, 8; cf. Virg. Æ. 2, 291; Hor. Epod. 7, 10; Ov. M. 13, 176; Sil. 1, 77.

II. Fig.: For *a pledge of friendship*: Græcia tendit dexteram Italiæ, suumque ei præsidium pollicetur, C. Phil. 10, 4, 9: renovare dextras, Tac. A. 2, 58: ne fas, fidem, dextras fallat, Liv. 29, 24.

III. Meton.: **A.** In *Plur.*: *A pair of right hands* clasped in each other, made of silver, gold, *etc.*, customarily sent as a pledge or token of amity and good-will: miserat civitas Lingonum vetere instituto dona legionibus dextras, hospitii insigne, Tac. H. 1, 54: Sisenna dextras, concordiæ insignia, ferens, id. ib. 2, 8 (so, Gr. δεξιὰν πέμπειν and φέρειν).—**B.** *The right side:* picus et cornix est ab læva, corvus porro ab dextera, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 12; cf. C. Div. 1, 39, 85: ab dextera, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 80; id. Mil. 3, 1, 13; Ter. Andr. 4, 3, 19; Sall. C. 59, 2; Ov. Am. 3, 2, 21; id. M. 2, 5, et al.: illico equites jubet dextera inducere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 88: dexterâ, id. ib. 177; Cæs. B. C. 2, 15, 3; Sall. J. 101, 9; Liv. 21, 43: specta ad dexteram, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 4, 1: ad dexteram, id. Rud. 1, 2, 67; id. ib. 1, 4, 34; Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 12; id. Heaut. 4, 4, 10; id. Ad. 4, 2, 44; Att. in C. Div. 1, 22 *fin.*; C. Univ. 13; Cæs. B. C. 1, 69, 3.—**C.** Poet. for *The hand*, in gen.: omne sacrum rapiente dextra, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 52; id. S. 2, 1, 54.

dextĕre and **dextre,** *adv.* [dexter, *no.* II. A.] *Dexterously, skilfully:* dextre obeundo officia, Liv. 1, 34 *ad fin.*: nemo dexterius fortuna est usus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 45.

dextĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.*: **A.** (acc. to dexter, *no.* II. A.) *Dexterity, aptness, readiness* in doing good offices (rare, and not ante-Aug.), Liv. 28, 18; id 37, 7 *ad fin.*; Gell. 13, 16; Aus. Parent. 14, 7.— **B.** (acc. to dexter, *no.* II. B.) *Prosperity, felicity:* Arn. 7, p. 225.

dextimus, a, um, v. dexter.

dextrāle, is, *n.* [dexter] *A bracelet,*

worn on the fleshy part of the right arm (late Lat.), Cypr. Habit. Virg. *med.*: Vulg. Exod. 35, 22.

dextrāliŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [dextrale] *A little bracelet*, worn on the fleshy part of the right arm: Vulg. Judith. 10, 3.

dextrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dexter] *A movement toward the right side* (a religious ceremonial): Sol. 45 *med.*

dextrātus, a, um [id.] *Lying to the right* (late Lat.): ager, pars, Auct. de Limit. p. 208 Goes.

† **dextrŏchērĭum**, ii, *n.*, [vox hibrida, from dexter and χείρ] *A bracelet* worn round the wrist of the right hand (late Lat.), Capitol. Maxim. duo 6: Maxim. imp. 1 *fin.*

dextrorsum or **dextrorsus**, and not contr. dextroversum (dextroversum), *adv.* [dexter-versus] *Towards the right side, to the right*: Att. in C. Div. 1, 22, 44: ille sinistrorsum hic dextrorsum abit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 50: dextrorsus pergere, Liv. 6, 31: dextrovorsum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 70; so, id. Rud. 1. 2, 87; id. ib. 2, 3, 38: dextroversum separari, Lact. 6, 7 *ad fin.*

dextumus (dextim.), a, um, v. dexter.

Dīa, æ, *f.*, Δία, **I.** *The old name of the Island* Naxos, Ov. M. 3, 690; id. ib. 8, 174 (cf. Eust. ad Hom. Od. λ, 324). **II.** *A town in the* Chersonesus Taurica, Pl. 4, 12, 26, § 86.

dīăbathrārĭus, ii, *m.* [diabathrum] *The maker of a sort of slipper, a shoemaker*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 39.

† **dīăbathrum**, i, *n.*=διάβαθρον, *A sort of slipper*, Nævius in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 92; cf Fest. p. 56.

† **dīăbētes**, æ, *m.*=διαβήτης, *A siphon*; called also sipho: Col. 3, 10, 2.

Diablintes, um, *m. A people of* Gallia Lugdunensis, *near the present Mayenne, in the Départ. de la Sarthe*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9 *fin.* Called also **Diablindi**, orum, *m.* Pl. 4, 18, 32.

† **dīăbŏlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*=διαβολικός, *Devilish, diabolical*: Paul. Nol. 29, 11; Ambros. Ep. 82.

† **dīăbŏlus**, i, *m.*=διάβολος, *The devil*, Tert. Anim. 35; id. adv. Marc. 2, 10; Lact. 2, 8, et sæp. With long *a*, in Paul. Nol. 26, 528.

† **dīăcătŏchĭa**, æ, *f.* = διακατοχή, *Possession*, Cod. Just. 11, 58, 7.

† **dīăcătŏchus**, i, *m.*=διακάτοχος, *A possessor, proprietor*, Cod. Theod. 10, 16, 1.

† **dīăchĕrāle**, is, *n.*(supposed to be formed from an abbreviation of "diaceratos," *i. e.* διὰ κέρατος, and "lene") *The name of a collyrium*, Inscr. ap. Tochon. p. 63.

† **dīăchȳlŏn**, i, *n.* [διάχυλος, succulent] *A kind of ointment* or *cerate*: cerotarium, quod appellatur diachylon, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 2, 29; id. ib. 2, 18; id. Tard. 3, 2; id. ib. 5, 1.

† **dīăchўton**, i, *n.* (*sc.* vinum)=διαχυτόν, *A sort of sweet wine*, Pl. 14, 9, 11, § 84.

† **dīacissos**, a, on, *adj.* [διὰ, κισσός] *Formed from ivy*: the name given to a liniment, from the materials from which it was prepared, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1 *med.*

† **dīăcodīon**, i, *n.*=διὰ, κωδείων, *A sort of medicine prepared from poppy-juice*, Pl. 20, 18, 76; id. 20, 19, 79.

dīăcŏnātus, ūs, *m.* and * **dīăcŏnĭum**, i, *n.* Sever. Sulp. Vita Mart. 5 [diaconus] *The office of deacon, deaconship, diaconate* Hier. Ep. 22, 28.

† **dīăcŏnĭcum**, i, *n.* = διακονικόν, *A vestry* or *sacristy wherein the vestments and vessels used in divine worship were kept*, Impp. Arcad. et Honor. Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 30.

† **dīăcŏnus**, i (apparently to be pron. dăcŏnus at Paulin. Petrocord. Vit. S. Mart. 5, 669: the reading at id. ib. 659, is utterly corrupt) (*pl.* also diacones, Vulg. Phil. 1, 1; 1 Timoth. 3, 8; 12; Cassiod. Complex. ad Trin. l. l.), *m.*=διάκονος, Eccl. Lat., *A servant* or *minister of the Church, a deacon*, Tert. Præscr. 3; Hier. Ep. 51, 1; Cod. Just. 1, 3, 6.—A female deacon was called **diăcŏnissa**, æ, *f. A deaconess*, Hier. Ep. 51, 2; Cod. Just. 1, 3, 9.

† **dĭăcŏpos**, i, *m.*=διάκοπος, *An opening* or *sluice in a dam* for the passage of water, Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 10.

† **dĭăcўminus**, a, um, *adj.* [διὰ, κύμινος] *Made from cummin*: oxyporium, Pl. Valer. 2, 8.

† **dĭădēma**, ătis, *n.* (æ, *f.* Pompon. in Prisc. p. 679 P.; App. M. 10, p. 253)= διάδημα, *A royal head-dress, diadem*, C. Phil. 2, 34, 85; id. ib. 3, 5, 12; id. ib. 10, 3, 7; Quint. 9, 3, 61; Suet. Cæs. 79; id. Tib. 2; id. Cal. 22; Hor. Od. 2, 2, 21; Juv. 8, 259; id. 13, 39; 105.

dĭădēmālis, e, *adj.* [diadema] *Adorned* or *fitted with a diadem, to which a diadem belongs*: et diademalem turparunt cornua frontem, Dracont. Satisf. 33.

dĭădēmātus, a, um, *adj.* [diadema] *Adorned with a diadem, diademed*: Apollo, Pl. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 17.

† **dĭădŏchos**, i, *m.*=διάδοχος, *A jewel resembling the beryl*, Pl. 37, 10, 57.

† **dĭădŏta**, æ, *m.* = διαδότης (pure Lat. *diribitor, divisor*) *A distributor*, Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 28.

1. † **dĭădūmĕnus**, a, um, *adj.*=διαδούμενος, *Wearing a diadem*: juvenis, Pl. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 2.

2. **Dĭădūmĕnus**, i, *m.*, Antoninus D., *A Roman emperor, son and successor of Macrinus*; cf. Lampr. Anton. Diadum. 4.

dĭærĕsis, is, *f.* διαίρεσις, in Gram., *The dividing of one syllable into two*, as aquaï for aquæ, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 7, 464: pictaï for pictæ, Diom. p. 437 P.; Prob. 1438 ib., et al.

† **dĭæta** (zeta, Lampr. Heliog. 29 *fin.*; 30; and in many MSS. in the follg. pass., cf. the letter D. *no.* II.), æ, *f.*=δίαιτα, **I.** Prop.: *A mode of living prescribed by the physician, diet*: sed ego diæta curari incipio, chirurgiæ tædet, C. Att. 4, 3, 3. **II.** Meton.: *A dwelling-place, room, summer-house*, etc. (post-Aug.), Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 15; id. ib. 5, 6, 31; id. ib. 7, 5, 1; Suet. Claud. 10; Petr. 115; Stat. S. 2, 2, 83; Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13; id. ib. 32, 55, § 3; Scæv. ib. 24, 1, 66; Orell. *no.* 4373; 44, 30.

‡ **dĭætarchus**, i, *m. One who has the care of the apartments, a valet de chambre*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2912. Called also ‡ **dĭætarcha**, æ, *m.*, ib. *no.* 2913; v. diætarius.

dĭætārĭus, ii, *m.* [diæta] *A valet de chambre*, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 42; cf. the preced. art.

† **dĭætētа**, æ, *m.*=διατητής (pure Lat. *arbiter*), *An arbitrator, umpire*, Dig. 2, 13, 27; cf. 7, 62, 36; fuliani ep. Nov. C. 76, § 285.

dĭætētĭca, æ, and **-ce**, es, v. diæteticus, *no.* II.

† **dĭætētĭcus**, a, um, = διαιτητικός, *Of* or *belonging to diet*, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 12.—Hence, as *Subst.*: **dĭætētica**, æ, or **-ē**, ēs, *f.* (*sc.* ar.)=ἡ διαιτητικη (*sc.* τέχνη), *dietetics*, Scrib. 200; Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 12.

† **dĭăglaucĭum** or **-on**, ii, *n.*=διαγλαύκιον, *A salve made from the herb* glaucium, Pl. 27, 10, 59; Scrib. Comp. 22.

† **dĭăgōnālis**, e, *adj.* [from διαγώνιος and the Lat. ending alis] *Diagonal*: linea, Vitr. 9, 1; 6, 5. Also pure Gr. **diagonios**: linea, id. 9, 1; 4, 1 *ad fin.*: structura, id. 6, 11. Likewise in the fem. form **diagonia** linea, id. 9, 1. And *subst.* diagonii linea, id. 6, 4.

diagonios, a, um, *adj.*, and **diagonium**, i, *n.*, v. diagonalis.

Dĭăgŏras, æ, *m.*, Διαγόρας, **I.** *An atheistic philosopher and poet of Melos, a contemporary of Pindar*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1; 23; 42; id. ib. 3, 37; Val. Max. 1, 2; Lact. 1, 2. **II.** *One of the most famous athletes in the Olympic games, a native of Rhodes*, C. Tusc. 1, 46, 111; Gell. 3, 15, 3 (cf. Pind. Ol. 7 Bœckh).

† **dĭăgramma**, ătis, *n.*=διάγραμμα, in music, *The scale, gamut*, Vitr. 5, 4; 61.

† **dĭăgrўdium**, i, *n.* [corrupt. of διακρίδιον, a little tear] *The juice of the herb scammony*: succus scammonii, quem diagrydium appellamus, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 2, 29; id. ib. 2, 12; id. ib. 3, 16.

† **dĭăĭtĕon**, i, *n.* [διαίτεων *Gen. plur.* of ἰτέα, a willow] *A kind of plaister prepared from the sap or juice of the* salix: addendum diaiteon emplastrum, quod vehementer astringit, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 2, 13, § 170.

1. **dĭălectĭce**, *adv.* [dialecticus] *Dialectically*: disputare, C. Fin. 2, 6, 17: dicta multa, id. Ac. 1, 2, 8: probare, Quint. 1, 10, 37.

2. **dĭălectice**, ēs, v. dialecticus, *no.* B.

† **dĭălectĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*=διαλεκτικός, *Belonging to disputation, dialectical*: captiones, C. Fin. 2, 6, 17: disputationes, Quint. 5, 14, 27: pars, id. 12, 2, 13, et sæp.: sapientiæ professor, Pl. 7, 53, 54. —As *Subst.*: **A. dĭălectĭcus**, i, *m., A dialectician, logician*, C. Or. 32, 113; id. Fin. 2, 6, 15; id. Div. 2, 4, 11; id. ib. 2, 56; id. Fat. 6, 12; Quint. 2, 4, 41; id. 7, 3, 41, et al.—**B. dĭălectĭca**, æ, or **-ē**, ēs, *f.* (*sc.* ars) *Dialectics, logic*, C. Ac. 2, 28, 91; id. Fin. 2, 6, 15; id. ib. 3, 12, 41; Quint. 1, 10, 37; id. 3, 4, 10. In the Gr. form **dĭălectĭcē**, es, *f.*, Quint. 2, 20, 7; id. 2, 17, 14; id. 2, 21, 13; Mart. Cap. 4, § 336 Kopp. — **C. dĭălectĭca**, orum, *n., Logical questions, dialectics*, C. Fin. 3, 12, 41; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; id. Brut. 31, 119; id. Att. 14, 12 *fin.*

† **dĭălectos**, i, *f.*=διάλεκτος, *A manner of speaking*; and esp. *a dialect*, Suet. Tib. 56.

† **dĭălēpĭdos**=διὰ, λεπίδος, *An unguent prepared from iron filings*, or *the scales that fly from metal in hammering*, Marc. Emp. 9.

† **dĭăleucos**, on, *adj.*=διάλευκος, *Intermixed with white*: crocum, Pl. 21, 6, 17.

dĭălĭon, ĭi, *n.*, *The plant* heliotropium, App. H. 50.

Dĭālis, e, *adj.* [from Dis, in Diespiter =Jupiter, v. h. v.] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to Jupiter*: flamen, *the priest of Jove* (instituted by Numa, and the most distinguished of the flamines), Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25; id. ib. 6, 2, 56; Fabius Pictor and Massurius Sabinus in Gell. 10, 15; Liv. 5, 52 *fin.*; id. 31, 50; Tac. A. 3, 58; 71; id. ib. 4, 16; Fest. s. v. MAXIMÆ, p. 103: s. v. IURARE, p. 17; s. v. PRÆCIAMITATORES (PRÆCIAS calatores, *etc.*? cf. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 268), p. 214; Vell. 2, 43; Suet. Cæs. 1; Ov. F. 2, 282; called also sacerdos, Suet. Dom. 4; and *abs.* as *Subst.*: **Dialis**, Fabius Pictor l. l.; Tac. A. l. l.; Ov. F. 3, 397. His wife (who sometimes had a part in the sacrificial ceremonies) was called Conjux sancta Dialis, Ov. F. 6, 226 (cf. also flaminica). *His office*, Dialе flaminium, Suet. Aug. 31. *His priest's oap*, apex Dialis, Liv. 6, 41 *ad fin.*—With a punning derivation (occurring nowhere else) from dies: Solent esse flamines dialеs, modo consules diales habemus, C. in Macr. S. 7, 3.

II. Meton.: *Ethereal, aerial*: App. M. 6, p. 179 Elm.

† **dĭālēgista**, æ, *m.*=διαλογιστής, *An able disputant, dialogist*, Vulc. Gallic. Avid. Cass. 3.

† **dĭālŏgus**, i, *m.*=διάλογος, *A* (philosophical) *conversation, a dialogue*, C. Or. 44 *ad fin.*; id. Brut. 60 *ad fin.*; id. Fam. 1, 9, 23; Quint. 5, 14, 27; id. 6, 3, 44; id. 10, 1, 107 (written as Greek, C. Att. 5, 5; id. ib. 15, 13; Quint. 9, 2, 31; in the last passage transl. by sermocinatio).

† **dĭămĕlĭlŏton**, i, *n.* [διὰ, μελίλωτον, *melilot*; a kind of clover affording much honey] *A kind of plaister prepared from the melilot*: Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 1, 3; id. ib. 2, 1.

† **dĭămĕlĭtŏn**, i, *n.* [διὰ, μέλι] (*Made from honey*) *The name of a medicine, so called from its principal ingredient*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1 *sub init.*

† **dĭămĕtros**, i, *f.*=διάμετρος, *A diameter*, Col. 5, 2, 7; Vitr. 10, 14; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *sq.*—As *adj.*: *Diametrical*: radiatio, Firm. Math. 4, 1 *med.*

† **dĭāmōron**, i, *n.*=διὰ, μόρων, *Juice of mulberries, mixed with honey*, Pall. Sept. 16; Theod. Prisc. 1, 15 *sub init.*

Dĭāna (on Inscrr. also DEANA, Orell. *nos.* 1453; 1462; 1546. And after cutting off the D—see the letter D, *no.* II.—Jana, Var. R. R. 1, 37, 3; cf. Nigid. in Macr. S. 1, 9. Thus long, Cinna in Suet. Gramm. 11; Virg. Æ. 1, 499; Ov. M. 8, 352; Prop. 2, 28, 60; Hor. Od. 1, 21, 1; id. ib. 4, 7, 25; id. Carm.

Sec. 70; hence also Deiana, Enn. in App. de Deo Soer.), æ, *f.*, **I.** Prop.: *An Italian divinity*, afterwards regarded as identical with Gr. Ἄρτεμις, the dau. of Jupiter and Latona, the sister of Apollo, the virgin moon-goddess (Luna), the patroness of virginity, and the guardian of child-birth (in which character she is called Lucina), presiding over the chase, and nocturnal incantations (on which account her statues were three-formed, and set up in the trivii), Cic. N. D. 2, 27; id. ib. 3, 23; Cat. 34; Hor. Od. 3, 22; id. Carm. Sec. 1; 70; Ov. F. 2, 155; 173; Virg. Æ. 4, 511. **II.** Meton.: **A.** For *The moon*: nocturnæ formæ, Ov. M. 15, 196 (cf. reparabat cornua Phœbe, id. ib. 1, 11).—**B.** For *The chase*, Mart. Spect. 12.—Hence, **1. Diānĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Diana*: turba, *i. e. dogs*, Ov. F. 5, 141; cf. arma, *i. e. hunting equipments*, Grat. Cyneg. 253.—As *Subst.*: **Diānĭum**, ii, *n.*: **a.** *A temple* or *other place sacred to Diana*, Liv. 1, 48; cf. Fest. p. 58.—**b.** *A promontory in Spain*, now *Denia*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 34, 87; Zumpt, *N. cr.*— **2. Diānārĭus**, a, um, the same: radix, =artemisia, *the plant mugwort* or *artemisia*, Veg. 3, 6, 7; id. 5, 32, 4.—**3. Diānātĭcus**, i, *n. A priest of Diana*: Murat. Anecd. Lat. 4, p. 100.

† dianŏmē, es, *f.*= διανομή, *Distribution of money* (in canvassing for office), Pl. Ep. 10, 117 *fin.*; 10, 118.

† diăpasma, ătis, *n.*=διάπασμα, *A powder for sprinkling on any thing, for fumigation*, etc., Pl. 13, 2, 3; id. 21, 19, 73; Mart. 1, 88.

† diăpāson=διὰ, πασῶν (*sc.* χορδῶν), in music, *The whole octave*, Vitr. 5, 4 (cf. Mart. Cap. 9, § 951 Kopp. Censorin. de Die Nat. 10, *no.* 9.); so too **diăpente**=διὰ, πέντε, *a fifth*: **diătessăron**=διατεσσάρων, *a fourth*: **disdiăpāson**=δὶς διὰ πασῶν, *a double octave*. (All these words should perhaps be written here, as in Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1, in Greek letters.)

† diăphŏrēsis, is, *f.*=διαφόρησις, in the later medic. lang. (A throwing off by perspiration; hence), *Perspiration, sweat*, Theod. Prisc. de Diæta 14; cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v. διαφορέω, *no.* III.

† diăphŏrētĭcus, a, um=διαφορητικός, *Promoting perspiration, sudorific*: solutio, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1, 17: effectus, id. ib. 2, 10.

† diaphragma, ătis, *n.*=διάφραγμα, *The diaphragm, midriff*, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 12 (in Cels. 2, 7, written as Greek).

† diapsalma, ătis, *n.*=διάψαλμα, *A pause* in music, Hier. Ep. 28; Aug. in Psalm. 4 *med.*

† diapsȳchus, a, um, *adj.* [διὰ, ψῦχος] *Cooling*, Pl. Valer. 1, 6.

† diărĭcēs, is, *n.* [διὰ, ἐρείκη] (*prepared from heather*) *The name of a collyrium, so called from the materials from which it was prepared*: Inscr. Tochon. p. 61.

diārĭum, ii, *n.* [dies] **A.** *A daily allowance* or *pay* (so only in the plur.), C. Att. 8, 14; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 40; Mart. 11, 108; Sen. Contr. 4, 27 *ad fin.*; Petr. 75, 4; id. 29, 7; id. 136, 4.—**B.** *A diary, journal*: diarium, quam Græci ἐφημερίδα vocant, Aselius in Gell. 5, 18, 8.

† diarrhœa, æ, *f.*=διάῤῥοια, *A looseness of the bowels, diarrhœa*: Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 3, 19.

† diaschisma, ătis, *n.* [διάσχισμα, any thing divided *or* cleft] Ancient music. *t. t.*: *The half of a* diesis: Boeth. Mus. 3, 8, p. 1115; v. diesis.

† diaspermăton, i, *n.* [διὰ, σπέρμα] (*Prepared from seeds*) *The name of a medicine, so called from the materials from which it was prepared*: Isid. Orig. 4, 9.

† diastēma (short ĕ, Sid. Carm. 15, 64), ătis, *n.*=διάστημα, **I.** Gen.: *Space between, distance, interval* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *med.* **II.** Esp.: In music, *An interval*, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 321; Censor. 13.

† diastēmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=διαστηματικός, *Having pauses, intervals*: vox (*opp.* continua): Marc. Cap. 9, p. 318.

† diastŏle, ēs, *f.*=διαστολή, **A.** Mod. Gramm. *t. t.* (*A drawing out, a lengthening*; hence): *The lengthening of a syllable* (pure Lat. *productio*, opp. συστολή, correptio); cf. Madvig, § 502, a, Obs. 1.—**B.** Anc. Gramm. *t. t.*: (*A drawing apart, separation, distinction*; hence) *A name given to the comma*: diastole, dextera pars quædam circuli ad imam literam apposita, ita, Hac nota male cohærentia discernuntur, Donat. p. 1742, P; Victor. p. 1944, ib. et al.

† diastȳlos, on, *adj.*=διάστυλος, *Having columns wide apart, diastyle*: species ædium, Vitr. 3, 2.

† diăsyrmos, i, *m.*=διασυρμός, *Mockery, reviling*, Marc. Cap. 5, p. 172.

diăsyrtĭce, *adv.* [diasyrticus] *Mockingly, jeeringly, sarcastically*: Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 193.

diăsyrtĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=διασυρτικός, *Mocking, reviling*: Spart. Carac. 10: prædicatio, Hier. adv. Ruf. 1, *no.* 1.

diatessaron, v. diapason.

† diăthȳra, orum, *n.*=διάθυρα, *An inclosure* before the door of a Greek house (called, in Roman houses, prothyra, q. v.), Vitr. 6, 10.

† diătŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=διατονικός, *Diatonic*, in music: modulatio, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 321.

† diătŏnus, a, um, *adj.*=διάτονος, *Extended, spread out*: In archit.: lateres, *Bandstones, which run through the thickness of a wall and bind it together*, Vitr. 2, 8.—*As Subst.*: **diatoni**, orum, *m.* In music, *The natural* or *diatonic series of notes* without breaks or intervals, *the diatonic scale*, Vitr. 5, 4.

diātrētārĭus, i, *m.* [diatretus] *One who does perforated-* or *filigree-work*, Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

† diātrētus, a, um, *adj.*=διάτρητος, *Pierced with holes, filigree*: calix, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.*—As *Subst.*: **diātrēta**, orum, *n.*, *Pierced work, filigree-work*, Mart. 12, 70.

† diātrība, æ, *f.*=διατριβή, *A place for learned discussions, a school*, Gell. 1, 26; id. 17, 20, 4; id. 18, 13, 7.

† diātrītæus, a, um, *adj.*=διατριταῖος, *Of the space of three days*: tempus, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1, 3; *cf.* the follg.

† diātrītus, i, *f.*=διάτριτος, *The return of a fever on the third day*, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 (twice).

† diātȳpōsis, is, *f.*=διατύπωσις, *A description, representation*, Marc. Cap. 5, p. 172.

† diaulos, i, *m.*=δίαυλος, *A double course*, in which the runner, after reaching the goal, ran the same distance back, Vitr. 5, 11; Hyg. Fab. 173.

† diaxȳlon, i, *n.* [διὰ, ξύλον] *The name of a plant*; prob. *the aspalathus*, Pl. 24, 13, 69.

diăzeugmĕnon, i, *n.*=διαζευγμένον, in Rhetor., *A separation, disjunction*, Marc. Cap. 5, p. 176.

† diazeuxis, is, *f.*= διάζευξις, *A figure in prosody*, called also diæresis, Prob. p. 1458 P.; v. diæresis.

† diazōgrăphos, i, *m.* [διαζωγράφω, *To paint completely* or *perfectly*] *The title of the second book of Aggenus Urbicus*, so called from its numerous delineations; v. Rei Agrar. Auct. p. 90, Goes. Amst. 1674.

† diăzōma, ătis, *n.*=διάζωμα, *A narrow space between the seats in a theatre*, Vitr. 5, 7; cf. balteus, *no.* II. D.

dī-bălo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* 11. A. 3. a. (a) (a); balo] (Prop.: *To bleat on all sides*; hence, Meton.) *To blurt out, to talk* or *speak of on all sides, to tell to every body*: tantam rem dibalare, ut pro nihilo habuerit, Cæcil. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100.

† dībăphus, a, um, *adj.* = δίβαφος, **I.** Prop.: *Double dyed* (once with scarlet and then with purple): purpura, Pl. 9, 39, 63; id. 21, 8, 22. Hence, because the Roman magistrates wore garments striped with purple. **II.** Meton.: Only as *Subst.*: **dībaphus**, i, *f.* (= ἡ δίβαφος, *sc.* ἱσθής), for *A public office*: Curtius noster dibaphum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, C. Fam. 2, 16 *ad fin.* (id. Att. 2, 9, 2, written as Greek).

† dībrăchys=δίβραχυς, *A metrical foot consisting of two short syllables, a dibrach*, Diom. p. 471 P.; Mar. Victor. p. 2486 ib. (Lat. bibrevis).

dībrĕvis, e, *adj.* [vox hibrid., δίς, brevis]=dibrachys, q. v. Diom. p. 4711 P.

‡ **dī-būcĭno**, are, 1. *v. a. To trumpet forth*, acc. to Vel. Long. p. 2227 P.; Cassiod. p. 2294 ib.

† dīca, æ, *f.*=δίκη, *A lawsuit, judicial process, action*. Usually in the phrase dicam scribere (alicui) = δίκην γράφειν τινί, *to bring an action* against any one, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 30; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 77; id. ib. 2, 2, 15; id. ib. 4, 3, 63; C. 2 Verr. 2, 14 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 17, 42; subscribere, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 6, 5; and stronger: impingere, *to bring a heavy action* against one, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 92: e lege Rupilia sortiri dicas oportere, *to select the jury by lot*, C. 2 Verr. 2, 17, 42.

dīcăbŭla and **dīcĭbŭla**, orum, *n.* [dicax] *Chatter, idle talk* (late Lat.), Marc. Cap. 8, p. 273; Tert. adv. Val. 20.

dīcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Biting wit, raillery, banter*: "*dicacitas* sine dubio a *dicendo*, quod est omni generi commune, ducta est; proprie tamen significat sermonem cum risu aliquos incessentem," Quint. 6, 3, 21; cf. C. de Or. 2, 54, 218; id. Or. 26; Quint. 6, 3, 42; C. de Or. 2, 60, 244; Quint. 6, 3, 29; Suet. Vesp. 22 and 23.

dīcācŭle, *adv.* [dicaculus] *Keenly, satirically, facetiously*.

dīcăculus, a, um, *adj.* [dicax] ***I.** Prop.: *Talkative, loquacious*: dixerat probrum, App. M. 1, p. 106 Elm.: præco tractabat lurconem, id. ib. 8 p. 213 id.: amatrix, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 8. **II.** Meton.: *Facetious, witty* (prps. only in Appul.): puella (with lepida), App. M. 2, p. 118: sermo, id. ib. 3, 135.

Dīcæarchĭa, æ, *f. The old name of* Puteoli, Pl. 3, 5, 9; Fest. p. 55. Also called **Dicarchis**, ĭdos, *f.*, Petr. 120, 68; and Dicarchi mœnia, Stat. S. 2, 2, 96.—Hence, **A. Dicæarchīti**, *The inhabitants of Dicæarchia*: Gen. pl. Dicæarchium (quadrisyll.), Lucil. in Fest. s. v. MINOREM, p. 91; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 917 and 5, 85.—**B. Dicarchēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of Dicæarchia* or *Puteoli*, sinus, Stat. S. 2, 2, 110: urbs, Sil. 13, 385: proles, id. 8, 535.

Dīcæarchus, i, *m.*, Δικαίαρχος, *A pupil of Aristotle, a famous philosopher and geographer*, C. Tusc. 1, 10; 11; 18; 22; 31 *fin.*; id. Div. 1, 3; 50; id. ib. 2, 51; id. Off. 2, 5; id. Att. 2, 2; 16; id. ib. 6, 2.

Dicarcheus, a, um, v. Dicæarchia, *no.* B.

Dicarchis, idis, v. Dicæarchia.

dīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. dico, *no.* II. A.] **I.** Prop.: *A settling as a citizen in another state*, C. Balb. 11 (v. the passage in its connection). **II.** Meton.: As a *title of respect*: scire dicationem tuam convenit, Lact. Mort. Persec. 48: dicatio tua, Cassiod. Var. 11, 7; id. ib. 9.

dīcātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of 1. dico. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to dico, *no.* I. B. 1.): *Devoted* to one: CONSTANTINO ÆTERNO AVGVSTO ARRIVS DIOTIMVS . . . N. M. Q. (*i. e.* numini majestatique) EIVS DICATISSIMVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1083.

dīcax, ācis, *adj.* [2. dico] *Talking sharply, satirical, sarcastic, acute, witty* (quite class.): Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit quam facetus. Est autem illud acrioris ingenii, hoc majoris artis, C. Or. 26, 90; *cf.* Quint. 6, 3, 21: with facetus, C. de Or. 2, 54, 221; id. Cael. 28, 67: with venustus and urbanus, Cat. 22, 2: with lascivus, Cœlius in Quint. 6, 3, 41: with cavillator, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 15: Satyri, Hor. A. P. 225: dicax in aliquem, C. Phil. 2, 31 *fin.*: argutia, Gell. 12, 2.—*Comp.*, C. de Or. 2, 60, 244.—*Sup.*, Petr. 113, 12.—*Adv.* does not occur.

† dichalcum, i, *n.* = δίχαλκον, *A small coin, the fourth* (acc. to others, *the fifth*) *part of an obolus*, Vitr. 3, 1 (cf. Pl. 21, 34, 109).

† dichŏneutus, a, um, *adj.*=δις-χώνευτος, *Recast, adulterated*: æs, Cod. Theod. 11, 21, 1.

† dichŏrēus, i, *m.* = δις-χορεῖος, *A double trochee*, C. Or. 63, 212 *sq.*

† dichŏtŏmos, on, *adj* = διχότομος,

Cut in two, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; Firm. Math. 4 *præf.*

dicibula, orum, v. dicabula.

dicis [prob. from 2. dico], only in the phrase dicis causa *or* gratia: **I.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*, meaning "for the sake of judicial form;" hence, in gen., *For form's sake, for the sake of appearance*, λόγου χάριν: ut illis aliquid numulorum dicis causa daret, C. 2 Verr. 4, 24, 53; so, id. Att. 1, 18, 5 Orell, *N. cr.*; Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 34: dicis gratia, Gai. ib. 13, 6, 4; so, id. Inst. 1, 103 *sq.* **II.** Meton.: *For form's sake:* si Pontifici accidat dicis causa epulanti, Pl. 28, 2, 5; Arn. 3, 16 Orell. *N. cr.*

1. dīco, āvi, ātum, āre (" DICASSIT dixerit," Fest. p. 57), 1. *v. a.* [orig. the same word with 2. dico; cf. the respective meanings of abdico and abdico, of indico and indico.

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To proclaim, make known* (cf. dedico, *no.* I. A., and indico). So, prps. only in the follg. passage: pugnam, Lucil. in Non. 287, 30.—Far more freq.,

B. Esp.: **1.** Relig. *t. t.*: *To dedicate, consecrate, devote* any thing to a deity or to a deified person (cf. dedico, *no.* I. B. 1.): et me dicabo atque animam devotabo hostibus, Att. in Non. 98, 12: donum tibi (*sc.* Jovi) dicatum atque promissum, C. 2 Verr. 5, 72 *init.*; cf. ara condita atque dicata, Liv. 1, 7 (for which aram condidit *dedicavitque*, id. 28, 46 *fin.*): aram, id. 1, 7; id. 1, 20: capitolium, templum Jovis O. M., id. 22, 38 *ad fin.*: templa, Ov. F. 1, 610; 706; id. ib. 3, 704: delubrum ex manubiis, Pl. 7, 26, 27: lychnuchum Apollini, id. 34, 3, 8: statuas Olympiæ, id. 34, 4, 9: vehiculum, Tac. G. 40: carmen Veneri, Pl. 37, 10, 66; cf. Suet. Ner. 10 *fin.*: cygni Apollini dicati, C. Tusc. 1, 30, 73.—Hence, also, **2.** With a personal object, *To consecrate, to deify* (cf. dedico, *no.* I. B. 1. b.): Janus geminus a Numa dicatus, Pl. 34, 7, 16: inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. A. 1, 59.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To give up, set apart, appropriate* any thing to any one: recita; aurium operam tibi dico, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 72: operam, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 147; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 12: hunc totum diem tibi, C. Leg. 2, 3, 7: tuum studium meæ laudi, id. Fam. 2, 6, 4: genus (orationis) epidicticum gymna siis et palæstræ, id. Or. 13, 42: librum Mæcenati, Pl. 19, 10, 57; cf. librum laudibus ptisanæ, id. 18, 7, 15: (Deiopeam) connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo, Virg. Æ. 1, 73; cf. the same verse, ib. 4, 126: se Crasso, C. de Or. 3, 3, 11; cf. se Remis in clientelam, Cæs. B. G. 6, 12, 7: se alii civitati, *to become a free denizen of it*, C. Balb. 11, 28, for which, se in aliam civitatem, id. ib. 12 *fin.*

B. (=dedico, *no.* II. C.): *To consecrate* a thing by using it for the first time: illa acie nova signa novamque aquilam, Tac. H. 5, 16.

2. dīco, xi, ctum (*præs.* DEICO, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4848; cf. *imper.* DEICVNTO, and *perf.* DEIXSERINT, P. C. de Therm. ib. *no.* 3673: *imper.* dice, Næv. in Fest. s. v. SUMMUSSI, p. 141; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 109; id. Curc. 1, 2, 43; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 65; id. Merc. 1, 2, 47; id. Pœn. 5, 4, 63; id. Rud. 1, 2, 36; id. ib. 4, 4, 112: *futur.* dice=dicam, Cato in Quint. 1, 7, 23; Fest. p. 55, produced, acc. to G. F. Grotefend, by an old Umbrian apocopation of the final *m*, and changing the *a* into *e*, like facie=faciam, attinge=attingam, recipie =recipiam: mage=magis, pote=potis, *etc.*—Another form of the future is dicebo, Novius in Non. 507: *Inf. pass.* dicier, Vatin. in C. Fam. 5, 9.—*Perf. sync.* dixti, Plaut. Asin. 4, 2, 14; id. Men. 5, 9, 39; id. Mil. 2, 4, 12; id. Trin. 2, 4, 155 Ritschl.; Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 1; id. ib. 3, 2, 38; id. ib. 3, 4, 14; id. ib. 3, 5, 15, et sæp.; C. Cæcin. 29, 82, acc. to Quint. 9, 3, 22: *Subj.*, dixis, Plaut. Asin. 5, 1, 12; id. Aul. 4, 10, 14; id. Capt. 1, 2, 46; id. Mil. 3, 2, 29; Cæcil. in Gell. 7, 17 *fin.*: *Inf.*, dixe, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 105, 23; Var. ib. 451, 16; Arn. *init.*; Aus. Sept. Sap. de Cleob. 8), 3. *v. a.* [root DIC=Sanscr. diç and Gr. ΔΕΙΚ, in δείκνυμι: whence dicatus; prop., to show, and hence, with restriction to the medium of speech, to show forth, declare]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *To say, tell, mention, relate:* Amphitruonis socium næ me esse volui dicere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 228: advenisse familiarem dicito, id. ib. 1, 1, 197: hæc uti sunt facta hero dicam, id. ib. 1, 1, 304; cf. ib. 2, 1, 23: signi dic quid est? id. ib. 1, 1, 265: si dixero mendacium, id. ib. 1, 1, 43; cf. *opp.* vera dico, id. ib. 1, 1, 238; id. ib. 2, 1, 12; id. ib. 2, 2, 104; 205: quo facto aut dicto adest opus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 15; cf. dictu opus est, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 63: nihil est dictu facilius, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 70: turpe dictu, id. Ad. 2, 4, 11: indignis si male dicitur, bene dictum id esse dico, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 27: ille, quem dixi, *whom I have mentioned, named*, C. de Or. 3, 12, 45.—**2.** *Impers.*: Dicitur, dicebatur, dictum est, with a subjective clause: *It is said, related, maintained*, etc.; or *they say, affirm*, etc.: de hoc (*sc.* Diodoro) Verri dicitur, habere eum, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 18 *init.*: non sine causa dicitur, ad ea referri omnes nostras cogitationes, id. Fin. 3, 18, 60: dicitur, Nep. Paus. 5, 3; Quint. 5, 7, 33; id. 7, 2, 44; Ov. F. 4, 508 Heins.: Titum multo apud patrem sermone orasse dicebatur, ne, *etc.*, Tac. H. 4, 52: dicebatur, id. A. 1, 10: in hac habitasse platea dictum'st Chrysidem, Ter. Andr. 4, 5, 1: dictum est, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1, 5; Liv. 38, 56; id. 42, 53; Quint. 6, 1, 27: ut pulsis hostibus dici posset, eos, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 46, 3. Cf. also, hoc, illud dicitur, with a subjective clause: C. Fin. 5, 24, 72; id. de Or. 1, 33, 150; Quint. 4, 2, 91; id. 11, 3, 177.—Different from this, as conveying the idea of a less degree of certainty (v. Roth. Tac. Agr. Excurs. VI. p. 127 *sq.*; cf. also, Krüger's Untersuch. 3, p. 426 *sq.*; Ramsh. Gramm. p. 632 *sq.*; Zumpt Gramm. § 667), is, **3.** Dicor, diceris, dicitur, with an infinitive: *It is said that I, thou, he*, etc.; or *they say that I, thou*, etc.: ut nos dicamur duo omnium dignissimi esse, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 47; cf. Quint. 4, 4, 6: dicar Princeps Æolium carmen ad Italos Deduxisse modos, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 10: illi socius esse diceris, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 72; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 176: ædes Demænetus ubi dicitur habitare, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 2: quot annos nata dicitur? id. Cist. 4, 2, 89: is nunc dicitur venturus peregre, id. Truc. 1, 1, 66.—In a double construction (acc. to *no.* 2. and 3.): petisse dicitur major Titius a centurionibus, uti se priorem quam fratrem interficerent: idque ab eis facile impetrasse atque ita esse interfectos, Hirt. B. Afr. 28 *fin.*; Suet. Oth. 7.—**4.** Dictum ac factum *or* dictum factum (Gr. ἅμα ἔπος ἅμα ἔργον) in colloq. lang., *No sooner said than done, without delay*: Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 7 Ruhnk.; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 12: id. ib. 5, 1, 31; cf. dicto citius, Virg. Æ. 1, 142; Liv. 23, 47.

B. Esp.: **1.** Pregn.: *To assert, affirm* a thing as certain: *opp.* nego, C. Rab. Post. 12 *ad fin.*; cf. quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12; and, dicebant, ego negabam, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5.

2. In Rhet. and Law: *To pronounce, deliver, rehearse* any thing: **a.** With *Acc.*: oratio dicta de scripto, C. Planc. 30 *ad fin.*; cf. sententiam de scripto, id. Att. 4, 3, 3: controversias, Quint. 3, 8, 51; id. 9, 2, 77: prœmium ac narrationem et argumenta, id. 2, 20, 10: exordia, id. 11, 3, 161: theses et communes locos, id. 2, 1, 9; id. 12, 2, 25: materias, id. 2, 4, 41: versus, C. Or. 56, 189; Quint. 6, 3, 86: causam, of the plaintiff or his attorney: *to make a defensive speech, to plead in defence*, C. Rosc. Am. 5; id. Quint. 8; id. Balb. 5; id. Sest. 8; Quint. 5, 11, 39; id. 7, 4, 3; id. 8, 2, 24, et al.; cf. causas (said of the attorney), C. de Or. 1, 2, 5; id. ib. 2, 8, 32: jus, *to pronounce judgment*, C. Fl. 3; id. Fam. 13, 14; hence, the prætor's formula, DO, DICO, ADDICO; v. *do*, etc.—**B.** *Abs.*: nec idem loqui, quod dicere, C. Or. 32: est oratoris proprium, apte, distincte, ornate dicere, id. Off. 1, 1, 2. So, de aliqua re pro aliquo, contra aliquem, *etc.*, innumerable times in Cic. and Quint.

3.: **a.** *To describe, relate, sing, celebrate in verse* (mostly poet.): tibi dicere laudes, Tib. 1, 3, 31: laudes Phœbi et Dianæ, Hor. C. S. 76: Dianam, Cynthium, Latonam, id. Od. 1, 21, 1: Alciden puerosque Ledæ, id. ib. 1, 12, 25: cœlestes, pugilemve equumve, id. ib. 4, 2, 19: Pelidæ stomachum, id. ib. 1, 6, 5: bella, id. Ep. 1, 16, 28; Liv. 7, 29: carmen, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 3; id. Carm. Sec. 8; Tib. 2, 1, 54: modos, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 7: silvestrium naturas, Pl. 15, 30, 40.—Hence also, **b.** Of prophecies: *To predict, foretell*: bellicosis fata Quiritibus Hac lege dico, ne, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 58; so, sortes per carmina, id. A. P. 403: quicquid, id. S. 2, 5, 59: hoc (Delphi), Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 43.

4. *To pronounce, articulate* a letter, syllable, word: Demosthenem scribit Phalereus, quum *Rho* dicere nequiret, *etc.*, C. Div. 2, 46; id. de Or. 1, 61, 260; Quint. 1, 4, 8; id. 1, 7, 21; id. 12, 10, 29.

5. *To call, to name*: Lucr. 3, 101; cf. Latine dicimus *elocutionem*, quam Græci φράσιν vocant, Quint. 8, 1, 1: Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit, Virg. Æ. 3, 335: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50: uxor quondam tua dicta, Virg. Æ. 2, 678.—Akin to this is,

6. *To name, appoint* one to an office: ut consules roget prætor, vel dictatorem dicat, C. Att. 9, 15; Liv. 5, 9; id. 7, 26; id. 8, 29: consulem, id. 10, 15; id. 24, 9; id. 26, 22 (thrice): magistrum equitum, id. 6, 39: ædilem, id. 9, 46: arbitrum bibendi, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26.

7. *To appoint, fix upon*: mea bona mea morte cognatis dicam, inter eos partiam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 113; cf. Pompon. in Non. 280, 19; so, dotis paullulum vicino suo, Afran. ib. 26; pecuniam omnem suam doti, C. Fl. 35: quoniam inter nos nuptiæ sunt dictæ, Afran. in Non. 280, 24; cf. diem nuptiis, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 75: diem operi, C. 2 Verr. 1, 57, 149: diem juris, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 16; Liv. 36, 8; cf. id. 42, 28, and v. dies: locum consiliis, id. 25, 16: leges pacis, id. 33, 12; cf. leges victis, id. 34, 57: legem tibi, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 18; cf. Ov. M. 6, 137: legem sibi, *to pass one's judgment upon one's self*, id. ib. 13, 72: pretium muneri, id. Od. 4, 8, 12.—With *Inf.*: prius data est, quam tibi dari dicta, Pac. ap. Non. 280, 28.—*Impers. Pass.*: eodem Numida inermis, ut dictum erat, accedit, Sall. J. 113, 6.

8. (mostly in colloq. lang.): Alicui, like our vulg. *to tell* one so and so, for *To admonish, warn, threaten* him: dicebam, pater, tibi, ne matri consuleres male, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 88; cf. Nep. Datam. 5; Ov. Am. 1, 14, 1. Esp. freq. is the expression tibi (ego) dico, *I tell you*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 30; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 76; id. Men. 2, 3, 27; id. ib. 4, 3, 22; id. Mil. 2, 2, 62; id. ib. 2, 5, 24; id. Pseud. 1, 3, 15; id. Pœn. 5, 5, 26; Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 33 Ruhnk.; id. ib. 4, 4, 23; id. Eun. 2, 3, 46; 87; Phædr. 4, 29, 18; cf. tibi dicimus, Ov. H. 20, 153; id. M. 9, 122.

9. Dicere sacramentum *or* sacramento, *To take an oath, to swear*; v. sacramentum.

II. Meton.: **A.**=Intelligo, and the Gr. φημί: *To mean* so and so, *sc.* by something said before, in which case it may sometimes be rendered in English by *namely, to wit*: nec quemquam vidi, qui magis ea, quæ timenda esse negaret, timeret, mortem dico et deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 86; id. de Or. 3, 44, 174: *M.* Sequar ut institui divinum illum virum, quem sæpius fortasse laudo quam necesse est. *At.* Platonem videlicet dicis, id. Leg. 3, 1; Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 30.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2. a.) causam nullam *or* haud dico, *I have no objection*; Plaut. Mil. 5, 34; id. Capt. 3, 4, 92: Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 42.

†dicrōtum, i, *n.* (*sc.* navigium) = δίκροτος (two-oared), *A galley with two banks of oars*, C. Att. 5, 11, 4; id. ib. 16, 4, *ad fin.* Also called **dicrota**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* navis), Hirt. B. Alex. 47.

dictābŏlārium, ii. *n.* [dicto]= dicterium, *A satirical saying*, Laber. in Front. de Or. 1.

Dictæus, a, um, v. Dicte, *no.* A.

dictamnum or **-us**, i, v. Dicte, *no.* B.

dictāta, orum, *n.* [dicto] **A.** (acc. to dicto, *no.* I. B. 1. b.): *Things dictated,*

dictates of the master to his scholars, i. e. *lessons, exercises, dictations*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4; id. Fin. 4, 4, 10; id. N. D. 1, 26; id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 55; id. ib. 1, 18, 43; Pers. 1. 29.—**B.** (acc. to dicto, *no.* I. B. 2.): *Precepts, rules*, e. g. for gladiators, Suet. Cæs. 26; for mimes, Juv. 6, 122.

dictātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dicto] *A dictating* (late Lat.), Paul. Dig. 29, 1, 4; Symm. Ep. 6, 4; Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *med.*

dictātĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [dictatio] *A short dictation*, Hier. adv. Vigil. 3.

dictātor, ōris, *m.* [dicto] **A.**: **1.** Prop. (acc. to dicto, *no.* I. B. 2.): *A dictator*, the chief magistrate in several Italian states, elected by the Romans in seasons of emergency for six months, and armed with absolute authority; formerly called Magister populi, and also Prætor Maximus, C. Leg. 3, 3, 9; id. Rep. 1, 40; Liv. 7, 3: C. Rep. 2, 32; Liv. 2, 18; Lydus de Magistr. 1, 36—38; cf. Nieb. Gesch. 1, p. 587 *sq.*; Kreus. Antiq. § 161; and his Excurs. XII. to C. Leg. p. 509.—Of the chief magistrates of other cities of Italy, C. Mil. 10; Liv. 1, 23; Spart. Hadr. 18; Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 112; 2293; 3789, et al.—**2.** Meton.: Of Hannibal, as chief of the Carthaginians: Column. Rostr.; cf. Cato in Gell. 10, 24, 7.—**B.** (acc. to dicto, *no.* I. B. 1. a.): *One who dictates to an amanuensis*: (ut) nec tam dictionis vim atque virtutem, quam dictatoris cogitent dignitatem, Salv. Ep. 9.

dictātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dictator, *no.* A. 1.] *Of* or *belonging to a dictator*; *dictatorial*: gladius, C. Clu. 44, 123: majestas, Liv. 4, 14; 8, 30: fulmen, id. 6, 39: invidia, id. 22, 26; cf. animadversio, Vell. 2, 68 *ad fin.*: juvenis, *i. e. the son of the dictator*, Liv. 7, 4.

dictātrix, icis, *f.* [dicto, *no.* I. B. 2.] *A dictatress*: Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 18.

dictātūra, æ, *f.* **A.** [dictator] *The office of dictator, dictatorship*: C. Phil. 1, 1 *ad fin.*; id. Off. 3, 31, 112; Cæs. B. C. 3, 2; Liv. 6, 39; id. 7, 3 *fin.*; id. 8, 12; Quint. 3, 8, 53; id. 5, 10, 71; Suet. Cæs. 76; id. Aug. 52.—**B.** Acc. to an immediate derivation from dictare, *no.* II. A.; *A dictating*, in the ambiguous sentence: Sullam nescisse literas, qui dictaturam deposuerit, Cæs. in Suet. Cæs. 77.

Dicte, es, *f.*, Δίκτη, *A mountain in the eastern part of Crete, where Jupiter was educated, and afterwards worshipped*, Pl. 24, 17, 102.—Hence, **A. Dictæus,** a, um, *adj. Dictæan* among poets for *Cretan*: arva, Virg. Æ. 3, 171: saltus, id. ib. 4, 73: rura, Ov. M. 3, 2: antrum, Virg. G. 4, 152: Nymphæ, id. E. 6, 57: rex, *i. e. Jupiter*, id. G. 2, 536; but also *Minos*, Ov. M. 8, 43: Telestes, id. 9, 717: Dictææ astra coronæ, *i. e. of Ariadne*, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 288: arundo, *i. e. of the Cretans*, who were famous archers, Sil. 13, 184; the same, pennæ, id. 15, 634.—**B. dictamnus,** i, *f.* or **dictamnum,** i, *n.*: *The plant dittany*, growing in great abundance on Mounts Dicte and Ida: **1.** *Fem.*: quæ dictamnus vocaretur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126: vera, Pl. 25, 8, 53, § 93.—**2.** *Neut.*: dictamnum genetrix carpit . . . hoc, Virg. G. 4, 12: vocatum, Pl. 25, 8, 53 § 93.

† dictērĭum, ĭi, *n.* = δεικτήριον, *A witty saying, a bon mot* (pure Lat. dictum, v. h. v. *no.* II. A. 2.), Var. in Non. 101, 3; Mart. 6, 44.

† dictĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = δεικτικός, *That which points out*: The name given to the forefinger from its use, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 5, 1.

dictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dico] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *A saying, speaking, uttering, delivery* (good prose, for the most part only in legal and rhetor. lang.): sententiæ, C. Inv. 2, 4: testimonii, *i. e. the right of giving testimony*, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 63: causæ, *a defending, pleading*, C. Quint. 10, 35; id. Sest. 17 *fin.*: Cæs. B. G. 1, 4, 2; Liv. 7, 5: multæ ovium et boum, C. Rep. 2, 9 *ad fin.*: seposuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, quæ, *etc., knows of delivery, of declamation*, id. de Or. 1, 6, 22; so, oratoriæ, id. ib. 2, 67, 270: subitæ, id. ib. 1, 33, 152: extemporales, Quint. 2, 4, 27: discipulorum, id. 2, 2, 6.—Hence, **B.** *Concr.*: *A word, expression*: Quint. 9, 1, 17; id. 9, 1, 4; id. 1, 5, 2. **II.** Esp.: *An oracular response, prediction* (rare; not in Cic.): flexa, non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. in Non. 237, 4; so Att. in Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42; Liv. 8, 24.

† dictĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dictum, *no.* II. A. 2.] prps. *Facetious, satirical*: Var. L. L. 6, 7, 67.

dictĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [dicto] **I.** Gen.: *To say often* or *emphatically; to declare, maintain, assert repeatedly* (class.): non obsecro, es, quem semper te esse dictitasti Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 16; cf. Liv. 3, 20; and id. 9, 18; Ter. Heaut. prol. 22; cf. id. Phorm. prol. 4: qui ita dictitat, iis esse metuendum, *etc.*, C. 1 Verr. 2, 4: ut Lacedæmonii suos omnes agros esse dictitarint, quos spiculo possent attingere, id. Rep. 3, 9: Cœlius profectus, ut dictitabat, ad Cæsarem pervenit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 22, 3; cf. id. ib. 3, 32, 4 and 6; Hirt. B. Alex. 58; 64, 3; Sall. C. 22, 2 Kritz.; Nep. Lys. 1, 4; Liv. 1, 49; id. 5, 2; id. 8, 31; Vell. 2, 60, 2; Tac. A. 1, 72; Suet. Cæs. 30; id. Tib. 43; id. Claud. 3.—*Impers pass.*: Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 62. **II.** Esp.: In law: causas, *To plead frequently*, C. de Or. 2, 13, 56.

dicto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [2. dico] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To say often; to pronounce, declare*, or *assert repeatedly* (very rare): rationem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 38: rogarem te, ut diceres pro me tu idem, qui illis orationem dictavisses, C. Fin. 4, 22, 62: mercemur servum, qui dictet nomina, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 50; Gell. 4, 1, 2.

B. Esp.: **1. a.** *To dictate* something to some one that he may write it down: quod non modo Tironi dictare, sed ne ipse quidem audere scribere, C. Att. 13, 9; so, id. ib. 7, 13, b, *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 23; Quint. 2, 4, 12; id. 10, 3, 18; 19; 22; Pl. Ep. 9, 36, 2; id. ib. 9, 40, 2; Suet. Tib. 6; id. Dom. 13; id. Ner. 52; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49.—**b.** Of the dictating of teachers (which, for want of books, was more common than with us): memini, quæ mihi parvo Orbilium dictare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 71 Schmid.; cf. id. S. 1, 10, 75.

2. *To prescribe, recommend, order, dictate* any thing to any one (cf. dico, *no.* I. B. 8.; in this sense the primitive of dictator, although no ante-Aug. examples occur): sportulam dictare, Quint. 11, 3, 131 Spald.: dictataque jurant Sacramenta deis, Sil. 10, 448.

II. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): Of abstract subjects: *To prescribe, point out, recommend, require*: ita videtur ratio dictare, Quint. 3, 4, 11; cf. Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, § 11: quibus sordet omne, quod natura dictavit, Quint. 8 procæm. § 26; id. ib. 1, 3, 16; id. 2, 15, 6; Pl. 26, 4, 9.

III. Meton.: (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.) As the practice of dictating came, in the course of time, to be very general (v. Gesner. upon Quint. 10, 3, 18), so dictare, since the Aug. age, acquired the signif. *To make, compose, couch in writing, draw up, write out*: elegidia, Pers, 1, 52: ducentos versus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10: carmina (for which, shortly before and after, *scribere*), id. Ep. 2, 1, 110: codicillos, *to draw up, make*, Suet. Tib. 22; cf. testamentum, id. Ner. 32; hence, also, quantas summas, *i. e. to dispose of by will*, Mæcian. Dig. 32, 95; and in the *pass.*: non unus tibi privalis dictabitur heres, *appointed, designated*, Juv. 6, 218. So too actionem, *to draw up a declaration*, Suet. Rhet. 2; and among jurists in gen., *to bring an action, go to law*, Papin. Dig. 15, 1, 50; also judicium, Paul. ib. 9, 4, 22; Scæv. ib. 40, 9, 3.

dictor, ōris, *m.* [dico] *One who says* something, *a speaker* (late Lat.), Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 19; id. Faust. 16, 26.

dictum, i, *n.* [id.] *Something said, a saying, a word*: **I.** Gen.: haud doctis dictis certantes sed male dictis, Enn. Ann. 8, 32: docta, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 22; id. Trin. 2, 2, 99; id. Men. 2, 1, 24; Lucr. 5, 114; cf. condocta, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 3; id. Am. 2, 1, 85: neminem meum dictum magni facere, id. Asin. 2, 4, 1: ridiculum, id. Capt. 3, 1, 22: minimum, C. Fam. 1, 9: ob admissum fœde dictumve superbe, Lucr. 5, 1223: facetè, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 73: id. Pœn. 3, 3, 24; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 57; C. Off. 1, 29, 104, et al.: lepide, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 103: absurde, id. Capt. 1, 1, 3.—Pleonast.: feci ego istæc dicta quæ vos dicitis (*sc.* me fecisse), Plaut. Casin. 5, 4, 17.

II. Esp.: **A. 1.** *A saying, maxim, proverb*: aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12; cf. id. 6, 24: Catonis est dictum, *Pedibus compensari pecuniam*, C. Fl. 29 *fin.* Hence, the title of a work by Cæsar: Dicta collectanea (his Ἀποφθέγματα, mentioned in C. Fam. 9, 16), Suet. Cæs. 56.—**2.** Very freq., *A witty saying, bon-mot*: "hæc (dicta) scilicet bona, quæ salsa sint. Nam ea *dicta* appellantur proprio jam nomine," C. de Or. 2, 54 *fin.*; cf. id. ap. Macr. S. 2, 1 *ad fin.*; Quint. 6, 3, 16 and 36, so, C. Phil. 2, 17; Quint. 6, 3, 2; 28; 30; cf. also dicterium.

B.: **1.** *Poetry* (abstr. and concr.): dicti studiosus, Enn. in C. Brut. 18, 71: rerum naturam expandere dictis, Lucr. 1, 127; id. 5, 55: Ennius hirsuta cingat sua dicta corona, Prop. 4, 1, 61.—**2.** *A prediction, prophecy*, Lucr. 1, 104; Virg. Æ 2, 115; Val. Fl. 2, 325.

3. *An order, command*: dicto paruit consul, Liv. 9, 41; cf. Virg. Æ. 3, 189; and Ov. M. 8, 815: hæc dicta dedit, Liv. 3, 61; cf. id. 7, 33; id. 8, 34; id. 22, 25: dicto audientem esse and dicto audire alicui, v. audio, III. B.

dictūrĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, Ire, 4. *v. desid.* [id.] *To long to say* or *tell* (late Lat.): fortiter a se facta semper dicturiunt, Macr. S. 7, 2; so, id. ib. 2, 3 *fin.*

1. **dictus,** a, um, *P.* of dico.

2. **dictus,** us, *m.* [dico] = dictum: *A saying*, Aur. Vict. Ep. 14, 7.

Dictynna, æ, *f.*, Δίκτυννα, **I.** *A city in Crete*, Mel. 2, 7, 12.—Hence, **Dictynnæus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Dictynna*, mons, Pl. 4, 12, 20; Sol. 11. **II.** *An appellation of Diana*, Ov. M. 2, 441; id. ib. 5, 619; id. ib. F. 6, 755; Stat. Th. 9, 632.—Hence, **Dictynnæum (-nēum),** i, *n.*, *A place sacred to Dictynna, near Sparta*, Liv. 34, 38.

Dictys, yos, *m.*, Δίκτυς, **I.** *A mariner changed by Bacchus into a Dolphin*, Ov. M. 3, 615. **II.** *A centaur, slain at the wedding of Pirithoüs*, Ov. M. 12, 334 *sq.* **III.** *A fisherman on the Island of Seriphos, who saved Perseus from drowning*, Stat. S. 2, 1, 95. **IV.** Dictys Cretensis, *A later Greek mythographer, the author of a work on the Trojan war, translated into Latin by L. Septimius*; see, respecting him, Perizonius and Dederich, in the preface to the latter's edit. p. XI. *sq.*

dida, æ, *f.* [etym. doubtful; prps. τίτθη] *A nurse*: Vet. Interp. Moschion. de Morb. Mulier. c. 96.

† didascălĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = διδασκαλικός, *Pertaining to instruction, didactic* (ante- and post-class.): opuscula, Aus. Ep. 17.—As *Subst.*: **Didascalici,** orum, *m.* (*sc.* libri), *The title of a work by Attius*, in Gell. 3, 11, 4.

diditus, a, um, *P.* of 1. dido.

Dĭdius (Dīdĭus, Auson. Tetrast. 20 and 21), a, um, *The name of a Roman* gens. A well-known member of it was Didius Julianus, *emperor of Rome in the year* 193 A. D., whose life is written by Spartianus.—*Adj.*: *Of* or *belonging to Didian gens.*: Lex Didia sumptuaria, of the year 611 A. U. C., Macr. S. 2, 13.

1. **dī-do (disdo),** dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a); do] *To give out, spread abroad, disseminate, distribute* (ante-class. and poet.; also, once in Tac.)

I. Prop.: nunquam ego argentum ... disdidi, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2: in venas cibum, Lucr. 2, 1136; so, id. 4, 956; id. 6, 947; id. 3, 703; cf. concoctum artubus, id. 4, 633: omne per caules palati, id. 4, 623; cf. id. 3, 246; id. 5, 269; id. 6, 1166.—*Abs.*: dide, disjice, Cæcil. in C. Cœl. 16, 37.

II. Fig.: dum munia didit (*sc.* servis), Hor. S. 2, 2, 67; per magnas didita gentes Solatia vitæ, Lucr. 5, 20; cf. Virg. Æ. 7, 144: tua terris didita fama, id. ib. 8, 132; cf. fama in populos, Sil. 1, 186; and fama per provincias, Tac. A. 11, 1.

2. **Dīdo,** ūs and ōnis, *f.*, Διδώ, *The*

celebrated founder of Carthage, dau. of the Tyrian king Belus, wife of Sichæus, and sister of Pygmalion; called also *Elisa* or *Elissa: Nom.* Dido, Virg. Æ. 1, 299; 340; 360; Ov. Am. 2, 18, 25; id. R. Am. 57; id. F. 3, 545; 640: *Gen.* Didūs, Cornutus ap. Charis. p. 102 P.: *Acc.* Dido, Virg. Æ. 4, 383; Ov. H. 7, 7, 133 (in both passages several MSS. read Didon); Vell. 1, 6, 2: Didūn, Atteius ap. Charis. l. l.: *Abl.* Didōne, Enn. in Prisc. p. 685 P.

† **didōrus,** on, *adj.*=δίδωρος, *Of two hands' breadth,* Vitr. 2, 3, 2, dub. (in Pl. 35, 14, 49, § 170 Sill. reads Lydion.).

† **didrachmon,** i, and **didrachma,** æ, ătis, *n.*: also, **didrachma,** æ, *f.* =δίδραχμον, *A double drachma,* Tert. Præscr. 11; Hier. in Matth. 3, 10.

dī-dūco, xi, ctum, cĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.: duco] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To draw apart; to part, separate, sever, divide* (class.): ventus eas (*sc.* nubes) leviter diducit, Lucr. 6, 215: quum compresserat digitos pugnumque fecerat ... quum autem diduxerat et manum dilataverat, *etc.*, C. Or. 32, 113: cf. oculum, Cels. 7, 7, 4: supercilium, Pl. 11, 37, 57: os, id. 32, 4, 14; Suet. Tib. 53: nares, Quint. 11, 3, 80: labra, id. ib. 81: fauces immani hiatu, Sil. 3, 194: rictum risu, Hor. S. 1, 10, 7: nodos manu, Ov. M. 2, 560; cf. complexus vestros, Prop. 1, 13, 19: humum, Ov. M. 8, 588; cf. arvaque et urbes, Virg. Æ. 3, 419: terram, id. G. 2, 354: scopulos (Hannibal), Juv. 10, 153; cf. of natural cleavings of the earth, Tac. A. 2, 47; id. ib. 12, 69: cibum, *i. e. to dissolve, digest,* digerere, Cels. 3, 4 *ad fin.*; v. the follg.: mixti neque inter se diducti colores, Cels. 2, 8.—With *in c. Acc.*: Cels. præf.: pedem et crus in diversa, id. 8, 22; maxima flumina in rivos diducuntur, Quint. 5, 13, 13; cf. domum in multos diductam recessus, id. 11, 2, 18.

B. Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To separate* the forces, in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense: *to divide, distribute; to disperse, scatter:* diductis nostris paullatim navibus, Cæs. B. C. 2, 6, 2 Oud. and Herz.: instruunt aciem diductam in cornua, Liv. 8, 38 Drak.: cf. diductis in latera viribus, Frontin. Strat. 2, 3, 8 Oud.: ordines, id. ib. 2, 3, 12; id. ib. 2, 6, 4: copias, Cæs. B. C. 3, 111, 2: cornua, Liv. 31, 21: robur, Luc. 3, 584 Cort. and poet.: choros, Virg. Æ. 5, 581; Cæs. B. G. 3, 23, 7; so, id. ib. 6, 34, 5; id. B. C. 3, 40, 2; Sall. J. 25, 9; Liv. 26, 41; Tac. A. 2, 11; id. ib. 4, 2; Frontin. 4, 7, 31.

II. Fig.: *To separate, disjoin, part* (mostly post-Aug.): quum diducaris ab eo, quicum libentissime vixeris, C. Inv. 1, 55 *ad fin.*; cf. amicitias cohærentes diducere, Sen. de Ira, 2, 29; so, nuptias, id. Contr. 2, 13; cf. matrimonium, Suet. Oth. 3; and, repudio diducta, Sen. Contr. 2, 10: diductam civitatem ut civili bello, *divided into parties,* Tac. A. 4, 17; cf. below: in sterili jejunaque materia, eandem speciem laudis diducere ac spargere Pl. Pan. 66, 1 Schwarz; cf. argumenta, Quint. 4, 2, 82; id. 5, 13, 12: nomina, id. ib. 6, 3, 17 Spald.: litem domini et conductoris, *i. e. to settle, adjust,* Col. 3, 13, 12.—With *in c. Acc.*: assem in partes centum diducere, Hor. A. P. 326: in tres partes medicina diducta est, Cels. præf.: hæc omnia rursus in species, Quint. 2, 14, 5; cf. id. 5, 10, 61; 94; id. 7, 10, 1; 5; 6: divisionem in digitos, *to tell off on one's fingers,* id. 4, 5, 24 (coupled with partiri); cf. argumenta, id. 11, 1, 53: animum in tam multiplex officium, id. 20, 7, 9: ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, Tac. H. 4, 6; so, id. ib. 2, 68; cf. seditio in diversa consilia diduxerat vulgum, Curt. 9, 1.

diductio, ōnis, *f.* [diduco] *An expanding, separating* (very rare; prps. only in Seneca): ostendit intentionem spiritus velocitas ejus et diductio, Sen. Q. N. 2, 8: in diductione rerum, *in dividing, separating the elements,* id. ib. 3, 13.

diductus, a, um, *P.* of diduco.

Didymæon or **-ēon,** i, *n.* (Διδυμαῖον), *A celebrated temple and oracle in the Milesian territory, near the city of Didyma* (now *Jeronda* or *Joran*): Pl. 5, 29, 31, § 112: Curt. 7, 5, 28 Muetz.

† **diechidnon,** i, *n.* [διά, ἐχιδνῶν, *Gen. Plur.* of ἐχιδνα, *a viper*] *An antidote against the bite of serpents:* dandum medicamen theriacum bibendum, quod et diechidnon appellamus, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 3, 2 *fin.*

diēcula, æ, *f. dim.* [dies] *The short space of a day, one little day, a little while,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 88; Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 27: C. Att. 5, 21; and repeatedly in App.; so, M. 1, p. 106; ib. 6, 179 Elm.

† **diēlectrum,** i, *n.* [διά, ἤλεκτρον] *A medicine prepared from amber:* utendum etiam trochiscis confectis ex eo, quod appellatur dielectrum, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 2, 13.

dī-ērectus, a, um, *Pa.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (b) (*a*); and erigo] **I.** Prop.: *Stretched out and raised up on high,* i. e. *Crucified* (but cf. Salmas. in Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 103). In Plautus and Varro (nowhere else, not even in Terence), an abusive expression, equiv. to the English, *Go and be hanged! go feed the crows!* i hinc dierectus, Plaut. Merc. 1, 72; so, abin dierectus, id. ib. 4, 4, 16; id. Casin. 1, 15; id. Pœn. 1, 1, 32: recede hinc dierecte, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 7; so, abi dierecte, id. Most. 1, 1, 8; id. Trin. 2, 4, 56: i dierecte in maximam malam crucem, id. Pœn. 1, 2, 134: i dierectum, cor meum, ac suspende te, id. Capt. 3, 4, 102 Lind.: abi dierecta, st! abin hinc in malam crucem? id. Most. 3, 2, 163; so, quin tu i dierecta cum sucula et cum porculis, id. Rud. 4, 4, 126. **II.** Meton.: *Rotten, good for nothing:* ducit lembum dierectum navis prædatoria, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 87: lien dierectu's't, *is gone to the crows, is destroyed,* id. Curc. 2, 1, 29.—As *Subst.*: **dierectum,** i, *n. Abstr.*: *Destruction:* apage in dierectum a domo nostra istam insanitatem, Var. in Non. 49, 26.

dies, ēi (also, *Gen.* dies, die, and dii, as in acies, facies, pernicies, *etc.*, mentioned in Gell. 9, 14; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 356; die alone, Prisc. p. 780 P., even in Virg. G. 1, 208, where Gellius reads dies, v. Wagner, ad loc. In MSS. the readings vary between die and diei, Cæs. B. G. 7, 11, 5; id. B. C. 1, 14, 3; id. ib. 3, 76, 2; Just. 2, 11, 17; cf. Oud. ad B. G. 2, 23, 1. Die appears to be certain in Sall. J. 21, 2; id. ib. 52, 3; id. ib. 97, 3: cf. Kritz. on the first passage; and the form dies, Enn. Ann. 16, 25 in Gell. l. l. Also in C. Sest. 12, 28, Gellius read dies, where our MSS. except the Cod. Lamb., have diei; prps. those words do not belong to Cicero himself. Lastly, in Virg. Æ. 1, 636, we must read dei, *i. e.* Bacchi, instead of dii=diei. —*Dat.*, die, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 120, acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 1, 208; Plaut. ib. 1, 3, 48. —Dies and diu in Plaut. *monosyll.*; v. Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. pp. 160 and 162), *m.* (in sing. sts. *f.*, esp. in the signif. *no.* I. B. 1.) [akin to Sanscr. djŭ; cf. Pott. Etym. Forsch. I. p. 95 *sq.*] *A day.*

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The civil day* of twenty-four hours: **1.** **a.** *Masc.*: "dies primus est veris in Aquario ... dies tertius ... dies civiles nostros, *etc.*," Var. R. R. 1, 28, 1; cf. Pl. 2, 77. 79; Macr. S. 1, 3; Gell. 3, 2 REBVS IVRE IVDICATIS TRIGINTA DIES IVSTI SVNTO, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45, and 15, 13 *fin.*; for which per dies continuos XXX., *etc.*, Gai. Inst. 3, 78; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 234 *sq.*: multa dies in bello conficit unus, Enn. Ann. 8, 76; cf. non uno absolvam die, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 73: hic dies, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 11: hic ille est dies, id. Capt. 3, 3, 3: ante hunc diem, id. ib. 3, 4, 101: illo die impransus fui, id. Amph. 1, 1, 98; cf. eo die, Cæs. B. G. 1, 22 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 6; id. ib. 2, 32 *fin.*; id. ib. 4, 11, 4; id. ib. 5, 15 *fin.*; cf. diem scito esse nullum, quo die non dicam pro reo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: postero die, id. B. G. 1, 15, 1; id. ib. 3, 6, 3; id. ib. 4, 11, 5; id. ib. 4, 38, 1, et sæp.; C. 2 Verr. 2, 17 *init.*; Sall. J. 29, 5; id. ib. 38, 9; id. ib. 59, 1; id. ib. 75, 9; id. ib. 112, 1: in posterum diem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 41 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 65 *fin.*: domi sedet totos dies, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34: paucos dies ibi morati, Cæs. B. G. 7, 5, 4: dies continuos XXX. sub bruma esse noctem, id. ib. 5, 13, 3; Lucr. 5, 733; Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 4; cf. id. Eun. 1, 2, 71: festo die si quid prodegeris, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 10; so, festus, id. Casin. 1, 40; id. Pœn. 3, 5, 13; id. ib. 4, 2, 26; id. ib. 5, 3, 14; id. ib. 5, 4, 7: Lucr. 5, 1166.—**b.** *Fem.*: Enn. Ann. 16, 25: omnia ademit Una dies, Lucr. 3, 912; cf. id. 3, 921; id. 5, 96 and 998: homines, qui ex media nocte ad proximam mediam noctem in his horis XXIV. nati sunt, una die nati dicuntur, Var. in Gell. 3, 2, 2 (uno die, Macr. S. 1, 3): quibus effectis armatisque diebus XXX., a qua die materia cæsa est, Cæs. B. C. 1, 36 *fin.*; Varronem profiteri, se altera die ad colloquium venturum, id. ib. 3, 19, 3 (for which, shortly before, quo quum esset postero die ventum); cf. postera die, Sall. J. 68, 2 (for which, in the same author, more freq. postero die; v. above): pulchra, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 10: suprema, id. ib. 1, 13, 20: atra, Virg. Æ. 6, 429: tarda, Ov. M. 15, 868.—**c.** Doubtful readings: Cæs. B. C. 3, 26, 1; id. ib. 3, 37, 1.

2. Particular connections: **a.** *Postridie ejus diei,* a favourite expression of Cæsar, Cæs. B. G. 1, 23, 1; id. ib. 1, 47, 2; id. ib. 1, 48, 2; v. postridie.—**b.** *Post diem tertium ejus diei,* C. Att. 3, 7; Sulpic. in C. Fam. 4, 12, 2; Liv. 27, 35.—**c.** *Diem ex die:* diem ex die expectabam, *from day to day,* id. ib. 7, 26 *ad fin.*: diem ex die ducere Ædui, Cæs. B. G. 1, 16, 5; for which also,—**d.** *Diem de die:* diem de die prospectans, Liv. 5, 48: differre, id. 25, 25.—**e.** *Dies dato:* LIBRAS FARRIS ENDO DIES DATO, *for every day, day by day, daily,* XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 253.—**f.** *In dies:* affatim est hominum, in dies qui singulas escas edunt, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 10; so, in dies, C. Top. 16, 62; Cæs. B. G. 3, 23, 7; id. ib. 5, 58, 1; id. ib. 7, 30, 4; Vell. 2, 52, 2; Liv. 21, 11 Drak.; id. 34, 11.—Less freq., **g.** *In diem:* nihil usquam sui videt: in diem rapto vivit, Liv. 22, 39; and, mutabilibus in diem causis (*opp.* natura perpetua), id. 31, 29; so, cui licet in diem dixisse, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 42 (in anothe signif. v. the follg., *no.* II. A. 1. c.).—And still more rarely, **h.** *Ad diem:* Trebell. Gallien. 17; Vopisc. Firm. 4.—**k.** *Ante diem:* v. ante (*no.* II. B. 2. b., and C.).—**l.** *Die crastini, noni, pristini, quinti,* for die crastino, nono, *etc.*, v. h. vv. crastinus, nonus, *etc.*, and cf. Gell. 10, 24; Macr. S. 1, 4.

B. Esp.: **1.** *A set day, appointed time, term* in the widest sense of the word (for appearing before court, in the army, making a payment, *etc.*): **a.** *Masc.*: MORBVS SONTICVS ... STATVS DIES CVM HOSTE ... QVID HORVM FVIT VNVM IVDICI ARBITROVE REOVE DIES DIFFISVS ESTO, XII. Tab. ap. C. Off. 1, 12; Fest. s. v. REUS, p. 227 (v. Dirks. Transl. p. 191 *sq.*); for which, STATVS CONDICTVSVE DIES CVM HOSTE, acc. to Cincius in Gell. 16, 4, 4; and with comic reference to the words of this law: Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 5 (found also in Macr. S. 1, 16); and so freq., status dies, Pl. Ep. 9, 39, 1; Suet. Claud. 1; Flor. 1, 13, 16: hic nuptiis dictus est dies, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 75; cf. dies colloquio dictus est ex eo die quintus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 42, 4; so, dictus, id. ib. 5, 27, 5: iis certum diem conveniendi dicit, id. ib. 5, 57, 2; so, certo, Sall. J. 79, 4; cf. constituto, id. ib. 13 *fin.*: decretum colloquio, id. ib. 113, 3: præstitutum, Liv. 3, 22: præfinitus, Pl. 35, 10, 36; Gell. 16, 4, 3: ascriptus, Phædr. 4, 11, 8: quoniam adveseperascit, dabis diem nobis aliquem, ut contra ista dicamus, Cic. N. D. 3, 40; so, Cæs. B. G. 1, 16, 5; id. ib. 6, 35, 1; id. B. C. 1, 11, 2; Sall. J. 109, 3; Liv. 35, 35.—**b.** *Fem.*: ut quasi dies si dicta sit, Plaut. Asin. 5, 1, 11; so, dicta, C. Fam. 16, 10 *fin.*; cf. edicta ad conveniendum, Liv. 41, 10 *ad fin.*: præstituta, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 140; 2, 2, 28; Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 38; C. 2 Verr. 3, 14 *fin.*; id. Vatin. 15, 37; id. Tusc. 1, 39; Liv. 45, 11; cf. constituta, C. Cæcin. 11, 32; Cæs. B. G. 1, 4, 2; id. ib. 1, 8, 3: certa ejus rei constituta, id. B. C. 3, 33, 1: pacta et constituta, C. Cat. 1, 9, 24: statuta, Liv. 31, 29: stata, id. 27, 23 *fin.*: certa, Cæs. B. G. 1, 30, 4; id. ib. 5, 1, 8; id. B. C. 1, 2, 6; Nep. Chabr. 3: annua, C. Fam. 7, 23; id. Att. 12, 3 *ad fin.*; cf. longa, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 18: cæca cinere, oculata vendere, *i. e. to buy on credit and sell for cash,* id. Pseud. 1, 3, 67; v. cæcus, *no.* III. B. 2.: hæc dies summa hodie est,

mea amica sitne libera, an, *etc.*, id. Pers. 1, 1, 34: puto fore istam etiam a præcone diem, C. Att. 13, 3: ubi ea dies venit (preceded by tempore ejus rei constituto), Cæs. B. G. 7, 3: præterita die, qua suorum auxilia exspectaverant, id. ib. 7, 77, 1; cf. id. ib. 6, 33, 4: esse in lege, quam diem proscriptiones fiant, C. Rosc. Am. 44, 128.—**c.** Both genders together: diem dicunt, qua die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant: is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr., *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 6 *fin.*; so, C. Att. 2, 11; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; Liv. 34, 35.—**d.** Doubtful readings: ut ad eum (al. *eam*) diem revertantur, Cæs. B. G. 6, 33 *fin.*

2. *A natural day, a day*, opp. to night: "ut vel, qui est aliquid, aliud non sit, ut *Dies est, nox non est*; vel, quia est aliquid, et aliud sit: *Sol est super terram, dies est*," Quint. 5, 8, 7: pro di immortales, quis hic illuxit dies, C. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 76: credibile non est, quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus, *in the day-time*, C. Att. 13, 26.—But different from this is negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, *in a single day and night*, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24; *cf.* in this signif. die ac nocte, Pl. 29, 6, 34: nocte et die, Liv. 25, 39; and simply die, Hor. S. 2, 1, 4; Quint. 10, 3, 8; *cf.* also currus regat ille paternos, Inque diem alipedum jus et moderamen equorum, Ov. M. 2, 48; and connected with *nox*: (Themistocles) diem noctemque procul ab insula in salo navem tenuit in ancoris, Nep. Them. 8 *fin.*; cf. C. Div. 2, 27, 59; Liv. 22, 1 *fin.*—But more freq. diem noctemque, like our *day and night*, = *without ceasing, uninterruptedly*; so, Cæs. B. G. 7, 77, 11; id. ib. 7, 42 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 62: for which less freq. diem et noctem, Hirt. B. Hisp. 38, 1: diem ac noctem, Liv. 27, 4 and 45; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 28: and in *plur.*, dies noctesque, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 49; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 113; C. Att. 7, 9 *fin.*; Nep. Dat. 4, 4, et sæp.; also reversing the order: noctesque et dies, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 53; id. Eun. 5, 8, 49: noctes atque dies, Lucr. 2, 12; id. 3, 62; C. Fin. 1, 16, 51; Virg. Æ. 6, 127: noctes ac dies, C. Arch. 11, 29: noctes et dies, C. Brut. 90, 308; id. de Or. 1, 61, 260; id. Tusc. 5, 25 and 39; *cf.* also, neque noctem neque diem intermittit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 38.—So, too, in gen.: qui nocte dieque frequentat Limina, Mart. 10, 56: cum die, *at break of day*, Ov. M. 13, 677; de die, *in open day, broad day*; v. de, *no.* I. B. 1. b. (*β*).

3. Dies alicujus (like the Heb.): **a.** = dies natalis, *A birth-day*: diem meum scis esse VIII. Non. Jan. Aderis igitur, C. Att. 13, 42, 2; *cf.* in full: natali die tuo, id. ib. 9, 5.—**b.** = dies mortis, *Dying-day*: quandocumque fatalis et meus dies veniet statuarque tumulo, Tac. Or. 13 *fin.* Called also supremus dies, Suet. Aug. 99; id. Tib. 67; *cf.* supremus vitæ dies, id. Aug. 61.—Hence, diem suum obire, for *to die*, Sulpic. in C. Fam. 4, 12, 2; and in the same sense, obire diem supremum, Nep. Milt. 7 *fin.*; id. Dion 2 *fin.*; Suet. Claud. 1; exigere diem supremum, Tac. A. 3, 16: explere supremum diem, id. ib. 1, 6; 3, 76; and simply obire diem, Pl. 2, 109, 112; Suet. Tib. 4; id. Vesp. 1; id. Gr. 3; *cf.* also, fungi diem, Just. 19, 1, 1.—**c.** = dies febris, *Fever-day*: ejus Non. Mart., die tuo, ut opinor, exspectabam epistolam a te longiorem, C. Att. 9, 2.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: **a.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.) *A day*, as freq. with us, for that which is done, transacted in it (*cf.* the Heb.): is dies honestissimus nobis fuerat in senatu, C. Fam. 1, 2, 3: non tam dirus ille dies Sullanus C. Mario, id. Att. 10, 8, 7: equites Romanos daturos illius diei pœnas, id. Sest. 12, 28: hic dies et Romanis reflexit animos et Persea perculit, Liv. 42, 67 Drak.; *cf.* id. 9, 39 *fin.*; Vell. 2, 85 Ruhnk.; id. 2, 86; Just. 9, 3 *fin.*; Flor. 2, 6, 58 Duker.: imponite quinquaginta annis magnum diem, Tac. Agr. 34: quid pulchrius hac consuetudine exercendi totum diem? . . . totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, *etc.*, Sen. de Ira, 3, 36: dies Allienis, = pugna Allienis, Liv. 6, 1; Suet. Vit. 11: Cannensis, Flor. 1, 22, 35, et al.—And so even of one's state of mind on any particular day: qualem diem Tiberius induisset, Tac. A. 6, 20 Ruperti.

b. *A day's journey*: hanc regionem, dierum plus triginta in longitudinem, decem inter duo maria in latitudinem patentem, Liv. 38, 39, et al.

c. (As in Heb., and other languages) *Time, space of time, period*: diem tempusque forsitan ipsum leniturum iras, Liv. 2, 45; with tempus, id. 22, 39; id. 42, 50: amorem intercapedine ipse lenivit dies, Turpil. in Non. 522, 7; in masc. gender: longus, Stat. Th. 1, 638; Luc. 3, 139; but also longa, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 18; Pl. Ep. 3, 5 *fin.*; *cf.* perexigua, *a brief respite*, C. 1 Verr. 2 *ad fin.*: nulla, Ov. M. 4, 372: ex ea die ad hanc diem quæ fecisti, in judicium voco, C. 2 Verr. 1, 12 *fin.*: ut infringatur hominum improbitas ipsa die, quæ debilitat cogitationes, *etc.*, id. Fam. 1, 6; *cf.* id. ib. 7, 28 *ad fin.*; id. Tusc. 3, 22, 53, et al.: indutiæ inde, non pax facta: quarum et dies exierat, et ante diem rebellaverant, *i. e. the term of the truce*, Liv. 4, 30 *ad fin.*; so, id. 30, 24; id. 42, 47 *ad fin.* (for which quia *tempus* indutiarum cum Veienti populo exierat, id. 4, 58): dies festus for *festival-time, festival*: diem festum Dianæ per triduum agi, Liv. 25, 23, et sæp.: die lanam et agnos vendat, *at the right time*, Cato R. R. 150, 2: præsens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit, *to a future time*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 16; so, in diem, *opp.* statim, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 12, 48; and simply, in diem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 48; Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 19; C. Cœl. 24. Very freq. in diem vivere, *to live on from day to day, regardless of the future*, C. de Or. 2, 40, 169; id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33; Pl. Ep. 5, 5, 4, et sæp.; *cf.* the equivoque with de die, under de, *no.* I. B. 1. b. (*β*) *fin.*

2. Esp. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): (poet. and in post-Aug. prose),

a. *Light of day, daylight*: contraque diem radiosque micantes Obliquantem oculos, Ov. M. 7, 411; *cf.* Luc. 4, 68; Pl. 33, 4, 21; Pl. Ep. 6, 20, 6; id. ib. 9, 36, 2; hence also of the *eyesight*, Stat. Th. 1, 237.—**b.**: (a) For cœlum, *The sky, the heavens*: sub quocumque die, Luc. 7, 189 Corte; so, id. 8, 217; Stat. Th. 1, 201.—(b) *The weather*: totumque per annum Durat aprica dies, Val. Fl. 1, 845; so, tranquillus, Pl. 2, 45, 44: mitis, id. 11, 10, 10: pestilentes, id. 22, 23, 49.

B. *Daily food*: pro die tuo vigilas, Commod. 64, 18.

C. Personified: **1.** = *Sol* (*opp.* Luna), Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 21; with Mensis and Annus, Ov. M. 2, 25.—**2.** As *fem.*, *The dau. of Chaos, and mother of Heaven and Earth*, Hyg. Fab. præf.; *of the first Venus*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. A. 2. a.): Of the conscience of the blind Œdipus; *Light*: assiduis circumvolat alis Sæva dies animi, Stat. Th. 1, 52.

† diesis, is, *f.* = *δίεσις*, In ancient music, **I.** Prop.: *A quarter-tone*, Vitr. 5, 4; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 *ad fin.* **II.** Meton.: *The first audible tone of an instrument*, Vitr. 5, 3.

Diespiter, tris, m. [acc. to G. F. Grotefend, comp. of Dies (an Umbrian prolongation of Dis), and pater] Another name for *Jupiter*: Var. L. L. 5, 10, 20; id. 9, 45, 146 *sq.*; Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 1; id. Poen. 3, 4, 29; id. ib. 4, 2, 47; Hor. Od. 1, 34, 5; id. ib. 3, 2, 29; Gell. 5, 12, 5; Macr. S. 1, 15; Arn. 3, p. 93.

diffāmātio, ōnis, *f.* [diffamo] *A publishing, promulgation*: Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 31.

dif-fāmia, æ, *f.* [dis; fama] *Defamation*, prps. only in Aug. Civ. D. 3, 31, and Quæst. Vet. Test.

dif-fāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a) (*α*); fama] **A.** In a bad sense: *To spread abroad* (*an ill-report*), *to publish, divulge* (rare and not ante-Aug.): vulgat adulterium diffamatumque parenti Indicat, Ov. M. 4, 236; *cf.* prava, Tac. A. 14, 22: aliquem procacibus scriptis, id. ib. 1, 72; *cf.* aliquem probroso carmine, id. ib. 15, 49: aliquem probris, App. M. 1, p. 107.—With *an objective clause*: diffamat, incendio repentino domum suam possideri, App. M. 4, p. 147.—**B.** Not in a bad sense (late Lat.): *To promulgate, make known*, Aug de Morib. Eccl. 14.

‡ **diffarrĕātio,** ōnis, *f.*, genus sacrificii quo inter virum et mulierem fiebat dissolutio. Dicta *diffarreatio*, quia fiebat farreo libo adhibito, Fest. p. 56: *opp.* confarreatio, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2648; v. confarreatio.

differens, entis, **I.** *P.* of differo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Gen.: *Different*; in Quintilian *subst.* (*opp.* proprium), *A difference*, Quint. 5, 10, 55; 58; id. 6, 3, 66; id. 7, 3, 3; 25 *sq.*—**B.** Esp.: With access. idea of superiority (trans. of διάφορος); *Distinguished, excellent*: tanto melius angelis effectus, quanto differentius præ illis nomen hæreditavit, Vulg Hebr. 1, 4.

differenter, *adv.* [differens] *Differently, in a different way* or *manner*, Sol. Ep. ad Advent.

differentĭa, æ, *f.* [differo] *A difference, diversity* (good prose, esp. freq. in Quint.): With Gen.: honesti et decori, C. Off. 1, 27, 94: naturarum, id. ib. 1, 31, 112: morum, Petr. 84, 1: personarum, locorum temporumque, Quint. 12, 10, 70: nostri Græcique sermonis, id. 9, 4, 146.—In *plur.*: Græci sermonis, Quint. 11, 2, 50.—*Abs.*: quanta differentia est in principiis naturalibus, C. Fin. 5, 7, 19; so, Quint. 3, 7, 25; id. 3, 8, 37; id. 7, 2, 48.

differĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (ante- and post-class.; v. differentia) *A difference*, Lucr. 4, 638; Arn. 2, p. 54; id. 7, p. 233.

dif-fĕro, distŭli, dilātum, differre (*Inf. Pass.*: differrier, Lucr. 1, 1087. *In tmesi*: disque tulissent, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 14), *v. a.* and *n.* [dis; fero]

I. *Act.* (dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a ( ) (*a*)): **A.** Prop.: *To carry from each other, to carry different ways; to spread abroad, scatter, disperse* (class.): scintillas agere ac late differre favillam, Lucr. 2, 675; *cf.* favillam longe (ventus), id. 6, 692: so, nubila (vis venti), id. 1, 273; Virg. G. 3, 197: ignem (ventus), Cæs. B. C. 2, 14, 2; *cf.* id. B. G. 5, 43, 2: majorem partem classis (vis Africi), Vell. 2, 79, 2: rudentes fractosque remos (Eurus), Hor. Epod. 10, 6, et sæp.; cf. also Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 14: nos cum scapha tempestas dextrorsum Differt ab illis, id. Rud. 2, 3, 39; *cf.* Lucr. 1, 1087: cytisum, *to plant apart, in separate rows*, disserere, digerere, Var. R. R. 1, 43; so, Col. 11, 3, 30 *sq.*; 38; 42, et al.; *cf.* ulmos in versum, Virg. G. 4, 144 Voss.: ut formicæ frustillatim (te) differant, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 20; *cf.* insepulta membra (lupi), Hor. Epod. 5, 99; and, Metium in diversa (quadrige), Virg. Æ. 8, 643.

B. Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Usually *Pass.*: *To distract, disquiet, disturb* a person (so only ante-class.): vorsor in amoris rota miser, Exanimor, feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5: so, differor clamore, id. Epid. 1, 2, 15: cupidine ejus, id. Poen. 1, 1, 28; *cf.* amore istius, id. Mil. 4, 4, 27: lætitia, id. Truc. 4, 1, 3: doloribus, Ter. Heaut. prol. 16; Nep. Dion 10; Val. Fl. 1, 753.—With follg. *quasi*, and an *objective clause*: rumore ab obtrectatoribus dilato, quasi eundem mox et disseruciatum necasset, Suet. Aug. 14.—*Impers.*: quo pertinuit differri etiam per externos, tanquam veneno intercepti essent, Tac. A. 3, 12; *cf.* id. ib. 4, 25.—**b.** With *Acc. of person*: *To cry down, to defame*: aliquem pipulo, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 33; so, aliquem maledicendo sermonibus, Lucil. in Non. 284, 24: dominos variis rumoribus, Tac. A. 1, 4: te circum omnes alias puellas, *to bring into bad odour with them*, Prop. 1, 4, 22.—In *Pass.*: differor sermone miser, Cæcil. in

Gell. 2, 93, 10; so, æterna differor invidia, Prop. 1 16 48.

3. With reference to time: **a.** Of things: *To defer, put off, protract, delay* any thing (class. and very freq.): With *Acc.*: cetera præsenti sermoni reserventur: hoc tamen non queo differre, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8: differre quotidie ac procrastinare rem, id. Rosc. Am. 9 *ad fin.*: sæpe vadimonia, id. Quint. 5 *fin.*: iter in præsentia, Cæs. B. C. 3, 85, 4: pleraque (with omittere in præsens tempus), Hor. A. P. 44: distulit ira sitim, Ov. M. 6, 366, et sæp.: differri jam hora non potest, C. Phil. 6, 7, 19: tempus, id. ib. 8, 8; id. Prov. Cons. 11 *fin.*; Liv. 3, 46; Ov. M. 1, 724; id. ib. 3, 578; id. ib. 9, 766 *sq.*: diem de die, Liv. 25, 25: triumphum, Suet. Cal. 49. — With *Inf.*: quærere distuli, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 21; so, Liv. 42, 2 (but not Suet. Cæs. 81; where agere belongs to proposuerat, cf. id. Aug. 72).—With follg. *quin*: nihil dilaturi, quin periculum summæ rerum facerent, Liv. 6, 22 *fin.*; Suet. Cæs. 4. — With *in c. Acc.*: reliqua differamus in crastinum, C. Rep. 2, 44 *fin.*: aliquid in posterum diem, id. Deiot. 7, 21; cf. Cæs. B. C. 1, 65 *fin.*: in posterum, C. 2 Verr. 1, 32 *init.*; so, Cæs. B. G. 7, 11, 5: in aliud tempus, C. Brut. 87; Cæs. B. C. 1, 86, 2: in adventum tuum, C. Fam. 2, 3 *ad fin.*: diem edicti in a. d. IV. Kal. Dec., id. Phil. 3, 8, 20: curandi tempus in annum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39.—Poet.: Augustus, Prop. 4, 6, 82. — Rarely with *ad*: aliquid ad crudelitatis tempus distulisse, C. Vat. 11 *fin.*; cf. the follg.

b. Of persons: (α) *To put off till another time.*—With *Acc.*: differri non posse adeo concitatos animos, Liv. 7, 14: dilatus per frustrationem, id. 25, 25; cf. aliquem variis frustrationibus, Just. 9, 6 *fin.*: Campanos, Liv. 26, 33: aliquem petentem, Suet. Vesp. 23 Ern.: caros amicos (*opp.* properare), Mart. 13, 55: aliquem in tempus aliud, C. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.*; so, aliquem in spem impetrandi tandem honoris, Liv. 39, 32: aliquem in septimum diem, Suet. Tib. 32; id. Cæs. 82 Oud.; id. Aug. 44 *fin.*—Rarely with *ad*: legati ad novos magistratus dilati, Liv. 41, 8; so, aliquem ad finem muneris, Suet. Vit. 12. — With *Acc. of place*: quas partim dato responso ex itinere dimisit, partim distulit Tarraconem, Liv. 26, 51.—(β) Poet.: *To put off a person's death, to spare*: quid, Di crudeles, nisi quo nova funera cernam, Vivacem differtis anum, Ov. M. 13, 519: decimum dilatus in annum Hector erat, id. ib. 12, 76.

II. *Neutr.* (dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.) (Prop. *To carry apart, to separate*; i. e. Fig.): *To differ, be different* (so esp. since the Ciceron. age): qui re consentientes vocabulis differebant, C. Fin. 4, 2 *fin.*; cf. naturis differunt, voluntate autem similes sunt, id. de Or. 2, 23: verbo differre, re esse unum, id. Cæcin. 21, 59: distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differre, id. Cæcin. 14: nihil aut non fere multum differre, id. Brut. 40, 150: paullum differre, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: nec quicquam differre, utrumne . . . an, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 251; cf. quid enim differt, barathrone Dones quicquid habes, an? *etc.*, id. ib. 166. — With *ab*: ita ut pauxillum differat a cavillulis, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 18: quidnam esset illud, quo ipsi (poëtæ) differrent ab oratoribus, C. Or. 19, 66; id. Off. 1, 27 *ad fin.*: quid hoc ab illo differt? id. Cæcin. 14; id. Manil. 5 *fin.*: multum a Gallica consuetudine, Cæs. B. G. 5, 14; cf. ib. 6, 21; id. ib. 6, 28, 5: hoc fere ab reliquis differunt, quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 6, 18, 3.—With *inter*: C. Rep. 1, 43: ut non multum differat inter summos et mediocres viros, id. Off. 2, 8, 30: multa sunt alia, quæ inter locum et locum plurimum differunt (for which, shortly before, inter locorum naturas quantum *intersit*), id. Fat. 4: hæc cogitatione inter se differunt, re quidem copulata sunt, id. Tusc. 4, 11; so, inter se aliqua re, id. Opt. Gen. 2, 6; id. N. D. 1, 7, 16; Cæs. B. G. 1, 1, 2; id. ib. 6, 11, 1; Quint. 12, 10, 22; 34; 67: quæ quidem inter se plurimum differunt, Quint. 5, 14, 27.—Rarely with *cum*: occasio cum tempore hoc differt. C. Inv. 1, 27; so, hoc genus causæ cum superiore hoc differt quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 30, 92 Orell. *N. cr.*—With *Dat.*: Rarely, and only poet. or in post-Aug. prose: quod pede certo Differt, sermoni sermo merus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 48: tragico differre colori, id. A. P. 236; Pl. 9, 55, 54; cf. id. 9, 8, 7.

dif-fertus, a, um, *adj.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 2. a.: farcio] (*Completely stuffed*; hence) *Stuffed full, filled* (rare, but class.; not in Cic.): plena lictorum provincia, differta exactoribus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32, 4; corpus odoribus, Tac. A. 16, 6: Forum Appi nautis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 4; cf. simply forum, id. Ep. 1, 6, 59.

dif-fibulo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (α); fibula] *To unclasp, unbuckle*: chlamydem diffibulat auro, Stat. Th. 6, 570; Sidon. Ep. 3, 3.

difficile, *adv.* [difficilis] *With difficulty* (very rare; prps. not ante-Aug., since in C. Inv. 2, 56, 169 it is very dub.), Vell. 2, 63, 3; Pl. 27, 12, 94; Suet. Gramm. 11; Just. 27, 3, 2; Pall. Jan. 7. — *Comp.*: difficilius, Cæs. B. G. 7, 58; Quint. 1, 12, 8; id. 11, 2, 28; Pl. 22, 21, 28; Suet. Cæs. 29; id. Ner. 43, et al.—*Sup.*: difficillime, C. Læl. 17, 64; Pl. 16, 33, 60; id. 19, 7, 35.

dif-ficilis, e (old form difficul, like facul, famul, simul, *etc.*, Var. in Non. 111, 25), *adj.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. e.; and facilis: hence, not easy to do, to bear, *etc.*; v. facilis; *i. e.*]

I. Gen.: *Hard, difficult, troublesome* (very common): nulla est tam facilis res quin difficilis siet, quam invitus facias, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1; cf. Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 20; and, sacrorum diligentiam difficilem, apparatum perfacilem esse voluit, C. Rep. 2, 14 Mos.: facilia ex difficillimis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 27 *fin.*: quam graves, quam difficiles plerisque videntur calamitatum societates! C. Læl. 17 *fin.*: res arduæ ac difficiles, id. Inv. 2, 54, 163; cf. id. Or. 10; id. Tusc. 3, 34 *fin.*; Pl. 17, 4, 3, § 28: contortæ res et difficiles, id. de Or. 1, 58 *fin.*: quam scopuloso difficilique in loco verser, id. Div. in Cæcil. 11, 35; cf. in locos difficiles abire, Sall. J. 87 *fin.* Kritz.: iter angustum et difficile, Cæs. B. G. 1, 6; id. B. C. 1, 65, 3: valles, id. ib. 1, 68, 2: difficili et arduo ascensu, id. ib. 3, 34; C. 2 Verr. 4, 23, 51: difficilis atque impedita palus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 19: transitus, id. ib. 6, 7, 5: aditus, id. ib. 7, 36; Hor. S. 1, 9, 56: tempus anni difficillimum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 48, 5; so, difficili reipublicæ tempore, C. Manil. 21: difficillimo reip. tempore, id. Phil. 5, 13, 36; cf. id. Cæcin. 4, 11: difficilioribus usi tempestatibus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 15, 4: partus, Pl. 24, 5, 13: urina, id. 23, 9, 83: venter, id. 22, 13, 15, et sæp.: (Macer et Lucretius) alter humilis, alter difficilis, Quint. 10, 1, 87 Frotsch: nimium difficile est reperiri amicum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 20; so, with a subjective clause, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6; Lucr. 1, 138; C. Læl. 6, 22; id. ib. 8, 26; id. ib. 10, 33, et sæp.; Cæs. B. G. 1, 14, 2; id. ib. 7, 58, 2; id. B. C. 1, 50 *fin.*: (rebus) difficilibus ad eloquendum, C. Off. 1, 35, 126; so, ad percipiendum, Quint. 8 procem. § 4; cf. ad fidem, Liv. 3, 5: difficile factu est, C. Rep. 1, 43; so, factu, id. Off. 1, 21, 71 Beier; id. N. D. 3, 1; id. Univ. 11: dictu, id. Læl. 3, 12; id. ib. 7, 23; id. Fam. 1, 7, 2: aditu (locus), Sall. J. 91 *fin.* Kritz.: fructus difficilis concoctioni, Pl. 23, 8, 79: in difficili esse, Liv. 3, 65 *fin.*; so, Cels. 5, 26, 1 *ad fin.*; Scæv. Dig. 28, 2, 29, § 15.

II. Esp.: Of character: *Hard to manage or to please; obstinate, morose, surly*: difficiles ac morosi, C. Or. 29 *ad fin.*; cf. id. Fin. 1, 18, 61; Att. in Non. 407, 25; Hor. S. 2, 5, 90; id. A. P. 173: senex, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 24; cf. moderati nec difficiles nec inhumani senes, C. de Sen. 3, 7; and sunt morosi et anxii et iracundi et difficiles senes, id. ib. 18, 65 Gernh.: avunculus difficillima natura, Nep. Att. 5; cf. difficili bile tumet jecur, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 4: parens in liberos difficilis, Att. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72: Penelopen difficilem procis, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 11; so, vocanti, id. ib. 3, 7, 32: Gradivo, Ov. A. A. 2, 566: precibus, id. Pont. 2, 2, 20.

difficiliter, *adv.* [difficilis] *With difficulty*, C. Ac. 2, 16, 49 and 50; Col. 5, 3, 1; id. 5, 7, 1.

difficul, v. difficilis *ad init.*

difficultas, ātis, *f.* [difficilis] *Difficulty, trouble, distress, poverty*: **I.** Gen. (freq. and good prose in sing. and plur.): With *Gen.*: difficultas ineundi consilii, C. Rep. 1, 34; so, discendi (with labor), id. Div. 1, 47, 105: dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 26, 120: navigandi, id. ib. 1, 18, 82; Cæs. B. G. 3, 12 *fin.*: belli gerendi, id. ib. 3, 10: faciundi pontis, id. ib. 4, 17, 2: viarum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 56, 2; id. B. C. 1, 70; cf. loci, Sall. J. 98, 5; Tac. Agr. 17 *fin.*: rerum, C. Div. in Cæcil. 12; Sall. C. 57, 2; Suet. Tib. 16; 21: morbi, Cels. 3, 1; cf. urinæ, id. 2, 1, et al.: vecturæ, C. 2 Verr. 3, 82, 190: summa navium, id. ib. 5, 20, 51: rei frumentariæ, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17, 3: annonæ, Suet. Aug. 41; cf. nummaria, *want of money*, C. 2 Verr. 2, 28, 69; Suet. Tib. 48; and, domestica, *distressed circumstances*, C. Cat. 1, 6, 14. — *Abs.*: neque ob eam suspicionem difficultas eveniat, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 105; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 45: perspicio quantum in agendo difficultatis et quantum laboris sit habitura (altera pars actionis), C. Clu. 1, 2: so, with labor, Quint. 11, 1, 68; and, habere difficultatem, C. Brut. 7; id. Att. 13, 33: magnam res ad receptum difficultatem afferebat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 51, 6; so, with ad aliquid, id. B. G. 7, 10, 1; and without it, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: delabi in difficultates, id. Fat. 17: res est in magnis difficultatibus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 35.

II. Esp. (acc. to difficilis, *no.* II.): *Obstinacy, moroseness*: arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exsorbuit, C. Mur. 9.

difficulter, *adv.* [difficilis] *With difficulty*: Cæs. B. C. 1, 62; Sall. C. 14, 5; Hirt. B. Alex. 48, 2; Liv. 1, 52; id. 42, 54; Tac. A. 12, 35; Suet. Claud. 41; id. Vit. 14; Quint. 1, 3, 3 (in C. Inv. 2, 56, 169 dub.; v. Orell. *N. cr.*).

diffidenter, *adv.* [diffido] *Distrustfully, diffidently* (very rare): timide et diffidenter attingere aliquid, C. Clu. 1; cf. timidius ac diffidentius bella ingredi, Just. 38, 7, 4.

diffidentia, æ *f.* [diffido] *Want of confidence, mistrust, distrust, diffidence* (class.; not in Cæs.): *Abs.*: fidentiæ contrarium est diffidentia, C. Inv. 2, 54, 165; cf. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: non tam diffidentia, futurum quæ imperavisset, quam, *etc.*, Sall. J. 100, 4; Quint. 5, 7, 1; 8 procem. § 27; 9, 2, 72; Ov. R. Am. 543.—With *Gen.*: diffidentiam rei simulare, Sall. J. 60, 5: memoriæ, Quint. 11, 3, 142: causæ, Pl. Ep. 5, 1, 7: copiarum, Suet. Oth. 9, et al.

dif-fido, sus sum, dĕre, 3. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (α); fido] *Not to trust, to mistrust; to be distrustful* or *hopeless, to despair* (class.): With *Dat.* (so most freq.): eum potius (corrupisse), qui sibi aliqua ratione diffideret, C. Clu. 23, 63: sibi, Plaut. Rud. prol. 82; C. Prov. Cons. 16, 38: sibi patriæque, Sall. C. 31, 3: suis rebus, Cæs. B. G. 5, 41, 5; Sall. J. 32, 5: id. ib. 46, 1; id. ib. 75, 1: suæ atque omnium saluti, Cæs. B. G. 6, 38, 2: summæ rei, id. B. C. 3, 94 *fin.*: perpetuitati bonorum, C. Fin. 2, 27, 86: ingenio meo, id. Mur. 30, 63: huic sententiæ, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: illis (viris), Ov. H. 10, 97: cœlestibus monitis, id. M. 1, 397. — *Impers.*: cur M. Valerio non diffideretur, Liv. 24, 8; Tac. A. 15, 4. — With *an objective clause*: antiquissimi invenire se posse, quod cuperent, diffisi sint, C. Ac. 2, 3; id. Quint. 27, 77; id. Or. 1, 3; id. ib. 28, 97; Cæs. B. G. 6, 36; Quint. 10, 1, 126; cf. quos diffidas suos facere, facies, Cato R. R. 157, 13. — With *ne*: ne terras æterna teneret, Lucr. 5, 988.—Rarely with *Abl.*: (after the analogy of fido and confido): diffisus occasione, Suet. Cæs. 3, Burm. and Oud.: paucitate suorum, Frontin. Strat. 1, 8, 5 Oud.: paucitate cohortium, Tac. H. 2, 23: potestate, Lact. 5, 20 (also Cæs. B. C. 1, 12, 2, several good MSS. have voluntate; and, id. 3, 97, 2: eo loco, v. Oud. on the former pass.).—*Abs.*: Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 15: juvet, diffidit, abjecit hastas, C. Mur. 21, 45: ita graviter æger, ut omnes medici diffiderent, id. Div. 1, 25, 53: de Othone, diffido, id. Att. 12, 43.

dif-findo, fĭdi, fissum (also diffisum), findĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; findo] **I.** Prop.: *To cleave asunder, to divide* (rare, but class.): **A.** With material object: vitem mediam per medullam, Cato R. R. 41, 2: malos, Enn. Ann. 15, 1: ramum, Var. R. R. 1, 40 *ad fin.*: terram,

Lucr. 6, 584: saxum, C. de Div. 1, 13 *fin.*; semen compressa suo (terra), id. Sen. 15, 51: tempora plumbo, Virg. Æ. 9, 589; Suet. Gram. 11.—Poet.: urbium portas muneribus, *i. e. to open*, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 13.—**B.** With an abstr. object: conjunctionem duplicem in longitudinem, C. Univ. 7.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To cleave asunder;* i. e. *to overpower, destroy:* rigentem servi tenacitatem, App. M. 9, p. 225 Elm.

B. Diffindere diem: **1.** Law *t. t.*: *To break off* a matter, *i. e. to put it off to the following day:* XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. RECE, p. 227; cf. Ulp. Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 3: triste omen diem diffidit, Liv. 9, 38 *ad fin.*; Gell. 14, 2, 11.—**2.** *To divide:* diem somno, *i. e. to take a mid-day nap:* Var. R. R. 1, 2, 5.

dif-fingo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (a); fingo] (very rare): **I.** Prop.: *To form differently, to remodel, to make anew:* ferrum incude, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 39. **II.** Fig.: *To change, alter:* neque diffinget infectumque reddet, Quod fugiens semel hora vexit, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 47; id. S. 2, 1, 79.

diffissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diffindo, *no.* II. B.] *A putting off of business to the following day:* in dierum diffissionibus comperendinationibusque, Gell. 14, 2, 1.

diffissus, a, um, *P.* of diffindo and diffindo.

dif-flĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. dep.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (a); fateor] *To disavow, to deny* (very rare): **A.** With *Objective clause:* nunquam diffitebor multa me simulâsse invitum, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 8, 4; cf. Quint. 2, 17, 5; Min. Fel. Oct. 28, 6.—**B.** With *Acc.:* obscenum opus, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 28.—**C.** With *Double Acc.:* aliquem parem, Aus. Cæs. 14.

diffiātus, ūs, *m.* [difflo] *A blowing from opposite quarters:* ventorum, Amm. 15, 11, 18.

dif-flētus, a, um, *adj.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; fleo] (*Wept asunder;* hence) *Wasted with weeping* (post-class.): oculi, App. M. 1, p. 104; Quint. Decl. 6, 4.

dif-flo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; flo] *To blow apart, disperse by blowing*="flatu disturbare" (ante- and post-class.): pars diflatur vento, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 12: legiones spiritu, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 17: nubila (nimbi), Aus. Ephem. *ad fin.*: pulverem (ventus), Prud. Hamart. 388.

dif-flŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a); fluo] **I.** Prop.: *To flow asunder, flow in different directions, to flow away* (class.): **A.** *Abs.:* diffluere humorem cernis, Lucr. 3, 436.—**B.** With *extra:* ut nos quasi extra ripas diffluentes coerceret, C. Brut. 91 *ad fin.*—**C.** With *in c. Acc.:* in plures partes (Rhenus), Cæs. B. G. 4, 10.

II. Meton.: **A.** Poet., Of that from which any thing flows: *To drip:* duo juvenes, Sudore multo diffluentes, Phæd. 4, 25, 23: sudore, Pl. 21, 13, 44.—**B.** *To dissolve, melt away, disappear:* privata cibo natura animantum Diffluit amittens corpus, Lucr. 1, 1038: juga montium diffluunt, Sen. Ep. 91.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): **1.** Of style: *To be loosely or unconnectedly put together:* videsne ut, si alicujus inconditi arripias dissipatam eamque, ordine verborum paullum mutato, in quadrum redigas, efficiatur aptum illud, quod fuerit antea diffluens ac solutum? C. Or. 70, 233.—**2.** Of the speaker: *To be diffuse:* leves et futiles et importum locutores verbis humidis et lapsantibus diffluunt, Gell. 1, 15, 1.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *To dissolve in,* i. e. *to give one's self up wholly to, to revel in:* **1.** With *Abl.:* luxuriâ et lascivâ diffluere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 72: luxuriâ, C. Off. 1, 30, 106: luxu et inertiâ, Col. 12 procem. §9: deliciis, C. Læl. 15, 52: otio diffluentes, *dissolved in ease*, id. de Or. 3, 33 *fin.*: risu, App. M. 3, p. 132.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.:* in luxum, Prud. Symm. 1, 125.

dif-fŭvio, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; fluvius] (Prop.: *To divide into two streams;* hence, Meton.): *To divide, to split apart:* vitem, Cod. Arb. 7, 5; cf. Schneid. on Pall. 12, 15, 3, p. 267 *sq.*

diffīvius, a, um, *adj.* [difflŭo] *Flowing asunder, overflowing:* Mattius ap. Macr. S. 2, 16.

difflŭxĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A flowing off, discharge:* Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

diffractus, a, um, *P.* of diffringo.

dif-fringo (**difr-**), *no perf.*, fractum, frĭngĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; frango] *To break in pieces, to shatter* (very rare): crura, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 68: axem, Suet. Cæs. 37: gubernaculum, id. Aug. 17: basin Colossici Apollinis, Vitr. 10, 6.

dif-fŭgĭo, fūgi, *no sup.*, fŭgĕre, 3. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a); fugio] **I.** Prop.: Of living subjects: *To flee in different directions, to disperse, be scattered* (class.): **A.** *Abs.:* genus omne ferarum, Lucr. 5, 1337 *sq.*: perterriti repente diffugimus, C. Phil. 2, 42, 108; id. Fam. 15, 1, 5; Suet. Cæs. 82; id. Cal. 57; id. Claud. 10; Hor. Od. 1, 35, 26; Virg. Æ. 4, 123; Ov. F. 2, 211; id. M. 7, 257.—**B.** With *Abl.:* tota exterrita silvis Diffugiunt armenta, Virg. G. 3, 150; cf. id. Æ. 10, 804.—**C.** With *ex:* Numidæ ex castris, Hirt. B. Afr. 32.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.:* in vicos passim suos, Liv. 21, 28.—**E.** With *ad:* ad sua præsidia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35 *fin.*: ad naves, Virg. Æ. 2, 399.—**F.** With *per:* metu per littora, Virg. Æ. 5, 677.—**G.** With *Relative adverbial clause:* diffugiunt, quo quemque agit error, Ov. F. 3, 555. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: *To flee away, depart, escape:* **A.** *Abs.:* animai partes, Lucr. 3, 256: primordia rerum, id. 1, 762: fulmina, id. 1, 763: stellæ, Ov. M. 2, 114: nives, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 1: sollicitudines, id. ib. 1, 18, 4.—**B.** With *ad:* spiritus unguenti suavis diffugit in auras, Lucr. 3, 223.

diffŭgium, ĭi, *n.* [diffugio] *A fleeing in different directions, a dispersion:* proximorum diffugia, Tac. H. 1, 39.

dif-fulgŭro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a.; fulgur] (*To scatter lightning around upon* something; hence) *To flash like lightning* upon: postes chrysolithi fulvus diffulgurat ardor, Sid. Carm. 11, 20.

dif-fulmĭno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; fulmen] (*To drive apart by lightning;* hence) *To scatter* or *disperse:* diffulminat omnem Obstantûm turbam, Sil. 5, 276.

dif-fūmĭgo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a.; fumigo] *To fumigate on all sides:* Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

diffundĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [diffundo, *no.* III. A.] *To scatter abroad, pour out,* etc.: Fig. (prps. only post-class.): **A.** With *per:* pretium per domos, Amm. 18, 5, 6.—**B.** With *ex:* sol nostras mentes ex sese diffunditans, Amm. 21, 1, 11.—**C.** With *Adv. of place:* ubique sese diffunditans rex, *i. e. going about in all directions*, Amm. 16, 12, 4.—**D.** In *simple constr.:* amoris vi diffunditari, Pseudo-Plaut. Merc. prol. 58.

dif-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a.; fundo] **I.** Prop.: *To pour forth around* or *in different directions; to pour* or *spread out:* **A.** In *simple constr.:* liquefacta (*sc.* glacies) se diffunderet, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: tum freta diffundi jussit, Ov. M. 1, 36.—**B.** With *per:* sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.:* Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; cf. preceding *no.* B.—**D.** With *de:* vinum de doliis, *i. e. draw off*, Col. 12, 28, 3.—**E.** With *Abl.:* quæque (*sc.* vina) puer primis quondam diffuderat annis, Ov. F. 5, 517: diffunditur (*sc.* unda) Hellesponto, Cat. 64, 359; cf., also, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 4 Schmid.

II. Meton.: *To spread, scatter, diffuse:* **A.** In *simple constr.:* nitet diffuso lumine cœlum, Lucr. 1, 9: comam, Ov. H. 5, 114: capillos, id. ib. 10, 47.—**B.** With *Abl.:* luce diffusâ toto cœlo, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: signa (= astra) cœlo, Hor. S. 1, 5, 10: equitem latis campis, Virg. Æ. 11, 465: latissimis pratis diffunditur (*sc.* via), Pl. Ep. 1, 17, 3.—**C.** With *ab:* ab ejus summo rami late diffunduntur, Cæs. B. G. 6, 26.—**D.** With *per:* cibus in totas, per truncos ac per ramos diffunditur, Lucr. 1, 354; cf. id. ib. 4, 571: vim mali Herculeos per artûs, Ov. M. 9, 162.—**E.** With *Adv.:* æthera late in omnes partes, Lucr. 5, 470.—**F.** With *in c. Acc.:* flammam in omne latus, Ov. M. 9, 239.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To spread abroad, to pour out:* **1.** With *Adv.:* di vim suam longe lateque diffundunt, C. de Div. 1, 36, 79: error longe lateque diffusus, id. Fin. 2, 34, 115: laus alicujus late longeque diffusa, id. Balb. 5, 13; cf. id. Sest. 45, 97.—**2.** With *Gerund in* do: flendo diffundimus iram, Ov. H. 8, 61: dolorem suum flendo, id. M. 9, 143.—**3.** With *Dat.:* tantam oblivionem sensibus, Hor. Epod. 14, 1.—**4.** With *ab:* Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens Per Latium, *spreads itself, branches out*, Virg. Æ. 7, 708.—**5.** With *per:* affectus per totam actionem, Quint. 7, 10, 12.—**6.** With *in c. Acc.:* bella et paces longum in ævum, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 8: hæc in ora virum, Virg. Æ. 4, 195: paucarum crimen in omnes, Ov. A. A. 3, 9.—**7.** With *Abl.:* animam in arma cruore, Virg. Æ. 10, 908.

B. Like dissolvere, solvere, remittere, *etc.*, and opp. to contrahere, adducere, *etc.*: **1.** *To give one's self wholly up to:* diffusus in risum, Petr. S. 10; id. ib. 71.—**2.** *To cheer up, gladden, exhilarate:* **a.** Of that which cheers, *etc.*: diffundet animos omnibus ista dies, Ov. A. A. 1, 218: animos, id. M. 4, 766: vultum, id. Pont. 4, 4, 9; id. M. 14, 272; Sen. Ep. 106.—**b.** Of the persons cheered, *etc.*: ut e bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommodis contrahantur, C. Læl. 13 *fin.* Klotz. *N. cr.*: Jovem memorant, diffusum nectare, curas Sepositisse graves, Ov. M. 3, 318; cf. Stat. S. 4, 2, 54.

diffusē, *adv.* [diffusus, *no.* II. B. 2. a.] *Diffusely, copiously:* res disperse et diffuse dictæ unum in locum coguntur, C. Inv. 1, 52, 98:—*Comp.:* hæc latius aliquando dicenda sunt et diffusius, *more amply, more in full*, C. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.

☞ *Sup.* does not occur.

diffusĭlis, e, *adj.* [diffundo] *Diffusive:* æther, Lucr. 5, 468.

diffusĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diffundo, *no.* III. B. 2.] **A.** *Cheerfulness:* animi, Sen. Vit. Beat. 4, 5.—**B.** *Exhilaration:* voluptatum, Arn. 7, cap. 4.

‡ **diffusor,** ōris, *m.* [diffundo, *no.* I.] *A drawer-off* of liquids: OLEARIUS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4077.

diffūsus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of diffundo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Spread abroad, spread out, extended, wide:* **1.** With *Abl.:* platanus patulis diffusa ramis, C. de Or. 1, 7, 28.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.:* caro in horrendam magnitudinem diffusa, Lact. Mort. Persec. 9.—**3.** *Abs.:* sus *fat*, Pl. 16, 6, 8:—*Comp.:* diffusiora consepta, Col. 1, 4, 7: latior scena et corona diffusior, Pl. Ep. 7, 17, 9.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *Extended, far spread, extensive:* jus civile, quod nunc diffusum et dissipatum est, in certa genera coacturum, C. de Or. 2, 33, 142: rusticationis magna et diffusa materia est, Col. 11, 1, 10.—*Comp.:* diffusius meritum, Pl. Pan. 53, 3:—**2.** *Copious, diffuse, prolix:* **a.** Of style or composition: opus diffusum, Pl. Ep. 6, 5, 6.—**b.** Of writers: Diophanes totum Dionysium, per multa diffusum volumina, sex epitomis circumscripsit, Pl. Ep. 1, 1, 10.

☞ *Sup.* does not occur.

dif-fūtūtus, a, um, *adj.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; futuo] *Exhausted, enfeebled:* mentula, Cat. 29, 14.

† **digămia,** æ, *f.* = διγαμία, *A marrying twice*, Tert. Monog. 6; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 37.

† **digammon,** i, or **digamma,** ătis, *n.*, also **digammos,** i, *f.* (because of litera) = δίγαμμον (*sc.* στοιχεῖον) or δίγαμμα, **I.** Prop.: *The Æolic double gamma* or *digamma* (Ϝ), in Latin sometimes the letter V, sometimes F, or according to the transitory regulation of the Emp. Claudius, written upside down, thus Ⅎ (v. the letters F and V): **A.** *Digammon,* Quint. 1, 4, 7 Zumpt and Meyer *N. cr.*: Prob. Virg. G. 1, 70; Don. p. 1736 P. Lind. *N. cr.*; Cassiod. p. 2292 P.—**B.** *Digammos litera,* Tert. Maur. p. 2687 P.; and simply, *digammos,* Serv. Æ. 1, 292; 642; 6, 359: Pomp. i. ad Don. p. 21 Lind.—**C.** *Digamma,* Prisc. p. 542 P.; 545

fin., ib.; 709 ib. **II.** Meton.: Used jestingly to denote *An income-book, cash-book* (from the title Fundorum reditus, the first letter of which is a digamma), C. Att. 9, 9 *ad fin.*

†**dīgămus**, a, *adj.*=δίγαμος, *That has been married twice*, Tert. Exh. ad Cast. 7; Hier. Ep. 2 *fin.*, et al.

Dīgentĭa, æ, *f. A small, clear stream that ran through Horace's estate, and fell into the Anio near the village of Mandela* (now *Licenza*), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 104.

dīgĕrĭes, ei, *f.* [digero] **A.** (acc. to digero, *no.* I. B.) *A dissolving of food, digestion*: animal (porcus), a possessore tradendum, ob digeriem prius unius tantum noctis, jejunitate vacuetur, Impp. Valentin. et Valens, Cod. Theod. 14, 4, 4. —**B.** (acc. to digero, *no.* II. B.) *An orderly distribution, disposition, arrangement*: in quandam digeriem concoquantur (ea quibus ingenia aluntur), Macr. S. 1, præf.; nec mirum si hæc digeries (anni et dierum) morsum reprehensionis evadat, id. ib. 1, 16 *ad fin.*

dī-gĕro, gessi, gestum, gĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a)] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To carry in different directions, separate, disperse, distribute* (so, mostly post-Aug.): (insulæ) interdum discordantibus ventis digeruntur (*opp.* junctæ copulatæque), Pl. Ep. 8, 20, 6; cf. nubes (*opp.* coeruntur), Sen. Q. N. 7, 22: nimbos, Pl. 31, 4, 30; and, Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 9: digesti colores, Ov. F. 5, 213: stercoris pars in prata digerenda, Col. 11, 2, 18: radix digesta, Pl. 24, 17, 102 (or degesta, like id. 12, 27, 60?): inque canes totidem truncо digestus ab uno Cerberus, *divided, separated*, Ov. H. 9, 93: Nilus septem in cornua, id. M. 9, 774 (for which septem *discretus* in ostia Nilus, id. ib. 5, 324): Crete centum per urbes, id. H. 10, 67: populus Romanus in classes (coupled with distributus), Flor. 1, 6, 4; cf. Ov. F. 6, 83; id. M. 12, 21.

B. Esp.: **1.** (post-Aug.): cibum: **a.** *To divide, tear to pieces, masticate*: (dentes) qui digerunt cibum, Pl. 11, 37, 61.—And, **b.** still more freq., like the class. concoquere, *To digest*, Sen. Controv. 1 procem.; Cels. 3, 4; id. 4, 7; Quint. 10, 1, 19; id. 11, 2, 35.

2. In Medic. lang.: **a.** *To discuss, dissipate* morbid matter, Cels. 5, 18 (twice); id. 1, 9 *fin.*; id. 2, 17, et al.; Pl. 20, 7, 26; id. 26, 7, 25.—**b.** *To loosen, relax*: corpus, Cels. præf. *a med.*

3. With the accessory notion of arrangement (very freq. and class.): *To distribute, arrange, dispose, set in order*: quas (accepti tabulas) diligentissime legi et digessi, C. 2 Verr. 1, 23 *init.*; cf. id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 11: crines, Col. poet. 10, 165: crines ordine, Mart. 3, 63: asparagum, *to plant in regular rows*, Cato R. R. 161, 3; Pl. 19, 8, 42, § 149; cf. Virg. G. 2, 54 and 267: bibliothecam, *to arrange*, Suet. Cæs. 44: carmina in numerum, Virg. Æ. 3, 446 (*" ordinat, disponit,"* Serv.).

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen. (rare and not ante-Aug.): *To divide out, distribute*: quam meruit solus pœnam digessit in omnes, Ov. M. 14, 469; cf. mala per annos longos, id. Pont. 1, 4, 9: tempora, id. F. 1, 27; cf. annum in totidem species, Tac. Germ. 26.—Freq. and quite class.,

B. Esp.: *To set in order, arrange, put to rights*: mandata, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 3: quæstiones, Quint. 11, 2, 37; cf. id. 10, 4, 1 Spald. *N. cr.*: reliquos usus ejus suo loco, *to relate in order*, Pl. 20, 2, 10, § 37: post descripte et electe in genus quodque causæ, quid cuique conveniat, ex hac copia digeremus, C. Inv. 1, 30, 49; cf. id. de Or. 1, 41, 186: omne jus civile in genera, id. de Or. 1, 42, 190: commentalios in libros, Quint. 10, 7, 30: res in ordinem, id. 7 procem. § 1: argumenta in digitos, id. 11, 3, 114: commentarium per genera usus sui, Pl. 20, 1, 8, et sæp.—Poet.: omina=*ordinare, ex ordine interpretari*, Virg. Æ. 2, 182.—*With a relat. sentence*, Liv. 2, 21, 4.

Digesta, orum, *n.*, v. digestus.

digestĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [digero, *no.* I. B. 1. b.] *Pertaining to digestion* (late Lat.): cibus, *i. e. digestible, easy of digestion*, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 5: oxygarum, *i. e. promoting digestion*, Apic. 1, 34.

dīgestĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] (*Pertaining to digestion*; hence, meton.) *Pertaining to the carrying off of excrement*: fimum non per meatus digestiles emittebat, sed scelestum os, quod blasphemiis ministraverit, organum hujus egestionis est factum, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 32.

dīgestim, *adv.* [digero, *no.* II. B.] *In order*: aliquid scribere, Prud. στεφ. 3, 129.

dīgestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [digero]: **A.** (acc. to digero, *no.* I. B. 1. b.) *A dissolving of food, digestion* (post-Aug.), Cels. *præf.*; Quint. 11, 3, 19; Capitol. Ver. 4.—In *Plur.*, Macr. 7, 4.—**B.** (acc. to digero, *no.* II. B.): **1.** *An orderly distribution, division, arrangement*: annorum, Vell. 2, 53 *fin.*: (Italiæ) in literas, *i. e. an orderly description* (shortly before descriptio), Pl. 3, 5, 6 *fin.*—**2.** As a Rhetor. *t. t.*, C. de Or. 3, 53, 205 (found also in Quint. 9, 1, 31; id. 9, 2, 2.).

dīgestōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [digero, *no.* I. B. 1. b.] *Promoting digestion* (late Lat.): medicamentum, Pl. Valer. 2, 8: embamma, Marc. Empir. 20.

1. **dīgestus**, a, um, **I.** *P.* of digero. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to digero, *no.* I. B. 1. b.) In Marc. Empir., *That has a good digestion*, c. 22 *med.*—**B.** (acc. to digero, *no.* II. B.), only as *Subst.*: **Digesta**, orum, *n.*, A name given to a collection of writings distributed under certain heads, Gell. 6, 5; esp. of Justinian's code of laws, *The Pandects, Digests*; cf. Just. Cod. 1, 17, 3, § 1.

2. **dīgestus**, ūs, *m.* [digero, *no.* I. B. 3.] *A distributing*: sanctarum opum, *i. e. management of the imperial treasury*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 86.

dīgĭtābŭlum, i, *n.* [digitus] = digitale; v. digitalis *fin.*

dīgĭtālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to the finger*: gracilitas, Pl. 14, 3, 4, § 40: crassitudo, id. 22, 20, 23.—As *Subst.*: **dīgĭtāle**, is, *n. A glove worn in gathering* olives; or acc. to others, *A wooden instrument, formed like fingers, used for gathering olives*, Var. R. R. 1, 55, 1; dub.: v. Schneid. in h. l.

dīgĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Having fingers* or *toes*: aves, Pl. 11, 47, 107.

dīgĭtellum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *The plant house-leek*, Col. 12, 7, 1; Pl. 18, 17, 45; id. 25, 13, 102; id. 26, 15, 92, et al.

dīgĭtŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A little finger*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 15; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 24; id. Pœn. 3, 1, 63; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 53; Var. in Non. 135, 24; Turpil. ib. 427, 28; C. Scaur. Frgm, § 10 (p. 156 ed. Beier); Hier. Ep. 125. **II.** Meton.: Of the parrot's foot, *A toe*: App. Flor. 2, p. 349.

dīgĭtus, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscr. diç, Gr. ΔΕΙΚω; Lat. DICo] (*The pointing* thing; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A finger*: tot (cyathos bibimus), quot digiti sunt tibi in manu, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 24; id. Most. 5, 1, 69; id. Mil. 2, 2, 47; id. ib. 4, 2, 57, et sæp.—The special designations: pollex, *the thumb*; index *or* salutaris, *the forefinger*; medius, also infamis and impudicus, *the middle finger*; minimo proximus *or* medicinalis, *the ring-finger*; minimus, *the little finger*; v. under those words.

Particular phrases, *etc.*: attingere aliquem digito (uno), *to touch one lightly, gently*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 15; Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 2 Ruhnk.; Licinius in Gell. 19, 9, 13; C. Tusc. 5, 19, 55; cf. with tangere, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 30; id. Pœn. 5, 5, 29: attingere aliquid extremis digitis (with primoribus labris gustare), *to touch lightly, to slightly enjoy*, id. Cœl. 12: attingere cœlum digito, *to be exceedingly happy*, id. Att. 2, 1, 7. colere summis digitis, *to adore* (to touch the offering or consecrated gift) *with the tips of the fingers*, Lact. 1, 20; id. 5, 19 *ad fin.*; cf. Ov. F. 2, 573: computare digitis, *to count on the fingers, to reckon up*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 51; Pl. 34, 9, 19, *no.* 29; cf. numerare per digitos, Ov. F. 3, 123: venire ad digitos, *to be reckoned*, Pl. 2, 23, 21, § 87; and si tuos digitos novi, *thy skill in reckoning*, C. Att. 5, 21, 13; cf. also digerere argumenta in digitos, *to count on the fingers*, Quint. 11, 3, 114: concrepare digitos *or* digitis, *to snap the fingers*, as a signal of command, Petr. 27, 5; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 53; C. Off. 3, 19; v. concrepo, *no.* I.; cf. also digitus crepans, Mart. 3, 82, 15: digitorum crepitus, id. 14, 119; and digitorum percussio, C. Off. 3, 19, 78: intendere digitum ad aliquid, *to point the finger at any thing*, C. de Or. 1, 46 *fin.*: liceri digito, *to hold up the finger in bidding at an auction*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 11, 27; for which also tollere digitum, id. ib. 1, 54, 141: tollere digitum also signifies, *To raise the finger in token of submission*, said of a combatant, Sid. Ep. 5, 7; cf. Mart. Spect. 29, 5; and Schol. Pers. 5, 119: ad digitum pugnare, prob.=tollere digitum, Quint. 8, 5, 20 (v. Spald. in l.): loqui digitis nutuque, *to talk by signs*, Ov. Tr. 2, 453; different is, postquam fuerant digiti cum voce locuti, *i. e. playing as an accompaniment to singing*, Tib. 3, 4, 41; cf. ad digiti sonum, id. 1, 2, 31; cf. also Lucr. 4, 587; 5, 1384.—For the various modes of employing the fingers in oratorical delivery, cf. Quint. 1, 10, 35; id. 11, 3, 92 *sq.*; 103; 120, et al.—Monstrari digito, *to be pointed out, to become distinguished, famous*, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 22; Pers. 1, 28; for which, demonstrari digito, Tac. Or. 7 *fin.*: nescit, quot digitos habeat in manu, of *one who knows nothing at all*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 5: percoquere aliquid in digitis, for *any thing impossible*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 11: porrigere digitum, *to stretch out a finger*, like the Gr. δάκτυλον προτείναι, ἐκτείναι, for *to give one's self the least trouble*, C. Fin. 3, 17, 57; cf. exserere digitum, Pers. 5, 119 Scal.; and in like manner proferre digitum, *to move a finger, to undertake any thing*, C. Cæcin. 25, 71: scalpere caput digito, of effeminate men fearful of disarranging their hair, Juv. 9, 133 Ruperti; cf. Sen. Ep. 52 *ad fin.*; a habit of Pompey's, acc. to Calvus ap. Schol. Luc. 7, 726, et Sen. Contr. 3, 19 (Anthol. Meyer., *no.* 71); Amm. 17, 11. Cf., for the details of what has been said above, Echtermeyer's treatise: "Ueber Namen und symbolische Bedeutung der Finger bei den Griechen und Römern" (Progr. d. Hall. Pädagogiums, v. 1835).

II. Meton.: **A.** *A toe* (cf. the like use of the Heb. אֶצְבַּע, the Gr. δάκτυλος, and the Fr. *doigt*): **1.** Of persons: Lucr. 3, 527; 653; Virg. Æ. 5, 426; Petr. 132, 14; Sen. Ep. 111; Quint. 2, 3, 8; id. 11, 3, 125. —**2.** Of the *toes* of animals, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 4; Col 8, 2, 8; Pl. 10, 42, 54, et al.

B. *A small bough, a twig*, Pl. 14, 1, 8, § 12; id. 17, 24, 37, § 224.

C. As a measure of length: *An inch*, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot (pes), Frontin. Aquæd. 24 *sq.*; Cæs. B. G. 7, 73, 6; id. B. C. 2, 10, 4: digiti primores, *finger-ends*, as a measure, Cato, R. R. 21, 2: digitus transversus, *a finger's-breadth*, id. ib. 45 *fin.*; id. ib. 43, 2.—Prov.: digitum transversum non discedere ab aliquâ re, *not to swerve a finger's breadth*, C. Ac. 2, 18, 58; cf. without transversum: nusquam ab argento digitum discedere, id. 2 Verr. 4, 15, 33; and *ellipt.*: ab honestissimâ sententiâ digitum nusquam, id. Att. 7, 3, 11.

dīgĭlādĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [digladior, *no.* II.] *Violent, fierce*: dissidium, Prud. Cath. 3, 147.

dī-glădĭor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; gladius] **I.** Prop.: *To fight for life and death, to contend fiercely* (a Ciceron. word): inter se sicis, C. Leg. 3, 9, 20. **II.** Fig.: *To dispute violently*: de quibus inter se digladiari solent (philosophi), C. Off. 1, 9, 28: cum aliquo tot voluminibus, id. Ac. Frgm. ap. Non. 65, 14; cf. coupled with depugnare, id. ib. 15: digladiantur illi, per mo licet, id. Tusc. 4, 21.

†**digma**, ătis, *n.*=δεῖγμα, *A specimen*, Cod. Theod. 14, 4, 9.

dignābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dignor] *To be deemed* or *held worthy, worthy*: dignabilis beatitudo vestra, Alcim. Ep. 10 *ad fin.*

dignans, antis, **I.** *P.* of dignor. **II.** *Pa.*: (Eccl. Lat.) *Condescending, gracious, favourable*: ab universitate

rerum nunnus dignantissimæ visionis averto re Saturn. Gub. Dei, 1, 1 *med.*

dignanter, *adv.* [dignans] *Courteously, with complaisance,* etc., (post-class., and very rare): loquente u. dignanter audite, Vopisc. Tac. 8: impertias, Symm. ep. 5, 63.

dignātio, ōnis, *f.* [dignor] (not ante-Aug.; for in C. Att. 10, 9, 2, the MSS. fluctuate between dignatione and dignitate; freq. in Tac. and Suet.): **I.** Prop.: *A considering or deeming worthy; esteem, respect, regard* (so very rarely): dignationem aliquem diligere, Suet. Cal. 24: diu in summa dignatione regis vixit, Just. 28, 4, 16.—Far more freq., **II.** Meton.: Of the person who enjoys such esteem: *Dignity, honour, reputation,* for dignitas: reddere honorem sacerdotiis dignatione sua, Liv. 10, 7 *fin.*: so, id. 2, 16; Vell. 2, 59, 2; id. 2, 69, 3; Tac. A. 4, 52; id. ib. 13, 20; 42 *fin.*; id. H. 1, 53 *fin.*; id. ib. 3, 80; id. Germ. 13; 26; Suet. Cæs. 4; id. Aug. 46: id. Galb. 7.

digne, *adv.* [dignus] *Worthily, fitly, becomingly:* quam digne ornata incedit, haud meretricie! Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 58; id. Casin. 4, 1, 14; C. de Sen. 1, 2; Cassius in C. Fam. 12, 13; Vell. 2, 67; Suet. Aug. 66; Hor. Od. 1, 6, 14; id. Ep. 2, 1, 164, et al.—*Comp.*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 47.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

dignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A being worthy, worthiness, merit, desert* (so rarely, and prps. only in Cic.): Lamia petit præturam: omnesque intelligunt nec dignitatem ei deesse nec gratiam, C. Fam. 11, 17; so, id. Agr. 2, 2, 3: dignitas consularis, *a being worthy of the office of consul,* id. Mur. 13: pro dignitate laudare, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33.—Far more freq.,

II. Meton. (*Effect. pro causa*): **A. 1.** Gen.: *Dignity, greatness, grandeur, authority, rank:* "*dignitas* (est) alicujus honesta et cultu et honore et verecundia digna auctoritas," C. Inv. 2, 55: venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus dignitatem virilem, id. Off. 1, 36, 130: formæ, id. ib.; Suet. Claud. 30: corporis, Laber. in Macr. S. 2, 7; Nep. Dion 1, 2; cf. also, C. Inv. 2, 1; Vell. 2, 29; Pl. Pan. 4, 5: agere cum dignitate ac venustate, id. de Or. 1, 31, 142: personarum dignitas, id. ib. § 141: retinere in rebus asperis dignitatem, id. ib. 2, 85, 346: in senatu conservanda auctoritas, apud populum dignitas, Quint. 11, 3, 153: celsissima sedes dignitatis atque honoris, C. Sull. 2, 5: ex tam alto dignitatis gradu, Læl. 3 *fin.*; cf. id. Rep. 1, 27 (twice): est in ipsis (liberis populis) magnus delectus hominum et dignitatum, id. ib. 1, 34: aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere, Cæs. B. G. 7, 39, 1: aliquem dignitate exæquare, id. B. C. 1, 4, 4: ut secundum locum dignitatis Remi obtinerent, id. B. G. 6, 12 *fin.*; id. ib. 4, 17, 1; cf. id. ib. 6, 8, 1; id. ib. 7, 66, 5; id. ib. 7, 77, 6; id. B. C. 1, 9, 2.—**2.** Esp.: *Official dignity, honourable employment, office:* gratulor lætorque tum præsenti tum etiam sperata tua dignitate, C. Fam. 2, 9; id. ap. Quint. 7, 3, 35; cf. so in *Plur.*, Quint. 11, 1, 67 Spald. *N. cr.*; Pl. 21, 7, 21; Pl. Pan. 61, 2.

B. Of inanimate things: *Worth, value, excellence:* opsonii, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 23: præclara et plena dignitatis domus, C. Off. 1, 39; cf. porticus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. de Or. 3, 46, 180: portus, urbis, Nep. Them. 6: loci, Suet. Cal. 41, et al.: dignitas, quæ est in latitudine pectoris, Quint. 11, 3, 141: verborum, C. Prov. Cons. 11, 27; Quint. 11, 3, 46; cf. ib. 8, 3, 24: debita rerum, id. 12, 1, 8; cf. id. 8, 3, 38: subsequendi, id. 12, 11, 28.

dignĭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dignitas] *Dignified, respectable:* "ἀξιωματικός." Gloss. Philox.: dignitosus homo, Petr. 8. 57.

digno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. *a.* [dignus] *To deem worthy* or *deserving* (mostly ante class.): **I.** *Act.*: **A.** *Aliquem aliquâ re: To deem one worthy,* etc., *of something:* hunc tanto munere digna, Catv. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 11, 139; cf. also, C. Arat. 34.—**B.** With *Inf.*: *To deem fit* or *to deign to do,* etc., something: quis cœlestes dignet decorare hostiis, Pac. ap. Non. 98, 15; cf., also, id. ib. 470, 20; id. ap. Serv. Virg. 14, 169; id. ap. Diom. p. 396 P.; Att. ap. Non. 470, 19.

II. *Pass.*: **A.** *Aliquâ re: To be deemed worthy,* etc., *of something:* egone Pelopis digner domo? Att. ap. Non. 281, 7; cf., also, C. de Or. 3, 7, 25; id. Inv. 2, 39, 114 Orell. *N. cr.*; id. Ac. 1, 10, 36; Virg. Æ. 3, 475.—**B.** With *Inf.*: *To be deemed worthy,* etc., *of being,* etc.: dignabor dari, Att. ap. Non. 281, 5: esse, Lucr. 5, 52; Sil. 13, 569.

dignor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To deem worthy,* or *deserving* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose.; not in Cæs., Sall., nor Quint.): **A.** *Aliquem aliquâ re: To deem one worthy,* etc., *of something:* haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Virg. Æ. 1, 335: aliquem honore, Ov. M. 1, 194; id. ib. 3, 521; id. ib. 8, 569; id. ib. 14, 130; Suet. Vesp. 2 *fin.*; id. Dom. 2 *fin.*: te alio funere, Virg. Æ. 11, 169: hunc mensâ, cubili (dea), id. E. 4, 63: aliquem non sermone non visu, Tac. A. 4, 74 *fin.*: libellum veniæ, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 51; id. Pont. 1, 8, 9.—**B.** With *Inf.*: *To regard as fit, becoming, worthy of one's self* or *deign to do,* etc.; or, with a negative, *Not to deign, to disdain to do,* etc.: **1.** With *Inf. expressed*: cui se pulcra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Virg. Æ. 4, 192; cf., also, id. E. 6, 1; Ov. Am. 3, 1, 37; id. F. 4, 540; id. Tr. 4, 1, 52; Suet. Vesp. 7; Luer. 2, 1039; Cat. 64, 407: haud est dignatus Orontem Sternere, Virg. Æ. 10, 732: neque aversos dignatur sternere, id. ib. 12, 464; Ov. M. 10, 158; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40; Col. 5, 1, 3; Suet. Ner. 22; id. Vesp. 13.—**2.** With *Inf. to be supplied*: orant succedere muris Dignarique domos (*sc.* visere), Stat. Th. 12, 785: nullo Macedonum dignante Parthorum imperium (*sc.* obtinere), Just. 41, 4.—**C.** With *double Acc.*: *To deem* or *hold* a person or thing *worthy of being* something: O! felix, si quem dignabitur, inquit, Ista virum, Ov. M. 8, 326: regem nostrum filium, Curt. 6, 10.

dignōrant, signa imponunt, ut fieri solet in pecoribus, Fest. p. 55; cf. Comm. p. 404.

dignoscentĭa, æ, *f.* [dignosco] *The power of distinguishing, knowledge* (Eccl. Lat.): Aug. de Mor. Eccl. 24: mali et boni, id. de Gen. 2, 9 *fin.*

dī-gnosco (in MSS. sts. dinosco), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 2; nosco] *To know apart, to distinguish, discern* one thing from another (prps. not ante-Aug.): **A.** With *ab*: vix ut dignosci possit a mastiche verâ, Pl. 12, 17, 36.—**B.** With *Abl.*: civem dignoscere hoste, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 20: rectum curvo, id. ib. 2, 2, 44: æra tinnitu, Quint. 11, 3, 31: vocem auribus, speciem oculis, id. ib. 18: aliquid sapore, Col. 2, 2, 20.—**C.** In *simple constr.*: suos et alienos, Col. 8, 5, 7: Juv. 10, 2: veri speciem, Pers. 5, 105.—**D.** With *Relative clause*: dignoscere Quid solidum crepet, *etc.*, Pers. 5, 24.—**E.** *Abs.*: inter se similes, vix ut dignoscere possis, Ov. M. 13, 835; so, Suet. Oth. 12.

dignus, a, um, *adj.* [*i. e.* DIC-nus, from the root DIC, Sancr. Diç, Gr. ΔΕΙΚ, *to show*; v. 2. dico] (*Pointed out, shown*; hence) Of persons: *Worthy, deserving* (as in English, in a good or bad sense): Of things: *suitable, fitting, becoming, proper* (very common): **A.** With *Abl.* (so, most freq.): dignus domino servus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 227: juvenes patre digni, Hor. A. P. 24: dignus es verberibus multis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 71: amici novi digni amicitiâ, C. Læl. 19, 67: assentatio, quæ non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, id. ib. 24, 89: summâ laude dignus, id. Rep. 3, 4: O fons, dulci digne mero, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 2: munera digna venustissimâ Venere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 4; for which, diem dignum Veneri (*Abl.*, v. Venus), id. ib. 1, 2, 45: ut te dignam malâ malam ætatem exigas, id. Aul. 1, 1, 4: si quid antea admisissem piaculo dignum, Liv. 40, 13: tribuere id cuique, quod sit quoque dignum, C. Rep. 3, 11: neque enim decorum est neque dis dignum, id. de Div. 1, 52: quicquid dignum sapiente bonoque, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 5: dicere Cinnâ Digna, Virg. E. 9, 36:—*Comp.*: omnibus probris, quæ improbis viris Digna sunt, dignior nullus est homo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 9: dignius odio scelus, Quint. 7, 2, 36:—*Sup.*: vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, C. Phil. 3, 10, 25.—**B.** With *Relative clause* (also freq., though not in the Aug. poets): non videre dignus, qui libersies, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 17; cf. id. Rud. 2, 6, 38; id. Mil. 4, 2, 52: qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, C. Leg. 3, 2: homines dignos, quibuscum disseratur putant, id. Ac. 2, 6, 18; Quint. 10, 1, 131.—**C.** *Abs.* (that of which some one or something is worthy, to be supplied from the context): *Mi.* Quem ament igitur? *Sy.* Alium quemlibet; Nam nostrorum nemo dignus est, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 39; cf. id. Cure. 4, 2, 28: ut ne nimis cito diligere incipiant neve non dignos, *etc.*, C. Læl. 21, 78 *sq.*: illud exemplum ab dignis et idoneis ad indignos et non idoneos transfertur, Sall. C. 51, 27 Kritz.: dignis ait esse paratus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 22: omnes, ait, malle laudatos a se, dignos indignosque, quam, *etc.*, Liv. 24, 16: dignus patronus, Q. C. Pet. Cons. 1, 2: digna causa, Liv. 21, 6: dignum operæ pretium, Quint. 12, 6, 7: dignas grates persolvere, Virg. Æ. 1, 600; id. ib. 2, 537: digna gloria ruris, id. G. 1, 168: ad tuam formam illa digna est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 21.—Dignum est, *etc.*, *it is fit, proper, becoming*=æquum est, decet, convenit: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 129; id. Merc. 1, 2, 22; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 55; 129; C. Tusc. 2, 5, 14; Liv. 1, 14; Sen. de Irâ, 1, 12; Virg. G. 3, 391: auctoribus hoc dedi, quibus dignius credi est, Liv. 8, 26:—*Comp.*: quem dices dignius esse hominem hodie Athenis alterum? Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 24: dignior heres, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 25.—**D.** With *Inf.* (esp. freq. in the Aug. poets; in Cic. not at all): **1.** *Act.*: concedere ei, Cat. 68, 131: decurrere spatium vitæ, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 34: ponere annos, id. ib. 4, 8, 14: perire, id. M. 1, 241: credere, id. ib. 3, 311: fuisse, id. ib. 14, 833.—**2.** *Pass.*: cantari dignus, Virg. E. 5, 54: amari, id. ib. 89: rapi, Ov. M. 7, 697: describi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 3: notari, id. ib. 1, 3, 24: legi, id. ib. 1, 10, 72; Quint. 10, 1, 98.—**E.** With *ut c. Subj.*: non sum dignus præ te, ut figam palum in parietem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4; Liv. 24, 16; Quint. 8, 5, 12; id. 12, 11, 24.—**F.** With *Gen.* (acc. to the Gr. ἄξιός τινος): cogitatio dignissima tuæ virtutis, Balb. ap. C. Att. 8, 15 A (but in Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 29, the right read. is salute dignus; cf. Ritschl. Prolog. ad Plaut. p. 84).—**G.** With *Neut. Acc. of pronoun* or *adj.*: non me censes scire quid dignus siem? Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 16; so, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 34: si exoptem, quantum dignus, tantum dent (di tibi), *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 26.

dī-grĕdior, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. *v. dep.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; gradior] **I.** Prop.: *To go apart* or *asunder, to separate, part; to go away, depart* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: luna tum congrediens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: digredimur flentes, Ov. H. 18, 117: eo digresso, Suet. Aug. 74: hos ego digredientes lacrymis affabar obortis, Virg. Æ. 3, 492.—**B.** With *Adv. of place, time,* etc.: inde, Hirt. B. Afr. 86; Suet. Tib. 6: digredimur paullum, rursumque ad bella coimus, Ov. M. 9, 42: dein statim digrediens, Sall. J. 94, 2 Kritz.—**C.** With *ad*: ad mœnia tutanda, *for the purpose of protecting the walls,* Frontin. Strat. 1, 4, 3; so, ad sua tutanda, Tac. A. 4, 73.—**D.** With *ab*: nunquam est a me digressus, C. Sull. 12, 34: ab aliquo, id. Fam. 4, 12; id. ib. 12, 18; id. Att. 3, 9; Cæs. B. C. 1, 57; Sall. J. 18, 11; Liv. 22, 7: a marito, Suet. Cæs. 43: a colloquio Caninii, Cæs. B. C. 1, 26; Liv. 39, 35: a mari, Hirt. B. Afr. 7: a Corcyrâ, Liv. 42, 37.—**E.** With *ex*: ex eo loco, Cæs. B. C. 1, 72: ex colloquio, Liv. 35, 38.—**F.** With *Adv.*: domo, Sall. J. 79, 7: triclinio, Suet. Ner. 43.—**G.** With *in c. Acc.*: amice in sua castra digressi, Sall. J. 109, 3; cf. Tac. A. 4, 74: in urbem ad capessendos magistratûs, id. Agr. 6.—**H.** With *Acc. of place*: Scieceiam, Tac. A. 2, 69: domum, id. ib. 2, 30.

II. Fig.: *To go aside, deviate, depart*; in speaking, *to digress*: **A.** *Abs.*: sæpe datur ad commovendos ani-

mos digrediendi locus, C. de Or. 2, 77, 312: si digressi fuerimus, Quint. 3, 11, 26: digredi fuit necesse, id. 4, 3, 17. — **B.** With *ab*: ab epistolā Timarchidi digressa est oratio mea, C. 2 Verr. 3, 69 *fin.*: digredi ab eo, quod proposueris, id. de Or. 2, 77, 311: parumper a causā, id. Brut. 93 *fin.* — **C.** With *de*: de causā, C. Inv. 1, 51 *ad fin.* — **D.** With *ex*: ex eo, et regredi in id, Quint. 10, 6, 5. — **E.** With *Abl.*: nos nostro officio nihil digressos esse, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 10. — **F.** With *in c. Acc.*: digressus in laudes Castoris, Quint. 11, 2, 11. — **G.** With *Adv.*: **1.** *Relative*: unde digressi sumus, C. Brut. 88, 300: unde digressus sum, Quint. 2, 4, 15; dub. egressus, Spald. — **2.** *Demonstrative*: sed eo jam, unde huc digressi sumus, revertamur, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 60.

dīgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [digredior] **I.** Prop.: *A going apart, separating; a going away, departing, departure*: congressio, tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 4. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *A going aside, deviation*: qualis ad adjuvandum (*sc.* amicum) digressio (*sc.* a recto, referring to C. Læl. 17), Gell. 1, 3, 14. — **B.** Esp.: Of speaking: *Digression*: a propositā oratione digressio, C. Brut. 85, 292; id. Inv. 1, 51, 97; id. de Or. 2, 77, 312; id. ib. 3, 53 *fin.*; Quint. 4, 2, 19; id. 9, 1, 28; 35; id. 9, 2, 56; id. 10, 1, 33.

dīgressīvus, a, um, *adj.* [digredior, *no.* II.] *Departing from the main point, digressive*: relatio, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 4 *init.*

1. **digressus**, a, um, *P.* of digredior.

2. **digressus**, ūs, *m.* [digredior] **I.** Prop.: *A parting, separating; a going away, departure* (class.): congressūs nostri lamentationem pertimui, digressum vero non tulissem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 4; so (*opp.* accessus), id. N. D. 2, 19, 50; (with discessus), id. Sen. 23, 85; cf., also, id. Pis. 26, 63; id. Att. 1, 5, 4; Pl. 11, 29, 35; Suet. Tib. 10; id. Ner. 34. **II.** Fig.: only in Quint.: *A digression* in speaking: Quint. 10, 5, 17; id. 4, 3, 14: — *Plur.*: Quint. 10, 1, 47.

dī-grunnĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; grunnio] *To grunt hard*: Phæd. 5, 5, 27 (prps. rather degrunnit).

† **dīiambus**, i, *m.* = διάμβος, *A double iambus* (⏑ – ⏑ –): Don. p. 1739 P.; Diom. p. 477 ib. (in Ter. Maur. p. 2415 P., written as Greek).

Dijovis, is, v. Diovis.

dijūdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dijudico] *A judging, deciding, determining*: C. Leg. 1, 21, 56.

dijūdĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who judges* or *decides*: App. Doctr. Plat. 2, p. 179 ed. Bip.

dijūdĭcium, ĭi, *n.* [id.] = dijudicatio: C. Frgm. pro Tull. ap. Class. Auct. 2, p. 329 Mai.

dī-jūdĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 2.; judico] **I.** With the idea of the verb predominating: **A.** Prop.: *To judge by discerning or distinguishing; to decide, determine* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: aliena melius quam sua, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 98: controversiam, C. Fin. 3, 2, 6: causam, Liv. 40, 16: litem, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 54. — **2.** With *Objective clause*: quam (*sc.* uxorem) omnium Thebis vir unam esse optimam dijudicat, *judges, accounts*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 45. — **3.** With *Relative clause*: neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 44 *fin.* — **4.** With *Abl.*: calide verbis controversias, non æquitate, C. Cæcin. 17, 49. — **5.** *Abs.*: ego dicam quod mihi in mentem: tu dijudica, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 33; id. ib. 2, 2, 8; Quint. 12, 7, 8. — **B.** Meton.: *To decide by arms*: dijudicatā belli fortunā, Cæs. B. C. 2, 32, 6: discordiæ civium ferro, Vell. 2, 3, 3.

II. With the idea of the particle predominating: *To discern by judging; to distinguish*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: vera et falsa dijudicare, C. Ac. 2, 33, 107: recta ac prava, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195: jus et injuriam, honesta ac turpia, id. Leg. 1, 16, 44: amorem verum et fictum, id. Fam. 9, 14, 2: benevolum et simulatorem, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 10, 39. — **B.** With *ab*: vera a falsis, veri similia ab incredibilibus, C. Part. Or. 40, 139. — **C.** With *Relative clause*: dijudicandum est inmodicum sit an grande, Pl. Ep. 9, 26, 6. — **D.** With *inter*: inter has sententias dijudicare malumus, C. Tusc. 1, 11, 23. — **E.** *Without immediate object*: C. Tusc. 1, 11, 23; cf. preceding *no.* D. — **F.** With *Adv.*: sententias subtilissime, Gell. 2, 7, 2.

dījūgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dijugo] *A separation*: Arn. 2, p. 53.

dī-jūgo (**disj-**), *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; jugum] **I.** Prop.: *To unyoke*: tristem continuo dijugo conjugem (*sc.* bovem), Sev. Sanct. 47; dub. al. desero. **II.** Meton.: *To separate*: aliquem ab aliquo, Arn. 5, p. 162; id. 7 *init.*

dijunctim, dijunctio, dijunctus, and **dijungo**, v. disj.

dīlābĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [dilabor] *That soon goes to pieces*: vestes, Pl. 8, 55, 81.

dī-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. *v. dep.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; 1. labor] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To glide apart* or *away; to fall asunder, go to pieces*, etc. (class.): **1.** *Abs.*: glacies liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: nix, Liv. 21, 36: nebula, id. 41, 2: humor, Pl. 2, 65, 65: æstus, Tac. A. 14, 32. — **2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in quinos dilapsa (*sc.* ungula) ungues, Ov. M. 1, 742: in aquas tenues dilapsus (*sc.* Proteus) abibit, Virg. G. 4, 410.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of persons, esp. of soldiers: *To slip away in different directions; to disperse, be scattered*, etc. (freq. in the histt.): **a.** *Abs.*: plerique dilabuntur, Sall. C. 57, 1; cf., also, Suet. Vit. 16. — **b.** With *ad*: ad resumenda arma, Suet. Cal. 43: ad sua tuenda, Just. 2, 12, 19: ad tutelam, Frontin. Strat. 3, 6, 3. — **c.** With *in c. Acc.*: in oppida, Liv. 8, 29: in sua tecta, id. 21, 32; cf., also, id. 40, 33; Just. 16, 4, 17. — **d.** With *ob*: ob hoc in fugam, Front. Strat. 3, 8, 3. — **e.** With *ab*: ab signis, Liv. 23, 18; id. 37, 20. — **f.** With *ex*: turba ex eo loco dilabebatur, Liv. 6, 17. — **g.** With *Adv.*: brevi, Sall. J. 18, 3: sinul, Nep. Eum. 3, 4: passim, Liv. 9, 45. — **h.** With *Acc. of place*: domum, Just. 2, 12, 28.

2. *To fall to pieces, go to decay*, etc.: **a.** *Abs.*: monumenta virûm dilapsa, Lucr. 5, 312; Liv. 4, 20 Drak.; Tac. A. 4, 43; id. H. 1, 68; Sen. Ep. 12. — **b.** With *Abl.*: navis putris vetustate, Liv. 35, 26; Col. 12, 3, 5: cadavera tabo, Virg. G. 3, 557. — **c.** With *in c. Acc.*: fax in cineres, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 28.

II. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): *To fall to decay, go to ruin*: **A.** *Abs.*: ne omnia dilabantur, si unum aliquod effugerit, C. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: præclarissime constituta respublica, id. Off. 2, 23, 80: res familiaris, id. ib. 2, 18, 64: divitiæ, vis corporis, etc., Sall. J. 2, 2: res maximæ (*opp.* crescere), id. ib. 10, 6: omnis invidia, id. ib. 27, 2: tempus, *i. e. to slip away*, id. ib. 36, 4. — **B.** With *Abl.*: meâ memoriâ, C. Phil. 13, 5, 11: vectigalia publica negligentiâ, *i. e. to fall into confusion*, Liv. 53, 46 *fin.* — **C.** With *inter*: curæ inter nova gaudia, *to vanish*, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 21. — **D.** With *Adv.*: male parta male dilabuntur, Poeta ap. C. Phil. 2, 27.

dīlăcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilacero] *Dilaceration*: Arn. 2, p. 74.

dī-lăcĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; lacero] *To tear to pieces, to rend asunder* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Prop.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: dilaceranda feris dabor, Cat. 64, 152; cf. Ov. H. 12, 116: dominum (canes), id. M. 3, 250: natum, id. H. 11, 112. — **B.** With *Abl.*: muliebre corpus tormentis, Tac. A. 15, 57. **II.** Fig.: respublica dilacerata, Sall. J. 41, 5 Kritz. (prob. an imitation of Thuc. 3, 82 *fin.*, τὰ μέσα τῶν πολιτῶν ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων διεφθείροντο): cf., ad dilacerandam rempublicam, C. Mil. 9, 24: animus dilaceratur, Tac. A. 6, 3: opes, Ov. H. 1, 90.

dī-lāmĭno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; lamina] *To split in two*: nuces, Ov. Nux, 73.

dī-lancĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; lancino] *Torn to pieces, rent asunder* (late Lat.): membra, Prud. στεφ. 5, 155: vitalia, Amm. 22, 15.

dī-lănĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; lanio] *To tear in pieces, to rend asunder*, etc. **I.** Prop.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: membra, Ov. M. 6, 645: vincula, id. ib. 10, 387: te, id. Ib. 597: veste dilaniatâ, Tac. A. 11, 36: cadaver dilaniandum canibus, C. Mil. 13, 33. — **B.** With *Abl.*: me pastu fero, Poet. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: tormentis dilaniabatur, Tac. A. 11, 22. — **C.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: dilaniata comas, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 52. **II.** Fig.: animam, Lucr. 3, 538.

dīlāpĭdātĭo, onis, *f.* [dilapido, *no.* II.] *A squandering*: bonorum, Cod. Th. 4, 20, 1.

dī-lāpĭdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a); lapis] (*To scatter like stones*; hence) **I.** *To destroy*: grandine hominumque boumque labores, Col. 10, 332. **II.** Of property: *To squander, waste, lavish*, etc.: nostras triginta minas, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 4; cf., also, Flm. Math. 6, 10.

dīlapsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilabor, *no.* II.] *A falling to decay* or *ruin; decay, destruction* (post-class.): Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 12.

dīlapsus, a, um, *P.* of dilabor.

dī-largĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; largior] *To give away* or *bestow liberally; to lavish* (rare): aliquid alicui, C. Agr. 2, 29, 81; cf Suet. Cæs. 20: pecuniam Magis, Tac. A. 16, 30: Latium (= jus Latii) externis, id. H. 3, 55.

☞ In pass. signif.: C. Gracchus ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.: dilargitis proscriptorum bonis, Sall. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 8.

dīlātātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilato] *An extending, enlarging* (late Lat.): laminæ, Tert. An. 37 *ad fin.*: superiorum, id. Præscr. 47.

dīlātātor, oris, *m.* [dilato, *no.* I. B.] *One who extends, an extender*: beatus Hieronymus linguæ Latinæ dilatator eximius, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 21 *init.*

dīlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [differo, *no.* I. B. 3.] *A putting off, delaying, deferring* (class.): **A.** With *Gen.*: temporis, C. Phil. 3, 1, 2: comitiorum, id. Manil. 1, 2: belli, Liv. 9, 43; 45: fœderis, id. 9, 5: exitii, Tac. A. 6, 4. — **B.** *Abs.*: alter (consul) nullam dilationem patiebatur, Liv. 21, 52; id. 7, 14; id. 40, 57; id. 44, 25; Sen. de Ira, 3, 12; Suet. Ner. 15; id. Gramm. 22: — *Plur.*: Liv. 5, 5; Vell. 2, 79, 1.

dīlāto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n. intens.* [differo] **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To spread out, dilate; to enlarge, amplify, extend* (class., esp. in Cic.; not in Cæs.): (stomachi) partes eæ, quæ sunt infra, dilatantur, quæ autem supra, contrahuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: manum, id. Or. 32, 113: globum farinæ, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 31: neque dilatari castra opus esse, Liv. 27, 46: aciem, id. 31, 21: cicatricem, Pl. 17, 27, 42: patulos rictūs, Ov. M. 6, 378: se mare, Pl. 5, 32, 40. — **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To extend, enlarge, amplify* (class.): **a.** In *simple constr.*: orationem, C. Fl. 5, 12: argumentum, id. Par. procem. § 2: literas, *i. e. to pronounce broadly*, id. Brut. 74, 259: quæ dilatantur a nobis, id. N. D. 2, 7, 20; cf. Quint. 8, 4, 14: eloquentia dilatata, C. Brut. 90, 309. — **b.** With *ex*: ut aut ex verbis dilatetur, aut in verbum contrahatur oratio, C. Part. Or. 7, 23. — **c.** With *in c. Abl.*: nomen in continentibus terris, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 274, 7: quantis in augustiis vestra se gloria dilatari velit, id. Rep. 6, 20, 22. — **d.** With *in c. Acc.*: hæc lex, dilata in ordinem cunctum, coangustari etiam potest, C. Leg. 3, 14, 32. — **2.** Esp.: With *Personal pron. in reflexive force: To enlarge* or *magnify itself*: se (with attollere), Quint. 2, 3, 8.

II. *Neut.*: *To extend, spread out*: spatia montis in cubiculo dilatantia, Pl. 35, 1, 1, § 3: "spatia montis ex usu loquendi Pliniano intelligenda sunt spatia marmoris montis instar excrescentia: ... *dilatare* sensu intransitivo pro *expandi* usus est," Sillig. in h. l.

dīlātor, ōris, *m.* [differo, *no.* I. B. 3.] *A dilatory person*: Hor. A. P. 172.

dīlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dilator] *Delaying, dilatory*: exceptiones (*opp.* peremptoriæ), Gai. Dig. 44, 1, 3.

dīlātus, a, um, *P.* of differo.

dī-laudo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; laudo] *To praise very highly:* libros, C. Att. 6, 2, 9.

dī-laxo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; laxo] *To stretch apart:* cruribu' crura dilaxat, Lucil. ap. Porph. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 125.

dīlectio, ōnis, *f.* [diligo] *Love* (post-class.): dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27.

dilector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A lover* (post-class.): App. Flor. *no.* 9, p. 347; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28.

dīlectus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of diligo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Loved, beloved, dear* (poet.; rare): **A.** With *Dat.*: puer dilectus Iulo, Virg. Æ. 5, 569: luce magis dilecta sorori, id. ib. 4, 31: puerosque canamus Dilectos Superis, Ov. M. 10, 153:—*Comp.*: luce mihi dilectior filī, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 *init.*—*Sup.*: Augur Apollineis modo dilectissimus aris, Stat. Th. 8, 99.—**B.** With *ante*: Phœbo ante alios dilectus Iapis, Virg. Æ. 12, 391.—**C.** With *Abl.*: magno miseræ dilectus amore, Virg. Æ. 1, 344.—**D.** *Abs.*: silva, Virg. Æ. 9, 85:—*Comp.*: lucodilectior omni Laurus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 74.

dilemma, ătis, *n.* (διλημμα) *A double proposition, a dilemma;* in logic, *an argument in which an adversary is pinned between two difficulties:* Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 675, and 10, 419.

‡ **dī-libĕro,** āre (*cf.* delibero), 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 2.] *To determine after thorough examination:* Not. Tir. p. 57.

diligens, entis, **I.** *P.* of diligo. **II.** *Pa.* (Prop.: *Esteeming, loving;* hence, in respect to an inanimate object, Meton.): **A.** *Careful* of it; *assiduous, attentive, diligent, accurate* with regard to it (*opp.* negligens) (freq., and class.): **1.** Of living subjects: **a.** With *in c. Abl.*: qui in re adventiciā atque hereditariā tam diligens, tam attentus esset, C. 2 Verr. 1, 48, 126: in rebus omnibus, id. Læl. 17, 62: in exquirendis temporibus, id. Rep. 2, 14 *fin.*: in quo, id. ib. 2, 22: in ostentis animadvertendis, id. de Div. 1, 42 *fin.*: in compositione, Quint. 10, 1, 79: in philosophiā, id. 10, 1, 129: in symmetriā, Pl. 34, 8, 19.—**b.** With *in c. Gerund. in* do: in eloquendo, Quint. 10, 1, 63.—**c.** With *ad*: ad reportandum, C. 2 Verr. 4, 3, 6: ad cetera, Quint. 1, 1, 7:—*Sup.*: ad custodiendum aliquem diligentissimus, C. Cat. 1, 8, 19.—**d.** With *circa*: diligentes circa hoc, Pl. 31, 5, 30.—**e.** With *Gen.*: veritatis, Nep. Epam. 3: disciplinæ, Vell. 1, 6, 3: litterarum veterum, Gell. 4, 11, 4: compositionis, Quint. 9, 4, 77: imperii, Nep. Con. 1, 1: temperamenti, Pl. Pan. 79, 5: naturæ, *attentively investigating it*, Pl. 13, 4, 7: vitæ, *careful to preserve it*, id. 32, 3, 13.—*Sup.*: omnis officii diligentissimus, C. Cœl. 30, 73.—**f.** With *Dat.*: Corinthios publicis equis assignandis et alendis fuisse diligentes, C. Rep. 2, 20.—**g.** *Abs.*: pro cauto ac diligente, Cæs. Frgm. ap. Charis. p. 101 P.: ut a diligenti curiosus distat, Quint. 8, 3, 55; cf. also, id. 1, 4, 24; id. 2, 15, 10:—*Sup.*: experientissimus ac diligentissimus orator, C. 2 Verr. 3, 21, 53: custos, Vell. 2, 98, 1.—**2.** Of inanimate subjects: assidua ac diligens scriptura, C. de Or. 1, 33, 150: stilus, Tac. Or. 39: remedia, Sen. Ep. 95, 14: subtilitas, Pl. 3, 5, 6, § 45:—*Comp.*: diligentior notitia, Pl. 6, 22, 24, § 84: custodia, Vell. 1, 4, 2.

B. With reference to domestic affairs: *Frugal, thrifty, economical* (*cf.* its opp. negligens = prodigus, and Ruhnk. Rutil. Lup. p. 95, a, ed. Frotsch.): **1.** *Abs.*: homo frugi ac diligens, qui sua servare vellet, C. 2 Verr. 4, 18: Pl. Ep. 2, 6, 1: *cf.* (*opp.* negligens), id. ib. 4, 13, 8: (coupled with parcus and *opp.* luxuriosus) Auct. Her. 4, 34, 46: quum te pro illiterali diligentem (appelles), Quint. 9, 3, 65.—**2.** With *Gen.*: ex re familiari, cujus diligentissimus erat, Suet. Gramm. 23.

diligenter, *adv.* [diligens, *no.* II. A.] *Attentively, carefully, diligently, earnestly:* accurate agatur, docte et diligenter, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 30: so, id. Men. 5, 6, 3; Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 1; id. ib. 2, 3, 47; C. Phil. 1, 15 *ad fin.*; id. Fam. 6, 5; id. Att. 16, 16 A., *fin.*: Cæs. B. G. 2, 5; id. ib. 3, 18; id. ib. 5, 49:—*Comp.*: C. Rep. 1, 22; id. ib. 2, 43; id. Brut. 22, 86; Cæs. B. G. 3, 16, *fin.*: id. ib. 6, 13 *fin.*; id. B. C 3, 8 *fin.*:—*Sup.*: C. Læl. 2, 7; id. Rep. 2, 3; 15; 34 *fin.*; Cæs. B. G. 2, 28 *fin.*; id. ib. 5, 35; id. B. C. 3, 81.

diligentĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *Carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence* (freq. and class.): "reliqua sunt in curā, attentione animi, cogitatione, vigilantiā, assiduitate, labore; complectar uno verbo, quo sæpe jam usi sumus, *diligentia*, quā unā virtute omnes virtutes reliquæ continentur," C. de Or. 2, 35, 150: **A.** *Abs.*: Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 6; id. Rud. 3, 5, 40; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 21; C. Planc. 4, 9; id. Fam. 10, 1, 3; id. Att. 2, 15 *fin.*; id. de Or. 1, 61, 260; id. Rep. 1, 22 *fin.*; id. ib. 1, 35; id. Læl. 16, 60; id. ib. 24, 89; id. ib. 25, 95; Cæs. B. G. 1, 40; id. ib. 3, 20; id. ib. 3, 21; id. ib. 3, 25 *fin.*: obscura, Ter. Andr. prol. 21; *cf.* inanis, Quint. 5, 11, 30: nimium sollicita, id. 3, 11, 22; id. 12, 1, 6: sinistra, Pl. Ep. 7, 28 *fin.*—**B.** With *Gen.* (rare): sacrorum diligentia, *the care of*, etc., C. Rep. 2, 14; *cf.* id. Off. 1, 39: mandatorum tuorum, id. Top. 1 *fin.*: tenuis illa divisionis, Quint. 4, 5, 6.

II. Esp.: *Carefulness in household affairs*, i. e. *economy, frugality:* C. Off. 2, 24 *ad fin.*; Auct. Her. 4, 22, 25; Suet. Galb. 12 *fin.*

dī-lĭgo, lexi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. c.; 2. lego] (*To distinguish* one *by selecting* him *from* others; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To value or esteem highly, to love* (v. amo *init.* and the passages there cited under *no.* I. A. with diligo) (class.): **A.** Of personal objects: nihil est enim virtute amabilius, nihil quod magis alliciat ad diligendum: quippe quum propter virtutem et probitatem etiam eos, quos nunquam vidimus, quodam modo diligamus, C. Læl. 8, 28; *cf.* id. ib. 9, 29 *sq.*; id. ib. 14, 50; id. ib. 15, 52; id. ib. 20, 74; id. Rep. 1, 10 *fin.*; id. ib. 1, 12; id. ib. 1, 15; id. ib. 2, 1 (*cf.* also the passages with diligo which are cited under amo, *no.* I. A. and l. colo, *no.* III. B. 2.); Cæs. B. G. 6, 19 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 61; Suet. Cæs. 67; id. Aug. 57; id. Cal. 4; Virg. Æ. 9, 430; Hor. Od. 2, 20, 7; id. Ep. 2, 1, 247: satin habes, si feminarum nulla'st, quam æque diligam? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 11; *cf.* id. ib. 3, 3, 18; Virg. Æ. 1, 344; Hor. Od. 2, 5, 17; id. Epod. 12, 24; Suet. Cæs. 50; 52; id. Aug. 62: te in germani fratris dilexi loco, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 57; *cf.* Virg. Æ. 4, 31; Suet. Cal. 24: quem di diligunt, *whom the gods favour*, denoting a fortunate person, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 18; Ter. Andr. 5, 6, 9; id. Ph. 5, 6, 14.—**B.** Of inanimate objects: fidem est complexus, officia observantiamque dilexit, C. Balb. 28, 63; *cf.* Cæsaris consilia in republicā, id. Prov. Cons. 10 *fin.*: benevolentiam, diligentiam, prudentiam mirifice, id. Att. 12, 34 *fin.*: aviæ memoriam, Suet. Vesp. 2: auream mediocritatem, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 6; Cypron, id. ib. 1, 30, 2. **II.** Fig.: Of inanimate subjects (very rare): **A.** *To love:* montes amant cedrus, larix, *etc.* . . montes et valles diligit abies, Pl. 16, 18, 30.—**B.** With *Inf.* for amare, *To do willingly* or *habitually, to be fond of* doing any thing: pira nasci tali solo maxime diligunt, Pall. Febr. 25, 1.

† **dĭlŏgĭa,** æ, *f.* = διλογία, *Ambiguity:* Ascon. C. 1 Verr. 9.

dī-lōrico, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.: lorico] *To tear apart, tear open* one's dress (rare): tunicam, C. de Or. 2, 28, 124; so, vestem, App. M. 6, p. 177; id. ib. 7, p. 191.

† **dī-lōris,** e, *adj.* [vox hibrida; δίς; lorum; double-thonged, i. e.] *Double-striped:* vestis, Vop. Aur. 46.

dī-lūcĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; luceo] (Prop. *To be quite light;* Fig.) *To be clear, evident* (rare): dilucere brevi fraus cœpit, Liv. 8, 27; *cf.* id. 3, 16: emolumentum ejus in animo tuo dilucebit, Gell. 16, 8, 16.—With *Subjective clause:* satis dilucet hanc capionem posse dici, id. 7, 10 *fin.*

dīlūcesco, luxi, *no sup.*, lūcescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [diluceo] *To grow light, begin to shine, dawn:* in perf., *to shine* (rare): **A.** *Impers.*: **1.** Prop.: quum dilucescaret, C. Cat. 3, 3: jam dilucescebat, quum signum consul dedit, Liv. 36, 24.—**2.** Fig.: discussa est illa caligo . . . diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, C. Phil. 12, 2, 5.—**B.** *Personal*: omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 13 Schmid.; *cf.* Gell. 3, 2.

dīlūcidātio, ōnis, *f.* [dilucido] (*A making bright*: hence, Fig., mentally): **A.** *Illustration, explanation:* ut ad animæ dilucidationem hæc supputatio adhiberetur, Cassiod. de Anim. 12 *med.*—**B.** *Brightness, clearness, plainness:* quando in judicio Dei cuncta sint posita, ubi actus omnium manifestā dilucidatione cognoscitur, Cassiod. Complex. in 1 Cor. *no.* 6.

dīlūcide, *adv.* [dilucidus] **A.** (acc. to dilucidus, *no.* I.): *Clearly, brightly:* dilucidius flagrant, Pl. 37, 3, 12.—**B.** (acc. to dilucidus, *no.* II.): *Plainly, clearly, evidently, distinctly:* expedire, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 52: explicare, C. de Div. 1, 51, 117: planeque dicere, id. Or. 23 *fin.*: dicere, Quint. 8, 6, 52: lex vetat, C. Vat. 15 *ad fin.*: docere, Liv. 39, 47:—*Comp.*: Cels. 2, 4:—*Sup.*: Aug. ad Hier. Ep. 29, 2.

dīlūcĭdĭtas, ātis *f.* [id.] (*Clearness, brightness;* hence, Fig., mentally) *Clearness, plainness, perspicuity:* ad dilucidi tatem exempla et similitudines afferuntur, Boeth. Aristot. Top. 8, 2, p. 725; id. ib. 1, 14, p. 671; *cf.* dilucidatio, *no.* B.

dīlūcido, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (Prop.: *To make bright;* Fig.) *To illustrate, explain, make clear* or *evident:* rei dilucidandæ causā, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 8; Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 26.

dīlūcidus, a, um, *adj.* [diluceo] **I.** Prop.: *Clear, bright* (very rare): smaragdi, Pl. 37, 5, 18.—More freq., **II.** Fig.: Of language: *Clear, plain, distinct, evident* (in Cic. and Quint.): oratio, C. Fin. 3, 1, 3: verbis uti, id. Inv. 1, 20 *fin.*: verba, Quint. 8 procem. § 26: sermo, id. 5, 14, 33; id. 11, 1, 63: enunciatio, id. 7, 3, 2:—*Comp.*: omnia dilucidiora non ampliora facientes, C. Or. 5 *fin.*

☞ *Sup.* does not occur.

dīlūcŭlat, ābat, 1. *v. n. impers.* [diluculum] *It grows light, it dawns;* prps. only Gell. 2, 29, 7; id. 7, 1, 6.

dīlūcŭlum, i, *n.* [diluceo] *Daybreak, dawn:* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 103; 111; C. Rosc. Am. 7, 19; id. Att. 16, 13 a.; *cf.* Macr. S. 1, 3 *ad fin.*; Censor. 24:—*Plur.*: dilucula, Front. ad Anton. Imp. 1, 5.

dī-lūdium, ĭi, *n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; ludus, *no.* I. B.] (*That which pertains to severing a play asunder*; hence) *A resting-time, intermission* between plays: Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 47 Schmid.

dī-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; luo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To wash to pieces, wash away; to dissolve, dilute, cause to melt away:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: ne aqua lateres diluere posset, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10: colorem, *i. e. wash out*, Pl. 31, 7, 42, § 91; *cf.* Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 62: amnes diluuntur, Pl. 31, 4, 49.—**2.** With *Abl.*: pluviā sata læta boumque labores, Virg. G. 1, 326: sanguine diluitur tellus, Furius Antias ap. Gell. 18, 11, 4: unguenta lacrimis, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 53: alvum helleboro, Gell. 17, 15, 4: vulnus cruris aceto, Petr. S. 136: ulcus ovi albore, Scrib. Comp. 24.

B. Esp.: *To dissolve* any thing in a liquid, *i. e. to temper, dilute:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: absinthia, Lucr. 4, 224; id. 6, 930: venenum, Liv. 40, 4 *ad fin.*: helleborum, Pers. 5, 100: vinum, *i. e. to dilute with water*, Mart. 1, 107.—**2.** With *Abl.*: favos lacte et miti Baccho, Virg. G. 1, 344: Hymettia mella Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 2, 16: insignem baccam aceto, id. ib. 2, 3, 241: medicamentum aceto, Cels. 5, 20: Scrib. Comp. 158; 261.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: circacam in vino, Pl. 27, 8, 38.—**4.** With *cum*: rutam cum mero, Col. 6, 4, 2.—**5.** With *ex*: medicamentum ex aquā, Scrib. Comp. 247.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To weaken, lessen, impair; to do away with, remove:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: res leves infirmare ac diluere, C. Rosc. Am. 15, 42; *cf.* Quint. 9, 2, 80: molestias omnes, C. Tusc. 3, 16, 34: crimen, C. Mil. 27, 72; so, id. Brut. 80, 278; Liv. 4, 14; Quint. 7, 10, 12 (*opp.* objicere); id. 9, 2, 53 (with negare); *cf.* also, C. Cœl. 15; Liv. 45, 10; Quint. 4, 2, 26; id. 7, 1, 9; 11; id. 9, 2, 26; Ov. Rem. Am. 695; id. Am. 2, 2, 37: omnes affectuum vires, Quint. 11, 1, 52: ejus

auctoritatem, Sen. Ep. 29: memoriam tam præclaræ rei, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1: adversariorum confirmatio diluitur, aut infirmatur, aut elevatur, C. Inv. 1, 42, 78. —**2.** With *Abl.*: curam multo mero, Ov. A. A. 1, 238: seriorem horam mero, id. H. 19, 14: invidiam aliquā cavillatione, Suet. Vesp. 23: injurias ære pauco, *i. e. make compensation for*, Gell. 20, 1, 31.—**3.** With *ex*: vitium ex animo, Prop. 3, 17, 6.

B. *To resolve* a difficulty, *i. e. to explain*: mihi, quod rogavi, dilue, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 64.

dīlūtĭus, *comp. adv.* [dilutus, *no.* II. A.] *After a more diluted fashion*: Gallos post hæc dilutius (cautius?) esse poturos, C. Font. Frgm. ap. Amm. 15, 12, 4 (or *dilutius* may be regarded as *n. adj.*, having *vinum* understood.

☞ *Pos.* (the better reading at Macr. S. 7, 13, is *diutule*) and *Sup.* prob. do not occur.

dīlūtus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of diluo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to diluo, *no.* I. B.): *Diluted, thinned, weak* (prps. only post-Aug.): potio (*opp.* meraca), Cels. 1, 3:—*Comp.*: vinum dilutius pueris, senibus meracius, Cels. 1, 3:—*Sup.*: potio quam dilutissima, Cels. 1, 3.—As *Subst.*: **dilutum,** i, *n. A liquid in which something has been dissolved, a solution*: diluti ratio, Pl. 27, 7, 28, § 46.—**B.** (acc. to diluo, *no.* II. A.): **1.** Of scents: *Weak, slight, faint*: odor (*opp.* acutus), Pl. 15, 28, 33.—**2.** Of colour, brightness, *etc.*, *Pale, faint*: rubor, Pl. 22, 22, 46: fulgor in hyacintho, id. 37, 9, 41: urina (*opp.* nigra), Cels. 2, § 6:—*Comp.*: color dilutior, Pl. 37, 5, 18 § 67.—**3.** *Clear, manifest*: dilutior erat defectus, Amm. 20, 3.—**C.** (acc. to diluo, *no.* I.): Of a wine-drinker: *Drunk*: (*opp.* abstemius), Aus. Epist. a. Id. 11.

dīlŭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [diluvium] *Of a deluge* or *flood*: irruptio, Sol. 9, 8.

dīlŭvĭes, ēi, *f.*, also **dīlŭvium,** ĭi, *n.*, and **dīlŭvĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [diluo] (Prop. *A washing away*, sc. *of the earth*; hence, Meton.), **A.** *An inundation, flood, deluge* (in all three forms only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; yet it is to be observed that in Seneca, in the Quæstt. Natt., diluvium is the technical term for our Deluge): **1.** Form *dilwies*, Lucr. 5, 256; 6, 292; Hor. Od. 3, 22, 40; id. ib. 4, 14, 28; Pl. 9, 4, 3.—**2.** Form *dilwium*, Virg. Æ. 7, 228; id. ib. 12, 205; Ov. M. 1, 434; Sen. Q. N. 3, 27; 29; Pl. Ep. 8, 17; Flor. 4, 2, 3.—**3.** Form *diluvio*, Censor. 18 *med.*, Tert. Anim. 46.—**B.** *Desolation, destruction*: diluvio ex illo tot vasta per æquora vecti, Virg. Æ. 7, 228 (“*ex illa vastitate*,” Serv.); so, Val. Fl. 6, 394.

1. **diluvio,** onis, v. diluvies.

2. **dīlŭvĭo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [diluvies, *no.* A.] *To inundate, to deluge*: Lucr. 5, 388.

diluvium, ii, v. diluvies.

† **dīmăchæ,** ārum, *m.* = διμάχαι, *Soldiers who fought both on foot and on horseback*; Anglice *dragoons*; a sort of troops among the Macedonians: Curt. 5, 13, 8.

dī-mădesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; madesco] *To melt away*: nives, Luc. 6, 479.

dī-māno, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (α); mano] *To flow different ways, to spread abroad* (very rare); only: sub artūs Flamma dimanat, Cat. 51, 10; dub. al. demanat: vitæ ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, C. Cœl. 3, 6.

dīmensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dimetior] *A measuring*: quadrati, C. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.

dimensus, a, um, *P.* of dimetior.

† **dīmĕter** (**-ĕtrus**), a, um, *adj.* = δίμετρος, *Of two measures* or *metres* (late Lat.): versus, *a dimeter*, Diom. p. 508 P.—As *Subst.*: **dimetrus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* versus), *A dimeter*: necnon dimetrus ex trimetro redditur, Ter. Maur. p. 2437 ib.

dīmētiens, entis, *P.* of dimetior.—As *Subst.*: **dimetiens,** entis, *m.* = διάμετρος, *A diameter*: Pl. 2, 23, 21, § 87.

dī-mētior, mensus sum, mētiri, 4. *v. dep.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (α) (β); metior] *To measure* any thing according to the distance of its parts, *to measure out* (rare, but class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: studium dimetiendi cœli atque terræ, C. Sen. 14, 49: ego omnia ista sum dimensus, id. ib. 17, 59: syllabas, id. Or. 43, 147.—**B.** With *ad*: campum ad certamen, Virg. Æ. 12, 117.

☞ In pass. signif.: columnæ altitudo dimetiatur in partes duodecim, Vitr. 3, 3; so, id. 5, 9: mirari se solertiam ejus, a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta, C. Sen. 17, 59; so, in the *Part.*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19; id. ib. 4, 17; Virg. G. 1, 231; id. ib. 2, 284.

dī-mēto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (α) (β); 1. meto] *To measure* or *mark out*: **I.** Prop.: locum castris, Liv. 8, 58. **II.** Fig.: Mentally: signa dimetata sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110: dub.

dīmētor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] =dimeto: eorum cursūs dimetati . . . cognovimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155: dub.

dīmĕtrĭa, æ, *f.* [dimeter] *A poem consisting of iambic dimeters*: Aus. Ep. 16, 104.

dīmĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dimico] **I.** Prop.: *A fight, combat, furious encounter* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: ea res attulit dimicationem, Cæs. B. C. 3, 111; so, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11; id. ib. 8, 18; Liv. 25, 6 *ad fin.*; id. 31, 35 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 10; 17; id. Dom. 6; Frontin. Strat. 2, 1, 11; 12; id. ib. 2, 9, 6:—*Plur.*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 86; Hirt. B. Alex. 11; id. ib. 22 *fin.*; Frontin. Strat. 1, 11, 12. —**B.** With *Gen.*: prœlii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: universæ rei, *a pitched battle, general engagement*, Liv. 1, 38; for which, universa, id. 22, 32. **II.** Fig.: *A combat, struggle, contest*: **A.** *Abs.*: non modo contentione, sed etiam *dimicatione* elaborandum, C. Fam. 2, 6 *fin.*: talis in remp. nostram labor, assiduitas, dimicatio, id. Balb. 2 *fin.*; so, Liv. 10, 24; Quint. 5, 7, 3; id. 6, 4, 4.—**B.** With *Gen.*: vitæ, *i. e. a perilous contest*, C. Planc. 32, 77; so, capitis, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; cf. capitis, famæ fortunarumque omnium, id. Rab. Perd. 2, 5: fortunæ, id. Sull. 28.

dī-mĭco, āvi (dimicavere, Vell. 2, 85, 1: dimicaverant, Cæs. B. C. 2, 4: dimicâssent, Vell. 2, 85, 5), ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; mico] **I.** Prop. (*To move rapidly here, there, backwards and forwards*, i. e. *to brandish*, sc. weapons against an enemy; hence): *To fight, combat, struggle, contend* (freq. and class.; 38 times in Cæs. alone: not in Sall., Virg. nor Hor.): **A.** Of troops, *etc.*: **1.** With *Abl.*: armis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 20: prœlio, id. ib. 5, 16; id. ib. 6, 31: equitatu, Nep. Eum. 3, 6.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: in acie, Cæs. B. G. 7, 64: navibus in flumine, Hirt. B. Alex. 28.—**3.** With *cum*: armis cum aliquo, Nep. Milt. 1, 2: acie cum aliquo, Liv. 2, 49.—**4.** With *adversus*: adversus se, Nep. Milt. 4, 5.—**5.** With *pro*: ferro pro patriā, Liv. 1, 24: pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patriā, C. Tusc. 4, 19, 43.—**6.** With *Adv.*: tuto, Cæs. B. G. 3, 24.—**7.** With *inter*: leonum feritas (=leones feri) inter se non dimicat, Pl. H. N. 7, prœm. § 5.—**8.** *Abs.*: ad dimicandum, Cæs. B. G. 2, 21; so, id. 5, 49: dimicandi facultas, id. ib. 6, 7, 4.—**9.** *Impers. Pass.*: **a.** With *Dat. of agent*: legato dimicandum non existimabat, Cæs. B. G. 3, 17.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in mortem dimicabatur, Vell. 2, 85, 4.—**c.** With *Abl.*: ancipiti prœlio dimicatur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 63; cf. also, id. ib. 1, 41; id. ib. 3, 72.—**d.** With *sub c. Abl.*: quum sub oculis omnium ac pro castris dimicaretur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 16.—**e.** With *pro*: Cæs. B. G. 5, 16; cf. preceding *no.* d.—**f.** With *de*: quum de imperio decertatur, C. Off. 1, 12, 38.—**B.** Of gladiatorial combats: **1.** *Abs.*: neque quisquam dimicare vellet, Suet. Claud. 21.—**2.** With *Adv.*: sicubi dimicarent, Suet. Cæs. 26: gregatim, id. Cal. 30.—**3.** With *inter se*: Pl. 8, 7, 7, § 18.—**4.** With *Abl.*: ferro, Suet. Cal. 27.—**5.** *Impers. Pass.*: quo laxius dimicaretur, Suet. Cæs. 39.

II. Fig.: *To struggle, strive, contend*: **A.** *Gen.*: **1.** With personal subjects: **a.** *Abs.*: dimicantes competitores, Liv. 6, 41.—**b.** With *cum*: vester sapiens cum causa dimicabit, *will go to battle with an action at law*, C. Fin. 2, 17 *ad fin.*; Otto, *N. cr.*—**c.** With *de*: de suā potentiā periculo civitates, C. Att. 7, 3, 4.—**d.** With *Abl.*: C. Att. 7, 3, 4; cf. preceding *no.* c.—**e.** *Impers. Pass.*: omni ratione erit dimicandum, C. Div. in Cæc. 22, 72.—**2.** With things as subjects: ad hanc jam lineam dimicabit nostra congressio, Tert. Pudic. 6; cf. id. adv. Marc. 1, 7.—**B.** Esp.: With the accessory notion of risk, hazard, *etc.*: **1.** With *de*: reos, de capite, de famā, de civitate, de fortunis, de liberis dimicantes, C. Sest. 1, 1: de honore et gloriā, id. Off. 1, 24, 83 Beier.: de vitā gloriæ causā, id. Arch. 10, 23; cf. Liv. 24, 26: de omnibus fortunis rei.p., Pomp. ap. C. Att. 8, 12 D.: de famā, Nep. Timoth. 4, 3: de liberis, Liv. 3, 44 *fin.*: de repulsā, *i. e. at the risk of one*, id. 6, 40.—**2.** With *Abl.*: ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, Liv. 2, 12.

dīmĭdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dimidio] *A halving, dividing into halves*: salutis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 24.

dimidiatus, a, um, *P.* of dimidio.

dīmĭdĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [dimidius] *Half*: sescupla est quotiens altera pars alteram non duplo vincit, sed dimidietate dupli, Pomp. Comm. Art. Don. 4, *no.* 8, p. 68.

dīmĭdĭo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To divide into halves, to halve*. As a finite verb only once in Tertullian: fig.: quid dimidias mendacio Christum, Tert. de Carn. Chr. 5. But very freq. and class. in the *Perf. Part.* **dimidiatus,** I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Halved, divided into halves*, or *in half* (acc. to Var. ap. Gell. 3, 14, applied to a whole, which is divided into halves; whereas dimidius is applied to a half; or, as Gellius rightly explains it, “*dimidiatum* nisi ipsum, quod divisum est, dici haud convenit; *dimidium* vero est, non quod ipsum dimidiatum est, sed quæ ex dimidiato pars altera est.” Cf., dimidius, *no.* I.).—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the sole of a sandal; *Split* or *broken in half*: scrutarius laudat solea m improbus dimidiatum, Lucil. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 10.—**2.** Of the hoof of cloven-footed animals: *Divided in half, cloven*: pedibus duobus dimidiatus, Ut porcus, Lucil. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 10. **II.** Meton.: **A.** = dimidia pars folld. by *Gen.*: *Half of*: vas vini dimidiatum, Enn. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 5: sollemnibus ipse (Tiberius) cœnis pridiana sæpe ac semesa obsonia apposuit, dimidiatumque aprum, Suet. Tib. 34: illiberalis ac prope sordidus, ut dimidiatas lactucas et carduos convivis apponeret, Capitol. Pertin. 12.—**B.** *To the extent of half, half*: homines defoderunt in terram dimidiatos, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 14, 19; cf. dimidiatus digitus, id. R. R. 151, 3: procumbunt dimidiati, dum appetunt, *i. e. they lean forward with half of their bodies*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 167.—**C.** *Reduced to half, only half remaining*: excesis posterioribus partibus versuum, dimidiatis fere, C. Tusc. 5, 23, 66. **III.** Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *Divided in half*: dies quidem ad umbilicum dimidiatus mortu' est, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 45 Ritchel.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *Half of, half*: mensis, C. Tusc. 2, 16 init.; id. 2 Verr. 2, 52, 129.—**C.** (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *To the extent of half, half*; in the play upon the word with reference to Terence: tu quoque, tu in summis, dimidiate Menander, *i. e. half-translated from*, or *half equal to*, Cæs. ap. Suet. Vit. Ter. *fin.*—**D.** (acc. to *no.* II. C.): Of the age of the moon; *Reduced to half, only half remaining*: luna, *i. e. at the full*, Cato ap. Pl. 16, 39, 75.

dīmĭdĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; medius] (diff. from dimidiatus, v. dimidio). **I.** Prop.: *Half*; until the Aug. age only in connection with pars: dimidiam partem nationum subegit, Plaut. Curc. 3, 77; cf., also, id. Aul. 4, 10, 37; id. Rud. 4, 4, 79; Luer. 1, 618 *sq.*; id. 5, 720; Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103; id. Rosc. Com. 11, 32; id. Fam. 13, 29, 4; Cæs. B. G. 6, 31; id. B. C. 1, 27; id. ib. 3, 101 (twice); Hirt. B. Alex. 14.; Sall. J. 64, 5; Suet. Cæs. 42; id. Aug. 101 (cf. id. Tib. 23); Frontin. Strat. 2, 3, 21; Ov. F. 5, 122; id. Tr. 1, 2, 44.—As *Subst.*: **A.** **dimidium,** ĭi, *n.* *The half* (very common): **1.** With *Gen.*: horæ, Lucil. ap Gell. 3, 14, 11; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 73; id. Aul. 2, 4, 12; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 67; 71.—

2. *Abs.*: Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 87; so, **id.** Aul. 2, 4, 14; id. Ps. 4, 7, 68; id. ib. 5, 2, 29; id. Pers. 1, 2, 17. — **3.** The *abl.* dimidio, with comparatives: dimidio minus opinor, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 35; so, C. Att. 9, 9, 2; id. Fl. 20, 46; id. 2 Verr. 3, 33, 77; Cæs. B. G. 5, 13, 2; Hor. S. 2, 3, 318. — **B. dimidia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* pars) *The half*: verbenaca decocta in aqua ad dimidias, Pl. 26, 12, 73. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: Since the Aug. age, esp. in poets, instead of dimidiatus: *Divided in half, halved*: annus, Manil. 3, 393: mullus (*opp.* lupus totus), Mart. 2, 37: Curios, Juv. 8, 4 Rup.: crus, id. 13, 95: vultus, id. 15, 57: Memmone, id. 15, 5: forma circuli, Pl. 2, 59, 60: clepsydræ, Pl. Ep. 6, 2, 5: labro basia dare, *i. e. slightly*, Mart. 2, 10, and 22.—So of busts: Priapus, Mart. 11, 18; cf. Cicere's pun on the half-length likeness of his brother Quintus: frater meus dimidius major est quam totus, in Macr. S. 2, 3 (dimidius, for dimidiatus, belongs prob. to Macrob. himself). **III.** Fig.: Of persons of mixed descent: *Half*: dimidius patrum, dimidius plebis, *half patrician and half plebeian*, Liv. 4, 2.

dī-minuo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; minuo] *To break into small pieces, to dash to pieces, to break* (rare; prps. only ante-class.): Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 109: caput illi homini, id. Men. 2, 2, 30: caput tuum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33: cerebrum tibi, id. Ad. 4, 2, 32.

diminutio, v. deminutio.

dimissio, ōnis, *f.* [dimitto] **A.** (acc. to dimitto, *no.* I. A.) *A sending in different directions, a sending out, sending forth* (very rare): dimissiones libertorum ad fenerandas provincias, C. Parad. 6, 2, 46: sanguinis, *i. e. blood letting*, Gell. 10, 8 *in lemm.*—**B.** (acc. to dimitto, *no.* I. B. 2.) *A dismissing, discharging*: propugnatorum atque remigum, C. 2 Verr. 5, 33 *init.*

dimissor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A remitter, pardoner* (Eccl. Lat.): peccatorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10.

dimissoriæ literæ dicuntur, quæ vulgo *apostoli* dicuntur (*a notice sent to a superior judge*). Dimissoriæ autem dictæ, quod causa ad eum, qui appellatus est, dimittitur, Modest. Dig. 50, 16, 106; cf. with Marcian. ib. 49, 6, 1.

dimissus, a, um, *P.* of dimitto.

dī-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (α) (*α*); mitto] **I.** (the meaning of the particle *dis* being predominant): *To send different ways, to send apart*; hence: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: *To send out* or *forth* in different directions, *to send about* (class.): **a.** With *Acc.*: (*α*) With *circum*: Nævius pueros circum amicos dimittit, C. Quint. 6, 25: consules designatos circum provincias, Suet. Aug. 64: literas circum municipia, Cæs. B. C. 3, 22.—(*β*) With *circa*: literas circa præfectos, Liv. 42, 51.—(*γ*) With *per*: literas per omnes provincias, Cæs. B. C. 3, 79, 4: nuncios per agros, id. B. G. 6, 31, 2: librum per totam Italiam, Pl. Ep. 4, 7, 2: edicta per provincias, Suet. Galb. 10: certos per litora, Virg. Æ. 1, 577.—(*δ*) With *Abl. of place*: nuncios totā civitate Æduorum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 38.—(*ε*) With *in c. Acc.*: nuncios in omnes partes, Cæs. B. G. 4, 19; id. ib. 4, 34; id. ib. 5, 53; cf. id. ib. 5, 49; Ov. M. 3, 381: præfectos in finitimas civitates, Cæs. B. G. 3, 7.—(*ζ*) With *Acc. of place*: Manlium Fasulas, Sall. C. 27. —(*η*) With *ad*: nuncios ad Centrones, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 39; id. ib. 6, 24; id. B. C. 1, 32 *fin.*; id. ib. 3, 79; id. ib. 3, 112.—(*θ*) With *Adv. of place*: legatos quoquoversus, Cæs. B. G. 3, 23; so, id. ib. 7, 4; id. B. C. 1, 36.—(*ι*) With *Adverbial Abl.*: dimisso equites pabulandi causā, Cæs. B. C. 1, 80.—(*κ*) With *ab*: omnem ab se equitatum noctu dimittere, Cæs. B. G. 7, 71.—**b.** *Without Acc.*: (*α*) With *circum*: dimisit circum omnes propinquas regiones, Cæs. B. C. 3, 112.—(*β*) With *per*: per provincias, Liv. 29, 37.—(*γ*) With *ad*: ad amicos, C. Tull. Frgm. § 22. —(*δ*) With *in c. Acc.*: in omnes partes, Cæs. B. G. 6, 43.

2. Fig.: *To send out* or *forth*: animum ignotas in artes, Ov. M. 9, 188.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To separate* a multitude, *to break up, dissolve*: senatu dimisso, C. Læl. 3, 12: senatum, id. 2 Verr. 4, 65, 146: concilium, id. Leg. 2, 12, 31; id. Vatin. 2, 5; Cæs. B. G. 1, 18; id. ib. 1, 31; id. ib. 1, 33; id. ib. 2, 32, et sæp.; cf. conventum, Sall. C. 21 *fin.*—**2. a.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To dismiss* from one's self; *to disband, discharge*: exercitum, Vell. 2, 52, 3; Cæs. B. C. 1, 2; id. ib. 1, 9; id. ib. 1, 10; id. ib. 1, 11; 1, et sæp.: plures manus (coupled with diducere, and *opp.* continere manipulos ad signa), Cæs. B. G. 6, 34: delectum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 8, 15.—**b.** Meton.: convivium, *to break up*, Liv. 36, 29; Tac. A. 15, 30.

II. (the meaning of the verb *mitto* being predominant): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To send away* either an individual or a body; *to let go, discharge, dismiss, release*: aliquem ab se et amandare in ultimas terras, C. Sull. 20, 57: aliquem ab se, id. Fam. 13, 63; Nep. Att. 4, 2: discedentem aliquem non sine magno dolore, id. ib. 12, 18 *fin.*: aliquos æquos placatosque, id. Or. 10, 34: aliquem incolumem, Cæs. B. C. 1, 18; id. ib. 1, 23; Just. 7, 6, 6, et al.: impunitum, Sall. C. 51, 5: saucium ac fugatum, Nep. Hann. 4; neminem nisi victum, id. ib. 3; cf. also, aliquem ludos pessumos, *i. e.* pessume ludificatum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 12.—*Abs.*: dimittam, ut te velle video, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 106; so, C. de Or. 1, 28 *init.*; Quint. 11, 3, 86.

2. Esp.: **a.** Of a wife: *To put away, repudiate*: uxorem, Suet. Cæs. 1; id. Aug. 62; 63; 69; id. Tib. 7; id. Ner. 35; Just. 11, 11, 5: aliquam e matrimonio, Suet. Tib. 49; v. also under *no.* C.—**b.** Of a creditor: *To pay, satisfy*: creditorem, Papin. Dig. 31, 72.—**c.** Of a debtor: *To release from obligation, to forgive* (*a debt*): debitorem, Ulp. Dig. 50, 9, 4.—**d.** Of cavalry: dimittere equos: *To* (dismount and) *let loose their horses*: (*α*) in order to attack the enemy: Tac. Agr. 37; Suet. Cæs. 60; Virg. Æ. 10, 368 Serv.—(*β*) In order to flee: Cæs. B. C. 3, 69 *fin.*—**e.** Of the enemy: *To let go, suffer to escape*: hostem ex manibus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 64; id. ib. 3, 49.—**f.** Of a book: *To lay* or *put down*: Demosthenem e manibus, C. Or. 30.—**g.** Of ambassadors: *To despatch*: legatos in oppidum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 21.

B. Meton.: Of inanimate objects: *To give up, abandon, desert*: eum locum quem ceperant, Cæs. B. C. 1, 44, 4: Italiam, id. ib. 1, 25, 4: ripas, id. B. G. 5, 18 *fin.*: complura oppida, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5: provinciam, Liv. 40, 43: Phrygiam Paphlagoniamque, Just. 38, 5, 6: captam Trojam, Ov. M. 13, 226: fortunas morte, C. Tusc. 1, 6, 12; cf. patrimonium, id. Cæcin. 26 *fin.*: speratam prædam ex manibus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 8, 1: signa ex metu, id. B. C. 3, 69 *fin.*; cf. arma, Sen. Ep. 66 *ad fin.*; Luc. 3, 367: tributa alicui, *to remit*, Tac. H. 3, 55.

C. Fig. (acc. to *no.* B.): *To* (voluntarily) *let go* a thing, *i. e. to give up, abandon, forego*: ista philosophia, quæ nunc prope dimissa revocatur, C. Ac. 2, 4, 11: rem sæpius frustra tentatam, Cæs. B. C. 1, 26 *fin.*: exploratam victoriam, id. B. G. 7, 52: oppugnationem, id. ib. 7, 17; id. B. C. 3, 73: occasionem rei bene gerendæ, id. B. G. 5, 57; cf. id. B. C. 1, 72; id. ib. 3, 25; and, rei gerendæ facultatem, id. ib. 1, 28; id. ib. 3, 97: omnem rei frumentariæ spem, id. ib. 1, 73: conditiones pacis, id. ib. 1, 26: principatum, id. B. G. 6, 12: tempus, id. ib. 2, 21 *fin.*; C. de Or. 2, 21, 89: suum jus (*opp.* retinere), id. Balb. 13, 31: vim suam, id. Fam. 9, 12: libertatem, id. Planc. 34 *fin.*: amicitias, id. Læl. 21: commemorationem nominis nostri, id. Arch. 11 *fin.*: quæstionem, id. 2 Verr. 2, 30; Quint. Decl. 6, 537 *ad fin.*: curam, id. Att. 14, 11; Tac. Or. 3: præteritа, instantia, futura pari oblivione, id. H. 3, 36: matrimonia, Suet. Cal. 25: fugam, Virg. Æ. 11, 706: cœptum iter, Ov. M. 2, 598: cursus, id. ib. 11, 446, et sæp.: tantam fortunam ex manibus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 37 *fin.*: studium et iracundiam suam reipublicæ dimittere = condonare, *to sacrifice to the good of the state*, id. B. C. 3, 69.

dimōtus, a, um, *P.* of dimoveo.

dī-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum (DISMOTUM, v. infra), ēre, 2. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; moveo] (mostly post-Aug.; in Cæs. and Quint. not at all; prps. also not in Cic., in whose writings demovere appears every where to be the better reading).

I. (the meaning of the particle *dis* prevailing): **A.** Prop.: *To move from one another, to part* or *put asunder, separate, divide*: terram aratro, Virg. G. 2, 513: glebas aratro, Ov. M. 5, 341: aëra (coupled with dispellere umbras), Virg. Æ. 5, 839: auras, id. ib. 9, 645: cinerem foco, Ov. M. 8, 642: undas, Lucr. 6, 892; Ov. M. 4, 706: aquas, id. H. 18, 80; id. ib. 19, 48: rubum, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 7.—Poet.: ubi sol radiis terram dimovit obortis (preceded by, ubi roriferis terram non obruit umbris), *cleaves the earth, lays it open*, Lucr. 6, 870.—Hence,

B. Meton.: Of a multitude of persons or things: **1.** *To separate from each other; to scatter, disperse, drive away, dismiss*: humantem umbram polo, Virg. Æ. 3, 589; id. ib. 4, 7; cf. gelidam umbram cœlo, id. ib. 11, 210: obstantes propinquos, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 51: turbam, Tac. H. 3, 31; 80; Suet. Galb. 19; cf. dimotis omnibus, Tac. H. 2, 49; cf. VTEI EA BACANALIA SEI QVA SVNT .... DISMOTA SIENT, *i. e. be dissolved, abolished*, S. C. de Bacchan. *fin.*—**2.** *To separate* from something; *to remove*: quos (equites) spes societatis a plebe dimoverat, Sall. J. 42, 1; Pl. 8, 7, 7 *fin.*: dimovit perfregitque custodias Pœna, Pl. Pan. 49: parietes, Tac. A. 6, 24: plagulas (lecticæ), Suet. Tit. 10, et al.

C. Fig. (acc. to *no.* B. 2.): *To remove, entice away, from the pursuit of a thing*: gaudentem patrios findere sarculo Nunquam dimoveas, ut, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 13.

II. (the meaning of the verb *moveo* prevailing) *To move to and fro, to set in motion* (so, prps. only in Celsus): superiores partes, Cels. 3, 27, 3: manus, id. 2, 14 *ad fin.*: se inambulatione levi, id. 4, 24, et al.

Dindymarius, v. Dindymus.

Dindymena, Dindymene, v. Dindymus.

Dindymus (os), i, *m.*, Δίνδυμον, *A mountain in Mysia near Cyzicum, sacred to Cybele*, Pl. 5, 32, 40; Prop. 3, 22, 3; Cat. 63, 91; Ov. F. 4, 249.—Also, **Dindyma,** orum, *n.*, Δίνδυμα, τά, Virg. Æ. 9, 618; id. ib. 10, 252; Ov. M. 2, 223; id. F. 4, 254.—Hence, **A. Dindymēne,** es, *f.*, Δινδυμήνη, *The goddess Cybele, who was worshipped there*, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 5.—Also, **Dindymēna,** æ: simul ite Dindymenæ vaga pectora dominæ, Cat. 63, 13.—**B. Dindymārius,** ii, *m.*, *A worshipper of Cybele of Dindyma*: vidistis sæpe Dindymarios, quali fragore luxurias ineunt, dum furias fingere quærunt, Commod. 17, 6; Impp. Honor. et Theodos. Cod. Theod. 14, 7, 2.

† **dīnē,** es, *f.* = δίνη, *A whirlwind*: vortex ille est, vel uti dicitur *dine*, quum torquetur humus arida et ab infimo erigitur ad summum, App. Mund. p. 62 Elm.; dub. Helicias, Hild. Min. p. 270.

dinepsis, prob. **dineusis** = διενέσεις, 2. pers. sing. of διανέω, *To whirl round*; hence, *To mix rapidly*: ad vulnera, item ad scabiem clausam, æruginem Campanam cum aceto decoquis, quam dinepsis, Pelagon. Veterin. 25.

dingua, æ, v. lingua *ad init.*

Dinia, æ, *f. A city of* Gallia Narbonensis (now *Digne in Provence*): Pl. 3, 4, 5 *fin.*—Hence, **Diniensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Dinia*, Inscr. ap. Durand. p. 71.

Dīnŏmăchē, ēs, *f.*, Δεινομάχη, *The mother of Alcibiades*; hence, poet.: Dinomaches ego sum, *i. e. I am a person of quality*, Pers. 4, 20.

dīnŭmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dinumero] **I.** Prop.: *A counting over, reckoning up, enumeration* (very rare): noctium ac dierum, C. Rep. 3, 2 *fin.*; cf. (dierum), Paul. Sent. 5, 33: (personarum), id. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 16. **II.** Fig. = Gr. ἀναρίθμησις, C. de Or. 3, 54, 207; also quoted in Quint. 9, 1, 33, who, however, does not regard it as a figure, ib. 9, 3, 91 Spald.

dī-nŭmĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. b.; numero] **I.** Gen.: *To count over, reckon up, enumerate* (class.): With *Acc.*: stellas, C. Off. 1, 43,

154; annos, id. Rep. 2, 15, 29: horas, Pl. 2, 73, 75: tempora, Virg. Æ. 6, 691: noctes, Ov. M. 11, 574: syllabas (coupled with dimetiri), C. Or. 43, 147: spoliata templa, Quint. 6, 1, 3: generos ex cæde jacentes, Ov. H. 14, 80: generis gradus, id. F. 2, 622.—*Abs.*: centuriat Capuæ, dinumerat, C. Att. 16, 9 *fin.* **II.** Esp.: In Plaut. and Ter. a mercantile *t. t.*: *To count out, pay out* money: argentum, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 68; id. ib. 3, 1, 17; 31: stipendium ibus, id. Mil. 1, 1, 74; cf. viginti minas illi, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17.

† **dĭ-nūmĭum,** ii, *n.* [vox hibr., from δίς and numus] *A tax of two* numi, Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 2.

dinuptila, æ, *f.*=bryonia, *no.* B., App. Herb. 66.

Dĭo or **-ōn,** ōnis, *m.*, Δίων, *A brother-in-law of the elder Dionysius, of Syracuse, the pupil and friend of Plato.* His life is written by Nepos and Plutarch: cf. also, C. Tusc. 5, 35; id. de Or. 34.

† **dĭŏbŏlāris,** e, *adj.* [vox hibr., from διώβολον, and the Lat. ending aris] *That costs* or *is worth two* oboli: scorta, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 58; cf. id. Frgm. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93; Fest. p. 56: anus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 64.

Dĭŏchăres, is, *m. A freedman of Cæsar,* C. Att. 11, 6 *fin.*—Hence, **Dĭŏchărīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *from Diochares:* literæ, C. Att. 13, 45.

Dioclētĭānus, i, *m.* C. Aurelius Valerius, *A Roman emperor from* 284-305 A. D., Aurel. Vict. Cæs. 38; id. Epit. 39; Eutrop. 9, 13 *sq.*; before his accession to the throne named Diocles, Aur. Vict. Ep. 39.—Hence,

Dĭŏclētĭānus, a, um, *adj. Of* or *called after Diocletian:* thermæ, Inscr. Grut. 179, 4.

† **Dĭŏdōris,** ĭdis, *f.* [Διοδωρίς, Διὸς, Gen. of Δεύς or Ζεύς; and δῶρον] *Diodoris,* i. e. *a gift of Jove; a Rom. female name,* Inscr. Kellerm. p. 74.

Dĭŏdōrus, i, *m.*, Διόδωρος, **I.** *A Peripatetic philosopher, a pupil of Critolaus,* C. Fin. 5, 5; id. Ac. 2, 24; 42; id. Tusc. 5, 30 *sq.* **II.** *A famous dialectician,* C. Fat. 6; Pl. 7, 53, 54; cf. C. Fam. 9, 4. **III.** Siculus, *A well-known historian of the time of Augustus.* His work, entitled Βιβλιοθήκη, of which a portion is still extant, is mentioned by Pl. H. N. præf. § 25.

Dĭŏdōtus, i, *m.*, Διόδοτος, *A Stoic philosopher and teacher of Cicero,* C. Brut. 90; id. Fam. 9, 4; id. ib. 13, 16; id. Att. 2, 20; id. Ac. 2, 36; id. Tusc. 5, 39; Tac. Or. 30.

† **dĭœcēsis,** is, *f.*=διοίκησις, **I.** Gen.: *A governor's jurisdiction, a district,* C. Fam. 3, 8, 4 (ib. 13, 53 and 67, written as pure Greek); Cod. Theod. 7, 6, 3; Amm. 17, 7.—Hence, **II.** Esp.: In Eccl. Lat.: **A.** *A bishop's jurisdiction, a diocese:* nulla in desolatis cura diœcesibus parochiisque, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *med.*—Sts., **B.** *A priest's jurisdiction, a parish:* peragratis diœcesibus, Sid. Ep. 9, 16 *init.*

† **dĭœcētes,** æ, *m.* = διοικητής, *An overseer of the revenue, royal treasurer,* C. Rab. Post. 8, 22; 10, 28.

† **Dĭŏgās,** æ, *m.*, Διογᾶς, contr. for Διογενής [Διος, Gen. of Δεύς or Ζεύς; and γίγνομαι] *Diogas* (i. e. *born of Jove*) *A Rom. name,* Inscr. ap. Maun. 202, col. 1.

Dĭŏgĕnes, is, *m.*, Διογένης, **I.** Apolloniates, *A celebrated Ionian philosopher, pupil of Anaximenes.* Cic. N. D. 1, 12. **II.** *The well-known Cynic philosopher of Sinope,* C. Tusc. 1, 43; id. ib. 3, 23; id. ib. 5, 32; id. N. D. 3, 34; id. Mur. 36. **III.** *A Stoic philosopher, teacher of Carneades and Lælius,* C. Div. 1, 3; id. ib. 2, 43; id. Fin. 2, 8; id. ib. 3, 10; id. Tusc. 4, 3; id. de Sen. 7. **IV.** *A friend of M. Cœlius Rufus,* C. Fam. 2, 12; Cœl. ib. 8, 8 *fin.*

† **dĭŏgmĭtæ,** arum, *m.* = ΔΙΩΓΜΙΤΑΙ [from διωγμός, pursuit] *A sort of light-armed frontier troops kept for the pursuit of robbers,* Amm. 27, 9; Capitol. Anton. Philos. 21.

† **Dĭŏgnōtus,** i, *m.*, Διόγνητος for Διογένητος, *Diognetus,* i. e. *sprung from Jove,* Inscr. Fabretti, 38, 86.

Dĭŏmēdes, is (*Acc.* regul. Diomedem; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 1, 739: Diomeden, Ter. Maur. 259), *m.*, Διομήδης, **I.** *A son of Tydeus, grandson of Œneus* (whence, Œnides, Ov. M. 14, 512), *king of Ætolia, and Deipyle, the successor of Adrastus in Argos;* a famous hero at the siege of Troy, after the destruction of which he went to Appulia, where he founded Argyrippa (*Arpi*), Ov. M. 13, 100 *sq.*; id. ib. 14, 457; 492 *sq.*; Virg. Æ. 1, 752; id. ib. 8, 9; id. ib. 11, 226 *sq.*; Hor. S. 1, 5, 92; id. A. P. 146: Just. 20, 1: Diomedis Campus, *the region lying about Arpi, to which* Cannæ *also belonged,* Liv. 25, 10; cf. Fest. p. 56; Mannert. Ital. 2, 84.—Hence, **Dĭŏmēdēus** (also **-ĭus**), a, um, *adj., Of Diomedes:* enses, Ov. M. 15, 806: furtum, *i. e. of the Trojan Palladium,* Stat. S. 5, 3, 179; called also sacra, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 479: agri, *i. e. Ætolian,* Mart. 13, 93; but, arces, *the cities founded by Diomedes in Italy,* Stat. S. 3, 3, 163. So too, Diomedea (insula), *an island* or *group of islands in the Adriatic, on the coast of Appulia* (now *St. Domenico, St. Nicola,* and *Caprara*), Mel. 2, 7, 13; Pl. 3, 26, 30; cf. id. 12, 1, 3; Fest. p. 57; Mannert. Ital. 2, 25. —Hence, the birds of that place (acc. to the fable of the metamorphosed companions of Diomedes) are called Diomedeæ aves, Pl. 10, 44, 61; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 11, 271; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 28. **II.** *A king of the Bistones in Thrace, who gave his captives to be eaten by his horses; overcome at last by Hercules,* Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 300; id. ib. 1, 752.—Hence, Diomedei equi, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2 præf. 12; Aus. Idyll. 19, 9; cf. Claud. in Rufin. 1, 254.

Dion, ōnis, v. Dio.

Dĭone, es (**-e,** æ, Cic. N. D. 3, 23), *f.* Διώνη, **I.** *The mother of Venus,* Cic. l. l.; Hyg. Præf.; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 433.—**Dionæus,** a, um, *adj., Of Dione:* vestis, *the garment wrought by Dione for her daughter,* Claud. Epit. Pall. et Cel. 102.—Far more freq. as in Greek, **II.** *Venus,* Ov. F. 2, 461; id. ib. 5, 309; id. Am. 1, 14, 33; id. A. A. 2, 593; id. ib. 3, 3. —Hence, **Dĭōnæus,** a, um, *adj. Of Dione* (*Venus*): mater, *Venus* herself (with reference to Æneas), Virg. Æ. 3, 19; hence also, Dionæus Cæsar, as the descendant of Iulus, Æneas, and consequently of Venus, id. E. 9, 47: columba, *sacred to Venus,* Stat. S. 3, 5, 80; so, flores, Col. 10, 286: antrum, *Dione's grotto,* as the scene of love and love-songs, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 39.

† **dĭōnȳmus,** a, um, *adj.*=διώνυμος, *With two names,* Prisc. p. 580 P.

Dionysia, æ, *f. The name of a celebrated Roman danseuse,* C. Rosc. Com. 8; Gell. 1, 5.

Dionysiacus, a, um, v. Dionysus, *no.* C.

Dionysias, adis, v. Dionysus, *no.* B.

1. **Dĭŏnȳsius,** ii, *m.*, Διονύσιος, *The name of several celebrated Greeks;* esp., **I.** *The elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse,* Nep. Dio 1; id. Reg. 2; Just. 20, 1; C. Tusc. 5, 20 *sq.*; id. N. D. 3, 33 *sq.* **II.** *His son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse,* Nep. Dio 3, *sq.*; Just. 21, 1 *sq.*; C. Tusc. 3, 12; id. Fam. 9, 18; Val. Max. 6, 9, 6 *ext.* **III.** Heracleotes, *A pupil of Zeno of Citium, at first a Stoic, afterwards a Cyrenaic,* C. Fin. 5, 31; id. Tusc. 2, 25; id. ib. 3, 9; id. Ac. 2, 22 *ad fin.* **IV.** *A Stoic, contemporary with Cicero,* C. Tusc. 2, 11.

2. **Dionysius,** a, um, v. Dionysus, *no.* A.

Dĭŏnȳsus or **-os,** i, *m.*, Διόνυσος, *The Greek name of Bacchus* (not in the Aug. poets), Cic. N. D. 3, 21; 23; Att. in Macr. S. 6, 5; Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 13; Aus. Epigr. 30.—Hence: **A. Dĭŏnȳsius,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *pertaining to Dionysus, Dionysian:* hæc via, quam celebrat nomen, Dionysia Bacchi, Priscian. Perieg. 1057.—As *Subst.*: **Dĭŏnȳsia,** orum, *n.*, Διονύσια, τά (*sc.* ἱερά), *The festival of Bacchus,* celebrated with most enthusiasm in Bœotia (Lat. Bacchanalia), Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 45; id. Cist. 1, 1, 91; id. Pseud. 1, 1, 57; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 110 Don.; id. ib. 4, 4, 11.—**B. Dĭŏnȳsĭās,** ădis, *f., A precious stone of a black colour,* Pl. 37, 10, 57.—**C. Dĭŏnȳsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *pertaining to Dionysus:* ludi, = Liberalia, Aus. Ecl. de Feriis Rom. 29.—**D. Dĭŏnȳsēus,** a, um, *adj.* (from the form Διώνυσος), *Of* or *belonging to Dionysus:* ac Nebrissa Dionyseis conscia thyrsis, Sil. 3, 393.

† **dĭŏpĕtes,** is, *m.*=διοπετής (falling from heaven): rana, *A sort of frog, rain-frog,* Pl. 32, 7, 24; id. ib. 10, 50.

Dĭŏphănes, is, *m.*, Διοφάνης, Greek *nom. propr.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; 10; id. ib. 1, 9, 6; Col. 1, 1, 10.

† **dĭŏptra,** æ, *f.*=δίοπτρα, *An optical instrument,* for measuring distances and heights, Vitr. 8, 6; for measuring the sun's shadow, Pl. 2, 69, 69.

† **dĭōryx,** ȳgis, *f.*=διώρυξ, *A channel, canal,* Mel. 3, 8 *sub fin.*

† **Dĭos bălănus,** i, *m.*=Διὸς βάλανος, *A kind of chestnut,* prps. *the large, sweet chestnut,* Pl. 15, 23, 25.

† **Dĭos pneuma,** ătis, *f.*=Διὸς πνεῦμα, *A species of rosemary,* App. Herb. 79.

† **Dĭospyros,** i, *m.*=Διόσπυρος, *The name of a plant, stone-crop,* Pl. 27, 11, 74.

† **dĭōta,** æ, *f.*=διώτη, *A two-handled vessel, a wine-jar,* Hor. Od. 1, 9, 8.

Dĭŏvis, is, *m.* [acc. to G. F. Grotefend, merely an Umbrian protraction of Dis] *The old Italian* (Umbrian) *name for Jupiter,* acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 10, 20; Gell. 5, 12; Inscr. in Bullet. dell' Inst. 1846; and in Mommsen Nachtr. zu d. Osc. Studien. pp. 107 and 108.

‡ **dĭox,** genus piscis frequens in Ponto, Fest. p. 56.

Diphĭlus, i, *m.*, Δίφιλος, **I.** *A celebrated Greek comic writer of Sinope, imitated by Plautus,* Plaut. Casin. prol 32; id. Rud. prol. 32; Ter. Ad. prol. 6; Vell. 1, 16, 3. **II.** *An architect of Quintus Cicero,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

† **diphrўges,** is, *f.*=διφρυγές, τό, *A sort of copper ore, tutty,* Pl. 34, 13, 37; Cels. 5, 7, 22; Scrib. Comp. 227 and 247.

† **diphthongus,** i, *f.*=διφθογγος, *A diphthong,* Marc. Cap. 3, § 377; Prisc. p. 561 P., et al.

† **diphўes,** is, *f.*=διφύης, *A precious stone, now unknown,* Pl. 37, 10, 57.

† **diplăsiasmus (-mos),** i, *m.*= διπλασιασμός *The doubling of a consonant* (as relligio for religio), Gramm.

† **dĭplăsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*=διπλάσιος, *Two-fold, double, twice as much,* or *as many:* ratio, Mart. Cap. 9, § 951 Kopp.

† **diplinthius,** a, um, *adj.*=διπλινθιος, *Two bricks thick:* parietes, Vitr. 2, 8.

† **diplŏïs,** ĭdis, *f.*=διπλοΐς, *A double robe to be wrapped around the body, a cloak, mantle,* Sulpic. Sever. Hist. Sacr. 1, 35 (Sam. 1, 24, 5, for which the Vulg. has chlamys): Acro on Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25.—*Abl.*: diploidi, Nov. in Non. 316, 5; cf. † Lachm. ad Lucr. 1, 739.

diplōma, ătis (*Dat.* and *Abl. pl.* diplomatibus, Tac. H. 2, 65; Suet. Aug. 50; Pl. Ep. 10, 122; Inscr. Murat. 885, 4). *n.*=δίπλωμα, *A letter folded double,* viz.: **A.** *A state letter of recommendation* given to persons travelling to the provinces, C. Fam. 6, 12, 3; id. Att. 10, 17, 4; id. Pis. 37.—**B.** At a later per., *A document drawn up by a magistrate,* containing a grant of some favour or privilege; *a diploma,* Suet. Aug. 50; id. Cal. 38; id. Ner. 12; id. Oth. 7; Sen. Clem. 1, 10 *fin.*; Modest. Dig. 48, 10, 27.

‡ **dĭplōmārĭus,** ii, *m.* [diploma] *One who carried out the imperial letters of recommendation,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2917.

dipond, v. dup.

† **dipsăcus,** i, *f.*=δίψακος, *The plant teasel* (Dipsacus fullonum, L.); Pl. 27, 9, 47.

1. † **dipsăs,** ădis, *f.*=δίψας, *A kind of serpent whose bite causes violent thirst;* acc. to Schneider, the Coluber Vipera, L.: Luc. 9, 610; 718; 754; Sil. 3, 315.—Hence,

2. **Dipsăs,** ădis, *f. The name of an old procuress:* est quædam nomine Dipsas anus, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 2.

3. **Dipsăs,** antis, *m. The name of a river of Cilicia, rising in Mt. Taurus:* Tauroque videt Dipsanta cadentem, Luc. 8, 255.

† **dĭptĕros,** on, *adj.*=δίπτερος, *With two wings:* meton.: ardes, Vitr. 3, 1, 7 praef.

† **diptōta**, ōrum, *n.*=δίπτωτα, In the later Gramm., *Nouns that have only two cases*, Diomed. p. 288 P.; Prisc. p. 672 ib., et sæp.; cf. also diptotos forma, Ars Consent. p. 2033 *fin.* ib.

† **diptycha**, ōrum, *n.*=δίπτυχα, *A writing-tablet of two leaves* (late Lat.), Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 1; Symm. Ep. 2, 80; 5, 54, et al.

Dipylon, i, *n.*, Δίπυλον, *A gate at Athens that closed the Ceramicus, through which one passed in going to the Academy*, C. Fin. 5, 1; Liv. 31, 24.

† **dipўros**, on, *adj.*=δίπυρος, *Twice burned*: Phaëthon, Mart. 4, 47.

Diræ, arum, v. dirus, *no.* I. B. 2.

dī-rādo, si, *no sup.*, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; rado] *To scrape, sweep, brush, graze* (post-class.): pisceus lupus arenis se mollibus, ut plumbati lini insidias evadat, immergit: cujus ut superducta retia ejus tergum frustra diraserint, alacer in undas exsilit, et vitati periculi gaudia liberatus aguoscit, Cassiod. Var. 11, 40 *ad fin.*

diraro, are, v. disraro.

Dirca, æ, v. Dirce, *ad init.*

Dirce, ēs (*Acc.* Dircam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 65), *f.*, Δίρκη, **I. A.** Prop.: *A fountain northwest of Thebes, in Bœotia*, Pl. 4, 7, 12; Ov. M. 2, 239; Stat. Th. 1, 38; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 226.—**B.** Meton.: Poet. for *The country in which this fountain lies, Bœotia*: Stat. Th. 2, 322; v. Lactant. in h. l.—Hence, **Dircæus**, a, um, *adj., Bœotian*: Thebæ, Prop. 3, 17, 33; cf. ager, Stat. Ach. 1, 12, and arva, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 320: Amphion, Virg. E. 2, 24: cygnus, *i. e. Pindar*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 25: heros, *i. e. Polynices*, Stat. Th. 2, 142. **II.** *The wife of the Theban prince Lycus*, who, on account of her cruelty to Antiope, was tied to a bull by Amphion and Zetheus, dragged about till dead, and afterwards thrown (changed, acc. to the fable) into the above-named fountain, Prop. 3, 15, 13; Hyg. Fab. 7 and 8; Plaut. l. l.

Dircenna, æ, *f.* *A fountain in Spain, near Bilbilis*, Mart. 1, 50.

directa, *adv.* [directus, *no.* II. A.] *In a straight direction, perpendicularly*: quam magis ursimus altum Directa, Lucr. 2, 198.

directārius, ii, *m.* [dirigo] *One who sneaks into a house in order to steal* (very rare), Ulp. Dig. 47, 11, 7; Paul. Sent. 5, 4.

directe, *adv.* [directus, *no.* II. B.] *In a straight forward manner*: dicere, C. Part. Or. 7. 24.

directiangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [directus-angulus] *Right-angled*, Marc. Cap. 6, p. 230.

directilīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [directus-linea] *Rectilinear*, Marc. Cap. 6, 229.

dīrectim, *adv.* [directus, *no.* II. B.] (post-class.) *Directly, straightway, at once*: directim dico inferri, App. M. 3, p. 34 Elm.: e monte lapidem directim cæsum afferre, id. de Deo Socr. prol. p. 365 Elm.: pergere, Macr. S. 7, 14 *med.*

directio, ōnis *f.* [dirigo] (a very rare word) **I.** Prop.: *A making straight* or *even, a levelling*: plana coagmentorum, Vitr. 7, 3. **II.** Meton.: *A straight line*: App. de Mundo, p. 57. **III.** Fig. (acc. to dirigo, *no.* II. B.): **A.** *A directing* towards any thing: quædam rationis ad veritatem, Quint. 3, 6, 33.—**B.** *Uprightness*: Vulg. Isai. 57, 2.

directo, *adv.* [directus, *no.* II.] **A.** Prop.: *In a straight direction, directly*: deorsum ferri, Cic. N. D. 1, 25: directo transversæ trabes, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9.—*Comp.*: directius guberuare, C. Ac. 2, 20, 66.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** Of circumstances: *Absolutely, unconditionally*: ista bona directo optabimus, hæc si necesse erit, Sen. Ep. 66, 5.—**2.** Of time: *Immediately, straightway, forthwith, directly*: directo libertas data ancillæ, Martian. Dig. 40, 5, 55: non directo, sed per successionem, Scæv. lb. 32, 1, 103; cf. Paul. ib. 9, 4, 26.—**3.** Of manner or method: *In a straightforward way, directly, without any thing intervening*: ad fidem directo spectare, C. Part. Or. 13, 46; so (*opp.* to circuito and amfractus), id. Div. 2, 61 *fin.*—**4.** Of language: *Directly, in express terms*: directo petiisse arma, Liv. 1, 11 *fin.*

directorius, a, um, *adj.* [dirigo] *That directs, sends in any direction*: literæ, Cod. Theod. 14, 15, 3.

directūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A making straight, a levelling*, Vitr. 7, 3.

directus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of dirigo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to dirigo, *no.* I. A.): *Made straight, straight, direct*, whether horizontally or perpendicularly; *straight, level; upright, steep*: **A.** Prop.: auditus flexuosum iter habet, ne quid intrare possit, si simplex et directum pateret, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; cf. os (tubæ), *opp.* flexum, Ov. M. 1, 98: iter, Cæs. B. C. 3, 79; latera, id. B. G. 7, 72; cf. trabes, id. lb. 7, 23: ordo (olearum), C. Cæcin. 8, 22: arcus, *opp.* obliquus, Ov. M. 2, 129: paries, *i. e. that cuts another at right angles*, C. Top. 4: ut directiores ictus fiant, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 1, 2: præruptus locus utraque ex parte directus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 45; cf. id. ib. 2, 24; and (Henna) ab omni aditu circumcisa atque directa, C. 2 Verr. 4, 48 Zumpt *N. cr.*: cornu, Cæs. B. G. 6, 26.—As *Subst.*: **directum**, i, *n.* *A straight line*: in directo pedum VIII. esse, in anfracto XVI., Var. L. L. 7, 2, 33: altitudo (montis) per directum IV. M. pass., Pl. 5, 22, 18; cf. id. 3, 5, 9, § 66: cadere in directum moderate (with exire per devexum), Sen. Q. N. 6, 20.

B. Fig.: *Straight-forward, open, without reserve* or *ceremony, simple, direct*: O præclaram beate vivendi et apertam et simplicem et directam viam, C. Fin. 1, 18; cf. iter ad laudem, id. Cœl. 17, 41: vera illa et directa ratio, id. ib. 18: tristis ac directus senex, id, ib. 16, 38; cf. quid est in judicio? Directum, asperum, simplex, SI PARET HS IODO DARI, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: percunctatio et denunciatio belli, Liv. 21, 19; *cf* conciones, Just. 38, 3 *fin.* (v. obliquus): and verba, Cod Just. 6, 23, 15: actio, Paul. Dig. 3, 5, 46; id. ib. 9, 4, 26; Ulp. ib. 3, 5, 19; cf. institutio (*opp.* precaria), Ulp ib. 29, 1, 19: libertates (*opp.* fideicommissariæ), id. ib. 29, 4, 12; and Mæcian. ib. 28.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

dīremptio, ōnis, *f.* [dirimo] *A separation*: æquitatis, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1.

1. diremptus, a, um, *P.* of dirimo.

2. dīremptus, ūs, *m.* [dirimo] *A separation*, C. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

dīreptio, ōnis, *f.* [diripio] *A plundering, pillaging* (rare, but good prose): urbs relicta direptioni et incendiis, C. Fam. 4, 1, 2; cf. urbis Syracusanum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 52; Cæs. B. C. 2, 12; and oppidi (coupled with expugnatio), Suet. Claud. 21: profanorum sacrorumque, Quint. 8, 3, 69: sociorum (coupled with vexatio), C. Cat. 1, 7, 18.—In *plur.*, C. Fam. 4, 13, 2; Liv. 44, 1 *ad fin.*

direptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A plunderer* (very rare), C. Phil. 3, 11, 27; id. Cat. 2, 9 *ad fin.*

1. direptus, a, um, *P.* of diripio.

2. dīreptus, ūs, *m.* [diripio] *A plundering*: Spart. Sever. 19.

dir-ĭbĕo, *no perf.*, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; habeo, like dir-imo, from dis-emo; cf. Wunder, Variæ Lectt. Cod. Erf. p. CLIII. *sq.*] (*To keep apart*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Pub. law *t. t.*: *To sort* or *separate* the tablets cast into the ballot-box in voting, according to their respective inscriptions (some say, *To distribute* to the people or the judges the tablets used by them in voting or passing sentence): dum de te quinque et septuaginta tabellæ diribeantur, C. Pis. 40, 96; so, tabellas, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1 (*prps.* also Planc. 20, 49; v. Wund. l. l. p. CXLI. *sq.* and ed. Planc. p. 141): suffragia, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 1: sententias, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7; also, *Abs.*: Var. R. R. 3, 5, 18. **II.** Meton.: *To distribute, divide*: qui gentes et regna diribet, Pl. 36, 15.

dīrĭbĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [diribeo] *A separating* or *sorting of the tablets used in voting*, C. Planc. 6, 14; Symm. Land. in Patr. 3 p. 40 ed Mai.

dīrĭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *An officer who separated* or *sorted the tablets used in voting*, C. Pis. 15 *fin.*; Auct. Or. Post Redit. in Senat. 11, 28; Aus. Grat. act. 3. **II.** Meton.: *A distributor*, App. M. 2, 32, p. 137 ed. Oud.; Amm. 18, 5.

dīrĭbĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* (*sc.* ædificium, in Dio Cass. 55, 8: τὸ διαιρετήριον) [id.] *The place where the ballots were separated.* Acc. to others (v. diribeo, supra), *A building where the ballots* (afterward also gold, presents to the people, *etc.*) *were distributed*, Suet. Claud. 18; Pl. 16, 40, 76.

di-rigo, exi, ectum, ĭgĕre (*Perf. sync.* direxti, Virg. Æ. 6, 57), 3. *v. a.* [dis; rego, *no.* III.] **I.** (acc. to dis, *no.* II. B. 1.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To place* or *lay straight, set in a straight line; to arrange, draw up* (class.): **a.** In *simpl. constr.*: coronam si diviseris, arcus erit: si direxeris, virga, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10: vicos, *i. e. to build regularly*, Liv. 5, 55: castella, Flor. 4, 12, 26.—**b.** With *Abl.*: regiones lituo, *i. e. marked out*, C. de Div. 1, 17, 30: molem rectā fronte, Curt. 4, 3, 8.—**c.** With *ante*: naves ante portum, Liv. 27, 31.—**d.** With *in c. Acc.*: naves in pugnam, Liv. 22, 19.—**e.** With *ad*: tigna nou directa ad perpendiculum, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17: crates ad recipiendum directæ, id. B. C. 3, 43.—**f.** *Aliquid alicui*: finem Philippo veterem viam regiam, Liv. 39, 27.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Aciem, *To draw up troops in battle array*: Cæs. B. G. 6, 8, 5; Hirt. B. Afr. 13, 2; Liv. 21, 47 *fin.*; id. 34, 28; Suet. Cal. 46; Frontin. Strat. 1, 12, 3; id. ib. 2, 1, 4; id. ib. 2, 2, 7; 12; id. ib. 2, 3, 1; 8; cf. also frontem, Quint. 2, 13, 3; id. 5, 13, 11.—**b.** *To send in a straight line, to direct to* a place (so most freq.) (*α*): With reference to the *terminus ad quem*: With *ad*: ex vestigio ad castra Corneliana vela, Cæs. B. C. 2, 25, 6: aciem ad te, Cat. 63, 56: cursum ad litora, Cæs. B. C. 3, 25, 4: iter ad Mutinam, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 11. Afterward more freq. with *in c. Acc.*: equum in consulem Liv. 2, 6: currum in hostem, Ov. M. 12, 78: tela manusque in corpus Æacidæ, Virg. Æ. 6, 57; Frontin. Strat. 3, 3, 4: hastam in te, Ov. M. 8, 66; id. ib. 8, 400; Frontin. Strat. 1, 6, 1: cursum in Africam, Vell. 2, 19 *fin.*: cursum per auras in lucos, Virg. Æ. 6, 195. — With *Adv. of place*: navem eo, Nep. Chabr. 4, 2: gressum huc, Virg. Æ. 5, 162; 11, 855.—Poet. with *Dat.*: Ilo hastam, Virg. Æ. 10, 401.—(*β*) Without the *terminus ad quem*: ab iisdem (Etesiis) maritimi cursus (*i. e.* navium) celeres et certi diriguntur, *directed, steered*, Cic. N. D. 2, 53: iter navis, Ov. F. 1, 4: cursum, Frontin. Strat. 3, 13, 6; esp. of shooting weapons with an aim: spicula, Virg. Æ. 7, 497; id. ib. 11, 654; Ov. M. 12, 606: hastile, Virg. Æ. 12, 490: tela, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 18: sagittas, Suet. Dom. 19; poet. also vulnera, Virg. Æ. 10, 140: Sil. 2, 92 Drak.; Tac. H. 2, 35: vulnera alicui, Sen. Herc. Oet. 160.

B. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To set in order, arrange* (so very rarely): materias divisione dirigere, Quint. 2, 6, 1.—Far more freq. (esp. in Cic. and Quint.: in Cæs. not at all),

2. Esp.: aliquid ad *or* in aliquid, also aliqua re, *To direct, guide, arrange* a thing either *to* something (as its aim, scope) or *according to* something (as its rule): With *ad*: meas cogitationes sic dirigo, non ad illam parvulam Cynosuram sed, *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 29, 66; cf. orationem ad exempla, id. Rep. 2, 31 *fin.*; Quint. 10, 2, 1: judicium ad ea, id. 6, 5, 2; id. 12, 3, 8; cf. se ad ea effugenda, id. 10, 1, 127; Tac. A. 4, 40.—In a different sense (viz., with ad=secundum; v. ad. *no.* I. B. 4. b.): in verbis et eligendis et collocandis nihil non ad rationem, C. Brut. 37, 140; so, vitam ad certam rationis normam, id. Mur. 2: leges hominum ad naturam, id. Leg. 2, 5 *fin.*; id. Or. 2 *fin.*—With *in c. Acc.* (not so in Cic.): tota mente (intentionem) in opus ipsum, Quint. 10, 3, 28; so, communes locos in vitia, id. 2, 1, 11; Frontin. Strat. 3, 2, 2.—With *Abl.*: (so only in Cic.): quos (fines) utilitate aut voluptate dirigunt, C. Pin. 5, 20 *fin.*; omnia voluptate, id. ib. 2, 22, 71: utilitatem honestate, id. Off. 3, 21, 83; id. de Or. 3, 49, 190.—Without an object: (divinatio) ad veritatem sæpissime dirigit, C. Div. 1, 14 *ad fin.*

II. (acc. to dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.) (*To lead apart;* hence) *To divide, split apart, cleave in twain:* clipeatus elephantum ubi machærâ diriget, Plaut. Curc. 3, 54, dub.; cf. "*dirigere* apud Plautum invenitur pro discidere," Fest. p. 53; v. Comment. in h. l.

dīr-imo, ēmi, emptum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; emo (v. emere)] (*To take apart;* hence) *To part, separate, divide* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: dirimi corpus distrahive, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: illos (*sc.* nautas) dirimentes terga profundi, Stat. Th. 5, 482. — **B.** With *ab*: Tiberis Veientem agrum a Crustumiis dirimens, Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 54. — **C.** With *Abl.*: castris Ilerdam, Luc. 4, 33: sontes justis, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 477: mari gens dirempta, Pl. Pan. 32: oppida unius diei itinere, Pl. Ep. 6, 8, 2: quo (*sc.* spatio) adversarii dirimebantur, Frontin. Strat. 2, 2, 8. — **D.** *Abs.*: dirimente amne, Liv. 42, 39.

II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To break off, interrupt, to disturb, put off, delay* (the figure taken from combatants who are parted asunder; cf. dirimere infestas acies, dirimere iras, Liv. 1, 13): (class., and very freq.): prœlium nox, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 99; so, prœlium, Cæs. B. C. 1, 40 *fin.*; Sall. J. 60 *fin.*; Liv. 37, 32; Frontin. Strat. 2, 10, 1; Virg. Æ. 5, 467; cf. Pl. Ep. 4, 9, 9: pugnam, Liv. 27, 13: bellum, id. 27, 30; id. 40, 52; Virg. Æ. 12, 79: certamina, Ov. M. 5, 314.

2. Esp.: **a.** Of a connection, *etc.*, whether public or private: *To forcibly separate, dissolve, break off:* conjunctionem civium, C. Off. 3, 5, 23: societatem, id. Sull. 2, 6; Liv. 8, 23: nuptias, Suet. Cæs. 43: affinitatem, Tac. A. 12, 4: amicitias, id. ib. 6, 29; cf. C. Læl. 10, 34: caritatem, id. ib. 8, 27: pacem, Liv. 9, 8; Quint. 2, 16, 7: connubium, id. 4, 6. — **b.** Of a conversation, deliberation, *etc.*: *To interrupt, disturb, break up, put an end to:* (a) In *simple constr.*: colloquium, Cæs. B. G. 1, 46: sermonem, C. Rep. 1, 11, 17: concilia populi, Liv. 1, 36 *ad fin.*: comitia, id. 40, 59. — (b) *Abs.*: actum est eo die nihil: nox diremit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2.

B. *To adjust, compose, settle, put an end or stop to:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: controversiam, C. Off. 3, 33, 119: seditionem, Frontin. Strat. 1, 8, 6: litem, Ov. M. 1, 21. — **2.** With *Abl.*: rem arbitrio, id. F. 6, 98.

C. *To destroy, frustrate, bring to nought:* Lucr. 1, 115: auspicium dirimere, Liv. 8, 23 *ad fin.*: rem susceptam, C. Leg. 2, 12, 31: dirimere tempus et proferre diem, id. de Div. 1, 39, 85: ea res consilium diremit, Sall. C. 18 *fin.*

dī-rĭpio, rŭi, reptum, rĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; rapio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To tear asunder, tear in pieces* (class., but rare): **1.** In *simple constr.*: Pentheum diripuisse aiunt Bacchas, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 1: Hippolytum (equi), Ov. A. A. 1, 338; id. F. 5, 310: nec opinantes (leæ), Lucr. 5, 1319: viscera nostra (feræ), Ov. H. 11, 118: venti diripiunt fretum, Stat. Th. 5, 367. — **2.** With *Abl.*: membra manibus nefandis, Ov. M. 3, 731: artûs unguibus, id. Ib. 601.

B. Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To lay waste, ravage, spoil, plunder:* **1.** Of an enemy's territory, possessions, *etc.* (so, most freq.): **a.** In *simple constr.*: bona alicujus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 3; so, id. ib. 7, 42; id. ib. 7, 43: magnum numerum frumenti commeatûsque, id. ib. 7, 38: impedimenta, id. ib. 2, 17: prædas bellicas, Sall. J. 41, 7: oppidum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 21; id. ib. 3, 80 *fin.*: urbes, Liv. 37, 32 *fin.*: tecta, id. 5, 41: civitates, Cæs. B. C. 3, 31 *fin.*: provincias, C. Manil. 19, 57: patriam, id. Att. 8, 2, 3. — **b.** With *Abl.*: naves more prædonum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 112. — **c.** With *Adv.*: templa hostiliter, id. 37, 21; cf. id. 2, 14; and Suet. Cæs. 54. — **2.** Of persons: Eburones, Cæs. B. G. 6, 34: Lusitanos, Nep. Cato 6, 4: seu se ab hostibus diripi patiatur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 8: si imperata non facerent ad nutum, e vestigio diriperentur, Cæs. B. C. 2, 12.

II. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **A.** Of mental feelings: *To tear in pieces, to excessively harass:* differor, distrahor, diripior; ita nubilam mentem Animi habeo, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5.

B. Of disposition: *To remove, eradicate:* ut speraverit et tyranno et Phalari vesanæ mentis feritatem a se diripi posse, Val. Max. 3, 3, 2 *ext.*

C. *To struggle, strive, contend for, dispute for the possession of:* **1.** Of things (post-Aug.): talos jecit in medium, quos pueri diripere cœperant, Quint. 6, 1, 47: editum librum, *to buy up rapidly*, Suet. Vit. Pers. *ad fin.* — **2.** Of persons: **a.** In *simple constr.*: Timagenem, Sen. de Ira, 3, 23: Homerum (urbes), Stat. S. 5, 3, 131. — **b.** With *Abl.*: matrem avidis complexibus ambo, Stat. Th. 5, 722: diripitur ille toto foro patronus, Sen. Brev. Vit. 7. — **c.** With *per*: te potentiores per convivia, Mart. 7, 76.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To snatch up eagerly:* amnis diripitur, Stat. Th. 4, 817. — **B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To destroy, rob:* Harpyiæ diripiunt dapes, Virg. Æ. 3, 227: supellectilem, Suet. Ner. 11.

dīrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dirus] (rare, but class.) *Fearfulness,* viz.: **A.** Of fate: *Fatal mischief, misfortune:* **1.** *Abs.*: si qua invecta diritas casu foret, C. poet. Tusc. 3, 14. — **2.** With *Gen.*: totius diei, Suet. Ner. 8; Gell. 4, 9, 10. — **B.** Of character: *Fierceness, cruelty:* **1.** *Abs.*: omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, C. Vatin. 3 *fin.*: quanta in altero diritas, in altero comitas! id. Sen. 18 *ad fin.* — **2.** With *Gen.*: morum, Suet. Tib. 21.

dī-rumpo (**disr-**), rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; rumpo] **I.** Prop.: *To break* or *dash to pieces; to break, burst asunder* (class.): **A.** With *Abl.*: tabulâ caput, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 37. — **B.** In *simple constr.*: ne medius disrumpar miser, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 7: quum se in nubem induerint (venti), ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem cœperint dividere atque disrumpere, C. de Div. 2, 19, 44: imagines, Tac. H. 1, 55: homo diruptus, *i. e. that has a rupture* (together with dirutus), C. Phil. 13, 12, 26. — Sensu obsceno: Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 11; App. M. 7 and 9.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To sever, break off, break up:* amicitias exorsâ aliquâ offensione dirumpimus, C. Læl. 22, 85: humani generis societatem, id. Off. 3, 5, 21.

B. Esp.: **1.** *Abs.*: From a figure borrowed from a game in which two persons tugged at the ends of a rope until it broke in two, or one of them fell to the ground: *To destroy* or *break apart;* i. e. *to part with the recollection of, to forget:* pater harum idem huic patruus adolescentulo est. Jamne hoc tenetis? si tenetis dicite, Cave dirumpatis, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 117; v. Scalig. et Gronov. ad h. l.

2. In colloquial lang., like our *To burst* with envy, *etc.*: **a.** *Pass.*: C. Att. 4, 16, 10; cf., infinito fratris tui plausu dirumpitur, id. Fam. 12, 2, 2: dirumpor dolore, id. Att. 7, 12, 3; cf., risu, App. M. 3 *init.* — **b.** Once *Act.*: dirupi me pœne in judicio Galli Caninii, familiaris tui, C. Fam. 7, 1, 4.

‡ **dīrunciunt,** depurgant, Fest. p. 53; cf. Comm. p. 400 (prps. we should read DERUNCINANT; v. deruncino).

dī-rŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; ruo, *no.* II.] 3. *v. a.* (*To separate by dashing down;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To overthrow, demolish, destroy* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: maceriam, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 10: urbem, C. Inv. 1, 40, 73; Suet. Cæs. 54; Ov. M. 12, 551: oppida, Hirt. B. Afr. 20 *fin.*: casas, id. B. Hisp. 16: muros, Nep. Con. 4 *fin.*: templa, Suet. Cal. 60: arcum circi, id. Ner. 25: monumentum, id. Dom. 8; Hor. Od. 3, 30, 4: fores (via), Prop. 4, 9, 14: arbusta, Virg. Æ. 10, 363: regna Priami, Prop. 2, 28, 54; cf. id. 4, 1, 113: nova diruunt, alia ædificant, Sall. C. 20, 12. — Hyperbol.: cælum diruere, Hirt. B. Hisp. 42 *fin.* — **B.** *Abs.*: diruit, ædificat, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To drive asunder, to scatter:* agmina vasto impetu, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 30. — **B.** *To abolish:* omnia Bacchanalia, Liv. 39, 18.

III. Fig.: **A.** Milit. *t. t.*: ære dirutus *ruined in pay,* i. e. *that has forfeited his pay;* said of a soldier whose pay was stopped as a punishment, Var. ap. Non. 532, 4 *sq.*; cf. Fest. p. 53; C. 2 Verr. 5, 13, 33 Zumpt. — **B.** without ære, of a bankrupt: homo diruptus dirutusque, *both ruptured and bankrupt,* C. Phil. 13, 12, 26.

dīruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dirumpo] *A tearing asunder, tearing to pieces:* magnorum corporum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 15.

dīruptus, a, um, *P.* of dirumpo.

dīrus, a, um, *adj.* [prps. akin to δείδω, to fear] (*Fearful, awful;* viz.) **I.** *t. t.* in augury: *Ill-omened, ominous, boding, portentous:* "Sabini et Umbri quæ nos mala, *dira* appellant," Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 235: "*dirus* θεοχόλωτος, ἐπάρατος," Gloss. Labb.; cf., "*dirus* dei irâ natus," Paul. ex Fest. p. 69 Müll.: QVÆ AVGVR INIVSTA, NEFASTA VITIOSA DIRA DEFIXERIT, IRRITA INFECTAQVE SVNTO, C. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*; cf. id. de Div. 1, 16: bubo, dirum mortalibus omen, Ov. M. 5, 550: omen, Tac. H. 3, 56; Suet. Aug. 92; Tib. 1, 3, 17: aves, Tac. A. 12, 43; Suet. Claud. 22: alites, Pl. 18, 1, 1: somnia, Val. Fl. 3, 59: tempus, C. poet. de Div. 1, 11, 18: exsecrationes, Liv. 40, 56; id. 28, 22: Suet. Claud. 12; cf., deprecationes, Pl. 28, 2, 4, § 19: detestatio, Hor. Epod. 5, 89: ritus sacrorum, Tac. A. 16, 8: religio, Virg. Æ. 8, 350: — *Comp.*: tristissima exta sine capite fuerunt, quibus nihil videtur esse dirius, C. de Div. 2, 15, 36: — As *Subst.*: **A. dīræ,** ārum, *f.* (*sc.* res), *Ill-boding things, portents, unlucky signs:* C. de Div. 1, 16, 29: dirarum obnunciatio, id. ib.; so, Pl. 28, 2, 4 and 5. — **B. dīræ,** ārum, *f.* (*sc.* res) *Imprecations, curses:* meditatas compositasque diras imprecari, Tac. A. 6, 24: Saguntinorum diræ, Flor. 2, 6, 8; cf. id. 3, 11, 3; Just. 14, 4, 13: diris agere aliquem, Hor. Epod. 5, 89: nostras nequeat præcurrere diras, Val. Fl. 1, 804: tunc tibi, lena, precor diras, Tib. 2, 6, 53 Heyne. — **C. Dīræ,** ārum, *f.* (*sc.* deæ) *The dreadful goddesses;* i. e. *the Furies:* Virg. Æ. 12, 845 *sq.*; id. ib. 4, 473; Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 21; called also Diræ deæ and Diræ sorores, Virg. Æ. 7, 324 and 454. — **D. dīra,** ōrum, *n. Curses, imprecations:* tu me mihi dira precari Cogis, Tib. 2, 6, 17.

II. *Dreadful, horrible, terrible, abominable, detestable* (so almost exclusively poet.; a very favourite expression with the Aug. poets; in the Ciceron. age not at all; but cf. diritas, *no.* B.): **A.** Of persons or living things: Dea, *t. e. Circe,* Ov. M. 14, 278: Ulixes, Virg. Æ. 2, 261; 762: Hannibal, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 2; id. ib. 3, 6, 36 (cited in Quint. 8, 2, 9): Afer, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 42: Amulius, Ov. F. 4, 63: noverca, id. H. 12, 188: pellex, id. ib. 5, 60: hydra, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 10: serpens, Ov. M. 2, 651: victima, id. A. A. 1, 334. — *Sup.*: senex dirissimus, Var. poet. ap. Non. 100, 30. — **B.** Of inanimate and abstract things: **1.** *Abs.*: regio, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 5: facies, id. F. 1, 553: dapes, id. ib. 6, 663: venena, Hor. Epod. 5, 61; id. S. 1, 9, 31: Asphaltites lacus, Pl. 5, 15, 15: ac pestifer scopulus, id. 4, 11, 18: bellum, Virg. Æ. 11, 217: nefas, id. ib. 4, 563: sollicitudines, Hor. Epod. 13, 10: amores, Ov. M. 10, 426: superbia, id. ib. 3, 354: quies, Tac. A. 1, 65. — **2.** With *Abl.*: sinus vadoso mari, Pl. 5, 4, 4. — **3.** Poet., answering to Gr. δεινός: With *Inf.*: dira portas quassare trabs, Ov. M. 15, 284.

‡ **dīrŭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [diruo] *A destruction:* Inscr. Grut. 3, 9.

dīrūtus, a, um, *P.* of diruo.

1. dis, ditis, *adj. Rich:* v. dives.

2. Dis, ĭtis (*Nom.* Ditis, Petr. poet. 120, 76; Quint. 1, 6, 34; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 273; the *Nom.* Dis appears not to occur in the poets), *m.* [akin to dius, divus, deus] Orig. denoting *Godhead, deity,* in general, and of *Jupiter* in partic.; cf. the lengthened forms Diespiter and Diovis = Juppiter; afterwards exclusively as the designation of *The god of the infernal regions,* the Greek *Pluto,* connected with pater, Var. L. L. 5, 10, 20; Cic. N. D. 2, 26; Tac. H. 4, 84 *fin.*; Suet. Oth. 8; Petr. l. l.; Inscr. Orell., *nos.* 1465-1470 and 4967; —

without rater, Virg. G. 4, 519; id. Æ. 4, 702; id. ib. 5, 731; id. ib. 6, 127; Ov. M. 4, 438; 511; id. ib. 5, 384 *sq.*; id. ib. 15, 535; id. P. 4, 449.

3. **dis** [akin to Sanscr. dvis, Gr. *δίς, δίς, twice*] **I.** An inseparable particle, occurs before vowels only in dishasco, and there it is unchanged; it is changed into *dir* before *ens* and *habeo*: dirimo, diribeo; before consonants it either remains unaltered,—as before *c, p, q, t*, and before *s* with a follg. vowel: discedo, dispar, disquiro, disto, dissentio (except dissertus for dissertus, **v.** h. v.);—or assimilates its *s* to the follg. consonant; so, only before *f*: differo;—or else it rejects the *s* and lengthens its vowel: dibato, diduco, digero, dilabor, dimoveo, dinumero, diripio, discindo, divello. Before *j* it varies between the forms dis and di: disjicio, disjungo, along with dijugo and dijudico, besides which, in the MSS., both forms are not unfrequently found in the same word. Cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 546 *sq.*

II. Signif.: **A.** From the idea of division (in two): **1.** Prop.: **a.** Of the separation of a whole into parts: *Apart, asunder, in pieces*: diffindo, diffringo, diminuo, dirumpo, discindo.—**b.** Of separation from a person, place, *etc.*: *Away, off, in another direction*: digredior, discedo, dispesco.—**2.** Fig.: Of mental separation or distinction: *From, apart from* other objects; and so *between* them: dignosco, dijudico, disquiro. —**3.** Meton.: **a.** In space: (α) Gen.: *In different directions, in several* or *various directions, on different sides, hither and thither*: (aa) With the idea of dispersion: dispergo, dispello, dissero, diffamo.—(ββ) Without the idea of dispersion: II. distinguo, dimetior.—(b) Esp.: (aa) Of the limbs of the body: *Out*, i. e. *towards different sides*: discumbo, divarico, divexus.—(ββ) *Asunder, apart*: distendo, distermino, dissideo; L. distineo.—(γγ) Sta. of the sight: *Through*: II. dispicio.—**b.** Of computation: *Severally, one after another*; and so, in pregnant force, *up*: dinumero, disputo.—**c.** Of taking from a number or quantity: *From, out of*: dispendo, dispenso, diligo.—**d.** Of *an opposite* or *contrary state*: (α) To words compounded with *con* and the same root: diffido, discolor, dispar, *etc.*, *opp. to* confido, concolor, compar, *etc.*—(β) To words not so compounded: dissuadeo, discingo, discalceatus.—Hence, **e.** *Of direct negation*: difficilis, dissimilis.

B. From the idea of increase (more than one): **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *Much, very, greatly*: discupio, disperno, dirigeo, dimico, discrucio.—**b.** Esp.: Of the *strengthening* of the simple form: diluceo, disserено.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *Completely, quite, entirely*: disperdo, dispereo, dirigo.—**b.** Of persons: *To*, or *among, several people*: distribuo, diverbium.

dis-calcĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (β); calceo] *Unshod, barefooted*: Suet. Ner. 51.

dis-capēdino, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; capedo] (*To take apart*; hence): Of the hands: *To hold apart*: manūs, App. Flor. 3, p. 141.

dis-carĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (β); carrus, dropping one *r*] *To unload from a waggon*: discaricantes quæ tulerant, laxati pergunt itinera, Venant. Vit. S. Medard. 7.

dis-cāvĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; caveo] *To be very much on one's guard against, to beware of*: malo, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 24.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre (*Perf. sync.* discesti, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 3), 3. *v. n.* [dis; cedo] **I.** (acc. to dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; cedo, *no.* I. A. 2.) (*To go apart*; hence): **A.** *To part asunder, divide, separate* (class.): **1.** Prop.: **a.** *Abs.*: cælum discessisse visum est, C. de Div. 1, 43, 97; cf. id. ib. 1, 44, 99; Virg. Æ. 9, 20: ut sodalitates decuriatique discederent, SC. ap. Cic. Q. Tr. 2, 3, 5.—**b.** With *Abl.*: quum terra discessisset magnis imbribus, C. Off. 3, 5, 38: sulcus vomere, Luc. 6, 382.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: in duas partes, Sall. J. 13, 1: in partes, Tac. A. 1, 49: in manipulos, id. ib. 1, 34. —**2.** Fig.: in duo genera, Quint. 3, 6, 86: quæ (*sc.* divisio) in tres partes et ipsa discedit, id. 12, 10, 58.

B. *To go* or *part from* connection with a person; *to leave, abandon, quit, desert, forsake* (class.): With *ab*: uxor a Dolabellâ discessit, Cod. ap. C. Fam. 8, 6, 2: ab amicis in republicâ peccantibus, C. Læl. 12, 42: ab amicis, id. ib. 20, 75: a nobis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 60: milites in itinere ab eo discedunt, id. ib. 1, 12: a Perseo, Liv. 43, 6.

II. (acc. to dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; cedo, *no.* I. A. 2. a.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go away* or *depart from* a place or person; *to leave* (class.): **a.** With *ab*: quum discesti ab hero, atque abisti ad forum, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 3: quod legati eorum paullo ante a Cæsare discesserant, Cæs. B. G. 4, 12: ab suis, id. ib. 5, 3: ab exercitu, id. ib. 7, 9: a senis latere nunquam, C. Læl. 1, 1: a vallo, Cæs. B. C. 3, 37: ab loco, id. ib. 5, 34: a litore, id. ib. 5, 8 *fin.*: ab argento digitum, C. 2 Verr. 4, 15, 33.—**b.** With *ex*: non modo illum e Galliâ non discessisse, sed ne a Mutinâ quidem recessisse, C. Phil. 8, 7, 21: ex concione, Cæs. B. C. 2, 33: e medio, Suet. Cæs. 1: e patriâ, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 85.—**c.** With *de*: de foro, quum jam adespераsceret, C. 2 Verr. 4, 65 *fin.*—**d.** With *Abl.*: templo, Ov. M. 1, 381: finibus Ausoniæ, id. Tr. 1, 3, 5: lecto, id. H. 1, 81.—**e.** *Abs.*: ille discessit, ego somno solutus sum, C. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.*; Cæs. B. G. 1, 39; id. ib. 4, 15; id. B. C. 1, 22 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 14; Hor. S. 1, 9, 8.—**f.** *Impers. Pass.*: ab concilio disceditur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 2 *fin.*: de colloquio discessum, Liv. 32, 40: magnâ spe et lætitiâ omnium discessum est, Cæs. B. C. 3, 87 *fin.*: fugæ specie discessum, Tac. A. 6, 44.—**g.** With *Supine in* um: cubitum, C. Rep. 6, 10, 10.

2. Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** *To march off, march away, decamp*: (α) With *ab*: discessit a Brundisio obsessionemque nostrorum omisit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 24: ab Gergoviâ, id. B. G. 7, 43: a mari Dyrrhachioque, id. B. C. 3, 44: ab Zamâ, Sall. J. 61.—(β) With *ex*: ex eâ parte vici, Cæs. B. G. 3, 2: ex hibernis, id. ib. 5, 28: ex eo loco, id. B. C. 3, 30: ex iis locis cum classe, id. ib. 3, 101 *fin.*—(γ) With *Abl. of place*: Tarracone, Cæs. B. C. 2, 21 *fin.*—(δ) *Abs.*: dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, Cæs. B. G. 5, 58; id. ib. 5, 53; id. ib. 6, 33; id. ib. 6, 35.—Particular phrases: Discedere: (α) Ab signis, *to quit the standard, leave the order of battle*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 16: id. ib. 5, 33 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 44; Liv. 25, 20; cf. ab ordinibus signisque, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 3.—(β) Ab armis, *to lay down one's arms*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 41; id. B. C. 1, 9; Sall. C. 34, 1; C. Phil. 8, 11, 33; Liv. 9, 14.

b. *To get away, come off* in any manner from the battle (victorious, conquered, wounded, *etc.*); and sts. simply *to become, to be*, etc.: (α) With *word denoting manner*, etc.: superiores, Cæs. B. C. 1, 47: superior, Sall. C. 59, 4: victor, Cæs. B. C. 3, 47: victus, Sall. C. 49, 2 Krits.: graviter vulneratus, id. ib. 61, 7: sine detrimento, Cæs. B. C. 3, 46.—(b) With *ab*: victor ab hoste: Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 37.—(c) With *Abl.*: ut æquo prœlio discederetur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 112: æquâ mann, Sall. C. 59, 4: æquo Marte cum Volscis, Liv. 2, 40.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To depart, deviate, swerve from*; *to leave, forsake, give up* any thing, esp. an action: With *ab*: nihil a statu naturæ discedere, nihil a dignitate sapientis, C. Off. 1, 20, 67: a fide justitiâque, id. ib. 3, 20, 79: longe ab consuetudine meâ et cautione ac diligentiâ, id. Font. 1, 2: a constantiâ atque a mente, atque a se ipse, id. de Div. 2, 55, 114: a se, id. Brut. 79, 273; id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: a reâ conscientiâ, Att. ap. C. Att. 13, 20: a suâ sententiâ, Cæs. B. C. 1, 2: ab officio, id. B. G. 1, 40: ab oppugnatione castrorum, id. B. C. 2, 31: a judiciisque causisque, C. de Or. 2, 53, 144: a literis, id. Fam. 9, 26: ab illâ acerrimâ contentione, id. Or. 31: ab illâ cavillatione, Quint. 12, 2, 14: a susceptâ semel persuasione, id. 12, 2, 26.

2. *To pass away, to vanish, to cease* (rare): **a.** With *ab*: modo audivi, quartanam a te discessisse, *had left you*, C. Att. 8, 6, 4.—**b.** With *ex*: ex animo memoria alicujus, C. Rep. 6, 9, 9.—**c.** With *Dat.*: hostibus spes potiundi oppidi discessit, Cæs. B. G. 2, 7 Herz.—**d.** With *Adv. of time*: ubi hæ sollicitudines discessere, Liv. 4, 52.

3. Discedere ab aliquo, in Cicero's letters a few times, in the sense of *To depart from considering, to leave out of consideration*, i. e. *to except*: quum a vobis meæ salutis auctoribus discesserim, neminem esse, cujus officiis me tam esse devinctum confitear, *if I except you, you excepted*, C. Fam. 1, 9, 18 Manut.: ut quum ab illo discesserint, me habeant proximum, id. ib. 6, 12, 2: amoris erga me, quum a fraterno amore domesticoque discessi, tibi primas defero, id. Att. 1, 17, 5.

4. *To come off, get away*, esp. in law matters: **a.** With *word denoting manner*, etc.: superior, C. Cæcin. 1, 2: liberatus, Nep. Phoc. 2, 3: omnium judicio probatus, C. Brut. 64, 229: tanta injuria impunita, id. 2 Verr. 4, 30, 68: nihilo firmior, id. Fin. 4, 19, 52: non male, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 70: pulchre, et probe, et præter spem, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 58: aut cum summâ gloriâ aut sine molestiâ, C. Att. 2, 21, 6.—**b.** With *ab*: a judicio capitis maximâ gloriâ, Nep. Epam. 8, 5: ita tum discedo ab illo, ut qui, *etc.*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 121.—**c.** With *Abl.*: Nep. Epam. 8, 5; cf. preceding no. b.—**d.** With *ne c. Subj.*: si possum discedere, ne causa optima in senatu pereat, C. Att. 2, 16, 4.

III. (acc. to dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; cedo, *no.* I. A. 2. b.): **A.** Prop.: *To go away to* a place, *etc.*: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: in silvas, Cæs. B. G. 5, 39: ex fugâ in civitates, id. ib. 7, 88: in castra, id. B. C. 1, 83: in proximos colles, Sall. J. 54, 10: in loca occulta, id. ib. 56, 3.—**2.** With *ad*: ad urbem, Virg. Æ. 12, 184.—**3.** With *Acc. of place*: Capreas, Tac. A. 6, 20: domum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 13: domos suas, Nep. Them. 4, 2.—**4.** With *ex*: ex castris domum, Cæs. B. G. 5, 7.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** Polit. *t. t.*: Discedere in alicujus sententiam, *To pass* or *go over to one's opinion*: Sall. C. 55, 1; Liv. 3, 41; id. 28, 45.—**2.** Discedere in alia, *To go to other matters*: C. Fam. 10, 12, 3.—**3.** *To have recourse* or *resort to*: quo, nisi pene in ipso urbis incendio nunquam ante discessum est, Cæs. B. C. 1, 5.—**4.** *To betake one's self to*: hanc in opinionem discessi, C. Fam. 6, 14, 2.

☞ Once in the *Part. perf.*: custodibus discessis, Cœl. ap. Prisc. p. 869 P.

discens, entis, *P.* of disco.—As *Subst.*: **A.** Gen.: *A pupil, learner*: cædi discentes, quanquam receptum sit, minime velim, Quint. 1, 3, 14: nec unquam de mercedibus pactus, eoque plura ex liberalitate discentium consecutus, Suet. Gramm. 7.—**B.** Esp.: Of *a cook's apprentice*: Inscr. Murat. 940, 3.

discentia, æ, *f.* [disco] *A learning* (late Lat.): Tert. Anim. 23 and 24.

disceptātio, ōnis, *f.* [discepto] **A.** (acc. to discepto, *no.* I.): *A decision, judicial award, judgment* (very rare): arbitrorum (with publica judicia), Quint. 11, 1, 43: prætoria, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 24.

B. (acc. to discepto, *no.* II.): *A disputation, debate, discussion, disquisition* (good prose in sing. and plur.): **1.** *Abs.*: cum quibus omnis fere nobis disceptatio contentioque est, C. de Div. 2, 72, 150: non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio, Liv. 38, 32; cf. C. Off. 1, 11, 34 Beier: id. ib. 19, 64; id. Agr. 2, 21, 57; id. Deiot. 2, 5; Liv. 27, 5; id. 32, 40; id. 34, 62; id. 37, 56; id. 41, 23; Quint. 3, 11, 11; id. 7, 5, 5; id. 12, 8, 10.—**2.** With *Gen.*: lator ipse legis, quum esset controversia nulla facti, juris tamen disceptationem esse voluit, C. Mil. 9, 23: juris, Quint. 3, 6, 82: forenses judiciorum aut deliberationum, C. de Or. 1, 6, 22: judiciorum, Quint. 2, 4, 24: judicationum, id. 3, 11, 19: verborum (*opp.* directa denunciatio belli), Liv. 21, 19.

disceptātĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [disceptatio] *A short debate or discussion:* ad colligendas hujuscemodi memoriarum disceptatiunculas, Gell. præf. 23.

disceptātor, ōris, *m.* [discepto, *no.* I.] *An umpire, arbitrator, judge:* "*disceptator* id est rei sententiæque moderator," C. Part. Or. 3, 10: IVRIS DISCEPTATOR, QVI PRIVATA IVDICET IVDICATVRIVE IVBEAT, PRÆTOR ESTO, id. Leg. 3, 3, 8: nec vero quisquam privatus erat disceptator aut arbiter litis, id. Rep. 5, 2, 3; Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 16; C. Fl. 38, 97; id. Agr. 1, 7 *fin.*; id. Fam. 13, 26, 2; Cæs. B. G. 7, 37 Oud. *N. cr.*; Liv. 1, 50; id. 8, 23; id. 35, 45; id. 42, 42; Asin. Pollio ap. Quint. 9, 4, 132; id. 11, 1, 44.

disceptātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [discepto] *A female umpire, arbitrator, judge* (very rare): Dialectica veri et falsi quasi disceptatrix et judex, C. Ac. 2, 28, 91; Lampr. Commod. 5.

dis-cepto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [dis; capto] **I.**: **A.** (acc. to dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.) (*To seize hold of and separate;* hence) *To decide, determine,* etc.: **A.** *Act.*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: bella disceptando (*sc.* fetiales), *i. e. decide between peace and war,* C. Leg. 2, 9, 9: jus dicebat, disceptabatque controversias, Liv. 41, 20.—**b.** With *inter:* controversias inter se jure ac judicio, Liv. 38, 38.—**c.** With *Abl.*: Liv. 34, 38; cf. preceding *no.* b.—**d.** With *Adv.*: res juste sapienterque disceptare, C. Mil. 9, 23.—**2.** Fig.: quum Academici eorum controversias disceptarent, C. Tusc. 4, 3, 6 Kuhn.—**B.** *Neut.*: **1.** With *inter:* inter amicos, Pl. Ep. 7, 15, 2.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: in re præsenti, Liv. 34, 62.

II. (acc. to dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.) (*To seize hold of greatly, eagerly;* hence) *To contend, debate, dispute,* etc.: *Neut.*: **A.** Of persons: **1.** With *de:* de controversiis jure apud se potius, quam inter se armis disceptare, Cæs. B. G. 3, 107 *fin.*: de controversiis suis jure potius quam bello, Sall. J. 21 *fin.*: non de aliquo crimine sed de publico jure, C. Balb. 28, 64: de fœderum jure verbis, Liv. 21, 19: de jure vectigalium, id. 34, 62.—**2.** With *Gen.*: damni (=de actione damni), Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 28, § 12.—**3.** *Impersonal Pass.*: si coram de omnibus conditionibus disceptetur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 24: quorum de re disceptatur, C. de Or. 2, 43, 183: cum legatis regis disceptari cœptum, Liv. 34, 62.—**4.** With *Abl.*: jure, Hirt. B. G. 8, 55: armis, Tac. A. 2, 65.—**5.** With *cum:* cum palæstritis æquo jure, C. 2 Verr. 2, 15, 38.—**6.** With *inter:* de cunctis negotiis inter se, Sall. J. 11, 2.—**7.** With *coram:* ut coram imperatore, sicut inter Marcellum Siculosque disceptatum fuerat, disceptaretur, Liv. 26, 33.—**8.** With *apud:* apud consulem, Liv. 38, 35.—**B.** Of things: in uno prœlio omnis fortuna reipublicæ disceptat, *i. e. depends, is at stake,* C. Fam. 10, 10, 1.

discernens, entis, *P.* of discerno.

discernenter, *adv.* [discernens] *With a distinction, in a distinguishing manner:* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, § 81.

discernĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [discerno, *no.* II. B.] *That may be distinguished, discernible:* similitudo, Aug. Enchir. 90.

discernĭculum, i, *n.* [discerno] **A.** (acc. to discerno, *no.* I.): (*That which serves for separating;* hence) *A bodkin in a woman's head-dress, which parted the hair; a hair-bodkin:* Lucil. ap. Non. 35, 31; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 29, 36.—**B.** (acc. to discerno, *no.* II.): *A difference:* coloris, Gell. 17, 15, 4.

discerno, crēvi, crētum, cernĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; cerno] **I.** Prop.: *To separate, set apart:* **A.** *Verb. fin.*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: equus, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 10: ordines, Liv. 34, 54: neque mons erat, qui finis eorum discerneret, *to mark off* or *out,* Sall. J. 79, 3; cf., also, Pl. 13, 4, 7, § 33.—**2.** With *ab:* Lusitaniam a Bætică, Pl. 4, 21, 35, § 116.—**3.** With *Abl.*: telas auro, Virg. Æ. 4, 264; so, id. ib. 11, 75.—**4.** With *Adv.*: hæc ipsa fortuna huc illucve discernit, *divides, distributes,* Cels. 7, 3.—**B.** *Part. Perf. Pass.*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: discreta divisaque tellus, Lucr. 5, 1440: discretas insula rumpit aquas, Ov. F. 2, 194: sedes piorum, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 23.—**2.** With *ab:* Peræa a ceteris Judæis, Pl. 5, 14, 15, § 70.—**3.** With *Abl.*: Philippus mari tantum Ionio, Liv. 23, 33: duæ urbes magno inter se spatio, id. 27, 39: sol tanto intervallo, Pl. 2, 11, 8, § 50: uxor velo, Pl. Ep. 4, 19, 3: ager saxo, Stat. Th. 5, 559.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: septem discretus in ostia Nilus, Ov. M. 5, 324: in partes, Quint. 7, 1, 1 (for which septem *digestum* in cornua Nilum, id. ib. 9, 774); cf. Quint. 7, 1, 1.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of abstract things: *To separate:* quæ (voluptas et sordes), quum sint turpissima discreta ac separata, turpius junguntur, Pl. Ep. 2, 6 *fin.*

B. *To separate* things according to their different qualities, *etc., i. e. to distinguish, discern* (so, very freq. and class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: albaet atra, C. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: et dispicere insidiatorem et petitum insidiis, Liv. 40, 10: jus et injuriam, Tac. A. 2, 65: probanda atque improbanda, Quint. 2, 2, 11: suos, Cæs. B. G. 7, 75: hoc quidem discernere modici judicii est, Quint. 8, 3, 11.—**2.** With *Abl.*: **a.** Of manner, *etc.*: fas atque nefas eiusdem fine libidinum Discernunt avidi, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 11: piceam visu, Pl. 16, 10, 18: decuriæ quoque ipsæ pluribus discretæ nominibus fuere; Tribunorum æris et Selectorum et judicum, id. 33, 2, 7: temperantiam duobus modis, C. Part. Or. 22, 77.—**b.** Of place: diem noctemque cœlo, Virg. Æ. 3, 201.—**3.** With *Adv.*: necesse est discerni verba articulatim, Lucr. 4, 557.—**4.** With *ab:* quod visum erit, a falso, C. Ac. 2, 8, 25: pantheras a pardis, Pl. 8, 17, 22: (quid est) ubi discerni stultus auditor et credulus ab religioso et sapienti judice, C. Font. 10, 23.—**5.** With *Relative clause:* animus discernit, quid sit ejusdem generis, quid alterius, C. Univ. 8: pecuniæ an famæ minus parceret haud facile discerneres, Sall. C. 25, 3 Kritz. *N. cr.*; Tac. A. 5, 6; id. H. 3, 28; Suet. Cal. 25 Bremi.: nec discernatur, jussu injussu imperatoris pugnent, Liv. 8, 34.

C. Litem: *To settle, put an end to:* limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis, Virg. Æ. 12, 898: — *Plur.*: lites: ruricolûm discernere lites, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 52; cf. Virg. E. 3, 108: componere lites.

dis-cerpo, psi, ptum, pĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; carpo] **I.** Prop.: *To pluck* or *tear in pieces; to rend, to mangle* (class.; not in Cæs.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: animus nec secerni nec dividi nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, C. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: juvenem, Virg. G. 4, 522: aliquem, Liv. 1, 16; Suet. Cæs. 17; id. Cal. 2: semiustum cadaver (canes), id. Dom. 15: avem regaliolum (volucres), id. Cæs. 81: membra gruis, Hor. S. 2, 8, 86: membranam, Lucr. 4, 94.—**B.** With *Abl.*: quem incomptis unguibus bacchantes asperoque ore discerpant, C. Ac. Frgm. ap. Aug. contra Acad. 3, 7 (iv. 2, p. 471 ed. Orell.).—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: in parvas parteis aurum, Lucr. 2, 829.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To rend* or *tear asunder:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: divulsa et quasi discerpta contrectare, C. de Or. 3, 6, 24.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: rem, quæ proposita est, quasi in membra, C. Top. 5, 28.—**B.** *To tear to pieces* with words; *to revile, abuse, malign,* etc.: me infestis dictis, Cat. 66, 73.

III. Meton.: *To scatter, disperse, destroy:* quæ cuncta aërii discerpunt irrita venti, Cat. 64, 142: auræ Omnia discerpunt, Virg. Æ. 9, 313.

discerptim, *adv.* [discerpo] (*Piece by piece;* Fig.) *Separately, individually* (post-class.): si ea, quæ significantur, discerptim dicantur, Boeth. Aristot. de Interpr. p. 260 ed. pr.

discessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discedo] **A.** (acc. to discedo, *no.* I. A.): (rare) *A separation* of married persons: Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 36; of the people into parties (with seditio), Gell. 2, 12.

B. (acc. to discedo, *no.* II.): **A.** Gen.: *A going away, departure, removal* (so, very rare; cf., on the contrary, discessus): Nonanus desolatus aliorum discessione, Tac. A. 1, 30 *fin.*—**B.** Esp.: Polit. *t. t.*: *A going over* to any one in voting: senatus consultum de supplicatione per discessionem fecit, C. Phil. 3, 9, 24,; so, Tac. A. 6, 12; Suet. Tib. 31; cf. Var. ap. Gell. 14, 7, 12.—Particular phrase: Discessionem facere, *to make a division,* i. e. *to get the vote of the house by dividing it,* C. Phil. 14, 7 *fin.*; Hirt. B. G. 8, 52 *fin.* Herz.; id. ib. 8, 53; C. Sest. 34, 74; Tac. A. 3, 69 *fin.*

1. discessus, a, um, *P.* of discedo.

2. discessus, ūs, *m.* [discedo] **A.** (acc. to discedo, *no.* I.) *A going asunder, separation, opening* (rare): cœli, *i. e. lightning,* C. de Div. 2, 28, 60: est enim interitus quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptus earum partium, quæ ante interitum junctione aliquâ tenebantur, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

B. (acc. to discedo, *no.* II.): **1.** Gen.: *A going away, departure, removal* (class.): **a.** *Abs.*: ut me levârat adventus tuus, sic discessus afflixit, C. Att. 12, 50: subitus, Att. ap. id. ib. 9, 10, 6: discessu mugire boves, Virg. Æ. 8, 215: hunc tantum tibi me discessu ferre dolorem, id. ib. 6, 464.—**b.** With *Gen.*: latronis, C. Phil. 5, 11, 30: ceterorum, id. Cat. 1, 3, 7: legatorum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 5.—*Plur.*: solis accessûs discessûsque, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19.—**c.** With *ab:* ab urbe, C. Att. 8, 3, 3.—**d.** With *ex:* e vitâ, C. de Div. 1, 23, 47.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A marching away, marching off, decamping:* post discessum Belgarum, Cæs. B. G. 2, 14: de Germanorum discessu, id. ib. 4, 4; cf., also, id. ib. 4, 14; id. ib. 5, 53 *fin.*; id. ib. 7, 20; id. ib. 7, 41; Tac. A. 2, 44 Walth.; Frontin. Strat. 1, 1, 9; id. ib. 1, 5, 25.—**b.** In Cic. applied to his *banishment* from Rome: omnia, discessu meo, religionum jura polluta sunt, C. Leg. 2, 17 Goer.

† **discŏcus,** ei, *m.*=δίσκος (a quoit), *A sort of comet shaped like a quoit:* Pl. 2, 25, 22.

discĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [disco] **A.** *That must be acquired by learning* (opp. to intuitive): (Aristotelis) sententia est, virtutes non esse scientias, ut Socrates ait, neque, ut Stoici, naturaliter eas esse, sed discibiles, et per quandam boni consuetudinem hominum mentibus inseri, Boeth. Aristot. Categ. 4, p. 201.—**B.** *That may be learned, capable of being learned:* (*Comp.*): discibilior doctrina, Boeth. de Syllog. Categor. 1, 580.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

discĭdium, ĭi, *n.* [discindo] **I.** Prop.: *A tearing asunder, dividing, parting* (so repeatedly in Lucret.; elsewh. very rare): **A.** *Abs.*: partibus ejus (*sc.* corporis) discidium parere et nexûs exsolvere, Lucr. 1, 221; cf. id. 250; 453; id. 2, 119.—**B.** With *Gen.*: nubis, Lucr. 6, 293: humi, Sol. 1, 91.

II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *A separation.* Of one thing from another connected with it (whereas *dissidium* is dissension, disagreement, v. h. v., and cf. Gron. and Drak. Liv. 25, 18; Ern. Clav. Cic. s. h. v., but esp. Klotz. C. Læl. 10, 35) (very freq., and class.; not in Cæs.): corporis atque animai, Lucr. 3, 851; cf. animai, id. 3, 343; 348; 580.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of treaties: *A rending asunder, violation:* in discidio publicorum fœderum, Liv. 25, 18.—**b.** Of connections by marriage: *A breaking up, dissolving:* divortia atque affinitatum discidia, C. Clu. 67, 190.

B. Of persons: **1.** Of bodily separation: **a.** Gen.: *Separation:* valeant, qui inter nos discidium volunt, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 14; cf. id. Hec. 3, 5, 26:—*Plur.*: discidia tolerare, Sen. Const. Sap. 8, 3.—**b.** Esp.: In pregnant force: (*a*) *A state of separation, absence:* quod desiderium tui discidii ferre non posset, C. Phil. 2, 18, 45; id. Att. 4, 1 *init.*: crudelissimum discidium, id. Cœl. 13, 31.—(*b*) Of man and wife: *Divorce:* profecto in hac re nihil mali est, quod sit discidio dignum, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 16 Don.: Agrippa discidio domum imminuerat, Tac. A. 2, 86; cf. id. ib. 11, 30: impatiens discidii reduxit, Suet. Dom. 3.—**2.** Of mental separation: **a.** In feeling: *Disaffection, alienation:* movetur primo civilis discidii species, Tac. A. 14, 60.—**b.** In the studies of philosophic sects: *Separation, parting asunder,*

schism: tunc sunt partes nunc docere quod, et quâ de causâ, discidium (*sc.* veteris Academiæ et Stoicorum) factum sit, C. Ac. 1, 12, 43; cf. id. de Or. 3, 16, 61.

dis-cīdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; cædo] *To cut in pieces* (rare; prps. only in folg. passages): aliquod in multas partes ferro, Lucr. 3, 659; id. ib. 669.

discinctus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of discingo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Having large, loose, or flowing garments:* discincti Afri, Virg. Æ. 8, 724: "habitum eorum ostendit, qui usque ad talos fluebat," Serv. in h. l.; cf. below, *no.* B. 2. — **B.** Fig.: **1.** *Voluptuous, luxurious:* Natta, Pers. 3, 31: discincta in otia natus, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 41. — **2.** *Effeminate, unfit for war:* discincti Afri, Virg. Æ. 8, 724: "aut inhabiles militiæ; omnes enim, qui militant, cincti sunt: aut inefficaces; ut contra *præcinctos* strenuos dicimus," Serv. in h. l. — **3.** *Dissolute, reckless, extravagant, wasteful, prodigal:* nepos (*opp.* avarus Chremes), Hor. Epod. 1, 34: verna, Pers. 4, 22.—**4.** Of the mind or disposition: *Idling, trifling:* animo, Albin. 2, 21; cf. discingo, *no.* I. B. 1. c.—**5.** *Disengaged from serious occupations, mirthful, sportive:* ludere discincti, Hor. S. 2, 1, 73: "(*discincti*) non vestem, sed expediti majoribus negotiis et depositis seriis," Comm. Cruq. in h. l.

dī-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, scindĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; scindo] **I.** Prop.: *To tear* or *cleave asunder; to cut asunder, divide* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: salicem, Cato R. R. 40, 2: vestem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 4; cf. Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 4; Suet. Cæs. 84; id. Ner. 42; id. Vit. 17: tunicam, C. de Or. 2, 47, 195: labrum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20: artus, Virg. G. 3, 514: nubem (*vis venti*), Lucr. 6, 436: discissâ nive, *dispersed, cleared away*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 8, 2 Herz. — **B.** With *Abl.*: purpureos amictūs manu, Virg. Æ. 12, 602: maxillam ictu, Suet. Cal. 58: cotem novaculâ, C. de Div. 1, 17, 32: trabes aut saxa securibus cuneisque, Tac. H. 5, 6: cunctantem flagellis, Suet. Cal. 33.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To tear* or *rend asunder, separate, put an end to by violent means:* discissa cum corpore vis animæ, Lucr. 3, 639: tales amicitiæ sunt remissione usus eluendæ et dissuendæ magis quam discindendæ, C. Læl. 21, 76.—**B.** Of conversation, etc.: *To split up, divide:* omnis oratio aut continua est, aut inter respondentem et interrogantem discissa, Sen. Ep. 89 *med.*

dis-cingo, nxi, nctum, ngĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (*β*); cingo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To unloose* or *remove the girdle from, to ungird:* discincta tunica fugiendum est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 132.

B. Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force:* **1.** *To remove the girdle from one's self, to ungird one's self, to be without one's girdle:* **a.** For rest: (ut) neque unquam aut excalcearetur aut discingeretur, Vell. 2, 41 *fin.*—**b.** As a mark of grief, at funerals: reliquias legerunt primores equestris ordinis tunicati et discincti, Suet. Aug. 100; cf. Casaub. in h. l.—**c.** For luxury or ease (considered as a mark of effeminacy): etiam quum absentis Cæsaris partibus fungeretur, signum a discincto petebatur, Sen. Ep. 114, 6; id. ib. 114, 4: quod discinctus eras, Albin. 2, 21; cf. discinctus, *no.* II. B. 4. — **2.** *Part. Perf.*: As a military punishment: *Having taken off one's belt,* i. e. *deprived of one's sword-belt:* destrictis gladiis discinctos destituit, Liv. 27, 13: si quis cinctus inveniretur apud Daphnem, discinctus rediret, Vulcat. Gall. Avid. Cass. 6 *init.*: tunicati discinctique, Suet. Aug. 24.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To spoil, plunder:* the idea being derived from despoiling a person of the girdle, wherein he carried his money: quum tenues nuper Marius discinxerit Afros, Juv. 8, 120 (but acc. to some, *disarm, conquer*).

B. *To despoil, strip off:* With *Abl.*: peltatam Scythico discinxit Amazona bodo, Mart. 9, 104, 5.

C. *Pass. in reflexive force: To strip one's self of, to put off;* also with *Abl.*: discingitur armis, Sil. 8, 34.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **1.** *To undo,* i. e. *to lay bare, detect, discover:* discinxit ratione dolos, fraudesque resolvit, Sil. 7, 153.—**2.** *To put an end to matters of controversy, decide:* impense obsecro, ut inter Alethium et Paulum, quæ veniunt in disceptationem, discingas, Sid. Ep. 2, 7.—**3.** *To make careless, negligent, neglectful:* habuit ingenium et grande et virile, nisi illud secunda discinxissent, Sen. Ep. 92 *fin.*—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): *Pass. in reflexive force; To make one's self* or *be careless, negligent, neglectful:* mihi crede, in sinu est (Cæsar), neque ego discingor, *nor am I neglectful of him,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (supposed to be a playful allusion to the more than ordinary easy style of dress commonly adopted by Cæsar, as mentioned by Suet. Cæs. 53, "fluxior cinctura").

discĭplīna (also uncontr. DISCIPVLINA, Num. Hadr. sp. Eckh. D. N. V. 6, p. 503; the Cod. palimps. C. Rep. 2, 19, prima manu has likewise DISCIPVLINA), æ, *f.* [discipulus] **I.** Prop.: *Instruction, teaching* in the widest sense of the word (very freq., and good prose): ad aliquem disciplinæ causa concurrere (for which, shortly after, illo *discendi causa* proficisci), Cæs. B. G. 6, 13; cf. id. ib. 6, 14: alicui in disciplinam tradi, C. Div. 1, 41, 92; cf. id. 2 Verr. 1, 45 *init.*; id. Phil. 2, 2: eadem in literis ratio est reliquisque rebus, quarum est disciplina, *are the objects of instruction,* id. Div. 2, 3, 10: disciplina puerilis, id. Rep. 4, 3, 4; cf. pueritiæ disciplinæ, id. Manil. 10, 28: præstantior disciplina, id. Fam. 1, 7 *fin.*

II. Meton. (*Effectus pro causa*): **A.** Object.: All that is taught in the way of instruction in the widest sense, whether with reference to single circumstances of life, or to science, art, morals, politics, *etc.*: *Learning, knowledge, science, discipline:* **1.** Gen.: Cato R. R. 1, 4: qui hæc (*sc.* justitia, fides, æquitas, *etc.*) disciplinis informata, alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, C. Rep. 1, 2: totius familiæ præcepta et instituta et disciplina, id. 2 Verr. 3, 68 *init.*: a pueris nullo officio aut disciplina assuefacti nihil omnino contra voluntatem faciant, Cæs. B. G. 4, 1; id. B. C. 3, 10, et sæp.: cujus prima ætas dedita disciplinis fuit iisque artibus, quibus instruimur ad hunc usum forensem, C. Cœl. 30, 72: juris civilis, id. de Or. 1, 39, 18; cf. id. Mur. 10 *ad fin.*; so, dicendi, id. ib. Brut. 44, 163: musices, Quint. 1, 10, 15: omnis honesti justique, id. ib. 12, 2, 1: ruris, Col. 1, 1, 6; cf. id. Procem. § 23, et sæp.: militiæ, *art of war, tactics,* C. Manil. 10, 28; cf. bellica, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: militaris, Nep. Iphicr. 1 and 2.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Of military discipline,* Liv. 8, 7 *ad fin.*; id. 8, 32; 34; 35; Hirt. B. Alex. 65; Tac. G. 25; Suet. Cæs. 24, 65, et sæp.; cf. also, docuit, quid populi Romani disciplina atque opes possent, Cæs. B. G. 6, 1 *fin.*; coupled with usus, id. ib. 1, 40.—**b.** *Of domestic management:* domestica, Suet. Cæs. 48; cf. domus, id. Aug. 65, et sæp.—**c.** Reipublicæ, *Science of government, statesmanship,* C. de Or. 1, 34, 159; cf. id. Rep. 1, 33; id. ib. 1, 46; id. ib. 2, 38 *fin.*; id. ib. 3, 3, et al.—**d.** Disciplina philosophiæ, *Philosophical doctrines, philosophical system,* C. Ac. 2, 3; cf. id. Fin. 1, 4 *fin.*; id. N. D. 1, 7; 11; id. ib. 5, 32, 90; id. Brut. 25; id. Off. 3; id. ib. 4, 20.

B. Subject.: The result of teaching: *A custom, habit:* eademne erat hæc disciplina tibi, quum tu adolescens eras? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 17: eadem nos disciplina utimur, id. Asin. 1, 3, 49; cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59 Ruhnk.: imitatur malarum malam disciplinam, viro suo quæ interminatur, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 28; cf. limitari, Castor, potius avi mores disciplinamque debebas, C. Deiot. 10; cf. also, id. 2 Verr. 3, 68 *init.*; Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 6; cf. id. Truc. 1, 1, 30; id. ib. 1, 2, 29.

discĭplīnābĭlis, e, [disciplina] *That can be taught:* διδακτός: cujus rei aliquam disciplinabilem scientiam poterimus habere, Auct. Her. 3, 3: quid enim melius quam ut conventus multorum disciplinabilium sit adunatio voluntatum, Cassiod. Var. 4. 33.

discĭplīnāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *Relating to instruction:* principia, Boeth. Aristot. Top. 1, 1, p. 682.

discĭplīnārĭter, *adv.* [disciplinaris] *According to* or *by instruction:* in naturalibus rationaliter, in mathematicis disciplinariter, in divinis intellectualiter versari oportet, Boeth. de Trin. p. 258.

discĭplīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [disciplina] *Instructed, disciplined* (late Lat.): disciplinatior, Tert. Fug. in Persec. 1 *ad fin.*

discĭplīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Docile:* gladiator, Cato in Non. 465, 5; cf. Gell. 4, 8, 12.

discĭpŭla, æ, *f.* [discipulus] **I.** Prop.: *A female disciple* or *scholar:* Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 20; Pl. 35, 11, 40, § 147; Hor. S. 1, 10, 91. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the nightingale: Pl. 10, 29, 43.—**B.** Of Latin eloquence: Latina facundia similis Græcæ, ac prorsus ejus discipula videtur, Quint. 12, 10, 27.

discĭpŭlans, antis, *P.* of obsol. discipulo; *Making disciples* or *followers, teaching:* cinctus Apostolica disciplinante manu, Dracont. Satisf. 154.

discĭpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [discipulus] *The state of a disciple, discipleship:* Tert. Præscr. Hæret. 22; Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.

discĭpŭlus, i, *m.* [prps. for discibulus, from disco] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A learner, scholar, pupil, disciple:* Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 44 *sq.*; 56; id. ib. 3, 3, 23; C. Fam. 9, 16, 7; id. Div. 1, 3, 6; id. ib. 1, 23, 46; id. N. D. 3, 7; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3.—**B.** Fig.: Of the day: discipulus est prioris posterior dies, Publ. Syr. Sent. 168.

II. Esp.: *A learner* in a trade, profession, or art, *an apprentice:* ita me miserum et meos discipulos fustibus male contuderunt, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 4; cf., also, id. Ps. 3, 2, 76; 98; Paul. Sent. 2, 3, 3.

discissio, ōnis, *f.* [discindo] *A separation, division* (post-class.; v. the class. discidium): Aug. de Fide et Symb. 10: plebis, id. Ep. 261.

discissūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A rending asunder, a rent:* corporis, Ambros. Serm. 13.

discissus, a, um, *P.* of discindo.

dis-clūdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; claudo] (rare, but class.; obsolete in the time of Macrobius; v. Macr. S. 6, 4) (*To shut apart*; hence) **I.** (the meaning of the verb *claudo* being predominant) (post-class.): *To shut up separate, to keep separate;* orig. belonging to household lang.: dispares discludos habere pisces, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 4.

II. (the meaning of the particle *dis* being predominant): *To keep apart, to separate, divide:* **A.** Prop.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: pares cum paribus jungi res, et discludere mundum, Lucr. 5, 439: ossibus ac nervis discluso, intus adacta (vis teli), Lucr. 3, 172; cf. discludere turres (with disturbare domos), id. 6, 240: quibus (*sc.* tignis) discluso atque in contrariam partem revincto, *kept asunder, kept at the proper distance,* Cæs. B. G. 4, 17 Herz.—**2.** With *Abl.*: discludere Nerea ponto, Virg. E. 6, 35.—**3.** With *ab*: paludibus mons erat ab reliquis discluso, Var. L. L. 5, 5, 14: mons Cevenna, qui Arvernos ab Helvetiis discludit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 8.—**B.** Fig.: Of abstract objects: Plato iram et cupiditatem locis discludit: iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter præcordia locavit, C. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: quæ semotæ a mente et discluse, id. ib. 1, 33, 80: discludere morsûs roboris, *to part, to open,* Virg. Æ. 12, 782 Heyne.

disclūsio, ōnis, *f.* [discludo, *no.* II.] *A separation:* loci, App. de Deo Socr., *init.*

disclusus, a, um, *P.* of discludo.

disco, dĭdĭci, *no sup.*, discĕre (*Part. Fut.* discĭtūrum, *etc.*, App. ap. Prisc. p. 887 P.), 3. *v. a.* [dic-sco, from the root DIC, ΔΕΙΚ, Sanscr. diç; v. 2. dico] (*To be shown*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To learn, to come to know, to become acquainted with* (very common): **A.** In *simple*

constr.: literas Græcas senex didici, C. Sen. 8, 26: literas, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 22: fabularum similia, C. Rep. 1, 36, 56: artes, id. ib. 2, 21, 37: palæstram, Quint. 5, 10, 121: affectum, id. 1, 11, 2: elementa prima, Hor. S. 1, 1, 26: dulces querelas, Lucr. 5, 1383: preces, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 133: me peritus Discet Iber, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 20: Augustum Vindelici, id. ib. 4, 14, 8: jus, Quint. 12, 3, 9: tot artibus discendis, id. 12, 11, 9. — **B.** With *Inf.*: pueri qui uare discunt, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 9: rapere et clepere, C. Rep. 4, 5 (in Non. 20, 15): Latine loqui, Sall. J. 101, 6: nobis ignoscere, Quint. 11, 2, 45: assem in partes diducere, Hor. A. P. 326: bene ferre magnam fortunam, id. Od. 3, 27, 75. — **C.** With *Objective clause:* discit Litavicum ad sollicitandos Æduos profectum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 54: animadverti et didici ex tuis literis te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, ut, *etc.*, C. Fam. 3, 5: deos didici securum agere ævum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 101. — **D.** With *Oblique Interrog.*: plures discent, quemadmodum hæc fiant, quam quemadmodum his resistatur, C. Læl. 12, 41: quantum in Etruriâ belli esset, Liv. 10, 25: patriæ quid debeat, *etc.*, Hor. A. P. 312. — **E.** *Abs.*: discendi aut visendi causâ maria transmittere, C. Rep. 1, 3, 6: discendi causâ, id. ib. 1, 10, 16: id. Off. 2, 1, 4; Cæs. B. G. 6, 13 *fin.* — **F.** *Ellipt.*: discebant fidibus antiqui (*sc.* canere), C. Sen. 8, 26. — **G.** With *Prepp.*: **1.** *Apud:* literas apud aliquem, C. Fam. 9, 10, 2. — **2.** *Ab:* ab eo dialecticam, C. Ac. 2, 30, 98: artem ab aliquo, Quint. 3, 1, 10: omnes crimine ab uno, Virg. Æ. 2, 66. — **3.** *Ex:* virtutes ex me . . . Fortunam ex aliis, Virg. Æ. 12, 435. — **4.** *De:* aliquid de aliquo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31: Crassus, quod disci potuit, de jure didicit, C. de Or. 2, 33, 143. — **H.** With *Adv.*: **1.** Relative: unde jus civile discatur, C. 2 Verr. 1, 45, 115. — **2.** Demonstrative: inde vocabula prima, Lucr. 5, 1041. — **3.** Of time: disces quamdiu voles, C. Off. 1, 1, 2. — **4.** Of manner: se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, ut, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13. **II.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 159: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Virg. E. 4, 42; Pl. H. N. 16 procem.

† **discŏbŏlus,** i, *m.* = δισκοβόλος, *The thrower of the discus* or *quoit*, a famous piece of sculpture by Myron, Quint. 2, 13, 10; Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 57; also by Naucydes, Pl. ib. § 80: and a painting by Tauriscus, id. 35, 11, 40, § 144; cf. Stat. Th. 6, 646 *sq.*

discoctus, a, um, *P.* of discoquo.

† **discŏĭdes,** is, *adj.* = δισκοειδής, *Of the form of a discus, like a discus:* Theod. Prisc. 4, 2 *ad fin.*; dub.

† **di-scōlĭus,** i, *m.* [vox hybrid. δίς, scolius] *A double scolius* or *amphibrachys; a metrical foot* (⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ –), Atil. Fortunat. p. 2687 P.

dis-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* (post-class. form of the *fem.*, **discolora,** in the signif. of *no.* II. B.: lana, Prud. στεφ. 10, 302: serta, Symm. Laud. in Val. 2, 1 ed. Mai.: venustas, Mart. Cap. 4 *init.*: And once **discoloria** vestis, Petr. S. 97) [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (a); color] **I.** Prop.: *Of a different colour from* something else: With *Dat.*: neutra pars esse debet discolor lanæ (shortly before, si palatum atque lingua concolor lanæ est), Col. 7, 3, 2: (vestis) sumatur fatis discolor alba meis, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 8.

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Being of* or *having different colours, of various colours:* *Abs.*: habere arculas, ubi discolores sint ceræ, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 4; so, signa, C. 1 Verr. 13 *fin.*: miles (*black and white* in the game of draughts), Ov. Tr. 2, 477 Jahn.; cf. agmen (*of charioteers in a race*), id. Am. 3, 2, 78. — **B.** Esp.: Of that which has various colours in itself, *Party-coloured, variegated:* aves, Pl. 10, 2, 2: aura auri, Virg. Æ. 6, 204.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *Of a different complexion* or *nature from, unlike to:* With *Dat.*: matrona meretrici dispar erit atque Discolor, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4: amnis pelago, Stat. Th. 9, 338. — **B.** (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *Different, various: Abs.*: rerum discolor usus, Pers. 5, 52.

discŏlōrĭus and **discŏlōrus,** a, um, *adjj.*, v. discolor.

dis-concinnus, a, um, *adj.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a); concinnus] *Unsuitable, ill-matched:* oculos, Front. de Or. 2.

dis-condūco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. e.; conduco] *Not to be profitable* or *conducive, to be prejudicial:* huic rei, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 85.

disconveniens, *P.* of disconvenio.

dis-convĕnientĭa, æ, *f.* [disconvenio] *Want of agreement, inconsistency* (*opp.* convenientia): Tert. Testim. An. 6.

dis-convĕnĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. e.; convenio] *To disagree; to be inharmonious, inconsistent* (very rare): æstuat, et vitæ disconvenit ordine toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99: — *Impers.*: eo disconvenit inter Meque et te, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19: disconvenientes deo, Lact. de Ira D. 3.

dis-cŏŏpĕrĭo, ŭi, tum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a); cooperio] (Eccl. Lat.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To uncover altogether, to lay bare:* caput, Vulg. Lev. 21, 10: nates, id. Isai. 20, 4: humerum, id. ib. 47, 2: se, id. 2 Reg. 6, 20. — **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the face: *To unveil:* iniqui illi jusserunt ut discoopereretur, Vulg. Dan. 13, 32. — **2.** *Sensu obsceno:* Vulg. Levit. 18, 7. **II.** Fig.: *To disclose, expose:* **A.** Gen.: peccata, Vulg. Thren. 4, 22. — **B.** Esp.: Of spiritual adultery: juxta me discooperuisti, Vulg. Isai. 57, 8. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To lay bare* or *waste, to make desolate:* discooperui Esau, Vulg. Jerem. 49, 10. — **B.** Of a garment: *To remove, put on one side:* discooperies pallium, quo operitur a parte pedum, Vulg. Ruth. 3, 4; id. ib. 3, 7.

† **discŏphŏrus,** i, *m.* = δισκοφόρος, *One who carries a dish* (discus, *no.* II. B.), *a dish-bearer:* Hier. in Daniel. præf.

dis-cŏquo, xi, ctum, quĕre, 3. *v. a.* (post-Aug.) [dis; coquo] **I.** (acc. to dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.): *To boil to pieces:* nec non XXXVI. ranarum corda in olei veteris sextario sub æreo testo discoxere, ut infunderent, *etc.*, Pl. 32, 7, 26, § 81; id. 23, 6, 60, § 113; id. 22, 25, 70 *sq.*; Cels. 6, 9: mittes ranas in sportellam palmiceam et coques in oleo, donec discoquantur, ossaque pura remaneant, Pl. Valer. 3, 14. **II.** (acc. to dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To boil thoroughly:* discocta sunt ossa illius, Vulg. Ezech. 24, 5.

discordābĭlis, e, *adj.* [discordo] *Disagreeing, discordant:* Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 42.

discordĭa, æ, *f.* [discors] *Disunion, disagreement, dissension, variance, discord* (class.; not in Cæs.), **I.** Prop.: Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 66; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 71; C. Tusc. 4, 9, 21; id. Læl. 7, 24; id. Off. 1, 25, 85; id. Mur. 39, 83; Sall. C. 5, 2; id. J. 10, 6; Liv. 2, 24; id. 4, 26; Virg. E. 1, 72; id. G. 2, 496; id. Æ. 7, 545; Hor. Epod. 4, 2; id. S. 1, 4, 60; id. ib. 1, 7, 15: — *Plur.*: C. Læl. 7, 23; id. Rep. 1, 32; id. Off. 1, 25, 86; id. Fin. 1, 13, 44; id. Phil. 1, 1; id. Mur. 23, 47; id. Font. 15, 42; Suet. Cal. 26; id. Claud. 25. **II.** Fig.: Of inanimate things: principiorum, Lucr. 5, 441: rerum, id. 6, 366: ponti, Luc. 5, 646: incertæ mentis, Ov. M. 9, 630. **III.** Meton.: Personified: *The goddess of Discord,* the Gr. *Eris:* Virg. Æ. 6, 280; 8, 702 Serv.; Petr. 124, 271 *sq.*; 43, 3; Hyg. Fab. *præf.*: Discordiæ malum, *The famous apple of Eris* in the fable, *the apple of Discord,* Just. 12, 15, 11.

discordĭālis, e, *adj.* [discordia] *Causing strife* or *discord:* achates domibus, Pl. 37, 10, 54.

discordĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of discord, prone to discord* (rare): vulgus seditiosum atque discordiosum, Sall. J. 66, 2: domus, Sid. Ep. 6, 2.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

discordis, is, v. discors *ad init.*

discordĭtas, ātis, *f.* [discors] *Disunion, discord:* Pac. ap. Non. 97, 1.

discordo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To be at variance, quarrel:* **A.** Of persons: **1.** *Abs.*: cappidani discordare cœperunt, Hirt. B. Hisp. 34: discordans patria, Tac. A. 1, 9: neu (capræ) discordarent, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 7. — **2.** With *inter:* qui scis eos nunc discordare inter se? Ter. And. 3, 3, 431. — **3.** With *cum:* cum quis æternum discordant, Tac. A. 12, 28. — **B.** Of things: **1.** With *inter:* (cupiditates) intus in animis inclusæ inter se dissentire atque discordant, C. Fin. 1, 13, 44. — **2.** With *cum:* animus secum discordans, C. Fin. 1, 18, 58. — **3.** With *adversus:* membris humanis adversus ventrem discordantibus, Quint. 5, 11, 19.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of persons: **1.** In character: *To differ from, be unlike to:* With *Dat.*: scire volam, quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti Discrepet, et quantum discordet parcus avaro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 194. — **2.** In opinion: *Abs.*: *To differ, disagree:* si discordet eques, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 185. — **B.** Of inanimate things: **1.** *To be inconsistent with, to be opposed to:* With *ab:* in illo viro a se discordante fortunâ, Vell. 2, 53, 3. — **2.** *To be unsuitable* or *ill-adapted to:* With *ab:* ne ab oratione discordet vox, Quint. 11, 3, 45: a tenui sermone sublime discordat (verbum), id. 8, 3, 18.

dis-cors, cordis (*Nom. f.* **discordis,** Pomp. ap. Prisc. p. 726), *adj.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (a); cor.] **I.** Prop.: *Discordant, disagreeing, at variance; opp.* concors (class.; not in Cæs.): **A.** Of persons: **1.** *Disagreeing, at variance:* **a.** With *Abl.*: homines non contentione non ambitione discordes, C. Agr. 2, 33, 91. — **b.** With *ad:* ad alia discordes, Liv. 4, 26. — **c.** *Abs.*: in civitate discordi, Tac. H. 2, 10: vexillarii discordium legionum, id. A. 1, 38: Tanais discors, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 28. — **d.** With *cum:* civitas secum ipsa discors, Liv. 2, 23. — **e.** With *Dat.*: filius patri discors, Vell. 2, 37, 2; Tac. A. 3, 42; id. ib. 11, 6; id. ib. 14, 38.

B. Of inanimate things: *Discordant, disagreeing, inharmonious, hostile, adverse, jarring:* **1.** *Abs.*: discordia semina rerum, Ov. M. 1, 9: venti, Virg. Æ. 10, 356; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 9; id. M. 4, 621: arma, Virg. G. 2, 459; Tib. 2, 3, 37: bella, Ov. M. 9, 403: animi, Virg. Æ. 9, 688: concordia rerum, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 19: symphonia, id. A. P. 374. — **2.** With *inter:* inter se discordia membra, Lucr. 5, 892: discordia inter se responsa, Liv. 9, 3.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of persons: *Unlike, dissimilar, differing* (post-Aug.): hostes discordes moribus, linguis, Curt. 4, 13, 4.

B. Of inanimate things: *Different, varying, of another kind* or *nature:* **1.** *Abs.*: linguæ tot populorum, Pl. 3, 5, 6, § 39. — **2.** With *in c. Abl.*: mistura generum in vino, non modo in musto, discors, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 187. — **3.** With *Abl.*: æstûs tempore, non ratione, discordes, Pl. 2, 97, 99, § 218.

☞ *Comp.*, *Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

dis-crēdo, īdi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. e.; credo] *To disbelieve:* **A.** In *simple constr.*: quod discredunt inscia corda, Commod. Præf. 3. — **B.** With *Objective clause:* moveri omnia non discrederes, Jul. Val. Res. Gest. Alex. Magn. 3, 42 Mai: aut quia discredis Deum judicare defunctos, Commod. Instr. 23.

discrēpans, antis, *P.* of discrepo.

discrēpantĭa, æ, *f.* [discrepo] *Discordance, dissimilarity, discrepancy* (a Ciceron. word): **A.** With *Gen.*: rerum et verborum, C. Fin. 3, 12 *ad fin.*: scripti et voluntatis, id. Top. 25 *fin.* — **B.** *Abs.*: C. Off. 1, 31, 111.

discrēpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discrepo] *A discrepancy, dispute:* inter consules fuit, Liv. 10, 18.

discrēpĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [id.] *To wholly disagree, to be altogether different* (a Lucretian word): **A.** With *Adv.*: res longe, Lucr. 6, 1104; id. 2, 1018. — **B.** With *inter:* inter se (coupled with disjunctum), Lucr. 3, 804.

dis-crĕpo, ŭi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a); crepo] **I.** Prop.: *To differ in sound, to sound differently* or *discordantly* (so, rare; prps. only in Cic.); ut in fidibus aut tibiis, quamvis paullum discrepent, tamen id a sciente animadverti solet: sic videndum est in vitâ, ne forte quid discrepet, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 40 *fin.*; cf., also, id. Rep. 2, 42, 69. — Far more freq., as also in the latter part of the first example.

II. Fig.: *To disagree, be different, to*

vary, differ: **A.** *Abs.*: peccata, quia discrepant, C. Fin. 4, 27, 75: tres duces discrepantes, Liv. 26, 41. — **B.** With *Adv.*: nec multum discrepat ætas, Virg. Æ. 10, 434. — **C.** With *Abl.*: oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, C. Leg. 1, 10 *fin.* — **D.** With *in c. Abl.*: eadem dicit; nulla in re discrepat, C. 2 Verr. 5, 46, 122. **E.** With *de:* de ceteris rebus discrepantium philosophorum, C. Tusc. 4, 28, 61. — **F.** With *inter:* verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare, C. Off. 3, 21, 83: cf. id. Inv. 2, 49, 144. — **G.** With *ab:* discrepare ab æquitate sapientiam, C. Rep. 3, 9; cf. id. Off. 1, 40, 145; id. de Or. 3, 30, 118; id. Planc. 17, 42; Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 4, 3. — **H.** With *cum:* facta ejus cum dictis discrepare, C. Fin. 2, 30; id. ib. 4, 22; Var. L. L. 9, 59, 154. — **K.** With *Dat.*: ipsi sibi singuli discrepantes, id. de Or. 3, 30 *fin.*; Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6; id. S. 1, 6, 22; id. Ib. 2, 3, 108; id. Ep. 2, 2, 194; id. A. P. 152; 219; Pers. 6, 18.

III. Meton. (acc. to *no.* II.): res discrepat, and more freq. *impers.* discrepat, *There is a difference of opinion* respecting something (esp. a fact), *it is a matter of dispute, it is undecided* (*opp.* convenit): **A.** *Personal*: causa latendi discrepat, Ov. F. 6, 572: id quod haud discrepat, Liv. 9, 46: quod discrepat, sit in medio, Suet. Vit. 2. — So, in *Part.*: *Disputed*: incidi in rem multum discrepantem auctorum opinionibus, Vell. 1, 7, 2. — **B.** *Impers.*: **1.** *Abs.*: discrepat (*opp.* convenit), Suet. Claud. 44. — **2.** With *de:* quum de legibus conveniret, de labore tantum discreparet, Liv. 3, 31 *fin.* — **3.** With *quin*: nec discrepat, quin dictator eo anno A. Cornelius fuerit, Liv. 8, 40; id. 25, 23. — **4.** With *inter:* inter scriptores rerum, id. 38, 56; inter auctores, id. 22, 61; id. 29, 25.

dis-cresco, crēvi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; cresco] *To grow to a large or very great size:* inferior (pars corporis), in utrium modum inflata, discreverat, Lact. de Mort. Persec. 33 *ad fin.*: "intumescendo dilatari." Tollius in h. l.

discrētim, *adv.* [discerno] *Separately, severally:* App. M. 6, p. 173 Elm.: singulatim ac discretim, id. Flor. 1, *no.* 9, p. 347 Elm.

discrētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discerno] (post-class.) **I.** Prop.: *Separation:* **A.** Of things with life; so, of separating rams from a flock: sine discretione, Pall. Jul. 4, 5; cf. pass. in connex. — **B.** Of inanimate things: cumulum discretio carpit, Prud. Hamart. 26: quæ discretio mors vocatur, Lact. 7, 12 *sub init.* **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Distinction, difference:* personarum discretio, Prisc. p. 1061 P.: hic (Cinna) legem tulit, ut novi cives cum veteribus nulla discretione suffragium ferrent, Jul. Exsuperant. de Bell. Civ. 4, p. 1073; in Corte's Sall. Lips. 1724. — **B.** *Means of distinguishing:* ne, per singula animalia facultatis fructuarii, propter discretionem difficilem, jus incertum sit, sufficit eundem numerum, *etc.*, Triphon. Dig. 7, 1, 62: "nec enim possunt dignosci illa, quæ noviter inciderunt, a veteribus," Schol. in h. l. — **C.** *Power* or *faculty of distinguishing* (Eccl. Lat.): discretio spirituum, Vulg. 1 Cor. 12, 10; discretio boni ac mali id. Hebr. 5, 14. **III.** Meton.: *Concr.*: Of *a chosen* or *select body of men*: patere, Gai. Mari, patiatur tua divina virtus, et Romanæ tecum militiæ pia discretio, Trib. Marian. in Quint. Decl. p. 852 ed. Obrecht. 1698.

discrētīve, *adv.* [discretivus] *Distinctively, in order to mark distinction:* discretive dictum, Don. in Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 43.

discrētīvus, a, um, *adj.* [discerno, *no.* II.] *Distinctive, marking distinction:* adverbia, Prisc. p. 1021 P.; conjunctiones, id. p. 1039 ib.: pronomina, id. pp. 1061, 1062 ib., et al.

discrētor, ōris, *m.* [discerno *no.* II. A.] *A discerner, distinguisher:* est enim sermo Dei . . . . discretor cogitationum, Vulg. Hebr. 4, 12.

discretus, a, um, *P.* of discerno.

discrĭbo, psi, ĕre, false read. in Ter. Ph. 5, 9, 30, for perscripsi.

dis-crīmen, ĭnis [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; root CRI, akin to Sanscrit root kri; cf. cerno, *init.*] (*That which separates* or *divides* two things from each other; hence),

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An intervening space, interval, distance division, separation:* quum (duo maria) pertenui discrimine separarentur, C. Agr. 2, 32, 87: minimum quos inter et hostem Discrimen murus claussque porta facit, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 62; Lucr. 5, 699; cf. Virg. Æ. 5, 154; Ov. M. 8, 578; Luc. 5, 76. — Poet.: parvum lethi discrimen, Ov. M. 7, 426, et al.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of troops; *Space* or *distance between them:* agminum discrimina, Curt. 4, 13, 20. — **2.** Of the hoof of animals; *Division:* ungulæ, Col. 6, 15 *fin.*; id. 7, 5, 11; Pl. 11, 45, 105. — **3.** Of the hair; *A parting:* comæ, Ov. A. A. 2, 302; Claud. Nupt. Honor. 103, and in like manner poet.: telluris pectitæ, Col. *poet.* 10, 94. — **4.** Of the teeth; The *separation*, i. e. the time they are apart: (litera) quæ est sexta nostrarum (*sc. F.*) pæne non humana voce, vel omnino non voce potius, inter discrimina dentium efflanda est, Quint. 12, 10, 29. — **5.** Of *a pathway:* medium luci, Grat. Cyneg. 486 Burm.

II. Fig. (so most freq.): **A.** Gen.: *A distinction, difference:* amabat omnes, nam discrimen non facit, Lucil. in Non. 282, 27: iste, qui omnia jura pretio exæquasset omniumque rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, C. 2 Verr. 2, 50, 123; cf. officia tollebantur delectu omni et discrimine remoto, id. Fin. 4, 25, 69; and, id. Planc. 4: sit hoc discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, ut illi, *etc.*, id. Balb. 21 *fin.*; Sall. H. Frgm. ap. Non. 282, 23: sine ullo sexus discrimine, Suet. Cal. 8: rapti per agros viatores sine discrimine liberi servique, id. Aug. 32; Liv. 5, 55: divinarum humanarumque rerum, id. 5, 40: recti pravique, Quint. 12, 3, 7: vocum, id. 1, 5, 25; cf. so of the different tones of the strings, Virg. Æ. 6, 646: dura, ib. 10, 393. — Poet.: tenues parvi discriminis umbræ, *i. e. of easy gradation*, Ov. M. 6, 62.

B. Esp.: with respect to disputed matters, which are to be distinguished between, and thus decided upon: *The point which decides a thing, decisive point, turning point, critical moment:* quoniam res in id. discrimen adducta est, utrum ille pœnas reipublicæ luat, an nos serviamus, C. Phil. 3, 11, 29; cf. ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, utrum . . . an, *etc.*, id. Quint. 30, 93; and, Liv. 29, 17: vicit disciplina militaris, vicit imperii majestas, quæ in discrimine fuerunt, an ulla post hanc diem essent, id. 8, 35, 4: hæc et his similia, utcumque animadversa aut existimata erunt, haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine, *shall not regard as of great moment*, id. Præf. *med.*: postquam adesse discrimen ultimum belli animadvertit, id. 44, 23: instant enim (adversarii) et sæpe discrimen omne committunt, *abandon the most decisive points*, Quint. 6, 4, 17.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): Of time: *A division:* postera lux hiemem medio discrimine signat, Ov. F. 1, 459. — **B.** (acc. to *no.* II. B.): **1.** *A dangerous, decisive moment; crisis:* in ipso discrimine periculi aliquem destituere, Liv. 6, 17; so, periculi, id. 8, 24. — **2.** *Risk, hazard, danger, peril:* in summo rem esse discrimine, Cæs. B. G. 6, 38, 2; cf. adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum pene discrimen, C. Phil. 7, 1: salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, id. Manil. 5, 12; and in extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortunæ, id. Sull. 23: in veteris fortunæ discrimen adducitur, id. Mur. 27, 55; cf. aliquem in discrimen capitis adducere, id. Deiot. 1, 2; so, capitis, Quint. 11, 1, 49: si ei subito sit allatum periculum discrimenque patriæ, C. Off. 1, 43, 154: rempublicam in discrimen committere, Liv. 8, 32; id. 33, 7.

discrīmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [discrimino, *no.* I.] *That serves to divide or part* (late Lat.): acus, *a pin or bodkin that parts the hair, a hair-pin*, Hier. Ruf. 3, 42. — As *Subst.*: **discriminale,** is, *n.* (acc. to discrimino, *no.* II.) *An ornament for the head among the Jews*; prob. *a tiara:* Vulg. Isai. 3, 20: Hieron. in ib.: "mitræ tiaræ; Hieronym.; discriminalia; et appellantur sic, eo quod sunt homini gloria et decor, quum in illorum fuerint capitibus." Lex. Hebr. Mercer. p. 2131, ed. Lugd. 1575, s. v. נזר.

discrīmĭnātim, *adv.* [discrimino, *no.* II.] *With a difference* or *distinction:* Var. L. L. 1, 7, 7.

discrīmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who distinguishes, discriminates* (post-class.): distinctor, Aug. in Joann. 20, 12.

‡ **discrīmĭnātrix,** īcis, *f.* [discriminator] *She who distinguishes:* fandi ac nefandi, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 7.

discrīmĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [discrimen] (very rare), **I.** Prop.: *To divide, part, separate:* Var. R. R. 1, 23, 4: Etruriam discriminat Cassia (via), C. Phil. 12, 9, 23. **II.** Fig.: *To distinguish:* notæ, quibus inter se similia discriminentur, Sen. Ep. 95 *ad fin.*; Var. L. L. 9, 60, 154. **III.** Meton.: Of time: *To divide, mark out:* vigilarum somnique nec die nec nocte discriminata tempora, Liv. 21, 4.

1. **discrūcĭātus,** a, um, *P.* of discrucio.

2. **discrūcĭātus,** ūs, *m.* [discrucio] *Violent torture, torment:* Prud. Ham. 836.

dis-crūcio, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; crucio] (repeatedly in Plaut. and Cic.; elsewhere very rare): **I.** Prop.: Physically: *To torture greatly* or *very much; to grievously torment:* aliquem discruciatum necare, C. Phil. 13, 18, 37. **II.** Fig.: Mentally: **A.** With *Personal pron.*: *To torment*, etc., *one's self:* quid te discrucias? Plaut. ap. Non. 143, 3. — **B.** *Pass.*: *To be tormented, disquieted, vexed,* or *chagrined:* **1.** With *Follg. clause:* discrucior Sextilii fundum a verberone Curtilio possideri, C. Att. 14, 6; Cat. 66, 76: quod enim ipse celeriter arripuit, id, quum tarde percipi videt, discruciatur, C. Rosc. Com. 11, 31. — **2.** With *Gen.*: cf. Madvig, § 296. b. obs. 3.; Zumpt, § 437: discrucior animi, quia, *etc.*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 27: so, animi, Tert. Ad. 4, 4, 1. — **3.** With *Abl.*: ego discrucior miser amore, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 58. — **4.** *Abs.*: discrucior miser, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 155.

‡ **discŭbĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [discumbo] (Prop.: *A lying down*; Meton.) *A place for lying down, a couch:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2106.

discŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A reclining at table:* Val. Max. 2, 1, 9.

dis-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, cumbĕre, 3. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (b) (a); cumbo] **I.** Gen.: *To lie down stretching one's self out; to recline at table* for the purpose of eating (esp. freq. after the Aug. age; not in Plaut. nor Ter.): **A.** Of several persons: discubuimus omnes præter illam, C. Att. 5, 1, 4; so, Lucr. 3, 925; Quint. 11, 2, 13; Suet. Cæs. 48; id. Aug. 70; id. Claud. 32; id. Cal. 45; Tib. 2, 5, 95; Virg. Æ. 1, 708; Ov. M. 8, 566; id. ib. 12, 155; id. F. 5, 520. — **B.** Sometimes of a single person (yet always with the accessory idea of a number reclining at the same time): in convivio Germanici quum super eum Piso discumberet, Tac. A. 3, 14; so, id. ib. 6, 50; Suet. Aug. 74; id. Cal. 37; Vit. Ter. 3; Curt. 8, 5; Juv. 5, 12. — *Impers.*: C. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 66; Virg. Æ. 1, 700; Gell. 3, 19. **II.** Esp. (very rare): *To go to bed, go to sleep:* cœnati discubuerunt ibidem, C. Inv. 2, 4, 14.

dis-cŭnĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; cuneo] (*Wedged apart*; hence, Meton.) *Kept asunder as by a wedge:* conchæ, Pl. 9, 30, 48, § 90.

dis-cŭpio, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; cupio] *To desire greatly; to eagerly* or *vehemently long:* dicere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 87: te videre, Col. ap. C. Fam. 8, 15, 2: se vendere, Cat. 100, 2.

dis-curro, cŭcurri and curri (e. g. discucurrit, Suet. Cal. 32; and discurrisse, Curt. 4, 15, 10), cursum, currĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; curro] **I.** Prop.: *Neut.*: *To run in different directions, to and fro,* or *about:* **A.** Of persons: **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: in muris

armata civitas, Cæs. B. G. 3, 105: deus in montibus altis, Ov. F. 2, 285.—**2.** With *Abl.*: plebs pileata totâ Urbe, Suet. Ner. 57.—**3.** With *circa*: circa deum delubra, Liv. 26, 9: circa vias, id. 25, 9.—**4.** With *per*: per omnes silvas, Ov. M. 14, 419: per ambitum lacûs, Suet. Claud. 21: per Baianum simum equis, id. Cal. 19.—**5.** With *Abl.*: more victorum cum palmâ discucurrit, Suet. Cal. 32.—**6.** With *in c. Acc.*: in omnes partes castrorum, Hirt. B. Alex. 31: a mediâ in utramque partem, Quint. 2, 4, 15: in latera, Frontin. Strat. 2, 3, 10.—**7.** With *ad*: ad portas, Liv. 25, 37; Virg. Æ. 12, 577: ad arma, Liv. 5, 36: ad prædam, Curt. 4, 15, 10: ad officia, Petr. S. 114: ad rapiendas virgines, Liv. 1, 9.—**8.** *Impers. Pass.*: ad suffragium ferendum discursum est, Liv. 25, 2: ilicet in muros totâ discurritur urbe, Virg. Æ. 11, 468.—**9.** With *ab*: ab cæde ad diripiendam urbem, Liv. 27, 16.—**B.** With things as subjects: **1.** With *ex*: ex hoc fonte duæ grandes venæ in priora et terga discurrunt, Pl. 11, 37, 69 § 182.—**2.** With *Abl.*; fama totâ urbe discurrit, Curt. 4, 1, 24.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: diversa ruens septem discurrit (*sc.* Nilus) in ora, Virg. G. 4, 292.—**4.** With *per*: per tota, Pl. 13, 21, 37, § 117.—**5.** With *circa*: catenæ circa latera, Pl. 33, 3, 12, § 40.—**6.** With *Adv.*: mens discurret utroque, Ov. R. Am. 443: ita discurrentibus maculis, Pl. 37, 1, 3, § 5. **II.** Fig.: *Act.*: like Gr. διελθεῖν, *To speak at length* of a thing, *to discourse*: super quo nunc pauca discurram, Amm. 17, 4, 1 (cf. in this sense the Romance *discorrere, discourir*).

☞ *Part. Pass.*: discursis itineribus magnis, Amm. 29, 5, 17.

discursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discurso] *A running hither and thither, a running about* (post-Aug. and rare): **A.** *Abs.*: magna, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5 *fin.*—**B.** With *Gen.*: animalium, Lact. Opif. D. 3.—**C.** With *per*: officiosa per urbem, Sen. Brev. Vit. 3.

discursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who runs hither and thither, one who runs about* (post-class.): pedites discursatores et leves, Amm. 16, 12, 21; cf. hostis, id. 29, 5, 7.

discursim, *adv.* [discurro] *By running* or *going about*: Macr. S. 7, 1.

discurso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [discurro] *To run about hither and thither* (post-Aug and rare): multum in agendo discursantem, salientem, *etc.*... non agere dixit (Domitius Afer) sed satagere, Quint. 6, 3, 54; cf. id. 11, 3, 126; Flor. 3, 18, 10.

1. discursus, a, um, *P.* of discurro.

2. discursus, ūs, *m.* [discurro] **A.** (acc. to discurro, *no.* I.): *A running to and fro, a running about* (mostly post-Aug.): **1.** Of living beings: magno clamore discursusque passim fugæ se mandant, Hirt. B. G. 8, 29, Liv. 25, 25; Quint. 1, 12, 10; Pl. 32, 2, 5; Pl. Ep. 1, 9, 7; id. ib. 8, 23, 5; Ov. F. 2, 223; Juv. 1, 86; Val. Fl. 5, 428. **2.** Of things: radicum, Pl. 17, 20, 33: venarum, id. 34, 12, 29: maculârum, id. 16, 15, 26; Pl. Ep. 6, 20, 9: telorum, Val. Max. 3, 1, 1.—**B.** (acc. to discurro, *no.* II.), *A conversation, discourse*: redempti, Cod. Th. 9, 24, 1 (cf. Ital. *discorso*, Fr. *discours*).

† **discus,** i, m. = δίσκος, **I.** Prop.: *A quoit*, a round plate of stone or metal thrown from a player's hand in ancient gymnastic exercises: Stat. Th. 6, 646 *sq.*; Prop. 3, 14, 10; Hor. Od. 1, 8, 11; id. S. 2, 2, 13; id. A. P. 380; Ov. M. 10, 177. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A kind of bell, formed by attaching an iron bolt, as a clapper, to a discus*: dum ea fabulamur, discus crepuit; id est, pater meus in balneum transisse nunciatus est, M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Cæs. 4, 6 Mai, ed. sec.—Hence, Prov.: qui discum audire quam philosophum malunt, *i. e. who prefer trifles to serious things*, C. de Or. 2, 5, 21.—**B.** *A dish*, shaped like a quoit: App. M. 2, p. 125; Aug. in Psalm. 96.—**C.** *A sundial*: Vitr. 9, 9 (al. 8), 1.

discussio, ōnis, *f.* [discutio] (very rare) **I.** Prop.: *A shaking*: Sen. Q. N. 6, 19, 2. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An examination, discussion*: sequitur illa discussio, quid sit, *etc.*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16.—**B.** In the later times of the empire, *A revision of the public accounts* in the provinces: Cod. Just. 10, 30, 1; Symm. Ep. 5, 74.—**C.** Capitum discussio: *An examination of persons*, i. e. *taking the number of the people, a census*: sed tum forte novus, capitum discussio, census, Juvenc. 1, 144.

discussĭus, *comp. adv.* [discussus] *More siftingly, minutely, accurately*: explorare, Mart. Cap. 8, § 891.

☞ *Pos.* and *Sup.* not in use.

discussor, ōris, *m.* [discutio] (*One who shakes*; hence, Meton.) **A.** *An examiner* (post-class.): Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 21; Cassiod. Var. 7, 7.—**B.** In the later period of the empire, *One who revised the accounts of the public revenue* in the provinces, *a reviser, auditor*, Gr. λογοθέτης: Cod. Just. 10 Tit. 30; Symm. Ep. 5, 76; 10, 54; Cassiod. Var. 4, 38; id. ib. 9, 10.

discussōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id. *no.* II. A.] *Discutient, dissolving*: vis, Pl. 30, 8, 22, § 15.

discussus, a, um, *P.* of discutio.

dis-cŭtio, ussi, ussum, ŭtĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; quatio] **I.** Gen.: *To strike asunder, dash to pieces, shatter*, etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: dentes, Lucil. ap. Non. 455, 18: deûm delubra, Lucr. 6, 418: ne saxa ex catapultis lateritium discuterent, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9, 3: rostro (*sc.* navis) discusso, *shattered*, Hirt. B. Alex. 46, 2: percussam aquam, Pl. 28, 8, 29: nubes, Ov. M. 15, 70.—**B.** With *Abl.*: aliquantum muri tribus arietibus, Liv. 21, 12: tempora cava ictu, Ov. M. 2, 625: ora saxo, id. ib. 4, 519.—**C.** With *Dat.*: discussæque jubæ capiti, Virg. Æ. 9, 810.—**D.** With *ad*: columna rostrata tota ad imum fulmine discussa est, Liv. 42, 20.

II. Esp.: **A.** Medic. *t. t.*: *To discuss, disperse*=digerere: Cels. 2, 17; id. 3, 15; id. 5, 11; Scrib. Comp. 43; 263; 264; Pl. 30, 15, 47; id. 35, 15, 51.

B. Pregn.: **1.** Prop.: *To break up, scatter, disperse, dissipate* (rare): **a.** With things as objects: illos cœtûs, Liv. 2, 28: Bœoticum consilium, id. 42, 44: sole orto est discussa (caligo), id. 29, 27; so, C. Phil. 12, 2, 5; cf. umbræ (sole), Lucr. 4, 34, 2; Virg. G. 3, 357; id. Æ. 12, 669: nox, Luc. 5, 700.—**b.** With personal objects: Cato discutit Etruscos, Gabinius Marsos, *etc.*, *routs, subdues*, Flor. 3, 18, 13.

2. Fig.: **a.** *To disperse, dispel, get rid of*: terrorem animi tenebrasque, Lucr. 1, 149; id. 2, 60; id. 3, 93; id. 6, 41: discutienda sunt ea, quæ obscurant, C. de Or. 3, 57, 215.—**b.** *To frustrate, bring to nought*: quod rem totam discusseram, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12; Liv. 34, 56; id. 39, 40; id. 41, 25; id. 42, 12; Suet. Dom. 2: consilia proditionis, Just. 2, 15, 16: nefas proditionę, Flor. 3, 18, 9: consilia hostium, Frontin. Strat. 4, 7, 31.—**c.** *To put an end to, bring to a close, finish*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: seditionem, Frontin. Strat. 1, 9, 2; Vell. 2, 81, 1: bellum sepultum atque discussum est, id. 2, 75, 1: cunctationem, Asin. Poll. ap. C. Fam. 10, 33, 2: disceptationem, Liv. 38, 13: gliscentem indies famam fors discussit, Tac. H. 2, 9: crimen, Quint. 4, 2, 18.—**b.** With *Abl.*: periculum consilio discutiam et comprimam, C. Mur. 39, 84: hac asseveratione periculum discussit, Frontin. Strat. 2, 11, 4.—**d.** In Rhetoric: Of sophisms; *To demolish*: captiones, C. Ac. 2, 15, 46.—**e.** Of marriage: *To dissolve, annul*: ut discuterentur matrimonia, Paul. Dig. 24, 1, 2.—**f.** Of betrothals: *To break off*: in sponsalibus discutiendis, Gai. Dig. 24, 2, 2.

☞ For the meaning to investigate discuss (lit., to mentally separate, distinguish, as in disputare, discernere, *etc.*), which prevails in the post-class. derivatives discussio, discussor, and discusse, as also in the Romance *discutere, discussare, discussione; discuter, discussion*, etc., there appear to be no examples in classical language.

disdiapason, v. diapason.

‡ **dis-dōno,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a)]; dono] (*To give presents on different sides*: hence) *To distribute gifts, give presents to different people*: Not. Tir. p. 69; Gloss. Isid.

† **dīsēmus,** a, um, *adj.* = δίσημος, *Dissyllabic*; Mart. Cap. 9, p. 336.

dīserte, *adv.* [disertus] *Clearly, expressly, distinctly; eloquently*: Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 31; Afran. ap. Non. 509, 23; Liv. 21, 19; C. de Or. 1, 10 *fin.*; Quint. 12, 1, 30; Tac. Or. 9, 26:—*Comp.*, Mart. 3, 38:—*Sup.*, Liv. 39, 28; Quint. 6, 2, 26.

dīsertim, *adv.* [disertus] *Clearly, expressly, distinctly, eloquently*: Liv. Andr., Attius, and Titin. ap. Non. 509, 25 *sq.*; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 87.

dīsertĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Eloquence* (post-class.): **A.** Ironically: Hier. Ep. 50, *no.* 5; id. adv. Joann. Ierosol. 13; id. in Rufin. 8, 6.—**B.** In a good sense, *i. e.* not ironically: salutare munus, quum veritatis terminos disertitudo nescit excedere, Cassiod. Var. 8, 12: cunctos proceres nobilissima disertitudo commendat, id. ib. 9, 21; id. ib. 9, 25.

dīsertus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a. ars; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 92] (*Greatly provided with art* or *skill*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Skilful in speaking* on a subject; *clear, methodical in speaking; well-spoken, fluent* (less than eloquens, eloquent, acc. to Antonius ap. C. de Or. 1, 21; and Or. 5, 18; yet also commonly used for eloquens): disertorum oratione delenitus... utilitates non a sapientibus et fortibus viris sed a disertis et ornate dicentibus esse constitutæ, C. de Or. 1, 9, 36; cf. id. Phil. 2, 39 *fin.*; id. Cœl. 9, 21; Quint. 2, 3, 7; id. 2, 12, 2; id. 6, 2, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 19; id. ib. 1, 19, 16; Ov. A. A. 2, 507; id. M. 13, 228:—*Comp.*, C. de Or. 3, 32, 129:—*Sup.*, C. Phil. 2, 43, 111; id. de Or. 1, 54, 231; id. Brut. 91, 315; Cat. 49, 1. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Eloquent*: poet.: **1.** Of the mouth: ora diserta, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 20.—**2.** Of Arpi, where Horace was born: qui Graium veterem Tagumque nostrum Arpis cedere non sinis disertis, Mart. 4, 55, 3.—**B.** Of one *ready with an answer, keen-witted, sharp-spoken*: callidus et disertus homo, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 10.—**C.** *Well acquainted with, abounding in*: leporum Disertus puer et facetiarum, Cat. 12, 9.—**D.** Of style; *Learned, eloquent, well-written, luminous*: illam orationem disertam sibi et oratoriam videri, fortem et virilem non videri, C. de Or. 1, 54, 231; historia, id. Brut. 26, 101: epilogus, id. Att. 4, 15, 4: verba, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 8; Quint. 1, 8, 4:—*Comp.*, sententia, Sen. Ep. 21:—*Sup.*, literæ, C. Att. 7, 2.

‡ **disfatīgābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [disfatigo] *That may be wearied greatly*: Not. Tir. p. 118.

‡ **dis-fătīgo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; fatigo] *To weary greatly*: Not. Tir. p. 118.

dis-glūtino, *no perf. no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (a); glutino] *To disjoin, disunite*: conjuncta (coupled with dissuere), Hier. Ep. 66, *no.* 12.

dis-grĕdior, essus sum, dĕdi, 4. *v. dep.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a) (a); gradior] *To go out* or *away in different directions*: ex necessitate (lumen) disgreditur, quod in parva est partabilius, et per majores poros, si quidem lumen fit disgrediendo, *etc.*, Boeth. Aristot. Analyt. Post. 2, 11, p. 551.

disgrĕgātio, ōnis, *f.* [disgrego] *A separating, division*: oportet secundum naturam divisionis, et secundum definitionem, in proprias species semper fieri generis disgregationem, Boeth. de Divis. p. 643.

di-grĕgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Suitable for partition, separable*: omnia individua disgregativa sunt, Boeth. in Porphyr. 3, p. 96: ut de albo et nigro: illud disgregativum, hoc congregativum, id. Top. 7, 2, p. 721.

dis-grĕgo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (a); grex] (*To part a flock*; hence) *To separate, divide*: Mart. Cap. 3, p. 71; Boeth. de Syllog. Hypoth. p. 607; id. Mus. 5, 5.

disgregus, a, um, *adj.* [disgrego] *Different, unlike*; Mart. Cap. 9, p. 302.

dis-hiasco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; hiasco] *To gape open, to chink, chap*: Cat. R. R. 12.

dijecto, *no perf. nor sup.*, are, 1.

v. a. intens. [disjicio] *To hurl hither and thither, to scatter, disperse* (a Lucretian word) : disjectare solet magnum mare transtra, cavernas, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 554 ; id. ib. 563 ; id. 3, 500.

1. **disjectus,** a, um, *P.* of disjicio.

2. **disjectus,** ūs, *m.* [disjicio, *no.* I.] *A casting asunder, scattering :* Lucr. 3, 941.

dis-jĭcĭo (in MSS sts. written disicio), jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis ; jacio] (freq. in poets and historians, esp. since the Aug. age ; not in Cic., Plaut., nor Ter.) **I.** (acc. to dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.) (*To throw asunder* ; hence) : **A. Gen. : 1. Prop. :** *To rend apart, cleave, tear asunder :* **a.** In *simple constr.* : partibus disjectis disque supatis, Lucr. 1, 652 : materies disjecta, id. 2, 938 : membris disjectis, id. ib. 3, 724 : vim animai, Lucr. 3, 689.—**b.** With *Abl.* : oppositas disjecit pondere nubes, Ov. M. 10, 179 : frontem mediam mentumque securi, Virg. Æ. 12, 308 ; cf. Var. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 3.—**2.** Fig. : In *Perf. Part.* : *Of the mind* (late Lat.) : *Torn asunder, distracted* :—With *Gen.* : meticulosus animique disjectus, Lact. Mort. Persec. 9 ; cf. Madvig, § 296, b. obs. 3.

B. Esp. : **1.** Prop. : *To dash to pieces, lay in ruins, destroy :* **a.** With *ab* : arcem a fundamentis, Nep. Timol. 3, 3.—**b.** In *simple constr.* : mœnia urbium, id. ib. § 2 ; Ov. M. 12, 109 : munitiones, Hirt. B. Alex. 63, 4 : statuas, Suet. Cæs. 75 : id. Cal. 34 : sepulcra, id. Cæs. 81.—**2.** Fig. : *To frustrate, thwart, bring to nought :* disjice compositam pacem, Virg. Æ. 7, 339 : so, pacem, Sil. 2, 295 : rem, Liv. 2, 35 : consilia ducis, id. 25, 14 : cogitationem regiam, Vell. 1, 10, : exspectationem novarum tabularum, Suet. Cæs. 42 : globum consensionis, Nep. Att. 8, 4.

II. (acc. to dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a)) : **A. Gen. : 1.** Prop. (*To throw or cast in different directions* ; hence) : *To disperse, scatter, drive hither and thither :* **a.** In *simple constr.* : disjectā nube, verius quam ruptā, Pl. 2, 49, 50, § 134 : nubila disjecit, Ov. M. 1, 328 : rates, Virg. Æ. 1, 43 : naves passim, Liv. 30, 24 : disjectos redegit equos, Lucr. 5, 404.—**b.** With *Abl.* : corpora ponto, Virg. Æ. 1, 70.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.* : naves in aperta Oceani, Tac. A. 2, 23.—**2.** Meton. : Of walls or fortifications : *To throw out on this side and that :* in vastā urbe lateque omnibus disjectis mœnibus, *i. e. running in various directions*, Liv. 24, 2 ; cf. id. 24, 33 *fin.*

B. Esp. : **1.** Milit. *t. t.* : *To disperse, scatter, rout* the enemy : eā phalange disjectā, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25 ; Liv. 44, 41 : Pompeius ap. C. Att. 8, 12 B ; Sall. C. 61, 3 ; id. J. 50, 6 ; id. ib. 53, 3 ; Nep. Milt. 2.—**2.** Of money : *To scatter, squander :* **a.** In *simple constr.* : pecuniam, Val. Max. 3, 8, 2.—**b.** *Abs.* : dide, disjice : per me licebit, Cæcil. ap. C. Cos. 16, 37.

disjugatio and **disjugo,** v. dij.

disjuncte, *adv.* [disjunctus] *Separately :* Fest. *s. v.* SACRAM VIAM, p. 238.—*Comp.* : disjunctius, C. Phil. 2, 13, 32 : dub.—*Sup.* : disjunctissime, Amm. 20, 3, 11.

disjunctim, *adv.* [disjungo] *Separately :* Paul. Dig. 28, 7, 5 : Modest. ib. 35, 1, 49 : Just. Inst. 2, 20, § 8.

disjunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen. : *A separation :* meorum, C. Sest. 21, 47 : amicorum, id. Læl. 21, 76 : animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit, *i. e. the diversity, difference*, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14 : sententiæ, id. Prov. Cons. 17. **II.** Esp. : **A.** In philos. lang., *An opposition* of two propositions in a syllogism : Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 70 ; id. Top. 14, 56 ; id. Ac. 2, 30, 97 ; id. Fat. 16, 37 ; cf. disjunctus.—**B.** In rhetor., a fig. of speech : **1.** Corresp. to the Gr. διαζεύγνυον : C. de Or. 3, 54, 207 ; Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37.—**2.** Corresp. to the Gr. συνεμπτωσις : Quint. 9, 3, 4.

disjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Placed in opposition, opposed to each other* (post-class.) : **A.** In philos. lang. : proloquium = disjunctio (*no.* II. A.), Gell. 5, 11, 9 ; cf. ib. § 8.—**B.** In gramm. lang. : *Disjunctive, expressed with disjunctive particles* (aut, vel, sive, *etc.*) : Charis. p. 199 P. ; Diom. p. 409 ib. ; Papin. Dig. 35, 1, 78 ; Procul. ib. 50, 16, 124.

disjunctus, a, um, **I** *P.* of disjungo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to disjungo, *no.* II.) : *Separate, distinct ; distant, remote :* **A.** Prop. : **1.** With *ab* : Ætolia procul a barbaris disjuncta gentibus, C. Pis. 37, 91.—**2.** *Abs.* (*Sup.*) : in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis, C. Manil. 4.—**B.** Fig. : **1.** With *ab* : vita maxime disjuncta a cupiditate et cum officio cernuntur, C. Rosc. Am. 14, 39 : homines Græcos, longe a nostrorum hominum gravitate disjunctos, id. Sest. 67, 141 :—*Comp.* : nihil est ab eā cogitatione disjunctius, C. Ac. 2, 20 *ad fin.*—**2.** *Abs.* : neque disjuncti doctores, sed iidem erant vivendi præceptores atque dicendi, C. de Or. 3, 15, 57 : ratio, quæ similitudines transferat et disjuncta conjungat, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45 : suave genus dicendi conjunctione, quæ neque asperos habet concursūs, neque disjunctos atque hiantes, *disjointed, interrupted*, id. Part. Or. 6, 21 ; cf. of the orator himself : Brutum (oratorem) otiosum atque disjunctum, Tac. Or. 18 : omne, quod ita disjunctum sit, quasi *aut etiam, aut non*, etc., *i. e. logically opposed, disjunctive* (cf. disjunctio, *no.* II. A.), C. Ac. 2, 30, 97.

dis-jungo (dij-), xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (a) ; jungo] **I.** Prop. : *To disjoin, separate* (freq. and class. ; not in Cæs.) : **A.** Of draught cattle : *To unyoke :* **1.** Asinum, bovem ab opere, Var. R. R. 2, 6, 4 ; Col. 2, 3, 1 ; id. 6, 14, 5 ; Pl. 18, 27, 67 ; Veg. 4, 15, 3.—**2.** Also bovem opere, Col. 6, 15, 2.—**3.** And simply, bovem, id. 6, 14 *fin.* ; C. de Div. 2, 36 *fin.* ; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28 ; Ov. M. 14, 648 ; Juv. 5, 119.—**B.** Of sucklings : *To wean :* agnos a mammā, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 20 ; so, id. ib. 2, 7, 12 ; 2, 9, 12.

II. Meton. : *To divide, separate, part, remove :* **A.** In *simple constr.* : quod (flumen) Jugurthæ Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall. J. 92, 5.—**B.** With *ab* : nisi (fons) munitione ac mole lapidum disjunctus esset a mari, C. 2 Verr. 4, 53, 118 : quā in parte Cappadocia ab Armeniā disjungitur, Sall. Hist. Frgm. IV. 20 ed. Gerl. (ap. Non. 535, 17) ; Liv. 42, 59.—**C.** With *Abl.* : intervallo locorum et temporum disjuncti sumus, C. Fam. 1, 7 : Italis longe disjungimur oris, Virg. Æ. 1, 252.—**D.** With *inter se* : Lucr. 3, 804.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.) (so esp. in Cicero) : *To separate, divide, part, remove :* **A.** In *simple constr.* : sin eos (oratorem et philosophum) disjungent, hoc erunt inferiores, *etc.*, C. de Or. 3, 35 *ad fin.*—**B.** With *ab* : eos a colonis, C. Sull. 21 : populum a senatu, id. Læl. 12, 41 : Pompeium a Cæsaris amicitiā, id. Phil. 2, 9 *fin.* : me ab orationibus, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23 Orell. *N. cr.* : nos a corporibus : pastionem a culturā, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 22 : honesta a commodis, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16 : artem a scientiā, Quint. 2, 15, 2.

dis-jurgĭum, ĭi, *n.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. b. ; jurgium] *A difference, quarrel :* Inscr. Orell., *nos.* 3023 ; 4777.

‡ **dismotum,** v. dimoveo, *ad init.*, and *no.* I. B.

‡↑ **dĭsŏmus,** a, um, *adj.* = δίσωμος, *Holding two bodies :* VAS, *a sarcophagus for two persons*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4548.

dispalesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [dispalor] *To spread about, be noised abroad :* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 123.

dis-pălor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a) ; palor] (rare) *To wander about, to straggle, stray :* **I.** Prop. : dispalati ab signis, Sisenna ap. Non. 101, 6 ; so, id. ib. 7 ; Nep. Lys. 1, 2 ; id. Hann. 5, 2 ; Amm. 15, 3 ; id. 31, 2. **II.** Fig. : multitudo in varias artes dispalata, Pseudo-Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2 *med.*

dis-pando, *no perf.*, sum, dĕre, (**dis-penno,** dispessus), 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a) ; pando] **I.** Prop. : *To stretch out, spread out ; to extend, expand* (very rare) : distendite hominem diversum et dispennite, Plaut. Mil. 5, 14 Lind. *N. cr.* : dispessis manibus, id. ib. 4, 2, 7 ; cf. Gell. 15, 15 : dispansæ vestes in sole, Lucr. 1, 307 ; so, arbor vastis ramis, Pl. 9, 4, 3 ; Suet. Dom. 19 : neu distracta (natura) suum late dispandat hiatum, Lucr. 6, 599 ; cf., also, Gell. 15, 15, 4. **II.** Fig. : Of speech : *To spread out, amplify :* L. Verus ap. Front. Ep. ad Ver. 3.

dis-par, ăris, *adj.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (a) ; par] (*Unequal* in certain qualities ; hence) *Unlike, dissimilar, different* (freq. and class.) : **A.** *Abs.* : dispares mores disparia studia sequentur, quorum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, C. Læl. 20, 74 ; cf. id. Fin. 2, 3, 10 : ostendi, parem dignitatem, disparem fortunam in Murenā atque in Sulpicio fuisse, id. Mur. 21 ; cf. id. Planc. 24 *fin.* ; id. Prov. Cons. 7, 17 ; Cæs. B. G. 7, 59 ; Sall. J. 52, 1 : tempora, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87 ; prœlium, Cæs. B. G. 5, 16 : certamen, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 61 : habitus animorum, Liv. 30, 28 : via dicendi, Quint. 10, 1, 67 : calami, *i. e. unequal, of different lengths*, Ov. M. 1, 711 : avenæ, id. ib. 8, 192 : fistula, id. ib. 2, 682 : cicutæ, Virg. E. 2, 36.—**B.** With *Dat.* : sunt his alii multum dispares, C. Off. 1, 30, 109 : illa oratio huic, id. de Or. 2, 44 : dispar atque discolor matrona meretrici, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 3.—**C.** With *Gen.* : quicquam dispar sui atque dissimile, C. Sen. 21, 78 : Bruttius haud dispar animorum, Sil. 8, 568.

dispărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [disparo] *That may be separated or parted ;* Fig. : voluntas, Alcim. Ep. 16 *sub init.*

dispărasco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [dispar] (*To be unequal* ; Fig.) *To be at variance with* or *opposed to :* nempe testimonium, quod a nobis disparascere arbitrabaris, animadvertis nobiscum profectu disputationis unescere, Claud. Mam. de Stat. Anim. 3, 9 dub.

dispărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disparo] *A separation :* procreationis, *i. e. a delivery*, Vitr. 2, 9.

dis-părĭlis, e, *adj.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (a) ; parilis] *Dissimilar, different* (very rare) : pabulum, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 4 : formæ, id. L. L. 9, 29, 136 : aspiratio terrarum, C. de Div. 1, 36, 79 : vites, Col. 3, 2, 17 : ictus errantium siderum, Pl. 2, 45, 45.

dispărĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [disparilis] *Dissimilarity, difference* (ante- and post-class., and very rare) : vocis, Var. L. L. 10, 2, 109 : rerum, Gell. præf. § 3 : collationis, id. 7, 3, 47.

dispărĭlĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Differently, dissimilarly :* Var. R. R. 1, 6 *fin.* ; id. L. L. 9, 50, 150.

dis-păro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a. ; 1. paro] *To part, separate, divide* (class.) : **I.** Prop. : **A.** With *per* : is nos per gentes, alium alia, disparat, Plaut. Rud. prol. 10.—**B.** With *Adv.* : eosque ita disparavit, ut, *etc.*, C. Rep. 2, 22 Mos.—**C.** In *simple constr.* : ut disparandos curaret, Cæs. B. G. 7, 28. **II.** Fig. : **A.** : **1.** With *in c. Acc.* : tot sententias in eandem rem, Gell. 11, 11, 4.—**2.** With *ab* : ab omni turpitudinis labe disparata atque abjuncta divinitas, Arn. 3, p. 105.—**B.** In Rhetor. : "*disparatum* est id, quod ab aliquā re per oppositionem negationis separatur, hoc modo : *sapere, non sapere*," C. Inv. 1, 28, 41 ; cf. Quint. 5, 11, 31.

dispartĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [dispartio] *Divisible :* Tert. adv. Hermog. 39.

dispartĭo (-tĭor), v. dispertio.

dis-pătĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. b. ; pateo] *To be wide open :* Lact. 3, 10, 3 Buenem.

dispectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispicio] *A viewing, considering :* tituli, Tert. Res. Carn. 19.

dispecto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To consider, contemplate, examine :* momenta, Arn. 1, p. 13.

dispector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who considers, examines, a searcher* (Eccl. Lat.) : cordis Deus, Tert. Anim. 15 ; id. ad Uxor. 2, 8.

dispectus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Regard, consideration, examination :* Sen. de Ira 2, 9 ; id. Ep. 94 *med.* ; id. ib. 109 *ad fin.*

dis-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a. ; pello] *To drive asunder, to scatter, disperse* (rare, but class.) : **I.** Prop. : **A.** With *de* : dispulsa suo de cœtu materiai Copia, Lucr. 1, 1016.—**B.** In *simple constr.* : pecudes dispulsæ, C. Att. 7, 7, 7 : umbras, Virg. Æ. 5, 839.—**C.** With *per* : per invia saxa, Virg. Æ. 1, 538.—**D.** With *Abl.* : ater quos æquore turbo dispulerat, Virg. Æ. 1, 512 : æquora prorā, Stat. Th. 5, 335. **II.**

Fig.: **A.** With *ab*: (philosophia) ab animo tanquam ab oculis caliginem dispulit, C. Tusc. 1, 26, 64.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: tenebras calumniæ, Phæd. 3, 10, 42: somnos, Sen. Troad. 452.

dispendĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dispendium, *no.* B.] (*Full of loss*, etc.; hence) *Hurtful, prejudicial* (post-Aug.): cunctatio, Col. 2, 20, 1: labor, Cassiod. Var. 3, 53; cf., also, id. ib. 7, 9.

dispendium, ĭi, *n.* [dispendo] (*A weighing out*; hence) **A.** *Expense, cost*: minore nunquam bene fui dispendio, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 20; cf., also, id. Pœn. 1, 1, 35.—**B.** *Loss, damage, hurt*: "*dispendium* ideo, quod in dispendendo solet minus fieri," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50; cf., also, Cassiod. Var. 7, 32: **1.** Prop.: **a.** *Abs.*: ut gratiam meam sine meo dispendio, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 29: alicui afferre dispendium, Col. 4, 24, 1: quod dispendium admodum pauci intelligunt, Pl. 36, 6, 9, § 53:—*Plur.*: in mea dispendia, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 25; cf. id. ib. 1, 14, 43.—**b.** With *Gen.*: dispendia viarum, *i. e. a rounding about way*, Mart. 9, 100, 5: silvæ, Luc. 8, 2.—**2.** Fig.: hic tibi ne qua moræ fuerint dispendia tanti, *i. e. loss of time*, Virg. Æ. 3, 453: famæ, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 452: disciplinæ, Aus. Grat. Act. 32.

dis-pendo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. c.; pendo] *To weigh out* (prps. only ante- and post-class., for the passage from Q. Cic. in Aus. Ecl. de Sign. Mens. 9 is dub.): Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50: panis dispensus, *i. e. dispensed, distributed*, Prud. in Symm. 1, 584.

dispenno, ere, v. dispando.

dispensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispenso] **A.** (acc. to dispenso, *no.* II. A.) *Economical management, charge, direction, superintendence*: ærarii, C. Vatin. 15, 36.

B. (acc. to dispenso, *no.* II. B.): **1.** Prop.: *Management*, etc., of things in general: **a.** With *Gen.*: annonæ, Liv. 10, 11.—**b.** *Abs.*: est autem in eximendis favis necessaria dispensatio, Pl. 11, 14, 14.—**2.** Meton.: *The office of a* dispensator, *management, administratorship, stewardship*: C. Rab. Post. 10, 28; id. Att. 15, 15, 3; Suet. Oth. 5; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 834; Inscr. Grut. 597, 7.

dispensātīve, *adv.* [dispensativus] *In a way that manages* or *controuls*: ex quo apparet, qui sub Lege est, non dispensative (*i. e. in a way that rules the morals and life*), ut nostri majores voluere; sed vere, ut tu intelligis, eum Spiritum Sanctum non habere, Hieron. Ep. 112, *no.* 14 *sub fin.*

‡ **dispensātīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [dispenso, *no.* II.] *Relating to management* or *controul*: (philosophia) dispensativa dicitur, quum domesticarum rerum sapienter ordo disponitur, Isid. Orig. 2, 24.

dispensātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** *A household superintendent, a manager, steward*; as manager of the imperial treasury: *a cashier, treasurer*: usually the most trustworthy slaves, but under the emperors sometimes ingenui (v. Orell on his Inscr. no. 4002): "ab ære pendendo *dispensator*," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50; cf. Pl. 33, 3, 13; and Fest. p. 55. So, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 193, 10; Juv. 1, 91; Suet. Aug. 67; id. Ner. 44; id. Galb. 12; 20; id. Vesp. 22; Pl. 7, 39, 40; id. 33, 11, 52; Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 790; 895; 1760; 2914 *sq.*; 3209; 4002, et al. **II.** *A steward*, etc., of a municipium: dispensator municipii Riditarum, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 502.

dispensātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dispensator] (*Pertaining to a* dispensator; hence) *Relating to management* or *controul* (post-class.): Hier. in Isai. 14, 53, 12.

dispensātrix, īcis, *f.* [dispenso] *She that dispenses, a female steward*: Hier. Quæst. Hebr. in Paralip. 8; Inscr. Murat. 968, 9.

dispenso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [dispendo] **I.** Prop.: Of money: *To weigh out, to disburse, pay out*: ducentos nummos (*sc.* inter milites), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 47.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To manage, regulate* money matters, or household expenses: domesticas res, C. Att. 11, 1; cf. Juv. 7, 219: quem vellet, eligere ad dispensandam pecuniam, *to have charge of the military chest*, Nep. Con. 4 Dalmc.—**B.** Of other things: *To manage, dispense, distribute, arrange, regulate, order, direct*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: filum candelæ, Juv. 3, 287.—**2.** With *Abl.*: quem (*sc.* annum) intercalaribus mensibus interponendis ita dispensavit, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 19.—**3.** With *inter*: certis horarum spatiis dispensatur (*sc.* fons) inter incolas, Pl. 18, 22, 51, § 188.—**4.** With *Dat.*: vitis æquâ portione succum proli suæ dispensat, Col. 4, 24, 9.—**5.** With *per*: oscula suprema natos per omnes, Ov. M. 6, 278.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *To manage, dispense, distribute, arrange, regulate, order, direct*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: quæ dispensant mortalia fata sorores, Ov. H. 12, 3: consilium dispensandæ cohonestandæque victoriæ imperatoribus majores dederunt nostri, Liv. 38, 47.—**2.** With *Abl.*: inventa non solum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque judicio dispensare atque componere, C. de Or. 1, 31, 142.—**3.** With *inter*: lætitiam inter impotentes populi animos, *i. e. to impart to them by degrees*, Liv. 27, 50.—**4.** With *Adv.*: male dispensata libertas, Sen. Ben. 1, 10.—**5.** *Without Object*: Hor. S. 1, 2, 75.

dispensus, a, um, *P.* of dispendo.

dis-percūtĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; percutio] *To dash out*: cerebrum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 18.

disperdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disperdo] *A demolishing, destruction*: urbis, C. Phil. 3, 12, 31 dub.

dis-perdo, ĭdi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; perdo] **I.** Gen.: *To destroy, spoil, ruin* (rare, but class.; not in Cæs.): **A.** Of things as objects: colorem, Lucr. 2, 831; Gell. 15, 31, 4.—Poet.: stridenti miserum stipulâ disperdere carmen, Virg. E. 3, 27.—**B.** Of personal objects: lenonem, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 96: qui tot cives Romanos occidit, arripuit, disperdidit, Vatin. ap. C. Fam. 5, 10; Ov. Am. 2, 10, 21. **II.** Esp.: *To squander, waste*: bibe, es, disperde rem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 32; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 58: ut a majoribus nostris possessiones relictas disperdat et dissipet, C. Agr. 1, 1, 2.

dis-pĕrĕo, ĭi, *no sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 2.; pereo] **I.** Gen.: *To go completely to ruin, to be lost* or *undone, to perish* (rare; mostly anteclass.): **A.** *Abs.*: quin prius disperibit faxo, quam unam calcem civerit, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 86: fructus dispereunt, Var. R. R. 1, 11, 1: fundus, C. Agr. 2, 29, 80: disperit cibus, Lucr. 3, 704: serpens, id. 4, 641: tui labores, Cat. 14, 11.—**B.** With *Abl.*: vestis multo sanguine, Lucr. 5, 1421.—Prov.: male partum male desperit, *light come, light go*, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 22 (for which *dilabitur*, Poeta ap. C. Phil. 2, 27). **II.** Esp.: In colloq. lang., **A.** Disperii! *I am undone! it's all over with me!* Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 28; id. Aul. 2, 2, 65; id. Cas. 5, 3, 2; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 24; id. ib. 5, 2, 17; Afran. ap. Non. 110, 13;—once Dispereo! Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 12.—**B.** Dispeream, si *or* nisi, *may I perish, if* or *if not*; a strong asseveration: Cat. 92, 2, 4; Prop. 2, 21, 9; Hor. S. 1, 9, 47; Suet. Tib. 59.

di-spergo (**-spargo**, sts. in ante- and post-class. Lat.), si, sum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis; spargo] (class.) **I.** (acc. to dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (*a*)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To scatter on all sides; to scatter about, disperse*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: nubes dispergunt venti, Lucr. 5, 255: cerebrum, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 7: fimum, Pl. 18, 23, 53: aries dispergit saxa, Luc. 1, 384: membrorum collectio dispersa, C. Manil. 9, 22: lactuca dispergitur, *is set* or *planted out*, Col. 11, 3, 25.—**b.** With *per*: per agros passim dispergit corpus, Poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: in cunctas undique partes Plura modo dispergit, et, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 1135: tripartitum exercitum plures in manûs dispergit, Tac. A. 3, 74.—**d.** With *ad*: dispargitur (*sc.* aer) ad partes minutas (*sc.* corporis), Lucr. 4, 898.—**e.** With *Abl.*: cur tam multa pestifera terra marique dispergerit (*sc.* deus), C. Ac. 2, 38, 120: quæ tota acie dispersurat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 88: cerebro dispergit viam, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 19: vitem traducimus, Col. 5, 6, 36.—**f.** With *Adv.*: Mesopotamia vicatim dispersa, Pl. 6, 26, 30.—**g.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: dispersa capillos, Luc. 10, 84; cf., also, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 55.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** With *Personal pron.*: *Plur.*: *To scatter themselves*, etc., *on all sides, to wander far apart* or *to a distance from one another*: capræ dispergunt se; contra oves se congregant, et condensant in unum locum, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 9.—**b.** *Part. Perf. in reflexive force*: *Having dispersed, spread out*, or *scattered itself*, etc.: (a) *Abs.*: comites, Lucr. 4, 578: homines, C. Sest. 42, 91: prædones, id. Fl. 13, 30: milites, Sall. J. 98, 4; cf., also, Cæs. B. G. 4, 32.—(b) With *in c. Abl.*: dispersis in opere nostris, Cæs. B. G. 3, 28.—(c) With *in c. Acc.*: in omnes partes dispersa multitudo, Cæs. B. G. 6, 34: in plures dispersa (*sc.* nux Abellana) ramos, Pl. 16, 30, 53, § 121.—(d) With *ab*: dispersi a suis, Sall. J. 51, 1.

B. Fig.: *To scatter about, disperse*, etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: rumorem, Tac. A. 4, 24: falsos rumores, id. H. 2, 96: bellum tam longe lateque dispersum, C. Manil. 12, 35; cf., also, id. de Or. 1, 42, 187; 191.—**2.** With *Objective clause*: vulgus fingendi avidum disperserat accitum (*sc.* esse) in adoptionem, *had given out* or *spread a report*, Tac. H. 2, 1.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: plebis vis soluta atque dispersa in multitudine, Sall. J. 41, 6.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: partes rei gestæ dispergere in causam, C. Inv. 1, 21, 30: vitam in auras, Virg. Æ. 11, 617: partem voti in auras, id. ib. 11, 795.

II. (acc. to dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (*β*)): *To spread out, stretch out*: (Tityos) novem dispersis jugera membris Obtineat, Lucr. 3, 1001: ubi brachia et crura inæqualiter dispergit, Cels. 2, 6.

di-sperno, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; sperno] *To despise very much*: jussa, Juvenc. 2, 257.

disperse, *adv.* [dispersus] *Dispersedly, here and there* (very rare): disperse et diffuse dictæ res, C. Inv. 1, 52: multis in locis dicta, id. 2 Verr. 4, 52, 116.

dispersim, *adv.* [id.] *Dispersedly, here and there*: Var. R. R. 1, 1, 7; id. ib. 3, 2, 13; Suet. Cæs. 80.

dispersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispergo] **I.** Prop.: *A scattering, dispersion*; esp. of the tribes of Israel: Vulg. Jac. 1, 1. **II.** Meton.: *An outcast, wanderer*: Vulg. Ps. 146, 2.

dispersus, a, um, *P.* of dispergo.

dispertĭo (in many MSS. also dispart.), īvi or ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; partio] **I.** Gen.: *To distribute, divide, scatter, disperse* (class.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: dispertiti viri, dispertiti ordines, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 65.—**2.** With *inter*: funditores inter manipulos, Sall. J. 49, 6: tirones inter legiones, Hirt. B. Afr. 46.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: equites in utrumque latus, Sall. J. 46, 7: epulas trifariam in jentacula et prandia, Suet. Vit. 13.—**4.** With *per*: exercitum per oppida, Liv. 29, 1.—**5.** With *Dat.*: pecuniam judicibus, C. Clu. 25, 69: portas et proxima loca tribunis, Sall. J. 59, 1: unguenta, *etc.*, servis dispertiit, Nep. Ages. 8, 4.—**6.** With *Abl.*: copias trinis castris, Hirt. B. Afr. 67: conjuratos municipiis, C. Cat. 4, 4, 7.—**7.** With *Adv.*: opsonium hic bifariam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 3: dispartiuntur patris bona pariter, Afran. ap. Non. 374, 33.—**8.** *Without immediate object*: injuriâ dispertivisti, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 5.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: tempora voluptatis laborisque dispertiunt, C. Mur. 35, 74; cf., also, id. de Or. 1, 42, 190.—**2.** With *Adv.*: ea quadrifariam dispertierim, in homines, in loca, in tempora, in res, Var. ap. Non. 92, 16.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: eamque (*sc.* conjecturam) in tria genera dispertiunt, C. de Or. 3, 29, 114; cf., also, id. Brut. 44, 162.—**4.** With *cum*: mihi tecum ita dispertitum officium est, *etc.*, C. Fam. 5, 2, 1.—**5.** With *Dat.*: a quibus initia vitæ atque victûs hominibus dispertita esse dicuntur, C. 2 Verr. 5, 72, 187; cf., also, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 26.

II. Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To divide* or *scatter one's own selves*; i. e. *to disperse*, etc.: etiam dispertimini? Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 33.

dispertior, *prps. no perf.*, īri, 4. *v.*

dep. [dispertio] *To divide* or *part out* (prps. only in follg. ex.) : id in infinita dispertiuntur, C. Leg. 2, 19.

dispertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispertio] *A division* : Tert. adv. Herm. 31.

dis-pesco, *no perf.*, tum, cĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; pasco] **I.** Prop.: *To take from pasture* : "*dispescere* est proprie pecus a pastione deducere," Fest. s. v. **II.** Meton.: *To separate, divide* (post-Aug. and rare): **A.** *In simple constr.* : oceanus Africam, Europam, Asiamque dispescit, Pl. 2, 68, 68, § 173.—**B.** With *ab* : Nilus Africam ab Æthiopiā dispescens, id. 5, 9, 10: Samon a Mileto, App. Flor. 15, p. 350. **III.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): *To part, separate,* etc.: dispestæ disturbatæque nuptiæ, App. M. 4, p. 296.

dispessus, a, um, *v.* dispando.

dispestus, a, um, *P.* of dispesco.

di-spĭcio, exi, ectum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis; specio] (class.; not in Cæs. or Aug. poets): **I.** (acc. to dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (α) (β)): *Abs.*: *To see, look, glance, gaze on all sides,* or *around* : ad terram aspice, et dispice: Oculis investigans, astute augurs, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 25: quum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret ut primum dispexit, *i. e. looked round on his companions,* C. Fin. 2, 30, 97.

II. (acc. to dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (b) (γ)): **A.** (The meaning of the particle *dis* being predominant): **1.** *Abs.*: *To see through* surrounding darkness: **a.** Prop.: Of physical darkness: tanta obcæta est caligo, ut dispicere non posset, Suet. Ner. 19.—**b.** Fig.: Of mental darkness: isti autem effusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, C. Ac. 2, 19, 61: acie mentis dispicere cupiebant, id. Tusc. 1, 19 *fin.*— **2.** In *simple constr.*: dispecta est et Thule, *was seen through the darkness, was clearly seen,* Tac. Agr. 4.

B. (The meaning of the verb specio being predominant): **1.** Prop.: *To see, discern, perceive, descry* : **a.** *Abs.*: catuli qui jam dispecturi sunt, cæci æque et hi, qui modo nati, C. Fin. 4, 23 *fin.*—**b.** With *Acc.*: ut nequit ullam Dispicere oculus rem, Lucr. 3, 663.

2. Fig.: Of the mind: **a.** *To perceive, discover, discern* : (α) With *Acc.*: si imbecilli animi verum dispicere non possint, C. Div. 2, 39; cf. Liv. 44, 6 *fin.*; so, mentem principis, Tac. A. 3, 22: merita, id. ib. 13, 27: sine jam aliquid dispiciam, *to find out,* Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 16; cf. C. Att. 2, 20, 5.—(β) With *relative clause*: in ea re Pompeius quid velit non dispicio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2 *ad fin.*—Hence, **b.** (mostly in the *imperat.* or *subjunctivus optativus*): *To consider, think, reflect upon* : (α) With *Acc.*: nunc velim dispicias res Romanas, C. Att. 6, 8: discerne et dispice insidiatorem et petitum insidiis, Liv. 40, 10.—(β) With *an* : dispice, an tu, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 1, 1, 5.—(γ) With *ne* : dispice, ne sit, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 10, 5.—(δ) With *relative clause* : prius dispiciamus de his, quæ, *etc.*, Gai. Inst. 1, § 143; cf. Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1.—(ε) *Abs.*: virtus est, ubi occasio admonet, dispicere, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 16.

dis-plāno, *no perf. nor sup.*, are, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; plano] *To level away, to level* : rutro caput, Var. ap. Non. 18, 25.

dis-plĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; plico] *Scattered, dispersed* : apes, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 7.

displicentĭa, æ, *f.* [displiceo] *Dissatisfaction, discontent* : sui (coupled with tædium), Sen. Tranq. An. 2.

dis-plĭcĕo, ŭi (ītus est, Gell. 1, 21, 4), ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (a); placeo] **I.** Gen.: *To displease* (rare, but class.; not in Cæs.): **A.** With *Dat.*: quodne vobis placeat, displiceat mihi? Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 19; cf., also, id. Men. 4, 2, 107; C. Brut. 57, 207; Quint. 12, 9, 6; id. 8, 1 *fin.*: mortus mihi displicet auctor, Ov. M. 8, 493.—**B.** *Abs.*: si displicebit vita, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 19: C. Att. 13, 21, 3; Quint. 12, 9, 6; Suet. Cal. 20; Hor. Od. 1, 38, 2: id. Ep. 1, 19, 47.—**C.** With *Subjective clause* : non mihi dispiceat adhibere etiam istam rationem, *etc.*, C. de Or. 1, 34, 157; Quint. 2, 5, 17; Suet. Claud. 4; id. Galb. 16.

II. Esp.: **A.** Sibi, *To be displeased* or *dissatisfied with one's self* : Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20; Pœta (Lucilius?) ap. C. Att. 2, 18, 3.—**B.** With sibi or *Abs.*: *To feel fretful* : **1.** With *sibi* : C. Phil. 1, 5, 12.—**2.** *Abs.*: aconitum potum protinus facit corpus grave et displicens, Scrib. Comp. 188.

dis-plodo, *no perf.*, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (b) (β); plaudo] (*To beat* or *strike asunder*; hence) *To spread out, dilate, extend* (for the most part only ante- and post-class., and in the *Part. perf.*; not in class. prose): pedes qui ingredientibus displodantur, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 8; cf. ib. 2, 9, 4.—*Part. perf.*: vesicula displosa repente, Lucr. 6, 131; Hor. S. 1, 8, 46: repente templa cœli Lucr. 6, 285 (for which divolsa repente, ib. 122): nares, *spread out, broad,* Arn. 3, p. 108; id. 6, p. 196.

displōsus, a, um, *P.* of displodo.

displuvĭāta (cava ædium) sunt, in quibus deliquiæ arcam sustinentes stillicidia rejiciunt, *i. e. from which the rain-water runs off on the outside of the walls,* Vitr. 6, 3.

dispoliatio, onis, v. despol.

di-spŏlio, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; spolio] *To plunder, to despoil*; prps. only in C. 2 Verr. 4, 20, ed. Or. and Klotz. (Zumpt reads despol.).

† **dispondēus,** i, *m.*=διασπόνδειος, *A double spondee* : Diomed. p. 476 P.; Don. p. 1739 ib.

dis-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (pōstum, Lucr. 1, 47; id. 2, 644), pŏnĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a) (*a*); pono] (*To place here and there, to set in different places,* sc. persons or things, in arranging them; *to distribute regularly, dispose*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To set in order, arrange, dispose* (freq. and class.): libros, C. Att. 4, 8 a.: Homeri libros, id. de Or. 3, 34, 137; Cato R. R. 47: brassicam, Col. 11, 3, 27: arbores, Pl. 17, 11, 15: quidque suo loco, Col. 12, 3, 3; cf. pennas in ordine, Ov. A. A. 2, 45 (for which disjecta membra in ordinem, Sen. Hippol. 1257): obliquos ordines in quincuncem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73: aciem, Tac. H. 2, 41; Pl. 9, 8, 9: male capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 35; cf. comas, id. Pont. 3, 3, 16; Mart. 12, 83: tectos enses per herbam, Virg. Æ. 3, 237; so, ceras per atria, Ov. P. 1, 591; for which expressos cera vultus singulis armariis, Pl. 35, 2, 2: tabernas deversorias per litora et ripas, Suet. Ner. 27: cubicula pluribus fariam, id. Tib. 43.—Poet.: (Prometheus) corpora disponens, *etc., arranging,* i. e. *fashioning, forming,* Prop. 3, 5, 9: mœnia versu, *i. e. to describe,* id. 4, 1, 57; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 7, 64.

B. Esp.: milit. *t. t.*: *To set in order, arrange, to draw up, array* a body of men, a guard, military engines, *etc.* : præsidia disponit, castella communit, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8; so, præsidia, id. B. C. 3, 15: stationes, id. B. G. 5, 15 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 73: custodias, id. ib. 3, 8: cohortes, id. B. G. 5, 33: equites, id. ib. 7, 56; id. B. C. 3, 101, 3: exploratores, id. B. G. 7, 35: insidias, Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 29; 30; id. ib. 2, 9, 7; id. ib. 2, 12, 2: captivos obsidesque et prædam, Liv. 26, 51: equos, *to station in relays,* id. 37, 7: ballistas machinasque, Suet. Cal. 46: custodias in muro, Cæs. B. G. 7, 27; so, id. ib. 7, 34; id. ib. 7, 69 *fin.*; id. ib. 7, 78 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 27 *fin.*; id. ib. 1, 83 *fin.*; cf. legiones in Appulia hibernorum causa, Cæs. B. C. 1, 14: tormenta in muris, id. ib. 1, 17: sudes in opere, id. B. G. 7, 81: milites iis operibus quæ, *etc.*, id. B. C. 1, 21; so, exploratores omni fluminis parte, id. B. G. 7, 61, 1: classem omni ora maritima, id. B. C. 3, 5: naves in litore pluribus locis separatim, id. ib. 3, 24: cohortes castris præsidio, id. ib. 3, 88, et sæp.: præsidia custodiasque ad ripas Ligeris, id. B. G. 7, 55; cf. id. ib. 7, 65; id. ib. 7, 80; id. ib. 6, 8, 5; id. B. C. 1, 50: præsidia cis Rhenum, id. B. G. 4, 4; cf. legiones Narbone circumque ea loca hiemandi causa, id. B. C. 1, 37: equites per oram maritimam, id. ib. 3, 24; cf. id. ib. 3, 111; Suet. Aug. 32; 49; id. Tib. 37; 72; Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 1; id. ib. 3, 10, 6.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To set in order, arrange* : **1.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **a** verba ita disponunt ut pictores varietatem colorum, paria paribus referunt, C. Or. 19 *fin.*; so of the regular arrangement of the parts of a discourse, id. de Or. 2, 42, 179; id. ib. 3, 25, 96, et al.; Quint. 2, 12, 10; id. 3, 3, 10; id. 8 prœem. § 1; id. 9, 2, 5; id. 10, 1, 4; id. 10, 6, 2; id. 10, 7, 5, et sæp.; cf. also Tac. Or. 3: fac ut plane iis omnibus, quos devinctos tenes, descriptum ac dispositum suum cuique munus sit, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 5 *ad fin.*; cf. ministeria principatus in equites Romanos, Tac. H. 1, 58; and, id. A. 16, 8.— **2.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To arrange, settle, draw up, prepare* : consilia in omnem fortunam ita disposita habebat, Liv. 42, 29: in disponendo die, *in arranging the business of the day,* Suet. Tib. 11; so, diem, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 25 *fin.*; Tac. Germ. 30; Pl. Ep. 9, 36; cf. otium, id. ib. 4, 23: tempus otiosum, Mart. 5, 20: opus et requiem pariter, Pers. 5, 43.

B. In post-class. lang., with an objective clause, like Gr. διατάσσω, *To settle, determine* : non alienum erit disponi, apud quem puer interim educetur, Ulp. Dig. 43, 30, 3, § 4; Javol. ib. 10, 3, 18. (But the follg. is dub.: Frontin. Strat. 3, 2, 10; v. Oud. ad loc.) **dispōsīte,** *adv.* [dispositus, *no.* II. A.] *Orderly, methodically* : accusare istum, C. 2 Verr. 4, 40 *fin.*: dicere, Quint. 10, 7, 12: mundus effectus est (coupled with ordinate), Lact. 3, 17.—*Sup.*: ædificare, Sid. Ep. 5, 11.

dispōsĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [dispono] **I.** Prop.: *A regular disposition, arrangement,* in oratory, C. Inv. 1, 7, 9; id. de Or. 2, 42, 179; Auct. Her. 1, 2, 3; id. ib. 3, 10, 18; Quint. 3, 3, 1 *sq.*; id. 7 prœem. ; id. 7, 1; id. 7, 10, 5 *sq.*: in architect., Vitr. 1, 2; in painting, Pl. 35, 10, 36, *no.* 10, et sæp. **II.** Meton: In post-class. lang., *Management, ordering, direction* : dispositionibus ejus invidit, Capitol. Maxim. 9: vestrum est, domine major, expectationem nostram competentibus dispositionibus munerari, Sid. Ep. 3, 6 *fin.*

dispōsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A disposer, arranger* : mundi deus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 18: so, Lact. 4, 9.

dispōsĭtūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A disposition, arrangement,* prps. only Lucr. 1, 1026; 5, 193.

1. **dispōsĭtus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of dispono. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to dispono, *no.* II. A.): **A.** (Prop.: *Regularly distributed*; hence) Fig.: *Properly ordered, arranged* (very rare): studia ad honorem disposita, C. Mur. 14: vita hominum disposita delectat, Pl. Ep. 3, 1, 2.—**B.** Meton.: vir dispositus, *a methodical speaker,* id. ib. 2, 11, 17.—*Comp.*: dispositius, Sen. Q. N. præf. *ad fin.*; cf. Lact. Ira D. 10 *med.*

2. **dispōsĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A disposition, arrangement* : dispositu civilium rerum peritus, Tac. H. 2, 5.

dis-pŭdet, ēre, 2. *v. impers.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; pudet] *It greatly shames* (prps. only in follg. passages): alia memorare dispudet, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 77; cf. id. Most. 3, 2, 44; Ter, Eun. 5, 1, 16.

dispulsus, a, um, *P.* of dispello.

dis-pulvĕro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; pulvis] *To reduce to powder, pulverize* : saxa, *etc.*, Næv. ap. Non. 95, 28.

dispunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispungo] *A settling up, balancing* of accounts (post-class.): **I.** Prop.: concedenda creditoribus (with recognitio), Ulp. Dig. 42, 5, 15. **II.** Fig.: boni et mali operis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12: utriusque meriti, id. Apol. 18: vitæ, *i. e. death,* id. Test. An. 4; id. de An. 33 *ad fin.*

dispunctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An examiner, investigator* : meritorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17.

dispunctus, a, um, *P.* of dispungo.

dis-pungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; pungo] (Mercant. *t. t.*: *To prick apart, i. e. check off* the debits and credits of an account; hence) *To examine, revise, settle, balance* an account: "*dispungere* est conferre accepta et data," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 56. **I.** Prop.: rationes expensorum et accepto-

rum, Sen. Ben. 4, 32 *fin.*: nostram et Julii Attici rationem, Col. 3, 3, 12: rationes (coupled with excutere), Ulp. Dig. 40, 7, 6, § 6. **II.** Fig.: dispunge et recense vitæ tuæ dies, Sen. Brev. Vit. 7: intervalla negotiorum otio, Vell. 1, 13, 3 Ruhnk (for which, *interpuncta* intervalla, C. Or. 16, 53): elogia sententiis, *i. e. to examine weigh*, Tert. Apol. 44; cf. specialis medicinæ dispuncta prophetia, *i. e. tried, approved*, id. adv. Marc. 4, 10: ordinem cœptum, *i. e. to bring to an end*, id. adv. Jud. 9 *ad fin.*

dispūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [disputo] *That may be disputed, disputable:* omnis res in utramque partem, Sen. Ep. 88 *ad fin.*

dispūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to disputo, *no.* I.): *A computing, calculating, considering:* venire in disputationem, Col. 5, 1 *fin.*

B. (acc. to disputio, *no.* II.) **1.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *An arguing, reasoning, disputing:* Socratem omnem istam disputationem rejecisse, C. Rep. 1, 18, 16: liberior adhuc in utramque partem disputatio, si, *the arguing is less restricted*, Quint. 7, 2, 14.—**2.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A conversation* or *composition on a disputed point; an argument, debate, dispute, discussion:* scripsi tres libros in disputatione ac dialogo de Oratore, C. Fam. 1, 9, 23; id. de Or. 1, 2, 5; id. Ac. 2. 36, 116; id. Læl. 1, 3; id. ib. 1, 5; id. ib. 4, 13: hac habitā in utramque partem disputatione, Cæs. B. G. 5, 30: rea disputatione ad mediam noctem perducitur, id. ib. 5, 31; id. B. C. 1, 33: ut inter eos non forensem contentionem sed studiosam disputationem crederes incidisse, Quint. 11, 1, 70; id. 10, 1, 36: tria esse, quæ in omni disputatione quærantur, *an sit? quid sit? quale sit?* id. 3, 6, 80.

dispūtātĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [disputatio, *no.* B. 2.] *A short discussion, trivial dispute:* Sen. Ep. 117 *med.*; Gell. 1, 3 *ad fin.*

dispūtātīve, *adv.* [disputativus] *In the manner of disputants:* tunc disputative atque veraciter Sylvanus ait, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 42.

dispūtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [disputo, *no.* II. B. 1.] *Belonging to disputation* or *discussion:* quapropter dedit consilium, ut disputativas fugeret intentiones, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 19.

dispūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A disputer, disputant:* **A.** *Abs.*: disputator subtilis, C. Off. 1, 1, 3 Beier.—**B.** With *Gen.*: suæ artis disputator, Val. Max. 8, 12 *init.*

dispūtātōrĭe, *adv.* [disputator, through obsol. *adj. disputatorius*, pertaining to a disputator] *In the manner of disputants:* Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

dispūtātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [disputo, *no.* II. B. 1.] (*She who disputes*; hence, Fig.) *The art of disputing* (pure Lat. for dialectica): Quint. 2, 20, 7 Spald.; id. 12, 2, 13.

dis-pŭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [dis; puto] **I.** (acc. to dis, *no.* II. A. 3. b.; puto, *no.* II. A.): Mercantile *t. t.*: *To cast up, calculate* a sum by going over its several items; *to compute*, etc.: ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 55.

II. (acc. to dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; puto, *no.* III. A.): **A.** Prop.: *To think over* or *consider well; to weigh well* in one's mind; *to examine, investigate:* in meo corde eam rem volutavi, et diu disputavi, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 4.

B. Meton.: **1.** *Act.*: *To argue about, treat of, discuss* (class.): (α) In *simple constr.*: ea, quæ disputavi, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 95.—(b) With *in c. Acc.*: neque hæc in eam sententiam disputo, ut, *etc.*, C. de Or. 1, 25, 117.—(c) With *Abl.*: aliquid multis verbis, C. Fam. 3, 8, 3.—(d) With *de*: multa de sideribus et eorum motu disputant (*sc.* Druides), Cæs. B. G. 6, 14.—**b.** *Neut.*: *To argue, dispute, treat:* (α) *Abs.*: disputando docere, C. Rep. 1, 16, 25.—(b) With *contra*: (α) *Adv.*: qui contra disputant, C. Rep. 1, 3, 4.—(β) *Prep.*: contra Galli studia, C. Rep. 1, 18, 30.—(c) With *in c. Acc.*: neque eo ullam in partem disputo, C. 2 Verr. 5, 3, 7.—(d) *Impers. Pass.*: quum in utramque partem verbis disputatum esset, Cæs. B. C. 1, 86: disputatur in consilio a Petreio et Afranio, id. ib. 1, 67.—(e) With *in c. Abl.*: Cæs. B. C. 1, 67; cf. preceding, *no.* (d).—(f) With *de*: de moribus, de virtutibus, de republicâ, C. Rep. 1, 10, 16: de omni re in contrarias partes, id. de Or. 1, 34, 158: in utramque partem de tuo officio disputari posse, id. Fam. 11, 27, 8: si mihi jam sit disputandum de his nostris studiis, id. de Or. 2, 6, 25.—(g) With *ad*: non inscite ad ea disputat, quæ, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 3, 9 *init.*: ad id, aut sedens, aut ambulans disputabam, id. ib. 1, 4, 7.

2. *To tell, relate, state, represent:* **a.** *Act.*: ut rem vobis disputem, Plaut. Men. prol. 50.—**b.** *Neut.*: (α) *Abs.*: nunc utriusque disceptator eccum adest; age, disputa, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 16; cf. id. Rud. 3, 4, 13.—(b) With *in c. Abl.*: isti in eo disputant, Contaminari non decere fabulas, *i. e. maintain*, Ter. Andr. prol. 15 Ruhnk and Westerhov.

3. Sts. in Eccl. Lat.: **a.** *To speak* or *treat of, write about:* disputavit (Solomon) super lignis, Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 33.—**b.** *To speak, teach*, or *preach:* disputabat in synagogâ, Vulg. Act. 18, 4: disputante diu Paulo, ib. 20, 9.

dis-quīro, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; quæro] *To inquire into diligently, investigate:* Hor. S. 2, 2, 7.

disquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disquiro] *A judicial inquiry, investigation:* C. Sull. 28, 79; Liv. 8, 23; id. 26, 31; Tac. A. 3, 60; id. ib. 5, 11; Suet. Cæs. 15.

dis-rāro (**dīr-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; rarus] **I.** In husbandry: *To thin out, to make thin* by cutting: Col. 4, 32, 4; id. 5, 6, 36. **II.** Of nutriment: *To thin, dilute:* Cœl. Aur. Acut. 7, 15.

disrumpo, v. dirumpo.

dissæp. v. dissep.

dis-sĕco, cŭi, tum, āre, (dissicit, Plaut. Curc. 3, 54), 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; seco] *To cut asunder, cut in pieces, cut up, dissect* (post-Aug.; esp. in Pliny the elder): **A.** In *simple constr.*: unionem, Pl. 9, 35, 58: pectus, id. 11, 37, 70: caput viperæ, id. 29, 4, 21: mures, id. 30, 9, 23.—**B.** With *Abl.*: multos medios serrâ, Suet. Cal. 27.

dissectus, a, um, *P.* of disseco.

dissēmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissemino] (Prop. *A scattering of seed*; hence, Fig.) *A sowing, disseminating* (post-class.): evangelii, Tert. Fuga in Persec. 6: — *Plur.*: malevolorum, App. M. 11 *ad fin.*

dis-sēmĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; semen] (Prop. *To scatter seed, to sow*; Fig.) *To spread abroad, disseminate* (rare, but class.): (coupled with spargere), C. Arch. 12, 30; cf. id. Planc. 23, 56: malum latius opinione, id. Cat. 4, 3 *ad fin.*: causam morbi, Just. 12, 13 *fin.*: cupidines populis, App. M. 5 *fin.*

dissensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissentio] **I.** Gen.: *Difference of opinion, disagreement* (good prose): inter homines de jure, C. de Or. 1, 56, 238; cf. id. Brut. 49 *fin.*: inter aliquos sine acerbitate dissensio, id. Off. 1, 25, 87; cf. Quint. 3, 6, 22; id. 9, 1, 10; id. 11, 2, 14: offensio animi non acerba, C. Læl. 21, 77; Cæs. B. G. 5, 31, 1 (twice):—*Plur.*: C. Læl. 7, 23; Tac. Agr. 32.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Dissension, discord, variance, quarrel, strife:* animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit, C. Agr. 2, 6: hoc dissidio ac dissensione factâ, id. Sull. 21 *init.*: dissensio, quæ erat in rep., id. Læl. 21, 77; id. Agr. 3, 2, 4; Cæs. B. C. 1, 20; id. ib. 3, 88: civilis dissensio, *with citizens*, id. ib. 1, 67; Sall. J. 41 *fin.*; Suet. Ner. 3: ordinum, Tac. A. 3, 27:—*Plur.*: C. Agr. 2, 37, 102; Cæs. B. G. 6, 21; id. ib. 7, 1; id. ib. 7, 33; id. ib. 7, 34; id. B. C. 3, 1; Vulg. Rom. 16, 17; ib. 2 Cor. 12, 20; ib. Gal. 5, 20.—**B.** Fig.: Of inanim. things: *Disagreement; discrepancy:* utilium cum honestis, C. Of. 3, 13, 56: actionum, Sen. Ep. 20.

1. **dissensus**, a, um, *P.* of dissentio.

2. **dissensus**, ūs, *m.* [dissentio] *Dissension, disagreement, discord* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Virg. Æ. 11, 455; Stat. Th. 10, 558; Claud. B. Gild. 300; id. Laud. Stil. 2, 86; Paul. Dig. 17, 2, 65, § 3.

dissentānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Disagreeing, contrary, differing*, opp. to consentaneus: C. Part. Or. 2, 7; cf. Nigid. ap. Non. 100, 7.

dis-sentĭo, si, sum, tīre, 4. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (α); sentio] **I.** Prop.: (*To differ in mental feelings*, etc.; hence) **A.** Of opinion, idea, wish, apprehension, *etc.*: *To differ, dissent, disagree, be of a different opinion*, etc.—**1.** With *ab*: soles nonnunquam hac de re a me in nostris disputationibus dissentire, C. de Or. 1, 2, 5: a quibus de veritate dissentiunt, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80: a quo dissentio, id. Or. 63, 214: non dissentio a te, id. Rep. 1, 19 *init.*: dissentire vix audeo a Cicerone, Quint. 7, 3, 8; id. 7, 4, 28; id. 12, 3, 8: ab hoc publico more, id. 1, 2, 2.—**2.** With *inter se*: illi inter se dissentiunt, C. Fin. 2, 6, 19.—**3.** With *cum*: illico dissentiamus cum Epicuro, ubi dicit, Sen. Ep. 97, 15.—**4.** With *Dat.*: mens provida Reguli Dissentientis conditionibus Fœdis, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 14.—**5.** With *de*: de hoc, C. Fin. 5, 11, 33.—**6.** With *in c. Abl.*: in eo, Quint. 3, 3, 13: in quibusdam, id. 9, 4, 2.—**7.** With *Acc. neut. of pron.*: nescio quid in philosophiâ dissentiunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93: nisi quid tu dissentis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 79.—**8.** *Abs.*: qui dissentirent, Cæs. B. G. 5, 29.—**B.** Of enmity: *To differ, be at variance, have a quarrel* (both of states and individuals): **1.** With *ab*: ab his Marsi dissentire cœperunt, Cæs. B. C. 1, 20: quæ (*sc.* civitates) ab reliquis dissentirent, id. B. G. 7, 29.—**2.** With *propter*: quæ oppida propter Pompeium dissentire cœperant, Hirt. B. Hisp. 37.—**3.** With *cum*: cum Mario, C. Har. Resp. 25, 54.—**4.** With *Adv.*: gravissime, C. Phil. 12, 11, 27.—**5.** *Abs.*: dissensere deæ, Ov. F. 5, 9.—**C.** *To differ* in character: tantum a ceterarum gentium more ac naturâ dissentiunt, C. Font. 9, 30: quum ab reliquorum malis moribus dissentirem, Sall. C. 3, 5.—**D.** Dissentire secum, *To be inconsistent with one's self*: Quint. 3, 11, 18.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of bodily movements: *To vary*: si digitorum incerto aut indecoro gestu a computatione dissentit (actor), Quint. 1, 10, 35.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: *To be unlike, dissimilar, to differ, disagree.*—**1.** With *ab*: affectio inconstans et a se ipsâ dissentiens, C. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: ipsum a se, id. Fin. 5, 27: responsum ab interrogatione, Quint. 1, 5, 6: gestus ac vultus ab oratione, id. ib. 11, 3, 67: verba ab animo, id. ib. 12, 1, 29; Pl. 31, 7, 42.—**2.** With *inter se*: quum tam variæ sint (opiniones), tamque dissidentes inter se, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 5.—**3.** With *cum*: scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19.—**4.** With *Dat.*: orationi vita, Sen. Ep. 20.—**5.** With *Subjective clause*: Lucr. 4, 770.

dissentĭor, *no perf.*, īri, 4. *v. dep.* [dissentio] *To differ, disagree* (only in folg. ex.): qui intelligunt quæ faciunt, dissentiuntur, Cœl. ap. Prisc. p. 801 P.

dissēpărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissepăro] *A separation*: Auct. Decl. in Cat. 31.

dis-sēpăro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; separo] *To separate, disjoin* (late Lat.): Nazar. Pan. Const. 2.

dissēpīmentum, i, *n.* [dissepio] *That which separates, a partition*: Fest. s. v. NAUCUM, p. 179.

dis-sēpio (in MSS. sts. dissæp.), si, tum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; sepio] (*To hedge off*; hence) *To separate, divide* (rare): **I.** Prop.: aër dissepit colles, atque æra montes, Lucr. 1, 998; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45: vix ea limitibus disseperat omnia certis, Ov. M. 1, 69. **II.** Fig.: tenui sane muro dissepiunt id, *etc.*, C. Rep. 4, 4 4.

disseptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissepio] *A partition*: Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.*

disseptum, i, *n.* [id.] *A barrier, partition*: saxea domorum, Lucr. 6, 952; so too of the diaphragm: "quod ventrem et cetera intestina secernit," Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *ad fin.*

dissĕptus, a, um, *P.* of dissepio.

disserēnascit, āvit, 3. *v. n. inch.* [dissereno] *It clears up, grows clear*: quum undique disserenāsset, Liv. 39, 46.

dis-sĕrĕno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. and a. [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; sereno] **I.** *Neut.*: *To be clear*: *Impers.*: si cacumina (montium) pura fient, disserenabit, Pl. 18, 35, 82. **II.** *Act.* Fig.: *To make calm, appease, quiet*: ad eum pertinet disciplina: ipse insolentium scholarum mores procellosos moderationis suæ terminis prospere disserenat, Cassiod. Var. 6, 6 *init.*

1. **dis-sĕro,** *no perf.*, sĭtum, sĕrĕre, 3. v. a. [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a) (a); 1. sero] **I.** Prop.: *To scatter seed, to sow here and there, to sow* (rare): (lactuca) Cæciliana mense Januario recte disseritur, Col. 11, 3, 26: semina in areolas, id. 11, 2, 30: cf. Var. L. L. 6, 7, 68. **II.** Fig.: *To disperse*: dissita pars animæ per totum corpus, Lucr. 3, 144; cf. id. ib. 378; 4, 889.

2. **dis-sĕro,** ŭi, tum, ĕre (*Part. Perf.* disserta, Hier. in Isai. 4, 11), 3. v. a. and n. [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; 2. sero] **I.** Prop.: *To fix in at certain distances, to set asunder*: talēæ pedum longæ mediocribus intermissis spatiis omnibus locis disserebantur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.*

II. Fig.: Of discourse: **A.** *Act.*: *To argue about, discuss, speak, discourse, treat of* a thing (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: ea, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 95: si ista non disserantur, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 22: in rebus disserendis, id. Rep. 1, 24, 38: bona libertatis, Tac. A. 1, 4; cf., also, id. H. 3, 81.—**2.** With *de*: idonea mihi Lælii persona visa est, quæ de amicitiā ea ipsa dissereret, *etc.*, C. Læl. 1, 4: nihil de ea re, Tac. A. 1, 6.—**3.** With *cum*: permulta de eloquentiā cum Antonio, C. de Or. 2, 3, 13: hæc cum ipsis philosophis, id. ib. 1, 13, 57.—**4.** With *inter*: quæ inter me et Scipionem de amicitiā disserebantur, C. Læl. 10, 33.—**5.** With *Adv.*: qui hæc nuper disserere coeperunt, C. Læl. 4, 13: hæc subtilius, id. ib. 5, 18: negotii initium, ordinem, finem curatius, Tac. A. 2, 27.—**6.** With *Abl.*: quod in senatu pluribus verbis disserui, C. Fam. 12, 7, 2; cf. Sall. J. 30, 4: paucis instituta majorum, Sall. C. 5, 9 Kritz.—**7.** With *in c. Abl.*: C. Fam. 12, 7, 2; cf. preceding *no.* 6.—**8.** With *Relative clause*: ut, qui mores ejus, quæ, *etc.* . . . disseramus, Quint. pr. cem. § 22; cf., also, id. 1, 10, 22.—**9.** With *Objective clause*: malunt disserere nihilesse inauspicia, quam, *etc.*, C. de Div. 1, 47, 105; cf., also, id. Fin. 4, 1, 2.—**B.** *Neut.*: *To argue, speak, discourse*: **1.** With *de*: Scipio triduum disseruit de republicā, C. Læl. 4, 14; so, id. Rep. 1, 23, 37; id. ib. 1, 18, 20: consuetudo de omnibus rebus in contrarias partes disserendi, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9.—**2.** With *super c. Abl.*: super istā re disserunt, Gell. 19, 1, 19.—**3.** *Impers. Pass.*: de quo disseratur, C. Fin. 2, 1, 3.—**4.** With *inter*: ut, inter quos disseritur, conveniat, C. Fin. 2, 1, 3.—**5.** With *cum*: mecum et cum Scipione, C. Læl. 3, 11.—**6.** With *coram*: cum Panætio coram Polybio, C. Rep. 1, 21, 35.—**7.** With *in c. Acc.*: quum in utramque disseruerunt partem, Quint. 12, 1, 33; cf., also, id. 12, 1, 35.—**8.** *Abs.*: in disserendo rudes, C. Rep. 1, 8, 13: causa disserendi, id. Tusc. 3, 3, 7: in disserendo, id. Ac. 1, 8, 30: disserendi subtilitas, id. de Or. 1, 15, 68.—**9.** With *Adv.*: ars bene disserendi, C. de Or. 2, 38, 157.

dis-serpo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. v. n. [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a) (a); serpo] *To creep about, to spread imperceptibly around*: late disserpunt tremores, Lucr. 6, 547.

dissertātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disserto] *A dissertation, discourse, disquisition* (post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: rem in pluresphæ dissertationibus celebrem, Gell. 10, 4, 1; cf. id. 14, 3, 5; id. 17, 13, 11. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: reliqua subtexetur dissertatio, Pl. 10, 68, 87, § 190: dissertationes Epicteti digestæ ab Arriano, Gell. 1, 2, 6.

dissertātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A disputant*: Prud. Apoth. 850.

disserto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n. intens.* [disserō] (ante-class. and post-Aug.) **I.** *Act.*: *To discuss, argue, debate* a thing: or *to dispute, converse, treat* respecting a thing: **A.** In *simple constr.*: istuc, quod vos dissertatis, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 58: vim Romanam pacisque bona, Tac. H. 4, 69: hæc atque talia, id. A. 12, 11.—**B.** With *cum*: quid ego cum illo dissertem amplius? Cato ap. Fest. s. v. citeria.

II. *Neut.*: *To discuss, argue*, etc.: **A.** With *Abl.*: ostendandi gratiā magno conventu hominum, Gell. 7, 4, 19.—**B.** With *de*: de his, quæ, *etc.*, exercitibus totis coram, Tac. A. 13, 38.—**C.** With *coram*: Tac. A. 13, 38; cf. preceding *no.* B.

dissertus, a, um, v. 2. dissero.

dissĭco, āre v. disseco.

dissidentia, æ, *f.* [dissideo] *Diversity, contrariety*: rerum, Pl. 29, 4, 23.

dis-sĭdĕo, ēdi, essum, ēdēre, 2. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (b) (β); sedeo] (*To sit apart*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To be remote from, to be divided, separated* (so, only poet., and very rare): **A.** With *Abl.*: quantum Hypanis dissidet Eridano, Prop. 1, 12, 4: sceptris nostris, Virg. Æ. 7, 370.—**B.** With *ab*: ab omni dissidet turbā procul Laius, Sen. Œd. 618

II. Fig.: Of sentiment: *To be at variance, to disagree, to think differently*: **A.** With *ab*: nullam esse gentem tam dissidentem a populo Romano odio quodam atque dissidio, C. Balb. 13, 30; cf. id. 2 Verr. 5, 71, 182; id. Læl. 1, 2: a senatu, id. Brut. 62, 223: a tribuno plebis (consules), id. Sest. 19, 44: a Pompeio in tantis rebus, id. Att. 7, 6 *fin.*: animus a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans, id. ib. 1, 18, 58: Archytas iracundiam, videlicet dissidentem a ratione, seditionem quandam animi vere dicebat, id. Rep. 1, 38, 60: ab ingenio matris, Ov. H. 7, 36.—**B.** With *inter se*: leviter inter se dissident, C. Att. 1, 13, 2: cupiditates in animis inclusæ inter se dissident atque discordant, id. Fin. 1, 13, 44; cf. id. N. D. 1, 2 *fin.*—**C.** With *cum*: cum Cleanthe, doctore suo, quam multis rebus Chrysippus dissidet, C. Ac. 2, 47, 143: non cum homine, sed cum causā, id. Phil. 12, 6, 15.—**D.** With *Dat.*: virtus dissidens plebi, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 18.—**E.** With *Abl.*: non verbis Stoicos a Peripateticis, sed universā re et totā sententiā dissidere, C. Fin. 4, 1, 2: verbis eos, non re dissidere, id. Fat. 19, 44: Medus armis, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 20.—**F.** With *de*: de omni vitæ ratione, C. Ac. 2, 43, 132: de re unā, id. Leg. 1, 20, 53.—**G.** With *in c. Acc.*: spes incesserat dissidere hostem in Arminium ac Segestem, *i. e. were divided into the two factions of Arminius and Segestes*, Tac. A. 1, 55.—**H.** *Impers. Pass.*: propter quos dissidebatur, Suet. Tib. 37.—**K.** *Abs.*: cum Juliā primo concorditer vixit, mox dissedit, *quarrelled* or *fell out*, Suet. Tib. 7: dissidet miles, Tac. A. 1, 46: dissident olores et aquilæ, *live at enmity*, Pl. 10, 74, 95, § 203.

III. Meton. (acc. to *no.* II.): Of inanimate and abstr. subjects in gen.: *To be unlike, dissimilar, different, various; to differ, disagree, be opposed to* one another: **A.** With *ab*: nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, C. Off. 1, 1, 2: scriptum a sententiā, id. de Or. 1, 31, 140: gustus a voce, Quint. 11, 3, 165.—**B.** With *Abl.*: si inæqualitate dissident (supercilia), Quint. 11, 3, 79: si duo hæc verba idem significant, neque ullā re aliquā dissident, Gell. 13, 24, 4.—**C.** *Abs.*: si toga dissidet impar, *i. e. sits uneven, is one-sided*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96 Schmid.

dissĭdĭum, ĭi, *n.* [dissideo, *no.* II.] *Dissension, disagreement, discord* (whereas discidium denotes **separation**, v. h. v.) (rare, and almost exclusively in Cic.): neque per vinum unquam ex me oritur dissidium in convivio, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 59: ut non dissensione ac dissidio vestro factum esse videatur, C. Att. 1, 17, 7; so, id. Balb. 13, 30.—*Plur.*: C. Fin. 1, 13, 44: id. Læl. 7, 23: amicorum (better than discidia), id. ib. 21, 78 Orell.; so, without amicorum, id. ib. 10, 35 Orell.

dis-sĭlio, ŭi, *no sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; salio] **I.** Prop.: *To leap or burst asunder, to fly apart* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** With *Abl.*: ferventi saxa vapore, Lucr. 1, 492: silex igni, Pl. 36, 18, 29: mucro ictu dissiluit, Virg. Æ. 12, 740: æra (*ac* frigore), id. G. 3, 363: risu, Sen. Ep. 113 *ad fin.*—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: (vox) ubi Dissiluit semel in multas, *has broken up into many* Lucr. 4, 607 (preceded by partes in cunctas *dividitur* vox).—**C.** *Abs.*: uva pressa pede, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 20: hæc loca vi quondam et vastā convolsa ruinā Dissiluisse ferunt, Virg. Æ. 3, 416; so, Sil. 5, 616: omne solum, Ov. M. 2, 260: lamina, ib. 5, 173; 12, 488: boves dissilire, degustatā bupresti, *burst open*, Pl. 22, 22, 36; so, id. 29, 4, 27.

II. Fig.: *To dissolve, be broken up*: gratia fratrum geminorum dissiluit, *was dissolved*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 41.

dis-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (a); similis] *Unlike, dissimilar* (*opp.* similis and consimilis; very freq. and class.): **A.** With *Gen.* (cf. Madvig, § 247, obs. 2; § 219, b, obs. 2; Zumpt, § 411 *ad fin.*): Sectani, Hor. S. 1, 4, 112: artificium hoc ceterorum, C. de Or. 2, 19, 83: offensio odii, id. ib. 2, 51 *fin.*: cives tui, id. Fam. 10, 6, 3: sui, id. Phil. 2, 24, 59; id. 2 Verr. 2, 20 *init.*; id. de Or. 3, 7, 26; Ov. M. 11, 273:—*Comp.*: sui dissimilior, C. Brut. 93, 320:—*Sup.*: Crassi dissimillimus, C. Brut. 81, 282.—**B.** With *Dat.* (cf. Madvig and Zumpt, as above; also Zumpt, § 704): nihil tam dissimile quam Cotta Sulpicio, C. Brut. 56: quis homini, id. Fin. 5, 22, 63: illa contentio huic judicio, id. Sull. 17, 49: hoc superiori, id. Fin. 4, 6, 15: proximo, id. Ac. 2, 33, 105: hoc illi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 49; id. ib. 1, 3, 132.—**C.** With *atque* or *et*: Lucr. 1, 505: aut quiescendum, quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium aut Antium; aut, *etc.*, C. Att. 2, 3, 3: hæc consilia non sunt dissimilia, ac si quis ægro, *etc.*, Liv. 5, 5 *fin.*: dissimilis est militum causa et tua, C. Phil. 2, 24, 59.—**D.** With *inter se*: dissimiles longe inter se variosque colores, Lucr. 2, 783; id. 2, 720; C. de Or. 3, 7, 25 *sq.*; id. Brut. 82 *fin.*; Quint. 9, 4, 17;—in a two-fold construction: qui sunt et inter se dissimiles et aliorum, C. Brut. 83, 287.—**E.** With *in c. Abl.*: alicujus dissimilis in tribunatu reliquāque omni vitā, C. Brut. 34, 129.—**F.** With *in c. Gerund in do*: quum inter vos in dicendo dissimillimi sitis, C. de Or. 2, 29, 126.—**G.** *Abs.*: dissimillimi motus, C. Rep. 1, 14: voces, id. ib. 2, 42: eos, qui nascuntur eodem tempore, posse in dissimiles incidere naturas propter coli dissimilitudinem, id. Div. 2, 44 *fin.*—**H.** With *in c. Acc.*: ætate et formā haud dissimili in dominum erat, *to his master*, i. e. *so as to pass for his master*, Tac. A. 2, 39.

dissĭmĭliter, *adv.* [dissimilis] *Differently, in a different manner* (rarely): dissimiliter efficere voluptates, C. Fin. 2, 3, 10; Sall. J. 89, 6; Liv. 27, 48; Vitr. 8, 3; Gell. 18, 12, 3; Paul. Dig. 41, 2, 3, § 13.

dissĭmĭlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Unlikeness, dissimilitude*: *Sing.*: C. Læl. 20, 74; id. de Or. 1, 59, 252; id. Fin. 5, 7, 19; id. Leg. 1, 10, 30; id. Fam. 2, 13, 2; Quint. 5, 2, 3; id. 9, 3, 92:—*Plur.*: C. Off. 1, 30, 107; id. de Or. 3, 7, 26; id. Brut. 82, 285; id. de Div. 2, 45, 94; id. Fat. 4 *ad fin.*

dissĭmŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [dissimulo] *A dissembling, pretence* (post-class.): App. Flor. *no.* 3, p. 341; id. Apol. p. 329.

dissĭmŭlans, antis, *P.* of dissimulo.

dissĭmŭlanter, *adv.* [dissimulans] *Dissemblingly, clandestinely, secretly*: non aperte, nec eodem modo semper, sed varie dissimulanterque conclusis, C. Brut. 79, 274; id. Fam. 1, 5, b *fin.*; Liv. 40, 25; Suet. Tib. 21; id. Ner. 33; Ov. H. 20, 182; id. A. A. 1, 488.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

dissĭmŭlantĭa, æ, *f.* [dissimulo] *A dissembling*: C. de Or. 2, 67, 270.

dissĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A dissembling, concealing, disguising, dissimulation* (class.): C. Off. 3, 13, 61; id. de Or. 2, 67, 271; 68; 86; Quint. 6, 3, 85; id. 9, 2, 14; id. 9, 4, 147; Tac. A. 11, 26; id. Hist. 13, 18; 25; id. H. 4, 18; 56; id. Agr. 6; 18 *fin.*—**B.** Esp.: *The Socratic irony*: C. Ac. 2, 5, 15; but too restricted for that idea, acc. to

Quint. 9, 2, 44. **II. Meton.**: *Negligence, carelessness* (post-class.): Veg. Vet. 6 procem. § 1; so, ib. § 3; id. Mil. 1, 18.

dissĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A dissembler, concealer*: Sall. C. 5, 4; Quint. 2, 2, 5; id. 2, 17, 6; Tac. H. 2, 56; Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 9; Ov. M. 5, 61.

dissĭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dissimilis] (*To represent a thing unlike* or *different from* itself; hence) **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To feign that a thing is not that which it is; to dissemble, disguise; to hide, conceal, keep secret* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegam, C. Att. 1, 18: aliquid (with tegere), Cæs. B. C. 1, 19; (with obtegere), Suet. Ner. 29; (with celare), Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 105; (with occultare), C. Off. 1, 30, 105; Cæs. B. C. 2, 31; cf. Rosc. Am. 31, 86: nec, ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, id. Off. 3, 15; cf. Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 8, 4; Quint. 6, 4, 14: occultam febrem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 23; cf. metum, id. Od. 2, 20, 17: gaudia, Ov. M. 6, 653: nomen suum, id. Tr. 4, 9, 32: deum, *i. e. concealing his divinity*, id. H. 4, 56; id. F. 5, 504.—**2.** With *Abl.*: genitrix Nereis... Dissimulat cultu natum, Ov. M. 13, 163.—**3.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: dissimulata deam, Ov. F. 6, 507; so, Stat. S. 1, 2, 14: virum veste longâ (Achilles), Ov. A. A. 1, 690.—**4.** With *Objective clause*: dissimulabam me harum sermoni operam dare, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 54; cf. id. Cas. 4, 1, 13; id. Most. 5, 1, 23; id. Pœn. prol. 112; C. Att. 8, 1 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 2, 2; id. 9, 4, 80; id. 10, 3, 14; Suet. Cæs. 10; 73; id. Cal. 2; Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 5.— **5.** With *Relative clause*: nec judices, a quo sint moti, dissimulant, Quint. 12, 9, 7; so, id. 6 procem. § 7; cf., also, Virg. Æ. 4, 291.—**6.** *Abs.*: plane ea est; sed quomodo dissimulabat! Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 53; cf. id. Most. 4, 3, 23; id. Men. 4, 2, 44; 78; id. Merc. 5, 4, 13; C. Off. 1, 30, 108; id. Mur. 19, 40 (*opp.* fateri); Cæs. B. C. 1, 19; Hor. S. 1, 9, 66; Ov. H. 17, 151: dissimulant, et nube cavâ speculantur amicti, Quæ fortuna viris, Virg. Æ. 1, 516.—**7.** With *quasi*: dissimulabo hos quasi non videam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 2.—**8.** With *de*: primo fingere alia, dissimulare de conjuratione, *etc.*, Sall. C. 47, 1: de conditione suâ, Paul. Dig. 40, 13, 4.—**B.** Esp.: With *Personal pron.*: *To disguise*, etc., *one's self; to take* or *assume another form*: nec se dissimulat, Ov. M. 2, 731.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of the prosodial elision of the letter *m*: *To absorb*: nam et vocales frequentissime coeunt, et consonantium quædam insequenti vocali dissimulatur: utriusque exemplum posuimus: "multum ille et terris," Quint. 11, 3, 34.—**B.** *To leave unnoticed, to neglect*: damnosam curationem, Veg. 1 procem. § 5.

dissĭpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissipo] *That may be scattered* or *dispersed*: ignis et aër, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31.

dissĭpātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I. Gen.**: *A scattering, dispersing* (Ciceron.): hic error ac dissipatio civium, C. Rep. 2, 4.—**B. Esp.**: Pregnant: **1. Prop.**: *Destruction, annihilation*: interitus et dissipatio corporum, Cic. N. D. 1, 25 *fin.*: prædæ, *i. e. plundering*, id. Phil. 13, 5, 10.—**2. Fig.**: In Rhet.: *A distribution of an idea into its single parts*: C. de Or. 3, 54, 207 (acc. to Quint. 9, 1, 35; the MSS. of Cicero have for the most part disputatio).

dissĭpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A disperser, destroyer*: Prud. Psych. 34 præf.

dis-sipo (acc. to the MSS. prps. more correctly **dissupo**), āvi, ātum, āre (*Part. Perf.* in *tmesis*; disque supatis, Lucr. 1, 652), 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (*a*) (*a*); SUPO = jacio, Sanscrit root kship = *jacio, mitto*, v. the art. SUPAT; hence, = disjicio] **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: *To spread abroad, scatter, disperse* (very freq. and class., esp. in Cic., who, on the contrary, does not use disjicere, v. h. v.): Lucr. 1, 652: clarus scintillas dissupat ignis, id. 6, 163; cf. id. 6, 181: ignis totis se passim dissipavit castris, Liv. 30, 5; Var. R. R. 3, 14, 2: (Medea dicitur) in fugâ fratris sui membra in iis locis, quæ se parens persequeretur, dissipavisse, C. Manil. 9; cf. ossa Quirini, Hor. Epod. 16, 14: dissupat in corpus sese cibus omne animantum, Lucr. 1, 351; cf. piceum venenum per ossa, Ov. M. 2, 801; C. Div. 1, 34 *fin.*—*Pass. in reflexive force*; so, only *Plur.*; *To scatter ones' selves*: qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad societatem vitæ convocavit, C. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf. dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, Cæs. B. G. 5, 58; so, id. ib. 2, 24; id. B. C. 1, 55: hostes dispersi dissipantur in finitimas civitates, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5 *fin.* Herz.; cf. Liv. 2, 28.

B. Esp.: **1.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To disperse, rout, put to flight*: phalangem (for which, shortly after, disjecerunt), Liv. 44, 41: ordines pugnantium, id. 6, 12 *fin.*; Frontin. Strat. 2, 2, 11: aciem, id. ib. 2, 1, 14: hostes, C. Fam. 2, 10, 3: classem, Lentul. in C. Fam. 12, 14; cf. Flor. 4, 11, 6: omnes copias, id. 3, 5, 11: præsidia, id. 4, 9, 4, et sæp.

2. Medic. *t. t.*, like discutere, *To disperse, dissipate* morbid matter: humorem, Cels. 5, 28, 7: suppurationem, Scrib. Comp. 263.

3. Prag., *To demolish, destroy; to squander, dissipate*: statuam deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant, C. Pis. 38, 93; cf. turres, Vitr. 1, 5; C. Rep. 3, 33: ignis cuncta disturbat et dissipat, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: alii animum statim dissipari, alii diu permanere censent, id. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; cf. ib. 1, 11, 24: a majoribus possessiones relictas disperdere et dissipare, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2; cf. rem familiarem, id. Fam. 4, 7, 5: patrimonium, Crassus in C. de Or. 2, 55: avitas opes per luxum, Tac. A. 13, 34: reliquias reip., C. Phil. 2, 3, 6.

II. Fig.: **A. Gen.**: *To disperse, spread abroad, disseminate, scatter*: omnia fere, quæ sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa et dissipata quondam fuerunt, C. de Or. 1, 42: facilius est enim apta dissolvere quam dissipata connectere, id. Or. 71, 235; so, of *unconnected, ill-arranged* language, id. ib. 65 *fin.*; id. ib. 70, 233: famam istam fascium dissipaverunt, *they have spread abroad, published*, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15; cf. Suet. Galb. 19: dissipatum passim bellum, Liv. 28, 3.—With *a clause in apposition to the object*: quum homines lauti et urbani sermones hujusmodi dissipassent, me magna pecunia a vera accusatione esse deductum, id. 2 Verr. 1, 6 *ad fin.*; so, id. Flacc. 6, 14; Suet. Vesp. 6.—With *an objective clause*: te subrostrani dissiparant perisse, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 1 *ad fin.*

B. Esp. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 3.): **1.** *To scatter, dismiss, dissipate*: dissipat Evius curas edaces, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 17.—**2.** *To disturb, interrupt*: amplexus, Stat. S. 3, 2, 57.

III. Meton.: *Perf. Part.*: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.) Of the flight, *etc.*, of soldiers; *Scattered, dispersed, routed*: Punici exercitus ex dissipata passim fuga reliquiæ, Liv. 28, 20; id. 38, 27: collectis ex dissipato cursu militibus, id. 2, 59.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. A.) Of a speaker: *Loose, unconnected in style*: (Curio) quum tardus in cogitando, tum in instruendo dissipatus fuit, C. Brut. 59 *fin.*

1. dissĭtus, a, um, *P.* of 1. dissero.

2. dis-sĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (*b*) (*β*); 1. situs] **I. Prop.**: *Lying apart, distant, remote* (an Appuleian word): App. Flor. *init.* **II. Meton.**: femora = divaricata, App. M. 7.

dissŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissocio] **I.** *Act.*: *Separating, dividing*: oceanus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 22. **II.** *Pass.*: *That cannot be united, irreconcileable, incompatible*: olim res miscere, Tac. Agr. 3: corpus, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 238.

dissŏcĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Irrecon ileable, repugnant*: humanis animal dissociale cibis (of the Jews who separate themselves in respect to food), Rutil Itin. 1, 384.

dissŏcĭātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A separation* (post-Aug.): Pl. 6, 1, 1; id. 7, 13, 11; id. 22, 21, 30; Tac. A. 16, 34.

dis-sŏcio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; socio] **I.** Prop. (mostly poet.): *To separate from fellowship, to disjoin, disunite*: artas dissociare partes, Luc. 3, 810; id. 5, 355; cf. dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit, Ov. M. 1, 25; so, montes opaca valle, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5: Bruttia ora profundo, Stat. S. 1, 3, 32. **II.** Fig.: *To separate in sentiment, to disunite, set at variance, estrange* (freq. in Cic.): morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, C. Læl. 20, 74: homines antea dissociatos jucundissimo inter se sermonis vinculo colligavit, id. Rep. 3, 2; so, barbarorum copias, Tac. A. 12, 55 *fin.*: populum armis civilibus, Frontin. Strat. 1, 10, 4: animos civium, Nep. Att. 2, 2: disertos a doctis, C. de Or. 3, 19, 72 (cf. shortly before, doctrinarum *divortia* facta): Tac. A. 1, 28 *fin.*: excidium (Tencteris) minitans ni causam suam dissociarent, id. ib. 13, 56 (shortly before, illi Tencteros, ulteriores otiam nationes *socias* bello vocabant); so, id. H. 4, 37.

dissŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissolvo] *That may be dissolved, dissoluble*: et dividuum mortale omne animal, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: coagmentatio, id. ib. 1, 8, 20.—*Comp.*: mutabilius et dissolubilius, Aug. de Genes. 8.

dissŏlūte, *adv.* [dissolutus] **A.** (acc. to dissolutus, *no.* II. A.) Of style; *Loosely, unconnectedly*: dissolute dicere demptis conjunctionibus, C. Or. 39, 135.—**B.** (acc. to dissolutus, *no.* II. B.) Of manner; *Carelessly, negligently*: et turpiter scribere de restitutione alicujus, C. Att. 14 13 *ad fin.*: vendere decumas, id. 2 Verr. 3, 39 *ad fin.*: jus suum relinquere, id. Cæcin. 36: factum aliquid, id. 2 Verr. 5, 8; cf. id. Phil. 6, 1.

dissŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissolvo] **A.** (acc. to dissolvo, *no.* I. A.): **1.** Prop.: *A dissolving, destroying, breaking up, dissolution* (good prose): navigii, Tac. A. 14, 5: naturæ (mors), C. Leg. 1, 11, 31; id. Fin. 5, 11, 31; cf. id. ib. 2, 31: stomachi, *i. e. looseness*, Pl. 20, 22, 91.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** Of style: *Want of connection, disconnection*: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, C. Part. Or. 6, 21; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 50; Auct. Her. 4, 30.—**b.** Of character: *Loosenes, i. e. weakness, effeminacy, frivolity; dissoluteness*: si humanitas appellanda est in acerbissimâ injuriâ (*sc.* vindicandâ) remissio animi ac dissolutio, C. Fam. 5, 2, 9: judiciorum, id. 2 Verr. 4, 59 *fin.*; Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. 23: dissolutio et languor, Sen. Ep. 3 *ad fin.*; cf. animorum, id. Cons. Sap. 4: ille (Deus) beneficiis provocat ad compunctionem, nos ruimus in dissolutionem, Salv. Gub. Dei 6, 18.—**B.** (acc. to dissolvo, *no.* II. A.): *An abolishing, annulling, etc.*; *destruction*: legum omnium, C. Phil. 1, 9, 21: imperii, Tac. A. 13, 50.—**C.** (acc. to dissolvo, *no.* II. B.): *A refutation, reply to, answer*: criminum, C. Clu. 1, 3; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4.

dissŏlūtīve, *adv.* [dissolutivus] *In a way producing destruction*: corruptive est dissolutive, Boeth. Aristot. Top. 8, 2, p. 721.

dissŏlūtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [dissolvo] *Producing destruction*: corruptivum est dissolutivum, Boeth. Aristot. Top. 4, 4, p. 689.

dissŏlūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A destroyer* (post-class.): sepulcrorum, Cod. Th. 3, 16, 1; Cod. Just. 5, 17, 8.

dissŏlūtrix, icis, *f.* [dissolvo] *She who destroys, a destroyer*; Fig.: corporis (mors), Tert. Anim. 42.

dissŏlūtus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of dissolvo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Of style: *Loose, unconnected*: alterum nimis est vinctum, ut de industriâ factum apparcat; alterum nimis dissolutum, ut pervagatum ne vulgare videatur, C. Or. 57 *ad fin.*; cf. Quint. 2, 11, 7; id. 8, 6, 62; id. 9, 3, 53.—As *Subst.*: **dissŏlūtum**, i, n., Gramm. *t. t.* = ἀσύνδετον: C. de Or. 3, 54, 207 (also quoted in Quint. 9, 1, 34).—**B.** Of character: **1.** *Lax, remiss, negligent, inattentive, careless*: **a.** *Abs.*: negligere quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed omnino dissoluti, C. Off. 1, 28, 99: cupio in tantis reipublicæ periculis me non dissolutum videri, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4.—**b.** With *ut c. Gerund in do.*—*Comp.*: dissolutior in judicando, C.

2 Verr. 3, 61, 143.—**c.** With *in c. Abl.*: in re familiari, C. Quint. 11, 38.—**2.** *Reckless, licentious, dissolute:* Of persons or things: **a.** *Abs.*: adolescens, C. Tusc. 4, 25, 55; cf. also, Nep. Alcib. 1, 4; C. Quint. 12, 40: judicium, id. 2 Verr. 3, 57, 131: animus, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 32: consuetudo Græcorum, id. Fl. 9, 20: mores, Phæd. 1, 2, 12: comitas, Quint. 2, 2, 5: nihil, C. Att. 1, 19, 8: hæc, id. Off. 1, 35, 129: — *Comp.*: libelli multo dissolutiores, Sen. Contr. 5 *præf.*: — *Sup.*: omnium hominum dissolutissimus crudelissimusque, C. 2 Verr. 3, 56, 129.—**b.** With *Abl.*: dissoluta luxu mens, Tac. A. 15, 49.

dis-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, solvĕre (dissoldens, Lucr. 1, 559: dissolŭuntur, id. 3, 706: dissolŭit, id. 6, 446), 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; solvo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To loosen asunder, to disunite, separate, dissolve, destroy* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: facilius est apta dissolvere quam, *etc.*: C. Or. 71, 235: opus ipsa suum eadem quæ coagmentavit natura dissolvit, id. Sen. 20, 72: dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincla relaxant, Lucr. 6, 356: contextum, id. 1, 244: stamina, Tib. 1, 7, 2: ornatas comas, id. 1, 10, 62: capillum, Pl. Ps. 2, 23: sparta navium, id. 24, 9, 40: pontem, Nep. Them. 5, 1: nubes (ventus, coupled with diducit): Lucr. 6, 216: glaciem (sol), id. 6, 964: æs (fulmen), id. 6, 352: corpora (vis), id. 1, 224: se (venti vortex), id. 6, 446: dissolutum navigium vel potius dissipatum, C. Att. 15, 11, 3: navem, Phæd. 4, 22, 10: Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 18: stomachum, *i. e. to loosen, relax*, Pl. 20, 23, 96: cohortem Germanorum, Suet. Galb. 12: animam, Lucr. 3, 601.—**B.** With *Abl.*: nubila solis calore, Lucr. 6, 514: tenebras luce, Var. L. L. 6, 8, 72: ilia sua visu, Petr. S. 24: resinam omnem oleo, Pl. 14, 20, 25.

B. Esp.: **1.** Mercant. *t. t.*: *To pay, discharge, settle, clear off* what one owes: **a.** Of debts, *etc.*: æs alienum prædiis venditis, C. Sull. 20, 56; so, id. Off. 2, 2, 4; Pl. 33, 3, 13: nomen, C. Planc. 28: omne, quod debuit, Roscio, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 38: quæ debeo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 50: pecuniam pro iis rebus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 87: pecuniam publicam ulli civitati, C. 2 Verr. 3, 75; 174.—**b.** Of other things: pœnam sine mutuatione et sine versurâ, C. Tusc. 1, 42, 100; cf. et compensare damna, id. 2 Verr. 5, 13, 33: vota, id. Att. 15, 11 *ad fin.*; Cat. 66, 38.—**2.** *Pass. in reflexive force: To free* or *release one's self*, etc.: quarum (*sc.* possessionum) amore adducti dissolvi nullo modo possunt, C. Cat. 2, 8, 18.—**3.** Medic. *t. t.*, like digerere, discutere: *To discuss, dissipate* morbid matter, Pl. 20, 12, 48; id. 24, 6, 24; id. 24, 9, 38; id. 27, 8, 43; id. 28, 8, 29; id. 32, 9, 31.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To dissolve, abolish, abrogate, annul, destroy:* **1.** With things as objects: utilitas si amicitias conglutinaret, eadem commutata dissolveret, C. Lael. 9, 32: amicitiam, id. Rosc. Am. 39: societatem, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 38: consortionem, id. Off. 3, 6: matrimonia, Cod. Just. 5, 17, 8: perjurium, C. Off. 3, 32, 113: religiones, Liv. 40, 29: leges, acta Cæsaris, C. Phil. 1, 7 *fin.*: id. ib. 8 *init.*: judicia publica, id. Agr. 2, 13 *fin.*: hoc interdictum, id. Cæcin. 14, 40: argentarium, id. Ib. 4, 11: regiam potestatem Nep. Lys. 3 *ad fin.*: rempublicam, Liv. 5, 6 *ad fin.*: disciplinam severitatemque, Hirt. B. Alex. 65: severitatem, C. Mur. 31, 65: frugis, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 5: mortem cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere, Sall. C. 51, 20.—**2.** With personal object: pierosque senectus dissolvit, Sall. Jug. 17, 6.

B.: **1.** In rhet. and philosoph. lang.: *To refute, reply to, answer* an assertion: criminatio tota dissoluta est (coupled with diluere), C. Rosc. Am. 29, 82: seu proposita confirmamus, seu contra dicta dissolvimus, Quint. 4 procem. § 6; cf. C. Ac. 2, 15, 24; id. de Div. 2, 4, 11; Quint. 5, 13, 2; Tac. A. 13, 21.

C. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): *To release, disengage* one: obsecro, dissolve jam me, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 54; so, id. Pœn. 1, 1, 20; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 102.

dissŏnantĭa, æ, *f.* [dissono] *Dissonance, discrepancy* (post-class.): Claud. Mam. de Stat. An. 2, 21; Hier. de Script. Eccl. de St. Petro.

dis-sŏno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (a); sono] **I.** Prop.: *To disagree in sound, to be dissonant* (rare; not ante-Aug.): dissonantes loci, *that produce discordant sounds*, Vitr. 5, 8. **II.** Fig.: *To disagree, to differ*: an universa hujus temporis culturæ respondeant, an aliqua dissonent, Col. 1, 1, 3.

dissŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [dissono] (not ante-Aug.; not in Virg., Hor., nor Ov.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Dissonant, discordant, confused:* chorus canentium dissonum quiddam canere, Col. 12, 2, 4: clamores, Liv. 4, 28; Pl. Ep. 3, 20, 4: voces (*opp.* congruens clamor), id. 30, 34: questus, Tac. A. 1, 34: vapor, *i. e. making a dissonant sound*, Pl. 2, 43, 43: venustas non dissona, Quint. 9, 3, 72.—**B.** Esp.: Of language: *Disagreeing, different*: **1.** With *Abl.*: gentes sermone moribusque, Liv. 1, 18: linguâ agmina, Sil. 16, 19.—**2.** *Abs.*: diversi postulantium habitûs ac dissonæ voces, Pl. Pan. 56, 6: ora vulgi, Luc. 3, 289: nationes, *of different tongues*, Amm. 23, 6, 75. **II.** Fig.: *Discordant, jarring:* collidens dissona corda Seditio, Sil. 11, 45. **III.** Meton.: *Varying, not agreeing, differing:* **1.** *Abs.*: cursus solis, Pl. 36, 10, 15: carmina, *i. e. in elegiac measure*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 114.—**2.** With *ab*: nihil apud Latinos dissonum ab Romanâ re, Liv. 8, 8.

dis-sors, rtis, *adj.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (a); sors] (*opp.* consors) *Of a different fate, not shared with others:* ab omni milite, dissors Gloria, *undivided, unshared*, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 11.

dis-suādĕo, si, sum, dēre, 2. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (β); suadeo] *To advise against, oppose by argument, resist* a proposition (class.): **I.** Prop.: Politic. *t. t.*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: pacem, Liv. 30, 37: legem, Vell. 2, 32, 1: pœnam suam, Tac. A. 13, 26.—**B.** With *Abl.*: secundâ concione legem agrariam, C. Agr. 2, 37, 101.—**C.** With *de*: de captivis dissuasurus (*sc.* senatum), C. de Or. 3, 30, 110.—**D.** With *Objective clause*: qui non modo non censuerit captivos remittendos, verum etiam dissuaserit, C. Off. 3, 27, 101.—**E.** With *ne c. Subj.*: dissuasuri, ne hanc legem accipiatis, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 11, 10, 4; Gell. 7, 2, 10.—**F.** With *Inf.*: societatem cum rege Pyrrho inire dissuasit, Suet. Tib. 2.—**G.** *Abs.*: (C. Papirius) quum ferret legem de tribunis plebis reficiendis, dissuasimus nos, C. Læl. 25, 96; cf. Cæs. B. G. 7, 15; Vell. 2, 31, 4; Quint. 2, 4, 33. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: quod dissuasit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 10: quod dissuadetur, id. Trin. 3, 2, 44.—**B.** With *Relative clause*: quod suasit, dissuadet, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 10.—**C.** With *Inf.*: certum studiorum facere delectum nemo dissuaserit, Quint. 2, 8, 7; id. 4, 2, 121: mori, Sen. Herc. Œt. 930.—**D.** *Abs.*: Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 81; Suet. Aug. 8; id. Dom. 2; Gell. 1, 6, 3; Ov. M. 1, 619; id. ib. 2, 53.

dissuāsĭo, ōnis. *f.* [dissuadeo] *An advising to the contrary, dissuasion* (rare): rogationis ejus, C. Clu. 51, 140; so (*opp.* suasio), Auct. Her. 1, 2:— *Plur.*: Sen. Ep. 24 *med.*

dissuāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who advises to the contrary, an opposer* (very rare), C. de Or. 2, 65, 261; Liv. 2, 41; Luc. 4, 243; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 28.

dis-suāvĭor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; suavior] *To kiss ardently:* tuos oculos, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 27 *fin.*

dis-sŭesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (a); suesco] *To disaccustom one's self entirely:* Alc. Avit. 4, 46.

‡ **dissulcus,** porcus dicitur, quum in cervice setas dividit, Fest. p. 55.

dissulto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [dissilio] *To leap apart, to fly* or *burst asunder* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dissultant ripæ, Virg. Æ. 8, 240: ferrum utrinque, Pl. 37, 4, 15: Vulcanius ardor, Sil. 9, 607; cf. id. 7, 145.

dis-sŭo, *no perf.*, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d. (a); suo] (*To unstitch, rip open;* hence) **I.** *To open, to dissolve by degrees* (rare): sinum, Ov. F. 1, 408: malas, *to open the mouth wide*, Pers. 3, 50. **II.** *To undo by degrees, to gradually loosen or dissolve:* amicitiæ dissuendæ magis quam discindendæ, C. Læl. 21, 76: dissuere sensim amicitias (*opp.* repente præcidere), id. Off. 1, 33, 120.

dissŭpo, are, v. dissipo.

dissūtus, a, um, *P.* of dissuo.

dis-tabesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; tabesco] **I.** Prop.: *To consume or melt away entirely* (ante- and post-class.): **A.** *Abs.*: distabescit sal, Cato R. R. 24.—**B.** With *in c. Gerund in* do: jecur in coquendo, Fest. s. v. MONSTRA, p. 104. **II.** Fig.: in quantas iniquitates distabui! Aug. Conf. 3, 3.

III. Meton.: *To pass off* or *away*: inter nares jumenta scalpello secabis, et aquam frigidam per fistulam latam ejus ori suppones, naresque ipsius assidue diebus plurimis merges, ut suspirium distabescat in aquâ, Veg. Vet. 1, 11, 13.

dis-tædet, DISTISUM (acc. to Fest. p. 55.), 2. *v. impers.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; tædet] *To be very tired of* or *disgusted with, to loathe* (very rare): haud quod tui me neque domi distædeat, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 5: me cum hoc ipso distædet loqui, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 22.

distantĭa, æ, *f.* [disto] **I.** Prop.: *Distance, remoteness:* a longissimis distantiæ suæ (*sc.* Veneris) finibus, Pl 2, 15, 12 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *Difference, diversity:* inter eos morum studiorumque, C. Læl. 20, 74: caloris, Quint. 7, 10, 10: conditionis, id. ib. 5, 10, 26.—*Plur.*: coloris rufi, Gell. 2, 26, 6.

dis-tectus, a, um, *adj.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. d.; tego] *Wholly uncovered:* Alc. Avit. 4, 408.

dis-tendo (-enno), di, tum or sum, dĕre (distensis navibus, Hirt. B. Alex. 45: distensis velis, Coripp. Johann. 7, 324), 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a) (c); tendo] **I.** Prop.: *To stretch asunder, stretch out, extend* (not freq. till after the Aug. age; not in Cic.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: distennite hominem diversum et dispennite, Plaut. Mil. 5, 14 Lind. *N. cr.*: brachia, Ov. ib. 4, 491: aciem, Cæs. B. C. 3, 92, 2; cf. copias hostium, Liv. 2, 23: hostes, id. ib. 34, 29: distensis suis navibus, Hirt. B. Alex. 45, 2: sagum, Suet. Oth. 2 Casaub.—**B.** With *Abl.*: Tityos novem Jugeribus distentus erat, Ov. M. 4, 458: corpus temonibus, Col. 6, 19 *fin.*—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: in curtis distentum illigat Mettum, Liv. 1, 28; so, utramque manum in latus, Quint. 11, 3, 114: pontem in agros, Luc. 4, 140.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To swell out, distend, i. e. to fill,* e. g. with food: **1.** In *simple constr.*: ventres, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 19.—**2.** With *Abl.*: ubera cytiso, Virg. E. 9, 31: ubera lacte, id. ib. 4, 21: capellas lacte, id. ib. 7, 3: cellas nectare, id. Æ. 1, 433: horrea plena spicis, Tib. 2, 5, 84.—**B.** (*Effectus pro causa*): *To torture* by distension: tormento aliquem, Suet. Tib. 62.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To divide:* **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: velut in duo pariter bella curas hominum, Liv. 27, 40: curam villicæ, Col. 12, 46, 1.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: sedulitatem villici, id. 1. 6, 8.— **B.** *To distract, perplex:* animos, Liv. 9, 12.

distenno, ere, distendo *ad init.*

distensus, a, um, *P.* of distendo.

distentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distendo] *A stretching out, distention* (very rare): Cels. 2, 4, 8; id. 8, 4; 25; Scrib. Comp. 89.

1. **distentus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of distendo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to distendo, *no.* II. A.): **A.** Prop.: *Distended,* i. e. *filled up, full*: ubera, Hor. Epod. 2, 40; Ov. M. 13, 826: distentus ac madens, *stuffed full*, Suet. Claud. 33; cf. Pl. Pan. 49, 6:— *Comp.*: distentius uber, Hor. S. 1, 1, 110. —**B.** Meton.: *Causing fullness or distention*: saginæ distentiores, Amm. 28, 4, 34.

‡ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

2. **distentus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of distineo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to distineo, *no.* II. B. 2.): *Engaged, busied*: **A.** *Abs.*: fac esse distentam (*sc.* mentem), Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 93.—**B.** With *Abl.*: negotiis, C. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: operâ, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 3: qua officiis maximis, qua operâ, Pl. Ep. 3, 5, 7; cf., also, id. ib. 6, 18, 1.—**C.** With

in c. Abl.: in opere, Hirt. B. Hisp. 23. — **D.** With *de* (*Sup.*): distentissimus qua de Buthrotiis, qua de Bruto, C. Att. 15, 18, 2. — **E.** With *circa*: circa summa scelera, Tac. A. 16, 8.

☞ *Comp.* and *Adv.* seem not to occur.

3. distentus, ūs, *m.* [distendo] *A swelling out, distension*: suffl.tæ cutis distentu, Pl. 8, 38, 58.

‡ **dis-tergo,** rsi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a); tergo] *To sweep or brush asunder*: Not. Tir. p. 80.

determĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [determino] *The act of separating by a boundary, a bounding off*: Simplic. p. 83 Goes.

determĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A divider*: App. de Mundo, p. 57.

dis-termĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; terminus] *To separate by a boundary, to divide* (mostly post-Aug.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: quas (stellas) intervallum binas disterminat unum, C. Arat. 94: Hispanias Galliasque Pyrenæi montes, Pl. 3, 3, 4: flumen, quod Dahas Ariosque disterminat, Tac. A. 11, 10. — **B.** With *ab*: Arabia Judæam ab Ægypto disterminat, Pl. 12, 21, 46: Vettones ab Asturiā, id. 4, 20, 34: Gallica arva ab Ausoniis, Luc. 1, 216 Corte. .

disterminus, a, um, *adj.* [disterminо] *Separated, divided*: Tartessos latis disterminа terris, Sil. 5, 399.

di-sterno, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; sterno] *To spread out*: lectum, *i. e. to make, prepare*, App. M. 10; so, id. ib. 2, p. 121.

dis-tĕro, trīvi, *no sup.*, tĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; tero] *To bruise or grind to pieces*: **I.** Prop.: caseum in mortario, Cato R. R. 75. **II.** Fig.: eum clunibus basiisque, Petr. S. 24.

‡ **distĭchus,** a, um, *adj.* = δίστιχος, *Consisting of two rows*: hordeum, Col. 2, 9, 16. — As *Subst.*: **A. distichum,** i, *n.*, *A building with two rows of chambers*, Inscr. Fabrett. p. 627, *no.* 234. — **B. distichon,** i, *n.*, *A poem of two verses, a distich*, Mart. 8, 29; id. 3, 11; Suet. Cæs. 51; id. Oth. 3.

di-stĭmŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; stimulo] (Prop. *To goad exceedingly*; hence, Meton.) *To run through, waste, consume*: bona, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30.

distincte, *adv.* [1. distinctus] **A.** (acc. to 1. distinctus, *no.* II. A.): *Distinctly, clearly*: articulatim distincteque dicere, C. Leg. 1, 13, 36; id. Or. 28 *ad fin.*: scribere, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: designare, Pl. Pan. 88, 6: — *Comp.*: distinctius enunciare, Pl. Ep. 7, 13: — *Sup.*: distinctissime tenere, Cassiod. Compiex. ad Ephes. 3. — **B.** (acc. to 1. distinctus, *no.* II. B. 2.): *Elegantly, with ornament*: qui distincte, qui explicate, qui abundanter, qui illuminate et rebus et verbis dicunt, C. de Or. 3, 14, 53: — *Comp.*: distinctius, Pl. Ep. 9, 1, 1.

distinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distinguo] **I.** (acc. to distinguo, *no.* I. B. 1.): **A.** Prop.: *A distinguishing, distinction*: harum rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio, C. Fin. 1, 10, 33; so, facilis ingenui et illiberalis joci, id. Off. 1, 29 *ad fin.*: justorum injustorumque (lex), id. Leg. 2, 5 *fin.*: veri a falso, id. Fin. 1, 19 *fin.*: quæstionum, Quint. 4, 5, 6. — **B.** Fig.: **1.** In rhet. and gramm.: *A separation, division, pause*: C. de Or. 3, 48, 186; Quint. 1, 5, 27; id. 11, 3, 37 *sq.* — **2.** A figure of speech: *Separation, distinction*, C. de Or. 3, 54, 206; Quint. 9, 3, 65; 82. — **C.** Meton.: *Concr.*: **1.** (acc. to *no.* A.): *A difference*: causarum distinctio ac dissimilitudo, C. Fat. 19; so, voluerum, Pl. 10, 11, 13: quæ distinctio sit inter ea, quæ gignantur, et ea, quæ sint semper eadem, C. Univ. 8: nulla in visis distinctio, id. Ac. 2, 15 *fin.*; Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 44. — **2.** (acc. to *no.* B. 1.) *A mark of separation, sign of punctuation*: distinctio est silentii nota, Diom. p. 432 P. **II.** (acc. to distinguo *no.* II.) *A setting off, garnishing; an ornament*: lunæ siderumque omnium distinctio, varietas, pulchritudo, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 15: honosque civitatus, Pl. 28, 3, 3, § 13.

distinctor, ōris, *m.* [distinguo, *no.* I.] *One who distinguishes* (late Lat.): justorum injustorumque (judices), Amm. 28, 3; so, id. 28, 4; Aug. in Joann. 20, 12.

1. **distinctus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of distinguo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to distinguo, *no.* I.): **1.** Prop.: *Separated, separate, distinct*: urbs delubris distincta spatiisque communibus, C. Rep. 1, 26: Romana acies distinctior, ex pluribus partibus constans, Liv. 9, 19. — **2.** Fig.: **a.** Of sounds: *Distinct, separate*: concentus ex distinctis sonis, C. Rep. 2, 42. — **b.** Of intervals of time: *Marked off, distinguished*: hic est ille (sonus), qui intervallis conjunctus imparibus, sed tamen pro rata parte ratione distinctis, impulsu et motu ipsorum orbium conficitur, C. Rep. 6, 18 *init.* — **c.** Of language: *Properly divided*: oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 5. — **d.** Of gradations of rank, *etc.*: *Distinct*: quoniam distinctos dignitatis gradus non habebant, C. Rep. 1, 27 *fin.* — **3.** Meton.: Of remoteness in time; *Distant, removed from*: Hesiodus circa CXX. annos distinctus ab Homeri ætate, Vell. 1, 7 *init.*

B. (acc. to distinguo *no.* II.): **1.** Prop.: *Decorated, adorned, ornamented*: pocula gemmis distincta, C. 2 Verr. 4, 27, 62: et ornatum cœlum astris, id. N. D. 2, 37 *ad fin.*: fides gemmis et dentibus Indis, Ov. M. 11, 167 (Merk instricta): herbæ innumeris floribus, Ov. M. 5, 266: retia maculis, id. H. 5, 19. — **2.** Fig.: Of discourse: *Ornamented, embellished, elegant*: oratio et ornata et artificio quodam et expolitione distincta, id. de Or. 1, 12; Quint. 5, 14, 33. — **3.** Meton.: Of the speaker: *Elegant, refined*: utroque genere creber et distinctus Cato, C. Brut. 17 *fin.* Ellendt.: utroque distinctior et urbanior et altior Cicero, Tac. Or. 18.

2. distinctus, ūs, *m.* [distinguo, *no.* I.] (Prop.: *A distinguishing, distinction*; hence, Meton.) **A.** *A difference* (post-Aug., and very rare): animal et ore ac distinctu pinnarum a ceteris avibus diversum, Tac. A. 6, 28. — **B.** *A distinguishing mark*: viridis quum regula longo Synnada distinctu variat, Stat. S. 1, 5, 41.

dis-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, entum, tĭnēre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a); teneo] **A.** Prop.: *To hold or keep asunder or apart, to separate, divide*: tigna binis utrinque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17, 7; Vitr. 3, 3: mare, quod late terrarum distinet oras, Lucr. 5, 204; id. 5, 689; duo freta Isthmos, Ov. H. 8, 69 Heins.; cf. id. ib. 12, 104; Luc. 4, 675.

B. Fig.: *To divide mentally, distract, perplex*: distineor et divellor dolore, C. Planc. 33: duæ factiones senatum distinebant, Liv. 9, 16; cf. id. 5, 20; Tac. H. 1, 32: unanimos, id. 7, 21: ancipiti bello distinere regem, id. 44, 20. — **C.** Meton.: Of time; *To detain, keep away*: quem Notus spatio longius annuo Dulci distinet a domo, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 12.

II. (dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.): **A.** Prop.: *To hold off* or *away, hinder, detain, prevent*: legiones a præsidio interclusas maximum flumen distinebat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 59: manus hostium, id. ib. 2, 5; so, manum, id. ib. 3, 11; id. ib. 7, 50; id. ib. 7, 84; id. B. C. 3, 52, 1: copias Cæsaris, id. ib. 3, 41: Volscos, Liv. 4, 59: Parthos Hyrcano bello, Tac. A. 14, 25: Britannicum militem hoste et mari, id. H. 2, 32, et sæp. — **B.** Fig.: Mentally: **1.** *To check, keep back, hinder*: quo minus strueret crimina distineri, Tac. A. 11, 12. — Hence, **2.** *To occupy, engage, employ in a thing*: With the access. idea of the exclusion of other matters: in multitudine judiciorum et novis legibus distineri, C. Fam. 7, 2 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 12, 30, 2; id. Att. 2, 23: distineri litibus, Nep. Att. 9, 4: ad omnia tuenda multifariam distineri, Liv. 21, 8. — **C.** Meton.: Of inanimate objects: *pacem, To hinder, prevent*: C. Phil. 12, 12, 28; so, Liv. 2, 15 *ad fin.*: victoriam, Cæs. B. G. 7, 37: rem, Liv. 37, 12.

di-stinguo, xi, ctum, guĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis; stinguo] **I.** (dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a) (β)) *To prick asunder, to separate by points*; hence, **A.** Prop.: *To separate, divide, part* (rare; mostly poet.): onus inclusum numero eodem, Ov. M. 1, 47: crinem docta manu, *i. e. to arrange*, Hon. Troad. 834; cf. caput acu, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 284: leucopœcilos candorem mini guttis ex auro distinguit, Pl. 37, 10, 62, § 171. — Far more freq., and quite class. (not in Cæs.).

B. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: To separate things according to their differences, *i. e. To distinguish, discriminate*, discernere: ea (crimina) distinguere ac separare, C. 2 Verr. 4, 41, 88; cf. coupled with dividere, id. Pis. 28, 69: servos numero, id. Cæcin. 20: cadentes guttas intervallis, id. de Or. 3, 48, 186: oratorum genera ætatibus, id. Brut. 19: status familiarum agnationibus, id. Leg. 1, 7 *fin.*: qua via ambigua distinguantur, ostendit, id. Fin. 1, 7; id. Brut. 41, 152; id. Or. 4, 16; cf. secernenda, id. Top. 7, 31: genera causarum, Quint. 4, 2, 68, et sæp.: fortes ignavosque, Tac. H. 3, 27: veri similia ab incredibilibus dijudicare et distinguere, C. Part. 40; cf. vera somnia a falsis, id. Div. 2, 61: Vargulam a Crasso, id. de Or. 2, 60, 244: artificem ab inscio, id. Ac. 2, 7, 22: voluntatem a facto, Liv. 45, 24: thesin a causa, Quint. 3, 5, 11, et sæp.: vero falsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 29: similarum genera caudis inter se, Pl. 8, 54, 80. — *Impers.*: quid inter naturam et rationem intersit, nor distinguitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 26; cf. *malus* arborem significet an hominem non bonum, apice distinguitur, Quint. 1, 7, 2: nunciatum Claudio periisse Messalinam, non distincto sua an aliena manu, Tac. A. 11, 38.

2. Esp.: In Rhet. and Gramm.; To separate sentences properly, *i. e. To pause, keep stops, to punctuate*: puer ut sciat, quo loco versum distinguere, Quint. 1, 8, 1; cf. eam (orationem) distinguent atque concident, id. 11, 2, 27; and, incidit has (*sc.* voces) et distinxit in partes, C. Rep. 3, 2 Mos.: distinctio est silentii nota, *etc.*, Diom. p. 432 P.

II. (dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a) (To prick in different places for ornament; hence) *To set off, decorate, adorn* (so most freq. in distinctus, *Pa.*): **A.** Prop.: racemos purpureo colore, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 11; so, poma vario colore, Ov. Nux 31: aurum gemmarum nitor, Sen. Med. 573: nec Mæonia distinguit acu Quæ Phœbeis subditus Euris Legit Eois Ser arboribus, Sen. Herc. Œt. 665. — **B.** Fig.: *To adorn, ornament, decorate*: orationem variare et distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus, C. de Or. 2, 9, 36; so, of discourse, id. Inv. 2, 15, 49 (coupled with illustrare); id. de Or. 2, 13; Liv. 9, 17; C. Fin. 1, 11, 38; cf. cœnam comœdis, Pl. Ep. 3, 1, 9.

‡ **distisum,** v. distædet.

di-sto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; sto] **I.** Prop.: *To stand apart, to be separate, distant* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: tam distantibus in locis, C. Phil. 2, 27, 67. — **B.** With *Adv. of degree*: quantum summa labra (*sc.* fossæ) distabant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 72; cf., also, id. ib. 4, 17. — **C.** With *inter se*: multum sidera inter se, C. Tusc. 5, 24, 69. — **D.** With *Acc. of space*: turres pedes LXXX. inter se distant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 72; so, trabes inter se binos pedes, id. ib. 7, 23: hastati inter se modicum spatium, Liv. 8, 8. — **E.** With *ab*: (umago) distare a speculo, Lucr. 4, 289: castra ab castris, Cæs. B. C. 1, 82; Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 164. — **F.** With *Abl.*: **1.** Of space: mille passuum intervallo distantes, Liv. 33, 1: æquali spatio, Ov. M. 8, 248. — **2.** Of place: quum tanto Phrygiā Gallia distet humus, Ov. F. 4, 362: sol utraque metā, id. M. 3, 145: foro nimium distare Carinas, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 48. — **G.** *Abs.*: spatio distante, Ov. M. 11, 715.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of time: *To be distant* or *remote*: **1.** With *Adv. of degree*: haud multum distanti tempore, Tac. A. 3, 24. — **2.** With *Abl.*: ætate, Quint. 12, 10, 4. — **3.** With *inter se*: inter se tempore, Quint. 12, 10, 11. — **4.** With *ab*: quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 1. — **B.** Of quality: *To differ, be different* (so, mostly): **1.** *Abs.*: ut distare aliquid, aut ex aliqua parte differre, videatur, C. Cæcin. 14, 39: nomina rerum, id. Top. 8, 34. — **2.** With *Abl.*: moribus et legibus distant (civitates), Quint. 5, 10, 40; cf. id. 6, 4, 21. — **3.** With *eo, quod*: in totum metaphora brevior est simili-

tudo, eoque distat, quod, *etc.*, id. 8, 6, 8. —**4.** With *inter:* multum inter se distant istæ facultates, longeque sunt diversa atque sequestrata, C. de Or. 1, 49, 215; multum inter se genera dicendi, id. Or. 16, 52; Quint. 7, 2, 3.—**5.** With *ab:* hominum a vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum, C. Off. 2, 4, 15; id. ib. 3, 17, 71; in. Rosc. Am. 15, 44; Quint. 5, 10, 114; id. 6, 5, 3; Hor. Od. 3, 19, 1; id. S. 2, 2, 53; Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 11; id. ib. 2, 353; cf. also, quid enim tam distans quam a severitate comitas? C. Or. 10, 34.—**6.** With *dat.:* indoctissimis distabit amicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4 Sch.—Adj. t.: paullum sepultæ inertiæ celata virtus, id. Od. 4, 9, 29: æra lupinis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 23: punctum et exactis minimum distantia, id. ib. 2, 1, 72; enthymema syllogismo, Quint. 5, 10, 7.—**7.** *Impers.:* distat, sumasne pudenter An rapias, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44; so, id. ib. 2, 2, 195; id. S. 2, 3, 210; Quint. 5, 10, 26.

dis-torquĕo, si, tum, quĕre, 2. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; torqueo] **I.** Prop.: *To turn different ways, to twist, distort* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.:* os, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3: oculos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 65: labra, Quint. 1, 11, 2.—**2.** With *Abl.:* ora cachinno, Ov. A. A. 3, 287. **II.** Meton.: *To torment, torture:* Sen. Ben. 7, 19; Suet. Dom. 10. **III.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): *To torment, torture:* quem repulsa distorquent, Sen. Ep. 74: cogitationem, Petr. S. 52.

distortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distorqueo] *A distorting, writhing, contortion:* membrorum, C. Tusc. 4, 13, 29; cf. id. Fin. 5, 12, 35: oris, Cels. 4, 2, 2.

distortus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of distorqueo. **II.** *Pa.:* **A.** Prop.: *Distorted, misshapen, deformed, dwarfish:* distortus ejecta lingua, C. de Or. 2, 66, 266; cf. Suet. Aug. 83; Quint. 2, 5, 11; id. 2, 13, 10: vultus, id. 6, 3, 29: crura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47: soles sapientes esse, si distortissimi sint, formosos, C. Mur. 29, 61; cf. Suet. Galb. 21.—**B.** Fig.: *Perverse, unseemly:* genus enunciandi distortius, C. Pat. 8 *fin.*—*Adv.* does not occur.

distractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distraho] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A pulling asunder, dividing, separating:* humanorum animorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 27; cf. animi corporisque, Sen. Ep. 30 *ad fin.*: harum voluptatum (coupled with discidium), Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 63.—**B.** Esp.: Mercant. t. t.: *A selling in separate lots, piecemeal,* or *by retail:* fundi, Ulp. Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 15: mercium, id. ib. 14, 3, 5, § 12. **II.** Fig.: *Dissension, discord:* nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis et potius summa distractio est, C. Off. 3, 6, 32; so, civium, Var. in Non. 287, 15.

distractor, ōris, *m.* [distraho, *no.* I. A. 2.] *A retailer:* argenti, *i. e. a money-changer,* Cod. Just. 8, 14, 27; 12, 33.

1. **distractus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of distraho. **II.** *Pa.:* **A.** Prop.: *Divided* (very rare): et divisior inter se ac distractior, Lucr. 4, 902.—**B.** Fig.: *Distracted, perplexed:* distractissimus tantorum onerum (operum?) mole, Vell. 2, 114 dub.—*Adv.* does not occur.

2. **distractus,** ūs, *m.* [distraho] *Dissolution of a contract* (opp. of contractus): Just. Inst. 4, 28, § 6.

dis-trăho, xi, ctum, hĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis; traho] **I.** (acc. to dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To pull or tear asunder, to separate forcibly, divide* (freq. and class.): corpus quod dirimi distrahive non possit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: exanimor, feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5; cf. Mettum Fufetium equis ad curriculum ex utraque parte deligatum distraxit, Var. in Non. 287, 22; and so of the same, corpus passim, Liv. 1, 28 *ad fin.*; and of Hippolytus: turbatis distractus equis, Virg. Æ. 7, 787: quæ (materia) neque perrumpi neque distrahi potest, Cæs. B. G. 7, 23 *fin.*; cf. vallum (coupled with diripere), Liv. 25, 36: ut aciem ejus distrahi paterentur, *i. e. to be separated, broken up,* Cæs. B. C. 3, 92, 1: Taurus mons medium distrahens Asiam, Pl. 5, 27, 27, cf. sam.

2. Esp.: Mercant. t. t.: **a.** *To sell separately in parcels,* divendere (mostly post-Aug.): dividant, differant, dissipent, distrahant, Lucil. ap. Non. 287, 9: coemendo quædam tantum ut pluris postea distraheret, Suet. Vesp. 16: agros, Tac. A. 6, 17.—**b.** *To sell:* rem minoris distraxit, App. M. 9, 6: neque levi pretio distrahi poterit talis ætatula, id. ib. 7, 9.

B. Fig.: *To draw asunder, distract, perplex, separate:* qui hæc natura cohærentia opinione distraxissent, C. Off. 3, 11; cf. Quint. 4, 3, 4: distrahitur in deliberando animus, *is drawn in different directions, divided,* C. Off. 1, 3, 9; cf., shortly before, in quo considerando sæpe animi in contrarias sententias distrahuntur (cf. also distrahor): tum hoc mihi probabilius, tum illud videtur, id. Ac. 2, 43 *fin.*: quum Tiberium anceps cura distraheret, vine militum . . an, *etc.*, Tac. A. 2, 40; cf. id. ib. 6, 44: obsessos hinc fides, inde egestas inter decus ac flagitium distrahebant, id. H. 4, 60: oratoris industriam in plura studia distrahere nolim, C. de Or. 1, 59; cf. Tac. A. 4, 40: sic distrahuntur in contrarias partes impotentium cupiditates, C. Tusc. 5, 20 *ad fin.*; cf. Tac. A. 4, 40: respublica distracta laceratque, Liv. 2, 57; so, rempublicam, Tac. A. 1, 4, extr.; cf. quæ sententia omnem societatem distrahit civitatis, C. Off. 3, 6, 28: Balbus in C. Att. 8, 15, A.; so, amorem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 33; concilium Bœotorum, Liv. 42, 47; collegia, Suet. Cæs. 42: matrimonium, Gai. Dig. 24, 2, 2, et sæp.: rem, *to frustrate, prevent,* Cæs. B. C. 1, 33, 3: controversias, *i. e.* dirimere, *to end, adjust,* C. Cæcin. 2, 6; so, controversias, Suet. Cæs. 85: voces, *i. e. to leave a hiatus* (*opp.* contrahere), C. Or. 45: qua ipse fama distraheretur = differretur, *would be cried out against, assailed,* Tac. A. 3, 10.

II. (acc. to dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.) *To draw away* from any thing, *to separate, remove, divide, disjoin.*

A. Prop.: membra divellere ac distrahere, C. Sull. 20 *ad fin.*: illam a me distrahit necessitas, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 42; so, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 24; C. Fam. 4, 13, 2.

B. Fig.: **1.** Of abstract objects: sapientiam, temperantiam, fortitudinem copulatas esse docui cum voluptate, ut ab ea nullo modo nec divelli nec distrahi possint, C. Fin. 1, 16 Goer.—**2.** Of persons: *To separate in sentiment, to estrange, alienate:* aliquem ab aliquo (preceded by a conjunctione *avocare,* and a familiaritate *disjungere*), id. Phil. 2, 10; so coupled with divellere, id. Planc. 42, 102.

dis-tribŭo, bŭi, būtum, bŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; tribuo] (*To give amongst several;* hence) *To divide, distribute* (class.): **A.** With material objects: argentum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 17: latius distribuendum exercitum, Cæs. B. G. 3, 10 *fin.*: distribuisti partes Italiæ, C. Cat. 1, 4, 9: reliquum populum distribuit in quinque classes, C. Rep. 2, 22; cf. Ov. F. 6, 84: copias in tres partes, Cæs. B. G. 6, 32; id. ib. 7, 67; id. B. C. 1, 55: pueros in classes, Quint. 1, 2, 23: orbem in duodecim partes, C. Tusc. 1, 28: milites circum familiares conventus Campaniæ, Cæs. B. C. 1, 14 *fin.*; cf. gladiatorias familias Capuam et in cetera municipia, Sall. C. 30 *ad fin.*: Numidas in hiberna in proximis Thessaliæ urbibus, Liv. 42, 67; and, legiones et auxilia provinciatim, Suet. Aug. 49: milites in legiones, Cæs. B. C. 3, 4; cf. Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 43: gladiatores binos singulis patribus familiarum, *distributed among them, apportioned to them,* C. Att. 7, 14, 2: so, naves quæstori, legatis, præfectis, equitibus, Cæs. B. G. 4, 22, 3 and 5: equos Germanis, id. ib. 7, 65 *fin.*: pecunias exercitui, id. B. C. 1, 39, et al.; cf. also pecuniam in judices, C. Clu. 27, 74: naves in legiones, Tac. A. 2, 8: pecus viritim, Cæs. B. G. 7, 71: capita singula ex captivis toto exercitu, id. ib. 7, 89 *fin.*: Pœnorum arma inter suos, Frontin. Strat. 4, 7, 12, et sæp.—Rarely of the distributing of a service among several: alterum (genus) emendi quod præterea civitatibus æqualiter esset distributum, C. 2 Verr. 3, 70 *init.* Zumpt.

B. Of abstract objects: quæ observata sunt in usu ac tractatione dicendi, hæc partibus distributa sunt, C. de Or. 1, 23, 109; Quint. 9, 3, 93; cf. id. 9, 1, 34: ministris me ita distribuisse initio causam, C. Rosc. Am. 42; Sen. Ben. 7, 2.

distrĭbūte, *adv.* [distributus] *Orderly, methodically* (very rare): neque distincte neque distribute scribere, C. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: distributius tractare, id. Inv. 2, 59.

distrĭbūtim, *adv.* [distribuo] In logic; *Distributively:* si ad species animal reducatur, habere potest differentias, sed distributim, atque ut ejus speciebus separatim nihil possit evenire contrarium, Boeth. in Porphyr. 4, p. 87: so, opp. to *confuse:* ita locorum omnium diligentius natura considerabitur, si non confuse solum, verum etiam distributim, id. in C. Top. 3, p. 794.

distrĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distribuo] **I.** Prop: *A division, distribution:* invidiæ et criminum, C. Clu. 1: coili, id. Div. 2, 20: utilis rerum ac partium in locos, Quint. 7, 1, 1.—*Plur.:* ut distributiones, ut genera partium generumve partes, C. Part. 2 *ad fin.* **II.** Fig.: Of speech: C. de Or. 3, 53, 204: Auct. Her. 4, 35.—In architect.: Vitr. 1, 2 *ad fin.*

distrĭbūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A distributor:* App. Trismeg.

distrĭbūtus, a, um, *P.* of distribuo.

districte, *adv.* [districtus, *no.* II. A.] *Strictly, severely:* minatus, Pl. Ep. 9, 21, 4: deneganda, Ulp. Dig. 3, 3, 13.—*Comp.:* districtius repercutere, Tert. Idol. 5: vivere, Hier. Ep. 22, *no* 11.—*Sup.:* districtissime custodiri, Cassiod. Var. 9, 18, 5.

districtim, *adv.* [id.] *Strictly:* innocens, Sen. Contr. 7.

districtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distringo, *no.* II.] *A hindrance, difficulty:* Paul. Dig. 4, 8, 16.: *Punishment:* insolentibus severitatem suæ districtionis objiciat, Cassiod. Var. 3, 34: in partem pietatis recidit mitigata districtio, id. ib. 3, 47.

districtus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of distringo. **II.** *Pa.:* **A.** (acc. to distringo, *no.* I.): (*Stretched tight,* hence) *Strict, severe* (post-Aug.): fenebatrix, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2: censura, id. 2, 9, 6:—*Comp.:* districtior accusator, Tac. A. 4, 36 *fin.*:—*Sup.:* districtissimi defensores, Cod. Just. 1, 55, 6.—**B.** (acc. to distringo, *no.* II. B.): **1.** With *Abl.: Occupied, engaged, taken up, busy:* judicio districtus atque obligatus, C. 1 Verr. 9 *init.*; cf. (vinculo mortali) alii alligati sunt, alii astricti, alii districti quoque, Sen. Vit. Beat. 16 *fin.*: ancipiti contentione, C. Manil. 4, 9; cf. id. de Or. 3, 2, 7; Nep. Hann. 13, 2; Val. Max. 8, 7, 15 *ext.*—**2.** *Abs.:* districtus mihi videris esse, quod et bonus civis et bonus amicus es, C. Fam. 2, 15, 3; Hor. S. 2, 8, 68.—**3.** With *circa:* imperium circa manus, Flor. 4, 12, 1.—**4.** With *ab* (*Comp.*): me a causis et judiciis districtiorem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16.

distrīgilla me, *περίξυσόν με,* Gloss. Lat.-Gr.

di-stringo, nxi, ctum, ngĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis; stringo] **I.** (dis, *no.* II. A, 3. a. (a)): **A.** Prop.: *To draw asunder, to stretch out* (very rare): districti pendent, Virg. Æ. 6, 617.—**B.** Fig.: (canum) Longealio sonitu rabies districta minatur, Lucr. 5, 1084.—Far more freq., esp. since the Aug. age.; not in Cæsar, and in Cicero only as *Pa.*

II. Like distineo, *no.* II. (dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.): **A.** Prop. (*To draw a person off* or *away from something;* hence): *To detain* a person any where, *to hinder:* Hannibalem mittendum in Africam esse ad distringendos Romanos, Liv. 35, 18 *fin.*: copias regias populatione maritimæ oræ, id. 44, 35: Frontin. Strat. 1, 3, 5 Oud. *N. cr.*: Romanum a tergo, Flor. 2, 13, 1 Duker.: urbem (*i. e.* Romanos) incendiis, id. 4, 1, 2.—**B.** Fig.: Mentally; *To occupy, engage, employ, distract the attention:* distringit quem multarum rerum varietas, Phædr. 4, 26, 3; cf. Pl. 18, 26, 65, § 230: distringor officio, Pl. Ep. 1, 10, 9; cf. id. ib. 7, 15, 1; id. 3, 5, 19; Quint. 12, 1, 5, and 7: (Jovem) votis, *to molest, importune,* Pl. Pan. 94, 2.—**C.** Meton.: Of abstr. objects: *To hinder, disturb, prevent:* ut discordiam moveret, qua consensus Romanorum distringeretur, Frontin. Strat. 1, 8, 1 Oud. *N. cr.*

distrĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [di-

stringo, *no.* I.] *That tends to remove a stricture:* Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 3, 3.

dis-trunco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; trunco] *To cut to pieces, cut up:* aliquem medium, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 53.

disturbātio, ōnis, *f.* [disturbo] **A.** (acc. to disturbo. *no.* I. B.): *Destruction:* Corinthi, C. Off. 3, 11.—**B.** (acc. to disturbo, *no.* II.): *Confusion, quarrel, disturbance:* Iris dicitur quasi ἔρις, id est lis; nam nunquam ad conciliationem mittitur, sicut Mercurius, sed semper ad disturbationem, Mythogr. Class. Auct. 3, p. 85, col. 2 Mai.

dis-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; 1. turbo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To drive asunder, separate by violence, throw into disorder, disturb* (rare): **1.** In *simple constr.*: sortes, C. de Div. 1, 34, 76: Auster freta, Sen. Hippol. 1012.—**2.** With *Abl.*: concionem gladiis, C. Mil. 33, 91.

B. Esp.: Pregn.: *To demolish, destroy* (freq. of buildings): ædes, Lucr. 2, 1102; so, domos, id. 6, 241: domum meam, C. Phil. 5, 7, 19: urbes, Lucr. 6, 587: porticum Catuli, C. Att. 4, 3, et sæp.; Lucr. 1, 560: ignis cuncta disturbat ac dissipat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: opera, Cæs. B. C. 1, 26: si qua in vineis fossor disturbavit, Col. 11, 2, 38.

II. Fig.: *To frustrate, thwart, ruin; confuse, disturb:* at nunc disturba quas statuisti machinas, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 137: vitæ societatem, C. Rosc. Am. 38, 111; cf. concordiam, Sall. H. Frgm. 1, 19 ed. Gerl. (Orat. I. Philippi): atque pervertere legem, id. Agr. 2, 37, 101: judicium (with tollere), id. Sull. 5, 15; cf. ib. 25, 71: rem, *to hinder, prevent*, id. Fam. 11, 21 *fin.*; cf. nuptias, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 11.

†dīsyllăbus, a, um, *adj.*=δισύλλαβος, *Dissyllabic*, Lucil. in Non. 26, 7; Quint. 1, 5, 31; Don. p. 7 Lind. *N. cr.*; Ter. Maur. p. 2431 P.

dītātor, ōris, *m.* [dito] *One that enriches:* Aug. Conf. 5, 5.

dite, *adj.* and *adv.*; v. dives.

dītesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [dis = dives] *To grow rich* (poet.): Lucr. 4, 1249; 5, 1248; Hor. S. 2, 5, 10; Claud. Mall. Theod. 368.

†dīthălassus, a, um, *adj.*=διθάλασσος, *Between two seas, on each side of which the waves dash:* quum incidissemus in locum dithalassum, Vulg. Act. 27, 41.

†dīthўrambicus, a, um, *adj.*= διθυραμβικος, *Dithyrambic:* poema, C. Opt. Gen. Or. 1.

†dīthўrambus, i, *m.*=διθύραμβος, *A dithyramb, dithyrambic poem:* C. de Or. 3, 48, 145; Hor. Od. 4, 2, 10.

dĭti-fĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis=dives; facio] *To make rich, to enrich:* quum vos munera nostra ditificent Cassiod. Var. 8, 26.

dītio (dicio), ōnis (occurs only in the *Gen., Dat., Acc.*, and *Abl. Sing.*), *f.* [most prob. from dare, akin to deditio, and prps. contr. from it: lit., a giving up, surrender; hence, with respect to the person to whom one surrenders] a *t. t.* milit. and polit.: *Dominion, sovereignty, authority, rule, sway, power:* **I.** Prop.: Commagenem, ditionis regiæ usque ad id tempus, *etc.*, Suet. Vesp. 8: Pœnum quod inter Alpes Apenninumque agri sit, suæ ditionis fecisse, Liv. 21, 53; so, id. 21, 60; cf. Tyros mare ditionis suæ fecit, Curt. 4, 4 *ad fin.*—*Dat.*: regionem ditioni ejus adjecit, Curt. 4, 1; cf. subjecit ditioni suæ hostes, Frontin. Strat. 1, 3, 10: ditioni alicujus se permittere, Curt. 6, 5. Cf. under *no.* II.—*Acc.* (so very freq.): dedunt se, urbem et liberos In ditionem atque in arbitrium Thebano populo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 103; so, Liv. 7, 31; id. 26, 33 *ad fin.* et al.; cf. omnia in ditionem tradere, Liv. 26, 43: omnes eas civitates in ditionem potestatemque populi Romani esse redactas, Cæs. B. G. 2, 34 *fin.*; so, C. Agr. 2, 27 *fin.*; id. Prov. Cons. 13, 2; Liv. 20, 21; id. 41, 19; Suet. Tib. 16, et sæp.; cf. urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani ditionemque subjunxit, C. 2 Verr. 1, 21, 55; and Hergetes in jus ditionemque recepit, Liv. 21, 61: sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque cadere, C. Font. 1, 2; cf. voluntate concedere in ditionem, Liv. 30, 7: in ditionem venire, id. 32, 31; so, id. 40, 28; Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 32, et sæp.: in amicitiam populi Romani ditionemque esse, C. Div. in Cæcil. 20, 66 (cf. on the constr. esp. Kritz ad Sall. J. 112, 3).—*Abl.* (also very freq.): sub alicujus ditione atque imperio esse, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31; Ov. M. 14, 609: nationes, quæ in eorum regno ac ditione sunt, C. 2 Verr. 4, 27 *init.*; and in parte magis quam in ditione alicujus esse, Liv. 21, 5: in servitute atque in ditione alicujus teneri, Cæs. B. G. 1, 33; cf. terras omni ditione tenere, Virg. Æ. 1, 236; so, id. ib. 1, 622: ditione premere aliquos, id. ib. 7, 737: cf. id. ib. 10, 54.

II. Meton.: Of other things: aures meas dedo in ditionem tuam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 8: postquam respublica, in paucorum potentium jus atque ditionem concessit, Sall. C. 20, 7: omnes, gentes, *etc.* .... decemvirum ditioni, judicio potestatique permissa essa, C. Agr. 2, 15, 19; cf. sub ditione ejus magistratus (*sc.* censoris), Liv. 4, 8: respirare contra nutum ditionemque alicujus, C. Quint. 30 *ad fin.*: aliquem in sua potestate ac ditione tenere, id. 2 Verr. 1, 38, 97: caput liberum fidei suæ commissum alienæ ditioni subjicere, Gell. 5, 19, 10.

dītior, dītissimus, v. dives.

dītius, *comp. adv.* [dis=dives] (post-Aug.; and very rare) *More richly, splendidly:* non unquam aliis habitastis in antris, Ditius, Stat. S. 1, 5, 31.—So, *Sup.*: **dītissime,** *Most richly, splendidly:* domos ditissime exornant, App. de Deo Socr. 22, p. 199 Hild. min.

dītissime, v. **ditius.**

dīto, āvi, ātum, āre (divitant, Att. ap. Gell. 14, 1, 34, and ap. Non. 95, 9; Turpil. ap. Non. l. l.), 1. *v. a* [dis=dives] **I.** Prop.: Of personal objects; *To enrich* (in prose prps. not before Livy): socios præmiis belli, Liv. 37, 54; id. 21, 60 *ad fin.*: largifica stipe ditantes (deam), Lucr. 2, 628; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 6; id. Epod. 17, 60: me benignitas tua Ditavit, id. ib. 1, 32.—*Pass. in reflexive force: To become rich:* rex ipse ditari studebat, Liv. 1, 57.

II. Meton.: Of inanimate objects: quum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrium ditaverit, Hor. A. P. 57: cujus (Nili) in Ægyptum lenis perlabitur unda, Ditatura suam certo sub tempore terram, Alcim. 1, 263.

†dītrŏchæus, i, *m.*=διτρόχαιος, *A double trochee*, Don. p. 1739 P.; Diomed. p. 477 *fin.*, ib., et sæp.

diū, *adv.* (old *Abl.* form of dies; like noctu from nox), **I.** Prop.: (acc to dies, *no.* I. B. 2.) *By day* (only in connection with noctu, and prps. only in the follg. passages) (cf. dies, *no.* I. B. 2.): noctuque et diu, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 5: noctu diuque, Titin. and Sall. Hist. Frgm. in Charis. p. 185 P.: nec noctu, nec diu, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 98, 27 (Tac. A. 15, 12 *fin.*, the MSS. vary between *diu* and *die*; v. Rupert., ad loc.).

II. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to dies, *no.* II. A. 1. c.; lit.: a space of time, a while; hence, with intens. signif.) *A long time, long while, long* (very common): nimis diu et longum loquor, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 21; cf. so, with longum, id. Epid. 3, 2, 40: diu multumque scriptitare, C. de Or. 1, 33, 152; so, diu multumque, id. Or. 1; id. Phil. 13, 5; id. Sull. 26, 73; id. Att. 4, 13 *fin.*; Sall. J. 94, 3; Petr. 23 *fin.*; Flor. 2, 3, 5; also multum diuque, C. de Sen. 3 *fin.*: multum et diu, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88; id. Inv. 2, 19, 58: multum ac diu, App. M. 2, p. 126; cf. also recordatus multum et diu cogitavi ... Eam rem volutavi et diu disputavi, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 1 and 4: sæpe et diu, C. Quint. 31, 96; cf. sæpe diuque, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 1: diu diuque, App. M. 5, p. 167; 12, 266; diu atque acriter pugnatum est, Cæs. B. G. 1, 26; 3, 21, et sæp.: diu ego hunc cruciabo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 73; so, id. Pers. 2, 3, 12: Stoici diu mansuros aiunt animos: semper, negant, C. Tusc. 1, 31 *fin.*: diu princeps oratorum, aliquando æmulus Ciceronis, Quint. 11, 3, 8: tam diu restitisti, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 100: tam diu, id. Mil. 3, 1, 34; id. ib. 4, 2, 89; id. Pœn. 3, 1, 45; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 27; id. Hec. 4, 4, 23; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 13: eo, quo jam diu Sum judicatus, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 20; so, jam diu, id. Capt. 4, 2, 102; id. Most. 1, 3, 144; id. Pœn. 5, 4, 29; cf. diu est jam, id. Most. 1, 4, 25: ille vult diu vivere, hic diu vixit: quamquam, O di boni! quid est in hominis vita diu? C. de Sen. 19, 68 and 69; cf. sat diu vixisse, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 12: nimis diu maceror, id. Epid. 3, 1, 2; so, nimis diu, id. Merc. 1, 54; id. Pers. 4, 4, 105, et al.: non diu apud hunc servies, id. ib. 4, 4, 65; cf. haud diu, id. Mil. 2, 1, 17; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 67.—*Comp.*: nolo te jactari diutius, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 59; id. Rud. 1, 2, 5; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 50; id. ib. 3, 1, 15; C. Læl. 27, 104; id. Rosc. Am. 7 *fin.*; id. 1 Verr. 13, 34; id. Att. 7, 3; Cæs. B. G. 1, 16, 5; id. ib. 1, 26, 1.—In the historians freq. = *A long while, very long*, no comparison being intended; cf. Madvig. § 308: ne diutius commeatu prohiberetur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 49; ib. ib. 3, 9, 5; cf. id. ib. 3, 29, 2; id. ib. 4, 35, 2; id. ib. 7, 20, 5, et sæp.: neque illis, qui victoriam adepti forent, diutius ea uti licuisset, Sall. C. 39, 4; Tac. H. 1, 9.—*Sup.*: (Cato) qui senex diutissime fuisset, C. Læl. 1, 4; so, id. Pis. 37; id. Manil. 5 *fin.*; Cæs. B. G. 6, 21, 4; Suet. Vit. 14, et al.: ut quam diutissime te jucunda opinione oblectarem, C. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1; so, with quam, Cæs. B. C. 3, 102, 3.

B. *Long since, a great while ago* (mostly ante-class.): quod arci, diu facti, celeriter corruissent, Var. in Non. 77, 14: cf. scelus, inquam, factum'st jam diu antiquom et vetus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 45; so, jam diu, id. Epid. 1, 1, 9; id. Men. 2, 3, 28; id. Pseud. 1, 3, 4; Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 1; C. Att. 1, 19, 9, et al.; for which also diu jam, Pl. 25, 1, 1; id. 15, 15, 17; id. 19, 4, 25: is ex Anactorio .... huc commigravit in Calydonem haud diu, *not long ago, a short time ago*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 15: nec loci gnara sum, nec diu hic fui, *it is not long since I was here*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 28: jam diu est factum, quom discesti ab hero, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 3.—With follg. quom, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 44.—With postquam, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 41.—With quod, Plaut. Amph. 1, 1, 146.

C. In Mela repeatedly of place: *A long way:* Italia .... inter superum mare et inferum excurrit diu solida, Mel. 2, 4, 1; so, id. 1, 2, 3; id. 1, 3, 5.

Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 285-291.

†dīurētĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=διουρητικός, *That promotes urine, diuretic:* vina, Pall. Oct. 14, 3: potiones, Veg. 5, 71 *fin.*: medicamenta, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *no.* 117; Gargil. de Re Hort. 1.

‡diurnālis, e, *adj.* [dies] = ἡμερούσιος, *Diurnal*; It. *giornale*; Fr. *journal*; Gloss. Lat.-Gr.

diurnārius, ii, *m.* [diurnus, *no.* I. B.] *A diary-keeper, journalist:* Cod. Th. 8, 4, 8.

diurne, *adv.* [diurnus] *Daily, day by day:* Dracont. Hexæm. 1, 68; id. ib. 3, 602.

diurno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *To last long, exist long:* Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 16; and in Non. 100, 20 ("inusitate dixit pro *diu vivere*," Gell.).

diurnus, a, um, *adj.* [from dius = dies, Sanscr. djú; cf. noctu-rnus and nudius-tertius] **I.** Gen.: In the wider sense of the word (so prps. not ante-Aug): *Of* or *belonging to the day, daily:* ætatis fata diurna, *i. e. of only one day*, Ov. H. 6, 37: instituit, ut tam Senatus quam populi diurna acta confierent et publicarentur, *daily transactions, records, journal*, Suet. Cæs. 20; so, Tac. A. 13, 31; Suet. Claud. 41 Oud. *N. cr.*: in the same signif.: commentarii, id. Aug. 64: diurna actorum scriptura, Tac. A. 3, 3. (Concerning these acta diurna, v. Lips. Exc. ad Tac. A. 5, 4; Ernest. Exc. ad Suet. Cæs. 20; Rupert. ad Juv. 2, 136; Walch. ad Tac. Agr. p. 114; Le Clerc des Journaux chez les Romains, Par. 1838; and 1. **actus,** *no.* II. B.) diurni dies, *daily*, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 2, 1; id. ib. 3, 1: cibus, *daily allowance, rations*, Liv. 4, 12 *ad fin.*; so, victus, Suet. Ner. 36 *fin.*: nummûm millia diurna, Suet. Ner. 30: mercede diurna conductum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 17.—As *Subst.*: **A. diurnum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* tempus) *Day*: jubet (Asclepiades) dari vinum noctibus, diurnis, atque jugiter, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 2, 39.—**B.**: **1.**

diurna, orum, n. *Day-books, diaries, registers, records, etc.*, diurna populi Rom., Tac. A. 16, 22.—**2. diurnum,** i, n. *A day-book, etc.*, longi transacta diurni, Juv. 6, 481.—**C. diurnum,** i, n. *A daily allowance of food, daily rations:* diurnum accipit, Sen. Ep. 80, 8: quotidianum diurnum et medicamentum quæstus recognoscit, id. Controv. 5, 33 *ad fin.*

II. Esp.: In the stricter sense (acc. to dies, *no.* I. B. 2.), *opp.* nocturnus: *By day, of the day* (so very freq. and quite class.): diurnum nocturnumve spatium, C. Inv. 1, 26, 39: labores diurnos nocturnosque, id. de Sen. 23, 82; cf. so, *opp.* nocturnus, Luc. 6, 849; C. Off. 3, 21, 84; id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48; id. Agr. 2, 2, 4; Cæs. B. G. 1, 38 *fin.*; id. ib. 7, 9; id. ib. 7, 22; id. ib. 7, 56; id. B. C. 3, 1; Quint. 7, 2, 44; id. 12, 11, 19; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11; id. ib. 2, 2, 79; id. A. P. 269; Ov. P. 3, 878, et sæp.: lumen diurnum, Lucr. 4, 458; so, Ov. F. 4, 449; cf. stella, *i. e. the morning star*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 62: currus, *i. e. the chariot of the sun*, Ov. M. 4, 629: ignes, id. ib. 7, 192; nitor, id. H. 18, 78, et al.; actus, *the day's business*, Suet. Aug. 78.

dius, a, um, v. divus.

diuscŭle, *adv.* [diu] *A little while:* Aug. Trin. 11, 2.

diūtine, *adv.* [diutinus] *Long, for a long time:* diutine uti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 15.

‡ **diūtĭnum,** *adv.* [id.] *Long, for a long time:* Not. Tir. p. 35.

diūtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [diu] *Of long duration, lasting, long* (rare, but class.): (supplicium) Longum diutinumque a mane ad vesperum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 28; so, mansiones Lemni, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 23: servitus, C. Fam. 11, 8, 2: lætatio (*opp.* longior dolor), Cæs. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.*: Ebur, id. B. C. 2, 13; id. ib. 3, 14: conclusio, id. ib. 2, 22: militia, Liv. 5, 11: bellum, id. 28, 1: pax, id. 6, 33: otium, id. 23, 7: morbus, Suet. Cal. 1.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* do not occur.

diūtius and **diūtissĭme,** v. diu.

diūtŭle, *adv.* [diu] *For a little while, for a short time* (post-class.), Gell. 5, 10, 7; id. 11, 16, 6; Macr. S. 7 11; 13, et al.

diūturne, *adv.* [diuturnus] *For a long time, long;* only in *Comp.*: Sid. Ep. 2.

diūturnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Length of time, long duration, lastingness* (good prose): With *Gen.* (never otherwise in Cæs.): temporis, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; id. Fin. 2, 27, 87 (*opp.* brevitas): imperii, id. Manil. 9, 26: pacis, id. de Or. 1, 4, 14; Cæs. B. C. 1, 85: otii, id. ib. 2, 36: belli, id. B. G. 1, 40; Sall. J. 64 *fin.*: pugnæ, Cæs. B. G. 3, 4: oppugnationes, id. B. C. 3, 9: memoriæ, C. de Or. 1, 28, 129: reipublicæ, id. Rep. 2, 14 *fin.*—*Abs.*, C. de Sen. 11 *fin.*; id. N. D. 2, 2, 5; id. Leg. 2, 10, 24; id. Rep. 2, 3; id. Off. 2, 7, 23; id. Fin. 1, 12, 40 (with longinquitas).

diūturnus, a, um, *adj.* [diu, *no.* II. A.] *Of long duration, lasting, long* (class.): quid putet in rebus humanis diuturnum, qui cognoverit, quid sit æternum, C. Rep. 1, 17; cf. gloria, *opp.* æterna, id. ib. 6, 21; and *opp.* extremum, id. de Sen. 19, 69: usus, id. Læl. 22 *fin.*: bellum, id. Manil. 12 *fin.*: pax, id. Rep. 5, 2; id. Prov. Cons. 3: quies, Sall. C. 31: labor, Cæs. B. C. 2, 45 *ad fin.*: obsidio, Ov. F. 6, 353: mala, id. Tr. 4, 6, 50, et sæp.: status reipublicæ, C. Rep. 2, 37; cf. respublica, id. ib. 1, 26; id. ib. 2, 3; id. ib. 3, 4; and, rex, id. ib. 2, 12.—*Comp.*, æquæ, *longer-lived*, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 11; cf. filia, Ov. F. 6, 219; and, hic, id. M. 3, 472: molestiæ, *of longer duration*, C. Fam. 6, 13, 3: impunitas, Cæs. B. G. 1, 14: multa, Pl. 7, 55, 56.—*Sup.* does not occur.

diva, æ, v. divus.

di-văgor, *no perf.*, ātus, 1. *v. dep.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a); vagor] **I.** Prop.: *To wander about* (post-class.): animus huc atque illuc divagatur, Lact. Div. Inst. 4, 3 *ad fin.*: sed properandum est, ne longius a materiâ divagetur oratio, id. Ira Dei, 9 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *To be scattered, dispersed*: Constitutiones, quæ extra corpus ejusdem Codicis divagabantur, Imp. Just. Præf. de Emend. Cod. *no.* 2.

dīvālis, e, *adj.* [divus] **I.** Prop.: *Divine* (very rare): numen, Spartian. Carac. 11 *fin.*: FERIÆ DIVALES ANGERONALES, kept on the 21st of December, Fast. Varii Fl. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 410; called also DIVALIA, Calend. Maff. ib. 411. **II.** Meton.: *Imperial*: constitutiones, Just. Cod. præf. de emend. *no.* 4: a magno dilecto deo, divalis origo, Coripp. 1, 42.

di-vărico, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and n. [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (b) (a); varico] **I.** *Act.*: *To spread asunder, to stretch apart, straddle* (very rare): **A.** Prop.: talea super terram, Cato R. R. 45 *fin.*: tigna, Vitr. 10, 2: hominem in eâ statuâ, C. 2 Verr. 4, 40: divaricatis cruribus, Prud. στεφ. 5, 252; so, pedibus, Amm. 22, 11.—**B.** Fig.: Israel, quasi procacissima meretrix, cunctis dæmonibus divaricavit pedes suos, Hieron. 16 Comm. in Isai. 57, 7: fornicata est quondam Jerusalem, et divaricavit pedes omni transeunti, id. Ep. 79, 11. **II.** *Neut.*: *To be spread out, splayed*: cujus unguiæ divaricent, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 8.

di-vello, velli (Ov. M. 11, 38 Jahn. *N. cr.*), vulsum (volsum), vellĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis; vello] **I.** (acc. to dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.): *To rend asunder, to tear in pieces, to separate violently* (class.; not in Cæs.): **A.** Prop.: res a naturâ copulatas audebit divellere, C. Off. 3, 18 *fin.*: corpus et undis spargere, Virg. Æ. 4, 600: so, corpus, Ov. M. 4, 112: agnam, Hor. S. 1, 8, 27; cf., suos artus lacero morsu, Ov. M. 8, 878: membra, id. Tr. 3, 9, 27; id. M. 13, 865: magnos montes manibus, *to cleave*, Lucr. 1, 202; cf., mediam partem quercûs (coupled with discidere, Gell. 15, 16, 3: nodos manibus, Virg. Æ. 2, 220: pænulam sentibus, Suet. Ner. 48: nubem, Lucr. 5, 203; cf., mœnia mundi, id. 6, 122: vulnus suis manibus, *to tear open*, Hirt. B. Afr. 88, 4.—**B.** Fig.: commoda civium, C. Off. 2, 23, 82: rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinare, id. de Or. 1, 41, 188; cf. id. ib. 3, 6, 24: affinitas divelli nullo modo poterat, *to be dissolved, destroyed*, id. Quint. 6, 25; cf., amicitiam, Sen. Ep. 6; and, amorem querimoniis, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 19: somnos (cura), id. Ep. 1, 10, 18: distineor et divellor dolore, *am distracted*, C. Planc. 33.

II. Like distraho, *no.* II. (dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.) *To tear away, separate, remove* from something (also class.).

A. Prop.: membra divellere ac distrahere, C. Sull. 20 *ad fin.*; so, aliquem ab aliquo, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22; id. Mil. 36: liberos a parentum complexu, Sall. C. 51, 9; for which, aliquem dulci amplexu, Virg. Æ. 8, 568; cf. Damalin adultero. Hor. Od. 1, 36, 19: me unquam Gyas, id. ib. 2, 17, 15.

B. Fig.: **1.** Of things: sapientiam, temperantiam, a voluptate divellere ac distrahere, C. Fin. 1, 16 Goer. So, **2.** Of persons: *To draw away* from one in feeling, *to estrange*: qui a me mei servatorem capitis divellat ac distrahat, C. Planc. 42, 102.

di-vendo, *no perf.*, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; vendo] *To sell piecemeal* or *in different lots* (rare): bona, C. Agr. 1, 3; so, Liv. 3, 13; Tac. A. 6, 17: prædam, Liv. 1, 53.

di-verbĕro, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; verbero] **I.** Prop.: *To strike asunder, to cut, cleave, divide* (poet. and post-Aug. prose): res ictu, Lucr. 1, 223; so, aëriias undas, id. 2, 151: volucres auras sagitta, Virg. Æ. 5, 503: umbras ferro, id. ib. 6, 294; 9, 411: fluctus, Curt. 4, 4. **II.** Meton.: *To cudgel soundly*: servum, Lact. 2, 7.

di-verbium, ĭi, n. [dis, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; verbum] *The colloquial part of a comedy, the dialogue*: Liv. 7, 2; Petr. S. 64; Diom. p. 489 P.; Don. Præf. ad Terent. *fin.*

di-vergium, ĭi, n. [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.; vergo] *A point of separation*: aquarum, *water-shed*, Sic. Fl. p. 24 ed. Goes.; cf. divortium.

diverse (-vorse), *adv.* [diversus, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *Different ways, here and there, hither and thither, in different directions*: qui multifariam diverseque tendebant, Suet. Galb. 19: corpora prostrata diverse jacebant, Hirt. B. Afr. 40 *fin.*—*Comp.*: pauci paullo diversius conciderant, *in a somewhat more scattered manner*, Sall. C. 61, 3. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of the mind: *In different directions, hither and thither, to this side and that*: curæ animum meum diverse trahunt, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 25.—**B.** Of manner: *Differently, in a different manner*: ab eodem de eâdem re diverse dicitur, C. Inv. 1, 50 *init.*:—*Sup.*: diversissime offici, Suet. Tib. 66.—**C.** Of the meaning of words: *Differently, in a different sense:* Virgilius verbo isto utitur a tuâ sententiâ diverse, Gell. 8, 17, 9.

diversi-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [diversus; color] *Of various colours, diverse-coloured* (post-class.): unda, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 6: metalla, id. 8, p. 274.

diversi-fico, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [diversus; facio] *To make different, to diversify*: partes vero aëris et aquæ invenimus magis diversificatas, *etc.*, Boeth. de Unit. p. 966.

diversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [diversus] (post-Aug.): **A.** (acc. to diversus, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (β)): *Contrariety, contradiction, disagreement*: **1.** With *Gen.*: mira diversitate naturæ, Tac. Germ. 15 Rup.: auctorum, Pl. 2, 26, 30.—**2.** With *inter*: inter exercitum imperatoremque, Tac. H. 1, 62: inter medicos, Pl. 20, 5, 19.—**B.** (acc. to diversus, *no.* II. B. 3.): *Diversity, difference*: **1.** With *Gen.*: tanta per omnes gentes nationesque linguæ, Quint. 11, 3, 87: ciborum, id. 1, 12, 5: multiplex personarum, causarum, *etc.*, id. 10, 5, 10: ingeniorum, Pl. Ep. 7, 30 *fin.*: consiliorum, Tac. H. 4, 76.—**2.** With *inter*: inter unciam et digitum, Frontin. Aquæd. 24.

diversi-vŏcus, a, um, *adj.* [diversus; voco] *Called by different names* (post-class.): Boeth. Arist. Categ. 1, p. 115.

diversor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [diversus] *To differ*: Aug. Evang. 1, 4.

diversorium, ĭi, v. deversorius.

diversus (-versus), a, um, **I.** *P.* of diverto. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to diverto, *no.* I.): **1.** Prop.: *Turned away from* a person or thing, *apart from, away*: cur, inquit, diversus abis? huc dirige gressum, *away from me*, Virg. Æ. 11, 855: quo diversus abis? pete, saxa, *i. e. away from the shore, out of your course*, id. ib. 5, 166.

2. Meton.: **a.** *Apart, separate, separated, by one's self, single, alone*: diversæ stâte, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 14: diversi pugnabant, Cæs. B. C. 1, 58: jam antea diversi audistis, *i. e. individually*, Sall. C. 20, 5: periculosum esse, sive id juncti (quatuor populi) unum (ducem) premant, sive id diversi bellum gerant, *etc.*, i. e. *separately, by themselves*, Liv. 10, 25: diversi dissipatique in omnes partes fugere, Cæs. B. G. 2, 24: ex diversa fuga in unum collecti, Liv. 42, 8.—**b.** *Opposite, situated over against, in a contrary direction*: (a) *Abs.*: in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv. 1, 28: fenestræ, Prop. 1, 3, 31: e diversâ socios arcessere ripâ, Sil. 1, 264 Drak.: diversam aciem constituit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 40: diversum ad mare dejectus, Tac. A. 2, 60.—(b) With *ab*: erat iter a proposito diversum, contrariamque in partem iri videbatur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 69: quod diverso ab eâ regione itinere profectum videbat, id. 3, 41: hinc se flectit sinistrosus, diversis a flumine regionibus, id. B. G. 6, 24.—(c) With *inter*: duo cinguli maxime inter se diversi, *i. e. the two polar circles*, C. Rep. 6, 20 (13).—As *Subst.*: **diversum,** i, n., *An opposite, etc., direction*: in diversum flectere, Pl. 11, 45, 101: binas per diversum ecassationes substernere, *i. e. crosswise*, id. 36, 25, 62:—*Plur.*: procurrentibus in diversa terris, Tac. Agr. 16.

3. Fig. (acc. to *no.* 2. b.): **a.** Gen.: (a) Of a person's mind: *With opposite feelings, desires, contending passions, conflicting feelings*: Pentheum dirupisse aiunt Bacchas: nugas maximas fuisse credo, præut quo pacto ego diversus distrahor, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 2.—(b) Of the nature of things: *Contrary, opposite*: (a) *Abs.*: diversi imperatoribus mores, diversa fuerunt studia, Vell. 1, 13, 3: laudare diversa sequentes, Hor. S. 1, 1, 3: diversa volentes, Vell. 2, 60 *fin.*: diversa

consilia, Cæs. B. C. 3, 30: diversa vitia, Liv. 34, 14: dividit ut bona diversis, Hor. 1, 3, 114:—*Comp.*: quid diversius, Lucr. 3, 803:—*Sup.*: næ illi falsi sunt, qui diversissimas res pariter exspectant, Sal. J. 85, 20.—(β) With *inter se*: monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturæ studiis cupiditatibusque conflatum, C. Cœl. 5 *fin.*: pessuma ac divorsa inter se mala, Sall. C. 5, 8 Kritz.—(γ) With *Dat.*: est huic diversum vitio vitium prope majus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 5: (consilia) diversa his, quæ ceteris placebant, Vell. 2, 80, 2: quis non diversa præsentibus contrariaque exspectatis aut speret aut timeat, id. 2, 75, 2.—**b.** Esp.: Pregnant: with the accessory notion of hostility of feeling: *Inimically opposed, of hostile or opposite opinions:* (a) With *ab*: certa igitur cum illo qui a te totus diversus est, *opposed in sentiment*, C. Ac. 2, 32: regio ab se diversa, Liv. 32, 38.—(b) *Abs.*: diversos iterum conjungere amantes, Prop. 1, 10, 15: acies, Tac. A. 13, 57; so, id. ib. 14, 30: factio, Suet. Cæs. 20; id. Tib. 3 *fin.*: partes, id. Cæs. 1; id. Aug. 51: diversæ partis advocatus, id. Gramm. 4: diversi ordiuntur, *etc.*, Tac. A. 2, 10: subsellia, *of the opponents*, Quint. 11, 3, 133; cf. Tac. Or. 34: minuere, invidiam aut in diversum eam transferre, Quint. 11, 1, 64: defectio Tarentinorum utrum priore anno an hoc facta sit in diversum auctores trahunt, *are not agreed*, Liv. 25, 11 *fin.*; cf. nullo in diversum auctore, id. ib. 12, 69: consistentis ex diverso patroni, Quint. 4, 1, 42: ex diverso, *on the opposite side*, id. 5, 11, 43; id. 6, 3, 81; id. 12, 9, 16; Tac. A. 13, 40; id. H. 4, 16; id. ib. 3, 73; id. ib. 3, 5; id. ib. 3, 13; also, e diverso, Just. 30, 4, 6; the latter in Sueton.=contra, *on the contrary:* sunt qui putent, *etc.*... Alii e diverso, *etc.*, Suet. Cæs. 88; cf. id. Aug. 27; id. Dom. 9.

B. (acc. to diverto, *no.* II.): **1.** Prop.: **a.** Of persons: *Turned* or *going in different directions, going different ways:* diversi consules discedunt, Liv. 10, 33 *fin.*: patres, id. 22, 56: quum aliquamdiu in colloquio fuissent et diversi discessissent, Nep. Dat. 11, 3: age diversos ac disjice corpora ponto, Virg. Æ. 1, 70.—So of a person's limbs: distennite hominem diversum, et dispennite, Plaut. Mil. 5, 14.—**b.** Of things: ut duo maria, maxime navigationi diversa, pæne conjungeret (*sc.* Corinthus), *running in most different directions*, C. Agr. 2, 32, 87.

2. Meton.: **a.** Of persons: *Different, various:* diversi reges, Sall. C. 2, 1: sunt ea innumerabilia quæ a diversis emebantur, C. Phil. 2, 37.—**b.** Of things: (a) Gen.: *Different, various, other, another:* ut incertis temporibus diversisque itineribus iretur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 16 *fin.*: ipse diverso itinere cohortes duxit, id. B. C. 3, 67: diversissimis locis subeundo ad mœnia, Liv. 4, 22: quum diversis locis legiones aliæ alia in parte hostibus resisterent, Cæs. B. G. 2, 22 *init.*: qui (portus) quum diversos inter se aditus habeant, in exitu conjunguntur et confluunt, C. 2 Verr. 4, 52 *fin.*: pete diversi lapidosas Æsaris undas, *of another Æsar*, i. e. which flows in another land, Ov. M. 15, 23.—As *Subst.*: **diversum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* iter) *Another way, a different route:* nostri per diversum ire, Tac. A. 15, 15.—(β) Esp.: (α) Of places: *Situated in different directions, in different quarters:* quum duobus in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis (*sc.* in Ponto et Hispania) uno consilio a binis hostium copiis bellum terra marique gereretur, C. Manil. 4, 9: ex locis tam longinquis tamque diversis, tam brevi tempore omnes (hostes) uni huic se dediderunt, id. ib. 16, 46; cf. pass. in connex.: diversa inter se maria, Liv. 40, 22.—(β) Of an engagement: *In different places:* fit magna contentione diversum prœlium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 20.—**c.** *Remote, distant, far off:* diversa exsilia, Virg. Æ. 3, 4: militia ex illa diversum ad littus adacti, id. ib. 11, 261: quisne ruit tantus diversa clamor ab urbe, id. ib. 12, 621: geniti diversis partibus orbis, *remote from one another*, id. ib. 12, 708.—As *Subst.*: **diversum,** i, *n.*, *Remoteness, distance apart:* diverso terrarum distineri, Tac. A. 3, 59.

3. Fig.: *Different, unlike, dissimilar: Abs.*: varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, C. Manil. 10 *fin.*; cf. variæ et diversæ et diffusæ disputationes, id. de Or. 3, 16, 61; and, id. ib. 1, 61 *fin.*: diversa ac dissimilis pars, id. Inv. 1, 23, 33; cf. diversa studia in dissimili ratione, id. Cat. 2, 5; and, oris habitu simili aut diverso, Quint. 9, 3, 34, et al.: diversa in hac ac supradicta alite quædam, Pl. 10, 12, 15.—With *ab*: hæc etsi videntur esse a proposita ratione diversa, C. Brut. 90 *init.*: ab his longe diversæ literæ, Sall. C. 34 *fin.*: multum ab hac jactatione diversa, Quint. 4, 1, 9; cf. id. 2, 10, 7.—With *Dat.*: huic diversa eorum sententia fuit, Quint. 3, 6, 32; cf. id. 2, 3, 10; id. 3, 10, 3; id. 6, 3, 1; id. 9, 2, 46; id. 10, 3, 17; id. 12, 10, 22.—With *Gen.* in Tac.: ut par ingenio, ita morum diversus, Tac. A. 14, 19: diversa omnium, quæ unquam accidere, civilium armorum facies, id. ib. 1, 49.—Follid. by *quam*: eruca diversæ est, quam lactuca, naturæ, Pl. 19, 8, 44.

dī-verto (**-orto**), ti, sum, tĕre, 3. *v. n.* [dis; verto] (in *verb. fin.* very rare; in class. age not at all) **I.** (dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.) (Prop. *To turn one's self* or *go away*, or *apart from*; *to part* or *separate from*; hence, Meton.) Of married women: *To leave one's husband, to divorce one's self:* si uxor a legato Romæ diverterit, Papin. Dig. 5, 1, 42: sive uxor divertit sive nupta est adhuc, Ulp. ib. 9, 2, 27, § 30; cf. nullis matrimoniis (*sc.* uxoribus) divertentibus, Gell. 4, 3, 1. **II.** (dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (a) (α)) (Prop. *To turn one's self, or go in a different direction*; hence, Fig.) Of character: *To differ*: divortant mores virgini longe ac lupæ, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 22.

1. dīves, ĭtis (also **dis, dite**), *adj.* [akin to Sanscr. root div = splendēre, gaudere] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Rich*: **A. dives** (class. and very freq.; only the *Nom.* and *Acc.* of the *neut. plur.* do not occur; on the contrary, v. *no.* II. B.; *Abl. sing.* usually *divite*, e. g. Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 56; Hor. Od. 4, 8, 5; id. Ep. 2, 2, 31; 121; id. A. P. 409; Ov. M. 1, 10, 53; id. ib. 5, 49; Quint. 4, 2, 95; id. 7, 4, 23: *diviti*, Pl. 3, 1, 3; id. 7, 29, 30): **1.** *Abs.*: ubi dives blande appellat pauperem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 7; so, *opp.* pauper, id. ib. 19; 49; id. Cist. 2, 1, 56; id. Men. 4, 2, 9; id. Pœn. 3, 1, 13: quem intelligimus divitem, *etc.*? C. Parad. 6, 1: solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi, divites, C. Mur. 29 *ad fin.*; so, *opp.* mendici, id. Phil. 8, 3, 9.—**2.** With *Abl.*: Crassus, quum cognomine dives, tum copiis, C. Off. 2, 16, 57: Fufidius Dives agris, dives positis in fenore nummis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13; id. A. P. 421: nihil est insolentius novitio divite, Sen. Contr. 2, 9 *med.*: pecore et multâ tellure, id. Epod. 15, 19: antiquo censu, id. S. 2, 3, 169: Lare, id. ib. 2, 5, 14: amico Hercule, id. ib. 2, 6, 12: bubus, Ov. M. 15, 12: dote, id. H. 11, 100.—**3.** With *Gen.*: dives pecoris nivei, Virg. E. 2, 20 (cf. the Gr. ἀφνειὸς βιότοιο, Hom.): opum, id. G. 2, 468; id. Æ. 1, 14; id. ib. 2, 22; Ov. F. 5, 570: armenti, id. H. 9, 91: equum pictai vestis et auri, Virg. Æ. 9, 26: artium, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 5.—**4.** With *ab*: dives ab omni armento, Val. Fl. 6, 204.—**B dis,** *neut.* **dite** (so, mostly poet.; in prose not till after the Aug. age): dis quidem esses, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 8: hujus ditis ædes, id. ib. 4, 2, 42: diti placitura magistro, Tib. 2, 5, 35 Huschk. *N. cr.*: ditem hostem, Liv. 9, 40: Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 48; id. Ph. 4, 3, 48; Suet. Galb. 3, diti patre, Nep. Att. 1, 2: quam estis maxime potentes, dites, *etc.*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 57; Tib. 1, 1, 78: pectora ditum, Sen. Herc. Œt. 649.

II. Meton.: Of things: *Rich, sumptuous, magnificent, costly, valuable, precious*: **A. dives**: animus hominis dives, non arca appellari solet, C. Parad. 6, 1, 44; so, Capua, Virg. G. 2, 224: Anagnia, id. ib. 7, 684: Achaia, Ov. M. 8, 208: ager, Virg. Æ. 7, 262: ramus, id. ib. 6, 195: mensæ, Hor. S. 2, 4, 87: lingua, id. Ep. 2, 2, 121: venus, id. A. P. 409: templum donis dives, Liv. 45, 28: so, Africa triumphis, Virg. Æ. 4, 38: Mantua avis, id. ib. 10, 201 Wagn.: terra amomo, Ov. M. 10, 307: dives opis natura suæ, Hor. S. 1, 2, 74.—**B. dis**: dite solum, Val. Fl. 2, 296: ditis domus, Hor. Epod. 2, 65: diti de pectore, Lucr. 1, 414: in diti domo, Liv. 42, 34: animos, Tib. 3, 6, 13; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 9; Sil. 3, 675: delubra ditia donis, Ov. M. 2, 77: opulenta ac ditia stipendia, Liv. 21, 43: regem ditium Mycenarum, Auson. Grat. Act. 59: ditibus indulgent epulis, Stat. Th. 5, 187; so, ditibus promissis, Sil. 3, 512.

Comp.: **1. divitior** (so most freq. in prose and poetry, exc. Hor.; v. q. seq. *no.* 2.), Plaut. Aul. 5, 2; id. Pseud. 5, 2, 24; Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 8; Lucr. 5, 1114; C. Rep. 1, 17 *med.*; id. ib. 1, 32; id. Læl. 16, 85; id. de Or. 3, 48, 185; id. Parad. 6, 3, 49; Ov. H. 16, 34; id. M. 6, 452; id. Pont. 3, 4, 110.—**2. ditior,** Liv. Præf. *ad fin.*; Hor. S. 1, 1, 40; id. ib. 1, 5, 91; id. ib. 1, 9, 51; id. ib. 2, 7, 52; Sil. 13, 684; Stat. Th. 3, 481.

Sup.: **1. divitissimus** (good prose), C. Off. 2, 17, 58; id. de Div. 1, 36, 78; id. Par. 6, 2, 48; Nep. Alcib. 2; id. Phoc. 1. —**2. ditissimus** (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose, Virg. G. 2, 136; id. Æ. 1, 343; id. ib. 7, 537; id. ib. 9, 360; id. ib. 10, 563; Ov. M. 5, 129; Val. Fl. 5, 123; Sil. 3, 397; Aus. Epigr. 54 (twice); Cæs. B. G. 1, 2; Liv. 10, 46; Suet. Ner. 9.

2. **Dives,** ĭtis, *m.* [1. dives] *A* cognomen *of Crassus*: C. Att. 2, 13.

dī-vexo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; vexo] **I.** Prop.: *To drag, pull, tear*, or *rend asunder*: neu reliquias sic meas siris... fœde divexarier, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 44, 106. **II.** Fig.: *To vex, trouble*: matrem, Suet. Ner. 34 (prps. also clientelas, id. Cal. 3; v. Baumg.-Crus. in h. l.). **III.** Meton.: **A.** *To ravage, lay waste*: omnia divexare et diripere, C. Phil. 11, 2, 4: agros civium optimorum, id. ib. 13, 9 *fin.*—**B.** *To waste, ruin*: meam rem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 4.

dī-vexus, a, um, *adj.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (β); and veho] *Spread out*: (Jacob) nepotibus suis ex Joseph divexas mystice manus imposuit, Aug. Conf. 10, 34.

Divĭco, ōnis, *m. A distinguished Helvetian, a general in the war against Cassius, and ambassador to Cæsar*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13, 2; id. ib. 1, 14, 7.

dīvĭdia, æ, *f.* [dividus] (ante-class.; most freq. in Plaut.; in Ter. not at all): Prop.: *Division*; hence, Fig.: **A.** *Dissension, discord*: horum dividiæ et discordiæ, Att. in Non. 101, 20 (*"dissensiones,"* Non.); cf. *"dividiam* discordiam," Fesp. p. 54.—**B.** (like Gr. *μέρμνα*, from *μερίς, μερίζω*, to divide, affectus animum dividens diverseque trahens; cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 25; Virg. Æ. 4, 285) *Care, trouble, disquiet, vexation*: dividias mentis conficit omnis amor, Prop. in Fulg. 564, 28: nam quod tibi est Ægre idem mihi est dividiæ, Plaut. Casin. 2, 2, 11; so, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 1; id. ib. 4, 9, 110; id. Merc. 3, 4, 34; id. Stich. 1, 1, 19 (with tædio); Turp. in Non. 96, 25; cf. Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 3: hujus me dividia cogit plus quam est par loqui, Att. in Non. 96, 23 (*"tædium,"* Non.): quum cogito, Potius quam in dividiam veniam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 40.

‡ **dīvidĭcŭla** antiqui dicebant, quæ nunc sunt castella, ex quibus a rivo communi aquam quisque in suum fundum ducit, *Reservoirs, water-works*, Fest. p. 53 [divido].

dī-vĭdo, vīsi, vīsum, vĭdĕre (*Perf. sync.* divisse, Hor. S. 2, 3, 169), 3. *v. a.* [dis; root VID, *to separate*, etc.] **I.** (acc. to dis, *no.* II. A. 1. a.): *To part asunder, separate, divide* (freq. and class.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: disciudere mundum membraque dividere, Lucr. 5, 440: si omne animal secari ac dividi potest, nullum est eorum individuum, Cic. N. D. 3, 12 *init.*: crassum nèrem, id. Tusc. 1, 19 *ad fin.* (with perrumpere): nubila, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 6: muros, *to break through*, Virg. Æ. 2, 234: insulam, Liv. 24, 6.—**2.** With *Adv. of place*: Europam Libyamque rapax ubi dividit unda, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 20 *init.*, and N. D. 3, 10 *init.*—**3.** With *Abl.*: marmor cuneis, *to split*, Pl. 36, 5, 4, § 14. Hirt. B

Afr. 17, 2: hunc medium securi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 100: mediam frontem ferro, Virg. Æ. 9, 751. — **g.** With *in c. Acc.*: sol . . . in partes non æquas dividit orbem, Lucr. 5, 683: Galliam in partes tres, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1: vicum in duas partes flumine, id. ib. 3, 1, 6: civitatem Helvetiam in quatuor pagos, id. ib. 1, 12; Suet. Aug. 30; id. Claud. 20; C. Rep. 1, 19; cf. Cæs. B. G. 7, 32; id. B. C. 1, 35: divisi in factiones, Suet. Ner. 20.

B. Meton.: **1.** Gen.: For distribuere, *To divide among several, to distribute, apportion*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: prædam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 72: argentum, id. Aul. 2, 2, 3: pecudes et agros, Lucr. 5, 1109: agros, C. Rep. 2, 18, 33: munera, vestem, aurum, *etc.*, id. Aug. 7. — **b.** With *in c. Acc.*: nummos in viros, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 30: Thracia in Rhœmetalcen inque liberos Cotyis dividitur, Tac. A. 2, 67; cf. id. ib. 3, 38. — So of distributing troops in any place: equitatum in omnes partes, Cæs. B. G. 6, 43: exercitum omnem passim in civitates, Liv. 28, 2; cf. id. 6, 3: Romanos in custodiam civitatium, id. 43, 19: in hiberna exercitum, id. 37, 45. — **c.** With *Dat.* (most freq.): ægrum sordidissimo cuique, Liv. 1, 47; cf. id. 34, 32; Suet. Cæs. 20; id. Aug. 4: tabellas toti Italiæ, C. Sull. 15: prædam militibus, Sall. J. 91, 6: loca præfectis, Liv. 25, 30: duo prædia natis duobus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 169: oscula nulli, id. Od. 1, 36, 6. — **d.** In *double constr.* of *in c. Acc.* and *Dat.*: divisit in singulos milites trecenos æris, duplex centurionibus, triplex equiti, Liv. 40, 59. — **e.** With *distrib. adv.*: agrum viritim, C. Brut. 14, 57: bona viritim, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: panaria cum obsonio viritim divisit, Suet. Cal. 18: conjuratos municipatim, id. Cæs. 14. — **f.** In *double constr.* of *distrib. adv.* and *Dat.*: agros viritim civibus, C. Rep. 2, 14. — **g.** With *inter*: inter participes prædam, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 5: inter se, id. Pœn. 3, 5, 30; Nep. Thras. 1 *fin.* — **h.** With *per*: per populum fumantia (liba), Ov. F. 3, 672: agros per veteranos, Suet. Dom. 9. — **k.** With *cum*: dimidiam partem cum aliquo, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 37; so, id. Am. 5, 1, 73; id. Stich. 5, 4, 15: prædia mecum, Ov. F. 4, 887: sic cum fratre, Petr. 8. 11. — **m.** *Abs.*: non divides (with dispertire), Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 4; so, Liv. 44, 45; Ov. M. 13, 102. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** Mercant. *t. t.* like distrahere and divendere, *To sell piecemeal, in parcels or lots*: Suet. Cæs. 54; id. Ner. 26. — **b.** Sensu obsceno: Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 7.

C. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To divide* or *distribute out, to separate*: bona tripartito, C. Tusc. 5, 14, 40; so, annum ex æquo, Ov. M. 5, 565: horas (bucina), Luc. 2, 689: tempora curarum remissionumque, Tac. Agr. 9: dignitatem ordinum, id. A. 13, 27: et explanare ambigua, C. Or. 32 *fin.*: idem genus universum in species certas partietur et dividet, id. ib. 33, 117; cf. so of logical or rhetor. division, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28; Quint. 3, 6, 37; 104; id. 5, 10, 102; id. 8, 6, 58: verba, *to divide at the end of the line*, Suet. Aug. 87: nos alio mentes, alio divisimus aurea, Cat. 62, 15; cf. animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc, Virg. Æ. 4, 285.

2. Esp.: **a.** Sententiam, polit. *t. t.*: *To divide a vote*, i. e. to separate things of different kinds comprised in a single vote, so that they might be voted for separately, C. Mil. 6; id. Fam. 1, 2; Pl. Ep. 3, 14, 15; Sen. Ep. 21; id. Vit. Beat. 3. The expression used in requiring this was DIVIDE. "Ascon. C. Mil. 6, 14." — **b.** (acc. to *no.* B. 1.): *To distribute, apportion*: sic belli rationem esse divisam, ut, *etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 17: hæc temporibus, Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 18; Just. Præf. § 3: ea (negotia) divisa hoc modo dicebantur, *etc.*, Sall. C. 43. 2. — **c.** Pregn.: *To break up, dissolve, destroy*, dissolvere: nostrum concentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 31: ira fuit capitalis, ut ultima divideret mors, id. S. 1, 7, 13.

II. (acc. to dis, *no.* II. A. 1. b.): *To part from, divide, separate; to remove from* (class.):

A. Prop.: flumen Rhenus agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit . . . . flumen Rhodanus provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 2; so, id. ib. 1, 8; id. ib. 5, 11: Macedoniam a Thessalia, id. B. C. 3, 36; id. B. G. 1, 33: Gallos ab Aquitanis, id. ib. 1, 1, et al.: populum distribuit in quinque classes, senioresque a junioribus divisit, C. Rep. 2, 22; Ov. Am. 1, 6, 36: tam multa illa meo divisa est millia lecto, Quanta, *etc.*, Prop. 1, 12, 3; cf. dextras miseris complexibus, Stat. Th. 3, 166; and, tuis toto dividor orbe rogis, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 48: dividor (*sc.* ab uxore) haud aliter, quam si mea membra relinquam, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 73; cf. Prop. 1, 12, 10: (Italiam) Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris, *separates, keeps distant*, Virg. Æ. 3, 383; cf. id. ib. 12, 45; discedite a contactu ac dividite turbidos, Tac. A. 1, 43 *fin.*

B. Fig.: *To separate, distinguish*: legem bonam a mala, C. Leg. 1, 16, 44: defensionem (*opp.* se comitem exitii promittebat), Tac. A. 3, 15. — Hence,

C. Meton.: for distinguere (*no.* II.): *To set off, decorate, adorn* (very rare): qualis gemma micat, fulvum quæ dividit aurum, Virg. Æ. 10, 134: scutulis dividere, Pl. 8, 48, 74, § 196.

dīvidŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dividuus] *Division*: Gai. Dig. 35, 2, 80.

dīvidŭus, a, um, *adj.* [divido] *Separated*: dividos leto, Att. in Non. 95, 25 ("*separatos*," Non.); cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 679.

dīvĭdŭus, a, um *adj.* [id.] **I.** (acc. to divido, *no.* I.) *Divisible, that may* or *can be divided*: omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum sit necesse est, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29; so, id. Univ. 7. **II.** (acc. to divido. *no.* II.): **A.** Prop.: *Divided, separated* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dividuum talentum faciam, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 53; cf. Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 33: munere, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49: coma, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 10: aqua, id. F. 1, 292: equi amne, id. Am. 2, 488: Luna, *i. e. a half-moon*, id. M. 3, 682 (*Jahn*: dimidia); Pl. 2, 97, 99, § 215: arbores, *with a parted trunk*, id. 16, 30, 53: labor apium, Sen. Ep. 121 *ad fin.*: dividuum (me) tenent alter et alter amor, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 10. — **B.** Fig.: in the later Gram.: *dividuum* nomen, quod a duobus vel amplioribus ad singulos habet relationem, vel ad plures in numeros pares distributos, ut *uterque, alteruter, quisque, singuli, bini, terni, centeni*," Prisc. p. 581 P.

‡ **dīvĭgĕna** (æ, *m.*) *θεογενής, Born of God*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dīvīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [divino] **I.** Prop.: *The faculty of foreseeing* or *predicting, divination, μαντική*, C. Div. 1, 1; id. ib. 2, 5, 13; id. ib. 2, 63, 130; id. N. D. 1, 20, 55; id. Leg. 2, 13, 32; id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96, et al.; Nep. Att. 9, 1; id. ib. 16, 4: animi, C. Fam. 3, 13; Vulg. Lev. 20, 27 et sæp. **II.** Meton.: Law *t. t.*: *An examination*, as to which of several accusers presenting themselves was the most proper to conduct the accusation. So the title of Cicero's oration against Cæcilius: Divinatio in Cæcilium; cf. Ascon. Argum.; Quint. 3, 10, 3; id. 7, 4, 33; Gell. 2, 4; Suet. Cæs. 55.

dīvīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A soothsayer, diviner*: Firm. Math. 5, 5 *ad fin.*

dīvīnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who divines*, adjectively: Tert. Anim. 46.

dīvīne, *adv.* [divinus] **A.** (acc. to divinus, *no.* I.): *In a godlike manner, through godlike power*: nunc tu divine hæc huc assis Sosia, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 21. — **B.** (acc. to divinus, *no.* II. A.): *By divine inspiration, prophetically*: plura divine præsensa et prædicta reperiri, C. de Div. 1, 55; so, id. Att. 10, 4. — *Comp.*, id. Rep. 2, 5, Mos. — **C.** (acc. to divinus, *no.* II. B.): *In a godlike, superhuman, admirable manner; divinely*: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, C. Sen. 13, 44; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 18; id. 11, 1, 62. ☞ *Sup.* seems not to occur.

dīvīnī-pōtens, entis, *adj.* [divinus; potens] *Mighty in divination* (with saga): App. M. 9, p. 230.

dīvīnī-sciens, entis, *adj.* [divinus; scio] (*Knowing divine things*; hence) *Skilled in divination*: magia, App. Apol. p. 290.

dīvīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [divinus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Godhead, divinity*: Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 34; 14 *fin.*; id. de Div. 2, 11. — **B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the deified Romulus: Liv. 1, 15. — **2.** Of Augustus: Suet. Aug. 97. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The power of dividing, divination*: C. de Div. 2, 58, 119; Pl. 2, 58, 59. — **B.** *Divine quality, divine nature, excellence*: of the orator: C. de Or. 2, 20, 86 (*opp.* humanitas); id. ib. 2, 74 *init.*; id. ib. 2, 80 *init.*; id. Or. 19, 62: (memoriæ), Quint. 11, 2, 7. — **C.** *Plur.*: Of the stars: *Lustre, splendour, heavenly appearance*: divinitates splendoresque astrorum, Vitr. 9, 1 *med.*

dīvīnĭtus, *adv.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *From heaven, by divine providence* or *influence* (class.; not in Cæs.): divinitus latæ suppetiæ, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 53; cf. non partum per nos, sed divinitus ad nos delatum, C. de Or. 1, 46; 202; Lucr. 2, 180; cf. id. 5, 199; id. 1, 151; id. 4, 1274: divinitus accidere, C. Part. 23 *ad fin.*: velut prodigio divinitus facto, Quint. 1, 10, 47; forte quadam (an?) divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus, Liv. 1, 4 Bauer.; cf. casu quodam an divinitus, Suet. Claud. 13 *fin.* Bremi; and, seu forte seu divinitus, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 2: quia sit divinitus illis Ingenium, Virg. G. 1, 415 Wagn. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *By divine communication, by inspiration, prophetically*: solus hic homo'st, qui sciat divinitus, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 33; so, Lucr. 1, 737; id. 5, 53; C. Sull. 15, 43; id. de Or. 1, 7, 26; and *opp.* conjectura, Suet. Cæs. 1 *ad fin.* Ruhnk. and Bremi. — **B.** *Divinely, admirably, excellently* (Ciceronian): quæ philosophi (Platonis) divinitus ferunt esse dicta, C. de Or. 1, 7, 28; so, scripta, id. Fam. 1, 9, 12: dicta, id. de Or. 3, 1 *ad fin.*; id. ib. 2, 2, 7: loquitur Pompeius, id. Att. 2, 21 *fin.*: ille locus inductus a me, id. ib. 1, 16, 9.

dīvīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [divinus, *no.* II. A.] *To foresee, divine*; also *to foretel, predict, prophesy* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: non equidem hoc divinavi, C. Att. 16, 8 *fin.*: ut nihil boni divinet animus, Liv. 3, 67: quod mens suâ sponte divinat, id. 26, 41: animo non divinante futura, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 29; Pl. 7, 55, 56: permulta collecta sunt ab Antipatro, quæ mirabiliter a Socrate divinata sunt, C. de Div. 1, 54, 123. — **B.** With *Objective clause*: neque ego ea quæ facta sunt, divinabam futura, C. Fam. 6, 1, 5; id. Sen. 4, 12; id. Rep. 2, 5, 10; id. Quint. 19; Liv. 4, 2. — **C.** With *Relative clause*: divinare, quid in castris obvenisset, Liv. 8, 23; id. 40, 56; id. 41, 24. — **D.** *Abs.*: Venus faciat eam, ut divinaret, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 42; cf. Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 74; C. de Div. 1, 3, 6; id. ib. 2, 3, 8; Hor. S. 2, 5, 60; Ov. M. 11, 634; id. Tr. 1, 9, 52; si de exitu divinaret, Nep. Ages. 6, 1.

dīvīnus, a, um, *adj.* [divus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Of* or *belonging to a deity, divine* (class. and very freq.): divinæ Matris imago, Lucr. 2, 610; numen, id. 1, 155; id. 6, 57; 91; so, id. 4, 1229; id. 5, 123; Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 22; id. Mil. 30 *ad fin.*: stirps, Virg. Æ. 5, 711; Ov. M. 2, 633; cf. semen, id. ib. 1, 78; and, origo, Liv. 1, 15: Pergamum divina mœnitum manu, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 2; cf. non sine ope divina bellum gerere, Cæs. B. G. 2, 31; and, C. Fam. 13, 4 *fin.*; stellæ divinis animatæ mentibus, C. Rep. 6, 15: divina studia colere, id. ib. 6, 18; animos hominum esse divinos, *i. e. of divine origin*, id. Læl. 4, 13; cf. hoc divinum animal (homo, shortly before: quasi mortalem deum), id. Fin. 2, 13, 40: aliquis instinctus inflatusque, id. Div. 1, 6 *fin.*; cf. causa divinior, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: flammæ divinæ, *lightning*, Sil. 3, 344 Heyne: condimenta, *enjoyed by the gods, divine*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 37: odor (Veneris), Virg. Æ. 1, 403; cf. decoris, id. ib. 5, 647: ars Palladis, id. ib. 2, 15, et sæp.: divinissima dona, *i. e. most worthy of a Deity*, C. Leg. 2, 18. — **B.** Esp.: **1.**: **a.** (*a*) *Sing.*: re divina facta, *i. e. religious exercise, divine worship, sacrifice*, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 13; in this sense res divina is very freq., id. Epid. 2, 2, 11; id. ib. 3, 3, 34; 37; 38; id. ib. 3, 4, 65; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 7; id. Hec. 1, 2, 109; Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47; id. Div. 2, 10; Nep. Hann. 2, 4; Pl. 18, 2, 2; Suet. Tib. 44, et sæp. — (*β*) *Plur.*: (less freq.)

in same force: divinæ res, Plaut.Mil. 3, 1, 81; C. 2 Verr. 4, 8, 18; id. Div. 2, 10; Liv. 23, 11; cf. below, *no.* b.—**b.** res divinæ (cf. above, *no.* a. (β)).—*Religious affairs*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 13; id. ib. 6, 21; C. Div. 1, 4 *fin.* So, also,—**c.** verba, *a form of prayer*, Cato R. R. 14, 3: religiones (*opp.* fides humana), Liv. 9, 9; cf. id. 34, 31.—**2.**: **a.** Often connected with humanus as a strong expression for all things, things of every kind, *etc.* (cf. di hominesque under deus, *no.* I. A. 2 *ad fin.*): dedunt se, divina humanaque omnia, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 102; cf. id. Trin. 2, 4, 78; Liv. 9, 14; Suet. Cæs. 84; so, res, C. Læl. 6: jura, id. Rosc. Am. 23 *fin.*; Cæs. B. C. 1, 6 *fin.*: scelera, Liv. 3, 19; cf. id. 29, 18 *fin.*: spes, id. 10, 40. But—**b.** In the explanation of *philosophia* by scientia divinarum humanarumque rerum, the term divinæ res denotes *nature, physics*, as distinguished from humanæ res, *i. e. morals*, C. Tusc. 5, 3, 7; id. ib. 4, 26, 57; id. Off. 1, 43, 153 Beier; id. ib. 2, 2, 5; id. Fin. 2, 12, 37; Sen. Ep. 88; 90; Quint. 12, 2, 8; 20; cf. C. Or. 34; Quint. 10, 1, 35.—**c.** In Law lang., divinæ res signifies *natural laws*, in opp. to humanæ res, *positive laws*, C. Sest. 42, 91; Just. Inst. 1, 1: Ulp. Dig. 1, 1, 10.—As *Subst.*: **divinum**, i, *n. The deity*; cf. Gr. *τὸ θεῖον*: omnis divini arcanus antistes (Zoroaster), App. Flor. 3, *no.* 15.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Filled with divine inspiration, divinely inspired, prophetic*: aliquid præsagiens atque divinum, C. Div. 1, 38: animus appropinquante morte multo est divinior, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 30, 63; cf. id. ib. 1, 28 *fin.*: quum ille potius divinus fuerit, Nep. Att. 9, 1: divini quicquam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 40; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 4, 5; also with humani, id. Asin. 5, 2, 4; id. Pœn. 2, 20.—Poet.: Of poets: vates, Hor. A. P. 400; cf. divini pectoris carmina, Lucr. 1, 732.—With *Gen.*: divina futuri Sententia, Hor. A. P. 218; so, avis imbrium imminentium, id. Od. 3, 27, 10.—As *Subst.*: **divinus**, i, *m.*, *A soothsayer, prophet*, C. Div. 1, 58; 2, 3; id. Fat. 8; Liv. 1, 36; Hor. S. 1, 6, 114; Vulg. Deut. 18, 11, et sæp.—In the *fem.*, **divina**, æ, *A prophetess*, Petr. 7, 2.

B. Like cœlestis, *no.* II. B. (but far more freq. in prose): *Godlike, superhuman, admirable, excellent*: **1.** Gen.: ex maxime raro genere hominum et pene divino, C. Læl. 18: ingenio esse divino, id. Rep. 2, 2: magni cujusdam civis et divini viri, id. ib. 1, 29; cf. cœlestes divinæque legiones, id. Phil. 5, 11: senatus in supplicatione deneganda, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8: homo in dicendo, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: homo, Crispus in Quint. 8, 5, 17: orator, Quint. 4, 3, 13, et sæp.: incredibilis quædam, et divina virtus, C. Rep. 3, 3; so, fides, id. Mil. 33 *fin.*: admurmuratio senatus, id. 2 Verr. 5, 16: memoria, id. Ac. 2, 1, 2: eloquentia M. Tullii, Quint. 2, 16, 7: facultas eloquendi, id. 10, 1, 81: ille nitor loquendi, id. ib. 83: illa ironia, id. 4, 1, 70: hæc in te, Sulpici, divina sunt, C. de Or. 1, 29, et sæp.—In the *Comp.*: ratione nihil est in homine divinius, C. Fin. 5, 13 *ad fin.*; so, id. Parad. 1, 3, 14.—**2.** Esp.: Since the period of the empire, an epithet often bestowed on the emperors: domus, Phædr. 5, 8, 38; Inscr. Grut. 29, 14; 30, 1; 31, 2, et sæp. (Inscr. Orell., *no.* 277 and 339): indulgentia, Jabol. Dig. 1, 4, 3.

‡ **Divionensis** (Dib-), is, *adj. Of or belonging to Divio, a city of Gallia Narbonensis* (now Dijon): fabri ferrarii Divionenses, Inscr. Reines. 1, 263; Orell. *no.* 4083.

dīvīse, *adv.* [divisus, *no.* II.] *Separately, severally, in two parts*: quod quidem (*sc.* supercese) divise pronuntiandum est, ut non una pars orationis esse videatur, sed duæ, Gell. 1, 22, 16 Gronov.: ut videatur tertius versus separatim atque divise legendus, id. 7, 2, 12; cf. Tert. Carn. Chr. 1, 3.

dīvisibĭlis, e, *adj.* [divido] *Divisible*: anima (with dissolubilis), Tert. Anim. 14.

dīvīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A division, separation*: **I.** Prop. (very rare, and prps. only ante-Aug.): **A.** Gen.: si divisio fieret, Just. 11, 13, 7.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** = distributio, *Partition, distribution*: agrorum, Tac. A. 1, 10.—**2.** Sensu obsceno: *A violation, dishonouring*, acc. to C. Fam. 9, 22, 4, and Quint. 8, 3, 46. **II.** Fig.: *Logical* or *rhetorical division* (so freq. in Cic. and Quint.), Cic. N. D. 3, 3; id. Off. 3, 2, 9; id. Ac. 2, 31, 99; Quint. 7, 1, 1; id. 5, 10, 63; 2 cap. 6: "De divisione," *etc.* **III.** Meton.: (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.) *Concr.*: *An allotment, portion of food*, etc. (late Lat.), Paul. Dig. 30, 122; Macr. ib. 33, 1, 23; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 3094; id. *no.* 4396.

dīvīsīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Suitable for division, divisible*: omnia individua disgregativa sunt et divisiva, Boeth. in Porphyr. 3, p. 96.

dīvīsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A divider*: et disterminator mundi (axis), App. de Mundo, p. 57.—More freq., **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *A distributor*: Italiæ, C. Phil. 11, 6; so, id. ib. 5, 7 *fin.*—**B.** Esp.: *A person hired by a candidate to bribe the electors, by distributing money among them.* Persons of this sort were regarded as infamous, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 14, 57; C. Planc. 19, 48; Cornel. Frgm. 1 (*no.* 18, p. 450 ed. Orell.); id. Mur. 26 *ad fin.*; id. 1 Verr. 8, 22; id. 2 Verr. 4, 20 *fin.*; id. ib. 3, 69, 161; id. de Or. 2, 63 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 3.

dīvīsūra, æ, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *A dividing*; Meton.: *Concr.*: *That which divides*; hence) *A cleft*: Pl. 16, 30, 53: — *Plur.*: Pl. 25, 13, 106; id. ib. 5, 21.

1. **dīvīsus**, a, um, **I.** *P.* of divido. **II.** *Pa.*: *Divided, separated*: divisior, Lucr. 4, 958.

2. **dīvīsus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A distributing* (very rare, and only in the *Dat.*): quanta Macedonia esset, quam divisui facilis, Liv. 45, 30; id. 33, 46 *fin.*; id. 1, 54 *ad fin.*

dīvĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [divito] *An enriching*: Petr. S. 117.

Dīvītenses, ĭum, *m. The inhabitants of the town Duizia or Divitia, opposite to Cologne*: Amm. 26, 7; id. 27, 1; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1085 and 1086; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 234.

dīvĭtĭa, æ, v. divitiæ.

Dīvĭtĭăcus, i, *m.* **I.** *Brother of Dumnorix, chief of the Ædui at the time of the Gallic war, and in alliance with the Romans*: Cæs. B. G. 1, 3; 18 *sq.*; 31 *sq*; 41; id. ib. 2, 5; 10; 14; 15; id. ib. 6, 12; id. ib. 7, 39. **II.** *Chief of the Suessiones*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4.

dīvĭtĭæ, arum (*Sing. Acc.* divitiam, Att. in Non. 475, 24), *f.* [dives] **I.** Prop.: *Riches, wealth*: Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 99; id. Capt. 2, 2, 31; 36; 49; 68; 70; C. Læl. 6 (twice); id. ib. 23, 86; id. Rep. 1, 34; id. ib. 2, 25; id. ib. 3, 12 (twice); id. ib. 3, 14; Hor. Od. 2, 3, 20; id. S. 2, 2, 101; id. ib. 2, 5, 22; id. ib. 2, 8, 18; id. Ep. 1, 4, 7.—Prov.: superare Crassum divitiis, *i. e. to be over-rich*, C. Att. 1, 4 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: templum inclutum divitiis, *i. e. by means of rich and costly presents*, Liv. 26, 11: domite divitiis, *rich, costly ornaments*, Ov. F. 4, 136: Palmira urbs nobilis situ, divitiis soli, *etc.*, i. e. *luxuriant fertility*, Pl. 5, 25, 21; cf. Ov. F. 1, 690. **III.** Fig. (very rare): in oratione Crassi divitiæ atque ornamenta ejus ingenii perspexi (perhaps alluding to the well-known wealth of Crassus), C. de Or. 1, 35, 161; cf. verborum (with ubertas), Quint. 10, 1, 13.

dīvĭto, āre, v. dito, *init.*

Dīvŏdūrum, i, *n. A town of the* Mediomatrici *in Gallia Belgica* (the modern *Metz*), Tac. H. 1, 63.

divolsus, a, um, v. divello.

dī-volvo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* (dis, *no.* II. A. 3. 1. a. (α); volvo] *To roll to and fro*; Fig.: *to ponder*: multa secum, Amm. 26, 4.

Divōna, æ, *f. A town in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux, with a clear spring* (now *Cahors*), Aus. Urb. 14, 32.

dīvortĭum (DIVERTIUM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4859), ĭi, *n.* [diverto] (*A separating*; hence) **A.** *Divorce*, orig. used only of the wife, C. de Or. 3, 40; id. Clu. 5, 14; Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 31; Cael. in C. Fam. 8, 7; but afterwards in gen., C. Att. 12, 52; id. ib. 13, 7; id. Phil. 2, 28, 69; id. de Or. 1, 40, 183; id. Top. 4, 19; id. Clu. 67; Quint. 7, 4, 11; Suet. Cæs. 6; id. Aug. 62; Top. 4, 19; id. Clu. 67; Quint. 7, 4, 11; id. Claud. 26; id. Tit. 4; id. Dom. 10.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *A point of separation* or *divergence, place where a road divides into two, a fork in a road*: Virg. Æ. 9, 379; cf. itinerum, Liv. 44, 2: artissimo inter Europam Asiamque divortio Byzantium posuere Græci, Tac. A. 12, 63: aquarum, *i. e. a summit whence the streams run different ways*, C. Att. 5, 20, 3; id. Fam. 2, 10, 2; Liv. 38, 45.—**2.** Fig.: *Division, separation*: **a.** Of the seasons: divortium veris atque hiemis, Col. 4, 27, 11.—**b.** Of abstr. things: ex communi sapientium jugo sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, *etc.*, *divisions, varieties*, C. de Or. 3, 19, 69.

dīvulgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [divulgo] *A publishing, spreading abroad* (post-class.): literaturæ, Tert. Test. Anim. 5.

dīvulgātus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of divulgo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Widespread*: alicujus divulgata gloria, Lucr. 6, 8; Tac. A. 4, 11: Afer divulgato ingenio, *i. e. well-known by common repute*, id. ib. 4, 52.—**B.** Meton.: *Extended to* or *obtained by very many, common*: (*Sup.*) magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus (*sc.* prætura), C. Fam. 10, 26, 2. ☞ *Comp.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

dī-vulgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dis, *no.* II. A. 3. a. (α); 2. vulgo] **I.** Prop.: *To spread among the people, to make common, publish, divulge* (rare, but class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: librum, C. Att. 12, 40: seria, id. Phil. 2, 4: consilium Domitii, Cæs. B. C. 1, 20: chirographa omnium, Suet. Cal. 24: versiculos, id. ib. 8: omnem minium, id. Oth. 3 *fin.*—**B.** With *Abl.*: rem sermonibus, C. Font. 5, 10: aliquid turpi famâ, Tac. A. 12, 49.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: hanc opinionem in Macedoniam, Just. 12, 5, 5.—**D.** With *de*: non est divulgandum de te, C. Fam. 6, 12, 3.—**E.** With *Objective clause*: divulgavit neminem unquam per adoptionem familiæ Claudiæ insertum, Suet. Claud. 39 *fin.*—**F.** *Impers. Pass.*: C. Fam. 6, 12, 3; cf. preceding *no.* D.

II. Meton.: Of time: *To commonly employ, to devote*: quis enim ullam ullius boni spem haberet in eo, cujus primum tempus ætatis palam fuisset ad omnium libidines divulgatum? C. post Red. in Sen. 5, 11.

dīvulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [divello] *A tearing asunder, separating*: Hier. Ep. 117, *no.* 3.

dīvulsus, a, um, *P.* of divello.

dīvus, and without the digamma **dĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [δῖος] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to a deity, divine* (mostly archaic and poet.). As an *Adj.* very rare: res divas edicit, Næv. in Non. 197, 15; so, diva caro, Prud. Psych. 76: dia de clade, =deorum, Lucr. 6, 642: so, dius administer, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88: "DIUM fulgur appellabant diurnum, quod putabant Jovis, ut nocturnum Summani," Fest. p. 57 (prps. this as an *adj.* is more closely connected with dies).—Far more freq. as *Subst.*, **dīvus** (**dĭus**), i, *m.*, and **diva** (**dĭa**), æ, *f. A god; a goddess; a deity.*—Form **dīvus, dīva**: si divus, si diva esset, *etc.*, a precatory formula in Liv. 7, 26; cf. ib. 29, 27; 8, 9: is divus (*sc.* Apollo) exstinguet perduelles vestros, Carm. Marcii, ib. 25, 12; cf. dive, quem proles Niobea, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 1: mortalin' decuit violari vulnere divum? Virg. Æ. 12, 797: utinam me divi adaxint ad suspendium, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 11; so, divi, Lucr. 6, 387; Virg. Æ. 3, 363; id. ib. 12, 28; Hor. Od. 4, 2, 38, et al.: divos, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 133; C. Leg. 2, 8; Virg. E. 1, 42; id. ib. 8, 19; id. Æ. 3, 222; Hor. Od. 2, 8, 11; id. S. 2, 3, 176: divumque hominumque pater, rex, Enn. Ann. 1, 138; id. ib. 6, 19; id. ib. 7, 45; Virg. Æ. 1, 65; id. ib. 2, 648; id. ib. 10, 2; 18; 743, et sæp.; cf. pro divum fidem, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 28; more rarely divorum, Virg. Æ. 7, 211: (munera) digna diva venustissima Venere, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 4: Turni sic est affata sororem Diva dea, *i. e. Juno*, Virg. Æ. 12, 139; cf. id. ib. 1, 447; 483.—Form **dius, dia**: Dii Indigetes Diique Manes, a precatory formula in Liv. 8, 9: Dia Dearum, Enn. Ann. 1, 166; cf. DEA DIA, *i. e. Ceres* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 961 and

1490. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Godlike, divine*, an epithet applied to any thing deified, or of extraordinary excellence or distinction: Liv. 43, 6; cf., sarcastically, est ergo flamen, ut Jovi, *etc.*, sic divo Julio M. Antonius, C. Phil. 2, 43: O Romule Romule die, Enn. Ann. 1, 178: dia Camilla, Virg. Æ. 11, 657: dias in luminis oras, Lucr. 1, 23; so, Voluptas, id. 2, 172: otia, id. 5, 1386: profundum (cf. ἄλς δῖα), Ov. M. 4, 537: sententia Catonis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 32: poemata, Pers. 1, 31.—And thus, **B.** Esp.: after the Aug. age, **divus** became a standing *epithet for the deceased Roman emperors*, of frequent occurrence.—As *Subst.*: **divum,** i, *n. The sky*, Var. L. L. 5, 10, 20. Esp. freq., sub divo (so, in the best Codd; only very late, also sub dio; cf. Wagn. ad Virg. G. 3, 435): but sub diu, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 78; Lucr. 4, 211 al.; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 1. 1., like sub Jove, *under the open sky, in the open air*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 19, 51 Zumpt *N. cr.*; Var. L. L. 5, 10, 20; Cels. 1, 2; Suet. Cæs. 73 Oud. *N. cr.*; id. Aug. 83; Virg. G. 3, 435; Hor. Od. 2, 3, 23; id. ib. 3, 2, 5, et sæp.; Col. 6, 13, 3; id. 12 procem. § 2; Id. 12, 12, 1: sub divum rapiam, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 13.

1. **dō,** dĕdi, dătum, dăre (*fut.* dĭbō, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 70; *imp.* dătō, id. id. 1, 1, 51; *inf.* dărī, id. Rud. 4, 3, 2; dĕdī, id. Epid. 5, 2, 38 acc. to Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. p. 167.—Also in a longer form, dănit, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 4: dănunt, Pac. Næv. and Cæcil. in Non. 97, 14 *sq.*; Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 48; id. 3, 1, 34; id. Merc. 2, 1, 2; id. Pseud. 3, 1, 1; 4; id. Pers. 5, 2, 70; id. Rud. 3, 1, 2; id. ib. 4, 7, 3; id. Truc. 1, 2, 79; id. ib. 2, 1, 34; Frgm. in Non. 120, 5. Cf. Fest. p. 52.—*Subj.*: duim, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 6; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38: duis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 81; id. Men. 2, 1, 42; id. Merc. 2, 3, 67; id. Rud. 5, 3, 12; an old formula in Liv. 10, 19: duit, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 54; id. Aul. 1, 1, 23; an old formula in Liv. 22, 10 *init.*: duint, Plaut. Am. prol. 72; id. Most. 3, 1, 126; id. Pseud. 4, 1, 23; id. Trin. 2, 4, 35; Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 43; id. Phorm. 3, 2, 34; id. ib. 4, 5, 1; id. ib. 5, 7, 83; id. ib. 5, 8, 16.—*Imperat.* DVITOR, XII. Tab. ap. Fl. 21, 3, 5 *ex conject.*—*Inf.* DASI, acc. to Fest. p. 52.—Dane=dasne, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 22), 1. *v. a.* [Sanscr. root dâ, pres. da-dâmi; Greek ΔΩ, pres. δί-δωμι; Pers. dâ-den, Slav. dajo.—From Lat. do are derived donum and dōs.]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** With *acc.*: *To give*, in the widest sense of the word; and hence, with the greatest variety of application, passing over into the senses of its compounds, derivatives, and synonyms (concedere, edere, tradere, dedere, donare, præbere, tribuere, offerre, *etc.*), as *to give away, grant, concede, allow, permit; give up, yield, resign; bestow, present; furnish, afford; offer* (very common): eam carnem victoribus danunt, Nævius in Non. l. l.: patiere quod dant, quando optata non dannnt, Cæcil. ib.: ea dona, quæ illic Amphitruoni sunt data, Plaut. Am. prol. 138; cf. patera, quæ dono mi illic data'st, id. ib. 1, 3, 36: dandis recipiendisque meritis, C. Læl. 8; cf. ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum, id. ib. 16, 58; and, ut obsides accipere non dare consuerint, Cæs. B. G. 1, 4 *fin.*; so, obsides, id. ib. 1, 10, 1; id. ib. 1, 31, 7; id. ib. 2, 1, 2; id. ib. 2, 3, 3: patriam (*ac.* mundum) dii nobis communem secum dederunt, C. Rep. 1, 13: hominibus animus datus est ex illis sempiternis ignibus, id. ib. 6, 15; cf. id. ib. 6, 17: ea dant magistratus magis, quæ etiamsi nolint, danda sint, id. ib. 1, 31; cf. imperia, id. ib. 1, 44: centuria, ad summum usum urbis fabris tignariis data, id. ib. 2, 22: Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendos dedit, id. ib. 3, 9 *fin.*: ei filiam suam in matrimonium dat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3, 5: literas ad te nunquam habui cui darem, quin dederim, C. Fam. 12, 19: literas (ad aliquem), *to write to one*; cf. C. Att. 5, 11; and, in the same signif., aliquid ad aliquem, id. ib. 10, 8 *ad fin.*: literas alicui, said of the writer: *to give one a letter to deliver*, C. Att. 5, 15 *fin.*: of the bearer: *to deliver a letter to one*, C. Att. 5, 4 *init.*: dare pœnas; v. pœna: decus sibi datum esse justitia regis existimabant, C. Rep. 1, 41: quoniam me quodammodo invitas et tui spem das, id. ib. 1, 10: dabant hæ feriæ tibi opportunam sane facultatem ad explicandas tuas literas, id. ib. 1, 9; cf. ansas alicui ad reprehendendum, id. Læl. 16, 59: multas causas suspicionum offensionumque, id. ib. 24: facultatem per provinciam itineris faciundi, Cæs. B. G. 1, 7, 5; for which, iter alicui per provinciam, id. ib. 1, 8, 3; Liv. 8, 5; id. 21, 20: modicam libertatem populo, C. Rep. 2, 31: consilium, id. Læl. 13: præcepta, id. ib. 4 *fin.*: tempus alicui, ut, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 5: inter se fidem et jusjurandum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3 *fin.*: operam virtuti, C. Læl. 22, 84: operam, ne, id. ib. 21, 78: veniam amicitiæ, id. ib. 17: vela (ventis), *to set sail*, id. de Or. 2, 44, 187: me librum L. Cossinio ad te perferendum dedisse, C. Att. 2, 1: sin homo amens diripiendam urbem daturus est, id. Fam. 14, 14: ita dat se res, *so it is circumstanced, so it is*, Poeta ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 26; cf. prout tempus ac res se daret, Liv. 28, 5 Gron. — The *Part. Perf.* sts. (mostly in poets) *Subst.*: **data,** orum, *n. Gifts, presents*, Plaut. Pa. 1, 3, 72; Prop. 3, 15, 6; Ov. M. 6, 363 (but not in C. Clu. 24, 66, where dona data belong together, as in the archaic formula in Liv. 22, 10 *init.*: DATUM DONUM DUIT, P. R. Q.).—**2.** Poet.: With *Inf.*: di tibi dent capta classem reducere Troja, Hor. S. 2, 3, 191; id. ib. 1, 4, 39; id. Ep. 1, 16, 61; id. A. P. 323; Ov. M. 1, 486; id. ib. 8, 350.—**3.** With *se*: da, femina ne sim, Ov. M. 12, 202.

B. Esp.: **1.** In milit. lang.: **a.** Nomina, *To enrol one's self for military service, to enlist*, C. Phil. 7, 4, 13; Liv. 2, 24; id. 5, 10.—**b.** Manus (as a prisoner of war, to stretch forth the hands to be fettered; cf. C. Læl. 26, 99; hence) *To yield, surrender* Nep. Ham. 1, 4.—**c.** Tergа, for the usual vertere terga; v. tergum.

2. In law lang. DO, DICO, ADDICO, the words employed by the prætor in the execution of his office; viz., DO in the granting of judges, actions, exceptions, *etc.*; DICO, in pronouncing sentence of judgment; ADDICO in adjudging the property in dispute to one or the other party; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 4, 50; Rein's Privatr. p. 408; hence, called tria verba, Ov. F. 1, 47.

3. In philos. lang.: *To grant* a proposition: in geometria prima si dederis, danda sunt omnia: dato hoc, dandum erit illud, *etc.*, C. Fin. 5, 28, 83: so, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 25; id. Inv. 1, 31 *fin.*

4. Indicating the limit: *To put, place, carry* somewhere; and with se, *to betake one's self* somewhere: tum genu ad terram dabo, *to throw*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17; cf. so, aliquem ad terram, Liv. 31, 37; Flor. 4, 2 *fin.*: me hæc deambulatio ad languorem dedit! Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: hanc mihi in manum dat, id. Andr. 1, 5, 62: præcipitem me in pistrinum dabit, id. ib. 1, 3, 9; so, hostes in fugam, Cæs. B. G. 5, 51 *ad fin.*: hostem in conspectum, Liv. 3, 69 *ad fin.*: aliquem in vinculа, Flor. 3, 10, 18: arma in profluentes, id. 4, 12, 9: aliquem usque Sicanium fretum, Val. Fl. 2, 28: aliquem leto, Phædr. 1, 22, 9: se in viam, C. Fam. 14, 12; so, sese in fugam, id. 2 Verr. 4, 48 *ad fin.*; cf. se fugæ, id. Att. 7, 23, 2: Socrates, quam se cumque in partem dedisset, omnium fuit facile princeps, id. de Or. 3, 16, 60.

5. Fabulam=docere fabulam: *To exhibit, produce a play*: C. Brut. 18 *fin.*; so, id. Tusc. 1, 1 *fin.*; Ter. Eun. prol. 9; 23; id. Heaut. prol. 33; id. Hec. prol. 1 Don.; and meton., C. Clu. 31, 84.

6. Verba (alicui), *To give empty words*, i. e. *to deceive, cheat*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 23; id. Capt. 5, 1, 25; id. Pseud. 4, 5, 7; id. Rud. 2, 2, 19; id. ib. 4, 3, 57; id. ib. 4, 4, 28; Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 6 Ruhnk.; id. ib. 3, 2, 24; id. Eun. prol. 24 Don.; id. ib. 4, 5, 1; Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 24; C. Phil. 13, 16 *ad fin.*; id. Att. 15, 16, A.; Hor. S. 1, 3, 23; Pers. 4, 45; Mart. 2, 76.

7. Operam, v. opera, *no.* II. A.

8. Alicui aliquid (laudi, crimini, vitio, *etc.*) *To impute, attribute* any thing to any one, as a merit, a crime, a fault, *etc.*, Ter. Andr. prol. 8; id. Ad. 3, 3, 24; C. Off. 1, 21, 71; id. ib. 2, 17, 58; id. Div. in Cæcil. 10; id. Brut. 80, 277.

9. Alicui ab aliquo: *To give to one what has been received from another*: ab A. Sextilio dicit se dedisse et a suis fratribus, C. Flac. 15, 35.

II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *Aliquid alicui, To do* any thing *for the sake of* another; *to please* or *humour* another; *to give up, sacrifice* any thing to another (for the more usual condonare): da hoc illi mortuæ, da ceteris amicis ac familiaribus, da patriæ, Sulpic. in C. Fam. 4, 5 *ad fin.*: aliquid auribus alicujus, Trebon. ib. 12, 16; so, Cære hospitio Vestalium cultisque diis, Liv. 7, 20: plus stomacho quam consilio, Quint. 10, 1, 117, et sæp.: ut concessisti illum senatui, sic da hunc populo, C. Lig. 12, 37.—Hence, **2.** *Se alicui, To wholly give one's self up, to devote, dedicate one's self* to a person or thing, *to serve* one: dedit se etiam regibus, C. Rab. Post. 2, 4; so, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 10; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 10; id. Ad. 5, 3, 52; Poeta ap. C. Fam. 2, 8, 2 Manut.; C. Att. 7, 12, 3; Nep. Att. 9; Tac. A. 1, 31; cf. Ov. H. 16, 161: se et hominibus Pythagoreis et studiis illis, C. Rep. 1, 111; so, se sermonibus vulgi, id. ib. 6, 23: se jucunditati, id. Off. 1, 34, et al.: se populo ac coronæ, *to present one's self, appear*, id. 2 Verr. 3, 19, 49; cf. se convivio, Suet. Cæs. 31, et sæp.: si se dant (judices) et sua sponte quo impellimus inclinant, C. de Or. 2, 44, 187.

B. *To announce, tell, communicate* any thing (like accipere, for to learn, to hear; v. accipio, *no.* II. A. 1.) (mostly antecl. and poet.): herili filio hanc fabricam dabo, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 132; quam ob rem has partes didicerim, paucis dabo, Ter. Heaut. prol. 10; cf. Virg. E. 1, 19: imo etiam dabo, quo magis credas, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 37: da mihi nunc, satisne probas? C. Ac. 1, 3, 10. (Goer. conjectures da te mihi nunc; v. his remarks, ad loc.): Thessalici da bella ducis, Val. Fl. 5, 219; is datus erat locus colloquio, *appointed*, Liv. 33, 13: fixa canens ... Sæpe dedit sedem notas mutantibus urbes, i. e. *foretold, promised*, Luc. 5, 107 Corte.—In *pass.* poet. = narratur, dicitur, fertur, *etc.*: seu pius Æneas eripuisse datur, Ov. F. 6, 434; so, Stat. Th. 7, 315; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 337.

C. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): **1.** Nomen: *To engage* or *enlist in any service*, or *for any object*: quid ego cesso Pseudolum Facere ut det nomen ad molarum coloniam? Plaut. Pseud. 4, 6, 38.—**2.** Manus: *To yield, acquiesce in, submit*: fateor; manus vobis do, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 72: ut det manus vincique se patiatur, C. Læl. 26, 99; id. Att. 2, 22, 2; Cæs. B. G. 5, 31; Ov. H. 4, 14; id. F. 3, 688; Virg. Æ. 11, 568; Hor. Epod. 17, 1.

2. **dō,** *acc.* of domus, v. domus, *init.*, *no.* I. A. 1. a.

3. **dō,** 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root dhâ, ponere; Gr. ΘΗ in τι-θη-μι; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 186; id. ib. 2, p. 114; cf. also Bopp, p. 863 ed. Eastwick] *To put*; found only in compound words: *e. g.* condo, indo, prodo, *etc.*

dŏcĕo, ŭi, tum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [from the same root as 2. dico; orig. *to show*; v. 2. dico *ad init.*] **I.** Gen.: *To teach, instruct, inform, show, tell*: **A.** *Aliquem aliquid*: pejor magister te istæc docuit .... illa, quæ te docui, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 55: hunc hominem cursuram, id. Trin. 4, 3, 9: eam (*sc.* artem), nos tu docebis, C. de Or. 2, 54, 216: aliquem literas, id. Pis. 30, 73; cf. doctus aliquem ejusmodi rem, id. Quint. 25, 79: pueros elementa, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 17.—**B.** *Pass. with aliquid*: is reliqua frustra docetur, Quint. 4, 2, 90; so, id. 1, 5, 11; id. 3, 8, 70; id. 6, 2, 3; Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21; id. S. 1, 6, 76; cf. doctus dogmate, Laber. ap. Prisc. p. 679 *fin.* P.; and, doctus militiam, Sall. H. Frgm. 1, 40, p. 224 ed. Gerl.—**C.** *Aliquem with objective Inf., as aliquid*: ut docuam Rullum posthac in iis saltem tacere rebus, in quibus, *etc.*, C. Agr. 3, 2.—**D.** *Aliquem with ellipse of Inf.* (cf. Zumpt, § 391, *no.* 1); C. Phil. 2, 4, 8; Hor. S. 1, 1, 91; id. Ep. 1, 14, 30: Socratem fidibus, *sc.* canere, C. Fam. 9,

22, 3: aliquem equo, armis, Liv. 29, 1.—**E.** *Aliquem de:* Only in the meaning, *To inform one about* (cf. Zumpt, l. l.): de ejus injuriis judices docere, C. 2 Verr. 4, 51, 113; id. Mocon. Am. 9, 26; id. ib. 44, 127; id. de Or. 2, 24, 102; Sall. J. 13, 3.—**F.** *Aliquem and Oblique interrog.:* docant eum, qui vir Sex. Roscius fuerit, C. Rosc. Am. 9, 25; id. Att. 8, 2, 2; id. Fam. 3, 6, 5; id. ib. 5, 3; Quint. 6, 1, 20.—**G.** *Aliquem* alone: studiosos discendi eruditi atque docent, C. Off. 1, 44, 156; id. de Div. 2, 2; id. Sen. 9, 29; Quint. 2, 5, 13; id. 10, 2, 28; id. 12, 2, 11; Hor. S. 2, 2, 50; id. Ep. 1, 13, 1; id. ib. 1, 17, 3.—**H.:** **1.** *Aliquid* alone: cœpit studiose omnia Docere, educare ita, uti si esset filia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 37; so, Cæs. B. G. 5, 42 *fin.*; Quint. 7, 10, 10; id. 9, 4, 137; id. 10, 1, 15; Hor. A. P. 306.—**2.** *Aliquid de:* quod de lacu Albano docuisset, Liv. 5, 15.—**K.** With *Objective clause:* docui per literas, id nec opus esse nec fieri posse, C. Att. 16, 8; Cæs. B. G. 5, 1; id. ib. 5, 28; id. ib. 5, 47 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 5, 43; id. 7, 5, 3; id. 12, 10, 24; Hor. S. 2, 3, 63; 81; id. ib. 2, 8, 31.—**L.** *Abs.:* quum doceo et explano, C. de Or. 2, 19, 82; id. Or. 42; Quint. 3, 4, 15; id. 3, 5, 2.—**M.** With *apud:* Tyrannio docet apud me, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2.

II. Esp.: fabulam, like Gr. διδάσκειν, *To teach a play* to the actors, *i. e. To produce, exhibit on the stage:* minor fuit aliquanto is, qui primus fabulam dedit, quam ii, qui multas docuerant (Plautus et Nævius), C. Brut. 18 *fin.*: so, id. Tusc. 4, 29, 63; Hor. A. P. 288; Gell. 17, 21, 42; cf. 1. do, *no.* I. B. 5.

†† **dochlĕa,** æ, *f.* [Dacian word] *A species of chamæpitys:* Græci chamæpityn, Daci dochleam vocant, Apul. Herb. 26; cf. id. ib. 66.

† **dochmius,** ĭi, *m.* = δόχμιος (*sc.* πούς), *The dochmiac foot in poetry,* ⏑ – – ⏑ –, C. Or. 64 *fin.*; Quint. 9, 4, 79; 97; 99.

dŏcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [doceo] (*That can be taught*; hence) *That learns easily, teachable, apt* (late Lat.): Tert. Monog. 12; Prisc. p. 1125 P.

dŏcĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [docibilis] *Aptness for being taught, teachableness, docility:* Isid. Lect. 5, 14.

dŏcĭlis, e, *adj.* [doceo] *Easily taught, docile* (and class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Abs.:* belua docilis et humanis moribus assueta, C. Rep. 2, 40, 67; cf. id. de Or. 2, 19, 80; Liv. 23, 29; Quint. 2, 9, 3; Hor. Od. 3, 11, 1; id. Carm. Sec. 45; id. S. 2, 3, 34; id. A. P. 336:—*Comp.:* Quint. 1, 12, 9; id. 4, 2, 24; id. 4, 5, 1.—**B.** With *ad:* ad agriculturam, Var. R. R. 1, 17, 3; so, C. Fam. 7, 20, 3; id. Tusc. 2, 6, 15:—*Comp.:* Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 56.—**C.** With *Abl.:* lusciniæ Græco atque Latino sermone dociles, Pl. 10, 42, 59: omnes imitandi turpibus, Juv. 14, 40.—**D.:** **1.** With *Gen.* (poet.): modorum, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 43: pravi, id. S. 2, 2, 52.—**2.** With *Gerund in* di: fallendi, Sil. 3, 233.—**E.** With *Inf.:* cerva accedere mensis, Sil. 13, 120. **II.** Fig.: Of things: **A.** *Abs.:* capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 13: os, id. Am. 3, 344: et bibula chrysocolla, Pl. 33, 5, 26.—**B.** With *Inf.:* hasta relegi et relinqui, Val. Fl. 6, 237: pavor pascere rumorem, Sil. 4, 8.

☞ *Sup.* does not occur.

dŏcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [docilis] **I.** Prop.: *Aptness for being taught, docility:* C. Sest. 42, 91; id. Pis. 5, 13; Nep. Att. 1, 3; Pl. 8, 1, 1; id. 8, 42, 64: ad omnes fere artes, Suet. Tit. 3. **II.** Meton.: *Gentleness:* Eutr. 10, 4.

dŏcĭlĭter, *adv.* [id.] *In a teachable manner, with docility:* Diom. p. 401 P.

† **dŏcis,** idis, *f.* = δοκίς: **A.** *A solid, of which the length and breadth were equal, but less than the height:* Boeth. Arithm. 2, 29, p. 1035.—**B.** *A fiery meteor:* App. de Mundo, p. 58 (called *trabes*, by Sen. Q. N. 1, 15, 4).

docte, *adv.* [doctus] **I.** Prop.: *Learnedly, skilfully* (very rare; not in Cic.): Comp.: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 33; Mart. 7, 46:—*Sup.:* Sall. J. 95, 3. **II.** Meton.: *Cunningly, shrewdly, cleverly:* Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 23; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 43; id. Most. 5, 1, 21:—*Comp.:* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 99.

doctī-cănus, a, um, *adj.* [doctus; cano] *Skilfully singing:* sensus, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 36.

doctī-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [doctus; facio] *Making learned:* Ardor (*i. e.* Pallas), Marc. Cap. 1 *init.*

doctī-lŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [doctus; loquor] *Speaking learnedly* (ante- and post-class.): oratores, Enn. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 89: juvenis, Marc. Cap. 9, p. 306.

doctī-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [doctus; sono] *Sounding learnedly*: artes, Sid. Carm. 15, 180.

doctiuscŭle, *adv.* [doctius, comp. of docte] *Rather too learnedly:* Gell. 6, 16, 2.

doctor, ōris, *m.* [doceo] *A teacher, instructor:* C. de Or. 1, 6, 23; 19, 86; id. ib. 3, 15, 57; 3, 32; id. de Div. 1, 3, 6; id. Or. 53, 117; id. Fam. 7, 19; Quint. 2, 2, 2; id. 2, 4, 5; id. 2, 17, 7; Hor. Od. 4, 6, 25; id. S. 1, 1, 26; id. ib. 1, 6, 82.

doctrīna, æ, *f.* [doctor] **I.** Prop.: *Teaching, instruction* (class., but not in Cæs.; cf. disciplina): non aliqua mihi doctrina tradita, sed in rerum usu causisque tractata, C. de Or. 1, 48, 208; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 11; id. ib. 2, 54, 218; id. Mur. 30, 63; Quint. 2, 8, 3; 8; id. 2, 19, 1 *sq.*; id. 6, 3, 12; id. 7, 10, 14; id. 8 procem. § 12; id. 12, 2, 1 (in all these passages of Quintil. *opp.* natura); cf. also Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 100); Quint. 2, 12, 8; Hor. Od. 4, 4, 33.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Knowledge* imparted by teaching, *erudition, learning:* est unum perfugium doctrina ac literæ, quibus semper usi sumus, C. Fam. 6, 12 *fin.*; so, with literæ, id. Rep. 2, 10; Quint. 11, 1, 89; cf., also, nonnulli literis ac studiis doctrinæ dediti, C. Balb. 1, 3; and with the latter cf. id. Rep. 1, 9 *fin.*; id. Or. 10, 34; id. Cœl. 10, 24: malis studiis malisque doctrinis, id. Leg. 2, 15 *fin.*; cf. id. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.*; id. ib. 1, 35 *fin.*: Piso Græcis doctrinis eruditus, id. Brut. 67, 236; cf. id. Arch. 7, 15; id. N. D. 3, 9, 23; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7 *fin.*; id. Rep. 1, 36; id. de Or. 3, 34, 139: ad domesticum morem adventiciam doctrinam adhibere, id. Rep. 3, 3: me omnis ars et doctrina liberalis et maxime philosophia delectavit, id. Fam. 4, 4, 4; cf. id. de Or. 3, 32, 127; id. Ac. 2, 1: dicendi, *i. e. rhetoric*, id. Part. Or. 1, 3: auctor doctrinæ ejus (*sc.* Numæ), Liv. 1, 18: doctrina deos spernens, id. 10, 40; Hirt. B. Alex. 15, 16.—**B.** The *habit* produced by instruction, *principle:* neque id fecit natura solum, sed etiam doctrina, Nep. Att. 17 *ad fin.*

doctrix, icis, *f.* [doceo] *A female teacher, an instructress:* **I.** Prop.: Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 159; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 33. **II.** Fig.: (Sapientia) doctrix est disciplinæ Dei, Vulg. Sap. 8, 4.

doctus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of doceo. **II.** *Pa.:* **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Learned, skilled, versed, experienced* in any thing: **A.** *Abs.:* doctus vir, et Græcis literis eruditus, C. Brut. 30, 114; cf. id. de Or. 1, 22, 102; id. ib. 2, 74, 299: docta puella, Prop. 1, 7, 11; so, id. 2, 11, 6:—*Comp.:* Sapphicâ puella Musâ doctior, Cat. 35, 17:—*Sup.:* adolescentes humanissimi et doctissimi, C. Cœl. 10, 24.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.:* in parum fausto carmine docta fui, Ov. H. 21, 183.—**C.** With *Abl.:* docti et Græcis literis et Latinis, C. Brut. 46, 169; cf., also, id. ib. 45, 168; Sall. C. 25, 2; Mart. 10, 76.—**D.** With *Adv.:* nec minus Græce quam Latine doctus, Suet. Gramm. 7.—**E.:** **1.** With *Gen.:* legum atque morum populi Romani jurisque civilis, Gell. 13, 12, 1: rerum literarumque veterum, id. 19, 7, 1: sagittarum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 11: artis lanificæ, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 381.—**2.** With *Gerund in* di: fandi doctissima Cymodocea, Virg. Æ. 10, 225.—**F.** With *Gr. Acc.:* (Mæcenas) docte sermones utrinque utriusque linguæ, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 5: dulces modos (coupled with citharæ sciens), id. ib. 3, 9, 10: omina, Stat. Th. 2, 692: literas, Gell. 19, 9, 7.—**G.** With *Inf.* (Poet.): doctus sagittas tendere Sericas, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 9; id. ib. 3, 6, 38; id. ib. 4, 13, 7; id. Carm. Sec. 75.—**H.** With *ad c. Gerund.:* ad delinquendum doctior, Ov. Tr. 2, 256.—**K.** With *ex:* doctus ex disciplinâ Stoicorum, C. Brut. 25, 94.

II. Fig.: Of things: **A.** *Learned,* etc.: frontes, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 29: tibia, Prop. 2, 30, 16: carmina, Tib. 2, 3, 20: vox, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 52: prece, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135: manus artificis, Tib. 1, 8, 12; cf. id. 2, 1, 70; Ov. A. A. 1, 518; id. F. 3, 832; id. ib. 6, 792: falx, Prop. 2, 19, 12.—**B.** In Plaut. and Ter., *Knowing, cunning, shrewd, subtle:* malum callidum, doctum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 35; so, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 43; id. Most. 1, 3, 122; id. ib. 5, 1, 24; id. Merc. 3, 4, 47; id. Epid. 3, 3, 47; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 6; id. Eun. 4, 7, 21: dolus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 69; id. Ps. 1, 5, 70; 113; id. Pers. 4, 3, 11.

dŏcŭmen, inis, v. documentum *init.*

‡ **dŏcŭmentātio,** *νουθεσία, A reminding:* Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dŏcŭmentum, i (**dŏcŭmen,** Lucr. 6, 392; **dŏcĭmen,** Ter. Maur. p. 2425 P.), *n.* [doceo: "*documenta* exempla docendi causâ dicuntur," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 68] (*That which teaches*; hence) *A lesson, example* for instruction or warning; *a pattern, warning; a proof, specimen,* etc. (class.): **A.** With *Gen.:* P. Rutilius documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiæ, C. Rab. Post. 10, 27: humanorum casuum, Liv. 45, 40: periculi, id. 1, 52: fidei dare, id. 22, 39: eloquentiæ dare, id. 45, 37: patientiæ dare, Tac. Agr. 2; cf. id. H. 4, 60: judicii mei, id. ib. 1, 15: cavendæ similis injuriæ, Liv. 3, 50: sui dare, id. 32, 7: multa egregii principis dare, Suet. Galb. 14: quarum rerum maxuma documenta hæc habeo, quod, *etc.*, Sall. C. 9, 4: omnis exempli documenta, Liv. Præf.: alicujus rei esse documento, Quint. 7, 1, 2.—**B.** With *Relative clause:* dederas enim, quam contemneres populares insanias, jam inde ab adolescentiâ documenta maxima, C. Mil. 8 *fin.*: documentum capere, quid esset victis extimescendum, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: habeat me ipsum sibi documento, quæ vitæ via facillime viros bonos ad honorem perducat, id. Agr. 1, 9 *ad fin.*: quantum in bello fortuna posset, esse documento, Cæs. B. C. 3, 10; Liv. 45, 44: se documento futurum utrum . . . an, *etc.*, id. 3, 56: haud sane, cur ad majora tibi fidamus, documenti quicquam dedisti, Liv. 24, 8.—**C.** With *Objective clause:* ut (Cato) esset hominibus documento, ea quoque percipi posse, *etc.*, Quint. 12, 11, 23.—**D.** With *ne c. Subj.:* illis documentum dabo, ne tale facinus incipere audeat, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 94: documentum, ne quis fidei Romanæ confidat, Liv. 21, 19; cf., also, id. 7, 6; Hor. S. 1, 4, 110.—**E.** With *ut c. Subj.:* ceteris, ut parcius instarent, fuere documentum, Curt. 8, 14, 26.—**F.** *Abs.:* singulis effossis oculis domum remittit, ut sint reliquis documento, Cæs. B. G. 7, 4; cf. Liv. 5, 51; id. 24, 8; Quint. 6, 3, 10; id. 11, 3, 4: bona malaque documenta, Tac. A. 16, 33.

† **dōdĕcătēmŏrĭon,** ĭi, *n.* = δωδεκατημόριον, in astronomy, *The twelfth part of a constellation:* Manil. 2, 694; 699; 711.

† **dōdĕcăthĕon,** i, *n.* = δωδεκάθεον, **A.** *An herb, so called after the twelve greater gods*; prps. Primula Vulg., L.; Pl. 25, 4, 9.—**B.** *A diuretic medicine,* Marcell. Empir. 27.

Dodōna, æ (**-e,** ēs, Pl. 2, 103, 106; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 117), *f.*, Δωδώνη, **I.** Prop.: *A city in Epirus,* celebrated for its very ancient oracle, situate in an oak grove: C. de Div. 1, 43, 95; Pl. l. l.; Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 43; Luc. 6, 426.—Hence, **A. Dodōnæus,** a, um, *adj., Of Dodona, Dodonean:* quercus, C. Att. 2, 4: semen, Ov. M. 7, 623: oraculum, C. de Div. 1, 1 *fin.*: Jupiter, id. ib. 1, 34, 76; Mel. 2, 3, 5; Pl. 4, 1, 1, § 2: lobetas, Virg. Æ. 3, 466 Wagn.: sagmina, Claud. Bell. Get. 136.—**B. Dodōnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of Dodona:* quercus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 31.—**C. Dodōnis,** idis, *f., adj., Of Dodona:* terra, Ov. M. 13, 716: quercus, Val. Fl. 1, 32: Thyene, *i. e. one of the Hyades, as the nurses of Jupiter*, Ov. F. 5, 711; and thus these latter are called Dodonides Nymphæ, Hyg. Fab. 182.—**D. Dodōnĭgĕnæ,** pœuli, *i. e. nations living on acorns*, Sid. Ep. 6, 12 *med.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The sacred oak-grove of Dodona:* Virg. G. 1, 149 Serv.—**B.**

The Dodonean priests: Dodonam adortus est, Nep. Lys. 3, 2.

dodra, æ, *f.* [dodrans] *A drink composed of nine ingredients,* Aus. Epist. 96 and 87. Called also, dodralis potio, id. ib. 88 *in lemm.*

dodrālis, e, v. the preced.

dodrans, antis, *m.* [corrupted from de-quadrans] **I.** Prop.: *Three-fourths* of any thing (v. as, *no.* I. A.): alicujus ædificii reliquum dodrantem emere, C. Att. 1, 14 *ad fin.*; cf. solvere dodrantem, Mart. 8, 9: heres ex dodrante, Nep. Att. 5, 2; Suet. Cæs. 83: dodrans jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 11; Liv. 8, 11: operæ, Col. 2, 4, 8: horæ, Pl. 2, 14, 11: pondo dodrans, Scrib. Comp. 45. **II.** Meton.: As a measure of length, *nine inches,* Pl. 36, 9, 14, § 71; Suet. Aug. 79; Frontin. Aquæd. 65.

dodrantālis, e, *adj.* [dodrans, *no.* II.] *Of nine inches:* stirps, Col. 5, 6, 12: ramus, Pl. 15, 30, 39: altitudo, Col. 11, 3, 44.

dodrantārius, a, um, *adj.* [id., *no.* I.] *Of* or *belonging to a* dodrans: tabulæ, *the debt-books introduced in consequence of the* lex Valeria feneratoria, C. Font. Frgm. 2 Niebuhr.; cf. also, Nieb. Gesch. 1, p. 678.

† **doga,** æ, *f.* = δοχή, *A sort of vessel* (prps. a measure), Vop. Aur. 48; cf. "Doga βούττης," Gloss. Philox.

‡ **dogarius** βουττροιούς, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

† **dogma,** ătis, *n.* (æ, *fem.*: Pythagoream dogmam doctus, Laber. ap. Prisc. p. 679 *fin.* P.) = δόγμα, **I.** Prop.: *A philosophic tenet, doctrine, dogma,* C. Ac. 2, 43, 133; id. Fin. 2, 32, 105; Mart. 1, 9; id. 9, 48; Juv. 13, 121, et al. (C. Ac. 2, 9, 27, written as Greek). **II.** Meton. (late Lat.): **A.** *A thing entrusted to one for performance, a commission:* ecce habes quoddam tantummodo speculum dogmatis exsequendi, Alcim. Ep. 78. — **B.** In Vulg.: **1.** *A legal decree:* in omnibus locis ad quæ crudele regis dogma perveneral, Vulg. Esth. 4, 3. — **2.** *An opinion* or *moral sentiment:* cultores perversorum dogmatum, Vulg. Job. 13, 4. — **3.** *An ecclesiastical decree:* custodire dogmata, Vulg. Act. 16, 4.

† **dogmāticus,** a, um, *adj.* = δογματικός, *Pertaining to a philosophic doctrine, dogmatic:* lites, Aus. Idyll. 17, 16.

† **dogmātista,** æ, *m.* = δογματιστής, *One who holds* or *maintains a particular dogma,* Rufin. Invect. in Hieron. 2, 25.

dogmātĭzo, are, 1. *v. a.* = δογματίζω, *To propound* or *instruct in a dogma,* Aug. Ep. 57, 8 *fin.*: laudat simul et principem, tanquam ea quæ sunt Christianorum dogmatizantem, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 8.

1. **dōlābella,** æ, *f. dim.* [dolabra] *A small axe, a hatchet,* Col. 2, 24, 4 *sq.*

2. **Dolabella,** æ, *m. nom. pr., The name of a Roman family in the* gens Cornelia, *the most celebrated member of which is* P. Cornelius Dolabella, *Cicero's son-in-law;* cf. Drumann's Röm. Gesch. 2, 560-579. — Hence, **Dōlābellĭāna** pira, *named after a Dolabella otherwise unknown,* Col. 5, 10, 18; id. 12, 10, 4; Pl. 15, 15, 16.

dōlābra, æ, *f.* [dolo] (*That which effects the hewing;* hence) *An axe:* **A.** As a mill. implement; Liv. 9, 37; Tac. H. 3, 20; Curt. 8, 4, 11; Juv. 8, 248. — **B.** As an agricultural implement; Col. Arb. 10, 2; Pall. Jan. 3, 3. — **C.** As a butcher's implement; Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 18; cf. Fest. s. v. SCENA, p. 326.

‡ **dōlābrārius,** ii, *m.* [dolabra] *An axe-maker:* Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 4071 and 4081.

dōlābrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **A.** *Hewn, formed,* or *fashioned with an axe:* horum (ramorum) dolabratis atque præcutis cacuminibus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73. — **B.** *Shaped like the* dolabra: securis, Pall. 1, 43, 3.

dōlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [dolo] *A hewing:* trunci, Apic. Fler. 1.

dōlātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Hewn:* lapides, Aurt. de Lim. ap. Goes. p. 270.

dōlātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id. through obsol. *dolator,* "a hewer"] (*A thing belonging to a hewer;* hence) *An implement for hewing stones;* as a transl. of the Gr. λαξευτηριον, Hier. Ep. 106 *fin.*

dōlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A hewing:* nullum illic structile saxum; Sed cava per solidum multoque forata dolatu Gemma relucenti limen complectitur arcu, Prud. Psych. 836.

dōlens, entis, **I.** *P.* of doleo. **II.** *Pa.: Causing pain, painful:* nil doleutius, Ov. M. 4, 246.

☞ *Sup.* prob. does not occur.

dōlenter, *adv.* [dolens, acc. to doleo, *no.* I. B.] *Painfully, with pain, with sorrow:* dolenter hoc dicam potius quam contumeliose, C. Phil. 8, 7, 22; cf. id. de Or. 2, 52, 211; id. Or. 38, 131; id. Vatin. 4 *ad fin.*; Planc. ap. C. Fam. 8, 24, 6; Pl. Ep. 1, 5, 4; id. ib. 4, 11, 2: — *Comp.:* C. Sest. 6, 14.

☞ *Sup.* does not occur.

dōlentĭa, æ, *f.* [doleo] *Pain:* a Lævian word, acc. to Gell. 19, 7, 9.

dōlĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre (doliturus, Liv. 39, 43; Prop. 1, 15, 27; Virg. Æ. 11, 732; Hor. Epod. 15, 11; id. S. 1, 2, 112; id. ib. 1, 10, 89; Ov. M. 9, 257; cf. also under ☞), 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [prps. like dolare, akin to Sanscr. dṛi and dâ, *to cut asunder;* hence] **I.** *To feel pain, suffer pain;* of things: *to pain one, to ache:* **A.** Corporeally: **1.** *Abs.:* totus doleo, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 5: si cor dolet, et si jecur, aut pulmones, aut præcordia, Cato R. R. 157, 7: pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones, C. Tusc. 2, 19, 44: caput, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 7: renes, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 21: hiræ omnes, id. ib. 23: oculi, id. Most. 4, 2, 10: pes ægri, Lucr. 3, 111: dens, Pl. 20, 21, 84: uterum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 10. — **2.** With *Adv.:* ita dolui, itaque nunc doleo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 45. — **3.** With *Dat.:* misero malæ dolent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 232: tuo viro oculi, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 64. — **4.** With *ab:* doleo ab oculis, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 62: caput a sole, Pl. 24, 5, 10, § 15. — **5.** With *quod:* non metuo, ne quid mihi doleat, quod ferias, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 54. — **6.** *Impers.:* mihi dolet, quum ego vapulo, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 44; cf. id. Pœn. 1, 1, 22: si stimulos pugnis cædis, manibus plus dolet, id. Truc. 4, 2, 55.

B. Mentally: Of personal subjects: *To grieve over, deplore, lament, be sorry for* any thing (so, most freq., and class.): **1.** With *Acc.:* meum casum luctumque doluerunt, C. Sest. 69, 145: casum .d. Vatin. 13, 31; Sall. C. 40, 2: Dionis mortem, C. Cœl. 10, 24: vicem alicujus, id. 2 Verr. 1, 44, 113; id. Att. 6, 3, 4; id. ib. 8, 2, 2; id. ib. 8, 15 *fin.*; Tac. H. 1, 29; Suet. Tib. 52: injurias alicujus, Cod. ap. C. Fam. 8, 12 *fin.*: aliquid, C. Tusc. 3, 32 *fin.*; Virg. Æ. 1, 9; Hor. S. 1, 2, 112. — **2.** With *Objective clause:* inferiores non dolere (debent), se a suis superari, C. Læl. 20; so, id. Att. 6, 3, 4; Cæs. B. G. 3, 2; id. ib. 5, 54 *fin.*; id. ib. 7, 1; id. B. C. 1, 64; Suet. Aug. 16; id. Tib. 7; Lucr. 3, 900; Virg. Æ. 4, 434; Ov. M. 2, 382: id. ib. 3, 260; id. ib. 8, 44. — **3.** With *Inf.:* vinci dolentem Herculem, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 62. — **4.** With *Abl.:* lætari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, C. Læl. 13, 17: delicto (*opp.* gaudere correctione), id. ib. 24 *fin.*: laude aliena, id. Fam. 5, 8, 2: clade accepta, Liv. 5, 11: injuriis civitatis suæ, id. 29, 21: dolore alicujus, Virg. Æ. 1, 669: meâ virtute, Hor. Epod. 15, 11: læso Metello, id. S. 2, 1, 67: quibus necatis, id. ib. 1, 1, 75: successu, Ov. M. 6, 130: Hercule deo, id. ib. 9, 257: rapto Ganymede, id. F. 6, 43. — **5.** With *de:* de Hortensio to certo scio dolere, C. Att. 6, 6, 2; so, id. ib. 12, 1, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 7; Ov. A. A. 2, 448; id. M. 7, 851. — **6.** With *ex:* quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 14: tum ex me doluisti, C. Fam. 16, 21, 2: EX QVO (*sc.* filio) NIHIL VNQVAM DOLVIT NISE CVM IS NON FVIT, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4902. — **7.** With *ab:* ab animo, ab ægritudine, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 63. — **8.** With *quod:* doluisse se, quod populi Romani beneficium sibi extorqueretur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 9; cf., Ov. M. 5, 24; C. Brut. 1, 5. — **9.** With *quia:* doleo, quia doles et angere, Lucceï. ap. C. Fam. 5, 14, 2. — **10.** With *si:* doliturus, si placeant spe Deterius nostrâ, Hor. S. 1, 10, 89; cf. C. Planc. 1, 1. — **11.** With *Adv.:* ah! nescis quam doleam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61. — **12.** *Abs.:* desperant et dolent et novissime oderunt, Quint. 2, 4, 10; so, id. 9, 1, 23; Virg. Æ. 6, 733; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 12. — **13.** With *pro:* pars dolere pro gloria imperi, Sall. J. 39, 1 Kritz.

II. Of subjects not personal: *To pain* one (so more rare, and mostly anteciass.): **A.** With *Dat.:* animus mihi dolet, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 54: dolet illud huic, quod, *etc.*, id. Capt. 1, 2, 49; cf. id. Cist. 2, 1, 20; id. Mil. 4, 8, 15; 3, 3; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 13; id. Ad. 2, 4, 8; id. ib. 3, 4, 5; id. ib. 4, 5, 48; id. ib. 4, 7, 15; C. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.*; Sall. J. 84, 1. — *Impers.: It pains me, I am grieved, I grieve:* mihi dolebit, non tibi, si quid ego stulte fecero, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 84; so, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 10; Cæcil. ap. C. Col. 16, 37; C. Mur. 20, 42. — **B.** With *Acc.:* frigida Eoo me dolet aura gelu, Prop. 1, 16, 24 dub. — **C.** *Abs.:* dolet dictum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 40: nec dolent prava, Sen. Tranq. An. 2.

☞ In the deponent form: DE QVA NIHIL ALIVD DOLITVS EST (vir) NISI MORTEM, Inscr. Grut. *no.* 793, 4, and 794, 2; so, DOLEATVE, ib. 676, 11.

dōlĭāris, e, *adj.* [dolium] *Of a cask:* vinum, *in cask,* i. e. *new, not yet drawn off:* Ulp. Dig. 18, 6, 1, § 4.

dōlĭārius (dolc-), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of a cask* or *casks:* DOLEARIA OFFICINA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4688. — As *Subst.:* **dolĭārium,** ii, *n.*, *The place where the wine-casks are placed;* corresponding to our *wine-cellar:* Gai. Dig. 18, 1, 35, § 7.

‡ **Dolichēnus,** and **Dolocenus,** *A surname of Jupiter:* Inscr. in Marini Att. de Fratr. Arv. p. 538 *sq.*

† **dōlichodrŏmos,** i, *m.* = δολιχοδρόμος, *The long running course:* Zetes vicit dolichodromo, Hyg. Fab. 273.

† 1. **dōlichos,** i, *m.* = δόλιχος, *The kidney-bean,* Phaseolus vulgaris, L.: Pl. 16, 44, 92, § 244.

2. **Dōlichos,** i, *m. The name of a gladiator:* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 19.

dōlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [doleo] *Painful* (post-class.): motus, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 3; so, id. ib. 3, 6.

dōlĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [dolium] **I.** Prop.: *A small cask:* Col. 12, 44, 3; Liv. 5, 40.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Plur.*: **Doliola,** ōrum, *n.*, *A place in Rome,* acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43; Fest. p. 52. — **B.** Doliola florum, *The calyx:* Pl. 11, 13, 13; cf. Schneid. on Var. R. R. p. 579.

dōlĭto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [doleo] *To pain greatly, to ache:* Cato R. R. 157, 7.

dōlĭum, ii, *n.* (**doleum** Gargil. de Re Hort. 2; *Plur.* dolea, Calend. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 381) [etym. dub.] *A very large jar, a long bell-mouthed earthen vessel for preserving wine:* Cato R. R. 69, 1; id. ib. 10, 4; id. ib. 11, 1; Var. R. R. 3, 15, 2; id. ib. 1, 22, 4; Col. 11, 2, 70; id. 12, 18, 5; id. 12, 54, 2; Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 7; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51; Hor. Od. 3, 14, 27; id. Epod. 2, 47: de dolio haurire, *wine from the jar,* i. e. *new, not yet drawn off,* C. Brut. 83, 288. — Prov.: in pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium: operam ludimus, *for to talk in vain,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 135; *cf.* cribrum *fin.*

1. **dōlo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscr. dṛi, dâ, *to cut* or *hew asunder*] **I.** Prop.: *To chip with an axe, to hew:* **A.** In *simple constr.:* materiem, Cato R. R. 31 *fin.*; Luer. 5, 1266: taleas, Cato R. R. 45: robur C. de Div. 2, 41, 86. — **B.** *With Abl.:* scyphum cælo, Var. ap. Non. 99, 18: stipes falce dolatus, Prop. 4, 2, 59. — **C.** With *in* c. *Acc.:* perticas in quadrum, Col. 8, 3, 7. — **D.** With *ex:* non est e robore dolatus, C. Ac. 2, 31, 100.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To hew out, prepare, fashion, contrive, devise:* opus, sicut potuit, dolavit, C. de Or. 2, 13: hodie hunc dolum dolamus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 64. — **B.** Fuste, *i. e. to cudgel soundly:* Hor. S. 1, 5, 23. — **C.** Sensu obsceno: uxorem, Pompon. ap. Non. 168, 1. Cf. dedolo.

2. † **dolo** or **dōlon,** ōnis, *m.* = δόλων, **I.** Prop.: **A.** (acc. to Varro): *A large staff* or *pole with a very short iron point:* "ingens contus cum ferro brevissimo," Var. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 664: sæpe sæpe gerunt in bella dolones, Virg. l. l.

Suet. Claud. 13; id. Dom. 17.—**B.** (acc. to others): *A stick* or *whip, in the handle of which a dagger was concealed*: "*dolo* est flagellum, intra cujus virgam latet pugio;" ... "*dolones* autem a fallendo dicti sunt, quod decipiant ferro, quum speciem præferant ligni," Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 664: ille flagello, in quo dolon inerat, *etc.*, Alphen. Dig. 9, 2, 52; cf. Bud. in h. l.; also Isid. Orig. 18, 9, 4: "*dolonem* lignum vel fustem signare, in quo ferrum acuta cuspide lateret, quod haud secus quam gladius vulnera ingerat," Alexand. ab Alexand. 4, 15. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of *a fly's sting*: Phæd. 3, 6, 3.—**B.** *The fore-topsail*: Liv. 36, 44; 45; id. 37, 30; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 3, 3.

3. **Dolo,** ōnis (*Acc.*: Dolum. Plaut Ps. 4, 8, 7), *m. Nom. propr.*, Δόλων, **I.** *A spy of the Trojans in the Trojan war*, Ov. M. 13, 98; 244; id. A. A. 2, 135; Virg. Æ. 12, 347 Serv. and Heyne; Macr. S. 5, 16; Hyg. Fab. 113; Dict. Cret. 2, 37. **II.** *A son of Priam*, Hyg. Fab. 90.

Dŏlŏpes, um (*Sing. Acc.* Dolopem, Liv. 42, 58), *m.*, Δόλοπες, *A people of Thessaly, renowned in fable*, Pl. 4, 2, 3 (who reckons them among the Ætolians); C. Rep. 2, 4; Virg. Æ. 2, 7; 29; 415; 785; Ov. M. 12, 364; Nem. Cim. 2, 5.—Hence, **A. Dŏlŏpēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of the Dolopes, Dolopeian*: busta, Val. Fl. 2, 10.—**B. Dŏlŏpēis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Of the Dolopes, Dolopian*: urbs, *i. e. Ctimene*, Hyg. Fab. 14.—**C. Dŏlŏpĭa,** æ, *f. The part of Thessaly formerly inhabited by the Dolopes*, Liv. 32, 13; id. 36, 33; id. 38, 8; id. 39, 26.

dŏlor, ōris, *m.* [doleo] **I.** Prop.: *Pain, smart, ache* (very common): **A.** Corporeal: "*dolor* est motus asper in corpore, alienus a sensibus," C. Tusc. 2, 15: dolores atque carnificinas facere, Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17: corporis, Lucr. 4, 1075: capitis, id. 6, 785: dentium, oculorum, id. 6, 660: pedum, C. Brut. 34, 130: articulorum, id. Att. 1, 5 *fin.*: laterum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32; id. ib. 2, 3, 29: utero exorti dolores, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 40; cf. id. ib. 48; id. ib. 3, 1, 19; id. Cist. 1, 2, 22; id. Truc. 4, 3, 33 (with labor); Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 33 (with laborare); id. Ad. 3, 1, 2; id. ib. 3, 4, 40; cf. comic. of the *gripings* in the stomach of a hungry person, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 11.

B. Mental: *Pain, distress, sorrow, anguish, trouble, vexation, mortification, chagrin, anger*, etc.: "*dolor* (est) ægritudo crucians," C. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: si cadit in sapientem animi dolor, id. Læl. 13, 48: quanta est cura in animo, quantum corde capio dolorem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 5; with cura, C. Fam. 4, 6, 2: in labore atque in dolore, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 20: majorem lætitiam ex desiderio bonorum percepimus, quam ex lætitia improborum dolorem, C. Rep. 1, 4; cf. *opp.* lætatio, Cæs. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.*: te dolorem, quem acceperis quum summi viri tum amicissimi morte, ferre moderate, C. Læl. 2, 8; cf. id. de Or. 2, 48 *fin.*; and, magno esse Germanis dolori Ariovisti mortem, Cæs. B. G. 5, 29; cf. also, id. ib. 7, 38: magnum et acerbum dolorem commovere, C. 2 Verr. 4, 21 *fin.*: dolore angi, id. Fam. 4, 3; cf. id. Phil. 8, 6, 18: parere dolori, iracundiæ servire, in Prov. Cons. 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 18, 44; Cæs. B. G. 1, 20: qui accipit injuriam, et meminit et præ se fert dolorem suum, C. Off. 2, 22 *ad fin.*: magno dolore affici, Cæs. B. G. 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 5, 4 *fin.*; id. ib. 7, 15; id. ib. 7, 63; id. B. C. 2, 33; id. ib. 3, 21, 4; id. ib. 3, 74, 2; cf. also, in eas (naves) indiligentiæ suæ ac doloris iracundia erupit, id. ib. 3, 8: quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras? Virg. Æ. 2, 594; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 60: liberi doloris documentum, *anger, animosity* (= *indignatio*), Tac. A. 2, 34: amator agit ubi secum, Accedam? an potius mediter finire dolores, *the tormenta of love*, id. S. 2, 3, 263; cf. Ov. A. A. 2, 519; Prop. 1, 13, 9; id. 1, 18, 3; id. 3, 20, 27: Catonem veteres inimicitiæ Cæsaris incitant et dolor repulsæ, Cæs. B. C. 1, 4; so, repulsæ, Ov. M. 3, 395: injuriæ, Liv. 1, 40: ignominiæ, Suet. Vesp. 8: conjugis amissæ, Ov. M. 7, 688: justus mihi dolor etiam adversus deos esset quod, *etc.*, Tac. A. 2, 71.

II. Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): **A.** *A grief*, i. e. *an object* or *cause of grief*: illa (potest) etiam duris mentibus esse dolor, Prop. 1, 14, 18; Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 73.—**B.** In rhetor. lang. for the Gr. πάθος, *Passionate, warm expression; pathos*, C. de Or. 3, 25; id. Brut. 24, 93 Ellendt; id. Or. 37, 130; id. ib. 62, 209; id. de Or. 2, 17 *ad fin.*; id. ib. 2, 45, 188. Cf. Ernest. Lex. techn. Lat. p. 346 *sq.*

dŏlōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dolor] *Painful* (late Lat.): loci, Veg. 4, 22: exstantia, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 5.

dŏlōse, *adv.* [dolosus] *Craftily, deceitfully*: Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 4; id. Truc. 2, 5, 9; C. Off. 3, 15, 61.—*Comp.* and *Sup.*, both here and in the *Adj.*, do not occur.

dŏlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Deceit*, Vulg. Sir. 37, 3.

dŏlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dolus] **I.** Prop.: *Crafty, cunning, deceitful* (rare, mostly poet.): conservus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 43; so, fidicina, id. Epid. 3, 2, 36: mulier, Hor. S. 2, 5, 70: gens, Ov. M. 14, 92: vulpes, Phædr. 1, 13, 11, et sæp.—With *Inf.*: amici, Ferre jugum pariter dolosi, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 28.—Poet.: taurus, *i. e. Jupiter, changed into a bull*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 25: incedis per ignes Suppositos cineri doloso, *i. e. deceitful, treacherous*, id. ib. 2, 1, 8; cf. nummus, id. Pers. prol. 12. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract things: consilia, Poet. ap. C. Rab. Post. 2, 4: artes, Ov. M. 15, 473.

†**dōlus,** i, *m.*=δόλος, like astutia and calliditas (cf. the Heb. עָרְמָה, the Gr. τέχνη, and the English *craft*), Orig., A device, artifice; hence, **I.** Gen.: In the older, and esp. the jurid. lang., accompanied by the attributive malus, a standing expression for *Guile, fraud, deceit*: "*doli* vocabulum nunc tantum in malis utimur, apud antiquos etiam in bonis rebus utebatur. Unde adhuc dicimus *Sine dolo malo*, nimirum quia solebat dici et bonus," Fest. p. 53: "in quibus ipsis (formulis) quum ex eo (*sc.* Aquillio) quæreretur, quid esset *Dolus malus?* respondebat; quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum," C. Off. 3, 14, 60; cf. id. Top. 9 *fin.*, and N. D. 3, 30: "Labeo sic definit: *Dolum malum* esse omnem calliditatem, fallaciam, machinationem ad circumveniendum, fallendum, decipiendum alterum adhibitam," Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 1. So, dolus malus, acc. to C. Off. 3, 15, 61; 3, 24; id. Flacc. 30, 74; id. Att. 1, 1, 3; in a pub. law formula in Liv. 1, 24 *ad fin.*, and 38, 11; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 9 Don.; Dig. 4, 3 tit.: de dolo malo, and ib. 44, 4 tit.: de doli mali et metus exceptione. Cf. Rein's Privatr. pp. 439 and 504.—Far more freq. and quite class. (but rarely in Cic.; cf., on the contrary, fraus),

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Without malus, in the same signif., *Guile, deceit, deception*: ita omnes meos dolos, fallacias, Præstigias præstinxit commoditas patris, Poeta ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 76; cf. huic quia bonæ artes desunt, dolis atque fallaciis contendit, Sall. C. 11, 2: aliquem ductare dolis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 109; so, consuere, id. Am. 1, 1, 211: versare, Virg. Æ. 2, 62: nectere, Liv. 27, 28 *init.*, et sæp.: nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 30; so, with astu, Suet. Tib. 65; Virg. Æ. 11, 704; cf. with astutia, Sall. C. 26, 2: per sycophantiam atque per doctos dolos, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 70; cf. id. ib. 113; and, per dolum atque insidias, Cæs. B. G. 4, 13; and with this last cf. magis virtute quam dolo contendere, aut insidiis niti, id. ib. 1, 13: tempus atque occasionem fraudis ac doli quærere, id. B. C. 2, 14; with fraus, Liv. 1, 53: consilio etiam additus dolus, id. 1, 11: per dolum ac proditionem, id. 2, 3: dolis instructus et arte Pelasga, Virg. Æ. 2, 152: subterranei=cuniculi, Flor. 1, 12, 9; Lucr. 3, 742; cf. id. 5, 856 and 861.—**B.** Meton.: Dolus personified as a deity, Val. Fl. 2, 205.

†**dōma,** ătis, *n.*=δῶμα, *A roof* (Eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 106, *no.* 63; 58; *no.* 11; Vulg. 2 Reg. 5, 8; id. 2 Esdr. 8, 16; id. Prov. 21, 9; id. ib. 25, 24; id. Jerem. 19, 13; id. ib. 32, 29.

dŏmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [domo] *That may be tamed, tameable* (poet.): Cantaber, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 41; Ov. M. 9, 253.

domātor, oris, v. domitor, *init.*

dŏmĕ-factus, a, um [domo; facio] *Tamed, subdued*; Fig. (post-class.): tellus *untra*, Petr. S. 99.

dŏmestĭcātim, *adv.* [domesticus] *In the house, at home*: apparare aliquid (*opp.* oblocare macellariis), Suet. Cæs. 26.

dŏmestĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *The office of chief attendant* or of *principal nobis in waiting*: ideo, quod feliciter dictum sit, illustri viro atque magnifico patricio Maximo primiceriatus, qui et domesticatus nominatur, gerendam tribuimus dignitatem, Cassiod. Var. 10, 12: primiceriatus, qui et domesticatus nominatur, tibi conferimus dignitatem, id. ib. 10, 11.

dŏmestĭce, *adv.* [id.] *At home, privately* (late Lat.): et secrete, Tert. Pall. 4: confectus libellus, Symm. Ep. 10, 36 *ad fin.*

dŏmestĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [domus] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to the house* (very rare): dico intra domesticos parietes, C. Deiot. 2, 5: vestis, *a garment to wear in the house*, C. Fin. 2, 24; Suet. Aug. 73; id. Vit. 8; Capitol. Anton. Pius 6: domesticus otior, *i. e. at home*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 128.—Far more freq. and quite class.,

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Of* or *belonging to one's family; domestic, familiar, household*: in luctu domestico, C. Vatin. 13; cf. Ov. M. 13, 578, and, mœror, Suet. Cal. 5: domesticis præceptis eruditus, C. Rep. 1, 22 *fin.*; cf. domesticus usus et consuetudo cum aliquo, id. Rosc. Am. 6; so, usus, Quint. 4 procem. § 1; cf. Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 15: homo prope domesticus, C. Fam. 7, 14; cf. prædones (with hospites and amici); id. Rosc. Am. 6: mala, id. Sest. 45, 97; cf. clades (with avunculus absumptus), Liv. 9, 17: exempla, id. 37, 25; Quint. 9, 3, 73: religio, Suet. Claud. 12: convivium, id. ib. 44.—As *Subst.*: **domestici,** orum, *m.*: **1.** *The members of a family, a household*, C. Rab. Post. 2, 4; Liv. 1, 42; Suet. Aug. 89; 78; id. Claud. 9; id. Tit. 8.—Of Christians (Eccl. Lat.): Vulg. Gal. 6, 10; id. Eph. 2, 19.—**2.** *Family domestics, household slaves*, Suet. Oth. 10.—**3.** For *an escort, retinue*: Vulg. 2 Reg. 16, 2; Cod. Theod. 1, 12, 3; Cod. Just. 12, 7; cf. milites, *i. e. body-guard*, Vopisc. Numer. 13.

B. Esp.: opp. to what is foreign or public: *Domestic, native; private*: id ita esse ex domestico judicio atque animi conscientia intelligebant, Cæs. B. C. 3, 60, 2 Held. and Moeb.; cf. Furiæ, C. Rosc. Am. 24, 67; and, copiæ rei frumentariæ, Cæs. B. G. 2, 10: si superavissent vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis, id. B. C. 2 5 *fin.*; cf. externa lubentius in tali re quam domestica recordor, C. Off. 2, 8: non esse transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditus, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, id. Rep. 2, 15 *fin.*; cf. mos, *opp.* adventicia doctrina, id. ib. 3, 3 Mos.; and, insolens domesticarum rerum fastidium, id. Fin. 1, 3 *ad fin.*: alienigenas domesticis anteferre, id. Font. 10 *fin.*: bellum, *intestine, civil war*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 9; cf. hostes, C. Vat. 10, 25: insidiæ, with intestinum scelus, id. Fam. 5, 2; and, et intestinum malum, id. 2 Verr. 1, 15, 39: ac vernaculum crimen (*opp.* Romam de provincia apportatum), id. ib. 3, 61, 141: facta celebrare, *i. e. of their own country*, Hor. A. P. 287, et sæp.: res domesticas ac familiares, *opp.* rem publicam, C. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; cf. domestica et publica, id. Fam. 5, 13, 4, and, Liv. 1, 1 *ad fin.*: ut vestitum, sic sententiam habeas aliam domesticam, aliam forensem, C. Fin. 2, 24; cf. id. Or. 43 *fin.*; and, foris claros domestica destruebat infamia, Pl. Pan. 83, 4: in rebus privatis ac domesticis, Quint. 2, 21, 4.

dŏmĭcĭlĭum, ĭi (in Plaut. quadrisyll.; v. Ritschl. prolog. ad Plaut. p. 151), *n.* [domus] *A habitation, dwelling, abode* (freq. and class.), **I.** Prop.: Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 41; C. Arch. 4, 9; id. N. D. 2, 60; id. Rep. 1, 13; 26; id. ib. 2, 19; id. 2 Verr. 2, 3 *init.*; id. Brut. 75 *ad fin.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 30; id. ib. 1, 31; id. ib. 2, 29 *fin.*; id. ib. 6, 30; id. B. C. 1, 86; id. ib.

3, 112, et sæp. **II.** Fig. (esp. freq. in Cic.): nulla alia in civitate, nisi in qua populi potestas summa est, ullum domicilium libertas habet, C. Rep. 1, 31: Capuæ, in domicilio superbiæ collocati, al. Agr. 2, 35 *ad fin.*; so, honestissimum senectutis (Lacedæmo), id. de Sen. 18, 63: imperii et gloriæ (Roma), id. de Or. 1, 23; cf. gloriæ, id. Balb. 5, 13: mentis, id. N. D. 1, 27, 76; cf. Vell. 2, 69, 4: improbissimorum sermonum domicilium in aurибus alicujus collocare, C. Pis. 31, 76: cui verbo (*sc.* fideli ter) domicilium est proprium in officio, id. Fam. 16, 17.

dŏmĭcœnĭum, ii, *n.* [domus-cœna] *Household-, i. e. homely fare,* prps. only Mart. 5, 78 and 12, 77.

Dŏmĭducus, i, *m.*, and **Dŏmĭdūca,** æ, *f.* [domus-duco] *The deity that presides over the conducting of a bride to her new home:* domum est ducenda, quæ nubit, adhibetur et deus Domiducus, Aug. Civ. D. 6, 9; id. ib. 7, 3; Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11 *ad fin.*

dŏmĭna, æ (*Abl. Plur.* only dominis, Curt. 3, 12, 8) [domus] (*The one pertaining to the house*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Mistress of a family* (as regards the domestics): = hera, materfamilias: Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 107; id. Stich. 2, 1, 24; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57; 60; id. ib. 4, 1, 15; Ov. M. 4, 5; Quint. 5, 11, 34 *sq.*, et al. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: like Gr. δέσποινα, *A mistress, lady:* sit sane Fors dominа campi, C. Pis. 2: juncti currum dominæ subiere leones, i. e. of Cybele, Virg. Æ. 3, 113 Serv.; so, of Venus, Ov. A. A. 1, 148; Prop. 3, 3, 31; Petr. 85, 5; of Juno, Prop. 2, 5, 17; of Diana, Mart. 12, 18; of Isis, Inscr. Grut. 82, 2; cf. Inscr. Orell., no. 1884.—As *Adj.*: domina Urbs, Mart. 12, 21.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *A lady belonging to the imperial family,* Suet. Dom. 13; id. Claud. 30.—**2.** A term of endearment: **a.** For *Wife,* Virg. Æ. 6, 397 Serv.; Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 9; id. ib. 5, 5, 7; Orell. Inscr., no. 2903.—**b.** For *Sweetheart,* Tib. 1, 1, 46; id. 2, 6, 47; id. 3, 4, 74; Prop. 1, 4, 2; id. 1, 7, 6.—**3.** Eccl. Lat.: *Mistress, ruler;* as an appellation of the Church: domina mater Ecclesia, Tert. ad Mart. 1, 1 *init.* **III.** Fig. (acc. to no. II. A.): Of abstract things: *Mistress, ruler:* hæc una virtus omnium est domina et regina virtutum, C. Off. 3, 6, 28: voluptates blandissimæ dominæ, id. ib. 2, 10, 37: cupiditas honoris, imperii, provinciarum quam dura est domina! id. Parad. 5, 3, 40.

dŏmĭn-sædĭus, i, *m.* (**domnædius,** Inscr. ap. Marin. 82; Orell. no. 4787) [dominus; sedes] **A.** (acc. to sædes, no. I. B.): *A master of a house, a landlord:* Marin. l. l.; Orell. l. l.: also written as two words: dominus sædium; novitate spectaculi lætus dominus sædium duci me jussit, App. M. 10, 246 Elm. p. 135 Hild. min.—**B.** (acc. to sædes, no. I. A.) (*A master of a temple*; hence): *A saint to whom a church is dedicated:* patronus Dominædius meus Felix, Paul. Nol. Ep. 5, 15: num quod potiusve prius ve canendum, Suscipiam Felicis opus, quam quod mihi tectis Ipse meis, quibus est idem Dominædius, egit, id. Carm. 22, 108.

dŏmĭnans, antis. **I.** *P.* of dominor. **II.** *Pa.*: *Ruling, bearing sway:* dominantior, Lucr. 3, 398.

dŏmĭnanter, *adv.* [dominans] *In a lordly way, as a lord would; with authority or dominion:* ut dominanter est, perfectior omnibus unus (*sc.* homo), Dracont. Carm. de Deo 1, 331.

dŏmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dominor] **I.** Prop.: *Rule, dominion;* among the republican Romans, mostly with an odious secondary meaning: *unrestricted power, absolute dominion, lordship, tyranny, despotism* (good prose; not in Cæs.), C. Rep. 1, 32 *bipp.*; Cicer. as ib. 1, 43; Asin. Pollio ap. C. Fam. 10, 31, 3; Sall. J. 31, 16; Liv. 3, 39; id. 4, 5; id. 6, 18; Tac. A. 6, 42; C. Phil. 3, 14, 34; id. Att. 8, 3, 6; Sall. C. 5, 6; id. ib. 20, 4; Nep. Milt. 3, 4; id. Lys. 1, 4; Quint. 9, 2, 97; Tac. A. 1, 3; id. ib. 6, 43.—*Plur.*: C. Rep. 2, 26 *fin.* Mos.; Sall. Hist. Fragm. 1, 9, p. 214 ed. Gerl.; Tac. A. 3, 26; id. ib. 12, 4; 30; id. ib. 13, 1. **II.** Fig.: regnumque judiciorum, C. 1 Verr. 12, 35: regia in judiciis, id. 2 Verr. 5, 68, 175: firma et moderata rationis in libidinem, id. Inv. 2 54, 164.

dŏmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *Ruler, lord:* rerum Deus, Cic. (Enn. in Cic.?) N. D. 2, 2.

dŏmĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [dominator] **I.** (Prop.: *A female ruler of the house, a mistress*; hence) Fig.: Of abstract things: *A female ruler, mistress* (very rare): cæca ac temeraria animi cupiditas, C. Inv. 1, 2; Sen. Hippol. 88. **II.** Meton. (Eccl. Lat.): **A.** Of persons: *A queen:* dic regi et dominatrici, Vulg. Jerem. 13, 18.—**B.** Of the tongue: *A ruler:* dominatrix illorum est assidua lingua, Vulg. Sir. 37, 21.

dŏmĭnātus, ūs (*Dat.* dominatu, Cæs. in Gell. 4, 16, 8), *m.* [dominor] **I.** Prop.: *Rule, command*; esp. *absolute rule, sovereignty, mastery, tyranny* (cf. dominatio) (good prose; most freq. in Cic.), C. Rep. 1, 27 (*opp.* libertas; cf. *opp.* servitus, id. Deiot. 11, 30); id. Rep. 1, 28; id. ib. 2, 26; id. ib. 3, 33; id. Tusc. 5, 20; id. Phil. 11, 14, 36; id. de Or. 2, 55, 225; id. Div. 1, 25, 53; id. Off. 2, 1, 2; Cæs. B. C. 1, 4 *fin.*—*Plur.*, C. Rep. 1, 39; Prud. Ham. 517. **II.** Meton.: animi, C. Rep. 1, 38; cf. consilii, id. ib.: cupiditatum, id. Parad. 5, 3, 40: omnium rerum (with principatus and potestas), id. N. D. 2, 11; cf. id. Rep. 1, 17: omnis terrenorum commodorum est in homine, id. N. D. 2, 60 *ad fin.*

dŏmĭnĭcārius, a, um, *adj.* [dominicus, no. II. B.] (Eccl. Lat.): *Belonging to the Lord's day:* non plane sabbatarius aut dominicarius, sed quotidianus est ille tentator, Aug. Ep. 36, no. 21.

dŏmĭnĭcātus, us, *m.* [dominicus] *The authority of a lord or master; sovereignty, power, rule:* quem (titulum) fide dominicatus jure dederamus, Cassiod. Var. 3, 25.

dŏmĭnĭcus (contr. DOMNICUS, Inscr. Orell. no. 3201), a, um, *adj.* [dominus] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to a lord* or *master* (rare; not in Cic.): pecuarias rationes, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 10: habitationes, Col. 9 præf. § 1: palatum, Sen. Ep. 47: vinum, Petr. 31, 2: jussus, id. ib. 28, 7: GENIUS, Inscr. Orell., no. 1721: APOTHECA, ib., no. 2591, et al. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Imperial:* res, Cod. Just. 7, 38: coloni, ib. 3, 26, 7: OPERA, Inscr. Orell. no. 1243, et al.—As *Subst.*: **Dominicum,** i, *n.*, *A collection of poems by the Emperor Nero,* Suet. Vit. 11 *fin.*—**B.** Eccl. Lat.: *Of* or *belonging to the Lord:* ignis, Vulg. Levit. 3, 14: indignatio, id. Jerem. 23, 19: dies, *Sunday,* id. Apoc. 1, 10; Tert. Coron. 3; id. Jejun. 15: cœna, *the Lord's Supper,* Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 20.—As *Subst.*: **Dominicum,** i, *n.*: **1.** = Dominica cœna: numquid ergo Dominicum post cœnam celebrare debemus? Cypr. Ep. 63, 16 *init.*: locupletes et dives es, et Dominicum celebrare te credis, quæ corban omnino non respicis, quæ in Dominicum sine sacrificio venis, quæ partem de sacrificio, quod pauper obtulit, sumis, id. de Op. et Eleemos. 15 *init.*: qui festinans ad spectaculum dimissus e Dominico, et secum gerens, ut assolet, Eucharistiam, id. Spect. 5 *fin.*; cf. id. Ep. 33, 2 *fin.*—**2.** *The Lord's house, a church:* in Antiochia Dominicum, quod vocatur aureum, ædificari cœptum, Hieron. Chron. A. D. 331: Antiochiæ Dominicum aureum dedicatur, id. ib. A. D. 345.

dŏmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** (acc. to dominus, no. II. B. 1.): *A feast, banquet:* "*dominia* convivia," Non. (very rarely), Lucil. ap. Non. 281, 25 (with sodalitia); C. 2 Verr. 3, 4, 9 Zumpt. *N. cr.*; Gell. 2, 24, 2.—**B.** (acc. to dominus, no. II. A.): **1.** Law *t. t.*: *Property, right of ownership,* Gai. Inst. 1, 54; 2, 40; Ulp. 19, 2; Cod. Just. 2, 3, 20, et sæp.; Val. Max. 4, 4 *init.*; Sen. Ben. 7, 5, 1; Pl. 37, 8, 27; so also, Vulg. Tob. 8, 24. Cf. Huschke Rechtsgesch. p. 192 *sq.*, and 523; Rein's Privatr. p. 129 *sq.*—**2.** (Eccl. Lat.) *Dominion, rule, sway:* Ptolemæus obtinuit dominium civitatuum usque Seleuciam maritimam, Vulg. Mach. 11, 8. **II.** Meton. (acc. to no. I. B.): Like our *lordship* for *Lord, master:* voluptates doloresque, incertissima dominia, Sen. Vit. Beat. 5.

dŏmĭnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To be lord and master; to have dominion, bear rule, domineer* (freq. and class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Abs.*: pollere, regnare, dominari, C. Rep. 3, 12, 21; Sall. C. 2, 2; id. ib. 33, 3; Tac. A. 4, 7; id. ib. 15, 53 *fin.*; id. H. 1, 21.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: in capite fortunisque hominum dominari, C. Quint. 30, 94; id. ib. 31, 98; id. Div. in Cæc. 7 *fin.*; id. 2 Verr. 1, 51 *fin.*; Liv. 8, 31; Virg. Æ. 2, 327; Ov. F. 3, 315.—**C.** With *inter:* inter aliquos, Cæs. B. G. 2, 31 *fin.*; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 63.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.*: dominari in cetera (animalia), Ov. M. 1, 77: in adversarios, Liv. 3, 53.—**E.** With *Abl.*: summâ dominarier arce, Virg. Æ. 7, 70; id. ib. 6, 766; id. ib. 1, 285; id. ib. 3, 97.—**F.** With *Dat.*: toti dominabere mundo, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 143.—**G.** With *Gen.*: omnium rerum, Lact. Ira 14, 3; so Tert. Hab. Mul. 1.—**H.** With *Gen. of place*: Alexandriæ, C. Rab. Post. 14, 39.—**K.** With *per*: urbs multos dominata per annos, Virg. Æ. 2, 363.

II. Fig.: Of inanimate and abstract subjects: **A.** *Abs.*: Cleanthes solem dominari putat, C. Ac. 2, 41, 126: mare, Tac. Agr. 10: ubi libido dominatur, Crassus ap. C. Or. 65: consilium, C. Rep. 1, 38, 60: oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 62: nomina (= vulgaria, communia, Greek κύρια), Hor. A. P. 234: fortuna dominatur, C. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: pestis in magnæ dominatur mœnibus urbis, Ov. M. 7, 553: usus dicendi in liberâ civitate, C. de Or. 2, 8, 33; id. Cæcin. 25, 71: effectus maxime in ingressu ac fine (cause), Quint. 3 procem. § 7.—**C.** With *in c. Gerund in* do: actio in dicendo, C. ap. Quint. 11, 3, 7.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.*: senectus si usque ad ultimum spiritum dominatur in suos, C. Sen. 9, 28.—**E.** With *inter*: inter nitentia culta Infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenæ, Virg. G. 1, 154.—**F.** With *Abl. of time*: longinquitate potestas (*sc.* censura) dominans, Liv. 9, 33.

☞ *Pass.*: *To be ruled:* O domus antiqua, heu, quam dispari Dominare domino! Enn. ap. C. Off. 1, 39, 139; Nigid. ap. Prisc. p. 703; Lact. Mort. Pers. 16.

dŏmĭnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little lord:* Scæv. Dig. 32, 1, 41, § 4.

dŏminus (in Inscrr. sts. DOMNVS), i, *m.* [domus] (*The one pertaining to a house*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Master of the house, a master, possessor, proprietor, owner:* quam dispari Dominare domino! Enn. ap. C., Off. 1, 39, 139: nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 39, 139; cf. id. Fin. 1, 18, 58: (villicus) consideret, quæ dominus imperaverit, fiant, *etc.* Cato R. R. 5, 3 *sq.*: (*opp.* servus), Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 227; id. Mil. 3, 1, 149; Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 6; id. Eun. 3, 2, 33; Var. R. R. 1, 2, 17; id. ap. Non. 355, 19; C. Deiot. 11, 30; Sall. J. 31, 11: (*opp.* familia), Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9: (*opp.* ancilla), C. de Or. 2, 63, 276; (with herus), Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 3; cf., also, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 70; id. Cist. 2, 3, 55; id. Ps. 4, 7, 90 *sq.*; id. Pœn. prol. 73; Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: siet in iis agris, qui non sæpe dominos mutant, Cato R. R. 1, 4; cf. C. Att. 12, 19; id. Sen. 16, 56; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 174: rerum suarum, C. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: auctionum, id. Quint. 5, 19: navigii, Petr. S. 100: insularum, Suet. Cæs. 41; id. Tib. 48: equi, id. Cæs. 61.

B. Esp.: Of the master's son: *The young master:* domo quem profugiens, dominum abstulerat, vendidit, Plaut. Capt. prol. 18.

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *A master, lord, ruler, commander, chief* (when used by a republican Roman in respect to public affairs, and of an individual, usually with the odious accessory notion of unlawful, despotic): quæ mihi atque vobis res vortat bene Gregique huic et dominis atque conductoribus, Plaut. Asin. prol. 3; cf. C. Att. 2, 19, 3: hujus principis populi et omnium gentium domini atque victoris, id. Planc. 9 *ad fin.*; quippe qui (*sc.* populi) domini sint legum, judiciorum, belli, pacis, fœderum,

capitis, uniuscujusque, pecuniæ, id. Rep. 1, 32: dii domini omnium rerum ac moderatores, id. Leg. 2, 7; cf. id. Fin. 4, 5; id. Univ. 7: rei=judex, arbiter, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: videsne, ut de rege (*sc.* Tarquinio) dominus exstiterit? hic est enim dominus populi, quem Græci tyrannum vocant, *etc.*, id. Rep. 2, 26; cf. id. ib. 1, 45; id. Off. 3, 21, 83; Virg. Æ. 4, 214.—Poet., as *Adj.*: dominæ manus, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 30. **Stat. Th. 5, 578.**

B. Esp.: 1. With or without convivii *or* epuli, like rex, *The master of a feast, entertainer, host:* C. Vatin. 13, 31; Lucil., Var., and Sall. ap. Non. 281, 21 *sq.*; Var. ap. Gell. 13, 11, 5; Liv. 23, 8; Petr. S. 34.—**2.** In the period of the empire (Augustus and Tiberius declined it, Suet. Aug. 53; id. Tib. 37) *A title of the emperors:* Suet. Dom. 13; Mart. 5, 8; id. 10, 72; Phæd. 2, 5, 14; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1109; 1146.—**3.** *A term of endearment in addressing a lover:* Ov. Am. 3, 7, 11.—**4.** Used in addressing a person like our *Sir:* Sen. Ep. 3; Mart. 6, 88; and in Suet. Claud. 21.—**5.** (In Eccl. Lat.): **a.** Of *God:* (*α*) *The Father:* Vulg. Gen. 2, 4; id. ib. 18, 13.—(*β*) *The Son:* Vulg. Ps. 110, 1; ib. Col. 3, 24.—(*γ*) *The Holy Spirit:* Vulg. 2 Thess. 3, 5.—**b.** Of *kings:* Vulg. Gen. 40, 1: Domine, mi rex, id. 2 Reg. 19, 19. —**c.** Of *nobles:* Vulg. Gen. 42, 10.—**d.** As a term of respect, like *no.* 4 above: Vulg. Gen. 18, 12; id. 3 Reg. 18, 7; id. Gen. 24, 18; id. Matt. 13, 27, et al.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): **A.** Of abstract things: *A master, tyrant:* libertatos se per eum dicunt gravissimis dominis, terrore sempiterno ac nocturno metu, C. Tusc. 1, 21, 48.—**B.** Of *one skilled in any art, a possessor* of it: nec prosunt domino, quæ prosunt omnibus artes, Ov. M. 1, 524: facundia, quæ pro domino locuta est, id. ib. 13, 138.

dŏmi-porta, æ, *f.* [domus; porto] *She that carries her house on her back,* poet. epithet of the snail: Poeta ap. C. de Div. 2, 64, 133.

‡ **dŏmi-sĕda,** æ, *f.* [domus; sedeo] *She who stays at home, domestic,* an epithet of a woman: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4639.

1. **Dŏmĭtĭānus,** a, um, v. Domitius and 2. Domitianus.

2. **Dŏmĭtĭānus,** i, *m.*, T. Flavius—, *A well-known Roman emperor;* v. his life in Suet. and Sext. Aur. Vict.—Hence, **Domitianus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Domitian, Domitian:* Via Domitiana, a road constructed by Domitian, striking off from the Via Appia, and running from Sinuessa to Puteoli: Stat. S. 4 præf.: id. ib. 4, 3: mensis, *i. e. October,* in which Domitian was born, Suet. Dom. 13.

1. **Dŏmĭtĭus,** îi, *m.* *The name of a Roman* gens, **I.** Cn. Domitius, *censor* 638 A. U. C., *who conquered the Allobroges,* C. 2 Verr. 1, 55 *init.*; id. Clu. 42; id. Font. 12; *and after whom, perhaps, was named the Domitia Via, in Gaul,* id. ib. 4. **II.** Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus, *from whom is the* Lex Domitia de Sacerdotiis, 649 A. U. C., C. Agr. 2, 7. **III.** L. Domitius Ænobarbus, *consul* 699 A. U. C., *and general of Pompey in the civil war:* C. Att. 1, 1; id. ib. 8, 1; id. Mil. 8; Cæs. B. G. 5, 1; id. B. C. 1, 6; 15 *sq.*; id. ib. 2, 18 *sq.*—Hence, **Dŏmĭtĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, Domitian:* milites, Cæs. B. C. 1, 16; 22; 23; 25; id. ib. 3, 36. **IV.** Cn. Domitius Calvinus, *consul* 700 A. U. C.: C. Deiot. 5; id. Cœl. 13; id. Sest. 53; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13.

2. **Dŏmĭtĭus,** îi, *m.* [domus] *The deity who presides over the house:* ut in domo sit, adhibetur deus Domitius Aug. Civ. Dei 6, 9 *f.* Domiducus.

dŏmĭto, *perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [domo] *To tame, break in* (rare; prps. first in Virg.): boves, Virg. G. 1, 285: quadrupedum omne genus, Manil. 4, 234: elephantos, Pl. 8, 8, 8.—Poet.: currūs, *i. e. a team,* Virg. Æ. 7, 163.

dŏmĭtor (post-class. **dŏmātor,** Pseudo-Tib. 4, 1, 116; Amm. 21, 6), ōris, *m.* [domo] **A.** (acc. to domo, *no.* I.): *A tamer, breaker* (rare, but class.): equorum, C. Off. 1, 26, 90; so, Virg. Æ. 7, 189; id. ib. 9, 523; id. ib. 12, 123; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4179.—**B.** (acc. to domo, *no.* II.): **1.** Prop.: *A subduer, vanquisher, conqueror:* vexator furoris, domitor armorum, C. Mil. 18 *ad fin.*; cf. belli externi, Tac. H. 2, 76 *fin.*: Persarum (with victor), C. Rep. 1, 3; cf. Hispaniæ Galliæque, Liv. 21, 43; and, Trojæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 19: maris (Neptunus), Virg. Æ. 5, 799; cf. freti Tiphys, Sen. Med. 2. **2.** Fig.: Of abstract things: *A subduer, vanquisher:* ac frenator infinitæ potestatis (animus), Pl. Pan. 55, 9; cf. curarum (somnus), Sen. Agam. 75.

dŏmĭtrix, icis, *f.* [domo] *She who tames, subdues* (very rare): **I.** Prop.: Of persons: equorum Epidaurus, Virg. G. 3, 44: domitrixque Idæa leonum Mater, Grat. Cyneg. 19; cf. FERARVM DOMITRICEM DIANAM, Inscr. Orell, *no.* 1447. **II.** Fig.: Of things: ferarum clava (Herculis), Ov. H. 9, 117: rerum omnium (ferrum), Pl. 36, 16, 25.

dŏmĭtūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A taming, breaking* (very rare): boum, Col. 6, 2, 1; Pl. 8, 45, 70, § 179.

1. **dŏmĭtus,** a, um, *P.* of domo.

2. **dŏmĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [domo] *A taming:* quadrupedum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

domnædĭus, v. dominædius.

‡ **domnĭcus,** v. dominicus.

‡ **domni-funda,** æ, *f.* [domina, fundus] *A landlady:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4584.

† **domni-prædĭa,** æ, *f.* [domina; prædium] *A landlady:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 104.

domnŭla, æ, *f.* [dominula, *dim.* of domina] *A lear lady:* M. Aur. ap. Front. ad M. Cæs. 5, 24; id. Fer. Als. 1.

‡ **domnus,** v. dominus, *init.*

dŏmo, ui, ĭtum, āre (domavi, Poet. ap. Charis. p. 252 P.; and domata, Petr. S. 74), 1. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root dam =*to tame;* Gr. δαμάω, and English to tame] **I.** Prop.: *To tame, to break* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.:* boves, Var. R. R. 1, 20, 2; Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 7; 13; Petr. S. 53: et condocefacere feras beluas, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161; cf. id. Rep. 2, 40; id. Off. 2, 4, 14; Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 64: pecus, Sall. J. 75, 4: vitulos, Virg. G. 3, 164: elephantos, Pl. 8, 8, 8.—**B.** With *ad:* asinum ad aliquid, Var. R. R. 2, 6, 4. —**C.** With *Dat.:* boves aratro, Col. 6, 22, 1: tigrim paci, Manil. 5, 707. **II.** Meton.: *To subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer:* **A.** Of subduing an enemy: quas nationes nemo unquam fuit, quin frangi domarique cuperet, C. Prov. Cons. 13 *ad fin.*; id. ib. § 32; id. Font. 1, 2; Liv. 7, 32; Tac. Agr. 13; 24; Hor. Od. 1, 12, 54; id. ib. 2, 12, 6; id. ib. 3, 8, 22; id. ib. 4, 8, 18.—**B.** Of other objects: poet.: quæ te cumque domat Venus, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 14: terram rastris, Virg. Æ. 9, 608: ferrum igne, Pl. 36, 27, 68: cf. plurima sulphure, id. 35, 15, 50.—Poet.: uvam prælo, *i. e. to press,* Hor. Od. 1, 20, 9: partem tergoris ferventibus undis, *i. e. to boil soft,* Ov. M. 8, 651: impexos crines certo ordine, Stat. Ach. 1, 328: domitos habere oculos et manus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 81. **III.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): *To overpower, vanquish, subdue, overcome, conquer, check:* **A.** Of abstract subjects: acrior illum Cura domat, Virg. G. 3, 539: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov. M. 1, 312: virtus omnia domuerat, Sall. C. 7, 5.—**B.** Of abstract objects: domitas habere libidines, coercere omnes cupiditates, C. de Or. 1, 43 *fin.*; cf. horrida verba, Tib. 11, 5, 6; so, avidum spiritum, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 9: invidiam, id. Ep. 2, 1, 12: iracundias, Pl. 37, 10, 54: vim fluminum, Liv. 21, 30: impetus fluminum, Pl. 36, 1, 1.

dŏmŭ-ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [domus; itio] *A returning home* (ante- and post-class.), Pac. and Lucil. in Non. 96, 2 *sq.*; Att. ib. 357, 9; Poeta ap. Auct. Her. 3, 21; App. M. 2 *ad fin.*

dŏmuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [domus] *A small house* (not ante-Aug.), Vitr. 6, 10; App. M. 4, p. 154; Val. Max. 4, 4, 8; Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 3 *fin.*

dŏmus, alternating between the 2d and 4th decl. (v. the follg.) (domus, domi, domo, *etc.*, in Plaut. monosyll., v. Ritschl. prolegg. ad Plaut. p. 142), *f.* [Sanscrit dama, Gr. δόμος, from δέμειν, *to build*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A house, home.* Forms of the cases: **1.** *Sing.:* **a.** *Nom. domus,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 206; id. Bacch. 3, 1, 6; id. Men. 2, 3, 13; Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 20; id. Eun. 5, 9, 8; 28; C. Læl. 27, 103; id. Rep. 1, 43; id. ib. 3, 9.—**b.** *Gen.,* in the comic poets only *domi:* haud quod tui me neque domi distædeat, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 5: commeminit domi, id. Trin. 4, 3, 20; cf. domi focique fac vicissim ut memineris, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 45: domi cupio (=cupidus sum), Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 22 Lind., acc. to Don. Ter. l. l. (*Codd. et edd. plurr.* domum): decora domi, Cæcil. in Don. l. l.; conviva domi, Afran. in Non. 337, 23; cf. Neukirch Fab. tog. p. 266.—But since Varro, *domūs,* Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45 (twice); Cat. 64, 246; Virg. G. 4, 209; id. Æ. 1, 356; id. ib. 4, 318; 645; id. ib. 6, 27; 58; 81; id. ib. 7, 371; Hor. S. 2, 5, 108; id. ib. 2, 6, 88; Ov. M. 2, 737; 13, 525; Stat. S. 5, 2, 77; Suet. Cæs. 81; id. Aug. 5; 25; 65; 100; id. Tib. 14.—The uncontr. form *domuis,* Var. in Non. 491, 22; and, Nigidius, acc. to Gell. 4, 16, 1; and *domos,* used by Augustus exclusively, acc. to Suet. Aug. 87 (cf. in the Sc. de Bacch.: SENATVS).—**c.** *Dat.:* (a) *domo,* Cato R. R. 134, 2; id. ib. 139; id. ib. 141, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13.—(b) *domui,* Cæs. B. C. 3, 112; Quint. 1, 10, 32; id. 7, 1, 53 Spald. *N. cr.*; Tac. H. 4, 68; id. A. 15, 39; Ov. M. 4, 66; id. Tr. 1, 2, 101; id. ib. 3, 12, 50; id. Pont. 1, 2, 108; id. ib. 3, 1, 75; contr. *domu,* Lucr. 4, 995.—**d.** *Acc. domum,* Plaut. Aul. prol. 3, id. Epid. 1, 2, 42; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 54; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 90; id. Hec. 2, 1, 24; C. Rep. 1, 39; id. ib. 2, 5; id. ib. 6, 19; 23; 26: Apoc. form *do=δῶ* (for δῶμα): endo suam do, Enn. in Diom. p. 436 P.; and in Aus. Idyll. 12, 18; cf. Prob. 1, 18, 7, p. 99 ed. Lindem. **e.** *Voc. domus,* Enn. in C. Off. 1, 39, 139; Virg. Æ. 2, 241.—**f.** *Abl.* usually *domo,* Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 27; id. Curc. 1, 3, 53; id. Epid. 5, 2, 16; id. Merc. 2, 3, 61, et sæp.; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18; id. Ad. 4, 7, 29; C. Rep. 2, 4; id. Off. 1, 39, 139 (four times): *domu* prob. only Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 48, and Inscr. Grut. 599, 8.—**2.** *Plur.:* **a.** *Nom.* only *domus,* Virg. G. 4, 481; Liv. 3, 32; Suet. Ner. 38.—**b.** *Gen. domorum,* Lucr. 1, 355; 490; id. 2, 114; 191; id. 6, 223; 228; 561; 860; 952; Virg. G. 4, 159; id. Æ. 2, 445; id. ib. 8, 93; 111, 882; id. ib. 12, 132; Pl. 36, 13, 19: *domuum,* Pl. 8, 57, 82; Tac. A. 3, 24; 6, 45; Juv. 3, 72.—**c.** *Dat.* and *Abl.* only *domibus,* Var. L. L. 5, 33, 44; Cæs. B. G. 6, 11; id. B. C. 3, 42 *fin.*; Quint. 9, 4, 4; Tac. A. 3, 6; id. ib. 6, 3; id. H. 1, 4; id. ib. 1, 84; id. Germ. 46; Virg. G. 2, 443; Hor. Od. 1, 22, 22; id. S. 2, 6, 71, et sæp.—**d.** *Acc.* usually *domos,* Plaut. Pœn. 3, 6, 19; Lucr. 1, 19; 6, 241; C. Rep. 1, 13 (twice); Cæs. B. G. 1, 30; id. B. C. 3, 82; Sall. C. 12, 3 and 4; id. ib. 20, 11; id. ib. 51, 9; id. ib. 52, 5; Virg. G. 1, 182; id. ib. 2, 115; 209; 511; id. ib. 4, 446, et sæp.—The MSS. often hesitate between *domos* and *domus;* cf. Beier C. Off. 2, 18, 64; Drak. Liv. 3, 29, 5; Oud. Suet. Claud. 25.—The form *domus* is certain, Att. in Gell. 14, 1, 34; and Quadrig. ib. 17, 2, 5.

B. Esp.: **1.** Adverbial forms: **a.** Domi (also domui in some MSS. of C. Tusc. 1, 22, 51, and Mil. 7; also in the Ed. Venet. Cæs. B. G. 1, 18), *At home, in the house,* Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 12; 28; 46; 66, et sæp.; Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 34; id. ib. 3, 4, 19; id. ib. 4, 2, 31, et sæp.; C. Læl. 1, 2; id. Rep. 1, 13; id. ib. 1, 39; id. Fin. 5, 15, 42, et sæp.; Virg. E. 3, 33; id. ib. 7, 15; Hor. S. 1, 1, 67; id. ib. 2, 3, 232; id. ib. 2, 5, 31; id. Ep. 1, 5, 3; id. ib. 1, 6, 44; id. ib. 1, 19, 36, et sæp.; cf. *opp.* foris, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 33; id. Cist. 2, 1, 2; id. Merc. 3, 4, 2 (twice); C. Phil. 2, 11, 26; Sall. C. 52, 21, et sæp.: meæ domi, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 18; id. Curc. 4, 2, 32; id. Epid. 3, 4, 63; id. Most. 1, 3, 34; id. Mil. 2, 2, 3; id. ib. 3, 1, 144; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 15; and in the order, domi meæ, Cato in Charis. p. 101 P.; Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 36; C. Fam. 10, 25 *fin.*; 13, 69: tuæ domi, id. ib. 4, 7, 4: suæ domi, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 43; and in the order domi suæ, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 50; Var. L. L. 9, 41, 144; C. Mil. 7; id. Cæcin. 4, 10; Quint. 1, 1, 22, et al.: nostræ domi, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 9; id. Pœn. 4, 2, 16; id. Truc. 2, 2, 6; C. Tusc. 5, 39; and in the order domi nostræ, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 18; C. 2 Verr. 2, 2, 5: alienæ domi, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 51; id. Fam. 4, 7, 4: domi Cæsaris, id. Att. 1, 12, 3; id. ib. 2, 7, 3 Orell. *N. cr.*: istius

domi (educatus), id. Quint. 5, 21; cf. domi illius (fuisti), id. Div. in Cæcil. 18; and cujus domi (fueras, molitus est, nascuntur), id. 2 Verr. 5, 42 *init.*; id. Phil. 2, 19, 48; id. Fam. 9, 3 *fin.*—**b.** Domum, *Homeward, to the house*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 40; 106; 294; id. ib. 2, 1, 55, et sæp.; Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 20; id. ib. 3, 4, 15; id. ib. 5, 6, 14; id. Eun. 1, 2, 125, et sæp.; C. Læl. 3, 12; id. 1 Verr. 9, 25; id. Ac. 1, 3; id. Fam. 11, 27, 5, et sæp.; Virg. E. 1, 36; id. ib. 4, 21; id. ib. 7, 44; id. ib. 8, 68 *sq.*; id. ib. 10, 77, et sæp.—Also with *possess. pron.*, or *possess. Gen.*: domum meam, C. Att. 1, 1, 3; id. Fam. 9, 19: domum suam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 31; C. Rep. 1, 14; 2, 9; id. Rosc. Am. 18 *fin.*; id. Pis. 7, 16; id. Arch. 3, 5; Cæs. B. G. 2, 10, et al.: domum regiam (comportant), Sall. J, 76 *ad fin.*: Pomponii domum (venisse), C. Off. 3, 31, 112; so, domum Roscii, id. Rosc. Com. 9, 26; and, cujusdam hominis nobilis domum, id. Or. in Toga Cand. p. 421 ed. Orell.—In the *Plur.*: domos, Liv. 3, 5; id. 27, 51; id. 34, 45; id. 39, 16; id. 44, 45, et al.—Also with *possess. pron.*: domos nostras, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 19: domos suas, Sall. J. 66, 3; and in the order suas domos, Liv. 2, 7. In the form domus, Liv. 45, 1, 10 Drakenb.—Sts. also with *in* c. *Acc.*: rex in domum se recepit, Liv. 44, 45: in domos atque in tecta refugere, id. 26, 10: cur non introeo in nostram domum? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 253; so, id. Capt. 4, 4, 3: venisse in M. Læcæ domum, C. Cat. 1, 4; cf. Cæs. B. C. 2, 18; Suet. Vesp. 5.—**c.** Domo: (*a*) *From home, out of the house*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 4; id. Epid. 1, 1, 44; id. Stich. 1, 1, 29; id. Trin. 4, 3, 3; id. Mil. 4, 2, 7, et sæp.; Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 19; id. ib. 4, 6, 15; id. Phorm. 4, 1, 20; C. Rep. 1, 12; id. Flacc. 6, 14; id. Or. 26, 89; id. Fam. 9, 5.—(*β*) For domi, *At home, in the house* (rare; prps. not Ciceron.): hæc ubi domo nascuntur, Var. R. R. 1, 8, 2: domo se tenere, Nep. Epam. 10, 3 (so too Pseudo-Cic. Dom. 3, 6, and in Senat. 11, 29): domo abditus, Suet. Cæs. 20: tabulæ domo asservantur, App. Apol. p. 541.—And sts. with *in* c. *Abl.*: in domo furtum factum ab eo, qui domi fuit, Quint. 5, 10, 16: rem quam e villa mea surripuit, in domo mea ponat, Sen. Const. Sap. 7 *med.*: in domo sua facere mysteria, Nep. Alcib. 3 *fin.*: quid illuc clamoris obscero in nostra domo est? Plaut. Casin. 3, 4, 29; so, id. Pseud. 1, 1, 82; Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 26: educatus in domo Pericli, Nep. Alcib. 2: in domo ejus, id. Lys. 3, 5; Tac. A. 4, 21.

2. In colloq. lang., domi habere aliquid, *To have a thing at home*, i. e. *to have it about one, to be provided with it, to have or know it one's self*: domi habet animum falsiloquum ... Domi dolos, domi delenifica facta, domi fallacias, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36 *sq.*: domi habuit unde disceret, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 59 Ruhnk.—In a like sense: id quidem domi est, C. Att. 10, 14, 2; cf. also, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 4; and, sed quid ego nunc hæc ad te, cujus domi nascuntur? γλαῦξ' εἰς Ἀθήνας, C. Fam. 9, 3 *fin.*

II. Meton.: **A.** Poet.: Of *any sort of building or abode*. So of the labyrinth, Virg. Æ. 6, 27; of a sacred grotto, id. ib. 6, 81; of the abode of the gods, id. ib. 10, 1; 101; Ov. M. 4, 736; id. ib. 6, 269, et al.; of the winds, Virg. G. 1, 371; Ov. M. 1, 279; of animals, Virg. G. 2, 209; id. Æ. 5, 214; id. ib. 8, 235; Stat. Th. 1, 307; of Danaë's prison, Prop. 2, 20, 12 Kuin.; of the tomb: marmorea, Tib. 3, 2, 22; the same, DOMVS ÆTERNA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1174; 4525 *sq.*: ÆTERNALIS, ib. *no.* 4518 (cf. Heb., Eccl. 12, 5); and CEREA, ib. *no.* 4850; of the body, as the dwelling of the soul, Ov. M. 15, 159; 458.

B. *One's native place, country, home*: *M. Su.* Siculus sum Syracusanus, *M. So.* Ea domus et patria est mihi, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 10; so with patria, id. Merc. 3, 4, 68; Virg. Æ. 7, 122: with patria as an *adj.*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 2; Ov. M. 11, 209; cf. also Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 41; Virg. Æ. 5, 638; id. ib. 3, 85; id. ib. 8, 39; Ov. M. 13, 227; id. ib. 7, 300; id. ib. 9, 410, et al.: domi ætatem agere, *opp.* patriâ procul, Enn. in C. Fam. 7, 6; cf. Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 75; so, id. Truc. 2, 6, 50; id. Capt. 2, 1, 3; id. ib. 3, 4, 11; id. Pœn. 5, 2, 6; Cæs. B. G. 1, 18; Li. ib. 1, 20; id. ib. 1, 28; id. ib. 4, 1; id. ib. 7, 4; id. ib. 7, 39; C. 2 Verr. 1, 17, 45; id. Q. Fr. 2, 14 *ad fin.*; Sall. C. 17, 4; id. J. 8, 1; 79 *fin.*; Hirt. B. Alex. 26, 1, et sæp.: legiones reveniunt domum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 33; so, id. ib. 52; id. Epid. 2, 2, 22; C. Fam. 7, 5; 17; 30; Cæs. B. C. 1, 34: Oud. *N. cr.*; Liv. 21, 20, et al.: ut (Galli) domo emigrent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31: qui genus? unde domo? Virg. Æ. 8, 114; so, id. ib. 10, 183.—Hence the phrases belli domique, and domi militiæque, *in war and peace*, v. bellum and militia; and *cf.* noster populus in pace et domi imperat ... in bello sic paret, ut, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 40.

C.: **1.** *A household, family, race* (cf. the Gr. οἶκος, and the Hebr.): domus te nostra tota salutat, C. Att. 4, 12; so, id. Fam. 13, 46; Liv. 3, 32; Quint. 7, 1, 53 (twice); id. 3, 6, 99; Tac. A. 3, 55; id. Agr. 19; Suet. Aug. 25; 58, 65; Virg. Æ. 1, 284; id. ib. 3, 97; id. ib. 7, 371; id. ib. 9, 448; id. ib. 12, 59; Hor. Od. 1, 6, 8; id. ib. 3, 6, 26; id. ib. 3, 6, 13.—Hence, **2.** In philos. lang.: *A philosophical school, sect*, C. Ac. 1, 4; Sen. Ep. 29 *ad fin.*; id. Ben. 5, 15 Gron.

dŏmuscŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [domus] *A small house*, App. M. 4, p. 154, 16. Cf. domuncula.

dōnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dono] *That deserves to be presented with*, fig.: Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 40.

dōnārĭum, ii, *n.* [donum] **I.** Prop.: *The place in a temple where the votive offerings were kept, a temple treasure-chamber* (prps. not ante-Aug.), Luc. 9, 516; App. M. 1, p. 221. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A temple, sanctuary, altar*, Virg. G. 3, 533 Serv.; Ov. F. 3, 335; id. Am. 2, 13, 13.—**B.** *The votive offering* itself, Liv. 42, 28; Gell. 2, 10, 3; Aur. Vict. Cæs. 35.

dōnātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [dono] *Given as a present, presented*: hastæ, Cato in Fest. s. v. OPTIONATUS, p. 195: "DONATICÆ coronæ dictæ, quod his victores in ludis donabantur, Fest. p. 52.

dōnātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **A.** *A presenting, a donation*, in abstr. and concr. C. Phil. 4, 4, 9; id. 2 Verr. 3, 80; id. Opt. gen. 7, 19; id. Rosc. Am. 9; Just. Inst. 2, 7: de donationibus; the same title appears in Dig. 39, 5 and 6; Cod. Just. 5, 3; 16; 8, 54; 55; 57. Cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 202 *sq.*, and 340.

dōnātīvum, i, *n.* [id.] *A largess, donative*, given by the emperor to the soldiers (v. congiarium, *no.* B. 1.) (acc. to Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 30; given usu. on Calends of January, and the birth-day of the emperor; also on the anniversary of the foundation of imperial cities), Suet. Cal. 46; id. Galb. 16; 17; 20; id. Dom. 2; Tac. H. 1, 13; 37 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 82; 94; id. ib. 4, 19; 36; 58, et al.; *opp.* congiarium, Pl. Pan. 25, 2 Schwarz.; Tac. A. 12, 41; id. ib. 14, 11; Suet. Ner. 7; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 26.—*Adject.*: Inscr. Grut. 421, 1.

dōnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A giver, donor* (post-Aug.; in the jurists very freq.), Paul. Dig. 42, 1, 49; Ulp. ib. 39, 5, 18; 19; Just. Inst. 2, 7, § 2; Cod. Just. 8, 54, 1, et sæp.; Sen. Hippol. 1217.

dōnātrix, īcis, *f.* [dono] *She who gives, a female donor*: **I.** Prop.: Cod. Just. 8, 54, 20. **II.** Fig.: Of inanimate things: illa sacramenti donatrix mensa, Prud. στεφ. 11, 171.

Dōnātus, i, *m.* **I.** Ælius —, *A celebrated Roman grammarian of the fourth century of our era, teacher of Jerome*, and *commentator on Terence*; cf. Baehr's Lit. Gesch. pp. 68, and 533 *sq.* **II.** Tiberius Claudius —, *A commentator on Virgil*, later than the preceding; cf. Baehr's Lit. Gesch. p. 91.

†dŏnax, ăcis, *m.*=δόναξ, **I.** Prop.: *A sort of reed or cane, Cyprus-reed*, Pl. 16, 36, 66; id. 24, 11, 50; id. 32, 10, 53. **II.** Meton.: *A sea-fish*, Pl. 32, 11, 53 *ad fin.*

dŏnec, *conj.* [contr. from dōnĭcum, which has the same meaning, but is only ante- and post-class.]: donicum, Liv. Andr., Cato and Plaut. in Charis. p. 178 P.: Cato R. R. 146, 2; id. ib. 149, 2; id. ib. 161, 3; Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 19; id. Capt. 2, 2, 89; id. Most. 1, 2, 34; id. Pseud. 4, 7, 72; id. Truc. 1, 1, 18; id. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 692 P.; very dub. Nep. Ham. 1, 4. The form DONIQUE, Lucr. 2, 1116; id. 5, 708; cf. Lachm. ad h. ll. In the Inscr. of Orell. *no.* 4370, DONIQVIES is=DONIQUE IS, and the former = donicum, which is contracted from dum-quum, *as long as*, denotes the relation of two actions to each other with regard to time: **1.** Contemporaneously, with respect to the end of the action; or, **2.** In immediate succession, so that with the commencement of one action the other ceases (consequently synonymous with dum, *no.* I. B. and II.): Eng., *As long as* or *until* (in the ante-class. and since the Aug. age very freq.; but very rare in Cic.; and in Cæs. not at all):

I. *As long as, while* (so prps. not till the Aug. age): **A.** With *Indic.*: in *oratio recta*: neque dulces amores Sperne puer, Donec virenti canities abest, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 17.—*Imperf.*: donec gratus eram tibi, *etc.*—Persarum vigui rege beatior, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 1.—With *Perf.*: ... Donec non alia magis Arsisti, *etc.* ... Romana vigui clarior Ilia, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 5; so, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 53; Liv. 3, 49; id. 6, 13; Tac. A. 14, 50; id. H. 4, 12; id. Or. 8; 40, et al.—*Put.*: donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 5.—**B.** With *Subjunct.*: **1.** In *oratio obliqua*: edixit ne quis militia, donec in castris esset, bona possideret, *etc.*, Liv. 2, 24; id. 4, 2; 60; id. 21, 10; id. 25, 11; id. 27, 38; id. 34, 23; Tac. A. 15, 64, et al.—**2.** In hist. style, even of a fact: (oratio recta) nihil sane trepidabant, donec continenti velut ponte agerentur, Liv. 21, 28.—Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 291—299.

II.: **A.** Gen.: *Until, till at length* (so in all periods): **1.** With *Indic.*: in *oratio recta* (cf. Zumpt, § 575): hic jam tercentum totos regnabitur annos ... donec regina sacerdos geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem, Virg. Æ. 1, 273; id. G. 4, 413, et sæp.—*Perf.*: neque credebam Donec Sosia fecit sibi uti crederem, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 51; Lucr. 2, 1130; id. 5, 686; 706; Liv. Præf.; 3, 48; id. 23, 31; id. 45, 6; Tac. Agr. 36; id. Germ. 37; id. ib. 45; id. H. 4, 66; id. ib. 78; Prop. 1, 9, 29; Virg. E. 6, 85; id. Æ. 2, 630; id. ib. 6, 745; Hor. S. 1, 3, 103; id. Ep. 1, 10, 35, et sæp.—*Pres.*: socii consurgere tonsis ... Donec rostra tenent siccum, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 10, 301; cf. id. ib. 268; Val. Fl. 8, 290; Liv. 1, 54 *fin.*; id. 4, 34; Hor. S. 1, 5, 21; and Virg. G. 3, 558.—**2.** With *Subjunct.*: **a.** Of *a design or conception*: *Pres.*: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 63; Quint. 1, 1, 33; Tac. H. 5, 6.—*Imperf.*, Virg. Æ. 11, 800; Sen. Ep. 70; Quint. 11, 3, 6.—*Pluperf.*: Hirt. B. Afr. 18.—**b.** Sts. Of *a fact*; esp. in Tac.: more rare in Liv., Pl. Maj. and Min., and Hirt.: *Pres.*: qua Germaniam (Rhenus) prætervehitur, donec Oceano misceatur, Tac. A. 2, 6; cf. Danuvius, plures populos adit, donec in Ponticum mare sex meatibus erumpat, id. Germ. 1; in eadem humo degunt, donec ætas separet ingenuos, virtus agnoscat, id. ib. 20: aluntur, prodigi alieni, contemptores sui, donec exsanguis senectus tam duræ virtuti impares faciat, id. ib. 31: Chaucorum gens omnium, quas exposui, gentium lateribus obtendit, donec in Chattos usque sinuetur, id. ib. 35: operiuntur in vasis donec acescant, Pl. 11, 18, 26, § 103: donec sped satis fiat, uritur liquor, id. 9, 38, 62, § 134. *Imperf.*: Incuplet issimus quisque miles labore ac sævitia fatigari, donec vacationem emeret, Tac. H. 1, 46: Sisennam variis artibus aggressus est, donec Sisenna metuens aufugeret, id. ib. 2, 8; cf. id. ib. 1, 13; id. ib. 2, 40; id. Agr. 19 *fin.*: pugnatum incerto Marte, donec prælium nox dirimeret, id. H. 4, 35: donec homines innutritos mari subiret timendi pudor, Pl. Ep. 9, 33, 6.—*Pluperf.*: trepidationis aliquantum (elephanti) edebant, donec quietem ipse timor circumspectantibus aquam edebant, Liv. 21, 28 *fin.*: prægredi præ turba occurrentium ad spectaculum non poterat, donec consul lictores misisset, *etc.*, id. 45, 7 *ad fin.*: itaque constituerat gloriam exsultationemque eorum pati, donec sibi veteranarum legionum pars aliqua occurrisset, Hirt. B.

Afr. 31 *fin.*: cf. Böttich. Lex. Tac. s. v. Conjunctivus 4, 6.—**3.** *Ellipt.* without a verb: neque quisquam hominem conspicatu'st donec in navi super, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 83; cf. in follg. *no.* B. 1. c.

B. Esp.: **1.** With usque, usque adeo, usque eo, eo usque, in tantum: **a.** With *Indic.*: ibi odorans usque donec persecutus volpem ero vestigiis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 114; so, id. Rud. 3, 4, 11; Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 6; id aliquoties in die facito usque adeo donec sal desiverit tabescere biduum, Cato R. R. 88, 1; so, id. ib. § 2; Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 40; Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 38: usque eo timui, ne, *etc.*... donec ad rejiciendos judices venimus, C. 2 Verr. 1, 6 *fin.*: eo usque me vivere vultis, donec haud ambiguum regem mea morte faciam, Liv. 40, 8 *ad fin.*: (humum) in tantum deprimere, donec altitudinis mensuram datam ceperit, Col. 3, 13, 9.—**b.** With *Subjunct.*: usque Sessuri, donec cantor "Vos plaudite" dicat, Hor. A. P. 155: ni istunc invitassitis Usque adeo, donec, qua domum abeat nesciat, Peristis ambo, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 32: ut usque eo locum obtinerent, donec ab hoste missum telum ad se perveniret, Hirt. B. Afr. 31, 1: nec eo usque trahatur spiritus donec deficiat, Quint. 11, 3, 53.—**c.** *Ellipt. without a verb*: usque illud visum est Pamphilo neutiquam grave, Donec jam in ipsis nuptiis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 51; cf. above, *no.* A. 3.—**2.** In negative propositions, to indicate that something is not to be done or take place before the end of a certain period; Eng., *Till, until*: **a.** With *Indic.*: me bello e tanto digressum et cæde recenti Attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo Abluero, Virg. Æ. 2, 720: ne exsurgatis, donec a me signum erit datum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 106: donec perfecero hoc, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 73; cf. id. ib. 4, 1, 24; Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 35.—**b.** With *Subjunct.*: Liv. 1, 39; Tac. A. 2, 82.

donicum, *conj.*, v. donec, *ad init.*

dōnī-fĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [donum; facio] *To make presents:* Ajax cum Hectore donificantes discessere, Hyg. Fab. 112.

donique, v. donec *ad init.*

Donnus, i, *m. A petty sovereign of the Alps, the father of M. Julius Cottius:* at tibi progenies alti fortissima Donni, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 29.

dōno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [donum] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To give* one something *as a present; to present, bestow; to grant, vouchsafe, confer* (freq. and class.): **1.** *Aliquid alicui*: donavi ei, quæ voluit, quæ postulavit: te quoque ei dono dedi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 5; cf. id. Pœn. 2, 23: non pauca suis adjutoribus large effuseque donabat, C. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.*: munera ista civibus tuis, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: prædam militibus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 11 *fin.*: catenam ex voto Laribus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 65: alicui non unius diei gratulationem, sed æternitatem immortalitatemque, C. Pis. 3, 7: studiis temporum velut subsceiva, Quint. 1, 12, 13: alicui gaudia, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 27: me tibi donat amor, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 12: (auræ) Omnia (mandata) discerpunt et nubibus irrita donant, Virg. Æ. 9, 313.—**2.** With *Objective Inf.*, and *Dat.* (poet.): divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 60: frui paratis et valido mihi, Latoe, dones, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 18: huic loricam Donat habere viro, Virg. Æ. 5, 262 (acc. to the Gr. δῶκεν ἔππον ἄγειν, Hom. Il. ψ, 612); cf. infra, *no.* II. B. 3. b.: armaque Lauso Donat habere humeris, Virg. Æ. 10, 701.—**3.** In *simple constr.*: (cadus) Spes donare novas largus, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 19: uxorem cum dote, fidemque et amicos, Et genus et formam regina pecunia donat, id. Ep. 1, 6, 37.

B. Fig.: *To give up, sacrifice* any thing to any one (cf. condono, *no.* II. A.): amicitias reipublicæ, C. Fam. 5, 4, 2: iram patriæ, Sil. 15, 603.

II. Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: **a.** *Aliquid alicui: To remit, forgive* (a debt, an obligation, *etc.*): mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donavit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 21, 1: causam illi, Just. 32, 2, 4.—**b.** *Aliquid: To give up, resign*: legem, *i. e.* actionem lege datam, Petr. poet. 18, 6; for which negotium (with componere), Suet. Cal. 40.—**2.** Fig.: For the more usual condonare: *To forgive, pardon* an offence or him that committed it, for another's sake (so prps. not ante-Aug.): culpa gravis precibus donatur sæpe suorum, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 51: noxæ damnatus donatur populo Romano, donatur tribuniciæ potestati, Liv. 8, 35; cf. id. 2, 35; so, cum vobis, Petr. 30, 11: patrem filio, Just. 32, 25; id. 38, 6.

B.: **1.** *Aliquem aliqua re: To present* one with any thing (also class. and very freq.): donis plurimis donatus, Plaut. Am. prol. 137; cf. id. Stich. 5, 2, 8; and, Cæs. B. C. 3, 53 *fin.*; so, donare aliquem paterâ, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 131; 134; 139: aliquem anulo aureo, C. 2 Verr. 3, 80, 185: aliquem civitate, id. Arch. 3, 5; Cæs. B. G. 1, 47: aliquem laurea Apollinari, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 9.—**2.** *Aliquem alone: To reward*: meritos in prœliis more militiæ donat, Sall. J. 54, 1; cf. id. ib. 8, 2, et sæp.—**3.** Ante-class.: **a.** *Aliquem aliquid* (cf. condono, *no.* I. B.): egon te pro hoc nuncio quid donem? Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 9.—So, **b.** With *aliquem, and objectival Inf.* (cf. supra, *no.* I. A. 2.): Venus quem pulcra dearum Fari donavit, divinum pectus habere, Enn. Ann. 1, 32.

dōnum, i, *n.* [do; like the Sanscr. dâna, from dâ; v. 1. do *ad init.*] **I.** Gen.: *A gift, present*, Plaut. Am. prol. 138 *sq.*; 1, 3, 36-40; id. Most. 1, 3, 27 *sq.*; id. Mil. 4, 2, 26; id. Truc. 2, 6, 63; C. Clu. 9 *ad fin.*; id. Tusc. 5, 7, 20; id. Læl. 15, 55, et sæp.: dona mittunt et munera, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 121; so with munus, id. Cist. 1, 1, 95; C. Clu. 24, 66; id. Arch. 8, 18; id. de Or. 2, 71; id. de Sen. 12, 40; Ulp. Dig. 38, 1, 7; Paul. ib. 37: valens, ib. 47; Ov. A. A. 3, 654: dona militaria, aliquanto facilius phaleras, torques, et quicquid auro argentoque constaret, quam vallares ac murales coronas, quæ honore præcellerent, dabat, Suet. Aug. 27.

II. Esp.: **A.** Ultima *or* suprema dona, *the last honours, funeral rites, obsequies*, Ov. H. 7, 192; id. Am. 3, 9, 50; Val. Fl. 2, 471; Sen. Hippol. 1273.—**B.** *A present brought to a deity, a votive offering, sacrifice*, Plaut. Rud. prol. 23; Lucr. 4, 1233; id. 6, 753; C. Rep. 2, 24 *fin.*; Liv. 2, 23; id. 5, 25; id. 7, 38; Virg. Æ. 3, 439, et sæp.

Dōnūsa, æ, *f. A small island in the Ægean Sea, east of Naxos,* (now *Denusa*), Mel. 2, 7, 11 (where the usual reading is Dionysia); Pl. 4, 12, 23; Virg. Æ. 3, 125; id. Cir. 475; Tac. A. 4, 30; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 756.

† **dorcas,** ădis (also **dorca,** æ, *m.*, Grat. Cyn. 200), *f.* = δορκάς, *A gazelle, antelope* (Antilope dorcas, L.); Mart. 10, 65; id. 13, 98 (in Lucr. 4, 1157, written as Greek).

Dorceus, ei, *m.*, Δορκεύς (gazelle-catcher), *The name of one of Actæon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 210; Hyg. Fab. 181.

Dōres, um, *m.*, Δωριεῖς, *The Dorians*, C. Rep. 2, 4; id. Flacc. 27; *their progenitor*, Dōrus, i, *m., son of Hellen*, Vitr. 4, 1; or *of Neptune*, acc. to Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 27.—Hence, **A. Dōrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, **1.** Prop.: *Doric*: gens, Pl. 6, 2, 2: genus (architecturæ), Vitr. 4, 6: ædes, id. ib.: symmetria, id. ib.: dicta, *i. e. in the Doric dialect*, Quint. 8, 3, 59 (*al.* **Dorice** dicta, so Suet. Tib. 56; Dorice Rhodii loquuntur).—As *Subst.*: **Dorici,** orum, *m., Those who speak Doric*, Gell. 2, 26, 10.—**2.** Meton.: For *Grecian, Greek*: castra, Virg. Æ. 2, 27; id. ib. 6, 88; Prop. 2, 8, 33; Ov. H. 16, 370: nox, Val. Fl. 2, 573: ignes, Sen. Agam. 611: Ancon. Juv. 4, 40.—**B. Dōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Doric*: carmen, Hor. Epod. 9, 6; cf. moduli, Pl. 7, 56, 57; and, phthongus, id. 2, 23, 20.—As *Subst.*: **Dorium,** i, *n.* tibicen Dorium (= D. carmen) canebat bellicosum, App. M. 10, p. 254.—**C. Dōrienses,** ium, *m. The Dorians*, Just. 2, 6, 16.—**D. Dōris,** ĭdis, *adj. fem., Doric*: dialectos, Suet. Tib. 56: tellus, *i. e. Sicily*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 81.—As *Subst.*: **1.** *A country in Hellas*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Pl. 4, 7, 13; *in Asia Minor*, id. 5, 27, 29 *sq.*—**2. a.** Prop.: *A dau. of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs*, Ov. M. 2, 11; 269; id. ib. 13, 742; Hyg. Fab. præf.—**b.** Meton.: For *Sea*, Virg. E. 10, 5; Ov. F. 4, 678; Stat. S. 3, 2, 89.—**3.** *The wife of Dionysius I.*, C. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; Val. Max. 9, 13, 4 *ext.*—**4.** *A plant, called also* pseudanchusa *and* echios: Pl. 22, 20, 24.

dormĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre (*Fut.* dormibo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 100: dormibit, Cato R. R. 5, 5), 4. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root drai, Greek ΔΑΡΘ, δαρθάνω, *to sleep*, German traum, Engl. dream] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To sleep: Pa.* Quin tu is dormitum? *Ph.* Dormio, ne occlamites, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 27; cf. so, ire dormitum, id. Aul. 2, 4, 23; id. Most. 3, 2, 4; 16; id. Ps. 2, 2, 70; Hor. S. 1, 5, 48; id. ib. 1, 6, 119; cf., also, dormitum dimittitur, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 73.—*Impers. Pass.*: minimum dormitur in illo (lecto), Juv. 6, 269.—Prov.: non omnibus dormio: "proverbium natum a Cipio quodam, qui Pararhencon dictus est, quod simularet dormientem, quo impunitius uxor ejus mœcharetur; ejus meminit Lucilius," Fest. p. 182; cf., also, C. Fam. 7, 24: in utram vis aurem dormire; v. auris, *no.* I.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Poet., in the *Pass.* of time: *To be slept through, spent in sleep*: nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat. 5, 6: tota mihi dormitur hiems, Mart. 13, 59.—**2.** Pregn.: *To sleep in death*: quid si ego illum tractim tangam, ut dormiat? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 157; cf. ib. 142, and the preceding passage from Cat. 5, 6; also Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 4760; 4808.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To rest, be at ease, inactive*: credebas dormienti tibi confecturos deos, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 59; C. 2 Verr. 5, 70; Prop. 3, 6, 34; Juv. 2, 37 Rup.; Mart. 10, 62.—**B.** *To be careless* or *unconcerned*: uxorem duxit... et inde filiam Suscepit jam unam, dum tu dormis, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 18; so, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 17.

III. Meton. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): Of things: *To be still, in repose*: hoc vide, ut dormiunt pessuli pessumi, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 67.

dormītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dormito] (Eccl. Lat.) *The act of slumbering, slumber*: si dedero somnum oculis meis, et palpebris meis dormitationem, Vulg. Psalm. 131, 4; id. Prov. 23, 21.

dormītātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A thief*; so called from sleeping during the day, that he may steal at night; only Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20 and 142; v. Turneb. ad h. l.; and cf. ἡμερόκοιτος, Hesiod. Op. 603.

dormītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dormio] (only ante- and post-class.) **I.** Gen.: *A sleeping; a state of sleep or repose*: Var. in Non. 100, 1 and 2; Vulg. Joan. 11, 13.

II. Esp.: Sts. in Eccl. Lat.: *The sleep of death, death*: Tert. Patient. 9; Hier. Ep. 108, *no.* 15; Cyprian. Ep. 66 *extr.*; Vulg. 2 Mach. 12, 45; cf. also Inscr. Orell., *no.* 4461.

dormīto, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To be sleepy, begin to sleep, fall asleep*: Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 175; id. Pœn. 3, 6, 9; C. Att. 2, 16; id. Div. 1, 28, 59; Hor. A. P. 105 consistorium perangustum, ubi somnolentiæ cubiculariorum dormitandi potius, quam dormiendi, locus est, Sidon. Ep. 2, 2.

II. Meton.: Poet.: Of a lamp: *To be going out*: sub aurorâ, jam dormitante lucernâ, Ov. H. 19, 195.

III. Fig.: *To be dreaming, sluggish, stupid*: ad hoc diei tempus dormitasti in otio. Quin tu abs te secordiam omnem reice, *etc.*, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 5; so, id. Epid. 1, 2, 59; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 6; Hor. A. P. 359; Quint. 10, 1, 24 Spald.; id. 12, 1, 22: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, C. de Or. 2, 33, 144.

dormītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A sleeper*: Mart. 10, 4.

dormītōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dormitor] (*Pertaining to a sleeper*; hence) *Of* or *for sleeping* (post-Aug.): cubiculum, Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 21: membrum, id. ib. 2, 17, 9.—As *Subst.*: **dormitorium,** ĭi, *n., A sleeping room, dormitory*: Pl. 30, 6, 17.

† **dōron,** i, *n.* = δῶρον, **I.** *A gift, present*: Pl. 35, 14, 49. **II.** = palmus, *The breadth of the hand, the palm*: Pl. l. l.

dorsŭālis, e, *adj.* [dorsum] *Of* or *on the back, dorsal* (post-class.): notæ equi, App. M. 11, p. 266; cf. crustæ ferarum, Amm. 22, 15: pinnæ, Sol. 12, 4.—As *Subst.*: **dorsualia,** ium, *n. A cover for the back* of beasts: Trebell. Gallien. 6.

dorsum, i, *n.* (also *masc.* **dorsus**, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 44; and quoted in Non. 203, 6) [contr. from deversum: *the averted, the back-side*] **I.** Prop.: *The back* of a man or beast, Plaut. l. l.; id. Casin. 2, 8, 23; id. Epid. 1, 1, 85; id. Trin. 3, 2, 93; Pl. 11, 37, 86; id. ib. 39, 94; Virg. G. 3, 114; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 38; id. S. 1, 9, 21. **II.** Meton.: Of things analogous in form or position: jugi, *i. e. the brow of a hill*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 44; Liv. 44, 4: montis, id. 1, 3; id. 41, 18; Tac. A. 4, 47: Apennini, Suet. Cæs. 44: prærupti nemoris, Hor. S. 2, 6, 91; cf. nemoris, Virg. G. 3, 436: speluncæ, *i. e. the rock*, id. Æ. 8, 234; cf. id. ib. 1, 113; 10, 303 Serv.; Pl. Ep. 6, 31, 17; id. ib. 9, 7, 4: viæ, *the raised part of it*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 44: duplex dentium, *i. e. the projecting irons*, Virg. G. 1, 172: canalium foliorum, Pl. 25, 5, 21.

Dorus, i. v. Dores *init.*

†**dórycnion**, ĭi, *n.* = δορύκνιον, *A poisonous plant*: Pl. 21, 31, 105; id. 28, 7, 21; Scrib. Comp. 191.

Dórylæum, i, *n. A city of Phrygia*, C. Fl. 17.—Hence, **A. Dórylenses**, ium, *m., The inhabitants of Dorylæum*: C. Fl. 17, 39.—**B. Dórylæi**, ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Dorylæum*: Pl. 5, 29, 29, § 105.

Dóryphŏrœ, ōrum, *m.* = δορυφόροι (Lance-bearers) *The name of the body guard of the King of Persia*: Curt. 3, 3, 15.

1. †**Dóryphŏrus (-os)**, i, *m.* = Δορυφόρος, *The Lance-bearer*, a statue by Polycletus: C. Brut. 86, 296; id. Or. 2, 5; Quint. 5, 12, 21 Spald.; Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 55.

2. **Dóryphŏrus**, i, *m. A favourite and secretary of the Emperor Nero*: Tac. A. 14, 65; cf. Dio 61, 5.

dōs, dōtis, *f.* [do; like the Sicilian δωτίη, from δίδομαι, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 48, § 175 Müll.] (*The giving: Concr.: The thing given*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A marriage portion, dowery*: Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 269; Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 47; id. Ad. 3, 2, 47; C. Cæcin. 25 *fin.* Klotz.; id. Pl. 35, 86; id. Quint. 31, 98; id. Att. 14, 13, 5; id. Leg. 2, 16, 41; Cæs. B. G. 6, 19; Hor. S. 1, 2, 131; id. ib. 1, 4, 50; id. Ep. 1, 6, 36. Cf. on the legal regulations respecting the dos and the *t. t.* used in them (dotis datio, dictio, promissio, *etc.*), Cod. Just. 5, 12; and, Dig. 23, 3 tit.: De jure dotium; Cod. Just. 5, 15: De dote cauta, non numerata; id. 5, 11: De dotis, promissione et nuda pollicitatione; Dig. 33, 4 tit.: De dote prælegata; ib. 37, 7: De dotis collatione; cf. also Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. Th. 1, § 156-161; Rein's Privatr. p. 194 *sq.*, and Smith's Antiq. p. 457, a *sq.*

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *A gift, endowment, property, quality* (freq. since the Aug. age): (juris civilis) artem verborum dote locupletasti, C. de Or. 1, 55: vinearum (pedamenta, vimina), Col. 4, 30, 1; id. 3, 3, 5 and 8; cf. prædiorum, Papin. Dig. 33, 7, 2; Scæv. ib. 20, § 3: maxime uvarum, Col. 3, 2, 17; cf. omnis unionum, Pl. 9, 35, 56: mulsi, id. 22, 24, 50: aquatilium, id. 32, 11, 53: formæ, Ov. M. 9, 717; cf. oris, id. ib. 5, 562; and corporis, id. ib. 583: ingenii (*opp.* bona corporis), id. A. A. 2, 115; cf. naturæ fortunæque, Pl. Ep. 3, 3, 4: omnes belli et togæ, Vell. 1, 12, 3: est quoque carminibus meritas celebrare puellas Dos mea, *my gift*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 60: dos erat ille (*sc.* Phaon) loci, *the ornament*, id. H. 15, 146: teneritas in dote (est), *is highly prized*, Pl. 19, 8, 41, § 141.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Concr.: Of *the wages of prostitution*: tantum ad eum ex bonis matris liberum venit, præter quod ei uxor sua quotidianis dotibus quæsivit, App. Apol. 75, p. 555 Oudend.; or, p. 330 Hild. man.—**2.** In Tert.: sæculi dos; acc. to Rig., *The sins by which a person falls from divine grace*; acc. to Albasp., *the miseries entailed on man after the fall*: Tert. Pæn. 2 *sub init.*

1. **dossēnnus** (**dossenus** and **dors.**), i, *m.* [for dorsēnus, from dorsum, *back*] *The hunchback*, like maccus, bucco, and pappus, a standard comic character in the Atellane farces, as a fortune-teller, wise man or cunning fellow; cf. Munk, De Fabul. Atell. pp. 28-38; Ritschl. Parerga præf. p. 13.—Hence, Dossenni duo, *title of an Atellanian play*; v. Munk l. l.—Whether the Dossennus in Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 173, means such a comic person, acc. to Ritter in Rhein. Mus. 1846, V. p. 216 *sq.*, or is the name of a dramatical poet, is very doubtful; cf. Berh. Hist. of Rom. Lit. p. 381 *sq.*—Hence,

2. **Dossennus**, i, *m.* [v. the preced. art.] *nom. propr.*, Sen. Ep. 89.—Fabius D.: Pl. 14, 13, 15, § 92.—L. Rubrius Dossen., *known only by several coins*, v. Smith's Dict. of Biogr. and Myth. I. p. 1071.

dossŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [dorsum] *That carries on its back, that bears burdens* (very rare): aselli, Var. R. R. 2, 6 *fin.*: jumenta, *beasts of burden*, id. ib. 2, 10, 5.

‡**dōtālĭcĭum (-tium)**, ĭi, *n.*, dotis pretium, arrha "Lexicogr. Vatic." p. 175 ed. Mai.

dōtālis, e, *adj.* [dos] *Of*, or *belonging to, a dowery* or *portion* (of the wife, and sometimes of the husband), *dotal*: ædes, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 30; id. ib. 4, 6, 63; cf. prædia, Just. 5, Att. 15, 20, 4: regia, Virg. Æ. 9, 737; id. ib. 11, 369: regnum, Ov. H. 12, 53; id. M. 4, 705; id. ib. 14, 560; id. P. 6, 593: patriam, Ov. M. 8, 67: tellus, id. H. 4, 163: agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 21: arma, Sil. 17, 75: servus, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 72; cf. Paul. Dig. 24, 1, 28; Sen. Contr. 3, 21: Tyrii, Virg. Æ. 4, 104.

dōtātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of doto. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Well* or *richly endowed, gifted, furnished*: uxor, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 49; id. Aul. 2, 2, 62; id. ib. 3, 5, 16; 61; id. Most. 3, 2, 14; id. Men. prol. 61; id. Mil. 3, 1, 86; id. Stich. 4, 1, 56; Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 47; C. Att. 14, 13, 5; Prop. 1, 8, 35; Hor. Od. 3, 24, 19.—**B.** Meton.: *Furnished, supplied, provided*: ulmus vite, Pl. 18, 28, 68:—*Sup.*: Chione dotatissima formâ, Ov. M. 11, 301.

☞ *Comp.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

1. **dōto**, āvi, ātum, āre, l. v. *a.* [dos] **I.** Prop.: *To endow, to portion* (esp. richly): in *Verb. Fin.* rare (prps. not ante-Aug.): far more freq. and quite class. in the *Pa.* (v. dotatus): filiam splendidissime maritavit, dotavitque, Suet. Vesp. 14: sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere virgo, Virg. Æ. 7, 318; Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 290; cf. id. IV. Cons. Hon. 648. **II.** Meton.: *To furnish, provide, supply*: in Arabia et olea dotatur lacrima, Pl. 12, 17, 38; Pall. poet. Inst. 63.

2. **Dōto**, ūs, *f.* Δωτώ, *A sea-nymph*, Virg. Æ. 9, 102; Val. Fl. 1, 134; Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 169.

‡†**dracæna**, æ, *f.* = δράκαινα, *A she-dragon*, acc. to Don. p. 1747 P.: Prisc. pp. 643 and 684 ib.; Cledon. p. 1896 ib.

†**drachma** (lengthened drachūma, like Alcumena, Æsculapius, Hercŭles, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 23), æ, *f.* = δραχμή, **I.** Prop.: *A small Greek coin, a drachma* or *drachm* (the Attic drachma was worth about 9½d.; and the Æginetan about 1s. 1½d. of English money): Enn. ap. C. de Div. 1, 58, 132; Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 37; id. Pseud. 1, 1, 84 *sq.*; id. ib. 3, 2, 19; Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 20; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 40; C. Fam. 2, 17; id. Flacc. 15, 34; Hor. S. 2, 7, 43.

II. Meton.: As *A weight, the eighth part of an* uncia, *the half of a* sicilicus, about the same as our *drachm*: drachma Attica ... denari argentei habet pondus, Pl. 21, 34, 109; Rhem. Fann. de Pond. 17 *sq.*

1. †**dráco**, ōnis (*Gen.* dracontis, Att. in Non. 426, 2; and *Acc.* dracontem, id. in Charis. p. 101 P.), m. = δράκων, **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A kind of serpent, a dragon* (those of the tame sort, esp. the Epidaurian, being kept as pets by luxurious Romans; cf. Casaub. Suet. Tib. 72, and Bottiger's Sabina, P. II. p. 188 *sq.*), C. Div. 2, 30, 63; id. ib. 2, 66 *init.*; Pl. 8, 17, 22; id. 29, 4, 22; Suet. Tib. 1. l.; id. Aug. 94; Sen. de Ira 2, 31; Mart. 7, 87. **B.** Esp.: **1.** As the guardian of treasures, C. Phil. 13, 5, 12; Phædr. 4, 20; Fest. s. h. v. p. 51.—**2.** Dracones, as genii and guardians of the infant Nero, Tac. A. 11, 11; cf. Suet. Ner. 6; Dio 61, 2. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Name of a constellation*, C. poeta N. D. 2, 43; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 148, a.—**B.** *A cohort's standard*: stant bellatrices aquilæ sævique dracones, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 195: Veg. Mil. 2, 13; Prud. Cath. 5, 56; Treb. Poll. Gallien. 8; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 3, 3; and v. Smith's Antiq. p. 1044, b.—**C.** Marinus, *A sea-fish*, Pl. 9, 27, 43, and 32, 11, 53; Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 42.—**D.** *A water-vessel shaped like a serpent*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24.—**E.** *An old draconic wine-branch*, Pl. 17, 23, 35, § 206; id. 17, 22, 35, § 182; id. 14, 1, 3.

2. **Dráco**, ōnis, *m., A proper name*: **I.** *The Athenian lawgiver*, C. Rep. 2, 1; id. de Or. 1, 44; Gell. 11, 18. V. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2. ch. 11. p. 18 *sq.*, and Mure, Hist. of Liter. 3, pp. 418, 440. **II.** *One of Actæon's hounds*, Hyg. Fab. 181.

drācōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [draco, *no.* II. B.] *A standard-bearer*, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; 13: Amm. 20, 4, 18; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 1044, b.

drācōnēus, a, um, *adj.* [draco] *Of*, or *belonging to, a serpent*; *formed of serpents*: ad saxum religatus est Pirithous nexibus draconeis, Hyg. Fab. 48 ap. Class. Auct. vol. 3, p. 21 ed. Mai.

dracōni-gĕna, æ, *comm.* [draco; gigno] *Dragon-born* (poet.): urbs, *i. e. Thebes*, Ov. F. 3, 865: hostis, *i. e. Alexander the Great* (whom Olympias was said to have conceived by a serpent, acc. to Just. 11, 11, 3; id. 12, 16, 2), Sid. Carm. 2, 80.

draconites, æ, v. dracontia.

drăcontārium, ii, *n.* [draco *or* dracontium] acc. to some, *a twisted chain worn as an ornament either for the head, the neck, or the arms* (cf. Lucian. Amor. 41); acc. to others, *a garland* or *wreath made with the herb* dracontium; or *a head-band studded with the precious stone* draconites: quid caput strophiolo aut dracontario damnas diademati destinatum? Tert. Cor. Mil. 15; cf. Comment. in h. l.

dracontēa, æ, v. dracontium.

†**drăcontĭa**, æ, *f.*, **drăcontĭas**, æ, *m.* = δρακοντίας (**dracontites**, æ, *f.* Isid. Orig. 16, 14, 7; also, **dracontites**, æ, *m.*, Pl. 37, 10, 57) **I.** *A precious stone, taken from the brain of serpents*: draconites, sive dracontia e cerebro fit draconum, sed nisi viventibus abscisso nunquam gemmescit, Pl. 37, 10, 57; Sol. 30, 16. **II.** *A kind of wheat*: Pl. 18, 7, 12.

†**drăcontēus**, a, um, *adj.* = δρακόντειος, *Of* or *belonging to a dragon*: natus est puer draconteis pedibus, qui appellatus est Ericthonius, Hyg. Fab. 128 ap. Class. Auct. vol. 3, p. 46 ed. Mai.

drăcontĭos vītis, *An excellent kind of vine*, Col. 3, 2, 28.

†**drăcontĭum**, ii, *n.* = δρακόντιον (**drăcontēa**, æ, *f.* App. H. 15; Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 35), *Dragon-wort* (Arum dracunculus, L.); Pl. 24, 16, 91, and 93: "*dracontea* vocata quod hasta ejus varia sit in modum colubri, similitudinemque draconis imitetur, vel quod eam herbam vipera timeat," Isid. Orig. 1. l.: called also **dracontĭa radix**, Veg. 5, 66, 1.

dracumis, v. lacrima *init.*

drăcuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [draco] **I.** Prop.: *A small serpent, dragonet*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 14. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A thread twisted like a serpent*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1572.—**B.** *A sort of fish, dragonet*, Pl. 32, 11, 53.—**C.** *The plant tarragon* (Artemisia dracunculus, L.); Pl. 24, 16, 91.

dragantum, i, v. tragacantha.

†**drāma**, ătis, *n.* = δράμα, *A drama, play*, Aus. Ep. 18, 15. Hence **dramaticum**, poema, *dramatic*, Diom. p. 480 P.

Drancæ or **Drangæ**, ārum, *m.* Δράγγαι, *A people of Persia, in the province*, Δραγγιανή (now *Sedjestân* or *Seistan*, in *Kabulistan*), Curc. 6, 6 *fin.*; 8, 3 *fin.*; Justin. 13, 4, 21.—Hence, **II. Drancæus** or **Drangæus**, a, um, *adj. Belonging to the Drancæ*, Val. Fl. 6, 106; 507.

Drances, æ, *m.*, *nom. propr.* one of the Latini, Virg. Æ. 11, 122; 220, 336; *Voc.* Drance, id. ib. 378; 384.

†**drăpēta**, æ, *m.* = δραπέτης, *A fugitive slave, runaway*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 11.

draucus, i, *m.* = cinædus, Mart. 9, 28; cf. "draucus κατακτήνων," Gloss. Philox.

Drāvus, i, *m. A river of Pannonia* (now the *Drau*), Pl. 3, 25, 28; Flor. 4, 12, 8; Isid. Orig. 14, 4, 16.

drenso, are, 1. *v. n.* Expresses the note of the swan, Auct. Philom. 23.

Drĕpăna, orum, *n.*, Δρέπανα, *A town on the western coast of Sicily* (now *Trapani*), Cato acc. to Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 707; Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Liv. 28, 41; Flor. 2, 2, 12. Called also **Drĕpănum,** Virg. Æ. 3, 707; and **Drĕpăne** (es), *f.*, Sil. 14, 269. *The promontory in its neighbourhood* is called **Promontorium Drepanum,** Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 88; and *its inhabitants* **Drĕpănītāni,** C. 2 Verr. 4, 17; Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 91.—Hence, **Drĕpănītānus,** a, um, *adj. Of Drepanum:* pupillus, C. 2 Verr. 2, 57, 140.

† **drĕpănis,** is, *f.* = δρεπανίς, *The sand-martin* (so called from the scythe-formed shape of its wings), (Hirundo apus, L.); Pl. 11, 47, 107.

† **drīmȳphăgĭa,** æ, *f.* = δριμυφαγία, *The eating of sharp food,* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

drindĭo, ire, 4. *v. n.* Expresses the cry of the weasel, Auct. Philom. 61.

1. † **drŏmas,** ădis, *m.* = δρομάς, *A dromedary,* Liv. 37, 40; Curt. 5, 2; Vop. Aur. 28. Called also **drŏmēdārĭus,** ii, *m.,* Hier. Vit. Malchi 10; Vulg. Isai. 60, 6: and **dromeda,** æ, *m.,* Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 36.

2. **Dromas,** ădis, *The name of one of Actæon's hounds,* Ov. M. 3, 217.

drŏmēda, æ, v. 1. dromas.

dromedarius, ii, v. 1. dromas,

drŏmo, ōnis, *m.* = δρόμων (the runner): **A.** *A species of crab,* Pl. 32, 11, 53; Hieron. Ep. 107, *no.* 2; Pl. 32, 11, 53.—**B.** *A kind of fast-rowing vessel, a cutter,* Cod. Just. 1, 27, 1, § 8; Cassiod. Var. 5, 17 *init.* (where also it is described as "trireme vehiculum remorum tantum numerum prodens, sed hominum facies diligenter abscondens"); cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 14; and Lexicogr. Vatic. p. 174 ed. Mai.

‡ † † **dromonarchus,** i, *m.* [vox hybrid. from dromo and ἄρχω] *The commander of a dromo,* Inscr. ap. Gud. 210, 3; dub.; cf. Inscr. ap. Orell., *no.* 3623 *sq.*

† **drŏmos,** i, *m.* = δρόμος, **I.** Gen.: *The Spartan race-course,* Liv. 34, 27. **II.** Esp.: *A race-course,* Inscr. Grut. 339, 2.

‡ **drŏpăcātor,** ōris, *m.* [dropax] *One who gets rid of hairs by pitch-plasters:* Stephanus dropacator, Annal. dell' Instit. Archeol. vol. 3, p. 387, 1, 68.

drŏpacismus, i, *m.* [dropaco] *A getting rid of hairs by pitch-plasters,* Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 2, 16 *fin.*

‡ **drŏpăcista,** æ, *m.* [id.] *One who gets rid of hairs by pitch-plasters:* Gloss. Philox.

drŏpăco, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [dropax, δροπακίζω] *To get rid of hair by pitch-plasters:* Octav. Her. 4; Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

† **drŏpax,** ăcis, *m.* = δρώπαξ, *A pitch-ointment, depilatory:* Mart. 3, 74, 1; id. 10, 65, 8.

‡† **drŏsēlȳtus,** i, *m.* [δρόσος, ὕλυθον] *A precious stone: "droselytus, . . . si ad ignem applicetur velut sudorem mittit," Isid. Orig. 16, 12, 2.*

‡ **drua,** æ, *A word of unknown meaning,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 9, 11 Müll.

Druentĭa, æ, *f. A river in* Gall. Narb. (now *Durance*), Liv. 21, 31, 9; Sil. 3, 468. — Hence, **DRVENTICVS,** a, um, *adj. belonging to Dr.,* Inscr. Murat. 977, 4.

Druias, ădis, v. **Druides.**

Drŭĭdes, um (**Druidæ,** ārum, C. Div. 1, 41; Tac. A. 14, 30; id. H. 4, 54; Suet. Claud. 25; Luc. 1, 451. Dub. form *Acc.* Druidas, Mel. 3, 2, 3; Pl. 30, 1, 4), *m. The Druids, the priests and wise men of the Gauls,* Cæs. B. G. 6, 13; 14; 16; 18; 21; Luc. 1. 1.; Pl. 16, 44, 95.—Hence, **Druias,** ădis, *f. A Gallic priestess and prophetess, a Druidess,* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 60.—Called also **Druis,** ĭdis, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2200; Vop. Aur. 44; id. Numer. 15.

Druis, ĭdis, v. the preced. *ad fin.*

† † **drungus,** i, *m. A body of soldiers, a troop* (late Lat.), Veg. Mil. 3, 16; Vop. Prob. 19.

† **drūpa** (druppa) (æ), oliva = δρύπτα, *An over-ripe, wrinkled olive,* Pl. 15, 1, 2; and *Abs.,* **drupa,** æ, *f.,* id. 15, 7, 7; id. 17, 24, 37, § 230; id. 19, 5, 26: **druppa,** id. 26, 27, 66.

Drusilla, æ; v. **Drusus.**

Drūsus, i, *m. A well-known Roman* cognomen *in the Livian family, first assumed by a Livius on account of his having slain the Gallic general* Drausus, Suet. Tib. 3. So, esp., **I.** Drusus: **A.** M. Livius Drusus, *The uncle of Cato of Utica, and the great uncle of Brutus;* he renewed several of the propositions of the Gracchi, and was finally assassinated in his own hall, C. Arch. 3, 6; Vell. 2, 13 *sq. al.*—**B.** Cl. Drusus Nero, *son of* Livia Drusilla (afterwards wife of Augustus) and Tiberius Claudius Nero, *step-brother of the emperor Tiberius, father of the celebrated Germanicus,* Tac. A. 1, 3; 33; 41; 2, 8, *et al.*; Suet. Claud. 1.—Hence, **1. Drusīnus,** a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to Drusus:* fossæ, Suet. Claud. 1 = Drusiana fossa; v. below, *no.* 2. *fin.*—**2. Drusĭānus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to a Drusus:* pes, *The foot of Drusus,* the standard measure with the Tungri in Lower Germany, and equal to 13¾ Rom. inches: Hyg. de Lim. p. 210 Goes.: horti Drusiani, C. Att. 12, 25: fossa, Tac. A. 2, 8: *A canal on the Lower Rhine, constructed by Drusus, the son of Livia* (v. above), *uniting the eastern arm of the Rhine with the Yssel;* cf. Ukert's Gall. p. 154 *sq.* **II. Drūsilla,** æ, *f.,* *The name of several females of the Livian family:* **A.** The most celebrated is Livia Drusilla, *the second wife of Augustus;* v. Livius.—**B.** *Daughter of* Drusus Germanicus, Tac. A. 6, 15; Suet. Cal. 7; 24.—**C.** *A granddaughter of Antonius and Cleopatra,* Tac. H. 5, 9.

Dryădes, um (*Dat. Græc.* dryasin, Prop. 1, 20, 12; cf. ib. 32 and 34), *f.,* Δρυάδες, *Wood-nymphs, dryads,* Prop. 1, 20, 45; Virg. E. 5, 59; id. G. 1, 11; id. ib. 3, 40; id. ib. 4, 460; Ov. M. 3, 507; id. ib. 6, 453; id. ib. 8, 747; Isid. Orig. 8, 11, 97, et al.—In the *Sing.* **dryas,** Mart. 9, 62.

Dryantides, æ, v. 1. Dryas, *no.* 1.

1. **Dryas,** antis, *m.,* Δρυάς, **I.** *The father of Lycurgus, king of Thrace,* Hyg. Fab. 132 and 242, Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 14.—Hence, **Dryantides,** æ, *m.,* i. e. *Lycurgus,* Ov. Ib. 347; cf. Hyg. and Serv. l. l. **II.** *One of the Lapithæ,* Ov. M. 12, 290 *sq.* **III.** *One of the parties in the Calydonian hunt,* Ov. M. 8, 307.

2. **Dryas,** adis, v. Dryades, *ad fin.*

† **Dryītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = δρυΐτις, *An unknown precious stone,* Pl. 37, 11, 73.

Drȳmo, us, *f.,* Δρυμώ, *The name of a water-nymph,* Virg. G. 4, 336.

‡ **drȳŏcŏlaptes,** æ, *m.* = δρυοκολάπτης, *The woodpecker,* Gloss. Placidi p. 454, ed. Mai.

Drȳŏpe, es, *f.,* Δρυόπη, **I.** *The mother of Amphissus by Apollo,* Ov. M. 9, 331; 364 *sq.* **II.** *The mother of Tarquitus by Faunus,* Virg. Æ. 10, 551.

Drȳŏpes, um, *m.,* Δρύοπες, *A Pelasgian people of Thessalia and Epirus, driven southwards by the Dorians,* Pl. 4 præf. § 2; Virg. Æ. 4, 146; cf. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 1, ch. 4, p. 105.—In the *sing.,* Drȳops, ŏpis, *m. A Dryopian,* Ov. Ib. 490.

† **drȳŏphŏnon,** i, *n.* = δρυόφονον, *A sort of fern,* Pl. 27, 9, 49.

Dryops, ŏpis, *m.* **I.** *A Dryopian,* v. Dryopes. **II.** *Nom. propr.: A companion of Æneas,* Virg. Æ. 10, 346.

† **drȳoptĕris,** ĭdis, *f.* = δρυοπτερίς, *A plant like the* dryophonon, Pl. 27, 9, 48.

† **dryos hyphear** = δρυὸς ὕφεαρ, *The oak-mistletoe,* Pl. 16, 44, 93.

dua and **duapondo,** v. duo.

dŭălis, e, *adj.* [duo] *That contains two:* numerus (nasi), *i. e. bipartite,* Lact. Opif. D. 10—In gram. lang.: numerus, *the dual,* Quint. 1, 5, 42.

dŭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [duo] (post-class.) **I.** Prop.: *The state* or *condition of two; duality:* Alcim. Sext. ex Ep. ad Eph.; cf. surresono. **II.** Meton.: *Two parts:* homo constat ex dualitate (*sc.* ex animâ et corpore), Cassiod. Var. 11, 2.

‡ **"dubenus** apud antiquos, dicebatur qui nunc dominus," Paul. ex Fest. p. 67 Müll.; cf. ‡ **"dubius,** δεσπότης," Gloss. Labb. [Benfey (II. p. 267) compares Sanscr. dêva = *master, lord*].

dŭbie, adv. (acc. to dubius, *no.* II. A.) **I.** Gen.: *Doubtfully, dubiously* (not in Plaut., Ter., or Cæs.): potest accidere, ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, C. Div. 1, 55. **II.** Esp.: with negatives (particularly since the Aug. age): non (haud) dubie, *undoubtedly, indisputably, positively, certainly:* etsi non dubie mihi nunciabatur Parthos transisse Euphratem, tamen, *etc.,* C. Fam. 15, 1 (nowhere else as an *adv.* in Cic.); so, non dubie, Quint. 7, 2, 6; id. 9, 4, 67: Frontin. Strat. 2, 3, 16; and with follg. sed (cf. dubius, *no.* II. C. 2. b. (δ)), Quint. 11, 2, 1. So, too, nec dubie, Liv. 2, 23 *ad fin.*; Quint. 2, 14, 2; and with follg. verum, id. 3, 4, 1; with follg. sed, Tac. A. 4, 19 *fin.*: haud dubie jam victor, Sall. J. 102, 1 (cf. on the contrary in Cic.: *sine ulla dubitatione* hostis, Phil. 14, 4, 10; cf. so, too, Liv. 3, 58; and C. Cat. 4, 3, 5): haud dubie, Liv. 1, 9; 13; id. 3, 24; 58; 53; id. 4, 2; 23: id. 5, 10 *fin.*; 33 *fin.*; 49 *fin.*, et sæp. (in him about 70 times; see the passages in Stuerenb. C. Off. p. 138); Quint. 10, 1, 85; Tac. A. 2, 43; 88; id. H. 1, 7; 46; 72; id. ib. 3, 86; id. ib. 4, 27 *ad fin.*; 80; id. Germ. 28; Suet. Cæs. 55; id. Cal. 9; id. Galb. 2.

dŭbiĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Doubt, uncertainty* (post-class.), Amm. 20, 4; Eutr. 6, 19.

‡ **"dubinus** διττός," *Double,* Gloss. Labb. [1. dubius.]

dŭbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dubius] *Doubtful, dubious* (post-class.): fabulæ, Gell. 3, 3, 3: hoc (with inexplicabile), id. 5, 10, 15.

Dŭbis, is, *m.,* Δούβις, *A river in* Gallia Belgica (now *Doubs*): Cæs. B. G. 1, 38.

dŭbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dubito] *Doubtful* (very rare): **A.** *Pass.: That is to be doubted:* verum, Ov. M. 1, 223: virtus, id. Ib. 13, 21.—**B.** *Act.: Doubting:* pectus, Prud. Apoth. 649.

dŭbĭtans, antis, *P.* of dubito.

dŭbĭtanter, *adv.* [dubitans] **A.** (acc. to dubito, *no.* I.) *Doubtingly:* sine ullâ affirmatione, dubitanter unum quodque dicemus, C. Inv. 2, 3, 10.—**B.** (acc. to dubito, *no.* II.) *Hesitatingly, with hesitation* (very rare): illum verecunde et dubitanter recepisse, C. Brut. 22, 87: non dubitanter, Asin. Pollio ap. C. Fam. 10, 31, 2.

dŭbĭtātim, *adv.* [dubito, *no.* II.] *Hesitatingly, with hesitation* (only in the follg. passages): hostem non dubitatim iter facere cernebat, Sisenn. ap. Non. 98, 33; cf., also, Cœl. Ann. ib.

dŭbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dubito] **I.** (acc. to dubito, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: *A wavering in opinion* or *judgment; a being uncertain, a doubting; uncertainty, doubt* (class.): **1.** *Abs.:* nec tibi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione meâ afferre volui, C. Fam. 9, 17 *ad fin.*: quum res non conjecturâ, sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, neque in causâ ulla dubitatio posset esse, id. Clu. 7, 20: in eâ obscuritate ac dubitatione omnium, id. ib. 27, 73: quod dubitationem non habet, id. Fin. 5, 10; cf. id. Agr. 1, 4, 11; Quint. 4, 3, 6: dubitationem afferre, C. Off. 1, 41, 147; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 18: eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod, *etc.,* Cæs. B. G. 1, 14: ad tollendam dubitationem sola non sufficiunt, Quint. 5, 9, 8; cf. id. 5, 13, 51; C. Att. 12, 6 *fin.*: hoc a rustico factum extra dubitationem est, Quint. 7, 1, 48: sine ullâ dubitatione, *without any doubt,* i. e. per litoten, *with complete certainty, most certainly* (an emphatic sine dubio; v. dubius, *no.* II. C. 2. b. (δ)), C. Tusc. 3, 3, 5; id. Balb. 13, 31; id. 2 Verr. 4, 18, 39; id. Cat. 4, 3, 5; id. Phil. 14, 4, 10; so, too, sine dubitatione, Col. 3, 6, 2 (but far more freq. in signif. *no.* II., v. infra).—**2.** With *Gen.:* dubitatio adventûs legionum, Cæs. B. G. 5, 48 *fin.*: juris dubitatio (*i. e.* dubitatio, penes quem esset jus), C. Cæcin. 4, 9: dubitatio hujus utilitatis, Quint. 1, 10, 28.—**3.** With *de:* dubitatio de omnibus rebus, C. Ac. 1, 4, 17; so, Hirt. B. Afr. 26.—**4.** With *Relative clause:* si quando dubitatio accidit, quale sit id, *etc.,* C. Off. 3, 4, 18: so, id. Clu. 28, 76; id. Fam. 15, 21: alterum potest habere dubitationem, adhibendumne fuerit hoc genus . . . an, *etc.,* C. Off. 3, 2, 9; so, id. Fam. 5, 5, 3; Quint. 11, 2, 44.—**5.** With *quin:*

quum hic locus nihil habeat dubitationis, quin, *etc.*, C. Off. 2, 5, 17: aspectus dubitationem affert, quin hominibus solis ea (*sc.* poma) natura donaverit, id. N. D. 2, 63, 158.

B. Fig.: As a fig. of speech = Gr. διανόησις, *a perplexity*, Auct. Her. 4, 29, 40; cf. Ernest. Lex. Technol. Lat. p. 136 (as examples, cf. C. Rosc. Am. 11 *init.*; id. de Or. 3, 56, 214).

C. Meton. (dubito, *no.* I. B. 2.): *A considering, examining:* indigna dubitatio homine! C. Læl. 19; so, ad rempublicam adeundi, id. Rep. 1, 7 Mos.

II. (acc. to dubito, *no.* II.) *A wavering, hesitating in coming to a conclusion; hesitancy, irresolution:* æstuabat dubitatione, C. 3 Verr. 2, 30, 74; cf. qui timor! quæ dubitatio! quanta hæsitatio tractusque verborum! id. de Or. 2, 50: inter dubitationem et moras senati, Sall. J. 30, 3; cf. id. ib. 62, 9: aluit dubitatione bellum, Tac. A. 3, 41 *fin.*, et sæp.: (Cæsar) nulla interposita dubitatione legiones ex castris educit, *without any hesitation, unhesitatingly, promptly*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 40: in this signif. very freq. in Cicero: sine ulla dubitatione, C. Font. 6; id. Cluent. 28; id. 2 Verr. 3, 12, 30; id. Pis. 3; 21 *fin.*; id. Phil. 14, 1; id. N. D. 1, 1; id. de Or. 2, 28, 122; id. ib. 3, 49, 188; id. Inv. 2, 8, 27; id. Brut. 7; id. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2; id. Att. 13, 25; id. ib. 14, 13, B *fin.*; id. ib. 16, 7; id. ib. 16, 16, A, 6, and B, 9; less freq. sine dubitatione, *without hesitation, unhesitatingly*, C. Agr. 2, 9, 23; id. N. D. 3, 34, 84; id. Ac. 2, 29, 94; id. Top. 15 *fin.*; id. Att. 11, 16, 3; so, likewise C. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, and Hirt. B. Alex. 63, 2.

dŭbĭtātīve, *adv.* [dubitativus] *Doubtfully, in a doubtful manner:* pronunciare, Tert. Carn. Chr. 23 *fin.*

dŭbĭtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [dubito] *Doubtful* (late Lat.): sensus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25 *ad fin.*

dŭbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a doubter* (late Lat.): resurrectionis, Tert. adv. Hæret. 33.

dubito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. intens.* [prim. form DUBO: "DUBAT dubitat," Paul. ex Fest. p. 67 Müll., from duo, like δοάζω from δύοί, and Ger. Zweifel, from zwei.]

To vibrate from one side to the other, to and fro, sc. in one's opinions or in coming to a conclusion (freq. in all periods and sorts of composition; in class. prose usually with negations or in a negative interrogation; as non dubito, haud dubito, quis dubitat? *etc.*, v. q. seq.).

I. **A.** Prop.: Of personal subjects: *To waver in opinion or judgment, to be uncertain* respecting a thing, *to be in doubt, to doubt:* Constr. *Abs.*, with *de*, *Acc.*, a *relative clause*, *an interrogative clause*, *quin*, or *an objective clause*: **1.** *Abs.* (rarely, but quite class.): vinolenti dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, C. Ac. 2, 17, 52; cf. id. ib. 2, 23, 72: et interrogamus, et dubitamus et affirmamus, Quint. 6, 3, 70; cf. id. 10, 1, 19; id. 10, 3, 19: Livius frequentissime dubitat, id. 2, 4, 19; so, id. 9, 2, 20; ne dubita; nam vera vides, Virg. Æ. 3, 316: ut jam liceat non dubitantem dicere, C. Fin. 5, 9, 26 Otto *N. cr.*—**2.** With *de* (quite class.): de indicando dubitat, C. Sull. 18, 52; so, id. Fam. 12, 17; Quint. 1, 10, 29; id. 4, 5, 13.—With a negation: nec vero de hoc quisquam dubitare posset, nisi, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 1, 30, 73; so, de aliqua re, id. N. D. 1, 8: de divina ratione, id. ib. 2, 39, 99: de tua erga me voluntate, id. Fam. 13, 45 *fin.*; cf. Att. 12, 26: de ejus fide, Cæs. B. G. 7, 21; cf. id. ib. 7, 77; id. ib. 1, 40 *fin.*: de carminibus, Quint. 10, 5, 4: de ultima illa (parte), id. 12, 2, 10: de se, Pomp. in C. Att. 8, 12 A.—*Impers.*: non de armis dubitatum est, C. Cæcin. 13, 38: de judicio Panætii dubitari non potest, id. Off. 3, 3; so, de auctore, Quint. 7, 2, 8: de hac (virtute) nihil dubitabitur, id. 2, 20, 7.—**3.** With *Acc.* (in class. prose only with a *pron.*; in Cæs. not at all): hæc non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quæ ne rustici quidem dubitant? C. Off. 3, 19, 77; so, Quint. 2, 17, 2; Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 2; Ov. H. 17, 37; id. M. 6, 194; id. Tr. 2, 331,—In the *pass.*: causa prorsus, quod dubitari posset, nihil habebat, C. 2 Verr. 2, 22, 55; cf. id. ib. 28, 69; Liv. 5, 3: dubitati tecta parentis, Ov. M. 2, 20: sidera, Stat. S. 1, 4, 2: amor, Albinov. 1, 80: eventus, Tert. adv. Valent. 26 *init.*: ne auctor dubitaretur, Tac. A. 14, 7; cf. infra, *no.* 5: dicta Haud dubitanda, Virg. Æ. 3, 170.—**4.** With a *relative clause* (good prose, but rare): ubi tu dubites quid sumas potissimum, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 29: non dubito quid nobis agendum putes, C. Att. 10, 1, 2; so, id. Fam. 11, 17, 2; 15, 9; Cæs. B. C. 2, 32: cur dubitas quid de republica sentias? C. Rep. 1, 38 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 3, 17 *fin.*; id. Manil. 16 *fin.*—**5.** With *an interrogative clause* (very freq. and quite class.; not in Cæs.): desinite dubitare utrum sit utilius, *etc.*....an, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 89, 208; cf. *impers.*, id. Att. 4, 15, 7; Liv. 5, 3: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, C. Off. 1, 3, 9: dubitavi, hos homines emerem, an non emerem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 95; cf. Sall. J. 74, 2; Hor. Od. 1, 12, 35: recte necne, *etc.*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 8: dubito, num, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 6, 27, 1: de L. Bruto fortasse dubitarim, an, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 4, 22, 50, et sæp. Cf. particularly respecting the expression dubito an, the art. an, *no.* 2.—Poet. in the *pass.* (cf. supra, *no.* 3.): an dea sim, dubitor, Ov. M. 6, 208.—**6.** *Non* dubito *quin* (very freq. and quite class.): non hercle dubito, quin tibi ingenio nemo præstiterit, C. Rep. 1, 23; so. id. Div. 1, 57, 129; id. de Sen. 10, 31; id. Att. 6, 2, 3; id. ib. 16, 16, F.; id. Fam. 13, 73 *fin.*; id. 2 Verr. 1, 40 *init.*; id. Att. 5, 11, 6; id. Off. 3, 3, 11; Cæs. B. G. 1, 17; id. ib. 1, 31; id. ib. 7, 66; Quint. 12, 1, 42; Suet. Tib. 17; Ov. H. 17, 11; 245; id. A. A. 1, 316; id. Tr. 5, 7, 59, et sæp.; cf. *impers.*, C. Ac. 2, 23 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 2, 9; Quint. 10, 2, 1: illud cave dubites, quin, *etc.*, C. Fam. 5, 20, 6: quid dubitas, quin sit, *etc.*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 42; so in an interrog., id. Poen. 1, 1, 55; id. ib. 4, 2, 59; Quint. 7, 6, 10; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Cæs. B. G. 7, 38.—**7.** With *an objective clause* (so freq. only since the Aug. age, and in gen. only negatively; not found in Plaut., Ter., Cic., Cæs., or Sall.; but common in Nepos): neque humorem dubitavi aurasque perire, Lucr. 5, 250; C. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 2 (cf. on the contrary, § 7: noli dubitare, quin te subleaturus sim): non dubito, fore pleroque qui, *etc.*, Nep. Præf. § 1; so, id. Milt. 3, 6; id. Lys. 3, 5; id. Alcib. 9, 5; id. Ages. 3, 1; id. Eum. 2, 3; id. Hann. 11, 2; Liv. 2, 64; id. 22, 55 Drak.; Quint. 3, 7, 5; id. 5, 10, 76; id. 9, 4, 114; id. 10, 1, 73; id. 10, 3, 22; id. 12, 10, 20; Suet. Claud. 35; cf. in an interrog.: an est quisquam qui dubitet, tribunos offensos esse? Liv. 5, 3; so, quis dubitat, Quint. 9, 4, 68; 130; id. 10, 1, 81.—*Affirm.*: *piraticam* ut musicam, fabricam dici adhuc dubitabant, Quint. 8, 3, 34.—*Pass. with subjective clause*: an dubitabitur, ibi partes oratoris esse præcipuas? Quint. Procem. § 12.

B. Meton.: **1.** Of inan. and abstr. subjects: *To be uncertain, doubtful*: si tardior manus dubitet, Quint. 5, 10, 124: suspensa ac velut dubitans oratio, id. 10, 7, 22: aut vincere aut, si fortuna dubitabit, *etc.*, Liv. 21, 44 *fin.*: nec mox fama dubitavit, quum, *etc.*, Flor. 1, 1, 2.

2. Of personal subjects: *To reflect upon, to ponder, consider*, in utramque partem cogitare, deliberare, *etc.* (very rare): hæc dum dubitas, menses abierunt decem, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 57: restat, judices, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Am. 31, 88: percipo porro, quid dubitem, Virg. Æ. 9, 191.

II. *To waver* in coming to a conclusion, *to be irresolute; to hesitate:* Constr. with *Inf.*, *non*...*quin*, or *Abs.*: **A.** With *Inf.* (so, mostly): non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, C. Rep. 1, 4; so, with a negation, id. ib. 1, 15; id. Læl. 1; id. de Or. 1, 40, et sæp.; Cæs. B. G. 2, 23; id. ib. 6, 8; id.; B. C. 1, 71; id. ib. 2, 33; id. ib. 3, 87; id. ib. 3, 106, 3; Virg. Æ. 7, 311; id. ib. 8, 614: quid dubitamus pultare atque huc evocare ambos foras? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 29; so, in an interrog.: id. Epid. 2, 2, 75; id. Mil. 4, 2, 17; id. Ps. 2, 2, 30; id. ib. 5, 2, 16; id. Poen. 3, 5, 44; Cæs. B. C. 2, 34; Quint. 12, 5, 3; id. 12, 10, 63; Virg. Æ. 6, 867.—Very seldom affirmatively: dubitat agnoscere matrem, Stat. Ach. 1, 250: si forte dubitaret quod afferretur accipere, Curt. 4, 5, 2: si venire dubitaret, id. 10, 8.—*Ellipt.*: quod dubitas, ne feceris, Pl. Ep. 1, 18, 5.—**B.** *Non* dubito *quin* (so only a few times in Cic. and Cæs.): nemo dubitabat, quin voluntatem spectaret ejus quem, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 2, 13, 33; so, id. Mil. 23, 63; id. Agr. 2, 26, 69; Cæs. B. G. 2, 2; id. B. C. 3, 37; *cf.* nolite dubitare, quin huic uni credatis omnia, C. Manil. 23, 68; and in an interrog.: dubitabitis, judices, quin, *etc.*, id. Fl. 17, 40.—**C.** *Abs.* (rare): te neque unquam dubitásse, neque timuísse, Cæs. B. G. 1, 41: quid igitur ego dubito? Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 283; so, in an interrog., id. Men. 5, 7, 6; Cæs. B. G. 5, 44; Virg. Æ. 9, 12: nec res dubitare remittit, Ov. M. 11, 376: magnitudine supplicii dubitantes cogit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 4; 63; Sall. C. 28, 1.

1. **dŭbius,** a, um, *adj.* [DUBO v. dubito] **I.** Prop.: *Moving in two directions alternately, vibrating to and fro, fluctuating* (exceedingly rare): ut vas in terrâ non quit constare, nisi humor Destitit in dubio fluctu jactarier intus, Lucr. 6, 556: fluctibus dubiis volvi ceptum est mare, Liv. 37, 16.

II. Fig.: *Vacillating in mind, uncertain:* **A.** *Act.*: **1.** *Wavering in opinion, doubting, uncertain*, ambigens, hæsitans, *etc.* (so, not in Cæs.): Constr. *Abs.*, *with relative clause, inter, negative and quin, negative and objective clause*, or *Gen. of the mind* or *mental operation*: **a.** *Abs.*: anni multi me dubium dant, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 17: quæ res est, quæ cujusquam animum in hac causâ dubium facere possit? C. Manil. 10, 27; Lucr. 5, 1210.—**b.** With *Relative clause*: equites procul visi ab dubiis, quinam essent, Liv. 4, 40: dubius sum, quid faciam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 40: dubius, unde rumperet silentium, id. Epod. 5, 85.—**c.** With *inter*: spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant, Sive extrema pati, Virg. Æ. 1, 218; cf. Liv. 1, 42.—**d.** With *negative and quin*: Philippus non dubius, quin, *etc.*, Liv. 31, 42: haud dubius quin, id. 42, 14; Curt. 5, 12, 3.—**e.** With *negative and objective clause*: dictator minime dubius, bellum cum his populis Patres jussuros, Liv. 6, 14; so, haud dubius, id. 31, 24.—**f.** With *Gen.* (cf. Madvig, § 290, 9; Zumpt, § 437, note 1.): nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vincere magnum Quam sit, Virg. G. 3, 289: animi, Hirt. B. Alex. 56, 2 Oud. *N. cr.*: mentis, Ov. F. 6, 572: consilii, Just. 2, 13: sententiæ, Liv. 33, 25 Drak.: salutis, Ov. M. 15, 438: vitæ, id. Tr. 3, 3, 25: fati, Luc. 7, 611, et al.—**2.** *Wavering in resolution, irresolute, undetermined* (very rare): **a.** *Abs.*: dubio atque hæsitante Jugurtha, incolumes transeunt, Sall. J. 107, 6; cf. hostes (*opp.* firmi), id. ib. 51 *fin.*: nutantes ac dubiæ civitates, Suet. Cæs. 4 *fin.*—**b.** With *a relative clause*: quid faciat, dubius, Ov. M. 8, 441.

B. *Pass.*: *That is doubted of, uncertain, doubtful, dubious, undecided* (so, most freq. in all periods and kinds of composition).—Constr. *without a negative*; or *with a negative*: **1.** *Without a negative*: videsne igitur, quæ dubia sint, ea sumi pro certis atque concessis? C. Div. 2, 51, 106; cf. id. ib. 2, 50 *fin.*; id. Fin. 4, 24, 67; id. Inv. 1, 33: id. de Or. 1, 20, 92; id. Mur. 32, 68; Quint. 3, 4, 8; id. 7, 8, 6: res secernere apertas Ab dubiis, Lucr. 4, 469; cf. verba (*opp.* aperta), Quint. 7, 2, 48: jus (*opp.* certum), id. 12, 3, 6, and *opp.* confessum, id. 7, 7, 7: obscura aut dubia servitus, C. Rep. 1, 31; so, dubium vel anceps genus causarum, Quint. 4, 1, 40; cf. id. 9, 2, 69: dubii varique casus, Auct. ap. C. Clu. 21, 58: et incerta societas, Suet. Aug. 17: fortuna scenica, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 8; so, salus (*opp.* aperta pernicies), Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69: spes pacis, id. Att. 8, 13: victoria, Cæs. B. G. 7, 80; cf. victoria, præda, laus, Sall. J. 85, 48; Martis, Veil. 2, 55, 3: spes armorum, id. 2, 71, 1: discrimen pugnæ, Sil. 5, 619: prœlia, Tac. G. 6: auctor, Ov. M. 12, 61: an suspicia repetenda, ne quid dubiis diis agerem? Liv. 8, 32: dubii socii (*opp.* fideles socii and certi hostes), id. 44, 18; cf. Cæs. B. C. 1, 3;

Hispaniæ, Tac. A. 3, 44; cf. gens dubiæ ad id voluntatis, Liv. 9, 15: lux, *i. e. morning twilight, dawn*, Ov. M. 11, 596; for which, sidera, Virg. G. 1, 252; cf. nox, for *evening twilight*, Ov. M. 4, 401: cœlum, *i. e. overcast*, Virg. G. 1, 252; cf. et quasi languidus dies, Pl. Ep. 6, 20, 6: dubiaque tegens lanugine malas, *i. e. between down and a beard*, Ov. M. 9, 398; 13, 754; cf. dubia lanuginis umbra, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cel. 42: vina, *which are not sure to thrive*, Pl. 18, 31, 74 *ad fin.*: consilia, *wavering*, Tac. Agr. 18: pater, said of one whose reputed son was probably not his own: Ov. F. 2, 351.

2. With *a negative:* hunc annum sequitur annus haud dubiis consulibus (shortly after the contrary: Papirius Semproniusque, quorum de consulatu dubitabatur), Liv. 4, 8: haud dubius prætor, id. 39, 39 *ad fin.*: haud dubii hostes, id. 37, 49: haud dubii Galli (*opp.* degeneres, mixti, Gallogræci vere), id. 38, 17.

C. *Neut.*: **1.** Gen.: constr. *Abs.*, with *Dat., de*, or *an interrogative clause: Doubtful, uncertain, undecided:* **a.** *Abs.*: si quid erit dubium, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 40: haud dubium id quidem est, id. Pœn. 3, 4, 27; so, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 25; cf. in the interrog.: O! dubiumne id est? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 49: id. Heaut. 3, 3, 46; id. Phorm. 5, 2, 9.—**b.** With *Dat.*: an dubium id tibi est? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 38; so, C. Fam. 4, 15.—**c.** With *de:* de Pompeii exitu mihi dubium nunquam fuit, C. Att. 11, 6, 5: de eorum jure, id. de Or. 1, 57: de re, Quint. 7, 3, 4; cf. id. 7, 6, 3.—**d.** With *an interrogative clause:* illud dubium (est), ad id, quod summum bonum dicitis, ecquænam fieri possit accessio, C. Fin. 4, 24, 67; cf. Quint. 7, 9, 12: hoc ergo, credo, dubium est, uter nostrum sit verecundior, C. Ac. 2, 41, 126: hoc enim dubium est, utrum ... an, Quint. 6, 3, 83: Ambiorix copias suas judicione non conduxerit an tempore exclusus dubium est, Cæs. B. G. 6, 31, 1: an dubium vobis fuit inesse vis aliqua videretur necne? C. Cæcin. 11, 31.

2. Esp. (since the Aug. age, freq.): **a.** (α) dubium, as an impers. verbal expression: *It is doubtful:* codicilli, dubium ad quem scripti, Quint. 7, 2, 52: quo postquam, dubium pius an sceleratus, Orestes Venerat, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 69; so, Suet. Cæs. 58; id. Aug. 28; id. Tib. 10; id. Flor. 1, 1, 12; id. 2, 14, 3: Erechtheus, Justitia dubium validisne portentior armis, Ov. M. 6, 678: cf. id. Pont. 3, 1, 17: neque multo post exstincto Maximo, dubium an quæsita morte, Tac. A. 1, 5, so, Flor. 1, 1, 8; id. 4, 2, 91, et al.—(β) Non dubium est *quin*, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 1; so, id. Eun. 5, 6, 27; C. de Or. 2, 8, 32; id. Att. 13, 45; Quint. 11, 2, 10, et sæp.; so, haud dubium est, quin, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 17; 3, 2, 50; id. Ad. 5, 9, 19.—(γ) With *an interrogative clause and quin:* nam cui dubium est quin sermonem, ab ipsa rerum natura, geniti protinus homines acceperint, *etc.*, Quint. 3, 2, 1; cf. id. 10, 1, 5.—(δ) With *a subjective clause:* perisse me una haud dubium est, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 46; so, Liv. 38, 6; Suet. Cæs. 52 *ad fin.*; cf. interrog.: an dubium tibi est, eam esse hanc? Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 9.—*Ellipt.:* si exploratum tibi sit posse te, *etc.*, si dubium sit, *etc.*, C. Fam. 1, 7, 5.

b. In *Neut. Abs. as Subst.*: (α) Dubium habere, *To regard as uncertain, to doubt:* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 112: an dubium habetis, officere quid vobis possit? *etc.*, Sall. H. Frgm. III. 22, p. 233 ed. Gerl.; cf. hæc habere dubia, neque, *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 9 *ad fin.*—(β) In dubium vocare, C. de Or. 2, 54; cf. Asin. Pollio in C. Fam. 10, 31, 5. Vid. also under *no.* II. A. 2.: venire in dubium, C. Quint. 2; so, id. ib. 21, 67; Liv. 3, 13; cf. alii non veniunt in dubium de voluntate, C. Att. 11, 15, 2. Vid. also under *no.* II. A. 2.—(γ) In dubio: *In doubt, in a doubtful state:* dum in dubio est animus, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 31; cf. Luc. 7, 247; Lucr. 3, 848; cf. id. 3, 1098; Quint. 7, 9, 9; ætate potius quam hieme dandum, non est in dubio, Pl. 25, 5, 24: ut in dubio poneret, utrum ... an, *etc.*, Liv. 34, 5. Vid. also in *no.* II. A. 2.—(δ) Sine dubio, *Without doubt, doubtless, indisputably, certainly* (very freq.; in Cic. more than twenty times; in Cæs. and Sall. not at all): sine dubio, opinor, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 14; so, C. 2 Verr. 1, 2, 6; id. ib. 1, 47 *init.*; id. ib. 2, 73, 180; C. Cat. 2, 1; id. Balb. 24, 55; id. Tusc. 2, 7, 18; id. Off. 1, 29, 102; id. N. D. 1, 9, 23, et sæp.; vid. the passages in Stuerenb. C. Off. p. 134 *sq.* Sometimes, esp. in Quint., with follg. adversative particles, sed, verum, at, *etc.*, Eng., *no doubt, doubtless ... but, yet*, etc.: quum te togatis omnibus sine dubio anteferret ... sed, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 58, so with follg. sed, id. de Or. 3, 57; Quint. 1, 6, 38; id. 5, 10, 53; id. 6, 3, 64; with follg. sed tamen, id. 12, 6, 7; with follg. tamen, id. 3, 8, 21; id. 5, 7, 28; id. 6, 4, 12; with follg. verum, id. 8 procem. § 33; with follg. at, id. 8, 3, 67; with follg. autem, id. 1, 6, 12 Spald.—(ε) Procul dubio (exceedingly rare), *Far from all doubt, most assuredly:* Lucr. 3, 638; Liv. 39, 40 *fin.*; Pl. 18, 21, 50 *ad fin.*; and in the order dubio procul, Lucr. 1, 812; 2, 261.

III. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Like anceps (*no.* II. C.) *Doubtful, dubious;* i. e. *precarious, dangerous, critical, difficult* (freq. but mostly poet.): res dubias, egenas, inopiosas consili, *critical condition*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 2; so, res, id. Capt. 2, 3, 46; id. Most. 5, 1, 1; id. Epid. 1, 2, 10; Sall. C. 10, 2; id. ib. 39, 3; id. J. 14, 5; Liv. 2, 50 *fin.*; Tac. A. 2, 62, et al.; cf. pericla (coupled with advorsæ res), Lucr. 3, 55; 1089: tempora (*opp.* secunda), Hor. Od. 4, 9, 36: mons erat ascensu dubius, Prop. 4, 4, 83; cf. quæ (loca) dubia nisu videbantur, Sall. J. 94, 2.—As *Subst.*: **dubia**, orum, *n. Precarious, critical circumstances:* mens dubiis percussa labat, Luc. 6, 596.—**2.** In the *Neutr. Abs.*, as *Subst.* (= discrimen, *no.* III. B. 1., and periculum): **a.** In dubio, *In danger, peril:* mea quidem hercle certe in dubio vita est, Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 10 Ruhnk.; so, Sall. C. 52, 6; cf. Ov. Am. 2, 13, 2.—**b.** In dubium, *Into danger, peril:* sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Cæs. B. G. 6, 7, 6; cf. C. Cæcin. 27, 76: tua fama et gnatæ vita in dubium veniet, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 42; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 35; Ov. Her. 16, 138 Loers.

B. = varius: *Manifold, various*) only in the follg. passages): O multimodis varie dubium et prosperum copem diem, Pac. in Non. 84, 23. And so prob. is to be explained dubia cœna, *a multifarious, richly provided supper*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 28, for the subjoined explanation of Terence: "ubi tu dubites, quid sumas potissimum," is only outwardly adapted to the meaning of dubius. Cf. Hor. S. 2, 2, 77. So, too, fercula dubiæ cœnæ, Aus. Mos. 102.

2. ‡ **dubius**, *master*, v. dubenus.

‡ **dubo**, are, v. dubito *init.*

dūcālis, e, *adj.* [dux] *Of* or *belonging to a leader* or *commander* (post-class.): tunicæ, Valer. Imp. ap. Vopisc. Aurel. 13.

dūcālĭter, *adv.* [ducalis] *Like a leader* or *general:* ducaliter antecedere, Sid. Ep. 5, 13.—*Comp.*, id. ib. 8, 6.

dūcātor, ōris, *m.* [dux] *A prince* (post-class.): civitatis, Tert. adv. Jud. 13.

dūcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A female leader:* vitiorum iracundia, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14.

dūcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen. (Eccl. Lat.): *Guidance, leading:* cæcus si cæco ducatum præstet, ambo in foveam cadunt, Vulg. Matth. 15, 14.—**B.** Esp.: *Military leadership, command* (post-Aug.), Suet. Tib. 19; id. Ner. 35; Flor. 3, 21, 2; Just. 2, 15, 14; id. 9, 6, 8; id. 30, 2, 5; Vulg. Nehem. 5, 18; id. 2 Machab. 10, 29. **II.** Fig. (Eccl. Lat.): *Leading, guidance:* ducatus idololatriæ, Tert. de Pud. 5: a quo (*sc.* Judæo) ducatum mutuatus est (hæreticus), id. adv. Marc. 7 *init.* **III.** Meton. (Eccl. Lat.): *Honour, dignity:* noli quærere a domino ducatum, Vulg. Sir. 7, 4: in LXX. "Καθέδραν δόξης."

dūcēna, æ, *f.* [duceni] *The office of a* ducenarius, Cod. Just. 12, 20, 4; cf. ducenarius, *no.* II. B. 1.

dūcēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Containing two hundred, of* or *relating to two hundred* (post-Aug.) **I.** Gen.: pondera, Pl. 7, 20, 19. **II.** Esp.: *Belonging to various officers and magistrates under the empire:* **A.** procuratores, *i. e. who received a salary of* 200 sestertia, Suet. Claud. 24 (cf. Dio Cass. 53, 15); Inscr. Orell. *no.* 946; 2648.—**B.** Judices, *petty judges* (chosen from persons possessed of 200 sestertia), Suet. Aug. 32; cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 413.—As *Subst.*: **1. ducenarius**, ii, *m.*: Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** *A commander of* 200 *men*, Veg. Mil. 2, 8; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3444.—**b.** *Officers of the imperial household troops*, Cod. Th. 11, 7, 11; 6 27, 8, § 2; 6, 30, 8.—Hence, **2. dūcēnārĭa**, æ, *f. The office* of the ducenarius, Cod. Theod. 1, 9, 1; Cod. Just. 1, 31.

dūcēni, æ, a, *num. distr. adj.* [duo; centum] *Two hundred each, two hundred:* Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 40; Hirt. B. G. 8, 4; Liv. 9, 19; id. 40, 18; Col. 5, 3, 2; Pl. 7 2, 2; id. 9, 3, 2.—*Gen.* ducenûm, Pl. 9, 3, 2.

dūcentēsīma, æ, *f.* (*sc.* pars) [duceni] *The two hundredth part*, as a tax: *one half per cent.*, Tac. A. 2, 42; Suet. Cal. 16.

dūcenti, æ, a (and sing. ducentum, Lucil. Frgm. ed. Gerl. p. 73, 20; Col. 5, 3, 7), *num.*, [duo; centum] **I.** Prop.; *Two hundred*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 55; 58; id. ib. 4, 8, 27; 38; 41, et sæp.: *Gen.* ducentum, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 15. **II.** Meton.: For *any indefinitely large number:* Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 10; Cat. 37, 7 *sq.*; Hor. S. 1, 3, 11; id. ib. 1, 10, 60; id. ib. 1, 4, 9; id. ib. 1, 6, 42, et al.

dūcentĭes, *adv. num.* [ducenti] **I.** Prop.: *Two hundred times*, C. Phil. 2, 16, 40; Cels. 2, 14 *ad fin.* **II.** Meton.: For *any indefinitely large number of times:* Cat. 29, 15.

ducentum, v. ducenti *ad init.*

dūcĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [dux] *Of* or *belonging to a leader* or *commander* (Inte Lat.): officium, Cod. Theod. 15, 11, 2: apparitores, ib. 11, 25, 1: judicium, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 38.—As *Subst.*: **ducianus**, i, *m.*, *A commander's servant*, Cod. Theod. 7, 16, 3; id. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 8.

dūco, xi, ctum, cĕre (*Imper.* duce, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 18; id. Most. 1, 4, 11; id. Pœn. 5, 4, 59; id. Rud. 2, 3, 55; id. Trin. 2, 2, 103; id. Truc. 2, 5, 26.—*Perf. sync.* duxti, Var. ap. Non. 283, 32; Cat. 91, 9; Prop. 1, 3, 27), 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscr. root duh, *to draw out*, and Goth. tinhan, Anglo-Sax. teohan, Engl. *tow*, Germ. ziehen, *to draw*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lead, conduct, draw, bring forward*, in the widest sense; hence very freq. passing over into the signif. of the compounds abducere, deducere, adducere, producere, *etc.*, and of the synonyms agere, trahere, *etc.* (very common): quo sequar? quo ducis nunc me? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 2: duc hos intro, id. Amph. 2, 2, 224; id. Aul. 2, 6, 13: duc ac demonstra mihi, id. Cist. 2, 3, 36: suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi, C. Cat. 2, 10 *ad fin.*; cf. Cæs. B. G. 5, 5 *fin.*: (difficile iter) vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 6; cf. plaustra, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 34: aquam ducere, Cato in Charis. p. 192 P.; so, aquam per fundum ejus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4: spiritum naribus, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 5; so, spiritum per siccas fauces, Sen. Ben. 3, 8; cf. aërem spiritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 6 *fin.*: animam spiritu, id. ib. 2, 54, 136; and, in gen., spiritum, for *to live*, id. Fam. 10, 1; cf. vitam et spiritum, id. Manil. 12, 33: tura naribus, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 22: succos nectaris, *to drink in full draughts, to quaff*, id. ib. 3, 3, 34; cf. pocula, id. ib. 1, 17, 22; and, Liberum, id. ib. 4, 12, 14; and poet., jucunda oblivia vitæ (referring to the waters of Lethe), id. 2, 6, 62 (cf. Virg. Æ. 6, 714 *sq.*): mucronem, *to draw from the scabbard*, Virg. Æ. 12, 378; cf. ferrum vaginâ, Ov. F. 4, 920; and, ensem vagina, Sil. 8, 342: sortem, *to draw the lot or lots from the vessel in which they were deposited* (cf. *no.* III. A.), C. Div. 2, 33; Virg. Æ. 6, 22: ferrum in corpore suo, Tert. de Patient. 7 *med.*: pondus aratri, *to draw*, Ov. M. 7, 119: remos, *i. e. to row*, id. ib. 1, 294; cf. id. ib. 4, 353: lanas, *i. e. to spin*, id. ib. 4, 34; cf. stamina, id. ib. 4, 221: ubera, *i. e. to milk*, id. ib. 9, 358: frena manu, *to guide, govern*, id. ib. 15, 518: ilia, *to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9:

os, *to draw awry, to make wry faces*, C. Or. 25 *fin.*; Quint. 9, 3, 101; cf. vultum, Ov. M. 2, 774 Bach.; id. Pont. 4, 8, 13. Mart. 1, 41: non equus impiger Curru ducet Achaico Victorem, *draw along*, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 5; cf. id. Ep. 1, 1, 93: quo via ducit, in urbem? Virg. E. 9, 1 Voss.; cf. Pl. Ep. 7, 5; Virg. Æ. 1, 401, and Ov. F. 2, 679. — *Abs.*: sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, *to take to one's self, appropriate*, Sall. J. 41, 5: Brundisium Minuci melius via ducat an Appi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 20; so, via ad undas, Ov. M. 3, 602; and, via ad infernas sedes, id. ib. 4, 433; cf. iter ad urbem, ib. 437.

B. Esp.: **1.** In colloquial language: se: *To betake one's self, go*, Plaut. Am. 4, 3, 8; id. Aul. 4, 8, 8; id. Bacch. 4, 2, 11; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 7; Asin. in C. Fam. 10, 32.

2. Law *t. t.*: *To take, lead away, carry off* a person before court, to prison, to punishment, *etc.*: **a.** With *the terminus ad quem*: POST. DEINDE. MANVS. INIECTIO. ESTO. IN. IVS. DVCITO, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 240 *sq.*; so, in jus, Liv. 2, 27: illos duci in carcerem jubent, C. 2 Verr. 5, 30, 77: aliquem in carcerem, Suet. Cæs. 20: in vinculo. id. ib. 79: in supplicium militare, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16, 5.—With *ad*: ad mortem, C. Cat. 1, 1, 1; Nep. Phoc. 4, 3.—**b.** *Without the terminus ad quem*: perseverantes duci jussi (*sc.* ad supplicium), Pl. Ep. 10, 97, 3: ducite (*sc.* illum, ubi ponderosas, crassas, capiat compedes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 63: NI. IVDICATVM. FACIT. AVT. QVIS. ENDO. EM. IVRE. VINDICIT. SECVM. DVCITO. VINCITO, *etc.*, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45.—Of a debtor (addictus) who is led off as a slave: ducas licet: an old poet in C. de Or. 2, 63, 255; cf. Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 87: addictus Hermippo, et ab hoc ductus est, C. Fl. 20 *fin.*; Liv. 6, 14; id. 15, 20; cf. id. 2, 23 *med.*

3. Uxorem, To lead a wife home, *i. e. To marry*: bona uxor si ea deducta est, *etc.*... Verum egon eam ducam domum, Quæ, *etc* ? Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 91: so, uxorem domum, id. Aul. 2, 1, 40; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 68: filiam Orgetorigis in matrimonium, Cæs. B. G. 1, 9; cf. Liv. 4, 4: eum uxorem ducturum esse aliam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 105: uxorem (*or* aliquam, filiam alicujus, *etc.*), id. Aul. 2, 1, 48; id. Casin. prol. 69; id. ib. 1, 19; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 128; id. ib. 2, 1, 21; id. Ad. 1, 1, 21; id. ib. 5, 4, 13; C. Sest. 3; Cæs. B. G. 1, 53; id. B. C. 3, 110; Virg. E. 8, 29.—*Abs.*: si tu negaris ducere, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 5; id. ib. 2, 3, 9; id. ib. 2, 4, 8; id. ib. 3, 5, 7; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 76; Liv. 4, 4. Rarely for nubere: si ignorans statum Erotis ut liberum duxisti, isque postea servus est judicatus, *etc.*, Imp. Antonin. in Cod. Just. 5, 18, 3.—In the comic poets, of taking home prostitutes, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 35; id. ib. 4, 2, 44; id. Men. 1, 2, 15; id. Stich. 5, 4, 48; id. Truc. 3, 2, 10.

4. In milit. lang.: **a.** (α) *Act.*: Of a commander: *To lead, to cause to move, to march* his army in any direction: locis apertis exercitum ducere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 41; cf. id. B. C. 1, 64 *fin.*; id. ib. 1, 68; so, exercitum ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos, id. B. G. 1, 10 *fin.*: exercitum in fines Suessionum, id. ib. 2, 12; cf. id. ib. 4, 38; id. ib. 5, 18; exercitum (legiones, *etc.*) in Bellovacos, id. ib. 2, 13; id. ib. 5, 24; id. ib. 7, 34 (twice); cf. Tac. A. 2, 57: cohortes ad eam partem munitionum, quæ, *etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 62: exercitum Uticam, id. ib. 2, 26: reliquas copias contra Labienum, id. B. G. 7, 61 *fin.*—Also, *Abs.*: *To march* or *move*, i. e. his forces (a favourite expression of Liv.; not in Cæs. or Sall.): (Mettus) ducit, quam proxime ad hostem potest, Liv. 1, 23; so, id. 1, 27; id. 9, 35; id. 22, 18; id. 31, 38; id. 34, 50; id. 44, 30.—(β) *Pass.*: Of soldiers: *To march, move*: quam in partem, aut quo consilio ducerentur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40.—**b.** (α) *To lead, command* an army or (more freq.) a division: qua in legatione duxit exercitum, C. Mur. 9, 20; so, exercitum, Nep. Eum. 13, 1; id. Epam. 7, 3: qui superiore anno primum pilum duxerat, Cæs. B. G. 5, 35; so, id. ib. 6, 38; id. B. C. 3, 91: ordinem, id. ib. 1, 13; id. ib. 3, 104; Suet. Vesp. 1: partem exercitus, Sall. J. 55, 4.—(β) Rarely: *To lead* a division *in front, in advance*: consuetudine sua Cæsar sex legiones expeditas ducebat: post eas ... inde, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19.—(γ) *To march in front, take the lead*, said of the division that forms the van: pars equitum et auxiliariæ cohortes ducebant, mox prima legio, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 51; cf. id. ib. 1, 64 *fin.*

5. With the accessory idea of creation, formation: *To produce, form, construct, make, fashion, shape, dispose*: parietem per vestibulum alicujus, *to erect*, C. Mil. 27 *fin.*; cf. muros, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 23; so, vallum ex castris ad aquam, Cæs. B. C. 1, 73: fossam, id. B. G. 7, 72; id. ib. 7, 73: arcum, Ov. M. 3, 160: sulcum, Col. 2, 2, 27: lateres de terra, Vitr. 2, 3: vivos vultus de marmore (coupled with excudere spirantia æra), Virg. Æ. 6, 849; cf. id. ib. 7, 634; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240; Var. in Non. 283, 32; Pl. 7, 37, 38; Quint. 10, 3, 18 Spald.; Juv. 7, 237.—Hence, Poet. also: epos, Hor. S. 1, 10, 44: carmen, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 18; id. ib. 3, 14, 33; id. Pont. 1, 5, 7: versus, id. Tr. 5, 12, 63: lineam, Pl. 35, 10, 35; Quint. 2, 6, 2; *cf.* orbem, id. 11, 3, 118: alvum, *to bring forth by clysters*, Cels. 2, 12, id. 4, 4; 10; id. 6, 14: alapam alicui, *to fetch one a box on the ear*, Phædr. 5, 3, 2; cf. colaphum, Quint 6, 3, 83 Spald.: pugnam, Paul. Dig. 47, 10, 4.—So esp. of the preparation, production of processions, dances, *etc.*: funus, C. Quint. 15 *ad fin.*; Ov. M. 14, 746; Virg. G. 4, 250; cf. exsequias, Pl. 8, 42, 64: pompam, Ov. H. 12, 152; id. F. 6, 405; id. M. 13, 699: choras, Tib. 2, 1, 56; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 5; id. ib. 4, 7, 6; cf. choreas, Ov. M. 8, 582; id. ib. 14, 520.

6. *To receive, admit, take* any thing (prps. not before Aug. age): cicatricem, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 66; Liv. 29, 32, 12: rimam, id. M. 4, 65: situm, Quint. 1, 2, 18: formam, Ov. M. 1, 402: colorem, id. ib. 3, 485; cf. pallorem, id. ib. 8, 762: nomina, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 76: notam, id. ib. 4, 2, 59.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To lead, draw, conduct*: ducit quo quemque voluntas, Lucr. 2, 258; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 27; id. ib. 1, 6, 57: ad strepitum citharæ cessatum ducere curam, id. ib. 1, 2, 31: Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus, id. Od. 4, 8, 34; cf. Quint. 12, 1, 26: per quædam parva sane ducant (futurum oratorem), id. 1, 10, 5; cf. id. 1, 1, 27; id. 1, 5, 58; id. 1, 9, 5.—Here, too, prps. belongs that reading of the much-disputed passage: ludos et insania honoris medio rationis atque abundantiæ duxit, *he conducted in a mean between calculating economy and profusion*, Tac. Agr. 6 *fin.*; v. medius.

B. Esp. (very freq.): **1.** *To draw, deduce, derive* its origin or beginning from any thing: ab aliqua re totius vitæ ducere exordium, C. Fin. 5, 7, 18; cf. exordium a nostra persona, Quint. 3, 8, 8; id. 4, 1, 7: principium disputationis a principe investigandæ veritatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 21 *fin.*: belli initium a fame, id. Att. 9, 9, 2; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 21: initia causasque omnium ex quatuor temporum mutationibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: originem ab Isocrate, Quint. 2, 15, 4; so, id. 1, 6, 38; Hor. Od. 3, 17, 5, et al.: ingressionem non ex oratoriis disputationibus, sed, *etc.*, C. Or. 3, 11: honestum ab iis rebus, id. Off. 1, 18, 60; id. Or. 39, 135: nomen ex quo, id. Ac. 11, 41; cf. nomen a Græco, Quint. 1, 6, 3; so, id. 3, 7, 1; id. 5, 10, 6; Hor. S. 2, 1, 66; cf. also, utrumque (*sc.* amor et amicitia) ductum est ab amando, C. Læl. 27.

2. *To lead* a person, as regards his will or opinions, in any direction; *to move, incite, induce, allure* to any thing, in a good or bad sense (most freq. in the *pass.*): **a.** In a good sense: ita me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, C. Tusc. 2, 18: nos ducit scholarum consuetudo, Quint. 4, 2, 28; id. 5, 11, 19; *cf.* id. 9, 1, 21: ducit to species, Hor. S. 2, 2, 35: declamatores quosdam perversa ducit ambitio, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 10, 7, 21.—In the *pass.*: si quis statuarum honore aut gloria ducitur, C. 2 Verr. 2, 58 *ad fin.*; so, eloquentiæ laude, id. Or. 32, 115: quæstu et lucro, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: hoc errore ut, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 41; cf. literis eorum et urbanitate, ut, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: omnes trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiæ cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 6.—**b.** In a bad sense, *To lead by the nose, to cheat, deceive* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 26; id. Capt. 4, 2, 7; Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 20; id. Phorm. 3, 2, 15; Prop. 2, 17, 1; Ov. H. 19, 13; id. M. 3, 587 (with decipere).

3. Of time: **a.** *To draw out, protract, prolong*: bellum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38; so, id. B. C. 2, 18; id. ib. 2, 37; C. Fam. 7, 3, 2; Liv. 22, 25; cf. bellum longius, Cæs. B. C. 1, 64; id. ib. 3, 42; and, bellum in hiemem, id. ib. 1, 61: eam rem longius, id. B. G. 7, 11; cf. rem prope in noctem, id. B. C. 3, 51: rem leniter, Liv. 3, 41.—Less freq. (and mostly poet.), **b.** *To pass, spend, enjoy*: ætatem in literis, C. Fin. 5, 19; so, ætatem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 202: vitam, id. Epod. 17, 63; cf. Virg. Æ. 2, 641 (where, shortly before, vitam *producere*): noctem, Prop. 1, 11, 5; Pl. Ep. 6, 3), 13: somnos, Virg. Æ. 4, 560 Heyne.

4. Mercant. *t. t.*: *To calculate, compute, reckon*: age nunc summam sumptus duc, Lucil. in Non. 283, 30: minimum ut sequamur, quoniam XC. med. duximus, accedant eo, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 49, 116; so, id. Att. 6, 1, 5 and 16; id. ib. 6, 2, 7; Var. R. R. 3, 16, 11; Gell. 1, 20, 5.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **1.** Of persons: *To draw by lot*: si e vectoribus sorte ductus ad gubernacula accesserit, C. Rep. 1, 34 *init.*—Of a judge: sorte judex in reum ductus, Suet. Cæs. 12.—Of senators for the dispatch of business: sorte ducto, id. Aug. 35; so of the members of the Augustales Sodales, id. Claud. 6.—Of other persons: Tac. A. 1, 54; id. ib. 3, 28 *fin.*; id. ib. 13, 20.—**2.** Of oracular responses, *etc.*: *To draw out* or *forth*; *to obtain*: oracula, quæ aquatis sortibus ducuntur, C. Div. 1, 18, 34: quæ (*sc.* sortes) tamen ductæ ut in rem apte cadant, *etc.* id. ib.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 4. b.) *To lead* any thing, *i. e. to be the leader, head, chief, first* in any thing: accedit etiam quod familiam ducit, C. Fam. 7, 5 *ad fin.* Manut.; so, familiam, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30, and, Fin. 4, 16, 45: ordines, id. Phil. 1, 8, 20: classem (discipulorum), Quint. 1, 2, 24 Spald.: funus, Hor. Epod. 8, 12; choros, Ov. F. 6, 663.

C. (acc. to *no.* II. B. 3.): **1.** Of time: *To defer, delay, protract*: tempus, C. 2 Verr. 1, 11, 30; Nep. Them. 7: diem ex die, Cæs. B. G. 1, 16.—**2.** Of persons: *To put off, delay*: ubi so diutius duci intellexit, id. ib. § 5.

D. (acc. to *no.* II. B. 4.): **1.** Rationem alicujus, *To consider, care for one's advantage* (a favourite expression of Cicero): duxi meam rationem, quam tibi facile me probaturum arbitrabar, C. Att. 8, 11, D, § 7; so, suam quoque rationem, id. 2 Verr. 1, 48, 126; and, non minorem aratorum quam populi rationem, Suet. Aug. 42 *fin.* Oud. and Wolf. *N. cr.*: salutis meæ rationem ducere, C. Fam. 7, 3; so, rationem officii, non commodi, id. Sest. 10, 23; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: rationem officii atque existimationis, id. Quint. 16, 53.—**2.** *To reckon, consider, hold, account, esteem as* any thing (cf. existimo with æstimo) (so very freq. in prose and poetry): Constr. with *Gen. pretii, pro, Dat., in c. Abl., possess. Gen., ex, a second Acc.*, or *Acc. of further definition*, or *Acc. c. Inf.*: **a.** With *Gen. pretii*: parvi id ducebat, C. Fin. 2, 8, 24.—**b.** With *pro*: pro nihilo aliquid ducere, id. 2 Verr. 2, 16 *ad fin.*; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: ea pro falsis ducit, Sall. C. 3, 2; cf. innocentiam pro malevolentia, id. ib. 12, 1.—**c.** With *Dat.*: vos eritis judices, Laudin' an vitio duci id factum oportuit, Ter. Ad. prol. 5: aliquid honori, Sall. J. 11, 3: aliquid laudi, Nep. Præf. § 4: aliquem despicatui, C. Pl. 27, 65.—**d.** With *in c. Abl.*: nihil præter virtutem in bonis ducere (for which, shortly after, in bonis *habere* and = numerare), id. Fin. 3, 3: aliquem in numero hostium, id. 2 Verr. 5, 25 *ad fin.*; Cæs. B. G. 6, 32; cf. ib. 6, 23.—With *simple Abl.*: deorum numero eos solos ducunt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 20; cf. aliquem loco affinium, Sall. J. 14, 1 Kritz. *N. cr.*; and, aliquid testimonii loco, Quint. 5, 9, 10.—**e.** With *possess. Gen.*: tutelæ nostræ duximus, quum

Africo bello urgerentur, Liv. 21, 41; cf. officii duxit exorare filiæ patrem, *etc.*, Suet. Tib. 11.—**f.** With *ex*: faceret, quod e republica fideque sua duceret, id. 25, 7. **g.** With *a second Acc.*, or *Acc. of further definition* (cf. Madvig., § 227, c.): malum quum amici tuum ducis malum, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 48; cf. Archytas iracundiam seditionem quandam animi vere ducebat, C. Rep. 1, 38: eorum, quos idoneos ducebat, consilium habet, Sall. J. 62, 4; and, nil rectum, nisi quod placuit sibi, ducunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 83.—**h.** With *Acc. c. Inf.* (cf. Madvig. § 227, c., obs. 2; Zumpt. § 602): sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum, Virg. Æ. 6, 690: ut omnia tua in te posita esse ducas, humanosque casus virtute inferiores putes, C. Læl. 2, 7; id. ib. 19 *ad fin.*; id. Rep. 1, 2; id. ib. 1, 17; id. ib. 1, 38; id. ib. 3, 9 (three times); Cæs. B. G. 1, 3; id. ib. 4, 30; id. ib. 6, 18.

ductābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ducto, *no.* II. A.] *Aptness to be duped*, Att. in Non. 150, 13.

ductārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id. *no.* I. A.] *Of* or *for drawing:* funis, *a running rope*, prps. only Vitr. 10, 2; 3 and 5.

ductĭlis, e, *adj.* [duco] *That may be drawn, ductile* (post-Aug. and rare): flumen aquæ riguæ, *i. e. a canal*, Mart. 12, 31: æs, *i. e. that may be hammered out thin*, Pl. 34, 8, 20; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 20, 8.

ductim, *adv.* [id.] *By drawing* (very rare): major pars operis in vinea ductim potius quam cæsim facienda est (for which, shortly after, ductu falcis, non ictu), Col. 4, 25, 2: invergere in me liquores tuos Sino ductim, *in good draughts*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 13.

ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A leading, a leading off* or *away* (very rare; prps. not ante-Aug.): aquarum Vitr. 1, 1; id. 10, 19: alvi, Cels. 2, 12; id. 4, 24 *fin.*: hominis, Ulp. Dig. 43, 29, 3.

ductĭto, āvi, *no perf.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] (Plautin. word) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lead, to lead with* one: Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 26.—**B.** Esp.: *To lead home* a wife, *to marry*: Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 60. **II.** Fig.: *To lead by the nose, i. e. to deceive*: ego follitim ductitabo, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 15; cf. duco, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; and ducto, *no.* II. A.

ducto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To lead* (freq. in Plaut.; elsewh. prps. only in Ter., Sall., and once in Tac.; certainly not in C., Cæs., or the Aug. authors) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: aliquem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 158: restim ductans, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34 Ruhnk: exercitum per saltuosa loca, Sall. J. 38, 1; so, exercitum, id. C. 11, 5; 17, 7; id. J. 70, 2; Tac. H. 2, 100; cf. equites in exercitu, Sall. C. 19, 3 (acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 44, this phraseology was found fault with by many as indelicate, prob. on account of the follg. signif. of the word ducto).—**B.** Esp.: aliquam, *To take home, take to one's self* a concubine, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 12; 13; 17; 37; id. ib. 5, 2, 13; id. Men. 4, 3, 20; id. Pœn. 4, 2, 46; Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 15. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To lead by the nose, i. e. to deceive, delude, cheat*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 159; id. Capt. 3, 4, 109; id. ib. 3, 5, 97; id. Mil. 2, 1, 15. — **B.** *To esteem* or *account as*: omne ego pro nihilo esse ducto, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 85.

ductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A leader, commander, chief, general* (quite class.; a favourite word of Virgil, used by him about 23 times; not in Cæs.; cf. duco, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; and ductito, *no.* II.): leonum (with magistri), Lucr. 5, 1310: exercitus, C. Tusc. 1, 37: ductor ordinum = centurio primipili, Liv. 7, 41; id. 7, 41: itineris, id. 1, 28; id. 10, 21 *fin.*; id 22, 61 *fin.*; Lucr. 1, 87; Virg. Æ. 2, 14; id. ib. 8, 5; 129; cf. apum (in their battles), id. G. 4, 88; and of the leaders in warlike games, id. Æ. 5, 133; 249; 561; Suet. Tib. 6: classis, Virg. Æ. 6, 334; Ov. M. 12, 574: aquarum Tibris, Stat. S. 3, 5, 112. **II.** Esp.: *One who draws out by hammering:* ferreus, poet. for *iron-worker*, Auct. Priap. 32 *ad fin.*; cf. ductilis *ad fin.*

1. **ductus,** a, um, *P.* of duco.

2. **ductus,** ūs, *m.* [duco] *A leading, conducting* (quite class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: aquarum, C. Off. 2, 4, 14; id. Leg. 2, 1, 2; cf. the work of Frontinus, De aquæductibus; in this sense also simply ductus, id. ib. 5 *sq.*: æquali porticus, *a line, row*, Lucr. 4, 427: muri, C. Rep. 2, 6: literarum, *form, shape*, Quint. 1, 1, 25; 27; id. 10, 2, 2; Pl. 8, 33: oris (with vultus): *lineaments*, C. Fin. 5, 17, 47: maculārum, Pl. 37, 12, 74.—**B.** Esp.: *Military lead, conduct, generalship, command*, C. Manil. 21; id. Sest. 3, 11, 4; Cæs. B. G. 7, 62; id. B. C. 1, 7; Hirt. B. Alex. 43; Vell. 2, 78; 115; Tac. Agr. 5; Suet. Vesp. 4; freq. connected with auspicium (v. h. v., *no.* I.): Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 41; id. ib. 2, 2, 25; Liv. 5, 46; id. 8, 31; id. 10, 7; id. 28, 38; id. 40, 52; id. 41, 28; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 563, et al.; but sometimes also opp. to auspicium, as the supreme command, Tac. A. 2, 41; Curt. 6, 3; Suet. Aug. 21 Ruhnk. **II.** Fig.: Of style: **A.** *The connection*, Quint. 4, 2, 53.—**B.** *A period*, Quint. 9, 4, 30 Spald. Cf. on both these fig. meanings, Ernest. Lex. Techn. p. 138 *sq.*

dūdum, *adv. temp.* [diu-dum; it is some time since; cf. Don. Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 3; Prisc. p. 1018 P., and Pott. Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 96; hence]

I. Gen.: *A short time ago, a little while ago, shortly before, not long ago, not long since* (in Plaut. and Ter. very freq., and repeatedly in Cicero's philos. writings and letters, and in Virgil; elsewh., except in the compound jamdudum, very rare; in Cæs. not at all): Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 231; id. ib. 2, 1, 73; id. ib. 3, 2, 35; Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 12; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 34; id. ib. 4, 5, 38; C. Tusc. 1, 31, 76; id. de Or. 2, 65, 262; id. Att. 11, 24; Virg. Æ. 5, 650; Stat. Th. 1, 670.

II. Esp.: **A.** With respect to the present: *Before, formerly*: nunc assentatrix scelesta est, dudum adversatrix erat, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 100; so, *opp.* nunc, id. Men. 5, 5, 38; id. ib. 5, 1, 29; id. Amph. 1, 2, 17; id. ib. 3, 2, 13, et al.; Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 5; id. Eun. 4, 4, 16; id. ib. 4, 5, 5; C. Brut. 36, 138; Virg. Æ. 2, 726; id. ib. 12, 632; *opp.* nunc demum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 78; cf. id. Epid. 3, 4, 22; id. Mil. 2, 4, 52.—Without being opposed to such particles: Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 54; so, id. Truc. 4, 3, 29; Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 19; Virg. Æ. 10, 599; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 95; id. Pseud. 4, 7, 104; id. Pœn. 1, 3, 7; Ter. Andr. 5, 1, 21; C. Brut. 72, 252.

B. In Plaut. connected with *ut* or *quum*, to denote immediately past or present time: *Just as*: nam ut dudum hincabii, accessi ad adolescentes in foro, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 18; cf. id. Aul. 4, 8, 5; id. Cist. 4, 2, 44; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 33: scilicet qui dudum tecum venit, quum pallam mihi Detulisti, *just now*, id. Men. 2, 3, 41; cf. ib. 5, 1, 1.—Less. freq. without these conjunctions: is se ad portum dixerat Ire dudum, *just now*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 129.

C. To designate a remoter past, only in the combination: haud dudum, *Not long ago*, i. e. *just now*, modo; quam dudum, *how long*: *To*. E Persia ad me allatæ modo sunt istæ a meo domino. *Do.* Quando? *To.* Haud dudum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 29: vide quam dudum hic asto et pulso! id. Stich. 2, 1, 38; so, Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 9; id. Eun. 4, 4, 30. Cf. also jamdudum.

duella, æ, *f.* [duo] *The third part of an* uncia, sextula quum dupla est veteres dixere duellam, Rhemn. Fann. de pond. 23: sextula bis assumpta duellam facit, Isid. Orig. 16, 25, 15; Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 1213, b.

duellator, duellicus, v. bell.

Duellĭus (in MSS. and inscrr. also written **Duillius** and **Duillius**), ii, *m.* [duellum=bellum]; cf. C. Or. 45, 153; and Quint. 1, 4, 15] C., *The famous conqueror of the Carthaginians, in honour of whom the* Columna rostrata *was erected*, 493 A.U.C., C. Rep. 1, 1 Mai. and Creuz. *N. cr.*; id. de Sen. 13, 44; id. N. D. 2, 66; id. Planc. 25; Sil. 6, 665.

Duellona, v. Bellona.

duellum, v. bellum.

‡ **duicensus** dicebatur cum altero, id est cum filio census, Fest. p. 51 [duis = bis and censeo.]

‡ **duidens,** v. bidens, *Subst., no.* B.

Duillius or **Duillius,** v. Duellius.

duim, v. do, *ad init.*

1. **duis,** *verb.*, v. do, *ad init.*

2. **duis,** *num. adv.*; v. bis *ad init.*

Dūītæ, ārum, *m.* [duo] *Heretics who believed in two gods*: Prud. Hamart. Præf. 37.

dūĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *The state of being two, duality*: Labeo in Javol. Dig. 50, 16, 242.

duitor, v. do, *ad init.*

dulc-ăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis; acidus] *Of a sourish-sweet flavour* (late Lat.): liquor, Seren. Sammon. 11, 151; so, id. 32, 607.

dulcātor, ōris, *m.* [dulco] *A sweetener*: fontis amari, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 237.

dulce, *adv.* [dulcis, *no.* II.] Hor. Od. 1, 22, 23; 24; id. Ep. 1, 7, 27; Stat. S. 3, 4, 8; id. Th. 4, 274.—*Comp.*, Quint. 12, 10, 27; Prop. 1, 2, 14.—*Sup.*, C. Brut. 20.

dulcēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Sweetness*: **I.** Prop.: *A sweet taste* or *flavour* (rare): radix amara cum quadam dulcedine, Pl. 25, 6, 30.—Far more freq. and quite class., though not in Cæsar, **II.** Fig.: *Pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm*: nimia aquarum, Lucr. 6, 1265; cf. frugum et vini, Liv. 5, 33; and, vini, Pl. 14, 22, 28: aut aliquem fructum capiant dulcedinis almæ (both before *opp.* dolor), Lucr. 2, 971; cf. C. Fin. 2, 13; id. ib. 2, 34, 114; id. Leg. 1, 17 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 15, 38; Virg. G. 1, 412; id. ib. 4, 55: honoris et pecuniæ, Matius in C. Fam. 11, 28, 2: avium (genit. obj.), Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 70: agrariæ legis, Liv. 2, 42: potestatis ejus, id. 5, 6 *ad fin.*: vitæ, Cels. 6, 6: orationis, C. de Or. 3, 40, 161; cf. vocis, Ov. M. 1, 709: gloriæ, C. Arch. 10, 24: iracundiæ, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 *ad fin.*; cf. iræ, Liv. 9, 14 *ad fin.*: otii, Tac. A. 1, 2: amoris, Virg. Æ. 11, 538, et sæp.: plebeios creandi, Liv. 5, 13; cf. prædandi, id. 6, 41 *ad fin.*; scabendi, Pl. 8, 25, 37: furandi, id. 8, 57, 82, et al.—*Plur.*: Vitr. 7, præf.

dulcesco, dulcui, 3. *v. n. inch.* [id.] *To become sweet*, C. de Sen. 15, 53; Pl. 3, 18, 22; id. 31, 7, 41; Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 23.

dulcia, orum, v. dulcis, *no.* I.

dulcĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [dulcia] (*Ons pertaining to* dulcia; hence) *A confectioner, pastry-cook*; connected with pistor, Mart. 14, 222 *in lemm.*; App. M. 10, p. 244; without it, Lampr. Heliog. 27; Treb. Claud. 14; Veg. Mil. 1, 7.

dulcĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [dulcis] *Sweetish* (very rare): potio, C. Tusc. 3, 19 *ad fin.*: caseus, as a term of endearment, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 177.

dulcĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [dulcis; fero] *Containing sweetness, sweet* (very rare): ficus, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 103 P.: cantharum, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 18.

dulcĭ-lŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis; loquor] *Sweetly speaking* ((late Lat. and rare): calami, Aus. Idyll. 20, 4: ars Orphei, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

dulcĭ-mŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis; modus] *Sweetly modulated*: psalmi, Prud. Psych. 664.

dulcĭ-nervis, e, *adj.* [dulcis; nervus] *Sweetly-stringed*: arcus, Cap. 9, p. 310.

dulcĭŏla, ōrum, *n. dim.* [dulcis] *Little sugar-cakes*: mellita, App. M. 4, p. 115.

dulcĭ-ōrĭ-lŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis; os; loquor] *Speaking with a sweet mouth*, an epithet of Nestor, Næv. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 13.

dulcis, e, *adj.* [usually compared with γλυκύς, but prps. more nearly related to θέλγω, like deus to θεός, cf. also in-*dulgeo*: prop. *melted*, then *softened*; hence, *soft*] *Sweet* (very freq., but not in Cæs.) **I.** Prop.: *opp.* amarus: (animal) sentit et dulcia et amara, Cic. N. D. 3, 13; cf. Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 72; so, mel, id. Asin. 3, 3, 24; id. Truc. 2, 4, 20; Lucr. 1, 946; id. 4, 22; cf. liquor mellis, id. 1, 937; id. 4, 13: aqua, id. 6, 891; Hirt. B. Alex. 8; 9: poma, Lucr. 5, 1376; Hor. S. 2, 5, 12: vinum, id. Od. 3, 12, 1; cf. merum, id. ib. 3, 13, 2; and, dolium, id. Epod. 2, 47: olivum, id. S. 2, 4, 64: sapor,

id. Od. 3, 1, 19. — *Comp.*: uva, Ov. M. 13, 795. — *Sup.*: janis, Pl. 18, 10, 20, et saep. — As *Subst.*, and *heterocl.*: **dulcia**, ōrum, n., *Sweet cakes, honey-cakes, sugar-cakes* (late Lat.), Vop. Tac. 6; Lampr. Heliog. 26; 31; Prud. Psych. 429; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 18.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: Like our sweet, for *Agreeable, delightful, pleasant, charming*: dulcia atque amara apud te sum eloquutus omnia, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 61; id. Truc. 1, 2, 78; id. ib. 2, 3, 25; so, vita, Lucr. 2, 997; cf. lumina vitæ, id. 5, 987, and solatia vitæ, id. 5, 21: orator, C. Off. 1, 1, 3; cf. so of orators or writers, Quint. 10, 1, 77; 73; id. 12, 10, 44; cf. also non quo ea (oratione) Lælii quicquam sit dulcius, C. Brut. 21, 83; and, genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 8, 4: carmen, id. 12, 10, 33: poemata, Her. A. P. 99: nomen libertatis, C. 2 Verr. 5, 63 *init.*; cf. id. Att. 15, 13, 3: amores, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 15: otium, id. Epod. 1, 8: fortuna id. Od. 1, 37, 11, et saep.—*Sup.*: epistola, C. Att. 15, 13, 4: quod in amicissimo quoque dulcissimum est, id. Læl. 23 *fin.*

B. Esp.: Of friends, lovers, *etc.*: *Pleasant, agreeable, charming, dear*: amici, *opp.* acerbi inimici, C. Læl. 24 *ad fin.*; cf. amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, id. ib. 18 *fin.*: liberi, Hor. Epod. 2, 40; cf. nata, id. S. 2, 3, 199: alumnus, id. Od. 3, 23, 7; id. Ep. 1, 4, 8. Hence, in addressing a person: optime et dulcissime frater, C. Leg. 3, 11; cf. dulcissime Attice, id. Att. 6, 2, 9: mi dulcissime Tiro, C. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 2; so, dulcis amice, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 12: dulce decus meum, id. Od. 1, 1, 2.—With *Partitive Gen.*: quid agis, dulcissime rerum? Suaviter ut non est, Hor. S. 1, 9, 4 (cf. Loers. Ov. H. 4, 125).

dulci-sŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis; sonorus] *Sweetly sounding*: rem tibi concessi, dulcissime, dulcisonoram, Serv. in Centim. p. 1826 P.

dulci-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis; sonus] *Sweetly sounding*: murmur, Sid. Carm. 6, 5: ut et famosos cantus liberis auribus prodare potuisset, et pericula dulcisonæ vocis, unda rapiente, vinctus evaderet (*sc.* Ulysses), Cassiod. Var. 2, 40: porrige dulcisonas attentis auribus odas, Auct. Carm. in Anthol. Lat. vol. 2, p. 444 Burm.

dulcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dulcis] *Sweetness, pleasantness* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Prop.: fici, App. de Mundo, 74, 34. **II.** Fig.: conspirantis animæ, Att. in Non. 96, 27.

dulcĭter, *adv.* [id. *no.* II.] *Sweetly, agreeably, delightfully*: C. Fin. 2, 6, 18; Quint. 1, 10, 24; id. 4, 2, 62; id. 9, 4, 14; id. 12, 10, 71.

dulcĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [dulcis] **I.** Prop.: *Sweetness* (very rare): gustatus, qui dulcitudine præter ceteros sensus commovetur, C. de Or. 3, 25, 99. **II.** Fig.: *Pleasantness*: usurarum, Ulp. Dig. 42, 8, 10, § 10: CVM QVA VIXIT ANNIS XIII. CVM MAGNA DVLCITVDINE, *in great tenderness* (acc. to dulcis, *no.* II. B.), Inscr. Grut. 752, 3; so, Inscr. Fabr. 250, 4.

dulco, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To sweeten* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 5, 4; id. Carm. 2, 105.

dulcor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *Sweetness* (opp. amaror) (post-class.): Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 6; 3, 5.

dulcŏro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [dulcor] *To sweeten* (post-class.): amaritudinem, Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 9.

Dulgĭbīni, ōrum, *m.* Δουλγούνιοι, Ptol., *A Germanic tribe on the banks of the Weser*, in the present Lippe-Detmold, Paderborn, and Pyrmont, Tac. G. 34; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 178.

†dūlice, *adv.* = δουλικῶς, *In the manner of a slave, servilely*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 60.

Dūlĭchĭum, ĭi, *n.*, Δουλίχιον Hom., Δολίχαι Strab., *An island of the Ionian Sea southeast of Ithaca, and belonging to the kingdom of Ulysses*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Pl. 4, 12, 19; Virg. Æ. 3, 271; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 67; called also **Dulichia**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* insula), Prop. 2, 14, 4.—Hence, **Dulichius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of Dulichium*, or pert., *to Ulysses*. So dux, *i. e. Ulysses*, Ov. M. 14, 226; id. Rem. Am. 272; cf. vertex, *the head of Ulysses*, id. M. 13, 107: portus, id. ib. 13, 711: rates, Virg. E. 6, 76: Irus, Prop. 3, 5, 17: manus, Ov. M. 13, 425: palatum, *i. e. of the companions of Ulysses*, id. Tr. 4, 1, 31: proci, *i. e. of Penelope*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 58; cf. Ov. H. 1, 87.

Dulorestes (Dulor.), æ and is, *m.* (δουλος, Ὀρέστης) **I.** *The name of a famous tragedy of* Pacuvius; cf. De Pacuvii Duloreste, Nacke in Opusc. I. pp. 84—92; Stieglitz, Lips. 1826 and Welcker Rhein. Mus. IV. ad *fin.*, or Griech. Trag. pp. 1159—1198. **II.** Also of a tragedy by Ennius, Non. 90, 11.

dum, *conj.* [accusative form, like tum, quum, plus = dium djum, from diu; comp. Pott. Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 96] Denotes the temporal relation of two actions to each other, **I.** As contemporaneous, or, **II.** As in immediate succession, so that with the commencement of one action the other ceases.

I. As contemporaneous, viz.: **A.** Without respect to the limits of the two actions, Eng.: **1.** Gen.: *While, while that* (in this signif. regularly construed with the indicative, of course with the exception of the *oratio obliqua*, in which, along with the indic., the subjunctive was also sometimes used. Only Aug. poets and later prose writers often employ the subjunctive even in the *oratio directa*; v. the follg.): **a.** (α) *Indic. Præs.*: dum cum hac usuraria Uxore nunc mihi morigero, hæc curata sint, Fac sis, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 25; id. Aul. 4, 2, 14; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 19; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11; C. Clu. 32 *fin.*; Virg. E. 3, 75; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 190.—*Præs. Histor.* (cf. Madvig. § 336, Obs. 2; Zumpt. §§ 506, 507): dum hæc geruntur, Cæsari nuncium est, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 46; cf. these forms of transition, id. ib. 3, 17; id. ib. 4, 32; id. ib. 4, 34; id. ib. 5, 22; id. ib. 6, 7; id. ib. 7, 37; id. ib. 7, 42; id. ib. 7, 57; id. ib. 7, 66; id. ib. 7, 75; id. B. C. 1, 56; id. ib. 2, 1, 1: dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, nocte intermissa circiter hominum millia VI. ad Rhenum contenderunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 27; cf. id. B. C. 1, 37; id. ib. 1, 36: dum hæc in Appulia gerebantur, Samnites... urbem non tenuerunt, Liv. 10, 36 *ad fin.*—*Imperf.*: Liv. 21, 53; id. 41, 14; Nep. Hann. 2, 4; Tac. Agr. 41; cf. C. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: nunc animum advortite, Dum hujus argumentum eloquar Comœdiæ, Plaut. Am. prol. 96: dum Cyri et Alexandri similis esse voluit, Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus, C. Brut. 81 *fin.*—*Perf.*: C. Mur. 27, 55: id. Phil. 14, 12, 33; id. Att. 1, 16, 2; Nep. Reg. 2, 2.—*Pluperf.*: dum in unam partem oculos animosque hostium certamen averterat, pluribus locis scalis capitur murus, Liv. 32, 24.—*Future perfect*: bellum ingens geret Italia... Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit æstas, Virg. Æ. 1, 265.—In the *oratio obliqua* (cf. Zumpt, § 575): dic hospes, Spartæ, nos te hic vidisse jacentes, Dum sanctis patriæ legibus obsequimur, Poeta ap. C. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; so, Liv. 2, 57; 26, 16; Tac. A. 15, 59; id. H. 1, 33; Ov. M. 4, 776.—(β) *Subj.* in *oratio obliqua*: dixisti, dum Planci in me meritum verbis extollerem, me arcem facere e cloaca, C. Planc. 40: id de Or. 1, 41 *fin.*; id. Mur. 24; id. Att. 5, 17, 3; id. Sall. C. 7, 6; Suet. Ner. 35; Tac. H. 4, 17 *fin.*: O quoties ausæ, caneret dum valle sub alta, Rumpere mugitu carmina docta boves, Tib. 2, 3, 19 Huschk.—In *oratio directa*, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 2; Virg. G. 4, 457; Mart. 1, 23; Claud. Gigant. 102; Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 35; id. Cæs. 39; Hyg. Fab. 12.—**b.** With subito, interea, jam, adhuc in the principal sentence; v. sub h. vv.

2. Esp.: Of duration in the present: *Now, yet*. So only: **a.** In combination with etiam primum, and esp. freq. with the negations non, nec, ne, haud; nihil, nullus, nemo, v. h. vv.—**b.** In colloq. lang., as an intensive enclitic affixed to certain imperatives and interjections: *Now, come, pray*: Sosia, adesdum, paucis te volo, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 2; so, abidum, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 8: circumspicedum, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 109: dicdum, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 5: facitodum, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 39; iteradum, Poeta ap. C. Att. 14, 14: jubedum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 7: manedum, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 24; Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4: memoradum, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 103: tacedum, id. Men. 2, 2, 73: tangedum, id. Rud. 3, 5, 5, et al.: agedum (which is the most freq.), Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 151; id. ib. 5, 1, 29; id. Asin. 4, 1, 1; id. ib. 5, 1, 1; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 69; id. Hec. 3, 1, 35; id. Phorm. 5, 3, 1; C. Sull. 26; Liv. 7, 9; id. 9, 16, et al.; Cat. 63, 78; Stat. Th. 7, 126: agitedum, Liv. 3, 63 Drak.; 5, 52; id. 7, 34 *ad fin.*: cedodum, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 15: ehodum, id. Andr. 1, 2, 13; id. ib. 2, 1, 24; id. ib. 3, 5, 10; id. Eun. 2, 3, 68.

B. With respect to the temporal limit of both actions, = tamdiu quam, Eng.: *As long as*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** (α) (so only in the *Indic.*, except in the oratio obliqua): *Præs.*: bene factum a vobis, dum vivetis, non abscedet, Cato in Gell. 16, 1 *ad fin.*; C. Læl. 4, 14; id. de Sen. 23, 86; id. Att. 9, 10, 3; id. Fin. 3, 2, 9; Cæs. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*, et al.—*Fut.*: quid illos opinaminianimi habuisse atque habituros, dum vivent? Cato in Gell. 10, 13, 17; Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 103; C. Rosc. Am. 32 *ad fin.*; id. Leg. 1, 1, 2; Virg. Æ. 1, 607 *sq.*—(β) *Subj. in oratio obliqua*: non tibi venit in mentem, Si, dum vivas, tibi bene facias, *etc.*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 76: pars, dum vires suppeterent, eruptionem censebant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 77: ut sua sponte dum sine periculo liceret, excederet Gadibus, id. B. C. 2, 20, 3: hoc unum esse tempus de pace agendi, dum sibi uterque confideret ut pares ambo viderentur, id. ib. 3, 10, 7. And here prps. belongs the much-disputed passage: de quo (*sc.* animo) dum disputem, tuam mihi dari velim, Cotta, eloquentiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 59.—**b.** Connected with tamdiu, tantum, tantummodo, tantisper, usque; or opp. to postea, postquam, deinde, ubi, nunc, *etc.*: With *tamdiu*: C. 2 Verr. 4, 3, 6; so, id. Cat. 3, 7; id. de Sen. 12, 41; id. Tusc. 5, 33 *ad fin.*; id. Att. 9, 6, 5; id. Fam. 9, 12, 1.—With *tantum*, Liv. 27, 42, 13.—With *tantummodo*, Sall. J. 53, 3.—With *tantisper*, Plaut. Truc. prol. 11; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 44; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 54.—With *usque*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 5, 12.—Opp. to *postea*: dum ... postea, C. Mur. 12, 26; so, dum ... postea quam, Cæs. B. G. 7, 83; C. Rosc. Am. 43 *ad fin.*—Opp. to *postquam*: dum ... postquam, Sall. J. 53, 3; Liv. 21, 13; cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 27.—Opp. to *deinde*: dum ... deinde, C. Att. 9, 6, 5; Liv. 27, 42.—Opp. to *ubi*: dum ... sed ubi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 37; Cæs. B. C. 1, 51.—Opp. to *nunc*: dum ... nunc, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 17; C. Ac. 1, 4, 11.—For tamdiu ... dum, less freq. dum ... dum, like our *as long as ... so long*: sic virgo dum intacta manet, dum cara suis, Cat. 62, 45 and 56; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 16.—**c.** In Plautus repeatedly with an emphatic quidem; Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 57; id. ib. 5, 2, 20; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 48; id. Merc. 2, 3, 53; id. Pœud. 1, 5, 92.

2. Meton.: **a.** (α) In conditional relations as a restrictive particle, like quatenus and duntaxat, Eng.: *So long as, if so, be that, provided that, if only* (so regularly connected with the subjunctive. Freq. in prose and poetry, but not in Cæs.): *Præs.*: Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 36: *Lg.* Concede, inspiciam quid sit scriptum. *Cu.* Maxime, Tuo arbitratu, dum auferam abs te id quod peto, id. Curc. 3, 58; cf. dum res maneant, verba fingant arbitratu suo, C. Fin. 5, 29 *fin.*: oderint, dum metuant, Att. in C. Off. 1, 28, 97: licet lascivire dum nihil metuas, C. Rep. 1, 40, et saep.—*Imperf.*, C. Rosc. Am. 41, 119; so, Sall. C. 40, 4; id. J. 68, 3; Quint. 10, 1, 33.—Without a verb: *An.* Non pudet vanitatis? *Do.* Minime, dum ob rem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 41; C. Fam. 7, 9; id. Ac. 2, 32, 104; Quint. 4, 1, 70: id. 9, 4, 58; 73; id. 10, 3, 5; cf. dum catenus, id. 1, 11, 1.—(β) With an emphatic modo, and combined with it into one word in dummodo: æque istuc facio, dummodo Eam des, quæ sit quæstuosa, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 189; so, id. Aul. 2, 2, 62; id. Mil. 2, 2, 98; heu me miserum! dum modo doleat aliquid, doleat quid libet, Afran. ap. C. Tusc. 4, 35; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 719, p. 116; so, C. Rep. 3, 3; id. Off. 3, 21; id. Cat. 1, 5; 9; id. Phil. 12, 4, 9; Prop. 3, 17, 17; Ov. F

5, 242; cf. sin autem jejunitatem ... dummodo sit polita, dum urbana, dum elegans, in Attico genere ponit, *etc.*, C. Brut. 82, 285.—Separate: mea nil refert, dum patiar modo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28; so, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 57; Val. Fl. 5, 265.—(γ) Connected with tamen, and, in Plautus (cf. above, *no.* B. 1. c.), with quidem: with tamen, C. de Or. 2, 77, 314; so, Cels. 3, 4; Quint. 1, 1, 11; id. 2, 12, 7; id. 8 procem. § 32; with quidem, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 20; id. Aul. 2, 2, 34; cf. the follg. number.—(δ) In negative enunciations connected with ne: *So long as not, provided that not, if only not:* VTEI. SENATVS. NOSTER. DECERNERET. DVM. NE. MINVS. SENATORIBVS. C. ADESENT. SC. de Bacch. (thrice); id faciat sæpe, dum ne lassus fiat, Cato R. R. 5, 4; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 137; cf. id. Aul. 3, 5, 17; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 26; id. Curc. 1, 1, 36; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 12; C. Att 6, 1, 4; id. ib. 8, 11, B *ad fin.*; Liv. 3, 21 Drak.; id. 28, 40; id 33, 24 *fin.*; Ov. H. 3, 81.—So, too, dummodo ne, C. de Or. 3, 48, 185; id. Fam. 10, 25, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7; id. Att. 12, 45; and dum quidem ne, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 89.—**b.** With a causal accessory idea: *Just so long as* (extremely seldom; likewise only connected with the subjunctive): obsidio deinde per paucos dies magis quam oppugnatio fuit, dum vulnus ducis curaretur, Liv. 21, 8; cf. id. 24, 40; Suet. Aug. 78 *fin.*: vectorem pavidæ Castor dum quæreret Helles, Passus Amycleæ pinguescere Cyllaron herba, Val. Fl. 1, 425; Quint. 4, 1, 46.

II. In immediate succession: *Until, until that* (connected with the subjunctive or the indicative, according as the idea of aim or simply of time predominates; cf. e. g.: quid dicam, quantus amor bestiarum sit in educandis custodiendisque iis, quæ procreaverunt, usque ad eum finem, dum *possint* se ipsa defendere? Cic. N. D. 2, 51 *fin.*; and, ea mansit in conditione atque pacto usque ad eum finem, dum judices rejecti *sunt*, id. 1 Verr. 6, 16: so, too, cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 32; with id. Eun. 1, 2, 128; and, Liv. 4, 21 *fin.*; with id. 27, 42.—Yet it is to be observed that the subjunctive is employed by Cicero generally, and by Cæsar exclusively: **A.** *Subjunct.*: is dum veniat, sedens ibi opperibere, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 14; cf. paullisper mane, dum edormiscat unum somnum, id. Amph. 2, 2, 64; and C. Att. 7, 1, 4; with exspectare, id. Læl. 13; Cæs. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.*; id. ib. 4, 13, 2; id. ib. 4, 23; Liv. 3, 11 *fin.*; Tac. Or. 19 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42; Luc. 5, 303; with morari, Hirt. B. G. 8, 28; Liv. 4, 21 *fin.*; id. 22, 38; cf. infra, *no.* B.: sic deinceps omne opus contexitur, dum justa muri altitudo expleatur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 23; id. B. C. 1, 58; cf. multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem Inferretque deos Latio, Virg. Æ. 1, 5; so, id. G. 4, 457; id. Æ. 10, 800; Cæs. B. G. 1, 7 *fin.*: Cæsar ex eo tempore, dum ad flumen Varum veniatur, se frumentum daturum pollicetur, *from that time until*, etc., id. B. C. 1, 87, 1: different in tempus aliud, dum defervescat ira, C. Tusc. 4, 36, 78 (cf. ibid.: dum se ipsi colligant): quippe qui moram temporis quærerent, dum Hannibal in Africam trajiceret, Liv. 30, 16 *fin.*— **B.** *Indic. Præs.*: tu hic nos, dum eximus, interea opperibere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 5; so, with opperiri, C. Att. 10, 3; with manere aliquem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 23; with exspectare, id. Eun. 1, 2, 126; with morari, Liv. 27, 42; cf. causas innecte morandi, Dum pelago desævit hiems, Virg. Æ. 4, 52; retine, dum ego huc servos evoco, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 89; cf. Tityre, dum redeo, brevis est via, pasce capellas, Virg. E. 9, 23.—*Perf.*: struppis, quibus lectica deligata erat, usque adeo verberari jussit, dum animam efflavit, Gracch. in Gell. 10, 3, 5; Prop. 1, 3, 45.—*Fut.*: dum me fata perire volent, Prop. 1, 14, 14.

dūmālis, e, *adj.* [dumus] (Prop.: *Pertaining to a thorn-bush;* Meton.) *Bushy, bristly*: coma, Mart. Cap. 4, p. 95.

‡ **dūmēcta,** v. dumetum, *init.*

‡ **dūmēsco,** *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. v. *n.* [dumus] *To be overgrown with bushes, wax.* in Diom. p. 335 P.

dūmĕtānus, i, *n.* (another form, "DUMECTA antiqui quasi DUMICETA appellabant, quæ nos *dumeta*, Fest. p. 67 Müll.; cf. ‡ DUMICETUM, dumetum, locus spinosus," Lexicogr. Vatic. p. 176 ed Mai.) [id.] *Thorn-bushes, thorn-hedge, thicket, brake:* **I.** Prop.: C. Tusc. 5, 23; Col. 1, 2, 5; Virg. G. 1, 15; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 63; 3, 29, 23, et al. **II.** Fig.: cur orationem tantas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? C. Ac. 2, 35; so, id. N. D. 1, 24 *fin.*

dumicetum, i, v. dumetum.

dūmī-cŏla, æ, *m.* [dumus; colo] *That dwells in thickets:* Avien. Perieg. 895.

dummŏdo, v. dum. *no.* I. B. 2. a. *β.*

dūmōsus (old form **dusmosus,** like Casmena, Casmili, *etc.*, Liv. Andr. in Fest. p. 67 ed. Müll., where, acc. to good Codd., is written, dusmo in loco, as from the old form "dusmus = dumosus; cf.: ‡ DUSMUM, incultum dumosum vel squalidum," Gloss. Placidi, p. 452 ed Mai.), a, um, *adj.* [dumus] *Full of thorn-bushes, bushy* (rare): rupes, Virg. E. 1, 76: saxa, Ov. M. 10, 535: glareosique montes, Col. 4, 33, 5: colles, id. Poet. 10, 150: arva, Virg. G. 2, 180.

dumtaxat, *adv.*, v. duntaxat.

dūmus [DVSMVS, cf. dumosus], i, *m. Thorn-bush, bramble*, C. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; Virg. G. 3, 315; 338; id. ib. 4, 130; id. Æ. 4, 526; id. ib. 8, 348, et sæp.; cf. "dumis pro arboribus vel silvis plerumque spinosis et obscuris ponitur," Gloss. Placidi, p. 454, ed Mai.

duntaxat (dumt.; and in inscrr. sometimes separated DVM ... TAXAT; cf. Klenze Philol. Abh. p. 15, and Fest. pp. 246, 6, 12 Müll.), *adv.* [dumtaxo; hence, lit., while one values, *exactly* estimates, *i. e.*]

I. *Exactly, of the right measure;* viz., either, **A.** Not more, *i. e. Only;* or, **B.** Not less, *i. e. At least* (in both senses freq. and quite class.).

A. Not more than the right measure, *i. e. Only, simply, merely*, tantummodo: **1.** In specifying numbers: MITTANTVR MVLIERES LIBERAE DVNTAXAT QVINQVE, Edict. Præt. ap. Ulp. Dig. 25, 4, 1, § 10 *med.*; Cato R. R. 49 (also quoted in Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 198): ut consules potestatem haberent tempore duntaxat annuam, genere ipso ac jure regiam, C. Rep. 2, 32.—**2.** In other restrictive applications: duntaxat ut hoc promittere possis, *etc.*, Lucr. 3, 378: peditatu duntaxat procul ad speciem utitur, equites in aciem mittit, Cæs. B. C. 2, 41; so, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107; id. ib. 1, 44, 123; id. de Or. 2, 27, 119; Liv. 10, 25; id. 27, 17; id. 37, 53; Tac. Germ. 25; Suet. Cæs. 55; 75; id. Aug. 47; Hor. S. 2, 6, 42.

B. Not less than the right measure, *i. e. At least:* **1.** Like *no.* A. 1: In numerical specifications: Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 91: quum in testamento scriptum esset, ut heres in funere aut in monumento DVNTAXAT AVREOS CENTVM consumeret, non licet minus consumere; si amplius vellet, licet, Alf. Varus Dig. 50, 16, 202: statim Arpinum irem, ni te in Formiano commodissime exspectari viderem, duntaxat ad prid. Non. Mai., C. Att. 2, 14; cf. IBI EPVLENTVR DVMTAXAT IN V. ID. IVL., Inscr. Orell. *no.* 707.—**2.** In other restrictive applications: valde me Athenæ delectarunt: urbs duntaxat et urbis ornamentum, C. Att. 5, 10, 5; cf. id. ib. 2, 18, 2; id. Fam. 12, 1; id. Mil. 2, 5; id. de Or. 1, 58, 249; id. Læl. 15, 53, et al.: Cels. 5, 26; Sen. Ben. 5, 2; id. Ep. 58; Quint. 1, 4, 20; id. 2, 10, 2; id. 3, 8, 10; id. 11, 3, 156; 162; Hor. A. P. 23.

II. To such an extent as a thing is valid: *So far* (so, rare, but quite class.): duntaxat rerum magnarum parva potest res Exemplare dare, Lucr. 2, 123; cf. Inscr. Orell., *no.* 3678: DVNTAXAT DE PECVLIO, *so far as relates to the* peculium, Edict. Præt. ap. Ulp. Dig. 15, 2, 1; so very freq. in the jurists. Dig. 15 tit. 1 and 2; cf. duntaxat de eo, quod, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 17; and, de eo duntaxat quod, id. ib. 14, 4, 7 *fin.*: nos animo duntaxat vigemus, etiam magis quam quum florebamus: re familiari communi sumus, C. Att. 4, 3 *ad fin.*; cf. id. Deiot. 1; id. N. D. 2, 18, 47: sin autem jejunitatem ... dummodo sit polita ... in Attico genere ponit, hoc recte duntaxat; sed, *etc.*, id. Brut. 82, 285; cf. id. Div. 2, 43; so also Hilar. Trin. 1, 28.

Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 330—339.

dŭŏ, æ, o (*Acc. masc.* duo as freq. as duos; cf. ambo. Passages with duo: Att. in Charis. p. 101 P.; Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 4; id. ib. 3, 2, 37; id. Most. 3, 2, 89; 147; 148; id. Pseud. 1, 3, 99; id. ib. 4, 2, 43; Var. R. R. 1, 18, 5; id. ib. 3, 1, 9; C. Rep. 1, 10; id. ib. 1, 13; id. ib. 2, 14; id. ib. 2, 19; id. 2 Verr. 2, 9, 25; id. pro Tull. § 19 Beier. *N. cr.*; id. Fam. 3, 4, 2; id. ib. 7, 25, 2; id. Att. 9, 11, A. 2; Cæs. B. G. 7, 69, 2; Liv. 6, 42 *fin.*; id. 35, 21; Suet. Cal. 41; id. Oth. 1; 5; Virg. Æ. 11, 285; Hor. S. 1, 7, 15.—*Gen.*, duum, Næv. in Charis. p. 102 P.; Att. in C. Or. 46 *fin.*; Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 18; Lentul. in C. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Sall. J. 106, 5; Liv. 3, 25; Pl. 12, 19, 42, § 89; id. 15, 17, 18, § 63, et sæp.; *Neutr.*, dua, Att. in C. Or. 46 *ad fin.*; and connected with pondo, also duapondo, Vitr. 10, 17; Scribon. Comp. 45; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 15.—In Plaut duo, duum, duas, *etc.*, as monossyll.; cf. Ritschl. Prolog. ad Plaut. p. 164.—The metre **dŭŏ** occurs only in Aus. Epist. 19, 13), *numer. adj.* [akin to Greek δύο, Sanscr. dvi, Goth. tva, Germ. zwei, Anglo-Sax. tva; hence, Engl.] *Two:* jam hi ambo et servus et hera frustra sunt duo, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 19: angues duo maxumi, id. ib. 5, 1, 56: duo talenta argenti, id. Asin. 1, 3, 41, et sæp.; cf. Isid. Orig. 3, 3, 1.

† **dŭŏdĕcas,** (dyŏd.), ădis, *f.* = δυωδεκάς, *The number twelve*, Tert. Præscr. 49.

‡ **dŭŏ-dĕcem-vir** (-bur), i, *m. A member of a college at Rome, composed of twelve persons, prob. the priests of Cybele:* Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 720, *no.* 419; Murat. 388, 1; ib. 1024, 1; Orell. *no.* 1901; ib. *no.* 3969, et *sq.*

dŭŏdĕc-ennis, e, *adj.* [duodecim; annus] *Twelve years old:* Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 10; 3, 2.

dŭŏdĕcennĭum, ĭi, *n.* [duodecennis] *The age of twelve years:* Cod. Th. 2, 27, 1.

dŭŏ-centi, æ, a, *num. adj.* [duo; centum] = duoceni, *Two hundred:* duocenta jugera, Sicul. Flacc. de Cond. Agr. p. 2 Goes.

dŭŏdĕcĭes, *num. adv.* [duodecim] *Twelve times:* C. 2 Verr. 2, 75, 185; Liv. 38, 28.—As quadrisyll. Lact. de Phœnic. 28: duodecies undis irrigat omne nemus.

dŭŏ-dĕcim, *num.* [duo; decem] *Twelve:* Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 10; C. Rep. 2, 17, 31; Cæs. B. G. 1, 5: duodecim scripta, *a kind of game*, v. scriptum, *no.* A.: Duodecim (and more freq. XII.) Tabulæ, *the laws of the Twelve Tables*, C. Off. 1, 12, 37; Quint. 5, 14, 18; Var. L. L. 5, 4, 8; called also *abs.*, duodecim (or XII.), C. Leg. 2, 23 (repeatedly); id. Off. 3, 16. Cf. Dirksen, Uebersicht der bisherigen Versuche zur Kritik und Herstellung des Textes der Zwölf-Tafel-Fragment, Leipz. 1824; and v. the Fragm. at the end of this Dictionary.

dŭŏdĕcĭmo, *adv.* [duodecimus] *For the twelfth time:* Consul, Capitol. Anton. Pius 1.

dŭŏdĕcĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* [duodecim] *The twelfth:* legio, Cæs. B. G. 2, 23; id. ib. 2, 25; id. ib. 3, 1; id. ib. 7, 62; id. B. C. 3, 34.—As *Subst.*: **duodecima,** æ, *f.* (sc. pars) *The twelfth part:* liberis proseriptorum duodecimas bonorum concessit, Spart. Hadr. 17.

dŭŏdēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [duodeni] *Containing twelve:* numerus, Var. L. L. 5, 4, 10.

dŭŏ-dēni, æ, a, *num. distr. adj.* [duo; deni] *Twelve each:* uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Cæs. B. G. 5, 14: duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, C. Agr. 2, 31, 85; cf. Liv. 5, 33: fossa duplex duodenum pedum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 36: astra, Virg. G. 1, 232; cf. signa, Ov. M. 13, 618: duodenis assibus debere, *i. e. at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum*, Pl. Ep. 10, 62 (al. 55).

† "**duodennis,** xii annorum" Lexicogr. Vatic. p. 178 ed Mai. [contr. for duodecennis from duodecim-annus, cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 215].

dŭŏd-ennium, ĭi, *n.* [duodeni; an-

nus] *The space or interval of twelve years:* planetarum alius per biennium, ut Mars; alius per duodennium, ut Jupiter, circulos suos transeunt, Auct. in Class. Auct. vol. 3, p. 163 ed Mai.

dŭŏ-dē-nōnāginta, *num. adj. Eighty-eight,* Pl. 3, 16, 20.

duo-dē-octōginta, *num. adj. Seventy-eight,* Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 62.

dŭŏ-dē-quadrāgēni, æ, a, *num. adj. Thirty-eight each:* pedum columnæ, Pl. 36, 15, 24 *no.* 7.

duo-dē-quadrāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj. The thirty-eighth:* anno, Liv. 1, 49.

dŭŏ-dē-quadrāginta, *num. adj. Thirty-eight,* C. Tusc. 5, 20; Liv. 35, 40.

dŭo-dē-quinquāgēni, æ, a, *num. adj. Forty-eight each:* diebus, Pl. 2, 8, 6, § 38.

dŭŏ-dē-quinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adv. The forty-eighth:* anno, C. Brut. 44: die, Col. 9, 14, 4.

dŭŏ-dē-quinquāginta, *num. adj. Forty-eight:* Col. 9, 14, 1; id. 12, 5, 1.

dŭŏ-dē-sexāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj. The fifty-eighth:* annus, Vell. 2, 53, 13.

dŭŏ-dē-sexāginta, *num. adj. Fifty-eight,* Pl. 11, 9, 9.

dŭŏ-dē-trīcēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj. The twenty-eighth:* dies, Var. in Gell. 3, 10, 6; Hirt. B. Afr. 98.

dŭŏ-dē-trīciens, *num. adv. Twenty-eight times,* C. 2 Verr. 3, 70, 163; Zumpt, *N. cr.*: dub. al. bis et tricies.

duŏ-dē-trīginta, *num. adj. Twenty-eight,* Liv. 33, 36 *ad fin.*; Suet. Tib. 1; Prisc. p. 1181 P.

dŭŏ-dē-vīcēni, æ, a, *num. adj. Eighteen each:* denarius, Liv. 21, 41.

dŭŏ-dē-vīcēsĭmus (or **viges.** also **vicensimus,** Tab. Ancyr. Aug. *no.* 3.), a, um, *num. adj. The eighteenth,* Cato and Var. in Non. 100, 11 *sq.*; Pl. 2, 78, 75; Pl. Ep. 6, 20, 5: and by *tmesis:* duo enim deviecsima Olympiade, Pl. 35, 8, 34.

dŭŏ-dē-vīginti, *num. adj. Eighteen,* Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 74 *sq.*; C. Ac. 2, 41, 128; id. Rep. 2, 22; Cæs. B. G. 2, 5 *fin.*; id. B. C. 3, 71, *et al.*; cf. also annis mille centum et duobus de viginti fere, *etc.*, Eutr. 10, 9: duodeviginti functus Olympiadas, Auson. Parent. 24 *fin.*; cf., for metre, Virg. G. 1, 482.

dŭŏ-et-vīcēsĭmāni, ōrum, m. [duo-et-vicesimus] *Soldiers of the twenty-second legion:* Tac. H. 5, 1; id. ib. 4, 37.

duo-et-vīcēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj. The twenty-second:* anno, Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 5, 4: legio, Tac. H. 1, 18 Bach. *N. cr.*; id. ib. 1, 55; id. ib. 4, 24; id. ib. 4, 37; cf. duoetvicesimani.

duonus, v. bonus *ad init.*

‡ **duovir,** v. duumvir.

duplāris, e, *adj.* [duplus] *Containing double* (late Lat.): numerus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; id. ib. 2, 1: miles, *one who receives double pay as a reward,* Veg. Mil. 2, 7: also in the form DUPLARIUS, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2093; 3476; 3481; 3485; 3531; 3535; v. duplicarius; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 439, b. (where in the 10th line must be corrected duplicarius), and p. 509, a.

‡ **duplārius,** v. duplaris.

duplātio, ōnis, *f.* [duplo] *A doubling* (=*in duplum persecutio*), Dig. 9, 4, 31.

duplex, ĭcis (*Abl.* commonly duplici; duplice, Hor. S. 2, 2, 122), *adj.* [duplico] *Two-fold, double:* **I.** Prop.: et duplices hominum facies et corpora bina, Lucr. 4, 453; cf. aër, with geminus, id. 4, 275; and cursus, with duæ viæ, C. Tusc. 1, 30: para, *opp.* simplex, Quint. 8, 5, 4; cf. id. 4, 4, 5: modus, *opp.* par and sesquiplex, C. Or. 57, 198, et sæp.: duplici de semine, Lucr. 4, 1225: quem locum duplici altissimo muro munierant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 29: so, fossa duodenum pedum, id. ib. 7, 36 *fin.*: vallum, id. B. C. 3, 63: rates, id. ib. 1, 25: tabellæ, *consisting of two leaves,* Suet. Aug. 27; Ov. Ib. Am. 607; cf. d. navis, *consisting of two boards,* Virg. G. 1, 172 Heyne and Voss.: acies, Cæs. B. G. 3, 24; id. B. C. 1, 83; id. ib. 3, 67, et al.; cf. prælium, Suet. Aug. 13: sedatio, id. Tib. 25: triumphus, id. Dom. 6: cura, id. Tib. 8.

II. Fig.: Of character: Poet., like Gr. διπλοῦς, *Double-tongued, double-faced,* i. e. *false, deceitful:* Ulixes, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 7: Amathusia, Cat. 68, 51.

III. Meton.: **A.** Of things made double by being divided into two: *Cloven, bipartite, split, divided, double:* ne duplices habeatis linguas, ne ego bilingues vos necem, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 7; cf. id. Asin. 3, 3, 105; so, ficus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 122; Pl. 20, 6, 23; Veg. 2, 10, 6: folia palmæ, Pl. 16, 24, 38: lex, Quint. 7, 7, 10.—**B.** Poet., like the Gr. διπλοῦς, Of things in pairs, for ambo *or* uterque: *Both:* oculi, Lucr. 6, 1145: palmæ, Virg. Æ. 1, 93; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 327.—**C.** Opp. to single, like the Gr. διπλοῦς and our double, for *Thick, strong, stout:* clavi, Cato R. R. 20: amiculum, Nep. Dat. 3; cf. pannus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25 Schmid.: fenus, Prop. 3, 1, 22 (for which magnum fenus, Tib. 2, 6, 23).—**D.** With *quam* in post-Aug. prose, for alterum tantum, *Twice as much as,* Col. 1, 8, 8; Pl. 19, 1, 2; Quint. 2, 3, 3.

duplĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [duplex] **I.** *A soldier who receives double pay as a reward,* Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26; Liv. 2, 59 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3533; 4994 (cf. Cæs. B. C. 3, 53 *fin.*; Liv. 7, 37, and 24, 47); also written DUPLICIARIUS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3534; see also duplaris. **II.** "Ille qui duabus favet partibus," Lexicogr. Vatic. p. 171 and 176 ed. Mai.

duplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [duplico] **I.** Prop.: *A doubling* (post-Aug.): radiorum, Sen. Q. N. 4, 8. **II.** Fig.: *The answer of a defendant to the* replicatio, Dig. 44, 1, 2.

duplĭcāto, *adv.* [duplico] *Twice as much:* Pl. 2, 17, 14 *fin.*

duplĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A doubler, magnifier:* Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

‡ **duplĭcĭārius,** v. duplicarius.

duplĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [duplex] **I.** Prop.: *A being double, doubleness* (late Lat.): aurium, Lact. Opif. Dei 8: narium, id. ib. 10. **II.** Meton.: *A double or two-fold state, doubtfulness:* quum duplicitas earum (*sc.* pronuntiationis et distinctionis) intercedit, Tert. adv. Marc. 11 *med.*

duplĭcĭter, *adv.* [duplex] *Doubly, on two accounts:* Lucr. 6, 510; C. Ac. 2, 32, 104; id. Fam. 9, 20; id. Col. ib. 8, 10, 3; Arn. 5, p. 182; Vulg. Sir. 23, 13.

dūplĭco, āvi, ātum, āre (u long, Virg. B. 2, 67), 1. *v. a.* [duplex] *To double* (quite class.): **I.** Prop.: numerum dierum, Cic. N. D. 1, 22: numerum, id. Rep. 2, 20 (twice); Cæs. B. G. 4, 36; id. ib. 6, 1 *fin.*; Tac. H. 2, 30: modum hastæ, Nep. Iphicr. 1 *ad fin.*: exercitum, C. Att. 5, 18, 2; cf. copias, Liv. 7, 7: fructum, Var. R. R. 1, 69, 1; cf. reditum pretio, Col. 12, 52, 2, and rem, Pers. 6, 78: stipendium legionibus in perpetuum, Suet. Cæs. 26: tributa, id. Vesp. 16: verba, *i. e. to repeat,* C. Or. 39, 135; id. Part. Or. 6, 20; also, *to form a bipartite word, to compound* (e. g. androgynus), Liv. 27, 11.

II. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to duplex, *no.* III. C.): *To double, i. e. to enlarge, augment, increase:* mobilitas duplicatur, Lucr. 6, 337: duplicato ejus diei itinere, Cæs. B. C. 3, 76 *fin.*; cf. cursu, id. ib. 3, 92: et sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Virg. E. 2, 67; cf. Ov. M. 11, 550; and, duplicata nimbo flumina, id. Am. 1, 9, 11: ut in dies magis magisque hæc nascens de me duplicetur opinio, C. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 2: curam, Sall. Or. Cottæ, p. 245 ed. Gerl.: cf. sollicitudines, Lucel. in C. Fam. 5, 14, 2: bellum, Sall. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. E. 2, 67.—**B.** In poets and in post-Aug. prose (*effectus pro causa*) *To double up* a thing, *to bow, bend:* duplicato poplite, Virg. Æ. 12, 927; so, corpus frigore, Val. Max. 5, 1, 1 *ext.*: virum dolore, Virg. Æ. 11, 645; so, Ov. M. 6, 293; Stat. Th. 3, 89; 6, 859.

duplĭo, ōnis, *m.* [duplus] *The double* of any thing (very rare), XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. VINDICIÆ, p. 279; Pl. 18, 3, 3, § 12; cf. Fest. p. 50.

duplo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To double* (only in law Lat., for the class. duplico): Ulp. Dig. 40, 12, 20; Paul. ib. 11, 3, 14; Gai. ib. 38, 10, 3; cf. "*duplabis* duplicabis," Fest. p. 51.

du-plus, a, um, *adj.* [duo; pleo] *Double, twice as large, twice as much:* et tripla intervalla, C. Univ. 7: pars, id. ib.: scrobes, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 751 P.

pecunia, Liv. 29, 19: donativum, Suet. Dom. 2.—As *Subst.*: **A. duplum,** i, n., *The double* of any thing: a terra ad lunam centum viginti sex millia stadiorum esse, ab ea usque ad solem duplum, Pl. 2, 21, 19; Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 58: furem dupli condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli, Cato R. R. *præf.*; so, C. Off. 3, 16, 65: decrevit, ut, si judicatum negaret, in duplum iret, C. Fl. 21: in duplum, Ulp. Dig. 40, 12, 20: duplo major, Pl. 27, 11, 74.—**B. dupla,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia) *A double price,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 39 Lind.; Var. R. R. 2, 10, 5; Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 31, § 20; cf. Dig. 21, 2, 6 tit.: de evictionibus et duplæ stipulatione.

dūpondiārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dupondius] **I.** Prop.: *Containing two asses:* orbiculus, Col. 4, 30, 4.—As *Subst.*: **dupondiarius,** ii, *m.* (*sc.* nummus), *A two-as piece,* Pl. 34, 2, 2. **II.** Meton.: like diobolaris, for *Worthless, bad:* dominus, Petr. 58, 5: homo, id. ib. 74, 15.

dūpondĭus, ii, *m.*, or **dūpondĭum,** ii, *n.* [duo, pondus] *The amount of two* pondera *or* asses: **A.** **I.** Prop.: As a coin: *Two asses:* Var. L. L. 5, 36, 47; 9, 49, 148; C. Quint. 16, 53; Petr. S. 14; id. ib. 58.—**2.** Meton.: for *Need, want,* Petr. S. 58.

B. As a measure (cf. as, *no.* II. B. 2.): *Two fest:* Col. 3, 13, 5; id. 3, 15, 2; id. 4, 1, 3; id. 4, 32, 2.

dūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [duro] *Lasting, durable* (rare; not ante-Aug.): Ov. H. 4, 89; Col. 12, 38, 7; id. 12, 55, 1.—*Comp.*: App. Apol. p. 314.

☞ *Sup.* does not occur

dūrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [durabilis] *Lastingness, durability* (late Lat.): frumentorum, Pall. 1, 36, 2.

dūrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [id.] (Prop. *In a lasting* or *enduring manner*); *steadily, firmly:* qui propter Dei culturam durabiliter permanserunt in confessionibus martyrii, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 9.

dūracīnus, a, um, *adj.* [durus-acinus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of the vine: *Having hard* or *firm berries:* vitis, Col. 3, 2, 1.—**B.** Of the grapes themselves: *Being hard* or *firm in their berries:* uva, Cato R. R. 7, 2; Pl. 14, 1, 3, § 14; id. ib. 3, 4, § 42; id. ib. 4, 5, § 47; Suet. Aug. 76; Mart. 13, 22 in *lemm.* **II.** Meton.: Of other fruits: *Firm:* persica, Pl. 15, 12, 11; id. ib. 28, 34; Pall. Febr. 25, 32; id. Nov. 7, 8: cerasa, Pl. 15, 25, 30.

dūrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [duro] *Hardness* (*Concr.* very rare): aquarum, *i. e. ice,* Lucr. 6, 530.

dūrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] (*A hardening* in concreto) **I.** Prop.: *A hardened,* i. e. *ligneous vine-branch,* Col. 4, 21, 1; Pl. 17, 23, 35, § 208; Pall. Febr. 12, 1. Called also duramen, Col. 4, 22, 1. **II.** Fig.: *Firmness,* with robur, Sen. Tranq. An. 1.

† **dūrātĕus,** a, um. *adj.*, δουράτεος. **I.** Prop.: *Wooden,* only of the Trojan horse: equus, Lucr. 1, 477 (the Homeric ἵππος δουράτεος, Od. 8, 493; 512). Called also equus **dūrius** *or* **dūrĕus** (Gr. ἵππος δούριος or δούρειος), Aur. Vict. Orig. 1; Fest. s. v. EPEUS, p. 61. **II.** Meton.: Poet., duria nox, *i. e. the night in which the Greeks descended from the interior of the horse,* Val. Fl. 2, 573.

dūrātĭŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [durities] *A slight degree of hardness:* Pelagon. Veterin. 16.

dūrātor, ōris, *m.* [duro] *One who hardens, a hardener:* Pac. Pan. Theod. 33.

dūrātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She who renders durable:* addit acinis duratricem illam firmitatem, Pl. 14, 1, 3, § 17.

‡ **durco,** ōnis, *f. A kind of large ship:* Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 10.

dūre, *adv.* [durus, *no.* II. A. 1.] *Hardily, stiffly, awkwardly:* pleraque dure Dicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66; Quint. 9, 4, 58; 10, 2, 19; Gell. 18, 11, 2.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

dūresco, ĭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To grow hard, to harden:* humor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: h-

mus, Virg. E. 8, 80: campus, id. G. 1, 72: corpus, Ov. M. 8, 607: curalium, id. ib. 15, 417: oraque duruerant, id. ib. 2, 831: durescente materiā, Tac. G. 45. **II.** Fig.: in alicujus lectione durescere, *to become hard* or *harsh* in style, *etc.*, Quint. 2, 5, 21; so, id. ib. 10, 5, 16.

†† **durēta,** æ, *f.* [a Spanish word] *A wooden bathing-tub:* Suet. Aug. 82 *fin.*

dureus, a, um, v. durateus.

Duria, æ, v. 3. Durius.

dūri-cordĭa, æ, *f.* [durus; cor] *Hard-heartedness* (Eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4; 13.

dūri-cŏrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [durus; corium] *Hard-skinned:* ficus, Cloatius ap. Macr. S. 2, 16.

dūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [durus, *no.* III. A.] *Hardness, harshness:* orationis (coupled with severitas), C. Or. 16 *fin.*

dūrĭter, *adv.* [durus] (not in Cic. or Cæs.) **I.** Prop. (acc. to durus, *no.* I.): *Hardly:* juga premunt duriter colla (boum), Vitr. 10, 8; *Comp.:* durius, Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: **A.:** **1.** (acc. to durus, *no.* III. A.): *Hardly, stiffly, awkwardly:* membra moventes duriter, Lucr. 5, 1401; Auct. Her. 4, 10, 5; Gell. 17, 10, 15.—*Comp.:* Ov. R. Am. 337; Hor. S. 2, 3, 22; Quint. 8, 6, 24; id. 9, 4, 15 and 117.—**2.** *Hardly, rigorously, strictly:* vitam parce et duriter agebat, Ter. And. 1, 1, 47; id. Ad. 1, 1, 20; Novius in Non. 512.—**B.** (acc. to durus, *no.* III. B.) *Harshly, roughly, sternly:* quam tibi ex ore orationem duriter dictis dedit, Enn. in Non. 512, 7; Afran. and Cæcil. ib.; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 28.—*Comp.:* C. Lig. 6; id. Att. 1, 1, 4; id. Fam. 11, 27, 7; Cæs. B. C. 1, 22 *fin.*; Tac. Agr. 16; id. A. 3, 52: Sen. Ep. 8.—*Sup.:* Hadrian ap. Ulp. Dig. 47, 14, 1.—**C.** (acc. to durus, *no.* III. C.) *Hardly, unfavourably, unfortunately:* durius cadentibus rebus, Suet. Tib. 14 *ad fin.*

dūrĭtĭa, æ (sts. **duritĭes,** ēi, **Cels.** 3, 24; id. 6, 18, 6; *Acc.* duritiem, Lucr. 4, 269; Cat. 66, 50; Ov. M. 1, 401; id. ib. 4, 751; id. H. 4, 85 Jahn. *N. cr.*; cf. Loers. Ov. H. 2, 137; *Abl.* duritie, Pl. 28, 15, 60; Pl. Pan. 82, 6; Suet. Ner. 34. But in Tac. A. 3, 34, we should read duritiæ, as in ib. 6, 34), *f.* [durus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Hardness:* saxi, Lucr. 4, 269; cf. Ov. M. 1, 401, and 4, 751: ferri, Cat. 66, 50: adamantina, Pl. 37, 11, 73: lactis coacti, id. 23, 7, 64: pellis, Ov. M. 3, 64 *sq.* **B.** Esp.: Med. *t. t.*: *Induration:* præcordiorum, Cels. 3, 24: alvi, Suet. Ner. 34: vulvarum, Pl. 28, 19, 77, § 250. In *Plur.*, Pl. 23, 4, 47; id. 25, 5, 22; id. 27, 9, 57; id. 31, 3, 21, § 34.

II. Meton.: Of wine: *Hardness, harsh flavour, opp.* suavitas, Pl. 14, 7, 9.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to durus, *no.* III. A. 2.) *Hardiness, austerity* in living: In parsimonia atque in duritia atque industria omnem adolescentiam meam abstinui, agro colendo, *etc.*, Cato in Fest. s. v. REPASTINARI, p. 231 *fin.*; so Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 75; id. Truc. 2, 2, 56; Cæs. B. G. 6, 20, 3; C. Tusc. 5, 26, 74; id. Part. 23, 81; Sall. J. 100, 5; Tac. A. 6, 34; Just. 9, 2, 9; cf. transf., qui patientiam et duritiam in Socratico sermone maxime adamārat, C. de Or. 3, 17.

B. (acc. to durus, *no.* III. B.) **1.** *Harshness, strictness, rigour:* tua duritia antiqua, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26; so, Prop. 3, 12, 20; Ov. H. 2, 137; id. Tr. 1, 8, 46; cf. oris, quidepudere didicerat, Sen. Const. Sap. 17.—**2.** *Hardheartedness, cruelty, unfeelingness:* duritia Pharaonis, nascentium executrix, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29 *sub fin.*: ut apud Romanos post annum sexcentesimum urbis conditæ id genus duritiæ commissum denotetur, id. Monog. 9 *fin.*—**3.** *Hardness of heart:* si patrum delicta ex filiis exigebat, duritia populi talia remedia compulerat, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 15 *init.*

C. (acc. to durus, *no.* III. C.): *Hardness, oppressiveness, severity:* duritia lenitasve multarum (legum), Suet. Claud. 14; so, imperii, Tac. H. 1, 23: operum, id. A. 1, 35; cf. coeli militiæque, id. ib. 13, 35.

duritĭes, v. duritia.

dūrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [durus, *no.* III. B.] *Harshness, cruelty:* Catc in Gell. 17, 2, 20 (also quoted in Non. 100, 23).

1. **durĭus,** *Comp.* of durus and duriter.

2. **durius,** a, um, v. durateus.

3. **Dūrĭus,** i, *m.* (**Dūrĭa,** æ, *m.* Claud. in Laud. Ser. 72) *One of the principal rivers of Spain* (now *the Duero*): Mel. 3, 1, 7 *sq.*; Sil. 1, 234; cf. Isid. Orig. 13, 21, 33.

dūrĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [durus, *no.* II. B.] *Somewhat hard, rough,* or *harsh* (prps. only in the follg. passages): Catullus, Pl. H. N. præf. § 2; cf. versus, Pl. Ep. 1, 16, 5.

dūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [durus] (in the ante-class. and since the Aug. age very freq.; not in Cic.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Act.:* *To make hard, to harden:* **1.** Gen.: quæ nobis durata ac spissa videntur, Hæc, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 444; so in the *Part. Perf.*, coria (with *condurare* ferrum), id. 6, 970; cf. cutis, Ov. M. 4, 577: cæmenta calce (*opp.* interlita luto), Liv. 21, 11: ova in aquā, Pl. 29, 3, 11: pontus frigore, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 85: nives solo, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 39: aqua salibus, *i. e. strongly saturated,* Col. 7, 4 *fin.* (v. durus, *no.* I.): ungulas (mularum), Col. 6, 37, 11; so, ferrum ictibus, Pl. 34, 15, 43: guttas in grana, id. 12, 19, 42 *fin.*: uvam fumo, *i. e. to make durable, preserve* [=*servare*], Hor. S. 2, 4, 72.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Medic. *t. t.*, corpus, *i. e. to bind, make costive, opp.* mollire, Cels. 2, 14; cf. id. 2, 33 *fin.*—**b.** Of fullers: *To full* cloth, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 57 (with punning reference to the meaning, *no.* III. B.).—**B.** *Neutr.* (=duresco): *to grow hard, to harden:* tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto Cœperit, Virg. E. 6, 35; durant uvæ, Pl. 14, 3.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to durus, *no.* II. A. 2.): **1.** *Act., To harden with labour,* etc.; *to make hardy* or *callous, to inure* (quite class.): membra animumque, Hor. S. 1, 4, 119; and, humeros ad volnera, Virg. G. 3, 257: hoc se labore durant homines adolescentes, Cæs. B. G. 6, 23, 3; cf. exercitum crebris expeditionibus, patientiaque periculorum, Vell. 2, 78, 2; Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 6; cf. mentem, Tac. A. 3, 15: ab duratis usu armorum pulsi, Liv. 7, 29; so in the *Part.*, id. 23, 18; id. 30, 28; id. 38, 17; id. 42, 52.

2. *Neutr.*, **a.** (a) *To be hardened, inured to troubles,* i. e. *to be patient, to wait, persevere; to endure, hold out:* Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 5 *sq.*: durare nequeo in ædibus, id. Amph. 3, 2, 1; cf. id. Men. 5, 2, 31; id. Merc. 3, 4, 59; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 15; Liv. 5, 2, 7; id. 38, 7 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 3, 23; Virg. Æ. 9, 604; Prop. 1, 6, 11; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 82.—*Impers.*: Liv. 10, 46: durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis, Virg. Æ. 1, 207; cf. Suet. Cal. 45; Gallio in Quint. 9, 2, 91; Ov. Am. 3, 11, 27.—Follds. by *quin:* nequeo durare, quin, *etc.*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 19; so, id. Mil. 4, 6, 34; Suet. Claud. 26.—(b) With *Acc., of equivalent meaning; To endure, sustain, bear:* (a) Of personal subjects (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): patior quemvis durare laborem, Virg. Æ. 8, 577; so, quascumque vias, Stat. S. 5, 2, 153.—(β) Of inanimate subjects: sine funibus Vix durare carinæ Possunt imperiosius Æquor, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 7; cf. (vitis genus) quod siccitatem durat et ventos, Pall. Febr. 9, 1.—Hence, **b.** (a) *To hold* or *last out, to continue in existence, to last, remain* (very freq.): *Ar.* Ubi illæc (talenta) quæ dedi ante? *Cl.* Abusa. Num si ea durarent mihi, *etc.*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 44: omnem durare per ævum, Lucr. 3, 604; cf. id. 3, 812; id. 5, 62; 357; Virg. G. 2, 100; Suet. Cal. 6, et al.: neque post mortem durare videtur (corpus), Lucr. 3, 339; cf. ib. 561; 798: ad posteros virtus durabit, Quint. 3, 1, 21; cf. id. 1, 11, 18; id. 1, 2, 20; id. 1, 5, 21; id. 1, 10, 30; id. 3, 1, 9; id. 5, 11, 41; id. 11, 2, 8: maneat quæso duretque gentibus, si non amor nostri, at certe odium sui, Tac. G. 33: durante originis vi, id. Agr. 11; cf. Petr. 96, 3; and so with *adhuc*, Suet. Gramm. 24; cf. id. Tib. 6.—With *Acc. of duration of time:* hominis ætatem duratura magnitudo (Romæ) erat, Liv. 1, 9.—With *Inf.*: ut vivere durent, Luc. 4, 519; Sil. 10, 653; 11, 75; Petr. 41, 2.—(β) In Tacitus sometimes of persons, for *vivere, to live:* narratum ab iis, qui nostrum ad juventam duraverunt, Tac. A. 3, 16; so, id. Or. 17; id. Agr. 44. And once in the same author (acc. to the better reading) —(γ) Of extension in space: durant colles, *extend continuously,* Tac. Germ. 30.

B. (acc. to durus, *no.* II. B.): **1.** *Act., To render hard, callous, insensible; to dull, to blunt* (rare, prps. not ante-Aug.): (Juppiter) ærea dehinc ferro duravit secula, Hor. Epod. 16, 65: ad plagas durari, Quint. 1, 3, 14 (cf. § 12: quæ in pravam *indurueruntt*): ad omne facinus durato, Tac. H. 4, 59.—*Pass. with reflexive force:* linguæ vitia, inemendabili in posterum pravitate durantur, *to become confirmed, incurable,* Quint. 1, 1, 37.

2. *Neutr., To be hard, stern, callous, insensible* (also rare, and not ante-Aug.): ut non durat (pater) ultra pœnam abdicationis, Quint. 9, 2, 88: in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit, Tac. A. 1, 6; Petr. 105 *fin.*; cf. Tac. A. 14, 1 *fin.*

Dūrŏcortŏrum, i, *n.*, Δουροκόρτορα, *The capital of the* Remi *in Gallia Belgica* (now *Rheims*), Cæs. B. G. 6, 44; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 535.

dūrus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscrit root dhri, *to bear, to hold fast, to support, to endure;* cf. fir-mus] **I.** Prop.: *Hard;* as affecting the sense of feeling: et validi silices ac duri robora ferri, Lucr. 2, 499; so, silex, Virg. Æ. 6, 471: ferrum, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 31: cautes, Virg. Æ. 4, 366; Ov. M. 4, 672: bipennes, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 57: ligones, id. Epod. 5, 30: aratrum, id. S. 1, 1, 28: compes, id. Epod. 4, 4: pellis, Luc. 6, 1194; Virg. G. 3, 502; cf. cutis, Ov. M. 8, 805: alvus, Cels. 6, 18, 9; Hor. S. 2, 4, 27: aqua, *hard,* i. e. *containing much earthy matter,* Cels. 2, 30 *fin.*: dumeta, *i. e. rough,* Ov. M. 1, 105: gallina, *i. e. not yet boiled tender, tough,* id. ib. 2, 418: muria, *i. e. saturated with salt,* Col. 6, 30 *fin.*—*Comp.*: fungi, qui in coquendo duriores fient, Pl. 22, 23, 47: —*Sup.*: laudanum durissimum tactu, Pl. 26, 8, 30: durissimus tophus vel carbunculus, Col. 3, 11, 7.—As *Subst.*: **durum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* lignum) *The hardened wood of the vine:* Col. 3, 6, 2; id. 3, 10, 15; 21.

II. Meton.: **A.** As affecting the sense of taste: vinum, *opp.* suavis, *Hard, harsh,* Pall. Oct. 14, 5; cf. sapor Bacchi, Virg. G. 4, 102: acetum, Seren. Sammon. 40 and 351.—**B.** **1.** Gen.: As affecting the ear: vocis genera permulta: . . . grave acutum, flexibile durum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 15 and 32.—Hence, **2.** Esp.: In Rhetor.: *Hard, rough* (cf. asper, *no.* II. B. 2.): aspera et dura et dissoluta et hians oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 62; so, consonantes, id. 11, 3, 35: syllabæ, id. 12, 10, 30: verba, id. 8, 3, 32 *sq.*; cf. id. 1, 5, 72: compositio, id. 9, 4, 142.

III. Fig.: **A.** **1.** Opp. to mentally fine, cultivated: *Rough, raw, rude, uncultivated:* Q. Ælius Tubero ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, C. Brut. 31; cf. id. Fin. 4, 28, 78; id. Mur. 29: Attilius poeta durissimus, id. Att. 14, 20, 3; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 93; id. 8 procem. § 26; Hor. S. 1, 4, 8: pictor durus in coloribus, Pl. 35, 11, 40; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 7. —**2.** But sts. as a praiseworthy quality, opp. to soft, weakly: *Hardy, vigorous, strong* (so esp. freq. in poets): fortes et duri Spartiatæ, C. Tusc. 1, 43; cf. Figures, durum in armis genus, Liv. 27, 48; so, homines, durum genus, Virg. G. 1, 63; cf. genus durum experiensque laborum, Ov. M. 1, 414; and, gens dura atque aspera cultu, Virg. Æ. 5, 730: Dardanidæ, Virg. Æ. 3, 94: Hannibal, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 2: juvenci, Ov. M. 3, 584: so, also, mentally: *Comp.*: durior ad hæc studia, C. Arch. 9 19.

B. Opp. to morally mild, gentle: *Harsh, rough, stern, unyielding, unfeeling:* quis se tam durum agrestemque præberet, qui, *etc.*, C. Or. 43, 148; cf. quis nostrum animo tam agresti et duro fuit, ut, *etc.*? id. Arch. 8: neque sunt audiendi, qui virtutem durum et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt, id. Læl. 13 *ad fin.*: ingenio esse duro atque inexorabili, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 12: satis pater durus fui, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 30; cf. id. Ad. 1, 1, 39; C. Cœl. 16; Hor. S. 1, 2, 17: Varius qui est habitus judex durior C. Fin. 2, 19, 63; cf. Cæs. B. C. 3,

20: durlorem se præbere alicujus miseræ et afflictæ fortunæ, Anton. in C. Att. 14, 13 A (cf. *opp.* at the end of the letter: se *placabiliorem* præbere): duri hominis vel potius vix hominis videtur, periculum capitis inferre multis, C. Off. 2, 14, 50: Hor. Od. 4, 1, 7: quid nos dura refugimus ætas? id. ib. 1, 35, 34: os durum, *shameless*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 36 Ruhnk.; C. Quint. 24 *ad fin.*; Ov. M. 5, 451. Of the harsh austerity of the Stoic mode of living: v. above, *no.* A.

C. Of things: *Hard, severe, toilsome; troublesome, burdensome, disagreeable, painful, difficult; adverse, unfortunate:* opulento homini hoc servitus dura est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 12; so, servitus, C. Rep. 1, 44; 2, 25; cf. lex, Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 1: conditio, C. Rab. Post. 6 *fin.*: provincia, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 23; cf. partes, id. Eun. 2, 3, 62; Anton. in C. Att. 10, 8 A: labor, Lucr. 3, 461; 1012; id. 5, 1271; 1358: subvectiones, Cæs. B. G. 7, 10: venatus, Ov. M. 4, 307: dura cultu et aspera plaga, Liv. 45, 30 *ad fin.*: durissimo tempore anni, Cæs. B. G. 7, 8; cf. id. B. C. 3, 25; Hirt. B. G. 8, 5 *fin.*: morbum acrem ac durum, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 119; cf. valetudo, Hor. S. 2, 2, 88: dolores, Virg. Æ. 5, 5: frigus, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 10; Luc. 5, 816: fames, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6: pauperies, id. Od. 4, 9, 49: causa, Lucr. 3, 484; Quint. 4, 1, 25; Hor. S. 1, 10, 26: nomen (*opp.* molle), C. Off. 1, 12: verbum, id. Brut. 79, 274: propositio, Quint. 4, 5, 5.—*De.* Etiamne id lex coëgit? *PA.* Illud durum, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 8; so in the *Neutr. Sing.*, Quint. 11, 1, 85; id. 12, 1, 36; id. 9, 2, 92; Hor. S. 1, 9, 42, et sæp.; cf. *ellipt.*: non vanæ redeat sanguis imagini, *etc.*... Durum: sed levius fit patientia, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 19.—*Plur.*: siccis omnia dura deus proposuit, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 3; so, id. Ep. 2, 1, 141; Virg. Æ. 8, 322; Ov. M. 9, 545. (In *fem. plur.* ellipt., *sc.* partes, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 22 very dub.).—*Comp.*: hi si quid erat durius, concurrebant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 48; so, id. ib. 5, 20; id. B. C. 3, 94.

†† **Dūsares** (Dys.), is, *m.* [an Arabic word] *The name of Bacchus among the people of Arabia:* unicuique provinciæ et civitati suus deus est, ut Syriæ Atargatis, ut Arabiæ Dusares, Tert. Apol. 24; id. ad Nat. 2, 8; cf. Hesych.: "Δουσάρην ὀνομάζουσιν τὸν Διόνυσον Ναβαταῖοι:" Dysari sacrum, Inscr. ap. Donat. 56, 6.

Dūsăr̆ĭtis, ĭdis, *f. adj. Of* or *belonging to Dusare, a mountain of Arabia* (cf. Steph. Byzant.).—As *Subst.* (*sc.* myrrha): *A description of myrrh produced in the district about Dusare:* sexta (myrrha), quam Dusaritin vocant, Pl. 12, 16, 35, § 69.

‡ **Dusii,** orum, *m. The name of a lewd kind of dæmons*, Isid. Orig. 8, 11, 103.

dusmosus, a, um, and **dusmus,** i; v. dumosus.

duumvir, v. duumviri.

‡ **dŭumvĭrālĭcius,** ii, *m.* [duumviralis] *Who has been a duumvir*, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 3721.

dŭumvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [duumviri] *Of* or *belonging to a duumvir, duumviral:* POTESTATE, Inscr. Fabrett. p. 29, *no.* 129.—More freq., as *Subst.*: **duumvĭrālis,** is, *m., That has been a duumvir*, Ulp. Dig. 50, 3, 1; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 3727; 3816.

dŭumvĭrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [duumviralis] *The office of a duumvir, duumvirate*, Cod. Just. 5, 27, 1.

dŭumvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [duumviri] *The office of a duumvir, duumvirate*, Pl. Ep. 4, 22, 1; Ulp. Dig. 50, 3, 1; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3817.

duum-viri (in Inscrr. also DVOMVIRES, of the time of Tiberius, Inscr. Orell. 3808; DVOVIRI, ib. 3886; 643. p. 164; cf. in *sing.* DVOVIR, ib. 3822), ōrum, *m.* [duo; vir] *A Roman board or court consisting of two persons:* **A.** Perduellionis, *An extraordinary criminal court, the duumviri.* So in the trial of the survivor of the Horatii, Liv. 1, 26; of M. Manlius, id. 6, 20; of C. Rabirius, C. Rab. Perd. 4; cf. Walter Rechtsgesch. 1, p. 24; Zacharia Sulla, p. 145 *sq.*—**B.** Sacrorum, *The keepers of the Sibylline books*, Liv. 3, 10; cf. Dion. Hal. 4, 62 (afterward decemviri were elected for this purpose). **C.** Navales, *An extraordinary board created for the purpose of equipping fleets*, Liv. 9, 30; id. 40, 18; id. 41, 1.—**D.** Ædis faciendæ a. locandæ a. dedicandæ, *The* duumviri *for building* or *dedicating a temple*, Liv. 7, 28; id. 22, 33; in the *Sing.*, duumvir, id. 2, 42; id. 35, 41.—**E.** *The highest board of magistrates in the* municipia, C. Agr. 2, 34, 93; Cæs. B. C. 1, 23; id. ib. 1, 30; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2540: QVINQVENNALES, ib. *no.* 3882 *sq.*: IVRI DICVNDO, ib. *no.* 3805 *sq.*—In the *Sing.*, DVVMVIR, ib. *no.* 3813 *sq.*; 4982. Cf. Savigny's Gesch. d. Röm. Rechts, 1, p. 50 *sq.* — **F.** VIIS EXTRA URBEM PURGANDIS, *Officers who had the charge of the streets of the suburbs of Rome*, Tab. Heracl. 1, 80 ed. Göttling.; cf. Becker Elderth. 2, 2, p. 366.

dux, dŭcis, *com.* [duco] **I.** Gen.: *A leader, conductor, guide:* illis non ducem locorum, non exploratorem fuisse, Liv. 9, 5; cf. itineris, Curt. 5, 4: regendæ civitatis (with auctor publici consilii), C. de Or. 3, 17, 63: dux isti quondam et magister ad despoliandum Dianæ templum fuit, id. 2 Verr. 3, 21, 54: nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 27. In the *fem.*, C. Fin. 1, 21; id. Læl. 5, 19; id. Div. 2, 40; id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27; Virg. Æ. 1, 364; Ov. M. 3, 12; id. ib. 14, 121; id. ib. 15, 482. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** *A leader, commander, general-in-chief*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13; id. ib. 2, 23, 4 (with qui summam *imperii* tenebat); id. ib. 3, 18; id. ib. 3, 23, et sæp.—Also, **2.** *A lieutenant-general, general of division* (cf. duco, *no.* I. B. 4. b., and imperator), as opp. to the imperator, Cæs. B. G. 3, 21, 1; C. Off. 3, 26, 99; id. Flacc. 12, 27; Tac. H. 3, 37; and, in later times, *The highest military officer in a province*, Cod. Theod. 7, 1, 9, et al.; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 969, a.—**B.** Meton.: *The principal, chief, head:* dux regit examen, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 23; cf. gregis, *i. e.* aries, Ov. M. 5, 327; id. ib. 7, 311; and, armenti, *i. e.* taurus, id. ib. 8, 884.

† **dyas,** ădis, *f.*=δυάς, *The number two*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; 12; Aug. Conf. 4, 15.

Dymæ, arum, and **Dymæus,** a, um; v. Dyme.

Dȳmas, antis, *m.*, Δύμας, *The father of Hecuba*, Ov. M. 11, 761; Serv. Virg Æ. 7, 320; Hyg. Fab. 91; 111.—Hence *Hecuba* is called **Dymantis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *The dau. of Dymas*, Ov. M. 13, 620.

Dȳme, es, *f.*, Δύμη, *An old sea-coast town in Achaia, west of Olenos* (now prps. *Kaminitza*), Pl. 4, 5, 6; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 409 *sq.* Also called **Dymæ,** arum, Liv. 27, 31; id. 32, 21; id. 38, 29.—Hence, **Dymæus,** a, um, *adj., Of Dymæ, Dymæan:* ager, Liv. 27, 31 *fin.*—In *plur.*, as *Subst.*: **Dymæi,** orum, *m., The Dymæans*, C. Att. 16, 1.

‡† **dynamidia,** æ, *f.*, "*dynamidia*, potentia herbarum et vis, et possibilitas. Nam in herbarum cura vis ipsa δύναμις dicitur, unde et dynamidia nuncupatur," Isid. Orig. 4, 10, 3.

† **dȳnămis,** is, *f.*=δύναμις, **I.** *A store, plenty* (cf. the Lat. vis), Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 77. **II.** *A square number* (cf. the Lat. potentia), Arn. 2, c. 24.

† **dȳnastes,** æ, *m.*=δυνάστης, **I.** Prop.: *A ruler, prince* (pure Lat. regulus), C. Phil. 11, 12 *ad fin.*; Cæs. B. C. 3, 3; Nep. Dat. 2; id. Ages. 7. **II.** Meton.: *A powerful statesman:* of the triumvirs of Rome, C. Att. 2, 9, 1.

† **Dyōdecas,** ădis, v. duodecas.

Dyrrachium, ii, *n.*, Δυρράχιον, *A famous sea-coast town of Grecian Illyria, the landing-place of those coming from Italy*, formerly called Epidamnus (now *Durazzo*), Mel. 2, 3, 12; Pl. 3, 23, 26; C. Pis. 38; id. Att. 3, 22 *fin.*; id. Fam. 14, 1; Liv. 29, 12; cf. Mann. Illyr. p. 396 *sq.*—*Its inhabitants* are called **Dyrrachini,** orum, *m.*, Δυρράχηνοί, C. Att. 3, 22 *ad fin.*; id. Prov. Cons. 3; also written **Dyrracheni,** Paul. Dig. 50, 15, 8.

† **dȳsărestĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [δυσαρέστιος] *Displeasing*; only as *Subst.*: **dysarestia,** orum, *n.* (*Displeasing things*) *The title of a work of Aristophon*, Fulgent. Mythol. 3, 6 *med.*

† **dyscŏlus,** i, *adj.*=δύσκολος, *Peevish, cross, fretful, dissatisfied, froward*; only as *Subst.*: servi, subditi estote... etiam dyscolis, Vulg. 1 Petr. 2, 18.

† **dȳsentĕrĭa,** æ, *f.*=δυσεντερία, *A flux, dysentery*, Pl. 26, 8, 28 *fin.*; id. 28, 9, 33, § 128; Vulg. Act. 28, 8 (in Cels. 4, 15, and C. Fam. 7, 26, written as Greek); cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 7, § 36.

† **dysentĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=δυσεντερικός, *Pertaining to dysentery, dysenteric:* passio, Pall. Febr. 31 *fin.*—As *Subst.*: **dysentericus,** i, *m., One who has the dysentery*, Pl. 22, 24, 55; id. 26, 8, 28; Scrib. Comp. 85; Firm. Math. 8.

† **dȳsĕrōs,** ōtis, *adj.*=δύσερως, *Loving unfortunately*, Aus. Epigr. 92, 1.

† **dyspepsia,** æ, *f.*=δυσπεψία, *Indigestion*, Cato R. R. 127, 1.

† **dysphŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=δυσφορικός, *Unfortunate*, Firm. Math. 8, 12.

† **dyspnœa,** æ, *f.*=δύσπνοια, *A difficulty of breathing*, Pl. 23, 4, 47; id. 26, 7, 19 (in Cels. 4, 4, written as Greek).

† **dyspnŏĭcus,** i, *m.* = δυσπνοϊκός, *One who labours under difficulty of breathing*, Pl. 24, 6, 14.

† **dysūria,** æ, *f.*=δυσουρία, *Retention of urine, dysury*, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 4 (in C. Att. 10, 10, written as Greek).

† **dysūrĭăcus,** i, *m.* = δυσουριακός, *One who suffers from retention of urine*, Firm. Math. 8.

E.

1. **E, e,** *indecl. n.* or (on account of litera) *fem.*, the fifth letter of the Latin alphabet, the second of the vowel series, embracing both the ε and the η of the Greeks, Ter. Maur. p. 2386 P.; Aus. Idyll. de Liter. Monos. 3 and 4; Mart. Cap. 3, § 235 Kopp.; cf. id. §§ 270, 291, ib. The short *e* appears in Latin as the least emphatic of all the vowels; hence it not only took the place of other vowels in changes of words where the sounds became weakened, and in the vulgar language where the vowel-sounds were less sharply distinguished, but was also frequently put instead of a final syllable ending in a consonant, and was sometimes, especially at the end of words, entirely rejected. The transition of *ă* into *ĕ* (which took place especially before two consonants, whereas usually *ă* passed into *ĭ* in open syllables; v. art. A.) is seen in the compounds refello, commendo, ineptus, confercio, incestus, perpetior, *etc.* Sometimes the orthography is fluctuating, as in the compounds of spargo, which are written sometimes aspergo, conspergo, dispergo, *etc.*, and sometimes aspargo, conspargo, dispargo, *etc.*; just as along with *dispendo* the vulgar form *dispenno* also occurs, v. h. vv. This transition likewise appears in all the verbal reduplications which have been retained, as cĕcidi, cĕcini, pĕperi, pĕpigi,

tĕtigi: pĕperci, fĕfelli; dĕdi and stĕti (from *cado, cano, pario, pango, tango, parco, fallo,* Da and Sta), whereas the vowels *i, o, u* remain unchanged in reduplication (bĭbi; mŏmordi; tŭtudi; for the anomalous forms in Gell. 7, 9, are certainly Græcized). As together with pĕpigi there also arose by syncope (in the Lat. lang. a predominating element in the formation of words) the perfect pēgi; so in like manner we may explain the perfect forms cēpi, fēci, jēci, frēgi, and ēgi, as syncopated from cĕcĭpi, fĕfĭci, jĕjĭci, frĕfĭgi, and ĕgi (this last analogously with dēgo, from dĕĭgo).—For *i* stands *ĕ* in the neuter forms of the adjectives in *is* (*acre, agreste, facile, etc.*), in the nominative forms *ædes, apes, canes, etc.* (for *ædis, apis, canis, etc.*, v. h. vv.); as also in the dative forms morte, jure dicundo, Dijove, Victore, *etc.* (v. h. v., and cf. Schneid. 2, p. 201 *sq.*, and Quint. 1, 4, 17); and also in the nominatives in *es*, whose genitive has ĭtis; furthermore in the old and partly vulgar manner of writing and pronouncing: CEPET, EXEMET, NAVEBOS (Colum. Rostr.), FVET, DEDET, TEMPESTATEBVS, TIBE (Epit. of the Scipios), COMPROMESISE (SC. de Bacch.), MENERVA, MAGESTER, HERE, VEA, VELLA, *etc.* (Quint. 1, 4, 8 and 17; Var. R. R. 1, 2, 14; cf. C. de Or. 3, 12, 46); so too Vergilius, neglĕgo, intellĕgo, for Virgilius, negligo, intelligo, *etc.* It is prob. too that the abl. *ĕ* of the third declension proceeded from *ī* (or *id*). It less freq. happens that *o* and *u* pass over into *ĕ*; yet here also examples are not wanting, as verto, vertex, vester, from vorto, vortex, voster; auger for augur; and even for long *u* we have *ĕ* in dejĕro and pejĕro, from jūro.

The vowel *ĕ* stands as an echoing sound, in place of an apocopated final syllable, in the vocative forms of nouns in *us* of the second declension, as domine; in the perf. and pass. forms, such as scripsere, conabare, conabere, from scripserunt, conabaris, conaberis; in the future forms attingĕ, dicĕ, facĭe, recipie, from attingam, dicam, faciam, recipiam (see under dico, *ad init.*); in the forms magĕ, potĕ, from magis, potis, *etc.*

The vowel *ĕ* is wholly suppressed in the imperatives dic, duc, fac, fer; in the ante-class. infinitive biber (from bibere); in the vocative forms of the second declension in *i*, as Gai, geni, fili, canteri, columbari, mantuari, volturi, mi (cf. Freund in Jahn's Neue Jahrbüch., 1835, vol. 13, p. 148 *sq.*); and even as an initial in the present forms of the verb esse (sum, sumus, sunt; sim, *etc.*, for esum, esumus, esunt; esim, *etc.*). But the forms facul, simul, Bacchanal, *etc.*, are not apocopated.

The long *e* interchanges most freq. with the diphthongs *æ* and *œ* (q. v.); yet *ē* sometimes also took the place of *ā*, as in anhēlo, from hālo, and in the rustic bēlo for bālo; and likewise of *ī*, as LEBER, SPECA, AMECVS, for liber, spica, amicus (Quint. Inst. 1, 4; Var. R. R. 1, 48, 2; Fest. p. 13), and in words borrowed from the Greek, as chorēa, Darēus, along with Academia, Alexandria; see the letter I.

As an abbreviation, E (mostly in connection with other abbreviations) signifies egregius, equus, eques, erexit, evocatus, *etc.*; *e. g.*, E. M. V = egregiæ memoriæ vir; E. Q. R. = eques Romanus; EE. QQ. RR. = Equites Romani; E. P. = equo publico; E. M. D. S. P. E. = e monitu de sua pecunia erexit, *etc.*

2. **e**, *præp.* v. ex.

ĕă and **ĕădem**, *Abl.* and *Adverbial Abl.*; v. is and idem.

ĕăle, ēs, *f., a wild animal of Ethiopia*; acc. to Cuvier, *The two-horned rhinoceros*: Pl. 8, 21, 30.

eapse, v. ipse, *init.*

1. † **ĕărīnus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἐαρινός (*belonging to spring*; hence, meton.), *Green*: oves, Tert. Hab. Mul. 1, 8 dub.; al. aërinas, aerinas.

2. † **Earīnus**, i, *m.* [ἐαρινός] *The name of a beautiful youth*: in Martial: dicunt Earinon tamen poetæ, sed Græci, Mart. 9, 12, 13; id. 9, 17 in lemm.

ĕă-tĕnus, *adv.* [is; tenus] **I.** Of the limit to which an action or condition extends: *So far* (very rare; not in Cæs.; prps. not at all before Cic.; for Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 50, is very doubtful): **A.** With *quatenus*: Cels. 2, 10; so, Javol. Dig. 47, 2, 92.—**B.** With *qua*: caules lactucæ ab imo depurgatos eatenus, qua tenera folia videbuntur, *etc.*, Col. 12, 9, 1; id. 4, 7, 2; id. Arb. 8, 2; Quint. 1, 11, 1.—**C.** With *quoad*: hoc civile, quod vocant, eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum præstare voluerunt, C. Leg. 1, 4, 14; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3 (and perhaps also Univ. 11). —**D.** With *ut*: verba persequens eatenus, ut ea non abhorreant a more nostro, C. Opt. Gen. Or. 7 *ad fin.*; Cels. 5, 26; id. 7, 19; Col. 5, 1, 3; id. 5, 5, 3.—**E.** With *ne*: Cels. 6, 6; Col. 5, 6, 14; Suet. Tib. 33; Just. 5, 10. **II.** Of time: *So long, hitherto* (post-class.): Capitol. Gordian. 22; Oros. 6, 1.

† **ĕbĕnĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἐβένινος, *Of ebony*: tigna, Hier. Ezech. 27, 16: dentes, id. ib.

† **ĕbĕnus**, i, *f.* (*m.* Virg. G. 2, 117) = ἔβενος, *The ebon-tree, ebony* (Diospyros ebenum, L.): Pl. 16, 40, 76, § 204; id. 6, 30, 35, § 197; Ov. M. 11, 610; Pers. 5, 135; Luc. 10, 117; 304; cf. also, Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 36.

ē-bĭbo, i, ītum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*a*); bibo] **I.** Prop.: *To drink up completely, to drain* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): quid comedent? quid ebibent? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 14: hirneam vini, id. Am. 1, 1, 276: ubera lactantia, Ov. M. 6, 342: fluminibus satis profundis ebibitis, Sid. Carm. 9, 39: elephantos dracones, *i. e. suck their blood*, Pl. 8, 12, 12: sanguinem, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 65: cum vino imperium, *to drink up, forget through drinking*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 84 (cf. in the *simplex*: bibere mandata, id. Pers. 2, 1, 3):—Poet.: invenies illic qui Nestoris ebibat annos, *i. e. to drink by the age of Nestor*; or *to drink as many glasses as equal the years of Nestor*, Ov. F. 3, 533. **II.** Fig. (Eccl. Lat.): *To exhaust, render feeble* or *powerless*: quarum (*sc.* sagittarum Domini) indignatio ebibit spiritum meum, Vulg. Job. 6, 4. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of inanimate things: *To suck in, draw in, imbibe*: (fretum) peregrinos ebibit amnes, Ov. M. 8, 837; cf. Pl. 5, 15, 15: saniem (lana), id. 9, 38, 62.—**B.** *To consume, use up, squander*: filius, aut etiam hæc libertus ut ebibat heres, Dis inimice senex, custodis? Hor. S. 2, 3, 122.

Ebionæi, ōrum, *m.* (**Ebionītæ**, ārum, Isid. Orig. 8, 5, 36) *Certain heretics, who received the Gospel, but observed the Law*: Aug. de Hæres. 10; Isid. l. l.

Ebionītæ, arum, *m.* v. Ebionæi.

ebiscum, i, v. hibiscum.

ē-bĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1.; bito] *To go out*: Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 28; dub.

ē-blandĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); blandior] **I.** Prop.: Of personal subjects: *To obtain by flattery* or *coaxing* (rare, but class.): elabora vel potius eblandire, effice, ut, *etc.*, C. Att. 16, 16 C., § 12; cf. Pl. 9, 8, 8 *fin.*; Liv. 27, 31: unum consulatus diem, Tac. H. 3, 37: solitudinem ruris, Col. 8, 11, 1. **II.** Fig.: Of inanimate subjects: *To draw out, to entice forth*: cœlo fecunditatem omnem eblandito. Pl. 16, 27, 51; cf. Vitr. 7, 5; and somewhat differently: ut eblandiatur lac ignearn sævitiam, *i. e. mitigate and drive it out*, Col. 7, 5, 16.

☞ *Part.*, eblanditus, a, um, *pass.*, *Obtained* or *caught by flattery*: eblandita suffragia, C. Planc. 4, 10; cf. preces, Pl. Pan. 70 *ad fin.*; Gell. 11, 13, 5.

Ebŏra, æ, *f.*, Ἔβορα or Ἠβοῦρα, *A fortress* of the Edetani in Hisp. Tarrac. (now prps. *Lyar*): C. Att. 16, 4, 2 ex conj. Turn. (Codd. Borea).

ĕbŏrārĭus (**ebur-**), ii, *m.* [ebur] *A worker in ivory*: Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Inscr. Orell. nos. 4180, 4302.

ĕbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made of ivory, ivory*: Juppiter, Pl. 36, 5, 4: mensæ. Vulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 43 (and prps. oppida, Quint. 6, 3, 61 Spald. *N. cr.*).

Ebosia, æ, v. Ebusus.

Ebosus, i, v. Ebusus.

ēbrĭācus, a, um, *adj.* [ebrius] *Drunken*: homo, Laber. ap. Non. 108, 7.

ēbrĭāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [ebrio] *Intoxicating liquor, strong drink*: Tert. de Jejun. 9.

ēbrĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [ebrius] *Drunkenness, inebriety*: **I.** Prop.: C. Tusc. 4, 12, 27; Sen. Ep. 83 *med.*; Quint. 1, 11, 2; id. 5, 10, 34; id. 8, 4, 16; Pl. 14, 22, 28; id. 30, 15, 51; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16; Ov. A. A. 1, 597; id. R. Am. 809. **II.** Fig.: Of things: nimio liquore abundat rumpitque se pomi ipsius ebrietas, *i. e. excess of juice*, Pl. 13, 4, 9, § 45.

ēbrĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make drunk, to intoxicate* (late Lat.): **I.** Prop.: mulieres, Macr. S. 7, 6 *med.* **II.** Fig.: animas, id. Somn. Scip. 12 *med.*

ēbrĭŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [ebriolus] *Somewhat drunk, tipsy, fuddled*: Laber. ap. Non. 108, 6.

ēbrĭŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ebrius] = ebriolatus; prps. only in Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 15; id. ib. 1, 3, 36.

ēbrĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ebriosus] *Addiction to drink, habitual drunkenness, sottishness*: C. Tusc. 4, 12, 27.

ēbrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ebrius] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Given to drinking, sottish*: C. Fat. 5, 10; Sen. Ep. 83 *med.*; Col. 11, 1, 13:—*Comp.*: lex magistræ ebriosioris, Cat. 27, 4.—As *Subst.*: **ēbrĭōsus**, i, *m. A sot, drunkard*: C. Ac. 2, 17, 53; Pl. 30, 15, 51; Fulg. Myth. 3, 3; Salv. adv. Avar. 4, 4; Cod. Th. 3, 16, 1. **II.** Meton.: Of things: *Full of moisture* or *juice, juicy*: acina, Cat. 27, 4.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

ēbrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; usually referred to ex (*no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*a*)); bibo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *That has drunk enough, had his fill*: **1.** Of persons: quum tu satura atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sit facito, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 3 Ruhnk.; cf. Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 35.—**2.** Of things: vestigia, Prop. 1, 3, 9: signa, id. 3, 3, 48: verba, Tib. 3, 6, 36: nox, Mart. 10, 47: bruma, id. 13, 1.—**B.** Esp.: Pregn.: *That has drunk himself full*; *drunk, intoxicated*: homo hic ebrius est . . . Tu istic, ubi bibisti? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 25; so, id. ib. 1, 1, 116; id. ib. 3, 4, 16; id. Aul. 4, 10, 19 *sq.*; Lucr. 3, 1064; C. Mil. 24, 65; id. Phil. 2, 41, 105; id. de Div. 2, 58, 120; id. Sen. Ep. 83 *med.*; Quint. 11, 3, 57; Prop. 4, 5, 46; Hor. S. 1, 4, 51; id. ib. 2, 3, 60; Ov. A. A. 1, 543; id. M. 4, 26; id. F. 2, 582; id. ib. 5, 337 *sq.*—As *Subst.*: **ēbrĭus**, ii, *m.* (Eccl. Lat.) *A drunkard*: Vulg. Ps. 106, 27; id. Isai. 19, 14; id. ib. 24, 20; id. ib. 28, 1 and 3. **II.** Fig.: *Drenched, soaked, gorged*: ebrius jam sanguine civium et tanto magis eum sitiens, Pl. 14, 22, 28 *fin.*: regina fortunæ dulci ebria, *intoxicated with good fortune*, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 12: dulcis pueri ebrios ocellos, *i. e. intoxicated with love*, Cat. 45, 11. **III.** Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *Abundantly filled, full* (poet.): Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 18: lana de sanguine conchæ, Mart. 14, 154; cf. id. 13, 82; id. 10, 38.

Ebrus, i, *m.* v. Hebrus.

ē-bullĭo, ivi or ĭi, *no sup.*, īre (post-class. **ēbullo**, āre). **I.** *v. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; bullio] **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To boil up, bubble up* (so, post-class.): fontium venæ ebullant, Tert. de Pall. 2.—**B.** Fig.: Of laughter: *To burst forth*: dum risus ebullit, App. M. 2, p. 128.—**C.** Meton.: **1.** *To swell up*: ebullierunt villæ et agri, et nati sunt mures, Vulg. 1 Reg. 5, 6.—**2.** a. Gen.: *To come* or *go forth*: O si Ebullit patrui præclarum funus, Pers. 2, 1 o Dubner. —b. Esp.: Pregn.: (a) *To go forth from a place, depart*: ipse enim ebullire fecit de Persida eos, qui pugnaverunt contra nos, Vulg. 2 Mach. 1, 12.—(b) *To come forth* or *rise in abundance*: prius quam hujus monstri (*sc.* idoli) artifices ebullissent, Tert. Idol. 3 *init.*

II. *Act.* (class. but rare): **A.** (Prop.: *To cause to bubble forth*; hence) Fig.: Of abstr. objects: **1.** Of the soul: *To breathe out*: animam, Petr. Frag. Trag. 42, 3; Sen. Apocol. 4, 2.—**2.** a. Gen.: *To bring forward*, or *produce*; *to utter*: os fatuarum ebullit stultitiam,

Vulg. Prov. 15, 2: quod solet ebullire (Epicurus), C. Fin. 5, 27, 80. — **b.** Esp.: *To talk boastfully of, to boast of*: virtutes, C. Tusc. 3, 18, 42 Kühn.—**B.** Meton.: *To produce, send forth*: ebulliet fluvius ranas, Vulg. Exod. 8, 3.

ēbŭlum, i, *n.* and **ēbŭlus, i,** *f.* *Dane-wort, dwarf-elder*, Sambucus ebulus, L.; Cato R. R. 37, 2; Pl. 25, 10, 71; id. 26, 8, 49; Virg. E. 10, 27; Col. poet. 10, 10; Veg. 1, 14, 5.

ĕbur, ŏris (cf. Quint. 1, 6, 22 *sq.*), *n.* [Sanscr. ibha, *elephant*] **I.** Prop.: *ebur* a barro, id est elephanto, dictum, Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 19: *Ivory*, C. Leg. 2, 18; id. Brut. 73 *ad fin.*; id. Parad. 1, 3; Quint. 2, 21, 9; id. 12, 10, 9; Virg. G. 1, 57; id. Æ. 10, 137; id. ib. 12, 68; Hor. Od. 1, 31, 6; id. Ep. 2, 1, 96; id. ib. 2, 2, 180; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 451, a. *sq.*: ebur atramento candefacere; v. atramentum, *no.* D. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of *Things made of ivory*: **1.** Of statues, Virg. G. 1, 480; Ov. M. 15, 792.—**2.** Of the tibia, Virg. G. 2, 193.—**3.** Of a scabbard, Ov. M. 4, 148.—**4.** Of the sella curulis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 54; Ov. P. 5, 51; id. Pont. 4, 5, 18.— **B.** For *An elephant*: Juv. 12, 112.

ĕburārius, v. eborarius.

ĕbŭrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ebur] *Adorned or inlaid with ivory*: lecti, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53: vehicula, id. Aul. 2, 1, 46: sella, Lampr. Heliog. 4 *fin.*

Eburini, ōrum, *m. A people of Lucania*: Pl. 3, 11, 15, § 98.—Hence, **Eburīnus, a,** um, *adj. Of or belonging to the Eburini*: juga, Sall. H. 3, p. 232 ed. Gerl. min.

ĕburnĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [eburneus] *Of ivory*: fistula, C. de Or. 3, 60, 225 (for which, in Gell. 1, 11, 16, eburnea).

ĕburnĕus, and (prps. mostly poet.) **ĕburnus, a,** um, *adj.* [ebur] **I.** (acc. to ebur, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: *Of ivory*: **1.** *Eburneus*: signum, C. 2 Verr. 4, 1 *init.*; Ov. M. 4, 354: lectus, Suet. Cæs. 84: præsepe, id. Cal. 55: quadrigæ, id. Ner. 22: tabulæ, id. ib. 31.—**2.** *Eburnus*: effigies, Tac. A. 2, 83: scipio, id. ib. 4, 26: humerus, Virg. G. 3, 7: pecten, id. Æ. 6, 647: vagina, id. ib. 9, 305: porta, id. ib. 6, 699; Hor. Od. 3, 27, 41: lyra, id. ib. 2, 11, 22: lecti, id. S. 2, 6, 103: currus, Ov. H. 15, 91: valvæ, id. M. 4, 185: sceptrum, id. ib. 1, 178; id. ib. 7, 103: ensis, *i. e. with an ivory handle*, Virg. Æ. 11, 11.—**B.** Meton.: *Poet.*: *White as ivory*: eburnea brachia, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 7; cf. so cervix, id. H. 20, 80: colla, id. M. 3, 422; id. ib. 4, 335: terga, id. ib. 10, 592. **II.** (acc. to ebur, *no.* II. B.) *Of or belonging to an elephant*: eburnei dentes, Liv. 37, 59.

Eburones, um, *m.*, Ἐβουρώνες, *A nation of* Gallia Belgica, *extending from Liege to Aix-la-Chapelle*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4; id. ib. 4, 6; id. ib. 5, 24 *sq.*; id. ib. 6, 5; id. ib. 6, 31 *sq.*; Pl. 4, 18, 32; cf. Ukert. Gall. p. 368.

Eburovices, v. Aulerci.

Ebūsus (-os), i, *f.*, Ἔβουσος, *An island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Spain* (now *Iviza* or *Yviça*), Liv. 22, 20, 7; Sil. 3, 362 (**Ebusus**); Avien. Perieg. 621 (**Ebūsus**); **Ebosus,** Isid. Orig. 14, 6, 43.—Also called **Ebŏsĭa,** æ, *f.*, Stat. S. 1, 6, 15.—Hence, **Ebusĭtānus, a,** um, *adj. Of or belonging to Ebusus*, Pl. 3, 5, 11.

ecastor, v. 2. Castor.

Ecbătana, orum, *n.*, τὰ Ἐκβάτανα **(-na,** æ, *f.*, Lucil. in Non. 533, 30; **-nœ,** arum, *f.*, App. de Mundo, p. 69, 18) *The principal city of Media* (now *Hamadan*), Curt. 4, 5, 8; Tac. A. 15, 31.

†ecbŏlas, ădis, *f.* = ἐκβολάς, *A sort of Egyptian grape* (so called from its promoting abortion), Pl. 14, 18, 22.

ecca, eccam, v. ecce, *no.* II.

ecce, *pron. demonstr.* [ce-ce, v. ce, *no.* IV.] **I.** Gen.: To point out an object more emphatically: *Lo! see! behold!* quem quæro, optime, ecce, obviam mihi est *behold! there comes he for whom I was wishing*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 16: ecce autem video rure reslcuntem senem, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 25: ecce, Dionæi processit Cæsaris astrum, Virg. E. 9, 47: ecce, trahebatur passus Priameia virgo Crinibus, id. Æ. 2, 403; cf. id. ib. 6, 337; Ov. M. 2, 441.—In the middle of a sentence: audiat hæc tantum—vel, qui venit, ecce, Palæmon, Virg. E. 3, 50; Ov. M. 2, 93.

II. Esp.: **A.** To denote that something is present (Fr. *voici*), *Here* (in this sense mostly ellipt.): **1.** With a *verb*: Orcus noster, ecce, adest, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Var. L. L. 5, 32, 42 *fin.*; with adest, Ov. M. 2, 496; 3, 101.—**2.** With *Acc.*: quid me quæris? . . . ecce me, *here I am*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 15: ecce me, id. Curc. 1, 3, 6; id. Mil. 3, 1, 60; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 38: ecce nos, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 17: ecce odium meum, id. Pœn. 1, 2, 139: ecce Gripi scelera, id. Rud. 4, 4, 134.—**3.** With *Nom.*: ecce tuæ literæ de Varrone, C. Att. 13, 16.—**4.** *Abs.*: ecce, *here I am*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 96.

B. In enumerations, to introduce a new matter after others already mentioned (Ciceronian): consecuti sunt hos Critias, Theramenes, Lysias, *etc.* . . ., ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, C. de Or. 2, 22 *ad fin.*; so, id. Or. 16 *ad fin.*; id. de Or. 3, 3, 31.—With *ellipse of verb*: ecce alius cursor, C. Div. 2, 70, 144; cf. id. Ac. 2, 43, 134; id. Pis. 21, 48.

C. To introduce something unexpected or strange: **1.** With *verb expressed*: **a.** So, *alone*: ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo imperat, Ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 87; ecce ad me advenit mulier, id. Merc. 1, 1, 99; C. Sest. 41, 89.—**b.** With *de improviso*: ecce de improviso ad nos accedit cana veritas, Var. ap. Non. 243, 1.—**c.** With *ex improviso*: Sall. J. 14, 11.—**d.** With *repente*: ecce autem repente nuntiatur, C. 2. Verr. 5, 34, 87.—**e.** After *quum*: C. Cæcin. 7, 20.—**f.** After *dum*: Hor. S. 1, 9, 60.—**g.** After *ubi*: Virg. Æ. 3, 219.—**2.** With *ellipse of verb*: **a.** So, *alone*: ecce postridie Cassio literæ, C. Att. 7, 24; ecce supra caput homo levis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 § 6.—**b.** With *subito*: ecce subito literæ ad illum, C. Att. 8, 8, 2.—**c.** After *quum*: epistolam quum a te expectaram, ecce tibi nuntius, *etc.*, C. Att. 2, 8, 1: cf. id. ib. 2, 15, 3; Liv. 2, 36.

D. In vulg. lang., combined with the pronouns is, ille, and iste, into one word in the follg. forms: *Nomin.*, ecca, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 66; id. Rud. 4, 130; Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: eccilla, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 30: eccillud, id. Rud. 2, 7, 18: *Acc. Sing.*, eccum (also ĕccum, like ĕcquis, iste, ipse; cf. Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. p. 122), Plaut. Am. prol. 120; id. ib. 1, 2, 35; id. ib. 3, 2, 16; id. ib. 3, 4, 22, et *sæp.*; Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 52; id. ib. 3, 3, 48; id. ib. 3, 4, 26; id. ib. 5, 5, 1, et *sæp.*; Titin. in Charis. p. 177 P.: eccam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 146; id. Asin. 1, 2, 25; id. Cist. 4, 1, 3; Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12; id. ib. 4, 7, 18; id. Hec. 4, 1, 8; id. ib. 5, 4, 14: eccillum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 98; id. Pers. 2, 2, 65; id. ib. 3, 1, 64; id. Trin. 3, 1, 21: eccillam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 51; id. Mil. 3, 1, 194: eccistam, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 17.—*Acc. Plur.*: eccos, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 19; id. Most. 1, 3, 154; id. Men. 1, 4, 1; id. Mil. 4, 7, 27; 5, 35; id. Rud. 2, 2, 4; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 15; Afran. in Charis. p. 95 P.: ecca, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 110.—Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 343-351.

†eccentros, i, *adj.* = ἔκκεντρος, *Out of the centre, eccentric*: terra, Marc. Cap. 8, p. 287; cf. ib. p. 299.

eccĕre or **ĕcĕre** [from the demonstr. *e* and Ceres; cf. ecastor, equirino; and v. the art. ce, *no.* IV.] *By Ceres!* an interj. of asseveration or of surprise; cf *Eccere, κατὰ τῆς Δήμητρος*, Gloss. (only in the follg. passages): Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 4; id. Truc. 2, 2, 58; id. Casin. 2, 6, 34; id. Men. 2, 3, 50; id. Trin. 2, 2, 105; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 5. Cf. Hand. Turs II. p. 343.

†eccheuma, ătis, *n.* = ἔκχευμα, *A pouring out*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 3, 83.

eccillam, eccillum, eccistam, v. ecce, *no.* II.

†ecclēsĭa (ecclĕsĭa, Venant. Carm. 3, 6, 24; Sedul. 5, 358: **ēclēsĭa,** Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 117; id. ib. 25, 167; id. Ep. 32, § 5 (twice), et *sæp.*; Tert. de Concord. Patr. Vet. et Nov. Test. 7, 18), æ, *f.* = ἐκκλησία,

I. Prop.: *An assembly of the people (of the Greek race)*: bule et ecclesia (Amisenorum) consentiente, Pl. Ep. 10, 111, 1: erat enim ecclesia (Ephesiorum) confusa, Vulg. Act. 19, 32.

II. Meton.: **A.** **1.** Of persons (Eccl. Lat.): **a.** *A religious assembly, of Christians, a Christian congregation*: absente populo, id est ecclesia, Aug. Ep. 190, 5, 19: sicut ergo appellamus ecclesiam basilicam, qua continetur populus, qui vere appellatur ecclesiæ; ut nomine ecclesiæ, id est populi qui continetur, significamus locum, qui continet, *etc.*, id. ib. — *Plur.*: ecclesiæ gentium, Vulg. Rom. 16, 4: ecclesias constituens per omnes gentes, qua evangelium se minabat, Aug. de Catech. Rud. 23, § 43: in ecclesiis Judææ, id. ib.: quod si non audierit eos, dic ecclesiæ; si autem ecclesiam non audierit, *etc.*, Vulg. Matt. 18, 17.—**b.** Of *Christians collectively*: ecclesia subjecta est Christo, Vulg. Eph. 5, 24: Christus dilexit ecclesiam, id. ib. 5, 25; cf. id. ib. 5, 27; 29, 32: persequens ecclesiam Dei, id. Phil. 3, 6: ecclesia homines sunt, de quibus dicitur, *ut exhiberet sibi gloriosam ecclesiam*, etc., Aug. Hept. 3, 57 *ad fin.*: una ecclesia sumus, Tert. de Virg. Veland. 2: sancta Ecclesia nos sumus; sed non sic dixi *Nos*, quasi, ecce, qui hic sumus, qui me modo audistis. Quotquot hic sumus, Deo propitio, Christiani fideles in hac ecclesia, id est in ista civitate, quotquot sunt in ista regione, quotquot sunt in ista provincia, quotquot sunt et trans mare, quotquot sunt et in toto orbe terrarum, *etc.*, Aug. Serm. 213, 7.—**c.** Of *Christians in particular places or communities*: (α) In a country, city, *etc.*; ecclesia Thessalonicensium, Vulg. 2 Thess. 1, 1; cf. id. Phil. 4, 5 et al.: quum pia sacrilego quateretur Ecclesia (*sc.* Nolana) bello, Paul. Nol. 15, 117.—(β) In a house or family: domestica ecclesia, Vulg. Rom. 16, 5: ecclesia, quæ in domo tua est, id. Philem. 1, 2: ubi tres, ecclesia est, licet laici, Tert. Exhort. Cast. 7.—**d.** Of *believers as Christ's betrothed* and *bride*: ecclesia virgo, unius Christi unica sponsa, Tert. Monog. 11; grande sacramentum, quo nubit ecclesia Christo, Paul. Nol. 25, 167: ecclesiam Christus pulchro sibi junxit amore, Sedul. 1. 1.—**e.** Of *God's believing people as members of Christ*: Ipsum dedit caput supra omnem ecclesiam, Vulg. Eph. 1, 22: Ipse est caput corporis, ecclesiæ, id. Col. 1, 18: esse caput Christum, sunt cujus ecclesia membra, Tert. l. l.; cf. corpus Christi, quod est ecclesia, Aug. Serm. 268, 2; id. ib. 267, 4.—**f.** Of *God's believing people under the Jewish dispensation*: Hic est qui fuit in ecclesia, in solitudine, Vulg. Act. 7, 38.—**g.** Of *God's believing people under both the Jewish and Christian dispensations*: aula duplex tectis, ut ecclesia Testamentis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, § 5.—**h.** Of *the believing patriarchs and antediluvian saints*: in Abraham et Isaac et Jacob totam ecclesiam ejus cogitate, Aug. in Psalm. 134, *no.* 7: in sancto Abel ecclesia catholica fuit, et in Noe, et in Abraham, id. Serm. Suppos. 58 *init.*—**k.** Of *all God's people, under every dispensation, as forming but one church* or *body*: ecclesia una ex Judæis et Gentibus, Aug. Serm. 137, 6: ecclesia Catholica, non solum post adventum Domini et Salvatoris nostri prædicata est, sed etiam ab initio mundi multis figuris et sacramentis secretioribus figurata. Nam et in sancto Abel, ecclesia catholica fuit, et in Noe, et in Abraham, et in reliquis usque ad adventum Domini Salvatoris, Aug. Serm. Suppos. 58 *init.*—**m.** Of *God's believing people in glory*: ecclesia primitivorum qui sunt in cœlo, Vulg. Heb. 12, 23. — **n.** Of *the outward professing church*, or *Christians both bad and good*: mali et boni sunt in ecclesia catholica, Aug. in Joan. Evang. 6, 1, *no.* 12 med.: nos fatemur in ecclesia et bonos et malos esse, sed tanquam grana et paleam, id. ib.; cf. area est ecclesia . . . et paleam habet et frumentum, id. in Psalm. 25, *no.* 5: necesse est patiatur malos in ecclesia, id. ib.: ipsa est ergo ecclesia, quæ intra sagenam Dominicam malis piscibus natat, id. Ep. 93 (48), 9, *no.* 34; cf. also Cypr. Ep. 51, 3 *init.*

2. Of things (Eccl. and late Lat.): *A Christian place of assembly, a church*: ecclesia est locus, quo ecclesia congregatur, Aug. Hept. 3, 57; cf. above, *no.* 1, a.

hoc tamen (*sc.* ecclesiam) vocari domum orationum, id. ib.: ut in ecclesiam prodire, vel in ecclesiam confugere non dicatur, nisi qui ad locum ipsum parietesque prodierit vel confugerit, quibus ecclesiæ congregatio continetur, id. ib.: ad ecclesiam præfectus venit, et revulsis foribus, *etc.*, Lact. Mort. Persec. 12: in alto constituta ecclesia e palatio videbatur, id. ib.: progressus in eorum ecclesiam, Aurel. in Vopisc. 20: miror vos, patres sancti, tamdiu de operiendis Sibyllinis libris dubitasse, perinde quasi in Christianorum ecclesia, non in Deorum templo, tractaretis, Amm. 21, 2 *fin.*; cf. id. 28, 6 *ad fin.*

B. (Late Lat.) Of *any assembly:* vicinoque frequens ecclesia pago, Auson. Ep. 24, 94: yet this is sts. referred to *no.* A. 2.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. A. 1.): Of *the Church as the fostering parent of believers in respect of doctrine:* ut vera mater viventium figuraretur, Tert. de Anim. 43: mater ecclesia, id. Monog. 16; id. de Orat. 2 *fin.*

Ecclēsiastes, æ, *m.* (ἐκκλησιαστής) *The Preacher.* **I.** Prop.: *A title of Solomon:* verba Ecclesiastæ, filii David, Vulg. Eccles. 1, 1, et sæp. **II.** Meton.: *The title of a book of the Old Testament, composed by Solomon; Ecclesiastes:* Tert. Monog. 3; Isid. Orig. 6, 1, 7; id. ib. 6, 2, 19.

†**ecclēsiastĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐκκλησιαστικός, *Of* or *belonging to the Church, ecclesiastic:* pax, Tert. Pudic. 22: utilitas, Cassiod. Instit. Div. Litt. 23: regulæ, id. ib.: canones, id. ib. — As *Subst.:* **ecclesiasticus,** i, *m.*, **A.** *A church officer,* Cod. Theod. 1, 3, 22. — **B.** *The name of the Book of Sirach:* Isid. Orig. 6, 1, 9; id. ib. 6, 2, 31 and 32.

†**ecclēsĭecdĭcus,** i, *m.* = ἐκκλησιεκδικός, *A church proctor,* Cod. Th. 1, 5, 34, 5.

ecclēsĭŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [ecclesia] (late Lat.) **A.** (acc. to ecclesia, *no.* II. A. 1. c. (a)): *A small community of Christians:* Viennensis ecclesiola, Alcim. Ep. 71: donum vestræ oblationis ecclesiola nostra venerabitur, id. ib. 79. — **B.** (acc. to ecclesia, *no.* II. A. 2.) *A small* or *poor church:* quicquid habet ecclesiola mea, immo omnes ecclesiæ nostræ, vestrum est, de substantia quam vel servastis hactenus, vel donastis, Alcim. Ep. 39 *ad fin.*

eccum, eccos, v. ecce, *no.* II. D.

†**ecdĭcus,** i, *m.* = ἐκδικός, = cognitor *s.* defensor civitatis, *A syndic, solicitor of a community,* C. Fam. 13, 56; Pl. Ep. 10, 111.

ecere, v. eccere.

Ecetra, æ, *f.* Ἔχετρα, *A city of the Volsci,* Liv. 4, 61; id. 6, 31; cf. Mannert. Ital. 1, p. 671. — Hence, **Ecetrani,** orum, *m. The inhabitants of Ecetra,* Liv. 2, 25; id. 3, 4.

ecfatus, ecfero, *etc.*, v. eff.

†**ēchēa,** orum, *n.* = ἠχεῖα, *Vessels to increase the sound of the actors' voices in a theatre, sounding-vessels,* Vitr. 1, 1; 5, 5.

Echĕcrātes, æ, *m.*, Ἐχεκράτης, *A Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary of Plato,* C. Fin. 5, 29, 87.

†**ēchēnēis,** idis, *f.* = ἐχενηίς, *The sucking-fish, remora* (Echeneis, remora, L.): "*echenels* parvus et semipedalis piciculus: nomen sumpsit quod navem adhærendo teneat," Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 34; Pl. 9, 25, 41; id. 32, 1, 1: Luc. 6, 675; Ov. Hal. 99; Cassiod. Var. 1, 35.

†**Ēchĭdna,** æ, *f.* = ἔχιδνα (an adder, viper) **I.** Lernæa: *The Lernæan hydra, killed by Hercules,* Ov. M. 9, 69; 158; id. F. 5, 405. **II.** *A monster, half woman and half serpent, the mother of Cerberus,* Ov. M. 4, 501; id. ib. 10, 313. — Hence, **Ēchĭdnēus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Echidna:* canis, *i. e. Cerberus,* Ov. M. 7, 408.

Ēchīnădes, um, *f.* Ἐχινάδες, *A small group of islands in the Ionian Sea, at the mouth of the Achelous* (now *Curzolari*), Mel. 2, 7, 10; Pl. 2, 85, 87; id. 4, 12, 19; Ov. M. 8, 589; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 81 *sq.*

ēchīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [echinus, a hedge-hog] *Set with prickles, prickly:* calyx, Pl. 15, 23, 25: capitula spinis, id. 27, 9, 47: folia, id. 22, 9, 11.

†**ēchīnŏmētræ,** arum, *m.* = ἐχινομήτραι, *A sort of sea-urchin,* Pl. 9, 31, 51.

†**ēchīnŏphŏra,** æ, *f.* = ἐχινοφόρα, *A sort of* concha, Pl. 32, 11, 53, § 147.

†**ēchīnŏpūs,** ŏdis, *m.* = ἐχινόπους, *A plant now unknown,* Pl. 11, 8, 8.

†**ēchīnus,** i, *m.* = ἔχινος, **I.** Prop.: **A.** The (edible) *sea-urchin* (Echinus esculentus, L.): Var. L. L. 5, 12, 23; Afran. in Non. 216, 11; Pl. 9, 31, 51; Hor. Epod. 5, 28; id. S. 2, 4, 33; id. Ep. 1, 15, 23; Petr. 69, 7; Pall. Jan. 16; Dec. 6, 1. — **B.** *A land-urchin* or *hedge-hog* (otherwise called erinaceus), Claud. Idyll. 2, 17 Gesn.; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 57. **II.** Meton.: Of things having a like shape: **A.** *A copper vessel for the table,* prps. to wash the cups in, *a rinsing-bowl,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 117; id. ib. 2, 8, 52. — **B.** *The prickly husk of a chestnut,* Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 83; Pall. Insit. 155. — **C.** In architect., *An egg-shaped ornament under the chapiter of an Ionic column; an echinus,* Vitr. 4, 3; 7.

1. **ēchĭon,** i, *n.* = ἔχιον, *A medicament prepared from the ashes of adders,* Pl. 29, 6, 38, § 119.

2. **Ēchĭon,** ŏnis, *m.* **I.** *One of the heroes who sprang up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, the father of Pentheus and husband of Agave:* Ov. M. 3, 126; id. ib. 10, 686; Stat. Th. 4, 569; Hyg. Fab. 178: Echione natus, for *Pentheus,* Ov. M. 3, 526. — Hence, **A. Ēchĭŏnĭdes,** æ, *m. The son of Echion,* i. e. *Pentheus,* Ov. M. 3, 513 and 701. — **B. Ēchĭŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (prop. *Of* or *belonging to Echion;* meton.) *Cadmean* or *Theban:* Thebæ, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 64: hydrus, *i. e. killed by Cadmus,* Val. Fl. 8, 343: dens, id. 7, 554: aula, id. 7, 301; cf. arces, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 53: nomen, Virg. Æ. 12, 515 Wagn. *N. cr.*; cf. plebs, Stat. Th. 1, 169: Bacchus, Pall. Insit. 45. **II.** *A son of Mercury, an Argonaut, and a party in the Calydonian hunt,* Ov. M. 8, 311; Hyg. Fab. 14. — Hence, **Ēchĭŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of Echion:* lacerto, Ov. M. 8, 345. **III.** *A celebrated Greek painter,* C. Parad. 5, 2, 37; id. Brut. 18, 70; Pl. 35, 10, § 36, 9.

†**ēchĭos,** i, *f.* = ἔχιος, *Viper's bugloss,* Pl. 25, 9, 58.

†**ēchis,** is, *m. A plant,* called also pseudanchusa, and doris, Pl. 22, 20, 24.

echīte, es, *f. A plant, a kind of* clematis, Pl. 24, 15, 89.

†**ēchītes,** æ, *m.* = ἐχίτης, *Adderstone,* Pl. 37, 11, 72.

†**ēcho,** ūs, *f.* = ἠχώ, **I.** Prop.: *Repercussion of sound, echo* (pure Lat. imago), Pl. 36, 15, 24; Pers. 1, 102; Aus. Mos. 297; id. Ep. 10, 23; id. ib. 25, 68. **II.** Meton.: Personified as a nymph, Ov. M. 3, 358 *sq.*; Aus. Epigr. 99, 1; id. ib. 11, 7.

†**ēchōĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἠχωικός, *Echoing:* elegi, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: metrum, *in which the last syllables of the fifth and sixth feet respectively have a similar termination; e. g.* exercet mentes fraternas gratia rara, Serv. Centim. p. 1826 P.

☞ Acc. to Sirmond. on Sid. l. l., the elegi echoici are those in which the concluding words of a Pentameter are the same as the commencing words of the preceding Hexameter: *e. g.*

Per cava saxa sonat pecudum mugitibus Echo,
Voxque repulsa jugis *per cava saxa sonat.*

But acc. to Burm., in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 558; and 2, p. 551, verses are so called which have the last two syllables of the two concluding words alike: *e. g.*

Hinc vapor ussit aquas; quicunque *natavit,* amavit.

†**ecligma,** ătis, *n.* = ἔκλειγμα, *A medicine to be taken by letting it melt in the mouth, an electuary,* Pl. 21, 21, 89; id. 24, 7, 23; id. 26, 8, 35. Called also **ecligmătium,** ii, *n.* Theod. Prisc. 2, 17; and **ecligmadium,** id. 1, 58.

†**eclipsis,** is, *f.* = ἔκλειψις (*A forsaking, being absent*): **I.** Gen.: solis, *An eclipse of the sun,* Auct. Her. 3, 22; cf. Isid. Orig. 3, 57; and without solis, Pl. 2, 12, 9 (pure Lat. defectio and defectus): lunæ, *An eclipse of the moon,* Isid. Orig. 3, 58. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Gram. *t. t.: The omission* or *leaving out of a word,* Isid. Orig. 1, 33, 10. — **B.** Prosod. *t. t.: The sinking* or *suppressing, in pronunciation, of a consonant before a vowel,* Isid. Orig. 1, 34, 6; cf. ecthlipsis.

†**eclipticus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐκλειπτικός (cf. eclipsis, *no.* I.) *Belonging to an eclipse:* signa, Manil. 4, 816; 848; cf. Pl. 2, 16, 13, § 68: linea, *the ecliptic,* Serv. Virg. Æ. 10, 216.

†**eclōga,** æ, *f.* = ἐκλογή, **I.** Prop.: *A selection, consisting of the finest passages, from a written composition:* eclogas ex Annali descriptas, Var. in Charis, p. 97 P. **II.** Meton.: *A short poem of any kind,* like the poems in the Sylvæ of Statius; cf. Stat. S. 3 *præf.*; 4 *præf.* the Idyls of Ausonius; cf. Aus. Idyll. 10 *præf.*; the Odes of Horace, id. ib. 11 *præf.*, and in many MSS. of Horace; and in the grammarians the Bucolica of Virgil are also called Eclogæ, *Eclogues;* cf. Heyne de Carm. Bucol. in Virg. Opp. ed. Wagn. I. p. 18.

†**eclōgārĭus,** a, um, prop. *Belonging to a selection;* only as *Subst.:* **A. eclōgārĭi,** ōrum, *m.* = eclogæ, *Select passages from a work,* C. Att. 16, 2, 6. Orell. *N. cr.* — **B. eclōgārĭum,** ii, *n. A collection of select poems,* title of a collection of short poems by Ausonius.

†**ecmĕlēs,** is, *adj. comm. gen.* = ἐκμελής: voces, *Out of tune, dissonant,* Boeth. Mus. 5, 10.

†**ecnĕphias,** æ, *m.* = ἐκνεφίας, *A hurricane produced by the meeting of two winds issuing from opposite clouds,* Pl. 2, 48, 49 (in Sen. Q. N. 5, 12, written as Greek).

econtra, v. contra, *no.* I. B. 2. a. δ.

†**ecphŏra,** æ, *f.* = ἐκφορά, *A projection in buildings,* Vitr. 3, 3; 6, 2.

ec-quando, *adv.* [ec = ce; quando] *Ever, at any time;* in a passionate (esp. indignant) interrogation (rare, but class.): **A.** Ecquando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? ecquando his de rebus tales viros audituros existimasti? C. 2 Verr. 2, 17, 43; so, id. ib. 5, 26, 66; Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 15, 1; Liv. 3, 67; Sen. de Ira 3, 28; Val. Fl. 2, 395. — With follg. *nisi:* C. Agr. 2, 7, 11 (and prps. with *si,* Liv. 5, 44). — **B.** With suffixed interrog. particle *ne:* ecquandone tibi liber sum visus? Prop. 2, 8, 15; so, Vell. 2, 14, 2 Ruhnk.; App. Apol. p. 290. — With follg. *nisi:* C. Fin. 5, 22, 63 Dav. and Orell. *N. cr.*

1. **ecqui,** *adv.* v. ecquis, *no.* II. B.

2. **ec-qui, ecquæ,** or **ecqua** (cf. Zumpt ad C. 2 Verr. 4, 11, 25; and v. aliqui), **ecquod** (ĕcquis in Plaut., like ĕccum, ĭste, ĭpse); cf. Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. p. 125, *pron. interr. adj.* [ec = ce, and qui] *Whether any, if any* person or thing; in impassioned interrogation = num qui, quæ (qua) quod (quite class.; but not in Cæs.): *Nom. Sing. masc.:* ecqui pudor est? ecquæ religio, Verres? ecqui metus? C. 2 Verr. 4, 8, 18; cf. id. Sest. 53; so in the *fem.*, ecquæ, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 1; id. Stich. 2, 2, 42; Lucr. 5, 1212; C. Ac. 2, 26 *fin.*; id. Att. 8, 12, 4; Ov. H. 16, 341; but, ecqua, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 83; id. Men. 1, 2, 86; id. Mil. 3, 1, 199; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 15; C. 2 Verr. 1, 24 *fin.*; id. Att. 7, 8, 4; id. Inv. 2, 12 *fin.* (thrice); Virg. Æ. 3, 341. — *Neut.:* rus Sunii ecquod haberem, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 13; ecquod, C. 2 Verr. 3, 57, 131; id. Inv. 2, 12 *fin.* — *Dat. Sing.:* eccui revertenti, C. Mur. 33, 68. — *Acc. Sing. masc.:* ecquem trapezitam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 62: ecquem, id. Pœn. 5, 2, 84; id. Rud. 1, 2, 37; 2, 2, 7; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 6, *fem.*: ecquam, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 5; id. Mil. 3, 1, 187; id. Merc. 2, 3, 56. — *Plur. Nom. masc.:* ecqui silices, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 3. — *Acc. fem.:* ecquas, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 69. — With suffixed *nam:* Ecquænam origo, Lucr. 5, 1211; so, accessio, C. Fin. 4, 24, 67: ecquodnam curriculum, id. Brut. 6, 22: ecquonam modo, ecquonam loco, id. Part. 14. — Without a *Subst.:* qui cœna poscit? ecqui poscit prandio?

does any one bid a breakfast? Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 69.

ecquid, *adv.* v. ecquis, *no.* II. A.

ec-quis, ecquid (*Abl.* ecqui) [ec = ce; quis] *pron. interr. subst. Whether any? any one, any body, any thing?* **I. A.**: In impassioned interrogation = num quis, quid (quite class., but not in Cæs.): aperite hoc. Heus equis hic est? ecquis aperit hoc ostium? Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 12; so, ecquis, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 9 *sq.*; id. Most. 4, 2, 19 *sq.*; id. Asin. 2, 4, 26; id. ib. 5, 2, 60; id. Capt. 2, 3, 99; id. ib. 3, 2, 10; id. ib. 4, 2, 50; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 16 *sq.*; id. ib. 5, 9, 1; Liv. 3, 68; Virg. Æ. 9, 51; Hor. S. 2, 7, 34: ecquid, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 58; id. Curc. 1, 2, 39; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 34; C. 2 Verr. 2, 62, 152; id. Att. 12, 7; id. Fam. 7, 11; Liv. 40, 40: eccui, C. Mur. 33: ecquem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 42; Cæl. in C. Fam. 8, 15, et sæp.—With suffixed nam: quid huc tantum hominum inceditur? ecquidnam afferunt? Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 5.—**B.** Connected with substantives for ecqui: ecquis alius Sosia intu'st, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 226; so, id. Most. 2, 1, 7; id. Men. 4, 2, 110; Liv. 23, 12 *fin.*; Virg. E. 10, 28; Ov. Am. 3, 1, 15.

II. Hence the adverbs: **A.** Ecquid = numquid, num, *Whether, perchance,* in direct and indirect interrogation: ecquid audis? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 29; so, id. Aul. 2, 3, 3; id. Asin. 5, 2, 50; id. Curc. 2, 8, 10; id. Bacch. 1, 2, 53, et al.; Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 30; id. Eun. 2, 2, 48; id. ib. 3, 2, 3; C. Clu. 26, 71; id. Ac. 2, 39, 122; id. Rep. 3, 11; id. Tusc. 1, 8; id. Att. 2, 2, 3; Liv. 3, 11 *ad fin.*; id. 4, 3; id. 5, 52; Virg. Æ. 3, 342; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82; cf. with tandem, C. Rosc. Am. 16, 46.—*Tr.* Ecquid placent (ædes)? *Th.* Ecquid placeant me rogas? Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 4; so, id. Bacch. 4, 10, 10; id. Mil. 3, 1, 114; 4, 2, 3; C. Fam. 7, 16, 3; Liv. 27, 10; 44, 27. Rarely (like quid) for cur: Liv. 42, 26.

B. Ecqui = num aliqui, *Whether?* Plaut. Aul. prol. 16.

C. Ecquo = num aliquo, *Any where? ecquo te tua virtus proverisset?* C. Phil. 13, 11.

Cf. on these adverbs Hand Turs. II. pp. 351—355.

ecquo, *adv.*, v. ecquis, *no.* II. C.

†**ecstăsis,** is, *f.* = ἔκστασις (*A displacement*; hence, fig.) Of the mind: **I.** Gen.: *A being rapt out of one's self, a trance in which the mental powers are suspended*: ecstasin dicimus excessum sensus et amentiæ instar: . . . misit Deus ecstasin in Adam, et obdormivit, Tert. Anim. 45. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *An ecstacy or trance in which the divine will or intention is revealed to the mind*: cecidit ecstasis super illum, Sancti Spiritus vis, operatrix prophetiæ, Tert. Anim. 12 *ad fin.*: quas (revelationes) in Ecclesia inter dominica solemnia per ecstasin in spiritu patitur (soror), id. ib. 9 *sub init.*: mirum est autem, si aliquando ecstasis fieri potest, *etc.*, Aug. Gen. § 12, 13, 28; cf. id. ib. 8, 25, 47: qui autem in ecstasi, id est invitus loquitur, nec tacere nec loqui in sua potestate habet, Hieron. in Habac. prol. *med.*: primum (prophetiæ) genus Ecstasis, quod est mentis excessus, sicut Petrus vidit vas illud summissum de cœlo, *etc.*, Isid. Orig. 7, 8, 33. —**B.** *A trance in which the subject of it spoke without knowing what was uttered*: Montani deliramenta conticeant, qui in ecstasi et cordis amentia prophetas putat ventura dixisse, Hieron. Isai. 1, 1, *no.* 8; cf. neque vero, ut Montanus cum insanis feminis somniat, Prophetæ in ecstasi sunt locuti, ut nescierint, *etc.*, id. ib. prol. *med.*; cf. Martian. in h. l.: "ecstasin intelligit cordis amentiam:" cf. also Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 8 *fin.*; id. ib. 4, 22 *sub init.*

†**ectăsis,** is, *f.* = ἔκτασις (*A stretching out*; hence), in Prosod.: *The lengthening of a short syllable*: "*ectasis* est, quum per licentiam brevis producitur; ut, *Exercet Diana choros*," Prob. p. 1438 P.; Isid. Orig. 1, 34, 4; written as Gr. in Charis. p. 249 P.; also in Diom. p. 426, ib.

‡†**ecthlipsis,** is, *f.* = ἐκθλῖψις (*A squeezing out*): *A figure in prosody; used of the eliding of* m *and its preceding vowel before a vowel following*: Prob. p. 1440 P.: written as Gr.: Charis. p. 249 P.; Diom. p. 437 ib.; Donat. p. 1772 ib.; Victor. p. 2510 ib.; cf. eclipsis, *no.* II. B.; cf. also Quint. 9, 4, 40.

†**ectŏmon,** i, *n.* = ἔκτομον, *The black species of hellebore*, Pl. 25, 5, 21, § 51.

†**ectróma,** ătis, *n.* = ἔκτρωμα, *An abortion*, Tert. adv. Herm. 7.

†**ectrŏpa,** æ, *f.* = ἐκτροπή = deversorium, *An inn*, Var. in Non. 393, 1.

†**ectўpus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἔκτυπος, **I.** Prop.: *Formed from a mould, or in a mould*; only as *Subst.*: **ectypa,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* signa) *Casts*: Pl. 35, 12, 43. **II.** Meton.: *Formed like a cast*; i. e. *in basso-rilievo*; *worked in relief*: sculptura, Pl. 37, 10, 63; cf. imago eminente gemma, Sen. Ben. 3, 26.

Eculanum, i, v. Æculanum.

eculeus, i, v. equuleus.

ēdācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [edax] *Voracity, gluttony*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 7; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9 *fin.*

ēdax, ācis, *adj.* [1. edo] **I.** Prop.: *Voracious, gluttonous*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 16; Ter. Eun. prol. 38; id. Heaut. prol. 38; id. Phorm. 2, 2, 21; C. Fl. 17, 41; id. Fam. 9, 20, 2 (*Abl.* edaci, Ov. M. 15, 354; Val. Fl. 6, 420, et sæp.); Hor. S. 2, 2, 92; id. Ep. 2, 1, 173; id. Epod. 2, 34; Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 11; id. Am. 2, 6, 33. *Sup.*, Sen. Ep. 60. **II.** Meton.: Poet.: Of inanimate and abstr. things: *Devouring, destroying*: ignis, Virg. Æ. 2, 758; Ov. M. 9, 202; id. ib. 14, 541; id. F. 4, 783: imber, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 3: natura, Ov. M. 15, 354: tempus, id. Pont. 4, 10, 7: vetustas, id. M. 15, 872: curæ, *gnawing*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 18. —With *Gen.*: tempus edax rerum, Ov. M. 15, 234.

‡†**ēdĕātrae** (acc. to the Codd., acc. to Müll., -TRES) qui præsunt regiis epulis, dicti ἀπὸ τῶν ἐδεσμάτων, Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 20 Müll. [ἐδέατρον, seneschals of the table: v. Lidd. and Scott, sub voce.]

ē-dēcĭmo (**ūmo**), *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. b.; decimo] (Prop.: *To take out the tithe*; hence, Meton.) *To pick out, select* (late Lat.): Symm. Ep. 5, 81; id. ib. 9, 21; Macr. S. 1, 5: id. ib. 2, 1; cf. "*edecimata* electa," Fest. p. 60.

Eden, *indecl. n.* **I.** *Paradise*: "Hebraice *Eden* dicitur (paradisus) quod in nostram linguam delicia interpretatur," Isid. Orig. 14, 3, 2; Vulg. Gen. 4, 16. **II.** Prob.: *The country near Diarbekr, on the Tigris*: Vulg. Isai. 37, 12; id. 4 Reg. 19, 12.

ē-dento, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; dens] *To render toothless, knock out the teeth* (prps. only in the follg. passages): malas alicui, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 48: edentato beluæ morsus, Macr. S. 7, 3.

ē-dentŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Toothless* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Prop.: vetulæ, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118; cf. id. Cas. 3, 2, 20; id. Men. 5, 2, 111; Prud. στεφ. 10, 305: Arn. 3, p. 108: bestia muræna, Tert. Pall. 5. **II.** Fig.: Of wine mellowed by age: Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 87.

edepol, v. pol.

edera, æ, and its derivatives, v. hed.

Ēdessa, æ, *f.* Ἔδεσσα, **I.** *A city of Macedonia, the burial-place of the kings*: Liv. 45, 29; Just. 7, 1, 7.—Hence, **Ēdessæus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of*, or *belonging to, Edessa*: Antiphilus (dux), Liv. 42, 51. **II.** (**Ēdissa,** Isid. Orig. 15, 1, 13) *A city of Mesopotamia, in the province of* Osrhoene (now *Rhoa* or *Orfa*): Pl. 5, 24, 21; Tac. A. 12, 12; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 1, 13 and 14; here Caracalla died. Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 21; Eutr. 8, 11.—Hence, **Ēdessēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of*, or *belonging to, Edessa*: Edessena sepulcra, Amm. 18, 7.

ēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. edo] *Eatable, that can be eaten, edible*: "*edibilis*, βρώσιμος" Gloss. Philox.; so, of a thick wine: tactus ejus densitate pinguescit ut dicas esse aut carneum liquorem aut edibilem potionem, Cassiod. Var. 12, 4 *med.*

ē-dīco, xi, ctum, cĕre (old *Subj.*, EDDEICATIS; *Gerund.*, EXDEIGENDVM, S. C. de Bacchan. *Imperat.*, edice, Virg. Æ. 11, 463), 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; 2. dico]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Of magistrates; *t. t.*: *To declare, publish, make known* a decree, ordinance, *etc.*, hence, *to establish, decree, ordain* by proclamation: **1.** With *ut c. Subj.*: consulem edicere, ut senatus senatusconsulto ne obtemperet . . . edicere est ausus, ut senatus ad vestitum rediret, C. Pis. 8, 17; 18; id. Vatin. 14, 33; so, with *Part. Perf.*: edicto ut quicunque ad vallum tenderet, Liv. 10, 36.—**2.** With *ne c. Subj.*: quod edixeris, ne ad ludos pecuniæ decernerentur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9 *init.*; so, with *Part. Perf.*: edicto ne quis injussu pugnaret, Liv. 5, 19.—**3.** With *simple Subj.*: quum tribuni plebis edixissent, senatus adesset, *etc.*, C. Fam. 11, 6; so, Virg. Æ. 10, 258; id. ib. 3, 235.—**4.** With *Dat.*: diem comitiis, Liv. 26, 18: prædam omnem militibus, id. 8, 36.—**5.** In *simple constr.*: justitium, C. Phil. 6, 1, 2: novemdiale sacrum, Liv. 21, 62; delectum, id. 2, 55: non proscriptâ neque edictâ die, C. 2 Verr. 1, 54, 141: dies edicta, Liv. 33, 14.—**6.** With *Objective clause*: edixit, esse judicium injuriarum non daturum, C. 2 Verr. 2, 27; Liv. 21, 11; id. 24, 27.—**7.** With *Adv.*: edixit ita, ut me exciperet nominatim, C. Att. 11, 7, 2.—**8.** With *de*: quod Vitellius de cærimoniis publicis edixisset, Tac. H. 2, 91; cf. de natali suo, Suet. Cal. 26: de iisdem, id. Rhet. 1.—**9.** With *ad*: diem exercitui ad conveniendum, Liv. 31, 11.—**10.** With *in c. Acc.*: senatum in diem posterum, Liv. 3, 38; cf., also, id. 32, 1.—**11.** With *ante diem*, etc.: comitia a. d. XI. Kal. Febr. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 2.—**12.** *Impers. Pass.*: in Sedetanum agrum, quo edictum erat, convenerunt, Liv. 29, 1.

B. Esp.: Of the prætor: *To make known*, on entering office, the principles on which he intends to administer it: est tibi edicendum quæ sis observaturus in jure dicendo, C. Fin. 2, 22, 74; v. edictum.

II. Meton.: *To make known, declare, appoint, establish, order, ordain* any thing (freq. and class.): **1.** With *ut c. Subj.*: omnibus amicis notisque edico meis, In hunc diem a me ut caveant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 125: jam edico tibi, Uti nostra properes amoliri omnia, id. ib. 3, 2, 66: edicit uti . . . Mane domum veniant, Hor. S. 2, 3, 227: edicunt ut producatur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 76.—**2.** With *ne c. Subj.*: prius edico, ne quis propter culpam capiatur suam, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 23: ne quis credat nummum, jam edicam omnibus, id. Ps. 1, 5, 91: edictum est magnopere mihi, ne cuiquam hominum crederem, id. Pers. 2, 2, 58: edicam familiaribus Profecto ne quis quicquam credat Pseudolo, id. Ps. 9, 2, 113: edico prius ne duplices habeatis linguas, id. Truc. 4, 3, 6: edicit ne vir quisquam ad eam adeat, Ter. S. 5, 30; edicam servis ne efferri sinant, id. Hec. 4, 1, 50.—**3.** In *simple constr.*: hoc simul edixi, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 10: nullus fere ab eo (*sc.* Demosthene) locus sine quâdam conformatione sententiæ edicitur, C. Or. 39 *ad fin.*—**4.** With *Objective clause*: dico, edico vobis nostrum esse illum herilem filium, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 30: incipiens, stabulis edico in mollibus herbam Carpere oves, Virg. G. 3, 395; Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 29; id. ib. 2, 2, 4: si quis nunc mergos suaves edixerit assos, Hor. S. 2, 2, 51.—**5.** With *Relative clause*: edicere quæ sciret, Sall. C. 48, 4: si prius quid maxime reprehendere Scipio solitus sit edixero, C. Læl. 16, 59. —**6.** With *Inf.*: cornibus arentes edicam innectere ramos, Sil. 7, 313. propere capere arma manipli Edicit, id. ib. 528: cf. armari Volscorum edice manipli, Virg. Æ. 11, 463.—**7.** With *Dat.*: Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 20; cf. preceding *no.* 4.

ēdictālis, *e. adj.* [edictum] *By edict, according to edict* (post-class.): possessio bonorum, Ulp. Dig. 38, 6, 1, § 4: programma, *i. e. the imperial edict*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 3 and 31; id. ib. 2, 24; id. ib. 7, 42.

ēdictio, ōnis, *f.* [edico] *Order, edict*, for the usual edictum: only Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 31; 43; id. Ps. 1, 2, 10; 30.

ēdicto, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To speak out, proclaim, publish* (only in Plaut.): tute edictas facta tua, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 184: aliquid alicui, id. Epid. 1, 2, 2; id. Men. 4, 2, 79.

ēdictum, i, *n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen. (acc. to edico, *no.* I. A.): *A pro-*

clamation, ordinance, edict of the Roman magistrates: **1.** Of the ediles, C. Phil. 9, 7 *ad fin.*; id. Off. 3, 17, 71; Gell. 4, 2; Dig. 21, 1.—**2.** Of a tribune of the people, C. Manil. 19 *ad fin.*—**3.** Of a dictator, Liv. 8, 34.—**4.** Of the consuls, Liv. 8, 7; id. 24, 8.—**5.** Of the proconsuls, Liv. 26, 12.—**6.** Of Cæsar in the civil war, Cæs. B. C. 2, 19; cf. Isid. Orig. 2, 10, 1; id. ib. 5, 13; id. ib. 9, 3, 11.—**B.** Esp. (acc. to edico *no.* I. B.) *The public announcement of the* prætor, in which he states, on entering office, the rules by which he will be guided in administering the same (out of such legal regulations renewed and made more complete every year—edictum perpetuum, in contradistinction to edicta prout res incidit—there was gradually formed an important part of the body of Roman law), C. 2 Verr. 1, 41 *sq.*; id. ib. 3, 7, 16; id. ib. 3, 14, 36; id. Quint. 19; id. Flacc. 28, 67. — Cf. on the Edicts, Hugo's Rechtsgesch. p. 414 *sq.*; Zimmern's Rechtsgesch. 1, p. 118 *sq.*; Rein's Privatr. p. 70 *sq.*; 80; 83; Smith's Antiq. p. 144 *sq.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An order command*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 10.—**B.** *A proposition, declaration* (coupled with effatum and enunciativum), Sen. Ep. 117.

ē-disco, dĭdĭci, *no sup.*, discĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*α*); disco] (*To learn thoroughly* or *completely*; hence) **I.** *To learn by heart, commit to memory* (class.): ut non legantur modo (poetæ) sed etiam ediscantur, C. Tusc. 2, 11, 27; cf. hæc discenda, imo ediscenda sunt, Sen. Ep. 123, 17: ad verbum ediscendus libellus, C. Ac. 2, 44, 135; so, id. de Or. 1, 34, 157: ad verbum, Quint. 11, 2, 44: lepta ediscat Hesiodum et habeat in ore Τῆς δ' ἀρετῆς ἱδρῶτα, C. Fam. 6, 18 *fin.*: magnum numerum versuum, Cæs. B. G. 6, 14; Quint. 1, 1, 36; so, id. 1, 11, 14; cf. De ediscendo, Quint. 2 cap. 7.—Poet.: vultus alicujus, Val. Fl. 1, 368.

II. *To learn, study* a thing by imprinting it on the memory (so mostly poet., esp. in Ovid): qui istam artem (juris) non ediscant (shortly after, si quis aliam artem didicerit), C. de Or. 1, 58 (*al.* addiscant); so, leges, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 5: linguas duas, id. A. A. 2, 122: ritûs pios populi, id. F. 2, 546: usum (herbarum), id. M. 7, 99: artes paternas, id. ib. 2, 639 Gier.: numeros modosque vitæ, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 144: quum edidicisset quemadmodum tractandum bellum foret, Liv. 23, 28: edisco tristia posse pati, Ov. H. 7, 180: edidici quid perfida Troia pararet, *i. e. have experienced*, id. M. 13, 246.—Hence, Poet. in the *perf.*, edidici, *I know:* Tib. 2, 2, 12; so, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 4.

1. Edissa, æ, v. Edessa.

2. Edissa, æ, *f. A name of Esther:* quæ (Edissa) altero nomine vocabatur Esther, Vulg. Esth. 2, 7.

ē-dissĕro, ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*α*); dissero] *To set forth in words at length, to unfold, explain, relate* (rare, but class.): Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 14: neque necesse est ediseri a nobis quæ finis funestæ familiæ, C. Leg. 2, 22; Liv. 44, 41: Lælius, eadem edisseruit (for which, shortly before, exposuit), id. 27, 7: res gestas, id. 34, 52: cunctandi utilitates, Tac. H. 3, 52: viam gerendi belli, Just. 31, 5, 2: hæc vera roganti, Virg. Æ. 2, 149: tantum hoc, Hor. S. 2, 3, 306.—*Abs*: quis (Catone) in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? C. Brut. 17.

ēdissertātor, ōris, *m.* [edisserto] *An explainer:* Aus. Sapient. prol. *fin.*

ēdissertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [edisserto] *An analysis, exposition:* Scripturarum, Hier. in Matth. 21.

ē-disserto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*α*); disserto] *To set forth in words at length, to explain, relate* (rare, and mostly ante- and post-class.): ordine omne, uti quidque actum'st, Edissertavit, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 53; so, id. Cas. 5, 2, 36; id. Stich. 2, 1, 30; Arn. 1, p. 34; Tert. Res. Carn. 33: neque aggrediar narare, quæ edissertando minora vero fecero, Liv. 22, 54.

ēdĭtĭcĭus (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [2. edo, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (*α*)] *Set forth, announced, proposed*; only *of the judges in the* causa sodaliciorum *chosen by the plaintiff*, C. Planc. 15, and Mur. 23, 47; cf. Wunder. C. Planc. p. LXXVI. *sq.*, and 2. edo, loc. cit.

ēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. edo] **A.** (acc. to 2. edo, *no.* II. A. 1.) *A bringing forth, a birth* (late Lat.), Ulp. Dig. 50, 2, 2, § 6; Tert. adv. Jud. 1.—**B.** (acc. to 2. edo, *no.* II. B. 1.): **1.** Prop.: *A putting forth, publishing* of a work (post-Aug.), Sen. Ben. 4, 28; Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 2; id. Procem. § 7; Pl. Ep. 1, 2, 5; id. ib. 1, 8, 4; id. ib. 2, 10, 6; 3, 15, 1.—**2.** Meton.: *Concr.*: like our *Edition*, Quint. 5, 11, 40; id. 12, 10, 55.—**C.** (acc. to 2. edo, *no.* II. B. 2.): **1.** *A statement, representation*, Liv. 4, 23.—**2.** Law *t. t.*: *A declaration, designation* of the form of action, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13, 1 *sq.*: tribuum, C. Planc. 16, 39 and 41; v. editicius.—**D.** (acc. to 2. edo, *no.* II. C.) *An exhibition*: operarum, Nerat. Dig. 38, 1, 50: muneris gladiatorii, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3811; 5020; Symm. Ep. 4, 8.

ēdititius, a, um, v. editicius.

ēdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [2 edo] **A.** (acc. to 2. edo, *no.* II. A. 1.) *That which brings forth or produces:* nocturnæ auræ (Volturnus), Luc. 2, 423.—**B.** (acc. to 2. edo, *no.* II. C.), *An exhibitor* (late Lat.): ludorum, Vop. Carin. 21; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 23; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3762; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 574, a.

1. ēdĭtus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of edo. **II.** *Pa.* (set forth, heightened; hence like excelsus): **A.** Prop.: Of places: *Elevated, high, lofty*; opp. to flat, level (cf. collis paullulum ex planitie editus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 8; so, too, id. B. C. 1, 43; Sall. J. 92, 5; Tac. A. 15, 27; v. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 98 *sq.*) (very freq. and quite class.), Lucr. 5, 1131; cf. id. 6, 562; and edita in altum, Tac. A. 3, 71: Henna est loco perexcelso atque edito, C. 2 Verr. 4, 48, 107; Cæs. B. G. 3, 19 (with acclivis); id. ib. 7, 18; id. ib. 7, 69; id. B. C. 3, 37; Sall. J. 92, 5; id. ib. 98, 3; Liv. 2, 50.—As *Subst.*: **editum,** i, *n.*, *A height*: in edito, Suet. Aug. 72: ex edito, Pl. 31, 3, 27; and in *plur.*, edita montium, Tac. A. 4, 46; 12, 56.—*Comp.*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 7; id. ib. 1, 43; Sen. Q. N. 7, 5.—*Sup.*, Hirt. B. Alex. 28; 31; 72. — **B.** Fig.: viribus editior, *stronger*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 110.

2. ēdĭtus, ūs, *m.* [2. edo, *no.* I. A.] *A voiding, excrement:* boum, Ulp. Dig. 32, 55, § 6.

1. ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, ēdĕre (essum, like essurio; cf. Ritschl. prol., Plaut. p. 102.) (*Supin.* esum, or essum; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 13; id. Men. 3, 1, 11; id. Stich. 1, 3, 28: esu or essu, id. Ps. 3, 2, 35.—The contr. forms es, est, estis, *etc.*, are very freq. in prose and poetry; hence also in the *pass.* estur, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78; id. Pœn. 4, 2, 13; Cels. 27, 3; Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 69; and essetur, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 31.—Archaic forms of the *Subj. Præs.* edim, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16; id. Trin. 2, 4, 73; 74; Cæcil. and Pompon. in Non. 507, 7: edis, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 45; id. Trin. 2, 4, 72: edit, Cato R. R. 1, 56, 6; id. ib. 1, 57, 9 *sq.*; Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 1; 3; id. Aul. 4, 6, 6; id. Pœn. prol. 9; Hor. Epod. 3, 3; id. S. 2, 8, 90: edimus, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 34: editis, Nov. in Non. 1, 1.), 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscr. ad, Greek ἔδω, Goth. at, Engl. eat, Germ. essen] *To eat:* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Ille ipse astat, quando edit, Næv. in Prisc. p. 893; et edit et bibit, C. Att. 13, 52: miserrimus est, qui quum esse cupit, quod edit non habet, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 3: ut de symbolis essemus, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 2: mergi eos (*sc.* pullos) in aquam jussit, ut biberent, quoniam esse nollent, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7.—**B.** Provv.: **1.** Multos modios salis simul, *to eat bushels of salt together*, C. Læl. 19. **2.** De patella, *i. e. to show contempt for religion* (v. patella), C. Fin. 2, 7 *ad fin.*—**3.** Pugnos, *to taste one's fists*, i. e. *to get a good drubbing*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 153. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Bona, *To squander, dissipate*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 29.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: *To eat up*, i. e. *to consume, destroy* (poet.): ut mala culmos Esset robigo, Virg. G. 1, 151; so, carinas lentus vapor (*i. e.* flamma), id. Æ. 5, 683: corpora virus, Ov. Ib. 608. **III.** Fig.: *To corrode, consume, devour* (almost exclusively poet.): si quid est animum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39; cf. nimium libenter edi sermonem tuum, *have devoured*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 1: nec te tantus edat tacitam dolor, Virg. Æ. 12, 801: nec edunt oblivia laudem, Sil. 13, 665, et sæp.

2. ē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; 3. do] **I.** Gen.: *To put forth* or *out, bring forth* (freq. and class.): **A.** Prop.: foras per os est editus aër, Lucr. 3, 1123; cf. sputa per fauces tussi, id. 6, 1188: urinam, Pl. 28, 4, 7; cf. stercus, Col. 2, 14: clanculum ex ædibus me edidi foras, *have slipped out*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 9.—*Pass. with reflexive force:* Mæander in sinum maris editur, *discharges itself*, Liv. 38, 13; qui (Erigonus) in Axium amnem editur, id. 39, 53 *fin.*—**B.** Fig.: animam, *to breathe out, expire:* C. Sest. 38, 83; Ov. H. 9, 62; cf. extremum vitæ spiritum, C. Phil. 12, 9, 22: vitam, id. Fin. 5, 2, 4: clamorem, *to send forth, utter*, id. de Div. 2, 23, 50; cf. miros risûs, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2: fremitum patulis sub naribus (equus), Lucr. 5, 1075: voces, C. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: dulces modos, Ov. F. 1, 444: questûs, id. M. 4, 588: hinnitûs, id. ib. 2, 669: latratûs, id. ib. 4, 451.

II. Esp.: *To bring forth* any thing *to produce, beget, form*, etc.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: Of what is born (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): progeniem in oras luminis, Lucr. 2, 618: crocodilos dicunt, quum in terra partum ediderint, obruere ova, deinde discedere, Cic. N. D. 2, 52; so, partum, Liv. 1, 39; cf. aliquem partu, Virg. Æ. 7, 660; Ov. M. 4, 210; 13, 437: aliquem maturis nisibus, id. F. 5, 172: geminos Latona, id. M. 6, 336 nepotem Atlantis (Pleïas), id. F. 5, 664: (draconem) Qui luci ediderat genitor Saturnius, idem Abdidit, C. poëta, Div. 2, 30, 64; cf. Electram maximus Atlas Edidit, Virg. Æ. 8, 137.—*Pass.*: hebetes eduntur, Quint. 1, 1, 2.—More freq. ir the *Part.*: in lucem editus, Poeta ap. C Tusc. 1, 48, 115 (a transl. of the Euripid τὸν φύντα); cf. Ov. M. 15, 221: editus partu, id. ib. 5, 517; 9, 678; id. F. 5, 26 Venus aquis, id. H. 7, 60; cf. Limnate flumine Gange, id. M. 5, 48; for which de flumine, id. H. 5, 10 (cf. Zumpt Gramm. § 451): ille hac, Ov. M. 10, 298 cf. Mæcenas atavis regibus, Hor. Od. 1 1, 1: infans ex nepte Julia, Suet. Aug. 65. **2.** Meton.: (tellus) Edidit innumeras species, Ov. M. 1, 436; cf. Liv. 21, 41: frondem ulmus, *puts forth*, Col. 5, 6, 2: ea (*sc.* academia) præstantissimos in eloquentia viros edidit, Quint. 12, 2, 25.

B.: **1.** Prop.: Of literary productions, like our *To put forth, for to publish* (quite class.): de republica libros, C. Brut. 5, 19; so, librum contra suum doctorem, id. Ac. 2, 4, 12: annales suos, id. Att. 2, 16, 4: orationem scriptam, Sall. C. 31, 6: aliquid, C. Leg. 1, 2, 7; Quint. 5, 10, 120; id. 3, 1, 18; 3, 1, 11; Hor. A. P. 390.

2. Meton.: **a.** *To set forth, publish, relate, declare* any thing, exponere: apud eosdem (*sc.* censores) qui magistratu abierint edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, C. Leg. 3, 20, 47; cf. Lucr. 4, 181; 910; Hor. S. 2, 5, 61: ede illa, quæ cœperas, et Bruto et mihi, C. Brut. 5, 20; so, nomen patrium, Ov. M. 3, 580; id. ib. 9, 531; Hor. S. 2, 4, 10: veros ortus, Ov. M. 2, 43: auctor necis editus, id. ib. 8, 448: mea fata tibi, id. ib. 11, 668, et sæp.: Apollo Pythius oraculum edidit, Spartam nulla re alia esse perituram, *etc.*, C. Off. 2, 22, 77; cf Liv. 40, 45; id. 22, 10; id. 42, 2: auctorem doctrinæ ejus falso Pythagoran edunt, id. 1, 18; cf. id. 1, 46; id. 27, 27 *ad fin.*: iis editis imperiis, id. 29, 25; cf. edito alio tempore ac loco (with *constitutum* tempus et locus), Quint. 4, 2, 98: opinio in vulgus edita, *spread abroad*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 29; cf. Nep. Dat. 6, 4: consilia hostium, *i. e. to divulge, betray*, Liv. 10, 27. — Poet.: arma violentaque bella, *i. e. to sing*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 1.—Hence, **b.** (*α*) *T. t.* in law and polit. economy: *To give out, promulgate, proclaim, ordain:* "qua quisque actione agere volet, eam prius edere debet. Nam æquissimum videtur, cum, qui acturus est, edere actionem," *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 2, 13 (tit. De edendo), 1 *sq.*; so, verba, C. Quint. 20, 63; cf. judicium, id. ib. 21: tribus, said of the

plaintiff in a causa sodaliciorum: *to name the tribus* (since he had the right, in order to choose the judges, to propose to the defendant four tribes, from which the latter could reject only one, and then to choose the judges according to his own pleasure out of the remaining three, C. Planc. 15-17; cf. Wund. C. Planc. p. LXXVI. *sq.*, and see editicius): socium tibi in hujus bonis edidisti Quintium, *last mentioned*, C. Quint. 24 *fin.*: quantum Aprenius edidisset deberi, tantum ex edicto dandum erat, id. 2 Verr. 3, 29 *init.*; id. ib. 2, 42, 103: mandata edita, Liv. 31, 19; cf. id. 34, 35: ederet (consul) quid fieri velit, *command*, id. 40, 40; cf. id. 45, 34.—(*β*) By a second meton.: postquam hanc rationem cordi ventrique edidi, *ate*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 12.

C. Of other objects: *To produce, perform, bring about, cause* any thing (freq. and class.): oves nullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum et curatione possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158; Lucr. 3, 559: prœlia pugnasque, id. 2, 118; id. 4, 1007; Liv. 8, 9; id. 21, 43; id. 24, 16; id. 25, 38: cædem, id. 5, 13; id. 10, 45; id. 27, 48; id. 28, 33; id. 40, 32: strages, Virg. Æ. 9, 785 and 787: aliquantum trepidationis, Liv. 21, 28; cf. tumultum, id. 36, 19: ruinas, C. Leg. 1, 13 *fin.*: scelus, facinus, id. Phil. 13, 9 *fin.*: annuam operam, *i. e. to perform*, Liv. 5, 4; cf. id. 3, 63; Suet. Tib. 35; id. Cal. 58: munus gladiatorium (with parare), *to exhibit*, Liv. 28, 21; Suet. Cal. 18; id. Claud. 2; id. Tit. 7; 8; cf. ludos, Tac. A. 1, 15; id. ib. 3, 64; id. ib. 12, 41; id. ib. 14, 21; Suet. Cæs. 10; 89; id. Aug. 10: spectaculum, Tac. A. 14, 17; id. H. 2, 67; 71; Suet. Cæs. 44; 49; id. Tib. 47: gladiatores, id. Aug. 45: exemplum severitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 5; more freq., exempla in aliquem, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 21: scelus in aliquem, C. Sest. 27, 58.

3. **ēdo,** ōnis, *m.* [L. edo] *A glutton*: Var. ap. Non. 48, 19.

ēdŏcens, entis, P. of edoceo.

ēdŏcenter, *adv.* [edocens] *Instructively*: edocenter scriptum est, Gell. 16, 8, 3.

ē-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, cēre, 2. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*a*): doceo] **I.** Prop.: *To teach* one *thoroughly*; *to accurately instruct, inform, apprise* one of any thing (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: qui quum ordine omnia edocuisset, Liv. 24, 24: acta edocet, Sall. J. 93, 6: neque eam rationem capse unquam edocet Venus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 3.—*Pass.*: ab Evandro edocti, Liv. 1, 7: tot cladibus edocti, id. 30, 37.—**B.** With *double Acc.*: cf. Zumpt, § 391; Madvig, § 228: eadem fere, quæ Voltuscius, de paratis incendiis senatum edocet, Sall. C. 48, 4: eadem hæc intus edocebo, quæ ego scio, Stratippocles, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 56; id. Trin. 2, 2, 91; Sall. 6, 16, 1; Liv. 1, 20; Pl. Pan. 26.—*Pass.* (cf. Zumpt and Madvig, l. l.): Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus, Sall. C. 45, 1; so, Liv. 25, 40, Tac. A. 13, 47; Luc. 1, 587.—**C.** With *Acc. and Objective Inf.*: Etruscam Edocuit gentem casûs aperire futuros, Ov. M. 15, 559.—**D.** With *Acc. and a relative clause*: eum edocet quæ ageret, Sall. J. 49, 1: quos illeedocuerat, quæ dici vellet, Cæs. B. G. 7, 38; id. B. C. 3, 108.—*Pass.*: ante edocti, quæ interrogati pronunciarent, Cæs. B. G. 7, 20, 10; so, Liv. 32, 26; id. 32, 261.—**E.** With *Relative clause alone*: quid fieri velit, edocet, Cæs. B. G. 3, 18; id. ib. 7, 19; Liv. 37, 25; cf. Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 7.—**F.** With *Objective clause*: advectum Ænean classi edocerat, Virg. Æ. 8, 13:—*Pass.*: edoctus tandem deos esse, Liv. 29, 18.—**G.** With *Adv.*: ut edoceas, ut res se habet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 20.—**H.** With *se c. Subj.*: Phanium edocebo, Ne quid vereatur Phormionem, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 17.—**K.** With *in c. Abl.*: in quâ (*sc.* disciplinâ) edoctus esset, Liv. 24, 4. **II.** Fig.: Of abstract subjects: fama Punici belli satis edocerat, viam tantum Alpes esse, Liv. 27, 39: edocuit tamen ratio . . . . ut videremus, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 3, 33, 80.

ē-dŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. c.; dolo] **I.** Prop.: *To cut or hew out, to prepare by hewing*: lingulas, Col. 8, 11, 4. **II.** Fig.: *To work out, prepare, finish* (rare): libellum, Var. ap. Non. 448, 17: quod jusseras edolavi, C. Att. 13, 47: puerum, Var. ap. Non. 392, 30.

Edom, *indecl. m.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Edom* or *Esau, the son of Isaac*: "*Edom* ob ruborem corporis dictus est (Esau), quod Latine sanguineus dicitur," Isid. Orig. 7, 6, 38.—**B.** *The son of no.* A.: Edom filius Esau, a quo Idumæi, Isid. Orig. 9, 2, 9. **II.** Meton.: *The country inhabited by the descendants of Edom, Idumæa*: constituit in Edom præsidium, Vulg. 1 Paral. 18, 13.

ēdŏmĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [edomo] *To completely conquer*: edomites omnes, tuearis amore fideles, Venant. Carm. 9, 1, 143.

ē-dŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*a*); domo] *To completely tame, conquer, subdue* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Prop.: (Roma) edomito sustulit orbe caput, Ov. P. 4, 256; cf. id. A. A. 3, 114. **II.** Fig.: pastinaca edomita (*opp.* agrestis), Col. 9, 4, 5: æs igni, Pl. 33, 3, 20: ramum oleæ curvando, id. 17, 19, 30: vitiosam naturam ab eo sic edomitam et compressam esse doctrinâ, ut, *etc.*, C. Fat. 5, 10 (*al.* domitam); so, feritatem, Col. 11, 3, 57: nefas, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 22: labores, Sil. 3, 551.

Ēdŏni, ōrum, *m.*, Ἤδωνοί, *A people of southern Thrace near the mountain Pangæus, beyond the Strymon*: Pl. 4, 11, 18, § 40; celebrated as worshippers of Bacchus, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 27, v. Bacchus.—Hence, **A. Ēdŏnus,** a, um, *adj. Edonic*, poet. for *Thracian*: Boreæ, Virg. Æ. 12, 365 Wagn. *N. cr.*; cf. venti, Val. Fl. 6, 340; and, hiemes, Stat. Th. 5, 78: juga, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 42: currus, Stat. Th. 12, 733: Bacchus, Ov. R. Am. 593.—**B. Ēdŏnus,** i, *m.* Ἤδωνός, *A mountain in the country of the Edoni, a part of the Pangæus*: Pl. 4, 11, 18, § 50; also called **Edon,** Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 365.—**C. Ēdŏnis (Ēdŏnis,** Sil. 4, 778 Drak.: Luc. 1, 675), ĭdis, *f. adj. Edonic, Thracian*: matres, Ov. M. 11, 69.—As *Subst.*: **Edonis,** idis (*sc.* mulier), *A Bacchante*, Prop. 1, 3, 5.

Edonus, a, um, and i, *m.* v. Edoni, *nos.* A. and B.

‡ **edor,** v. ador *ad init.*

ē-dormio, īvi *or* ĭi, *no sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* [ex; dormio] (class.; usually of persons intoxicated): **I.** *Act.* (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*β*)): *To sleep through*, and so *off* or *away*: edormi crapulam, C. Phil. 2, 12 *fin.*: donec discipuli nocturnum omne vinum edormiant, *all the effects of the wine taken over night*, Gell. 6, 10, 5.—Post.: Fufius ebrius olim Quum Ilionam edormit, *i. e. sleeps through the part of Ilione*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 61: "in quâ (*sc.* tragœdiâ) agendâ Fufius histrio exit partes Ilionæ, qui ebrius, dum vellet simulare Ilionam dormientem, gravitate vini in verum somnum inductus est, atque ita dormivit, ut, *etc.*," Comm. in Cruq. ad h. l.: dimidium ex hoc (tempore) edormitur, *is passed in sleep*, Sen. Ep. 99, 11.

II. *Neut.* (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (c)) *To cease to sleep, to awake up* = expergefio; ne vinolenti quidem, quæ faciunt, eâdem approbatione faciunt, quâ sobrii: dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum; fisque, quæ videntur, imbecillius assentiuntur; quumque edormierunt, illa visa quam levia fuerint, intelligunt, C. Ac. 2, 17, 52.

ēdormisco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. inch.* [edormio, *no.* I.] *To sleep through*, and so *to sleep off* a debauch (prps. only in the folls. passages): crapulam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 28: hoc villi, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11: unum somnum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 65.

ēdūcātio, ōnis, *f.* [2. educo] **I.** Prop.: *A breeding, rearing, bringing up, education* (good prose): **A.** Of persons: C. de Or. 3, 31, 124; id. Leg. 3, 13; Quint. 1, 1, 21; id. 1, 2, 6; id. 1, 11, 17; Tac. A. 3, 52; id. Germ. 20.—**B.** Of animals: C. Fin. 3, 19; id. Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.*; Col. 7, 12, 11; 8, 11, 1.

II. Fig.: Of plants, trees, *etc.*: *A rearing, training*, etc.: Pl. 16, 25, 39; Macr. S. 1, 7.

ēdūcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A rearer bringer up* (rare, but good prose): **A.** Of an actual *foster-father*, C. Planc. 33, 81; Quint. 7, 1, 14; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 34.—**B.** Of *tutors, pedagogues*, Tac. A. 11, 1; id. ib. 12, 41; id. ib. 14, 3; Ulp. Dig. 40, 2, 13.

ēdūcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who brings up, a nurse*: **I.** Prop.: Col. 8, 11, 14; Inscr. Don. 14, *no.* 39. **II.** Fig.: educatrix sapientia, C. Leg. 1, 24.

ēdūcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Bringing up*: Tert. Res. Carn. 60.

1. **ē-dūco,** xi, ctum, cĕre (*Imper.* educe, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 11; id. Stich. 5, 6, 1) [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; duco] 3. *v. a.* **I.** Gen.: *To lead* or *draw out, bring away* (freq. and class.): **A.** Of living objects: **1.** Prop.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: virginem, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 11.—**b.** With *Adv.*: novam nuptam foras, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 1; id. Epid. 3, 4, 36; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3 *ad fin.*—**c.** With *ex*: populum e comitio, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 9.—**d.** With *ab*: mulierem ab domo secum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 53 Oud. *N. cr.*—**e.** With *in c. Acc.*: pisces everriculo in litus, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 7.—**2.** Fig.: *To bring out of a state* or *condition, to extricate from*: quantis ex angustiis oratorem educere ausus es, C. de Or. 3, 32, 126.—**B.** Of inanimate objects: **1.** With *Adv.*: rete foras, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 18.—**2.** With *ex*: radicem e terrâ, Var. R. R. 3, 10, 5: gladium e vaginâ, C. Inv. 2, 4, 14.—**3.** With *Abl.*: telum corpore, Virg. Æ. 10, 744.—**4.** In *simple constr.*: gladium, Cæs. B. G. 5, 44; Sall. C. 51, 36: lacum (with emittere), C. de Div. 1, 44, 100: sortem, id. 2 Verr. 2, 51, *ad fin.*: fistulam, Var. R. R. 3, 14, 2.—**5.** With *in c. Acc.*: aquam in fossas, Pl. 18, 19, 49, § 179, Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 29.

II. Esp.: **A.** Se foras, *to go out*, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 4: se multitudini, *to withdraw one's self from the multitude*, Sen. de Vit. Beat. 2 *ad fin.*

B.: **1.** Pub. law *t. t.*: **a.** *To bring, summon* before court: quum in jus ipsum eduxi, C. 2 Verr. 3, 47, 112; cf. ex domo in jus, Quint. 7, 8, 6: SI QVIS. EORVM. AD. ME. EDVCTVS. FVERIT, Edict. Præt. ap. Gell. 11, 17, 2; so, aliquem ad consules, C. Planc. 23; and simply aliquem, id. 2 Verr. 2, 28, 68, Zumpt. *N. cr.*; id. ib. 2, 37, 90; id. ib. 3, 65, 152.—**b.** *To bring up* for punishment (for which more commonly duco): ad tintinnabulos educi viros, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 8.—**c.** Of persons in office: *To take out with one* to one's province: C. Frgm. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 76; so, medicum secum, id. Pis. 34.

2.: **a.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.*: (a) *To lead forth, march out* troops (very freq. in Cæs.): (α) With *ex*: Teleboæ ex oppido Legiones educunt suas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 63: præsidium ex oppido (*opp.* introducere), Cæs. B. C. 1, 13: cohortes ex urbe, id. ib. 1, 12: copias e castris, Cæs. B. G. 1, 50; id. ib. 2, 8 *fin.*; id. ib. 7, 13; id. ib. 7, 40; id. ib. 7, 49; id. ib. 7, 51; id. ib. 7, 53; id. ib. 7, 79; id. ib. 7, 80; id. B. C. 1, 43; id. ib. 2, 27 *fin.*; id. ib. 3, 30; 84, 2; Liv. 31, 37: legiones ex hibernis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10; id. ib. 5, 27; id. ib. 5, 47 *ad fin.*; Liv. 40, 39: ex finibus, Cæs. B. G. 4, 1; cf. also impedimenta ex castris, Cæs. B. G. 7, 68.—(*β*) With *ab*: exercitum ab urbe, Liv. 3, 21.—(γ) With *Abl.*: copias castris, Cæs. B. G. 1, 51; id. ib. 4, 13 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 68; Virg. Æ. 11, 20.—(*δ*) In *simple constr.*: cohortes, Cæs. B. G. 3, 26; id. B. C. 1, 41; id. ib. 1, 64; id. ib. 3, 41; id. ib. 3, 54 *fin.*; id. ib. 5, 75; id. ib. 3, 76; id. ib. 3, 85 *fin.*; Sall. J. 68, 2; Liv. 39, 15; Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 22; id. ib. 2, 1, 1.—(*ε*) With *Adv.*: exercitum foras, Cato ap. Gell. 15, 13, 5.—(ζ) With *in c. Acc.*: exercitum in expeditionem, C. de Div. 1, 35, 72.—(η) With *adversus*: copias adversus Afranium, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 9.—(*b*) *Abs.*: Of the general himself: *To move out, march out* (so, mostly in Liv.; cf. duco, *no.* I. B. 3. a.): (α) With *ex*: ex oppido, Cæs. B. G. 7, 81.—(*β*) With *Abl.*: hibernis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 10: tribus portis, Liv. 41, 26.—(γ) With *ad*: ad legionem Pompeii duplici acie eduxit, Cæs. B. G. 3, 67.—(*δ*) With *in c. Acc.*: in aciem, Liv. 1, 23; id. 8, 9; id. 21, 30; 60; id. 27, 2; Frontin. Strat. 2, 1, 5.—**b.** Fig.: *To lead*

forth, l. e. *to transfer*: educenda dictio est ex hac domesticâ exercitatione et umbratili medium in agmen, in pulverem, in clamorem, in castra, atque in aciem forensem, C. de Or. 1, 34, 157.

3. Naut. *t. t.*: *To bring out* a ship from the harbour, *to put to sea*: **a.** With *ex*: naves ex portu, Cæs. B. C. 1, 59; id. ib. 2, 22; id. ib. 3, 26. — **b.** With *Abl.*: classem portu, Pl. 2, 12, 9, § 55.

4.: **a.** Prop.: Econom. *t. t.*: Of birds: *To bring out*, as it were, the young *from* the egg, *i. e. To hatch*: pullos suos, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 143: fœtum, Pl. 10, 54, 75 (with excludere); id. 10, 25, 36; id. 9, 10, 12, § 37.—Hence, **b.** Fig.: Of human beings: (*α*) *To bring up* a child (with reference to the body or the mind), *to rear, to educate* (for this last signif. the verb 2. educo is most freq. employed, q. v.): non possunt militares pueri setanio educier, Plaut. Truc. 5, 16: bene ego istam eduxi meæ domi et pudice, id. Curc. 4, 2, 32; so, id. Epid. 4, 1, 34; id. Most. 1, 3, 29; id. Rud. 1, 3, 38; Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 8; id. Heaut. 2, 1, 14; id. Ad. 5, 4, 21; C. de Or. 2, 28, 124; Liv. 1, 39 *ad fin.*; id. 21, 43 Drak.; Tac. A. 1, 4; 41; Prop. 3, 9, 51; Virg. Æ. 7, 763; 8, 413; 9, 584.—(*β*) *To bear, to produce*, edere: Virg. Æ. 6, 765; so, id. ib. 6, 779: aura educit colores, Cat. 64, 90.—**c.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* b. (*α*)) *To rear, bring up*: senex plane eductus in nutricatu Venerio, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 55.

5. In vulg. lang., *To drink off, toss off*: Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 18; so, id. ib. 5, 6, 1.—With punning allusion to the signif. *no.* 4. b. *a.*: Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 274.

C. Since the Aug. age: 1. Prop.: Of motion in an upward direction (cf. effero and erigo): **a. Gen.**: *To draw up, to raise*: (Ortygia me) superas eduxit sub auras, Ov. M. 5, 641; id. ib. 3, 113; cf. fig., Hor. Od. 4, 2, 23.—**b. Esp.**: With the accessory idea of making: *To rear, erect, build up*: turrim summis sub astra Eductam tectis, Virg. Æ. 2, 461; cf. aram sepulcri cœlo, id. ib. 6, 178; imitated by Sil. 15, 388; so molem cœlo, Virg. Æ. 2, 186: turres altius, Tac. A. 12, 16; id. H. 4, 30: pyramides instar montium, id. A. 2, 61: mœnia caminis Cyclopum, Virg. Æ. 6, 630.

2. Fig.: Of time: *To pass, spend* (cf. duco, *no.* II. B. 3. b.): pios annos, Prop. 2, 9, 47; so, insomnem noctem ludo, Stat. Th. 2, 74: somnos sub hiberno cœlo, Sil. 11, 405: nimbos luxu, *i. e. the time of the mists*, Val. Fl. 2, 371.

2. ēdūco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. educo, *no.* II. B. 4. b.] **I.** Prop.: *To bring up* a child physically or mentally; *to rear, to educate* (very freq. and quite class.): "educit obstetrix, educat nutrix, instituit pædagogus, docet magister," Var. in Non. 447, 33 (but in usage this distinction is not observed; see the follg. and 1. educo, *no.* II. B. 4. b.): hera educavit (puellam) magna industria, Plaut. Casin. prol. 44 *sq.*: Athenis natus altusque educatusque Atticis, id. Rud. 3, 4, 36: bene pudiceque educatu'st usque ad adolescentiam, id. Capt. 5, 3, 16; cf. id. Casin. 2, 3, 38; id. Men. 5, 5, 7; id. Trin. 2, 4, 111, et al.; Att. in Non. 422, 14; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 37; id. Ad. 3, 4, 49; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 50; C. Læl. 20, 75; id. Rep. 2, 21; id. de Or. 1, 31; Ov. F. 6, 467; id. M. 3, 314.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To train, rear, nurture*: neque enim hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, ut, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 4; id. Or. 13 *fin.*; cf. ars dicendi ea, quæ sunt orta jam in nobis et procreata, educat atque confirmat, id. de Or. 2, 87, 356; and In his (scholis) educatur orator, Quint. 9, 2, 81; so, oratorem, id. ib. Procem. § 5.—**B.** Poet. and in post-Aug. prose, of plants or animals: *To nourish, support*: quod pontus, quod terra, quod educat aër Poscit, Ov. M. 8, 832; cf. id. Pont. 1, 10, 9: vitis mitem uvam, Cat. 62, 50; so, pomum, non uvas (ager), Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 51: herbas (humus), id. M. 15, 97: Cæcuba, Pl. 16, 37, 67: florem (imber), Cat. 62, 41, et al.; lepores, apros, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 22.

ēductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. educo] *A moving out, removal* (ante- and post-class.): e castris, Cato in Fest. s. v. PROPERAM, p. 216: examinis, Pall. Jun. 7, 6.

ēductor, ōris, *m.* [1. educo, *no.* II. B. 4. b.] *A bringer-up, tutor* (for the usual educator), Front. Ep. ad amic. 15.

ē-dulco, āre, 1. *v. a. To sweeten*, fig.: vitam, Matius in Gell. 15, 25, 2, and in Non. 106, 25.

Edulia and **Edulica,** æ, v. Edusa.

ēdūlis, e, *adj.* [1. edo] *Eatable* (rare): capreæ, Hor. S. 2, 4, 43.—As *Subst.*: **A.** (usually) *Plur.*: **edulia,** ium, *n.*, *Eatables, food*, Afran. in Non. 28, 30; Var. in Non. 108, 22; Suet. Cal. 40 Oud. *N. cr.*; Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 6 *fin.*; Gell. 7, 16, 4; id. 17, 11 *ad fin.*; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 8, 74. Also in the post-class. age, heterocl., *Gen.* eduliorum, App. M. 5, p. 160: *Dat.* eduliis, Gell. 19, 9, 3.—**B.** (rare) *Sing.*: **edulium,** ii, *n.*, Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 13: edulium, Fulgent. 565, 9 (but very dub. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 93).—*Abl.*: edulio: Vulg. Gen. 25, 34; id. Lev. 7, 18.

edulium, ii, v. edulis, *ad fin.*

ē-dūresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; duresco] *To grow hard*: Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 34.

ē-dūro, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ex; duro] **I.** *Act.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*α*); duro, *no.* I.] (late Lat.): *To render exceedingly hard*; only Fig.: eduratâ fronte procedo: Alcim. prol. ad Carm. *init.* **II.** *Neut.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; duro, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (*α*)]: *To last out, continue, endure* (post-Aug.): solis fulgor in ortûs edurat, Tac. G. 45: neque memoriæ ulla effigies literarum tanto ævo potuerit edurare, Gell. 14, 1, 18.

ē-dūrus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*α*); durus] **I.** Prop.: *Exceedingly hard, very hard* (very rare): pirus, Virg. G. 4, 145. **II.** Fig.: *Very stern, harsh, severe*: eduro ore negare, Ov. A. A. 3, 476.

Ēdūsa, æ, *f.* [edo] *A goddess presiding over children's food*: Var. ap. Non. 108, 22; id. ib. 108, 19; called also **Edulia,** æ, *f.*, Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 15, and **Edulica,** æ, *f.*, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 11.

Edyllium, ii, v. Idyllium.

Ēĕtĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Ἠετίων, *The father of Andromache and king of Thebæ, in Mysia*: Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 44; id. F. 4, 280.—Hence, **Ēetiōnēus,** a, um, *adj. Pertaining to Eetion*: Thebæ, Ov. M. 12, 110.

effābilis, e, *adj.* [effor] *Utterable* (post-class.): nemini, App. Apol. p. 315.

effæcātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); fæx] *Purified from the dregs, refined*: Fig.: voluptas animi (with purgata), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 22.

effāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [effor] *An enunciation, proposition*: Mart. Cap. 4, §§ 327, 336 Kopp.

ef-farcĭo (effer-), *no perf.*, rtum, rcire, 4. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*α*); farcio] *To stuff very much, cram, fill out* (very rare): intervalla grandibus saxis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 23, 2: bibite, este, effercite vos, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 62: O venter, effercite luxu, Commod. 61, 5.

effascĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effascino] *A bewitching, charming*; in the *plur.*: Pl. 19, 4, 19; id. 37, 10, 54.

ef-fascĭno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; fascino] *To betwitch, charm, fascinate*: Pl. 7, 2, 2, § 16; Gell. 9, 4, 7.

‡ **effātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [effor] *A speaking*, acc. to Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 463.

effatum, i, v. effor, *ad fin.*

effātus, ūs, *m.* [effor] *A speaking* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 6.

effecte, *adv.* [2. effectus,] **A.** *In effect, in fact, actually, really*: Mart. 2, 27 *dub.* — **B.** *In an effective manner, effectually, efficaciously*: quum hæc effecte pleneque colligeret, Amm. 16, 5, 7. — *Comp.*: effectius, App. Flor. 16, p. 367 Elm. — *Sup.* prob. does not occur.

effectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [efficio] (only in the philos. lang. of Cicero) **I.** Prop.: *A doing, performing, effecting*: artis, C. Fin. 3, 7, 24: recta (transl. of Gr. κατόρθωσις), id. ib. 3, 14, 45. **II.** Meton.: = causa efficiens, *The producing* or *efficient cause*, C. Acad. 1, 2, 6.

effectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That which causes* or *produces something effective*: est enim una causa, quæ effectiva dicitur, velut pater filii, Boeth. in Porphyr. 2, p. 58.—As *Subst.*: **effectiva,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* ars) *Practical science* (as *opp.* to theoretic science; cf. in Gr. ἡ πρακτικὴ opp. to ἡ θεωρητική), Quint. 2, 18, 5.

effector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An effecter, producer, author* (a Ciceronian word), C. Univ. 5 *fin.*; 11; id. Div. 2, 26; id. de Or. 1, 33, 150 (also quoted in Quint. 10, 3, 1; for which, *perfector*, C. de Or. 1, 60 *ad fin.*).

effectrix, īcis, *f* [id.] *She who effects, produces* or *causes*; prps. only C. Fin. 2, 17, 55; id. Univ. 10.

1. effectus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of efficio **II.** *Pa.*: *Worked out*, i. e.: **A.** *Effected, completed*: una (materia) diligenter effecta plus proderit quam plures inchoatæ et quasi degustatæ, Quint. 10, 5, 23; cf. id. ib. 5, 13, 34; 8, 3, 88; and in the *Comp.*: aliquid nitidius atque effectius, id. ib. 12, 10, 45.— **B.** *Effected*, in philos. lang. (*opp.* causa), C. Top. 18; cf. res, id. ib. 4; 14 *fin.*—As *Subst.*: **effectum,** i, *n.*, *An effect*, id. ib. 3; Quint. 6, 3, 66; 5, 10, 94.—*Sup.* prob. does not occur.

2. effectus, ūs, *m.* [efficio] *A doing, effecting,* **I. Gen.**: *Execution, accomplishment, performance*: ad effectum consiliorum pervenire, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 8, 4; so, operis, Liv. 21, 7: ad effectum aliquid adducere, id. 33, 33 *fin.*: cf. spei, id. 21, 57; and, Prop. 3, 9, 27: ut peccatum est, patriam prodere, *etc.*, quæ sunt in effectu: sic timere, *etc.*, peccatum est, etiam sine effectu, C. Fin. 3, 9 *ad fin.*; cf. quum opera (*sc.* oppugnationis) in effectu erant, Liv. 31, 46 *ad fin.*: hæc verba, QVOD STATVERIT, cum effectu accipimus, non verbotenus, *in effect, in fact*, Ulp. Dig. 2, 2, 1; so, cum effectu, Paul. ib. 40, 7, 1. **II.** Esp.: Of the result of an action: *An operation, effect*: quarum (herbarum) vim et effectum videres, C. Div. 2, 20 *fin.*; cf. Pl. 27, 13, 119: effectus eloquentiæ est audientium approbatio, C. Tusc. 2, 1, 3; cf. Quint. 2, 17, 25; id. 2, 18, 2: ne sine ullo effectu æstas extraheretur, Liv. 32, 9 *fin.*; cf. id. 34, 26; id. 40, 22 *fin.*: quum plura argumenta ad unum effectum deducuntur, Quint. 9, 2, 103:—*Plur.*: Quint. 1, 10, 6.

ef-fēcundo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) *fin.*; fecundo] *To make fruitful, to fertilize*: Vop. Prob. 21.

effēmĭnāte, *adv.* [effeminatus, *no.* II. A.] *Effeminately, in a womanish manner*: C. Off. 1, 4 *ad fin.*; Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 36; Val. Max. 2, 7, 9.

effēmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effemino] *Effeminacy* (late Lat.): corporis, Firm. Math. 7, 16: animi, Hier. in Isai. 14, 52, 2.

effēmĭnātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of effemino. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Womanish, effeminate*: ne quid effeminatum aut molle sit, C. Off. 1, 35, 129; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 30: histrio, Tert. Spect. 25; C. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 21 (acc. to oth.: sic feminata): vox, C. Planc. 35, 86; so, ac levis opinio, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: et enervis compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 142; cf. id. ib. 1, 8, 2; id. 2, 5, 10; id. 8, 3, 6; id. 11, 3, 32; 91, et al.—*Abs.*: intolerabile est servire impuro, impudico, effeminato, C. Phil. 3, 5 *init.*: Col. præf. § 13.—*Comp.*: multitudo Cypriorum, Val. Max. 9, 3 *fin.*—*Sup.*: animi languor, Q. Cic. in C. Fam. 16, 27.— **B.** Meton.: sensu obsceno = pathicus: Suet. Aug. 68; Auct. Priap. 58, 2; Vulg. 1 Reg. 14, 24; id. ib. 15, 12; id. Job. 36, 14; id. Prov. 18, 8.

☞ In Vulg. Isai. 3, 4: "effeminati dominabuntur eis," the word does not agree in meaning with either the LXX. ἁμαΐται, or the Heb. תַּעֲלוּלִים. The Eng. rendering "*babes*" approaches nearest to the Heb., and is the *concr.* of a meton. force of the word: thus, prop. "vexationes, mala;" meton. *abstr.* "puerilia; *concr.* "pueri, parvuli;" cf. Simon. Lex.—According to Gesenius the etymology is quite uncertain.

ef-fēmĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; femina] **I.** Prop.:

To (alter from his own nature and) *make a woman of:* effeminarunt eum (*sc.* adrem) Junonique tribuerunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 28.

II. Fig.: *To make womanish, effeminate, to enervate:* fortitudinis præcepta sunt, quæ effeminari virum vetant in dolore, C. Fin. 2, 29, 94: corpus animumque virilem, Sall. C. 11, 3: animos, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1: homines (with remollescere), id. ib. 4, 2 *fin.*; cf., cogitationibus mollissimis effeminamur, C. Tusc. 1, 40, 95: vultus, id. Or. in Clod. Frgm. 5, p. 153, ed. Orell.: illa elocutio res ipsas effeminat, Quint. 8 procem. § 20.

III. Meton. (acc. to *no.* II.): *To dishonour, disgrace:* Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 10.

efferasco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. v. *n. inch.* [2. effero] *To become savage, fierce:* Amm. 18, 7.

efferātē, *adv.* [efferatus] *Fiercely, savagely:* sævire, Lact. 5, 20.

efferātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of 2. effero. **II.** *Pa.* (cf. Isid. Orig. 10, 92): *Wild, savage, fierce:* efferatus vultus, Petr. S. 82: animi, Vulg. 2 Mach. 5, 11:—*Comp.:* efferatiores mores ritusque, Liv. 34, 24:—*Sup.:* efferatissimus effectus, Sen. Ep. 121.

effercio, v. effarcio.

1. **ef-fĕro** (also ecfero), extŭli, ēlātum, efferre, *v. a. irreg.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; fero] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bring* or *carry out, to bring forth* (very freq. and class.): **1.** With *ex:* tela ex ædibus Cethegi, C. Cat. 3, 3 *fin.*: ex navi efferantur omnia, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 82: vexilla efferri e castris jussit, Liv. 10, 19.—**2.** With *extra:* prætor signa extra urbem efferri jubet, Liv. 29, 21: extra fines efferri arma, id. 42, 23; so, id. ib. 25: ne extulisse extra ædes puerum usquam velis, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48. —**3.** With *ab:* frumentum ab Ilerdā, Cæs. B. C. 1, 78; so, *elliptically:* ferrum a latere der puit, ereptumque (*sc.* a latere) defertebat in pectus, Tac. A. 1, 35 *ad fin.*— **4.** With *de:* piscem de custodiā, Col. 8, 17 *ad fin.*—**5.** With *Abl.:* cibaria sibi quemque domo, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5: signa portis, Liv. 27, 2: pedem portā, C. Att. 6, 8, 5; id. ib. 7, 2, 6; Suet. Tib. 38: se vallo extulit (equus), Tac. A. 15, 7: pedem ædibus, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 19: Colchis pedem, Enn. ap. Non. 297, 18; dub.: cistellam domo, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 15.—**6.** With *Adov. of place:* ego tibi argentum jubeo jam intus efferri foras, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 62: senex, eccum, aurum effert foras, id. Aul. 4, 5, 5: hinc dominatus ut extulerit se (ignis), Lucr. 6, 88; id. ib. 384: binos ducentos Philippos jam intus efferam, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 127: clavem ædium Laconicam Jam jube efferri intus, id. Most. 2, 1, 58: quin tu intus jubes efferri omnia, quæ isti dedit? id. Mil. 4, 8, 4: machæram huc effer, id. ib. 2, 5, 53: eccquis huc effert nasiternam cum aquā? in. Stich. 2, 2, 28: ne quoquam pedem efferat sine custode, id. Capt. 2, 3, 97.—**7.** In *simple constr.:* mucronem, C. Cat. 2, 1, 2: ita ut ne efferendi quidem signa Romanis spatium, Liv. 40, 25: signa aquilasque, Tac. H. 3, 31: pedem, Virg. Æ. 2, 657.—**8.** With *per:* Messium impetus per hostes extulit, id. 4, 23.—**9.** With *ad:* opperire, dum effero ad te argentum, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 27: nunc hodie efferam ad hanc argentum, id. True. 3, 1, 16.

B. Esp.: **1.**: **a.** Prop.: Like Gr. ἐκφέρω, *To carry out* (of the house) *for burial, to bear to the grave, to bury:* optumum'st Loces illum efferendum; nam jam credo mortuus est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 32; so, id. Most. 4, 3, 8 *sqq.*; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 90 Don. and Ruhnk.; Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 80; Nep. Att. 17; Liv. 2, 33; id. 3, 18 *fin.*; Suet. 8, 5, 21; Suet. Aug. 99; id. Ner. 9; 30; 33; Hor. S. 2, 5, 85.—**b.** Meton.: *To bury,* i. e. *to overwhelm, crush, destroy:* meo unius funere clata populi Romani esset respublica, Liv. 28, 28; so, id. 24, 22; id. 31, 29.

2. *To bring forth, bear, produce:* **a.** Prop.: Of the soil: id, quod agri efferant, C. Rep. 2, 4 *fin.*: so, id. Brut. 4, 16; cf. also, id. 2 Verr. 3, 47 *fin.*: 86; Lucr. 1, 189: id. 2, 654.—**b.** Fig.: ea, quæ efferant aliquid ex sese, perfectiores habere naturas quam, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 33 *fin.*

cf. Quint. 10, 1, 109; and poet.: hæc (*sc.* Italia) genus acre virum, Marsos ... Extulit, Virg. G. 2, 169.

3. Of motion in an upward direction (cf. erigo and educo, *no.* II. C. 1. a.): *To lift up, elevate, raise, exalt:* Lucil. in Non. 297, 25: aliquem in murum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 47 *fin.*: pars operis in altitudinem turris elata, id. B. C. 2, 8 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 103; and Suet. Cal. 32: corvus e conspectu elatus, Liv. 7, 26: pulvis elatus, id. 4, 33: elata super capita scuta, Tac. H. 3, 27; Petron. post. 89, 2, 54.—Poet.: caput Auctumnus agris extulit, Hor. Epod. 2, 18.

II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To set forth, spread abroad, publish, proclaim:* quod neque in vulgum disciplinam efferri velint, neque, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 14; cf. Pl. 2, 12, 9: vocem ejus in vulgus, Tac. A. 12, 21: tuum peccatum foras, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 65 Ruhnk.; and, hoc foras, C. Phil. 10, 3; so, clandestina consilia, Cæs. B. G. 7, 1: rem, id. ib. 7, 2: has meas ineptias, C. de Or. 1, 24, 111: divinitus dicta, id. ib. 3, 1 *ad fin.*—With *relative clause:* posteaquam in volgus militum elatum est, qua arrogantia in colloquio Ariovistus usus, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 46.—Hence, **2.** Esp.: Of speech: *To utter, pronounce, express, declare:* verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: ut verba inter se ratione conjuncta sententiam efferant, Var. L. L. 8, 1, 103: si graves sententiæ inconditis verbis efferuntur, C. Or. 44, 150; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 13: quæ incisim aut membratim efferuntur ea, *etc.*, C. Or. 67; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 33; id. 8, 3, 40; id. 10, 2, 17; id. 9, 3, 7; cf. id. 1, 5, 16; 64; id. 2, 14, 2.

B. In the pass.: *To be carried out of one's self* by one's passions or feelings, *to be carried away, transported, hurried away:* usque adeo studio atque odio illius efferor ira, Lucil. in C. Tusc. 4, 21 *fin.*; so, studio, C. de Sen. 23, 83; id. Att. 1, 8, 2; id. N. D. 1, 20 *fin.*; Cæs. B. C. 1, 45; cf. cupiditate, C. Div. 1, 24, 49: vi naturæ atque ingenii, id. Mur. 31, 65: lætitia, id. Deiot. 9, 26 (cf. *act.:* comitia ista præclara, quæ me lætitia extulerunt, id. Fam. 2, 10): incredibili gaudio, id. Fam. 10, 12, 2; cf. id. Rep. 3, 30; Suet. Cæs. 22: voluptate canendi ac saltandi, id. Cal. 54: popularitate, id. Ner. 53: recenti victoria, Cæs. B. G. 5, 45.

C. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 3.): **1.** Gen.: *To raise, elevate, exalt:* pretia alicujus rei, Var. R. R. 3, 6 *ad fin.*: quorum animi altius se extulerunt, C. Rep. 3, 3: aliquem ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28; cf. aliquem supra leges, Tac. A. 2, 34; and, aliquem geminatis consulatibus, id. ib. 1, 3; cf. also id. ib. 4, 40: aliquem pecunia aut honore, Sall. J. 49, 4: patriam demersam extuli, C. Sull. 31, 87; cf. Nep. Dion 6; C. Prov. Cons. 14, 34: aliquem maximis laudibus, id. Off. 2, 10, 36; cf. Cæs. B. C. 3, 87: aliquem summis laudibus ad cœlum, C. Fam. 9, 14; cf. Nep. Dion 7 *fin.*: aliquid maximis laudibus, C. Læl. 7, 24: aliquem laudibus, Tac. A. 3, 72: aliquem verbis, C. de Or. 3, 14, 52: aliquid versibus, id. Rep. 1, 14; and simply aliquid, id. 2 Verr. 4, 52; Tac. A. 2, 63: aliquem in summum odium, id. H. 4, 42; cf. rem in summam invidiam, Quint. 8, 4, 19.—Hence, **2.** Esp.: **a.** with se: In a good sense: *To raise, elevate one's self; to rise, advance:* (virtus) quum se extulit et ostendit suum lumen, C. Læl. 27; cf. so, with an image borrowed from the heavenly bodies: qua in urbe (Athenis) primum se orator extulit, id. Brut. 7, 26: volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, id. de Or. 2, 21.—**b.** In a bad sense: with se, or in the pass., *To lift up one's self, to carry one's self high; to be puffed up, haughty, proud* on account of any thing (the figure being borrowed from a prancing horse; cf. Liv. 30, 20; and quum facultas illa cito scribendi contigerit, resistamus et providemus et efferentes se equos frenis quibusdam coërcearmus, Quint. 10, 3, 10): nec cohibendo efferentem se fortunam, quanto altius elatus erat, eo fœdius corruit (Atilius), Liv. 30, 30: quod aut cupias ardenter aut adeptus efferas te insolenter, C. Tusc. 4, 17, 39; cf. se altius et incivilius, Flor. 1, 26, 8: sese audacia, scelere atque superbia, Sall. J. 14, 11: hic me magnifice effero, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 31: (fortunati) efferuntur fere fastidio et contumacia, C. Læl. 15, 54.—In the *Part. Perf.:* stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, Cæs. B. C. 3, 59: recenti victoria, id. B. G. 5, 47: spe celeris victoriæ, id. ib. 7, 47: gloria, id. B. C. 3, 79: et inflatus his rebus, C. Agr. 2, 35, 97: secunda fortuna magnisque opibus, Nep. Alcib. 7, 3.—Unusual in the active (and with a fig. prps. borrowed from the wind): is demum vir erit, cujus animum nec prospera (fortuna) flatu suo efferet (*i. e. impel aloft*), nec adversa infringet, Liv. 45, 8 *fin.*

D. Ante-class. and very rare: *To carry out to the end, to support, endure:* laborem, Att. in C. Sest. 48; cf. malum patiendo, C. post. Tusc. 4, 29, 62; but Lucr. 1, 142, is to be read, acc. to Lachm., *sufferre* laborem.

2. ef-fĕro, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 2. a.; ferus] *To* (change from its own nature, and) *make wild, savage, fierce* (quite class.; most freq. since the Aug. age): **A.** Physically: terram immanitate beluarum efferari, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: speciem oris, Liv. 2, 23; cf. vultum, Suet. Cal. 50: efferantia sese ulcera, Pl. 26, 14, 87, § 146.—Poet.: Mars efferat aurum, *i. e. works up into weapons,* Stat. Ach. 1, 425.—**B.** Mentally: gentes sic immanitate efferatæ, Cic. N. D. 1, 23; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 14, 33: militem dux ipse efferavit, Liv. 23, 5; cf. id. 2, 29; so, animos, id. 1, 19; 25, 26: ingenia, Curt. 8, 2; 9, 19: efferavit ea cædes Thebanos omnes ad exsecrabile odium Romanorum Liv. 33, 29.

effertus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of effarcio **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Filled out, full:* Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6; cf. id. Asin. 2, 2, 16. —**B.** Meton.: *Ample, rich:* hereditas effertissima, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8: efferta arva Asiæ, Poët. in C. Or. 49, 163; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 6, 258, p. 364.

ef-fĕrus, a, um, *adj.* (ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a)) *Excessively wild, savage* (mostly poet.: frequently used by Virg.): pricus, Lucr. 2, 605; cf. juventus, Virg. Æ. 8, 6; Dido, id. ib. 4, 642: Chimæra, id. ib. 7, 787 Heyne: mens Caci, id. ib. 8, 205; cf. vis animi, id. ib. 10, 893: corda, Val. Fl. 1, 798: ira, id. 5, 517: virtus Bebrycis, id. 2, 648: facta, Virg. Æ. 8, 484; gens, Flor. 4, 12, 48: genus, id. 4, 12, 12.

effervens, entis, **I.** *P.* of effervo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Boiling up with passion,* i. e. *fervent, ardent:* siquidem lætitia dicitur exsultatio quædam animi gaudio efferventior eventu rerum expetitarum, Gell. 2, 27, 3.

ef-ferveo, bŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); ferveo] (Eccl. Lat.) **I.** Prop.: *To boil up* or *thoroughly:* efferbuit coctio ejus, Vulg. Ezech. 24, 5. **II.** Fig.: *To be violently moved* or *agitated:* efferbuerunt interiora mea, Vulg. Job. 30, 27.

ef-fervesco, vi, *no sup.*, vescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex; fervesco] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a)): (*To boil excessively;* hence) **A.** Prop.: *To boil up* or *over, to foam up, to effervesce* (class.): **1.** *Abs.:* dictum *fretum* a similitudine ferventis aquæ, quod in fretum sæpe concurrat æstus atque effervescat, Var. L. L. 7, 2, 85.—**2.** With *Abl.:* aquæ, quæ effervescunt subditis ignibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27.—**3.** With *Adv.:* ubi satis efferverit (vinum mustum), Cato R. R. 115, 1; cf. Col. 12, 23, 4.—**B.** Meton.: *To glow:* sidera effervescunt, Ov. M. 1, 71.— **C.** Fig.: *To grow violent, to rage* (a favourite expression of Cic.): **1.** With *Abl.:* illæ undæ comitiorum, ut mare profundum et immensum, sic effervescunt quodam quasi æstu, C. Planc. 6, 15. —**2.** With *in c. Acc.:* Pontum armatum, effervescentem in Asiam atque erumpentem, C. Prov. Cons. 4, 6: in spumam ruboremve, Gell. 1, 26, 8.—**3.** *Abs.:* luxuriæ effervescentis æstus, Gell. 2, 24 *fin.*: verbis effervescentibus et paullo nimium redundantibus, C. de Or. 2, 21. —**4.** With *Adv.:* si cui nimium efferviisse videtur hujus via, C. Cael. 31 *fin.*— **5.** With *in c. Abl.* or *Gerund in* do: ira

cundaque mens facile effervescit in irā, Lucr. 3, 296: in dicendo, C. Brut. 70, 246. —**6.** With *Adv.*: incautius, Tac. A. 1, 74.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (c)): (*To boil out;* hence) *To subside, abate:* quoad iracundia effervesceret, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 4.

ef-fervo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); fervo] (poet. and in post-Aug. prose) (*To boil exceedingly;* hence, in pregnant force) **I.** Prop.: *To boil over:* quoties Cyclopum effervere in agros Vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Ætnam, Virg. G. 1, 471. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To swarm forth:* **1.** *Abs.*: quatenus in pullos animales vortier ova Cernimus alituum, vermesque effervere, Lucr. 2, 928.—**2.** With *Abl.*: (apes) ruptis effervere costis, Virg. G. 4, 556.—**B.** *To be enveloped in:* isque ubi pulvereā Nemeën effervere nube Conspicit, Stat. Th. 4, 664.

effĕto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [effetus, *no.* II. B.] *To annul:* ut exsecrabilis contractus cunctis viribus effetetur, Cassiod. Var. 9, 15.

ef-fētus (**-ætus**), a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; feto] (mostly poet., and in post-Aug. prose) **I.** Prop.: *That has brought forth young, that has laid eggs* (so for the most part only in Columella): quum effetæ locagenitalia tumebunt, Col. 7, 7, 4; so, id. 7, 12, 11; 13; id. 9, 1, 7; id. 8, 5, 15: simul effetas linquunt examina ceras, Lucr. 9, 285. **II.** Meton.: **A.** (*effectus pro causa*) *Exhausted, worn out by bearing:* aliquæ (gallinæ) in tantum, ut effetæ moriantur, Pl. 10, 53, 74.—Hence, **B.** *Exhausted, worn out* in gen.: **1.** *Abs.*: tellus, Lucr. 2, 1151: solum, Col. Præf. § 1: natura (with barren), Pl. Ep. 6, 21, 1: corpus, C. Sen. 9, 29; cf. vires (corporis), Virg. Æ. 5, 396: spes, *i. e. vain, delusive,* Val. Fl. 4, 380:—*Comp.*: oratio effetior, App. Flor. p. 366.—**2.** With *Abl.*: tauri senio effeti. Col. 6, 24.—**3.** With *Gen.*: verique effeta senectus, *incapacitated for truth,* Virg. Æ. 7, 440 (cf. Vana veri, id. ib. 10, 630).

☞ *Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

effĭcācia, æ, *f.* [efficax] **I.** Prop.: *Efficacy, efficiency, virtue* (post-Aug.): Pl. 11, 5, 4; Amm. 16, 12, 25. **II.** Meton.: *An attempt, effort:* Vulg. Sir. 9, 4.

effĭcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Efficacy, efficiency, power:* prps. only C. Tusc. 4, 13 *ad fin.*: Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 3.

effĭcācĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Effectually, powerfully,* Quint. 5, 13, 25; Sen. Brev. Vit. 6; Pl. 24, 6, 14:—*Comp.*, Quint. 8, 4, 8; Tac. G. 8; Pl. Ep. 6, 6, 8:—*Sup.*, Pl. 26, 12, 79; Pl. Ep. 2, 13 *fin.*

effĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [efficio] *Efficacious, effectual, powerful* (mostly post-Aug.): **A.** *Abs.*: nosti Marcellum, quam parum efficax sit, Cael. ap. C. Fam. 8, 10, 3; cf. Hercules, Hor. Epod. 5, 17: scientia (magica), id. ib. 17, 1: preces, Liv. 9, 20: studium promerendi amoris, Suet. Cal. 3:—*Sup.*: continuatis ipsa efficacissima esset, Liv. 41, 15: efficacissimum, Col. 2, 17, 3.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: herba in dolore stomachi, Pl. 27, 13, 109: continuatio in peragendis rebus, Liv. 41, 15.—**C.** With *ad:* preces ad muliebre ingenium, Liv. 1, 9 *fin.*:—*Comp.*: Quint. 6, 1, 41; Pl. Pan. 84:—*Sup.*: Liv. 1, 19.—**D.** With *Dat.*: elatine oculorum fluxionibus efficax, Pl. 27, 9, 50; id. 28, 14, 58.—**E.** With *contra:* frutex efficacissimus contra sagittarum ictūs, Pl. 13, 21, 36.—**F.** With *adversus:* herba adversus serpentium venena, Pl. 24, 15, 80. —**G.** With *Inf.*: (cadus) amara Curarum eluere efficax, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 20.

effĭcĭens, entis, **I.** *P.* of efficio. **II.** *Pa.*: *Effecting, effective, efficient;* in philos. lang.: **A.** *Abs.*: proximus est locus rerum efficientium, quæ causæ appellantur: deinde rerum effectarum ab efficientibus causis, C. Top. 14 *fin.*; cf. id. Ac. 1, 6, 24; id. Fin. 3, 16, 55; id. de Div. 1, 55, 125; id. Fat. 14, 33; Quint. 5, 10, 86.—**B.** With *Gen.* (cf. Zumpt, § 438, note; Madvig, § 289, a.): virtus efficiens utilitatis, effectrix, *the efficient, the producer,* C. Off. 3, 3, 12 Beier; so, voluptatis (virtus), id. ib. 3, 33: cf. id. Fin. 2, 7, 21 Otto; and id. Univ 14 *ad fin.*

effĭcĭenter, *adv.* [efficiens] (for which, in post-Aug. age, efficaciter) *Efficiently:* quod cuique efficienter antecedat, id ei causa est, C. Fat. 15, 34.

effĭcĭentĭa, æ, *f.* [efficio] *Efficient power, efficiency, influence* (rare, and only in philos. lang.), Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95; id. Fat. 9, 19; v. effigientia.

ef-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre (*Perf. Subj.* effexis, Plaut. As. 3, 5, 63; id. Pœn. 1, 3, 19; *Inf. Pass.* effieri, id. Pers. 5, 1, 9; *Subj.*: effiant, Lucr. 6, 761 Lachm., and prps. ib. 3, 332; cf. Lachm. ad. h. l., and v. conficio and interficio), 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; facio] (*To make out, work out;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *To bring to pass, to effect, execute, complete, accomplish, make* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: male quod mulier facere incepit, nisi id efficere perpetrat, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 12 *sq.*; cf. id. Pers. 5, 1, 9; Cæs. B. C. 1, 36 *ad fin.*; id. ib. 1, 61: magna facinora, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 16: facinora, C. Phil. 2, 42, 109; cf. opus, id. ib. 4, 1, 6; 36; Plaut. Truc. 5, 17; Cæs. B. G. 4, 18; id. ib. 7, 35; id. ib. 6, 9: pontem, Cæs. B. G. 6, 6: ligneas turres, tormenta, id. ib. 3, 9; id. ib. 3, 39 *fin.*: castella, id. ib. 3, 44: sphæram (Archimedes), C. Rep. 1, 17: columnam, id. 2 Verr. 1, 56, 147: Mosa insulam efficit Batavorum, Cæs. B. G. 4, 10: insulas, id. ib. 6, 31; id. B. C. 3, 40: portum (insula), id. ib. 3, 112; Virg. Æ. 1, 160: magnum numerum cratium, scalarum, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 81: aliquid dignum dono deorum, C. Rep. 3, 3; cf. id. de Or. 1, 26, 120: civitatem, id. Rep. 2, 30; cf. id. ib. 3, 32: varios concentūs, septem sonos, id. ib. 6, 18: magnas rerum commutationes, Cæs. B. C. 3, 68: tantos progressūs, C. Brut. 78, 272: clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus, id. de Or. 1, 33, 152; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: XIII. cohortes, Cæs. B. C. 1, 15; cf. delectu habito, duas legiones, id. ib. 1, 31; id. ib. 3, 4: ad duo millia ferme boum, Liv. 22, 16: nostra munia, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 13: munus, C. Rep. 1, 46 *fin.*; id. Leg. 1, 5, 16.—**B.** With *Dat.*: nuptias alicui, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 16: aurum alicui, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 55; cf. id. Pœn. 1, 1, 57; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 23: hanc mulierem tibi Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 110.—**C.** With *Adv.*: lepide meum officium, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 1.—**D.** With *ex*: panes ex hoc (*sc.* genere radicis), Cæs B. C. 3, 48: unam ex duabus (*sc.* legionibus), id. ib. 3, 89.—**F.** With *ab*: quod a Curione effeceram, *had procured, obtained,* C. Att. 10, 10.—**G.** With *Second Acc.* or *Acc. of further definition*: amor mores hominum moros et morosos efficit, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 43: eos efficit cæcos, C. Læl. 15, 54: orationem Latinam efficies plenioremque, id. Off. 1, 1, 2: quum nostros milites alacriores ad pugnandum effecisset, Cæs. B. G. 3, 24 *ad fin.*; cf. id. ib. 5, 33: quod cæruleum efficit colorem, id. ib. 14: hunc (montem) murus circumdatus arcem efficit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38: aliquem consulem, C. Læl. 20, 73: aliquem dictatorem, id. Att. 15, 21:—*Pass. constr.*: isque concentus ex dissimillimarum vocum moderatione concors efficitur et congruens, C. Rep. 2, 42.—**H.** Instead of the second *Acc.* is found: **1.** Sts. an *Abl.* of quality: quæ res immani corporum magnitudine homines efficit, Cæs. B. G. 4, 1.—**2.** Also, *ad with Acc.*: id (genus radicis) ad similitudinem panis efficiebant, Cæs. B. C. 3, 48.—**K.** With *ut c. Subj.* (cf. Zumpt, § 618): efficere, ut amici jacentem animum excitet, C. Læl. 16, 59; Cæs. B. G. 2, 5; id. ib. 2, 17: hoc si efficiam plane, ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 62: si id efficere non posset, ut, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 50, 3: neque polliceor me effecturum, ut, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 24.—**L.** With *ne c. Subj.* (rare) (cf. Zumpt l. l.): qui efficiant, ne quid inter privatum et magistratum differat, C. Rep. 1, 43, 67: efficiam, posthac ne quemquam voce lacessas, Virg. E. 3, 51; so, Afric. Dig. 3, 3, 78; cf. aliquem *or* aliquid, ne, *etc.*, id. ib. 19, 2, 35; Quint. 3, 6, 102; id. 8, 3, 20.—**M.** With *quominus* (very rare): Lucr. 1, 976; Quint. 11, 1, 48; Ulp. Dig. 49, 14, 29.—**N.** With *Objective clause* (rare, not ante-Aug.): vehementer efficit ea coire, *etc.*, Vitr. 2, 6; so, Ulp. Dig. 38, 2, 14, § 8; 47, 11, 10.—**O.** *Abs.*: (freq. and class.): si effecero, Dabin' mihi argentum? Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 121; cf. id. ib. 4, 1, 39 *sq.*; id. ib. 4, 8, 5; id. Pers 1, 3, 87; Cæs. B. G. 7, 26: se a scientiæ delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem referre, C. Rep. 5, 3.

II. Esp.: **A.** In husbandry: *To produce, bear, yield:* **1.** Prop.: (ager Leontinus) plurimum efficit, C. 2 Verr. 3, 63 *ad fin.*; cf. ager efficit cum octavo, cum decumo, id. 3, 47, 112: si (vineæ) centenos sestertios in singula jugera efficiant, Col. 3, 3, 3; id. 7, 6, 7.—**2.** Fig.: Of persons: liciti sunt usque eo, quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur, *i. e. to make a profit,* C. 2 Verr. 3, 33 *ad fin.*

B. Of numbers: *To make out, yield, amount to* a certain sum: ea (tributa) vix, in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit, efficiunt, C. Att. 6, 1, 3 (cf., shortly before, nec id satis efficit [*al.* efficitur] in usuram menstruam): Pl. 6, 33, 38, § 206; id. ib. § 209.

C. Logical *t. t.*: *To make out, show, prove:* quod proposuit efficit, C. Parad. procem. § 2: in quibus (libris) vult efficere animos esse mortales, id. Tusc. 1, 31 *fin.*—*Pass.*: efficitur, *it follows* (from something): ita efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: ex quo efficitur, hominem naturæ obedientem homini nocere non posse, id. Tusc. 3, 5, 25; cf. ex quo illud efficitur, ne justos quidem esse natura, id. Rep. 3, 11: quid igitur efficitur? *what follows from that?* id. ib. 3, 12 Mos.

effĭctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effingo] Rhet. *t. t.*: *A representing, pourtraying* of corporeal peculiarities, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 63.

effictus, a, um, *P.* of effingo.

effigia, æ, v. effigies, *init.*

effĭgĭātus, ūs, *m.* [effigio] *A representing, portraying,* App. Flor. 15, p. 350 Elm.

effĭgientia, æ, *f.* [id.] *Creative* or *formative power:* dum me quippe germanam gemellamque cœlo illa incogitabilis effigientiæ genuisset immensitas, Mart. Cap. 9, § 922 Kopp.; al. efficientiæ.

effĭgies, ēi (ante-class. form *Nom.* effigia, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 7; Afran. in Non. 493, 2; *Acc. Plur.* effigias, Lucr. 4, 46 and 81), *f.* [effingo, *no.* I.] *An* artistic *copy, imitation* of an object (in concreto); viz.:

I. Prop.: **A.** Quite class., with the idea of resemblance obtained by imitation: *A likeness, portrait, image, effigy:* formarum, Lucr. 4, 104; cf. id. ib. 46 and 83: Veneris, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 7; cf. deus effigies hominis et imago, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103; and, quandam effigiem spirantis mortui, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1; cf. also, Tac. H. 2, 3 *fin.*; and, quam satus Iapeto... Finxit in effigiem moderantum cuncta deorum, Ov. M. 1, 83: vix convenire videretur, quem ipsum hominem cuperent evertere, ejus effigiem simulacrumque servare, *his mere effigy,* C. 2 Verr. 2, 65 *ad fin.*: effigiem Xanthi Trojamque videtis, Virg. Æ. 3, 497.—Adverb.: **In** *or* **ad effigiem** *or* **effigie,** *After the likeness of, in the form of, like,* Sil. 5, 5; Pl. 5, 10, 11; 21, 5, 11.

B. Poet. and in post-Aug. prose, in gen.: The plastic (less freq. the pictorial) representation of an object: *An image, statue, portrait:* saxea ut effigies bacchantis, Cat. 64, 61; so, Virg. Æ. 2, 167; 184; id. ib. 3, 148; id. ib. 7, 177; 443; id. ib. 4, 508 Heyne; Hor. S. 1, 8, 30; Ov. H. 20, 239; Tac. A. 1, 74; id. ib. 6, 2; id. H. 5, 9: depicta in tabula sipariove imago, Quint. 6, 1, 32; cf. id. 12, 10, 5; Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 7.

II. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. A.) (a favourite expression of Cic.): perfectæ eloquentiæ speciem animo videmus, effigiem auribus quærimus, *its imitation,* C. Or. 3; cf. consiliorum ac virtutum effigiem relinquere, id. Arch. 12: Sex. Pednicæus reliquit effigiem et humanitatis et probitatis suæ filium, *the image,* id. Fin. 2, 18, 58; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 2; id. de Or. 1, 43, 193; Liv 26, 41; id. 1, 56: ad effigiem justi imperii scriptus, *the ideal,* id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: ut res ipsas rerum effigies notaret, id. de Or. 2, 86 *fin.*; cf. effingo, *no.* I. B.

III. Meton.: *A shade, shadow, ghost:*

A. Of men: Elysio tendentem limite

cernens Effigiem juvenis castam, Sil. 13, 779: effigies, imano umbræ hominum, Liv. 21, 40.—**B.** Of animals: effigiem, nullo cum corpore, falsi Fuxit apri, Ov. M. 14, 358.

effigio, ĭvi, ītum, īre, 1. *v. a.* [effigies, *no.* I. A.] *To form, fashion, pourtray* (post-class.): hominem (Deus), Prud. Cath. 10, 4: aliquem imaginibus, Sid. Ep. 6, 12: sicut qui corporum formas æmulantur, ante omnia efficiant modum capitis, Sol. Ep. Præm. *ad fin.*

ef-fĭgĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. *c.*: figuratio] *A making* or *forming out of something*; only fig. = prosopopœia: Jul. Rufin. de Schem. Dian. *ad fin.*

ef-fĭndo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.] *To divide, cleave*: fluctus, Manil. 4, 283.

ef-fĭngo, finxi, fictum, fingĕre, 3. *v. a.* **I.** ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.: fingo, *no.* I. **A.** Prop.: *To form, fashion*, artistically any shape or figure (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: sui dissimilia, C. de Div. 3, 9, 23: horrentes crine galeros, Sil. 1, 404; cf., also, Virg. Æ. 10, 640; Luc. 5, 713.—**2.** With *Abl.*: Veneris Coæ pulchritudinem aspersione fortuitâ, C. de Div. 1, 13, 23.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: oris lineamenta in tabulâ, C. de Div. 1, 13, 23: casas in auro, Virg. Æ. 6, 32.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: deûm imagines in species hominum, Tac. H. 5, 5.

B. Fig. (most freq. thus): **1.** *To express, represent, pourtray*: (natura) speciem ita formavit oris, ut in eâ penitus reconditos mores effingeret, C. Leg. 1, 9; *cf.* id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; id. de Or. 2, 43 *fin.*; Tac. A. 11, 14; Quint. 6, 2, 17: corpora fingendo pingendoque efficere: oratorem effingere, id. 5, 12, 21: effinge aliquid et exemde (*sc.* scribendo), quod sit perpetuo tuum, Pl. Ep. 1, 3, 4: imaginem virtutis, *to represent by imitation*, Quint. 10, 2, 15: cf. id. 10, 1, 108; id. 6, 1, 28; id. 11, 3, 89 *sq.*; Pl. Ep. 9, 22, 2.—**2.** Of mental representation, *i. e.* conception of external objects: visum impressum effictumque ex eo, unde esset, C. Ac. 2, 6, 18; *cf.* id. Tusc. 1, 25, 61; id. de Or. 2, 86 *fin.*

II. [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; fingo, *no.* I. B. 2.] *To rub gently*: manus, Ov. H. 20, 134 (for which, manus *fingere*, id. F. 5, 360).

III. [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; fingo, *no.* I. B. 1.] *To set in order by removing away* something: hence, Meton.) *To wipe out* (only in the fulig. passages): fuscinas spongia effingat, Cato R. R. 67, 2 (for which, fuscinas spongiâ *tergendas*, Pl. 15, 6, 5): spongiis sanguinem, C. Sest. 35 *fin.*

effo, ēri, v. efficio *init.*

ef-fīrmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.: firmo] Fig.: *To strengthen, encourage*: Att. ap. Non. 208, 18.

effĭagĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effagito] *An urgent or pressing request* (very rare): C. Fa., 5, 19, 2; Plancus, ib. 10, 24, 6.

effăgĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *An earnest* or *urgent request*: cunctu atque effagitatu suo, C. 2 Verr. 5, 29, 75.

ef-făgĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); flagito] *To demand* or *ask urgently, to request earnestly* (class.; not in Cæs.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: epistolam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11: filiam, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 3: collationes, Suet. Ner. 38: notum ensem, Virg. Æ. 12, 759: Suet. Tib. 12 *fin.*: signum pugnæ, Liv. 3, 60: misericordiam a vultu (with requirere), C. Mil. 34.—**B.** With *ut c. Subj.*: quum iste a Cn. Dolabellâ effagitasset, ut, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 24; Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 1: aliquam, ut, Hirt. B. Hisp. 29.—**C.** With *simple Subj.*: effagitantes aut remanent, *etc.*, Suet. Tit. 5.—**D.** *Abs.*: Quint. 4, 5, 10; Suet. D. m. 3.

ef-flammans, antis, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a: flammo] *Emitting flames, flaming, blazing*: stellæ, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 45.

ef-flĕo, ēvi, ētum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; fleo] *To weep out*: oculos, Quint. Decl. 6, 4.

effĭcte, *adv.* [efficio] *To death, very vehemently, desperately* (post-class.): dilucre, Symm. Ep. 1, 34.

effĭctim, *adv.* [effigo] *To death, very vehemently, desperately*: with amare, deperire, *etc.*, i. e. "*amare usque donicum effigatur*," Prob. ap. Charis. p. 178 (ante- and post-class.); Nav. ap. Charis. l. l.; Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 19 (twice); id. Cas. prol. 49; id. Merc. 2, 3, 107; id. Pœn. prol. 96; 5, 2, 15; Laber. and Pompon. ap. Non. 104, 24 *sq.*; App. M. 5, p. 171.

effĭcto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To strike dead*: Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 26.

effictus, a, um, *P.* of effigio.

ef-fīgo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); figo] (*To strike exceedingly* or *very much*; hence), *To strike dead, to kill, destroy* (very rare): nisi pedatu tertio omnis effixero (with obtruncavero and occidero), Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 59; cf. rabidos canes (with cædere), Sen. Ira, 1, 15: viperas et natrices, id. ib. 2, 31.

ef-flo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; flo] **I.** Prop.: *To blow* or *breathe out* (mostly poet. and post-Aug. prose): **A.** *Act.*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: (Sol) suos effavit ignes, Lucr. 5, 651: pulverem, Pl. 29, 6, 39: colorem, *i. e. to lose*, Lucr. 2, 832; Var. R. R. 1, 12, 2.—**2.** With *Abl.*: ignes Ætnæos faucibus, Virg. Æ. 7, 786: ignes ore et naribus, Ov. M. 2, 85: lucem elatis naribus (equi solis), Virg. Æ. 12, 115.—**3.** With *inter*: littera (*f*) inter discrimina dentium efflanda est, Quint. 12, 10, 29.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: nimbos in sublime (balænæ), Pl. 9, 6, 6: — Particular phrase: efflare animam, *etc.*, *To breathe one's last, to expire*, C. Tusc. 1, 9 *fin.*; Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 86; id. Truc. 4, 4, 23; C. Mil. 18 *fin.*; Nep. Paus. 5, 4; Suet. Dom. 2; id. Aug. 99: extremum halitum, C. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: vitam in nubila, Sil. 17, 557.—*Ellipt.*: (anguem) Abjicit efflantem, C. poet. de Div. 1, 47, 106.—**B.** *Neut.* (very rare): Lucr. 6, 682; so, id. 6, 700.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of wounds: *To cause to expire, be deadly*: efflantes plagæ, Stat. Th. 8, 168.—**B.** *To say with one's last breath*: quam verum est, quod moriens (Brutus) efflavit, non in re, sed in verbo tantum esse virtutem, Flor. 4, 7, 11.

ef-flōreo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; floreo] **I.** Prop.: *To blow* or *blossom forth*: talia florigeris nunquam nascuntur in hortis Lilia, nec nostris efflorent talia campis, Tert. de Judic. Dom. 8, 17. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To blossom*, etc.: super ipsum efflorebit sanctificatio mea, Vulg. Ps. 131, 18.—**B.** *To be in beauty and vigour*: tanquam flos agri, sic efflorebit (homo), Vulg. Is. 102, 15.

ef-flōresco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [effloreo] **I.** (Prop. *To blow* or *blossom forth*; hence) Fig. in this sense chiefly Ciceronian): *To bloom, spring up, flourish*: **A.** With *Abl.*: si quidem efflorescit ingenii laudibus, C. Cœl. 31, 76.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: corpus in juventam efflorescit, Aug. Lib. Quæst. 83, 9.—**C.** With *ex*: utilitas efflorescit ex amicitiâ, C. Læl. 27, 100; *cf.*, also, id. Rep. 1, 29, 45; id. de Or. 1, 6, 20; id. ib. 3, 48, 185.—**D.** *Abs.*: C. Fin. 1, 20, 65.

II. Meton. (Eccl. Lat.): **A.** *To break out visibly, to give visible proofs*: sin autem efflorueritdiscurrens lepra, Vulg. Lev. 13, 12.—**B.** *To be in beauty and vigour*: efflorut tanquam precox uva, Vulg. Sir. 51, 19; *cf.* id. Isai. 18, 5.

ef-flŭo, xi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; fluo] **I.** Prop.: Of fluids: *To flow* or *run out, to flow forth* (class.): **A.** *Neut.*: **1.** *Abs.*: facit effluere imbres, Lucr. 6, 512: ne qua levis effluat aura, *blow away, escape*, Ov. M. 6, 243.—**2.** With *Adv.*: una cum sanguine vitam, C. Tusc. 2, 24 *fin.*—**3.** With *ex*: humor e cavis populi nigræ, Pl. 24, 8, 32.—**4.** With *Abl.*: succus e petris, Pl. 37, 2, 11.—**5.** With *in c. Acc.*: amnis in oceanum, Pl. 37, 2, 11.—**B.** *Act.*: *To cause to flow out* or *forth*: quantum stagna Tagi, rudibus stillantia venis, Efluxere decus, Claud. Prob. et Olyb. 52.

II. Meton.: Of non-fluid bodies: **A.** *To go out, issue forth* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Epicuri figuræ, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere, Quint. 10, 2, 15 Spald.; *cf.* Gell. 5, 16, 3: effluit effuso cui toga laxa sinu, Tib. 1, 6, 40; *cf.* Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 208: manibus opus effluit, *slips from, drops from*, Lucr. 6, 708; *cf.* Ov. M. 3, 39; Curt. 8, 14.—**B.** *To depart, vanish, disappear*: de pectore cædis notæ, Ov. M. 6, 670; *cf.* Suet. Aug. 97; Pl. 27, 13, 111.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *To flow out* or *forth*: utrumque hoc falsum est: effluet, *i. e. it will go abroad, become known*, emanabit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 41; *cf.* C. Dom. 45, 121: impropria interim effluunt, *slip out*, Quint. 10, 3, 20: tanta est intimorum multitudo, ut ex iis aliquis potius effluat, quam novo sit aditus, C. Fam. 6, 19, 2.

B. (acc. to *no.* II. B.): **1.** *To depart, vanish, disappear*: præterita ætas quamvis longa quum effluxisset, C. Sen. 2, 4; *cf.* id. ib. 19, 69; id. Att. 12, 43 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 2, 44: viso meus ægra effluxit hiatu, Sil. 6, 245; *cf.* effluet in lacrimas, Luc. 9, 106.—**2.** Of the memory: *To slip away from* or *out of, to escape*: ut istuc veniam ante quam plane ex animo tuo effluo, *am forgotten*, C. Fam. 7, 14; *cf.* id. Brut. 61; id. Fin. 1, 12, 41; id. 2 Verr. 4, 26 *init.*; Ov. R. Am. 646.

effluus, a, um, *adj.* [effluo] *Flowing out* (late Lat.): ignis, Avien. Progn. Arat. 1717: amnis in pontum cadit, id. Perieg. 1162.

effluvium, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *A flowing out*; *an outlet* (post-Aug. and very rare): humoris e corpore, Pl. 7, 51, 52: lacus, Tac. A. 12, 57.

ef-fŏco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); faux] *To suffocate, smother*: Fig.: bonis suis effocantur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 2 dub. (*al.* offoco).

ef-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, fŏdĕre (*Inf.* also, effodiri, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 44), 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; fodio] **I.** Prop.: *To dig out, dig up* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: nec ferrum, æs, argentum, aurum effoderetur, C. Off. 3, 3 *fin.* Beier *N. cr.*: aulam auri plenam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 9: thesaurum, id. Trin. 3, 3, 53: opes, Ov. M. 1, 140: signum, Liv. 22, 3 *ad fin.*: domos, Cæs. B. C. 3, 42: montem, Suet. Claud. 25: tellurem, Petr. poet. 128, 6, 2: lacum, Suet. Dom. 4: cavernas, id. Ner. 48: sepulcra, Virg. G. 1, 497.—**B.** With *ex*: carbones e sepulcris, Pl. 35, 6, 25: ex hoc sepulcro vetere (=ex sene avaro) viginti minas Effodiam ego hodie, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 20: ex sterquilinio effosse, id. Cas. 1, 23.—**C.** With *Abl.*: lapides puteis, Pl. 36, 22, 45: humum rastello, Suet. Ner. 19.—**D.** With *de*: saxum medio de limite, Juv. 16, 38.—**E.** With *Adv.*: terram altius, Quint. 10, 3, 2. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Effodere oculos, or oculum (alicui), *to scratch out, tear out*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 14; id. ib. 3, 2, 12; id. Curc. 3, 26; id. Men. 1, 2, 46; id. Mil. 2, 3, 44; id. Trin. 2, 4, 62; Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 2; Cæs. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.*; C. Rep. 3, 17; Suet. Dom. 17.—**2.** In same signif.: lumen, Virg. Æ. 3, 663.—**B.** Vesicam, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 22; and poet., viscera, *i. e. to cause abortion*, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 27. **III.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *To tear out* the eyes: hi duo illos oculos oræ maritimæ effoderunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91; so also, effossum alterum Romani imperii lumen, Vell. 2, 52, 3

effœcundo, v. effecundo.

effœtus, v. effetus.

ef-for, ātus, sum, ari, 1. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; for] **I.** Gen.: *To speak* or *say out, to utter* (an old relig. and poet. word; *cf.* C. de Or. 3, 38, 153; freq. in Virg.): sed tamen effabor, Lucr. 5, 105: hæc effatu pater, repente, recessit, Enn. Ann. 1, 53; *cf.* Virg. G. 4, 450; id. Æ. 3, 463; id. ib. 4, 30; 7, 436; 10, 490; id. ib. 6, 560; Hor. Epod. 17, 37; Luc. 8, 347: et tacendo fortitan, quæ dii immortales vulgari velint, haud minus, quam celanda effando, nefas contrahi, Liv. 5, 15 *fin.*; Suet. Ner. 49: effatu digna nomina, Pl. 3, 21, 25. **II.** Esp.: In dialectics: *To state a proposition*: quod ita effabimur, *Aut vivet cras Hermachus, aut non vivet*, C. Ac. 2, 30, 97.

☞ effatus, a, um, in passive signif.: *Pronounced, established, determined, designated*: "*effata* dicuntur, quod augures finem auspiciorum cœles-

tum extra urbem agris sunt effati; hinc effari templa dicuntur ab auguribus," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 65; cf. Libri Augur. ap. Gell. 13, 14; Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 197; Fest. s. v. MINORA TEMPLA, p. 173; C. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*; Liv. 10, 37 *fin.*: FATIDICORVM ET VATVM EFFATA INCOGNITA, *announcements, predictions*, C. Leg. 2, 8, 20; cf. Liv. 1, 24.—As *Subst.*: **effātum**, i, *n.*, *A dialectical proposition, an axiom*, C. Ac. 2, 29 *ad fin.* (a transl. of the Gr. ἀξίωμα); Sen. Ep. 117.

effĕro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex *no.* II. B. 3. d. (*a*); foro] *To bore out; to bore through, perforate:* truncum, Col. 9, 1, 3.

effossĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effodio] *A digging out:* laboriosæ, Cod. Just. 11, 6, 3.

ef-fŏvĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; foveo] *To refresh:* carnem, Veg. 6, 28, 2 dub.

effractārius, ii, *m.* [effringo, through obsol. *effractus*, "a breaking open"] (*One pertaining to a breaking open*; hence) *A house-breaker, burglar:* Sen. Ep. 68.

effractor, ōris, *m.* [effringo] *A house-breaker, burglar* (Law Lat.): Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3; Ulp. Dig. 47, 17, 1; Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

effractūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *House-breaking, burglary* (Law Lat.): Paul. Dig. 15, 3, 2; Scæv. ib. 38, 2, 48.

effrēnātē, *adv.* [effrenatus, *no.* II.] *Unrestrainedly, violently:* C. Sen. 12, 39: —*Comp.*: C. Phil. 14, 9, 26.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

effrēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effreno] *Unbridled impetuosity; Fig.:* impotentis animi, C. Phil. 5, 8, 22.

effrēnātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of effreno. **II.** *Pa.*: *Unbridled, unrestrained, unruly* (a favourite word of Cicero; not in Cæs.): **A.** *Abs.*: populi soluti effrenatique, C. Rep. 1, 34 Mos.: libido effrenata et indomita, id. Clu. 6, 15; id. 2 Verr. 1, 24, 62: cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa, id. Cat. 1, 10: mens effrenata atque præceps, id. Cœl. 15, 35: libertas, Liv. 34, 49: violentia, id. Phil. 12, 11, 26: petulantia, Pl. Ep. 4, 25 *fin.*:—*Comp.*: vox (with libera), C. de Or. 3, 53, 205: libido (Appii), Liv. 3, 50: iracundia, Quint. 9, 2, 3:—*Sup.*: affectus, Sen. Ep. 88.—**B.** With *Abl.*: homines secundis rebus effrenatos tanquam in gyrum rationis duci oportere, C. Off. 1, 26, 90: effrenatam insolentiā multitudinem, id. Rep. 1, 42, 65; cf. also, id. Tusc. 3, 5, 11.

effrēnis, e, v. effrenus, *init.*

ef-frēno, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (*d*); frenum] *To unbridle, let loose* (very rare): **I.** Prop.: effrenati equi, Liv. 40, 40; so, id. 37, 41. **II.** Meton.: Poet.: Vulturnum Effrenat, Sil. 9, 496.

ef-frēnus, a, um (**effrenis,** e, Pl. 8, 44, 69), *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (*d*); frenum] **I.** Prop.: *Free from the bridle, unbridled* (not ante-Aug., and mostly poet.): equus, Liv. 4, 33. **II.** Fig.: *Unbridled, unrestrained:* gens, Virg. G. 3, 382: amor, Ov. M. 6, 465: juventa (equi), Stat. Ach. 1, 277: profatu, id. S. 5, 3, 103.

ef-frĭco, xi (Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12), ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex; frico] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To rub out* (post-Aug. and rare): **A.** Prop.: calices, App. M. 4, p. 145: spicas decerptas, Tert. l. l.—**B.** Fig.: rubigo animorum efficranda est, Sen. Ep. 95. **II.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a)): *To rub away* or *off:* sudorem equi fronte, App. M. 1, p. 103.

ef-fringo, frēgi, fractum, fringĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [ex; frango] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a)): *To break out* or *open*: "*effringere* quam *aperire* putant robustius," Quint. 2, 12, 1 (class.): **A.** With *Abl.*: cardines foribus, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 6; id. Asin. 2, 3, 8.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: fores, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 5; id. Bacch. 4, 2, 4; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 8; 23; 40; C. 2 Verr. 4, 23, 52; valvas, id. ib. 4, 43, 94: januam, Ov. M. 15, 33: tabernas, Suet. Ner. 26: carcerem, Tac. A. 1, 21: cistam, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54; and poet., urbem, *to storm*, Stat. Th. 9, 550; cf., Vulg. Judith, 2, 13: jugum, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 40: cerebrum, Virg. Æ. 5, 480: corpus, Sen. Phœn. 159; cf. poet., animam, id. Herc. Œt. 1451. **II.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.) *Neut.*: *To break out, break forth:* (spumeus fluctus) vestras effringet in urbes, Sil. 1, 647.

ef-frondesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; frondesco] *To put forth leaves:* Vop. Prob. 19.

ef-frons, ntis, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (*d*); frons] (*Without a forehead*; i. e. fig.) *Barefaced, shameless:* consilium, Vop. Num. 13.

ef-frŭtico, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; frutico] (post-class.): **I.** *Act.* (*To put forth branches* or *shoots*; Meton. of persons): *To produce:* ut nunc duo, licet diversa, etiam unita pariter effluant, pariterque insinuata sulco et arvo suo pariter hominem ex utrāque substantiā effruticent, Tert. Anim. 27. **II.** *Neut.*: *To shoot* or *grow forth:* necesse est in corpore ut nævus aliquis effruticet, Tert. ad. Nat. 1, 5.

‡ **effŭgĭa,** vocari veteri more solet hostia, quæ ad aras adducta est immolanda, si casu effugeret, Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 140.

ef-fŭgĭo, fūgi, *no sup.*, fŭgĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; fugio] (class. and freq.): **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: Of personal subjects: **1.** Gen.: *To flee* or *depart from, avoid, shun:* ab omni verborum vilitate, Petr. S. 118.—**2.** Esp.: *To get away* or *escape from:* **a.** With *ab:* a vitā maritimā, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 108.—**b.** With *Abl.*: nullis judicibus, C. Att. 1, 16, 2.—**C.** Meton.: Of things as subjects: *To come forth from:* ex sitellā sors, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 44.

II. *Act.* *To flee from, escape, avoid, shun:* **A.** Prop.: Of personal subjects: **1.** *Aliquid:* ita vix poteris effugere infortunium, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 295: impias propinquorum manūs, C. Rep. 6, 12: dolores, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4: mortem, Cæs. B. G. 6, 30: equitatum Cæsaris, id. ib. 1, 65: hæc vincula, Hor. S. 2, 3, 71.—**2.** With *Abl.*: hæc morte effugiuntur, C. Tusc. 1, 36.—**3.** With *quin c. Subj.* (rare): nunquam hodie effugies, quin meā manu moriare, Næv. in Macr. S. 6.—**4.** With *ne c. Subj.*: parum effugerat ne dingus crederetur (Gr. παρ' ὀλίγον ἐξέφυγεν = *ægre impediebat quin*), Tac. H. 3, 34.—**B.** Fig.: Of inanimate subjects: **1.** Res (me) effugit, *It escapes me, etc., I*, etc., *do not observe it:* ubi eum locum omnem cogitatione sepseris, nihil te effugiet, C. de Or. 2, 34 *ad fin.*; Liv. 22, 33: neque hoc parentes Effugerit spectaculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 102: somniculosum plurima effugiunt, Col. 11, 1, 13: ea ætas tua, quæ cupiditates adolescentiæ jam effugerit, *i. e. has passed beyond them*, Tac. H. 1, 15.—**2.** With a clause as subject (rare): custodis curam non effugiat observare dcsilientem matricem, Col. 8, 11, 12.

effŭgĭum, ĭi, *n.* [effugio] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: **A.** Gen.: *A fleeing away, flight* (rare, but class.; not in Cæs.): Lucr. 1, 982: effugium præcludere cunti, id. 3, 523; cf. id. 1, 974.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *Escape*: **a.** *Abs.*: dare victis, Hirt. B. Alex. 16; cf. Liv. 23, 1; Tac. H. 1, 43; Liv. 24, 26: nullam ne ad effugium quidem navem habentibus, id. 21, 43.—*Plur.*: ob nostra effugia, Virg. Æ. 2, 140; Tac. A. 12, 56; id. ib. 15, 63.—**b.** With *Gen.*: mortis, C. 2 Verr. 5, 64 *fin.*—**2.** *Refuge*: arripient eum de loco effugii, Vulg. Deut. 19, 12. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A means, or way of escape*: alias (bestias) habere effugia pennarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; cf. Tac. A. 2, 47; id. ib. 3, 42; cf. id. ib. 12, 31; id. ib. 16, 15.

ef-fŭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; fugo] **I.** Prop.: *To put to flight* from a place (post-class.): de innumerandā vero variāque multitudine hostium, qui voluerunt evadere, effugati vix ad sua inglorii pervenerunt, Jornand. de Reb. Goth. 54 *fin.*: effugatis, quos adversum ierat, Dict. Cret. 2, 3; dub. al. fugatis. **II.** Fig.: Of abstr. objects: *To remove, take away:* ut mulierem crux attigit, passionem sævissimæ ægritudinis effugavit, et feminæ salutem restituit, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 18: quum iniquitas fuerit effugata, propitietur Dominus, Hier. Ep. 18, *no.* 19.

ef-fulgĕo, si, *no sup.*, ēre (*Inf.* effulgĕre, Virg. Æ. 8, 677), 2. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; fulgeo] *To shine* or *gleam forth:* **I.** Prop.: lux oculis, effulsit, Virg. Æ. 9, 731 Wagn. *N. cr.*; cf. Liv. 22, 1; id. 41, 21: auro Ductores longe effulgent, Virg. Æ. 5, 133; cf. auro (fluctus), id. ib. 8, 677: nimbo (Pallas), id. ib. 2, 616 Wagn.: veste niveā (sacerdos), Sil. 3, 695: ornatu, Tac. A. 13, 13. **II.** Fig.: omnis Græciæ fabulositas ex hoc primum sinu effulsit, Pl. H. N. 4 *init.*; Liv. 45, 7: audacia effulgens, Tac. H. 4, 29; id. Or. 20; cf. Quint. 10, 6, 5.

ef-fultus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; fulcio] *Propped up, supported* (poet. and in post-class. prose): effultus stratis velleribus, Virg. Æ. 7, 94; cf. id. ib. 8, 368; Stat. S. 3, 1, 5; App. M. 2, p. 123.

ef-fūmĭgātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; fumigo] *Smoked out, driven out by smoke:* coluber, Tert. ad Mart. 1.

ef-fūmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; fumus] *To emit smoke, to smoke:* moles, Auct. Ætn. 497.

ef-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; fundo] **I.** Prop.: Of fluids: **A.** Gen.: *To pour out* or *forth:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: plus, C. Pis. 10, 22: aquam, Front. Strat. 1, 7, 7: imbrem procella, Curt. 8, 13, 23.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: vinum in barathrum (*i. e.* ventrem), Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 28.—**3.** With *Abl.*: aspectuque suo lacrimas effundere cives, Luer. 1, 92.—**4.** With *in c. Abl.*: quas (*sc.* lacrimas) in meis acerbitatibus plurimas effudisti, C. Planc. 42, 101.—**B.** Esp.: With *Personal pron.*, or *Pass. in reflexive force*, or *Abs.*: *To pour itself*, etc., *forth; to empty itself*, etc.: **1.** With *Personal pron.*: se in Eoum Oceanum (*sc.* Ganges), Pl. 2, 108, 112, § 243.—**2.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: mare neque redundat unquam, neque effunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116.—**3.** *Abs.* ubi iterum effundit (*sc.* mare) Mel. 1, 1, 5.

II. Meton.: Of non-fluids: **A.** Gen.: *To pour out, pour forth, drive out, cast out, send out* (so, mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; a favourite word of Virgil): **1.** In *simple constr.*: saccos nummorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 149: telorum omne genus, Virg. Æ. 9, 509; cf., Liv. 27, 18: effunduntque (*sc.* equi) ducem, *throw out from his chariot*, Virg. Æ. 10, 574: eques effusus, *i. e. thrown off, dismounted*, id. ib. 14, 89: habenas, *i. e. to give the rein*, id. 12, 499.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: frumentum in flumen, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 19: quæ via . . . Teucros effundat in æquor, Virg. Æ. 9, 68.—**3.** With *Dat.*: ei oculus effunditur, *is knocked out*, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 13, § 4: aliquem solo, Virg. Æ. 12, 532.—**4.** With *Abl.*: auxilium castris, Virg. Æ. 7, 522.—**5.** With *ab*: ab rapido cursu circumagendo equo effusus, Liv. 10, 11.—**6.** With *sub c. Abl.*: portisque effundo (*sc.* præsidium) sub altis, Virg. Æ. 11, 485.—**7.** With *super c. Acc.*: equus consulem super caput effudit, Liv. 22, 3.—**8.** With *in c. Acc.*: caput in gremium, Cels. 7, 7, 4.—**9.** With *per*: quum prolapsum per caput regem effudisset (*sc.* equus), Liv. 27, 32: ut per lævo severos Effundat junctura ungues, *i. e. let it slip smoothly*, Pers. 1, 65.

B. Esp.: **1.** With *Personal pron.* or *Pass. in reflexive force*: Of persons: *To pour out* like a stream, *to rush out, spread abroad:* **a.** With *Personal pron.*: quum equitatus noster liberius se in agros effunderet, Cæs. B. G. 5, 19 Oud.

N. cr.; so, se, id. B. C. 2, 7; Liv. 23, 19; 31. 34, 8; Vell. 2, 112, 4; Suet. Cal. 4 *fin.*; id. Cæs. 44.—**b.** *Pass. in reflexive force:* omnibus portis effunduntur, Liv. 38, 6; Tac. A. 1, 23; so, very freq. in the *part.* effusus, Sall. J. 55, 4; id. ib. 69, 2; Liv. 1, 14; id. 9, 31; id. 22, 3; id. 30, 5; id. 34, 16; id. 38, 20; Tac. A. 4, 25 *fin.*; id. ib. 12, 31; id. ib. 15, 23; Virg. Æ. 6, 305.—**2.** With the accessory notion of producing: *To bring forth, produce abundantly:* non solum fruges verum herbas etiam effundunt, C. Or. 15, 48; cf. fruges (auctumnus), Hor. Od. 4, 7, 11: copiam, C. Brut. 1, 9, 36.—**3.** *To let loose, to slack:* habenas, Virg. Æ. 5, 818; Stat. Th. 9, 182.

III. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To pour forth:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: procellam eloquentiæ, Quint. 11, 3, 158: affectûs, id. 4, 1, 25: voces, Virg. Æ. 5, 723: questûs, id. ib. 5, 780: carmina, Ov. H. 12, 139.—**2.** With *Dat.*: effudi vobis omnia, quæ sentiebam, *i. e. have freely imparted*, C. de Or. 1, 34 *fin.*; cf. id. Att. 16, 7, 5; Quint. 2, 2, 10.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, C. Fl. 28 *ad fin.*: questûs in nêra, Ov. M. 9, 370: iram in aliquem, Liv. 39, 34.

B. Esp.: **1.** With *Personal pron.* or *Pass. in reflexive force: To give one's self up to, to give loose to, yield to, indulge in:* **a.** With *Personal pron.*: qui se in aliquâ libidine effuderit, C. Parad. 3, 1.—**b.** *Pass. in reflexive force:* (a) With *in c. Acc.*: (Pompeius) in nos suavissime hercule effusus, *has treated me with the most flattering confidence*, id. Att. 4, 9: in tantam licentiam secordiamque, Liv. 25, 20: in amorem, Tac. A. 1, 54: in jocos, Suet Aug. 98: in questûs, lacrimas, vota, Tac. A. 1, 11: terra effunditur in herbas, Pl. 17, 8, 4.—(b) With *Dat.*: lacrymis, Virg. Æ. 2, 651.—(c) With *ad*: ad preces lacrymasque, Liv. 44, 31: ad luxuriam, id. 34, 6.

2. *To cast away, give up, let go, resign:* collectam gratiam florentissimi hominis effundere, C. Fam. 2, 16: vires, Liv. 10, 28: curam sui, Sen. Ira, 2, 35: verecundiam, id. Ep. 11: animam, Virg. Æ. 1, 98: vitam, Ov. H. 7, 181.

3. Of property: *To pour out*, i. e. *to lavish, squander, waste, run through:* **a.** In *simple constr.*: patrimonium, C. Phil. 3, 2, 3: ærarium, id. Agr. 1, 5, 15; id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: sumptûs, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: opes, Pl. 7, 25, 28.—**b.** With *per:* patrimonium per luxuriam, C. Rosc. Am. 2, 6.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: reditûs publicos non in classem exercitûsque, sed in dies festos, Just. 6, 9, 3.—**d.** *Abs.*: effundite, cunte, *etc.*, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34.

effuse, *adv.*: **A.** (acc. to effusus, *no.* II. A. 1.): *Far and wide:* ire, Sall. J. 105, 3: fugere, Liv. 3, 22; id. 40, 48: persequi, id. 43, 23; Curt. 9, 8: vastare, Liv. 1, 10; id. 44, 30:—*Comp.*: effusius prædari, Liv. 34, 16.—**B.** (acc. to effusus, *no.* II. B.): **1.** *Profusely, lavishly:* large effuseque donare, C. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.*; cf. vivere, id. Cæl. 16 *fin.*: liberaliem esse, Aug. in Suet. Aug. 71: affluant opes, Liv. 3, 26:—*Comp.*: Tac. A. 4, 62.—**2.** *Extravagantly, immoderately:* quum inaniter et effuse animus exsultat, C. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: amare, Pl. Ep. 6, 26, 2:—*Comp.*: dicere, Pl. Ep. 1, 20, 20: excipere, Suet. Ner. 22: favere, Tac. H. 1, 19:—*Sup.*: diligere, Pl. Ep. 7, 30, 1; id. Pan. 84, 4.

effūsio, ōnis, *f.* [effundo] (Ciceron. and post-class.): **A.** (acc. to effundo, *no.* I. A.): **1.** Gen.: *A pouring out* or *forth*: aquæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 10.—**2.** Esp.: Of blood: *A shedding*: sanguinis, Vulg. Judic. 9, 24; id. Sir. 27, 16; id. Heb. 11, 28.—**B.** (acc. to effundo, *no.* II. B. 1.): **1.** Prop.: **a.** Of people: *A pouring* or *rushing out*: effusiones hominum ex oppidis, C. Pis. 22, 51.—**b.** Of child-birth: *Travail, bringing forth*: in effusione infantium, Vulg. Gen. 38, 27.—**2.** Meton.: Of the sea: *Concr.*: *A channel, deep place, depth*: apparuerunt effusiones maris, Vulg. 2 Reg. 22, 16.—**C.** (acc. to effundo, *no.* III. B. 3.): **1.** *Profusion, prodigality:* C. Part. Or. 23, 81; id. Att. 7, 3, 3; Liv. 44, 9; Vop. Flor. 1:—*Plur.*, C. Off. 2, 16, 56; id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134.—**2.** *Extravagance, excess:* animi in lætitiâ, C. Tusc. 4, 31, 66.

effūsor, ōris, *m.* [effundo, *no.* III. B. 3.] *A prodigal, waster:* Aug. Serm. de Divers. 27 *fin.*

effūsōtĭo, *adv.* [effundo, through obsol. *adj.* effusorius] *Far and wide:* Amm. 31, 16.

effūsus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of effundo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to effundo, *no.* II. A. 1. Of things: **a.** *Spread out, extensive vast, broad, wide, wide-spread, scattered* (not freq. till after the Aug. age): (a) Fluid: effusum late mare, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 26:—*Sup.*: effusissimus Hadriatici maris sinus, Vell. 2, 43, 1.—(b) Non-fluid: corpus, Lucr. 3, 114: loca, Tac. G. 30: incendium, Liv. 30, 5: cædes, id. 42, 65: cursus, id. 2, 50; Pl. 9, 33, 52: membra, *i. e. full, plump*, Stat. Th. 6, 841.—**b.** *Loose, flowing:* habenis effusis, Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 31: comæ, *dishevelled*, Ov. H. 7, 70; id. A. A. 3, 784:—*Sup.*: effusissimæ habenæ, Liv. 37, 20.—**2.** Of persons: with reference to the hair: *Dishevelled:* (nymphæ) Cessariem effusæ nitidam per candida colla, Virg. G. 4, 338.

B. (acc. to effundo, *no.* III. B. 3.): **1.** Of persons: *Profuse, prodigal, lavish:* **a.** With *in c. Abl.* (*Comp.*): in largitione profusior, C. Cæl. 6, 13.—**b.** With *Gen.* (*Sup.*): munificentiæ effusissimus, Vell. 2, 41.—**2.** Of things: *Extravagant, immoderate:* licentia, Liv. 44, 1: lætitia, id. 35, 43 *fin.*: cursus, Pl. Ep. 6, 20, 11:—*Comp.*: cultus, Quint. 3, 8, 58:—*Sup.*: laudationes, Petr. S. 48: amplexus, id. ib. 139: studium, Suet. Ner. 40.

effūtĭcius (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [effutio] *Formed* or *spoken facetiously:* verbum, Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98.

ef-fūtĭo, *no perf.*, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. A. 1. a.; FVTIO, acc. to Prisc. p. 631 P.] *To blab out, babble forth; to prate, chatter* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: aliquid, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84: loves versûs, Hor. A. P. 231.—**B.** With *Abl.*: aliquid ore, Lucr. 5, 903.—**C.** With *Adv.*: effutita temere vaticinia, C. de Div. 2, 55, 113.—**D.** With *de*: de mundo, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 94.—**E.** *Abs.*: Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 19; C. Tusc. 5, 31, 88.

ef-fūtŭo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; futuo] *To waste in debauchery:* aurum, Poeta ap. Suet. Cæs. 51 *fin.*

ē-gĕlĭdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; gelidus] *To thaw away:* Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

ē-gĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ex; gelidus] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (β)) *Somewhat cool, coolish; lukewarm, tepid* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): potio, Cels. 4, 18 *fin.*; cf. aqua (*opp.* frigida), id. 6, 18; cf. Suet. Aug. 82; Pl. 31, 2, 6: tepores, Cat. 46, 1: ver, Col. poët. 10, 282: hiemes, Aus. Ep. 24, 97: Notus, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 10: Mosella, Aus. Ep. 2, 4. **II.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (α)) *Extremely cold:* Hister, Aus. Cæs. 21, 1.

ē-gĕlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (α); gelu] *To remove coolness* or *cold, to make warm:* Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, § 58: "egelari, *i. e.* tepefieri," Lex. Cœl. ed. Amman. 1722; id. Tard. 4, 3.

ēgens, entis, **I.** *P.* of egeo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Needy, necessitous, in want, very poor* (class.): quocirca (amici) et absentes assunt, et egentes abundant, C. Læl. 7, 23; Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 1; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 30; C. Clu. 59, 163; (*opp.* locuples), Cæs. B. C. 3, 59; (*opp.* abundans), C. Parad. 6, 1, 43: delectus egentium ac perditorum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 4; cf. Sall. C. 33, 1; id. ib. 18, 4:—*Comp.*: nihil rege egentius, C. Att. 6, 1, 4:—*Sup.*: egestates tot egentissimorum hominum, C. Att. 9, 7, 5; cf. id. Sest. 53, 111; id. Rosc. Am. 8 *ad fin.*

☞ *Adv.* does not occur.

ēgēnŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [egenus] *Needy:* Paul. Nol. 29, 12.

ēgēnus, a, um, *adj.* [egeo] **I.** Prop.: *In want of, in need of, destitute* or *devoid of* any thing (rare, and not ante-Aug.; not in Hor.): **A.** With *Gen.*: (nos) omnium, Virg. Æ. 1, 599; so, Liv. 9, 6: omnis spei, Tac. A. 1, 53: aquarum (regio), id. ib. 15, 3 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 4, 30: decoris, Sil. 6, 304.—**B.** With *Abl.*: commeatu, Tac. A. 12, 46; id. ib. 15, 12.—**C.** *Abs.*: res, *i. e. indigent, needy, necessitous*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 46; id. Pœn. 1, 1, 2; Virg. Æ. 6, 91; 8, 365; 10, 367.—As *Subst.*: **1. ēgēnus,** i, *m.*: **a.** Prop. *A poor person:* suscitat de pulvere egenum, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 8: judicate egeno et pupillo, id. Psalm. 81, 3: quare hoc unguentum non datum est egenis? id. Joan. 12, 5; cf. id. ib. 6; and 13, 29.—**b.** Fig.: Of *one spiritually poor*: egeni et pauperes quærunt aquas, Vulg. Isai. 41, 17.—**2. egenum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* solum), *A poor* or *barren soil:* in egeno, Col. 3, 10, 4; id. 4, 31, 1. **II.** Meton.: *Insufficient, keeping one in poverty:* quomodo convertimini iterum ad infirma et egena elementa, Vulg. Gal. 4, 9.

ēgĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre (*Part. Fut.*: egitura, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24), 2. *v. n.* [akin to Gr. ἀχ-ήν, *poor, needy*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To be needy, to suffer want:* **1.** *Abs.*: me in divitiis esse agrumque habere, egere illam autem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 87; cf. id. Most. 1, 3, 73; id. Trin. 2, 1, 25; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 11; C. Rosc. Com. 8 (*opp.* locupletem esse); Hor. S. 2, 2, 103 (*opp.* dives); id. Ep. 1, 2, 56.—**2.** *Impers. Pass.*: amatur atque egetur acriter, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 39.—**B.** *To lack, want, need* any thing: **1.** With *Abl.*: **a.** Of personal subjects: earum rerum, quibus egeremus, invectio, C. Off. 2, 3 *ad fin.*; omnibus necessariis rebus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32: copiis, C. Off. 1, 16 *fin.*: oculis ad cernendum, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: bibliothecis Græcis, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 6: medicinâ, id. Læl. 3, 10: nullo, id. ib. 9, 30: auxilio, id. Fam. 2, 17, 16.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: opus eget exercitatione non parvâ, C. Læl. 5; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 38.—**2.** With *Gen.*: **a.** Of personal subjects: si pudoris egeas, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 187: tui, admonitricis id. True. 2, 6, 20; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 67: auxilii, Cæs. B. G. 6, 11: medicinæ, C. Fam. 9, 3 *ad fin.* (*dub. al.* medicinâ): medici, curatoris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102: custodis, id. S. 1, 4, 118: æris (*opp.* locuples mancipiis), id. Ep. 1, 6, 39: nullius, id. ib. 1, 17, 22: nutricis, Ov. Tr. 6, 135: alienæ facundiæ, Tac. A. 13, 3.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: nec prorsus quicquam nostræ rationis egere, Lucr. 3, 45; cf., Quint. 5, 14, 5; id. 2, 16, 13; id. 3, 8, 63.—**3.** With *Acc.*: nec quicquam eges, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 12.

II. Meton.: **A.** (for the usual careo): *To be without, to be destitute of:* **1.** Of personal subjects: C. Macer auctoritate semper eguit, C. Brut. 67, 238: donis tuis somne, Stat. S. 5, 4, 2.—**2.** Of inanimate subjects: res proprio nomine, Lucr. 3, 135.—**B.** *To do without, to bear the want of:* si quid est, quod utar, utor; si non est, egeo, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 23, 1.—**C.** Like Gr. δέομαι (cf. also Engl. to *want*), *To desire, wish for:* **1.** With *Gen.*: tui amans abeuntis egeo, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 1; plausoris, Hor. A. P. 154: tantuli, id. S. 1, 1, 50.—**2.** With *Abl.*: pane, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 11.

Ēgĕrĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἠγερία, *A nymph* or *Camena, celebrated in Roman mythology, the wife and instructress of Numa.* Her grove and fountain were in the neighbourhood of Aricia (acc. to others, near Rome, opposite the Porta Capena, now *Cafarella*): Liv. 1, 19; 21; Val. Max. 1, 2, 1; Ov. Am. 3, 17, 18; id. F. 3, 154; id. M. 15, 482 *sq.*; Virg. Æ. 7, 763 Heyne; Juv. 3, 12, *sq.*

ēgĕrĭes, em, e, *f.* [egero] *Excrement, dung* (late Lat.): Sol. 40, 11; Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 231.

Ēgĕrĭus, ĭi, *m.* [egeo] (*A needy one*) *The posthumous son of Aruns, and grandson of Damaratus:* puero, post avi mortem in nullam sortem bonorum nato, ab inopiâ Egerio nomen inditum, Liv. 1, 34.

ē-gĕrmĭno, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; germen] *To put forth, shoot, sprout:* Col. 4, 17, 4; id. 27, 4; 32, 5.

ē-gĕro, essi, estum, ĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; gero] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To carry, bear,* or *bring out; to lead* or *draw out* (with the exception of a single example in the Bell. Alex., not ante-Aug.): **1.** With *ex*: prædam ex hostium tectis, Liv. 6, 3 Drak.: pecuniam ex ærario, id. 30, 39 *ad fin.*: lapides ex

mari, Hirt. B. Alex. 21 *fin.*: stercus e columbariis, Col. 2, 14, 1.—**2.** With *ab*: humanas opes a Veiis, Liv. 5, 22.—**3.** With *Abl.*: humum scrobibus, Col. 2, 2, 19: silices humeris, Pl. 33, 4, 21.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: bona fortunasque in tributum egerunt, *they carry off as tribute*, Tac. Agr. 31 Walch. and Roth. (Bach: *aggerantur*).—**5.** In *simple constr.*: tantum nivis, Liv. 21, 37.—**6.** With *Adv.*: inde aurum, Curt. 10, 1, 33.—**B.** Esp.: *To carry* to the grave: (Phœbus) egessit avidis Dorica castra rogis, Prop. 4, 6, 34; so, Stat. Th. 1, 37.

II. Meton. = emittere: **A.** Of personal subjects: *To send* or *pour forth, discharge, void, vomit*: **1.** With *Abl.*: aquam vomitu, Curt. 7, 5, 8.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: dapes, Ov. M. 6, 664: urinam, Pl. 29, 5, 32 *fin.*; id. 37, 3, 13: sanguinem, id. 31, 6, 33; Ov. M. 10, 136: multum vitalis spiritus egestum, Tac. A. 15, 64.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: *To drive out, drive forth*: gravitas cœli egerit populos, Sen. Ep. 91.

III. Fig.: **A.** Of complaints, anger, *etc.*: *To pour forth*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: tales pietas paritura querelas Egerit, Luc. 2, 64.—**2.** With *Abl.*: iras ululatibus, Sil. 4, 280.—**B.** Of speech: *To utter*: sermones, Sen. Ep. 66.—**C.** Of grief: *To expel*: expletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 38.—**D.** Of time: *To pass, spend*: tota querelis Egeritur fletuque dies, Val. Fl. 8, 455: noctem metu, id. 5, 299.—**E.** animam: *To expend* or *lay down one's life*: Luc. 3, 718.

†**ĕgersīmon,** i, *n.* = ἐγέρσιμον, *A means of excitement*: Mart. Cap. 9, p. 308.

ĕgestas, ātis, *f.* [egeo] **I.** Prop.: *Indigence, extreme poverty, necessity, want* (freq. and class.): **A.** *Abs.*: ista paupertas, vel potius egestas ac mendacitas, C. Parad. 6, 1 *fin.*; Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 2; id. Inv. 1, 47, 88; Cæs. B. G. 6, 24; Virg. G. 1, 146; id. Ib. 3, 319.—**B.** With *Subjective Gen.*: egestates tot egentissimorum hominum, C. Att. 9, 7, 5.—Of inanimate things: patrii sermonis, Lucr. 1, 832; 3, 261: linguæ, id. 1, 140: animi, C. Pis. 11, 24.—**C.** With *Objective Gen.*: pabuli, Sall. J. 44, 4: cibi, Tac. A. 6, 23: rei familiaris, Suet. Vit. 7: rationis, *i. e. want of knowledge, ignorance*, Lucr. 5, 1210: curæ mortalis, Virg. G. 3, 319.

II. Meton.: Personified: *Indigence*: Virg. Æ. 6, 276.

ĕgestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [egero] (post-Aug. and rare) **A.** (acc. to egero, *no.* I.): *A carrying out*: cadaverum et ruderum, Suet. Ner. 381.—**B.** (acc. to egero, *no.* II. A.): **1.** *An emptying, voiding*: ventris et urinæ, Aur. Tard. 5, 10; for which also simply egestio, Suet. Claud. 44 *fin.*; Veg. 5, 14, 6.—**2.** Of wealth, *etc.*: *A wasting, squandering*: publicarum opum, Pl. Ep. 8, 6, 7.

ĕgestīvus, a, um, *adj.* [egero, *no.* II.] In medic. lang.: *Purgative*: vis, Macer. de Anetho, 14.

ĕgestōsus, a, um, *adj.* [egestas] *Very poor, indigent*: Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 12, 4.

ĕgestuōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Very needy, poor* or *indigent*: quæ insania est, ut, egestuosâ et mendicante republicâ, divitias posse credant stare privatas, Salvian. Gub. Dei, 1, 2 *ad fin.*

1. **ĕgestus,** a, um, *P.* of egero.—As *Subst.*: **ĕgestum,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* stercora) = egeries: Vulg. Deut. 23, 13.

2. **ĕgestus,** ūs, *m.* [egero] (post-Aug. and very rare) **A.** (acc. to egero, *no.* I.): *A carrying out*: alto Egestu penitus cavare terras, *i. e. by a deep excavation*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 42.—**B.** (acc. to egero, *no.* II.): *A voiding, emptying*: ventris, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30.

ē-gigno, *no perf.* nor *sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; gigno] *To produce out of*: interdum ramos egigni corpore vivo, Lucr. 2, 703.

†† **eglecopala,** æ, *f.* A Gallic name for *Blue marl*: Pl. 17, 8, 4.

Egnātius, ĭi, *m.*, -**a,** æ, *f.* **I.** *Egnatius*: **A.** M.—Rufus, *The name of an edile*, 728 A. U. C., *who headed a conspiracy against Augustus*: Suet. Aug. 19; Vell. 2, 91 *sq.*; Sen. Clem. 1, 9; Tac. A. 1 10.

—Hence, **Egnātĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Egnatius*: scelus, Vell. 2, 93.—**B.** Other Egnatii, C. Clu. 48; id. Att. 6, 1; id. ib. 13, 34; id. Fam. 13, 43; Ernest. Clav. Cic. in the Ind. Hist. s. h. v. **II.** *Egnatia*: in Tac. A. 15, 71.

Egnātŭlēĭus, ĭi, *m.*, L. *A quæstor who deserted with the* legio Martia *from Antony to Octavius*: C. Phil. 3, 3, 7.

ĕgŏ (old form of the *Dat.* me, Enn. and Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. ME, p. 175; Var. R. R. 3, 16, 2: min' = mihine, Pers. 1, 2.—*Acc.* MEHE, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 21. —*Gen. Plur.*: nostrorum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 110; id. Pœn. 3, 1, 37; id. ib. 4, 2, 39; id. Am. Frgm. ap. Non. 285, 26.—*Dat.* and *Abl.* NIS = nobis, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. s. v. CALLIM, p. 47 ed. Müll.—ENOS = ecce nos, Carm. Fratr. Arval.), *pron. pers.* [Sanscr. aham, Greek ἐγώ, Goth. ik, Germ. ich, hence, Eng. *I.*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *I.*: meruimus et ego et pater de vobis, Plaut. Am. prol. 40; id. ib. 95: tum te audes Sosiam esse dicere, Qui ego sum? id. ib. 1, 1, 218: ego tu sum, tu es ego: uni animi sumus, id. Stich. 5, 4, 49; cf. the combination alter ego, under alter, *no.* I. E. 4. c.: sed quid ego revoco hæc? Ov. H. 13, 135 dub.: sed quid ego quenquam immeritis incuso querelis, Val. Fl. 8, 158.—**B.** Rendered emphatic: **1.** By the suffix *met*: *I, I myself.*—*Am.* Quis te verberavit? *So.* Egomet memet, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 60: credebam primo mihimet Sosiæ, id. ib. 2, 1, 50: quasi per nebulam nosmet scimus, id. Ps. 1, 5, 48: cariorem esse patriam nobis quam nosmetipsos, C. Fin. 3, 19 *ad fin.*—**2.** By suffix *pte*: mihipte, Cato ap. Fest. p. 103: mepte fieri servom, Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 10.—**3.** By repetition in *Acc.*: meme ad graviora reservat, Sil. 9, 651 (but Virg. Æ. 9, 427 is written me, me).—**C.** Mihi and nobis as *dativi ethici*: quid enim mihi L. Pauli nepos quærit, C. Rep. 1, 19; cf. id. Parad. 5, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 15 Schmid: sit mihi (orator) tinctus literis, *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 20, 85; cf. Liv. Præf. § 9; 2, 29 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 11, 14; id. 2, 4, 9; id. 12, 2, 31; Virg. G. 1, 45; Sil. 1, 46 Drak.: tu mihi seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 8, 6.—*Plur.*, Quint. 1, 2, 1; C. Phil. 8, 4; cf. Sall. C. 52, 11 Kritz; Cat. 24, 4. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *One's dwelling-house, abode*: ad me = ad domum meam, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64.—**B.** = *One's family at home*: ad me = ad meos, C. Fam. 3, 8 *ad fin.*—**C.** *One's property*: a me = a meo, C. Att. 5, 21, 11.

egomet, v. ego, *no.* I. B. 1.

ē-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi (*Inf.* egredier, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 4, 32), 3. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; gradior] **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** In a horizontal direction: *To go* or *come out* (class.): (α) With *ex*: e cubiculo, C. Rep. 1, 12: ex oppido, Cæs. B. G. 2, 13; id. ib. 7, 11: ex suis finibus, id. ib. 6, 31: ex castris, id. ib. 6, 36: e curiâ, Liv. 2, 48; id. 7, 31.—(b) With *ab*: ab sese, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 78; id. Epid. 3, 2, 44; Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 21; id. Ph. 5, 1, 5; Suet. Claud. 23: a nobis foras, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 50.—(c) With *Abl.*: domo, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 1: portâ, C. Tusc. 1, 7; Cæs. B. G. 7, 28; Liv. 9, 16: Româ, C. Quint. 6, 24; Hor. S. 1, 5, 1; cf. Suet. Aug. 53; id. Tib. 40: tabernaculo, id. Aug. 91: triclinio, id. Cal. 36; cf. domo foras, Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 5.—(d) With *Adv. of place*: hinc, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 74: intus, id. Pers. 2, 4, 30: unde, Cæs. B. G. 5, 37: foras, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 27.—(e) *Abs.*: placide, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 1; id. Cas. 3, 2, 6; id. Mil. 2, 6, 59; id. Pœn. 3, 2, 36 *sq.*—(f) With *per*: per medias hostium stationes, Liv. 5, 46: per Veneris ædes, Lucr. 2, 437.—(g) With *extra*: extra munitiones, Cæs. B. G. 6, 35; id. ib. 6, 36; id. B. C. 3, 65: extra fines, terminos, cancellos, C. Quint. 10, 35 *sq.*: extra portam, Liv. 3, 68.—(h) With *ad*: ad portam, *i. e. out to the gate*, Liv. 33, 47.—(i) With *in c. Acc.*: in vadum, Liv. 8, 24.—**b.** In an upward direction: *To go up; to climb, mount, ascend*, etc.: (α) With *Abl.*: scalis egressi, Sall. J. 60, 6 Kritz.—(b) With *Adv. of place*: altius, Ov. M. 2, 136.—(c) With *ad*: ad summum montis, Liv. 26, 44.—(d) With *in c. Acc.*: in tumulum, Liv. 26, 44: in altitudinem, id. 40, 22: in vallum, Tac. H. 3, 29: in tectum, id. ib. 3, 71: in mœnia, id. ib. 4, 29: in sublime (liquor), Pl. 2, 42, 42.

2. Esp.: **a.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To move out, march out*: (α) With *ex*: e castris, Cæs. B. G. 7, 36; 58.—(b) With *Abl.*: castris, Cæs. B. G. 2, 11; Sall. J. 91, 3.—(c) *Abs.*: Sall. J. 91, 2; id. ib. 106, 4.—(d) With *in c. Acc.*: in pacata, Liv. 10, 32.—( ) With *ad*: ad prœlium, Cæs. B. C. 2, 35: ad oppugnandum, Sall. J. 59, 1.—(f) With *de*: de quartâ vigiliâ, Cæs. B. C. 3, 77.—**b.** Naut. *t. t.*: (α) *To go forth* from a ship, *etc.*: *to land, disembark*: (α) With *ex*: ex navi, C. Vatin. 5, 12; Cæs. B. G. 4, 26; 27; id. B. C. 3, 106.—(β) With *Abl.*: navi, Cæs. B. G. 4, 21; 24; Liv. 45, 3: ratibus, Ov. M. 8, 153.—(γ) *Abs.*: ad egrediendum, Cæs. B. G. 4, 23; cf., also, Liv. 1, 1; Ov. H. 21, 91.—(δ) With *in c. Acc.*: in terram, C. 2 Verr. 5, 51, 133; cf. Front. Strat. 2, 5, 44: in litus, id. ib. 1, 5, 7.—(b) E portu, or *abs.*: *To quit the harbour, set sail*, etc.: (α) *E portu*: C. Att. 6, 8, 4; Quint. 10, 7, 23.—(β) *Abs.*: Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 6.

B. Fig.: In speaking: *To digress, depart, wander* (rare): **1.** With *ab*: a proposito ornandi causâ, C. Brut. 21, 82 Ellendt.—**2.** With *ex*: ex quibus, Quint. 3, 9, 4.—**3.** *Abs.*: Quint. 4, 3, 15.—**4.** With *extra*: extra præscriptum, Quint. 1, 1, 27.

II. *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To go beyond, to pass out of, to leave* (so esp. in the historians; not in the ante-class. age nor in Cic.): fines, Cæs. B. G. 1, 44 Oud.: munitiones nostras, id. B. C. 3, 52 *fin.*: flumen Mulucham, Sall. J. 110 *ad fin.*: urbem, Liv. 1, 29 *ad fin.*; id. 3, 57 *ad fin.*; id. 22, 55 *ad fin.*; id. 25, 8; id. 29, 6: tecta, Pl. Ep. 6, 20, 8: tentoria, Tac. A. 1, 30; Luc. 5, 510: navem, Front. Strat. 1, 12, 1 Oud. *N. cr.*: portum (navis), Quint. 4, 1, 61.

B. Fig.: *To overstep, surpass, exceed*: fortunam hominis egressus, Vell. 2, 40, 2: præturam, Tac. A. 3, 30: quintum annum, Quint. 6 procem. § 6: modum, id. 8, 6, 16; Tac. A. 13, 2: sexum, id. ib. 16, 10 *fin.*: clementiam majorum suasque leges, id. ib. 3, 24: relationem, id. ib. 2, 38: medios metûs, Val. Fl. 2, 277: tecta altitudinem mœnium egressa, Tac. H. 3, 30 *fin.*

ēgrēgĭātus, ūs, *m.* [egregius, *no.* II. B.] *The rank of an* Egregius *in the later times of the empire*: Cod. Th. 8, 4, 3; id. ib. 10, 7, 1; id. ib. 10, 20, 1; id. ib. 12, 1, 5.

ēgrēgĭe, *adv.* [egregius] *Excellently, eminently; surpassingly, exceedingly, singularly; uncommonly well*: **A.** With *verbs*: studere (*opp.* mediocriter), Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 31: pingere, fingere, C. Brut. 73 *fin.*: loqui, id. Fin. 2, 6 *ad fin.*: vincere, *brilliantly*, Liv. 21, 40: absolvi, id. 9, 26.—*Comp.*: egregius coenat, Juv. 11, 12.—**B.** With *adjectives*: egregie cordatus homo, Enn. Ann. 10, 5: fortis et bonus imperator, id. de Or. 2, 66, 268: subtilis scriptor, id. Brut. 9: munitum oppidum, Cæs. B. G. 2, 29; cf. id. ib. 5, 9. —**C.** *Abs.*: as an expression of assent, applause, *etc.*: egregie, Cæsar, quod lacrimas parentum vectigales esse non pateris, Pl. Pan. 38, 3; cf. Suet. Vit. 10.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

ē-gregĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. b.; grex] (*That is from*, or *out of, the flock*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *Excellent, eminent, surpassing, extraordinary* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: vir, C. Lael. 19, 69: civis, id. Brut. 25, 95: poeta, id. de Or. 1, 3, 11: senatus, Liv. 2, 49: par consulum, id. 27, 34: Cæsar, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 11: forma, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 45: facies, id. Ph. 1, 2, 50: corpus, *i. e. exceedingly beautiful*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67; Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 14: os, id. H. 4, 78: virtus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 28: fides, id. ib. 1, 19: victoria, Liv. 2, 47: —with *Gr. term.*: egregie grammatice, Auct. ap. Gell. 14, 5, 3: —*Sup.*: mulier egregiussimâ formâ, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 690 P.: —with *Gr. term.*: egregiissime grammatice, Auct. ap. Gell. 14, 5, 3.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: in procuratione civitatis, C. de Or. 1, 49, 215: in bellicâ laude, id. Brut. 21, 84: in aliis artibus, Sall. J. 82, 2.—**C.** With *Abl.*: vir bello egregius, Liv. 5, 47; id. 7, 6; Tac. Agr. 14: formâ, Ov. M. 5, 49.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.*: egregia in se voluntas, Cæs. B. G. 5, 4.—**E.** With *ad*: egregia ac præclara indoles ad dio-

endum, C. de Or. 1, 29.—**F.** With *Gen.*: animi, Virg. Æ. 11, 417: fati mentisque, Stat. Th. 3, 99: linguæ, Sil. 5, 77.—**G.** With *Partit. Gen.*: egregii juvenum, Stat. Th. 2, 152.—As *Subst.*: **egregium**, ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* factum) *A noble* or *distinguished action*: postquam cuncta scelerum suorum pro egregiis accipi videt, Tac. A. 14, 60.

II. Esp.: In the times of the Empire: Of rank and consequence: *Distinguished, illustrious, honourable*: si te privatus adoptarem, et mihi egregium erat Gnæi Pompeii sublimem in penates meos asciscere, et, *etc.*, Tac. H. 1, 15; cf., idque et sibi et cunctis egregium, id. A. 3, 6.—As *Subst.*: **A. egregium**, ĭi, *n. An honour*, etc.: egregium publicum, *the public honour*, Tac. A. 3, 70 *fin.*—**B. Egregius**, ĭi, *m.* (*sc.* vir) *A title of high state-officers*, similar to *His excellency*: Cod. Th. 6, 22, 1; and **Vir Egregius**, Inscr. Grut. 89, 4; ib. 345, 3; ib. 346, 2; ib. 347, 1; cf. Lact. 5, 14.

ēgressio, ōnis, *f.* [egredior] **A.** (acc. to egredior, *no.* I. A.): **1.** Gen.: *A going out* (post-Aug.): nocturna, App. M. 8, p. 208.—**2.** Esp. (Eccl. Lat.): *Of the departure of* Israel from Egypt; *the Exodus*: mense tertio egressionis filiorum Israel, Vulg. Exod. 19, 1: ibi mortuus est anno quadragesimo egressionis filiorum Israel, id. Num. 33, 38.—**B.** (acc. to egredior, *no.* I. B.): In Rhet.: *A digression* in speaking, like Gr. παρέκβασις, Quint. 4, 3, 12; 15; id. 3, 9, 4:—*Plur.*: Quint. 11, 3, 164.

1. **egressus**, a, um, *P.* of egredior.

2. **ēgressus**, ūs, *m.* [egredior] **A.** (acc. to egredior, *no.* I. A.): **1.** Prop.: **a.** Of persons: *A going out or away; departure*: frequenti suâ vestrum egressum (*sc.* in provinciam) ornando, C. Pis. 13 *fin.*: Cæsar rarus egressu, Tac. A. 15, 58:—*Plur.*: Sall. J. 35, 5 Kritz; Tac. A. 3, 33; id. ib. 11, 12; id. Or. 6.—**b.** Of birds, the winds, *etc.*: *A flying out, flight*: Ov. M. 11, 748; Col. 8, 8, 1.—**2.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A passage, egress*: per tenebrosum et sordidum exressum extraho Gitona, Petr. S. 91:—*Plur.*: Tac. A. 16, 10.—Poet. of *the mouths* of the Ister: Ov. Tr. 2, 189.—**B.** (acc. to egredior, *no.* I. A. 2. b.): *A disembarking, landing*: Cæs. B. G. 5, 8; id. B. C. 3, 23; Hirt. B. Afr. 3 *fin.*—**C.** (acc. to egredior, *no.* I. B.): In Rhet.: *A digression* in speaking: Quint. 4, 3, 12; Tac. A. 4, 32.

egŭla, æ, *f.* *A kind of sulphur*: Pl. 35, 15, 50.

ē-gurgĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; gurges] (*To throw from a whirlpool*; hence, Fig.) *To pour out, cast out* (with the access notion of extravagance): argentum domo, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 12.

ĕhem, *interj.* An exclamation of joyful astonishment or surprise: *Ha! what!* Plaut. As. 2, 4, 43; id. Most. 3, 2, 38; id. Mil. 4, 9, 5; id. Rud. 3, 5, 25; Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 6; id. Eun. 1, 2, 6; id. ib. 3, 2, 9; id. Ad. 1, 2, 1; App. M. 2, p. 124.

ĕheu, *interj.* An exclamation of pain: *Ah! alas!* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 40; id. ib. 5, 3, 18; id. Mil. 4, 8, 32; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 81; id. ib. 5, 4, 20; id. Hec. 1, 1, 17; id. Ph. 1, 4, 10.—In the epic and lyric poets we have every where the metre ĕheu; and hence many moderns (partly in accordance with better MSS.) prefer every where heu heu; cf. Burmann, Voss, and Wagner, Virg. E. 2, 58; Süpfle Cat. p. 283; Huschk. Tib. II. p. 711; Fea Hor. Od. 1, 15, 9.

ēho, *interj.* In the comic poets, used in asking, commanding, or scolding: *Ha! ho! holla! who!* **A.** *Alone*: Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 69; id. ib. 5, 2, 22; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 5; id. Merc. 1, 2, 77; Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 5; id. Eun. 4, 4, 24; id. Ph. 2, 3, 35; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 157; id. Men. 2, 3, 78; id. Ps. 1, 3, 114; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 13; id. Hec. 4, 4, 97; Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 40; id. Mil. 3, 2, 12; id. Pers. 3, 3, 2; Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 27; id. Ph. 4, 4, 3.—**B.** With suffix *dum*: Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 10; id. ib. 2, 1, 24; id. Eun. 2, 3, 69; id. Andr. 1, 2, 13.

ehodum, v. eho.

ĕidus, v. idus.

ĕja (in many MSS. also written **heja**) *interj.* [*ĕia*] **A.** An expression of joy or of glad surprise: *ah! ah ah! indeed!* Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 8; id. Men. 2, 3, 30; Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 19; id. ib. 3, 2, 10.—In the combination ĕja vero, *pshaw!* Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 77; id. Mil. 4, 4, 5; id. Rud. 2, 3, 9; C. Rep. 3, 5.—**B.** Of exhortation: *Ho! quick! come on!* Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 71; Pl. Ep. 4, 29; Virg. Æ. 9, 38; Hor. S. 1, 1, 18; id. ib. 2, 6, 23.—In the combination ĕja age, *come then! up then!* Virg. Æ. 4, 569: Stat. Ach. 2, 198 (and prob. also 1, 508); Sil. 1, 2, 268.

ejaculo, āre, v. ejaculor *ad init.*

ē-jăculor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* (in *act.* form: so in salum ejaculaverat, Gell. 16, 19) [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); jaculor] (Prop.: *To shoot out, to hurl* or *throw out*; hence, Meton.) *To cast* or *throw out, eject* (rare; not ante-Aug.): **A.** With *simple Acc.*: aquas, Ov. F. 1, 270.—**B.** With *Abl.*: aquas foramine, Ov. M. 4, 124. **C.** With *in c. Acc.*: se in altum (sanguis), Ov. M. 6, 259: umbram in forum, Pl. 4, 12, 23, § 73.

☞ Ejaculari in pass. signif., Scrib. Comp. 84.

ejecta, æ, *f.* [ejicio] *A woman cast out* or *driven from her home* by her husband: vidua est, cujus maritus est mortuus; ejecta, quæ a marito vivente projicitur, Hier. Ep. 64, *no.* 7.

ējectāmentum, i, *n.* [ejecto] *That which is cast out, refuse* (very rare): cetera maris, Tac. G. 45; App. Apol. 297.

ējecticius (**-tĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [ejicio] *That casts out, ejects*: vulva, *i. e. that has miscarried*, Pl. 11, 37, 84.

ējectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **A** *casting* or *throwing out* (rare): mortem et ejectionem timemus, *i. e. banishment*, C. Att. 2, 18: viderunt tibi assumptiones falsas et ejectiones, Vulg. Thren. 2, 14: articuli, *i. e. dislocation*, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

ējecto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To cast out, to throw up* (poet.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: arenas, Ov. M. 5, 353: favillam, id. ib. 2, 231.—**B.** With *Abl.*: cruentas dapes ore, *i. e. to vomit*, Ov. M. 14, 211.—**C.** With *ab*: quicquid ab auriferis fossis, Stat. S. 3, 3, 89.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.*: undas in campos, Sil. 10, 320.—**E.** With *per*: saniem per ora, Luc. 3, 658.

ējectūra, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop. (*A casting out*; hence): Of the limbs: *A dislocation*: convenit inspici diligenter utrum ex ejecturâ vel casu cœperit causa; et si ex ejecturâ fuerit, *etc.*, Veg. Vet. 3, 45, 8. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *That which is cast* or *cut out*=præcisura: Boeth. Geom. 2, p. 1215.

1. **ējectus**, a, um, **I.** *P.* of ejicio. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to ejicio, *no.* II. B.): *Stranded, wrecked*; i. e. *Broken, ruined*: ejectus homo, C. Quint. 19, 62 (acc. to others, *an outcast*, acc. to ejicio, *no.* III. C.).

2. **ējectus**, ūs, *m.* [ejicio] *A casting out, emission*: animai foras, *i. e. a breathing out*, Lucr. 4, 961.

ejeratio and **ejero**, v. ejur.

ē-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre (eicit, dissyll., Lucr. 3, 890; id. 4, 1286. In Codd. also written eiecio; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 951) 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; jacio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cast, thrust*, or *drive out; to eject, expel* (class.): **1.** With *ex*: aliquem e senatu, C. Sen. 12, 42; Liv. 43, 15: ex oppido, Cæs. B. C. 1, 30: vitem ex se, *to shoot forth*, Var. R. R. 1, 31, 3.—**2.** With *de*: de senatu, Liv. 40, 51; id. 41, 26: de collegio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5.—**3.** With *ab*: a suis dis penatibus, id. Quint. 26, 83.—**4.** With *Abl.*: finibus, Sall. J. 14, 8: domo, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 9; Lucr. 5, 982; Cæs. B. G. 4, 7.—**5.** With *Adv. of place*: omnes amasios foras, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 14: ædibus foras, id. As. 1, 2, 1.—**6.** In *simple constr.*: aliquem, C. Rep. 1, 42; id. Mil. 38 *ad fin.*; Cæs. B. G. 7, 4.—**7.** With *in c. Acc.*: aliquem in exsilium, C. Cat. 2, 7, 14.—Particular phrases: equitem, *to throw*: Virg. Æ. 10, 894 Heyne: sanguinem, *to throw up, to vomit*, Pl. 24, 5, 10; cf. C. Fam. 14, 7; Cels. 1, 3; Quint. 11, 3, 27: (fetum) *to miscarry*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 22; cf. Lucr. 4, 1266: linguam, *to thrust out*, C. de Or. 2, 66, 266: cervicem, *to dislocate*, luxare, Veg. 3, 41, 1; cf. armum, id. 2, 45, 7: coxas, Hyg. Fab. 57.

B. Esp.: **1.** With *Personal pron. in reflexive force*: *To rush out, sally forth*, etc.: **a.** So, *alone*: C. Cat. 1, 12, 30.—**b.** With *ex*: se ex castris, Cæs. B. G. 4, 15: sese ex aliâ parte oppidi, id. ib. 5, 21: se ex oppido, id. ib. 7, 28.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: sese in terram e navi, C. 2 Verr. 5, 35, 91: se in agros, Liv. 6, 3.—**d.** With *Adv.*: se foras, Liv. 1, 40.—**2.** Naut. *t. t.*: Ejicere navem, *etc.*: **a.** *To drive* or *bring* a ship, etc., *to land*: (a) So, *alone*: naves, Cæs. B. C. 3, 25.—(b) With *in c. Acc.*: navem in terram, Cæs. B. C. 3, 28.—(c) With *ad*: naves ad Chium, Liv. 44, 28.—**b.** *To run aground, cast ashore, strand, wreck*, etc.: (a) So, *alone*: scapham, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 80; cf., the context.—(b) With *in c. Abl.*: naves in litore, Cæs. B. G. 5, 10.—(c) With *in c. Acc.*: naves in litera, Liv. 29, 18.—(d) With *ad*: classem ad Baleares insulas, Liv. 23, 34.—(e) With *apud*: naves apud insulas, Tac. A. 2, 24.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Part. Perf.*: Of persons: *Wrecked, shipwrecked, cast ashore*: Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 4; id. ib. 2, 3, 78; id. ib 1, 5, 14; Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 18; id. ib. 5, 4, 20; C. Rosc. Am. 26, 72; Virg. Æ. 4, 373; Ov. M. 13, 536; id. H. 7, 89.—**B.** *To leave out, omit, pass over*: atrium autem ejice foras, et ne metiaris illud, Vulg. Rev. 11, 2.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To cast out, get rid of*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: molitiem animi, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 16: superstitionis stirpes ejicienda, C. de Div. 2, 72, 149.—**2.** With *ex*: curam ex animo, Plaut. Cas. prol. 23; cf., also, C. Rosc. Am. 19, 53; Liv. 23, 28; id. 30, 13.—**3.** With *Abl.*: ejectus die, *i. e. deprived of light*, Stat. Th. 4, 617.—**B.** With *Personal pron. in reflexive force*: voluptates subito se nonnunquam profundunt atque ejiciunt universæ, *etc.*, *rush forth, break out*, C. Cœl. 31, 75.—**C.** Like Gr. ἐκβάλλειν, *To reject* disapprovingly: Cynicorum ratio tota est ejicienda, C. Off. 1, 41, 148; cf. id. Clu. 31, 86; id. Fin. 5, 8, 23 (in both passages with explodere); id. de Or. 1, 32, 146; id. Att. 2, 24, 2.—**D.** Of personal objects (esp. players, public speakers, *etc.*): *To hiss* or *hoot off*: C. de Or. 3, 50 *fin.*; Auct. Her. 4, 47 (with deridere); cf. C. Sest. 55, 118.—**E.** *To pluck out*, i. e. *to rid one's self of evil passions caused by the sight of objects*: si oculus tuus scandalizat te, ejice eum, Vulg. Marc. 9, 46.

ējŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ejulo] *A wailing, lamenting*: Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 7; C. Leg. 2, 23 *ad fin.*

ejulātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A wailing, lamenting*: C. Tusc. 2, 23, 55; id. Har. Resp. 18, 39; Gell. 1, 26, 7; Vulg. Gen. 27, 38; id. Esth. 4, 2.

ējŭlito, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To lament greatly*: Lucil. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100; id. ap. Non. 21, 20.

ējŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [hei, heu] **I.** *Neut.*: *To wail, weep aloud*: Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 39; id. ib. 4, 9, 17; id. ib. 4, 10, 66; id. Merc. 4, 1, 16; C. Tusc. 2, 7, 19; Gell. 12, 5, 9. **II.** *Act.*: *To bewail, lament* a person or thing (post-class.): fortunas meas, App. M. 3, p. 129: sese altius, id. ib. 4, p. 153.

ē-juncesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; juncus] *To shoot up like a rush*: vitis, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 182.

ē-juncĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Shot up like a rush, lean, slender*: "ejuncidum ἰσχνόστομον," Gloss. Philox.: sarmentum, Var. R. R. 1, 31, 3: mulieres, id. ib. 2, 10, 8: vitis, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 173.

† Ejuno, v. Juno.

jējūrātio (**ejer-**, Tert. Spect. 4; cf. ejuro), ōnis, *f.* [ejuro, *no.* II.] (post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: *An abjuring*, i. e. *a resigning, laying down* of an office: ignominiosa consulum, Val. Max. 2, 7, 7 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *A resigning*: bonæ spei, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26.

ē-jūro (**ējĕro**, Scip. ap. C. de Or. 2, 70, 285; C. Phil. 12, 7, 18 Wernsd. *N. cr.*; Tert. Spect. 24: id. Idol. 18; cf. pejero), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d.

(d); juro] **I.** Prop.: *To refuse* or *reject* a thing *by oath, to abjure*: **A.** Law *t. t.*: forum *or* judicem iniquum sibi, *To reject, refuse on oath* a court or a judge, as unjust, Scip. l. l.; C. 2 Verr. 3, 60, 137; id. Phil. 12, 7, 18 Manut. and Wernsd.—**B.** Politic. *t. t.*: **1.** magistratum, imperium, *etc.*, *To lay down, resign* an office, at the same time swearing to have administered it according to law, *jurando abdicare*: Tac. H. 3, 37; 68; id. ib. 4, 39; id. A. 12, 4; Pl. Ep. 1, 23, 3.—**2.** *Abs.*: Tac. A. 13, 14.—**C.** Mercantile *t. t.*: bonam copiam (as the opp. of *jurare* bonam copiam), *To declare on oath that one has not wherewithal to pay his debts, to swear that one is insolvent*: C. Fam. 9, 16, 7 Manut. **II.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): (like abdicare) *To abandon, forswear, disown* any thing: militiam, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Fest. p. 58: patriam, Tac. H. 4, 28; cf. patriæ nomen, Just. 12, 4, 1; Asin. Pollio ap. Sen. Suas. 7: liberos, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 19; cf. patrem (with aversari), id. Ben. 6, 4: fidem domitoremque inimicum (leo), Stat. Ach. 2, 188.

ējus, ējus-mŏdi, ējuscĕmŏdi, and ējusdem-mŏdi, v. modus.

ē-lăbor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; 1. labor] **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To slip* or *glide away*, etc.: **a.** *Abs.*: anguilla est; elabitur, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 57: quum sol elaberetur et abiret, C. de Div. 1, 23, 46.—**b.** With *Abl.*: flexu sinuoso elabitur anguis, Virg. G. 1, 244: elapsæ manibus tabellæ, Ov. M. 9, 571: animi corporibus elapsi, C. Rep. 6, 26, 29: fastigio musculi, Cæs. B. C. 2, 11; cf., also, Ov. M. 9, 63; C. Cat. 1, 6, 16.—**c.** With *ex*: ex utero elapsum (*sc.* animal), Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: jumentum e manibus curantium elapsum, Liv. 44, 40: anguis ex columnâ elapsus, id. 1, 56: ex oculis, 26, 19.—**d.** With *Dat.*: gladius ei e manu, Just. 33, 2, 3.—**e.** With *super c. Acc.*: Manlii cuspis super galeam hostis elapsa est, Liv. 8, 7.—**f.** With *Adv. of place*: foras elapsa corpora, Lucr. 5, 490.—**g.** With *in c. Acc.*: frondes elapsus (*sc.* ignis) in altas, *i. e. having crept* or *stolen upwards*, Virg. G. 2, 305.—**2.** Esp.: *To slip off, get clear, escape*: **a.** With *ex*: ex prœlio elapsi, Cæs. B. G. 5, 37 *fin.*: e soceri manibus ac ferro, C. Att. 10, 4, 3.—**b.** With *de*: de cæde Pyrrhi, Virg. Æ. 2, 526.—**c.** With *Abl.*: telis Achivum, Virg. Æ. 2, 318: mediis Achivis, id. ib. 1, 242.—**d.** With *Dat.*: custodiæ, Tac. A. 5, 10.—**e.** With *inter*: inter tumultum, Liv. 28, 33.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To slip away, escape*: **a.** With *ex*: causa e manibus, C. de Or. 2, 50, 202.—**b.** With *de*: reipublicæ statum illum elapsum scito esse de manibus, C. Att. 1, 16, 6.—**c.** With *Dat.*: animus devinctus paullatim elapsus est Bacchisi, *i. e. became estranged*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 94: libros adolescenti elapsos esse, *had slipped from him*, i. e. *had been published prematurely*, Quint. 3, 1, 20.—**d.** With *in c. Acc.*: in servitutem elapsi, *who had insensibly fallen into*, Liv. 3, 37: elapsi in pravum artûs, *i. e. fallen into a bad condition, disabled*, Tac. H. 4, 81.

2.: **a.** *To get off, get clear, escape* from condemnation, punishment: ( ) Of persons: ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus, C. 2 Verr. 2, 58, 142; id. ib. 1, 39 *ad fin.*; id. Sen. 12, 39 *fin.*; id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2; Quint. 2, 11, 2; id. 3, 6, 83; id. 2, 15, 8; id. 6, 3, 10; Suet. Tib. 33.—(b) Less freq. of things: ne quod maleficium impunitate elaberetur, Suet. Aug. 32.—**b.** *To pass away, disappear, escape*: (a) *Abs.*: ea spes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 101: assensio omnis illa, C. Tusc. 1, 11, 24.—(b) With *Abl.*: aliquid memoriâ, C. Phil. 13, 5, 11; cf. Quint. 10, 3, 33.—(c) With *Dat.*: tibi elapsa est vita, Lucr. 3, 971.

II. *Act.*: *To escape from* any evil or danger (post-Aug. and very rare): pugnam aut vincula, Tac. A. 1, 61: custodias, id. H. 3, 59; Flor. 1, 10, 7 Duker. *N. cr.*: vim ignium (statua), Tac. A. 4, 64.

ēlăbōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [elaboro] *Persevering labour, careful diligence*: Auct. Her. 4, 22 *fin.*

ēlăbōrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Persevering labour*: App. Flor. p. 346.

ē-lăbōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex; laboro] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a)): **A.** *Neut.*: *To labour, exert one's self, take pains* either successfully or perseveringly (class.; freq. in Cic., not in Plaut., Ter., nor Cæs.): **1.** With *ut*: enitere, elabora, vel potius eblandire, effice, ut, *etc.*, C. Att. 16, 16 C., 12; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 *fin.*; id. de Or. 2, 72 *fin.*; id. Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 18.—**2.** *In aliquâ re* (so in Cic. most freq.): (senes) elaborant in iis, quæ, *etc.*, C. Sen. 7, 24 Gernh.; id. ib. 8, 26; 11, 38; id. Tusc. 1, 1 Kühn; id. de Or. 1, 3; id. ib. 1, 5, 18; 19; id. ib. 1, 7, 22; id. Or. 16 *ad fin.*; id. ib. 28, 98; id. Off. 1, 1, 3 Beier; id. Agr. 2, 25 *ad fin.*; id. Fam. 2, 6 *ad fin.*; Quint. 5, 10, 119.—**3.** *Impers.*: C. Or. 12, 38; Tac. Or. 29.—**4.** *In eo ut*: in eo (iis) ut, *etc.*, C. Fin. 1, 4; Quint. 4, 1, 45.—**5.** *In aliquid* (very seldom): ei non in unam partem aliquam, sed in omnia elaborandum est, Quint. 2, 8, 8; so, too, prps. id. 12, 1, 31, v. Spald. *N. cr.*—**6.** With *Inf.*: (declamatores) breviores commentarios facere elaborarunt, Quint. 3, 8, 58.—**7.** *Abs.* (very seldom): Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 6, 24; Dom. Afer ap. Quint. 6, 3, 68.

B. *Act.*: **1.** *To labour on, take pains with, to work out, elaborate* a thing (so for the most part only in the *pass.*, and esp. freq. since the Aug. age): **a.** *Pass.*: quicquid elaborari aut effici potuerit ad istorum benevolentiam conciliandam, C. Fam. 9, 16; Tac. Or. 6 *fin.*: a Græcis elaborata dicendi vis atque copia, C. Brut. 7, 26: causæ diligenter et elaboratæ, et tanquam elucubratæ, *carefully elaborated*, id. ib. 90 *fin.*; cf., also id. Cœl. 19, 45; Quint. 4, 1, 54; id. 8, 3, 12; id. 9, 4, 1; id. 10, 4, 4; Hor. Epod. 14, 12.—**b.** *Act.*: candelabrorum superficiem, Pl. 34, 3, 6: non Siculæ dapes Dulcem elaborabunt saporem, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 19: policeor id omni vitæ tempore summis opibus enixurum, elaboraturum, effecturum, Mamertin. Grat. Act. Julian. 32 *fin.*—**2.** In rhetor. lang., **elaboratus,** a, um, with the accessory notion of overdoing: *Elaborate*: elaborata concinnitas, C. Or. 25, 84: nihil arcessiti et elaborati, Quint. 12, 10, 40.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.): *Act.*: *To obtain by labour* (post-class.): histriones non manibus solis, sed totis membris victum elaborare, Tert. Idol. 5: elaboratum a parentibus imperium, *acquired by the labours of*, Just. 1, 2, 11.

elacata, æ, v. elacatenes.

† **ēlăcătēne** ē (**hel-**), um, *m.* = ἠλακατῆνες, *A sea-fish adapted for pickling*: Pl. 32, 11, 53, § 149; dub.; (in Sillig. ed. maj. ictinus, iulis).—Also called **ēlăcătæ** (*i. e. spindles*, as descriptive of their shape), Col. 8, 17, 12.—Here belongs "ELACATENA genus salsamenti, quod appellatur vulgo melandrea," Fest. p. 57; Comm. p. 410.

† **ēlæœmpŏrĭa (elemporia),** æ, *f.* = ἐλαιεμπορία, *Traffic in oil, oil-trade*: Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 19.

† **ēlæŏmĕli,** *n. indecl.* = ἐλαιόμελι, *A sort of manna which exudes from the branches of the olive-tree*: Pl. 15, 7, 7; id. 23, 4, 50.

† **ēlæon,** ōnis, *m.* = ἐλαιών, *A plantation of olives*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 *fin.*

† **ēlæothĕsĭum,** ĭi, *n.* = ἐλαιοθέσιον, *The anointing-room in a bath*: Vitr. 5, 11.

ē-lambo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; lambo] (Prop.: *To lick*; hence, Meton.): *To lave, wash*: cujus (urbis) muros Natiso amnis elambit, Jornand. de Reb. Goth. 42.

ē-lāmentābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); lamentor] *Very lamentable*: gemitus, C. Tusc. 2, 24, 57 Mos. *N. cr.*

ē-languesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; languesco] *To grow faint, feeble, slacken, relax* (not ante-Aug.): ut elanguescendum aliena ignavia esset, Liv. 1, 46.—In *Tempp. Præs.*, Liv. 35, 45; Vell. 2, 111 *fin.*; Pl. 9, 30, 48; Sil. 4, 140.—In *Tempp. Perf.*, Tac. H. 4, 42 *fin.*; Suet. Galb. 1; Liv. 5, 26; id. 23, 23; Curt. 4, 15; Gell. 16, 3, 2; Val. Fl. 4, 572.

ē-languĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); languidus] *Very languid, faint, weak* (late Lat.): Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 296.

† **ēlăphŏbŏscon,** i, *n.* = ἐλαφόβοσκον (deer-food), *Wild parsnips*: Pl. 22, 22, 37.

ē-lăpĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; lapis] *Cleared from stones*: solum, Pl. 17, 4, 3, § 30; id. 17, 10, 14.

elapsus, a, um, *P.* of elabor.

ē-lăquĕo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); laqueus] *To extricate from snares* or *fetters*; *to disentangle, unfetter* (post-class.): **I.** Prop.: aliquem, Amm. 30, 1. **II.** Fig.: **A.** With *ab*: aliquem a vinculo angoris, Sid. Ep. 8, 9.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: constantiam animi, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 147.

ē-largĭor, *no perf.*, īri, 4. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; largior] *To give out, distribute, bestow*: Pers. 5, 70.

ē-lassesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); lassesco] *To become quite exhausted*; Fig.: nimia germinatio, Pl. 16, 25, 41, § 98.

1. **ēlāte,** *adv.* [elatus, *no.* II. B.] *Loftily, proudly*: elate et ample loqui, C. Tusc. 5, 9: dicere (*opp.* to summisse), id. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 10: — *Comp.*: elatius se gerere, Nep. Paus. 2, 3: præfatur elegantius et elatius, Gell. 9, 15, 4.

☞ *Sup.* prob. does not occur.

2. † **ēlāte,** es, *f.* = ἐλάτη: **A.** *A sort of fir-tree*, Lat. abies: Pl. 12, 28, 62; id. 23, 5, 53.—**B.** *The bud of the palm*: comæ ejus sicut elatæ palmarum, Vulg. Cant. 6, 11.

Ēlātēĭus, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Elatus*: Cæneus, *i. e. his son*, Ov. M. 12, 497: proles, *the same*, id. ib. 12, 189; v. Cæneus.

† **ēlātērĭum,** ĭi, *n.* = ἐλατήριον, *A medicine prepared from the juice of the wild cucumber*: Cels. 5, 12; id. 6, 5; Scrib. Comp. 70, 224; Pl. 20, 1, 3.

† **ēlātēs,** æ, *m.* = ἐλάτης (A driver), *The name of a horse*: Inscr. ap. Fabr. 227, *no.* 164.

† **ēlătīne,** es, *f.* = ἐλατίνη, *A plant of the genus* Antirrhinum: Pl. 27, 9, 50.

ēlātio, ōnis, *f.* [effero] **A.** (acc. to effero, *no.* I. A.): *A carrying out*: ferri, Inscrr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. 43; 402. — **B.** (acc. to effero, *no.* I. B. 1.): *A carrying to the grave, a burial*: mortui, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 3.—**C.** (acc. to effero *no.* I. B. 3.): *A lifting* or *raising up*: onerum, Vitr. 8, 10.—**D.** (acc. to effero, *no.* II. B.): *A being carried away* or *hurried along*; *transport* of passion: lætitia quasi gestientis animi elatio voluptaria, C. Fin. 3, 10 *fin.*—**E.** (acc. to effero, *no.* II. C.): *Exaltation, elevation*: elatio et magnitudo animi, C. Off. 1, 19, 64; cf. elatio atque altitudo orationis, id. Brut. 17, 66: parium autem comparatio nec elationem habet nec submissionem, id. Top. 18, 71.

† **ēlātītes,** æ, *m.* = ἐλατίτης, *A kind of blood-stone*: Pl. 36, 20, 38.

ēlato, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [1. effero, *no.* II. A. 1.] *To carry* or *spread abroad*: Apostoli, acceptâ fiduciâ, verbum Domini constanter elatabant, Cassiod. Complex. Act. Apost. 13.

ē-lātro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); 1. latro] (Prop.: *To bark out*; hence, Fig.): *To cry aloud, to shout forth* or *out*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: causas, Tert. Pall. 5.—**B.** With *Relative clause*: vere quod placet ut non Acriter elatrem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 18.

ēlātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of effero. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to effero, *no.* I. B. 3.): *Exalted, lofty, high* (rare): **A.** Prop.: *Comp.*: modo in elatiora modo in depressiora clivi, Col. 2, 4, 10: — *Sup.*: elatissimæ lucernæ, Tert. Apol. 53.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *Abs.*: animus magnus elatusque, C. Off. 1, 18, 61: verba, id. Or. 36, 124 Meyer.—**2.** With *Abl.*: Parus insula opibus elata, Nep. Milt. 7, 2.

‡ **elaudare** plus quam nominare, Fest. p. 57.

elautus, a, um, *P.* of elavo.

Elaver, ĕris, *n. A river in Gaul, falling into the* Liger (now *Allier*): Caes. B. G. 7, 34; 35; 53 *fin.*

ē-lăvo, lāvi, lautum, and lōtum, lăvāre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); lavo] **I.** Prop. (*To wash from* or *away from*; hence, with accessory idea of cleansing, *etc.*): *To wash clean, cleanse* (rare; not in the Ciceron. age): elota cerussa, Cels. 6, 6, 3: elota oliva, Col. 12, 52, 21: elautæ ambæ sumus operâ Neptuni noctu, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 37 (Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5: the best Cod. reads, elutum, v. eluo).

II. Fig.: In Plantus: *In reflexive force: To clear* or *strip one's self of*, i. e. *to get rid of, lose* one's property: clavi bonis, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 9; cf. id. Rud. 5, 2, 20; id. ib. 2, 7, 21.

Ēlĕa, æ, *f.*, 'Ελέα, *A city of Lucania, the birth-place of Parmenides and Zeno, founders of the Eleatic philosophy*, in Lat. called Velia (v. h. v.): Cic. N. D. 3, 33 *fin.* — Hence, **A. Ēlĕātes,** æ, *m.*, *Of Elea*: Zeno, C. Tusc. 2, 22, 52.—**B. Ēlĕātĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Eleatic*: philosophi, C. Ac. 2, 42.

ēlĕcĕbra (exlec-), æ, *f.* [elicio] *A female allurer, wheedler* (a Plautin. word), Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 26; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 20; cf. Fest. p. 57.

ēlectārium (-ŭārium), ĭi, *n.* [elingo] *A medicine that dissolves in the mouth; an electuary*, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 13; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 9, 10.

ēlecte, *adv.* [electus, *no.* II.] *Choicely, with choice* or *selection*: C. Inv. 1, 30, 49:—*Comp.* Gell. 18, 7, 2.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

ēlectĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [eligo] *Choice, excellent*: partes, App. M. 10, p. 245.

electĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Clunice, dainty*: (with probus), Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 41.

electĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A choice, selection*: C. Or. 20, 68; Quint. 1, 12, 4; id. 10, 1, 6; Vell. 2, 72 *fin.*; Tac. A. 6, 22; id. Or. 23:—*Plur.*, Tac. Or. 35.

1. **ēlecto,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [elicio] *To get out artfully, worm out* a secret from one (a Plautin. word): Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 29; id. Merc. 1, 2, 111; cf. Fest. p. 57.

2. **ēlecto,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [eligo] *To choose, select*: Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 27.

1. **ēlector,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A chooser, selecter*: Auct. Her. 4, 4 *fin.*

2. † **ēlector,** ōris, *m.*=ἥλεκτωρ, *The shining sun*: Pl. 37, 2, 11; Isid. Orig. 16, 24, 1.

Electra, æ (*Nom.* with long *a*, Prop. 2, 14, 5; Ov. F. 4, 177; C. Arat. 36; cf. letter A, *no.* 1. a.: *Acc.* Electrăn, Ov. Tr. 2, 395; id. F. 4, 32; 174), *f.*, 'Ηλέκτρα, **I.** *Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the seven Pleiades, and mother of Dardanus by Jupiter*, Ov. F. 4, 31 *sq.*; 174; Virg. Æ. 8, 135; Hyg. Fab. 155 and 192.—Hence, **Electrius,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Electra*: tellus, i. e. *Samothrace*, Val. Fl. 2, 431. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes*: Prop. 2, 14, 5; Hor. S. 2, 3, 140; Vell. 1, 1, 3; Juv. 8, 218; Hyg. Fab. 117; 122.—**B.** Meton.: *The name of a tragedy*: Ov. Tr. 2, 395; Suet. Cæs. 84. **III.** *A Danaide*: Hyg. Fab. 170. **IV.** *An Oceanide, wife of Thaumas, and mother of the Harpies*: Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 212; 241.

electrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [electrum] *Made of amber*: Lampr. Alex. Sev. 25.

electri-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [electrum; fero] *Producing* or *abounding in amber*: alni, Claud. Fescenn. 12, 14.

electrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [electrum] *Of amber, made of amber* (post-class.): patera, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. 13: vasa, Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 5: anuli, Marc. Empir. 8.

Electrĭus, a, um, v. Electra, *no.* I.

electrix, ĭcis, *f.* [eligo] *She who chooses*; fig.: (Sapientia) electrix operis illius (*sc.* Dei), Vulg. Sap. 8, 4.

† **electrum,** i, *n.* = ἤλεκτρον. **I.** Prop.: *Amber* (pure Lat. succinum), Pl. 37, 2, 11; Ov. M. 15, 316; id. ib. 2, 365; Virg. E. 8, 54. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A mixed metal* (natural or artificial) *resembling amber in colour*, Pl. 33, 4, 23; Isid. Orig. 16, 24, 2; Virg. Æ. 8, 402; 624; Sil. 1, 229. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 450, a.—**B.** *An article made of amber*, Mart. 8, 51; Juv. 14. 307.

Ēlectrȳon, ōnis, *m.*, 'Ηλεκτρύων, *King of Messene*, father of Alcmena, Hyg. Fab. 244; called also, **Electrus,** i, *m.*, Plaut. Am. prol. 99.

electuarium, v. electarium.

1. **ēlectus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of eligo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** *Picked, selected, select, choice, excellent*: par columbarum, Petr. 85, 6: viri electissimi civitatis, C. Quint. 2: pugiles, Suet. Cal. 18: quisque, id. ib. 49: verba, C. Fin. 3, 7 *fin.*; cf. scripta, Cat. 36, 6: res, Petr. 36, 4: electius verbum, Auct. Her. 4, 26 *fin.*—As *Subst.*: **electa,** orum, *n.*, *Selections*, Pl. Ep. 3, 5, 17.—**B.** In Eccl. Lat.: **1.** *Chosen to salvation, elect*: multi enim sunt vocati, pauci vero electi, Vulg. Matt. 20, 16; id. ib. 22, 14; cf. id. ib. 24, 22; 24; 31, et sæp.—**2.** Doubtful wheth. belong. to *no.* 1. above; or, *Noble, illustrious*: senior electæ dominæ, Vulg. 2 Joan. 1.—As *Subst.*: **electus,** i, *m.*, *Chosen in love, beloved*: Christus Dei electus, Vulg. Luc. 23, 35; cf. id. Isai. 52, 1.

2. **ēlectus,** ūs, *m.* [eligo] *A choice*: necis, Ov. H. 2, 144 Loers. *N cr.*

† **ēlēēmŏsўna,** æ, *f.*=ἐλεημοσύνη, *Alms* (Eccl. Lat.), Tert. Patient. 7; Aug. Civ. D. 21, 27, et al.

ēlēēmosўnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [eleemosyna] *Of* or *belonging to alms, charitable*: largitio, Alcim. Ep. 1 *sub init.*

ēlĕgans (in some MSS. eligans; cf. Beier. C. Orr. Frgmm. p. 105), antis, *adj.* [another form of eligens, from eligo, Cic. N. D. 2, 28 *ad fin.*] resembling our *choice*. **I.** In the ante-class. age in a bad sense: *Luxurious, effeminate, fastidious, too nice*: "*elegans* homo non dicebatur cum laude; sed id fere verbum ad ætatem M. Catonis vitii, non laudis fuit . . . ex quibus verbis (Catonis) apparet, *elegantem* dictum antiquitus non ab ingenii elegantia, sed qui nimis lecto amœnoque cultu victuque esset," *etc.*, Gell. 11, 2; cf. Non. 465, 11 *sq.*: mendax, cupes, avarus, Despoliator, elegans, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14: heja, ut elegans est! *how fastidious! how nice!* Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 19 Ruhnk.; cf. id. Eun. 3, 1, 18; and, 3, 5, 18.

II. Class. and post-class. in a good sense: *Choice, nice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant*: **A.** Of persons: tu festivus, tu elegans, tu solus urbanus, quem decet muliebris ornatus, *etc.*, C. Clod. et Cur. 5, p. 105, ed. Beier.—With mundus, id. Fin. 2, 8, 23.—With splendidus, Nep. Att. 13, 5: *opp.* parcus, C. Brut. 40, 148; id. Or. 25, 83: auctor, Vell. 1, 13: muller (Paryne) (with formosa), Val. Max. 4, 3, 3 *ext.*: intelligo te hominem in omni judicio elegantissimum, C. Fam. 7, 23: scriptor, C. Brut. 9; id. ib. 16, 63; id. ib. 68, 239; Quint. 10, 1, 78; 87; 93, et al.; cf. in the *Comp* quis verbis aut ornatior aut elegantior (*sc.* Cæsare)? C. ap. Suet. Cæs. 55; and in the *Sup.*: poeta, Nep. Att. 12, 4:—elegans et concinnus (pictor), Pl. 36, 10, 36, *no.* 23.—**B.** Of things: nec magis elegans quicquam videtur, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 13.—With decorum, C. Div. 1, 30: a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora defluximus, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf. Liv. 44, 9: artes elegantes et ingenuæ, C. Fin. 3, 2: temperamentum, Tac. A. 11, 4: color, Pl. 15, 8, 8: solum, id. 14, 4, 5: perspicitis, hoc genus (jocandi) quam sit facetum, quam elegans, quam oratorium, C. de Or. 2, 59, 241; cf. id. Off. 1, 29, 104; id. Brut. 85; Quint. 6, 3, 39; id. 10, 1, 65.—*Comp.*: ego autem a te elegantiora desidero, C. Fin. 4, 10: utrum sit elegantius, Anton. in C. Phil. 13, 18.—*Sup.*: epistola, id. Att. 16, 13, a.: elegantissima scripta Terentii, Quint. 10, 1, 99.

ēlēganter, *adv.* [elegans] *With correct choice, tastefully, neatly, finely, gracefully, elegantly*: lautiores eleganter accepti, C. Att. 13, 52, 2: quiete et pure atque eleganter acta ætas, id. de Sen. 5: eleganter acta vita, Liv. 35, 31: herba follis rotundis eleganter vestita, Pl. 25, 5, 19.—*Comp.*: Sall. C. 24, 2: quid enim facere potuit elegantius ad hominum existimationem? C. Div. in Cæcil. 17; so, aut justius fieri, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2: facturos si, *etc.*, Liv. 37, 1: neminem elegantius loca cepisse, *more fitly, judiciously*, Liv. 35, 14.—Of speech: causam accurate eleganterque dicere, C. Brut. 22, 86; id. Fam. 5, 13, 3; Tusc. 2, 3; Quint. 6, 3, 102; id. 8, 2, 21; id. 9, 2, 98, et al.; cf. in the *Sup.*, C. Brut. 72, 252; Quint. 11, 1, 74.

ēlĕgantĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** (acc. to elegans, *no.* I.) *A being nice, particular; exquisiteness, fastidiousness* (anteclass. and very rare): ejus elegantia meam extempolo speciem spernat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 20.—Far more frequently, **II.** (acc. to elegans, *no.* II.) *Taste, propriety, refinement, grace, elegance.*—With *Gen.*: tu eloquentiam ab elegantia doctrinæ segregandam putes, C. de Or. 1, 2, 5: vitæ, Tac. A. 14, 19: morum, id. A. 3, 8: capilli (with venustas oris), Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 67: ac subtilitas operum, id. 16, 15, 26: verborum Latinorum, C. Brut. 75, 261; cf. scriptorum (with subtilitas), id. Fam. 4, 4: Latini sermonis (with subtilitas), id. de Or. 2, 7, 28: mira sermonis, Quint. 10, 1, 114: figurarum, id. 12, 9, 6: Socraticorum, id. 10, 1, 83; cf. Secundi, id. ib. 12, 10, 11.—*Plur.*: vocum verborumque, Gell. 2, 9 *fin.*—*Abs.*: qua munditia nomines! qua elegantia! C. Fam. 9, 20, 2; cf. id. Sull. 28, 79; id. Leg. 3, 1: quæ (agricultura) abhorret ab omni politiore elegantia, id. Fin. 3, 2; cf. Pl. 13, 9, 18; id. 14, 6, 8, § 71; Suet. Aug. 73: elegantia modo et munditia remanebit, C. Or. 23 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 20; id. 10, 2, 19, et al.—*Plur.*: laudatus propter elegantias dominus, Petr. 34, 5; Gell. 1, 4; cf. id. 19, 4.

ēlĕgātus, i, *m. An unknown kind of fish*, Aus. Epigr. 4, 59.

† **ēlĕgi,** ōrum, *m.*=ἐλεγοι, *Elegiac verses, an elegy*, Tib. 2, 4, 13; Prop. 4, 1, 135; Hor. Od. 1, 33, 3; id. Ep. 2, 2, 91; id. A. P. 77; Ov. Am. 2, 1, 21; id. ib. 3, 15, 2; 19; id. F. 2, 3, and 125; Juv. 1, 4; Tac. Or. 10.

1. † **ēlĕgīa** (often written **ēlĕgēa,** and in Ov. **ēlĕgīa**), æ, *f.* = ἐλεγεια, **I.** *An elegy*, Quint. 1, 8, 6; id. 10, 1, 58; 93; Ov. H. 15, 7; id. Am. 3, 1, 7; id. ib. 3 9, 3; id. R. Am. 379; Stat. S. 1, 2, 7; Mart. 5, 30; Aus. Parent. 7, 1.

2. **ēlĕgīa,** æ, *f. A kind of reed*, Pl. 16 36, 66, § 167.

† **ēlĕgĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐλεγιακός, *Elegiac*: carmen, Diom. p. 507 P.; Serv. p. 1824 ib.; Marc. Cap. 5, § 521 Kopp.

ēlĕgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [eligo] *Fit* or *worthy to be chosen, eligible*: utrum autem elegibilius, Boeth. Aristot. Topic. 3, 1, p. 680; cf. also, id. Aristot. Elench. Sophist. 1, 12, p. 742.

ēlĕgĭdārĭon, ĭi, *n.* [elegidion] *A short elegy*: Petr. S. 109.

† **ēlĕgĭdĭon,** ĭi, *n.* = ἐλεγείδιον, *A short elegy*: Pers. 1, 51.

† **ēlĕgĭon (-ēon),** ĭi, *n.* = ἐλεγεῖον, *An elegiac poem, elegy*: Aus. Epig. 94, 2: *Plur.*: Aus. Parent. 29, 2.

ē-lĕgo, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); 1. lego] *To convey away* from the family *by bequest, to bequeath away*: Petr. S. 43.

† **ēlĕgus,** a, um, *adj.* [ἔλεγος] = elegiacus: elegum metrum binis versibus constat, Diom. p. 502 P.: elegum pentametrum, id. ib.: elegus hexameter, id. ib.

Eleis, idis, v. Elis, *no.* C.

Eleleis, idis, v. Eleleus.

† **Ēlēleus,** ei, *m.* = 'Ελελεύς [from ἐλελεῦ, the cry of the Bacchantes] *A surname of Bacchus*, Ov. M. 4, 15.—Hence, **Eleleides,** um, *f. Female Bacchantes*: Bacchi furiis Eleleides actæ, Ov. H. 4, 47.

† **ēlēlisphăcos,** i, *m.* = ἐλελισφακός, *A kind of sage*, Pl. 22, 25, 71; id. 25, 10, 73; id. 26, 15, 89.

ēlĕmenta, ōrum, *n.* [etymology unknown; acc. to Pott. Etym. Forsch. I. p. 208, ele-mentum; akin to Sanscr. li, liquefacere, solvere, as it were, *the dissolution*; hence] *The first principles* of things, *elements*; Gr. στοιχεῖα, **I.** Prop.: Lucr. 1, 827; 912; id. 2, 393; 691;

981; C. Ac. 1, 7, 26; Sen. Q. N. 3, 12 *sq.*; id. de Ira 2, 19; Quint. 2, 17, 38; id. 3, 8, 31; Ov. M. 15, 237; id. ib. 1, 29; cf. Creuz. C. Rep. 1, 24.—In the *Sing.*: **elementum,** i, *An element*, Pl. 10, 69, 88; 11, 36, 43; 31, 1, 1; Juv. 15, 86; Amm. 17, 13, 15: mundi alia elementa, Tert. Spect. 9.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The alphabet*, Suet. Cæs. 56.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *First principles, rudiments*, in the arts and sciences: puerorum, C. de Or. 1, 35, 163; cf. Quint. Procem. § 21; id. 1, 1, 35; Hor. S. 1, 1, 26; id. Ep. 1, 20, 17; Ov. M. 9, 719: loquendi, C. Ac. 2, 28 *fin.*; cf. id. de Or. 2, 11, 45; Quint. 2, 3, 13, et sæp.—**2.** Esp.: *The ten categories* of Aristotle, Quint. 3, 6, 23 *sq.* Spald.—**C.** *The beginnings* of other things: prima Romæ, Ov. F. 3, 179: prima Cæsaris, id. ib. 709: cupidinis pravi, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 52; cf. irarum, Sil. 3, 77: vitiorum, Juv. 14, 123, et al.—**D.** *Elementary scholars, beginners:* vix se prima elementa ad spem tollere effingendæ eloquentiæ audebunt, Quint. 1, 2 26 Spald. and Meyer.

ēlēmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [elementa, *no.* II. B. 1.] *Belonging to the elements* or *rudiments, elementary* (post-Aug. and very rare): senex, *an old schoolmaster*, Sen. Ep. 36: literæ, *elementary knowledge*, Capitol. Pertin. 1.

ēlĕmentĭcĭus (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [elementa, *no.* II. B. 1.] *Elementary, elemental:* substantiæ, Tert. de Anim. 32.

elementum, i, v. elementa.

elemporia, æ, v. elæmporia.

† **ēlenchus,** i, *m.* = ἔλεγχος: **A.** *A costly trinket, ear-pendant:* Pl. 9, 35, 56; Juv. 6, 459; Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 8; cf. Boettig. Sabina II. p. 56.—**B.** *A table, syllabus*, or *index* to a book: Suet. Gramm. 8; Pl. H. N. 2 *in lemm.*

† **ēlenchtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐλεγκτικός, *Ready for* or *fond of refuting*: C. Jul. Virt. Art. Rhet. 11, p. 67 Mai.

ē-lentesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; lentesco] *To become clammy* or *soft*: panis, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

elephantia, æ, *f.*, and **elephantiacus,** i, *m.*; v. elephantiasis.

† **ēlĕphantĭăsis (-ĭōsis,** Veg. 4, 3, 4), is, *f.* = ἐλεφαντίασις, *A very virulent kind of leprosy, elephantiasis*: Pl. 26, 1, 5; id. 20, 14, 52; Veg. 1, 9, 1; id. 1, 16, 1.—Also called **ēlĕphas,** q. v. and **ēlĕphantĭa,** æ, Scrib. Comp. 250; and **ēlĕphantĭcus** morbus, Isid. Orig. 4, 8, 12.—*One who labours under it* is called **ēlĕphantĭăcus,** i, *m.*, Hieron. Ezech. 6, 18, 6; Firm. Math. 8, 19 *ad fin.*; and **ēlĕphantĭcus,** i, *m.* id. ib. 8, 28; and **ēlĕphantĭōsus,** i, *m.*, Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 9, 10.

elephanticus, i, *m.* v. elephantiasis *ad fin.*

Ĕlĕphantĭne, es, *f.*, Ἐλεφαντίνη, *A small but very fertile island of the Nile, in the Thebaid, with a city of the same name* (now *Jezyret-Assuan*), Mel. 1, 9, 2; 9; Var. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Tac. A. 2, 61; called also **Elephantis,** ĭdis, *f.* Pl. 5, 9, 10 *fin.*; Vitr. 8, 2. Cf. Mann. Africa 1, p. 323 *sq.*

† **ĕlĕphantĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐλεφάντινος, *Of ivory:* liber, *consisting of ivory tablets*, Vop. Tacit. 8: stramentum, *ivory-black*, Pl. 35, 6, 25.

elephantiosis, v. elephantiasis, *ad init.*

elephantiosus, i, *m.*, v. elephantiasis, *fin.*

Ĕlĕphantis, ĭdis, *f.*, Ἐλεφαντίς, **I.** *An island of the Nile*, v. Elephantine. **II.** *The name of a licentious Greek poetess*, Suet. Tib. 43; Mart. 12, 43.

† **ēlĕphas,** antis, *m.*, **elephantus,** i (of the first form the *Nom. Sing.*, and of the last all the other cases are most freq. In Hirt. B. Afr. 72, 4; id. ib. 84, 1, the best MSS. hesitate between elephas, elephans, and elephantus), *m.* and *f.* = ἐλέφας [acc. to Bopp, formed from el, *the Semitic article*, and Sanser. ibha, *an elephant*, whence Lat. ebur; acc. to Pott, Etym. Forsch. I. p. lxxxi., corrupted from the Semit. Aleph Hinde = taurus Indicus, as in old Lat. the elephant is called bos Lucas, v. Lucani, *no.* D.] **I.** Prop.: *An elephant:* elephas albus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 196: elephantes inducti, Liv. 44, 41: elephantum gravidam, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 14: elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97; id. ib. 2, 47 *fin.*; id. de Sen. 9; Mart. Spect. 19; Cassiod. Var. 10, 30.—The toughness of the elephant's hide gives rise to the expression: elephanti corio circumtentus, *i. e. thick-headed, stupid*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 80. **II.** Meton.: Like the Gr. ἔλεφας, **A.** *Ivory:* Virg. G. 3, 26; id. Æ. 3, 464; 6, 896.—**B.** *The elephantiasis:* Lucr. 6, 1112; Seren. Samm. 10.—**C.** *A sea-fish*, Pl. 9, 5, 4; id. 32, 11, 53.

Ĕleus, a, um, v. Elis, *no.* A.

Ĕleusin, ĭnis (*Acc.* Eleusin, Frontin. Strat. 4, 7, 44), *f.*, Ἔλευσίν, *A very ancient city of Attica, famous for its mysteries of Ceres* (now *Lepsina*), Pl. 4, 7, 11; C. Att. 6, 6, 2; id. N. D. 1, 42, 119; Liv. 31, 26; Tac. H. 4, 83; Ov. F. 4, 507; id. M. 7, 439; id. H. 4, 67; Stat. Th. 2, 382; id. ib. 7, 411; id. ib. 12, 132; 627; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 11; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 333 *sq.*—Hence, **A. Ĕleusīnus,** a, um, *adj., Eleusinian:* mater, *i. e. Ceres*, Virg. G. 1, 163; cf. Eleusina Ceres et Proserpina, Vitr. 7 præf. *ad fin.*—**B. Ĕleusīnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἐλευσίνιος, *Eleusinian:* sacra, Suet. Claud. 25; Gell. 11, 6, 5; cf. Eleusinium certamen, id. 15, 20, 3.—As *Subst.*: **Ĕleusīnĭa,** ium, *n.* (*sc.* sacra), *The festival of Ceres at Eleusin*, Tert. Apol. 7; adv. Val. 1.

Ĕleusĭum, ĭi, *f.* [prob. ἔλευσις, a coming] *Name of a female flute-player*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 7.

Eleutheri Cadurci, v. Cadurci.

† **ēleuthĕrĭa,** æ, *f.* = ἐλευθερία, *Liberty:* volo me eleutheriam capere, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 21.

† **Ēleuthĕrĭus,** ĭi, *m.* = Ἐλευθέριος (Liberator), *The surname of a god:* Liber, Arn. 6, p. 207.—Hence, **Eleutheria,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* sacra), *The festival of Jupiter Eleutherius, feast of liberty*: Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 29.

Ēleuthĕrŏcĭlĭces, um, *m.* (Free Cilicians) *A people* prob. *the Aborigines of Cilicia*: C. Att. 5, 20, 5; id. Fam. 15, 4, 10.

ēlēvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [elevo] **A.** (acc. to elevo, *no.* I.) (Eccl. Lat.): *A lifting up, raising*: elevatio manuum mearum sacrificium vespertinum, Vulg. Psalm. 140, 2.—**B.** (acc. to elevo, *no.* II. B.): As a fig. of speech, *Disparagement*, a kind of irony: Quint. 9, 2, 50.

ēlēvātor, ōris, *m.* [elevo, *no.* I.] (Eccl. Lat.) *A lifter up, one who lifts* or *raises up*: Deus elevator meus, Vulg. 2 Reg. 22, 3.

ē-lĕvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; 1. levo] **I.** Prop.: *To lift up, raise* (rare): contabulationem, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9 (twice): lumbos in altum, App. M. 4, p. 143.—Poet.: elevat hunc pluma, *i. e. turns into a bird*, Claud. Eutr. 1, 295: aura preces, *i. e. carry away, disperse*, auferat dissipet, Prop. 1, 8, 12: fructum, *i. e. to gather in*, Col. 3, 21, 5.—Move freq., **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To lighten, alleviate:* ægritudinem (coupled with obtundere), C. Tusc. 3, 16; cf. sollicitudines (*opp.* duplicare), Lucc. in C. Fam. 5, 14, 2.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** With things as objects: *To make light of, to lessen, diminish, impair, weaken; to disparage, detract from*: causas suspicionum offensionumque tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre, C. Læl. 24: objectum ab adversario, id. de Or. 2, 56 *fin.*: cf. id. Inv. 1, 42; Quint. 6, 3, 75 *sq.*; id. 11, 3, 176: perspicuitatem, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: auctoritatem, Liv. 3, 21; id. 37, 57 *ad fin.*: res gestas (*opp.* verbis extollere), id. 28, 43; cf. ib. 44 *fin.*: noxam multitudinis, id. 45, 10, et sæp.—**2.** With personal objects: est plane oratoris movere risum, quod frangit adversarium, quod impedit, quod elevat, quod deterret, quod refutat, C. de Or. 2, 58, 236; cf. elevabatur index indicumque, Liv. 26, 27: elevat Etruscos, id. 9, 37; Prop. 2, 33, 44; cf. id. 2, 34, 58.

Ĕlĭas, adis, v. Elis, *no.* D.

ēlĭces, um, *m.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); liquor; cf. colliciæ] *A trench for drawing off water, a drain*: Col. 2, 8, 3; id. 11, 3, 32; cf. Fest. p. 57; Serv. Virg. G. 1, 109.

ē-lĭcio, lĭcŭi and lexi (elicuit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 100: elexisse, Arn. 5, p. 154), lĭcĭtum (so, *Part.* elicitus, Stat. Th. 4, 414: Luc. 9, 932; Vell. 2, 104, 4), lĭcĕre, 3 *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a. (a); lacio] **I.** Prop.: Of living objects: **A.** *To draw out, entice out, lure forth, bring out* (class.): **1.** With *Adv. of place*: aliquem hinc foras, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 7.—**2.** With *ex*: hostem ex paludibus silvisque, Cæs. B. G. 7, 32.—**3.** With *extra*: hostem extra muros, Aut. 9, 8, 18.—**4.** With *citra*: omnes citra flumen, Cæs. B. G. 6, 8.—**5.** With *in c. Acc.*: hostem in suum locum, Cæs. B. G. 5, 50: aliquem in prœlium, Tac. A. 15, 13.—**6.** With *ad*: aliquem ad pugnam, Cæs. B. C. 3, 18: vatem ad colloquium, Liv. 5, 15.—**7.** With *Abl.*: aliquem præmiis ad subcunda pericula, C. Balb. 9, 22.—**8.** With *Gerund in* do: elicuit, comites sciscitando, ut fateretur, *etc.*, Liv. 6, 34.—**9.** With *ut c. Subj.*: Liv. 6, 34; cf. preceding *no.* 7.—**10.** With *Relative clause*: vellem præmio elicere possemus, qui nobis aliquid attulisset, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 5, 7, 20. — **B.** In Relig. lang.: Jovem, Manes, *etc., To call forth, call down* a god by religious rites; *to raise, conjure up* a departed spirit by incantation: Ov. F. 3, 327; Pl. 28, 8, 27, § 104; Arn. 5, p. 154; C. Vatin. 6; Tib. 1, 2, 46; Hor. S. 1, 8, 29; Stat. Th. 4, 414; 479; Luc. 6, 733; Tac. A. 2, 28.

II. Fig.: *To entice forth, elicit*: **A.** With *ex*: verbum ex eo de via et ratione dicendi, C. de Or. 1, 21, 97: e quibus (*sc.* lateribus) elici vocem videmus, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 56 Klotz. *N. cr.*: ferrum e terræ cavernis, id. N. D. 2, 60, 151: ex infantium ingeniis voces et querelas, id. Brut. 80, 278.—**B.** With *ab*: voces pectore ab imo, Lucr. 3, 58: vocem ab invito, C. Deiot. 1, 3.—**C.** In *simple constr.*: vocem, C. Cœl. 24, 60: sermonem, Liv. 9, 6: sonos, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: sententiam, id. Att. 7, 1, 5: arcana ejus elicuit, Liv. 40, 23: veritatem, Tac. A. 4, 45: misericordiam, Liv. 8, 28: cupiditinem, Tac. A. 16, 14: iram, Curt. 8, 5, 22: literas, C. Att. 7, 12, 3: alvum, *i. e. to relax*, Pl. 19, 5, 26, § 80: sudorem, 11, 25, 89, § 139: cadum, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 17.—**D.** With *Abl.*: famâ studia civium, Tac. A. 15, 33: ignem lapidum conflictu, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: elicitæ gaudiis lacrimæ, Vell. 2, 102, 4: elicit cruorem, Tac. A. 12, 47.

ēlĭcĭtus, a, um, *P.* of elicio.

Ēlĭcĭus, ĭi, *m.* [elicio, *no.* I. B.] *A surname of Jupiter, because from him the celestial signs or omens were called down*: Liv. 1, 20 *fin.*; or, acc. to others, because *he was called down* by incantations: Ov. F. 3, 328; Var. L. L. 6, 9, 77; Pl. 2, 53, 54.

Ēlidensis, is, v. Elis, *no.* E.

ē-lĭdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, lædo] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To knock, strike*, or *dash out, to force out*: **A.** Prop.: aurigam e curru, C. Rep. 2, 41: oculos, Virg. Æ. 8, 261: ignem velut e silice, Pl. 11, 37, 76: ignes nubibus, Ov. M. 6, 696: serem lituis, Luc. 7, 476: partum, *i. e. to produce abortion*, Cels. 1, 7; Col. 6, 23, 1; id. 7, 9, 9; Pl. 25, 3, 7: literas, *to strike out by syncope, to elide*, Gell. 5, 12, 5: vina prelis, *i. e. to press out*, Prop. 4, 6, 73; cf. herbam, Ov. F. 4, 371: corpora equorum eodem (*ad litus*) elisa, *i. e. ejecta*, Tac. A. 2, 24: comam elidere (*opp.* to suscitare), *to press the hair flat*, Tert. Cult. Mul. 7.—**B.** Fig.: animam alicui, Lucil. ap. Non. 291, 32: (imago) recta retrorsum Sic elidit, ut, *etc., is thrown back, reflected*, Lucr. 4, 297; cf. id. ib. 316 and 300; and, colores repercussu parietum, Pl. 37, 9, 52: sibilum, *to force out*, Cels. 4, 4, 2: sonum, Pl. 11, 61, 113: morbum, *to drive out, expel*, Cels. 4, 4, 3; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 6: magnas sententias, *to send forth*, Quint. 2, 11, 7 Spald.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a)) (a) *To break* or *dash to pieces, to shatter, to crush*: **A.** Prop.: talos alicui, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 12: tuum caput, id. Poen. 2, 46; Liv. 21, 45: fauces, *to choke*, Ov. M. 12, 142: naves, Cæs. B. C. 3, 27: aliquem stipite, Curt. 9, 7 *ad fin.*: draconem pondere, Pl. 8, 11, 11: geminos angues (Hercules), *i. e. to strangle*, Virg. Æ. 8, 289; cf. infantes, Flor. 3, 3, 17.—**B.**

Fig.: *To break down, destroy:* (poetæ) nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, C. Tusc. 2, 11 *ad fin.*; cf. agritudine elidi, id. ib. 5, 6, 16: prius pactum per posterius, *i. e. to abrogate*, Paul. Dig. 2, 14, 27.

ē-ligo, lēgi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. b.; 2. lego] **I.** Prop.: *To pick out, choose, select* (class.): pedes e capite. Var. R. R. 3, 9, 14: uvam ad edendum, id. ib. 1, 54, 2: herbas, *to pluck up, to weed out*, id. ib. 1, 47. **II.** Fig.: *To choose out, select:* ex malis eligere minima, C. Off. 3, 1, 3: ut de tribus Antonii filiis, quem velis, id. Phil. 10, 2, 5: a multis commodissimum quodque, id. Inv. 2, 2, 5: ut in comparando difficile ad elegendum sit, quid maxime velis, id. Rep. 1, 35, 55.

ēlimātio, ōnis, *f.* [elimo] **I.** *An elucidation, explanation:* Just. præf. 3 de Emend. Cod. § 3. **II.** *A reducing, lessening:* carnis, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

ēlimātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A cleanser, purifier:* fig.: Christum esse verum disceptatorem et elimatorem humanarum macularum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35.

‡ **ēlimes**, ἄσωτος, παρόριος, Gloss. Philox. [ex; limes].

ē-limĭno, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; limen] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To turn* another *out of doors:* aliquem, Tac. Att. and Pompon. ap. Non. 38, 31. — **B.** Fig.: *To pour out* words: dicta foras, *i. e. to blab:* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25. — **C.** Meton.: *To drive out, expel, banish:* aliquem soli patrii finibus, Sid. Ep. 4, 10. **II.** *To take out of doors:* se, *i. e. to depart, go out:* Enn. ap. Non. 39, 4; cf. Var. ib. 292, 23: gradus, *i. e. to move out*, Poet. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 31.

ē-limo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex; limo] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a)): **A.** Prop. (*To file greatly*; hence): *To polish*, Ov. M. 4, 176: dentes, *to clean*, Tert. Pœn. 11. — **B.** Fig.: *To elaborate, cultivate; to finish, perfect:* σχόλιον aliquod, Att. ap. C. Att. 16, 7, 3; cf. Quint. 2, 7, 5: animum, Aug. contra Acad. 2, 7: elimati = eruditi, Gell. præf. § 19: anima elimata, *cleaned*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12. **II.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a)) (*To file away*; hence, fig.): *To lessen, diminish:* vires, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

ē-limpĭdo, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); limpidus] *To make quite clean* (late Lat.): vulnera, Veg. 3, 27, 4; id. 6, 28, 2.

ē-lingo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 4. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; lingo] *To lick out:* oculum, Pl. 25, 13, 97.

‡ **ēlinguātio**, ōnis, *f.* [eliguo] *A cutting out of the tongue:* "elinguatio, γλωσσοτομία," Gloss. Philox.

ē-linguis, e, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); lingua] **I.** Prop. (late Lat.): *Without the tongue:* quicunque illo scelere participati sunt dentibus caruerunt, et facti omnes elingues sunt; nam et ipsæ linguæ pariter defluxerunt consumptæ putredine, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 15. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Speechless* (rare): C. Fl. 10, 22; Liv. 10, 19. — **B.** *Without eloquence:* C. Brut. 26, 100; Cels. Præf. med. Tac. Or. 36 *fin.*

ē-linguo, *no perf.*, ūtum, ĕre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To deprive of the tongue:* Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 72; cf. " RLINGVATVS linguam amisit," Fronto de Diff. Voc. p. 2200 *fin.* P.

ē-lino, ēvi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3 d. (b) (a); lino] *To besmear, defile:* vestimenta luto, Lucil. ap. Non. 105, 30 ("*maculavit*," Non.; prps. more correctly, *to clean*, acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a)).

ēliquātio, ōnis, *f.* [eliquo] *A liquefying:* materiæ, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 32.

ē-liquesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; liquesco] *To become liquid* by being pressed out: olea, Var. R. R. 1, 55, 4.

ēliquium, ii, *n.* [eliquo, *no.* II. B.] (post-class.) **I.** Prop.: *An outlet:* Sol. 18, 1. **II.** Meton.: *A decrease, diminution:* lunæ, Sol. 23, 22.

ē-liquo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** [ex. *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); liquo, *no.* II.] *To clarify, strain* (post-Aug.): **A.** Prop.: vinum a fæcibus, Col. 12, 27, *cf. id.* 12, 19, 4; 21, 5; 22, 1; 50, 11; Sen. Q. N. 3, 26.—

B. Fig.: aliquid plorabile, *to recite without energy*, Pers. 1, 35 Plum. **II.** [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); liquo, *no.* I.] **A.** Prop.: *To make quite liquid, to melt:* metalla, Prud. Hamart. 260. — **B.** Meton.: *To cause to flow, to pour forth:* aquas (mons), App. M. 10, p. 253 Elm.

Ēlis, ĭdis (v. 2. Alis) (*Acc.* Elin, Ov. M. 2, 679; id. ib. 5, 608; id. ib. 12, 550; Stat. S. 2, 6, 47; Pl. 2, 71, 73; id. 7, 20, 20: Eliden, Nep. Alcib. 4, 4: *Abl.* usually Elide; but in Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59, and Fam. 13, 26, 2, hesitating between Eli and Elide), *f.*, Ἦλις, *The most western district of the Peloponnesus, with a capital of the same name, in the vicinity of which Olympia was situate*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Pl. 4, 5, 6; C. Div. 1, 41; Virg. Æ. 3, 694; id. ib. 6, 588; Ov. M. 9, 187; Val. Fl. 1, 339, et sæp.; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 479 *sq.* Of *the capital*, Nep. Alc. 4, 4; Ov. M. 12, 550. — Hence, **A. Ēlēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Elean* (and in the poets also meton. for *Olympian*): flumen, *i. e. the Alpheus*, Ov. M. 5, 576; called also amnis, Poeta ap. Sen. Q. N. 3, 1: campus, *i. e. Olympia*, Virg. G. 3, 202; cf. carcer, Tib. 1, 4, 33; Ov. H. 18, 166: quadriga, Prop. 3, 9, 17: palma, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 17: Juppiter, Prop. 3, 2, 20; called also, parens, Val. Fl. 4, 227: lustra, Stat. S. 2, 6, 72. — As *Subst.*: **Ēlei**, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Elis*, Pl. 10, 28, 40. — **B. Ēlīi**, ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Elis, the Eleans*, C. Div. 2, 12, 28; Pl. 4, 5, 6 (v. Alii). — **C. Ēlēis**, ĭdis *f. adj.*, *Elean:* humus, Virg. Cat. 11, 32 Heyne. — **D. Ēlĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.*, *Elean*, poet. for *Olympian:* equæ, Virg. G. 1, 59 Heyne. — **E. Ēlidensis**, is, *m.*, *a native of Elis, an Elean:* Gell. 2, 18 *init.*

ēlisĭo, ōnis, *f.* [elido] **I.** Gen.: *A striking out, forcing out:* lacrimæ, *pressing out*, Sen. Ep. 90. **II.** Esp.: In the later grammarians, *The striking out of a letter, elision.*

Ēlissa (in many MSS. written Elisa), æ, *f.*, Ἔλισσα, another name (only in poetry) for *Dido*, Virg. Æ. 4, 335; 610; id. ib. 5, 3; Ov. Am. 2, 18, 31; id. A. A. 3, 40; id. F. 3, 553. — Hence, **Ēlissæus** (Elisæus). a, um, *adj.* (Prop. *Of* or *belonging to Elissa* or *Dido*; hence, Meton): *Carthaginian:* patres, Sil. 6, 346: tyrannus, *i. e. Hannibal*, id. 2, 239: lacerti, id. 15, 524.

elisus, a, um, *P. of* elido.

Ēlius, i, v. Elis, *no.* B.

elix, icis, v. elices.

ēlixātūra, æ, *f.* [elixo] (Prop.: *A thorough boiling*; hence, Meton.: *Concr.*) *Any thing boiled*, Apic. 9, 1; Macer. Herb. c. de Spica.

ēlixo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [elixus] *To boil thoroughly, seethe* (late Lat.), Apic. 2, 1; id. 3, 6; 9.

ē-lixus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); 1. lixa] **I.** Prop.: *Thoroughly boiled or seethed; boiled:* "*elixum* dicimus aquâ coctum," Non. p. 44 Gerl.: "*elixum* quicquid aqua mollitur, vel decoquitur," id. p. 34 ib.: "*elixa* a liquore dicta," Fest. p. 76 Müll.; Var. in Non. 62, 14; Pl. 20, 6, 23; Hor. S. 2, 2, 74; Juv. 3, 294; 13, 85; cf. the punning use of the word, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 67; id. Most. 5, 1, 66. **II.** Meton.: *Soaked, wet through:* calcei, Var. ap. Non. 43, 27: balneator, Mart. 3, 7: nates, *i. e. quite flabby*, after the bath, Pers. 4, 40.

elleborum, i, v. helleborum.

ellipsis, is, *f.* = ἔλλειψις, in Rhetor.: *An ellipsis*; pure Lat. detractio, Quint. 8, 6, 21; *cf.* id. 1, 5, 40.

ellops, v. hellops.

ellum, **ellam**, v. ecce.

ellychnium, ii, *n.* = ἐλλύχνιον, *A lamp-wick*: Pl. 23, 4, 41; id. 28, 11, 47; Vitr. 8, 1; Stat. S. 4, 9, 29.

1. **ē-lŏco**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; loco, *no.* I. B. 2.] *To let or hire out, to let out to farm:* **I.** Prop.: fundum, C. 2 Verr. 3, 22, 55: bovem, Col. 1, 7, 6: funus, Pl. 21, 3, 7. **II.** Fig.: gentem Judæorum = ejus vectigalia, C. Fl. 28 *fin.*

(2. **elŏco**, false read. in Plaut. for illico).

ēlŏcūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [eloquor] *Oratorical:* facundia, App. M. 11, p. 258.

ēlŏcūtio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] In Rhet.: *Oratorical delivery, elocution*; the Gr. φράσις. C. Inv. 1, 7, 9; Quint. procem. § 22; id. 8 procem. § 13; id. 8, 1, 1; id. 3, 3, 1; id. 3, 9, 2; id. 9, 1, 17.

ēlŏcūtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to oratorical expression.* — As *Subst.*: **elocutoria**, æ, and **elocutrix**, icis, *f.* (*sc.* ars) as a translation of ῥητορική, *Rhetoric:* Quint. 2, 14, 2.

ēlocutus, a, um, *P.* of eloquor.

ēlŏgio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [elogium] *To briefly describe, state* (late Lat.). Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1; id. ib. 5, 4.

ē-lŏgium, ii, *n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b); logus; cf. Rost. Opusc. Plaut. I. p. 93 *sq.*] *Any short saying, sentence*, etc.; esp.: **A.** *A short maxim, saying:* Solonis, C. de Sen. 20, 73. — **B.** *An inscription:* **1.** On a tomb-stone (most freq.), Cato in Gell. 3, 7, 19; C. de Sen. 17, 61; id. Fin. 2, 35; id. Tusc. 1, 14, 31; id. Pis. 29 *fin.*; Suet. Claud. 1, et al. (Vid. old examples of such Elogia in Orell. Inscr. *no.* 534 *sq.*) — **2.** On doors, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 74. — **3.** On the images of ancestors, Suet. Galb. 3. — **4.** On votive tablets, Suet. Cal. 24. — **C.** *A clause* in a will (especially which disinherits one), C. Clu. 48, 135; cf. Quint. 7, 4, 20; Afric. Dig. 28, 2, 14 *fin.*; Ulp. lib. 37, 10, 1, § 9; Suet. Vita Hor. *sub. init.*; hence, in the Cod. Justin., ultima elogia, for *last will* or *testament* in gen., Cod. 3, 28, 37, § 1. — **D.** *A judicial statement, record, abstract* in criminal cases (respecting the criminal's offence, punishment, *etc.*), Suet. Cal. 27; Spart. Sever. 2; Lampr. Alex. Sever. 33; Amm. 7, 2; id. 19, 12; so, the jurid. expression, mittere aliquem cum elogio, *to send a criminal before the proper magistrates, with a specification of his offence*, Cels. Dig. 48, 3, 11; Marcian. ib. 48, 3, 6; Modestin. ib. 49, 16, 3.

Ēlōi, *indecl. m.* [orig. Hebr.] *My God:* Vulg. Marc. 15, 34.

ēlongātio, ōnis, *f.* [elongo, *no.* I. A. 2.] *The being at a distance; distance:* propter elongationem fenestræ a lumine, Boeth. de Unit. et Uno, p. 697.

ēlongo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.*: "*elongo, μακρύνω, ἀφίστημι*," Gloss. Philox. [ex; longus] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Act.*: *To remove far off from* one, *etc.*: **a.** With *ab*: elongasti a me amicum, Vulg. Ps. 87, 19: Deus, ne elongeris a me, id. ib. 70, 12. — **b.** In *simple constr.*: terminos terræ, Vulg. Isai. 26, 15. — **2.** *Neut.*: *To depart to* or *be at a distance*: ecce elongavi fugiens, Vulg. Ps. 54, 8.

B. Fig.: **1.** Of spiritual departure from God: **a.** *Act.*: *To remove far off from*: qui elongant se a te, peribunt, Vulg. Ps. 72, 27. — **b.** *Neut.*: *To depart far from*: quia elongaverunt a me, Vulg. Jerem. 2, 5.

2. Of abstract objects: **a.** *Act.*: *To remove afar off*: ne elongaveris auxilium tuum a me, Vulg. Ps. 21, 20. — So, in *Pass. constr.*: noluit benedictionem et elongabitur ab illo, Vulg. Ps. 108, 18: non elongabitur (*sc.* justitia), id. Isai. 46, 13: elongatum est judicium a nobis, id. ib. 59, 9: elongata est (*sc.* salus) a nobis, id. ib. 59, 11. — **b.** Of time: *Neut.*: *To defer, put off for a long time*: Dominus non elongabit, Vulg. Sir. 35, 22.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a)) *Act.*: *To make very long, to lengthen, prolong*: dies ejus non elongabuntur, Vulg. Isai. 14, 1; cf. pass. in Hebr. and Sept.

elops, v. helops.

ēlŏquens, entis, **I.** *P.* of eloquor. **II.** *Pa.*: *Eloquent*: "is est *eloquens*, qui et humilia subtiliter et magna graviter et mediocria temperate potest dicere," *etc.*, C. Or. 29, 100 *sq.*; cf. id. ib. 36, 19: " M. Antonius *disertos* ait se vidisse multos, *eloquentem* omnino neminem," id. ib. 5, 18 *sq.*; id. de Or. 1, 21; Quint. 12, 1, 21; cf. Pl. Ep. 5, 20, 5: rhetor, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1: senator, Quint. 11, 1, 36; *cf.*, also, id. 12, 10, 1: — *Comp.*: Liv. Epit. 60: Quint. 12, 6, 6: — *Sup.*: Quint. 1, 1, 21; id. 4, 2, 58; id. 5, 13, 3; id. 8, procem. § 13; Tac. Agr. 10.

ēlŏquentĭa, æ, *f.* [eloquor] *A being eloquent, eloquence,* C. Part. Or. 23, 79; id. de Or. 1, 5, 19; id. ib. 1, 32, 146; Quint. 9, 17, 2; id. 2, 16, 7.

ēlŏquentĭus, *comp. adv.* [eloquens] *Eloquently:* Pl. Ep. 3, 18, 6: — *Sup.*: Pl. Ep. 2, 11, 17; id. ib. 6, 21, 4.

☞ *Pos.* prob. not in use.

ēlŏquĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] (*A speaking out;* hence) **A.** *Eloquence:* Hor. A. P. 217; Virg. Æ. 11, 383; Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 46; Vell. 2, 68, 1; Pl. 11, 17, 18.—**B.** *Declaration, communication* in gen.: adeo fidum fraternumque fuit illud eloquium, Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 9.—**C.** *Speech, the act of speaking:* quidam tria vocis officia signant — eloquium, tinnitum, sonum, Diom. p. 413 P.

ē-lŏquor, cūtus sum, gui, 3. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; loquor] **I.** Gen.: *To speak out, utter, declare, state, express:* "*eloqui* hoc est, omnia quæ mente conceperis promere atque ad audientes proferre," Quint. 8 procem. § 11 (so most freq. in Plautus): **A.** With *Acc.*: id, quod sentit, eloqui non posse, C. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: audita, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 45: nomen meum, id. ib. prol. 18.—**B.** With *ut c. Subj.*: ille unum elocutus, ut memoriâ tenerent milites, *etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 34.—**C.** With *Dat.*: gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis " Ilion, Ilion," *etc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 17. — **D.** *Abs.*: Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 48; id. Curc. 2, 3, 29: perge eloqui, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 36: eloquar. an sileam? Virg. Æ. 3, 39. **II.** Esp.: *To speak* in an oratorical or eloquent manner: et Græce ab eloquendo ῥήτωρ et Latine eloquens dictus est, *etc.*, C. Or. 19, 61; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 3: eloqui copiose melius est, quam vel acutissime sine eloquentiâ cogitare, C. Off. 1, 44, 156: composite, ornate, copiose eloqui, id. de Or. 1, 11, 48: eloquendi facultas, Quint. 10, 1, 69.

☞ ēlŏcūtus, a, um, in *pass.* signif.: Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 13, § 6.

Ēlōrus (Hel-), i, *m. A river in Sicily* (now *Atellaro*): Virg. Æ. 3, 698; Sil. 14, 269.—At its mouth stood the city **Ēlōrum,** i, *n.* Pl. 3, 8, 14; whose charming valley is called **Hēlōrĭa** Tempe, Ov. F. 4, 477; and its inhabitants **Ēlōrĭni,** ōrum, *m.*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 43, *ad fin.*

ēlōtus, a, um, *P.* of elavo.

Elpēnor, ŏris, *m.* Ἐλπήνωρ, *A companion of Ulysses, whom Circe changed into a hog:* Juv. 15, 22; being afterward disenchanted, he fell from a roof when drunk, and broke his neck: Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 19; id. M. 14, 252; id. Ib. 487.

ēlŭăcrus, a, um, *adj.* [eluo] *For washing out* or *rinsing:* labrum, Cato R. R. 10, 4, and 11, 3 dub. al. vinarium.

ē-lūcĕo, xi, *no sup.*, cēre, 2. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; luceo] **I.** Prop.: *To shine out, shine forth* (class.): inter flammas circulus elucens, C. Rep. 6, 16, 16.—Poet., of the golden glittering of bees: Virg. G. 4, 93. **II.** Fig.: *To shine out, show itself; to be apparent, manifest:* **A.** *Abs.*: omnis elucent oportet eloquentiæ magnitudo, C. Or. 41, 139: elucere sanctitatem tuam, id. Fam. 4, 3, 2; cf., also, id. Læl. 14, 48; Lucr. 2, 1050.—**B.** With *ex:* ex quo elucebit omnis constantia, C. Off. 1, 29, 102.—**C.** With *inter:* hæc (*sc.* benevolentia) magis elucet inter æquales, C. Læl. 27, 101. —**D.** With *in c. Abl.*: scintilla ingenii elucebat in puero, C. Rep. 2, 21, 37: ut in foro eluceat, id. de Or. 2, 13, 55: in pueris spes, Quint. 1, 1, 2.—**E.** With *per:* ut per id eluceret, Vell. 2, 91.—**F.** With *Abl.*: proprio lumine, Quint. 8, 6, 4: virtutibus, Nep. Paus. 1, 1.—**G.** With *Adv.*: magis. C. Rosc. Am. 31, 86.

ēlūcesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [eluceo] *To begin to shine forth:* Of the day: *To dawn:* **A.** *Impers.*: quumque jam elucesceret, Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 26: primoquam elucesceret, ib. Tob. 8, 20.—**B.** *Personal:* donec dies elucescat, Vulg. 2 Petr. 1, 19.

ēlūcĭdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) *N. B.*; lucidus] *To make clear:* Fig.: qui me elucidant (*sc.* sapientiam), Vulg. Sir. 24, 31.

ē-lūcĭfĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); lucifico] *To deprive of light, to blind:* Laber. ap. Non. 106, 21; id. ap. Gell. 10, 17 *fin.*

ēluctābĭlis, e, *adj.* [eluctor] *From which one may disengage* or *extricate one's self:* Sen. Q. N. 6, 8.

ēluctātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A struggling, struggle:* Fig.: adversus mala, Luct. 3, 11.

ē-luctor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; luctor] (prps. not ante-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: *Neut.*: *To struggle out, force one's way out:* aqua, Virg. G. 2, 244; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2; Luc. 2, 219. **II.** Fig.: *Act.*: *To struggle out of* any thing; also, *to surmount* a difficulty, or *to obtain* a thing *by striving:* tot ac tam validas manûs, Liv. 24, 26: nives, Tac. H. 3, 59: locorum difficultates, id. Agr. 17 *fin.*: furorem, Stat. Ach. 1, 525: viam ponti, Val. Fl. 8, 184.

ēluctātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of eluctor. **II.** *Pa.* (*That has struggled out of*; hence, Meton., of place): *Lofty:* qui eluctati collis excelsa conscenderent, Jornand. de Reb. Goth. 38 *ad fin.*

ē-lūcŭbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (as dep., eram elucubratus, C. Att. 7, 19) [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) *N. B.*; lucubro, *no.* II.] *To compose by lamplight,* i. e. *at night, with great labour:* C. Brut. 90 *fin.*; Tac. Or. 9; Col. 10 *præf. fin.*

† **elucus (hel-),** i, *m.* [etym. dub.; acc. to Festus, apparently from ἕωλος (*kept till the morning*): acc. to others, from ἠλύγος = ἠλυγαίος (*one who is in darkness*); cf. Comm. in Fest. p. 408 Lind.] **I.** Prop.: *A person on the morrow after a debauch; one who is in a heavy, drowsy, languid state:* "*elucum* significat languidum ac semisomnum, vel, ut alii volunt, alucinatorem et nugarum amatorem, sive halonem, id est hesterno vino languentem, quod ἕωλον vocitant Græce," Fest. p. 57: "*helucus* ab hiatu et oscitatione dictus," id. p. 75. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The consequence of being,* or *the state of, an* elucus; *head-ache:* Liberum eundem, apud Ægyptios Osirin, Harpocration industriâ hederatum argumentatur, quod hederæ natura sit cerebrum ab heluco defensare, Tert. de Cor. 7 *med.*: "Tertullianus pro ipsâ affectione capitis videtur usurpare, quâ proclives in somnum reddimur, quam Græci καρηβάρειαν appellant," Rhen. in h. l.—**B.** *Stupidity, imbecility of mind* (acc. Cloat. Ver., from ἀλύω, to wander in mind): unde (*sc.* ἀλύειν) *elucum* esse dictum putat, Cloat. Ver. ap. Gell. 16, 12, 3: pueros impuberes compertum est, si plurimo cibo nimioque somno uterentur, hebetiores fieri, ad veterni usque aut eluci tarditatem, Gell. 4, 19, 1.

ē-lūdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex; ludo] **I.** *Neut.* (acc. to ex. *no.* II. B. 3. d. (c); ludo, *no.* I. A.): (*To cease to sport;* hence): **A.** Of the sea: *To cease to dash* or *roll:* solebat Aquilius *litus* ita definire *qua fluctus elluderet,* C. Top. 7 *fin.* (al. alluderet, *to play upon,* i. e. *to dash against*); cf. Quint. 5, 14, 34. — **B.** Of gladiators: *To cease to fight:* " *eludere* proprie gladiatorum est, quum vicerint," Don. in Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 10.

II. *Act.* (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); ludo, *no.* II. A. 2. b.): (*To play from* one, at games of chance; hence): **A.** Prop.: *To win from* one *at play:* **1.** *Aliquem aliquid:* anulus, Quem parasitus hic te elusit, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 31.—**2.** *Aliquem aliquid in aliquâ re:* elusi (*sc.* anulum) militem in aleâ, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 11.—**B.** Fig.: *To match away: Aliquid alicui:* tibi victrices . . . Eludet palmas una puella tuas, Prop. 4, 1, 140.

III. *Act.* (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) *N. B.*; ludo, *no.* II. B. 1. d.): *To mock, jeer, banter, make sport of* a person or thing: **A.** In *simple constr.*: **1.** Of persons as objects: illum, C. Ac. 2, 39, 123: quos elusit, id. Div. in Cæc. 7, 24: nos, id. Cat. 1, 1, 1. —**2.** Of things as objects: mediocrem artes, Tac. A. 6, 46; cf. Liv. 1, 35: gloriam ejus, id. 28, 44: religiones, id. 6, 41. — **B.** With *Abl.*: aliquem contumeliis, Liv. 7, 13.—**C.** With *per:* per licentiam, Liv. 1, 48.—**D.** *Abs.*: eludet, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 10: exprobrantes eludentesque, Liv. 9, 6; cf., also, Tac. A. 2, 79.—**E.** With *Adv.*: superbe insolenterque, Liv. 2, 45: impune, Tac. A. 16, 28.

IV. *Act.* (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) *N. B.*; ludo, *no.* II. B. 1. e.): **A.** *To delude, deceive, cheat, frustrate:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: **a.** Of persons as objects: hominem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 109: senes, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 45; cf. Hor. S. 1, 10, 41: nostros, Cæs. B. C. 1, 58: ad suos eludendos, Liv. 44, 36. — **b.** Of things as objects: quod tu eludebas, C. Pis. 33, 82: manûs scrutantium, Petr. S. 97.—**2.** With *Abl.*: hostem genere pugnæ, Liv. 22, 18: nec seges eludat messem fallacibus herbis, Tib. 2, 1, 19: bellum quiete, quietem bello, Liv. 2, 48: bellum metu, Tac. A. 2, 52.—**3.** With *Gerund in* do: ultionem prævaricando, Tac. A. 14, 41.—**4.** With *Adv.*: te quemadmodum sit elusurus, C. Div. in Cæc. 14, 45: hos sic, id. Sest. 43, 94. — **B.** *To elude* or *parry* a blow, *etc.*: "gladiatores ictum vitantes seu arte, seu dolo, proprie *eludere* dicebantur," Comm. in Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 10: **1.** In *simple constr.*: callidus emissas eludere simius hastas, Mart. 14, 202, 1: elusa vulnera, Ov. M. 12, 104.—**2.** With *Abl.*: cœstûs cito motu, Manil. 5, 163.—**3.** *Without object:* quasi rudibus eludit ejus oratio, C. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 17.

ē-lūgĕo, xi, *no sup.*, gēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) *N. B.*; lugeo] **I.** *Neut.*: *To mourn:* **A.** *Abs.*: quid aliud in luctu, quam purpuram atque aurum (mulieres), deponunt? quid, quum eluxerunt, sumunt? *i. e. have finished their mourning,* Liv. 34, 7.— **B.** With *cognate Acc.*: eum luctum quum satis est visus (Polus) eluxisse, *to have indulged in that sorrow,* Gell. 7, 5, 4. **II.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To mourn, be in* (a state of) *mourning for* (with accessory idea of the time required by law or custom): quæ virum eluget, intra id tempus sponsam fuisse non nocet, *it is no prejudice to her, who is in mourning for her husband, to have been betrothed,* i. e. *to have become betrothed within that time (of mourning),* Paul. Dig. 3, 2, 10: quo (tempore) vir elugeretur; qui solet elugeri propter turbationem sanguinis, Ulp. ib. 11. — **B.** Fig.: Mentally: *To mourn on account of; lament, sorrow, bewail over:* patriam eluxi jam et gravius et diutius, quam ulla mater unicum filium, C. Fam. 9, 20, 3.

ē-lumbis, e (**ēlumbus,** a, um, Fest. p. 57, Müll.), *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); lumbus] **I.** Prop.: *Having a dislocated loin* or *hip:* "*elumbum,* evulso lumbo," Fest. l. c. **II.** Fig.: Of style in speaking: *Devoid of energy, enervated, weak, impotent:* Ciceronem malo audisse a Bruto, ut ipsius verbis utar, tanquam fractum atque elumbem, Tac. Or. 18. **III.** Meton.: (acc. to *no.* II.): *Act.*: *That weakens, enervates:* elumbe virus contrahere, Prud. στεφ. 2, 216.

† **ēlūmĭnātio,** *An enlightening,* φωτισμός, Gloss. Philox.

ē-lumĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); lumen]: *Depriced of sight, blinded*=excæcatus: With *Abl.*: gemino obtutu, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *ad fin.*

ē-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); 1. luo] (class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To remove by washing; to wash away from; to wash away, off, out:* maculas vestium, Pl. 20, 8, 28: purpureum colorem, Lucr. 6, 1075: lamarum colores, Quint. 1, 1, 5: atramentum, Pl. 35, 6, 25.—**B.** Esp.: With the accessory notion of purifying, cleansing, *etc.*: **1.** *To wash out, rinse out:* **a.** Of vessels: vascula, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3: patinas, id. Capt. 4, 2, 66: argentum, *plate,* id. Ps. 1, 2, 29.—**b.** Of other things: os ejus (*sc.* ægri) elui potest, Cels. 3, 4, p. 110 Ripont.: eluendum id ex aquâ, quæ, *etc.*; *with water which,* etc., id. 7, 21, 2.—**2.** *To wash, purify, cleanse:* ahenum calefieri debet, ut immundæ baccæ eluantur, Col. 12, 52, 21: comesum, expotum, exutum, elutum in balneis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5 (acc. to the Cod. Ambros.; elotum).

II. Fig.: **A.:** **1.** Of abstract objects (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To wash out, efface, remove, get rid of:* sine damno magno quæ (*sc.* macula amoris) ejus mentiquam potest, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 71: maculas fur-

torum, C. 2 Verr. 5, 46, 121: in republica macula regni publicati maneret, quam nemo jam posset eluere, id. Sest. 29, 63: elutis pristinis maculis Romanæ majestati reddere proprium decus, Amm. 16, 12, 31: num elui prædicatio crudelitatis potest, C. Phil. 12, 6; cf. infectum scelus sub gurgite vasto, Virg. Æ. 6, 742; and, crimen, Ov. M. 11, 141: in eluendis, quæ semel insederint, vitiis, Quint. 2, 3, 2: tales amicitiæ sunt remissione usus eluendæ, C. Læl. 21 *init.*: amaraque Curam eluere efficax (*sc.* cadus), Hor. Od. 4, 12, 20.—**2.** Of fortune, property, *etc.*; in Plautus: *Abs., in reflexive force: To clear one's self out of, to strip one's self of, to get rid of, lose, squander, dissipate:* an te pœnitet In mari quod elavi, ni hic in terra iterum eluam? Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 21: "*eluere*, amittere, perdere; nam *in terra eluam* est amittam et perdam," Turneb. in h. l.: volo eluamus hodie, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 21: "quicquid peculii est, profundamus," Lambin. in h. l.; cf. elavo.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.) *To cleanse, purify:* **1.** Of abstract objects: hic denique solus Fuerit sanguis maculatas sanguine crimine mentes, Sil. 11, 200.—**2.** Of personal objects: diu in istis vitiis jacuimus; cui difficile est: non enim inquinati sumus, sed infecti, Sen. Ep. 59, 9.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.) *To clear out, strip, sweep off* any thing: quamquam vel hos magis tolerabiles putem, qui oblectamenta deliciarum possidendique habendique causa gravi ære et argento pensent, quam illos qui Ponticum Phasim et Scythica stagna Mæotidis eluant, Col. 8, 8, 10: "h. e. pretiosis avibus spolient, ut mensas onerent," Facciol. in h. l.; cf. also Schneider in h. l.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.) *To purify, make pure, refine:* vasa eluto auro, *of pure gold*, Capitol. Pertin. 8 *med.*

Ēlūsa, æ, *f.* *A city of* Aquitania (now *Euse, in the department of Gers*): invadunt muros Elusæ, Claud. Ruf. 1, 137; cf. Amm. 15, 11, 14.—Hence, **Ēlūsātes,** ium, *m.* *A Gallic tribe of Aquitania, whose chief city was Elusa:* Cæs. B. G. 3, 27; Pl. 4, 19, 33; cf. Ukert's Gall. p. 261.

ē-lusco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; luscus] *To make one-eyed, to deprive of an eye* (late Lat.): Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 5, § 3; id. ib. 13, 3, 3; Marcell. ib. 20, 1, 27, et al.

ēlūsus, a, um, *P.* of eludo.

ēlūtio, ōnis, *f.* [eluo] *A washing:* panis, Col. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

ēlūtrio, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To wash out:* lintea, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 5: vellus, Pl. 9, 38, 62. **II.** Meton.: *To decant, rack off:* Pl. 14, 17, 21.

ēlūtus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of eluo. **II.** *Pa.* (only in *Comp.*) (Prop.: *Washed out*; hence, Fig.): **A.** *Weak, small:* hoc solum distat, quod hujus elutior est vis, Pl. 34, 13, 33.—**B.** Of the flavour of garden produce: *Watery, insipid:* irriguo nihil est elutius horto, Hor. S. 2, 4, 16.

ēlūvio, ōnis, and **ēlūvies,** em, e (the first form only in Cic.), *f.* [eluo] **I.** (*A washing away of* impurities; hence): *A flowing off, discharge:* Pl. 2, 82, 84; Pall. 1, 40, 4; Juv. 3, 32: ventris, Lucil. ap. Non. 103, 33; Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 9 *fin.*

II. : **A.** Prop.: *An overflowing, inundation* of a river, *etc.*: C. Off. 2, 5, 16; Ov. M. 15, 267: Tac. A. 13, 57:—*Plur.*: C. Rep. 6, 21, 23.—**B.** Meton.: *A chasm, abyss, ravine* produced by the violent rushing of water: Curt. 5, 4 *ad fin.* (shortly before, vorago concursu cavata torrentium); id. 6, 4 *ad fin.*:—*Plur.* (with voragines): Curt. 8, 11.

ē-luxŭrior, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); luxurior] *To be very rank or luxuriant:* vites pampinis, Col. Arb. 3, 2.

Elvina (Hel-), æ, *f.* *A surname of Ceres:* Juv. 3, 319.

Ēlymăis, ĭdis, *f.* (Ἐλυμαΐς) *A district of Persia, in the west of the modern province of Iran:* Pl. 6, 25, 28, § 111.—Hence, **Ēlymæus,** a, um, *adj.* (Ἐλυμαῖος), *Elymæan:* Liv. 37, 40.—As *Subst.*: **Ēlymæi,** ōrum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Elymais,* Liv. 35, 48, et al.

Ēlysii, orum, *m.* **I.** *A people of Eastern Germany, between the Oder and the Vistula, a part of the Ligian nation,* Tac. Germ. 43. **II.** *The Elysian Fields;* v. Elysium.

Ēlysium, ii, *n.*, Ἠλύσιον. **I.** *The abode of the blessed, Elysium,* Virg. Æ. 5, 735 Serv.; 6, 542; 744; cf. Heyne, Virg. Æ. 6, 675 *sq.*; and ejusd. libri Exc. VIII. p. 1019, ed. Wagn.—Hence, **Ēlysius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Elysian:* campi, Virg. G. 1, 38; Tib. 1, 3, 58; id. 3, 5, 23; Ov. Ib. 175; cf. ager, Mart. 10, 101: plagæ, id. 6, 58: domus, Ov. M. 14, 111; cf. sedes, Luc. 3, 12; and, Chaos, Stat. Th. 4, 520: rosæ, Prop. 4, 7, 60: puella, *i. e. Proserpine,* Mart. 10, 24.—As *Subst.*: **Elysii,** orum, *m.* (sc. campi), *The Elysian Fields,* Mart. 9, 52; Luc. 6, 699.

1. **em,** =eum, v. is, *ad init.*

2. † "**em** tum," Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, ed. Müll. dub. (prps. leg. EIM eum, as p. 77; v. is *ad init.*).

3. **em**=hem, v. h. v.

ē-mācĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); macero] *Emaciated:* Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10 *ad fin.*

ē-mācesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); ma˘resco] *To become very emaciated* (rare): Cels. 2, 2.

ē-măcio, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); macio] *To make very lean, emaciate* (in husbandry): Col. 2, 10, 25; id. 2, 10, 1; id. 4, 24, 12; id. 4, 33, 3; id. 4, 6, 3.

ēmācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [emax] *A propensity to buy, a desire to be always buying:* Col. 4, 3, 1; Pl. Ep. 3, 7, 7.

ē-macresco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); macresco] *To grow very lean* or *very emaciated* (rare): Cels. 2, 4, and 5.

emacror, ari, v. emacio, *ad fin.*

ē-măculo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); maculo] *To clear from spots, to purify* (post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: nigras vitiligines emaculat, Pl. 21, 19, 75; Gell. 6, 5, 9; App. Apol. p. 278; Macr. S. 7, 13. **II.** Fig.: domum odoribus Arabicis, Amm. 29, 1.

ēmānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emano, *no.* II. A.] *An emanation* (post-class.): Vulg. Sapient. 7, 25.

ēmancipātĭo (emancup-), ōnis, *f.* [emancipo] Jurid. *t. t.*: **I.** Prop.: In the strict sense of the term, *The releasing of a son* (by means of a thrice-repeated mancipatio and manumissio) *from the* patria potestas, *so as to render him independent; emancipation* (v. emancipo): Gai. Inst. 1, 132; Ulp. Frgm. 10, 1; Just. Inst. 1, 12, § 6; Quint. 11, 1, 85.

II. Meton.: Familiæ, *A fictitious alienation of property in making a will* per æs et libram: Gell. 15, 27, 3.

ēmancipātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An emancipator* (post-class.): Prud. Cath. 7, 184.

ē-mancĭpo (-upo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); mancipo] **I.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: **A.** In the strict sense: *To declare free and independent, to emancipate* a son from the patria potestas by the thrice-repeated act of mancipatio and manumissio: Gai. Dig. 1, 132 *sq.*; Ulp. Frgm. 10, 1; Just. Inst. 1, 12, § 6; Liv. 7, 16; Pl. Ep. 4, 2, 2.—**B.** In a wider sense: *To give out of one's own* potestas *into that of another:* filium in adoptionem, C. Fin. 1, 7, 24; cf. Pl. Ep. 8, 18, 4, and Fest. p. 58: agrum, Suet. Oth. 4; cf. prædia paterna, Quint. 6, 3, 44. **II.** Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To give up, surrender, sell:* Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 50; cf. Hor. Epod. 9, 12: (senectus) si jus suum retinet, si nemini emancipata est, C. Sen. 11, 38; cf. venditus atque emancipatus tribunatus, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51.

ē-mānco, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; mancus] *To make maimed:* Labien. ap. Sen. Contr. 5, 33.

ē-mănĕo, si, *no sup.*, ēre, 2, *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; maneo] **I.** *To stay without, remain beyond:* Stat. Th. 7, 650. **II.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To stay away beyond one's leave of absence, to exceed one's furlough:* Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3.

ē-mano, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; mano] **I.** *Neut.* **A.** Prop.: *To flow out* (class.; freq. in the fig. signif. and in Cic.): Lucr. 3, 582; C. poet. de Div. 2, 30, 63; Col. 6, 32, 1; Gell. 19, 5, 6; App. M. 10, p. 243.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To spring out of, to arise, proceed, emanate from:* alii quoque alio ex fonte præceptores dicendi emanaverunt, C. Inv. 2, 2, 7; cf. id. Cœl. 8, 19; id. Inv. 1, 37, 67; cf. id. de Or. 1, 42, 189: hinc hæc recentior Academia emanavit, id. ib. 3, 18 *ad fin.*; cf. instinc mala, id. Att. 7, 21.—**2.** a. Gen.: *To spread itself, be diffused:* emanabat latius malum, Flor. 4, 9, 5; Val. Max. 1, 6, 3 *ext.*—**b.** Esp.: (very freq.): Of things that are made public: *To spread abroad, become known:* oratio in vulgus emanare poterit, C. Rosc. Am. 1, 3; cf. id. Att. 3, 12, 2; id. Brut. 65; Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 5, 17; Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 6, 2; Liv. 8, 3; id. 42, 16; id. 44, 35; cf. with an *objective clause*, Liv. 3, 24; Suet. Ner. 6.

ēmansio, ōnis, *f.* [emaneo, *no.* II.] *A remaining absent beyond one's furlough:* Arr. Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 15.

ēmansor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who exceeds his furlough:* Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 2; ib. § 5; Arr. Menand. ib. 4, p. 13; ib. 5, § 6; Claud. Saturn. ib. 48, 19, 16, § 5.

ē-marcesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escere, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (a); marcesco] (Prop.: *To wither quite away*; hence) **A.** *To dwindle away, disappear* (rare): auctoritas, Pl. 15, 29, 36.—**B.** *To faint away:* Vulg. Dan. 10, 8.

†† emarcus, i, *m.* [a Gallic word] *A kind of wine of inferior quality:* Col. 3, 2, 25; Pl. 14, 2, 4, § 32.

ē-margino, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); margo] *To deprive of its edge:* ulcera, Pl. 28, 9, 41.

ēmasculātor, ōris, *m.* [emasculo] =pæderastes: App. Apol. p. 321.

ē-mascŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); masculus] *To castrate, emasculate* (post-class.): asinum, App. M. 7, p. 198: sacerdotes herbis quibusdam, *i. e. to render impotent:* Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 661.

Ēmăthĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἡμαθία. **I.** Prop.: *A district of Macedonia:* Pl. 4, 10, 17. **II.** Meton. (poet.): **A.** *Macedonia:* Virg. G. 4, 390.—**B.** *Thessaly,* and esp. for *Pharsalia:* Virg. G. 1, 492 Serv. and Heyne.—Hence, **1. Ēmăthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*: **a.** *Macedonian:* Perses, Corn. Sever. ap. Sen. Suas. 7: campi, Ov. M. 5, 313: dux, *i. e. Alexander,* id. Tr. 3, 5, 39; of the same, manes, Stat. S. 3, 2, 117; cf. tecta, *i. e. of Alexandria,* Luc. 10, 58.—**b.** *Thessalian:* vertex, *i. e. Pelion,* Virg. Cir. 34: acies, *i. e. in Pharsalia,* Luc. 8, 851; of the same: clades, id. 9, 950: ruina, id. 9, 33; cf., also, ferrum, id. 9, 245; and, campi, id. 1, 1.—**c.** *Thracian:* ventus, Lucil. ap. Jul. Rufin. de Fig. § 26 Ruhnk.—**2. Ēmăthis,** ĭdis, *f.*: **a.** *Subst.* (*sc.* tellus=Emathia): Luc. 6, 350.—**b.** *Adj.*: *Thessalian:* tellus, Luc. 6, 380.—**3. Ēmathĭdes,** um, *f* *The daughters of the Macedonian king Pierus, Pierides:* Ov. M. 5, 669.

ē-mātūresco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); marcesco] **I.** Prop.: *To grow quite ripe, to come to maturity* (very rare): semen, Pl. 25, 4, 17: segetes, Gell. 2, 29, 7.

II. Fig.: *To grow softer, be mitigated:* ira Cæsaris, Ov. Tr. 2, 124.

ē-mātūro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); maturo] *To ripen completely, to bring to maturity:* fruges (calor), Eumen. Grat. Act. ad Const. 10.

ēmax, ācis [emo; cf. edax, bibax, *etc.*] *Eager to buy, fond of buying:* Cato R. R. 2 *fin.*; C. Parad. 6, 3, 51; Ov. A. A. 1, 421.—Poet.: non tu prece poscis emaci, *i. e. that vows a price for its fulfilment,* Pers. 2, 3.

embădālis, e, *adj.* [embadum] (*Y*, or *belonging to, an area:* spatium embadale, Booth. Geom. 2, p. 1218.

†embădum, i, *n.*=ἐμβαδόν, *A surface* or *area*: ponatur trigonus isopleurus in singulis habens lateribus pedes triginta; hujus embadum, id est, area tali modo est investiganda, Boeth. Geom. 2, p. 1213.

†embamma, ătis, *n.*=ἔμβαμμα, *A sauce*, Col. 12, 57 *fin.*; Pl. 20, 14, 53; id. 22, 22, 44, et al.

†embăsĭcœtas, æ, *m.*=ἐμβασικοίτης =cinædus, and likewise *the name of an obscenely-shaped drinking vessel*; hence, in a double sense, Petr. 24, 1 and 2.

†embăsis, is, *f.*=ἔμβασις (cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v. *no.* III.) **I.** Prop.: *A bath, a bathing tub*, Not. Tir. p. 184. **II.** Meton.: *Abstr.*: *The act of bathing, a bath*, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 3, 8; id. ib. 3, 18 *med.*

embātes, is, *m.*=ἐμβάτης, in Archit.: *The modulus* or *unit of measurement* (pure Lat. modulus), Vitr. 1, 2, 4 (cf. 4, 3, 3).

†emblēma, ătis (*Abl. Plur.* emblematis, C. 2 Verr. 4, 22, 49; id. ib. 4, 17, 37; Quint. 2, 4, 27; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 267), *n.*=ἔμβλημα, *Inlaid work*, viz.: **A.** *Raised ornaments* on vessels, C. 2 Verr. 1. 1.; Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 32.—**B.** *Tesselated work, mosaic*, Lucil. in C. Or. 44; C. de Or. 3, 43; id. Brut. 79, 274; Var. R. R. 3, 2, 4. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 456, b.

†embōla, æ, *f.*=ἐμβολή, *A putting on board, shipment* (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 1, 2, 10; Novell. 163, 2.

embōlĭārĭa, æ, *f.* [embolium] *An actress who performed in the interludes*, Pl. 7, 48, 49, § 158; Inscr. Murat. 660, 4.

†embōlĭmæus, a, um, *adj.*=ἐμβολιμαῖος, *Inserted, intercalary* (pure Lat. intercalaris): dies, Aus. Eclog. de Rat. Dier. 13.

†embōlĭmus, a, um, *adj.*=ἐμβόλιμος (*Inserted*): Of time: *Intercalary*: quos (*sc.* dies) embolimos vel hyperballontas nominaverunt, Sol. 1, 42.

†embōlismus, i, *m.* = ἐμβολισμός (*An insertion of what is beyond the usual number*): Of time: *Intercalation*: "*embolismus* Græcum nomen est, quod interpretatur Latine supernumerum," Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 23.—As *Adj.*: **embōlismus**, a, um: Of time: *Intercalated*: "*embolismus annus* est qui tredecim menses lunares, id est CCCLXXXIV. dies habere monstratur," Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 22: embolismi anni (*opp.* to communes), id. ib. 6, 17, 24.

†embōlĭum, ii, *n.*=ἐμβόλιον, *Something thrown in*; in scenic lang., *an interlude, ballet*, C. Sest. 54, 116: *Embolia* pertinent ad gestus saltatorios, Schol. 7. Cf. Smith's Antiq. s. v. Acroama, p. 6, b.

†embōlum, i, *n.*=ἔμβολον, *A ship's beak*: æneum, Petr. 30, 1.

†embŏlus, i, *m.* = ἔμβολος, In mechanics, *The piston* of a pump, Vitr. 10, 12.

†embrŏcha, æ, *f.*=ἐμβροχή, *A lotion, fomentation*. Theod. Prisc. 1, 33.

ē-mĕdĭtātus, a, um, *Pa.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. ( ) (*a*); meditor] *Very much studied, artfully devised*: fletus, App. M. 2, p. 126.

ē-mĕdullātus, a, um, *Pa.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (*d*); medulla] **I.** Prop.: *Deprived of the marrow*: radix, Pl. 22, 22, 43. **II.** Fig.: *Enervated, feeble*: virtutes, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

emem=eundem, v. idem.

ēmendābĭlis, e, *adj.* [emendo] *That may be amended, corrigible*: error, Liv. 44, 10: ætas, Sen. Clem. 7.

ēmendāte, *adv.* [emendatus] *Faultlessly, perfectly, purely*: loqui, scribere, C. Opt. Gen. Or. 2; Quint. 8, 1, 3; id. 8, 3, 1; Hirt. B. G. 8 procem. § 6; Vitr. 10, 11.—*Comp.*: facere capillum, Pl. 34, 8, 19, 58.

ēmendātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emendo] *A correction, amendment, emendation*, C. Fin. 4, 9 (with correctio); Quint. 1, 5, 34; id. 2, 4, 10; 13; id. 5, 10, 73; id. 10, 4, 1; Pl. 8, 51, 78; Claud. Saturn. Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 2.

ēmendātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A corrector, amender*, C. Balb. 8, 20; id. Phil. 2, 17 *ad fin.*; id. Brut. 74, 259; Pl. Pan. 6, 2; id. Ep. 6, 5, 4.

ēmendātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Corrective* late Lat.): ignis, *i. e. purifying*, Aug. in Psalm. 27 *init.*

ēmendātrix, icis, *f.* [emendo] *She who corrects* or *amends*; Fig.: vitiorum emendatricem legem esse oportet, C. Leg. 1, 22, 58; id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69.

ēmendātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of emendo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Faultless, perfect, pure*: mores, C. Læl. 17, 61: vir, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 30; Pl. Ep. 3, 3, 5: et Latina locutio, C. Brut. 74; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 1; 33; id. 2, 4, 15; id. 1, 6, 30; id. 8, 1, 1: opus, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 92: aqua, id. 36, 15, 24, § 121:—*Comp.*: mulier, Petr. S. 126: vita, Ulp. Dig. 4, 3, 11:—*Sup.*: homo (with optimus), Pl. Ep. 8, 22, 2: libri, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 3; cf. with correctum, C. Ac. 1, 4, 13.

ē-mendīco, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); mendico] *To beg from one, to obtain by begging* (post-Aug.): Suet. Aug. 91 *fin.*; Cæs. 54; Cod. Th. 9, 2, 14, et al.

ē-mendo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); mendum] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To free from faults, to correct, improve, amend* (class.): tota civitas emendari et corrigi solet continentia principum, C. Leg. 3, 13, 30; cf. Quint. 2, 2, 7; id. 2, 4, 14; id. 9, 3, 88; so, leviter tuum consilium (with conformare), C. Mur. 29: consuetudinem vitiosam, id. Brut. 75: vitia adolescentiæ multis virtutibus, Nep. Them. 1: facta priora novis, Ov. F. 4, 596: res Italas legibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 3: legem severius, Suet. Aug. 34: succos acerbos in pomis, Ov. Med. Fac. 5; cf. terram terra, Pl. 17, 5, 3: bovem cubitorem fame et siti, Col. 6, 2, 11.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** (freq.) *To correct, emend* language (oral or written), C. Att. 2, 16 *ad fin.*; id. Or. 46; Quint. 2, 2, 7; id. 8, 2, 4; id. 10, 2, 20; id. 10, 3, 17.—**2.** Medic. *t. t.* (like corrigere), for *to cure*: dolores capitis, Pl. 20, 13, 50: tussim, id. 20, 16, 62: albugines oculorum, id. 32, 7, 24: cicatrices, id. 36, 21, 42. **II.** Meton.: In post-class. lang. in partic.: *To correct by punishment, chastise*: libertum non obsequentem aut verbis aut fustium castigatione, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9, § 3; so, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 51; Lact. Mort. Persec. 22.

emensus, a, um, *P.* of emetior.

ē-mentior, ītus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; mentior] *To state* or *utter falsely, feign, fabricate, pretend* (class.): **A.** With *Acc. of thing*: quæ dixisti modo, Omnia ementitus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 255: aliquid, C. Balb. 2, 5; id. Phil. 2, 33, 83; Sall. C. 49, 4; Liv. 9, 18.—**B.** With *Objective clause*: eo me beneficio obstrictum esse ementior, C. Planc. 30, 73; Liv. 1, 8; Suet. Cal. 51; Tac. A. 2, 66.—**C.** With *Acc. of person*: quem ementitus es, *you have imposed upon*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 143; Petr. S. 82.—**D.** *Abs.*: ego hæc omnia chrysogonum fecisse dico, ut ementiretur, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Am. 44; so, id. Part. Or. 14, 50; Suet. Cæs. 66.—**E.** With *in c. Acc.*: alii ementiti sunt in eos, C. Part. Or. 14, 50.—**F.** With *in c. Abl.*: ementiri in historiis, C. Brut. 11, 42.

☞ ementitus, a, um, in pass. signif.: *Forged, fabricated, pretended*: C. Memmius ap. Prisc. p. 703 P.; C. Phil. 2, 35; id. N. D. 2, 21, 56; id. Tusc. 3, 24, 58.

ē-mĕo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a. (a); meo] (*To go out from*; hence) *To pass through, traverse*: emeato mari, Amm. 29, 5.

ē-mercor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*a*); mercor] *To buy up, purchase, bribe* (post-Aug.): adulterium ingentibus donis, Tac. A. 13, 44: aditum principis, id. ib. 16, 1: avaritiam præfecti, id. ib. 12, 45.

☞ emercor, in pass. signif., Amm. 21, 6; id. 26, 2.

‡ **emere** antiqui dicebant pro accipere, Fest. s. v. ABEMITO, p. 5; cf. adimo and demo.

ē-mĕrĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* and **ē mĕrĕor**, ĭtus sum, ēri, 2. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*a*); mereo] **I.** Gen. (*To deserve entirely*; hence) *To obtain by service, to gain, earn* (so, rare; not in Cic.): **A.** With *simple Acc.*: quid ego emerui mali? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 5; Prop. 4, 11, 61: mihi altior sollicitudo, quale judicium hominum emererer, accessit, Quint. 4 procem. § 1: emerendi favoris gratiâ canunt, id. ib. 4, 1, 2: pecuniam, Gell. 6, 7, 5.—**B.** With *Inf.*: Ennius emeruit Contiguus poni, Scipio magne, tibi, Ov. A. A. 3, 410; cf. id. F. 4, 58.—**C.** *Pass.*, in the *Part. Perf.*: emerito caput insere cœlo, Sil. 7, 19; so, id. 11, 464; Manil. 1, 404; Sid. Carm. 2, 209.

II. Esp.: **A.** In Tib. and Ov. emerere aliquem, like demereri aliquem, *To gain the favour of* any one, *to deserve well of, to lay under obligation*: virum, Tib. 1, 9, 60; Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 52; id. Am. 2, 8, 24; id. H. 6, 138.

B. Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** Prop.: *To earn one's pay*; hence, *To serve out, complete* one's term of service: spes emerendi stipendia, Liv. 25, 6.—*Part. Perf.*: **a.** *Pass.*, emerita stipendia, Sall. J. 84, 2 Kritz.; C. de Sen. 14, 49; Liv. 3, 57; id. 21, 43; id. 33, 3; id. 37, 4; id. 39, 38 *fin.*; id. 42, 34, et al.: militia, Suet. Cal. 44: arma, Pl. Pan. 15, 3: anni, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 21; cf. id. F. 3, 43.—**b.** *Dep.*: stipendia emeritus, Val. Max. 6, 1, 10.—**2.** Fig.: annuum tempus (*sc.* magistratus) emeritum habere, C. Att. 6, 5, 3; cf. annuæ operæ emerentur, id. ib. 6. 2, 6. In the *Part. Perf.*: **emeritus**, a, um, since the Aug. age in *reflexive force*: *That has become unfit for service, worn out*: equi, Ov. F. 4, 688; cf. apes fessæ et jam emeritæ, Pl. 11, 11, 11; so, palmes, id. 17, 23, 35, § 206: aratrum, Ov. F. 1, 665: latus (with invalidum), id. Am. 3, 11, 14: acus, Juv. 6, 498: rogus, *i. e. burnt out, extinguished*, Prop. 4, 11, 72; also of a manumitted slave: Inscr. ap. Murat. 802, 3.

ē-mergo, si, sum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; mergo] **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To bring forth, bring to light, raise up* (very rare; mostly, only with *se*, or else *pass.* in reflexive force) (not in Plaut., Cæs., Virg., or Hor.): **1.** *Se*: **a.** Of the *terminus a quo*: (*α*) With *ex*: ex undis Cancri pars sese emergit, Manil. 5, 1981.—(*β*) With *simple Abl.*: penitus tantos erumpere fontes Quum videt, ac torrentem imo se emergere hiatu, Sev. Æt. 118: qua lux se rursus Eoa Emergit pelago, Avien. Perieg. 127: sola emergentia ponto, Manil. 4, 637.—**b.** Of the *terminus ad quem*: With *in c. Acc.*: in astra, Manil. 5, 198.—**2.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: **a.** Of the *terminus a quo*: (*α*) With *ex*: tibi de me cogitanti subito sum visus emersus e flumine, C. Div. 2, 68 *init.*: emersus e palude, Liv. 1, 13.—(*β*) With *simple Abl.*: emersus paludibus, Tac. A. 1, 65.—**b.** Of the *terminus ad quem*: With *in c. Acc.*: cernis et emersas in lucem tendere noctes, i. e. *having dawned*, Ov. M. 15, 186; cf. *Abs.*: nox emersa, id. F. 3, 399.

B. Fig.: *To extricate* or *free one's self, to raise one's self up, to rise*: **1.** With *se*: sese ex malis, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 30 Ruhnk.; so, Nep. Att. 11, 1 Dähne.—**2.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: homo emersus subito ex diuturnis tenebris lustrorum ac stuprorum, C. Sest. 9: tu emersus e cœno, id. Vatin. 7, 17: velut emerso ab admiratione animo, Liv. 8, 7 *ad fin.*—Once prps. with an *Acc. rei*: ut possim rerum tantas emergere moles, Manil. 1, 116 (but in Ov. F. 3, 367, we should read, Sol *evolverat* orbem).—Far more freq. and quite class.,

II. *Neut.* (= the preceding emergere se): *To come forth, come up, arise, emerge*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Of the *terminus a quo*: (*α*) With *ex*: equus emersit e flumine, C. Div. 2, 31 *ad fin.*: e vadis, id. Cœl. 21; ex alto, id. Fin. 4, 23, 64: e patrio regno, id. Manil. 3, 7.—(*β*) With *de*: de paludibus, Liv. 22, 3.—(*γ*) With *ab*: ab infima ara (anguis), C. Div. 1, 33, 72.—(*δ*) With *extra*: extra aquam, Pl. 13, 18, 32.—(*ε*) *Abs.*: aves, quæ se in mari mergerent: quæ quum emersissent, Cic. N. D. 2, 49 *init.*; cf. id. Fin. 3, 14 *ad fin.*: sol, id. Arat. 76; Tac. G. 45: scorpios, id. N. D. 2, 44, 113: stellæ, Pl. 2, 14, 11: sub existentibus glebis pisces emersisse, Liv. 42, 2.—*Impers.*: With *Adv. of place*: unde emergi non potest, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 4.—**b.** Of the *terminus ad quem*:

(α) With *inc. Acc.*: in suam lucem (luna), Liv. 44, 37: agre in apertos campos emersit, id. 21, 25: ex Antiati in Appiam ad tres Tabernas, *to get away, escape*, C. Att. 2, 12, 2. — (β) With *abl.*: ad ortus (jubar ignis, i. e. Sol), Lucr. 5, 697. — (γ) With *Adv. of place*: foras, Lucr. 2, 200.

2. Esp.: *To come forth, come up, break forth*, as a plant or animal, when it springs up or is born: **a.** With *ex*: viriditas e vaginis emergit, *etc.*, C. Sen. 15, 51: flos ex caule, Pl. 21, 17, 66, § 269. — **b.** With *Abl.*: totus infans utero, Pl. 11, 51, 112: quibuscunque portionibus emergunt (ova), id. 10, 52, 74. — **c.** *Abs.*: quum ventus emersit, Pl. 2, 82, 84, § 198.

B. Fig.: *To extricate one's self from, to raise one's self up, to emerge, get clear*: **1.** Of the *terminus a quo*: **a.** With *ex*: ex sermone emersit, C. Cœl. 31, 75: ex miserrimis naturæ tuæ sordibus, id. Pis. 12, 27: ex peculatûs judicio, id. 2 Verr. 1, 5 *init.*: ex paternis probris ac vitiis, id. ib. 3, 69, 162: ex mendicitate, id. Vatin. 9 *fin.*: Liv. 5, 52: ex obnoxiâ pace, id. 9, 10: ex omni sævitiâ fortunæ (virtus), id. 25, 38; Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 5 *fin.*: quum tam multa ex illo mari (*sc.* Ponto) bella emerserint, *have arisen, broken out*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 58, 130. — So, with *Subjective clause*: ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, *appears, is evident*, C. Off. 1, 31, 110. — **b.** *Abs.*: equidem multos vidi emersisse aliquando, et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse, *have raised themselves up, have risen*, C. Cœl. 12, 28: quamvis enim demersæ sint leges; emergunt tamen hæc aliquando, id. Off. 2, 7, 24: nunc emergit amor, id. Att. 9, 10, 2: dolor, id. ib. 9, 6, 5. — **c.** With *per*: tanti sceleris indicium per Fulviam emersit, Flor. 4, 1, 6. — **d.** With *Abl.*: hac autem re incredibile est quantum civitates emerserint, *have raised themselves up, elevated themselves*, C. Att. 6, 2, 4. — **2.** Of the *terminus ad quem*: **a.** With *ad*: ad summas opes, Lucr. 2, 13; so, id. 3, 63 — **b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in quod jam emersisset (*sc.* Pompeianæ partes) fastigium, Vell. 2, 65 *init.*

ēmĕritus, a, um, *P.* of emereo and emereor. — As *Subst.*: **emeritus,** i, *m.* (acc. to emereo, *no.* II. B. 1.) *One who has served his time, a veteran*: Tac. A. 1, 28; Suet. Aug. 24; Lucr. 1, 344.

1. **emersus,** a, um, *P.* of emergo.

2. **ēmersus,** ūs, *m.* [emergo] *A coming out, coming forth, an appearing, emerging* (not ante-Aug.): serpentium, Pl. 22, 22, 46: fluminis, id. 9, 22, 38: stellæ, id. 18, 25, 58; Col. 7, 3, 24: hostium, Vitr. 10, 22.

† **ēmĕticus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἐμετικός: *Causing vomiting, provoking sickness*: Narcissus a Græcis dicitur . . . bulbos emeticus, Apul. Herb. 55. — As *Subst.*: **ēmĕtica,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* medicina), *An incitement to vomit, an emetic* (employed by Roman gourmands as a means of renewed gluttony): Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.*

ē-mĕtior, mensus sum, mētīri, 4. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (α) (α); metior] **I.** Prop.: *To measure quite, to measure out* (not freq. till after the Aug. age): spatium oculis, Virg. Æ. 10, 772.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To pass through, pass over, traverse* a certain space: quum freta, quum terras omnes, tot mihospita saxa Sideraque emensæ ferimur, Virg. Æ. 5, 627; *cf.* id. ib. 11, 244; Tib. 3, 4, 17; Liv. 27, 43; 48; id. 31, 24; id. 38, 17 *fin.*; Pl. 7, 20, 20; Tac. A. 11, 32; id. ib. 15, 16. — **B.** *To impart, bestow*: aliquid patriæ tanto acervo, Hor. S. 2, 2, 105.

III. Fig.: Of abstract objects: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *To measure, estimate, decide*: κανόνες longitudines et altitudines vocis emetitur, Gell. 16, 18, 4. — **B.** (acc. to *no.* II. A.): **1.** *Of toil*: *To pass through, arrive at the close of*: pelagi terræque laborem, Sil. 4, 53. — **2.** In Tac.: Of time: *To survive*: quinque principes prosperâ fortunâ emensus: Tac. H. 1, 49. — **C.** (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *To impart, bestow, manifest*: ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetior, sed rem ipsam nondum posse video, C. Brut. 4, 16.

☞ ēmensus, a, um, *P.* in pass. signif. (acc. to *no.* II. A. and B.): **1.** *Passed through, traversed*: Liv. 21, 30; id. 43, 21 *fin.*; Val. Fl. 5, 182; 4, 351. — **2.** *Imparted, distributed*: Sen. Q. N. 4, 4.

ē-mĕto, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; meto] *To mow away, mow down*: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 21.

ēmĭcāt m, *adv.* [emico] *Springing forth*: prosiliens, Sid. Ep. 2, 13 *ad fin.*

ēmĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A springing forth, projecting*: cuticationes silvarum, App. de Mundo, p. 71.

ē-mĭco, ŭi (cf. Quint. 1, 6, 17), ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; mico] *To spring out, spring forth, break forth, appear quickly* (not freq. till after the Aug. age): **I.** Prop.: **A.** With *ex*: e corpore sanguis Emicat, Lucr. 2, 195: flamma ex oculis, Ov. M. 8, 355 (al. *act.* emicat flammas): flamma ex monte, Pl. 2, 88, 89: multi calami ex unâ radice, id. 27, 8, 40. — **B.** With *de*: dracones de extis, Pl. 11, 37, 77. — **C.** With *ab*: fulgura ab omni parte cœli, Curt. 8, 4, 3. — **D.** With *Abl.*: uterque pronus carcere, Ov. M. 10, 652: telum nervo, Ov. M. 15, 67: saxa tormento, Liv. 44, 10. — **E.** *Abs.*: ardor flammæ, Lucr. 5, 1093: cf. scaturigines, Liv. 44, 33. — **F.** With *Adv.*: cruor alte, Ov. M. 4, 121. — **G.** With *per*: sanguis per foramen, Ov. M. 9, 130. — **H.** With *inter*: scintillæ inter fumum, Quint. 8, 5, 29. — **K.** With *super c. Acc.*: sol super terras, Val. Fl. 4, 96. — **L.** With *in c. Acc.*: emicat in partem sanguis unde icimur ictu, Lucr. 4, 1046: juvenum manus emicat ardens in litus, Virg. Æ. 6, 5: in currûs, id. ib. 12, 327: sanguis in altum, Ov. M. 6, 260: rami in excelsum, Pl. 12, 5, 11: cor cœpit in pectus emicare, *to leap*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 4. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Abs.*: Agrippinæ is pavor, ea consternatio mentis emicuit, ut, *etc.*, Tac. A. 13, 16. — **B.** With *Abl.*: et magnitudine animi et claritate rerum longe emicuisse, *to have shone forth*, Curt. 7, 6, 20. — **C.** With *inter*: inter ceteros Themistoclis gloria emicuit, Just. 2, 9, 15: inter quæ verbum emicuit si forte decorum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 73.

ēmĭgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emigro] *A departure, going away, removal, emigration*: inquilinorum, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 28.

ē-mĭgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; migro] **I.** *Neut.*: *To remove, depart* from a place, *to emigrate* (class.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *ex*: ex illâ domo, C. 2 Verr. 5, 12, 30. — **2.** With *Abl.*: **a.** Of place: domo, C. 2 Verr. 2, 36, 89: ut domo emigrent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31. — **b.** Of time: nisi quo nocte hac emigrasti, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 70. — **3.** With *Adv. of place*: quid tu ais? num hinc emigrasti? Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 71: nunc tu hinc emigra, id. Most. 2, 2, 72. — **4.** *Abs.*: pedes nemo intro tetulit, semel ut emigravimus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 40: si quis timoris causâ emigrasset, Alfen. Dig. 19, 2, 27. — **5.** With *inc. Acc.*: quem in locum, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 71. — **B.** Fig.: qui emigraverit vitâ, C. Leg. 2, 19, 48.

II. *Act.* (only ante- and post-class.): **A.** Prop.: With *se*,=*no.* I. *To remove*: Titin. ap. Non. 2, 18. — **B.** Fig.: Scripturas, *to transgress*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 1.

eminatio, ōnis, false read. in Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 19, for minatio: v. Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. p. 337 *sq.*

ēmĭnens, entis, **I.** *P.* of emineo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Standing out, projecting, lofty*: trabes, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9: saxa, Sall. J. 93, 4: oculi, C. Vatin. 2, 4: genæ leviter, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: statura, Suet. Cal. 50: capita papaverum, Frontin. Strat. 1, 1, 4; Flor. 1, 7, 7: ædes, *standing on high ground* (*opp.* plana), id. 1, 9, 4: nihil (in globo), Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: nihil eminentis, id. ib. 1, 27, 75: patibulo eminens affigebatur, Sall. Hist. Frgm. ap. Non. 366, 14 (p. 243 ed. Gerl.). — *Comp.*: trabes eminentiores, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9: nasus a summo, Suet. Aug. 79. — *Sup.*: aliquod eminentissimum, Quint. 8, 2, 7: mons, Flor. 4, 12, 49. — **B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *Lofty, distinguished, eminent* (esp. freq. in the post-Aug. age, and mostly in the *Sup.*): ingenium, Quint. 6 *prooem.* § 1: res dictu, Vell. 2, 114, 1. — *Comp.*: eloquentia, Tac. Or. 25. — *Sup.*: suctores, Quint. 1, 2, 2; id. 1, 10, 10; id. 2, 3, 1; id. 9, 4, 79; id. 10, 1, 46; id. 4 *prooem.* § 3; id. 12, 10, 12; *cf.* Ruhnk. Vell. 2, 83 *fin.* — **2.** Esp.: In the later period of the empire, *A title of the* Præfectus prætorio, *and of the* Magister militum: Cod. Just. 12, 47, 1; id. ib. 9, 41, 11.

ēminentia, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A projecting, a prominence, protuberance*: Cic. N. D. 1, 38 (with soliditas); App. Flor. *no.* 18, p. 359. — *Plur.*: Pl. 37, 10, 63. — **B.** Esp.: In painting, *The prominent*, i. e. *light parts of pictures*: C. Ac. 2, 7, 2 (*opp.* umbræ).

II. Fig.: *Excellence*: quædam formarum, Gell. 5, 11, 9: per eminentiam=κατ' ἐξοχήν, Ulp. Frgm. 11, 3.

ēmĭnentius, *comp. adv.* [eminens] Of birth: *In a high or noble condition*: non eminentius quam municipaliter natus. Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

☞ *Pos.* and *Sup.* prob. not in use.

ē-mĭnĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; mineo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To stand out, project* (class.): **1.** With *ex*: quum ex terrâ nihil emineret, quod contemplationi cœli officere posset, C. de Div. 1, 42: globus terræ e mari, id. Tusc. 1, 28: stipites ex terrâ, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73. — **2.** With *ab*: stipites ab ramis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73. — **3.** With *Abl.*: belua ponto, Ov. M. 4, 690: rupes aquæ, Luc. 2, 667: moles aquâ, Curt. 4, 2, 21. — **4.** With *extra*: oculi extra terram, Pl. 17, 21, 35, § 154. — **5.** With *Adv. of degree*: balæna dorso multum super aquas, Pl. 9, 6, 5 *ad fin.* — **6.** With *Adv. of place*: alte, Ov. M. 15, 607; id. ib. 9, 226. — **7.** With *per*: ferrum per costas, Liv. 8, 7. — **8.** *Abs.*: quod eminere necesse erat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 41; id. ib. 2, 9; Lucr. 1, 780. — **9.** With *in c. Acc.*: hasta in partes ambas, Ov. M. 5, 130: jugum in mare, Cæs. B. C. 2, 24; *cf.* lingua in altum (i. e. mare), Liv. 44, 11.

B. Esp.: In painting: *To stand out in relief, be prominent*, as the lights in a picture: C. de Or. 3, 26; Quint. 2, 17, 21; id. 8, 5, 26; Pl. 35, 11, 40, § 131; *cf.* eminentia, *no.* I. B.

II. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **A.** *To stand out* or *forth from*: **1.** With *ex*: vix ex gratulando miser jam eminebam, *was now just emerging from*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 5 Lind. — **2.** With *Adv.*: animus, quum erit inclusus in corpore, eminebit foras, *will extend beyond*, C. Rep. 6, 26 Mos. — **3.** *Abs.*: vox eminet una, *makes itself distinctly audible*, Ov. M. 15, 607.

B. *To come out, become visible*: ii quorum eminet audacia atque projecta est, C. Clu. 65, 183: quod quo studiosius ab ipsis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, id. Rosc. Am. 41 *fin.*; *cf.* id. 2 Verr. 5, 62, 161 Zumpt *N. cr.*; id. Tusc. 2, 26 *ad fin.*; Quint. 2, 12, 7; id. 11, 1, 56; id. 11, 3, 75 Spald.; Liv. 2, 5 *ad fin.*; id. 2, 10; id. 21, 35; Curt. 4, 1, 24; id. 8, 1, 50; Ov. F. 3, 250; id. H. 12, 38.

C. **1.** Of personal subjects: *To be prominent, conspicuous* through one's (good) qualities *or* mental endowments; *to distinguish one's self, be eminent, excel*: **a.** With *inter*: Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, C. Or. 22 *ad fin.*: eminere inter æquales Trachalus videbatur, Quint. 12, 5, 5. — **b.** With *super c. Acc.*: Pompeius super utrumque eminebat, Liv. 4, 2, 10. — **c.** *In aliquâ re*: in his omnibus eminuit Plato, Quint. 1, 12, 5: nemo sic in majoribus eminet, ut, *etc.*, id. 2, 3, 6: plurimum in hoc genere eminet Cicero, id. 8, 3, 64: in utroque eminet Cicero, id. 11, 1, 93. — **d.** *Aliquâ re*: dignitate, Vell. 2, 127, 2: in eo, quo quisque eminet, id. 2, 8, 4. — **e.** *Abs.*: qui quum sine invidiâ in republicâ floruissent, eminuissentque sine periculo, Vell. 2, 49, 1. — **2.** Of things as subjects: *To be conspicuous, famous, noted, distinguished, eminent*: **a.** With *inter*: inter ceteras eminere videtur urbs Roma, Quint. 8, 5, 9. — **b.** *Aliquâ re*: quicquid unquam claritudine eminuit, Vell. 2, 130, 1: nam et Philippicas Demosthenis laudem, quibus habitas in judicio orationes, video eminere virtutibus, Quint. 3, 8, 65. — **c.** *Abs.*: excellit atque eminet vis, C. Rep. 2, 28, 51: ipsa multarum artium scientia, ubi minime credas, eminet et excellit, Tac. Or. 32: sententiarum ornamenta, quæ emineant, pauciora, Q.

Or. 24, 81: tantum eminebat peregrina virtus, Liv. 5, 36.

‡ **ē-mĭnĭscor,** mentus sum, mĭnisci, 3. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; root MIN; cf. comminiscor] *To form by thinking, to devise, contrive:* " EMINISCITUR, COMMINISCITUR, REMINISCITUR, SUBMINISCITUR." Not. Tir.: "EMENTUM, excogitatio," Gloss. Isid.— (Acc. to conjecture, also in Nep. Alcib. 2, 1 Heusing. *N. cr.*, and Var. L. L. 6, 6, 63 Müll.).

‡ **ē-mĭnistrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; ministratio] *Management, administration:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 461.

ē-mĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; mino, *no.* II.] *To drive away:* et eminavit eos a tribunali, Vulg. Act. 18, 16 (acc. to the oldest editions; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 6, 563; lect. vulg.: minavit).

eminor, ari, false read. in Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 11, for minor; v. Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. p. 178.

ēmĭnŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [emineo] *Projecting a little* (prps. only in Varro): genua (boum), Var. R. R. 2, 5, 8: dentes, id. ib. 2, 9, 3: spina, ib. § 4 (Non. 151, 33).

ē-mĭnus, *adv.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); manus] (*Away from the hand*; hence), *Not hand to hand, at a distance, from a distance:* **I.** Milit. *t. t.*, used of fighting with missiles, spears, *etc.* (class.), *opp.* comminus, v. sub h. v.: eminus fundis, sagittis reliquisque telis pugnabatur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 26; cf. Sall. J. 50, 4; id. ib. 101, 4; Tac. H. 3, 27; id. Agr. 36; Virg. Æ. 10, 346; 645; 776; 801; id. ib. 11, 674; id. ib. 12, 342; 711; 921: alii faces de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 24. **II.** Apart from the use of missiles (so, not freq. till after the Aug. age): oppugnationem eminus incipere, Tac. A. 13, 41: fer opem eminus unam, Ov. Pont. 1, 6, 17; Luc. 7, 650.

ē-mīror. *no perf.*, ari, 1. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); miror] *To wonder greatly at, to be amazed at* (rare): æquora, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 8; App. M. p. 274 Oud.

ē-miscĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; misceo] *To mingle, to mix:* vina, Manil. 5, 244.

ēmissārĭum, v. emissarius.

ēmissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. emissus] **I.** Prop.: *That is sent out:* caper emissarius, *the scape-goat*, Vulg. Levit. 16, 8; 10; 26.—As *Subst.*: **A. emissārius,** ii, *m.*: **1.** a. Prop (class.): *An emissary, spy:* C. 2 Verr. 2, 8, 22 Ascon.; id. ib. 3, 40, 91; id. ib. 5, 41 *fin.*; id. Fam. 7, 2, 3; Cael. ib. 8, 8, 3; Veil. 2, 18 *fin.*; Suet. Galb. 15; id. Dom. 11.—**b.** Meton. (Eccl. Lat.): (*a*) *A guard, life-guard, one of a king's body-guard:* ait rex emissariis, qui circumstabant, Vulg. 1 Reg. 22, 17.—(*β*) *A spoiler, ravager, plunderer:* introibunt in illud (*sc.* arcanum meum) emissarii, et contaminabunt illud, Vulg. Ezech. 7, 22.—**2.** (Eccl. Lat.) *sc.* nuntius: *A messenger, an ambassador:* dabit emissarios super hæreditatem Geth, Vulg. Mic. 1, 14.—**B.** Incorp.: *sc.* ramus: *A young branch, an off-shoot, a shoot:* relicto semper duramento in singulis tabulatis et emissario uno, Pl. 17, 23, 35, § 208.—**B. emissārium,** ii, *n.*: **1.** Prop.: *An outlet, channel* for water: nullo emissario, C. Fam. 16, 18: emissaria in his (piscinis) quina pedum quadraturam ternum fere linquuntur, *drains*, Pl. 33, 4, 21, § 75: emissarium Fucini lacus, Suet. Claud. 20; 32 (cf. Tac. A. 12, 57 " effluvium lacus").—**2.** Meton.: In Medic.: *An incision for drawing off the corruption from an abscess*, etc., vomicæ, Scrib. Comp. 229: collectionis, id. ib. 206.

II. Meton. (Eccl. Lat.) = admissarius: equus emissarius, Vulg. Sir. 33, 6; cf. id. Jerem. 5, 8.

ēmissĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Sent out, put forth;* fig.: oculi, *i. e. prying about, spying*, Plaut. Aul. 1. 1, 2; Tert. Pall. 3.

ēmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A sending out, darting forth* (rare): anguis C. Div. 2, 29 (thrice): radiorum ex oculis, Gell. 5, 16, 2.—**B.** Esp.: Pregnant: *A sending forth from one's country, exile:* mortui sunt in doloribus pessimis, in fame et in gladio et in emissione, Vulg. Baruc. 2, 25. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Power of projecting* or *hurling:* graviores telorum, C. Tusc. 2, 24, 57.—**B.** *A plant:* emissiones tuæ paradisus malorum punicorum, Vulg. Cant. 4, 13; cf. emissarius, *no.* I. A. 3.

1. **ēmissus,** a, um, *P.* of emitto.

2. **ēmissus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *A sending forth, emission:* Lucr. 4, 206.

ē-mītesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); mitesco] *To become perfectly mild* or *mellow:* mel, Col. 9, 14, 10 Schneid. *N. cr.*

ē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex; mitto] (freq. and class.): **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen: **a.** Of personal objects: *To send out* or *forth; to let out, let go:* (*a*) Of the *terminus a quo:* (*α*) With *ex:* aliquem e carcere, C. Planc. 12 *ad fin.*: ex vinculis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 48; C. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: e custodiâ, id. ib. 1, 49, 118: quibuscum tanquam e carceribus emissus sis, C. Læl. 27, 101: citius extemplo e foro Fugiunt, quam ex portâ ludis quum emissu 'st lepus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 31: ex urbe, C. Rep. 4, 5 *fin.*: ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur, id. Cat. 1, 11.—Also of troops from their position, quarters, *etc.*: essedarios ex silvis, Cæs. B. G. 5, 19: cohortes ex statione et præsidio, id. ib. 6, 41.—(*β*) With *de:* aliquem de carcere, C. 2 Verr. 5, 9, 22: Adam de Paradiso, Vulg. Gen. 3, 23.—(*γ*) With *simple Abl.*: duabis portis equitatum, Cæs. B. G. 5, 56.—(*δ*) With the terminus a quo *implied in the context:* noctu (eos) per vallum emittunt, Cæs. B. C. 1, 76: Hispanis equitibus emissis, Cæs. B. G. 5, 26: equitatu emisso, id. ib. 5, 49.—(*b*) Of the *terminus ad quem:* With *in* c. *Acc.*: militem emisit in beluas, Curt. 8, 4, 24: Perdiccan cum equitibus in dextrum cornu hostium emittit, id. 8, 14, 6: paucos navigio emisit in ripam, id. 9, 9, 5: ex carceribus in liberum cursum, Hirt. B. Alex. 24.—(c) Of *the purpose for which:* (*α*) With *per:* equitatus per pabulandi causam emissus, Cæs. B. G. 3, 37.—(*β*) With *the Supine:* pabulatum emittitur nemo, Cæs. B. C. 1, 81.—(*γ*) In *simple constr.*: cohortes, quæ cuneum Macedonum perrumperent, Liv. 32, 17.—**b.** Of inanimate objects: (*a*) Of the *terminus a quo:* (*α*) With *ex:* aquam ex lacu Albino, Liv. 5, 15.—(*β*) With the *terminus a quo implied in the context:* lacus Velinus a M'. Curio emissus interciso monte, in Narem defluit, C. Att. 6, 15, 5: quum quidam privato sumptu se emissuros (*sc.* Fucinum lacum), si sibi siccati agri concederentur, Suet. Claud. 20: convivatus est super emissarium Fucini lacûs, ac pæne submersus, quum emissa impetu aqua redundasset, id. ib. 32: e quibus (fontibus) collatæ aquæ per proxima montis flumen emittunt, Curt. 7, 11, 3.—(*b*) Of *the terminus ad quem:* (*α*) With *in* c. *Acc.*: ea causa est cur tenues reliquias jam sine nomine in mare emittat (Eymanthus), Curt. 8, 9, 10.—(*β*) With *ad:* rivos ad universa ligna, Vulg. Ezech. 31, 4.—(c) Of *the purpose for which:* With *ad:* navigia ad incendia onerariarum, Hirt. B. Alex. 19 *fin.*

2. Esp.: **a.** Of personal subjects: (*a*) emittere sanguinem, *to let blood, to bleed:* (*α*) With *de:* de aure, Col. 6, 14, 3 *init.*—(*β*) With *ex:* ex eodem loco, Col. 6, 14, 3 *fin.*—(*γ*) With *simple Abl.*: venis, Pl. 25, 5, 23.—(*b*) Of a book, writings, *etc.*: *To put forth to the world, to publish:* si aliquid dignum nostro nomine emisimus, C. Fam. 7, 33 *init.*: cujus de arte (*sc.* alea ludendi) librum emisit, Suet. Claud. 33 *fin.*—(c) With accessory idea of liberation: *To let go, dismiss, set at liberty:* sub quo (jugo) emissi essent, Liv. 9, 6 *fin.*: emisisti vinctos tuos de lacu, Vulg. Zech. 9, 11.—(*d*) Of the spider's mode of producing its young: *To eject:* aranei pariunt vermiculos ovis similes . . . pariunt autem ova ea in telas, sed sparsa, quia saliunt atque ita emittunt, Pl. 11, 24, 29.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: (*α*) Of plants, trees, *etc.*: *To put forth, produce, bear:* folia, Pl. 18, 20, 49: grossos, Vulg. Apoc. 6, 13.—*Pass. in reflexive force: To put itself forth, send itself out, grow:* ulmi emittuntur in ramos, Pl. 17, 12, 18: quod (*sc.* Gallicum buxum) in metas emittitur amplitudinemque proceriorem, id. 16, 16, 28.—(b) Of lightning: (*α*) Gen.: *To send forth, cast forth, hurl:* coruscationes, Vulg. Eccl. 43, 14.—(*β*) Esp.: emittere se: *To burst, break, dart forth:* si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiscrit, id esse fulmen, C. Div. 2, 19, 44.

B. Fig.: Of abstract objects: **1.** Of sound: **a.** Of the voice: *To send forth, utter:* (*α*) Of men: vocem, Lucr. 4, 552; id. 5, 1087; cf. sonitum linguæ, id. 5, 1043: si moriere, si emiseris vocem, Liv. 1, 58: nullam eum vocem emisisse, id. 1, 57: Jesus emissa magna voce exspiravit, Vulg. Marc. 15, 37.—(*b*) Of animals: pariunt, et rugitus emittunt, Vulg. Job. 39, 3.—(c) (*α*) Of a heathen deity: vox emissa cælo, Liv. 5, 51.—(*β*) Eccl. Lat.: Of God.: vocem similem omnibus emisi, Vulg. Sap. 7, 3; cf. eloquium suum terræ, id. Ps. 147, 15; and, verbum, id. ib. 147, 18.—**b.** Of other sounds: flatum crepitumque ventris, Suet. Claud. 32 *fin.*—**2.** Of the vital principle: *To send forth, breathe out, give up, resign:* animam, *to expire*, Nep. Epam. 9, 3; so, spiritum: (Jesus) clamans magna voce emisit spiritum, Vulg. Matt. 27, 50.—**3.** Of a blessing: *To give, bestow:* Dominus emittet benedictionem, Vulg. Deut. 28, 8.—**4.** Of light: *To send forth, diffuse:* lumen, Vulg. Baruc. 3, 33.—**5.** Of spiritual enlightenment and truth: *To diffuse, spread abroad:* emitte lucem tuam et veritatem, Vulg. Ps. 42, 3.—**6.** Of anger: *To let loose, give vent* or *scope to:* ut emittat in eum iram furoris sui, Vulg. Job. 20, 23.—**7.** Of scent: *To emit:* vix (odor) emittitur, Lucr. 4, 698.

II. (ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Of persons: *To send away from;* hence, aliquem emittere, *to let one go, let one slip:* (*a*) With *de:* quæro, enim, cur Licinium titubantem, hæsitantem, cedentem, fugere conantem, mulieraria manus ista de manibus emiserit, cur non comprehenderint, C. Cæl. 28 *init.*: emissus hostis de manibus est, Liv. 21, 48.—(*β*) With *ex:* Hannibal emissus e manibus perpopuletur Italiam, Liv. 22, 3.—(*γ*) With *simple Abl.*: ne hostem quidem ludificatos priores imperatores manibus emittere, Liv. 44, 36.—**b.** Of weapons: (*a*) *To throw, cast, discharge, hurl:* pila, Cæs. B. G. 2, 23: ne mora in concursu pilis emittendis esset, Liv. 9, 13 *init.*: pilis nequidquam emissis, Liv. 32, 17: hastam in fines eorum, id. 1, 32.—(*β*) *To throw away, cast aside* or *off:* multi ut præoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25.

2. Esp.: **a.** manu emittere aliquem for the usual manu mittere aliquem, *To release a person from one's* potestas, *to set free, emancipate* (ante-class. and since the Aug. age), Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 55; id. Curc. 5, 2, 18; id. Men. 5, 8, 52; id. Rud. 4, 6, 14, et sæp.; Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 2; Liv. 24, 18; Suet. Vit. 6; Tac. A. 15, 19; Macr. S. 1, 11.—**b.** Without manu, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 37; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 19.

B. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* A. 1. a.) *To let slip:* manibus manifesta suis emittere quoquam, Lucr. 4, 505; cf. emissa de manibus res est, Liv. 37, 12.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* A. 1. b.) quum illud acetum dictum emissum hærere debeat, C. de Or. 2, 54, 219; cf. argumenta, id. ib. 2, 53, 214; and maledictum, id. Planc. 23 *ad fin.*

† **emmĕles,** is, *adj. comm. gen.* = ἐμμελής, *Sounding in unison, harmonious:* alias (voces) emmeles, alias dissonæ, Boeth. Music. 5, 10, p. 1167.

ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, ĕmĕre (*Perf. Subj.* emisim, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 39), 3. *v. a.* [the same word as EMERE = accipere] (freq. and class.): **I.** Prop.: *To buy:* **A.** In *simple constr.*: hic postquam hunc emit, Plaut. Capt. prol. 19: quæ exempto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, *through buying and selling*, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 74.—So in Law lang., ex empto, Ulp. Dig. 17, 1, 14; cf. the title: " De actionibus empti et venditi," Dig. 19, 1; Cod. Just. 4, 49.—

B. With *Advv.*: bene, *i. e. cheap*, C. Att. 1, 13, 6; id. ib. 12, 23, 3: male, *i. e. dear*, id. ib. 2, 4, 1: care, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 238. — **C.** With *in c. Acc.*: quatuor tabernas in publicum, *for the public*, Liv. 39, 44; 44, 16 *fin.*: piper in libras, *by the pound*, Pl. 12, 7, 14: fundum in diem, *on time, on credit*, Nep. Att. 9, 5. — **D.** With *ab*: qui puellam ab eo emerat, Plaut. Rud. prol. 59. — **E.** With *de*: emit hosce de prædâ, id. Capt. prol. 34; id. Capt. 1, 2, 2; id. ib. 2, 3, 93: aliquid de aliquo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 64; C. Att. 10, 5, 3: id. ib. 13, 31, 4: id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6. — **F.** With *Gen.* or *Abl. of price*: *Ep.* Quanti eam emit? *Th.* Vili. *Ep.* Quot minis? *Th.* Quadraginta minis, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 49 *sq.*: quanti, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 41: tanti, quanti, *etc.*, C. Off. 3, 14, 59: minoris aut pluris, id. 2 Verr. 4, 7, 14; id. Off. 3, 12, 51; id. Att. 10, 5, 3: duodevigiuti minis, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 74: duobus millibus nummûm, C. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: magno, parvo, id. Att. 13, 29, *ad fin.*: immenso quadam, Suet. Cal. 39: cf. Zumpt Gramm. § 444.

II. Fig.: *To buy, buy up, to purchase, gain, acquire, obtain*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: aliquando desinat ea se putare posse emere, quæ ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, jusjurandum, *etc.*, C. 2 Ve rr. 3, 62, 144: cf. sententias (judicum), id. Clu. 36 *ad fin.*: militem, Tac. H. 1, 5 *fin.*; Suet. Galb. 15: exercitum, Flor. 3, 1, 9: animos centurionum, Tac. H. 4, 57: percussorem in aliquem, Curt. 4, 1. — **B.** With *Abl. of price*: aliquem beneficiis, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 87: aliquem dote, Ov. M. 8, 54: spem pretio, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 11: immortalitatem morte, Quint. 9, 3, 71: æternum nomen sanguine, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 32: pulmenta laboribus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 48. — **C.** With *Objective clause*: unanimi vel morte emisse volebant Spectari Fabio, Sil. 7, 620. — **D.** *Pass. with Subjective clause*: furtisque immanibus emptum est Œdipodæ sedisse loco, Stat. Th. 1, 163. — **E.** With *ut c. Subj.*: ut nos Vertentes terga aspiciat? Sil. 10, 287.

ē-mĕrĭtor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; moderor] *To moderate*: dolorem verbis, *i. e. to vent*, Ov. R. Am. 130.

ē-mŏdŭlor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ex, ib.; modulor] *To sing, celebrate*: Musam, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30.

ēmōlīmentum, i, v. emolumentum, *init.*

ē-mōlĭor, ītus sum, īri, 4. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; molior] **I.** Prop.: *To move out, bring out* (very rare): fretum (venti), *stir up, agitate*, Sen. Agam. 476: nauseam pituitæ per nares, Col. 8, 3, 21; *cf.* Cels. 4, 6. **II.** Fig.: negotium, *to work out, accomplish*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 2.

ē-mollesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; mollesco] *To become soft, ripe*: of an abscess, Cels. 5, 28, 14.

ē-mollĭo, īi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [ex, ib.; mollio] **I.** Prop.: *To make soft, to soften*: humor arcus fundasque et jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv. 37, 41; *cf.* Cels. 8, 4; Pl. 10, 60, 80; id. 18, 7, 17; id. 20, 2, 6; id. 27, 7, 28; id. 28, 19, 77. **II.** Meton.: Of colours: *To make more delicate*: Pl. 35, 17, 57. **III.** Fig.: **A.** In a good sense: *To make mild, gentle*: mores, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 48: severa præcepta, Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 48. — **B.** In a bad sense: *To enervate, render effeminate*: exercitum (Capua), Liv. 27, 3; *cf.* id. 38, 49; Tac. H. 3, 2; id. Agr. 11: auctoritatem principis, *to weaken*, Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 1.

ē-mŏlo, *no perf.*, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); molo] **I.** Prop.: *To grind up*: hordeum, Veg. 5, 23, 7. **II.** Meton.: *To grind out, consume by grinding*: granaria, Pers. 6, 26.

ēmōlŭmentĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [emolumentum, *no.* II.] *Of, or relating to, profit or advantage*: terror emolumenticius, *fear of losing profit or emolument*, Cassiod. Var. 9, 6.

ēmōlŭmentum (ēmŏlīm-), i, *n.* [emolior, *no.* II.] (*A working out*; hence) **I.**: **A.** *Abstr.*: *A striving for success*, i. e. *Effort, exertion, labour, difficulty* (rare): neque enim magnum emolumentum esse potest, *can present no great difficulty*, Var. R. R. 3, 14, 1: neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque emolumento in unum locum contrahere posse, Cæs. B. G. 1, 34: Quid. *N. cr.* — **B.** *Concr.*: *A work, a building*, etc.: vetera, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 19.

II. *Attainment of success*, i. e. *Gain, profit, advantage*: **A.** *Abs.*: et emolumenta et detrimenta (quæ ὠφελήματα et βλάμματα appellant) communia esse voluerunt, C. Fin. 3, 21; so (*opp.* detrimentum), id. 1, 16, 53; *cf.* (*opp.* damnum), Suet. Aug. 25: nullum emolumentum esse, nullum injustitiæ partum præmium tantum, ut, *etc.*, C. Rep. 3, 16 *fin.*; so (with præmium), id. de Or. 2, 85, 346; *cf.* (with utilitas), id. ib. 1, 8 *fin.*: boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, id. Mil. 12, 32; *cf.* id. Font. 8, 17; id. Fin. 2, 18, 59; id. Fam. 7, 10 *ad fin.*; Liv. 5, 4; id. 6, 39; id. 21, 43; Vell. 1, 17, 5; Quint. 3, 8, 7; Lucr. 5, 167. — **B.** With *Gen.*: emolumenta rerum fallacibus judiciis vident . . . pœnam non vident, C. Off. 3, 8, 36; victoriæ, Vell. 2, 105 *ad fin.*: belli, id. 2, 114, 4; Suet. 9, 1, 2: pacis, Tac. A. 11, 7: ergastulorum, Pl. 18, 3, 4 *fin.*: laborum, Juv. 3, 22: sacramentorum, id. 16, 35: honoris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 68; 81.

ē-mŏnĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; moneo] *To admonish*: aliquem ut, *etc.*, C. Fam. 1, 7, 9 Mart. Lag.

†† **Emor,** *m. indecl. Emor*: Emor, pater Sichen, a quo Amorrei sunt nuncupati, Isid. Orig. 9, 2, 59.

ē-mŏrĭor, mortŭus sum, mŏri (*Inf.* emoriri, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 124; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42), 3. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); morior] **I.** Prop.: *To die quite, depart, decease* (freq. and class.; not in Cæs.): *Ba.* Actum est de me: jam morior. *Ha.* Hercle haud to sinam emoriri, nisi argentum mihi redditur, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 124; id. As. 5, 1, 1; *cf.* id. Aul. 4, 5, 1; Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 63; C. Pis. 7, 15; id. Off. 3, 32, 114; id. Parad. 3, 2, 24; Sall. C. 20, 9; id. J. 14 *ad fin.*; Ov. M. 3, 391; Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 26 *sq.*; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 86; id. Men. prol. 36; 39; id. Truc. 5, 35; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 49; Var. ap. Non. 392, 29; C. poët. Tusc. 1, 8; 41; id. de Or. 1, 57, 243; id. Sen. 19, 71; id. ib. 22, 80; id. Fam. 2, 15, 3; Cat. 52, 13, 4.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of things: *To become dead, to die*: membrum, Cels. 5, 26, 34 *fin.*: arbor, Vitr. 2, 9; Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 221: carbo, *i. e. to go out*, id. 16, 6, 8, § 23: truncus arboris, *i. e. perish*, Vulg. Job. 14, 8: corpus emortuum, *a body whose natural powers have ceased*, Vulg. Rom. 4, 19; *cf.* emortua vulva Sarræ, id. ib. **B.** *To perish, pass away, cease*: quorum laus emori non potest, C. Parad. 2, 18: vis, Cels. 2, 10: dicta (with evanescere), Quint. 12, 10, 75: spes (*opp.* elucere), id. ib. 1, 1, 2: amor, Ov. R. Am. 654: auxilium, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 14. — **C.** Of mental feeling: *To sink utterly, to be utterly prostrate*: emortuum est cor ejus intrinsecus, Vulg. 1 Reg. 25, 37.

ē-mortŭālis, e, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.: mors] *Of,* or *belonging to, death*: dies (*opp.* natalis), Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 139.

emortuus, a, um, *P.* of emorior.

emotus, a, um, *P.* of emoveo.

ē-mŏvĕo (exm-, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 59), mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre (*Perf.* emostis, Liv. 37, 53), 2. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; moveo] *To move out, move away, remove* (not freq. till after the Aug. age; a favourite word of Livy; not in Cic. nor Cæs.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** With *ex*: multitudinem e foro, Liv. 25, 1. — **B.** With *de*: plebem de medio, id. 6, 38. — **C.** With *Abl.*: legatos curiâ, Liv. 30, 23: milites ædificiis, id. 27, 3: aliquos senatu, id. 45, 15: postes cardine, Virg. Æ. 2, 493. — **D.** With *ultra*: Antiochum ultra jugа Tauri, Liv. 37, 53. — **E.** With *cis*: aliquos cis Vulturnum, Liv. 23, 34. — **F.** With *Adv.*: labias primores sensim, *to protrude*, Nicod. ap. Gell. 10, 4, 4. — **G.** In *simple constr.*: terram, *to dig out*, Col. 3, 13, 10; *cf.* solum, id. 3, 18, 1: muros fundamentaque, *i. e. to shake*, Virg. Æ. 2, 610; *cf.* pontum, *i. e. to stir up, agitate*, Sil. 17, 284. **II.** Fig.: **A.** With *ex*: SI MORBUS PESTILENTIAQUE EX AGRO ROMANO EMOTA ESSET, an old formula in Liv. 41, 21: suum nomen ex aere vectere, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 59. — **B.** With *Abl.*: curas dictis, *to drive away, expel* (with pellere dolorem), Virg. Æ. 6, 382.

‡ **Empanda** [panarorum dea, Fest. p. 57; cf. Comm. p. 499.

Empĕdŏcles, is, *m.*, Ἐμπεδοκλῆς, *A famous natural philosopher of Agrigentum*, about 460 B.C.: Lucr. 1, 717 *sq.*; Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29; id. de Or. 1, 50, 217; id. Tusc. 1, 9, 19; Quint. 1, 4, 4; id. 3, 1, 8; Pl. 29, 1, 4; Gell. 17, 21, 14; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 20; id. A. P. 465. — Hence, **Empĕdŏcleus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Empedoclean*: sanguis (acc. to his doctrine, *the soul*), C. Tusc. 1, 17 *fin.* — As *Subst.*: **Empedoclea doctrina:** Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11 *fin.*

† **empētros,** i, *f.* = ἔμπετρος, *A plant called in pure Lat.* calcifraga: Pl. 27, 9, 51.

† **emphănistĭcum,** i, *n.* = ἐμφανιστικόν, *A tax for the consecration of an ecclesiastic*: Julian. Ep. Nov. 58, § 191.

† **emphăsis,** is, *f.* = ἔμφασις, A figure of Rhet.: *Emphasis*: Quint. 9, 2, 64; id. 8, 2, 11; id. 8, 3, 38.

† **emphragma,** ătis, *n.*, ἔμφραγμα, *A stoppage, obstruction*: Veg. 2, 12, 19.

‡ **emphȳteuma,** ătis, *n.*, ἐμφύτευμα, Prob.: *Improvement in a* prædium emphyteuticum: si autem novum emphyteutam vel emptorem meliorationis minime dominus maluerit, et, attestatione factâ, intra duos menses hoc facere supersederit; licere emphyteutæ, etiam non consentientibus dominis, ad alios suum jus vel emphyteumata transferre, Cod. Just. 4, 66, 3 *fin.*: dub. al. emponemata.

† **emphȳteusis,** eos, *f.* = ἐμφύτευσις (an in-planting), Law *t. t.*: *A perpetual right in land, so long as it was properly cultivated, the rent paid, and the public taxes discharged. This right might be transferred on notice being given to the owner* (dominus); *who, however, had the right of pre-emption, for two months, at the sum another was willing to give: but when these had elapsed, and the* dominus *had not used his privilege, the right might be sold without his consent. It was lost by the non-payment of the rent for three years, or in Church-property for two years; as also by the failure of the performance of the other customary obligations. The interest, also, in the land reverted in whole to the* dominus, *when the holder of the* emphyteusis (emphyteuta) *died without heirs*: Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1; 2; 3; Just. Inst. 3, 25, 3; *cf.* Comm. in h. l.

† **emphȳteuta,** æ, *m.* = ἐμφυτεύτης, *One holding land by* emphyteusis; *the lessee of land held by such tenure*: Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1 *sq.*

emphȳteutĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [emphyteuticus] *Of,* or *belonging to, an* emphyteusis: jus, Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1; 3; contractus, id. ib. 2 *init.*: prædium, id. ib. — As *Subst.*: **emphyteuticarius,** ii, *m.* = emphyteuta; emphyteuticarius non dubitet suis partibus adscribendum Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1 *fin.*

† **emphȳteutĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐμφυτευτικός, *Of,* or *belonging to, an* emphyteusis: jus, contractus, *etc.*, Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1 *sq.*; *cf.* emphyteuticarius.

† **empĭrice,** es, *f.* = ἐμπειρική, *Empiricism* in medicine, *i. e. a system founded wholly on practical experience*: Pl. 29, 1, 4.

† **empĭrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐμπειρικός, *Of,* or *belonging to, practical experience*: As *Subst.*: **A. empirici,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* medici), *Empirics*; physicians who followed a system based on practical experience: nec eo tamen, aiunt empirici, notiora esse illa, C. Ac. 2, 39, 122 (in Cels. præf. as Greek). — **B. empirica,** ōrum, *n.* *The writings of the* Empirici: Pl. 20, 12, 48.

emplastrātio, ōnis, *f.* [emplastro] Horticult. *t. t.*: *The insertion of a small piece of the bark in inoculating a tree*, etc.; *scutcheon-grafting, budding*: Col. 5, 11, 1: id. Arb. 26, 1; id. 11 2, 59; Pl. 17, 16, 26; Pall. Jun. 5, 2.

emplastro, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [emplastrum] (*To put on an* emplastrum; hence) *To inoculate by inserting a small piece of the bark with an eye, to bud:* Col. 5, 11, 10; id. 11, 2, 37; Pall. Mai. 6; id. Nov. 7, 7.

† **emplastrum,** i, *n.* (in the time of Gellius declined by some **emplastra,** æ, *f.*, Gell. 16, 7 *fin.*) = ἔμπλαστρον, **I.** Prop.: Medic. *t. t.*: *A plaster:* "*emplastrum,* eo quod inducatur, Isid. Orig. 4, 9, 11; Cels. 5, 17; 19; Cato R. R. 39, 2; Pl. 21, 4, 10.

II. Fig.: *A plaster:* quid est jusjurandum? Emplastrum æris alieni, Laber. in Gell. 16, 7 *fin.*

III. Meton.: Horticult. *t. t.*: *The band of bark which surrounds the eye in ingrafting, the scutcheon:* Col. 5, 11, 10; id. Arb. 26, 8 *sq.*; Pl. 17, 14, 23; id. 17, 16, 26; Pall. Febr. 17, 1; id. Jun. 5, 3.

† **emplecton,** i, *n.* = ἔμπλεκτον (Inwoven), *Rubble-work,* a sort of masonry in which the space between two walls is filled in with broken stones and mortar: Vitr. 2, 8.

† **empōnēma,** ātis, *n.* = ἐμπόνημα (Labour bestowed upon something; hence, as the result of such labour): *Improvement* of land; Cod. Just. 4, 66, 3: dub. al. emphyteuma, v. emphyteuma.

† **empōrētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐμπορητικός, *Of,* or *belonging to, trade:* charta, *i. e. packing paper,* Pl. 13, 12, 23: "*emporetica,* quod eā merces involvuntur, quum sit scripturis mirus idonea," Isid. Orig. 6, 10, 5.

Emporĭæ, ārum, *f.*, *A town in* Hisp. Tarrac.: Liv. 21, 60; id. 21, 61.

† **emporĭum,** ii, *n.* = ἐμπόριον, *A place of trade, a market-place, market-town, market, emporium:* Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 4; Var. R. R. 2, 9, 6; C. Att. 5, 2, 2; Liv. 21, 57; id. 35, 10 *fin.*; id. 41, 1; 27; Vitr. 2, 8; Pl. 6, 20, 23.

† **emporus,** i, *m.* = ἔμπορος, *A trader, merchant,* Aus. Epist. 22, 28.

† **emprosthotŏnĭa,** æ, *f.* = ἐμπροσθοτονία: *A disease in which the limbs are drawn forward and become stiff:* Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 3, 6.

† **emprosthŏtŏnĭcus,** i, *m.*, = ἐμπροσθοτονικός, *One suffering from* emprosthotonia: Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 3, 6.

emptĭcius (emt-, -tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [emo] *Bought, purchased:* glans, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 12: salsamenta, id. ib. 3, 17, 7: coquus, Petr. S. 47: servus, Vulg. Exod. 12, 44.—As *Subst.*: **emptītius,** ii, *m.* = servus emptitius, Vulg. Gen. 17, 12; 27.

emptica, æ, *f.* (*sc.* navis) [id.] *A bought* or *purchased ship:* Martinum mea prora vehat, sancta emptica, Venant. Vit. Mart. 2, 8: ut petat ad portum, rerum facit emptica jactum, id. ib. 376.

emptĭo (emt-), ōnis, *f.* [emo] **I.** Prop.: *A buying, purchase:* Var. R. R. 2, 2, 5; id. ib. 2, 3, 5; C. Cæcin. 6, 17; id. Att. 12, 3; Pl. 33, 3, 13; Tac. H. 3, 34 (cf. on its legal relations, Gai. Inst. 3, 139; the title, "De emptione et venditione," Just. Inst. 3, 23; Dig. 18, 1: equina, *i. e. of horses* (boum et asinorum), Var. R. R. 2, 7, 6.

II. Meton.: *A purchase-deed, bill of sale,* Scæv. Dig. 32, 1, 102; Vulg. Jerem. 32, 12; 14.

emptĭto (emt-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To buy up, purchase* (very rare; prps. not ante-Aug.), Col. 8, 10, 6; Pl. Ep. 6, 19, 5; Tac. A. 14, 41.

‡ **emptīvom militem,** mercenarium, Fest. p. 58 [id.].

emptor (emt-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A buyer, purchaser:* Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 128 *sq.*: id. Pers. 4, 4, 31; C. Off. 3, 12, 51: id. Phil. 2, 38, 97; id. Cæcin. 7, 19; Hor. S. 1, 2, 88; id. ib. 2, 5, 109; id. Ep. 2, 2, 167; id. A. P. 249 (cf. on the laws affecting him, the authorities cited under emptio): pretiosus deficorum, *i. e. who buys them dearly,* Hor. Od. 3, 6, 32: familiæ, *the imaginary purchaser of an inheritance,* per æs et libram, Suet. Ner. 4 Bremi; cf. Brisson. de Form. p. 586 *sq.*; Heinecc. Ant. Rom. 2, 10, § 6 *sq.*, and Rein's Privatr. p. 375.

emptrix (emt-), īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who buys,* Modest. Dig. 21, 2, 63; Cod. Just. 4, 54, 1.

emptŭrĭens (emt-), entis, *P.* of obs. empturio: *Desiring to buy:* Var. R. R. procem. § 6.

emptus (emt-), a, um, *P.* of emo.

‡ † **empȳē,** ēs, *f.* = ἐμπυή, *An abscess, impostume:* "*empye* dicta est apostema intrinsecus, vel in latere, vel in stomacho cum dolore," *etc.*, Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 20.

† **empȳrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐμπύριος (Burning; hence with esp. reference to the heavenly bodies), *Celestial, heavenly:* Deus empyrio quodam intellectualique mundo gaudens, Mart. Cap. 2, § 202 Kopp.—Hence *Ital.* l'empireo.

ē-mūgio, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3 d. (b) (*a*); mugio] (Prop. Of cattle: *To bellow greatly* or *aloud;* hence, Fig.) (very rare) **A.** Of persons: *To bawl out, to bellow forth:* omnia emugiunt (indocti), Quint. 2, 12, 9.—**B.** Of a trumpet: *To bray forth:* longas emugit buccina voces, Sev. Æt. 294.

ē-mulgĕo, *no perf.*, sum, gēre, 2. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; mulgeo] **I.** Prop.: *To milk out:* exiguum lactis, Col. 7, 3, 17. **II.** Meton.: *To drain out, exhaust:* paludem, Cat. 68, 110: serum, id. 80, 8.

emulia, ium, *n.* for edulia, in Inscr. ap. Marin. Frat. Arv. tab. 41, 1, 30.

emulsus, a, um, *P.* of emulgeo.

ēmunctio, ōnis, *f.* [emungo] *A blowing of the nose:* Quint. 11, 3, 80.

ēmunctōrium, ii, *n.* [id.] *A pair of snuffers:* Vulg. Exod. 25, 38; id. ib. 37, 23; id. Num. 4, 9.

emunctus, a, um, *P.* of emungo.

ĕmundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emundo] *A cleansing,* Fig. (post-class.): **A.** Of *legal cleansing:* Vulg. Levit. 13, 35; id. ib. 14, 32; id. ib. 15, 13; id. Marc. 1, 44; id. Luc. 5, 14; id. Hebr. 9, 17.—**B.** Of *spiritual cleansing:* Tert. Marc. 4, 9; id. Bapt. 5.

ē-mundo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; mundo] *To clean out, make quite clean:* **I.** Prop.: bubilia, Col. 2, 15, 7; cf. id. 9, 14, 7; id. 11, 2, 71: humum, id. 6, 30, 2: pennas Gallinæ, id. 8, 4, 4: vinum, id. 12, 23, 2: segetes, id. 11, 2, 7: gazophylacia, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 13, 9. **II.** Fig. (Eccl. Lat.): **A.** Under the Law: **1.** Of persons: Vulg. Levit. 15, 15; ib. Num. 19, 12.—**2.** Of things: sanctuarium, Vulg. Levit. 16, 20: emundabitur possessio vestra, ib. Num. 35, 34.—**B.** Under the Gospel: **1.** Of persons: sanguis Jesu Christi, filii ejus (*sc.* Dei Patris) emundat nos ab omni peccato, Vulg. 1 Joan. 1, 7; cf. ib. 1, 9: se, ib. 2 Tim. 2, 21.—**2.** Of things: emundate manûs, peccatores, Vulg. Jacob. 4, 8: sanguis Christi emundabit conscientiam ab operibus mortuis, ib. Hebr. 9, 14.

ē-mungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, (*Perf. syncop.* emunxti, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 60, and 61), 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; mungo] *To blow the nose:* **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Act.*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: se, Auct. Her. 4, 54; Auct. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.—**2.** *Abs.*: qui vehementer emungit, elicit sanguinem, Vulg. Prov. 30, 33.—**B.** *Pass. in reflexive force:* ut neque spuerent neque emungerentur, Var. ap. Non. 481, 18; so, Juv. 6, 147.—Particular phrases: tu ut oculos emungare ex capite per nasum tuos, *i. e. that your eyes may be knocked out,* Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 39: Æsopus naris emunctæ senex, *clean-nosed,* i. e. *sharp-sighted, keen, acute,* Phæd. 3, 3, 14; so, emunctæ naris (Lucilius), Hor. S. 1, 4, 8; cf. also, limati quidam (Attici) et emuncti, *i. e. fine,* Quint. 12, 10, 17.

II. Fig.: In the comic writers like Gr. ἀπομύσσειν: *To cheat, bilk, chouse* one out of his money: **A.** *Aliquem aliquâ re:* cf. emunxi argento senes, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 1 Don. and Ruhnk.; Lucil. ap. Non. 36, 19:—*Pass. constr.*: nuro emunctus, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 15.—**B.** *Aliquem*: Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 50; id. Epid. 3, 4, 58; id. Most. 5, 1, 60 *sq.*; Poet. ap. C. Lat. 26, 99; Hor. A. P. 238.

ē-munio, ii, itum, ire, 4. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; munio] **I.** Prop.: *To fortify, secure, protect, defend with a wall:* locum arcis in modum, Liv. 24, 21 *fin.*: in adscensum arduos colles emunire, Ben. Clem. 1, 19, 6.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To secure, protect, defend, make strong:* nam neque opere emunitus erat (murus), Liv. 26, 46: emuniit objice postes (Cacus), Virg. Æ. 8, 227: caveam retibus, Col. 8, 8, 4: sola et latera horreorum, id. 1, 6, 16: vites caveis ab injuriâ pecoris, id. 5, 6, 21.—**B.** *To build, erect, raise up:* murus, ut in suspecto loco, supra ceteræ modum altitudinis emunitus esset, Liv. 21, 7.—**C.** *To clear, make passable:* silvas ac paludes, Tac. Agr. 31.—**D.** *To furnish, prepare:* toros ostro auroque, Stat. Th. 1, 518.

ē-musco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); muscus] *To remove moss away from, to clear from moss:* oleas, Col. 11, 2, 41.

ēmūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emuto] *A change, alteration:* (with novitas), Quint. 8, 6, 51.

ē-mūto, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; muto] *To change, alter* (prps. only in the follg. passages): Manil. 5, 149: dicendi figuras in perversum, Quint. 8, 2, 19.

† **ēmys,** ўdis, *f.* = ἔμυς, *A kind of fresh-water tortoise:* Pl. 32, 4, 14.

ēn, *interj.* [akin to Gr. ἴν] *Lo! behold! see! see there!* (class.; most freq. in Virg.; rarely in Plaut. and Ter.) **I.** In presenting in a lively or indignant manner something important or unexpected: **A.** With *verb.*: ubi rorarii estis? en sunt. Ubi sunt accensi? Ecce, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Var. L. L. 6, 3, 92: **B.** With *Subst.*: **1.** With *Nom.*: en memoria mortui sodalis, C. 2 Verr. 1, 37 *init.*, Zumpt *N. cr.*: en crimen, en causa, cur, *etc.*, id. Deiot. 6, 17: en Varus et legiones, Tac. A. 1, 65: en Priamus, Virg. Æ. 1, 461.—**2.** With *Acc.* (rare): en quatuor aras, Virg. E. 5, 65: en causam cur, C. Phil. 5, 6.—**C.** With *pronouns*: en ego, vester Ascanius, Virg. Æ. 5, 672: en ego, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 25; Ov. M. 2, 520; Pl. 21, 3, 9: en hic, C. Fam. 13, 15; id. Clu. 65, 184; Ov. M. 11, 7: consul en, inquit, hic est, Liv. 22, 6: en illæ sunt ædes, Plaut. Trin. prol. 3.—**D.** With *whole sentences*: en, cui tuos liberos committas, C. 2 Verr. 1, 37 *init.*; cf. id. ib. 5, 47, 124: en mehercule in vobis resident mores pristini, Plaut. Truc. prol. 7; Liv. 28, 27: cerno en thalamos ardere jugales, Val. Fl. 1, 226; Luc. 6, 51; Curt. 10, 2, 23.

II. In interrogations: **A.** To excite the attention of the hearer: Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 82: en ibi tu quicquam nasci putas posse, aut coli natum? Var. R. R. 1, 2, 5: en quid agis? Pers. 3, 5; Val. Max. 7, 6, 3 *ext.*—**B.** Denoting the speaker's astonishment or passionate excitement: en quid ago? Virg. Æ. 4, 534; Prud. Apoth. 470: en quid agam? *why, what shall I do?* Pers. 5, 134: en quo discordia cives Produxit miseros? Virg. E. 1, 72: en cur magister ejus possideat campi Leontini duo millia jugerum immunia? C. Phil. 3, 9, 22:—en unquam aspiciam te? *ever indeed?* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 189; so, very freq., en unquam, id. Cist. 1, 1, 88; id. Men. 5, 5, 26; id. Rud. 4, 3, 48; id. ib. 4, 4, 73; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 15; id. ib. 2, 3, 1; Liv. 4, 3; id. 8, 30: id. 9, 10; id. 10, 8; id. 24, 14; Virg. Æ. 1, 68; Sil. 16, 91; cf. "*enumquam* ecquando," Fest. p. 57; and, "*enumquam ei ποτε, καὶ ποτε,*" Gloss. Philox.

III. With imperatives, to incite to action: *Come!* en me dato, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 31: hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musæ, Virg. E. 6, 69: en, age, segnes Rumpe moras, id. G. 3, 42: en age, Prop. 1, 1, 21; Sil. 3, 179; Val. Fl. 4, 70.

† **ēnallage,** es, *f.* = ἐναλλαγή, *A change of words* (e. g. vos, O Calliope, precor, Virg. Æ. 9, 525): Gramm.

† **ēnargīa,** æ, *f.* = ἐνάργεια, in Rhet.: *A vivid description:* Rutil. p. 275.

ē-nārius, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (*a*); nares] *Without nostrils* or *having very small nostrils;* only as *Subst.*: **Enaria,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* insula), The island Pithecusa, Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 716; cf. Comm. in Fest. p. 328 Lind.

ēnarrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [enarro] *That may be related, represented,* or *explained* (very rare; not ante-Aug.): textus clipei, Virg. Æ. 8, 625 Heyne: motus,

Quint. 6, 3, 6: fœditas, id. ib. 12, 10, 76: aliquid, Sen. Ep. 121 *med.*

ēnārrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enarro] **I.** Gen.: *A detailed exposition, interpretation,* Quint. 1, 4, 2 *sq.*: id. 2, 5, 1: id. 1, 9, 1: id. 1, 8, 18. **II.** Esp. (late Lat.): *Talk, conversation*: omnis enarratio tua in præceptis Altissimi, Vulg. Sir. 9, 23: enarratio ejus in filiis taurorum, id. ib. 38, 26.

ēnārrātĭus, *adv. comp.* [id.] *More explicitly*: scribere, Gell. 10, 1, 7 (*opp.* breviter et subobscure); id. 13, 12, 5.

ēnārrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An explainer, expounder, interpreter* (post-class.): Gell. 13, 30, 1; Sallustii, id. 18, 4, 2; and id. 18, 6, 8.

ē-narro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*a*); narro] *To explain in detail, to expound, interpret* (class.): omnem rem modo seni, Quo pacto haberet, enarramus ordine, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 11; Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 27; id. Mil. 2, 1, 1; Ter. H. 2, 3, 32; C. Inv. 1, 20; Liv. 27, 50; Quint. 10, 1, 101 Spald.: poëmata, id. 1, 2, 14 Spald.; Pl. 36, 13, 19; Gell. 13, 10, 2.

ē-nascor, ātussum, asci, 3. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; nascor] *To issue forth, to sprout or spring up, to be born* (not freq. till after the Aug. age; in Plaut., Ter., and Cic., not at all; and prps. not in Cæs., for enatis, in B. G. 2, 17, is very dub.): **A.** *Of plants*: quod enasci colicoli vix queunt, Var. R. R. 1, 41, 4; Col. 5, 4, 2; id. 11, 3, 48; Liv. 32, 1 *ad fin.*; id. 43, 13; Quint. 6, 3, 77; Suet. Aug. 94.— **B.** Of other things: dentes ex mento, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 3: cornua (cervorum) cutibus, Pl. 11, 37, 45 *fin.*: quidque, Lucr. 1, 171: capillus, Liv. 32, 1: gibba pone cervicem, Suet. Dom. 23: insula medio alveo, Curt. 9, 8 *fin.*; cf. Pl. Ep. 6, 31, 17; Procul. Dig. 41, 1, 56; Paul. ib. 41, 2, 1: inde quasi enata subito classis erupit, Flor. 2, 15, 14: molestias in facie enascentes tollere, Pl. 28, 8, 28.

§ † **ēnăter,** tris, *f.* = ἀνὴρ ὁ, *The husband of a deceased person's sister*: Inscr. Orell. 4943; cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v. *ἐναντρός.*

ē-nato, āvi, *no sup.*, āre 1. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); nato] **I.** Prop.: *To swim away, to escape by swimming*: Hirt. B. Alex. 18; Vitr. 6 *præf.* 1; Hor. A. P. 20; Vulg. Act. 27, 42. **II.** Fig.: *To extricate one's self, to get off*: C. Tusc. 5, 30, 87.

enatus, a, um, *P.* of enascor.

ē-nāvātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); navo] *Executed, performed*: operæ præmia, Tac. H. 3, 74.

ē-nāvigo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); navigo]: *Neut.*: *To sail from, sail away*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of the *terminus a quo*: With *de*: de ea civitate, Scæv. Dig. 45, 1, 122.—**2.** Of the *terminus ad quem*: Rhodum, Suet. Tib. 11.—**B.** Fig.: tanquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, C. Tusc. 4, 14 *ad fin.*

II. *Act.* (cf. Zumpt, § 386; Madvig, § 224): *To traverse by sailing, to sail over*: undam, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 11: sinum, Pl. 9, 3, 2, § 6: (Indum), id. 6, 17, 21, § 60.

† **encænĭa,** ōrum, *n.* = ἐγκαίνια, τά (Eccl. Lat.) **I.** Prop.: *A consecration- or dedication-festival*; esp. *that at the dedication of Solomon's Temple*: quum Salomon coleret generosi encænia templi, Venant. 3, 6, 1; cf. also, *no.* II. **II.** Meton.: *A periodical festival commemorative of the dedication of a temple, etc.*; esp. *that of the Jewish Temple*: encænia festivitas erat dedicationis templi; Græce enim καινον dicitur novum; quandocunque novum aliquid fuerit dedicatum, encænia vocantur, Aug. Joann. 48, 2: encænia est nova templi dedicatio . . . hanc dedicationis templi solemnitatem Judæi Octobri mense celebrant, Isid. Orig. 6, 18, 12.

encænio, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [encænia] *To celebrate or keep the* encænia (said of a person who put on new clothes): jam usus habet hoc verbum (*sc.* encænia); si quis novâ tunicâ induatur, encæniare dicitur. Illum enim diem, quo templum dedicatum est, Judæi solemniter celebrabant, Aug. Joann. 48, 2.

† **encanthis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἐγκανθίς, *A tumour in the inner corner of the eye*, Cels. 7, 7, 5.

† **encardĭa,** æ, *f.* = ἐγκαρδία, *A precious stone with the figure of a heart on it*, now unknown, Pl. 37, 10, 58.

† **encarpa,** orum, *n.* = ἔγκαρπα, an architect. ornament, *Festoons of fruit*, Vitr. 4, 1.

† **encāthisma,** ătis, *n.* = ἐγκάθισμα, in Medic.: **A.** *A sitting bath* (pure Lat. sessio), Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 60.—**B.** *A warm fomentation*, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 23; App. H. 39, 3.

† **encaustĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐγκαυστικός, *Encaustic, done in the encaustic manner*: aliquanto vetustiores encausticeæ picturæ exstitere, Pl. 35, 11, 39, § 122.—As *Subst.*: **encaustica,** æ, *f.* = ἐγκαυστική, *Encaustic painting, encaustic*: Pl. 35, 11, 39, § 122.

† **encaustus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἔγκαυστος, *Burnt in, encaustic*: genus pingendi, *the encaustic mode of painting*, Pl. 35, 11, 41 (cf., respecting it, O. Müller Archäol. § 320; and, Letronne in the Journ. des Savants 1835, Sept. pp. 540-556): Phædthon, Mart. 4, 47.—As *Subst.*: **encaustum,** i, *n.* = ἔγκαυστον, *The purple-red ink of the later Roman emperors*, Cod. Just. 1, 23, 6; Aug. contra Faust. 3, 18, et al.

Encĕlădus, i, *m.*, Ἐγκέλαδος, *One of the giants upon whom Jupiter hurled Etna*, Virg. Æ. 3, 578; id. ib. 4, 179; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 27; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 161; id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 187; 350; Hyg. Fab. præf.

enchīrĭdĭon, ii, *n.* = ἐγχειρίδιον, *A manual*, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2.

enchȳtus, v. encytus.

† **enclĭma,** ătis, *n.* = ἔγκλιμα, *The inclination of the equator with the horizon, the elevation of the pole*, Vitr. 9, 9.

† **enclĭticus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐγκλιτικός (inclining): *Enclitic*: as *adj.*, in Gr. letters, Prisc. de XII. Vers. Æn. p. 1224 P.—As *Subst.*: **encliticum,** i, n. (*sc.* verbum) *An enclitic word, an inclitic*: enclitici vice fungitur, Prisc. p. 977 P.: enclitici vice fungi postposita videtur, id. p. 988 ib.

† **encolpĭæ,** arum, *m.* = ἐγκολπίαι ἄνεμοι, *Winds that arise in a bay*, App. de M. p. 61 (in Sen. Q. N. 5, 8, written as Greek).

† **encombōmăta,** um, *n.* = ἐγκομβώματα, *A white garment worn by girls*, Var. in Non. 548, 1.

† **encōmĭŏgráphus,** i, *m.* = ἐγκωμιόγραφος, *The composer of a eulogy, a eulogist, panegyrist*, M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Cæsar 2, 9.

† **Encrātītæ,** arum, *m.* = Ἐγκρατῖται (*the continent*), *A sect of Gnostics*, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 13.

† **Encrĭnōmĕnos,** i, *m.* = Ἐγκρινόμενος, *The Admitted among the Athletæ*, a statue by Alcamenes, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 72.

† **encyclĭos,** on, *adj.* = ἐγκύκλιος, *Of or belonging to a circle*: disciplina = ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, the circle of arts and sciences which every Grecian youth went through before entering upon professional studies, *school-learning, schooling*, Vitr. 1, 1; id. 6 præf.: encyclicæ lectiones, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 37.—As *Subst.*: **encyclia,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* scripta) *Circular letters*: encyclia, id est epistolæ confirmationis supradicti concilii, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 23 *fin.*

† **encȳmōnis,** ĭdis, *f.* [ἐγκύμων] *She who is pregnant*; a name given to a precious stone; præantides, quas encymonidas vocant, Pl. 37, 10, 66, § 180; al. gemonidas, gemonicas.

† **encytus** (enchyt.), i, *m.* = ἔγχυτος (*sc.* πλακοῦς), *A kind of pastry, a cake formed in a mould*, Cato R. R. 80.

endo, *præpos.*, v. 1. in, *init.*; also compounds of endo (indu), v. under in (im).

endoperator, ōris, v. imperator.

† **endrŏmis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἐνδρομίς, **I.** Gen.: *A coarse woollen cloak in which those who had been exercising in the palæstra wrapped themselves after their exercises*, Mart. 4, 19; id. 14, 126; Juv. 3, 102. **II.** Esp.: Tyria: *Of a finer sort, and dyed purple*: Juv. 6, 246: "Tyrias, purpureas, molles, et non crassas quales ab aliis sumebantur; sicque sui tempo-ris luxum notat," Johann. Britann. in h. l.

Endўmĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Ἐνδυμίων, **I.** Prop.: *A beautiful youth on Mount Latmos, in Caria, who, on account of his love for Juno, was condemned by Jupiter to perpetual sleep, in which sleeping condition Luna fell violently in love with him*, C. Tusc. 1, 38, 92; id. Fin. 5, 20; Prop. 2, 15, 15; Ov. A. A. 3, 83.—Hence, **Endўmĭonēus,** a um, *Of Endymion*: sopores, Aus. Idyll. 6, 41. **II.** Meton.: *A beautiful, beloved youth* in gen., Juv. 10, 318; App. M. 1, p. 107 Elm.

ēnĕcātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [eneco] *A murderess*: Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29 *ad fin.*

ē-nĕco (-ĭco), cŭi (enicavit, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 71), ctum (less freq. enecatum; so, in the *part.* enecatus, Poet. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; Pl. 18, 13, 34; id. 30, 12, 34; and also enectus, id. 7, 9, 7; id. 26, 15, 90, § 159) (old form of the *Fut. Perf.* enicasso, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 55; 66), āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*a*); neco] *To kill off, kill completely, slay* (freq. and class., esp. in the meton. signif.; not in Cæs.) **I.** Prop.: puer ambo angues enicat, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 67; id. Most. 1, 3, 62; id. Aul. 5, 22; id. Rud. 2, 5, 19; Var. in Non. 81, 13; Hirt. B. Afr. 84, 1; Pl. 23, 2, 31; id. 25, 13, 95, § 151: cicer, ervum, *i. e. to stifle in growth, to destroy*, Pl. 18, 17, 44, § 155; cf. Bacchum (*i. e.* vinum, Luc. 9, 434 (with exurere messes). **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To utterly exhaust, to wear out*: siti enecatus Tantalus, Poet. in C. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; cf. fame, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 17; C. Div. 2, 35; Liv. 21, 40, et al.: bos est enectus arando, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 87.—Hence, **B.** In colloq. lang.: *To torment, torture, plague to death*: **1.** *Aliquem with Gen. in* do, or *Abl.*: aliquem amando, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 41: aliquem jurgio, id. ib. 3, 2, 14: aliquem odio, id. Asin. 5, 2, 71; id. Pers. 1, 1, 49; id. Rud. 4, 3, 7: aliquem rogitando, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 6.—**2.** *Aliquem* alone: Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 120; id. Amph. 5, 1, 4; and esp. freq. enicas *or* enicas me, *you kill me*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 45; id. ib. 2, 4, 25; id. ib. 5, 2, 75; id. Pœn. 5, 4, 98; id. Truc. 1, 2, 21; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 37; id. ib. 5, 6, 16.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *To torture, torment, plague*: ea pars animi quæ voluptate alitur, nec inopia enecta nec satietate affluenti, C. Div. 1, 29, 61; cf. id. Att. 6, 1, 2.

enectus, a, um, *P.* of eneco.

† **ēnēma,** ătis, *n.* = ἔνεμα, *A clyster, enema, injection*, Theod. Prisc. 2, 1; Isid. Orig. 4, 9, 11.

ēnerganeus, a, um, *adj.*, v. everganeus.

† **ēnergōma,** ătis, *n.* = ἐνέργημα, *Effect, efficacy* (late Lat.), Tert. Præscr. 30; id. Carn. Christ. 34.—In Prudentius written and scanned **ēnergĭma,** Apoth. 408.

† **ēnergūmēnus,** i, *m.* = ἐνεργούμενος, *One possessed by an evil spirit, a demoniac*: una earum (virginum) partem straminis energumeno, quem spiritus erroris agitabat, de cervice suspendit; nec mora, dicto citius, ejecto dæmone, persona purgata est, Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 2, 8; id. ib. 1, 20 *ad fin.*; id. ib. 3, 6.

ēnervātio, ōnis, *f.* [enervo] *A state of weakness, enervation*: voluptatis, Arn. 3, p. 105.

ēnervātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of enervo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to enervo, *no.* II.) *Enervated, weak, effeminate* (class.): enervati atque exsangues, C. Sest. 10, 24; cf. id. Att. 2, 14; id. Fin. 33 *fin.*; id. ib. 35, 12: philosophus (with mollis and languidus), id. de Or. 1, 52 *ad fin.*: ratio et oratio (with mollis), id. Tusc. 4, 17, 38; cf. muliebrisque sententia, id. ib. 4, 2, 6: vita (with ignava): Gell. 19, 12 *fin.*:—*Comp.*: enervatius, Boeth. Pros. 4, 2.—**B.** As *Subst.* (acc. to enervo, *no.* III.): **enervati,** ōrum, *m.* = exoleti et spadones: Aur. Vict. Ep. 10, 7.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not found.

ē-nervis, e (**enervus,** a, um, App. M. 1. p. 104, 3), *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a); nervus] *Nerveless, enervated, weak, effeminate* (very rare, and only post-Aug.; but cf. enervo): corpus, Petr. post. 119, 25: homo, Sen. Thyest. 176: compositio

(with effeminata), Quint. 9, 4, 142; cf. orator (with solutus), Tac. Or. 18 *ad fin.*: et fluxum spectaculum, Pl. Pan. 33, 1.

ē-nervo, āvi, ātum, āre (ēnervans and ēnervātum in the scansion of Prud. Cath. 8, 64; id. contra Symm. 2, 143), 1. *v. a.* [enervis] **I.** Prop.: *To take out the nerves* or *sinews from* (rare and post-class.): poplites securi, App. M. 8, p. 215: cerebella, Apic. 4, 2; id. 7, 7.

II. Fig.: *To enervate, weaken, render effeminate* (class.; esp. freq. in the *Part. Perf.*; not found in Cæs.): non plane me enervavit senectus, C. Sen. 10, 32: corpora animosque, Liv. 23, 18: artūs undis, Ov. M. 4, 286: vires, Hor. Epod. 8, 2: animos (citharæ), Ov. R. Am. 753: orationem compositione verborum, C. Or. 68 *fin.*; cf. corpus orationis, Petr. S. 2: incendium belli, C. Rep. 1, 1.

III. Meton.: *To castrate, geld, emasculate:* enervatus Melampus, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 315.

ēnervus, a, um, v. enervis.

ēngĭbăta, um, *n.* (etym. doubtful) *Hydraulic machines, in the shape of human figures, made of glass, that move up and down in a vessel filled with water; Carthesian imps,* Vitr. 10, 12.

†Engŏnăsi or **Engŏnăsin** = Ἐν γόνασι(ν) (upon the knees), *The Kneeler,* a constellation; in pure Lat. Nixus: C. poet. N. D. 2, 42; Manil. 5, 646; Hyg. Astr. 2, 6; id. ib. 3, 5; cf. Smith's Antiq. s. v. Astronomia, p. 148, b.

†engŏnăton, i, *n.* [prob. ἐν; γόνυ, γόνατος] *A sort of sun-dial,* Vitr. 9, 9.

Engŭion (also Engўion), i, *n.* Ἐγγύιον, *A city of Sicily* (now *Gazi* or *Gangi*), Sil. 14, 249; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 443.—Hence, **Enguīnus,** a um, *adj., Of Enguion:* civitas, C. 2 Verr. 3, 43, 103 Zumpt *N. cr.*—As *Subst.*: **Enguīni,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Enguion:* C. 2 Verr. 4, 44, 97; id. ib. 5, 72, 186; Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

†enhæmon, i, *n.* = ἔναιμον (*sc.* φάρμακον), *A styptic,* Pl. 12, 17, 38.

†enharmŏnĭcus or **enharmŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐναρμονικός or ἐναρμόνιος, *Enharmonic:* one of the three modes in Greek music; that in which the quarter-tones predominated, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4 *ad fin.*; Marc. Cap. 9, p. 315.

†ēnhydris, ĭdis, *f.* = ἔνυδρις, *A water-snake,* Pl. 30, 3, 8; id. 32, 7, 26.

†ēnhydros (us), i, *m.* = ἔνυδρος, *A gem,* now unknown, Pl. 37, 11, 73; Solin. 37; 67.

enico, are, v. eneco.

ĕnim (in Plaut. monos., like en'm; cf. Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. p. 140 *sq.*), *conj.* [comp. of ē=id and nam; like equidem, from ē-quidem; cf. Pott. Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 151] A demonstrative corroborative particle, serving originally (like the kindred Gr. νή) for strengthening, and then, meton., for proving or explaining a statement previously made. (Its position is regularly after the first word or the first two or more closely-connected words in the sentence; and only in the comic writers sometimes at the beginning. With quoque sometimes before and sometimes after; cf. C. Fin. 2, 33, 108, with Liv. 3, 50).

I. Prop.: **A.**: **1.** To corroborate a preceding assertion, like equidem, certe, vero; hence, freq. connected with these particles, esp. with vero (v. below, *no.* B.): *Truly, certainly, to be sure, indeed: Ch.* Te uxor siebat tua Me vocare. *St.* Ego enim vocari jussi, *certainly, I did order you to be called,* Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 2; C. Off. 1, 39, 139: in his est enim aliqua obscuritas, *in fact, indeed,* id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78: ille (Dumnorix) enim revocatus resistere ac se manu defendere cœpit, *in fact, indeed,* Cæs. B. G. 5, 7: tum M. Metilius, id enim ferendum esse negat, *it was really not to be endured,* Liv. 22, 25: enim istæc captio est, *this is clearly a trick,* Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 36: enim, me nominat, *positively he mentions my name,* id. Trin. 5, 2, 10: enim non ibis nunc vicissim, nisi scio, *you shall positively not go,* id. Pers. 2, 2, 54; cf. id. Most. 5, 2, 12. *Th.* Quid tute tecum? *Tr.* Nihil enim, *nothing truly,* Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 24: nihil enim, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 22; id. Hec. 5, 4, 10; cf. enim nihil, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 51. *Pa.* Quid metuis? *Se.* Enim ne nosmet perdiderimus uspiam, id. Mil. 2, 5, 19: tua pol refert enim, id. Stich. 4, 2, 36: certe enim hic nescio quis loquitur, id. Amph. 1, 1, 175: certe enim, id. ib. 2, 2, 26; id. Asin. 3, 3, 24; Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 23.—**2.** In ironical or indignant language: tu enim repertu's Philocratem qui superes ververbio! *you indeed!* Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 36: ex his duo sibi putant concedi: neque enim quisquam repugnat, C. Ac. 2, 13, 41 Goer.; cf. id. Mil. 3, 8; id. Deiot. 12, 33 *sq.*; id. 2 Verr. 1, 13, 35; id. Phil. 7, 8; Liv. 7, 32; id. 34, 7; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44, et al.: non assequimur. Isti enim videlicet Attici nostri quod volunt, assequuntur, C. Brut. 84; so, with videlicet, id. Font. 9, 19; id. Cat. 2, 6: *Ca.* Faxo haud tantillum dederis verborum mihi. *Me.* Namque enim tu, credo, mihi imprudenti obrepseris, *yes, indeed, I believe you are trying to take me in,* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 23.

B.: **1.** Strengthened by vero, and combined with it into one word, enimvero (this, unlike the simple word, is usually placed at the beginning of the sentence): *Yes indeed, yes truly, of a truth, to be sure, certainly, indeed:* enimvero Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adulescentulum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 1; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 60: enimvero, inquit Crassus, mirari satis non queo, *etc.*, C. de Or. 1, 36; Liv. 5, 25; id. 1, 51 *ad fin.*: postridie mane ab eo postulo, ut, *etc.*: ille enimvero negat, *and of a truth, he denied it,* C. 2 Verr. 4, 66 *init.*: ille enimvero, id. ib. 5, 39, 102; Liv. 3, 35 *ad fin.*: hic enimvero, C. 2 Verr. 3, 60, 139: enimvero iste, id. ib. 3, 25, 61.—**2.** In corroborating replies (cf. certe, *no.* A. 1. b.): *Me.* Ain vero? *So.* Aio enimvero, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 188; cf. id. Pers. 2, 2, 2: *Al.* Tun te abisse hodie hinc negas? *Am.* Nego enimvero, id. Amph. 2, 2, 127; id. Asin. 3, 3, 98; id. Amph. 1, 1, 254: *Pa.* Incommode hercle. *Ch.* Immo enimvero infeliciter, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 37.—**3.** In ironical or indignant discourse: *Da.* Ubi voles, arcesse, *Si.* Bene sane: id enimvero hic nunc abest, *that, to be sure, is wanting here as yet,* Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 7; id. Phorm. 3, 1, 1: enimvero ferendum hoc quidem non est, C. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 66; Liv. 43, 1; cf. id. 6, 14; id. 25, 41; id. 27, 30; id. 33, 46; id. 34, 58.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.**: **a.** To prove or show the grounds of a preceding assertion: *For:* hæc sunt non nugæ: non enim mortualia, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 63; C. Rep. 1, 9: quas (geometricas formas) ut vidisset, exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, videre enim se hominum vestigia, id. ib. 1, 17.—**b.** In parenthetical sentences: quocirca (dicendum est enim sæpius), quum judicaveris, diligere oportet, C. Læl. 22, 85; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58; id. Ac. 2, 7, 22: rumpor et invideo (quid enim non omnia narrem?), *etc.*, Ov. H. 16, 221: di maris et cœli (quid enim nisi vota supersunt?), *etc.*, id. Tr. 1, 2, 1.—**2.** Sometimes the assertion, the reason for which is given, is to be mentally supplied: C. Tusc. 5, 9, 26; cf. id. de Or. 2, 6, 24; id. Leg. 2, 7, 17: *Am.* Qui istuc potis est fieri, quæso, ut dicis, jam dudum, modo? *Al.* Quid enim censes? te ut deludam contra? *etc., what then do you think?* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 62; cf. C. Tusc. 1, 6, 10; Hor. S. 2, 3, 124; Curt. 5, 8; id. 10, 2, et al.—So the common expression: quid enim? *i. e. for what can be objected to the assertion just made?* quid enim? fortemne possumus dicere eundem illum Torquatum? C. Fin. 2, 22, 72; id. ib. 2, 28, 93; id. Fam. 5, 15, 2: Lucceius, ib. 5, 14, 2; Hor. S. 1, 1, 7; id. ib. 2, 3, 132: quid si enim, Quint. 2, 13, 5; id. 3, 6, 6; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 790, p. 184.

B. To explain a preceding assertion: *For instance, namely: Sy.* Si futurum est, do tibi operam hanc. *Mi.* Quomodo? Ut enim, ubi mihi vapulandum est, tu corium sufferas, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 33: *Lu.* Di me perdant, si bibi, Si bibere potui. *Pa.* Qui jam? *Lu.* Quia enim obsorbui, id. Mil. 3, 2, 21: quia enim, id. Amph. 2, 2, 34; id. Capt. 4, 2, 104; id. Casin. 2, 6, 55; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 14: non igitur videtur nec frumentarius ille Rhodios nec hic œdium venditor celare emptores debuisse. Neque enim id est celare, quicquid reticeas; sed quum, *etc.*, id. Off. 3, 13 *ad fin.*: antiquissimam sententiam, tum omnium populorum et gentium consensu comprobatam sequor. Duo sunt enim divinandi genera, *etc.*, id. Div. 1, 6, 11; cf. id. Manil. 2, 6. Cf Hand Turs. II. p. 374-409.

enimvero, v. enim, *no.* I. B.

‡†Ēnĭŏchus, i, *m.*, ἡνίοχος (*Charioteer*), *A Rom.* nom. servile: Inscr. ap. Grut. 611, 10.

Ēnīpeus (trisyll.), i, *m.*, Ἐνιπεύς (Voc. Enipeu, Ov. M. 7, 229), **I.** Prop.: *A river in Thessaliotis that flows into the Peneus,* Virg. G. 4, 368; Luc. 7, 116. **II.** Meton.: *A river-god, the lover of Tyro, dau. of Salmoneus, and by her, the father of Pelias and Neleus,* Prop. 1, 13, 21; id. 3, 19, 13; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 43; id. M. 6, 116; Hyg. Fab. 157.

enīse, v. enixe.

enisus, a, um, v. enixus.

ē-nĭtĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; niteo] (class.) **I.** Prop. *To shine out,* or *forth:* ubi cœlum enituit, *i. e. has cleared up,* Gell. 19, 1, 7. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To shine forth; to be eminent, conspicuous, distinguished:* **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: quod in eis orationibus, quæ Philippicæ nominantur, enituerat Demosthenes, C. Att. 2, 1, 3: virtus in bello, id. Mur. 14 *ad fin.*; cf. Liv. 1, 42.—**2.** *Abs.*: oratio Crassi, C. Brut. 59, 215; cf., also, Liv. 22, 27.—**B.** Of beauty: *To beam forth:* tantum egregio decus enitet ore, Virg. Æ. 4, 150.—**C.** *To flourish, thrive, look beautiful:* **1.** Of fields: rudis enituit impulso vomere campus, Virg. G. 2, 211.—**2.** Of trees, crops, *etc.*: **a.** With *Abl.*: myrtus ramis, Cat. 61, 21.—**b.** *Abs.*: fruges enitent, Att. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 5.

ēnītesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [eniteo] **I.** Prop.: *To shine out* or *forth* (post-Aug.): ut oculi in hilaritate enitescant, Quint. 1, 3, 75. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To shine forth; to become eminent, conspicuous, distinguished:* **1.** With *Relative adv.*: sibi novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall. C. 54, 4.—**2.** With *apud:* apud exteras gentes, Gell. 17, 21, 33.—**3.** *Abs.*: facundia, Quint. 10, 5, 14.—**4.** With *Abl.*: utque studiis honestis et eloquentiæ gloriâ enitesceret, Tac. A. 12, 58: plebs togâ, id. ib. 11, 7.—**B.** Of persons: *To become blooming* or *beautiful:* enitescis Pulchrior multo, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 6.

ē-nītor, isus *or* ixus sum (equally common), nīti, 3. *v. dep.* [ex; nitor]

I. *Neut.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; 1. nitor, *no.* II. A.]: **A.** *To force* or *work one's way out;* or (more freq.) *to force one's way up, to mount up, climb, ascend:* **1.** Prop.: **a.** With *per:* per angustias aditûs et ingruentem multitudinem, Tac. A. 16, 5; cf. Liv. 30, 24.—**b.** With *ad:* ad quas pede aut manu quisquam eniti posset, Liv. 21, 36.—**c.** With *in c. Abl.*: adeo erat impedita vallis, ut in ascensu, nisi sublevati a suis, primi non facile eniterentur, Cæs. B. C. 2, 34.—**d.** With *in c. Acc.*: in editiora, Tac. A. 1, 70: in verticem montis, Curt. 7, 11.—**e.** With *Abl.*: viribus eniti quarum assuescant (vites), Virg. G. 2, 360.—**f.** With *Adv.*: rursus, Liv. 2, 65: qua vix manu recentes Enitantur equi, Ov. M. 2, 64.—**g.** *Abs.*: Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10.—**2.** Fig.: quo virtus non posset eniti, Curt. 7, 11; cf. Tac. A. 14, 28.

B. *To exert one's self, to make an effort, to struggle, strive,* to accomplish something, *etc.*: **1.** With *ut*: enitare, contendas, efficias, ut, *etc.*, C. Fam. 13, 29, 5; id. Att. 9, 15, 4; Cæs. B. C. 2, 6; Sall. J. 22, 2; Liv. 42, 46.—**2.** With *ne*: illud pugna et enitere, ne, *etc.*, C. Fam. 3, 10, 3; Sall. J. 10 *fin.*—**3.** With *Inf.* (less common): corrigere mihi gnatum porro enitere, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 17 Ruhnk.; Sall. J. 14, 1; Hor. Od. 3, 27, 47; id. A. P. 236.—**4.** *Abs.*: ego, quod potero, enitar sedulo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 15; so, C. Rep. 6, 24 (twice); Quint. 7, 10, 14; Col. 1, 9, 6.—**5.** With *pro:* pro aliquo, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 11.—**6.** With *in c. Abl.*: in aliquâ re, C. de Or. 2, 72 *fin.*—**7.** With *ad*: ad dicendum, C. de Or. 1, 4, 14.—**8.** With *Acc.*: quod quidem

certo enitar, C. Att. 16, 6, 2; cf. id. ib. 13, 25 *fin.* Orell. *N. cr.*

II. *Act.*: **A.** (ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; 1. nitor, *no.* II. B.) (prps. not ante-Aug.) To produce with exertion, *i. e. To bring forth, bear* children or young: With *Acc.*: plures enisa partus decessit, Liv. 40, 4: Quint. 6 proœm. § 4; Tac. A. 2, 84; id. lib. 14, 12; Suet. Tib. 4; id. Cal. 8; Virg. Æ. 3, 391; id. ib. 8, 44; Ov. M. 1, 670; id. ib. 3, 344; id. H. 4, 58.—*Abs.*: Quint. 5, 13, 9; Tac. A. 5, 1: Suet. Cal. 25: Virg. Æ. 3, 327.—**B.** (like *no.* I. A.) *To climb up, ascend* a place: Pyrenæum et Alpes et immensa viarum spatia aegre, Tac. H. 1, 23 *fin.*; so, aggerem, id. A. 2, 20; and, totum spatium, Col. 2, 2, 27.

☞ ēnixus, a, um, in pass. signif.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* II. A.) *Born*: quod in luco Martis enixi sunt, Just. 43, 2, 7.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.) *Impers.*: *Striven, endeavoured*, ab iisdem summa ope enisum, ne, *etc.*, Sall. J. 25, 2.

ēnixe, *adv.* (**enixim,** Sisenn. in Non. 107, 19) [enixus, *no.* I. B.] *Strenuously, earnestly, zealously*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 26; C. Sest. 16, 38; Cæs. B. C. 3, 35 *fin.*; Liv. 4, 26 *fin.*; 41; id. 6, 40; id. 26, 47.—*Comp.*, Liv. 29, 1; Suet. Tib. 50; id. Galb. 3.—*Sup.*, Suet. Cæs. 5.

enixim v. enixe.

1. **ēnixus,** a, um. **I.** *P.* of enitor. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to enitor, *no.* I. B.): *Strenuous, earnest, zealous*: faciebat enixo studio, ne, *etc.*, Liv. 42, 3; cf. opera (with prompta), Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 30; so, virtus, Liv. 6, 24 *ad fin.*: voluntas, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 23.—*Comp.*, opera, Sen. Ben. 6, 17; Pl. 9, 8, 9 *fin.* — **B.** (acc. to enitor, *no.* II. A.) Enixa, *That has ceased to bear*, Col. 6, 22, 1 Schneid.

2. **ēnixus,** ūs, *m.* [enitor, *no.* II. A.] *A bringing forth, birth*, Pl. 7, 6, 5; id. 10, 63, 83; id. 10, 64, 84.

Enna, Ennæus, v. Henn.

‡ **ennam,** etiamne; Fest. p. 57.

† **ennēáchordus,** a, um, *adj.*=*ἐννεάχορδος, Of nine strings*; only as *Subst.*: **enneachordum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* instrumentum) *An instrument with nine strings*: Boeth. Music. 1, 20.

Ennēacrūnos, v. Callirrhoe, *no.* IV

† **ennēágōnus,** i, *m.*=*ἐννεάγωνος, A figure having nine angles*: enneagonus singula per lateracircumscribatur, Boeth. Geom. 2, p. 1225.

† **enneaphthongos,** on, *adj.*=*ἐννεάφθογγος, Nine-toned, producing nine tones or sounds*: chelys, Mare. Cap. 1, p. 17.

† **ennēáphyllon,** i, *n.*=*ἐννεάφυλλον, A plant with nine leaves*, acc. to Sprengel, Dentaria enneaphylla, L.; Pl. 27, 9, 54.

† **ennēas,** ădis, *f.*=*ἐννεάς, The number nine*, Censor. 14.

† **ennēáticus,** a, um, *adj.*=*ἐννεατικός, Of the number nine* (pure lat. nonarius): anni, *every ninth year*, Firm. Math. 5, 3.

Ennensis, e, v. Henn.

Ennĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** Q., *The most celebrated Roman poet of the ante-class. age, the father of Roman epic poetry, born at Rudiæ, in Calabria*, 515, *died*, 585 A.U.C. Cf. respecting him Bähr's Gesch. der Röm. Lit. p. 78 *sq.*, and Bernhardy's Grundriss der Röm. Lit. p. 176 *sq.*—Hence, **A. Ennĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Ennian*; versus, Sen. Ep. 108; cf. Gell. 12, 2, 7: Neoptolemus, id. 5, 15 *fin.*: populus, *the admirers of Ennius's poetry*, Sen in Gell. 12, 2, 10.—**B. Ennĭānista,** æ, *m.*, *An imitator of Ennius*, Auct. ap Gell. 8, 5, 3. **II.** L., *A Roman knight*, Tac. A. 3, 70.

† **ennœa,** æ, *f.*=*ἔννοια, An idea, notion*, one of the æons of Valentinus, Tert. adv. Val. 7.

Ennŏsĭgæus, i, *m.*, *Ἐννοσίγαιος, The earth-shaker*, a surname of Neptune, Juv. 10, 182; Amm. 17, 7 *ad fin.*—As Gr. word, Sen. Q. N. 6, 23 *fin.*; dub. al. *Ἐννοσίχθων*.

ē-no, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; no] (rare, but class.) **I.** Prop.: *Neut.*: **A.** *To swim out* or *away*: qui (*sc.* pinnoteres) enat e conchâ, C. Fin. 3, 19, 63: jam facile enabit (scapha), Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 81. — **B.** *To escape by swimming out* or *away*: multæ (naves) ita hauste mari, ut nemo enaverit in terram, Liv. 33, 41: pars eorum, qui propiores continenti littori erant, in Erythræum (*sc.* promontorium) enarunt, id. 44, 28. **II.** Meton.: Poet.: **A.** *Neut.*: *To fly away, to escape by flying, to float away through the air*: **1.** Of persons: Dædalus) insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos, Virg. Æ. 6, 16: suspensum hic (*sc.* Dædalo) libramis media inter nubila corpus Enavit, Sil. 12, 95.—**2.** Of the soul: in aëris auras, Lucr. 3, 590.—**B.** *Act.* (in post-Aug. poets): **1.** *To traverse by sailing, to sail through* or *over*: tantumque fretis enavimus orbem, Val. Fl. 5, 316.—**2.** *To pass over, cross*; has observatis valles enavimus astris, Sil. 3, 662.

ēnōdāte, *adv.* [enodatus, *no.* II.] *Clearly, plainly*: narrare, C. Inv. 1, 21 *fin.*—*Comp.*: explicare, id. Fin. 5, 9 *ad fin.*—*Sup.*: expedire, Aug. Conf. 5, 6.

ēnōdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enodo, *no.* II.] *A denouement, development, explanation*, C. Top. 7, 31; id. N. D. 3, 24, 62.

ēnōdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An explainer*: vocis, Tert. Pall. 6.

ēnōdātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of enodo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to enodo, *no.* II.): *Explained, elucidated, plain, clear*: sententiæ enodatiores, August.

ēnōdis, e, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); nodus] **I.** Prop.: *Free from knots, without knots* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): trunci, Virg. G. 2, 78; cf. cedri, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 360; and nitor arborum, Pl. 5, 1, 1, § 14. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *Clear, plain*: elegi, Pl. Ep. 5, 17, 2. **III.** Meton.: *Smooth, supple*: artus (al. arcus) laterum, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 361.

ē-nōdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); nodus] **I.** Prop. *To free from knots*: vitem, Cato R. R. 33, 1; so, id. 44; Col. 5, 6, 14. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *To free from obscurity*, i. e. *to make plain, to explain, elucidate, unfold, declare* (mostly ante-class.): quod quæro abs te enoda et qui sis explica, Att. ap. Non. 15, 7; cf. Enn., Pac., Turpil., and Var. ib. 11 *sq.*: nomina, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62: præcepta, id. Inv. 2, 2, 6: plerosque juris laqueos, Gell. 13, 10, 1. **III.** Meton.: arcum, *to deprive of the string, to unstring*: App. M. 5, p. 172 Elm.

† **ēnorchis,** is, *f.*=*ἔνορχις, A precious stone*, now unknown: Pl. 37, 10, 58.

ē-normis, e, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); norma] (post-Aug.) (*Out of rule*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Irregular, unusual*: toga, Quint. 11, 3, 139: vici, Tac. A. 15, 38. **II.** Meton.: *Immoderate, immense, enormous*: enormes sunt (umbræ) cerasis, Pl. 17, 12, 17: spatium (with immensum), Tac. Agr. 10: hastæ (with immensa scuta), id. A. 2, 14: gladii (*opp.* parva scuta), id. Agr. 36: Colossi, Stat. S. 1, 3, 51: corpus, Suet. Cal. 50: proceritas, id. Vit. 17: uniones, Pl. 9, 35, 56: loquacitas, Petr. S. 2; cf. Pl. Ep. 9, 26, 6.—*Comp.*: prologus quam fabula, Spart. Æl. Ver. 1 *fin.*: gloria enormior, Tert. Virg. Vel. 15.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

ēnormĭtas, ātis, *f.* [enormis] (post-Aug.) **A.** (acc. to enormis, *no.* I.): *Irregularity*: Quint. 9, 4, 27.—**B.** (acc. to enormis, *no.* II.): *Hugeness, vastness, enormous size*: Sen. Const. Sap. 13; Spart. Carac. 2; Capitol. Gord. 29.

ēnormĭter, *adv.* [enormis, *no.* I.] *Irregularly*: Sen. Q. N. 1, 7; Pl. 36, 10. 15; id. 37, 6, 23; Veg. 2, 8, 2; id. 2, 28, 10.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* prob. do not occur.

ē-nōtesco, ĕre, *no sup.*, *escĕre*, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; notesco] *To become known* (post-Aug. and rare): ut eloquentia per gentes enotesceret, Sen. Ben. 3, 32: enotuerunt quidam, Pl. Ep. 2, 10, 3; Tac. H. 3, 34.

† **Enŏthĕa,** æ, *f.* [*ἐνοθέω*, to urge in] *The name of a courtezan*: Petr. S. 134.

ē-nōto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; noto] *To mark, note down* (not ante-Aug.; rare): aliquid, Pl. Ep. 1, 6, 1: figuras, id. ib. 6, 16, 10: verbum *cui* tribus literis, Quint. 1, 7, 27: signa nostra, App. M. 9, p. 237.—Poet.: pictis anas enotata pennis, Petr. poët. Sat. 93, 2, 4.

† **enrhythmos,** on = *ἔνρυθμος, In rhythm, in time, harmonical*: Mart. Cap. 9, § 970 and 972 Kopp.

ens, entis, *n.* [sum] *A being, the essence* or *true nature of a thing*; formed, like essentia, after Gr. *οὐσία*, by Flavius (or Fabianus), acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 33 Spald. *N. cr.*; *cf.* Meyer. Quint. 2, 14, 2.

ensĭcŭla, i, *m.* (also **ENSICULA,** æ, *f.*, acc. to Probus in Prisc. p. 618 *fin.*) *dim.* [ensis] *A little sword, rapier*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 112; 113; 116.

ensĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ensis; fero *Sword-bearing*, an epithet of Orion (like Gr. *ξιφίφορος*), Ov. F. 4, 388; cf. ensiger.

ensi-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, [ensis; gero] *Sword-bearing*, an epithet of Orion: Ov. A. A. 2, 56; cf. ensifer.

ensi-pŏtens, entis [ensis; potens] *Powerful with the sword*: Coripp. 4, 133; id. ib. 925.

ensis, is, *m.* [with inserted n for esis, like ansa and mensis, akin to Sanscr. asi=*ensis, gladius*] **I.** Prop.: *A sword* (almost exclusively in the poets: synon. with gladius, acc. to Quint. 10, 1, 11), Lucr. 5, 1292; C. post. in Gell. 15, 6, 3, and N. D. 2, 63 *fin.*; Tib. 1, 3, 47; id. 1, 10, 1; Virg. Æ. 2, 393; 553; 600; Liv. 7, 10: falcatus ensis, Ov. M. 4, 726; hamatus, id. ib. 5, 80.

II. Meton.: **A.** For *War*, Sil. 7, 167; Stat. S. 4, 7, 45.—**B.** For *Royal sway*, Luc. 5, 61.—**C.** Ensis, *The constellation* Orion, Val. Fl. 2, 68; cf. ensifer.

† **entătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=*ἐντατικός (Having the power of stretching out*; hence), *Stimulating, exciting*: emplastrum entaticum quod stysidem Africanus istrosophistes vocavit, Fulg. Mythol. 3, 7; App. Herb. 15.

† **entĕlĕchĭa,** æ, *f.*=*ἐντελέχεια*, in the lang. of the Aristotelian philosophy *Activity*, Tert. Anim. 32.

Entella, æ, *f. A city of Sicily*: Sil. 14, 204.—Hence, **Entellīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Entella*: senatus, C. 2 Verr. 3, 87 *init.*—As *Subst.*: **A.** *Plur.*: **Entellīni,** ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Entella*, Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 91.—**B.** *Sing.* Entellinus, i, *m.*, a *citizen of Entella*: Sositenus est Entellinus, C. 2 Verr. 3, 87 *init.*

† **entĕrŏcēle,** ēs *f.*=*ἐντεροκήλη, A rupture, hernia*, Pl. 26, 13, 83; Mart. 10, 56; 11, 84. Hence, **entĕrŏcēlĭcus,** i, *m.*, *Ruptured*, Pl. 26, 8, 49; Mart. 12, 70.

enthĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [entheus] *Divinely inspired*: Mart. 12, 57.

† **enthēca,** æ, *f.*=*ἐνθήκη* **I.** Prop.: *A store; abundance* (*Comer.*): "*enthecam* Græco nomine repositam rei copiosam substantiam appellamus," Isid. Orig. 15, 5, 8: onus fiscale persolveret (ecclesia)? Sed unde persolveret? Enthecam nobis habere non licet: non enim est episcopi servare aurum, Aug. Serm. 355 (al. de Div. 49), 4, § 5; so, prob. Inscr. ap. Orell. 3772, of wood. **II.** Fig.: Of the memory: *The stores*: libellum quem de abstrusis, sermonibus parari jussisti, in quantum memoriæ enthecæ subrogare potuit, absolutum retribui, Pulg. Præf. Exp. Serm. Ant. **III.** Meton.: **A.** : **1.** Gen.: *A store-house*: entheca pistrinorum, Impp. Valent. et Valens Cod. Theod. 14, 3, 7.—**2.** Esp.: Pregnant for corn, entheca pop. Rom., *The granary*, id. ib. 15, 1, 12.—**B.** For wine: *A wine-store*: entheca aulica, *the imperial wine-stores*, Cassiod. Var. 12, 4. **C.** In jurists: *An appendage to an estate*: prædiis, cum his enthecis, quæ in ea possessione sunt relictis, Dig. 32, 1, 68; "enthecis appendicius; alii vertunt dotibus," Comm. in h. l.

† **enthēcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [entheca] *Laid up in store, recherché*, Pulg. Myth. 1, 1.

† **enthŏus,** a, um, *adj.*=*ἔνθεος*, **A.** *Divinely inspired* (poet.; post-Aug. age), Mart. 11, 84; Stat. S. 1, 2, 227; 3, 5, 97 Sen. Med. 382.—**B.** *Act.*: *Inspiring*: mater, *i. e. Cybele*, Mart. 5, 41.

† **enthȳmēma,** ătis, *n.*=*ἐνθύμημα*: **A.** *A reflection, meditation, an argument* (pure Lat. commentatio): Quint. 5, 10, 1; id. 5, 14, 1; 24, id. 8, 5, 4; C. Top.

14; Juv. 6, 450.—**B.** *A conclusion* or *deduction from contraries:* C. Top. 13, 55; Quint. 8, 5, 9.

† **enthȳmēmātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐνθυμηματικός: *Of,* or *pertaining to, an* enthymema; paradigma, C. Jul. Victor. Art. Rhet. 11 Mai.

† **enthȳmēsis,** is, *f.* = ἐνθύμησις, *Animation* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Val. 9 *fin.*; adv. Hær. 7.

ē-nūbĭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (c); nubilus] *To free from clouds, to make clear* (Eccl. Lat.): **I.** Prop.: Tert. Apol. 35. **II.** Fig.: veritatem, Paul. Carm. 21, 667; Aug. Doctr. Christ. 4, 10; cf. Tert. Anim. 3.

ē-nūbo, psi, *no sup.,* bĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); nubo]: **A.** *To marry out of* one's rank into another: e patribus, Liv. 4, 4; id. 10, 23.—**B.** *To marry* in gen.; and leave the paternal house, Liv. 26, 34.

enubro, inhibenti, Fest. p. 57; cf. Comm. p. 410.

ēnucleāte, *adv.* [enucleatus, *no.* II. B.] *Plainly, without ornament:* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3; id. Or. 9, 28; id. Brut. 30, 115; id. ib. 9, 35; id. Fin. 4, 3, 6; id. ib. 5, 29, 88; id. Tusc. 4, 14, 33:—*Comp.:* Cassiod. Inst. Div. Lit. 15:—*Sup.:* Aug. Enchir. 83.

ēnucleātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of enucleo. **II.** *Pa.* (*Cleared from the husk;* hence): **A.** *Clear, pure, unadulterated:* suffragia, *i. e. given from pure conviction, free from impure motives,* C. Planc. 4, 10: reprehensiones voluntatum, *pure, simple,* Gell. 7, 3, 47 (cf. shortly afterwards, voluntates nudas).—**B.** Of speech: *Plain, unadorned:* genus dicendi, C. de Or. 3, 9; id. Or. 26 *fin.*

ē-nucleo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; nucleus] **I.** Prop.: *To take out the kernels, to clear from the husk:* bacas, Scrib. Comp. 233; Marc. Emp. 20; Apic. 4 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *To lay open, make clear, explain:* C. Tusc. 5, 8, 23; id. Part. Or. 17; Gell. 19, 8, 14; Cod. Just. 1, 17 *in lemm.*

ē-nūdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; nudo] **I.** Prop.: *To make* or *lay bare:* Reposian. Concub. Mart. et Ven. 102. **II.** Fig.: *To explain:* intelligentias, C. Leg. 1, 9 *init.*; dub. **III.** Meton.: *To deprive;* with *Abl.:* ut nec Roma suis civibus enudetur, Cassiod. Var. 10, 13: agrorum fructibus enudati subleventur onere tributariæ functionis, id. ib. 4, 50.

ēnūmĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [enumero] **I.** Gen.: *A counting up, enumerating:* malorum, C. Leg. 3, 10, 23: singulorum argumentorum, id. Clu. 24, 64: oratorum, id. Brut. 36 *ad fin.* **II.** Esp.: In rhetor. lang.: *A recapitulation,* Gr. ἀνακεφαλαίωσις: C. Inv. 1, 29, 45; 1, 52; Quint. 6, 1, 1; id. 5, 14, 11.

ē-nūmĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. b.; numero] **I.** Gen.: *To reckon up, count over, count out* (class.): jamne enumerasti id, quod ad te rediturum putes? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 28: dies, Cæs. B. C. 3, 105: peculium, *i. e. to rate, estimate,* Plaut. As. 2, 4, 91; pretium, *to count out, to pay,* C. Rosc. Am. 46, 133. **II.** Esp.: *To enumerate* in speaking, *to recount, relate* (so most freq.): Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; cf. Sall. C. 51, 9: stipendia, Liv. 3, 58: prœlia, Nep. Hann. 5, 4: triumphos et domitas gentes, Ov. F. 3, 719: vulnera, oves, Prop. 2, 1, 44 (with narrare): plurima fando, Virg. Æ. 4, 334; prolem meorum, id. ib. 6, 717: femineos cœtus alicui, Ov. A. A. 1, 254: Juniam familiam a stirpe ad hanc ætatem ordine, Nep. Att. 18, 3.

ēnunciātio (enuntiat-), ōnis, *f.* [enuncio] In rhetor. and dialect. lang. *A declaration, enunciation, proposition:* C. Fat. 1; 10; 12; Quint. 7, 3, 2: id. 9, 1, 23.

ēnunciātīvus (enuntiat-), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Declarative, enunciative:* Sen. Ep. 117 (twice).

ēnunciātrix (enuntiat-), īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who expresses* or *declares:* ars (rhetorice), Quint. 2, 15, 21: sensuum (lingua), Prud. στεφ. 10, 771.

ēnunciatum (enuntiat-), i, *n.* [enuncio, *no.* II.] *A proposition:* C. Fat. 9, 19; id. ib. 12, 28.

ē-nuncĭo (-tĭo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; nuncio] **I.** Prop. (*To carry a report,* etc., *out* of a place, esp. something that should be kept secret; hence) *To divulge, disclose, to report, tell, blab* (good prose): **A.** With *Dat.:* sociorum consilia adversariis, C. Rosc. Am. 40, 117.—**B.** With *per:* rem Helvetiis per indicium, id. ib. 1, 4: dolum Ciceroni per Fulviam, Sall. C. 28, 2.—**C.** In *simple constr.:* mysteria, C. Mur. 11, 25; id. de Or. 1, 47, 206; Cæs. B. G. 1, 31; id. ib. 5, 58.—**D.** With *Relative clause:* quæ visa audita que essent, non enunciaturum, Liv. 10, 38.—**E.** With *Objective clause:* ut ne enunciet id esse facinus ex te ortum, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 66.—**F.** *Abs.:* Cæs. B. G. 1, 30 *fin.*

II. Meton.: *To speak out, say, express, declare* (mostly in Cic. and Quint.): **A.** With *Adv.:* res eadem enunciatur ornatius, C. de Or. 3, 42, 168: sententias breviter, id. Fin. 2, 7, 20: (literæ) quæ scribuntur aliter quam enunciatur, Quint. 1, 7, 28.—**B.** With *Abl.:* masculino genere *cor,* ut multa alia, enunciavit Ennius, Cæsell. ap. Gell. 7, 2, 4: obscena nudis nominibus, Quint. 8, 3, 38.—**C.** In *simple constr.:* voluntatem aliquam, Quint. 3, 3, 1: fundamentum dialecticæ est, quicquid enuncietur (id autem appellant ἀξίωμα, quod est quasi effatum) aut verum esse, aut falsum, *etc.,* C. Ac. 2, 29 *ad fin.*

ē-nundĭno, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; nundinæ] *To buy, purchase;* Fig.: Tert. Idol. 9.

enuntiatio, *etc.,* v. enunc.

ēnuptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enubo] *A marrying out of* one's rank: gentis, Liv. 39, 19.

ē-nutrĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; nutrio] **I.** Prop.: *To bring up by feeding, to nourish, feed, support* (rare; not ante-Aug.): puerum sub antris, Ov. M. 4, 289: purpuræ lutense genus, Pl. 9, 37, 61. **II.** Meton.: Of trees: *To foster,* etc.: ut mero enutriantur, Pl. 12, 1, 4. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *To advance:* unde origines ædificiorum sint institutæ, et quibus rationibus enutritæ et progressæ sint gradatim ad hanc finitionem, Vitr. 2, 1 *ad fin.*—**B.** (Eccl. Lat.) *To nourish:* enutritus verbis fidei, Vulg. 1 Tim. 4, 6: in luxuriis enutristis corda vestra, id. Jacob. 5, 5.

Ēnўo, ūs, *f.* Ἐνυώ, **I.** Prop.: *The goddess of war,* pure Lat. Bellona (only in post-Aug. poets), Sil. 10, 203; Stat. Th. 8, 657. **II.** Meton.: For *war, battle:* navalis, Mart. Spect. 24.

1. ĕo, īvi, ĭtum, īre (*Inf. pass.,* irier, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 16), *v. n.* [akin to Sanscrit root i; Greek εἶ-μι, ἴ-μεν: cf. Bopp, Gloss. Sanscr. p. 36. b.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go,* in the widest sense of the word, and of locomotion of every kind; *to walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass,* etc. (very common): **1.** Of personal subjects: **a.** *Abs.:* nos priores ibimus, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 34: quum pisces ire nequibunt, Lucr. 1, 381.—**b.** With *Acc. of place:* cum classe Pisas, Liv. 41, 17: i domum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 71; ibis Cecropios portūs, Ov. H. 10, 125 Loers.: Sardoos recessūs, Sil. 12, 368: hinc Afros, Virg. E. 1, 65.—**c.** With *ad:* eo ad forum, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 93.—**d.** With *in c. Acc.:* iens in Pompeianum, C. Att. 4, 9 *fin.*: ego ire in Piræum volo, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 63: i in crucem, *go and be hanged,* Plaut. As. 5, 2, 91: in malam crucem, id. Cas. 3, 5, 17; id. Ps. 3, 2, 57; id. ib. 4, 7, 86; cf. in malam rem, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 37.—**e.** With *Dat.:* ibat Hylas Hamadryasin, Prop. 1, 20, 32.—**f.** With *double Dat.:* ii subsidio suis ierunt, Cæs. B. G. 7, 62.—**g.** With *Supine in um:* quum it dormitum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 23; id. Most. 3, 2, 4; 16; Hor. S. 1, 6, 119: dormitum, lusum, id. ib. 1, 5, 48: cubitum, C. Rosc. Am. 23 *init.*; id. de Div. 2, 59, 122; Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 27; id. ib. 5, 4, 8; id. Ps. 3, 2, 57.—**h.** With *Inf.:* it visere ad eam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 114: voltisne eamus visere? id. Ph. 1, 2, 52: videre, Prop. 1, 1, 12.—**k.** With *Abl.:* ire pedibus, *on foot,* Liv. 18, 17: equis, id. 1, 15: curru, id. 28, 9; Ov. H. 1, 46: pupibus, id. ib. 19, 180.—**m.** *Ellipt.:* eunt-

es (*sc.* equis), Virg. Æ. 5, 554.—**n.** With *in c. Abl.:* in equis, Ov. A. A. 1, 214; in rheda, Mart. 3, 47.—**o.** With *super c. Acc.:* super equos, Just. 41, 3.—**p.** With *Acc. of cognate meaning:* ire vias, Prop. 1, 1, 17.—**q.** With *Acc. of equivalent meaning:* exsequias Chremeti, quibus est commodum, ire, hem, tempus est, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 37: exsequias ito frequenter, aves, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 2: vos ite superbæ Exsequias animæ, Sil. 15, 394; pompam funeris, Ov. F. 6, 663: Liv. 41, 17; Lucr. 1, 381.—**r.** *Impers. pass.:* itur, Cels. 3, 21.—**2.** Of things as subjects: alvus non it, Cato R. R. 157, 7; sanguis naribus, Lucr. 6, 1202: Euphrates jam mollior undis, Virg. Æ. 8, 726: sudor per artus, id. ib. 2, 174: succus in artus, Lucr. 2, 683: telum (with volare), id. 1, 970: nubes, id. 6, 215: trabes, *i. e. to give way, sink,* id. 6, 564: in semen ire (asparagum), *to go to seed,* Cato R. R. 161, 3; so, Col. 2, 12, 9; Pl. 18, 17, 45: sanguis it in succos, *turns into,* Ov. M. 10, 493.

B. Esp.: With accessory notion: **1.** Of hostility: *To go at, to go* or *proceed against:* quos fugere credebant, infestis signis ad se ire viderunt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 8: ad hostem, Liv. 42, 49: contra hostem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 67; cf. id. B. C. 3, 31 *ad fin.*: adversus hostem, Liv. 42, 49: in hostem, id. 2, 6; Virg. Æ. 9, 424; cf. in Capitolium, *to go against, to attack,* Liv. 3, 17.

2. Of disappearing from the sight: *To pass away, disappear* (very rare): sæpe hominem paullatim cernimus ire, Lucr. 3, 525; cf. id. ib. 529; 593.

3. Politic. *t. t.*: **a.** Pedibus ire, or simply ire in aliquam sententiam, in voting, *To go over* or *accede to* any opinion (*opp.* discedere, v. h. v. *no.* II. C. 2. b.): quum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv. 9, 8 *ad fin.*; id. 5, 9: pars major eorum qui aderant in eandem sententiam ibat, id. 1, 32: ibatur in eam sententiam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1 *ad fin.*; Tac. A. 3, 23; id. ib. 12, 48.—**b.** Opp. to the above: Ire in alia omnia, *To vote against a bill;* v. 2. alius, *no.* I. B. 6.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To go, proceed:* **1.** With *in c. Acc.:* ire in opus alienum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 6: in dubiam imperii servitiique aleam, Liv. 1, 23 *fin.*: in alteram causam præceps ierat, id. 2, 27: in rixam, Quint. 6, 4, 13: in lacrimas, Virg. Æ. 4, 413; Stat. Th. 11, 193: in pœnas, Ov. M. 5, 668: ut debeat (compositio) esse continua, et in eosdem semper pedes ire, Quint. 9, 4, 142: factoque in secula ituro, *to go down to posterity,* Sil. 12, 312; so, with *subjective clause:* ibit in secula fuisse principem, cui, *etc.,* Pl. Pan. 55.—**2.** With *per:* ire per singula, Quint. 6, 1, 12: ad quem (modum) non per gradus itur, id. 8, 4, 7: quum per omnes et personas et affectus eat (comœdia), id. 1, 8, 7: Phrygiæ per oppida facti Rumor it, Ov. M. 6, 146.—**3.** With *Dat.:* it clamor cœlo, Virg. Æ. 5, 451.—**4.** With *Adv.:* non longe itaque Latina subsequi debent, et cito pariter ire, Quint. 1, 1, 14: aliæ contradictiones eunt interim longius, id. 5, 13, 54.—For infitias ire, v. infitiæ.

B. Esp.: **1.** Mercant. *t. t.* for veneo: *To go for, be sold at* a certain price: Pl. 18, 23, 53: tot Pontus eat, tot Lydia nummis, Claud. Eutr. 1, 203.

2. Of time: *To pass by, pass away:* it dies, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 12; so, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 5; id. ib. 4, 5, 7: anni, id. Ep. 2, 2, 55; anni more fluentis aquæ, Ov. A. A. 3, 62.

3. With the accessory notion of result: *To go, proceed, turn out, happen:* incipit res melius ire, quam putaram, C. Att. 14, 15; cf. Tac. A. 12, 68: prorsus ibat res, C. Att. 14, 20 *ad fin.*; Curt. 8, 5, 19: postquam omnia fatis Cæsaris ire videt, Luc. 4, 144 — Hence, the wish: sic eat, *so may it fare,* Liv. 1, 26; Luc. 5, 207 Cort.; id. 2, 304; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 155.

4. With a supine, like Gr. μέλλων, *To go* or *set about, to prepare, to wish, to be about* to do anything: si opulentus it petitum pauperioris gratiam, *etc.,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 69; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 36: quod uti prohibitum irem, Cato ap. Fest. *s. v.* PARSI, p. 210: perditum gentem universam, Liv. 32, 22: ultum injurias, sceleratas, id. 2, 6; Quint. 11, 1, 42: servitum Græiis matribus, Virg. Æ. 2, 786: bono-

rum præmia creptum eunt, Sall. J. 85, 42.—Hence, the well-known construction of the *Inf. Pass.* iri with the supine, in place of an *Inf. Fut. Pass.*: mihi omne argentum redditum iri, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 5: mihi istæc videtur præda prædatum iri, id. Rud. 4, 7, 16.—Poet. also, with *Inf.*: seu pontum carpere remis Ibis, Prop. 1, 6, 34; so, attollere facta regum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 11; fateri, id. Th. 3, 61.

5. *Imper.* i; and the *Subjunct. Optat.* eas, eat, *etc.*, since the Aug. age more freq. as a mocking or indignant expression: *Go then, go now:* i nunc et cupidi pomen amantis habe, Ov. H. 3, 26: i nunc, id. ib. 4, 127; id. ib. 9, 105; id. ib. 17, 57; id. Am. 1, 7, 35; id. A. A. 2, 222; 635; Prop. 2, 29, 22; Virg. Æ. 7, 425; Juv. 6, 306; Mart. 1, 43: i sequere Italiam ventis, Virg. Æ. 4, 381; so, i, id. ib. 9, 634.—So, for the *Imperat.* the *Imperf. Subj. in oratio obliqua* (cf. Zumpt, § 603, c.; Madvig, § 404): fremunt omnibus locis: Irent, crearent consules ex plebe, Liv. 7, 6 *ad fin.*

2. eo, *adv.*, v. is, *ad fin.*

eodem, v. idem, *ad fin.*

†eon, ŏnis, *f. A tree,* now unknown, Pl. 13, 22, 39; 1, 13, 39.

eopse, v. ipse, *ad init.*

Ēōs (only in the *Nom.*), *f.*, Ἠώς, **I.** Prop.: *The dawn, early morning, break of day* (pure Lat. Aurora), Ov. F. 3, 877; id. ib. 4, 389; Sen. Herc. Œt. 615. Hence, **Ēōus,** a, um, *adj. Belonging to the morning, morning-*: Atlantides absconduntur, *i. e. disappear, set in the morning,* Virg. G. 1, 221.—As *Subst.*: **Ēōus,** i, *m.*: **A.** = ἕως (*sc.* ἀστήρ), *The morning star*: quum sole novo terras irrorat Eous, Virg. G. 1, 288.—**B.** (*sc.* ἵππος or equus) *Break of day*; the name of one of the horses of the sun: Pyroeis, Eous et Æthon, Solis equi, quartusque Phlegon, Ov. M. 2, 153; Hyg. Fab. 183. **II.** Meton.: *The East, East country*: stabant ante fores populi quos miserat Eos, Luc. 9, 544.—Hence, **Eous,** a, um, *adj. Belonging to the East, Eastern* (freq.: a favourite word of the Aug. poets): domus Auroræ, Prop. 2, 14, 10: equus, id. 4, 3, 10: Arabes, Tib. 3, 2, 24; cf. domus Arabum, Virg. G. 2, 115: acies, id. Æ. 1, 489 Heyne: cœlum, Ov. M. 4, 197: ripa, Prop. 4, 5, 21: mare, Tib. 2, 2, 16; cf. fluctus, Hor. Epod. 2, 51: partes, id. Od. 1, 35, 31; Ov. P. 1, 140; cf. orbis, id. ib. 3, 466; id. ib. 5, 557.—As *Subst.*: **Ēōus,** i, *m. An inhabitant of the East, an Oriental,* Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 22 Jahn.; id. Am. 1, 15, 29; Prop. 2, 3, 43 *sq.*

†ēpactæ, arum, *f.* = ἐπακταὶ (ἡμέραι), *Intercalary days,* Isid. Or. 6, 17 *extr.*

Ĕpămīnondas, æ, *m.*, Ἐπαμεινώνδας, *A famous general of the Thebans, victor at Leuctra and Mantinea,* Nep. Epam.; Just. 6, 7 *sq.*; C. de Or. 3, 34 *fin.*; id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; id. ib. 1, 15, 33; id. ib. 1, 40, 116; id. ib. 2, 24 *fin.*; id. ib. 5, 17; id. Fam. 5, 12, 5.

†ĕpangĕlĭa, æ, *f.* = ἐπαγγελία: Rhet. *t. t.*: *An announcement or assurance to a judge that something worthy of notice is about to be brought forward*: "*epangelia* est promissio, qua judicem attentum facimus, promittentes nos magna vel minima dicturos," Isid. Orig. 2, 21, 44.

†ĕpānŏdŏs, i, *f.* = ἐπανοδος: Rhet. *t. t.*: *Repetition*: "*epanodos*, quam regressionem nostri vocant; *principium dignitatis erat pene par; non par fortasse eorum, quæ sequebantur,*" Isid. Orig. 2, 21, 7.

†ĕpaphærĕsis, is, *f.* = ἐπαφαίρεσις, (*A further or second taking away*): **A.** Veterin. *t. t.*: *A second taking of blood, a second blood-letting*: postero quoque die quasi epaphæresis fit, et ex eisdem locis sanguis detrahitur, Veget. 3, 45, 2: epaphæresin quasi facturus, id. 5, 24, 5. — **B.** Of *pulling the hairs from the beard over again,* Mart. 8, 52, 9.

Ĕpăphus, i, *m.*, Ἔπαφος, *The son of Jupiter Ammon and Io, and builder of Memphis in Egypt,* Ov. M. 1, 748; Hyg. Fab. 149.

epar, v. hepar.

ĕ-pastus, a, um, *Pa.* [ex, no. II. B. 3. d.(a); pasco] *Eaten up:* escæ, Ov. H. 119.

epaticus, a, um, v. hepaticus.

†ependytes, æ, *m.* = ἐπενδύτης, *An outer garment,* Hier. Vit. Hil. 4.

†epenthĕsis, is, *f.* = ἐπένθεσις: Gram. *t. t.*: *The insertion of a letter in the middle of a word*: "*epenthesis* est appositio in medium," Isid. Orig. 1, 34, 2.

†Ĕperohŏmĕnŏs, i, *m.* = ὁ ἐπερχόμενος, *The coming One*; i. e. *Christ*: Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25.

Ĕpēus (Epīus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 13; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 3. 374, p. 159), i, *m.*, Ἐπειός, *Son of Panopeus, the contriver of the Trojan horse*: Virg. Æ. 2, 264 Heyne; Ov. F. 3, 825; Hyg. Fab. 108.

†ephalmātor, ōris, *m.* [vox hibr., from ἐφάλλομαι and the Lat. ending ator] *A tumbler, dancer*: Firm. Math. 8, 15.

†ephēbēum (-īum), *n.* = ἐφηβεῖον: **A.** *A hall set apart for the youth in the palæstra*: Vitr. 5, 11.—**B.** "Locus constuprationis juvenum imberbium," Gloss. Isid.

†ephēbĭa, æ, *f.* = ἐφηβία, **I.** Prop.: *The early part of manhood*: "*ephebia* prima pars adolescentiæ est, adolescentia est extrema pueritiæ," Donat. in Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 24. **II.** Meton. (Eccl. Lat.): = ephebeum, *no.* A.: si concederetur gymnasium et ephebiam sibi constituere, Vulg. 2 Mach. 4, 9.

†ephēbĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐφηβικός, *Of* or *belonging to a youth*: chlamyda, App. M. 10, p. 253 Elm.

ephēbītus, a, um, *adj.* [ephebus] *Arrived at the age of puberty, come to manhood*: hic ephebitum mulieravit, Var. in Non. 140, 18.

†ephēbus, i, *m.* = ἔφηβος, *A male Greek youth, young man* (from 18 to 20 years of age), Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 8; C. Fl. 21, 51; id. N. D. 1, 28, 79; Suet. Aug. 98; id. Ner. 12; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 171: is postquam excessit ex ephebis (after Gr. ἐξελθεῖν ἐξ ἐφήβων), *i. e. after he had come to the age of manhood*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 24 Ruhnk; cf., ex ephebis exii, Plaut. Merc. prol. 40.

†ephēdra, æ, *f.* = ἐφέδρα, ephedra, ab aliis anabasis vocata, *The plant horsetail*, Pl. 26, 7, 20.

†ephēdrum, i, *n.* = ἔφεδρον = ephedra: alii hippurin, alii ephedron, alii anabasin vocant, Pl. 26, 13, 83, § 133.

†ephēlis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐφηλίς, *Freckles*, Cels. 6, 5.

†ephēmĕris, ĭdis, *f.* = ἐφημερίς, *A day-book, diary, ephemeris*, C. Quint. 18, 57; Nep. Att. 13, 6; Sen. Ep. 123; Pl. 29, 1, 5, § 9; Prop. 3, 23, 20; Ov. Am. 1, 12, 25.

†ephēmĕron, i, *n.* = ἐφήμερον, *A plant*, now unknown, Pl. 25, 13, 107.

Ephĕsus, i, *f.*, Ἔφεσος, *An old and celebrated commercial city of Ionia, with a temple to Diana* (now the village of *Aja-Soluk*), Mel. 1, 17, 2; Pl. 5, 29, 31; Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 2; id. ib. 2, 3, 75; 102; id. ib. 4, 9, 124; Vulg. Act. 18, 19; id. Eph. 1, 1, et al.; cf. Mann. Kleinas. 3, 309 *sq.*—Hence, **A. Ephĕsĭus,** a, um, *adj. Ephesian*: Diana, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 73; id. Mil. 2, 5, 1; C. Div. 1, 23 *fin.*: mater, *born at Ephesus*, id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: pecunia, *deposited in the temple there*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 33 *fin.*; id. ib. 3, 105: lapis, *a stone especially adapted for mortars*, Isid. Orig. 16, 4, 36.—As *Subst.*: **Ephesii,** orum, *m. The Ephesians*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 75; C. Tusc. 5, 36, 105; Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 58; Frontin. Strat. 3, 3, 7; id. ib. 3, 9, 10; Vulg. Act. 19, 28; 34.—**B. Ephesĭnus,** a, um, *adj. Ephesian, of Ephesus*: Ephesina synodus, Isid. Orig. 6, 16, 8.

Ephĭăltes (Ephialta, Sid. præf. carm. 7, 25), æ, *m.*, Ἐφιάλτης, **I.** *The son of Alœus and brother of Otus, one of the stormers of heaven, killed by Apollo*, Claud. B. Get. 75. **II.** *The betrayer of the Spartans at Thermopylæ*, Frontin. Strat. 2, 2, 13.

ephippiātus, a, um, *adj., Furnished with an* ephippium: equites, Cæs. B. G. 4, 2.

†ephippium, ii, *n.* = ἐφίππιον, *A horse-cloth, caparison, housing*, "tegimen equi ad mollem vecturam paratum," Non. (pure Lat, stragulum); Var. R. R. 2, 7, 15; id. ap. Non. 198, 32; Cæs. B. G. 4, 2; C. Fin. 3, 4, 15; Gell. 5, 5, 3, et al.; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 464, a.—Provv.: optat ephippia bos piger; optat arare caballus, *i. e. each envies the other's condition*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43.

1. †ephōrus, i, *m.* = ἔφορος, *A member of a well-known body of Spartan magistrates, the Ephori, an Ephor*: C. Leg. 3, 7, 16; id. ib. 3, 33, 58; id. Tusc. 1, 42, 100; id. Off. 2, 23.—*Gen. Plur.*, ephorum, Nep. Ages. 4.

2. Ephorus, i, *m.* = Ἔφορος, *A celebrated Greek historian of Cumæ, a disciple of Isocrates*, C. de Or. 2, 13 *fin.*; 23; id. ib. 3, 9 *fin.*; id. Brut. 56; id. Or. 51, 172; id. ib. 57, 194.

Ephўra, æ, and (poet.) **Ephўre,** ēs, *f.*, Ἔφυρα, Ion. Ἔφυρη, *Another name for Corinth*, Pl. 4, 4, 5; Ov. M. 2, 240; 7, 391; id. H. 12, 27; Stat. S. 2, 2, 34; so named, according to the myth, after a sea-nymph Ephyre, Virg. G. 4, 343; Hyg. Fab. 275.—Hence, **A. Ephўrēius,** a, um, *adj., Ephyrean, Corinthian*: æra, Virg. G. 2, 464; cf. Corinthus, *no.* I. A. 2. b.—**B. Ephўræus** or **Ephўrēus,** a, um, *adj., Ephyrean, Corinthian*: litus, Stat. Th. 6, 253: mœnia, *i. e. Syracuse*, Sil. 14, 180; cf. ib. 52; also, Dyrrachium (founded by the Corinthian Coreyræans), Luc. 6, 17.—**C. Ephўrēlădes,** æ, *m.*, *An Ephyrean, Corinthian*, Stat. Th. 6, 652.—**D. Ephўrēĭas,** ădis, *f. adj., Ephyrean, Corinthian*: puellæ, Claud. Beil. Get. 629.

†ephybāta, æ, *m.* = ἐπιβάτης, *A marine*, Hirt. B. Alex. 11, 4; Hirt. B. Afr. 20, 1; id. ib. 62, 1; id. ib. 63, 4; Vitr. 2, 8—Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 466, b. *sq.*

†epicēdĭon, i, *n.* = ἐπικήδειον, *A funeral song, dirge*, Stat. S. 2 *præf.*; id. ib. 5, 3 and 5 *in lemm.*

Epicharmus, i, *m.*, Ἐπίχαρμος **I.** Prop.: *A famous Pythagorean philosopher and comic poet of Cos, who resided, after his early youth, in Syracuse* (whence his surname of Siculus), C. Tusc. 1, 8; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 58 Schmid; Col. 1, 1, 8; id. 7, 3, 6; Pl. 29, 9, 34, et al. **II.** Meton.: *The name of a poem by Ennius*, C. Ac. 2, 16 *fin.*

†epichīrēma, ătis, *n.* = ἐπιχείρημα, Rhetor. *t. t.*, *A kind of argument, rhetorical syllogism*, Quint. 5, 10, 2 *sq.*; id. 5, 14, 5; 14; id. 8, 5, 4; Isid. Orig. 2, 9, 16.

†epichўsis, is, *f.* = ἐπίχυσις, *A vessel for pouring out*, Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35; Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 32.

†epicithărisma, ătis, *n.* = ἐπικιθάρισμα, *The music after the play, the finale*, Tert. adv. Val. 33.

†epiclĕrus, i, *m.* = Ἐπίκληρος (*i. e. an heir*), *The name of a comedy of Menander*, Quint. 10, 1, 70; C. Læl. 26, 99.

†epicœnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπίκοινος, in gramm.: *Used of both genders, epicene* (pure Lat. promiscuus): genus, Don. p. 1746 *fin.*; Isid. Orig. 1, 6, 34 (in Quint., Charis., and other grammarians written as Greek).

†epicōpus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπίκωπος, *Furnished with oars*: phaselus, C. Att. 14, 16.

Epicrătes, æ, *m.*, Ἐπικράτης, **I.** *The victorious, supreme*; so Cicero names Pompey, Att. 2, 3. **II.** *A philosopher* or *rhetorician of Athens*, C. fil. Fam. 16, 21. **III.** *A native of Agyrium*, C. 2 Verr. 2, 9, 25.

†epicrōcum, i, *n.* = ἐπίκροκον (v. Liddell and Scott's Lex. sub. h. v.) *A fine, transparent woman's garment, of a yellow colour*, Næv. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, § 53; cf. Fest. p. 62.—As *Adj.*: *Transparent, fine, thin*: nihil est macrum illud, epicrocum, pellucidum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 16.

Epicūrizo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [Epicurus] *To hold the philosophical doctrines of Epicurus*: et sane invenire aliquos, qui ab istorum judicio discrepaverint præter Epicureorum vel quorundam Epicurizantium deliramenta non possum, Salv. Gub. Dei, 1, 1.

Epicūrus, i, *m.*, Ἐπίκουρος, *The*

famous Greek philosopher of Gargettus, in Attica, the author of the Epicurean philosophy, so called after him, which taught that pleasure is the highest good, C. Fin. 1, 9; id. ib. 2, 2 *sq.*; id. Ac. 2, 42; id. Tusc. 1, 34; id. ib. 2, 3, 8.—Hence, **Ēpĭcūrēus,** a, um, *adj., Of Epicurus, Epicurean:* medicamenta doloris, *i. e. pleasure,* C. Fin. 2, 7 *fin.*: secta, Suet. Gramm. 8.—As *Subst.*: **A.** *Plur.*: **Epicurei,** orum, *m. The adherents of the Epicurean philosophy, Epicureans,* C. Fin. 1, 7, 25; id. ib. 2, 25, 81; id. Tusc. 1, 31, 77.— **B.** *Sing.*: **Epicureus,** i, *m., An Epicurean:* Aurelius Opilius, Epicurei cujusdam libertus, Suet. Gramm. 6.

† **ēpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἐπικός, *Epic:* poëta (Ennius), C. Opt. Gen. 1, 2: poëma, id. ib. 1, 1; cf. carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 62.

† **ēpĭcyclus,** i, *m.*=ἐπίκυκλος, *An epicycle,* Marc. Cap. 8, p. 297.

Ēpĭdamnus, i, *m.*='Επίδαμνος, *An older name of Dyrrachium,* Mel. 2, 3, 13; Pl. 3, 23, 26; Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 38; id. ib. prol. 49; 51; 72.—Hence, **A. Ēpĭdamnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Epidamnian:* natio, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 33.—**B. Ēpĭdamnĭensis,** e, *adj., Epidamnian:* cives, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 11; cf. id. ib. prol. 57.

Ēpĭdaphna, æ, *f.*, or **Ēpĭdaphnes,** *adj.*, 'Επίδαφνη or 'Επὶ Δάφνῃς, *The suburb of Antiochia,* Tac. A. 2, 83; cf. Pl. 5, 21, 18.

Ēpĭdaurus, i, *f.*, 'Επίδαυρος, **I.** *A city in Argolis, on the Saronic Gulf, with a famous temple of Esculapius* (now *Pidauro*), Mel. 2, 3, 8; Pl. 4, 5, 9, § 18; Liv. 45, 28; Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; Virg. G. 3, 44; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 664 *sq.*—Hence, **A. Ēpĭdaurĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of Epidaurus, Epidaurean:* litora, Ov. M. 15 643: tellus, id. ib. 7, 436; cf. rura, Stat. Th. 4, 123: serpens, Hor. S. 1, 3, 27: nutrix Semeles, Beroe, Ov. M. 2, 278: deus, Prop. 2, 1, 61.—As *Subst.*: **1. Epidaurius,** i, *m.* (*sc.* deus) *The Epidaurean, he of Epidaurus,* i. e. *Esculapius:* patrius Epidaurius aras Linquit, Ov. M. 15, 723; adferat ipse licet sacras Epidaurius aras, id. Pont. 1, 3, 21.—**2. Epidaurii,** orum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of the state Epidaurus, the Epidaureans,* Mel. 2, 4, 8.—**B. Ēpĭdaurēus,** a, um, *adj., Epidaurean:* sedes, Avien. Arat. 207.—**C. Ēpĭdaurĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Epidaurean:* litus, Mel. 2, 7, 10. **II.** Epidaurus Limĕra, 'Επίδαυρος ἡ Λιμηρά, *A fortified sea-port on the eastern coast of Laconia,* Pl. 4, 5, 9, § 17; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 604 *sq.* **III.** *A city of Dalmatia,* Pl. 3, 22, 26; Hirt. B. Alex. 44 *fin.*; cf. Mann. Illyr. p. 350.

† **ēpĭdēmētĭcus** (epidemit.), a, um, *adj.*=ἐπιδημητικός (*Keeping at home, staying at home*) Only as *Subst.* (Law Lat): **A. epidemeticus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* vir) *A resident in a place:* mensor deputatus ad hospitia mensuranda per epidemeticos, et militibus danda seu adsignanda, *etc.*, Cod. Just. 12, 41 *in rubro.*— **B. epidemetica,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* pretia) *Money paid by residents in a place to exempt them from giving quarters to soldiers or provincial judges; billet-money:* "de metatis et Epidemeticis," Cod. Just. 12, 41 Tit.: "*epidemetica* sunt pretia, quibus provinciales se redimunt ab onere hospitum suscipiendorum. Gallice appellatur *fourriers,*" Comm. in h. l.; neque vero (liceat ulli civili aut militari judici) angariis, aut iis, quæ vocant epidemeticis, aut alio quovis dispendio gravare nostros subjectos, Just. Nov. 134, 1: "*epidemeticis:* genus est expensæ," Accurs. in h. l.

† **ēpĭdĭctĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἐπιδεικτικός (*Fit for display or showing off*), Of speech: *For display, elaborate, showing off:* dulce igitur orationis genus et solutum et effluens, sententiis argutum, verbis sonans, est in illo epidictico genere, C. Or. 13, 42; as Gr. word, id. ib. 11, 37; and 61, 207.

† **ēpĭdōmus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἐπίδημος, *Epidemic:* species luis, Amm. 19, 4, 7.

† **ēpĭdermis,** ĭdis, *f.*=ἐπιδερμίς, *A crust formed over a sore,* Veg. 3, 61, 1.

Ēpĭdĭcus, i, *m. The name of a comedy of Plautus, taken from that of a slave, who is one of the characters.*

† **ēpĭdīpnis,** ĭdis, *f.*=ἐπιδειπνίς, *A dessert,* Petr. 69, 6; Mart. 11, 31.

Ēpĭdĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** *A Roman rhetorician, teacher of M. Antony and Augustus,* Suet. Rhet. 4. **II.** Marullus, *A tribune of the people in the time of Cæsar,* Suet. Cæs. 79 *sq.*

† ‡ **ēpĭdixis,** is, *f.*=ἐπίδειξις, *A specimen of acting,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2620.

† **ēpĭdrŏmus,** i, *m.*=ἐπίδρομος, **I.** *A running cord used for opening and closing a net,* Cato R. R. 13, 1 Schneid.; Pl. 19, 1, 2, § 11. **II.** *The sail in the after-part of a ship,* acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 3, 3.

† **ēpĭglossis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἐπιγλωσσίς, *The flap that closes the wind-pipe, the epiglottis,* Pl. 11, 37, 66 (in Gell. 17, 11, 4, and Macr. S. 7, 15, written as Greek).

Ēpĭgŏni, orum, *m.*, 'Επίγονοι, *The After-born,* **I. A** Prop.: *The sons of the seven heroes who went together against Thebes,* Hyg. Fab. 71.—**B.** Meton.: *The name of a tragedy of Æschylus,* translated into Latin by Attius, C. Opt. Gen. 6, 18; id. Tusc. 2, 25, 60 Kühn.; Off. 1, 31, 114; Non. 342, 12. **II.** *The children of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Asiatic women,* Just. 12, 4 *fin.*

Ēpĭgŏnus, i, *m. The name of a celebrated Greek sculptor,* Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 88.

† **ēpĭgramma,** ătis, *n.* (*Dat. Plur.*, epigrammatis, C. Att. 1, 16, 15: *Gen. Plur.*, epigrammaton, Mart. 1 præf., 1, 2)=ἐπίγραμμα, **I.** Prop.: *An inscription:* **A.** On the base of a statue, G. 2 Verr. 4, 57, 127; cf. Isid. Orig. 1, 38, 22.—**B.** On an offering, Nep. Paus. 1, 3.—**C.** On tombstones, Petr. S. 115 *fin.*—**D.** As a brand, Petr. S. 103, 4. **II.** Meton.: *An epigram,* C. Tusc. 1, 34, 84; id. Arch. 10, 25, et sæp.; so the Epigrammata of the poet Martial.

ĕpĭgrammătārĭus, ii, *m.* [epigramma, *no.* II.] *An epigrammatist* (late Latin), Vop. Florian. 3; id. Saturn. 7.

† **ēpĭgrammătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἐπιγραμματικός, *Epigrammatic:* poeta Martialis, Spartian. Æl. Ver. 5.

† **ēpĭgrammătĭon,** ii, *n.*=ἐπιγραμμάτιον, *A short epigram,* Var. L. L. 7, 3, 36.

† **ēpĭgrammătĭsta,** æ, *m.* = ἐπιγραμματιστής, *An epigrammatist,* Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

† **ēpĭgri,** orum, *m. A wooden pin, peg,* Isid. Orig. 19, 19, 7 (in Sen. Ben. 2, 12 *fin.* Fickert reads, impilia sua.)

† **ēpĭlepsĭa,** æ, *f.* = ἐπιληψία, *The falling sickness, epilepsy,* Lampr. Heliog. 20; Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 5; 9.

† **ēpĭlepticus,** i, *m.* = ἐπιληπτικός, *Epileptic,* Auct. Frgm. Jur. Ante-Just. p. 38 ed. Mai.

† **ēpĭlĕus,** i, *m. A species of hawk,* Pl. 10, 8, 9.

† **ēpĭlŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἐπιλογικός, *Of or pertaining to an epilogue or peroration:* quæstio, Cur. Fortunation. Art. Rhet. 2, p. 70, Capper.

† † **ēpĭlŏgŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [ἐπίλογος, *a conclusion;* and Lat. term. ius] *Of or belonging to a conclusion or inference:* terminus, *a boundary post, respecting the design of which a conclusion must be drawn from circumstances, and not from any marks upon it:* "terminus a ferro taxatus si fuerit et subditum nihil habuerit epilogonius nuncupatur," Auct. de Limit. p. 252 Goes.: "*epilogonius* terminus qui ratione potius et animo concipitur quam per evidentia signa," Gloss. Agrim. Rignult, s. v.

† **ēpĭlŏgus,** i, *m.*=ἐπίλογος, *A winding up of a speech, peroration, epilogue* (pure Lat. peroratio *or* conclusio), "C. Brut. 33 *fin.*; Quint. 6, 1, 55; 4, 1, 28;" C. de Or. 2, 69; Tusc. 1, 47; Planc. 34; Att. 4, 15, 4; Quint. 6, 1, 37; 50.

† **ēpĭmēdĭon,** ii, *n.* **A.** *An unknown plant,* Pl. 27, 9, 53.—**B.** *A stair-rail, balustrade,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3301.

† **ēpĭmēlas,** antis, *m.*=ἐπιμέλας, *A precious stone, white underneath, and blackish at the top:* Pl. 37, 10, 58; Isid. Orig. 16, 10, 10.

† **ēpĭmēlis,** is, *f.* [ἐπί, μέλι] *A species of service-tree:* "*epimelis* . . . dicta, quod dulcis sit ejus fructus, et acuto sapore commixtus," Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 12.

ēpĭmēnĭa, orum, *n.* = ἐπιμήνια, *Provisions for a month, a month's rations:* Juv. 7, 119 Hein.

Ēpĭmēnĭdes, is, *m.*, 'Επιμενίδης, *A famous Greek poet and diviner of Crete,* C. Leg. 2, 11, 28; id. Div. 1, 18; Pl. 7, 48, 49; 7, 52, 53.

ēpĭmenĭdĭum, i, *n.* [prps. Epimenides] *A species of onion:* tertium genus (*sc.* bulborum) est cibis gratum; epimenidium vocatur, Pl. 19, 5, 30, § 93.

Ēpĭmētheus, ei, *m.*, 'Επιμηθεύς, in the Greek mythology, *A son of Iapetus and Clymene, the husband of Pandora,* Hyg. Fab. præf. 142.—Hence *his daughter Pyrrha* is called **Ēpĭmēthis,** ĭdis, *f.*, 'Επιμηθίς, Ov. M. 1, 390.

† **Ēpĭnausĭmăchē,** es, *f.* [*i. e.* ἐπι, ναυσί, μάχη] (*A battle on board ship, a naval engagement*) *The title of a tragedy of Accius:* Charis. p. 101 P.: Non. 485, 15; as Gr. word, Prisc. p. 695 P.

† **ēpĭnīcĭa,** orum, *n.*=ἐπινίκια, τά; **A. I.** Prop.: *Songs of victory, triumphal songs:* Suet. Ner. 43 *fin.*— **2.** Meton.: in *Sing.*: **ēpĭnīcĭon,** i, *n. A festal song, a song of rejoicing* (Eccl. Lat.): in citharis pro octava canebant epinicion, Vulg. 1 Par. 15, 21.—**B.** *A feast for a victory:* quum epinicia agerent Jerosolymis, Vulg. 2 Mach. 8, 33; cf. Domosth. Fals. Leg. p. 380, l. 22 Reisk.; also, id. contr. Neær. p. 1356, l. 1. 8 and 17, ib.

† **ēpĭnyctis,** ĭdis, *f.*=ἐπινυκτίς, **A.** *Night-blains, pustules that arise in the night,* Pl. 20, 2, 6 (in Cels. 5, 28, 15, written as Greek).—**B.** *A kind of sore in the eyelid;* also called syce: Pl. 20, 6, 21.

† **ēpĭpactis,** ĭdis, *f.*=ἐπιπακτίς, *An herb:* also called helleborine, Pl. 13, 20, 35; 27, 9, 52.

† † **ēpĭpĕdŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [ἐπίπεδον (*n. adj.*), *level or flat;* and Lat. term. icus] *On a level:* terminus, *a post or pillar placed in the centre of the centuriæ:* sunt et medii termini qui dicuntur epipedonici pede longi et crassi, Front. de Colon. p. 133 Goes.: ager, prob. *that in which the* terminus epipedonicus *was placed:* Incert. Auct. in Rei Agrar. Auct. p. 26 Goes.

† **ēpĭpēdus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐπίπεδος, *Plane, superficial:* epipedæ figuræ, Boeth. Geom. 2, p. 1226.

† **ēpĭpĕtros,** i, *f.* = ἐπίπετρον, *A plant that grows on rocks,* Pl. 21, 15, 53.

Ēpĭphănes, is, *m.*, 'Επιφανής, *The son of Antiochus, king of Commagene,* Tac. H. 2, 25 *fin.*; Isid. Orig. 5, 39, 23.

1. **Ēpĭphănīa,** orum, **-ēa,** æ, *f.*, 'Επιφάνεια, *A city of Cilicia,* Pl. 5, 27, 22; C. Fam. 15, 4, 7 *sq.*

2. **ēpĭphănīa,** æ, *f.*=ἐπιφάνια (*sc.* ἱερά) (Eccl. Lat.) *The Epiphany,* or *manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles:* "*epiphania* Græce, Latine apparitio sive manifestatio vocatur. Eo enim die Christus sideris indicio Magis apparuit adorandus. Quod fuit primitiæ credentium gentium," Isid. Orig. 6, 18, 6.

† **ēpĭphōnēma,** ătis, *n.*, ἐπιφώνημα, In Rhetor. lang., *An exclamation,* Quint. 8, 5, 11; id. 11, 1, 52.

† **ēpĭphŏra,** æ, *f.*=ἐπιφορά, *An affluxion;* as a disease, *a defluxion of humours,* Col. 6, 17, 8; Pl. 20, 12, 48; id. 29, 6, 38; id. 21, 19, 74; id. 28, 14, 58 (in C. Fam. 16, 23, written as Greek).

Ēpirensis, e, v. Epirus, *no.* C.

† **ēpĭrhēdĭum,** ii, *n.* [ἐπί-rheda; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 68; prps. more correctly derived immediately from the Greeks, who adopted the Gallic *reda* into their language; v. Rost. Opuse. Plaut. p. 95 *sq.*] *A thong by which the horse was attached to the cart,* Juv. 8, 8, 66; cf. Cramer Schol. Juv. p. 316 *sq.*; Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 103; and Smith's Antiq. s. v. Rheda, p. 994, 6.

Ēpīrus or **-os**, i, *f.*, Ἤπειρος, *The province of Epirus, in the north of Greece*, Mel. 2, 3, 4 *sq.*; id. 2, 7, 10; Pl. 4, 1, 1; C. Att. 2, 4, 5; Virg. G. 1, 59; id. ib. 3, 121; id. Æ. 3, 292; Ov. M. 8, 283.—Hence,

A. Ēpīrōtes, æ, *m.*, Ἠπειρώτης, *Of* or *from Epirus, an Epirote*, Pl. 3, 11, 15; Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 33. Also scanned Epĭrōtes, Aus. Profess. 15, 13; cf. Isid. Orig. 10, 2, 79.—As *Adj.*: Epirotæ equi, Veg. 6, 6, 3.—**B. Ēpīrōticus**, a, um, *adj.*, Ἠπειρωτικος, *Of* or *from Epirus, Epirotic*: familia, Var. R. R. 1, 17, 5: boves, id. ib. 2, 5, 10: canes, id. ib. 2, 9, 5: res, C. Fam. 13, 18 *fin.*: literæ, id. Att. 5, 20, 9; id. ib. 12, 53: mare, Isid. Orig. 13, 16, 7.—**C. Ēpīrensis**, e, *adj.*, *Of Epirus*: Alexander, Liv. 8, 17.

† **ēpiscēnĭum**, ii, *n.*=ἐπισκήνιον, A portion of the theatre, *The story over the stage*, Vitr. 7, 5; called, also, **ēpiscēnos** =ἐπίσκηνος, id. 5, 7; cf. Müller's Archäol. d. K. § 289.

ēpiscŏpālis, e, *adj.* [episcopus] *Episcopal*: solium, Prud. στεφ. 33.—Hence,

ēpiscŏpālĭter, *adv. Episcopally*, Aug. Conf. 5, 13.

ēpiscŏpātus, ūs, *m.* [episcopus] *The office of a bishop, episcopate*, Tert. Bapt. 17; Amm. 27, 3, 12; Vulg. 1 Tim. 3, 1; Isid. Orig. 17, 12, 11.

† **ēpiscŏpus**, i, *m.*=ἐπίσκοπος, **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *An overseer, superintendent*, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 7: episcopus Levitarum, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 11, 22: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4024 (in C. Att. 7, 11 *ad fin.* written as Greek).—**B.** Meton.: *A protector, defender, guardian*: conversi estis nunc ad Pastorem et Episcopum animarum vestrarum, Vulg. 1 Petr. 2, 25. **II.** Esp.: *A bishop*, Isid. Orig. 17, 12, 12; and Eccl. writers *passim*.

† **ēpiscȳnĭum**, ii, *n.* = ἐπισκύνιον, (*The eyebrows*; fig.) *Sternness, severity*: Tert. Pall. 4.

† **ēpistātes**, æ, *m.*=ἐπιστάτης, *An overseer, superintendent*, Tert. Mart. 3; Cato R. R. 56 dub.

† **ēpistēmŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*=ἐπιστημονικός, *Causing to know*: demonstrationem dico syllogismum epistemonicum, id est facientem scire; sed epistemonicum dico secundum quem, in habendo ipsum, scimus, Boeth. Aristot. Analyt. Post. 1, 2, p. 523.

† **ēpistŏla** (in the best codd. epistula), æ, *f.*=ἐπιστολή, **I.** Gen.: *A written communication, a letter, epistle*: venio nunc ad tuas literas, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 16; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 32; id. ib. 4, 9, 83; id. Mil. 4, 6, 10; C. Phil. 2, 31; id. 2 Verr. 3, 69 *fin.*; id. Fam. 2, 4; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 22; Ov. H. 15, 219; id. ib. 17, 1; id. ib. 18, 217: Narcissus ab epistolis, *the secretary*, Suet. Claud. 28; cf. ab, *no.* I. C. 17.—In plural, epistolæ, like literæ, of a single letter, Tac. A. 1, 20: id. ib. 2, 70: id. H. 1, 67: id. ib. 4, 4: Pl. Ep. 1, 11, 1: id. ib. 10, 67, 4: Just. 1, 6, 1; id. 11, 12, 9.—**II.** Esp.: **A.** *An imperial rescript*: Frontin. Aquaed. 105.—**B.** (Eccl. Lat.) *An (Apostolic) epistle*: Isid. Orig. 6, 2, 44 *sqq.*: secundam scribo epistolam, Vulg. 2 Petr. 3, 1.

ēpistŏlāris (epistul.), e, *adj.* [epistola, *Of* or *belonging to a letter, epistolary*: chartæ, *letter-paper*, Mart. 14, 11 *in lemm.*: colloquium, *epistolary*, Aug. Ep. ad Marcell. 5.—As *Subst.*: **ēpistŏlāres**, ium, *m.*, *State secretaries*, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 32.

† **ēpistŏlārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *relating to a letter* or *epistle*: ad morem scriptionis epistolariæ me reduco, Ennod. Ep. 1, 22.—As *Subst.*: **ēpistŏlārĭus**, i, *m.*, *A letter-carrier*: novi nuncii, novi epistolarii a summis sublimitatibus missi, Salv. Gub. Dei, 5, 7.

† **ēpistŏlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπιστολικός, *Pertaining to or consisting of letters, epistolic*: Epistolicæ Quæstiones, the title of a work of Cato, Gell. 7, 10, 2; and of Varro, id. 14, 7, 4, and 14, 8, 2.

ēpistŏlĭum, ii, *n.* = ἐπιστόλιον, *A short letter, note*, Cat. 68, 2.

(**ēpistŏmĭum**, ii, false read. for epitonium.)

† **ēpistrătēgus**, i, *m.*=ἐπιστράτηγος, *A commander in chief, a head general*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3381 *sq.*

† **ēpistўlĭum**, ii, *n.*=ἐπιστύλιον, In architect., *The cross-beam that rests on the columns, the architrave*, Vitr. 3, 1 *sq.*; id. 4, 3; id. 5, 1; id. 10, 6; Var. R. R. 3, 5, 11; Pl. 36, 14, 21; cf. Fest. p. 61; Isid. Orig. 15, 8, 15; id. 19, 10, 24; Müller's Archäol. d. K. § 282, and Smith's Antiq. p. 469, a.

† **ēpisўnălœphē**, es, *f.* [ἐπί, συναλοιφή] *A joining of two syllables in pronunciation*: "episynalœphe conglutinatio duarum syllabarum in unam, ut *Phæthon* pro Phaëthon," Isid. Orig. 1, 34, 6.

† **ēpităphista**, æ, *m.*=ἐπιταφιστής, *A composer of funeral orations*, Sid. Ep. 11, 9 *ad fin.*

† **ēpităphĭus**, ii, *m.*=ἐπιτάφιος λογος, *A funeral oration, eulogy*, of the famous oration pronounced by Pericles over the fallen Athenians, in Plato's Menexenus, C. Tusc. 5, 12, 36 Kühn.

†† **ēpitecticālis** (ēpĕ-), e, *adj.* [prob. ἐπίτηκτος, *melted upon*, with the Lat. term. alis] *That has been melted upon*: terminus epetecticalis, *A boundary pillar on which some metal was poured in a state of fusion, and which rose above the top of it*: Auct. de Limit. pp. 250, 251, 252, 253, Goes.: "stannum, plumbum, vel cuprum eminebat supra terminum, non intus clavi instar immittebatur," Goes. Antiq. Agrar. p. 100.

† **ēpithălămĭum**, ii, *n.*=ἐπιθαλάμιον, *A nuptial song, epithalamium*, Trebell. Poll. Gallien. 11. Quintilian calls the well-known "Carmen nuptiale" of Catullus (62) Epithalamium, Quint. 9, 3, 16; cf. Smith's Antiq. s. v. Matrimonium, p. 744, a.

† **ēpithēca**, æ, *f.*=ἐπιθήκη, *An addition, increase*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 18; cf. auctarium, and Ritschl. prolog. ad Plaut. p. 80.

† **ēpithĕma**, ătis, *n.*=ἐπίθεμα, Medic. *t. t.*, *A poultice* or *cataplasm*, Scribon. Comp. 100; Marc. Empir. 20; Isid. Orig. 4, 9, 10.

† **ēpithĕmătĭum**, ii, *n.*=ἐπιθεμάτιον, Medic. *t. t.*, *A small poultice* or *cataplasm*: Marc. Empir. 20, 27.

† **ēpithĕton**, i, *n.*=ἐπίθετον, Gram. *t. t.*, *An epithet, adjective*, Quint. 8, 2, 10; id. 8, 3, 20; id. 8, 6, 29; 41; Macr. S. 6, 5, et al.; Tert. Pall. 4; Isid. Orig. 1, 6, 24.

† **ēpithўmon**, i, *n.* = ἐπίθυμον, *The flower of thyme*, Pl. 26, 8, 35; id. ib. 26, 11, 66; id. ib. 26, 12, 81; Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 13.

† **ēpītŏgĭum**, ii, *n.* [vox hibr. from ἐπί and toga] *A garment drawn over the toga, an upper garment*, acc to Quint. 1, 5, 68.

† **ēpītŏma**, æ, or **ēpītŏmē**, ēs, *f.* =ἐπιτομή, *An abridgment, epitome*, C. Att. 12, 5, 3 Orell. *N. cr.*; id. ib. 13, 8; Col. 1, 1, 10, et al.

ēpītŏmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [epitome] *To abridge, epitomize* (post-class.): historiam, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. 30 *ad fin.*: aliquid, Veg. M. 1, 8 *fin.*

† **ēpītŏnĭum**, ii, *n.* = ἐπιτόνιον, *A bung, stopple*, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 16; Vitr. 9, 8 (9), 11; id. 10, 8 (13), 3; Sen. Ep. 86, 5; Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 17, § 8; cf. Smith's Antiq. s. v. Emissarium, p. 457, b. (false read. epistomium).

† **ēpītoxis**, idis, *f.* = ἐπιτοξίς, *The notch in a catapult, in which the cord lay*, Vitr. 10, 15.

† **Ēpītrăpēzios**, i, *m.* = ἐπιτραπέζιος, *At table*: Hercules, *i. e.* the statue of Hercules at the Dessert-table, Stat. S. 4, 6 *in lemm.*; cf. Mart. 9, 44.

† **Ēpītrĕpontēs**, ium, *m.* Ἐπιτρέποντες [*i. e. permitting*] *The name of a comedy of Menander*: Quint. 10, 1, 70; Sidon. Ep. 4, 12.

† **ēpītrītos**, a, um, *adj.* = ἐπίτριτος, **I.** Gen.: *Containing an integer and a third*, i. e. 1 + ⅓; hence, *in the ratio of 4 to 3*: Gell. 13, 14, 5; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1; cf. as, *ad fin.* **II.** Esp.: *A metrical foot, consisting of three long syllables and one short syllable* (a spondee with an iambus, or trochee): – – – ⏑, Diomed. p. 477 P., et *sæp.* Isid. Orig. 1, 16, 19; 22.

† **ēpītrŏpē**, es, *f.* = ἐπιτροπή: Rhet. *t. t.*: "*epitrope*, id est permissio, quum aliqua ipsis judicibus aut adversariis permittimus æstimanda," Isid. Orig. 2, 21, 30; cf. permissio.

† **ēpītrŏpus** or **-os**, i, *m.*=ἐπίτροπος, *A factor, steward*, Aus. Ep. 22, 2.

† **ēpītyrum**, i, *n.*=ἐπίτυρον, *A dish made of preserved olives*, Cato R. R. 119; Col. 12, 49, 9; Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 24; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 97.

† **ēpīurus**, i, *m.*=ἐπίουρος, *A wooden pin, a peg*, Pall. Nov. 7, 14.

† **ēpizeuxis**, is *f.*=ἐπιζευξις (*A fastening on*): Gram. *t. t.*: *A repetition of a word*: "*epizeuxis* in uno sensu congeminatio verbi; ut, *sic, sic juvat ire per umbras*," Isid. Orig. 1, 36, 10.

† **ēpizygis**, idis, *f.*=ἐπιζυγίς, *A pin at the hole of the ballista, to keep the cord, when drawn through, in its place*, Vitr. 10, 17.

† **ēpŏdes**, um, *m. A kind of sea-fish*, Ov. Hal. 128; Pl. 32, 11, 54.

† **ēpŏdos**, i, *m.* (**epodon**, i, *n.*, Isid. Orig. 1, 38, 23) =ἔπωδός (singing to). *A species of lyric poem invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one*, not including the elegiac distich. So in Roman literature, the Epodi of Horace, "Ter. Maur. p. 2422 P.; Diom. p. 482 ib.;" Quint. 10, 1, 96; Aus. Ep. 10, 37; 16, 2.

† **ēpogdŏus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἐνόγδοος, *Containing an integer and an eighth*, i. e. 1 + ⅛; hence, *in the ratio of 9 to 8*: epogdous est numerus qui intra se habet minorem et insuper ejus octavam partem, ut novem ad octo, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 *ad fin.*

‡ **epolonus**, v. epulo, *ad init.*

† **Ēpŏna**, æ, *f.* [prps. from ἐπί and ὄνος: cf. Orell. Inscr., *no.* 1793. Acc. to others, as the goddess of horses, from epus, another form of equus; cf. Müller Etrusk. 1, p. 1, 17; Doed. Syn. 4, p. 287 *sq.*] *The protecting goddess of horses, asses*, etc., Tert. ad Nat. 1, 11; id. Apol. 16; Juv. 8, 157; Prud. Apoth. 197; App. M. 3, p. 141 Elm.; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 402; 1792 *sq.*

† **ēpops**, ŏpis, *m.* = ἔποψ, *The hoopoe*, Ov. M. 6, 674; Virg. Cul. 251; cf. upupa.

† **ēpoptæ**, arum, *m.*=ἐπόπται, *Those in the Eleusinian mysteries who had reached the third and last degree; that of intuition*, Tert. adv. Val. 1.

Ēpŏrēdĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἐπορεδία, *A Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina, in the district of the Salassi, on the Duria* (now *Ivrea*). Pl. 3, 17, 21; Brutus in C. Fam. 11, 20 *fin.*; Vell. 1, 15 *fin.*; Tac. H. 1, 70; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 186 *sq.*

‡ **eporedias** Galli bonos equorum domitores vocant, Pl. 3, 17, 21; cf. epirhedium, ii; see Pott. Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 103.

Ēpŏrēdŏrix, ĭgis, *m.*, Ἐπορέδοριξ, Paraphr., **I.** *A noble Æduan who served in Cæsar's army*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 33 *sq.*; id. ib. 7, 54 *sq.*; id. ib. 7, 76. **II.** *Another Æduan of the same name*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 67 *fin.*

† **ēpos** (only in *Nom.* and *Acc.*), *n.* = ἔπος, *A heroic poem, an epic*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 43; Mart. 12, 95; Aus. Prof. 5, 10.

ē-pōto, potāvi, potātum (in late Lat. potatum), potāre, 1. *v. a.* (in the *Verb. fin.* rare, mostly post-Aug.; in the *Part. Perf.* class.) [ex, no. II. B. 3. d. (a) (a); poto] **I.** Prop.: Of living subjects, and a liquid as object: *To drink quite* or *entirely, to drink up, quaff*: celerius potuit comestum, quam epotum (*sc.* venenum), in omnes partes corporis permanare? C. Clu. 62, 173: epoto medicamento, suamet ipsæ fraude omnes interiere, Liv. 8, 18: acceptæ potionis epotâ parte, Quint. 7, 2, 18: epotâ parte, Ov. M. 5, 453: epoto Sarmata pastus equo (*i. e.* sanguine equino), Mart. Spect. 3.—*Impers. Pass.*: expotum (*sc.* est), exunctum, elotum, in balineis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of a vessel, *etc.*, as object: *To quaff, drain, drink up, empty*: epoto poculo, C. Clu. 60, 168; Liv. 40, 24: ignotissimum quæsturæ candidatum nobilissimis anteposuit ob epotum in

convivio vini amphoram, Suet. Tib. 42 *ad fin.*: anus jacere vidit epotam amphoram, Phæd. 3, 1, 1: inter hæc patuit et Roma conspectui: cujus mihi non solum formas (*conduits*) verum etiam naumachias (*the artificial lakes in which naval fights took place*) videbar epotaturus, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: *To swallow up, suck up*: quum Sol et Vapor omnis omnibus epotis humoribus exsuperarint, Lucr. 5, 385: ter licet epotum ter vomat illa (Charybdis) fretum, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 28: ubi terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu, id. M. 15, 273.—Tyron (*i. e.* purpuram Tyriam) epotavere lacernæ, *have imbibed* or *absorbed*, Mart. 2, 29, 3.

ēpōtus (exp.), a, um, *P.*, v. epoto.

epulæ, arum, v. epulum.

ēpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [epulum] *Of* or *belonging to a feast* or *banquet*: accubitio amicorum, C. de Sen. 13 *ad fin.*: sacrificium ludorum, id. de Or. 3, 19 *fin.*; cf. 1. epulo, *no.* II.: sermo, App. M. 2, p. 123.—As *Subst.*: "EPULARES appellabantur, qui in quibusdam ludis nocte epulabantur," Fest. p. 61.

ēpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [epulor] *Feasting, eating* (very rare), Lucil. in Non. 204, 18; Col. 12, 3, 2; Petr. 141, 10; Suet. Cal. 18; Val. Max. 2, 5, 4 *ext.*

1. **ēpŭlo**, ōnis (also EPOLONUS, i, acc. to Fest. p. 59), *m.* [epulum] *A guest at a feast* or *banquet*, *a feaster*: **I.** Gen.: (so only post-class.), App. M. 2, p. 123; 9, p. 235; id. lib. 10, p. 246; Firm. Math. 5, 4 *fin.*—Far more freq., **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Plur.*: Triumviri *or* Septemviri Epulones (on inscrr. also SEPTEMVIR and SEPTEMVIRI [VII. VIR.] EPVLONVM) a *t. t.* of relig. lang.: *A college of priests, composed at first of three and afterward of seven persons, who superintended the sacrificial banquets to the gods*, C. de Or. 3, 19 *ad fin.*; Liv. 33, 42; Gell. 12, 6; cf. Pl. Ep. 2, 11, 12; Luc. 1, 602; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 590; 773; 2259 *sq.*; Calend. Prænest. Jan. (Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 382).—**B.** *Sing.*: Epulo, Enn. in Var. L. L. 6, 8, 73 Müller *N. cr.*: Triumvir Epulo, Liv. 40, 42: VII. VIRO. EPVLONI, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2365. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 470, b.

2. **Ēpŭlo**, ōnis, *m.*, *A proper name*, Virg. Æ. 12, 459.

ēpŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** *Neut.*: *To give an entertainment, feast, eat* (class.; not in Plaut. nor Ter.): ut in voluptate sit, qui epuletur, C. Fin. 2, 5, 16; so, id. Sen. 13, 45; id. Tusc. 1, 47, 113; id. Att. 5, 9; id. Fam. 9, 26 *fin.*; id. Fl. 6 *ad fin.*; id. de Or. 2, 86, 353; Liv. 42, 56; id. 44, 31; Vell. 2, 101 *fin.*; Tac. H. 3, 38; Suet. Aug. 35; Virg. Æ. 3, 224; id. G. 2, 537. **II.** *Act.*: *To entertain, give an entertainment to, to feast* one (not so until the Aug. age): aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, Virg. Æ. 4, 602; cf. Ov. M. 15, 111; Sen. Troad. 1108 so, pullos, Pl. 8, 43, 68 *fin.*

☞ *Act.*: **epulo**, are (late Lat.): *To feast upon*: nunc igitur celebrate diem solenniter omnes, ... Quos sibi Martinus collegit amore benignus, Et facit, ecce, escas hic epulare suas, Venant. Carm. 10, 12, 24.

ēpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [epulum, *no.* I.] *Rich, dainty*: convivium, Cassiod. Var. 8, 31.

ēpŭlum, i, *n.*, and in the *plur.* heteroct. **ēpŭlæ**, arum ("EPULAM antiqui etiam singulariter posuere," Fest. p. 62), *f.* [etymol. unknown; acc. to some, contr. from stĭpulum, from edo; or for deputum, akin to daps, Benary, Lex. 2, p. 204] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *Sumptuous food* or *dishes* (so only in the plur.): Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 70: mensæ conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, C. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: vino et epulis onerati, Sall. J. 76 *fin.*; so, *opp.* vinum, Liv. 8, 16; id. 9, 18 Drak.; id. 23, 18; Nep. Dion 4, 4, et al.; cf. *opp.* merum, Ov. M. 8, 572; and *opp.* pocula, Virg. G. 4, 378; id. Æn. 1, 723; id. ib. 1, 216; Ov. M. 8, 829; 842; id. ib. 15, 82; Pl. 33, 1, 6, et al.—Poet.: vestis blattarum ac tinearum epulæ, Hor. S. 2, 3, 119; cf. Virg. Æ. 6, 599: oculis epulas dare, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 2: pars animi saturata bonarum cogitationum epulis, C. Div. 1, 29, 61; cf. discendi, id. Top. 4 *fin.*

II. Esp.: *A* (*sumptuous, splendid, festive*) *meal, a banquet, feast* (in the *sing.* usually of banquets held on religious festivals or other public occasions, or given to a number of persons; cf. 1. epulo, *no.* II.): **A.**: *Sing.*: **1.** Jovis epulum fuit ludorum causa, Liv. 25, 2 *fin.*; cf. id. 27, 36; id. 31, 4 *fin.*; id. 33, 42 *fin.*; Val. Max. 2, 1, 2; Gell. 12, 8, 2; Fest. p. 59: funebre, C. Vat. 12 *sq.*; cf. Liv. 39, 46: epulum dare, C. Mur. 36; so, Vell. 2, 56; Tac. H. 1, 76; Suet. Cæs. 26; id. Cal. 17; id. Vit. 10; Hor. S. 2, 3, 86, et sæp.; with visceratio, Suet. Cæs. 38; cf. the follg.—**2.** Of a *feast* in general, Suet. Aug. 98; Juv. 3, 229.—**B.** *Plur.*: **1.** quæ (carmina) in epulis esse cantitata, C. Brut. 19, 75; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3 *sq.*; Quint. 1, 10, 20: in quibusdam neque pecuniæ modus est neque honoris, nec epularum, C. Fin. 1, 16, 51; so, regis, id. Rep. 2, 21; Hor. S. 2, 2, 45; cf. Cæs. B. G. 6, 28 *fin.*: divum, Virg. Æ. 1, 79: prodigæ, Tac. H. 1, 62: familiares, Suet. Ner. 22, et sæp.—**2.** Less freq. of banquets on relig. or public festivals (cf. *no.* A.), C. Leg. 2, 25, 63; id. Flacc. 38, 95; Hor. Od. 3, 8, 6; cf. with viscerationes, C. Off. 2, 16: *money for providing an entertainment*, Inscr. ap. Donat. 358, 1.

ĕqua, æ, *f.*: *Dat.* and *Abl. plur.*: equis, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 19; Col. 6, 37, 8; Pl. 11, 41, 96; Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 2; but also equabus, Pall. Mart. 13, 1 and 5; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 26: [equus] *A mare*, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 4; Col. 3, 9, 5; 6, 35; C. 2 Verr. 1, 10, 28; Virg. G. 1, 59; 3, 266.

ĕquārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to horses* (very rare): medicus, *a farrier*, Val. Max. 9, 15, 2.—As *Subst.*: **A. equarius**, ii, *m.*, *A stable-boy, groom*, Sol. 45.—**B. equaria**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* res), *A stud of horses*: grandes, Var. R. R. 2 procem. § 6.

ĕques, ĭtis, *m.* [equus; eo] (*The horse-going one*; hence) **I.** Gen. **A.** Prop.: *A horseman, rider*: equitum celerissimus, Enn. Ann. 7, 80; Liv. 26, 2; Ov. F. 5, 700 (of Castor; cf. Hor. Od. 1, 12, 26; id. S. 2, 1, 26); Hor. Od. 4, 11, 27 (of Bellerophon; cf. id. ib. 3, 12, 8); id. Ep. 1, 2, 65; id. ib. 1, 10, 38.—**B.** Meton.: Of *horse and rider*: quadrupes, Enn. Ann. 7, 22 and 82 (in Non. 106, 31; Gell. 18, 5, and Macr. S. 6, 9, who, like the other ancient grammarians, consider eques = equus); imitated by Virg. G. 3, 116 Heyne.—Far more frequently,

II. Esp.: **A.** In milit. lang.: **1.** Prop.: *A horse-soldier, trooper*; opp. to pedes, a foot-soldier, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15 (twice); id. ib. 1, 18 *fin.*; id. ib. 1, 23; id. ib. 1, 42; id. ib. 1, 46 *fin.*, et sæp.; *opp.* pedites, Cæs. B. G. 1, 48; id. ib. 2, 24; id. ib. 4, 33, et sæp.; also *opp.* viri *or* homines, for pedites, Liv. 21, 27; id. 9, 19: equites singulares, *v.* singularis, *no.* I. B. 2.—**2.** Meton.: *collect.*: *Horse-soldiers, cavalry*: plurimum in Ætolis equitibus præsidii fuit: is longe tum optimus eques in Græcia erat, Liv. 33, 7 *fin.*; so, id. 2, 20; id. 8, 38; Hirt. B. Hisp. 15; Suet. Galb. 12; Curt. 3, 2.

B.: **1.**: Prop.: **Equites**, *The order of knights, the equites*, who, among the Romans, held a middle rank between the Senate and the *plebs*, consisting, under Romulus, of the 300 *Celeres*, but whose number, as early as the reign of Tullus Hostilius, had increased to 18 centuries. In the last centuries of the republic this order enjoyed great consideration and influence in the conduct of public affairs, in consequence of the wealth they acquired as farmers of the public taxes, as also by reason of their right to administer justice after the year 632 A.U.C. (acc. to the lex Sempronia judiciaria): Liv. 1, 15; id. 30, 43; C. Rep. 2, 20; 22; id. Font. 8; id. 1 Verr. 13, 38; id. de Or. 2, 48 *fin.*; Pl. 33, 1, 7 *sq.*; C. Clu. 55, 152; id. Rosc. Com. 14 *ad fin.*; id. Flacc. 2, 4; id. Phil. 7, 6; Cæs. B. C. 1, 23; Sall. J. 65, 2; Ov. Am. 1, 3, 8; id. F. 4, 283; Hor. Od. 1, 20, 5; id. ib. 3, 16, 20; id. S. 1, 10, 76; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 471, a *sq.*—**2.** Meton.: **Equos**, *Sing.*, for *The equestrian order*, Ov. F. 4, 223: Hor. S. 1, 10, 76; id. Ep. 2, 1, 185: Suet. Aug. 34; id. Vesp. 9; Mart. 8, 15.

ĕquester, tris, tre (*m.* equestris, Liv. 27, 1, like acris, celebris, celeris, *etc.*; cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 72), *adj.* [eques] **I.** Gen.: *Belonging to horsemen, equestrian* (very rarely): statuæ inauratæ, C. 2 Verr. 2, 61, 150; id. Phil. 6, 5; id. ib. 9, 6; Suet. Tit. 2.—Far more freq., **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Of* or *belonging to cavalry*: prœlium, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18 *ad fin.*; id. ib. 1, 48; id. ib. 2, 8; id. ib. 2, 9, et sæp.; cf. pugna, C. 2 Verr. 4, 55, 122: tumultus, Liv. 27, 1: terror, id. 27, 42: procella, id. 10, 5: copiæ (*opp.* pedestres), C. Fin. 2, 34, 112: arma, Liv. 35 23; cf. scuta, id. 43, 6: militia, Suet. Claud. 25, et sæp. So as an epithet of Fortuna, Liv. 40, 40.—**B.** *Belonging to the order of knights, equestrian*: ordo, C. Planc. 35, 87; Suet. Aug. 100; id. Tib. 51; id. Claud. 6; id. Cal. 30, et sæp.; cf. Smith's Antiq. s. v. Ordo, p. 845 a.: equestri loco natus, ortus, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 6; id. Agr. 1, 9 *ad fin.*: genere natus, Vell. 2, 88: census, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; Liv. 5, 7; Suet. Cæs. 33; id. Aug. 40; Hor. A. P. 383: annulus (*i. e.* aureus, a privilege of the equestrian order), Hor. S. 2, 7, 53; cf. Pl. 33, 1, 8 *sq.*: dignitas, Nep. Att. 1; Suet. Claud. 24: familia, id. Cæs. 1, et sæp.—As *Subst.*: **A. equester**, tris, *m.* (*sc.* homo) = eques (twice in Tac.); Tac. A. 12, 60; id. ib. 13, 10 *fin.*; so, Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 26.—**B.** *Plur.*: **equestria**, ium, *n.* (*sc.* loca), *The seats of the knights in the theatre*, Petr. 126, 10; Sen. Ben. 7, 12; Suet. Cal. 26.

ĕquĭdem, *adv.* [comp. of the demonstr. ĕ and quidem; v. the art. ce], a demonstrative corroborative particle: *Verily, truly, indeed, at all events*, certe, revera, *etc.* (freq. and quite class.; usually, and in Plaut. only, connected with the first pers. Cf. Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. p. 76 *sq.*).

I. Gen.: **A.** With 1. *Pers. Sing.*: equidem Sosia Amphitruonis sum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 255; id. ib. 2, 1, 26: nihil, inquit, equidem novi, C. Div. 1, 6, 11: equidem et ante hoc tempus te dilexi, id. Fam. 11, 29, 2: equidem etiam illud mihi animum advertisse videor, id. ib. 15, 4, 14; cf. Cæs. in Gell. 13, 3, 5: in combination *with ego*: id equidem ego certo scio, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 33; so, Ter. Heaut. 11, 1, 19; C. Mil. 2, 5, acc. to Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 576; Sall. C. 51, 15; id. J. 10, 6 Kritz.—With the 2. *Pers. Sing.*: dum equidem, quod edant, addas, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 48.—With the 3. *Pers. Sing.*: vanum equidem hoc consilium est, Sall. C. 52, 16: equidem tam evidens numen hac tempestate rebus adfuit Romanis, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 5, 51 *med.*—With the 1. *Pers. Plur.*, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 7; so, C. Fin. 3, 2 *fin.*; id. Sest. 57, 122; Sall. C. 52, 11; id. ib. 51, 20; Pl. 25, 13, 95.—With the 2. *Pers. Plur.*: scitis equidem, Sall. C. 58, 4.—With the 3. *Pers. Plur.*: equidem innumerabiles mihi videntur, Var. R. R. 1, 5, 1.—**B.** Sometimes made more intensive by certe, edepol, *etc.* (so, most freq. in Plaut.): With *certe*: certe equidem noster sum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 23; so, id. Pers. 2, 2, 27; Virg. E. 9, 7.—With *certo*: equidem certo idem sum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 291.—With *edepol*: credo edepol equidem dormiro solem, id. ib. 1, 1, 126.—With *pol*: equidem pol, id. Most. 1, 3, 22; 29; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 37.—With *certe edepol*: certe equidem edepol, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 38.—With *ecastor*: equidem ecastor vigilo, id. Amph. 2, 2, 66; so, id. Men. 4, 2, 95.—With *hercle*: equidem hercle, id. Cist. 1, 1, 54; so, id. Epid. 3, 4, 48; id. Mil. 4, 7, 24; id. Men. 3, 2, 39; id. Merc. 2, 1, 40; id. Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 24.

II. Esp.: **A.** Like our *Certainly, by all means, of course, to be sure*: With a follg. *sed*: dixi equidem, sed, *etc.*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 59: sic ego nolim equidem apud rustico, sed multo minus apud vos, C. de Or. 2, 6 *fin.*; cf. Liv. 3, 68: quibus epistolis sum equidem abs te lacessitus ad scribendum, sed, *etc.*, C. Att. 1, 13, et al.—With follg. *verum*: Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 40 (with ego); Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 34; C. Fam. 16, 16.—With follg. *verumtamen*, id. ib. 12, 30, 3.—With follg. *tamen*: Liv. 4, 3; Pl. Pan. 31.—With follg. *sed tamen*: C. de Sen. 10, 33;

id. Fam. 9, 18, 4; 11, 14, 2; id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4; Hor. S. 2, 1, 79.

B. Sts. with pregn. reference to the speaker: *For my part, as far as I am concerned:* Cæs. B. C. 2, 32 *fin.*: equidem doleo non me tuis literis certiorem fieri, C. Att. 6, 3, 4: quod equidem scio, Pl. 2, 25, 23; cf. id. 2, 98, 108.—Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 422—437.

ĕquī-fĕrus, i, *m.* [equus; ferus] *A wild horse:* Pl. 28, 10, 45; id. ib. 13, 55; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 54.

ĕquīle, is, *n.* [equus] *A stable for horses:* Cato R. R. 14, 2; Var. R. R. 2, 7, 15; Suet. Cal. 55.

ĕquīmentum, i, *n.* [equio] *Money paid for covering a mare:* Var. ap. Non. 69, 27.

ĕquī-mulga, æ, *m.* [equus; mulgeo] *A mare-milker:* Sid. Ep. 4, 1, 43 (*al.* equimulcus).

ĕquīnus, a. um, *adj.* [equus] *Of, or belonging to, horses:* pecus, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 7: genus, Col. 6, 27, 1: lac, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 1: stercus, id. ib. 1, 38, 3: cervix, Hor. A. P. 1: cauda, id. Ep. 2, 1, 45: ubera, id. Epod. 8, 8: pedes, Pl. 4, 13, 27: seta, C. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: emptio (*i. e.* equorum), Var. R. R. 2, 7, 6.

ĕquĭo, *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. n.* [id.] Of mares: *To horse:* Pl. 10, 63, 83, § 181.

ĕquīrĭa, ōrum, *n.* [id.] *The annual horse-race held on the 27th of February and the 14th of March in the* Campus Martius, *in honour of Mars:* Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55; Ov. F. 2, 859; id. ib. 3, 519; Fest. *s. h. v.* p. 61; *a. c.* MARTIALIS CAMPUS, p. 96.

† **ĕquīrīne,** jusjurandum per Quirinum, Fest. p. 61 [cf. the art. cē].

ĕquī-sētum, i, *n.* [equus; seta] *The plant horse-tail:* Pl. 26, 13, 83: called also **ĕquīsēta,** æ, *f.* App. Herb. 39; and **equisetis,** is, *f.* Pl. 18, 28, 67, § 259.

ĕquīso, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *A groom, stable-boy* (ante- and post-class.): Var. ap. Non. 105, 14; 32 *sq.*; Val. Max. 7, 3, 2 *ext.*; App. M. 7, p. 194: equisones nautici, *who draw vessels along by ropes,* Var. ap. Non. 106, 1; id. 421, 4.

ĕquĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [equito] *That may be ridden over:* planities, Curt. 4, 9, 10: campi, Amm. 22, 15, 12.

ĕquĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A riding:* Pl. 28, 4, 14.

1. ĕquĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.: A riding:* atteri equitatu, Pl. 28, 15, 61 *ad fin.* **II.** Meton.: *Concr.:* **A.** *Cavalry* (very common): Cæs. B. G. 1, 15; id. ib. 1, 18; id. ib. 1, 24; id. ib. 1, 42.—*Dat.* equitatu, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18 *fin.*; id. ib. 1, 39; id. ib. 1, 52 *fin.*; and also equitatui, id. ib. 1, 42; id. ib. 7, 4, 9; id. B. C. 3, 89, 3.—*Plur.:* Cæs. B. C. 1, 61; id. ib. 3, 8; C. Pont. 2; Sall. J. 46, 7; Hirt. B. Afr. 14; Flor. 3, 11, 8.—**B.** *The equestrian order* (rare): Liv. 38, 28; id. 30, 44: Pl. 33, 2, 9; Aus. Idyll. 11, 78.

2. ĕquĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [equito] *A horning:* of mares, with hinnitus: Lucil. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100.

ĕquĭtārĭus, i, *m.* [equitium] *The inspector of a stud:* Firm. Math. 8, 13; cf. "*equitarius, ἱππόκομος,*" Gloss.

ĕquĭtium (-cium), i, *n.* [equus] *A stud of horses:* Col. 6, 27, 1; Dig. Dig. 6, 1, 1; id. ib. 7, 8, 12, § 4; cf. "Ἱππικεῖα ἀγέλη ἵππων, *equitium,*" Gloss. Cyrill. p. 624, 43: and "*equitium* (= ἱππεῖον)," Gloss. Philox. p. 87, 48.

ĕquĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [eques] **I.** (acc. to *equus, no.* I. A.): **A.** *Neut.:* **1.** Prop.: *To be a horseman, to ride:* **a.** *Abs.:* equitare, Sall. J. 6, 1: equitandi peritissimus, Suet. Cæs. 67.—**b.** With *per:* per flumen, Flor. 1, 10, 7.—**c.** With *in* c. *Abl.:* in exercitu, C. Deiot. 10, 28.—**d.** With *Abl.* and *intra:* campis intra præsertum, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 24.—**2.** Fig.: Of fire, the wind, etc.: *To ride, gallop:* flamma per tædas, Eurus per undas, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 44.—**3.** Meton.: **a.** *To act the horseman, to ride:* in arundine, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248.—**b.** Sensu obsceno: Juv. 6, 311.—**c.** Of a horse: *To go:* Lucil. ap. Non. 107, 1.—**B.** *Act.: To ride through a place:* flumen equitatur, Flor. 3, 4, 5: equitataque Culmina Tayseti, Claud. Bell. Get. 192: equitata Bactra Parthis, Sid. Carm. 23, 249. **II.** (acc. to *equus, no.* II. A. 1.): *To be a horse soldier:* "EQVITARE antiqui dicebant equum publicum merere." Fest. p. 61.

ĕquŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [equa] *A little mare, a filly:* **I.** Prop.: Var. ap. Non. 106, 12. **II.** Fig.: Of an immodest woman: Plaut. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 617 P.

ĕquŭlĕus (ecu-), i, *m. dim.* [equus] **I.** Prop.: *A young horse, a colt, foal:* Var., Pomp., and C. ap. Non. 105, 11 *sq.*; Liv. 31, 12. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A statue of a horse:* C. 2 Verr. 4, 20 *init.*; hence, shortly after, in the sarcastic pun: jactabit se et in his equitabit equulcis, *Emi, pecuniam solvi.*—**B.** *A wooden rack* in the shape of a horse (commonly used at Rome in taking the evidence of slaves): C. Mil. 21 *fin.*; id. Post. Tusc. 3, 28, 67; Curt. 6, 10, 10; Prud. στεφ. 10, 109; Sen. Ep. 67; Isid. Orig. 5, 27, 21.

ĕquŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small* or *young horse, a foal:* Var. R. R. 2, 7, 13; 2, 8 *fin.*; Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38.

ĕquus, i, *m.* (*Gen. Plur.:* equum, Sil. 12, 681) [akin to Sanscr. açva, Gr. ἵππος, another form for ἴκκος; old Sax. ehu; cf. Bopp, Gloss. Sanscr. p. 23, b; and Grimm Gesch. der deutsch. Spr. 1, p. 30] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A horse, steed:* Var. R. R. 2, 7; Col. 6, 27 *sq.*; Pl. 8, 42, 64 *sq.*; Pall. Mart. 13; Enn. Ann. 5, 8; 18, 21; Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 39; id. Men. 5, 2, 109; C. Rep. 1, 43; id. ib. 1, 7, 9.—Offered as a sacrifice to Mars, Fest. p. 61; and a. v. October equus, p. 111: qualia nunc curto lustra novantur equo, Prop. 4, 1, 20:—Prov.: equi donati dentes non inspiciuntur, *one must not look a gift horse in the mouth,* Hier Ep. ad Ephes. procem.—**B.** Esp.: Of the *war-horse,* in the phrase equis virisque (viri=pedites; cf. eques and vir), *With horse and foot:* Liv. 5, 37; Flor. 2, 7, 8; also, equis, viris, C. Phil. 8, 7, 21; cf. Nep. Hamilc. 4, 1.

II. Meton.: **A.** Equus bipes, *A seahorse:* Virg. G. 4, 389; Auct. Pervig. Veneer. 10.—**B.** Fluviatilis, *a river-horse, hippopotamus:* Pl. 8, 21, 30.—**C.** Equus ligneus (like the Homeric ἄλσος ἵππιον) for *A ship:* Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 10.—**D.** *The Trojan horse:* Virg. Æ. 2, 112 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 108; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 12; Prop. 3, 1, 25; Hor. Od. 4, 6, 13.—**E.** *A battering-ram,* because shaped like a horse; afterward called aries: Pl. 7, 56, 57, § 202.—**F.** *The constellation Pegasus:* Col. 11, 2, 31; Pl. 18, 26, 65; Hyg. Astr. 2, 18; id. ib. 3, 17.—**G.** Poet. for *The wind:* obtulit Arcinoes Chloridos ales equus, Cat. 66, 54: Thraces equi, Val. Fl. 1, 611.—**H.** *Sensu obsceno:* Hor. S. 2, 7, 50; Petr. S. 24; Ov. A. A. 3, 778; Mart. 11, 105, 14.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): Viris equisque, *With all one's power, with might and main:* cum his viris equisque, ut dicitur, si honestatem tueri ac retinere sententia est, decertandum est, C. Off. 3, 33, 116: equis viris, id. Fam. 9, 7 *init.*—**B.** The fig. being derived from race-horses: equis et quadrigis poeticis; in *prose and poetry:* cursu corrigam tardatem tum equis, tum vero, quoniam scribis poema ab eo nostrum probari, quadrigis poeticis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, a. § 2.—**C.** (acc. to *no.* II. D.): Equus Trojanus, Of *a secret conspiracy:* intus, intus, inquam, est Trojanus equus, C. Mur. 37, 78.

Equus Tutĭcus, i, *m. A town in Samnium* (now *Castel Franco*): C. Att. 6, 1, 1.

ĕr, ĕris or **ēres,** is, *m.* [χάρ] *A hedgehog:* Nemes. Cyneg. 57.

era, æ, v. hera.

ērādĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eradico] (*A rooting out;* hence): **A.** *An utter destruction:* post antichristi eradicationem scitabitur resurrectio, Tert. Res. Carn. 27 *fin.*; Vulg. Isai. 37, 26.—**B.** *Concr.: A thing rooted up or utterly destroyed:* eradicationem et abjectionem posuisti me, Vulg. Thren. 3, 45.

ē-rādĭcĭtus (exrad-), *adv.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; radix] *From the very root, root and branch:* Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 63 (cited also in Front. de Or. 1).

ē-rādĭco (exr-), āvi, ātum, āre (*Inf.* eradicarier, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 21) [id.] 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To pluck up by the roots, to root out, eradicate* (ante class.): ex terra enata, Var. R. R. 1, 27, 2. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To root out, utterly destroy:* aliquem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 38; id. Truc. 3, 1, 15; id. Merc. 4, 4, 35; id. Aul. 2, 4, 21; id. Rud. 5, 2, 59; id. Bacch. 5, 1, 6; Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 23; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 28.—**B.** *To wear out, pester* with talking: pugnis memorandis suis hominum aureis, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 53.

ē-rādo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; rado] (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: *To scratch out, scrape off:* A. In *simple constr.:* terram, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38: muscum, Col. 4, 24, 6: medullam, id. Arb. 9 *ad fin.*; Pl. 17, 21, 35, § 162: aliquem, *to strike out, erase,* Pl. Pan. 25, 3: genas, *to shave off the beard:* Prop. 4, 8, 26.—**B.** With *Abl.:* inscriptos titulos monumento, Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 8. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To eradicate, extirpate:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* elementa cupidinis pravi, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 51: vitia, Sen. Ep. 11: vestigia quoque nobilium civitatum (tempus), *i. e. to obliterate, cause to be forgotten,* id. ib. 91: tempora vitæ, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 5.—**2.** With *Abl.:* curam habendi penitus corde, Phæd. 3, prol. 21.—**B.** *To extirpate, sweep off* or *away, destroy* (Eccl. Lat.): magos et hariolos de terrâ, Vulg. 1 Reg. 28, 9: eradamus eum de terrâ viventium, id. Jerem. 11, 19.

Erāna, æ, *f. A town in Cilicia, near Mount Amanus:* C. Fam. 15, 4, 8.

† **ēranthĕmon,** i, *n.* = ἠράνθεμον, = anthemis (so called from flowering in the spring): anthemis magnis laudibus celebratur ab Asclepiade; aliqui leucanthemida vocant, alii leucanthemum, alii eranthemon quoniam vere floreat, Pl. 22, 21, 6.

† **ĕrānus,** i, *m.* = ἔρανος, *A collection of contributions in money, a collection for the poor:* Auct. Ep. Pl. 10, 93 and 94.

‡ **Erāsĭna,** æ, *f. The name of a maiden:* Charitum Erasina voluptas, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4857.

Erāsīnus, i, *m.* = Ἐρασῖνος, **I.** *A river of Argolis* (now *Kephalari*): Mel. 2, 3, 9; Ov. M. 15, 275; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 640 *sq.* **II.** *The name of a boy:* Auson. præf. Idyll. 7.

Erāsistrātus, i, *m.,* Ἐρασίστρατος, *A famous physician of Alexandria in the time of Ptolemy Lagus, the founder of a medical school:* Cels. præf.; id. 3, 4; id. 4, 4.

† **ĕrastes,** æ, *m.* = ἐραστής, *A lover:* M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Cæs. 1, 10.

erasus, a, um, *P.* of erado.

† **Ĕratīnē,** es, *f.* [ἐρατεινή, lovely] *The name of a nymph, daughter of Venus:* Eratine Cypridos filia, Mart. Cap. 6, § 905 Kopp.

Ĕrātō (only in the *Nom.*), *f.* Ἐρατώ, **I.** A. Prop.: *The muse of lyric and amorous poetry:* Ov. P. 4, 195; 340; id. A. A. 2, 16; 423; Aus. Idyll. 20, 6.—**B.** Meton.: for *Muse* in gen., Virg. Æ. 7, 37 Serv.; Claud. Mall. Theod. 282. **II.** *A queen of Armenia:* Tac. A. 2, 4.

Ĕrātosthĕnes, is, *m.,* Ἐρατοσθένης, *A celebrated geographer, poet, and philosopher of Alexandria, under Ptolemy Euergetes:* Var. R. R. 1, 2, 3; C. Att. 2, 6; Cæs. B. G. 6, 24; Pl. Blench. 2; 5; id. 2, 108, 112; Quint. 1, 1, 16; id. 11, 2, 14.

ercisco and **erctum,** v. herciscо.

Ĕrĕbus, i, *m.,* Ἔρεβος, **I.** Prop.: *A god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox:* Cic. N. D. 3, 17 *fin.*; Hyg. Myth. præf.; Virg. Æ. 4, 510; Ov. M. 14, 404.—Hence, **Ĕrĕbēus,** a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, Erebus:* colubræ, Ov. Ib. 220. **II.** Meton.: *The Lower World:* Virg. G. 4, 471 Serv.; id. Æ. 6, 247; id. ib. 7, 140; Ov. M. 5, 543; id. ib. 10, 76.

Erechtheus (trisyll.), ei, *m.,* Ἐρεχθεύς, *A mythic king of Athens, father of Procris, Orithyia, Chthonia, and Creusa, who devoted themselves to death for their country:* C. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; id. Fin. 5, 22, 62; id. N. D. 3, 19; id. Sest. 21, 48; Ov. M. 6, 677 *sq.*; id. ib. 7, 697; Just. 2, 6, 12.—Hence, **A. Erechthēus,** a, um, *adj.:* **1.** Prop.: *Erechthean, of,* or *belonging to, Erechtheus:* ausus Erechthea

prædia ferre domo, Ov. F. 5, 204: (Theseus) Erechtheas Tritonidos ibat ad arces, id. M. 8, 547.—**2.** Meton.: *Athenian:* corpus Erectheo littori appulsum, Val. Max. 6, 1, 1 *extr.*; dub. al. Erythræo.—**B. Erechthīdæ,** arum, *f.* (*The family of Erechtheus*; meton.) *The Athenians:* nullus Erechthidis fertur celebratior illo Illuxisse dies, Ov. M. 7, 430.—**C. Erechthis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *A dau. of Erechtheus*; *Orithyia,* Ov. H. 16; *Procris,* id. M. 7, 726.

erectius, *comp. adv.* [erectus, *no.* II. B. 3.] *Boldly, courageously* (late Lat.): judicare, Gell. 7, 3 *fin.*: loqui, Amm. 15, 5.

ērectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erigo] **I.** Prop.: *A setting up, erecting:* with *Gen.*: tignorum, Vitr. 10, 5 *fin.*; id. 8 *præf.*—*Abs.*: locus erectionis, Vulg. Num. 10, 21. **II.** Meton.: Of persons (Eccl. Lat.): *A hostile setting up of one's self against:* nonne succisa est erectio eorum? Vulg. Job. 22, 20; cf. The Hebr.

ērectus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of erigo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Set up; upright; elevated, lofty:* primum eos (homines) humo excitatos celsos et erectos constituit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56; cf. et celsus status, id. Or. 18, 59: incessus, Tac. H. 1, 53: vultus, Ov. M. 1, 86: viriditas culmo geniculato, C. de Sen. 15: proræ, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13, 2; cf. petra in metæ modum, Curt. 8, 11.—*Comp.*: coxæ, Cels. 7, 16; Claud. Idyll. 6, 11.—*Sup.*: Jul. Valer. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 31.

B. Fig.: **1.**: **a.** In a good sense: *Elevated, lofty, noble:* celsus et erectus et ea quæ homini accidere possunt omnia parva ducens, C. Tusc. 5, 14, 42; cf. animus (with magnus), id. Deiot. 13, 36: homo, id. Off. 1, 30: habet mens nostra natura sublime quiddam et erectum et impatiens superioris, Quint. 11, 1, 16; cf. Tac. Agr. 4.—*Comp.*: homo, C. Off. 1, 30 *init.*—**b.** In a bad sense, *Haughty, lofty:* C. de Or. 1, 40 *fin.*; cf. id. Font. 11.—**2.** *Intent, attentive, on the stretch:* judices, C. Brut. 54, 200; cf. suspensique (Horatii), Liv. 1, 25: plebs, civitas exspectatione, id. 2, 54; id. 3, 47: vos ad libertatem recuperandam (with ardentes), C. Phil. 4, 5: mens circa studia, Quint. 1, 3, 10: studium in legendo, C. Fam. 5, 12, 5.—*Comp.*: ad agendum erectiores, Quint. 9, 4, 12.—**3.** *Animated, encouraged, resolute:* legiones nostras in eum sæpe locum profectas alacri animo et erecto, unde, *etc.*, C. de Sen. 20, 75: —*Comp.*: multo erectior, C. Phil. 4, 1, 2.

ē-rēmigo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*β*); remigo] (cf. Madvig, § 224; Draeger, § 386) *To row through, navigate* (post-Aug. and very rare): undas, Sil. 14, 190: septentrionem, Pl. 2, 67, 67, § 168.

†**ērēmīta (ĕrēmīta,** Venant. Vit. Mart. 3, 418), æ, *m.*=ἐρημίτης, *An eremite, hermit,* Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 17: cœtibus in mediis habitans eremita remotus Ipse in puppe sedens, Venant. l. l.

ērēmītĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [eremita] *Of* or *belonging to a hermit* (Eccl. Lat.): eremiticæ vitæ beatitudo, Hier. Ep. 14 (al. 1.), in lemm.: "De Vita Eremitica," a work of Augustine, addressed to his sister.

†**ērēmītis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*=ἐρημιτίς, *Solitary, recluse:* quas (preces) de palæstra congregationis eremitidis . . . in urbem quoque, cujus Ecclesiæ sacra superinspicis, transtulisti, Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

†**ērēmŏdĭcĭum,** ii, *n.*=ἐρημοδικίον, *A default of appearance at the appointed time,* Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 7 *fin.*; id. ib. 46, 7, 13; Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13, § 3.

†**ērēmus** (ĕrēmus, Prud. Cathem. 5, 89; id. Psych. 371; id. Dittoch. 12), a, um, *adj.*=ἔρημος, *Waste, desert* (late Lat.): loca, Cod. Just. 11, 57, 4.—As *Subst.*: **ērēmus,** i, *f.* (*sc.* regio)=ἡ ἐρῆμος, *sc.* γῆ or χώρα, *A desert, waste* (late Lat.): Moses in eremo simulacrum serpentis ex ære fecit, Tert. Idol. 5: infinita eremi vastitas te terret, Hier. Ep. 14 (al. 1): toties in eremo non eris, id. ib.: inter multos sæpe dubitatum est, a quo potissimum monachorum eremus habitari cœpta sit, Hier. Vit. Paul. Primi Eremit. prol. *init.*: latissima eremus, id. Comm. in Isai. 5, 21: transivimus per eremum terribilem et maximam, Vulg. Deut. 1, 19; Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 1, 15.

ē-rēpo, psi, *no sup.*, ĕre (*Pluperf. Subj. sync.* erepsemus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 79), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* (ante-class. and post-Aug.) [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; repo] **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To creep out, crawl forth:* Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 1; Var. R. R. 3, 15; Sil. 15, 617; Stat. Th. 11, 581.—**2.** Esp.: In an upward direction, *To creep* or *clamber up:* Suet. Tib. 60.—**B.** Meton.: Of a building: *To rise:* Stat. S. 2, 2, 30. **II.** *Act.*: Poet. (cf. Zumpt, § 386; Madvig, § 224): **A.** *To creep through:* totum agrum genibus, Juv. 6, 526.—**B.** *To climb:* montes, Hor. S. 1, 5, 79.

ēreptīcius, a, um, *adj.* [eripio] *That can be torn or snatched away from one:* Ulp. Regular. 19, § 17; cf. Schulting ad h. l.

ēreptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A forcible taking away, seizure* of a possession: C. 2 Verr. 4, 5, 10: animæ, Tert. Spect. 2.

ērepto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [erepo] *To creep out;* Fig.: pecunia circa paupertatem plurimum moræ habet, dum ex illâ ereptat, Sen. Ep. 101, 2; dub. al. erepat.

ēreptor, ōris, *m.* [eripio] *A robber, plunderer:* bonorum, C. Quint. 8: libertatis, id. Sest. 51: *plur.*, terrarum, Tac. A. 13, 55 *fin.*

ereptus, a, um, *P.* of eripio.

ēres, is, *m.*, v. ĕr and heres.

Eretĭnus, a, um, v. Eretum.

Ĕrĕtria, æ, *f.*, Ἐρετρία, *The chief city of Eubœa, the birth-place of the philosopher Menedemus,* Mel. 2, 7, 9; Pl. 4, 12, 21; C. Ac. 2, 42 Goer. *N. cr.*; Liv. 32, 16; id. 35, 38, et al.; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 259 *sq.*—Hence, **A. Ĕrĕtrĭus,** a, um, *adj., Eretrian:* creta, Pl. 33, 13, 57; also called terra, Cels. 5, 15; id. 6, 3.—As *Subst.*: **Eretria,** æ, *f.*= *Eretria creta* or *terra:* Pl. 35, 6, 21; Vitr. 7, 14.—**B. Ĕrĕtrĭensis,** e, *adj., Of Eretria:* Gongylus, Nep. Paus. 2.—As *Subst.*: **Eretrienses,** ium, *m., The inhabitants of Eretria,* Liv. 35, 38.—**C. Ĕrĕtrĭăci,** orum, *m., Philosophers of the school of Menedemus,* C. Ac. 2, 42. Also called, **D. Ĕrĕtrĭci,** orum, *m.*, C. de Or. 3, 17; Sen. Ep. 88 *ad fin.*—In the *sing.*, **Eretrĭcus,** i, *m., An Eretrian philosopher,* C. Tusc. 5, 39.

Ērētum, i, *n.*, Ἤρητον, *An ancient city of the Sabines* (now *Cretona*), Liv. 3, 26 *init.*; Virg. Æ. 7, 711 (cf. Heyne Excurs. ad h. l. p. 171 ed. Wagn.); Val. Max. 2, 4, 5.—Hence, **Ērētīnus,** a, um, *adj., Belonging to Eretum,* Tib. 4, 8, 4.

ergā, *præp.* [akin to vergo; hence, turned toward; acc. to Pott. Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 282=e regione, from e=ex and rego; cf. regio, *no.* I. B. 2.] *Over against, opposite to.*

I. Prop.: Of locality (ante- and post-class., and very rare): quæ med erga ædes habet, *i. e. opposite me,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 52: erga regiam, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 9.—Far more freq. and good prose,

II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.**: **a.** Of persons: Aliquem; more rarely aliquid, of feelings and conduct *towards* a person, and in class. lang. usually of friendly feelings, *etc.*: benevolentia amicorum erga nos, C. Læl. 16; cf. id. Fin. 1, 20, 68; Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 47; id. Trin. 3, 1, 18: erga aliquem benevolus, id. Capt. 2, 2, 100; cf. id. Mil. 4, 6, 15; id. Rud. 5, 3, 33; C. de Or. 2, 43; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 49; id. Cist. 1, 1, 111; cf. C. Fam. 1, 9: divina bonitas erga homines, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: perpetua erga populum Romanum fides, Cæs. B. G. 5, 44; cf. id. B. C. 1, 84; id. ib. 1, 12; cf. id. ib. 2, 17, et sæp.: te oro per mei te erga bonitatem patris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 48; so, te erga, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 24: med erga, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 56: se erga, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 15: amicum erga, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 4; cf. the follg.—**b.** Of things: quum in universam rempublicam, tum etiam erga meam salutem fide ac benevolentia singulari, C. Prov. Cons. 1; cf. id. Att. 8, 3, 2; Pl. Pan. 50, 4; Tac. A. 4, 20.—**2.** Of unfriendly feelings, for the usual contra or adversus: *Against:* ne malus item erga me sit, ut erga illum fuit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 4; so, id. Aul. 4, 10, 62; id. Casin. 3, 4, 27; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36; Nep. Alcib. 4, 4 id. Dat. 10 *fin.*; id. Ham. 4 *fin.*; id. Hann. 1 *fin.*; Tac. H. 2, 99; 4, 49; id. A. 2, 2; cf. med erga, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 5; id. Epid. 3, 3, 9.—**B.** In post-Aug. authors (esp. in Tacitus) in gen. of every kind of mental relation to a person or thing: *With respect, regard,* or *reference to:* anxii erga Sejanum, cujus durior congressus, Tac. A. 4, 74: erga Germanicos exercitus laudes gratesque, id. H. 2, 55 *ad fin.*; id. A. 11, 25 *fin.*: prisco erga duces honore, id. ib. 3, 74 *ad fin.*; cf. Pl. Pan. 55, 3: suprema erga memoriam filii sui munera, Tac. A. 3, 2; id. H. 1, 20; id. A. 4, 11; Amm. 16, 10.—Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 437-440.

†**ergastērĭum,** ii, *n.*=ἐργαστήριον, *A workshop* (late Lat.): Cod. Just. 1, 3, 2; id. ib. 12, 41, 2.

ergastŭlāris, e, *adj.* [ergastulum] *Of* or *belonging to an* ergastulum (late Lat.): tenebræ, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

ergastŭlārĭus, a, um [id.], *adj. Of* or *belonging to an* ergastulum (late Lat.): servus, Amm. 14, 11 *ad fin.*—As *Subst.*: **ergastularii,** orum, *m.* (*sc.* servi), *Overseers of an* ergastulum, Col. 1, 8, 17.

ergastŭlum (-ilum), i, *n.* [ἐργάζομαι] **I.** Prop.: *A house of correction, bridewell, penitentiary,* Col. 1, 6, 3; id. 1, 8, 16; id. 11, 1, 22; C. Clu. 7, 21; id. Rab. Perd. 7, 20; Liv. 2, 23; id. 7, 4; Suet. Aug. 32; id. Tib. 8, et al. **II.** Fig.: *Oppression, tyranny:* educam vos de ergastulo Ægyptiorum, Vulg. Exod. 6, 6 and 7. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Plur.*: **ergastula,** orum, *n.* (like stabula, servitia, mancipia, *etc.*), *The inmates of a house of correction, penitentiary-convicts,* Cæs. B. C. 3, 22: Brutus in C. Fam. 11, 13, 2; Pl. 18, 6, 7, § 36; Flor. 4, 8, 1; Juv. 14, 24; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 476, a.—**B.** *Sing.*: **ergastulus** (-ilus), i, *m., An overseer of a penitentiary* ("custos pœnalis loci," Non.), Lucil. in Non. 447, 7 *sq.*

†**ergăta,** æ, *m.*=ἐργάτης, *A sort of capstan* or *windlass,* Vitr. 1, 1; id. 10, 4.

ergō (with short *o* only a few times in Ov. and the post-Aug. poets; Ov. H. 5, 59 Lennep.; id. Tr. 1, 1, 87; Luc. 9, 256; Val. Fl. 2, 407; Claud. Ep. 4, 17), *adv.* [like erga, akin to vergo, turned hither, advancing from something, or, acc. to Pott. Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 282= recte, from e=ex and regĕre] *Proceeding from, in consequence of.*

I. With *Gen.* (placed after it, like causa and gratia): *In consequence of, on account of, because of* (so only ante-class.; not found in Plaut. or Ter.): quojus rei ergo, Cato R. R. 141, 2; so, hujus rei ergo, id. ib. § 3; 4; id. ib. 139; Tab. publica ap. Liv. 40, 52 *fin.*; id. 41, 28 *ad fin.*: dono militari virtutis ergo donari, S. C. ap. Liv. 25, 7; so, virtutis ergo, Lex ap. C. Opt. Gen. 7; Sisenn. in Non. 107, 16: ejus victoriæ ergo, Inscr. ap. Nep. Paus. 1, 3: funeris ergo, Lex ap. C. Leg. 2, 23 *ad fin.*; 25 *fin.*: ejus legis ergo, C. Att. 3, 23, 2; Quadrig. in Gell. 3, 8, 8: formidinis ergo, Lucr. 5, 1245: illius ergo, Virg. Æ. 6, 670.

II. *Abs.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen. (for cujus rei ergo): *Consequently, accordingly, therefore, then:* unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem: ergo postque magisque viri nunc gloria claret, Enn. in C. de Sen. 4; Lucil. in C. Fin. 1, 3, 9; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 74: Polemoni et jam ante Aristoteli ea prima visa sunt, quæ paullo ante dixi. Ergo nata est sententia veterum Academicorum, *etc.*, C. Fin. 2, 11, 34: Albano non plus animi erat quam fidei, nec manere ergo, nec transire aperte ausus, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 27; Virg. E. 5, 58, et sæp.: ergo istoc magis, quia vaniloquus, vapulabis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 222; cf. id. Mil. 4, 6, 18.—**2.** Esp.: Ante- and post-class. pleonast.: ergo igitur, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 27; App. M. 1, p. 104, et al.—So too in Ter. and Liv., itaque ergo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25; Liv. 1, 25 Drak.; id. 3, 31 Gron.; id. 9, 31 *fin.*; id. 39, 25.

B. Meton.: **1.** In a logical conclusion: **a.** *Consequently, therefore:* negat hæc filiam me suam esse: non ergo

hæc mater mea est, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 20; Var. L. L. 8, 24, 115; id. ib. 8, 25, 115; id. ib. 8, 28, 116, et al.; cf. id. ib. 8, 32, 118; id. ib. 8, 35, 119: nullum dicere causæ esse genus amentia est, *etc.* . . . Relinquitur ergo, ut omnia tria genera sint causarum, C. Inv. 1, 9 *fin.*: quis est enim, in quo sit cupiditas, quin recte cupidus dici possit? Ergo et avarus erit, sed finite. id. Fin. 2, 9, 27: quis tam esset ferreus qui eam vitam ferre posset, *etc.*? Verum ergo illud est, quod a Tarentino Archyta dici solitum, id. Læl. 23, 88, et sæp.; corresponding to igitur, id. ib. 14 *fin.* and 15 *init.*; id. N. D. 2, 21, 56 *sq.*—So, **b.** esp. in Cicero, like *an* (v. h. v. *no.* 1. d.), **In interrogative argumentation** *a minore ad majus* or *ex æquo*, Eng. *So, so then*: ergo hæc veteranus miles facere poterit, doctus vir sapiensque non poterit? C. Tusc. 2, 17, 39; so, with the *tempp. futurr.*, id. ib. § 41; id. ib. 1, 14, 31; id. ib. 3, 15, 31; id. Off. 1, 31, 114; id. Fin. 2, 33 *ad fin.*: ergo illi intelligunt, quid Epicurus dicat, ego non intelligo? id. ib. 2, 4, 13; cf. id. Arch. 9: ergo Ennio licuit vetera contemnenti dicere, *etc.* . . . mihi de antiquis eodem modo non licebit? id. Or. 51, 171; cf. id. Arch. 8, 9 *fin.*

2. In consecutive interrogations, Eng. *Then*: *Ps.* Istuc ego jam satis scio. *Si.* Cur ergo, quod scis, me rogas? Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 10: ergo in iis adolescentibus bonam spem esse dicemus, quos? *etc.*, C. Fin. 2, 35, 117: dedemus ergo Hannibalem? dicet aliquis, Liv. 21, 10 *ad fin.*, et sæp.: num ergo is excæcat nos aut orbat sensibus, si? *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 23, 74: num ergo, Quint. 10, 1, 5; cf. id. ib. 6, 3, 79: quid stamus? quid ergo imus? Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 21; so, quin ergo, id. Asin. 1, 1, 15; id. ib. 2, 2, 113; id. Merc. 5, 2, 88; id. Mil. 4, 2, 93; so, esp. freq. quid ergo? like Gr. τί οὖν, *why then?* quid ergo hanc dubitas colloqui? Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 17; *cf.* C. Fin. 4, 14; Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 55; Tib. 3, 6, 51; C. Tusc. 3, 18; so, id. Off. 3, 20, 81 Beier; id. ib. 3, 15, 61; id. ib. 3, 18, 73; id. ib. 3, 19, 76; id. Rosc. Am. 1, 2; id. Cæcin. 20; id. Mur. 23, 47; Cæs. B. G. 7, 77.

3. With imperatives: *Then, now*: dato ergo istum symbolum illi, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 57: vide ergo, hanc conclusionem probaturusne sis, C. Ac. 2, 30, 96: desinite ergo, Cæs. B. C. 3, 19 *fin.*: sequere ergo, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 83; id. Rud. 1, 2, 94; id. Stich. 5, 2, 20; cf. amplectere ergo, id. Curc. 1, 3, 16: tace ergo, id. Aul. 3, 2, 14; id. Epid. 2, 2, 57: dic ergo, id. Pers. 2, 2, 57: ausculta ergo, id. ib. 4, 6, 19; id. Casin. 2, 4, 18, et sæp.: quin tu ergo i modo, *come now, begone!* Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 114; cf. quin tu ergo omitte genus, id. Rud. 3, 2, 14: agedum ergo, id. ib. 3, 4, 15: intro ergo abeant, id. Casin. 3, 6, 17; so, with the *subjunctive*, id. Mil. 1, 1, 78; id. ib. 3, 3, 69; 5, 27; C. Fin. 5, 8 *fin.*; id. Brut. 43: ergo, si sapis, mussitabis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 66.

4. Like igitur, **in resuming an interrupted train of thought**, Eng. *As I was saying, I say, then, well then*: tres vise sunt ad Mutinam, quo festinat animus, ut, *etc.* . . . Tres ergo ut dixi viæ, C. Phil. 12, 9, 23; cf. id. Part. 13, 46; id. de Or. 1, 57; id. Top. 19, 73; id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4.—So (like igitur and inquam), after parenthetical sentences, C. Tusc. 1, 7, 14; id. Fin. 2, 34, 113; id. Fam. 15, 10.—Less freq. for inquam in a mere repetition: mihi tuus pater, Pater hujus ergo, hospes Antidamas fuit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 91.—See Haud Turs. II. pp. 440–467.

†**ergŏlăbus**, i, *m.*=ἐργολάβος, *One who undertakes or makes contract for works, a contractor for work*, Cod. Just. 4, 59.

ĕrĭcæus, a, um, *adj.* [erica] *Of heath or ling*: mel (called also mel silvestre), Pl. 11, 16, 15.

†**ĕrĭce**, ēs, *f.*=ἐρείκη, *Heath, broom, ling*, Pl. 24, 9, 39; id. 11, 16, 15.

Ĕrichtho, *f.*, Ἐριχθώ, **I. Prop.**: *A Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey*, Luc. 6, 508. **II. Meton.**: *A witch* in gen., Ov. H. 15, 139.

Ĕrichthŏnĭus, i, *m.*, Ἐριχθόνιος, **I.** *A son of Vulcan, king of Athens, and the first who yoked four horses together to a chariot*, Virg. G. 3, 113 Serv.; Pl. 7, 56, 57, § 202; Ov. M. 2, 553; 9, 424; Hyg. Fab. 166.—Hence, **Ĕrichthonĭus**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Erichthonian*; Meton.) *Athenian*: populus, Prop. 2, 6, 4. **II.** *A son of Dardanus, the father of Tros and king of Troy*, Ov. F. 4, 33; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 130.—Hence, **Ĕrichthonĭus**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Erichthonian*; Meton.) *Trojan*: arces, Virg. Cul. 333; 342.

ĕrĭcius, ii, *m.* [er] **I.** Prop.: *A hedge-hog, urchin*, Var. in Non. 49, 10, and 106, 18; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 3, 7. **II.** Meton.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A beam to keep off assailants, a chevaux-de-frise*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 67, twice; Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 555, 2.

☞ Ericius in the Vulg. (Isai. 14, 23; id. 34, 11, and 15; Soph. 2, 14), like ἐχῖνος, in the LXX., is wrongly employed to denote the Hebr. קִפּוֹד; which last word prob. means "*the bittern*;" cf. Cyclop. of Bibl. Lit. s. v. Kippod; and Mercer's Hebr. Lex. s. v. קִפּוֹד.

Ĕrĭdănus, i, *m.*, Ἠριδανός. **I.** *The Greek name of the river Po*: Pl. 3, 16, 20; Virg. G. 4, 372: plurimus Eridani per silvam volvitur amnis, id. Æ. 6, 659; Prop. 1, 12, 4; Ov. M. 2, 324; 372. **II.** *The constellation* Eridanus: Hyg. Astr. 2, 32; Mart. Cap. 8, p. 282.

†**ĕrĭgĕron**, ontis, *m.*=ἠριγέρων, *The plant groundsel* (Senecio Vulg., L.): Pl. 25, 13, 106; id. 22, 25, 64.

ē-rĭgo, exi, ectum, ĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; rego, *no.* III. A.] (*To make straight out of* a place; hence) *To raise or set up, to erect* (freq. and class.): **I. Prop.**: **A. Gen.**: rubrum jubar, Lucr. 4, 405; so, caput, id. 5, 1207: arborem (with extollere), C. Fin. 5, 14, 39: hominem, *to form erect*, id. Leg. 1, 9, 26: jacentem, Curt. 7, 3: hastas, Liv. 1, 27; 33, 10: digitum, Quint. 11, 3, 120: manus ad tectum, id. ib. 11, 3, 118; cf. scalas ad mœnia, Liv. 32, 14: agmen in adversum clivum, *to lead up*, id. 9, 31 *ad fin.*; cf. id. 3, 18; id. 9, 43; id. 10, 26; id. 1, 27; Tac. Agr. 36; id. H. 4, 71; id. ib. 3, 71, et al.: oculos, *i. e. to raise*, C. Sest. 31, 68.—**B. Esp.**: **1.** With *se*, or (more freq., esp. since the Aug. age) *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To set one's self up, to rise*: conituntur (pueri), ut sese erigant, C. Fin. 5, 15, 42; so, sese aut sublevare (Alces), Cæs. B. G. 6, 27: statura breves in digitos eriguntur, *i. e. raise themselves on tiptoe*, Quint. 2, 3, 8: cf. in ungues, id. 11, 3, 120: in armos (equus), Stat. Th. 6, 502: in auras, Ov. M. 3, 43; id. ib. 15, 512: sub auras, Virg. Æ. 8, 25: ad sidera (fumus), id. ib. 9, 214.—Said of *rising* ground, Virg. Æ. 8, 417; Tac. G. 46; cf. erectus. **2.** (like our *to put up*) *To build, construct, erect* (rarely): molem ex profundo saxeam ad cœlum erigit, Acc. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: turres, Cæs. B. C. 1, 26, 1: saxeas turres, Flor. 3, 2 *fin.*

II. Fig.: **A. Gen.**: *To set up, erect; to arouse, excite*: erigite mentes auresque vestras et me attendite, C. Sull. 11, 33; cf. aures (with animum attendere), id. 2 Verr. 1, 10, 28; and, animos ad audiendum, id. Ac. 2, 4, 10: quum res relata exspectatione certaminis senatum erexisset, *had aroused, excited*, Liv. 37, 1 (cf. erectus, *no.* II. B. 2.): aculeos severitatis in rem, *etc.*, C. Cœl. 12, 29.—**B. Esp.**: **1.** With *se*: *To raise itself up, to rise*: libertas malis oppressa civilibus extollere jam caput et aliquando se erigere debebat, id. Planc. 13 *fin.*: paullum se erexit et addidit historiæ majorem sonum vocis, id. de Or. 2, 12 *fin.*

2.: **a.** *To cheer up, encourage, excite*: erigebat animum jam demissum et oppressum Oppianicus, C. Clu. 21, 58; cf. id. ib. 70, 200: illam tu provinciam afflictam et perditam erexisti atque recreasti, id. 2 Verr. 3, 91, 212; cf. rem publicam, Pomp. in C. Att. 8, 12, C. *fin.*: rem publicam ex tam gravi casu, Liv. 6, 2: multos populos ad cupidinem novæ fortunæ, id. 21, 19: Germanos ad spem belli, Cæsarem ad cœrcendum, Tac. A. 2, 25; cf. id. ib. 2, 71; Flor. 3, 18, 3: Lusitanos, id. 2, 17, 15: fiduciam Pori, Curt. 8, 13.—**b.** With *se*: non dubito quin tuis literis se magis etiam erexerit ab omnique sollicitudine abstraxerit, C. Deiot. 14; id. Agr. 2, 32, 87; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1; id. ib. 1, 3, 5: se in spem, Liv. 3, 1.

Ērīgŏne, ēs, *f.*, Ἠριγόνη, **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *The dau. of Icarius, who hung herself through grief for her father's death, and was translated to the sky as the constellation* Virgo, Hyg. Fab. 130; 254; Virg. G. 1, 33 Serv.; Ov. M. 6, 125. Cf. Smith's Antiq. s. v. Astronomia, p. 150, b.—Hence, **Ērīgŏnēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*: Canis, *i. e. Mæra, the hound of Icarius, who was placed along with her in the sky*, Ov. F. 5, 723; for which, Canis Erigones, Col. 10, 400.—**B.** Meton.: *The name of a tragedy by Q. Cicero, lost through the negligence of a letter-carrier*: Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1; id. ib. 3, 9. **II.** *Dau. of Ægisthus and Clytemnestra*, Hyg. Fab. 122; Dict. Cret. 6, 2, 4.

Ērīgŏnus, i, *m.* Ἐρίγων, *A tributary of the river Arius, in Macedonia* (now *Tzerna*), Liv. 31, 39; id. 30, 53.

ērīnăcĕus (herin.), i, *m.* [er; cf. ericius] *A hedge-hog*, Pl. 8, 37, 56.

†**ĕrĭnĕos**, i, *f.*=ἐρινεός, *A plant*, prps. the Campanula Rapunculus, L.; Pl. 23, 7, 65.

Ērinna, æ (ē, ēs, Prop. 2, 3, 22) *f.* Ἤριννα, *The famous Lesbian poetess, contemporary with Sappho*, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 57: Prop. l. l.

Ērinnys (also Erinys; cf. Wagner ad Virg. Æ. 2, 337), ўos, *f.*, Ἐρινύς [Ἔρις], **I.** Prop.: *One of the Furies*, Virg. Æ. 7, 447; 570; Ov. M. 1, 241; id. ib. 4, 490; id. ib. 11, 14: *Acc.* Erinnyn, Ov. M. 1, 725.—*Plur.*: **Erinnyes**, ium, *f.* (*Acc.* Erinnyas, Stat. Th. 11, 345), *The Furies*, Prop. 2, 20, 29; Ov. H. 11, 103; Stat. Th. l. l. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of Helen: Trojæ patriæ communis Erinys, *the scourge, curse*, Virg. Æ. 2, 573.—**B.** Appellatively, *Fury, raving, madness*, = furor, Virg. Æ. 2, 337: civilis, *i. e. civil war*, Luc. 4, 187.

†**ērĭŏphŏrus**, i, *m.*=ἠριοφόρος (wool-bearer), *A kind of bulbous plant*, Pl. 19, 2, 10.

†**ērĭoxўlon**, i, *n.*=ἠριόξυλον, *Cotton*, Dig. 32, 1, 7, § 9.

†**ērĭphīa**, æ, *f.*=ἠριφεία, *A plant*, Pl. 24, 18, 103.

Ērĭphўla, æ, or **-e**, es, *f.*, Ἐριφύλη, *Dau. of Talaus, and wife of Amphiaraus, whom she betrayed to Polynices for a golden necklace, for which she was slain by her son Alcmæon*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 18, 39; id. Inv. 1, 50, 94; Prop. 2, 16, 29; id. 3, 13, 57; Ov. A. A. 3, 13; Virg. Æ. 6, 445; Hyg. Fab. 73; v. Amphiaraus.—Hence, **Ērĭphylæus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of Eriphyla*: penates, Stat. Th. 4, 211.

ē-rĭpĭo, ŭi, eptum, ĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex; rapio] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To snatch, tear, or pull out*: **A.** With *ex*: ex nido, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 67: ex ore, id. Stich. 5, 4, 36: e faucibus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6.—**B.** With *ab*: torrem ab igne, Ov. M. 8, 457.—**C.** With *Abl.*: ensem vaginâ, Virg. Æ. 4, 579.—**D.** With *Adv. of place*: inde, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 18.—**E.** With *Dat.*: oculum alicui, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 22; so, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 20.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a.): **A.** Gen.: *To snatch or take away*: 1. *In simple constr.*: vela armamentaque, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14: copias, id. ib. 7, 54: alienа bona, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 11: nubem, Virg. Æ. 2, 606.—**2.** With *ex*: aliquem ex equo, Liv. 23, 45.—**3.** *Aliquid alicui*: classem Cæsari, Cæs. B. C. 3, 111: gladium isti, *wrest away*, id. Gall. 3, 5, 7.—**4.** *Aliquem* (*aliquam*) *alicui*: concubinam militi, *to carry off*, id. Mil. 3, 2, 2: adolescenti amicam, id. Merc. 5, 4, 12: meas mihi ancillas eripis, id. Rud. 3, 4, 7: qui lenoni eripit Mœstricam, Ter. Ad. prol. 8: hanc mi eriperet, id. ib. 2, 2, 30: hanc sibi videbit eripi, id. ib. 4, 5, 34.—**5.** *Aliquem* (*aliquam*) *ab aliquo* (less freq.): ab Lenone ipsus eripuit palam, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 30: ut illam a me eripiat, id. Eun. 4, 6, 1: quam miles a me nunc ereptum venit, id. ib. 4, 6, 14.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To deliver, set free:* **a.** In *simple constr.*: te eripio, Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 5: aliquem, Cæs. B. C. 3, 110: reum, Liv. 2, 54.—**b.** With *ex:* aliquem e manibus hostium, Cæs. B. G. 1, 53: quid obsessam (urbem) ex hostium manibus eripuimus, Liv. 5, 51: coloniam ex hostibus, id. 41, 14: Abydenos ex obsidione, id. 31, 16: aliquem ex periculo, Cæs. B. G. 4, 12: aliquem ex miseriis, Crassus ap. C. de Or. 1, 52: aliquem ex mediâ morte, C. 2 Verr. 5, 6 *init.*—**c.** With *ab:* filium a morte, C. Div. 2, 10.—**d.** With *de:* istum de vestrâ severitate, C. 2 Verr. 5, 67, 173.—**e.** With *Abl.*: aliquem malis, Virg. Æ. 6, 365.—**2.** With *Acc. of personal pronoun: To take one's self off; to flee, escape:* **a.** So, *alone:* se eripuit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 4.—**b.** With *ex:* ut Theutomatus vix se ex manibus prædantium militum eriperet, Cæs. B. G. 7, 46 *fin.*—**c.** With *ab:* ut nullâ ratione ab illâ miseriâ se eripere posset, C. Fam. 9, 13.—**d.** With *Abl.*: latebris, ac silvis, aut saltibus se eripere, Cæs. B. G. 6, 42 *fin.*: teque his, ait, eripe flammis, Virg. Æ. 2, 289.—**e.** With *Dat.*: per anfractûs mentis ignotos sequentibus se eripuit, Liv. 29, 32: ut se hosti fugâ eriperet, Curt. 5, 13, 15: eripui leto me, Virg. Æ. 2, 134: eripe te moræ, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 5.—**Prov.**: lupo agnum eripere, for something difficult or impossible, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 31.—**3.** *Pregn.*: eripi, *To be snatched* or *torn away by death* (post-Aug.): primis conjux ereptus in annis, Val. Fl. 3, 316: invidiâ deûm ereptum esse rebus humanis, Curt. 10, 5, 10.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To snatch* or *take away; to remove, deprive of:* **a.** In *simple constr.*: hominis omnino adspiciendi potestatem eripere, C. Læl. 23, 87: omnem usum navium, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14 *ad fin.*: semestre imperium, id. B. C. 1, 9: hic error eripiendus est, C. Tusc. 4, 31 *init.*: quorum error eripiendus est, id. Off. 2, 3, 10: lucem, id. Ac. 2, 10 *init.*; so, id. ib. 2, 32 *fin.*; and, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6: eripuere jocos, Venerem, convivia, ludos, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 56: responsiones, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 63.—**b.** With *Objective clause:* illis eriperes verbis mihi sidera cœlo Lucere, *i. e. deny to me that,* Tib. 1, 9, 35: — *Pass. constr.*: posse loqui eripitur, Ov. M. 2, 483.—**c.** With *ex:* cœlumque diemque Teucrorum ex oculis, Virg. Æ. 1, 88: tu quidem ex ore orationem mihi eripis, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 64.—**d.** With *ab:* primam vocem ab ore loquentis, i. e. *hurredly seized upon, caught up,* Virg. Æ. 7, 119.—**e.** With *Dat.*: quum ei Tragmorum tetrarchiam eripuisset, C. de Div. 2, 37, 79: eripies mihi hunc errorem, id. Att. 10, 4, 6: omnem omnibus studiosis ac fautoribus illius victoriæ *παρρησίαν* eripui, id. ib. 1, 16, 8: hunc mihi timorem eripe, id. Cat. 1, 7 *fin.*: jus meum ereptum est mihi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 6: tam mihi, quam illi, libertatem hostilis eripuit manus, id. Capt. 2, 2, 61: nisi vatibus omnis Eripienda fides, Ov. M. 15, 283: prospectum oculis, Virg. Æ. 8, 234 (cf. above, under *ex*): his eripias si Tempora cærta modosque, Hor. S. 1, 4, 57.—**f.** With *Abl.*: Tib. 1, 9, 35; cf. preceding *no.* b.—**g.** With *Gerund in* do: quis enim putare vere potest plus egisse Dionysium tum, quum omnia moliendo eripuerit civibus suis libertatem, C. Rep. 1, 17, 28.—**h.** With *quin c. Subj.*: vix tamen eripiam—velis quin Hoc potius, Hor. S. 2, 2, 23.—**2.** Eripere fugam = eripere te hinc fugâ *or* rapere fugam, *hasten your flight hence:* Virg. Æ. 2, 619.

Erisichthon, ōnis, v. Erysichthon.

† **ērisma,** æ, *f.* = *ἔρισμα, A buttress:* Vitr. 6, 11; 10, 1.

† **ēristālis,** is, *f. A precious stone,* now unknown: Pl. 37, 10, 58.

† **ērithăce,** es, *f.* = *ἐριθάκη, Bee-bread, sandarach,* called also sandarnca and cerinthus: Pl. 11, 7, 7 (in Var. R. R. 3, 16, 8 and 23, written as Greek).

† **ērithăcus,** i, *m.* = *ἐρίθακος, A bird,* now unknown: Pl. 10, 29, 44.

‡ **ērithălis,** is, *n.* = *ἐριθαλίς, Little housekeek:* Pl. 25, 13, 102.

‡ **ēritudo,** servitudo, **Fest. p. 62**; cf. Comm. p. 420.

ē-rīvo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; rivus] *To draw out, draw off:* pluvias aquas, Pl. 17, 26, 40.

ernĕum, i, *n. A cake baked in an earthen pot:* Cato R. R. 81.

ē-rōdo, *no perf.,* sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; rodo] **I.** Prop.: *To gnaw off* or *away, to consume:* vites (animalia), C. Frgm. ap. Pl. 30, 15, 52; cf. frondes, Col. Poet. 10, 323. **II.** Meton.: *To eat away, corrode:* **A.** Gen.: æs, ferrum (aqua), Pl. 31, 2, 19: arbores sale, id. 12, 9, 20.—**B.** Esp.: In medic. lang. of erosive remedies: Cels. 5, 28; Pl. 24, 11, 52; id. 34, 15, 46.

1, ērōgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erogo] *A giving out, paying out, a division, distribution:* pecuniæ, C. Att. 15, 2 *fin.*; so, Ulp. Dig. 25, 1, 3; Callist. ib. 50, 4, 14; Papin. ib. 33, 1, 10; Cod. Just. 12, 38, 16: aquarum, Frontin. Aquæd. 77: — *Plur.*: et ab illis erogationes, Front. Aquæd. 3.

2. ē-rōgātio, onis, *f.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); rogatio, *no.* I.] *A repeal, abrogation:* legis, Tert. Idol. 5.

ērōgātor, ōris, *m.* [erogo] *One who pays out* or *gives away* (late Lat.): alicujus præstationis, Cod. Just. 12, 38, 16: virginis, *i. e. who gives her away,* Tert. Prud. 16.

ērŏgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [erogator] *Of or for distributing:* modulus, Frontin. Aquæd. 34.

ērōgĭto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To find out by asking, to inquire:* prps. only in Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 32, and Sil. 10, 476.

ē-rōgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex; rogo] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; rogo, *no.* I. B. 1.) = **A.** Prop.: Polit. *t. t.*: *To expend, pay out* money from the public treasury, after asking the consent of the people: **1.** With *ex:* pecunia publica ex ærario erogata, C. 2 Verr. 3, 71, 165.—**2.** With *Abl.*: pecunias ex ærario tuis legibus, C. Vatin. 12, 29.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: pecuniam in classem est erogata, C. Fl. 13, 30: in æs alienum, id. Att. 6, 1, 21; cf., also, Liv. 33, 47.—**4.** With *Adv.*: unde in sumptûs pecunia erogaretur, Liv. 1, 20.—**5.** With *Dat.*: pecuniæ isti erogatæ, C. 2 Verr. 5, 19, 48.—**6.** In *simple constr.*: quominus erogaretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14; cf., also, Liv. 22, 23.—**B.** Meton.: *To lay out, expend,* etc.: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: grandem pecuniam in Tigellinum, Tac. A. 16, 17; cf., also, Suet. Ner. 30: aliquid in pretium servi, Paul. Dig. 25, 2, 36 *fin.*: bona sua in fraudem futuræ actionis, Gai. ib. 17, 2, 68: in medicos substantiam, Vulg. Luc. 8, 43.—**2.** With *ad:* odores, unguenta ad funus, Ulp. Dig. 15, 3, 7.—**3.** With *Dat.*: Tironem Curio commendes, ut ei, si quid opus erit, in sumptum eroget, C. Att. 8, 5, 2.—**4.** With *pro:* aliquid pro introitu, Scæv. Dig. 32, 1, 102.—**5.** In *simple constr.*: aliquid ex bonis, Paul. Dig. 26, 7, 12; cf., also, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 5.—**II.** In Tertullian: *To expose to death, destroy, kill* some one: tot innocentes, Tert. Apol. 44; cf., id. Spect. 12; Præscr. 2.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a).; rogo, *no.* I. A.): *To request urgently, to entreat greatly:* precibus erogatus, App. M. 5, p. 165.

Ĕros, ōtis, *m.*, Ἔρως, **I.** *A common name of Roman slaves, or freedmen:* C. Fam. 12, 26; id. Att. 10, 15; id. ib. 15, 15; 20; Ulp. Dig. 6, 1, 5 *fin.* **II.** *The name of an actor in the time of Cicero:* C. Rosc. Com. 11, 30.

ērōsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erodo] *An eating away, erosion,* in the plural: genarum, Pl. 23, 3, 24: stomachi, id. 27, 10, 60.

erosus, a, um, *P.* of erodo.

† **ērōtēma,** ătis, *n.* = *ἐρώτημα,* in Rhetor.: *A question:* Mart. Cap. 5, § 524.

ē-rōtundātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; rotundo] *Rounded off, polished;* fig.: structura verborum (with levis), Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

ērōtўlus, i, *m.* = *ἐρωτύλος, A precious stone,* now unknown: Pl. 37, 10, 58.

errābundus, a, um, *adj.* [erro] **I.** Prop.: *Wandering to and fro, wandering about* (rare; not in Cic. nor Cæs.): Of living beings or things: diu errabundus, nunc errabundi domos suas pervagarentur, Liv. 1, 29; Suet. Cæs. 31; so, naves (with dispersæ), Hirt. B. Afr. 2, 4: naves vagabantur, id. 21, 3: triremis, id. 44, 2: agmen, Curt. 8, 4, 6: odor, *floating about,* Lucr. 4, 696. **II.** Fig. (Poet.): Of the tracks of cattle: *Wandering:* vestigia bovis, Virg. E. 6, 58.

errantia, æ, *f.* [id.] *A wandering:* animi, Att. ap. Non. 204, 13.

errātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Wandering to and fro, wandering about, roving, erratic* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): stellæ, *planets,* Auct. ap. Gell. 3, 10, 2; id. 14, 1, 11; 18; Sen. Q. N. 7, 23: Delos, Ov. M. 6, 333: homo, Gell. 9, 2, 6: sanguis, *i. e. herpetic,* Pl. 26, 13, 84: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, C. Sen. 15, 52. **II.** Meton.: in botany, of plants that spring up here and there wild, = silvestris: *Wild:* brassica, Cato R. R. 157, 12; Pl. 20, 9, 36: cucumis, id. 20, 2, 4: intubum, id. 19, 8, 39: salix, Vitr. 8, 1.

errātilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Wandering, roving,* etc.: erratiles feræ ad cubilia dumosa festinant, Cassiod. Var. 1, 21.

errātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A wandering, roving about:* **I.** Prop.: minor est erratio, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 41; cf. Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 90; Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 55; id. Univ. 6. **II.** Fig.: in factis dictisque erratio, Lact. 5, 17.

‡ **errātīvus** (*al.* **errātĭcĭus**) animus est, qui solet errare et desinit, Front. de Diff. Voc. p. 2260 P.

errātum, i, *n.* [1. erro, *no.* I. B. 2. b.] *An error, fault;* or, palliatingly, *an error, mistake:* illud de Flavio et fastis, si secus est, commune erratum est, C. Att. 6, 1, 18; cf. id. ib. 13, 44 *fin.*; id. Fam. 5, 20, 8: nullum ob totius vitæ non dicam vitium, sed erratum, id. Clu. 48, 133: — *Plur.*: C. Fam. 16, 21, 2; Sall. J. 102, 10; Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 66.

errātus, ūs, *m.* [erro] **I.** Prop.: *A wandering about* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): longis erratibus actus, Ov. M. 4, 567. **II.** Fig.: *An erring, error:* vitia demonstrari oportet in tam proclivi erratu, Pl. 37, 5, 18.

1. erro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.] **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: *To wander, to wander about, to wander up and down, to rove* (class.): **a.** Of living subjects: (a) *Abs.*: quum vagus et exsul erraret, C. Clu. 62, 175: ignari hominumque locorumque Erramus, Virg. Æ. 1, 333: infernas errare canes, Hor. S. 1, 8, 35: errantes greges, id. Epod. 2, 14; cf., also, Virg. E. 1, 9.—(b) With *in c. Abl.*: Cæcis erramus in undis, Virg. Æ. 3, 200; in montibus, Virg. E. 2, 21.—(c) With *circum:* circum villulas nostras, C. Att. 3, 9, 3.—(d) With *per:* multosque per annos Errabant, Virg. Æ. 1, 32: per lucos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 7: per ignotos montes, Virg. E. 6, 40.—(e) With *inter:* inter audaces lupus errat agnos, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 13.—(f) With *Abl.*: non certis passibus, Ov. M. 3, 175: campo, Virg. G. 4, 11.—(g) With *Adv.*: huc illuc, Ov. F. 2, 335.—(h) *Impers. Pass.*: male tum Libyæ solis erratur in agris, Virg. G. 3, 249.—**b.** Of things as subjects: (a) *Abs.*: quæ (sc. stellæ) errantes, et quasi vagæ nominarentur, C. Rep. 1, 14, 22; cf., also, id. N. D. 2, 20, 51; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; Pl. 2, 6, 4, § 12; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 17: errantia lumina, *i. e. moving fitfully about,* Prop. 3, 14, 27.—(b) With *per:* errantesque per altum Cyaneæ, Val. Fl. 4, 561.—(c) With *Abl.*: totâ viâ, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 14: Cocytus errans flumine languido, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 18: pulmonibus errat Ignis edax, Ov. M. 9, 201.—(d) With *Adv.*: tardis ubi flexibus errat Mincius, Virg. G. 3, 14: hic . . . lintres errare videres, Ov. F. 3, 391.—(e) With *propter:* propter te errans, patriâ carens, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 16.

2. Fig.: *To wander about, to wander,* etc.: **a.** *Abs.*: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, C. de Or. 1, 48, 209: errans et vaga sententia, id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: eo fit ut errem, et vager latius, id. Ac. 2, 20, 66: licenter errare, id. Or. 23, 77: ne tuus erret honor, *i. e. be doubtful* or *uncertain,* Ov. F. 1, 468.—**b.** With *Abl.*: dubiis affectibus errat, Ov. M. 8, 473: rumoribus, id. F. 3, 543.

B. Esp.: **1.** Prop.: *To miss the right way, to go astray, to stray:* **a.** *Abs.*: qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Eun. ap.

C. Off. 1, 16, 51.—**b.** With *Abl.*: vīā, Virg. Æ. 2, 739.

2. Fig.: **a.** *To wander from the truth, etc.; to err, mistake*: (α) *Abs.*: errare eos dicunt, Cæs. B. G. 5, 41; cf., also, id. ib. 7, 29; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 53.—(β) With *Adv.*: probe, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 20: vehementer, C. Ac. 2, 32, 103: valde, id. de Or. 2, 19, 83: avius errat Sæpe animus, Lucr. 3, 834.—(γ) With *in c. Abl.*: in eo non tu quidem totā re, sed temporibus errāsti, C. Phil. 2, 9, 23: in aliquā re, Quint. 6, 3, 112.—(δ) With *Abl.*: C. Phil. 2, 9, 23; cf. preceding *no.* (γ).—(ε) With *in c. Acc.*: in alteram partem, Quint. 10, 1, 26.—(ζ) With *de*: de nostris verbis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 22.—(η) With *cum*: errare malo cum Platone, quam, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 1, 17, 39.—(θ) *Pass.*: si erratur in nomine, C. Fin. 4, 20, 57.—(ι) With *circa*: tutius circa priores vel erratur, Quint. 2, 5, 26.—**b.** *To err through mistake*: pariter te errantem, et illum sceleratissimum persequi, Sall. J. 102, 5; cf., also, id. ib. 104, 4.—**c.** *To deviate* or *wander from reason*: ne videris rationabiliter errare, Hier. Ep. 39, *no.* 5.

II. *Act.*: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A. 2.): *To be in doubt* or *hesitation about*: With *Relative clause*: erro, quam insistas viam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 197.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): *To err* or *be mistaken about*: errabant tempora, Ov. F. 3, 155: mone, quæso, si quid erro, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 30; cf., also, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 18; Quint. 2, 5, 16: hoc, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 21:—*Pass.*: si nihil esset erratum, Quint. 6, 5, 7.—**C.** *Part. Pass.*: *Wandered through* or *over* (in Aug. poets): immensum est erratas dicere terras, Ov. F. 4, 573; so, ager, id. ib. 3, 655; orbis, Val. Fl. 4, 447; litora, Virg. Æ. 3, 690.

2. erro, ōnis, *m.* [1. erro] *A wanderer, vagabond, vagrant*: **I.** Gen.: Tib. 2, 6, 6; Ov. H. 15, 53. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Of slaves: Edict. Ædil. ap. Gell. 4, 2, 1; Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 14; Arr. Men. ib. 49, 16, 4 *ad fin.*; Hor. S. 2, 7, 113.—**B.** Of soldiers who seized upon the estates of others: nec nostros servire sinant erronibus agros, Val. Cat. Dir. 70.—**C.** Of the queen-bee: dux, Col. 9, 10 *fin.*—**D.** Of the planets: Nigid. ap. Gell. 3, 10, 2, and 14, 1, 11.

erronĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. erro] *Wandering about, straying*: canes, Col. 7, 12, 5.

error, ōris, *m.* [1. erro] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A wandering, a wandering* or *straying about* (rare, and mostly post.): **1.** Of persons: error ac dissipatio civium (*sc.* mercatorum), C. Rep. 2, 4 Mos.; Hirt. B. Afr. 11; cf. Ov. H. 16, 29; id. M. 14, 484; id. ib. 15, 771; id. Tr. 4, 10, 100; Virg. Æ. 1, 735; id. ib. 6, 532.—**2.** Of the *motion* of atoms: Lucr. 2, 131.—**3.** Of the *meanderings* of rivers: Ov. M. 1, 582.—**4.** Of the *mazes* of the labyrinth, Ov. M. 8, 161; 167.

B. Fig.: *A wavering, uncertainty*: **1.** *Abs.*: fluctuat incertis erroribus ardor amantum, Lucr. 4, 1073; cf. id. 3, 1065: nec, quid corde nunc consili capere possim, Scio, tantus cum curā meo est error animo, Plaut. Mere. 2, 3, 13; cf. Liv. 9, 15; 45; id. 27, 47; Ov. F. 5, 382.—**2.** With *Gen.*: viarum, *uncertainty, ignorance*, Liv. 24, 17; cf. veri, Tac. H. 2, 72.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A wandering from the right way, a going astray* (extremely rare): reduxit me usque ex errore in viam, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 2; Curt. 5, 13, 23.

B. Fig.: **1.** *A departing from the truth, an error, mistake, false notion, deception, illusion* (the usual and class. signif.): Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 8: opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem nec vera cernimus, C. Leg. 2, 17, 43: inducere imperitos in errorem, id. Brut. 85, 293; Nep. Hann. 2, 3: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, C. Rep. 3, 35: si errorem velis tollere, id. ib. 1, 24, so, errorem tollere, id. ib. 2, 10; id. Fin. 1, 11, 37: deponere, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32: eripere alicui, id. Att. 10, 4, 6: demere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 140: mentis, *i. e. distraction, insanity*, C. Att. 3, 15, 2; cf. Hor. A. P. 454; Virg. G. 3, 513; so, poet. of other kinds of mental perturbation, as from fear, Ov. F. 3, 555; from love, Virg. E. 8, 41; Ov. Am. 1, 10, 9; cf. ib. 1, 2, 35: aut aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri, *some deception or other*, Virg. Æ. 2, 48; cf. Liv. 22, 1; and, par forma aut ætas errorem agnoscentibus fecerat, Tac. A. 4, 63.—**2.** Rarely a moral *error, fault*: Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 20; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 57; id. ib. 2, 3, 92.—**3.** Of *spiritual error* (Eccl. Lat.): errantes et in errorem mittentes, Vulg. 2 Tim. 3, 13: quī converti fecerit peccatorem ab errore viæ, id. Jacob. 5, 20.

ērŭbescentĭa, æ, *f.* [erubesco] *A blushing for shame, shamefacedness* (post-class.): Tert. ad Nat. 1, 16; Pœn. 10.

ērŭbescĭbilis, e [erubesco] = erubescendus: *Of which one should be ashamed*: Cassiod. de An. 21, § 5.

ē-rŭbesco, bŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. 3. d. (b)] N. B.; rubesco] **I.** Gen.: *To grow red, to redden, to blush*: **A.** *Abs.*: erubuisse decebat, Ov. M. 4, 330.—**B.** With *Abl.*: vidi te totis erubuisse genis, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 16; cf. id. Pont. 2, 1, 36.

II. Esp.: **A.** *Neut.*: *To redden* or *blush with shame*; *to feel ashamed*: **1.** *Abs.*: erubuit, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 9: erubescit, C. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: epistola enim non erubescit, id. Fam. 5, 12, 1.—**2.** With *propter*: erubui propter clamorem tuum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 36.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: in quā (*sc.* re), C. Leg. 1, 14, 41.—**4.** With *Abl.*: non est res, quā erubescam, Liv. 40, 14: alienā stultitiā, Quint. 6, 4, 8: dote Corporis, Ov. M. 5, 584; cf., also, id. F. 2, 168; id. Tr. 4, 3, 64.—**5.** With *de*: de sorore, Spart. Sever. 15.—**6.** With *Adv.*: ubi erubuit, C. Fin. 2, 9, 28.—**7.** With *Inf.*: erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitiā, C. Leg. 1, 19, 50: habere collegam, Liv. 10, 8; cf., also, id. 45, 35; Quint. 1, 10, 13; id. 6, 1, 14: silvas habitare, Virg. E. 6, 2.

B. *Act.*: **1.** *Verb. fin.*: *To redden* or *blush with shame about*; *to feel ashamed about*: jura fidemque Supplicis erubuit, Virg. Æ. 2, 542: fratres, Prop. 3, 14, 20: solœcismum, Sen. Ep. 95.—**2.** *Part. Fut. Pass.*: *Of which one should be ashamed*: **a.** *Abs.*: ignes (*sc.* amoris), Hor. Od. 1, 27, 15: sentina, Val. Max. 2, 7, 1: causa belli, Flor. 2, 14, 3.—**b.** With *Abl.*: domesticis cladibus, miseri et erubescendi (*sc.* anni), Flor. 3, 12, 3.

ērūca, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **A.** *A caterpillar, canker-worm*: Col. 11, 3, 63; id. 10, 333; Pl. 17, 24, 37.—**B.** *A sort of cole-wort* (Brassica eruca, L.): Col. 11, 3, 29; id. 10, 109; 372; Pl. 19, 8, 44; Hor. S. 2, 8, 51; Mart. 3, 75.—**C.** *The grub of the silk-worm*: Pl. 11, 22, 26, § 76.

ēructātio, ōnis, *f.* [eructo] *A throwing* or *casting up* (post-class.; very rare): terrenæ, App. de Mundo, p. 60.

ē-ructo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; ructo] **I.** *Neut.*: *To emit a belch; to belch* or *belch out*: unde tu nos eructando ejecisti, C. Pis. 6, 13: eructat, Sen. Thyest. 911.

II. *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To belch* or *vomit* a thing *forth; to cast out* or *emit with belching*: saniem, Virg. Æ. 3, 632.—**B.** Fig.: *To utter; to talk* or *speak of; to pour out* in speaking: **1.** In good sense: eructavit cor meum verbum bonum, Vulg. Ps. 44, 2: eructabunt labia mea hymnum, ib. 118, 171: abscondita, ib. Matt. 13, 35.—**2.** In bad sense: cædem sermonibus suis, *i. e. talk of murder while intoxicated*, C. Cat. 2, 5, 10.—**C.** Meton.: **1.** Gen.: *To emit, cast forth*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: aquam, Var. R. R. 3, 14, 2: flammas, vaporem, fumum, Just. 4, 1, 4: odorem, Var. R. R. 1, 4, 4.—**b.** With *Abl.*: Tartarus horrificos eructans faucibus æstūs, Lucr. 3, 1025: Cocyto arenam, Virg. Æ. 6, 297.—**c.** With *Adv.*: qua rigidos eructat Bosphorus æmnes, Val. Fl. 4, 345.—**2.** Esp.: With *Personal pron.* or *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To gush out; to burst* or *break forth*: inclita quanquam Undique se totis eructent flumina terris, Avien. Perieg. 345: qua flammæ eructantur, Pl. 34, 10, 22, § 101.

ēructŭātio, ōnis, *f.* (eructo) = eructatio; quorum alii dicunt Filium eructuationem, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 15.

ēructus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of erugo. **II.** *Pa.* (*Belched out*; hence) *Impure, bad*: vinum (with fetidum), Gell. 11, 7, 3.

ē-rŭdĕro, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (c); rudero] *To clear from rubbish* (rare): **I.** Prop.: solum, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 7. **II.** Fig.: volumen de supervacuis sententiis, Sid. Ep. 5, 15; id. ib. 5, 7.

ērŭdio, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [ex, ib.; 1. rudis, *no.* III.] *To free from rudeness, to cultivate, educate, instruct, teach* (freq. and class.): **I.** Prop.: Of personal objects: **A.** In *simple constr.*: studiosos discendi eruditunt atque docent, C. Off. 1, 44, 156: juventutem, id. de Div. 2, 2 *init.*: aliquos, id. de Or. 3, 9, 35; Quint. procem. § 1.—**B.** With *ad*: filios ad majorum instituta (with instituunt), C. 2 Verr. 3, 69 *init.*: hæc (*sc.* philosophia) nos primum ad illorum (*sc.* deorum) cultum, deinde ad jus hominum, tum ad modestiam magnitudinemque animi eruditvit, id. Tusc. 1, 26 *init.*: profitens se eruditurum alios ad veritatem, Lact. 5, 2.—**C.** With *Abl.*: omnibus eos artibus ad Græcorum disciplinam eruditi, C. Rep. 2, 19 *fin.*: eum omnibus iis artibus ad Græcorum disciplinam eruditi, C. Rep. 2, 19 *fin.*: eum omnibus iis artibus, quas ipse didicerat, ad exquisitissimam Græcorum consuetudinem eruditi, id. ib. 1, 21, 37: adolescentem quum ceteris artibus, quibus studuisti semper ipse, tum in primis imitatione tui fac erudias, id. Fam. 1, 7 *fin.*—**D.** With *in c. Abl.*: oratorem in jure civili, C. de Or. 1, 59 *fin.*—**E.** With *double Acc.* (post-Aug.): te leges præceptaque belli Erudiit genitrix, Stat. Th. 10, 507: nec me tantum Tritonia cursūs Erudiit, Val. Fl. 2, 50.—**F.** With *Acc. with objective clause*: his autem in rebus jam te usus ipse profecto erudivit nequaquam satis esse, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3 *init.*—**G.** With *Acc. fold. by Inf.*: civitatem amare etiam, non solum admirari opulentiam externam, Pl. 33, 11, 53, § 149.—**H.** With *Inf. alone*: illa etiam stantes radio percurrere telas Erudit, Ov. F. 3, 820: an tristia vincla Et Decios non eruditum componere mentem? Sil. 11, 350.—**K.** With *Relative clause*: quā possint erudit arte capi, Ov. F. 3, 294.—**L.** With *per*: tirones per lanistas, *i. e. to cause to be instructed*, Suet. Cæs. 26.—**M.** With *sub*: gladiatores sub eodem magistro, Quint. 2, 17, 33.—**N.** With *de*: obviæ mihi velim sint tuæ literæ, quæ me eruditant de omni republicâ, *instruct me, give me information*, C. Fam. 2, 12 *init.*—**O.** *Abs.*: Athenas eruditendi gratiâ missus, Just. 17, 3, 11. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of inanimate concrete objects: ut flerent oculos eruditiore suos, Ov. R. Am. 690: erudit admotas ipse capillus acūs, id. Am. 1, 14, 30.—**B.** Of abstract objects: damnosas erudit artes, Ov. M. 8, 215: Polycletus consummasse hanc scientiam judicatur et toreuticen sic erudisse (*to have cultivated, brought to perfection*), ut Phidias aperuisse, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 56.

ērŭdīte, *adv.* [eruditus, *no.* II.] *Learnedly, eruditely*: Gell. 18, 5, 12:—*Comp.*, C. Sen. 1, *fin.*; Quint. 1, 5, 36:—*Sup.*: C. Or. 52, 174.

ērŭdītio, ōnis, *f.* [erudio] **I** Prop.: *An instructing, instruction*: de ejus eruditione quod laborem, nihil est, quoniam ingenium ejus nosti, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 2, 3, 10; Gell. 11, 7, 3. **II.** Meton.: *Learning, knowledge, erudition*, obtained by instruction: qui præclarā eruditione atque doctrinā aut utrāque re ornati, C. Off. 1, 53; cf. id. de Or. 2, 1; id. Fin. 1, 21, 71; id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; Quint. 1, 4, 6:—*Plur.*: Vitr. 1, 1; Gell. præf. § 3.

ērŭdītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An instructor, teacher* (post-class.): Tert. Pall. 4; Hier. Vit. Hil.; Vulg. Rom. 2, 20; ib. Hebr. 12, 9.

ērŭdītrix, īcis, *f.* [erudio] *An instructress*: Flor. 2, 6, 38.

ērŭdītŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. eruditus] *Skilled, experienced* in love: Cat. 57, 7.

1. **ērŭdītus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of erudio. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: Of personal subjects: **1.** *Abs.*: *Learned, accomplished, well-informed, experienced*: est non satis politus iis artibus, quas qui tenent *eruditi* appellantur, C. Fin. 1, 7 *fin.*: Græculus otiosus et loquax, et fortasse doctus atque eruditus, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: semper mihi et doctrina et eruditi

homines placuerunt, id. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.*: nec sicut vulgus sed ut eruditi solent appellare sapientem, id. Læl. 2, 6; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 45: in corde omnis eruditi posui sapientiam, Vulg. Exod. 31, 61.—**2.** With *Abl.*: non transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditi, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, C. Rep. 2, 15 *fin.*: Socraticis disputationibus, id. de Or. 3, 34, 139: eruditi artibus militiæ, Liv. 42, 52:—*Comp.*: literis eruditior quam Curio, C. Brut. 82:—*Sup.*: Scævola, homo omnium et disciplinā juris civilis eruditissimus, C. de Or. 1, 39, 180.—**3.** With *ad*: ad rei militaris scientiam, C. Font. 15, 33.—**4.** With *Greek Acc.*: Græcas res eruditi, Gell. 2, 21, 3: fiduciam peccandi imitatione falsæ eruditus, id. 19, 12, 9.—**5.** With *Inf.*: eruditus utilia honestis miscere, Tac. Agr. 8.—**B.** Fig.: Of inanimate and abstract subjects: quod ceteri minus eruditis hominum seculis fuerunt, C. Rep. 2, 10, 18: aures, id. ib. 2, 42, 69: animus, id. Fam. 5, 14: oratio (*opp.* popularis), id. Parad. procem. § 4; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 17; id. 8, 6, 24; id. 12, 2, 3: palata, *i. e. practiced, fine* (with docta), Col. 8, 16, 4; cf. gustus, Tac. A. 16, 18.

2. **ērūdītus,** ūs, *m.* [erudio] Prps. only in *Abl. Sing.*: *Instruction*: Tert. adv. Val. 29.

ērūgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. erugo] *A clearing from wrinkles*: cutis, Pl. 28, 12, 50.

1. **ē-rūgo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (c); rugo] *To clear from wrinkles, to smoothe*: Pl. 13, 12, 26; id. 21, 19, 74; id. 28, 12, 50.

2. ‡ **ērūgo,** ĕre, semel factum significat, quod eructare sæpius, Fest. p. 62.

Eruli, orum, v. Heruli.

ē-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; rumpo] **I.** *Act.* (rare, but class.): **A.** Gen.: *To cause to break out* or *burst forth*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** With *Abl.*: æstiferos validis erumpit viribus ignes, C. Arat. 111 (al. 352).—**b.** In *simple constr.*: tumida (*sc.* ulcera) concoquit (*sc.* brassica), eadem erumpit, Cato R. R. 157, 3.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: jamne rumpere hoc licet mihi gaudium? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 2.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in me stomachum, C. Att. 16, 3, 1: iram in hostes, Liv. 36, 7.—**B.** Esp.: With *Personal pron.* or *Pass. in reflexive force*; *To cause itself*, etc., *to burst forth*; i. e. *to burst forth, break out*, etc.: **1.** Prop.: **a.** So, *alone*: quum sanguis eruptus est, Scrib. Comp. 84.—**b.** With *Adv.*: unde altus primum se erumpit Enipeus, Virg. G. 4, 368: incita quum vis Exagitata foras erumpitur, Lucr. 6, 583.—**c.** With *Abl.*: faucibus eruptos ignes, Lucr. 1, 725: portis se foras erumpunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 14.—**2.** Fig.: sic illi invidiosa conjunctio ad bellum se erumpit, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 14, 2.

II. *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To break out, burst* or *sally forth*: **a.** With *ex*: ex castris, Cæs. B. G. 3, 5 *fin.*: ignes ex Ætnæ vertice, C. 2 Verr. 4, 48, 106: ex stagno amnes, Pl. 6, 22, 24, § 86.—**b.** With *ab*: a portā, Liv. 34, 26.—**c.** With *Abl.*: ne quo loco erumperent Pompeiani, Cæs. B. C. 3, 44: milites clamorem tollere, atque portis erumpere, Sall. J. 99, 1.—**d.** *Abs.*: sive noctu sive interdiu erumperent, Cæs. B. C. 1, 81: erupit acies, Liv. 9, 37: ducentos ferme equites Masinissa circa se conglobatos erumpere jubet, id. 29, 33 *med.*: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, C. Cat. 2, 1.—**e.** With *per*: per hos erumpamus, Liv. 22, 50 *ad fin.*—**f.** With *inter*: solus inter tela hostium vitabundus erumpit, Sall. J. 101, 9.—**g.** With *ad*: simul, cæde et incendio perculsis omnibus, ad Catilinam erumperent, Sall. C. 43, 2: ego ad penates meos, erumperem, Curt. 6, 3, 5.

2. Esp.: *To burst forth*: **a.** Of trees, plants, *etc.*: (a) With *ex*: folium e latere, Pl. 15, 14, 15.—(b) With *Abl.*: lentor cortice, Pl. 13, 6, 12.—(c) *Abs.*: hordeum, Pl. 18, 7, 10, § 51.—**b.** Of teeth: dentes, Pl. 11, 37, 64 *fin.*—**c.** Of tears: lacrymæ, Vulg. Gen. 43, 30.—**d.** Of pustules: papulæ, Vulg. Levit. 14, 56.

B. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To break out, burst forth*: **a.** With *Adv.*: erumpat aliquando vera et me digna vox, C. Phil. 10, 9, 19: sæpius erumpens affectus, Quint. 9, 3, 54.—**b.** With *Abl.*: verba vi quadam veritatis erumpentia, Quint. 9, 2, 76.—**c.** With *in c. Abl.*: furorem incredibilem erupisse in meo consulatu scripsi, C. Sull. 24, 67.—**d.** With *per*: nondum enim tantum dicendi lumen accesserat, ut etiam per obstantia erumperet, Quint. 12, 9, 5.—**e.** With *in c. Acc.*: ut odia occulta civium in fortunas optimi cujusque erumperent, C. Mur. 23, 47: vitia in amicos, id. Læl. 21, 76: iracundia in naves, Cæs. B. C. 3, 8: conspirationes in rempublicam, Quint. 12, 7, 2: vereor ne istæc fortitudo in nervum erumpat, *i. e. may end in bringing you to the stocks*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 11 Ruhnk.: aliquid in omnium perniciem, Liv. 34, 61: omnia, quæ per hoc triennium agitata sunt, in hos dies, in hos menses, in hoc tempus erumpunt, C. Mur. 38, 82: elisa (vox) in illum sonum erumpit, Quint. 11, 3, 51: in omne genus crudelitatis, Suet. Tib. 61.—**f.** With *ad*: rem ad ultimum seditionis erupturam, Liv. 2, 45: ad majora vitia, Suet. Ner. 27.

2. Esp.: **a.** *To break forth, come to light, become public* or *known*: (a) With *ex*: quum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, C. Sest. 4, 9.—(b) *Abs.*: si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia, C. Cat. 1, 3, 7.—(c) With *in c. Abl.*: curæ privatæ in certaminibus publicis erumpebant, Liv. 7, 21.—**b.** Of speech: *To break off from, to diverge from*: qui ex mediā oratione erumpit, Quint. 4, 3, 17.

ē-runco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; runco] *To weed out*: herbas, Col. 2, 10, 28: areas, id. 11, 3, 14.

ē-rŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; ruo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cast forth, throw out*; *to dig, tear*, or *pluck out* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: mortuum, C. de Div. 1, 27 *fin.*: erutæ humanorum corporum reliquiæ, Tac. A. 2, 69: ab uno animali sepulchra erui, Pl. 8, 30, 44.—**2.** With *ellipse of Acc.*: is, etiam si quid obrutum erit, poterit eruere, C. Fin. 4, 4.—**3.** With *ab*: segetem ab radicibus imis, Virg. G. 1, 320.—**4.** With *Abl.*: aurum terrā, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 53: capricifos sepulchris, Hor. Epod. 5, 17: gemmam vadis, Mart. 8, 28: pinum radicibus, Virg. Æ. 5, 449 Heyne *N. cr.*: aquam remis, *to stir up, plough up*, Ov. H. 5, 54.—**5.** With *Adv. of place*: radicitus, Pl. 21, 11, 36, § 62.—**6.** With *Dat.*: si viventi eruatur (*sc.* oculus), Pl. 28, 8, 29, § 114.—**7.** With *de*: dentes de sinistrā parte rostri, Pl. 28, 8, 27, § 95.—**8.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: eruitur oculos (for *eruuntur oculi ei*), *his eyes are put out*, Ov. M. 12, 269; cf. Zumpt, § 458, Not. 1.

B. Esp. (since the Aug. age): *To root out, to destroy from the foundation*: urbem totam a sedibus, Virg. Æ. 2, 612; so, Sil. 3, 2, 13.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **1.** *To drag forth* or *out*: **a.** With *Adv.*: inde tamen aliquando eruam (anagnostem fugitivum), Vatin. ap. C. Fam. 5, 9 *fin.*—**b.** With *ex*: imbelles, ex latebris, Curt. 4, 14, 4.—**c.** With *Dat.*: neque hoc mihi erui potest, *nor can I be dissuaded from this*, C. Att. 12, 36 *init.*—**2.** *To draw forth* or *out, bring out, elicit, extract*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: memoriam, C. de Or. 2, 88, 360: veritatem, Quint. 12, 9, 3: causam rerum et rationem, Pl. 18, 4, 5.—**b.** With *ex*: scrutari locos, ex quibus argumenta eruamus, C. de Or. 2, 34, 146: si ex his ea eruere conemur, id. Tusc. 1, 13 *init.*: si quid est quod indagaris, inveneris, ex tenebris erueris, *etc.*, id. Agr. 1, 1, 3: ex annalium vetustate erunenda est memoria nobilitatis tuæ, id. Mur. 7, 16.—**c.** With *Abl.*: sacra recognosces annalibus cruta priscis, Ov. F. 1, 17.—**d.** With *Relative clause and Dat.*: mihi, sicunde potes, erues qui decem legati Mummio fuerint, C. Att. 13, 30, 2.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To overthrow, destroy*: Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum Eruerint Danai, Virg. Æ. 2, 5: civitatem, Tac. H. 4, 72: Thracas (with frangere gentem), Stat. Th. 5, 76.

ēruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erumpo, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A breaking out, bursting forth*: universi eruptionem tentavere, Pl. 8, 7, 7, § 21; so, id. 16, 10, 19; id. 18, 17, 44:—*Plur.*: Pl. 24, 15, 86.—**B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A sally*: ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 33; so, id. ib. 3, 3; id. ib. 3, 5; id. ib. 7, 6.

II. Fig.: *A breaking out*: vitiorum, Sen. Clem. 1, 2.

III. Meton.: Medic. *t. t.*: *Concr.*: *A breaking out, eruption* of morbid matter, Pl. 33 procem. 5; id. 24, 9, 38:—*Plur.*: Pl. 20, 7, 26, § 67; id. 26, 11, 73, § 120; id. 28, 6, 18, § 66.

ēruptor, ōris, *m.* [erumpo] *One who makes a sally*, Amm. 24, 5.

eruptus, a, um, *P.* of erumpo.

erus, i, v. herus.

erutus, a, um, *P.* of eruo.

ervilia, æ, *f.* [ervum] *A kind of pulse, the bitter vetch*: Var. R. R. 1, 32, 2; Col. 2, 13, 1; Seren. Samm. 585; cf. Fest. p. 62.

† **ervum,** i, *n.* [from ὄροβος] *A kind of pulse, the bitter vetch* (Ervum ervilia, L.): Virg. E. 3, 100 Voss.; Col. 2, 10, 34; Pall. Jan. 8; Ov. Med. Fac. 55.

Ĕrўcīnus, a, um, v. Eryx.

Ĕrўcus, i, v. Eryx.

Ērўmanthus, i, *m.*, Ἐρύμανθος, **I.** *A chain of mountains in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis, where Hercules slew the boar named after the place*: Ov. H. 9, 87; id. M. 5, 608; Mart. 11, 69.—Hence, **A.** **Ērўmanthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Erymanthian*: belua, C. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: aper, id. ib. 4, 22, 55; and sarcastically, coupled with verres immanissimus, id. 2, Verr. 4, 43 *fin.*: mater, *i. e. Atalanta, from Tegea, in Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 12, 805.—**B.** **Ĕrў-manthēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Erymanthian*: monstrum, Val. Fl. 1, 374.—**C.** **Ĕrў-manthĭas,** ădis, *f. adj.*, *Erymanthian*: Nymphæ, Stat. Th. 4, 320.—**D.** **Ĕrў-manthis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*, *Erymanthian*: silvæ, Ov. M. 2, 499: ursa, *i. e. Callisto of Arcadia, who was changed into a bear, and placed by Jupiter as a constellation in the sky*: Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 1; id. ib. 3, 4, 47.

II. *The river Erymanthus, which rises in these mountains*: Mel. 2, 3, 5; Pl. 4, 6, 10; Ov. M. 2, 244. **III.** *A river in Persia*: Pl. 6, 23, 25.

† **ĕrўngĕ,** es, *f.*, and **ēryngĭon,** ĭi, *n.* = ἠρύγγη and ἠρύγγιον, *A species of thistle*; acc. to some, *the eringo* (Eryngium campestre, L.): acc. to others, *the spotted yellow thistle* (Scolymus maculatus, L.): Pl. 22, 7, 8; Col. 6, 5, 2; Scrib. Comp. 153; 165; Veg. 1, 17, 14; id. 4, 3, 7.

Ērўsichthon (Ĕris-), ōnis, *m.*, Ἐρυσίχθων, *Son of the Thessalian king Triopas*: he cut down the grove of Ceres, for which he was punished with raging hunger, that caused him to devour his own flesh: Ov. M. 8, 739 *sq.*; cf. Hyg. A. 2, 14.

† **ĕrўsĭmum,** i, *n.* = ἔρυσιμον, *A species of grain*, called also irio: Pl. 18, 10, 22.

† **ĕrўsīpĕlas,** ătis, *n.* = ἐρυσίπελας, *A reddish eruption on the skin, St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas*: Cels. 5, 28, 11 (id. 5, 26, 31 and 33, written as Gr.).

† **ĕrўsiscĕptrum,** i, *n.* = ἐρυσίσκηπτρον, *A plant*=adipsatheon: Pl. 12, 24, 52.

† **ĕrўsithales,** is, *n.*, a plant, acc. to Brotier, *Carduus pratensis*; acc. to Desfontaines, *Cnicus erysithales*: Pl. 26, 13, 85.

Ērўthēa (-ĭa), æ, *f.*, Ἐρύθεια, *A small island in the Bay of Cadiz, where the giant Geryon dwelt*: Mel. 3, 6, 2; Pl. 4, 21, 36.—Hence, **A.** **Ērўthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Erythean*: ad litora Gades, Sil. 16, 105.—**B.** **Ērўthŏis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*, *Erythean*: boves, Ov. F. 1, 543: præda, id. ib. 5, 640.

† **ērўthinus,** i, *m.* = ἐρυθῖνος, *A red sea-mullet*: Pl. 9, 16, 23: Ov. Hal. 104.

Ērўthræ, ārum, *f.* = Ἐρυθραί, **I.** *A city of Bœotia, near Mount Cithæron*: Pl. 4, 7, 12; Stat. Th. 7, 205.—By it was founded, **II.** *One of the twelve chief cities of Ionia*, Pl. 31, 2, 10; C. 2 Verr. 1, 19, 49; Liv. 44, 28.—Hence, **A.** **Ērythræus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Erythræan*: Sibylla, C. de Div. 1, 18; Var. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 36: terra, Liv. 36, 45: truncus, id. 37, 11.—**B.** As *Subst.*: **1.** **Erythræa,** æ, *f.*, *The district of Erythræ*: Liv. 37, 12; id. 44, 28.—**2.** **Erythræi,** orum,

m., The inhabitants of Erythræ: Liv. 38, 39; Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 15. **III.** *The port of the city of Eupalium, in Locris, on the Gulf of Corinth,* Liv. 28, 8.

1. **†erythræus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐρυθραῖος, *Reddish:* aries, Col. 7, 2 *fin.*; id. 7, 3, 2: cf. Pl. 8, 48, 73.—As *Subst.*: **Erythræus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* equus) *The name of one of the four horses of the Sun:* Fulg. Mythol. 1. 11.

2. **Erythræus,** v. Erythræ, *no.* II. A.; and Erythras.

†erythrăcōn, i, *n.* = ἐρυθρακόν, *A species of the plant* satyrion, Pl. 26, 10, 63.

†erythrános, on = ἐρυθρανος, *Red:* cissos, Pl. 23, 10, 49.—As *Subst.*: **erythránon,** i, *n.* = ἐρύθρανον, *A kind of ivy with reddish berries,* Pl. 16, 34, 62.

Erythras, æ, *m.*, Ἐρυθράς, *A fabulous king of Southern Asia* (Arabia or Persia), *after whom the Red Sea, or the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, were named,* Mel. 3, 8, 1; Pl. 6, 23, 28; Curt. 8, 9; cf. Mann. Indien, p. 394. — Hence, **Erythræus,** a, um, *adj.*: **A.** Prop.: *Erythræus:* mare, *the Red Sea* (pure Lat. Mare rubrum), Mel. Pl. and Curt. l. l.: ausa, *i. e. in the Persian Gulf,* Mart. 10, 16: lapilli, *fished up in the Persian Gulf,* id. 5, 37; cf. Stat. S. 4, 6, 18.—**B.** Meton.: Poet., for *Indian:* oræ, Stat. Th. 7, 366: dens, *i. e. ivory,* Mart. 13, 100: triumphi, *i. e. of Bacchus in India,* id. 8, 26.

†erythrŏcōmos, on, *adj.* = ἐρυθρόκομος, *Red-haired:* genus, *a kind of pomegranate-tree,* Pl. 13, 19, 34.

†erythrŏdănus, i, *m.* = ἐρυθρόδανος, *Madder* (Rubia tinctorum, L.) (pure Lat. rubia): Pl. 24, 11, 56.

†erythros, on, *adj.* = ἐρυθρός, *Red:* rhus, Pl. 24, 11, 55: venenum, id. 21, 31, 105.

Éryx, ўcis, *m.*, Ἔρυξ, *A high mountain on the western coast of Sicily, famous for its temple of Venus, in the neighbourhood of Drepanum, with a city of the same name.* According to the fable, it was so called after a Sicilian king, Eryx, the son of Butes and Venus, and consequently brother of Æneas; the mountain is now called *S. Giuliano,* Mel. 2, 7, 17; Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Ov. A. A. 2, 420; id. F. 4, 874; id. M. 2, 221; Virg. Æ. 1, 570; id. ib. 5, 24; 419; 630; 772; Hyg. Fab. 260; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 382 *sq.* *The mountain* is also called **Érycus,** i, C. 2 Verr. 2, 8 Zumpt *N. cr.*; 2, 2, 47; Tac. A. 4, 43 (and prps. in Flor. 2, 2, 12).—Hence, **Érycīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Erycinian:* vertex, Virg. Æ. 5, 757 Heyne: Venus, C. Div. in Cæcil. 17; id. 2 Verr. 1, 10, 27; id. fb. 2, 8, 21; 22: a temple was built to her at Rome in the year 537 A.U.C., on the Capitol, and in 571 before the Porta Collina, Liv. 23, 30 and 31; id. 40, 34; cf. Ov. R. Am. 550; id. F. 4, 871 *sq.*: templa, Stat. S. 1, 2, 160: concha, *sacred to Venus,* Prop. 3, 13, 6: litora, *i. e. Sicilian,* Virg. Æ. 10, 36; cf. thapsus, Luc. 9, 919.—As *Subst.*: **1. Erycīna,** æ, *f.*, *i. e. Venus,* Hor. Od. 1, 2, 33; Ov. H. 15, 57; id. M. 5, 363.—**2. Erycīni,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of the city Eryx,* Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Ēsaia, æ, *m.* Ἠσαΐας (**Ēsaias,** Avit. 6, 441): latius hæc vero sanctus describit Esaia, Avit. l. l.

esca, æ (*Gen. Sing.* escas, Liv. Andron. in Prisc. p. 679 P.), *f.* [for ed-ca, from 1. edo, Bopp Gloss. p. 7, 6 and 59, a.] *Food,* both of men and beasts (quite class.): **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: dii nec escis aut potibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 23; so, id. Div. 1, 51; id. Fin. 2, 28; Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 12; id. Most. 3, 2, 2; id. Mil. 2, 6, 98; Virg. G. 4, 17; Hor. S. 2, 2, 72; id. ib. 2, 8, 5.—*Plur.*: Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 56; id. Men. 3, 1, 10; id. Pseud. 3, 2, 41; id. True. 2, 7, 48; Virg. Æ. 12, 475.—**B.** Fig.: tum vetulæ, auriculis albens colligis escas? Pers. 1, 22. **II.** Esp.: *Bait* for catching animals: **A.** Prop.: Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 65; Mart. 4, 56; Petr. 3 *fin.*—**B.** Fig.: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, C. de Sen. 13, 44.

escālis, e, *adj.* [esca] **I.** Gen.: *Belonging to food:* argentum (with potorium), *eating-vessels,* Modest. Dig. 33, 10, 8. **II.** Esp.: *Belonging to bait:* vultus, Poet. Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 453 Burm.

escārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *Belonging to food, eating:* mensa, Var. L. L. 6, 25, 34 *fin.*; cf. Fest. p. 58; vasa, Pl. 36, 26, 67; cf. argentum, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12; Paul. ib. 34, 2, 32, § 2; 33, 10, 3: uvæ, *fit for eating,* Pl. 14, 3, 4, § 42.—As *Subst.*: **escaria,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* vasa) *Eating-vessels:* Juv. 12, 46. **II.** Esp.: *Of or belonging to bait:* vincla, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 18.

escātilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Edible* (post-class.): Tert. Pœn. 5; id. adv. Marc. 1 1.

ē-scendo, di, sum, dĕre, 3. v. *n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; scando] **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Gen.: *To climb up, mount up, ascend* out of or from a place (rare, but class.; not in Cæs.): **1.** Prop.: **a.** With *e* or *c. ad*: ex alto puteo ad summum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 14.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in currum, id. Merc. 5, 2, 90: in cœlum, id. Trin. 4, 2, 100: in rotam, C. Tusc. 5, 9, 24 Klotz. *N. cr.*: in rostra, id. Off. 3, 20, 80: in concionem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5: in malum (navis), Liv. 30, 25 *fin.*—**c.** With *Adv. of place*: quo quum escendisset, Liv. 8, 33.—**2.** Fig.: ut ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra non escendit, Liv. 7, 30.—**B.** Esp.: *To disembark* from a ship, *to land:* Delphos, Liv. 29, 11.

II. *Act.*: *To mount, ascend* a thing (post-Aug.): vehiculum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 23: suggestum, Tac. A. 13, 5; cf. rostra, id. ib. 15, 59.

†eschăra, æ, *f.* = ἐσχάρα (a hearth or fire-place; a pan of coals; hence, meton.) **A.** (from its likeness in shape to a pan of coals): *The base or pedestal of a military engine:* basis, quæ appellatur eschara, Vitr. 10, 17, 20.—**B.** Medic. *t. t.*: *A scar, scab, eschar,* esp. one produced by a burn: Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 1 *ad fin.*; Marcell. Empir. 8, 5 *init.*

†eschărōsis, is, *f.* = ἐσχάρωσις, *The producing* or *formation of a scab* or *scar:* dehinc escharosin medicamine, sive ignis usturâ faciendam probantes, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 1, 4.

eschărōticus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐσχαρωτικός, *Producing a scar, escharotic:* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *fin.*

esci-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [esca; fero] *Food-bringing:* volucres, Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 223.

escit, v. sum, *ad init.*

esco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [esca] *To eat:* escandi gratiâ, Sol. 40 *fin.*

escŭlentus, a, um [id.] *Fit for eating, good to eat, eatable, edible, esculent* (cf. poculentus): frusta, C. Phil. 2, 25 *fin.*; cf. id. N. D. 2, 49, 124; Scæv. ap. Gell. 4, 1, 17; Ulp. Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 3: animalia (innocua), Pl. 8, 55, 81: merces, Col. 11, 3, 50: os, *i. e. filled with food,* Pl. 8, 25, 37.—*Comp.*: a vino et esculentioribus cibis abstinere, *i. e. more delicate,* Hier. Ep. 22, 11.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

esculetum, *etc.*, v. æsc.

escunt, v. sum, *init.*

Esernia, v. Æsernia.

ēsĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [edo] *To be wont to eat, to eat* (ante and post-class.), Cato R. R. 157, 10 (also cited in Pl. 20, 9, 33); Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 85; id. Ps. 3, 2, 41; Gell. 4, 11, 1 and 9.

ēsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An eater:* Front. de Fer. Alsiens. 3.

†ĕsox (is-), ŏcis, *m.* = ἐσοξ, *A fish of the Rhine, a kind of pike:* Pl. 9, 15, 17.

Esquilĭæ Exquilĭæ, Æsquilĭæ ; cf. Schneid. Gr. p. 554), ārum, *f. The largest of the seven hills of Rome, with several separate heights* (whence the *plur.* form); *added to the city by Servius Tullius* (now *the height of S. Maria Maggiore*): Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15, § 49 *sq.* Müll; C. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Liv. 1, 44; Ov. F. 3, 248; id. ib. 6, 601; 683; Prop. 3, 23, 24; id. 4, 8, 1; Hor. S. 2, 6, 33; id. ib. 1, 8, 14; Tac. A. 15, 40; Suet. Tib. 15; id. Ner. 31; Juv. 11, 51, et sæp.; cf. Becker's Alterth. I. p. 521 *sq.*—Hence, **A. Esquilĭus** (Exq.), a, um, *adj.*, *Esquiline:* mons, = Esquiliæ, Ov. F. 2, 435.—**B. Esquilīnus** (Exq.), a, um, *adj. Esquiline:* tribus, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 14 *sq.*; Liv. 45, 15: Pl. 18, 3, 3: porta, Tac. A. 2, 32 *fin.*: campus (*The public burial ground,* esp. for slaves and executed persons; cf. C. Ph. 9, 7, 7; Hor. S. 1, 8, 8 *sq.*), Suet. Claud. 25: alites, *i. e. birds of prey* (which devoured the bodies of criminals executed on the Esquiline), Hor. Epod. 5, 100; cf. veneficium (for which human bones, *etc.*, were brought from the Esquiline), id. ib. 17, 58.—As *Subst.*: **Esquilīna,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* porta), *The Esquiline gate,* C. Pis. 23 *ad fin.*—**C. Esquilĭārĭus** (Exq.), a, um, *adj.*, *Esquiline:* collis, Liv. 1, 48.

esseda, æ, v. essedum.

essedārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [essedum] *Of or belonging to a* (Gallic or British) *war-chariot:* mulier essedaria, Petr. S. 45, 7.—As *Subst.*: **essedarius,** i, *m.* (*sc.* miles): **A.** Prop.: *A fighter in a* (Gallic or British) *war-chariot,* Cæs. B. G. 4, 24; id. ib. 5, 15; id. ib. 5, 19; C. Fam. 7, 6 *fin.*—**B.** Meton.: Of *a gladiator who fights from such a chariot:* Petr. 36, 6; Suet. Cal. 35; id. Claud. 21; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2566; v. essedum.

††essĕdum, i, *n.* (in the poets, on account of the metre, only as a *plur.*) **esseda,** orum; v. the following. As a *fem.*: **esseda,** æ, Sen. Ep. 56, prps. in analogy with bigæ, quadrigæ) [a Celtic word] *A two-wheeled war-chariot* of the Gauls and Britons, Cæs. B. G. 4, 32 *sq.*; id. ib. 5, 9; id. ib. 5, 16; id. ib. 5, 19; Virg. G. 3, 204 Wagn.; afterwards also among the Romans for pomp and show, and in shamfights, C. Phil. 2, 24; id. Att. 6, 1 *ad fin.*; Suet. Aug. 76; id. Cal. 51; id. Claud. 33; id. Galb. 18; Prop. 2, 1, 76; id. 2, 32, 5; Ov. Am. 2, 16, 49, et al. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 476, a. *sq.*

essentia, æ, *f.* [sum] *The being* or *essence of a thing*; a transl. of Gr. *οὐσία*: hæc interpretatio (rhetorices) non minus dura est, quam illa Flavii *essentia* atque *entia,* Quint. 2, 14, 2 Meier; id. 3, 6, 23; id. 8, 3, 13; cf. Sen. Ep. 58 *init.*, where the word is ascribed to Cicero.

essentiāliter, *adv.* [essentia, through obsol. adj. *essentialis,* "essential"] *Essentially* (post-class.): Aug. de Trin. 7, 2.

Essŭi, ōrum, *m. A Gallic tribe situated,* according to Mannert, *on the Lower Rhine;* according to Ukert, *perhaps identical with the* Esubii and Sesuvii, *west of the* Sequana: Cæs. B. G. 5, 24.

essum, u, supin. v. 1. edo.

essurio, ire, v. esurio.

estrix, ĭcis, *f.* [edo] *A female glutton* or *gormandizer:* Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 20.

estur, v. edo, *init.*

Esubii, ōrum, *m. A Gallic tribe west of the* Sequana: Cæs. B. G. 3, 7.

ēsŭrĭālis, e, *adj.* [esuries] *Of* or *belonging to, hunger:* venter gutturque resident esuriales feriæ, *are keeping hunger-holidays,* i. e. *have nothing to eat,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8; also quoted in Front. de Fer. Alsiens. 3.

ēsŭrĭens, entis, *P.* of esurio.

ēsŭrĭenter, *adv.* [esuriens] *Hungrily, in a hungry way, as one would who is hungry:* esurienter exhibitas escas appetebam, App. M. 10, 240 Elm.

ēsŭrĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.] *Hunger:* **I.** Prop.: Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.*; Hier. Ep. 125, 33. **II.** Fig.: restat ut vestra beatitudo compunctorii salubritate sermonis avitam nostræ ignorantiæ pascat esuriem, Sid. Ep. 6, 6.

ēsŭrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Hunger:* Var, ap. Non. 106, 15.

1. **ēsurio** (essurio, like essum, supin. of 1. edo), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre (*Fut.* esurībo, bis, Pompon. and Novius ap. Non. 479 *sq.*), 4. *v. desid. n.* and *a.* [1. edo] **I.** Prop.: *To desire to eat, to suffer hunger, be hungry, to hunger* (class.), Plaut, Capt. 4, 2, 86; id. ib. 4, 4, 4; id. Casin. 3, 6, 6; C. Tusc. 5, 34; id. 2 Verr. 5, 34 *init.*; Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 17 *fin.*; Ov. R. Am. 631; Hor. S. 1, 2, 115; id. ib. 1, 3, 93; id. ib. 2, 3, 143: esuriendi semper inexplebilis avaritas, *canina hunger,* Pl. 11, 54, 118. In the *Part. Fut. Act.*: (spes est) nos esurituros satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 28.—Poet. in the *pass.*: nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, *for which I should feel an appetite, should long for,* Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 10. **II.** Fig. (post-Aug.): **A.** *Neut.*: *To hun-*

ger, long, have an eager desire: quid tibi divitiis opus est, quæ te esurire cogunt, Curt. 7, 8, 20.—**B.** *Act.: To hunger after, long for, eagerly desire:* aurum, Pl. 33, 10, 47. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of trees: *To hunger; to require nourishment:* arbores fœtu exinanitas et foliorum quoque amissione languidas naturale est avide esurire, Pl. 17, 2, 2, § 12.—**B.** Of materials dyed: *To imbibe colour readily* or *abundantly:* vellera, Pl. 9, 39, 64, § 138.

2. **ēsŭrĭo** (essur.) ōnis, *m.* [1. esurio] *A hungry person*, Petr. 44, 2. In a punning jest, with saturio, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 23.

ēsŭrĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A hungering, hunger* (very rare; not in Cic.), Cat. 23, 4; Gell. 16, 3, 3 *sq.*; Mart. 1, 100.—*Plur.*: Cat. 21, 1.

* **ēsŭrītor,** ōris, *m.* [esurio] *A hungry person*, Mart. 3, 14.

1. **ēsus,** a, um, *P.* of 1. edo.

2. **ēsus,** ūs, *m.* [1. edo] *An eating* (ante- and post-class.): esui condi, Var. R. R. 1, 60; cf. esui dare, Pl. 20, 17, 69: esui esse, Gell. 4, 1, 20: esum et potum eximere, Tert. Anim. 43: non te videat homo, donec esum potumque finierit, Vulg. Ruth. 3, 3, et al.

3. **Esus** (also Hesus), i, *m. A Gallic deity, to whom human blood was offered*, Inscr. Orell, *no.* 1993; Luc. 1, 445; Lact. 1, 21.

et, *conj.* (at the end of hexametr. only in satiric. poets; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 502, p. 102) [akin to Sanscr. prefix ati= ultra, insuper, *præterea*] serves primarily to connect, in the most general manner, single words or entire sentences: *And.*

I. Gen.: qui illius impudentiam norat et duritudinem, Cato in Gell. 17, 2, 20: te nunc sancta precor, Venus et genetrix patris nostri, Enn. Ann. 1, 17: blande et docte percontat, Næv. in Non. 474, 7: ut, quoad possem et liceret, a senis latere nunquam discederem, C. Læl. 1: de quo præclare et multa præcipiuntur, id. Or. 21, 70: qui filium consularem clarum virum et magnis rebus gestis amisit, id. Fam. 4, 6; cf. major (frater) et qui prius imperitarat, Liv. 21, 31: hæc pueris et mulierculis et servis et servorum simillimis libris esse grata, C. Off. 2, 16, 57, et sæp.: salicta locis aquosis, humectis, umbrosis, propter amnes ibi seri oportet. Et id videto, uti, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 9: optime vero, frater: et fieri sic decet, C. Leg. 2, 3 *fin.*: qua de re est igitur inter summos viros major dissensio? Et omitto illa, quæ relicta jam videntur, id. Ac. 2, 42, et sæp.

II. Esp.: **A.** To subjoin a word or phrase which more accurately defines or more briefly comprehends what goes before: *And indeed, and moreover, and that too:* te enim jam appello, et ea voce, ut me exaudire possis, C. Mil. 25: at laudat, et sæpe, virtutem, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48; cf. id, et facile, effici posse, Nep. Milt. 3, 4 (sts. with a repetition of the same word: hostis, et hostis in ceteris rebus, id. ib. 2, 21, 51; tenetur ergo, judices, et manifesto tenetur avaritia, id. ib. 3, 65 *init.*; id errabas, Verres, et vehementer errabas, C. 2 Verr. 5, 46, 121; Cat. 3, 10; id. Deiot. 3; id. Mil. 23, 61, et sæp.: quum hostis in Italia esset, et Hannibal hostis, Liv. 26, 13: exsilio et exsilio delicato, Sen. de Clem. 15, et sæp.): hæc nostra ut exigua et minima contemnimus, C. Ac. 2, 41, 127; cf. id. ib. 2, 10, 32: nulla enim nobis societas cum tyrannis, et potius summa distractio est, id. Off. 3, 6, 32; cf. cur eo non estis contenti? et cur id potius contenditis, quod, *etc.*? id. Ac. 2, 17, 74: si te ipse et tuas cogitationes et studia perspexeris, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69: omitto illa, quæ relicta jam videntur, et Herillum, qui in cognitione et scientia summum bonum ponit, id. Ac. 2, 42 *init.*: Romani, quibus Poeni et Hannibal in cervicibus erat, Just. 29, 3, 7: studiose ab his siderum magnitudines, intervalla, cursus anquirebantur et cuncta cœlestia, C. Tusc. 5, 4, 10; id. Ac. 2, 27: valde a Xenocrate et Aristotele et ab illa Platonis familia discreparet, id. Leg. 1, 21, 55: quum Virginius maxime et tribuni de lege agerent, Liv. 3, 25: et appetendi et refugiendi et omnino rerum gerendarum initia proficiscuntur aut a voluptate aut a dolore, C. Fin. 1, 12, 42.

B. To connect things similar or dissimilar after the words æque, par, idem, similis, alius, *etc.* (more commonly atque, *v.* atque, *no.* II. A. and B.): nisi æque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, C. Fin. 1, 20, 67 (v. æque, *no.* II. A. 3.): omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et in Coriolano, C. Brut. 11, 43; cf. nunc tu mihi es germanus pariter corpore et animo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 34: Clodius eadem hora Interamnæ fuerat et Romæ, C. Mil. 17 *ad fin.*; cf. Sall. C. 58, 11; and, Cæs. B. G. 1, 37: similem sibi videri vitam hominum et mercatum eum qui, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 5, 3, 9 Kühn.; cf. Lucr. 2, 416 and 420: non enim alia causa est æquitatis in uno servo et in pluribus, C. Cæcin. 20, 57; so, id. Off. 2, 18; id. de Or. 3, 18, 66; id. Cœl. 28 *ad fin.*; Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 1, 3; Lucr. 1, 281; cf. id. 2, 420; id. 3, 1093; id. 5, 1075; 1082 al.; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 6, 550, p. 378: aliter doctos loqui et indoctos? C. Fin. 5, 29 *fin.*

C. To connect two immediately adjoining points of time (only in poets and historians, esp. since the Aug. age; cf. atque, *no.* I. B. 2. d.): in this case it may often be rendered in English by *When, and then,* Poeta ap. C. Div. 1, 31 *fin.*: dixit et extemplo ... sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Virg. Æ. 2, 376; so, dixit et, id. ib. 1, 402; id. ib. 2, 705; id. ib. 3, 258: Val. Fl. 1, 569; id. 3, 476; Stat. Th. 2, 120; id. ib. 3, 253, et al.; cf. nec plura effatus et, Virg. Æ. 8, 443: sic fatus et, Stat. Th. 12, 773; and, simul effatur et, Luc. 6, 246: nec longum tempus et ingens exiit arbos, Virg. G. 2, 80; cf. Stat. Th. 7, 300; Pl. Ep. 5, 14, 8 Schæf.; Tac. H. 2, 95: vix prima inceperat æstas, Et pater Anchises dare fatis vela jubebat, Virg. Æ. 3, 9; so, vix ... et, id. ib. 5, 858; id. ib. 6, 498; Stat. Th. 2, 293; cf. vix dum .. et, Liv. 43, 4.

D. After an imperative, to subjoin the consequence of an action (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): *And then:* dic quibus in terris, et eris mihi magnus Apollo, Virg. E. 3, 104; so, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 44; Phædr. 3, 5, 7; Luc. 4, 487; Sen de Clem. 1, 16; Pl. Pan. 43, 3; 45, 6: sit mihi, quod nunc est, etiam minus, et mihi vivam, Quod superest ævi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 107.

E. To subjoin the minor proposition (*assumptio* or *propositio minor*) in a syllogism: *And now, now, but* (cf. atque, *no.* I. B. 2. h.): eorum, qui videntur, alia vera sunt, alia falsa: et quod falsum, id percipi non potest: nullum igitur est, *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 13, 40 Goer.; so, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 9; 5, 17; id. N. D. 3, 13, 33.

F. With an accessory affirmative idea: *And in fact, and indeed, and truly, and so:* C. Leg. 2, 3, 7: multa me sollicitant .... et sexcenta sunt, id. Att. 2, 19: et sunt illa sapientis, id. Tusc. 3, 8 *fin.*, Kühn.: et erat, ut retuli, clementior, Tac. A. 2, 57: jam pridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat; Et faciet, quoniam sordent tibi munera nostra, Virg. E. 2, 44, et sæp.; Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 4; so, with certe, id. Ad. 1, 1, 53: with hercle, C. Brut. 72; id. Fin. 2, 8; id. Fam. 2, 18, 2.

G. To subjoin an emphatic question or exclamation: et sunt qui de via Appia querantur, taceant de curia? C. Mil. 33, 91; id. Sest. 37, 80; id. Clu. 40, 111; id. Phil. 1, 8, et sæp.; Virg. G. 2, 433; id. Æ. 1, 48; Ov. Am. 3, 3, 33; id. M. 13, 338, et al.: et his tot criminibus testimoniisque convictus in eorum tabella spem sibi aliquam proponit, *etc.*! C. 2 Verr. 5, 16 *fin.*; id. Mil. 12 *fin.*; Pl. Pan. 28, 6; Flor. 4, 2, 89.

H. To connect an idea as either homogenous or complementary to that which precedes: *And so too, and also; too, also, likewise;* and hence sometimes = *etiam:* Terentia te maxime diligit salutemque tibi plurimam ascribit, et Tulliola, deliciæ nostræ, C. Att. 1, 5 *fin.*: *Ge.* Salvus sis. *Di.* Et tu salve, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 44; so, id. Trin. 1, 2, 11; id. Mil. 4, 8, 42; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 122; for which salve et tu, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 42; v. the follg.: Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82: hæc ipsa mihi sunt voluptati: et erant illa Torquatis, id. Fin. 1, 7, 25: ubi tunc eras? Romæ. Verum quid ad rem? et alii multi, id. Rosc. Am. 33, 92; cf. id. ib. § 94: et illud videndum quanto magis homines mala fugiant, id. Part. 26: et mihi sunt vires, et mihi facta tuba est! Tib. 2, 6, 10; cf. Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 83: nihil verius. Probe et ille, C. Tusc. 4, 34, 73; so, et ille, id. ib. 3, 13 *ad fin.*; id. Cæcin. 20 *fin.*; et ipse, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202; Liv. 1, 12; id. 6, 3; id. 8, 3.—*Simul et:* simul et ille, C. Clu. 4, 10; 17, 48; 57, 155; id. 2 Verr. 5, 1 *init.*; simul et iste, id. ib. 1, 41, 106; Sall. J. 20, 1, et sæp.—*Et Nunc:* nunc ego amore pereo, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 14; so, et nunc, id. Curc. 4, 2, 7; C. Leg. 2, 16, 40; id. Fam. 13, 54, 2; Cæs. B. G. 6, 13 *fin.*; for which, nunc et, Hor. Od. 1 4, 11.—*Nonnunquam et:* Cæs. B. G. 1, 15.—With *verbs:* sunt et, C. Top. 6; Virg. Æ. 9, 136: meruit et, Suet. Cæs. 3, et sæp.: quoniam formam cepi hujus in me et statum, Decet et facta moresque hujus habere me similes item, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 111.—*Nam et:* nam et qui parat pecus, necesse est constituat numerum, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 24; so, C. Leg. 1, 11; id. de Or. 1, 2, 25, 63; id. de Or. 1, 25; 49, 214; id. ib. 2, 11, 48; id. Off. 1, 40, 142; Liv. 6, 19, et al.—*At et:* C. Tusc. 3, 3.—*Sed et:* C. Att. 5, 10 *ad fin.*; Quint. 10, 1, 107: and with a preceding, non modo (solum), C. 1 Verr. 1; id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19; id. Att. 11, 9, 2; Suet. Aug. 89, et sæp.—*Ergo et:* C. Fin. 3, 8, 27; id. Leg. 1, 12, 33; id. Div. 1, 50, 114.—*Itaque et:* C. Tusc. 3, 26, 63, et sæp.

K. When repeated (et ..... et), it serves, like Gr. *καὶ .... καί* or *τε καί*, to connect two ideas partitively; Eng.: **1.** *Both ... and, as well ... as, not only ... but also:* **a.** hoc etiam ad malum accersebatur malum, Et discipulus et magister perhibebantur improbi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 23; id. ib. 4, 8, 45: et audax et malus, id. ib. 4, 9, 25: eloquere utrumque nobis, et quid tibi est, et quid velis nostram operam, id. Cist. 1, 1, 59: ut et severitas adhibeatur et contumelia repellatur, C. Off. 1, 38, 137: et ut a magistris ne abducam et quod mater discedit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9 *fin.*: non et legatum argentum est et non est legata numerata pecunia, id. Top. 13, et sæp.—**b.** More than twice: quo facilius et hujus hominis innocentissimi miserias et illorum audaciam cognoscere possitis et reipublicæ calamitatem, C. Rosc. Am. 5 *fin.*; so three times, id. Att. 12, 4, 2; Q. Fr. 3, 9 *fin.*, et sæp.; six times, C. Fam. 13, 25: ten times, id. de Or. 1, 20, 90.—**c.** With a subordinate que *or* atque: nam et semper me coluit diligentissimeque observavit et a studiis nostris non abhorret, C. Fam. 13, 22: with atque, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95.—**d.** But since the Aug. age, et ... que are sometimes used for et ... et: id et singulis universisque semper honori fuisse, Liv. 4, 2; so, id. 5, 46 *ad fin.*; id. 24, 2 *ad fin.*; id. 32, 32 *ad fin.*; Tac. Agr. 2 *fin.*; Suet. Ner. 33, et al.—**e.** Sometimes the second et subjoins a more weighty assertion; in which case et ... et = quum ... tum: homo et in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et sæpe versatus, C. Quint. 1, 3; so, id. Fat. 1, 2; id. de Or. 1, 9, 38; id. Off. 2, 11, 38.—Hence, **2.** Et ... neque *or* neque ... et, when one clause is a negative: *Both ... and not; as well ... as not; not only* or ... *but also not;* .. or the reverse, acc. as the affirm. or neg. part. precedes (but et ... et non, et non ... et, when only one word of it is negatived): ego vero et expectabo ea quæ polliceris neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, C. Brut 4 *ad fin.*: ego si et Silius is fuerit, quem tu putas nec Drusus facilem se præbuerit, Damasippum velim aggrediare, id. Att. 12, 33; id. Off. 3, 3, 11; pueris nobis Cn. Aufidius prætorius et in senatu sententiam dicebat nec amicis deliberantibus decrat et Græcam scribebat historiam et videbat in literis, id. Tusc. 5, 38 *fin.*: quia et consul aberat ... nec, *etc.*, Liv. 22, 8, et sæp.: nec miror et gaudeo, C. Fam. 10, 1 *fin.*: nam nec in eo jus cognationis servavit, cui ademit regnum, et eum, cui dedit, *etc.*, Just. 8, 6 *fin.*: id et nobis erit perjucundum et tibi non sano devium, C. Att. 2, 4 *ad fin.*; cf. above, the passage

Fam. 13, 23, in *no.* 1. c.: locus is melior, quem et non coquit sol et tangit ros, Var. R. R. 3, 14.

I. Less freq., tum . . . . et, et . . . tum (like *no.* K.) *Both . . . and, as well . . as; not only . . . but also:* omnis ejus oratio tum in virtute laudanda et in hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis consumebatur, C. Ac. 1, 4, 16: et in ceteris eloquentiæ partibus, tum maxime in celeritate et continuatione verborum adhærescens, *etc.*, id. Brut. 93, 320.

Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 467—540.

ĕt-ĕnim, *conj.*, serves to subjoin a corroborative clause, or one which contains the reason on which the preceding statement is founded: **I.** Gen.: *For, truly, because that, since* (not freq. till the class. age; esp. in Cic; only once in Plaut.; in Cæs. not at all): *Plaut. Am. prol. 26; C. Rep. 1, 22: præclare quidem dicis; etenim video jam, quo pergat oratio, id. ib. 3, 33; id. de Sen. 5 *ad fin.*, et sæp.: quippe etenim, Lucr. 1, 105; so, id. 2, 548; id. 3, 801; id. 5, 1061; id. 6, 1234, et al.: tutus bos etenim rura perambulat, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 17. **II.** Esp.: In parenthetical clauses (cf. enim, *no.* II. A.): ejus autem legationis princeps est Hejus (etenim est primus civitatis), ne forte, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 7, 15; so, id. Att. 10, 17 *fin.*; id. Ac. 2, 31, 99; Liv. 3, 24 *ad fin.* Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 540-545.

Ētĕŏcles, is and ŏos, *m.*, Ἐτεοκλῆς, *Son of Œdipus and Jocasta, brother of Polynices;* he was the cause of the Theban war, which the Roman poet Statius has described in a poem of 12 books: *Gen.* Eteoclis, Stat. Th. 3, 214: Eteocleos, id. ib. 12, 421: *Acc.* Eteoclea, id. ib. 7, 688. — Hence, **Ētĕŏclēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *pertaining to Eteocles:* contentiones, App. M. 10, p. 245 Elm.

ētēsĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* [etesiæ] *Of the trade-winds:* vitis (prob. that which flowers or ripens during their prevalence), Pl. 14, 3, 4, § 36.

† **ētēsiæ,** arum, *m.* = ἐτησίαι (*sc.* ἄνεμοι), *The winds that blow annually during the dog-days, for 40 days, Etesian winds, trade-winds,* Sen. Q. N. 5, 10 *sq.*; Col. 11, 2, 56; 58; Lucr. 6, 717; Cic. N. D. 2, 53; id. Fam. 2, 15 *fin.*; id. Poet. Or. 45; Cæs. B. C. 3, 107; Liv. 37, 23, et sæp. — In *Sing.*: **etesias,** æ, *m.*, Pl. 18, 34, 77, § 335.—Hence, **Ētēsius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Etesian:* flabra aquilonum, Lucr. 5, 741; id. 6, 731.

† **ēthicē,** ēs, *f.* = ἠθική, *Moral philosophy, ethics,* Quint. 12, 2, 15; id. 2, 21, 3; also **ethica,** æ, Lact. 3, 13.

† **ēthĭcus,** a, um (**ēthĭcus,** Prud. Hamart. 583), *adj.* = ἠθικός, *Moral, ethic* (post-class.): res, *ethics,* Gell. 1, 2, 4: dictio, *which shows the character,* Sid. Ep. 8, 11: ethicus ille Psalmus, "justus es, Domine," Hier. Ep. 39, 2.

ēthnĭcālis, e, *adj.* [ethnicus] *Heathenish,* Tert. de Spect. 5.

ēthnĭcē, *adv.* [id.] *Heathenishly, as the heathen do:* vivere, Tert. Pudic. 9.

† **ēthnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐθνικός, *Heathenish, pagan:* historici ethnici, Sulp. Sev. Hist. 1, 1. — As *Subst.*: **ethnĭcus,** i, *m. A heathen, pagan:* sicut enim ethnicorum impiissimi errorem et consuetudinem præferunt veritati, *etc.*, Hier. Ep. 100, *no.* 13.; Vulg. Matt. 5, 47; id. ib. 6, 7; id. ib. 18, 17; et al. sæp.; orig. a transl. of the Heb. גּוֹיִם, gentes.

† **ēthŏlŏgĭa,** æ, *f.* = ἠθολογία, *The art of depicting or imitating character,* Quint. 1, 9, 3 Spald.; Suet. Gramm. 4.

† **ēthŏlŏgus,** i, *m.* = ἠθολόγος, *One who jestingly imitates the manners, actions, gestures, etc., of others; a mimic:* mimus, C. de Or. 2, 59, 242; id. ib. 2, 60, 244.

† **ēthos** (*plur.* **ethe,** ōn), *n.* = ἦθος. **I.** Prop.: *Manners, morals,* Sid. Carm. 15, 161. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A depicting of the passions,* in painting: Pl. 35, 10, 36: so, **B.** *Of character,* by a poet: in thesin, Var. ap. Non. 374, 9.

ĕt-iam, *conj.*, serves to annex an idea which likewise holds good in addition to what has already been said, *And also, and furthermore, also, likewise, besides.*

I. Gen.: Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 22; cf. Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 10; C. de Sen. 6, 16; id. N. D. 2, 52, 130: tute istic (dixisti) etiam astante hoc Sosia, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 115: sed etiam est, paucis vos quod monitos voluerim, id. Capt. prol. 53; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 17; C. Ac. 2, 12, 38: atque alias etiam dicendi quasi virtutes sequetur, id. Or. 40 *ad fin.*: unum etiam vos oro, ut, *etc., one thing more,* Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 54; cf. id. Heaut. 5, 1, 23; id. Phorm. 5, 5, 3; Virg. Æ. 11, 352; Suet. Cæs. 24, et al.; Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 128; cf. id. Bacch. 2, 3, 40: mihi quidem etiam Appii Cæci carmen . . . . . Pythagoreorum videtur. Multa etiam sunt in nostris institutis ducta ab illis, C. Tusc. 4, 2, 4; cf. id. N. D. 2, 58: hei mihi! Etiam de sorte nunc venio in dubium miser? . . . Etiam insuper defruidet? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38; cf. Suet. Cæs. 10 *fin.*: caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis: caret ergo etiam vinolentia et cruditate et insomniis, C. de Sen. 13, 44: etiam tu quoque assentaris huic? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 70; so, etiam quoque, id. Asin. 2, 4, 95; id. Pseud. 1, 1, 120; 1, 3, 118; Lucr. 3, 293; id. 5, 518; 603, et al.; Var. R. R. 1, 1, 3; Gell. 18, 12, 9; cf. quoque etiam, Plaut. Am. prol. 30; id. ib. 2, 2, 85; 121; id. Epid. 4, 2, 19; id. Merc. 2, 2, 28; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 28; id. ib. 5, 1, 7; C. Fam. 4, 8; id. 2 Verr. 3, 88 *ad fin.*; v. quoque.—So esp. freq. in the connection, non modo (solum) . . . . sed (verum) etiam: tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, C. de Sen. 11, 37: inveteratas non solum familiaritates exstingui solere, sed odia etiam gigni sempiterna, id. Læl. 10 *ad fin.*: neque solum ut quieto, sed etiam ut magno animo simus hortantur, neque auxilium modo defensioni meæ, verum etiam silentium pollicentur, id. Mil. 1 *ad fin.*

II. Esp.: **A.** To annex a more important idea, *And even, nay:* quæ omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, C. Deiot. 13, 37: nos enim defendimus, etiam insipientem multa comprehendere, id. Ac. 2, 47, 144; id. Fin. 1, 21: quis mortalium tolerare potest, illis divitias superare, nobis rem familiarem etiam ad necessaria deesse? Sall. C. 20, 11; Suet. Cal. 33: illiteratum, inersne an pene etiam turpe est non putare, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 2, 3, 8, et sæp. — So freq. after negative sentences, for *immo, potius:* Mamertina civitas improba antea non erat; etiam erat inimica improborum, C. 2 Verr. 4, 10, 22; id. Deiot. 11, 31: hoc idem nostri sæpius non tulissent, quod Græci laudare etiam solent, id. Or. 45, 153: quid, si ne dives quidem? quid, si pauper etiam? id. Parad. 6, 1, 42, et sæp.: tantum abesse dicebat, ut id consentaneum esset, ut maxime etiam repugnaret, C. Ac. 2, 9, 28; cf. Lentul. in C. Fam. 12, 15, 2; C. Fin. 3, 17; cf. id. ib. 5, 20 *ad fin.*: immo etiam, hoc qui occultari facilius credas, dabo, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 29: quin etiam insuper vestem omnem miseræ discidit, id. Eun. 4, 3, 4; v. immo and quin.—Equally freq. with comparatives for the sake of intensity: *Yet, still* (in later Lat. replaced by adhuc, v. h. v. *no.* II. A. 2. b.): *He.* Mane, nondum audisti, Demea. Quod est gravissimum. *De.* An quid est etiam amplius? *He.* Vero amplius, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 22: ut enim in corporibus magnæ dissimilitudines sunt: sic in animis exsistunt majores etiam varietates, C. Off. 1, 30, 107: sunt autem etiam clariora vel plane perspicua, id. Fin. 5, 20: dic, dic etiam clarius, id. 2 Verr. 3, 75 *fin.*: plusculum etiam quam concedet veritas, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3, et sæp.

B. With the demonstrative idea of the *jam* predominating, used as an affirmative; Eng., *Certainly, granted, by all means, yes indeed, yes:* "ut sequens probabilitatem, ubicumque hæc aut occurrat aut deficiat, aut *etiam,* aut *non* respondere possit," C. Ac. 2, 32, 104; cf. id. ib. 2, 30, 97; id. N. D. 1, 25, 70; id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: *Jupp.* Numquid vis? *Al.* Etiam; ut actutum adveniat, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 40: *Th.* Numquid processit ad forum hodie novi? *Si.* Etiam. *Th.* Quid tandem? id. Most. 4, 3, 8; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 13: "misericordia commotus ne sis." Etiam, C. Mur. 31, 65; Pl. Ep. 2, 3, 9: Zeno in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat. Quid Antiochus? Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, C. Ac. 2, 43, 134; id. Planc. 26 *fin.*: quid? etiam, id. Att. 4, 5; cf. id. ib. 1, 13, 6; id. ib. 2, 6 *fin.*; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 24: *An.* Num quid patri subolet? *Ge.* Nihil etiam, *nothing at all,* Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 10; so, nihil etiam audio, id. Heaut. 5, 5, 13.

C. With the idea of time predominating: *Yet, as yet, still:* **1.** Etsi admodum In ambiguo est etiam, nunc quid de hac re fuat, Plaut. Tr. 2, 4, 193; cf. Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 8; Var. L. L. 6, 7, 65: quum iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculum introductus est, C. 2 Verr. 3, 23 *init.*: invalidus etiamque tremens, etiam inscius ævi, Virg. G. 3, 189; cf. id. Æ. 6, 485; Sall. C. 61, 4; Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 89; cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 55; id. Hec. 3, 4, 16; id. Heaut. 4, 4, 20: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? *how much longer?* C. Cat. 1, 1.— **2.** With negatives: quia tibi minas viginti pro amica etiam non dedit, *not yet, never yet,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 46: non satis pernosti me etiam, qualis sim, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 23: non dico fortasse etiam quod sentio, C. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: nec plane etiam abisse ex conspectu, Cæs. B. G. 6, 43: improbum facinus, sed fortasse adhuc in nullo etiam vindicatum, C. 2 Verr. 3, 84, 194; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 89: hunc ego nunquam videram etiam, id. Eun. 5, 8, 6; so, id. ib. 5, 9, 62: quid egerint inter se, nondum etiam scio, id. Hec. 1, 2, 117; so, id. ib. 5, 1, 18; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 35; id. Andr. 1, 2, 30: hæc ego omnia, vixdum etiam cœtu vestro dimisso, comperi, C. Cat. 1 4 *fin.*

D. In familiar lang., in interrogations; esp. when made indignantly, like our *What? Pray?* etc.: etiam caves, ne videat forte hinc to a patre aliquis exiens? *are you on your guard, pray?* Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 6; Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 124: etiam clamas, carnufex? *what? do you bawl?* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 220; cf. id. ib. 225; id. ib. 2, 1, 21; id. Most. 2, 1, 30; Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 16; Petr. S. 21 *fin.*; id. ib. 95, 4: is mihi etiam gloriabitur se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum? *what? and will he boast to me?* etc., C. Pis. 1, 2; cf. id. 2 Verr. 1, 59 *init.*; id. ib. 2, 42 *fin.*

E. Likewise, in familiar lang.: **1.** With imperatives: *But: Tr.* Circumspice dum, numquis est, Sermonem nostrum qui aucupet. *Th.* Tutum probe est. *Tr.* Circumspice etiam, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 43; cf. id. ib. 4, 2, 3: etiam tu, homo nihili, quod di dant boni, cave culpa tua amissis, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 70; cf. Ter. Andr. 5, 2, 8; id. Hec. 5 4, 1.— Hence, **2.** In questions that include a command: accelerate, etiam respicis? *are you going to look round?* Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 4; so, etiam vigilas? id. Most. 2, 1, 35: etiam aperis? id. ib. 4, 2, 28: etiam taces? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 11: etiam tu hinc abis? id. Phorm. 3, 3, 9; cf. etiamne abis? Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 23: etiamne ambulas? id. Asin. 1, 1, 95.

F. Etiam atque etiam, denotes that an action is done uninterruptedly, incessantly; whence it also conveys the idea of intensity: *Constantly, perpetually; repeatedly, again and again, over and over; pressingly, urgently:* Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 4, 94: etiam atque etiam argumenta cum argumentis comparare, C. Div. 1, 4; cf. id. Fam. 16, 15: optimus quisque confitetur, multa se ignorare et multa sibi etiam atque etiam esse discenda, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 69; so, dicere, id. Fam. 13, 28: commonefacere, id. ib. 13, 73: affirmare promissa, Liv. 22, 13: curare, ut, *etc.*, id. 41, 19: consulere, id. 38, 9: so avertere, Balb. in C. Att. 8, 15, A, 2: queri, Cat. 63, 61: reputare aliquid, Plaut. Tr. 3, 2, 48; so, cogitare, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 11: considerare, C. Manil. 19 *ad fin.*; Liv. 3, 45 *ad fin.* Drak.: reputare, Sall. J. 85, 28: videre, C. Div. in Cæcil. 12; id. Ac. 2, 19, 63; Liv. 36, 28: aspicere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 76, et sæp.: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo,

C. Fam. 13, 5 *fin.*; id. ib. 13, 28 *ad fin.*; cf. id. 2 Verr. 5, 72, 185: hæc quamquam nihilo meliora sunt, nunc etiam atque etiam multo desperatiora, *constantly more desperately from day to day*, id. Fam. 6, 22 *init.*: quare etiam atque etiam sunt venti corpora cæca, *i. e. most positively*. Luer. 1, 296.—Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 545–578.

ĕtĭam-num and (more freq.) **ĕtĭam-nunc** (only the latter form in Cic. and Cæs.) (by many also written separately, etiam num and etiam nunc), *conj.* **I.** Prop.: *Yet, till now, still:* **A.** *Ex.* Etiamnunc mulier intu'st? *Sy.* Etiam, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 14; Var. R. R. 3, 2, 3; Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 16; Var. in Non. 11, 15: de materia loquor orationis etiamnunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, C. Or. 34, 119: ut mihi permirum videatur quemquam exstare, qui etiamnunc credat, *etc.*, id. Div. 2, 47 *fin.*: vos cunctamini etiamnunc, quid intra mœnia deprehensis hostibus facinatis? Sall. C. 52, 25; cf. id. J. 31, 3; C. Rosc. Am. 28, 78; Val. Fl. 7, 454. **B.** With negations: neque quicquam cum ea facit etiamnum stupri, *not as yet*, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 99; cf. C. Mur. 12 *fin.*: nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam Audet, Ov. M. 13, 231: quo de homine nihil etiamnunc dicere nobis est necesse, *nothing further*, C. Clu. 59, 163.

II. Meton.: **A.** In respect to past time,=etiam tunc, *Till that time, till then, still:* Athenis in Lyceo quum etiamnum platanus novella esset, radices trium et triginta cubitorum egisse, Var. R. R. 1, 37, 5; C. Fam. 10, 10: dixisti, paullulum tibi esse etiamnunc moræ, quod ego viverem, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9; Cæs. B. G. 6, 40; cf. id. ib. 7, 62: quum Balbus etiamnunc in provincia esset, Pollio in C. Fam. 10, 32 *fin.*; cf. quum tristis hiems etiamnum frigore saxa Rumperet, *etc.*, Virg. G. 4, 135; Ov. F. 3, 155; Pl. 35, 3, 5, et sæp.

B. Since the Aug. age, sometimes for the *simplex* etiam: *Also, besides, moreover:* his addemus etiamnum unam Græcæ inventionis sententiam, Pl. 6, 33, 39; cf. id. 32, 5, 18: alia etiamnum generibus ipsis in sexu differentia, id. 16, 10, 19; cf. id. 22, 25, 64; Cels. 5, 26, 20; id. 7, 29 *ad fin.*: duas etiamnunc formulas præpositis adjiciam, Col. 5, 3, 1; Pl. 25, 8, 47; Sen. Ep. 113, et sæp.: si plus est, quod tolli opus est, adhibenda sunt etiamnum vehementiora, Cels. 5, 26, 30; so, with comparatives (cf. etiam, *no.* II. A.), Cels. 5, 28, 17; id. 8, 20; Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 177; Sen. 87; 102.

Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 580—587.

ĕtĭam-si (and sometimes written separately), a concessive conditional particle: *Even if, although, albeit:* With *Indic.*: Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 81: etiamsi dudum fuerat ambiguum hoc mihi: Nunc non est, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 26: ista veritas etiamsi jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, C. Att. 3, 24 *fin.*; id. Rep. 1, 16; *opp.* certe, id. de Or. 1, 17 *fin.*: eundem igitur esse creditote, etiamsi nullum videbitis, id. de Sen. 22, 79, et sæp.—With *Subj.*: etiamsi vetet, Edim, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 73: quæ etiamsi essent, quæ nulla sunt, pellere se ipsa fortasse possent, Cic. N. D. 1, 39 *fin.*: quod, etiamsi nobilitatum non sit, tamen honestum est, quodque vere dicimus, etiamsi a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile, id. Off. 1, 4 *fin.*; id. Mil. 8, 21, et sæp.—Without *a verb*: hunc librum etiamsi minus nostra commendatione, tuo tamen nomine divulgari necesse sit, C. Or. 31 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 5, 12, 5: *opp.* at, C. Cæl. 3 *fin.*: quæ mihi omnia etiamsi non prius, attamen clarius fulsisse in Scipione Æmiliano videntur, Pl. 7, 27, 28.—Cf. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 588—590.

ĕtĭam-tum and (seldomer) **ĕtĭam-tunc,** *conj. Even then, till that time, till then, still* (regularly connected with the imperfect): omnes etiamtum retinebant illum Pericli succum; sed erant paullo uberiore filo, C. de Or. 2, 22 *ad fin.*: etiamtum vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. C. 2, 1; id. J. 63, 6: manebant etiamtum vestigia monumenta libertatis, Tac. A. 1, 74: nam etiamtum Agricola Britanniam obtinebat, id. Agr. 39: trepida etiamtum civitate, Sall. J. 40, 4; cf. id. ib. 21, 2; Tac. A. 1, 49; Suet. Tib. 42; id. Cal. 10: quum viderem, ne vobis quidem omnibus re etiamtum probata, si, *etc.*, C. Cat. 2, 2, 4: quum isti etiamtum de Sthenio in integro tota res esset, id. 2 Verr. 2, 39 *fin.*; so, quum etiamtum, id. ib. 5, 34, 88; Sall. J. 51, 2.—With the *Præs. Histor.*: Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70.—Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 596—600.

Etrūrĭa, æ, *f. A country of Central Italy*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Pl. 3, 5, 8; C. Div. 1, 41, 92; id. Cat. 2, 3 *ad fin.*; Liv. 1, 35 *fin.*; Virg. Æ. 8, 494; 12, 232, et sæp.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, pp. 302—434; O. Müller's Etrusk.—Hence, **Etruscus,** a, um, *adj., Etruscan:* litus, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 14; id. Carm. Sec. 38: id. Epod. 16, 40: mare, id. Od. 3, 29, 35: juga, Virg. Æ. 8, 480: manus Porsenæ, Hor. Epod. 16, 4: disciplina, *the Etruscan religion*, C. Fam. 6, 6, 3; Pl. 2, 83, 85; id. 10, 15, 17; cf. haruspices, Gell. 4, 5, 5; and see Müller's Etrusk. 2, p. 29 *sq.*: literæ, Liv. 9, 36: coronæ, *made of gold and precious stones, and worn by those who triumphed*, Pl. 21, 3, 4; id. 33, 1, 4; Tert. de Coron. 13: aurum, *a golden amulet worn by Roman boys of noble birth*, Juv. 5, 164.—As *Subst.*: **Etrusci,** orum, *m., The Etruscans*, C. Div. 1, 42; Liv. 1, 34; 2, 7, et sæpiss.

et-si, *conj.* [et, *no.* II. H.] like etiamsi, a concessive conditional particle: **I.** Prop.: *Though, although, albeit:* With *Indic.*: gaudeo, etsi nihil scio, quod gaudeam, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 62: etsi scio ego, Philumena, meum jus esse ... ego tamen, *etc.*, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 1: etsi abest maturitas ætatis, jam tamen personare aures ejus, *etc.*, C. Fam. 6, 18, 3: ergo, etsi conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat, Objiciunt portas tamen, Virg. Æ. 9, 44, et sæp.: vapulo hercle ego invitus tamen, Etsi malum merui, Plaut. Casin. 5, 3, 16; cf. id. Rud. 5, 2, 63.—With *Subjunct.*: etsi taceas, palam id quidem est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 7; cf. id. Truc. 4, 3, 41: etsi cupidissime expetitum a me sit, tamen, *etc.*, C. Att. 7, 3: etsi nihil aliud Sullæ nisi consulatum abstulissetis, tamen eo vos contentos esse oportebat, id. Sull. 32, 90; Liv. 3, 8 *ad fin.*, et sæp.—Without *a verb*: ei, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, ut meritam gratiam referamus, C. de Or. 3, 4, 14: superbiæ crudelitatique etsi seras, non leves tamen venire pœnas, Liv. 3, 56; cf. id. 38, 41 (twice): etsi non iniquum certe triste senatus consultum factum est, id. 26, 6, 2; cf. Suet. Cal. 12; Tac. Or. 19. **II.** Meton.: sts. like the more usual quamquam, to restrict or correct a preceding proposition: *Although, yet, but, καίτοι, καίτοι:* vale atque salve: etsi aliter ut dicam meres, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 86: habet enim res deliberationem: etsi ex parte magna tibi assentior, C. Att. 7, 3, 3; id. ib. 13, 41: do, do pœnas temeritatis meæ. Etsi quæ fuit illa temeritas? id. ib. 9, 10, 2; cf. id. ib. 16, 7, 3: lectis tuis literis admiratus equidem sum, te, *etc.*: etsi, quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor profectionis meæ, approbator certe fuisti, id. ib. § 2.—Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 600-609.

† **ētўmŏlŏgĭa,** æ, *f.* = ἐτυμολογία, *Etymology*, C. Ac. 1, 8, 32; Quint. 1, 6, 1; 28; 7, 3, 25; Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 1 (C. Top. 8, 35, written as Greek, and transl. by verbi quium).

† **ētўmŏlŏgĭce,** ēs, *f.* = ἐτυμολογική, *Etymology*, Var. L. L. 7, 1, 80 (ib. 7, 6, 102, written as Greek).

ētўmŏlŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἐτυμολογικός, *Etymological:* ratio, Gell. 1, 8, 1.

† **ētўmon,** i, *n.* = ἔτυμον, *The derivation of a word*, Var. R. R. 1, 48, 2; Gell. 18, 4, 11, et al.

† **ēu,** *interj.* = εὖ, *Well! well done! bravo!* An exclamation of joy or approbation, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 26; Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 14; Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 10; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 74; Hor. A. P. 328. Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 609 *sq.*

Eubœa, æ, *f.*, Εὔβοια, *A well-known island in the Ægean Sea, separated from Bœotia only by the Euripus* (now *Negroponte*), Mel. 2, 7, 9; Pl. 4, 12, 21; Ov. M. 13, 699, et al.; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 244 *sq.*—Hence, **A. Eubŏĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Eubœan:* litus, Prop. 2, 26 38; cf. cautes, *i. e. the promontory Caphareus*, Virg. Æ. 11, 260; and, sinus, Prop. 4, 1, 114: undæ, Ov. M. 9, 218: Anthedon, *in Bœotia, opposite Eubœa*, id. 7, 232; 13, 905; cf. cultor aquarum, *i. e. Glaucus, from Anthedon*, id. ib. 14, 4: urbs, *i. e. Cumæ, as a colony of Eubœan Chalcidians*, id. ib. 14, 155; cf. oræ Cumarum, Virg. Æ. 6, 2.—Hence, **2.** Meton.: *Cumæan:* Sibylla, *the Cumæan Sibyl*, Mart. 9, 30: carmen, *of the Cumæan Sibyl*, Ov. F. 4, 257: pulveris anni, *the great age of the Sibyl*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 126; cf. Ov. M. 14, 136.—**B. Eubœus,** a, um, *adj., Eubœan:* plebes, Stat. S. 5, 3, 137.—**C. Eubŏïs,** ĭdis, *f. adj., Eubœan:* ora, Stat. Ach. 1, 414: tellus, *i. e. the region about Cumæ*, id. S. 1, 2, 263.

† **eucharĭstĭa,** æ, *f.* = εὐχαριστία, *The Lord's supper, the eucharist*, Cypr. Ep. 10.

† **eucharĭstĭcon,** i, *n.* = εὐχαριστικόν, **I.** Prop.: *Thanksgiving*, Tert. Præscr. hæret. 47. **II.** Meton.: The name of *a poem of thanks* addressed by Statius to the Emperor Domitian, Stat. S. 4, 2.

Euclīdes, is, *m.*, Εὐκλείδης, **I.** *A philosopher of Megara, a disciple of Socrates and founder of the Megaric sect*, C. Ac. 2, 42, 129; Gell. 6, 10; Sid. Carm. 2, 176. **II.** *A mathematician of Alexandria under Ptolemy Philadelphus*, C. de Or. 3, 33.

† **Eudæmon,** ŏnis, *adj. com.* = Εὐδαίμων (fortunate), *The Greek appellation of the southern part of Arabia* (Arabia Felix), Mel. 3, 8, 6; *and of its inhabitants*, Vop. Aurel. 33; Capitol. Macr. 12.

† **eugălacton,** i, *n.* = εὐγάλακτον (*Yielding good milk*) *A plant, called also* glaux, Pl. 27, 9, 58.

† **euge,** *interj.* = εὖγε, An exclamation of joy, applause, admiration, *etc.*: **I.** Gen.: *Well done! good! bravo!* (mostly in Plaut. and Ter.): euge, euge, perbene, Ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 75; so, id. Aul. 4, 6, 11; id. Epid. 3, 2, 21; id. Stich. 5, 6, 5; id. Mil. 4, 1, 20, et sæp.; Ter. Andr. 2, 2, 8; id. Heaut. 4, 2, 10; also, euge papæ! Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 41 (and prps. for the latter the contraction eugepæ in some passages of Plautus, as in Capt. 2, 2, 24; id. Epid. 1, 1, 7; id. Pseud. 2, 4, 53; id. Rud. 1, 2, 81; id. 2, 4, 24: but the reading is nowhere critically established: Aug. Conf. 1, 13: Vulg. Luc. 25, 21. **II.** Esp.: With an ironical signif. superadded: *Excellent! admirable!* euge, optime, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 170; so, id. Pers. 1, 3, 10; Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 13.

† **eugĕnēus** or **-ĭus,** a, um. *adj.* = εὐγενής (*Well-born*; hence, meton.): *Noble, generous*; applied to wine of good quality: (vinum), Cato R. R. 6, 4; Var. R. R. 1, 25: (uvæ), Col. 3, 2, 16.

eugepæ, v. euge, *no.* I.

euhan, v. evan.

Euhius, v. Evius.

Eumæus, i, *m.*, Εὔμαιος, *The swineherd of Ulysses in Homer*, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 1.

† **eumŏces,** is [εὐμήκης] (very long): **A.** *n.*: *A kind of balsam-tree:* Pl. 12, 25, 54.—**B.** *f.*: *An unknown gem:* Pl. 37, 10, 58.

Eumēdes, is, *m.*, Εὐμήδης, *A Trojan herald, father of Dolon*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 27; Virg. Æ. 12, 346.

Eumēnes, is, *m.*, Εὐμένης, *A famous general under Alexander the Great, and after his death governor of Cappadocia*, Nep. Eum.; Just. 13, 4 *sq.*; Curt. 10, 4.

Eumēnĭdes, um, *f.*, Εὐμενίδες (*The benevolent, the gracious ones*), A euphemistic name for *The Furies*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; Hor. Od. 2, 13, 36; Virg. G. 1, 278; 4, 483; id. Æ. 4, 469.—In *Sing.*: *A Fury*, Sil. 2, 559; Stat. Th. 12, 423.

† **eumithros,** æ, *m. A precious stone*, now unknown, Pl. 37, 10, 58.

Eumolpus, i, *m.*, Εὔμολπος, **I.** *A mythic Thracian bard and priest of Ceres, the son of Neptune and Chione, who introduced into Attica the Eleusinian mysteries, and the cultivation of the vine*, Hyg. Fab. 273; Pl.

7, 56, 57, §199; cf. Pausan. 38. — Hence, **Eumolpĭdæ,** arum, *m.*, Εὐμολπίδαι, *The name of a sacerdotal family at Athens, who derived their name from him*, C. Leg. 2, 14, 35; Nep. Alc. 4. **II.** *A son of Musæus, and fifth in descent from no.* I., Ov. M. 11, 93; cf. Bürm. in h. l.

† **eunĕos,** i, *m. A precious stone*, now unknown, Pl. 37, 10, 58.

eunūchĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [eunuchus] (*Of* or *belonging to a eunuch*: facies, Hier. Ep. 22, 27.

† **eunūchĭon,** ĭi, *n.* = εὐνούχιον, *A kind of lettuce that subdues amatory desires*, Pl. 19, 8, 38, § 127.

† **eunūchismus,** i, *m.* = εὐνουχισμός, *Castration*: Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

† **eunūchizātus,** a, um, *P. of obsol.* eunuchizo (εὐνουχίζω) *Made a eunuch, castrated*: Hier. contr. Jov. 1, 7.

eunūcho, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *v. a.* [eunuchus] *To make a eunuch of to castrate*: se, Var. ap. Non. 106, 8.

† **eunūchus,** i, *m.* = εὐνοῦχος, **I.** Prop.: *A eunuch*, C. Or. 70, 232; Mart. 3, 82; Juv. 6, 366; 378; 12, 35; Vulg. Deut. 23, 1. **II.** Meton.: *The name of one of Terence's comedies.*

† **Eupātŏr,** ŏris, *m.*, Εὐπάτωρ, *A surname of Antiochus, fifth king of Syria*, son of Antiochus Epiphanes: Vulg. 1 Mac. 6, 17; id. 2 Mac. 2, 21.

† **eupātŏrĭa,** æ, *f.* = εὐπατορία, *A plant, called also* agrimonia, *agrimony*: Pl. 25, 6, 29.

† **eupĕtălos,** i, *f.* = εὐπέταλος: **A.** *A plant, called also* daphnoides: Pl. 15, 30, 39 *fin.* — **B.** *A precious stone*, now unknown: Pl. 37, 10, 56.

† **euphōnĭa,** æ, *f.* = εὐφωνία, *Goodness of rhythm, euphony*: quam (*sc.* euphoniam) nos sonoritatem possumus dicere, Prisc. p. 541 P.

euphorbia, æ (**-ium,** ĭi), v. Euphorbius, *no.* II.

Euphorbus, i, *m.*, Εὔφορβος, **I.** *Son of Panthous, a brave Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras asserted had descended to himself, through the process of transmigration*: Ov. M. 15, 161; Gell. 4, 11 *fin.* **II.** *A celebrated Greek physician, after whom was named the African plant* **euphorbia,** æ, *f.*, Pl. 5, 1, 1 *fin.*; id. 25, 7, 38; also called **euphorbium,** ĭi, *n.*, id. 25, 12, 91; id. 26, 8, 34.

Euphŏrĭo (-ōn), ōnis, *m.* Εὐφορίων, *A Greek poet, born at Chalcis, in Eubœa, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Euergetes*, C. de Div. 2, 64, 132; id. Tusc. 3, 19, 45; Quint. 10, 1, 56; id. 11, 2, 14; Suet Tib. 70 Casaub.

Euphrānor, ŏris, *m.*, Εὐφράνωρ, *A celebrated painter and sculptor, a contemporary of Praxiteles*, Quint. 12, 10, 6; 12; Pl. 34, 8, 19; id. 35, 11, 40; Juv. 3, 217; cf. Sillig. Catal. Art. p. 205 *sq.*

Euphrātes (in Inscr. also EVPRATES), is, *m.*, Εὐφράτης, פְּרָת **I. A.** Prop.: *A well-known river in Syria, which rises in Armenia, and, after its junction with the Tigris, falls into the Persian Gulf* (now *Frat*): Mel. 1, 11, 2; id. 3, 8, 5; Pl. 5, 24, 20; Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130; id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 2; Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 10, 1; Pl. Pan. 14: *Abl.*, Euphrate, Luc. 8, 358. — Hence, **Euphrātæus,** a, um, *adj.* (*Of* or *belonging to the Euphrates*; hence, meton.) *Babylonian*: Troica et Euphratæa super diademata fulix, Stat. S. 2, 2, 122; dub. — **B.** Meton., *for the dwellers on its banks*: Virg. G. 1, 509. **II.** *A philosopher in the time of the younger Pliny*, Pl. Ep. 1, 10. **III.** *A Roman cognomen* (rare): M. IVNIVS EVFRATES, Inscr. in Bullet. dell' Instit. 1844, p. 90.

† **euphrŏsўnum,** i, *n.* = εὐφροσυνον, *A plant, called also* buglossos, Pl. 25, 8, 40.

† **euplēa,** æ, *f.*, *A plant*, now unknown, Pl. 25, 10, 81.

† **euplŏcămus,** i, *m.* = εὐπλόκαμος, *Having beautiful locks*, Lucil. in Non., 35, 31.

† * **euplŏcĭum,** i, *n.* [εὖ, πλόκιον] *A weaver's shop* or *manufactory*: Inscr. ap. Fabr. 522, *no.* 365.

Eupŏlis, ĭdis, *m.*, Εὔπολις. *Acc.*, Eupolin, Hor. S. 2, 3, 12: Eupolidem, Pers. 1, 124: *A celebrated comic actor in Athens, contemporary with Aristophanes*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 1; Vell. 1, 16; Pl. Ep. 1, 20, 17; Quint. 1, 10, 18; id. 10, 1, 66; id. 12, 10, 65.

† **eupŏristus,** a, um, *adj.* [εὐ, πορισ-τός] *That may be easily procured*: ut facilioribus potius naturalibusque medicemur remediis, hoc est euporistis, Theod. Prisc. Præf.; cf. id. 2, 18.

† **euptĕron,** i, *n.* = εὔπτερον, *The plant maiden-hair* (polytrichon), App. H. 51.

† **eurēmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [εὕρημα] *Relating to finding*: Dig. 3, 3, 65 in lemm.; id. 16, 1, 25 fin.

† **eurīnus,** a, um, *adj.* = εὔρινος: *Easterly*: ventus, *an east wind*, Col. 11, 2, 14.

† **eurĭpĭce,** es, *f.* = εὐριπική, *A kind of rush*: Pl. 21, 18, 71.

Eurĭpĭdēs, is, *m.*, Εὐριπίδης, *A celebrated Athenian tragic poet*, Quint 10, 1, 67 *sq.*; Gell. 15, 20; C. Tusc. 1, 26 *ad fin.*; id. ib. 1, 48; ib. ib. 3, 14. — Hence, **Eurĭpidēus,** a, um, *adj. Of Euripides*: carmen, C. Tusc. 3, 25, 59.

† **eurīpus (-os),** i, *m.* = εὔριπος, **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A narrow channel, strait*: C. Mur. 17, 35; Pl. 6, 23, 26, § 99; id. 2, 97, 100. — **B.** Esp.: **Euripus,** i, Εὔριπος, *The channel between Bœotia and Eubœa* (now *Egribos*): Mel. 2, 7, 9; Pl. 4, 12, 21; Cic. N. D. 3, 10; Liv. 28, 6; id. 31, 24; Luc. 5, 235, et al. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *A canal, conduit, aqueduct*: "ductus aquarum quos isti *nilos* et *euripos* vocant," C. Leg. 2, 1, 2; so Vitr. 7, 5; Frontin. Aquæd. 84; Sen. Ep. 88; Pl. 5, 10, 11; id. 36, 15, 24, § 123; Pl. Ep. 1, 3. — **B.** Esp.: *The trench that ran round the Roman circus*: Suet. Cæs. 39; Pl. 8, 7, 7; Lamprid. Heliog. 23.

eurō-āquĭlo, ōnis, *m.* [eurus, *no.* II. A.; aquilo] *The north-east wind*: Vulg. Act. 27, 14: trs. of εὐρακύλων, the reading of some MSS. for the more usual εὐροκλύδων.

eurō-bŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [eurus, *no.* II. A.; boreas] *North-eastern*: oceanus, Jornand. de Reb. Goth. 5.

† **eurōauster** dictus, quod ex unâ parte habeat Eurum, ab altera Austrum," Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 6; cf. euronotus.

† **eurōcercĭas (-circĭas),** æ, *m.*, *Wind in the quarter between* Eurus *and* Cercius: Vitr. 1, 6, 10 Schneid.

† **eurōnōtus,** i, *m.* = εὐρόνοτος, *The wind in the quarter between* Eurus *and* Notus: Col. 11, 2, 42; Pl. 2, 47, 46; Vitr. 1, 6.

Eurōpa, æ, and **Eurōpe,** es, *f.*, Εὐρώπη, **I.** Prop.: *Dau. of the Phœnician king Agenor, sister of Cadmus, and mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter, who, under the form of a bull, carried her off to Crete*, Ov. M. 2, 836 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 155; 178: *Nom.*, Europe, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 25; 57; Prop. 2, 28, 52: *Gen.*, Europæ, Mel. 2, 7, 12: *Acc.*, Europen, Ov. A. A. 1, 323; Juv. 8, 34: Europam, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 5; Ov. H. 4, 55. — Hence **Eurōpæus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Europa*: dux, *i. e. Minos*, Ov. M. 8, 23. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Poet.: Of *the portico in the Field of Mars, which was adorned with a painting representing the rape of Europa*, Mart. 2, 14; 3, 20; cf. id. 11, 1. — **B.** *The continent of Europe, named after her*; usual form Europa, Mel. 1, 3, 1; 4, 1; 5, 1; Pl. 3 proœm.; id. ib. 1, 1; id. 4, 23, 37, et sæpius.: Europe, Mel. 1, 2, 1; id. 2, 1, 1: *Acc.* Europen, id. 1, 1, 6; id. 2, 6, 9; Hor. Od. 3, 3, 47. — Hence, **1. Eurōpæus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Europe, European*: adversarii, Nep. Eum. 3: Scythi, Curt. 7, 7. — **2. Eurōpensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Europe, European*: excretus, Vop. Prob. 13: res, id. Aurel. 31.

Eurōtas, æ, *m.*, Εὐρώτας. **I. A.** Prop.: *The principal river of Laconia, on the banks of which Sparta stood* (now *Basilipotamo*), Mel. 2, 3, 9; Pl. 4, 5, 8; C. Inv. 2, 21, 96; id. Tusc. 5, 34, 98; Ov. M. 2, 247; id. Am. 2, 17, 32; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 565 *sq.*: *Nom.*, Eurōta, C. poet. Tusc. 2, 15 *fin.*: *Acc.*, Eurotan, Ov. M. 10, 160. — **B.** Meton.: *A layer or piece of Laconian marble inserted or inlaid in marble articles*: vix locus Eurotæ, Stat. S. 1, 5, 40. **II.** *The name of a small stream in the estate of M. Brutus, at Lanuvium*, C. Att. 15, 9.

† **eurōtias,** æ, *m.* = εὐρωτίας, *A precious stone*, now unknown, Pl. 37, 10, 58.

eurōus, a, um, *adj.* [eurus; cf. arctous, Lesbous] *Eastern, orient*: fluctus, Virg. Æ. 3, 533 Heyne *N. cr.*

† **eurus,** i, *m.* = εὖρος, **I.** Prop.: *The southeast wind*; by some called Vulturnus, Col. 11, 2, 65; id. 5, 5, 15; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Pl. 2, 47, 46; Gell. 2, 22, 7 *sq.*; Vitr. 1, 6; Hor. Od. 1, 28, 25; id. ib. 2, 16, 24; id. ib. 4, 4, 43, et al. — *Plur.*, Virg. G. 2, 339; 441; Ov. H. 11, 9; id. ib. 15, 9; id. Am. 1, 9, 13, et al. **II.** Meton.: **A.** For *East wind*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 27 (*opp.* Zephyrus); id. M. 1, 61; Manil. 4, 580. Hence, **B.** For *The east*, Val. Fl. 1, 530; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 417; cf. Ov. M. 2, 160. — **C.** For *Wind*, in gen., Virg. G. 3, 382.

Eurўălus, i, *m.*, Εὐρύαλος, *nom. propr.: One of the companions of Æneas, friend of Nisus, killed in the camp of the Rutuli*, Virg. Æ. 5, 294; 9, 178 *sq.*

Eurўdamas, antis, *m.*, Εὐρυδάμας, *Surname of Hector, in the sense of "Ruling far and wide,"* Ov. Ib. 331.

Eurўdĭce, es, *f.*, Εὐρυδίκη, **I.** *The wife of Orpheus, who died of the bite of a serpent. Orpheus obtained from Pluto permission to bring her back from the Lower World, under promise that he would not look back at her on the way. But, as he did not keep this promise, she returned to the Lower World again*, Ov. M. 10, 31 *sq.*; Virg. Æ. 4, 486; Hyg. Fab. 164. **II.** *Daughter of Danaus*, Hyg. Fab. 170. **III.** *Name of a slave of Rhea Sylvia*, Euridica, Enn. in C. Div. 1, 20 Orell. *N. cr.*

Eurўlŏchus, i, *m.*, Εὐρύλοχος, *The only one of the companions of Ulysses who withstood Circe's magic cup*, Ov. M. 14, 252; 287.

Eurўmus, i, *m.*, Εὔρυμος, *A soothsayer, father of the seer Telemus*, Hyg. Fab. 125 and 128. Hence, **Eurўmĭdes,** æ, *m.*, *The surname of Telemus*, Ov. M. 13, 771.

Eurўnŏme, es, *f.*, Εὐρυνόμη, *Daughter of Oceanus and Thetis, mother of Leucothoe*, Ov. M. 4, 210 *sq.*

Eurўpўlus, i, *m.*, Εὐρύπυλος, **I.** *Son of Hercules and king of Cos*, Ov. M. 7, 363. — Hence, **Eurypўlis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.* (*Eurypylan*; meton.) *Coan*: textura, Prop. 4, 5, 23. **II.** *Son of Evæmon of Thessaly, and leader of a body of troops before Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 357; Virg. Æ. 2, 114; Hyg. Fab. 97.

Eurўsăces, is, *m.*, Εὐρυσάκης, **I.** Prop.: *A son of Ajax, so named from the broad shield of his father: he prevented the return of Teucer to Salamis*: quum ab Eurysace, Ajacis filio, accessu prohiberetur (Teucer), Just. 44, 3, 3. **II.** Meton.: *The name of a tragedy of Accius, of which Eurysaces, no.* I., *was the hero*, Non. 15, 5.

Eurystheus (trisyll.), ei, *m.*, *Acc.*, Eurysthea, Virg. G. 3, 4: Εὐρυσθεύς, *Son of Sthenelus and grandson of Perseus, a king of Mycenæ, who, at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules his famous twelve labours*, Ov. H. 9, 7; 45; id. M. 9, 203; 274: Hyg. Fab. 30.

† **eurythmĭa,** æ, *f.* = εὐρυθμία, In architect., *Beautiful arrangement, proportion, harmony* of the parts, Vitr. 1, 2; id. 6, 2.

Eurўtus, i, *m.*, Εὔρυτος, **I.** *King of Œchalia and father of Iole*, Ov. M. 9, 356. — Hence, *Iole* is called **Eurytis,** ĭdis, *f.*, id. ib. 9, 395; id. H. 9, 133. **II.** *A centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 220. Called also **Eurytion,** id. A. A. 1, 593 (cf. Hom. Od. 21, 295.)

† **euschēme,** *adv.* [εὐσχήμως] *Becomingly, gracefully, handsomely*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58; id. Trin. 3, 1, 24.

† **eusĕbes,** is, *n.* = εὐσεβές, *A precious stone*, now unknown. Pl. 37, 10, 58.

† **eustŏmăchus,** a, um, *adj.* = εὐστόμαχος (*Good for the stomach* or *digestion*; hence, meton.), *Easily digested*: ovum molle plus est eustomachum, quam sorbile, Theod. Prisc. de Diæt. 7: cydonea plurimi medici eustomachia crediderunt, Gemell. de Re Hort. ed Schott.

† **eustȳlos**, on, *adj.* = εὔστυλος, *With pillars evenly arranged*: Vitr. 3, 2.

Euterpe, ēs, *f.*, Εὐτέρπη, *The Muse of music*: Hor. Od. 1, 1, 33: Aus. Idyll. 20, 4.

† **euthīa**, æ, *f.* = εὐθεῖα (*sc.* γραμμή, i. e.) *A straight line*: Music. *t. t.*: euthia est quæ a gravi ad acumen erigitur, Mart. Cap. 9, § 958 Kopp.

† **euthygrammum**, i, *n.* = εὐθύγραμμον, *An architect's rule*, Vitr. 1, 1.

Eutrăpēlus, i, *m.*, P. Volumnius, *A Roman knight, friend of Antony, surnamed Eutr. on account of his liveliness and wit* (*v.* Liddell and Scott's Lex. s.v. εὐτράπελος): C. Fam. 7, 32; 33; id. ib. 9, 26; Phil. 13, 2; Nep. Att. 9; 10; 12: Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 31.

Eutrŏpĭus, ĭi, *m.*, Flavius —, *A Roman historian in the middle of the fourth century of the Christian era, contemporary with the Emperor Julian, who wrote a* Breviarium Historiæ Romanæ; cf. Tzschucke in his edit. of Eutropius, and Bähr's Lit. Gesch. p. 344 *sq.*

Euxīnus, a, um, *adj.* = Εὔξεινος (hospitable) *An epithet of the Black Sea.* Usually connected with Pontus (v. h. v.). In Ovid freq.: mare, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 42; id. ib. 4, 10, 97; id. ib. 5, 10, 2; id. Pont. 4, 6, 46: æquor, id. Tr. 5, 2, 63: aquæ, id. Pont. 2, 6, 2; id. ib. 3, 2, 60; id. ib. 3, 6, 2, et al.: fretum, id. ib. 2, 2, 2: undæ, id. ib. 4, 8, 1: vada, id. ib. 4, 9, 2: litus, id. Tr. 5, 10, 13; id. Pont. 4, 3, 51.—As *Subst.*: **Euxinus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* Pontus), *The Euxine Sea*, Ov. Tr. 2, 197; id. ib. 4, 1, 60.

† **euzōmon**, i, *n.* = εὔζωμον, *A sort of cabbage* (pure Lat. eruca): Pl. 20, 13, 49; Marcell. Empir. 33; Æmil. Macer. de Herb. 31, 16.

ēvăcuātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evacuo] (*An evacuating*; Fig.) *A weakening*: fidei, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

e-vacŭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; vacuus] **I.** Prop.: *To empty out, evacuate* (post-Aug.): alvum, Pl. 20, 6, 23. **II.** Fig.: *To make void, cancel*: obligationem, Cod. Just. 8, 43, 4.

Evadne, es, *f.*, Εὐάδνη, *Dau. of Iphis and wife of Capaneus, who was so fondly attached to her husband that when his body was burned she threw herself on the funeral pile*: Prop. 3, 13, 24; id. 1, 15, 21; Virg. Æ. 6, 447; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 41; id. Tr. 4, 3, 64; id. ib. 5, 5, 54; Mart. 4, 75; Hyg. Fab. 243 and 256.

ē-vādo, si, sum, dĕre (*Perf. Sync.* evasti, Hor. S. 2, 7, 68; Sil. 15, 796), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** *Neut.*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *To go forth* or *out*: (a) With *ex*: si (apes) ex alvo minus frequentes evadunt, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 36: ex aquâ, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 86: ex balneis, C. Cœl. 27, 65: ex abditis sedibus evadere atque exire, id. N. D. 2, 37, 95.—(b) With *Abl.*: oppido, Sall. J. 56, 5: undis, Virg. Æ. 9, 99: puteo, Phæd. 4, 9, 11.—(c) *Abs.*: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, C. Cat. 2, 1.—(d) With *in c. Acc.*: milites sine armis cum inermi tumultu in terram evasisse, *i. e. landed, disembarked*, Liv. 29, 27 *fin.*; cf., Curt. 9, 2, 18: in mare amnes, id. 3, 4, 9.—**b.** Esp.: *To get away, get clear off, escape*: (a) With *ex*: aut e morbo evasurum ægrotum, aut e periculo navem, aut ex insidiis exercitum, C. de Div. 2, 5, 13: ex fugâ, Cæs. B. G. 3, 19: e manibus hostium, Liv. 22, 49: ex judicio, C. 2 Verr. 1, 5, 12: e tanto periculo, Liv. 42, 18.—(b) With *Abl.*: periculo, id. 21, 33.—(c) *Abs.*: adverso colle, sicuti præceptum fuerat, evadunt, Sall. J. 52, 3; cf. id. ib. 50 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 12 *fin.*; id. 10, 1.

2. Fig.: **a.**: *To go forth* or *out, to depart*: (a) With *ex*: accedit, ut eo facilius animus evadat ex hoc ære cumque perrumpat, quod, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 1, 19; cf. ex corpore (animus), id. Sen. 22, 80.—(b) With *ab*: quum ab iis qui, *etc.*, evaseris, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98.—(c) With *ad*: ad conjecturam evadere, *to arrive at*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 20.—(d) With *in c. Acc.*: ne in infinitum quæstio evadat, Quint. 2, 17, 16.—**b.** *To turn out, fall out, end* in some manner, *to have an issue* of some kind, *to turn to* or *become* something.—(a) Of personal subjects: (α) With *ex*: ex communibus proprii, ex fucosis firmi suffragatores evadunt, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9, 35; cf. C. Or. 27, 95; id. Fin. 4, 25, 69.—(β) *Abs.*: quos judicabat non posse oratores evadere, C. de Or. 1, 28: perfectus Epicureus evaserat, id. Brut. 35 *init.*: quam pauci digni nomine evaderent, id. ib. 87, 299; id. Fin. 4, 28, 78: juvenis evasit vere indolis regiæ, Liv. 1, 39; C. 2 Verr. 3, 69, 161.—(γ) With *Advv.*: sed quo evadas nescio, *i. e. at what you are aiming*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 44; cf. also, quam timeo quorsum evadas, *turn out*, i. e. *what you may prove to be*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 100.—(b) Of abstract subjects: (α) *Abs.*: ut ita fastidiosæ mollesque mentes evadant civium, C. Rep. 1, 43 *fin.*: si quando aliquod somnium verum evaserit id. de Div. 2, 53 *init.*: si somnium verum evasit aliquod, id. ib. 2, 71, 146: vereor ne quoque hæc lætitia vana evadat, Liv. 23, 12: quoniam primum vanum inceptum evasisset, id. 35, 47.—(β) With *in c. Acc.*: nimia illæc licentia Profecto evadet in aliquod magnum malum, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 64.—(γ) With *Advv.*: demiror quid sit; et quo evadat sum in metu, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 68: ante quam ista, quo evasura sint, videro, C. Att. 14, 19 *fin.*: videamus, hoc quorsum evadat, C. Att. 9, 18 *fin.*: quum quorsum hæc evaderent timeret, Nep. Dion, 8, 1: huccine, Micipsa pater, beneficia evasere? Sall. J. 14, 19. —**c.** *Pregn.*: *To come to pass, be fulfilled*: aliquando id, quod somniarimus, evadere, C. de Div. 2, 59, 121.

B. *Act.* (not freq. till the Aug. age; in Cic. not at all): **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *To pass over* or *pass a* thing, *to get over, pass beyond, leave behind*: omnem videbar evasisse viam, Virg. Æ. 2, 730 Wagn. *N. cr.*: tot urbes, id. ib. 3, 282: vada, arva, Ov. M. 3, 19: amnem, Tac. A. 12, 35: limen haræ, Col. 7, 9, 13: vestibulum (apes), id. 9, 12, 1.—**b.** Esp.: *To get away, flee, escape from*, effugere: alicujus manus, Virg. Æ. 9, 560: loca mortis, Ov. M. 14, 126: flammam, Virg. Æ. 5, 689: angustias, Liv. 21, 32; id. 38, 2: nocturnas insidias, Suet. Cæs. 74: aliquem, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 61.

2. Fig.: **a.** Gen.: *To depart from*: vitam, *i. e. to die*, App. M. 4, p. 140.—**b.** Esp.: *To escape, get rid of*: ægritudinem, Lucil. ap. Non. 294, 7: necem, Phæd. 4, 6, 4: gravem casum, Tac. A. 14, 6: sermones malignorum, Pl. Ep. 7, 24, 3.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 1. b.): **A.** *Neut.*: *To go upwards; to mount up, ascend*, etc.: **1.** Prop.: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: per præruptum saxum in Capitolium evadit, Liv. 5, 46: quum jam in eo esset, ut in murum evaderet miles, id. 2, 17: hi in muros evadunt, id. 4, 34: in mœnia evasere, id. 10, 17: in jugum evasit, id. 33, 8: evadite in cacumen, Curt. 7, 11, 11. —**b.** With *ad*: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg. Æ. 2, 458: ad parietem, Suet. Ner. 48.—**c.** With *supra*: supra capita hostium, Curt. 5, 3, 5.—**2.** Fig.: nitamur semper ad optima: quod facientes aut evademus in summum, aut, *etc.*, Quint. 12, 11, 30.—**B.** *Act.*: *To mount, climb, ascend* a place, *etc.*: **1.** Prop.: gradus evaserat altos, Virg. Æ. 4, 685: ardua, Liv. 2, 65.—**2.** Fig.: si hæc quoque perseverantibus studiis evaseris, Quint. 12, 10, 79.

ēvāgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evagor] *A wandering about*: stellarum, Pl. 2, 17, 14.

ē-vāginātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evagino] (*An unsheathing*; Meton.) *A spreading out, extending*: illi haud aliter contumacium cancris sævi ad subeundam cicatricem circumscriptis evaginationibus compulerunt, Arn. 1, 50 Orell.

ē-vāgino, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; vagina] *To draw out of the scabbard, unsheath* (post-class.): gladium, Just. 1, 9, Hyg. Fab. 164; Vulg. Exod. 15, 9; ib. Ps. 36, 14.

ē-vāgor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; vagor] **I.** *Neut.*: *To wander forth, to roam about, to extend* (class.): **A.** Prop.: ne longius evagetur (incubantes gallinæ) refrigerent ova, Col. 8, 5, 14: nullo circa ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. 22, 47: Cappari evagatur per agros, Pl. 19, 8, 48; so, Nilus, id. 10, 33, 49: ignis ulterius, Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 30, § 3.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** qui appetitus longius evagantur, C. Off. 1, 29, 102: late evagata est vis morbi, Liv. 3, 7, *ad fin.*—**2.** Of speaking: *To wander from the point, to digress*: quum a judicibus petit, ne Demostheni permittant evagari, Quint. 3, 6, 3; id. 2, 4, 32; id. 3, 11, 25.

II. *Act.*: *To stray beyond, to overstep* any thing: Fig.: ordinem, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 10.

ē-vălesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); valesco] *To become very strong increase in strength, increase, grow* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: vix illa, quæ παραγόμενα vocant, nobis permittimus, sed hoc feliciter evaluit, Quint. 8, 6, 32: quum evaluissent flagella pedes binos, Pl. 17, 15, 25; cf. rami, id. 16, 30, 54. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To become strong*, etc.: adjuta curâ natura magis evalescit, Quint. 2, 8, 5; Tac. A. 14, 58: affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, id. H. 1, 80.—**B.** Esp.: Of a word or expression: *To prevail, get into vogue*: ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paullatim, Tac. G. 2 *ad fin.*; so, Quint. 9, 3, 13. **III.** Meton.: **A.** In the *Temp. Perf.*, *To have power* or *ability* for any thing, *to be able*: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: ut ne ipsa quidem natura in hos ita evaluerit, ut non, *etc.*, Quint. 10, 2, 10.—**2.** With *Inf.*: sed non Dardaniæ medicari cuspidis ictum Evaluit, Virg. Æ. 7, 757: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 201; Stat. S. 5, 2, 79; Claud. Cons. Honor. 303; id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 92.—**B.** *To be worth* in price: Macr. S. 2, 13 *fin.*

1. ē-vallo, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; vallum] (*To cast from a* vallum; hence) *To cast out* (only in the follg. passages): nos foras, Var. ap. Non. 102, 6: aliquem, Titin. ib. 5.

2. ē-vallo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, *v. a.* [ex, ib.; 2. vallus] *To cast out the chaff of grain from the fan*, i. e. *to winnow out, to cleanse from the husks, to husk, to hull*: Pl. 18, 10, 23, §§ 97 and 99.

Evan (also written **Euhan**, cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 743), *m.*, Εὐάν, *A surname of Bacchus*, Lucr. 5, 742; Ov. M. 4, 15; Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.—Hence, **ēvans**, antis (like εὐάζων), *adj., Crying Evan!* as an epithet of the Bacchantes, Cat. 64, 391; Sil. 1, 101; Poet. with *Acc.*: evantes orgia, *celebrating the rites of Bacchus with the cry Evan!* Virg. Æ. 6, 517.

Evander, ri, *m.*, Εὔανδρος, **I.** *Son of Carmenta* (v. Carmentis), *born at Pallantium, in Arcadia: he emigrated to Italy 60 years before the Trojan war, and there founded the city Pallanteum*: Liv. 1, 5; Ov. F. 1, 471; 497, 583; id. ib. 2, 279; id. ib. 4, 65; id. ib. 5, 91; Virg. Æ. 8, 52; 119; id. ib. 9, 9; id. ib. 10, 515.—*Nom. Græc.*: **Evandrus**, Virg. Æ. 8, 100; 185; 313; 545; 558; *Voc.* Evandre, id. ib. 11, 55.—Hence, **Evandrius**, a, um, *adj., Evandrian*: ensis, *i. e. of Pallas, the son of Evander*, Virg. Æ. 10, 394: regna, *i. e. Roman*, Sil. 7, 18: collis, *i. e. the Palatine*, Stat. S. 4, 1, 7; also mons, Claud. Vi. Cons. Honor. 11. **II.** *A Greek artist in metals, brought from Alexandria to Rome by M. Antony*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 91 Schol.; Pl. 36, 5, 4, § 32.

ē-vānesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre (*Part. Fut.*: evaniturus, Lact. 5, 4 *fin.*), 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); vanesco] *To vanish* or *pass away, to die away, to disappear* (class.): **I.** Prop.: Bacchi quum flos evanuit, Lucr. 3, 222: paullatum et decrescere pondus, id. 5, 536: stinguique colorem, id. 2, 828: prunæ, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 6: aquæ, *to evaporate*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24: vinum et salsamentum vetustate, *i. e. to lose its strength, to become vapid, flat*, C. de Div. 2, 57, 117: cornuaque extremæ velut evanescere lunæ, Ov. M. 2, 117: et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram, Virg. Æ. 9, 658; so, Ov. M. 14, 432; id. F. 2,

599. **II.** Fig.: ne cum poetā scriptura evanescerot, *To die away, sink into oblivion*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 5; cf. omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, C. de Or. 2, 23, 95; so, orationes, id. Brut. 27 *fin.*: Hortensius, id. ib. 94: sententiæ Aristonis, Pyrrhonis (*opp.* stabilitatem habere), id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: postea quam extenuari spem nostram et evanescere vidi, C. Att. 3, 13; so, rumor, Liv. 28, 25; id. 44, 31: fama, id. 33, 8: ingenium, id. 2, 48: omnis vis herbarum, Ov. M. 14, 356: bella per tadia et moras (*opp.* valida impetu), Tac. H. 2, 32: donatio, *i. e. to lose its effect* (*opp.* valere), Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 11, § 7; cf. actio dotis, id. ib. 24, 3, 21: evanescunt hæc atque emeriuntur comparatione meliorum, Quint. 12, 10, 75.

†**ēvangĕlĭca** (**ĕvangĕlĭcus,** Eunod. Carm. 1, 9, 172), æ, um, *adj.* = εὐαγγελικός, *Evangelical*: scriptura, Tert. adv. Marc. 39: vox, Prud. Apoth. 495: quod ab ubere Paulus Pressit, evangelicis plena est cui dextra papillis, Eunod. l. l.

†**ēvangēlista,** æ, *m.* = εὐαγγελιστής, **I.** Gen.: *A bringer of good tidings*: Jerusalem evangelistam dabo: Vulg. Isai. 41, 27.—Of Christ: evangelista summi Fidissimus magistri, Prud. Cath. 6, 77. **II.** Esp.: *An evangelist*: **A.** *Of a preacher of the Gospel*: intrantes domum Philippi evangelistæ, Vulg. Act. 21, 8: opus fac evangelistæ, id. 2 Tim. 4, 5; id. Eph. 4, 11.—**B.** Of *a writer of the Gospel history*: isti quatuor evangelistæ, Aug. de Cons. Evang. 1, 1, 2, et sæp.

†**ēvangēlium,** ĭi, *n.* = εὐαγγέλιον, *The Gospel*; in the eccl. writers, sæpius.

†**ēvangēlizo,** āvi, ātum, āre, I. *v. n.* and *a.* = εὐαγγελίζω (Eccl. Lat.), **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Neut.*: **1.** Gen.: *To carry, publish*, or *proclaim good tidings*: ecce, super montes pedes evangelizantis, Vulg. Nahum, 1, 15.—**2.** Esp.: *To preach* or *proclaim the Gospel*: **a.** With *Dat.*: evangelizare pauperibus misit me, Vulg. Luc. 4, 18: regionibus Samaritanorum, ib. Act. 8, 25: per infirmitatem carnis evangelizavi vobis, ib. Gal. 4, 13: ut evangelizaret sedentibus super terram, ib. Apoc. 4, 16.—**b.** With *cognate Acc.*: gratis evangelium Dei evangelizavi vobis, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 7:—*Pass. constr.*: evangelium quod evangelizatum est a me, Vulg. Gal. 1, 11.—**c.** With *Acc. of equivalent meaning*: quam speciosi pedes evangelizantium pacem, Vulg. Rom. 10, 15.—**d.** *Abs.*: non misit me Christus baptizare, sed evangelizare, Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 17: væ mihi est, si non evangelizavero, ib. 9, 16.—**e.** *Impers. Pass.*: mortuis evangelizatum est, Vulg. 1 Petr. 4, 6.—**B.** *Act.*: **1.** Gen.: *To carry, publish, or proclaim good tidings to*: super montem excelsum ascende tu, qui evangelizas Sion; exalta in fortitudine vocem, qui evangelizas Jerusalem, Vulg. Isai. 40, 9.—**2.** Esp.: *To preach* or *proclaim the Gospel to*: evangelizantur pauperes, Vulg. Matt. 11, 5; id. Luc. 7, 22.

II. Meton.: *To preach, publish, proclaim, make known, declare*: **A.** *Neut.*: Dominus dabit verbum evangelizantibus, Vulg. Ps. 67, 12.—**B.** *Act.*: verbum Dei, Vulg. Act. 8, 4: Jesum Christum, id. ib. 5, 42: divitias Christi, id. Eph. 3, 8: fidem, id. Gal. 1, 23: regnum Dei, id. Luc. 4, 43; id. 1b. 16, 16.

ēvangēlizātor, ōris, *m.* [evangelizo, *no.* I. A. 2.] *A preacher of the Gospel*: Tert. Cor. Mil. 9; id. Præscr. 4.

†**ēvangĕlus,** i, *m.* = εὐάγγελος, *One bringing good news*: Vitr. 10, 2 (7).

ēvānĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [evanesco] **I.** Prop.: *Vanishing, passing away* (not ante-Aug. and very rare): pectora, Ov. M. 5, 435: oleæ, *i. e. frail, without strength*, Col. Arb. 17, 3; cf. arbores, Vitr. 2, 10: materia vetustate, id. 2, 8: et siticulosa calx, id. 7, 2: and viriditas, Pl. 37, 5, 18. **II.** Fig.: amor, Ov. R. Am. 653: gaudium (*with* leve), Sen. Ep. 35.

ē-vanno, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; 2. vannus] **I.** Prop.: *To cast out* chaff *from the fan*, i. e. *to winnow*: æcus, Var. R. R. 1, 52 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: *To cast out*: aliquem, Pompon. ap. Non. 19, 23.

ēvans, antis, v. Evan.

ēvăpōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evaporo] *An evaporating, evaporation*: terræ, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1; id. ib. 6, 13: nivis, Gell. 19, 5, 6.

ēvăpōrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Evaporating, apt to evaporate*: virtus, Cœl. Aur. Aucr. 3, 8.

ē-văpōro, *no perf. nor sup.*, are, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; vapor] *To disperse in vapor, to evaporate* (post-class.): Gell. 19, 5, 7 and 8; Tert. Pall. 5 *fin.* (*al.* exsuppurabit).

ēvāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evado] *An escape*: Vulg. Judith. 12, 20.

ē-vasto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (α); vasto] *To lay utterly waste, to devastate* (a favourite word of Livy; elsewh. rare): omnia, Liv. 10, 15; so, id. 5, 5; id. 8, 37; id. 28, 44; id. 32, 33: Drak.; Sil. 15, 185.

ēvax, *interj.* [a natural cry, like evoe, εὐοῖ] An exclamation of joy, delight: *Oh oh! hurra! bravo!* (only in Plaut.), Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 3; id. Cas. 4, 4, 13; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 13; id. ib. 4, 4, 73; id. Men. 1, 2, 18; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98.

ēvectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eveho] **A.** (acc. to eveho, *no.* I. A. 2.) (*A riding forth*; hence): Law *t. t.*: *A permit to travel by the public post*; *a post-warrant*: Cod. Just. 12, 51, 3 *sq.*: Symm. Ep. 4, 6; Aug. Ep. 55.—**B.** (acc. to eveho, *no.* II. A.): *A going upwards*; *a flying up*: sublimis, App. M. 5, p. 169.

1. **ēvectus,** a, um, *P.* of eveho.

2. **ēvectus,** ūs, *m.* [eveho] *A carrying out, exporting* of goods from a place: Var. R. R. 1, 16, 2, Schneid. *N. cr.*; Pl. 18, 5, 6, § 28.

ē-veho, xi, ctum, hĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex; veho] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To carry out* or *forth, to convey out, lead forth* (rare, but class.; not in Cæs.): **a.** With *ex*: omnia (signa) ex fanis, ex locis publicis palam plaustris evecta exportataque esse, C. 2 Verr. 2, 1, 20: aquas ex planis locis, Liv. 1, 38 *fin.*; cf. Pl. 2, 103, 106.—**b.** In *simple constr.*: stercus, Cato R. R. 5, 8: merces, Var. R. R. 1, 16, 6; Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 5: incaute se evehentes Masinissa excipiebat, *throwing themselves out, rushing out*, Liv. 29, 34.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: naves in altum, Liv. 25, 27.—**2.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To ride out* or *forth, to move out, move forth*: **a.** With *Abl.*: evectus effreno equo, *springing forward*, Liv. 4, 33: evecti Ægeo mari Delum trajecerunt, id. 44, 28 *fin.*—**b.** With *Adv.*: longius, Tac. A. 12, 14.—**c.** With *de*: de nocte, Suet. Aug. 97 *fin.*—**d.** With *ad*: ad portum, id. 37, 15 *fin.*: ratibus ad regem, Just. 2, 6.—**e.** With *in c. Acc.*: in altum, Liv. 21, 50: in ancoras evehi, *to run foul of the anchors*, Liv. 22, 19.—**f.** With *Acc. of place*: evectus os amnis, Curt. 9, 9 *fin.*; cf. Prop. 3, 2, 21.

B. Fig.: *To carry out* or *away, to carry forth*: **1.** With *ex*: ut semel e Piræeo eloquentia evecta est, omnes peragravit insulas, C. Brut. 13, 51.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: spe vanā evectus, *carried forward*, Liv. 42, 62.—**3.** With *Adv.*: inconsultius, Liv. 35, 31: longius, Quint. 9, 3, 87.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: magicæ vanitates in tantum evectæ, ut, *etc.*, Pl. 26, 4, 9.—**5.** With *Acc. of place*: fama ejus evecta, insulas, Tac. A. 12, 36.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 1. b.): **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: *To carry upwards; to raise aloft* or *on high*; *to elevate*: **a.** With *ad*: palmaque nobilis Terrarum dominos evehit ad deos, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 6: aliquem ad æthera, Virg. Æ. 6, 130: aliquem ad auras, Ov. M. 14, 127.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in cœlum, Juv. 1, 38.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** With *ad*: aliquos ad consulatūs, Tac. Or. 13: imperium ad summum fastigium, Curt. 4, 14.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: quem usque in tertium consulatum amicitia Principis evexerat, Vell. 2, 90, 1: in summum evecti fastigium, id. 2, 56, 3; cf., also, id. 2, 53, 3.—**c.** With *supra*: privatum supra modum evectæ opes, Tac. A. 14, 53.—**B.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To raise one's self up, to mount, ascend*: ut in collem Esquilium eveheretur, Liv. 1, 48.

ē-vello, velli (C. Sest. 28; de Or. 1, 53 *ad fin.*), vulsi (Flor. 4, 12, 38; Marc. Empir. 8), vulsum, vellĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; vello] **I.** Prop.: *To tear, pull*, or *pluck out* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: ferrum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25: arborem, Liv. 33, 5: dentes, Pl. 30, 3, 8.—**B.** With *ex*: cicutam e segete, Pl. 17, 9, 16 *fin.*: clavos e sepulchro, id. 34, 15, 44.—**C.** With *de*: statuam de monumento, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 2.—**D.** With *Abl.*: spinas agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 5.—**E.** With *Dat.*: linguam evellisse M. Catoni, C. Sest. 28 *init.* **II.** Fig.: *To tear out, root out, eradicate, erase* (a favourite word of Cicero): **A.** With *ex*: consules non modo ex memoriā sed etiam ex fastis evellendi, C. Sest. 14 *ad fin.*: scrupulum ex animo, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: omnem eorum importunitatem ex intimis mentibus, id. de Or. 1, 53 *ad fin.*; cf. id. Clu. 1 *ad fin.*—**B.** In *simple constr.*: aculeum severitatis, C. Clu. 55, 152.—**C.** With *Adv.*: radicitus mala, Lucr. 3, 111. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Poet.: **1.** Of scent: *To remove, eradicate*: odorem e turis glebis, Lucr. 3, 328.—**2.** Of an invested place: *To relieve, to rescue from the enemy's hands*: castra obsessa, Sil. 7, 335.—**B.** (Eccl. Lat.): *To tear violently from, to force away from*: ab altari meo evelles eum ut moriatur, Vulg. Exod. 21, 14.

Eveninus, a, um, v. Evenus.

ē-vēnio, vēni, ventum, vēnire (*Præs. Subj.* evenat, Enn. ap. Non. 507, 20), 4. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; venio] **I.** Prop.: *To come out, come forth* (very rare): merses profundo: pulchrior evenit, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 65: tota aurudo serius prædicto tempore evenit, *comes up, grows up*, Col. 4, 32, 2: sine modo rus eveniat, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 1; id. Rud. 3, 2, 17.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To fall out, come to pass, happen*; and with alicui: *to befall, happen to, betide* one: **1.** *Abs.*: timebam ne eveniret ea, quæ acciderunt, C. Fam. 6, 21, 1: quod tantum evenire (*sc.* potest) dedecus? id. Quint. 15, 49.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: in hominum ætate multa eveniunt hujusmodi, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 57: maxime id in rebus humanis evenit, C. Rep. 1, 44, 68.—**3.** With *Adv.*: quod ferme evenit, C. Rep. 1, 42, 65: id, quod evenit sæpius, id. ib. 1, 42, 65: quod plerumque evenit, id. ib. 2, 28, 51: ubi pax evenerat, *i. e. had been concluded*, Sall. C. 9, 3.—**4.** With *Gen. of place*: ut alia Tusculi, alia Romæ eveniat sæpe tempestas, C. de Div. 2, 45, 94.—**5.** With *Abl.*: quid afferri potest, cur non casu id evenerit? C. de Div. 2, 24, 52.—**6.** With *in c. Acc.*: vereor ne idem eveniat in meas literas, *that the same thing will happen to my letter*, C. Fam. 2, 10, 1.—**7.** *Impers.*: Folld. **a.** By *ut c. Subj.*: evenit, scribus ambobus simul Iter ut esset, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 15; C. Inv. 1, 35; Brutus ap. C. de Or. 2, 55, 224; Quint. 1, 5, 28; id. 2, 12, 5; id. 8 procem. § 22.—**b.** By *quod c. Subj.*: Enn. ap. Non. 507, 20.—**c.** By *quominus c. Subj.*: ob id, quod furtum fecit servus, evenit, quo minus eum habere domino liceat, Pompon. Dig. 30, 1, 45.—**8.** With *Dat.*: illi divitiæ evenerunt maximæ, Plaut. Men. prol. 67: damna evenerunt maxuma misero mihi, id. Stich. 1, 3, 56: merito sibi ea evenerunt a me, id. Capt. 2, 3, 55: quum mihi nihil improviso evenisset, C. Rep. 1, 4, 7: quibus (improbis) utinam ipsis evenissent ea, quæ tum homines precabantur! id. Sest. 33, 71; cf. id. Fin. 1, 16, 53: L. Genucio consuli ea provincia sorte evenit, *fell to*, Liv. 7, 6 (in the same sense without sorte, Sall. J. 35, 3; Liv. 2, 40 *fin.*; id. 9, 41; id. 23, 25 *fin.*, et sæp.): si quid sibi eveniret, *if any thing should happen to himself*, euphemist. for *if he should die*, Suet. Cæs. 86 Ruhnk.; Vop. Prob. 6 *fin.*; cf. si in Pompeio quid humani evenisset, Sall. H. Frgm. 5, 8, p. 244 ed. Ger

B. *To proceed, follow, result* (as a consequence) from any thing; *to turn out, issue, end* in any way (evado is used both of persons and things, but evenio only of things): **1.** With *ex*: eventus est alicujus exitus negotii, in quo quæri solet, quid ex quāque re even-

erit, eveniat, eventurum sit, *etc.*, C. Inv. 1, 28, 42: hæc evenerunt nostrā ex sententiā, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 89; cf. Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 17; id. Hec. 5, 4, 32.—**2.** *Abs.*: lætum evenit auspicium, Suet. Vit. 9: cuncta prospera eventura, Sall. J. 63, 1: quoniam quæ occulte tentaverat, aspera fœdaque evenerant, Sall. C. 26 *fin.* Kritz.: si adversa pugna evenisset, Liv. 8, 31.—**3.** With *Adv.*: bene ac feliciter, Liv. 31, 5: feliciter, Cæs. B. G. 4, 25: prospere, C. Fam. 3, 12, 2; cf. Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 66 *fin.*; Liv. 9, 19: bene Sall. J. 92, 3: vides omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, C. de Div. 2, 24 *fin.*: quod si fors aliter quam voles evenerit, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 37: istæc blanda dicta quo eveniant, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 48; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 52; Bacch. 1, 2, 36: quorsum, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 118.—**4.** With *præter*: si quid præter spem evenit, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 5; cf., id. ib. 4, 1, 55; id. Ad. 5, 3, 29; id. Ph. 2, 1, 16; 21.—**5.** With *Dat.*: quæ (auspicia) sibi secunda evenerint, C. de Div. 1, 15, 27; al. secunde: ut res mihi magistratuique bene atque feliciter eveniret, C. Mur. 1: ut nobis hæc habitatio bona, fausta, felix, fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3.—**6.** *Impers.*: male istis eveniat, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 39.

ē-ventilo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); ventilo] (post-Aug.) **I.** Gen: *To toss about greatly* or *much, to agitate, put in rapid motion*: **A.** Prop.: (aërem graviorem) emendant assiduo linteorum jactatu eventilando, Pl. 31, 3, 28, § 49: quem eventilato terrestri spiritu, Just. 44, 1 *fin.*—**B.** Fig.: opes eventilatæ, *i. e. scattered, dissipated*, Sid. Ep. 1, 9. **II.** Esp.: frumenta, *to winnow out*, i. e. *to purify by winnowing*, Col. 1, 6, 23.

ēventum, i, *n.* [evenio] **A.** (acc. to evenio, *no.* II. A.) (*That which happens to* or *befalls one*; hence): **1.** *An occurrence, event*: existimato me stultitiæ meæ pœnam ferre gravius, quam eventi, C. Att. 3, 8, 4: si cujusque facti et eventi causa ponetur, id. Part. Or. 9, 32:—*Plur.*: secernas hanc quasi fabulam rerum eventorumque nostrorum, C. Fam. 5, 12, 6.—**2.** *The external condition* of persons or things (poverty, riches, freedom, etc.; *opp.* conjunctum, in 1. conjunctus, *no.* II. B.) (so, only in Lucr.): Lucr. 1, 451; 459; 468; 471; 482.

B. (acc. to evenio, *no.* II. B.): *The issue, consequence, result, effect* of an action, *etc.*: **1.** *Abs.*: consilia eventis ponderare, C. Rab. Post. 1, 1: causarum cognitio cognitione n eventorum facit, id. Top. 18, 67: non eventis, sed factis, id. Pis. 41, 98: re et eventis, id. de Div. 2, 47, 99.—**2.** With *Gen.*: rerum (*opp.* causæ), C. de Div. 1, 6, 12.

ēventus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to evenio, *no.* II. A.): *An occurrence* or *event*; *fortune, fate, lot*: **1.** With *Gen.*: temporis eventio, C. Quint. 36, 83: mœrere hoc ejus eventu, id. Læl. 4, 14: militum, Liv. 7, 26: Decii, id. 10, 29: impiorum fratrum, id. 45, 19: ex eventu navium suarum, Cæs. B. G. 4, 31: fortunarum, id. B. C. 2, 5: eventūs rerum, C. de Div. 1, 28, 58.—**2.** *Abs.*: eventum suum, Liv. 7, 8: hibernis eventibus pensare, Tac. Agr. 22: satis eventuum, id. A. 2, 26: quosque eventūs, Cæs. B. C. 1, 21.

B. (acc. to evenio, *no.* II. B.): **1.** Prop.: *The issue, consequence, result* of an action: **a.** *Abs.*: "*eventus* est alicujus exitus negotii," C. Inv. 1, 28, 42: in rebus magnis memoriaque dignis consilia primum, deinde acta, postea eventus exspectantur, id. de Or. 2, 15, 63: etiam amplissimorum virorum consilia ex eventu, non ex voluntate a plerisque probari solent, Balbus et Oppius ap. C. Att. 9, 7 A.; cf. eventus stultorum magister est, Liv. 22, 39; C. Leg. 2, 17, 43: semper ad eventum festinat (poëta), *to the end, issue, event*, Hor. A. P. 148.—**b.** With *Gen.*: interim rei eventum experiri, Cæs. B. G. 3, 3 *fin.*: belli, Cæs. B. G. 6, 42; id. B. C. 1, 53 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 32: pugnæ, id. B. G. 7, 49 *fin.*: ejus diei, id. B. C. 3, 96: orationis, C. de Or. 1, 26, 120.—**c.** With *Gerund in di*: C. de Or. 1, 27, 123.—**2.** Meton.: Personified: **Bonus Eventus,** *Good Success*; *a guardian deity of the Roman husbandmen*: Var. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 77; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1780 *sq.*; in the *Dat.* also BONO EVENTO, ib. *no.* 1783; cf. DEO SANCTO EVENTO, ib. *no.* 1785.

Ēvēnus, i, *m.*, Εὔηνος, *A river of Ætolia, near Calydon* (now *Fidari*): Mel. 2, 3, 10; Ov. M. 9, 104; id. H. 9, 141.—Hence, **Ēvēnīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Evenus*: matres Calydonides, Ov. M. 8, 527.

ē-verbĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); 1. verbero] *To violently strike, flap* (not ante-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: os oculosque hostis, Quint. 2, 4, 18.—**B.** With *Abl.*: pectus suis armis, Val. Fl. 6, 737: clipeum alis, Virg. Æ. 12, 866: cineres alis, Ov. M. 14, 578: mare remis, Curt. 4, 3, 18: spiritum cursu parum libero, Sen. Q. N. 5, 12. **II.** Fig.: animum alicujus ad inquirendum, *i. e. to stimulate, excite*, Gell. 1, 23, 7 (also cited in Macr. S. 1, 6).

ēvergănĕus, a, um, *adj.* [evergo] *Well joined, well compacted*: trabes, Vitr. 5, 1.

ē-vergo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; vergo] *To send out, send forth*: montes ingentis altitudinis spem faciebant, eo magis quia nullos aspertos evergerent rivos, Liv. 44, 33.

‡ **ēverrĭātor** vocatur, qui jure acceptâ hereditate justa facere defuncto debet, quæ si non fecerit, seu quid in ea returbaverit, suo capite luat. Id nomen ductum a *verrendo*. Nam EVERRÆ sunt purgatio quædam domus, ex quâ mortuus ad sepulturam ferendus est, quæ fit per everriatorem certo genere scoparum adhibito, ab extra verrendo dictarum, Fest. p. 58.

ēverrĭculum, i, *n.* [everro] (*That which serves for sweeping out*; hence) *A sweep-net, draw-net* for taking a large number of fishes: **I.** Prop.: Var. R. R. 3, 17, 7; App. Apol. p. 294; cf. Non. p. 34: "*everriculum*, quod Græce σαγήνη dicitur," Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 13, § 7. **II.** Fig.: everriculum malitiarum omnium, *the drag-net*, i. e. *the sweeper-away of all baseness*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: quod unquam hujuscemodi everriculum ullâ in provinciâ fuit? *i. e. a plunderer*, sarcastically applied to Verres, id. 2 Verr. 4, 24 *init.*

ē-verro, ri, sum, rĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; verro] **I.** Prop.: *To sweep out* (class.): **A.** With *ex*: stercus ex æde Vestæ, Var. L. L. 6, 4, 60.—**B.** With *Abl.*: purgamenta salsamentorum officinis, Col. 8, 17, 12.—**C.** In *simple constr.*: ædes, Titin. ap. Non. 192, 11: solum stabuli, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 7: everrere et purgare stabula, Col. 7, 4, 5. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To drag* with a net: æquor retibus, Manil. 4, 285.—**B.** *To remove, clear out* or *away*: egestis vel eversis omnibus quæ tumorem moverant, Veg. 3, 30 *fin.* **III.** Fig.: *To clean out, plunder completely*: Plaut. Truc. prol. 21; and so in a sarcastic pun applied to Verres: O Verria præclara! . . . quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? C. 2 Verr. 2, 21 *fin.*

ēversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [everto] **A.** (acc. to everto, *no.* I. B. 1.): *An overthrowing*: columnæ, C. Phil. 1, 2, 5:—*Plur.*: eversiones vehiculorum, Pl. 22, 17, 20, § 43.—**B.** (acc. to everto, *no.* I. B. 2.): *A turning out* or *expulsion* from one's possessions, *etc.*: possidentium, Flor. 3, 13, 9.—**C.** (acc. to everto, *no.* II. B.): *Subversion, ruin*: rerum publicarum eversiones, C. Sen. 12, 40: rei familiaris, Tac. A. 6, 17: omnis vitæ, C. Ac. 2, 31, 99; cf., also id. Fin. 5, 10, 28.—**D.** (acc. to everto, *no.* III.): *An overthrowing* or *destroying* of any thing; *subversion, destruction*: templorum, Quint. 5, 10, 97: urbis, Flor. 1, 12, 7:—*Plur.*: eversiones urbium, Flor. 2, 10, 1.

ēversor, ōris, *m.* [everto] **A.** (acc. to everto, *no.* II. B.): *A subverter, destroyer*: civitatis, C. Part. Or. 30, 106: hujus imperii, id. Sest. 7, 17: juris humani, Pl. 28, 1, 2, § 6: pecuniæ, *i. e. a squanderer*, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 1.—**B.** (acc. to everto, *no.* III.): *An overthrower, destroyer*, etc., of any material thing: Carthaginis et Numantiæ, Quint. 8, 6, 30.

ēversus, a, um, *P.* **I.** Of everro. **II.** Of everto.

ē-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, tĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; verto] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To turn out, drive out, thrust out* (very rare): **1.** In *simple constr.*: cervices, *i. e. to twist* or *turn this way and that*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131 Ruhnk.: aquas, *i. e. to agitate* or *upheave*, Ov. H. 7, 42: campum, *i. e. to plough*, Val. Fl. 7, 75.—**2.** With *Abl.*: æquora ventis, Virg. Æ. 1, 43: momento mare evertitur, Sen. Ep. 4, 7.

B. Esp.: **1.** **a.** *Verb. fin.*: *To overturn* any thing from its position; *to overthrow, upset, throw down*: (a) In *simple constr.*: navem, C. Parad. 3, 1, 20: eversa Ismara, *i. e. the trees on Ismarus*, Stat. Th. 6, 107: currūs, Curt. 4, 15, 16.—(b) With *Abl.*: silvis evertere pinum, Virg. G. 1, 256: quercus eversa tempestatis vi, Pl. 16, 31, 56, § 130: navigia eversa fluctibus, Curt. 9, 9, 24.—(c) With *in c. Abl.*: naviculam in portu, C. de Or. 1, 38, 174: si in ipsâ gubernatione negligentiâ est navis eversa, id. Fin. 4, 27, 76.—(d) With *in c. Acc.*: Athon in apertum æquor, Ov. M. 11, 555: tecta in dominum, id. ib. 1, 231.—**b.** *Part. Perf. Pass.*: Of persons: *Thrown down, having fallen*: radicem decoctam bibere spasticis, eversis salutare est, Pl. 21, 19, 77, § 132: contusi et eversi, id. 26, 18, 35, § 137.

2. *To turn out, drive out, expel* a man from his possessions: With *Abl.*: ut agro evortit Lesbonicum, quando evortit ædibus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 15: adolescentem bonis, id. ib. 1, 2, 177: pupillum fortunis patriis, C. 2 Verr. 1, 51, 135: eos fortunis omnibus, id. Div. in Cæc. 6, 21: hunc funditus bonis, id. Rosc. Am. 39 *fin.*

II. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): **A.** *To overturn, overthrow*: **1.** With *ab*: ab imo evortere summa, Lucr. 5, 164.—**2.** With *Abl.*: aliquem non judicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione evertere, C. Fam. 5, 2, 8.

B. *To overthrow completely, subvert, ruin, destroy*: funditus aratores, C. 2 Verr. 3, 18 *fin.*: funditus civitates, id. Pis. 35, 86: funditus amicitiam, C. Fin. 2, 25: penitus virtutem, id. ib. 3, 3: totum genus hoc regiæ civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29: leges, testamenta, id. 2 Verr. 2, 19 *init.*: constitutam philosophiam, id. Ac. 2, 5, 15: definitionem, id. ib. 2, 6 *fin.*: finitionem, Quint. 7, 3, 23: opus, id. 2, 17, 34; Liv. 36, 15: majestatem dictatoriam et disciplinam militarem, id. 8, 30, *ad fin.*: patrimonium, Ulp. Dig. 47, 6, 1: pietatem, Lucr. 3, 84: spem, Ov. M. 13, 623.

III. Meton.: Of things: *To overthrow, subvert, destroy*: urbes, C. Off. 1, 24, 82: Trojam, Ov. M. 13, 169: castellum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 34: arces, Sil. 17, 376.

ē-vestigātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; vestigo] *Traced out, found out, discovered*; prps. only in Ov. M. 15, 146, and Sen. Contr. 9.

ēvexus, a, um, *adj.* [eveho] = convexus, no. I., *Rounded off at top*: mundus, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 275.

Evias, adis, v. Evius.

ē-vibro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; vibro, *no.* I. B. 2.] **I.** Prop.: *To launch* or *hurl forth*: scorpiones lapides evibrabant, Amm. 24, 4, 16. **II.** Fig.: *To rouse, stimulate*, etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: ut animi evibrarentur, Gell. 1, 11, 1.—**B.** With *ad*; also, *Gerund in* do: eum ad rabiem adversando, Amm. 14, 1, 10.

ēvictio, ōnis, *f.* [evinco, *no.* I. B. 2.] Law *t. t.*: *A recovering of property, eviction*: Dig. 21, Tit. 2; Cod. Just. 8, 45.

ēvictus, a, um, *P.* of evinco.

ē-videns, entis, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); video] **I.** Prop.: Of things: *Apparent, visible, evident, manifest, plain, clear* (class.; most freq. since the Aug. age; not in Cæs.): flos non evidens, sed intus occultus, Pl. 21, 17, 64: si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 4; cf. id. Ac. 2, 6, 18: perspicuæ et evidentes res, id. ib. 2, 15: res (*opp.* dubia), Liv. 39, 34: causæ (*opp.* obscuræ), Cels. Præf. *ad fin.*: expositio,

Quint. 4, 2, 64: probatio, id. 5, 10, 7: demonstratio, Pl. 6, 29, 23: argumentum, id. 2, 52, 53: signum, Suet. Ner. 6: prodigia, id. Caes. 81; cf. portenta, id. Ner. 36: venus quaestus, Hirt. B. Alex. 49:—*Comp.*: Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: id. Læl. 8, 27; Liv. 44, 41: Quint. 2, 2, 32:—*Sup.*: Liv. 8, 9: Quint. 4, 2, 65; Suet. Caes. 54; id. Aug. 97; id. Galb. 1. **II.** Fig.: Of persons: auctores, *i. e. the most trustworthy, most credible*, Pl. 19, 3, 15, § 41.

ēvidenter, *adv.* [evidens] *Evidently, manifestly,* etc.: Liv. 6, 26; id. 34, 54; id. 42, 29 *fin.*: Quint. 8, 3, 86:—*Comp.*: Julian. Dig. 18, 5, 5:—*Sup.*: Pl. 13, 4, 9; Suet. Tib. 45; Javol. Dig. 23, 3, 57.

ēvidentia, æ, *f.* [id.] *Plainness, clearness* in speech, *i. e. distinctness* in rhetor. language, used by Cicero with perspicuitas, as a transl. of Gr. ἐνάργεια: C. Ac. 2, 6, 17; cf. Quint. 6, 2, 32; id. 4, 2, 63; id. 8, 3, 61; id. 9, 2, 40.

ē-vigesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ere, 3. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.]; vigesco] *To lose liveliness or vigour*: Tert. Anim. 38.

ēvigilātio, ōnis, *f.* [evigilo] *A waking up, awakening*: Aug. Solil. 1, 1.

ē-vigĭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex; vigilo] **I.** *Neut.* (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.): **A.** Prop.: *To wake up, awake*: Pl. Ep. 1, 5, 8: 2, 36, 1: Quint. 9, 4, 12; Suet. Aug. 78: Stat. S. 5, 3, 128.—**B.** Fig.: *To be wakeful, vigilant*: in quo evigilaverunt curæ et cogitationes meæ, si? *etc.*, C. Parad. 2, 17.

II. *Act.* (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (β)): **A.** Prop.: *To watch through, pass without sleeping* a certain time: nox evigilanda, Tib. 1, 8, 64.—**B.** Meton.: *To elaborate watchfully*, i. e. *carefully, to compose, prepare* (cf. elucubro): libros, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 108; cf. Gell. 1, 7, 4.—**C.** Fig.: consilia evigilata cogitationibus, C. Att. 9, 12: etsi nobis evigilatum fere est, tamen, *etc., although we have ceased caring of ourselves*, id. Rep. 3, 29.

ē-vigōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a)] vigoro] *Deprived of vigour or liveliness* (post-class.): Tert. Pall. 4; id. Apol. 17.

ē-vilesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (α); vilesco] *To become quite vile, worthless, despicable* (post-Aug. and rare): **A.** With *Abl.*: nullis sordibus pretium caræ pietatis evilescit, Val. Max. 5, 4, 7; cf., also, Tac. H. 3, 53.—**B.** With *Adv. of degree*: propter quæ usque eo eviluit, ut, *etc.*, Suet. Claud. 15.—**C.** With *propter*: Suet. Claud. 15; *cf. no.* B.

ē-vincio, xi, ctum, cīre, 4. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; vincio] (not ante-Aug.; mostly post.) *To bind up, bind*, etc.: **A.** *Verb fin.*: diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit, Tac. A. 15, 2.—**B.** *Part. Perf. Pass.* (so, mostly: **1.** *Abs.*: palmæ, *i. e. enclosed in the cestus*, Virg. Æ. 5, 364: comas, *i. e. crowned with a garland*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 56: evincti ducuntur ad aram, *in chains*, id. Tr. 4, 4, 73.—**2.** With *Abl.*: evinctus olivâ, Virg. Æ. 5, 364: evincta pudicâ Fronde manus, Stat. Th. 1, 534.—**3.** With *Gr. Acc.*: suras evincta cothurno, Virg. E. 7, 32: caput foliis evinctus olivæ, id. Æ. 7, 5, 774: evinctus vittâ crines, Ov. M. 15, 676.

ē-vinco, vīci, victum, vincĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; vinco] **I.** (acc. to vinco, *no.* I. A.): *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To conquer completely, to vanquish utterly*: Æduos, Tac. A. 3, 46.—**B.** Fig.: *To entirely prevail, or get the superiority, over*; *to completely conquer* or *get the better of*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: evicit omnia assuetus prædæ miles, Liv. 10, 17: fretum, Ov. M. 15, 706: somnos, id. fb. 1, 685: morbos, Col. 6, 5, 2: evicit miseratio superbiam, Liv. 9, 6: evictos effugit umbra rogos, *vanquished*, i. e. *from which it has struggled free*, Prop. 4, 7, 2: platanus caelebs Evincet ulmos, *i. e. will supplant*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 5: fabæ evincit herbas, Pl. 18, 21, 50, § 185.—**2.** With *Abl.*: opportunitas evicit (sc. annos) gurgite nudos, Virg. Æ. 2, 497: remis Charybdin, Ov. M. 14, 76.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: in gaudium evicta (*sc.* domus), Tac. H. 2, 64.—**4.** With *ad*: suprenis ejus necessitatibus ad misericordiam evicta erat, Tac. A. 11, 37.

II. (acc. to vinco, *no.* I. B. 4.): *Act.*: *To prove triumphantly*: *to show* or *demonstrate conclusively*; *to evince*: si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor. S. 2, 3, 250.

III. (acc. to vinco, *no.* I. C. 3.): *Act.*: Law *t. t.*: *To win, gain,* or *recover one's* property by judicial decision: sive tota res evincatur, sive pars, Ulp. Dig. 21, 2, 1 *sq.*: cf., Cod. Just. 8, 45.

IV. (acc. to vinco, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To carry one's point, to prevail upon, to succeed* in doing something, *etc.*: **A.** With *ut c. Subj.*: in hunc sententiam ut discederetur evincebant, Liv. 3, 41.—**B.** With *Abl.*: summâ ope, ut Camillus crearetur, Liv. 5, 26: nec ut revocaret unquam ullis populi precibus potuit evinci, Suet. Tib. 37.—**C.** With *Gerund in do*: instando, *etc.*, Liv. 2, 4.

evinctus, a, um, *P.* of evincio.

ēvīrātio, ōnis, *f.* [eviro] *A castrating*: pilorum, *i. e. a removing*: Pl. 29, 1, 8.

ēvīrātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of eviro. **II.** *Pa.*: *Unmanly, effeminate*: Fig.: eviratior spadone, Mart. 5, 41, 1.

ē-vīresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; viresco] *To fade, become pale*: Var. ap. Non. 101, 32.

1. **ē-vīro,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); vir] *To emasculate, castrate* (rare): omnes pueros, Var. ap. Non. 46, 12: corpus, Cat. 63, 57; Col. Aur. Tard. 1, 5; Arn. 5, p. 187.

2. **ē-vīro,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, ib.; vires] *To debilitate, enfeeble, weaken* (late Lat.): corpus, Col. Aur. Tard. 1, 5; Veg. 2, 8, 2; id. 2, 10, 12.

ēviscĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [eviscero] (Prop.: *A taking out the entrails*; hence, Fig.) *An eradication, getting rid of*: obscenitatis, Ennod. Dict. 24.

ē-viscĕro, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (poet. and in post-class. prose) [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; 1. viscus] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To take the bowels out from one, to deprive of* or *tear out the bowels, to disembowel*: ipse summis saxis fixus asperis, evisceratus, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: (testudo) eviscerata, Pac. ap. C. de Div. 2, 64, 133: columbam (accipiter), Virg. Æ. 11, 723.—**B.** Fig.: Of wealth: *To dissipate, squander*: opes, Cod. Just. 3, 29, 7.

II. (Prop.: *To take from the bowels* or *inside*; Meton.) *To take* or *tear out*: lapis evisceratus, Sol. 53, 26.

eviscum, i, v. hibiscum.

ēvītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. evito] *Avoidable*: telum, Ov. M. 6, 234: mala (*opp.* inevitabilia), Sen. Q. N. 2, 50.

ēvītātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An avoiding* (post-Aug.): malorum, Quint. 5, 10, 33: periculi, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39: fastidii, Vop. Aurel. 22.

1. **ē-vīto,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; vito] *To shun, avoid*, etc. (mostly post-Aug.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: causas suspicionum offensionumque, C. Læl. 24, 88: dolorem, id. Fin. 5, 7, 20: evitandæ asperitatem gratiâ, Quint. 1, 5, 42.—**B.** With *Abl.*: tela amictu, Cat. 116, 7: metaque fervidis Evitata rotis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 5.—**C.** With *Inf.*: qui evitat discere, incidet in mala, Vulg. Prov. 17, 16.

2. **ē-vīto,** āvi, *prps. no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); vita] *To deprive of life, destroy*, etc. (ante- and post-class.): "ἐναρίζω, *evito*," Gloss. Gr. Lat.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: tres juvenes evitasse, App. M. 3, p. 133; dub. al. enecasse.—**B.** With *Abl.*: vidi Priamo vi vitam evitari, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 35, 85.—**C.** With *Dat.*: Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; *cf. no.* B.

Evius (**Euhius**; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 743), ĭi, *m.*, Εὔιος, *A surname of Bacchus*: Lucr. 5, 742; C. Fl. 25, 60; Hor. Od. 1, 18, 9; id. ib. 2, 11, 17; Col. poet. 10, 124:—*Acc.*: Evium, Pers. 1, 102:—*Voc.*: Evie, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 82; Stat. Th. 2, 72; Ov. A. A. 1, 563; Col. poet. 10, 224.—Hence, **A. Evius,** a, um, *adj. Of, or belonging to, Bacchus, Bacchanalian*: terga, *i. e.* tympana, Stat. Ach. 2, 15.—**B. Evias,** ădis, *f.*, *A Bacchante*: Hor. Od. 3, 25, 9.

ēvocātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evoco] **A.** (acc. to evoco, *no.* I. A.): *A calling out* or *forth*; *an evoking*: inferorum, Pl. 30, 1, 2, § 6.—**B.** (acc. to evoco, *no.* II. A.): *A calling* a deity *out* of a besieged city: deorum ex urbibus obsessis, Macr. S. 3, 9.—**C.** (acc. to evoco, *no.* II. B.): **1.** *A summoning* of a debtor: Hirt. B. Alex. 36 *fin.*—**2.** *A calling out, summoning* of soldiers on an occasion of sudden danger: Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3; cf. Don. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 2, and, Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 614.

ēvocātivus, a, um, *adj.* [evoco, *no.* II. B.] *Of, or pertaining to, the evocatio*, or *calling out on service*: stipendia, *i. e. pay received after being called out on service*: Inscr. Orell. 3470; 4888.

ēvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who calls to arms*: servorum et civium perditorum, C. Cat. 1, 11.

ēvŏcātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [evocator] (*Pertaining to an* evocator; hence) *Citing, summoning* (late Lat.): epistola, Sid. Ep. 8, 12; cf. Cassiod. Var. 7, 34 and 35.—As *Subst.*: **evocatoria,** æ, *f.*= evocatoria epistola: Jornand. de Reb. Goth. 57.

ēvŏcātus, a, um, *P.* of evoco.—As *Subst.* (acc. to evoco, *no.* II. B.): **evocatus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* miles) **A.** Prop.: A term applied to soldiers who, after having served out their time, were *called upon* to do military duty as volunteers: —*Plur.*: Cæs. B. G. 7, 65 *fin.*; C. Fam. 3, 6, 5; Sall. C. 59, 3; Suet. Aug. 56.—*Sing.*: Suet. Vesp. 1; id. Aug. 56.—**B.** Meton.: *A name given by Galba to equestrian youths forming his body guard*: Suet. Galb. 10; cf. the passage and Comm.

ē-vŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; voco] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To call out* or *forth* from a place; *to bring out, draw forth, summon*, etc.: **1.** With *ex*: virum e curiâ, Liv. 1, 48.—**2.** With *ab*: gubernatorem a navi, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 12.—**3.** With *Adv. of place*: aliquem huc foras, Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 54: hinc foras, id. Rud. 2, 5, 22.—**4.** With *ad*: nostros ad pugnam, Cæs. B. G. 5, 58: mercatores undique ad se, id. ib. 4, 20.—**5.** With *ante*: aliquem ante ostium, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 111.—**6.** With *Abl.*: te iis (*sc.* literis), C. Att. 2, 24, 1.

B. Meton.: Of inanimate things: *To draw out, elicit, extract* (mostly post-Aug.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: ut vel abortus evocetur, Pl. 28, 19, 77, § 251.—**2.** With *ad*: materiam ad extremas partes fricatione, Cels. 4, 14.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: ut in longitudinem potius, quam in latitudinem evocetur (*sc.* salix), Col. 4, 31, 2.—**4.** With *per*: succum uasi per siphonem, Col. 9, 14, 15.—**5.** With *Abl.*: Cels. 4, 14; *cf.* preceding *no.* 2.

C. Fig.: *To call forth*, etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: iram, Sen. de Irâ, 3, 8: indicium, Pl. 28, 4, 12, § 47.—**2.** With *Dat.*: risum lugentibus, Sen. Ep. 29, 5.—**3.** With *ad*: ad honorem evocatus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 57.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: aniquem in sævitiam ac violentiam, Sen. de Irâ, 3, 5: in lætitiam, id. ib. 2, 21.—**5.** With *Abl.*: probitas non præmiorum mercedibus evocata, C. Fin. 2, 31, 99.

II. Esp.: **A.** Relig. *t. t.*: deum, *To call a deity out of* a besieged city: Liv. 1, 55; id. 5, 21; cf. Pl. 28, 2, 4; Macr. S. 3, 9; Ulp. Dig. 1, 8, 9.

B. A civil law or milit. *t. t.*: *To call out, summon to appear*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: omnes a Pompeio evocantur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 3.—**2.** With *Adv.*: quos nominatim evocaverat, Cæs. B. G. 5, 4: prædæ cupiditas multos longius evocabat, id. ib. 6, 34.—**3.** With *ex*: legiones ex hibernis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 8.—**4.** With *Abl.*: hanc (*sc.* legionem) initio tumultûs, Cæs. B. C. 1, 7: multos unâque spe præmiorum, id. ib. 1, 3.—**5.** With *ad*: evocat ad se magistratus, C. 2 Verr. 2, 67, 162: principes cujusque civitatis ad se, Cæs. B. C. 3, 54.—**6.** With *Acc. of place*: senatum omnem ad se Decetiam, Cæs. B. G. 7, 33.

ēvoe (dissyll., also written **euhoe**; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 743), *interj.* [like *evoi*, a natural sound] *A joyous shout at the festival of Bacchus*: Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 82: Ov. A. A. 1, 563; Cat. 64, 61; 255; Virg. Æ. 7, 389; Hor. Od. 2, 19, 5; 7.

ē-vŏlito, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; volito] *To fly out frequently*: Col. 8, 8, 1.

ē-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex;

volo] **I.** Prop.: *To fly out* or *forth, to fly up* (class.): **A.** With *ex:* ex quercu, C. Leg. 1, 1, 2.—**B.** With *extra:* extra septa, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 15.—**C.** *Abs.:* evolandi potestas, Col. 8, 15, 1. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To fly out* or *forth* (almost exclusively in Cic.): **1.** With *ex:* quæstiones omnium perrumpat, evolet ex vestrâ severitate, C. 2 Verr. 1, 5, 13; cf. id. Mur. 38, 82: ex pœnâ, id. Prov. Cons. 6, 14.—**2.** With *Adv.:* quorum animi, evolant atque excurrunt foras, C. de Div. 1, 50, 114: sic evolavit oratio, ut, *etc., rose,* id. de Or. 1, 35, 161.—**B.** *To come forth quickly, to rush* or *spring forth:* **1.** With *ex:* (hostes) subito ex omnibus partibus silvæ evolaverunt, Cæs. B. G. 3, 28: examinatus evolat e senatu, C. Sest. 12, 28: e conspectu, id. 2 Verr. 5, 34, 88.—**2.** With *Acc. of place:* quum rus ex urbe evolavissent, C. de Or. 2, 6, 22.—**3.** With *per:* per medias vias, Ov. A. A. 3, 710.—**4.** *Abs.:* evolat ignis, Lucr. 6, 314: evolaverunt nebulæ, Vulg. Sir. 43, 15.

evolsus, a, um, v. evello.

ēvŏlūte, *adv.* [evolvo] *Clearly, evidently, perspicuously:* Boeth. in C. Top. 1, p. 773.

ēvŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evolvo, *no.* I. B. 1.] *An unrolling* or *opening* of a book; hence, *A reading:* quid pœtarum evolutio voluptatis affert? C. Fin. 1, 7, 25.

evolutus, a, um, *P.* of evolvo.

ē-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, volvĕre (*per diæresin* ēvŏlŭam, Cat. 66, 74: ēvŏlŭisse, Prop. 1, 7, 16; Ov. H. 12, 4), 3. *v. a.* [ex; volvo] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To roll out, roll forth* (class.): **a.** In *simple constr.:* arbusta evolvens (*sc.* vis venti), Lucr. 6, 141: silvas, Ov. M. 12, 519: intestina, Cels. 7, 16: quæ postquam evolvit, id. ib. 1, 24.—**b.** With *Abl.:* cadavera turribus, Luc. 6, 171: saxa lacertis, id. 3, 481: panicum furfure, *i. e. to winnow* or *cleanse from,* Col. 2. 9 *fin.*—**c.** With *Dat.:* alicunde evolvam id argentum tibi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 83.—**d.** With *Adv.:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 83; cf. preceding *no.* c.—**e.** With *in c. Acc.:* amnis prorutam in mare evolvendo terram prærultas voragines facit, Liv. 44, 8: Araxes aquas torrentium evolvit in Medum, Curt. 5, 4.

2. Esp.: **a.** Evolvere se *or* evolvi, *To roll out, roll forth, glide away:* evolvere posset in mare se Xanthus, Virg. Æ. 5, 807; cf. Danubius in Pontum vastis sax fluminibus evolvitur, Pl. 4, 12, 24; Liv. 26, 19: per humum evolvuntur, *roll themselves along,* Tac. G. 39.—**b.** *To unrol, unfold, open:* vestes, Ov. M. 6, 581: volumen epistolarum, C. Att. 9, 8, 4.

B. Meton.: **1.**: **a.** *To unrol and read* a book: evolve diligenter ejus eum librum qui est de animo, C. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: volumina, Quint. 2, 15, 24: fastos, Hor. S. 1, 3, 112; Ov. F. 1, 657: versus, id. Tr. 2, 307: jocos, id. ib. 2, 238.—**b.** Of the authors themselves: pœtas, C. Fin. 1, 21, 72; cf. auctores, Suet. Aug. 89: auctores penitus, Quint. 12, 2, 8: antiquitatem, Tac. Or. 29 *fin.*

2.: **a.** Gen.: *To unrol* a ball of thread or the like, *i. e. to spin,* said of the Fates: quæ seriem fatorum pollice ducunt Longaque ferratis evolvunt sæcula pensis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 53.—Hence, poet. of Venus: quod nolim nostros evoluisse deos, *to have spun out,* i. e. *decreed,* Prop. 1, 7, 16.—**b.** Esp.: Pregnant: *To spin out,* i. e. *to spin to an end,* said of the Fates: tunc, quæ dispensant mortalia fata, sorores Debucrant fusos evoluisse meos, Ov. H. 12, 4.

C. Fig.: **1.** Gen. (acc. to *no.* B. 1.): *To unfold, unrol, develop:* si qui voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere, C. Off. 3, 19, 76; cf. exitum criminis, id. Cœl. 23: promissa evolvit somni, *i. e. turns over, revolves,* Sil. 3, 216; cf. secum femineos dolos, Sen. Agam. 116: evolutus integumentis dissimulationis (with nudatus), *unwrapped, stripped,* C. de Or. 2, 86: evolutus bonis, *i. e. robbed,* Sen. Ep. 74; cf. sede patria rebusque summis, Tac. A. 13, 15; and, ex præda clandestina, *driven away,* Liv. 6, 15; nullo possum remedio me evolvere ex his turbis, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 5: se omni turba, id. Eun. 4, 4, 56.

2. Esp.: **a.** *To unfold, disclose, narrate;* naturam rerum omnium, C. Ac. 2, 36; so, causas belli, Enn. Ann. 6, 49: totam deliberationem accuratius, C. Att. 9, 10, 7: rem propositam, Quint. 1, 1, 20: condita pectoris, Cat. 66, 74: seriem fati, Ov. M. 15, 152: hæc, Virg. G. 4, 509.—With *a relative sentence:* nunc age summai ecquænam sit finis eorum, Necne sit, evolvamus, Lucr. 1, 963.—**b.** Of time: *To bring to an end, to close, to finish:* evolutis multis diebus, Vulg. Gen. 38, 12: si . . . anni circulus evolutus fuerit, id. Levit. 25, 30: evoluto multo tempore, *having elapsed,* id. Jos. 23, 1.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a.): *To roll away from:* (luctatur Typhœus) Oppidaque et magnos evolvere corpore montes, Ov. M. 5, 355.

ē-vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; vomo] **I.** Prop.: *To spew out, vomit forth* (class.): Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124; Suet. Claud. 44; id. Ner. 2; Tac. A. 12, 67.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To vomit forth, cast out:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* quod tantam pestem evomuit (*sc.* urbs), C. Cat. 2, 1 *fin.*—**2.** With *ex:* orationem ex ore impurissimo, C. Phil. 5, 7, 20.—**3.** With *apud:* apud quem evomat virus acerbitatis suæ, C. Læl. 23, 87.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.:* iram in aliquem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 14.—**5.** With *ad:* ad astra Evomuit pastos per sæcula Vesbius ignes, Sil. 17, 593.—**B.** Of the soil at the bottom of a pool: *To put forth:* ne possit (solum stagni) herbas evomere, præbeatque nantibus aquæ puram superficiem, Col. 8, 15, 3.—**C.** Of a river: evomere se, *To discharge or empty itself, to fall:* Nilus in Ægyptium mare se evomit, Pl. 5, 9, 10, § 54.—**D.** *To disgorge, give up:* pecuniam devoratam evomere, C. Pis. 37 *init.*

†**ēvōnўmos,** i, *f.* = *εὐώνυμος, The spindle-tree:* Pl. 13, 22, 38.

ē-vulgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; vulgo] *To bring forth among the people, to publish, divulge* (not ante-Aug.; rare): **A.** In *simple constr.:* civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, Liv. 9 46: arcanum, Tac. H. 1, 4: injurias, id. A. 13, 19.—**B.** *Pass. with subjective clause:* evulgari jussit, "*Ob res,* etc.," Tac. A. 13, 9.

ēvulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evello] **I.** Prop.: *A pulling out:* dentis, Cic. N. D. 3, 22 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: *A rooting out, eradicating:* evellam gentem illam evulsione, Vulg. Jerem. 12, 17.

evulsus, a, um, *P.* of evello.

ĕx (in Plaut. also ĕx, v. Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. p. 137) or **ē** (the latter form only before consonants, and even there far less frequently than ex—e. g. in C. Rep. *e* occurs 19 times, but *ex* 61 times before consonants—though the use is not determined either by the nature of the following consonant or by the meaning; cf. e. g. *ex* and *e* together: qui *ex* corporum vinculis tamquam *e* carcere evolaverunt, C. Rep. 6, 14. And contrary to the assertion of Beier ad C. Læl. 21, 8, p. 121; and, Otto ad C. Fin. 2, 5, 15; cf. *e* principum, C. Rep. 2, 14: *e* quibus, ib. 6, 20: *e* regione, ib. 1, 14 *fin.*: *e* suo, ib. 2, 7; and, *e* somno, ib. 6, 12: *e* togatis, ib. 1, 22; and, *e* tribus, ib. 1, 35 (twice); and, 2, 39. Only certain expressions have constantly one or the other form, as ex parte, ex sententia, ex tempore, *etc.*; but on the contrary, e regione and e republica used adverbially), *præp. c. Abl.* [akin to Gr. *ἐκ, ἐξ.*]

I.: **A.** Prop.: Of space: **1.** a Horizontally: Denotes a going out from the interior of a thing, in opposition to *in,* which signifies a going into something (cf. *ab* and *de, ad init.*): *Out of, from:* interea e portu nostra navis solvitur, Ubi portu exlimus, *etc.,* Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 54: quum (spheram) M. Marcelli avus captis Syracusis ex urbe locupletissima atque ornatissima sustulisset, quum aliud nihil ex tanta præda domum suam deportavisset, C. Rep. 1, 14: influxit non tenuis quidam e Græcia rivulus in hanc urbem, id. ib. 2, 19: visam, ecquæ advenerit In portum ex Epheso navis mercatoria, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 5; id. ib. 3, 6, 32; id. ib. 4, 1, 2, et al.: magno de flumine malim quam ex hoc fonticulo tantundem sumere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 56; cf. neu vos de paupere mensâ Dona nec e puris spernite fictilibus, Tib. 1, 1, 38: clanculum ex ædibus me edidi foras, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 9; so, with verbs compounded with *ex;* also with verbs compounded with *ab* and *de;* v. abeo, abscedo, amoveo, aveho, *etc.*; decedo, deduco, defero, dejicio, *etc.*—**b.** In a downward direction (cf. ab, *no.* I. A. 1. a. (β); and de, *no.* I. A.): *From, down from:* ex spelunca saxum in crura ejus incidisse, C. Fat. 3, 6; cf. Liv. 35, 21; Luer. 5, 1125: picis e cœlo demissum flumen, id. 6, 257: equestribus præliis sæpe ex equis desiliunt, Cæs. B. G. 4, 2, 3; cf. cæditisse ex equo dicitur, C. Clu. 62 *fin.*: e curru trahitur, id. Rep. 2, 41: e curru desilit, Ov. A. A. 1, 559; v. cado, decido, decurro, deduco, delabor, elabor, *etc.*—**c.** In an upward direction (cf. ab, *no.* I. A. 1. a. (γ)): *Out of, up from:* collis paullulum ex planitie editus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 8, 3: globum terræ eminentem e mari, C. Tusc. 1, 28, 68.

2.: **a.** To denote the country, and, in gen., the place *from* which any thing comes: *From:* ex Æthiopiâ est usque hæc, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 18: quod erat ex eodem municipio, C. Clu. 17, 49: cf. id. ib. 5, 11.—Often without a verb: Philocrates ex Alide, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 10; so, ex Æthiopiâ ancillula, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 85 Ruhnk.: negotiator ex Africâ, C. 2 Verr. 1, 5, 14: Epicurei e Græciâ, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: Q. Junius ex Hispaniâ quidam, Cæs. B. G. 5, 27: ex Indiâ elephanti, Liv. 35, 32: civis Romanus e conventu Panormitano, C. 2 Verr. 5, 54 *init.* Zumpt; cf. id. ib. 5, 59 *fin.*: meretrix e proximo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 38; cf. id. Aul. 2, 4, 11: puer ex aulâ (*sc.* regis barbari), Hor. Od. 1, 29, 7.—**b.** To denote the place *from* which any thing is done or takes place: *From, down from:* ibi tum derepente ex alto in altum despexit mare, Enn. ap. Non. 518, 6 (for which, *a* summo cœlo despicere, Ov. A. A. 2, 87; and, *de* vertice montis despicere, id. M. 11, 503); cf. T. Labienus . . . ex loco superiore conspicatus, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 20, 4; and, C. 2 Verr. 5, 66, 169: ex quâ (villâ) jam audieram fremitum clientium meorum, id. Fam. 7, 18, 3; id. Manil. 17, 52; so, id. ib. 8 *fin.*; cf. judices aut e plano aut e quæsitores tribunali admonebat, Suet. Tib. 33: ut ex eorum corporibus pugnarent, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 27; cf. ex equo, ex prorâ, ex puppi pugnare, Pl. 7, 56, 57, §§ 202 and 209: ex vinculis causam dicere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 4; so, Liv. 29, 19.—**c.** Here belong the adverbial expressions, ex adverso, ex diverso, ex contrario, e regione, ex parte, *etc.*; v. the words adversus, diversus, *etc.* With like frequency, ex itinere, *out of the journey,* i. e. *during* or *on a journey,* C. Fam. 3, 9; Sall. C. 34, 2; Liv. 35, 24; Cæs. B. G. 2, 6; id. ib. 2, 29; id. B. C. 1, 24; Sall. J. 56, 3; cf. also, ex fugâ, *out of the flight,* i. e. *during the flight,* Cæs. B. G. 6, 35; id. B. C. 3, 95; 96 *ad fin.*; Sall. J. 54, 4 Kritz; Liv. 6, 29; id. 28, 23; id. 7, 30.

B. Fig.: **1.** Of time: **a.**: (α) From a certain point of time, *i. e. Immediately after, directly after, after:* Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, C. Brut. 93, 318; so, ex consulatu, Liv. 4, 31 Drak.; id. 40, 1 *ad fin.*; id. 22, 49; id. 27, 34; Vell. 2, 34, 1: ex prætura, C. Leg. 1, 20, 53; id. Mur. 7, 15; Cæs. B. C. 1, 22; id. ib. 1, 31; id. ib. 1, 85: ex dictaturâ, Liv. 10, 5 *fin.*: ex eo magistratu, Vell. 2, 31: Agrippa ex Asiâ (pro consule eam provinciam annuo imperio tenuerat) Mossico præpositus est, Tac. H. 3, 46 *ad fin.* Vid. Giron. Obss. 4, 20, p. 497, ed. Protscher: statim e somno lavantur, Tac. G. 22: tanta repente vilitas annonæ ex summâ inopiâ et caritate rei frumentariæ consecuta est, C. Manil. 15, 44; cf. Liv. 21, 39: ex aliquo graviore actu personam deponere, Quint. 6, 2, 35: mulier ex partu si, *etc.*, Cels. 2, 8: ex magnis rupibus mactus plantiem, Cæs. B. C. 1, 79: ex maximo bello tantum otium totæ insulæ conciliavit ut, *etc.*, Nep. Timol. 3, 2: ex magnâ desperatione tandem saluti redditus, Just. 12, 10, 1: ex quo obses Romæ

fuit, *since he was a hostage in Rome*, Liv. 40, 5 *fin.*—So the phrase aliud ex alio, *one thing after another:* me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, C. Fam. 9, 19 *fin.*; so, C. Leg. 1, 4, 14; cf. also alius, *no.* I. B. 4.: aliam rem ex alia cogitare, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 3; Luer. 4, 822: alia ex aliis iniquiora postmando, Liv. 4, 2.—So, too, diem ex die exspectabam, *one day after another, from day to day*, C. Att. 7, 26 *ad fin.*; cf. diem ex die ducere Ædui, Cæs. B. G. 1, 16, 5; v. dies, *no.* I. A. 2.— Hence, (b) With names of office or calling, to denote that one completed his term of office, or relinquished his vocation. Rarely, if at all, in class. Lat.; for the passage, Cæs. B. C. 1, 46, belongs more correctly under *no.* 3. b. It is, however, exceedingly common in post-class. Lat., esp. in inscriptions, ex consule, ex comite, ex duce, ex equite, ex præfecto, *etc.* (for which many, although without any certain MS. authority, assume the nominatives exconsul, excomes, exdux, *etc.*, in analogy with proconsul, and subvillicus for subvillico; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 562, note, and the authors there cited): vir excelsus ex quæstore et ex consule Tribonianus, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 9; cf. Pupienus et Balbinus, ambo ex consulibus, Capitol. Gord. 22: duo ante ipsam aram a Gallicano ex consulibus et Mæcenate ex ducibus interempti sunt, id. ib.: mandabat Dominiano, ex comite largitionum, præfecto, ut, *etc.*, Amm. 14, 7: INLVSTRIS EX PRAEFECTO PRAETORIO ET EX PRAEFECTO VRbis, Inscr. Orell. *no* 2355, et al.; v. Orell. Inscr. in Indice, p. 525.—(c) Once of a period of life: quem si Constans Imperator olim ex adulto jampue maturum audiret, *etc.*, i. e. *who had outgrown the period of youth, and was now a man*, Amm. 16, 7.

b. From and after a point in a given space of time: *From . . . onward, from, since* (cf. ab, *no.* I. B. 2.): bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 10: itaque ex eo tempore res esse in vadimonium cœpit, C. Quint. 5 *fin.*: nec vero usquam discedebam, nec a republica dejiciebam oculos, ex eo die, quo, *etc.*, id. Phil. 1, 1: ex æterno tempore, id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: ex hoc die, id. Rep. 1, 16: motum ex Metello consule civicum tractas, *from the consulship of Metellus*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 1: C. Pompeius Diogenes ex Kalendis Julliis cœnaculum locat, Petr. 38, 10; so usually in forms of hiring; cf. Garaton. C. Phil. 2, 39, 100: ex ea die ad hanc diem, C. 2 Verr. 1, 12 *fin.*: memoria tenent, me ex Kalendis Januariis ad hanc horam invigilasse rei publicæ, id. Phil. 14, 7, 20.

c. Less freq. in specifying a future date (*out of* which, as it were, something is to be done): *From, after*: Romæ vereor ne ex Kal. Jan. magni tumultus sint, C. Fam. 16, 9, 3: hunc judicem ex Kal. Jan. non habemus . . . ex Kal. Jan. non judicabunt, id. 1 Verr. 10, 29; id. Att. 5, 21, 9.

2. In other relations, and gen. where a going out or forth, a coming or springing out of any thing is conceivable. So,

a. With verbs of taking out, or, gen. of taking, receiving (both physically and mentally, as of perceiving, comprehending, learning, hoping, *etc.*): *From, out of, of*: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, C. Læl. 13, 47: ex omni populo deligendi potestas, id. Agr. 2, 9, 23: cui quum liceret majores ex otio fructus capere, id. Rep. 1, 4: majorem lætitiam ex desiderio bonorum percepimus, quam ex lætitia improborum dolorem, id. ib.: quæsierat ex me Scipio, id. ib. 1, 13: ex te requirunt, id. ib. 2, 38: de quo studeo ex te audire, quid sentias, id. ib. 1, 11 *fin.*; id. ib. 1, 30; id. ib. 1, 46; id. ib. 2, 38; cf. intellexi ex tuis litteris te ex Turannio audisse, *etc.*, id. Att. 6, 9, 3: ex eo quum ab ineunte ejus ætate bene speravissem, id. Fam. 13, 16.

b. In specifying a multitude *out of* which something is taken, or *of* which it forms a part: *Out of, of*: qui ex civitate in senatum, ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, C. Rosc. Am. 3 *ad fin.*: e vectoribus sorte ductus, id. Rep. 1, 34: sequis est ex tanto populo, qui, *etc.*, id. Rab. Post. 17: homo ex numero desertorum postulabat, ut, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 37: Q. Fulgentius, ex primo hastato (*sc.* ordine) legionis XIV., *i. e. a soldier of the first division of* hastati *of the 14th legion*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 46; v. hastatus: e barbaris ipsis nulli erant maritimi, id. Rep. 2, 4: unus ex illis decemviris, id. 2, 37: ex omnibus seculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, id. Læl. 4, 15: aliquis ex vobis, id. Cœl. 3, 7; id. Fam. 13, 1 *ad fin.*: nihilne, inquit, de vitello? id enim ei ex ovo videbatur aurum declarasse; reliquum, argentum, *this part of the egg*, id. Div. 2, 65: quo e collegio (*sc.* decemvirorum), id. Rep. 2, 36: virgines ex sacerdotio Vestæ, Flor. 1, 13, 12; Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 29 Ruhnk.; cf. fuit eodem ex studio vir eruditus apud patres nostros, C. Mur. 36; and Petr. 83, 7; so, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 54; Sen. Ben. 3, 9; id. Ep. 52, 3; C. Phil. 2, 3 *init.*: est tibi ex his, qui assunt, bella copia, id. Rep. 2, 40: acerrimum autem ex omnibus nostris sensibus esse sensum videndi, C. de Or. 2, 87, 357: ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum judices, id. Rep. 1, 30; cf. id. ib. 1, 35.—Hence, Sts. for the simple genitive (cf. de, *no.* I. B. 2. b.): has (turres) altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14: album ex ovo cum rosa mixtum, Cels. 4, 20: ex fraxino frondes, ex leguminibus paleæ, Col. 7, 3, 21 *sq.*

c. To denote the material of which any thing is made or consists: *Of*: fenestræ e viminibus factæ, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 6; cf. statua ex ære facta, C. 2 Verr. 2, 21, 50: aud, ex eo auro buculam curasse faciendam, id. Div. 1, 24: substramen e palea, Var. R. R. 3, 10, 4; so, poculа ex auro, vas vinarium ex una gemma pergrandi, C. 2 Verr. 4, 27, 62: monilia e gemmis, Suet. Cal. 56: farina ex faba, Cels. 5, 28: potiones ex absinthio, id. ib., et sæp.: Ennius (*i. e.* statua ejus) constitutus ex marmore, C. Arch. 9 *fin.*; cf. id. Ac. 2, 31, 100: (homo) qui ex animo constet et corpore caduco et infirmo, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: natura concreta ex pluribus naturis, id. ib. 3, 14; id. Rep. 1, 45; id. Ac. 1, 2, 6: cum Epicuro autem hoc est plus negotii, quod e duplici genere voluptatis conjunctus est, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44.

d. (α) To technically denote the material or ingredient *Out of*, i. e. *with* which any thing to eat or drink, a liquid, *etc.*, is mixed, prepared (so esp. of medical preparations): resinam ex melle Ægyptiam vorato, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 28: quo pacto ex jure hesterno panem atrum vorent, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17; Cels. 1, 6: bibat jejunus ex aqua castoreum, id. 3, 23: aqua ex lauro decocta, id. 4, 2; cf. farina tritici ex aceto cocta, Pl. 22, 25, 57: pullum hirundinis servatum ex sale, Cels. 4, 4: nuclei pinei ex melle, panis vel elota alica, ex aqua mulsa (danda est), id. 4, 7. —So too (β) of the mixing of colours or flavours: baccæ e viridi rubentes, Pl. 15, 30, 39: frutex ramosus, baccis e nigro rufis, id. ib.: id solum e rubro lacteum traditur, id. 12, 14, 30: e viridi pallens, id. 37, 8, 33: apes ex aureolo variæ, Col. 9, 3, 2: succus ex austero dulcis, Pl. 13, 9, 18; so, id. 21, 8, 26: ex dulci acre, id. 11, 15, 15.

e. (α) Gen.: To denote the cause, in the widest sense of the word, *from* which any thing proceeds, arises, takes place: *From, through, by, by reason of, on account of*: quum esset ex ære alieno commota civitas, C. Rep. 2, 33: ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23: ex vulnere æger, id. Rep. 2, 21; cf. ex renibus laborare, id. Tusc. 2, 25, and, Liv. 25, 26: ex vino vacillantes, hesterna ex potatione oscitantes, Quint. 8, 3, 66: gravida e Pamphilo est, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 11: credon' tibi hoc, nunc peperisse hanc e Pamphilo? id. ib. 3, 2, 17: ex se nati, C. Rep. 1, 35: ex quodam conceptus, id. ib. 2, 21: ex nimia potentia principum oritur interitus principum, id. ib. 1, 44: ex hac maxima libertate tyrannis gignitur, id. ib. et sæp.: ex te duplex nos afficit sollicitudo, C. Brut. 97, 332; cf. id. Fam. 16, 21, 3: in spem victoriæ adductus ex opportunitate loci, Sall. J. 48, 2: veritus ex anni tempore et inopia aquæ, ne siti conficeretur exercitus, id. ib. 50, 1, et sæp.: ex Transalpinis gentibus triumphare, C. Phil. 8, 6, 18; id. Off. 2, 8, 28; cf. id. Fam. 3, 10, 1; and, gens Fabia sæpe ex opulentissima Etrusca civitate victoriam tulit, Liv. 2, 50: ex tam propinquis stativis parum tuta frumentatio erat, *i. e. on account of the proximity of the two camps*, Liv. 31, 36: qua ex causa quum bellum Romanis Sabini intulissent, C. Rep. 2, 7.—Follд. by *quod*: hic mihi (credo equidem ex hoc, quod eramus locuti) Africanus se ostendit, id. ib. 6, 10: causa . . . fuit ex eo, quod, *etc.*, id. Phil. 6, 1.—Follд. by *quia*: quod ex eo sciri potest, quia, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 18 *fin.*; cf. id. Leg. 1, 15, 43 Goer.—Follд. by *ut*: ex eo fieri, ut, *etc.*, id. Læl. 13, 46: ex quo fit, ut, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 43: e quo efficitur, non ut, *etc.*, id. Fin. 2, 5, 15.—Sometimes between two substantives without a verb: non minor ex aqua postea quam ab hostibus clades, Flor. 4, 10, 8: ex nausea vomitus, Cels. 4, 5; Liv. 2, 51: metus ex imperatore, contemptio ex barbaris, Tac. A. 11, 20: ex legato timor, id. Agr. 16.—Hence, (β) Esp.: To denote that *from* which any thing derives its name, *From after, on account of*: cui postea, Africano cognomen ex virtute fuit, Sall. J. 5, 4: cf. Flor. 2, 6, 11: cui (*sc.* Tarquinio) cognomen Superbo ex moribus datum, id. 1, 7, 1: nomen ex vitio positum, Ov. F. 2, 601: quarum ex disparibus motionibus magnum annum mathematici nominaverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 20; id. Leg. 1, 8; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 13; Pl. 11, 37, 45: holosteon sine duritia est, herba ex adverso appellata a Græcis, id. 27, 10, 65: quam urbem e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari, C. Rep. 2, 7; so, e nomine (nominibus), id. ib. 2, 20; Tac. A. 4, 55; id. Germ. 2; Just. 15, 4, 8; id. 20, 5, 9; id. 43, 1 *ad fin.*

f. To denote transition, *i. e.* a change, alteration, *from* one state or condition into another: *From out of*: fierent juvenes subito ex infantibus parvis, Lucr. 1, 187: dii ex hominibus facti, C. Rep. 2, 10: ut exsistat ex rege dominus, ex optimatibus factio, ex populo turba et confusio, id. ib. 1, 45; cf. ex exsule consul, id. Manil. 4, 46: ex perpetuo annuum placuit, ex singulari duplex, Flor. 1, 9, 2.

g. To denote the measure, standard, or rule *According to, after, in conformity with* which any thing is done (cf. de, *no.* I. B. 8.): (majores) primum jurare EX SVI ANIMI SENTENTIA quemque voluerunt, C. Ac. 2, 47 *fin.*; cf. Beier C. Off. 3, 29, 108, and the authorities there cited: ex omnium sententia constitutum est, *etc.*, C. Clu. 63, 177; cf. ex senatus sententia, id. Fam. 12, 4: ex collegii sententia, Liv. 4, 53: ex amicorum sententia, id. 40, 29: ex consilii sententia, id. 45, 29, et sæp.; cf. also ex sententia = ex voluntate, *according to one's wish*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 96; Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 32; C. Fam. 12, 10, 2; id. Att. 5, 21, et al.; and, in a like sense, ex mea sententia, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 1; id. Merc. 2, 3, 36: ex senatus consulto, C. Rep. 3, 18; so, Sall. C. 42 *fin.*; ex edicto, ex decreto, C. Fam. 13, 56 *ad fin.*; id. Quint. 8, 30: ex lege, id. Div. in Cæcil. 5, 19; id. Cluent. 37, 103; id. Inv. 1, 38, 68: ex jure, Inn. Ann. 8, 34; Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 68 Müll.; C. Mur. 12, 26; id. de Or. 1, 10, 41: ex fœdere, Liv. 1, 23: huncine erat æquum ex illius more, an illum ex hujus vivere? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 29; so, ex more, Sall. J. 61, 3; Virg. Æ. 5, 244; id. ib. 8, 186; Ov. M. 14, 156; id. ib. 15, 593; Pl. Ep. 3, 18; Suet. Cæs. 6; Flor. 4, 2, 79; id. 4, 7, 8, et al.; cf. ex consuetudine, C. Clu. 13, 38; Cæs. B. G. 1, 52; id. ib. 4, 32; Sall. J. 71, 4; Quint. 2, 7, 1; Suet. Cæs. 31; id. Aug. 32; id. Ner. 42: quod esse volunt e virtute, id est honeste vivere, C. Fin. 2, 11, 34: ex sua libidine moderantur, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 4; cf. Sall. C. 8, 1: Ut magis ex animo rogare nihil possim, C. Fam. 13, 8, 3; Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 42; cf. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 118; Balb. in C. Att. 9, 7, A.; leges ex utilitate communi, non ex scriptione, quæ in litteris est, interpretari, C. Inv. 1, 38; cf. id. Læl. 6, 21: nemo enim illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex artificio comico æstimabat, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 28; cf. Sall. C.

10, 5; Cæs. B. G. 3, 20; Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 4, 2; Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 19; cf. C. Fam. 7, 17; id. Att. 1, 3: nunc quæ scribo, scribo ex opinione hominum atque famâ, id. Fam. 12, 4 *fin.*: scripsit Tiberio, non ut profugus aut supplex, sed ex memoriâ prioris fortunæ, Tac. A. 2, 63: quamquam hæc quidem res non solum domesticâ est ratione; attingit etiam bellicam, C. Off. 1, 22, 76; cf. id. Quint. 11; 15. E re ratâ, v. ratus.

h. To form adverbial expressions, such as ex æquo, ex commodo, ex diverso, ex facili, *etc.*, ex affluenti, ex continenti; ex confesso, ex improviso, ex inopinato, *etc.*; vid. the words æquus, commodus, *etc.*

m. (acc. to *no.* I. A. 3.): *Out of*: consilia erigendæ ex tam gravi casu reipublicæ, Liv. 6, 2.

n. To denote a change of feeling or character: *Out of*: si possum tranquillum facere ex irato mihi, Plaut. Cist. 3, 21: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, C. Part. Or. 17.

o. Ex (e) re, ex usu *or* ex injuriâ, *To* or *for the advantage* or *injury of* any one: ex tuâ re non est, ut ego emoriar, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 102; 104; cf. Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 76: Cervius hæc inter vicinus garrit aniles Ex re fabellas, *i. e. fitting, suitable*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 78: aliquid facere bene et e re publicâ, *for the good, the safety of the state*, C. Phil. 10, 11, 25; so, e (not ex) re publicâ, id. ib. 3, 12, 30; id. ib. 8, 4, 13; id. de Or. 2, 28, 124; id. Fam. 13, 8, 2; Liv. 23, 24; Suet. Cæs. 19; but, exque re publicâ, C. Phil. 3, 15, 38; id. ib. 5, 13, 36: non ex usu nostro est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 60; so, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 10; Cæs. B. G. 1, 30; id. ib. 1, 50 *fin.*; id. ib. 5, 6 *fin.*, et al.; cf. ex utilitate, Pl. Pan. 67, 4; Tac. A. 15, 43: ex nullius injuriâ, Liv. 45, 44; cf. id. 7, 39.

II.: **A.** In composition, *x*, like the *s* of dis, regularly remains only before the vowels and before *c*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *t* (exagito, exeo, exigo, exoro, exuro, exhaurio; excedo, expello, exquiro, exscribo, extraho); it is assimilated to a following *f* (effero, effluo, effringo), and drops away altogether before the other consonants (eblandior, educo, egredior, ejicio, eligo, emitto, enitor, evado, eveho). A few exceptions are found, viz., in *ex*: epoto and epotus as well as expotus, and escendo as well as exscensio; in assimilation, the forms ecfero, ecfari, ecfodio, which are not uncommon in good MSS., and from which (not from exfero, *etc.*) the assimilated form proceeds; and, lastly, in *e*: exbibit as well as ebibo; exballisto, exbolo; exdorsuo; exfututa as well as effutuo; exfibulo; exlex, *etc.* Moreover, in many words with *xs*, the *s* is elided; so, regularly in excidium for exscidium (from exscindo): the forms vary in exsul, exspecto, exspolio, exstinguo, *etc.* Cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, pp. 551–563.

B. Signification: **1.** Prop.: Of place or position: **a.** Gen.: Of the interior: *Out of, from, forth from*: exeo, elabor, enavigo, evado, evello.—**b.** Esp.: Of motion from a lower to a higher position: *Up, upwards*: ebullio, erepo, erigo, escendo.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** Of *change* of nature: effemino.—**b.** Of a source or originating cause: *From, out, forth*: excogito, exploro.—**3.** Meton.: **a.** Of removal: (α) Gen.: *Away from, from, out*: ejaculo, eloco.—(β) Esp.: (a) Of a surface: *From, away from*: effrico, *no.* II., extero, elimo, *no.* II.—(β) In space: *Apart, out, abroad, asunder*: expando, exsinuo.—(γ) Of spolintion of property: *Of*: expeculatus.—(δ) Of a physical state or condition: *Out of, up from*: expergo.—(ε) Of copying: *Off, from, out*: exscribo, exsigno.—**b.** Of number: *Out of, from among*: edecimo, eligo, egregius.—**c.**: (α) Of the material from which anything is made: *Of, out of, from*: effico.—(β) Of the standard or measure *according to* or *in conformity with* which any thing is done: exinde, *no.* III. B.—**d.** Pregn.: connected with the idea of coming away from, and so leaving *or* being separated from: (α) Completeness: (a) Gen.: *Quite, thoroughly, entirely, effectually*: edisco, edoceo, emorior, ex-vo, evincio.—(β) Esp.: *To the end* or *close, through*: edormio, *no.* II.—(b) Increase of the power of the simple word: (α) *Very, exceedingly, extremely*: edurus, efferus.—(β) *Somewhat, a little*: egelidus.—N. B. This enhancing, however, in many compounds, especially of post-Aug., and of post-class. Latinity, is no longer distinctly exhibited: so in the appellations of colour, exalbidus, exaluminatus, *etc.*; so, in exabusus, exambire, exancillatus, *etc.*; cf. Brisson. de verb. signif. s. h. v.—(c) *Cessation* or *leaving off*: effervesco, *no.* II., elugeo, eludo, *no.* I.—(d) *Negation* or *opposition* to the idea of the simple word: enormis, elumbis, elinguis ejuro.—(e) Of time: *After*: exhinc, exinde, *no.* II.

☞ Ex placed after its case: Lucr. 2, 791: terris ex omnia surgunt, id. 6, 789: quibus e sumus uniter apti, id. 3, 851.

ex-ăbundo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (α); abundo] *To abound greatly, to over-abound*: hæredes mei de meo affluunt, immensarum divitiarum copiis exabundant, Salvian. adv. Avar. 4, 6.

ex-ăbūsus, a, um, *P.* of obsol. exabutor [ex, ib.; abutor] *Having abused exceedingly* or *very much*: Amm. 25, 7, 8.

exăcerbātio, ōnis, *f.* [exacerbo] **I.** Gen.: *Exasperation, anger* (late Lat.): peccatorum (i. e. *the anger of God against the sins of men*), Salvian. de Gub. 4, p. 116; cf. Jul. Rufinian. de Schem. Dian. p. 52 Capper. **II.** Esp. (Eccl. Lat.): Of the *provocation* in the wilderness: nolite obdurare corda vestra, sicut in exacerbatione, Vulg. Hebr. 3, 8: in illâ exacerbatione, id. ib. 3, 15.

exăcerbātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *She who exasperates; irritating* (late Lat.): Salvian. de Gub. 3, p. 91.

ex-ăcerbesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (α); acerbesco] *To become exasperated, irritated, angry*: quis est tam mitis quin exacerbescat, App. Apol. p. 327.

ex-ăcerbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, ib.; acerbo] (not ante-Aug.) **I.** (acc. to acerbo, *no.* I.): *To exasperate, irritate, provoke, make angry*: consules morâ exacerbaverant (Romanos), Liv. 2, 46: cf. Suet. Galb. 16: ut recenti irâ exacerbarentur animi, Liv. 2, 35. **II.** (acc. to acerbo, *no.* II.): *To aggravate, increase* a punishment: supplicia, Claud. Saturn. Dig. 48, 19, 16 *fin.*; cf. *impers.*: crimine majestatis facto maxime exacerbatur in milites, Modest. ib. 48, 4, 7.

ex-ăcervans, antis, *P.* of obsol. exacervo [ex, ib.; acervo] *Heaping up exceedingly* or *very much*: Amm. 23, 5.

ex-ăcesco, ĕre, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, ib.; acesco] *To become quite sour* (rare): ficus, Col. 12, 17, 1.

†† **exăcon,** i, *n. The Gallic name of the* centaureum (*centaury*): Pl. 25, 6, 31.

exacte, *adv.* [exactus, *no.* II.] *Exactly, precisely, accurately*: ut exacte perorantibus mos est, Sid. Ep. 7, 9: — *Comp.*: dicam autem alias plura et exactius, Mel. Procem. § 2: Theophrastus in eo, quo dixi, libro anquisitius quidem super hac re ipsâ et exactius pressiusque, quam Cicero, disseruit, Gell. 1, 3, 21: — *Sup.*: pascis, ut qui exactissime, Sid. Ep. 5, 11.

exactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exigo] **A.** (acc. to exigo, *no.* I. A.): *A driving out, expelling*: (regum), C. de Or. 1, 9, 37 (prps. only on account of the preceding exactis regibus).

B. (acc. to exigo, *no.* I. B. 3. a.); **1.** *A demanding, exacting*: operis, Col. 11, 1, 26; cf. exactor, *no.* II. A.—**2.**: **a.** Prop.: *A calling in, collecting* of debts: C. Att. 5, 1; id. Leg. 2, 20, 51; Liv. 38, 38; Scæv. Dig. 42, 8, 24.—**b.** Meton.: *Tax, tribute*: acerbissima exactio capitum atque ostiorum, *poll and hearth tax*, C. Fam. 3, 8, 5: publicæ exactiones, Asin. Pollio ap. C. Fam. 10, 32: exactiones illicitæ, Tac. A. 13, 51: exactionum conctor (pater Horatii), Suet. Vita Hor.

C. (acc. to exigo, *no.* II. B. 3.): **1.** Prop.: *A finishing, ending, bringing to a close*: pleni exactio partus, Aus. Idyll. 11, 5.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *Completeness, entireness, perfectum*: cum causa constituisse videntur antiqui, ut etiam in operum perfectionibus singulorum membrorum ad universam figuræ speciem habeant commensûs exactionem, Vitr. 3, 1, 4.—**b.** Of a builder's work: *The finishing off, the finish*: quum magnificenter opus perfectum aspicietur a domini potestate, impensæ laudabuntur: quum subtiliter, officinatoris probabitur exactio, Vitr. 1, 8 (al. 11), 9.

exactor, ōris, *m.* [exigo] **A.** (acc. to exigo, *no.* I.): *A driver-out, expeller*: regum (Junii Valeriique), Liv. 9, 17.

B. (acc. to exigo, *no.* I. B. 3. a.): *A demander, exactor*: **1.** operis, *i. e. an overseer, superintendent, enforcer* of any kind of labour: Col. 3, 13, 10; cf. Liv. 45, 37: assiduus studiorum, Quint. 1, 3, 14: asper recte loquendi, id. 1, 7, 34: molestissimus sermonis Latini, Suet. Gramm. 22: supplicii, *an executioner*, Liv. 2, 5; cf. Tac. A. 11, 37; id. ib. 3, 14 *fin.*—**2.** *A collector*: **a.** Of taxes: Cæs. B. C. 3, 32; Liv. 28, 25; Arcad. Charis. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 8.—**b.** Of other debts due to the state: Ulp. Dig. 22, 1, 33. (In Cic. not at all; but cf. exactio).

exactrix, īcis, *f.* [exigo, *no.* I. B. 3. a.] *She who demands*: rescriptorum, Aug. Ep. 135.

1. exactus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of exigo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to exigo, *no.* I. B. 6.): (*Measured*; hence) *Precise, accurate, exact* (poet. and in Liv. and post-Aug. prose): **A.** *Abs.*: difficile est, quot ceciderint, exacto affirmare numero, Liv. 3, 5: acies falcis, Pl. 17, 27, 42: fides, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 46: — *Comp.*: cura, Suet. Tib. 18: nil exactius eruditiusque, Mart. 4, 87, 4: — *Sup.*: diligentia, Front. Aquæd. 89: vir, Pl. Ep. 8, 23, 5.—**B.** With *Gen.*: Mamurius morum fabræne exactior artis Difficile est, illud, dicere, clausit opus, Ov. F. 3, 383.

2. exactus, ūs, *m.* [exigo, *no.* I. B. 5.] *A disposal, sale*: mercis, Quint. Decl. 13, 19.

ex-ăcŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (α)] **I.** Prop.: *To sharpen exceedingly, to make sharp* or *pointed* (class.; not in Cæs.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: vallos furcasque bicornes, Virg. G. 1, 264.—**B.** With *Abl.*: spiculaque exacuunt rostris, Virg. G. 4, 74: quâ (*sc.* cote) ferramenta exacuta sint, Pl. 28, 4, 12, § 47.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: metas in angustissimas vertices, Col. 2, 18, 2: cornua in leve fastigium, Pl. 11, 37, 45, § 124.—**D.** *Abs.*: quippe quum exacuendo olearíæ cotes aquariæque differant, Pl. 34, 14, 41, § 146.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To sharpen, aggravate*: morbos, Col. 10, 392.—**B.** *To sharpen* the mind, or a person in mind, feeling, etc.; *to excite, stimulate, inflame*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: animum, Pl. 20, 13, 50, § 127: velim cohortere et exacuas Cluatium, C. Att. 12, 36, 3: ad vos exacuendos, id. de Or. 1, 29, 131.—**2.** With *Abl.*: quum plurimi irâ exacuerentur propter suspicionem, Nep. Phoc. 4, 1.—**3.** With *propter*: Nep. Phoc. 4, 1; *cf.* preceding *no.* 2.—**4.** With *ad*: se ad amorem immortalitatis, Pl. Ep. 3, 7, 15: mentem ad conamina, Sil. 7, 142.—**5.** With *in c. Acc.*: animos in bella, Hor. A. P. 403.—**C.** *To sharpen, quicken* the sight; *to render* the sight *keen*: oculorum aciem exacuit, Pl. 24, 11, 59, § 99: serarabæi viridis natura contuentium visum exacuit, id. 29, 6, 38, § 132; cf. also, C. Leg. 1, 23, 60.—**D.** *To stimulate* the palate, *etc.*: non tamen exacuet torpens sapor ille palatum, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 13.—**E.** *To give* or *impart a pungent flavour to* any thing: scilla mediamnni nata, acetoque exacuendo, Pl. 19, 5, 30, § 96.

exacutĭo, onis, *f.* [exacuo] *A sharpening, pointing*: calami, Pl. 17, 14, 24, § 106.

ex-adversum (**-advorsum**) and **ex-adversus,** *adv.* and *prep.* (*From opposite*; hence), *Over against, opposite, vis-à-vis*: **I.** *Adv.*: **A.** *Abs.*: apud ipsum lacum est pistrilla, et exadversum fabrica, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 44: video exadvorsum Pistoclerum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 37: ea sita erat exadversum, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 47; App. Flor. p. 353.—**B.** With *Dat.*: exadvorsum ei loco Tenstrina erat quædam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 38: Samos est ex-

adversum Mileto, App. Flor. p. 350. **II.** *Prœp. c. Acc.*: ara Ilo Loquenti exadversus eum locum consecrata est, C. de Div. 1, 45, 101: exadversum Athenas classem suam constituerunt, Nep. Them. 3 *fin.*; Pl. 6, 16, 18, § 48.

ex-advŏcātus, i, *m.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (c); advocatus] *An ex-advocate:* Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8.

exædificātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exædifico] *A building to an end, or completely, a finishing;* Fig. of an oration: ipsa autem exædificatio posita est in rebus et verbis, C. de Or. 2, 15, 63.

ex-ædĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (β); ædifico] *To build to an end, to finish building, to erect, construct* (class.): **A.** Prop.: oppidum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 15; cf. Liv. 30, 1: Capitolium, C. 2 Verr. 5, 19, 48: domos et villas, Sall. C. 12, 3: templa deûm, Liv. 1, 56: habitacula, id. 30, 3: hunc mundum, C. Ac. 2, 40 *fin.*—**B.** Fig.: *To finish:* ne graveris exædificare id opus, quod instituisti, C. de Or. 1, 35 *fin.*; cf. Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 95.

II. [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; ædes; facio] *To turn out of doors:* me ex his ædibus, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 3.

exæquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exæquo] **I.** Prop.: *A making equal, an equalizing:* "*exæquatio, ἐξίωσις,*" Gloss. Gr. Lat. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A level, a plane:* Vitr. 5, 12. **III.** Fig.: *A levelling, an equality:* hanc ipsam exæquationem non fero (*cf.* shortly before, æquato omnium cultu), Liv. 34, 4.

ex-æquo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. d. (a) (α); æquo] **I.** Prop.: *To make quite equal or level with* any thing (rare): inferior pars (ex transtilis) sub aquâ exæquanda, *etc.*, Vitr. 5, 12: tumulos tumulis exæquabant, Hirt. B. Hisp. 5 *fin.*

II. Fig.: **A.** *To place on a level, regard as equal, to equal:* **1.** With *cum:* ii, qui sunt in amicitiæ conjunctionisque necessitudine superiores exæquare se cum inferioribus debent, C. Læl. 20, 71: neminem secum dignitate, Cæs. B. G. 1, 4: uti militibus exæquatus cum imperatore labos volentibus esset, Sall. J. 100, 4.— **2.** With *Dat.*: paucis nobis exæquari non poterant, Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25: vetus miles tironi, liber voloni, sese exæquari sineret, Liv. 23, 35: aliquem alicui, id. 34, 3: nos cœlo (gloria), Lucr. 1, 80: facta dictis, *i. e. to relate the events with historic accuracy just as they occurred,* Sall. C. 3, 2 Kritz.— **3.** With *ad:* ad hanc regulam omnem vitam tuam exæqua, Sen. Ep. 20.— **4.** With *Abl.*: qui omnia jura pretio exæquasset, C. 2 Verr. 2, 50, 123: certamina belli ferro, Lucr. 5, 1295.— **5.** In *simple constr.*: libertatem, Liv. 3, 39: injurias, id. 45, 38: periculum, Sall. C. 59, 1.— **B.** *To equal, be equal to* a thing or person: ut longitudo aut plenitudo harum (syllabarum) multitudinem alterius assequatur et exæquet, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: exæquet tetricas hoet illa Sabinas, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 61.

III. Meton.: *To balance:* aurum auro expendetur, argentum argento exæquabitur, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 43.

exæstŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exæstuo] *A boiling up, a fermentation* (post-class.): **I.** Prop.: Sol. 5, 17. **II.** Fig.: animi, Non. 464. 10.

ex-æstŭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; æstuo] **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To boil up, foam up, ferment* (not freq. till after the Aug. age): **a.** *Abs.*: exæstuat mare, Liv. 26, 42 *ad fin.*; so, Curt. 6, 4: fretum, id. 4, 2.— **b.** With *Abl.*: unda ima vertitur, Virg. G. 3, 240: Ætna fundo imo, id. Æ. 3, 577.— **c.** With *ex:* bitumen e terrâ, Just. 1, 2, 7.— **d.** With *in c. Acc.*: Nilus in fossas, Suet. Aug. 18.— **2.** Esp.: **a.** *To effervesce, to glow* with heat: With *Abl.*: Ægyptus terrenti calore solis exæstuat, Just. 2, 1, 16.— **b.** *To be scorched* with heat: *Abs.*: quando exortus est sol, exæstuavit, Vulg. Marc. 4, 6: ut exæstuarat, *had overheated himself,* Suet. Tib. 73.— **B.** Fig.: *To boil up,* etc.: **1.** With *Abl.*: mens exæstuat iră, Virg. Æ. 9, 798; so, iră, Ov. M. 6, 623; Stat. Th. 11, 297: vates magno igni, Luc. 5, 173.— **2.** With *Adv.*: strangulat inclusus dolor atque exæstuat intus, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 63: uror enim, lassusque exæstuat aerius ignis, id. M. 13, 867. **II.** *Act.*: *To boil up with, to give forth, exhale* (very rare): hos igitur tellus omnes exæstuat æstûs, Lucr. 6, 817: so, æstus, id. 2, 1137.

exăgella, æ, *f. dim.* [exagium, *no.* II.] *A small standard weight:* Eunod. Opusc. 2 *med.*

exaggĕranter, *adv.* [exaggero] *Copiously, with many words* (late Lat.): Tert. Carn. Chr. 19.

exaggĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** (Prop., *A heaping up;* hence) Meton.: *Concr.*: *A mound:* In *Plur.*, Just. 2, 1 *fin.* (*al.* aggerationes). **II.** Fig.: *Elevation, exaltation* (very rare): amplitudinem et quasi quandam exaggerationem quam altissimam animi, C. Tusc. 2, 26 *ad fin.*: aliqua speciosa orationis, *cumulation, exaggeration,* Gell. 13, 24, 9.

exaggĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who increases:* famæ, Hier. Ep. 22, 8.

exaggĕrātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of exaggero. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to exaggero, *no.* II. B. 2.): *Heightened, amplified, elevated* (very rare): exaggerata verborum volubilitate, Petr. S. 124, 3:—*Comp.*, Gell. 13, 24, 25,; cf. ib. § 9.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

ex-aggĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; aggero] **I.** Prop.: *To raise by damming, to dam up, to heap up* (class.; not in Cæs.): aggestâ humo planitiem, Curt. 6, 5; so, terram, Pl. 19, 8, 41, § 139: clivum super capita columnarum, id. 36, 14, 21: locum operibus, *to surround with ramparts,* Vitr. 10, 22: pluribus stramentis exaggerandum est aviarium, *to be abundantly filled, supplied,* Col. 8, 11, 9.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To heap up:* hic alteri alteris mortem morti exaggerabant, *they mutually heaped up death upon death,* Hirt. B. Hisp. 5 *ad fin.*

B. Esp.: **1.** Of property: *To increase by heaping up; to accumulate, enlarge:* rem familiarem, C. Off. 1, 26, 92: opes, Phæd. 3, prol. 25.— **2.** *To exalt, heighten, magnify, exaggerate:* **a.** In *simple constr.*: nihil est ad exaggerandam et amplificandam orationem accommodatius, quam, *etc.*, C. de Or. 3, 27; cf. oratio nimis alta et exaggerata (*opp.* humilis et abjecta), id. Or. 59, 192; and, quasi exaggerata altius oratio (with elatio and altitudo orationis), id. Brut. 17, 66.— **b.** With *Abl.*: artem orationc, C. de Or. 1, 55; beneficium verbis, id. Planc. 29, 71: immanitatem parricidii vi orationis, Quint. 9, 2, 53: animus virtutibus exaggeratus, C. Parad. 5 *ad fin.*: Xenocrates exaggerans tanto opere virtutem, extenuans cetera et abjiciens, id. Tusc. 5, 18: cogitate, quantâ deorum benignitate auctus exaggeratusque fortunas una nox quam pene delerit, id. Cat. 4, 9 *ad fin.*: juventam alicujus honoribus, Vell. 2, 129, 2.

exagĭtator, ōris, *m.* [exagito, *no.* II. B. 2.] *One who severely blames, a censurer, reprehender:* omnium rhetorum, C. Or. 13, 42.

ex-ăgĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; agito, *no.* I. B.] Of animals (very rare): *To drive out* or *forth from* a place: lupi Esquilis et in colle Quirinali meridie appareurunt exagitatique fuerunt, Jul. Obseq. de Prod. 62; cf. Scheff. in h. l.

II. [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; agito, *no.* I. B.] **A.** Prop.: Of animals: *To disturb, chase, hunt, pursue:* et lepus hic aliis exagitandus erit, Ov. A. A. 3, 662: "proverbii speciem habet; . . . . *exagitare* vero proprium in hac re verbum," Barm. in h. l.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To rouse up; to disquiet, harass, persecute, disturb, torment:* insectandis exagitandisque numeriis judicibus. C. Att. 1, 16, 8; cf. Prop. 2, 8, 19: permulti sedes suas patrias, istius injuriis exagitati, reliquerant, C. 2 Verr. 3, 18: ab Suevis complures annos exagitati bello premebantur, Cæs. B. G. 4, 1; cf. id. ib. 2, 29 *fin.*: at omnes di exagitent me, si, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 54; cf. Ov. F. 5, 141: exagitari verberibus Furiarum, Suet. Ner. 34: quos flagitium, egestas, conscius animus exagitant, Sall. C. 14, 3: senatus vulgi rumoribus exagitatus, id. ib. 29, 1 Kritz. *N. cr.*

2. *To disturb* a person or thing by scolding, jeering, *i. e. to violently attack, to severely censure, criticise, satirise, rally:* hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitabantur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 2 Herz.: quum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, C. Or. 8 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Aug. 86: inventi sunt, qui hanc dicendi exercitationem exagitarent atque contemnerent, id. de Or. 3, 16: in rebus palam a consularibus exagitatis et in summam invidiam adductis, id. Fam. 1, 1 *fin.*; cf. Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 11, 3: exagitabantur omnes ejus fraudes atque fallaciæ, C. Clu. 36, 101; cf. id. Sull. 21: quod apud Lucilium scite exagitat in Albucio Scævola, *quam lepide lexeis compositæ,* etc., C. Or. 44, 149.

3. *To stir up, urge on, excite* one: **a.** Of personal objects: (a) In *a bad sense:* cœpere (tribuni) senatum criminando plebem exagitare, Sall. C. 38, 1; cf. vulgum, id. J. 73, 5.—(b) In *a good sense:* hujus disputationibus et exagitatus maxime orator est et adjutus, *excited, urged onward,* C. Or. 3, 12.— **b.** Of abstract objects: in tali tempore tanta vis hominis leniunda quam exagitanda videbatur, Sall. C. 48, 5: recentem Liviæ conscientiam, Tac. A. 4, 12: ne et meum u æroremexagitem et te in eumoem inctum vocem, C. Att. 3, 7, 2; cf., tristes curas, Luc. 8, 44; and, furores immiti corde, Cat. 64, 94.

C. Meton. (acc. to *no.* A.): Of the dens of animals: *To beat* or *search* for the purpose of rousing or disturbing the animals: ac veluti summo venator densa Pivano Quum lustra exagitat, Sil. 4, 303; qui exagitant lustra, id. 8, 565; duxere adsuetos lustra exagitare ferarum Venatu Juvenes, id. 16, 552.

III. [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; agito, *no.* I. A. 2.] *To put in motion upwards;* hence, *to stir up, cause to rise up;* (habeat) fasciculos fœnieuli fustibus illigatos, quos possit usque ad fundum vasorum demittere, ut quicquid fæcis subsederit, exagitet, et in summum reducat, Col. 12, 19, 4.

IV. [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (c); agito, *no.* I. A. 3.] *To put into great* or *violent motion, to agitate greatly:* incita quum vis (venti) Exagitata foras erumpitur, Lucr. 6, 582.

† **exăgium,** i, *n.* = ἐξάγιον (not, as sts. stated, ἐξάγιον), **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *A weighing* (cf. "ἐξάγιον, pensatio," Gloss. Philox.): sub exagio pecora vendere, Inscr. ap. Grut 647, 61.

II. Meton.: *Concr.*: *A standard weight:* ut fraus penitus amputetur, a nobis aguntur exagia, quæ sine fraude debeant custodiri, Imp. Theodos. et Valentin. Novell. 23.

† **exagōga,** æ, *f.* = ἐξαγωγή, *An exportation* of goods, *export:* Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 17; id. True. 4, 2, 6; cf. "*exagoges* evectionem," Fest. p. 60.

ex-albesco, bŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; albesco] **I.** Gen.: *To become white* (very rare): an quia spiritu multo et calore exaduit, non idem sanguis est nunc in uberibus, qui in utero fuit? Gell. 12, 1, 12.— More freq., **II.** Esp.: *To grow white, turn pale* from fright, *etc.*: Enn. ap. C. de Or. 3, 58, 218, and Fin. 5, 11, 31; C. Ac. 2, 15, 48; id. de Or. 1, 26, 121.

ex-albĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, ib.; albidus] *Whitish, white:* rami (arboris), Pl. 12, 17, 39: folia urticæ, id. 24, 19, 112: vina, id. 23, 1, 22.

ex-albo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, ib.; albus] *To make white:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10: id. ib. 4, 8.

ex-alburnātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a); alburnum] *Deprived of the alburnum:* robur, Pl. 16, 40, 76, § 204.

ex-altātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exalto] (Eccl. Lat.) **I.** Prop.: *A lifting up;* hence, Of persons: *A lifting up of one's self,* i. e. *a rising up:* ab exaltatione tuâ dispersæ sunt gentes, Vulg. Isai. 33, 3. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In a good sense: **1.** *Praise:* exaltationes Dei in gutture eorum, Vulg. Ps. 149, 6.— **2.** *Promotion, honour;*

glorietur frater humilis in exaltatione suā, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 9; cf. stultorum exaltatio ignominia, id. Prov. 3, 35.—**3.** *Defence:* Dominus exaltatio mea, Vulg. Exod. 17, 15.—**B.** In abad sense: *Haughtiness, pride:* exaltatio oculorum, Vulg. Prov. 21, 4: gloria exaltationis ingenium est, Tert. Cult. Fem. 3.

ex-alto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; altus] **I.** (acc. to altus, *no.* I. A.) *To raise, elevate, exalt:* deus alia exaltat, alia submittit, Sen. Q. N. 3 procem.: TERMINOS VETVSTATE COLLAPSOS, Inscr. Fabr. p. 748, *no.* 555.

II. (acc. to 1. altus, *no.* II. B. 1.) *To deepen:* fodiunt (sulcos) et exaltant in tres pedes, Col. 3, 13, 4: sulcum, id. 3, 13, 9. orbem ablaqueationis, id. 4, 4, 2.

ex-ālūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; alumen] *Of the colour of alum:* uniones, Pl. 9, 35, 56.

ex-ambĭo, īi, itum, īre, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* (late Lat.) [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; ambio] **I.** *Neut.*: Gen.: *To go round* to persons: With *ad:* exambire ad Martyres, Cypr. Ep. 20. **II.** *Act.*: Esp.: Pregn.: *To ask, solicit,* a person, *etc.*: viros, mulierculas, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 19: suffragium tui favoris, Symm. Ep. 7, 49: numquid rex poli libamine aliquo exambitur aut hostiā, Arn. 3, p. 124: exambita regia, Amm. 26, 7.

1. **ex-āmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; ago, *no.* I. A.] (*That which puts itself in motion out* of a place; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A multitude issuing forth,* or *flying out, a swarm:* primarily and class. of a *swarm* of bees: res rusticæ lætæ sunt tum pecudum pastu, apium examinibus, florum omnium varietate, C. Sen. 15, 54; so, apium, id. Off. 1, 44, 157; id. de Div. 1, 33 *fin.*; Liv. 4, 33; cf. Var. R. R. 3, 16, 29; Col. 9, 3 *fin.*; Pl. 11, 10, 10; Virg. G. 2, 452; id. ib. 4, 21.

II. Meton.: *A multitude, crowd, shoal, swarm* (so, freq. only after the Aug. age): **A.** Of living beings: locustarum, Liv. 42, 10: muscarum, Pl. 8, 10, 10, § 30: piscium, id. 31, 1, 1: pullorum, Lucr. 5, 1363: juvenum, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 31: infantium, Pl. Pan. 26, 1: vernarum, Hor. Epod. 2, 65; cf. servorum, C. Har. Resp. 12, 25: Graium vatum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 284: stuprorum (*i. e.* feminarum stupratarum), Prop. 2, 32, 41.—**B.** In late Lat. even of abstract things: malorum, Arn. 2, p. 46: mœrorum, id. ib. *fin.*: ætatum, Amm. 21, 5: dilationum, id. 30, 4.

2. **exămen,** ĭnis, *n.* [exigo, *no.* I. B. 6.] (*That which examines;* hence) **A.** *Concr.*: *The tongue of a balance:* "*examen* est ligula, vel lignum quod mediam hastam ad pondera adæquanda tenet," Schol. Pers. 1, 6: "*examen* est filum medium quo trutinæ statera regitur, et lances æquantur, Isid. Orig. 16, 25, 5; cf. Fest. p. 60: Juppiter ipse duas æquato examine lances Sustinet, Virg. Æ. 12, 725. —**B.** *Abstr.*: *Consideration, examination:* examenve improbum in illā Castiges trutinā, Pers. 1, 6: legum, Ov. M. 9, 552; cf. vitæ, Stat. S. 3, 3, 203.

exămĭnāte, *adv.* [examinatus, *no.* II.] *Carefully, considerately:* credere, Tert. Præscr. 33: — *Comp.*: deliberare, Amm. 25, 7: —*Sup.* prob. does not occur.

exămĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [examino] **I.** Prop.: = libratio, *An equipoise, equilibrium:* Vitr. 10, 8. **II.** Fig.: *A weighing, examination* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 8; 48, 14, 1 *fin.*

exămĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A weigher:* Cassiod. Var. 6, 18 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *An examiner* (late Lat.): Tert. Apol. 9; Aug. contr. Cresc. 3, 73.

exămĭnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [examinator, *no.* II.] *Belonging to examination:* martyria fidei, Tert. adv. Gnost. 7.

exămĭnātus, a, um, **I.** *P. of* examino. **II.** *Pas.*: *Tried, i. e. Careful, thoughtful* (late Lat.): examinatissima diligentia, Aug. Conf. 7, 6.

exămĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *a.* [examen] **I.** (acc. to 1. examen) *Neut.*: *To form swarms, to swarm:* examinant alvi, Col. 9, 14, 5.

II. (acc. to 2. examen): **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Act.*: *To weigh* (class.): (sol) tanquam paribus examinatus ponderibus, C. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; cf. ad certum pondus, Cæs. B. G. 5, 12.

2. *Neutr.*: alicui, *To be in equilibrium with* a thing, *to counterbalance, counterpoise,* Vitr. 10, 8.

B. Meton.: *To try, prove, test:* argentum igne examinatum, Vulg. Ps. 11, 7.

C. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* A. 1.): **a.** Gen.: *Act.*: *To weigh, ponder, consider, examine* (class.): non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutina examinari, C. de Or. 2, 38, 159; cf. omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus, id. Rep. 3, 8; so, aliquid suis ponderibus, id. Planc. 32 *fin.*: diligenter verborum omnium pondera, id. Or. 8, 26; Quint. 10, 3, 5: emendate loquendi regulam, id. ib. 1, 5, 1: juncturam syllabarum longarum et brevium aurium mensura, Gell. 16, 18, 3: (Parrhasius) examinasse subtilius lineas traditur (shortly after, circumscripsit omnia), Quint. 12, 10, 4 Spald.: male verum examinat omnis Corruptus judex, Hor. S. 2, 2, 8; cf. so of judicial examination, Quint. 12, 3, 6; Papin. Dig. 30, 58; Ulp. ib. 33, 7, 12, § 43.—**b.** Esp.: Pregn.: *To know by consideration or examination, to discern:* spiritualiter examinatur, Vulg. 1 Cor. 2, 14.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* B.) *To prove, try, test:* igne me examinasti, Vulg. Ps. 16, 3: igne nos examinasti, sicut examinatur argentum, id. ib. 65, 10: eloquium Dei igne examinatum, *proved by fire,* i. e. *pure, refined,* id. 2 Reg. 22, 31; cf. id. Ps. 17, 31.

ex-amplexor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; amplexor] *To clasp, embrace:* Auct. Her. 4, 52.

ex-āmurco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); amurca] *To deprive of moisture, to dry:* App. M. 4, p. 149.

ex-āmussim, *adv.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*a*); amussis, by the rule, *i. e.*] *Exactly, precisely, perfectly;* cf. Sisenn. ap. Charis. p. 178; Non. 9, 6 *sq.*; Fest. p. 60 (only ante- and post-class.): ædes Factæ probe, examussim, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 19: rem examussim, disputare, id. Men. prol. 50; App. M. 2, p. 128: næ ista edepol . . . examussim est optuma, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 213; App. M. 4, p. 150; id. ib. 11, p. 271.

ex-ancillātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; ancillor] *Serving like a slave:* Tert. Apol. 17 *ad fin.*

ex-anclo (less accurately **-antlo**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (mostly ante-class.; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 40) [ex, ib.; anclo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To draw* or *bring out* as a servant: clavum, Pac. ap. Non. 29, 2, 7.—**B.** *To draw out* a liquid, exhaurio: vinum poculo pauxillulo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 116.—Poet.: nisi patrem materno sanguine exanclando ulciscerer, *i. e. spilling, shedding,* effundendo, Enn. ap. Non. 292, 16.

II. Fig.: *To go through, suffer, endure* something (esp. a misfortune, grievance): clades impatibiles, Att. ap. Non. 292, 12: ærumnas, labores, Lucil. ib. 14; cf. App. M. 6, 7; 11: quantis cum ærumnis illum exanclavi diem, Enn. ib. 9; cf. tot belli annos, C. poet. de Div. 2, 30, 64 (as transl. of Hom. Il. 2, 328): O multa dicta gravia, perpessu aspera, quæ corpore exanclata atque animo pertuli! id. Poet. Tusc. 2, 8, 20 (transl. of Soph. Trach. 1048). In prose in Cicero (prps. only as a poet. reminiscence): Herculi quendam laborem exanclatum a Carneade, *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 34: quum exanclavisset omnes labores, tum, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118.

exănĭmābĭlĭter, *adv.* [exanimo] *Half-dead* with fear or horror: Nov. ap. Non. 376, 12.

ex-ănĭmālis, e, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); anima] *Lifeless, dead;* or *deadly* (prps. only in Plaut.): ni illum exanimalem fuxo. Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 7: curæ exanimales, id. Rud. 1, 4, 2.

ex-ănĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [examino] **I.** Prop.: *A depriving of breath, suffocating:* vulvarum, *i. e. hysterical passion,* Pl. 32, 3, 13 (for which suffocatio, id. 20, 5, 15; and strangulatus, id. 26, 15, 90). **II.** Fig.: *Terror, fright:* "exanimatio metus subsequens et quasi comes pavoris," C. Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 4, 6, 13: si cavebimus, ne in perturbationes atque exanimationes incidamus, id. Off. 1, 36, 131.

ex-ănĭmis, e, and **ex-ănĭmus,** a, um (cf. Wagner ad Virg. Æn. 4, 8: the last form most common in the plural, in which exanimia, exanimium, and exanimibus appear not to occur), *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); anima] *Lifeless, dead* (not freq. till after the Aug. age; in Cic. and Cæs. not at all). **I.** Prop.: **A.** Form *exanimis:* (columba) Decid. t exanimis, Virg. Æ. 5, 517; cf. id. ib. 5, 481: ut exanimem labentem ex equo Scipionem vidit, Liv. 25, 34 *ad fin.*; Suet. Cæs. 82, et sæp.: corpus, Ov. A. A. 1, 540; id. M. 14, 728; Quint. 4, 2, 13; cf. artus, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 53; id. M. 2, 336.—**B.** Form *exanimus:* Lucr. 6, 1255: nos juvenem exanimum . . . vano mœsti comitamur honore, Virg. Æ. 11, 51: pacem me exanimis et Martis sorte peremptis Oratis? id. ib. 11, 110: partim exanimos ante vallum aut in amnem Rhenum projiciunt, Tac. A. 1, 32: corpus exanimum, Lucr. 6, 706; so, corpus (corpora), id. 6, 1272; Virg. Æ. 1, 484; 6, 149; Liv. 25, 26; Pl. 10, 3, 3, § 8.—**C.** Dub.: exanimi similis, Ov. M. 7, 254.

II. Fig.: *Lifeless* or *dead with fear* (very rare, and only in the form exanimis): audiit exanimis, Virg. Æ. 4, 672; cf. Hor. S. 2, 6, 114; id. ib. 1, 1, 76.

III. Meton.: Of things: only in the form *exanimis:* Poet.: favillæ, *i. e. dead, extinguished,* Stat. Th. 12, 418: hiems, *i. e. calm, without wind,* id. 7, 88.

ex-ănĭmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** [ex, ib.; anima, *no.* I. A.] *To deprive of air* or *wind:* folles, *i. e. to press together,* Auct. Ætnæ 560.

II. [ex, ib.; anima, *no.* II. A.] **A.** Prop.: **1.** In the *Act.*: *To deprive of life, to kill* (freq. and quite class.): telum sæpe nocentes Præterit exanimatque indignos, Lucr. 2, 1104; so, aliquem, id. 6, 243; Suet. Aug. 29; Curt. 7, 3; Hor. Od. 2, 17, 1; cf. se taxo, Cæs. B. G. 6, 31 *fin.*—**2.** In the *Pass.*: *To be deprived of life, be killed, to die:* (Epaminondas) quum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, C. Fin. 2, 30, 97; cf. Nep. Epam. 9, 4; so, C. Tusc. 5, 27, 77; Cæs. B. G. 6, 16; Suet. Cæs. 39 *fin.*; id. Oth. 11 *fin.*, et al.; cf. in the *Part. Perf.*, exanimatus, *killed, dead,* Lucr. 9, 1255 (with exanimis); Cæs. B. G. 5, 44; id. ib. 7, 25; Liv. 9, 1; id. 25, 7; id. 42, 20 *fin.*; id. 22, 7 *fin.*

B. Meton.: In the *Pass.*: **1.** *To be deprived of strength, to be weakened, exhausted:* simul fore ut duplicato cursu Cæsaris milites exanimarentur et lassitudine conficerentur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 92: milites cursu ac lassitudine exanimati, id. B. G. 2, 23; so, id. ib. 3, 19; Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 17; cf. id. Casin. 3, 5, 8; id. ib. 3, 3, 10.—**2.** Of impers. or abstr. things: (vini fæx) celerrime exanimatur loco non incluso condita, *loses its strength,* Pl. 23, 2, 31; cf. nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, *without life* or *spirit, feeble, tame,* C. de Or. 3, 11, 41.

C. Fig.: *To deprive of life* or *spirit, to alarm* or *terrify greatly, to trouble, discourage, to put out of one's senses* with fright, horror, *etc.* (cf. 1. occido, *no.* II.) vorsor in amoris rota miser, Exanimor, feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5: oratio hæc me miseram exanimavit metu, Ter. Andr. 1, 5, 16; cf. to metus exanimant judiciorum atque legum, C. Parad. 2, 18; and Liv. 7, 36; adolescentulus sic initio accusationis exanimatus sum, ut, *etc.*, C. de Or. 1, 26, 121: me exanimant et interimunt hæ voces Milonis, id. Mil. 34, 93: Tulliæ meæ morbus et imbecillitas corporis me exanimat, id. Att. 11, 6, 4; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 178: cur me querelis exanimas tuis, *troublest* (=conturbas), Hor. Od. 2, 17, 1; cf. id. S. 1, 4, 127.—In the *Part. Perf.*: exanimata metu, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 32; cf. C. Mil. 23; id. 2 Verr. 2, 77, 189; id. Cat. 4, 2: non me fefellit, sensi; eo exanimatus fui, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 4, 64; so, id. Pseud. 1, 1, 7; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 104; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 5; Virg. Æ. 5, 805; Stat. Th. 4, 760.

exanimus, a, um, v. exanimis.

†**exanthēma,** ātis, *n.* = ἐξάνθημα, *An eruption on the skin,* Marc. Empir. 19 (in Cels. 5, 28, 15, written as Greek).

exantlo, v. exanclo.

ex-apĕrio, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (a); aperio] *To open completely:* implicatissimam nodositatem, *to unloose*, Aug. Conf. 10.

ex-apto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; apto] *To fit, adjust:* Deo coronas, Apul. M. II, p. 271.

ex-aptus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; apto] *Fitted from above*, i. e. *fastened* (prps. only in the follg. examples): exaptum pendere onus ingens, Lucil. ap. Non. 235, 7: cf. pendeant exapta catenis tintinnabula, Pl. 36, 13, 19 *fin.*: Front. de Fer. Als. Ep. 3, p. 213 Mai.

ex-āquesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; aqua] *To turn to water:* mundus tum exignescere, tum exaquescere videtur, Censor. 18.

exārātio, ōnis, *f.* [exaro] (late Lat.) **I.** Prop.: *A ploughing up:* Mart. Cap. 9, p. 204. **II.** Meton.: *A writing, composition:* Sid. Carm. 9, 335.

†**ex-archiatri** or **ex-archiatris,** v. archiatri.

† **exarchus,** i, *m.*=ἔξαρχος, *A superintendent, overseer:* monasteriorum, Just. Nov. 133, 4.

ex-ardĕo, si, sum, dēre, 2. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; ardeo] (Eccl. Lat.) **I.** Prop.: Of fire: *To blaze up; to kindle:* ignis exardebit, Vulg. Sir. 28, 14; so, ib. 16, 7: exarsit, ib. Ps. 17, 19.

II. Fig.: Of the mind or passions: *To be inflamed, break out:* **A.** With personal subjects: **1.** With *ob:* ob quod peccatum meum sic exarsisti post me? Vulg. Gen. 31, 36.—**2.** With *post:* Vulg. Gen. 31, 36: cf. preceding *no.* 1.—**3.** With *Abl.:* furore, Vulg. Judith. 5, 2.—**4.** With *in c. Abl.:* in desideriis suis, Vulg. Rom. 1, 27.—**5.** With *in c. Acc.:* in concupiscentiam, Vulg. Dan. 13, 8.—**B.** With abstract subjects: quum exarserit in brevi ira ejus, Vulg. Ps. 2, 13.

ex-ardesco, si, sum, descĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* (cf. Madvig, § 141) [ex, ib.; ardesco] **I.** Prop.: *To blaze up, to kindle, take fire* (class.): nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est, quæ, *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 45 *ad fin.*: sulphur exardescens, Pl. 35, 15, 50: ignis exardescit, Vulg. Sir. 9, 9; 11.

II. Fig. (class.): **A.** Of war, civil commotions, *etc.*: *To be kindled, inflamed, break* or *burst out:* **1.** Of personal subjects: milites in perniciosam seditionem exarsuri, Liv. 40, 35.—**2.** Of abstract subjects: **a.** *Abs.:* novum atque atrox prælium, Liv. 27, 2: bellum, C. Lig. 1, 3: seditio, Tac. H. 2, 27: **b.** With *Abl.:* quarum (*sc.* injuriarum) indies increm*e*nto bellum exarsit, Liv. 40, 58.—**c.** With *Ads.:* inde multo gravius bellum, Liv. 41, 25.—**d.** With *propter:* propter multorum delicta etiam ad innocentium pe*r*culum tempus illud exarserat, C. Rab. Post. 6, 13.—**e.** With *ad:* C. Rab. Post. 6, 13; cf. preceding *no.* d.—**f.** With *inter:* certamina inter patres plebemque, Tac. H. 2, 38.—**B.** Of the passions, desires, *etc.*: *To break* or *burst out, to be inflamed, to burn:* both in a good and bad sense: **1.** In a good sense: **a.** With personal subjects: (α) With *Abl.:* dolore exarsit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 4: exarsere animis, Tac. A. 1, 51.—(β) With *ad:* hodierno die ad spem libertatis exarsimus, C. Phil. 4, 6 *fin.*: exarsistis ad libertatis recuperandæ cupiditatem, id. ib. 11, 2 *init.*: hostes miseratione tanti regis acrius ad ultionem exarsere, Tac. A. 12, 38.—**b.** With abstract subjects: (α) With *ex:* ex quo exardescit sive amor, sive amicitia, C. Læl. 27 *init.*: (β) *Abs.:* admirabilis quædam exardescit benevolentiæ magnitudo, C. Læl. 9, 29.—**2.** In a bad sense: **a.** With personal subjects: (α) With *Adv.:* haud secus exarsit, quam, *etc.*, Ov. M. 12, 102.—(β) With *Abl.:* exarsit iracundia ac stomacho, C. 2 Verr. 2, 20 *init.*: adeo exarserant animis, Liv. 3, 30: libidinibus indomitis, Tac. A. 6, 11.—(γ) With *ad:* sic exarsit ad id, quod, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 25, 64: ; lebes ad id maximā indignatione exarsit, Liv. 4, 6: ad quod exarsit adeo, ut, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 74.—(δ) With *in c. Acc.:* in Gaium Silium ita exarserat, Tac. A. 11, 12: in iras, Virg. Æ. 7, 445; so, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 32.—(ε) With *Adv. of manner:* non tulit ille, et graviter exarsit, C. de Or. 3, 1, 4: infestius Papiriume xarsurum, Liv. 8, 33.—**b.** With abstract subjects: (α) With *word denoting degree:* immane quantum animi exarsere, Sall. H. Frgm. 2, 53 (p. 229 ed. Gerl.): (β) *Abs.:* ira, C. Tusc. 2, 24, 58: ambitio, Liv. 3, 35: violentia, Virg. Æ. 11, 376: injuria, C. Læl. 21, 76: tanta ista importunitas inauditi sceleris, C. Sull. 27, 75: fames auri, Pl. 33, 3, 14.—(c) With *Abl.:* hic vero Alcidæ furiis exarserat atro Felle dolor, Virg. Æ. 8, 219.—(d) With *in c. Acc.:* exarserat in eum iracundia exercitūs, Tac. H. 2, 38: altercatio ex iracundiā muliebri in contentionem animorum exarsit, Liv. 10, 23: studia in prælium, Tac. H. 1, 64.—**C.** Of speech: *To break* or *burst out:* in omni genere amplificationis exarsimus, C. Or. 29, 102.—**D.** *To rise, increase:* **1.** Of value, *etc.*: Corinthiorum vasorum pretia in immensum exarsisse, Suet. Tib. 34.—**2.** Of admiration, *etc.*: quibus initiis in tantum admiratio hæc exarserit, Pl. 37 procem.—**E.** Of colour: *To be fiery, to glow:* fulgor carbunculi exardescens, Pl. 37, 7, 25, § 94.

III. Meton.: *To be burning; to become heated* or *very hot:* **A.** Of the weather: exarsit dies, Mart. 3, 67, 6.—**B.** Of the result of friction: cotibus exarsit mucro, Luc. 7, 139.

☞ *Part. Perf.*, exarsus, a, um, *Burned up:* res vestras incendio exarsas esse, Cod. Just. 9, 1, 11.

ex-ārĕfio, *no perf.*, ĕri, *v. pass.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (a); arefacio] *To be dried up, to become completely dry:* juncus marinus, Pl. 26, 10, 66.

ex-ārēno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); arena] *To cleanse from sand:* æs, Pl. 33, 3, 20.

ex-āresco, ĕre, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (a); aresco] **I.** Prop.: *To dry up, become completely dry* (class.): vestimenta uvida, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 20: frumentum, Var. R. R. 1, 32: silva omnis radicitus, Suet. Galb. 1: amnes, C. Pis. 33, 82; id. de Div. 1, 19 *ad fin.*; cf. fontes, Cæs. B. C. 3, 49: lacus et stagna, Callistr. Dig. 41, 1, 12: lacrimæ, *to dry up*, C. Att. 10, 14. **II.** Fig.: *To pass away, disappear, decay, lose vigour:* neque dum exarui ex amœnis rebus et voluptariis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 46: si omnis fetus repressus, exustusque siti flos veteris ubertatis exaruit, C. Brut. 4, 16: quum vetustate exaruit opinio, *dried up, extinguished*, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; cf. vetus urbanitas, id. Fam. 7, 31: facultas orationis, id. ib. 9, 18, 3.

ex-ārĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (a); aridus] *Dried up, quite dry;* Fig.: status Judæorum (with emortuus), Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

ex-armo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); armo] (post-Aug.) **I.** (acc. to armo, *no.* I. A.): **A.** Prop.: *To deprive of arms, to disarm:* cohortes, Tac. H. 2, 76: dextras, Luc. 5, 356: Medos, id. 8, 387; cf. also, Col. 7, 3, 5; Lampr. Hel. 21.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To disarm; to render mild* or *harmless:* **a.** In *simple constr.:* nautas forma, Petr. S. 105: accusationem, Pl. Ep. 3, 9, 29: alium (*sc.* taurum), Val. Fl. 7, 597: tigres, Manil. 4, 235: æquor terræ cingentes, Claud. Epigr. 55, 4.—**b.** With *Abl.:* filium mater Veturia lacrimis suis exarmavit, Flor. 1, 22, 3 Duker.—**2.** *To disarm* or *deprive of:* With *Abl.:* serpentum diro veneno, Sil. 1, 411.

II. (acc. to armo, *no.* I. B.): Of vessels: **A.** *To unrig, dismantle* in a storm, *etc.*: si exarmavit (*sc.* navem), Sen. Ep. 30, 3.—**B.** *To lose* the rigging, *etc.*: si deterior facta sit navis, aut aliquid exarmaverit, Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 2.

ex-āro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; aro] **I.** Prop.: *To plough* or *dig up* (class.): radices, Cato R. R. 61; Pl. 17, 18, 30; id. 18, 6, 8 *ad fin.*: sepulcra, C. Leg. 2, 23, 58: terminos (with dejicere), Paul. Dig. 10, 1, 4, § 4: estne quisquam ita desipiens, qui credat exaratum esse, deum dicam, an hominem? C. de Div. 2, 23, 51: Etrusci habent exaratum puerum auctorem disciplinæ suæ, id. ib. 2, 38, 80.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *To raise, produce by tillage:* tantum frumenti, ut, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 5, 38, 99: cf. Zumpt, ib. 2, 3, 47.—**2.** *To plough, till, cultivate:* Var. R. R. 1, 10, 1; Pl. 18, 3, 3: locum de integro, Col. 2, 18, 3: agrum, Pall. Aug. 1: viam publicam, Paul. Dig. 43, 10, 4: et effodere mala, *i. e. to dig up the earth about them*, Pall. Febr. 25, 14.—**B.** *To write, note, set down* something on tablets (used by Cic. only in his letters): undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, hoc literularum exaravi, C. Att. 12, 1; cf. id. ib. 13, 33; id. Fam. 12, 20 *fin.*: novum prœmium, id. Att. 16, 6 *fin.*: ad te harum exemplum in codicillis, id. Fam. 9, 26; cf. binos codicillos, Suet. Oth. 10; Pl. 7, 4, 6; cf. librum tertium Æsopi stilo, Phæd. 3, prol. 29: versūs, Suet. Ner. 5.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *To furrow* the brow, *etc.*: quum... rugis vetus Frontem senectus exaret, Hor. Epod. 8, 4.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. B.) (Eccl. Lat.): *To write down:* exaratum super latitudinem cordis eorum, Vulg. Jerem. 17, 1.

ex-artĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); articulatus] *Inarticulate:* sonus, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 8.

ex-asciātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. c.; ascio] (Prop.: *Hewn out;* Fig.) *Properly prepared:* jam hoc opus est exasciatum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 93.

exaspĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [exaspero] (Prop.: *A roughening;* Meton.): *A roughness:* Scrib. Comp. 222; Veg. 5, 61, 1; Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

exaspĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She who irritates* or *exasperates:* Vulg. Ezech. 2, 8.

ex-aspĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; aspero] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To make rough, to roughen* (not ante-Aug.): **A.** In *simple constr.:* fauces, Cels. 1, 3: summam cutem, id. 3, 27: arterias, Pl. 22, 23, 48: corpus, id. 31, 6, 34: tussim, id. 23, 4, 51: undas, *to stir up*, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 37.—**B.** With *Abl.:* mare fluctibus, Liv. 37, 12 *fin.*—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Poet.: ægida innumeris signis, *i. e. to adorn with figures in high relief, to emboss*, Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 103.—**2.** Ensem saxo, *to sharpen, to whet*, Sil. 4, 19 (cf. aspero, *no.* I. B.).

II. Fig.: *To make rough* or *sharp; to exasperate, make fierce* or *savage:* **A.** In *simple constr.:* exasperavit animos ferocia nimia Harpali, Liv. 42, 14: animos, id. 28, 25; id. 33, 39; Cels. 3, 5 *fin.*: Ligures exasperati, id. 42, 26: majorem civitatis partem, Val. Max. 6, 5, 3: canes, *i. e. to incite, set on*, App. M. 4, p. 143; cf. apes, Col. 9, 15, 4.—**B.** With *Abl.:* animum hoc criminum genere, Liv. 40, 20 *fin.*: rem verbis exasperavit, *exasperated, made worse*, Quint. 4, 2, 75.

exauctōrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [exauctoro] *A military discharge:* Cod. Th. 8, 5, 35.

ex-auctoro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); auctoro] Milit. t. t. (*To discharge from the military oath*; hence): **I.** Prop.: **A.** In a good sense: **1.** *To discharge from service, to dismiss*=dimittere (prps. not ante-Aug.): omnes milites exauctorati domum dimiterentur, Liv. 33, 1; so, id. 36, 40 *fin.*; id. 25, 20; id. 29, 1; id. 41, 5 *ad fin.*; Just. 12, 12, 7; Suet. Tib. 30: milites, immemores sacramenti, licentiā solā se, ubi velint, exauctorent, *discharge themselves from service*, Liv. 8, 34, 9.—**2.** *To discharge from the military oath, but retain the discharged in the army as* vexillarius; Tac. A. 1, 36 *fin.*; cf. 1, 17; Suet. Oct. 49; Walch Tac. Agr. pp. 240—258.—**B.** In a bad sense: *To dismiss, cashier* on account of a crime, dimittere ignominiæ causa; cf. Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 2, § 2 (so only post-Aug.); Suet. Aug. 24, id. Vit. 10; id. Vesp. 8; Tac. H. 1, 20; Pl. Ep. 6, 31, 5. **II.** Fig.: Of words: *To discard, etc.*: verba exauctorata a sequenti ætate repudiatsque, Macr. S, 1, 5.

exaudĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [exaudio] *That may be heard* or *listened to:* Aug. Solil. 1, 1.

ex-audĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [ex ; audio] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); audio, *no.* I. A.) : *To hear thoroughly or distinctly :* **A.** In *simple constr.* : clamorem, Cæs. B. G. 6, 39 ; cf., id. ib. 2, 11 ; id. ib. 7, 48 : exaudito tubæ sono, id. ib. 7, 47 : sonitum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 23 : idem, C. Sull. 12, 34 : hoc, id. Lig. 3, 6.— **B.** With *ne ative clause :* nec satis exaudiebam, quæ loquerentur, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 53 ; cf. also, id. Men. 3, 2, 13 : quæ loquitur, exaudire hinc non queo, id. Merc. 4, 3, 8.— **C.** With *in c. Abl.* : sonitum rerorum in eădem parte exaudiri, Cæs. B. G. 7, 61 : propter vocem exaudītam in Novā Viā, Liv. 5, 52.— **D.** With *Adv.* : subito exaudivit hinnitum, C. de Div. 1, 33, 73 ; cf., also, Liv. 8, 33.— **E.** With *præ* : neque decretum exaudiri consulis præ strepitu, Liv. 2, 27.— **F.** *Abs.* : maximā voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico, semperque dicam, C. Sull. 1, 33 : ut magna pars militum exaudiret, Cæs. B. G. 5, 30 ; cf., also, id. B. C. 3, 94 ; Liv. 1, 27.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B. ; audio, *no.* I. A.) : **A.** Gen. : *To hear, perceive by hearing :* **1.** In *simple constr.* : multa, quæ nos fugiunt in cantu, exaudiunt in eo genere exercitati, C. Ac. 2, 7, 20 : licet has exaudiat herbas (= hos cantūs), Luc. 6, 715 : non exauditus vates, Ov. M. 19, 11 : fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis, Hor. A. P. 50.— **2.** *Abs.* : exaudi, vultūsque attolle jacentes, Ov. M. 4, 144 ; cf., id. ib. 9, 122 : vix proximis exaudientibus, Curt. 7, 7, 20.— **B.** Esp. : *To hear* or *hearken to ; to pay attention to ; to regard, grant,* etc. : **1.** In *simple constr.* : miserere, precesque Supplicis exaudi, Ov. M. 13, 856 ; cf., Luc. 6, 706 ; Pl. 28, 2, 3, § 13 : vota, precesque, Virg. Æ. 11, 157.— **2.** With *Relative clause :* quæ optanus, Pl. Pan. 94, 2.

III. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B. ; audio, *no.* III. B.) : *To give heed to, to obey :* ridebit monitor non exauditus, Hor. Ep. 1 20, 14.

IV. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B. ; audio, *no.* I. A.) : *To understand by hearing, to comprehend :* nomina, Cels. Dig. 33, 10, 7 : verba, id. ib. 45, 1, 99.

exaudītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaudio, *no.* II. B.] *A hearkening, granting :* oratio exauditione dei dignior, Aug. Civ. Dei 21, 24, 1 ; Vulg. 2 Paral. 33, 19.

exauditor, ōris, *m.* [exandio, *no.* I.] (Eccl. Lat.) *He who hears :* Dominus exauditor non delectabitur in illis, Vulg. Sir. 35, 19.

ex-augĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*) ; augeo] *To increase exceedingly* (very rare) : benefacta majorum tuorum exauge, Plaut. Stich 2, 1, 9 ; 32 : opinionem, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2 3 Bentl. *N. cr.*

exaugŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exauguro] *A desecrating, profaning :* sacellorum exaugurationes, Liv. 1, 55.

ex-augŭro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d) ; augur] *To apply to profane uses a thing which has been consecrated, to desecrate, profane* (very rare) : fana, Cato ap. Fest. *s. v.* NEQVITVM, p. 177 ; cf. Liv. 1, 55 : vestalem, Gell. 6, 7, 14 : sacerdotes, Capitol. M. Aurel. 4.

ex-auspĭco, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 2. b. ; auspico] *To take an auspice* or *augury from* any thing : ex vinculis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 108.

ex-ballisto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*) ; ballista] *To settle with by the* ballista, *to overcome by force :* Ballionem exballistabo lepide, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 10.

ex-bĭbo, bĭbi, *no sup.*, bĭbĕre, = ebibo, ēre : Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 19 ; cf. ex, *no.* II. A.

† exbŏla, æ, *f.* = ἐκβολή. Of uncertain signif. ; acc. to some, *A kind of missile :* Næv. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 6, 101 *fin.*

‡ **exburo,** exinterntus, sive *exbuæ*, quæ exbiberunt, quasi *epotæ*, Fest. p. 59 ; cf. Comm. p. 414.

excæcātor, ōris, *m.* [excæco] *One who blinds :* Aug. Serm. 43 ex homil. 50.

ex-cæco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B. ; cæco] **I.** Prop. : *To blind, make blind* (rare) : num ergo is excæcat nos aut orbat sensibus? *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 23, 74 ; Pl. 20, 18, 76, § 200 ; Flor. 2, 20, 5.

II. Fig. : *To blind :* fama oculos animosque, Petr. S. 141 : formam, *i. e. to render uncomely, to disfigure*, id. ib. 128 : excæca cor hujus populi, Vulg. Isai. 6, 10 : excæcavit illos malitia, ib. Sap. 2, 12.

III. Meton. : **A.** Of a plant, *etc.* : *To deprive of the eyes* or *buds :* Col. 11, 3, 45 ; Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 175.— **B.** *To stop up* a river, a channel, *etc.* : Ov. M. 15, 272 ; id. Pont. 4, 2, 17 ; Cels. 7, 7 *fin.*— **C.** *To darken* or *dull* a bright colour : fulgor (argenti) excæcatus, Pl. 33, 9, 46.

excalcĕātus, a, um, *P.* of excalceo. —As *Subst.* : **excalceatus,** i, *m.* (*opp.* cothurnatus), *A comedian, pantomimist :* Sen. Ep. 8 *ad fin.*

ex-calcĕo (-ĭo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d) ; calceo] **I.** Gen. : *To unshoe, relieve of shoes :* petiit, ut sibi pedes præberet excalciandos, Suet. Vit. 2 : excalceatus cursitare, *unshod, barefoot*, Suet. Vesp. 8 ; Mart. 12, 88. **II.** Esp. : **A.** *Pass. in reflexive force : To take off one's shoes, go unshod :* neque unquam aut nocte aut die excalcearetur aut discingeretur, Vell. 2, 41 *fin.*— **B.** Of tragedians : *To relieve of the* cothurni : Sen. Ep. 76 *ad fin.*

ex-calcĕor, *prps. no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] = excalceo (prps. only in follg. ex.) : ut nemo se excalceatur, Var. ap. Non. 478, 16.

excalcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d) ; calceus] (late Lat.) *Without sandals* or *shoes :* qui maluisset confoveri excalceus, Quam calceari frigidus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 321 : ambulare excalceos præcipit, Salv. Gub. D. 3, 2.

excalcĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excaldo] *A washing* or *bathing in warm water* (late Lat.) : Capitol. Albin. 5 ; Anton. Phil. ap. Vulcat. Gallic. Avid. Cass. 5.

ex-caldo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B. ; calda, *sc.* aqua] *To wash* or *bathe in warm water* (late Lat.) : Marc. Empir. 26 ; Apic. 4, 2 ; Vulcat. Gallic. Avid. Cass. 5.

ex-călesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B. ; calesco] *To begin to be warm :* Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

ex-calfăcĭo, *no perf.*, ctum, cĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B. ; calfacio] *To warm, to heat* (post-Aug.) : excalfacit, Pl. 21, 20, 82 : excalfieri, id. 24, 7, 28 ; Scrib. Comp. 158 : lacus sole excalfactus, Pl. 37, 2 11, § 37 : ad excalfaciendos nervos, id. 21, 23, 93.

excalfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excalfacio] *A warming, heating :* Pl. 31, 9, 45 *fin.*

excalfactus, a, um, *P.* of excalfacio.

excalfactōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Warming, heating* (a Plinian word) : Pl. 21, 18, 72 ; id. 24, 11, 64 ; id. 25, 13, 95.

excalfio, v. excalfacio.

ex-candĕfăcio, ēci, *no sup.*, ĕcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B. ; candefacio] *To heat, inflame* (only in follg. passages), Fig. : excande me fecerunt cupiditate (*tmesis*), Var. R. R. 3, 4, 1 : annonam mucelli, *i. e. to enhance, raise*, id. ib. 3, 2, 16.

excandescentĭa, æ, *f.* [excandesco] *Heat ;* Fig. ; *Passionateness, irascibility :* C. Tusc. 4, 9, 21 ; cf. Apul. Dogm. Plat. 1 *fin.*

excandesco, dŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B. ; candesco] **I.** Prop. : *To take fire, to kindle, to glow* (class.) : quum bitumen et sulphur additum est, excandescet, Cato R. R. 95 ; cf. Pl. 30, 26, 67 ; Col. 7, 5, 16. **II.** Fig. : **A.** *To glow, to burn,* esp. with anger ; *to be irritated, inflamed :* **1.** *Abs.* : hæc nullam habent vim, nisi ira excanduit fortuito, C. Tusc. 4, 19 : id postquam resent, excanduit, Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 12, 2 ; cf. Petr. S. 53 ; Suet. Claud. 40 ; id. Ner. 40 ; id. Rhet. 6 ; id. Vesp. 14.— **2.** With *in c. Acc.* : in exteros, Col. 7, 12, 5 : in ultionem, Flor. 2, 18, 8.— **B.** *To rage, be furious :* excandescet in illos aqua maris, Vulg. Sap. 5, 23.

ex-canto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a. ; canto] *To charm out* or *forth, to bring out by enchantment* (not in Cic. or Cæs.) : Var. ap. Non. 102, 11 ; so, Lucil. and Plaut. ib. ; Prop. 3, 3, 49 ; Hor. Epod. 5, 45 ; Luc. 6, 686 ; id. 9, 931 : QVI FRVGES EXCANTASSET, *i. e. had removed them by enchantment into another field*, XII. Tab. ap. Pl. 28, 2, 4 ; cf. Sen. Q. N. 4, 7 ; Serv. Virg. E. 8, 99 ; Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 19.

ex-carnĭfico, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B. ; carnifico] **I.** Prop. : *To tear to pieces* (rare) : aliquem, Cic. N. D. 3, 33 *fin.* ; Suet. Vit. 17 ; Sen. Ep. 24. **II.** Fig. : *To rack, torment, torture, trouble :* aliquem, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 9 : excarnificatus animus, Sen. de Ira 3, 4.

ex-castrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, ib. ; castro] **I.** Prop. : *Castrated :* Gell. 9, 9, 10. **II.** Meton. : *Shelled, husked :* sinapi, Scrib. Comp. 9.

ex-caudĭco (-cod-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a. ; caudex] **I.** Prop. : *To weed out, root up,* exstirpare : Lex ap. Frontin. Aquæd. 129. **II.** Fig. : *To eradicate, extirpate :* silvam hibidinum eradicare et excaudicare, Tert. Pudic. 16. **III.** Meton. : *To dig round* = ablaqueare : "ablaqueandæ sunt vites, quod Itali *excodicare* appellant," Pall. Jan. 1.

excăvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excavo] *A hollowing out :* lapidis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 3.

ex-cāvo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a. ; cavo] **I.** Prop. : *To hollow out :* **A.** In *simple constr.* : excavant ripas, Pl. 10, 33, 49, § 95 : trulla excavata, C. 2 Verr. 4, 27, 62 ; cf. also, Pl. 33 procem. § 1.— **B.** With *Abl.* : cavernam sibi rostro mirā celeritate excavat (*sc.* draco marinus), Pl. 9, 27, 43, § 82.— **C.** With *Dat.* : Pl. 9, 27, 43, § 82 ; cf. *no.* B. **II.** Fig. : Sensu obsceno = pædicare : Auct. Priap. 51, 4.

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre (*Subj. Perf. syncop.* excessis, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 21) [ex, *no* II. B. 1. a. ; cedo] 3. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neut.* : **A.** Prop. : **1.** Gen. : *To go out, go away, to depart, retire, withdraw* (class.) : **a.** With *ex* : ex istoc loco, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 18 : e medio, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 14 : ex civitate, Cæs. B. G. 6, 8 : ex Italiā, C. Phil. 12, 6 *fin.* : e templo, Liv. 29, 19 : ex finibus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 33 : ex illā circumscriptione, C. Phil. 8, 8, 23 : ex itinere, Cæs. B. C. 1, 79 *fin.* ; cf. ex viā, id. B. G. 5, 19, 1 : ex pugnā, ex prælio, Cæs. B. G. 3, 4 ; id. ib. 4, 33 : cave quoquam ex istoc excessis loco, Ter. And. 4, 4, 21.— **b.** With *Abl.* : finibus, Cæs. B. G. 4, 18 *fin.* ; id. ib. 7, 77 ; Liv. 30, 42 ; id. 41, 19 : templo, id. 39, 5 : viā, id. 24, 20 : pugnā, prælio, *etc.* (more freq. than ex pugnā prælio, *etc.*), Cæs. B. G. 5, 36 ; id. B. C. 2, 7 ; Liv. 44, 42 ; Virg. Æ. 9, 789 : Cæs. B. G. 2, 25 ; id. ib. 3, 4 ; id. ib. 4, 12 *fin.* ; id. ib. 7, 80 : acie, id. B. C. 2, 41 ; id. ib. 3, 94 ; Liv. 31, 17 : loco, Cæs. B. C. 1, 44 ; id. ib. 3, 45 ; id. ib. 3, 93 : bello, Sall. C. 9, 4 : domo, Cæs. B. G. 4, 14 *fin.* : oppido, id. ib. 7, 78 : urbe, Liv. 26, 24 ; id. 39, 7 ; id. 31, 17 ; id. 32, 25 : Arimino, Cæs. B. C. 1, 10 ; id. ib. 1, 11 : Galliā, id. B. G. 7, 60 : provinciis, id. B. C. 1, 85 *fin.* : patriā, Virg. Æ. 1, 357 : scelerată terrā, id. ib. 3, 60 : primi omnium Macedones metu excesserant, Liv. 42, 67 *fin.*— **c.** With *ex* : de utero matris, *i. e. to be born*, Tryphon. Dig. 1, 5, 15.— **d.** *Abs.* : abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, C. Cat. 2, 1 : excedere deos, simul ingens motus excedentium, Tac. H. 5, 13.— **e.** With *in c. Acc.* : agro hostium in Bœotiam, Liv. 31, 26 *fin.* : ex his tenebris in lucem illam, C. Tusc. 1, 30 *fin.* : in exsilium, Mart. Dig. 48, 19, 4 (in which sense also simply excedere, q. v. ib. 48, 22, 7, § 17).— **f.** With *ad* : post . . . quam Hercules excesserat ad deos, Vell. 1, 2, 1 : mirictum fore donec excederet ad deos, Curt. 4, 7, 27.

2. Esp. : *To go beyond, overstep, rise above, overlap* a certain boundary : **a.** Of personal subjects (very rare) : alter in Pontum, alter usque Ægyptum excessit, Just. 1, 1, 6.— **b.** More freq. of inanimate subjects : ut nulla (pars) excederet extra, C. Univ. 5 ; Cels. 8, 9 *fin.* ; cf. with eminere, id. 8, 25 *fin.* : montes et excedentia in nubes juga, Pl. 27, 1, 1 *fin.*

B. Fig. : **1.** Gen. (very rare) : *To depart :* quum animus Eudemi e corpore

excesserit, C. de Div. 1, 25, 53 : ex pristinâ bellandi consuetudine, Hirt. B. Afr. 73.— Poet.: palma (=*decedere alicui de victoriâ, to cede, yield up the victory to*, Virg. Æ. 5, 380.

2. Esp.: **a.** *To depart* from life, *etc.*; *to decease, to die* (cf. decedo, *no.* 1. B. 2.): (α) With *ex*: sic ille quum undequadragesimo anno regnavisset, excessit e vitâ, C. Rep. 2, 14 *fin.*: e vitâ, id. Fin. 3, 18, 60; id. Brut. 20 *fin.*; id. Læl. 3 *fin.*; id. Off. 1, 43, 153; id. Brut. 75 *fin.*: e medio, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 74 Ruhnk.— (b) With *Abl.*: vitâ, C. Tusc. 1, 13, 29.— (c) *Abs.* (post-Aug.): Pl. 7, 13, 11; Tac. A. 1, 5 *fin.*; 1, 33; Suet. Aug. 5; id. Claud. 45; id. Vesp. 2; id. Tit. 11; Val. Fl. 1, 826.

b. (acc. to *no.* A. 2.): (α) *To go beyond* or *exceed* a certain boundary or a certain measure, *to advance, proceed*; *to transcend, digress*=procedere, progredi: (α) With *ex*: jam excessit mihi ætas ex magisterio tuo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 40: is postquam excessit ex ephebis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 24 (also quoted in C. de Or. 2, 80, 327): ut primum ex pueris excesserit Archias, C. Arch. 3.— (β) With *Abl.*: tantum illa clades novitate et magnitudine excessit, Tac. A. 2, 24: mente, *to be beside one's self*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 5, 13.— (γ) With *ad*: ad patres etiam et ad publicam querimoniam excessit res, Liv. 25, 1: respublica, procedente tempore, ad summum imperii fastigium excessit, Val. Max. 5, 6, 4: Socrates ad clarissimum lumen gloriæ excessit, id. 3, 4, 1 *ext.*: excedere paullum ad enarrandum, Liv. 22, 29.— (δ) With *in c. Acc.*: hæc eo anno in Africa gesta: insequentia excedunt in eum annum, quo, *etc.*, Liv. 30, 26: nam excessisse pugna a Trebiam in annum Cn. Servilii et C. Flaminii non potest, id. 21, 15: in fabellam, Sen. Ep. 77: si longior fuero in hoc, in quod excessi, Pl. Ep. 5, 7, 44: res parva dicta, sed quæ studiis in magnum certamen excesserit, Liv. 34, 1: ne in altercationem excederet res, id. 33, 35 *fin.*— (ε) With *ultra*: quum libertas non ultra vocem excessisset, Liv. 3, 41.— (ζ) With *Adv. of place*: quo ultra iram violentia nunc ejus excesuram fuisse, Liv. 8, 33.— (η) With *eo c. Gen.*: eo laudis excedere, quo, *etc.*, *advance to such a degree* or *height of praise*, Tac. Agr. 42 *fin.*— (ϑ) *To depart, disappear*: (α) With *ex*: cura ex corde excessit, Ter. Her. 3, 2, 12.— (β) With *Abl.*: ubi reverentia excessit animis, Curt. 5, 8, 8.— (γ) *Abs.*: quum cupiditatum dominatus excessit, C. Parad. 5, 3, 40].— (c) Of the mental powers: *To slip* or *escape* the memory: (α) With *Abl.*: jam e memoriâ excessit, Liv. 26, 13.— (β) *Abs.*: Post.: Cannæ tibi gravior quique palude Mæonius Stygiâ lassus excessere Padusque? Sil. 15, 35.

II. *Act.* (so prob. not till after the Aug. age): **A.** Prop. (cf. Madvig, § 224. c.; and § 262): **1.** Gen.: *To depart from, to leave* a place: **a.** *In simple constr.*: urbem, Liv. 2, 37 *ad fin.*; so, id. 23, 1: curiam, id. 45, 20.— **b.** *Impers. Pass.*: Crotonem excessum est, Liv. 24, 3 *ad fin.*— **2.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To take one's self off* from a place; *take one's departure*, etc.: repente magna pars civitatis exceditur, Lact. Mo. t. Persec. 7 *ad fin.*: "hunc locutioni similiter Gallicæ dicimus *toute la ville est sortie, tout Paris est sortie*," Comm. in h. l. p. 205 ed. Magnæ.

B. Fig.: *To go beyond, surpass, exceed* a certain limit (cf. above, *no.* I. A. 2. and B. 2. b.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: nubes excedit Olympus, Luc. 2, 271: statura, quæ justam excederet, Suet. Tib. 68: summam octoginta millium, Liv. 39, 5: so, of numbers, very freq., Pl. 7, 2, 2, § 22: id. 13, 3, 4: id. 7, 11: Quint. 9, 4, 79: Tac. A. 1, 14: Suet. Aug. 77: cf., also, of a time of life, Col. 6, 21: Pl. 8, 42, 67: Suet. Gramm. 7: laborum periculorumque modum, Vell. 2, 122 *fin.*: so, modum, Liv. 26, 19: id. 28, 25: Quint. 3, 6, 62: id. 8, 3, 48: id. 11, 3, 169: eloquentia aut æquavit præstantissimorum gloriam aut excessit, Suet. Cæs. 55: cf., præturæ gradum, id. Oth. 1: principium fastigium, id. Cal. 22: fastigium equestre, Tac. A. 4, 40: excedente humanam fidem temeritate, Vell. 2, 51, 3: fidem, Pl. 7, 21, 21: Ov. M. 7, 166: Pl. Ep. 2, 11, 2: nemine tantum ceteros excedente, ut ei aliquis se summitteret, *surpassing, excelling*, Just. 13, 2: —*Pass.*: unione jam excessâ, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 5.— **2.** *Abs.*: decretum, ne vasa auro solida ministrandis cibis fierent, *etc.* . . . Excessit Fronto ac postulavit modum argento, *went beyond the proposal*, Tac. A. 2, 33 (cf. *egredi* relationem, id. ib. 2, 38).

excellens, entis, **I.** *P.* of excello.

II. *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *High, lofty* (very rare; not in Cic.): **1.** *Abs.*: oppida excellentibus locis constituta, Hirt. B. Hisp. 8, 4.— **2.** With *Abl.*: corpore excellens, Vell. 2, 107, 1.— **B.** Fig.: *Distinguishing one's self, distinguished, superior, surpassing, excellent*: **1.** *Abs.*: natura excellens atque præstans, Cic. N. D. 1, 20 *fin.*: scientia excellens atque singularis, id. Fam. 4, 3 *ad fin.*: vir excellenti providentiâ, id. Rep. 2, 3 *init.*: excellente ingenii magnitudine, id. Off. 1, 33 *init.*: excellens studium, Cæs. B. C. 3, 34 *fin.*: pulchritudo muliebris formæ, C. Inv. 2, 1 *init.*: cygnus, Virg. Æ. 12, 250: —*Comp.*: ova excellentiora, Pl. 29, 3, 11, § 50:—*Sup.*: excellentissima virtus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 90: cultus, Suet. Ner. 20: triumphus, id. Cæs. 37: aurum, Pl. 37, 4, 15.— **2.** With *Abl.*: deos rerum omnium præstantiâ excellentes, C. de Div. 2, 63 *init.*: Brutus noster excellens omni genere laudis, id. Ac. 1, 3 *ad fin.*— **3.** With *in c. Abl.*: in omni genere, C. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: cujus excellens in re militari gloria, id. Rep. 2, 17 *init.*:—*Comp.*: nihil illo (*sc.* Alcibiade) fuisse excellentius vel in vitiis, vel in virtutibus, Nep. Alcib. 1, 1.— **2.** With *inter*: Galba fuit inter tot æquales unus excellens, C. Brut. 97, 333.

excellenter, *adv.* [excellens, *no.* II. B.] *Excellently*: fortiter excellenterque gesta sunt, C. Off. 1, 18, 61: excellenter pronuntiare, Nep. Att. 1, 3:—*Comp.*: se excellentius gerere studuerunt, C. Sest. 45 *init.*

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

excellentia, æ, *f.* [id.] *Superiority, excellence*: magnâ cum excellentiâ præstantiâque animantium reliquarum, C. Off. 1, 28; cf. id. ib. 1, 27 *fin.*: animi excellentia magnitudoque, id. ib. 1, 5, 17: picturæ, Pl. 35, 14, 49: curarum, id. 34, 8, 19, § 82; Prud. στεφ. 10, 52:—*Plur.*: excellentiæ quædam sunt, C. Læl. 19, 69.

excelleo, ēre, v. excello, *ad init.*

ex-cello, lŭi, sum, lĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (also acc. to the 2. conj., *Præs. Indic.* excellet, Macer. Æmilius ap. Diom. p. 371 P., and *Subj.* excelleat, C. Frgm. ap. Prisc. pp. 838 and 896 P.) [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; cello]

I. *Act.*: *To raise up, elevate*: "*excellere* reclinare, et *excellere* in altum extollere," Fest. p. 229.

II. *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To rise, elevate itself*: So only in the *Pa.* excellens, q. v. *no.* A.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To lift itself up, be elated*: animus excellit rebus secundis, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14, and 13, 24, 14.— **2.** Far more freq. (but not in Plaut. and Ter.; and in the *verb. finit.* not in Aug. poets): *To be eminent, to distinguish one's self* for any quality above others; *to surpass, excel*, in a good or (less freq.) a bad sense: **a.** In a good sense: (α) With *Dat.*: quæ una ceteris excellebat, C. Tusc. 2, 18 *ad fin.*: qui (Zeuxis) longe ceteris excellere pictoribus existimabatur, id. Inv. 2, 1 *init.*— (b) *Abs.*: excellit atque eminet vis, potestas, nomenque regium, C. Rep. 2, 28, 50: illud excellit nomen regium, id. ib. 2, 23, 43: qui (artifex) quidem excellat, id. ib. 1, 22 *init.*: unus oraculorum veritas excellit, id. de Div. 1, 19, 38: haruspicum disciplina, id. ib. 1, 41, 91: ut excellat, id. Fam. 4, 3, 4: ipsa militarum artium scientia etiam aliud agentes nos ornat, atque, ubi minime credas, eminet et excellit, Tac. Or. 32 *init.*— (c) With *Abl.*: dignitate principibus excellit, C. Manil. 14, 41: hominem porro ratione atque oratione excellere ceteris certum est, Quint. 2, 20, 9: quum tu, Dea, tempore in omni Omnibus ornatum voluisti excellere rebus, Lucr. 1, 28: bonâ excellere famâ, id. 6, 13: quum ingenio scientiâque putaretur Antiochus excellere, C. Ac. 2, 2, 4: populus Rom. magnitudine animi excellit, id. Off. 1, 18 *fin.*: excellebat actione, id. Brut. 59, 215: quum te constet excellere hoc genere virtutis, id. Fam. 11, 21, 4: si quis ex reliquis dignitate excellit, Cæs. B. G. 6, 12: quamvis altitudine non excellat, Pl. 16, 6, 18, § 24: Arabicæ (sardoniches) excellunt candore circuli prælucido atque non graviore, id. 37, 6, 23.— (d) With *in c. Abl.*: in eo genere Attici excellunt, C. de Or. 2, 54, 217: in quâ (arte) primum excellis ipse, id. Rep. 1, 13, 20: in aliquâ arte et facultate excellens, id. de Or. 1, 50, 217: alius in aliâ (parte) excellebat, id. Brut. 59, 215: in amicitiis expetendis colendisque maxime excellit, id. Læl. 9, 30: in neutro excellens, id. Or. 6, 21.— (e) With *inter*: ut inter quos posset excellere, C. Inv. 1, 2, 3: quantum inter omnes unus excellat, id. Or. 2, 6.— (f) With *super c. Acc.*: super ceteros, Liv. 28, 43.— (g) With *ante*: ante ceteros, App. Flor. 3, *no.* 16, p. 356 Elm. — **b.** In a bad sense: (α) *Abs.*: quum hæc (flagitia), quæ excellunt, me nosse videas, C. Pis. 38 *ad fin.*— (b) With *Abl.*: qui singulis vitiis excellunt, C. Leg. 1, 19, 51.

excelse, *adv.* [excelsus] **I.** Prop.: *On high, aloft*: si vitis scandit excelsius, Col. 4, 1, 5. **II.** Fig.: *Highly, grandly, loftily*: ornat excelse, Pl. Ep. 2, 3, 3:—*Comp.*: excelsius magnificentiusque et dicet et sentiet, C. Or. 34, 119:—*Sup.*: excelsissime floruit (Sparta), Vel. 1, 6, 3.

excelsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Loftiness, height*: **I.** Prop.: montium, Pl. 2, 64, 64: arundinis, id. 16, 36, 66: nihi, id. 21, 5, 11. **II.** Fig.: excelsitas animi et magnitudo, C. Off. 3, 5, 24.

excelsus, a, um, *adj.* [excello] **I.** Prop.: *Elevated, lofty, high* (freq. and class.): mons, Cæs. B. C. 1, 80: vertex montis, Virg. Æ. 5, 35: locus, C. Rep. 6, 11, 11: porticus, id. Att. 4, 16, 14: basis (statuæ), id. 2 Verr. 4, 34 *init.*: signum, id. ib.: statura, Suet. Cæs. 45: aves (ibes), Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: altitudo vineæ, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 184:—*Comp.*: in excelsiore loco, C. Rep. 2, 31: cornu (bovis), Cæs. B. G. 6, 26: crura chamæleonis, Pl. 8, 33, 51:—*Sup.*: excelsissimus mons, Cæs. B. C. 1, 70; cf., locus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33 *fin.*: rupes, Pl. 10, 6, 7: ægilops, id. 16, 6, 8.— As *Subst.*: **excelsum,** i, *n. A height*: simulacrum Jovis in excelso collocare, C. Cat. 3, 8, 20; id. Att. 6, 1, 17; Phœbus ab excelso, quantum patet, aspicit æquor, Ov. H. 15, 165: ab excelso, id. F. 2, 369: prohibenti in excelsum emicare (vitem), Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 184:—*Plur.* excelsa montium, Vulg. 4 Reg. 19, 23: omnia fana excelsorum, id. ib. 23, 19.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *High, noble, lofty, sublime, grand*: te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum et humana despicientem genus, C. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: magnus homo et excelsus, id. Mur. 29, 60: animus excelsus magnificusque, id. Off. 1, 23; cf. id. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 12: ex loco et illustri loco sita est laus tua, id. Fam. 2, 5: species magnæ excelsæque gloriæ, Tac. Agr. 4 *fin.*:—*Comp.*: (orator) grandior et quodammodo excelsior, C. Or. 34; cf., Quint. 12, 10, 23; Pl. Pan. 94, 3: quo tua in me humanitas fuerit excelsior quam in te mea, C. Att. 3, 20 *ad fin.*:—*Sup.*: te in excelsissimo humani generis fastigio positum, Pl. H. N. præf. § 11: excelsissimæ victoriæ, Vell. 2, 96 *fin.*: duces, id. 2, 114 *ad fin.*— As *Subst.*: **excelsum,** i, *n.*, *A high station, a conspicuous* or *lofty position*: qui magno imperio præditi in excelso ætatem agunt, Sall. C. 51, 12.— **B.** Esp.: **1.** In the later period of the empire, *A title of high official dignitaries*, e. g. of the præfectus prætorio, *etc.*: Treb. Inst. præf. § 4.— **2.** Also freq. in Cod. Th., excelsa sedes=præfectura prætoriana.

exceptăculum, i, *n.* [excepto] *A receptacle*: Tert. Spect. 2 *med.*

exceptīcius (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [excipio] *Caught up, intercepted*: alica, Pl. 18, 11, 29, § 115.

exceptio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *An exception, restriction, limitation* (good prose and very freq., esp. in Cic.; in Cæs. not at all): consiliorum, voluntatum sine ullâ exceptione commun-

itas, C. Læl. 17; so, sine *or* cum (ullā) exceptione, id. Fam. 6, 5, 1; id. Cæcin. 8 *fin.*; id. 2 Verr. 5, 31, 81; id. Att. 8, 4, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13; id. Inv. 2, 57, 172; Quint. 7, 1, 50; Pl. Ep. 1, 2, 5; cf. in the *plur.*: unus imperitat nullis jam exceptionibus, Tac. G. 44: quod si exceptio facit, ne liceat, ibi necesse est licere, ubi non est exceptum, *etc.*, C. Balb. 14: sunt in totā lege exceptiones duæ, id. Agr. 1, 4. **II.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *The exception* of the defendant to the plaintiff's statements, inserted into the prætor's edict: Gai. Inst. 4, 116 *sq.*; Just. Inst. 4, 13; Dig. 44, 1; Cod. Just. 8, 36; C. Inv. 2, 19; id. de Or. 1, 37.

exceptiuncula, æ, *f. dim.* [exceptio] *A small limitation* or *exception*: Sen. Ep. 20.

excepto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [excipio] **I.** Prop.: *To take out, to take up, catch up* (very rare): barbatulos nullos exceptans de piscinā, C. Parad. 5, 2, 38; Cæs. B. G. 7, 47 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: **A.** Auras, *To catch up, snuff up*: (equæ) exceptant leves auras, Virg. G. 3, 274.—**B.** Mortem: *To receive suddenly*: per pectora sævas Exceptat mortes, et leto dedecus arcet, Sil. 9, 369.

exceptor, ōris, *m.* [excipio, *no.* II. B. 2. a.] **I.** Gen.: *One who catches up* any thing said, *i. e.* who writes it down, *an amanuensis, short-hand writer, scribe* (post-Aug.): Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 19 *fin.*; Firm. Math. 3, 6 *med.* and 12. **II.** Esp.: In the later period of the empire, an officer in the court of chancery: Cod. Just. 12, 19, 5; 12, et al.; Inscr. Grut. 372, 4.

exceptōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Serviceable for catching up* or *receiving* (post-Aug.): quali, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8.—As *Subst.*: **exceptorium**, ii, *n. A receptacle, reservoir*: aquarum, Vulg. Sir. 39, 22: "*exceptorium* excipulum, conceptaculum, ἐκδοχεῖον," Gloss. Philox.

exceptus, a, um, *P.* of excipio.

ex-cērĕbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; cerebrum] **I.** Prop.: *To dash out the brains of*: mactat pecus, quasi qui excerebret canem, Vulg. Isai. 66, 3. **II.** Fig.: *To render senseless, to stupefy*: excerebratus es novo vino, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 11.

ex-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; cerno] **I.** Prop.: *To cleanse* or *separate by sifting, to sift* (prps. not ante-Aug.): **A.** With *Abl.*: cæmenta cribris, Vitr. 7, 6: in areā detrita frumenta sic sunt aggeranda, ut omni flatu possint excerni, *i. e. be freed from the chaff by the action of every wind*, Col. 2, 20, 5.—**B.** With *ab*: furfures a farinā, Col. 8, 4, 1. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To separate, pick out, choose, select*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: omnem forensem turbam excretam in quatuor tribus conjecit, Liv. 9, 46 *fin.*: multi jam excretos prohibent a matribus hædos, Virg. G. 3, 398.—**2.** With *ex*: ex captorum numero excretos Saguntinos in patriam remisit, Liv. 28, 39 Drak.—**3.** With *Adv.*: monebo, Ne matrem indocilis natorum turba fatiget, Percensere notis, jamque inde excernere parvos, Grat. Cyneg. 289.—**B.** Esp.: *To carry off, discharge* by stool or urine: venter excernit mollia, Cels. 2, 8; id. 4, 1; id. 2, 7.

ex-cerpo, si, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; carpo] **I.** Prop.: *To pick* or *take out*: semina pomis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 272. **II.** Fig. (class.): **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To pick out, choose, select*: **a.** With *ex*: non solum ex malis eligere minima oportere, sed etiam excerpere ex ipsis, si quid inesset boni, C. de Off. 3, 1, 3.—**b.** With *Relative clause*: solebam excerpere quid mihi cum adversario conveniret, Quint. 7, 1, 29.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of compositions: *To select, extract, make extracts from*: (a) With *Relative clause*: quod quisque (scriptorum) commodissime præcipere videbatur, excerpsimus, C. Inv. 2, 2: excerpebamus ex libris, qui Chronici appellantur, quibus temporibus floruissent Græci simul atque Romani viri, *etc.*, Gell. 17, 21, 1.—(b) In *simple constr.*: nihil unquam legit, quod non excerperet, Pl. Ep. 3, 5, 10; Sen. Ep. 33; Suet. Aug. 89.—(c) With *ex*: verba ex Originibus Catonis, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 86: exempla ex orationibus, Quint. E. 9, 1, 24: verba ex orationibus, id. 10, 2, 13.—**b.** *To select, bring prominently forward, render conspicuous*: paucos enim, qui sunt eminentissimi, excerpere in animo est, Quint. 10, 1, 45; id. ib. 7, 1, 29.

B. *To take out* in order to omit; *to strike out, omit, leave out, except*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: tu id, quod boni est, excerpis, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 18.—**2.** With *de*: non enim, si est facilius, eo de numero quoque est excerpendum, C. de Or. 2, 11, 47.—**3.** With *Abl.*: me illorum excerpam numero, Hor. S. 1, 4, 40.

C. In Seneca: Excerpere se, *To withdraw one's self*: **1.** So, *alone*: Sen. Ep. 18.—**2.** With *Dat.*: consuetudini hominum, Sen. Ep. 5: vulgo, id. Brev. Vit. 18.

excerptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excerpo, *no.* II. A. 2. a.] *An extract* from a composition, *an excerpt*: Gell. 17, 21, 1.

excerptus, a, um, *P.* of excerpo.

ex-cervicātio, ōnis, *f.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; cervicor] *Obstinacy, stubbornness*: Hier. in Naum. 3; cf. cervicositas.

excessus, ūs, *m.* [excedo] **I.** (acc. to excedo, *no.* I. A. 2.): **A.** Prop.: *A standing out, projecting* beyond a certain limit: os calcis quādam parte sinuatur, quādam excessūs habet, *projections*, Cels. 8, 1 *ad fin.*—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *A departing from a subject, digression* (post-Aug.): *egressio* vel (quod usitatius esse cœpit) *excessus*, sive est extra causam, *etc.*, Quint. 3, 9, 4; cf. ib. § 1; Pl. Ep. 9, 26, 9:—*Plur.*: Pl. H. N. præf. § 12.—**2.** *A deviation, aberration* from rectitude: minuti a pudore excessūs, Val. Max. 8, 2 *fin.*: moderaminis, Prud. in Symm. 2, 990.

II. (acc. to excedo, *no.* I. B. 2. a.): *A departure* from life; euphemistic for *death*: **A.**: **1.** In Cic.: With *E vitā*: in his esse et excessum e vitā et in vitā mansionem, C. Fin. 3, 18, 60.—**2.** With *vitæ*: neque excessu vitæ sic deleri hominem, ut funditus periret, C. Tusc. 1, 12, 27.—**3.** With *Gen. of person*: post obitum, vel potius excessum Romuli, C. Rep. 2, 30; cf. so of Romulus, id. ib. 2, 12; Leg. 1, 1, 3.—**B.** In the later (post-Aug.) prose simply for *death*: Tac. A. 1, 7; 14; Suet. Tib. 22, 70; id. Cal. 1; 9; 48; id. Ner. 5; id. Vesp. 3.

III. (acc. to excedo, *no.* II. B. 2. b.): Of the mental powers: *Loss, departure*: **A.** With *Gen.*: mentis, Vulg. Ps. 30, 23; id. ib. 67, 28; id. Act. 10, 10; id. ib. 11, 5.—**B.** *Abs.*: ego dixi in excessu meo, Vulg. Ps. 115, 11.

excētra, æ, *f.* [prps. corrupted from ἔχιδνα] *A snake, serpent* (very rare): **I.** Prop.: Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 3 *sq.*; C. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22. **II.** Fig.: A reproachful epithet for a bad, intriguing woman, Liv. 39, 11; Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 19; Ps. 1, 2, 82.

excĭdens, entis, *P.* of *no.* 1 excido.—As *Subst.* (acc. to 1. excido, *no.* II. B. 1.): *One who forgets, a forgetful person*: palam moneri excidentis (est), Quint. 11, 3, 132: excidentes unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur, id. 11, 2, 19.

excĭdĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exscindo, v. excidium] *A destroying, destruction*: oppidi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 2: excidionem urbis a cædendo dictam manifestum est, Fest. s. h. v. p. 60.

1. **excĭdium**, ii, *n.* [for exscĭdium, from exscindo; v. ex, *no.* II. A.] *Overthrow, demolition* (especially of cities, buildings, *etc.*), *destruction* (not freq. till after the Aug. age; in Cæs. and Cic. not at all); urbis, Liv. 27, 39 *fin.*; so, Tac. H. 1, 80; id. ib. 3, 76: septima post Trojæ excidium jam vertitur ætas, Virg. Æ. 5, 626; Liv. 9, 45: arcium, Virg. Æ. 12, 655: Libyæ, id. ib. 1, 22: gentium, Vell. 2, 98, 1; Tac. H. 5, 25; cf. Sall. Hist. Frgm. p. 290 ed. Gerl.: legionum, Tac. H. 4, 61: meorum, Virg. Æ. 8, 386:—*Plur.*: petit excidiis urbem, Virg. G. 2, 505; so, id. ib. 2, 643; id. ib. 10, 46; Liv. 9, 45; id. 29, 1: castellorum, Tac. H. 4, 15.

2. **excĭdium**, ii, *n.* [excido] **I.** Gen.: *A falling out* or *down*: vulvæ. Pl. 36, 21, 39. **II.** Esp.: *A going down, setting*: solis, Prud. Apoth. 694.

1. **ex-cĭdo**, ĭdi, *no sup.*, ĭdĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; cado] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fall out* or *down, to fall from* (class.; not in Cæs.): **1.** With *ex*: quod animal, quum ex utero elapsum excidit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, id. Att. 9, 10, 3: tortili e digitis excidit ansa meis, Ov. H. 16, 252.—**2.** With *de*: excident gladii, fluent arma, de manibus, C. Phil. 12, 3, 8: gladii de manibus exciderunt, id. Pis. 9 *ad fin.*—**3.** With *inter*: interque oblitas excidit urna manus, Prop. 4, 4, 22.—**4.** With *Abl.*: Palinurus exciderat puppi, Virg. Æ. 6, 339: excidit arce deus, Ov. F. 5, 34: equis, Sen. Herc. Œt. 1164.—**5.** With *Dat.*: num qui nummi exciderunt, here, tibi, quod sic terram Obtuere? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 17: loca hæc circiter excidit (cistella) mihi, id. Cist. 4, 2, 8; cf. id. ib. 4, 2, 27: lingua huic excidit, id. Pœn. 1, 2, 48.—**6.** With *Abl.*: quoties vero excidit (sica) casu aliquo, et elapsa est, C. Cat. 1, 6, 16.—**7.** *Abs.*: quum dentes exciderunt, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 44: ubi ea excidit, id. Cist. 4, 2, 28.—**8.** With *præ*: præ timore hic excidisse Cistellam, id. ib. 4, 2, 45.—**9.** With *ante*: excidat ante pedes lingua resecta tuos, Ov. Ib. 54.—**10.** With *in c. Acc.*: excidere quidam (elephanti) sævientes in flumen, Liv. 21, 28 *fin.*: centaureo curatus dicitur Chiron, quum Herculis, excepti hospitio, pertractanti arma sagitta excidisset in pedem, Pl. 25, 6, 30.

B. Esp.: Of a lot: *To fall* or *come out* (very rare): ut cujusque sors excideret, Liv. 21, 42.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To fall out, slip out, escape* (involuntarily and suddenly): **1.** With *ex*: ut quodammodo victoria excideret e manibus, C. Brut. 1, 10: verbum ex ore alicujus, id. Sull. 26.—**2.** With *Abl.*: vox excidit ore, Virg. Æ. 6, 686: tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore? id. ib. 2, 658: scelus ore tuo, Ov. M. 7, 172.—**3.** With *Dat.*: quod verbum tibi non excidit, ut sæpe fit, fortuito, C. Phil. 10, 2 *fin.*: eadem, quæ si imprudentibus excidunt, stulta sunt, *etc.*, Quint. 6, 3, 23: ne quis mihi putet temere excidisse, id. 7, 2, 52: Ciceroni in epistolis excidit, id. 9, 4, 41: ut in eā (oratione) frequenter non sentientibus nobis excidant versūs, id. 9, 4, 52: quæ pueris nobis excideruntur, C. de Or. 1, 2, 5: et pariter vultusque deo plectrumque colorque Excidit, Ov. M. 2, 602.—**4.** *Abs.*: versūs hi fere excidunt, Quint. 9, 4, 76: ut Thucydidis ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν Κᾶρες ἐφάνησαν, ex mollissimo rhythmorum genere, excidat, id. 9, 4, 78: libellus, me imprudente et invito, excidit, *i. e. was published, circulated*, C. de Or. 1, 21 *init.*—**5.** With *per*: vox horrenda per auras excidit, Virg. Æ. 9, 113.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of the memory: *To slip out, escape from* the memory, *etc.*: **a.** With *ex*: *de memoriâ*: Liv. 29, 19 *fin.*—**b.** With *ex*: exciderat pacis mentio ex omnium animis, Liv. 34, 37.—**c.** With *Abl.*: animo, Virg. Æ. 1, 26; so, Ov. H. 20, 188: pectore, id. Pont. 2, 4, 24.—**d.** With *Dat. of person*: O miram memoriam, Pomponi, tuam! at mihi ista exciderunt, C. Leg. 2, 18, 46: quæ cogitatio, quum mihi non omnino excidisset, id. Fam. 5, 13, 2; id. Att. 6, 1, 7; Quint. 10, 1, 75; id. 12, 1, 12; Prop. 3, 24, 20; id. 4, 7, 15.—**e.** With *subjective clause*: non excidit mihi scripsisse me, Quint. 2, 3, 10.—**f.** *Abs.*: non hæc varietas mira est, excidere proxima, vetera inhærere? hesternorum immemores acta pueritiæ recordari, Quint. 11, 2, 6; id. 1, 12, 6; id. 4, 2, 91; id. 4, 5, 2; id. 11, 2, 29; 35.—**g.** With *Inf.*: si calore dicendi vitare id excidisset, Quint. 11, 3, 130.—**h.** *Impers.*: pæne excidit mihi, Quint. 4, 5, 4.—**k.** With *ut c. Subj.*: excidit ut peterem, *I forgot to beg*, Ov. M. 14, 139.

2. **a.** Of personal subjects: *To pass away, perish, die, be lost*: excidit illa metu, rupitque novissima verba, Ov. A. A. 1, 539: nam, dum te sequitur, primo miser excidit ævo, Prop. 3, 7, 7.—**b.** Of things as subjects: *To pass away, perish, be lost*: (a) *Abs.*: neque enim verendum est, ne quid excidat, aut ne quid in terram defluat, C. Læl. 16, 58: nec vera virtus, quum semel excidit, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 30: mens excidit, Ov. M. 4, 176: excidit

omnis luctus, id. ib. 8, 448: ne Tarentinæ quidem arcis excidit memoria, Liv. 27, 3. — (b) With *ab:* at non ingenio quæsitum nomen ab ævo Excidet, Prop. 3, 2, 24.

3. Of persons (*To fall out of a possession*; hence: *To be deprived of*; *to lose, miss* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic): **a.** With *ex:* ex familiâ, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 104.—**b.** With *Abl.:* uxore, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 12: regno, Curt. 10, 5, 22: quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis, *failed*, Ov. M. 2, 328; cf. fine medicinæ, Quint. 2, 17, 25: "*gladia*" qui dixerunt genere exciderunt, *i. e. have made a mistake in the gender*, id. 1, 5, 16: qui apud privatos judices plus petendo formulâ excidissent, *i. e. who lost their suits:* Suet. Claud. 14; so, Sen. Clem. 2, 3.

4. Of the rhythm of prosodial feet: *To terminate, close, end:* qui (pedes) in breves (syllabas) excidunt, Quint. 9, 4, 106; cf. Bonnell's Lex. Quint.

5. (*To fall* or *depart from any one in opinion*, i. e.): *To differ, dissent from* in opinion: ego ab Antilocho excido, Lucil. ap. Non. 301, 18.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): Of personal subjects: *To slip from, slip out of, escape from:* ita vinclis Excidet, aut in aquas tenues dilapsus abibit, Virg. G. 4, 410.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To come forth from:* quod primum sorte nomen excidit, Liv. 23, 3.

2. **ex-cīdo,** di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; cædo]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cut* or *hew out* or *off, to cut* or *hew down* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.:* lucum, C. Pam. 7, 20: excisa enim est arbor, non evulsa, id. Att. 15, 4, 2: ericum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 67 *fin.*: radicem, 17, 11, 16, § 82: os, Cels. 8, 3 *init.* — **2.** With *ex:* lapides e terrâ, C. Off. 2, 3 *fin.*: arborem e stirpe, Ulp. Dig. 43, 27, 1. — **3.** With *Abl. of thing:* columnas rupibus, Virg. Æ. 1, 428: rubos arvis, Quint. 9, 4, 5.—**4.** With *Dat. of person:* linguam alicui, Crassus in C. de Or. 3, 1 *fin.*: partum mulieri, Marcell. Dig. 11, 8, 2. — **5.** With *Adv.:* omnes arbores longe lateque, Cæs. B. C. 2, 15. — **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To cut out* or *prepare by cutting:* **a.** In *simple constr.:* saxum, Col. 8, 17, 1: obeliscum, Pl. 36, 8, 14. — **b.** With *inter:* vias inter montes, id. 36, 15, 24. — **c.** With *in c. Acc.:* latus rupis in antrum, Virg. Æ. 6, 42: vasa anaglypta in asperitatem, Pl. 33, 11, 49. — **2.** Virilitatem: *To castrate, geld:* Quint. 5, 12, 17.

II. Fig.: *To extirpate, remove, take out, banish:* **A.** With *ex:* aliquid ex animo, C. Prov. Cons. 18, 43. — **B.** With *Abl.:* iram animis, Sen. de Ira, 3, 1: aliquem numero civium, Pl. Ep. 8, 18, 6.

III. Meton.: **A.** Gen. (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To raze, demolish, lay waste, destroy:* qui domos inimicorum suorum oppugnavit, excidit. incendit, C. Sest. 44, 95: Numantiam, id. Off. 1, 22, 76: Trojam, Virg. Æ. 2, 637: urbem, id. ib. 12, 762: Germaniam, Vell. 2, 123 *fin.*: agrum, id. 2, 115, 2: exercitum, *i. e. to cut to pieces,* id. 2, 120, 3.

B. Esp.: So (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): *To castrate, geld:* Ov. F. 4, 361.—Also, *Abs.:* Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 4 *fin.*

ex-cieo, ēre, v. excio *init.*

ex-cio, īvi *or* ii, ītum (long and short, without distinction of meaning, equally freq.; cf. excitus, Enn. Ann. 1, 40; Cat. 61, 11; id. 63, 42; id. 64, 56; Virg. Æ. 4, 301; id. ib. 7, 376; id. ib. 12, 445; Ov. M. 2, 779: excitus, Lucr. 4, 1211; Virg. Æ. 3, 676; id. ib. 7, 642; id. ib. 10, 38; Ov. M. 8, 338; id. ib. 11, 384; Sil. 7, 635; Luc. 1, 239: —also acc. to cieo, ēre: excient, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 1: *Infin.* exciere, Liv. 7, 11 *fin.*—*Imperf.*, excibat, Liv. 32, 13: excibant, Sil. 9, 182), īre, 4. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; cio]

I. Prop.: *To call out* or *forth, to bring* or *get out:* "exciet, excutiet," Fest. p. 90 (freq. in the ante-class. and post-Aug. ages: not in Cæs., and prps. not in Cic., for Phil. 12, 7, 16, is more correctly to be read excussimus; v. excutio; and for excita, C. Mur. 17 *fin.* ap. Quint. 8, 3, 80, both the MSS. and editions of C. have excitata): **A.** With *ex:* auxilia e Germaniâ Britanniâque excivit sagmter, Tac. H. 2, 97; ex somno, Liv. 14, 27.—**B.** With *ab:* consulem ab urbe, Liv. 3, 2.—**C.** With *Abl.:* homines sedibus, Liv. 32, 13: animas imis sepulchris, Virg. E. 8, 98: suem latebris, Ov. M. 10, 711: Urguianiam domo, Tac. A. 4, 21.—**D.** *Without object:* exciente buccinâ Tritone, Suet. Claud. 21 *fin.*—**E.** With *ad:* sellularii exciti ad militiam dicuntur, Liv. 8, 20: hostem ad dimicandum acie, id. 2, 30.—**F.** With *in c. Acc.:* in pugnam, Luc. 6, 12: in arma, Stat. Th. 4, 146.—**G.** With *Acc. of place:* principibus coloniæ Romam excitis, Liv. 3, 4 Drak.—**H.** With *ante:* me excivisti ante ædes, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 1.—**K.** With *Adv. of place:* aliquem foras, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 52.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To rouse, excite:* **1.** With *ex:* clamor subito ortus dictatorem quoque ex somno excivit, Liv. 4, 27. — **2.** With *Abl.:* sopore, Lucr. 4, 41; cf. Enn. Ann. 1, 40: somno excitus, Sall. J. 72 *fin.*: Mauri atque Gætuli, ignoto et horribili sonitu repente exciti, id. ib. 90, 2.—**3.** In *simple constr.:* excivit ea cædes Bructeros, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 51: ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, id. ib. 15, 4; Liv. 1, 7: Britanni omnium civitatium vires exciverant, Tac. Agr. 29: pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus, *frightened, quaking*, Virg. Æ. 12, 445 Wagn. (cf. pulsuque pedum *conterrita* tellus, id. ib. 7, 722). — **4.** With *in c. Acc.:* inter cetera, quæ ad exciendum in Græciam Antiochum dicere est solitus, Liv. 36, 7.

B. *To stir up, excite:* Of abstract objects (very rare): terrorem, Liv. 10, 4; cf. tumultum, id. 3, 39; id. 7, 11 *fin.*

III. Meton.: Of inan. and abstr. objects: *To bring out* or *forth; to call forth, produce:* **A.** With *Abl.:* silvestria templa tenebant Nympharum, quibus excibant humore fluenta Lubrica, Lucr. 5, 947: sonitum pedibus, id. 2, 327. — **B.** With *Dat.:* lacrimas alicui, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 114. — **C.** In *simple constr.:* lacrimas, Tac. A. 11, 2: crepitum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 16: vim morbi, Lucr. 4, 667. — **D.** With *per:* semina per artûs, Lucr. 4, 1211.—**E.** With *in c. Abl.:* molem (*i. e.* tempestatem) in undis, Virg. Æ. 5, 790.

ex-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; capio]

I. (with the idea of the *ex* predominating): **A.** Prop.: *To take* or *draw out* (rare): **1.** With *ex:* aliquem e mari, *to draw out, fish out*, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 293, 26 (Rep. 4, 8 ed. Mos.). — **2.** With *Dat.:* clipeum cristasque rubentes Excipiam sorti, *withdraw, exempt*, Virg. Æ. 9, 271.—**3.** With *Abl.:* forfice dens excipiendus est, Cels. 7, 12, 1.—**4.** In *simple constr.:* vidulum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 140: telum, id. ib. 7, 5, 1.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To withdraw:* **a.** With *Abl.:* servitute exceptus, *withdrawn, i. e. rescued from slavery*, Liv. 33, 23.—**b.** With *Dat.:* mihil jam cupiditati, mihil libidini exceptum, *exempt*, Tac. Agr. 15.

2.: **a.** *To take out* from a whole any thing as not belonging to it, i. e. (α) *To except, make an exception of* (freq. and class.): (a) In *simple constr.:* hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, C. Cat. 4, 7, 15: qui (Democritus) ita sit ausus ordiri: *Hæc loquor de universis.* Nihil excipit, de quo non profitetur, id. Ac. 2, 23, 73; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 28: Lacedæmonii ipsi, quum omnia concedunt in amore juvenum præter stuprum, tenui sane muro dissæpiunt id, quod excipiunt, id. Rep. 4, 4.—(β) With *in c. Abl.:* dolia, in horreis defossa, si non sint nominatim in venditione excepta, *etc.*, Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 76; so, Jabol. ib. 77.—(γ) With *ne c. Subj.:* Licinia lex, quæ non modo eum, qui, *etc.* . . . sed etiam collegas ejus, cognatos, affines excipit, ne eis ea potestas curatiove mandetur, C. Agr. 2, 8, 21: ut in summis tuis laudibus excipiant unam fracundiam, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 37; cf., also, C. Agr. 2, 9, 24: id. Balb 14, 32; see also exceptio.—(δ) With *ut:* C. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, 26. — (ε) With *de:* excepi de antiquis præter Xenophanem neminem, C. de Div. 1, 39, 87.—(ζ) In the *Abl. Abs.:* omnium mihi videor, exceptis, Crasse, vobis duobus, eloquentissimos audisse, Ti. et C. Sempronios, *you two excepted*, C. de Or. 1, 9, 38; cf. vos hortor, **ut ita virtutem locetis, ut, ea exceptâ,** nihil amicitiâ præstabilius esse putetis, id. Læl. 27 *fin.*; so, exceptâ sapientiâ, id. lib. 6, 20. — (η) *Part. Perf. Pass.* in concord with clause: excepto, quod non simul esses, cetera lætus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 50: excepto, si obscena nudis nominibus enuncientur, Quint. 8, 3, 38; so, Pers. 5, 90.—(b) Law *t. t.*, said of the defendant: *To except, to make a legal exception* to the plaintiff's statement: verum est, quod qui excipit, probare debeat, quod excipitur, Cels. Dig. 22, 3, 9; so, Ulp. ib. 18: adversus aliquem, Afric. ib. 16, 1, 17; cf. exceptio.

b. In an oration, a law, *etc.*: *To express by name, to make particular mention of, to state expressly* (rare, prps. not ante-Aug.): quum Græcos Italiâ pellerent, excepisse medicos, Pl. 29, 1, 8: vites in tantum sublimes, ut vindemiter auctoratus rogum ac tumulum excipiat *expressly stipulates for* (in case he should fall and break his neck), id. 14, 1, 3.

II. (With the idea of the verb predominating): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To take* a thing from any where to one's self (in good or bad sense), *to catch, capture, take, receive:* **a.** Of personal subjects: (a) In *simple constr.:* labentem excipit, C. Rab. Post. 16, 43: omnium tela, Cæs. B. G. 3, 5: vulnera, C. Sest. 10, 23: o! terram illam beatam, quæ hunc virum exceperit, id. Mil. 38, 85: multos ex fugâ dispersos, Cæs. B. G. 6, 35: mansuefieri ne parvuli quidem excepti possunt (*sc.* uri), id. ib. 6, 28: aprum latitantem, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 10: fugientes feras, Phæd. 1, 11, 6. — (b) With *Abl.:* sanguinem paterâ, C. Brut. 11, 43: filiorum extremum spiritum ore, id. 2 Verr. 5, 45, 118: tunicis fluentibus auras, Ov. A. A. 3, 161: vultus ore, Quint. 6, 3, 75: aliquem benigno vultu, Liv. 30, 14: aliquem epulis, Tac. G. 21: caprum insidiis, Virg. E. 3, 18: aprum venabulo, Quint. 4, 2, 17. —(c) With *in c. Abl.:* hunc in illo timore ac fugâ Tigranes excepit, C. Manil. 9, 23: quos (*sc.* servos) in pabulatione paucis ante diebus exceperat, Cæs. B.G. 7, 20. — (d) With *in c. Acc.:* plagæ genus in se, Lucr. 2, 810: se in pedes, *to betake one's self to one's feet* or *spring to the ground*, Liv. 4, 19. — **b.** Of inanimate subjects: postero die patenti itinere Prætus campus eos excepit, *received them*, Liv. 38, 41: silva tum excepit ferum, Phæd. 1, 12, 9; Quint. 2, 12, 2.—Poet.: porticus excipiebat Arcton, *i. e. was turned to the north, lay to the north*, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 16.

2. Esp.: **a.** *To take up* a thing in the order of succession, i. e. *To come next to, to follow after, succeed* a thing: linguam ad radices ejus hærens excipit stomachus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135; Cæs. B. C. 1, 66 *fin.*: accedebat huc, ut alios alii deinceps exciperent integrique et recentes defatigatis succederent, id. B. G. 5, 16 *fin.* — **b.** Medic. *t. t.*: Aliquid aliquâ re, *To take something in something, i. e. mixed with something:* quæ (medicamenta) excipiuntur cerato ex rosâ facto, Cels. 5, 18, 20; so, id. 5, 25, 5; 6; 12.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To take* or *catch up, to intercept:* **a.** Of personal subjects: (a) In *simple constr.:* subire coegit et excipere pericula, *to take upon one's self, to receive, support, sustain* (the figure being taken from the reception of an enemy's blows), C. Prov. Cons. 9, 23: Germani celeriter phalange factâ impetûs gladiorum exceperunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 52: impetûs, id. B. C. 1, 53: vim frigorum hiememque, C. Rab. Post. 15, 42: labores magnos, id. Brut. 69, 243: invidiam alicujus, *to incur the envy of any one*, Nep. Dat. 5, 2: præcepta ad excipiendas hominum voluntates, *for taking captive*, C. de Or. 2, 8, 32. — (b) With *Abl.:* verba risu, Quint. 1, 2, 7. — (c) With *cum:* excipimus nova illa cum favore et solicitudine, Quint. 10, 1, 15. — (d) With *ex:* posteaquam vidit illum excepisse laudem ex eo, quod, *etc.*, *i. e. received or obtained*, C. Att. 1, 14, 3. — **b.** Of inanimate or abstract subjects: genus divinationis naturale, quod animus arripit aut excipit extrinsecus ex divinatione, C. de Div. 2, 11, 26: quæ (*sc.* sub-

licæ) cum omni opere conjunctæ vim fluminis exciperent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17: cf. id. ib. 3, 13: quid reliquis accideret, qui quosque eventūs exciperent, *i. e. would befall, overtake them*, Cæs. B.C. 1, 21 *fin.*; so, Virg. Æ. 3, 318: and, Liv. 1, 53.

2. *To catch with the ear*, esp. eagerly or secretly, *to catch up, listen to, overhear*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: maledicto nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur, C. Planc. 23, 57: rumores, C. Deiot. 9, 25: voces, Liv. 40, 7: sermonem eorum, id. 2, 4, 5: furtivas notas, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 18. — **b.** With *Abl.*: assensu populi excepta vox consulis, Liv. 8, 6, 7 Drak.: laudem avidissimis auribus excipit, Pl. Ep. 4, 19, 3: notis quoque excipere velocissime solitum, i. e. *to write down in short-hand*, Suet. Tit. 3.

3. *To follow after, to succeed* a thing or person in time or order: **a.** In *simple constr.*: tristem hiemem pestilens æstas excipit, Liv. 5, 13, 4: violis succedit rosa: rosam cyanus excipit, cyanum amarantus, Pl. 21, 11, 39: hunc Labienus excipit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 87. — **b.** *Abs.*: turbulentior inde annus excipit, *succeeded, followed*, Liv. 2, 61, 1: Cæs. B. G. 7, 88: rē cognitā tantus luctus excipit, ut, *etc.*, id. B. C. 2, 7.

C. Meton. (acc. to *no.* B. 3.): aliquid, *To continue, prolong* a thing in the order of succession: **1.** In *simple constr.*: memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes, C. Sen. 6, 19; Liv. 38, 22: vices alicujus, Just. 11, 5. — **b.** With *Inf.*: excipit inde suos frater conjungere casus, Sil. 13, 687.

excĭpŭla, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* vasa) [excipio] (*Receiving things*; hence): **A.** *Vessels for receiving liquids, receivers, receptacles*: Pl. 25, 7, 38. — **B.** *Cavities* or *basins*: in excipulis ejus fluminis, Pl. 9, 22, 38.

‡**excĭpŭum,** quod excipitur, ut *præcipuum* quod ante capitur, Fest. p. 80.

excīsio, ōnis, *f.* [2. excido]: **A.** (acc. to 2. excido, *no.* I. A.): *A cutting out, excision*: plagæ, Pall. 3, 30. — **B.** (acc. to 2. excido, *no.* III.): *A destroying*: **1.** With *Gen.*: tectorum, C. Dom. 58, 146. — **2.** *Abs.*: C. Har. Resp. 2, 3.

excīsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id., through obsol. *excisor*, one who cuts out] *Pertaining to one who cuts out; that serves for cutting out*: scalper, Cels. 8, 3.

excīsātus, a, um, *adj.* [excisus, from excido] *Cut out* or *off*: excisatis auribus, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 108, 17.

excīsus, a, um, *P.* of excido.

excĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [excito] *Inciting, animating*: modulatio (with jucunda), Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 5 *fin.*

excĭtātē, *adv.* [excitatus, *no.* II.] *Vigorously, brightly, vehemently*; in the *Comp.*: fulgent gemmæ, Pl. 37, 7, 31: clamitantes, Amm. 18, 8.

excĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excito] *A rousing up, wakening* (post-class.): Arn. 7, 237.

excĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who rouses or animates* (post-class.): mentium, Prud. Cath. 1, 3.

excĭtātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of excito. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to excito, *no.* III. B.: *Kindled, excited*; hence) *Animated, lively, vigorous, vehement, strong, loud* (rare, but class.): acutus et excitatus sonus, C. Rep. 6, 18, 18: — *Comp.*: excitatior clamor, Liv. 4, 37, 9: hæc lumina, Quint. 12, 10, 49: schema, id. 9, 3, 10: — *Sup.*: excitatissimus odor, Pl. 20, 17, 71.

excito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [excio] **I.** Prop.: **A** Gen.: *To call out* or *forth, to bring* or *send out* or *away*; *to command* or *make to go forth*; *to summon forth* (freq. and class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: militem, Suet. Aug. 14: Simonidem, Phæd. 4, 24, 27. — **2.** With *ab*: aliquem a portu, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 10: ab inferis, C. Font. 12, 26: a mortuis, id. de Or. 1, 57, 245. — **3.** With *de*: si excitatus fuerit de spectaculis, Quint. 3, 6, 19. — **4.** With *Adv. of place*: unde (*s.* Acheronte) animæ excitantur obscura umbra, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: aliquem huc foras, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 2. — **B.** Esp.: **1.** *To call upon to stand up; to call up, summon*: non dubitavit excitare reum consularem, C. de Or. 2, 28, 124: reos, id. ib. 2, 47, 195; Quint. 11, 3, 174; testes, id. Rab. Post. 17, 47: judicem, Cels. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 104: haud sum ignarus, consules, ignominiæ, non honoris causā, me primum excitatum jussumque dicere, Liv. 9, 8. — **2.** Of wild beasts: *To rouse, hunt*, or *scare up*: **a.** With *Abl.*: cervum nemorosis latibulis, Phædr. 2, 8, 1. — **b.** *Abs.*: etiam suntne igitur insidiæ tendere plagas, etiam si excitaturus non sis, nec agitaturus? Ipsæ enim feræ, nullo insequente, sæpe incidunt, C. Off. 3, 17 *init.*

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: Of inanim. and abstr. things: *To raise*: vapores qui a sole ex aquis excitantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: caput altius, Cels. 8, 4 *med.*

B. Esp.: With the accessory notion of making, forming, *etc.*: *To raise, erect, construct, produce*: exstrui vetat (Plato) sepulcrum altius, quam, *etc.*, nec e lapide excitari amplius, C. Leg. 2, 27, 68; so, turres, Cæs. B. G. 5, 40: id. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.*: tumulum alicui, Suet. Claud. 1: ædificium, Sen. Ep. 52: urbem, Flor. 1, 1: aras, Virg. G. 4, 549: nova sarmenta culturā excitantur, *are produced*, C. de Or. 2, 21, 88: pascua in novalibus, Pall. Nov. 13, 3: ignem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 24; so, Lucr. 6, 309: incendium, C. Phil. 7, 1, 3: invalidas flammas admoto fomite, Luc. 8, 776; so, foculum buccā, Juv. 3, 262.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To rouse up, to awaken*: **1.** With *ex*: dormientes spectatores e somno, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 48: ne me e somno excitetis, C. Rep. 6, 12. — **2.** *Abs.*: dormitantes eos excitari putabat, Quint. 4, 1, 73: patre excitato (*opp.* dormiente), id. 4, 2, 72. — **B.** *To arouse, awaken, excite, stimulate, enliven, spur on, kindle*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: qui ab excitatā fortunā ad inclinatam et prope jacentem descisceremus, *erected, established*, C. Fam. 2, 16, 1; cf. amici jacentem animum excitare, id. Læl. 16, 59: and with this cf. id. Att. 1, 16, 8: alicujus memoriam, *i. e. reviving, renewing*, C. Or. 10, 35: hominum studia, Cæs. B. C. 3, 21: salsum excitat et a tædio defendit orationem, *enlivens*, Quint. 6, 3, 19; cf. id. ib. 6, 1, 2. — **2.** With *ad*: animos excitare atque inflammare ad persequendi studium, C. Manil. 2, 5: animos omnium ad lætitiam, Cæs. B. G. 7, 79: aliquem ad laborem et ad laudem, C. Planc. 24, 59; cf. id. Top. 2, 5: languentem labentemque populum ad decus, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: aliquem ad bellum, Cæs. B. G. 3, 10: aliquem ad virtutem, id. ib. 6, 14: aliquem ad audiendum, Quint. 4, 1, 34: gallos alacritate ad canendum, C. Div. 2, 26, 56; 10, 35: hominum studia ad utilitates nostras allicere atque excitare, id. Off. 2, 6, 20. — **C.** Of the pronunciation of syllables: *To sharpen, pronounce strongly*: hi soni cum augendā intentione excitandi (*opp.* temperandi), Quint. 11, 3, 42: syllabam acutam, id. 12, 10, 33. — **D.** (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *To cause, excite, kindle*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: risūs, C. Phil. 3, 9, 21: plausum, id. Sest. 58, 124: amores, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: iras, Virg. Æ. 2, 594: varios sermones, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 10, 2: quantas tragœdias, C. Mil. 7, 18: vim ac dolorem bonorum omnium, id. Planc. 18, 45. — **2.** With *in c. Abl.*: in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare, vel sedare, C. de Or. 1, 46, 202. — **3.** With *Abl.*: prinsquam docuero quibus initiis ac fundamentis hæ tantæ summis in rebus laudes excitatæ sint, C. Sest. 2, 5. — **4.** With *Gerund in* do: C. de Or. 1, 46, 202; cf. preceding *no.* 2.

1. **excĭtus,** a, um, *P.* of excio.

2. **excĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [excio] *A calling out, calling*: vocis excitu procurrens, App. M. 6, p. 435 Oud. *N. cr.*

exclāmātio, ōnis, *f.* [exclamo] **I.** Gen.: *A loud calling* or *crying out* (very rare): acutas vocis exclamationes vitare debemus, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21; so, Quint. 11, 3, 179.

II. Esp.: **A.** With accessory notion of grief: *An outcry* of grief: nonne viduæ lacrymæ ad maxillam descendunt; et exclamatio ejus super deducentem eas? Vulg. Sir. 35, 18. — **B.** As a figure of rhetoric, *An exclamation*: Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22; C. de Or. 3, 54, 207; id. Or. 39, 135; Quint. 9, 1, 34; id. 9, 2, 29; id. 9, 3, 97.

ex-clāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); clamo] **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To call* or *cry aloud, to call* or *cry out*: quum exclamāsset Lælius, C. Rep. 6, 12 *fin.*: in stadio cursores exclamant quam maxime possunt, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56; cf. Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 57; and, exclamare majus, C. Tusc. 2, 24, 56: conciones sæpe exclamare vidi, quum apte verba cecidissent, *i. e. to loudly applaud*, id. Or. 50, 168.

B. Fig.: *To call out*: **1.** Of inanim. and abstr. things (post-Aug.): apud hunc (oratorem) patria ipsa exclamabit, Quint. 12, 10, 61: ignis exclamat, *i. e. crackles aloud, makes a noise*, Stat. Th. 6, 202: dominæ femur exclamare coëgit, Juv. 6, 423: quæ (verba) aut maxime exclamant, aut sono sunt jucundissima, Quint. 8, 3, 17; so, minus exclamantes syllabæ, id. ib. 9, 4, 137.

C. Meton.: In Vulg.: *To make a loud noise* with instruments, *to blow loudly*: tubis, Vulg. 1 Mac. 3, 54: tubis signorum, ib. 4, 40: tubis sacris, ib. 16, 18.

II. *Act.*: **A.** Of inanimate objects: *To call out, say aloud, exclaim*: **1.** With *Objective clause*: ibi nescio quis maximā voce exclamat: *Alcumena, adest auxilium, ne time*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 12: non possum quin exclamem: *Euge, euge*, etc., id. Trin. 3, 2, 79 (also quoted in C. de Or. 2, 10, 39): mihi libet exclamare, *Pro deum*, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15; cf. Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 11; id. Ad. 4, 4, 10; Quint. 6, 3, 81; Hor. S. 1, 7, 33; Ov. M. 5, 13: hic exclamat, eum sibi esse sodalem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 11; so, Ter. Eun. prol. 23. — *Pass. with Subjective clause*: quoties exclamandum erit lateris conatus sit ille, non capitis, Quint. 1, 11, 8. — **2.** With *ut c. Subj.*: quas (*sc.* geometricas formas) ut vidisset, exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, videre enim se hominum vestigia, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 17, 29: qui quum magnā voce exclamasset ut equites ex equo desilirent, Liv. 4, 38. — **3.** In *simple constr.*: disertissime quædam exclamare, Quint. 6, 2, 26: multa memorīlā digna, id. 2, 11, 2. — **4.** With *Abl.*: cur initio furioso sit exclamandum, non intelligo, Quint. 6, 8, 59. — **B.** Of personal objects: *To call upon*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: Brutus, cruentum pugionem tenens, Ciceronem exclamavit, C. Phil. 2, 12, 30. — **2.** With *Abl.*: voce clarā uxorem tuam, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 68: aliquem suo nomine, Cæl. Aur. Acut. 2 6.

ex-clāro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); claro] *To light up thoroughly, to illumine*: Vitr. 1, 2 *fin.*

ex-clūdo, si, sum, dĕre (*Perf. sync.*, excīdi for exclusisti, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 18), 3. *v. a.* [ex; claudo] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To shut out, exclude; to cut off, remove, separate* from any thing (class.): **1.** Of personal objects: **a.** In *simple constr.*: ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 79: nulla exclusura dolentes Janua, Tib. 2, 3, 73: aliquem foras, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 30; so, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 18. — **b.** With *ab*: quæ me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 108; cf. ut ab illā excludar, huc concludar, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 12: prinsquam Cæsar me abs te excludere posset, Pomp. ap. C. Att. 8, 12 B. 1: aliquem a portu et perfugio, C. Fam. 5, 15, 3: aliquem ab re frumentariā, Cæs. B. G. 7, 55: aliquem ab arce, id. B. C. 2, 41. — **c.** With *Abl.*: Gaditani Pœnos omnibus excluserunt, C. Balb. 17, 39. — **2.** Of inanimate objects: **a.** With *Abl.*: exclusere diem telis, Stat. Th. 8, 412. — **b.** With *ab*: Armeniæ recisos a Cappadociā excludens (*sc.* Euphrates), *i. e. separating*, Pl. 5, 24, 20, § 83. — **c.** In *simple constr.*: laurea fervidos Excludet ictūs (*sc.* solis), Hor. Od. 2, 15, 16.

B. Fig.: *To exclude, except, remove, hinder, prevent*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: cupiditatem, C. Cæl. 9, 22: servitutem, Lucil. ap. Non. 301, 14: consuetudinem dicendi, C. Phil. 5, 7, 19: Crassus tres legatos decernit, nec excludit Pompeium, C. Fam. 1, 1, 3: illos fortuita debere excludere, Suet. Ner. 23. — **2.** With *ab*: excludi ab omni doctrinā, C. de Or.

1, 11, 46: exclusit illum a re publicâ, id. Phil. 5, 11, 29: ab hereditate fraternâ excudi, id. Clu. 11, 31: ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 23.—**3.** With *Abl.*: ut si ille inficiator probâsset judici ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset cœpta deberi, petitor, rursus quum peteret, ne exceptione excluderetur, *etc.*, C. de Or. 1, 37, 168: multas actiones prætoriis exceptionibus, id. Inv. 2, 19, 57: angustiis temporis excluduntur omnes, id. 2 Verr. 1, 56, 148: tempore exclusus, *hindered, prevented*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 31.

C. Meton.: **1.** *To drive out, to put* or *take out*: excludito mihi hercle oculum, si dedero, *i. e. knock out*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 95: vel oculum exclude, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 96; Paul. Dig. 10, 4, 6.—**2.** Of liquids: *To pour off, remove*: liquorem, Scrib. Comp. 84.—**3.** Of birds, *To hatch* their young: volucres Ova relinquebant, exclusæ tempore verno, Lucr. 5, 800; cf. gallinæ avesque reliquæ, quum ex ovis pullos excluserint, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: pullos, id. ib. 2, 48, 124; Col. 8, 5, 7; id. 8, 14, 11: Suet. Tib. 14.—Hence applied by way of pun, to the pupils of the rhetorician Corax (raven): Coracem istum patiamur pullos suos excludere in nido, qui evolent, clamatores odiosi ac molesti, C. de Or. 3, 21, 81: volumen, Stat. S. 2 præf. *ad fin.*—**4.** *To make manifest, evident* (late Lat.): ut excludantur, id est, ut emineant, Aug. in Psalm. 67, § 39: sive gloriationem dixerit laudabilem quæ in Domino est, eamque exclusam, id est, non ut abscederet pulsam, sed ut emineret expressam. Unde et exclusores dicuntur quidam argentarii. Hinc est et illud in Psalmis, *ut excludantur ii, qui probati sunt argento*; hoc est ut, emineant, *etc.*, id. de Spir. et Lit. § 17: ut excludantur hi, id est, ut appareant, id. in Psalm. 54, § 22.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.): *To conclude, finish* a book: volumen, Stat. S. 2 præf. *ad fin.*

exclūsio, ōnis, *f.* [excludo] *A shutting out, exclusion* (very rare; not in Cic.): Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 8: ventorum, Vitr. 1, 6; Ulp. Dig. 44, 1, 2.

exclūsor, ōris, *m.* [excludo] **A.** (acc. to excludo, *no.* I. C. 1.): *One who drives* or *casts out*: dæmoniorum, Aug. Serm. de Verb. Dom. 37, 2; al. 137 ed. Migne.—**B.** (acc. to excludo, *no*, I. C. 4.) = excusor: *One who casts silver vases, etc.*; *a silversmith*: in arte argentariâ *exclusores* vocantur, qui de confusione massæ noverunt formam vasis exprimere, Aug. in Psalm. 67, § 39: dicuntur in arte argentariâ *exclusores*, id est, ex quâdam confusione massæ formæ expressores, id. ib. 54, § 22: cf. excludo, *no.* III. C. 4.

exclūsōrius, a, um, *adj.* [exclusor] *Exclusory* (post-class.): exceptio, replicatio, Ulp. Dig. 44, 1, 2.

exclūsus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of excludo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Shut out, locked out*: *Sup.*: sum exclusissimus, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 24.

excoctio, ōnis, *f.* [excoquo, *no.* II.] (late Lat.) **I.** Prop.: *A cooking* or *dressing thoroughly*: panis, *i. e. a thorough baking*, Cod. Just. 12, 59, 1. **II.** Meton.: Of lime: *A burning*: calcis, Cod. Just. 12, 16, 3.

excoctus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of excoquo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to excoquo, *no.* II. *Thoroughly* or *very greatly boiled* or *dressed*; hence, meton.) Of the condition of corn: *Excessively ripe, over-ripe*: excocta maturitas hordei, Pl. 18, 7, 18.

excodico, are, v. excaudico.

excōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excogito] *A contriving, devising, inventing*: quid? illa vis quæ tandem est, quæ investigat occulta, quæ inventio atque excogitatio dicitur? C. Tusc. 1, 25, 61; id. de Or. 2, 27, 120: malæ artis, Vulg. Sap. 15, 4.

excōgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A contriver, inventor* (post-class.): verborum et nominum, Arn. 3, 119.

1. **excōgĭtātus,** a, um. **I.** *P.* of excogito. **II.** *Pa.*: *Sought out, choice*: excogitatissimæ hostiæ, Suet. Cal. 22.

2. **excōgĭtātus,** ūs, *m.* [excogito] *A contriving, devising*: Gell. 5, 10 *fin.*

ex-cōgito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; cogito] *To find out by thinking, to excogitate, contrive, devise, invent* (class.): **A.** In simple constr.: quid enim mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? C. Cat. 2, 4, 7: quid igitur causæ excogitari potest, cur? *etc.*, id. Deiot. 7, 20: aliquid dignum dono deorum aut efficere aut excogitare, id. Ib. 3, 3: O rem excogitatam! C. Or. 67, 225: quicquid omnino excogitari contra potest, Quint. 12, 8, 10: res a nobis excogitata, id. 5, 13, 49.—**B.** With *ad*: ad hæc igitur cogita, mi Attice, vel potius excogita, C. Att. 9, 6, 7: multa ad avaritiam, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32: aliquid ad ornatum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51.—**C.** With *ut c. Subj.*: excogitatum est a quibusdam, ut privatum ærarium Cæsaris interfectoribus ab equitibus Romanis constitueretur, Nep. Att. 8, 3.

1. **ex-cŏlo,** cŏlŭi, cultum, cŏlĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); 1. colo] **I.** Prop.: *To tend very much, to cultivate, till, work with great care* (so, very rare, and post-Aug.): rura, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 196: vineas, Pl. 14, 4, 5.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of food: *To prepare* or *obtain by careful tillage*: ut boves victum hominum excolunt, ita, *etc.*, Pl. 8, 47, 72.—**B.** Of wool: *To prepare with attention, to spin with care*: creditur (*sc.* Hercules) et lanas excoluisse rudes, Ov. A. A. 2, 220.—**C.** *To improve, polish, adorn, finish*: emas marmora, quibus solum, quibus parietes excolantur, Pl. Ep. 9, 39, 3; so, Pl. 35, 10, 37; cf. prætoria xystis et nemoribus, Suet. Aug. 72; and, urbem, id. ib. 28; so, ædificium, Nerat. Dig. 7, 1, 44: fructuarius excolere quod invenit potest, qualitate ædium non immutatâ, Ulp. lb. 7, 1, 13, § 7; id. ib. 13, 7, 25: vagos rescare capillos Doctus et hirsutas excoluisse genas, Mart. 6, 52, 4: triumphum, Pl. 35, 11, 40, § 135: tumulum in trophæi modum, Flor. 4, 12, 23: legionarii injecere flammæ arma sua quibus exculti funus celebrabant, Suet. Cæs. 84.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. C.): **A.** *To improve, ennoble, refine, perfect* (the class. signif. of the word): nihil tam horridum, tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione et tamquam excolatur, C. Parad. procem. § 3: C. Tuditanus omni vitâ atque victu excultus atque expolitus, id. Brut. 25, 95; cf. mansuefactus et excultus, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; and, ex agresti immanique vitâ exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, id. Leg. 2, 14, 36: excultus doctrinâ, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 4, 38, 84; and, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 15: animos doctrinâ, C. Arch. 6, 12: ingenia disciplinâ exculta, id. Or. 15, 48: ætas excolta, id. Rep. 2, 10: quibus rebus excultæ hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum, id. Off. 2, 4, 15; so, inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes, Virg. Æ. 6, 663: an victus hominum Atheniensium beneficio excoli potuit, oratio non potuit? C. Or. 9, 31; so mores aut studia, Quint. 4 præf. § 3; id. 12, 2, 1; id. 12, 3, 1; Gell. 13, 5, 2: orationem, Quint. 8, 3, 86; Tac. Or. 22: excultæ cujusdam elegantiæ, Quint. 6, 3, 20: præcepit eunucho ut . . . . tam ipsam, quam pedissequas ejus, ornaret atque excoleret, Vulg. Esth. 2, 9.

B. Of persons: *To honour*: deos, Phædr. 4, 11, 10: aliquem, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 59.

2. **ex-cŏlo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); 2. colo] *To strain out* (post-class.): acetum, Pall. Jun. 8: culicem, Vulg. Matth. 23, 24.

ex-cŏmedo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); comedo] *To eat up, consume*: App. Herb. 8.

excommūnĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [excommunico] (Eccl. Lat.) *Ban of the Church, excommunication*: Aug. de Fide 3.

ex-commūnĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); communico] (*To put out of the community*; hence, in Eccl. Lat.) *To lay under the ban of the Church, to excommunicate*: Hier. adv. Ruf. 2, 18; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 34.

ex-condo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. c.; condo] **A.** v. *a.* (Prop.: *To construct* or *form out of*; Fig.) *To exhibit* or *represent* (post-class.): quum apud David Christus cauitur succinctus gladio super femur, aut apud Esaiam spolia accipiens Samariæ et virtutem Damasci, vere eum et visibilem ecxondis præliatorem, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18.

ex-congrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); congruus] *Unfit, unbecoming, unsuitable*: laus, Symmach. pro Synes. 5, Mai ed. sec.

exconsul, for ex-consule, v. ex, *no.* I. B. 1. a. (b).

‡ **ex-consŭlāris,** is, *m.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (c)] *One who has been a consul, an ex-consul*: Inscr. Grut. 151. 6.

ex-cŏquo, xi, ctum, quĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex; coquo] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a)): **A.** Prop.: *To remove by the operation of cooking* or *dressing*; *to boil away*: usque coquito, dum ad dimidium exco quas, Cato R. R. 107, 2: mustum ad dimid um, Col. 12, 19, 1.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** Cruditatem, *To remove by steam* or *vapour-bath*: Col. 1, præf. § 16.—**2.** Of the effects of fire: **a.** *To remove*: ignis vitium metallis excoquit, Ov. F. 4, 786: illis (*sc.* terris) omne per ignem Excoquitur vitium, Virg. G. 1, 88.—**b.** *To purify, refine*: excoctum argentum, Gell. 6, 5, 9.—**c.** *To melt down*: imagines excoctæ flammis, Pl. Pan. 52, 2.—**C.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* B. 2. b.): *To purify, refine* (Eccl. Lat.): ecce excoxi te, sed non quasi argentum, Vulg. Isai. 48, 10.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (a)): **A.** Prop.: *To boil* or *cook very much* or *thoroughly*: testudinem vino, Pl. 32, 4, 14, § 38: glebas melle, id. 37, 12, 74: excoctum parum habet succi, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** Of the effects of fire: **a.** *To form, make*: arenas admixto nitro in vitrum, Tac. H. 5, 7: lapidem in rubricam, Pl. 34, 3, 17.—**b.** *To temper, harden* steel or iron: ferrum ignis, Ov. M. 14, 712.—**2.** *To dry up*: **a.** Of the ground: terram sol excoquit et facit are (by *tmesis* for arefacit), Lucr. 6, 692.—**b.** Of personal objects: tam excoctam (*sc.* ancillam) reddam atque atram quam carbo est, *i. e. withered, dried up*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63.—**C.** Fig.: **1.** *To concoct, devise*: malum alicui, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 53: cf. coquo, *no.* III. B.—**2.** Of the mind: *To vex, harass, plague, disturb, agitate*: mentem, Sen. Herc. Fur. 105.

ex-cōrio, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); corium] *To strip off the skin*: **I.** Prop.: aliorum manûs excoriaverunt, aliorum dorsa, aliorum capita, a fronte inchoantes usque ad cervices nuda cute reliquerunt, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 30: pellem eorum desuper excoriaverunt, Vulg. Mich. 3, 3. **II.** Fig.: sensu obsceno: hastam, App. M. 10, p. 717 Oud.

ex-cornis, e, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); cornu] *Without horns*: bestia, Tert. Pall. 5.

‡ **ex-corrector,** ōris, *m.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (c); corrector, *no.* II.] *An ex-governor*: Inscr. ap. Grut. 1027, 3.

ex-cors, cordis, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; cor] *Without heart*; i. e. *without intelligence, without understanding, senseless, silly, stupid* (class.): "aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo *excordes, vecordes, concordesque* dicuntur," C. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: an quod aspexit (*sc.* taurus) vestitu purpureo excordem Cæsarem, ipse corde privatus est? id. de Div. 2, 16, 36: excors, cæcus, incogitabilis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 63: quæ anus tam excors inveniri potest, quæ illa extimescat? Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: hoc qui non videt, excors est, id. Phil. 5, 2, 5: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, nisi qui admodum est excors, id. Læl. 26, 99; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 25; id. S. 2, 3, 67.

Comp. and *Sup.* not in use.

1. **excrēmentum,** i, *n.* [excerno] **I.** Prop.: *That which is sifted out, the refuse*: Col. 8, 5, 23; Pall. Febr. 26, 3; id. Nov. 20, 4. **II.** Meton.: *That which passes from the body, excrement, ordure*: Pl. 11, 26, 32; id. 9, 45, 68: oris, *spittle*, Tac. H. 4, 81: narium, *mucus of the nose*, id. A. 16, 4.

2. **excrēmentum,** i, *n.* [excresco] *An excrescence*: costarum, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

ex-crĕmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; cremo] *To burn* (post-class.): quodcunque enim immundo spiritui excremari solet, id, *etc.*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 6.

excreo, āre, v. exscreo.

excrescens, entis, *P.* of excresco.—As *Subst.*: **excrescentia,** ĭum, *n., Morbid excrescences on the body*: Pl. 20, 9, 36; id. 22, 21, 29; id. 24, 5, 11; id. 34, 18, 56; id. 36, 17, 28.

ex-cresco, ēvi, ētum, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. b.; cresco] **I.** Prop.: *To grow out* or *forth, to grow up, rise up* (not ante-Aug.): **A.** Gen.: **1.** With *Adv.*: quæ (*sc.* palmæ) si satis excreverint, Col. 4, 21, 3.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in longitudinem, Pl. 16, 30, 54, § 125: in hæc corpora, quæ miramur, excrescunt, Tac. G. 20.—**3.** With *ad*: ad semipedem, Pl. 19, 8, 39, § 131.—**4.** With *Abl.*: si quando flumen imbribus ad tempus excrevit, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1: colles excreverant rudere, Front. Aquæd. 18.—**5.** With *Dat.*: solum tumulo in altum, Luc. 4, 11. —**B.** Esp.: Of morbid excrescences on the body: **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: excreverat in dexteriore latere ejus caro, Suet. Galb. 21.—**2.** *Abs.*: carnes excrescentes, Pl. 23, 6, 59: arsenicum tollit quicquid excrescit, id. 34, 18, 56. **II.** Fig.: *To grow immoderately, grow large*: **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: nec minus evitanda est immodica ejus procœmii longitudo, ne in caput excrevisse videatur, Quint. 4, 1, 62.—**B.** *Abs.*: litium series, Suet. Vesp. 10.—**C.** With *Adverbial expressions*: fructus in tantum excrevit, ut, *etc.*, Julian. Dig. 36, 1, 27, § 16 *fin.*: excrescit in dies ejus rei luxus, Pl. 37, 2, 7.

1. **excrētus,** a, um, *P.* of excerno.—As *Subst.*: **excrēta,** orum, *n., Things sifted out, chaff*: excreta tritici, Col. 8, 4, 1; id. 8, 8, 6.

2. **excrētus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of excresco. **II.** *Pa.*: *Grown up, full-grown*: hœdi, Virg. G. 3, 398: animalia, Lact. 2, 11 *med.*; Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 292.

excrŭcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [excrucio] **I.** *Deserving of torture*: anus, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 1. **II.** *Tormenting, torturing*: exitium, Prud. στεφ. 3, 114.

excrŭcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Torment, torture* (late Lat.): Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27 *fin.*

excrŭcĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Torment, torture* (post-class.): duri corporis, Prud. στεφ. 14, 19.

ex-crŭcĭo, āvi, ātum, āre (*Inf. Pass.*, excruciarier, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 4), 1. *v. a.* [ex; crucio, *no.* II.] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a)) *To torture* or *torment greatly, to rack, excruciate* (class.): **A.** Prop.: Physically: excruciabit me herus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 45: servos fame vinculisque, Cæs. B. G. 7, 19: (uxores) igni atque omnibus tormentis excruciatæ, id. ib. 6, 19: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciatum necare, C. Manil. 5, 11: hominem ingenuum fumo excruciatum semivivum reliquit, C. 2 Verr. 1, 17, 45: excruciatus inopiā, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 24: ipsos crudeliter excruciatos interficit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 38: frigus nudos excruciabat, Lucr. 5, 1425.—Comice: *Ep.* Hunc tibi dedo diem. *St.* Meam culpam habeto, nisi probe excruciavero, *thoroughly torture it*, i. e. *use it up, make the most of it*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 32.—**B.** Fig.: Mentally: conficior mœrore, mea Terentia; nec mea me miseriæ magis excruciant quam tuæ, C. Fam. 14, 3, 1: non loquor plura, ne te quoque excruciem, id. Att. 10, 18, 3: hæc sunt, quæ me excruciant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 9: temeritas et libido et ignavia semper animum excruciant et semper sollicitant, C. Fin. 1, 16, 50: se, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 14: quid illam miseram animi excrucias? id. Mil. 4, 2, 76: se animi, id. Rud. 2, 3, 68; cf. hoc sese excruciat animi, Quia, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 3, 57: tum Antipho me excruciat animi, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 10:—In the *Pass.*: excrucior, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 61; so, id. Trin. 1, 2, 66: id ego excrucior, id. Epid. 2, 2, 8.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a)): (Prop.: *To wrest* or *force away by torture*; hence, Fig.) *To extort*: quod plerumque (*sc.* uxores) non providentes, aut re excruciatā, aut fide perditā, recesserunt, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 5 *fin.*; cf. pass. in connection.

excŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excubo] **I.** Prop.: *A watching, keeping watch*: ab excubatione desistere, Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 6. **II.** Fig.: *Watchfulness, attention, heed*: pro dignitate et salute amicorum perpetua excubatio, Val. Max. 4, 7, 7.

excŭbĭæ, ārum, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A lying out of doors*: Plaut. Casin. prol. 54.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A lying out on guard, a watching, keeping watch*: **1.** Of persons: si hæc arma, si Capitolinæ cohortes, si excubiæ, si vigiliæ, *etc.*, C. Mil. 25, 67; so, id. Phil. 7, 9, 24; id. Planc. 42, 101; Tac. A. 13, 18; id. H. 4, 11; Suet. Aug. 23; 30; id. Galb. 10; Virg. Æ. 9, 159; Ov. Am. 1, 6, 7.—**2.** Of animals: vigilum canum, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 3: grues excubias habent nocturnis temporibus, Pl. 10, 23, 30.—**3.** Poet.: Of fire: centum aras posuit vigilemque sacraverat ignem, Excubias divum æternas, Virg. Æ. 4, 200. —**B.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *Persons keeping watch, a watch, guard*: num excubias transiret, Tac. A. 14, 44: inter excubias militum pernoctavit, Suet. Claud. 10.

ex-cŭbĭcŭlārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (c); cubicularius] *An ex-chamberlain* (post-class.): Cod. Just. 10, 47, 12.

excŭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [excubo] *One who keeps guard, a watchman, guard, sentinel*: **A.** Of persons: hæc eadem (castella) noctu excubitoribus ac firmis præsidiis tenebantur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 69 *fin.*; Suet. Claud. 42; id. Ner. 8.—**B.** Of animals: **1.** Of a dog: quis excubitor inveniri potest vigilantior? Col. 7, 12, 1.—**2.** Of a cock: excubitor ales, Virg. Mor. 2.

excŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A watching, keeping watch*: in excubitu, Hirt. B. Hisp. 6, 4.

ex-cŭbo, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; cubo] **I.** Gen.: *To lie* or *sleep out of doors* (so, rare, but class.): **A.** Prop.: moniti Lacedæmonii, ut urbem et tecta linquerent armatique in agro excubarent, C. de Div. 1, 50, 112; Pl. 11, 8, 8.—**B.** Fig.: fœdum miserandumque spectaculum Græciam . . . alienis excubare sedibus, Just. 8, 4, 7.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *To lie out on guard, to keep watch, to watch, to be on guard*: instituto Cæsaris duæ semper legiones pro castris excubabant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 24: legiones in armis, id. ib. 7, 11: legiones ad mare, id. B. C. 3, 63: cohortes ad munitionem, id. ib. 3, 50: legio per muros, Virg. Æ. 9, 175; Sall. J. 100, 4: Cerberus excubat ante fores, Tib. 1, 3, 72.—Poet.: (Cupido) Chiæ Pulchris excubat in genis, *sits on the watch, lurks*, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 8.—**B.** Fig.: quum Cæsar ad opus consuetudine excubaret, *etc.*, id. B. G. 7, 24: in navibus, id. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.*: excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, C. Phil. 6, 7, 18: sapiens semper animo sic excubat, ut nihil ei improvisum accidere possit, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: curam rei publicæ summæ defendundæ jam pridem apud vos excubare, *is watchful, active*, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 8, 5: omnis eorum ars urbibus excubabat, *i. e. was concerned, laboured for the cities*, Pl. 35, 10, 37.—*Impers.*: rerum, non animi pretiis excubatur, Pl. 35, 7, 32.—**C.** Meton.: Of things as subjects: *To be stationed* or *posted, to be placed*: quæ (naves) ad portum excubabant, Cæs. B. C. 2, 22: alni contra erum, pentium annium impetum riparum muro in tutelā ruris excubant, Pl. 16, 37, 67: laurus ante limina excubat, id. 15, 30, 39.

ex-cŭdo, di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; cudo] **I.** Prop.: *To strike* or *drive out*: **A.** With *Abl.*: silici scintillam, Virg. Æ. 1, 174.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: ignem, Pl. 16, 40, 77. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of eggs: *To hatch*: anseres aliena ova non excudunt, *do not hatch them*, Var. R. R. 3, 10, 3; cf. id. ib. § 4; id. 3, 9, 2; Col. 8, 14, 7.—**B.** *To prepare by striking, to forge*: excudent alii spirantia mollius æra, Virg. Æ. 6, 848.—**C.** *To prepare, make* any thing: cerea, Virg. G. 4, 57. **III.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. C.): Of a writing: *To compose*: exemplum aliquid Ἡρακλείδειον, C. Att. 15, 27, 2.

exculcātor, ōris, *m.* [exculco] Milit. *t. t.*: *A skirmisher*: Veg. Mil. 2 15.

exculcātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of exculco. **II.** *Pa.* (Prop.: *Trodden out, worn out by treading*; hence, Fig.): *Worn out*: verba obsoleta exculcataque, Gell. 11, 7, 1.

ex-culco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex; calco] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a)): *To tread* or *beat out* (rare; not in Cic.): ex dominis pugnis furfures, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 30.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a)): (*To tread much*; hence) *To tread down, to stamp firm* or *close*: singuli ab infimo solo pedes terrā exculcabantur, *rammed down*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73 Oud.

excultor, ōris, *m.* [1. excolo] **I.** Prop.: *A cultivator, rearer* (post-class.): florum, Tert. Monog. 16. **II.** Fig.: *A cultivator, practiser*: Eusebius tyrannicæ crudelitatis excultor, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 22.

excultus, a, um, *P.* of 1. excolo.

ex-cūnĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); cuneus] *Crowded out of the seats in the theatre, that cannot get a seat*: App. Flor. p. 353.

ex-cūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); curo] *Carefully attended to, taken good care of*: lepide excuratus incessisti, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 6: victus, *carefully provided, exquisite choice*, id. Ps. 5, 1, 8.

ex-cūrĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; curia] *To eject from the curia* or *from the senate* (ante-class.): Var. ap. Non. 36, 30; so, id. ib. 465, 27.

ex-curro, cūcurri *or* curri, cursum, currĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; curro]

I. *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To run out* or *forth, to hasten forward*: **a.** With living subjects: (α) With *ab*: excurristi a Neapoli, Cæs. ap. Prisc. p. 109 P.—(b) *Abs.*: excurrat aliquis, qui hoc tantum mali filio suo nunciet, C. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 67.—(c) With *ad*: mandavi utrique eorum, ut ante ad me excurrerent, ut tibi obviam prodire possem, C. Fam. 3, 7, 4.—(d) With *in c. Acc.*: dum panes et cetera in navem parantur, excurro in Pompeianum, *make an excursion*, C. Att. 10, 15, 4: ego dabo ei talentum, primus qui in cruceum excucurrerit, *shall have gone to destruction*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 12.—(e) With *Adv. of place*: quum se excucurrisse illuc frustra sciverit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 125.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: (α) With *ex*: fons ex summo montis cacumine excurrens, Curt. 3, 1, 3.—(b) With *ab*: nec recisis, qui a lateribus excurrant, pampinis, Pl. 17, 28, 35, § 212.

2. Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To sally forth, to make an excursion* or *irruption*: **a.** With *ex*: Carthago excurrere ex Africâ videbatur, C. Agr. 2, 32, 87.—**b.** *Abs.*: omnibus portis, Liv. 29, 34.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: in fines Romanos excucurrerunt populandi magis quam justi more belli, Liv. 1, 15 Drak. *N. cr.*

B. Meton.: **1.** Of localities: *To run out, project, extend*: **a.** With *ab*: ab intimo sinu peninsula excurrit, Liv. 26, 42.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: promontorium in altum, Liv. 32, 23: dorsum montis in Persidem, Curt. 5, 3, 16.—**c.** With *per*: promontorium per Creticum mare, Pl. 5, 5, 5.—**d.** With *Abl.*: tribus hæc (*sc.* Sicania) excurrit in æquora linguis, Ov. M. 13, 724.—**2.** Of measure or duration: *To be over and above, to exceed* (post-class. and rare): decem (*sc.* auri pondo), et quod excurrit, Paul. Dig. 16, 3, 26: viginti, et quod excurrit, annorum pax, Veg. Mil. 1, 28.

C. Fig.: **1.** *To run out* or *forth*: **a.** With *Adv.*: animi, spretis corporibus, evolant atque excurrunt foras, C. de Div. 1, 50, 114: quid est cur insistere orationem malint, quam cum sententiâ pariter excurrere? id. Or. 51, 170: ne oratio excurrat longius, *i. e. become prolix*, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in pericula, Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 4: in hos quoque studiorum secessūs excurrit, *makes excursions*, Quint. 10, 5, 16.—**c.** With *in c. Abl.*: campus, in quo virtus excurrere possit, C. Mur. 8, 18.—**d.** With *extra*: extra ordinem excurrens trac-

tatio, Quint. 4, 3, 14.—**2.** *To run on, run out, extend*, etc.: quorum (*sc.* pedum) prior in quatuor, Secundus in quinque (*sc.* syllabas) excurrit, Quint. 9, 4, 79: quia in hoc tempus excurrit donationis eventus, Gai. Dig. 24, 1, 10: quædam (*sc.* in periodo) quasi decurtata; productiora alia, et quasi immoderatius excurrentia, C. Or. 53, 178.

II. *Act.* (extremely rare): **A.** *To run through* a place; Fig.: excurso spatio, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 1042, p. 210. — **B.** *To pass over, omit* something in speaking: a quo multa improbe sed venusta dicta, ne modum excedam, excurro, Sen. Contr. 5, 34 *med.*

ex-cursātio, ōnis, *f.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; curso] *A sally, onset*: crebræ, Val. Max. 2, 3, 3.

ex-cursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] Milit. *t. t.*: *A skirmisher*: Amm. 24, 1, 2.

excursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excurro] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A running out* or *forth*: status (oratoris) erectus et celsus: excursio moderata eaque rara, *a stepping forward*, C. Or. 18, 59: nec vultu nec manu nec excursionibus nimius, Quint. 1, 11, 3: an intentione rei familiaris obeundæ crebris excursionibus avocaris? *excursionis*, Pl. Ep. 1, 3, 2: longinquæ aut breves, Scæv. Dig. 33, 1, 13 *fin.* — **B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A sally, onset, attack; an excursion, inroad, invasion*: crebras ex oppido excursiones faciebant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 30: copiæ, quibus fines suos ab excursionibus hostium et latrociniis tueretur, C. Deiot. 8, 22: excursio equitatūs, id. Manil. 6, 16: via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, id. Prov. Cons. 2, 4; cf. oram maris infestam regiæ naves excursionibus crebris faciebant, Liv. 37, 14; id. 30, 11; id. 30, 8.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **1.** *An addition, insertion*: relinquendæ erunt vacuæ tabellæ, in quibus libera adjicienda sit excursio, Quint. 10, 3, 32. — **2.** *A digression*: ne qua ex eā narratione fiat excursio, Quint. 4, 2, 103. — **B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *Outset, commencement* of a speech: sed hæc fuerit nobis, tanquam levis armaturæ, prima orationis excursio, C. de Div. 2, 10, 26: *proœmium*, proxima huic *narratio*: *propositio* post hanc, vel ut quibusdam placuit, *excursio*, Quint. 2, 13, 1.

excursor, ōris, *m.* [excurro, *no.* I. B.] *A skirmisher, scout, spy*: Val. Max. 7, 3, 7; C. 2 Verr. 2, 3, 22; App. de Mundo, p. 69; Inscr. Don. 315, 7; v. reflabri.

1. **excursus**, a, um, *P.* of excurro.

2. **excursus**, ūs, *m.* [excurro] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A running out* or *forth* (rare; not in Cic.; cf., on the contrary, excursio): excursūsque breves tentant (*apes*), *excursions*, Virg. G. 4, 194. — **B.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.* (like excursio, *no.* I. B.): *A sally, charge, onset, attack; an inroad, invasion*: excursus militum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 92: rari, Tac. G. 30: subiti, id. Agr. 20: navigiorum, Hirt. B. Alex. 19, 2. **II** Meton.: Of localities: *A projecting, projection*: promontorium vasto excursu, Pl. 6, 2, 2: ad Pyrenei montis excursum, id. 4, 17, 31. **III.** Fig.: *A digression* in speaking: hæ (egressiones) sunt plures, quæ per totam causam varios habent excursūs, ut laus hominum locorumque, *etc.*, Quint. 4, 3, 12; (*opp.* opus ipsum), Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 43.

excūsābilis, e, *adj.* [excuso] *That may be excused, excusable* (very rare; not in Cic.): delicti pars, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 41:—*Comp.*: error, Val. Max. 8, 11, 4.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

excūsābilius, *Comp. adv.* [excusabilis] *Excusably*: excusabilius peccat, Aug. Trin. 17, 15 *fin.*; Alcim. Homiliar. Frgm. 2.

☞ *Pos.* and *Sup.* prob. not in use.

excūsābundus, a, um, *adj.* [excuso] *Excusing himself*: App. Apol. p. 324.

excūsāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *An excuse*: admissi, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 272.

excūsāte, *adv.* [excusatus, *no.* II.] *Without blame*: fieri id videtur excusatius, Quint. 2, 1, 13:—*Comp.*: quod exoratus excusatius facies, Pl. Ep. 9, 21, 3; so, Tac. A. 3, 68; Just. 32, 2.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

excūsātio, ōnis, *f.* [excuso] **I.** Prop.: *An excusing, excuse* (class.): **A.** With *Gen.*: **1.** *Objective*: peccati, C. Læl. 11, 37: intermissionis literarum, id. Fam. 16, 25: valent apud me excusationes injuriæ tuæ, id. Sull. 16, 47.—**2.** *Subjective*: pauca ejusdem generis addit cum excusatione Pompeii conjuncta, Cæs. B. C. 1, 8;—so, together with *Obj. Gen.*: excusatio Ser. Sulpicii legationis obeundæ, C. Phil. 9, 4, 8.—**3.** *Causal*: hic dies summa'st apud me inopiæ excusatio, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 31: excusatio vel pietatis, vel necessitatis, vel ætatis, C. Cœl. 1, 2: adolescentiæ, id. ib. 18, 43: me neque honoris neque ætatis excusatio vindicat a labore, id. Sall. 9, 26: ætatis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 85: valetudinis, C. Pis. 6, 13: oculorum, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275: familiaris funeris, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: amicitiæ, id. Læl. 12, 43: necessitatis, id. Rab. Post. 10, 27: summæ stultitiæ, id. Cæcin. 11, 30.— **B.** *Abs.*: turpis enim excusatio est, si quis contra rem publicam se amici causā fecisse fateatur, C. Læl. 12, 40: illa perfugia quæ sumunt sibi ad excusationem, id. Rep. 1, 5, 9; id. 2 Verr. 4, 57, 126: libenter Cæsar petentibus Æduis dat veniam excusationemque accipit, Cæs. B. G. 6, 4.—**C.** With *cur*: accipio excusationem tuam, quā usus es, cur, *etc.*, C. Fam. 4, 4, 1.—**D.** With *quominus*: nemini civi ullam, quominus adesset, satis justam excusationem esse visam, C. Pis. 15, 36.— **E.** With *clause in apposition*: habent excusationem legitimam, exsilii causā solum vertisse nec esse postea restitutos, C. Phil. 5, 5, 14.

II. Meton.: *A being excused, a release, discharge* from any thing (post-class.): tria onera tutelarum dant excusationem, Ulp. Dig. 27, 1 ("De excusationibus"), 3; cf. omnibus excusatio a tutelā competit, id. ib. 5.

excūsātiuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [excusatio] *A small* or *trifling excuse* (post-class.): Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 2.

excūsātor, ōris, *m.* [excuso] *One who excuses* (post-class.): Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 20; id. Serm. 3, 3.

excūsātōrĭum, ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* carmen), *A poem in excuse* or *exculpation* (post-class.): Sidon. Carm. 9 in lemm.

excūsātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of excuso. **II.** *Pa.*: *Excused* (post-Aug. and rare): *Comp.*: hoc et ego excusatior, si forte sum lapsus, et tu dignior laude, Pl. Ep. 8, 14, 11; id. Ep. 4, 5, 4:—*Sup.*: excusatissimus essem, etiamsi, *etc.*, Sen. Ot. Sap. 29.

☞ *Pos.* prob. not in use.

ex-cūso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); causa; cf. accuso, from adcausa] (*To release from a charge, to free from blame*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To excuse* a person or thing: **A.** With personal objects: **1.** *Act.*: **a.** *Aliquem alicui*: se alicui, Plaut. As. 4, 2, 4; Quint. 4, 1, 75: Atticæ meæ velim me ita excuses, ut omnem culpam in te transferas, C. Att. 15, 28: aliquem alicui per literas, id. Fam. 11, 15, 1: his omnibus me vehementer excusatum volo, id. 2 Verr. 1, 40, 103.—**b.** With *quod c. Subj.*: Titium excusav.t Vespa Terentius, quod eum "*brachium fregisse*" diceret, C. de Or. 2, 62, 253: Libo excusat Bibulum, quod is, *etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 16.— **c.** *In aliquā re*: primum me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1.—**d.** *De aliquā re*: se de aliquā re, Cæs. B. G. 4, 22.—**e.** *Apud aliquem*: apud aliquem, C. Att. 12, 14, 1.—**2.** *Pass.*: cura, ut excuser morbi causā in dies singulos, C. Att. 12, 13, 2: si citatus judex non responderit, excuseturque Areopagites esse, *etc.*, id. Phil. 5, 5, 14: dixi, cur excusatus abirem, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7.— **B.** With things as objects: **1.** *Aliquid alicui*: Varroni memineris excusare tarditatem literarum mearum, C. Att. 15, 26 *fin.*—**2.** *Aliquid*: habitum permutatum, Quint. 3, 7, 6: palliolum, fascias, *etc.* (sola valetudo), Quint. 11, 3, 144: commentarios, id. 10, 7, 31: munera ignes, Ov. M. 2, 397: dolorem, id. ib. 4, 256: toros, Stat. Th. 2, 256: reditum, *i. e. from coming back*, Tac. A. 1, 44.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To allege in excuse, to plead as an excuse, to excuse one's self with*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: propinquitatem excusavit, C. Phil. 8, 1, 1: inopiam (with calamitatem queri), Cæs. B. C. 3, 20: valetudinem, Liv. 6, 22 *fin.*: imbecillitatem, Suet. Tib. 6: vires, Ov. M. 14, 462: diversa, Tac. A. 3, 11:—*Pass.*: excusata necessitas præsentium, Tac. H. 1, 78: excusata rei familiaris mediocritate, Suet. Aug. 101: excusatus languor faucium, propter quem non adesset, id. Ner. 41.—**2.** *Aliquid alicui*: ille Philippo Excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla, Quod non mane domus venisset, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67.—**3.** With *quod*: Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67; cf. preceding *no.* 2.— **4.** With *Objective clause*: si prehensi sumus, excusemus, ebrios Nos fecisse, *etc.*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 19: excusanti, minus datum ad occultandam facinoris invidiam, Suet. Ner. 33.

B. *To excuse, absolve* one from any thing; *to discharge, dispense with* one (post-Aug.): **1.** *Ab aliquā re*: a cœptā (tutelā) excusari, Paul. Dig. 27, 1, 11.— **2.** *Aliquā re*: collegarum filiorum tutelā excusari, Ulp. ib. 9.—**3.** *Alicui rei*: cui excusari mallet, Tac. A. 1, 12.

C. *Se ab aliquā re*: *To shelter, protect* one's self from any thing (post-class.): ut invicem se a calore excusent (plantæ), Pall. Nov. 7, 2.

D. *Aliquid aliquā re*: *To compensate, atone for* any thing: nefas armis, Claud. de Bell. Get. 502; Pl. Pan. 32, 4.

excūsor, ōris, *m.* [excudo] (*One who beats out*; hence), *A copper-smith, smith*, Gr. χαλκεύς: Quint. 2, 21, 10.

excusse, *adv.* [excussus, *no.* II.] *Strongly, violently*: mittere pilam (with rigide *opp.* languidus), Sen. Ben. 2, 17.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* prob. not in use.

excussōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [excutio, through obsol. subst. *excussor*, "One who shakes out"] (*Pertaining to an excussor*; hence) *That serves for shaking out*: cribra e lino, Pl. 18, 11, 28.

1. **excussus**, a, um, **I.** *P.* of excutio. **II.** *Pa.*: *Stretched out, extended* (post-Aug. and rare): interest, utrum tela excusso lacerto torqueantur, an remissā manu effluant, Sen. Ben. 2, 6; cf. Ov. H. 4, 43:—*Sup.*: palma excussissima, Petr. S. 95.

☞ *Comp.* prob. not in use.

2. **excussus**, ūs, *m.* [excutio] *A beating out, beating*: Prud. στεφ. 5, 226; Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

excusus, a, um, *P.* of excudo.

ex-cūtio, ussi, ussum, ĕre (old *Perf. Subj.* excussit, for excusserit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 16), 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; quatio] (class.; not in Cæs.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To shake out* or *off, to drive, throw, or cast out* or *forth*, or *away*: **1.** With *Abl.*: **a.** Of place: excussus equo, Virg. Æ. 11, 640: excussus curru, id. ib. 10, 590; so, Suet. Cæs. 37: Curt. 3, 11, 11: excussit lectis utrumque, Hor. S. 2, 6, 112: Teucros vallo, Virg. Æ. 9, 68: hostem oppidis et regionibus, Flor. 2, 6, 42: feras cubilibus, *to scare, rouse*, Pl. Pan. 81, 1: patriā, Virg. Æ. 7, 209: ut me excutiam atque ejiciar domo, *take myself off, decamp*, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 20: pulvis digitis excutiendus erit, Ov. A. A. 1, 150: excussit subjecto Pelio Ossam, Ov. M. 1, 155.—**b.** Of instrument, manner, *etc.*: ipso cum domino calce omnes excutiamus, *drive out*, Lucil. ap. Non. 238, 33: oculum alicui cyatho, verberibus, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 16: lapide clavum, id. Men. 1, 1, 10: nares pulso subito spiritu excutere, *to distend, dilate*, Quint. 11, 3, 80: excussit (*sc.* aer) calidum flammis velocibus ignem, Lucr. 6, 689.—**2.** With *ex*: ancora ictu ipso excussa e nave suā, Liv. 27, 30: poculum e manibus, *to knock* or *strike out of*, Pers. 3, 101: nucifrangibula (*i. e.* dentes) excussit ex malis meis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 16.—**3.** With *ab*: ab obsidione Nolæ urbis (with *pellere* a Campaniā), Flor. 2, 6, 29.— **4.** With *de*: ignem de crinibus, Ov. M. 12, 281: rem de manu alicujus, *to strike out*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 53, § 13.—**5.** With *Dat.*: cerebrum alicui, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 69; id. Aul. 2, 1, 29: lacrymas alicui, *to produce, make one to shed*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 59; so, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 115: vomitum alicui, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 15.—**6.** With *per*: excussaque sæpe per undas Injicias humc-

ris brachia lassa meis, Ov. M. 19, 189. — **7.** In *simple constr.*: nec excutiant rapidi florentia (*sc.* poma) venti, Ov. M. 14, 764: cursus excussit equitem, *threw off*, Liv. 8, 7: oculum, *to strike out*, Suet. Cæs. 68: quartanas, *to drive away*, Pl. 20, 6, 23: cæsariem, Ov. M. 4, 492: pennas, id. ib. 6, 703: habenas, id. ib. 5, 404: tela, *to hurl, discharge*, Tac. A. 2, 20: excussaque brachia jacto, *tossed*, Ov. M. 5, 596: largum imbrem (procellæ), Curt. 4, 7, 14: sudorem, Nep. Eum. 5, 5. — **8.** With *in c. Acc.*: posse ex his (*sc.* literis) in terram excussis annales Ennii, ut deinceps legi possint, effici, *shaken out*, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 94: gubernatorem in mare e puppi, Curt. 4, 4, 8: fulmen in Thebas, Stat. Th. 10, 69.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of inanimate objects: *To shake out, shake*, e. g. a cloak, to see if any thing is hid under it: *St.* Di me perdant, si ego tui quicquam abstuli. *Eu.* Agedum, excutedum pallium, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 19: culcitisque et stragulis prætentatis et excussis, Suet. Claud. 35. — Hence, **2.** Of personal objects: *To search* or *examine* a person: sexcentis locis excutiuntur, deinde etiam retinentur ab Lepido tabellarii, Asin. Poll. ap. C. Fam. 10, 31, 4; cf., verum (porcellum) ut subesse pallio contenderint Et excuti juberent, Phæd. 5, 5 19: non excutio te, si quid forte ferri nabuisti: non scrutor, C. Rosc. Am. 34, 97; Pl. 7, 36, 36; Val. Max. 5, 4, 7; Spartian. Sever. 6.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To shake out*, etc.: **1.** With *Abl.*: excute corde metum, Ov. M. 3, 689: aliena negotia curo, excussus propriis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 23. — **2.** With *de*: omnia ista nobis studia de manibus excutiuntur, *are torn, wrested out of*, C. Mur. 14, 30. — **3.** With *Dat.*: **a.** (=*from*): excutient tibi istam verborum jactationem, C. Sull. 8, 24. — **b.** (=*for*): dummodo risum Excutiat sibi, *can raise*, Hor. S. 1 4, 35. — **4.** With *Adv.*: hanc excutere opinionem mihimet volui radicitus, C. Tusc. 1, 46, 111. — **5.** In *simple constr.*: quamobrem excutiemus omnes istorum delicias, omnes, ineptias, si prodierint, *shake off, discard*, C. Cœl. 28, 67: noli aculeos orationis meæ, qui reconditi sunt, excussos arbitrari, *plucked out, removed*, id. Sull. 16, 47: severitatem veterem, id. Fam. 9, 10, 2: diros amores, Ov. M. 10, 426: omnis quæ erat conceptæ mentis intentio morā et interdum iracundiā excutitur, Quint. 10, 3, 20.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To search, examine, inspect*: explicando excutiendoque verbo, C. Part. Or. 36, 134: pervulgata, atque in manibus jactata, et excussa, *shaken out*, i. e. *examined*, id. Mur. 12, 26: quæ fere omnia Cicero in crimine veneficii excutit, Quint. 5, 7, 37; id. 12, 8, 13: totum excutiamus locum, id. 5, 7, 6: aut conjecturā excutiuntur, an vera sint, *etc.*, id. 5, 13, 19.

C. *To throw off, reject, discard*: si flava excutitur Chloë, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 19.

‡ **exdecimata,** v. execimo.

‡ **exdico,** ere, v. edico *init.*

ex-dorso 1o, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [x, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); dorsum] (*To deprive of the back*; hence) Of fishes: *To take out the back- one, to bone* (ante- and post-class.): "*exdorsare* dorso nudare," Non. 17, 29: "*exdorsua*, dorsum confringe; alii, exime," Fest. p. 79: congrum, murænam exdorsua, quantum potes, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 2: pisces (with desquamare), App. Apol. p. 301.

‡ **exdutæ** exuviæ. Fest. p. 80.

ex-duumvir, i, *m.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (c); duumvir] *An ex-duumvir*; Iumpp. C. in Aug Ep. 81 (al. 68), 4.

ex-ēbēnus, i, *f.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); ebenus] (*Contrary to ebony*) *A precious stone of a shining white, used by goldsmiths in polishing*: exebenum Zoroastres speciosam et candidam tradit, quā auribices aurum polunt, Pl. 37, 10, 58.

execo, execror, executio, exequor, *etc.*, v. exsec, exsecr., *etc.*

ex-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, ēdere (*Præs. Subj.* exedint, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 32: post-class. form of the *Præs. Ind.* exedit, for exest, Suren. Samaron. 7), 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (a); edo] (class.) **I.** Prop.: *To eat up, devour, consume*: Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 32: frumentum quod curculiones exesse incipiunt, Var. R. R. 1, 63, 1; cf. Col. 1, 6, 16: serpens, qui jecur ejus exesset, Hyg. Fab. 55. — Prov.: tute hoc intristi; tibi omne est exedendum, *as you have cookea, so must you eat*, or *as you have made your bed, so must you lie*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To consume, corrode*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: ægritudo exest animum, C. Tusc. 3, 13, 27: accedunt ægritudines, molestiæ, mœrores, qui exedunt animos, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59: illi beati, quos nullæ ægritudines exedunt, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: mœstas exedit cura medullas, Cat. 66, 23. — **2.** With *Gerund in* do: exspectando exedor miser atque exenteror, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 1.

B. *To eat up, consume, devour, destroy*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: deus id eripiet, vis aliqua conficiet aut exedet, C. de Div. 2, 16, 37: argentum vivum exest ac perrumpit vasa, Pl. 33, 6, 32: exesa scabrā rubigine pila, Virg. G. 1, 495: molem (undæ), Curt. 4, 2, 8: apparebat epigramma exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, dimidiatis fere, *i. e. effaced by time*, C. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: multa monumenta vetustas exederat, Curt. 3, 4: exesæ arboris antrum, *rotten, hollow*, Virg. G. 4, 44: dens exesus, Cels. 7, 12: huic non exesam vim luminis, *consumed*, Tac. H. 4, 81: rem publicam, Tac. A. 2, 27: quid te futurum censes, quem assidue exedent, *i. e. devour, consume thy property*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 53. — **2.** With *Abl.*: exedisse nefandis Urbem odiis, *to have destroyed*, Virg. Æ. 5, 785.

‡ **exēdra,** æ, *f.* = ἐξέδρα, **I.** Prop.: *A hall furnished with seats, a hall for conversing* or *debating in*: Vitr. 5, 11; id. 7, 9; C. de Or. 3, 5, 17; id. N. D. 1, 6, 15; id. Fin. 5, 2, 4; Quint. 10, 1, 89; Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5. **II.** Meton.: *An aviary*: Var. R. R. 3, 5, 8.

† **exēdrium,** ii, *n.* = ἐξέδριον, *A sitting-room, parlour*: C. Fam. 7, 23, 3.

exēdum, i, *n. A shrub* (Rhus Coriaria, L.): Pl. 24, 19, 115.

ex-ēdūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); edurus] *Deprived of hardness*: exuviæ (with mollitæ and evigoratæ), Tert. Pall. 4.

exemplar, āris, *n.* (**exemplare,** is, *n.*, Lucr. 2, 123) [exemplaris] **A.** (acc. to exemplum, *no.* II. A.): **1.** Prop.: *A transcript, copy*: **1.** *Abs.*: liber in exemplaria transcriptus mille, Pl. Ep. 4, 7, 2. — **2.** With *Gen.*: tibi earum (*sc.* literarum) exemplar misi, Asin. Pollio ap. C. Fam. 10, 31, 6: testamenti, Pl. Ep. 10, 75, 4: tabulæ exemplar, quod apographon vocant, *a copy*, Pl. 35, 11, 40.

2. Fig.: *An image, likeness, impression*: verum amicum qui intuetur, tanquam exemplar aliquod intuetur sui, C. Læl. 7, 23: sunt et alia ingenii ejus exemplaria, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 74.

B. (acc. to exemplum, *no.* II. B.): *A pattern, model, exemplar, original, an example*: **1.** *Abs.*: eam speciem, quæ semper est eadem, intuebitur, atque id sibi proponet exemplar . . . videndum, utrum sit imitatus exemplar, *etc.* (corresp. to exemplum), C. Univ. 2; cf., ad imitandum mihi propositum exemplar illud est (corresp. to exemplum), id. Mur. 31, 66; and utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulixem, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 18: reliqui disserunt, sinculloce rto exemplari formāque rei publicæ, C. Rep. 2, 11, 22: M. Catoni, quo omnes, qui iisdem rebus studemus, quasi exemplari ad industriam virtutemque ducimur, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: quas (epulas) a Tigellino paratas, ut exemplar, referam, ne, *etc.*, *example*, Tac. A. 15, 37: — *Plur.*: vos exemplaria Græca Nocturnā versate manu, versate diurnā *models*, Hor. A. P. 268. — **2.** With *Gen.*: falcula exemplar antiquæ religionis, C. Cæcin. 10, 28: vitæ prioris, Pl. Ep. 2, 1, 7: Cornuto quid in omni genere ad exemplar antiquitatis expressius? id. ib. 5, 15, 3: duntaxat rerum magnarum parva potest res Exemplare dare, Lucr. 2, 123: respicere exemplar vitæ morumque, Hor. A. P. 317: Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi, id. ib. 2, 1, 58: si ad exemplar primi libri bellum Siculum perscripsisset, Quint. 10, 1, 89: exemplar adulatorii dedecoris apud posteros, Tac. A. 6, 32.

exemplare, is, v. exemplar *init.*

exemplāris, e, *adj.* [exemplum] (*Pertaining to* exemplum; hence) *That serves as a pattern* or *example, exemplary* (post-class.): virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8. — As *Subst.*: **exemplāres,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* libri), *Copies* (=exemplaria): Front. Ep. ad Anton. 2, 5.

exemplārium, ii, *n.* [exemplar] (post-class.; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 120, p. 82) **A.** (acc. to exemplar, *no.* A. 1.): *A copy*: binæ tabulæ testamenti eodem tempore exemplarii causā scriptæ, Procul. Dig. 31, 47; Hier. adv. Helv. 3. — **B.** (acc. to exemplar, *no.* B.): *A pattern, model, original*: Phryne illa Thespiaca . . . quum in acumine ipso esset pulchritudinis, venustatis, et floris, exemplarium fuisse perhibetur, quæ in opinione sunt, Venerum, Arn. 6, c. 13.

exemplātus, a, um, *adj.* [exemplum] *Copied, transcribed*: libellus, Sidon. Ep. 4, 16.

exemplum, i, *n.* [eximo; — acc. to Pott, Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 264, and, 2, p. 392, from ex-amplum, as it were, ex amplo, *i. e.* ex multitudine expromptum] (*That which is taken out of* a larger quantity as a sample; cf. in like manner eximius, from eximo; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A sample*: purpuræ, tritici, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9.

II. Meton.: **A.** *An imitation, image, portrait* taken from something; *a draught, transcript, copy*: **1.** *Abs.*: hic quoque exemplum reliquit, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 56: — In a pun with the signif. under B.: *Th.* Exempla edepol faciam ego in te. *Tr.* Quia placeo, exemplum expetis, id. Most. 5, 1, 67: ædes probant: sibi quisque Inde exemplum expetunt, *a sketch, draught*, id. Most. 1, 2, 21. — **2.** With *Gen.*: O Apella, O Zeuxis pictor, Cur numero estis mortui? hinc exemplum ut pingeretis: Nam alios pictores nihil moror hujusmodi tractare exempla, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 102 *sq.*: Pompeii literarum ad consulem exemplum attulit: *Literæ mihi a L. Domitio allatæ sunt: earum exemplum infra scripsi* . . . Deinde supposuit exemplum epistolæ Domitii, quod ego ad te pridie miseram, *a transcript copy*, C. Att. 8, 6, 1 *sq.*

B.: **1.** A pattern for imitation, instruction, proof: *A pattern, model, original, example, case* (the predominant meaning of the word): ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur, *from a living model, original*, C. Inv. 2, 1, 2: propones illi exempla ad imitandum, id. Phil. 10, 2, 5: habere exemplum ad imitandum (corresp. to exemplar), id. Mur. 31, 66: nostris exemplo fuit ad imitandum, Suet. Gramm. 2: exposità ad exemplum nostrā re publicā, C. Rep. 1, 46 *fin.*: loquimur de iis amicis, qui ante oculos sunt . . . Ex hoc numero nobis exempla sumenda sunt, id. Læl. 11, 38: quā in muliere etiam nunc quasi exempli causā vestigia antiqui officii remanent, *as a pattern, example*, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 27: firmare animum constantibus exemplis (for constantiæ), Tac. A. 16, 35: exemplum modestum, id. H. 2, 64: vitiosi principes plus exemplo quam peccato nocent, *by their example*, C. Leg. 3, 14, 32: divinare morientes etiam illo exemplo confirmat Posidonius, quo affert, *etc.*, *by that example, that case*, id. de Div. 1, 30, 64: exempli causā paucos nominavi, *for example's sake*, id. Phil. 13, 2, 2: quia in alicujus libris exempli causā tui nomen invenerant, putarunt, *etc.*, id. Mur. 12, 27: hæc exempli gratiā sufficient, Quint. 9, 2, 56: pauca exempli gratiā ponam, id. 6, 5, 6: ex quibus in exemplum pauca subjeci, Suet. Tib. 21: venire in exemplum, *to be an example, to teach*, Ov. F. 4, 243; cf., esse in exemplum, Just. 23, 3. — **b.** With *Gen.*: feruntur ex optimis naturæ et veritatis exemplis, C. Off. 3, 17, 69: aliquem ex barbaris illis exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, id. Sest. 8, 19: quum et ipse sis quasi unicum exemplum antiquæ probitatis et fidei, id. Rep. 3, 5, 8: quod in juventute habemus illustrius exemplum veteris sanctitatis? id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: un-

de pudoris pudicitiæque exempla peterentur, id. Decor. 10, 28: de imperio suo, exemplo Pompilii, populum consuluit (sc. Tullius Hostilius) curiatim, id. Rep. 2, 17, 31: exemplo nostræ civitatis usus sum, id. ib. 2, 39, 66: levitatis Atheniensium crudelitatisque in amplissimos cives exempla, id. ib. 1, 3, 5: edere exemplum severitatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 5: exemplo supplicii deterrendos reliquos existimavit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44: in omnes omnia exempla cruciatûs edere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31.

2. *A warning example, an example, warning, punishment:* exemplum statuite in me, ut adolescentuli vobis placere studeant potius quam sibi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 51; cf. quibus liberi sunt, statuite exemplum, quantæ pœnæ in civitate sint hominibus istiusmodi comparatæ, Auct. Her. 4, 35, 47: habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum, Tac. A. 14, 44: meritum quidem novissima exempla Mithridatem, *i. e. the punishment of death*, id. ib. 12, 20: Byblis in exemplo est, ut, *etc., serves for a warning*, Ov. M. 9, 454.

C.: **1.** *A way, manner, kind, nature:* multi more isto atque exemplo vivunt, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 11; cf. negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8: uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 132; so, istoc exemplo, id. ib. 2, 4, 6: eodem exemplo, quo, Liv. 31, 12: eâ hoc exemplum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 6: quod ad exemplum, id. Trin. 4, 2, 76.

2. *Of the tenour, purport, contents* of a letter, *etc.*: litteræ uno exemplo, C. Fam. 4, 4, 1: scribere bis eodem exemplo, id. ib. 9, 16, 1: testamentum duplex . . . sed eodem exemplo, Suet. Tib. 76: Capua litteræ sunt allatæ hoc exemplo: *Pompeius mare transit*, etc., C. Att. 9, 6, 3: (literarum) exemplum componere, id. Agr. 2, 20, 53; so, Suet. Cal. 55.

exemptilis, e, *adj.* [eximo] *That may be taken out, removable* (post-Aug. and very rare): perticæ, Col. 8, 11, 4: margarita, lapides, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 11.

exemptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A taking out, removing* (not in Cic. nor Cæs.): alvi (apiarii), Var. R. R. 3, 16, 34: favorum, Col. 3, 18, 5: cretæ, Pompon. Dig. 19, 5, 16. **II.** Meton.: In the jurists, *A detention* of a person summoned before court: Ulp. Dig. 2, 7, 5; Paul. ib. 4.

exemptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who takes out,* esp. *one who gets out stone, a quarryman*: Pl. 36, 15, 24, § 125.

1. **exemptus,** a, um, *P.* of eximo.

2. **exemptus,** ūs, *m.* [eximo] *A taking out* or *away*: cuneorum (*opp.* adjectus), Vitr. 9, 9.

† **exentĕro,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ἐξεντερόω] **I.** Prop.: *To disembowel, draw* (ante- and post-class.): exenteratus lepus, Just. 1, 5 *fin.*: exenterata hunc piscem, Vulg. Tob. 6, 5. **II.** Fig.: *To torture, torment* a person: exspectando exedor miser atque exenteror, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 1. **III.** Meton.: *To empty* a thing: marsupium ancujus, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 3; so, id. ib. 3, 4, 74: opes argentarias mihi, id. ib. 5, 2, 7.

ex-ĕo, ĭi (rarely ivi), ĭtum, īre (*Part.* exiet for exibit, Tert. adv. Jud. 13; Vulg. Matth. 2, 6: ib. 5, 26), *v. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; eo] **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go out* or *forth, to go away*: **a.** Of personal subjects: (α) Of the *terminus a quo*: (α) With *ex*: ex urbe, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 35: ex urbe, oppido, C. Fam. 4, 1, 2: ex oppido, Cæs. B. G. 2, 34: e patriâ, C. Pis. 14, 33: e finibus suis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5: clam ex castris, id. ib. 7, 20.—(β) With *ab*: ab aliquo, *from one's house*, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 7: ab urbe, Liv. 10, 37 Drak.—(γ) With *de*: de triclinio, cubiculo, C. de Or. 2, 65, 263: de balneis, id. ib. 2, 55, 223: de navi, id. Att. 2, 7, 4: de ovo (cornix) a caudâ, *i. e. tail first*, Pl. 10, 6, 18.—(δ) With *Abl.*: portâ, Plaut. Mil. 5, 39: domo, C. Rep. 1, 12: erant omnino duo itinera, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, *i. e. withdraw from, leave their country*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 6: domo, id. ib. 1, 12; id. ib. 1, 29.—(ε) *Abs.*: dum intro eo, atque exeo, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 43.—(ζ) Poet.: With *Inf.*: exierant dare veris opes, Stat. Ach. 1, 288.—(b) Of the *terminus ad quem*: (α) With *ad*: jam ad te exeo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 24; id. ib. 4, 9, 129: ad aliquem, *i. e. to go to some one's house, to go from home to visit a person*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 6; cf. ad, I. A. 2. a. (β).—(β) With *in c. Acc.*: in solitudinem, C. Off. 1, 32, 118: in alias domos tanquam in colonias exeunt, id. ib. 1, 17, 54: in provinciam, Cæs. B. G. 1, 33: in terram, *i. e. to land*, C. 2 Verr. 5, 51, 133: in luminis oras, *i. e. to be born*, Lucr. 1, 171.—(γ) With *Adv. of place*: foras, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 51; so, id. Rud. 2, 2, 2.—**b.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects: (α) Of the *terminus a quo*: (α) With *ab*: nummi, qui per simulationem ab isto exierant, C. 2 Verr. 2, 25, 61.—(β) With *de*: quum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, C. Att. 1, 19, 3.—(γ) With *Abl.*: septem aquis Ister, Val. Fl. 8, 187.—(δ) *Abs.*: sors, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 27: nomen, C. 2 Verr. 2, 51, 127.—(b) Of the *terminus ad quem*: With *in c. Acc.*: per septem portus in maris exit aquas (Nilus), *flows out, empties*, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 10: populo albæ folia vetustiora in angulos exeunt, *run out, terminate*, Pl. 16, 23, 35: color in florem heliotropii, id. 37, 6, 22; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 61.—**c.** *Impers. Pass.*: uti inde exiri possit, Cato R. R. 1, 2: crepuit ostium: exitur foras, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 15: in Velabro, qua in Novam viam exitur, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 58.

2. Esp.: **a.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To move out, march out*: (α) Of the *terminus a quo*: milites, qui de tertiâ vigiliâ exissent, Cæs. B. C. 1, 64 *fin.*: ut paludati (prætores) exeant, *go out to battle*, id. ib. 1, 6.—(β) Of the *terminus ad quem*: ad pugnam, Liv. 44, 39, 2; so, Virg. G. 4, 67: ex Italiâ ad bellum civile, C. Fam. 2, 16, 3.—*Impers.*: non posse clam exiri, Cæs. B. C. 1, 67: postquam exitum est maximâ copiâ, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 64.—**b.** In Law Lat.: potestate. de *or* a potestate alicujus, *to get out of any one's power* (potestas), *to be emancipated, become free*: Ulp. Dig. 37, 4, 1, § 6; Paul. ib. 62; Modest. ib. 28, 6, 3.—**c.** *To go out* or *forth* in any manner, *to issue, escape* (very rare): (α) Of personal subjects: cujus (Isocratis) e ludo, tanquam ex equo Trojano, meri principes exierunt, C. de Or. 2, 22, 94: hanc tamen Antonius fugam suam, quia vivus exierat, victoriam vocabat, Vell. 2, 82, 3.—(β) Of inanimate subjects: currente rotâ cur urceus exit? Hor. A. P. 22: libri quidem ita exierunt, ut, *etc., turned out* (the figure being borrowed from works of art which are cast and turned out of a mould), C. Att. 13, 13, 1.—**d.** Of plants: *To come up, spring forth, sprout out*: (α) Of the *terminus a quo*: (α) With *ex*: plerumque e terrâ exit hordeum diebus VII., Var. R. R. 1, 45, 1: semina e terrâ in fruges, Pl. 11, 30, 56.—(β) With *ab*: folia radice, id. 25, 4, 9.—(γ) With *Abl.*: lupinus agro limoso, Col. 2, 10, 3.—(δ) *Abs.*: ut vix ulla herba exeat, Col. 2, 11, 3: lens sata (with grandescere), Pall. Febr. 4: messis, Val. Fl. 7, 549.—(b) Of the *terminus ad quem*: With *in c. Acc.*: fabæ in folia, Pl. 18, 7, 10, § 57.—**e.** *To mount upward, ascend, rise* (poet. and post-Aug. prose): (α) With *in c. Acc.*: in auras (ignis), Lucr. 6, 887: in altitudinem (comæ palmarum), Pl. 13, 4, 8.—(β) With *ad*: ad cœlum arbor, Virg. G. 2, 81.

B. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To go forth*, etc.: **a.** Of the *terminus a quo*: (α) With *ex*: "*exisse ex potestate* dicimus eos, qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine aut iracundiâ, *etc.* . . . Qui igitur exisse ex potestate dicuntur, idcirco dicuntur, quia non sunt in potestate mentis." C. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: ex hac ærumnâ, Lucil. ap. Non. 286, 16: quam nihil non consueratum exibat ex ore, C. Brut. 76, 265.—(β) With *de*: itaque iratos proprie dicimus exisse de potestate, id est, de consilio, de ratione, de mente, C. Tusc. 4, 36, 77.—(γ) With *ab*: a se, Petr. S. 90.—(δ) With *Abl.*: ære alieno, C. Phil. 11, 16, 13.—(ε) *Abs.*: exit opinio, descensurum eum ad Olympia inter athletas, Suet. Ner. 53.—**b.** Of the *terminus ad quem*: With *in c. Acc.*: nequaquam similiter oratio mea exire atque in vulgus emanare poterit, C. Rosc. Am. 1, 3; so, in vulgus exire, Pl. Pan. 75, 3: ea res prodita est et in vulgus exivit, Gell. 12, 12, 3; so, with *a subjective clause*: quod ante paucos dies exierat in vulgus, laudanti cuidam formam suam, respondisse eum, *etc.*, Suet. Galb. 20.

2. Esp.: **a.** Exire de vitâ *or* e vitâ, *To depart from life, decease*: (α) *De vitâ*: quem (me) fuerat æquius, ut prius introiceram, sic prius exire de vitâ, C. Cæl. 4, 15: so, de vitâ, Pl. Ep. 3, 9, 5.—(β) *E vitâ*: e vitâ tanquam e theatro, C. Fin. 1, 15, 49.—**b.** Of time: *To run out, end, expire*: quinto anno exeunte, C. de Div. 1, 25, 53: induciarum dies exierat, Liv. 4, 30; id. 30, 25; id. 42, 47; so, dies censuræ, stipendii, id. 9, 34; id. 22, 33: nullus mihi per otium dies exit, Sen. Ep. 8; Pl. Pan. 68, 2.—**c.** *To extend* beyond a certain measure or limit (mostly post-Aug.): (α) With *extra*: exire extra aliquid, Var R. R. 2, 1, 25.—(β) With *supra*: vestra vita, licet supra mille annos exeat, Sen. Brev. Vit. 6.—(γ) With *in c. Acc.*: probationes in tertium diem exierunt, Pl. Ep. 2, 11, 18: digressus in laudes Castoris ac Pollucis exierat, Quint. 11, 2, 11: continuus (translationis usus) in allegorias et ænigmata exit, id. 8, 6, 14: in longum exierat ordo rerum, id. 4, 2, 51.—**d.** *To pass away, perish*: (α) With *ab*: opus laudabile, nunquam a memoriâ hominum exiturum, Sen. Ben. 3, 38.—(β) With *Abl.*, and a *subjective clause*: an jam memoriâ exisse, . . . quatuor et triginta annis neminem ex plebe tribunum militum creatum esse?, Liv. 6, 37.

II. *Act.* (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose) (cf. Madvig, § 224. c. *Obs.*): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go* or *pass beyond* a thing: limen, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 18: valles, Ov. M. 10, 52: flumen, Val. Fl. 4, 698.—**2.** Esp.: Pregn.: *To avoid, evade, ward off*: corpore tela modo atque oculis vigilantibus exit (=evitat), Virg. Æ. 5, 438: feros exibant dentis adactûs (jumenta), Lucr. 5, 1329; Stat. Th. 6, 802: procul absiliebat, ut acrem exiret odorem, Lucr. 6, 1216: profluvium sanguinis, id. 6, 1205: vim viribus, Virg. Æ. 11, 750: quantum diurni itineris militariorum numero in rhedâ possit exiri, Vitr. 10, 9, 3; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 1042.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To exceed*: modum, Ov. M. 9, 632.—**2.** Of time: *To close, finish*: "*ad exitam ætatem* ad ultimam ætatem," Fest. p. 28.

exequiæ, exequor, *etc.*, v. exsequ.

ex-ercĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; arceo] (*To thrust* or *drive out of the inclosure*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To drive on, keep busy, keep at work: to overlook, superintend*; also with an inanimate object, *to work, work at, employ one's self about* a thing (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** In *simple constr.*: quod in opere faciundo operæ consumis tuæ, Si sumas in illis (servis) exercendis, plus agas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 23: homines qui agrum colunt, et qui eos exercent præpositive sunt his, quorum in numero sunt villici et monitores, *who overlook them*, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 8: exercete, viri, tauros, Virg. G. 1, 210: i sane, ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, *keep a going, exercise*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48: incertas exercet (*sc.* Mæandros) aquas, Ov. M. 8, 165: exercere feras, *to drive, hunt*, Tryph. Dig. 7, 1, 62: vineas, arbusta, campos (with curare), Pl. Ep. 1, 20, 16: pinguia culta, Virg. Æ. 10, 142: telas (aranea), Ov. M. 6, 145: neque arva nobis aut metalla aut portûs sunt, quibus exercendis reservemur, Tac. Agr. 31: ut possint (aratores), sole reducto, Exercere diem, *i. e. employ the day in labour, perform their day's work*, Virg. Æ. 10, 805.—**B.** With *Abl.*: corpora assiduo varioque exercita motu, Lucr. 2, 96: exercita cursu flumina, Virg. G. 3, 59 Wagn.: litus arant, Rutulosque exercent vomere colles, *i. e. work* or *till*, id. Æ. 7, 798: rura bubus, Hor. Epod. 2, 3: agrum multis arationibus, Pall. Jan. 13, 2.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: gestiunt pugni mihi,

So.: si in me exerciturus, quæso in parietem ut primum domes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 168: humum in messem, Virg. G. 1, 219.—**D.** With *in c. Abl.*: ferrum vasto in antro, id. Æ. 8, 424.—**E.** With *sub c. Abl.*: solum presso sub vomere, Virg. G. 2, 356.

II. Fig. (so freq. and class.): **A.** *To engage busily, occupy, employ, exercise* a person or thing in some action: **1.** *Aliquem* or *aliquid* (*in aliquâ re, ad aliquid, aliquâ re,* etc.): **a.** *In aliquâ re:* (Hortensius me adolescentem multos annos in studio ejusdem laudis exercuit, C. Brut. 64, 230: quod genus belli esse potest, in quo illum non exercuerit fortuna rei publicæ, id. Manil. 10, 28: a Diodoto studiosissime in dialecticâ exercebar, id. Brut. 90, 309; cf. id. de Or. 1, 57, 244: hanc (animi vim) tu exerce in optimis rebus, id. Rep. 6, 26; id. Off. 1, 34, 122: animos in armis, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 41: in gramineis exercent membra palæstris, Virg. Æ. 6, 642; C. de Or. 1, 33, 149.—**b.** *Ad aliquid:* Aristoteles adolescentes . . . ad copiam rhetorum in utramque partem exercuit, id. Or. 14, 46: ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, id. Cat. 1, 10, 25.—**2.** With *se,* or *Pass. in reflexive force;* and once exercere *alone:* **a.** With *se:* si ad hoc unum est natus aut in hoc solo se exercuit, *etc.*, C. Or. 28, 99: se vehementissime in his subitis dictionibus, id. de Or. 1, 33, 152: se in consultationibus, id. Att. 9, 4, 3: sese ad cursuram, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 5: se ad velitationem, id. Rud. 2, 6, 41: sese quotidianis commentationibus, C. Brut. 71, 249: se genere pugnæ, Cæs. B. G. 1, 48: se genere venationis, id. ib. 6, 28: se saliendo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 25: cur non in utrumque protinus locum se exercearo? Quint. 4, 2, 29 Zumpt, *N. cr.*: Jovem Olympium, eum ipsum, cui se exercebit, implorabit, C. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: quum athletas se exercentes in curriculo videret, id. Sen. 9, 27.—**b.** *Pass. in reflexive force:* ut exerceamur in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: ut in utrumque locum simul exerceamur, Quint. 5, 13, 50: faciunt idem, quum exercentur, athletæ, C. Tusc. 2, 23, 56: Ciceronis pueri amant inter se, discunt, exercentur, id. Att. 6, 1, 12: ne aliter exerceri velint, Quint. 3, 8, 70.—**c.** Exercere *alone, in reflexive force:* quum ceteris in campo exercentibus, in herbâ ipse recubuisset, C. de Or. 2, 71, 287.—**3.** *Aliquâ re:* facultatem dicendi his exercuerunt, Quint. 2, 4, 41: ingenium multiplici variâque materiâ, id. 2, 4, 20: linguas litibus, Ov. M. 6, 375.—**4.** In *simple constr.*: quid te exercuit Pammenes? C. Brut. 97, 332: Induciomarus copias cogere, exercere cœpit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 55: juventutis exercendæ causa, id. ib. 6, 23: ingenium nostrum, Auct. Her. 3, 21, 34: corpus, C. de Off. 1, 23, 79: exercendæ memoriæ gratiâ, id. Sen. 11, 38: exercendi stili, Quint. 10, 5, 15: exercendus est spiritus, id. 11, 3, 54.

B. *To practise, follow, exercise* any employment; *to employ one's self about, to make use of* any thing: **1.** In *simple constr.*: medicinæ exercendæ causâ, C. Clu. 63, 178: hoc civile, quod vocant, eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum præstare voluerunt, id. Leg. 1, 4, 14; rhetoricen, Quint. 2, 1, 3; id. 2, 15, 27: eloquentiam, id. 1, 4, 6: artem, id. 3, 6, 18; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: atque exigere vectigalia, C. Manil. 6, 16: cauponam vel stabulum, Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 5: navem, id. ib. 14, 1, 1: auri, argenti, sulphuris, *etc.* . . . fodinas, id. ib. 7, 1, 13, § 5: negotiationem per libertos, Scæv. ib. 26, 7, 58: commercium turis, Pl. 12, 14, 30: arma, Virg. Æ. 4, 87: pharetram et arcum, Val. Fl. 3, 161: vocem (with clamare), Plaut. Pœn. prol. 13: judicium, *to administer,* C. Arch. 12, 32: regnum, Pl. 10, 21, 34; cf. imperia, Virg. G. 2, 370: inimicitias, C. Div. in Cæc. 4, 13: facilitatem et lenitudinem animi, C. Off. 1, 25, 88: juris æquabilitatem, id. ib.; cf. justitiam, Pl. Ep. 1, 10, 10: pacem et thymelicos, *to celebrate, solemnize,* Virg. Æ. 4, 99: nomen patris, *to bear his name,* Pl. Pan. 21, 4.—**2.** Folld. by *inter:* quæstionem inter sicarios, C. Fin. 2, 16, 54.—**3.** Folld. by *in c. Abl. person.*: Dolabella quidem tam fuit immemor humanitatis, ut suam insatiabilem crudelitatem exercuerit non solum in vivo, sed etiam in mortuo, C. Phil. 11, 3, 8: odiumque in prole paternum exercebat atrox, Ov. M. 9, 275: fœde victoriam in captis, Liv. 6, 22.—**4.** Folld. by *cum c. Abl. person.*: nam uterque cum illo graves inimicitias exercebant, Sall. C. 49, 2: jurgia, discordia, simultates cum hostibus, id. ib. 9, 2.—**5.** Folld. by *ad:* amores ad aliquem, Cat. 68, 69.—**6.** Folld. by *in c. Acc.*: scelus, libidinem, avaritiam in socios, Liv. 29, 17.—**7.** Folld. by *in c. Abl. rei:* gratiam aut inimicitias in tantâ re, Sall. C. 51, 16.

C. Pregn.: *To disturb, disquiet, vex, plague* (the figure, as in exagitare, being taken from the baiting of wild beasts): **1.** With *Acc.*: nunc me reliquiæ vestræ exercent, C. Fam. 12, 4, 1: non te nullius exercent numinis iræ, Virg. G. 4, 453; C. Att. 13, 22, 4: ambitio animos hominum exercet, Sall. C. 11, 1: simultates nimio plures et exercuerunt eum et ipse exercuit eas, Liv. 39, 40, 9.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: meos casûs, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, C. Tusc. 5, 1, 3.—**3.** With *Abl.*: aliquem odiis, Virg. Æ. 4, 622: ergo exercentur pœnis, id. ib. 6, 739: hominum vitam curis, Lucr. 5, 1422.—**4.** With *de:* te de prædio Oviæ exerceri moleste fero, C. Att. 13, 22, 4.—**5.** In the *Part. Perf.*: quid magis sollicitum, magis exercitum dici potest? C. Mil. 2, 5: candidati exerciti omnibus iniquitatibus, id. Att. 1, 11, 2: nate, Iliacis exercite fatis, Virg. Æ. 3, 182: Venus exercita curis, id. ib. 5, 779: curis exercita corpora, Ov. M. 7, 634: adversis probitas exercita rebus, id. Tr. 5, 5, 49: habere aliquem exercitum, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 6, 4.

exercĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [exerceo] *Practicable:* regula, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

exercĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 3. *v. a.* = exerceo, *no.* II. B. *To celebrate, solemnize:* mysterium Christi, zacones, exercite caste, Commod. 68, 1.

exercĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [exercito] *Exercise:* corporum, App. Flor. p. 351.

exercĭtāte, *adv.* [exercitatus, *no.* II. A.] *With practice; in a practised manner: Comp.*: exercitatius, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*—*Sup.*: exercitatissime, Arn. 3, 113.

exercĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exercito] *Exercise, practice:* corpora nostra motu atque exercitatione recalescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: ut exercitatione ludoque campestri tunicati uteremur, id. Cœl. 5, 11; cf. id. Rep. 4, 4: esse incredibili virtute atque exercitatione in armis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39: cf. superiorum pugnarum exercitatio, id. ib. 3, 19: usu forensi atque exercitatione tiro, C. Div. in Cæc. 15, 47; cf. juris civilis exercitatio, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: exercitatio ususque dicendi, id. Cœl. 22, 54; so, dicendi, id. Brut. 97, 331; id. Off. 1, 1, 1; Quint. 2, 12, 11; id. 2, 17, 12: linguæ, C. de Or. 3, 24, 94: vir egregiâ exercitatione in dialecticis, id. Fin. 3, 12, 41; rhetoricæ, id. N. D. 2, 67, 168: magnum opus est, egetque exercitatione non parvâ, id. Læl. 5, 17: artes exercitationesque virtutum, id. Sen. 3, 9.

exercĭtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [exerceo] *Belonging to exercise;* fig.: facultas, Boeth. Aristot. Top. 1, 9, p. 667.

exercĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [exercito] *An exerciser, trainer* (post-Aug.): Pl. 23, 7, 63: agilitatis, id. 35, 11, 40, § 136: EQVITVM Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3498 *sq.*; cf. ib. 3413.

exercĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] (Prop. *She that exercises* the body; hence, Meton.) *Gymnastics:* quod duas partes civilitatis corpori assignet (Plato), *medicinam* et quam interpretantur *exercitatricem* . . . . adulationem autem medicinæ vocet *coquorum* artificium, et exercitatricis *mangonum,* etc., Quint. 2, 15, 25.

exercĭtātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of exercito. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to exerceo, *no.* II. A.): *Well exercised, practised, versed, trained:* **1.** *Pos.*: **a.** With *in c. Abl.*: in aliquâ re versatus exercitatusque, C. Ac. 2, 34, 110: homo et in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et sæpe versatus, id. Quint. 1, 3: homo in arithmeticis satis exercitatus, id. Att. 14, 12 *fin.*: homines in armis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 57: in re militari, id. Font. 14, 31: in illo genere, C. Rep. 1, 6: in propagandis, in regendis finibus, id. Mur. 9, 22: in uxoribus necandis, id. Clu. 19, 52.—**b.** With *Abl.*: milites prœliis exercitati, Cæs. B. G. 2, 20, 3: glebis subigendis exercitati, C. Agr. 2, 31, 84; Quint. 5, 10, 123: curis agitatus et exercitatus animus, C. Rep. 6, 26.—**2.** *Comp.*: **a.** With *ad:* pariores erunt et tanquam exercitatiores ad bene de multis promerendum, C. Off. 2, 15, 53.—**b.** *Abs.*: (an sum) rudis in re publicâ? quis exercitatior? C. Phil. 6, 6, 17.—**3.** *Sup.*: **a.** With *in c. Abl.*: in maritimis rebus exercitatissimi, C. Manil. 18, 55: in armis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 36 *fin.*—**b.** With *ad:* ad aliquam rem, C. 2 Verr. 5, 54, 142.—**c.** *Abs.*: Etrusci ostentorum exercitatissimi interpretes, C. Div. 1, 42, 93.—**B.** (acc. to exerceo, *no.* II. C.): *Greatly vexed, tossed, agitated* (so, extremely seldom): Syrtes exercitatæ Noto, Hor. Epod. 9, 31: senex exercitati vultûs, *disquieted, troubled,* Petr. S. 83:—*Comp.*: non sane alias exercitatior Britannia fuit, Tac. Agr. 5.

exercĭte, *adv.* [1. exercitus] *In a practised manner:* App. M. 11, p. 272.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* prob. not in use.

exercĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exerceo] *Practice, exercise; management, administration* (ante- and post-class.): inertia plus detrimenti facit quam exercitio, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 6: navium, Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 20: publici judicii exercitio, Papin. ib. 1, 21, 1; dub. al. exercitatio.

exercĭtium, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *Exercise* (post-Aug.; not in Cic. nor Cæs.): frequentibus exercitiis præparare milites ad prœlia, Sall. Frgm. ap. Veg. Mil. 1, 9 *fin.*: equitum, Tac. A. 2, 55; cf. Vell. 2, 109: aliarum quoque rerum vel studio vel exercitio eum teneri, Gell. 3, 1, 12; Lact. 5, 14: omnis motus ad exercitium suo instrumento eget, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14.

exercĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [exerceo, *no.* II.] *To exercise diligently* or *frequently* (in the *verb. finit.* extremely rare; but very freq. and class. as *Pa.*): **A.** With *Abl.*: Achilles ibi se ac suos cursu exercitavisse memoratur, Mel. 2, 1, 5; Sall. Or. de Rep. Ordin. 18.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: quamlibet per alia in scholis exercitati sumus, Quint. 2, 10, 9.

exercĭtor, ōris, *m.* [exerceo] (ante- and post-class.) **A.** (acc. to exerceo, *no.* II. A.): *An exerciser, trainer:* huic Curculio'st exercitor; is hunc hominem cursuram docet, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 9; so, id. ib. 2, 1, 3; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14 *med.*—**B.** (acc. to exerceo, *no.* II. B.): *One who exercises* or *practises* any profession, business, calling: cauponæ aut stabuli, *an innkeeper,* Gai. Dig. 44, 7, 4 *fin.*: navis, ratium, *a ship-master, captain,* Ulp. ib. 14, 1, 1; 4, 9, 1; Inscr. Grut. 492, 5.

exercĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [exercitor] (post-class.) **A.** (acc. to exercitor, *no.* A.): *Of* or *belonging to exercise:* jacula, Tert. Pœnit. 12.—**B.** (acc. to exercitor, *no.* B.): *Of,* or *belonging to, trade, business:* actio, Ulp. Dig. 14 tit. 1; so, Afric. ib. 1, 7.

exercĭtuālis, e, *adj.* [2. exercitus] *Belonging to an army* (post-class.): vir, Cassiod. Var. 11, 1.

1. exercĭtus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of exerceo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to exerceo, *no.* I.): Of water: *Agitated, disturbed;* and so, pregnant: *Thick: Comp.*: de fluvio equus bibat, quia exercitior (aqua) est, Pelagon. Veterin. 13.—**B.** (acc. to exerceo, *no.* II. C.): *Vexed;* hence, *vexatious, severe:* finem tam exercitæ militiæ orabant, Tac. A. 1, 35: dura hiems, exercita æstas, id. ib. 1, 17; so, æstas (with inquieta), Pl. Ep. 7, 2, 2.

☞ *Sup.* only acc. to the statement of Festus: "*exercitiorem, exercitissimum* (dicebant antiqui) sicut ab exercitato exercitatiorem, exercitatissimum," Fest. p. 81.

2. exercĭtus, ūs (*Gen. Sing.* exerciti, Næv. ap. Charis. p. 103 P.; Att. and Var. ap. Non. 485, 16 *sq.* EXERCITVI8, acc. to the statement of Non. ib. 11, without an example, EXERCITVVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4922), *m.* [exerceo] **A.** (acc. to exerceo, *no.* II. A.): **1.** Prop.: *Exercise:* pro exercitu gymnastico et palæstrico, *etc.*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 7.

2. Meton.: *Concr.:* **a.** Milit. *t. t.:* (α) Gen.: *A trained or disciplined body of men, an army:* "*exercitum* non unam aliam dicimus, sed numeros multos militum. Nam exercitui praesse dicimus eum, qui legionem vel legiones administrat." Ulp. Dig. 3, 2. 2; Enn. Ann. 14, 13: exercitum comparare, C. Phil. 4, 3, 6: so, exercitum conscribere, comparare, id. ib. 5, 13, 36; cf. parare, Sall. C. 29, 3: and, scribere, Liv. 2, 43: conficere, C. Phil. 5, 16, 43; id. Manil. 21, 61: facere, id. Phil. 5, 8, 23: confiare, id. ib. 4, 6, 15: contrahere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 34: cogere, id. ib. 3, 17; Sall. J. 10, 4: ducere, C. Mur. 9, 20: ductare, Sall. C. 11, 5; id. ib. 17, 7: transducere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13. —(b) Esp.: (α) Of a *land army*, in opposition to a naval army or fleet: eodem tempore et exercitus ostendebatur et classis intrabat portum, Liv. 26, 42, 2.—(β) Of *infantry*, in opposition to cavalry: (Cæsar) exercitum equitatumque castris continuit, Cæs. B. G. 2, 11; so, id. ib. 7, 61; id. ib. 1, 48; Liv. 30, 36; id. 40, 52; cf. Drak. ib. 28, 1, 5.—(γ) Of the *hosts of heaven:* Dominus Deus exercituum, Vulg. Isai. 1, 24.

b. Poet. for any *Multitude, host, swarm, flock:* corvorum, Virg. G. 1, 382; so, id. Æ. 5, 824; Sil. 11, 413.

B. (acc. to exerceo, *no.* II. C.): *Trouble, affliction:* Noli, obsecro, lacrimis tuis mihi exercituum imperare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 60.

exero, ĕre, v. exsero.

ex-erro, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; erro] *To wander away, deviate* (post-Aug. and very rare): **I.** Prop.: dexterque exerrat Arion (equus), Stat. Th. 6, 444. **II.** Fig.: a viâ veritatis, Cypr. Ep. 1, 12: mentibus, Vulg. 2 Mac. 2, 2.

exertus, a, um, v. exsertus.

exēsor, ōris, *m.* [exedo] *That which eats away* any thing: murorum (æstus), *i. e. an underminer*, Luer. 4, 22.

‡ **exesto,** extra esto. Sic enim lictor in quibusdam sacris clamitabat: HOSTIS, VINCTVS, MULIER, VIRGO EXESTO; scilicet interesse prohibebatur, Fest. p. 82.

exesus, a, um, *P.* of exedo.

ex-fībŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); fibula] *To unclasp, unloose:* ilia, Prud. Psych. 633.

‡ **exfir,** purgamentum, unde adhuc manet *suffitio*, Fest. p. 79 Müll. *N. cr.*

ex-fŏlĭo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); folium] *To strip of leaves:* rosas, Apic. 4, 2.

ex-fornīcātus, a, um, *P.* of obs. exfornicor [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (α); fornix] *Having committed great fornication:* finitimæ civitates simili modo exfornicatæ, Vulg. Jud. 7.

ex-fundātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (α); fundus] *Razed completely to the ground:* oppidum, Cœl. Antipater ap. Non. 108, 10.

‡ **exfuti,** effusi. ut MERTAT pro mersat, Fest. p. 81 Müll. *N. cr.*

ex-fūtūtus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (α); futuo] *Exhausted with venery:* Cat. 6, 13; cf. also effutuo.

exhālātio, ōnis, *f.* [exhalo] *An exhalation, vapour* (class.): exhalationes terræ, C. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; so, Sen. Q. N. 2, 10; Pl. 31, 3, 27: maris, Nazar. Paneg. 11.

ex-hālo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; halo] **I.** Prop.: *To breathe out, exhale, evaporate* (class.): **A.** *Act.:* exhalantque lucis nebulam, Lucr. 5, 464: nebulam, fumos, Virg. G. 2, 217; Ov. M. 11, 536: caliginem, Pl. 2, 42, 42: mortiferum spiritum, id. 2, 93, 95: pruina jam exhalata, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 12: edormi crapulam et exhala, *let the fumes pass off*, i. e. *get sober*, C. Phil. 2, 12, 30: crapulam, id. 2 Verr. 3, 11, 28; cf. id. Phil. 2, 17, 42; Lucil. ap. Non. 164, 33: odores (ara), Lucr. 2, 417: flammam (Ætnæ), Ov. M. 15, 343: animam (*i. e.* vitam), *to die*, id. ib. 5, 62; id. ib. 6, 247; id. ib. 7, 861; id. ib. 11, 45; so, vitam, Virg. Æ. 2, 562: supremam lucem, Sil. 10, 154.—**B.** *Neut.:* hic illic, ubi mors deprenderat, exhalantes, *expiring*, Ov. M. 7, 581. **II.** Meton.: *Neut.: To steam* (poet. and very rare): vapore altaria, Lucr. 3, 433: exhalant vestes, Stat. Th. 10, 108.

ex-haurĭo, si, stum, rire, 4. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; haurio] (class.) **I.** Prop.: Of liquids: *To draw out, to empty by drawing, to exhaust:* quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, alii sentinam exhauriant, C. Sen. 6, 17; cf. id. Cat. 1, 5, 12: vinum, *i. e. to drink up*, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: so, exhausto jam flumine, Prop. 4, 9, 63; cf. exhaustum poculum, *emptied*, C. Clu. 11, 31: exhaustus repente perennis exaruit fons, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43; cf. tacent exhausti solibus amnes, Stat. Th. 3, 259.

II. Meton.: Of things not liquid: *To take out, empty out, to make empty, to exhaust:* manibus sagulisque terram exhaurire, Cæs. B. G. 5, 42; so, humum ligonibus, Hor. Epod. 5, 31: pecuniam ex ærario, C. Agr. 2, 36, 98; cf. ærarium, *i. e. to empty, exhaust*, id. Vat. 2, 5; id. 2 Verr. 3, 70, 164: prædam ex agris urbibusque sociorum, id. Pis. 21, 48; cf. oppidum diripiendum militi dedit: exhaustis deinde tectis ignem injecit, *completely pillaged, gutted*, Liv. 10, 44 Drak.: reliquum spiritum, C. Sest. 37, 80: vitam sibi manu, id. ib. 21, 48: exhauriri, *drained of money, impoverished*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2 *fin.*: provinciam sumptibus et jacturis, id. Att. 6, 1, 2: plebem impensis (ædificandi), Liv. 6, 5: socios commeatibus, id. 37, 19: heredem legatis, Pl. Ep. 5, 1, 9: facultates patriæ, Nep. Hann. 6; cf. vires, Pl. Ep. 3, 19, 6: trepidas incerto sanguine reddit Exhauritque genas, *i. e. makes bloodless, pale*, Stat. Th. 10, 168.

III. Fig. (acc. as the idea of taking away or of leaving empty predominates): **A.** *To take away, remove:* **1.** With *ex:* libentius omnes meas laudes ad te transfuderim, quam aliquam partem exhauserim ex tuis, C. Fam. 9, 14, 4.—**2.** With *Dat. person.:* alicui dolorem, id. ib. 5, 16, 4.—**3.** In *simple constr.:* exhausta vis ingens æris alieni est, *cleared off*, Liv. 7, 21, 8: Scurra exhausto rubore (*i. e.* pudore), Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: oblatus est (*sc.* Christus) ad multorum exhaurienda peccata, Vulg. Hebr. 9, 28.

B. *To exhaust, bring to an end:* tantus fuit amor, ut exhauriri nullâ posset injuriâ, *be exhausted*, C. Att. 2, 21, 4; cf. amicorum benignitas exhausta est in eâ re, id. ib. 4, 2, 7: unius ambulationis sermone exhaurire (quæ sollicitant augunturque), *to exhaust in speaking*, i. e. *to discuss thoroughly*, id. ib. 1, 18, 1; cf. id. de Or. 3, 26, 102; and, exhaustus est sermo hominum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: deinde exhauriri mea mandata, *to be accomplished, fulfilled*, id. Att. 5, 13, 3: mandavi omnia, quæ quidem tu, ut polliceris, exhauries, id. ib. 5, 6, 2: labores, *to endure, undergo*, Liv. 21, 21: laborem, periculum, id. 21, 30 Drak.; Pl. Ep. 3, 9, 1; Tac. H. 4, 32; Ov. M. 12, 161: bella, Virg. Æ. 4, 14; cf. dura et aspera belli, Liv. 33, 11: militia exhausta, *brought to an end*, id. 32, 3: pœnarum exhaustum satis est, *executed, performed*, Virg. Æ. 9, 356: exhaustâ nocte, *spent*, Tac. H. 4, 29.

exhaustus, a, um, *P.* of exhaurio.

exhedra, æ, v. exedra.

ex-herbo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); herba] *To free from grass:* locum, Col. 11, 3, 11: salicem, id. 4, 31, 2.

exhērēdātio, ōnis, *f.* [exheredo] *A disinheriting:* Quint. 7, 1, 53; Ulp. Dig. 17, 9, 1, § 3.

exhērēdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who disinherits* (post-class.): Cassiod. de An. 9, § 5.

ex-hērēdĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To disinherit* (post-class.): Salv. contr. Av. 3, p. 112.

exhērēdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [exheres] **I.** Prop.: *To disinherit:* igitur fratrem exheredans te faciebat heredem, C. Phil. 2, 16, 41: aliquem, id. Clu. 48, 135; id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52; Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33; Quint. 5, 13, 32; id. 7, 4, 20. **II.** Meton.: *To deprive the heir of* any thing: ut mensam ejus exheredaret, Pl. 37, 2, 7 *fin.*

ex-hēres, ēdis, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); heres] *Deprived of his inheritance, disinherited:* **I.** Prop.: **A.** With *Gen.:* possetne paternorum bonorum exheres esse filius, C. de Or. 1, 38, 175.—**B.** With *Dat.:* ut ego exheredem meis bonis me faciam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 77.—**C.** *Abs.:* exheres sit, Quint. 5, 10, 107; cf. also, 7, 1, 42; id. 9, 2, 34. **II.** Fig.: ni exheredem facero vitæ suæ, *i. e. deprive him of life*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 8.

exhĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); habeo] **I.** Prop.: *To hold forth, tender, present; to deliver, give up, produce* (class.; not in Cæs.): "ait Prætor: QVEM HOMINEM DOLO MALO RETINES, EXHIBEAS . . . *Exhibere* est in publicum producere, et videndi tangendique hominis facultatem præbere; proprie autem *exhibere* est extra secretum habere," Ulp. Dig. 43, 29, 1 and 3, § 8: **A.** In *simple constr.:* exhibe quæso, Sexte Clodi, exhibe librarium illud, C. Mil. 12, 33: pallium, Petr. S. 15: tabulas testamenti, Suet. Vit. 14: rationes, Scæv. Dig. 40, 5, 41 *fin.*: fratres saltem exhibe, C. Fl. 15, 35: vias tutas, *i. e. to make safe*, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 34: toros, *i. e. to furnish, allow*, id. H. 17, 194.—**B.** With *Dat.:* alicui omnia integra, C. 2 Verr. 5, 25, 63.—**C.** With *Abl.:* exhibuit querulos ore gemente sonos, *uttered*, id. Tr. 3, 11, 54.—**D.** With *apud:* fugitivos apud magistratûs, Ulp. Dig. 11, 4, 1: aliquem apud acta, Paul. ib. 2, 4, 17.—**E.** With *in c. Acc.:* debitorem in judicium, Paul. Dig. 12, 2, 28.—**F.** With *ad:* quadringentos senatores ad ferrum, Suet. Ner. 12.

II. Meton.: **A.: 1.** Gen.: *To show* by holding forth; *to display, to exhibit:* exhibuit gemino præsigna tempora cornu, Ov. M. 15, 611; id. ib. 14, 526: me orbam Dixit et exhibuit linguam scelerata paternam, *and displayed*, i. e. *used, the language of her father*, id. ib. 6, 213. —**2.** With *Personal pron. in reflexive force,* or exhibere *alone: To show* or *exhibit one's self*, etc.: **a.** With *Personal pron.:* Pompeius se non solum auctorem meæ salutis, sed etiam supplicem populo Romano exhibuit, C. Sest. 50, 107: se ministratorem alicui, Suet. Vit. 17: se adorandum adeuntibus, id. Cal. 22: se nudas alicui, Ov. H. 17, 116.—**b.** *Exhibere:* quid me putas populo nostro exhibiturum? *how I shall exhibit, show myself*, C. Ac. 1, 5, 18: qui vere civilem virum exhibeat, *shows, proves himself*, Quint. 12, 2, 7 Spald.: Ov. M. 6, 44: pro fratre hostem exhibuit, Just. 27, 2.

B. *To maintain, support, sustain* a person or thing (post-class.; esp. freq. in Law Lat.): si quis a liberis ali desideret, vel liberi, ut a parente exhibeantur, Ulp. Dig. 25, 3, 5; so, aliquem, id. ib. 1, 12, 1; Paul. ib. 3, 5, 33: Scythas alimentis, Just. 9, 2; so, too, vitam, id. 11, 10; id. 22, 1.

III. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To show, exhibit, employ; to procure, occasion, cause:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* rem salvam exhibebo, *I will set it all right*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 51: quorum virtus exhibet solidum decus, Phæd. 4, 23, 24: vocis fidem, id. 3, 19, Epil. 9: munificentiam, Suet. Tib. 48: liberalitatem, clementiam, comitatem, id. Ner. 10; cf. liberalitatem et justitiam, Pl. Pan. 33, 2: vicem spodii, *i. e. to supply the place of*, Pl. 23, 7, 63: cf. vicem testamenti, Afric. Dig. 29, 6, 16: humanitatem, *to exercise, exhibit*, Pl. Ep. 5, 19, 2: diligentiam, Gai. Dig. 18, 6, 2: imperium, *to exercise*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 57. — **2.** With *Dat.:* alicui molestiam, *to cause*, C. Att. 2, 1, 2; ei, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 3; id. Capt. 4, 2, 37: negotium hominibus, *to produce, occasion*, id. Pœn. 1, 2, 30; cf. qui deum nihil habere ipsum negotii (dicunt), nihil exhibere alteri, C. Off. 3, 28, 102; and, id. ib. 3, 31, 112: negotium alicui, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 14; id. Most. 3, 1, 38: argutias mihi, id. Most. 1, 1, 2: difficilem laborem alicui, Col. 5, 5, 17: curam alicui, Tib. 2, 1, 61.

B. Esp.: With *Personal pron. in reflexive force: To show one's self*, etc.: jam se exhibebit hic mihi negotium, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 72.

exhibĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [exhibeo] (post-class.) **A.** (acc. to exhibeo, *no.* I.): *A*

handing out, giving up, producing, delivering: tabularum testamenti, Ulp. Dig. 29, 3, 2 *fin.*: chirographi, Gell. 14, 2, 7.—**B.** (acc. to exhibeo, *no.* II. B.): *Sustenance, maintenance:* Ulp. Dig. 27, 2, 3; so, Papin. ib. 26, 2, 26 *fin.*; Tert. Idol. 6. et al.

exhĭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to exhibeo, *no.* I.): *One who presents, gives* any thing, *a giver:* convivii, Non. 281, 20.—**B.** (acc. to exhibeo, *no.* II. A.): *One who exhibits* or *shows, an exhibitor:* ludorum, Arn. 7, p. 297.

exhĭbĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [exhibitor, *no.* I.] *Relating to bringing something into court* (Law Lat.): interdictum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 5, 3; cf. id. ib. 43, 29, 3.

exhĭbĭtus, a, um, *P.* of exhibeo.

exhĭlărātio, ōnis, *f.* [exhilaro] *A gladdening, rejoicing* (post-class.): voluntatis, Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 8, 8.

ex-hĭlăro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); hilaro] *To gladden greatly, to make merry* or *joyous, to rejoice, delight* (rare, but class.): **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: miraris tam exhilaratam esse servitutem nostram? C. Fam. 9, 26, 1; cf. Mart. 8, 50, 6; Col. 6, 24, 2. **II.** Fig.: Of things: neque ilex, picea, larix, pinus ullo flore exhilarantur, *are refreshed, enlivened,* Pl. 16, 25, 40: colorem hominis frequentiores in cibo lupini exhilarant, *freshen, brighten,* id. 22, 25, 74.

ex-hinc, *adv.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (e); hinc] *Hereupon, after this, then* (post-class. and rare, for the class. exinde, exin): App. M. 11, p. 269.

ex-hŏnŏro, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); honoro] *To dishonour* (post-class.): Aug. Tract. in Joann. 36, 4; id. Ep. 118, 3; Vulg. Jacob, 2, 6 ib. Sir. 10, 32.

ex-horrĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); horreo] *To tremble* or *shudder exceedingly at* any thing, *to be terrified at, to dread* (extremely rare; on the contrary, exhorresco is quite class.): æstus, Col. poet. 10, 154.

exhorresco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [exhorreo] **I.** *Neut.*: *To tremble* or *shudder exceedingly, to be terrified* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: non possum non exhorrescere, si quid intra cutem subest vulneris, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 18, 3.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: in quo igitur homines exhorrescunt? C. de Or. 3, 14, 53.—**C.** With *Abl.*: metu, C. Fin. 1, 13, 43: atque omnis spiris exhorruit arbor, Val. Fl. 7, 527.—**D.** With *Adv.*: exhorruit æquoris instar, Ov. M. 4, 135. **II.** *Act.*: *To tremble* or *shudder at* any thing, *to be terrified at, to dread* (poet.): vultûs neve exhorrescat amicos, Virg. Æ. 7, 265: furores, Sil. 3, 146; Val. Fl. 4, 380.

exhortāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [exhortor] =exhortatio: Alcim. 6, 102.

exhortāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] = exhortatio: Non. 151, 21.

exhortātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An exhorting, exhortation, encouraging* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): **A.** *Abs.*: tua exhortatio, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 7, 1: strepere cuncta clamoribus, et tumultu, et exhortatione mutuâ, Tac. H. 1, 36:—*Plur.*: Quint. 10, 1, 47; Just. 38, 3, 10; Col. 11, 1, 17.—**B.** With *Objective Gen.*: exhortatio studiorum, Quint. 11, 3, 25.

exhortātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Belonging to exhortation* or *encouragement, exhortative:* status (a transl. of the Gr. *πρότρεπτικὴ, παρορμητικὴ στασις*), Quint. 3, 6, 47.

exhortātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An exhorter, encourager* (post-class.): omnium tolerantiarum, Tert. de Fugâ in Persec. *fin.*

exhortātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [exhortator] *Belonging to one who exhorts, exhortatory* (late Lat.): epistola, Hier. Ep. 2, 1; Aug. Ep. 209.

ex-hortor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; hortor] **I.** Prop.: Of living objects: *To exhort, encourage* (post. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** With *simple Acc.*: trepidosque obstupefactumque timentes, Ov. M. 15, 152.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: trepidos cives in hostem, id. ib. 13, 234: tauros in illum, id. ib. 7, 35: se in ambos, id. ib. 10, 685: sese in arma, Virg. Æ. 7, 472; cf. Quint. 10, 7, 19.—**C.** With *ad*: milites ad ultionem, Pl. 2, 107, 111.—**D.** With *ut c. Subj.*: Quint. 12, 8, 7; Petr. S. 140; Tac. Or. 14.—**E.** With *simple Subj.*: juvenes nostros exhortatus es, consulatum circumirent, Pl. Pan. 69, 2. **II.** Fig.: Of abstr. objects: *To excite* any thing: virtutes exhortabor, Sen. Ep. 121: parsimoniam, Gell. 13, 23, 2.

ex-hūmōro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); humor] *To free from humours:* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 1 *fin.*

†**exhȳdrĭæ,** ārum, *m.* (venti) = *ἐξυδρίαι ἄνεμοι, Winds accompanied by rain:* App. de Mund. p. 62.

exĭbĭlo, exicco, *etc.*, v. exsib., exsicc., *etc.*

ex-ignesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; ignesco] *To become on fire, be ignited:* mundus tum exignescere, tum exaquescere videtur, Censor. de Die Nat. 18.

ex-igo, ēgi, actum, igĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex; ago] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To drive out* or *forth, to thrust out, to take* or *get out:* **a.** With *ex:* reges ex civitate, C. de Or. 2, 48, 199: hostem e campo, Liv. 3, 61 *med.*: corpus e stratis, *to thrust out, raise up out of* or *from,* Sil. 16, 233.—**b.** With *Abl.*: exigor patriâ, Næv. ap. Non. 291, 4: aliquem domo, Liv. 39, 11: aliquem campo, id. 37, 41 *fin.*—**c.** With *ab:* virum a se, *to put away, divorce,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 62.—**d.** In *simple constr.*: exactis regibus, *after the kings had been driven out,* C. de Or. 1, 9, 37: Tarquinio exacto, id. Rep. 1, 40: illam suam (*sc.* uxorem) suas res sibi habere jussit ex duodecim tabulis: claves adenit: exegit, *drove her out of the house,* id. Phil. 2, 28, 69: uxorem, *to put away, divorce,* Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 45; Suet. Cæs. 50; id. Claud. 26: macuam, *to take out, get out,* id. Aug. 94: et sacer admissas exigit Hebrus aquas, *pours forth (into the sea),* Ov. H. 2, 114: non tantum debet eo æstimari (vitis), quod uvas complures exigit, *puts forth, sends out, produces,* Col. 3, 6, 2; cf. id. 3, 2, 10: vertebra tertia tubercula, quæ inferiori inserantur, exigit, Cels. 8, 1 *med.*—**e.** With *sub c. Abl.*: prope sub conatu adversarii manus exigenda, *must be put forth, raised* (as for a blow), Quint. 6, 4, 8 Spald.—**f.** With *in c. Acc.*: capellas a grege in campos, hircos in caprilia, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 8.—**g.** With *Supine in* um: sues pastum, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 6.—**h.** With *Adv. of place:* radices altius, *to send out,* Cels. 5, 28, 14: omnes foras, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 7.—**k.** With *ultra:* accolas ultra fines, Pl. 2, 68, 68.

2. Esp.: **a.** Scenic *t. t.*: *To hiss off* a piece or a player from the stage (so very rare): spectandæ (fabulæ) an exigendæ sint vobis prius, Ter. Andr. prol. 27 Ruhnk.; so, fabulas, id. Hec. prol. alt. 4; id. ib. 7.

b.: (*a*) *To demand, require, enforce, exact* payment of a debt, taxes, *etc.*, or the performance of any other duty (very common): (*α*) With *ab:* pecunias a civitatibus, C. Div. in Cæc. 10, 33: pecuniæ a municipiis exiguntur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 6 *fin.*: equitum peditumque certum numerum a civitatibus Siciliæ, id. ib. 1, 30: obsides ab Apollionatibus, id. ib. 3, 12.—(*β*) In *simple constr.*: ad eas pecunias exigendas legatos misimus, C. Fam. 13, 11, 1; Cæs. B. C. 3, 32; C. Pis. 16, 38: quaternos denarios, id. Font. 5, 9: tributa, id. Fam. 3, 7, 3: pensionem, id. ib. 6, 18, 5: nomina sua, id. 2 Verr. 1, 10, 28: mercedem, id. Læl. 21, 80: viam, *to demand the construction of a road,* C. 2 Verr. 1, 59, 154; so, Liv. 42, 3.—(*b*) Exigor aliquid, *To solicit, ask, dun* one for payment (ante- and post-class.): quas (drachumas) tu exactus es, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 26: exigor portorium, Cæcil. ap. Gell. 15, 14 *fin.*; and in Non. 108, 24: sese pecunias maximas exactos esse, Q. Metell. Numid. ap. Gell. 15, 14, 2; Juboi. Dig. 23, 4, 32.

c. Of places (*To drive one's self beyond,* i. e.): *To go* or *pass beyond, to pass by, leave behind* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quum primus equis exegit anhelis Phœbus Athon, Val. Fl. 2, 75; cf. Prop. 3, 20, 11: Troglodytæ hibernum maro exigunt circa brumam, Pl. 12, 19, 42.

d. Mercant. *t. t.*: *To dispose of, sell:* agrorum exigere fructûs, Liv. 34, 9, 9 Drak.: mercibus exactis, Col. poet. 10, 317.

e. *To apply* to a standard or measure, *i. e. To examine, try, measure, weigh* by any thing: ad perpendiculum columnas, C. 2 Verr. 1, 51, 133: materiam ad regulam et libellam, Pl. 36, 25, 63: pondus margaritarum suâ manu, Suet. Cæs. 47: aliquid mensurâ, Pl. 17, 21, 35, § 159.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To drive out, expel* (so very rare): locus, Ubi labore lassitudo omni'st exigunda ex corpore, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 4; Lucil. ap. Non. 291, 8: aliquem vitâ, *to kill,* Sen. de Ira. 1, 6.

2. *To require, demand, claim* any thing due: **a.** In *simple constr.*: ego vero et exspectabo ea, quæ polliceris, neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, C. Brut. 4, 17: aliquid exigere magis, quam rogare, id. Fam. 2, 6, 1: longiores literas exspectabo, vel potius exigam, id. ib. 15, 16, 1: pœnas de vulnere, Ov. M. 14, 478: potest pœna dilata exigi, non potest exacta revocari, Sen. de Ira. 2, 22.—**b.** With *ex*: omnibus ex rebus voluptatem, quasi mercedem, id. Fin. 2, 22, 73.—**c.** With *ab*: ab hoc acerbius exigit natura quod dederat, *reclaims,* C. Tusc. 1, 39, 93 Klotz.: non ut a poëtâ, sed ut a teste veritatem exigunt, id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: gravia piacula ab aliquo, Liv. 29, 18, 18.—**d.** With *Dat.*: huic pœnas exigit, Ov. F. 4, 230.—**e.** With *ut c. Subj.*: exigerem ex te, cogeremque, ut responderes, C. Fin. 2, 35, 119; cf. hanc quidem primam exigam a te operam, ut audias me, quæ a te dicta sunt refellientem, id. ib. 4, 28, 80.—**f.** With *Objective clause:* exigimus potuisse eum eo tempore testamentum, facere, Paul. Dig. 29, 7, 8; so, Ulp. ib. 24, 3, 2.—**g.** *Abs.*: in exigendo non acerbum, C. Off. 2, 18, 64: quum res exiget, Quint. 5, 11, 5; id. 10, 3, 3: ut res exiget, id. 12, 10, 69: si communis utilitas exegerit, id. 12, 1, 37.

3.: **a.** *To lead, spend, pass* time (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): mediam dies exegerat horam, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 1: vitam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 39: ævum, Lucr. 4, 1231; Virg. Æ. 7, 777; Ov. M. 12, 209: tristissimam noctem, Petr. S. 115: diem supremum nocte mque, Tac. A. 3, 16: ullum tempus jucundius, Pl. Ep. 3, 1, 1.—**b.** Ærumnam, *to undergo,* Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 12.

4. *To bring to an end, to conclude, finish, complete* a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): exegi monumentum ære perennius, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 1: exactus tenui pumice versus est, Prop. 3, 1, 8: commentarii ita sunt exacti, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 10, 7, 30: eandem gracilitatem stilo exigere condiscant, *to reach, attain to,* id. 1, 9, 2.

5. *To weigh accurately, ponder, consider* (class., but prps. not in Cic.): si ad illam summam veritatem legitimum jus exegeris, *etc.*, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 6, 1; cf. nolite ad vestras leges atque instituta exigere ea, quæ Lacedæmone fiunt, Liv. 34, 31; so, opus ad vires suas, Ov. A. A. 2, 502: omnia argumenta ad obrussam, Sen. Q. N. 4, 5; id. de Clem. 1, 1: se ad aliquem, id. Ep. 11 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 5, 2: illa non nisi aure exigantur, quæ fiunt per sonos, id. 1, 5, 19; cf. id. 1, 4, 7.

6. *To treat, consult, deliberate* respecting something (class., but not in Cic.): **a.** With *de:* de his rebus ut exigeret cum eo, Furnio mandavi, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 24, 7: de aliquâ re eorum, Pl. Ep. 2, 26, 13.—**b.** With *cum*: dum talia secum exigit Hippomenes, Ov. M. 10, 587: tempus secum ipsa modumque Exigit, Virg. Æ. 4, 476.—**c.** In *simple constr.*: hæc exigentes prius turbæ fugientium civium, deinde hostes oppressere, Liv. 22, 49.—**d.** *Without object*: quum sic exerceris mecum, ut solebas cum tuo filio, Pl. Ep. 6, 12, 3: in secretum te meum admitto, et te admitto mecum exigo, Sen. Ep. 27, 1.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.): **A.** Prop.: *To drive, plunge, thrust* a weapon: **1.** With *Abl.*: non circumspectis

exactum viribus ensem Fregit, Ov. M. 5, 171.—**2.** With *per*: ensem Per medium juvenem, Virg. Æ. 10, 815: gladium per viscera, Flor. 1, 2, 68. — **3.** With *in* c. *Acc.*: quæ (sc. tela) in Scipiones exegit, Sen. Consol. Marc. 16, 5. — **4.** In *simple constr.*: ensem, Luc. 6, 805.

B. Meton.: *To thrust through* or *transfix* a person: illum exigit (*sc.* Daraspe) hasta, Val. Fl. 6, 572.

exiguē (**-um, -o**), *adv.* [exiguus] *Shortly, briefly, slightly, scantily, sparingly*: **A.** Form *exigue* (class.): hoc quidem est: nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, *too narrowly*, C. Læl. 16, 58: exigue sumptum prædent (parentes), Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 33: ratione mitâ frumentum se ex gue dierum XXX. habere, *hardly*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 71: ceteriter exigueque dicere, *slightly, briefly*, C. de Or. 3, 36, 144: epistola exigue scripta, id. Att. 11, 16, 1: exigue atque frigide laudari, Gell. 19, 3, 1: Virgilius hunc Homeri versum exigue secutus est, *to a slight degree*, i. e. *not closely*, id. 9, 9, 16.—**B.** Form *exiguum* (post-Aug.): dormire, Pl. 10, 75, 97: sapere, Pl. Ep. 3, 6, 1: tument vela, Luc. 5, 481.—**C.** Form *exiguo*: Scrib. Comp. 240.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

exīgŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Scantiness* in measure or number, *smallness, littleness, shortness, scarcity* (class.): **A.** With *Gen.*: quum paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 30; id. B. G. 4, 1 *fin.*: itaque in quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem obscuratio consequitur, C. Fin. 4, 12, 29: copiarum, Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 6, 1; cf. in the follg.; so, congiariorum, Quint. 6, 3, 52: cibi, Col. 7, 5, 5: fisci, Suet. Claud. 28: fructuum, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 5: temporis tanta fuit exiguitas, ut, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 21; so, id. ib. 2, 33; Liv. 24, 17.—**B.** *Abs.*: ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, Cæs. B. G. 3, 23.

exīguum, v. exiguus, exigue.

exīgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [exigo, *no.* I. A. 2, 5.: *Exactly measured*; opp. to abundant, beyond measure;—acc. to Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, pp. 286 and 505, from **ex, ago** = *protractus, exilis*] *Scanty* in measure or number, *small, little, petty, short, poor, mean* (freq. and class.): **A.** *Abs.*: exile et exiguum et vietum cor et dissimile cordis fuisse, C. de Div. 2, 16, 37: me corporis exigui, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24: mus, Virg. G. 1, 181: oratorem ex immenso campo in exiguum sane gyrum compellitis, C. de Or. 3, 19, 70: quoniam exiguis quibusdam finibus totum oratoris munus circumdedisti, id. fb. 1, 62, 264: finis, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 10: a teram partem nimis exiguam atque angustam esse voluisti, C. Rab. Perd. 3, 9: literæ tuæ exiguam significationem tuæ erga me voluntatis habebant, id. Fam. 5, 7, 2: exigua et infirma civitas, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17: pars terræ, C. Rep. 1, 17: campi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 24: castra, Cæs. B. G. 5, 49: ædificia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5: locus eloquentiæ, Quint. 2, 17, 28: toga, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13: torques, id. Od. 3, 6, 12: elegi, id. A. P. 77: numerus oratorum, C. de Or. 1, 4, 16; cf., copiæ amicorum, id. Quint. 1, 2: copiæ, Cæs. B. C. 2, 39: fructus, C. Parad. 6, 3, 49: facultates, Cæs. B. C. 1, 78: census, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: pulvis, id. Od. 1, 28, 3: tempus, C. de Or. 1, 20, 92: pars unius anni, id. Rep. 6, 23: pars ætatis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 20: laus, C. Agr. 2, 2, 5: grandis aut exigua (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 15; so, vox, Suet. Ner. 20.—*Comp.*: aqua exiguior facta, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1, § 15; id. ib. 29, 5, 1, § 27: Frontin. Aquaed. 32: cytisum aridum si dabis, ex gutus dato, Col. Arb. 28, Ulp. Dig. 50, 1, 14 *fin.*: —*Sup.*: pars exiguissima, Ov. H. 14, 115: locus, Pl. Ep. 7, 24, 7.—**B.** With *Gen.*: abundans corporis exiguusque animi, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 481.—As *Subst.*:

exīgŭum, i, *n.*: *A little, trifle* (mostly post-Aug.): exiguum campi ante castra erat, Liv. 27, 27: exiguum spatii, id. 22, 24: aquæ, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20; cf. Pl. 25, 13, 106: mell s, id. 28, 9, 37: temporis, Pl. Ep. 1, 27, 13: salutis, Sil. 4, 248: exiguo post obitum ipsius, *a short time after*, etc., Pl. 31, 2, 3.

ex-ilio, ire, v. exsilio.

ex-ilis, e, *adj.* [contr. from exigilis, from ex-ago; cf. exiguus *init.*] *Small, thin, slender, lank, meagre, poor* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: exile et exiguum et vietum cor, C. de Div. 2, 16, 37: jecur horridum et exile, id. ib. 2, 13, 30: femur (*opp.* tumentes suræ), Hor. Epod. 8, 10: artus, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 27: folia, Pl. 24, 6, 20: quod solum tam exile et macrum est, quod, *etc.*, *thin, poor*, C. Agr. 2, 25, 67: ager, Col. 1, 4, 3: exilis domus est, ubi non et multa supersunt, *etc.*, *poor, wretched*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 45; so, domus Plutonia, *i. e. cheerless*, id. Od. 1, 4, 17: hereditas (with parva), Pl. Pan. 40, 1: via, *short*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 6: genus sermonis exile, aridum, concisum ac minutum, *meagre, dry*, C. de Or. 2, 38, 159; so, of speech, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7; id. de Or. 2, 77, 315; 1, 18, 83; Quint. 8, 3, 56 (*opp.* tumida); *cf.* of speech: pro pressis exiles, id. 10, 2, 16: vox (*opp.* plena), id. 11, 3, 15; so, ib. 13:—*Comp.*: caro prunorum, Pl. 15, 13, 12: vox feminis quam maribus (*opp.* gravior), id. 11, 51, 112, § 269; so, vox in senectâ, ib. § 270.—**B.** With *Gen.*: exilis atque inanis ægritudinum, *i. e. void, free*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 21.—**C.** With *Abl.*: Arisbe glebis, Luc. 3, 204.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

exilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [exilis] *Thinness, meagreness, weakness, poorness* (class.): **A.** With *Gen.*: aculei apum, Pl. 11, 2, 1: foliorum, id. 24, 19, 118: soli, Col. 18, 16, 6; Pl. 18, 17, 45: feminæ vocis, Quint. 1, 11, 1; cf. id. 11, 3, 19: quarundam literarum (*opp.* pinguitudo), id. 1, 11, 4.—**B.** With *in c. Gerund in* do: in dicendo, C. de Or. 1, 12, 50.—**C.** *Abs.*: Brut. 82, 284.

exiliter, *adv.* [exilis] *Thinly, meagrely, poorly*: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, *feebly*, C. de Or. 3, 11, 41: annales sane exiliter scripti, id. Brut. 27, 106: disputare (*with* jejune), id. de Or. 1, 11, 50:—*Comp.*: exilius dicere de aliquâ re, *more sparingly, briefly*, Var. L. L. 5, 1, 4.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

exilium, ii, v. exsilium.

exim, v. exin.

eximie, *adv.* [eximius, *no.* III.] *Exceedingly, uncommonly, excellently*: **A.** With *Verbs*: Marius L. Plocium eximie dilexit, C. Arch. 9, 20: et unice delectare, Gell. 11, 3, 4: atque verissime opinari, id. 13, 8, 1: cenare, Juv. 11, 1: polliceri omnia, Liv. 42, 29: prodesse, Pl. 29, 6, 38: mederi, id. 29, 6, 38.—**B.** With *Adjj.*: utilis Pl. 20, 22, 89: optimum stagnum, Col. 8, 17, 1.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

eximiĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Excellence, eminence* (post-class.): Symm. Ep. 3, 3; Aug. Ep. 32, 231; 237.

eximius, a, um, *adj.* [eximo] (*Taken out from* a mass, *etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Excepted* (rare, but class.): eximium neminem habere, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 9: neque esset verisimile, quum omnibus Siculis faceret injurias, te illi unum eximium, cui consuleret, fuisse, C. Div. in Cæc. 16, 52; Liv. 9, 34, 11 Drak.

II. Meton.: *Distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon, excellent, select*: **A.** *Abs.*: mulier facie eximiâ, id. 2 Verr. 5, 31, 83: eximii forma pueri, Pl. 7, 12, 10: eximii præstanti corpore tauri, Virg. G. 4, 538: ignes Ætnæ, Lucr. 2, 594.—**B.** With *Partitive Gen.*: eximii regum, Stat. Th. 6, 15.—**C.** With *Inf.*: eximius animam servare sub undis, *exceedingly skilful, expert*, Luc. 3, 697.

III. Fig.: Of abstract things: *Distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon, excellent, select*: Pompeii singularis eximiaque virtus, C. Manil. 1, 3: pulchritudine eximiâ femina, id. de Div. 1, 25, 59: hæc ipsa semper in te eximia et præstantia fuere, id. de Or. 2, 28, 126: ea quæ eximia plerisque et præclara videntur, parva ducere, id. Of. 1, 20, 67: ingenium, C. Fam. 6, 5, 3: belli gloria, id. Rep. 1, 12: gloria virtutis, id. fb. 2, 10: opinio virtutis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 8: virtus, id. B. C. 1, 46: quo e colligio laus est illa eximia C. Julii, qui, *etc.*, C. Rep. 2, 36: herba eximii usûs ad vulnera, Pl. 24, 16, 95.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

ex-imo, ēmi, emptum, ĕmĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; EMO, cf. adimo and demo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To take out, take away, remove* (class.): **1.** With *ex*: eximi jubet non diem ex mense, sed ex anno unum mensem, C. 2 Verr. 2, 52, 130: ne tu ex reis eximerere, id. ib. 2, 40, 99: medullam e caule, Pl. 26, 11, 31.—**2.** With *de*: eximito (acima) de dolio, Cato R. R. 112, 3: aliquem de reis, C. 2 Verr. 4, 19, 41: quid exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una? Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 212.—**3.** With *Abl.*: lapillos ventre crocedili, Pl. 28, 8, 28.—**4.** With *Dat.*: dentem alicui, Cels. 6, 9; Suet. Vesp. 5; Pl. 28, 11, 49: lienem canī viventi, id. 30, 6, 17: ut auctores alios omnino exemerint numero, Quint. 1, 4, 3: Phraatem numero beatorum Eximit virtus, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 19: qui turbæ quamvis bonorum auctorum eximatur, Quint. 10, 1, 74.—**5.** In *simple constr.*: oleas, ulmos bene cum radicibus, Cato R. R. 28, 1: telum, Quint. 9, 2, 75.

B. Esp.: **1.** Pregn.: *To free, release, deliver*: **a.** With *ex*: eum tamquam e vinculis eximamus, C. Or. 23, 77: aliquos ex obsidione, id. Fam. 5, 6, 2.—**b.** With *Abl.*: aliquos adveniens obsidione Isiondenses exemit. Liv. 38, 15; cf., also, id. 21, 11; id. 36, 13; id. 37, 22.—**2.** Of a sword: *To draw from the scabbard*: extendens manum, exemit gladium suum, Vulg. Matt. 26, 51.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To take away, remove, banish*: **1.** With *ex*: quod si exemeris ex rerum naturâ benevolentiæ conjunctionem, C. Læl. 7, 23.—**2.** With *Dat.*: alicui lassitudinem, Plaut. Merc. 1, 17: onus sollicitis animis, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18: aliquid memoriæ, Suet. Claud. 11.—**3.** *Impers.*: plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin primo cujusque ortu ventura destinentur, *i. e. the idea is not removed, they cannot be persuaded that . . . not*, Tac. A. 6, 22.—**4.** In *simple constr.*: illud, quod me angebat, non eximis, C. Tusc. 2, 2, 29: hic deus vere mihi festus atras Eximet curas, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 14: eam religionem (augures), Liv. 4, 31: dubitationem hujus utilitatis, Quint. 1, 10, 28: exemptâ fine patere, Lucr. 1, 975.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To free, release, deliver* from any thing: **a.** With *ex*: iis (*sc.* rationibus) accusator ad alios ex culpâ eximendos abutetur, C. Inv. 2, 7, 24.—**b.** With *Abl.*: aliquem metu, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 13: aliquem crimine, Liv. 6, 24: qui servitute exempti fuerant, id. 34, 52 *fin.*: cives servitio, id. 28, 39.—**c.** With *Dat.*: so, very freq. since the Aug. age: non noxæ (*al.* noxâ) eximitur G. Fabius, qui, *etc.*, Liv. 8, 35 Drak *N. cr.*: supplicio magis quam crimini exemptus est, Curt. 7, 1: aliquem sceleri, Val. Fl. 2, 256: morti, Tac. A. 14, 48: notæ jam destinatæ, Gell. 4, 20, 9: pœnæ, Paul. Dig. 48, 10, 22, § 4: opinionibus vulgi, Quint. 12, 2, 28: exemptus est rebus humanis, Inscr. Orell. 4476.—**d.** In *simple constr.*: nec sorte (opus fuisse) nisi quod se quisque eximi voluerit, Quint. 4, 2, 74.—**e.** With *de*: agrum de vectigalibus, C. Phil. 2, 39, 101.

2. *To release* from life; *to depart, die*, etc.: quod, absente se, ambæ (*sc.* conjux et filia) eâdem horâ sint exemptæ, Inscr. Orell. 3624.

3. Of time: *To consume, waste*: Clodius rogatus diem dicendo eximere coepit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3: Metellus calumniâ dicendi tempus eximit, id. Att. 4, 3, 3: diem, Liv. 1, 50, 8: tempus, Suet. Oth. 6: diem, Pl. Ep. 5, 21, 2: male ætatem, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1: anno exempto, Pall. 3, 17 *fin.*

exin, *adv.*, v. exinde.

ex-inānio, ivi, *or* ii, itum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (a); inanio] **I.** Prop.: *To make thoroughly empty, to empty quite, to empty* (class.): Siciliam provinciam C. Verres per triennium depopulatus est, Siculorum civitates vastâsse, domos exinanisse, fana spoliâsse dicitur, C. Div. in Cæc. 4, 11: agros (*with* vastare), id. 2 Verr. 3, 50, 119: navem, id. ib. 5, 25, 64; id. ib. 5, 40, 104: castra, Sisenn. ap. Non. 107, 22; cf. Cæs. B. C. 1, 48: apes relinquunt exinanitas alvos, *emptied, empty*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 28: onusta vehicula, *to unload*, Pl

7, 20, 19: alvum, bilem, pituitam, *to void, discharge*, id. 26, 8, 36: lienem, *to consume*, id. 25, 5, 20: hydropicos, *to tap*, id. 24, 8, 35.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To make empty* or *void*, to *render of none effect:* exinanita est fides, Vulg. Rom. 4, 14.—**B.** Pregnant: **1.** *To make empty of honour; to humble:* semetipsum exinanivit, formam servi accipiens, Vulg. Phil. 2, 7.—**2.** *To make empty of property, to strip, to impoverish:* donec te exinaniat, Vulg. Sir. 13, 8: regibus atque omnibus gentibus exinanitis, C. Agr. 2, 27, 72: hunc (amatorem) exinani, *i. e. clean out, fleece*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 2.—**3.** *To consume, waste:* patrimonium suum donationibus. Paul. Dig. 31, 1, 89 *fin.*—**4.** *To exhaust, weaken:* multiplici partu exinaniri ubertas, Pl. 18, 22, 51.

III. Meton.: *To render desolate:* exinanite, exinanite usque ad fundamentum, Vulg. Ps. 136, 7.

exĭnānītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exinanio] **I.** Prop.: *An emptying, evacuation* (post-Aug.): alvi, Pl. 13, 22, 38. **II.** Fig.: *An exhausting, enfeebling:* florescendi, Pl. 17, 2, 2.

ex-inde, and apocopated **exin** (like dein, proin, from deinde, proinde; cf. also "*dein* etiam sæpe et *exin* pro *deinde* et *exinde* dicimus," C. Or. 45, 154. In the best Codd. also written exim; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 169, p. 148) *adv.*,

I. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.) (rare; not in Ter., Cæs., or Quint.): **A.** Prop.: Of space (very rare; not in Cic.): *From that place* or *quarter; thence:* utcumque in alto ventus est, Epidice, exin velum vortitur, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 47: si servus cujusquam in ecclesiam altariave srmatus . . . . irruerit, exinde protinus abstrahatur, Cod. Just. 1, 12, 4: regionem Commagenam, exin Cappadociam, inde Armenios petivit, Tac. A. 15, 12.

B. Meton.: of (local) succession, *After that, next:* at vero quanta maris est pulchritudo! . . . exin mari finitimus aër, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: hinc Equus summum contingit caput alvo . . . exin contortis Aries cum cornibus hæret, id. poët. ib. 2, 43, 111: auxiliares Galli Germanique in fronte, post quos pedites sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones . . . exin totidem aliæ legiones, Tac. A. 2, 16.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (c)): **A.** Prop.: Of time: *After that, thereafter, then:* **1.** Enn. Ann. 1, 107; cf. id. ib. 49: POPVLI PARTES IN TRIBVS DISTRIBVVNTO; EXIN PECVNIAS, ÆVITATES, ORDINES PARTIVNTO, C. Leg. 3, 3, 7: exin cuidam rustico Romano dormienti visus est venire qui diceret, *etc.* . . . exin filium ejus esse mortuum, *etc.*: id. de Div. 1, 26, 55: quisque suos patimur Manes; exinde per amplum Mittimur Elysium, Virg. Æ. 6, 743: ad Mundam exinde castra Punica mota, Liv. 24, 42.—**2.** After *ubi* or *postquam* (cf. deinde, II. B. 2. c.): ostium ubi conspexi, exinde me illico protinam dedi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81: postquam alium repperit . . . me exinde amovit loco, id. Truc. 1, 1, 63.

B. Meton.: **1.** In an enumeration or succession of events, *After that, then, next, furthermore* (cf. deinde, *no.* II. c.): incenditque animum famæ venientis amore; Exin bella viro memorat, quæ, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 6, 891: exin se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem Perfectis referunt, id. ib. 8, 306; Liv. 31, 4; so, id. 31, 6; id. 37, 47; id. 40, 35; id. 42, 9: Suillio corruptionem militum . . . exin adulterium Poppææ, ac postremum mollitiam corporis objectante, Tac. A. 11, 2; cf. id. ib. 15, 41.

2. In late Lat., = ex illo tempore, *From that time, since then:* quem morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet, Just. 1, 2: quum post metam et omissam quæstionem res ad nova dominia bona fide transierint et exinde novi viginti anni intercesserint, *etc.*, Cod. Justin. 7, 33; Paul. Dig. 10, 1, 4; so, Pompon. ib. 41, 6, 4; Tryphon. ib. 49, 15, 12.—With follg. *ut, quum, ex quo:* exinde, ut curiam participare cœpi, App. Apol. p. 289; so, exinde ut, id. M. 2 p. 120: exinde quum ex astu a magistro ducressi sumus, id. ib. 1, p. 113: videri legatum habere jurisdictionem non exinde, ex quo mandata est, sed, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 4, § 6; so, id. ib. 5, 1, 67; Cod. Just. 2, 22; ib. 2, 4, 32.

III. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 2. b.): To indicate the origin or occasion of an event (post-class.), *Thence:* nec quicquam idonei lucri exinde cepimus, sed vulnera, App. M. 6, p. 184; Cod. Justin. 1, 3, 35: quodcumque exinde incommodum ecclesiæ contigerit, ib. 1, 2, 14.

IV. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. c. (β)): To denote the standard or rule according to which any thing is done, *Hence, accordingly* (ante-class.): proinde ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita præcellet; atque exinde sapere eum omnes dicimus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 14; cf. ut fama est homini, exin solet pecuniam invenire; id. Most. 1, 3, 71; and, ad molas alii asellis, alii vaccis ac mulis utuntur, exinde ut pabuli facultas est, *according as*, Var. R. R. 1, 20, 4.

‡ **exinfulabat** exserebat: *infulas* enim sacerdotum filamenta vocabant, Fest. p. 81.

existĭmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [existimo] *Supposable, probable, likely* (late Lat.), Cod. Aurel. Acut. 2, 5; 35; id. ib. 3, 17 *fin.*

existĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A judging, judgment, opinion, supposition* (quite class.; in sing. and plur. equally common): re et existimatione jam, lege et pronunciatione nondum condemnato, C. Clu. 20, 56: non est tibi his solis utendum existimationibus ac judiciis, qui nunc sunt, hominum, sed, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43: ne respexeris clandestinas existimationes, Pl. Pan. 62 *fin.*: in hoc genere facilior est existimatio quam reprehensio, id. 2 Verr. 3, 82, 190: tacitorum existimatione reprehendi, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 40; cf. militis de imperatore existimatio, Liv. 4, 41 Drak.; id. 4, 20 Drak.: nec illum ante tibi satis facere, quam tu omnium existimationi satis fecisses, C. 2 Verr. 3, 58, 133; cf. vir optimus omnium existimatione, id. Rep. 3, 17; Suet. Tib. 58.

II. Meton.: Objectively (cf. rumor, *no.* I. B.), *Reputation, good name, honour, character:* "*existimatio* est dignitatis illæsæ status, legibus ac moribus comprobatus, qui ex delicto nostro auctoritate legum aut minuitur aut consumitur," *etc.*, Callistr. Dig. 50, 13, 5: nihil eum fecisse scientem, quod esset contra aut rem aut existimationem tuam, C. Fam. 5, 20, 1: homo egens, sordidus, sine honore, sine existimatione, sine censu, id. Flacc. 22, 52; cf. homo fortuna egens, vita turpis, existimatione damnatus, id. ib. 15, 35: judicia summæ existimationis et pæne dicam capitis, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16; cf. id. Att. 1, 1, 4: nisi quid existimas in ea re violari existimationem tuam, id. Fam. 13, 73, 2; so, existimationem offendere, id. Planc. 2, 6; id. Fam. 3, 8, 7: oppugnare, id. ib. 3, 10, 8: lacerare, Suet. Cæs. 75: perdere, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: existimationi alicujus consulere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15: ad debitorum tuendam existimationem, *i. e. credit*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 1.

existĭmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A judge* of any thing (rare, but quite class.): ut existimatores videamur loqui, non magistri, C. Or. 31, 112: doctus et intelligens, id. Brut. 93, 320; cf. intelligens dicendi, id. ib. 54, 200: stultus alieni artificii, id. de Or. 3, 22, 83: non levis, Gell. 20, 1, 10: existimator metuendus (*opp.* admirandus orator), C. Brut. 39, 146.

ex-istĭmo (**-umo**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; æstimo; hence, as a consequence of æstimo (v. h. v.), after estimating the value of a thing to judge of it in any way] *To judge, consider, suppose, think, esteem;*

1. With *double Acc.*: si improbum Crespontem existimaveras, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38: quod eum, qui hoc fecit, avarum possumus existimare, C. 2 Verr. 3, 82, 190:—*Pass. constr.*: M. Fulcinius domi suæ honestus existimatus est, C. Cæcin. 4, 10; cf. P. Cornelius, homo, ut existimabatur, avarus et furax, id. de Or. 2, 66, 268: popularitas signum affectati regni est existimatuum, Quint. 5, 9, 13.—**2.** With *Abl.*: quâ (famâ) diu princeps oratorum . . . . existimandus est, Quint. 11, 3, 8.—**3.** With *Objective clause* (so, most freq.): tu me amas, ego te amo; merito id fieri utcrque existimat, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 147: ne id quidem me dignum esse existimat, Quem adeat, *etc.*, id. As. 1, 2, 23; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 19: si majores nostri existimavissent, quemquam Rulli similem futurum, C. Agr. 2, 33, 89: non possum existimare, plus quemquam a se ipso quam me a te amari, id. Fam. 15, 21 4: ego sic existimo, hos oratores fuisse maximos, id. Brut. 36, 138:—*Pass. constr.*: huic (insulæ) millia DCCC. in longitudinem esse existimatur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 13 *fin.*; Pl. 6, 22, 24, § 81.—**4.** *Pass. with Inf.*: fuit hoc in utroque eorum, ut Crassus non tam existimari vellet non didicisse, quam illa despicere, *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 1, 4: disciplina in Britanniâ reperta, atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, Cæs. B. G. 6, 13 *fin.*: Themistocles suasisse existimatur Atheniensibus, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 9, 2, 92.—**5.** With *Oblique interrog.*: haud existimans, quanto labore partum, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 11: nunc vos existimate, facta an dicta pluris sint, *judge*, Sall. J. 85, 14 Cort.:—*Pass.*: utrum avertendæ suspicionis causâ, *etc.*, an, *etc.*, existimari non poterat, *be judged, decided*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 102. —**6.** With *de:* de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, existimare non possumus, C. Leg. 1, 2, 7: quos improbos putant, eos contemnunt quidem neutiquam, sed de iis male existimant, *have a bad opinion of them*, id. Off. 2, 10, 36; cf. id. Att. 6, 2, 3.—**7.** With *ex:* ex eventu homines de tuo consilio existimaturos videmus, C. Fam. 1, 7, 5. — **8.** *Abs.*: ut Cicero existimat, Quint. 9, 1, 29: sicut multi existimârunt, id. 8, 6, 67. — **9.** *Impers. Pass.*: exstant orationes, ex quibus existimari de ingeniis eorum potest, C. Brut. 21, 82.—**10.** With *Adv.*: ita intelligimus vulgo existimari, C. Rep. 2, 15, 28.

existo, ere, v. exsisto.

exĭtĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exitium] *Destructive, fatal, deadly* (rare, but class.): **A.** With *Dat.*: bellum suis civibus exitiabile, C. Att. 10, 4, 3.—**B.** *Abs.*: tyrannus, Liv. 29, 17: clades, Suet. Aug. 23: fames, Vell. 2, 112, 3: telum, Ov. M. 6, 257.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: animus in suos, Tac. A. 6, 24.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

exĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Destructive, fatal, deadly* (rare, but class.): exitûs exitiales, C. 2 Verr. 5, 6, 12: donum, Virg. Æ. 2, 31: scelus, id. ib. 6, 511: animalia venenata magis exitialia, si, *etc.*, Pl. 10, 72, 93; cf. also Suet. Cal. 50.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

exĭtĭālĭter, *adv.* [exitialis] *Fatally, perniciously:* amare, Aug. Conf. 6, 7.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

exĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exeo] *A going,* or *coming out:* ex utero, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 30.

exĭtĭōsissĭme, *sup. adv.* [exitiosus] *Most perniciously:* Aug. Ep. 8, 3.

☞ *Pos.* and *Comp.* prob. not in use.

exĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [exitium] *Destructive, pernicious, deadly* (rare, but class.): hanc tantam, tam exitiosam haberi conjurationem a civibus, nunquam putavi, C. Cat. 4, 3, 6: quibus a servis cædem fieri senatûs et bonorum rei publicæ exitiosum fuisset, id. Planc. 36, 87; id. Fam. 6, 1, 5:—*Comp.*: Otho luxu, sævitiâ, audaciâ rei publicæ exitiosior ducebatur, Tac. H. 2, 31:—*Sup.*: Tert. Anim. 34.

exĭtĭum, ĭi (*Gen. Plur.*, exitiûm, Pac. ap. C. de Div. 1, 31, 67, and Or. 46, 155), *n.* [exeo] **I.** *A going out, egress:* "*exitium* antiqui ponebant pro exitu; nunc exitium pessimum exitum dicimus," Fest. p. 81. **II.** *A going to nought,* i. e. *Destruction, ruin, hurt, mischief* (so freq. and class., in sing. and plur.): **A.** *Sing.*: satius est mihi Quovis exitio interire, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 11: qui de meo nostrûmque omnium interitu, qui de hujus urbis atque adeo orbis terrarum exitio cogitent, C. Cat. 1, 4, 9; Suet. Aug. 94: (Lentulus) dignum moribus factisque suis exitium vitæ invenit, *and*, Sall. C. 55 *fin.*: nullius exitium patitur

natura, Lucr. 1, 223; cf. coeli terræque, id. 5, 99; 345: quum de pernicie populi Romani, exitio hujus urbis tam acerbe tamque crudeliter cogitarit, C. Cat. 4, 5, 10: me miserum! ego omnibus meis exitio fuero, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4; so, exitio esse (alicui), Suet. Cæs. 1; Hor. Od. 1, 28, 18; cf. Suet. Cal. 11: usque adeo flagitatus est, donec ad exitium dederetur, Tac. A. 1, 32: concidit auguris Argivi domus ob lucrum Demersa exitio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 13.—**B.** *Plur.*: omnibus exitiis interii, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 7: civitatum afflictarum perditis jam rebus extremi exitiorum exitus, C. Agr. 2, 4, 10; cf. Val. Fl. 1, 809; Pac. in C. Div. 1, 31, 67; id. in C. Or. 46, 155: quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, C. Mil. 2, 8: metu crudelissimorum exitiorum carere non possumus, id. ib. 2, 5; id querebatur caput esse exitiorum omnium, id. Leg. 1, 12, 34: hæc res suprema manebat Exitiis positura modum, Virg. Æ. 7, 129.

1. **exitus,** a, um, *P.* of exeo, *no.* II.

2. **exitus,** ūs, *m.* [exeo] (class.) **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *A going forth* or *out, egress, departure*: **A.** Of persons: reditum mihi gloriosum injuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, C. Parad. 4, 29: omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi, Cæs. B. G. 7, 44 *fin.*: exitum sibi parere, id. B. C. 3, 60: — *Plur.*: singulorum hominum occultos exitūs asservare, Cæs. B. C. 1, 21: quo commodius ab impetu navium incendiisque defenderet, id. ib. 1, 25.—**B.** Of things: Lucr. 6, 494: hostia concideret mactatu mæsta parentis, Exitus et classi felix faustusque daretur, *a setting sail, departure*, id. 1, 101: amnis, *a flowing out, discharge*, id. 6, 728: animal (*i. e.* venti), *a bursting* or *rushing out*, id. 6, 586; cf. also, Quint. 1, 11, 7.

II. Meton.: *Concr.*: *Place of egress, outlet, passage*: exitum non habet ac pervium non est iter, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 40: quum angusta portarum exitu se ipsi premerent, Cæs. B. G. 7, 28: in exitu paludis, *mouth*, Pl. 2, 103, 106: cibi, *vent*, id. 11, 34, 49.—In *Plur.*: septem exitus e domo fecerat, Liv. 39, 51; Col. 6, 30, 8: alvorum, Pl. 21, 14, 48.

III. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *End, close, conclusion, termination*: hujus orationis difficilius est exitum quam principium invenire, *end, close*, C. Manil. 1, 3; cf. quemadmodum expediam exitum hujus institutæ orationis, non reperio, id. Fam. 3, 12, 2; and, Cæs. B. G. 4, 8: tragici poetæ, quum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, confugitis ad deum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53: adducta ad exitum quæstio est, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 15; cf. ad exitum pervenire, id. Fam. 10, 22, 2: and, id. Or. 33, 116: ita magnarum initia rerum celerem et facilem exitum habuerunt, Cæs. B. C. 3, 22 *fin.*: verba quæ casus habent in exitu similes, *at the end*, C. Or. 49, 164; cf. in the folg.: fugam quærebamus omnes, quæ ipsa exitum non habebat, *end, aim*, C. Phil. 5, 16, 42: hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 6, et sæp.: In exitu est meus consulatus, C. Mur. 37, 80; cf. in exitu jam annus erat, Liv. 35, 10; so, superioris anni, id. 30, 26: veris, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 170: oppugnationis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 9: vitæ, *end of life, latter end*, Nep. Eum. 13; cf. vitæ mortisque, Vell. 2, 7, 1.—In *Plur.*: tristes exitus habuit consulatus, C. Brut. 34, 128: eæ causæ sunt plenissimæ, quæ plurimos exitus dant ad ejusmodi degressionem, *outlets*, i. e. *opportunities*, id. de Or. 2, 77, 312: habent exitus aut in *a* aut in *e* etc., Var. L. L. 10, 3, 176.

2. Esp.: *End of life, end*: natura ad humanum exitum (Romulum) abripuit, C. Rep. 1, 16 *fin.*: duraverе usque ad Sejani exitum, Pl. 8, 58, 74; Amm. 14, 11.—In *Plur.*: nonnunquam bonos exitus habent boni, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: non igitur fatales exitus habuerunt, id. Div. 2, 9, 24.

B. *Issue, result, event*, = eventus: si mihi alterutrum de eventu atque exitu rerum promittendum est, C. Fam. 6, 1, 5: de exitu rerum sentire, Cæs. B. G. 7, 52 *fin.*: incerto etiam nunc exitu victoriæ, id. ib. 7, 62: de exitu fortunarum suarum consultabant, id. ib. 7, 77; cf. id. ib. 3, 8; and, prudens futuri temporis, exitum Caliginosā nocte prémit deus, *events*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 29; Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 8, 3:—*Plur.*: fortasse hæc omnia meliores habebunt exitūs, C. Fam. 2, 16, 6: liber vota bonos ducit ad exitūs, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 34; cf. (fortuna) Belli secundos reddidit exitūs, id. ib. 4, 14, 38.—Prov.: exitus acta probat, *the event justifies the deed*, Ov. H. 2, 85.

ex-jūro, āvi, no *sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); juro] *To swear exceedingly*: Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 105, 22.

exlecebra, æ, v. elecebra.

ex-lex, ēgis, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (c); lex] *Beyond the law, bound by no law, lawless* (rare, but class.): postremo quæro, parebis legibus an non? anne ex lex solus vives? Var. ap. Non. 10, 19; cf. Lucil. lib. 22; and Liv. 9, 34, 8 Drak. *N. cr.*: non quod illi exlegem esse Sullam putarent, Q. Clu. 34, 94: spectator potus et exlex, Hor. A. P. 224.

exmoveo, ēre, v. emoveo, *init.*

exmucco, āre, 1. *v. a.* A word of obscene meaning: Inscr. Pompei. in Bullet. Neapolit. 1, p. 68, b.

‡ **ex-nauphylax,** ācis, *m.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (c) (c); nauphylax] *One who has been a nauphylax, an ex-nauphylax*: Inscr. ap. Donat. 278, 5; id. ap. Murat. 1063. b.

ex-obrŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; obruo] *Dug out, drawn out*: dolium, App. M. 9, p. 219.

ex-obsēcro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); obsecro] *To entreat exceedingly*: supplicabo, exobsecrabo, ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 93.

† **exŏchădium,** ĭi, *n.* = ἐξοχάδιον, *External piles*: Marc. Empir. 31. Called also **exochas,** ădis, *f.* = ἔξοχός, Aug. Ep. 149.

† **exŏcœtus,** i, *m.* = ἐξώκοιτος, *A fish that sleeps on the shore*: Pl. 9, 19, 34.

ex-ŏcŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; oculus] *To knock one's eyes out from, to deprive of eyes* (ante- and post-class.): si ne ei caput exoculassitis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26: cæcam et prorsus exoculatam esse fortunam, *eyeless, blind*, App. M. 7, p. 188; so, id. ib. 207.

exŏdiārius, ĭi, *m.* [exodium] (*A player in the* exodium or *after-piece*) *A buffoon, harlequin* (=*scurra mimicus*): Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2591 (of the year A.D. 167); Amm. 28, 4; cf. Schol. Juv. 3, 175.

† **exŏdium,** ĭi, *n.* = ἔξόδιον, **I.** Prop.: *An after-piece of a comic description, for the most part attached to the* Atellanæ, *but given, under the emperors, as a separate performance after tragedies*: Liv. 7, 2; Juv. 3, 175 Schol.; id. 6, 71; Suet. Tib. 45; id. Dom. 10.

II. Meton.: *A conclusion, end* (ante- and post-class.): "*exodium* est finis . . . in exodio vitæ . . . ad exodium adducere or ducere," Var. ap. Non. 27, 14 *sq.*; cf. "*exodium* exitum," Fest. p. 80 Müll. *N. cr.*; Hier. Ep. 128, 1.

ex-ŏdōrātus, a, um [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); odor] *Freed from a bad smell*: Tert. de Pall. 4.

† **Exŏdus,** i, *f.* = Ἔξοδος (A going out), *The title of the second book of Moses* (so called from the narrative it contains of the departure from Egypt): Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

ex-ŏlesco, ēvi, ētum, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex; olesco] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a)): **A.** Gen.: *To grow* or *attain to full size, grow up*; only in *Part. Perf.* exoletus, *Grown up, full-grown, mature*: "*exoletus* qui excessit olescendi id est crescendi modum," Fest. s. v. ADOLESCIT, p. 5; cf. "*exoletus,* qui adolescere (olescere?) id est crescere desiit," id. p. 80: exoleta virgo, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 872 P.—**B.** Esp.: sensu obsceno: scortum exoletum, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 17: Clodius, qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas duceret, *etc.*, C. Mil. 21, 55; cf. Mart. 3, 82, 8; so, Suet. Cæs. 49; 76; id. Tib. 43; id. Cal. 24; id. Galb. 22; id. Tit. 7: romiges, Tac. A. 15, 37.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (c)): *To grow to an end, to cease growing* (so mostly ante-Aug.; prpa. not in Cic.): multa sunt quæ negligentiā exolescunt et fiunt sterilia, Col. 2, 18, 3; cf. App. M. 9, p. 232.

III. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): (*To grow out* or *away from* a thing; hence): **A.** *To grow out of use* or *out of date; to pass away, disappear*: **1.** *Abs.*: exolevit fundendi æris pretiosi ratio, Pl. 34, 2, 3, § 5; cf., id. 37, 5, 18, § 72:—*Part. Perf.*: mos civitatis, Suet. Galb. 4: voces, id. Aug. 86: auctores, Quint. 8, 2, 12: exoleta revocavit, aut etiam nova instituit, Suet. Claud. 22.—**2.** With *per*: ne vetustissima Italiæ disciplina per desidiam exolesceret, Tac. A. 11, 15.—**3.** With *Adv.*: nondum is dolor exoleverat, Tac. A. 6, 25; cf. also, id. ib. 4, 10: quum patris favor haud dum exolevisset, Liv. 2, 52.—**4.** With *Abl.*: exoletum jam vetustate odium, Liv. 2, 35: gratia pascui continuo usu, Col. 7, 3, 20.—**B.** *To disappear; to be rubbed off, worn away*, etc.: literæ, Suet. Aug. 7.

exolētus, a, um, *P.* of exolesco.

exolvo, ere, v. exsolvo.

‡ **exŏmĭdes** sunt comici vestitūs exsertis humeris, Fest. p. 81 Müll.; cf. Gell 7, 12, 3 (=ἐξωμίς).

† **exŏmŏlŏgēsis,** is, *f.* = ἐξομολόγησις, *A confession* (Eccl. Lat.): Tert. Pœn. 9; id. de Orat. 7; Cypr. Ep. 59, 19.

exŏnĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [exonero] *An unloading, lightening, discharge* (post-class.): mercedis, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 15 *fin.*

‡ **exŏnĕrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *An unloader, discharger*: Inscr. Grut. 1117, 5.

ex-ŏnĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); onero] (not freq. till after the Aug. age): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To free from a burden, to disburden, unload, discharge*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: navem, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 26; so, Hirt. B. Afr. 8: alvum, Pl. 10, 44, 61, § 126: ventrem, Suet. Vesp. 2; so, Mart. 10, 48, 7: stomachum, Suet. Claud. 33: vesicam, id. ib. 27: plenas exonerare colos. *to disburden*, i. e. *to spin off*, Ov. F. 3, 818.—**2.** With *Abl.*: navigia jactu, Sen. Contr. 4, 4: profluvio sanguinis morbidum alias corpus exonerat (*sc.* hippopotamus). Pl. 8, 26, 40, § 96.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: lacūs in eum (*sc.* Padum) sese exonerantes, Pl. 3, 16, 20, § 118.—**B.** Esp.: *To get rid of that which constitutes the burden; to remove, send off* or *away*: **1.** With *ex*: ut eam ex hoc exoneres agro, *i. e. to send off*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 34.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: exoneratā plebe coloniis deductis, Liv. 10, 6, 3. **II.** Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *To free, release, lighten, ease, exonerate, unburden*: **1.** With *Abl.*: exonera civitatem vano forsitan metu, Liv. 2, 2: parte curæ senatum, id. 10, 21: animum sollicitudine, Curt. 4, 13, 22.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: exoneratā fide meā, quid ultra facere possum, quam uti? *etc.*, Liv. 42, 13 *fin.*: conscientiam suam, Curt. 6, 8: se, id. 6, 9.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: aliquid in quashibet aures, *to discharge, confide*, Sen. Ep. 3.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To remove, get rid of*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: exonerari laborum meorum partem fateor, Tac. A. 3, 54: æs alienum, *to clear off, pay off*, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 5, § 10.—**2.** With *Abl.*: dolorem convicio, Petr. S. 123.

ex-ŏpīno, āvi, no *sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; opino] *To mean*: exopinassent aliter de hoc, Petr. S. 62, 14 Heins.

exoptābilis, e, *adj.* [exopto] *Very desirable, greatly desired* (very rare): nuncius, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 67: tempus, Sil. 11, 387.

exoptātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of exopto. **II.** *Pa.*: *Greatly wished* or *desired, longed for*: edepol me uxori exoptatum credo adventurum domum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 22; so, id. Truc. 2, 6, 33; cf. id. Capt. 5, 4, 9; so, id. Curc. 2, 3, 27: Antiphila, maxime animo exoptata mea, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 28: ut exoptatum inimico nuncium primus afferret, C. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: erit et tibi exoptatum obtinget, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 20; so, id. As. 3, 3, 136:—*Comp.*: nihil exoptatius adventu meo, C. Att. 5, 15, 1:—*Sup.*: here, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 65: gratulatio, C. Att. 4, 1, 2.

ex-opto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); opto] *To wish greatly, to long for* a thing (class.): **A.**

In *simple constr.*: quæ majori parti pulcherrima videntur, ea maxime exoptant, C. Off. 1, 32, 118: Samnitium adventum, Liv. 9, 25: illum exoptavit potius? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 3.—**B.** With *Dat.*: omnes te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, *wish you.* C. Pis. 40, 96.—**C.** With *Objective clause*: omnes mortales sese laudari exoptant, Enn. Ann. 18, 13. —**D.** With *Inf.*: multis de causis te exopto quam primum videre, C. Fam. 4, 6, 3: æmulari negligentiam, Ter. Andr. prol. 20.—**E.** With *ut c. Subj.*: ut sempiternæ laudi tibi sit iste tribunatus, exopto, C. Fam. 2, 7, 1.—**F.** *Abs.*: neque nobis cupientibus atque exoptantibus fructus otii datus est, C. de Or. 1, 1, 2.

exōrābilis, e, *adj.* [exoro] **I.** *Pass.*: *Easily entreated* or *moved, exorable* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: si implacabiles iracundiæ sunt, summa est acerbitas: sin autem exorabiles, summa levitas, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13 *fin.*—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: in aliquem, C. Att. 1, 3 *fin.*—**C.** With *Dat.*: (Orcus) non exorabilis auro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 179: nulli exorabilis, Sil. 5, 131. —**D.** With *in c. Abl.*: (*Comp.*): in suis quam in alienis exorabilior injuriis, Sen. Clem. 1, 20. **II.** *Act.*: *Easily moving, persuasive:* carmen, Var. Fl. 1, 782.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

exōrābŭla, ōrum, *n.* [id.] *Means of entreating* or *convincing, enticements, arguments* (ante- and post-class.): quotque exoretur exorabulis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 6: judicantium, App. Flor. p. 360.

exōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A moving* or *obtaining by entreaty* (late Lat.): Quint. Decl. 3; Vulg. Sir. 16, 12.

exōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who obtains by entreaty, a successful supplicant:* Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 2.

exōrā rix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She who obtains by entreaty:* Salvian. Gub. Dei, 3, 9 *ad fin.*

exōrātus, a, um [id.] **I.** *P.* of exoro. **II.** *Pa.*: In Inscrr. an epithet of the Gods: *Placable, appeased, propitious, favourable:* templum Isis exoratæ Inscr. ap. Grut. 83, 9: sacellum Herculi exorato, id. ap. Gud. 32, 8: Silvano exorato, id. ib. 42, 7.

exorbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exorbito] *A deviation, transgression* (post-class.): disciplinæ, Tert. Idol. 14.

exorbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A deviator* from any thing, *a transgressor* (post-class.): Judaismi, Tert. adv. Marc. 6 *fin.*

ex-orbĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; orbita] (post-class.) **I.** *Neut.*: *To go out of the track, to deviate:* **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Abs.*: exorbitantes boves, qui vehiculum trahebant, Aug. Civ. Dei 22, 8.—**2.** With *ab*: stellis exorbitare a præstitutis itineribus non licet, Lact. 2, 5.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** With *ab*: a regulâ, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 2.—**2.** With *Abl.*: catholicæ fidei regulis, Sid. Ep. 8, 11. **II.** *Act.*: *To turn out of the track, turn aside;* Fig.: animum a tramite, Sid. Ep. 5, 16.

† **exorcismus,** i, *m.*=ἐξορκισμός, *An exorcism* (post-class.): exorcismis fugare dæmones, Tert. Cor. Mil. 11.

† **exorcista,** æ, *m.* = ἐξορκιστής, *An exorcist* (post-class.), **I.** Gen.: tentaverunt autem quidam de circumeuntibus Judæis, exorcistis, invocare super eos, *etc.*, Vulg. Act. 19, 13; cf. id. Matt. 12, 27. **II.** Esp.: *The name of a member of a lower order of ordained persons:* presbyteros, diaconos, subdiaconos, atque exorcistas . . . . personalium munerum expertes esse præcipimus, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 6; Firm. Math. 3, 5; 9 *fin.*

† **exorcizo,** āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* =ἐξορκίζω, *To drive away* evil spirits *by abjuration, to exorcise* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 50, 13, 1; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 6.

ex-ordĭor, sus sum, dīri, 4. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; ordior] **I.** (acc. to ordior, *no.* I.): *To weave, spin,* etc.: **A.** Prop.: funem, Cato R. R. 135, 4.—**B.** Fig.: neque exordiri primum unde occipias habes, Neque ad detexendam telam certos terminos, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 7.

II. (acc. to ordior, *no.* II.): *To begin, commence,* etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.* (so, prps. not in Cic.): consilia, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 102: facinus, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 71: in exordiendâ causâ, Auct. Her. 1, 7, 11: causam, Quint. 4, 1, 2.—**B.** With *adversus*: argutias adversus aliquem, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 19.—**C.** With *ab*: bellum ab causâ tam nefandâ, Liv. 4, 17: parricidia et cædes a Claudio, Suet. Ner. 33.—**D.** With *Abl.*: clamore, C. Cœl. 15, 38: his verbis, Tac. A. 6, 6: classicum ingenti spiritu, Suet. Cæs. 32: tragœdiam magno impetu, id. Aug. 85.—**E.** With *Relative clause*: pertexe, Antoni, quod exorsus es, C. de Or. 2, 33, 145.—**F.** With *Inf.*: imitabor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat, C. Rep. 1, 36, 56: tunc dicere exorsus est, id. Fin. 1, 8; cf. id. de Div. 2, 49, 101.—**G.** *Without object*: aut ab adversarii dicto exordiemur, aut, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10: ab ipsâ re, C. de Or. 2, 79, 320: a veritate, a dignitate, id. ib. 2, 8, 31.—**H.** With *Adv.*: jubent exordiri ita, ut eum, qui audiat, benevolum nobis faciamus, *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 19, 80: ita, quasi, *etc.*, Quint. procem. § 4.—**K.** With *in c. Acc.*: in hunc modum, Tac. A. 3, 50.

☞ **exorsus, a, um,** in pass. signif., *Begun, commenced:* exorsa tela, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 116; so, Visell. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.: reperiunt ea, quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta prope retexantur, C. de Or. 2, 38, 158.—In *Plur.* as *Subst.*: **exorsa,** ōrum, *n.*, *A beginning, commencement:* per ambages et longa exorsa aliquem tenere, *a long preamble,* Virg. G. 2, 46; sua cuique exorsa laborem Fortunamque ferent, *beginning, undertaking,* id. Æ. 10, 111.

exordĭum, ĭi, *n.* [exordior] **A.** (acc. to exordior, *no.* I.) *The beginning, the warp of a web* (very rare): non possum togam prætextam sperare, quum exordium pullum videam, Quint. 5, 10, 71.

B. (acc. to exordior, *no.* II.): **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *A beginning, commencement* (the predom. signif. of the word): neve inde navis inchoandæ exordium Cœpisset, quæ, *etc.*, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34: hujus quoque exordium mali, quoniam principium boni diximus, explicemus, C. Inv. 1, 3, 3: institutæ rei publicæ clarum ac omnibus notum, id. Rep. 2, 2: a quâ totius vitæ ducat exordium, id. Fin. 5, 7, 18: a quibus temporibus scribendi capiat exordium, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8: pæne ab exordio Urbis, Suet. Vesp. 8; id. Tib. 42: sæpe animadverti, summos oratores in dicendi exordio permoveri, C. de Or. 1, 27, 122: ergo ita nascetur exordium, id. Tusc. 1, 4 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 3, 161:—*Plur.*: rerum, Lucr. 2, 333; so, id. 3, 31; 4, 26; 113: prima animai, id. 3, 381: solis lunæque, id. 5, 472: rationis, id. 1, 150: primæ pugnæ, Virg. Æ. 7, 40: quæ prima exordia sumat? Virg. Æ. 4, 284.

b. Esp.: As part of a speech or writing, *The introduction:* "*exordium* est principium orationis, per quod animus auditoris aut judicis constituitur vel apparatur ad audiendum," Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4; cf. Quint. 4, 1, 1 *sq.*: tum denique id, quod primum est dicendum, postremum soleo cogitare, quo utar exordio, C. de Or. 2, 77 *fin.*: proximus liber a primâ parte, id est exordio incipiet, Quint. 3, 11, 28: in exordio pro Milone, id. 9, 4, 133; id. 9, 4, 74.

2. Meton. (acc. to *no.* B. 1. b.): *A writing treatise,* Col. 5, 11, 13, id. 7, 5, 1; id. 11, 3, 65.

exŏrĭens, entis, *P.* of exorior. As *Subst.*: **A.** Exoriens (*sc.* sol), *The rising sun, the morning* (extremely seldom): qua venit exoriens, qua deficit, Prop. 3, 5, 27.—**B.** To designate a cardinal point, *The orient, the east:* plantaria facito ab oriente, Col. Arb. 3, 3.

ex-orĭor, tus sum, īri [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; orior] 3. and 4. *v. dep.* **I.** Gen.: *To come out* or *forth, to spring up* (esp. suddenly, unexpectedly), *to rise* (class.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *post*: post solstitium Canicula exoritur, C. de Div. 2, 44, 93.—**2.** *Abs.*: exortus sol, Lucr. 3, 1057: exoriens sol, Virg. G. 1, 438: jubare exorto, id. Æ. 4, 130: tu sola exorere, quæ, *etc.*, *spring up, start up,* Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 16; cf. Lucr. 1, 125; and, C. Deiot. 1, 3.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** With *ex*: exoritur Antipatri ratio ex alterâ parte, *springs, arises,* C. Off. 3, 12, 52.—**2.** With *adversus*: lex Julia de vi adversus eos exoritur, qui vim commiserint, Just. Inst. 4, 18, 8.—**3.** With *Adv.*: ego nunc paulum exorior, et maxime quidem iis literis, *etc., recover myself,* C. Att. 7, 26, 1.—**4.** With *Abl.*: C. Att. 7, 26, 1; cf. preceding *no.* 3.

II. Esp.: *To arise, proceed, originate, begin, appear, become:* **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *ab*: exoriens (*sc.* Nilus) penitus mediâ ab regione diei, Lucr. 2, 724.—**2.** With *ex*: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Virg. Æ. 4, 625.—**3.** With *Abl.*: anuli beneficio rex exortus est, C. Off. 3, 9, 38.—**4.** With *Dat.*: repentinus Sulla nobis exoritur, C. Agr. 3, 3, 10. —**5.** With *Adv.*: e terrâque, exorta repente, arbusta salirent, Lucr. 1, 188.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** With *ab*: a Myrrhenâ hæc exorta omnia, *i. e. are owing to,* Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 10.—**2.** With *ex*: honestum, quod ex virtutibus exoritur, C. Fin. 5, 23, 64: horum (decemvirûm) ex injustitiâ subito exorta est maxima perturbatio, id. Rep. 2, 37: tot bella repente aliis ex locis exorta sunt, *started up, arose,* Liv. 31, 40, 7 Drak.—**3.** With *Abl.*: exorti utero dolores, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 40.—**4.** With *Adv.*: subito exorta est nefaria Catonis promulgatio, C. Fam. 1, 5, 2.—**5.** *Abs.*: id quum contingit, amor exoriatur necesse est, C. Læl. 14, 48: amicitias exortâ aliquâ offensione dirumpimus, id. ib. 22, 85.—**6.** With *inter*: exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives, Virg. Æ. 12, 583.

† **exormiston,** i, *n.* = ἐξορμιστόν, *A fish,* prps. a kind of lamprey: Cassiod. Var. 12, 14.

exornātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exorno] **A.** *An adorning, decorating, embellishing:* quæ ad lavationem, quæ ad exornationem pertinerent, *to the toilet,* Col. (Cic. Œcon. ?) 12, 3, 2.—**B.** Of speech, *Embellishment:* **1.** Gen.: ipsa inventa exponentur simpliciter sine ullâ exornatione (corresp. to expolitio), C. Inv. 2, 3 *fin.*: verborum et sententiarum Auct. Her. 4, 13, 18.—**2.** Esp.: As a figure of speech, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 11; 16, 24; 22, 32 *sq.*; C. Part. Or. 3, 10.

exornātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An adorner, embellisher:* Of speech: ceteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, C. de Or. 2, 12, 54.

exornātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of exorno. **II.** *Pa.*: *Decked out, adorned* (extremely rare):—*Comp.*: ornatu nullo potest exornatior esse, Poet. ap. Auth. Lat. 1, p. 692 Burm.:—*Sup.*: cithara exornatissima, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60.

ex-orno, āvi, atum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex; orno] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; orno, *no.* III.): **A.** Prop.: *To fit out, equip, furnish, supply* with any thing (rare; not in Cic.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: classem, Just. 5, 6, 1: exornatis nuptiis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 54: aciem, Sall. J. 52, 5.—**2.** With *Adv.*: homo exornetur graphice in peregrinum modum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 38.—**3.** With *Abl.*: vicinitatem armis, Sall. C. 36, 1: aliquem veste, nummis, Phæd. 4, 22, 23: convivium omni opulentiâ, Sall. J. 85, 39.—**4.** *Without object*: consul omnibus exploratis, credo dis fretus . . . tamen pro rei copiâ satis providenter exornat, *provides,* Sall. J. 90, 1 Kritz.—**B.** Meton.: *To employ, suborn, set up, instruct:* hominem exornavit, mulierem qui accesseret, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 65.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a): orno, *no.* I.) (class.): **A.** Prop.: *To deck out thoroughly; to adorn, embellish,* etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: domum ejus exornatam atque instructam isto reddiderat nudam atque inanem, C. 2 Verr. 2, 34, 84.—**2.** With *Abl.*: aliquem veste regiâ, Curt. 8, 13, 21.—**3.** With *Dat.*: ea signa emere soleo, quæ ad similitudinem gymnasiorum exornent mihi in palæstrâ locum, C. Fam. 7, 32, 2.—**4.** With *Adv.*: triclinium ample magnificeque, C. 2 Verr. 2, 34, 84.—**5.** With *ut c. Subj.*: tibi me exorno, ut placeam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 135. —**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To adorn* or *dress* a person; *to give* a person *a good dressing,* i. e. *to beat* or *thresh* a person: adeo exornatum dabo, adeo depexum, ut, dum

vivat, meminerit me, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 77. — **2.** *To adorn, embellish, decorate*: **a.** With *Abl.*: quin tu te exornas moribus lepidis? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 12: Pythagoras exornavit eam Graeciam, quae magna dicta est, praestantissimis artibus, C. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: phi osophiam falsâ gloriâ, id. Tusc. 2, 5, 12: L. Fulvius eodem honore exornatus Pl. 7, 43, 44. — **b.** In *simple constr.*: ad illustrandam atque exornandam orationem, C. de Or. 3, 38, 152: mea ratio in docendo haec esse solet, ut bonum quod habeat ad amplectar. exornem, exaggerem, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 72, 292: quid exornamus phi osophiam? aut quid ejus nomine gloriosi sumus? *set off with praises, extol*, id. Tusc. 2, 14, 33.

ex-ōro, āvi, ātum, āre (*Inf. Pres. Pass.* exorarier, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 167), 1. *v. a.* ex. *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (α); oro] (*To effectually entreat*; hence) *To move, prevail upon, persuade by entreaty; to ga n or obtain by entreaty* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: restat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus est, Ter. And. 1, 1, 140: sine te exorem, id. Heaut. 5, 5, 6: sine te exorarier, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 167: exorant magnos carmina saepe deos, *i. e. soften, appease*, Ov. Tr. 2, 22: divos (tura). id. ib. 3, 13, 23: non exoratae aras (poet. for aras non exoratorum deorum), Ov. M. 7, 591: pacem divûm, Virg. Æ. 3, 370: amorem, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 43. — **B.** With *Abl.*: filiae patrem frequentibus literis, Suet. Tib. 11. — **C.** With *ab*: res quaedam est, quam volo Ego me abs te exorare, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 44: agre a filii caede amicorum precibus exoratus, Just. 9, 7, 4. — **D.** With *Inf.*: Suet. Tib. 11; cf. *no.* B. — **E.** With *ut c. Subj.*: quem ego ut mentiatur inducere possum; ut pejeret exorare facile potero, C. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: nunc te exoremus necesse est, ut, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 29, 132. — **F.** With *ne c. Subj.*: Brutus et Cassius utinam per te exorentur, ne, *etc.*, Hirt. ap. C. Att. 15, 6, 2. — **G.** With *quin c. Subj.*: bene meritos quin colas neque exorari fas est, nec, *etc.*, C. ad Quir. post Red. 9, 23. — **H.** With *double Acc.*: hanc veniam illis sine te exorem, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 82: unum exorare vos sinite nos, id. Capt. 2, 1, 17: so, unum diem deos, Stat. S. 2, 5, 122. — **K.** *Abs.*: exorando haud adversando sumendam operam censeo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 22.

exors, ortis, v. exsors.

1. **exorsus,** a, um, *P.* of exordior.

2. **exorsus,** ūs, *m.* [exordior] *A beginning, commencement*: orationis, C. Manil. 4, 11.

exortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. exortus] **I.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, the rising* of the heavenly bodies, *ascendant* (post-Aug.): mensura, Pl. 7, 49, 50. **II.** Meton.: *Towards the sunrise, eastern*: pars, Pl. 18, 34, 77: Oceanus, id. 37, 2, 11, § 39. — As *Subst.*: **exortiva,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *The eastern parts, the east*: Narbonensis Galliae exortiva, Pl. 6, 34, 39.

1. **exortus,** a, um, *P.* of exorior.

2. **exortus,** ūs, *m.* [exorior] *A coming forth, rising*: solis, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 36: Pl. 12, 11, 23: stellarum, id. 2, 15, 12: aequinoctiales, Var. R. R. 1, 12, 1: Aquilonis, Pl. 7, 2, 2: aquae, id. 31, 6, 31.

ex-os, ossis (**-ossis,** o), *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. ( ); 2. os] **I.** Prop.: *Without bones, boneless*. **A.** Form *exos*: Lucr. 3, 721. — **B.** Form *exossis*: App. Apol. p. 300. **II.** Meton.: *Pliant, supple*: App. M. 2, p. 104; id. Apol. p. 322.

exosculātio, ōnis, *f.* [exosculor] *A constant* or *fond kissing of each other*: columbarum, *billing*, Pl. 10, 34, 52.

ex-osculor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (α); osculor] **I.** Prop.: *To kiss very much, kiss fondly* (post-Aug.): diu ex osculatus adolescentem, Pl. Ep. 5, 17, 4: aliquem, Suet. Vit. 7: collum uxoris, id. Cal. 33: manûs cum fletu, id. Oth. 12: Tac. H. 2, 49. **II.** Fig.: *To praise highly, approve, admire* a thing: Gell. 2, 26, 20.

☞ exosculatus, a, um, in *pass.* signif., *Kissed*: vestigia dese, App. M. 11, p. 265: manus ejus, id. ib. 4, p. 154: homo, Amm. 22, 7.

exossis, e, v. exos.

exosso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [exos] **I.** Prop.: *To deprive of the bones, to bone*: mirum mi hic me quasi murenam exossare cogitat, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 163: congrum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 24; cf. congrum, murenam exdorsua . . . exossata fac sient, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 3; id. Am. 1, 1, 162. **II.** Meton.: Poet.: **A.** *Flexible, pliant*: atque exossato ciet omni pectore fluctus, Lucr. 4, 1267. — **B.** *To clear of stones*: exossatus ager, Pers. 6, 51.

†**exostra,** ae. *f.* = ἐξώστρα, **I.** *A machine in the theatre, by which the back part of the stage was turned towards the spectators*: quibuscum jam in exostrâ helluntur, i. e. *in public*, C. Prov. Cons. 6, 14. **II.** *A hanging bridge, applied by besiegers to the walls of a city*: Veg. Mil. 4, 21. **III.** *A gallery projecting from a house, a balcony*, = maenianum: Impp. Honor. et Theod. Cod. 8, 10, 11.

ex-ōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (α); odi] **I.** *Act.*: *Hating exceedingly, detesting* (post. and in post-Aug. prose): With *Acc.*: si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Virg. Æ. 5, 687: pugnas, id. ib. 12, 818: bella, id. ib. 12, 517: arma, Flor. 4, 11, 1: patrios mores exosus es, Curt. 8, 7: terras, Ov. M. 7, 524. **II.** *Pass.*: *Hated exceedingly, hateful, odious* (post-class.): With *Dat.*: diis exosos, Gell. 2, 18, 10: ob scelera universis exosus, Eutr. 7, 23.

†**exōtĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐξωτερικός, *External, exoteric*: libri (*opp.* acroatici), Gell. 20, 5, 2.

†**exōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἐξωτικός, *Foreign, exotic* (ante- and post-class.): unguenta, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 41: vinum, Gell. 13, 5, 5: jus (piscium), App. M. 10, p. 246: pulvis, id. Apol. p. 278: sermo, id. M. 1 *init.* — Comice: Graecia = Magna Graecia, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 11. — As *Subst.*: **exoticum,** i, *n.*, *A foreign garment*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 48.

ex-palesco, ĭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (α); pallesco] (*prps.* found only in *Perf.*) **I.** *Neut.*: *To grow, turn, or become very pale*: viden' ut expalluit! Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 32; so, Ov. M. 6, 602; Pl. Ep. 1, 5, 13; Luc. 1, 539: erubuisse, expalluisse, titubâsse . . . signa conscientiae sunt, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8. **II.** *Act.*: *To grow, turn, or become pale at* (poet.): Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustûs, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 10.

ex-palliātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b); pallium] *Robbed of his cloak*: Plaut. Casin. 5, 3, 6.

ex-pallĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (α); pallidus] *Exceedingly pale* or *wan* (post-Aug. and rare): expallido colore, Suet. Cal. 50 (dub. al. pallido): corpus frigidum et expallidum, Tert. Res. Carn. 57.

ex-palpo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex; palpo, *no.* II.] (anteclass.) **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (α)) *To coax or wheedle effectually*; exora, blandire, expalpa, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 144. **II.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.) *To coax* or *wheedle out* of a person; *to obtain by coaxing* or *wheedling*: si quid expalpare possim ab illo, Pompon. ap. Non. 104, 12.

ex-palpor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* = expalpo, *no.* II.: nunc servus argentum a patre expalpabitur. Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 104, 12: id. ib. 476, 24.

expalpŏnides, æ, v. numorumexpalponides.

expalpor, āri, v. expalpo.

ex-pando, pandi, passum (Cæcil. ap. Gell. 15, 15, 2; Tac. H. 5, 13) *or* pansum (†), 2, 103, 106, § 228; id. 9, 33, 52, § 103; id. 31, 6, 37, § 70), pandĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (b) (β); pando] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To spread out, spread abroad, expand*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: alas, Pl. 10, 58, 54, § 111: expasse delubri fores, *i. e. opened wide*, Tac. H. 5, 13. — **2.** With *supra*: vestes supra fontem, Pl. 2, 103, 106, § 228. — **3.** With *circa*: vellera circa navim, Pl. 31, 6, 37, § 70. — **4.** With *in c. Abl.*: ficûs in sole, Col. 12, 15, 3. — **5.** With *sub c. Abl.*: herbas sub umbrâ, Col. 12, 13, 2. — **6.** With *Gen. of place*: flammeum expansum domi, Cæcil. ap. Gell. 15, 15, 2. — **B.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To spread itself, etc., out; to expand*: vagus ille, quum expanditur, amnis (*sc.* Nilus), Pl. Pan. 30, 4. **II.** Fig.: *To lay open, unfold, explain*: rerum naturam dictis, Lucr. 1, 127.

expansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expando] *A spreading out, expansion* (post-class.): corporis, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

expansus, a, um, *P.* of expando.

ex-pāpillātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); papilla] *Bared from the breast*: expapillato brachio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 44 (*quasi usque ad papillam resudato*," Non. 103, 4).

ex-partus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); parto] Of female animals: *Past bearing*: pecudes, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 7.

expassus, a, um, *P.* of expando.

expatior, ari, v. exspatior.

‡ **expatare** in locum patente se dare, sive in spatium se conferre, Fest. p. 80 Müll. *N. cr.*

ex-pātrĭcius, ĭi, *m.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); patricius] *One who has ceased to be a patrician; an ex-patrician*: Cod. Just. 3, 24, 3.

ex-pātro, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1, *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (α); patro] *To finish quite, bring to an end; to squander in voluptuousness*: Cat. 29, 17.

ex-pausātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, ib.; pausa] *Rested, refreshed* (late Lat.): jume. tum, Veg. Vet. 5, 38.

ex-pāvĕfacĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (α); pavefacio] *To terrify* or *frighten greatly, to make greatly afraid* (post-Aug. and rare): animalia ad occursum expavefacientia hominem, Sen. Ep. 85 *fin.*: mugitu tauri equi expavefacti, Hyg. Fab. 47.

ex-pāvĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ex, ib.; paveo] *To be sorely afraid of* any thing: Stat. S. 3 præf.

expāvesco, pāvi, *no sup.*, pāvescĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a. inch.* [expaveo] (prps. not ante-Aug.) **I.** *Neut.*: *To become greatly terrified; to be very much afraid*: **A.** With *ad*: ad tumultum, Pl. 10, 75, 97, § 209: quum ad id expavisset, Liv. 6, 34. — **B.** With *ab*: anseres a primo conspectu ejus expavescunt, Pl. 21, 11, 36, § 62.

II. *Act.*: *To become greatly terrified at; to be very much afraid of*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: speciem adulantis, Tac. H. 2, 76: insidias, Suet. Claud. 36: mortem, id. Ner. 2: id expavescendum est, Quint. 9, 3, 35. — **2.** With *Adv.* or *adverbial expression*: muliebriter ensem, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 23: tonitrua praeter modum, Suet. Aug. 90. — **B.** Fig.: Of things as subjects: acres moles (*sc.* Rhodanus), Sil. 3, 464.

ex-pavĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (α); pavidus] *Greatly terrified*: Gell. 1, 8, 6.

expectatio, expecto, *etc.*, v. exspect.

ex-pectŏro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; pectus] (Prop.: *To drive from the breast*; Fig.) *To expel, banish from the mind* (anteclass.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: pavorem hunc meum expectora, Att. ap. Non. 16, 6; cf. id. ib. 16, 8. — **B.** With *ex*: tum pavor sapientiam omnem mihi ex animo expectorat, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 4, 18, 9 Klotz. *N. cr.*

ex-pĕcŭlĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (b) (γ); peculium] *Stripped of property*: servi, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 21.

ex-pĕdĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre (*Fut.* expedibo, Enn., Pac., Att., and Pompon. ap. Non. 505, 15 *sq.*: 477, 2; Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 36), 4. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); pes] (*To free the feet from* a snare, *etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To extricate, disengage, let loose, set free, liberate* any thing entangled, involved (class.): **1.** Of living objects: **a.** In *simple constr.*: expedit errantem, Ov. F. 4, 669. — **b.** With *ex*: videte in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se unquam expediet, C. 2 Verr. 2, 42, 102. — **c.** With *Abl.*: mortis laqueis caput, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 8. — **2.** Of things as objects: **a.** In *simple constr.*: adstûs expediunt, *i. e. level, facilitate*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 86. — **b.** With *Dat.*: sibi locum, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9. — **c.** With *per*: iter fugae per invias rupes,

Liv. 38, 2.—**d.** With *Abl.*: agrum saxosum lectione lapidum, Col. 2, 2, 12: capillus pectine quotidie expediendus est, *disentangled*, Front. de Eloqu. *init.*—**B.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: To clear* or *extricate one's self*: flammam inter et hostes Expedior, *get clear through*, Virg. Æ. 2, 633.

II. Fig. (class.): **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To deliver, extricate, release, free* from any evil, obstacle, *etc.*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: expedivi animum meum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 17: hærerem, nisi tu me expedisses, C. Pis. 30, 74: si vita nostra in aliquas insidias incidisset, omnis honesta ratio esset expediendæ salutis, id. Mil. 4, 4, 10.—**b.** With *ex*: ex servitute filium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 94; cf. se ex turbâ, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 5.—**c.** With *ab*: se ab omni occupatione, C. Att. 3, 20, 2.—**d.** With *Abl.*: aliquem omni molestiâ, id. ib. 2, 25, 2: se ærumnis, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 8: se crimine, id. ib. 5, 1, 28: se curâ, id. Ph. 5, 4, 4.—**e.** With *Adv.*: amor Lycisci me tenet, Unde expedire, *etc.*, Hor. Epod. 11, 25.—**f.** With *per*: curæ sagaces Expediunt (Claudiæ manûs) per acuta belli, *bring* or *help through*, id. Od. 4, 4, 76.—**2.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: To extricate one's self, to escape*: per quot discrimina rerum Expedior? Val. Fl. 1, 217.

B. *To put in order, arrange, set right*: cum Antonio loquare velim et rem, ut poteris, expedias, C. Att. 11, 18, 2: res, id. Brut. 42, 154: rem frumentariam, Cæs. B. G. 7, 36: negotia (with explicare), C. Fam. 13, 26, 2: nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, *settle, pay*, id. Att. 16, 6, 3: in a pun respecting a scholar unable to pay his debts: omnes solvere posse quæstiones, Unum difficile expedire nomen, Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gramm. 11: quemadmodum expediam exitum hujus institutæ orationis, non reperio, *settle, arrange*, C. Fam. 3, 12, 2: non tantum prævisa, sed etiam subita expedire, Tac. A. 14, 55: consilia sua, id. H. 3, 73: docte fallaciam, *put into operation*, Plaut. Capt. Prol. 40.

C. Of speech: *To disclose, unfold, relate, narrate* (so, mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic., Cæs., nor Quint.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: hujusce-modi rei initium, Sall. J. 5, 2: originem, mores, Tac. A. 4, 1.—**2.** With *Objective clause*: id ego æquum ac jus fecisse expedibo atque eloquar, Enn. ap. Non. 505, 19.—**3.** With *Dat.*: hoc mihi expedi, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27: pauca tibi e multis . . . Expediam dictis, Virg. Æ. 3, 379.—**4.** With *Adv.*: ea de cæde quam verissime expediam, Tac. H. 4, 48: altius omnem Expediam . . . famam, Virg. G. 4, 286: cf., also, id. Æ. 3, 460.

D. Aliquid expedit, *or* expedit *impers.*: *It is serviceable, profitable, advantageous, useful, expedient* (class.): **1.** *Aliquid expedit*: **a.** With *Noun as subject*: (α) So, *alone*: non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expediat? Immo intelligat, nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, C. Off. 3, 19, 79: ut non idem expediret, incidere sæpe, id. Læl. 10, 33:—*Plur.*: omnium primum Amoris artes eloquar, quemadmodum expediant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 10.—(β) With *Dat.*: quum aliis aliud expediat, C. Rep. 1, 32.—**b.** With *Subjective clause*: (α) So, *alone*: quum eam (*sc.* pecuniam) in prædiis collocari maxime expediret, C. Cæcin. 6, 16.—(β) With *Dat.*: expedit bonas esse vobis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 8: omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rem publicam, C. Phil. 13, 8, 16.—**c.** With *Subjectival Inf.*: ubi vinci necesse est, expedit cedere, Quint. 5, 4, 16; cf., also, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 9.—**2.** *Impers.*: **a.** So, *alone*: tu, si ita expedit, velim quamprimum conscendas, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 4: sic magis expedit, Quint. 4, 2, 67.—**b.** With *Dat.*: ut expediat causæ, Quint. 7, 3, 18.—**c.** With *ut c. Subj.* (post-class.): expedire omnibus dicunt, ut singulæ civitates suas leges habeant, Just. 34, 1, 7.—**d.** With *ne c. Subj.* (post-class.): expedit rei publicæ, no suâ re quis male utatur, Just. Inst. 1, 8.

III. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To fetch out, bring forward, procure, make ready, prepare* any thing folded up, put away, *etc.*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: funes expediunt, Sisenn. ap. Non. 297, 1: vela, Ov. H. 17, 200: hominem nudari et virgas expediri jubet, C. 2 Verr. 5, 62, 161: merces suas (institor), Ov. A. A. 1, 422: pecuniam, *to procure*, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 298, 22; Suet. Cæs. 4: arma, *to hold in readiness*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 18: tela equosque, Liv. 38, 25: ferrum, id. 24, 26: naves, Cæs. B. C. 2, 4 *fin.*: copias, Tac. A. 13, 7.—**2.** With *trans*: sæpe disco, Sæpe trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito, *dispatched*, i. e. *sent, hurled*, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 12.—**3.** With *Abl.*: Cererem canistris, Virg. Æ. 1, 702: convivia mediis tectis, Val. Fl. 2, 341.—**4.** With *in c. Abl.*: vineas in occulto, Cæs. B. G. 7, 27.—**5.** With *Dat.*: cibaria pastoribus, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 6.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** With *Personal pron.*, or *Passive in reflexive force: To prepare one's self, to get ready*, etc.: **a.** With *Personal pron.*: se, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 52; Liv. 38, 21; Cæs. B. C. 1, 51.—**b.** *Passive in reflexive force*: Tac. H. 2, 99 dub.—**2.** With *Personal pron.*: *To arm one's self for battle*: Tac. H. 1, 10; id. ib. 1, 88.

expĕdīte, *adv.* [expeditus] *Without impediment, without difficulty, readily, promptly, quickly, expeditely*: in iis rebus celeriter expediteque percipiendis, quæ, *etc.*, C. Fin. 5, 12 *fin.*: expedite explicans quod proposuerat, id. Brut. 67, 237: loqui, Suet. Aug. 89:—*Comp.*: patientius et expeditius, C. Inv. 2, 23, 69: navigare, id. Att. 6, 8, 4: fit putatio, Col. Arb. 11, 1:—*Sup.*: ex quo te, quocumque opus erit, facillime et expeditissime conferas, C. Fam. 6, 20, 2.

expĕdītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expedio] **A.** (acc. to expedio, *no.* I. B. 1.) (*A disentangling* or *liberating* one's self, *etc.*, from any thing that will prove a hindrance, *etc.*; hence): **1.** *An excursion, expedition*, etc. (class.): **a.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.* (cf. below, Cassiod. Var. 1, 17): tripartito milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 10: in expeditionem exercitum educere, C. de Div. 1, 33, 72; Hirt. B. G. 8, 34; Suet. Cæs. 46; 58; Curt. 7, 9; Pl. 7, 2, 2: "munitio quippe tunc efficitur prævalida, si diutinâ fuerit excogitatione roborata. Omnia subita probantur incauta, et male constructio loci tunc quæritur, quando jam pericula formidantur. Adde quod animus ipse non potest esse in audaciam pronus, qui diversâ fuerit curâ sollicitus. Hanc merito *expeditionem* nominavere majores, quia mens devota præliis non debet aliis cogitationibus occupari," Cassiod. Var. 1, 17.—**b.** Fig.: Of bees; apes noctu deprehensæ in expeditione excubant supinæ, Pl. 11, 8, 8, § 19.—**2.** *Concr.*: *An expeditionary force, an army* (post-class.): omnem expeditionem suam fecit præire, Vulg. Judith, 2, 8.—**3.** As a figure of speech: *A dispatching, removing*; "*expeditio* est, quum rationibus compluribus enumeratis, quibus aliqua res aut fieri aut non fieri potuerit, ceteræ tolluntur, una relinquitur, quam nos intendimus," Auct. Her. 4, 29, 40.

B. (acc. to expedio, *no.* II. B.) *An arranging, preparing*: Vitr. 6, 5, 3: id. 8, 6, 5 Schneid.

C. (acc. to expedio, *no.* II. C.) *An unfolding; a relating, relation*: habet paucis comprehensa brevitas multarum rerum expeditionem, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 68.

expĕdītĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [expeditio, *no.* A. 1.] *Of*, or *belonging to, a military expedition* (post-class.): usus, Spartian. Nigr. 10: res, Amm. 31, 16: portus, *the harbour from which soldiers set out on an expedition*, Impp. Honor. et Theodos. Cod. Th. 13, 5, 35.

1. **expĕdītus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of expedio. **II.** *Pa.*: *Unimpeded, disengaged, free, easy, ready, at hand*: **A.** Of persons: **1.** *Abs.*: ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, C. Quint. 6, 23: inermos armati, impeditos expediti interficiunt, *i. e. without baggage*, Sisenn. ap. Non. 58, 8; eo circiter hominum numero XVI. millia expedita cum omni equitatu Ariovistus misit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 49: legiones expeditæ, id. B. C. 1, 42: obviam fit ei Clodius expeditus in equo, *lightly clothed*, C. Mil. 10, 28: Sagana, *tucked up*, Hor. Epod. 5, 25: expedito nobis homine et parato opus est, *ready, at hand, prompt*, C. Phil. 11, 10, 26.—**2.** With *ad*: expeditus ad cædem, C. Agr. 2, 30, 82; ad pronunciandum, id. de Or. 2, 30, 131; facilis et expeditus ad dicendum, id. Brut. 48 *fin.*—**B.**: **1.** Of things: **a.** *Abs.*: iis expedito loco actuaria navigia relinquit, *commodious*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 27: expedita erat et perfacile currens oratio, C. Brut. 63, 227: expedita ac profluens dicendi celeritas, id. ib. 61, 220.—*Sup.*: reditum in cœlum patere optimo et justissimo cuique expeditissimum, C. Læl. 4, 13: pecunia expeditissima, *the readiest, nearest at hand*, id. Fam. 11, 24, 2.—With *Partitive Gen.*: expeditissimum unguentorum, Pl. 13, 1, 2, § 7.—**b.** With *ad*: inops ad ornandum, sed ad inveniendum expedita Hermagoræ disciplina, C. Brut. 76, 263.—*Comp.*: via expeditior ad honores, C. Fl. 41, 104.—**2.** *Adverbial expression*: In expedito, *Near at hand*: quædam sunt quidem in animo, sed parum prompta: quæ incipiunt in expedito esse, quum dicta sunt, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*; promptum hoc et in expedito positum, Quint. 10, 7, 24: in expedito haberent integras copias ad opem ferendam, *ready for action*, Liv. 36, 16.

2. **expĕdītus,** ūs, *m.* [expedio] = expeditio, *no.* A. 2. *An expeditionary force* (post-class.): eum cum expeditu ad barbaros destinavit, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 4: deinde Trajanum cum expeditu contra barbaros destinavit (Valens), id. ib. 8, 13.

ex-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; pello] (class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To drive* or *thrust out* or *away*; *to eject, expel*, etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: expulso Tarquinio, C. Rep. 2, 30, 53: expulsa atque exturbata filia, *i. e. rejected* or *repudiated* as wife, C. Clu. 5, 14: uxorem, Just. 9, 5.—**2.** With *ex*: hæc tanta virtus (*i. e.* Milo) ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, projicietur? C. Mil. 37, 101; me ex re publicâ, id. Fam. 6, 6, 2: expulsus atque ejectus e prædio Quinctius, id. Quint. 7, 28: exturbari et expelli plebem ex agris, id. Agr. 2, 31, 84.—**3.** With *ab*: a patriâ, C. Sest. 13, 30: naves ab litore, Liv. 41, 3, 2.—**4.** With *Abl.*: me domo meâ expulistis, Pompeium domum suam compulistis, C. Pis. 7, 16: aliquos agris, Cæs. B. G. 4, 4: hostes finibus, id. ib. 4, 3 *fin.*: finibus expulsus patriis, Virg. Æ. 1, 620: me civitate expulerunt, C. Att. 10, 4, 1: aliquem regno, Cæs. B. C. 3, 110, 5: hoc (*sc.* sacramentum) me in pace patriâ meâ expulit, Liv. 35, 19: sagittam arcu, *to discharge, shoot*, Ov. M. 3, 381: naturam expellas furcâ tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: Collatinum et reliquos Tarquinios offensione nominis, C. Rep. 2, 31, 54: edicit suis, postero die portâ Esquilinâ expellerent pecus, *drive out*, Liv. 2, 11.—**5.** With *in c. Acc.*: in exsilium, C. Læl. 12, 42; so, Liv. 38, 50.—**6.** With *ad*: ad componendum Orientis statum expulsus, *forced to hurry away*, Suet. Cal. 1.—**B.** Esp.: With *Personal pron. in reflexive force*: *To drive* or *force itself*, etc., *out*; *to force its*, etc., *way out*: se ipsum pondus (= fetus) in auras Expulit, i. e. *came into the world*, Ov. M. 9, 705.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To force* or *drive out* or *away*, etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: vitam, Tac. A. 16, 19: somnos (hæc dicta), Ov. H. 14, 72: quietem, id. M. 8, 830: quæ res omnem dubitationem adventûs legionum expulit, *expelled, removed*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 48 *fin.*: beneficiorum memoriam, id. B. C. 1, 34: spem metus expulerat, Ov. F. 6, 245: sententiâ expulsâ, *rejected*, Pl. Ep. 8, 14 *fin.*—**2.** With *Abl.*: aliquem vitâ, C. Mur. 16, 34: ævo, Lucr. 3, 359: ipsi potestate expulsi, Nep. Milt. 3, 5: corde desidiam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 24: curas pectore, Luc. 3, 53: morbum bilemque helleboro meraco, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 137.—**3.** With *ex*: hæc ex animo, Luc. 5, 51: lætitias ex omni pectore, Cat. 76, 22.—**4.** With *per*: per vulnera mille Sontem animam, Ov. M. 6, 617.—**B.** Esp.: With *Personal pron. in reflexive force*: *To drive one's self away from*, i. e. *to extri-*

cate or *deliver one's self from*: me periculo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 41.

ex-pendo, di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. b.; pendo] *To weigh out, weigh:* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: aliquem, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 34: baccam, nucem, Cels. 5, 19, 12.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To weigh out* money in payment, *to pay out, pay; to lay out, expend* (class.): **a.** In *simple constr.*: usuras gravissimas, Paul. Inp. 19, 1, 47.— **b.** With *in a. Acc.*: vicatu millia talenta in hos sumptūs, Just. 12, 11, 3.—**c.** With *ante:* ante pedes prætoris in foro expensum est auri pondo centum, C. Fl. 28, 68.—**d.** With *Dat.*: nominibus rectis expendere nummos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105.— **Particular phrase: Ferre** (referre) alicui pecuniam expensam: *To set down, enter, charge, reckon, account* a sum *as paid:* hæc pecunia necesse est aut data, aut expensa lata, aut stipulata sit, C. Rosc. Com. 5, 14: homines prope quadringentos prædixisse dicitur, quibus sine fenore pecunias expensas tulisset, *had set down*, i. e. *lent*, Liv. 6 20.

2. *To put in the balance with any thing, to weigh against* (Plautinian): hunc hominem decet auro expendi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 1; cf., aurum auro expendetur, argentum argento exæquabitur, id. Rud. 4, 4, 43.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To weigh mentally, ponder, estimate, consider, decide* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: equidem quum colligo argumenta causarum, non tam ea numerare soleo quam expendere, C. de Or. 2, 76 *fin.*: omnia expendet ac seliget, id. Or. 15, 47: omnes casūs, Virg. Æ. 12, 21.—**2.** With *Relative clause:* quæ contemplantes expendere oportebit, quid quisque habeat sui, C. Off. 1, 31, 113.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: vos in privatis minimarum rerum judiciis testem diligenter expenditis, C. Fl. 5, 12: in dissensione civili expendendos cives, non numerandos, puto, id. Rep. 6, 1, 4.—**4.** With *Abl.*: hæc arte aliquā, C. Brut. 50, 186: verba arte, Tac. A. 13, 3: sinzula animo suo, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 34: causam meritis, *i. e. to decide*, id. M. 13, 150.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): **1.** *To pay as a penalty, to suffer as a punishment*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: dura supplicia, Sil. 6, 588.—**b.** With *per:* infanda per orbem Supplicia, et scelerum pœnas expendimus omnes, Virg. Æ. 11, 258.—**c.** With *pro:* dignas pœnas pro talibus ausis, Sil. 13, 688.—**d.** With *Dat. of person:* pœnas Jovi, Att. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: dignum pretium Pœno, Sil. 7, 713.—**e.** With *Abl.*: pœnas capite, Tac. A. 12, 19.—**2.** *To pay for; i. e. to atone for, expiate, pay the penalty of*, etc.: scelus, Virg. Æ. 2, 229. —**3.** *Part. Perf.*: *Ascribed to:* ipsam facilitati suæ expensum ferre debere, Ulp. Dig. 36, 4, 3: creditoressuæ negligentiæ expensum ferre debeant, Scæv. ib. 42, 8, 24.

III. Meton.: **A** Poet. (acc. to *no.* I. A.): gradus expensos, *a measured step*, Prop. 2, 4, 6.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): *Perf. Part.*: *Transferred*: legio, quam expensam tulit C. Cæsari Pompeius, Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 4, 4: expenso ferre vestem supellectilis nomine, Jabol. Dig. 33, 10, 19.

expensa, æ, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia) [expendo] **I.** *Act.*: *A disbursement, outlay, expense* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 27, 10, 1; Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 145. **II.** *Pass.*: *That which is disbursed or expended, tax, levy:* hæc est summa expensarum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 9, 15.

expense, *adv.* [expensus] *Largely, very much* (late Lat.): Theod. Prisc. de Dietâ 13.

expensī-lātio, or, in two words, **expensi latio** [expendo, *no.* I. B. 1. b.; fero] *The entry of a debt as paid*: Gell. 14, 2, 7.

expensio, ōnis, *f.* [expendo] *An expense, expenditure* (post-class.): Cod. Th. 6, 4, 24: Symm. Ep. 5, 74.

expenso, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To pay* (ante- and post-class.): argentum accepto, expenso, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 31: nummos, Scæv. Dig. 40, 5, 41, § 10. **II.** Fig.: *To equalize, distribute equally*: dies intervalares intercalationibus quatuor, Macr. S. 1, 13.

expensum, i, *n.* [expendo, *no.* I. B. 1.] Mercantile *t. t.*: *That which has been disbursed; expenditure* (*opp.* acceptum): bene igitur ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 146: probari debere pecuniam datam consuetis modis, expensi latione, mensæ rationibus, chirographi exhibitione, *etc.*, Gell. 14, 2, 27.—**Particular phrase:** Expensum alicui ferre *or* referre, *To set down,* or *enter, for any one a thing* or *sum as paid*, etc. (*opp.* in acceptum alicui referre): quid proderat te expensum illis non tulisse? C. 2 Verr. 1, 39, 102.

expensus, a, um, *P.* of expendo.

expergē-facio, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [expergo; facio] **I.** Prop.: *To awaken, rouse*: expergefactus e somno, Suet. Cal. 6: so, id. Cal. 38; id. Aug. 94. **II.** Fig.: *To arouse, stir up, excite*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: flagitium, *i. e. to commit*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 42: te, C. 2 Verr. 5, 15, 38.—**B.** With *Abl.*: Italiam terrore subito, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45. —**C.** With *per*: Musæa mele per chordas digitis expergefacta, Lucr. 2, 413.

expergĕfactio, ōnis, *f.* [expergefacio] *An awakening, rousing*: a somno, Aug. de Verâ Relig. 50.

expergefio, factus, v. expergefacio.

expergĭfico, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [expergiscor] *To awaken, arouse, excite*: ingenium, Gell. 17, 12, 1.

expergī-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [expergo; facio] *That awakens* or *excites*: carmen, App. Flor. p. 349.

expergisco, ĕre, v. expergiscor, *ad init.*

expergiscor, rectus sum, gisci (*Inf. Præs.* expergiscier, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 1), 3. *v. dep.* (*act.* form in the *Imperf. Subj.* expergisceret, Pompon. ap. Non. 473, 6) [expergo] **I.** Prop.: *To be awakened, become awake, to awake* (class.): si dormis, expergiscere, C. Att. 2, 23, 3: itaque simul ut experrecti sumus, visa illa contemnimus, id. Ac. 2, 16, 51; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 33: e somno expergiscentis, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 2, 2. **II.** Fig.: *To awake, to rouse* or *bestir one's self*: Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 21; Plaut. As. 2, 1, 1: experrecta nobilitas, C. Rosc. Am. 49, 141: quin igitur expergiscimini? Sall. C. 20, 14.

expergīte, *adv.* [expergitus] *Vigilantly, watchfully, actively*: auscultare, App. M. 8 *ad fin.*: obire munus, id. ib. 2, p. 125.

expergītus, a, um, *P.* of expergo.

ex-pergo, gi, gitum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (b) (5); pergo] **I.** Prop.: *To awaken, rouse up* (ante- and post-class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: nec quisquam expergitus exstat, Lucr 3, 492. —**B.** With *Abl.*: omnes voces expergit sono, Santr. ap. Non. 104, 16, 19: expergite pectora tarda sopore, Att. ib. 104, 16. **II.** Fig.: *To arouse, make vigilant*, etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: animus expergitus, App. Apol. p. 302.—**B.** With *Abl.*: istā re animos juvenum expergebat, Gell. 6, 10, 1.

expĕriens, entis, **I.** *P.* of experior. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to experior, *no.* II. A.): *Experienced, enterprising, active, industrious* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: promptus homo et experiens, C. 2 Verr. 4, 17, 37: vir acer et experiens, Liv. 6, 34: comes experientis Ulixei, Ov. M. 14, 159: ingenium, id. Am. 1, 9, 32:—*Sup.*: homo gnavus et industrius, experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator, C. 2 Verr. 3, 21, 53; Vulg. 2 Mach. 8, 9.—**B.** With *Gen.*: genus experiens laborum, *inured to, patient of*, Ov. M. 1, 414.

☞ *Comp.* prob. not in use.

expĕrienter, *adv.* [experiens, *no.* II.] *In an experienced way, skilfully*: Boëth. Arist. Top. 2, 3, p. 678.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* not found.

expĕrientia, æ, *f.* [experior] **I.** Prop.: *A trial, proof, experiment* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: experientiâ tentare quædam, Var. R. R. 1, 18, 6: quis id approbare possit, agritudinem suscipere pro experientiâ, si quid habere velis? C. Tusc. 4, 25, 56.—**B.** With *Gen.*: experientia patrimonii amplificandi, C. Rab. Post. 16, 43: belli, Vell. 2, 78, 2: veri, Ov. M. 1, 223: fide (*i. e.* fidei), id. ib. 7, 737. **II.** Meton.: *The knowledge gained by repeated trials, experimental knowledge, practice, experience* (post-Aug.): **A.** *Abs.*: ad curandi rationem nihil plus confert quam experientia, Cels. præf. *med.*: vir longâ experientiâ, Tac. A. 1, 46: qui cultus habendo Sit pecori: apibus quanta experientia parcis, Virg. G. 1, 4.—**B.** With *Gen.*: non ætate, neque rerum experientiâ, tantæ moli par, Tac. A. 1, 4.

expĕrīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A proof, trial, experiment*: nimirum hoc maximum est experimentum, quum, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 3, 30, 74: Metello experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum esse, Sall. J. 46, 3: in omnibus fere minus valent præcepta quam experimenta, Quint. 2, 5, 15: medici experimenta per mortes agunt, Pl. 29, 1, 8: in experimentum cape, Prud. στεφ. 2, 407.

ex-pĕrior, tus sum, īri (*Subj. Pres.* experiscar, in Inscr. ap. Fea. Var. p. 174: experiscatur, in Giorn. Acad. 39, p. 237), 4. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (α); PERIOR] (*To try thoroughly*; hence) **I.** By way of testing: **A.** In *tempp. præs.*: *To try, prove, put to the test* a person or thing: **1.** In *simple constr.*: **a.** Of persons as objects: vin' me experiri? Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 29: hanc, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 12 Rhunk.: quum eos (*sc.* amicos) gravis aliquis casus experiri cogit, C. Læl. 22, 84: in periclitandis experiendisque pueris, id. de Div. 2, 46, 97.—**b.** Of things as objects: taciturnitatem nostram, C. Brut. 65, 231: amorem alicujus, id. Att. 16, 16 C., 1: eandem belli fortunam, Cæs. B. G. 2, 16: judicium discipulorum, Quint. 2, 5, 12.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: vimque ejus (*sc.* veneni) esse expertum in servo quodam, C. Cæl. 24, 58: in quo totas vires suas eloquentia experirctur, Quint. 10, 1, 109.—**3.** With *ad*: cervi cornua ad arbores subinde experientes, Pl. 8, 32, 50, § 117.—**4.** With *Relative clause*: vosne velit an me regnare, hera quidve ferat Fors, Virtute experiamur, Enn. Ann. 6, 30: experiri lubet quantum audeatis, Liv. 25, 38: lubet experiri quo evasurus est denique, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 93. —**5.** With *ut c. Subj.*: in me ipso experior, ut exalbescam, C. de Or. 1, 26, 121: experiri voluit, ut sine armis propinquum ad officium reduceret, Nep. Dat. 2, 3.—**6.** With *si*: expertique simul, si tela artūsque sequantur, Val. Fl. 5, 562.—**7.** With *Abl.*: Enn. Ann. 6, 30; *cf.* preceding *no.* 4.—**8.** *Abs.*: experiendo magis quam discendo cognovi, C. Fam. 1, 7, 10: præcurrit amicitia judicium, tollitque experiendi potestatem, id. Læl. 17, 62.—**B.** In *Tempp. Perff.*: *To have tried, tested, experienced*, i. e. *to find* or *know by experience*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: puellæ Jam virum expertæ, Hor. Od. 3, 14, 11.— **2.** With *in c. Abl.*: omnia, quæ dico de Plancio, dico expertus in nobis, C. Planc. 9, 22.—**3.** With *Objective clause*: expertus juvenem prælongos habuisse sermones, Quint. 10, 3, 32.—**4.** With *Inf.*: expertus sum prodesse, Quint. 2, 4, 13.—**5.** With *Abl.*: id operâ expertus sum esse ita, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 3.—**6.** With *Adv.*: parum prospere id expertis, Quint. 6, 5, 7.—**7.** *Abs.*: experti scire debemus, C. Mil. 2, 69; id. de Or. 2, 17, 72; Quint. 1, 12, 11. —**8.** With *Double Acc.*: expertus fidelem (*sc.* ministrum fulminis), Hor. Od. 4, 4, 3.

II. By way of attempt: **A.** Gen.: *To try to do, to attempt, to make trial of* a thing: **1.** In *simple constr.*: qui desperatione debilitati experiri id nolent, quod se assequi posse diffidant. Sed par est omnes omnia experiri, qui, *etc.*, C. Or. 1, 4: omnia experiri certum est, priusquam pereo, Ter. And. 2, 1, 11: omnia prius quam, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 78: extrema omnia, Sall. C. 26, 5: libertatem, *i. e. to make use of, enjoy*, id. J. 31, 5.—**2.** With *Inf.*: dicere, Quint. 2, 13, 17.—**3.** With *Abl.*: hos quum Suevi; multis sæpe bellis experti, finibus expellere non potuissent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 3.

B. Esp.: **1.** Prop.: In law lang.: *To try or test by law, to go to law*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: in jus vocare est juris experiundi causâ vocare, Paul. Dig. 2, 4, 1; cf. Ulp. ib. 47, 8, 4.—**b.** With *intra*: aut

intra parietes aut summo jure experiatur, C. Quint. 11, 38.—**c.** With *Abl.*: C. Quint. 11, 38; cf. preceding *no.* b.—**d.** With *si:* uti, si quod seu jus, seu auxilium se habere . . . existimaret, experiretur, Liv. 40, 29.—**e.** *Abs.*: a me diem petivit: ego experiri non potui: latitavit, C. Quint. 23, 75.—**2.** Meton.: *To contend with* one: **a.** With *cum:* maritimis moribus mecum experitur, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 11.—**b.** In *simple constr.*: ut interire quam Romanos non experiri mallet, Nep. Ham. 4 *fin.*

experrectus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of expergiscor. **II.** *Pa.*: *Awakened, aroused, vigilant*: *Comp.*: ut sint apes experrectiores, Col. 9, 7, 5.

ex-pers, tis, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d), pars] **I.** Prop.: *Having no part in, not sharing in, not privy to* (rare, but class.): With *Gen.*: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: expertes communis juris et consilii, C. Rep. 1, 27: sunt expertes imperii, consilii publici, judicii delectorum judicum, id. ib. 1, 31 Mos.; cf. id. Att. 8, 8, 1: animum advorte nunc jam, Quapropter te expertem amoris nati habuerim, *ignorant of his amour*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 83.

II. Meton.: *Having nothing of, destitute* or *devoid of, free from, without* (freq. and class.; not in Cæs.): **A.** With *Gen.* (class.): laboris, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 16: omnis eruditionis expers atque ignarus, C. de Or. 2, 1, 1: veritatis, id. ib 2, 19, 81: negotii publici, id. Rep. 1, 2: humanitatis, id. de Div. 2, 38, 81: nuptiarum, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 11: viri, Ov. M. 1, 479: (feræ) rationis et orationis expertes, C. Off. 1, 16, 50: Chium (vinum) maris expers, *without sea-water*; or, more prob., *which had not crossed the sea, home-made*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 15; C. Læl. 23, 87; cf. ut nulla ejus vitæ pars summæ turpitudinis esset expers, id. 2 Verr. 2, 78, 191: vis consilii expers, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 65: thalami expers vita, i. e. *unwedded*, Virg. Æ. 4, 550: expers matris imperii, i. e. *neglectful of, disobedient to*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 2.—**B.** With *Abl.* (ante class. and in Sallust): ea res me domo expertem facit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 40; id. Am. 2, 2, 81: metu, id. Asin. 1, 1, 31: malitiis, Turpil. ap. Non. 501, 7: omnes famâ atque fortunis expertes sumus, Sall. 33, 1.

expertio, ōnis, *f.* [experior] *A trial, proof*: Vitr. 8, 5.

expertus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of experior. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to experior, *no.* I.): *Tried, proved, known by experience* (freq. after the Aug. age): **A.** *Abs.*: virtus præsens, experta atque perspecta (*opp.* audita), C. Balb. 6, 16: vir acer et pro causâ plebis expertæ virtutis, Liv. 3, 44: dulcedo libertatis, id. 1, 17: industria, Suet. Vesp. 4: artes, Tac. A. 3, 17: sævitia, Prop. 1, 3, 18.—**B.** With *Gen.*: expertos belli juvenes, Virg. Æ. 10, 173; cf. Tac. H. 4, 76.—**C.** With *Dat.* (*Sup.*): confidens ostento sibi expertissimo, Suet. Tib. 19.

☞ *Comp.* and *Adv.* prob. do not occur.

expětesso (-isso), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [expeto] *To desire, long for* (a Plautinian word): **A.** In *simple constr.*: quæ te amat tuamque expetissit pulchram pulchritudinem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 13: artem, id. Trin. 2, 1, 4.—**B.** *Abs.*: ultro, amas, ultro expetessis, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 23.

expetisso, ere, v. expetesso.

expĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [expeto] *One who desires* or *longs for* (post-class.): vestri, Symm. Ep. 8, 45.

expetītus, a, um, *P.* of expeto.

ex-pĕto, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); peto] **I.** (acc. to peto, *no.* II. C. 2. b.): *To long for, seek after, aspire to, desire, wish for* a thing (freq. and class.): *Act.*: **A.** Of personal subjects: **1.** In *simple constr.*: nihil hominem, nisi quod honestum sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere debere, C. Off. 1, 20, 66: Plautinas fabulas, Plaut. Cas. prol. 12: pecunia tantopere expetitur, C. de Or. 2, 40, 172: non expetere vitam, non capitis arcessere, *to attempt one's life*, id. Deiot. 11, 30.—**2.** With *ab:* a me pecunia expetistis, C. Pis. 7, 16: jus ab invitis, id. 3, 40.—**3.** With *ad:* expetuntur divitiæ ad usûs vitæ necessarios, C. Off. 1, 8, 25.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: in omne Albanum nomen expetiturum (*sc.* Tullum) pœnas ob bellum impium, Liv. 1, 23.—**5.** With *ob:* Liv. 1, 23; cf. preceding *no.* 4.—**6.** With *per:* nunc a Flacco Lentuli pœnæ per vos expetuntur, C. Fl. 38, 95.—**7.** With *double Acc.* (*Pass. const.*): unum ab omnibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, C. Manil. 2, 5.—**8.** With *pro:* mortem pro vitâ civium, C. Tusc. 1, 48, 116.—**9.** With *Dat.*: stulta sibi consilia, *seek out* or *contrive*, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 4.—**10.** With *Objective clause:* di me etsi perdunt, tamen esse adjutam expetunt, Pac. ap. Non. 104, 7: me Laches nunc conventam esse expetit, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 1.—**11.** With *Inf.*: hoc scire, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 17: virum cognoscere, Ov. M. 7, 476: junctior esse, id. ib. 9, 549.—**12.** *Abs.*: ne legaretur Gabinius Pompeio expetenti ac postulanti, C. Manil. 19, 57.—**B.** Of things as subjects: **1.** In *simple constr.*: mare medium terræ locum expetens, *tending towards*, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116.—**2.** With *ab:* Italia ab hoc auxilium absente expetivit, C. Manil. 11, 30.

II. (acc. to peto in its orig. force; v. peto, *init.*): **A.** *Act.*: *To reach, attain to* any thing: malo si quid bene facias, id beneficium interit: Bono si quid male facias, ætatem expetit, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 23.

B. *Neut.*: *To light upon, fall upon, befal* a person: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: delictum suum Suamque culpam expetere in mortalem, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 33: illius ira et maledicta in hanc, id. ib. 3, 2, 15: omnes clades hujus belli in eum, Liv. 1, 22: ista mendacia in hujus tergum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 42.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: in servitute expetunt multa iniqua, *befal one*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 20.

explāmentum, i, *n.*=expiatio: Vet. Schol. ad C. Mil. 3, in Class. Auct. 2, p. 94 Mai.

explātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expio] *Satisfaction, atonement, expiation* (rare, but class.): at vero scelerum in homines atque impietatum nulla expiatio est, C. Leg. 1, 14, 40: fœderis rupti, Liv. 9, 1, 4.

explātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An atoner, expiator* (post-class.): impuritatis, Tert. Pudic. 15 *fin.*

explātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [expiator] *Atoning, expiatory* (late Lat.): pœnæ, Aug. Civ. Dei 21, 13.

explātrix, icis, *f.* [expio] *An atoning* or *expiating priestess*: "piatrix dicebatur sacerdos, quæ expiare erat solita, quam quidam . . . *sagam*, alii *expiatricem* vocant," Fest. s. v. PIATRIX.

explātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Atonement, expiation* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Val. 13.

expictus, a, um, *P.* of expingo.

expīlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expilo] *A pillaging, plundering* (rare, but class.): expilatio direptioque sociorum, C. Off. 2, 21, 75.—*Plur.*: expilationes direptionesque sociorum et civium, C. Off. 3, 8, 36.

expīlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A pillager, plunderer*: Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, § 9: "*expilatores*, qui sunt atrociores fures, hoc est λωποδύται, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 18.

ex-pīlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*a*); 3. pilo, *no.* II.] *To pillage, rob, plunder* (class.): **I.** Prop.: si socios spolias, ærarium expilas, C. Parad. 6, 1, 43; cf. id. 2 Verr. 4, 27, 63: ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias, id. Manil. 19, 57: armarium, id. Clu. 64, 181: fana, id. Off. 3, 23: thesaurus, Liv. 31, 12: rem hereditariam, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 21. **II.** Fig.: sumenda sunt nobis ab iis ipsis, a quibus expilati sumus, C. de Or. 3, 31, 123.

ex-pingo, pinxi, pictum, pingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; pingo] **I.** (acc. to pingo, *no.* I. A.): **A.** Prop.: *To paint, to depict* or *in by painting*: pericula expingimus, Pl. 35, 7, 31, § 49.—**B.** Fig.: Of speech: *To picture, depict, describe to the life*: qui motus hominum, qui ferarum non ita expictus est, ut, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 5, 39, 114.

II. (acc. to pingo, *no.* II. A.): *To paint, stain, colour*, etc.: genas, *i. e. to rouge*, Mart. 7, 83, 2: cutem, id. 8, 52, 8: se (*sc.* Thamar), Tert. Cult. Fem. 12.

ex-pinso, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*a*); pinso] *To bruise to pieces, grind completely*: far, Cato R. R. 2, 4.

ex-pĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*a*); pio, *no.* I. B. 4.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To make complete satisfaction, amends*, or *atonement for* a crime or a criminal; *to purify* any thing defiled with crime; *to atone for, to expiate* (freq. and class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: scelus, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 29: to atque istos, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 34: arma Nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 5; cf., also, id. Epod. 5, 90: sacrum commissum, quod neque expiari potest, *etc.*, C. Leg. 2, 9, 21.—**2.** With *Relative clause:* quod expiari potest, publici sacerdotes expianto, C. Leg. 2, 9, 21.—*Pass. constr.*: quæ violata sunt, expiabuntur, C. Att. 1, 17, 7.—**3.** With *Abl.*: imperatum patri, ut filium expiaret publicâ pecuniâ, Liv. 1, 26: puerum lustralibus salivis, Pers. 2, 33.—**4.** With *ab:* expiandum forum Romanum a nefarii sceleris vestigiis, C. Rab. Perd. 4, 11.—**5.** With *Adv.*: quemadmodum ea procurentur atque expientur, C. de Div. 2, 63, 130.—**6.** With *in c. Abl.*: in iis, sine illius suffimentis, expiati sumus, C. Leg. 1, 14, 40.—**7.** With *sine:* C. Leg. 1, 14, 40; cf. preceding *no.* 6.—**B.** Esp.: With the accessory notion of punishment: *To avenge*: tua scelera dii immortales in nostros milites expiaverunt, C. Pis. 35, 85.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To atone for, make amends for, make good*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: ut expiarentur legatorum injurias regisque cædes, Liv. 1, 14: errorem, Pl. Ep. 8, 10, 1.—**2.** With *Abl.*: hæc superioris ætatis exempla expiata Saturnini atque Gracchorum casibus docet (*sc.* Cæsar), Cæs. B. C. 1, 7: malam potentiam servili supplicio, Tac. H. 4, 11: incommodum virtute, Cæs. B. G. 52: cladem victoriis, Flor. 1, 12, 3.

B. *To appease* (very rare): a me etiam pœnas expetistis, quibus conjuratorum manes mortuorum expiaretis, C. Pis. 7, 16.

expiro, are, v. exspiro.

ex-piscor, atus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; piscor] (*To fish out*; hence), *To search out, find out* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: nihil expiscatus est, *he inquired no further*, C. Pis. 28, 69.—**B.** With *ab:* nescis me ab illo omnia expiscatum? C. Fam. 9, 19, 1.—**C.** *Abs.*: proinde expiscare, quasi non nosses, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 35.

explānābilis, e, *adj.* [explano] *Clear, plain*: vox, Sen. de Ira 1, 3.

explānāte, *adv.* [explanatus, *no.* II.] *Plainly, clearly, distinctly*: scriptum, Gell. 16, 8, 3:—*Comp.*: neque id faciat presse et anguste, sed quum explanatius, tum etiam uberius, C. Or. 33, 117.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

explānātio, ōnis *f.* [explano, *no.* II.] **A.** *An explanation*: **1.** Gen. (class.): **a.** With *Gen.*: explanationes interpretum, C. de Div. 1, 51, 116: nihil esse tam regale, quam explanationem æquitatis, in quâ juris erat interpretatio, id. Rep. 5, 2: unius cujusque propositionis, Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: illustris sententiæ suæ (with propositio), Quint. 9, 2, 2.—**b.** *Abs.*: res arduæ explanationis, Pl. 10, 68, 87.—**2.** Esp.: As a fig. of speech: Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17; C. de Or. 3, 53, 202; Quint. 9, 1, 27.—**B.** *A plain, i. e. distinct, pronunciation*: **1.** With *Gen.*: enucleata enim suavitate vocum explanatio, Quint. 1, 5, 33: verborum, id. 11, 3, 33.—**2.** *Abs.*: dentes, quum defuere, explanationem omnem adimentes, Pl. 7, 16, 18, § 70.

explānātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An explainer*: sunt enim explanatores, ut grammatici, poëtarum, C. de Div. 1, 51, 116: explanator interpres ejus legis, Lact. (Cic. ap. Lact.?) 6, 8.

explānātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [explanator] *Explanatory* (late Lat.): liber, Cæl. Aur. Acut. 3, 1.

explānātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of explano. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to explano, *no.* II.): *Plain, distinct* (rare): claritas in

voce, in linguâ etiam explanata vocum impressio, C. Ac. 1, 5, 19.

ex-plano, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (b) (β); plano] **I.** Prop.: *To flatten or spread out* (rare): suberi cortex in denos pedes undique explanatus, Pl. 16, 8, 13.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of speech: *To make plain or clear, to explain* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: explanare apertiusque dicere aliquid, C. Fin. 2, 19, 60.—**2.** With *Abl.*: quæ conjecturâ explanantur, C. de Or. 2, 69, 280: aliquid verbis explanatum, Quint. 5, 10, 4.—**3.** With *Gerund in do*: rem obscuram explanare interpretando, C. Brut. 42, 152.—**4.** With *Relative clause*: quem amicum tuum mis fuisse istum explana mihi, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 33: quæ docet atque explanat quid faciendum fugiendumve sit, C. Off. 1, 28, 101; cf., also, id. ib. 1, 27, 94.—**5.** With *Dat.*: Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 33; cf. preceding *no.* 4.—**6.** With *de*: de cujus hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, quam, *etc.*, Sall. C. 4, 5.—**7.** With *Adv.*: rem maxime, C. Or. 24, 80.—**8.** *Impers. Pass.*: juxta quod flumen, aut ubi fuerit, non satis explanatur, Pl. 6, 23, 26.—**B.** Of a vision (Eccl. Lat.): *To make clearly visible; to write distinctly*: explana eum (*sc.* visum) super tabulas, ut percurrat qui legerit eum, Vulg. Habac. 2, 2.

ex-planto, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; planta] *To pull up, root out* a plant (post-Aug.): pampinos, Col. 4, 14, 1; cf. id. 4, 29, 11; so, id. 11, 2, 38.

explaudo, ere, v. explodo.

explēmentum, i, *n.* [expleo] (*That which fills up*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of food: *A filling, stuffing*: Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 19: si scieris cucumina arborum explementum esse ventris, Sen. Ep. 110 *med.* **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *A complement, supplement*: Sen. Suasor. 2 *ad fin.*

explendesco, ere, v. explendesco.

‡ **explenunt,** v. expleo, *ad init.*

ex-plĕo, ēvi, ētum, ēre (old form EXPLENUNT, for explent, acc. to Fest. p. 80; cf. solimunt, nequimunt, duunt, for solent, nequeunt, dant; v. do, redeo and soleo, *init.*: *Inf. Præs.* explerier, Lucr. 6, 21.—Contr. forms explēris, C. de Or. 1, 47, 205: explēsset, Liv. 23, 22; id. 37, 47: explēsse, Virg. Æ. 2, 586), 2. *v. a.* [ex; PLEO] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (α)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To fill up, fill full, fill* (class.): **a.** In *simple constr.*: fossas, Cæs. B. G. 7, 82; Allin. Dig. 39, 3, 24: neque inferciens verba, quasi rimas expleat, C. Or. 69, 231: vulnera, Pl. 35, 6, 21: cicatrices, id. 36, 21, 42: alopecias, id. 34, 18, 55: locum (cohortes), *to occupy completely*, id. ib. 1, 45: explevi totas ceras quatuor, *have filled, written full*, Plaut. Curt. 3, 40: aliquem numerum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 4 *fin.*; so, numerum, Liv. 5, 19; id. 24, 11; Virg. Æ. 6, 545: centurias, *to have the full number of votes*, Liv. 37, 47: os expletum (*i. e.* voce), Lucr. 4, 532 Lachm.; cf. corruptus sanguis expletis naribus ibat, id. 6, 1205.—**b.** With *Abl.*: bovem strictis frondibus, *i. e. to give him his fill of*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28: paludem cratibus atque aggere, Cæs. B. G. 7, 58: deum omnibus bonis explere mundum, C. Univ. 3: his rebus celeriter id, quod Avarici depererat, expletur, *is filled up, made good*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 31.—**c.** With *Relative clause*: sic explevit, quod utrique defuit, C. Brut. 42, 154.—**2.** Esp.: With *Personal pron.*: *To fill one's self quite full, to cram one's self*: nec ego hic me intus explevi probe, Plaut. Curc. 3, 16; cf., also, Cels. 1, 2 *fin.*

B. Fig.: **1.** *To fill up, complete, finish*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: id autem ejusmodi est, ut additum ad virtutem auctoritatem videatur habiturum, et expleturum cumulate vitam beatam, *make quite complete*, C. Fin. 2, 13, 42; cf. damnationem, id. Cæcin. 10, 29: partem relictam, id. Off. 3, 7, 34: damna, Liv. 3, 68: explet concluditque sententias, C. Or. 69, 230.—**b.** With *Abl.*: sententias mollioribus numeris, C. Or. 13, 40: animum gaudio, Ter. And. 2, 2, 2.

2. **a.** Gen.: *To satisfy, sate, glut, appease* a longing, or one who longs (the fig. being that of filling or stuffing with food): (α) In *simple constr.*: quas (*sc.* literas Græcas) sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, C. Sen. 8, 26: famem, Phæd. 4, 18, 5: explere cupiditates, satiare odium, id. Part. Or. 27, 96: libidinem, id. Cœl. 20, 49: desiderium, id. 1, 9; cf., omnem expectationem diuturni desiderii nostri, C. de Or. 1, 47, 205: spem omnium, Just. 22, 8: me, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 67.—(b) With *Abl.*: avaritiam pecuniâ, C. Rosc. Am. 52, 150: odium factis dictis que, Liv. 4, 32: alicujus crudelitatem sanguine, Crassus ap. C. de Or. 1, 52, 225.—(c) With *Gen.* (v. Zumpt, § 463): animum ultricis flammæ, Virg. Æ. 2, 586.—(d) With *Gerund in do*: non enim vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, C. Fam. 2, 1, 1: corda tuendo, Virg. Æ. 8, 265.—(e) *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: expleri mentem nequit, Virg. Æ. 1, 713.—**b.** Esp.: With *Personal pron.* or *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To glut or satiate one's self*: (α) With *Personal pron.*: diu optatâ cæde explturum se, Liv. 31, 24.—(b) *Pass. in Reflexive force*: (α) *Abs.*: ut aliquando ex eorum agris, expleti atque saturati, cum boc cumulo quæstûs decederent, C. 2 Verr. 3, 42, 100.—(β) With *Gen.*: implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinæ, Virg. Æ. 1, 215.

3. *To fulfil, discharge, execute, perform* a duty: **a.** In *simple constr.*: amicitiæ munus, C. Læl. 19, 67: explere susceptum rei publicæ munus, C. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: mandatum, Gai. Dig. 17, 1, 27.—**b.** With *Abl.*: excusatione officium scribendi, C. Fam. 16, 25.

4. Of time: *To complete, finish, bring to a close*: tum signis omnibus ad idem principium stellisque revocatis, expletum annum habeto, C. Rep. 6, 22 *fin.*: fatales annos, Tib. 3, 53: quosdam in Ætoliâ ducentos annos explere, Pl. 7, 48, 49.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d)) *To unload*: navibus explebant sese terrasque replebant, *i. e. disembarked*, Enn. Ann. 7, 72.

explētio, ōnis, *f.*: **A.** (acc. to expleo, *no.* I. B. 2.) *A satisfying*: in eâ expletione naturæ summi boni finem consistere, C. Fin. 5, 14, 40.—**B.** (acc. to expleo, *no.* I. B. 4.) *Fulfilment, completion*: ad alteram diem expletionis hebdomadæ, Vulg. Levit. 23, 16: annuntians expletionem dierum purificationis, ib. Act. 21, 26.

explētīvus, a, um, *adj.* [expleo] *Serving to fill out, expletive*; in the later grammarians, conjunctiones, such as *quidem, equidem, autem, quoque*, Don. p. 1763 P.; Charis. p. 199 ib.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 272 Kopp.

explētus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of expleo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Full, complete, perfect*: **A.** *Abs.*: ea, quæ natura desiderat, expleta cumulataque habere, C. Off. 2, 5, 18: expleta rerum comprehensio, id. Acc. 2, 7, 21.—**B.** With *Abl.*: quod undique perfectum expletumque sit omnibus suis numeris ac partibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 37: vita animi corporisque expleta virtutibus, id. Fin. 5, 13, 37. **C.** With *Adv.*: undique expleta et perfecta forma honestatis, C. Fin. 2, 15, 48: parum expleta, Quint. 9, 4, 116.

explicābilis, e, *adj.* [explico] *That may be explained, explicable* (very rare): mensura, Pl. 4, 13, 28.

explicābiliter, *adv.* [explicabilis] *In a way that can be explained*: Diom. p. 401 P.; Plot. p. 2623 ib.

explicans, antis, *P.* of explico.

explicanter, *adv.* [explicans] = explicate: *Plainly, clearly*: explicanter explicare, Pomp. Comm. Art. Don. p. 342.

explicāte, *adv.* [explicatus, *no.* II. B. 2.] *Plainly, clearly*: qui distincte, qui explicate, qui abundanter et rebus et verbis dicunt, C. de Or. 3, 14, 53.

explicātio, ōnis, *f.* [expleo] (mostly in Cic.) **I.** Prop.: *An unfolding, uncoiling*: est quasi rudentis explicatio, C. de Div. 1, 56, 127. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *An unfolding, expounding; an explication, exposition, explanation*: **A.** *Abs.*: explicatio tua ista, C. Fin. 3, 4, 14: illustris perpolitaque, id. de Or. 2, 27, 120: difficilior, Quint. 1, 10, 40: inflata, Sen. Ep. 114, 1.—**B.** With *Gen.*: naturæ, C. de Div. 2, 63, 129: explicatio fabularum, et enodatio nominum, id. N. D. 3, 24, 62.—**C.** With *in c. Gerund in do*: in disserendo, C. Brut. 38, 134.

explicātor, ōris, m. [id.] *An expounder, explainer* (Ciceron.): ut rerum explicator prudens, severus, gravis, C. Or. 9, 31; so, id. Inv. 2, 2, 6.

explicātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *She that expounds or explains*; Fig.: explicatrix orationis perpetuæ, C. Ac. 1, 8, 32.

1. **explicātus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of explico. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Spread out*: **1.** *Abs.*: vallis, Pall. Aug. 11, 2.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: Capua planissimo in loco explicata, C. Agr. 2, 35, 96.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *Well ordered, regular*: in causâ facili atque explicatâ, C. Planc. 2, 5.—**2.** *Plain, clear*: *Comp.*: literæ tuæ, quibus nihil potest esse explicatius, nihil perfectius, C. Att. 9, 7, 2: — *Sup.*: explicatissima responsa, Aug. Ep. 34 *fin.*

2. **explicatus,** ūs, m. [explico] **I.** Prop.: *An unfolding, stretching apart*: alterno crurum explicatu, Pl. 8, 42, 67. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *An explication, exposition*: (natura deorum) quam esset obscura, et quam difficiles explicatûs haberet, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 93.

explicit, v. explicitus, *ad fin.*

explicĭtus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of explico. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to explico, *no.* II. C.): *Disentangled*, i. e. *free from obstacles, easy*: in his erat angustiis res: sed ex propositis consiliis duobus explicitius videbatur, Ilerdam reverti, Cæs. B. C. 1, 78.

☞ Explicit, in late Latin set at the end of a book to indicate its conclusion, is prob. an abbreviation of explicitus (est liber), *the book is ended* (acc. to explico, *no.* II. C.); cf. explicitum nobis usque ad sun cornua librum Refers, Mart. 11, 107, 1: " solemus completis opusculis ad distinctionem rei alterius sequentis medium interponere *Explicit* aut *Feliciter* aut aliquid istius modi," Hier. Ep. 28, 4.

ex-plico, āvi *and* ŭi (the latter not ante-Aug.; Virg. G. 2, 280; Hor. Od. 3, 29, 16; id. ib. 4, 9, 44; id. S. 2, 2, 125; Liv. 7, 23; Petr. S. 14; cf. Gell. 1, 7, 20), ātum *or* ĭtum (Cic. uses only atum, Cæs. atum and itum; cf. explicaturos, Cæs. B. C. 1, 78; with explicitis, id. ib. 3, 75; and explicitius, id. ib. 1, 78), āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (c) (β); plico] (class.; esp. in the fig. s nse) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To unfold, uncoil, unrol, unfurl, spread out, loosen, undo*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: velum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 7: non explicati veste neque proposito argento, *etc.*, *spread out*, C. de Or. 1, 35, 161: volumen, *to open*, id. R. sc. Am. 35, 101: suas pennas (ales), Ov. Am. 2, 6, 55: mercem, Petr. S. 14: plenas plagas, Mart. 1, 56, 8: fuses, *to unwind*, Mart. 4, 54, 10: frontem sollicitam, *to free from wrinkles, smooth*, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 16; for which, explicare seria contractæ frontis, id. S. 2, 2, 125: mare, *i. e. to calm*, Sen. Here. Œt. 455.—**2.** With *Abl.*: capillum pectine, Var. L. L. 5, 29, 36.—**B.** Esp.: With *Personal pron. in reflexive force*: *To extricate or free one's self, etc.*: **1.** With *ex*: si ex his te laqueis exueris, ac te aliquâ viâ ac ratione explicaris, C. 2 Verr. 2, 58, 151; cf., also, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 29.—**2.** With *ab*: inimicæ et oves difficile se e lanis earum explicantibus (*sc.* apibus), Pl. 11, 18, 19, § 62.—**3.** With *Adv.*: Pl. 11, 18, 19, § 62; cf. preceding *no.* 2.—**4.** With *Abl.*: C. 2 Verr. 2, 58, 151; cf. preceding *no.* 1.

II. Fig.: (*To unfold*; hence) **A.** *To display, make a show of, etc.*: explica atque exeute intelligentiam tuam, ut, *etc.*, C. Off. 2, 20, 81.

B. **1.** Gen.: *To liberate, set free, etc.*: Siciliam, multis undique cinctam periculis, explicavit, C. Manil. 11, 30: agrum, *i. e. to free from danger*, Cels. 3, 9.—**2.** Esp.: With *Personal pron. in reflexive force*: *To set one's self free, to release or disentangle one's self* from business, *etc.*: da operam, ut te explices, Pomp. ap. C. Att. 8, 12 D., 2.

C. *To disentangle, set in order, arrange, regulate, settle, adjust* any thing complicated or difficult: **1.** In *simple constr.*: peto a te, ut ejus negotia explices et expedias, C. Fam. 13, 26, 2: negotia, id. Att. 5, 12, 3: belli rationem, id.

Prov. Cons. 14, 35: rationem salutis, id. Fam. 6, 1, 2: rem frumentariam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 4 *fin.*: pecuniam, Callist. Dig. 42, 1, 31: consilium, Cæs. B. C. 1, 78: his explicitis rebus, id. ib. 3, 75: fugam, Phæd. 4, 7, 15: nihilo plus explicet ac si Insanire paret, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 270. — **2.** With *Adv.*: sic (*sc.* elegos) feliciter explicui, *i. e. have completed* or *finished*, Pl. Ep. 7, 4, 7: iter commode explicui, excepto quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 8, 1, 1.

D. Of speech: *To develop, unfold, set forth, exhibit, treat, state*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: In mentem tibi non venit, quid negotii sit . . . vitam alterius totam explicare? C. Div. in Cæc. 8, 27: aliquid expedite, id. Brut. 67, 237: philosophiam, id. de Div. 2, 2, 6: Græcas orationes, id. de Or. 1, 34, 155: geometricum quiddam aut physicum aut dialecticum, id. de Div. 2, 59, 122. — **2.** With *Dat.*: perfice ut Crassus hæc dilatet nobis atque explicet, C. de Or. 1, 35, 163. — **3.** With *Abl.*: aliquid explicare excutereque verbo, C. Part. Or. 36, 124: aliquid definitione, id. Fin. 3, 10, 33. — **4.** With *Gerund in* do: funera fando, Virg. Æ. 2, 362. — **5.** With *Adv.*: aliquid apertissime planissimeque, C. 2 Verr. 2, 64, 156: philosophiam diligentissime Græcis literis, id. Ac. 1, 2, 4. — **6.** With *Relative clause*: ut explicemus quæ sint materiæ, Quint. 10, 5, 1. — **7.** With *de*: non de ægritudine solum, sed de omni animi perturbatione explicabo, C. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: de scorpionibus et catapultis, Vitr. 10, 22. — **8.** *Pass. with Subjective clause*: quæ vero auxilia sunt capitis eo loco explicitum est, Cæs. 4, 2.

III. Meton. (acc. to *no.* I.): **A.** (as a consequence of unfolding): **1.** Gen.: *To spread out, stretch out, extend, deploy, display*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: aciem, Liv. 7, 23: ordinem, id. 2, 46: cohortes (longa legio), Virg. G. 2, 280: orbes (serpens), Ov. M. 15, 720: frondes omnes (pampinus), Virg. G. 2, 335: convivium, *i. e. to furnish richly*, Mart. 1, 100, 13. — **b.** With *per*: per obstantes catervas Explicuit sua victor arma, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 44. — **c.** With *ad*: ut forum laxaremus, et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicaremus, *i. e. extend*, C. Att. 4, 16, 14. — **d.** With *in c. Acc.*: arida ligna in flammas, Lucr. 2, 282. — **e.** With *Abl.*: explicavi meam rem post illa lucro, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 5. — **2.** Esp.: With *Personal Pron.* or *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To extend one's self*, etc.; *to stretch out*: **a.** With *Personal pron.*: montes . . . explicant se, Pl. 5, 29, 31, § 118: se equites turmatim, Cæs. B. C. 3, 93. — **b.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: priusquam plane legiones explicari et consistere possent, Cæs. B. G. 2, 26: ut ordo omnium navium explicari posset, Liv. 37, 23.

B. *To search out, discover, bring*: illa (Theano) timens mittit ad pastores, ut infantem aliquem explicarent, quem regi subderet, Hyg. Fab. 186.

C. In Vulg.: *To make wide* or *extend over* a large surface of country, *etc.*: cursor levis explicans vias suas, Jerem. 2, 23; cf. LXX.: τὰς ὁδοὺς αὐτῆς ἐπλάτυνεν ἐφ' ὕδατα ἐρήμου; but acc. to Hebr. the rendering would rather be by implico, *To make intricate* or *tortuous*: "implicans vias suas, *h. e.* implexis quasi viis circumnavigans;" cf. Simon. Lex. s. v. שׂוּךְ

ex-plōdo (**-audo**; explaudite, *opp.* plaudite, Aus. Sept. Sap. de Thal.), si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; plaudo] **I.** Prop.: *To drive out* or *off by clapping*; originally, a scenic word said of a player, *to hoot off*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: histrio exsibilatur et explaudiatur, C. Parad. 3, 26: Æsopum explodi video, id. de Or. 1, 61, 259: nam *Satis est equitem mihi plaudere*, ut audax, Contemptis aliis, explosa Arbuscula (mima) dixit, Hor. S. 1, 10, 77: pars plaudite ergo, pars offensi explaudite, Aus. l. l. — **2.** With *ex*: aliquem e scenâ non modo sibilis, sed etiam conviciis, C. Rosc. Com. 11, 30. — **3.** With *Abl.*: C. Rosc. Com. 11, 30; cf. preceding *no.* 2.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To drive out* or *away, to chase away, expel* (rare): **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: aliquem in Arpinos, Afran. ap. Non. 186, 16: (alios) in arenam aut litus, *to cast out*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10. — **b.** In *simple constr.*: noctem explodentibus alis, *scaring away*, Lucr. 4, 712. — **B.** *To reject, disapprove* (Ciceronian): te illud idem, quod tum explosum et ejectum est nunc retulisse demiror, C. Clu. 31, 86: explosæ ejectæque sententiæ, id. Fin. 5, 8, 31: hoc genus divinationis vita explosit, id. de Div. 2, 41, 86: multa dixi in ignobilem regem, quibus totus est explosus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 3.

explōrāte, *adv.* [exploratus, *no.* II.] *With certainty, for a certainty, securely, surely* (for the most part only in Cic.): hæc ita sentio, judico, ad te explorate scribo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 3; cf., judicare, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 8, 6: satis explorate perceptum et cognitum, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 1: navigare, id. Fam. 16, 8, 1: — *Comp.*: exploratius promittere, C. Fam. 6, 1, 5.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

explōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exploro] **I.** Gen.: *An examination, exploration* (post Aug.): surculi, Col. 3, 9, 5: exploratione occulta fallere aliquem, Tac. H. 3, 54. **II.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A spying*: Modestin. Dig. 49, 16, 3.

explōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A searcher out, examiner, explorer*; *a prying person, a spy* (not in Cic.): rerum, Lucil. ap. Non. 366, 31; Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 71. — As *Adj.*: *Searching*: ignes, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. præf. 11; foci, Mart. 8, 51, 4. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A spy, scout*, esp. one who discovers the enemies' designs or movements by inquiry: Cæs. B. G. 1, 12; id. ib. 5, 4; id. ib. 2, 11; id. ib. 2, 17; id. ib. 3, 2. — **B.** Explorator viæ, *One who ran before the emperor to clear the way*: Suet. Tib. 60.

explōrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [explorator, *no.* II. A.] *Of*, or *belonging to, a spy* or *scout; exploratory* (post-Aug.): coronæ, as a reward for scouts or those who sought out and pursued the enemy: Suet. Cal. 45: scaphæ, *spy-boats*, Veg. Mil. 5, 7.

explōrātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of exploro. **II.** *Pa.* (acc to exploro, *no.* I., *Ascertained*; hence): *Established, confirmed, certain, sure*: **A.** *Abs.*: **1.** In concord: ut ei jam exploratus et domi conditus consulatus videretur, C. Mur. 24, 49: magna et prope explorata spes, id. Phil. 10, 10, 20; so, id. Off. 3, 33, 117; id. Tusc. 5, 9, 27: victoria, Cæs. B. G. 7, 52: ratio, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 64. — *Comp.*: facilior et exploratior devitatio legionum, C. Att. 16, 2, 4: — *Sup.*: exploratissima victoria, Vell. 2, 84, 1. — **2.** *Abs.*: Pro explorato, *As a sure* or *ascertained fact*; *as a certainty*: pro explorato habebat, Cæs. B. G. 6, 5. — **B.** With *ab*: literæ exploratæ a timore, *i. e. affording certainty* or *confidence*, C. Att. 3, 17, 1. — **C.** With *de*: de quo mihi exploratum ita esse, ut dicis, *i. e. I am convinced*, C. Fam. 2, 16, 6; cf., also, id. Ac. 2, 17, 54. — **D.** With *Dat.*: quis est tam stultus, cui sit exploratum se ad vesperam esse victurum? C. Sen. 19, 67. — **B.** *Neut. in concord with clause*: habet (*sc.* deus) exploratum fore se semper tum in maximis, tum in æternis voluptatibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 51.

ex-plōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; ploro, *no.* I.] (*To find out* or *discover by much calling out*, i. e. *by much talking* or *inquiry*; hence) **I.** Gen.: *To search out, seek to discover, to examine, explore, investigate, ascertain* (class.): **A.** *Verb. fin.*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: explora rem totam, C. Att. 6, 8, 5: fugam domini, id. 2 Verr. 5, 17, 44: ambitum Africæ, Pl. 5, 1, 1: vehiculorum onera, Suet. Tib. 18: ad explorandum idoneum locum castris, *for choosing out*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 81, 1: insidias, *to seek out*, Virg. G. 3, 537. — **2.** With *Abl.*: altera (*sc.* manus) motu Cæcum iter explorat, Ov. M. 10, 456: glebas gustu, Col. 2, 2, 20: panis potionisque bonitatem gustu, Tac. A. 12, 66. — **3.** With *apud*: apud se, Gai. Dig. 17, 1, 2. — **4.** With *Relative clause*: explorare, qui homines inhabitarent, Petr. S. 116: exploratum est ubi controversia incipiat, Quint. 7, 1, 8. — **B.** *Part. Perf.*: *Examined, ascertained, known*: **1.** *Abs.*: exploratum et provisum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 110: perspecta et explorata perscribere, C. Att. 3, 15, 8: res non incertis jactatæ rumoribus, sed compertæ et exploratæ, Liv. 42, 13. — **2.** With *Dat.*: explorata nobis sunt ea, C. Rep. 1, 13, 19. — **3.** With *de*: de numero eorum omnia se habere explorata Remi dicebant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4; so, id. B. C. 2, 31. — **4.** *Abl. neut. in concord with clause*: explorato jam profectos amicos, noctem quietam agit, *it being ascertained* or *when he knew that*, etc., Tac. H. 2, 45.

II. Esp.: **A.** Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** Prop.: *To spy out, reconnoitre, ascertain by scouts*, etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: itinera egressūsque ejus, Sall. J. 35, 5: Siciliam adiit, Africam exploravit, C. Manil. 12, 34: explorato hostium consilio, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18: exploratis itineribus, Cæs. B. G. 5, 50. — **2.** With *Relative clause*: explorat, quo commodissime itinere vallum transire possit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 49. — **3.** With *Adv.*: occulte explorare loca, Cæs. B. C. 1, 66: postremo loca atque tempora cuncta explorat, Sall. J. 33, 5. — **4.** *Abl. neut. abs.*: ante explorato et subsidiis positis, *a reconnaissance having been made*, Liv. 23, 42. — **2.** Fig.: *To spy out with hostile intent, to lay snares for, endanger*: qui subintroierunt explorare libertatem nostram, Vulg. Gal. 2, 4.

B. *To examine* as to quality; *to try, test, put to the proof* (so, prps. not ante-Aug.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: et suspensa focis explorat robora fumus, Virg. G. 1, 175: animos, Ov. A. A. 6, 456; Liv. 37, 7; Tac. H. 1, 15: fidem alicujus, Luc. 8, 582. — **2.** With *in c. Abl.*: taurus in adversis explorat cornua truncis, Luc. 2, 603. — **3.** With *Abl.*: hoc jugulo dextram explora, Sil. 11, 358.

explōsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [explodo] *A clapping off, a driving off by clapping*: ludorum explosiones et funerum, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 11, 4.

explōsus, a, um, *P.* of explodo.

ex-pōlĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (α); 1. polio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To smooth off thoroughly, polish off, polish up, polish thoroughly*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: ædes expolitæ, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 8: expolitus paries, Vitr. 7, 9: signum, Quint. 2, 9, 13: scabritias unguium, Pl. 24, 4, 6, § 12. — **2.** With *Abl.*: hæc cute (*sc.* herinacei) expoliuntur vestes, Pl. 8, 37, 56, § 135: libellus aridâ pumice expolitus, Cat. 1, 2. — **B.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To polish one's self thoroughly*; i. e. *to be very neat, clean*, etc.: poliri, expoliri, pingi, fingi, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 11.

II. Fig.: *To polish, finish, embellish, improve, refine*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: parentes (liberos) expoliunt, docent literas, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 45: nox te expolivit hominemque reddidit, C. de Or. 2, 10, 40: inventum, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 27: partitiones, C. Inv. 1, 41, 76: orationem, Quint. 8, 3, 42: consilium, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 60. — **B.** With *Abl.*: Dionem Plato omnibus literis expolivit, C. de Or. 3, 34, 139: vir omni vitæ atque victu excultus atque expolitus, id. Brut. 25, 95: Græcâ doctrinâ expolitus, Gell. 15, 11, 3.

expōlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expolio] **I.** Prop.: *A smoothing off, rubbing off, polishing, finishing*: **A.** With *Gen.*: parietum, pavimentorum, *a plastering*, Vitr. 6 *fin.* — **B.** *Abs.*: urbana, *i. e. of a town house*, Cic Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 6: minimæ, Vitr. 7, 9. **II.** Fig.: Of style: *An adorning, embellishing*: **A.** Gen.: in verbis inest quasi materia quædam: in numero autem expolitio, C. Or. 55, 185; so, id. de Or. 1, 12, 50; id. Inv. 1, 40, 74. — **B.** Esp.: As a figure of speech: Auct. Her. 4, 42, 55 *sq.*

expōlītus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of expolio. **II.** *Pa.*: *Polished*, i. e. *smooth, neat, clean*: *Comp.*: dens expolitior, Cat. 39, 20: frumenta expolitiora, Col. 2, 20, 6: —

Sup.: villæ expolitissimæ, Scipio Afric. ap. Gell. 2, 20, 6.

ex-pompo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); pompa] (*To do or celebrate with great pomp*; hence) *To praise, extol, magnify*: plurimi hominum elati per gloriam semetipsos expompant. Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 11.

ex-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (ante-class. *perf.* exposivit, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 27: syncop. expōstus, Virg. Æ. 10, 694: Stat. Th. 7, 197: pōnĕre, 3. *v. a.* (class.: freq. in fig. signif.) [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; pono]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put* or *set out, to expose*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: stravit pellitulis hadrinis lectulos, et exposuit vasa Samia, *set out*, C. Mur. 36, 75: vasa, id. 2 Verr. 4, 16, 35.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: apparatum in porticibus, Suet. Cæs. 10: aliquid in publico, Pl. 35, 7, 33: herbam in sole, Col. 12, 28, 1.—**3.** With *Abl.*: aliquem ictu, *to put out, turn out*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 14: cubito, id. Cas. 4, 4, 27.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of children: *To expose*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: puellam, Plaut. Cas. prol. 41; cf., also, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37: pueros, Liv. 1, 4; cf., also, Suet. Gramm. 7.—**b.** With *ad*: puellam ad necem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 18: ad Tiberim, C. Rep. 2, 2, 4; cf., also, Suet. Claud. 27.

2. Naut. *t. t.*: **a.** *To set on shore, to land, disembark*: (α) With *ex*: milites ex navibus, Cæs. B. G. 4, 37, 1.—(b) With *de*: socios de puppibus, Virg. Æ. 10, 288.—(c) With *in c. Acc.*: milites in terram, Cæs. B. C. 3, 23; so, Liv. 24, 40; Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 44; Hirt. B. Alex. 10, 2: in litora, Liv. 37, 28: in insulam, Suet. Claud. 25.—(d) With *in c. Abl.*: in Africâ, Liv. 28, 44 Drak. *N. cr.*: in terra, Vell. 2, 79, 4: in litore, Suet. Cæs. 4: in portu, Just. 18, 1.—(e) With *Abl.*: (α) Of place: quibus regionibus exercitum exposuisset, Cæs. B. C. 3, 29 *fin.*—(β) Of time: quartâ vix demum exponimur horâ, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23.—(*f*) In *simple constr.*: advexi frumentum; exposui, vendo meum, C. Off. 3, 12, 51: merces, Labeo Dig. 14, 2, 10.—**b.** *To throw overboard*: si propter necessitatem adversæ tempestatis expositum onus fuerit, Marcian. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 8.

3. Mercant. *t. t.*: pecuniam, *To offer* a sum to one, *to be ready to pay*: de Oppio bene curasti, quod ei DCCC. exposuisti, C. Att. 5, 4, 3.

4. Pregn.: *To leave exposed* or *unprotected, to expose* (post-Aug.): ne inermes provinciæ barbaris nationibus exponerentur, Tac. H. 3, 5: exercitum hosti. Flor. 3, 11; Pl. 11, 19, 21: piscibus beluisque, Petr. S. 115.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To set out* or *forth, to expose, lay open* or *bare*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: orationem, *to publish*, C. de Or. 1, 53, 227: capita exposita nec explicata, id. Brut. 44, 164: præmium, *to set forth, propose*, id. Quint. 23, 74.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: vitam alterius in oculis conspectuque omnium exponere, C. Div. in Cæc. 8, 27.—**3.** With *ad*: exposita ad exemplum nostrâ republicâ, C. Rep. 1, 46, 70; cf., also, Suet. Cæs. 49: vitam suam exponere ad imitandum juventuti, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 104, 3.—**4.** With *Adv.*: disciplina puerilis publice exposita, C. Rep. 4, 3, 3.—**5.** With *ante*: causam ante oculos, C. Rosc. Am. 12, 34.

B. Esp.: Of speech: *To set forth, exhibit, explain, expound*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: talis cursus, qualem exposui, C. Rep. 1, 26, 41: quæ adhuc exposui, id. ib. 2, 23, 42: narrationem, id. Or. 62, 210: artes rhetoricas, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75.—**2.** With *Objective clause*: expone igitur primum animos remanere post mortem, C. Tusc. 1, 12, 26.—**3.** With *Relative clause*: apud eosdem (*sc.* censores) exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, C. Leg. 2, 20, 47.—**4.** With *Abl.*: rem pluribus verbis, C. Fin. 3, 4, 15: sententias ejus disputationis hoc libro, id. Læl. 1, 3.—**5.** With *in c. Abl.*: mandata in senatu, C. de Or. 2, 12, 49.—**6.** With *Adv.*: cœpit rationem hujus operis scientissime Gallus exponere, C. Rep. 1, 14, 22: obscura dilucide, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1: rem breviter, id. Cat. 3, 1, 3.—**7.** With *Dat.*: disputationem alicui. C. Rep. 1, 8, 13; cf. also, id. Læl. 1, 3: eadem multitudini, Cæs. B. G. 7, 38: quam tibi breviter exponam, C. Fam. 1, 9, 10.—**8.** With *apud*: C. Leg. 2, 20, 47; cf. preceding *no.* 3.—**9.** With *ab*: ab initio res quemadmodum gesta sit, C. Rosc. Am. 5, 14.—**10.** With *de*: hoc, de quo modo exposuit Antonius, *gave an explanation*, C. de Or. 1, 22, 102: expone nunc de reprehendendo, id. Part. Or. 12, 44.—**11.** With *ex memoriâ*: C. Cat. 3, 6, 13.—**12.** *Abl. neut. sing. in concord with a clause*: exposito, quid iniquitas loci posset, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 52 Oud.: exposito quod nunciatum erat, Curt. 4, 13, 37.

exporge, *imper.*, v. exporrigo, *init.*

exporrectus, a, um, *P.* of exporrigo.

ex-porrĭgo, exi, ectum, ĕre (contr. *Imper.* exporge, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53), 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (b) (β); porrigo] (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.)

I. Gen.: *To stretch out, spread out, extend*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: exporge frontem, *i. e. smooth your brow*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53: exporrecto labello, *i. e. protruded*, Pers. 3, 82.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: equites in longitudinem, Hirt. B. Afr. 78.—**3.** With *in a. Abl.*: sesamam in solo, super linteo, Pl. 18, 10, 23, § 98.—**4.** With *Abl.*: purpureo latus exporrecta cubili, Prud. Hamart. 856.— **5.** *Pass with Gr. Acc.*: Prud. Hamart. 856; cf. preceding *no.* 4.—**6.** With *super c. Acc.*: Pl. 18, 10, 23, § 98; cf. preceding *no.* 3.—**B.** Fig.: menses et annos, Sen. Brev. Vit. 9, 3.

II. Esp.: With *Personal pron. in reflexive force*: *To stretch one's self*, etc., *out*; *to extend*, etc.: **A.** So, *alone*: crura exporrigentia se, Pl. 11, 48, 108, § 259: exporrigunt se resupinati (*sc.* polypi), id. 9, 30, 48, § 91.—**B.** With *Abl.*: se longo jugo (*sc.* montes), Mil. 1, 19.

exportātio, ōnis, *f.* [exporto] **I.** Gen.: *Exportation*: jam vero earum rerum, quibus abundaremus, exportatio, ut earum, quibus egeremus, invectio certe nulla esset, C. Off. 2, 3, 13. **II.** Esp.: *Banishment, deportation*; Sen. Tranq. 11.

ex-porto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; porto] *To bear* or *carry out, to convey away, export* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: sua omnia exportaverant, Cæs. B. G. 4, 18.—**B.** With *ex*: per mare e Phœnice Europam (*sc.* Jupiter), Var. R. R. 2, 5, 5.—**C.** With *Abl. of place*: magnum numerum frumenti, vim mellis Syracusis, C. 2 Verr. 2, 72, 176: corpora luce carentûm Exportant tectis, Virg. G. 4, 256.—**D.** With *Adv.*: aurum argentumque inde, C. Vatin. 5, 12: serva has ædes, Ne qui manûs attulerit steriles intro ad nos, gravidas foras exportet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 4: occulte exportanda, C. 2 Verr. 4, 10, 23.—**E.** With *Acc. of place*: aurum quotannis ex Italiâ Hierosolymam, C. Fl. 28, 67.—**F.** With *in c. Acc.*: O portentum, in ultimas terras exportandum! C. 2 Verr. 1, 15, 40.—**G.** With *per*: Var. R. R. 2, 5, 5; cf. *no.* B.: per vespillones, Suet. Dom. 17.—**H.** With *in c. Abl.*: frumentum in fame, *in a time of famine*, C. Fl. 7, 17.

ex-posco, *no sup.*, poscĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); posco]

I. Gen.: *To ask earnestly, beg, request, entreat, implore* (raro, but class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: quam (misericordiam) ipse non implorat, ego autem, repugnante hoc, et imploro et exposco, C. Mil. 34, 92: signum prælii, Cæs. B. G. 7, 19.—**B.** With *Relative clause*: ut acrius exposcerent, quæ sciebant negaturum, Tac. H. 4, 19.—**C.** With *Abl.*: pacem precibus, Liv. 1, 16: pacem de sanguine, Just. 18, 6, 12.—**D.** With *ab*: victoriam ab diis, Cæs. B. C. 2, 5.—**E.** With *double Acc.*: quod deos immortales inter nuncupanda vota exposoci, Liv. 7, 40.—**F.** With *Inf.*: Illaros iterum demens audire labores Exposcit, Virg. Æ. 4, 79.—**G.** *Abs.*: exposcentibus militibus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 90.

II. Esp.: *To demand to be delivered up* for punishment, *etc.*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: ad exposcendos eos legati extemplo Lacedæmonem missi sunt, Liv. 38, 31: aliquem, Nep. Them. 8, 5: id. Hann. 7, 6.—**B.** *Abs.*: exposcentibus Achæis, Liv. 39, 50.

expŏsĭte, *adv.* [expositus, *no.* II.] *Plainly, clearly*: non exposite et aperte ostendere, Gell. 3, 2, 14.

expŏsĭtĭcius (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [expono, *no.* I. B. 1.] *Exposed, foundling* puella, Plaut. Cas. prol. 70.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

expŏsĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [expono] **A.** (acc. to expono, *no.* I. B. 1.): *An exposing* of an infant (post-class.), Just. 1, 4, 5.—**B.** (act, to expono, *no.* II. B.): Of speech: *A setting forth, exposition, an exhibiting, showing*; *a narration*: Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17; C. de Or. 3, 53, 203; Quint. 4, 1, 35; id. 4, 2, 2.

expŏsĭtĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [expositio, *no.* B.] *A brief exposition* (post-class.): Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 37.

expŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [expono, *no.* II. B.] *An expounder, interpreter*: somniorum, Firm. Math. 13, 5: juris, Cassiod. Var. 9, 21.

expŏsĭtus, a, um,

I. *P.* of expono.

II. *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: (*Publicly set out*; hence): *Open, free, accessible*: limen, Stat. S. 1, 2, 24: census, *open to all*, id. lb. 2, 2, 152: numen (*with* nulli negatum), Luc. 5, 103; *cf.* (homo) obvius et expositus, Pl. Ep. 1, 10, 2.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *Accessible, affable*: mores, Stat. S. 5, 3, 246.—**2.** In a bad sense, *Common, vulgar*: qui nihil expositum soleat deducere, *etc.*, Juv. 7, 54.

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* not in use.

expostŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expostulo] *An expostulation, complaint* (rare, but class.): quum esset expostulatio facta, C. Clu. 59, 161; Tac. A. 1, 13:—*Plur.*: fuerunt contumeliæ in Gellium, expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1; Liv. 35, 17.

expostŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [expostulo] *A complaint* (post-class.), Symm. Ep. 9, 13.

ex-postŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); postulo]

I. Gen.: *To demand urgently, to require* (mostly post-Aug. for class. exposco; prps. not in Cic. since in Rosc. Com. 17, 50, it is prob. more correct to read et postulare instead of expostulare; v. the passage in connection): **A.** In *simple constr.*: aures meæ auxilium expostulant, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 25: quæ ne civilium quidem bellorum victores expostulaverint, Tac. A. 1, 19: quum quid expostulabit usus, Col. 12, 2, 3; Tac. A. 1, 28.—**B.** With *Dat.*: primas sibi partes, Tac. A. 15, 63.—**C.** With *Objective clause*: Armeniam præsidiis vacuam fieri expostulabat, Tac. A. 15, 17.—**D.** With *ut c. Subj.*: ut Iberi obsidio decedant expostulat, Tac. A. 12, 46.—**E.** With *ne c. Subj.*: quibus clamoribus expostulatum est, ne nostros affectûs supprimeres, Pl. Pan. 75, 4.—**F.** With *Abl.*: Pl. Pan. 75, 4; cf. preceding *no.* E.—**G.** *Impers. Pass.*: Pl. Pan. 75, 4; cf. preceding *no.* E.—**H.** *Abs.*: expostulante consensu populi, pax inita, Vell. 2, 77, 1.

II. Esp.: **A.** *To require to be delivered up, to demand* one for punishment (post-Aug.): Marium Celsum ad supplicium expostulabant, Tac. H. 1, 45; cf. id. ib. 1, 73: auctores cædis ad pœnam, Suet. Dom. 23.

B. *To find fault, quarrel, dispute expostulate* with one respecting something or some person; *to complain of* one (class.): **1.** With *cum aliquo*: **a.** So, *alone*: locus esse videtur tecum expostulandi, C. Fam. 2, 17, 6.—**b.** With *Aliquem*: ne illum quidem Juventium tecum expostulavi, C. Planc. 24, 58.—**c.** *Aliquid*: cum illo injuriam, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 15 Rhunk.—**d.** With *Objective clause*: tum obstetrix expostulavit mecum parum missum sibi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 103.—**e.** With *de*: qui nihil tecum de his rebus expostulem, C. Fam. 5, 2, 9; *cf.* also, id. lb. 3, 10, 6.—**2.** Without *cum aliquo*: **a.** With *de*: regna omnia de nostris cupiditatibus et injuriis expostulant, C. 2 Verr. 3, 80, 207.—**b.** With *quia*: quia percussisses fores, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 8.—**c.** With *cur*: mittebat oratores, qui suo nomine expostularent, cur Armeniæ possessione depelleretur, Tac. A. 13, 37.—**d.** With *Adv.*: iracundius se vehementius expostulasti, C. Sull. 15, 44.—**e.** With *Objective clause*: ne expostulent et queruntur se a beatâ rutâ esse relictas, C. Tusc. 5, 5, 14.

expotus, a, um, v. epotus.

expresse, *adv.* [1. expressus, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop. (acc. to exprimo, *no.* I.): *With pressure, strongly:* artūs expressius fricare, Scrib. Comp. 198. **II.** Fig. (acc. to exprimo, *no.* II. B.): *Expressly, distinctly:* Auct. Her. 4, 7, 10: quod ipsum expressius, Hesiodus hoc versu significavit, Col. 11, 1, 29: ut ea (R litera) a nullo expressius efferretur, Val. Max. 8, 7, 1 *ext.*

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

expressim, *adv.* [exprimo, *no.* II. B.] *Expressly, distinctly* (post-class.): Paul. Dig. 43, 3, 98; Modestin. ib. 49, 1, 19.

expressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exprimo] (post-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: *A pressing* or *squeezing out:* mellis, Pall. Jun. 7, 3: spiritus, Vitr. 9, 9. **II.** Fig.: *Wording, expression:* sensus verus est, expressio non est plena, Pomp. Comm. Art. Donat. p. 408. **III.** Meton.: **A.** In mechanics *A forcing-apparatus* to raise water: Vitr. 1, 1; 8, 7; cf. 2 expressus.—**B.** In architect.: *A projection,* i. e. *a fillet, listel:* Vitr. 4, 4 *fin.*

expresso , ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who presses out* or *brings forth* (post-class.); fig.: veritatis, Tert. Apol. 46.

1. **expressus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of exprimo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Clearly exhibited, prominent, distinct, visible, manifest, clear, plain, express:* **A.** Prop.: species deorum, quæ nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, nihil eminentis, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75: literæ, id. 2 Verr. 2, 77, 189: corpora lacertis expressa *powerful, muscular:* Quint. 8 *præf.*, § 19: protinus omnibus membris expressus infans, *fully formed,* id. ib. 2, 4, 6.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** In good sense: habuit Catilina permulta maximarum non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, C. Cœl. 5, 12: est gloria solida quædam res et expressa, non adumbrata, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: expressa sceleris vestigia, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: ut expressa sint verba, Quint. 1, 11, 4:—*Comp.*: expressiora et illustriora, C. Fam. 1, 7, 9: quid expressius? Tert. Res. Carn. 3: expressior sermo, Quint. 1, 1, 37: expressior loquacitas generi picarum est, Pl. 10, 42, 59.—**2.** In a bad sense, of a too emphatic, affected, pronunciation: sonus erat dulcis: literæ neque expressæ neque oppressæ, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum, C. Off. 1, 37, 133.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

2. **expressus,** ūs, *m.* [exprimo] *A forcing-apparatus* for raising water: Vitr. 8, 7; cf. expressio, *no.* II. A.

ex-prētus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); sperno] *Greatly spurned:* Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 42 dub.

ex-primo, essi, essum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; premo] (class.) **I.** Prop.: *To press* or *squeeze out:* **A.** With that which is pressed out, *etc.*: as object: **1.** In *simple constr.*: nubium conflictu ardor expressus, C. de Div. 2, 19, 43. —**2.** With *ex:* succum e semine, Pl. 20, 1, 2, § 3.—**3.** With *Abl.*: succum flore, Pl. 21, 19, 74, § 127.—**4.** With *Dat.*: succum radici, Pl. 27, 13, 109, § 136: vinum palmis, oleum sesamæ, id. 6, 28, 32, § 161. —**5.** With *Gerund in do*: lacrimulam oculos terendo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 23.—**6.** With *per:* liquorem per foramina, Ov. M. 12, 438: sanguinem per aures, Pl. 7, 44, 45, § 144.—**7.** With *in c. Acc.*: aquam in altitudinem, Vitr. 8, 7: in altum, Pl. 31, 3, 23, § 39.—**8.** With *Adv. of degree:* quantum has (*sc.* turres) agger quotidianus expresserat, *had raised up,* Cæs. B. G. 7, 22 Oud.—**9.** With *ad:* exprimitur oleum ad unguenta, Pl. 12, 26, 59, § 129.—**B.** With that from which any thing is pressed out, *etc.*: as object: **1.** In *simple constr.*: oleam, Pl. 12, 27, 60, § 130: folia rosæ, id. 21, 18, 73, § 122: tuberculum, id. 11, 11, 12, § 29.—**2.** With *ex:* spongiam ex oleo, Cels. 5, 24 *med.*: lanam ex vino, Pl. 29, 2, 9, § 31: Venus madidas exprimit imbre comas, Ov. A. A. 3, 324.—**3.** With *inter:* spongiæ expressæ inter duas tabulas, Pl. 31, 11, 47, § 128.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To form by pressure,* etc. (*i. e.* to make an impression of any thing, as in metal, wax, *etc.*), *to represent, form, mould, cast,* etc. (mostly post. and in post-Aug. prose): **1.** In *simple constr.*: Herculem, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 66.—**2.** With *Abl.*: ungues Exprimet, et molles imitabitur ære capillos, Hor. A. P. 33.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: expressa in cerā imago, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 54.—**4.** With *ex:* hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsā expressit, Pl. 35, 12, 44, § 153. —**5.** With *de:* effigiem de signis, Pl. 35, 12, 44, § 153.—**B.** *To represent, pourtray,* furorem . . . . verecundiæ ruborem, Pl. 34, 14, 40, § 140.—**C.** *To show the form of:* vestis stricta, et singulos artūs exprimens, Tac. G. 17.—**D.** *To develope:* cujus lacertos exercitatio expressit, Quint. 8, 3, 10.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): **1.** *To squeeze* or *wring out; to extort, wrest, elicit:* **a.** In *simple constr.*: ullam vocem, Cæs. B. G. 1, 32: risum, Pl. Ep. 4, 7, 7.—**b.** With *Abl.*: confessionem cruciatu, Suet. Galb. 10: pecuniam vi, C. 2 Verr. 2, 69, 165.—**c.** With *ab:* a Sicyoniis nummulorum aliquid, C. Att. 1, 19, 9.—**d.** With *Dat.*: expressa est Romanis necessitas obsides dandi, Liv. 2, 13.—**e.** With *ut c. Subj.*: ut conficere se tabulas negaret, C. 2 Verr. 3, 47, 112: ut polliceretur, Curt. 6, 7.—**2.** *To devise, invent,* etc.: utilitas expressit nomina rerum, Lucr. 5, 1028.

B. (acc. to *no.* II. B.): **1.** *To imitate, copy, represent, pourtray, describe, express,* esp. in words: **a.** In *simple constr.*: multas nobis imagines fortissimorum virorum expressas scriptores Græce et Latini reliquerunt, C. Arch. 6, 14: Mithridaticum bellum totum ab hoc expressum est, id. ib. 9, 21; cf., also, id. Arch. 12, 30.—**b.** With *Abl.*: hanc speciem Pasiteles cœlavit argento, et noster expressit versibus Archias, C. de Div. 1, 36, 79: mores alicujus oratione, id. de Or. 2, 43, 184: quum magnitudine animi, tum liberalitate, vitam patris et consuetudinem expresserit, *copied,* id. Rab. Perd. 2, 4—**c.** With *in c. Abl.*: in Platonis libris omnibus fere Socrates exprimitur, C. de Or. 3, 4, 15.—**d.** With *Adv.*: omnia perspicue, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: diligenter oportere exprimi, C. Fin. 2, 2, 6.—**e.** With *ad:* lex expressa ad naturam, C. Leg. 2, 5, 13.—**f.** With *ex:* vitia imitatione ex aliquo expressa, C. de Or. 3, 12, 47.—**g.** With *Relative clause:* quid tunc homines timuerint, quæ senatūs trepidatio, exprimere, Vell. 2, 124, 1: exprimere non possum quanto sim gaudio affectus, Pl. Ep. 5, 15, 2.—**2.** *To express* or *render* by translating into another language: **a.** In *simple constr.*: expressa sunt a te, quæ dicta sunt ab illo, C. Rep. 1, 44, 68. —**b.** With *Adv.*: denoting the language or country: id Latine, C. Rep. 1, 43, 66; cf., also, Pl. Ep. 4, 18, 1.—**c.** *Verbum e verbo: "κατὰλήξιν,* verbum e verbo exprimentes, *comprehensionem* dicemus," C. Ac. 2, 10, 3.—**d.** *Verbum de verbo:* verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. ad. prol. 11.—**e.** *Ad verbum de:* fabellæ Latinæ ad verbum de Græcis expressæ, C. Fin. 1, 2, 4.—**3.** *To pronounce* or *articulate* words: nolo exprimi literas putidius aut obscurare negligentius, C. de Or. 3, 11, 41: verba, Quint. 1, 2, 6; id. 9, 4, 10; 40; id. 11, 3, 104.

exprobrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exprobro] *Worthy of reproach:* Vulg. Prov. 18, 1; id. ib. 25, 10; Venant. Præf.

exprobrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A reproaching, upbraiding* (not in Cic.): alicui alicujus rei, Liv. 23, 35, 7: istæc commemoratio quasi exprobratio est immemoris beneficii, Ter. And. 1, 1, 17; so, crudelitatis, Just. 1, 8: in exprobratione esse, Pl. 19, 4, 19, § 57.

exprobrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A reproacher, upbraider* (post-Aug.): Sen. Contr. 3, 21 *fin.*; Sen. Ben. 1, 1.

exprobrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that reproaches* or *upbraids;* Fig.: memoria, Sen. Ben. 7, 22.

ex-probro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 2. b.; probrum] (*To make a matter of reproach out of* something; hence) *To make a matter of reproach, to cast in the teeth, to charge* any thing against any one; also *to charge, upbraid, reproach* a person with something (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, *etc.*, Lad. 20, 71: virtutem suam in Philippi bello, Liv. 37, 49: suam quisque militiam, id. 2, 23, 1: vera, Tac. A. 1, 44.—**B.** *Aliquid alicui*: num casūs bellicos tibi exprobrare aut objicere videor? C. 2 Verr. 5, 50, 132: vitia adversariis (*al.* in adversariis), id. de Or. 2, 75, 305: fugam trepido amico, Ov. M. 13, 69.—**C.** *De aliquā re alicui*: alicui de muliere, Nep. Epam. 5, 5.—**D.** With *Objective clause:* pergin' serum me exprobrare esse? Plaut. Mil. 3, 4, 59: exprobrantibus consulibus nihilo plus sanitatis in curiā quam in foro esse, Liv. 2, 29.—**E.** *Abs.*: cadem verba mutatā pronunciatione indicant, affirmant, exprobrant, Quint. 11, 3, 176: est gratus jocus, qui minus exprobrat, quam potest, id. 6, 3, 94.

exprōmissor, ōris, *m.* [expromitto] *One who promises to pay* either for himself or for another (in the jurists): Gai. Dig. 18, 1, 53; Ulp. ib. 4, 3, 7; 42, 1, 4.

ex-promitto, mīsi, *no sup.*, mittĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; promitto] Mercant. *t. t.*: *To promise* or *agree to pay:* nummos, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 5; pecuniam alicui, Ulp. Dig. 23, 3, 36; Paul. ib. 16, 1, 22.

ex-prōmo, psi, ptum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; promo] **I.** Prop.: *To take out* or *forth, to bring forth* (rare): **A.** In *simple constr.*: manūs hastas voces, Virg. Æ. 2, 280.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: hominas octo in urceum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 18.—**C.** With *ad:* mox inde sensim ad mandendum manibus exprompsit (*sc.* scorpio cibum), Pl. 10, 72, 93, § 190.—**D.** With *Abl.*: Pl. 10, 72, 93, § 199; cf. preceding *no.* C.—**E.** With *Adv.*: Pl. 10, 72, 93, § 199; cf. preceding *no.* C.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To show forth, discover, exhibit, display* (class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: varios sensūs, Lucr. 2, 387: suum odium, C. Att. 2, 12, 2: exprompta memoriā opus est, Ter. And. 4, 3, 8.—**2.** With *ex:* exprome benignum ex tete ingenium, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, C. Mil. 13, 33: vim eloquentiæ in eā causā, id. Or. 36, 125: omnem industriam vitæ et vigilandi laborem in antelucanis cœnis, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22.—**4.** With *Dat.*: vel hilarissimum convivam hinc indidem expromam tibi, *I'll show myself to you,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 72.—**5.** *Abs.*: Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 9.

B. Of speech: *To speak out, utter, declare, state:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: istas leges, C. Leg. 2, 7, 7: causas, Ov. F. 3, 725: sententiam, Tac. A. 12, 9.—**2.** With *Objective clause:* expromit repertum in agro suo specum altitudine immensā, Tac. A. 16, 1.—**3.** With *Relative clause:* quid in quamque sententiam dici possit exprome, C. de Div. 2, 72, 150: expromerent quid sentirent, Liv. 29, 1.—**4.** With *Abl.*: multas mente querelas, Cat. 64, 223.—**5.** With *apud*: occulta apud amicum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 4.

expromptus, a, um, *P.* of expromo.

‡ **ex-prŏpĕrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); propero] *Greatly hastened, hurried:* AQUILA FATIS, *i. e. quickly overtaken, early out off,* Inscr. Grut. 669, 10.

ex-pūdōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); pudor] *Shameless:* frons, Petr. S. 39.

expugnābilis, e, *adj.* [expugno] **I.** Prop.: *That may be taken, carried,* or *reduced* (rare): urbs terrā marique expugnabilis est, Liv. 34, 17: situ non expugnabile robur, Stat. Th. 6, 103. **II.** Fig.: *Exhaustable:* fluvius, Stat. Th. 4, 835.

expugnans, antis. **I.** *P.* of expugno. **II.** *Pa.*: *Efficient, efficacious:* Comp.: expugnantior herba, Ov. M. 14, 20 Jahn. and Bach. *N. cr.*

expugnātio, ōnis, *f.* [expugno] *The taking, carrying, storming* of a place: **A.** *Abs.*: Cæs. B. G. 7, 36; hostilis, C. Manil. 5, 13:—*Plur.*: Vell. 2, 98, 2. —**B.** With *Gen.*: oppidi, Suet. Claud. 21: Mytilenarum, id. Cæs. 2: castrorum, Cæs. B. G. 6, 41:—*Plur.*: nocturnæ urbium, C. Att. 11, 23, 3.

expugnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A taker, stormer, conqueror* of a place (rare, but class.): **A.** With *Gen.*: urbis, C. Inv. 1, 50, 93.—**B.** *Abs.*: rex Demetrius Expugnator cognominatus (transl. of Gr. Πολιορκητὴς), Pl. 7, 38, 39. **II.**

Meton.: *A destroyer, ravager:* pecoris: lupus, Stat. Th. 4, 363. **III.** Fig. *A eradicator:* pudicitiæ, C. 2 Verr. 1, 4, 9.

expugnātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [expugnator] *Conquering, overpowering* (post-class.): dominatio, Tert. Anim. 37.

expugnātrix, icis, *f.* [expugno] *She who takes by assault or storm;* Fig.: caro illa expugnatrix generis humani, Cassiod. Anim. 11.

expugnax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *Subduing, conquering:* expugnacior herba, *more efficacious,* Ov. M. 14, 21: dub. al. expugnantior.

ex-pugno, āvi, ātum, āre (*Inf. Fut.* expugnassere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 55), 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (a); pugno] **I.** Prop.: *To take by assault, to storm, capture, reduce, subdue entirely* (class.): **A.** Of places: **1.** In *simple constr.*: id (oppidum Noviodunum) ex itinere oppugnare conatus, expugnare non potuit, Cæs. B. G. 2, 12: urbem, Liv. 2, 12: castellum, Cæs. B. G. 2, 9: mœnia mundi, Lucr. 2, 1146. — **2.** With *per:* nonnullas urbes per vim, Cæs. B. C. 3, 55. — **3.** With *Abl.*: Cirtam armis, Sall. J. 33, 1. — **B.** Of other objects (things or persons): naves, Cæs. B. G. 3, 15: ædes, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 3: villas, Sall. J. 44, 5: carcerem, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 76: Philippum et Nabin expugnatos, *conquered,* Liv. 37, 25; cf. Curt. 9, 4; id. 6, 6; Tac. Agr. 41; Flor. 2, 2, 16.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To take by assault, to capture,* etc.: expugnavi amanti herili filio aurum ab suo patre, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 5. — **B.** *To conquer, subdue, overcome,* etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: flumina id oppidum expugnavere, Pl. 6, 27, 31. § 138: Euphrates Taurum (*sc.* montem) expugnat, *i. e. breaks through,* id. 5, 24, 20. § 85: lacte equino venena et toxica expugnantur, *i. e. counteracted,* id. 28, 10, 45, § 159: nihil tam munitum, quod non expugnari pecunia possit, C. 1 Verr. 2, 4: fortunæ patriæ, id. Clu. 13, 36: pudicitiam, id. Cael. 20, 50: pertinaciam legatorum, Liv. 37, 56: paupertatem, Petr. 8, 126: cœpta, *to fight through, to accomplish,* Ov. M. 9, 619. — **2.** With *Dat.*: sibi legationem expugnavit, *i. e. extorted* or *wrung out,* C. 2 Verr. 1, 16, 44. — **3.** With *Abl.*: expugnatus precibus uxoris, Suet. Tib. 21. — **4.** With *ut c. Subj.*: aliquā ratione expugnasset iste, ut dies tolleretur, C. 2 Verr. 2, 52, 130: cf., also, Petr. 8, 108. — **C.** (Eccl. Lat.) *To assail, endeavour to destroy:* evangelizabat fidem, quam aliquando expugnabat, Vulg. Gal. 1, 23.

expulsim, *adv.* [expello] *By driving out or away from one's self:* pilā expulsim ludere, Var. ap. Non. 104, 29.

expulsio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A driving out, expulsion:* expulsiones vicinorum, C. Parad. 6, 2, 46: Lenatis, id. Rep. 1, 3.

expulsivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That which drives out, expulsive;* Fig.: virtus animæ expulsiva, quæ sibi nocitura depellit, Cassiod. Anim. 6.

expulso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To drive out, expel* (post-Aug. and rare): si me (*i. e.* pilam) nobilibus seis expulsare sinistris, Sum tua, Mart. 14, 46: Seleucia per duces expulsata, *driven out of its seat,* i. e. *overcome, subdued,* Amm. 23, 6.

expulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A driver out, expeller* (rare, but class.): bonorum, C. Quint. 8, 30: tyranni, Nep. Dion. 10, 2.

expulsus, a, um, *P.* of expello.

expultrix, icis, *f.* [expello] *She that drives out or expels;* Fig.: philosophia, expultrix vitiorum, C. Tusc. 5, 2, 5.

ex-pumico, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (2) (a); pumex] (*To rub off with pumice stone;* Fig.) *To cleanse:* Tert. adv. Val. 15.

expumo, are, v. exspumo.

expunctio, ōnis, *f.* (expungo, *no.* II. B.) *An execution, performance* (post-class.): operæ meæ, Tert. Idol. 16.

expunctor, ōris, *m.* [expungo] *A blotter-out, obliterator* (post-class.): Tert. Ux. 1.

expunctus, a, um, *P.* of expungo.

ex-pungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. b.: pungo] (*To prick out;* hence) **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To strike, cross,* or *blot out, erase* from a list *by points* (set above or below); *to expunge* a debt, *to discharge* a soldier (mostly ante- and post-class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: ut expungatur nomen, ne quid debeam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 41: miles pulchre centurinatus est expuncto in manipulo, *discharged, disbanded,* id. Curc. 4, 4, 29: decurias judicum, Suet. Claud. 15. — **2.** With *Abl.*: stipendiis expungitur, *is struck off from the roll, deprived of his pay,* Papin. Dig. 49, 16, 15. — **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To get out of the way, remove:* Pers. 2, 12. — **2.** = Gr. παραλλάσσω: Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 67.

II.: **A.** Prop.: *To settle* or *adjust* an account, *to reckon up* any thing: rei publicæ rationes subscriptæ et expunctæ, Hermog. Dig. 44, 3, 4: ausus est annumerare posteris stellas, ac sidera ad nomen expungere, *to reckon up, enumerate,* Pl. 2, 26, 24: exungebantur milites laureati, *were checked off* as destined to be rewarded, Tert. Cor. Mil. 1. — **B.** Meton.: *To execute, accomplish, perform, fulfil:* effectum, Tert. Apol. 35: adventum, id. ib. 21: vota et gaudia, id. ib. 35.

expuo, ere, v. exspuo.

expurgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expurgo, *no.* II.] *A justification, vindication, excuse* (a Plautin. word): habui expurgationem, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 10; so, id. Merc. 5, 3, 4.

ex-purgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (a); purgo] **I.** Prop.: *To purge quite, cleanse, purify:* **A.** With *Abl.*: do abellā quicquid emortuum est (trunci aut vitis), Col. 4, 24, 5. — **B.** In *simple constr.*: sordida ulcera, Pl. 26, 14, 87: lepras, psoras, lichenas, lentigines, id. 23, 7, 64: e pisterio quicquid extaretur, Col. 2, 9, 1. — **C.** With *Adv.*: quæ poterunt unquam satis expurgare (me) cicutæ? *i. e. to cure of poetic ecstasy,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 53. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To cleanse, purify:* expurgandus est sermo, C. Brut. 74, 259. — **B.** *To clear from censure, to exculpate, vindicate, justify, excuse:* me expurgare tibi volo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 87; id. Mil. 2, 6, 17: requirens objecta et expurgaturum asseverans, Tac. A. 16, 24: fidem, Gell. 7, 3, 5.

ex-pūtesco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (a); putesco] *To rot, putrefy:* Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 26.

ex-pŭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex; puto] **I.** (a c. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); puto, *no.* I. B.) *To lop off, prune:* veteranam vitem, Col. 3, 15, 3: palos, id. 11, 2, 12. **II.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a); puto, *no.* III. A.): **A.** *To consider well, to examine:* utramque rem simul, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 8. — **B.** *To fathom, comprehend:* quæ mens eum aut quorum consilia a tanta gloriā avocarunt, exputare non possum. Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 24, 6.

exquæro, ĕre, v. exquiro, *ad init.*

Exquiliæ, *etc.,* v. Esquiliæ.

ex-quīro, sīvi, sītum, rĕre (in Plautus also exquæris, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 70: exquæsivero, id. Capt. 2, 2, 45; and exquæsitum, id. Stich. 1, 2, 50; also exquiris, id. Am. 1, 1, 186: exquisivero, id. Capt. 2, 2, 1; id. Rud. 2, 2, 24: exquisitum, id. Capt. 3, 4, 105; id. Am. 2, 1, 81; id. ib. 2, 2, 150), 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); quæro] **I.** Gen.: *To search diligently, to seek for* any thing; *to make inquiry, to inquire, to ask* (freq. and class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: si me exquiret miles, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9: sententias, Cæs. B. G. 3, 3: verum, *to search into, investigate,* C. de Div. 2, 12, 28: rationibus agitandis exquirendisque, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66. — **B.** With *ex:* ex te causas divinationis, C. de Div. 2, 29, 46. — **C.** With *ab:* a te mihi certe, C. Att. 7, 12, 4: hæc a Græcis, *i. e. ask of, expect from,* id. ib. 7, 18, 3. — **D.** With *Relative clause:* si ex his, quæ volo, exquisivero, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 1. — **E.** With *Obl. interrog.:* exquire, sitne ita, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 70: cum aliis quid in eo pectatum sit, exquirunt, C. Off. 1, 41, 147. — **F.** With *Abl.:* ipsā re ac ratione exquirere veritatem, C. Manil. 17, 51. — **G.** With *de:* exquirendo libenter nunquid ad rem contra dignitatem tuam scripserit, *respecting* Dionysius, C. Deiot. 15, 42: de Varrone tam diligenter, id. Att. 13, 22, 1. — **H.** With *per:* itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 41. — **I.** With *ad:* facta alicujus ad antiquæ religionis rationem, C. 2 Verr. 4, 5, 10: verba exquisita ad sonum, id. Or. 49, 163. — **M.** With *Dat.*: alicui honores, C. Phil. 4, 2, 5. — **N.** With *cur:* exquisitum se vel fidiculis de Casonia suā, cur eam tantopere diligeret, Suet. Cal. 33.

II. Esp. (Eccl. Lat.): Pregnant.: *To demand an account of,* in order to punishment: en sanguis ejus exquiritur, Vulg. Gen. 42, 22.

exquīsĭte, *adv.* [exquisitus, *no.* II.] *Carefully, accurately, particularly, excellently, exquisitely:* quum de eo crimine accurate et exquisite disputavisset, C. Brut. 80, 277: eleganter atque exquisite dicere alicui, Quint. 8, 2, 21: — *Comp.*: C. Brut. 93, 322; id. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; Quint. 12, 10, 75: — *Sup.*: Tiro Tull. ap. Gell. 10, 1, 7; Gell. 13, 7, 6.

exquīsītim, *adv.* [exquiro] = exquisite, *Carefully, accurately, precisely* · Var. ap. Non. 513, 29.

exquīsītio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Research, inquiry, investigation* (in jurists): Cod. Just. 5, 9, 9 *fin.*; id. ib. 7, 17, 1. **II.** Meton. (Eccl. Lat.): *Invention, devising:* initium fornicationis exquisitio idolorum, Vulg. Sap. 14, 12.

exquīsītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who searches out, an investigator:* **A.** *Abs.*: Archimedes subtilissimus exquisitor, Cassiod. Var. 7, 5. — **B.** With *Gen.*: exquisitores prudentiæ et intelligentiæ, Vulg. Baruch 3, 23.

exquīsītus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of exquiro. **II.** *Pa.*: *Carefully sought out, ripely considered, choice, excellent, exquisite:* ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, C. de Or. 1, 58, 250: reconditæ exquisitæque sententiæ, id. Brut. 79, 274: summis ingeniis exquisitāque doctrinā philosophi, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: ars, id. de Or. 2, 41, 175: supplicia, id. Off. 3, 27, 100: magistri, id. Brut. 27, 104: munditia exquisita nimis, *too exquisite,* id. Off. 1, 36, 130: epulæ, Pl. 9, 35, 58: — *Comp.*: accuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, id. Brut. 82, 283: verba, Quint. 11, 1, 33: — *Sup.*: laudantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones, C. Phil. 4, 3, 6: ad exquisitissimam consuetudinem Græcorum aliquem erudire, C. Rep. 2, 21; Pl. 6, 33, 39.

exradicitus, *adv.*, v. eradicitus.

exradico, are, v. eradico.

‡ **exrŏgare** est ex lege vetere aliquid eximere per novam legem, Fest. p. 82.

ex-sācrĭfico (**exacr-**), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); sacrifico] *To sacrifice much* or *greatly:* Poet. ap. C. de Div. 1, 21, 42.

ex-sævio (**exæv-**), *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (c); sævio] *To rage itself out, spend itself, cease raging:* stetit illi, dum reliquum tempestatis exæviret, Liv. 30, 39.

exsanguĭnātus (**exang-**) a, um, *adj.* [exsanguis] *Deprived of blood, bloodless:* animalia, Vitr. 8 *præf.*

ex-sanguis (**exang-**), e, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); sanguis] **I.** Prop.: *Deprived of blood, without blood, bloodless* (class.): unde animantum copia tanta Exos et exsanguis, Lucr. 3, 721: extremo spiritu exsanguis et confectus, C. Sest. 37, 79: exsanguis et mortuus conlidisti, id. Pis. 36, 88: hostes enervati atque exsangues, id. Sest. 10, 24: exsanguia corpora mortuorum, id. 2 Verr. 5, 45, 130: umbræ, Virg. Æ. 6, 401.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Pale, wan:* **1.** *Abs.*: genæ, Poet. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: herbæ, Ov. M. 4, 267. — **2.** With *Abl.*: exsanguis metu, Ov. M. 9, 224; cf. Virg. Æ. 2, 212. — **B.** *Making pale:* cuminum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18: horror, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 130.

III. Fig.: *Powerless, feeble, weak:* orationis genus, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16: exsanguis et attritus, Tac. Or. 18: vox nimis exilis et exsanguis, Gell. 13, 20, 5: exsangues crudescunt lucubus anni (secretatis), Stat. Th. 11, 323: imperium, id. Sc. 5, 325.

ex-sānio (**exan-**), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); sanies] *To free from matter or corruption* (post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: vulnus (sa aridus), Cels. 5, 27: pressam baccam

Col. 12, 49. 10: sinapi, id. 12, 57, 2: salsuram carnis, id. 12, 55, 2. **II.** Fig.: amaritudinem et pallorem, *i. e. to extract, remove*, Col. 12, 55.

ex-sarcio (**exar-, exser-, exer-**), *no perf.*, tum, cire, 4. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*a*); sarcio] (*To patch up thoroughly, mend*; hence) *To amend, repair, restore* (rare): "exercirent sarcirent," Fest. p. 81 Müll. *N. cr.*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: sumptum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 21 Bentl. *N. cr.*—**B.** With *Abl.*: aliis te id rebus exsarturum esse persuadeas, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 45.

ex-sātio (**exat-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*a*); satio] *To satisfy fully, to satiate, glut, sate* (not ante-Aug.): exsatiati cibo vinoque, Liv. 40, 28: senses multo cruore, Sil. 7, 535: tela, Stat. Th. 9, 14: clade exsatiata domus, Ov. M. 8, 542.

‡ **exsātĭābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [exsatio] *That can be quite satisfied*: Not. Tir. p. 33.

exsātūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exsaturo] *That may be satiated*: pectus, Virg. Æ. 5, 781.

ex-sātūro (**exat-**), āvi, ātum, are, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*a*); saturo] *To satisfy fully, satiate, sate* (class.): belua exsaturanda visceribus meis, Ov. M. 5, 19: quum ejus cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare vellent, C. 2 Verr. 5, 26, 65: odiis exsaturata, Virg. Æ. 7, 298.

exscendo, ere, v. escendo.

exscensio (**excens-**), ōnis, *f.* [escendo, *no.* II.; cf. ex, *no.* II. A.] *A debarkation, landing* (often in Liv.; elsewh. rare; not in Cic. nor Cæs.): quinqueremibus septem profectus ad Erythras exscensionem fecit, Liv. 28, 8; so, id. 8, 17 Drak.; id. 21, 51; id. 22, 20: — *Plur.*: in continentem exscensiones facere, Liv. 22, 31; cf., id. 29, 28.

ex-scindo (**excin-**), īdi, issum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); scindo] (*To tear out* or *away from*; hence) *To extirpate, destroy* (class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** With *Abl.*: Pergama Argolicis telis, Virg. Æ. 2, 177: ferro gentem, id. ib. 9, 137.—**B.** In *simpl. constr.*: quæ (*scurbs*) se potius exscindi pateretur, C. Sest. 41, 97: domos, Virg. Æ. 12, 643. **II.** Fig.: intestinum malum, Pl. Pan. 34, 2.

exscrĕābĭlis (**excr-**), e, *adj.* [exscreo] *That may be hawked up* or *coughed up*: vitia pulmonum, Pl. 20, 14, 55.

exscrĕātio (**excr-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A hawking* or *coughing up*: sanguinis, Pl. 27, 12, 91; id. 28, 12, 53.

exscrĕātus (**excr-**), ūs, *m.* [id.] *A hawking* or *coughing up*: Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

ex-scrĕo (**excr-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; screo] *To hawk* or *cough up, to spit out by coughing*: per tussim exscreatur pituita: Cels. 4, 6: pura, Pl. 24, 16, 92: ut nunquam exscreare ausus, Suet. Ner. 24; Ov. H. 21, 24.

ex-scribo (**excr-**), psi, ptum, bĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (b) (*c*); scribo] **I.** Prop.: *To write out, write off, copy* (class.): **A.** With *ex*: ex Plauti comœdiâ duos versûs exscripsimus, Gell. 3, 3, 8.—**B.** With *de*: complura exscripta de Masonis libris, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 18.—**C.** With *Abl.*: tabulas in foro summâ hominum frequentiâ exscribo, C. 2 Verr. 2, 77, 189. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of paintings: *To copy*: imagines exscribere et pingere, Pl. Ep. 4, 2, 8, 1.—**B.** *To write* or *note down*: nomina exscripta, Plaut. Rud. prol. 15: bonos in aliis tabulis exscriptos habet, id. ib. 21. **III.** Fig.: *To copy* or *take after, to resemble*: filia totum patrem mirâ similitudine exscripserat, Pl. Ep. 5, 16, 9.

exscriptus, a, um, *P.* of exscribo.

ex-sculpo (**exco-**), psi, ptum, pĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex; sculpo] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To scratch, chisel, carve* or *scoop out*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: oculum exsculpe, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 96; dub. al. exclude: quod exsculpi (possit), Quint. 2, 4, 7.—**2.** With *ex*: nescio quid e quercu exsculpseram, quod, *etc.*, C. Att. 13, 8, 2: signum ex molari lapide, Quint. 2, 19, 3. —**3.** With *Relative adv.*: terram unde exsculpserant, fossam vocabant, Var. L. L. 5, 32, 40.—**4.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: foramina arborum exsculpta digitos sex, Cato R. R. 18, 2.—Prov.: leoni esurienti ex ore exsculpere prædam, said of any thing exceedingly difficult or daring, Lucil. ap. Non. 102, 22.—**B.** Fig.: *To get out, elicit, extort*: **1.** With *ex*: ex aliquo verum, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 45.—**2.** With *in* c. *Abl.*: in quæstione vix exsculpsi, ut diceret, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 6.— **3.** With *ut* c. *Subj.*: Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 6; cf. preceding *no.* 1.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (b) (*a*)): *To scratch out, erase*: hos versûs Lacedæmonii exsculpserunt, Nep. Paus. 1.

exsĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. exseco, *no.* I. A.] *A cutting out*: ferri, *by means of the sword*, Cassiod. Var. 12, 28.

ex-sĕco (**exĕco, exsĭco,** Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 34), ŭi, tum, āre (*Perf. Subj.* exsecaveris, Cato R. R. 42), 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; seco] (class.) **I.** Gen.: *To cut out* or *away*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: vitiosas partes, C. Att. 2, 1, 7: linguam, id. Clu. 66, 187: cornu, Hor. S. 1, 5, 59: ventrem, Ulp. Dig. 28, 2, 12: nervos, C. Agr. 2, 33, 91.—**2.** With *Dat.*: fetum ventri, Pl. 8, 55, 81, § 217: filium alicui mortuæ, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 132.—**B.** Fig.: exsectus et exemptus honoribus senatoriis, Pl. Ep. 2, 11, 3: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, *deducts from the principal*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14: eloquentiam humano generi exsecari mediocre facinus putas, Front. de Eloqu. p. 229 Mai. ed. sec.

II. Esp.: *To cut, castrate, geld*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: vetus hæc opinio Græciam opplevit, exsectum Cœlum a filio Saturno, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 63; Hirt. B. Alex. 70; Suet. Ner. 28; Mart. 6, 2, 2. —**B.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: infelix ferro mollita juventus, Atque exsecta virum, Luc. 10, 134.

exsĕcrābĭlis (**execr-**), e, *adj.* [exsecror] **I.** *Pass.*: *Execrable, accursed, detestable*: solum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15:—*Comp.*: nihil exsecrabilius, Pl. 9, 48, 72. **II.** *Act.*: *Execrating*: præeuntibus exsecrabile carmen sacerdotibus, *the song of execration*, Liv. 31, 17: odium, *i. e. raging, fearful*, id. 9, 26, 4.

☞ *Sup.* not in use.

exsĕcrābĭlĭtas (**execr-**), ātis, *f.* [exsecrabilis, *no.* I.] *Execrableness, abominableness* (post-class.): vitia pariunt exsecrabilitatem, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 21.

exsĕcrābĭlĭus, *comp. adv.* [exsecrabilis] *More execrably, with greater detestation*: tanto exsecrabilius me oderam, Aug. Conf. 8, 7.

☞ *Pos.* and *Sup.* prob. not in use.

exsĕcrāmentum (**execr-**), i, *n.* [exsecror] *Execration*: Tert. Apol. 22; id. adv. Jud. 5 dub.; Vulg. Sir. 15, 13.

exsĕcrandus, a, um, **I.** *P. Fut.* of exsecror. **II.** *Pa.*: *Accursed, abominable*: *Sup.*: exsecrandissimum nefas, Salv. Gub. D. 7, 19.

exsĕcrātio (**execr-**), ōnis, *f.* [exsecror] **I.** Prop.: *Execration, malediction, curse*: Thyestea ista exsecratio est: ut tu *naufragio expulsus*, etc., C. Pis. 19, 43: exierunt malis ominibus atque exsecrationibus, id. Sest. 33, 71; Tac. H. 3, 25; Pl. H. N. 19 præf. *fin.*; Suet. Claud. 12. **II.** Meton.: *A solemn oath containing an imprecation* (in case of its infringement): aliquem exsecratione devincire, C. S. st. 7, 15: ubi fides? ubi exsecrationes? ubi dextræ complexûsque? id. 2 Verr. 5, 40, 104; Sall. C. 22, 2; Liv. 26, 25; Tac. H. 4, 15.

exsĕcrātor (**execr-**), ōris, *m.* [id.] *An execrator, detester* (Eccl. Lat.): Tert. Pud. 15; Aug. Ep. 166 *fin.*

exsĕcrātus (**execr-**), a, um, **I.** *P.* of exsecror. **II.** *Pa.*: *Accursed, execrable, detestable*: **A.** *Abs.*: exsules duo, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 702 P.: columna, C. Phil. 1, 2, 5:—*Sup.*: exsecratissima auguria, Pl. 28, 2, 5, § 27.—**B.** With *Dat.*: te exsecratum populo Romano, C. Phil. 2, 26, 65; al. exsecrandum.

☞ *Comp.* prob. not in use.

ex-sĕcror (**execr-**), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); sacro, *no.* I. B.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Act.*: *To curse greatly, execrate* (class.): te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, te exsecrantur, C. Pis. 40, 96; cf. id. Leg. 1, 12, 33; id. Off. 3, 3, 11: consilia Catilinæ, Sall. C. 48, 1: severitatem nimiam et assidua belli pericula, Just. 13, 1: superbiam regis, id. 39, 1: litem, Ulp. Dig. 4, 7, 4.—**B.** *Neut.*: **1.** With *in* c. *Acc.*: in se ac suum ipsius caput, Liv. 30. 20: exsecratus deinde in caput regnumque Prusiæ, id. 39, 51.—**2.** With *ut* c. *Subj.*: exsecratur Thyestes, ut naufragio pereat Atreus, C. Tusc. 1, 44, 107.—**3.** *Abs.*: semianimi verba exsecrantia linguâ Edidit, Ov. M. 5, 105.

II. Meton.: *To take a solemn oath with imprecations* (in case of its infringement): eamus omnis exsecrata civitas, Hor. Epod. 16, 36.

☞ Act. exsecro, are: exsecrabant se ac suos, Afran. ap. Non. 473, 24; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.

exsectĭo (**exect-**), ōnis, *f.* [exseco] *A cutting out, exsection*: illa conscelerata exsectio linguæ, C. Clu. 67, 191: fundi in armario, id. ib. 64, 180:—*Plur.*: mammarum, Arn. 5, 165.

exsector (**exect-**), ōris, *m.* [id. *no.* I. B.] *A castrator*: App. M. 8, p. 208.

exsectus (**exect-**), a, um, *P.* of exseco.

exsĕcūtĭo (**exec-**), ōnis, *f.* [exsequor] (post-Aug.): **A.** (acc. to exsequor, *no.* I. B. 2.) (Prop.: *A pursuing of an enemy*; Fig.) Law *t. t.*: *A* judicial *prosecution; an indictment*: delictorum, Ulp. Dig. 47, 1, 1: criminis, id. ib. 50, 16, 131; cf., also, id. ib. 50, 16, 178, § 2.—**B.** (acc. to exsequor, *no.* II. B.): **1.** *An accomplishing, performing; performance, execution*: instituti operis, Pl. 35, 8, 24, § 83: negotii, Tac. A. 3, 31: legis, Front. Aquæd. 130.—**2.** *Administration*: Syriæ, Tac. A. 15, 25.—**C.** (acc. to exsequor, *no.* II. C.): *A relating* or *describing; description, discussion*, etc.: differam hoc in præsenti: desiderat enim propriam et longam exsecutionem, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 52 *fin.*; cf. Sen. Contr. 3 præf.; Quint 5, 13, 27; Pl. Ep. 8, 14, 6.

exsĕcūtor (**exec-**), ōris, *m.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to exsequor, *no.* I. A.) (Prop. *One who pursues* or *follows*; hence, Fig.) *A collector*, etc.: Cod. Just. 8, 17, 7.—**B.** (acc. to exsequor, *no.* I. B. 2.) (Prop. *A pursuer* of an enemy; hence, Fig.) *A prosecutor, revenger*: offensarum inimicitiarumque, Suet. Vesp. 14.—**C.** (acc. to exsequor, *no.* II. B.): *A performer, executor, accomplisher*: acerrimus exsecutor malorum propositorum, Vell. 2, 45, 1: sententiæ, App. M. 7, p. 197; cf. Macer. Dig. 49, 1, 4.

exsecutus (**exec-**), a, um, *P.* of exsequor.

ex-sensus (**exens-**), a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); sensus] *Void of feeling, senseless*: mens, Gell. 19, 7, 3.

exsequens (**exeq-**), entis, **I.** *P.* of exsequor. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to exsequor, *no.* II A.): *Searching after, studious of*:—*Sup.*: memoriarum veterum exsequentissimus, Gell. 10, 12, 9.

exsĕquĭālrium, li, *n.* [exsequiæ] (*A thing pertaining to* exsequiæ; hence) *Money contributed for funeral expenses*: Inscr. in Atti dell' Accad. Archeol. Rom. 2, p. 462. ll. 24 and 33.

exsĕquĭæ (**exequ-**), ārum, *f.* [exsequor, *no.* I. B. 1.] (*The following* a corpse; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A funeral procession, funeral obsequies* (freq. and class.): **A.** *Abs.*: funus, quo amici convenerant ad exsequias cohonestandas, C. Quint. 15, 50: funus innumeris exsequi is celebratum, Pl. 10, 43, 60: Clodii cadaver spolintum imaginibus, exsequiis, C. Mil. 13, 33: fertur in exsequias matrona, Ov. F. 2, 847: exsequias ire, *to the funeral*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 37; so, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 2; Sil. 15, 395.—**B.** With *Gen.*: funeris, C. Clu. 71, 201. **II.** Meton.: *The earthly remains, relics* (post-class.): Eutr. 7, 18.

exsĕquĭālis (**exequ-**), e, *adj.* [exsequiæ] *Of, or belonging to, a funeral; funereal*: carmina, *dirges*, Ov. M. 14, 430.—As *Subst.*: **exsequialia,** ium, *n.*

(*sc.* justa), *Funeral rites*: Stat. Th. 11, 610.

exsĕquĭor (**exequ-**), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To perform the funeral rites, to bury* (ante-class.): Var. ap. Non. 107, 6: funus, id. ib. 48, 8.

exsequĭum, i, *n.* [id.] *A funeral feast* or *banquet*: Inscr. ap. Grut. 926, 2.

ex-sĕquor (**exequ-**), cūtus sum, qui, 3. *v. dep.* (ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (*) (*β*): sequor].

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen. (very rare): *To follow to the end, to pursue*: (Gallus) Sectam meam exsecutæ, Cat. 63, 15.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To follow* or *accompany* to the grave: **a.** In *simple constr.*: funus, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 10, 16, 25. — **b.** With *Abl.*: aliq. em omni laude et lætitiâ, Poet. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 48, 115 (a translation of ἐκπέμπειν, in Eurip.).—**2.** *To pursue* as an enemy: **me Lucium Tarquinium Superbum . . . ferro, igni, etc., exsecuturum**, Liv. 1, 59 (Rhenan. and Gronov. read exacturum, because exsequi in this sense, with a personal object, does not occur elsewhere).

II. Fig.: (class.): **A.** *To follow, follow after, accompany; togo after, to pursue*: quæ examinata exsequitur aspectum tuum, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 3: quid potuit præsidii aut exsequar? Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: non igitur dubium, quin æternitatem malu rit exsequi, *etc.*, C. Univ. 2 *fin.*: cur non omnes fatum illius (Pompeii) una exsecuti sumus? *followed, subjected ourselves to*, id. Att. 9, 12, 1; cf. id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: suam quisque spem, sua consilia, communibus deploratis, exsequentes, Liv. 5, 40: ærumnam, *to pursue*, i.e. *to undergo, suffer, endure*. Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 1: ecestatem, id. Trin. 3, 2, 60: mortem, id. Ps. 4, 2, 38.

B. *To follow up, prosecute, carry out; to perform, execute, accomplish, fulfil*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: nullam rem oportet dolose aggredi, nisi Astute accurateque exsequare, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 10: incepta, Liv. 30, 4: imperium, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 22: mandata vestra, C. Phil. 9, 4, 9: omnia regis officia et munera, id. Sen. 10, 34: negotia, id. Off. 1, 23, 79: obsidiones, Tac. A. 15, 4: sermonem cum aliquo, *to converse*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 5.—**2.** With *ad*: est difficile id non exsequi usque ad extremum, C. Rab. Post. 2, 5.—**3.** With *Abl.*: quum civitas armis jus suum exsequi conaretur, *to assert, maintain*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 4: nec puerili impetu rem executi sunt, Curt. 8, 6, 9.—**4.** With *Gerund in do*: exsequi cœptando aut quærendo, Liv. 35, 28.—**5.** With *ut c. Subj.*: mihi Exsequi certa res est, ut absam Potius hinc ad forum, quam domi cubem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 17.—**6.** With *Inf.*: inceptum hoc itinere perficere exsequar, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 72.

C. *To accomplish* or *go through with* in speaking; *to relate, describe, say, tell* (so, freq. since the Aug. age): **1.** In *simple constr.*: cœlestia dona aërii mellis, Virg. G. 4, 2: lautos brassicæ, Pl. 20, 9, 33: sententias, Tac. A. 3, 65: imagines et elogia universi generis, Suet. Galb. 3.—**2.** With *Abl.*: quæ vix verbis exsequi possum, C. Fam. 11, 27, 6.—**3.** Without *object.*: quidam exsecuti sunt verbosius, Quint. 5, 12, 15.—**4.** With *Adv.*: hæc omnia copiosius, Quint. 9, 3, 89: quæ diligentius, id. 10, 4, 6.

D. *To pursue with punishment, to punish, avenge* (prps. not ante-Aug.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: dolorem hominumque violata jura, Liv. 3, 25: delicta, Suet. Cæs. 67: doloris exsequendi jus, Liv. 5, 11: justum dolorem, Up. Dig. 29, 5, 33.—**2.** With *Abl.*: injurias accusationibus, Pl. Ep. 3, 4, 5.—**3.** *Abs.*: pater cædetur? defendam: cæsus est? exsequar, Sen. de Ira 1, 12; cf. Tryphon. Dig. 34, 9, 22.

E. Pœnas, *To exact punishment*: Amphiaraus Alcmæoni filio suo præcepit, ut post suam mortem pœnas a matre exsequeretur, Hyg. Fab. 73.

☞ exsĕcūtus (exsec-), a, um, in pass. signif.: exsecuto regis imperio, *executed*, Just. 7, 3.

ex-sĕro (**exe-**), ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; sero] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To stretch out* or *forth, to thrust out, put forth* (not freq. till after the Aug. age; prps. in Cic. not at all): **1.** In *simple constr.*: enses, Ov. F. 3, 814: radicem ejus exserito, *i. e. tear up*, Col. 12, 58, 1: vincula, *i. e. throw off*, id. 8, 8, 12. — **2.** With *ex*: exserit (*sc.* herba) e tepidâ molle cucumen humo, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 12.—**3.** With *ab*: caput ab Oceano, Luc. 5, 598; cf., also, Liv. 7, 10. — **4.** With *Abl.*: caput ponto, Ov. M. 13, 838: brachia aquis, id. ib. 2, 271.— **5.** With *per*: linguam per os, Pl. 9, 27, 43, § 82.—**6.** With *subter*: manum subter togam ad mentum, Liv. 8, 9.— **7.** With *ad*: Liv. 8, 9; cf. preceding *no.* 6.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** With *Personal pron. in reflexive force*: *To thrust one's self out, to force one's way out, to come forth*: creverat infans. Quærebatque viam, quâ se exsereret, Ov. M. 10, 505: se domicilio (*sc.* cochleæ), Pl. 9, 32, 51, § 101.— **2.** *Part. Perf.*: Of parts of the body, *Thrust out, protruding from the dress*, i. e. *bare, uncovered*: dextris humeris exsertis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 50 Ond.: exserta brachia, Stat. Ach. 1.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To thrust forth*: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: exseram in librum tuum jus, quod dedisti, *will avail myself of*, Pl. Ep. 3, 7. 2.—**2.** With *Abl.*: secreta mentis ore. Sen. Herc. (Et. 255.—**B.** Esp.: *To reveal, show*: Phæd. 1, 12, 2: paullatim principem exseruit, *i. e. showed himself as*, Suet. Tib. 33.

III. Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *Part. Perf.*: Of persons: *Bare, uncovered*: **A.** With *Abl.*: exsertus humero, Sil. 8, 587.—**B.** With *Gr. Acc.*: exserti ingentes humeros, Stat. Th. 4, 235: unum exserta latus Camilla, Virg. Æ. 11, 649.—**C.** *Abs.*: exsertique manus vesana Cethegi, *tucked up, prepared for the fight*, Luc. 2, 543: Latona, Stat. Th. 9, 681.

exserte (**exer-**), *adv.* [exsertus, *no.* II. B.] *Openly, clearly*: clamitans, App. M. 1, p. 109: jubet, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 1:—*Comp.*: consurgere, Amm. 16, 12:—*Sup.*: egit tribunatum (with severissime), Spart. Sev. 5.

exserto (**exer-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [exsero] **I.** (acc. to exsero, *no.* I. A.): *To stretch out, thrust forth*: Scyllam Ora exsertantem, Virg. Æ. 3, 425: linguam exsertare, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 12. **II.** (acc. to exsero, *no.* I. B. 2.): *To uncover, to bare*: humeros, Stat. Th. 1, 412.

exsertus (**exer-**), a, um, **I.** *P.* of exsero) **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** *Thrust forth, projecting*: dentes apro, elephanto, *etc.*, Pl. 11, 37, 61.—**B.** *Open, evident conspicuous*: exserto bello, Stat. S. 5, 2, 39: cachinnus, *i. e. unrestrained, loud*, App. M. 1, p. 103:—*Comp.*: exsertior opera, Pacat. Paneg. ad Theod. 35.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

ex-sibĭlo (**exsĭb-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; sibilo] **I.** Gen.: *To hiss out or forth* (post-Aug.): dirum quiddam, Sen. de Ira 3, 4: confestim præsentiam nostram offari exsibilarique jussérit, *to be carried out by the wind*, App. M. 5, p. 163. **II.** Esp.: *To hiss off* an actor from the stage (class.): histrio exsibilatur et explodituf, C. Parad. 3, 2, 26; cf. Suet. Aug. 45 *fin.*

exsiccātus (**exicc-**), a, um, **I.** *P.* of exsicco. **II.** *Pa.*: *Dried up, dry, jejune*: orationis genus, C. Brut. 84, 291.

ex-siccesco (**exic-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (*) (*α*): siccesco] *To dry up, become quite dry*: Vitr. 2, 9.

ex-sicco (**exicc-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, ib.; sicco] **I.** Gen.: *To dry up, make quite dry* (class.): **A.** Prop.: arbores, C. de Div. 2, 14, 33: sulcos, Pl. 18, 26, 65, § 242.—**B.** Fig.: Of an abstr. object: ebrietas, donec exsiccetur, *passes off*: Sen. Q. N. 3, 20 *fin.*

II. Esp.: *To drain dry, to empty* a bottle: lagenæ furtim exsiccatæ, Q. Cic. ap. C. Fam. 16, 26, 2: for which poet. vina cululli, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 11.

exsico (**exic-**), are, v. exsicco.

ex-signo (**exig-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (b) (*c*): signo] *To write out, note down, record* (very rare): Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 29: pontifici sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit, Liv. 1, 20.

ex-sĭlio (**exil-**), ŭi, (ĭvi, Aug. Conf. 2, 3), ultum, īlire, 4. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; salio] *To spring out* or *forth, to leap* or *start up* (freq. and class.): **A.** Of living subjects: **1.** With *ex*: puer citius e cunis exsilit, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 63.— **2.** With *de*: properans de sellâ exsiluit, C. 2 Verr. 2, 30, 75. — **3.** With *Abl.*: domo levis exsilit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 98: stratis, Ov. M. 5, 35: gremio, id. ib. 10, 410: Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 17: exsilui gaudio, Q. Cic. ap. C. Fam. 16, 16, 1.— **4.** *Abs.*: impetu perturbatus exsiluisti, C. 2 Verr. 5, 64, 165: protinus exsilui, Ov. H. 6, 27.— **5.** With *ad*: ad te exsilui, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 44.— **6.** With *in c. Acc.*: (anguis) exsilit in siccum, Virg. G. 3, 433: in obvia arma, Stat. Th. 9, 111.— **7.** With *Adv. of place*: foras, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 8. — **B.** Of inanimate subjects: tum quoque lumen Exsilit, Lucr. 6, 163; cf. Ov. M. 6, 696: plus ut parte foras emergant exsiliantque (aquæ), Lucr. 2, 200; Stat. Ach. 1, 522: exsiluere oculi, Ov. M. 12, 252.

exsĭlium (**exil-**), ii, *n.* [exsul] (*A banishing from* one's native soil) **I.** Prop.: *Banishment, exile*: "*exsilium* non supplicium est, sed perfugium portusque supplicii . . . quum homines vincula, necessitatem, ignominiamque vitant, quæ sunt legibus constitutæ, confugiunt quasi ad aram in exsilium," C. Cæcin. 34, 100: "*exsilium* triplex est; aut certorum locorum interdictio, aut lata fuga, ut omnium locorum interdicatur præter certum locum, aut insulæ vinculum, id est relegatio in insulam," Marcian. Dig. 48, 22, 5: exsilio et relegatione civium ulciscentes tribunos, Liv. 3, 10 *fin.*: exsilium delicatum (*i. e.* relegatio in urbem Massiliam), Sen. Clem. 15: expulsus in exsilium, C. Læl. 12, 42: pulsus in exsilium, id. de Or. 2, 13, 56: ejicere aliquem in exsilium, id. Cat. 2, 6, 14: ire, proficisci in exsilium, id. ib. 1, 8, 20; id. Mur. 41, 80: esse in exsilio, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: de exsilio reducere, id. Att. 9, 14, 2: revocare de exsilio, id. Fam. 17, 34: exsilio redire, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 106.

II. Meton. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** *A place of exile, a retreat*: Octavium et Antistium egressos exsilium, in easdem insulas redegit, Tac. H. 4, 44: tutum exsilium orabant, id. A. 13, 55: diversa exsilia quærere, Virg. Æ. 3, 4: multa exsilia patere fugienti, Curt. 6, 4.

B. *Plur.*: *Those who are banished, exiles*: plenum exsiliis mare, Tac. H. 1, 2.

ex-sincērātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (c); sincerus] *Deprived of its genuineness* or *purity, corrupted*: tergum, *i. e. beaten*, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 11 (*ex conject. Camerar.*).

ex-sinŭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (b) (*β*); sinuo] *To unfold, spread out, extend* (post-class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: amictus, Aus. Idyll. 14, 21: seriem laterum, Prud. στεφ. 11, 221.— **B.** With *in c. Acc.*: velum in contos suos, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 3:

ex-sisto (**exis-**), stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; sisto] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To step out* or *forth, to come forth, emerge, appear* (class.): **1.** With *ex*: e latebris, Liv. 25, 21, 3: ex collibus, Hirt. B. Afr. 69, 1.— **2.** With *ab*: ab inferis, C. 2 Verr. 1, 37, 94: anguem ab ara exstitisse, C. de Div. 2, 30 *fin.*: vocem ab æde Junonis ex arce exstitisse, id. ib. 1, 45, 101.— **3.** With *Abl.*: submersus equus voraginibus non exstitit, C. Div. 1, 33, 73; cf. id. 2 Verr. 4, 48, 107; and, Ov. M. 5, 413.—**4.** *Abs.*: hoc vero occultum, intestinum, ac domesticum malum non modo non exsistit, verum, *etc., does not come to light*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 15, 39.— **5.** With *inter*: inter aures unum cornu exsistit excelsius, Cæs. B. G. 6, 26.

B. Esp.: With the accessory notion of originating, like the Eng.: *To come forth*, i.e. *To spring, proceed, arise, become*: **1.** With *de*: videtisne igitur ut de rege dominus exstiterit, C. Rep. 2, 26: vermes de stercore, Lucr. 2, 872.— **2.** With *ex*: ex luxuriâ exsistat avaritia necesse est, C. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: ut existat ex rege dominus, ex optimatibus factio, ex populo turba et confusio, id. Rep. 1, 45, 69: ut plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici exsistunt, Cæs. B. C. 3, 104: ex quo

exsistit id civitatis genus, id. ib. 3, 14: hujus ex uberrimis sermonibus exstiterunt doctissimi viri. id. Brut. 8, 31.—**3.** With *Adv.*: undehoc philosophandi nobis subito studium exstitisset, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 6.—**4.** With *Abl.*: **a.** Of time: vix quadragesimo die exsistunt, Var. R. R. 1, 34, 1.—**b.** Of place: exsistit hoc loco quæstio subdifficilis, C. Læl. 19, 67.—**c.** Of cause, *etc.*: ut si qui dentes et pubertatem naturâ dicat existere, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 86.—**5.** With *inter*: magna inter eos exsistit controversia, Cæs. B. G. 5, 28.—**6.** With *sine*: poetam bonum neminem sine inflammatione animorum exsistere posse, C. de Or. 2, 46, 194.—**7.** With *ut*: **a.** With *Indic.*: existit illud, ut amici ... propter se expetendi sunt, C. Fin. 5, 23, 67.—**b.** With *Subj.*: ex quo exsistet, ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, C. Fat. 9, 18.—**8.** *Abs.*: ut tyranni exsisterent, C. Off. 2, 23, 80.

II. Meton.: *To be visible* or *manifest* in any manner, *to exist, to be*: **A.** With *in c. Abl.*: ut in corporibus magnæ dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis exsistunt majores etiam varietates, C. Off. 1, 30, 107: idque in maximis ingeniis exstitit maxime et apparet facillime, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 33: illa pars animi, in quâ irarum exsistit ardor, id. de Div. 1, 20, 61.—**B.** *Abs.*: cujus magnæ exstiterunt res bellicæ, C. Rep. 2, 17, 31: talem vero exsistere eloquentiam, qualis fuit in Crasso, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 2, 6: nisi Ilias illa exstitisset, id. Arch. 10, 24: timeo, ne in eum exsistam crudelior, id. Att. 10, 11, 3.

ex-sŏlesco (**exol-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); soleo] *To become unaccustomed* (post-class.): a disciplinâ, Tert. Virg. Vel. 17.

exsŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exsolvo] **A.** (acc. to exsolvo, *no.* I. B. 1.): *A release, discharge*: Atei. Capito ap. Fest. s. v. PROPUDIANUS, p. 238.—**B.** (acc. to exsolvo, *no.* I. B. 2.): *A payment* (post-class.): vectigalis, Scæv. Dig. 20, 1, 31: totius debiti, id. ib. 32, 1, 33.

exsolutus, a, um, *P.* of exsolvo.

ex-solvo, vi, ūtum, vĕre (by *diæresis* exsolvuo, Luc. 1, 811: exsolvisse, Ov. F. 4, 534), 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); solvo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To loose, unloose, unbind, untie, undo* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **1.** Of living subjects: **a.** In *simple constr.*: nexūs, Lucr. 1, 221: *Am.* Agedum, eam solve cistulam. *So.* Quid ego istam exsolvam? *undo, unseal*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 152: properans exsolvi restim, id. Rud. 2, 3, 37: amictūs, *to pull off*, Stat. S. 1, 5, 53: venenum exsolutâ alvo transmisit, *in a diarrhœa*, Tac. A. 13, 15.—**b.** With *ab*: pugionem a latere, *i. e. to ungird*, Tac. H. 3, 68.—**c.** With *Abl.*: brachia ferro eodem ictu, *i. e. to open*, Tac. A. 15, 63.—**2.** Of an inanimate subject: (ignis) exsolvit glaciem, *dissolves, melts*, Lucr. 6, 879.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To set loose, release, deliver, free, liberate*: **a.** With *Abl.*: vinclis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 10: exsolutus vinculis, Suet. Ner. 49: paulatim corpore (of one dying), Virg. Æ. 11, 829.—**b.** With *ex*: exsolvere sese e nervis (animæ), Lucr. 3, 696; cf. id. 1, 811.—**c.** In *simple constr.*: jube, sis, me exsolvi cito, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 16.

2. Mercant. *t. t.*: *To discharge, pay* a debt, *etc*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, C. Att. 16, 6, 3: æs alienum, Pl. Ep. 3, 11, 2: pretium, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 26: multiplicem sortem, Liv. 6, 14: legata, Tac. A. 1, 36.—**b.** With *Dat.*: dotem uxori, Sext. Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 56.—**c.** With *pro*: vasa aurea, quæ exsolvistis ei pro delicto, Vulg. 1 Reg. 6, 8.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To throw off, lay aside, rid one's self of* a thing: legis nexūs, Tac. A. 3, 28 *fin.*: metūs, *i. e. to lay aside*, Luc. 5, 259: pudorem, Stat. Ach. 1, 565: obsidium, *i. e. to raise*, Tac. A. 3, 39.

B. *To release, free* from any thing: With *Abl.*: animos religione, Liv. 8, 9: se occupationibus, C. Fam. 7, 1, 5: aliquem errore, suspicione, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 26: aliquem ære alieno, Liv. 6, 14: curis, Virg. Æ. 4, 652: sollicitudine, Pl. Ep. 1, 22, 11: contumeliâ, Tac. A. 13, 36: pœnâ, id. ib. 14, 12: custode, id. ib. 12, 46.

C. *To discharge, pay*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: vota, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 67: jus jurandum, Liv. 24, 18: fidem, *to fulfil one's promise*, id. 26, 31: grates, Tac. A. 14, 13: beneficia, *to repay, requite*, id. ib. 11, 18.—**2.** With *Relative clause*: nec exsolvit quod promiserat, C. Off. 3, 2, 7.—**3.** With *Dat.*: pœnas alicui, Liv. 26, 40: gratiam recte factis alicujus, id. 28, 25.—**4.** With *Abl.*: pœnas morte, *to suffer*, Tac. A. 1, 10.

D. *To solve, explain* any thing enigmatical or obscure: Lucr. 2, 381.

ex-somnis (**exomn-**), e, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); somnus] *Sleepless, wakeful, watchful* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** *Abs.*: vir, Vell. 2, 88, 2: (Tisiphone) vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque, Virg. Æ. 6, 556.—**B.** With *Abl.*: animo, Vell. 2, 127 *fin.*

ex-sŏno, ŭi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); sono] *To resound greatly* (post-Aug.): ceteri convivæ ingenti clamore exsonabant, Petr. S. 73: navigium exsonat cantibus, id. ib. 109: risu, id. ib. 19.

ex-sorbĕo (**exor-**), ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; sorbeo] **I.** Prop.: *To suck out, suck* or *sup up, suck in, drain* (class.): ova, Pl. 28, 2, 4: succum, App. Apol. p. 276: gustaras civilem sanguinem, vel potius exorbueras, C. Phil. 2, 29, 71; cf. sorbeo absorbeo. id. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: Indus ripas multasque arbores cum magnâ soli parte exsorbet, Curt. 8, 9, 6. **II.** Fig.: *To suck out*; i. e.: **A.** *To swallow up, destroy*: animam amborum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 28.—**B.** *To remove*: tristitiam alicui, Turpil. ap. Non. 102, 32.—**C.** *To drain to the dregs*: multorum stultitiam perpessus est, arrogantiam pertulit, difficultates exsorbuit, C. Mur. 9, 19.—**D.** Sensu obsceno: *To exhaust*: viros, Juv. 10, 223.

ex-sordesco (**exord-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); sordesco] *To become greatly defiled* or *polluted*; Fig.: Gell. 9, 2, 11.

ex-sors (**exors**), sortis, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); sors] **A.** (acc. to sors, *no.* I.): *Without lot*, i. e. *who has not cast a lot, who obtains a thing out of course*; also, *that for which a lot has not been cast, chosen on purpose, choice* (poet.): te voluit rex magnus Olympi Talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honorem, Virg. Æ. 5, 534: ducunt exsortem (equum) Æneæ, id. ib. 8, 552; Val. Fl. 4, 340.—**B.** (acc. to sors, *no.* II. C.): *Having no share in, free from, deprived of*: **1.** With *Gen.*: dulcis vitæ exsortes, Virg. Æ. 6, 428: amicitiæ et fœderis, Liv. 23, 10: culpæ, id. 22, 44: periculi, Tac. A. 6, 10: matrimonii orum, Pl. 5, 8, 8.—**2.** With *Gerund in* di: cos exsors secandi, Hor. A. P. 305.—**3.** With *Dat.*: hospitem meum conflictui huic facies exsortem, Sid. Ep. 8, 12 *fin.*

ex-spātior (**exp-**), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a.; spatior] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of living subjects: *To wander from the course* or *out of the way*: **1.** *Abs.*: exspatiantur equi, Ov. M. 2, 202.—**2.** With *Abl.*: ne tamen ... longe Exspatiemur equis, Ov. M. 15, 454.—**3.** With *Adv.*: Ov. M. 15, 454; cf. preceding *no.* 2.

B. Of things as subjects: **1.** Of rivers: *To quit the channel, to overflow*: exspatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos, Ov. M. 1, 285.—**2.** *To spread abroad, extend, spread out*, *etc.*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: tecta, Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 67.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: ignes in auras, Sil. 17, 95: brachium in latus, Quint. 11, 3, 84.—**c.** With *Abl.*: arbores latissimâ umbrâ, Pl. 16, 30, 53, § 124.

II. Fig.: Of speech: *To wander* from the point; *to digress*: **A.** *Abs.*: ut exspatiantur, Quint. 2, 10, 5: hoc exspatiandi genus, id. 4, 3, 4.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: si exspatiari parte in hac, et indulgere voluptati velim, Quint. 2, 17, 1.

exspectābĭlis (**expect-**), e, *adj.* [expecto] *To be expected, expected* (very rare): juvenalium ludiero parum exspectabilem operam præbuerat, Tac. A. 16, 21; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 13.

exspectātĭo (**expect-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *An expecting, expectation* (very freq. and class.; in sing. and plur.): **A.** With *Gen.*: **1.** *Subjective*: contra exspectationem omnium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: implere omnem exspectationem desiderii, C. de Or. 1, 47, 205.—**2.** *Objective* (so, mostly): si spes est exspectatio boni, mali exspectationem esse necesse est metum, C. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: harum rerum, id. Rab. Perd. 5, 16: acerbior exspectatio reliquorum, id. Brut. 76, 266: pœnarum, Quint. 12, 1, 7: convivii, C. Att. 2, 12, 2: belli, id. Fam. 15, 4, 5: rerum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 21: ejus rei, id. ib. 3, 19: nostri consilii, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9:—*Plur.*: crebras exspectationes nobis tui commoves, C. Att. 1, 4, 1.—**B.** With *Gerund in* di: audiendi, C. de Or. 3, 5, 18.—**C.** With *de*: quantam tu mihi moves exspectationem de sermone Fibuli! C. Att. 2, 14, 1: plenus sum exspectatione de Pompeio, id. ib. 3, 14, 1.—**D.** With *Relative clause*: quo ista majora ac mirabiliora fecisti, eo me major exspectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis comparetur, C. de Or. 2, 18, 74.—**E.** *Abs.*: pendeo animi exspectatione Corfiniensi, in quâ de salute rei publicæ decernitur, C. Att. 8, 5, 2: nolo plebem Romanam obscurâ spe et cæcâ exspectatione pendere, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66: omnia spe et exspectatione laudata, id. Or. 30, 107: aliquem in summam exspectationem adducere, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 39: permagnam exspectationem imponere orationi, id. Rep. 1, 23 *fin.*: præter exspectationem, id. de Or. 2, 70, 284: supra exspectationem, Quint. 3, 7, 16: exspectatione minor, id. 4, 1, 39; C. Fam. 5, 12, 5; Liv. 5, 19:—*Plur.*: C. de Or. 2, 71, 289.

II. Meton.: *Concr.* (Eccl. Lat.) *That which is expected; a person looked for* or *expected*: ipse erit exspectatio gentium, Vulg. Gen. 49, 10: Exspectatio Israël, Salvator ejus, ib. Jerem. 14, 8.

exspectātor (**expect-**), ōris, *m.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b). N. B.; spectator] *A spectator* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 6, 3; id. ib. 31, 5 *fin.*

exspectātrix (**expect-**), īcis, *f.* [exspecto] *She that expects* or *awaits* (post-class.); Fig.: patientia exspectatrix, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16.

exspectātus (**expect-**), a, um, **I.** *P.* of exspecto. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to exspecto, *no.* I.): *Expected*: sensi ego in exspectatis ad amplissimam dignitatem fratribus tuis, *i. e. who were expected to arrive at the highest honours of the state*, C. Sen. 19, 68.—**B.** (acc. to exspecto, *no.* II.): *Anxiously expected, longed for, desired, welcome*: **1.** *Abs.*: quibus Hector ab oris Exspectate venis? Virg. Æ. 2, 282: ubi te exspectatum ejecisset foras, *i. e. whose death is looked* or *longed for*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 29 Rhunk:—*Comp.*: exspectatior venire, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 12:—*Sup.*: adventus suavissimus, exspectatissimus, C. Att. 4, 4 a.: literæ, id. Fam. 10, 5, 1: triumphus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51.—**2.** With *Dat.*: venies exspectatus omnibus, C. Fam. 4, 10, 1: carus omnibus exspectatu-que venies, id. ib. 16, 7.—**exspectatus,** i, *m.*, *That which is*, etc., *expected*; *expectation*: quis non diversa præsentibus contrariaque exspectatis aut speret aut timeat? Vell. 2, 75, 2: hosti Ante exspectatum positis stat in agmine castris, Virg. G. 3, 348: ante exspectatum, Ov. M. 4, 780: illead patrem patriæ exspectato revolavit maturius, Vell. 2, 123, 1.

ex-specto (**exp-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); specto] (*To look out* for a thing *very much*; hence) **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *To await, expect* something that is to come or to take place, *to wait for* it, *etc.* (freq. and class.): **1.** In *simple constr.*: caritatem, Cato R. R. 3, 2: alicujus mortem, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 28: injurias, C. Rep. 1, 5, 9: transitum tempestatis, id. Att. 2, 21, 2: adventum alicujus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 27: eventum pugnæ, id. ib. 7, 49: scilicet ultima semper Exspectanda dies homini est, Ov. M. 3, 136.—**2.** With *Abl.*: quum ea Scipio dixisset, silentioque omnium reliqua ejus exspectaretur oratio, C. Rep. 2, 38, 64: exanantes haud animo

æquo Expectans comites, Hor. S. 1, 5, 9. —**3.** With *Relative clause:* exspecto, quo pacto, *etc.*, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 1, 1: quid hostes consilii caperent, exspectabat, Cæs. B. G. 3, 24: exspectante Antonio, quidnam esset actura, Pl. 9, 35, 58. —**4.** With *Adv.* or *conj.*: **a.** With *dum:* ne exspectemus quidem, dum rogemur, C. Læl. 13, 44: exspectas fortasse, dum dicat, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 2, 7, 17: exspectare, dum hostium copiæ augerentur, Cæs. B. G. 4, 13: nec, dum repetatur, exspectat, Quint. 4, 2, 45: Cæsar non exspectandum sibi statuit, dum, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 11: rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42.—**b.** With *si:* jam dudum exspecto, si tuum officium scias, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 12: exspecto si quid dicas, id. Trin. 1, 2, 61: hanc (paludem) si nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 9; cf. B. C. 2, 34.—**c.** With *ut:* neque exspectant, ut de eorum imperio ad populum feratur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 6: quare nemo exspectet, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 7, 10, 14.—**d.** With *ultra:* nec ultra exspectato, quam dum Claudius Ostiam proficisceretur, Tac. A. 11, 26 *fin.*—**e.** With *quin:* quum omnium voces audirentur, exspectari diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur, Cæs. B. G. 3, 24 *fin.*— **5.** Without object: comites ad portam exspectare dicunt, C. Fam. 15, 17, 1: diem ex die exspectabam, ut statuerem, quid esset faciendum, id. Att. 7, 26, 3; Quint. 4, 5, 19.

B. Pjg.: Of an abstr. subject: *To await* one: seu me tranquilla senectus Exspectat, seu, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58.

II. (*To look for* a person or thing, with hope, desire, expectation, or fear; hence) **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To look, hope,* or *long for*; *to desire*, etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: (α) With personal objects: pater exspectat aut me aut aliquem nunciun, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 22: video jam illum, quem exspectabam, virum, C. Rep. 2, 42, 69.—(β) With things as objects: magnum inceptas, si id exspectas, quod nusquam est, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 56: longiores epistolas, C. Fam. 15, 16, 1: finem laborum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 85: meam mortem, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 20.—**b.** With *Abl.*: reditum spe, C. Fam. 15, 21, 5.—**c.** With *cum:* quod magnâ cum spe exspectamus, C. Att. 16, 16 E., 2.—**d.** With *ad:* hic ego meum adcem usque puellam Ad mediam noctem exspecto, Hor. S. 1, 5, 83.—**e.** With *Adv.:* frustra conjux oculis animoque Canentis Exspectatus erat, Ov. M. 14, 418.—**f.** *Aliquid ab aliquo* (a favourite expression of Cicero) or (rarely) *aliquâ re:* a te hoc civitas vel omnes potius gentes non exspectant solum, sed etiam postulant, C. Fam. 11, 5, 3: dixi Servilio, ut omnia a me majora exspectaret, id. ib. 3, 12, 4: alimenta a nobis, id. Rep. 1, 4, 8: ab aliquo gloriam, id. ib. 6, 19 *fin.*: aliquid ab liberalitate alicujus, Cæs. B. C. 2, 28. —**g.** *Aliquid ex aliquo* (rare): C. Rep. 2, 22.—**h.** *Without object:* aliquando ad verum, ubi minime exspectavimus, pervenimus, Quint. 12, 8, 11.

2. *To look for, anticipate, apprehend, fear, dread*, etc.: **a.** In *simple constr.*: majorem Galliæ motum exspectans, Cæs. B. G. 7, 42.—**b.** With *Abl.*: nescio quod magnum hoc nuncio expecto malum, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 16 Ruhnk.—**c.** With *de:* multis de causis Cæsar majorem Galliæ motum exspectans, Cæs. B. G. 6, 1.—**d.** *Aliquid ab aliquo:* dedecus a philosopho, C. Tusc. 2, 12, 28.—**e.** *Without object:* quum mihi nihil improviso, nec gravius quam exspectavissem, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 4.

B. Meton.: Of an abstr. subject: *To have need of, require* any thing (poet.): silvarumque aliæ pressos propaginis arcûs Exspectant, Virg. G. 2, 27: neque (oleæ) procurvam exspectant falcem, id. ib. 2, 421.

ex-spergo (experg-), *no perf.*, sum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex; spargo] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (b) (β); spargo, *no.* I. A.): *To scatter abroad, disperse* (poet.): exsperzi quo possit vis animæ, *be dispersed, diffused*, Lucr. 3, 827: mœnia mundi, id. 5, 372. **II.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; spargo, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To besprinkle:* sanie exsperso Limina, Virg. Æ. 3, 625.

exspersus (expers-), a, um, *P.* of exspergo.

ex-spes (exp-), *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); spes] (found only in the *Nom. Sing.*) *Without hope, hopeless* (poet. and in Tac.): **A.** With *Gen.*: exspes libertûm, Att. ap. Non. 12, 7: vitæ, Tac. A. 6, 24.—**B.** *Abs.*: Ov. M. 14, 217: si fractis enatat exspes Navibus, Hor. A. P. 20.

exspīrātĭo (expir-), ōnis, *f.* [exspiro] *A breathing out, exhalation:* terræ, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83.

ex-spīro (exp-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; spiro] (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. and Cæs. not at all.) **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To breathe* or *blow out; to exhale, give out*, etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: auras, Ov. M. 3, 121.—**2.** With *Abl.*: animam pulmonibus, Lucil. ap. Non. 38, 27: flammas pectore, Virg. Æ. 1, 44.—**3.** With *de:* flumen sanguinis de pectore, Lucr. 2, 354.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: animam medios in ignes, Ov. M. 5, 106.—**B.** Meton.: *To put forth, send out, produce*, etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: colorem (*sc.* uniones), Pl. 9, 35, 56, § 115: cadavera vermes, Lucr. 3, 720.—**2.** With *per:* sonos per saxa (*sc.* unda), Sil. 9, 285.—**3.** With *de:* odorem de corpore, Lucr. 4, 123. —**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: silva comas tollit, fructumque exspirat in umbras, *i. e. spreads out*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 70.

II. *Neut.*: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *To breathe forth* or *out:* vis fera ventorum Exspirare aliqua cupiens, Ov. M. 15, 300.—**2.** Fig.: *To breathe forth:* iræ pectoris exspirantes, Cat. 64, 194.—**3.** Meton.: **a.** *To rush* or *burst forth* as if by breathing: (α) With *per:* per fauces montis ut Ætnæ Exspirent ignes, Lucr. 6, 640.—(b) With *Adv. of place:* ignis foras, id. 6, 886.—(c) *Abs.*: halitus Averni, Val. Fl. 4, 493.—**b.** *To emit a scent*, etc.: unguenta illico exspirant, Pl. 13, 3, 4, § 20.

B.: **1.** Prop.: *To breathe one's last, to expire*: **a.** *Abs.*: atram Tundit humum exspirans, Virg. Æ. 10, 731: ubi perire jussus exspiravero, Hor. Epod. 5, 91: extremus exspirantis hiatus, Quint. 6, 2, 31.—**b.** With *inter:* inter primam curationem exspiravit, Liv. 2, 20: inter verbera et vincula, id. 28, 19, 12.—**c.** *Impers. Pass.*: quoniam, membranâ cerebri incisâ, statim exspiretur, Pl. 11, 37, 67, § 178. —**2.** Fig.: *To expire, come to an end, cease:* **a.** With *cum:* si ego morerer, mecum exspiratura res publica erat, Liv. 28, 28.—**b.** *Abs.*: libertate jam exspirante, Pl. Pan. 57, 4: criminis causa exspirat, *becomes extinct, ceases*, Marcian. Dig. 48, 17, 1 *fin.*; cf. Ulp. ib. 24, 3, 19: prior obligatio, Paul. ib. 45, 1, 58.

ex-splendesco (expl-), dŭi, *no sup.*, descĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; splendesco] *To shine forth, glitter* (post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: ignis, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: Sirius, Pl. 11, 12, 13. **II.** Fig.: clarius exsplendescebat, quam condiscipuli æquo animo ferre possent, Nep. Att. 1: corporis animique dotes exsplenduerunt, Suet. Tit. 3.

ex-splendĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); splendidus] *Exceedingly splendid:* exsplendidus vir, in Inscr. found at Ginosa a few years since, and belonging to A. D. 305.

exspŏlĭātĭo (expol-), ōnis, *f.* [exspolio] (post-class.): **I.** Prop.: *A spoiling, plundering:* Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 8, *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *A stripping off, a putting away* or *renouncing:* exspoliatio corporis carnis, Vulg. Col. 2, 11.

exspŏlĭātor (expol-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A pillager, plunderer:* domorum, Salv. Gub. D. 7, p. 288 Rittersh.

ex-spŏlio (expol-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (*dep.* forn exspoliantur, Poet. ap. Don. 1769 P.: exspoliabantur, Quadrig. ap. Non. 480, 16) [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (α); spolio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To spoil, pillage*, or *plunder thoroughly* (class.): agrum Campanum, Quadrig. l. l.: fana atque domos, Sall. C. 51, 9: corpus, Curt. 9, 5: sese, C. Deiot. 9, 25.—**B.** *To strip of*: With *Abl.*: se tunicâ, Vulc. 1 *Ress.* 18, 4: se vestimentis suis, ib. ib. 19, 24: me tunicâ meâ, ib. Cant. 5, 3.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To spoil, take away*: omnem honorem et dignitatem Cæsaris, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To deprive of, strip of*: exercitu et provinciâ Pompeium, C. Att. 10, 1, 3: hos vestro auxilio, Cæs. B. G. 7, 79.—**C.** (Eccl. Lat.): **1.** *Pass. in reflexive force: To put off one's mortal condition*: eo quod nolumus exspoliari, sed supervestiri, Vulg. 2 Cor. 5, 4.—**2.** Of innate evil habits or disposition: *To put off, get rid of, become freed from*: exspoliantes veterem hominem, Vulg. Col. 3, 9.

exspūĭtĭo (exp-), ōnis, *f.* [exspuo] *A spitting out*: sanguinis, Pl. 23, 1, 14.

ex-spūmo (exp-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; spumo] *To froth* or *foam out:* donec inde humor exspumet, Cels. 6, 7, 8.

ex-spŭo (exp-), ŭi, ūtum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; spuo] **I.** *Neut.*: *To spit out, to spit* (not in Cic.): **A.** *Abs.*: quum ille gustâsset et exspuisset, Var. R. R. 3, 3, 9; Pl. 14, 22, 28, § 146.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: in mare, id. 30, 2, 6, § 17.

II. *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To spit out* or *forth*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: sanguinem, Pl. 35, 16, 53.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: linguam in tyranni os, Pl. 7, 23, 23.—**B.** Meton.: *To cast out, eject, emit*: **1.** With *Abl.*: quod mare (te) conceptum spumantibus exspuit undis? Cat. 64, 155: argentum vivum optime purgat aurum, cæteras ejus sordes exspuens crebro jactatu, Pl. 33, 6, 32.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: rorem, Pl. 9, 36, 60: carbonem, id. 16, 10, 19: lacrumam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 74.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: in litus purgamenta, Pl. 2, 98, 101.—**C.** Fig.: *To expel, banish, remove:* miseriam ex animo, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 16: rationem ex animo, Lucr. 2, 1041.

exstans, antis. **I.** *P.* of exsto. **II.** *Pa.*: *Prominent* (late Lat.): *Comp.*: partes exstantiores, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 3.

exstantĭa (ext-), æ, *f.* [exsto] *A standing out, prominence, projection* (post-Aug.): Col. 5, 5, 12: ventris, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

ex-sterno (ext-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); sterno, ĕre; cf. consterno, ăre] *To terrify greatly, affright* (poet. and very rare): **A.** In *simple constr.*: multi exsternantur (*sc.* in somnis), et ex somno quasi mentibu' capti, *etc.*, Lucr. 4, 1022 Lachm.; Ov. M. 1, 641; id. ib. 11, 77; id. Ib. 430.—**B.** With *Abl.*: aliquem assiduis malis, Cat. 64, 71.

ex-stillo (ext-), āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; stillo] *To drop* or *trickle out* (very rare; not in Cic.): **A.** *Abs.*: amurca exstillat, Col. 12, 50, 2: sinapis, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 29.—**B.** With *Abl.*: lacrumis, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 82.

exstĭmŭlātor (ext-), ōris, *m.* [exstimulo] *An inciter, instigator:* acerrimus rebellionis, Tac. A. 3, 40.

ex-stĭmŭlo (ext-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; stimulo] (poet. and in post-Aug. prose) **I.** Prop.: *To prick, to goad:* aculeo, Pl. 9, 37, 61. **II.** Fig.: *To goad on, excite, instigate, stimulate*: **A.** With *Abl.*: aliquem dictis, Ov. F. 6, 588: corda furore bellandi, Sil. 1, 38: armentum libidinis furiis, Col. 6, 27, 3: tigrim fame, Ov. M. 5, 165.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: animum, Tac. A. 15, 50: libidinem, Col. 8, 11, 8: fata cessantia, *i. e. to hasten death*, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 29.—**C.** With *ut c. Subj.*: exstimulatur a libertis, ut ostenderet, Tac. A. 4, 59.

exstinctĭo (ext-), ōnis, *f.* [exstinguo] *Extinction, annihilation* (a Ciceron. word): **A.** *Abs.*: supremus ille dies non exstinctionem, sed commutationem affert loci, C. Tusc. 1, 49, 117.—**B.** With *Gen.*: vitæ, C. Frgm. ap. Aug. de Trin. 14.

exstinctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (class.) **I.** Prop.: *An extinguisher:* non exstinctor, sed auctor, incendii, C. Pis. 11, 26. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *An extinguisher:* conjurationis, C. Dom. 38, 101: belli, id. Har. Resp. 23, 24.—**B.** *An annihilator, destroyer:* ne exstinctor patriæ, ne proditor, ne hostis appelletur, C. Sull. 31, 88: regiæ domûs (Cassander), Just. 16, 1.

1. **exstinctus (ext-)**, a, um, *P.* of exstinguo.

2. **exstinctus (ext-)**, ûs, *m.* [exstinguo] *An extinguishing:* lucernarum, Pl. 7, 7, 5.

exstinguĭbĭlis (ext-), e, *adj.* [id.] *Quenchable, destructible* (post-class): animæ, Lact. 7, 20.

ex-stinguo (ext-), xi, ctum, guĕre (*Perf. Subj.* exstinxit, for exstinxerit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 43.—Contracted forms exstinxsti, Virg. Æ. 4, 682, and exstinxem, id. ib. 4, 606), 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; stinguo] (class.) **I.** Prop.: *To put out, quench, extinguish*: recens exstinctum lumen, Lucr. 6, 792: exstincta lumina, C. Fam. 4, 3, 2: faces, Pl. 2, 103, 106: lucernam, id. 31, 3, 28: ignem, Ov. F. 2, 712: incendium, C. Fam. 4, 13, 2: sol extinguitur, id. Rep. 6, 22: calx exstincta, *i. e. slaked*, Vitr. 2, 5.

II. Fig.: (*To extinguish* or *put out*; i. e.) **A.** Of living objects: *To kill, deprive of life, cut off*: **1.** With *Abl.*: nolite hunc, jam naturâ ipsâ occidentem, velle maturius extingui vulnere vestro, C. Cæl. 32, 79: juvenem fortuna morbo exstinxit, Liv. 8, 3: exstinctum crudeli funere Daphnim, Virg. E. 5, 20; cf. also, Pl. 9, 8, 8, § 25; Tac. A. 3, 7.—**2.** With *Gerund in* do: nec recusabant exstingui quiescendo, Curt. 8, 4, 8.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: in quo tandem opere melius exstinguar? Curt. 7, 7, 19: in his operibus exstingui, id. 9, 6, 22. — **4.** In *simple constr.*: vir egregius exstinctus, C. Brut. 1, 1: quos nos exstinctos arbitraremur, id. Rep. 6, 14, 14: animalia, Curt. 10, 10, 10; cf., also, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14.—**B.** Of things as objects: **1.** Concrete: *To destroy* in any way: **a.** With *Abl.*: vel modico tepore succus exstinguitur, *i. e. is dried up*, Curt. 6, 4, 22.—**b.** In *simple constr.*: venena, *i. e. to render powerless* or *counteract*, Pl. 20, 17, 69, § 179: aquam Albanam, dissipatam rivis, exstingues, *i. e. will get rid of* or *dry up*, old prophecy in Liv. 5, 16: mammas, *i. e. to dry up*, Pl. 23, 2, 32, § 67.—**2.** Abstract: *To abolish, destroy, annihilate*, etc.: tyrannis institutis leges omnes exstinguuntur atque tolluntur, C. Agr. 3, 2, 5: potentiam, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 36: ut exstinctæ potius amicitiæ quam oppressæ esse videantur, *extinct*, id. Læl. 21, 78: exstinctis rumoribus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 60 *fin.*: ad ejus salutem exstinguendam, C. Mil. 2, 5: nomen populi Romani, id. Cat. 4, 4, 7: superiorem gloriam rei militaris, Cæs. B. G. 5, 29: memoriam publicam, C. Mil. 27, 73: gratiam, id. Fam. 1, 1, 4: familiaritates, id. Læl. 10, 35: invidiam, id. Balb. 6, 16: causam nascentem dissensionis, Matius ap. C. Fam. 11, 28, 2: consuetudinem, C. Cœl. 25, 61: bellum civile, Pl. 7, 26, 27, § 96: jus pignoris, Modest. Dig. 20, 1, 9: fidei-commissum, Ulp. ib. 32, 1, 11: actionem, id. ib. 47, 2, 42.

exstirpātĭo (ext-), ōnis, *f.* [exstirpo] *A rooting out* (post-Aug.): filicis, Col. 2, 2, 13.

ex-stirpo (ext-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; stirps] **I.** Prop. (post-Aug.): *To pluck up by the stem* or *root, to root out*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: arbores, Curt. 7, 8; cf. silva exstirpata procellis, Prud. Hamart. 241.—**B.** With *de*: pilos de corpore toto, Mart. 6, 56, 3. **II.** Fig.: *To root out, eradicate, extirpate* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: vitia, C. Fat. 5, 11: perturbationes, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: nomina inimica libertati, Sen. de Ira 1, 16 *med.* —**B.** With *ex*: ex animo humanitatem, C. Læl. 13, 48. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of things as objects: *To clear of* or *free from*: **1.** With *Abl.*: agros arboribus atque virgultis, Pall. Jul. 1, 1.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: sylvestris ager decrescente lunâ utilissime exstirpatur, *is cleared of stubble*, Col. 11, 2, 52.—**C.** Of personal objects (Eccl. Lat.): *To destroy*: exstirpavit Philisthim contrarios, Vulg. Sir. 47, 8.

ex-sto (ext-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; sto] **I.** Prop.: *To stand out* or *forth, to project, to stand above*: **A.** *Neut.*: **1.** With *Abl.*: **a.** Of place: exstat (*sc.* navis) aquis, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 14.—**b.** Of measure: capite solo ex aquâ, Cæs. B. G. 5, 18; cf. also, id. B. C. 1, 62.—**2.** With *ex*: Cæs. B. G. 5, 18; cf. preceding *no.* 2. b.—**3.** With *super c. Acc.*: super æquora celso collo, Ov. M. 11, 358.—**4.** With *supra*: paullum supra terram, Gell. 19, 13, 3. —**5.** With *de*: ferrum de pectore, Ov. M. 9, 128: de arbore surculus, Col. 5, 11, 5. — **6.** With *ab*: ædificia modice ab humo exstantia, Pl. 6, 22, 24, § 89.—**7.** With *Adv. of degree*: Gell. 19, 13, 3; cf. preceding *no.* 4.—**B.** *Act.* (poet.): aliquem, Stat. S. 1, 2, 116.

II. Fig.: *To stand forth*: **A.** With *Adv.*: quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminere videatur, C. de Or. 3, 26, 101: hæc enitere et exstare aliquatenus, Quint. 8, 5, 29.—**B.** With *Abl.*: arma tubæque sonent: vox et tua noctibus exstet, *i. e. predominates, is heard above*, Val. Fl. 5, 252.

III. Meton.: *To be visible, show itself*, etc., *appear; to be extant, to exist, to be* (so, most freq., esp. of inanim. and abstr. subjects): **A.** With *simple Subject*: hominum nemo exstat, qui, etc. Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 142: auctor doctrinæ ejus non exstat, Liv. 1, 18: pecunia, cujus auctor non exstat, Quint. 7, 2, 57: Sarmenti domina exstat, *still lives*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 55: exstant hujus fortitudinis impressa vestigia, C. Balb. 5, 13: exstant epistolæ Philippi ad Alexandrum, id. Off. 2, 14, 48: literæ, id. Inv. 1, 39, 70: leges, id. Rep. 5, 2 *fin.*: orationes, Quint. 10, 7, 30: clarorum virorum non minus otii quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, Cato ap. C. Planc. 27, 66: sine oculis non potest exstare officium et munus oculorum, C. de Div. 1, 32, 71: video hoc in numero neminem, cujus non exstet in me suum meritum, id. Planc. 1, 2: studium nostrum, id. Fam. 1, 8, 7.—**B.** With *Subjective clause* (very rare): quem vero exstet, et de quo sit memoriæ proditum, eloquentem fuisse, *etc.*, C. Brut. 15, 57: apparet atque exstat, utrum simus earum (artium) rudes an didicerimus, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72.

exstructĭo (extr-), ōnis, *f.* [exstruo] **I.** Prop.: *A building up, erecting, structure* (rare, but class.): **A.** With *Gen.*: tectorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150:—*Plur.*: fastigiorum, Vitr. 7, 1 *med.* **II.** Meton.: *An adorning*: Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 3.

exstructōrĭus (ext-), a, um, *adj.* [exstructor] (*Pertaining to an* exstructor; hence) *Building up, that builds up*; Fig. (post-class.): verbum Dei, Tert. Carn. Chr. 17.

exstructus (ext-), a, um, **I.** *P.* of extruo. **II.** *Pa.*: *High-built, lofty* (*Sup.*): exstructissimæ species ædificiorum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 54.

ex-strŭo (ext-), xi, ctum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*a*); struo] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To pile* or *heap up thoroughly*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: acervum, C. Att. 2, 2, 2: canistros, Hor. S. 2, 6, 105.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: stramenta in acervum, Col. 6, 3, 1: exstructis in altum divitiis, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 19.—**3.** With *Abl.*: mensæ conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, were piled *up* or *amply supplied*, C. Tusc. 5, 21, 62; cf. id. Pis. 27, 67; Ov. H. 11, 120; C. Sen. 13, 44.

B. Fig.: *To exaggerate, magnify*: crimen unum vocibus multis, Gell. 13, 24, 12.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *To build up, raise, rear, construct, erect*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: turres, Cæs. B. C. 3, 54: rogum, C. Fin. 3, 22, 76: sepulchrum, id. Leg. 2, 27, 68: tumulos, Cæs. B. G. 6, 17: theatrum, Tac. A. 3, 72.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: ædificium in alieno. C. Mil. 27, 74.—**3.** With *Abl.*: aream sibi sumpsit, in quâ civitatem exstrueret arbitratu suo, C. Rep. 2, 11; cf. Cæs. B. G. 7, 24.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: augerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta, Cæs. B. C. 2, 1.

B. Fig.: *To construct, build up*, etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.*: non modo fundata, sed etiam exstructa disciplina, C. Fin. 4, 1, 1.—**2.** With *Abl.*: animo altitudinem virtutum, C. Fin. 5, 24, 71.—**3.** With *ad*: verba ad quendam numerum exstructa, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44.

C. Meton.: *To build over, cover with buildings*, etc.: quas (*sc.* divitiæ) profundant in exstruendo mari, Sall. C. 20, 11.

exsuccātus, a, um, *adj.* [exsucco] **I.** Prop.: *Deprived of juice*: sinapi exsuccatum, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 8 *med.* **II.** Fig.: *From whom*, or *which, that which is good and useful has been extracted*: qui dum sacrarum condiat pulmentaria literarum, ipse tamen decoctus exsuccatusque propicit, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Lit. 1.

exsuccĭdus, *etc.*, v. exsucidus, *etc.*

ex-sūcidus (exu-, exsucc-), a, um, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (c); sucidus] *Without juice, sapless* (post-class.): arida et exsucida, Tert. An. 32.

ex-sūco (exu-, exsucc-), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); sucus] *To deprive of juice, extract the juice of*: marrubium, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 14.

exsūcus (exu-, exsucc-), a, um, *adj.* [exsuco] *Without juice, sapless* (post-Aug.): **I.** Prop. (*Comp.*): corporis substantia exsucior, Tert. Anim. 51. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: (oratores) aridi et exsuci et exsangues, Quint. 12, 10, 15.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

exsuctus (exu-), a, um, **I.** *P.* of exsugo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Sucked out, dried up*: (*Comp.*): segetes exsuctiores, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 11.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

exsūdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exsudo] *A sweating out, off*, or *away*; *a removing by sweat*: aiunt vias esse latentes, per quas limpida vel purulenta quādam exsudatione ferantur, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 10.

ex-sūdo (exudo; and Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 15 esudo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; sudo] **I.** *Neut.*: *To come out by sweating, to sweat out, exude*: exsudat inutilis humor, Virg. G. 1, 88.

II. *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To discharge by sweating, to sweat out, exude*: quum oliva, quicquid habuit amurcæ, exsudavit, Col. 12, 50, 3: acidum liquorem (caseus), id. 7, 8, 4: sucum (arbor), Pl. 24, 9, 37.—**B.** Fig.: *To perform with sweating* or *toil, to toil through, undergo*: causas, Hor. S. 1, 10, 28: quod ingens exsudandum esset, Liv. 4, 13, 4.

ex-sufflo (exu-), avi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; sufflo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To blow out, to remove by blowing* (post-class.): exsufflatis omnibus, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, *med.*: intulistis in domum, et exsufflavi illud, Vulg. Agga. 1, 9.—**B.** Esp.: Pregn.: *To exorcise* by blowing; quo ore Christianus thurarius, si per templa transibit, fumantes aras despuet, et exsufflabit (*sc.* eos dæmonas) quibus ipse prospexit, Tert. Idol. 11 *ad fin.*: "alludit ad exsufflationem dæmonum, quæ fit in exorcismis ante baptismum," Pammel. in h. l.: exorcizantur et sufflantur infantes, Aug. Serm. 194 (165), 10, § 46 *init.*; cf. Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 3, 8. **II.** Fig. (*To blow away in contempt*; hence) *To scorn, despise*: exsufflastis illud, dicit Dominus exercituum, Vulg. Mal. 1, 13.

exsugeo (exu-), ĕre, v. exsugo *ad init.*

ex-sūgo (exu-), xi, ctum, gĕre (ante class. form of *Fut.*, acc. to 2 conj., exsugebo, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 5), 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; sugo] **I.** Prop.: *To suck out*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: sanguinem eorum, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 5: aceto os colluunt venena exsugentes, Pl. 23, 1, 27, 57.—**B.** With *Dat.*: illi egredienti sanguinem exsugam, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 37. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To dry* or *empty by sucking*: vulnus, Cels. 5, 27.—**B.** *To absorb*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: arenam injicere oportet, aut aliud, quod exsugat humorem, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 15.—**2.** With *ex*: e materiâ succum, Vitr. 2, 8, 2.—**C.** *To dry, dry up, take moisture from*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: hordeum, fœnum Græcum, ervum, hæc omnia segetem exsugunt, Cato R. R. 37, 1.—**2.** With *ab*: ab uno latere exsugitur (*sc.* vitis), Col. 4, 24, 9.

ex-sul (exul-), ŭlis, *comm.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); solum] (*One who quits, or is banished from, his native soil*; hence) *A banished person, exile*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Masc.*: **1.** *Abs.*: omnes scelerati atque impii, quos leges exsilio adfici volunt, exsules sunt, etiamsi solum non mutārint, C. Parad. 4, 2, 31: civitas

exsulem regem (Tarquinium) esse jussit, id. Rep. 2, 25 *fin.*: exsules damnatique, Cæs. B. G. 5, 55; cf. capitis damnati exsulesque, id. B. G. 3, 110: quum Hannibal Carthagine expulsus Ephesum ad Antiochum venisset exsul, C. de Or. 2, 18, 75: quum vagus et exsul erraret atque undique exclusus, id. Clu. 62, 175: exsules restituti, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3; so, Suet. Claud. 12: reducere, C. Fam. 12, 1, 1.—**2.** With *Gen.* (poet.): patriæ quis exsul se quoque fugit? Hor. Od. 2, 16, 19.—**B.** *Fem.*: exsul Hypermnestra, Ov. H. 14, 129; Tac. A. 14, 63: (Latona) exsul erat mundi, Ov. M. 6, 189.—Poet.: exsul adhuc jacet umbra ducis, Luc. 8, 857. **II.** Fig. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): exsul mentisque domusque, *deprived of reason*, Ov. M. 9, 409: erret per urbem pontis exsul et clivi, Mart. 10, 5, 3: ciconia avis exsul hiemis, *i. e. that leaves us in winter*, Publ. Syr. ap. Petr. S. 55.

exsulāris (**exul-**), e, *adj.* [exsul] *Of, or belonging to, an exile or to exiles* (late Lat.): pœna, Amm. 15, 3: mœror, id. 14, 4.

exsulātĭo (**exul-**), ōnis, *f.* [exsulo] *Banishment, exile*: exsulatione multare, Flor. 1, 22, 3.

exsŭlātus (**exul-**), ūs, *m.* [id.] *Banishment, exile*: M. Corvin. de Prog. Aug. 29.

exsŭlo (**exu-**, in best Cod. of Plaut.; **exsolatum**, v. Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. p. 92), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [exsul] **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To be an exile or banished person; to live in exile* (class.): **1.** *Abs.*: aptissimus ad exsulandum locus, C. Fam. 8, 4, 2: in Volscos exsulatum abiit, Liv. 2, 35: exsulans atque egens, C. Tusc. 3, 18, 39.—**2.** With *Gen. of place*: Romæ, C. de Or. 1, 39, 177.—**3.** With *apud*: apud Prusiam, C. de Div. 2, 24, 52.—**B.** Fig.: perii, nam domo exulo nunc, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 62: quum omnes meo discessu exsulasse rempublicam putent, C. Parad. 4, 2, 30; Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 7.

II. *Act.*: *To banish, exile* a person (post-class.): tunc iterum exulatur, Hyg. Fab. 26; Dict. Cretens. 4, 4 *fin.*

exsultābundus (**exult-**), a, um, *adj.* [exsulto] *Leaping for joy, exulting* (post-class.): Sol. 5, 20: mœsta ac lugentia castra velut exsultabundus intrare, Just. 18, 7, 10.

exsultans (**exult-**), antis, **I.** *P.* of exsulto. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to exsulto, *no.* I. B.): Of short syllables: *Skipping, hopping*: (*Sup.*): paululum moræ damus inter ultimum ac proximum verbum . . . alioqui sit exsultantissimum et trimetri finis, Quint. 9, 4, 108.—**B.** (acc. to exsulto, *no.* II. B.): Of an orator or an oration: *Running riot*, i. e. *diffuse, prolix*: fiunt pro grandibus tumidi . . . . lætis corrupti, compositis exsultantes. Quint. 10, 2, 16; cf. id. 12, 10, 12; id. 8, 3, 56; id. 10, 4, 1.

☞ *Comp.* prob. not in use.

exsultantĭa (**exult-**), æ, *f.* [exsulto] *A springing up, an attack* (post-class.): **A.** *Abs.*: hostilia, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 564.—**B.** With *Gen.*: morbi, dolorisque, Gell. 12, 5, 9.

exsultātĭo (**exult-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.] (post-Aug.) **A.** (acc. to exsulto, *no.* I.) *A springing up, leaping, frisking*: puerilis nimia exsultatio, Col. 7, 3, 18; cf. Quint. 2, 2, 12; Pl. 8, 54, 80.—**B.** (acc. to exsulto, *no.* II. B.): *Excessive rejoicing, exultation*: gaudium enim exsultatio, exultationem tumor et nimia æstimatio sui sequitur, Sen. de Ira 2, 21: lætitia dicitur exsultatio quædam animi gaudio efferventior, Gell. 2, 27, 31; Sen. Tranq. An. 15 *fin.*; Tac. H. 1, 72; Hirt. B. Afr. 31.

exsultantius (**exult-**), *comp. adv.* [exsultans, *no.* II. B.] *Very* or *too diffusely*: quæ hilarius et quasi exsultantius scripsi, Pl. Ep. 3, 18, 10.

☞ *Pos.* and *Sup.* prob. not in use.

exsultim (**exult-**), *adv.* [exsilio] *Leaping about, friskingly*: ludit exsultim, Hegd. Od. 3, 11, 10.

exsulto (**exu-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [id.] (class.; esp. in the fig. signif.) **I.** Prop.: *To spring, leap*, or *jump up*: **A.** Of living subjects: **1.** *Abs.*: exsultantem coercet, Ov. M. 11, 78: pecora exsultantia, Pl. 18, 35, 88, § 364: loligines, C. de Div. 2, 70, 145: pisciculi, id. Frgm. ap. Non. 66, 1: cogebat (*sc.* jumentum) exsultare, Nep. Eum. 5, 5.—**2.** With *Abl.*: equi ferocitate exsultantes, C. Off. 1, 26, 90.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: viridique exsultat (*sc.* taurus) in herbâ, Ov. M. 2, 864.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: in numerum exsultant, *i. e. dance*, Luer. 2, 632.—**B.** Of things as subjects: **1.** *Abs.*: pila exsultat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 10, 2: vada, Virg. Æ. 3, 557: glebæ, Pl. 18, 19, 49, § 179: breves (*sc.* syllabæ), si continuantur, exsultant, *i. e. skip, hop*, Quint. 9, 4, 91.—**2.** With *Abl.*: exsultant æstu latices, Virg. Æ. 7, 464.—**3.** With *Adv.*: densiores circa pampini exsultant, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 180.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To gambol about, move freely*: **1.** With *Adv.*: hic (= in pectore) exsultat pavor ac metus, *gambols*, Lucr. 3, 142.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: quum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, C. Ac. 2, 35, 112: in reliquis (orationibus) exsultavit audacius (Demosthenes), id. Or. 8, 26.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: solidos novus exsultabis in actûs, *will undertake with alacrity*, Stat. S. 4, 4, 38.

B. *To exult, rejoice exceedingly; to run riot, to revel; to vaunt, to boast*: **1.** With *Abl.*: rex ille (Tarquinius) victoriis divitiisque subnixus, exsultabat insolentiâ, C. Rep. 2, 25: exsultasse populum insolentiâ libertatis, id. ib. 1, 40: exsultare voluptate, id. Frgm. ap. Non. 301, 7: lætitiâ, id. Clu. 5, 14: gaudio, C. Phil. 2, 27, 66: victoriâ, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: successu, Virg. Æ. 2, 386: gestis, Tac. Agr. 8: vanâ spe, Quint. 6, 4, 17.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: in ruinis alicujus, C. Balb. 26, 58: in omni crudelitate, id. Frgm. ap. Non. 300, 26.—**3.** With *quod*: Græci exsultant, quod, *etc.*, id. Att. 6, 1, 15.—**4.** *Abs.*: illa theatra (*i. e.* spectatores) exsultant, C. Leg. 2, 15, 39 Mos. *N. cr.*: furorem exsultantem reprimere, id. Sest. 44, 95: exsultantem lætitiam comprimere, id. Top. 22, 86.

exsŭpĕrābĭlis (**exup-**), e, *adj.* [exsupero] **I.** *Pass.*: *That may be overcome, surmountable* (poet.): non exsuperabile saxum (Sisyphi), Virg. G. 3, 39 Heyne: ingenium mortale, Stat. Th. 1, 214. **II.** *Act.*: *That overcomes, overpowering, irresistible*: opera, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 14.

exsŭpĕrans (**exup-**), antis, **I.** *P.* of exsupero. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to exsupero, *no.* I. B.): *Surpassing, excellent supreme* (ante- and post-class.): Calydonia altrix terra exsuperantûm virûm, Pac. ap. Var. L. L. 7, § 18 Müll.: mulier exsuperanti formâ, Gell. 6, 8, 3:—*Comp.*: uter esset exsuperantior, Gell. 14, 3, 11: —*Sup.*: App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 8.

exsŭpĕrantĭa (**exup-**), æ, *f.* [exsupero] *Pre-eminence, superiority* (rare, but class.): nonne omnem exsuperantiam virtutis oderunt? C. Tusc. 5, 36, 105; Gell. 4, 18, 2: exsuperantia splendoris vel altitudinis, id. 14, 1, 12.

exsŭpĕrātĭo (**exup-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Exaggeration*, as a fig. of speech: significatio fit per exsuperationem, quum plus dictum est, quam patitur veritas, augendæ suspicionis causâ, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67; cf. id. ib. 1, 6, 10.

‡ **exsŭpĕrātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A conqueror*: Num. Constant. ap. Eckhel. D. N. V. 8, p. 83.

exsŭpĕrātōrĭus (**exup-**), a, um, *adj.* [exsuperator] (*Pertaining to an* exsuperator; hence) *Conquering, victorious*: mensis, *the month of November, called after the conqueror* (*Commodus*): Lampr. Commod. 11: Calendæ, id. ib. 12.

ex-sŭpĕro (**exu-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; supero] (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose) **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To mount up, appear above* (very rare): exsuperant flammæ; furit æstus ad auras, Virg. Æ. 2, 759.

B. Fig.: *To get the upper hand, to overcome, prevail, excel*: **1.** *Abs.*: arma capessant, Et si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant, Ov. F. 6, 372.—**2.** With *Abl.*: quantum ipse feroci Virtute exsuperas, Virg. Æ. 12, 20: Hannibal exsuperans astu, Sil. 1, 57.

II. *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To project or tower over* or *above* any thing, *to surmount, rise above*: vites exsuperant ulmos, Pl. 14, 1, 3: exsuperat jugum, Virg. Æ. 11, 905: amnem, Pl. 6, 17, 21: Nilus exsuperavit sedecim cubita, id. 18, 18, 47.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To surpass, exceed*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: laudes alicujus, Liv. 28, 43, 7: tu vero, pater, vive et me quoque exsupera, *survive, outlive*, Val. Max. 5, 9 *fin.*: ætatem, *to outlast*, Pl. 14, 2, 4, § 33.—**b.** With *Abl.*: quis homo te exsuperavit usquam gentium impudentiâ? Poët. ap. C. Tusc. 4, 36, 77: omnes Tarquinios superbiâ, Liv. 3, 11: genus morum nobilitate, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 2: aliquid latitudine, Pl. 2, 11, 8.—**2.** *To be too much for, to overpower, overcome*: id summum exsuperat Jovem, Poët. ap. C. de Div. 2, 10, 25: materiâ vires exsuperante meas, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 50: cœcum consilium, Virg. Æ. 7, 591: sensum omnem talis damni, Liv. 7, 24.

ex-suppuro, *no perf. nor sup.*, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; suppuro] *To press out the suppuration*: Tert. de Pall. 5.

ex-surdo (**exu-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; surdus] (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), **I.** Prop.: *To render deaf, to deafen*: paniculæ flos si aures intraverit, exsurdat, Pl. 32, 10, 52: aures curiæ, Val. Max. 2, 2, 3. **II.** Meton.: Of the taste: *To dull, blunt*: vina palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38.

ex-surgo (**exu-**), rexi, rectum, gĕre, 3. *v. n.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; surgo] **I.** Prop.: *To rise up, rise, to get up, stand up*: **A.** Of personal subjects: **1.** With *ab*: a genibus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 22.—**2.** With *ex*: ex insidiis, Liv. 27, 41, 7.—**3.** With *Adv.*: ne quoquam exsurgatis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 105: foras, id. Mil. 2, 1, 33: tu autem, nisi molestum, exsurge foras, C. Clu. 60, 168.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: acies ita instructa est, ut pars in colles exsurgeret, Tac. H. 2, 14.—**5.** With *de*: de multâ nocte, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 10.—**6.** *Abs.*: exsurge, quæso, C. Planc. 42, 102.—**B.** Of things as subjects: **1.** With *ab*: ubi Taurus ab Indico mari exsurgit, Pl. 5, 27, 27.—**2.** With *Adv.*: inde alii ramuli exsurgunt, Pl. 24, 19, 113.

II. Fig.: *To rise up, raise its*, etc., *head, rise*: **A.** *Abs.*: ne quando recreata exsurgere atque erigere se possent, funditus sustulerunt, C. Agr. 2, 32, 87: (causa) nunquam exsurgeret, id. Phil. 13, 18, 38.—**B.** With *Abl.*: auctoritate vestrâ res publica exsurget, C. Fam. 12, 10 *fin.*; Petr. S. 2.

exsuscĭtātĭo (**exusc-**), ōnis, *f.* [exsuscito] *An awakening, arousing*, as a fig. of speech: mutatur res tractando, si traducitur ad exsuscitationem, quum et nos commoti dicere videamur et auditoris animum commovemus, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 4, 43, 55.

ex-suscĭto (**exu-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (b) (3); suscito] **I.** Prop.: *To rouse from sleep, awaken* (class.): te gallorum cantus exsuscitat, C. Mur. 9, 22. **II.** Meton.: Of fire: *To kindle*: flammas aurâ, Ov. F. 5, 507: ne parvus ignis ingens incendium exsuscitet, Liv. 21, 3. **III.** Fig.: *To stir up, rouse up, excite*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: quæ cura exsuscitat animos, C. Off. 1, 4, 12.—**B.** With *Abl.*: naturalem memoriam hac notatione, Auct. Her. 3, 21, 34.

‡ **ex-sŭsurro**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); susurro] *To whisper much*: Not. Tir.

exta, ōrum, *n.* (*Gen. Plur.* extûm, Pap. ap. C. Or. 46, 155.—Also EXT.E.ārum, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. Tab. 41, 19; Tab. 42, 12; Tab. 43, 22. **I.** Prop.: *The higher internal organs of the body* (such as the heart, lungs, liver); *the inwards*: exta homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membranâ, Pl. 11, 37, 77; cf. id. 28, 5, 14; id. 11, 37, 77: "*Exta porriciunto*, dies danto in altaria, aramve, focumve, eove, quo exta dari debebunt," Veran. ap. Macr. S. 3, 2; cf. Var. R. R. 1, 29 *fin.*: dare Jovi, Mart. 11, 57, 4: reddere Marti, Virg. G. 2, 194.—It was from the *exta* of animals sacrificed that the haruspices drew their divinations; see C. de Div. 2, 12, 28 *sq.* **II.** Meton.:

Exta obscena = membra virilia, Min. Fel. Octav. 124 *ad fin.*

ex-tābesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, *S. v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (α); tabesco] *To pass away entirely, vanish, disappear, pine away:* **I.** Prop.: refugere oculi: corpus macie extabuit, Poët. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: is fame extabuit, Suet. Galb. 7. **II.** Fig.: videmus ceteras opiniones fictas atque vanas diuturnitate extabuisse, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5.

extālis, is, *m.* [exta] *The straight gut, rectum* (late Lat.): Veg. 5, 5; id. 5, 10; Vulg. 1 Reg. 5, 9; Marc. Empir. 31.

extantia, æ, v. exstantia.

extāris, e, *adj.* [exta] *Of,* or *belonging to, the inwards* (very rare): aula (*i. e.* olla), *for cooking the inwards,* Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 47.

ex-templo (original uncontracted form **extempŭlo,** Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 15; id. Cist. 1, 1, 98; id. ib. 2, 3, 30; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 44; id. Mil. 2, 5, 51; id. Pœn. 1, 1, 55), *adv.* [ex; tempulum, as a *dim.* of tempus (cf. templum *ad init.*), in the sense of a small segment of time, a very little while; and, therefore, in a moment, an instant; hence, like ex tempore, v. tempus, *no.* a. (c) *fin.*] *Immediately, straightway, forthwith* (mostly in ante-class. and post-Aug. age; in Plaut. more than 60 times; only once in Cic.; in Cæs. and Quint. not at all): **A.** *Alone:* Enn. Ann. 14, 5: quin occidisti extemplo? Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 3: erubescit: quid respondeat nescit: quid fingat extemplo, non habet, C. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: alii gerendum (bellum) extemplo, antequam, *etc.*, Liv. 41, 1: hæc extemplo in invidiam, mox etiam in perniciem vertere runt, id. 39, 48; id. 40, 48: dixit et extemplo sensit, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 2, 376.

B. Corresp. to the temporal and conditional particles ubi, ut, quum, quando, postquam, si: **1.** *Ubi:* eaque extemplo, ubi, *etc.*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 80, id. Capt. 3, 4, 27; Cæcil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 15.—**2.** *Ut:* utque impulit (Turnus) arma: Extemplo turbati animi, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 8, 3; Pl. Pan. 55, 9. **3.** *Quum:* quum . . . extemplo, Curt. 4, 16.—**4.** *Quando:* adambulabo ad ostium, ut, quando exeat, Extemplo, *etc.*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 9.—**5.** *Postquam:* postquam introii, extemplo ejus morbum cognovi miser, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 13.—**6.** *Si:* si unquam . . . extemplo, *etc.*, Næv. ap. Gell. 2, 19, 6; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 52; id. Rud. 2, 3, 74; id. Truc. 1, 1. 24.

C. In Plaut. repeatedly: Quum extemplo, *As soon as:* ædes quum extemplo sunt paratæ . . . laudant fabrum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 18; cf. id. Merc. 2, 2, 24; so, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 70; id. Ps. 3, 2, 15: quum extemplo ad forum advenero, omnes loquentur, *etc.*, id. Capt. 4, 2, 6; cf. id. Trin. 3, 2, 99.

extempŏrālis, e, *adj.* [ex; tempus: v. tempus, *no.* adverbial phrases (c)] *On the spur of the moment, without preparation, extemporary, extemporaneous* (post-Aug.): oratio, Quint. 4, 1, 54: dictiones, id. 2, 4, 27: actio, id. 10, 7, 16: garrulitas, id. 2, 4, 15: temeritas, id. 10, 6, 6: audacia, Tac. Or. 6: facultas, Suet. Aug. 84: figuræ, Pl. Ep. 1, 20, 10: rhetor, Mart. 5, 54.

extempŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [extemporalis] *The faculty of extemporaneous speaking* or *versifying:* Suet. Tit. 3 (for which extemporalis facultas, id. Aug. 84).

extempŏrāliter, *adv.* [id.] *Extemporaneously, on the moment:* scribere, Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

extempŭlo, *adv.*, v. extemplo.

ex-tendo, di, tum or (rarely, but class.) sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (b) (β); tendo] (class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To stretch out, spread out, extend:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* Idem Crassus, *Per tuas statuas* quum dixit et extento brachio paululum etiam de gestu addidit, vehementius risimus, C. de Or. 2, 59, 242: (Zeno) quum extensis digitis adversam manum ostenderet, id. Ac. 2, 47, 145: manum, Quint. 11, 3, 119: cervicem, Vell. 2, 70, 2: cutem, *to stretch out, smooth out,* id. 32, 6, 21: capita tignorum, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9: cornua aciei, Curt. 4, 13 *fin.*—**2.** With *in c. acc.:* crura in longitudinem, Pl. 10, 64, 84, § 183.—**3.** With *Abl.:* chartam malleo, Pl. 13, 12, 26, § 83: perculit, et fulvâ moribundum extendit arenâ, Virg. Æ. 5, 374.—**4.** With *ad:* agmen ad mare, Curt. 3, 9.— Prov.: per extentum funem ire, *to walk on a tight rope,* i. e. *to perform a very difficult feat,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 210.—**B.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: To stretch* or *spread one's self,* etc., *out; to spread out, extend:* **1.** So, *alone:* jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles, Ov. M. 1, 43.—**2.** With *per:* ignis extenditur per campos, Virg. Æ. 10, 407.—**3.** With *ad:* quum ad summum palum vitis extenta est, Col. 4, 20, 3.—**4.** With *Abl.:* fusus humi, totoque ingens extenditur antro, Virg. Æ. 6, 423.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To extend, spread,* etc.: **1.** With *Abl.:* famam extendere factis, Virg. Æ. 10, 468.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.:* nomen in ultimas terras, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 45.—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *To extend, stretch out:* **a.** With *in c. Acc.:* spem in Africam quoque, Liv. 24, 48.—**b.** With *ad:* voluntatem suam ad alteriores, Modest. Dig. 32, 1, 33: officium suum ad lapidum venditionem, Scæv. ib. 28, 4, 21.—**2.** Esp.: With *Personal Pron. in reflexive force: To extend one's self,* i. e. *to go to a great* length: immodicâ epistolâ me extendi, Pl. Ep. 7, 9, 16.—**C.** *To extend, increase, enlarge,* etc.: **1.** In *simple constr.:* cupiditatem gloriæ, Liv. 23, 43.—**2.** With *per:* artem suam per hanc successionem, Petr. S. 140.—**3.** With *Adv. of degree:* pretia usque eo, ut, *etc.*, Suet. Cal. 38.—**4.** With *ultra:* partitionem ultra tres propositiones, Quint. 4, 5, 3.—**D.** *To extend, draw out, prolong, continue,* etc., in respect to time: **1.** With *ab:* ab horâ tertiâ quum ad noctem pugnam extendissent, Liv. 27, 2.—**2.** With *ad:* comissationes ad mediam noctem, Suet. Tit. 7.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.:* labores in horam quintam, Mart. 4, 8, 3: curas venientem in annum, Virg. G. 2, 405.—**4.** In *simple constr.:* tempus epularum, Pl. Pan. 49, 5: consulatum, id. ib. 61, 6: vivet extento Proculeius ævo, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 5.—**E.** *To pass, spend,* etc.: ibi suam ætatem extendebant non in latebrosis locis, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 26.—**F.** With *Personal Pron.*: (*To stretch one' s self out*; i. e.) *To exert one's self:* quum se magnis itineribus extenderet, Cæs. B. C. 3, 77: ut supra vires se extendant, Liv. 34, 4.—**G.** With words denoting a march, the act of running, *etc.*, as object: *To do* or *perform vigorously,* etc.: extentis itineribus, *by vigorous marches,* Liv. 30, 19: extendere cursūs, *to run vigorously,* Virg. Æ. 12, 909.

extensio, ōnis, *f.* [extendo] *A stretching out, extension:* Veg. Vet. 5, 14, 2 dub.: alarum, Vulg. Isai. 8, 8.

extensĭus, *comp. adv.* [extensus] *At greater length, more extensively* (post-class.): dominus extensius ista disponit, Tert. Idol. 2.

☞ *Pos.* and *Sup.* prob. not in use.

extensīvus, a, um, *adj.* [extendo] *Extending, extensive* (post-class.): verba extensiva, Paul. Dig. 38, 17, 6.

extensus, a, um, *P.* of extendo.

extentius, *comp. adv.* [1. extentus, *no.* II.] *More widely:* quadratus eminet stilus extentius, Amm. 23, 4; dub. al. extensius.

☞ *Pos.* and *Sup.* prob. not found.

extentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extendo] *A stretching out, extension:* Vitr. 9, 4.

extento, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To stretch out, extend* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Prop.: nervos, Lucr. 3, 489: humeros angustos, Amm. 22, 14. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In *simple constr.:* vices, *i. e. to exert,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 3.—**B.** *Abs.:* quid tu Venisti huc extentatum? id. Most. 3, 1, 66.

1. **extentus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of extendo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to extendo, *no.* I.): *Extended, extensive, wide:* extenta longe flumina, Lucr. 1, 250 Lachm. (vulg. externa); cf., stagna latius Lucrino lacu, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 3: oculi, *wide open,* Quint. 11, 3, 76.— *Sup.*: castra quam extentissimâ potest valle locat, Liv. 21, 32 Drak. *N. cr.*: spatia, Sol. 52, 38. —**B.** (acc. to extendo, *no.* II. 1.): *Drawn out, prolonged, extended:* sonus, Pl. 10, 29, 43, § 81.

2. **extentus,** ūs, *m.* [extendo] *A stretching out, extending, extent:* laterum, Sil. 4, 619.

extĕnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extenuo] **I.** Prop.: *A thinning:* vitium, Pl. 17, 26, 39; Sen. Q. N. 2, 57. **II.** Fig.: *A lessening, diminution, extenuation,* as a figure of speech: C. de Or. 3, 53, 202; Quint. 9, 1, 28; id. 9, 2, 3.

extĕnŭātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id. through obsol. *extenuator* "one who attenuates"] *Attenuating* (late Lat.): virtus, Theod. Prisc. de Diæt. 15.

extĕnŭātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of extenuo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Thinned, weakened, weak:* **A.** Prop.: (*Sup.*) (copiolæ meæ) sunt extenuatissimæ, *very much thinned, reduced,* Brut. in C. Fam. 11, 13, 2.—**B.** Fig.: ratio, Auct. Her. 2, 24, 37.

ex-tĕnŭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a); tenuo] (class.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To make very thin, fine,* or *small; to thin, reduce, diminish:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: mediam aciem, Liv. 5, 38; cf., also, id. 31, 21: aër extenuatus in sublime fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: sortes extenuatas, Liv. 21, 62.—**2.** With *Abl.*: lignum falce, Var. R. R. 1, 40, 6.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: in illas Extenuatur aquas, Ov. M. 5, 429: in pulverem extenuari, Pl. 18, 16, 43.—**B.** Esp.: Medic. *t. t.*: *To diminish, reduce,* or *weaken* a disease, *etc.*: pituitam, Cels. 6, 6, 8: destillationes, Pl. 21, 21, 89: albugines, id. 29, 6, 38: raucitatem, id. 20, 6, 23.

II. Fig.: *To diminish, lessen, weaken:* **A.** In *simple constr.*: locupletissimi cujusque censûs extenuarunt, *i. e. made the returns too low,* C. 2 Verr. 2, 55, 138: spes nostra extenuatur, id. Att. 3, 13, 1: quæ cogitatio molestias extenuat, id. Tusc. 3, 16, 34: crimen, id. 2 Verr. 5, 40, 108: famam belli, Liv. 5, 37.—**B.** With *Abl.*: neque verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, C. Off. 2, 20, 70: longâ est (*sc.* cura) attenuanda morâ, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 26.—**C.** With *Gerund in do*: extenua forti mala corde ferendo, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 57.—**D.** With *Adv.*: vires consulto, Hor. S. 1, 10, 14.

exter or **extĕrus** (both forms only post-class. and very rare), tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.] (in Cic. and Cæs. used in the *Plur.*): **I.** *Pos.*: **A.** *On the outside, outward*: tactus Corporis est sensus, vel quum res extera sese Insinuat, vel, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 435: vis, id. 2, 277.—As *Subst.*: **extĕra,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* loca): **1.** *The outside parts, the outside:* corporum, Pl. 22, 23, 49, § 103.—**2.** Of places: *The furthest parts:* Europæ, Pl. 2, 67, 67, § 169.—**B.** With respect to one's family or country: *Foreign, strange:* quod exter heres præstare cogeretur, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 69: emancipatus vero aut exterus non aliter possunt hereditatem quærere quam si, *etc.*, id. ib. 29, 2, 84: hæc lex socialis est, hoc jus nationum exterarum est, C. Div. in Cæc. 5, 18: exterarum gentium multitudo, Suet. Cæs. 84; C. Pont. 11, 25: apud exteras civitates, id. Cæcin. 34, 100: apud exteras nationes, Cæs. B. C. 3, 43 *fin.*: ad nationes exteras, Quint. 11, 1, 89.—As *Subst.*: **exteri,** ōrum, *m. plur. Foreigners:* apud exteros, Pl. 18, 3, 5.

II. *Comp.*: **exterior,** us, *Outward, outer, exterior* (rare, but class.): quum alterum fecisset exteriorem, interiorem alterum amplexus orbem, C. Univ. 7; cf. simul ex navibus milites in exteriorem vallum tela jaciebant . . . et legionarii, interioris munitionis defensores, Cæs. B. C. 3, 63: colle exteriore occupato, id. B. G. 7, 79: circumire exteriores munitiones jubet, id. ib. 7, 87: contra exteriorem hostem, id. ib. 7, 74: comes exterior, *i. e. on the left side,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 17.

III. *Sup.* in two forms, extremus and extimus.

A. extrāmus, a, um (which in post-class. lang. is itself compared: *Comp.*: extremior, App. M. 1, p. 105; 7, p. 188; *Sup.*: extremissimus, Tert. Apol. 19): **1.** Prop.: Of place or position: **a.** *The outermost, utmost, extreme* (so, most freq.): extremum oppidum Allobrogum est Geneva, Cæs. B. G. 1, 6: flumen Axona, quod est in extremis Remorum finibus, *on the furthest borders,* id. ib. 2, 5;

so, fines, Liv. 39, 28; id. 45, 29; cf., ad extremum finem provinciæ Galliæ venerunt, id. 40, 16: impiger extremos currit mercator ad Indos, *the remotest*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 45; so, Tanais, id. Od. 3, 10, 1: in extremâ fere parte epistolæ, C. Att. 6, 1, 20. — As *Subst.*: **extrēmum**, i, *n.*, *The end, extremity:* (a) *Abs.*: quod finitum est, habet extremum, C. de Div. 2, 50, 103: missile telum hastili abiemo et cetera teretı, præterquam ad extremum, *at the end*, Liv. 21, 8.—(b) With *Gen.*: cœlum ipsum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, C. de Div. 2, 43, 91: ab Oceło, quod est citerioris provinciæ extremum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10: summum gulæ fauces vocantur, extremum stomachus, Pl. 11, 37, 68: in extremo montis, Sall. J. 37, 4:—*Plur.*: extrema æguminis, Liv. 6, 32, 11: extrema Africæ, Pl. 8, 10, 10: extrema Galliæ, Flor. 3, 2, 1.—**b.** *The last part, the close of* a thing (=extrema pars alicujus rei): quibus (*sc.* literis) in extremis, C. Att. 14, 8, 1: in quâ (*sc.* epistolâ) extremâ, id. ib. 13, 45, 1: in extremo libro tertio, id. Off. 3, 2, 9: in extremâ oratione, id. de Or. 1, 10, 41: in extremo ponte turrim constituit, Cæs. B. G. 6, 29; cf. ad extremas fossas castella constituit, id. ib. 2, 8: ab extremo agmine, id. ib. 2, 11: in extremâ Cappadociâ, C. Fam. 15, 4, 4: extremis digitis aliquid attingere, id. Cœl. 12, 28.

2. Fig.: **a.** Of time or the order of succession: (a) *The latest, last:* mensis extremus anni Februarius, C. Leg. 2, 21, 54: extremo tempore diei, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: eam amicitiam ad extremum finem vitæ perduxit, Liv. 37, 53: matres ab extremo conspectu liberorum exclusæ, C. 2 Verr. 5, 45, 118: manus extrema non accessit operibus ejus, id. Brut. 33, 126: extremum illud est, ut te orem et obsecrem, id. Fam. 4, 13, 7; so, id. Att. 11, 16, 5.—*Adverbial expression:* Ad extremum, *At last, finally:* (*aa*) So, *alone:* quum diu occulte suspirâssent, postea jam gemere, ad extremum vero loqui omnes et clamare cœperunt, C. Att. 2, 21, 2; cf. also, id. de Or. 2, 19, 79; id. Phil. 13, 20, 45; Cæs. B. G. 4, 4; Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 28; id. ib. 3, 7, 20.—(*ββ*) Strengthened by *denique:* ad extremum ipsâ denique necessitate excitantur, C. Sest. 47, 100.—As *Subst.*: (*aa*) **extremus**, i, *m. The last one, the last:* (*aaa*) *Abs.*: præteritum temnens extremos inter eumtem, Hor. 8, 1, 1, 116: extremis usque priores, id. Ep. 2, 2, 104.—(*βββ*) With *Gen.*: extremus dominorum, Tac. H. 4, 42: extremi primorum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 104. — (*ββ*) **extremum**, i, *n. The end* or *close:* (*aaa*) *Abs.*: is, decimo loco testis exspectatus, et ad extremum reservatus, dixit, *etc.*, C. Cæcin. 10, 28: durat in extremum tenor, Ov. H. 7, 111.—(*βββ*) With *Gen.*: die (=diei) extremum, Sall. J. 21, 2: æstatis, id. ib. 90, 1: extremo anni, Liv. 35, 11: sub extremum noctis, Sil. 4, 58.—(b) *The last part, the close of* a thing: quod eo die potest videri extrema et prima luna, *i. e. the end and the beginning*, Var. L. L. 6, 2, 54: ita tantum bellum Cn. Pompeius extremâ hieme apparavit, ineunte vere suscepit, medâ æstate confecit, C. Manil. 12, 35: extremo anno, Liv. 2, 64: extrema puerilia, C. Manil. 10, 28: extremo Peloponnesio bello, Nep. Con. 1, 2: extremus dies, *the close of day, the evening*, Sil. 7, 172.

b. *Extreme* in quality or degree; used, like ultimus, to denote both the highest and the lowest grade: (a) *The utmost, highest, greatest:* quum extremum hoc sit (sentis enim, credo, me jam diu, quod τέλος Græci dicunt, id dicere tum extremum, tum ultimum, tum summum: hic ebit etiam finem pro extremo aut ultimo dicere) quumlicitur hoesit extremum, congruenter naturæ vivere, *etc.*, C. Fin. 3, 7, 26: extremam famem sustentare, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17: ad extrema et mimicissima jura tam cupide decurrebas, C. Quint. 15, 48; cf. decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum SC., *Dent operam consules*, etc., Cæs. B. C. 1, 5: extremam rationem belli sequens, id. ib. 3, 44: neque aliud se fatigando nisi odium quærere, extremæ dementiæ est, Sall. J. 3, 3: in extremis suis rebus, *in the utmost, greatest danger*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 25 *fin.*; so, res, Suet. Ner. 6 *fin.*; cf. res jam ad extremum perducta casum, Cæs. B. G. 3, 5.—*Adverbial expression:* ad extremum: *To the utmost degree, utterly:* improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, Liv. 23, 2.—As *Subst.*: **extrema**, ōrum, *n. Extremities:* si nihil in Lepido spei sit, descensurum ad extrema, Pollio ap. C. Fam. 10, 33, 4: ad extrema perventum est, Curt. 4, 14: compelliere ad extrema deditionis, Flor. 4, 5: famem, ferrum et extrema pati, Tac. H. 4, 59; id. ib. 2, 47.—(b) *The lowest, vilest, meanest* (so prps. not ante-Aug.): mancipia, Sen. Ep. 70 *fin.*: latrones, App. M. 3, p. 131: quidam sortis extremæ juvenis, Just. 15, 1: alimenta vitæ, Tac. A. 6, 24: extremi ingenii est, Liv. 22, 29.

B. extimus, a, um, *The outermost, furthest, most remote* (rare, but class.): novem orbes, quorum unus est cœlestis, extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, C. Rep. 6, 17; Lucr. 3, 220; id. 4, 649: promontorium Oceani, Pl. 5, 1, 1: gentes, id. 2, 78, 80: factus sum extimus a vobis, *i. e. discarded, estranged*, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.—As *Subst.*: **extima**, ōrum, *n. The furthest* or *remotest parts, the extremities:* Apuliæ extima, Pl. 6, 34, 39, § 217.

ex-tĕrĕbro, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; terebro] **I.** Prop.: *To extract by boring, to bore out* (rare): ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset, C. de Div. 1, 24, 48. **II.** Fig.: *To extort, obtain by force:* nunquam hercle istuc exterebrabis tu, ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 55.

ex-tergeo, si, sum, gēre, 2. *v. a.* (acc. to the 3d conj. *Præs. Subj.*: extergantur, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 22) [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); tergeo] **I.** Prop.: *To wipe out* or *off, to wipe dry, wipe* (mostly ante- and post-class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: coronas, Vitr. 7, 3: baxeas, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 40; cf. also, id. Rud. 5, 2, 14: extersa æra rubicinem celerius trahunt, Pl. 34, 9, 21.—**B.** With *Abl.*: columnas, pavimenta, podia spongiis, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 22: extergeto spongiâ, Cato R. R. 162, 3. **II.** Fig.: *To strip clean, to plunder:* O Verria præclara! . . . quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? C. 2 Verr. 2, 21 *fin*

exterior, us, *v.* exter, *no.* II.

extĕrĭus, *adv.* v. extra, *no.* I. A.

‡ **extermentarium** linteum quod teritur corpore, Var. L. L. 5, 4, 8.

exterminans, antis, *P.* of exterminо. — As *Subst.*: **Exterminans**, antis, *m. The destroyer* (Eccl. Lat.): Latine habens nomen, *Exterminans*, Vulg. Apoc. 9, 11.

exterminātio, ōnis, *f.* [exterminо, *no.* II.] *Destruction* (Eccl. Lat.): injustorum, Vulg. Sap. 18, 7.

exterminātor, ōris, *m.* [exterminо] (Eccl. Lat.): **A.** (acc. to exterminо, *no.* I.): Prop.: *An ejector, expeller*, Hier. Ep. 108, 10 *fin.*—**B.** (acc. to exterminо, *no.* III.): *A destroyer:* exterminati sunt ab exterminatore, Vulg. Judith. 8, 25; id. 1 Cor. 10, 10.

exterminĭum, ĭi, *n.* [exterminо, *no.* III.] *Destruction* (Eccl. Lat.): civitatis Jerusalem, Tert. adv. Jud. 8; Vulg. Judith. 4, 10.

ex-termĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; terminus] (*To drive out from the boundaries;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To drive out* or *away, to expel, exile, banish* (a Ciceron. word; elsewhere very rare): **1.** With *ex:* C. Marcellum exterminandum ex illâ urbe curavit, C. Sest. 4, 9: hæc tanta virtus (*i. e.* Milo) ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, projicietur? id. Mil. 37, 101: aliquem ex hominum communitate, id. Off. 3, 6, 32.—**2.** With *de:* aliquem de civitate, C. Balb. 22, 51.—**3.** With *ab:* aliquem a suis diis penatibus (*with* expellere a patriâ), C. Sest. 13, 30.—**4.** With *Abl.*: aliquem urbe atque agro, C. N. D. 1, 23, 63: herbam sulcis, Col. 10, 149.—**5.** In *simple constr.*: aliquem, C. Rep. 3, 17: fucos, Col. 9, 15, 2.—**B.** Esp.: *Abs.*: *To exile one's self, depart:* quum de originis loco exterminat, quippe deliqueral (Adam), Tert. Pall. 3 *med.* **II.** Fig.: *To put away, set aside, remove:* **A.** With *ex:* auctoritatem vestram e civitate, C. Prov. Cons. 2, 3.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: quæstiones physicorum, C. Ac. 2, 41, 127. **III.** Meton. (Eccl. Lat.): *To destroy, annihilate, cut off:* **A.** With *de:* exterminabitur de populo suo, Vulg. Exod. 30, 33.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: exterminati sunt ab exterminatore, id. Judith. 8, 25: ab igne non poterat exterminari, id. Sap. 16, 27.

ex-terminus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Out of the boundary;* hence) *Taking one's self off:* atque hinc exterminus ito, Tert. Carm. de Sodom. 3.

1. **externātus**, a, um, *adj.* [externus] *Estranged* (post-class.), Fig.: App. M. 3, p. 138.

2. **externātus**, *P.* of externo.

externus, a, um, *adj.* [exter] (class.).

I. *Outward, external:* nec enim ille externus et adventicius habendus est tepor, sed ex intimis maris partibus agitatione excitatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: externa et adventicia visio, id. de Div. 2, 58, 120: corpus, id. N. D. 1, 11, 26: pulsus, id. Rep. 6, 26, 28: domina rerum externarum, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25: bona, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 35.—As *Subst.*: **externum**, i, *n. Something external:* externi ne quid valeat per leve morari, Hor. S. 2, 7, 87: nos autem illa externa cum multis: hæc interiora, *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 2, 4.

II. With respect to one's family or country, *Foreign, strange:* auxilia (*opp.* domesticæ opes), Cæs. B. G. 2, 5 *fin.*: qui (dii) jam non procul ab externo hoste atque propinquo, sed hic præsentes sua templa defendunt, C. Cat. 2, 13, 29: hostis (*opp.* oppidani), Hirt. B. G. 8, 37; cf. bella (*opp.* civilia), Quint. 8, 3, 78; neque hæc externa vobis est religio neque aliena, C. 2 Verr. 4, 51, 114: peregrina et externa verba, Quint. 8, 1, 2; apud externos populos, C. Off. 2, 18, 64: gens, Virg. Æ. 7, 367: in externis locis, C. Fam. 4, 9 *fin.*: amor, *i. e. for a foreigner*, Ov. H. 5, 102: orbis, *i. e. Asia and Africa*, Pl. 22, 24, 66.—As *Subst.*: **A. externus**, i, *m. A stranger, foreigner:* canum tam amans dominorum adulatio tantumque odium in externos, *toward strangers*, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158.—**B. externa**, ōrum, *n. Outward* or *external things:* externa libentius quam domestica recordor, id. Off. 2, 8, 26: externa armis falsis velare, *hostile feelings* or *designs*, Tac. H. 4, 32; so, moliri, id. ib. 3, 5.

ex-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, tĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (b) (a); tero] (rare): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To rub out, bring out by rubbing; to remove by rubbing; to rub off,* or *away:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: messem, Pl. 18, 30, 72: gemma politur ex marmore, ut inutilia exterantur, Pl. 37, 10, 62; cf. Quint. 10, 4, 4: congestas exteret ille nives, *i. e. will dash aside*, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 12.—**2.** With *Abl.*: extritur viribus ignis, Lucr. 5, 1097: rubiginem ferro, Pl. 31, 6, 33: scabritiem digitis, id. 34, 13, 34.—**3.** With *ex:* jumentorum ungulis e spicâ exteruntur grana, Var. R. R. 1, 52, 2.—**B.** Esp.: Of a letter: *To elide:* literam, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86; id. R. R. 2, 1, 7: litera extrita, id. L. L. 5, 19, 28. **II.** Fig.: *To wear out by use, to use up:* tabes mercium aut fraus Sephasiæ sic exteritur, Pl. 34, 11, 25.

‡ **exterraneus**, ex aliâ terrâ. EXTERRANEUS quoque dicitur, qui ante tempus natus vel potius ejectus est. Dictus autem exterraneus, quod eum mater exterrita alvo ejecit, Fest. p. 79.

ex-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ex; terreo] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To frighten out of* (rare): talia commemorant lacrimans exterrita somno, Enn. Ann. 1, 41.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (a)): **A.** Prop.: *To alarm, terrify, etc., immensely* or *in a high degree:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: improvisa simul species exterret utrumque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 11 (acc. to Jacobs and Lachm. exsternat; cf exsterno): exterrita ales, Virg. Æ. 5, 505. — **2.** With *Abl.*: legiones exterruit vultu, Tac. A. 1, 42: vi ac minis alares

exterruit, id. ib. 15, 11: repentino hostium incursu exterriti, B. C. 1, 41: quo aspectu exterrita clamorem sustulit, C. de Div. 1, 36, 79: repentino periculo exterriti, Cæs. B. C. 1, 75.—**3.** With *Adv.* or *adverbial expression*: vehementius exterreri, Cæs. B. C. 2, 4: præter modum exterreri, C. Off. 2, 10, 37.—**B.** Meton.: *To rouse up, make wild, madden* through terror: exterritus (*sc.* anguis) æstu, Virg. G. 3, 434.

extersus, a, um, *P.* of extergeo.

exterus, a, um, v. exter.

ex-texo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); texo] (*To unweave*: hence, Fig.) *To cheat of one's money*: Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 5.

extillo, v. exstillo.

ex-timesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); timesco] **I.** *Neut.*: *To fear greatly, to be greatly afraid* or *terrified*: **A.** With *Abl.*: equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis sibilis extimescebant, C. Sest. 59, 126.—**B.** With *Adv.*: illico extimui, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 26.—**C.** With *de*: de fortunis communibus, C. Deiot. 1, 3.—**D.** With *ne c. Subj.*: ne id jure evenerit, C. Ac. 2, 38, 121: extimui ne vos ageret vesania discors, Hor. S. 2, 3, 174.—**E.** *Impers.*: si filius Arminii in regnum venisset, posse extimesci, Tac. A. 11, 16.

II. *Act.*: *To fear greatly; to be greatly afraid of* or *terrified at; to dread*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: patrem, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 2: nihil est quod adventum nostrum extimescas, C. Fam. 9, 26, 4: cerulas tuas miniatulas, id. Att. 16, 11, 1: nullam rem aliam, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 18, 2: magistrum, Hor. A. P. 415.—**B.** With *ob*: nec ob eam causam fatum aut necessitas extimescenda est, C. Fat. 12, 28.—**C.** With *ab*: periculum ab aliquo, C. Phil. 7, 1, 2.

extimo, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* = existimo, *To deem, consider*: Gargil. ap. Class. Auct. 1, p. 393 Mai.

extimŭlo, are, v. exstimulo.

extimus, a, um, v. exter, *no.* III. B.

extinctus, extinguo, *etc.*, v. exstinctus, exstinguo, *etc.*

extirpo, v. exstirpo.

exti-spex, icis (*Gen. Plur.* extispicium, cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 1, 744, p. 51) (also post-class. EXTISPICUS, i, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2302), *m.* [extа; specio] *One who divines by inspecting the entrails of animals, a diviner, soothsayer*: C. de Div. 2, 11, 26; so, id. ib. 2, 18, 42; Poët. ib. 1, 16, 29; Var. ap. Non. 16. 14.

exti-spicium, ii, *n.* [id.] *An inspection of the entrails for the purpose of divination*: Suet. Ner. 56.

‡ **extispicus**, i, v. extispex, *ad init.*

exto, are, v. exsto.

extollentĭa, æ, *f.* [extollo] *Pride* (late Lat.): Vulg. Sir. 23, 5; id. ib. 26, 12.

ex-tollo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; tollo] (class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lift up, raise up, elevate*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: lumbos, Plaut. Epid. grex. 2.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: onera in jumenta, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 3.—**3.** With *Adv.*: alte cruentum pugionem, C. Phil. 2, 12, 28.—**4.** *Abs.*: quæ sit scientia atque ars agricolarum quæ circumcidat, amputet, erigat, extollat, adminiculetur, C. Fin. 5, 14, 39.

B. Esp.: *To erect, erect a* building (ante- and post-class.): fundamentum substruunt, Extollunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 41; so, Paul. Dig. 8, 5, 5.

II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To raise, elevate, exalt, lift up*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: ubi illa antiqua libertas, quæ extollere jam caput debebat? C. Planc. 13, 33: fortunam (*opp.* deprimere), id. Pis. 18, 41: inferiores (*opp.* summittere se), id. Læl. 20, 72: animos, id. Part. Or. 25, 81.—**b.** With *Abl.*: meritum alicujus verbis, C. Planc. 40, 95: orationem amplificationibus, Quint. 12, 10, 62.—**c.** With *Gerund in do*: nostram causam laudando, Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8.—**d.** With *ad*: aliquem ad cœlum, C. Fam. 12, 25, 7: adolescentium animos præmaturis honoribus ad superbiam, Tac. A. 4, 17.—**e.** With *in c. Acc.*: aliquid in majus, Liv. 28, 31; cf., also, Pl. Ep. 3, 11, 1.—**2.** Esp.: With *Personal pron. in reflexive force*: *To raise one's self*, etc., *up, to rise*, etc.: **a.** So, *alone*: animus remissione sic urgetur, ut se nequeat extollere, C. Tusc. 2, 23, 54.—**b.** With *supra*: se supra modum, Quint. 11, 1, 16.

B. *To put off, defer* (ante-class.): **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: hoc malum in diem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 47.—**2.** With *ex*: res serias ex hoc die in alium diem, Plaut. Pœn. 2, 52.—**3.** With *Adv.*: nuptias hodie, Cæcil. ap. Non. 297, 28.

ex-torpesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; torpesco] *To grow numb* or *torpid*: Venat. Vit. Mart. 1, 240.

ex-torquĕo, si, tum, quĕre, 2. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. (a); torqueo] (class.): **I.** Prop.. **A.** Gen.: *To twist out, wrench out, wrest away*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: pedem mensulæ, Petr. S. 136: inhærentem atque incubantem Italiæ Hannibalem, *tore away, forced away*, Flor. 2, 6, 57.—**2.** With *ex*: arma e manibus, C. Brut. 2, 7.—**3.** With *de*: tibi sica de manibus extorta est, id. Cat. 1, 6, 16.—**B.** Esp.: Of limbs: *To wrench out, put out of joint, dislocate*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: articulum, Sen. Ep. 104: prava extortaque puella, *i. e. crippled*, etc., Juv. 8, 33.—**2.** With *Abl.*: omnibus membris extortus et fractus, Pl. Ep. 8, 18, 9.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: in servilem modum lacerati atque extorti, Liv. 32, 38.—**4.** *Abs.*: extorque, nisi ita factum est, *put me to the torture*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 37.

II. Fig.: *To wrest out* or *away, obtain* or *take away by force, to tear away, to extort*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: opinionem veritas extorquebit, C. Clu. 2, 6: suam citius abjiciet humanitatem, quam extorquebit tuam, Sen. Clem. 1, 1.—**B.** With *Abl.*: extorquebat enim vitam vis morbida membris, Lucr. 6, 1223: vi et metu extortum, C. Pis. 35, 86.—**C.** With *ab*: nihil exprimere ab egentibus, nihil ullā vi a miseris extorquere potuit, C. Prov. Cons. 3, 5.—**D.** With *ex*: hoc est vim afferre, Torquate, sensibus: extorquere ex animis cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, C. Fin. 2, 5, 16.—**E.** With *de*: sententias de manibus judicum vi quadam orationis, C. de Or. 2, 18, 74.—**F.** With *Dat.*: patientiam sæpe tranquillissimis pectoribus, Sen. Clem. 1, 1: mihi hunc errorem, C. Sen. 23, 85; Pl. Ep. 3, 19, 6: cui sic extorta voluptas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 139: quum extorta mihi veritas esset, C. Or. 48, 160.—**G.** With *cum*: obsidibus summā cum vi extortis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 44.—**H.** With *per*: suffragium populi per vim, Liv. 4, 4: a Cæsare per Herodem talenta Attica quinque extorsistis, C. Att. 6, 1, 25.—**K.** With *ut c. Subj.*: quoniam extorsisti ut faterer, C. Tusc. 1, 7, 14.

ex-torrĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (a) (*a*); torreo] *To parch up, to scorch* (very rare): si ardens febris extorret, Cels. 3, 7, 2.

ex-torris, e, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; terra] *Driven out of the country, exiled: banished* (class.): **A.** With *ab*: agere aliquem extorrem ab solo patrio ac diis Penatibus in hostium urbem, Liv. 5, 30.—**B.** With *Abl.*: extorris agro Romano, Liv. 27, 37: extorris patriā, domo, Sall. J. 14, 11: agmen sedibus suis, Liv. 32, 13, 14: Nursini oppido, Suet. Aug. 12: agris et focis, Flor. 3, 13, 2.—**C.** *Abs.*: hinc extorres profugerunt, C. 2 Verr. 3, 51, 120: brevi extorre hinc omne Punicum nomen, Liv. 26, 41, 19: aliquem extorrem facere, Turpil. ap. Non. 14, 31: is exsul extorrisque esto, Gell. 2, 12, 1.

extortor, ōris, *m.* [extorqueo, *no.* II.] *An extorter*: bonorum, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 27.

extortus, a, um, *P.* of extorqueo.

extrā (old form EXTRAD repeatedly in the SC. de Bacchan.; v. below, and cf. the letter D), *adv.* and *præp.* [contr. from exterā, *sc.* parte, from exter].

I. *Adv.*: *On the outside, without*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Pos.*: **a.** With verbs not denoting motion: vitiles (alvos apium) fimo bubulo oblinunt intus et extra, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 16: quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Cæs. B. C. 3, 69: maceries levigatur extra intraque, Col. 8, 15, 2; for which without a copula, extra intra, Pl. 6, 32, 33: nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31: et in corpore et extra esse quædam bona, C. Fin. 2, 21, 68: aut in animis aut in corporibus aut extra esse posunt, id. Part. Or. 11, 37: ea, quæ extra sunt, id. Rep. 6, 26; cf. id. N. D. 2, 59, 147: illa, quæ sunt extra, *outward goods*, τὰ ἐκτός, id. Fin. 5, 23 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 10, 48 Spald.—**b.** With verbs denoting motion: ut nulla pars hujusce generis excederet extra, C. Univ. 5: ubi jam nihil tale extra fertur, Cels. 7, 27: quum extra fulgorem spargunt, Pl. 37, 8, 37: ad causam extra arcessitum, Quint. 5, 12, 4.—**2.** *Comp.*: (urbes) exteriusque sitæ bimari spectantur ab Isthmo, *situate without*, Ov. M. 6, 420: vasa intrinsecus et exterius crasse picari, *on the outside*, Col. 12, 44, 5.

B. Meton.: To denote that which, being beyond or outside of a thing, forms an exception or addition to it: **1.** *Except, besides*: so, constantly in the expression extra quam, in conditional sentences usually extra quam si, like præterquam, *Except that, unless that*: **a.** Orig. belonging to the civil law lang.; elsewh. rare: VTEI. EA. BACANALIA. SEI QVA SVNT. EXTRAD. QVAM. SEI. QVID. IBEI. SACRI. EST ... IN DIEBVS X. FACIATIS VTEI. DISMOTA SIENT, SC. de Bacch. *fin.*; cf. respecting this senatusconsultum in Livy: ut omnia Bacchanalia diruerent: extra quam si qua ibi vetusta ara aut signum consecratum esset, Liv. 39, 18; C. Inv. 1, 33, 56; cf. id. Att. 6, 1, 15; Liv. 38, 38; Ulp. Dig. 43, 12, 1, § 16; Liv. 26, 34: postulat is, quicum agitur, a prætore exceptionem, EXTRA QVAM IN REVM CAPITIS PRÆIVDICIVM FIAT, C. Inv. 2, 20, 59.—**b.** More generally: negant, sapientem suscepturum ullam rei publicæ partem, extra quam si eum tempus et necessitas coëgerit? C. Rep. 1, 6: extra quam si nolint fame perire, id. Inv. 2, 57, 172.

2. For the more usual præterea: *Besides, in addition, extra*: quædam, inquit, pluris sunt quam venierunt, et ob hoc aliquid mihi extra pro illis, quamvis empta sint, debes, Sen. Ben. 6, 15.

II. *Præp. c. Acc.* (in late Lat. sometimes also *c. Abl.*, as extra fano, extra sanctuario, Hyg. de Lim.; cf. Salmas. ad Capitol. Ver. 9, p. 431): **A.** Prop.: *Outside of, without, beyond*: **1.** With verbs not denoting motion: aut intra muros aut extra, Enn. Ann. 15, 10: Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 16: NEVE EXTRAD VRBEM SACRA QVISQVAM FECISE VELET, SC. de Bacchan.: extra portam Collinam, C. Leg. 2, 23, 58: extra Peloponnesum, id. Rep. 2, 4: extra provinciam, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10 *fin.*: extra ostium limenque carceris, C. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: extra limen Apuliæ, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 10.—**2.** With verbs denoting motion: imperatores in medium exeunt extra turbam ordinum, *beyond*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 68: fines terminique, extra quos egredi non possim, C. Quint. 10, 35: extra cancellos egredi, id. ib. § 36: extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire, id. Off. 1, 39, 140; Cels. 6, 7, 9.—**B.** Fig.: With abstract substantives: *Beyond*: esse extra noxiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57: extra noxam, Liv. 34, 61: ut extra rumam sint eam, quæ impendet, C. Att. 11, 24, 2: extra causam esse, id. Cæcin. 32, 94; extra hanc contentionem certamenque nostrum, id. Div. in Cæc. 12, 37: extra ordinem, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: extra quotidianam consuetudinem, Cæs. B. C. 3, 85: extra numerum, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 1: extra modum, C. de Or. 3, 11, 41: extra jocum, id. Fam. 7, 16, 2: ne quo ad eorum exitet extra consilium meum, *without my advice*, Titin. ap. Non. 95, 2: ipsi medium ingenium, magis extra vitia, quam cum virtutibus, Tac. H. 1, 49.—**C.** Meton.: In denoting an exception or addition, for the usual præter: **1.** *Excepting, except*: extra unum te, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 203; cf. Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 48: optimam progeniem Priamo peperisti extra me, Poët. ap. C. Div. 1, 31, 66: extra ducem paucosque præteres reliqui primum in ipso bello rapaces, deinde, *etc.*, C. Fam. 7, 3, 2: ad hæc, quæ interrogatus es, responde; extra ea cave vocem mittas, Liv.

8, 32.—**2.** *Besides, in addition to*: quod Cato si voluit, extra familiam debuit dicere villicum et villicam, Var. R. R. 1, 18, 3.

☞ Extra placed after its subst.: urbem extra, Tac. A. 13, 47.

extra-clusus, a, um, *adj.* [extra; claudo] *Shut out, excluded* (late Lat.): "ager extraclusus est, qui intra finitimam lineam et centurias interjacet; ideo *extraclusus*, quia ultra finitimos limites clauditur," Boeth. Geom. 2, p. 1250: ager, locus, Frontin. ap. Goes. p. 39; Agcen. ib. p. 60: regio, Hyg. ib. p. 189.

extractōrius, a, um, *adj.* [extraho, through obsol. *extractor*, "one who draws out"] *Drawing out, extractive* (very rare): vis arundinis, Pl. 24, 11, 50.

extractus, a, um, *P.* of extraho.

ex-traho, xi, ctum, hĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; traho] **I.** Prop.: *To draw out* or *forth, to drag out*: **A.** With things as objects: **1.** In *simple constr.*: vires humerorum (*sc.* natæ) ad aratra extrahenda, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159.—**2.** With *ex*: rete ex aquā, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 124: telum e corpore, C. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: gladium e vulnere, Quint. 4, 2, 13.—**3.** With *de*: telum de vulnere, Ov. M. 1, 119.—**4.** With *Abl.*: vivum puerum alvo, Hor. A. P. 340: filium exsecto ventre, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 6.—**5.** With *Dat.*: spinas, venena corpori, Pl. 28, 18, 76: anulum sibi deficienti, Suet. Tit. 75.—**6.** With *sine*: ut sine labore hanc (*sc.* aquam) extraxi! Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 4.—**B.** With personal objects: **1.** With *ex*: aliquem e latebrā, Suet. Vit. 17.—**2.** With *Abl.*: extrahitur domo latitans Oppianicus a Manilio, C. Clu. 13, 39: aliquem turbā oppositis humeris, Hor. S. 2, 5, 94.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: hostes invitos in aciem, Liv. 8, 29: rure in urbem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 11: senatores vi in publicum, Liv. 26, 13.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To withdraw, extricate, release*; *to draw out, extract, eradicate*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: secreta mentis, Sen. Hippol. 884.—**2.** *Without object*: Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 36; cf. below *no.* 3.—**3.** With *ex*: urbem ex periculis maximis, C. Sest. 4, 11: ex animis nostris assensionem, id. Ac. 2. 34, 108: nescis, Parmeno, Quantum hodie profueris mihi, et ex quantā ærumnā extraxeris, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 36.—**4.** With *Adv. of place*: me inde, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 3.—**5.** With *Abl.*: imbeciliores adjuvabit, malisque opinionibus extrahet, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: se rebus humanis, *to retire from active life*, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 23, § 3.—**6.** With *in c. Acc.*: scelera ex occultis tenebris in lucem, Liv. 39, 16.—**7.** With *Adv.*: ex animis hominum extraxit (*sc.* Epicurus) radicitus religionem, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 121.

B. *To draw out, protract, prolong*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: primum tempus noctis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 28: ætatem, id. B. G. 5, 22; cf., also, Liv. 32, 3: mentem, Stat. Th. 1, 323: eludi atque extrahi se multitudo putare, Liv. 2, 23.—**2.** With *Abl.*: res variis calumniis, C. Fam. 1, 4, 1: dicendi morā dies, Cæs. B. C. 1, 32: triduum disputationibus, id. ib. 1, 33: populum ducessque incertis, Stat. Th. 3, 575.—**3.** With *Gerund in do*: se tercn ersando in adventum ejus diem extraxerunt, Liv. 34, 46.—**4.** With *ad*: certamen usque ad noctem, Liv. 4, 41.—**5.** With *in c. Acc.*: bellum in tertium annum, Liv. 3, 2: pugnam in posterum, Tac. A. 4, 73: has materias in infinitum, Quint. 4, 1, 43.—**6.** With *Adv.*: somnum pierumque in diem, Tac. G. 22.

extrā-mundānus, a, um, *adj.* [extra; mundus] *Beyond the world, extramundane* (post-class.): intelligentia, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 308.

extrā-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [extra; murus] *Without the walls* (post-class.): Lamprid. Heliog. 27.

extrā-nātūrālis, e, *adj.* [extra; natura] *Beyond nature, not natural* (post-class.): Tert. Anim. 43.

extrānĕe, *adv.* [extraneus] *Strangely*; Fig.: *i. e. not to the purpose*: extranee definire, Boeth. Aristot. Topic. 1, 14, p. 671.

extrānĕo, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [extraneus] *To treat as a stranger*: eam (*sc.* filiam), App. Apol. p. 335.

extrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [extra] (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): **I.** *That is without, external, extraneous*: causa, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 2. **II.** With respect to one's family, *Strange, not related*: heres, Dig. 2, 14, 60; id. ib. 45, 3, 11.—As *Subst.*: **extraneus,** i, m., *A stranger*: Just. 1, 10, : filiam extraneorum cœtu prohibere, Suet. Aug. 69; id. Claud. 4: finis vitæ ejus nobis luctuosus, amicis tristis, extraneis non sine curā fuit, Tac. Agr. 43; Pl. 28, 4, 7 *fin.*

extra-ordĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [extra; ordo] *Out of the common order, extraordinary* (class.): fructuum species, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 28: pecunia, C. Rosc. Com. 1, 4: equites sinistræ alæ, Liv. 40, 31: cohortes, id. 40, 27: petitio consulatūs, C. Brut. 63, 226: munus, id. Att. 5, 9, 1: cupiditates, id. 2 Verr. 5, 14, 35: crimina, *respecting which the law contains no enactments*, Dig. 47, Tit. 11: cognitiones, ib. 50, 13: coërcitio, Ulp. ib. 47, 20, 2.

extrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [extra] (rare, but class.), **I.** *Outward, external, extrinsic*: lux, Lucr. 4, 278: utilitas aut in corpore posita est aut in extrariis rebus, C. Inv. 2, 56, 168; so, res, id. ib. 2, 59, 177: aut in extrariam aut in ipsius qui periit voluntatem, Quint. 7, 2, 9: defensio, Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19. **II.** As respects one's family: *Strange, not related*: **A.** *Abs.*: Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 13: extrarii (*opp.* mei), App. Flor. p. 359: sub extrario accusatore et legibus agente (*opp.* in *domesticis* disceptationibus), Quint. 7, 4, 9: extrarios reliquit heredes, Jabol. Dig. 38, 2, 36.—**B.** With *ab*: ut me esse in hac re ducat abs te extrarium? Afran. ap. Non. 103, 11.

extrēmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [extremus] *The extremity, end* of a thing (class.): **A.** With *Gen.*: infinitas regiones, quarum nulla est ora, nulla extremitas, C. Fin. 2, 31, 102: cujus (*sc.* mundi) omnis extremitas, id. Univ. 6: circuli, Pl. 2, 17, 14: picturæ, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 68: — *Plur.*: Æthiopiæ, Pl. 6, 30, 35: lacuum, id. 31, 7, 39: corporis, id. 28, 6, 17.—**B.** *Abs.*: febrium accessiones cum frigore extremitatum, *the extremities*, Pl. 23, 1, 24.

extrēmo, *adv.* [extremus] *At last, at the last*: extremo mortuus est, Modest. Dig. 32, 1, 81: extremo Hamilcarem imperatorem fecerunt, Nep. Ham. 2, 3.

extrēmum, *adv.* [id.] **A.** *At last*: extremum tenues labefactamedullas Tabuit, Ov. M. 14, 451.—**B.** *For the last time*: alloquor extremum mœstos abiturus amicos, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 15.

extrēmus, a, um, v. exter, *no.* III. A.

ex-trĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. a. ( ); trico, *no.* II.] (rare; not in Cic.) (*To free from hindrances*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To disentangle, extricate, free, clear*, etc.: **A.** With *Abl.*: si pugnat extricata densis Cerva plagis, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 31.—**B.** *Abs.*: margaritæ extricatæ, *i. e. unstrung, loose*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.*

II. Fig.: *To disentangle, unravel, clear up*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: nihil, 4, 23, 4.—**B.** With *de*: de aliquo nihil, Vat. ap. C. Fam. 5, 10, 1.—**C.** With *Adv.*: putas non citius tricas Atellanas, quam id extricaturos? Var. ap. Non. 8, 29.

III. Meton.: **A.** *To clear*: sylvestris ager etiamsi frutetis aut arboribus obsessus est, facile extricatur, *i. e. made fit for the plough*, Col. 3, 11, 3.—**B.** *To procure with difficulty, hunt up*: mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat, Hor. S. 1, 3, 68.—**C.** (Eccl. Lat.): *To free from*: fumus ejus extricat omne genus dæmoniorum, Vulg. Tob. 6, 8.

ex-trĭcor, *prpe. no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] =extrico, *no.* II.: extricabor aliquā (*sc.* ope), Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 49.

extrĭlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Unterrified, dauntless*: hominem conspicimus impavidum et extrilidum, Gell. 19, 1, 6; dub. (Gronov. conjectures pavidum et exterritum).

extrin-sĕcus, *adv.* [EXTRIM as an adverbial form, from exter; secus] **I.** (class.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** *From without, from abroad*: si qui tremerent vel ipsi per se motu mentis aliquo vel objectā terribili re extrinsecus, C. Ac. 2, 15, 48: in dicendo aliquid extrinsecus alicunde quærere (*opp.* ex ipsis visceribus causæ sumere), id. de Or. 2, 78, 318: spiritum adducere, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: humor allapsus, id. de Div. 2, 27, 58; id. ib. 2, 11, 26; id. ib. 2, 50, 103: imminens bellum, Liv. 2, 32: quum quid extrinsecus læsit, ut in vulneribus (*opp.* intra se ipsum corruptum), Cels. 6, 26.—**2.** *Without, on the outside*: deinde eum (*sc.* animum) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, C. Univ. 6; cf. Var. R. R. 7, 1, 79; Suet. Vesp. 12: extrinsecus inaurata (columna), C. de Div. 1, 24, 48: jecur intrinsecus cavum, extrinsecus gibberum est, Cels. 4, 1: (*opp.* introrsus) Sen. Tranq. An. 10: (*opp.* intus) Col. 2, 9, 13: extrinsecus custodes erant, App. de Mundo, p. 69: quod eam tuetur, est id extrinsecus, C. Fin. 5, 14, 39.

B. Fig. (acc. to *no.* A. 2.): **1.** *Irrelevantly*: hæc etsi extrinsecus, non tamen intempestive videor hoc loco retulisse, Col. 1, 6, 17.—**2.** *Moreover*=præterea: Eutr. 9, 15.

II. (post-class.): *Outer*: habitus, Tert. Pall. 1.

extritus, a, um, *P.* of extero.

extro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [extra, analog. to intro, āre] *To go out from, to quit*: Afran. ap. Non. 104, 21.

ex-trūdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; trudo] **I.** Prop.: *To thrust out* or *forth*; *to drive out* or *away*: **A.** Of living objects: **1.** In *simple constr.*: Pollicem, si adhuc non est profectus, quam primum fac extrudas, C. Fam. 14, 6; cf., also, id. Att. 16, 2, 4.—**2.** With *ex*: me ex ædibus, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 5.—**3.** With *ab*: is tanquam extruderetur a senatu, C. Phil. 10, 5, 10: a latebris suis extrusi hostes, Tac. Agr. 33.—**4.** With *Abl.*: me ædibus, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 33.—**5.** With *in c. Acc.*: te in viam, simul ac perpaululum gustaris, extrudam et ejiciam, C. de Or. 2, 58, 234.—**6.** With *Adv. of place*: me foras, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 11.—**B.** Of inanimate objects: **1.** In *simple constr.*: ventus extrudit saxa, Lucr. 6, 693: merces, *i. e. to put off, sell*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 11.—**2.** With *Abl.*: extruso mari aggere ac molibus, *i. e. kept out*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 12.—**3.** With *ad*: Eubœa ad meridiem promontorium Geræston extrudit, *shoots out*, Mel. 2, 7.

II. Fig.: *To crowd, fill out*, etc.: rerum novitate extrusa vetustas, Lucr. 3, 977.

extruo, ĕre, v. exstruo.

extrūsus, a, um, *P.* of extrudo.

extŭbĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [extubero] *A tumor, swelling* (post-Aug.): Pl. 31, 9, 45.

ex-tūbĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; tuber] (post-Aug.), **I.** *Neut.*: *To swell out* or *up, to rise as a swelling*: radice foliosā, ex quā mediā veluti malum extuberat, Pl. 21, 16, 56; id. 37, 8, 33. **II.** *Act.*: *To cause to swell up, to raise*: vallēs extuberat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4: extuberatus venter, *swollen*, Amm. 12, 15.

ex-tŭmĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [ex, ib.; tumeo] *To swell up*: Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 79.

ex-tŭmescens, entis, *adj.* [ex, ib.; tumesco] *Swelling up*: smaragdi, Pl. 37, 5, 18; dub. al. intumescentis ed. Sillig.

ex-tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ex, ib.; tumidus] *Swelled up, raised*: area, Var. R. R. 1, 51, 1.

ex-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, tundĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; tundo] (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose) *To beat out, strike out, force out*: **I.** Prop.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: frequens tussis sanguinem quoque extundit, Cels. 4, 4, 5.—**B.** With *Abl.*: calcibus frontem extudit, Phæd. 1, 21, 9. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: eloquentia n, Gell. 17, 20, 4: vitæ mortalis honorem, Virg. G. 4, 328: alios (discentes) continuatio extundit, in aliis plus impetus facit, *hammers out, forms*, Quint. 1, 3, 6: quum labor extuderit fastidia, *has driven off*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 14.—**B.** With *Abl.*: ea demum extudit magis convicio, quam precibus vel auctoritate, Suet. Vesp. 2.—**C.** With *Dat.*: quis Deus hanc, Musæ, quis nobis extudit artem? *i. e. struck out* or *devised*, Virg G. 4, 315.—**D.** With *ut c. Subj.*:

perseveranti postulatione extuderunt, ut, *etc.*, Val. Max. 5, 2, 10; cf. id. 1, 4, 4.

ex-turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; turbo] (class.): **I.** Prop.: *To drive* or *thrust out* or *away*: **A.** Of living objects: **1.** With *ex*: aliquem ex ædibus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 100: nos ex nostris ædibus, id. ib. 2, 4, 200: homines e possessionibus, C. Sull. 25, 71: hominem e civitate, id. Mur. 22, 45: plebem ex agris, id. Agr. 2, 31, 84; cf. id. Clu. 5, 14. — **2.** With *Abl.*: cunctos ædibus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 76: aliquem focis patriis disque penatibus præcipitem, C. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: exturbatus mari, Att. ap. Non. 14, 27.—**3.** With *Adv. of place*: aliquem foras, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 77. —**B.** Of inanimate objects: **1.** In *simple constr.*: radix, ex vino pota, calculos quoque exturbat, Pl. 20, 10, 42, § 109.— **2.** With *Dat.*: alicui oculos atque dentes, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 169.—**3.** With *Abl.*: pinus radicibus exturbata, Cat. 64, 108. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: numquid Tranio turbavit? Th.: Immo, exturbavit omnia, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 38: spem pacis, Liv. 6, 21: mentem, *i. e. to disturb*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4.—**B.** With *Abl.*: odiis tranquilla silentia noctis, Stat. Th. 1, 441.—**C.** With *ex*: ægritudinem ex animo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 9: memoriam ex animo, Just. 15, 3, 11.

ex-tussĭo, *no perf.*, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; tussio] *To cough up*: vomicam excitat sic, ut extussiatur, Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: aliquid, Pl. 23, 3, 35; Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1, 16.

exūbĕrans, antis, **I.** *P.* of exubero. **II.** *Pa.*: *Abounding in, abundant*: *Sup.*: vigor et color exuberantissimus, Gell. 3, 9, 8.

☞ *Pos.* and *Comp.* prob. not in use.

exūbĕranter, *adv.* [exuberans] *Abundantly, largely*: Cassiod. de Anim. 25, 3.

exūbĕrantĭa, æ, *f.* [exubero] *Superabundance, exuberance* (post-class.): ruboris, Gell. 2, 26, 9: memoriæ, id. 8, 7 *in lemm.*

exūbĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Superabundance, excess*; *Plur.* (*opp.* defections), Vitr. 1, 4.

ex-ūbĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); uber] (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** *Neut.*: *To be in great abundance, to grow luxuriantly; to be abundant, abound*: **A.** *Abs.*: lucrum, Suet. Cal. 40.—**B.** With *Abl.*: pomis exuberat annus, Virg. G. 2, 516: sanguis exuberat ulnâ, Val. Fl. 3, 234.—**C.** With *ex*: ex multâ eruditione, ex pluribus artibus exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac. Or. 30.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.*: cujus corpus in tam immodicum modum luxuriâsset exuberâssetque, Gell. 7, 22, 4.—**E.** With *Adv.*: alte spumis exuberat amnis, Virg. Æ. 7, 465.

II. *Act.*: *To make full* or *abundant*: quæ favorum ceras exuberant, Col. 9, 4, 5: vindemiis exuberandis, id. 2, 15, 5.

exuccus, exuctus, v. exsuc.

exudo, are, v. exsudo.

exugo, ere, v. exsugo.

exul, v. exsul.

exulcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exulcero] *A soreness, festering, exulceration* (post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: si nulla exulceratio est, Cels. 4, 22:—*Plur.*: vesicarum, Pl. 20, 3, 8. **II.** Fig.: verebar, ne hæc non consolatio sed exulceratio esset, *i. e. exasperation, aggravation* of pain, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 1.

exulcĕrātorĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id. through obsol. subst. *exulcerator* "that which ulcerates"] (*Pertaining to an* ulcerator; hence) *Of*, or *pertaining to, ulceration* (post-Aug.): medicamentum, *against ulceration*, Pl. 23, 7, 64.

ex-ulcĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); ulcero] (class.) **I.** Prop.: *To make very sore, to cause to ulcerate*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: Var. R. R. 2, 9, 14: cutem, Cels. 4, 16: ventrem, id. 3, 21 *med.*: vulvas, Col. 7, 9, 5: stomachum, Pl. 28, 13, 54: cicatrices, id. 27, 12, 90: acetum cavendum exulceratis, id. 23, 2, 32.—**B.** *Abs.*: omnis agitatio exulcerat, Cels. 4, 15. **II.** Fig.: *To make worse, to exasperate, aggravate*: ea, quæ sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, C. de Or. 2, 75, 303: in rebus ab ipso rege clam exulceratis, id. Fam. 1, 1, 4: dolorem, Pl. Ep. 1, 12, 1: ut in exulcerato animo facile fictum crimen insideret, C. Deiot. 3, 8: ira exulcerati animi, Liv. 9, 14.

exulo, are, v. exsulo.

exulto, are, v. exsulto.

ex-ūlŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (poet.) [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); ululo] **I.** *Neut.*: *To howl* or *cry out greatly, to howl violently*: nactusque silentia ruris Exululat, Ov. M. 1, 233; Val. Fl. 8, 171: solutis Crinibus, exululant matres, Sil. 12, 599. **II.** *Act.*: *To call* or *invoke with howlings*: Phrygiis exululata modis, Ov. A. A. 1, 507.

ex-ūlŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] = exululo, *no.* I.: dum stupet (*sc.* Bacchis), Edonis exululata jugis, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 42.

exunctus, a, um, *P.* of exungo.

exundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exundo] *An overflowing* of a river (post-Aug.): fluminum, Pl. 19, 3, 13.

ex-undo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [ex; undo] **I.** (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To flow out* or *over*; *to overflow*: *Neut.*: **A.** With *per*: per quos (*sc.* rivos) exundat piscina, Col. 8, 17, 6. —**B.** With *Abl.*: trunco cruor exundat, Sen. Agam. 903.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, Tac. G. 45.—**D.** With *ab*: fons a tertiâ noctis horâ in sextam exundat, Pl. 2, 143, 106, § 229.

II. (acc. to ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*)): *Neut.*: *To pour forth abundantly, to rush forth, to overflow*: **1.** *Abs.*: flammarum exundat torrens, Sil. 14, 62: exundans ingenii fons, Juv. 10, 119: exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac. A. 30: —**2.** With *Abl.*: inde Methusæis terram exundâsse chelydris, Sil. 3, 316.—**B.** *Act.*: *To pour forth abundantly*: fumum, Sil. 2, 631.

ex-ungo, *no perf.*, ctum, gĕre [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; ungo] 3. *v. a.* (a Plautinian word): **I.** Prop.: *To anoint*: cluas tu an exungare, circum non interduim, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 22. **II.** Meton.: *To spend* or *squander in purchasing unguents*: exunctum, elotum in balineis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5.

ex-unguis, e, *adj.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (d); unguis] *Without claws* (post-class.): exunguis et excornis, Tert. Pall. 5.

ex-ungŭlo, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [ex, ib.; ungula] *To lose the hoof*: Veg. 2, 57 *fin.*

ex-ūo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; prps. ἐκδύω] (class.; freq. since the Aug. age): **I.** Prop.: *To draw out* or *off, to pull off, put off*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: jugum, *to shake off*, Liv. 35, 17, 8: alas, *to lay aside*, Virg. Æ. 1, 690: Trojanos cestûs, id. ib. 5, 420: et magnos membrorum artûs, magna ossa lacertosque Exuit, *strips, bares*, Virg. Æ. 5, 423: digitos, *to strip of rings*, Mart. 14, 109.—**B.** With *ex*: si ex his laqueis te exueris, C. 2 Verr. 5, 58, 151: telum magno e vulnere, Stat. Th. 9, 287.— **C.** With *Abl.*: manticam humero, App. M. 1, p. 110: pharetram humero, Ov. M. 2, 419: ensem vaginâ, id. ib. 9, 76: aliquem veste, Suet. Ner. 32: palmas vinclis, Virg. Æ. 2, 153: se jugo, Liv. 34, 13: setosa pellibus membra, Hor. Epod. 17, 15.—**D.** With *Dat.*: clipeum reduci, Ov. H. 13, 147: vincula sibi, id. M. 7, 773.—**E.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: unum exuta pedem vinclis, Virg. Æ. 4, 518: cornua exuitur, Ov. M. 9, 52.—**F.** With *in c. Abl.*: serpens Exuit in spinis vestem, Lucr. 4, 59.—**G.** *Abs.*: si non saltas, exue igitur. Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 16.

II. Fig.: *To lay aside, cast off, divest one's self of* any thing: **A.** In *simple constr.*: humanitatem, C. Leg. 5, 14; cf. id. Att. 13, 2, 1: mentitam colorem, Quint. 12, 10, 76: silvestrem animum, Virg. G. 2, 51: vultûs severos, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 43: feritatem, id. F. 3, 281: mores antiquos, Liv. 27, 8, 6: virtutes, Tac. A. 1, 75: fidem, id. ib. 12, 14: amicitiam, id. ib. 1, 8: jus fasque, id. H. 3, 5: promissa, id. A. 13, 34: pacta, id. ib. 6, 43: patriam, id. H. 5, 5: magistratum, Tac. A. 14, 52 *fin.*—**B.** With *ex*: exuens hominem ex homine, C. Fin. 5, 12, 35.—**C.** With *Dat.*: mihi quidem ex animo exui non potest esse deos, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7.—**D.** With *Abl.*: sapientia vanitatem exuit mentibus, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *To strip, despoil, deprive* of any thing: **1.** In *simple constr.*: montes, *strip, lay bare*: Stat. S. 4, 3, 50: exuto Lepido, interfecto Antonio (=exarmato), *stripped bare*, i. e. *without legions, without arms*, etc. Tac. A. 1, 2 Orell.—**2.** With *Abl.*: hostium copiis fusis armisque exutis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 6, 3: hostem armis, Liv. 34, 28; Virg. Æ. 11, 395: impedimentis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 14; id. ib. 7, 42: castris, id. ib. 31, 42; id. ib. 41, 3; id. ib. 41, 12; Vell. 1, 9, 4: sedibus, Tac. A. 13, 39: aliquem avitis bonis, id. ib. 14, 31; cf. aliquem patrimonio, Suet. Gramm. 11: se agro paterno avitoque, Liv. 2, 23.

B. (acc. to *no.* II.): *To make void of, to free from* any thing: With *Abl.*: se omnibus vitiis, Sen. Ep. 11.

exupero, are, v. exsupero.

ex-urgĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 1. a.; urgeo] *To squeeze out*: Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 69 *sq.*

exurgo, ĕre, v. exsurgo.

ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) (*a*); uro] **I.** Prop.: *To burn up, consume* (class.): **A.** With *Gen. of place*: domi suæ vivus exustus est, C. 2 Verr. 1, 27, 70.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: vicos complures, C. Manil. 2, 5: villas, Hirt. B. Afr. 26, 6: classem Argivum, Virg. Æ. 1, 39.—**C.** With *Dat.*: aliis scelus exuritur igni, Virg. Æ. 6, 742.

II. Meton.: *To scorch, to dry up by scorching*: loca exusta solis ardoribus, Sall. J. 19, 6: paludem, Virg. G. 3, 432: lacûs, Phæd. 1, 6, 7: agrum, Virg. G. 1, 107: caseum (sol), Col. 7, 8, 5: segetem, Pl. 17, 9 *fin.*: sitis exurit miseros, Lucr. 3, 930; cf. Curt. 4, 16.

III. Fig.: *To consume, destroy, ravage, waste*, etc.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: vis veneni ferrum quoque exurit, Curt. 10, 10, 16: exustus flos veteris ubertatis, C. Brut. 4, 16.—**B.** With *Abl.*: Pyrrhus Italiam bellis sævissimis exurens, Amm. 30, 1, 22.

exuscĭto, āre, v. exsuscito.

exustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exuro] **A.** (acc. to exuro, *no.* I.) *A burning up, a consuming by fire*: propter eluviones exustionesque terrarum, quas accidere tempore certo necesse est, C. Rep. 6, 21, 23; cf. also, Vulg. Isai. 64, 2; 11.—**B.** (acc. to exuro, *no.* II.) *A scorching*: solis, Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 223.

exustus, a, um, *P.* of exuro.

exūtus, a, um, *P.* of exuo.

exŭviæ, ārum, *f.* [exuo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *That which is laid aside* or *taken off* from the body, as *clothes, equipments, arms*, etc. (mostly poet.): induviæ tuæ atque uxoris exuviæ, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 9; so, ib. 13: pyram Erige et arma viri . . . exuviasque omnes . . . super imponant, Virg. Æ. 4, 496; cf. id. E. 8, 91: cum fulmine et sceptro exuviisque Jovis, Suet. Aug. 94; cf. Fest. *s. v.* TENSA, p. 365: EXVVIAS FECIT = funus fecit, Inscr. mentioned in Bullet. dell' Instit. 1844, p. 90.—**B.** *Spoils* stripped from an enemy, as arms, booty, *e c.*: quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli, Virg. Æ. 2, 275: hæc arma exuviasque viri tua quercus habebit, id. ib. 10, 423; so, hostiles, Tib. 1, 1, 54; cf. bellorum, Juv. 10, 133: locus (*i. e.* Rostra) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis ornatus, C. Manil. 18, 55.

II. Meton.: Of animals: **A.** Of a snake: *The slough*: (coluber) positis novus exuviis, Virg. Æ. 2, 473.—**B.** Of wild beasts: *The skin* or *hide*: **1.** Of a lion: Virg. Æ. 9, 307.—**2.** Of a tiger: Virg. Æ. 11, 557.—**C.** Of the golden *fleece*: Val. Fl. 6, 19; id. 8, 65.—**D.** Of *hair* cut from the head: devotæ flavi verticis exuviæ, Cat. 66, 62; Sen. Hippol. 1181.—**E.** Of cattle: *The hide*: bovis exuviæ frangere olivo, Val. Fl. 6, 358:—Facete, exuviæ bubulæ, *A whip made of bull's hide*, used for punishing slaves: Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 26.

exvaporo, are, v. evaporo.

exvĕho, ere, v. evcho.

exvibrisso, are, v. vibrisso.

F.

F, f, *indecl. n.* or (on account of litera) *f.* The sixth letter of the Latin alphabet, in shape answering to the Æolic digamma, and in very ancient times occasionally put for it; so the Lat. frango, root FRAG, answering to the Gr. FPAΓ, Fρήξις, with the digam. (for ῥῆξις); and as among the Æolians the digamma took the place of the aspiration, so in the Sabine and in the rustic lang. of the Romans *f* and *h* freq. interchanged, so that we have both fedus and hedus (hœdus), fasena and harena (arena), fordeum and hordeum, *etc.*; v. Var. L. L. 5, §. 97 Müll.; Quint. 1, 4, 14; Vel. Long. p. 2230 P.; 2238 ib. The proper sound, however, of the Lat. F came near to that of the Gr. φ, though it was rougher than the latter, Quint. 1, 4, 14; the similarity in sound between *f* and φ is shown in the orthography fama, fero, fusa, fur, for φήμη, φέρω, φυγή, φώρ, although in the earliest times φ was also rendered by *b* and *p*, and after the introduction of the aspiration by *ph*, which last mode of representation remained the predominant one in words afterward borrowed from the Greek, until, in the last period of the language, the *f* again frequently took the place of the *ph*, and finally became, in Italian, its exclusive representative. V. Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 262 *sq.*; 196 and 201.

F interchanged not only with *h* as above mentioned, but sometimes also with *b*; so AF, another form of ab; rufus, and ruber; cf. fremo, from βρέμω, fascino, from βασκαίνω. F has arisen by assimilation from *b*, *d*, *s*, *x*, in offero, affero, differo, effero, *etc.*; and by contraction in officina, from opificina.

Respecting the use of the reversed F (Ⅎ) for V, see under that letter.

As an abbreviation F stands for fili, functus, faciundum. F. C. faciundum curavit. FF. fecerunt. F. I. fieri jussit. Fl. P. flamen perpetuus, *etc.*

fāba, æ, *f.* [very likely for fag-ba, like fames for fag-mes, from FAG, Greek ΦΑΓείν, Sanscr. bhaksh, *edere, vorare*; cf. Bopp Gloss. Sanscr. p. 241, b.; v. also fauces] **I.** Prop.: *A bean*, Vicia faba, L.; Gr. κύαμος, more correctly, prps., our *hog's-bean* or *horse-bean*: Cato R. R. 35, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 44, 1; Col. 2, 10, 5; Pl. 18, 12; 19, 3; 27, 5; on account of their property of swelling up, not eaten by the Pythagoreans, C. Div. 1, 30, 62; id. ib. 2, 58, 119; Hor. S. 2, 6, 63; Gell. 4, 11, 4; and neither to be touched nor named by the Flamen Dialis, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15, 12; Fest. p. 87.—Prov.: **A.** *St.* Repperi. *Ly.* Quid reperisti? *St.* Non quod pueri clamitant, In faba se repperisse, Plaut. Aul. 5, 11.—**B.** Istæc in me cudetur faba, *i. e. I shall have to smart for it*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89 Don.—**C.** "*Tam perit quam extrema faba*," in proverbio est, quod ea plerumque aut proteritur aut decerpitur a prætereuntibus, Fest. s. v. TAM. p. 363. **II.** Meton.: Of things of similar shape: **A.** *Of ears of corn*, Pl. 18, 10, 19.—**B.** Faba caprini fimi, *goat's dung*, Pl. 19, 12, 60.—**C.** Faba Syriaca, for *the lotos tree*, Hygin. in Class. Auct. 3, p. 45 Mai.

fābăcĕus (also **fābācius**), a, um, *adj.* [faba] *Of or consisting of beans, fabaceous* (post-Aug.): messis, Pall. Nov. 1: puls, Macr. S. 1, 12 *med.*—As *Subst.*: **fabacia,** æ, *f.* = fabacia puls, Pl. 18, 12, 30.

fabacia, æ, v. fabaceus.

fābāgĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [faba] *Of beans, bean-*: acus, Cato R. R. 54, 2.

fābālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of or belonging to beans, bean-*: seges, Var. R. R. 1, 31, 4 (*al.* fabulis): stipulæ, Ov. F. 4, 725.—As *Subst.*: **fabalia,** ium, n., *Beanstalks*, Cato R. R. 37, 2; Var. R. R. 1, 23, 3; Col. 2, 10, 9; Pl. 22, 25, 69.

Făbăris, is, *m. A small tributary of the Tiber in the country of the Sabines*, now *Farfaro* or *Farfa*, Virg. Æ. 7, 715.—The same called Farfarus, i, m., Ov. M. 14, 330.

fābārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [faba] *Of or belonging to beans, bean-*: pilum, Cato R. R. 10, 5: Calendæ, *i. e. of June* (when an offering was made of the first beans), acc. to Macr. S. 1, 12: NEGOCIATIO, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2515.—As *Subst.*: **A. fabaria,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* negotiatrix) a *female dealer in beans*, Inscr. ap. Don. 465, 9.—**B. Fabaria,** *An island of the German Ocean* (now *Borkurn*), Burchana, Fabaria nostris dicta, a frugis similitudine, sponte provenientis, Pl. 4, 13, 27.

fābātārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [fabatus] *A vessel* (prps. filled with bean-soup), Lampr. Heliog. 20.

1. **fābātus,** a, um, *adj.* [faba] *Made of beans*: puls, Varr. in Non. 541, 27; Fest. s. v. REFRIVA, p. 277 Müll.

2. **Fābātus,** *A Roman* cognomen, C. Att. 8, 12, 2; Asin. Poll. in C. Fam. 10, 33, 4.

fābella, æ, *f. dim.* [fabula] (class.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A brief narrative, a short history, story*: nihil debet esse in philosophia commentariis fabellis loci, C. Div. 2, 38, 80: vera, Phædr. 2, 5, 6: in fabellam excedere, Sen. Ep. 77 *med.* **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A short fable, a tale*: Phædr. 4, 7, 22: assideat custos sedula semper anus: Hæc tibi fabellas referat, *etc.*, Tib. 1, 3, 85; so, aniles, Hor. S. 2, 6, 78; id. Ep. 2, 1, 200.—**B.** *A short play*: Συνδείπνους Σοφοκλέους, quanquam a te actam fabellam video esse festive, nullo modo probavi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3: Hæc tota fabella, quam est sine argumento! id. Col. 27, 64.

1. **făber,** bri (*Gen. Plur.* most freq. fabrum; cf. "jam, ut censoriæ tabulæ loquuntur, *fabrum* et *procum* audeo dicere, non *fabrorum* et *procorum*," C. Or. 46, 156; so, fabrum, Cæs. in C. Att. 9, 8, C. 2; id. B. C. 1, 24; Pl. 34, 1, 1, et al.; yet we also have fabrorum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 54; C. 2 Verr. 1, 56, 147; Pl. 35, 13, 51 *fin.*), *m.* [facio, *no.* I. A.] (*The maker* of any articles, esp. such as are produced from hard substances; hence) *A worker in hard materials* (wood, stone, metal), *a smith, artificer, handicraftsman*, τέκτων: **I.** Prop.: **A.** With an adjective, *etc.*, denoting the material, *etc.*: tamen ego me Phidiam esse mallem, quam vel optimum fabrum tignarium, *carpenter*, C. Brut. 73, 257; so, tignarius, id. Rep. 2, 22; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4087; cf. "*fabros* tignarios dicimus non eos duntaxat, qui tigna dolant, sed omnes, qui ædificant," Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 235: ut fortunati sunt fabri ferrarii, Qui apud carbones assident! *blacksmiths*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 47: ærarii, *coppersmiths, brasiers*, Pl. 34, 1, 1; cf. marmoris aut eboris fabros aut æris amavit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 90: EBURARIUS, Inscr. ap. Spon. Misc. p. 222: INTESTINARIUS, *one who does the fine carved work in wood for the interior of a building, a joiner*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4182: A CORINTHIIS, ib. 4181: OCULARIARIUS, *spectacle-maker*, or *one who made silver eyes for the statues*, ib. *no.* 4185.—**B.** *Abs.*: hominem pro fabro aut pro tectore emere, C. Planc. 25, 62: fabri ad ædificandam rem publicam, *work-people, workmen, labourers*, Id. Fam. 9, 2, 5; cf. id. 2 Verr. 5, 19, 48: ex legionibus fabros delegit, *the workmen belonging to the army*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 11; whose overseer was called præfectus fabrûm, id. B. C. 1, 24.—Prov.: faber est quisque fortunæ suæ, *every man is the maker of his own fortune*, App. ap. Sall. de Rep. Ord. 1. **II.** Fig.: parentes fabri liberum sunt, Plaut Most. 1, 2, 39.

2. **făber,** bra, brum, *adj.* [id.] *Workmanlike, skilful* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ars, Ov. M. 8, 159; Sol. 5, 7: levitas speculi, App. Apol. p. 282: —*Sup.*: faberrimum signaculum, App. Flor. p. 346.

☞ *Comp.* prob. not in use.

3. **făber,** bri, *m. The dory* (Zeus faber, L.): Pl. 9, 18, 32; 33; Col. 8, 16, 9.

Făbĕrĭānus, a, um, *adj. Of or belonging to Faberius* (a debtor of Cicero): negotium, C. Att. 13, 31, 1.

Făbĭus, ĭi, *m.* [faba] *The name of a Roman* gens: **I.** F. Pictor, *a historian.* **II.** Q. F. Maximus Cunctator, *the famous dictator in the second Punic war.* **III.** M. F. Quintilianus, *author of the rhetorical work* Institutiones Oratoriæ. —Hence, **A. Făbĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of or belonging to a Fabius, Fabian*: lex, de ambitu and de plagiariis, C. Mur. 34, 71; id. Rab Perd. 3, 8; Dig. 48, Tit. 15; Ulp. ib. 17, 2, 51: fornix, *built by Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus on the* Sacra Via, *in the neighbourhood of the* Regia, C. Planc. 7, 17; called also Fornix Fabii, id. de Or. 2, 66, 267, and, Fornix Fabianus, v. under *no.* B.: lupercus, Prop. 4, 1, 26; cf. under *no.* B.: tribus, *one of the rural tribes*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 52.—**B. Făbĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Fabian*: fornix, = Fabius fornix (v. above), C. 1 Verr. 7, 19; also called arcus, Sen. Const. Sap. 1.—"FABIANI et QVINTILIANI appellabantur luperci, a Fabio et Quintilio præpositis suis," Fest. p. 87.—As *Subst.*: **Fabiani,** ōrum, *m., Persons of the Fabian tribe*: Suet. Aug. 40.

Fabrātĕrĭa, æ, *f. A small town of Latium* (now *Falvalera*), C. Fam. 9, 24, 1; Vell. 1, 15, 4; Juv. 3, 224; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 673.—*Its inhabitants* are called **Fabraterni,** ōrum, *m.*, C. Clu. 68, 192; Liv. 8, 19, 1; Pl. 3, 5, 9.

fabre, *adv.* [2. faber] *In a workmanlike manner, skilfully, ingeniously*: hoc factum est fabre, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 23; cf. id. Cas. 5, 1, 8: teres trabs, Sil. 14, 320: sigillatum vitrum, App. M. 2, p. 123:—*Sup.*: faberrime facta navis, App. M. 11, p. 262; Amm. 20, 11, 11.

☞ *Comp.* prob. not in use.

fabrĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, fĕcere, 3. *v. a.* [2. faber; facio] *To make or fashion skilfully* (rare; prps. to be written separately fabre facio): classem fabrefecit, Sext. Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 38:—In *Pass.*: **fabrĕfĭo,** *etc.*: levioribus et ad id fabrefactis navigiis, Liv. 37, 27: argenti ærisque fabrefacti vis, id. 26, 21; cf. id. 34, 52; and Amm. 29, 1: quidquid fabrefieri potest ex auro, *etc.*, Vulg. Exod. 31, 4.

fabrefactus, a, um, *P.* of fabrefacio.

fabrĭca, æ, *f.* [1. faber] **I.** (*sc.* ædes) *The workshop of an artisan* who works in hard materials (v. 1. faber): Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 45; id. Hh. 4, 6, 4: Vulcanus, qui Lemni fabricæ traditur præfuisse, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55: armorum, *armoury* Veg. Mil. 2, 11 (for which armorum officinæ, Cæs. B. C. 1, 34 *fin.*).

II. : **A.** (*sc.* ars): **1.** Prop.: *The art, trade, or profession of an artisan*: pictura et fabrica cæteræque artes habent quendam absoluti operis effectum, *architecture*, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35; cf. id. de Div. 1, 51, 161: naturâ effectum esse mundum: nihil opus fuisse fabricâ, id. ib. 1, 20, 53; cf., also, Lucr. 4, 514: omnis fabrica æris et ferri, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150; so, æraria, ferrea, materiaria, Pl. 7, 56, 57, § 197 *sq.*; cf. ærariæ artis, Just. 36, 4: and, ejus fabricæ, quam Græci χαλκευτικὴν vocant, Quint. 2, 21, 10. In apposition with ars: servus arte fabricâ peritus, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 19 *fin.*—**2.** Meton.: *Any artistic production, a fabric*: admirabilis fabrica membrorum animantium, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; cf. id. Off. 1, 35, 127.—**3.** Fig.: In the comic writers, *A crafty device, trick, stratagem*: ei nos facetis fabricis et doctis dolis Glaucomam ob oculos objiciemus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 69; so, id. Cist.

1, 2, 5; id. Epid. 5, 2, 25; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 132, et al.; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34.

B. *Concr.*: *The production of a* faber, *a fabric, building:* Pall. 1, 9.

fabrĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fabricor] **I.** Prop.: *A making, framing, structure, construction by the rules of art* (rare, but class.): si erit tota hominis fabricatio perspecta, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 133.—In the *Plur.*: ædificiorum, Vitr. 2, 1: artificis, id. 9, 2. **II.** Fig.: Of style: ne illa quidem traductio atque immutatio in verbo quandam fabricationem habet, sed in oratione, C. de Or. 3, 42, 167.

fabrĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (rare, but class.) **I.** Prop.: *An artificer, framer, contriver, fabricator:* ille fabricator tanti operis (mundi), C. Univ. 2; so, mundi, Quint. 2, 16, 12: minutorum opusculorum, id. Ac. 2, 38, 120: ipse doli (*i. e.* equi lignei) fabricator Epeos, Virg. Æ. 2, 264: deorum *i. e. of statues of the gods*, Firm. Math. 3, 6, 9. **II.** Fig.: *Causer, producer:* dolor ac morbus leti fabricator uterque est, Lucr. 3, 473.

fabrĭcātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She that contrives, devises,* or *produces* (post-class.), fig.: mortis fabricatrix voluptas, Lact. 6, 22; so, id. 7, 12.

fabrĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [fabricor] *An artistic production, contrivance;* fig. *device:* fabricatu, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

fabrĭcensis, is, *m.* [fabrica] *An armourer* (post-class.), Cod. Justin. 12, 9, 3 *sq.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4079; 4186.

Fabrĭcĭus, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. *The most celebrated is* C. Fabricius Luscinus, *consul* 472 *and* 476 A. U. C., *leader of the Romans against Pyrrhus, and famous for his frugality, and for his noble conduct toward Pyrrhus*, C. de Or. 2, 66, 268; id. Off. 3, 22, 86; id. Planc. 25, 60; Val. Max. 4, 4, 3; Gell. 1, 14.—Hence, **A. Fabrĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Fabricius, Fabrician:* pons, *leading over the Tiber to the island of Æsculapius, built by one* L. Fabricius (now *Ponte di quattro capi*), Hor. S. 2, 3, 36.—**B. Fabrĭcĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: venenum, *prepared by* C. Fabricius, *a friend of* Oppianicus, C. Clu. 66, 189 (cf. ib. 16, 47).

fabrĭco, āre, v. fabricor.

fabrĭcor, ātus sum, āri (*Inf.* fabricarier Poet. in Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159), 1. *v. dep.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose) **fābrĭco,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fabrica] **I.** Prop.: *To make out of wood, stone, metal,* etc., *to frame, forge, construct, build:* **A.** Form *fabricor:* ii, qui signa fabricantur, C. Off. 1, 41, 147: Capitolii fastigium, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180: gladium, id. Rab. Post. 3, 7: Jovi fulmen, id. Div. 2, 19, 43; cf. opus est fabricanda ad fulmina nubi, Lucr. 6, 365 Lachm.: naves, Tac. A. 14, 29: pontes et scalas fabricati, id. ib. 4, 51: (mundum) globosum est fabricatus, C. Univ. 6 Orell. *N. cr.*, et sæp.—**B.** Form *fabrico:* **1.** *Act.*: hunc (cratera) fabricaverat Alcon, Ov. M. 13, 683; cf. pugnabant armis, quæ post fabricaverat usus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 102: ratem, Phædr. 4, 6, 9.—**2.** *Pass.*: fabricata fago pocula, *carved, made,* Ov. M. 8, 670; cf simulacra exauro vel argento fabricata, *cast, molten,* Suet. Ner. 32: in amphitheatro ligneo intra anni spatium fabricato, *built,* id. ib. 12: tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopum, *forged,* Ov. M. 1, 259; cf. Quint. 2, 16, 6; so, id. 3, 2, 2; Vell. 2, 79, 2: in nostros fabricata est machina muros, Virg. Æ. 2, 46.

II. Meton.: *To prepare, form, fashion:* **A.** Form *fabricor:* hoc affirmare potes, Lucille, esse aliquam vim cum prudentia et consilio scilicet, quæ finxerit, vel, ut tuo verbo utar, quæ fabricata sit hominem? C. Ac. 2, 27, 87; cf. quanto quasi artificio natura fabricata esset primum animal omne, deinde hominem maxime, id. ib. 2, 10, 30: ut ea ipsa dii immortales ad usum hominum fabricati pæne videantur, id. N. D. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. de Or. 3, 45, 178: prandium opiparo, App. M. 7, p. 192: quod nihil esset clarius ἐναργείᾳ, ut Græci: (*perspicuitatem* aut *evidentiam* nos, si placet, nominemus fabricemurque, si opus erit, verba), *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 6, 17: fabricare quidvis, quidvis comminiscere, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 89; cf. compara, fabricare, finge quod lubet, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 42.—*Abs.*: age modo, fabricamini, id. Casin. 2, 8, 52.—**B.** Form *fabrico:* **1.** *Act.*: philosophia animum format et fabricat, Sen. Ep. 16; so, qui fabricaverat illum (Platonem), Manil. 1, 772: ne fabricate moras, Sil. 16, 671.—**2.** *Pass.*: dum illa verba fabricentur et memoriæ insidant, Quint. 10, 7, 2.

fabrĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [fabrica] (late Lat.) *A small workshop:* Cassiod. Var. 8, 28.

fabrĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [faber-facio] *A making, contriving, producing:* Tert. Apol. 12.

fabrĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. faber] *Of* or *belonging to an artificer in hard material* (class.): scalprum, Liv. 27, 49, 1: dextra, Ov. M. 4, 175: gluten, Cels. 8, 7; cf. glutinum, Pl. 28, 11, 49: fumus gratiam affert vinis, id. 14, 1, 3: hence, uva, *i. e. smoke-dried*, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 3: opera, Sen. Ben. 6, 38: erratum, *of the sculptor* or *artist*, C. Att. 6, 1, 17.—As *Subst.*: **fabrĭlia,** ium, *n.* (*sc.* instrumenta): tractant fabrilia fabri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 116.

fabrĭlĭter, *adv.* [fabrilis] *Skilfully, in a workmanlike manner:* opifex fabriliter aptans, Prud. Apoth. 583.

fabrĭo, īvi, *no sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [faber] *To make, prepare,* fabricor: Venant. Carm. 2, 12, 23.

1. **fābŭla,** æ, *f.* [fari] (*The thing brought about by speaking*; hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A narration, narrative, account, story* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; prps. not in Cic.): additur fabulæ quod vulgo Sabini aureas armillas brachio lævo habuerint pepigisse eam, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 11: poeticæ, id. Præf. § 6: Ummidius, qui tam (non longa est fabula) dives, ut, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 95; id. Ep. 1, 2, 6: mutato nomine de te fabula narratur, id. S. 1, 1, 70; Petr. S. 92: asinæque paternum Cognomen vertas in risum et fabula fias, *the common talk, talk of the town*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9; cf. heu me, per urbem Fabula quanta fui! id. Epod. 11, 8; and, fabula (nec sentis) tota jactaris in urbe, Ov. Am. 8, 1, 21; cf. also Suet. Aug. 70; and, semper formosis fabula pœna fuit, Prop. 2, 32, 26: ut fabulas quoque eorum et disputationes et arcana semotæ dictionis penitus exciperem, *conversations*, Tac. Or. 2; cf. quum inter fabulas privatas sermo esset ortus, quanti, *etc.*, Lampr. Heliog. 25.—With an *objective clause:* ne id accidat, quod cuipiam Thraco venisse usu, fabula est, *is related*, Gell. 19, 12, 6.

B. Meton.: in common lang. (like the Germ. Geschichte), *Affair, concern, matter:* sed quid ego aspicio? quæ hæc est fabula? *what sort of an affair is this?* Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 11; so, Ter. And. 4, 4, 8.

II. Esp. (freq. and class.): **A.** *A fictitious narrative, tale, story:* num igitur me cogis etiam fabulis credere? quæ delectationis habeant quantum voles ... auctoritatem quidem nullam debemus nec fidem commenticiis rebus adjungere, *etc.*, C. Div. 2, 55, 113; cf. fictis fabulis, id. Mil. 3, 8; and, antiquitas recepit fabulas, fictas etiam nonnunquam incondite, id. Rep. 2, 10; cf. also, a fabulis ad facta venire, id. ib. 2, 2 *fin.*; and, minor fabulis habetur fides, id. ib. 2, 10; Liv. præf. § 6: non fabula rumor Ille fuit, Ov. M. 10, 661: fabulam inceptat, Ter. And. 5, 4, 22: quid tamen ista velit sibi fabula, ede, Hor. S. 2, 5, 61: fabulæ! *mere stories! all false! stuff! nonsense!* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 95; id. And. 1, 3, 19.—In apposition: jam to premet nox fabulæque Manes, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 16.—And hence,

B. Of particular kinds of poetry.

1. Most. freq.: **a.** Prop.: *A dramatic poem, drama, play:* Livianæ fabulæ non satis dignæ, quæ iterum legantur. Atque hic Livius primus fabulam, C. Clodio Cæci filio et M. Tuditano Coss. docuit, C. Brut. 18, 72; v. docco, *no.* II.; cf. fabulam dare, in do, *no.* I. B. 5.: neque histrioni ut placeat, peragenda fabula est, C. de Sen. 19, 70: securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: nevo minor neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula, id. A. P. 190: M. Pacuvii nova fabula, C. Læl. 7, 24: Terentii, Hor. S. 1, 2, 21: Attæ, id. Ep. 2, 1, 80: in fabulis stultissima persona, C. Læl. 26, 100.—**b.** Meton.: non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam confecissem, C. Phil. 2, 14, 34.

2. *A fable:* fabularum cur sit inventum genus Brevi docebo, *etc.*, Phædr. 3, prol. 33: quæ (res) vel apologum, vel fabulam vel aliquam contineat irrisionem, C. Inv. 1, 17, 25: nota illa de membris humanis adversus ventrem discordantibus fabula, Quint. 5, 11, 19 (shortly before, fabella).—Prov.: Lupus in fabula (like the Eng., *Talk of the devil, and he will appear*), said of a person who comes just as we are talking about him, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 21; C. Att. 13, 33, 4.

C. = rumor malus, *An evil report* (late Lat.), Cypr. Ep. 4, 2.

2. **fābŭla,** æ, *f. dim.* [faba] *A small bean:* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

fābŭlāris, e, *adj.* [fabula, *no.* II.] *Fabulous:* historia fabularis, *fabulous history, legendary tale*, Suet. Tib. 70.

fābŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fabulor] *Narration, discourse:* forensis, Mart. Cap. 6, 189.

fābŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-Aug.): **I.** Gen.: *A narrator, story-teller:* elegantissimus, Sen. Ep. 122 *med.*: lectoribus aut fabulatoribus arcessitis, Suet. Aug. 78. **II.** Esp.: *A fabulist:* Æsopus ille e Phrygia fabulator, Gell. 2, 29, 1.

Fābŭlīnus, i, *m. A deity supposed to assist the speaking of children:* "quum primo fari incipiebant, sacrificabant divo Fabulino," Var. in Non. 532, 27.

fabulis, e, v. fabalis.

1. **fabulo,** are, v. fabulor.

2. **fābŭlo,** ōnis, false read. in Macr. S. 2, 1, for sabulonis

fābŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* (*Inf. Præs.* fabularier, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 46; id. Most. 3, 1, 77; id. Ps. 1, 1, 60; id. Trin. 2, 4, 60; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 36; also *act.* form fabulaverit, Afran. in Non. 232, 28) [fabula] *To speak, converse, talk, chat* (mostly ante- and post-class.; esp. freq. in Plaut.; in Cic. not at all): clare advorsum fabulabor, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 144: reliqua alia, id. Pœn. 3, 4, 8: ut aperte tibi nunc fabuler, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 49: quod omnes homines fabulantur per vias, Mihi esse filiam inventam, Plaut. Cist. 5, 1: aliquid, Liv. 45, 39 *fin.*: ars medendi, ictum fulmine Æsculapium, fabulata, Pl. 29, 1, 1: inter sese, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 53: cum aliquo, Suet. Cal. 22; so, id. Dom. 4: stabant Fronto et Festus fabulantes, Gell. 19, 13, 1: inter fabulandum, id. 15, 1, 4.

fābŭlōse, *adv.* [fabulosus] *Fabulously:* insulæ fabulose narratæ, Pl. 32, 11, 53: fabulose multa de hominum ævo referens ... et reliqua fabulosius, id. 7, 48, 49; so, fabulosius canere, Amm. 23, 6: fabulosissime narrata colonia, Pl. 5, 1, 1.

fābŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Fabulous invention, fabulosity* (post-Aug.), Pl. 7, 52, 53; ib. 28, 29; Diom. p. 474 P.

fābŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. fabula, *no.* II.] *Fabulous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quæ loca fabulosus Lambit Hydaspes, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 7: palumbes, id. ib. 3, 4, 9: aut commenticia res, Suet. Cæs. 81; carmina Græcorum, Curt. 3, 1: fabulosum arbitror de strigibus, *etc.*, Pl. 11, 3, 95; cf. mihi totum de Tyndaridis fabulosum videtur, Quint. 1, 2, 16.—*Comp.*: anulus, Pl. 33, 1, 4.—*Sup.*: mons Atlas, Pl. 5, 1, 1.

fābŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [faba, prps. *Mass.* in analogy with κύαμος] *A small bean,* Cato R. R. 70, 1; Gell. 4, 11, 1.

facelare, is, v. fascelaria.

Făcēlĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [φάκελος, a bundle of fagots] *Of* or *belonging to Diana:* sedes Dianæ, Sil. 14, 260 (al. Phacelina); cf. Lucil. ed. Gerl. p. 11.

facella, æ, *f. dim.* [fax] (post-class.) (Prop.: *A small torch*; Meton.) *Gold coin, that is very bright and glittering:* magnis cumulata est arca facellis, Coripp. Johann. 3, 369.

facesso, ĭi, ītum, ĕre, 3 *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [facio, like capesso from capio] **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Gen.: *To do eagerly* or *earnestly, to dispatch, perform, execute, accomplish* (mostly poet.): latrones dicta facessunt, Enn. Ann. 1, 65; so, dicta, Afran. ap. Non. 366, 26; cf. jussa facessunt, Virg. Æ. 4, 295; and, matris præ-

cepta facessit, id. G. 4, 548: mille facesse jocos, Ov. A. A. 3, 367: dictum facessas doctum et discaveas malo, *bring to an end, be done with*, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 24.

B. Esp.: in a bad sense, To give one something to do, *To bring on, cause, occasion, create* (Cicero.): de temeritate eorum, qui tibi negotium facesserunt, C. Fam. 3, 10, 1; cf. in the *pass.*, si cui forte hac lege negotium facessetur, id. Cluent. 57, 158; and id. 2 Verr. 4, 64, 142: innocenti periculum, id. Div. in Cæcil. 14, 45; so, Tac. H. 4, 43: rem faceso, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 17.

II. *Neutr.*: *To go away, retire, depart* (class.): vos ab hoc facessite, Enn. in Non. 306, 29; cf. ab omni societate rei publicæ paullisper facessant, C. Leg. 1, 13, 39; and, propere ex urbe, ab ore atque oculis populi Romani, Liv. 6, 17: ædibus, Titin. in Non. 306, 31; cf. propere urbe finibusque, Liv. 4, 58, 7: hinc, ib. 33; so, Afran. ib. 307, 3; Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 18; cf. hinc Tarquinios, Liv. 1, 47, 5: operæ facessant, servitia sileant, C. Fl. 38 *fin.*: facessere interim privatam amicitiam jubet, quum mandata patriæ intercedant, Just. 34, 4.

făcēte, *adv.* [facetus] **A.** (acc. to facetus, *no.* II. A.): *Finely, properly, elegantly* (ante-class.): hanc ego rem exorsus sum facete et callide, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 7; so, id. Mil. 1, 39; id. Stich. 1, 3, 114: facete dictum, *well said! good!* id. Capt. 1, 2, 73; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 57; id. ib. 3, 1, 37.—**B.** (acc. to facetus, *no.* II. B.): *Wittily, pleasantly, humorously, facetiously* (quite class.): nunquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facete et commode dicant, C. 2 Verr. 4, 43, 95: facete et urbane Stoicos ridere, id. Fin. 1, 11, 39: multa colligere ridicule ac facete, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: præclare et apposite et facete scripsit, Gell. 2, 23, 11: (Cicero) plura quam quisquam dixit facete, Quint. 6, 3, 4.—*Comp.*: nos ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur, C. Rosc. Am. 44, 128.—*Sup.*: noster hic facetissime tres de jure civili libellos tribus legendos dedit, C. de Or. 2, 55, 223.

făcētiæ, ārum (ante- and post-class.; also in the *Sing.* **facetia,** æ, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 47; Gell. 3, 3, 3), *f.* [id., like argutiæ, from argutus; cf. also delicias, from delicio.]

A. *A witty* or *clever thing* in action or behaviour (Plautin.): mulier, Cui facetiarum cor corpusque sit plenum et doli, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 186: fecisti, here, facetias, Quum, *etc.*, id. Stich. 5, 2, 7: hæc facetia'st, amare inter se rivales duos, *that's a good joke*, id. ib. 5, 4, 47.

B. *Wit, witty sayings, witticisms, pleasantry, drollery, humour, facetiousness* (class.): "(sales), quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis," C. Or. 26, 87: "quum duo genera sint facetiarum ..... illa a veteribus superior cavillatio, hæc altera dicacitas nominata est," id. de Or. 2, 54, 218: "facetiis autem maxime homines delectari, si quando risus conjunctæ, re verboque moveatur," id. ib. 2, 61, 248: P. Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat, id. Brut. 34, 128: festivitate et facetiis C. Julius et superioribus et æqualibus suis omnibus præstitit, id. ib. 43, 177: sale tuo et lepore et politissimis facetiis pellexisti, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: accedat oportet lepos quidam facetiæque, id. ib. 1, 5, 17; cf. dulces Latini leporis facetiæ, Vell. 1, 17, 1: facetiarum quidam lepos, id. ib. 1, 34, 159: facie magis quam facetiis dicacitas ridiculus, id. Att. 1, 13, 2: ego mirifice capior facetiis, maxime nostratibus (corresp. to sales), id. Fam. 9, 15, 2: asperis facetiis illusus, *sarcasms*, Tac. A. 15, 68; cf. acerbæ, id. ib. 5, 2.

făcētior, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [facetiæ] *To talk wittily, be facetious:* Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

făcēto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [facetus] *To make elegant, adorn:* hunc, præterea nitens, illum diadema facetat, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 453.

făcētus, a, um, *adj.* [prps. a lengthened form for factus, from facio; hence, *Well made, well formed*; acc. to Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 245 *fin.*, for facietus, from facies; hence, *With a good face*; or from fari, hence, *Well-speaking*]

I. Prop.: *Elegant, fine, genteel* (very rare): nec illi sunt pedes faceti ac deliciis ingredienti molles, Brutus in Quint. 6, 3, 20: facetis victibus vivere, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 43.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of behaviour: *Courteous, polite, genteel* (also very rare): vir facetus atque magnificus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 84: mulier commoda et Faceta, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 11: ut cuique est ætas, ita quemque facetus adopta, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 35: est qui linguen ad obscœnum subductis usque facetus, *i. e. who wants to be very fine*, id. S. 1, 2, 26.

B. Of speech: **1.** *Elegant, fine*: molle atque facetum Virgilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camœnæ, Hor. S. 1, 10, 44; cf. "decoris hanc et excultæ cujusdam elegantiæ appellationem (*faceti*) puto," Quint. 6, 3, 20.—**2.** *Merry, witty, jocose, humorous, facetious* (the predominant signif. of the word): dulcem et facetum festivique sermonis atque in omni sermone simulatorem, quem εἴρωνα Græci nominarunt, Socratem accepimus, C. Off. 1, 30, 108: elegantes, faceti, id. Brut. 16, 63: esse quamvis facetum atque salsum, id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: in altercando cum aliquo aculeo et maledicto facetus, id. Brut. 47, 173: imitatores et narratores faceti, id. de Or. 2, 54, 219; id. Phil. 2, 8, 20, et sæp.: duplex omnino est jocandi genus: unum illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscenum, alterum elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum, C. Off. 1, 29, 104: ironiam facetam et elegantem, id. Brut. 85, 293: faceta et urbana, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: sermo, id. ib. 1, 8, 32: dictum, id. ib. 2, 54, 219: joci, Just. 39, 2.—*Comp.*: quo facetior videare, Lucil. in Fest. *s. v.* REDARGUISSE, p. 273.—*Sup.*: Aristophanes facetissimus poëta veteris comœdiæ, C. Log. 2, 15, 37: argutiæ facetissimi salis, Pl. 35, 10, 37.

făcies, ēi (archaic form of the *Gen. Sing.* FACIES and FACII, as in acies, dies, species, *etc.*, acc. to Gell. 9, 14, 2 *sq.*: *Gen. Plur.* facierum, only Cato in Prisc. p. 782 P.: *Dat. Plur.* does not occur), *f.* [prob. from făcio, like figura from fingo, and species from specio; hence]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Make, form, figure, shape*: **1.** Of persons: "Quidam *facies* esse hominis putant os tantum et oculos et genas, quod Græci πρόσωπον dicunt: quando *facies* sit forma omnis et modus et factura quædam corporis totius:" *Sardinia in Africo mari facie vestigii humani in Orientem quam in occidentem latior prominet*, Sall. H. in Gell. 13, 29; Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 151 *sq.*; Gell. 13, 29; cf. Non. 52, 27 *sq.*: Non est formosa, cujus crus laudatur aut brachium, sed illa, cujus universa facies admirationem singulis partibus abstulit, Sen. Ep. 33; Lucr. 5, 1169 *sq.*; id. 5, 1110 *sq.*; Hor. S. 1, 2, 87. **2.** Of things: *Des.* Dicito, quid insit, et qua facie, memorato omnia .... *Pa.* Sunt crepundia. *Des.* Qua facie sunt? Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 105 and 111: curvata in montis faciem circumstetit unda, Virg. G. 4, 361: hæc facies Trojæ, quum caperetur, erat, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 25; cf. urbium facies, Pl. Ep. 2, 17 *fin.*; and, antequam Vesuvius faciem loci verteret, Tac. A. 4, 67: arboris, Pl. 12, 14, 31: vehiculi, Gell. 15, 30, 3: alia illius cœli facies, Pl. 6, 17, 21: ossa contusa in faciem pulveris, Gell. 10, 18, 3: longa quibus facies ovis erit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 12.—Prov.: verte omnes tete in facies, *i. e. resort to every expedient* (an expression borrowed from, and alluding to, the changes of Proteus), Virg. Æ. 12, 891.

B. Esp.: *Face, visage, countenance* (so most freq. in class. Lat.): "facies homini tantum: ceteris os aut rostra," Pl. 11, 37, 51: in facie vultuque nostro quum sint decem aut paulo plura membra, *etc.*, id. 7, 1, 1, § 8; so, non quæruntur ea, quæ nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus, C. de Or. 1, 28, 127: and, prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall. C. 15, 5: qua facie, qua statura, C. Phil. 2, 16, 41: uretur facies, urentur sole capilli, Tib. 1, 9, 15; cf. id. 1, 5, 43. peregrina, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 9; cf. affers faciem novam, C. Fl. 29, 70; so, liberali (homo), Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 20: egregiâ (virgo), id. Phorm. 1, 2, 50: hispida, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 5: cicatricosa, Quint. 4, 1, 61: adversa, id. 2, 13, 9: curvo nec faciem litore demovet, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 14: de facie quidem nosti, C. Pis. 32, 81, et sæp.—Poet.: cura dabit faciem, facies neglecta peribit, *a beautiful face, beauty*, Ov. A. A. 3, 105.—Prov.: perfricare faciem, *to lay aside one's face*, i. e. *to lose all shame*: Pl. H. N. præf. § 4; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 160.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *External form, look, condition, appearance* (class.): fateantur, in Mœandrii persona esse expressam faciem civitatis, C. Fl. 22, 13; cf. senatus faciem legatus secum attulerat, id. Phil. 8, 8, 23: quibus rebus immutata facies urbis erat, Sall. C. 31, 1: formam quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides, C. Off. 1, 5, 14; Quint. 3, 6, 88; id. 4, 1, 42 Spald.: quarum (causarum) varia ac nova semper est facies, id. 2, 4, 28: plures eloquentiæ facies, id. 12, 10, 69; id. 8, 5, 22: ad istam faciem est morbus qui me macerat, *has that form, is of such a nature*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 73.

B. Esp.: In Tac. for the class. species, *External appearance*, as opposed to reality, *a pretence, pretext*: publici consilii facie, Tac. H. 2, 54.

III. Meton. (acc. to *no.* II.): poet. and in post-Aug. prose, for the class. aspectus, *Look, sight, aspect*: quæ scelorum, facies? Virg. Æ. 6, 560: subita, Sil. 7, 367; so, decora, Pl. Pan. 56, 5: memoranda, id. ib. 35, 1: fœda, id. ib. 82, 8: exceptio, quæ prima facie justa videatur, Gai. Inst. 4, 1; so, prima facie, id. Dig. 16, 1, 13.

făcile, *adv.* [facilis] (class.), **I.** Gen.: **A.** *Easily, without trouble* or *difficulty*: quis hæc non vel facile vel certe aliquo modo posset ediscere? C. de Or. 2, 57, 232: convertuntur, id. Rep. 1, 45.—*Comp.*: cave putes, aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.*: quo facilius otio perfruantur, id. ib. 1, 5: id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 2.—*Sup.*: ut optimi cujusque animus in morte facillime evolet tanquam e custodia, C. Læl. 4, 14: facillime fingi, id. Cael. 9, 22: facillime decidit, id. Rep. 2, 23; Cæs. B. G. 5, 24.

B. To add intensity to an expression which already signifies a high degree, Eng. *Certainly, unquestionably, without contradiction, beyond dispute* (often in Cic.; elsewh. rare): **1.** Virum unum totius Græciæ facile doctissimum, C. Rab. Post. 9, 23: facile deterrimus, id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: genere et nobilitate et pecunia facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15; cf. virtute, existimatione, nobilitate facile princeps, id. Cluent. 5, 11; so, facile princeps, id. Div. 2, 42, 87; id. Fam. 6, 10, 2; id. Univ. 1; Flor. 3, 14, 1; and, facile præcipuus, Quint. 10, 1, 68: facile hic plus mali est, quam illic boni, Ter. And. 4, 3, 5: *Pe.* Sed tu novistin' fidicinam? *Fi.* Tam facile quam me, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 68.—**2.** With verbs that denote superiority (vincere, superare, *etc.*): post illum (Herodotum) Thucydides omnes dicendi artificio, mea sententia, facile vicit, C. de Or. 2, 13, 56; cf. id. Off. 2, 19, 59; and, id. Rep. 1, 23; cf. also stellarum globi gigni terræ magnitudinem facile vincebant, id. ib. 6, 16 *fin.*; and, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: Sisenna omnes adhuc nostros scriptores facile superavit, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7; cf. id. de Or. 3, 11, 43: facile palmam habes! Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 80.—**3.** In stating a large amount: huic hereditas facile ad HS. tricies venit testamento propinqui sui, C. 2 Verr. 2, 14, 35.

C. Connected with a negative, non facile *or* haud facile, to add intensity to it, like our *Not easily*, i. e. *hardly*: mira accuratio, ut non facile in ullo diligentiorem majoremque cognoverim, C. Brut. 67, 238: sed haud facile dixerim, cur, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 3 *fin.*; cf. de iis haud facile compertum narraverim, Sall. J. 17, 2: animus imbutus malis artibus haud facile libidinibus carebat, id. C. 13, 5.

II. Esp.: **A.** (acc. to facilis, *no.* II. A.): *Readily, willingly, without hesita-*

tion: facile omnes perferre ac pati, Ter. And. 1, 1, 35; cf. te de æternitate dicentem aberrare a proposito facile patiebar, C. Tusc. 1, 33, 81; Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 6.—*Comp.:* locum habeo nullum, ubi facilius esse possim quam Asturæ, C. Att. 13, 26, 2.

B. (acc. to facilis, *no.* II. B.): *Pleasantly, agreeably, well:* propter eas (nugas) vivo facilius, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 6: quum animo cogites, Quam vos facillime agitis, quam estis maxume Potentes, dites, fortunati, nobiles, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 56; so, facillime agitare, Suet. Vit. Ter. 1: ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, *not safely*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 23, 7.

făcĭlis, e, *adj.* [facio; and therefore properly, that may be done or made; hence, pregn.] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *Easy to do, easy, without difficulty:* **1.**: **a.** *Abs.*: nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet, quam invitus facias, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1; cf. Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 20; and, quæ facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Cæs. B. G. 2, 27 *fin.*; cf. also mihi in causa facili atque explicata perdifficilis et lubrica defensionis ratio proponitur, C. Planc. 2, 5; Plaut. Am. prol. 33: facilis et prompta defensio, C. de Or. 1, 56, 237; cf. facilis et expedita distinctio, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: facilia, proclivia, jucunda, id. Part. Or. 27, 95; cf. proclivi cursu et facili delabi, id. Rep. 1, 28: ascensus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 21; so, aditus, id. ib. 3, 25 *fin.*; C. Manil. 14, 41; cf. celerem et facilem exitum habere, Cæs. B. C. 3, 22 *fin.*: lutum, *easy to work*, Tib. 1, 1, 40: fagus, Pl. 16, 43, 84: humus, Curt. 4, 6; and, arcus, Val. Fl. 1, 109: jugum, *easy to bear*, Prop. 4, 10, 4: somnus, *easy to obtain*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 8; id. ib. 3, 21, 4: iræ, *easily excited*, Luc. 1, 173: sævitia, *easily overcome*, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 26.—*Comp.:* iter multo facilius atque expeditius, Cæs. B. G. 1, 6: cui censemus cursum ad deos faciliorem fuisse quam Scipioni? C. Læl. 4, 14: faciliore et commodiore judicio, id. Cæcin. 3, 8.—*Sup.:* quod est facillimum, facis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 4; cf. C. Rep. 2, 3: concordia, id. ib. 1, 32: hujus summæ virtutis facillima est via, Quint. 8, 3, 71: in quibus (ceris) facillima est ratio delendi, id. 10, 3, 31.

b. With *ad* and the *gerund:* nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est, C. de Or. 2, 45, 190: facilis ad subigendum, id. Rep. 2, 41: facile ad credendum, id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78; Pl. 13, 4, 7: mens ad pejora facilis, Quint. 1, 2, 4.—*Comp.:* faciliora ad intelligendum, Quint. 2, 3, 8. *Sup.:* hæc ad judicandum sunt facillima, C. Off. 3, 6, 30.

c. With *Supine:* res factu facilis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 26: cuivis facile scitu est, id. Hec. 3, 1, 15: (Cyclops) nec visu facilis nec dictu affabilis ulli, Virg. Æ. 3, 621.—In the *Comp.:* nihil est dictu facilius, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 70.

d. With *Inf.:* facilis vincere ac vinci vultu eodem, Liv. 7, 33: facilis corrumpi, Tac. H. 4, 39: Roma capi facilis, Luc. 2, 656.

e. Very freq. in the neuter, facile, *etc.*, est, with *Subjective clause:* id esse verum, cuivis facile est noscere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 8: quod illis prohibere erat facile, Cæs. B. C. 1, 59: neque erat facile nostris, uno tempore propugnare et munire, id. ib. 3, 45; Quint. 6, 4, 20; Pl. 3, 5, 6.—*Comp.:* plerumque facilius est plus facere quam idem, Quint. 10, 2, 10; id. 12, 6, 7.—*Sup.:* stulta reprehendere facillimum est, Quint. 6, 3, 71; id. 11, 1, 81.

f. With *ut:* facilius est, ut esse aliquis successor tuus possit, quam ut velit, Pl. Pan. 44, 3; id. ib. 87, 5.

g. With *Dat.:* terra facilis pecori, *i. e. suitable, proper*, Virg. G. 2, 223; cf. campus operi facilis, Liv. 33, 17; and, facilis divisui (Macedonia), id. 45, 30; Tib. 1, 3, 57: neque Thraces commercio faciles erant, Liv. 40, 58: homines bello faciles, Tac. Agr. 21: juvenis facilis inanibus, *easily resigning himself, open*, id. A. 2, 27.

2. Adverbially, in facili, ex (e) facili, and rarely, de facili, *Easily:* In *facili:* quum exitus haud in facili essent, *easy*, Liv. 3, 8 Drak.; so, Sen. Clem. 1, 7; Pl. 18, 28, 68, § 274; Tryph. Dig. 26, 3, 8.—Ex *facili:* ita adducendum, ut ex facili subsequatur, *easily*, Cels. 7, 9 *med.*; so, Col. 6, 1, 1; Pl. 30, 3, 8; for which e facili, Ov. A. A. 1, 356.—De *facili:* de facili ab iis superabuntur, Firm. Math. 5, 6.

B. Meton.: Of persons that do any thing with facility, *Ready, quick:* facilis et expeditus ad dicendum, C. Brut. 48, 180: sermone Græco promptus et facilis, Suet. Tib. 71; cf. promptus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque, id. Tit. 3.

II. Esp.: **A.** Of character: *Easy, good-natured, compliant, willing, yielding, courteous, affable:* facilis benevolusque, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 33: comes benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, C. Balb. 16, 36: facilis et liberalis pater, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73: lenis et facilis, id. Fam. 5, 2, 9: facilis et clemens, Suet. Aug. 67: facilem populum habere, C. Fam. 7, 1, 4: facilem se in rebus cognoscendis præbere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, 32; cf. facilis in causis recipiendis, id. Brut. 57, 207; and, faciles in suum cuique tribuendo, id. ib. 21, 85; faciles ad concedendum, id. Div. 2, 52, 107: sic habeas faciles in tua vota deos, Ov. H. 16, 282: faciles aurem præbere, Prop. 2, 21, 15: facilis impetrandæ veniæ, Liv. 26, 15, 1; so, alloquii facilis, Val. Fl. 5, 407: comi facilique natura, Suet. Gramm. 7: facili ac prodigo animo, id. Vit. 7.—*Comp.:* facilior aut indulgentior, Suet. Vesp. 21.—*Sup.:* quid dicam de moribus facillimis, C. Læl. 3, 11.

B. Of fortune: *Favourable, prosperous:* res et fortunæ tuæ .... quotidie faciliores mihi et meliores videntur, C. Fam. 6, 5, 1; Liv. 23, 11, 2.

Adv. in four forms: *facile, facul, faculter*, and *faciliter:* v. hh. vv.

făcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [facilis] **I.** Gen: *Easiness, ease, facility* in doing any thing (mostly post-Aug.): "hæc in bonis rebus, quod alii ad alia bona sunt aptiores, *facilitas* nominetur, in malis *proclivitas*," *inclination, disposition*, C. Tusc. 4, 12, 28; cf. ætatis illius (*i. e.* puerilis) facilitas, *capability*, Quint. 1, 12, 11: audendi facilitas, id. 12, 6, 7; so, pariendi, Pl. 21, 24, 95: oris, *i. e. easy enunciation*, Quint. 10, 7, 26: corporis, *a tendency to blush*, Sen. Ep. 11: soli, *facility in working*, Pl. 18, 19, 49, § 178: picea tonsili facilitate, id. 16, 10, 18: smaragdi ad crassitudinem sui facilitate translucida, *i. e. facility in giving passage to the rays of light*, id. 37, 5, 16.

II. Esp.: **A.** *Facility* or *fluency of expression* (post-Aug.): Fabianus disputabat expedite magis quam concitate, ut possis dicere, facilitatem esse illam, non celeritatem, Sen. Ep. 40: quæ in oratore maxima sunt, ingenium, inventio, vis, facilitas, Quint. 10, 2, 12; so, id. 10, 5, 1; id. 10, 7, 20; id. 11, 1, 42; Suet. Gramm. 23, et al.; cf. extemporalis facilitas, Quint. 10, cap. 7.

B. (acc. to facilis, *no.* II. A.) Of character: **1.** In a good sense, *Willingness, readiness, good nature, courteousness, affability* (so, most freq. in Cic.): si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuæ gravitati severitatique asperseris, C. Mur. 31, 66; cf. id. Læl. 18, 66: pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id. Fam. 13, 24, 2: facilitas in audiendo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7, 21; cf. facilitas et lenitudo animi, id. Off. 1, 25, 88 Orell. *N. cr.*: facilitas indulgentia, Suet. Cæs. 72: facilitate par infimis esse, C. Manil. 14, 41: sermonis, id. Att. 12, 40, 2; id. de Or. 2, 4, 15: actio facilitatem significans, id. ib. 2, 43, 184.—**2.** In a bad sense, *Levity, heedlessness:* Suet. Claud. 29.

făcĭlĭter, *adv.* [facilis] (post-Aug.; predominating in Vitruvius; censured by Quint. 1, 6, 17), *Easily:* ferrum percale factum facilius fabricatur, Vitr. 1, 4; so, id. 2, 1; 3, et sæp.

făcĭnŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [facinus] (*Full of* facinus; hence) *Criminal, atrocious, vicious* (class.): facinorosa vita, C. Leg. 1, 14, 40: vir, id. Rep. 3, 17: impius et facinorosus animus, Just. 2, 1.—*Comp.:* facinorosior, Just. 16, 4.—*Sup.:* facinorosissimi sicarii, C. Sest. 38, 81.—As *Subst.:* **facinorosus,** i, m., *A criminal* or *vicious person, one full of crime:* quintum genus est parricidarum, sicariorum, denique omnium facinorosorum, C. Cat. 2, 10, 22; so, id. Cœl. 6, 13; id. de Or. 2, 58, 237.

făcĭnus, ŏris, *n.* [facio] (*The thing done* or *performed;* hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A deed, act, action* (class.): Atridæ duo fratres cluent fecisse facinus maximum, Quum Priami patriam Pergamum ... subegerunt, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 1; id. ib. 4, 4, 2: nefarium facinus pejore facinore operire, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12: nefario facinore admisso, Cæs. B. G. 7, 38: facinus magnum et memorabile, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 73: facinus præclarissimum, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: facinus pulcherrimum, C. Rab. Perd. 6, 19: rectissimum facinus, Anton. in C. Phil. 13, 17 *fin.*; Poët. ap. C. Fam. 3, 9, 2; Ov. M. 8, 90; Tac. A. 3, 21.—In *Plur.:* Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8: inaudita et singularia facinora sceleris, audaciæ, perfidiæ, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 5, 72, 189: mirabilia facinora, id. Phil. 2, 42, 109: ingenii egregia facinora, Sall. J. 2, 2.

B. Meton.: In Plautus for *Thing:* nimis mirum est facinus, quomodo hæc hinc potuerit transire! Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 24: quod facinus video? *etc.*, id. Rud. 1, 2, 73.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A bad deed, misdeed, crime:* facinus est vincire civem Romanum, scelus verberare, prope parricidium necare: quid dicam in crucem tollere? C. 2 Verr. 5, 66, 170; cf. scelus et facinus, id. Mil. 16, 43: ad vim, facinus cædemque delecti, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77: nec in facinore, nec in libidine, id. Mil. 27, 73: nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii prætermittere, Liv. 39, 13: ne facinus facere, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95: jacere humi ad facinus obeundum, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26; so, committere, id. Fam. 3, 10, 2; Cæs. B. C. 3, 60: in se admittere, id. B. G. 3, 9; cf. id. ib. 6, 13: patrare, Sall. C. 18, 8: ad omne facinus impellere aliquem, C. Frgm. in Non. 424, 31 (Rep. 6, 1 ed. Mos.), et al.—In *Plur.:* furiæ vindices facinorum et sceleris, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 66: homo flagitiis atque facinoribus coöpertus, Sall. C. 23, 1: talia facinora impune suscepisse, id. J. 34, 9.

B. Meton.: *Concr.: An instrument of villainy*, said of a poisoned cup: facinusque exsussit ab ore, Ov. M. 7, 423.

1. **făcĭo,** feci, factum, făcĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*; in the *Pass.* **fĭo** (ī, Prud. Symm. 1, 223), factus sum, fĭĕri (*Imper.* face, which, as well as fac, is freq. esp., in Plaut. and Ter.: Plaut. Asin. prol. 4; 1, 1, 77; id. Aul. 2, 1, 30; id. Cist. 2, 1, 28; id. Epid. 1, 1, 37; id. ib. 2, 2, 117; id. Most. 3, 2, 167; Ter. And. 4, 1, 57; id. ib. 4, 2, 29; id. ib. 5, 1, 2; 14; id. Eun. 1, 2, 10; Cato R. R. 23, 1; 26; 32; Cat. 63, 78; 79; 82; Ov. Med. Fac. 60; Val. Fl. 7, 179, et al.: *Futur.* facie for faciam, Cato in Quint. 1, 7, 23; (cf. *dico ad init.*, and the letter E.): faxo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 199; id. ib. 2, 1, 42; id. ib. 3, 3, 17; id. ib. 3, 4, 14; id. ib. 5, 1, 55, et sæp.; Ter. And. 5, 2, 13; id. Eun. 2, 2, 54; id. ib. 4, 3, 21, et al.; Virg. Æ. 9, 154; id. ib. 12, 316; Ov. M. 3, 271; id. ib. 12, 594: faxim, Enn. in Non. 507, 23; Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 13; id. Aul. 3, 2, 6; id. ib. 3, 5, 20, et al.; Ter. And. 4, 4, 14; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 13: faxit, Lex Numæ ap. Fest. s. v. ALIVTA, p. 6; Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 12; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 90; id. ib. 3, 5, 54; id. Casin. 3, 5, 6, et al.; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 24; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 21: faximus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 40: faxitis, an old form in Liv. 23, 11; id. 25, 12; id. 29, 27: faxint, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 85; id. Aul. 2, 1, 27; id. ib. 2, 2, 79, et al.; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 109; id. Hec. 1, 2, 27; id. ib. 3, 2, 19; C. 2 Verr. 3, 35, 81; id. Fam. 14, 3, 3: faxem for fecissem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 84.—In the *Pass.:* facitur, Nigid. in Non. 507, 15: faciatur, Titin. ib.: fitur, Cato in Prisc. p. 789: flebantur, id. ib.: fitum est, Liv. Andr. in Non. 475, 16: fiendus, Commod. 76, 14) [akin to Sanscr. bhû, esse, existere, Greek φύ, Lat. fu-i, fu-turus; hence, caus. Sanscr. bhâvayâmi, facio; cf. Bopp Gloss. Sanscr. p. 248, b; cf. id. Gramm. pp. 16, 717, 1062 *sq.* ed. Eastwick],

I. *Act.:* **A.** Gen.: *To make,* in the most comprehensive sense of the word, *to prepare, produce, bring to pass, effect, perform, commit, carry out* or *into effect,* etc.: "verbum *facere* om-

nem omnino faciendi causam complectitur, donandi, solvendi, judicandi, ambulandi, numerandi," Papin. Dig. 50, 16, 218: **1.** With *Acc.*: ut faber, quum quid ædificaturus est, non ipse facit materiam, sed ea utitur, quæ sit parata, *etc.* . . . Quod si non est a deo materia facta, ne terra quidem et aqua et aër et ignis a deo factus est, Cic. N. D. Frgm. ap. Lact. 2, 8 (Cic. ed. Orell. IV. 2. p. 122.): sphæra ab Archimede facta, C. Rep. 1, 14: feentque idem et sepsit de manubiis comitium et curiam, id. ib. 2, 17; so, ædem, id. ib. 2, 20: pontem in Arari faciundum curat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13: castra, id. ib. 1, 48; so, C. Fam. 15, 4, 4: faber vasculum fecit, Quint. 7, 10, 9: classem, Cæs. B. G. 4, 21: cœnas et facere et obire, C. Att. 9, 13, 6: ignem lignis viridibus, id. 2 Verr. 1, 17, 45: poema, id. Pis. 29, 70; so, sermonem, id. Fam. 9, 8, 1; cf. literam, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: ludos, id. Rep. 2, 20; so, id. Att. 15, 10: sementes, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3: messem, Col. 2, 10, 28: pecuniam, *to make, get*, C. 2 Verr. 2, 6, 17; so, manum (with parare copias), id. Cæcin. 12, 33; cf. cohortes, Cæs. B. C. 3, 87: exercitum, Vell. 2, 109, 2: auxilia mercede, Tac. A. 6, 33: iter, C. Att. 3, 1; so, id. Planc. 26, 65; id. Div. 1, 33, 73.—Cf. also the phrases, aditum sibi ad aures, Quint. 4, 1, 46: admirationem alicujus rei alicui, *to excite*, Liv. 25, 11; Sen. Ep. 115: alienationem disjunctionemque, C. Læl. 21, 76: animum alicui, Liv. 25, 11: arbitrium de aliquo, *to decide*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21; *opp.* arbitrium alicui in aliqua re, *i. e. to leave the decision to one*, Liv. 43, 15: audaciam hosti, id. 29, 34: audientiam orationi, C. Div. in Cæcil. 13, 42: auspicium alicui, Liv. 1, 34; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86: auctoritatem, C. Manil. 15, 43: bellum, C. Off. 1, 11, 35; Cæs. B. G. 3, 29 *fin.*: multa bona alicui, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 46: clamores, *to make, raise*, C. Brut. 95, 326: cognomen alicui, *to give*, Liv. 1, 3: commercium sermonis, id. 5, 15: concitationes, Cæs. B. C. 3, 106 *fin.*: conjurationes, id. B. G. 4, 30 *fin.*: consuetudinem alicui cum altero, C. Fam. 13, 23, 1: consilia alicui, Liv. 35, 42: contentionem cum aliquo, C. Off. 1, 33, 137: controversiam, id. Or. 34, 121: convicium magnum alicui, id. Fam. 10, 16, 1: copiam pugnandi militibus, Liv. 7, 13: corpus, *to grow fat, corpulent*, Cels. 7, 3 *ad fin.*; Phædr. 3, 7, 5: damnum, *to suffer*, C. Brut. 33, 125: so, detrimentum, id. 2 Verr. 4, 9, 20: desiderium alicujus rei alicui, Liv. 3, 34; id. 7, 24: dicta, Ov. F. 2, 375; id. ib. 3, 515: difficultatem, Quint. 10, 3, 10; and 16: discrimen, id. 7, 2, 14; id. 11, 1, 43: disjunctionem (with alienationem), C. Læl. 21, 76: dolorem alicui, id. Att. 11, 8, 2: dulcedinem, Sen. Ep. 111: eloquentiam alicui (ira), Quint. 6, 2, 26: errorem, Sen. Ep. 67: eruptiones ex oppido, Cæs. B. C. 2, 2: exemplum, Quint. 5, 2, 2: exspectationem, id. 9, 2, 23: facinus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 1; C. Fin. 2, 29, 95: facultatem recte judicandi alicui, C. 2 Verr. 2, 73, 179: fallaciam, Ter. And. 1, 3, 7: famam ingens, Quint. 11, 2, 46: fastidium, Liv. 3, 1: favorem alicui, id. 42, 14; Quint. 4, 1, 33: fidem alicui, C. Cat. 3, 2, 4; id. Att. 7, 8, 1; Quint. 6, 2, 18: finem, C. Att. 16, 16, 16; id. Rep. 2, 44: formidinem, Tac. H. 3, 10: fortunam magnam (with parare), Liv. 24, 22: fraudem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9; C. Att. 4, 12: gestum vultu, Quint. 11, 3, 71: gradum, C. de Or. 2, 61, 249; id. 2 Verr. 2, 1, 3; Quint. 3, 6, 8: gratiam alicujus rei, Liv. 3, 56; id. 8, 34: gratulationem alicui, C. Fam. 11, 18, 3; Sen. Ep. 6: gratum alicui, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 56; C. Rep. 1, 21; cf. gratissimum alicui, id. Fam. 7, 21 *fin.*: homicidium, Quint. 5, 9, 9: hospitium cum aliquo, C. Balb. 18, 42: imperata, Cæs. B. G. 2, 3: impetum in hostem, C. Fin. 1, 10, 34; Liv. 25, 11: incursionem, Liv. 3, 38: indicium, C. 2 Verr. 1, 57, 150: inducias, id. Phil. 8, 7, 20: initium, id. Agr. 2, 29, 79; cf. initia ab aliquo, id. Rep. 1, 19: injuriam, C. Rep. 3, 14 (*opp.* accipere); Cæs. B. G. 1, 36; Quint. 3, 6, 49; 10, 1, 115: insidias alicui, C. Mil. 9, 23: iram, Quint. 6, 1, 14: jacturam, C. Off. 3, 23, 89: id. Fin. 2, 24, 79; Cæs. B. G. 7, 77: judicium, C. Att. 7, 23, 2: judicatum, *to execute*, id. Planc. 20, 48: jus alicui, Liv. 32, 13: jussa, Ov. F. 1, 379: lætitiam, C. Fin. 1, 7, 23: largitiones, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: valde magnum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, 7: memoriam, Quint. 11, 2, 4: mentionem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2: metum, Tac. A. 6, 36: missum aliquem, C. 2 Verr. 3, 58, 134: modum iræ, Liv. 4, 50: moram, C. Att. 16, 2, 1; Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 72: morem alicujus rei sibi, Liv. 35, 35: motus, id. 28, 46: multam alicui, Cato in Gell. 11, 1, 6: munditias, id. R. R. 2, 4: mutationem, C. Sest. 12, 27; id. Off. 1, 33, 120: multa alicui, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, 16: naufragium, *to suffer*, id. Fam. 16, 9, 1: negotium alicui, *to give to do*, Quint. 5, 12, 13: nomen alicui, Liv. 8, 15; cf. nomina, C. Off. 3, 14, 59: odium vitæ, Pl. 20, 18, 76: officium suum, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 12: omnia amici causa, C. Læl. 10, 35; id. Fam. 5, 11, 2: opinionem alicui, id. Div. in Cæcil. 14, 45: pacem, C. Off. 3, 30, 109: periculum, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 23; id. Heaut. 2, 1, 9: perniciem alicui, Tac. H. 2, 70: planum, C. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: potestatem, id. Cat. 3, 5, 11; id. Rep. 2, 28: prælium, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13: promissum, C. Off. 3, 25, 95: pudorem, Liv. 3, 31: ratum, Liv. 28, 39: rem, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12: risum, Cæl. in C. Fam. 8, 9, 1; Quint. 6, 1, 40; 48: securitatem alicui, Liv. 36, 41: sermonem, C. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 66: significationem ignibus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 33: silentium, Liv. 24, 7: spem, C. Att. 3, 16; Liv. 30, 3: spiritus, id. 30, 11: stipendia, Sall. J. 63, 3; Liv. 3, 27; id. 5, 7: stomachum alicui, C. Att. 5, 11, 2; id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: suavium alicui, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 53: suspicionem, C. Fl. 33, 83: tædium alicujus rei, Liv. 4, 57: totum, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 35: transitum alicui, Liv. 26, 25, 3: turbam, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 2: usum, Quint. 10, 3, 28: vadimonium, C. Quint. 18, 57: verbum, verba, *to speak, talk*, id. 2 Verr. 4, 65, 147: vestigium, id. Rab. Post. 17, 47: viam sibi, Liv. 3, 5, 6: vim alicui *or* in aliquem, id. 38, 24; id. 3, 5: vires, *to get, acquire*, Quint. 10, 3, 3: vitium, C. Top. 3, 15.

2. With *ut, ne, quin*, or the simple subjunctive: **a.** With *ut*: faciam, ut ejus diei locique meique semper meminerit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 20: ea, quantum potui, feci, ut essent nota nostris, C. Ac. 1, 2, 8: facito, ut sciam, id. Att. 2, 4, 4; id. ib. 11, 21, 1; so, ut nihil ad te dem literarum facere non possum, id. ib. 8, 14, 1.—In the *Pass.*: fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat, et, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: potest fieri, ut iratus dixerit, *etc.*, Crass. in C. de Or. 2, 70, 285; id. Læl. 21, 76.—**b.** With *ne*: fac, ne quid aliud cures, id. Fam. 16, 11, 1.—**c.** With *quin*: facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, id. ib. 12, 27, 2; id. Clu. 60, 168.—**d.** With *simple Subj.*: domi assitis, facite, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 53: fac cupidus mei videndi sis, C. Fam. 5, 21, 5: fac cogites, id. ib. 11, 3, 4.

3. With *Inf.* (rare): Var. R. R. 3, 5, 3; Sall. Frgm. ap. Sen. Ep. 114: qui nati coram me cernere letum Fecisti, Virg. Æ. 2, 539; Ov. H. 17, 174: mei ter infervere facito, Col. 12, 38, 5.

2. *Abs.*: ego plus, quam feci, facere non possum, C. Fam. 11, 14, 3: faciam, ut potero, Læli, id. de Sen. 3, 7; cf. id. Rep. 1, 24: noli putare, pigritia me facere, quod non mea manu scribam, id. Att. 16, 15, 1; id. Rep. 2, 28: ut facit apud Platonem Socrates, id. ib. 2, 11: ut in Verrem Cicero fecit, Quint. 6, 1, 54: qui dicere ac facere decent, id. 2, 3, 11, et sæp.

B. Esp.: **1.** With a double object: *To make* a thing into something, *to render* it something: senatum bene sua sponte firmum firmiorem vestra auctoritate fecistis, C. Phil. 6, 7, 18: te disertum id. ib. 2, 39 *fin.*: iratum adversario judicem, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220: heredem filiam, id. 2 Verr. 1, 43, 111: aliquem absentem rei capitalis reum, id. ib. 2, 38, 93: animum dubium, id. Manil. 10, 27: injurias irritas, id. 2 Verr. 2, 26, 63: vectigalia sibi deteriora, Cæs. B. G. 1, 30: hi consules facti sunt, C. de Sen. 5, 14: disciplina doctior facta civitas, id. Rep. 2, 19: di ex hominibus facti, id. ib. 2, 10; cf. tua virtute nobis Romanos ex amicis amicissimos fecisti, Sall. J. 10, 2.

2. *To value, esteem, regard* a person or thing in any manner (like the Eng. *make*, in the phrase, *to make much of*): in quo perspicere posses, quanti te, quanti Pompeium, quem unum ex omnibus facio, ut debeo, plurimi, quanti Brutum fecerem, C. Fam. 3, 10, 2: te quotidie pluris feci, id. ib. 3, 4, 2: voluptatem virtus minimi facit, id. Fin. 2, 13, 42: mihi facio scire, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 42: negat se magni facere, utrum, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 1, 38: parum id facio, Sall. J. 85, 31: si illi aliter Nos faciant quam æquum est, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 43.

3. *To represent* a thing in any manner, *to feign, assert, say, represent:* in eo libro, ubi se exeuntem e senatu et cum Pansa colloquentem facit, C. Brut. 60, 218: Xenophon facit . . . Socratem disputantem, id. N. D. 1, 11, 31: verbis se locupletem facere, id. Fiacc. 20, 46: Herculem conveniri ab Ulixe, id. N. D. 3, 16, 41; cf. Plato construi a deo mundum facit, id. ib. 1, 8, 19; and Isocratem laudari a Socrate, id. Opt. Gen. 6, 17: fecit olorinis Ledam recubare sub alis, Ov. M. 6, 109; cf. Fecerat et viridi fœtam Mavortis in antro Procubuisse lupam, Virg. Æ. 8, 630.

4. *To make believe, to pretend:* facio me alias res agere, C. Fam. 15, 18: me unum ex iis feci, qui, *etc.*, id. Planc. 27, 65.—And, in like manner,

5. Hypothetically in the *Imper.* fac, *To suppose, assume:* fac, quæso, qui ego sum, esse te, C. Fam. 7, 23, 1; cf. fac potuisse, id. Phil. 2, 3, 5; and, fac animos non remanere post mortem, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82; id. ib. 1, 29, 70: fac velit, Stat. Ach. 2, 241.

6. In mercant. lang.: *To practise, exercise, follow* any trade or profession: quum mercaturas facerent, C. 2 Verr. 5, 28, 72; so, argentariam, id. ib. 5, 49, 155; id. Cæcin. 4, 10: topiariam, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 5: haruspicinam, id. Fam. 6, 18, 1: præconium, id. ib.

7. In relig. lang., like Gr. ῥέζειν, *To perform* or *celebrate* a religious rite; *to offer sacrifice, make an offering, to sacrifice:* res illum divinas apud eos deos in suo sacrario quotidie facere vidisti, C. 2 Verr. 4, 8, 18: sacra pro civibus, id. Balb. 24, 55: sacrificium publicum, id. Brut. 14, 56.—*Abs.*: a sacris patriis Junonis Sospitæ, cui omnes consules facere necesse est, consulem avellere, C. Mur. 41, 90.—With the *Abl.*: quum faciam victula pro frugibus, Virg. E. 3, 77; so, catulo, Col. 2, 22, 4.—*Impers.*: quum pro populo fieret, C. Att. 1, 13, 3: quibus diis decemviri ex libris ut fieret, ediderunt, Liv. 37, 3, 5.

8. Gramm. *t. t.*: *To make, form* in inflecting: cur *aper apri* et *pater patris* faciat? Quint. 1, 6, 13; so, id. 14; 15; 27; cf. sic genitivus *Achilli* et *Ulixi* fecit, id. 1, 5, 63; id. 1, 6, 26: eadem (litera) fecit ex *duello bellum*, id. 1, 4, 15.

9. Particular phrases: **a.** Quid faciam (facias, fiet *etc.*), *c. Abl., Dat.*, or (rarely) with *de*, or *Abs.*: *What is to be done with* a person or thing: (*α*) With *Abl.*: quid hoc homine facias? C. Sest. 13, 29; so, id. 2 Verr. 2, 16, 40: nescit quid faciat auro, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 100. — *Pass.*: quid Tulliola mea fiet? C. Fam. 14, 4, 3: quid illo fiet? quid me? id. Att. 6, 1, 14.—(*β*) With *Dat.*: quid tu huic homini facias? C. Cæcin. 11, 30; cf. quid enim tibi faciam, id. Att. 7, 3, 2: and quid faceret huic conclusioni, *i. e. how should he refute*, etc., id. Ac. 2, 30, 96. — *Pass.*: quid fiet artibus? id. Ac. 2, 33, 107: quid mihi fiet? Ov. A. A. 1, 536.—(*γ*) With *de*: miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep. Them. 2.—*Pass.*: quid de illa fiet fidicina igitur? Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 48: de fratre quid fiet? Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 39.—(*δ*) *Abs.*: quid faciat Philomela? fugam custodia claudit? Ov. M. 6, 572: quid faceremus? neque servitio me exire licebat, *etc.*, Virg. E. 1, 41.

b. Fit, factum est aliquo *or* aliquâ re, *It happens to, becomes of* a person or thing: *aliquo*: vole Erogitare, meo minore quid sit factum filio, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 32: nec quid deinde iis (elephantis) factum sit, auctores explicant, Pl. 8, 6, 6 *fin.*—Hence, Si quid factum sit aliquo, *If any thing human should happen to one*, =si quid acciderit humanitus (v. accido), euphemistic for *if one should die*: si quid eo factum esset, in quo spem essetis

habituri? C. Manil. 20, 59; cf. eum fecisse aiunt, sibi quod faciendum fuit, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 1, 23: *aliqua re:* quid eo est argento factum? Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 106.

c. Ut fit, *As it usually happens, as is commonly the case:* præsertim quum, ut fit, fortuito sæpe aliquid concluse aptequ decerent, C. Or. 53, 177: queri, ut fit, incipiunt, id. 2 Verr. 2, 23, 56: dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, id. Mil. 10, 28: fecit statim, ut fit, fastidium copia, Liv. 3, 1.

d. Fiat, an expression of assent, *So be it! very good!* fiat, geratur mos tibi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 146; so, id. Asin. 1, 1, 27; id. Amph. 2, 2, 138; id. Most. 4, 3, 44, et al.

e. Dictum ac factum, *No sooner said than done, without delay, at once;* v. dictum under dico, *no.* I. A. 4.

II. *Neutr.*: **A.** With adverbs, *To do, deal, or act* in any manner: recta et vera loquere, sed neque vere neque recte adhuc Fecisti unquam, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 7: v. recte: bene fecit Silius, qui transegerit, C. Att. 12, 24, 1: Dalmatis di male faciant, id. Fam. 5, 11 *fin.*: facis amice, id. Læl. 2, 9: humaniter, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: imperite, id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: tutius, Quint. 5, 10, 68; Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10: bene facere, v. also under benefacio and benefactum.

B. Facere cum *or* ab aliquo, *To take part with* one, *to side with* one; and *opp.* contra aliquem, *to take part against* one: *cum aliquo:* si respondisset, idem sentire et secum facere Sullam, C. Sull. 13, 36; cf. cum illo consulem facere, id. Att. 6, 8, 2; and, secum consules facere, id. Planc. 35, 86: auctoritatem sapientissimorum hominum facere nobiscum, id. Cæcin. 36, 104; cf. rem et sententiam interdicti mecum facere fatebatur, id. ib. 28, 79; and, quum veritas cum hoc faciat, id. Quint. 30, 91.—*Ab aliquo:* commune est, quod nihilo magis ab adversariis quam a nobis facit, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90: omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos illac (a *or* cum Cæsare) facere, id. Att. 7, 3, 5.—*Contra aliquem:* quæ res in civitate duæ plurimum possunt, eæ contra nos ambæ faciunt in hoc tempore, id. Quint. 1, 1.

C. *Ad aliquid, alicui,* or *Abs., To be good* or *of use for* any thing; *to be useful, of service: ad aliquid:* chamæleon facit ad difficultatem urinæ, Pl. 22, 18, 21; so, Scrib. Comp. 122; cf. Ov. Am. 1, 2, 16; and ad talem formam non facit iste locus, id. H. 16, 192.—*Alicui:* radix coronopi coeliacis præclare facit, Pl. 22, 19, 22; Prop. 3, 1, 20.—*Abs.:* facit autem commode ea compositio, quam, *etc.*, Col. 7, 5, 7; so, id. 8, 17, 13: nec cœlum, nec aquæ faciunt, nec terra, nec auræ, *i. e. do not benefit me,* Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 23: mire facit in peroratione confessio, Quint. 11, 3, 173; so, ib. 171; cf. with a *subjective* clause: plurimum facit, totas diligenter nosse causas, id. 6, 4, 8.

2. **facio,** are, v. arefacio.

factĕon [facio], A word facetiously formed by Cicero, after the analogy of the Greek, for faciendum: quare, ut opinor, φιλοσοφητέον, id quod tu facis, et istos consultus non flocci facteon, C. Att. 1, 16, 13 Orell. *N. cr.*

‡ **factĭcĭōsus** πολυμήχανος, Gloss. Philox.

factĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [facio] **I.** Gen.: *Made by art, artificial, factitious* (post-Aug.): sal, Pl. 31, 7, 39: gemmæ, id. 37, 7, 26: colores, id. 31, 7, 42: ladanum (*opp.* terrenum), id. 12, 17, 37. **II.** Esp.: In the later grammarians: nomen, *formed after the natural sound, onomatopoetic,* like tintinnabulum, turtur, Prisc. p. 581 P.

factĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** (acc. to facio, *no.* I.): *A making, doing, preparing* (very rare): tabulæ, quas is instituisset, sui testamenti factio nulla est, *the right of making a will,* C. Top. 11, 50; cf. factionem testamenti habere, id. Fam. 7, 21: quæ hæc factio est? *dealing, proceeding,* Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 15; so, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 2. **II.** (acc. to facio, *no.* II. B.: Prop. *A taking part* or *siding with any one;* hence, meton. *Concr.*): **A.** Gen.: (rare) *A company of persons associated* or *acting together, a class, order, sect, party:* cum vestris nostra non est æqua factio; Affinitatem vobis aliam quærite, *i. e. family, rank,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 51; cf. neque nos factione tanta, quanta tu, sumus, id. Cist. 2, 1, 17; id. Trin. 2, 4, 66; 90; 96; id. Aul. 2, 1, 45: utrimque factiones tibi pares, Cato in Charis. p. 198 P.: alia (medicorum) factio cepit in Sicilia, *i. e. class,* Pl. 29, 1, 4: est et alia magices factio, a Mose pendens, id. 30, 1, 2.

B. Esp.: **1.** *A company of political adherents* or *partisans, a party, side, faction* (class.; among the republican Romans usually with the odious accessory idea of oligarchical): in Gallia non solum in omnibus civitatibus atque in omnibus pagis partibusque, sed pœne etiam in singulis domibus factiones sunt, earumque factionum principes sunt, qui, *etc., divisions, factions,* Cæs. B. G. 6, 11: paucorum factione oppressus, id. B. C. 1, 22; cf. in qua (Scævolæ oratione) invidia incitatur in judicum et in accusatorum factionem, C. Brut. 44, 164; and, hæc inter bonos amicitia, inter malos factio est, Sall. J. 31, 15; Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: per vim et factionem, C. Att. 7, 9, 4: triginta illorum consensus et factio, *i. e. oligarchy,* C. Rep. 1, 28; cf. quum certi propter divitias aut genus aut aliquas opes rem publicam tenent, est factio: sed vocantur illi optimates, id. ib. 3, 14; and id. ib. 1, 44: cf. also, ut exsistat ex rege dominus, ex optimatibus factio, ex populo turba et confusio, id. ib. 1, 45; and, in factionis potestate, id. ib. 3, 32: principem factionis ad Philippum trahentium res, Liv. 32, 19, 2; Tac. H. 1, 13; Suet. Claud. 13.

2. Scenic *t. t.*: *A division, company,* or *party of charioteers* at the Roman races (of which there were four, named after their colours: albata, prasina, russata, veneta), Suet. Cal. 55; id. Vit. 7; 14; id. Dom. 7; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2593; cf. Fest. p. 86.

factĭōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [factio, *no.* II. B. 2.] *The presider over a company of charioteers,* Cod. Th. 15, 10, 1; Inscr. Grut. 338.

factĭōse, *adv.* [factiosus] *Mightily, powerfully,* Sid. Ep. 4, 24.

factĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [factio, *no.* II.] *That has* or *seeks to form a party, powerful* or *eager for power, factious, seditious* (class.): homo dives, factiosus, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 50: potens et factiosus, Auct. Her. 2, 20, 40; so, homo (with potens), Nep. Ages. 1: non divitiis cum divite, neque factione cum factioso, certabat, Sall. C. 54, 5: vel optimatium vel factiosa tyrannis illa vel regia, *etc.*, i. e. *oligarchical,* C. Rep. 1, 29: lingua factiosi, *mighty with the tongue,* i. e. *promising a great deal,* Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 13.—*Comp.*: mulier, Aur. Vict. Cæs. 21.—*Sup.*: quisque, Pl. Ep. 4, 9, 5.

factĭtāmenta, orum, *n.* [factito] *Things made, work* (Eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 18 *fin.*

factĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A making, creating* (Eccl. Lat.): corporum, Tert. adv. Hermog. 31; 32.

factĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A maker* (Eccl. Lat.): idolorum, Tert. adv. Prax. 18; id. Apol. 21.

factĭtĭus, a, um, v. facticius.

factĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [facto] (class.): **I.** Gen.: *To make* or *do frequently, to be wont to make* or *do:* stultitia'st, me illi vitio vortere, Egomet quod factitavi in adolescentia, Plaut. Epid. 3, 3, 50: verba compone et quasi cogmenta, quod ne Græci quidem veteres, factitaverunt, C. Brut. 17, 68; so, Quint. 12, 3, 4: hæc apud majores nostros factitata, C. Off. 2, 24, 85: alterum factitatum est, alterum novum, id. Or. 42, 143: accusationem, id. Brut. 34, 130; so, versus, Hor. A. P. 470: simulacra ex ea arbore, Pl. 13, 9, 17; cf. capulos inde (ex gemma), id. 37, 6, 23: inducias cum aliquo, Gell. 19, 5, 10. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *To make* or *declare* a person something: quem palam heredem semper factitarat, C. Phil. 2, 16, 41.—**B.** *To practise* a trade or profession: artem, Pœta ap. C. Or. 43, 147: medicinam, Quint. 7, 2, 26: conciones argentarias, Suet. Vesp. 1: vecturas onerum corpore suo, Gell. 5, 3: delationes, Tac. H. 2, 10.

facto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [facio] *To make, do, perform:* operis quicquam, Plaut. Truc. 5, 23.

factor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Gen.: *A maker, doer, performer, perpetrator:* cuparum doliorumque, Pall. 1, 6: qui præpositum suum non prætexit, quum posset, in pari causâ factori habendus est, *the doer,* Arr. Menand. Dig. 49, 16, 6 *fin.*: sceleris, Ulp. ib. 29, 5, 1; Macer. ib. 48, 3, 7. **II.** Esp.: **A.** In husbandry: *An oil-presser:* Cato R. R. 13; 64; 66; 67.—**B.** In ball-playing: *He who strikes the ball, the batsman:* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 18; cf. dator.

factōrĭum, ii, *n.* [factor, *no.* II. A.] (*A thing pertaining to a* factor; hence) *An oil-press:* Pall. 11, 10.

factum, i, *n.* [facio] **A.** *That which is done, a deed, act, exploit:* **1.** *Abs.*: meum factum probari abs te triumpho gaudio, Cæs. ap. C. Att. 9, 16, A, 1: præclarum atque divinum, C. Phil. 2, 44, 114: egregium, id. Fam. 10, 16, 2; id. Cœl. 10, 23: dimidium facti, qui cœpit, habet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40: quo facto aut dicto adest opus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 15: famam extendere factis, Virg. Æ. 10, 468.—**2.** With *Gen.*: ecquod hujus factum aut commissum, non dicam audacius, *etc.*, C. Sull. 26, 72: quod unquam eorum in republicâ forte factum exstitit? id. Att. 8, 14, 2: non hominum video, non ego facta boum, *doings,* i. e. *works,* Ov. H. 10, 60.—**B.** Bonum factum, like the Gr. ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ, *A good deed,* i. e. *well done, fortunate:* bonum factum'st, edicta ut servetis mea, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 16; cf. id. ib. 44. At the commencement of edicts. Suet. Cæs. 80; id. Vit. 14; Tert. Pudic. 1.

factūra, æ, *f.* [id.] (post-Aug. and very rare) **I.** Prop.: *A making, manufacture, formation:* in nostro orbe aliubi vena bonitatem hanc præstat, aliubi factura, Pl. 34, 14, 41, § 145: corporis totius, Gell. 13, 29, 2. **II.** Meton.: *Pass.*: *Concr.*: *A thing produced* or *created, a creature, work:* anima factura dei est, Prud. Apoth. 792; so, id. 856.

1. **factus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of facio. **II.** *Pa.*: *Done, accomplished* (prps. only in follg. ex.): factus nihilo facit, *he no more makes it come to pass,* i. e. *is no nearer bringing it about,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 6.

2. **factus,** ūs, *m.* (also **factum,** i, *n.*, Var. R. R. 1, 24, 3; Col. 12, 52, 19 and 22) [facio] **I.** Gen.: *A making, building:* quo ornatior villa esse posset fructu quam factu, Var. R. R. 3, 1, 10. **II.** Esp. (cf. factor, *no.* II. A., and factorium): *Oil-pressing:* Cato R. R. 67, 1; Var. R. R. 1, 24, 3; Col. 12, 52, 19; 22; Pl. 15, 6, 6.

facul, *adv.* [facilis] (ante-class.), *Easily:* nobilitate facul propellere iniquos, Lucil. ap. Non. 111, 19; so, Pac. ib. 21: haud facul, ut ait Pacuvius, femina una invenietur bona, Afran. ib. 22: ferre advorsam fortunam facul, Att. ib. 24.

făcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [fax] *A little torch, a fagot* or *piece of wood used as a torch:* **I.** Prop.: Cato R. R. 37, 3; Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38; Prop. 2, 29, 5. **II.** Fig.: Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46.

facultas, ātis, *f.* [facilis] (*The quality of the* facilis; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Capability, possibility, power, means, opportunity* of doing any thing easily: "*facultates* sunt, aut quibus facilius fit, aut sine quibus aliquid confici non potest." C. Inv. 1, 27, 41: **A.** With *Gerund in di*: facultas pariendi, Ter. And. 1, 4, 5: summa copia facultasque dicendi, C. Quint. 2, 8: Miloni manendi nulla facultas, id. Mil. 17, 45: suscipiendi maleficii, id. Rosc. Am. 33, 92: lædendi, id. Flacc. 8, 19: redimendi, id. Manil. 7, 18: facultatem judicandi facere, id. 2 Verr. 2, 73, 179.—**B.** With *Gen.*: talium sumptuum facultatem fructum divitiarum putat, C. Off. 2, 16, 56: quod reliquis fugæ facultas daretur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 32 *fin.*: Demostheni facultatem defuisse hujus rei, Quint. 6, 3, 2.—**C.** With *ad*: ne irato facultas ad dicendum data esse videatur, C. Font. 6, 12: ad explicandas tuas literas, id. Rep. 1, 9: ad ducendum bellum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38:—*Plur.*: multæ mihi ad satis faciendum reliquo tempore facultates dabuntur, C. Clu. 4, 10.—**D.** With *ut c. Subj.*: nonnunquam improbo facultas dari, ut, *etc.*, C. Cæcin. 25, 71; id.

Rab. Perd. 6, 18: L. Quintius obtatam sibi facultatem putavit, ut, *etc.*, id. Cla. 28, 77; id. Fam. 1, 7, 4: erit iustur haec facultas in eo, quem volumus esse eloquentem, ut, *etc.*, id. Or. 33, 117.—**Σ.** With *Inf.* (post-Aug. and very rare): nobis saevire facultas, Stat. Th. 4, 513; so, id. ib. 12, 56; Val. Fl. 3, 16.—**F.** *Abs.*: cave quidquam, quod ad meum commodum attineat, nisi maximo tuo commodo et maxima tui facultate cogitaris, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 4: urges istam occasionem et facultatem, id. Fam. 7, 8, 2: facultas ex ceteris rebus comparata, id. de Or. 2, 12, 50: si facultas erit, id. de Inv. 1, 46 *fin.*; *cf.*: hinc abite, dum est facultas, Cæs. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*: quoad facultas feret, C. Inv. 2, 3, 10.

II. Meton.: *Concr.*: For copia, opes: **A.** *Sing.*: *A sufficient or great number, abundance, plenty, supply, stock, store*: nummorum facultas, C. Quint. 4, 16: omnium rerum, quae ad bellum usui erant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38: narium, id. ib. 3, 9: si facultas ejus succi sit copiosior, Col. 12, 38, 8; id. 8, 17, 12.—**B.** *Plur.*: *Goods, riches, property*: anquirunt ad facultates rerum atque copias, ad potentiam, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 3, 9: mutandis facultatibus et commodis, id. ib. 2, 4, 15: me tuae facultates sustinent, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7: videndum ne major benignitas sit quam facultates, id. Off. 1, 14, 42: facultates ad largiendum maximas comparasse, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18: facultates patrimonii nostri aliis relinquemus, Quint. 6 præf. § 16: attritis facultatibus urbe cessit, Suet. Galb. 3: modicus facultatibus, Pl. Ep. 6, 32, 2, et sæp.: tantas videri Italiæ facultates, ut, *etc.*, *supplies, resources*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 1; so with copia id. B. C. 1, 49.

facultātŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [facultas, no. II. B.] *Small or scanty means* (late Lat.): pro facultatulâ suâ, Hier. Ep. 108, *no.* 10; so, Aug. Ep. 45 *med.*

‡ facŭlter, *adv.* [facilis] only acc. to the statement of Fest. p. 87.

facunde, *adv.* [facundus] *Eloquently, with eloquence*: nimis facete nimisque facunde male es, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 5: quamvis facunde loqui, id. Trin. 2, 2, 99; so, alloqui, Liv. 28, 18: exsequi aliquid, Tac. A. 12, 58: miseratur, id. ib. 1, 39.—*Sup.*: describere locum, Sen. Suasor. 2 *med.*: accusare vitia, Gell. 13, 8, 5.

fācundĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] *Eloquence* (like facundus, not freq. till after the Aug. age; in Cic. and Cæs. not at all): facundia Græcos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. C. 53, 3; so, Græca, id. J. 63, 3: Græca Latinaque, Suet. Cal. 20; *cf.* Quint. 12, 10, 27; and Pl. 7, 30, 31 *fin.*: alere facundiam, Quint. Procem. § 23; so, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 21; Quint. 2, 16, 10; id. 8, 1, 3; id. 10, 1, 80; id. 12, 10, 16; Tac. A. 11, 6; Gell. 11, 13, 10; 18, 5, 1; 19, 9, 7.—In *Plur.*: Gell. 3, 17, 1.

fācundĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [facundia] *Full of eloquence, eloquent*: Sempr. Asellio ap. Gell. 4, 9, 12.

fācunditas, ātis, *f.* [facundus] *Eloquence*: Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 13.

fācundus, a, um, *adj.* [fari] *That speaks with ease or fluency, eloquent*: **A.** Of persons: ["qui facile fantur, *facundi* dicti," Var. L. L. 6, 7, 65] (not freq. till after the Aug. age; in Cic. and Cæs. not at all; *cf.* facundia): Satis facundus's: sed jam fieri dictis compendium volo, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 12; Enn. Ann. 7, 105; Sall. J. 95, 3: loquax magis quam facundus, id. ap. Quint. 5, 2, 2; and, ap. Gell. 1, 15, 13: Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 1; so, Ulixes, Ov. M. 13, 93: facundum faciebat amor, id. Ib. 6, 469: Rufus, vir facundus, Tac. H. 1, 8: facundus et promptus, Suet. Cal. 53, et sæp.—*Comp.*: in omnibus centibus alius alio facundior habetur, Quint. 12, 10, 44.—*Sup.*: facundissimus quisque, Quint. 12, 2, 27.—**B.** Of things: ut ingenia humana sunt ad suam cuique levandam culpam nimio plus facunda, Liv. 28, 25 *fin.* (*al.* fecunda); lingua, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 35: os, Ov. P. 3, 698: vox, id. ib. 4, 245: et composita oratio, Sall. J. 85, 26: dictum, Ov. M. 13, 127: versus, Mart. 12, 43, 1: antiqua comœdia facundissimæ libertatis, Quint. 10, 1, 65.

fæcăcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fex] = fæcosus: Pompon. Veterin. 5 *ante med.*

fæcārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or for the dregs or lees*: sportæ, Cato R. R. 11, 4.

fæcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made from the dregs or lees*: vinum, *pressed from the dregs*, Cato R. R. 153; *cf.* Pl. 14, 10, 12.

fæcīnĭus or **fæcĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That makes or leaves dregs*: uvæ, Col. 3, 2, 14; Pl. 14, 2, 4, § 27: vinum, Col. 12, 47, 6.

fæcōsus, a, um [id.] *Full of dregs*: garum, Mart. 13, 102, 2 dub.

fæcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* (**fæcla,** Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1) [id.] *Burnt tartar or salt of tartar*, deposited in the form of a crust by wine (used as a condiment or as a drug), Lucr. 2, 400; Hor. S. 2, 8, 9; Scrib. Comp. 228; 228; 230; Veg. Vet. 4, 16.

fæcŭlentia, æ, *f.* [feculentus] *Lees, dregs; filth* (post-class.): fæculentiæ omnino par chaeali, quæ, quo plus commota, plus fetida est, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

fæcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [fex] *Abounding in dregs or sediment, thick, impure, feculent* (post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: vinum, Col. 2, 2, 20: pus, Cels. 5, 26, 19: sardonyches, Pl. 37, 6, 23.—*Comp.*: superficies, Sol. 33.—*Sup.*: quorum aliud fæculentissimum redditur terræ, *i. e. excrement*, Aug. de Vera Relig. 40. **II.** Fig.: hilaritas, Arn. 3, 119.

fænus, ŏris, v. fenus.

Fæsŭlæ (also Fes.), arum, *f. A city of Etruria, now Fiesole*, C. Cat. 3, 6, 14; Liv. 22, 3; *cf.* Mann. Ital. 1, p. 396; Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 223; 252 *sq.*; 348.—Also **Fæsŭla,** æ, Sil. 8, 479.—Hence, **Fæsŭlānus** (Fes.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Fæsulæ, Fæsulan*: ager, C. Cat. 2, 6, 14: coloni, id. Mur. 24, 49.

fæx, fæcis, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Grounds, sediment, lees, dregs* of liquids: Lucr. 5, 498: puri fæce tenus cadi, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 16: peruncti fæcibus ora, id. A. P. 277: aceti, Pl. 28, 16, 62: sapæ, id. 23, 2, 33. **II.** Fig.: res itaque ad summam fæcem turbasque residit, *to the lowest dregs of the people*, Lucr. 5, 1140; *cf.* apud illam perditissimam atque infimam fæcem populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 5; and, apud sordem urbis et fæcem, id. Att. 1, 16, 11; *cf.* also, in Romuli fæce, id. ib. 2, 1, 8; and, legationis, id. 2 Verr. 1, 39, 99: de fæce hauris, *i. e. from bad orators*, id. Brut. 69, 244: dies sine fæce, *i. e. unclouded, clear*, Mart. 8, 14, 4. **III.** Meton. (acc. to *no.* I.): **A.** *Burnt tartar or salt of tartar*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 55 and 73.—**B.** *The liquor or brine of pickles*, Ov. M. 8, 666.—**C.** *Sediment, dregs, impurities* of other things: salis, Pl. 31, 7, 42: aeris, id. 34, 13, 37: plumbosissima stibii, id. 33, 6, 34.—**D.** Applied, jestingly, to *the last remains* of one's money: si quid adhuc superest de nostri fæce locelli, Mart. 14, 13.

fāgĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fagus] *Of beech, beechen*: glans, Pl. 16, 5, 6; id. 16, 6, 8, § 25: lucus, id. 16, 10, 15: nemus, id. 16, 44, 91.

fāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of beech, beechen*: materia, Cato R. R. 21, 4: alveus, Ov. M. 8, 654.

fāgĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of beech, beechen*: frons, Ov. F. 4, 656: poculum, Virg. E. 3, 37: axis, id. G. 3, 172: arculus, Col. 12, 47, 5.—As *Subst.*: **fāginus,** i, *f.* = fagus, *A beech-tree*, inter pampineas ponetur fraginus ulmos, Calpurn. Ecl. 2, 59.

† **fāgus,** i (the plural takes the form facus, in Virg. Cul. 139), *f.* = φηγός, *A beech-tree* (Fagus silvatica, L.): Virg. E. 1, 1; Cæs. B. G. 5, 12; Pl. 16, 5, 6 *sq.*; 24, 5, 9; Ov. M. 14, 92.

Fāgūtālis, e, *adj.* [fagus] Lit., *Of the beech-tree*: lucus, *a grove sacred to Jupiter, on the Esquiline hill*, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15 *sq.*: Jupiter, *as worshipped there*, Pl. 16, 10, 15; and, *Subst.* **Fāgūtal,** ālis, n., *The shrine of Jupiter situate there*, Fest. p. 87; 340, a; 345, b.

fāla, æ, *f.* ["hae dictæ ab altitudine, a *falando*, quod apud Etruscos significat cœlum," Fest. p. 88.] *A scaffolding* of boards or planks, *a scaffold*; viz., **I.** *A structure used in sieges, from which missiles were thrown into a city*: malos diffindunt, dunt tabulata falasque, Enn. Ann. 15, 1.—Prov.: isti, qui hastis trium nummorum causa subeunt sub falas, *i. e. to run a great risk for a slight gain*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 10. **II.** *One of the seven wooden pillars in the* spina *of the circus*, Juv. 6, 590.

Falacer flamen a divo patre Falacre, Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25; *cf.* id. 7, 3, 90; *cf.* Hartung Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 9.

fālārĭca (also phal.), æ, *f. A sort of missile bound round with tow and smeared with pitch, which, when ignited, was thrown by means of the catapult, or simply by hand*, Liv. 21, 8, 10 *sq.*: Sil. 1, 351; Veg. Mil. 4, 18; Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 705; Enn. Ann. 8, 1; Liv. 34, 14; Luc. 6, 198; Grat. Cynег. 342.

falcārius, ii, m. [falx] *A sickle- or scythe-maker*: dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios, C. Cat. 1, 4, 8; so, id. Sull. 18, 52.

falcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Furnished with scythes*: currus, quadrigæ, *etc.*, Liv. 37, 41, 3; Curt. 4, 9; Hirt. B. Alex. 75; Val. Fl. 6, 165; 387. **II.** Meton.: *Scythe-shaped, falcated*: ensis, Ov. M. 1, 717; id. ib. 4, 727: cauda, id. ib. 3, 681; Pl. 10, 21, 24: sinus arcus, Ov. M. 11, 229.

falcĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A small sickle*, Pall. 1, 43; Arn. 6, 209.

Falcidius, ii, m., *The name of a Roman* gens. So the tribunes of the people, C. and P. Falcidius, *the former a contemporary of Cicero*, C. Manil. 19, 58; *the latter in the time of the second triumvirate, after whom is named the* Lex Falcidia *respecting bequests*, Dig. 35, tit. 2.—Hence, **Falcidianus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of*, or *belonging to, a Falcidius, Falcidian*: crimen, C. Fl. 36, 90.

falci-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [falx; fero] **I.** Gen.: *Scythe-bearing, holding a scythe*: covinus, Sil. 17, 419: manus, Ov. M. 13, 930. **II.** Esp.: *An epithet of Saturn*: senex, Ov. Ib. 218: Tonans, Mart. 5, 16, 5.

falci-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [falx; gero] *Carrying a scythe*: Cœligena, Aus. Ecl. de Fer. Rom. 36.

† **falco,** ōnis, m. = φάλκων, *A falcon*: **I.** Prop.: Serv. Virg. Æ. 10, 146; Sidon. Ep. 5, 5; Firmic. Mathes. 5, 8, *no.* 2. **II.** Fig.: "*falcones* dicuntur, quorum digiti pollices in pedibus intro sunt curvati," Fest. p. 83 Müll.; *cf.* 1. falcula, *no.* II.

1. **falcŭla,** æ, *f. dim.* [falx] **I.** Prop.: *A small sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook*: Cato R. R. 11, 4; Col. 12, 18, 2. **II.** Meton.: *A small talon, claw*: Pl. 8, 15, 17.

2. **Falcŭla,** æ, m. *A Roman* cognomen, C. Cæcin. 10, 28; id. Clu. 37, 103.

fălĕre, is, n. [falx] *A base or foundation, buttress*, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 14 and 16; *cf.* Schneid. in h. l.

Fălĕrii, orum, m. *The capital of the* Falisci, *a Tuscan people* (now *Civita Castellana*), Liv. 5, 27; *cf.* Mann. Ital. 1, p. 422; Müller's Etrusk. 2, p. 273; and v. Falisci.

Falerinus, a, um, v. Falernus ager, *no.* B.

Fălernus ager, *The Falernian territory famed especially for its wines, situate at the foot of the Massicus*, Pl. 14, 6, 8, § 62; C. Agr. 2, 25, 66; *cf.* Mann. Ital. 1, p. 762.—As *Subst.*: in Falerno, in *Falernus*, Var. R. R. 1, 8, 2.—Hence, **A. Fălernus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of or from the Falernian territory, Falernian*: vinum, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 6: *cf.* vitis, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 43; id. ib. 1, 20, 10: uvæ, id. ib. 2, 6, 19: mustum, id. S. 2, 4, 19: prela, Prop. 4, 6, 73: cellæ, Virg. G. 2, 96: faex, Hor. S. 2, 4, 55: mons, *i. e.* Massicus, Flor. 1, 16; *cf.* saltus, id. 2, 6.—As *Subst.*: **1. Fălernum,** i, n.: **a.** (*sc.* vinum): *Falernian wine, Falernian*, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 10; 2, 11, 19; id. S. 2, 3, 115; id. ib. 2, 8, 16; id. Ep. 1, 14, 34; id. ib. 1, 18, 91, et al.—**b.** (*sc.* prædium): *The name of a country seat of Pompey*, C. Phil. 13, 5, 11; id. Clu. 62, 175.—**2. Falerni,** orum, m. (*sc.* cadi) = Falernum vinum; fumosi Falerni, Tib. 2, 1, 27.—**B. Fălērīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Falernian*: tribus, *a tribus rustica in Campania*, Liv. 2, 20.

1. falisca, æ, *A rack*, v. Falisci.

2. Falisca, æ, v. Falisci.

Falisci, orum, *m. A people of Etruria, called also, on account of their relationship to the Æqui*, Æqui Falisci, Liv. 5, 26; Ov. Am. 3, 13, 35; Sil. 4, 223; Virg. Æ. 7, 695; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 423; Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 273. Their capital was called **Falisca,** æ, *f.*, Pl. 3, 5, 8; or **Falisci,** orum, *m.* Eutrop. 1, 18; or, as altered by the Romans, **Faleriī,** v. h. v.—Hence, **Faliscus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Faleriī*: ager, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 10; Liv. 10, 12: herba, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 14; id. F. 1, 84; id. Pont. 4, 4, 32: venter, *a sort of haggess* or *sausage*, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32; Stat. S. 4, 5, 35; Mart. 4, 46, 8.—As *Subst.*: **falisca,** æ, *f., A rack in the manger*, Cato R. R. 4, 1; id. ib. 14, 1.

falla, æ, *f.* [fallo] (*The deceiving thing*; hence) *A trick*: Nov. ap. Non. 109, 20.

fallācĭa, æ (also in the *Abl.* fallacie, App. M. 5, p. 171), *f.* [fallax] **A.** Of persons: *Deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem, intrigue* (class.; in Cic. only in the *plur.*): **1.** *Plur.*: nonne ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum ex fraude, fallaciis, mendaciis constare totus videtur? C. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: doli, machinæ, fallaciæ, præstigiæ, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73: fraudes atque fallaciæ, id. Clu. 36, 101: simulatione et fallaciis, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191: sine fuco ac fallaciis, id. Att. 1, 1, 1: quot admœnivi fabricas! quot fallacias! Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 5; id. Capt. 3, 5, 13; 16; 20; id. Mil. 2, 2, 37; id. ib. 3, 3, 2; id. ib. 4, 4, 20.—**2.** *Sing.*: per malitiam et per dolum et fallaciam, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 15; so, id. Capt. prol. 40; 46; id. ib. 2, 1, 25; id. Asin. 1, 1, 54; id. ib. 2, 1, 2; 4, et al.: Phædr. 1, 31, 5; 3, 16, 10; Petr. 125, et al. —**B.** Of things: hæc ipsa res habet aliquam fallaciam, *deception*, Col. 11, 2, 68.

fallacies, ei, v. fallacia *ad init.*

fallācĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [fallax-loquor] *Speaking deceitfully* or *falsely*: fallaciloquæ malitiæ, Att. in C. Fin. 4, 25, 68.

fallācĭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fallacia] *Deceitful, deceptive, fallacious* (post-class.): argumenta (with vafra), Gell. 7, 3, 34: ambages, id. 14, 1, 34: promissio, App. M. 8, p. 205.

fallācĭter, *adv.* [fallax] *Deceitfully, fallaciously*: ratio hoc postulat, ne quid insidiose, ne quid simulate, ne quid fallaciter, C. Off. 3, 17, 68; so, id. Div. 1, 18, 35; id. Part. Or. 25, 90.—*Sup.*: Pl. 12, 16, 35.

fallax, ācis (*Gen. Plur.* fallacum, Cat. 20, 4), *adj.* [fallo] **A.** Of living beings: *Deceitful, deceptive, fallacious* (class.: freq. in Cic.; not in Cæs. and Quint.): **1.** *Abs.*: age, barbari (astrologi) vani atque fallaces: num etiam Graiorum historia mentita est? C. Div. 1, 19, 37: levium hominum atque fallacium, id. Læl. 25, 91: for which, facta impia fallacum hominum, Cat. 30, 4: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, C. Planc. 9, 22: posita fallacis imagine tauri, Ov. M. 3, 1.—**2.** With *Gen.*: homines amicitiæ fallaces, Tac. A. 16, 32.—**B.** Of inanimate and abstract things: ut tanquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, C. Læl. 19, 68; so (with fucosæ), merces, id. Rab. Post. 14, 40: arva, Ov. A. A. 1, 401: siliquæ, Virg. G. 1, 195: austri, id. Æ. 5, 850: herba veneni, id. E. 4, 24: vada, Pl. 5, 31, 34: convallis longo tractu, *i. e. without an outlet*, id. 8, 8, 8, et sæp.: spe falsa atque fallaci, C. Phil. 12 2 *fin.*; so, spes, id. Mil. 34, 94: et captiosæ interrogationes, id. Ac. 2, 15, 46: imitatio simulatioque virtutis, id. ib. 2, 46, 140: malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, id. N. D. 3, 30, 75.—*Comp.*: fallacior undis, Ov. M. 13, 799: quid enim fallacius illis (vocibus)? id. R. Am. 687.—*Sup.*: oculorum fallacissimo sensu judicare, C. de Div. 2, 43, 91.

fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, fallĕre (*Inf. Præs. Pass.* fallier. Pers. 3, 50), 3. *v. a.* [*for* sfallo, akin to Gr. *σφάλλω*, Sanscr. sphal, *se movere, trepidare*, Germ. fallen, Engl. to fall; hence, prps. *to make to fall*; fig.]: **I.** Gen.: *To deceive, trick, dupe, cheat* (class. and very freq.): **A.**: **1.** Of living objects: T. Roscius non unum rei pecuniariæ socium fefellit, verum novem homines honestissimos ejusdem muneris, *etc.* . . . induxit, decepit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit, C. Rosc. Am. 40, 116 *sq.*; so, aliquem dolis, Ter. And. 3, 2, 13; cf. id. Heaut. 3, 1, 61: senem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 43: referam gratiam, atque eas itidem fallam, ut ab illis fallimur, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 93: tu illum fructu fallas, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: id ipsum sui fallendi causa milites ab hostibus factum existimabant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 50: tum laqueis captare feras et fallere visco Inventum, Virg. G. 1, 139; cf. Ov. M. 15, 475: is enim sum, nisi me forte fallo, qui, *etc.*, C. Phil. 12, 8, 21: num me fefellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, tam atrox . . . verum, id quod multo magis est admirandum, dies? id. Cat. 1, 3, 7: nisi me fallit animus, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 48; cf. neque eum prima opinio fefellit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 67: quæ ne spes eum fallat, C. Fam. 1, 3; so, Cæs. B. G. 2, 10: nisi me omnia fallunt, deseret, C. Att. 8, 7, 1; cf. omnia me fallunt, nisi, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*; and, nisi quid me fallit, C. Fam. 5, 20, 6; and with this cf., si quid nunc me fallit in scribendo, id. ib. 3, 5, 4: dominum sterilis sæpe fefellit ager, Ov. A. A. 1, 450.—*Pass. in reflexive force*: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, C. Rep. 3, 35: qua (spe) possumus falli: deus falli qui potuit? id. N. D. 3, 31, 76: memoriâ falli, Pl. 10, 42, 59: jamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, Virg. Æ. 5, 49; cf. ordinis hæc virtus erit et venus, aut ego fallor, Hor. A. P. 42: haud falsa sum, nos odiosas haberi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 4; cf. id quam facile sit mihi, haud sum falsus, id. Men. 5, 2, 3; so, Ter. And. 4, 1, 23; Sall. J. 85, 20: neque ea res falsum me habuit, *did not deceive me*, id. ib. 10, 1.—With *Gen.*: ut falsus animi est! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43.—**2.** Of inanim. or abstr. objects: fidem hosti datam fallere, C. Off. 1, 13, 39: quodsi meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, id. Cat. 4, 11, 23; cf. id. de Or. 1, 1, 2: non fallam opinionem tuam, id. Fam. 1, 6 *fin.*; cf. Cæs. B. C. 3, 86 *fin.*: quum lubrica saxa vestigium fallerent, Curt. 4, 9.—Poet.: tu faciem illius Falle dolo, *imitate deceptively*, Virg. Æ. 1, 684: et sua nocturno fallere terga lupo, *i. e. to hide, conceal*, Prop. 4, 5, 14.—**3.** *Abs.*: neque quo pacto fallam . . . . Scio quicquam, Cæcil. in Cic. N. D. 3, 29 *fin.*: quum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, C. Off. 1, 13, 41: ea (divinatio) fallit fortasse nonnunquam, id. Div. 1, 14, 25: ne falleret bis relata eadem res, Liv. 29, 35; Cæs. B. G. 4, 13: germinat et nunquam fallentis, termes olivæ, Hor. Ep. 16, 45; Gell. 7, 14, 5.

B. *Impers.*: fallit (me), *I deceive myself, am mistaken*: sed nos, nisi me fallit, jacebimus, C. Att. 14, 12, 2; cf. nisi me propter benevolentiam forte fallebat, id. Cœl. 19, 45: nec eum fefellit, C. Off. 2, 7, 25: vide, ne te fallat, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 25. And cf. under *no.* II. B. 2.

II. Esp.: **A.** *To deceive in swearing, to swear falsely*: is jurare quum cœpisset, vox eum defecit in illo loco: SI SCIENS FALLO, C. Fam. 7, 1, 2; cf. lapidem silicem tenebant juraturi per Jovem hæc verba dicentes: SI SCIENS FALLO, TVM ME DISPITER, *etc.*, Fest. s. v. LAPIDEM, p. 115; so, si sciens fefellisset, Pl. Pan. 64, 3; cf. Liv. 21, 45; Prop. 4, 7, 53: expedit matris cineres opertos Fallere, *i. e. to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother*, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 10.

B. With respect to one's knowledge or sight, for the more usual latēre: *To lie concealed from, to escape the notice, elude the observation of* a person (so, in Cic. and Cæs. for the most part only impers.; v. the follg.): **1.** With *subject*: **a.** With *Acc.*: neque enim hoc te, Crasse, fallit, quam multa sint et quam varia genera dicendi, C. de Or. 1, 60, 255: tanto silentio in summum evasere, ut non custodes solum fallerent, sed, *etc.*, Liv. 5, 47; cf. quin et Atridas duce te (Mercurio) . . . Priamus . . . Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojæ Castra fefellit, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 16: quos fallere et effugere est triumphus, id. ib. 4, 4, 53: Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem Fallere testa, id. ib. 2, 14, 20; so, Suet. Cæs. 43: nec te Pythagoræ fallant arcana, Hor. Epod. 15, 21: nec quicquam eos, quæ terra marique agerentur, fallebat, Liv. 41, 2 Drak.: ut plebem tribunosque falleret judicii rescindendi consilium initum, id. 4, 11: tanta celeritate, ut visum fallant, Pl. 9, 50, 74.—*Pass. in reflexive force*: nec satis exaudiebam, nec sermonis fallebar tamen, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 55.—**b.** *Abs.*: speculator Carthaginiensium, qui per biennium fefellerat, Romæ deprehensus, Liv. 22, 33; so, id. 25, 9; cf. Drak. ad 41, 2: ne alio itinere hostis falleret ad urbem incedens, *i. e. arrive secretly*, λανθάνοι προσιών, Liv. 8, 20; cf. id. 5, 47; Virg. Æ. 7, 350: nec vixit male, qui natus moriensque fefellit, *i. e. has remained unnoticed*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 10.

2. *Impers.*: fallit (me), *It is concealed from me, unknown to me, I do not know, am ignorant of* (for the most part only with negatives or in negative interrogations): non me fefellit: sensi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 64: num me fefellit, hosce id struere? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 3; cf. in lege nulla esse ejusmodi capita, te non fallit, C. Att. 3, 23, 4.—With *Gen.*: nec me animi fallit, *etc.*, Lucr. 1, 137; so, id. 1, 921; id. 5, 98.—Folld. by *quin*: neque vero Cæsarem fefellit, quin, *etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 94.

C. *To beguile, cheat, lighten, to pass away, cause to pass imperceptibly*, sc. a space of time, or any thing troublesome or disagreeable (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): interea medias fallunt sermonibus horas Sentirique moram prohibent, Ov. M. 8, 652: jam vino quærens, jam somno fallere curam, Hor. S. 2, 7, 114; so, Fallebat curas ægraque corda labor, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 16; cf. dolores, id. ib. 5, 7, 39: molliter austerum studio fallente laborem, Hor. S. 2, 2, 12; so, Ov. M. 6, 60 Bach.; Pl. 27, 7, 28, § 49.

falsārĭus, ii, *m.* [falsus, from fallo] *A forger* of written documents, wills, *etc.* (post-Aug.), Suet. Ner. 17; id. Tit. 3.

falsātio, ōnis, *f.* [1. falso] *A falsifying* (Eccl. Lat.): Hier. in Ruf. 2, 5; Tert. Idol. 5.

falsātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Falsified, adulterated* (Eccl. Lat.): liber Hilarii ab hæreticis, Hier. in Ruf. 2, 5 *med.*

false, *adv.* [falsus] *Falsely, untruly* (extremely rare): judicium false factum, Sisenn. ap. Charis. p. 179: cui si assensus sim, non assentiar sæpe false, C. Ac. 2, 46, 141 (so, all the MSS.; the old editt. and Goer. have falso):—*Sup.*: quæ falsissime disputantur, Aug. Conf. 10, 13.

☞ *Comp.* prob. not in use.

falsī-dĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus; dico] *Speaking falsely, lying* (ante- and post-class.): fallaciæ, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 13; Att. ap. Prisc. p. 709; Aus. Epigr. 118, 17.

falsĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [falsificus] *Falsified*: Prud. Hamart. 551.

falsī-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus; facio] *That acts falsely, working deceit*: domi habet animum falsiloquum, falsificum, falsijurium, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

falsī-jūrius, a, um, *adj.* [falsus; juro] *That swears falsely*: Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

falsĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [falsiloquus] *False speaking, falsehood, lying* (late Lat.): Aug. Retract. præf. *fin.*

falsī-lŏquax, ācis, *adj. comm. Gen.* [falsus; loquor] (late Lat.), = falsiloquus: Vennt. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 161.

falsī-lŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That speaks falsehoods, false speaking, lying*: Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

falsimōnĭa, æ, *f.* [falsus] *A trick, imposition*: quos quum censeas Esse amicos, reperiuntur falsi falsimoniis, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 12.

falsī-părens, entis, *adj.* [falsus; parens] *That has a pretended father*: Amphitryonmades, *i. e. Hercules*, as the reputed son of Amphitryo, Cat. 68, 112.

falsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [falsus] *Falsehood, falsity* (post-class.): Arn. 1, 33.

1. **falso,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To falsify*: Modest. Dig. 48, 10, 32; Hier. in Ruf. 2, 5 *post-med.*

2. **falso,** *adv.* [falsus] *Untruly, wrongly, erroneously, falsely*: eho mavis

vituperari falso, quam vero extolli? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 21 *sq.*; cf. id. Trin. 1, 2, 173; so, *opp.* vero, Curt. 5, 2: ei rei dant operam, ut mihi falso maledicatur, Cato in Charis. p. 179 P.: falso criminare, Enn. in Non. 470, 16: ne me appella falso falso nomine, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 181: neque me perpetiar probri Falso insimulatam, id. Amph. 3, 2, 7; so, id. ib. 21; cf. non possum quemquam insimulare falso, C. 2 Verr. 5, 41, 107: falso memoriæ proditum, id. Manil. 14, 41: quum Tarquinius . . . vivere falso diceretur, id. Rep. 2, 21; cf. adesse ejus equites falso nunciabantur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 14; and, Liv. 42, 2: falso in me conferri, C. Fam. 5, 5, 2: aliquem falso occidisse, *i. e. by mistake*, Nævius in Charis. p. 179 P.; cf. ut miseri parentes quos falso lugent, vivere sciant, Liv. 34, 52; and with this cf. falso lamentari eas Darium vivum, Curt. 3, 12: falso queritur de natura sua genus humanum, Sall. J. 1: falso plurima vulgus amat, Tib. 3, 3, 20.—*Elipt.*: Ter. And. 3, 2, 24; cf. atqui in talibus rebus aliud utile interdum, aliud honestum videri solet. Falso: nam eadem utilitatis quæ honestatis est regula, C. Off. 3, 18, 73; and Quint. 2, 17, 12.

falsus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of fallo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Deceptive, pretended, feigned, counterfeit, spurious, false:* **A.**: **1.** *Abs.*: testes aut casu veri aut malitia falsi fictique esse possunt, C. Div. 2, 11, 27; cf. falsum est id totum, neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. Rep. 2, 15: ementita et falsa plenaque erroris, id. N. D. 2, 21, 55: pro re certa spem falsam domum retulerunt, id. Rosc. Am. 33, 110; cf. spe falsa atque fallaci, id. Phil. 12, 2, 7; so, spes, id. Sull. 32, 91: et mendacia visa, id. Div. 2, 62, 127; cf. et inania visa, id. ib.: falsum et imitatione simulatum, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189; cf. id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: argumentum, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90: qui falsas lites falsis testimoniis Petunt, Plaut. Rud. prol. 13: reperiuntur falsi falsimoniis, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 12: ambitio multos mortales falsos fieri subegit, Sall. C. 10, 5 Kritz.: falsus utinam vates sim, Liv. 21, 10; so, vates, id. 4, 46: pater (*opp.* verus), *pretended, supposed* father, Ov. M. 9, 24; cf. id. ib. 1, 754: falsi ac festinantes, Tac. A. 1, 7: suspectio, Enn. in Non. 511, 5: nuncius, C. de Or. 1, 58, 175; so, rumores, Cæs. B. G. 6, 20: pœna falsarum et corruptarum literarum, C. Fl. 17, 39; cf. falsas esse literas et a scriba vitiatas, Liv. 40, 55: falsarum tabularum rei, Suet. Aug. 19: fama, C. Læl. 4, 15: appellatio, Quint. 7, 3, 5: sententiæ, id. 8, 5, 7: crimina, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 14: terrores, id. Ep. 2, 1, 212: opprobria, *i. e. undeserved*, id. ib. 1, 16, 38; cf. honor, id. ib. 39: falsi Simoentis ad undam, *i. e. fictitious*, **simulati,** Virg. Æ. 3, 302; cf. falsi sequimur vestigia tauri (*i. e.* Jovis), Val. Fl. 8, 265; and Stat. Th. 7, 739.—*Comp.*: nihil est hominum inepta persuasione falsius, Petr. 132: elsewh. unus: al in the *Comp.*; cf. Fest. p. 92.—*Sup.*: id autem falsissimum est, Col. 1, 6, 17.—**2.** With *Gen.*: Felix appellatur Arabia, falsa et ingrata cognominis, Pl. 12, 18, 41. **B.** As *Subst.*: **falsum,** i, *n.*, *A falsehood, a fraud*: ex falsis verum effici non potest, C. Div. 2, 51, 106; cf. veris falsa remiscet, Hor. A. P. 151; and, vero distinguere falsum, id. Ep. 1, 10, 29: falsum scripseram, C. Att. 7, 14, 2; Quint. 7, 2, 53: ex illa causa falsi, *i. e. of fraud*, Marcian. Dig. 48, 10 ("De lege Cornelia de falsis"), 1; v. the whole title: acclinis falsis animus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6: nec obstitit falsis Tiberius, Tac. A. 2, 82: simulationum falsa, id. ib. 6, 46, et sæp.—**C** *Neutr. as Adv.*: telisque in falsum jactis, *i. e. at random, without effect*, Tac. A. 4, 50 *fin.*—☞ *Adv.* in two forms, falso and false: v. h. v.

falx, falcis, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A sickle, reaping-hook; a scythe:* Cato R. R. 10, 3; id. ib. 11, 4; C. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; id. Mil. 33, 91; id. Sull. 5, 17; Virg. G. 1, 348; Ov. F. 4, 914; id. Am. 3, 10, 12; Hor. Od. 1, 31, 9; id. Epod. 2, 11. **II.** Meton.: *A military implement shaped like a sickle, used in sieges to pull down walls, or the enemy stationed on the walls; a hook*: falces præacutæ insertæ affixæque longuris: non absimili formâ muralium falcium, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14; so, id. ib. 5, 42 *fin.*; id. ib. 7, 22; 84; 86 *fin.*; Sisenn. ap. Non. 556, 22; Tac. H. 3, 27; Stat. Ach. 2, 419.

†fāma, æ, *f.*=φήμη, *The talk of the multitude*, viz., like rumor, either as relating or as judging (v. rumor):

I.: **A.** Prop.: *That which people say, the common talk, report, saying, tradition* (class. and freq.; but for the most part used only in the sing.); *Abs.*, or with a statement of the subject-matter annexed with *de*, or as an objective sentence; rarely with the *Gen.*: **1.** *Abs.*: a Brundisio nulla adhuc fama venerat, C. Att. 9, 3, 2: quum tristis a Mutina fama manaret, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15: at fuit fama.—Quotusquisque est, qui istam effugere potest in tam maledica civitate? id. Cœl. 16, 38; magna illico fama surrexit, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 8, 2: aliquod fama ac nuncius afferre, Cæs. B. G. 6, 30: hac fama ad Treviros perlata, id. ib. 5, 53: reliquos (deos) ne fama quidem acceperunt, id. ib. 6, 21; cf. quam Eratosthenes et quibusdam Græcis fama notam esse video, id. ib. 6, 24, 2: concedamus famæ hominum, C. Rep. 2, 2: Dædalus, ut fama est, fugiens, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 6, 14; cf. pulsis (vetus est ut fama) Sabellis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 36: ita fama ferebat, Ov. M. 12, 197.—In *Plur.*: inhonestas famas adjungere diis, Arn. 7, 219.—**2.** Stating the subject-matter or contents, *etc.*: **a.** With *de*: si quis quid de re publica a finitimis rumore ac fama acceperit, Cæs. B. G. 6, 20: si quid ipsi audistis communi fama atque sermone de vi, de manu, de armis, *etc.*, C. Fl. 6, 13: fama de interitu P. Clodii, id. Mil. 35, 98: de Afranio fama est, id. Att. 7, 26, 1: fama de Tiburii morte, Cæs. B. G. 5, 39; cf. de victoria Cæsaris, id. ib. 5, 53: de prœlio Dyrrhachino, id. B. C. 3, 80.—In *Plur.*: ingentes esse famas de Regulo, Arrunt. in Sen. Ep. 114, 19.—**b.** As *an objective clause*: ne mihi hanc famam differant, Me . . . dedisse, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 63; v. differo: accipere fama et auditione, esse quoddam numen et vim deorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: fama atque omnium sermone celebratum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, 24: quum esse præstantem Numam Pompilium fama ferret, id. Rep. 2, 13: quum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisset, illum, *etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 43 *fin.*: fama nuncubat, te esse in Syria, C. Fam. 12, 4, 2: capsis quem (Cassium) fama est esse librisque Ambustum propriis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 63, et al.—**c.** With *Gen.*: vix ad aures meas istius suspicionis fama pervenit, C. Sull. 4, 12.

B. Meton.: Personified: Fama, *A goddess, daughter of* Terra, Virg. Æ. 4, 174 *sq.*; Ov. M. 12, 43 *sq.*; Val. Fl. 2, 116 *sq.*; Stat. Th. 3, 426 *sq.*; Ov. M. 8, 267; id. ib. 9, 137; id. ib. 14, 726; id. ib. 15, 4; 853.

II. *The voice or judgment of the many, public opinion;* and more freq. objectively, *the fame, character, reputation* which a man has, either in general or in particular, as a *good* or *bad reputation*, etc. (also class. and freq.):

A. Gen.: "*famam* atque *rumores* pars altera consensum civitatis et volut publicum testimonium vocat: altera sermonem sine ullo certo auctore dispersum, cui malignitas initium dederit, incrementum credulitas," Quint. 5, 3; cf. Liv. 22, 39: contra opinionem enim militum famamque omnium videri prœlium defugisse, magnum detrimentum afferebat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 82; cf. id. ib. 3, 56 *fin.*: fama popularis, *popular fame or favour*, C. Tusc. 3, 2, 4; id. ib. 5, 16, 46: ad forensem famam, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 17: de bona autem fama (quam enim appellant εὐδοξίαν, aptius est hoc loco bonam famam appellare quam gloriam), C. Fin. 3, 17, 57; cf. qui bonam famam bonorum, quæ sola vere gloria nominari potest, expetunt, id. Sest. 65, 139; and, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 70 *sq.*; so too, bona, Cat. 61, 62: bene loquendi famam, C. Brut. 74, 259; so, eloquentiæ, Quint. 7, 1, 41: sapientiæ, C. Læl. 4, 15: pudica, Prop. 2, 32, 21: inconstantiæ, C. Fam. 1, 9, 11: vappæ ac nebulonis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 12.—In *Plur.*: inter arma civilis æqui boni famas petit, Sall. Frgm. ap. Sen. Ep. 114 *med.*

B. Esp.: **1.** In a good sense: *Fair fame, reputation, renown*: fundamentum est perpetuæ commendationis et famæ justitia, C. Off. 2, 20, 71: fama et existimatio, id. Quint. 15, 50; cf. ut ante collectam famam conservet (for which, shortly after, habet *existimationem* multo sudore collectam), id. Div. in Cæcil. 22, 71: sic ejus (Archiæ) adventus celebrabantur, ut famam ingenii exspectatio hominis superaret . . . hæc tanta celebritate famæ quum esset jam absentibus notus, *etc.* (shortly before, celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii *gloria* contigit), id. Arch. 3, 5; so, corresp. to gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 110; and, fama ingenii abjicienda, id. Fam. 9, 16, 3; with the latter, *cf.* anxium de fama ingenii, Quint. 11, 1, 50, and, id. 74: de alicujus fama detrahere, C. Fam. 3, 8, 5: famam in tuto collocare, Quint. 12, 11, 7: ejus scripta tantum intra famam sunt, id. 11, 3, 8: ad famam populi Romani pertinere, eos consules esse, *etc.*, Liv. 10, 24: facta et famam sauciant, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30: (ut amicorum) aut caput agatur aut fama, C. Læl. 17, 61: loco, fortuna, fama superiores, id. ib. 25, 94: virtus, fama, decus divitiis parent, Hor. S. 2, 3, 95: cui gratia, fama, valetudo, contingat abunde, id. Ep. 1, 4, 10: famam dicendi fortius quærunt, Quint. 2, 12, 9: Evadne . . . Occidit Argivæ famæ pudicitiæ, *the glory* or *pride of Argive chastity*, i. e. *of the chaste women of Argos*, Prop. 1, 15, 22.

2. In a bad sense, *Ill fame, infamy, scandal* (very rare): opplere (aliquem) fama ac flagitiis, Turpil. in Non. 306, 2; Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 10: neque enim specie famave movetur Nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem, Virg. Æ. 4, 172.

fāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [fama, *no.* II. B. 2.] *In bad odour, notorious, disreputable*: quibus criminibus hæc causa famata est, C. Scaur. 13 Beier, *N. cr.*

‡ **famel,** v. famu'us, *ad init.*

‡ **famēlice,** *adv.* [famelicus] *In a starved* or *famished state: famelice λιμοξηρῶς*, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **famēlicōsus** *βουλιμιώδης*, Gloss. Philox. [famelicus].

fāmēlicus, a, um, *adj.* [fames] *Suffering from hunger, famished, starved* (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic.): lassus et famelicus, Plaut. Casin. 1, 42: famelica hominum natio, id. Rud. 2, 2, 6; so, famelica ales et rapacissima, Pl. 10, 10, 12: armenta, Juv. 14, 146: convivium, *meagre*, App. M. 1 *fin.*—As *Subst.*: **famelicus,** i, *m. A hungry, starved, famished person*: ubi ille miser famelicus videt, *etc.*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 29.

‡ **fāmella** *dim.* a fama, Fest. p. 87.

fāmes, is *f.* (another ante- and post-class. form of the *Nom. Sing.* famis, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 15; Prud. Psych. 479: *Gen.*, fami, Cato and Lucil. in Gell. 9, 14, 10: *Abl.* scanned fămĕ, Lucr. 3, 732; Virg. Æ. 6, 421; Ov. M. 5, 165; id. ib. 8, 845; id. ib. 11, 369; id. Tr. 1, 6, 9; Luc. 10, 158; Juv. 15, 102; Mart. 1, 100, 18) [for fagmes, from FAG, Greek ΦΑΓΕῖν, Sanscr. bhaksh, edere, vorare (*The eating, or devouring, thing*); hence] **I.** Prop.: *Hunger*: interficere aliquem siti fameque, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 36; so, id. Rud. 2, 2, 7: quum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, C. Fin. 1, 11, 37: cibi condimentum esse famem, potionis sitim, id. ib. 2, 28, 90: bestiæ fame monitæ, id. Cluent. 25, 67: fame atque inopia rerum omnium confecti, id. 2 Verr. 5, 51, 134: (avis) fame enecta, id. Div. 2, 35, 73; cf. plebem fame necare, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: patientia famis, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: famem tolerare, Cæs. B. G. 1, 28: extremam famem sustentare, id. ib. 7, 17; so, duram propellere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6; cf. pellere querna glande, Tib. 2, 1, 38: propulsare, Col. 2, 10, 1: Tac. A. 14, 24: depenere, Ov. F. 6, 530: levare, id. H. 14, 96: vincere sacris extis, Val. Fl. 2, 347: in principio fame utendum, *the patient must abstain from food*, Cels. 3, 10, 7: *cf.* primis diebus fames, deinde liberalius alimentum, id. ib.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Famine* (rare, but class.): fames, quæ tum erat in hac mea Asia: messis enim nulla fuerat, C. Att. 5, 21, 8: fames esse cœpit, Curt. 10, 8: in fame frumentum exportare, C. Fl. 7,

17. **B.** In gen., *Poverty, indigence:* aliquem ad famem rejicere, Ter. Ph. prol. 19.

III. Fig.: **A.** Like sitis, *A violent longing* for any thing, *greediness, greed, avidity* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quid non mortalia pectora cogis, Auri sacra fames! Virg. Æ. 3, 57; cf. argenti sitis importuna famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23; and, Pl. 33, 1, 3; so, id. 33, 4, 21, § 72: crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam, Majorumque fames, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 17: honorum Marii fames, Flor. 3, 21. — **B.** Of speech, *Poverty of expression:* jejunitatem et famem malle quam ubertatem et copiam, C. Tusc. 2, 1, 3.

famescens, entis, *P.* of obsol. famesco [fames] *Suffering, hunger, hungering:* ora famescentum ferarum, Alcim. Avit. ad Sor. 738.

famex, ĭcis, *m. Blood that has run from a contusion:* Col. 6, 12, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.*; Veg. 4, 19; cf., "*Famex* θλάσμα," Gloss. Philox.

famĭcālis, e, *adj.* [famex] *Of, or relating to blood from a contusion:* Pelagon. Veterin. 16 *ante med.*

‡ **famicosam** terram palustrem vocabant, Fest. p. 87 Müll. [famex]

‡ **fămiger** ἀγγελιαφόρος, Gloss. Philox. [famigero]

fămĭ-gĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [fama; gero] *Famous, celebrated* (ante- and post-class.): Var. L. L. 6, 7, 66: spectaculum, App. M. 1, p. 105: provincia, id. ib. 2, p. 124.

fămĭgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [famigero] *A report, rumour:* hæc famigeratio Te honestet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 66.

fămĭgĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A talebearer:* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 178.

fămĭ-gĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [fama; gero] *Famed, celebrated* (post-Aug. and very rare): Crete multis famigerata fabulis, Mel. 2, 7, 12: famigeratum antiquitus fanum, App. Flor. p. 350.

‡ **fămĭgĕro** διαφημίζω, Gloss. Philox. [fama-gero; cf. also famigeratus].

familia, æ (when connected with pater, mater, filius, and filia, the *Gen. Sing.* usually takes, even in the class. age, the archaic form familias, although familiæ and familiarum also occur in this connection; v. the follg., and cf. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 21), *f.* [famulus]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The whole number of slaves under one master, a household establishment, family-servants, domestics:* "neque enim dubium est, quin, si ad rem judicandum verbo ducimur, non re, familiam intelligamus, quæ constet ex servis pluribus, quin unus homo familia non sit: verbum certe hoc non modo postulat, sed etiam cogit," C. Cæcin. 19, 55; cf. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 40, § 3; App. Apol. p. 304; Smith's Antiq. p. 519, a, *sq.*: villicus familiam exerceat, Cato R. R. 5, 2: familiæ male ne sit, id. ib.; C. Rep. 1, 39: qui emeret eam familiam a Catone, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: quum insimularetur familia societatis ejus, id. Brut. 22, 85: conjugum et liberorum et familiarum suarum causa, id. N. D. 2, 63, 157: Petreius armat familiam, Cæs. B. C. 1, 75; Quint. 7, 2, 26: Æsopus domino solus quum esset familia, *formed the entire establishment,* Phædr. 3, 19, 1.—So, too, **B.** Esp.: Of the *serfs* belonging to a temple: illi Larini in Martis familia numerantur, C. Clu. 15, 43; cf. of the *serfs, vassals* of Orgetorix: die constituta causæ dictionis Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum millia decem undique coëgit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 4.

II. Meton.: according as the idea of a house or of a company predominates.

A. With the idea of house predominating.

1. Gen.: **a.** *A house and all belonging to it, a family estate, family property, fortune:* "*familiæ* appellatio varie accepta est: nam et in res et in personas deducitur; in res, ut puta in lege XII. tab. his verbis: AGNATUS PROXIMUS FAMILIAM HABETO," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 195; so, SI AGNATUS NEC ESCIT, GENTILIS FAMILIAM NANCITOR, Frgm. XII. Tab. in Collat. Legg. Mosaic. et Roman. tit. 16, § 4; cf. agnatus, *no.* II. A.: idcirco qui, quibus verbis erctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, idem ercisciundæ familiæ causam agere non possit, C. de Or. 1, 56, 237: arbitrum familiæ erciscundæ postulavit, id. Cæcin. 7, 19; cf. "familiæ erciscundæ," Dig. 10, tit. 2: decem dierum vix mihi est familia, *means, support,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 36 Ruhnk.

b. Paterfamilias, materfamilias, filiusfamilias, *etc.,* or paterfamiliæ, materfamiliæ, *etc.* (also separately, pater familiæ, mater familiæ, *etc.*), *The master of a house* in respect to ownership, *the proprietor of an estate, head of a family; the mistress of a house, matron; a son or daughter under the father's power:* "*paterfamilias* appellatur, qui in domo dominium habet, recteque hoc nomine appellatur, quamvis filium non habeat; non enim solam personam ejus, sed et jus demonstramus. Denique et pupillum *patremfamilias* appellamus," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 195: (α) Form *familias:* (α) With *pater:* paterfamilias ubi ad villam venit, Cato R. R. 2, 1: paterfamilias, C. Quint. 3, 11; id. Frgm. ap. Non. 497, 19 (Rep. 5, 3 ed. Mos.); Sen. Ben. 4, 27 *fin.*; Nep. Att. 4; 13; cf., in gen., *of a plain, ordinary citizen:* sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor, id. de Or. 1, 29, 132; so, id. ib. 1, 34, 159.—In *Plur.:* patresfamilias, qui liberos habent, *etc.,* C. Rosc. Am. 15, 43; so, id. ib. 16, 48; id. 2 Verr. 3, 79, 183.—(β) With *mater:* (Demaratus) quum de matrefamilias Tarquiniensi duo filios procreavisset, C. Rep. 2, 19: materfamilias, id. Cœl. 13, 32; id. Top. 3, 14; Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 46; Papin. ib. 48, 5, 10, et al.—In *Plur.:* uxoris duæ formæ: una matrumfamilias, *etc.,* C. Top. 3, 14; so, id. Fam. 5, 10, 1; id. 2 Verr. 1, 24, 62.—In inverse order: familias matrum, Arn. 4, 152. —(γ) With *filius:* illum filium familias patre parco ac tenaci habere tuis copiis devinctum non potes, C. Cœl. 15, 36: filiusfamilias, Ulp. Dig. 14, 6, 1 *sq.*—(δ) With *filia:* tu filiafamilias locupletibus filiis ultro contulisti, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 14.—(b) Form *familiæ:* (α) With *pater:* ex Amerina disciplina patrisfamiliæ rusticani, C. Rosc. Am. 41, 120; so, pater familiæ, Cæs. B. G. 6, 19; Liv. 1, 45; Sen. Ep. 47 *med.*; Tac. Or. 22.—In *Plur.:* pauci milites patresque familiæ, Cæs. B. C. 2, 44; so, Gracch. in Charis. p. 83 P.; Sisenn. in Var. L. L. 8, 38, 122; Liv. 5, 30 *fin.*—(β) With *mater:* matrem familiæ tuam purpureum amiculum habere non sines? Liv. 34, 7; so, mater familiæ, id. 39, 53, 3; Tert. Virg. Vel. 11.—In *Plur.:* matresfamiliæ, Var. in Charis. p. 83 P.; Cæs. B. G. 1, 50; id. ib. 7, 26; id. ib. 7, 47; id. B. C. 2, 4.— ( ) In *Gen. Plur. (familiarum):* "civium Romanorum quidam sunt patresfamiliarum, alii filiifamiliarum, quædam matresfamiliarum, quædam filiæfamiliarum. Patresfamiliarum sunt, qui sunt suæ potestatis, sive puberes sive impuberes: simili modo matresfamiliarum, filii vero et filiæfamiliarum, qui sunt in aliena potestate," Ulp. Dig. 1, 6, 4: patresfamiliarum, Suet. Cal. 26 *fin.*: matresfamiliarum, Sall. C. 51, 9: filiifamiliarum, id. ib. 43, 2; Tac. A. 3, 8; 11, 13: filiæfamiliarum, Ulp. Dig. 14, 6, 9, § 2: patrumfamiliarum, id. ib. 50, 16, 195.

2. Esp.: **a.** Prop.: In respect to relationship, *A family,* as part of a *gens:* "item appellatur *familia* plurium personarum, quæ ab ejusdem ultimi genitoris sanguine proficiscuntur, sicuti dicimus *familiam Juliam.* Mulier autem familiæ suæ et caput et finis est," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 195 *fin.*: qua in familia laus aliqua forte floruerit, hanc fere, qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, cupidissime persequuntur, C. Rab. Post. 1, 2: EX EA FAMILIA . . . IN EAM FAMILIAM, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 195: commune dedecus familiæ, cognationis, nominis, C. Clu. 6, 16: Læliorum et Muciorum familiæ, id. Brut. 72, 253; cf. id. Off. 2, 12: nobilissima in familia natus, id. Rep. 1, 19: ex familia vetere et illustri, id. Mur. 8, 17: primus in eam familiam attulit consulatum, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: hospes familiæ vestræ, id. Læl. 11, 37: Sulla gentis patriciæ nobilis fuit, familia prope jam exstincta majorum ignavia, Sall. J. 95, 3.—**b.** Meton.: libros, qui falso viderentur inscripti, tanquam subditicios, summovere familia, permiserunt sibi, Quint. 1, 4, 3.

B.: **1.** Gen.: *A company, sect, troop* (rare, but class.): et quum universi in te impetum fecissent, tum singulæ familiæ litem tibi intenderent, C. de Or. 1, 10, 42; so, familia tota Peripateticorum, id. Div. 2, 1, 3; cf. Aristoteles, Xenocrates, tota illa familia, id. Fin. 4, 18, 49; and familiæ dissentientes inter se, id. de Or. 3, 16, 21: familia gladiatorum . . . familia Fausti, id. Sull. 19, 54: lanistarum, Suet. Aug. 42.—Hence,

2. Esp.: Ducere familiam, **a.** Prop.: *To lead a company,* i. e. *to be at the head, be the first:* Lucius quidem, frater ejus, familiam ducit, C. Phil. 5, 11, 30.—**b.** Fig.: *To be chief* or *principal:* accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit in jure civili, singularis memoria summa scientia, *which is the chief thing, or a principal matter, in civil law,* id. Fam. 7, 5, 3: gravissima illa vestra sententia, quæ familiam ducit, id. Fin. 4, 16, 45.

familiāresco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [familiaris] *To become familiar:* Sid. Ep. 7, 2.

familiāricus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to familiaris, *no.* A.): *Of,* or *belonging to, the house-servants* or *domestics:* cellæ, *rooms for the servants,* Vitr. 6, 10: "familiarica vestimenta sunt, quæ ad familiam vestiendam parata sunt, sicuti saga, tunicæ, pænulæ," *etc.,* Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 23 *fin.*—**B.** (acc. to familiaris, *no.* B.): *Of the house* or *family:* sellæ, i. e. *privies,* Var. R. R. 1, 13, 4.

familiāri, e (*Abl. Sing.* regularly familiari; familiare, Var. and P. Rutil. in Charis. l. l.), *adj.* [familia] **A.** (acc. to familia, *no.* I.): *Of,* or *belonging to, servants;* so, very seldom, and only as *Subst.*

familiāris, is, *m. A servant:* "majores nostri servos (quod etiam in mimis adhuc durat) *familiares* appellaverunt," Sen. Ep. 47 *med.*: hujus familiæ familiarem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 203; so, id. Epid. 1, 1, 2.

B. (acc. to familia, *no.* II.): **1.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to a house, household,* or *family; household, domestic, family, private* (so freq. and quite class.): fundus, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 24; cf. focus, Col. 11, 1, 19: negotiis familiaribus impediti, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1; cf. res domesticæ ac familiares, C. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; so, rem, *family affairs, property,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 88; so, res, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18; Quint. 12, 1, 6; id. 12, 7, 9, et al.; cf. copiæ, Liv. 2, 16; so, pecuniæ, Tac. A. 4, 15: rationes, id. ib. 6, 16: curæ, id. ib. 11, 7: referam nunc interiorem ac familiarem ejus vitam, Suet. Aug. 61; so, vita, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 46: quis unquam in luctu domestico, quis in funere familiari cœnavit cum toga pulla? C. Vatin. 13, 31: parricidium, *i. e. committed on a member of the same family,* Att. in Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67: mœror, *a family grief,* Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 60: Lar, C. Quint. 27, 85; id. 2 Verr. 3, 11, 27; id. Rep. 5, 5 Mos. *N. cr.*; v. Lar; cf. numen Minervæ, Quint. 10, 1, 91.

2. Meton.: **a.** *Familiar, intimate, friendly:* videmus Papum Æmilium C. Luscino familiarem fuisse, *etc.,* C. Læl. 11, 39: biduo factus est mihi familiaris, id. Fam. 3, 1, 2; so, id. Phil. 2, 32, 78; id. Rep. 2, 20; cf. id. Fam. 7, 8, 1: recitaturus familiaribus amicis, Pl. Ep. 9, 34, 1: amici, id. ib. 9, 37, 1: familiares conferre sermones, C. Off. 2, 11, 39; cf. epistolæ, Quint. 1, 1, 29: minus familiari vultu respexisse, *friendly,* Suet. Cæs. 78: jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, *the rights of intimacy,* Liv. 24, 5: ars statuaria familiaris Italiæ atque vetusta, Pl. 34, 7, 13; cf. vox moribus meis familiaris, Petr. 100; and, familiaribus magis ei ætati exemplis, Quint. 5, 10, 96: exempla, id. 7, 2, 17; id. 9, 4, 44; cf. also verba regionibus quibusdam magis familiaria, id. 8, 2, 13: mihi familiare est, omnes cogitationes meas tecum communicare, Pl. Ep. 4, 24, 7.—*Comp.:* qui familiarior nobis propter scriptorum multitudinem est, C. de Or. 3, 19, 71; Liv. 24, 5: quo boves familiariores bubulco fiant, Col. 6, 2, 6; Pl. 33, 3, 19.—*Sup.:* homo

amantissimus familiarissimus, conjunctissimus officiis, C. Sull. 20, 57; cf. id. Att. 16, 16, F. 17: luna terris familiarissimum sidus, Pl. 2, 9, 9; id. 16, 18, 30; id. 16, 31, 57.—As *Subst.*: (a) **familiaris,** is, *m.* (*sc.* amicus) *A familiar friend, an intimate acquaintance*: est ex meis domesticis atque intimis familiaribus, C. Fam. 3, 1, 3: familiaris meus, id. Læl. 24, 89: per C. Valerium Procillum familiarem suum cum eo colloquitur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 19, 3: Cœlii, C. Cœl. 25, 61: pauci familiares, id. Læl. 1, 2.—(β) **familiarissimus,** i, *m. A very familiar friend, a most intimate acquaintance*: quod M. Æmulius unus est ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis maxime necessarius, C. Fam. 13, 27, 2; cf. intimus, proximus, familiarissimus quisque, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 1: familiarissimus meus, 13, 73: familiarissimi ejus, id. Rep. 1, 9.

b. *Of* or *belonging to one's self, to one's own people* or *country* (cf. domesticus), opp. to what belongs to others, to another people or country. So, only in the lang. of the haruspices of those parts of the animal which related to the party that sacrificed (*opp.* hostilis, v. h. v.): (haruspices) fissum familiare et vitale tractant, C. Div. 2, 13, 32; cf. Decio caput jecinoris a familiari parte cæsum haruspex dicitur ostendisse, Liv. 8, 9, 1.

familiāritas, ātis, *f.* [familiaris, *no.* II. B. 1.] **I.** Prop.: *Familiarity, intimacy, familiar intercourse, friendship* (freq. and quite class.; in the sing. and plur.): *Sing.*: familiaritas tanta nullo cum hospite . . . ut nihil sit familiaritate nostra conjunctius, C. Fam. 13, 19, 1; cf. cum Antipatro Derbete mihi . . . summa familiaritas intercedit, id. ib. 13, 73, 2; and cum P. Terentio Hispone mihi summa familiaritas consuetudoque est, id. ib. 13, 65, 1: viri boni . . . familiaritate conjuncti, id. Off. 1, 17, 55: memorabilis C. Lælii et P. Scipionis familiaritas, id. Læl. 1, 4: digna mihi res nostra familiaritate visa est, id. ib.: Virginii familiaritate delector, id. ib. 27, 101: familiaritatem consuetudo affert, id. Deiot. 14, 39: in alicujus familiaritatem venire, id. Fam. 7, 15, 2; so, in familiaritatem intrare penitus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, 15: se insinuare, id. Cæcin. 5, 13: sese dare, id. 2 Verr. 2, 70, 169: recipere aliquem, id. Phil. 2, 32, 78: ad alicujus familiaritatem se applicarat, id. Cluent. 16, 46: versatus in intima familiaritate hominis potentissimi, id. Balb. 26, 58: aliquem familiaritate devincire, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, 4, et sæp.—*Plur.*: consuetudines et familiaritates, C. Off. 1, 17, 53: inveteratas familiaritates exstinguere, C. Læl. 10, 35: jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, id. 21, 76.

II. Meton.: *Plur.*: *Concr.*: for familiares, *Intimate acquaintances, friends*: omnes amicitias et familiaritates, intra breve tempus afflixit, Suet. Tib. 51 *fin.*

familiāriter, *adv.* [familiaris] **A.** (acc. to familiaris, *no.* B. 1.): *By families*: agros in montibus Romam acceperunt familiariter, Front. de Colon. p. 119 Goes.—**B.** (acc. to familiaris, *no.* B. 2.): *Familiarly, intimately, in friendly terms* (so, freq. and quite class.): hominem ignotum compellare familiariter, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 23: cf. nimium familiariter Me attrectas, id. Rud. 2, 4, 6: so, id. Epid. 1, 1, 2: nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quicum familiariter vixeris, C. Læl. 21, 77: so, amicus, Quint. 1, 2, 15: amatum a me, id. 10, 3, 12: dilectus, Pl. Ep. 2, 2, 5, et sæp.: loqui, C. Div. in Cæcil. 12, 37: scribere, id. Att. 2, 4, 1: familiariter nosse causas, *i. e. to be familiarly*, i. e. *intimately, accurately, acquainted with*, Quint. 6, 4, 8; so, id. 5, 7, 7: quod ex longinquo petitur, parum familiariter nostro solo venit, *i. e. suitable, adapted*, Col. Arb. 1, 3.—*Comp.*: hoentius liberius, familiarius cum domina vivere, C. Cœl. 23, 57: familiarius factum, id. de Or. 2, 3, 14; Quint. 2, 7, 3.—*Sup.*: cum Verre familiarissime et amicissime vivere, C. Div. in Cæcil. 9, 29.

familiŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [familia] *A small family* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 108, 2.

famis, is, v. fames *ad init.*

fāmōse, *adv.* [famosus, *no.* I.] *With fame* or *glory* (post-class. and very rare): morbum famosius curare, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.

fāmōsitas, ātis, *f.* [famosus, *no.* II.] *Ill fame, infamy* (post-class. and rare): Tert. Spect. 23.

fāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fama] (*Full of* fama (good or bad), i. e. *noted*; hence) **I.** In a good sense: *Famous, renowned* (not ante-Aug.): ponet famosæ mortis amorem, Hor. A. P. 469: mors Junii Blæsi, Tac. H. 3, 38: urbs (Hierosolyma), id. ib. 5, 2: equi, Suet. Cal. 19: victoria, Flor. 3, 7, 6 Duk.: App. M. 11, p. 267: causa (*with* pulchra), Pl. Ep. 6, 23, 1; id. ib. 2, 11, 1.

II. In a bad sense: **A.** Prop.: *Infamous, notorious* (class.): qui etiam me miserum famosum facit flagitiis suis, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 305, 28: me ad famosas vetuit mater accedere, *i. e.* meretrices, Poet. ap. C. de Or. 2, 68, 277; cf. C. Frgm. ap. Non. 306, 5 (Rep. 4, 6 ed. Mos.); and, famosum veneficiis Martinam, Tac. A. 3, 7: largitio, Sall. J. 15, 3: Hymen, Ov. H. 9, 134:—*Comp.*: genus famosius, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 324: dub.:—*Sup.*: superbia famosissima, Gell. 7, 3, 52.

B. Meton.: *Act.*: *Defamatory, slanderous, scandalous* (prps. not ante-Aug.): cognitionem de famosis libellis tractavit, *libels*, Tac. A. 1, 72; so, libelli, Suet. Aug. 55; cf. "de injuriis et libellis famosis," Dig. 48, tit. 10; Cod. Th. 9, 34, 7; Cod. Justin. 9, 36, 1: carmen, *a lampoon, pasquinade*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 31: epigrammata, Suet. Cæs. 73.

famul, v. 1. famulus, *ad init.*

famula, æ, v. 1. famulus, *no.* B.

famŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [famulor] *That serves zealously, serviceable*: Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 7.

famŭlanter, *adv.* [famulor] *Servilely, submissively*: Att. in Non. 111, 28.

famŭlāris, e, *adj.* [famulus] *Of* or *belonging to servants* (rare, but quite class.): vestis, C. Tusc. 1, 48, 116. So, turba, Stat. Ach. 2, 67: jugum, Sen. Troad. 747: jura, *i. e. of subjugation*, Ov. M. 15, 597: hederæ, *to the Bacchantes*, Val. Fl. 2, 268.—In *Neut. as Adv.*: nec famulare timens, Stat. S. 3, 1, 40.

famŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [famulor] (*A serving*; Concr.) *A body of domestics* (post-class.): App. M. 6, p. 176; 2, p. 115.

famŭlātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [famulor; through obsol. *famulator*, "a servant"] *Servile, slavish* (post-class.): mendicitas, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 14; cf. id. An. 33.

famŭlātrix, icis, *f. adj.* [famulor] *That serves* (post-class.): penna, Sid. Carm. 2, 108.—As *Subst.*: *A female servant*; Fig.: coquina medicinæ famulatrix est, Don. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 3.

famŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Servitude, slavery* (rare, but class.): in famulatu esse, C. Læl. 19, 70: quam miser virtutis famulatus servientis voluptati, id. Off. 3, 33, 117: gravis, Sen. Hippol. 991: in famulatum subenitenatura, Arn. 1, 26.

famŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [famulus] *A serving, servitude* (ante-class.): Att. in Non. 109, 28; Pac. ib. 29.

famŭlĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] (an ante- and post-class. word) **I.** *Abstr.*: *Servitude, slavery*: "*famulitium* (*al.* famuletium) dicebatur, quod nunc servitium," Fest. p. 87. **II.** *Concr.*: *The servants* or *slaves of a household*: unus e famulitio, Macr. S. 1, 7; so, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804, 8part. Sever. 6: App. M. 8, p. 179; id. Apol. p. 285.

famŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To use as a servant, to make serviceable* (post-class.): Tert. Apol. 21.

famŭlor, atus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To be a servant, to serve* (class.): **I.** Prop.: Of living subjects: quum autem hi famulantur, *etc.*, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 109, 6 (Rep. 3, 25 ed. Mai. et Mos.): alicui jucunde labore, Cat. 64, 161: famulati Deo, Tert. Res. Carn. 47: famulantis fistula Phœbi, Stat. S. 3, 3, 58: Fortuna famulante, Claud. B. G. 513. **II.** Fig.: Of inanim. subjects: terra omnibus cruciatur horis, multoque plus, ut deliciis, quam ut alimentis nostris famuletur, Pl. 2, 63, 63.

1. **fămŭlus,** i (an archaic form falmul, Enn. in Non. 110, 9; Lucr. 3, 1043; for which cf. in the Oscan FAMEL: "*famuli* origo ab Oscis dependet, apud quos servus FAMEL nominabatur, unde et *familia* vocata," Fest. p. 87: *Gen. Plur.* famulûm, Virg. Æ. 11, 34: Stat. S. 3, 4, 57; Val. Fl. 1, 752), *m.* and **famula,** æ, *f.* (class.): **A.** *Masc.*: **1.** Prop.: *A servant, attendant*: iis, qui vi oppressos imperio coercent, sit sane adhibenda sævitia, ut heris in famulos, C. Off. 2, 7, 24; so, Enn. Ann. 3, 18; Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 32; id. Mil. 2, 3, 80; id. Stich. 2, 2, 71; C. Læl. 15, 53; id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48; id. Rep. 2, 21; Virg. Æ. 1, 701; Hor. Od. 3, 17, 16; Ov. H. 20, 79: Idææ matris famuli, C. Leg. 2, 9, 21; so, sacrorum, Ov. M. 3, 574: dei alumni (Sileuus), Hor. A. P. 239.—**2.** Meton.: Of animals: sus erat infestæ famulus vindexque Dianæ, id. ib. 8, 272; cf. Virg. Æ. 5, 95: of Actæon's hounds, Ov. M. 3, 229.—**B.** *Fem.*: **1.** Prop.: *A maid-servant, handmaid*: quam famulæ longe fugitant furtimque cachinnant, Lucr. 4, 1170; so, Virg. Æ. 1, 703; id. ib. 4, 391; Juv. 14, 81, et al.—**2.** Fig.: Of abstract or inanimate things: si virtus famula fortunæ est, C. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: res familiaris, quæ est ministra et famula corporis, id. ib. 1, 31, 75.

2. **fămŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. famulus] *Serving, serviceable, servile* (poet.; prps. not ante-Aug.): aquæ, Ov. P. 1, 286; so, turbæ, Sil. 13, 360: dextræ, Luc. 4, 207; so, manus, Sil. 10, 647: artus, Val. Fl. 1, 749: vertex, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 80: catenæ, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 386: ripæ, id. III. Cons. Hon. 203.

fānātĭce, *adv.* [fanaticus, *no.* II. B.] *Frantically, with frenzy*: absonis ululatibus constrepentes fanatice pervolant, App. M. 8, p. 214 Elm.

fānātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fanum] **I.** Gen.: *Of* or *belonging to a temple*: EX PECVNIA FANATICA, Inscr. Veronens. in Bullet. dell' Instit. 1836, p. 141; v. Borgh. a. h. l. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Inspired* by a divinity, *enthusiastic*: ut fanaticus, cestro Percussus, Bellona, tuo, Juv. 4, 123; so of the priests of Bellona, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2316 *sq.*: jam subeuntibus armatis muros fanatici Galli . . . occurrunt, Liv. 37, 9; so of the priests of Cybele, Juv. 2, 112: Prud. στεφ. 10, 1061; cf. also Liv. 38, 18: si servus inter fanaticos non semper caput jactaret, *etc.* (shortly after, circa fana *bacchatus*), Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 9: "*fanatica* dicitur arbor fulmine icta," Fest. p. 92.—**B.** Meton.: *Frantic, furious, mad*: isti philosophi superstitiosi et pæne fanatici, C. Div. 2, 57, 118: cursus, Liv. 4, 33; so jactatio corporis, id. 39, 13: error, Hor. A. P. 454: furor, Flor. 3, 19, 4, et sæp.: jactare id (caput) et comas excutientem rotare, fanaticum est, Quint. 11, 3, 71.

fandus, a, um, [for] **I.** *Pa.*: *That may be spoken* or *uttered, right*; (*opp.* to nefandus, wrong): omnia fanda, nefanda malo permixta furore, Cat. 64, 406; cf. at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Virg. Æ. 1, 543: non fanda timemus, Luc. 1, 634; id. 2, 176. **II.** *Gerund. adj.*: *Predicting*: neque me fatis fandis dementem invitam ciet, Pac. in C. Div. 1, 31, 66.

Fanester, tris, e, v. 2. Fanum.

Fannius, ii, *m.* **I.** *The name of a Roman* gens: as C. Fannius Strabo, *son-in-law of Lælius, introduced as a speaker by Cicero in* de Rep. *and* Læl. **II.** *His son, of the same name, who was consul* A.U.C. 632. C. Brut. 26, 99 *sq.*; id. de Or. 3, 47, 183.—Hence, **A. Fannius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of, or belonging to, a Fannius. Fannian*: lex, *a sumptuary law introduced by the consul* C. Fannius, Gell. 2, 24; Macr. S. 2, 13.—**B. Fanniānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of,* or *belonging to, a Fannius, Fannian*: conturbat me epitome Bruti Fanniana, C. Att. 12, 5, 3 Orell. *N. cr.*: charta, *manufactured in the establishment of* Q. Rhemnius Fannius, Pl. 13, 12, 24.

fāno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fanum] *To dedicate*: Var. L. L. 6, 7, 65.

fānor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To roam about frantically*: cervice lassâ, Sen. Ep. 114, 5 Fisk.

1 **fānum,** i, *n.* [fari] *A place dedicated to some deity by forms of consecration, a sanctuary, temple*: "*fana* quod

fando consecrantur," Fest. p. 93; cf. "*fanum* dictum a fando, quod dum pontifex dedicat, certa verba fatur," id. p. 88; and fanum tantum, id est locus templo effatus, sacratus fuerat, Liv. 10, 37 *fin.*; Sen. Ben. 7, 7: unam ob causam Xerxes inflammari Atheniensium fana jussisse dicitur, quod deos inclusos parietibus contineri nefas esse duceret, C. Rep. 3, 9; so, pro patriis fanis atque delubris propugnandum, C. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: de aris ac focis, id. Cat. 4, 11, 24: so, fana templaque expilavit, Suet. Cæs. 54: fani religio, C. Inv. 2, 1, 1: fanum antiquissimum, id. 2 Verr. 1, 20, 54: Dianæ Ephesi, Cæs. B. C. 3, 33: Junonis, C. 2 Verr. 1, 20, 52: Herculis, Cæs. B. C. 2, 18: Hammonis, Lucr. 6, 849: Eumenidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46.

2. **Fanum,** i, *n. A city in Umbria, on the Adriatic Sea* (now *Fano*), Cæs. B. C. 1, 11 *fin.*; called also **Fanum Fortunæ,** Tac. H. 3, 50; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 83. and 84.; and **Colonia Fanestris,** Mel. 2, 4, 5; Vitr. 2, 9; 5, 1; cf. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1535; 3143; 3969.

far, farris, *n.* [ferro, cf. Sanscr. bhri ferre and nutrire, Pott. Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 220; v. also farina and ferax, fertilis] **I.** Prop.: *A sort of grain, spelt,* Gr. ζέα (Triticum spelta, L.); *the earliest food of the Romans, either roasted or ground into meal,* Cato R. R. 2, 4; Var. R. R. 1, 63; id. ib. 1, 2, 6; Col. 2, 6, 3; Pl. 18, 8, 19; id. ib. 30, 72; Liv. 4, 15; Ov. M. 5, 131, et al.: adoreum = far, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 4.—In *Plur.*: ibi flava seres mutato sidere farra, Virg. G. 1, 73; so, id. ib. 101; Ov. F. 1, 693; id. ib. 2, 519; id. ib. 6, 180; Val. Fl. 2, 448. **II.** Meton.: *Coarse meal, grits,* Cato R. R. 143 *fin.*; Var. R. R. 3, 14, 5; Col. 8, 11, 14; Pall. 1, 28.

farcīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [farcio] (*A stuffed thing*; hence) *A sausage:* "a farturâ in extis *farcimina* appellata," Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 2: botulum pro farcimine appellat, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 11: farciminum genera, Arn. 7, 229.

farcĭmĭnōsus, a, u, *adj.* [farcimen] *Of, or belonging to, a disease called* farciminum: Veg. Vet. 1, 14; cf. id. 1, 7.

farcĭmĭnum, i, *n.* [farcio] *A disease in horses,* etc., prps. *costiveness:* Veg. Vet. 1, 7

farcĭno, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (post-class.) *To stuff, fill;* Fig.: fandis tacenda farcinat, Mart. Cap. 9, § 998: divinis dogmatibus, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 3: vesaniâ, id. ib. 9, 12.

farcio, si, tum (farctum; post-class. form farsum, Petr. S. 69; Apic. 4, 2; id. 8, 8; also farcitus, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 22), cīre, 4. *v. a.* (class) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To stuff, cram, fill full:* pulvinus perlucidus Melitensi rosa fartus, C. 2 Verr. 5, 11, 27: medios parietes farcire fractis cæmentis, Pl. 36, 22, 51: intestinum, Apic. 2, 3: mustelæ ventriculus coriandro fartus, Pl. 29, 4, 16: Jovis satelles jecore opimo farta et satiata, *etc.*, C. Poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 24; cf. edaces et se ultra quam capiunt farcientes, Sen. Ep. 108: fartum totum theatrum, App. Flor. p. 353.—**B.** Esp.: *To fatten* an animal: gallinas et anseres, Cato R. R. 89; so, id. ib.: Var. R. R. 3, 9 *fin.*; Col. 8, 7, 4.

II. Meton. (rare; not in Cic.): **A.** Gen.: *To fill, cram* with any thing: infinitis vectigalibus (res) erat fartus, Vitr. 2, 8 *med.*; Cat. 28, 12.—**B.** *To stuff* or *cram into:* in os farciri pannos imperavit, Sen. Ira 3, 19; so, totum lignum in gulam, id. Ep. 70 *med.*: ischæmon in nares, Pl. 25, 8, 45: hinc farta premitur angulo Ceresomni, *i. e. copious, abundant,* Mart. 3, 58, 6.

farcītus, a, um, *P.* of farcio.

farctus, a, um, *P.* of farcio.

farēdo, ĭnis, *f. A species of ulcer:* Pl. Val. 3, 22 *ante med.*

1. **farfărus,** i, *m. The plant colt's-foot,* called also farfugium and chamæleuce (Tussilago, L.): Pl. 24, 15, 85. Also **farferus,** Plaut. Pœn. 2, 22; Fest. s. v. FARFENVM, p. 88 Müll. *N. cr.*

2. **Farfărus,** i, *m. A river in the territory of the Sabines,* called also Fabaris, Ov. M. 14, 330; Virg. Æ. 7, 715.

farferus, i, v. 1. farfarus.

farfugium, ii, v. 1. farfarus.

fărīna, æ, *f.* [far] **I.** Prop.: *Ground corn, meal, flour,* Pl. 18, 9, 20, § 88; Var. R. R. 2, 5, 17; Pl. 20, 13, 51; id. 22, 25, 67; Mart. 8, 16, 5. **II.** Meton.: Of other substances resembling meal: folia myrti siccantur in farinam, Pl. 23, 9, 81; cf. gypsum resolvitur in farinam, id. 36, 24, 59; and, minium tunditur in farinam, id. 33, 7, 40; so, cornus cervini, id. 28, 11, 49: toti, id. 17, 20, 34: marmoris, id. 32, 7, 26: caminorum, id. 28, 7, 23. **III.** Fig.: *Quality, sort* (as we say *kidney*) (post-Aug.): quum fueris nostræ paulo ante farinæ, Pers. 5, 115: Cassius quidam Parmensis quadam epistola ut pistoris nepotem sic taxat Augustum: *Materna tibi farina ex crudissimo Ariciæ pistrino,* etc., Suet. Aug. 4.

‡ **farīnaceus,** ἀλευρώδης, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **farīnarĭum,** ἀλευρών, Gloss. Philox.

fārīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [farina] *Of* or *belonging to meal, meal-:* cribrum, Cato R. R. 76, 3; Pl. 18, 11, 29, § 115.

fārīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Mealy:* congeries, Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

fārīnŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little meal* (late Lat.): Vulg. Reg. 1, 17, 13.

fārīnŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Mealy:* ciuis, App. M. 9, p. 222.

fārio, ōnis, *m. A salmon-trout:* Aus. Mos. 130; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6.

‡ **farior,** *no perf.,* āri, 1. *v. dep.* [for] *To speak:* NI TESTIMONIVM FARIATVR, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 15, 13 *fin.*

farnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [farnus] *Of the ash-tree:* fungi, Apic. 7, 13 (*al.* faginei).

farnus, i, *f.* [prps. for franus, contr. from fraxinus] *An ash, ash-tree,* Vitr. 7, 1 dub (*al.* fraxinus).

farrācĕus or **-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [far] *Of spelt:* seges, Var. R. R. 1, 31, 5: pollen, Pl. 24, 7, 22.

farrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Mixed fodder for cattle, mash:* "*farrago* appellatur id, quod ex pluribus satis pabuli causa datur jumentis," Fest. p. 91; so, Var. R. R. 1, 31, 5; Col. 2, 11; Pl. 18, 16, 41; Virg. G. 3, 205; Nemes. Cyneg. 283. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A medley, hodge-podge:* nostri libelli, Juv. 1, 86.—**B.** *A trifle:* Pers. 5, 77.

farrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to spelt,* and in gen. *to corn* or *grain:* fistula, *a sort of hand-mill for corn,* Cato R. R. 10, 3.—As *Subst.*: **farrārĭa,** orum, *n., A granary, hayloft,* Vitr. 6, 9 *fin.*

farrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]: **A.** *Filled with corn:* olla, Pers. 4, 31.—**B.** *Made of corn:* omnia, *preparations of meal,* Juv. 11, 109.

farrĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to grain:* pilum, Cato R. R. 10, 5.

farrĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [far] *The use* or *employment of the* farreum *as one of the forms of marriage:* Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 374.

farreātus, a, um, *P.* of obsol. farreo: *Joined in marriage by* farreatio: Serv. Virg. 4, 103.

farrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [far] *Made of spelt,* or in gen. *of corn* or *grain:* vel triticeus panis, Col. 7, 12, 10: spicum, *an ear of corn,* Fest. s. v. RESTIBILIS, p. 280. —As *Subst.*: **farreum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* libum), *A spelt-cake,* Pl. 18, 3, 3; Gai. Dig. 1, 112.

farrĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [farreum] *A small spelt-cake,* Pall. Oct. 21.

farsĭlis, e, *adj.* [farcio] *Crammed, fattened:* porcellus, Apic. 8, 7; cf. fartilis.

farsūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A fattening,* Var. R. R. 3, 9, 1 (*al.* assura); Tert. adv. Val. 27; cf. fartura.

farsus, a, um, *P.* of farcio.

farticŭla, ōrum, *n. dim.* [fartum] *A little stuffing,* Titin. in Non. 331, 27.

fartĭlis, e, *adj.* [farcio] **I.** Prop.: *Stuffed, crammed:* anseres, Pl. 10, 22, 27: asinus, App. M. 3, p. 187. **II.** Fig.: *Stuffing, admixture,* Tert. adv. Val. 27.

fartim, *adv.* [id.] *By stuffing* or *cramming* (post-class.): tectum omne fartim stipaverant, App. M. 3, p. 130: viscum fartim concisum, *i. e. cut up fine as if for stuffing,* id. ib. 2, p. 117.

fartor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A sausage-maker,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26 (also quoted in C. Off. 1, 42, 150); Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 12; Hor. S. 2, 3, 229.—**B.** *A fattener of fowls, poulterer:* Col. 8, 7, 1; Inscr. Grut. 580, 15; Inscr. Reines. cl. 9, *no.* 12. **II.** Fig.: "*fartores* nomenclatores, qui clam velut infercirent nomina salutatorum in aurem candidati," Fest. p. 88.

fartum (farc-), i, *n.*: **fartus (farc-),** ūs, *m.* [farcio] *Stuffing, filling inside:* intestina et fartum eorum, quum id animal nullo cibo vivat, *etc.*, Pl. 28, 8, 29: ea res efficit farctum fici pleniorem et meliorem, Col. 5, 10, 11; so, id. Arb. 21, 2 (for which pulpa fici, Pall. 4, 10). — Comicè: machæra gestit fartum facere ex hostibus, *i. e. to make minced meat of them,* Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 8; id. Most. 1, 3, 13.

fartūra (farc-), æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A cramming, fattening* of fowls: Var. R. R. 3, 8, 3; Col. 8, 9, 1; 8, 7 *fin.* **II.** Esp.: *The filling up, rubble,* of a wall: Vitr. 2, 8 *med.*

1. **fartus,** a, um, *P.* of farcio.

2. **fartus** (farctus), ūs, *m.* [farcio] *Stuffing:* Arn. 7, 231.

fas, *indecl. n.* [etym. dub.; acc. to some fari, and so, *that which is spoken;* acc. to others akin to Gr. Θέ in τί-θη-μι, and so *the thing laid down*] **I.** Prop.: *That which is right in the sight of God; divine law;* opp. to jus, or human law (rare): jus ac fas omne delere, C. Att. 1, 16, 6: festis quædam exercere diebus, Fas et jura sinunt, Virg. G. 1, 269: contra fas, contra auspicia, C. 2 Verr. 5, 13, 34.

II. Meton.: **A.** Personified: audi Juppiter, audite fines, audiat Fas, Liv. 1, 32: prima deum Fas quæ Themis est Graiis, Aus. Technop. Idyll. 12: Fas omne mundi, *i. e. the gods,* Sen. Herc. fur. 658.

B.: **1.** Of *A court-day,*=fastus (ante-class.): "dies qui vocatur sic: QVANDO REX COMITIAVIT, FAS, is dictus ab eo, quod eo die rex sacrificiolus itat ad comitium, ad quod tempus est *nefas,* ab eo *fas*... Dies qui vocatur: QVANDO STERCVM DELATVM, FAS, ab eo appellatus, quod eo die ex æde Vestæ stercus everritur," Var. L. L. 6, 4, 60.

2. *That which is right, whether by law, equity, custom, or permission; right, justice, equity; lawful, fit, permitted* (the predominant meaning of the word in prose and poetry; esp. in the phrase fas est, with a *subjective clause*): fas, justum, pium, æquum subjici possunt honestati, Quint. 3, 8, 26: quum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum Discernunt avidi, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 10; so, Ov. M. 6, 585; cf. quippe ubi fas versum atque nefas, Virg. G. 1, 505; so, Hor. Epod. 5, 87: jusque fasque est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 22; so, si jus, si fas est, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 27; and, sicut fas jusque est, Liv. 7, 31: ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, C. Mil. 16, 43; cf. quoad fas esset quoad liceret, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19; and, huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, id. Rep. 3, 22: si me fas est obsecrare abs te pater, *etc.*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 102: quid non adeptus est, quod homini fas esset optare? C. Læl. 3, 11: si eos hoc nomine appellari fas est, id. Mur. 37, 80: contra quam fas erat, id. Cluent. 5, 12: non esse fas, Germanos superare, si, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 50 *fin.*: neque fas esse existimant, ea literis mandare, id. ib. 6, 14: ad quos (libellos) interim respicere fas sit, Quint. 10, 7, 31: velut si aliter facere fas non sit, id. 2, 13, 1; so, id. 8, 3, 36; id. 10, 2, 9; id. 12, 7, 1: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 22: fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, Virg. Æ. 5, 800: si hoc fas est dictu, C. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: neque id me facere fas existimo, Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 11: fas habere, id. Trin. 2, 2, 11; so, Quint. 3, 8, 13; Tac. A. 14, 30; id. Germ. 9: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Cæs. B. G. 5, 12, 6; so, non putant, id. ib. 6, 23 *fin.*: fas prohibet, *etc.*, Ov. Tr. 2, 205: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 32: fas omne abrumpit, *every right, obligation,* Virg. Æ. 3, 55; so, exuere, Tac. H. 3, 5: et fœdera respicere, id. ib. 4, 67; cf. hostium quoque jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium ru-

pistis, *the law of nations*, id. A. 1, 42: patriæ, *the sacred claim of one's country*, id. ib. 2, 10: armorum, id. H. 4, 58: disciplinæ, id. A. 1, 19.

fascia, æ, *f.* [like fascis, from the root FAD, akin to Sanscr. badh *and* bandh, ligare; Greek πέδη, a fetter; Goth. band; Eng. to bind] **I.** Prop.: *A band, bandage, swathe, girth, fillet* (for a wound or a weak part of the body, as a protection or an ornament, *etc.*): devinctus erat fasciis, C. Brut. 60, 217; so, Suet. Dom. 17; id. Galb. 21; Gell. 16, 3, 4; cf. fasciis crura vestiuntur, Quint. 11, 3, 144: quum vincirentur pedes fasciis, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 537, 5; so, id. Att. 2, 3, 1 (*cf.* with Val. Max. 6, 2, 7); Pl. 8, 57, 82; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25 (*with* pedules); Lamp. Alex. Sev. 40; Grat. Cynег. 338; Just. 38, 1 *ad fin.*: inflatum crea fascia pectus eat, Ov. A. A. 3, 274; so, Mart. 14, 134: vides illum Scythiæ regem, insigni capitis decorum? si vis illum æstimare, fasciam solve: multum mali sub illa latet, Sen. Ep. 80 *fin.*; so, Suet. Cæs. 79: fasciis opus est, *i. e. swaddling-clothes*, Plaut. Truc. 5, 13: somniasse se, ovum pendere ex fascia lecti sui cubicularis, *a bed-girth*, C. Div. 2, 65, 134; so, Mart. 5, 62, 5; 14, 159: uvas sole siccatas junci fasciis involvit, *bands of rushes, mats*, Pl. 15, 17, 18, § 66.—Prov.: non ex nostræ fasciæ, *i. e. of our rank* or *condition*, Petr. 46.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The casing of a door*: Libyssa citrus fascis cingit fores, Var. in Non. 451, 20, and 86, 10.—**B.** In architect., *A wreath round a pillar*, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*—**C.** *A streak of cloud in the sky*: nil color hic cœli, nil fascia nigra minatur, Juv. 14, 294.—**D.** *A zone* of the earth: orbi terræ in quinque zonas, sive melius fascias dico, discernitur, Mart. Cap. 6, 198.

‡ **fasciātim,** *adv.* [fascia] *In bundles*, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 20 (censured by Quint.).

fascicŭlārĭus, orum, *n.* [fasciculus] *Things carried in bundles* (as wood, hay, *etc.*), Veg. Mil. 2, 19 *fin.*

fascicŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fascis] *A small bundle, packet* (class.): epistolarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 4; so of packets of letters, id. Att. 2, 13, 1; id. ib. 5, 11, 7; 12, 53: librorum, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 12: fasciculum ad nares admovebis? *a bunch of flowers, nosegay*, C. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: linum in fasciculos manuales colligatum siccatur in sole, Pl. 19, 1, 3.

fasci-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fascis; gero] *Bearing the fasces*: honor, *i. e. the consulship*: Paul. Nol. 321.

fascīna, æ, *f.* [fascis] (*A thing pertaining to a* fascis; hence) *A bundle of sticks* or *brushwood, a fagot*: Cato R. R. 37, 5, Schneid. *N. cr.*

fascĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fascino] *An enchanting, bewitching, witchcraft*: Pl. 28, 2, 5; ib. 4, 7; ib. 8, 27.

‡ **fascĭnātor** βάσκανος, Gloss. Vet.

fascĭnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fascinator] *Of*, or *belonging to, enchantment* or *witchcraft*: lingua, Serv. Virg. E. 7, 28.

fascĭno, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [βάσκαινω, akin to Sanscr. bhâsh, loqui, Gr. root ΦΑ, φημί, Lat. fari] *To enchant, bewitch, fascinate* by the tongue or the eyes: oculus mihi fascinat agnos, Virg. E. 3, 103: malâ linguâ, Cat. 7, 12: quis vos fascinavit, Vulg. Gal. 3, 1.

fascĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fascinum] magno fascino præditus: poeta fascinosior, Auct. Priap. 79 *fin.*

fascĭnum, i, *n.* [fascino] **I.** Prop.: *A bewitching, witchcraft*: Pl. 7, 2, 2; Symm. Ep. 1, 7. **II.** Meton.: = membrum virile (because an image of it was hung round the necks of children as a preventive against witchcraft; *cf.* Var. L. L. 7, 5, 99): Hor. Epod. 8, 18; Petr. S. 138; Arn. 5, 176.

fascĭnus, i, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: = fascinum, *no.* II.: Virg. Catal. 5, 20. **II.** Meton.: Personified: as a deity, *the Phallus*: Pl. 28, 4, 7.

fascĭo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fascia] *To envelope with bands, to swathe* (post-Aug. and very rare): fasciato trunco, Mart. 12, 57, 12; *cf.* Capitol. Anton. 13: Vulg. Ezech. 30, 21.

fascĭŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [fascia] *A small bandage*, Var. L. L. 5, 29, 37; Hor. S. 2, 3, 235; Vopisc. Aur. 4; Auct. Or. de Harusp. Resp. 21, 44.

fascis, is, *m.* [like fascia, from the root FAD, akin to Sanscr. badh *and* bandh, ligare; Gr. πέδη, a fetter; Goth. band; Eng. to bind] **I.** Gen.: *A bundle, packet, parcel* (so, rare): fasces stramentorum ac virgultorum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: lignorum, Tac. A. 13, 35: ego hoc te fasce levabo, Virg. E. 9, 65: Romanus in armis Injusto sub fasce viam quum carpit, *i. e. soldiers' equipage*, id. G. 3, 347; *cf.* Quint. 11, 3, 26 Spald.: (apes) sæpe ultro animam sub fasce dedere, *i. e. under their burden*, Virg. G. 4, 204: tot crimina, tot reos uno velut fasce complecti, Pl. Ep. 3, 9, 9.

II. Esp.: *Plur.*: **A.** Prop.: **fasces,** *A bundle of rods and an axe carried by the lictors before a chief magistrate, with which criminals were scourged and beheaded*: ut sibi (Tullo Hostilio) duodecim lictores cum fascibus anteire liceret, *etc.*, C. Rep. 2, 17: anteibant lictores cum fascibus duobus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 93: fasces prætoribus præferuntur, C. 2 Verr. 5, 9, 23: Publicola statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, id. Rep. 2, 31: tum demissi populo fasces, *lowered* (as a mark of respect) *before the people*, id. ib. 1, 40; *cf.* P. Valerius fasces primus demitti jussit, id. ib. 2, 31; for which, (P. Valerius) summissis fascibus in concionem escendit, Liv. 2, 7; *cf.* under, *no.* B.: neque in literis, neque in fascibus insignia laureæ prætulit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 71; *cf.* visus C. Marius cum fascibus laureatis, C. Div. 1, 28, 59: laureati, id. Att. 8, 3, 5: imperatorii, Tac. A. 13, 9.

B. † Fig.: quum tibi ætas nostra jam cederet fascesque summitteret, *i. e. acknowledged itself inferior to thee*, C. Brut. 6, 22.

C. Meton.: To denote *A high office*, esp. *the consulship* (poet.): illum non populi fasces non purpura regum Flexit, Virg. G. 2, 495: ut si Detulerit fasces indigno, detrahet idem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 34; id. S. 1, 6, 97: et titulis et fascibus olim Major habebatur donandi gloria, Juv. 5, 110; Sil. 11, 152.

faselaria, ium, v. phaselaria.

faselus, faseolus, v. phas.

fassus, a, um, *P.* of fateor.

fasti, orum, v. 1. fastus.

fastidĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [fastidio] *Nauseous, loathsome, disagreeable* (post-class. and very rare): judicia, Tert. Anim. 33 *fin.*

fastidienter, *adv.* [fastidio] *Disdainfully, scornfully*: parentibus fastidienter appellatis, App. M. 5, p. 166 Elm.

fastidĭlĭter, *adv.* [id.] *With disgust*: Var. ap. Non. 112, 11.

fastidĭo, īvi, *or* ĭi, ītum, īre (Ire, Venant. Carm. 7, 8, 7), 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [fastidium] **I.** Prop.: *To feel disgust, loathing*, or *nausea, to shrink* or *flinch* from any thing unpleasant to the taste, smell, hearing, *etc.*; *to loathe, dislike, despise* (not freq. till after the Aug. age): **A.** *Neut.*: bibendum hercle hoc est, ne nega: quid hic fastidis? Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 33; *cf.* fastidientis stomachi est multa degustare, Sen. Ep. 2; and, majus infandam tibi Fastidienti poculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 78; Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 58.

B. *Act.* (prps. not till the Aug. age): num esuriens fastidis omnia præter Pavonem rhombumque? Hor. S. 1, 2, 115: olus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 15: pulmentarium, Phæd. 3, 7, 23: cactos in cibis, Pl. 21, 16, 57: fluvialem lupum, Col. 8, 16, 4: vinum, Poet. ap. Suet. Tib. 59: euphorbim succus fastidiendum odorem habet, *disgusting*, Pl. 25, 7, 38: aures . . . redundantia ac nimia fastidiunt, Quint. 9, 4, 116.

II. Fig.: *To be disdainful, scornful, haughty*; *to disdain, despise, scorn*: **A.** *Neut.*: **1.** *Abs.*: ut fastidit gloriosus! Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 34: vide ut fastidit simia! id. Most. 4, 2, 4: in recte factis sæpe fastidiunt, C. Mil. 16, 42.—**2.** With *Gen.*: (acc. to the analogy of tædet): fastidit mei, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 67; so, mei, Titin. ap. Non. 496, 15: bonorum, Lucil. ib. 18.

B. *Act.* (as above, *no.* I. B., prps. not before the Aug. age): **1.** With *Acc.*: **a.** Of living subjects: et nisi quæ terris semota suisque Temporibus defuncta videt, fastidit et odit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 22: villice silvarum et agelli, Quem tu fastidis, id. Ep. 1, 14, 2; so, lacus et apertos rivos, id. ib. 1, 3, 11: vitium, id. S. 1, 3, 44: preces alicujus, Liv. 34, 5: hoc lucrum, Quint. 1, 1, 18: grammatices elementa tanquam parva, id. ib. 1, 4, 6: minores, Mart. 3, 31, 5: omnes duces post Alexandrum, Just. 14, 2: ut quæ dicendo refutare non possumus, quasi fastidiendo calcemus, Quint. 5, 13, 22.—**b.** Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: te Quum fastidierit popina dives, *etc.*, Mart. 5, 44, 10: somnus agrestium Lenis virorum non humiles domos Fastidit umbrosamve ripam, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 23.—In the *Part. Perf.*: laudatus abunde, Non fastiditus si tibi, lector, ero, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 31; *cf.* aliquem non fastiditis annumerare viris, id. ib. 2, 120; and, Luc. 7, 845.—In the *Neutr. Abs.*: res ardua vetustis novitatem dare . . . fastiditis gratiam, *etc.*, Pl. H. N. præf. § 15.—**2.** With *Inf.*: a me fastidit amari, Ov. R. Am. 305; Phæd. 4, 7, 2: fastidit præstare hanc inferioribus curam, Quint. 2, 3, 4: an creditis, æquo animo iis servire, quorum reges esse fastidiant? Curt. 4, 14, 23: ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, Liv. 10, 8; Quint. 5, 11, 39.—**3.** With *Objective clause*: fastidit balsamum alibi nasci, Pl. 16, 32, 59.

☞ fastiditus, a, um, in act. signif.: *Disdaining, despising* (post-Aug.): ne mo putes studia fastiditum, Petr. S. 48.

fastidĭōse, *adv.* [fastidiosus] *Squeamishly, scornfully, disdainfully, fastidiously* (repeatedly in Cic.; elsewh. very rare): huic ego jam stomachans fastidiose, *Immo ex Sicilia*, inquam, C. Planc. 27, 65: fastidiose spectare, id. de Or. 1, 61, 258: diligenter et prope fastidiose judicare, id. ib. 1, 26, 118: lente ac fastidiose probare, id. Att. 2, 1, 1: recipior in cœtum, Phæd. 3 prol. 23; Petr. S. 13: —*Comp.*: fastidiosius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, C. de Or. 2, 89, 364.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

fastidĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fastidium] (*Full of disgust* or *aversion*; hence) **I.** *That feels disgust, disdainful, scornful, fastidious, nice* (class.): **A.** Prop.: vacuæ fastidiosæ fiunt, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 15:—*Sup.*: aurium sensus fastidiosissimus, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 32; Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 18.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *Abs.*: ex hac infinita licentiâ hæc summa cogitur, ut ita fastidiosæ mollesque mentes evadant civium, ut, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 43 *fin.*: æstimator, *i. e. that rates altogether too high*, Sen. Ben. 1, 11: est res difficilis, ardua, fastidiosa, Pl. Ep. 6, 17, 5:—*Sup.*: fastidiosissimum mancipium, *i. e. excessively haughty, proud*, Pl. Ep. 8, 6, 14.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in superiores contumax, in æquos et pares fastidiosus, in inferiores crudelis, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.* (*Comp.*): Antonius facilis in cujusque recipiendis orat. fastidiosior Crassus, C. Brut. 57, 207.—**4.** With *Gen.*: C. Memmius perfectus literis, sed Græcis: fastidiosus sane Latinarum, C. Brut. 70, 247: dominus terræ fastidiosus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 37.

II. *That creates disgust, disgusting, loathsome, disagreeable* (very rare; not in Cic.): fastidiosam desere copiam, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 9: fastidiosâ tristis a grimomâ, id. Epod. 17, 73.

fastiditas, ātis, *f.* = fastidium, *no.* II.: Cassiod. Var. 7, 1 *ad fin.*

fastiditus, a, um, *P.* of fastidio.

fas-tidium, ĭi, *n.* [fastus; tædium] (class.)

I. Prop.: **A.** *Loathing, distaste* for food, *nausea*: satietas et fastidium, C. Inv. 1, 17, 25: mel fastidium creat, Pl. 22, 24, 50: tantum in illis esse fastidium, ut nollent attingere nisi eodem die captum piscem, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18: fastidium abigere, Pl. 23, 9, 81; so, auferre, id. 9, 8, 38: discutere, id. 23, 1, 27: detrahere, id. 22, 25, 74:—*Plur.*: magna movet stomacho fastidia, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 78; so, id. ib. 2, 2, 14; id. ib. 2, 6, 86; Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 7; Juv. 14, 184; Col. 6, 8, 1; Pl. 26, 7, 23.

B. Of the sight: *Loathing*: oculorum in hominum insolentium indignitate fastidium, C. Fam. 2, 16, 3.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Dislike, aversion, disgust:* ab aliqua re celerrime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienari, C. de Or. 3, 25, 98; cf. si (eloquentia) et ex copia satietatem et ex amplitudine fastidium tulerit, Quint. 5, 14, 30; and, nescis quantum interdum afferat hominibus fastidii, quantum satietatis, C. Mur. 9, 21; cf. also, satiari fastidio similitudinis, id. de Or. 3, 50, 193; and, nulla voluptas est, quæ non assiduitate fastidium pariat, Pl. 12, 17, 40; and with this cf., vitato assiduitatis fastidio, Suet. Tib. 10: rudem esse omnino in nostris poëtis, aut inertissimæ segnitiæ est, aut fastidii delicatissimi, C. Fin. 1, 2, 5: quæ habent ad res certas vitiosam offensionem atque fastidium, id. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: in audiendi fastidium, id. Opt. Gen. 4, 12: insolens domesticarum rerum fastidium, id. Fin. 1, 3, 10: omnis stultitia laborat fastidio sui, Sen. Ep. 9 *fin.*: nec id fit fastidio meo, C. Phil. 12, 8, 20: ne sit fastidio Græcos sequi, Pl. 7, 1, 1: ipsum vero lignum in fastidio est, id. 12, 19, 42, § 91; cf. aliquid fastidio damnare, id. 11, 2, 1 *fin.*: non omnia (*i. e.* arbores) in omnibus locis nasci docuimus, nec translata vivere: hoc alias fastidio evenit, *fastidious* or *delicate nature*, id. 16, 32, 58.—In *Plur.*: non tam ea, quæ recta essent probari, quam quæ prava sunt, fastidiis adhærescere, C. de Or. 1, 61, 258; cf. spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 215: matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses, Virg. E. 4, 61.

B. Esp. (with the idea of fastus predominating): *Scornful contempt, haughtiness, pride:* ex eorum (divitiorum) fastidio et superbia (regna) nata esse commemorant, C. Rep. 1, 32 Mos. *N. cr.*; cf. superbiam magno opere, fastidium arrogantiamque fugiamus, id. Off. 1, 26, 90; and id. Agr. 1, 7, 20; cf. also, superbia et fastidio amplissimos honores repudiare, Pl. Pan. 55, 4; and, si essent arrogantes, non possem ferre fastidium, C. Phil. 10, 9, 18: efferri fastidio et contumacia, C. Læl. 15, 54.—In *Plur.*: nonne fuit satius, tristes Amaryllidis iras Atque superba pati fastidia? Virg. E. 2, 15: oderunt fastidia divi, Tib. 1, 8, 69.

fastīgātio, ōnis, *f.* [fastigo] *A sharpening to a point, pointing* (post-Aug. and very rare): ut fastigatio lævi descendat cuneo, Pl. 17, 14, 24, § 106; so, recta, App. Flor. 2, 364.

fastīgātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of fastigo. **II.** *Pa.*: *High, exalted* (late Lat.): ad arcem fastigatissimæ felicitatis evectus, Sid. Ep. 2, 4: duo fastigatissimi consulares, id. 1, 9.

fastīgium, ii, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *A projecting point, top* or *gable end of a building*, etc.: "Capitolii fastigium illud et ceterarum ædium non venustas, sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est. Nam quum esset habita ratio, quemadmodum ex utraque tecti parte aqua delaberetur, utilitatem templi fastigii dignitas consecuta est," C. de Or. 3, 46, 180; cf. fastigia aliquot templorum a culminibus abrupta, Liv. 40, 2; and, evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Virg. Æ. 2, 458; cf. also Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, 14: habere pulvinar, simulacrum, fastigium, flamineum, id. Phil. 2, 43, 110; cf. of the same, omnes unum in principem congesti honores: circa templa imagines . . . suggestus in curia, fastigium in domo, mensis in cœlo, Flor. 4, 2 *fin.*: Romæ signa eorum sunt in Palatina æde Apollinis in fastigio, Pl. 36, 5, 4, § 13; cf. id. 35, 12, 43; Vitr. 3, 2: operi tanquam fastigium imponere, C. Off. 3, 7, 33.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The extreme part, extremity* of a thing, whether above or below:

1. *Top, height, summit:* colles . . . pari altitudinis fastigio oppidum cingebant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 69, 4: opus nondum æquæ fastigium æquabat, Curt. 4, 2; cf. cloacis e fastigio in Tiberim ductis, Liv. 1, 38 Drak.: aquatilium ova rotunda, reliqua fere fastigio acuminata, Pl. 10, 52, 74: gracilitas (arundinis) nodis distincta leni fastigio tenuatur in cacumina, id. 16, 36, 64; cf. cornua in leve fastigium exacuta, id. 11, 37, 45; so, id. 16, 33, 60.—In *Plur.*: Lucr. 4, 828: muri, Val. Fl. 2, 553.

2. *Depth:* forsitan et scrobibus quæ sint fastigia, quæras, Virg. G. 2, 288.

B. (From the sloping form of the gable) *A slope, declivity, descent:* ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 45; cf. jugum paullo leniore fastigio, id. ib. 2, 24; so, rupes leniore submissa fastigio, Curt. 6, 6 *med.*: capreoli molli fastigio, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10; so, fastigium musculi, ib. ib. 2, 11: scrobes paullatim angustiore ad infimum fastigio, id. B. G. 7, 73; cf. si (fossa) fastigium habet, ut (aqua) exeat e fundo, Var. R. R. 1, 14, 2.

C. In the later grammarians, *An accent* placed over a word, Mart. Cap. 3, 60; 63; Diom. p. 428 P.

III. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *The highest point, summit, the highest degree, most exalted rank* or *dignity* (so, prps. only since the Aug. age.): quicquid numinum hanc Romani imperii molem in amplissimum terrarum orbis fastigium extulit, Vell. 2, 131, 1; cf. sic fit, ut dii summum inter homines fastigium servent, Pl. Pan. 52, 2: et quoad usque ad memoriam nostram tribuniciis consularibusque certatum viribus est dictaturæ semper altius fastigium fuit, Liv. 6, 38 *fin.*; cf. in consulare fastigium vehi, Vell. 2, 69, 1; so, ad regium fastigium evehere aliquem, Val. Max. 1, 6, 1: alii cives ejusdem fastigii, Liv. 3, 35: stare in fastigio eloquentiæ, Quint. 12, 1, 20: rhetoricen in tam sublime fastigium sine arte venisse, id. 2, 17, 3: et poësis ab Homero et Virgilio tantum fastigium accepit, et eloquentia a Demosthene, id. 12, 11, 26; cf. magice in tantum fastigii adolevit, ut, *etc.*, Pl. 30, 1, 1.—Hence also,

2. *Dignity, rank, condition* in gen.: (M. Lætorio) curatio altior fastigio suo data est, Liv. 2, 27; cf. ampliora etiam humano fastigio decerni sibi passus est, Suet. Cæs. 76; and, tanquam mortale fastigium egressus, Tac. A. 15, 74; so, animus super humanum fastigium elatus, Curt. 9, 10 *med.*

B. *A leading* or *chief point, head* in a discourse (very rare; not in Cic.): summa sequar fastigia rerum, Virg. Æ. 1, 342.

C. *A principal sort* or *kind* (also very rare; not in Cic.): e quibus tribus fastigiis (agrorum) simplicibus, Var. R. R. 1, 6, 2; so, propter hæc tria fastigia formæ discrimina quædam fiunt sationum, id. ib. 1, 5; and hæc atque hujuscemodi tria fastigia agri, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 6, 6; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 4, 142, p. 223.

fastīgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to fastigium] **I.** Prop.: *To make pointed, to sharpen to a point, to raise* or *bring up to a point* (in the *verb. finit.* only post-Aug.; in Cic. not at all): frumenta verno tempore fastigantur in stipulam, Pl. 18, 7, 10, § 52: folia in exilitatem fastigantur, id. 24, 19, 118; Sil. 5, 50: (terra) spatiosa modice paullatim se ipsa fastigat, Mel. 2, 1, 5: se molliter (Africa), id. 1, 4, 1; 3, 10, 5.—In the *Part. Perf.*: scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis summissioribus . . . fastigatam, sicut tecta ædificiorum sunt, testudinem faciebant, Liv. 44, 9: collis in modum metæ in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, id. 37, 27: fastigatus in mucronem, Pl. 2, 25, 22.

II. Meton.: **A.** (cf. fastigium, *no.* II. B.) Fastigatus, *Sloping up to a point; sloping down, steep, descending:* collis leniter fastigatus paullatim ad planitiem redibat, Cæs. B. G. 2, 8: tigna . . . prona ac fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, id. ib. 4, 17, 4.—**B.** (cf. fastigium, *no.* II. C.): In the later grammarians, *Marked with an accent, accented:* ut fastigetur longa brevisve fuit, Mart. Cap. 3, 59.

III. Fig.: *To elevate, exalt* (late Lat.): qui statum celsitudinis tuæ titulorum paritate fastigat, Sid. Ep. 3, 6: quanquam diademate crinem Fastigatus eas, id. Carm. 2, 5.

fastōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. fastus] **I.** Prop.: *Full of pride, proud, haughty* (post-Aug.; and very rare): mascha, Mart. 10, 13, 7: quid est, fastose? equid bonam mentem habere cœpisti? Petr. 131.

II Fig.: Of things: garum, *superb sumptuous*, Mart. 13, 102, 2 (*al.* fæcosum).

1. fastus, a, um, *adj.* [from the root ΦΑ, *φάσκω, φημί,* fari; lit.: in which it is allowed to speak: hence] fasti dies, and more commonly *Abs.* fasti, orum, *m.* (also acc. to the 4th decl., *Acc.* fastus, Var. in Prisc. p. 711 P.; Col. 9, 14, 12; 8il. 2, 10: *Abl.* fastibus, Luc. 10, 187) **I.** Prop.: *t. t.: A day on which judgment could be pronounced, on which courts could be held, a court-day* (*opp.* nefasti; v. nefastus): "ille (dies) nefastus erit. per quem tria verba (DO, DICO, ADDICO) silentur: Festus erit, per quem lege licebit agi," Ov. F. 1, 48.—The register of these legal court-days, which, for a long time, existed only in the archives of the pontifices, was kept from the knowledge of the people, until Cn. Flavius, scribe to the pontifex Maximus Appius Cæcus, posted up a copy of the same in the Forum: C. Mur. 11, 25; cf. "(Cn. Flavius) fastos circa forum in albo proposuit, ut, quando lege agi posset, sciretur," Liv. 9, 46; and, Pl. 33, 1, 6.—Hence,

II. Meton.: **A.** *A list of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events,* etc., *a calendar, almanac:* "*fastorum* libri appellantur, in quibus totius anni fit descriptio: fasti enim dies fasti sunt," Fest. p. 87: etenim ordo ipse annalium mediocriter nos retinet quasi enumeratione fastorum, C. Fam. 5, 12, 5: quum diem festum ludorum de fastis suis sustulissent, id. 2 Verr. 4, 67, 151: fastos correxit (Cæsar), Suet. Cæs. 40: ut omne tempus . . . ita in fastos referretur, id. Aug. 100; cf. id. Tib. 5: in codicillorum fastis, C. Att. 4, 8, 3: paginas in annalibus magistratuum fastisque percurrere, Liv. 9, 18: ex fastis evellere, id. Sest. 14, 33: fasti Prænestini a Verrio Flacco ordinati et marmoreo parieti incisi, Suet. Gramm. 17; cf. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 379 *sq.*, and the authors there cited: quæ (tempora) semel Notis condita fastis Inclusit volucris deus, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 15: per titulos memoresque fastos, id. ib. 4, 14, 4; so, memores, id. ib. 3, 17, 4: tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi, id. S. 1, 3, 112: qui redit ad fastos et virtutem æstimat annis, *etc.*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 48.—**B. Fasti,** *The title of the well-known poem of Ovid, which treats of the Roman festivals, the festival-calendar.*

2. fastus, ūs, *m.* [prps. akin to Gr. ΦΑ, *φαίνω,* Sanscr. bhâ, splendere; cf. festus, a, um; prop. *splendour,* hence, in bad sense] *Scornful contempt* of others, *haughtiness, arrogance, pride* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): *Sing.*: tu cave nostra tuo contemnas carmina fastu, Prop. 1, 17, 25; cf. fastus inest pulchris sequiturque superbia formam, Ov. F. 1, 419; and, Pl. 9, 35, 58: aspice primum, Quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum Spectemus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 93: tanto te in fastu negas, amice, *i. e. thou withdrawest thyself with so much pride from my society,* Cat. 55, 14: fastus erga patrias epulas, Tac. A. 2, 2 *fin.*: supercilia maxime indicant fastum, Pl. 11, 37, 51.—*Plur.*: fastus pati superbos, Prop. 3, 25, 15; Tib. 1, 8, 75; Ov. M. 14, 762.

3. fastus, uum, *m. plur. Calendar;* v. 1. fastus, *init.*

fātālis, e, *adj.* [fatum] (class.) **I.** Gen.: *Of* or *belonging to fate, ordained by fate* or *destiny, decreed, destined, fated, fatal:* illa fatalis necessitas, quam εἱμαρμένην dicitis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: fatalis et immutabilis continuatio ordinis sempiterni, id. Ac. 1, 7, 29: summam fatalem conflecere, id. Rep. 6, 12: divina atque fatalia, id. Part. 21, 73: casus, id. Phil. 6, 7, 19: consulatus ad salutem rei publicæ prope fatalis, id. Cat. 4, 1, 2; cf. hic annus fatalis ad interitum hujus urbis, id. ib. 3, 4, 9; so, anni, Tib. 1, 3, 53; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 4851: stamina, Tib. 1, 7, 1; Ov. M. 8, 452; cf. deæ, *i. e. the Fates,* id. Pont. 1, 8, 64: libri, *i. e.* Sibyllini, Liv. 5, 14; id. 5, 5; id. 22, 9; id. 42, 2; Suet. Cæs. 79: verba, Ov. F. 4, 257: lex, *i. e.* fatum, id. M. 3, 316; id. ib. 10, 203: labor, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 11; ora fluminis, *destined,* Ov. M. 15, 54: mala, Suet. Ner. 40: mors, Vell. 2, 4, 6; Pl. Ep. 1, 12, 1: tam fatale est, medicum adhibere, quam convales-

cere, C. Pat. 13, 30: quasi fatale esset, non posse Gallias debellari nisi a se consule. Suet. Ner. 43.

II. Esp.: In a bad sense: *Dangerous, destructive, deadly* (so prps. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Luer. 5, 874: telum. Virg. Æ. 12, 919: jaculum, Ov. M. 5, 182: hasta. Sil. 2, 490: ignium, Ov. M. 8, 479: crinis, id. ib. 8, 35: aurum, id. ib. 9, 411: signum, id. ib. 15, 381: monstrum, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21: judex, id. ib. 3, 3, 19: hora, Suet. Ner. 49: dies, *dying-day*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3023; 4758: cf. si quid mihi fatale contigerit. Spart. Hadr. 4.

fātālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fatalis] *Fatal necessity, fatality* (late Lat.): Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1.

fātālĭter, *adv.* [id.] *According to fate, fatally:* omnia, quæ fiunt quæque futura sunt, ex omni æternitate definita dicis esse fataliter, C. de Div. 2, 7, 19; so, Suet. Cæs. 59; Ov. M. 12, 67; Eutr. 1, 11.

‡ **fatantur** multa fantur, Fest. p. 88; cf. " ‡ fator, πολυλογέω; ‡ fatatus εἱμαρμένος." Gloss. Philox.

fāteor, fassus sum, fāteri (*Inf. Præs.* faterier, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148), 2. *v. dep.* [fari] **I.** Prop.: *To confess, own, acknowledge* (very freq. and class.): **A.** With *Acc.*: quid meteor? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 3: id. ib. 2, 2, 67: multi in tormentis mortem servant, fassum fatendo, quam infitando dolere, C. Part. Or. 14, 50: mores suos. Quint. 10, 1, 100: sensus suos. Ov. H. 21, 204: paupertatem, id. M. 8, 634.—**B.** With *Dat.*: si verum mihi et itis fassæ, vinclis exsolvemini, Plaut. True. 4, 3, 10: nullius faterier audes? Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148.—**C.** **1.** With *Objective clause*: fateor atque etiam profiteor et præ me fero, te, *etc.*, C. Rab. Perd. 5, 17: me desperare de per impluvium tuum, Fateor, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 78: fateor eam esse importunam, id. As. 1, 1, 47: si quis contra rem publicam se amici causâ fecisse fateatur, C. Læl. 12, 40: qui se debere fateantur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 20: fateor me duci ventre. Hor. S. 2, 7, 37: jura inventa metu injusti fateare necesse est, id. ib. 1, 3, 111: mihi turpe est, quod non didici, sane nescire fateri, id. A. P. 418. — **2.** Fatendum est, with *Subjective clause*: hominum igitur causâ eas rerum copias comparatas fatendum est, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158.—**D.** With *Inf.*: fateor peccavisse, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 18.—**E.** With *de*: quum de facto turpi aliquo aut inutili aut utroque fateatur, C. Inv. 2, 26, 77.—**F.** *Abs.*: ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur, C. Cæcin. 9, 24: *Me.* Est tibi nomen Menaechmo? *M.* Fateor, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 48: leno sum, fateor, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 34: qui a Nævio vel surripuisti multa, si fateris, vel, si negas, surripuisti, C. Brut. 19, 76: in fatendo lenis et summissa (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 63: ad fatendum impulsus, id. 5, 13, 46.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To discover, show, indicate, manifest* (rare; not in Cic.): Laterensis in stri et fidem et animum singulari in in rem publicam se usper fatebor, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 23, 4; Quint. 1, 6, 23: innocentem fuisse patrem fatetur. id. 7, 1, 56; id. 1, 10, 37: utque sedet vultu fassus Telamonius iram, Ov. Tr. 2, 525: patriarum calore pisces vitalem motum fateri, Pl. 9, 57, 83: mors sola fatetur, Quantula sint hominum corpuscula, Juv. 10, 172: Belus amnis non nisi refuso mari arenas fatetur, Pl. 36, 23, 65. — Hence, **B.** In Gramm.: fatendi modus, *The indicative*: Quint. 1, 6, 7.

☞ Impass. signif.: **1.** Hunc (agrum) excipere nominatim, qui publicus esse fatetur. C. Agr. 2, 21, 57: fassus ab ore pudor. Ov. A. A. 2, 556.—**2.** *Impers.*: vulgo fatebatur, utique minorem eum legasse. Paul. Dig. 30, 1, 39 *fin.*

fāti-cănus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum; cano] *Announcing fate*, i. e. *prophesying, prophetic*: o-, Ov. M. 9, 418; cf. faticinus.

fāti-cĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Announcing fate, prophesying, prophetic*: sortes. Ov. M. 15, 436; cf. faticanus.

fāti-dĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum; dico] *That predicts fate, prophesying, prophetic* (class.): "qui futura prædivinando solent fari, *fatidici* dicti," Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 65: vates, Virg. Æ. 8, 340; so, Ov. M. 3, 348: Themis, id. ib. 1, 321: anus, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18: deus, *i. e. Apollo*, Ov. F. 2, 262: augurium, Pl. 15, 29, 38: fulmina, id. 2, 43, 43: specus, id. 2, 83, 95: silvæ, Val. Fl. 1, 304.—As *Subst.*: **fatidicus,** i, *m. A prophet*: C. Leg. 2, 8, 20.

fāti-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fatum; fero] *That brings death, deadly* (poet.): sonat una fatifer arcus, Virg. Æ. 9, 631: ensis, id. ib. 8, 621: Ov. M. 12, 492: ferrum, id. ib. 6, 251: Mavors, id. Am. 3, 3, 27.

fātīgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [fatigo] *That may be wearied* (post-class.): Tert. Anim. 32.

fātīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Weariness, fatigue* (stronger than lassitudo; v. the foll.) (prps. not ante-Aug.; *opp.* defatigatio in Cic. and Cæs.; v. defatigatio): exercitationis finis esse debet lassitudo, quæ citra fatigationem est, Cels. 1, 2: equorum atque hominum, Liv. 22, 15: deficiens dolore et fatigatione, Quint. 11, 3, 173: sudor et fatigatio, id. 11, 3, 147; so, with sudor, id. 1, 2, 31; id. 1, 12, 11: requiescit labor ille, cujus sibi ipsa fatigatio obstabat, id. 11, 2, 43; cf. id. 10, 3, 27; Tac. H. 2, 60. **II.** Fig.: *Jeer, banter* (post-class.): qui quum in auditorio vel levi fatigatione taxaverunt, Eutr. 9, 19; so, Sulp. Sever. Dialog. 1, 4 *med.*—*Plur.*: Sid. Ep. 1, 8.

fātīgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fatigo, *no.* II. B.] *Jeering, bantering* (post-class.): verba erant dulcia, jocosa, fatigatoria, Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

fatigo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.; prps. fatim] **I.** Prop.: *To employ to weariness, to weary, tire, fatigue; to vex, harass* (not freq. till after the Aug. age; whereas defatigare is freq. even in Cic. and Cæs.): **A.** *Act.*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: membra. Lucr. 3, 490: defessos ne vos, id. 6, 1161: ille (anser) celer pennâ tardos ætate fatigat Eluditque diu, Ov. M. 8, 687: quos nulla fatigaret Prælia, Virg. Æ. 11, 306: tribulique fatigant Triticeas messes, Ov. M. 5, 485.—**2.** With *Abl.*: armenta sole fatigant, Virg. G. 3, 132: aliquamdiu pugnâ atroci quum semet ipsi fatigassent, Liv. 8, 10: dextram osculis, Tac. A. 15, 71: sonitu vicina, Ov. M. 1, 573.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: dentem in dente, Ov. M. 8, 825.—**4.** With *per*: per triennium Romanos exercitus fatigaverat, Vell. 2, 34, 1.—**B.** *Pass.*: **1.** *Abs.*: juga demeret Bobus fatigatis, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 43.—**2.** With *Abl.*: verberibus, tormentis, igni fatigati, C. Top. 20, 74: (sicarii) sunt vinclis et carcere fatigandi, id. Off. 3, 18, 73: (milites) magno æstu fatigati, Cæs. B. C. 3, 95: Romani multo ante labore prælisque fatigati, Sall. J. 76, 5; cf. neque insomniis, neque labore fatigari, id. Cat. 27, 2: ludo fatigatumque somno Puerum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 11.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To weary, fatigue, importune; to plague, torment, vex*: **A.** *Act.*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: corripit e somno corpus, socioseque fatigat, Virg. Æ. 4, 572: secundæ res sapientium animos fatigant, Sall. C. 11, 8: quid æternus minorem Consiliis animum fatigas? Hor. Od. 2, 11, 11: pectora, id. ib. 4, 14, 18: fama terras fatigat, Val. Fl. 2, 129: frustra niti, neque aliud se fatigando nisi odium quærere, Sall. J. 3, 3 Kritz. *N. cr.*—**2.** With *Abl.*: aliquem verbis fatigare, *i. e. to reprove*, C. Off. 1, 25, 88: prece quâ fatigaret (*sc.* Vestam) Virgines sanctæ, *i. e. importune*, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 26: aliquem precibus, Liv. 27, 45: socios voce, Sil. 12, 192: animam curis, Lucr. 3, 838: die noctuque animam, Sall. J. 70, 1: vitam bello, Lucr. 5, 1423: aspera Juno, Quæ mare nunc terrasque metu cœlumque fatigat, Virg. Æ. 1, 280; olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant, *wear out* or *pass laboriously*, id. ib. 8, 94: diem noctemque Marte, Val. Fl. 5, 602: curassque ita corde fatigat, *i. e. keeps revolving*, Sil. 12, 436.—**3.** With *per*: quum per aliquot dies fatigassent singulos precibus, Liv. 9, 20: discentem per ambages fatigabit, Quint. 3, 11, 23.—**4.** With *de*: (Metellus) Marium fatigantem de profectione domum dimittit, Sall. J. 73, 2: quidve me de fraude deos fatigas? Prop. 2, 20, 3.—**5.** With *ne* c. *Subj.*: quos ego audio maximâ ope niti, ambire, fatigare vos singulos, ne quid, *etc.*, Sall. J. 14, 20. —**B.** *Pass.*: **1.** *Abs.*: fatigatus leatur, Sall. J. 111, 3: si dicendum apud fatigatos est, Quint. 4, 1, 48.—**2.** With *ab*: uti concederet ætati fatigatus a fortuna, Sall. J. 11, 4.—**c.** With *Abl.*: deus fatigari, Sall. J. 56, 1: Varenses fatigati regis supplicils, id. 66, 2: lacrimis fatigatur auditor, Quint. 6, 1, 28: ipsâ cognitione susceptî muneris fatigor, id. 4 præf. § 7.—**4.** With *ut c. Subj.*: Sall. J. 11, 4; cf. preceding *no.* 2.

B. Esp.: *To vex with raillery, to jeer, banter* (post-class.): Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 5; so, id. ib. 1, 4; Sidon. Ep. 6, 2.

fāti-lĕgus, a, um, *adj.* fatum; lego] *Gathering* or *collecting death*: Sabæi, Luer. 9, 821.

fāti-lŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [fatum; loquor] (*A speaking* or *telling of fate*; hence) *Prophecy*: Sibyllæ fatiloquia, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46 dub.

fāti-lŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Declaring fate, prophesying, prophetic*: subst., *a prophet, a prophetess* (extremely rare): Carmenta mater, Liv. 1, 7: Cretensis Epimenides, App. Flor. p. 325.

‡ **fatim,** *adv. Sufficiently*: acc. to Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 123, from FATIS, from which also come affatim and fatigo.

fătisco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* (ante-class. dep. form **fatiscor,** *no perf.*, ci) [prob. akin to XA, χαίνω, to yawn, gape] **I.** Prop.: *To open in chinks* or *clefts, to gape* or *crack open, to fall apart, tumble to pieces* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Form *fatisco*: **1.** *Abs.*: area neu pulvere victa fatiscat, Virg. G. 1, 180: (pirguis tellus) haud unquam manibus jactata fatiscit, id. ib. 2, 249: heu canimus frustra, nec verbis victa fatiscit Janus, Tib. 1, 5, 67.—**2.** With *Abl.*: omnes (*sc.* naves) Accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt, Virg. Æ. 1, 123: saxis solida æra fatiscunt, id. ib. 9, 809.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: camelo ungues in longiore itinere sine calceatu fatiscunt, Pl. 11, 45, 105.—**B.** Form *fatiscor*: non delubra deum simulacraque fessa fati-ci? Luer. 5, 309.

II. Fig.: *To grow weak, become exhausted, to droop, faint, decrease* (so, ante-class. in the depon. form; v. the follg.): **A.** Form *fatisco*: **1.** *Abs.*: manibusque nesciis fatiscere, Tac. A. 16, 5: donec fatisceret sedîtio, id. H. 3, 10.—**2.** With *Abl.*: prælictorum leguminum segetibus fatiscit (*sc.* solum), Col. 2, 13, 3: scriptores copiæ, Tac. A. 6, 7.—**3.** With *per*: ipse exercitusque per inopiam et labores fatiscebant, Tac. A. 14, 24.—**4.** With *Adv.*: scrofa celerrime fatiscit, quæ plures educat, Col. 7, 9 *fin.*—**5.** With *Inf.* (poet.): exsecata fatiscet Mater Achillei hiemes affrangere bustis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 35.—**B.** Form *fatiscor*: ævo, Luer. 5, 459: altera ira, altera vulneribus fatiscuntur, Var. ap. Non. 479, 13; so, Pac. ib. 307, 12; Att. ib. 10 and 479, 10 and 14; Fronto Princ. Hist. p. 318 ed Mai.

‡ **fator,** πολυλογέω. v. ‡ fatantur.

fatua, æ, *f.*, v. 1. and 2. fatuus.

fătue, *adv.* [fatuus] *Foolishly, absurdly*: plerumque studio loquendi fatue modo accedendum, Quint. 6, 4, 8 dub. Spald. and Zumpt *fatui*.

Fatuellus, i, v. 2. Fatuus.

fatuina rosa, *Another name for the* pæonia; App. Herb. 164.

fătŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. fatuus] *Foolishness, silliness, fatuity* (prps. only in the two follg. passages): definitionibus ostendere, non hanc imprudentiam aut casum aut necessitudinem, sed inertiam, negligentiam, fatuitatem nominari oportere, C. Inv. 2, 32, 99: fatuitate confectus, id. Att. 11, 25, 2.

fătum, i, *n.* (masc. form **fatus** malus meus, Petr. S. 42; id. ib. 77) [for, *no.* II. A.] **I.** Prop. (*The thing spoken*; hence) *A prophetic declaration, an oracle, prediction* (rare, but class.): neque me Apollo fatis fandis dementem invitam ciet, Pac. ap. C. de Div. 1, 31, 66: Lentulum sibi confirmasse ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis se, *etc.*, C. Cat. 3, 4, 9: ex fatis, quæ Veientes scripta haberent, id. de Div. 1, 44, 100:

fatis, omnibus oraculisque portendere, Liv. 29, 10 *fin.* Drak. *N. cr.*: Siculisne resideret arvis Oblitus fatorum, Virg. Æ. 5, 703.

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *That which has been inevitably decreed, destiny, fate;* the εἱμαρμένη or μοῖρα of the Greeks: "nec ii, qui dicunt immutabilia esse, quæ futura sint nec posse verum futurum convertere in falsum, fati necessitatem confirmant, sed verborum vim interpretantur. At qui introducunt causarum seriem sempiternam, ii mentem hominis voluntate libera spoliatam necessitate fati devinciunt," C. Fat. 9, 20 *sq.*; hence the philosophic use of the word to denote *the eternal, immutable law of nature:* "fieri omnia fato, ratio cogit fateri. *Fatum* autem id appello, quod Græci εἱμαρμένην, id est ordinem seriemque causarum, quum causa causæ nexa rem ex se gignat. Ea est ex omni æternitate fluens veritas sempiterna... Ex quo intelligitur, ut fatum sit non id, quod superstitiose, sed id quod physice dicitur, causa æterna rerum, cur et ea quæ præterierunt, facta sint et quæ instant fiant, et quæ sequuntur futura sint," id. Div. 1, 55, 125 *sq.*; cf. "quum vos fato fieri dicatis omnia, quod autem semper ex omni æternitate verum fuerit, id esse fatum," id. N. D. 3, 6, 14; and, "quum duæ sententiæ fuissent veterum philosophorum, una eorum, qui censerent omnia ita fato fieri, ut id fatum vim necessitatis afferret; in qua sententia Democritus, Heraclitus, Empedocles, Aristoteles fuit: altera eorum, quibus videretur sine ullo fato esse animorum motus voluntarii," id. Fat. 17, 39; cf. also, "ex hoc genere causarum ex æternitate pendentium fatum a Stoicis nectitur," id. Top. 15, 59; and, "anile sane et plenum superstitionis fati nomen ipsum," id. Div. 2, 7, 19: si Daphitæ fatum fuit ex equo cadere, id. Fat. 3, 5; cf. id. ib. 12, 28: fuit hoc sive meum sive rei publicæ fatum, ut, *etc.*, id. Balb. 26, 58; id. Div. 2, 8, 20; ut prædici posset, quid cuique eventurum et quo quisque fato natus esset, id. ib. 1, 1, 2: quonam meo fato fieri dicam, ut, *etc.*, id. Phil. 2, 1, 1: qua quidem in re singulari sum fato, Cæcin. in C. Fam. 6, 7, 1: nisi dii immortales omni ratione placati suo numine prope fata ipsa flexissent, id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: orte Saturno, tibi cura magni Cæsaris fatis data, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 51: quo (Cæsare) nihil majus meliusve terris Fata donaverе bonique divi, id. ib. 4, 2, 38; id. Carm. Sec. 28: ut caneret fera Nereus fata, id. Od. 1, 15, 5; so, acerba, id. Epod. 7, 17: triste, id. S. 1, 9, 29: cæca, id. Od. 2, 13, 16.—Follд. by *ut*: qui hoc fato natus est, ut, *etc.*, C. Mil. 11, 30.—Follд. by *ne*: eo fato se in iis terris collocatam esse arbitratur, ne, *etc.*, C. Font. 16, 45.

B. Esp.: **1.**: **a.** Of *the will* or *determination of the gods*: heu stirpem invisam et fatis contraria nostris Fata Phrygum, Virg. Æ. 7, 293; so, id. ib. 7, 50; cf. Non. 455. 25.—**b.** And also of *that which determines the fate* of a person or thing: Ilio tria fuisse audivi fata, quæ illi forent exitio: signum ex arce si perisset; alterum, *etc.*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 29; so, Herculis sagittæ, quæ fatum Trojæ fuere, Just. 2, 1 *fin.*—**c. Fata,** orum, *n.*, personified as deities, *The Fates*, Prop. 4, 7, 51; Stat. Th. 8, 26; id. S. 5, 1, 259; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1771 *sq.*

2.: **a.** *Bad fortune, ill fate, calamity, mishap:* dictum facete et contumeliose in Metellos antiquum Nævii est: *Fato Metelli Romæ fiunt consules*, Pseudo-Ascon. C. 1 Verr. 10, 29 (p. 140, ed. Orell.); and, alluding to this verse, hoc Verrem dicere aiebant, to (*sc.* Metellum) non fato, ut ceteros ex vestra familia, sed opera sua consulem factum, id. ib. 10, 29: quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod et pœnas jamdiu improbitati, nequitiæ... debitas instare, C. Cat. 2, 5, 11: exitii ac fati dies, id. ib. 3, 7, 17: abditi in tabernaculis aut suum fatum quærebantur aut, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39, 4; cf. Cæs. B. C. 2, 6, 1: quod si jam (quod dii omen avertant) fatum extremum rei publicæ venit, C. Phil. 3, 14, 35.—So, **b.**: Esp. freq. of *death*: si quid mihi humanitus accidisset (multa autem impendere videntur præter naturam etiam præterque fatum), *etc.*, C. Phil. 1, 4, 10: sic Hortensii vox exstincta fato suo est, nostra publico, id. Brut. 96, 328; cf. nolite hunc maturius exstingui vulnere vestro quam suo fato, id. Cœl. 32, 79; and, quia nec fato merita nec morte peribat, Virg. Æ. 4, 696: ferro, non fato mœrus Argivum (*i. e.* Achilles) occidit, Poet. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 10 Spald.: qui fato sunt functi, Quint. 3, 7, 10; Liv. 26, 13: fato concessit, Pl. Pan. 11, 3; for which, concedere in fatum, Modestin. Dig. 34, 3, 20: fato obiit, Tac. A. 6, 10: si me præceperit fatum, Curt. 9, 6; Quint. 6, 2, 33.—In this sense sometimes in *the plur.*: jamdudum peccas, si mea fata petis, Ov. H. 19, 118; Prop. 1, 17, 11: sentiet vivus eam, quæ post fata præstari magis solet, venerationem, Quint. 12, 11, 7: si me fata intercepissent, id. 6 præf. 1; cf. (mater) acerbissimis rapta fatis, id. § 4.

3. *Concr.*: *One who causes misfortune, a plague, pest:* duo illa rei publicæ pæne fata, Gabinium et Pisonem, C. Sest. 43, 93.

1. fātŭor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [1. fatuus] *To talk foolishly:* desine fatuari, Sen. Apocol. *med.*: per otia fatuatur, Cassiod. Var. 1, 39.

2. fātŭor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [2. Fatuus] *To be inspired:* "Fauno fuit uxor nomine *Fatua*, quæ assidue divino spiritu impleta velut per furorem futura prænonebat: unde adhuc qui inspirari solent, fatuari dicuntur," Just. 43, 1.

1. fatus, a, um, *P.* of for.

2. fātus, ūs, *m.* [for] *A word, saying:* Prud. Apoth. 599 dub. (*al.* fastus): me spatium admonuit jam claudere fatibus orsa, Mart. Capell. 7, § 802 Kopp.

3. fatus, us, *m. Fate;* v. fatum.

1. fātŭus, a, um, *adj.* (etym. doubtful): **I.** Prop.: *Foolish, silly* (stronger than stultus) (quite class.): ego me ipsum stultum existimo, fatuum esse non opinor, Poet. (Afran.?) ap. Isid. Orig. 10, 246; cf. Neukirch. Fab. tog. p. 278: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2: fatuus est, insulsus, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 49: non modo nequam et improbus, sed etiam fatuus et amens es, C. Deiot. 7, 21: monitor, id. de Or. 2, 24, 99: homo, Poet. ap. C. de Or. 2, 67, 274: puer, C. Att. 6, 6, 3: nisi plane fatui sint, id. Fin. 2, 22, 70: mores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 18.—As *Subst.*: **fatuus,** i, *m.*, *A fool* or *jester;* and, **fatua,** æ, *f. A female fool* or *jester;* kept by Romans of rank for their amusement: Harpasten, uxoris meæ fatuam, scis hereditarium onus in domo mea remansisse... si quando fatuo delectari volo, me rideo, Sen. Ep. 50. **II.** Meton.: Poet.: Of food: *Insipid, tasteless:* ut sapiant fatuæ, fabrorum prandia, betæ, Mart. 13, 13.

2. Fātŭus, i, *m. Another name for the prophesying* Faunus; also called **Fatuellus;** while *his sister*, Fauna, *who prophesied to females*, was named **Fatua** and **Fatuella,** Lact. 1, 22; Macr. S. 1, 12; Mart. Capt. 2, 41; Just. 43, 1; cf. Hartung Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 186, and 195 *sq.*

fauces, ium (in the poets also sometimes in the *Abl. Sing.*, fauce, Ov. H. 9, 98; id. M. 14, 738; Hor. Epod. 14, 4; Phædr. 1, 8, 4; id. 1, 1, 3; Mart. 7, 87, 6; a *Nom.*, faux, is found, prob. only, at Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 2, 11 *init.*; cf. below, *no.* II. A.; cf. "quædam verba contra usum veterem inclinata patictur ut passa Hortensium dicere pro hæ *cervices* cervæ; quædam non, ut si dicas pro *fauces* fauc," Var. L. L. 10, 4, 180; cf. also Charis. 72 P.), in the more restricted sense, *f.* [prps. akin to Sanscr. bhaǵ, edere, vorare, Gr. ΦΑΓεῖν, cf. Bopp. Gloss. Sanscr. p. 241, b.] **I.** Prop.: *The upper part of the throat, from the root of the tongue to the entrance of the gullet, the pharynx, throat, gullet:* "summum gulæ *fauces* vocantur, extremum *stomachus;* quibus, fauces non sunt, ne stomachus quidem est," Pl. 11, 37, 68: exigua in arteria sub ipsis faucibus lingula est, quæ, quum spiramus, attollitur, Cels. 4, 1: sitis fauces tenet, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 34; so, sitis fauces urit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: lippiunt fauces fame, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 39; id. ib. 1, 2, 36: fauces tussientes, Cels. 5, 25, 11. nuces videntur fauces exasperare, Pl. 23, 8, 74: fauces tumentes strangulant vocem, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 3, 20; id. 11, 3, 56: propino tibi salutem plenis faucibus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 16: exscrea usque ex penitis faucibus, *from the bottom of your throat*, id. Asin. 1, 1, 28: alicui Fauces prehendere, id. Most. 1, 3, 62; cf. qui sacerdoti scelestus fauces interpresserit, id. Rud. 3, 2, 41; and, laqueo innectere fauces, Ov. M. 10 378; cf. also, ad necem secandasque novacula fauces, Suet. Cal. 23: faucibus teneor, *I am caught by the throat, I feel the knife at my throat*, Plaut. Casin. 5, 3, 4; cf. quum faucibus premeretur, C. Clu. 31, 84; and, Timarchides premit fauces defensionis tuæ, id. 2 Verr. 3, 76, 176: eripite nos ex faucibus eorum, quorum crudelitas, *etc.*, *from the jaws*, Crass. in C. de Or. 1, 52, 225; cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, 19; and, urbem totius belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse, id. Arch. 9, 21: e mediis Orci faucibus ad hunc evasi modum, App. M. 7, p. 191; C. Rep. 1, 43: lupus fauce improba incitatus, *i. e. voracity*, Phædr. 1, 1, 3.

II. Meton.: **A.** Faux: Medic. *t. t.*: *The wind-pipe:* "arteria asperior, quæ etiam *faux* nuncupatur, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 2, 11 *init.*; cf. arteria, and asper, *no.* I.

B. *A narrow way, narrow inlet* or *outlet, a defile, pass:* Corinthus posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Græciæ, C. Agr. 2, 32, 87; so, in Ciliciæ angustissimis faucibus, Curt. 7, 4; cf. qua fauces erant angustissimæ portus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 25; so, portus, id. ib. 3, 24; id. ib. 3, 39: Masinissam persecutus in valde arta, faucibus utrimque obsessis, inclusit, Liv. 29, 32, 4: Æmilius sedens in faucibus macelli, C. 2 Verr. 2, 62, 145; so, macelli, id. Quint. 6, 25: per fauces montis ut Ætnæ Exspirent ignes, Lucr. 6, 640; so, altæ montis, id. 6, 698: Nilus multis faucibus in Ægyptium mare se evomit, Pl. 5, 9, 10: quum fornacem facies, fauces præcipites deorsum facito, Cato R. R. 38, 3: pictis ex faucibus currus emittere, *from the barriers*, Enn. Ann. 1, 103.

C. *The jaws* of the earth, *gulf, abyss:* patefactis terræ faucibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95.

Fauna, æ, *f. The prophesying sister of Faunus, called also* Bona Dea, Macr. S. 1, 12; Lact. 1, 22: Arn. 5, p. 168; cf. Hartung Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 186 and 195 *sq.*

Faunalia, ium, *n.* [Fanus] *The festival celebrated on the nones of December in honour of Faunus*, acc. to Porphyr. and Acro, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 1 and 10.

Faunĭgĕna, æ, *adj.* [Faunus-gigno] *Descended from Faunus:* Sil. 5, 7.—As *Subst.*: **Faunigenæ,** arum, *m., Descendants of Faunus:* Sil. 8, 358.

Faunĭus, a, um, v. Faunus.

Faunus, i, *m.* [faveo] **I.** Prop.: *A mythic personage, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, and father of Latinus, king of Latium, regarded as the tutelary deity of agriculture and of shepherds, and also a giver of oracles: after the introduction of the worship of Pan into Italy, he was identified with Pan, and accordingly represented, like the latter, with horns and goats' feet*, Lact. 1, 22; Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15; Ov. F. 2, 193; id. ib. 3, 312 *sq.*; Prop. 4, 2, 34; Ov. F. 2, 268; id. ib. 5, 99 *sq.*; id. H. 5, 138; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 11; id. ib. 1, 17, 2; id. ib. 3, 18, 1.—Hence, **Faunius,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Faunus, Faunian:* versus = Saturnius versus; cui (versui) prisca apud Latinos ætas, tanquam Italo et indigenæ, Saturnio sive Faunio nomen dedit, Victorin. p. 2586 P. **II.** Meton.: **Fauni** = Panes, *sylvan deities*, Lucr. 4, 583; Ov. M. 6, 392; id. ib. 1, 193; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4; id. A. P. 244; Enn. Ann. 7, 2; Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6; id. Div. 1, 45; 101; cf. Hartung Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 183 *sq.*

fauste, *adv.* [faustus] *Favourably, fortunately:* ut eis quoque hominibus ea res fauste, feliciter prospereque eveniret, C. Mur. 1, 1.

Faustianus, a, um, v. 2. faustus *fin.*

Faustĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. faustus] (Prop.

Happy condition, favourable circumstances, happiness; meton.) A goddess, the personified *Fertility* of the soil: nutrit rura Ceres almaque Faustitas, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 18.

Faustŭlus, i, *m. The shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 9: Liv. 1, 4, 7; Ov. F. 3, 56; id. ib. 4, 854, et al.

1. **faustus**, a, um, *adj.* [faveo; and therefore, lit., favourable; hence] *Of favourable* or *fortunate omen, fortunate, favourable auspicious, lucky* (rare, but class.): "quæ (omina) majores nostri quia valere censebant, idcirco omnibus rebus agendis: QVOD BONVM FAVSTVM FELIX FORTVNATVMQVE ESSET præfabantur," C. Div. 1, 45, 102; so, ut nobis hæc habitatio Bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3: utile sit faustumque precor, quod imagine somni Vidimus, Ov. F. 3, 27: omen, Liv. 7, 25; Ov. M. 6, 448; id. ib. 9, 785; cf. exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr. 1, 100: i pede fausto, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 37: indoles Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus, id. Od. 4, 4, 26; Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 81: O faustum et felicem hunc diem! Ter. And. 5, 4, 53; cf. C. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: O nox illa fausta huic urbi! id. Flacc. 41, 103: annus, Ov. F. 1, 63: nisi tempestas indulget tempore fausto, *favourable, suitable*, Lucr. 1, 805.

2. **Faustus**, i, *m. A surname of* L. Cornelius Sulla, *the son of the dictator*, called also Faustus Sulla, C. Clu. 34, 94; id. Sull. 19, 54; id. Vatin. 13, 32; id. Agr. 1, 4, 12; id. Att. 9, 1, 4; id. ib. 9, 11, 4; Cæs. B. C. 1, 6.—In the *fem.* **Fausta**, æ, *The dau. of* Sulla, C. Att. 5, 8, 2; Ascon. in Scaur. p. 22 ed. Orell.; id. in Milon. p. 33 ib.—Hence, **Faustiānus**, a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Faustus Sulla. Faustian*: ager, that produced excellent wine, Pl. 14, 6, 8: vina, Front. Fer. Als. 3.

fautor (also uncontr. **favitor**, Lucil. in Non. 110, 23; Plaut. Am. prol. 78 and 79; C. Planc. 1, 1, acc. to Cod. Erf.), ōris, *m.* [faveo] *A favourer, furtherer, promoter, patron* (class.): constr. with *Gen., Dat.*, or *Abs.*: With *Gen.*: cujus ego dignitatis ab adolescentia fautor, C. Fam. 1, 9, 11; cf. id. ib. 10, 12 *fin.*; and, id. ib. 12, 25, 3: multi fautores laudis tuæ, id. Planc. 23, 55; cf. studiosi et fautores filius victoriæ, id. Att. 1, 16, 8: nobilitatis, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16; so, competitorum, Var. R. R. 3, 5 *fin.*; regis, Sall. J. 27, 2: et cultor bonorum (populus), Liv. 9, 46: Lucili, Hor. S. 1, 10, 2; cf. veterum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 23: omnes illi fautores illius flagitii, C. Att. 1, 16, 11; so, nequitiæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 33.—With *Dat.*: favitorem tibi me, amicum, amatorem putes, Lucil. in Non. 110, 23: ætati facieque tuæ se Fautorem ostendat, id. in Gell. 9, 14, 23: quum tam multos et bonos viros ejus (Planci) honori viderem esse favitores, *etc.*, C. Planc. 1, 1.—*Abs.*: virtute ambire oportet, non favitoribus: Sat habet favitorum semper, qui recte facit, i. e. *applaudere, claqueurs*, Plaut. Am. prol. 78 *sq.*; so, fautor utroque tuum laudabit pollice ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 66.

fautrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *A patroness, protectress* (class.): **A.** With *Gen.*: amicitiæ non modo fautrices fidelissimæ, sed etiam effectrices sunt voluptatum tam amicis, quam sibi, C. Fin. 1, 20, 67: regio fautrix suorum, id. Planc. 9, 22. — **B.** With *Dat.*: ut vestra auctoritas meæ auctoritati fautrix adjutrixque sit, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 40: Thais nostræ omni est fautrix familiæ, id. Eun. 5, 9, 32.—**C.** *Abs.*: ut naturam fautricem habuit in tribuendis animi virtutibus, Nep. Ages. 8, 1.

faux, v. fauces.

favatus, a, um, false reading in Non. 341, 27 for fabatus; v. h. v.

1. **faventĭa**, æ, *f.* [faveo] *A being favourable*, i. e. *keeping silence* at religious ceremonies: "*faventiam* bonam ominationem significat. Nam præcones clamantes populum sacrificiis *favere* jubebant," *etc.*, Fest. p. 88: augustam adhibeant faventiam, Att. in Non. 206, 2 ("*ara thuream data segregent*," Ribb.).

2. **Faventĭa**, æ, *f. A city of* Gallia Cisalpina, *famous for its excellent linen cloth* (now *Faënza*), Var. R. R. 1, 2, 7; Liv. Epit. 88; Vell. 2, 28, 1; Sil. 8, 598; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 230. — Hence, **Faventīnus**, a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Faventia, Faventine*: ager, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 7; Col. 3, 3, 2: lina, Pl. 19, 1, 2.

favĕo, favi, fautum, fāvēre, 2 *v. n.* [prps. akin to Gr. θάω, Sanscr. dhu or dhū, commovere, agitare; prop. = aspirare alicui] **I.** Gen.: *To be favourable, to be well disposed* or *inclined towards, to favour, promote, befriend, protect* (class.): **A.** With *Dat.*: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18: qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant, C. Rosc. Com. 10, 29; cf. favor, no. II.: tibi favemus, C. Brut. 97, 331: rescripsi . . . me ei fauturum, id. Att. 12, 49, 1: non multo plus patriæ faveo quam tuæ gloriæ, id. Fam. 10, 19, 2: rei publicæ, dignitati ac gloriæ tuæ id. ib. 12, 7, 1: nostræ laudi dignitatique, id. ib. 1, 7, 8: huic meæ voluntati, id. ib. 15, 4, 14; cf. honori et dignitati, Cæs. B. C. 1, 7; so, sententiæ, C. Tusc. 1, 23, 55: rebus Gallicis, Cæs. B. G. 6, 7: rebus Cæsaris, id. B. C. 2, 18: et plaudere ingeniis sepultis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 88: operi, Ov. M. 15, 367: honoribus, C. Planc. 8, 20: *huc coëamus* ait . . . *Coëamus* retulit Echo, Et verbis favet ipsa suis, *i. e. delights in*, Ov. M. 3, 388: qui (galli) *silentio noctis*, ut ait Ennius, *favent faucibus russis cantu*, i. e. *give loose to, make free use of*, C. Div. 2, 26, 57.—*Impers.*: non modo non invidetur illi ætati, verum etiam favetur, C. Off. 2, 13, 45; so, favetur, id. de Or. 2, 51, 207; Quint. 5, 7, 31: huic Romæ ita fautum est, ut, *etc.*, Spartian. Pescenn. 2.— **B.** *Abs.* (so, very rare; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Quint. 3, 7, 25; cf. judices, ut faveant, rogamus, id. 4, 1, 73: si favet alma Pales, Ov. F. 4, 722: so, dum favet nox et Venus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 50: assis, O Tegeæe, favens, Virg. G. 1, 18: Phœbe, fave, Tib. 2, 5, 1: faveas, Cypria, id. 3, 3, 34; cf. quisquis es, O faveas, Ov. M. 3, 613: favete Marte, Tib. 1, 10, 30; cf. faventibus diis, Suet. Galb. 10.

II. Esp.: **A.** Linguis, rarely linguā, ore, *etc.*, the Greek εὐφημεῖν (Prop. *To have a care of speaking* at religious ceremonies, for the sake of a good omen, i. e. either *to speak good words* or *to abstain from evil words*; hence, meton.) *To keep still, be silent*: "idcirco rebus divinis, quæ publice fierent, ut FAVERENT LINGVIS imperabatur; inque feriis imperandis, ut LITIBVS ET IVRGIIS SE ABSTINERENT," C. Div. 1, 45, 102; cf. "*faventia* bonam ominationem significat. Nam præcones clamantes populum sacrificiis FAVERE jubebant. *Favere* enim est bona fari: at veteres poëtæ pro *silere* usi sunt *favere*," Fest. *s. v.* FAVENTIA, p. 88; and, "vidimus certis precationibus custodem præponi, qui FAVERI LINGVIS jubeat," Pl. 28, 2, 3; C. Div. 2, 40, 83: prospera lux oritur: linguis animisque favete; Nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die, Ov. F. 1, 71; cf. dicamus bona verba, venit natalis, ad aras. Quisquis ades, lingua vir mulierque fave, Tib. 2, 2, 2; and, en deus est, deus est! linguis animisque favete, Quisquis ades! dixit . . . Quisquis adest, jussum veneratur numen, et omnes Verba sacerdotis referunt geminata, Ov. M. 15, 677 *sq.*; Enn. in Philarg. Virg. G. 4, 230: ore favete omnes et cingite tempora ramis, Virg. Æ. 5, 71: odi profanum vulgus et arceo. Favete linguis, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 2: quoties mentio sacra literarum intervenerit, favete linguis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26 *fin.*: sacra facit vates? sint ora faventia sacris, Prop. 4, 6, 1; cf. concipiamque bonas ore favente preces, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 18; and, lingua favens assit (dici natali), longorum oblita malorum, id. ib. 5, 5, 5.

B. *To applaud*: quo clamor vocat et turba faventium, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 46; cf. tum clamore, qualis ex inopinato faventium solet, Romani adjuvant militem suum (Horatium), Liv. 1, 25; Suet. Cal. 30: tu Veneri dominæ plaude favente manu, Ov. A. A. 1, 143.

fāvilla, æ, *f.* [akin to Gr. Θύω, Sanscr. dhu or dhū, commovere, agitare; cf. faveo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Hot cinders or ashes, embers* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): scintillas agere ac late differre favillam, Lucr. 2, 675; cf. Ov. M. 7, 80: cana, id. ib. 8, 524: quum contectus ignis ex se favillam discutit scintillamque emittit, Pl. 18, 35, 84: e carbone exstincto favilla digito subiata, id. 26, 11, 72: cinis e favilla et carbonibus ad calefaciendum triclinium illatus, Suet. Tib. 74: nihil invenit præter tepidam in ara favillam, id. Galb. 18.—**B.** Esp.: *The ashes of the dead* still glowing: ibi tu calentem Debita sparges lacrima favillam Vatis amici, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 23; so, Tib. 3, 2, 10; Prop. 1, 19, 10; Virg. Æ. 6, 227; Ov. F. 3, 561.

II. Fig.: *A glimmering spark*, i. e. *beginning, origin*: hæc est venturi prima favilla mali, Prop. 1, 18. **III.** Meton.: salis, *Powder of salt*, Pl. 31, 7, 42.

fāvillācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [favilla] *Of* or *like ashes* (late Lat.): fuligo, Sol. 35; cf. favillaticus.

fāvillāticus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Like ashes* (late Lat.): humus, Sol. 27 *med.*; cf. favillaceus.

favillesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch* [id.] *To be reduced to ashes* (late Lat.): Fulg. Contin. Virg. *med.*

favissæ, arum, *f. Underground reservoirs*, or *cellars near a temple, serving as reservoirs for water, or for keeping such sacred utensils as were out of use*, Var. in Gell. 2, 10; Fest. *s. h. v.*, p. 88; cf. "Favissæ θησαυροί," Gloss. Philox.

favitor, oris, v. fautor, *ad init.*

‡ **favonialis**, e, v. 1. Favonius *ad fin.*

Favonianus, a, um, v. 2. Favonius, *ad fin.*

1. **Fāvōnĭus**, ii, *m.* [faveo] *The west wind*, also called Zephyrus, *which blew at the commencement of spring, and promoted vegetation*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Pl. 2, 47, 46; id. 18, 34, 77, § 337; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 71; Var. R. R. 1, 28, 2; id. ib. 1, 29, 1; C. 2 Verr. 5, 10, 27; id. Ac. 2, 33, 105; id. ib. 2, 48, 147; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1; Cat. 64, 283; Lucr. 1, 11; Ov. M. 9, 661.—Hence, ‡ **fāvōnĭālis** Ζεφύριος, Gloss. Philox.

2. **Favōnĭus**, ii, *m. A Roman proper name.* So esp. M. Favonius, *a contemporary of Cicero and an imitator of M. Cato, whence he received the sobriquet of* simius Catonis, C. Att. 1, 14, 5; id. ib. 2, 1, 9; id. ib. 2, 4, 7; id. ib. 7, 1, 7; Val. Max. 2, 10; Suet. Aug. 13.—Hence, **Favōnĭānus**, a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Favonius, Favonian*: pira, a particular kind of pears, Col. 5, 10, 18; Pl. 15, 15, 16.

făvor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *Favour, good-will, inclination, partiality*, esp. of a party (prps. not in use before Cicero's time: in Cic. very rare; in Cæs. not at all; but very freq. since the Aug. age, both in prose and poetry. Prps. the word was formerly used only in its particular scenic acceptation—v. under, *no.* II.—and was first applied in a general way in the time of Cic.): "*favorem* et *urbanum* Cicero nova credit. Nam in epistola ad Brutum, *Eum*, inquit, *amorem et cum* (*ut hoc verbo utar*) *favorem in consilium advocabo*," Quint. 8, 3, 34; so with amor, Suet. Claud. 12; with studium, id. Vit. 15: qui favore populi tenetur et ducitur, id. Sest. 54, 115; cf. under *no.* II.: quæ sunt autem varie et ad tempus descripta populis, favore magis quam re, legum nomen tenent, C. Leg. 2, 5, 11: ex maxima invidia in gratiam et favorem nobilitatis Jugurtha venit, Sall J. 13, 7; cf. *opp.* invidia, id. ib. 73, 4: plebis, Liv. 7, 25; cf. id. 2, 56: partium Pompeii, Vell. 2, 54, 2: conciliato populi favore, Suet. Cæs. 11: militum, Suet. Tit. 5; Hor. Od. 4, 8, 26; id. Ep. 2, 1, 9.—**B.** Meton.: Favor personified as *A deity*. Mart. Cap. 1, 16.

II. Esp.: *Acclamation, applause*, at theatrical and other exhibitions: quod studium et quem favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus? C. Rosc. Com. 10, 29; Phasir. 5, 5, 25: audientium, Quint. 3, 8, 7: facere favorem, id. 7, 1, 33: promere favorem, id. 9, 1, 21: emerendi favoris gratia, id. 7, 1, 2; Suet. Claud. 21: plaudit ur et magno palma favore datur

Ov. Tr. 2, 506: tutatur favor Euryalum, Virg. Æ. 5, 343.

fāvōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [favor] *Favoured, in favour, popular, pleasing, agreeable (=aptus ad favorem alicujus conciliandum)* (not ante-Aug.; prps. first in Vell.; v. the follg.): Luculli et Metelli triumphum invidia Pompeii apud optimum quemque fecit favorabilem, Vell. 2, 34, 2; cf. reditus, id. 2, 40, 2: oratio, Tac. A. 2, 37; cf. eloquentia, Quint. 12, 10, 74; so, quid invidiosum, favorabile, *etc.*... sit, id. 6, 1, 11; cf. id. 11, 1, 42: facilis ac favorabilis causa, id. 12, 6, 6; cf. id. 5, 10, 113; id. 4, 3, 9: in civitate minime favorabili natus, Tac. Or. 7: facere aliquem favorabilem, Pl. Ep. 4, 9 *fin.*; so, aliquis, Sen. Clem. 10; Suet. Cal. 4; Flor. 4, 4, 4.—*Comp.*: favorabilius et tutius, Pl. Ep. 5, 14, 3: favorabiliores fieri, Pl. 20, 8, 30.—*Sup.* prob. not in use.

fāvōrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [favorabilis] *With applause* or *approbation, favourably*: in aliquem lætum ac plausibilem locum quam maxime possint favorabiliter excurrere, Quint. 4, 3, 1; so, Suet. Ner. 7.—*Comp.*: favorabilius, Paul. Dig. 40, 4, 10.—*Sup.* prob. not in use.

fāvus, i, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A honeycomb*: "*favus* est, quem fingunt (apes) multicavatum e cera, quum singula cava sena latera habeant," Var. R. R. 3, 16, 24; so, C. Off. 1, 44, 157; Col. 11, 2, 57; Tib. 2, 1, 50; Virg. G. 1, 344; Ov. M. 8, 678; id. F. 4, 152.—Prov.: crescere tanquam favum, *i. e. easily*, Petr. 43 and 76. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A hexagonal tile for pavements*, Vitr. 7, 1.—‡ **B.** *A kind of sweet cake*: nephela, nucunculus, favus, subitillum, Not. Tir. 176.

fax, făcis (also in *Nom. Sing.* FACES, ace, to Fest. p. 87), *f.* [akin to Sanscr. bhâ, splendere; Gr. ΦΑ, φαίνω; cf. 2. fastus] **I.** Prop: **A.** Gen.: *A torch, flambeau, link*: alii faces atque aridam materiem de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 24; so, Liv. 22, 16: ambulare cum facibus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 52: malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare, C. Cat. 1, 13, 32; cf. ego faces jam accensas ad hujus urbis incendium exstinxi, id. Pis. 2, 5: servi in tecta nostra cum facibus immissi, id. Att. 14, 10, 1; cf. faces incendere, id. Phil. 2, 36, 91; and, si te in Capitolium faces ferre vellet, id. Læl. 11, 37: ardentem facem præferre, id. 2 Verr. 4, 34, 74: faces ferro inspicare, Virg. G. 1, 292; cf. faces incidere, Pl. 18, 24, 63: dilapsam in cineres facem, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 28.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the torch carried at a wedding before the bride on the way to her home, usually made of white-thorn (*Spina alba*) or pine, Masur. ap. Pl. 16, 18, 30; Fest. s. v. PATRIMI, p. 245; s. v. RAPI, p. 289; Var. in Non. 112, 27; id. ap. Serv. Virg. E. 8, 29; Plaut. Casin. 1, 30; Cat. 61, 98 *sq.*; Virg. E. 8, 29; Ov. M. 10, 6; Stat. Th. 2, 259; hence, nuptiales, C. Clu. 6, 15; Liv. 30, 13: maritæ, Ov. H. 11, 101: legitimæ, Luc. 2, 356.—**2.** Of torches carried in funeral processions, Virg. E. 11, 142; Prop. 3, 13, 17; Ov. F. 2, 561; id. H. 21, 172; Sen. Tranq. 11; id. Vit. Beat. *fin.*; id. Ep. 222. —**3.** An attribute of Cupid, Tib. 2, 1, 82; Prop. 3, 16, 16; Ov. M. 1, 461; id. Ib. 10, 312; id. Am. 3, 9, 8; id. R. Am. 140, et al.—**4.** An attribute of the Furies, Virg. Æ. 7, 337; Ov. M. 4, 482; 508; id. Ib. 6, 490; id. Ib. 10, 350; Quint. 9, 3, 47.

II. Meton.: **A.** On account of the use of torches at weddings (v. *no.* I. B. 1.), poet. for *A wedding, marriage*: face nuptiali Digna, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 33; cf. te face sollenni junget sibi, Ov. M. 7, 40. And referring at the same time to the funeral torch: viximus insignes inter utramque facem, *i. e. between marriage and death*, Prop. 4, 11, 46.

B. Of *The light* of the heavenly bodies (post.): dum rosea face sol inferret lumina cœlo, Lucr. 5, 974; cf. Phœbi fax, C. poet. Div. 1, 11, 18: canentes Rite crescentem face Noctilucam, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 38.

C. *A fiery meteor, fire-ball, shooting-star*: noctivagæque faces cœli flammæque volantes, Lucr. 5, 1190; cf. nocturnæque faces, cœli sublime volantes, id. 2, 206: emicant et faces, non nisi quum decidunt visæ, *etc.*, Pl. 2, 26, 25: tum facibus visis cœlestibus, tum stellis iis, quas Græci cometas, nostri crinitas vocant, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14; so, id. Cat. 3, 8, 18; Liv. 41, 21; id. 29, 14; Virg. Æ. 2, 694; Ov. M. 15, 787; Luc. 1, 528.

D. Prima (noctis), *Early torch-light*, immediately after dark (post-class.): "tempus diei occiduum, mox suprema tempestas, hoc est diei novissimum tempus: deinde vespera: ab hoc tempore prima fax dicitur, deinde concubia," *etc.*, Macr. S. 1, 3 *fin.*; so, Gell. 3, 2, 11; id. 18, 1 *fin.*; App. M. 2, p. 119.

III. Fig.: for *Flame* in good or bad sense, *any thing that inflames* or *incites, incitement, stimulus, cause of ruin, destruction* (freq. and quite class.): quum corporis facibus inflammari solemus ad omnes fere cupiditates eoque magis incendi, quod, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 1, 19, 44; so, me torret face mutua Calais, *flame of love*, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 13; cf. iræ fax, Lucr. 3, 304: dicendi faces, *flames, fires of eloquence*, id. de Or. 2, 51, 205; cf. alicui quasi quasdam verborum faces admovere, id. ib. 3, 1, 4: alicui acriores ad studia dicendi faces subdere, Quint. 1, 2, 25 Spald.; so, hortator studii causaque faxque mei, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 28; and, incitator et fax omnium, Prud. στεφ. 10, 67: subjicere faces invidiæ alicujus, C. Mil. 35, 98; cf. flagrantibus jam militum animis velut faces addere, Tac. H. 1, 24; and (rogationes) duas faces novantibus res ad plebem in optimates accendendam, Liv. 32, 38: adolescentulo ad libidinem facem præferre, C. Cat. 1, 6, 13: inconcessis ac periculosis facibus incensus, *unlawful and dangerous desires*, Val. Max. 7, 3, 10: Antonius omnium Clodi incendiorum fax, *instigator*, id. Phil. 2, 19, 48; cf. fax accusationis et origo, Pl. Ep. 4, 9, 3; and, fax hujus belli (Hannibal), Liv. 21, 10; so, Vell. 2, 25, 3: dolorum quum admoventur faces, C. Off. 2, 10, 37; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61; and, (dolor) ardentes faces intentat, id. ib. 5, 27, 76: quæ (Agrippinæ) Gaium et Domitium principes genuere, faces generis humani, Pl. 7, 8, 6.

faxim, faxo, v. facio *ad init.*

febresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [febris] *To catch a fever* (late Lat.): Sol. 19, 16.

febrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *That easily produces fever* (late Lat.): Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 8 *med.*

febrĭcĭto, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [id.] *To be ill of a fever, to have a fever* (post-Aug.): scire oportet, non febricitare eum, cujus venæ naturaliter ordinatæ sunt, Cels. 3, 6; id. 2, 7 *fin.*; so, Sen. Ben. 4, 39; Col. 6, 9, 1: febricitantem basiavit et flentem, Mart. 11, 98. 20.

febrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That has a fever* (late Lat.): Veg. Vet. 1, 38.

febrĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A slight fever* (rare, but class.): febriculam habere, C. Att. 6, 9, 1: in febriculam incidere, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 21 *fin.*—In *Plur.*: lentis febriculis diu detineri, Cels. 2, 17.

febrĭcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That has a fever* (late Lat.): Marc. Empir. 22.

febrĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Pass.*: *Feverish* (extremely rare; not in Cic.): verum nescio quid febriculosi, Cat. 6, 4: morbus, Gell. 20, 1, 27. **II.** *Act.*: *Producing fever*: Front. de Or. 1.

febri-fŭgĭa, æ, *f.* [febris; fugo] *A plant*, called also centaurea, *the centaury*: App. Herb. 35.

febrĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, Ire, 4. *v. n.* [febris] *To be ill of a fever, to have a fever* (post-Aug.): si non febrit, venter solvendus est, Cels. 4, 4, 2; so, Col. 6, 38, 1; Macr. S. 7, 4.

febris, is (*Acc. Sing.* varies between febrem and febrim; *Abl.* most freq. febri; see in the follg.), *f.* [prob. transposed for ferbis, from ferveo; cf. Pott. Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 556.] **I.** Prop.: *A fever*: "appellamus a calendo *calorem*, e fervore *febrim*," Var. in Non. 46, 22: si cui venæ sic moventur, hic habet febrem, C. Fat. 8, 15; cf. febrim habere, id. Fam. 7, 26, 1; so, febrem, Suet. Oth. 6; and, febrim, id. Tit. 10; and again, febrem, Quint. 2, 17, 9; Pl. 25, 4, 17; and, febrim, Lucr. 6, 657; Hor. S. 2, 3, 294; id. Ep. 1, 16, 22: æstu febrique jactari, C. Cat. 1, 13, 31: te Romam venisse cum febri, id. Att. 6, 9, 1; cf. cum febri domum rediit, id. de Or. 3, 2, 6: febri carere, id. Fam. 16, 15, 1; for which, in an altered construction, caruitne febris te heri? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 17: sine febri laborare C. Att. 5, 8, 1: in febri, id. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: febre liberari, Cels. 2, 17; for which, a febre liberari, Pl. 26, 11, 71: febre corripi, id. 7 51, 52: febre calere, Juv. 10, 218, et al.—In *Plur.*: vide, ne tertianas quoque febres et quartanas divinas esse dicendum sit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: febres aliæ ab horrore incipiunt, aliæ a frigore, aliæ a calore, Cels. 3, 3 *sq.*: calidæ febres, Lucr. 2, 34: opella forensis Adducit febres, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9.

II. Meton.: Febris, personified as *A deity, with three temples in Rome, the principal of which was on the* Palatium, *in the neighbourhood of the* Velabrum, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 63; id. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Pl. 2, 7, 5; Val. Max. 2, 5, 6.

III. Fig.: Of a *source of uneasiness, torment*: nunc certe scio, Hoc febrim tibi esse, quia, *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 48.

Februa, orum, *n.*, v. februum.

Februalis, e, v. Februlis.

februāmentum, i, *n.* [februo] *A religious purification, expiation*, Censor. de Die Nat 22.

Februārius, ii, *m.*, or **Februarius mensis** [februum] *The month of expiation* (because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification, Februa, was held), *February*; until the time of the decemvirs the last month of the Roman year, afterwards the second: Var. L. L. 6, 4, 60; Ov. F. 2, 31 *sq.*; C. Leg. 2, 21, 54; Fest. p. 85. Vid. februum.—Hence, **Februarius,** a, um, *adj.*: Of *February*: Nonis Februariis, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 54 *fin.*: ab Idibus Februariis, Pl. 17, 18, 30, § 136.

Februata, æ, v. februum.

februātio, ōnis, *f.* [februo] *A religious purification, expiation*: Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55, § 13.

Februatus, a, um, v. februum and februo.

Februlis, e, v. februum.

februum, i, *n.* Orig., in the Sabine lang., *A purgative*. Hence, Februa, orum, *n.*, *The Roman festival of lustration and expiation, celebrated on the 15th of the month hence called February* (v. Februarius); whence Februalis, Februlis, and Februata, *surnames of Juno, who was worshipped at this festival*; Februatus, *the festival itself*; and Februus, *a surname of Lupercus, who presided over this festival*: "*Lupercalia* dicta, quod in Lupercali luperci sacra faciunt. Rex quum ferias menstruas Nonis Februariis edicit, hunc diem *Februatum* appellat. *Februum* Sabini purgamentum, et id in saeris nostris verbum; nam et *Lupercalia februatio*," Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55: "Ego arbitror *Februarium* a die *Februato*, quod tum februatur populus, id est lupercis nudis lustratur antiquum oppidum Palatinum gregibus humanis cinctum," id. ib. 6, 4, 61: "*Februarius* mensis dictus, quod tum, id est extremo mense anni, populus *februaretur*, id est lustraretur et purgaretur; vel a Junone *Februata*, quam alii *Februalem*, Romani *Februlim* vocant, quod ipsi eo mense saera fiebant ejusque feriæ erant Lupercalia, quo die mulieres februabantur a lupercis amiculo Junonis, id est pelle caprina; quam ob causam is quoque dies *Februatus* appellabatur. Quæcumque denique purgamenti causa in quibusque sacrificiis adhibentur, *februa* appellantur. Id vero, quod purgatur, dicitur *februatum*," Fest. p. 85 Mull.: "*Februa* Romani dixere piamina patres," *etc.*, Ov. F. 2, 19; so, id. ib. 4, 726; id. ib. 5, 423.

februo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [februum] *To purify, expiate* (anteclass.): "In eorum saeris liba quum sint facta, injicere solent farris semina ac dicere, se ea *februare*, id est, pura facere," Var. ap. Non. 114, 22; cf. Var. L. L. 6, 4, 61; and Fest. p. 85; v. februum.

Fecialis, v. Fetiales.

fecunde, *adv.* [fecundus, *no.* II. A.] *Fruitfully, abundantly*: fecundius pœmata ferrent fructum, Var. L. L. 7, 1, 79

fin.: arundo recisa fecundius resurgit, Pl. 16, 36, 65: cantharides nascuntur fecundissime in fraxino, id. 29, 4, 30.

fēcunditas, ātis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Fruitfulne s, fertility, fecundity* vegetable or animal (class.): natura parcen legem fecunditatis dixit virentibus atque hominibus ceterisque animalibus, Col. 3, 8, 1: aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: so, terrarum, id. ib. 2, 5, 13: agrorum, id. de Div. 1, 42, 94: mulieris, id. Phil. 2, 24, 58: fecunditatem importare, Pl. 14, 18, 22; so, afferre, id. 28, 19, 77: dare, id. 16, 44, 95: addere, id. 37, 10, 66: corrumpere, id. 10, 59, 79; id. 29, 4, 27. **II.** Fig. (rare, but class.): volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, *luxuriance of style*, C. de Or. 2, 21, 88: so, magna anima, Pl. H. N. præf. § 5. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Personified as *A deity*: Tac. A. 15, 23.—**B.** *Plenty, abundance* (post-Aug.): galactitis nutricibus lactis fecunditatem facit, Pl. 37, 10, 59: Gallorum tantæ fecunditatis juventus fuit, ut, *etc.*, Just. 25, 2: voluminum (Varronis), Pl. 35, 2, 2 *fin.*

fēcundo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make fruitful, to fertilize* (poet. and in post-class. prose): Ægyptum nigra fecundat arena, Virg. G. 4, 291; so, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 239; Pall. 3, 9.

fēcundus (sts. erroneously written fœcundus; but v. Var. ap. Gell. 16, 12 *fin.*, and ap. Non. 54, 8), a, um, *adj.* [FEO] **I.** Prop.: *Fruitful, fertile* (of things or living beings) (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: **1.** Of things: glebæ, Lucr. 1, 212: solum, Quint. 2, 19, 3: segetes, C. Or. 15, 48:—*Comp.*: fessiones agri repastinationesque, quibus fit multo terra fecundior, C. Sen. 15, 53: nihil ocimo fecundius, Pl. 19, 7, 36.—**2.** Of living beings: conjux, Hor. S. 2, 5, 31: lepus, id. ib. 2, 4, 44:—*Comp.*: nec . . . nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160.—**B.** With *Gen.*: regio fecunda fruticis exigui, Col. 9, 4, 2: metallorum, Pl. 33, 4, 21 *fin.*: mons silvæ frequens fecundusque, Tac. A. 4, 65.—**C.** With *Abl.*: Amathus metallis, Ov. M. 10, 220 Bach. *N. cr.*—**D.** With *Dat.*: stet sterilis tellus, fecundaque nulli Arva bovi, Luc. 9, 606.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Rich, abundant, abounding in* any thing (mostly post-Aug. and in post-Aug. prose): **1.** *Abs.*: fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 19: fons, *i. e. copious*, Ov. M. 14, 791: legere fecundis collibus herbas, *plentifully furnished, thickly studded*, id. ib. 14, 347:—*Sup.*: fecundissima gens, *most rich in agricultural products*, Pl. Pan. 31, 6.—**2.** With *Abl.*: (specus) uberibus fecundus aquis, Ov. M. 3, 31; cf. fecunda melle Calymne, id. ib. 8, 222: nigris Meroe fecunda colonis, Luc. 10, 303: cingula monstris, Val. Fl. 6, 470.—**3.** With *Gen.*: Ærumnum genus fecundum bonorum civium, Tac. A. 6, 27.

B. *Making fruitful, fertilizing* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Nilus, Pl. 5, 9, 10, § 54: excipe fecundæ patientem verbera dextræ, *i. e. the blows with a thong of skin given to women by the luperci, and which were supposed to promote fruitfulness*, Ov. F. 2, 427: quam (*sc.* Danaën) implevit fecundo Jupiter auro, id. M. 4, 698.

III. Fig.: *Fruitful, fertile, prolific, abundant* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: pectus, Cæs. poet. de Bell. Civ. 1, 13, 22: ingenium mathematici, Pl. 36, 10, 15: artifex, id. 35, 10, 36, § 71: a quo (*sc.* Anaxagorâ) cum (Periclem), quum alia præclara quædam et magnifica dilucisset, uberem et fecundum fuisse, C. Or. 4, 15: duo genera verborum: unum *fecundum*, quod declinando multas ex se parit dispariles formas, ut est *lego, legis, legam*, sic alia: alterum genus *sterile*, quod ex se parit nihil, ut est *etiam, viz, eras, etc.*, Var. L. L. 8, 3, 105.—**B.** With *Abl.*: amor et medie et felle est fecundissimus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 71.—**C.** With *Gen.*: culpæ secula, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 17: veri sacerdos, Sil. 13, 480.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.*: fecundum in laudes hominum genus, Sil. 2, 498.

fel, fellis, *n.* [akin to bilis and χολή; Old Germ. kalla; Modern Germ. galle; Engl. gall; Sanscr. har-it, hari, Lat. viridis, green and yellow; cf. Bopp Gloss. Sanscr. p. 308, b.] **I.** Prop.: *The gall-bladder, gall, bile*: "jecur a dextrâ parte sub præcordiis: ex inferiore parte ei fel inhæret," Cels. 4, 1; cf. Pl. 11, 37, 74; id. 28, 11, 46; id. 31, 10, 46, § 119; Ov. M. 2, 777: gallinaceum, *C. de Div.* 2, 12, 29: nigrum, Pl. 11, 37, 75:—*Plur.*: fella, Seren. Sammon. 19, 333; Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 19, id. Tard. 1, 4 *fin.*; Tert. Cor. Mil. 14.

II. Meton.: **A.** For *Poisonous liquid, poison* (poet.): vipereum, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 16; so, id. Pont. 1, 2, 18: sagitta armata felle veneni, Virg. Æ. 12, 857.—**B.** Fel terræ, *A plant, the lesser centaury, the fumitory* (Fumaria officinalis, L.) of the shops: Pl. 25, 6, 31.

III. Fig.: **A.** *Bitterness, acrimony, animosity* (only in poets, whereas bilis is used in the fig. signif. also in good prose): amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 71: corda felle sunt lita, id. Truc. 1, 2, 77: omnia jam tristi tempora felle madent, Tib. 2, 4, 11; Mart. 7, 25.—**B.** *Anger, wrath*: hic vero Alcidæ furiis exarserat atro Felle dolor, Virg. Æ. 8, 220.

fēles, is (also in the *Nom.* **felis,** Pl. 6, 29, 35), *f.* **I.** Prop.: *A cat*: Ægypti quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam aut felem aut canem aut crocodilum violent, C. Tusc. 5, 27, 78; cf. id. N. D. 1, 29, 82; id. Leg. 1, 11, 32; Phæd. 2, 4, 2; Pl. 10, 73, 94; id. 11, 37, 65; Ov. M. 5, 330. **II.** Meton.: *A marten, polecat*: Var. 3, 11, 3; Col. 8, 14, 9. **III.** Fig.: *A thief, robber* (very rare): feles virginalis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 43: virginucia, id. Pera. 4, 9, 14: pullaria, Aus. Epigr. 70.

fēlicatus, a, um, v. filicatus.

fēlicitas, ātis, *f.* [1. felix] **A.** (acc. to felix, *no.* I.) *Fruitfulness, fertility* (post-Aug. and rare): felicitas major Babyloniæ Seleuciæ, Pl. 18, 18, 47: terræ, Pl. Ep. 3, 19, 5.

B. (acc. to felix, *no.* II.): **1.** Prop.: *Happiness, felicity* (the predom. signif. of the word): neque enim quicquam aliud est felicitas, nisi honestarum rerum prosperitas, C. Frgm. ap. Amm. 21, 16: alii fortuna felicitatem dedit, huic industria virtutem comparavit, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 27: reliquum est, ut de felicitate pauca dicamus, C. Manil. 16, 47: ego sic existimo in summo imperatore quatuor has res inesse oportere, scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem, id. ib. 10, 28: felicitas in re, id. Font. 15, 32: felicitatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspectam, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40; cf. id. ib. 6, 43 *fin.*: quo simul atque intus est itum, incredibili felicitate Auster in Africum se vertit, id. B. C. 3, 26 *fin.*; C. Læl. 10, 35: quasi non et felicitas rerum gestarum exercitus benevolentiam imperatoribus, et res adversæ odia concilient, Cæs. B. C. 2, 31: *Plur.*: bonæ felicitates, Ter. Euo. 2, 3, 32: ea vis ipsa, quæ sæpe incredibiles huic urbi felicitates atque opes attulit, C. Mil. 31, 84.

2. Meton.: Personified as *A deity*: Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 18, 23; Suet. Tib. 5.

fēlicĭter, *adv.* [felix] **A.** (acc. to felix, *no.* I.) *Fruitfully, abundantly*: *Comp.*: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvæ, Virg. G. 1, 54.—**B.** (acc. to felix, *no.* II.): *Auspiciously, favourably*: ea (res) mihi vobisque Quirites, Se fortunatim, feliciter, ac bene vortat, Enn. ap. Non. 112, 3: ut ea res mihi magistratuique meo, populo plebique Romanæ bene atque feliciter eveniret, C. Mur. 1, 1; so, Cæs. B. G. 4, 25.—So in exclamations or wishes, *Good luck!* "faciam quod volunt." Feliciter velim, inquam, teque laudo, C. Att. 13, 42, 1: "feliciter," succinant, Phæd. 5, 1, 4; so, Suet. Claud. 7; id. Dom. 13; Flor. 3, 3 *fin.*; Juv. 2, 119.—**2.** *Luckily, happily* (so, most freq.): homines sapientes semper feliciter, absolute, fortunate vivere, C. Fin. 3, 7, 26: res publica et bene et feliciter gesta sit, id. Phil. 5, 15, 40; id. Fam. 7, 28 *fin.*: navigare, id. 2 Verr. 2, 38, 95: cf. qui te feliciter attulit Eurus, Ov. M. 7, 650: feliciter audet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 100.—*Sup.*: bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, C. Rep. 2, 9: re gesta, Hirt. B. G. 8, 37, 1: gerere rem publicam, Cæs. B. C. 1, 7: cessit imitatio, Quint. 10, 2, 16.

fēlinus (-eus), a, um, *adj.* [feles] *Of, or belonging to, a cat*: **A.** Form *felinus*: stercus, Cels. 5, 18, 15 dub. (Targa: suillum).—**B.** Form *feleus*: oculi, Serv. Virg. G. 3, 82.

fēlĭo, ire, 4. *v. n.*, expresses the cry of the male panther: pardus hiando felit, Auct. Carm. Philom. 50.

fellis, is, v. feles. *ad init.*

1. fēlix, icis, *adj.* [FEO] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile* (rare; not in Cic.): "*felices* arbores Cato dixit, quæ fructum ferunt, *infelices* quæ non ferunt," Fest. p. 92; cf. Front. Ep. ad Amic. 2, 6, ed. Mai; so, Liv. 5, 24: arbusta, Lucr. 5, 1377: Campania, Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 60: felix oleæ tractus, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 179; Val. Fl. 6, 711.—*Comp.*: rami feliciores, Hor. Epod. 2, 12: felicior regio, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 51.

B. Esp.: **1.** In the old relig. lang., felices arbores were *All the nobler sorts of trees, whose fruits were offered to the superior deities*, opp. infelices, dedicated to the inferior deities, Macr. S. 3, 16, 2.—**2.** Felix, as an *adj. propr.* in Arabia Felix, *The fertile portion of Arabia, opp.* Arabia Deserta and Petræa; v. Arabia.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Act.*: *That brings good luck, of good omen, auspicious, favourable, propitious* (so orig. belonging to the relig. lang.; in the class. age almost confined to poets): "quæ (*sc.* omina) majores nostri quia valere censebant, idcirco omnibus rebus agendis: QVOD BONVM FAVSTVM FELIX FORTVNATVMQVE ESSET præfabantur," C. de Div. 1, 45, 102; so, QVOD BONVM FORTVNATVM FELIXQVE SALVTARE-QVE SIET POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITIVM, *etc.*, an old formula in Var. L. L. 6, 9, 74 *fin.*: ut nobis hæc habitatio Bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3: quod tibi mihique sit felix, sub imperium tuum redeo, Liv. 22, 30: O dea . . . Sis felix, nostrumque leves, quæcumque, laborem, Virg. Æ. 1, 330: sis bonus O felixque tuis! id. E. 5, 65: terque novas circum felix eat hostia fruges, Virg. G. 1, 345: omen, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 35: sententia, id. M. 13, 319: industria (corresp. to fortilis cura), Pl. H. N. 14, præf. § 3.

B. *Pass.*: *Lucky, happy, fortunate* (the predom. signif. in prose and poetry): **1.** *Abs.*: exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr. 1, 101: Polycratem Samium felicem appellabant, C. Fin. 5, 30, 92: Cæsar Alexandriam se recepit, felix, ut sibi quidem videbatur, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64: omnes composui. Felices! nunc ego resto, id. S. 1, 9, 28: Latium fēlix, id. Carm. Sec. 66: secula, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 103:—*Sup.*: felicissima facilitas, Quint. 10, 1, 111: felicissimus sermo, id. 9, 4, 27:—With *Partitive Gen.*: felicissimus omnium, Sall. J. 95, 4.—**2.** With *Gen.* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): Virgilius beatus felixque gratiæ, Pl. H. N. 14 præf., § 7: O te, Bolane, cerebri Felicem! Hor. S. 1, 9, 12: felices studiique locique, Ov. M. 5, 267: felix uteri, Sil. 4, 359: leti, id. 4, 398: famæ, id. 7, 31: felices operum dies, Virg. G. 1, 277.—**3.** With *Inf.* (likewise poet.): quo non felicior alter Unguere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno, *happier, more successful in*, Virg. Æ. 9, 772; cf. id. G. 1, 284; Sil. 13, 126.—**4.** With *ad*: vir ad casum fortunamque felix, C. Font. 15, 33.—**5.** With *Abl.*: nullâ sorte nascendi felicior ætas, Quint. 12, 11, 22: Praxiteles marmore felicior, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 69.—**6.** With *ab*: Gracchus ab omni laude felicior, C. Brut. 14, 63.—**7.** With *in c. Gerund in do*: si minus felices in diligendo fuissemus, C. Lael. 16, 60:—*Comp.*: in te retinendo fuit Asia felicior, quam nos in deducendo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10, § 30.—**8.** With *Adv.*: felices ter et amplius, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 17.—**9.** As a form of asseveration: ita sim felix, Prop. 1, 7, 3.

2. Felix, *A Roman* cognomen, *first applied to* L. Sulla: Pl. 7, 44, 44.

2. fēlix, ĭcis, v. filix, *ad init.*

fellātor, ōris, *m.* [fello] *One that sucks:* Mart. 14, 74; id. 11, 30.

fellebris, i, *adj.* [id.] *Sucking:* Sol. 2 *med.*; *dub.*

fellĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fel] *Of gall, full of gall, like gall:* sudores, Pl. 26, 12, 76: urina, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 6.

fellĭco (-to), *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [fello, like vellico from vello] *To suck, draw by sucking* (late Lat.): mammas, Arn. 2, 70: ubera, Sol. 45, 17.

felli-dūcus, a, um, *adj.* [fel; duco] *That carries off the gall* (late Lat.): medicamenta, Cœl. Aur. Tard 3, 4.

felli-flŭus, a, um, *adj.* [fel; fluo] *Flowing with gall* (late Lat.): passio, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 19.

fellĭto, are, v. fellico.

fellītus, a, um, *adj.* [fel] **I.** Prop.: *Imbued with gall, steeped in gall* (late Lat.): sapor, Fest. Avien. Epigr. in Anth. Lat. Burm. 1, p. 495: oculi, Pelag. Vet. 1. **II.** Fig.: *Embittered, bitter:* qui nec malevolentiæ studio nocendi artes fellitis e sensibus exquisivit, Cassiod. Var. 1, 13.

fello, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [akin to Gr. βδάλλω; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 230] *To suck:* lac, Var. ap. Non. 113, 14; lupam, id. ib. 242, 33; Mart. 2, 50, 1.

fellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fel] *Full of gall* (late Lat.): Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 6.

Felsina, æ, v. Bononia.

fēmella, æ, *f. dim.* [femina] *A young female, a girl:* Cat. 55, 7.

‡**femen,** ĭnis, v. femur, *ad init.*

fēmĭna, æ, *f.* [FEO] (*She that brings forth* or *produces;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A female:* **A.** Of human beings: *A female, woman:* ut a prima congressione maris et feminæ ... ordiar, C. Rep. 1, 24; so, et mares deos et feminas esse dicitis, id. N. D. 1, 34, 95: ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo femina Sithon, Ov. M. 4, 280; cf. Lucr. 4, 821: in claris viris et feminis, C. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: pulchritudine eximia femina, id. Div. 1, 25, 52: feminæ notitiam habere, Cæs. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.*; C. Leg. 2, 12, 29; cf. id. Rep. 3, 10 *fin.*: bona, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16; cf. præstantissima omnium feminarum, id. Fam. 5, 8, 2; so, sanctissima atque optima, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: probatissima, id. Cæcin. 4, 10: primaria, id. Fam. 5, 11, 2: decreta super jugandis Feminis, Hor. Carm. Sec. 19: varium et mutabile semper femina, Virg. Æ. 4, 570.—As *Adj.*: inter quas Danai femina turba senis, Prop. 2, 31, 4.—Applied as a term of reproach to effeminate men, Ov. M. 12, 470; Sil. 2, 361; Suet. Cæs. 22; Just. 1, 3; Curt. 3, 10 *fin.*; 6, 11.

B. Of beasts, *A female, she:* (bestiarum) aliæ mares, aliæ feminæ sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: lupus femina feta repente, Enn. Ann. 1, 71; cf. habendas triduum ferias et porco femina piaculum pati (shortly before, porca), C. Leg. 2, 22, 57; so, sus, Col. 7, 9, 3: anas, Pl. 29, 5, 33: anguis, C. Div. 1, 18, 36; id. ib. 2, 29, 62: piscis, Ov. A. A. 2, 482; Pl. 9, 50, 74; Ov. M. 2, 701.

II. Meton.: **A.** In the lang. of Nat. Hist., of plants and minerals: **1.** Of plants, trees, *etc.*: mas in palmite floret, femina citra florem germinat tantum spicæ modo, Pl. 13, 4, 7, § 31; ib. § 34, so, of other plants, id. 16, 33, 60; id. 34, 62; id. 21, 10, 32.—**2.** Of minerals, *etc.*: in omni genere (carbunculorum) masculi appellati acrius, at feminæ languidius refulgentes, Pl. 37, 7, 25; so, of the load-stone: id. 36, 16, 25, § 128.—**B.** In mechanics, cardo femina, different from cardo masculus: (v. cardo, *no.* II. A.) Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*

fēmĭnal, ālis, *n.* [femina] = pudendum muliebre (an Appulejan word), App. M. 2, p. 122: Apol. p. 296.

fēmĭnālia, ĭum, *n.* [femur] *Bandages for the upper part of the thighs, thigh-bandages:* Suet. Aug. 82; cf. "hoc genus vestimenti Græce περισκελή, a nostris *feminalia* vel *bracæ* usque ad genua pertinentes," Hier. Ep. 64, 10.

fēmĭnātus, a, um, false read. in Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 21, for effeminata, q. v.

fēmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [femina] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to a woman, womanly, feminine* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quatuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque crearat Feminææ sortis, *i. e. of the female sex,* Ov. M. 6, 680: sors, id. ib. 13, 651; cf. sexus, Pl. 36, 16, 25, § 129: artus, Ov. M. 10, 729: catervæ, Val. Fl. 4, 603: labor, Tib. 2, 1, 63; so, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 23: dolor, id. M. 9, 151: clamor, id. ib. 12, 226; cf. vox, id. ib. 3, 536; id. ib. 4, 29; id. ib. 14, 341: plangores, Virg. Æ. 2, 488: Marte cadendum, *i. e. by the hand of a woman,* Ov. M. 12, 610: amor, *i. e. love for a woman,* id. Am. 3, 2, 40; so, cupido, id. M. 9, 734; aud, venus, id. ib. 10, 80: pœna, *i. e. executed on a woman,* Virg. Æ. 2, 584: Calendæ, *i. e. the first of March* (on which the Matronalia were celebrated), Juv. 9, 53.

II. Meton.: with an accessory idea of contempt, *Womanish, effeminate, unmanly:* vox, Quint. 1, 11, 1; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 286: pectus, Ov. M. 13, 693: amor prædæ, Virg. Æ. 11, 782: lunæ femineum et molle sidus, Pl. 2, 101, 104.

fēmĭnīne, *adv.* [femininus] *Femininely* (post-class.): Arn. 1, 36; Charis. p. 55 P.; Fest. s. v. PETRONIA, p. 250.

fēmĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [femina] Gram. *t. t.*: *Of the feminine gender, feminine:* nomen, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 6; Quint. 1, 5, 54; 1, 6, 14; cf. quæ feminina positione mares significant, Quint. 1, 4, 24.

fēmĭno, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make a woman of:* Cœl. Aurel. 4, 9 *med.*

fēmur, ŏris *or* ĭnis (the latter acc. to a *Nom.* FEMEN, mentioned only by Prisc. p. 701 P., and Serv. Virg. Æ. 10, 344; 778), *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The upper part of the thigh, the thigh:* "ima spina in coxarum osse desinit, *etc.* . . . inde femina oriuntur," Cels. 8, 1 *med.*: frons non percussa, non femur, C. Brut. 50, 278: femur cædere, Quint. 2, 12, 10: ferire, id. 11, 3, 123; cf. feminis plangore et capitis ictu uti, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27; Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 99; id. 2 Verr. 4, 43, 93: transfixus femore et humero, Suet. Cæs. 68; so, id. Aug. 80: nocet femori conseruisse femur, Tib. 1, 8, 26: et corpus quærens femorum crurumque pedumque, Ov. M. 14, 64; so, Luc. 9, 771: teretes stipites feminis crassitudine, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73: ocius ensem eripit a femine, Virg. Æ. 10, 788: galli feminibus pilosis, cruribus brevibus, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 5. **II.** Meton.: **A.** In architect., *The space between the grooves of a triglyph,* Vitr. 4, 3.—**B.** Femur bubulum, *A plant otherwise unknown,* Pl. 27, 9, 56.

fēnārĭus (fœn-), a, um, *adj.* [fenum] *Of* or *for hay, hay-*: falces, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38.—As *Subst.*: **fenarius,** ĭi, *m. A seller of hay, a hay salesman:* Inscr. ap. Grut. 175, 9.

fendĭcæ, ārum, *f.* [findo] *Minced entrails:* hiræ: Arn. 7, 230.

‡**fendo,** ĕre, the primitive word of the compounds defendo, offendo, infendus, and infestus; cf. Prisc. p. 923 P.

fēnēbris (fœn-), e, *adj.* [fenus; cf. Fest. pp. 86 and 94] *Of,* or *relating to, interest* or *usury:* leges, Liv. 35, 7: res, *the matter of interest and debts, the relations between debtor and creditor,* id. 7, 21: pecunia, *lent on interest,* Suet. Cal. 41: malum, Tac. A. 6, 16.

1. **fēnĕrārĭus,** ĭi, *m.* [fenus] for the usual fenerator, *One who lends money on interest, a usurer:* Firm. Astron. 3, 8 *fin.*

2. ‡**fēnĕrārĭus,** ĭi, *m.* (**fœn-**) [fenum] = fenarius: *A seller of hay, a hay salesman:* macellarios, vinarios, fenerarios, et cellaritas sic servari desideramus, Cassiod. Var. 10, 28 *init.*

fēnĕrātĭcius (fœn-, -tius), a, um, *adj.* [fenor] *Of,* or *relating to, interest* (Law Lat.): cautio, instrumentum, Cod. Just. 4, 30, 14.

fēnĕrātĭo (fœn-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A lending on interest, usury* (class.): hæc pecunia tota ab honoribus translata est in quæstum et fenerationem, C. Fl. 23, 56: nec enim, si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, beneficium illud habendum est, sed feneratio, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117; Col. 1 præf. § 8.

fēnĕrāto (fœn-), *adv.* [feneratus] *With interest* (Plautinian): me illam mecastor fenerato abstulisti, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 40: me ille ecastor fenerato funditat, id. As. 5, 2, 52.

fēnĕrātor (fœn-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who lends on interest, a money-lender, capitalist;* with an odious secondary idea, *a usurer* (class.): improbantur ii quæstūs, qui in odia hominum incurrunt, ut portitorum, ut feneratorum, C. Off. 1, 42, 150; cf. Hor. Epod. 2, 67; Suet. Tib. 48: accebissimi, C. Att. 6, 1, 6.

fēnĕrātōrĭus (fœn-), a, um, *adj.* [fenerator] *Pertaining to a usurer, usurious* (post-class.): Val. Max. 2, 6, 11.

fēnĕrātrix (fœn-), ĭcis, *f.* [feneror] *A female money lender* or *usurer* (post-class.): Val. Max. 8, 2, 2.

fēnĕrātus, a, um, *P.* of feneror.

fenero (fœn-), are, v. feneror.

fēnĕror (fœn-), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.,* or (mostly post-Aug.), **fenero,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fenus] **I.** Prop.: *To lend on interest:* **A.** Form *feneror:* **1.** With *Abl.*: pecunias istius extraordinarias grandes suo nomine fenerabatur, C. 2 Verr. 2, 70, 170: primum quum posita esset pecunia apud eas societates, binis centesimis feneratus est, *took* 2 *per cent.* (per month, and consequently, according to our reckoning, 24 per cent. per annum), id. 2 Verr. 3, 70, 165. —**2.** *Abs.*: a quo (Catone) quum quæreretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret? respondit: *Bene pascere* . . . . Et quum ille, qui quæsierat, dixisset: *Quid fenerari?* tum Cato: *Quid hominem occidere?* C. Off. 2, 25, 89.—**B.** Form *fenero:* **1.** With *sub c. Abl.*: pecuniam publicam sub usuris solitis, Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 1.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: pecuniam pupillarem, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 46, § 2.—**3.** *Without object:* nil debet: fenerat immo magis, Mart. 1, 86, 4.—**C.** *Part. Perf.*: pecunia fenerata a tutoribus, Paul. Dig. 46, 3, 100; Pseudo-Ascon. C. Div. in Cæc. 7 *fin.*

II. Meton.: **A.** *To drain by usury:* dimissiones libertorum ad fenerandas diripiendasque provincias, C. Parad. 6, 2, 46.—**B.** *To borrow on interest:* si quis pecuniam dominicam a servo feneratus esset, Alfen. Dig. 46, 3, 35.—**C.** *To lend, impart, furnish* (post-Aug. and very rare): sol suum lumen ceteris quoque sideribus fenerat, Pl. 2, 6, 4: nummos habet arca Minervæ: hæc sapit, hæc omnes fenerat una deos, Mart. 1, 77, 5.

III. Fig.: **A.** Neque enim beneficium feneramur, *practise usury with benefits,* C. Læl. 9, 31: feneratum istuc beneficium tibi pulchre dices, *i. e. richly repaid, rewarded,* Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 8; cf. id. Ad. 2, 2, 11 Ruhnk.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. C.) *To impart, cause, give:* Juba et Petreius mutuis vulneribus concurrerunt et mortes feneraverunt, *i. e. inflicted on each other,* Sen. Suas. 7.

1. **fēnestella,** æ, *f. dim.* [fenestra] *A small opening in the wall, a little window:* Col. 1, 6, 10; so, id. 8, 3, 3; 9, 5, 3.

2. **Fenestella,** æ, **I.** *f.*: Porta, *A gate in Rome,* Ov. F. 6, 578. **II.** *m.*, L., *A Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius;* cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch., § 20.

fēnestra, æ (also contr. festra, Enn. in Macr. S. 3, 12; Petr. Frgm. p. 872 Burm.; cf. Fest. p. 91), *f.* [akin to Sanscr. bhâ, lucere, splendere; ΦΑΝ, φαίνω, φανερός] **I.** Prop.: *An opening in the wall to admit the light, a window* (orig. closed by two wooden shutters or by curtains, and not till the time of the empire by sheets of mica, lapis specularis; cf. Smith's Antiq., p. 432, a.; and see below, *no.* I. B. 1.): **A.** Gen.: fenestras indere, id. Rud. 1, 1, 6: fenestrarum angustias quod reprehendis, C. Att. 2, 3, 2: ut facile intelligi possit, animum et videre et audire, on eas partes, quæ quasi fenestræ sint animi, C. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: reticulatæ, *covered with lattice work,* to prevent serpents, *etc.*, from getting in, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 3: in like meaning, clatratæ, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 25.—**B.** Esp.: fenestræ bifores, *A window with two leaves* or *doors opening from top to bottom* (in the same way that what are termed "French windows" now do), Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 5: when the leaves were closed, they were termed junctæ, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 1; and when open, patulæ, id. M. 14, 752.

II. Meton.: **A.** Poet.: Of *holes*

through the tips of the ears: natus ad Euphratem, molles quod in aure fenestræ Arguerint, Juv. 1, 104. — **B.** (late Lat.) For *the eye:* impediuntque vagas obtecto humore fenestras, Prud. Hamart. 870: si viderimus mulierem ad concupiscendum, mors ingressa est per fenestras nostras, Hieron. Comm. in Abd. vv. 10, 11; *no.* 374; cf. also above, *no.* I. A. *ad fin.*—**C.** Of *a breach* in a wall: ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, Virg. Æ. 2, 482.—**D.** Of *a window, recess:* concludere in fenestram fimiter, unde auscultare possis, *etc.*, Plaut. Casin. 1, 44.—**E.** *The hole by which a pigeon enters its nest, a pigeon-hole:* Col. 8, 8, 4; cf. cavea, *no.* I. B. 3.—**F.** Of *a loop-hole* in the walls of a fortress: (in turri) fenestras ad tormenta mittenda in struendo reliquerunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9 *fin.*

III. Fig.: *An opportunity, opening, occasion* (very rare): hui quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefecerat! Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 72; Tib. ap. Suet. Tib. 28.

fēnestro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fenestra] *To furnish with openings or windows* (rare): **I.** Prop.: media oculorum cornea fenestravit pupilla, Pl. 11, 37, 55: fenestrata triclinia, Var. L. L. 8, 14, 110 *fin.*: singulæ partes turris, Vitr. 10, 19 *med.* **II.** Fig.: oportuit hominum pectora fenestrata et aperta esse, Vitr. 3 *præf.*

fenestrŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little window:* App. M. 9 *ad fin.*

fēneus (fœn-), a, um, *adj.* [fenum, *no.* I.] *Of hay* (very rare): homines fœneos in medium ad tentandum periculum projectos, *men of hay, hay effigies,* C. Frgm. Or. Cornel. 1, 1 ("*Simulacra effigie hominum ex feno fieri solebant, quibus objectis ad spectaculum præbendum tauri irritarentur,*" Ascon. p. 62 ed. Orell.).

Fēnĭcŭlārius (Fœn-) campus, *Fennelfield, a place in* Hispania Tarraconensis (abounding in fennel); as a descriptive designation for *Spain;* scribe quæso, quid referat Celer egisse Cæsarem cum candidatis, utrum ipse in Feniculario campum in Martium campum cesitet, *i. e. in the war against Spain* or *in the comitia in the Field of Mars,* C. Att. 12, 8; cf. Strab. 3, 4.

fēnĭcŭlum (fœn-), i, n. [fenum, *no.* II.] *Fennel:* Pl. 20, 23, 95; Pall. Febr. 24, 9.

fēnĭlia (fœn-), ium, n. [fenum, *no.* I.] *A hay-loft:* nec totâ claudes fenilia brumâ, Virg. G. 3, 321; cf. Col. 1, 6, 9; Pl. 18, 28, 67, § 258; Ov. M. 6, 457.

‡ **fēnilis,** e, *adj.* = fenebris: Not. Tir. p. 68.

feniseca (fœn-), æ, v. fenisex.

feni-secta (fœn-), ōrum, *n.* [fenum, *no.* I.; seco] *Mown hay:* Var. L. L. 5, 31, 33 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf. fenisicia.

fēni-sector (fœn-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A grass-cutter, mower:* Col. 11, 1, 12; cf. fenisex.

fēni-sex (fœn-), ĕcis (**fēnĭ-sĕca,** æ, Pers. 6, 40), *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A mower:* Var. R. R. 1, 49, 2; Col. 2, 17, 4: igitur cornu propter oleum ad crus ligato fenisex incedebat, Pl. 18, 28, 67, § 261. **II.** Meton.: Poet.: For *countryman, rustic:* Pers. 6, 40.

fēnĭ-sĭcĭa (fœn-), æ, *f.*, and ōrum, *n.* [id.] *Mown hay:* addere fenisiciæ cumulum, Var. R. R. 1, 49, 1; so, id. ib. 1, 47 and 56: vindemias ac fenisicia administrare, id. ib. 1, 17, 2; so, id. ib. 2, 11, 7; id. ib. 3, 2, 6; Col. 2, 17, 6.

‡ **fēnĭ-sĭcĭum (fœn-),** ĭi, *n.* [id.] *A hay-field:* " χορτοκοπίον," Gloss. Cyrill. p. 660, 5b.

fēnum (fœn-), i, *n.* [FEO; cf. Fest. p. 86] **I.** *Hay:* Var. R. R. 1, 9 *sq.*; Col. 2, 18; Pl. 18, 28, 67, § 258 *sq.*; Ov. M. 14, 645: *fenum alius alebat esse oportere,* i. e. *seemed as stupid as oxen,* C. de Or. 2, 57, 233: — *Plur.:* fena, App. M. 3 *fin.* —Prov.: fenum habet in cornu, *i. e. he is a dangerous fellow* (the figure being taken from an ox apt to gore, whose horns were bound about with hay), Hor. S. 1, 4, 34. **II.** Fenum (fœn-) Græcum, also as one word, fenumgræcum, *Fenugreek:* Col. 2, 10, 35; Pl. 18, 16, 39.

fēnus (fœn-, cf. it. the folkg.: in good Codd. also **fænus),** ŏris, n. [FEO; and therefore, lit., what is produced, gained from any thing, proceeds; hence, in partic., in mercantile lang.] **I.** Prop.: *The proceeds of capital lent out, interest:* "*fenerator,* sicuti M. Varro in libro tertio de Sermone Latino scripsit, a *fenore* est nominatus. *Fenus* autem dictum a *fetu,* et quasi a *fetura* quadam pecuniæ parientis atque increscentis," Var. in Gell. 16, 12, 7 *sq.*, and in Non. 54, 5 *sq.*; cf. "*fenus* et *feneratores* et lex de credita pecunia *fenebris* a *fetu* dicta, quod crediti nummi alios pariant, ut apud Græcos eadem res τόκος dicitur," Fest. p. 86; cf. "*fenum* (so it should read, instead of *fenus*) appellatur naturalis terræ fetus; ob quam causam et nummorum fetus *fenus* est vocatum et de ea re leges fenebres," id. p. 94: idem pecunias his fenori dabat, C. 2 Verr. 2, 70, 170: pecuniam fenore accipere, id. ib. 3, 72, 169: Scaptius centesimis, renovato in singulos annos fenore, contentus non fuit, id. Att. 6, 3, 5: fenus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus, id. ib. 4, 15, 7: iniquissimo fenore versuram facere, id. ib. 16, 15, 5: Græci solvent tolerabili fenore, id. ib. 6, 1, 16: pecuniam occupare grandi fenore, id. Flacc. 21, 51: dives positis in fenore nummis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13; id. A. P. 421: fenore omni solutus, id. Epod. 2, 4.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *Capital lent on interest* (very rare): argenti fenus creditum, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 101: fenus et impendium recusare, C. Att. 6, 1, 4.—Hence, by a second meton., **2.** Of *what is intrusted to the soil,* i. e. *the seed:* quam bona fide terra creditum fenus reddit! Pl. 2, 63, 63.

B. *Gain, profit, advantage:* terra, quæ nunquam recusat imperium, nec unquam sine usura reddit quod accepit, sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum fenore, C. de Sen. 15, 51; cf. semina, quæ magno fenore reddat ager, Tib. 2, 6, 22; and, cum quinquagesimo fenore messes reddit exilitas soli, Pl. 18, 17, 47: sæpe venit magno fenore tardus amor, Prop. 1, 7, 28; cf. at mihi, quod vivo detraxerit invida turba, Post obitum duplici fenore reddet Honos, id. 3, 1, 22.

fēnuscŭlum (fœn-), i, *n. dim.* [fenus] *A little interest:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 53.

FEO, ere, root of fecundus, fetus, femina, fenus, felix, causat. from fui and fio, to produce.

fera, æ, v. ferus.

fērācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ferax] *Fruitfulness* (post-Aug. and very rare): Col. 3, 2 *fin.*

fērācĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Fruitfully:* velut ab stirpibus lætius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv. 6, 1.

fērālis, e, *adj.* [etym. doubtful; acc. to Varro from fĕro, though this is opposed by the long *e* in feralis; Ovid, however, employs the subst. Feralia, v. infra, with a short *e*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Of or belonging to the dead or corpses* (as an adject. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tu tamen exstincto feralia munera ferto, *offerings to the dead,* Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 81: sacra, Luc. 1, 616: cupressus, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 21; cf. Sil. 10, 535: vittæ, Ov. Ib. 103: ferali carmine bubo Visa queri, Virg. Æ. 4, 462: Enyo, Petr. 120: tenebræ, Tac. A. 2, 31: reliquiæ, id. ib. 2, 75.

B. Esp.: *Of or belonging to the festival of the dead* (celebrated annually in the month of February): tunc, quum ferales præteriere dies, *the days of the festival of the dead,* Ov. F. 2, 34; so, tempus, id. ib. 5, 486; and, mensis, *i. e. February,* Col. poet. 10, 191.—As *Subst.*: **Fērālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *The general festival of the dead kept in February, the feast of All Souls, instituted, acc. to* Macr. S. 1, 13, *by Numa Pompilius: by some it was considered to have lasted for one day only, which is variously stated as the 17th and 21st; by others to have extended over a space of 11 days, from the 8th to the 18th inclusive;* cf. Neapol. in Burm.; and, Rosini Ant. Rom. p. 255: "hanc, quia justa ferunt, dixere *Feralia* lucem, Ultima placandis Manibus illa dies," Ov. F. 2, 569: "*feralia* ab inferis et ferendo, quod ferunt tum epulas ad sepulcrum, quibus jus ibi parentare," Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55; cf. "*feralium* diem ait Varro a ferendis in sepulcra epulis dici," Macr. S. 1, 4: "*feralia* diis Manibus sacrata festa, a ferendis epulis, vel a feriendis pecudibus appellata," Fest. p. 85: eodem die video Cæsarem a Corfinio profectum esse, id est, Feralibus, C. Att. 8, 14, 1; Liv. 35, 7 Drak. *N. cr.*

II. Meton.: *Deadly, fatal, dangerous,* funestus: tune, Licha, dixit, feralia dona tulisti? Ov. M. 9, 214: arma, Luc. 2, 260; 374: bellum, Tac. H. 5, 25: papilio, Ov. M. 15, 374 (cf. papilio *pestifer,* Pl. 11, 9, 21): Idus Mart. ferales Cæsari, Pl. 18, 26, 65, § 237: annus, Tac. A. 4, 64: aula, a term applied to the abode of the great African serpent, Sil. 6, 216.—*Sup.*: illud est feralissimum et gravissimum, Salvian. Gub. Dei 6, 2.—In the *Neut.* as *Adv.*: ferale gemiscere, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 130.

fērālĭter, *adv.* [feralis] *Fatally* (late Lat.): ut leo feraliter invadit, Fulg. Myth. 3, 1 *med.*

‡ **feratrina,** a word in Non. 63, 26, compared as to its form with moletrina, but without explanation.

fĕrax, ācis [fero] (*Bearing;* hence) *Fruitful, fertile* (rare, but class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Abs.*: terræ, Luer. 2, 1098: agri, C. 2 Verr. 3, 44, 104: Sardinia, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 4: Algidus, id. ib. 4, 4, 58: Ægyptus, Suet. Aug. 18: plantæ, Virg. G. 2, 78.—*Sup.*: feracissimos agros possidere, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4.—**B.** With *Gen.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Iberia, venenorum ferax, Hor. Epod. 5, 22: Peparethos nitidæ olivæ, Ov. M. 7, 470: terra Cereris, id. Am. 2, 16, 7: terra arborum, Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 15: acini musti, Pl. 15, 24, 29.—**C.** With *Abl.*: illa (terra) ferax oleo est, Virg. G. 2, 222.—*Comp.*: terra ferax Cereris multoque feracior uvis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 7. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Abs.*: nullus feracior in philosophiâ locus est, nec uberior, quam de officiis, C. Off. 3, 2, 5.—**B.** With *Gen.*: prolisque novæ feraci Lege maritâ, Hor. Carm. Sec. 19.—**C.** With *Abl.*: ferax seculum bonis artibus, Pl. Ep. 4, 15, 8.—*Comp.*: nihil est feracius ingeniis, C. Or. 15, 48.—**D.** With *ad:* sitne feracius et uberius non ad laudem modo sed ad pecuniam principi, si, *etc.*, Pl. Pan. 43, 3.

ferctum, i, v. fertum.

fercŭlum, i, *n.* [fero] (*That which serves for carrying* or *bearing;* hence) **I.** *A barrow, litter, bier* for carrying the spoils, the images of the gods, *etc.*, in public processions: spolia ducis hostium cæsi suspensa fabricato ad id apto ferculo gerens in Capitolium ascendit, Liv. 1, 10; so, Suet. Cæs. 37; id. Cal. 15: (Cæsar) tensam et ferculum Circensi pompâ, *etc.* (recepit), id. Cæs. 76: ut pomparum ferculis similes esse videamur, C. Off. 1, 36, 131. **II.** (Prop.: *A frame* on which dishes were brought to table, or *even a single dish* on which food is served; and hence, Meton.): *A dish* or *mess of food, a course* (so, prps. not ante-Aug.): ubi multa de summâ superessent fercula cœnæ, Hor. S. 2, 6, 104; cf., also, Petr. 8, 35; id. ib. 36; Suet. Aug. 74; Pl. 33, 10, 47; Juv. 7, 184; id. 11, 64.

fērē (scanned fĕrē, Aus. Epigr. 105, 5), *adv.* [fero; cf. "*ferme* dicitur quod nunc *fere;* utrumque dictum a *ferendo,* quod id, quod fertur, est in motu atque adventat," Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98] Serves to denote that which is brought toward or near to a thing; and hence, according as the notion of approaching or of nearness predominates, *Within a little, nearly, almost, for the most part, generally, commonly;* or *quite, just.*

I. To indicate that which any thing comes near to, esp. a number, quantity, multitude: *Nearly, almost, for the most part, about:* fere sexennis, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 80: abhinc menses decem fere, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 24; cf. fere abhinc annos quindecim, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 28: fere in diebus paucis, quibus hæc acta sunt, Chrysis vicina hæc moritur, *soon, only a few days after,* id. And. 1, 1, 77: quinta fere hora, *about the fifth hour,* C. Pis. 6, 13; so, hora fere tertia, id. Att. 14, 20, 1: tertia fere vigilia, Cæs. B. G. 4, 23: sexcentos fere annos, C. Rep. 1, 48: sexto decimo

fere anno, id. ib. 2, 33: anno fere ante, quam consul est declaratus, id. ib. 1, 5: anno fere centesimo et quadragesimo post mortem Numæ, id. ib. 2, 15; cf. anno trecentesimo et quinquagesimo fere post Romam conditam, id. ib. 1, 16; and, decem fere annis post primos consules, id. ib. 2, 32: meus fere æqualis, id. Brut. 48, 179; cf. id. Off. 3, 1, 1: ipsa Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est, id. ib. 2, 4; cf. totius fere Galliæ legati ad Cæsarem gratulatum convenerunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 30; and, id. ib. 2, 23: rerum omnium fere modus, C. Rep. 6, 18; cf. quam fere omnium constans et moderata ratio vitæ, id. Clu. 16, 46; and, ex omnibus fere partibus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 19; so, omnes fere, C. Fam. 6, 10, 3; Cæs. B. G. 2, 25; id. ib. 4, 20; id. ib. 5, 53; Liv. 21, 60, 9; Suet. Cæs. 87; and in the order, fere omnes, Cæs. B. G. 5, 13; id. ib. 5, 23: cujus disputationis fuit extremum fere de immortalitate animorum, C. Læl. 4, 14; cf. Phalereus ille Demetrius ultimus est fere ex Atticis, Quint. 10, 1, 80: quum fere e regione castris castra poneret, Cæs. B. G. 7, 35: plus fere, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 45: semper fere, C. de Or. 2, 6, 22: satis fere diximus, id. Off. 1, 18, 60: tantum fere, *almost only*, id. Rep. 2, 18 *fin.*: Lycurgus eadem vidit fere, id. ib. 2, 23: hæc fere, id. ib. 1, 34 *fin.*; cf. hæc fere dicere habui, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93; and, hæc erant fere, quæ, *etc.*, id. Fam. 12, 5 *fin.*; so, id. ib. 12, 30 *fin.*; id. Att. 2, 16, 1; id. Or. 54, 182; id. Ac. 2, 32, 102: exposui fere non philosophorum judicia, sed, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 16, 42; cf. sic fere componendum, quomodo pronunciandum erit, Quint. 9, 4, 138; and, et fere apparet, quid *in invidiam*, etc. . . . dicendum sit, id. 5, 12, 16.

II. To indicate that which has come close up to a thing: **A.** Gen.: *Quite, entirely, just:* domum revortor mœstus atque animo fere conturbato, *quite distracted*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 69: quod statuas quoque videmus ornatu fere militari, *quite military*, C. Off. 1, 18, 61: paria esse fere peccata, *quite equal*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 96: etsi nobis, qui id ætatis sumus, evigilatum fere est, tamen, *etc., entirely, sufficiently*, C. Rep. 3, 29: quum circa hanc fere consultationem disceptatio omnis verteretur, *just on this debated point*, Liv. 36, 7: jamque fere, *just now*, Enn. Ann. 8, 44; so, id. ib. 2, 32; cf. jam fere, id. ap. Non. 355, 17: sermo qui tum fere multis erat in ore, *just then*, C. Læl. 1, 2.

B. Esp.: **1.**: **a.** With negatives, *Scarcely, hardly:* nihil aut non fere tum multum differre, C. Brut. 40, 150: nihil fere intelligit, id. Off. 3, 3, 15: non fere labitur, id. Fin. 1, 6, 18: quod non fere ante auctumnum Elaver vado transiri solet, Cæs. B. G. 7, 35: duo spondei non fere jungi patiuntur, Quint. 9, 4, 101: in se dicere non est fere nisi scurrarum, id. 6, 3, 82: denique ex bellica victoria non fere quemquam est invidia civium consecuta, C. Sest. 23, 51: rationem non fere reddere, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 38: nec adhuc fere inveni, qui, *etc.*, id. Att. 7, 6, 1; cf. quod non fere contingit, nisi, *etc.*, id. Læl. 20, 72: nec rei fere sane amplius quicquam fuit, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 3: in qua (disputatione) nihil fere, quod magno opere ad rationes omnium rerum pertineret, prætermissum puto, id. Rep. 1, 8 *fin.*: tum est Cato locutus; quo erat nemo fere senior temporibus illis, nemo prudentior, id. Læl. 1, 5: neque ullum fere totius hiemis tempus sine sollicitudine Cæsaris intercessit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 53: neque enim fere tum est ullus dies occupatus ut nihil, *etc.*, Quint. 70, 7, 27.—**b.** With a neg. interrog.: nam quid fere undique placet? Quint. 1, 2, 15.

2. Of time, to point out that which takes place in the usual course of things, in general (opp. to that which occurs only sometimes, now and then): *In general, usually, commonly*: **a.** Fit fere, ut, *etc.*, C. Rep. 6, 10; cf. jam hoc fere sic fieri solere accepimus, id. Manil. 9, 24; and, quod fere solet fieri, id. Inv. 1, 29, 45; cf. also, ut fere fit, id. ib. 2, 4, 14: nam fere maxima pars morum hunc homines habent, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 30: quod fere libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Cæs. B. G. 3, 18: ædificio circumdato silva (ut sunt fere domicilia Gallorum, *etc.*), id. ib. 6, 30, 3: ruri fere se continebat, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 16: nam fere non difficile est invenire, quid, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 27: in eum fere est voluntas nostra propensior, C. Off. 2, 20, 69: sic omnia nimia in contraria fere convertuntur, id. Rep. 1, 44: quod in illis singulis fuissent fere, qui, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 1: nominatim fere referri, quid, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 33, 142: qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem quo cupiens pacto, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 9.—**b.** Strengthened by *plerumque* or *plerique*: hic solebamus fere Plerumque eam operiri, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 39; cf. corresp. to plerumque: fortuna eos plerumque efficit cæcos, quos complexa est: itaque efferuntur fere fastidio et contumacia, C. Læl. 15, 54; and, adducto fere vultu, plerumque tacitus, Suet. Tib. 68: non sunt vitiosiores, quam fere plerique, qui avari avaros . . . reprehendunt, C. Tusc. 3, 30, 73.—**c.** Opp. *raro, interdum, sæpe*: fere prædicta ætas læto solo truncoque tres materias, raro quatuor desiderat, Col. 4, 17, 5; cf. fereque id in capillo fit, rarius in barba, Cels. 6, 2: ipse Circenses ex amicorum fere libertinorumque cœnaculis spectabat, interdum e pulvinari, Suet. Aug. 15: in consulatu pedibus fere, extra consulatum sæpe adaperta sella per publicum incessit, id. ib. 53.

fĕrentārĭus (in Plaut. ferĕntarius; cf. Ritschl. in Proleg. ad Plaut. p. 137, and v. below, *no.* II.), ii, *m.* [fero] **I.** Prop.: *A sort of light troops who fought with missile weapons*: "*ferentarii* equites hi dicti, qui ea habebant arma, quæ ferrentur, ut jaculum," Var. L. L. 6, 3, 92; cf. id. ap. Non. 520, 11 *sq.*; "erant inter pedites, qui dicebantur *funditores* et *ferentarii*, qui præcipue in cornibus locabantur et a quibus pugnandi sumebatur exordium: sed hi et velocissimi et exercitatissimi legebantur," Veg. Mil. 1, 20: postquam eo ventum est, unde a ferentariis prœlium committi posset, Sall. C. 60, 2; Tac. A. 12, 35. **II.** Meton.: *One who is active or ready*: illum tibi Ferentarium esse amicum inventum intelligo, *a friend ready to assist*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 55.

Fĕrentīnum, i, *n.* **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *A small town of the Hernici, in Latium* (now *Ferentino*), Liv. 4, 51; id. 7, 9; id. 32, 2; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 666.—Hence, **1. Fĕrentīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Ferentinum*: aqua, *near Ferentinum*, Liv. 1, 51: caput, prob. *the town Ferentinum*, id. 2, 38. — As *Subst.*: **a. Fĕrentīni,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Ferentinum, Ferentines*, Sil. 8, 395.—**b. Fĕrentīna,** æ, *f., A goddess worshipped in the neighbourhood of Ferentinum*: Lucus Ferentinæ, Liv. 1, 50, and 52.—**2. Fĕrentīnas,** ātis, *adj. m., Ferentine*: populus, Liv. 9, 43, 23. Also, Ferentinatis populus Græca studet, Titin. ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.—As *Subst.*: **Ferentinates,** ium, *m., The inhabitants of Ferentinum, Ferentines*, Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 64.—**B.** Meton.: For *a little old town*: si lædet caupona Ferentinum ire jubebo, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 8 Schmid.

II. *A small town in Etruria, birthplace of the Emperor Otho*, Suet. Oth. 1; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 408.—Hence, **A. Fĕrentīni,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Ferentinum, Ferentines*, Pl. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—**B. Fĕrentīnensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Ferentinum, Ferentine*: Colonia, Fron . de Colon. p. 131 Goes.

ferŏ̆la vĭtis, *A sort of vine*: Col. 3, 2, 28.

Fĕrētrĭus, ii, *m.* [feretrum] (*He of the* feretrum) *Feretrius*: **I.** Prop.: A surname of Jupiter, to whose temple the *spolia opima*, and the trophies in general, of vanquished foes were conveyed on a *feretrum*: Jupiter Feretri, hæc tibi rex regia arma fero; . . . dedico sedem spoliis opimis, quæ posteri ferent, Liv. 1, 10; cf. Prop. 4, 10, 46 *sq.* **II.** Fig.: Of *Amor*: opima apposui secum Amori arma Feretrio, Poet. ap. Ter. Maur. p. 2442 P.

†fĕrĕtrum, i, *n.* = *φέρετρον, A litter, bier*, etc., for carrying trophies in a triumphal procession, the bodies of the dead, their effigies, *etc.*: pure Lat., ferculum (almost only in poets): quis opima volenti Dona Jovi portet feretro suspensa cruento, Sil. 5, 168; so, id. 17, 630: jamque rogum quassasque faces feretrumque parabant, *bier*, Ov. M. 3, 508; so, Virg. Æ. 6, 222; Val. Fl. 5, 11; Sil. 10, 567; Grat. Cyneg. 488; Inscr. Or. 4870.

fēriæ, arum (also in the *sing.*: FERIA, Fest. p. 85.), *f.* [very likely for fesiæ, from fes-tus] **I.** Prop.: *Days of rest, holidays, festivals*, a great number of which, both private and public, were kept by the Romans; the latter being either stativæ, *fixed*, regularly recurring on certain days; or conceptivæ, *movable*, settled every year anew; or imperativæ, *temporary*, ordained by the consuls on account of some particular occurrence; or, lastly, the Nundinæ: Macr. S. 1, 16; Var. L. L. 6, 3, 54 *sq.*; C. Leg. 2, 12, 29; id. ib. 2, 22 57; cf. Hart. Relig. d. Röm. 1, p. 153 *sq.*: feriæ denicales, Latinæ, novendiales, privatæ, *etc.*, v. sub h. vv.—Prov.: sine ullis feriis, *i. e.* without *rest, incessantly*, Arn. 1, 9. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Inducĭæ sunt belli feriæ, Var. in Gell. 1, 25, 2; cf. præstare Hesperiæ longas ferias, *i. e. peace*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 37.—**B.** Comicè: venter gutturque resident esuriales feriæ, *keep hunger-holidays*, i. e. *fast*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8.

‡ fēriāle, is, *n.* [feriæ, *no.* I.] *A list, calendar*, or *register of* feriæ: "administrante Romano Jun. sacerdote feriale Domnorum sic III. Nonas Jan. vota, III. Idus Febr. genialia," *etc.*, Inscr. in Avellin. Opusc. Div. 3, p. 215, *et seqq.*

fēriātĭcus, a, um, false read. in Dig. for feriatus, a, um.

fēriātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of ferior. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: Of persons: *Keeping holiday, unoccupied, disengaged, at leisure*: familia, Var. R. R. 1, 16, 4: Deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102: feriatus ne sis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 62: voluntate sua feriati a negotiis publicis, C. de Or. 3, 15, 58; so, feriatus ab iis studiis, in quæ, *etc.* Trebon. in C. Fam. 12, 16, 2: meditatio argutiarum, in qua id genus homines consenescunt male feriati, *with leisure ill employed*, Gell. 10, 22 *fin.*—**B.** Fig.: Of inanim. and abstr. things (so, very rare): machæra feriata, *unemployed, idle*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 7: freta, *quiet, still*, Prud. στεφ. 6, 156: dies feriatus, *a holiday*, Pl. Ep. 3, 1, 4, 6: dies, id. ib. 10, 24, 3; Dig. 2, 12, 2; 4, 8, 36; Paul. Sent. 2, 25, *al.*

fēricŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ferus] *Somewhat wild*: ille, Petr. S. 39 dub.

fērīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of, or belonging to, wild beasts* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic., for Inv. 1, 2, 2, is to be read victu *fero*): vultus, Ov. M. 2, 523: vox, id. Tr. 5, 12, 55: cædes, id. M. 7, 675: caro, Sall. J. 18, 1; 89, 7; Pl. 6, 28, 32: lac, Virg. Æ. 11, 571: vestis, *of the skins of wild beasts*, Lucr. 5, 1417: pomum sapore ferino, quem ferme in apris novimus, Pl. 13, 4, 9.—As *Subst.*: **ferina,** æ, *f.* (sc. caro) *The flesh of wild animals, game*: Virg. Æ. 1, 215.

fĕrĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ire (FERINUNT for feriunt, acc. to Fest. s. v. NEQUINUNT, p. 162), 4. v. *a.* (class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To strike, smite, beat, knock, cut, thrust*: **1.** Of living subjects: **a.** In *simple constr.*: fores, *to knock*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 63: parietem, C. Cœl. 24, 59: pugiles adversarium, C. Tusc. 2, 23 *fin.*: frontem, id. Att. 1, 1, 1: femur, Quint. 11, 3, 123: calce feritur aselli, id. F. 3, 755: feriri a serpente, *to be stung*, Pl. 29, 4, 22: cetera (venenata animalia) singulos feriunt, id. 29, 4, 23.—**b.** With *Abl.*: murum arietibus, Sall. J. 76, 6: pectora solito plangore, Ov. M. 4, 534: uvas pede, Tib. 2, 5, 85: tabulam malleo, Cels. 6, 7 *fin.*: stricto ferit retinacula ferro *i. e. cuts to pieces*, Virg. Æ. 4, 580: sublimi feriam sidera vertice, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 36.—**c.** With *Relative clause*: jacere telum voluntatis est; ferire, quem nolueris, fortunæ, C. Top. 17, 64.—**d.** With *Dat.*: tibi partem, Lucr. 2, 441.—**e.** With *Adv.*: certatim socii feriunt mare et æquora verrunt, *strike, lash*, Virg. Æ. 3, 290.—**f.** *Without Object*: pugno ferire vel calce, Quint. 2, 8, 13: cf. Hor. S. 2, 7, 99: occursare capro, cornu ferit ille, caveto, Virg. E. 9, 25.—**2.** Of things as subjects: principio

omnibus a rebus, quascumque videmus, Perpetuo fluere ac mitti sparsigne necesse est Corpora, quæ feriant oculos visumque lacessant, *strike, touch*, Lucr. 6, 924: oculos (corpora, similacra), id. 4, 218; 258; 329: oculorum acies (res), id. 4, 693: speciem colore (res), id. 4, 244; cf. his spectris etiam si oculi possent ferirí, *etc.* C. Fam. 15, 16, 2: feriuntque summos fulmina montes, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 11: nec semper feriet, quodcumque minabitur, arcus, id. A. P. 350; *cf.* si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinæ, id. Od. 3, 3, 8; and, nec levius tabulæ laterum feriuntur ab undis, Quam, *etc.*, Ov. Tr. 2, 47.—Poet.: ferientia terram corpora, *smiting* (in falling), Luc. 4, 786: sole fere radiis feriente cacumina primis, *hitting, touching*, Ov. M. 7, 804: palla imos ferit alba pedes, *touches, reaches to*, Val. Fl. 1, 385: ferit æthera clamor, Virg. Æ. 5, 140: feriat dum mœsta remotas Fama procul terras, Luc. 3, 774.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To kill by striking, to give a death-blow* (as in Eng. *to smite*), *to slay, kill*: **a.** Hostem, Enn. Ann. 8, 40; so, Sall. C. 7, 6; id. ib. 60, 4; id. J. 85, 33; cf. securi ferirí, C. 2 Verr. 1, 30, 75; and, hasta teloque trabali, Virg. Æ. 12, 295; so, retiarium (mirmillo), Quint. 6, 3, 61: te (maritum), Hor. Od. 3, 11, 43: leonem atque alias feras primus aut in primis ferire, Sall. J. 6, 1: aprum, Ov. M. 3, 715.—**b.** Of *killing, slaughtering* the animals for sacrifice: nos humilem feriemus agnam, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 32; so, vaccam Proserpinæ, Virg. Æ. 6, 251; cf. the form of oath in making a compact (when a swine was sacrificed): SI PRIOR DEFEXIT (populus Romanus) PVBLICO CONSILIO DOLO MALO, TV ILLO DIE IVPPITER, POPVLVM ROMANVM SIC FERITO, VT EGO HVNC PORCVM HIC HODIE FERIAM: TANTOQVE MAGIS FERITO, QVANTO MAGIS POTES POLLESQVE, in Liv. 1, 24, 8; and "Quid aut sponsoribus in fœdere opus esset aut obsidibus, ubi precatione res transigitur? *per quem populum fiat, quo minus legibus dictis stetur, ut eum ita Juppiter feriat, quemadmodum a Fetialibus porcus feriatur*," id. 9, 5, 3. (Cf., also, Jovis ante aram Stabant et cæsa jungebant fœdera porca, Virg. Æ. 8, 641).

2. Of money, like the Eng. verb to strike, = *To stamp, coin*: asses sextantario pondere, Pl. 33, 3, 13, § 44. Thus the designation of a triumvir monetalis is III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. *i. e.* Triumvir auro argento æri flando feriundo, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 569.

3. Ferire medium, of the umpire, *To adjudicate for equal parts*, C. Fat. 17, 39.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: quæ faciliora sunt philosophis, quo minus multa patent in eorum vita, quæ fortuna feriat, *reaches, affects*, C. Off. 1, 21, 73; so, accidit, ut ictu simili (*i. e.* morte propinqui) ferirer, *was struck with a similar blow*, Quint. 6 præf. § 3: verba palato, *to strike out*, i. e. *bring out, speak*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 274; cf. sonat vox, ut feritur, Quint. 11, 3, 61: feriunt animum (sententiæ), id. 12, 10, 48: ut omnis sensus in fine sermonis feriat aurem, id. 8, 5, 13; cf. id. 9, 3, 4; and *Abs.*: binis aut ternis ferire verbis, C. Or. 67, 226.

B. Esp.: *To cozen, cheat, gull* (mostly in common lang.; not in Cic.): ubi illa pendentem ferit, jam amplius orat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 19; Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 13: quum ferit astutos comica morcha Getas, Prop. 4, 5, 44: austeros arte ferire viros, id. 3, 3, 50.

III. Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1. b.): From slaying the victim in making a compact is formed the phrase fœdus ferire, *to make a compact, covenant*, or *treaty* (as in Hebrew כָּרַת בְּרִית): is, quicum fœdus feriri in Capitolio viderat, C. Rab. Post. 3, 6: videret ut satis honestum fœdus feriretur, id. Inv. 2, 30, 92: amorum turpissimorum fœdera ferire, id. Cœl. 14, 34; Virg. Æ. 10, 154; Auct. Or. pro Domo 50, 129.

fĕrĭor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [ferīæ] *To cease work, keep holiday* (in *verb. finit.* extremely rare, but in the *Pa.* quite class.): Achilles ab armis feriabatur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7: non fuerunt feriati, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55: male feriatos Troas, *keeping festival at an unseasonable time*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 14: animus feriaturus, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.*

fĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ferus] *Wildness, savageness, roughness*: **I.** Prop.: Of beasts or men (rare, but class.): ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluæ, *etc.*, C. Off. 3, 6, 32: so, tauri, Ov. F. 4, 103: leonis, id. ib. 4, 217: magnitudo animi, remota a communitate conjunctioneque humana feritas est quædam et immanitas, C. Off. 1, 44, 157; cf. id. Div. 1, 29, 60: qui primi dissipatos unum in locum congregarunt eosque ex feritate illa ad justitiam atque mansuetudinem transduxerunt, *from the savage state*, id. Sest. 42, 91; cf. Ov. P. 3, 281: quorum civitas ... cultu et feritate non multum a Germanis differebat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25 *fin.*; Sen. Clem. 2, 4.

II. Meton.: Of things (places, plants, *etc.*) (so prps. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Scythici loci, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 112; cf. inamœna viæ, Stat. S. 2, 2, 33: mitigata arboris, Pl. 16, 12, 23: mentæ, Col. 11, 3, 37: nimia musti, Pl. 14, 20, 25.

fĕrĭtans, antis, *P.* of obsol. ferito [fero] *Bearing*: palmeta caryotas feritantia, Sol. 56 dub. (*al.* ferentia).

fermē, *adv.* [from fere, with the superlative suffix, as in finitimus, legitimus, *etc.*; cf. "*ferme* dicitur, quod nunc *fere*; utrumque dictum a *ferendo*, quod id, quod fertur, est in motu atque adventat," Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98], serves, like fere, to designate that which is brought near to a thing. Hence, in a two-fold signif., according as the notion of coming near or of nearness predominates: Eng. *Nearly, almost, for the most part*; or *quite, exactly, just*; *usually, commonly*, etc. (in class. prose much less freq. than fere; in Cic. prps. only in the second signif.).

I. To indicate that which comes near to any thing, esp. a number, size, multitude: *Nearly, almost quite, almost, for the most part, about*: hoc factum est ferme abhinc biennium, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 4; so, abhinc annos ferme L., Vell. 2, 90 *fin.*: nam ferme ante annos DCCCCL. floruit, id. 1, 5, 3: intra XII. ferme annos, id. 2, 11 *fin.*: duodequadragesimo ferme anno, ex quo regnare cœperat Tarquinius, Liv. 1, 49: mille ferme delecti propugnatores onerariis imponuntur, id. 30, 10; cf. pars ferme dimidia, id. 42, 51: a quo (flumine) aberat mons ferme millia viginti, Sall. J. 48, 3; cf. in tumulo quatuor ferme millia distante ab castris regiis consedit, Liv. 30, 8; and, abest ab Carthagine quindecim millia ferme passuum locus, id. ib. 30, 9: ferme eadem omnia, quæ, *etc.*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 21: quum ferme cunctos proceres cum honore nominavisset, Tac. A. 3, 76: mihi quidem ætas acta est ferme, *for the most part, about*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 38: erant, ejusmodi ferme situs oppidorum, ut, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 12.

II. To indicate that which has approached a thing, is like it: **A.** Gen.: *Quite, precisely, just*: circumvenire video ferme injuria, *altogether wrong*, Næv. in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 98; so, quod ferme dirum in tempus cecidere Latinæ, C. Poet. Div. 1, 11, 18; and, sed eum constabat virum esse ferme bonum, Gell. 14, 2, 5: ferme familiariter, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 54: ferme ut quisque rem accurat suam, Sic ei procedunt post principia denique, id. Pers. 4, 1, 4; so, ferme ut pueri, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 32: jam ferme mœrens me vocat, *just dying*, id. And. 1, 5, 49.

B. Esp.: **1.** With negatives, *Scarcely, hardly*: hoc non ferme sine magnis principum vitiis evenit, C. Rep. 1, 45 *fin.*; id. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: quod non ferme dissentiat, nisi, *etc.*, Liv. 22, 9: voluptatibus erant inferiores, nec pecuniis ferme superiores, C. Rep. 2, 34 *fin.*; so, nec ferme res antiqua alia est nobilior, Liv. 1, 24: facio, quod manifesto mœchi haud ferme solent, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 40; so, Ter. And. 3, 1, 2: ut eo nihil ferme quisquam addere posset, C. Brut. 43, 161: quia nemo ferme huc sine damno devortitur, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 39: non ferme facilius aliquid tenere, C. Rep. 2, 5 *fin.*

2. Of time, to indicate that which takes place in the usual course of things, in general (opp. to that which occurs only sometimes): *Generally, usually, commonly*: quod ferme evenit, C. Rep. 1, 42: nam ferme apud Numidas in omnibus proeliis magis pedes quam arma tuta sunt, Sall. J. 74 *fin.*: inculta ferme vestiuntur virgultis vepribusque, Liv. 21, 54: intacta invidia media sunt: ad summa ferme tendit, id. 45, 35; *cf.* mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum, Juv. 13, 236: ceterum parva quoque (ut ferme principia omnia), Liv. 7, 2; Tac. A. 2, 2: nocte ferme proficiscebantur, Liv. 34, 13; id. 9, 30.

fermentātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of fermento. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop. (acc. to fermento, *no.* II.): *Loose, soft*: si deprimatur scobis in regesto, quod est fermentatum plus dipondio semisse, Col. 4, 1, 3: (optimi canes) debent esse pedibus magnis ... solo fermentato ac molli, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 4.—**B.** Fig. (acc. to fermento, *no.* III.) *Corrupted, spoiled*: mores, Prud. Apoth. 354.

fermentesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [fermentum] (Prop.: *To ferment*; Meton., of the earth) *To swell, rise, become loose* (a Plinian word): tellus quoque illo modo (*i. e.* ab nive diutius sedente) fermentescit, Pl. 17, 2, 2; id. 28, 8, 28.

fermento, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To cause to ferment*; in the *pass., to rise, ferment*: panis hordeaceus ervi aut cicerculæ farina fermentabatur, Pl. 18, 11, 26: fermentato pane ali, *with fermented, leavened bread*, id. ib.: fermentatus panis, Cels. 2, 25 and 29: ficus sinitur fermentari, Col. 12, 17, 1. **II.** Meton.: *To cause to swell* or *rise up, to break up, loosen*: terram, Var. R. R. 1, 38, 1; so, Col. 2, 14, 1; 11, 3, 13. **III.** Fig.: *To sour, spoil*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 263.

fermentum, i, *n.* [contr. for fervimentum, from fervo, ferveo] **I.** Prop.: *That which causes fermentation, leaven, ferment*, Pl. 18, 11, 26; 18, 7, 12, § 68: panis sine fermento, *unleavened bread*, Cels. 2, 24; 30. **II.** Fig.: *A ferment*, i. e. *anger, passion* (poet. and very rare): (uxor) nunc in fermento tota est, ita turget mihi, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 17; so, id. Merc. 5, 3, 3.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): **1.** *That which loosens the soil*, Pl. 17, 21, 35, § 159; cf. Col. 4, 1, 7.—**2.** *A drink made of fermented barley, malt liquor, beer*, Virg. G. 3, 380.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II.) Of the *cause of anger* or *vexation*: accipe, et istud Fermentum tibi habe, Juv. 3, 188.

fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre (also redupl. in the *Tempp. Perff.*: tetuli, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 84; 168; id. Men. 4, 2, 25; 66; id. Rud. prol. 68: tetulisti, Att. and Cæcil. in Non. 178, 17 *sq.*: tetulit, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 40; id. Men. 2, 3, 30; Ter. And. 5, 1, 13: tetulerunt, Lucr. 6, 673: tetuli-sem, Ter. And. 4, 5, 13: tetulisse, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 2: tetulero, id. Cist. 3, 19: tetulerit, id. Pœn. 3, 1, 58; id. Rud. 4, 3, 101), *v. a.* and *n. irrog.* [fero, akin to φέρω, Sanscr. bhri, ferre; Goth. bairan; Eng. bear; cf. Bopp. Gloss. Sanscr. p. 250, b. *sq.*: tuli and tetuli are perf. forms of TULO, TOLO, *i. e.* tollo; and finally, latum stands for TLATUM, which is akin to ΤΛΑΩ, τλᾶναι]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bear, carry, bring*: "*ferri* proprie dicimus, quæ quis suo corpore bajulat, *portari* ea, quæ quis in jumento secum ducit, *agi* ea, quæ animalia sunt," Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 235: oneris quidvis feret, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 29: quin te in fundo conspicer fodere aut arare aut aliquid ferre, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 17: numerus eorum, qui arma ferre possent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 29; so, arma et vallum, Hor. Epod. 9, 13: sacra Junonis, id. S. 1, 3, 11: cadaver nudis humeris (heres), id. S. 2, 5, 83: argentum ad aliquem, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 142; cf. symbolum filio, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 39: olera et pisciculos minutos ferre obolo in cœnam seni, Ter. And. 2, 2, 32; cf. vina et unguenta et flores, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 14; and, discerpta ferentes Membra gruis, id.

S. 2, 8, 86; cf. also talos, nucesque sinu laxo, id. ib. 2, 3, 172: in Capitolium faces, C. Læl. 11, 37: iste operta lectica latus per oppidum est ut mortuus, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106: lectica in Capitolium latus est, Suet. Claud. 2: circa judices latus (puer), Quint. 6, 1, 47: præ se ferens (in essedo) Darium puerum, Suet. Cal. 19.—Poet. with the *Inf.*: natum ad Stygios iterum fero mergere fontes, Stat. Ach. 1, 134.—Prov.: ferre aliquem in oculis, or, simply, oculis, *i. e. to love exceedingly*, C. Phil. 6, 4, 11; Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, 9; Q. Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 2.

B. Esp.: **1.** With the idea of motion predominating: *To move in any direction by carrying, to set in motion*, esp. *to quickly* or *rapidly move onward, to bear, lead*, or *drive away*; and with *se* or *Pass. in reflexive force* (so esp. freq.), *to move* or *go quickly* or *swiftly, to haste, speed*; and of things, *to flow; mount; run down.*

a. *Act.*: ubi in rapidas amnis dispeximus undas: Stantis equi corpus transvorsum ferre videtur Vis, et in advorsum flumen contrudere raptim: Et, quocumque oculos trajecimus, omnia ferri Et fluere assimili nobis ratione videntur, Lucr. 4, 423 *sq.*: ubi cernimus alta Exhalare vapore altaria, ferreque fumum, *to send up*, id. 3, 433; cf. ut vis evomat ignes, Ad cœlumque ferat flammai fulgura rursum, id. 1, 726; and with this cf., cœlo supinas si tuleris manus, *raisest*, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 1: te rursus in bellum resorbens Unda fretis tulit æstuosis, id. ib. 2, 7, 16; cf. ire, pedes quocumque ferent, id. Epod. 16, 21; and, me per Ægæos tumultus Aura feret, id. Od. 3, 29, 64: signa ferre, *to put the standards in motion*, i. e. *to break up*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39 *fin.*; so, id. ib. 1, 40; Liv. 10, 5, et al.: pol, si id scissem, nunquam huc tetulissem pedem, Ter. And. 4, 5, 13; so, pedem, Virg. Æ. 2, 756; Val. Fl. 7, 112: gressum, Lucr. 4, 683; cf. agiles gressus, Sil. 3, 180: vagos gradus, Ov. M. 7, 185: vestigia, Sil. 9, 101: vagos cursus, id. 9, 243.—*Without object*: quo ventus ferebat, *bore, drove*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 15; so, interim, si feret flatus, danda sunt vela, Quint. 10, 3, 7: itinera duo, quæ extra murum ad portum ferebant, *led*, id. B. C. 1, 27; so pergit ad speluncam, si forte eo vestigia ferrent, Liv. 1, 7, 6.—Prov.: in silvam ligna ferre, *to carry coals to Newcastle*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34.

b. With *se* or *Pass. in reflexive force* (once also ferre for se ferre, Nep. Dat. 4, 5; v. below, *no.* (c)): (α) *Se:* (*α*) Of living subjects: cum ipsa pæne insula mihi sese obviam ferre vellet, C. Planc. 40, 96; cf. non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatis obvium ferre, id. Rep. 1, 4: hinc ferro accingor rursus ... meque extra tecta ferebam, Virg. Æ. 2, 672; id. ib. 11, 779: grassatorum plurimi palam se ferebant, Suet. Aug. 32.—(*β*) Of things as subjects: ubi forte ita se tetulerunt semina aquarum, *i. e. have collected themselves*, Lucr. 6, 673.—(b) *Pass. in reflexive force:* (*α*) Of living subjects: ad eum omni celeritate et studio incitatus ferebatur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 78: alii aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur, *betook themselves, fled*, id. B. G. 2, 24: (fera) supra venabula fertur, Virg. Æ. 9, 553: huc juvenis nota fertur regione viarum, id. ib. 11, 530: densos fertur moribundus in hostes, id. ib. 2, 511; C. Or. 23, 75; cf. non alto semper feremur, Quint. 12, 10, 37; and, ego, utrum Nave ferar magna an parva, ferar unus et idem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 200: non tenui ferar Penna biformis per liquidum æthera Vates, id. Od. 2, 20, 1.—(*β*) Of inanimate subjects: (corpuscula rerum) ubi tam volueri levitate feruntur, *move*, Lucr. 4, 204; cf. quæ quum mobiliter summa levitate feruntur, id. 4, 747; id. 5, 623; cf. tellus neque movetur et infima est, et in eam feruntur omnia nutu suo pondera, C. Rep. 6, 17 *fin.*; Lucr. 6, 522: Rhenus longo spatio per fines Nantuatium, *etc.* ... citatus fertur, Cæs. B. G. 4, 10; cf. Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: ut (flamma) ad cœlum usque ferretur, *ascended, arose*, Suet. Aug. 94.—(*γ*) *Ellipse of se:* quem procul Aspis conspiciens ad se ferentem pertimescit, Nep. Datam. 4, 5.

2. *To carry off, take away by force*, as a robber, *etc.*: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, Virg. Æ. 2, 374: postquam te (*i. e.* exstinctum Daphnin) fata tulerunt, *snatched away*, id. E. 5, 34; so, esp. in the phrase, ferre et agere, *of taking booty, plundering*, where ferre applies to portable things, and agere to men and cattle; v. ago, *no.* I. B. 1.

3. *To bear, produce, yield:* Lucr. 5, 940 *sq.*; cf. quæ autem terra fruges ferre et, ut mater, cibos suppeditare possit, C. Leg. 2, 27, 67: quem (florem) ferunt terræ solutæ, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 10: quibus jugera fruges et Cererem ferunt, id. ib. 3, 24, 13: angulus iste feret piper et thus, id. Ep. 1, 14, 23: (olea) fructum ramis pluribus feret, Quint. 8, 3, 10.—*Abs.*: ferundo arbor peribit, Cato R. R. 6, 2.

4. Of the female, *To be bearing* or *pregnant, to be big with child* or *with young:* **a.** Of women: quum ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, Liv. 1, 34.—Poet.: quem tulerat mater claro Phœnissa Laconi, *i. e. had borne*, Sil. 7, 666.—**b.** Of animals: equa ventrem fert duodecim menses, vacca decem, ovis et capra quinque, sus quatuor, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 19; cf. cervi octonis mensibus ferunt partus, Pl. 8, 32, 50: nec te conceptam sæva læsena tulit, Tib. 3, 4, 90.

5. *To offer* as an oblation: liba et Mopsopio dulcia melle feram, Tib. 1, 7, 54; so, liba, id. 1, 10, 23: lancesque et liba Baccho, Virg. G. 2, 394: tura superis, altaribus, Ov. M. 11, 577; 7, 589.

6. *To get, receive, acquire, obtain*, as gain, a reward, a possession, *etc.*: quod posces, feres, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 106; cf. quodvis donum et præmium a me optato; id optatum feres, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 27: fructus ex sese (*i. e.* re publica) magna acerbitate permixtos tulissem, C. Planc. 38, 92: partem prædæ, id. Rosc. Am. 37, 107: ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema, Juv. 13, 105: coram rege sua de paupertate tacentes Plus poscente ferent, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To bear, carry, bring:* satis hæc tellus morbi cœlumque mali fert, *bears, contains*, Lucr. 6, 664: veterrima quæque, ut ea vina, quæ vetustatem ferunt, esse debent suavissima, *which carry age*, i. e. *have age, are old*, C. Læl. 19, 67: scripta vetustatem si modo nostra ferent, *will have, will attain to*, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 8: nomen alicujus ferre, C. Off. 3, 18, 74; cf. insani sapiens nomen ferat, æquus iniqui, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 15: nomen, Suet. Aug. 101; id. Cal. 47: cognomen, id. Aug. 43; id. Galb. 3; cf. ille finis Appio alienæ personæ ferendæ fuit, *of bearing an assumed character*, Liv. 3, 36; so, Archimimus personam ejus ferens, Suet. Vesp. 19; cf. also (Garyophyllon) fert et in spinis piperis similitudinem, Pl. 12, 7, 15: fer mi auxilium, Enn. in C. Ac. 2, 28, 89; cf. alicui opem auxiliumque ferre, C. 2 Verr. 2, 3, 9; so, auxilium alicui, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 5; Ter. And. 1, 1, 115; id. Ad. 2, 1, 1; Lucr. 3, 1077; C. Cat. 2, 9, 19; Cæs. B. G. 1, 13; id. ib. 4, 12; Hor. Epod. 1, 21: opem alicui, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 23; Ter. And. 3, 1, 15; id. Ad. 3, 4, 41; C. Rab. Perd. 1, 3 (with succurrere saluti); id. Fin. 2, 35, 118 (with saluteni); id. Fam. 5, 4, 2: subsidium alicui, Cæs. B. G. 2, 26: cui parilem fortuna locum fatumque tulit fors, Lucil. in Non. 425, 15; cf. casumque timent quem cuique ferat fors, Lucr. 3, 983 Lachm.; and quidve ferat nobis casus, ib. 1086: conditionem, *to proffer*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 11; cf. C. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: Coriolanus ab sede sua quum ferret matri obviæ complexum, *offered*, Liv. 2, 40: si qua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas, *will bring, procure*, Virg. Æ. 10, 792: ea vox audita laborum Prima tulit finem, id. ib. 7, 118.

B. Esp.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.) *To move* in any direction, *to bring, to drive, to raise*: quem tulit ad scenam ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177; so, animi quædam ingenita natura ... recta nos ad ea, quæ conveniunt causæ, ferant, Quint. 5, 10, 123; cf. *Abs.*: nisi illud, quod eo, quo intendas, ferat deducatque, cognoris, C. de Or. 1, 30, 135: exstincti ad cœlum gloria fertur, Lucr. 6, 8; cf. laudibus aliquem in cœlum ferre, C. Fam. 10, 26, 2; cf. id. Rep. 1, 43; so, Quint. 10, 1, 99; Suet. Oth. 12; id. Vesp. 6: eam pugnam miris laudibus, Liv. 7, 10, 14; cf. sæpe rem dicendo subjiciet oculis; sæpe supra feret quam fieri possit, *will exalt, magnify*, C. Or. 40, 139; so, ferte sermonibus et multiplicate fama bella, Liv. 4, 5; and, ferre in majus vero incertas res fama solet, id. 21, 32, 7: crudelitate et scelere ferri, C. Clu. 70, 199; cf. ferri avaritia, id. Quint. 11, 38; and, orator suo jam impetu fertur, Quint. 12 præf. § 3: eloquentia, quæ cursu magno sonituque ferretur, C. Or. 28, 97; cf. (eloquentia) feratur non semitis sed campis, Quint. 5, 14, 31; and, oratio, quæ ferri debet ac fluere, id. 9, 4, 112; and, with this cf., quæ (historia) currere debet ac ferri, id. 9, 4, 18. So, animus fert (with *Inf.*) (my mind moves me), *I feel moved, disposed to, I intend, will*, ἐθέλω: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas corpora, Ov. M. 1, 1; cf. fert animus causas tantarum expromere rerum, Luc. 1, 67; so, tulerat animus post adoptionem statim castra occupare, Suet. Oth. 6.

2. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.) *To carry off, take away:* omnia fert ætas, animum quoque, Virg. E. 9, 51.

3. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 3.) *To bear, bring forth, produce:* hæc ætas prima Athenis oratorem prope perfectum tulit, C. Brut. 12, 45; so, ætas parentum, pejor avis, tulit Nos nequiores, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 46; and, Curium tulit et Camillum Sæva paupertas, id. ib. 1, 12, 42.

4. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 6.) *To bear away, to get, obtain, receive:* Cotta et Sulpicius omnium judicio facile primas tulerunt, C. Brut. 49, 183; so, palmam, id. Att. 4, 15, 6: victoriam ex inermi, Liv. 39, 51: gratiam et gloriam annonæ levatæ, id. 4, 12: maximam laudem inter suos, Cæs. B. G. 6, 21: centuriam, tribus, *i. e. to get their votes*, C. Planc. 20, 49; id. ib. 22, 53; id. Phil. 2, 2, 4: suffragia, Suet. Cæs. 13 (diff. from *no.* 8. a.): responsum ab aliquo, C. Cat. 1, 8, 19; Cæs. B. G. 6, 4 *fin.*: repulsam a populo, C. Tusc. 5, 19, 54: repulsam, id. Or. 2, 69 *fin.*; id. Phil. 11, 8, 19; id. Att. 5, 19, et al.: calumniam, *i. e. to be convicted of a false accusation*, Cæl. in C. Fam. 8, 8, 1.

5. *To bear, support* any thing unpleasant, viz., a burden, *etc.*; or, pregn., *to suffer, tolerate, endure:* **a.** *To bear* in any manner: (*α*) With *Acc.*: servi injurias nimias ægre ferunt, Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17: (onus senectutis) modice ac sapienter sicut omnia ferre, C. de Sen. 1, 2: ægre ferre repulsam consulatus, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40: hoc moderatiore animo ferre, id. Fam. 6, 1, 6: aliquid toleranter, id. ib. 4, 6, 2: clementer, id. Att. 6, 1, 3: quod eo magis ferre animo æquo videmur, quia, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 5, 48, 126: ut tu fortunam, sic nos te, Celse, feremus, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 17.—(*β*) With an *objective clause:* ut si quis ægre ferat, se pauperem esse, C. Tusc. 4, 27, 59: hoc ereptum esse, graviter et acerbe ferre, id. 2 Verr. 1, 58, 152: quomodo ferant veterani, exercitum Brutum habere, id. Phil. 10, 7, 15.—(*γ*) With *de:* de Lentulo scilicet sic fero, ut debeo, C. Att. 4, 6, 1: quomodo Cæsar ferret de auctoritate perscripta, id. ib. 5, 2, 3: num quid moleste fers de illo? id. ib. 6, 8, 3.—(*δ*) *Without Object:* sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus, C. Att. 1, 2, 1: si mihi imposuisset aliquid, animo inique tulissem, id. ib. 15, 26, 4.—**b.** Pregn.: *To bear* or *put up with, to suffer, tolerate, endure:* (*α*) With *Acc.*: quis hanc contumeliam, quis hoc imperium, quis hanc servitutem ferre potest? Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17: qui potentissimorum hominum contumaciam nunquam tulerim, ferrem hujus assecla? C. Att. 6, 3, 6: cujus desiderium civitas ferre diutius non potest, id. Phil. 10, 10, 21: cogitandi non ferebat laborem, id. Brut. 77, 268: unum impetum nostrorum, Cæs. B. G. 3, 19: vultum atque aciem oculorum, id. ib. 1, 39; so, vultum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 121: fuisse eum ferentem injurias, Nep. Epam. 7, 1: multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413: spectatoris fastidia, id. Ep. 2, 1, 215.—Of personal objects: quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 28: optimates quis ferat, qui, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 33: vereor, ut jam nos ferat quisquam, Quint. 8, 3, 25: an laturi sint Romani talem re-

gem, id. 7, 1, 24: quis enim ferat puerum aut adolescentulum, si, etc., id. 8, 5, 8.—(β) With an *objective clause:* non feret assumas patiorit te dare notices, Hor. Epod. 15, 13: ita quidem in hoc opere præcipi quis ferat? Quint. 11, 3, 27: id. 11, 1, 69.

6. With the access. idea of publicity, (*To carry about in public, to display, to view* any thing real or feigned): **a.** *To make public, to disclose, show, exhibit:* eum ipsum dolorem hic tulit paulo apertius, C. Planc. 14, 34; cf. lætitiam apertissime tulimus omnes, id. Att. 14, 13, 2: neque id obscure ferebat nec dissimulare ullo modo poterat, id. Cluent. 19, 54; so, haud clam tulit iram adversus prætorem, Liv. 31, 47, 4.—So, **b.** Præ se ferre, *To show, to let be seen:* (α) Of personal subjects: cujus rei tantæ facultatem consecutum esse me, non profiteor: secutum me esse, præ me fero, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12: noli, queso, præ te ferre, vos plane expertes esse doctrinæ, id. ib. 2, 18, 47: ceteris præ se fert et ostentat, id. Att. 2, 23, 3: hanc virtutem præ se ferunt, Quint. 2, 13, 11: liberalium disciplinarum præ se scientiam tulit, id. 12, 11, 21.—(β) Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: (comæ) turbatæ præ se ferre aliquid affe tus videntur, Quint. 11, 1, 37: oratio præ se fert felicissimam facilitatem, id. 10, 1, 11: magnum animum (verba), id. 11, 1, 37.

7. Of speech: **a.** *To report, relate, make known, assert:* hæc omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Cæs. B. C. 2, 17: inimici famam non ita, ut nata est, ferunt, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 24: quod fers, credo, *tell, say,* Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 17; Luer. 3, 42.—Hence,

b. Ferunt, fertur, feruntur, *etc., They relate, tell, say; it is said,* etc.: quin etiam Xenocratem ferunt, quum quæreretur ex eo, *etc.* .. respondisse, *etc.,* C. Rep. 1, 2: fuisse quendam ferunt Demaratum, *etc.,* id. ib. 2, 19: quem ex Hyperboreis Delphos ferunt advenisse, id. N. D. 3, 23, 57; Hor. Od. 3, 17, 2: homo omnium in dicendo, ut ferebant, acerrimus et copiosissimus, C. de Or. 1, 11, 45: Ceres fertur fruges .... mortalibus institusse, Lucr. 5, 14: in Syria quoque fertur item locus esse, *etc.,* id. 6, 757: is Amulium regem interemisse fertur, C. Rep. 2, 3: qui in concione dixisse fertur, id. ib. 2, 10 *fin.*: quam (urbem) Juno fertur terris omnibus unam coluisse, Virg. Æ. 1, 15: non sat idoneus Pœnæ ferebaris, *you were accounted, held,* Hor. Od. 2, 19, 27: si ornate locutus est, sicut fertur et mihi videtur, C. de Or. 1, 11, 49; cf. quum quæstor ex Macedonia venissem Athenas florente Academia, ut temporibus illis ferebatur, id. ib. § 45.

c. *To carry around,* i. e. *To give out, to pass off* a person or thing by any name or for any thing; and, in the *pass., to pass* for any thing, *to pass current:* (α) *Act.:* hunc (Mercurium) omnium inventorem artium ferunt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 17: ut Servium conditorem posteri fama ferrent, Liv. 1, 42: qui se Philippum regisque stirpis ferebat, quum esset ultimæ, Vell. 1, 11, 1; cf. qui ingenuum se et Lachetem mutato nomine ceperat ferre, Suet. Vesp. 23.—β *Pass.:* aute Periclen, cujus scripta quædam feruntur, C. Brut. 7, 27 (quoted paraphrastically in Quint. 3, 1, 12): sub nomine meo libri ferebantur artis rhetoricæ, Quint. Procem. 7, cf. cetera, quæ sub nomine meo feruntur, id. 7, 2, 24; Suet. Cæs. 55; id. Aug. 31; id. Cæs. 20: multa ejus (Catonis) vel provisa prudenter vel acta constanter vel responsa acute ferebantur, C. Lael. 2, 6.

8. Polit. and Law *t. t.*, **a.** Suffragium *or* sententiam, *To give in one's vote, to vote:* Var. R. R. 3, 2, 1; cf. ferunt enim suffragia, C. Rep. 1, 31, and, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7: de quo facilere populus Romanus sententiam non tulit, id. Balb. 15, 34; cf. de quo vos (judices) sententiam per tabellam feretis, id. 2 Verr. 4, 47, 104; and so of the voting of judges; id. Cluent. 28, 72.

b. Legem (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, or quite *Abs., To bring forward* or *make a motion, to propose a law,* etc.: perniciose Philippus in tribunatu, quum legem agrariam ferret, *etc.,* C. Off. 2, 21, 73; cf. id. Sull. 23, 65; id. Cornel. 1, 3 (VI. 2, p. 448 ed. Orell.): familiarissimus tuus de te privilegium tulit, ut, *etc.,* id. Parad. 4, 32: Sullam illam rogationem de se nolle ferri (shortly before, *Lex* ferri cœpta), id. Sull. 23, 65; so, rogationem de aliquo, contra *or* in aliquem, ad populum, ad plebem, id. Balb. 14, 33; id. Cluent. 51, 140; id. Brut. 23, 89; Cæs. B. C. 3, 1; Liv. 33, 25: nescis, to ipsum ad populum tulisse, ut, *etc.,* C. Phil. 2, 43, 100: ut P. Scævola tribuni plebis ferret ad plebem, vellentne, *etc.,* id. Fin. 2, 16, 54; cf. Liv. 33, 25: quod Sulla ipse ita tulit de civitate, ut, *etc.,* C. Cæcin. 35, 102: nihil de judicio ferebat, id. Sull. 22, 63: quum, ut absentis ratio haberetur, ferebamus, id. Att. 7, 6, 2.—*Impers.:* lato ut solet ad populum, ut equum escendere liceret, Liv. 23, 14, 2.

c. (α) Judicem, said of the plaintiff, *To offer* or *propose as judge* to the defendant: quem ego si ferrem judicem, refugere non deberet, C. Rosc. Com. 15, 45; so, id. de Or. 2, 70, 285.—(β) Hence, judicem alicui, in gen., *To propose a judge to,* i. e. *to bring a suit against, to sue* a person: se iterum ac sæpius judicem illi ferre, Liv. 3, 57; so, id. 3, 24; id. 8, 33.

9. Mercant. *t. t.*: *To enter, to set* or *note down* a sum in a book: quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit, Quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, *etc.,* i. e. *has set down as paid, has paid,* C. 2 Verr. 1, 39, 100 *sq.*; v. expendo.

10. *Abs.:* Of abstract subjects, *To require, demand, render necessary; to allow, permit, suffer:* ita sui periculi rationes ferre ac postulare, C. 2 Verr. 5, 40, 105; cf. gravioribus verbis uti, quam natura ferret, id. Quint. 18, 57: quamdiu voluntas Apronii tulit, id. 2 Verr. 3, 23, 57: ut ætas illa fert, id. Cluent. 60, 168: ad me, ut tempora nostra, non ut amor tuus fert, vere perscribe, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5: quod ita existimabam tempora rei publicæ ferre, id. Pis. 2, 5: si ita commodum vestrum fert, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77: prout Thernitani hominis facultates ferebant, id. 2 Verr. 2, 34, 83: si vestra voluntas feret, id. Manil. 24, 70: ut opinio et spes et conjectura nostra fert, *according to our opinion, hope, and belief,* id. Att. 2, 25, 2: so, ut mea fert opinio, *according to my opinion,* id. Cluent. 16, 46: si occasio tulerit, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 21, 6: dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, sivi, animum ut expleret suum, Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: in hac ratione quid res, quid causa, quid tempus ferat, tu perspicies, C. Fam. 1, 7, 6: natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, id. Rep. 6, 18.

ferōcia, æ, *f.* [ferox] *Wild boldness, untamed spirit, fierceness,* in good or bad sense (class.): **I.** In a good sense: infirmitas pucrorum et ferocitas juvenum et gravitas jam constantis ætatis et senectutis maturitas naturale quiddam habet, C. de Sen. 10, 33: Romana virtus et ferocia, Liv. 9, 6 *fin.*: ferociam animi in vultu retinens, Sall. C. 61, 4: si quid ardoris ac ferociæ miles habuit, Tac. H. 2, 76 *fin.*: plus ferociæ Britanni præferunt, ut quos nondum longa pax emollierit, id. Agr. 11 *fin.*

II. In a bad sense: **A.** Prop.: *Savageness, ferocity:* ferocitate atque feroeia, Pac. in Non. 490, 19: qui comperit ejus vim et effrenatam illam ferociam, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 492, 3 (Rep. 5, 8 ed. Mos.): arrogans atque intoleranda ferocia, id. Agr. 2, 33, 91; id. ib. 2, 35, 96: per communes liberos gravit exuerat ferociam, Tac. A. 2, 72: stolida mentis, Ov. Hal. 53. **B.** Meton.: Of wine, *Harshness, roughness:* vini, Pl. 14, 19, 24.

ferōcĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, *no sup.*, īre, 4. v. n. [ferox] *To be fierce or savage; to rage, be furious:* "Ferreno, ἀγριαίνομαι," Gloss. Philox. (prps. only ante- and post-class.; for in Quint. 10, 3, 10, *ferociantes* equos is, acc. to the MSS., to be read efferentes se equos; v. effero): "*ferocit* apud Catonem ferociter agit," Fest. p. 92: si permuleti sonis mitioribus non immodice ferocirent, Gell. 1, 11, 2: oratio ferociens, id. ib. § 15: in aliquam sectam, Tert. Apol. 5.

ferōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Wild* or *untamed courage, fierceness, spirit;* in a good or bad sense: cf. ferocia (class.): **I.** In a good sense: corporis viribus et animi ferocitate ceteris præstare, C. Rep. 2, 2: equi ferocitate exsultantes, id. Off. 1, 26, 90. **II.** In a bad sense, *Fierceness, savageness, ferocity:* ferocitate atque ferocia, Pac. in Non. 490, 19: ut ferocitatem tuam istam comprimerem et audaciam frangerem, C. Vat. 1, 2: ferocitatem reprimere, id. Off. 2, 11, 40; id. Deiot. 5, 15: Ajax apud Achillem querens de ferocitate Trojanorum, id. Div. 2, 39, 82: nimia contumacia et ferocitas, Suet. Vit. 12.

fērōciter, *adv.* [ferox] **A.** (acc. to ferox, *no.* I.) *Courageously, valourously, bravely:* strenue et ferociter facta in bello plura memorari possunt, Liv. 3, 47, 2; so, adequitare, id. 9, 22, 4.—*Comp.:* pauci ferocius decernunt, Sall. J. 104, 2.—*Sup.:* cum quo ferocissime pro Romana societate adversus Punicum fœdus steterat, Liv. 23, 8. **B.** (acc. to ferox, *no.* II.) *Fiercely, savagely, insolently:* aspere et ferociter et libere dicta, C. Planc. 13, 33; so, increpare, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 58: dictæ sententiæ, Liv. 2, 55.—*Comp.:* paulo ferocius (exanitatus), Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2.—*Sup.:* chloqui, Curt. 10, 2 *fin.*

fērōcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat fierce* (extremely rare): ejs quam ferocula'st! Turpil. in Non. 75, 30; quid tu, miles tiro, tam feroculus es? Auct. B. Afr. 16, 1.

Fērōnia, æ, *f.* [a Sabine word; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 10, 22] *An old Italian deity, related to Tellus, the patroness of plants and of freedmen; several groves were dedicated to her, in which, on the festivals of the goddess, great markets were held,* Liv. 1, 30; id. 22, 1; id. 28, 11; id. 27, 4; Virg. Æ. 7, 800 Serv.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 24.

fĕrox, ōcis (*Gen. Plur.* ferocûm. Albin. 1, 275), *adj.* [ferus] (*Bearing one's self along; rushing onwards;* hence)

I. In a good sense: *Impetuous, courageous, spirited, bold, warlike:* **A.** *Abs.:* vicimus vi feroces, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 82: Æquorum magna gens et ferox, *warlike,* C. Rep. 2, 20, 36: Latium, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 10: Sygambri, id. ib. 4, 2, 34: miles, id. ib. 1, 6, 3: Hector, id. ib. 4, 9, 21: virgo (i. e. *Minerva*), Mart. 14, 179; cf. Sil. 9, 458: loca amœna, voluptaria facile in otio feroces militum animos molliverat, Sall. C. 11, 5; cf. id. J. 106, 3.—*Comp.:* ferociorem reddere civitatem, Nep. Them. 2, 1.—*Sup.:* globus ferocissimorum juvenum, Liv. 1, 12: quum ferocissimi cecidissent, Tac. A. 1, 2.—With *Partitive Gen.:* ferocissimos auxiliarium, Tac. H. 2, 24.—**B.** With *Abl.:* naturâ ferox, vehemens, manu promptus erat, Sall. C. 43, 3; so, ferox naturâ, id. J. 11, 3: ferox bello, Hor. O. 1, 32, 6.—**C.** With *ad:* feroces ad bellandum, Liv. 38, 13.—**D.** With *adversus:* adversus pericula ferox, Tac. H. 3, 68.—**E.** With *ultra:* uxor ultra fe ininam ferox, Tac. H. 2, 63.—**F.** With *Adv.:* nimium es vehemens feroxque naturâ, C. Vat. 2, 4.

II. In a bad sense: *Wild, fierce, savage, headstrong, untameable, insolent:* **A.** *Abs.:* equi feroces, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 110: leones, Lucr. 4, 719; cf. id. 5, 904: aper, Virg. Æ. 10, 711: indulgentia ferocem fortasse atque arrogantem et infestum facit, C. Att. 10, 11, 3: dote fretæ, feroces, i. e. *arrogant,* Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 17: sit Medea ferox invictaque, Hor. A. P. 123: quibus ætas animusque ferox erat, id. ib. 38, 1: oculi, Luc. 5, 211.—*Comp.:* victoria civilis, eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque reddit, C. Fam. 4, 9, 3; cf. Frgm. ap. Non. 305, 10; Quint. 2, 2, 3.—*Sup.:* duas ferocissimas affectiones amoris atque odii coercere, Gell. 1, 3.—**B.** With *Abl.:* ferox ferum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 13; so, Titin. ap. Non. 305, 6: Numidæ secundis rebus feroces, Sall. J. 94, 4: pastor nomine Cacus, ferox viribus, Liv. 1, 7: nequi quam Veneris præ dio ferox, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 13: animus ferox inopiâ rei familiaris, Sall. C. 5, 7.—*Comp.:* et quia tecum erat, propterea animo eram ferocior, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 13; cf., also, id. Rud. 3, 1, 14.—**C.** With *Dat.:* patribus ferox, *haughty towards the senators,* Liv. 7, 40.—**D.** With *Gen.:* deorum spretor erat, mentisque ferox, Ixione natus, Ov. M. 8, 614: linguæ feroces, Tac. H. 1, 35: ferox scelerum, *wild for crimes,*

i. e. *eager for, prone to them*, id. A. 4, 12. — **B.** With *Adv.*: cone es ferox? Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25.—**F.** With *Objective clause*: ferox est viginti minas meas tractare sese, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 62.—**G.** With *Inf.*: odium renovare, Sil. 11, 8.

ferrāmentārius, ĭi, *m.* [ferramentum] *A maker of iron implements, a blacksmith* (late Lat.): ærarii, ferramentarii, statuarii, Firmic. Math. 3, 13 *fin.*

ferrāmentum, i, *n.* [ferrum] (*A thing made of iron;* hence) **A.** *An implement* or *tool of iron*, or *shod, pointed*, etc., *with iron*, esp. agricultural (a hatchet, axe, sickle, *etc.*): de ferramentorum varietate scribit (Cato) permulta . . . ut falces, palas, rastros, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 22, 5; so, Col. 2, 18, 4: agrestia, Liv. 1, 40: peditem super arma ferramentis quoque et copiis onerare, *axes*, Tac. G. 30: bonorum ferramentorum studiosum fuisse, C. Cat. 3, 5, 10: tonsoria, Mart. 14, 36.

B. In the Agrimensores: *A surveyor's pole*: Auct. de Limit. pp. 169, 177; cf., also, p. 285 ib.

†**ferrārĭārĭus,** ĭi, *m.* [ferraria; v. ferrarius, *no.* B.] *One who works in forges, a smith;* or, acc. to others, *a worker in iron mines, a miner*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4188.

1. **ferrārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [ferrum] *Belonging to,* or *occupied with, iron*: fabri, *blacksmiths*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 47: NEGOTIATOR, Inscr. Grut. 640, 2 and 4: metalla, *iron mines*, Pl. 34, 14, 41: officina, *a smith's shop, smithy*, id. 35, 15, 51: aqua, *for quenching red-hot iron*, id. 28, 16, 63: vena, *an iron mine*, Cassiod. Var. 3, 25.— As *Subst.*: **A. ferrārĭus,** ĭi, *m., A blacksmith, a smith*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4066; Firmic. Math. 4, 7 *med.*—**B. ferrārĭa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* vena): **1.** *An iron mine, iron-works*: sunt in his regionibus ferrariæ, argenti fodinæ pulcherrimæ, Cato ap. Gell. 2, 22, 29; so, Cæs. B. G. 7, 22; Liv. 34, 21: Cassiod. Var. 3, 26.—**2.** (*sc.* herba) *The plant vervain*: App. Herb. 65 and 72.

2. **ferrārius,** ĭi, v. 1. ferrarius, *no.* A.

ferrātĭlis, e, *adj.* [ferrum] *Pertaining to iron;* in comic poets said of slaves who are *ironed, fettered*: Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 18; cf. ferratus.

ferrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Furnished with iron; covered,* or *shod, with iron*: postes, Enn. Ann. 7, 114; and imitated in Virg. Æ. 7, 622: orbes rotarum, Lucr. 6, 551; Virg. G. 3, 361: hasta, Liv. 1, 32: sudes, Virg. Æ. 5, 208: capistra, id. G. 3, 399: calx, id. Æ. 11, 714: servi, *i. e. fettered*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 11: agmina, *i. e. iron-clad, in armour*, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 30: aquæ, *ferruginous*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 2: forma suum, *iron, made of iron*, Val. Fl. 6, 90.—As *Subst.*: **ferrāti,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* milites), *Harnessed soldiers, soldiers in armour*: Tac. A. 3, 45.

ferrea, æ, v. ferreus, *no.* II. A.

ferrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum] **I.** Prop.: *Pertaining to iron*: fabrica, *the art of working iron*, Pl. 7, 56, 57, § 198.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Made of iron, iron*: Britanni utuntur aut ære aut taleis ferreis . . . pro nummo, Cæs. B. G. 5, 12: vomer, Lucr. 1, 315: ensis, id. 5, 1292: furcæ, Var. R. R. 1, 22, 3: clavi, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13: hami, id. ib. 7, 73 *fin.*: manus, id. B. C. 1, 57; id. ib. 1, 58; id. ib. 2, 6: clathri, Pl. 8, 7, 7: fibula, Quint. 6, 3, 58: anulus, id. 7, 6, 8.—Poet.: hastati spargunt hastas, fit ferreus imber, Enn. Ann. 8, 46: so, imitated, imber, Virg. Æ. 12, 284; cf. seges telorum, id. ib. 3, 45; so, segen, *i. e. glistening with weapons*, id. ib. 11, 601.—As *Subst.*: **ferrea,** æ, *f.* = ferrea furca: Cato R. R. 10, 3.—**B.** *Like,* or *resembling, iron*: color, Pl. 37, 10, 61.

III. Fig.: **A.** *Hard, unfeeling, hard-hearted, cruel*: qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt (*opp.* tenera atque tractabilis), C. Lael. 13, 48: cf. quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus, qui? *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 5, 46, 121; and with this cf. ferreus essem, si te non amarem, id. Fam. 15, 21, 4; and ferus et ferreus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: ferus et vere ferreus, Tib. 1, 10, 2: quis tam esset ferreus, qui, *etc.*, C. Lael. 24, 87: O te ferreum, qui illius periculis non moveris! id. Att. 13, 50, 2: illa (puella) tamen nunquam ferrea dixit *Amo*, Prop. 2, 8, 12; so, Tib. 2, 3, 2; id. 3, 2, 2: præcordia, Ov. H. 12, 183: bella, id. ib. 13, 64: sors vitæ (with difficilis), id. Tr. 5, 3, 28: os ferreum, *unfeeling, shameless, impudent*, C. Pis. 26, 63: ferrea tum vero proles exorta repente est, *i. e. the iron age*, C. poët. N. D. 2, 63, 159; cf. secula, Tib. 2, 3, 35.

B. With the idea of firmness, fixedness predominating, *Firm, fixed, rigid, unyielding, immovable*: (Cato) in parsimonia, in patientia laboris periculique, ferrei prope corporis animique, Liv. 39, 40: ferrea vox, Virg. G. 2, 44; id. Æ. 6, 626; cf. ferreus scriptor (Atilius), Licin. poet. ap. C. Fin. 1, 2, 5: olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget Somnus (a transl. of the Homeric χάλκεος ὕπνος), Virg. Æ. 10, 745; id. ib. 12, 309: decreta Sororum, Ov. M. 15, 781.

ferrī-crĕpĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum; crepo] *That sounds with the clanking of irons* or *fetters*: apud fustitudinas ferricrepinas insulas, *i. e.* ergastula: Plaut. As. 1, 1, 21.

ferrī-tĕrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [ferrum; tero] *The place of those who are galled with irons* (i. e. *fetters*): facetè for ergastulum: Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 55; cf. ferricrepinus and Ferriterus.

Ferrī-tĕrus, i, *m.* [id.] (*Iron-rubber*) *A comic name given to a slave who is galled with irons* (i. e. *fetters*): Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14; cf. ferricrepinus, ferriterium, and ferritribax.

†**ferrī-trĭbax,** ācis, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from ferrum-τρίβω, tero] *Iron-galled*, i. e. *galled with fetters;* a comic designation of slaves: plagipatidæ, ferritribaces viri, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 9; cf. Ferriterus.

ferrūgĭnans, antis, *P.* of obsol. ferrugino [ferrugo] *That tastes of iron*: guttæ, Tert. adv. Val. 15.

ferrūgĭnĕus (also **ferrūgĭnus,** Lucr. 4, 74), a, um, *adj.* [id.] **A.** Of colour: *Of the colour of iron-rust, dark, green dusky*: palliolum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43: vela lutea, russa, ferrugina, Lucr. 4, 74: cymba, Virg. Æ. 6, 303 (for which *cærulea* puppis, ib. ib. 6, 410): hyacinthi, id. G. 4, 183: frons anguis, Stat. Th. 1, 600.—**B.** Of taste: *Iron-like, ferruginous*: sapor fontis, Pl. 31, 2, 8.—**C.** *Impregnated with iron*: aquæ ferrugineæ, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 4, 1; cf. siderizusa.

ferrūgĭnus, a, um, v. ferrugineus, *ad init.*

ferrūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [ferrum; like ærugo from æs] **I.** Prop.: *Iron-rust*: Pl. 23, 8, 79.

II. Fig.: *Envy* (cf. ærugo, *no.* II. A.): animusque mala ferrugine purus, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 95.

III. Meton.: *The colour of iron-rust, a dark green, bluish green, dusky colour*: nuclei vestiti alia ferruginis tunica, Pl. 15, 10, 9: viridis ferrugine barba, Ov. M. 13, 960: exutit obscura tinctas ferrugine habenas, id. ib. 5, 404; id. ib. 15, 789: sol caput obscura nitidum ferrugine texit, Virg. G. 1, 467: pectus manu ferrugine tincta Tangit, Ov. M. 2, 798: pictus acu chlamydem et ferrugine clarus Ibera, Virg. Æ. 9, 582; cf. peregrina ferrugine clarus et ostro, id. ib. 11, 772.

ferrum, i, *n.* [acc. to Pott. Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 278; akin to fir-mus: strong metal] **I.** Prop.: *Iron*, Pl. 34, 14, 39; Lucr. 1, 491; 572; id. 5, 1240; 1286; Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151; id. Leg. 2, 18, 45; Cæs. B. G. 5, 12; Hor. S. 1, 4, 20, et sæp.: mustum quod resipit ferrum, *has a taste of iron*, Var. R. R. 1, 54, 3.—Poet. as a fig. of hard-heartedness, unfeelingness, cruelty, *etc.*: gerere ferrum in pectore, Ov. M. 9, 614; cf. ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde, id. ib. 7, 83; and durior ferro, id. ib. 14, 712; hence also for *the iron age*, Ov. M. 1, 127; 15, 269; Hor. Epod. 16, 65.—As an image of firmness, endurance, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 3.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of things made of iron, *An iron implement*: **1.** Of *a plough*: globus proscindere ferro, Lucil. in Non. 401, 19; so, solum terræ, Lucr. 5, 1291; cf. also campum, Ov. M. 7, 119; and, ferro scindimus æquor, Virg. G. 1, 50.—**2.** Of *a hatchet*: ferro mitigat agrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 186.—**3.** Of an *axe*: mordaci velut icta ferro Pinus, id. Od. 4, 6, 9; so, id. 4, 4, 60 (for which, shortly before, bipennis); cf. Lucr. 6, 168.—**4.** Of a *dart*: petita ferro belua, Hor. Epod. 5, 10.—**5.** Of *the tip of an arrow*: exstabat ferrum de pectore aduncum, Ov. M. 9, 128.—**6.** Of an *iron stylus*: dextra tenet ferrum, Ov. M. 9, 522.—**7.** Of *hair-scissors*: solitus longos ferro resecare capillos, Ov. M. 11, 182.—**8.** Of *curling-irons*: crines vibratos calido ferro, Virg. Æ. 12, 100, et sæp.—**9.** Very freq. of a *sword*: Drusum ferro, Metellum veneno sustulerat, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: in aliquem cum ferro invadere, id. Cæcin. 9, 25: aut ferro aut fame interire, Cæs. B. G. 5, 30 *fin.*: uri virgis ferroque necari, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58; cf. gladiator, ferrum recipere jussus, *the stroke of the sword*, C. Tusc. 2, 17, 41. So the combination ferrum et ignis, like our *fire and sword*, to denote utter destruction: huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, C. Phil. 11, 14, 37; cf. hostium urbes agrique ferro atque igni vastentur, Liv. 31, 7; and, pontem ferro, igni, quacumque vi possent, interrumpant, id. 2, 10, 4; so, too, ecce ferunt Troës ferrumque ignemque Jovemque In Danaas classes, Ov. M. 13, 91; and, inque meos ferrum flammasque penates Impulit, id. ib. 12, 551.—**B.** Ferrum, = *arms*, for *battle, war, force of arms*: ferro, non auro, vitam cernamus, utrique, Enn. Ann. 6, 28; cf. quem nemo ferro potuit superare nec auro, id. Frgm. ap. C. Rep. 3, 3: annuvit, sese mecum decernere ferro, id. ib. 2, 18; so, decernere ferro, C. de Or. 2, 78, 317; Liv. 40, 8 *fin.*; Virg. Æ. 7, 525; id. ib. 11, 218; id. ib. 12, 282; 695; and, cernere ferro, id. ib. 12, 709: ferro regna lacessere, *with war*, id. ib. 12, 186; cf. atque omnis, Latio quæ servit purpura ferro, *i. e. made subject by the force of arms*, Luc. 7, 228.

ferrūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [ferrum] **I.** *Cement, binding* (post-Aug.): quod furto calcis sine ferrumine suo cæmenta componuntur, Pl. 36, 23, 55; so, Petr. 102; Pompon. Dig. 41, 1, 27: esse videtur Homeri (versus) simplicior et sincerior, Virgilii autem νεωτερικώτερος et quodam quasi ferrumine immisso fucatior, *etc.*, i. e. *connection, connecting word*, Gell. 13, 26, 3.

II. *Iron-coloured rust*: (crystalla) infestantur plurimis vitiis, scabro ferrumine, maculosâ nube, *etc.*, Pl. 37, 2, 10.

ferrūmĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [ferrumino] *A cementing, soldering* (post-class.): Paul. Dig. 6, 1, 23.

ferrūmĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ferrumen, *no.* I.] *To cement, solder, bind, join* (mostly post-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: ita (bitumine) ferruminatis Babylonis muris, Pl. 35, 15, 51: si tuum scyphum alieno plumbo plumbaveris aut alieno argento ferruminaveris, Pomp. Dig. 41, 1, 27: ad ferruminandas fracturas ossaque contusa, Pl. 35, 6, 33; cf. id. 11, 37, 86; id. 16, 36, 64.

II. Fig.: Comice: labra labellis ferruminant, *they cement lips to lips*, or *they glue their lips together*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 25.

fertĭlis, e, *adj.* [fero, *no.* I. B. 3.] **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *Fruitful, fertile* (class.): **1.** *Abs.*: Asia opima ac fertilis, C. Manil. 6, 14: agri fertiles, id. Agr. 2, 19, 51: agri uberrimi maximeque fertiles, id. de Div. 1, 42, 94: agri lati et fertiles, id. 2 Verr. 3, 51, 120: ager fertilis et prædâ onustus, Sall. J. 87, 1: Africa, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 31: Tibur, id. ib. 4, 3, 10: oliveta, id. ib. 2, 15, 8: Bacchus (*i. e.* vinum), id. ib. 2, 6, 19: herba, Ov. F. 3, 240: annus, Prop. 4, 8, 14: cornu nutricis (*i. e.* Copiæ), Ov. F. 5, 127.—Poet.: serpens, *i. e. continually producing new heads*, Ov. H. 9, 95.—*Comp.*: uberius solum fertilioremve segetem, Quint. 12, 10, 25; so, seges, Ov. A. A. 1, 349.—*Sup.*: quæ fertilissima sunt Germaniæ loca circum Hercyniam silvam, Cæs. B. G. 6, 24: regio agri, id. ib. 7, 13 *fin.*: ager, Liv. 29, 25: quæstus, Pl. H. N. 14 *præf.* § 5.—**2.** With *Gen.*: proferre possum multos fertiles agros aliosaliorum fructuum, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 131; cf. ager frugum fertilis, Sall. J. 17, 5; and fertilis hominum frugumque Gallia Liv. 5, 34; so, tellus frugum pecorisque, Hor. Carm. Sæc. 29: mare testæ, id. S. 2, 4, 31: insulæ pabuli tantum, Pl. 6, 22, 24, § 86,

arenæ vitri, id. 5, 19, 17.—*Comp.*: incolæ (Tauri montes) auri margaritarumque gravidum fertiliores quam Indos, Pl. 6, 22, 24.—**3.** With *Abl.*: ager a litore arboribus fertilis, mitus frugibus tantum, Pl. 5, 5, 5: so, flumen auro, id. 6, 23, 26.—**4.** With *ad*: tractus fertilis ad omnia, Pl. 2, 78, 80.

B. Fig.: *Fertile, productive* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fertile pectus habes, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 11: Bacche, soles Phœbo fertilis esse tuo, Prop. 4, 6, 76.—*Comp.*: tanto prisci rum cura fertilior fuit, Pl. H. N. 14 præf. § 3.

II. *Act.*: *That makes fruitful* or *fertile, fertilizing* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dea (*i. e. Ceres*), Ov. M. 5, 642: Nilus, Tib. 1, 7, 22; Val. Fl. 7, 608.—*Sup.*: majores fertilissimum in agro oculum d mini esse dixerunt, Pl. 18, 6, 8, § 43.

fertilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fertilis] *Fruitfulness, fertility, abundance:* **I.** Prop. (quite class.): **A.** Of the soil: quæ sit vel sterilitas agrorum vel fertilitas futura, C. de Div. 1, 57, 131; so, loci, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4: terræ, Quint. 2, 19, 2; cf. terræ (Siculæ), Ov. M. 5, 481.—**B.** Of plants: frugum et vitium olearumque fertilitas, Pl. 3, 5, 6.—**C.** Of minerals: metallorum, Pl. 3, 20, 24.—**D.** (Of women: (Rhea) indoluit fertilitate suâ, Ov. F. 4, 202; so, barbara, *i. e. of the Spartan women*, Poet. ap. C. Tusc. 2, 15, 36 Klotz *N. cr.*—**E.** Of animals: fertilitas animalium ad generandum, Pl. 8, 42, 66. **II.** Fig.: artis Protogenis summa intentio, et ideo minor fertilitas, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 101.

fertĭlĭter, *adv.* [fertilis] *Fruitfully, abundantly*: derelicta metalla fertilius reviviscunt, Pl. 34, 17, 49.

fertŏrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fero; through obsol. *fertor*, "one who carries"] (*That serves for bearing* or *carrying*; late Lat.): sella, *a sedan-chair*, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: lectus, id. ib. 5, 1.—As *Subst.*: **fertorium,** li, *n.*, *A sedan-chair*: Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 2.

fertum (ferct-), i, *n.* [fero] *A sort of oblation-cake*: Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 14; Cato R. R. 134, 2; Pers. 2, 48.

fertus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Bearing*; hence) *Fertile*: frugifera et ferta arva, Poët. ap. C. Or. 49, 163.

ferŭla, æ *f.* **I.** Prop.: *The plant fennel-giant* (Ferula, L.), *in the pith of which sparks of fire keep alight; for which reason it is feigned to have been used by Prometheus when he stole the fire from heaven*, Pl. 13, 22, 42; 7, 56, 57; Hyg. Fab. 144; Serv. Virg. E. 6, 42. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: For *The thin branches* of other trees, Pl. 17, 21, 35, § 152.—Hence, **2.** Esp.: **a.** For *A rod* to punish slight offences of slaves or schoolboys, Hor. S. 1, 3, 120; Juv. 6, 479; Mart. 14, 80; id. 10, 62, 10; Juv. 1, 15; Mart. Cap. 3, 49.—**b.** For *A whip* or *stick* for driving draught cattle, Or. A. A. 1, 546; id. M. 4, 36.—**c.** For *A splint* for broken bones, Cels. 8, 10, 1.—**B.** Of *The branches of stags' horns*, Pl. 8, 32, 50, § 117.

ferŭlăcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ferula] **I.** Prop.: *Made of fennel-giant*: rudens, Pl. 34, 18, 59. **II.** Meton.: *Resembling fennel-giant*: genus, Pl. 19, 9, 56: caulis, id. 27, 10, 62.

ferŭlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *An inferior species of fennel-giant*, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 12.

ferŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Made of fennel-giant*: tabella, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1. **II.** Meton.: *Resembling fennel-giant*: vena, Pl. 16, 43, 83.

fĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to θήρ, Æol. φήρ, Germ. Thier., Engl. deer.] **I.** Prop.: Of animals and plants: *Wild*: **A.** Of animals: quæ vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum! Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: cf. si hoc apparet in bestiis, volucribus, nantibus, agrestibus, cicuribus, feris, id. Læl. 21, 81: so, apes (*opp.* cicures), Var. R. R. 3, 16, 19: inmanes et feræ beluæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: so, fera et inmanis belua, id. Ac. 2, 34, 108: leones, Hor. Epod. 7, 12: equus, id. S. 1, 5, 57: capræ Virg. Æ. 4, 152: palumbus, Pl. 30, 7, 20, et sæp.—**B.** Of plants: arbores, Pl. 14, 20, 23: oliva, Stat. Th. 6, 7: fructus, Virg. G. 2, 36.—As *Subst.*: **1. fĕrus,** i, *m. A wild animal, wild beast* (poet.): **a.** Of *lions*, Phædr. 1, 21, 8.—**b.** Of a *boar*, id. 4, 4, 3.—**c.** Of *horses*, Virg. Æ. 2, 51; id. ib. 5, 818.—**d.** Of a *stag*, Virg. Æ. 7, 489.—**e.** Of a *serpent*, Sil. 6, 268.—**2. fĕra,** æ, *f.*: **a.** Prop.: (*a*) Gen.: *A wild animal, wild beast* (class.): immani et vastæ insidens beluæ, quocumque vult, inflectit illam feram, C. Rep. 2, 40; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: neque ulla re longius absumus a natura ferarum, id. Off. 1, 16, 50: ipsæ feræ nullo insequente sæpe incidunt (in plagas), id. ib. 3, 17, 68: multa in ea (silva Hercynia) genera ferarum nasci constat, Cæs. B. G. 6, 25 *fin.*: neque homini neque feræ parcunt, id. ib. 6, 28; Lucr. 1, 405: formidolosæ dum latent silvis feræ, Hor. Epod. 5, 55: more ferarum, id. S. 1, 3, 109.—(*β*) Esp.: Of a sea-monster, Ov. M. 4, 718; 719.—**b.** Meton.: Of the constellations of the *Great* and *Little Bear*: magna minorque fera, id. Tr. 4, 3, 1.

II. Meton.: Of places: *Wild, uncultivated*: In locis feris arbores plura ferunt, in his, quæ sunt culta, meliora, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 7; cf. "*ferus* ager inscultus," Fest. p. 86; so, montes, Virg. E. 5, 28: silvæ, Hor. S. 2, 6, 92.

III. Fig.: *Wild, rude, uncultivated; savage, barbarous, cruel*: ipsis in hominibus nulla gens est neque tam mansueta neque tam fera, quæ non, *etc.*, C. Leg. 1, 8, 24; cf. nulla gens tam fera, nemo omnium tam immanis, cujus, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30; and, id. Phil. 3, 9, 23: ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, id. Inv. 1, 3, 2; id. 2 Verr. 2, 21, 51: ferus atque agrestis, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: inhumani ac feri testes, id. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.*; cf. Ter. And. 1, 5, 43: ferus et ferreus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3; so, quam ferus et vere ferreus ille fuit! Tib. 1, 10, 2 (v. ferreus): nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39: Britanni hospitibus feri, id. Od. 3, 4, 33: Numantia, id. ib. 2, 12, 1: Iberia, id. ib. 4, 5, 27: animi hominum, studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feri, C. Rep. 2, 14; so, id. Frgm. ap. Non. 342, 33 (Rep. 2, 23 ed. Mos.): ingenium immansuetum ferumque, Ov. M. 15, 85; cf. also, (ostendere ejus) mores feros immanemque naturam, C. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: homines a fera agrestique vita ad hunc humanum cultum civilemque deducere, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33: victus, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: interea fera munera militiai sopita quiescant, Lucr. 1, 30; so, munera belli, id. 1, 33: hiems, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 42; cf. diluvies, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40: sacra (of death by sacrifice), Ov. M. 13, 454: dolores lenire requie, id. ib. 13, 217.

fĕrve-făcio, fēci, factum, fācĕre, (*in tmesi*: ferve bene facito, Cato R. R. 157, 9), *v. a.* [ferveo; facio] **I.** Gen.: *To make hot, to heat, to warm thoroughly*: aquam defundito; additō et cumini pannulum et pollinem polentæ: eodem additō et oleum; postea fervefacito (*sc.* brassicam), *etc.*, Cato R. R. 156, 5; cf. by *tmesis*, postea ferve bene facito (*sc.* brassicam), id. ib. 157, 9: ea ipsæ esse patinæ fervefaciunt ilico, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 44. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Pregn.: Of the points of javelins: in *Part. Perf.*: *Heated in the fire, made red-hot*: fervefacta jacula in casas, quæ more Gallico stramentis erant tecta, jacere cœperunt. Hæ celeriter ignem comprehenderunt, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43.—**B.** *To make to boil, to boil, boil up*: **1.** Of liquids: aquam marinam vel muriam duram fervefacere oportet, Cels. 4, 24; so, in *Part. Perf.*: vinum cum ea (*sc.* colocynthide) fervefactum oculorum (inhibet) impetus, Pl. 20, 3, 8, § 16.—**2.** Of pitch: in *Part. Perf.*: *Boiling*: apertos cuniculos præsta et præcauta materia, et pice fervefacta, et maximi ponderis saxis morabantur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 22 *fin.*

fervefactus, a, um, *P.* of fervefacio.

fervens, entis, **I.** *P.* of ferveo, fervo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** (acc. to ferveo, *no.* I. A.): **a.** Gen.: *Burning hot, glowing, burning*: foculi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 67: in cinere ferventi lenter decoquere, Pl. 25, 8, 50: horæ diei, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 189: saxa, Lucr. 1, 492: arena, Curt. 4, 3, 26: vultus, *hot, burning*, Ov. M. 4, 120:—*Sup.*: sol ferventissimus, Sen. Ben. 5, 24.—**b.** Esp.: *Red-hot*: ferventes fusili ex argillâ glandes fundas, et fervefacta jacula in casas, quæ more Gallico stramentis erant tecta, jacere cœperunt, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43.—**2.** (acc. to ferveo, *no.* I. B.): *Boiling hot, boiling*: aqua, C. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 67; so, Lucr. 6, 808: cera, *i. e. hot melted wax*, Pl. 11, 37, 45, § 127:—*Sup.*: aqua ferventissima, Col. 12, 50, 21.—As *Subst.* (with reference to both 1. and 2.): **ferventia,** lum, *n. Hot* or *burning things*: si ferventia os intus exusserunt, lacte canino statim sanabitur, Pl. 30, 4, 9.

B. Meton.: **1.** (acc. to ferveo, *no.* A. 1.): Of things hot to the taste: *Burning, hot*: dictamnum fervens et acre gustu, Pl. 25, 8, 53.—**2.** (acc. to ferveo, *no.* A. 2.): *Boiling, raging, impetuous*: (fluvius) spumeus et fervens, Ov. M. 3, 571.—Hence, **3.** Of sound: *Dashing furiously* or *roaring*: eodem (*sc.* sono) rauco in recurvis, resultante in duris, fremente in humidis, fluctuante in stagnantibus, fervente contra solida, Pl. 2, 80, 82.

C. Fig.: **1.** acc. to *no.* A. 1.): *Hot, heated, inflamed; violent, furious*: ferventes latrones, Plane. ap. C. Fam. 10, 24, 3:—*Comp.*: fortis animus et magnus in homine non perfecto non sapiente ferventior plerumque est, C. Off. 1, 15, 46. —**2.** (acc. to *no.* B. 2.): *Impetuous, furious, raging*: meum Fervens dulcis tibi tumet jecur, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 4:—*Comp.*: quale fuit Cassi rapido ferventius amni Ingenium, Hor. S. 1, 10, 62.

ferventer, *adv.* [fervens] *Hotly, warmly*: ferventer loqui, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 8, 2:—*Comp.*: ferventius, Aug. de Genes. ad Lit. 2, 5:—*Sup.*: ferventissimo concerpi, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 6, 5.

fervĕo, bŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.*; also **fervo,** vi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* (the latter form ante- and post-class., and in poets also in the class. age, *e. g.* in Virg.; but in Hor. only in the first form: "si quis antiquos secutus *fervere* brevi media syllabâ dicat, deprehendatur vitiose loqui," *etc.*, Quint. 1, 6, 7) [akin to θέρω, *to warm*; Sanscr. gharma, color, ardor; Germ. and Engl., warm.; cf. Bopp Gloss. Sanscr. p. 114, a.; and *v.* fervus, to see connection between *fervus* and θέρω] (class.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To be hot*: **1.** Form *ferveo*: quæcumque inmundis fervent illata popinis, *are brought thoroughly hot*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 62.—**2.** Form *fervo*: facite ut ignis fervat, *i. e. emit a powerful heat*, Pomp. ap. Non. 504, 27: sol fervit, Gell. 2, 29, 10.—**B.** Esp.: Of liquids: *To be in a boiling state, to boil*: **1.** Form *ferveo*: quum aliquâ jam parte mustum excoctum in se fervebit, Col. 12, 19, 5.—**2.** Form *fervo*: fervit aqua et fervet: fervit nunc, fervet in annum, Lucil. ap. Quint. 1, 6, 8; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 44, p. 79; cf. quando (ahenum) fervit, Tit. ap. Non. 503, 5.—**3.** Form *doubtful*: ossiculo (mariinæ ranæ), quod sit in dextro latere, in aquam ferventem dejecto, refrigerari vas (*i. e.* aquam), nec postea fervere, nisi exemto, Pl. 32, 5, 18, § 51.

II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To burn* or *glow, to be heated to rage, rave*: **a.** Form *ferveo*: usque eo fervet et efferturque avaritia, ut, *etc.*, C. Quint. 11, 38: cf. fervet avaritiâ, miseroque cupidine pectus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 3: et fervent multo linguaque corque mero, Ov. F. 2, 732.—**b.** Form *fervo*: heu cor irâ fervit cæcum, amentiâ rapior ferorque, Att. ap. Non. 503, 7: cf. quum fervit maxime, tam placidum quam ovem reddo, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 18.—*Impers.*: quantâ vociferatione fervitur! Afran. ap. Non. 503, 23.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): Poet.: *To boil, rage, be agitated*: Form *ferveo*: animus tumidis fervebat ab irâ, Ov. M. 2, 602: fervet, Immensumque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 7.

B. Poet.: *To burn, eagerly desire*: **1.** With *Gen.*: do vis hæc fervit flammi, Pomp. ap. Non. 503, 8.—**2.** With *Inf.*: sceptrumque cavessere fervet, Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 295: stagna secare fervet, id. B. Gild. 350.—**3.** With *Acc. of neut. pron.*: hoc nunc fervit animus, hoc volo, Afran. ap. Non. 503, 9.

C. Poet.: Of an undertaking: *To glow, be carried on briskly*: fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella, Virg. G. 4, 169.

III. Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): **A.** Of any thing prepared by boiling: *To cook, dress, boil:* Form *ferveo:* baccas bullire facies; et ubi diu ferbuerint, Pall. Jan. 12.—From *fervo:* postea ferve bene facito (brassicam): ubi ferverit, in catinam indito, Cato R. R. 137, 9.

B. Of wine or must: *To ferment:* Form *farveo:* nos parca tellus, pervigil et focus, Culmenque multo lumine sordidum Solantur, exemptusque testa qua modo ferbuerat Lyæus, Stat. S. 4, 5, 16.—Form *doubtful:* quoniam (mustum) fervere prohibetur, Pl. 14, 9, 11, § 83; so, iterum sponte fervere, id. 14, 20, 25, § 128.

C. Poet.: *To boil up, burn, foam, rage:* omne Excitat (turbo) ingenti sonitu mare, fervëre cogens, Lucr. 6, 42; so, omnia tunc pariter vento nimbisque videbis Fervëre, Virg. G. 1, 456.

D. *To be in a ferment, to be crowded, to swarm with numbers; to come forth in great numbers, to swarm forth:* fervëre piratis vastarique omnia circum, Var. in Non. 503, 22: Marte Fervëre Leucaten, Virg. Æ. 8, 677; cf. opere omnis semita fervet. Quosque dabas gemitus, quum litora fervëre late Prospiceres, id. ib. 4, 407 *sq.*; and, fora litibus omnia fervent, Mart. 2, 64, 7; Lucr. 2, 41 *sq.*; fervent examina putri De bove, Ov. F. 1, 379.

fervesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [ferveo] (ante-class. and post-Aug.) **I.** (acc. to ferveo, *no.* I. A.): *To become hot, to glow, to grow hot:* fervescere, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 9: fervescens materia, Pl. 33, 6, 35, § 107: terræ sole, Lucr. 6, 852: summa pars corporis, id. 6, 1163: ventus mobilitate suâ, id. 6, 177. **II.** (acc. to ferveo, *no.* II. A.): *To glow,* etc.: quom (animus) fervescit (irâ), Lucr. 3, 290. **III.** (acc. to ferveo, *no.* III. C): *To rage, boil up:* quam (*sc.* columnam) freta circum Fervescunt graviter spirantibus incita flabris, Lucr. 6, 428: ventorum validis fervescunt viribus undæ, id. 3, 493.

fervĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (class.): **I.** Prop.: *Glowing hot, burning, fiery, glowing:* quarta pars mundi (*i. e.* ignis) tota natura fervida est, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: sol, Lucr. 4, 408; cf. ictus (solis), Hor. Od. 2, 15, 9: ardor, Lucr. 5, 205; 1098: ventus, id. 6, 180: æstus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 38: Ætna, id. Epod. 17, 32: sidus, id. ib. 1, 27.—*Sup.:* tempus diei, Curt. 3, 5.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of the taste: *Hot, pungent, biting* (cf. fervens, *no.* B. 1.): herba sapore acri et fervido, Pl. 20, 11, 44; so, fervida quod subtile exsurdant vina palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38.—*Comp.:* merum, Hor. Epod. 11, 14.—**B.** (cf. fervens, *no.* II. B. 2.): *Boiling, raging, furious:* æquor, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 10.

III. Fig.: *Glowing, fiery, hot, vehement, impetuous, violent:* florente juventâ Fervidus, Hor. A. P. 116; so, juvenes, id. Od. 4, 13, 26: puer (*i. e.* Cupido), id. ib. 1, 30, 5: fervidus ingenio, Ov. M. 14, 485; cf. mortis fraternæ fervidus irâ, Virg. Æ. 9, 736; and, subita spe fervidus ardet, id. ib. 12, 325: præpropera ac fervida ingenia, Liv. 27, 33; so, fervidi animi vir, id. 2, 52, 7 Drak. *N. cr.:* virtus, *fiery, eager,* Cat. 64, 218: cura, Lucr. 4, 1056; Tib. 4, 12, 1: fervidum quoddam et petulans et furiosum genus dicendi, C. Brut. 68, 241; cf. fervida oratio, id. ib. 83, 288; and, Appii volubilis et paulo fervidior erat oratio, id. ib. 28, 108; dicta, Virg. Æ. 12, 894.—With *Gen.:* fervidus ingenii Masinissa et fervidus ævi, Sil. 17, 114.

fervo, ĕre, v. ferveo.

fervor, ōris, *m.* [ferveo; and therefore prop. the state of being hot, glowing, heated; hence] (class.): **I.** Prop.: *A raging heat, a violent heat, a raging, burning:* Lucr. 6, 237; cf. id. 6, 857: mundi ille fervor purior, perlucidior mobiliorque multo quam hic noster calor, Cic. N. D. 2, 11, 30: accipit calido febrim fervore coortam, Lucr. 6, 657; so, febris, Pl. 31, 9, 46; cf. caput incensum fervore gerebant, *a raging heat, fever heat,* Lucr. 6, 1144: vis venti fervorem mirum concinnat in undis, Lucr. 6, 437; so, Luc. 4, 461.—In *Plur.:* solis, Lucr. 5, 216; cf. id. ib. 604; 619: medii fervores, *i. e. noontide heat,* Virg. G. 3, 154: capitis, Pl. 15, 4, 5.

II. Fig.: *Heat, vehemence, ardour, passion:* quum hic fervor concitatioque animi inveteraverit, C. Tusc. 4, 10, 24; cf. fervor mentis, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220; so, pectoris, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 24: erat quidam fervor ætatis, C. de Sen. 13, 45; so, fervore carentes anni (*i. e.* senectus), Sil. 7, 25: ut semel icto Accessit fervor capiti, *i. e. intoxication,* Hor. S. 2, 1, 25: maris, *an excited,* i. e. *disturbed, unsafe condition of the sea* (caused by pirates), C. Prov. Cons. 12, 31.—In *Plur.:* pro vitiorum fervoribus, Gell. 20, 1, 22.

III. Meton.: Of wine or must: *Fermentation, fermenting:* ratio condiendi musta, in primo fervore, *etc.*, Pl. 14, 20, 25, § 124; cf. ferveo, *no.* III. B.

‡ **fescemnos** vocabantur, qui depellere fascinum credebantur, Fest. p. 86 Müll. *N. cr.*

Fescennĭa, æ, *f.* (also, **Fescennium,** ii, *n.*, Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 695) *A city of Etruria, on the Tiber, famous for a sort of facetious and satirical verses,* Pl. 3, 5, 8; Serv. l. l.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 428; Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 109; 111; 2, p. 284.—Hence, **Fescennīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of or belonging to Fescennia, Fescennine:* acies, Virg. Æ. 7, 695: Fescennina per hunc inventa licentia morem Versibus alternis opprobria rustica fudit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 145: versus, Liv. 7, 2: locutio, Cat. 61, 127: materia, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: pes, *i. e. an amphimacer,* Diom. p. 475 P.—As *Subst.:* **A.** Prop.: **Fescennini,** orum, *m.* (*sc.* versus), *Fescennine verses, Fescennines,* Macr. S. 2, 4; so, nuptiales, Sen. Contr. 21 *med.*; Pl. 15, 22, 24. Cf. on the Fescennine species of poetry, Bähr's Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. § 23; Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 284.—**B.** Meton.: **Fescenninus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* scriptor *or* poeta), *A lampooner:* spatiator atque Fescenninus, Cato in Fest. s. v. SPATIATOREM, p. 344.

Fescenninĭcŏla, æ, *adj.* [Fescenninus-colo] *Fond of Fescennine verses:* Dione, Sid. Carm. 21, 1.

Fescenninus, a, um, v. Fescennia.

Fescennium, ii, v. Fescennia, *ad init.*

Fessōnĭa, æ, *f.* [fessus] *A goddess invoked by the weary:* Aug. Civ. D. 4, 21.

fessŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat wearied:* animæ, App. Anech. 19.

fessus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to fatis, fatiscor] (class.; esp. in poets; not in Cæs.) *Wearied, tired, fatigued, worn out, weak, feeble:* **I.** Of living beings: **A.** With *Abl.* (so, most freq.): Romani quanquam itinere atque opere castrorum et prœlio fessi lassique erant, tamen, *etc.*, Sall. J. 53, 5: fessum inediâ fluctibusque recreare, C. Planc. 10, 26: Veientes bello fessi, id. de Div. 1, 44, 100: militiâ fessæ cohortes, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 38: curâque viâque, Ov. M. 11, 274: somno, Tib. 1, 3, 88: malis, Ov. M. 9, 293: ætate, Virg. Æ. 9, 596; cf. annis, Ov. M. 9, 440: valetudinibus, Tac. H. 3, 2: fessi vomere tauri, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 11: elephanti fessi ægritudine, Pl. 8, 1, 1: exercito corpore fessus, Sall. J. 71, 1.—**B.** With *Gerund in* do: plorando fessus sum, C. Att. 15, 9, 1.—**C.** With *de:* de viâ fessus, C. Ac. 1, 1, 1.—**D.** With *Gen.* (poet.): fessi rerum, *exhausted with events, misfortunes,* Virg. Æ. 1, 178: fessus bellique viæque, Stat. Th. 3, 395: trepidi rerum fessique salutis, *worn out with seeking safety,* Sil. 2, 234.—**E.** With *Gr. Acc.:* agmina fessa gradum, Sil. 4, 40.—**F.** *Abs.:* quum tibi librum Sollicito damus aut fesso, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 221: inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, id. S. 1, 5, 94: viator, id. ib. 1, 5, 17: pastor, id. Od. 3, 29, 22: Grai, id. ib. 2, 4, 11: boves, id. Epod. 2, 63: Jugurtha, Sall. J. 70, 2. **II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** With *Abl.:* alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahens corpus, Liv. 1, 25: militiâ latus, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 18: domus ætatis spatio ne fessa vetusto Obruat *i. e. worn out, decayed,* Lucr. 3, 775: (annes) in more deducunt fessas erroribus undas, Ov. M. 1, 582.—**B.** With *Gerund in* do: vox fessa loquendo, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 85.—**C.** *Abs.:* fessum corpus, Lucr. 4, 846: (Phœbus) qui salutari levat arte fessos Corporis artus, *i. e. sick, diseased,* Hor. Carm. Sec. 63: fessa ætas, *i. e. the weakness of age,* Tac. A. 14, 33: simulacra, Lucr. 5, 309: cardines fessi et turbati, Pl. 36, 15, 24, § 120: fessa dies, *spent,* i. e. *drawing to a close,* Stat. S. 2, 2, 48: fessæ res, *critical, precarious,* Pl. 2, 7, 5, § 18.

festātus, a, um, *adj.* [festus] *Dressed in festal attire:* Dialis quotidiè festatus est, Fab. Pictor. in Gell. 10, 15, 16.

festĭce, *adv.* [festus] (*Festively,* i. e.) *Joyously,* Var. in Non. 452, 2.

festināBundus, a, um, *adj.* [festino] *Hastening, quick* (post-class.): manu, Val. Max. 2, 8, 5: mater, Aug. Conf. 1, 11.

festĭnans, antis, **I.** *P.* of festino. **II.** *Pa.:* *Hasty, in haste:* ille properans, festinans, mandata vestra conficere cupiens, C. Phil. 9, 3, 6: hæc festinans scripsi in itinere atque agmine, id. Att. 6, 4 *fin.*

festĭnanter, *adv.* [festinans, *no.* II.] *Hastily, speedily, quickly:* festinanter, rapide omnia videtis esse suscepta, C. Scaur. § 37: nimium festinanter dictum, id. Fin. 5, 26, 77: —*Comp.:* compositius cuncta quam festinantius agerent, Tac. A. 15, 3; cf. Gell. 10, 11, 8:—*Sup.:* festinantissime, Aug. Ep. 250.

festinantĭa, æ, *f.* [festino] *Haste* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 16, 5, 22; 52.

festĭnātim, *adv.* [id.] *Hastily, speedily* (ante-class. for class. festinanter): Pompon. in Non. 514, 5; Sisenn. ib. 6.

festĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A hastening, haste, speed* (class., in the *Sing.* and *Plur.*): quid hæc tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? C. Rosc. Am. 34, 96; cf. mea festinatio, id. Phil. 3, 1, 2: epistola plena festinationis et pulveris, id. Att. 5, 14, 2: omni festinatione properare in patriam, id. Fam. 12, 25, 3: tempus festinationis an otii, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 32: beneficium festinatione præripere, C. Phil. 14, 2, 5: ignoscas velim huic festinationi meæ, id. Fam. 5, 12, 1: cujus (rei) festinationem mihi tollis, id. Att. 13, 1, 2: præmatura, Liv. 42, 16 *fin.*—In *Plur.:* cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, C. Off. 1 36, 131.

festĭnāto, *adv.* [festinatus] *Hastily, hurriedly:* quam nihil præparato, nihil festinato fecisse videtur Milo, Quint. 4, 2, 58.

festinatus, a, um, *P.* of festino.

festinis, e, v. festinus, *ad init.*

festĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Gr. *φθάνω, to come before another,* Germ. Hast, and Engl. haste] **I.** *Neut.:* *To hasten, make haste, be quick* (class.): **A.** Of personal subjects: **1.** *Abs.:* "aliud est *properare,* aliud *festinare.* Qui unum quid mature transigit, is *properat:* qui multa simul incipit neque perficit, is *festinat,*" Cato ap. Gell. 16, 14, 2; ap. Fest. s. v. PROPERARE, p. 234; and ap. Non. 441, 22: quid festinas? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 8: quanquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 35; cf. Sall. Frgm. ap. Don. Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 8; Plaut. Stich. 5, 3, 4: plura scripsissem, nisi tui festinarent, C. Fam. 12, 22, 4; cf. id. Att. 6, 2 *fin.*—**2.** With *Adverbial Abl.:* solent inanter festinare quæstûs sui causâ, id. Fam. 16, 9, 4.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.:* in provinciam festinare, Quint. 6, 3, 39.—**4.** With *ad:* ad portas, Sall. J. 69, 2: judex festinat ad probationem, Quint. 4, 3, 8; cf. id. 4, 5, 10.—**B.** Of things as subjects: **1.** *Abs.:* esseda festinant, pilenta, petorrita, naves, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 92.—**2.** With *ad:* ad Antonii factum festinat oratio, C. Phil. 1, 1, 3.

II. *Act.:* **A.** *Verb fin.:* **1.** Gen.: *To make haste with a thing, to hasten, hurry, accelerate* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **a.** With *Inf.:* ultum ire injurias, Sall. J. 68, 1: finem imponere egressu destinatum modum voluminis festino, Quint. 9, 4, 146: Nestor componere lites Inter Peliden festinat et inter Atriden, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 12: quæ lædunt oculum festinas demere, id. ib. 1, 2, 38: ne festinaret abire, Sall. J. 64, 4.—**b.** In *simple constr.:* callidus id modo festinabat, Bocchi pacem imminuere, ne, *etc.*, Sall. J. 81 *fin.*: festivum festinant diem, *hasten to celebrate,* Enn. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 401; and G. 4, 171: ni id festinaret, Sall. J. 77, 1: solens festinate, id. Frgm.

sp. Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 425: fugam, Virg. Æ. 4, 575: vias, Stat. Th. 2, 478: pomas, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 61: pyram, Sil. 8, 52: vestes, Stat. S. 2, 1, 128: cædes, patibula, ignes, cruces, Tac. A. 14, 33: quum bell. civilis præmia festinarentur, Tac. H. 3, 37: nec virgines festinantur, *i. e. are not married early*, id. G. 20.—**c.** With *Adv.*: ut migrare tantopere festines, C. Fam. 7, 23 *fin.*—**d.** With *in c. Acc.*: mortem in se, Tac. A. 4, 25.—**e.** With *Inf.*: quod animo cupienti nihil satis festinatur, Sall. J. 64 *fin.*—**f.** With *per*: ea cuncta per idoneos ministros festinabantur, Tac. H. 2, 82.—**2.** Esp.: With *Personal Pron. in reflexive force: To make haste*: se, Gell. 14, 2, 9.—**B.** *Part. Perf. Pass.*: festinata maturitas, Quint. 6 præf. § 10: iter, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 8: missio, Tac. A. 1, 32: nuptiæ, Suet. Aug. 69: honores, *i. e. obtained before the proper time*, Luc. 8, 24; Pl. Pan. 69, 5: annis raptus, *i. e. by an early death*, Mart. 7, 40, 7.

festīnus, a, um (ante-class. form of the *Acc. Sing.* festinem in the verse, nunc hæc res me facit festinem, Tit. ap. Non. 482, 33. Bothe and Neukirch regard the word as the *Subj.* of festino), *adj.* [festino] *Hasty, hastening, in haste, quick, speedy* (poet.): **A.** *Abs.*: vis virûm, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 251 P.: veste tegens, tibi quam noctes festina diesque Urgebam, Virg. Æ. 9, 488: festina tædia vitæ, *early*, Val. Fl. 6, 325: cruda festinaque virtus, Stat. Th. 9, 716.—**B.** With *Abl.*: cursu festinus anhelo, Ov. M. 11, 34.—**C.** With *Gen.*: laudum festinus et audax Ingenii, Stat. S. 5, 3, 135: festinus voti pater, id. Th. 6, 75.

festitātŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [contr. festivitatula, from festivitas] *A little festival* (post-class.): Alcim. Ep. 79.

festīve, *adv.* (class.); also **festiviter** (ante- and post-class.) [festivus] **A.** (acc. to festivus, *no.* I.): *Joyously, gaily, cheerfully*: in loco festivo summus festive accepti, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 9.—**B.** (acc. to festivus, *no.* II. A.): *Agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully*: O domus parata pulchræ laudi æ festiviter! Næv. ap. Non. 510, 16.—**C.** (acc. to festivus, *no.* II. B. 2.): *Humorously, facetiously, wittily*: **1.** Form *festive*: agere fabellam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3: crimen contexere, id. Deiot. 6, 19: dissolvere argumentum, id. de Div. 2, 75, 35: aliquid odorari, id. Att. 4, 14, 2: tradere elementa loquendi, id. Ac. 2, 28, 92.—As a particle of assent: "quare *bene* et *præclare* quamvis nobis sæpe dicatur: *belle* et *festive* nimium sæpe nole," C. de Or. 3, 26, 101.—**2.** Form *festiviter*: severe simul ac festiviter sejunxit a vero Stoico, qui esset ἀνάλγητος, Gell. 1, 2, 7: respondere, id. 1, 22, 6.

festīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [festivus] **A.** (acc. to festivus, *no.* I.): **1.** Prop.: *Festive gaiety, festivity*: (offers mihi) laudem, lucrum, ludum, jocum, festivitatem, feriæ, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 3.—**2.** Fig.: As a term of endearment (Plautinian). *Festivity, joy*: mi animule, Mea vita, mea festivitas (for which, shortly after, voluptas mea, meus festus dies), *my joy, charmer, my delight*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 47; so, id. ib. 3, 3, 14; id. Pœn. 1, 2, 176.—**3.** Meton.: *Concr.*: (post-class.) *A festivity, festival, feast*: festivitas in cunctis oppidis celebranda, Cod. Th. 15, 5, 3; so, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 63:—*Plur.*: sollemnes, Cod. Th. 6, 8, 1: natalium principis, ib. 6, 4, 30.

B. (acc. to festivus, *no.* II. B. 1.) *A pleasant or kind demeanour, kindness*: mei patris festivitas et facilitas, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 18.

C. (acc. to festivus, *no.* II. B. 2.): *Humour, pleasantry* (Ciceron.): quum in illo genere perpetuæ festivitatis ars non desideretur, C. de Or. 2, 54, 219: festivitate et facetiis C. Julius omnibus præstitit, id. Brut. 48, 177: nec unquam fuit oratio lepore et festivitate conditior (shortly before, faceta et urbana), id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: summâ festivitate et venustate, id. ib. 1, 57, 243: imago antiquæ et vernaculæ festivitatis (corresp. to facetiæ and lepores), id. Fam. 9, 15, 2:—*Plur.*: est enim (Isocrates) ut in transferendis faciendisque verbis tranquillior, sic in ipsis numeris sedatior. Gorgias autem avidior est generis ejus, et his festivitatibus (sic enim ipse censet) insolentius abutitur, *play of words, witticism*, C. Or. 52, 176.

festiviter, v. festive.

‡ **festivo,** *ŏpτάζω*, Gloss. Vet.

festīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. festus] (*Feast-like, belonging to a feast*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Lively, gay, festive* (ante- and post-class.): ludi, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 3: alea, Gell. 18, 13, 1: locus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 5; so, id. Pœn. 5, 1, 9: facinus lepidum et festivum, id. ib. 1, 2, 95: hospitium in lepido loco, id. ib. 3, 3, 82:—*Sup.*: festivissimum convivium, Just. 38, 8 *fin.*—As *Subst.*: **festīvum,** i, *n.*, *Festive jollity, festivity*: in vindemiarum festivo, Lamp. Heliog. 11.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Agreeable, pleasing, handsome, fine, beautiful*: luculenta atque festiva femina, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 12; cf. id. Epid. 5, 1, 17: nonne igitur sunt ista festiva? C. Parad. 5, 2, 38: area parvula sed festiva, Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 4: festiva copia librorum, C. Att. 2, 6, 1: opera, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 108:—*Sup.*: ædes festivissimæ? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 93.—As a term of endearment: O mi pater festivissime! Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 26; so, festivum caput! id. ib. 2, 3, 8.

B.: **1.** Of behaviour, character, *etc.*: *Well behaved, polite, pleasant, agreeable*: quod te isti facilem et festivum putant, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 29; puer, C. Att. 1, 12 *fin.*: filius, id. Fl. 36, 91: homo, id. Phil. 5, 5, 13; id. de Or. 2, 68, 277:—*Comp.*: quibus (pueris) nihil potest esse festivius, C. Fam. 6, 4, 3.—**2.** Of speech: *Humorous, pleasant, witty*: dulcis et facetus festivique sermonis, C. Off. 1, 30, 108: poëma facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, id. Pis. 29, 70: oratio, id. de Or. 3, 25, 100: acroama, id. 2 Verr. 4, 22, 49; Quint. 6, 3, 39.

festra, æ, v. fenestra.

festūca, æ, *f.* [acc. to Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 510, akin to fistula, from findo; acc. to Benfey Lexic. 2, p. 331, akin to Sanscr. badh or bandh, to bind] **I.** Prop.: *A stalk, stem, straw*: qui homo in pratis per fenisecta festucas corradit, Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38; Col. 8, 15, 6; Pl. 10, 41, 51; id. 18, 27, 67, § 254.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission*: Gai. Inst. 4, 16 (cf., vindicta): quid? can' ingenua, an festucâ facta e servâ libera est? Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 15; Pers. 5, 175.—**B.** *A straw-like weed which grows among barley, called also* ægilops: Pl. 18, 17, 44, § 155.

festūcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [festuca, *no.* II. A.] *Pertaining to manumission*; or, acc. to others, *done or practised as a matter of ceremony*: vis, Gell. 20, 10, 10 (v. the passage in connection).

festūcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id. *no.* I.] *A little stalk or straw*: Pall. 5, 8, 2.

1. **festus,** a, um, *adj.* [akin to 2. fastus; Sanscrit root bhâ, splendere, Greek ΦΑ, *phainô*] (*Bright*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Of, or belonging to, holidays* (opp. to working-days), *solemn, festive, festal*: qui (dies) quasi deorum immortalium festi atque solemnes, apud omnes sunt celebrati, C. Pis. 22, 51: Syracusani festos dies anniversarios agunt, id. 2 Verr. 4, 48, 107: diem festum ludorum celeberrimum et sanctissimum, id. 2 Verr. 4, 67, 151; id. Fin. 5, 24, 70: lux, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 42; Hor. Od. 4, 6, 42: tempus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 140.—As *Subst.*: **festum,** i, *n.*: **A.** *A holiday, festival*: cur igitur Veneris festum Vinalia dicant, Quæritis? Ov. F. 4, 877: festo vix suo, Sen. Ep. 114, 5:—*Plur.*: Idææ festa parentis erunt, Ov. F. 4, 182; cf. id. Am. 3, 13, 3; id. M. 4, 33; id. ib. 10, 431; Hor. Epod. 2, 59; id. Ep. 2, 2, 197.—**B.** *A festal banquet, a feast*: forte Jovi festum Phœbus sollenne parabat, Ov. F. 2, 247.

II. Fig.: As a term of endearment: *Festal*: mi animule, mea vita, meus dies festus (*my holiday*), meus pullus passer, Plaut. Cas. 1, 49; cf., festivitas, *no.* A. 2.

III. Meton.: **A.** Of every thing relating to holidays: *Festal, solemn*: chori, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 8: clamores, Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 24: corona, Ov. M. 10, 598; cf., frons, Virg. Æ. 4, 459: dapes, Hor. Epod. 9, 1: mensæ, Sil. 7, 198; Val. Fl. 3, 159: lusus, Mart. 1, 1: pagus, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 11; so, urbs, Sil. 11, 272; 12, 752: theatra, Ov. M. 3, 111: Lares, Mart. 3, 58, 23: licentia, *of the holidays*, Quint. 6, 3, 17: pax, Ov. M. 2, 795; Pl. 14, 1, 1.

B. In a wider sense: *Public, solemn, festal, festive, joyous* (post-Aug. and very rare): dolor, Stat. S. 2, 7, 134: aures, *i. e. gladdened*, Claud. B. Get. 206:—*Comp.*: festior annus, Clau l. III. Cons. Hon. 3:—*Sup.*: festissimi dies, Vop. Tac. 11. As *Subst.*: **festa,** ōrum, *n. Happy or prosperous things, happiness*: O nunquam data festa longa summis! Stat. S. 2, 7, 90.

2. **Festus,** i, *m. A Roman* cognomen. **I.** Sex. Pompeius Festus, *A Roman grammarian, author of the lexicographical work* De verborum significatione, *which has reached us only in fragments.* **II.** Porcius Festus, *the Roman governor of Judæa, who sent St. Paul as a prisoner to Rome*: Vulg. Act. 24, 27; ib. 25, 32.

Fesulæ, arum, and **Fesulanus,** a, um, v. Fæsul.

feteo, ere and its derivat. v. fœt.

Fētiāles, ium, *m. A Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war*: Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25; C. Leg. 2, 9, 21 Mos.; Liv. 1, 32; id. 4, 30; id. 7, 6; id. 7, 9; id. 9, 5.—Hence, **fetiālis,** e, *adj.*, *Of*, or *belonging to, the* Fetiales, *fetial*: jus, quo bella indicerentur, quod, per se justissime inventum sanxit fetiali religione, ut, *etc.*, C. Rep. 2, 17; so, jus, id. Off. 1, 11, 35; id. ib. 3, 29, 105: cæremoniæ, Liv. 9, 11: legatus, *i. e. the fetial priest*, id. ib. § 11.

fetialis, e, v. fetiales *ad fin.*

fētī-fer (**fœt-**), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. fetus; fero] *Causing fruitfulness*: fetifer potu Nilus amnis, Pl. 7, 3, 3.

fēti-fĭco (**fœt-**), *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [2. fetus] (post-Aug.): **I.** *Neut.*: Of birds: *To breed, lay eggs*: accipitres humi fetificant, Pl. 10, 8, 9: pulli quinque quinquemestres, id. 10, 58, 79.—**B.** Of fishes: *To spawn*: thunni, Sol. 22 *fin.*

fēti-fĭcus (**fœt-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Fructifying*: humor, Pl. 9, 51, 74, § 161.

fēto (**fœt-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [2. fetus] (post-Aug.) **I.** *Neut.*: Of birds: *To breed, lay eggs*: in quibus plerumque fetant, Col. 8, 15, 7: silvestres gallinæ, id. 8, 8, 12; cf. ib. § 8. **II.** *Act.*: *To make fruitful, fructify, impregnate*: feminas, Aug. de Cons. Evang. 1, 25: armenta, id. Civ. Dei, 5, 7.

fētosus (**fœt-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Prolific* (post-class.): oves, Vulg. Psalm. 143, 13.

fetuōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] =fetosus Lea, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 19; dub. al. fetosa.

fētūra (**fœt-**), æ, *f.* [obsol. FEO] **I.** Prop.: *A bringing forth, bearing*, or *dropping of young, a breeding* (rare, but class.): secunda pars est de fetura. Nunc appello feturam a conceptu ad partum . . . Altera pars est in fetura quæ sint observanda, quod alia alio tempore parere, soleat, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 18 *sq.*: fetura humana pastorum, id. ib. 2, 10, 6: ætas (bovis) feturæ habilis, Virg. G. 3, 62: si fetura gregem suppleverit, id. E. 7, 36.

II. Fig.: *The production* of a literary work: libri nati apud me proximâ feturâ, Pl. H. N. Præf. § 1.

III. Meton.: *Concr.*: **A.** *Young ones, offspring, brood*: ALIOS DIIS AD VBERTATEM LACTIS FETVRÆQVE SERVANTO, C. Leg. 2, 8, 20; Ov. M. 13, 827: optima gallinarum fetura ante vernum æquinoctium, Pl. 10, 53, 74.—**B.** *Of Young vines*: ut omnis fetura sub eo exeat, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 179.

fēturātus (**fœt-**), a, um, *adj.* [fetura] *Made into a fetus*: semen feturatum in corpore, Tert. adv. Val. 25.

1. **fētus** (**fœt-**), a, um, *adj.* [obsol. FEO, whence also fecundus, femina, femus, felix, *Fructifying* or *fructified*;

hence) **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *That is* or *was filled with young*; *pregnant, breeding* (mostly poet.): lenta salix feto pecori, Virg. E. 3, 83; so, id. ib. 1, 50: vulpes, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 5.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** Of the soil: *Fruitful, productive, fertile*: **a.** *Abs.*: (terra) feta parit nitidas fruges, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 994.—**b.** With *Abl.*: terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: loca feta palustribus ulvis, Ov. M. 14, 103: regio nec pomo nec uvis, id. Pont. 1, 7, 13.—**2.** In gen., *Filled* with any thing, *full*: With *Abl.*: machina feta armis, Virg. Æ. 2, 238: loca feta furentibus austris, id. ib. 1, 51: colla serpentis feta veneno, Sil. 17, 448.—**C.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* B. 2.): *Filled with*: **1.** With *Abl.*: feta furore Megæra, Sil. 13, 592: præcordia bello, id. 17, 380: præcordia iră, id. 11, 203.—**2.** With *Gr. Acc.*: fetus Gradivo mentem, Sil. 10, 14.

II. *That has brought forth, newly delivered*: veniebant fetam amicæ gratulatum, Var. ap. Non. 312, 12; Col. 7, 3 *fin.*: fetă truculentior ursă, Ov. M. 13, 803: lupa, Virg. Æ. 8, 630; Ov. F. 2, 413.

2. **fētus (fœt-)**, ūs (heteroclit. *Abl. Plur.* fetis, Att. ap. Non. 489, 6; v. in the follg.), *m.* [obsol. FEO] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of living beings: *Abstr.*: *A bringing forth, bearing, dropping, hatching* of young (very rare): pater (Juppiter) curavit uno ut fetu fieret, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 25: quarum (bestiarum) in fetu et in educatione laborem quum cernimus, C. Fin. 3, 19, 63: cornix inauspicatissima fetûs tempore, Pl. 10, 12, 14: secundi fetûs pecudes signari oportet, Col. 11, 2, 38.—**B.** Of the soil, *etc.*, *A bearing, producing*: quæ frugibus atque baccis terræ fetu profunduntur, C. Leg. 1, 8, 25: periti rerum asseverant, non ferre (Arabiam) tantum annuo fetu (casiæ), quantum, *etc.*, Pl. 12, 18, 41.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Concr.*: *Young ones, offspring, progeny, brood* (the predom. signif. of the word, in the sing. and plur.; esp. freq. in poets): quæ (bestiæ) multiplices fetûs procreant, ut sues, ut canes, his mammarum data est multitudo, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: facile illă (piscium ova) aquă et sustinentur et fetum fundunt, id. ib.; cf. Pl. 8, 55, 81: cervæ lactens fetus, *a fawn*, Ov. M. 6, 637: fetus melliferarum apium, id. ib. 15, 382: quis (paveat), Germania quos horrida parturit Fetus? *the brood*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 27.

B. Of the productions of the soil: *Concr.*: *Fruit, produce*: ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetûs possit et grandiores edere, C. de Or. 2, 30, 131; cf. Lucr. 1, 1032: nutriant fetûs et aquæ salubres Et Jovis auræ, Hor. Carm. Sec. 31: (arbores) crescunt fetuque gravantur, Lucr. 1, 254; cf. id. 1, 552: Cithæron frondet viridantibus fetis, Att. ap. Non. 489, 6: arborei, Virg. G. 1, 55: tritici, Ov. F. 1, 693: nucis, Virg. G. 2, 69: gravidi (*of grapes*), Ov. M. 8, 293: omnis fetus repressus exustusque flos, C. Brut. 4, 16.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *Progeny, offspring*: nec ullă ætate uberior oratorum fetus fuit, C. Brut. 49, 182: animi, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: dulces Musarum expromere fetûs, Cat. 65, 3.

fex, fecis, v. fæx.

1. **fi,** *interj. Pah! foh!* an expression of disgust at a bad smell: Fi, fi, fœtet! Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 7.

2. **fi,** *imper.*, from fio, v. facio.

1. **fiber,** bri, *m.* [akin to Old Germ. bibar, whence Eng.] *A beaver*, Pl. 8, 30, 47; id. 32, 3, 13; Plaut. Frgm. ap. Fest. p. 90; Sil. 15, 490; Var. L. L. 5, 13, 23.

2. ‡ **fiber,** extremus, Var. L. L. 5, 13, 23, § 79 Mull.: v. fimbriæ.

fibla, æ, v. fibula *ad init.*

fibra, æ, *f.* [prps. akin to filum] **I.** Prop.: *A fibre, filament*, in a plant, in a part of an animal's body, *etc.*: viriditas herbescens, nixa fibris stirpium, sensim adolescit, C. Sen. 15, 51: omnes radicum fibras evellere, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: recurvæ radicis, Ov. M. 14, 633: alliorum, Virg. Mor. 88: tubera undique terrâ circumdata nullisque fibris nixa aut saltem capillamentis, Pl. 19, 2, 11; Col. 11, 2, 9; cf. id. 11, 3, 21; 10, 111: pulmo in duas fibras ungulæ bubulæ modo dividitur ... jecur in quatuor fibras dividitur, Cels. 4, 11: perlucentes numerare in pectore fibras, Ov. M. 6, 391: quid fissum in extis, quid fibra valeat, accipio, C. de Div. 1, 10, 16; cf. pericula præmonent, non fibris modo extisque, sed aliâ quadam significatione, Pl. 8, 28, 42; and Tib. 2, 1, 26: altera fibra (jecoris), Pl. 11, 37, 76; id. 32, 6, 21: fibræ cincinnorum madentes, C. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 120.

II. Meton.: **A.** For *Entrails* in gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tura focis, vinumque dedit fibrasque bidentis, Ov. F. 4, 935: cæsorumque boum fibris de more crematis, id. M. 13, 637; Promethea, *i. e. the liver devoured by the vulture*, Val. Fl. 7, 355: conscia fibra deorum (as giving prognostics; v. above, *no.* I.), Tib. 1, 8, 3; cf. sibi commissos fibra locuta deos, Prop. 4, 1, 104; and, fibræque repente Conticuere, Sil. 1, 138: neque mihi cornea fibra est, *i. e. I am not so callous, insensible*, Pers. 1, 47.—Hence, **B.** like our word *Bowels*, of the interior of the earth: persequimur omnes ejus (terræ) fibras, Pl. 33 præf. § 1.

fibrātus, a, um, *adj.* [fibra] *Fibrous*: allium, Auct. Priap. 52, 22.

Fibrēnus, i, *m. A small stream in Latium, near Arpinum, that flowed around a country seat of Cicero's* (now *the Fibreno*): C. Leg. 2, 1, 1; id. ib. 2, 3, 6; Sil. 8, 401.

fibrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. fiber] *Of the beaver, beaver-*: pelles, Pl. 32, 9, 36; id. ib. 10, 42 *fin.*

fībŭla (post-class. contr. **fibla,** Apic. 8, 7; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2952), æ, *f.* [figo] (*That which serves to fasten* two things together; hence) **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *A brooch*, for fastening various parts of the dress: puero annulum aureum, tunicam lato clavo, cum Hispano saguloet aureâ fibulâ, equumque ornatum donat, Liv. 27, 19 *fin.*: ubi fibula vestem (coercuerat), Ov. M. 2, 412: summam mordebat fibula vestem, id. ib. 8, 318: fibula mordaci refugas a pectore vestes Dente capit, Sid. Carm. 2, 397.—**2.** Meton.: *Pars pro toto*: *The head-band* or *fillet which confines the hair*, and which was fastened by a buckle: ut fibula crinem Aurea subnectat, Virg. Æ. 7, 815.—**B.** *A clasp* for fastening belts, girdles, *etc.*, made by a hook passing into a hole in the belt, girdle, *etc.*: adunco fibula morsu, Calpurn. Ecl. 7, 81: teritur qua sutilis alveo Balteus, et laterum juncturas fibula mordet, Virg. Æ. 12, 274.—**C.** *A buckle*: **1.** Of a baldric or shoulder-belt: tereti subnectit fibula gemmă, Virg. Æ. 5, 313; cf. the pass. in conn.—**2.** Given as a military reward: prætor suos equites catellis et fibulis donavit, Liv. 39, 31 *fin.*—**3.** Made of gold or rich materials, and worn by distinguished or wealthy persons: aurea purpureum subnectit fibula vestem, Virg. Æ. 4, 139: ut M. Bruti epistolæ reperiantur frementes, fibulas tribunitias ex auro geri, Pl. 33, 3, 12 *init.*; cf. (tradit Homerus) fabricam Deûm fibulas, et alia muliebris cultûs, sicut in aures in primordio factitasse, id. 33, 1, 4, § 13; Mart. 5, 41, 5: gemmatis fibulis et aureis Romæ visus est (Gallienus), Treb. Poll. Gall. 16.—**D.** In carpentry: **1.** *A brace* or *trenail*: trabes binis utrinque fibulis ab extremâ parte distinebantur, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17.—**2.** *A wooden pin*: Vitr. 1, 5.—**E.** Prob., *A withy band* for strengthening baskets: inde, ubi opus erit, fibulas facito, Cato R. R. 31, 1; cf. pass. in conn.: id. ib. 3, 5.—**F.** *A surgical instrument for drawing together the lips of a wide-gaping wound*; Gr. ἀγκτὴρ: Cels. 5, 26, 23; id. 7, 19 *ad fin.*—**G.** *A ring placed in the prepuce of lads and singers, to prevent copulation*: Cels. 7, 25, 3; Mart. 7, 82, 1; id. 11, 75, 8; Juv. 6, 73; 379; Sen. ap. Lact. 1, 16; Tert. Coron. Mil. 11; id. Pudic. 16.

fibulātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fibulo] *A brace* or *bolt that fastens things together*, Vitr. 10, 3.

fibulātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fibulo *no.* I. A.; through obsol. *fibulator*, "one who fits with clasps or buckles"] (*Belonging to a* fibulator; hence) *Provided with clasps* or *buckles*: saga, Claud. Imp. ap. Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 10; *cf.* fibulo.

fībŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fibula] **I.** *To fit with clasps* or *buckles*: only in *Part. Perf.*: fibulata palla, Valerian. Imp. ap. Vop. Prob. 4. **II** Meton.: *To unite* or *join together*: omnes parietum et soli junctura testaceis pulvinis fibulantur, Col. 1, 6, 13.

Fīcāna, æ, *f. A small town of Latium, near Rome, on the road to Ostia*: Liv. 1, 33, 2; Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 68; Fest. s. v. PVILIA, p. 250.

fīcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ficus] *Of, or belonging to, figs, fig-*: crates, Cato R. R. 48, 2: culices, Pl. 11, 35, 41: vasa, Fest. s. v. ORCA, p. 181: Fauni (prps. so called on account of their rank luxuriance), Hier. Isai. 5, 13, 21.—As *Subst.*: **ficārĭa,** æ, *f.*, *A fig plantation*: Pall. 4, 10, 28.

fīcātum, i, *n.* (sc. jecur) [id.] *The liver of an animal fattened with figs*: Apic. 7, 3; Marc. Empir. 22 *med.*

fīcē-dŭla, æ, *f.* [ficus; edo] *A small bird, the fig-pecker, becafico* (Motacilla ficedula, L.): Var. L. L. 5, 11, 23; Pl. 10, 29, 44: ficĕdula, Juv. 13, 9: ficēdula, Mart. 13, 5; Petr. 8, 33; Gell. 15, 18, 2; cf. ficella.

Fīcĕdŭlenses, ium, *m.* [ficedula] *A comic name of a sort of soldiers*, along with Placentini and Turdetani: Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 60.

Fīcēlĭæ, ārum, *f. A place on the Quirinal hill*, Mart. 6, 27, 2.

fīc-ella, æ, *f.* [ficus; edo] *A small bird, the fig-pecker, becafico* (Motacilla ficedula, L.): Juv. 14, 9; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 1014, p. 204.

fīcētŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [ficetum] *A small fig plantation*: Lucil. ap. Non. 274, 11; and Varr. ib. 48, 20: ex emendat. Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 1014, pp. 204 and 205.

fīcētum, i, *n.* [ficus] **I.** Prop.: *A fig plantation*, Var. R. R. 1, 41, 1; Pl. 15, 19, 21. **II.** Meton.: With allusion to ficus, *no.* II. B., *The piles*: Mart. 12, 33, 2.

fīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Abundance of figs*: Nov. ap. Non. 109, 22.

fīcĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A fig-planter, cultivator of figs*: Nov. ap. Non. 109, 21.

‡ **fīcŏlea** palus ficuleus, Fest. p. 93.

Fīcŏlenses, ium. v. Ficulea, *no.* A.

fīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ficus, *no.* II. B.] *Full of piles*: uxor, maritus, Mart. 7, 71, 1 *sq.*—*Sup.*: ficosissimus, Auct. Priap. 42; so, puella, id. 51.

fĭcte, *adv.* [fictus, *no.* II. A.] *Feignedly, fictitiously*: ficte et simulate quicætûs causâ insusurrare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, 13: ficte reconciliata gratia, id. Fam. 3, 12, 4.

fictĭcĭus (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [fingo, *no.* II. B. 3. b.] *Feigned, counterfeit, not genuine, fictitious* (post-Aug.): gemmæ, Pl. 37, 13, 76: vinum, id. 14, 16, 18: oleum, id. 15, 7, 7: actiones, Ulp. Regul. Tit. 28 *fin.*

‡ **fictĭlĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [fictilis] *A potter*: Inscr. Orell., *no.* 4189; cf. Ὀστρακοποιὸς fictiliarius, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

fictĭlis, e, *adj.* [fingo, *no.* I. B. 1.] (*That is moulded*; hence) *Made of clay, earthen, fictile*: in ceris aut fictilibus figuris, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 71: vasa, id. Att. 6, 1, 13: pocula, Tib. 1, 1, 39: dolia, Pl. 35, 12, 46.—Jestingly applied to sealed wine-bottles: ibi tu videas literatas fictiles epistolas, Pice signatas, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 14.—As *Subst.*: **fictile,** is, and more freq. in the *plur.*, **fictilia,** ium, *n.*, *An earthen vessel*: balsamum novo fictili conditur, Pl. 12, 25, 54; so, id. 23, 2, 9: omnia fictilibus (ponuntur), Ov. M. 8, 669; so, Juv. 3, 168; id. 10, 26.

fictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fingo] (post-Aug.; esp. in Quint.) **A.** (acc. to fingo, *no.* I. A.) *A making, fashioning, forming, formation*: (animalis) fictio a capite sumit exordium, Lact. Opif. D. 12: hominis, *i. e. creation*, id. 4, 4; 2, 9: tam frigida, quam est nominum fictio adjectis, detractis, mutatis literis, ut *Acisculum*, qui esset pactus, *Paciasculum*, Quint. 6, 3, 53: "Ὀνοματοποιία, id est *fictio nominis*, Græcis inter maximas habita virtutes, nobis vix permittitur. Et sunt plurima ita posita ab iis, qui sermonem primi fec-

crunt, aptantes affectibus vocem. Nam *mugitus* et *sibilus* et *murmur* inde venerunt," id. 8, 6, 31: so, id. 9, 1, 5: Furium, verecundum poëtam, dedecorasse linguam Latii sermonis hujusce modi vocum fictionibus, quæ, *etc.*, Gell. 18, 11, 2.

B. Acc. to fingo, *no.* II. B. 3. (b)): **1.** *A feigning, counterfeiting:* in figurâ tollens voluntatis fictio est, apparens magis quam confessa, Quint. 9, 2, 46: portaturum, Luct. 1, 21 *fin.*: fictiones personarum, quæ προσωποποιΐαι dicuntur, Quint. 9, 2, 29: personæ, id. 9, 3, 89; 11, 1, 39.—Rector. *t. t.*: *An assumed or fictitious case a supposition, fiction:* "adhuc est subtilior illa ex simili translatio, quum, quod in aliâ re fieri solet, in aliam mutuantur. Ea dicatur sane *fictio*," Quint. 5, 3, 61; cf.: "duæ argumenta non a confessis tantum, sed et a re a fictione, quod Graeci καθ' ὑπόθεσιν vocant," id. 5, 10, 95 Spald.: est et illa ex ironiâ fictio, quâ usus est C. Cæsar, *etc.*, id. 6, 3, 91.—**3.** Law *t. t.*: legis, *A fictitious assumption of a case, a fiction:* Paul. Dig. 35, 2, 1; 18; 41, 3, 15.

fictĭtius, a. um, v. ficticius.

fictor, ōris, *m.* [fingo] **A.** (acc. to fingo, *no.* I. B. 1.): **1.** *One who makes images of clay, wood, wax, etc.; an image-maker, statuary:* deos ei facie novimus, quâ pictores fictoresque voluerunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 81; id. Frgm. ap. Lact. 2, 8.—**2.** *A baker of offering-cakes:* "apud Ennium: *Libaque fictores Argeos et tutulatos ... Fictores* dicti a finxendis libis," Var. L. L. 7, 3, 90; so, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 224; 2281; 2458.—**B.** (acc. to fingo, *no.* II. A.) (Plautin.): *One who makes, forms, fashions* (fortunæ) . . . . vitæ agendæ, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 85 *sq.*: omnium Legum atque jurium, id. Epid. 3, 4, 86.—**C.** (acc. to fingo, *no.* II. B. 3. b.): *A feigner, counterfeiter:* fandi fictor Ulixes, Virg. Æ. 9, 602.

fictrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *She that forms or fashions;* Fig.: ejus universæ materiæ fictrix et moderatrix divina est providentia, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92.

fictūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A forming, fashioning* (a. te- and post-class.): Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 86: *avarus* ab uno solum verbo incisivatum quod est *avere*, eâdemque fictură, qui est *amarus*, i. e. *formation*, Gell. 10, 5, 3.

fictus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of fingo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Of things: *Feigned, fictitious, false:* in amicitia nihil fictum est, nihil simulatum, C. Lael. 8, 26; cf. id. ib. 18, 65: fictō officio et simulatâ sedulitate conjunctus, id. Cæcin. 5, 14: in re ficti (*opp.* in veră), id. Lael. 7, 24: falsum est id totum neque vērum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. Rep. 2, 15: commenticii et ficti dii, id. N. D. 2, 28, 70: fabula, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: in rebus fictis et adumbratis, id. Lael. 26, 97: sermo, Lucr. 4, 1158: gemitus, Ov. M. 6, 565: exactatio, Tac. A. 1, 46.—In *Neut.* as *Adv.*: *Feignedly:* fictumque in coelo minatus, Crura subit, Stat. Th. 6, 876.—As *Subst.* (post.): **fictum,** i, *n.*, *Deception, fiction:* ficti pravique tenax, Virg. Æ. 4, 188: jam consumpserat omnem Materiam ficti, Ov. M. 9, 767.—**B.** Of persons: *Dissembling, false* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pro bene sano Ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 62: alii fictum (eum), ingratum, immemorem loquuntur Pl. Ep. 8, 18, 3.

fĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [ficus] *A little fig:* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

Fĭcŭlea, æ, *A small town of the Sabines, near Fidenæ:* Liv. 1, 38, 4: cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 522.—Hence, **A. Fĭcŭlensis,** e, *adj., Of or belonging to Ficulea, Ficulean:* REGIO. Inscr. Orell. *no.* 111.—As *Subst.*: **1. Ficulensis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* ager) *An estate near Ficulea:* in Ficulensi, C. Att. 12, 34, 1.—**2. Ficŭlenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Ficulea:* Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 64: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3994.—**B. Ficulnensis,** e, *adj., Of or belonging to, Ficulea, Ficulean:* Via Nomentana, cui tum Ficulnensi nomen fuit, Liv. 3, 52 (urps. were error of the copyists).—**C. Fĭcŭlēātes,** ium, *m., The inhabitants of Ficulea, Ficuleans:* Var. L. L. 6, 3, 56.

fĭcŭlnĕus (-nus), a, um, *adj.* [ficula] *Of the fig-tree:* **A.** Form *ficulneus:* ligna, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 37: folia, Col. 6, 3, 7.—**B.** Form *ficulnus:* truncus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 1.

fĭcus, i and us, *f.* and *m.*; **fīcum,** i, *n.* (the decl. and gender of this word were disputed even by the ancients: cf. Var. L. L. 9, 43, 147; Mart. 1, 66; Charis. p. 103 P.; Prisc. p. 713 ib.; Rudd. 1, 28, *not.* 47; Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 50. A critical examination of all the data shows that the second declension and the fem. gend. were predominant. For exceptions, see below) **I.** Prop.: *A fig-tree:* cortex levis ficus, Pl. 16, 31, 55 *sq.*: fici, quarum radices longissimæ, id. ib. 56 *fin.*: exceptâ fico, id. 16, 26, 49: ficos mariscas in loco cretoso serito, Cato R. R. 8, 1 (v. marisca): homini Phrygi, qui arborem fici nunquam vidisset, fiscinam ficorum objecisti, C. Fl. 17, 41: Ruminalis and Rumina, v. 1. Runina, *mos.* A. and B.: quod diceret, uxorem suam suspendisse se de fico, C. de Or. 2, 69, 278 (for which Quintilian, in making the same statement, quod uxor sua e fico se suspendisset, Quint. 6, 3, 88): unâ ficu, Pl. 7, 2, 2, § 21.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The fruit of the fig-tree, a fig:* **1.** *Fem.:* ficis victitamus aridis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59: Zacyntho ficos fieri non malas, id. Merc. 5, 2, 102: per ficos, quas edimus, Var. R. R. 1, 41, 5: ex fici tantulo grano, C. Sen. 15, 52; id. Fl. 17, 41: suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem, Hor. Epod. 16, 46: dum ficus prima calorque, *etc.*, *the first ripe figs* (denoting the beginning of autumn), id. Ep. 1, 7, 5.—**2.** *Masc.:* sicuti quum primos ficūs propola recentes Protulit, Lucil. ap. Non. 154, 27.—**3.** *Neut.:* tundendum igitur aridum ficum, sed quod sit pingue ac sucidum, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 3, 8.

B. *The piles* (from their shape): "quum dixi *ficūs*, rides quasi barbara verba, Et dici *ficos*, Cæciliane, jubes. Dicemus *ficūs*, quas scimus in arbore nasci: Dicemus *ficos*, Cæciliane, tuas (*al.* tuos; v. the commentators, ad loc.)," Mart. 1, 66 (cf. the same sort of pun in another place: Mart. 7, 71).

C. Poet.: Of *one who has the piles:* Mart. 4, 52, 2; of Priapus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 47.

fīdāmen, ĭnis *n.* [fido] *Trust, confidence* (post-class.): corrige delictum fidamine, Tert. Carm. ad Senat. 83.

fīde, *adv.* [fidus] *Faithfully;* prps. only in the *Sup.*: quæ mihi a te ad timorem fidissime atque amantissime proponuntur, C. Fam. 2, 16, 4 (*al.* fidelissime): fidissimo amicissimeque vixerunt, Gell. 12, 8 *fin.*

fīde-dictor, ōris, *m.* [1. fides; dico] *A surety, bail* (post-class.): fidejussor, Boniface. ap. Aug. Ep. 23.

fīdēĭcommissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fideicommissum] *Of, or belonging to, a* fideicommissum *or feoffment in trust:* hereditas, Justin. Inst. 2, 23; Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 24: libertas, Dig. 40, 5; Cod. Just. 7, 4: epistola, *in which a trust is created*, Scæv. Dig. 32, 1, 37, § 3: prætor, Ulp. Regul. Tit. 25.—As *Subst.*: **fideicommissarius,** ii, *m.* (*sc.* heres) *One who receives an inheritance through a trust:* Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 11.

fīdeicommissum, i, *n.* [fideicommitto] *A bequest that passes over to a third party, a feoffment in trust:* "De fideicommissis," Dig. 30-32; Cod. Just. 6, 42; Suet. Claud. 23; Quint. 3, 6, 70; id. 9, 2, 74.

fīdēi-committo (separately fidei committo), mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. n. and a. [fides; committo] (*To intrust a thing to a person's good faith;* hence) Law *t. t.*: *To leave any thing by last will and testament to be delivered to a third party, to leave in trust:* pater filium prædia alienare prohibuerat, sed conservare liberis et ceteris cognatis fidei-commiserat, Scæv. Dig. 32, 1, 38: avia nepotibus hereditas institutâ fideicommissi, ut solida legata fratribus solverent, Papin. ib. 35, 2, 14: filiusfamilias miles vel veteranus, licet sine testamento decedat, potest fideicommittere a patre, qui ei tam de testamentum facere potest . . . . Quidam ab eo, cui fundum legaverat, fidei commiserat, ut eum fundum post mortem suam restitueret Sempronio; ejusdem legatarii fidei commiserat, ut Titio daret centum, *etc.*, Marcian. ib. 30, 1, 114, § 3: qui intestato decedit et scit bona sua ad fiscum perventura vacantia, fidei fisci committere potest, id. ib. § 2: fideicommissa libertas, *given by trust*, Gai. Inst. 2, 267; Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 1 *sq.*

fīdē-jūbĕo (separately fide jubeo), jussi, jussum, jūbēre, 2. *v. n.* [fides; jubeo] Law *t. t.*: *To be surety, to give or be bail for* any one: filiusfamilias pro patre poterit fidejubere, Ulp. Dig. 46, 1, 10: servus inscio domino pro quodam fidejusserat et eo nomine pecuniam solverat, Julian. ib. 19.—*Separate:* fidejussores et ita interrogantur: ID FIDE TVA ESSE IVBES? Ulp. Dig. 45, 1, 75, § 6; cf. Gai. Inst. 3, 115: quare scias, quodcumque ab ea ex hac causâ stipulatus fueris, id me meâ fide jussisse, Scæv. ib. 17, 1, 60.—*Impers.*: sublatâ obligatione ejus, pro quo fidejussum sit, eum quoque, qui fidejusserit, liberari, African. Dig. 46, 3, 38 *fin.*

fīdējussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fidejubeo] Law *t. t.*: *A giving or being surety; suretyship, bail:* servus fidejussionis nomine obligari non potest, Jabol. Dig. 46, 1, 20.

fīdējussor, ōris, *m.* [id.] Law *t. t.*: *One who gives security* for any one, *a surety:* "De fidejussoribus," Just. Inst. 3, 20: Dig. 27, 7; ib. 46, 1; Cod. Just. 5, 57; ib. 8, 41; cf. Gai. Inst. 3, 115.

fīdējussōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fidejussor] *Relating to a surety* or *bail:* causa, Afric. Dig. 46, 3, 38 *fin.*

fīdēle, *adv.*, v. fideliter.

fīdēlĭa, æ, *f. An earthern vessel, pot:* Pers. 3, 21; Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 15; Col. 12, 58, 1; id. 12, 13, 2.—Prov.: duo parietes de eadem fidelia dealbare (fidelia here for a vessel holding whitewash), *i. e. to kill two birds with one stone*, Cur. ap. C. Fam. 7, 29 *fin.*

fīdēlis, e, *adj.* [1. fides] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *That may be trusted or relied upon, trusty, faithful, sincere* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: quum et civis mihi bonus et firmus amicus ac fidelis videretur, C. Cœl. 6, 14: doctus, fidelis, Suavis homo, *etc.*, Enn. Ann. 7, 105: boni fidelesque socii, Liv. 22, 37, 4; so, id. 9, 2; id. 29, 7; id. 22, 37 Drak. *N. cr.*: medicus multum celer atque fidelis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 147: minister, id. Od. 4, 4, 3: seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus, id. ib. 1, 1, 27: multorum opes præpotentum excludunt amicitias fideles, C. Læl. 15, 54: consilium, id. Agr. 2, 2 *fin.*; cf. id. Clu. 31, 85: opera, id. Cæcin. 5, 14; cf. operâ Commii fideli atque utili, Caes. B. G. 7, 70: cura, Ov. H. 1, 104: silentium, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 25: desideria (patriæ), id. ib. 4, 5, 15: lacrimæ, *i. e. true, genuine*, Ov. H. 14, 127.—*Comp.*: sociis multo fideliōribus utimur, C. Att. 5, 18, 2.—*Sup.*: est urbs Massilia fortissimorum fidelissimorumque sociorum, C. Font. 1, 3; id. Rosc. Am. 39, 112: fidelissima conjux, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3.—**B.** With *Dat.*: qui (Cn. Pompeius) unum Deiotarum fidelem populo Romano judicavit, C. Phil. 11, 13, 34: esse fidelis alicui, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 11: habere aliquem fidelem sibi, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 87: quem sibi fidelem arbitrabatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 1; Quint. 11, 2, 42.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: quam fideli animo et benigno in illam fui, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22; cf. C. Mil. 10, 29.—**D.** With *in c. Abl.*: in amicis fideles, Sall. C. 9, 2 Kritz. *N. cr.*—As *Subst.*: **fidelis,** is, *m.*, *A trusty person, a confidant:* si quem tuorum fidelium voles, ad me mittas, C. Fam. 4, 1, 2.

II. Meton.: Of things: *To be depended upon, sure, safe, strong, durable* (rare, but class.): **A.** *Abs.*: nam et *doctrina* et *domus*, et *ara* et *ager* etiam fidelis dici potest: ut sit, quomodo Theophrasto placet, verecundia, tralatio," C. Fam. 16, 17, 1: in nave tutâ ac fideli, id. Planc. 41, 97: loricæ, Virg. Æ. 9, 707: portus, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 5.—*Sup.*: fidelissimum glutinum, Pl. 28, 17, 71.—**B.** With *ad*: materies terebinthi ad vetustatem, Pl. 13, 6, 12.—**C.** With *Dat.* (*Comp.*): rimis explendis fidelior pice, Pl. 16, 36, 64.

fĭdēlĭtas, atis, *f.* [fidelis] *Faithfulness* (as shown in one's acts), *trustiness, firm adherence, fidelity* (class.; most freq. in Cic.): **A.** *Abs.*: simplicem præterea et communem et consentientem . . . eligi par est: quæ omnia pertinent **ad** fidelitatem, C. Læl. 18, 65: quantum studio et fidelitate consequi potuit, id. Fam. 13, 16, 2: maxime operam et fidelitatem desideravi tuam, id. ib. 16, 12, 6: fidelitas et benevolentia, id. Fam. 13, 20; Hirt. B. G. 8, 46.—**B.** With *Gen.*: in hac fortunâ perutilis ejus et opera et fidelitas esset, id. Att. 9, 17 *fin.*: amicorum fidelitas, id. Phil. 12, 9, 22.—**C.** With *erga*: fides fidelitasque amicum erga, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 2; so, erga patriam fidelitas, Plaut. ap. C. Fam. 10, 16, 2.

fĭdēlĭter, *adv.* (class.) and **fidēle,** *adv.* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Prop. (acc. to fidelis, *no.* I.): **A.** *Pos.*: *Faithfully, trustily, certainly, surely, honestly*: **1.** Form *fidelĭter*: constanter et fideliter in amicitia alicujus permanere, Liv. 33, 35: vivere simpliciter, fideliter vitæque hominum amice, C. Off. 1, 26, 92: obtestatur per sua antea fideliter acta, *etc.*, Sall. J. 71 *fin.*: aliquid fideliter curare, C. Att. 15, 20, 4: valetudini inservire, Tiro in C. Fam. 16, 17, 1: colere amicos, Pl. Ep. 7, 31, 5: discere artes ingenuas, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 47: retinent commissa (aures), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70; cf. ejus (memoriæ) duplex virtus, facile percipere et fideliter continere, Quint. 1, 3, 1: exstincta parum fideliter incendia, Flor. 3, 5 *med.*—**2.** Form *fidele*: fac fidele sis fidelis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79: militare, Prud. στεφ. 10, 428.—**B.** *Comp.*: quo propior quisque est servitque fidelius ægro, Ov. M. 7, 563; Pl. Ep. 6, 24, 3.—**C.** *Sup.*: ut is optime te laudasse videatur, qui narraverit fidelissime, Pl. Pan. 56, 2.

II. Meton. (acc. to fidelis, *no.* II.): *Surely, strongly, firmly*: **A.** *Pos.*: per quorum loca fideliter mihi pateret iter, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 23, 2: oratoris futuri fundamenta fideliter jacere, Quint. 1, 4, 5: quod fideliter firmum est, a primis statim actionibus arripere optimum est, *firmly grounded*, id. 6, 4, 14; cf. Gell. 15, 2, 6.—**B.** *Comp.*: qui quartanam passus convaluerit, fidelius constantiusque postea valiturum, Gell. 17, 12, 3: memoriæ inhærere fidelius, Quint. 10, 6, 2; cf. id. 10, 3, 2.—**C.** *Sup.*: fortunæ inaurato fidelissime simulacro, *very solidly, durably*, Pl. 33, 3, 19, § 61.

Fīdēnæ, arum (also *Sing.* **Fidena,** æ, Virg. Æ. 6, 773; Sil. 15, 91; Tac. A. 4, 62. Fīdēna, with the *i* short, Virg. l. l.), *f. A very ancient town of Latium, on the Tiber* (now *Castro Giubileo*), Liv. 1, 27; id. 2, 19; id. 4, 17; 22; 33 *sq.*; C. Agr. 2, 35, 96; id. Phil. 9, 2, 4; Suet. Tib. 40; id. Cal. 31; Tac. H. 3, 79; Prop. 4, 1, 36; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 8; Juv. 6, 57; id. 10, 100.—Hence, **Fīdēnas,** ātis, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Fidenæ*: ager, Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 54: bellum, Liv. 1, 15.—As *Subst.*: **A. Fīdēnas,** ātis, *m. A* cognomen: L. Sergius Fidenas, Liv. 4, 17; 25.—**B. Fīdēnates,** ium, *m., The inhabitants of Fidenæ, Fidenates*, Liv. 1, 15; id. 4, 17 *sq.*

fīdens, entis, **I.** *P.* of fido. **II.** *Pa.* (lit., trusting to one's self, self-confident: hence): *Confident, courageous, bold*: **A.** *Abs.*: qui fortis est, idem est fidens, qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit: discrepat enim a timendo confidere, C. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: fidenti animo gradietur ad mortem, id. ib. 1, 46, 110: tum Calchas hæc est fidenti voce locutus, id. poet de Div. 2, 30, 64:—*Comp.*: Romanus fidentior, Amm. 16, 12:—*Sup.*: fidentissimo impetu acies motæ, Amm. 27, 10.—**B.** With *Gen.*: fidens animi, Virg. Æ. 2, 61; Tac. A. 4, 59 *fin.*: fidens armorum, Luc. 9, 373.

fīdenter, *adv.* [fidens] *Confidently, fearlessly, boldly*: timide fortasse significer avellebat, quod fidenter infixerat, C. Div. 2, 31, 67: agere fidenter, id. Ac. 2, 8, 24: fidenter confirmare, id. de Or. 1, 56, 240: fidenter inquit, id. N. D. 1, 8, 18.—*Comp.*: paulo vellem fidentius te illi respondisse, C. Att. 6, 1, 21.—*Sup.*: accedere fidentissime, Amm. 17, 1.

1. fīdentia, æ, *f.* [id.] *Confidence, self-confidence, boldness* (a Ciceron. word): "ejus (fortitudinis) partes sunt magnificentia, fidentia, patientia, perseverantia . . . *fidentia* est, per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiduciæ certa cum spe collocavit," C. Inv. 2, 54, 163: "*fidentiæ* contrarium est diffidentia, et ea re vitium est; audacia non contrarium sed oppositum est ac propinquum, et tamen vitium est," id. ib. § 165: "si fidentia, id est firma animi confisio, scientia quædam est et opinio gravis, non temere assentientis; metus quoque est diffidentia exspectati et impendentis mali," id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

2. Fīdentia, æ, *f. A small town in* Gallia Cisalpina, *west of Parma* (now *Borgo S. Donino*), Vell. 2, 28; Liv. Epit. 88.—*Its inhabitants* are called **Fidentini,** orum, *m.*, Pl. 3, 15, 20. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1. p. 216.

fīdēprōmissor, ōris, *m.* [fidepromitto] Law *t. t.*: *A surety, bail*: "pro eo, qui promittit, solent alii obligari: quorum alios *sponsores*, alios *fidepromissores*, alios *fidejussores* appellamus. Sponsor ita interrogatur: IDEM DARE SPONDES? fidepromissor: IDEM FIDEPROMITTIS? fidejussor ita: IDEM FIDE TVA ESSE IVBES?" *etc.*, Gai. Inst. 3, § 115.—In another orthogr.: "fideipromissor πιστικελευστής," Gloss. Philox.

fīdē-promitto, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. fides; promitto] Law *t. t.*: *To be surety, be bail* for a person: Gai. Inst. 3, § 115; cf. fidepromissor.

1. fĭdes, ēi (*Gen. Sing.* scanned fĭdēi, Enn. ap. C. Sen. 1, 1; Lucr. 5, 103. Ante-class. and poet. form of the *Gen.* fide; like die, facie, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 1; id. Pœn. 4, 2, 68; Ov. M. 3, 341; id. ib. 6, 506; id. ib. 7, 728; 737; Hor. Od. 3, 7, 4; cf. Prisc. p. 781 P.; Charis. p. 53 ib.—*Dat.* fide, Hor. S. 1, 3, 95), *f.* [fido]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Trust* in a person or thing, *faith, confidence, reliance, credence, belief*: si sciat noster senex, fidem non esse huic habitam, *that he has not been trusted*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 52; cf. fides ut habeatur, duabus rebus effici potest . . . iis fidem habemus, quos plus intelligere quam nos arbitramur . . . bonis viris ita fides habetur, ut nulla sit in iis fraudis injuriæque suspicio . . . prudentia sine justitia nihil valeat ad faciendam fidem . . . Quamobrem intelligentiæ justitia conjuncta, quantum volet, habebit ad faciendam fidem virium, *etc.*, *to give confidence, produce confidence*, C. Off. 2, 9, 33; see too in the follg.: neque pauci, neque leves sunt, qui se duo soles vidisse dicant; ut non tam fides non habenda, quam ratio quærenda sit, *to give credence*, id. Rep. 1, 10; cf. quod si insanorum visis fides non est habenda, quia falsa sunt, cur credatur somniantium visis, *etc.*, id. Div. 2, 59, 122; and, si ita posset defendere, tamen fides huic defensioni non haberetur, id. 2 Verr. 5, 57, 148: me miseram! forsitan hic mihi parvam habeat fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117; cf. quum jam minor fabulis haberetur fides, C. Rep. 2, 10; and, (fidem) majorem tibi habui quam pæne ipsi mihi, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2; cf. also id. ib. 7, 18, 1; and, ex aliis ei maximam fidem habebat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 41: cui maximam fidem suarum rerum habeat, C. 2 Verr. 2, 53, 131; cf. cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 19: fidem commenticiis rebus adjungere, C. Div. 2, 55, 113: testimonio fidem tribuere, id. Sull. 3, 10; cf. Cratippus iisdem rebus fidem tribuit, id. Div. 1, 3, 5: et auctoritatem orationi affert et fidem, id. Or. 34, 120: si tota oratio nostra omnem sibi fidem sensibus confirmat, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: constituere fidem, id. Part. Or. 9, 31: fidem facit oratio, *awakens, produces belief*, id. Brut. 50, 187; cf. quoniam auribus vestris . . . minorem fidem faceret oratio mea, id. Cat. 3, 2, 4; and, aliquamdiu fides fieri non poterat, Cæs. B. C. 2, 37: quorum rebus gestis, fidem et auctoritatem in testimonio inimicitiarum suspicio derogavit, C. Font. 7, 13; cf. alicui abrogare fidem juris jurandi, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44; and with this cf., omnibus abrogatur fides, id. Ac. 2, 11, 36; and, quæ res fidem abrogat orationi, Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17: imminuit et oratoris auctoritatem et orationis fidem, C. de Or. 2, 37, 156: multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10.—Folld. by *an objective clause*: fac fidem, te nihil nisi populi utilitatem et fructum quærere, C. Agr. 2, 8, 22; so, tibi fidem faciemus, nos ea suadere, quæ, *etc.*, Balb. et Opp. in C. Att. 9, 8, A. *fin.*: mihi fides apud hunc est, nihil me istius facturum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 10; cf. quum vix fides esset, rem ullo modo successuram, Suet. Vesp. 7.

B. Esp.: **1.** Mercant., *t. t.*: *Credit*: quum fides tota Italia esset angustior, neque creditæ pecuniæ solverentur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 1; cf. scimus, Romæ solutione impedita fidem concidisse, C. Manil. 7, 19: fides de foro sublata erat, id. Agr. 2, 3, 8: labefacta jam fide, Suet. Vesp. 4: pecunia suâ aut amicorum fide sumpta mutua, Sall. C. 24, 2: non contentus agrariis legibus fidem moliri cœpit, Liv. 6, 11; cf. fidem abrogare, id. 6, 41, 11: fidemque remque, perdere, *credit and means*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 36; cf. res eos jampridem, fides deficere nuper cœpit, C. Cat. 2, 5, 10; and, nisi fide staret res publica, opibus non staturam, Liv. 23, 48 Drak; so, freq., res fidesque, for *fame and fortune*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 18; id, Truc. 1, 1, 24; 38; id. Most. 1, 2, 64: Sall. J. 73, 6 Cort.

2. More generally (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): segetis certa fides meæ, *i. e. return, yield*, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 30: at tibi . . . Persolvat nullâ semina terra fide, Tib. 2, 3, 62: fallax fides unius anni, Pl. Pan. 32, 4: quia hanc ejus terræ fidem Menander eludit, Quint. 12, 10, 25.

II. Meton.: Of *That which produces confidence* or *belief*, viz.:

A. The quality that produces confidence: **1.** Gen.: **a.** In a person: *Trustworthiness, faithfulness, conscientiousness, credibility, honesty* (this was erroneously regarded by Cic. as the primary original signif. of the word; wherefore he derived it from fio): "fundamentum justitiæ est fides, id est dictorum conventorumque constantia et veritas. Ex quo, audeamus imitari Stoicos, credamusque, quia *fiat*, quod dictum est, appellatam *fidem*," C. Off. 1, 7, 23 Beier; cf. id. Frgm. ap. Non. 24, 17 (Rep. 4, 7, p. 428 ed. Mos.); id. Fam. 16, 10 *fin.*: justitia creditis in rebus fides nominatur, id. Partit. Or. 22, 78: ne vereare, meo periculo hujus egó experiar fidem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 99; cf. fides fidelitasque amicum erga, id. Trin. 5, 2, 2: homo antiqua virtute ac fide, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88; cf. exemplum antiquæ probitatis et fidei, C. Rep. 3, 5; so, esse summa probitate ac fide, id. ib. 3, 17: vir æquissimus, singulari fide, id. ib. 3, 17: quorum fides est laudata, id. ib. 2, 36: quibus facillime justitia et fides convalescit, id. ib. 2, 14: unde justitia, fides, æquitas? id. ib. 1, 2: cujus virtuti, fidei, felicitati (Gallia) commendata est, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: æquitas et fides, id. Rep. 1, 35; cf. si pudor quæritur, si probitas, si fides, id. ib. 3, 18 *fin.*: quanta fide, quanta religione, id. Font. 6, 13: hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ille vir haud magna cum re sed plenu' fidei, Enn. Ann. 10, 4; C. de Sen. 1 *init.*: ubi societas? ubi fides majorum? Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17: nulla sancta societas, nec fides regni est, Enn. Frgm. ap. C. Off. 1, 8, 26: mea erga te fides et benevolentia, C. Fam. 1, 5, 1: pro vetere ac perpetua erga populum Romanum fide, Cæs. B. G. 5, 54: in fide atque amicitia civitatis Æduæ, id. ib. 2, 14, 2: in fide manere, id. ib. 7, 4, 5; cf. sincera fide in pace Ligures esse, Liv. 40, 34, 11: si tibi optima fide sua omnia concessit, C. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: præstare fidem, id. Div. 2, 37, 79; so, id. Top. 10, 42; id. Att. 16, 7, 2; id. Fam. 1, 7, 6: te oro per tuam fidem, ne, *etc.*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 55: *Eu.* Dic bona fide: tu id aurum non surripuisti? *Ly.* Bona. *Eu.* Neque scis, quis abstulerit? *Ly.* Istuc quoque bona, Plaut. Mil. 4, 10, 42: de pace cum fide agere, Liv. 32, 33, 10; so, jussus cum fide pœnas luam, Hor. Epod. 17, 37: hæcne marita fides? Prop. 4, 3, 11: perjura patris fides, *perjured faith, dishonesty*, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 59: quem (Crantorem) bello superatus Amyntor Ægidæ dedorat pacis pignusque fidemque, *as faithful mortgage*, Ov. M. 12, 365.

b. In inanimate and abstract things: *Credibility, truth, trustworthiness, authority:* nam quum Gabinii levitas ... omnem laboriarum fidem resignasset, *etc.*, C. Arch. 5, 9. cf. nunc vero quam habere auctoritatem et quam fidem possunt literæ? id. Flacc. 9, 21, and, id. Ac. 2, 18, 58 *fin.*; and with this cf., qui non species expostionis sed fidem quærere, *truth*, Quint. 10, 1, 32: alter oraculorum, alter haruspicum fides confirmari aut refelli potest, id. 5, 7, 36: probationum fides, id. 4 præf. § 6: in per spectatæ fidei, Gell. 1, 7, 1: paulum distare ab eo dicendi in unguentorum fide multi existimant Lycidnos, *etc.*, *in faithful preservation, keeping in good condition*, Pl. 36, 8, 13.

2. Esp.: In jurid. lang., bona fides, *Good faith, sincerity*; hence, EX FIDE BONA or BONA FIDE, *in good faith, sincerely, honestly, conscientiously*: "arbitrum illum adegit QUICQVID SIBI DARE FACERE OPORTERET EX FIDE BONA, C. Off. 3, 16. 66; cf. "quanti verba illa: VTI NE PROPTER TE FIDEMVE TVAM CAPTVS FRAVDATVSVE SIEM, *etc.* . . . Q. quidem Scævola, pontifex maximus, summam vim esse dicebat in omnibus fis arbitriis, in quibus adderetur EX FIDE BONA; *fidesque bona*, nomen existimabat manare latissime, idque versari in tutelis societatibus, fiduciis mandatis, rebus emptis venditis, conductis locatis," *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 17, 70; C. Att. 6, 1, 15: "prætor ait: QVI BONA FIDE EMIT. Non igitur omnis emptio proderit, sed ea quæ bonam fidem habet. Proinde hoc sufficit, me bonæ fidei emptorem fuisse, quamvis non a domino emerim, licet ille callido consilio vendiderit: neque enim dolus venditoris mihi nocebit . . . Bonam autem fidem solius emptoris continet. Ut igitur Publiciana competat, hæc debent concurrere, ut et bona fide quis emerit, et ei res empta eo nomine sit tradita. Ceterum ante traditionem, quamvis bonæ fidei quis emptor sit, experiri Publiciana non potest." *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 6, 2, 7, § 11 *sq.*; cf. et bonæ fidei emptori subrepta re quam emerit, quamvis dominus non sit, omnimodo competit furti actio, Justin. Inst. 4, 1, 15: ubi lex inimoet usucapionem, bona fides possidenti nihil prodest, Pompon. ib. 41, 3, 24; cf. et per eum, quem bona fide possidemus, quamvis alicuius sit vel liber, possessionem acquirimus. Quodsi mala fide eum possidemus, non puto acquiri nobis possessionem per eum, Paul. ib 41, 2, 1, § 6; and with this cf., inde tot judicia de fide mala, tutelæ, mandati, pro socio, fiduciæ reliqua, quæ ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, *etc.*, i. e. *deception, dishonesty*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.

B. An assurance that produces confidence: *A promise, engagement, word*: **1.** Gen.: accipe daque fidem, Enn. Ann. 1, 154: atque etiam, si quid singuli temporibus adducti hosti promiserunt, est in eo ipse fides conservanda: ut primo Punico bello Regulus . . . ad supplicium redire maluit, quam fidem hosti datam fallere, C. Off. 1, 13, 39: cf. id. Fin. 2, 20, 65: fidem dare, violare, stare, C. Rab. Perd. 10, 28: Pompei fides, quam de me Cæsari dederat, id. Fam. 1, 9, 12: inter se fidem et jusjurandum dare, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3 *fin.*: obligare fidem alicui, C. Phil. 5, 18, 51; cf. fidem reliquis interponere, Cæs. B. G. 5, 6 *fin.*; and, fide mea spondeo, futurum ut, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 1, 1, 19: diffidens, de numero dierum Cæsarem fidem servaturum, Cæs. B. G. 6, 36: fidem suam liberare, C. Fl. 20, 47; cf. fidem alicujus liberare, id. Fam. 12, 7, 2; for which also, fidem exsolvere, Liv. 3, 19; so, id. 22, 23; id. 24, 16; id. 27, 5; Pl. Ep. 2, 2, 6; Luc. 9, 98: fidem frangere, C. Rosc. Com. 6, 16; for which, violare, v. above, C. Rab. Perd. 10, 28; and, fidem amittere, Nep. Eum. 10: istius fide ac potius perfidia decepti, C. Rosc. Am. 38, 110. — Poet. = certus eventus, *faithful realization, result, issue*: dicta fides sequitur, Ov. M. 3, 527; cf. vota fides sequitur, id. fb. 8, 711.

2. Esp.: Pregn.: *A given promise of protection* or *security*: hence, in gen., *protection, guardian care*: introduxi Vulturcium sine Gallis: fidem ei publicam jussu senatus dedi, *promised him protection, security, in the name of the public*, C. Cat. 3, 4, 8; cf. Vulturcius interrogatus . . . primo fingere alia; post, ubi fide publica dicere jussus est, omnia uti gesta erant aperit, Sall. C. 47, 1; and, quam se diceret indicaturum de conjuratione, si fides publica data esset, id. ib. 48, 4; so, uti L. Cassius ad Jugurtham mitteretur, eumque interposita fide publica Romam duceret, id. J. 32, 1: cf. privatim præterea fidem suam interponit, quam ille non minoris quam publicam duxebat, ib. *fin.*; and, qui Romam fide publica venerat, id. ib. 35, 7; so, too, simply, fides: Lusitani contra interpositam fidem interfecti, C. Brut. 23, 89; and, fide accepta ab legatis, vim abfuturam, Liv. 38, 33: Thais patri se commendavit in clientelam et fidem, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 9; cf. se in Chrysogoni fidem et clientelam contulerunt, C. Rosc. Am. 37, 106; and, quære in cujus fide sint et clientela, id. ib. 33, 93: aliquid in fidem alicujus tradere, Liv. 38, 31: frugi hominem, plenum religionis videtis positum in vestra fide ac potestate: atque ita, ut commissus sit fidei, permissus potestati, C. Font. 14, 30; cf. se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, Cæs. B. G. 2, 3; and, in alicujus fidem ac potestatem venire, id. ib. 2, 13, 2: in fide alicujus esse, C. Planc. 41, 97; cf. id. Fam. 13, 65, 2: ea (jura) fidei suæ commissa, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: civitas in Catonis fide locata, id. Att. 6, 1, 5: recipere aliquid in fidem, id. ib. 15, 14, 3; cf. aliquem in fidem necessitudinemque suam recipere, id. Fam. 13, 19, 2; so, recipere aliquem in fidem, Cæs. B. G. 2, 15; id. ib. 4, 22: hortatur, ut populi Romani fidem sequantur, id. ib. 4, 21: di, obsecro vestram fidem! *your protection, assistance, help*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 11; so, id. Amph. 5, 1, 78; id. Most. 1, 1, 74; id. ib. 2, 2, 97; cf. fidem vestram oro atque obsecro judices, C. Mur. 40, 86; and, deum atque hominum fidem implorabis, id. 2 Verr. 1, 9, 25; and so in colloq. lang., frequently elliptic. as an exclamation: Di vostram fidem! *by the protection of the gods! for heaven's sake!* Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 58; id. Men. 5, 2, 119; id. Pœn. 4, 78, et al.; Ter. And. 4, 3, 1; id. ib. 4, 4, 5; id. Eun. 3, 1, 23, et al.; cf. tuam fidem, Venus! Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 40; and, again: pro deum atque hominum fidem! id. ib. 5, 3, 16; id. Epid. 4, 2, 10; Ter. And. 1, 5, 2; id. ib. 1, 5, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 9, et al.; Sall. C. 20, 10; for which, pro deorum atque hominum fidem! C. Tusc. 5, 16, 48; and in a different order: pro deorum fidem atque hominum, C. Læl. 15, 52; also, simply, pro deum fidem, Liv. 3, 67 Drak. *N. cr.*; and, per fidem! Petr. 100, 5; Tac. Or. 35.

C. Fides, personified as *A goddess*: "præclare Ennius: *O Fides alma, apta pinnis et jus jurandum Jovis!* Qui jus igitur jurandum violat, is Fidem violat," C. Off. 3, 29, 104; cf. id. N. D. 3, 18, 47; id. ib. 2, 23, 61; 31, 79; id. Leg. 2, 8, 19; id. ib. 11, 28; Plaut. Casin. prol. 2; id. Aul. 3, 6, 46; 50; id. ib. 4, 2, 14; Hor. Od. 1, 35, 21; id. ib. 4, 5, 20; id. Carm. Sec. 57.

2. fides (also fidis, v. under *no.* II. B.), is, and more freq. (in class. prose only) in the plur., fides, ium. *f.* [σφίδη] *A gut-string, string* of a musical instrument: **I.** Prop.: quæve lyra Fiatibus miclyta vel fidibus, Prud. Cath. 3, 81. **II.** Meton.: **A.** 1. *A stringed instrument, lyre, lute, cithern, guitar*: Plur.: ut in fidibus aut tibiis, atque ut in cantu ipso ac vocibus concentus est quidam tenendus ex distinctis sonis, *etc.*, C. Rep. 2, 42; so, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75; cf. id. de Or. 3, 51, 197; and, *Fi.* Fides non reddis? *Pe.* Neque fides neque tibias, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 77; so, with tibiæ, Quint. 1, 10, 14; 20; 11, 3, 59: jam nervos in fidibus, aliis pulsis, resonare alios, C. Div. 2, 14, 33; cf. id. Brut. 54, 199; id. Leg. 2, 15, 39: fidibus cantare alicui, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 64; so, fidibus canere præclare, C. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; id. Div. 2, 59, 122: uti, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 113: dicere longum melos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 4: plausare deos, id. ib. 1, 36, 1: discere, C. de Sen. 8, 26: docere aliquem, id. Fam. 9, 22, 3: scire, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53: vivunt commissi calores Æolhæ fidibus puellæ, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 12: fidibusne Latinis Thebanos aptare modos studet, *i. e. to imitate Pindaric odes in Latin poetry*, id. Ep. 1, 3, 12.—Prov.: "vetus adagium est: *Nihil cum fidibus graculo*," i. e. *ignoramuses have nothing to do with poetry*, Gell. N. A. præf. § 19.—**2.** *Sing.*: sume fidem et pharetram: fies manifestus Apollo, Ov. H. 15, 23; so, instructa gemmis et dentibus Indis, id. M. 11, 167: Tvia, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 18: Cyllenea, id. Epod. 13, 9: quodsi blandius Orpheo moderere fidem, id. Od. 1, 24, 14.—**B.** Fides, as *A constellation*, = Lyra, *the Lyre*: ecdit clara Fides Cyllenia, C. Arat. 381; so, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 12.—And in the form **Fidis,** Col. 11, 2, 14; 40; 97; Sid. Carm. 16, 5.

fīdi-cen, ĭnis, *m.* [2. fides; cano] **I.** Prop.: *A lute-player, harper, minstrel*: Socratem fidibus decunt nobilis fidicen, C. Fam. 9, 22, 3; so, id. N. D. 3, 9, 23 (with tibicen). **II.** Meton.: Poet.: *A lyric poet*: Latinus fidicen, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 33; so, Romanæ lyræ, id. Od. 4, 3, 23; and in appsition: doctor Argivæ fidicen Thaliæ (Apollo), id. ib. 4, 6, 25.

fīdi-cĭna, æ, *f.* [id.] *A female lute-player, lyrist, harpist*: Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 45; 82; so, id. ib. 1, 2, 48; id. ib. 2, 2, 7 *sq.*; id. ib. 2, 3, 8 *sq.*; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 4; id. ib. 5, 6, 15; id. Ph. 1, 2, 59.

‡ **fidicinarius** λυριστής, Gloss. Phil.

fīdĭcĭno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [fidicen] *To play on the lute* or *lyre* (late Lat.): Mart. Cap. 9, 314; cf. "FIDICINO λυρίζω." Gloss. Philox.

fidicinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *for playing on stringed instruments, for lute-playing*: ludus, Plaut. Rud. prol. 43.

1. **fīdĭcŭla** (syncop. fidicla, Prud. στεφ. 10, 550 Heins.), æ *f.* [1. fides] *An iron instrument used in torturing martyrs; so called from its testing their faithfulness* (= ungula, *no.* II. B.): "ungulæ dictæ quod effodiant; hæc et *fidiculæ*, quia iis rei in oculeo torquentur, ut fides inveniatur," Isid. Orig. 5, 27, 20: ignis et fidiculæ sæviant, Prud. στεφ. 10, 481: sulcosque acutos et fidiculas transferat (*sc.* carnifex), id. ib. 550; v. *init.*

2. **fidĭcŭla** (syncop. fidicla, Prud. στεφ. 10, 481; 550), æ, and more freq. fidiculæ, arum, *f. dim.* [2. fides] **I.** (acc. to 2. fides, *no.* II.): **A.** Prop.: *A small stringed instrument, a small lute* or *cithern*: quid si plutam fidiculas ferrent numerose sonantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22.—**B.** Meton.: Fidicula, as *A constellation*, = Fides or Lyra, *The Lyre*, Col. 11, 2, 37; Pl. 18, 26, 59.

fidĭcŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [fidicula, *no.* I.] *Like a cord*, i. e. *twisted*; fig.: verba contorta et fidiculariu, i. e. *entangling, delusive*, Fronto de Eloq. p. 229 ed. Mai.

fidis, is, v. 2. fides *ad fin.*

Fidius, ĭi, *m.* [1. fides] *A surname of Jupiter*, in Dionys. Halic. called Ζεὺς Πίστιος, identic. with the Sabine Sancus; always connected with deus, or medius (*i. e.* dius or deus, with the demonstr. part. me); and also joined into one word, medius fidius, as an assceveration, *by the god of truth! as true as heaven! most certainly!* itaque domi rituis nostri, qui per deum Fidium jurare vult, prodire solet in compluvium, Var. in Non. 494, 30; per deum Fidium quæris, Paut. Asin. 1, 1, 8: unum medius fidius tecum diem libentius posuerim, quam, *etc.*, C. Fam. 5, 21, 1: quam mediusfidius veram licet cognoscas, Sall. C. 35, 2: non mediusfidius ipsas Athenas (loqui) tam Atticas dixerim, Pl. Ep. 4, 3, 5; Quint. 5, 13, 17.

fĭdo, sus sum, dĕre (ante-class. form of *Fut.* fidebo, Nov. ap. Non. 509, 21, 3. *v. n.* [akin to ΠΙΘ, πείθω, πείθομαι, and prps. to Sanscr. badh or bandh, ligare; Goth. bidjan, *to persuade*] *To trust, confide, put confidence in* a person or thing (rare;

in *Verb. fin.* mostly poet., but class. in the *Part. Præs.*): **A.** With *Dat.*: fidere neeti. Virg. Æ. 9, 378: fusæ fidens, id. ib. 11, 351: tædæ non bene fisa, Ov. M. 15, 827: qui sibi fidit, Hor. Ep. 1, 19. 22; id. S. 2, 2, 108: puer bene sibi fidens, C. Att. 6, 6, 4. — **B.** With *Abl.*: hac (Cynosurâ) fidunt duce nocturnâ Phœnices in alto, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 41, 106; and, id. Ac. 2, 20, 63: arcu fisi Getæ, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 78: cursu, id. M. 7, 515: ope equin , id. ib. 9, 125: pecuniâ, Nep. Lys. 3, 5: prudentiâ consilioque fidens, C. Off. 1, 23, 81. — **C.** Doubtful whether *Dat.* or *Abl.*: nec nitido fidit adultero, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 20: pictis puppibus, id. ib. 1, 14, 15: (Jugurtham) Mario parum fidere, Sall. J. 112, 2: ingeniis, Quint. 10, 7, 18; cf. ingenio suo, Pl. Ep. 4, 13 *fin.*: suis rebus, C. Att. 10, 8, 2.—**D.** With *Objective clause*: fidis enim manare poëtica mella Te solum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44: fisus cuncta sibi cessura patricia, Cæsar, Luc. 5. 577.—**E.** With *Inf.*: paru o fidens pedibus contingere matrem, Luc. 4, 615. — **F.** *Abs.*: ubi fidentem fraudaveris, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 15.

fĭdūcĭa, æ, *f.* [fido] (class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *Trust, confidence, reliance, assurance*: certam fiduciam salutis præbere, Liv. 45, 8; cf. jam de te spem, habeo nondum fiduciam, Sen. Ep. 16; and, spes atque fiducia, Cæs. B. C. 1, 20: hæc enim tyrannorum vita, nimirum in qua nulla fides, nulla stabilis benevolentiæ potest esse fiducia, C. Læl. 15, 52: hoc se colle Galli fiducia loci continebant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 19: tantam habebat (Curio) suarum rerum fiduciam, id. B. C. 2, 37: arcæ nostræ fiduciam conturbare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 5: falsa est ista tuæ, mulier, fiducia formæ, Prop. 3, 24, 1: fiducia alicujus, C. 1 Verr. 14, 40: nihil est, quod in dextram aurem fiducia mei dormias, Pl. Ep. 4, 29, 1: tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri? Virg. Æ. 1, 132: vitæ nostræ, Ov. M. 1, 356: hanc fiduciam fuisse accusatoribus falsa objiciendi, Quint. 7, 2, 30; so, præstandi, quod exigebatur, fiducia, id. Procem. § 3: nec mihi fiducia est, ut ea sola esse contendam, id. 5, 12, 1.—**2.** a. With *Person. Pron.*: mirabundi, unde tanta audacia, tanta fiducia sui victis ac fugatis, *self-confidence, confidence in themselves*, Liv. 25, 37; for which, **b.** With the *Possess. Pron.*: mea (instead of mei) fiducia opus conduxi et meo periculo rem gero, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 100; so, **c.** Nunc propter te tuamque pravus factus est fiduciam, *reliance on you* (for tuique), id. ib. 3, 3, 9.

B. Esp.: For fiducia sui, *Self-confidence, boldness, courage*: omnes alacres et fiduciæ pleni ad Alesiam proficiscuntur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 76; Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: consul ubi, quanta fiducia esset hosti sensit, *etc.*, Liv. 34, 46; so, hostis, id. 30, 29, 4: fiduciam igitur orator præ se ferat, Quint. 5, 13, 51: simplicitate eorum et fiducia motus, Suet. Claud. 25; id. Galb. 19: non quo fiducia desit (mihi), Ov. H. 17, 37: memoret, quæ sit fiducia capto, Virg. Æ. 2, 75.

II. Meton.: **A.** Objectively (synon. with fides, *no.* II. A.) *Trustiness, trustworthiness*: ut quod meæ concrediturn est Taciturnitati clam, fidei et fiduciæ, Ne enunciarem cuiquam, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 105.

B. Law *t. t.*: That which is intrusted to another on condition of its being returned, *A deposit, pledge, security, mortgage*: si tutor fidem præstare debet, si socius, si, cui mandaris, si qui fiduciam acceperit, debet etiam procurator, C. Top. 10, 42: pecuniam alicui occupare, fiducia accepta, fiduciam committere alicui, id. Flacc. 21, 51: per fiduciæ rationem fraudare quempiam, id. Cæcin. 3, 7; cf. judicium fiduciæ, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16; and, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74: reliquorum judiciorum hæc verba maxime excellunt: in arbitrio rei uxoriæ, MELIVS ÆQVIVS; in fiducia, VT INTER BONOS BENE AGIER, *etc.*, id. Off. 3, 15, 61; cf. ubi porro illa formula fiduciæ, VT INTER BONOS BENE AGIER OPORTET, id. Fam. 7, 12, 2 (cf. also id. Top. 17, 66).

fĭdūcĭālĭter, *adv.* [fiducia, *no.* I. A.] *Confidently, with trust or reliance* (late Lat.): speramus, Aug. Conf. 9, 13: mortalium penatibus fiducialiter nidos philomela suspendit, Cassiod. Var. 8, 31 *med.*

fĭdūcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id., *no.* II. B.] Law *t. t.*, **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *relating to a thing held in trust, fiduciary*: heres, Jabol. Dig. 36, 1, 46; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3524: tutela, Just. Inst. 1, 19; cf. Gai. Inst. 1, 172; Hugo's Rechtsgesch. p. 175 *sq.* **II.** Meton.: *Intrusted, given*, or *held in trust*: optimum ratus, eam urbem Nabidi veluti fiduciariam dare, Liv. 32, 38: opera, Cæs. B. C. 2, 17: regnum, Hirt. B. Alex. 23, 2: imperium, Curt. 5, 9.

fĭdūcĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To pledge, mortgage*: EA CONDITIONE, NE FIDVCIENT, NE VENDANT NEVE ALIO QVO GENERE ID SEPVLCRVM ALIENARE VLLA POTESTAS SIT, Inscr. Grut. 638, 4; so, id. Murat. 794, 1; cf. " FIDVCIAT ὑποτίθεται; FIDVCIATVS ὑποτιθέμενος, Gloss. Phil.: sub pignoribus fiduciati, Tert. Idol. 23.

fĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fido] (*That may be relied on*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Trusty, faithful, reliable, sure* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: nihil est stabile quod infidum . . . Neque enim fidum potest esse multiplex ingenium et tortuosum, C. Læl. 18, 65: (amico) probo et fideli et fido et cum magnâ fide, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 4: tum se intellexisse, quos fidos amicos habuisset, quos infidos, C. Læl. 15, 53: amici, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 24: sodales, id. S. 2, 1, 30: conjux, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 142: bonus atque fidus judex, id. Od. 4, 9, 40: medici, id. Ep. 1, 8, 9: interpres, id. A. P. 133: nihil fidum, nihil exploratum habere, C. Læl. 26, 97; cf. ne quid usquam fidum proditori esset, *no faith should be kept with a traitor*, Liv. 1, 11: familiaritates fidæ, C. Off. 2, 8, 30: canum tam fida custodia, id. N. D. 2, 63, 158: vis canum (= validi canes), Lucr. 6, 1221: pectus canum, id. 5, 862: pectus, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 16: fido animo, *firm, steadfast*, Liv. 25, 15, 13: — *Comp.*: fidiora hæc genera hominum fore ratus, Liv. 40, 3: — *Sup.*: fidissima atque optima uxor, C. Fam. 14, 4, 6.—**B.** With *Gen.*: **1.** *Respective*: regina tui fidissima, Virg. Æ. 12, 569. — **2.** *Partitive*: juvenum fidos, lectissima bello Corpora, sollicitat pretio, *the trusty ones*, Stat. Th. 2, 483.

II. Meton.: Of things: *Sure, certain, safe* (so, mostly only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in C. Att. 9, 6, 10, fuga fida is not critically certain; v. Orell. *N. cr.* ad loc.): **A.** *Abs.*: aures, Ov. M. 10, 382: pons validus et fidus, Tac. A. 15, 15 *fin.*: —*Sup.*: spes fidissima Teucrum, Virg. Æ. 2, 281: ensis, id. ib. 6, 524.—**B.** With *Dat.*: statio male fida carinis, Virg. Æ. 2, 23: montem tantos inter ardores opacum et fidum nivibus, Tac. H. 5, 6: —*Sup.*: camelino genitali arcûs intendere, orientis populis fidissimum, *the surest*, Pl. 11, 49, 109: nox arcanis fidissima, Ov. M. 7, 192.

‡ **fĭdusta,** a fide denominata, ea quæ maximæ fidei erant, Fest. p. 89.

fĭglĭnus, or, in the uncontr. primary form, **figulinus,** a, um, *adj.* [figulus] *Of* or *belonging to a potter, potter's*-: **I.** Form figlinus: creta, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 3: opera, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 66.—As *Subst.*: **A. figlina,** æ, *f.*: **1.** (*sc.* ars): *The art* or *trade of a potter*, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 23; Pl. 7, 56, 57. — **2.** (*sc.* officina): *A potter's work-shop, pottery*, Pl. 3, 6, 12; 35, 12, 46; Inscr. Orell. 1, p. 371 *sq.*; in the form FIGULINA, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 935.—**B. figlinum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* vas), *An earthen vessel, crock*, Pl. 31, 3, 27; 34, 18, 50.

II. Form figulinus: opus, Pl. 31, 11, 47, § 130: fornaces, Arn. 6, 200.

figmen, ĭnis, *n.* [FIG, fingo] *Formation, figure, image* (post-class.), Prud. Apoth. 708; so, id. ib. 1035; Mart. Cap. 3, 49.

figmentum, i, *n.* [id.] (post-class.) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *Formation*: verborum, *the forming of new words*, Gell. 20, 9, 1. — **B.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A figure, image*: animalis, Gell. 5, 12, 12: figmento deæ cœlitus lapso, Amm. 22, 9. **II.** Esp.: *A fiction*: poëtarum, Lact. 7, 22: somniorum, Arn. M. 4, p. 155.

fĭgo, xi, xum, gĕre (*Part. Perf.* ficta, Lucr. 3, 4; Var. R. R. 3, 7, 4), 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscr. paç, ligare, Greek ΠΑΓ, πήγνυμι; Lat. PAG, pango; Engl. peg] **I.** Prop.: *To fix, fasten, drive in, attach, affix* (class.): imbrices medias clavulis, Cato R. R. 21, 3: palum in parietem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4: mucrones in cive an in hoste, C. Phil. 14, 3, 6: tabulam decreti Cæsaris aut beneficii, *to post up*, id. ib. 1, 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 12, 5 *fin.*; so, legem, id. Att. 14, 12, 1; Virg. Æ. 6, 622: quam damnatis crucem servis fixeras, *hadst fixed in the ground, erected*, C. 2 Verr. 5, 6, 12; so, feraces plantas humo, Virg. G. 4, 115: clavos verticibus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 5: cuneos, Pl. 17, 14, 24: veribus trementia (frusta), *to fix on spits*, Virg. Æ. 1, 212: spicula pectore, Prop. 2, 10, 2; for which, arundo in vertice fixa, Hor. S. 1, 8, 7: cristas vertice, Virg. Æ. 10, 701: fumantes tædas sub pectore, id. ib. 7, 457: notas in collo dente, Tib. 1, 8, 38: virus in venas per vulnera, *injects*, C. Arat. 432: vestigia, *plants his steps*, i. e. *moves on*, Virg. Æ. 6, 159: arma quæ fixa in parietibus fuerant, *fastened up, hung up*, C. Div. 1, 34, 74; cf. scuta sublime fixa, id. ib. 2, 31, 67; so, arma ad postem Herculis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5: arma thalamo, Virg. Æ. 4, 495: arma Troja hic, id. ib. 1, 248: clipeum postibus, id. ib. 3, 287: dona Laurenti Divo, id. ib. 12, 768: ID ÆS AD STATVAM LORICATAM DIVI IVLII, S. C. ap. Pl. Ep. 8, 6, 13: navalem coronam fastigio Palatinæ domus, Suet. Claud. 17: luteum opus celsâ sub trabe (hirundo), Ov. F. 1, 158: naufragio expulsus, saxis fixus asperis, Enn. in C. Pis. 19, 43; so, aliquem cruci, Quint. 7, 1, 30; Suet. Dom. 10; for which, corpus lacerum in crucem (*al.* cruce), Just. 21, 4 *fin.*: sedem Cumis, *to fix his abode*, Juv. 3, 2: domos, Tac. A. 13, 34.

II. Meton.: *To fix by piercing through, to transfix* (cf. configo, *no.* II.): hunc intorto figit telo, Virg. Æ. 10, 382: so, hostes telis, Hirt. B. Alex. 30 *fin.*: puellas (Amor), Tib. 2, 1, 71: cervos, Virg. E. 2, 29: cutem (clavi), Sen. Prov. 3: olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro, Virg. Æ. 12, 537.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.) *To fix, fasten, earnestly direct*: ego omnia mea studia, omnem operam, curam, industriam, cogitationem, mentem denique omnem in Milonis consulatu fixi et locavi, C. Fam. 2, 6, 3: beneficium, trabali clavo, id. 2 Verr. 5, 21, 53: nostras intra te fige querelas, Juv. 9, 94: penitus hoc se malum fixit, Sen. Tranq. 15: nequitiæ fige modum tuæ, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 2: figit in virgine vultus, *fixes*, Virg. Æ. 12, 70: oculos solo, id. ib. 1, 482: oculos in terram, Sen. Ep. 11; and in poet. with *Gr. Acc.*: oculos horrenda in virgine fixus, Virg. Æ. 11, 507 (cf. *defixus* lumina vultu, id. ib. 6, 156); and, obstipo capite et figentes lumine terram, Pers. 3, 80; foribus miser oscula figit, Lucr. 4, 1175; so, oscula dulcia, Virg. Æ. 1, 687.

B. (acc. to *no.* II.): Of speech: *To prick, taunt, rally a person*: aliquem maledictis, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93: adversarios, id. Or. 26, 89.

figŭlāris, e, *adj.* [figulus] *Of* or *belonging to a potter, potter's*-: rota, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 35; creta, Col. 8, 2, 3; id. 6, 17, 6; Pl. 31, 3, 28.

‡ **figŭlārius,** κεραμεύς, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

figŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [figulo] *A forming, fashioning* (post-class.): carnis, Tert. Anim. 25; id. Res. Carn. 5.

‡ **figŭlator,** faber, κεραμεύς, Gloss. Vet.

figŭlatorĭo, ire, v. Figulatus.

Figŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [Figulus] *Made a* Figulus *of*: Asin. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 32 Spald. *N. cr.*; cf. 2. Fimbriatus (*al.* figulaturit, *makes, imitates* Figulus).

figŭlinus, a, um, v. figlinus.

figŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [figulus] *To form, fashion* as a potter (post-class.): figulat ita hominem Demiurgus, Tert. adv. Val. 24: corpus hoc nostrum de limo figulatum, id. Carn. Chr. 9.

1. **figŭlus,** i, *m.* [fingo] (*The moulder*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A potter*: Var. R. R. 3, 15, 2; Pl. 35, 12, 43; Inscr.

Orell. no. 4190.—**B.** SIGILLATOR, *a seal-maker*: Inscr. Orell. 4191. **II.** Meton.: Poet. of the *builders* of the brick walls of Babylon: a figulis munita urbs, Juv. 10, 171.

2. **Figulus,** i, *A Roman* cognomen *in the* gens Marcia *and* Nigidia; esp. P. Nigidius Figulus, *A learned contemporary of Cicero*, C. Univ. 1; id. Fam. 4, 13; Suet. Aug. 94; v. Nigidius.

fīgūra, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A form, shape, figure* of b dies, *etc.*: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, C. Fin. 5, 12, 35; cf. hominum, vel etiam ceterarum animantium forma et figura, id. de Or. 3, 45, 179; and, quæ figura, quæ species humana potest esse pulchrior? . . Quod si omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura, deus autem animans est: ea figura profecto est, quæ pulcherrima sit omnium, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 18, 47 *sq.*; and with this cf., esse aliquem humana specie et figura, qui, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 63; and, Liv. 29, 17; cf. also, uri sunt specie et colore et figura tauri, Cæs. B. G. 6, 28; and, partimque figuras Retulit antiquas, Ov. M. 1, 436: Himera in muliebrem figuram habitumque formata, C. 2 Verr. 2, 35, 87; cf. figura et lineamenta hospitæ, id. ib. 2, 36, 89: conformatio quædam et figura totius oris et corporis, id. de Or. 1, 25, 114: pulmonum vis et figura, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: formæ figura, id. N. D. 1, 32, 90; so, formai servare figuram, Lucr. 4, 67: navium figura (shortly before, navium *species*), Cæs. B. G. 4, 25; so, lapidis, Ov. M. 3, 399: deliorum, Pl. 2, 25, 22: lenticulæ dimidiæ, id. 27, 12, 98: quadrangula grani, id. 13, 22, 38: triquetra, id. 3, 16, 20: rotunditatis aut proceritatis, id. 13, 4, 9 *fin.*, et sæp.

B. Esp.: **1.** With the Epicureans: *The atoms* or *molecular parts* of bodies: cœlestem fulminis ignem Subtilem magis e parvis constare figuris, Lucr. 2, 385; so, id. 2, 682 *sq.*; 778; id. 3, 191, et al.; cf. "illas figuras Epicuri, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere," Quint. 10, 2, 15 Spald.

2. Poet., *A form, shade, ghost* of the dead: in somnis, quum sæpe figuras Contuimur miras simulacraque luce carentum, Lucr. 4, 38; so, morte obita quales fama est volitare figuras, Virg. Æ. 10, 641; and, CVM VITA FVNCTVS IVNGAR TIS (*i. e.* tuis) VMBRA FIGVRIS, Inscr. Orell., no. 4847.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Quality, kind, form, species, nature, manner*: de figura vocis satis dictum est, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 25: majus et minus et æque magnum ex vi et ex numero et ex figura negotii consideratur, C. Inv. 1, 28, 41; so, figura orationis plenioris et tenuioris, id. de Or. 3, 55, 212; cf. suam quandam expressit quasi formam figuramque dicendi, id. ib. 2, 23, 98: occurrunt animo pereundi mille figuræ, *kinds*, Ov. H. 10, 81; cf. capiendi figuræ (for which, shortly after, *species* capiendi), Gai. Dig. 39, 6, 31; so, conditionis, Marcian. ib. 35, 2, 30.

B. Esp.: **1.** Gramm. *t. t.*: *Form* of a word, *inflection*: alia nomina, quod quinque habent figuras, habere quinque casus, Var. L. L. 9, 36, 139; cf. non debuisse ex singulis vocibus ternas vocabulorum figuras fieri, ut *albus, alba, album*, id. ib. 9, 38, 140: quædam (verba) tertiæ demum personæ figura dicuntur, ut *licet, piget*, Quint. 1, 4, 29; id. 8, 2, 15 Spald.

2. Rhetor. *t. t.*: **a.** *A figure of speech*, σχῆμα, C. de Or. 3, 53 *sq.*; id. Or. 39 *sq.*; Quint. 9, 1 *sq.*, et sæp.—**b.** *One which contains hints* or *allusions*, Suet. Vesp. 13; id. Dom. 10; *cf.* Quint. 9, 2, 82.

fīgūrālitas, ātis, *f.* [figura, *no.* II. B. 2. a, *through* obsol. *adj. figuralis*] *A figurative mode of speaking* (late Lat.): Fulg. de Continu. Virg. p. 147 Munk.

figūrāliter, *adv.* [id.] *Figuratively* (post-class.): Tert. Test. Anim. 2; Sid. Ep. 8, 14 *med.*

fīgūrāte, *adv.* [figuratus, *no.* II. B.] *Figuratively*: Sid. Ep. 5, 8; cf. figurato.

fīgūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [figuro] (post-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: *A forming, fashioning; shape, form*: nervi hic teretes, illic lati, ut in uno quoque poscit figuratio. Pl. 11, 37, 88: zona duodecim signis conformata exprimit depictam a natura figurationem, Vitr. 9, 4: Apollinis figuratio, App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Imagination, fancy*: si spei figuratione tardius cadit, Quint. Decl. 12, 27; so, vanæ, id. ib. 6, 4.—**B.** *Form* of a word: (*diurnare*) ex ea figuratione est, qua dicimus *perennare*, Gell. 17, 2, 16.—**C.** *Figurative mode of speaking*: quisquam illorum his figurationibus uteretur, quæ Græci schemata vocant? Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2: so, Lact. 1, 11 *med.*

fīgūrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [figuro] *Of* or *relating to a figure* or *form* (late Lat.); only as *Subst.*: **A. figurativa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* forma): *A representation, description*: Panis, *of Pan*, Hyg. Fab. 127 in lemm. in Class. Auct. 3, p. 48 Mai.—**B. figurativa,** orum, *n.*, *Types, figures*: illa subtilia et figurativa legis Mosaicæ quieverunt, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 38.

fīgūrātō, *adv.* [figuratus, *no.* II. B.] *Figuratively*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 14; cf. figurate.

fīgūrātor, ōris, *m.* [figuro] *One who forms* or *fashions* (post-class.): Arn. 6, 196.

fīgūrātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of figuro. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Formed, fashioned, shaped*: boum ipsa terga declarant non esse se ad onus accipiendum figurata, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: (hominis) ita figuratum corpus, id. Fin. 5, 12, 34: signum in modum Liburnæ figuratum, Tac. G. 9: venter ei, qui a periculo tutus est, reddit mollia, figurata, *well-formed stools*, Cels. 2, 3; so, id. 2, 8 *med.*: febris, prob. = *fièvre masquée*, Theod. Priac. 2, 1 *ante med.*—**B.** Fig.: Of speech: *Figurative* (not in Cic., but very freq. in Quint.): orationem, ἐσχηματισμένην, idest figuratam, Quint. 9, 1, 13; cf. id. 8, 3, 59: verba, id. 8, 1, 1; id. 9, 2, 7: controversiæ, id. 9, 2, 65; 88; id. 9, 1, 14.

☞ *Adv.* in two forms, figurate and figurato; v. hh. vv.

fīgūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [figura] *To form, fashion, shape* any thing (rare, but class.): **I.** Prop.: mundum ea forma figuravit, qua una omnes reliquæ formæ concludantur, C. Univ. 6: æs in habitum statuæ, Sen. Ep. 65: medullas in lapidis naturam, Pl. 36, 22, 45: caseos, id. 16, 38, 72: barbam peregrina ratione, Petr. S. 102: —*Abs.*: formare, figurare, colorare, animare non possent, Cic. N. D. 1, 39 110.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: formaturaque laborum pro parte figurat (lingua), Lucr. 4, 552; cf. id. 2, 413; and, os tenerum pueri balbumque poeta figurat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126: dum tempora nostra figurat, *represents*, Prud. Psych. 66.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *To imagine, fancy, picture*: Sen. Contr. 3, 17 *med.*: quales ad bella excitanda exeunt Furiæ, talem nobis iram figuremus, Sen. Ira 2, 35 *med.*; so, inanes species anxio animo, Curt. 7, 1 *fin.*—**2.** In Rhetor.: *To adorn with figures*: tam translatis verbis quam propriis figuratur oratio, Quint. 9, 1, 9: plurima mutatione figuramus, id. 10, 1, 12.—*Abs.*: affectus efficaciter movit, figurabat egregie, Sen. Contr. 3 præf.

fīlāns, antis, *P.* of unused filo [filum] *Like a thread in shape*; hence, of blood, *In a small thread-like stream*: turgida plaga necem vomuit de vulnere, filans, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 112.

fīlātim, *adv.* [filum] *Thread by thread*: filatim distabere, Lucr. 2, 851.

fīlia, æ (*Dat.* and *Abl. Plur.* filiabus, Cato in Prisc. p. 733 P.; Liv. 24, 26; Sen. Q. N. 1, 17 *ad fin.*; Inscr. Grut. 750, 6; cf. Pl. in Charis. p. 103 *fin.* P.; and also, filiis, Enn. in Prisc. l. l.; Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 61; id. Pœn. 5, 3, 9; Frontin. Strat. 4, 3, 5; Liv. 38, 57 Drak.; Just. 7, 3, 3; Hirt. B. Alex. 33, 2; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 22. Cf. Schmeid. Gramm. 2, p. 26), *f.* [akin to filius] **I.** Prop.: *A daughter*: Enn. in Ruf. § 37: Numæ Pompilii nepos ex filiâ rex a populo est Ancus Marcius constitutus, C. Rep. 2, 18: O matre pulchrâ filia pulchrior, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 1.—In apposition: quum Decimus quidam Virginius virginem filiam . . . in foro suâ manu interemisset, C. Rep. 2, 37; so, virgo, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 29; Quint. 9, 2, 70: filia familias, or in one word, filiafamilias; v. familia.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of animals: *Female offspring* (poet.): filia Picenæ poreæ, Mart. 13, 35.—**B.** Of trees: *Offspring, offshoot*: Pontica pinus, Silvæ filia nobilis, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 12; so, Mart. 14, 90.—**C.** For *a colony*: Massilia Graium filia, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 305.

fīliātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [filius] *The state* or *condition of a son, son-ship*: istius (*sc.* Christi) propriam et naturalem præcipuamque filiationem Paulus etiam de Deo manifestavit, dicens *qui proprio filio non pepercit*, etc., Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14 *med.*

fīlĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [filix] *Adorned with fern*: pateræ, *i. e. on which fern-leaves are engraved*, C. Parad. 1, 2, 11; so, lances, id. Att. 6, 1, 13 (*al.* felicatis).

filicina, æ, *A plant*, called also radiolus, App. Herb. 83.

‡ **filicones** (*al.* ‡ felicones) mali et nullius usus, a felice dicti, Fest. p. 86 Müll. *N. cr.*

filictum, i, *n.* [filix] *A place abounding with ferns*, Col. 2, 2, 8; Pall. 9, 3.

fīlĭcŭla (also written fel.), æ, *f. dim.* [filix] *A plant*, called also polypodion, *rock-fern, polypody*, Pl. 26, 8, 37; Cato R. R. 158, 1; Col. 6, 27, 11; Cels. 2, 12.

fīlĭētas, ātis, *f.* [filius] = filiatio: ex quo apparet filietas Salvatoris nullam habere commixtionem ad ceterorum filietatem, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14 *ante med.*

fīlĭŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [filia] *A little daughter*: **I.** Prop.: educare aliquam pro filiolâ suâ, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 29: L. Paulus filiolam suam Tertiam animadvertit tristiculam, C. de Div. 1, 46, 103; Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 13; id. Rud. prol. 39; M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. 5, 53 ed. Mai; Juv. 6, 241; quoniam mihi videris hanc scientiam juris tanquam filiolam oculari tuam, C. Mur. 10, 23. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Sarcastically of an effeminate person: duco filiolâ Curionis, *i. e.* C. Curione C. F., C. Att. 1, 14, 5.—**B.** Poet. of the letters of Cadmus: Cadmi filiolæ atricolores, Aus. Ep. 7, 52.

fīlĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [filius] *A little son*: Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 96: filiolo me auctum scito salvâ Terentiâ, C. Att. 1, 2, 1; Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 10; id. ib. 4, 3, 31; Juv. 6, 390; id. 9, 83.

fīlius, ĭi (*Voc.* filie, Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc. p. 741 P.), *m.* [not akin to υἱός, but from the root FU, Greek φυ, Sanscr. bhû, existere; prop. in passive sense, *procreated*; hence, *offspring, child*; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1. pp. 215 and 217] **I.** Prop.: *A son*: me necato et filium, Enn. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 2, 83: Rhunculs ac Purpureus, filii Terras, Næv. 2, 15: ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 90; cf., also, id. Rep. 2, 19; id. Læl. 1, 3: Venus et remisso filius arcu, *i. e.* Cupido, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 68: filius familias, or, in one word, filiusfamilias; v. familia.

II. Fig.: With terra, fortuna, *etc.*: terræ filius, *A son of mother earth*, i. e. *a man of unknown origin*; hence, *an obscure, mean person*: et huic terræ filio nescio cui committere epistolam tantis de rebus non audeo, C. Att. 1, 13, 4; so, id. Fam. 7, 9, 3; Pers. 6, 59; cf. "Saturnum Cœli filium dictum, quod soleamus eos, quorum virtutem miremur aut repentino advenerint, de cœlo cecidisse dicere: terræ autem, quos ignotis parentibus natos terræ filios nominemus," Lact. 1, 11: fortunæ filius, *a child of fortune, fortune's favourite* (also in the Gr. παῖς τῆς Τύχης), Hor. S. 2, 6, 49; called also, gallinæ albæ filius, Juv. 13, 141: Cretheriæ filius i. e. *an inhabitant of Cetliberia, a Cetliberian*, Cat. 37, 18.

III. Meton.: **A.** *Plur.*: for *Children*: "Συνεζευγμένοι jungit et diversos sexûs, ut quum marem feminamque *filios* dicimus," Quint. 9, 3, 63; Gell. 12, 1, 21.—**B.** For *the young, offspring* of animals: Col. 6, 37, 4.

fīlix (also written **felix,** Fest. p. 86 Müll. *N. cr.*), icis, *f.*, **I.** Prop.: *Fern*,

στήρις, Pl. 27, 9, 55; Virg. G. 2, 189; 3, 297; Hor. S. 1, 3, 37; Col. 2, 2, 13. **II.** Meton.: Of the hair of the pubes, Pers. 4, 41.

fīlum, i, *n.* (also in the Masc. form **fīlus,** i, acc. to Arn. 1, 36. Old form hilum; cf. h, v.) for fid-lum [akin to Sanscr. badh and bandh, ligare; Goth. band; Engl. to bind; cf. funis, *init.*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A thread* of any thing woven (of linen or woollen cloth, a cobweb, *etc.*), Var. L. L. 5, 23, 33; Enn. Ann. 3, 22; Virg. Æ. 6, 30; Ov. A. A. 3, 445; id. M. 4, 36; Mart. 6, 3, 5; Cels. 7, 16: tenuia aranei, Lucr. 3, 384: tineæ, Ov. M. 15, 372.—Prov.: pendēre filo (tenui), like our *to hang by a thread,* for *to be in great danger, to be uncertain:* hac noctu filo pendebit Etruria tota, Enn. in Macr. S. 1, 4: omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 35; Val. Max. 6, 4, 1.—**B.** Esp.: Poet.: *Of the thread of life* spun by the Fates: sororum fila trium, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 16; so, Virg. Æ. 10, 815; Ov. M. 2, 654; id. Pont. 1, 8, 63; id. Tr. 5, 10, 45; Sil. 4, 28; Mart. 10, 5, 10; id. 11, 36, 3, et al.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The fillet of wool* wound round the upper part of the flamen's cap, similar to the στέμμα of the Greeks; hence, in gen., for *a priest's fillet:* "APICVLVM, filum, quo flamines velatum apicem gerunt," Fest. p. 23 Müll.: legatus capite velato filo (lanæ velamen est) *Audi, Juppiter,* inquit, *etc.,* Liv. 1, 32; cf. Tib. 1, 5, 15.

B. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Of any thing slender and drawn out like a thread: *A string, cord, filament, fibre:* tractat inauratæ consona fila lyræ, *the strings,* Ov. Am. 1, 8, 60; so, lyræ, id. M. 5, 118; and, sonantia, id. ib. 10, 89: croci, *i. e. the stamen,* id. F. 1, 342: foliorum exilitas usque in fila attenuata, Pl. 21, 6, 16; id. 11, 15, 19.

C. (the idea being borrowed from weaving; the outer web or texture, *i. e.* the) *Outline, contour, form, shape* of an object: forma quoque hinc solis debet filumque videri, Lucr. 5, 573 Lachm.; cf. id. 5, 581; 2, 341; Lucil. in Non. 313, 12: mulieris, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 15: corporis, Gell. 1, 9, 2: forma atque filo virginali, id. 14, 4, 2: ingeniosus est et bono filo, Petr. 46.

III. Fig. (the figure also taken from a web; cf. the preced. *no.* II. C.): Of speech, *Texture, sort, quality, nature, style* of speaking or writing (class.): sed ego hospiti veteri et amico munusculum mittere (volui) levidense, crasso filo, cujusmodi ipsius solent esse munera, *i. e. of coarse texture,* C. Fam. 9, 12, 2; cf. argumentandi tenue filum, id. Or. 36, 124; and, tenui deducta poëmata filo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225; and with this cf., gracili connectere carmina filo, Col. poet. 10, 227: paulo uberiore filo, C. de Or. 2, 22, 93: orationis, id. ib. 3, 26, 103; id. Læl. 7, 25; Varr. L. L. 10, § 4.

Fīmbria, æ, *m.* [fimbriæ] *A Roman* cognomen *in the* gens Flavia: **I.** C. Flavius Fimbria, *consul* A. U. C. 650; C. 2 Verr. 5, 70, 181; id. Planc. 21, 52; id. de Or. 2, 22, 91. **II.** Another of the same name, *an enemy of M. Crassus,* C. Brut. 66, 233; id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33.—Hence, **Fīmbriānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Fimbria, Fimbrian:* seditio, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 215, 32.

fimbriæ, arum, *f.* [akin to fibra and filum] *Fibres, threads, fibrous part, fringe:* "antiqui FIBRVM dicebant extremum, a quo in sagis *fimbriæ* et in jecore extremum *fibra,*" Var. L. L. 5, 13, 24; cf. Fest. s. v. FIBER, p. 90: si quis in febre aut acuto morbo . . . in veste floccos legit fimbriasve diducit, Cels. 2, 6; so, Pl. 7, 51, 52; App. M. 11, p. 258: madentes cincinnorum fimbriæ, *i. e. the outer curled ends,* C. Pis. 11, 25.

Fimbrianus, a, um, v. Fimbria.

fimbriatūrio, īre, v. 2. Fimbriatus.

1. **fimbriātus,** a, um, *adj.* [fimbriæ] (*Provided with* fimbriæ; hence) *Fibrous, fringed* (post-Aug.): folia, Pl. 21, 15, 55: capillus (multi), id. 18, 7, 10, § 55: usus est lato clavo ad manus fimbriato, Suet. Cæs. 45.

2. **Fimbriātus,** a, um, *adj.* [Fimbria] *Made a* Fimbria *of,* Asin. in Quint. 8, 3, 32 Spald. *N. cr.*; cf. Figulatus (*al.* fimbriaturit, *makes, imitates* Fimbria).

fīmētum, i, *n.* [fimus] *A dunghill,* Pl. 10, 54, 75; id. 17, 9, 8; id. 24, 19, 110.

fimum, i, v. fimus.

fīmus, i. *m.* (also in the neuter form **fīmum,** i, Pl. 28, 17, 70 *sq.*; id. 29, 5, 32, § 101; id. 30, 9, 23) [acc. to Döderl. Syn. 2, p. 39, fuo, φύω; cf. with FEO, fecundus, fectus, *etc.*] **I.** Prop.: *That which fertilizes; manure, dung, ordure, excrement* (only in the *sing.,* Diom. p. 314 P.), Virg. G. 1, 80, Col. 2, 14, 4; id. 3, 11, 4; Pl. 28, 17, 71; id. 30, 9, 23; Liv. 38, 18. **II.** Poet.: Meton.: For lutum, *Dirt, mire:* Virg. Æ. 5, 333.

fīnālis, e, *adj.* [finis] (post-class.): **A.** (acc. to finis, *no.* I.): *Of,* or *relating to, boundaries:* quæstiones, Papin. Dig. 10, 1, 11; so, Callistr. ib. 47, 21, 3; Sid. Ep. 8, 14.—**B.** (acc. to finis, *no.* III. A.): *Of* or *relating to the end, final:* horizon, id est finalis circulus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5: beatitudo, Aug. Civ. Dei 19, 4 *fin.*: causa, Don. Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18.

fīnālitas, ātis, *f.* [finalis] *The being at an end; finality* (late Lat.), Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 120 (116); Eutych. procem. p. 2148 P.

fīnāliter, *adv.* [id.] *Unto the end:* Cassiod. de Anim. 19, 3.

findo, fĭdi, fissum, findĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscrit root bhid, findere; cf. Bopp Gloss. Sanscr. p. 246, a.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** As *Verb. fin.*: *To cleave, split, part, separate, divide* (class.): hoc enim quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus, et divisus æqualiter in duas partes latera hæc alluit, C. Leg. 2, 3, 6: cf. inimicam findite rostris Hanc terram, Virg. Æ. 10, 295: patrios findere sarculo agros, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 11; so, terras vomere, Ov. A. A. 2, 671: mare carinā, Prop. 3, 9, 35: Assaraci tellus, quam . . ., Findunt Scamandri flumina, Hor. Epod. 13, 14: hiulca siti findit Canis æstifer arva, Virg. G. 2, 353: specularis lapis finditur in quamlibet tenues crustas, Pl. 36, 22, 45; Quint. 11, 3, 21: hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas, Virg. Æ. 6, 540.—**2.** In the *Part. Perf.*: fissa ferarum ungula, Lucr. 4, 683; so, ungulæ equi, Suet. Cæs. 61: lingua in partes duas, Ov. M. 4, 585: lignum, Virg. Æ. 9, 413: os, Cels. 8, 4; cf. id. 8, 3 *fin.*: ferulæ, id. 8, 10; cf. id. 8, 3 *fin.*

B. Esp.; *Pass. in reflexive force: To split, burst* (poet. and very rare): Pers. 3, 8: cor meum et cerebrum finditur, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 8: Marsis finduntur cantibus angues, Ov. Med. Fac. 39.

II. Fig.: *To divide* (poet. and very rare): idus sunt agendæ, Qui dies mensem Veneris marinæ Findit Aprilem, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 16: fissa voluntas, Prud. Psych. 760.

fingibilis, e, *adj.* [fingo] *Imaginary, seeming* (late Lat.): præ oculis scintillarum fingibilis visus, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 104.

fingo, finxi, fictum, fingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [root FIG, whence figulus, figura; acc. to Döderl. Syn. 1, p. 160, akin to FAC, facere] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To form, shape, fashion, frame, make* (class.): esse aliquam vim, quæ finxerit, vel, ut tuo verbo utar, quæ fabricata sit hominem, C. Ac. 2, 27, 87; cf. ab aliquo deo fieri esse videantur, id. de Or. 1, 25, 115: fingere et construere nidos, id. ib. 2, 6, 23: favos, id. Off. 1, 44, 157: quæ nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of the plastic art, *To form* or *fashion by art* (in wax, clay, stone, *etc.*), *to mould* or *model,* as a statuary: quorum alterum fingere opinor e cera solitum esse, alterum esse pictorem, C. 2 Verr. 4, 13, 30; cf. in ceris aut fictilibus figuris, id. N. D. 1, 26, 71; so, similitudines ex argilla, Pl. 35, 12, 43; cf. sarcastically, hic homullus, ex argilla et luto fictus Epicurus, C. Pis. 25, 59: poculа de humo, Ov. Tr. 2, 489: Alexander ab Apelle potissimum pingi et a Lysippo fingi volebat . . . qui neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse, *etc.*, C. Fam. 5, 12, 7; cf. fingendi ars, *of making statues, statuary,* id. de Or. 3, 7, 26; and corpora fingendo pingendove efficere, Quint. 5, 12, 21.

2. With the access. idea of arranging, adorning, *etc., To set to rights, arrange; to adorn, dress, trim,* componere, excolere, ornare (poet.): (mulier) Bene quum lauta est, tersa, ornata, ficta est: infecta est tamen, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 4; so, quum se non finxerit ulli, Ov. R. Am. 341: Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 32: canas fingere comas, Tib. 1, 2, 92: comas presso pollice, Prop. 3, 10, 14; Ov. A. A. 1, 306; Mart. 6, 57; cf. comas auro, Stat. Th. 5, 228; and, crinem fingens, Virg. Æ. 4, 148; cf. also Phædr. 2, 2, 9: vitem putando, Virg. G. 2, 407: sæpe manūs ægras manibus fingebat amicis, *i. e. gently touched* or *pressed,* Ov. F. 5, 409.

3. With the access. idea of untruth, *To alter, change,* for the purpose of dissembling: hi neque vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 39.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To form, fashion, make:* natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos, C. de Or. 2, 54, 219: animos fingere, formare, id. Brut. 38, 142; cf. moderari et fingere mentem ac voluntates, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40: formam totius rei publicæ velim mittas, ex qua me fingere possim, *regulate myself,* i. e. *proceed, act,* id. Att. 6, 3, 4; cf. ad eorum (qui audiunt) arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant, id. Or. 8, 21; and, ea (verba) nos sicut mollissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, id. de Or. 3, 45, 177; cf. also arbitrio fingere, id. Brut. 79, 274: fortuna humana fingit artatque ut lubet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 54; cf. vitam flectere et fingere, *to shape, direct,* C. Sull. 28, 79: lingua vocem immoderate profusam fingit et terminat, *forms,* id. N. D. 2, 59, 149; cf. Peripateticorum institutis commodius fingeretur oratio, id. Brut. 31, 119: ego apis Matinæ more modoque operosa parvus carmina fingo (like the Gr. πλάττω), *make, compose,* Hor. Od. 4, 2, 32; so, carmina, id. Ep. 2, 1, 227; id. A. P. 331; 240: versus, id. ib. 382: poëmata, Suet. Tit. 3: opprobria in quemvis, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 30.

B. Esp.: **1.** With a double predicate, *To form, make* into something or in a certain manner: finxit te ipsa natura ad honestatem, gravitatem . . . ad omnes denique virtutes magnum hominem et excelsum, C. Mur. 29, 60: nec, si miserum fortuna Sinonem Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget, Virg. Æ. 2, 79: (illum) spissæ nemorum comæ Fingent Æolio carmine nobilem, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 12: di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli Finxerunt animi, id. S. 1, 4, 18: timui, mea ne finxisse minora putarer, Dissimulator opis propriæ, *to have lessened,* i. e. *purposely disparaged it,* id. Ep. 1, 9, 8.

2. *To form by instruction, to instruct, teach, train:* idem mire finxit filium, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 25; cf. voce paterna Fingeris ad rectum, Hor. A. P. 367; and, fingitur artibus, id. Od. 3, 6, 22; fingit equum tenera docilem cervice magister Ire viam, qua monstret eques, id. Ep. 1, 2, 64.

3.: **a.** *To form mentally* or *in words, to represent to one's self, to imagine, conceive, think, suppose; to represent to others, to sketch out:* (*c*) With *Acc.*: fingite animis . . . fingite cogitatione imaginem hujus conditionis meæ, *etc.*, C. Mil. 29, 79; cf. omnia quæ cogitatione nobismet ipsi possumus fingere, id. N. D. 3, 18, 47; and, fingere animo, id. de Sen. 12, 41; cf. also, animo et cogitatione fingere, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: ex sua natura ceteros fingere, *to conceive of,* id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: quid magis exercitum dici aut fingi potest? id. Mil. 2, 5; cf. fingere malefactum, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: tecum finge triumphos, Prop. 3, 20, 17: qui utilitatum causa fingunt amicitias, *suppose,* C. Læl. 14, 51: principatum sibi ipse opinionis errore fluxerat, *had imagined to himself,* id. Off. 1, 8, 26: in summo oratore fingendo, *in representing, sketching out,* id. Or. 2, 7.—(*β*) With *an objective clause:* finge, aliquem nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse, *suppose,* C. Ac. 2, 30,

117; so, finxe solum natum nothum, Quint. 3, 6, 109; and, fingamus Alexandrum dari nobis, id. 1, 1, 24; Luer. 1, 1052; id. 2, 175; cf. in *Pass. constr.*: qui naufragus fingitur se suspendisse, Quint. 8, 5, 22; so, qui suos artus morsu lacerasset, fingitur in scholis supra se cubasse, id. 8, 2, 20.

b. Pregn., with the accessory idea of creating by thinking, *To contrive, devise, invent, feign* something (esp. untrue): accento comparando fingere fallaciam, Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 2; 4; so, fallacias, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 22; and, fallaciam, id. And. 1, 3, 15; cf. nomine ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? id. Heaut. 3, 2, 34; and, fingit causas, ne det, sedulo, id. Eun. 1, 2, 58; so, falsas causas ad discordiam, id. Hec. 4, 4, 71: si mihi aliquam (rem publicam), ut apud Platonem Socrates, ipse finxero, C. Rep. 2, 1 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 11: ex eventis fingere, id. Fam. 6, 6, 4: crimina in aliquem fingere, id. 1 Verr. 5, 15: ea quæ sunt in usu vitaque communi, non ea, quæ finguntur aut optantur, id. Lael. 5, 18: fingere qui non visa potest, commissa tacere Qui nequit. Hor. S. 1, 4, 84: finguntur et testamenta, Quint. 7, 4, 39.

finiens, entis, v. finio, *no.* I. B.

finio, ivi *or* ii, itum, ire, 4. *v. a.* [finis]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To limit, bound, inclose within boundaries* (class.): populi Romani imperium finire, Cæs. B. G. 4, 16: quo (Jugo) Cappadocia finitur ab Armenia, Hirt. B. Alex. 35, 5: Tmolus Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypæpis, Ov. M. 11, 152; Vell. 2, 126, 3: rem res finire videtur, Lucr. 1, 997: riparum clausas margine finit aquas, Ov. P. 2, 222: signum animo, Liv. 1, 18: in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149.—**B.** Esp.: finiens orbis *or* circulus, *The horizon:* "illi orbes, qui aspectum nostrum definiunt qui a Græcis ὁριζοντες nominantur, a nobis *finientes* rectissime nominari possunt," C. Div. 2, 44, 92; so, circulus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17.

II. Pig.: **A.** *To set bounds to, restrain, check:* equidem illud ipsum non nimium probo, philosophum loqui de cupiditatibus finiendis: an potest cupiditas finiri? C. Fin. 2, 9, 27; cf. id. ib. 2, 20, 64; so, deliberativas miror a quibusdam sola utilitate finitas, Quint. 3, 8, 1.

B. For the usual definio, *To prescribe, determine, fix, appoint, assign:* sepulcris novis finxit modum, C. Leg. 2, 26, 66: AD EAM REM RATIONE CVRSOS ANNVOS SACERDOTES FINIVNTO, id. ib. 2, 8, 20; so, spatia omnis temporis numero noctium, Cæs. B. G. 6, 18; cf. Hercyniæ silvæ latitudinem, id. ib. 6, 25, 1; so, too, is to be explained the disputed passage, hoc autem sphæræ genus, in quo solis et lunæ motus inessent ... in illa sphæra solida non potuisse finiri, *this sort of* (movable) *celestial globe ... could not be defined, marked out, on that solid globe* (of Thales), C. Rep. 1, 14: interdum locum finire, in quo dimicaturi essent, Liv. 42, 47: ut si finias *equum*, genus est animal, species mortale, *etc.*, Quint. 7, 3, 3; cf. rhetorice finitur varie, id. 2, 15, 1; and, sit nobis orator is, qui a M. Catone finitur, id. 12, 1, 1; so, id. 12, 3, 40.—*Impers.:* de pecunia finitur, *No major causa ludorum consumeretur quam*, etc., Liv. 40, 44.

C.: **1.:** **a.** Gen.: *To put an end to, to finish, terminate:* bellum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 51: prandia nigris moris, Hor. S. 2, 4, 23: graves labores morte, Poet. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 48, 115 (transl. from Eurip. πόνων τερασμόν): so, labores, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 39; id. S. 1, 1, 23: dolores, id. ib. 2, 3, 263: studia, id. Ep. 2, 2, 104: amores, id. Od. 1, 19, 4: sitim, id. Ep. 2, 2, 146: honores æquo animo, Vell. 2, 33, 3: vitam mihi ense, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 49; so, vitam voluntaria morte, medita, *etc.*, Pl. 6, 19, 23; id. 8, 42, 64: animam, Ov. M. 7, 591: (distinctiones) interest sermonem finiant an sensum, Quint. 11, 3, 37; cf. ut verbum aucto sono finiant, id. 1, 5, 23.—**b.** In *Pass.: To come to an end, to end:* ut sententiæ verbis finiantur, C. de Or. 3, 49, 190; cf. nec solum componentur verba ratione, sed etiam finientur, id. Or. 49, 164; and, Latinum (verbum), quod *o* et *n* literis finitur, non reperiebant, Quint. 1, 5, 60; and with this cf. id. 1, 6, 14.

2. Esp. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), *To come to an end, to cease:* **a.** *To finish speaking, draw to a close, end:* finierat Pæan, Ov. M. 1, 566; so, id. ib. 13, 123; 14, 441; cf. finiturus eram, sed, *etc.*, id. A. A. 1, 755: ut semel finiam, Quint. 1, 12, 6; id. 8, 3, 55; cf. denique, ut semel finiam, id. 9, 4, 138; and, id. 5, 13, 3.—**b.** (*a*) *To come to one's end, to die:* sic Tiberius finvit octavo et septuagesimo ætatis anno, Tac. A. 6, 50 *fin.* For which (*β*), in *Pass.:* qui morbo finiuntur, Pl. Ep. 1, 12, 2.

finis, is (*Abl.* regularly fine; fini, Lucr. 1, 977, and also, fine, ib. 975; and adverbially fini, ea fini, qua fini, Cato R. R. 21, 3; id. ib. 28, 2; id. ib. 154; Gell. 1, 3, 30; id. ib. 7, 3, 29; Papin. Dig. 16, 2, 19; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 228), *m.* (*f.* mostly ante- and post-class. and poet., Att., Cæcil., Var., Sisenn. in Non. 205, 6 *sq.*; Lucr. 1, 107; 551; 562 *sq.*; Virg. Æ. 2, 554; id. ib. 5, 328; 384; id. ib. 12, 739, et al.; rarely in class. prose: C. Leg. 2, 22, 55; id. Fam. 12, 1, 1; id. Att. 9, 10, 4; Liv. 4, 2 Drak. *N. cr.*; id. 9, 26; id. 22, 57; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 2, p. 100 *sq.*) [prps. akin to filum, fibra, fimbriæ, whose rad. signif. is the extremity; cf. "antiqui FIBRUM dicebant *extremum*, a quo in sagis *fimbriæ* et in jecore extremum *fibra*," Var. L. L. 5, 13, 24; and therefore the extreme part of a district or region. Acc. to Bopp. Gloss. Sanscr. p. 246, a. for fid-nis from findo]

I. Prop.: *A boundary, limit, border,* terminus, ὅρος: accessit propius et jam ingrediens intra finem ejus loci, quem olcæ terminabant, *etc.*, C. Cæcin. 8, 22: fere ad extremum finem provinciæ Galliæ, Liv. 40, 16; cf. id. 33, 37: Philænon aræ, quem locum Ægyptum versus finem imperii habuere Carthaginienses, Sall. J. 19, 3: quem ad finem porrecta ac loca aperta pertinebant, cedentes (hostes) insequi, *as far as*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19: quibus venientibus ad finem legatio Veientium obviam fuit, Liv. 4, 58; cf. nulla legatio ad finem præsto fuerat, id. 38, 15; and, id. 10, 35: haud procul Argivorum fine positis castris, id. 28, 5; cf. id. 35, 27 Drak.—In *Plur.:* vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 93: nec Mamilia lege singuli, sed ex his tres arbitri fines regemus, C. Leg. 1, 21, 55; v. rego, I. B.: Q. Fabius Labeo arbiter Nolanis et Neapolitanis de finibus a senatu datus .... fines terminare, id. Off. 1, 10, 33; so, fines proferre, propagare, id. Rep. 3, 12; id. Mur. 9, 22: inter eos fines, quos feci, Liv. 1, 18: atque hominum finem Gades Calpenque secutus, Sil. 1, 141.

II. Pig.: *A limit, bound:* Crassus mihi visus est oratoris facultatem non illius artis terminis, sed ingenii sui finibus, immensis pæne, describere, C. de Or. 1, 49, 214; cf. certos mihi fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egredi non possim, id. Quint. 10, 35: finem et modum transire, *to go beyond all bounds and measure*, id. Off. 1, 29, 102; cf. transcendere fines Juris, Lucr. 3, 60: modum aliquem et finem orationi facere, C. 2 Verr. 2, 48, 118: est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultraque citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 106: intra Naturæ fines vivere, id. ib. 50.

III. Meton.: **A.:** **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.) In the *plur., Borders,* and hence, *territory, land, country* inclosed within borders: propere de finibus suis exercitus deducerent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 60: per agrum Sequanorum iter in Santonum fines facere, qui non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10; cf. si suas copias Ædui in fines Bellovacorum introduxerint, id. ib. 2, 5: ego his finibus ejectus sum, quos, *etc.*, Sall. J. 14, 8: neque flumen neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discerneret, id. ib. 79, 3: Multum interest, alienos populare fines an tuos uri exscindive videas, Liv. 28, 44, 2.

2. As *Adv.*, fine *or* fini, *Up to, as far as,* a certain point (very rare; not in Cic.): matresfamiliæ de muro vestem argentumque jactabant et pectoris fine prominentes passis manibus obtestabantur Romanos, ut, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 47 Oud. *N. cr.*; so, fine inguinum ingrediuntur mare Sall. Hist. Frgm. 3, 38 Gerl. (ap. Arus. Mess. p. 231 ed. Lind.); and, per mare umbilici fine ingressi, Hirt. B. Afr. 85, 1: per silvas vagatur Fine genûs vestem ritu succincta Dianæ, *up to the knee*, Ov. M. 10, 536: amphoras nolito implere nimium ansarum infimarum fini, Cato R. R. 113, 2.

B. (acc. to *no.* II.): **1.** Like τέλος: **a.** Gen.: *An end:* in hoc (æquo judicio) uno denique falsæ infamiæ finis æquis atque exitus reperiatur, C. Clu. 3, 7: dicendi finem facere, id. Sest. 65, 136; cf. si placet, in hunc diem hactenus ... finem disputandi facere, id. Rep. 2, 44 *fin.*; so, scribendi, id. de Or. 2, 55, 224: maledicti, Ter. Heaut. prol. 34: injuriis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 33: vitæ finem afferre alicui, C. Phil. 6, 1, 2; cf. quando finem habet motus, vivendi finem habeat necesse est, id. Rep. 6, 25: finem judiciariæ controversiæ constituere, id. 2 Verr. 1, 2, 5: oratio lecta ad eum finem, quem, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 34, 154.—As *Adv.*: ad eum finem, *Until that:* amor bestiarum in educandis custodiendisque iis, quæ procreaverunt, usque ad eum finem, dum possint se ipsa defendere, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129; so, mansit in conditione usque ad eum finem, dum judices rejecti sunt, id. 1 Verr. 6, 16.—And so, quem ad finem, *Till when? how long?* quamdiu furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem esse effrenata jactabit audacia? C. Cat. 1, 1, 1; so, piratam vivum tenuisti: quem ad finem? dum cum imperio fuisti, id. 2 Verr. 5, 29, 75; so, id. Mur. 5, 11; id. Fam. 9, 26, 1.

b. Esp.: (*a*) *End of life, latter end, death* (not till after the Aug. age): comperit invidiam supremo fine domari, *i. e. after death*, Hor. Ep. 2, 11, 12: tu ne quæsieris, quem mihi, quem tibi Finem di dederint, id. Od. 1, 11, 2: nec quicquam jam de fine, si fata poscerent, recusans, Vell. 2, 123, 2: septem a Neronis fine menses sunt, Tac. H. 1, 37.

(*β*) *The end, extremity,* of an ascending series, *i. e. the highest point, greatest degree, summit:* sentis credo, me jam diu, quod τέλος Græci dicunt, id dicere tum *extremum*, tum *ultimum*, tum *summum*: licebit etiam *finem* pro extremo aut ultimo dicere, C. Fin. 3, 7, 26; cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 11; and with this cf., ad finem bonorum, quo referuntur et cujus causa sunt facienda omnia, *the chief good*, id. Leg. 1, 20, 52: fines bonorum et malorum, id. Fin. 1, 17, 55; hence the title of Cicero's treatise De Finibus, analog. to Gr. περὶ τελῶν; cf. C. Att. 13, 21, 4, with ib. 19, 4: honorum populi finis est consulatus, id. Planc. 25, 60: duodecim tabulæ, finis æqui juris, Tac. A. 3, 27.

(*γ*) *An end, purpose, intention, design:* omnes artes habere finem aliquem propositum, ad quem tendunt, Quint. 2, 17, 22; so, laudis et gloriæ, id. 3, 3, 11: domus finis est usus, C. Off. 1, 39, 138: officium ejus facultatis videtur esse, dicere apposite ad persuasionem: finis, persuadere dictione, id. Inv. 1, 5, 6; cf. Quint. 2, 15, 6: quem finem vel quid summum et ultimum habeat rhetorice, id. ib. 38; C. Off. 1, 16, 52: ad finem vitæ utilem (artem), Quint. 2, 17, 41: medicinæ, id. ib. 25; id. 2, 21, 3: quod ad eum finem memoravimus, ut, *etc.*, Tac. A. 14, 64.

2. In Rhetor.=finitio *and* definitio (An explanatory limiting), *A definition, explanation* (so, prps. not in Cic., but repeatedly in Quint.): dicuntur argumenta ex finitione seu fine, Quint. 5, 10, 54: est frequentissimus finis, rhetoricen esse vim persuadendi, id. 2, 15, 3; id. ib. 11 *sq.*; id. 4, 4, 3 Spald. *N. cr.*

3. In the later law Lat. *A measure, amount:* placuit, ut fructus hypothecarum usuris compensaret, fini legitimæ usuræ, Papin. Dig. 20, 1, 1; so, finem pretii deminuere vel excedere, id. ib. 21, 2, 66: ad finem peculii legata præstare, id. ib. 49, 17, 17.

finite, *adv.*: **A.** (acc. to finio, *no.* II. A.) *To a certain extent, within limits:* ayarus erit sed finite, C. Fin. 2, 9, 27.—**B.** (acc. to finio, *no.* II. B.) *In a certain manner, in particular:* referri oportere ad senatum aut infinite de re publica, aut de singulis rebus finite, Gell. 14, 7, 9.

fīnītĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [finis; cf. maritimus] **I.** Prop.: *Bordering upon, adjoining, neighbouring* (class.): With *Dat.*: sumus enim finitimi Atinatibus, C. Planc. 9, 22: Galli Belgis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 2: homines bellicosi locis patentibus, id. ib. 1, 10, 2: regnum Ariobarzanis vestris vectigalibus, C. Manil. 2, 5: aër mari, id. N. D. 2, 39, 101: latus Boreæ, *i. e. bordering upon the north, northern,* Hor. Od. 3, 24, 38.—*Abs.*: Romanos ea loca finitimæ provinciæ adjungere, Cæs. B. G. 3, 2 *fin.*: Marsi, Hor. Epod. 16, 3: finitimum bellum, Cæs. B. C. 2, 38; cf. Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 111.

As *Subst.*: **finitimi,** orum, *m. Neighbours:* bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, C. Rep. 2, 9: cf. finitimi ac vicini, id. Sull. 20, 58; so, id. Manil. 4, 9; Cæs. B. G. 1, 2; id. ib. 1, 5; id. ib. 2, 16: id. ib. 2, 17.

II. Fig.: *Bordering upon, adjoining, near akin, like* (class.): **A.** With *Dat.*: unicuique virtuti finitimum vitium reperietur, ut audacia, quæ fidentiæ finitima est, C. Inv. 2, 54, 165; cf. id. de Or. 2, 44, 185; so, metus ægritudini, id. Tusc. 4, 30, 64: falsa veris, id. Ac. 2, 21, 68: determinum genus optimo, id. Rep. 1, 42: consensus principum administrationi, id. ib. 1, 28: poëta oratori, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70; cf. historia huic generi, id. Or. 20, 66: Autronii nomen finitimum maxime est hujus periculo et crimini, *is very closely connected with,* id. Sull. 25, 71.—**B.** *Abs.*: illa, quæ propinqua videntur et finitima esse, C. Inv. 2, 54, 165: artium studiorumque quasi finitima vicinitas, id. Brut. 42, 156: malum, id. Rep. 1, 28.—**C.** With *Gen.*: C. Or. 32, 113; cf. vicinus, *no.* II.

fīnītio, ōnis, *f.* [finio] (post-Aug.): **A.** (acc. to finio, *no.* I. A.): *A limiting, limit, boundary,* Vitr. 2, 1 *fin.*; 5, 4 *fin.*; 8, 1.

B. (acc. to finio, *no.* II. B.): *A determining, assigning,* viz., **1.** Prop.: *A division, part,* Hyg. Astr. 1, 6 *fin.*—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *A definition, explanation* (esp. in Quint.): "*finitio* est rei propositæ propria et dilucida et breviter comprehensa verbis enunciatio," Quint. 7, 3, 2 *sq.*; so, id. 2, 15, 34; id. 3, 6, 49; id. 5, 10, 63; id. 12, 2, 13, et saep.; Gell. 15, 9, 11.—**b.** *A rule:* illam quasi finitionem veluti quandam legem sanxerunt, eos tantum surculos posse coalescere, qui, *etc.*, Col. 5, 11, 12.

C. (acc. to finio, *no.* II. C. 2. b.): *End of life, death:* Inscr. Grut. 810, 10; so FATI, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4776.

fīnītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (post-Aug.) Rhetor. and Gram. *t. t.*: **I.** In rhetoric, *Defining, explaining:* status, Quint. 3, 6, 5; 26; causa, id. 7, 3, 26.

II. In Gram.: **A.**—modus, *Definite,* i. e. *the indicative,* Diom. p. 328 P.—**B.** litera, *Final,* Mart. Cap. 3, 54.

fīnītor, ōris, *m.* [id.]: **A.** (acc. to finio, *no.* I. A.) *One who determines boundaries, a surveyor,* decempedator: quæstori permittant, finitorem mittant: ratum sit, quod finitor uni illi, a quo missus erit, renunciaverit, C. Agr. 2, 13, 34; so, id. ib. 2, 17, 45; id. ib. 2, 20, 53.—Comicè: ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia Determinabo: ei rei ego sum factus finitor, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 49.

B. (acc. to finio, *no.* I. B.): *adj.*: *Bounding, limiting:* circulus, *the horizon,* Sen. Q. N. 5, 17.

C. (acc. to finio, *no.* II. C. 1. a.): *One who e dx:* O cunctis finitor maxime rerum (Pluto), Stat. Th. 8, 21.

fīnītus, a, um, **I.** P. of finio. **II.** *Pa.*: In rhetor., of words, *That terminate properly; well rounded, rhythmical:* et ipsi infracta et amputata loquuntur et eos vituperant, qui apta et finita pronunciant, C. Or. 51, 176.

fĭo, eri, v. facio.

‡ **fircus,** i, v. hircus, *ad init.*

firmāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [firmo] Poet. for firmamentum, *A prop, support:* trunci, Ov. M. 10, 491.

firmāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which strengthens*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A support, prop, stay* (class.; freq. in fig. sense and in Cic.): transversaria tigna injiciuntur, quæ firmamento esse possint, Cæs. B. C. 2, 15: vincula et firmamenta membrorum, Gell. 13, 22, 9.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *A support, prop, stay:* eum ordinem, qui exercet vectigalia, firmamentum ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicemus, C. Manil. 7, 17: firmamentum ac robur totius accusationis, id. Mur. 28, 58; cf. multo plus firmamenti ac roboris, id. Manil. 4, 10; and, parum firmamenti et parum virium, id. Cluent. 2, 5: firmamentum rei publicæ, id. Planc. 9, 23; cf. firmamentum imperii populi Romani, id. Phil. 3, 5, 13: firmamentum stabilitatis constantiæque fides est, id. Læl. 18, 65; so, dignitatis, id. Tusc. 4, 3, 7: potentiæ, Tac. H. 5, 8: si ullum firmamentum in illo teste posuisses, C. Fl. 37, 92: legionem ex subsidiis in primam aciem firmamentum ducit, *as a support,* Liv. 29, 2, 9.—In *Plur.*: Romulus quum hæc egregia duo firmamenta rei publicæ peperisset, auspicia et senatum, C. Rep. 2, 10.

B. Esp.: Rhetor. *t. t.*: *The chief support* of an argument, *the main point,* τὸ συνέχον, C. Inv. 1, 14, 19; id. Part. 29, 103; Auct. Her. 1, 16, 26; Quint. 3, 11, 1; id. 9; 12 *sq.*

III. Meton.: *The sky considered as fixed above the earth, the firmament* (late Lat.), Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 2.

Firmani, orum, v. Firmum.

Firmanus, a, um, v. Firmum.

firmātor, ōris, *m.* [firmo] *A confirmer, establisher* (post-Aug. and very rare): missus tamen Drusus pacis firmator, Tac. A. 2, 46 Bach. *N.cr.*: disciplinæ militaris, Pl. Ep. 10, 38, 1.

firme, *adv.*; also **firmĭter** [firmus] (both forms equally common): **I.** Prop. (acc. to firmus, *no.* I. A.): *Firmly, with firmness, strongly:* firme: insistere, Suet. Cal. 26: firmiter: insistere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 26: in suo gradu collocari, C. Rep. 1, 45 *fin.*: nisi suffulcis firmiter, non potes subsistere, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 77.—*Sup.*: pulvinus quam firmissime statuatur, Vitr. 5, 12.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to firmus, *no.* III. A.): *Firmly, strongly, powerfully, energetically:* firme sustinere assensus suos, *to check firmly,* C. Fin. 3, 9, 31.—**B.** (acc. to firmus, *no.* III. C.): *Lastingly, for a long time:* firmiter meminisse, Gell. 13, 8, 2: firmiter stabilita matrimonia, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 512, 23 (Rep. 6, 2 ed. Mos.).—*Comp.*: firmius durare, Pl. 35, 12, 46; so, coire, Ov. H. 19, 67.—**C.** (acc. to firmus, *no.* III. D.): *Steadfastly, fixedly: firme;* graviterque aliquid comprehendere, C. Fin. 1, 21, 71: satis firme aliquid concipere animo, id. ib. 2, 2, 6: continere (*sc.* memoria) multa, Quint. 11, 2, 2.—**D.** (acc. to firmus, *no.* III. E.): *Certainly, surely:* firmiter promisisse, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 111.—**E.** (acc. to firmus, *no.* III. F.): *Firmly, inflexibly, immovably: firme;* graviter et firme respondere, Pl. Ep. 6, 13, 3: *firmiter;* firmiter hoc tuo sit pectore fixum, Lucil. in Non. 512, 20.

Firmianus, a, um, v. Firmius.

Firmĭcus, i, *m.*, Julius Maternus, *A mathematician in the time of Constantine the Great, author of a work entitled* Mathescos libri octo.

firmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [firmus] (class.): **I.** Prop.: (*material*) *Firmness, solidity, durability, strength:* ea, quæ ille (Epicurus) propter firmitatem στερέμνια appellat, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49: age specta, postes cujusmodi! Quanta firmitate facti, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 134; so, materiæ, Cæs. B. C. 2, 11: amphorarum, Pl. 35, 12, 46: Ægyptii lini, id. 19, 1, 2, § 14: fastigiorum templorum, id. 35, 12, 46.—In *Plur.*: pulvis Puteolanus ædificiis præstat firmitates, Vitr. 2, 6.

II. Meton.: Of physical qualities: *Strength, power:* uvæ contra frigora, *etc.*, id. 14, 3, 4, § 40: vini, id. 14, 2, 4, § 21: gladiatoria totius corporis firmitas, C. Phil. 2, 25, 63; cf. Quint. 8, 4, 16; so, corporis, id. 11, 3, 19; id. 2, 16, 13: capitis, lateris pectorisve, Quint. 11, 3, 16; 40: et vigor vocis, Gell. 2, 3, 4: valetudinis, Pl. 20, 5, 20.

III. Fig.: Of mental qualities: *Firmness, endurance, constancy:* firmitas et constantia, C. Fam. 9, 11, 1: animi, id. Sest. 44, 95; so, id. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: sapientis, id. Ac. 2, 20, 66: exercitus numero amplissimus, firmitate exiguus, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 24, 3: ut quisque minimum firmitatis haberet minimumque virium, ita amicitias appetere maxime, C. Læl. 13, 46; cf. ea (amicitia) non satis habet firmitatis, id. ib. 5, 19: si aliquid firmitatis nactus sit Antonius, id. Fam. 11, 12, 1: imperii, Suet. Vesp. 7.

firmĭter, *adv. Firmly;* v. firme.

firmĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [firmus] (less freq. than firmitas, but class.): **I.** Prop.: (*material*) *Firmness, solidity, durability, strength:* tanta in eis (navibus) erat firmitudo, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13; cf. tanta erat operis (*i. e.* pontis) firmitudo, id. ib. 4, 17.

II. Meton.: Of physical qualities: *Strength, power:* vocis, Auct. Her. 3, 11, 20.

III. Fig.: Of mental qualities: *Firmness, constancy, strength of mind:* animi, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 54; cf. quod firmitudinem gravitatemque animi tui perspexi, C. Fam. 5, 13, 3; and, Cæs. B. C. 3, 28; so, animi, Tac. A. 4, 8; Tac. A. 3, 6; cf. in patientia firmitudinem simulans, id. ib. 6, 46 *fin.*; and, id. ib. 15, 62: non quod salus ab isto data quicquam habitura sit firmitudinis, C. Att. 11, 14, 2: hæc constitutio habet firmitudinem, id. Rep. 1, 45: (translationes) per se minus habeant firmitudinis, id. Inv. 2, 19, 58.

Firmĭus, ii, *m. A Roman proper name,* **I.** e. g. Firmius Catus, Tac. A. 2, 27; id. ib. 4, 31. **II.** *A skilful artist in silver;* hence, **Firmianus,** a, um, *adj.*: *Of Firmius, Firmian:* vasa, Pl. 33, 11, 49.

firmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [firmus] (freq. and class.): **I.** Prop.: *To make firm* or *fast, to strengthen, fortify, support:* bitumen æramentis illinitur, firmatque ea contra ignes, Pl. 35, 15, 51: remedium ad dentium mobiles firmandos, id. 21, 31, 105; Tac. A. 4, 73: vestigia, Virg. Æ. 3, 659: gradum, Quint. 9, 4, 129; Curt. 4, 9 *med.*: alvum solutam, Cels. 1, 3; Pl. 14, 18, 22.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To make strong, to strengthen:* lacertos, Lucr. 6, 397: corpora, juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, C. Tusc. 2, 15, 36; so, corpora cibo, Liv. 27, 13 *fin.*—**B.** *To refresh, recruit, nourish:* vexatos milites quiete Curt. 9, 10: prægnantes largo pascuo, Col. 6, 27, 10.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): **1.** Gen.: *To fortify, strengthen, secure; to make lasting, durable, permanent:* (Romulus) urbem auspicato condere, et firmare dicitur primum cogitavisse rem publicam, C. Rep. 2, 3; cf. urbem colonis firmare, id. ib. 2, 18; so, novam civitatem, id. ib. 2, 7: provinciam pace præsidiisque, id. Fam. 1, 7, 4: locum magnis munitionibus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 29: turres præsidiis, Sall. J. 23, 1: aditum urbis, Virg. Æ. 11, 466: aciem subsidiis, Liv. 9, 17: latronum opes firmare atque augere, C. Off. 2, 11, 40: in aliquos imperium, id. Sull. 11, 32: vocem, id. de Or. 3, 61, 227: firmari consuetudine, Quint. 11, 3, 24: quorum (hominum) quum adolescentiæ cupiditates defervissent, eximiæ virtutes firmata jam ætate exstiterunt, C. Cæs. 18, 43; cf. animus adolescentis nondum consilio ac ratione firmatus, id. Cluent. 6, 13; and, firmata stirpe virtutis, id. Cæl. 32, 79: pacem amicitiamque, Liv. 9, 3: memoria præcipue firmatur atque altitur exercitatione, Quint. 1, 1, 36; so, memoriam, id. 2, 4, 15: opinio omnium gentium firmata consensu, C. Div. 1, 1, 1: non tamen pro firmato stetit magistratus ejus jus, Liv. 4, 7.

2. Esp.: **a.** *To strengthen in resolution, to encourage, animate:* cujus adventus Pompeianos compressit nostresque firmavit, ut, *etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 65; so, suos, Just. 2, 11: plebem hinc provocatione, hinc tribunicio auxilio, Liv. 3, 55: cunctos alloquio et cura sibique et proelio, Tac. A. 1, 71: animum præsenti pignore, Virg. Æ. 3, 611.—With *Gen.*: firmatus animi, Sall. Hist. Frgm. 3, 24, p. 236 ed. Gerl. (ap. Arus. Mess. p. 232 ed. Lindem.).

b. In fidelity: *To make sure of, secure:* civitates obsidibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27.

B. (acc. to *no.* II.): *To confirm, show, prove; to affirm, assert, declare* the correctness or truth of a circumstance, statement, *etc.* (less freq. than confirmo): quam intelligat, quam multa firmentur jure jurando, C. Lex. 2, 7, 16: si vis et natura fati ex divinationis ratione firmabitur, id. F. 5, 11: firmata fides, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 45: so, fidem, Ter. And. 3, 1, 4; id. Hec. 4, 2, 5: hoc genus in rebus firmandum est multa prius, quam Ipsius rei rationem reddere possis, *to prove*, Lucr. 6, 918.—With *an objective clause*: seque et ibi futurum, ubi præscripserit et ea facturum, quæ imperarit obsidibus datis firmat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48; cf. paratis omnium animis reversuros firmaverunt, Tac. H. 2, 9; Lucr. 6, 941; so, id. 3, 320.—In *Pass.*: sata bene provenire firmantur, Pall. 10, 3, 1.

Firmum, i, *n. A fortified sea-port of Picenum* (now *Fermo*), Mel. 2, 4, 6; Vell. 1, 14, 8; Pompei. in C. Att. 8, 12, B, 1; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 465.—Hence,

Firmānus, a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Firmum, Firmian:* cohors, Liv. 44, 40: L. Tarutius Firmanus, *of Firmum*, C. Div. 2, 47, 98; so, audivi ex Gavio hoc Firmano, id. Att. 4, 8, b. 3; and, fratres, id. ib.—As *Subst.*: **Firmani,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Firmum, Firmians*, C. Phil. 7, 9, 23: Castellum Firmanorum, *the port of Firmum*, regarded as a separate place (now *Porto di Fermo*), Pl. 3, 13, 18; cf. Mann. loc. cit.

firmus, a, um, *adj.* [fir-mus, akin to Sanscrit root dhri, "to bear;" and so, *bearing*] (freq. and class.; esp. in the fig. sense): **I.** Prop.: (*Materially*) *Firm* (opp. to fragile), *strong, solid, durable, stable:* nos fragili vastum ligno sulcavimus æquor: Quæ tulit Æsoniden, firma carina fuit, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 35; so, robora, Virg. Æ. 2, 481: arbor, Ov. A. A. 2, 652: vincula, id. F. 1, 370: janua, *i. e. shut fast*, id. Am. 2, 12, 3; cf. sera, id. Pont. 1, 2, 24: solum, *strong, firm*, Curt. 5, 1, 29: firmioris testæ murices, Pl. 9, 33, 52.

II. Meton.: **A.** (*Physically*) *Strong:* **1.** *Possessing strength:* effice ut valeas, et ut ad nos firmus ac valens quam primum venias, C. Fam. 16, 8, 1 and 2; cf. mihi placebat, si firmior esses, *etc.*, id. ib. 16, 5, 1; and, nondum satis firmo corpore, id. ib. 11, 27, 1: hinc remiges firmissimi, illinc inopia affectissimi, Vell. 2, 84, 2.—**2.** *Durable, lasting:* sunt et Aminese vites firmissima vina, Virg. G. 2, 97.

B. *Imparting strength, strong, strengthening, nourishing:* firmo cibo pasta pecus, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 2: firmius est triticum, quam milium; id ipsum quam hordeum; ex tritico firmissima oriza, Cels. 2, 18.

III. Fig.: **A.** *Firm, powerful, strong:* quæ enim domus tam stabilis, quæ tam firma civitas est, quæ non odiis et dissidiis funditus possit everti? C. Læl. 7, 23: res publica firma atque robusta, id. Rep. 2, 1 *fin.*; cf. civitas imprimis firma, Cæs. B. G. 5, 54; and, Trinobantes prope firmissima earum regionum civitas, id. ib. 5, 20, 1: Mutina firmissima et splendidissima colonia, C. Phil. 5, 9, 24: tres potentissimi ac firmissimi populi, id. ib. 1, 3 *fin.*: concordi populo nihil esse immutabilius, nihil firmius, id. Rep. 1, 32: evocatorum firma manus, id. Fam. 15, 4, 3: Antonius ab equitatu firmus esse dicebatur, Planc. in C. Fam 10, 15, 2.—**B.** *Strong, proper, suitable, fit for* any thing: satis firmus ad castra faciendo, Pomp. in C. Att. 8, 12, A. 1: so, exercitus satis firmus ad tantum bellum, Liv. 23, 25.—**C.** *Sure*, post. with *Inf.*: fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 47.—**C.** *Durable, lasting, sure, established:* quæ (sc. leus et caritas) sunt vitæ sine metu degendæ præsidia firmissima, C. Pin. 1, 10, 35: fundamenta defensionis firmissima, id. Cœl. 2, 7: firmior fortuna, id. Rep. 1, 17: constitutio Romuli, id. ib. 2, 31 (ap. Non. 526, 10).—**D.** *Steadfast, immoveable, fixed, steady:* illud ratum firmum, fixum fuisse vis, C. Ac. 2, 46, 141: officii præcepta firma, stabilia, id. Off. 1, 2, 6; cf. opinio, firma et stabilis, id. Brut. 80, 114: firma et constans assensio, id. Ac. 1, 11, 42: ne in maximis quidem rebus quicquam adhuc inveni firmius, id. Or. 71, 237: spem firmissimam habere, id. Fam. 6, 5, 4; cf. firmior candidatus, *i. e. who has stronger, greater hopes of being elected*, id. Att. 1, 1, 2.—**E.** *Certain, sure, to be depended upon:* literæ ut soles, *i. e. containing news that may be relied upon*, C. Att. 7, 25.—**F.** *Firm, inflexible, immoveable:* senatum sua sponte bene firmum firmiorem vestra auctoritate fecistis, id. Phil. 6, 7, 18; cf. vir in suscepta causa firmissimus, id. Mil. 33, 91: accusator firmus verusque, id. Div. in Cæcil. 9, 29: vir pro veritate firmissimus, Pl. Ep. 2, 11, 19: sunt fortasse in sententia firmiores, id. Balb. 27, 61; so, Tib. 3, 2, 5: non firmus roctum defendis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 26: firmus proposito, Vell. 2, 63 *fin.*: firmissimus ira, Ov. M. 7, 457: firmo id constantique animo facias licet, Cic. Fil. ap. C. Fam. 16, 21, 2: nunc opus pectore firmo, Virg. Æ. 6, 261: firmi amici sunt (*opp.* amici collabascunt), Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 16: firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici), C. Læl. 17, 62: ex infidelissimis sociis firmissimos reddere, *i. e. most true* or *sincere*, id. Fam. 15, 4, 14: non brevis et suffragatoria, sed firma et perpetua amicitia, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 7, 26; so, firmissimæ amicitiæ, Quint. 1, 2, 20: fides firma nobis, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 6.

fiscālis, e, *adj.* [fiscus, *no.* II. B.] *Of* or *relating to the public* or *the imperial treasury, fiscal* (post-class.): res fiscales quasi propriæ et privatæ principis sunt, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 4; so, jus, Papin. ib. 2, 14, 42: debitores, Paul. ib. 49, 14, 45, § 10: tributa, Cassiod. Var. 3, 32: onera, id. ib. 11, 7: horrea, Salvian. Gub. D. 6, 12: calumniæ, *informations laid for the advantage of the revenue*, i. e. *the fines resulting from which were to go into the treasury*, Suet. Dom. 9: molestiæ, *i. e. exactions for the treasury*, Aur. Vict, Cæs. 41: gladiatores, *maintained out of the emperor's revenue*, Capitol. Gord. 3, 33; so, toa, cursus, Spart. Hadr. 7; and, vina, Vop. Aurel. 48.—As *Subst.*: **fiscalia,** ium, *n., Moneys for the treasury*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3351.

fiscārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *A debtor to the treasury* (post-class.): annuæ fiscariorum præstationes, Firm. Math. 3, 13 *med.*

fiscella, æ, *f.* (also, **fiscellus,** i, *m.* Col. 12, 38, 6; v. fiscellus) *dim.* [fiscus] **I.** Gen.: *A small basket for fruit*, etc., *woven of slender twigs, rushes*, etc., Tib. 2, 3, 15; Virg. E. 10, 71; Ov. F. 4, 743; Col. 12, 18, 2; Var. R. R. 2, 2, 14. **II.** Esp.: **A.** As a *muzzle* for cattle, Cato R. R. 54, 5; Pl. 18, 19, 49, § 177.—**B.** As a *form* for cheese: "*fiscella* forma, ubi casei exprimuntur," Gloss. Isid.

1. **fiscellus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.] **I.** = fiscella; v. preced. art. **II.** "FISCELLUS casei mollis appetitor, ut catillones catillorum liguritores," Fest. p. 90 (acc. to Müll. we should prps. read FISCELLO; see his note ad loc.).

2. **Fiscellus,** i, *m. A chain of mountains in the Sabine territory, in which the River Nar takes its rise* (now called *Monte Fiscello*, or *Monti della Sibilla*), Pl. 3, 12, 17; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 5; Sil. 8, 510.

fiscina, æ, *f.* [fiscus] **I.** Gen.: *A small basket for fruit*, etc., *made of slender twigs, rushes, broom*, etc.: fiscina ficorum, C. Fl. 17, 41; Næv. in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 266; Virg. l. l.; Col. 12, 39, 3; 50, 10. **II.** Esp.: **A.** As *a cheese basket*, Mart. 1, 44, 7.—**B.** As *a basket for leaves, fodder*, etc.: Ov. F. 4, 754; Pl. 18, 31, 74.—**C.** As a *muzzle*, Pl 34, 8, 19, § 66.

fiscus, i, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A basket woven of slender twigs, rushes*, etc., Col. 12, 52, 22; 54, 2.—Far more freq.,

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *A money-basket*, or, as we say, *a money-bag, purse:* fiscos complures cum pecunia Siciliensi a quodam senatore ad equitem Romanum esse translatos, C. 1 Verr. 8, 22: mulus ferebat fiscos cum pecunia, Phædr. 2, 7, 2; Suet. Claud. 18: errata multus in area Fiscus, *i. e. much money*, Juv. 14, 259.

B. Esp.: **1.** *The state treasury, public revenue:* quaternos HS., quos mihi senatus decrevit et ex ærario dedit, ego habebo et in cistam transferam de fisco, C. 2 Verr. 3, 85, 197: qui fiscum sustulit, id. ib. 3, 79, 183: de fisco quid egerit Scipio, quæram, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5 Manut.; so, Eutr. 2, 16.

2. In the times of the emperors, *The imperial treasury, imperial revenues, emperor's privy purse: opp.* to ærarium, the public chest or treasury: quantum pecuniæ in ærario et fiscis et vectigalibus residuis, Suet. Aug. 101; so, id. ib. 40; id. Claud. 28; id. Ner. 32; Sen. Ben. 7, 6; Tac. A. 1, 37; Pl. Pan. 36; Paul. Dig. 39, 4, 9 *fin.*: Judaicus, *the tax paid by the Jews into the imperial treasury*, Suet. Dom. 12.

fissĭcŭlo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fissum] (*To make a* fissum; hence) *A t. t.* of the haruspices: *To divide* (post-class.): exta, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45; so, Mart. Cap. 2, 38; and, fissiculatis extorum prosiciis, id. 1, 5.

fissĭlis, e, *adj.* [findo] **I.** *That may be cleft* or *split, fissile* (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): robur, Virg. Æ. 6, 181; so, lignum, Pl. 16, 39, 73: arundo, id. 16, 36, 64: vena lapidis, id. 36, 17, 27.

II. *Cleft, split:* fissilis stipes, Col. 9, 1, 3.—Comicè: ad focum si adesses, Non fissile haberes caput, *you would not have had your crown cracked*: Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 26.

fissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A cleaving, dividing:* glebarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159.

fissi-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [fissus; pes] **I.** Prop.: *Cloven-footed:* juvencæ, Aus. Ep. 5, 3. **II.** Meton.: *Split:* calamus, Aus. Ep. 7, 49.

fissum, i, *n.* [findo] *A cleft, slit, fissure* (only in the lang. of augurs, of the divided liver): jecorum, C. de Div. 1, 52, 118; cf. fissum in extis, id. ib. 1, 10, 16; so, jecoris, id. N. D. 3, 6, 14: familiare et vitale, id. de Div. 2, 13, 32.

fissūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A cleft, chink, fissure* (post-Aug.): quorum in digitos pedum fissura divisa est, Pl. 10, 65, 83: vitis, Col. 4, 29, 4.—*Plur.*, Pl. 33, 6, 38: efficax asini sevum labrorum fissuris, *i. e. chapped lips*, id. 28, 12, 50 *fin.*

fissus, a, um, *P.* of findo.

fistūca, æ, *f.* [akin to fustis, from FEND, to beat] *An instrument for ramming down, a rammer, beetle:* Cæs. B. G. 4, 17; Cato R. R. 28, 2; Pl. 36, 25, 61.

fistūcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fistuco] *A ramming down, ramming fast:* Vitr. 7, 1; id. 10, 3.

fistūco, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fistuca] *To ram down* or *in, to ram fast:* fundamenta, Cato R. R. 18, 7: solum, Pl. 36, 25, 63; Vitr. 7, 4 *fin.*: rudus pedali crassitudine, Pl. 36, 25, 62.—In the *Part. Perf. abs.*: terram circa radices fistucato spissandam, *by ramming down*, = fistucatione, Pl. 17, 11, 16 *fin.*

fistŭla, æ, *f.* [findo, Sanscr. bhid, the same; cf. Pott. Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 245] *Any thing of a tubular form*, whether externally or internally: **A.** *A water pipe* (usually of lead), C. Rab. Perd. 11, 31; Frontin. Aquæd. 25 *sq.*; Pl. 2, 103, 106; id. 31, 6, 31; Ov. M. 4, 122; Inscr. Orell *nos.*, 3322; 3324; 3892.

B. *The windpipe:* Pl. 11, 37, 66; Gell. 17, 11, 4.

C. *A tubular vessel in the lungs:* Pl. 11, 37, 72.

D. *A tubular vessel in the teeth:* Pl. 11, 37, 62.

E. *The blow-pipe of a whale:* Pl. 9, 7, 6, § 19.

F. *The breathing hole of a dolphin*, Pl. 9, 7, 6, § 19.

G.: **1.** Prop.: *A hollow reed-stalk, a reed:* Pl. 12, 22, 48; id. 19, 5, 24.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *A reed-pipe, shepherd's pipe, a Pan's pipe* (made of several reeds gradually decreasing in length and calibre, the Greek σύριγξ invented by Pan): fistula cui semper decrescit arundinis ordo; Nam calamus cera jungitur usque minor, Tib. 2, 5, 31; Virg. E. 2, 32 *sq.*: id. ib. 3, 25; Ov. M. 1, 688 *sq.*; id. ib. 2, 682; id. ib. 8, 192; id. ib. 13, 748; Pl. 7, 56, 57; Lucr. 4, 591; Hor. Od. 4, 1, 24; id. ib. 4, 12, 10; id. ib. 1, 17, 10; id. ib. 3, 19, 20: postque chelyn placuit fistula rauca Jovi, Sidon.

Carm. 1, 16.—Comicè: itaque et ludis et gladiatoribus mirandas ἐπισημίας sine ulla pastoricia fistula auferebamus, C. Att. 1, 16, 11.—**b.** Fistula eburneola, *a small ivory pitch-pipe for the voice*: C. de Or. 3, 60, 225 *sq.*; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 27.—**c.** *A reed-pen*: Pers. 3, 14.

H. *A sort of ulcer, a fistula*: Cels. 7, 4; Pl. 20, 9, 33; id. 24, 11, 51; Cato R. R. 157, 14; Nep. Att. 21.

K. Fistula sutoria, *A shoemaker's punch*: Pl. 17, 14, 23.

L. Fistula ferraria, *An implement used in grinding corn*; prps. *a pestle for an ancient hand-mill*: Cato R. R. 10, 3; dub. al. fiscella farinaria; also called, serrata, prob. in reference to its conformation, Pl. 18, 10, 23.

M. Fistula ænea, *A catheter of bronze*: Cels. 7, 26, 1.

N. *A rolling-pin used by confectioners*, Apic. 42.

O. *A* (natural) *hole in a sponge*, Pl. 31, 11, 47.

P. Of *the proboscis of a fly*: in quo (*sc.* muscarum genere) lingua evidens fistula est, Pl. 11, 28, 34, § 100.

fistŭlāris, e, *adj.* [fistula] (post-class.): **I.** (acc. to fistula, *no.* G. 2. a.) (*Like a shepherd's pipe*; hence, meton.) *Increasing in length*: versus, *which gradually increase by a syllable*, Diom. p. 498 P. **II.** (acc. to fistula, *no.* II.): *Of* or *for a fistula*: medicamentum, Veg. 2, 13.

‡ **fistŭlārĭus**, ii, *m.* [fistula, *no.* G. 2. a.] *A player on the shepherd's pipe* (in Cic. fistulator), Inscr. Fabr. p. 625, *no.* 218.

fistŭlātim, *adv.* [fistula] *In the shape of pipes* (post-class.): excussus fimus, App. M. 4, p. 144.

fistŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [fistula, *no.* G. 2. a.] *A player on the shepherd's pipe, a piper*: fistulatorem domi relinquetis, C. de Or. 3, 61, 227.

fistŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fistulator] *Of* or *belonging to a player on the pipes*: artes, Arn. 2, 73.

fistŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [fistula] (post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: *Furnished with pipes*: tabulæ, Suet. Ner. 31 Oud. *N. cr.* **II.** Meton.: *Pipe-shaped*: venæ, Arn. 2, 84: æra, Sid. Ep. 9, 13 carm. 4.

fistŭlesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [id.] *To become full of ho.es* (late Lat.): ligna, Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

fistŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Full of holes, porous* (post-Aug.): terra bibula et pumicis vice fistulosa, Pl. 18, 11, 29; so, terra, id. 17, 5, 7: telum culicis sorbendo fistulosum, Pl. 11, 2, 1; so, aculeus, id. 11, 37, 65: lapis, id. 36, 23, 53: densitas spongiæ, id. 27, 8, 45: caseus, Col. 7, 8, 5. **II.** (acc. to fistula, *no.* II.) *Having fistulas, fistulous*: cancer, Cato R. R. 157, 3.

fĭsus, a, um, *P.* of fido.

fīvere item (apud Catonem) pro figere, Fest. p. 92 Müll.

fixe, *adv.* [fixus, *no.* II.] *Fixedly, firmly* (late Lat.): ubi tenacius habitabit et fixius, Aug. Ep. 6 *fin.*

‡ **fixŭlas**, fibulas, Fest. p. 90.

fixūra, æ, *f.* [figo] *A fastening, driving in* of nails (post-class.), Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 *med.*; Vulg. Johann. 20, 25.

fixus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of figo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Fixed, fast, immovable*: **A.** Prop. (very rare): illud maneat et fixum sit, C. Rab. Post. 9, 25: inque tuis nunc Fixa pedum pono pressis vestigia signis, *i. e. firmly fixed in*, Lucr. 3, 4 (cf. in the follg.): astra, *the fixed stars*, Manil. 2, 35.—Far more freq.,

B. Fig.: vestigia (integritatis) non pressa leviter, sed fixa ad memoriam illius provinciæ sempiternam, C. Sest. 5, 13; id. Cluent. 45, 126: fixum et statutum, id. Mur. 30, 62; cf. consilium fixum, id. Att. 6, 14, 2; and, si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, Ne, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 4, 15: decretum stabile, fixum, ratum, C. Ac. 2, 9, 27; cf. ratum, fixum, firmum vis, id. ib. 2, 46, 141: illud fixum in animis vestris tenetote, id. Balb. 28, 64: quæ perpetuo animo meo fixa manebunt, Lepid. in C. Fam. 10, 34, 3.—Fixum est with *a subjective clause*: *It is fixed, determined, resolved upon*: quels procul a Tyria dominos depellere Byrsa, Vel Jovem nequeo, fixum est, Sil. 2, 364: fixumque (est) relinqui, id. 3, 114.

fīābellĭ-fĕra, æ, *f.* [flabellum; fero] *A fan bearer*, a female slave: Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

fābello, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [flabellum] *To fan* (post-Aug.): quum calor flabellatur, Tert. Pall. 4.

fābellum, i, *n. dim.* [flabrum] *A small fan* or *fly-flap*: **I.** Prop.: Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47: so, ib. 50; Mart. 3, 82, 10; for this a peacock's tail was used, Prop. 2, 24, 11; v. note ad loc. **II.** Fig.: cujus lingua quasi flabello seditionis, illa tum est egentium concio ventilata, C. Fl. 23, 54.

flābĭlis, e, *adj.* [flo] **I.** Prop.: *Airy, of the nature of air*: nihil est in animis mixtum atque concretum... nihil ne aut humidum quidem aut flabile aut igneum, C. Tusc. 1, 27, 66. **II.** Fig.: *Spiritual* (Eccl. Lat.): ædes, Prud. στεφ. 10, 347.

flābra, orum, *n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Blasts*, esp. of wind (poet.): flabraque ventorum violento turbine vexant, Lucr. 5, 218; so, Etesia Aquilonum, id. 5, 741; 6, 731; Boreæ, Prop. 2, 27, 12: lenia Austri, Val. Fl. 6, 665: violentia ventorum flabra, Gargil. de Re Hort. 4, 6 Scott. **II.** Meton.: *Coner.* for *breezes, winds*: freta Fervescunt graviter spiritus incita flabris: Lucr. 6, 428; cf. id. 719: non hiemes illam, non flabra neque imbres Convellunt, Virg. G. 2, 293.

flābrālis, e, *adj.* [flabro] *Breezy, airy* (post-class.): Prud. Apoth. 841.

‡ **flabrarius**, custos corporum, Isid. Gloss.

flabrum, i, v. flabra.

flaccĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [flaccus] **I.** Prop. (post-class.): (*To wither, dry up*; hence) *To be flabby* or *flaccid*: aures pendulæ atque flaccentes, Lact. Opif. D. 8. **II.** Fig.: *To be faint, languid, weak; to flag, droop*: "*flaccet* languet, deficit," Non. 110, 10 (mostly ante- and post-class.): sceptra flaccent, Att. ap. Non. 110, 12: flaccet fortitudo, Afran. id. 13: sin flaccebunt conditiones, Enn. ap. Non. 110, 14: oratio vestra rebus flaccet, spiritu viget, App. Apol. p. 290: Messala flaccet, *flags, loses courage*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b. 4 (for which Messala *languet*, C. Att. 4, 15, 7).

flaccesco (-lasco, ante-class.), ĕre, *no sup.*, esc ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [flacceo] **I.** Prop.: *To wither, dry up*: fœniculum quum legeris, sub tecto exponito, dum flaccescat, Col. 12, 7, 4: flaccescente fronde, Vitr. 2, 9: stercus quum flaccuit, Var. R. R. 1, 13, 4. **II.** Fig.: *To become faint*, or *feeble, to droop, languish*: fluctiflaccescunt, silescunt venti, Pac. ap. Non. 488, 15: flaccescebat oratio, C. Brut. 24, 93: flaccescentes voluptates, Arn. 4, 142: ad numerum cymbalorum mollitâ indignatione flaccescunt, *become mild, soften*, id. 7, 237.

Flaccĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Flaccus.

flaccĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [flacceo] **I.** Prop.: *Flabby, flaccid*: aures, Col. 7, 6, 2; Pl. 8, 51, 77: folium, Pl. 15, 30, 39: vela (with pendula), App. Flor. p. 365. **II.** Fig.: *Languid, feeble*: flaccidiore turbine fertur, Lucr. 5, 631: argumentatio, Arn. 7, 251.

1. **flaccus**, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Withered*; hence, *Flabby*: (canes) auriculis magnis ac flaccis, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 4. **II.** Meton.: Of persons, *Flap eared*: ecquos deos pretulos esse arbitramur? ecquos silos, flaccos, frontones, capitones, quæ sunt in nobis? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80.—Hence,

2. **Flaccus**, i, *m. A Roman* cognomen; cf. "aures homini tantum immobiles: ab iis Flaccorum cognomina," Pl. 11, 37, 50; esp. freq. in the gens Valeria. Cornelia, and Horatia.—Hence, **Flaccĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of*, or *belonging to, a Flaccus, Flaccian*: area, Val. Max. 6, 3, 1.

‡ **flagellātĭcius** μαστιγίας, Gloss. Philox. (*One who deserves the whip.*)

flagellātio, ōnis, *f.* [flagello] *A whipping, scourging, flagellation* (late Lat.), Tert. ad Martyr. 4 *fin.*

flagello, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [flagellum] *To whip, scourge, lash* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Prop.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: quæstorem suum in conjunctione nominatum flagellavit, Suet. Cal. 26.—**B.** With *Abl.*: aliquem manu suâ, Suet. Cal. 55; id. Claud. 38: canes extremis polypi crinibus, Pl. 9, 30, 48: terga caudâ (leo), id. 8, 16, 19: messem perticis, *to thresh out*, Pl. 18, 30, 72.—**C.** *Abs.*: serpentes sese inter ira unt flagellando, id. 25, 8, 55.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.*: in tergum flagellat, Quint. 11, 3, 118. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: flagellent Ora comæ, *beat, dangle against his face*, Mart. 4, 42, 7: flagellatus aër, Pl. 2, 45, 45: cujus laxas arca flagellat opes, *presses down*, i. e. *incloses*, Mart. 2, 30, 4; so, id. 5, 13, 6; cf. prout aliquis prævalens manceps annonam flagellet, *keeps back commodities*, i. e. *maintains them at too high a price*, Pl. 33, 13, 57.—**B.** With *Abl.*: sertaque mixta comis sparsâ cervice flagellat, *i. e. shakes*, Stat. Th. 10, 169: si puteal multe cautus vibice flagellas, *i. e. practice outrageous usury*, Pers. 4, 49.

flăgellum, i, *n. dim.* [flagrum] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A whip, scourge* (stronger than scutica): nec scuticâ dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119; cf. ille flagellis Ad morten. cæsus, id. ib. 1, 2, 41; C. Rab. Perd. 4, 12, Marcell. Dig. 48, 19, 10; Hor. Epod. 4, 11; Cat. 25, 11; Ov. Ib. 185; Juv. 6, 749.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *A riding whip*: Virg. Æ. 5, 579; Sil. 4, 441.—**2.** *A whip for driving cattle*: Col. 2, 2, 26.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A young branch* or *shoot, a vine-shoot*: Var. R. R. 1, 31, 3; Virg. G. 2, 299; Cat. 62, 52; Col. 3, 6, 3; id. 4, 10, 2; id. 4, 14, 3.—**B.** *The arm of a polypus*: Ov. M. 4, 367.—**C.** In late Lat., *A threshing-flail*: Hier. Issi. 28.—**D.** *The thong of a javelin*: Virg. Æ. 7, 731.

III. Fig.: *The lash* or *stings of conscience* (poet.): Lucr. 3, 1032; Juv. 13, 195.

flăgĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [flagito] *An earnest request* or *demand, importunity* (rare, but class.): nolui deesse ne tacitæ quidem flagitationi tuæ, C. Top. 1, 5: uxorum flagitatione revocantur, Just. 2, 4.—In *Plur.*: crebræ populi flagitationes, Tac. A. 13, 50.

flăgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (rare, but class.): **A.** *One who importunately demands anything, an importunate demander*: With *Gen.*: triumphi ante victoriam flagitator, Liv. 8, 12, 9; so, pugnæ, id. 2, 45, 18.—**B.**: **1.** Prop.: *One who earnestly demands a payment, a dunning creditor*: ejicite ex animo curam atque alienum æs: Ne quis formidet flagitatorem suum, Plaut. Casin. prol. 24; cf. id. Most. 3, 2, 81; Gell. 17, 6, 10.—**2.** Meton.: *One who importunately reminds another of a promise*: hunc video flagitatorem, non illum quidem tibi molestum, sed assiduum tamen et acrem fore, C. Brut. 5, 18 (see the passage in connection).

flăgĭtātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *She that importunately demands* (late Lat.): Fig.: epistola vehemens flagitatrix, Aug. Ep. 140.

flăgĭtĭōse, *adv.* [flagitiosus] *Shamefully, basely, infamously, flagitiously* (freq. in Cic.; elsewh. rare): impure et flagitiose vivere, C. Fin. 3, 11, 38: turpiter et flagitiose dicta, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: judicia male et flagitiose tueri, id. 1 Verr. 15, 44: sumus flagitiose imparati, id. Att. 7, 15, 3: desciscere ab aliquo, id. Fin. 5, 31, 94: obitæ legationes, id. Font. 11, 24.—*Comp.*: Arn. 4, 141.—*Sup.*: ut turpissime flagitiosissimeque discedat, C. Div. in Cæcil. 22, 71; so, servire aliorum amori, id. Cat. 2, 4, 8.

flăgĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, [flagitium] *Shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious* (of persons or things): **A.** Of persons: flagitiosi sunt, qui venereas voluptates inflammato animo concupiscunt, C. Tusc. 4, 32, 68: homo flagitiosissimus, libidinosissimus nequissimusque, id. 2 Verr. 2, 78, 192: civitas possima ac flagitiosissima facta est, Sall. C. 5, 9.—**B.** Of things: at miser (esse videretur), si in vitiosa et flagitiosa vita afflueret voluptatibus, C. Fin. 2, 20, 64: itaque videns rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, flagitiosis modestos, id. Leg. 1, 47: libidines, id. 2 Verr. 2, 54, 134; cf. animus omni genere voluptatum, Quint. 12, 11, 18: emptio-

possessio honorum, C. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: flagitiosissima facinora facere. Sall. J. 32, 2: secunda flagitiosior, id. ib. 88, 22: fama flagitiosissima, Tac. H. 2, 31: quod ea, quæ re turpia non sunt, verbis flagitiosa ducamus, C. Off. 1, 35, 128: regem armis quam munificentia vinci, minus flagitiosum. Sall. J. 110, 5; cf. flagitiosissimum existimo impune injuriam accepisse, id. ib. 31, 21; Tac. A. 3, 54.

flăgĭtium, ii, *n.* [flagito; cf. Sanscr. bhrâj, splendere; whence, also, Lat. fulgere, and flamma, for flag-ma] (class.; not in Cæs.): quæ (convivia) domesticis stupris flagitiisque flagrabunt, C. 2 Verr. 3, 32, 71; so, flagrantissima (with adulteria), Tac. A. 14, 51; cf. stupra et adulteria et omne tale flagitium, C. de Sen. 12, 40; and, id. 2 Verr. 5, 10, 26: domesticis vitiis atque flagitiis se inquinare, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72; cf. homo sceleribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, id. Prov. Cons. 6, 14; and with this cf. id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25; and, tantum sceleris et tantum flagitii admittere, id. Att. 10, 3: quæ libido ab oculis, quod facinus a manibus unquam his, quod flagitium a toto corpore abfuit? *etc.*, id. Cat. 1, 6, 13; cf. Q. Curius, flagitiis atque facinoribus coopertus, Sall. C. 23, 1; so, with facinora, id. ib. 14, 2 Kritz. *N. cr.*; cf. also, nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii præter-mittere, Liv. 39, 13; and, id. 39, 16: flagitia facere et dicere, C. Tusc. 4, 34, 73: in hoc flagitio versari ipsum videmus Jovem (corresp. to stuprum), id. ib. 4, 33, 70: in tot flagitia se ingurgitare, id. Pis. 18, 42.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Any shameful* or *disgraceful act* or *thing* (without the accessory idea of passion): quum loquimur *ternæ*, nihil flagitii dicimus: at quum *bini*, obscœnum est, C. Fam. 9, 22, 3: flagitium rei militaris admittere, id. Cluent. 46, 128; flagitii principium est, nudare inter cives corpora, Enn. in C. Tusc. 4, 33, 70: nonne id flagitium est, te aliis consilium dare, foris sapere, tibi non posse auxiliarier? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 49: præsse agro colendo flagitium putes, C. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: quantum flagitii commisisset (for which, shortly before, nihil *turpius*, quam, *etc.*), id. Brut. 61, 219; cf. ita necesse fuit aut hæc flagitia concipere animo aut susceptæ philosophiæ nomen amittere, *disgraceful assertions, absurdities*, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: maxime infensi Græco Lentulo, quod is ante alios ætate et gloria belli firmare Drusum credebatur et illa militiæ flagitia primus aspernari, *those shameful speeches* (in the opinion of Lentulus), Tac. A. 1, 27 (cf. the passages quoted in *no.* C. from Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 71).—Comicè: *Co.* Fores hæ facerunt magnum flagitium modo. *Ad.* Quid id est flagitii? Crepuerunt clare, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 32.

B. *Concr.*: In comm. lang.; like scelus: *Shame, disgrace*, as a term of reproach; *i. e. rascal, scoundrel*: flagitium illud hominis! Plaut. Casin. 2, 1, 8; so, id. Asin. 2, 4, 67; id. Casin. 3, 2, 22; id. Men. 3, 2, 24; id. ib. 5, 1, 9: ipsa quæ sas stabulum flagitii, id. Truc. 2, 7, 31: etiam vim opprobras, flagitii flagrantia, *burning shame*, i. e. *outrageous villain*, id. Rud. 3, 4, 28.

C. (*effectus pro causa*): *Shame, disgrace* (rare, but class.): id erat meum factum flagitii plenum et dedecoris, C. Att. 16, 7, 4; cf. magnum dedecus et flagitium, id. Off. 3, 22, 86: qui non gloria moveniri neque flagitio, Sall. Or. Lucin. *ad fin.* (p. 256, ed. Gerl.): pro Plancina cum pudore et flagitio disseruit, Tac. A. 3, 17: facere damni mavolo, Quam opprobramentum aut flagitium mulhebre afferri domo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 71 *sq.*; id. Epid. 3, 4, 70: flagitium imperio demere, Liv. 25, 15: consul moveri flagitio timoris fatendi, id. 42, 60.

flăgĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, (old *Inf. Præs. Pass.*: flagitarier, Plaut. Men. prol. 46.), 1. *v. a. intens.* [from the root FLAG, whence flagro; cf. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 143; acc. to Benfey, Lex. 1, p. 220, akin to Sanscr. prac', interrogare; whence, Lat. precor, Germ. fragen, *to ask*] **I.** Gen.: *To demand* any thing *hotly, fiercely, violently; to entreat, solicit* a thing; or, with a personal object, *to press earnestly, importune, dun* a person for any thing: flagranter posco, exigo, rogo, *etc.* (the strongest among the words of similar meaning): (class.): **A.** *Aliquid*: etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, posco, atque adeo flagito crimen, C. Planc. 19, 48: ea, quæ tempus et necessitas flagitat, id. Phil. 5, 19 *fin.*: consulis auxilium implorare et flagitare, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 9: causa flagitat ea, id. Quint. 3, 13.—In *Pass. constr.*: ne ejus sceleris in te ipsum quæstio flagitaretur, C. Vatin. 11, 26: quum stipendium ab legionibus (*by the legions*) flagitaretur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 87.—**B.** *Aliquem*: insector, inquam et flagito testes, C. Font. 1, 1: reliquos non desiderare solum, sed etiam poscere et flagitare, id. 2 Verr. 5, 28, 71: ut admoneam te, non ut flagitem: metuo ne te forte flagitent: ego autem mandavi, ut rogarent, id. Fam. 9, 8, 1; cf., admonitum venimus te, non flagitatum, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: populus desiderio Romuli regem flagitare non destitit, C. Rep. 2, 12.—**C.** *Aliquid ab aliquo*: a te quum tua promissa per literas flagitabam, C. Fam. 3, 11, 4: mercedem gloriæ flagitat ab iis, quorum, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: quid gravitas, quid altitudo animi . . . quid artes a te flagitent, tu videbis, id. Fam. 4, 13, 4.—In *Pass. constr.*: id ex omnibus partibus ab eo flagitabatur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 71.—**D.** *Aliquem ab aliquo*: unicum miser abs te filium flagitat, C. 2 Verr. 5, 49, 128.—**E.** *Aliquid aliquem*: hæc sunt illa quæ me ludens Crassus modo flagitabat, C. de Or. 2, 45, 188: dicendum est id, quod ille me flagitat, id. Planc. 2, 6: quotidie Cæsar Æduos frumentum flagitare, Cæs. B. G. 1, 16: nec potentem amicum Largiora flagito, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 13.—**F.** With *ut c. Subj.*: semper flagitavi, ut convocaremur, C. Phil. 5, 11, 30: flagitare senatus institit Cornutum, ut, *etc.*, id. Fam. 10, 16, 1.—**G.** *Impers. Pass.*: flagitabatur ab his quotidie ut meam causam susciperent, id. Sest. 11, 25.—**H.** With *Inf.*: (stomachus) pernâ magis ac magis hillis Flagitat immorsus refici, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61.—**K.** *Abs.*: sed flagitat tabellarius, valebis igitur, *etc.*, *presses*, C. Fam. 15, 18 *fin.*

II. Esp.: **A.** *To summon before court, to accuse*: compertum pecuniam publicam avertisse ut peculatorem flagitari jussit, Tac. H. 1, 53.—**B.** *To incite to lewdness* (ante- and post-class.): ancillam alienam, Ulp. Dig. 47, 1, 2; so, juvenem, App. M. 8, p. 215: intercutibus stupris flagitatus, Cato in Prisc. p. 719 P.; cf. "inter cutem flagitatos dicebant antiqui mares, qui stuprum passi essent," Fest. p. 110.

flăgrans, antis, **I.** *P.* of flagro. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Flaming, blazing*: fulmen, Var. Atacin. in Quint. 1, 5, 18; cf. telum, Virg. G. 1, 331.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *Burning with heat, violently* or *excessively hot, burning*: flagrantis hora Caniculæ, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9: flagrantissimus æstus, Liv. 44, 36.—**2.** Of colour: **a.** Gen.: *Glittering, shining*: (Æneas) Sideream flagrans circum et cœlestibus armis, Virg. Æ. 12, 167: redditur extemplo flagrantior æthere lampas (*i. e.* sol), Sil. 12, 731.—**b.** Esp.: flagrantes genæ, *burning*, i. e. *crimson, suffused with deep blushes*: Virg. Æ. 12, 65.—**C.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *Glowing with passion, ardent, vehement, eager*: oratoria studia quibus etiam te incendi, quamquam flagrantissimum acceperam, C. Fat. 2, 3: recentibus præceptorum studiis flagrans, id. Mur. 31, 65: flagrans cupiditas, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: oscula, *i. e. fervid, eager, impassioned*: Hor. Od. 2, 12, 25: flagrantissima flagitia, adulteria, Tac. A. 14, 51: flagrantior æquo Non debet dolor esse viri, Juv. 13, 11: adhuc flagranti crimine comprehensi, *in the very act*, Cod. Just. 9, 13, 1.—**2.** Esp.: *Restless, unquiet* (like a flickering flame): at flagrans (mulier), Os odiosa, loquacula λαμπάδιον fit, Lucr. 4, 1159.

flăgranter, *adv.* [flagrans, *no.* II. C.] *Ardently, vehemently, eagerly* (post-Aug.): Germani exarsere flagrantius, Amm. 31, 10: flagrantius amare, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 2 ed. Mai: flagrantissime cupĕre, Tac. A. 1, 3.

flăgrantĭa, æ, *f.* [flagro] (mostly post-class.): **I.** Prop.: *A burning, being on fire*: carmen, quod de natura et flagrantia montis ejus (*sc.* Ætnæ) compositum est, Gell. 17, 10, 8. **II.** Meton.: *Burning heat, ardour*: solis, App. M. 4, p. 157; id. 6, p. 178: æstatis, Arn. 2, p. 69: æstiva, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 853. **III.** Fig.: **A.** *A burning, eagerness, eager desire*: quod (*sc.* fluentum) semel potum affatim Sic sedat omnem pectoris flagrantiam, Vita ut beata jam sitire nesciat, Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 734.—**B.** Flagrantia oculorum, *passionate glances of the eyes*: si qua non nupta mulier domum suam patefecerit omnium cupiditati, palamque sese in meretricia vita collocarit; . . . si denique ita se gerat, non incessu solum, sed ornatu atque comitatu, non flagrantia oculorum, non libertate sermonis, sed etiam complexu, osculatione, . . . ut non solum meretrix, sed etiam proterva meretrix procaxque videatur, C. Cœl. 20, 49.—**C.** *Concr.*: as a term of reproach: etiam vim opprobras, flagitii flagrantia? *thou burning shame! worst of scoundrels!* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 28; cf. flagitium, *no.* II. A.

‡ **flagratores dicebantur** genus hominum, quod mercede flagris credebantur (*leg.* cædebant), Fest. p. 89; cf. ‡ "flagratores qui flagris conducti cædunt," Placid. p. 463,

flăgrĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flagrum; fero] *Bearing a whip*: Automedon, Aus. Ep. 14, 10.

‡ **flăgrĭōnes** dicti servi, quod flagris subjecti sunt: ut verberones a verberibus. Afranius in Vopisco: *Tu flagrionibus*, etc., Non. 28, 29.

flăgri-triba, æ, *m.* [flagrum; tero] *A whip-rubber*, i. e. *one who wears out the whip with being flogged*, a comic appellative of a slave: Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 5.

flăgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [root FLAG, akin to Greek φλεγ, Sanscr. bhrâj, splendere; whence, also, Lat. fulgere, and flamma, for flag-ma] (class.; most freq. in the fig. signif.; not in Cæs.):

I. Prop.: *To flame, blaze, burn, be on fire*: flagrantes onerariæ, C. Div. 1, 32, 69: crinemque flagrantem excutere, Virg. Æ. 2, 685: flagrabant ignes, Ov. F. 6, 459: flocci molles et sine oleo flagrant, Pl. 16, 7, 10.

II. Meton.: *To burn with heat*: intima pars hominum vero flagrabat ad ossa, Flagrabat stomacho flamma (*sc.* særi ignis, *i. e. erysipelas* or *St. Anthony's fire*), Lucr. 6, 1168.

III. Fig.: *sc.* according as the notion of heat or of the pain produced by burning predominates (cf. flamma, *no.* III.):

A.: **1.** *To be inflamed with passion* (in good or bad sense), *to blaze, glow, burn, be on fire, to be violently excited, stirred, provoked.*: **a.** In a good sense: (α) With *Abl.*: non dici potest, quam flagrem desiderio urbis, C. Att. 5, 11, 1: desiderio tui, id. ib. 7, 4, 1: dicendi studio, id. de Or. 1, 4, 14; cf. eximio literarum amore, Quint. procem. § 6.—(β) With *Inf.*: poet.: *To eagerly desire*: nec minus assidnis flagrant elidere saxis Prodigiale caput, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 453: flagrant comitari et jungere casus, Stat. Th. 10, 221.—**b.** In a bad sense: (α) With *Abl.*: cupiditate atque amentia. C. 2 Verr. 4, 34, 75; cf. id. Cluent. 5, 13: amore, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 71; Hor. Epod. 5, 81; cf. cupidine currus, Ov. M. 2, 104: libidinibus in mulieres, Suet. Gramm. 23: odio, C. de Or. 2, 45, 190: totam Italiam flagraturam bello intelligo, id. Att. 7, 17, 4: bello flagrans Italia, id. de Or. 3, 2, 8: domesticis stupris flagitiisque, id. 2 Verr. 4, 32, 71. — (β) *Abs.*: flagrabant vitia libidinis apud illum, id. Cœl. 5, 13; cf. uti cujusque studium ex ætate flagrabat, Sall. C. 14, 6.—(γ) With *Gr. Acc.* (poet.): cœlestem flagrans amor Herculis Heben, Prop. 1, 13, 23.

2. Poet. as a *v. a., To inflame with a passion:* Elisam, Stat. S. 5, 2, 120.

B. *To be greatly disturbed, annoyed at* any evil, *to suffer from* it: With *Abl.*: consules flagrant infamia, C. Att. 4, 18, 2; cf. invidia et infamia, id. 1 Verr. 2, 5; so, invidia, Suet. Aug. 27; id. Galb. 16; infamia, id. Cæs. 52; id. Tib. 44: rumore malo, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125: ignominia et pudore, Flor. 2, 18: inopia et cupidinibus, Sall. Or. Philipp. p. 220 ed. Gerl.

flāgrum, i, *n.* [from the root FLAG, akin to plecto and πλήσσω] (*That which beats;* hence) *A whip, scourge:* Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 10; id. Casin. 1, 35; id. Merc. 2, 3, 81; Liv. 28, 11; Suet. Oth. 2; Juv. 5, 173; Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 9.—Poet.: ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites, *i. e. to servitude,* Juv. 10, 109.—As a term of reproach applied to a slave: Gymnasium flagri, salve, *school for the scourge,* i. e. *on whom the scourge is often tried,* Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 31; so, too, lassitudo conservum, rediviæ flagri, *i. e. whose skin is cut up by the lash,* Tit. in Fest. s. v. REDIVIA, p. 270.

1. **flāmen** (also FLAMEN, Inscr. Grut. 227, 6), ĭnis, *m.* [flium; cf. the follg. passages from Varro and Festus] *A priest of one particular deity* (so called from the fillet which he wore round his head). Festus enumerates, from the highest flamen, that of Jupiter, to the lowest, that of Pomona, fifteen of these priests; in the times of the emperors, the deified emperors and other deified persons also had their separate flamens assigned to them: "*flamines,* quod in Latio capite velato erant semper, ac caput cinctum habebant filo, *flamines* dicti. Horum singuli cognomina habent ab eo deo, quoi sacra faciunt," Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25: "*flamen Dialis* dictus, quod filo assidue veletur, indeque appellatur flamen, quasi filamen," Fest. p. 87; cf. also Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 664: "maximæ dignationis flamen Dialis est inter quindecim flamines, et quum ceteri discrimina majestatis suæ habeant, minimi habetur Pomonalis, quod Pomona levissimo fructui agrorum præsidit pomis," Fest. p. 154, b.; cf. Müll. Comm. ad h. l. p. 385: DIVIS ALIIS ALII SACERDOTES, OMNIBVS PONTIFICES, SINGVLIS FLAMINES SVNTO, C. Leg. 2, 8, 20: (Numa) flaminem Jovi assiduum sacerdotem creavit ... huic duos flamines adjecit, Marti unum, alterum Quirino, Liv. 1, 20; cf. C. Rep. 2, 14; and Aug. Civ. D. 2, 15; cf. also, est ergo flamen, ut Jovi, ut Marti, ut Quirino, sic divo Julio M. Antonius, *etc.,* C. Phil. 2, 43, 110: Tiberius flamines sibi decerni prohibuit, Suet. Tib. 26: FLAMEN D. AVGVSTI, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 311; 488; cf. AVGVSTALIS, ib. 643; 2366: DIVI CLAVDII, ib. 2218; 3651: PERPETVVS NERONIS AVG., ib. 2219: SALVTIS AVGVSTÆ, ib. 1171: ROMÆ, ib. 2183: flaminem prodere, C. Mil. 10, 27; so, inaugurare flaminem, Liv. 27, 8.

2. **flāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [flo] (*The blowing thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A gale, breeze:* Ov. F. 3, 599: ferunt sua flamina classem, Virg. Æ. 5, 832: flamina conticuere, jacet sine fluctibus æquor, Val. Fl. 3, 732. **II.** Meton.: *A blowing, blast,* esp. of wind (poet.; most freq. in the *plur.*): cur Berecynthiæ Cessant flamina tibiæ? Hor. Od. 3, 19, 19; so, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 16; Enn. Ann. 17, 15: Borea, surdas flamine tunde fores, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 54; and, Sil. 7, 243: venti, Lucr. 1, 291; so, Cauri, id. 6, 135; cf. Virg. Æ. 10, 97.

flamentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A blast* of the wind: tempestatum, Fulg. Myth. 1 præf.

‡ **flāmĭna,** æ, *f.* [1. flamen] *The wife of a flamen,* usu. for the flaminica: Inscr. Grut. 459, 9.

‡ **flāmĭnālis,** is, *m.* [id.] *One who has been a flamen,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3932. — In apposition, FLAMINALES VIRI, id. ib. *no.* 155.

‡ **flāmĭnātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *The office of flamen,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3281; 3978.

flaminia, æ, v. 1. flaminius, *no.* II. A.

Flaminianus, a, um, v. 2. Flaminius.

flāmĭnĭca, æ, *f.* [1. flamen] *The wife of a flamen,* who assisted at the sacrifices: Ov. F. 2, 27; Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13: flaminicæ Diales, Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 10, 15, 26; so, Dialis, Tac. A. 4, 16; Fest. s. v. FLAMINIA, p. 93.

Flāmĭnīnus, i, *m. A Roman* cognomen *in the* gens Quintia. So in partic. T. Quintius Flamininus, *the conqueror of King Philip of Macedonia,* C. 1 Verr. 21, 55; id. Muren. 14, 31; id. Pis. 25, 61.

flāmĭnium, ii, v. 1. flaminius, *no.* B.

1. **flāmĭnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. flamen] *Of* or *belonging to a flamen:* "*flaminia* ædes domus flaminis Dialis," Fest. p. 89; so, ex domo flaminia, Fest. s. v. IGNEM, p. 106; cf. in the follg.: "*flaminius* camillus puer dicebatur ingenuus patrimes et matrimes, qui flamini Diali ad sacrificia præministrabat," Fest. p. 93: "*flaminius* lictor est, qui flamini Diali sacrorum causa præsto est, id. ib.—As *Subst.*: **A. flāmĭnĭa,** æ, *f.*: **1.** (*sc.* domus) *The dwelling of the* flamen Dialis: "ignem e flaminia, id est flaminis Dialis domo, nisi sacrum efferri jus non est," Gell. 10, 15, 7.—**2.** (*sc.* sacerdos) *A young priestess who attended on the wife of the* flamen Dialis: "*flaminia* dicebatur sacerdotula, quæ flaminicæ Diali præministrabat," Fest. p. 93 (but prps. from the preceding words of Festus, we are to supply the word camilla, and to read flaminia camilla, like flaminius camillus; cf. Müller ad loc.—**3.** (*sc.* uxor) *The wife of a* flamen: "Trogus Historicus in XXII feminium a flamine protulit, hæc flaminea; *Papirio, propter mortem flaminecæ, flaminio abiit,*" Prisc. p. 645 P.—**B. flāmĭnĭum,** ii, *n.* (*sc.* munus), *The office of flamen,* C. Phil. 13, 19, 41; Liv. 26, 23; Tac. A. 4, 16; Massur. Sabin. in Gell. 10, 15, 22.

2. **Flāmĭnĭus,** a. *The name of a Roman* gens. So, C. Flaminius Nepos, *who, when censor,* A.U.C. 534, *built a circus and constructed a road, and, when consul, was overcome and slain by Hannibal at the Lake of Trasimenus,* Liv. 22, 4 *sq.*; C. Inv. 2, 17, 52; id. Div. 1, 35, 77; id. N. D. 2, 3, 8; id. Brut. 14, 57.—Hence, **Flāmĭnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Flaminius, Flaminian:* ea omnia in pratis Flaminiis acta, quem nunc Circum Flaminium appellant, Liv. 3, 54; cf. id. 3, 63: de Circo Flaminio, Mart. 12, 75: via, leading from Rome to Ariminum, C. Phil. 12, 9, 22; id. Att. 1, 1, 2; along it stood many tombs; hence, quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina, Juv. 1, 171.

flamma, æ (archaic *Gen. Sing.* flammāi, Lucr. 1, 726; 899; id. 5, 1093), *f.* [FLAG; cf. flagro, and fulgeo *init.*] (*The burning thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A blazing fire, blaze, flame:* fana flammâ deflagrata, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 19, 44; so, Lucr. 6, 1168: dicere aiunt Ennium, flammam a sapiente facilius ore in ardente opprimi quam bona dicta teneat. C. de Or. 2, 54, 222: flammam concipere, *to take fire,* Cæs. B. C. 2, 14: flamma torreri, id. B. G. 5, 43: flamma ab utroque cornu comprehensa, naves sunt combustæ, id. B. C. 3, 101: circumventi flammâ, id. B. G. 6, 16; effusa flamma pluribus locis reluxit, Liv. 30, 6: flammam sedare, C. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.*: lumina illa non flammæ, sed scintillis inter fumum emicantibus similia, Quint. 8, 5, 29: solis flammam per cœli cærula pasci, *the blazing light,* Lucr. 1, 1089: erat is splendidissimo candore inter flammas circulus elucens, *i. e. among the blazing stars,* C. Rep. 6, 16; so, polo fixæ flammæ, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 15: deum genitor rutilas per nubila flammas Spargit, *i. e. flashing lightnings,* id. F. 3, 285: flammam media ipsa tenebat Ingentem, *i. e. a torch,* Virg. Æ. 6, 518.—**B.** Prov.: **1.** Flamma fumo est proxima: Fumo comburi nihil potest, flamma potest, *i. e. the slightest approach to impropriety leads to vice,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 53.—**2.** E flamma cibum petere, *to snatch food from the flames,* i. e. to venture on a very dangerous undertaking, said of a poor and hungry person; according to others, *to snatch the food from a funeral pyre,* i. e. as we should say, to rob the dead, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38.—**3.** Prius undis flamma (*sc.* miscebitur), *sooner will fire mingle with water,* said of anything impossible, Poet. ap. C Phil. 13, 21, 49; so too—**4.** Unda dabit flammas, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 4.

II. Meton.: Of colour, *Flame colour, fiery colour:* reddit flammam excellentis purpuræ, Pl. 35, 6, 27: stant lumina (*i. e.* oculi) flamma, Virg. Æ. 6, 300 Wagn. *N. cr.*; cf. rubra suffusus lumina flamma, Ov. M. 11, 368.

III. Fig.: viz., according as the idea of glowing heat or of destructive power predominates (cf. flagro, *no.* III.),

A. *The flame* or *fire of passion,* esp. of love, *the flame* or *glow of love, flame, passion:* amoris turpissimi flamma, C. 2 Verr 5, 35, 92: cuncto concepit pectore flammam Funditus, Cat. 64, 92; cf. excute virgineo conceptas pectore flammas, Ov. M. 7, 17: digne puer meliore flamma, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 20; Ov. M. 8, 355; Sil. 17, 295: omnis illa vis et quasi flamma oratoris, C. Brut. 24, 93; cf. scilicet non ceram illam neque figuram tantam vim in sese habere, sed memoria rerum gestarum eam flammam egregiis viris in pectore crescere, Sall. J. 4, 6.

B. *A devouring flame, destructive fire, suffering, danger:* incidi in ipsam flammam civilis discordiæ vel potius belli. C. Fam. 16, 11, 2: invidiæ flamma, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11; id. Brut. 23, 90: implacatæ Flammæ gulæ, *i. e. raging hunger,* Ov. M. 8, 848.

flammābundus, a, um, *adj.* [flammo] *Flaming* (post-class.): Mart. Cap. 1, p. 22.

flammātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that inflames* (post-class.): Fig.: Mart. Cap. 5, p. 137.

flammĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [flammeum, from flammeus] *A maker of bridal veils:* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36; cf. Fest. p. 89.

flammĕŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A small bridal veil:* Juv. 10, 334.

flammĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [flammeus] *Flame-coloured:* Col. 10, 307.

flammesco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [flamma] *To become inflamed:* cœlum, Lucr. 6, 670.

flammĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Flaming, fiery:* sunt stellæ naturâ flammeæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118; Att. in C. Div. 1, 22, 44: halitus, Col. 5, 5, 15; Mart. 10, 62, 6. **II.** Meton.: Of colour, *Flaming, flame-coloured, fiery red:* lumina flammea, Ov. H. 12, 107: viola alba, purpurea, flammea, Pl. 21, 11, 38; so, murex, Val. Fl. 5, 361: vestimentum, Fest. p. 92.—Hence, As *Subst.*: **flammeum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* velum) **A.** Gen.: *A (flame-coloured) bridal veil,* Pl. 21, 8, 22; Fest. p. 89.—Poet.: flammea conterit, *i. e. marries repeatedly,* Juv. 6, 225.—**B.** Esp. (Eccl. Lat.): *A nun's veil:* scio quod ad imprecationem pontificis flammeum virginale sanctum operuerit caput, Hieron. Ep. 130, *no.* 2.: in Apostoli Petri basilica Christi flammeo consecrata est, id. ib. 147, *no.* 6. **III.** Fig.: *Flaming, glowing* (ante- and post-class.): versus Enn. in Non. 139, 15: acres et flammei viri, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

flammi-cŏmans, antis, *adj.* [flamma; como] *Having fiery hair, flaming:* tædæ, Juvenc. in Matt. 25, 4, 202.

flammi-cŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Having fiery hair, flaming:* ignes, Prud. Psych. 775.

flammi-cremus, a, um, *adj.* [flamma; cremo] *Consumed with fire:* ruina, Fortun. 1, 15, 47.

flammĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [flammo] *Flaming, burning, fiery* (an Appuleian word); glacialibus flammidis confundit, App. de Mundo, p. 66: roseo rubore flammida, id. M. 11, p. 158.

flammi-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flamma; fero] *Flame-bearing,* i. e. *flaming, burning, fiery* (poet.): fer mi auxilium: pestem abige a me, Flammiferam hanc vim, quæ me exercuerat, *etc.*, Poet. ap. C. Ac. 2, 33, 89: crinis (stellæ), Ov. M. 15, 849: currus solis, Sil. 5, 55: Olympus, Val. Fl. 1, 4: nox, *i. e. lighted up by torches,* Luc. 5, 402.

flammi-gĕna, æ, *m.* [flamma; gigno] *Fire-born:* fur, *i. e. Cacus, son of Vulcan:* Sid. Carm. 13, 9.

flammi-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flamma; gero] *Flame-bearing, flaming, fiery* (poet.): ales, *i. e. the eagle,* Stat. Th. 8,

676 : sol, Val. Fl. 5, 582 ; cf. Titan. Luc. 1, 415.

flammīgo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [flamma] *To emit flames* (post-class.) : noctu flammigare (Ætnam), Gell. 17, 10, 11 ; Macr. S. 5, 17.

flammi-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [flamma ; pes] *Fiery-footed* : quadrijugi, Juvenc. 1, 4, 554.

flammi-pōtens, entis, *adj.* [flamma ; potens] *Powerful by fire* : Vulcanus, Arn. 3, p. 112.

flammi-vŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [flamma ; volo] *Flying with flames* : sol, Arator. Act. Apost. 2, 551.

flammi-vŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [flamma ; vomo] *Vomiting flames* : Juvenc. 23 præf. : flammivomis raptatus equis, Coripp. Johann. 1, 338.

flammo, avi, atum, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [flamma]

I. *Neutr.* : *To flame, blaze, burn* (poet. and prps. only in the *Part. Pres.*) : super raros feni flammantis acervos Trajicit immundos ebria turba pedes (in thepurificationes at the Palilia), Prop. 4, 4, 77 (*cf.* Ov. F. 4, 727, and ib. 781) : flammantia lumina torquens (anguis), Virg. G. 3, 433.

II. *Act.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose) :

A. Prop. : *To inflame, set on fire, burn* : in the *pass.* also *to burn* : quæcumque igni flammata cremantur, Luer. 2, 672 : ut interirent aut crucibus affixi aut flammandi, Tac. A. 15, 44 : fax nubila flammans, Val. Fl. 1, 568 ; App. de Mundo, p. 59 : principio ætherio flammatus Jupputer igni Vertitur, *blazing, flaming*, C. poet. Div. 1, 11, 17.

B. Meton. : Of colour, *to make flame-coloured, to colour red, to redden* : illius roseo flammatur purpura vultu, Stat. Ach. 1, 297 ; cf. flammata pudore juventus, Val. Fl. 4, 655 : flammata toga, *i. e. fiery red*, Mart. 5, 19, 12.

C. Fig : sic domûs vulgum laudumque cupidine flammat, Sil. 16, 393 ; so, juvenem facta ad Mavortia, id. 1, 55 : flammantur in hostem cornipedes, Stat. Th. 8, 390 ; Tac. H. 4, 24 : omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium a Vitellio militum, *i. e. had inflamed with anger, incensed*, id. ib. 2, 74 ; cf. talia flammato secum den corde volutans, Virg. Æ. 1, 50 : spousæ flammatus amore, Val. Fl. 8, 300.

flammŏsus, a, um, *adj.* [flamma] *Fiery, burning* (late Lat.) : carbones, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 17 : febris, id. ib. 2, 32.

flammŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.]

I. Prop. : *A little flame* : Timagoras negat sibi unquam, quum oculum torsisset, duas ex lucerna flammulas esse visas, C. Acad. 2, 25, 80 ; Col. 9, 14, 9.

II. Meton. : in late Lat., *A little banner* used by cavalry, Veg. Mil. 2, 1 ; 3, 5.

flamonium, i, n. = flaminium : Sidon. Ep. 5, 7 *ante med.* : Inscr. ap. Grut. 585, 5.

flātĭlis, e, *adj.* [flo] *Produced by blowing, blown* (post-class.) : sonitus, Amm. 30, 1 : laminæ, *i. e. founded, cast*, Arn. 6, 201 : virus, *blown in*, Prud. Ham. 533.

flăto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [flatus]

I. Prop. : *To blow* : cantores tibia calamoque flatantes, Arn. 2, p. 69.

II. Fig. : Aug. Conf. 7, 6 *med.*

flātor, ōris, *m.* [flo]

I. Prop. : *A blower* of a wind-instrument : "*flator* tibicen," Fest. p. 89 ; cf. "*flat, flator ὑποῦ, αὐλητής*," Gloss. Labb.

II. Meton. : *A caster of metals* : "*flatores* tibicines a flando," Placid. p. 465 : triumviri monetales, æris, argenti, auri flatores, *a melter, coiner* : Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30.

flātūra, æ, *f.* [flo]

I. Prop. : *A blowing* (post-Aug., and very rare) : ventos jam in nos esse, et cœli conquievisse flaturas, Arn. 1, 7.

II. Meton. : æris, *a melting, coining*, Vitr. 2, 7 *med.* ; so, ARGENTARIÆ, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 4217.

flātūrālis, e, *adj.* [flatura] *Blowing* : artus, *i. e. containing air*, Tert. Anim. 10.

flātūrārius, ii, *m.* [id.] *A metal-caster, money-coiner, minter*, Cod. Th. 9, 21, 6 ; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 4192 *sq.* : FABER, id. 4280.

flātus, ūs, *m.* [flo]

I. Prop. : *A blowing, breathing, snorting* (mostly poet.) : nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu (*sc.* tibiæ), Hor. A. P. 205 ; so, Phædr. 5, 7, 14 : flatuque secundo Carbasa mota sonant, Ov. M. 13, 418 ; so of the wind, id. ib. 14, 226 ; Hor. Od. 4, 5, 10 ; also in the *plur.*, Ov. M. 15, 362 ; Virg. G. 2, 339 : ipsa sui flatus ne sonet aura, cavet, *of his breath*, Ov. F. 1, 428 : (equi) humescunt spumis flatuque sequentum, *with the snorting*, Virg. G. 3, 111 ; so in the *plur.* : astiferi, C. Arat. 111 : ventris (with crepitus), *a breaking wind*, Suet. Claud. 32 : flatu figuratur vitrum, Pl. 36, 26, 66.

II. Meton. : *Concr.* : *The breath of life, the soul*, Prud. περιστ. 3, 168.

III. Fig. :

A. *A breath, breeze* (the fig. being taken from wind) : quum prospero flatu fortunæ utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos, C. Off. 2, 6, 19 : ad id, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do, id. de Or. 2, 44, 187.—**B.** *Inflatedness, haughtiness* (mostly in the *plur.*) : det libertatem fandi flatusque remittat, Virg. Æ. 11, 346 ; so, Ov. A. A. 1, 715 ; Val. Fl. 3, 699 ; Stat. Th. 1, 321 ; 3, 192.

flāvĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [flavus] *To be golden-yellow* or *gold-coloured* (poet.) : sed quum maturis flavebit messis aristis, Col. poët. 10, 311 ; Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 124.—In the *Part. Præs.* : flaventes ceræ, Ov. M. 8, 671 : culta, Virg. G. 4, 126 : Clytius flavens primâ lanugine malas, id. Æ. 10, 324.

flāvesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [flaveo] *To become golden-yellow* or *gold-coloured* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose) : molli paullatim flavescit campus arista, Virg. E. 4, 28 : flavescere haphe, Mart. 7, 66, 5 ; id. 9, 24, 1, Ov. M. 8, 703 : ne (ebur) flavescere possit, id. Am. 2, 5, 39 : folium fagi celerrime flavescens, Pl. 16, 6, 7 ; cf. id. 19, 8, 47.

Flavialis, e, v. Flavius. *no.* B.

Flavianus, a, um, v. Flavius, *no.* C.

flāvi-cŏmans, antis, *adj.* [flavus ; comans] *Yellow-haired, flaxen-haired* : pueri, Prud. Apoth. 495.

flāvi-cŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [flavus ; coma] *Yellow-haired, flaxen-haired* : corymbion, Petr. S. 110.

flāvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [flaveo] *Of a golden yellow, yellowish* : fel, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 20 : rapacia, *that have turned yellow*, i. e. *stale and withered*, Pl. 18, 13, 34.

Flāvīna, æ, *f. A city of Etruria*, Sil. 8, 492.—Hence, **Flāvīnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of Flavina* : arva, Virg. Æ. 7, 696 Serv.

‡ **flavissæ,** a false reading in Non. 112, 29, for favissæ, v. h. v.

Flāvius (also Flaus, Inscr. Grut. 755, 8 ; Eckhel. D. N. V. T. 5, p. 212), a, *The name of a Roman* gens. So in partic. Cn. Flavius, *the scribe of the pontifex maximus*, Appius Cæcus, *who published the* Fasti ; v. fasti. From the gens Flavia, were descended, as is well known, the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, Suet. Vesp. 1.—Poet. : Flāvĭus ultimus for Domitianus, Juv. 4, 37.—Hence, **A. Flāvius,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Flavius, Flavian* : gens. Mart. 9, 2, 8 : templa, *i. e. built by Domitian*, id. 9, 4, 12 ; id. 9, 35, 2.—**B. Flāviālis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the college of priests for the Flavian family, instituted by Domitian, Flavial* : FLAMEN, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2220 : PONTIFEX, id. ib. 3672 : COMES, id. ib. 3162 : SEXVIR, id. ib. 3726 : XVVIRI, id. ib. 2375 : assidentibus Diali sacerdote et collegio Flavialium, Suet. Dom. 4.—**C. Flāvĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Flavius, Flavian* : jus civile, *named after* Cn. Flavius, *the publisher of the Fasti*, Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 7 ; partes, *i. e. the adherents of Vespasian*, Tac. H. 2, 67 ; 3, 1.

flāvus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to fulvus and furvus] *Golden yellow, reddish yellow, flaxen coloured, ξανθός* (mostly poet.) : mellis dulci flavoque liquore, Lucr. 1, 937 ; 4, 13 : mella, Mart. 1, 56, 10 : aurum, Virg. Æ. 1, 592 : Ceres, id. G. 1, 96 ; cf. of the same, et te, flava comas, frugum mitissima mater, Ov. M. 6, 118 : arva, Virg. G. 1, 316 : crines, id. Æ. 12, 605 ; so, coma, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 4 ; cf. Galanthis flava comas, Ov. M. 9, 307 ; and, flavus cornarum Curio, Sil. 9, 414 : Ganymedes, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 4 : Phyllis, id. ib. 2, 4, 14 : Chloe, id. ib. 3, 9, 19 : Tiberis (*reddish yellow, by the puzzolana on its ground*), id. ib. 1, 2, 13 ; id. ib. 1, 8, 8 id. ib. 2, 3, 18 ; cf. Lycormas, Ov. M. 2, 245 : pudor, *blushing*, Sen. Hippol. 652.—As *Subst.* : **flavus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* nummus), *A gold piece* : an de moneta Cæsaris decem flavos (*cf.* Eng. *yellow boys* in the same sense), Mart. 12, 65, 6.—*Comp.* : flaviores capilli, Boeth. in Porphyr. Dial. 2, p. 31.—*Sup.* prob. not in use.

flēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [fleo]

I. *Pass.* : *To be wept over, to be lamented, lamentable* (class.) : *Abs.* : ponite ante oculos miseram illam et flebilem speciem, C. Phil. 11, 3, 7 : O flebiles vigilias ! id. Planc. 42, 101 : Hector, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 32 : Ino, Hor. A. P. 123.—With *Dat.* : multis ille bonis flebilis occidit, Nulli flebilior, quam tibi, Virgili, id. Od. 1, 24, 9.

II. *Act.* : **A.** *That makes* or *causes to weep, that brings tears* (poet. and rare) : *Abs.* : cepe, Lucil. in Non. 201, 2 : ultor, Ov. H. 13, 48.—With *Supine* : flebile dictu, Sil. 9, 502.

B. *Weeping, tearful, doleful* (class.) : gemitus clamentabilis, imbecillus, abjectus, flebilis, C. Tusc. 2, 24, 57 : mœror (est) ægritudo flebilis, id. ib. 4, 8, 18 ; cf. affectus vel concitati vel flebiles, Quint. 11, 3, 162 ; so, vox, id. ib. 6 4 : elegia, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 3 : modi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 9 : suavitas, Quint. 11, 3, 170 : spargebat tepidos flebilis imbre sinus, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 68 ; so, sponsa, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 21.—In *the Neutr. adverbially* : exclusus flebile cantet amans, *dolefully, plaintively, sadly*, Ov. R. Am. 36 ; so, Stat. Th. 12, 426 ; Sil. 7, 648.

flēbĭliter, *adv.* [flebilis, *no.* II. B.] *Mournfully, dolefully* : vide, quam non flebiliter respondeat, C. Tusc. 2, 17, 39 ; so, lamentari, id. ib. 2, 21, 49 : canere, id. ib. 1, 35, 85 : gemere, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5 : dæmones flebilius ululant, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 57.

flecto, xi, xum, ctĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [prps. a weakened form from plecto and pleo ; Greek πλέκω, to turn, twist]

I. *Act.* (class.) : **A.** Prop. : **1.** Gen. : *To bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round* : animal omne membra quocumque vult, flectit, contorquet, porrigit, contrahit, C. Div. 1, 53, 120 ; so, ora retro, Ov. M. 3, 188 : vultus ad illum, id. ib. 4, 265 ; id. ib. 10, 236 : lumina a gurgite in nullam partem, id. ib. 8, 367 : geminas acies huc, Virg. Æ. 6, 789 : oculos, id. ib. 8, 698 : equos brevi moderari ac flectere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.* ; so, equum, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 25 : de foro in Capitolium currum flectere, C. 2 Verr. 5, 30, 77 ; so, plaustrum, Ov. M. 10, 447 : navem, Hirt. B. Alex. 64 *fin.* : habenas, Ov. M. 2, 109 : cursus in orbem, id. ib. 6, 225 ; *cf.* cursus in lævum, id. Tr. 1, 10, 17 : iter ad Privernum, Liv. 8, 19 Drak. *N. cr.* ; so, iter Demetriadem, id. 35, 31, 3 : tu (Bacche) flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 17 : arcus Flectere, *to bend*, Ov. M. 4, 303 ; cf. flexos incurvant viribus arcus, Virg. Æ. 5, 500 ; so, flexum genu, Ov. M. 4, 340 : flexi crines, *curled*, Mart. 3, 63, 3 ; id. 10, 65, 6 ; Juv. 6, 493 : flexum mare, *i. e. a bay*, Tac. A. 14, 4 : flexi fractique motus, *contorted*, C. Fin. 5, 12, 35 : flexit se in daphnona, Petr. 126 : hinc (silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 25.—*Pass. in reflexive force* : (milvus) flectitur in gyrum, Ov. M. 2, 718 : modo flector in anguem, *I bend, wind myself into a snake*, id. ib. 8, 883 : sol ab ea (Cancri) meta incipit flecti, Pl. 18, 28, 68 : Euphrates ad meridiem flectitur, id. 6, 20, 30.

2. Esp. : Naut. *t. t.* : *To go round* or *double* a promontory : quum in flectendis promontoriis ventorum mutationes maximas sæpe sentiant, C. Div. 2, 45, 94 : Leucaten flectere molestum videbatur, id. Att. 5, 9, 1.

B. Fig. : **1.** Gen. : *To bend, turn, direct* : ducere multimodis voces et flectere cantus, Lucr. 5, 1405 ; so, vocem, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 25 : qui teneros et rudes quum acceperunt, inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, C. Leg. 1, 17, 47 ; cf. imbecillitatem animorum torquere et flectere, id. ib. 1, 10, 29 : and, suam naturam huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, id. Cael. 6, 13 : vitam flectere fingereque, id. Sull. 28, 79 : mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque flexerunt, id. Balb. 17, 39 : aliquem a proposito, Liv. 28, 22 : animus ab aliqua

opinione flectendus, Quint. 4, 2, 80: animos ad publica carmina flexi, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 23: quo vobis mentes ... dementes sese flexere viai? Enn. Ann. 6, 38 (in C. de Sen. 6, 16): juvenis cereus in vitium flecti, Hor. A. P. 163: quod procul a nobis flectat Fortuna gubernans, *turn aside, avert*, Lucr. 5, 108.

2. Esp.: **a.** *To bend* (in opinion or in will), *to move, persuade, prevail upon, overcome, soften*: quibus rebus ita flectebar animo atque frangebar, ut, *etc.*, C. Sull. 6, 18: oratione aliquem flectere, id. Phil. 1, 14, 35: facile Achivos flexeris, Enn. in Gell. 11, 4, 3: judices, Quint. 6, 1, 9: flectere mollibus jam durum imperiis, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 6: precibus si flecteris ullis, Virg. Æ. 2, 689: flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, id. ib. 7, 312; cf. nisi dii immortales suo numine prope fata ipsa flexissent, C. Cat. 3, 8, 19; and, desine fata deum flecti sperare precando, Virg. Æ. 6, 376: animos commutare atque omni ratione flectere, C. de Or. 2, 52 *fin.*: so, ingenium alicujus aversum, Sall. J. 102, 3: sententiam dictis nostris, Enn. Ann. 7, 86: si flectitur ira deorum, Ov. M. 1, 378; cf. id. Tr. 3, 5, 41: hortaturque simul flectitque labores, *soothes*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 119.—*Pass. in reflexive force:* plurimum valet miseratio, quæ judicem flecti non tantum cogit, sed, *etc.*, *to let himself be moved*, Quint. 6, 1, 23.

b. (acc. to *no.* I. A. 2.): *To turn aside from, to avoid* a thing: ut eam (viam) flectas, te rogo, C. Att. 11, 18, 2.

c. In grammar: (*α*) *To form* a word from another language: verba derivare, flectere, conjungere, Quint. 8, 3, 36: hoc vocabulum (*pollex*) de Græco flexum est, Gell. 4, 3 *fin.*—(*β*) Flectere syllabam, *To give the circumflex accent to* a syllable, and hence, *to lengthen* it, Quint. 1, 5, 23 Spald. and Zumpt.

II. *Neutr.* (so not till after the Aug. age): **A.** Prop.: *To turn, go*, or *march* in any direction: quum procul hos lævo flectentes limite cernunt, Virg. Æ. 9, 372: ex Gabino in Tusculanos flexere colles, Liv. 3, 8: Hasdrubal ad Oceanum flectit, id. 28, 16: inde Vitellius Cremonam flexit, Tac. H. 2, 70; Suet. Tib. 20.

B. Fig.: *To turn* in any direction: est viri et ducis oblata casu flectere ad consilium, Liv. 28, 44: ad providentiam sapientiamque flectere, Tac. A. 13, 3: in ambitionem, id. ib. 4, 37.

flegma, atis, v. phlegma.

flēmĭna, um, *m. A bloody swelling* or *congestion of blood about the ankles*: "*flemina* dicuntur, quum ex labore viæ sanguis defluit circa talos," Fest. p. 89; Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 5: bryonia in jumento homineque flemina aut sanguinem, qui se ad talos dejecerit, circumligata sanat, Pl. 23, 1, 17 *fin.*

flĕo, ēvi, ētum, ēre (contr. forms flesti, Ov. H. 5, 43; 45: flemus, Prop. 2, 7, 2; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 396, p. 291: flerunt, Virg. G. 4, 461; Stat. S. 2, 1, 175: flesset, id. ib. 145: flesse, Ov. M. 6, 404; Liv. 30, 44), 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [probably akin to fluo and ploro, Sanscr. plu, perfundere; cf. Bopp. Gloss. Sanscr. p. 234, b.]

I. *Neutr.*: **A.** Prop.: *To weep, cry*: fleo, quia dijungimur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 18: quin fles, id. Pseud. 1, 1, 73: nimium hæc flet, id. Mil. 4, 8, 14: ne fle, mulier! id. Epid. 4, 2, 31: ille me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, C. Rep. 6, 14 *fin.*: hæc cum pluribus verbis flens a Cæsare petebat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 20; cf. id. ib, 7, 26; so, id. ib. 7, 78; id. B. C. 1, 76; id. ib. 3, 98: flebat uterque non de suo supplicio, C. 2 Verr. 1, 30, 76: felix qui potuit præsenti flere puellæ *before, in the presence of*, Prop. 1, 12, 15; cf. Tib. 1, 10, 64: O multa fleturum caput! Hor. Epod. 5, 74: lapides mehercule omnes flere et lamentari cogisses, C. de Or. 1, 57, 245: equorum greges comperit ubertim flere, Suet. Cæs. 81.—*Impers.*: ad sepulcrum venimus: in ignem posita est: fletur, Ter And. 1, 1, 102: minus est, quod fiendum meo nomine quam quod gaudendum illius est, Quint. 6 præf. § 8; so, id. 6, 2, 3; 11, 1, 52.

B. Meton.: Of things: *To drop, trickle* (ante- and post-class.): uberibus fient omnia guttis, Lucr. 1, 350: flevit in templis ebur, Sen. Thyest. 702; Prud. Cath. 5, 24.

II. *Act.*: *To weep for, bewail, lament* a person or thing; *to sing* any thing *mournfully* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** With *Acc.*: *He.* Ne fle. *Er.* Egone illum non fleam? egone non defleam Talem adolescentem? Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 36: unicum (filium) mater, Cat. 39, 5: parentes Troilon, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17; so, Gygen, id. ib. 3, 7, 1: amissas amicitias, Cat. 96, 4; so, filii necem, Tac. A. 6, 10: servitutem tristem, Phædr. 1, 2, 6: fidem mutatosque deos, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 6; cf. mœchos arrogantes, id. ib. 1, 25, 10; and, catellam raptam sibi, id. Ep. 1, 17, 56: amorem testudine, id. Epod. 14, 11: feralia carmina, Col. poet. 10, 350.—In the *Part. Perf.*: multum fleti ad superos, *bewept, lamented*, Virg. Æ. 6, 481; so, Stat. Th. 4, 103.—**B.** With *an objective clause*: longe castra tibi, longe miser agmina septem Flebis in æterno surda jacere situ, Prop. 1, 7, 18; Val. Fl. 1, 633.

flētĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. fletus: fero] *Weeping, dripping, distilling*: truncus, Aus. Idyll. 6, 74.

1. **flētus**, a, um, **I.** *P.* of fleo.

II. *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to fleo, *no.* I.): *Weeping*: mater pueri fleta et lacrimosa, App. M. 7, p. 199.—**B.** (acc. to fleo, *no.* I. B. 2.): *Dripping* with any thing: sanguine fleti, Lucr. 2, 632.

2. **flētus**, ūs, *m.* [fleo] **I.** Prop.: *A weeping* (class.; in the sing. and plur.): *Sing.*: quantum fletum factum audivi! Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17; cf. quod usque eo visum est indignum, ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret, C. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: lugubris lamentatio fletusque mœrens, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30; cf. fletus mulierum, id. 2 Verr. 4, 21, 47: fletus cum singultu, id. Planc. 31, 76: præ fletu et dolore, id. Att. 11, 7, 6: assiduo fletu sororis, id. Clu. 6, 15: hæc magna cum misericordia fletuque pronunciantur, Cæs. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.*: clamore ac fletu omnia complerentur, id. B. G. 5, 33 *fin.*: fletum populo movere, C. de Or. 1, 53, 228: fletum reprimere, id. Rep. 6, 15: magno fletu auxilium petere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 32: virginum precibus et fletu excitati, id. B. C. 2, 4: quum ille erumpit fletus, Quint. 6, 2, 7.—*Plur.*: fletibus natos, lætitia defunctos prosequi, id. 5, 11, 38: tales fletus Fertque refertque soror; sed nullis ille movetur Fletibus, Virg. Æ. 4, 43. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Lamentation, outcry*: fletus edentem graves Leporem objurgabat passer, Phæd. 1, 9, 3.—**B.** *Concr.*: *Tears* (poet.): *Sing.*: fletu super ora refuso, Ov. M. 11, 657.—*Plur.*: largos effundere fletus, Virg. Æ. 2, 271.

Flēvo, ōnis, *m. The Zuyder See, a lake at the mouth of the Rhine*, Mela 3, 2 *fin.*; called **Flēvum**, *sc.* ostium, in Pl. 4, 15, 29.—**Flēvum**, *sc.* castellum, *A fortress of the Frisii, west of the mouth of the Ems*, Tac. A. 4, 72.

flex-ănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [2. flexus; animus] (poet.): **I.** *Act.*: *That bends* or *sways the heart, moving, affecting*: Pac. ap. Non. 113, 32; cf., "tantam vim habet illa, quæ recte a bono poëtā dicta est *flexanima atque omnium regina rerum* oratio," C. de Or. 2, 44, 187: amor, Cat. 64, 331. **II.** *Pass.*: *Touched, moved, affected*: Pac. ap. C. de Or. 1, 36, 80.

flexĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. flexus] (*Pertaining to bending*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *That may be bent, pliant, flexible* (class.): materiam rerum totam esse flexibilem, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92: arcus, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 29: betulla circulis, Pl. 16, 18, 29: ulmus ad currus, id. 16, 43, 83: vitrum, id. 36, 26, 66. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Pliant, flexible, tractable*: genera vocis permulta: grave, acutum; flexibile, durum, *flexible*, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146; cf. oratio, id. Or. 16, 52: nihil tam flexibile, id. Brut. 79, 274; so, vox, Quint. 11, 3, 15; 40: nihil non flexibile ad benitatem, C. Att. 10, 11, 1.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Fickle, wavering, inconstant*: quid potest esse tam flexibile, tam devium, quam animus ejus, qui, *etc.*, C. Læl. 25, 92.

flexĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [flexibilis] *Flexibility* (late Lat.): cornuum, Sol. 52 *med.*: corporum, Cassiod. Var. 5, 42.

flexĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. flexus] **A.** *Pliant, pliable, flexile* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): circulus obtorti auri, Virg. Æ. 5, 559: cornu, Ov. M. 5, 3*3: ulmus et fraxinus, Pl. 16, 40, 79: cervix ad circumspectum, id. 11, 37, 67: lectuli, Amm. 22, 4.—**B.** *Bent, curved*: coma, *i. e. curled*, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 26: spicæ, App. M. 6 *init.*

flexĭ-lŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [2. flexus; loquor] (*Speaking winding things*; hence) *Ambiguous, equivocal*: oraculis Chrysippus volumen implevit partim flexiloquis et obscuris, C. de Div. 2, 56, 115.

flexio, ōnis, *f.* [flecto] *A bending, swaying, turning; a bend, turn, curve* (rare, but class.): **I.** Prop.: trunco toto se ipse moderans et virili laterum flexione, C. Or. 18, 59. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Quæ deverticula flexionesque quæsisti! *i. e. turnings, windings*, C. Pis. 22, 53.—**B.** Of the voice: *Modulation, inflection, change*: est in dicendo etiam quidam cantus obscurior ... quem significat Demosthenes et Æschines, quum alter alteri objicit vocis flexiones, C. Or. 18, 57: delicatiores in cantu flexiones, id. de Or. 3, 25, 98: ut cervices oculosque pariter cum modorum flexionibus torquent, id. Leg. 2, 15, 39.

flexĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [1. flexus; pes] *Curve-footed*: hederæ, Ov. M. 10, 99.

flexĭ-vĭce, *adv.* [1. flexus; vicis] *With turnings* or *windings, crookedly*: Pac. ap. Non. 260, 11; dub.

flexo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [2. flexus] *To bend, curve*: vineam, Cato R. R. 49 *fin.*

‡ **flexumīnes**, *An old name of the Roman knights*: "equitum nomen sæpe variatum est ... Celeres sub Romulo regibusque appellati sunt, deinde *Flexumines*, postea *Trossuli*," Pl. 33, 2, 9.

flexuōse, *adv.* [flexuosus, *no.* II.] *Tortuously*: si flexuose volitet flamma, Pl. 18, 35, 84.

flexuōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. flexus] *Full of turns* or *windings, tortuous, flexuous*, **I.** Prop.: flexuosum iter habet auditus, ne quid intrare possit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: Taurus mons flexuosus, Pl. 5, 27, 27: volatus hirundinum, id. 10, 24, 35.—*Sup.*: intestina flexuosissimis orbibus, Pl. 11, 37, 79. **II.** Fig.: fraudes, Prud. Cath. 6, 143.

flexūra, æ, *f.* [1. flexus] (rare; not in Cic.), **I.** Prop.: *A bending, winding, turning*: laterum, Lucr. 4, 313: vicorum, Suet. Ner. 38: virtus recta est: flexuram non recipit, Sen. Ep. 71 *med.* **II.** Fig.: in Gramm.: *Inflection, declension* of a word: Var. L. L. 10, 2, 166.

1. **flexus**, a, um, **I.** *P.* of flecto.

II. *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Bent, curved*: error (Labyrinthi), Ov. M. 8, 160: mare, Tac. A. 14, 4: zodiacus circa Cancrum Capricornumque flexior, Mart. Cap. 8, 297.—As *Subst.*: **flexa**, orum, *n.*, *Windings, bendings*: collium flexa, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 17.—**B.** Fig.: Of tones, *Lengthened*: infinito magis illa flexa et circumducta sunt, Quint. 11, 3, 172.

2. **flexus**, ūs, *m.* [flecto] (class.; in sing. and plur.), **I.** Prop.: *A bending, turning, winding*: *Sing.*: in quo flexus est ad iter Arpinas, C. Att. 16, 13, a, 1; cf. in aliquo flexu viæ, Liv. 22, 12: Rhenus modico flexu in occidentem versus, Tac. G. 1: flexu Armenium petivit, id. A. 12, 12: alius flexus, flexus ille, id. 2, 13, 9: ut qui cursu parum valent, flexu eludant, id. 9, 2, 78; Quint. 2, 17, 29.—*Plur.*: aures duros et quasi cornеolos habent introitus, multisque cum flexibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: implicatæ flexibus vallium viæ, Liv. 32, 4: (quo pacto sol) Brumales adeat flexus, Lucr. 5, 615: brumales, id. 639: metæ, Pers. 3, 63: labyrinthei, Cat. 64, 114: capilli dociles et centum flexibus apti, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 13.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *A turning, changing, transition* from one state to another: id enim est caput civilis prudentiæ, videre itinera flexusque rerum publicarum, C. Rep. 2, 25: in hoc flexu quasi ætatis fama adolescentis pnulum hæsit ad metas (the figure being borrowed from the turning round of the racers on reaching the goal), id. Cœl. 31, 75; cf. si infinitus forensium rerum labor

decursu honorum et jam ætatis flexu constitisset, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1.

B. Esp. (post-Aug.): **1.** Of style: *An artful turning, winding, shift:* inde recta fere est actio, hinc mille flexus et artes desiderantur, Quint. 5, 13, 2: qui hæc recta tantum et in nullos flexus recedentia tractaverit, id. 10, 5, 12.—**2.** Of the voice: *Modulation, variation:* citharœdi simul et seno vocis et plurimis flexibus serviunt, Quint. 1, 12, 3: quid quoque flexu dicendum, id. 1, 8, 1: qui flexus deceat miserationem, id. 1, 11, 12; id. 1, 8, 3.—**3.** In Gramm.: *Inflection, variation* (in Varro flexura): quid vero? quæ tota positionis ejusdem in diversos flexus eunt? quum *Alba* faciat *Albanos* et *Albenses; volo, volui* et *volavi*, Quint. 1, 6, 15.

flictus, ūs, *m.* [fligo] *A striking, dashing together, collision* (poet.): navium, Pac. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 667: tum scuta cavæque Dant sonitum flictu galeæ, Virg. l. l.; Sil. 9, 322.

fligo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a. To strike, strike down* (ante-class.); "*fligi* affligi: ipse se in terram saucius fligit cadens," Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 110, 29 *sq.*

flo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Sanscr. dhmâ, *flare*; cf. Bopp Gloss. Sanscr. p. 186, b.]

I. *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To blow* (class.): belle nobis flavit ab Epiro lenissimus ventus, C. Att. 7, 2, 1: Corus ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 7; Quint. 12, 10, 67; Ov. M. 7, 664: Etesiæ contra fluvium flantes, Lucr. 6, 718; Pl. 3, 9, 14. — Prov.: simul flare sorbereque haud facile Est: ego hic esse et illic simul haud potui, *i. e. to do two opposite things at once*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 104. — **B.** Meton.: *To sound by blowing*: inflexo Berecynthia tibia cornu Fiabat, Ov. F. 4, 181.

II. *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To blow, blow at, blow out, blow up,* or *blow away* any thing (so, mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): hieme anima, quæ flatur, omnium apparet, Var. L. L. 6, 2, 53: Chimæra Ore ferox acrem flaret de corpore flammam, Lucr. 5, 904: pulvis vento flatus, Hirt. B. Afr. 52, 4: tibia flatur, *is blown*, Ov. F. 4, 341: Phrygius lapis flatur follibus, donec rubescat, *is blown upon*, Pl. 36, 19, 36.

B. Fig.: omisso magna semper flandi tumore, *of high-flown, bombastic talk*, Quint. 12, 6, 5: spernere succina, flare foras, Fulve monilia respuere, *to pooh pooh, puff at*, i. e. *to despise, reject with disdain*, Prud. στεφ. 3, 21.

C. Meton.: *To cast* or *coin* metals by blowing: quod æs antiquissimum, quod est flatum, pecore est notatum, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 9: flata signataque pecunia, Gell. 2, 10, 3.—Hence *the masters of the Mint* were called triumviri auro argento æri flando feriundo (abbrev. III. VIRI A. A. A. F. F.), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 569; v. also ferio, *no.* I. B. 2.

floccōsus, a, um, *adj.* [floccus] *Full of flocks of wool* (late Lat.): App. Herb. 62.

floccŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [floccus] *A small lock of wool* or *wool-like substance*: nascuntur in eo (*sc.* robore) pilulæ mucilus non absimiles, intus habentes floccules molles, Pl. 16, 7, 10, § 28: dub. al. floccos: sacerdotes flamines, qui erant a flocculo lanæ, quem præominentiæ causa super apice ferebant, denominati, Auct. de Magistr. Rom. in Antolog. di Firenze, 37, p. 117.

floccus, i, *m.*

I. Prop.: *A flock* or *lock of* wool, or *wool-like substance*, on clothes, in fruits, *etc.*: ne qui flocci interceant, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 8: pomis substrati flocci, id. ib. 1, 59, 3: in veste floccos levere timbriasve deducere, Cels. 2, 6: nascuntur in eo (robore) et pilulæ, mucibus non absimiles, intus habentes floccos molles, Pl. 16, 7, 10.

II. Meton.: For *Something trifling, a bagatelle, trifle* (so most freq., esp. with negatives, and in the phrase flocci facere, *to make no account of, to care not a straw for*; v. the follg.): *With a negative*: ceterum qui sis, qui non sis, floccum non interduim, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 152 (cf. cluas tu an exungare, *ciccum* non interduim, id. Rud. 2, 7, 22): neque ego illum manco, neque flocci facio, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 69: is leno flocci non fecit fidem, id. Rud. prol. 47: ego, quæ tu loquere, flocci non facio, id. ib. 3, 5, 3: prorsus aveo scire, nec tamen flocci facio, C. Att. 13, 50, 3: totam rem publicam flocci non facere, id. ib. 4, 15, 4: quare, ut opinor, φιλοσόφητεον, id quod tu facis, et istos consulatus non flocci facteon, id. ib. 1, 16, 13 Orell. *N. cr.*: satin' abiit, neque quod dixi flocci existimat? Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 73: invidere omnes mihi, Mordere clanculum; ego non flocci pendere.—*Without a negative* (ante-class.): rumorem, famam flocci fecit, Cato in Fest. s. v. OBSTINATO, p. 193, a.: tu istos minutos cave deos flocci feceris, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 24; so, flocci facere, id. Most. 3, 2, 121; id. Men. 5, 7, 5; id. Epid. 3, 2, 12; id. Trin. 4, 2, 150; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 11: rogata fuerit nec ne, flocci æstimo, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Fest. s. v. MUNERALIS, p. 143: flocci pendo, quid rerum geras, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Fulgent. Exp. serm. p. 565, 5.—In *Pass.*: flocci fiet et ciculator, Titin. in Non. 131, 33.

floces, um, *f. Dregs* or *lees of wine* (ante-class.): "*floces* audierat prisca voce significare vini fæcem e vinaceis expressam, sicuti *fraces* ex oleis, idque apud Cæcilium in Polumenis legerat," Gell. 11, 7, 6: neque florem, neque floces volo mihi, vinum volo, Cæcil. in Non. 114, 17: apludam edit et floces bibit, Auct. ap. Gell. 11, 7, 3.

Flōra, æ, *f.* [flos] (*The one with* or *having, flowers*) *The goddess of flowers; whose festival was celebrated on the 28th of April, and often with great licentiousness*: Ov. F. 5, 195 *sq.*; Lact. 1, 20; Var. R. R. 1, 1, 6; id. L. L. 5, 10, 22; id. ib. 5, 32, 44; id. ib. 7, 3, 90; Lucr. 5, 738; C. 2 Verr. 5, 14, 36; Tac. A. 2, 49; Mart. 1, 1, 1; id. 6, 80, 5.—Hence, **A. Flōrius,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Flora*: inveniet apud M. Catonem in re Floria ita scriptum, *respecting the festival of Flora*, Gell. 9, 12, 7.—More freq., **B. Flōrālis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Flora, Floral*: flamen, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 90: sacrum, Ov. F. 4, 947: hanc præibat florali lasciviens virguncula petulantiâ, Fulg. Mythol. præf. p. 619, Van Stav.: florales ludi, = Floralia, Inscr. Grut. 352, 1.—As *Subst.*: **Flōrālia,** ium and orum, *n.* (*sc.* sacra), **1.** Prop.: *The festival of Flora*: Floræ ludi Floralia instituti, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 6: Floralia ludi, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 52: (prisci) Floralia quarto Calendas Maii instituerunt urbis anno DXVI. ex oraculis Sibyllæ, ut omnia bene deflorescerent, Pl. 18, 29, 69, § 286: "Varro *Floralium*, non *Floraliorum* ait, quum non ludos Florales illic, sed ipsum festum, Floralia, significaret," Macr. S. 1, 4: sollenni Floraliorum die, Just. 43, 4.—**2.** Meton.: Of *gross licentiousness*: projectis pueri tabulis Floralia ludunt, Vet. Poet. in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 454 Burm.—**C. Flōrālĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *Of* or *belonging to the feast of Flora*: et Floralicias lasset arena feras, *i. e. designed for the combats exhibited during the festival of Flora*, Mart. 8, 67.

1. flōrālĭa, ium, *n.* (*sc.* loca) [flos] *A flower-garden*: Var. R. R. 1, 23, 4.

2. Floralia, ium, v. Flora, *no.* B.

flōrens, entis, **I.** *P.* of floreo.

II. *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Shining, glistening, glittering* (poet. and in post-class. prose): "Ennius et Lucretius *florere* dicunt omne quod nitidum est," Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 804: lucernarum florentia lumina flammis, Lucr. 4, 451: smaragdi arcano igne, Stat. Th. 2, 276: postes arcano lumine, id. ib. 1, 210: catervæ ære, Virg. Æ. 7, 804 Heyne: exercitus insignibus argenteis et aureis, Gell. 5, 5, 2.

B. Fig. (acc. to floreo, *no.* II.): *Flourishing, blooming, prosperous, in the prime, in repute, fine, excellent*: **1.** Of animate things: **a.** With *Abl.*: complecti hominem florentem ætate, opibus, honoribus, ingenio, liberis, propinquis, affinibus, amicis, C. Fam. 2, 13, 2: gratia atque hospitiis floreus homium nobilissimorum, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: regina Berenice florens ætate formaque, Tac. H. 2, 81; *cf.* ambo florentes ætatibus, Virg. E. 7, 4.—**b.** *Abs.*: qui to beatum, qui florentem putas, C. Parad. 2, 18: florentes atque integri, id. Planc. 35, 86: florens et illustris adolescens, Cæs. B. G. 7, 32; Lucr. 1, 125.—**2.** Of inanimate and abstract things: **a.** With *Abl.*: florentes viribus anni, Sil. 1, 226; so, anni vigore, Petr. 132: animus vino, *joyous*, Gell. 6, 13, 4.—**b.** *Abs.*: (majores nostri) ex minima tenuissimaque re publica maximam et florentissimam nobis reliquerunt, C. Rosc. Am. 18, 50; cf. civitas (Ubiorum) ampla atque florens, Cæs. B. G. 4, 3: invidetur præstanti florentique fortunæ, C. de Or. 2, 52, 210: florens amicitia (*opp.* afflicta), id. Quint. 30, 93: quod eo consilio florentissimis rebus domos suas Helvetii reliquissent, uti, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 30; cf. neu florentes res suas cum Jugurthæ perditis miscerent, Sall. J. 83, 1: florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv. 1, 2: florentissima Samnitium castra, C. Div. 1, 33, 72: equus florenti ætate, Lucr. 5, 1073; so, ævo florente puellæ, id. 3, 1021; cf. adhuc florente juventa Fervidus, Hor. A. P. 115: nostrum opus tibi probari læter: ex quo *ärêv* ipsa posuisti, quæ mihi florentiora sunt visa tuo judicio, C. Att. 16, 11, 1; cf. modus nullus est florentior in singulis verbis (quam translatio), id. de Or. 3, 41, 166; and, oratio florentissima, Gell. 15, 28, 5; cf. also florentis facundiæ homo, id. 19, 9, 2.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* v. above.

flōrenter, *adv.* [florens, *no.* II.] *Flourishingly, famously* (late Lat.): florentissime docet, *i. e. with great repute, celebrity*, Hier. Chron. Euseb. a. a. 358, p. Chr. N.

Flōrentĭa, æ, *f. A city of Etruria* (now *Florence*), Flor. 3, 21; Frontin. de Colon. p. 112 Goes.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 393 *sq.* — Hence, **A. Flōrentĭa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* vitis), *A sort of vine*, Pl. 14, 3, 4, § 36.—**B. Flōrentīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Florentia, Florentine*: Colonia, *i. e. Florentina*, Frontin. l. l.—As *Subst.*: **Florentīni,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Florentia, Florentines*, Pl. 3, 5, 8, § 52; Tac. A. 1, 79.

flōrĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [flos] (class.; freq. in fig. sense).

I. Prop.: *To bloom, blossom, flower, be in flower*, etc.: per terras frondent atque omnia florent, Lucr. 5, 215: florere omnia, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: hæc arbor una (lenticus) ter floret, C. Div. 1, 9, 16: possetne uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere terra? id. N. D. 2, 7, 19: *et* imputata floret usque vinea, Hor. Epod. 16, 44; so, vinea, secetes, Ov. F. 5, 263 *sq.*: pampineo gravidus auctumno Floret ager, Virg. G. 2, 6: narcisso floreat alnus, id. E. 8, 53.—Poet.: si bene floreat annus, Ov. F. 5, 327.

II. Fig.: *To be in a flourishing* or *prosperous condition, to be in good repute, to be eminent, distinguished*, etc.; constr. with the *Abl.* and *Abs.*

A. Of animate things: **1.** With *Abl.*: in sua patria multis virtutibus ac beneficiis floruit princeps, C. 2 Verr. 5, 49, 128: privatis officiis et ingenii laude floruit, id. de Or. 3, 2, 7: florere omni genere virtutis, id. Brut. 7, 28: quum acumine ingenii tum admirabili quodam lepore dicendi, id. Ac. 2, 6, 16: honoribus et rerum gestarum gloria, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: gratia, auctoritate, gloria, id. Fam. 4, 13, 2: laudibus, id. ib. 9, 14, 2: nobilitate discipulorum, id. de Or. 3, 35, 141: omnibus copiis (Crotoniatæ), id. Inv. 2, 1, 1.—**2.** Without *Abl.*: ergo in Græcia musici floruerunt, C. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; id. Ac. 2, 6, 16; cf. floret Epicurus, id. Off. 3, 33, 116: qui inter illos florebas, id. Quint. 26, 80: ille vir, qui in Curia, in Rostris, in re publica floruisset, *etc.*, id. Cæl. 24, 59: in foro, id. Ac. 2, 1, 1: in sententiis senatoriis et in omni actione atque administratione rei publicæ, id. Fam. 1, 9, 2: in senectute, id. Læl. 1, 4: cum multis simul floruit, Quint. 3, 1, 9: floruit circa Philippum, id. 12, 10, 6: circum tribus actis impiger annis Floret equus, *is in his bloom, prime*, Lucr. 5, 882.

B. Of inanimate and abstract things: **1.** With *Abl.*: illa vetus (Græcia), quæ quondam opibus, imperio, gloria floruit,

hoc uno malo concidit, C. Fl. 7, 16: familia, quæ postea viris fortissimis floruit, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: doctissimorum hominum familiaritates, quibus semper domus nostra floruit, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Font. 14, 31: meus ad urbem accessus incredibili hominum multitudine et gratulatione florebat, id. Sest. 63, 131: floret laudibus, Lucr. 5, 1278. — **2.** Without *Abl.*: quæ (magna Græcia) nunc quidem deleta est, tunc florebat, C. Læl. 4, 13: quæ familia admodum floruit, Suet. Ner. 6: quorum auctoritas maxime florebat, C. Rep. 2, 34; Lucr. 5, 330; cf. verborum vetus interit ætas, Et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque, Hor. A. P. 62; Lucr. 5, 1163: ætherii dono cessere parentes Æternum florere genas, *to shine in perpetual bloom, perpetual youth*, Stat. Th. 1, 705.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to flos, *no.* III. B. 2.): Of wine: *To froth*: si vinum florere incipiet, Col. 12, 30: vina quoque in magnis operose condita cellis Florent, Ov. F. 5, 270.

B. *To get the first down or early beard:* libat florentes hæc tibi prima (dies) genas, Mart. 3, 6, 4.

C. (through the intermediate idea of swelling out, puffing up): *To be filled with, to abound with* any thing (anteclass. and poet.): **1.** With *Abl.*: mare velis florere videres, Cato ap. Charis. p. 185; cf. tum mare velivolis florebat, Lucr. 5, 1441. — **2.** With *Gen.*: hinc lætas urbes puerûm florere videmus, Lucr. 1, 256.

flōresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [floreo] **I.** Prop.: *To begin to blossom* or *flower, to come out in blossom:* antequam (plantæ) gemmas agant et florescere incipiant, Var. R. R. 1, 30: florescunt tempore certo arbusta, Lucr. 5, 669: puleium aridum florescere ipso brumali die, C. de Div. 2, 14, 33. **II.** Fig.: *To begin to flourish* or *prosper, to grow into repute:* **A.** Of persons: nolite hunc nunc primum florescentem, firmata jam stirpe virtutis tamquam turbine aliquo pervertere, C. Cœl. 32, 79: id. Brut. 88, 303: cui quidem a tumultu summam gloriam eloquentiæ florescenti ferro erepta vita est, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11. — **B.** Of things: patria nostra floresceit, Pl. Ep. 5, 12, 1: olla senescere, at hæc contra florescere cogunt, Lucr. 2, 73; id. 5, 893.

☞ The *Part. Fut. Pass.* in neuter signif.: EODEM DIE (*i. e.* IV. Calend. Mai.) ÆDIS FLORÆ, QVÆ REBVS FLORESCENDIS PRÆEST, DEDICATA EST, Verr. Flacc. in Calend. Prænest. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 389; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 1, 584.

flōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [flos] **I.** Prop.: *Of flowers, made of flowers* (poet.): coronæ, *garlands of flowers*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 15; so, serta, Tib. 1, 1, 12; 1, 2, 14: rura, *flowery meads*, Virg. Æ. 1, 430: juga Hymetti, Val. Fl. 5, 344. **II.** Meton.: *Shining:* crines, Pac. and Att. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 605; so, lanugo, Att. ib. (*al.* flora).

flōrī-cōmus, a, um, *adj.* [flos; coma] *Having the hair adorned with flowers:* Ætna, Aus. Ep. 4, 49.

flōrĭde, *adv.* [floridus] **A.** (acc. to floridus, *no.* II.): *Brightly, gaily:* depicta vestis, App. M. 11 *fin.* — **B.** (acc. to floridus, *no.* III.): *Beautifully, with beauty:* ecclesia clarius ac floridius enituit, Lact. Mort. Persec. 3.

flōrĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [floridus, *no.* III.] *Somewhat blooming:* ore nitens, Cat. 61, 193.

flōrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [floreo] (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Prop.: *Full of* or *abounding with flowers; flowery:* hydrauli hortabere, ut audiat voces potius quam Platonis? expones, quæ spectet, florida et varia? C. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: serta, *garlands of flowers*, Ov. F. 6, 312: prata, Lucr. 5, 783; cf. Hybla, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 38. **II.** Meton.: Of colour. *Lively, gay, bright:* colores, Pl. 35, 6, 12; id. 10, 36, § 97. **III.** Fig.: **A.** Of personal appearance: *Blooming, beautiful:* puellula, Cat. 61, 57; cf. Galatea Floridior prato, longa procerior alno, Ov. M. 13, 790: ætas, Cat. 68, 16; cf. novitas mundi, Lucr. 5, 941: et vegeta forma, Suet. Galb. 20. — **B.** Of style: *Florid, flowery:* Demetrius Phalereus est floridior, ut ita dicam, quam Hyperides, C. Brut. 82, 285; cf. tertium (dicendi genus) alii medium ex duobus, alii floridum (namque id ἀνθηρὸν appellant) addiderunt, Quint. 12, 10, 58: floridius genus, id. 2, 5, 18: oratio, id. 8, 3, 74: floridissimus tui sermonis afflatus, Aus. Ep. 17.

flōrī-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flos; fero] *Bearing flowers, flowery* (poet.): saltus, Lucr. 3, 11: labor, Luc. 9, 290.

‡ **florifertum** dictum, quod eo die spicæ feruntur ad sacrarium, Fest. p. 91; cf. "FLORIFERTUM ἀνθοφορία," Gloss. Labb.

flōrī-gĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [flos; gigno] *Producing blossoms, blossoming,* poet. of the early beard: malæ, Poet. in Anth. Lat. II. p. 633 ed. Burm.

flōrī-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flos; gero] *Flower-bearing, flowery* (post-class. and poet.): sedes, *i. e. the garden of Eden*, Sedul. 2, 2; so, Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 1.

flōrī-lĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [flos; 2. lego] *Flower-culling:* apes, Ov. M. 15, 366.

flōrī-părus, a, um, *adj.* [flos; pario] *Flower-breeding:* ver. Aus. Idyll. 12, 1.

flōrītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [floreo] *A blossoming, flowering:* Hier. Homil. 2, in Cantic.

Florius, a, um, v. Flora, *no.* A.

flōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [flos] *Full of,* or *abounding with, flowers, flowery* (post-class.): una fovens ambos florosa sede voluptas (said of the garden of Eden), Venant. Carm. 5, 6, 7.

flōrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Abounding in flowers, flowery* (post-class.): Hymettus, Sol. 7: purpuræ, *i. e.* rosæ purpureæ, Auct. Pervig. Ven. 10. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of persons: *Blooming, youthful:* succuba, Prud. στεφ. 10, 191. — **B.** Of style: *Florid:* pomposæ facundiæ florulenta germina, Venant. præf. 1.

1. **flōrus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Having flowers;* hence) *Shining, bright* (very rare): equus florâ et comanti jubâ, Gell. 3, 9, 3: crines, lanugo; v. floreus, *no.* II.

2. **Flōrus,** i, *m. A Roman* cognomen. **I.** Julius Florus, *A celebrated orator of Gaul, a pupil of* Portius Latro: Quint. 10, 3, 13 Spald.; prps. the same to whom the three epistles of the 1st book and the two of the 2nd book of the Epistles of Horace are addressed. **II.** L. Annæus Florus, *An historical writer under Trajan or Hadrian;* cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 219 *sq.*

flos, ōris, *m.* [akin to Sanscr. phal, se expandere, florescere; Germ. blühen; Goth. blô-ma, flos; Germ. Blume; Eng. bloom; cf. Bopp. Gloss. Sanscr. p. 236, b.; v. also folium] **I.** Prop.: *A blossom, flower:* suaves flores, Lucr. 1, 8: juvat novos decerpere flores, id. 1, 928; so, novi, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 32: recentes, id. ib. 3, 27, 44: verni, id. ib. 2, 11, 9: florum omnium varietas, C. de Sen. 15, 54: suavitas odorum, qui afflarentur e floribus, id. ib. 17, 59: lætissimi flores, id. 2 Verr. 4, 48, 107: ninguntque rosarum floribus, Lucr. 2, 629; so, flores rosæ, rosarum, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 14; 3, 29, 3; 4, 10, 4: pinbunt floribus et vino Genium, id. Ep. 2, 1, 144; cf. fons Bandusiæ, dulci digne mero non sine floribus, id. Od. 3, 13, 2: nitidum caput impedire myrto Aut flore, id. ib. 1, 4, 10: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attæ Fabula, si dubitem, *etc., the stage strewed with flowers*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 79: cardinus florem purpureum mittit inter medios aculeos, *puts forth*, Pl. 20, 23, 99; cf. id. 21, 6, 17: esse in flore = florere, *to be in flower*, Gargil. de Re Hort. 4, 8 Scott.; so, in flore = florens, *in flower*, id. ib. 2, 6.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *The flower, crown, ornament* of any thing (class.; a favourite fig. of Cic.): sic omnis fetus repressus, exustusque siti flos veteris ubertatis exaruit, C. Brut. 4, 16: "(Ennius) *flos delibatus populi* ... qua (eloquentia) virum excellentem præclare tum illi homines *florem populi* esse dixerunt," id. ib. 15, 58 *sq.*: flos nobilitatis ac juventutis, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37; so, legatorum, id. Flacc. 26, 61: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, id. Or. 10, 34; cf. quod floris, quod roboris in juventute fuerat, amiserant, Liv. 37, 12: provincia Galliæ ... ille flos Italiæ, illud firmamentum imperii populi Romani, illud ornamentum dignitatis, C. Phil. 3, 5, 13: flos dignitatis, id. Balb. 6, 15; cf. ego te, Crasse, quum vitæ flore, tum mortis opportunitate, divino consilio et ortum et exstinctum esse arbitror, *splendour, glory*, id. de Or. 3, 3, 12: in ipso Græciæ flore, *in the very flower, the most flourishing condition*, id. N. D. 3, 33, 82: flos ætatis, *the flower of one's age, the prime of life*, Lucr. 3, 771; 5, 845; cf. non venirem contra gratiam, non virtutis spe, sed ætatis flore collectam, C. Phil. 2, 2, 3; so, viridissimo flore puella, Cat. 17, 14; and, in flore primo tantæ indolis juvenis exstinctus est, Pl. Ep. 5, 9, 5: in flore virium se credens esse, Liv. 42, 15: primus flos animi, *youthful vigour*, Stat. Ach. 1, 625; but also, flos animi, for *ripe age*, Sen. Ep. 26: videmus Virgilium ea de causa hortorum dotes fugisse, et e tantis, quæ retulit, flores modo rerum decerpsisse, *i. e. the choicest, best*, Pl. H. N. 14 præf. § 7.

B. Esp.: Of speech, *A flower, embellishment, ornament:* ut porro conspersa sit (oratio) quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, *etc.*, C. de Or. 3, 25, 96: flos aut lumen eloquentiæ, id. Brut. 17, 66; cf. nullus flos tamen neque lumen ullum (in M. Crassi oratione), id. ib. 66, 233; and florem et colorem defuisse, id. ib. 87, 298: alia copia locuples, alia floribus læta, Quint. 8, 3, 87: male audire ... nimiis floribus et ingenii affluentia, id. 12, 10, 13.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): **1.** *Flower-juice, honey-juice* sucked out by the bees: rure levis verno flores apis ingerit alveo, Compleat ut dulci sedula melle favos, Tib. 2, 1, 49; so, Virg. G. 4, 39; Pl. 11, 6, 7.

2. In gen., like Gr. ἄνθος, for whatever forms either the best part or the highest part of a thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose):

a. *The prime* or *best part,* also *the best kind* of any thing: (α) Of wine: *The bouquet* or *flavour:* postquam est honoratus frugum et floris Liberi, Pac. in Non. 498, 12; so, vini (Bacchi), Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 1; id. Casin. 3, 5, 16; Lucr. 3, 222. — (β) Of *the best kind of oil*, Pl. 15, 6, 6. — (γ) Of *wax*, Pl. 21, 14, 49. — (δ) Of *rosin*, Pl. 14, 20, 25; 10, 11, 22. — (ε) Of *salt*, Cato R. R. 88, 2. — (ζ) Of *meal*, Pl. 18, 9, 20, § 86. — (η) Of *cream*, Vitr. 8, 3. — (θ) Of *the finest dish:* cœnæ, Favorin. in Gell. 15, 8, 2. — (ι) Of *persons: The flower:* flos flosculorum Romuli, Auson. Ep. 16, 80.

b. *The highest part, the top, crown, head* of a thing: (α) Of *the froth of wine*, Cato R. R. 11, 2; Col. 12, 30; Pl. 14, 21, 27. — (β) *The blisters, scales* that are formed in smelting metals, id. 34, 11, 24. — (γ) *The upper dust* of marble or gypsum, Col. 12, 20, 8. — (δ) Poet. of *the first hairs of the beard:* nunc primum opacat floro lanugo genas, Pac. in Fest. s. v. GENAS, p. 94 Müll. *N. cr.*; so, Virg. Æ. 8, 160; Luc. 6, 562. — (ε) Of the *tip of a flame*, Lucr. 1, 898.

3. In architect.: *Carved flowers placed as ornaments on the Corinthian capital*, Vitr. 4, 1: *on a cupola*, id. 4, 8.

B. Æris flos, = chalcanthum, *Copperas water, vitriol:* Veg. 6, 28, 2 Schneid.; cf. also, id. 6, 28, 16.

C. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): flos ætatis, *Maidenly or youthful innocence* (said of girls or boys), *virginity:* (virgo) Quum castum amisit polluto corpore florem, Cat. 62, 46: Hasdrubal flore ætatis, uti ferunt, primo Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv. 21, 2; cf. id. 21, 3, 4: florem ætatis (Cæsaris) in Bithynia contaminatum, Suet. Cæs. 49.

floscellus, i, *m. dim.* [flos] *A flowret:* ad solis cursum floscelli se vertunt, App. Herb. 49.

flosculo, *adv.* [flosculus] *Bloomingly:* corpus floscule vividum, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1.

flosculus, i, *m. dim.* [flos] (rare; but class.): **I.** Prop.: *A little flower, flowret:* ficta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidunt: C. Off. 2, 12, 43.

II. Pig.: *A small, tender,* or *expanding flower* (very much in the force of the English expression, "*buds of promise*"): non enim flosculos . . . sed, jam decimum ætatis ingressus annum, certos atque deformatos fructus ostenderat, Quint. 6 præf. § 9: vitæ, *i. e. youth*, Juv. 9, 127.

III. Meton.: **A.** *The part of the fruit where the blossom was, the eye:* deinde cartâ substratâ prædicta poma (debent) sic componi, ut flosculi sursum, pediculi deorsum, spectent, quemadmodum etiam in arbore nata sunt, Col. 12, 47, 5 Schneid.—**B.** Of persons: *Floweret, pride, ornament:* O, qui flosculus es Juventiorum, Cat. 24, 1: flos flosculorum Romuli, Auson. Ep. 16, 89.—**C.** Of *the bloom* or *early part of life:* vitæ, Juv. 9, 127.—**D.** Of speech: *Flower of rhetoric, ornament:* omni ex genere orationem aucupari et omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare, C. Sest. 56, 119; cf. juvenibus flosculos omnium partium in ea, quæ sunt dicturi, congerentibus, Quint. 10, 5, 23; id. 2, 5, 22; id. 12, 10, 73: ut Noctes istæ quadam tenus his quoque historiæ flosculis leviter injectis aspergerentur, Gell. 17, 2, 1: horridula ejus verba et rudia flosculos Tullianos appellans, Amm. 29, 1, 11.—**E.** *A sentence* culled from a writing (for its beauty), *an extract.* Sen. Ep. 33.

fluctĭ-cŏla, æ, *adj.* [fluctus; colo] *Living in waves,* i. e. *inhabiting the deep:* fluctícolæ quum festa nurus Pasiphaëa per antra Rupe sub Æmathiâ Pelion explicuit, Sid. Carm. 10, 1.

fluctĭ-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [fluctus; colour] *Of the colour of the waves,* i. e. *of the sea:* Mart. Cap. 1, 18.

fluctĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fluctus] *A little wave, wavelet:* App. Apol. p. 296.

fluctĭ-frăgus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus; frango] *Wave-breaking,* a poet. epithet of a coast: litus, Lucr. 1, 306.

fluctĭ-gĕna, æ, *m.* [fluctus; gigno] *Wave-born, born in the waves* (late Lat.): Nereus, Mart. Cap. 1, 2; id. 9, 310.

fluctĭ-gĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Wave-born* (late Lat.): monstrum, Avien. Arat. 1157.

fluctĭ-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fluctus; gero] *Pass.: Wave-borne, wave-impelled,* a poet. epithet of a ship: paro, Cic. poët. Frgm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20 (IV. 2, p. 572 *sq.* ed. Orell.); G. Hermann conjectures *fluctiseco*.

fluctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fluo; cf. fluctus] For the usual fluxio, *A flowing, flow:* fluctione occultâ laborare, Pl. 31, 11, 47, § 127.

fluctĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus; sonus] *Wave-resounding, roaring with waves* (in post-Aug. prose): profundum, Sil. 12, 355; so, litora, Sen. Herc. Œt. 886.

fluctĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus; vagor] **A.** *Wandering on the waves* (in post-Aug. poetry): nautæ, Stat. S. 3, 1, 84.—**B.** *Having wandering waves:* undis, id. Th. 1, 271.

fluctо, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [fluctus] (Prop.: *To move in waves, to wave;* hence, Meton.) Of the awnings of a theatre: *To wave, undulate:* (vela) quum magnis intenta theatris Per malos vulgata trabesque trementia fluctant, Lucr. 4, 75: dub. al. flutant; cf. fluto.

fluctuātim, *adv.* [fluctuo] (Prop.: *In the manner of waves;* hence, Fig.) *Fluantingly:* "*fluctuatim* jactanter et solute. Afranius Pompa: magnifice voto, fluctuatim ire ad illum," Non. 111, 29.

fluctuātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (*A vibrating to and fro, a fluctuation*) (not ante-Aug., and very rare), **I.** Prop.: *A wavering motion, agitation:* tunc artûs trepidi, inquietæ manus, totius corporis fluctuatio, Sen. de Ira 2, 35. **II.** Fig.: Of the mind: *Wavering, vacillation:* in eâ fluctuatione animorum opprimi incautos posse, Liv. 9, 25.

fluctuo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* (prps. not before the Aug. age) **fluctuor,** ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* ("phrasque utroque modo efferuntur: *fluctuatur, fluctuat,*" Quint. 9, 3, 7) [fluctus] **I.** Prop.: (*To move like waves*) *To wave, undulate, to move to and fro, be driven hither and thither* (class.; esp. freq. in the fig. signif.):

A. Form *fluctuo:* **1.** Gen.: nunc vallde fluctuat mare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 14; cf. id. ib. 4, 1, 12: quadriremem in salo fluctuantem reliquerat, C. 2 Verr. 5, 35, 91: quid tam commune quam mare fluctuantibus, litus ejectis? id. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: quædam insulæ semper fluctuant, Pl. 2, 95, 96: agebatur huc illuc Galba vario turbæ fluctuantis impulsu, Tac. H. 1, 40; cf. Gell. 10, 6, 2: fluctuat aër, Lucr. 6, 367: directæque acies ac late fluctuat omnis Ære renidenti tellus, *waves* (in the light) *with gleaming brass,* Virg. G. 2, 281.—**2.** Esp.: Sensu obsceno: Of the waving motion that accompanies copulation, Arn. 2, 73; Auct. Priap. 19, 4; cf. fluctus, *no.* I. B.—**B.** Form *fluctuor:* deprehensi in mari Syrtico modo in sicco relinquuntur, modo fluctuantur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14: Delos diu fluctuata, Pl. 4, 12, 22: lignum in longitudinem fluctuatur, *i. e. floats about,* id. 16, 38, 73; so, lapidem e Scyro insula integrum fluctuari tradunt, eundem comminutum mergi, id. 36, 16, 26.

II. Fig.: *To be restless, unquiet, uncertain; to waver, hesitate, vacillate, fluctuate:* **A.** Form *fluctuo:* *Eu.* Potin, ut animo sis tranquillo? *Ch.* Quid si animus fluctuat? Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 49; cf. animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illuc, Virg. Æ. 10, 630; and, mens animi tantis fluctuat ipsa malis, Cat. 65, 4: magnis curarum fluctuat undis, id. 64, 62; *cf.* magnoque irarum fluctuat æstu, Virg. Æ. 4, 532; Lucr. 4, 1073: inter spem metumque, Liv. 42, 59: in suo decreto, C. Ac. 2, 9, 29: fluctuantem sententiam confirmare, id. Att. 1, 20, 2: genus orationis, quod appellamus fluctuans et dissolutum, eo quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc et illuc, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16; so, omnia et citata et fluctuantia, Sen. Contr. 3, 19.—**B.** Form *fluctuor:* utrius populi mallet victoriam esse, fluctuatus animo fuerat, Liv. 23, 33; so, fluctuatus animo est, utrum, *etc.,* id. 32, 13; and, Curt. 4, 12 *med.*: vita fluctuatur per adversa et difficilia, Sen. Ep. 111: ambrosia (herba) vagi nominis est et circa alias herbas fluctuati, Pl. 27, 4, 11.

fluctuor, ari, v. fluctuo.

fluctŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus] **I.** Prop.: *Full of waves, billowy* (extremely rare): in mari fluctuoso, *i. e. stormy,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 5. **II.** Meton.: *Wavy,* i. e. *with wave-like streaks:* smaragdi, Pl. 37, 5, 18.

fluctus, ûs (ante-class. form of the *Gen. Sing.* fluctuis, Var. and Nigid. in Gell. 4, 16, 1: *Nom. Plur.* fluctī, Pac. and Att. in Non. 488, 12), *m.* [fluo; cf. fluctio] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.:* **A.:** **1.** Gen.: Of fluids: *A flowing, waving* (very rare): jactetur aquæ fluctu quoque terra vacillans, Lucr. 6, 554 *sq.*—**2.** Esp.: Sensu obsceno: Of the waving motion in copulation: id. 4, 1267; cf. fluctuo, *no.* I. A. 2.

B. Of the *flowing* motion of the magnetic fluid (v. æstus, *no.* II. B. 2.): posterior la; idis venit æstus .... neque habet, qua tranet, ut ante: Cogitur offensare igitur pulsæreque fluctu Ferrea texta suo, Lucr. 6, 1052.

II. Meton.: *Concr.:* **A.** *A flow, flood; waving water, wave, billow, surge,* esp. of the sea (the prevalent signif. of the word; esp. freq. in the plur.): **1.** *Sing.:* incursu fluctûs mare sævibat, Lucr. 5, 1000; cf. fons aquæ dulcis, qui fluctu totus operiretur, nisi, *etc., the flood,* i. e. *high-tide,* C. 2 Verr. 4, 53, 118: alia fluctus differt dissipat visceratim membra, Maria salsa spumant sanguine, Enn. ap. Non. 183, 18: ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 76; 83: fluctum a saxo frangi, C. Fam. 9, 16, 6: fluctus uti .... volutus Ad terras immane sonat per saxa, Virg. G. 3, 237: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, *to the waves,* C. Fin. 5, 2, 5.—**2.** *Plur.:* indu mari magno fluctûs extollere certant, Enn. Ann. 17, 16: miserat huc navim compulsam fluctibu' pontus, id. ib. 7, 54: excitatis maximis fluctibus, C. Rep. 1, 6: (insulæ) fluctibus cinctæ, id. ib. 2, 4; cf. Massilia, quæ cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariæ fluctibus alluitur, id. Fl. 26, 63: sese fluctibus committere, id. 2 Verr. 2, 37, 91: sedatis fluctibus, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154: puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatæ, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13: in fluctibus consistere, id. ib. 4, 24; id. ib. 4, 28 *fin.*: luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum Mercator metuens, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 15: O navis, referent in mare te novi Fluctus, id. ib. 1, 14, 2: mulcere fluctus et tollere vento, Virg. Æ. 1, 66: procella . . . fluctus ad sidera tollit, id. ib. 1, 103; id. ib. 5, 182.—Prov.: excitare fluctus in simpulo, "*to raise a storm in a tea-pot,*" *i. e. to make much ado about nothing,* C. Leg. 3, 16, 36.

B. Poet.: **1.** Of *a stream of odours:* unde fluens volvat varius se fluctus odorum, Lucr. 4, 677.—**2.** Of *a stream of fire:* atro volvens incendia fluctu, Val. Fl. 7, 572.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): Like tempestas and unda, and also our waves or billows, for *Turbulence, commotion, disturbance:* qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, C. Planc. 4, 11; cf. concionum, id. Mil. 2, 5; and, rerum Fluctibus in mediis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 85; Lucr. 5, 11: hoc omne tempus post consulatum objecimus iis fluctibus, qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundarunt, C. de Or. 1, 1, 3; id. Att. 8, 3, 5: capere irarum fluctus in pectore, Lucr 3, 299; so, irarum, id. 6, 74; Virg. Æ. 12, 831: tristes curarum, Lucr. 6, 34: belli, id. 5, 1289.

fluens, entis, **I.** *P.* of fluo. **II.** *Pa.:* **A.** (acc. to fluo, *no.* II. B.): *Lax, debauched, enervated, effeminate:* inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt e scholis mala ista, sed in scholas afferunt, Quint. 1, 2, 8; cf. incessu ipso ultra muliebrem mollitiem fluentes, Sen. Tranq. 17: fluentibus membris, incessu femineo, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 26.

B.: **1.** Gen. (acc. to fluo, *no.* III. A.): Of speech: *Flowing, fluent:* sed in his tracta quædam et fluens expetitur, non hæc contorta et acris oratio, C. Or. 20, 66: so, lenis et fluens contextus, Quint. 9, 4, 127.—**2.** Esp. (acc. to fluo, *no.* III. B. 1.): *Lax, unrestrained, diffuse, prolix:* ne immoderata aut angusta aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, C. Or. 58, 198; so, dissipata et inculta et fluens oratio, id. ib. 65, 220; and of the speaker, as representing his style: in locis ac descriptionibus fusi ac fluentes sumus, Quint. 9, 4, 138.

flŭenter, *adv.* [fluens] *In a flowing, waving manner* (extremely rare): ubi multa fluenter semina aquarum ferantur, Lucr. 6, 520; id. 6, 932: capillo fluenter undante, App. M. 2, p. 122.

flŭentia, æ, *f.* [fluo] *A flowing, fluency* (Fig.): loquendi, Amm. 30, 4.

flŭenti-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [fluentum; sono] *Wave-resounding:* litus, Cat. 64, 52.

flŭento, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [fluentum] *To water* (late Lat.): pergis ad Augustam, quam Vindo Lycusque fluentant, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 642.

flŭentum, i, *n.* [fluo] **I.** Prop.: *A flow, flood: Concr.:* **A.** *A stream, running water* (poet. and in post-class. prose; usually in the plur.): *Plur.:* fluenta Lubrica, Lucr. 5, 947: Xanthi, Virg. Æ. 4, 143; so, rauca Cocyti, id. ib. 6, 327: Tiberina, id. ib. 12, 35: quum inter fluenta tibiis fidibusque concineret, *i. e. by the Euripus,* Flor. 2, 8.—*Sing.:* App. de Deo Socr. p. 52; Aus. Mos. 10, 59; Avien. Perieg. 32; Prud. στεφ. 12, 32.—**B.** Of *milk:* tonans (Juppiter) suxit fluenta mammarum, Arn. 4, 141. **II.** Fig.: Of *a stream of fire* (cf. fluctus, *no.* II. B. 2.): flammarum, App. de Mundo, p. 73 (shortly before, *flumina*).

flŭesco (isco-), *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [id.] *To become fluid, to melt, dissolve* (late Lat.): salem in aquâ fluescere, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 5; id. ib. 7.

flŭĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Melting, dissolving* (post-class.); Fig.: fluibunda luxu puella, Mart. Cap. 1, 21 *fin.*

flŭĭdo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [fluidus] *To make fluid, to melt, dissolve* (post-class.): Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

flŭĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fluo] **I.** Prop.: *Flowing, fluid* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.):

corpus, Lucr. 2, 452: quid tam contrarium est quam terrenum fluido? Col. 8, 16, 1: liquor, Virg. G. 3, 484; so, cruor, id. Æ. 3, 663; Ov. M. 4, 482; cf. aspiciam fluidos humano sanguine victus, id. ib. 14, 168: alvus, Seren. Sammon. 29 *fin.*

II. Meton.: **A.** Opp. to solid or firm: *Soft, slack, lax, languid:* frondes, *soft, ripe,* Lucr. 2, 597: lacerti, Ov. M. 15, 231; cf. labor et æstus mollia et fluida Gallorum corpora decedere pugna coëgit, Liv. 34, 47: caro, Pl. 9, 30, 50: vestis, *flowing, loose,* Just. 41, 2; Sen. Œd. 422.— **B.** *Act.*: *Dissolving:* calor, Ov. M. 15, 363.

fluisco, ere, v. fluesco.

flŭĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [fluo] (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose), **I.** Prop.: *To flow:* fusile per rictūs aurum fluitare, Ov. M. 11, 126.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To float, swim, sail about* on the water: in lacu Apuscidamo omnia fluitant, nihil mergitur (shortly before, in quo stagno nihil *innatet*), Pl. 31, 2, 18: materies primo sidit, postea fluitare incipit, id. 13, 7, 14: navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus, C. Sest. 20, 46: fluitans alveus, Liv. 1, 4: fluitantes insulæ, Pl. 16, 36, 66: ebenus in aquis non fluitat, id. 16, 40, 76, § 204: in summo, id. 28, 9, 35: contra aquas, id. 29, 3, 12: jucundum utrumque per jocum ludumque fluitantibus, *those who sail about,* Pl. Ep. 8, 8, 4.

B. *To move in a waving* or *unsteady manner; to wave, undulate:* fluitantia splustra, Lucr. 2, 556; so, pleno fluitantia vela theatro, Prop. 3, 18, 13; and, vela summo fluitantia malo, Ov. M. 11, 470: fluitantia lora, *i. e. flowing, slack,* id. A. A. 2, 433: vestis non fluitans sed stricta et singulos artus exprimens, *flowing, loose,* Tac. G. 17; so, amictus, Cat. 64, 68: fluitans labansque miles, *staggering,* Tac. H. 5, 18; so, id. ib. 3, 27; Lucr. 4, 78.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *To be doubtful* or *uncertain, to waver:* animo incerto fluitans, Lucr. 3, 1065: spe dubiæ horæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 110: unde primum creditur Cæcinæ fides fluitasse, Tac. H. 2, 93 *fin.*; so, fluitans fides, Claud. B. G. 247.

flŭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] (*That which flows* or *streams along;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *A flood, stream, flowing water* (so, mostly poet.): Romane, aquam Albanam cave lacu contineri, cave in mare manare suo flumine sinas, an old prophetic formula in Liv. 5, 16: rapidus montano flumine torrens, Virg. Æ. 2, 305; cf. Ov. R. Am. 651: visendus ater flumine languido Cocytos errans, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 17: inde sequemur Ipsius amnis iter, donec nos flumine certo Perferat, Val. Fl. 8, 189: et Tiberis flumen vomit in mare salsum, Enn. Ann. 2, 47; cf. teque pater Tiberine tuo cum flumine sancto, id. ib. 1, 20: donec me flumine vivo Abluero, *in a living, running stream,* Virg. Æ. 2, 719; cf. quin tu ante vivo perfunderis flumine? Auct. ap. Liv. 1, 45 (for which *aqua* viva, Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35).— *Plur.*: nymphæ venas et flumina fontis Elicuere sui, *streams,* Ov. M. 14, 788: frigida Scamandri flumina, Hor. Epod. 13, 14: Symæthia circum flumina, Virg. Æ. 9, 585: limosaque flumina potat, Ov. M. 1, 634; cf. Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat Flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 69: maritima flumina immittere in piscinas, Var. R. R. 3, 17, 9.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A river* (the predominant signif. of the word both in prose and poetry): quod per amœnam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. Ann. 5, 19; cf. ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, C. Div. 1, 35, 78; and, Scipio biduum moratus ad flumen, quod inter eum et Domitii castra fluebat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 37; cf. also, aurea flumina, Lucr. 5, 910: habet ergo non tantum venas aquarum terra, ex quibus corrivatis fluminа effici possunt, sed et amnes magnitudinis vastæ, *etc.*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19; cf. C. Rep. 2, 5: nec ullum hoc frigidius flumen attigi, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: nos flumina arcemus, dirigimus, avertimus, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: una pars (Galliæ) initium capit a flumine Rhodano, continetur Garumna flumine ... attingit etiam flumen Rhenum, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1 *sq.*; id. ib. 1, 2: inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, id. ib. 1, 6: flumen est Arar, quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 12: flumen Dubis, id. ib. 1, 38: non Seres, non Tanain prope flumen orti, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 24: Veliternos ad Asturæ flumen Mænius fudit, Liv. 8, 13 Drak. *N. cr.*: terrarum situs et flumina dicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 252: secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere cœpit, *with the stream,* Cæs. B. G. 7, 58 (cf. secundus, II. A.); so, on the other hand, magnum ire agmen adverso flumine, *against the stream,* Cæs. B. G. 7, 60.— Prov.: flumine vicino stultus sitit, *starves in the midst of plenty,* Petr. Frgm. p. 899 Burm.

B. Meton.: Of other things which flow in streams or like streams, *A stream, flood* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sanguinis, Lucr. 2, 354: largoque humectat flumine vultum, *flow of tears,* Virg. Æ. 1, 465: rigido concussæ flumine nubes Exonerabantur, a *torrent of rain,* Petr. poët. Sat. 123; cf. ut picis e cœlo demissum flumen, *a stream of pitch,* Lucr. 6, 257: magnesi flumina saxi, *the magnetic stream,* id. 6, 1063: effusæque ruunt inopino flumine turbæ, *i. e. in a vast stream,* Sil. 12, 185.

C. Fig.: Of style: *A flow, fluency, flood, stream:* orationis flumine reprehensoris convicia diluuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: flumen orationis aureum, id. Ac. 2, 38, 119: flumen orationis et varietas, id. de Or. 2, 15, 62; cf. flumen verborum volubilitasque, id. Or. 16, 53: flumen gravissimorum optimorumque verborum, id. de Or. 2, 45, 188: inanium verborum, id. N. D. 2, 1, 1: Lysias ... puro fonti quam magno flumini propior, Quint. 10, 1, 78; id. 9, 4, 61; cf. id. 10, 1, 61; Petr. 5 *fin.*: neque concipere neque edere partum mens potest, nisi ingenti flumine literarum inundata, Petr. 118.

Flūmentāna porta, *A gate of Rome near the Tiber:* "Flumentana porta Romæ appellata, quod Tiberis partem ea fluxisse affirmant," Fest. p. 89, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 6; so, Liv. 35, 9; id. 35, 21; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. p. 254 ed. Marin.

flūmĭcellum, i, *n. dim.* [flumen] *A streamlet, riviulet* (late Lat.): Innoc. de Cas. p. 227 Goes.

flūmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a river, river-* (late Lat.): navigatio, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 1: cancri, id. ib. 4: glarea, Auct. de Limit. p. 267 Goes.

flūmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a river, in a river, river-* (poet.): aqua, Ov. F. 2, 46; cf. undæ, id. M. 14, 599; id. ib. 15, 565: ulva, id. ib. 5, 519: ulmus, Stat. Th. 9, 266: alnus, Sil. 3, 458: cygnus, Ov. H. 8, 67; cf. volucres, id. M. 2, 253: classis, *used for crossing a river,* Sil. 4, 494.

flūmĭnia, æ, *f. dim.* [flumen] *A streamlet, rivulet:* Innoc. de Cas. p. 225 Goes.; id. p. 228, ib.

fluo, xi, xum, ĕre (old form of the *Fut. Perf.* flueris, Lucr. 6, 801 Forb. *N. cr.*; of the *Supin.* FLUCTUM, acc. to Prisc. p. 817 P.; cf. "fluo, fluctum," Not. Tir. From this form are derived fluctio and fluctus), 3. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscr. plu, fluere, navigare; cf. Bopp Gloss. Sanscr. p. 234, a.] **I.** Prop.: Of fluids: *To flow:* leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. Ann. 5, 19; cf. ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint atque in amnes mare influxerit, C. de Div. 1, 35, 78; cf. also, aurea tum dicat per terras flumina vulgo Fluxisse, Lucr. 5, 910; and, fluvius Eurotas, qui propter Lacedæmonem fluit, C. Inv. 2, 31, 96; so, too, Helvetiorum inter fines et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 6; and, id. ib. 1, 12: ea, quæ naturâ fluerent atque manarent, ut aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: in foveam fluere, Lucr. 2, 475; cf. id. 5, 272: fluxit in terram Remi cruor, Hor. Epod. 7, 19; cf. Luc. 6, 61; Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 2: fluit de corpore sudor, id. M. 9, 173; cf. sudor fluit undique rivis, Virg. Æ. 5, 200: nudo sub pede musta fluunt, Ov. R. Am. 190: maddis fluit unda capillis, id. M. 11, 656: cerebrum molle fluit, id. ib. 12, 435: fluens nausea, Hor. Epod. 9, 35; cf. alvus fluens, Cels. 2, 6: fluit ignibus aurum, *becomes fluid, melts,* Ov. M. 2, 251.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of bodies: *To flow, overflow, run down, drip* with any fluid: **1.** With *Abl. of that which flows:* quum fluvius Atratus sanguine fluxit, C. de Div. 1, 43, 98: cruore fluens, id. ib. 7, 343: sudore fluentia brachia, id. ib. 9, 57; cf. fluunt sudore et lassitudine membra, Liv. 38, 17: pingui fluit unguine tellus, Val. Fl. 6, 360: vilisque rubenti Fluxit mulctra mero, *overflows,* Sil. 7, 190.— **2.** Without *such Abl.*: flueris solio ferventis aquæ, *drippest, sweatest,* Lucr. 6, 801: madidâque fluens in veste Menœtes, Virg. Æ. 5, 179: ejectâ linguâ, buccis fluentibus, *with drivelling, slavering cheeks,* C. de Or. 2, 66, 266; but, fluentes cerussatæque buccæ, *dripping with paint,* id. Pis. 11, 25: Græculæ vites acinorum exiguitate minus fluunt, *i. e. yield but little wine,* Col. 3, 2 24; so, id. 3, 2, 5; id. 12, 52, 1.

B.: **1.** To move in the manner of fluids, *To flow, stream, pour, wave, undulate:* inde alium (aëra) supra fluere, *to flow,* Lucr. 5, 514, and 523: unde fluens volvat varius se fluctus odorum, id. 4, 677 *sq.*; cf. principio omnibus a rebus, quascumque videmus, Perpetuo fluere ac mitti spargique necesse est Corpora quæ feriant oculos visumque lacessant: Perpetuoque fluunt certis ab rebus odores, Frigus ut a fluviis, calor a sole, æstus ab undis Æquoris, id. 6, 923 *sq.*; so, æstus e lapide, id. 6, 1001: venti, id. 1, 281: ignis, id. 2, 383; cf. fluit undique victor Mulciber, Sil. 17, 102: comæ per levia colla fluentes, *flowing, spreading,* Prop. 2, 3, 13; cf. blanditiæque fluant per mea colla rosæ, id. 4, 6, 72: vestis fluens, *flowing, loose,* id. 3, 17, 32; so, tunicisque fluentibus, Ov. A. A. 3, 301: and nodoque sinus collecta fluentes, Virg. Æ. 1, 320; cf. also balteus nec strangulet nec fluat, Quint. 11, 3, 140: nec mersa est pelago, nec fluit ulla ratis, *floats, is tossed about,* Mart. 4, 66, 14: ramos compesce fluentes, *floating around, spreading out,* Virg. G. 2, 370: omnisque relictis Turba fluit castris, *pour forth,* id. Æ. 12, 444.

2. Pregn.: Of bodies: *To pass away, fall away, to fall off* or *out, to vanish, disappear:* excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, C. Phil. 12, 3, 8: capilli fluunt, Cels. 6, 1; Pl. 27, 4, 4: sponte fluent (poma) matura sua, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 25: quasi longinquo fluere omnia cernimus ævo, Lucr. 2, 68; cf. cuncta fluunt omnisque vagans formatur imago, Ov. M. 15, 178: dissolvuntur enim tum demum membra fluuntque, Lucr. 4, 920: suræ fluxere, sine ullo Tegmine poples erat, Luc. 9, 770.

III. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To flow, spring, arise, come forth; to go, proceed:* ex ejus (Nestoris) lingua melle dulcior fluebat oratio, C. de Sen. 10, 31; so, et carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 20: Calidii oratio ita libere fluebat, ut nusquam adhæresceret, C. Brut. 79, 274: in Herodoto omnia leniter fluunt, Quint. 9, 4, 18; cf. also, grammatice pleno jam satis alveo fluit, id. 2, 1, 4: and, quæ totis viribus fluit oratio, id. 9, 4, 7; also, of the writer himself, as representing his style: alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit, C. Or. 12, 39; cf. (Lucilius) quum flueret lutulentus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 11; so, id. ib. 1, 10, 50; and 1, 7, 28: facetis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 12: multa ab ea (luna) manant et fluunt, quibus animantes alantur augescantque, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: hæc omnia ex eodem fonte flux erunt, id. ib. 3, 19, 48; so, dicendi facultatem ex intimis sapientiæ fontibus fluere, Quint. 12, 2, 6; and, id. 5, 10, 19; id. 5, 9, 14: omnia ex natura rerum hominumque fluere, id. 6, 2, 13: nomen ex Græco fluxisse, id. 3, 4, 12: ab isto capite fluere necesse est omnem rationem bonorum et malorum, C. Fin. 2, 11, 34; Quint. 1, 1, 12: unde id quoque vitium fluit, id. 11, 3, 109; id. 7, 3, 35: Pythagoræ doctrina quum longe lateque fluceret, *spread itself,* C. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: multum fluxisse video de libris nostris variumque sermonem, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6: sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, *flow, pass,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 23: in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, *going,* C. Off. 1, 26, 90; so, rebus supra votum fluentibus, Sall. H. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 169 (p. 240 ed. Gerl.); Tac. H. 3, 48; Just. 23, 3; cf. rebus prospere fluentibus, Tac. Or. 5; and, id. A. 15,

5: fillius rationes quorsum fluant, *proceed*, Attic. in C. Att. 9, 10, 4; cf. res fluit ad interregnum, C. Att. 4, 16, 11: cuncta in Mithridatem fluxere, Tac. A. 11, 9.

B. Esp. (acc. to *no.* II. B.): **I.** *To be wandering, rambling*: ne fluat oratio, ne vacetur, C. de Or. 3, 49, 190; Quint. 10, 1, 2 Spald.

2. Pregn.: *To dissolve, vanish, perish*: qua (voluptate) quum liquescimus fluimusque mollitia, C. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; so, fluens mollitia, Vell. 1, 6, 2; id. 2, 88, 2: cetera nasci, occidere, fluere, labi, nec diutius esse uno et eodem statu, C. Or. 3, 10: fluit voluptas corporis et prima quæque avolat, id. Fin. 2, 32, 106: fluentem procumbentemque rem populi Romani restituere, Vell. 2, 16 *fin.*

Fluōnĭa, æ, *f.* [fluo] (*The flowing one*) *A surname of Juno, who was so called*: a retinendo sanguinis fluore in conceptu, Var. in Aug. Civ. Dei 7, 2 *sq.*; Fest. p. 92 Müll.; Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11. The same **Flūvĭōnĭa,** Arn. 3, 30; **Flūvōnĭa,** Mart. Cap. 2, § 149, ed. Kopp.

flŭor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A flowing, flow* (post-Aug.): aqua natura res labilis et ad fluorem semper tam prona, Arn. 2, 84: maris, Sol. 18: intelligimus omnes ventos aëris esse fluorem, Arn. 6, 196: imagines juxi fluore a corporibus manantes, App. Flor. p. 348.—*Plur.*: fluores amnium, App. Flor. 348: lactis fluores, Nemes. Cyneg. 227. **II.** Esp.: In medic.: *A flux, diarrhœa*: *Abs.*: fluore æger, Cels. 3, 6 *ad fin.*—With *Gen.*: solutio et fluor stomachi, Scrib. Comp. 108.

‡ **Flūsārĭus,** is, *m. The name of the month of July with the Furfenses*, Inscr. ap. Murat. 587, 1.

flustra, orum, *n.* [acc. to Pott. Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 292, for flucti-stra, from fluctus and sisto or sto, as in sol-stitium, justitium; therefore, prop. *the standing still of the floods*] *The usual quiet state of the sea, a calm* (auto- and post-class.): "*flustra* motus maris sine tempestate fluctuantis. Nævius in bello Poenico quod ait: *lumenariæ honustæ stabant in flustris*, ut si diceret in salo," Suet. Frgm. Tom. 8, p. 75 ed. Wolf. (ed. Bip. p. 425) (reprinted in Müll. Fest. pp. 89 and 382); cf. "*flustra* dicuntur, quum in mari fluctus non moventur, quam Græci γαλαξίαν vocant," Fest. p. 89 Müll.: mare de flustris temperatum, Tert. de Pall. 2.

flūta, æ, *f.* [fluto, *no.* II.] (*The floater*) *A sort of large muræna or lamprey*: Var. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12; R. R. 2, 6, 2; Col. 8, 17, 8; cf. fluto.

fluto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [constr. from fluito] (ante-class. and rare) **I.** Prop.: *To flow*: aqua flutat, Lucr. 3, 190. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To float* or *swim*: quod hæ (flutæ) in summa aquâ præ pinguetudine flutent, Var. in Macr. S. 2, 12.—**B.** *To move in an undulating manner, to undulate, wave*: vela quum magnus intenta theatris Per malos vulgata trabesque trementia flutant, Lucr. 4, 75; dub. al. fluctant.

flŭvĭa, æ, *f.* [fluo], ante-class. for fluvius, *A river*: inter duas fluvias, Sisenn. in Non. 207, 7; id. ib. 8.

flŭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [fluvius] *Of* or *belonging to a river, river-, fluvial*: septus fluvialibus undis, Virg. Æ. 9, 70; so, unde, Ov. M. 1, 82; cf. lympha, Virg. Æ. 4, 685; and, aqua, Col. 6, 22 *fin.*: arundo, Virg. G. 3, 414: arena, Pall. Oct. 17 *fin.*: lupus, *the river-wolf*, i. e. a certain freshwater fish called lupus, Col. 8, 16, 4; v. lupus.

flŭvĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a river*: arena, Vitr. 1, 2 *fin.*: animalia, Col. 8, 15, 5.

flŭvĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a river, river-* (class.): testudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: naves, Liv. 10, 2, 12: negotium, Col. 8, 17, 7.

flŭvĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Soaked* or *steeped in a river*: Pl. 16, 39, 76, § 196.

flŭvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fluo], poet. for fluvius, *Flowing, fluid*: Lucr. 2, 464 *sq.*

Fluvionia, æ, v. Fluonia.

flŭvĭus, a (*Gen. Plur.* fluvium, Val. Fl. 6, 391: flŭvĭōrum scanned as a trisyllable, Virg. G. 1, 482), *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A river* (quite class.; but much less freq. than flumen; in Cæs. not at all; whereas he employs flumen several hundred times): Enn. Ann. 1, 51: rapidus, Plaut. Men. prol. 64; so, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 52: de fluvio aquam derivare, id. Truc. 2, 7, 12: apud Hypanim fluvium, qui ab Europæ parte in Pontum influit, C. Tusc. 1, 39, 94; so, fluvius Eurotas, id. Inv. 2, 31, 96: fluvius Sagra, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: fluvius Atratus, id. Div. 1, 43, 98: fluvius Taurus, Liv. 38, 15 Drak. *N. cr.*: ultra Albim fluvium, Suet. Aug. 21: se fluvio dea condidit alto, Virg. Æ. 12, 886: fluvio succedit opaco, id. ib. 7, 36: fluvium vinclis innaret Cloëlia ruptis, id. ib. 8, 651: fluvio quum forte secundo Defluxeret, id. ib. 7, 494: of the Styx, id. ib. 6, 384; 415.—**Prov.**: quisnam istic fluvius est, quem non recipiat mare? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 86.

II. Meton.: In gen., like flumen, for *Running water, stream* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): arbuta sufficere et fluvios præbere recentes, Virg. G. 3, 301; cf. id. ib. 3, 126: purgatura malum fluvio vivente soporem, Stat. Th. 9, 574: perfusa certo fluvio terra, Pl. 34, 14, 41.

Fluvonia, æ, v. Fluonia.

fluxe, *adv.* [fluxus, *no.* II. C. 2.] *Remissly, negligently* (post-class. and very rare): more vitæ remissioris fluxius agens, Amm. 18, 7.

fluxĭlis, e, *adj.* [fluxus, from fluo] *Fluid* (post-class.): fusile et fluxile liquoris est qualitas, Tert. adv. Val. 24.

fluxĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fluo] *A flowing, flow* (class.): aquarum fluxiones, *i. e. deluges*, C. Div. 1, 49, 111 (*al.* eluviones): sanguinis e naribus, Pl. 24, 19, 119: vulvæ et ventris, id. 23, 5, 53: oculorum, id. 28, 7, 21: contra fluxiones, quas Græci rheumatismos vocant, *defluxions*, id. 22, 18, 21.

fluxĭ-pēdus, a, um, *adj.* [fluo-pes] *Flowing down to the feet*: vestis, Avien. Arat. 287.

fluxūra, æ, *f.* [fluo] *A flowing* (post-Aug. and very rare), Col. 3, 2, 17, and 32.

1. **fluxus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of fluo. **II.** *Pa.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Prop.: *Flowing, fluid*: elementa arida atque fluxa, App. de Mundo, 19: quum cerificavere, fluxos habent succos, Pl. 9, 38, 62, § 133.

B. Meton.: **1.** Gen.: *Flowing, loose, slack*: ipsa crine fluxo thyrsum quatiens, Tac. A. 11, 31: habena, Liv. 38, 29: amictus, Luc. 2, 362; cf. ut cingeretur fluxiore cinctura, Suet. Cæs. 45 *fin.*: fluxa arma, *hanging loose*, Tac. H. 2, 99.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of a vessel for liquids: *Leaking, leaky*: fluxum pertusumque vas, Lucr. 6, 20.—**b.** Pregn.: *Frail, perishable*: corpora, Tac. H. 2, 32; cf. spadone eviratior fluxo, Mart. 5, 41, 1: (murorum) ævo fluxa, Tac. H. 2, 22.

C. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *Lax, loose, dissolute, remiss, careless, negligent*: animi molles et ætate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14, 5; cf. animi fluxioris esse, Suet. Tib. 52: duces noctu dieque fluxi, Tac. H. 3, 76: spectaculum non enerve nec fluxum, Pl. Pan. 33, 1: fluxa atque aperta securitas, Gell. 4, 20, 8.

2. Esp.: *Frail, fleeting, transient, perishable*: res nostræ ut in secundis fluxæ, ut in adversis bonæ, *decayed, impaired, disordered*, C. Att. 4, 2, 1: res humanæ fluxæ et mobiles, Sall. J. 104, 2: divitiarum et formæ gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, id. Cat. 1, 4; cf. instabile et fluxum, Tac. A. 13, 19: fluxa auctoritas, id. H. 1, 21: cave fidem fluxam geras, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79; so, fides, Sall. J. 111, 2; Liv. 40, 50; cf. et vana fides, id. 28, 6, 11: studia inania et fluxa, Tac. A. 3, 50 *fin.*: fluxa senio mens, id. ib. 6, 38.

2. **fluxus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] (post-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: *A flow, flux*: (echeneis piscis) fluxus gravidarum utero sistens, Pl. 9, 25, 41: ventus non aliud intelligitur quam fluxus aëris, id. 2, 43, 44: resinæ, id. 23, 1, 24: Mæandrico fluxu delicatam vestem humi protrahere, *i. e. folds, drapery*, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.* **II.** Fig.: *A flowing* or *passing away* of a space of time: Tac. H. 5, 25.

fōcālcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [focus] *Of* or *belonging to the hearth, hearth-*: panis, *i. e. baked on the hearth* (in the ashes), Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15.

fōcāle, is, *n.* [for faucale, from fauces] (*A thing pertaining to the throat*; hence) *A neck-cloth, cravat*: Hor. S. 2, 3, 255; Quint. 11, 3, 144; Mart. 14, 142.

fōcānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [for faucaneus, from fauces] *Like a throat*: palmes, *a by-branch* or *sprout growing between two other sprouts*, Col. 4, 24, 10; id. 5, 6, 35; Pall. Febr. 12, 2.

fōcārĭa, æ, v. focarius.

fōcārĭus, ii, *m.*, and **fōcārĭa,** æ, *f.* [focus] (*One pertaining to the* focus; hence): **A.** *Focarius*: *A kitchen-boy*: Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 5.—**B.** *Focaria*: **1.** Prop.: *A kitchen-maid, cook*: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12; Vulg. 1 Reg. 8, 13.—**2.** Meton.: *A housekeeper; a concubine*: Cod. Just. 5, 16, 2; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2671 *sq.*

fōcātus, a, um, v. focacius.

‡ **fōcillātiones,** FOCULI . . . a fovendo, id est calefaciendo, dicta sunt, Fest. p. 85.

fōcillo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and **focillor,** ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [focus] *To revive* or *refresh* by warmth, *to cherish* (only fig.): **A.** Form *focillo*: levibus remediis te focillare, Sen. Ep. 13 *fin.*: societatem, Suet. Aug. 17.—**B.** Form *focillor*: suum quisque diversi commodum focillantur, Var. ap. Non. 481, 13.

fōcula, orum, v. foculus, *ad init.*

‡ **fōculo,** are, = fovere, acc. to Non. 10, 1.

fōcŭlus, i, *m.* (in the plur. also heterocl. **focula,** ōrum, *n.*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 24), *dim.* [focus] **A.** (acc. to focus, *no.* I.): **1.** Prop.: *A small fire-place* or *hearth*: arrepto carbone extincto e foculo imaginem in pariete delineavit, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 89.—Comicè: jam intus ventris fumant focula; Calefieri jussi reliquias, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 24.—**2.** For *Fire*: bucca foculum excitat, Juv. 3, 262.—**B.** (acc. to focus, *no.* III.) *A small altar*: dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo injicit, Liv. 2, 12: bona Metelli consecravit, foculo posito in Rostris adhibitoque tibicine, C. Dom. 47, 123: apud omnes foculos, aras, lucos sacros, arbores sacratas, nam rure agebam, supplicavi, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 6 Mai.—**C.** (acc. to focus, *no.* IV.): *A fire-pan, chafing-dish, brazier*: foculi duo, Cato R. R. 10, 3: id. ib. 11, 5: laridum atque epulas foveri foculis ferventibus, Plaut. Cap. 4, 2, 67.

focus, i, *m.* [root FO, Sanscr. dhuç, flagrare, ardere; the place or the apparatus for heating, warming] **I.** **A.** Prop.: *A fire-place, hearth*: "Varro *focos* ait dictos, quod foveat ignes, nam ignis ipsa flamma est: quicquid autem ignem fovet, focus vocatur, seu ara sit seu quid aliud, in quo ignis fovetur," Var. in Isid. Orig. 20, 10, 1; cf. Ov. F. 6, 301: Fest. p. 85; Serv. Virg. Æ. 12, 118; Plaut. Aul. prol. 7; Pl. 19, 1, 4: dum meus assiduo luceat igne focus, Tib. 1, 1, 6: jam dudum splendet focus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7: ligna super foco Large reponens, id. Ad. 1, 9, 5: Curio ad focum sedenti magnum auri pondus Samnites quum attulissent, C. de Sen. 16, 55; cf. id. Frgm. ap. Non. 522, 28 (Rep. 3, 28 ed. Mos.); 68, 17: ad focum angues nundinari solent, C. Div. 2, 31, 66.—On the hearths of Roman houses were placed, in little niches, the household gods (Lares), and for them a fire was kept up: hæc imponentur in foco nostro Lari, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 16; cf. focus Larium, quo familia convenit, Pl. 28, 20, 81 *fin.*: sacrum vetustis exstruat lignis focum, Hor. Epod. 2, 43.—Hence, **B.** Meton.: focus, like our *hearth*, serves to denote the *house* or *family*: domi focique fac vicissim ut memineris, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 45; cf. nudum ejicit domo atque focis patriis disque penatibus præcipitem Sextum exturbat, C. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: agellus, quem tu fastidis, habitatum quinque focis, *by five houses, families*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 2. And so esp. freq., aræ et foci, pro aris et focis pugnare, to signify one's dearest possessions; v. ara.

II. *A funeral pile*, Virg. Æ. 11, 212.

III. *An altar*, Prop. 2, 19, 14; id. 4, 5, 64; Tib. 1, 2, 82; id. 1, 8, 70; id. 2, 5, 52; Ov. M. 4, 753; id. A. A. 1, 638, et al.

IV. *A fire-pan, coal-pan, brazier*: panem in foco caldo sub testu coquito

leniter, Cato R. R. 75; id. ib. 76, 2; Sen. Ep. 78 *fin.*

fŏdĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fodio] **I.** (Prop.: *To dig*; hence) Meton.: *To dig, punch* (rare, but class.): mercemur servum, qui dictet nomina, lævum Qui fodicet latus ŏt cogat dextram Porrigere, *to dig* or *jog in the side*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51 (for which *fodit*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 17). **II.** Fig.: *To hurt, grieve, sting, vex*, etc.: animum fodicant, bona distimulant, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30: non est in nostrā potestate fodicantibus iis rebus, quas malas esse opinemur, dissimulatio vel oblivio, C. Tusc. 3, 16, 35.

fŏdĭcŭla, æ, *f.* The reading in Scrip. Vet. Nov. Coll. 5, p. 26, *n.* 18 Mai., for fidicula; v. 1. fidicula.

fŏdīna, æ, *f.* [fodio] (*The thing dug*; hence) *A pit, mine*: argenti, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 22; Vitr. 7, 7; v. argentifodina.

fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, fŏdĕre (anteclass. *Inf. Præs. Pass.* fodīri, Cato R. R. 2, 4; Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 21; Col. 11, 2, 35.—Also acc. to the first conj.: "*fodare* fodere," Fest. p. 84; cf. Illyrii restant sicis sibinisque fodantes, Enn. Ann. 7, 115: for which the MSS. of Festus, p. 336 Müll., have *fodentes*), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [a weakened form from BOΘ, whence βόθρος, a pit; βοθρόω and βοθρεύω, to dig] (class.)

I. Prop.: *To dig, delve, dig up, dig out*: nunquam domum revertor, quin te in fundo conspicer Fodere aut arare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 17; cf. fodit: invenit auri aliquantum, C. de Div. 2, 65, 134; and, id. de Or. 2, 41, 174: vineas novellas fodere aut arare et postea occare, Var. R. R. 1, 31, 1; cf. ut hortum fodiat, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 59; so, hortum, Cato R. R. 2, 4: arva, Ov. M. 11, 33: solum, Pl. 19, 6, 32: vites, Quint. 9, 4, 5: murum, *to undermine*, Ov. M. 11, 535: puteum ferramentis fodimus, *to dig*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 19; so, puteos, Cæs. B. C. 3, 49: sepulchrum in alitudinem pedum, id. B. G. 7, 73: fundamenta, Pl. 28, 2, 4: cubilia (talpæ), Virg. G. 1, 183: argentum etiam incolæ fodiunt, Liv. 28, 3; so, gypsum e terra, Pl. 36, 24, 59: terram gramineam de cespite, Virg. Cul. 391.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To prick, pierce, stab*: at ego te pendentem fodiam stimulis triginta dies, *to prick*, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 48: quia non latus fodi (cultro), id. Aul. 3, 2, 4: equi armos calcaribus, Virg. Æ. 6, 882: guttura cultro, Ov. M. 7, 315: ora hastis, Liv. 8, 10: hostem pugionibus, Tac. H. 4, 29: Sarmatam levi gladio, id. ib. 1, 79: ora, id. A. 2, 21; id. Agr. 36: adversa ora resistentium, Curt. 4, 15: *La.* Dic jussisse te. *Ph.* Noli fodere: jussi, *don't punch me in the side*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 17 (for which *fodicare*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51).—**B.** Poet.: Ausonius mersis celer fodit æquora remis, *digs through, ploughs through*, Sil. 14, 359; so, aquas (ungula), Ov. F. 3, 456.—**C.** In an obscene sense: Mart. 7, 102; so, Auct. Priap. 53.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): *To sting, pierce, fill with anguish, excite, incite*: num exspectas, dum te stimulis fodiam? C. Phil. 2, 34, 86; cf. cor stimulo foditur, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 39: pungit dolor, vel fodiat sane, C. Tusc. 2, 14, 33.

fodo, are, v. fodio *ad init.*

fœcunde, fœcunditas, fœcundo, fœcundus, v. fec.

fœde, *adv.* [1. fœdus] *Foully, cruelly, basely, horribly*: Enn. in C. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: aram turpurunt sanguine fœde, Lucr. 1, 86: fœde aliquem distrahere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 14; so, laniare crura brachiaque, Tac. H. 1, 41: cæsa manus juvenum, Virg. Æ. 10, 498; Lucr. 4, 170: ne quod ob admissum fœde dictumve superbe, *etc.*, id. 5, 1223: servire, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 48: perire, Sall. J. 31, 2: pugnatum est, Liv. 6, 1: fœdius inde pulsus quam, *etc.*, id. 2, 51: causa agetur fœdissime, C. Att. 9, 7, 4.

fœdĕrāticus, a, um, *adj.*: ad fœdera vel fœderatos pertinens, Justin. Nov. 147, 2, and 148, 2; dub. (*al.* fœderatus).

fœdĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. fœdus] *League together, confederate, allied*: si qui fœderatis civitatibus ascripti essent, C. Arch. 4, 7; so, civitates, id. 2 Verr. 3, 6, 13: populus, id. de Or. 1, 40, 182; id. Balb. 8, 22: Mamertinorum fœderatum atque pacatum solum, id. 2 Verr. 4, 11, 26.—As *Subst.*: **fœderati,** ōrum, *m., Allied persons, confederates, allies*: ut omnium beneficiorum nostrorum expertes faciat fœderatos, C. Balb. 8, 22.

fœdĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To establish by treaty* or *league* (late Lat.): quum fœderaretur concordia, Amm. 31: pacem, id. 25, 7: amicitias, Hier. Ep. 5, 1.

fœdī-frăgus, a, um, *adj.* [fœdus; frango] *League-breaking, perfidious* (very rare): Pœni, C. Off. 1, 12, 38; cf. Mos. C. Rep. Frgm. 2, p. 513 *sq.*; so, hostes, Læv. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 6.

fœditas, ātis, *f.* [1. fœdus] *Foulness, filthiness, horridness, hideousness* (class.):

I. Prop.: Physical: multæ beluæ insectantes odoris intolerabili fœditate depellunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: fœditas, quā Sulla obiit, Pl. 11, 33, 39: fœditates cicatricum, id. 35, 6, 35: Hipponacti notabilis fœditas vultus erat, id. 36, 5, 4, § 12: cujus scelere in hac vestitus fœditate fuerimus (viz. in a military cloak), C. Phil. 12, 6, 12: avertere omnes a tanta fœditate spectaculi (*i. e.* Mettii quadrigis discerpti) oculos, Liv. 1, 28: Alpium fœditas, id. 21, 58 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: Mental: si turpitudo in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et fœditas turpificati animi debet videri? C. Off. 3, 29, 105; id. Fin. 3, 11, 38; Quint. 8, 6, 15: prima barbarismi ac solœcismi fœditas absit, id. 1, 5, 4; id. 12, 10, 76.

fœdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make foul, filthy, hideous; to defile, disfigure, deform* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose):

I. Prop.: Physically

A. Of living subjects: Harpyiæ contactu omnia fœdant Immundo, Virg. Æ. 3, 227: fœdare in pulvere crines, id. ib. 12, 99; so, canitiem vultusque seniles pulvere, Ov. M. 8, 530: ignes sanguine per aras, Virg. Æ. 2, 502; so, Ov. M. 3, 723; and, tellurem calido sanguine, id. ib. 6, 238: brachia tabo, id. ib. 14, 190: pectora pugnis, ora unguibus, Virg. Æ. 11, 86: ferro fœdati jacent, Enn. Ann. 1, 136; cf. fœdant et proterunt hostium copias, *i. e. to mar* or *mutilate with wounds, to wound*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 91; and, qui me (*i. e.* Prometheum) perenni vivum fœdat miseria, C. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 24; so too, obscenas pelagi ferro fœdare volucres, Virg. Æ. 3, 241: fœdati agri, terror injectus urbi est, *laid waste*, Liv. 3, 26, 1.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: nulla tectoria eorum rimæ fœdavere, Pl. 36, 23, 55: nubes fœdavere lumen, Sall. Frgm ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 286; cf. aër assiduo noctem fœdaverat imbre, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 538.

II. Fig.: Mentally: (Græci) nos quoque dictitant barbaros et spurcius nos quam alios opicos appellatione fœdant, Cato ap. Pl. 29, 1, 7 § 14: fœdati crimine turpi, Lucr. 3, 49: gloriam majorum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 30; cf. Romam ipsam fœdavit adventus tuus, C. Pis. 22, 53: ne vestis serica viros fœdaret, Tac. A. 2, 33; id. G. 46: castra pollui fœdarique a Classico ne sinatis, id. H. 4, 58: egregia erga populum Romanum merita mox rebelles fœdarunt, id. ib. 4, 37: fœdata per avaritiam victoria, id. A. 4, 19: multiplici clade fœdatus annus, Liv. 3, 32.

1. fœdus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to fœteo] *Foul, filthy, ugly, unseemly, detestable, abominable, horrible* (class.).

I. Prop.: Physically; *Abs.*: cimices fœdissimum animal, Pl. 29, 4, 17: herba odoris fœdi, id. 20, 16, 63: sapor, Lucr. 2, 401: species, id. 2, 421: nunc eo tibi videtur fœdus, quia illam (vestem) non habet, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 17; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 32: immanissimum et fœdissimum monstrum, C. Pis. 14, 31: fœdaque fit volucris (*sc.* bubo), Ov. M. 5, 549: caput impexa fœdum porrigine, Hor. S. 2, 3, 126: fœda nigro simulacra fumo; id. Od. 3, 6, 4: fœda cicatrix, id. S. 1, 5, 60; so, vulnus, Ov. M. 12, 366: victus, Hor. A. P. 392: loca tetra, inculta, fœda, formidolosa, Sall. C. 52, 13: tempestates, Liv. 25, 7; Virg. G. 1, 323: incendium, Liv. 24, 47, 15.—With *Dat.*: pestilentia fœda homini, fœda pecori, Liv. 2, 32, 2.—With *Supine in* u: fœdumque relatu, Ov. M. 9, 167; cf. Liv. 3, 69.

II. Fig.: Mentally: quo (tyranno) neque tetrius, neque fœdius, nec diis hominibusque invisius animal ullum cogitari potest, C. Rep. 2, 26: nihil fieri potest miserius, nihil perditius, nihil fœdius, id. Att. 8, 11, 4: luxuria senectuti fœdissima, id. Off. 1, 34, 123: homo, Sall. C. 19, 2: scriptores carmine fœdo Splendida facta linunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236; cf. fœdissima ludibria, Quint. 1, 6, 32: bellum fœdissimum, C. Att. 7, 26, 3; so, genus interitus, id. ib. 15, 20, 2: et perniciosus exitus judicii, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: malum, Lucr. 5, 1342: facinus, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 1: amor, Lucr. 4, 1154: ministeria, Virg. Æ. 7, 619: conditiones, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 15: fuga ducum, Val. Fl. 6, 723: exprobratio, Pl. 18, 26, 66, § 249: inconsequentia rerum fœdissima, Quint. 8, 6, 50: ludos vero non facere, quid fœdius? (shortly before, quid *turpius?*), C. Att. 15, 10.—In *Neut. with subjective clause*: versum in oratione fieri multo fœdissimum est, Quint. 9, 4, 72.

2. fœdus, ĕris (for fœdus, Ennius wrote fidus, acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25. Archaic form of the *Gen. Plur.* FŒDESUM, acc. to Var. L. L. 7, 3, 36; v. the letter R. II.), *n.* [akin to fido and fides, Sanscr. badh or bandh, ligare; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 251] (*A trusting*; hence)

I. Prop.: Polit. *t. t.*: *A league, treaty, compact*: FŒDERVM, PACIS, BELLI, INDVCIARVM ORATORES FETIALES IVDICESVE SVNTO, C. Leg. 2, 9, 21: pacem fœdusque facere, C. de Sen. 6, 16; and, cf. oratrices pacis et fœderis, id. Rep. 2, 8: Ambiorigem sibi societate et fœdere adjungunt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 2; cf. ne societates, ne fœdera nova acciperemus, Sall. J. 14, 18; and, societatem fœdere confirmare, C. Phil. 2, 35, 89: quibus (fœderibus) etiam cum hoste devincitur fides, id. Off. 3, 31, 111: amicitiam et fœdus petere, Sall. J. 104, 4: fœdus facere cum aliquibus, id. Inv. 2, 30, 91; so, fœdus facere, id. Rep. 3, 18; Cæs. B. C. 3, 108; Sall. J. 38, 9, et al.: ferire, icere, pangere, percutere, v. h. vv.: de fœdere decedere, Cato in Gell. 10, 1, 10: fœdera negligere, violare, rumpere, C. Balb. 5, 13; cf. sociorum nominisque Latini jura negligere ac fœdera, id. Rep. 3, 29; so too, rumpere, Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20; Liv. 9, 1; id. 21, 10: violare, id. Rep. 1, 19; Liv. 28, 44: rescindere, Vell. 2, 90, 3: solvere, Virg. Æ. 10, 91: turbare, id. ib. 12, 633: contra fœdus facere, C. Balb. 4, 10; so, Gell. 10, 1, 10: fœdus æquum dare, Liv. 23, 5 (for which ex æquo venire in amicitiam, id. 7, 30); cf. fœdere iniquo alligari, id. 35, 46.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A compact, covenant, agreement*: fœdus fecerunt cum tribuno plebis palam, ut ab eo provincias acciperent, quas ipsi vellent, *etc.*, C. Sest. 10, 24; cf. fœdus frangere, id. Pis. 12, 28: fœdus inter se facere, id. Fin. 2, 26, 83: amorum turpissimorum fœdera ferire, id. Cœl. 14, 34: so, amicitiæ, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 1: hospitii, Just. 7, 3: thalami, *i. e. marriage contract, marriage*, Ov. M. 7, 403; so also, vitæ, Stat. Th. 2, 112: communia studii, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 43.—Hence,

B.: **1.** Gen.: Of the marriage compact, *Marriage*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 1; id. §§ 23, 31, 91.

2. Esp.: = coitus; hinc de patre ferunt sine matris fœdere natam, Mart. Cap. 6, § 573 Kopp.

C. Poet., of inanimate and abstr. things, *A law*: si omnes Fœdere naturæ certo discrimina servant, Lucr. 5, 922; so, id. ib. 5, 58; 6, 907; Virg. Æ. 1, 62; Col. poet. 10, 219.

3. fœdus, v. hœdus *ad init.*

fœn, v. fen.

fœtĕo (in the best Codd. also fæt, and fet.; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 4, 1160, p. 271), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.]

I. Prop.: *To have an ill smell, to stink*: an fœtet anima uxori tuæ? Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 44; 78: fœtere multo Myrtale solet vino, Mart. 5, 4, 1: abstineat a fœtentibus acrimonia allii vel cepparum, Col. 9, 14, 3.—**II.** Fig.: fil

fŭ! fœtet Tmus mihi sermo, Plaut. Casin. 3, 6, 7: omnes cavitates lupanaribus fœtent. Salv. Gub. D. 7, 23.

fœtesco (**fœt-,fet-**), *no perf. nor sup., ĕre, n. inch.* [fœteo] *To become stinking* (late Lat.): fœtescit vetusta aqua), Isid. Orig. 20, 3.

fœtidus (**fœt-, fet-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *That has an ill smell, stinking, fœtid*: anima fœtida, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 13; cf. quum isto ore fœtido teterrimam nobis propinan inhalasses, C. Pis. 6, 13: corpus, Suet. Ner. 51: pisces, Plaut. Cap. 4, 2, 33.—*Comp.*: dejectiones, Cels. 3, 2. **II.** Fig.: *Foul, disgusting*: libido, Prud. στεφ. 2, 245. —Of heresy (*Sup.*): fœtidissimus fons, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 11 *fin.*

fœtor (**fœt-, fet-**), ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *An offensive smell, a stench*: jacebat in suorum Græcorum fœtore atque vino, C. Pis. 10, 22; Col. 12, 18, 3: fœtores oris emendare, Pl. 28, 8, 27: nec fœtet fœtoranuanti, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 348. **II.** Fig.: *Foulness, noisomeness*: reconditorum verborum fœtores, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 86: fœtorem hæreticæ pestis evomuit, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 47.

fœtulentus (**fœt-, fet-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Stinking, fetulent* (post-class.), App. Apol. p. 277: viscera, Arn. 7, 225.

fœtus, v. fet.

fœtutina, æ, *f.* [fœteo] *A stinking place, dirty puddle* (post-class.), **I.** Prop.: "*molettrina* a molendo, quod pistrinum dicimus, ut *feratrina*, ut *fœtutina*," Non. 63, 26. **II.** Fig.: lingua mendaciorum præministra semper in fœtutinis et olenticetis suis jaceat, App. Apol. p. 278: fœtutinas grammaticas spectare, Val. Prob. in Gell. 13, 20, 1.

Folia, æ, *f.* *The name of a witch of Ariminum*, Hor. Epod. 5, 42.

fŏliācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [folium] *Leafy, like leaves*: semen, Pl. 19, 3, 15; id. 19, 7, 36.

fŏliātĭlis, e, *adj.* [foliatus] *Leafy* (late Lat.): umbra, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 535.

fŏliātūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *Leaf-work, foliage* (post-Aug. and very rare): cupressæ foliaturæ, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*

fŏliātus, a, um, *adj.* [folium] *Leaved, leafy*: cauli, Pl. 21, 16, 59; so, id. 21, 15, 54; Pall. Mart. 10 *fin.*: arbores, App. M. 4, p. 143.—As *Subst.*: **foliatum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* unguentum), *An unguent or oil made of the leaves of spikenard*; hence, also called nardinum, v. h. v.), *nard-oil*, Pl. 13, 1, 2, § 15; Juv. 6, 465; Mart. 11, 27, 9: id. 14, 110, 2.

fŏlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Leafy, full of leaves*: arzoum foliosum usque ad cacumen, Pl. 25, 13, 102: arbor foliosior, id. 12, 11, 23.

fŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [akin to φύλλον, as alios with ἄλλος; Sanser. root phul, se expandere, florescere; v. flos] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A leaf*: Of plants: quid in arboribus? in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, nisi, *etc.*, C. de Or. 3, 46, 179: latissima folia fici, augusta myrto, capillata pino, aculeata aquifolio, *etc.*, Pl. 16, 24, 28: foliis ex arboribus strictis, Ces. B. C. 3, 58: mobilia, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 5: arida laureæ, C. Pis. 40, 97.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** As an image of changeableness: nec me consules movent, qui ipsi plumæ aut folio facilius moventur, C. Att. 8, 15, 2.—**2.** The Sibyl wrote her oracles on leaves (acc. to Varro, on palm-leaves), Virg. Æ. 3, 444; 6, 74 Serv.; hence, credite me vobis folium recitare Sibyllæ, *i. e. an oracular saying, oracle*, Juv. 8, 126. **II.** Fig.: For *A thing of no consequence, a trifle*: folia sunt artis et nugæ meræ, App. M. 1, pp. 106, 8. **III.** Meton.: Of *leaves of paper* (hence, Angl. "*folio*"): chartarum folia (al., filia), Pl. 37, 7, 29.

fŏlĭĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [folia] (*Provided with a* folia; hence) *Expanding and contracting like bellows*: lacunati calcei sunt, quos nos *folliculos* vocamus," Isid. Orig. 19, 34.

folleo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *To bag out like bellows*: si pes laxâ pelle non follcat, Hier. Ep. 22, 28.

follicans, antis. *P.* of obsol. follico [id.] *Expanding and contracting like a pair of bellows* (post-Aug. and rare): muli senes . . . follicantes nares languidas, App. M. 9, p. 222: chamæleon cæcitans vescitur, follicans ruminat, Tert. Pall. 3: laxæ manicæ, caligæ follicantes, Hier. Ep. 22, 34.

‡ "**follicŭlare** appellatur pars remi, quæ folliculo est tecta, a quo vita folliculares," Fest. p. 85 Müll. (Gr. ἄσκωμα).

folliculōsus, a, um, *adj.* [folliculus] *Full of husks*: papaver, App. Herb. 53.

follicŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [follis] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A small bag or sack*: folliculis frumentum vehere, Liv. 9, 13, 9: quidam judicatus est parentem occidisse: ei statim . . . os obvolutum est folliculo et præligatum, C. Inv. 2, 50, 149; so, of a matricide: statim folliculo lupino os obvolutum est, Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23.—**B.** Esp. (cf. follis, *no.* B.): *A ball inflated with air, an air-ball (as distinguished from* pila, *one filled with some substance*): post bella civilia ad pilam folliculumque transiit, Suet. Aug. 83. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *A husk, pod, shell, skin, follicle*: gluma est grani folliculus, Var. R. R. 1, 48, 1: quum spica se exserit folliculo, Sen. Ep. 124.—Of fruits, acc. to Var. R. R. 1, 48, 1: Col. 2, 8, 5; Pl. 24, 8, 33; ib. 9, 40: follis cujuslibet animalium fellis, id. 30, 12, 37.—**B.** Poet.: **1.** Of the *shell* of an egg: teretes (cicadarum), Lucr. 5, 801.—**2.** Of the *human body*, as the husk or shell of the soul: ego, si qui sum et quo folliculo sum indutus, queo, Lucil. in Non. 110, 27.—**C.** Of *the matrix* of women: folliculus muliebris, Serv. Virg. G. 3, 136.—**D.** Folliculus genitalis = præputium, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 2, 8, *no.* 104; so, id. ib. *no.* 106.

folli-gĕna, æ, *adj.* [follis; gigno] (Prop. *Produced by a bellows*; hence, Fig.) *Droning, dull*: bombi, Poet. in Anth. Lat. II. p. 64 Wernsd. *N. cr.*

follis, is, *m.* (etym. dub.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A pair of bellows*: formæ, quas vos effici sine follibus et sine incudibus non putatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54; cf. folle fabrili flando accenderunt, Liv. 38, 7; so, Virg. G. 4, 171; id. Æ. 8, 419; Hor. S. 1, 4, 19; Pers. 5, 11.—**B.** *A playing-ball inflated with air, an air-ball, a wind-ball*: ego te follem pugillatorium faciam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16: folle decet pueros ludere, folle senes, Mart. 14, 74.—**C.** *A leathern money-bag*: et tenso folle reverti Inde domum possis, Juv. 14, 281; so, Callistr. Dig. 35, 1, 82; Veg. Mil. 2, 20.—**D.** *A cushion or pillow inflated with air, an air-cushion*: Lampr. Hel. 25. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of *The stomach*: devorata in follem ventris recondere, Macr. S. 7, 4.—**B.** Poet.: Of *puffed cheeks*: tunc immensa cavi spirant mendacia folles, Juv. 7, 111.—**C.** (acc. to *no.* I. C.): For *A small piece of money*: centum folles æris, Lampr. Heliog. 22: quinquaginta folles petere, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8; so, id. adv. Crescent. 3, 29.

follītim, *adv.* [follis, *no.* I. C.] *By money-bags*: nihil moror vetera et vulgata verba, Peratim ductare: at ego follitim ductitabo, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 15.

‡ **folus**, v. olus, *ad init.*

fōmentātio, ōnis, *f.* [fomento] *A fomentation* (post-class.): fomentationis gratia, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 70: fomentatio ad omnes tumores sive duritias, Pelagon. Veterin. 25 *ante med.*

fōmento, are, 1. *v. a.* [fomentum] *To foment* (post-class.): caput, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1, 9; id. ib. 2, 12 *ad fin.*; Veg. Vet. 2, 8.

fōmentum, i, *n.* [foveo] **A.** (*That which warms*; hence) **1.** Prop.: *A warm application, lotion, or poultice; a fomentation*: calida, Cels. 2, 17 *med.*; so, calida, sicca, id. 4, 14; cf. Suet. Aug. 81: assideat, fomenta paret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 82; so, adhibere, Col. 6, 30, 3: (juvant) fomenta podagrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 52: fomenta vulneribus nulla (before ligamenta), Tac. A. 15, 55.

2. Fig.: *A lenitive, mitigation, alleviation*: hæc sunt solatia, hæc fomenta summorum malorum, C. Tusc. 2, 24, 59; cf. patientiæ, fortitudinis fomentis dolor mitigari solet, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95: militaribus animis adhibenda fomenta, ut ferre pacem velint, Tac. A. 1, 46: paupertati suæ fomenta conquirere, App. M. 2, p. 124; Quint. 4, 3, 10: ut hæc ingrata ventis dividat Fomenta, vulnus nil malum levantia, *i. e. consolations*, Hor. Epod. 11, 17.

B. (*That which fosters*; hence) **1.** For fomes, *Touch-wood*: se ex arboribus fomenta excidisse, Clod. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 176.—**2.** *Nourishment*: quodsi frigida curarum fomenta relinquere posses, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 26.

fŏmes, ĭtis, *m.* [foveo] **A.** (*That which warms*; hence) **1.** Prop.: *Chips for firewood*: "*fomites* sunt assulæ ex arboribus, dum cæduntur, excussæ: dictæ, quod in eo opere occupati cibis potuque confoventur. At Opilius adustas jam fomites vocari existimat. Alii vocari putant scintillas, quæ ex ferro candenti malleis excutiuntur: dictæ autem inde, quia igni sunt confotæ. Pari modo assulæ, quæ sunt securibus excussæ," Fest. p. 85; cf. "*fomes* πελέκημα," Gloss. Labb.—**2.** Meton.: *A bough* or *branch* of a tree: ingentes tiliæ duæ, connexis frondibus, fomitibus adjunctis, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

B. (*That which fosters*; hence) *Touch-wood, fuel*: **1.** Prop.: silici scintillam excudit Achates . . . rapuitque in fomite flammam, Virg. Æ. 1, 176; so, Luc. 8, 776; Pl. 16, 40, 77.—**2.** Fig.: fomes et incitabulum ingenii virtutisque, Gell. 15, 2, 3: peccati, Prud. Apoth. 942.

‡ **fŏmito**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fomes] *To cut down fire-wood* or *poles from a tree*: "*fomitat*, fomitibus exassulat," Placid. Gloss. in Class. Auct. 3, p. 463 Mai: "fomito, πελεκῶ," Gloss. Labb.

fons, fontis, *m.* [acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35, and, Fest. p. 84, from fundo. Acc. to Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 273, from the root FU, akin to Gr. ΧΥ—ω=χέω] (*A pouring forth*: concr.: *That which pours itself forth*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A spring, fountain*: aquaï Prata riget fons, Lucr. 5, 602: fons aquæ dulcis, cui nomen Arethusa est, C. 2 Verr. 4, 53, 118: est apud Hammonis fanum fons luce diurnâ Frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 851: eunt ad fontem, nitidant (*i. e.* abluunt) corpora, Enn. ap. Non. 144, 16; 24 *fin.*: (Romulus) locum delegit fontibus abundantem, C. Rep. 2, 6: fontium qui celat origines, Nilus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 45; id. Ep. 1, 16, 12: vestris amicum fontibus et choris, id. Od. 3, 4, 25: fas perviscres est mihi Thyiadas Vinique fontem lactis et uberes Cantare rivos, *the fountains* or *streams of wine drawn from the earth by the stroke of the thyrsus*, id. ib. 2, 19, 10: quum tui fontes vel inimicis tuis pateant, C. Mur 4, 9.

II. Fig.: *Fountain-head, source, origin, cause*: meos amicos . . . ad Græcos ire jubeo, ut ea a fontibus potius hauriant, quam rivulos consectentur, C. Ac. 1, 2, 8; so, *opp.* rivuli, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117; id. Col. 8, 19: fons maledicti, id. Planc. 23, 57: hic fons, hoc principium est movendi, id. Rep. 6, 25; so, scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons, Hor. A. P. 309; cf. Cilicia origo et fons belli, Flor. 3, 6: ab illo fonte et capite Socrate, C. de Or. 1, 10, 42: quorum (philosophorum) fons ipse Socrates, Quint. 1, 10, 13; cf. atqui rerum caput hoc erat et fons, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 45: oratorum partus atque fontes, C. Brut. 13, 49: hæc omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt, id. N. D. 3, 19, 48: omnes omnium rerum, quæ ad dicendum pertinerent, fontes animo ac memoria continere, id. de Or. 1, 31, 94: philosophiæ fontes aperire, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: totos eloquentiæ aperire, Quint. 6, 1, 51: dicendi facultatem ex intimis sapientiæ fontibus fluere, id. 12, 2, 6; cf. id. 5, 10, 19, fontes ut adire remotos Atque haurire queam vitæ præcepta beatæ, Hor. S. 2, 4, 94: ex iis fontibus unde omnia ornamenta dicendi sumuntur, C. de Or. 2, 11, 45; id. Rep. 5, 3: benevolentia, qui est amicitiæ fons a natura constitutus, id. Læl. 14, 50: is fons mali hujusce fuit, Liv. 39, 15: fons vitii et perjurii, *thou source of all iniquity*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 51; cf. Petr. 24.

III. Meton.: **A.** Poet.: For *spring*.

water, water: alii fontemque ignemque ferebant, Virg. Æ. 12, 119; Luc. 5, 337.

B. Personified as *A deity,* with a chapel, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52.

C. The *masonry about a fountain-head:* fontem hunc Lysium, quem C. Lysius pater construxit, *etc.,* Inscr. ap. Murat. 478, 7.

fontāna, æ, v. fontanus.

Fontanālis, e, v. Fontinalis.

* **fontānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [fons] *Of* or *from a spring:* scaturigo, Sol. 37 *fin.*

fontānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *from a spring, spring-:* aqua, Cels. 2, 18; so, Col. 12, 9, 2: ora, Ov. F. 1, 269.—As *Subst.* (late Lat.): **fontana,** æ, *f., A spring, fountain:* Innocent. de Cas. p. 245 Goes.

Fontēlus, ĭi, **-a,** æ, *f. The name of a Roman* gens. So, M. Fonteius, *A prætor in Gaul, for whom Cicero delivered an oration, partly extant.* His sister Fonteia, *a vestal,* C. Font. 17, 37.

fonti-cŏla, æ, *adj.* [fons; colo] *Dwelling by fountains:* Camœnæ, Fonticolæ puellæ, Aug. de Mus. 3, 7.

fontĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fons] *A little spring* or *fountain* (very rare): Hor. S. 1, 1, 56: exsiliente dulci fonticulo, Pl. 31, 10, 46, § 107.

fonti-gĕna, æ, *adj.* [fons; gigno] *Born by fountains,* a poet. epithet of the Muses: virginum chorus, Mart. Cap. 9, 308.—As *Subst.*: **fontigena,** æ, *f., One born by a fountain:* O sacra doctarum prudentia fontigenarum, id. 6, 1.

fontĭnālis (fontān-), e, *adj.* [fons] *Of* or *from a spring* or *fountain:* aqua, Vitr. 8, 3.—Hence, **fontinalis** (fontan.), is, *adj., Of,* or *belonging* to, a spring: porta, prps. = Porta Capena, Liv. 35, 10, 12; Inscr. Grut. 624, 11.—As *Subst.*: **A. Fontinalis,** is, *m., The god of fountains:* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 17.—**B. Fontĭnālia,** ĭum, *n.* (*sc.* sacra), *The festival of springs* or *fountains celebrated on the 13th of October,* Var. L. L. 6, 3, 57; Calend. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 400; Fest. p. 85.

for, fātus sum, āri (see the extant forms in the follg.): "FAMINO dicito," Paul. ex Fest. p. 87 ed. Müll.; cf. præfamino, Cato R. R. 141), 1. *v. defect. n.* and *a.* [akin to *φάω, φημί*] **I.** Gen.: *To speak, say* (mostly poet.: cf. "quædam vetera etiam necessario interim sumuntur, ut *fari,*" Quint. 8, 3, 27).

A. *Neutr.*: "*fatur,* is, qui primum homo significabilem ore mittit vocem. Ab eo ante quam id faciant pueri dicuntur *infantes;* quum id faciant, jam *fari,*" Var. L. L. 6, 7, 64 *fin.*; cf. filius Crœsi, quum jam per ætatem fari posset, infans erat, Gell. 5, 9, 1; and, non enim eram infans, qui non farer, Aug. Conf. 1, 8; so, nescios fari pueros, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 18; and, quum primum fari cœpisset, Suet. Aug. 94: tum ad eos is deus, qui omnia genuit, fatur: *hæc vos,* etc., C. Univ. 11; so, Val. Fl. 3, 616: Venulus dicto parens ita farier infit, Virg. Æ. 11, 242: prætor qui tum fatus est, si, *etc.,* Var. L. L. 6, 4, 59 *fin.*: sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam contorsit, Virg. Æ. 2, 50: tu meum ingenium fans non edidicisti atque infans, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 7: coram data copia fandi, Virg. Æ. 1, 520; so, fandi doctissima Cymodocea, id. ib. 10, 225: quæ mollissima fandi Tempora, id. ib. 4, 293: quid fando tua tela manusque Demoror? Stat. Th. 1, 655: his fando si nuncius exstitit oris, Val. Fl. 4, 170: haud mollia fatu, Virg. Æ. 12, 25; so, lapis fatu dignissimus, Sol. 3.—Fando, for famâ, rumore, *report, hearsay:* neque fando unquam accepit quisquam, *etc.,* Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 41: cf. ne fando quidem auditum est, crocotilium aut ibim violatum ab Ægyptio, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82: so, Virg. Æ. 2, 81; Ov. M. 15, 497; Sil. 10, 484.

B. *Act.*: **1.** With *Acc.*: (animus) dementit deliraque fatur, Lucr. 3, 465: qui sapere et fari possit, quæ sentiat, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 9: fabitur hoc aliquis, C. poet. ap. Gell. 15, 6, 3: vix ea fatus eram, Virg. Æ. 2, 323: dehinc talia fatur, id. ib. 1, 256: cui talia fanti, id. ib. 6, 46; cf. hæc fantem, Prop. 3, 7, 65; quis talia fando Temperet a lacrimis? Virg. Æ. 2, 6.—**2.** With *a relative clause:* fare age, quid venias, Virg. Æ. 6, 389; cf. sed te qui vivum casus, age fare vicissim Attulerint, id. ib. 6, 531: fare, an patriam spes ulla videndi, Val. Fl. 5, 552.

II. Esp.: **A.** *To utter in prophecy, to foretel, predict:* Enn. Ann. 1, 32: fabor enim, quando hæc te cura remordet, Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo, Virg. Æ. 1, 261. Cf. also in the follg.,

B. *To sing in verse, to celebrate:* qui terrai Latiaï tuserunt homones Vires frudesque Pœnicas, fabor, Næv. 1, 2: Tarpeium nemus et Tarpeiæ turpe sepulcrum Fabor, Prop. 4, 4, 2.

☞ In pass. signif.: Fasti dies sunt, in quibus jus fatur, Suet. in Prisc. p. 793 P.

fōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [foro] *That may be pierced:* contemptor ferri nulloque forabilis ictu, Ov. M. 12, 170

fōrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*That which pierces;* hence) *A dividing-thread* in a web: "*forago* filum, quo textrices diurnum opus distinguunt: a forando dictum," Fest. p. 90; cf. "*forago* trames diversi coloris," Gloss. Isid.: residens inter pensa et foragines puellarum, Symm. Ep. 6, 68.

fōrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] (*That which is pierced;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *An opening* or *aperture* made by boring, *a hole* (rare, but class.): neque porta neque ullum foramen erat, qua posset eruptio fieri, Sisenn. ap. Non. 113, 27; so, foramina parietum et fenestrarum, Col. 9, 15, 10: inventa sunt in eo (scuto) foramina CCXXX. Cæs. B. C. 3, 53: tibia tenuis simplexque foramine pauco, Hor. A. P. 203; Ov. M. 4, 122: alii (scarabei) focos crebris foraminibus excavant, Pl. 11, 28, 34: foramina illa quæ patent ad animum a corpore, C. Tusc. 1, 20, 47.

II. Meton.: Of a natural *passage* or *duct;* so, of the urinary canal: puer ex ancillâ natus sine foramine naturæ qua humor emittitur, Jul. Obs. 113.

fōrāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [foramen] *Bored* or *pierced through, having holes* (late Lat.): paries, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

fōrāmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of holes* (post-class.): caro, Tert. Pat. 14.

fōras (in Plaut. monosyll., like fores and forum; cf. Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. p. 141 *sq.*; 145), *adv.* [*Acc.* form like alias, alteras, utrasque; while foris is an *Abl.* form akin to forum from fero; and therefore, lit., carried out, esp. out of the house; and, hence, in gen.] **A.** *Abs.*: *Out through the doors, out of doors, forth, out* (class.): crepuit foris: Amphitruo exit foras, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 35; cf. exeundum hercle tibi hinc est foras, id. Aul. 1, 1, 1: quid tu foras egressa es? id. Amph. 5, 1, 28: foras sædibus me ejici? id. Asin. 1, 2, 1; cf. homo hercle hinc exclusu's foras, id. ib. 3, 3, 6; and, anum foras extrudit, id. Aul. prol. 38: te huc foras seduxi, Ut, *etc.,* id. ib. 2, 1, 14: sese porta foras universi proripiunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 12; so, portis se foras erumpunt, id. ib. 2, 14, 1: quæ (urbs) lætari mihi videtur, quod tantam pestem evomuerit forasque projecerit, C. Cat. 2, 1, 2: vides, tuum peccatum esse elatum foras, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 65; cf. domus, in qua nihil geratur, quod foras perferendum sit, C. Cœl. 23, 57; and, efferri hoc foras et ad populi Romani aures pervenire, id. Phil. 10, 3, 6: si (animus) eminebit foras, et ea quæ extra sunt, contemplans, *etc.,* id. Rep. 6, 26; cf. justitia foras spectat et projecta tota est atque eminet, id. Frgm. ap. Non. 373, 25 (Rep. 3, 7 ed. Mos.): (scripta) foras dare, id. Att. 13, 22, 3; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 66: locitare agellum, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26: uxor, vade foras, aut moribus utere nostris, *i. e. leave the house, separate from me,* Mart. 11, 104, 1.—**B.** Connected, *per hyphen,* with a noun: ite hæc simul heri dammigeruli, foras gerones. Bonorum hamaxagogæ, *carriers out,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 1.—**C.** Post-class.: **1.** With a *Gen.*: ea namque tabes, si foras corporis prospiravit, *out of the body,* ἐκτὸς τοῦ σώματος, App. Apol. p. 306.—**2.** Like a prep. with *an Acc.*: extra urbem et foras portam, *outside of, without,* Hier. in Matth. 27, 33; so, foras exteriorem partem, Vulg. Ezech. 47, 2: usque foras civitatem, Act. 21, 5.

fōrātus, ūs, *m.* [foro] *A boring* (post-class., and only in *Sing.*): a quo foratu frontem nominatam Varro existimavit, Lact. Opif. 8: aurem foratu effeminatus, Tert. Pall. 4.

‡ **forbeam** antiqui omne genus cibi appellabant, quam Græci *φορβήν* vocant, Fest. p. 84.

for-ceps, cĭpis (*Gen. Plur.,* forcipium, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 74; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 1, 744, p. 51), *m.* and *f.* (*m.* Cels. 7, 12; 8, 4; *f.,* Ov. M. 12, 277) [formus; capio] *That which takes hold of what is hot;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A pair of tongs* or *pincers* for taking hold of hot metal, *etc.*: "*forcipes* dicuntur quod his forma, id est calida capiuntur," Fest. p. 63; cf. Comm. in h. l.: "forcipes dicimus ab eo quod formum capiant, *i. e.* calidum," Vel. Long. p. 2232 P: Cyclopes versant tenaci forcipe ferrum, Virg. G. 4, 175; id. Æ. 12, 404; Ov. M. 12, 277. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *A pair of pincers:* compressa forcipe lingua, Ov. M. 6, 556: angebar, ceu forcipe guttura pressus, id. ib. 9, 78.—**2.** Esp.: Medic. *t. t.*: **a.** *A pair of pincers used by dentists for extracting teeth:* uncis forcipibus dentes evelleret, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 74 P.; Cels. 7, 4, 1; al. forfex.—**b.** *A surgeon's pincers:* (*α*) For extracting foreign substances, *e. g.* an arrow head: si jam illa (*sc.* arundo) decidit, solumque intus ferrum est, mucro vel digitis apprehendi vel forcipe, atque ita educi debet, Cels. 7, 5, 2; al. forfice.—(*β*) For extracting pieces of broken bone: forcipe ad id factâ colligenda sunt (*sc.* fracta ossa), Cels. 8, 4 *med.*; al. forfice.—**B.** Ferrei, *iron hooks* or *claws, designed to take firm hold of a mass of stone or the like, about to be raised by tackle:* Vitr. 10, 2 (*al.* forfices).—**C.** *A claw* or *forceps* of a beetle, Pl. 11, 28, 34.—**D.** Milit. *t. t.*: *A tenaille,* or *body of troops drawn up in the form of an extended pair of pincers,* or *the letter* V, *in order to receive the attack of the enemy advancing in the shape of a* Cuneus *or wedge:* Gell. 10, 9, 1; al. forceps; Veg. 3, 18: al. forceps: cf. also Comm. in Fest. sub *serrâ præliari,* p. 716 Lind.

‡ **forctis,** e, v. fortis, *ad init.*

Forcŭlus, i, *m.* [contr. from Forieculus, from 1. foris] *A deity who presides over the doors,* Tert. Idol. 15; id. Coron. Mil. 13; Aug. Civ. Dei 4, 8 *fin.*

forda, æ, v. fordus.

‡ **fordeum,** i, v. hordeum *init.*

‡ **fordi-cīdia** (old form ‡ **hordicidia,** Fest. p. 102; v. fordus), ōrum, *n.* [forda: cædo] *The sacrifice of a cow that is in calf,* which was performed on the 16th of April, in honour of Tellus, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55; Fest. p. 83 and 102.

fordus, a, um (old form HORDUS), *adj.* [fero] (*Bearing:* hence) *With young, pregnant:* "FORDICIDIA a fordis bubus: *bos forda* quæ fert in ventre. Quod eo die publice immolantur boves prægnantes in curiis complures, a fordis cædendis **FORDICIDIA** dicta," Var. L. L. 6, 3, 55; cf. "fordicidiis boves *fordæ,* id est gravidæ, immolabantur," Fest. p. 83 Müll.; and, "tertia post Veneris quum lux surrexerit Idus, Pontifices, fordâ sacra litate bove. *Forda* ferens bos est fecundaque dicta ferendo," Ov. F. 4, 630 *sq.*—As *Subst.*: **forda,** æ, *f., A cow that is in calf:* Col. 6, 24, 3.—Old form: "HORDA prægnans, unde dies, quo gravidæ hostiæ immolabantur, HORDICIDIA," Fest. p. 102.

fore and **forem,** v. sum.

fōrensis, e, *adj.* [forum] **I.** Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, the market* or *forum, public, forensic:* oratio judicialis et forensis, *i. e. delivered in the forum,* C. Or. 51, 170; cf. Thucydides hoc forense, concertatorium, judiciale non tractavit genus, id. Brut. 83, 287; and, genus (dicendi) remotum a judiciis forensique certamine, id. Or. 61, 208: rhetorica, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: dictio, id. Brut. 78, 272; cf. species, id. Planc. 12, 29; and, in omnibus publicis privatis, forensibus domesticis, tuis amicorum negotiis, id. Fam. 5, 8 *fin.*; so, res (*opp.* domesticæ litteræ), id.

Or. 43 *fin.*; and, sententia (*opp.* domestica), id. Fin. 2, 24, 77: Marte forensi florere, *i. e. eloquence*, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 29: vestitu forensi ad portam est egressus, *i. e. in his out-of-door dress* (opposed to house-dress), Liv. 33, 47 *fin.*; cf. ut vestitum, sic sententiam habeas aliam domesticam, aliam forensem, C. Fin. 2, 24, 77; a natura comparata est opera mulieris ad domesticam diligentiam, viri ad exercitationem forensem et extrancam, Col. 12 præf. § 4.—As *Subst.*: **A. forensis**, is, *m. One who carries on business in the market*: rusticus, forensis, negotiator, miles, navigator, medicus, aliud atque aliud efficiunt, Quint. 5, 10, 27.—**B. forensia**, ium, *n.* (*sc.* vestimenta) *A state-dress*: Suet. Aug. 73 *fin.*: id. Cal. 17 *fin.*

II. Esp.: With an odious access. notion: ex eo tempore in duas partes discessit civitas: aliud integer populus, fautor et cultor bonorum, aliud forensis factio tenebat, *the market-place party* or *faction*, i. e. worthless persons who hung about the market-places, Liv. 9, 46; Quint. 12, 1, 25.

Förentum, i, *n. A small town in Apulia*, now *Forenza*. Liv. 9, 20; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 16.—Hence, **Förentāni**, orum, *m., The inhabitants of Forentum*, Pl. 8, 11, 16, § 105.

forfex, fĭcis, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *A pair of shears or scissors*: vitiosa grana (in uva), forficibus amputant, Col. 12, 44, 4; Cels. 7, 21: qualem (barbam) forficibus metit supinis Tonsor, Mart. 7, 95, 12. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Medic. *t. t.*: **1.** *A pair of pincers used by dentists for extracting teeth*; cf. forceps, *no.* II. A. 2. a.—**2.** *A surgeon's pincers*: **a.** For extracting foreign substances; cf. forceps, *no.* II. A. 2. b. (α).—**b.** For extracting pieces of broken bone; cf. forceps, *no.* II. A. 2. b. (β).—**B.** *A claw of any of the several species of* cancri, cancris bina brachia denticulatis forficibus, Pl. 9, 31, 51; id. 32, 11, 53, § 148.—**C.**=forceps, *no.* II. D. q. v.

☞ The metaphorical meanings of *no.* II. A. C., and the various readings in authors between forfex and forceps, are to be accounted for by the similarity of angular form presented by an opened pair of pincers and an opened pair of scissors; cf. barbarismum facit qui dicit forficem pro forcipe: Consent. de Barbar. et Metapl. 14 *ante med.*

forfĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [forfex] *A pair of small shears, scissors*: quod incisum forficulis, cribrant, Pl. 25, 5, 23 *fin.*

fori, orum, v. forus.

1. **fŏria,** æ, *f.* **A.** *A disease of swine*: prob. a species of flux; cf. 2. foria: quidam adjiciunt perfunctas esse a febri et a foria, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 5.—**B.** *A disease of horses*: quod mulomedici foria appellant, Pelagon. Veterin. 10 in lemm.

2. **foria,** orum, *n. Flux, diarrhœa*; "*foria* stercora liquidiora." Non. 114, 11: qui foria facile emittat, id. ib. 13.

fŏrĭca, æ, *f.* [forum] (*A thing pertaining to the forum*; hence) *A water-closet, a privy*: "ad res viles descendunt; i. e. foricas purgandas: foricæ enim sunt latrinæ," Johann. Britann. in Juv. 3, 38; acc. to others, *A tavern in the vicinity of the forum; or, the tax laid upon wines imported from Africa*; or, *public lodging-houses*; cf. Vet. Schol. in Juv. l. c.

fŏrĭcārius, ii, *m.* [forica] *One who rents a forica*: Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 17, § 5.

fŏrĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [foris] *A window-door-shutter*: Var. R. R. 1, 59, 1.

‡ fŏrĭcŭlārium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* vectigal) [forica] *Custom-house duty, transit duty*: Inscr. Orell. no. 3347; v. Burm. de Vect. p. 73; Cramer ad Schol. Juv. p. 78.

fŏrĭn-sĕcus, *adv.* [foris; secus: analogous with extrinsecus] **I.** Prop.: *From without, on the outside* (post-Aug.): Col. 8, 3, 6: quarundam naturæ lignum omne corticis loco habent, hoc est forinsecus, Pl. 13, 22, 42: non forinsecus, ut cetera, sed interius armavit, Lact. Opif. D. 2, 9: si actionem diuturnam, quæ est forinsecus expedita, perquiras, *i. e. publicly*, Sid. Ep. 1, 2, 2: so, decursæ actiones, id. ib. 3, 1.

II. Meton.: For foras, *Out of doors, out*: placis castigatum forinsecus abjicit, App. M. 9, p. 230; id. ib. 3, p. 138.

fŏrĭŏlus, i, *m.* [foria] *One who has a flux* or *diarrhœa*: Laber. in Non. 114, 13.

1. **fŏris,** is, and (as double) more freq. in the plur., fŏres, um (in Plaut. monosyll., like foras and forum; cf. Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. p. 141 *sq.*; 145), *f.* [akin to Greek θύρα; Sanscr. dvâr and dvâra; Goth. daur; Germ. Thür; Engl. door; cf. Bopp. Gloss. Sanscr. p. 179, a.] **I.** Prop.: *A door, gate*; in plur., *the two leaves of a door: Sing.*: crepuit foris, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 34; cf. id. Casin. 5, 1, 17; so, foris crepuit, concrepuit, id. Aul. 4, 5, 5; id. Casin. 2, 1, 15; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 134; Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: constitit ad geminæ limina prima foris, Ov. H. 12, 150: ut lictor forem virga percuteret, Liv. 6, 34: quum forem cubiculi clauserat, C. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; so, forem thalami claudere, Ov. A. A. 3, 228: forem obdere alicui, id. Pont. 2, 2, 42: exclusus fore, quum Longarenus foret intus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 67.—*Plur.*: ex quo (Jano) fores in liminibus profanarum ædium *januæ* nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67: pol, haud periculum est, cardines ne foribus effringantur, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 4 *sq.*; cf sonitum prohibe forum et crepitum cardinum, id. Curc. 1, 3, 1; Enn. in Non. 513, 12: ad fores assistere, C. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 66: extra fores limenque carceris, id. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: robustæ, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 2: invisæ, id. S. 2, 3, 262: asperæ, id. Od. 3, 10, 3: duræ, Tib. 1, 1, 56: foribus inest clavis, id. 1, 6, 34.

II. Meton.: Of *A door, opening, entrance* of other things: æneus equus, cujus in lateribus fores essent, C. Off. 3, 9, 38: nassarum, Pl. 32, 2, 5: apum, id. 21, 14, 48.

III. Fig.: quasi amicitiæ fores aperire, C. Fam. 13, 10, 4: artis fores apertas intrare, Pl. 35, 9, 36, § 61; id. 2, 8, 6, § 31.

2. **fŏris,** *adv.* [*Abl.* form answering to the *Acc.* forum foras, akin to forum; v. foras *ad init.*]

I.: **A.** *Out at the doors, out of doors, abroad, without*; *opp.* intus, domi, *etc.*: Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 5; cf. foris pascuntur, intus opus faciunt, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 5; and, ille relictus intus, exspectatus foris, C. Sull. 5, 17; cf. also, nam et intus paveo, et foris formido, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 20; and, aliorum intus corpus et foris lignum, ut nucum; aliis foris corpus, intus lignum, ut prunis, Pl. 15, 28, 34: quum et intra vallum et foris cæderentur, Nep. Dat. 6: domi et foris ægre quod sit, satis semper est, Plaut. Casin. 2, 2, 8; cf. ut domo sumeret, neu foris quæreret, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 6; and with this, cf., (consilium petere) foris potius quam domo, C. Phil. 2, 11, 26; and, te foris sapere, tibi non posse te auxiliarier, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 40; Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 17; cf. venit ad nos Cicero tuus ad cœnam, quum Pomponia foris cœnaret, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 19 Orell. *N. cr.*: cœnitare, id. Fam. 7, 16, 2; 9, 24, 3: extrinsecus, quum ea, quæ sunt foris neque inhærent in rei natura, colliguntur, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163: hæc studia delectant domi, non impediunt foris, *in public life*, id. Arch. 7, 16; cf. fuit ille vir quum foris clarus, tum domi admirandus, neque rebus externis magis laudandus quam institutis domesticis, id. Phil. 2, 28, 69: et domi dignitas et foris auctoritas retinetur, *abroad*, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136; cf. parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, id. Off. 1, 22, 76: and, otium foris, fœda domi lascivia, Tac. A. 13, 25: foris valde plauditur, *among the people*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 1: egere, foris esse Gabinium, sine provincia stare non posse, *i. e. in the people's power, in debt*, id. Pis. 6, 12.—**B.** In late Latin as a prep. with *Acc.*: *Beyond*: constitutus si sit fluvius, qui foris agrum non vagatur, Auct. de Limit. p. 273 Goes.: ut terminos foris limites ponerentur, id. ib.

II. *From without, from abroad*: **A.** At, quæcumque foris veniunt, impostaque nobis Pondera sunt, Lucr. 5, 544: sed quod ea non parit oratoris ars, sed foris ad se delata, tamen arte tractat, C. Part. 14, 48: aut sumere ex sua vi atque natura, aut assumere foris, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163; cf. foris assumuntur ea, quæ non sua vi sed extranea sublevantur, id. ib. 2, 40, 173; and, id. Inv. 1, 11, 15; so, id. ib. 2, 24, 71: ut in ipsa arte insit non foris petatur extremum, id. Fin. 3, 7, 24.—**B.** Strengthened by *ab*: quoniam in ulcus penetrat omnis a foris injuria, Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 227; v. ab, *no.* I. C. 2. t.

forma, æ, *f.* [from fero; like facies from facio; habitus from habeo; the Greek σχῆμα from ἔχω; cf. Pott. Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 119] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *Form*, in the most comprehensive sense of the word (more gen. than facies, figura, species, statura, *etc.*), *contour, figure, shape*, etc. *Ha.* Earum nutrix, qua sit facie, mihi expedi. *Mi.* Statura haud magna, corpore aquilo. *Ha.* Ipsa ea 'st. *Mi.* Specie venusta, ore parvo, atque oculis pernigris. *Ha.* Formam quidem hercle verbis depinxti mihi, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 154; cf. Lucr. 5, 1175: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura, quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, C. Fin. 5, 12, 35; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60; and, si omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 48: forma ac species liberalis, C. Col. 3, 6; cf. id. N. D. 1, 14, 37; and, id. 2 Verr. 4, 58, 129; cf. also id. N. D. 1, 10, 26: aspicite, O cives, senis Enni imagini' formam, Enn. in C. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: hoc dico, non ab hominibus formæ figuram venisse ad deos . . . Non ergo illorum humana forma, sed nostra divina dicenda est, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 32, 90; so, formæ servare figuram, Lucr. 4, 67; cf. Homeri picturam, non poesin videmus. Quæ regio, quæ species formæ, qui motus hominum non ita expictus est, ut, *etc.*, *contour, forms*, C. Tusc. 5, 39, 114 Klotz. *N. cr.*: eximia forma pueri, id. ib. 5, 21, 61; so, virgines forma excellente, Liv. 1, 9; and, forma præstante puellæ, Ov. H. 3, 35; cf. ut excellentem mulebris formæ pulchritudinem muta in sese imago contineret, C. Inv. 2, 1, 1; so virginem adultam, forma excellentem, Liv. 3, 44; and, virginem maxime forma notam, id. 4, 9, 4: formæ literarum, id. N. D. 2, 37, 93: solis, Lucr. 5, 573: muralium falcium, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14; so, lanceæ novæ formæ, Suet. Dom. 10: nova ædificiorum Urbis, id. Ner. 16; so, porticus, Pl. Ep. 9, 39, 5: et situs agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: eadem cera aliæ atque aliæ formæ duci solent, Quint. 10, 5, 9: geometricæ formæ, C. Rep. 1, 17; cf. id. de Or. 1, 42, 187; and, quum sit geometria divisa in numeros atque formas, Quint. 1, 10, 35; cf. also, Archimedes intentus formis, quas in pulvere descripserat, Liv. 25, 31: forma dimidia circuli, Pl. 25, 31, 9: clarissimorum virorum formæ, *figures, images*, C. Mil. 32, 86: ignæ formæ, *i. e. fiery bodies*, id. N. D. 2, 40, 101: inque tori formam molles sternentur arenæ, *in the shape, form*, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 47; so, sacellum crudis laterculis ad formam camini, Pl. 36, 7, 20.—**2.** In poet. circumlocution with *Gen.*: astra tenent cœleste solum formæque deorum, *the forms of gods*, for gods, Ov. M. 1, 73; so, formæ ferarum, id. ib. 2, 73; and, ursi ac formæ magnorum luporum, Virg. Æ. 7, 18.

B. Esp.: **1.** Pregn.: *A fine form, beauty*: di tibi formam, di tibi divitias dederant, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 6; cf. et genus et formam regina pecunia donat, id. ib. 1, 6, 37: movit Ajacem forma captivæ Tecmessæ, id. Od. 2, 4, 6; Quint. 2, 5, 12: neque, ut laudanda, quæ pecuniam suam pluribus largitur, ita quæ formam, id. 5, 11, 26; id. 5, 12, 17: **stata forma**, *moderate beauty*, Gell. 5, 11 *fin.*; v. statua.

2. *A model* or *mould* after which any thing is made, *a pattern, stamp, last* (of a shoemaker), *etc.*: ex iis (silicibus) formæ fiunt, in quibus æra fundantur, Pl. 36, 22, 49: (caseus) vel manu figuratur vel buxeis formis exprimitur, Col. 7, 8 *fin.*: utendum plane sermone, ut nummo, cui publica forma est, Quint. 1, 6, 3; so, denarius formæ publicæ, Sen. Ben. 5, 29; cf. formas quasdam nostræ pecuniæ agnoscunt, Tac. G. 5; and, formas binarias, ternarias et quaternarias, et denarias etiam resolvi præcepit neque in usu cujusquam versari, *stamped money, coins*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39: si scalpra et formas

non sutor (emat), Hor. S. 2, 3, 106; cf. forma calcei, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 5, § 3.

3. *A frame, case, enclosure* that surrounds or contains any thing: opus tectorium propter excellentiam picturæ ligneis formis inclusum, Pl. 35, 14, 49: formas rivorum perforare, *i. e. the conduits, pipes*, Frontin. Aquæd. 75; so, aquæductus, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 27.

4. *A rescript, formulary*, drawn up after a certain form (post-class., whereas the dimin. formula is predominant in this significat.; v. formula, *no.* IV.): ex eorum (amicorum) sententia formas composuit, Capitol. Anton. 6; so, Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 20; Cassiod. Var. 5, 38.

5. "Item *forma* appellatur puls miliacea ex melle," Fest. p. 83 Müll.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Shape, form, nature, manner, kind:* ad me quasi formam communium temporum et totius rei publicæ misisti expressam, C. Fam. 3, 11, 4; cf. formam quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides, id. Off. 1, 5, 14; and, innumerabiles quasi formæ figuræque dicendi, id. Or. 3, 9, 34; cf. also, quum, quæ forma et quasi naturalis nota cujusque sit, describitur, ut, si quæratur avari species, seditiosi, gloriosi, id. de Or. 3, 29, 115; and, with this cf., quæ sit in ea species et forma et notio viri boni, id. Off. 3, 20, 81: forma ingenii, id. Brut. 85, 294: rei publicæ, id. Fam. 2, 8, 1; cf. exemplar formaque rei publicæ, id. Rep. 2, 11: forma et species et origo tyranni, id. ib. 2, 29: forma rerum publicarum, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36; cf. id. Rep. 1, 34 *fin.*: officii, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: propositi, Vell. 1, 16: sollicitudinum, Tac. A. 4, 60: formam vitæ inire, id. ib. 1, 74: secundum vulgarem formam juris, Mart. Dig. 30, 1, 111: scelerum formæ, Virg. Æ. 6, 626: pœnæ, id. ib. 6, 615.

B. Esp.: **1.** In philosoph. lang., like species, *A sort, kind:* "nolim, ne si Latine quidem dici possit, *specierum* et *speciebus* dicere; et sæpe his casibus utendum est: at *formis* et *formarum* velim. Quum autem utroque verbo idem significetur, commoditatem in dicendo non arbitror negligendam. *Genus* et *formam* definiunt hoc modo: *genus* est notio ad plures differentias pertinens; *forma* est notio, cujus differentia ad caput generis et quasi fontem referri potest. Formæ igitur sunt hæ, in quas genus sine ullius prætermissione dividitur, ut si quis jus in legem, morem, æquitatem dividat," *etc.*, C. Top. 7, 31; cf. genus et species, quam eandem *formam* Cicero vocat, Quint. 5, 10, 62: "a forma generis, quam interdum, quo planius accipiatur, *partem* licet nominare, hoc modo, *etc.*... Genus enim est uxor; ejus duæ formæ: una matrumfamilias, altera earum, quæ tantummodo uxores habentur," C. Top. 4, 14: quod hæc (partitio) sit totius in partes, illa (divisio) generis in formas, Quint. 5, 10, 63: duæ formæ matrimoniorum, id. 62.

2. In Gram.: **a.** *The grammatical quality, condition* of a word: in quo animadvertito, natura quadruplicem esse formam, ad quam in declinando accommodari debeant verba, *etc.*, Var. L. L. 9, 28, 135 *sq.*; so, id. ib. 9, 58, 153; Quint. 10, 1, 10.—**b.** *The grammatical form* of a word: utrum in secunda forma verbum temporale habeat in extrema syllaba A8 an I8, ad discernendas dissimilitudines interest, Var. L. L. 9, 62, 155 *fin.*: æditimus ea forma dictum, qua finitimus, Gell. 12, 10, 1.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.) *A beauty, beautiful girl*=formosa puella; tædet cotidianarum harum formarum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6; cf. Burm. ad Quint. Decl. 15.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.) *An aqueduct:* Frontin. Aquæd. 126.

formābĭlis, e, *adj.* [formo] *That may be formed* or *fashioned* (Eccl. Lat.): os, Prud. Apoth. 1034: primordia, Aug. Trin. 11, 2 *fin.*

formācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [forma, *no.* I. B. 2.] *Made in a form* or *mould:* "parietes, quos appellant *formaceos* (*i. e. case-walls*), quoniam in formâ circumdatis utrinque duabus tabulis inferciuntur verius, quam instruuntur," Pl. 35, 14, 48.

formālis, e, *adj.* [forma] (post-Aug.) **I.** (acc. to forma, *no.* I. B. 2.) *Of* or *for a form* or *mould:* temperatura æris, *proper for making moulds*, Pl. 34, 9, 20. **II.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 4.): **A.** Prop.: *Having a certain form, of the nature of a rescript, circular:* quum procuratorum suorum nomine formalem dictaret epistolam, sic cœpit, *etc.*, Suet. Dom. 13: formalia verba, Cod. Just. 6, 23, 26: observatio (in testamentis faciendis), id. ib.—Hence, **B.** Meton. (*Of the nature of a formulary*, hence): *Fixed, normal:* aliquid formali pretio æstimare, Ulp. Dig. 35, 2, 62.

formāmentum, i, *n.* [formo] (Prop. *A shaping, forming;* hence, meton., *Concr.*) *A shape, form* (ante- and post-class.): omnia principiorum, Lucr. 2, 819: divina, Arn. 3, 109.

***formaster,** tri, *m.* [forma] *A dressy fellow, coxcomb, dandy:* hic lætaster aut formaster frigidus, Tit. in Fest. s. v. OBSTRVDANT, p. 193.

formātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [formo] *A shaping, forming; a form, design, plan* (post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: formationem puto probandam, locum improbandum, Vitr. 2 *præf.*: oblonga fori, id. 5, 1: formationes columnarum, id. 4, 1. **II.** Fig.: morum, Sen. Ep. 117.

formātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A former, fashioner* (post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: universi, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8. **II.** Fig.: præceptor rector est alienorum ingeniorum ac formator, Quint. 10, 2, 20; so, animi (with præceptor virtutis), Col. 1 præf., § 4: morum (with magister), Pl. Ep. 8, 23, 2: agricolæ, Pallad. 1, 1: Augustus imperii formator, Tert. Apol. 34.

formātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She who forms* (post-class.): regina (Dido) tantæ civitatis formatrix, *foundress*, Tert. Monog. 17.

formātūra, æ, *f.* [formo] *A forming, fashioning, shaping* (ante- and post-class.): labrorum, Lucr. 4, 552: res formatura varia, Arn. 2, 50.

formella, æ, *f. dim.* [forma, *no.* I. B. 2.] *A little mould* for baking in (late Lat.): in formella piscem formare, Apic. 9, 13.

Formĭæ, arum, *f. A very ancient city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, the fabled seat of the Læstrygones* (now *Mola di Gaeta*), Mel. 2, 4, 9; Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 59; C. Att. 2, 13, 2; id. Fam. 16, 12, 5; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, 17; Hor. Od. 3, 17, 6; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 683.—Hence, **Formiānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Formiæ, Formian:* colles, Hor. Od. 1, 20, 11: saxa, Liv. 22, 16, 4: fundus P. Rutilii, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86: dies, *spent in Formiæ*, Mart. 10, 30, 26.—As *Subst.*: **A. Formiānum,** i, *n.* (sc. prædium), *An estate in Formiæ:* **1.** Of Cicero, C. Att. 4, 2, 7; id. Fam. 16, 10, 1; id. ib. 12, 6.—**2.** Of C. Lælius, C. Rep. 1, 39.—**3.** Of Dolabella, C. Att. 15, 13, 5.—**B. Formiāni,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Formiæ, Formians*, C. Att. 2, 14, 2.

formica, æ, *f.* [from *βύρμηξ*, Æol. for *μύρμηξ*] *An ant, emmet, pismire*, Pl. 11, 30, 36; Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 21; Prop. 3, 13, 5; Virg. G. 1, 186; 379; id. Æ. 4, 402; Hor. S. 1, 1, 33.—Prov.: confit citò, Quam si tu objicias formicis papaverem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 8.

formicābĭlis, e, *adj.* [formico] *Resembling the creeping of ants* (late Lat.): pulsus, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 27. Also called **formicalis** pulsus, id. Tard. 2, 14; cf. formicatio and formico, *no.* II.

formicātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An irritation of the skin resembling the crawling of ants*, produced by pustules, *formication;* Gr. *μυρμηκία*: corporum, Pl. 28, 7, 20.

formĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [formica] *Of* or *like ants:* gradus, *i. e. creeping, crawling*, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 12.

formĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [id.] **I.** *To creep* or *crawl like ants:* venarum inæquali aut formicante percussu, Pl. 7, 51, 52. **II.** *To feel like the creeping of ants, μυρμηκίζω*: donec formicet cutis, Pl. 30, 13, 41.

formĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of ants:* arbor, Pl. 10, 74, 95.

formĭcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little ant:* Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 8 ed. Mai.; App. M. 6, p. 177; Am. 4, 145; id. 7, 240.

formīdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. formido] *Causing fear, terrible, formidable* (poet. and in post-class. prose): **A.** *Abs.*: lumen, Ov. M. 2, 857: Orcus, id. ib. 14, 116: aspectus, Gell. 14, 4, 2: sonus, id. 19, 1, 17.—**B.** With *Dat.*: nec formidabilis illi, Ov. M. 2, 174.—**C.** *Neut. as adv.*: formidabile ridens, Stat. Th. 8, 582.

formīdāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] (*The dreaded thing;* hence) *A scare-crow, spectre* (post-class.): bustorum formidamina, App. Apol. p. 315.

1. **formīdo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [prps. akin to horreo] (class.) **I.** *Act.: To fear, dread:* **A.** In *simple constr.*: aliquem, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 5: malum (shortly after, *metuo* malum), id. Am. prol. 27: ipse se cruciat omniaque formidat, C. Fin. 2, 16, 53: illius iracundiam formidant, id. Att. 8, 16, 2: *ἀπόπτευμα* formido, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: quum formidet te mulier, Hor. S. 2, 7, 65: fures, id. ib. 1, 1, 77: acumen judicis, id. A. P. 364: nautis formidatus Apollo (*i. e.* the temple of Apollo on the Leucadian promontory), Virg. Æ. 3, 275: quo etiam satietas formidanda est magis, C. Or. 63, 213.—**B.** With *Inf.*: si isti formidas credere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 82: ad hæc ego naribus uti Formido. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 46; Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 4.—**C.** With *ne:* formido miser, ne, *etc.*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 55.—**D.** With *Abl.*: classe formidatus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 15.—**E.** With *Adv.*: quo etiam satietas formidanda est magis, C. Or. 63, 218.

II. *Neut.: To be afraid, terrified, frightened:* **A.** *Abs.*: ne formida, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 20; cf. id. As. 2, 4, 56; id. ib. 3, 3, 48; id. Mil. 3, 3, 20: neque prius desinam formidare, quam tetigisse te Italiam audiero, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 10, 1.—**B.** With *Dat.*: auro formidat Euclio, Plaut. Aul. argum. 6.—**C.** With *Adv.*: intus paveo, et foras formido, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 20.

2. **formīdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [1. formido] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Fearfulness, fear, terror, dread* (class. in the sing. and plur.): *Sing.*: "Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem," C. Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.*: quæ tanta formido, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 5: neque miser me commovere possum præ formidine, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 181: subita atque improvisa formido, C. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: formidinem suam alicui injicere, id. 2 Verr. 3, 28, 68; so, formidinem inferre, Tac. H. 2, 15: intendere, id. ib. 2, 54: facere, id. ib. 3, 10: mortis, C. Rep. 1, 3; so, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 207: pœnæ, id. ib. 1, 16, 53: fustis, id. ib. 2, 1, 154.—In *Plur.*: pericula intendantur, formidines opponantur, C. Quint. 14, 47: horribiles formidines, id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: contra formidines pavoresque, Pl. 28, 8, 29, § 115.

B. Esp.: *Awe, reverence:* (portæ) religione sacræ et sævi formidine Martis, Virg. Æ. 7, 608; so, Sil. 1, 83.

II. Meton.: *Concr.*: **A.** Gen.: *That which produces fear, a frightful thing, a fright, horror:* alta ostia Ditis Et caligantem nigra formidine lucum Ingressus, Virg. G. 4, 468: Front. de Fer. Als. 3.

B. Esp.: *A scarecrow* made of different-coloured feathers, *a bugbear:* "quum maximos ferarum greges linea pennis distincta contineat et in insidias agat, ab ipso effectu dicta *formido*," Sen. de Ira 2, 12 (cf. Nemes. Cyneg. 303 *sq.*): cervum punicæ septum formidine pennæ, Virg. Æ. 12, 750; cf. Luc. 4, 437: furum aviumque Maxima formido, Hor. S. 1, 8, 4.

formīdŏlose, *adv.* [formidolosus] **I.** (acc. to formidolosus, *no.* I): *Fearfully, dreadfully, terribly:* C. Sest. 19, 42. **II.** (acc. to formidolosus, *no.* II.): *Fearfully, timidly, timorously:* formidolosius, Cato in Charis. p. 196 P.

formīdŏlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. formido] *Full of fear, fearful,* viz., **I.** *Act.: Producing fear, dreadful, terrible, terrific* (so, quite class.): loca tetra, inculta, fœda, formidolosa, Sall. C. 55, 13: hunc locum concessumque vestrum, quem illi horribilem A. Cluentio ac formidolosum fore putaverunt, C. Clu. 3, 7: feræ, Hor. Epod. 5, 55: seu me Scorpius aspicit Formidolosus, id. Od. 2, 17, 18: herbæ formidolosæ dictu, non esu modo, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 35: facinus, id. Amph. 5, 1, 65: dubia et formidolosa tempora, C. 2 Verr.

5, 1, 1:—(*Sup.*) formidolosissimum bellum, C. Pis. 24, 58. **II.** *Neut.: Experiencing fear, afraid, timid, timorous* (rare; not in Cic.): **A.** *Abs.*: maneipia, Var. R. R. 1, 17, 3: econ' formidolosus? Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 18.—**B.** With *ad*: ad ingredienda flumina formidolosi, Col. 6, 2, 14.—**C.** With *Gen.*: (*Comp.*) formidolosior hostium, Tac. A. 1, 62.

formidus, a, um, *adj.* [‡ formus] *Warm*: addicium æstate frigidum, hieme formidum, Cato in Fest. s. v. FORMA, p. 88.

formĭo, ōnis, *m.*, v. phormio.

formo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [forma] (class.: esp. freq. in the fig. sense), **I.** Prop.: *To shape, fashion, form*: materia, quam fingit et format effectio, C. Ac. 1, 2, 6: utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, Id. Div. 2, 42, 89: lapsos formare capillos, Prop. 1, 3, 23: classem in Ida, Virg. Æ. 9, 80: vultus, Pl. 55, 8, 34.—*Abs.*: (individua corpora, *i. e.* atomi) formare, figurare, colorare, animare (se ipsa) non possent, C. N. D. 1, 39, 110.

II. Fig.: *To shape, form, regulate, dispose, direct; to prepare, compose*, etc. (in Cic. only with abstr. objects): verba nos, sicut mollissimam ceram, ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, C. de Or. 3, 45, 177: orationem, id. ib. 2, 9, 36; so, Quint. 10, 7, 7; C. de Or. 3, 9, 34; so, eloquentiam, Quint. 2, 10, 2: actionem, id. 11, 3, 180: disciplinam filii, id. 4 *prœf.* § 1; cf. studia ejus, id. Procem. § 5: consuetudinem partim exercitationis assiduitate partim ratione formare, C. Ac. 1, 5, 20; so, mores, Quint. 12, 2, 27: vitam et mores juventutis, Pl. Pan. 47, 1: custodire pudorem, Quint. 1, 2, 4: nulla res magis penetrat in animos, eosque fingit, format, flectit, *etc.*, C. Brut. 38, 142; cf. Quint. 1, 12, 10; so, animum judicum, id. 4, 1, 60: mentes, id. 2, 16, 10: epistolas orationesque et dictata alieno formabat ingenio, Suet. Dom. 20; cf. si quid res exigeret, Latine formabat, id. Aug. 89; and, inventus est ejus de hac re sermo formatus, id. Ner. 47: personam formare novam, *to invent*, Hor. A. P. 126: versus meos cantat formatque cithara, *trims, embellishes them*, Pl. Ep. 4, 19, 4: ecquid oratorem instituit, rem arduam, etiam quum ei formando nihil defuerit, Quint. 1, 1, 10; cf. (juvenis) ita a me formari et institui cupit, ut, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 1, 14, 3; so, perfectum oratorem, Quint. 2, 15, 33: sapientem, id. 1, 10, 5: virum, id. 12, 1, 44: puerum dictis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 121: poetam (with altere), id. A. P. 307: format enim natura prius nos intus ad omnem Fortunarum habitum, id. ib. 108; so, ad credendum ante formatus, Quint. 5, 7, 8; and, id. 7, 3, 14: opus movendi judicum animos atque in eum quem volumus habitum formandi, id. 6, 2, 1; so, id. 11, 1, 2; and, se in mores alicujus, Liv. 1, 21: in admirationem formata, *i. e. feigning*, simulans, Suet. Claud. 37.

formōse, *adv.* [formosus] *Beautifully* (very rare): Cupidinem formosum deum formose cubantem, App. M. 5, p. 168: saltare, id. ib. 6, p. 183.—*Comp.*: formosius, Quint. 8, 3, 10.—*Sup.*: formosissime, Aug. Conf. 1, 7: dub.

formositas, ātis, *f.* [formosus] *Beauty* (very rare): uxor eximia formositate prædita, App. M. 9, p. 224; C. Off. 1, 35, 126.

formōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Pretty* (ante- and post-class.): uxor, Var. in Non. 27, 5.—As *Subst.*: **formosulus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* juvenis), *A handsome young fellow*: formosulus tuus, Hier. Ep. 117, 10; so, formosuli nostri, id. in Jovin. 2, 14.

formosus, a, um, *adj.* [forma, *no.* I B. 1.] *Finely formed, beautiful, handsome* (freq. and quite class.): deum rotundum esse volunt, quod ea forma ullam negat esse pulchriorem Plato: at mihi vel cylindri vel quadrati vel coni vel pyramidis videtur esse formosior, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: formosus an deformis, id. Inv. 1, 24, 35: virgines formosissimæ, id. ib. 2, 1, 2; so, mulier, Hor. A. P. 4: vis formosa videri, id. Od. 4, 13, 3: formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin, Virg. E. 2, 1; cf. formosi pecoris custos, formosior ipse, id. ib. 5, 44: Galathea hedera formosior ipsa, id. ib. 7, 38: boves, Ov. A. A. 1, 286: mater hostorum ducrum, id. F. 5, 117: arma Sabina, Prop. 4, 4, 32; so, formosius telum jaculabile, Ov. M. 7, 679: arbutus, Prop. 1, 2, 11: nunc formosissimus annus, Virg. E. 3, 57; so, tempus, *i. e.* ver, Ov. F. 4, 129; and, æstas messibus, id. Rem. Am. 187: lux formosior omnibus Calendis, Mart. 10, 24, 2: habitus formosior, Quint. 9, 4, 8.

‡ **formucales** forcipes dictæ, quod *forma* capiant, id est ferventia, Fest. p. 91 Müll. *M. cr.* (acc. to Scalig. to be read ‡ formucapes).

formula, æ, *f. dim.* [forma, *no.* I. B.] acc. to the different signif. of forma.

I. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): *A fine form, beauty*: formula atque ætatula, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 47.

II. (acc. to forma, *no.* I. B. 2.): **A.** Prop.: *A small pattern, mould, last*, acc. to which any thing is formed: calcei, Amm. 31, 2.—Hence, * **B. Meton.**: *Any thing made in a mould, e. g.* of cheese: solidatæ, Pall. Mai. 9, 2.

III. (acc. to forma, *no.* I. B. 3.): *A conduit, pipe* of an aqueduct, Frontin. Aquæd. 36.

IV. (acc. to forma, *no.* I. B. 4.): **A.** Prop.: **Law** *t. t.*: *A form, formula* for regulating judicial proceedings (the predominant signif. of the word): ut stipulationum et judiciorum formulas componam? C. Leg. 1, 4 *fin.*: testamentorum formulæ, id. de Or. 1, 39 *fin.*; cf. antiquæ formulæ, id. Brut. 52, 195; so, postulationum, id. 2 Verr. 2, 60, 147: angustissima sponsionis, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12: fiduciæ, id. Fam. 7, 12, 2: de dolo malo formulæ, id. Off. 3, 14, 60: sunt jura, sunt formulæ de omnibus rebus constitutæ, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: a prætore postulat, ut sibi Quinctius judicatum solvi satis det ex formula: QVOD AB EO PETAT. CVIVS EX EDICTO PRÆTORIS BONA DIES XXX. POSSESSA SINT, id. Quint. 8, 30: quod in foro atrocitate formularum dijudicatur, Quint. 7, 1, 37. On the legal forms of the Romans, cf. B. Brissonius, De formulis sollennibus populi Romani, and Rein's Röm. Privatr. p. 440 *sq.*, and the authorities cited by the latter.

B. Meton.: **1.** Gen.: For causa, *A lawsuit, action, process* (post-Aug.): quid enim aliud agitis, quum eum, quem interrogatis, scientem in fraudem impellitis, quam ut formula cecidisse videatur, Sen. Ep. 43 *fin.*; so, formulâ cadere, Quint. 3, 6, 69 (for which, in Cic., causâ cadere; v. cado); so too, formula excidere, Suet. Claud. 14.

2. Esp.: More generally, **a.** In diplomacy: *Form of contract, covenant, agreement, regulation*: Acarnanas restituturum se in antiquam formulam jurisque ac ditionis eorum, Liv. 26, 24 Drak.: citaverunt legatos, quæsieruntque ab iis, ecquid milites ex formula paratos haberent? id. 27, 10: aliquos in sociorum formulam referre, id. 43, 6; id. 39, 26.

b. *A rule, principle*: ut sine ullo errore dijudicare possimus, si quando cum illo, quod honestum intelligimus, pugnare id videbitur, quod appellamus utile, formula quædam constituenda est ... erit autem hæc formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinæque maxime consentanea, *etc.*, C. Off. 3, 4, 19 *sq.*: certa quædam disciplinæ formula, id. Ac. 1, 4, 17: formulam exprimere, id. Or. 11, 36: cujusque generis nota et formula, id. ib. 23, 75: formula consuetudinis nostræ, id. Opt. Gen. 7, 20.

formulārĭus, ii, *m.* [formula, *no.* IV.] *A lawyer who merely endeavoured to get a knowledge of legal forms, without concerning himself about forensic eloquence, a formulist*: quorum alii se ad album ac rubricas transtulerunt et formularii vel ut Cicero ait, leguleii quidam esse maluerunt, *etc.*, Quint. 12, 3, 11.

‡ **formus,** a, um, *adj.* [akin to Sanscr. gharma, calor; Gr. θερμός; Germ. and Engl. warm; cf. Bopp. Gloss. Sanscr. p. 114, a.] *Warm* (ante-class.): "*forma* significat modo faciem cujusque rei, modo calida, ut, quum exta, quæ dantur, *deforma* appellantur," Fest. p. 83; cf. "*forcipes* dicuntur, quod his *forma*, id est calida capiuntur," id. p. 84; and ‡ "formucales (Scal. ‡ formucapes) forcipes dictæ, quod *forma* capiant, id est ferventia," id. p. 91.

fornācālis, e, *adj.* [fornax] *Of* or *belonging to ovens*: dea, *i. e.* the goddess Fornax (v. fornax, *no.* II.), Ov. F. 6, 314.—As *Subst.*: **Fornācālia,** ium, *n.* (*sc.* sacra), *The festival of the goddess* Fornax, *instituted, according to the fable, by Numa; the oven- or baking-festival*, Pl. 18, 2, 2; Ov. F. 2, 527; Lact. 1, 20; Fest. pp. 83 and 93.

fornācārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a furnace*: servus, *i. e. a furnace-heater*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 9.

fornācātor (written FVRNACATOR in an Inscr. found at Pompeii; v. Rosin. Dissert. Issg. p. 66. tab. 10. *no.* 2.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *The heater of a bath-furnace, a bath-heater*, Paul. Dig. 33, 7, 14.

fornācŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A little furnace or oven*, Juv. 10, 52; Front. Ep. ad M. Cæs. 1, 2, ed. Mai. **II.** Fig.: *A kindler, exciter*: hic totius calumniæ fornacula, App. Apol. p. 321.

fornax, ācis, *f.* [akin to fornus and furnus] **I.** Prop.: *A furnace, oven, kiln*: in ardentibus fornacibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: calcaria, Cato R. R. 38; Pl. 17, 9, 6: æraria, id. 11, 36, 42: calidæ, Lucr. 6, 148; cf. recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses, Virg. Æ. 7, 636: balinei, Labeo, Dig. 19, 2, 58. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Poet.: Of *the crater* of Ætna: vastæ Ætnæ fornaces, *i. e. craters*, Lucr. 6, 683; so, vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Ætnam, Virg. G. 1, 472; and, quæ sulfureis ardet fornacibus Ætnæ, Ov. M. 15, 340.—**B.** Personified: *The goddess that presided over ovens, the oven-goddess, for whom Numa instituted an especial festival* (v. fornacalis): Ov. F. 2, 526.

fornĭcārĭus, ii, *m.*, and **fornicaria,** æ, *f.* [fornix, *no.* II. A.] (*One belonging to a* fornix; hence) *A fornicator; a harlot, prostitute*: Tert. Anim. 35; id. Pudic. 9; id. ib. 16; cf. Isid. Orig. 10, 110: "fornicaria πόρνη ἀπὸ καμάρας," Vet. Gloss.

fornĭcātim, *adv.* [fornix, no. I. A.] *In the form of an arch, archwise*: Pl. 6, 42, 81.

1. **fornĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A vaulting* or *arching over, a vault, arch* (post-Aug.): parietum, Vitr. 6, 11: lapidum, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*

2. **fornicātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [fornicor] *Whoredom, fornication* (Eccl. Lat.): **I.** Prop.: Tert. Pudic. 1; 2. **II.** Fig.: Aug. Conf. 1, 13.

fornĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A fornicator* (Eccl. Lat.): Tert. Pud. 1; 16; 22.

fornĭcātrix, īcis [id.] *A fornicatress* (late Lat.): Isid. Orig. 10, 110.

fornĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [fornix] **I.** *Vaulted, arched*: paries, C. Top. 4, 22: ambitus, Pl. 12, 5, 11. **II.** As an *Adj. Propr.*, Via Fornicata, or *Arch-street, a street in Rome leading to the* Campus Martius: Liv. 22, 36.

fornĭcor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [fornix, *no.* II.] *To commit fornication* (Eccl. Lat.): **I.** Prop.: Tert. Pud. 22. **II.** Fig.: Aug. Conf. 1, 13.

fornix, īcis, *m.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An arch* or *vault*: "Democritus invenisse dicitur fornicem, ut lapidum curvatura paullatim inclinatorum medio saxo alligaretur," Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: si quis in pariete communi demoliendo damni infecti promiserit, non debebit præstare, quod fornix vitii fecerit, C. Top. 4, 22; Auct. Her. 3, 16, 29: aqua fornicibus structis perducta (Romam), Pl. 31, 3, 24; Virg. Æ. 6, 631: fornices in muro erant apti ad excurrendum, *vaulted openings from which to make sallies*, Liv. 36, 23; so, id. 44, 11.—Poet.: Of *the arches of heaven*: cœli ingentes fornices, Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 3, 8, § 19; a figure found fault with by Cicero, C. de Or. 3, 40, 162.

B. Esp.: Fornix Fabii, *A triumphal arch built by* Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus *in the* Sacra Via, *near the* Regia, C. de Or. 2, 66, 267; also called, Fabius Fornix, id. Planc. 7, 17; Quint. 6, 3, 67; and, Fornix Fabianus, C. 1 Verr. 7, 19 (for which Arcus Fabianus, Sen. Const. Sap. 1).

II. Meton.: **A.** *A brothel, lupanar*,

stew, situate in underground vaults, Hor. S. 1, 2, 30 *sq.*; id. Ep. 1, 14, 21; Juv. 3, 156; 11, 171.—Hence, **B.** Of one who gave himself up to prostitution: (Cæsarem) Curio *stabulum Nicomedis* et Bithynicum *fornicem* dicit, Suet. Cæs. 49.

fornus, i, v. furnus *ad init.*

fōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** Prop.: *To bore, pierce* (mostly post-Aug. and very rare): forata arbos, Col. 5, 10, 20: bene foratas habere aures, Macr. S. 7, 3; Cels. 7, 29; Sid. Ep. 9, 13.—Comicè: O carnificum cribrum, quod credo fore: Ita te forabunt patibulatum per vias Stimulis, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 53. **II.** Fig.: Forati animi, *full of holes*, i. e. *that retain nothing*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10.

Forojuliensis, e, v. Forum Julii, under forum *ad fin.*

forpex, ĭcis, *f. Fire-tongs*, Cato R. R. 10, 3; 11, 5; Sid. Epith. 15, 184; cf. also Isid. Orig. 20, 13, 3.

fors, fortis, *f.* [fero; and, therefore, lit., whatever brings itself, *i. e.* happens, occurs; hence, with the *idea of casualty* or *accident* predominating] **I. A.** Prop.: *Chance, hap, luck, hazard* (as an appellative noun used only in the *Nom.* and *Abl.*): **1.** *Nom.*: Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36; cf. quibus natura prava magis quam fors aut fortuna obfuit, Att. in Non. 425, 13; and, cui parilem fortuna locum fatumque tulit fors, Lucil. ib. 15; and, casumque timent quem cuique ferat fors, Lucr. 3, 983 Lachm.; so, unum hoc scio: Quod fors feret, feremus æquo animo, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 88; and, sed hæc, ut fors tulerit, C. Att. 7, 14 *fin.*: sed hæc fors viderit, id. ib. 14, 13, 3; so, quam sibi sortem Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 2: quia tam incommode illis fors obtulerat adventum meum, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 10; so, Hor. S. 1, 6, 54: fors fuit, ut, *etc.*, *it happened that*, Gell. 12, 8, 2: fors fuat pol! *so be it! God grant it!* Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 4: post-class.: fors fuat ut his remediis convalescamus Symm. Ep. 2, 7, and Aus. Ep. 16: fors fuat, an, *etc.*, *it might so happen that; perchance*, = forsitan, Symm. Ep. 1, 39; so, id. ib. 4, 28 and 29; cf. also pretio fors fuat officiove, *etc.*, *perhaps*, Sid. Ep. 9, 7.—*Ellipt.*: fors (for fors est), with a subjective clause: etsi difficile esse videtur, fors ita quicquam In rebus solido reperiri corpore posse, *it is possible, however*, Lucr. 1, 486. **2.** *Abl.*: forte quadam divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. 1, 4.

B. Meton.: Personified as *The goddess of chance*; also in the connection Fors Fortuna, whose temple was on the Tiber, outside of the city: vosne velit, an me regnare, hera quidve ferat Fors, Virtute experiamur, Enn. Ann. 6, 29; so, sit sane Fors domina campi, C. Pis. 2, 3: fors, in quo incerti casus significantur magis (different from Fortuna), id. Leg. 2, 11 *fin.* Mos. *N. cr.*: sed de illa ambulatione Fors viderit, aut si qui est qui curet deus, id. Att. 4, 10, 1: sæva, Cat. 64, 170: dies Fortis Fortunæ appellatus ab Servio Tullio rege, quod is fanum Fortis Fortunæ secundum Tiberim extra urbem Romam dedicavit Junio mense, Var. L. L. 6, 3, 56, § 17; cf. Liv. 10, 46 Tac. A. 2, 41: O Fortuna! O Fors Fortuna! quantis commoditatibus hunc onerastis diem! Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 1 (also quoted by Var. in Non. 425, 19).

II. Adverb., in the nominative and ablative, fors and forte.

A. Fors, ellipt. for fors sit; lit., it might occur, might happen, *i. e. Perchance, perhaps, peradventure* (so only post. and in post-class. prose): **1.** Gen.: "similiter *fors*, quum sit nominativus, accipitur pro adverbio," Prisc. p. 1015 P.: et fors æquatis cepissent præmia rostris, Ni, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 5, 232; so, id. ib. 6, 437: cesserit Ausonio si fors victoria Turno, *if perchance*, id. ib. 12, 183: Val. Fl. 3, 665; Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 2.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Very freq. in the connection fors et, = fortasse etiam, *perhaps too*: iste quod est, ego sæpe fui, sed fors et in hora Hoc ipso ejecto carior alter erit, Prop. 2, 9, 1: et nunc ille quidem spe multum captus inani Fors et vota facit cumulatque altaria donis, Virg. Æ. 11, 50; id. ib. 2, 139 Wagn. *N. cr.*: fors et Debita jura vicesque superbæ Te maneant ipsum, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 31; Stat. S. 3, 4, 4.—**b.** Less. freq. fors etiam: Val. Fl. 4, 620.

B. forte: **1.** Prop.: *By chance, by accident, casually, accidentally*; freq. connected with casu, temere, fortuna (very freq. and quite class.): quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? *etc.*, C. Div. 2, 7, 18: forte fortuna per impluvium huc despexi in proximum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 16; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 54; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 75: aut forte omnino ac fortuna vincere bello: Si forte et temere omnino, quid cursum ad honorem? Lucil in Non. 425, 16 *sq.*: si forte, temere, casu aut pleraque fierent aut omnia, *etc.*, C. Fat. 3, 6; cf. nisi ista casu nonnunquam, forte, temere concurrerent, id. Div. 2, 68, 141: quam sæpe forte temere Eveniunt, quæ non audeas optare, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 30; cf. Liv. 41, 2; and, nec quicquam raptim aut forte temere egeritis, id. 23, 3; so, too, id. 2, 31; id. 25, 38; id. 39, 15; Curt. 5, 11: captivi quidam pars forte pars consilio oblati, Liv. 9, 31: dumque hoc vel forte, vel providentia, vel ut cumque constitutum rerum naturæ corpus, *etc.*, Vell. 2, 66, 5; cf. mihi hæc et talia audienti in incerto judicium est, fatone res mortalium et necessitate immutabili, an forte volvantur, Tac. A. 6, 22; and, si adhuc dubium fuisset, forte casuque rectores terris, an aliquo numine darentur, Pl. Pan. 1, 4: seu dolo seu forte surrexerit, parum compertum, Tac. H. 2, 42; cf. seu forte seu tentandi causa, Suet. Aug. 6: donec advertit Tiberius forte an quia audiverat, Tac. A. 4, 54: quum casu diebus iis itineris faciendi causa, Puteolos forte venissem, C. Planc. 26, 65: forte aspicio militem, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 58; cf. fit forte obviam mihi Phormio, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 11: rus ut ibat forte, id. ib. 63: forte ut assedi in stega, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 44: lucernam forte oblitus fueram exstinguere, id. Most. 2, 2, 56: forte evenit, ut, *etc.*, C. Clu. 51, 141: Tarenti ludi forte erant, Plaut. Men. prol. 29: erat forte brumæ tempus, Liv. 21, 54: et pernox forte luna erat, id. 32, 11: per eosdem forte dies, *etc.*, id. 37, 20; so, id. 37, 34; cf. Tac. A. 4, 59: in locum tribuni plebis forte demortui candidatum se ostendit, Suet. Aug. 10.

2. Meton.: To denote uncertainty, corresp. to the Gr. *ἀν*, *Perhaps, perchance, peradventure.* So,

a. In conditional and causal sentences: (*α*) With *si*: iræ si quæ forte eveniunt hujusmodi, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 60: si quis vestrum, judices, aut eorum qui assunt, forte miratur, *etc.*, C. Div. in Cæcil. 1, 1: si forte est domi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 4; cf. id. Pœn. 5, 2, 104; Liv. 1, 7: si forte eos primus aspectus mundi conturbaverat, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 90: si te Latina forte deficient, id. Ac. 1, 7, 25: si qui me forte locus admoneurit, id. de Or. 3, 12 *fin.*: si quæ te forte res aliquando offenderit, id. Fam. 7, 17, 2; id. Læl. 15, 53: si quando, si forte, tibi visus es irasci alicui, id. Rep. 1, 38 Mos. *N. cr.*; cf. id. de Or. 3, 12, 47.

(*β*) With *nisi*: Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 59: nemo fere saltat sobrius, nisi forte insanit, C. Mur. 6, 13: propensior benignitas esse debebit in calamitosos nisi forte erunt digni calamitate, id. Off. 2, 18, 62: id. ib. 3, 24 *fin.*: is constantiam teneat: nisi forte se intellexerit errasse, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 33, 120: accedam ad omnia tua, Torquate; nisi ubi memoria forte defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44.—In indirect location with an *Inf.*: nisi forte clarissimo cuique plures curas majora pericula subeunda, delenimentis curarum et periculorum carendum esse, Tac. A. 2, 33.—With an ironical accessory idea, *Unless indeed, unless, to be sure*: Erucii criminatio tota, ut arbitror, dissoluta est, nisi forte exspectatis, ut illa diluam, quæ, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Am. 29, 82; cf. immo vero to audiamus, nisi forte Manilius interdictum aliquod inter duo soles putat esse componendum, id. Rep. 1, 13; and, ortum quidem amicitiæ videtis nisi quid ad hæc forte vultis, id. Læl. 9, 32; so, id. Mil. 7, 17; id. ib. 31, 84; id. 2 Verr. 3, 64, 149; id. Leg. 1, 1, 2; id. N. D. 3, 18, 45; id. Fat. 16, 37; Sall. C. 20, 17; Quint. 10, 1, 70; Tac. H. 4, 74.

(*γ*) With *ne*: ne quid animæ forte amittat dormiens, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 24 and 26; so, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 56: pacem ab Æsculapio Petas, ne forte tibi eveniat magnum malum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 21: qui metuo, ne te forte flagitent, C. Fam. 9, 8, 1; so, Liv. 1, 12: *comperisse* me non audeo dicere, ne forte id ipsum verbum ponam, quod, *etc.*, C. Fam. 5, 5, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, 4: ac ne forte hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur, hominem toties irasci, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191; so, id. Att. 2, 18, 2.—Rarely *ut non* instead of *ne*: Quint. 1, 3, 1.

b. In gen. (rare): quid si apud te veniat de subito prandium aut potatio Forte, aut cœna, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 47; so, quod si opulentum fortunatumque defenderis, in uno illo aut forte in liberis ejus manet gratia, C. Off. 2, 20, 70; and, neque solum alium pro alio pedem metrorum ratio non recipit, sed ne dactylum quidem aut forte spondeum alterum pro altero, Quint. 9, 4, 49: sive non trino forte nundino promulgata, sive non idoneo die, *etc.*, id. 2, 4, 35; id. 7, 3, 20: ut sciant, an ad probandum id quod intendimus forte respondeant, id. 5, 10, 122: quo casu licet uxori vel in omnes res, vel in unam forte aut duas (optare), Gai. Inst. 1, 150; so, id. ib. 4, 74: forte quid expediat, communiter aut melior pars Malis carere quæritis laboribus, *what may perhaps be of some use*, Hor. Epod. 16, 15: alii nulli rem obligatam esse quam forte Lucio Titio, *than say, than for instance*, Gai. Dig. 20, 1, 15 § 2; so, id. ib. 30, 1, 67; Ulp. ib. 48, 22, 7, § 6: quare vi aut clam agendum est, et si vi, forte et cum tempestate: clam autem istis, *perhaps too*, C. Att. 10, 12, 5 (like poet. fors et; v. supra, *no.* II. A. 2. a.).

fors-an, *adv.* [ellipt. for fors sit an; v. fors, *no.* II. A. and forsitan; cf. also fortan and fortassean] *Perhaps, perchance, peradventure* (mostly poet.; in prose prob. not till after the Aug. age.): aliquis forsan me putet Non putare hoc verum, Ter. And. 5, 5, 1; Lucr. 6, 730: forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit, Virg. Æ. 1, 203: forsan miseros meliora sequentur, id. ib. 12, 153; huic uni forsan potui succumbere culpæ, id. ib. 4, 19: et mihi forsan tibi quod negarit, Porriget hora, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 31: pernicies Tibi paratur, forsan et miseræ mihi, Phædr. 2, 4, 7: transierant binæ forsan trinæve Calendæ, Mart. 10, 75, 7; Liv. 3, 47: occurrat mihi forsan aliquis, Quint. 1, 5, 6; id. 12, 1, 31: et forsan isto uterer beneficio, Hirt. B. Afr. 45, 2; Curt. 3, 2.

for-sit, *adv.* [contr. from fors sit: cf. fors, *no.* II. A.] *Perhaps*: Hor. S. 1, 6, 49 (also quoted in Prisc. p. 1015 P.).

for-sit-an, *adv.* [contr. from fors sit an; cf. also forsan, fortan, and fortassean] *Perhaps, peradventure* (class.): **A.** So, *alone*: forsitan ea tibi dicta sunt mendacia, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 17: forsitan hic mihi parvam habeat fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117; id. Phorm. 4, 5, 5: longiorem orationem causa forsitan postulat, tua certe natura breviorem, C. Lig. 12, 38: forsitan quæratis, qui iste terror sit, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 5; cf. Virg. G. 2, 288: forsitan quispiam dixerit: Nonne, *etc.*, C. Off. 3, 6, 29 (for which *fortasse* dixerit quispiam, id. Sen. 3, 8): forsitan occurrat illud, *etc.*, id. de Or. 3, 9, 34: major ars aliqua forsitan esset requirenda, id. ib. 2, 45, 189; so, id. ib. 1, 15, 67: hæc ipsa forsitan fuerint (*al.* fuerunt) non necessaria, id. Brut. 13, 52: nimium forsitan hæc illi mirentur atque efferant, id. 2 Verr. 4, 56, 124: neque id facio, ut forsitan quibusdam videar, simulatione, id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: quæ forsitan vobis parvæ esse videantur: sed, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 4, 21 *fin.*—**B.** With *sed*: C. Att. 12, 18, 1; Liv. 3, 25 *fin.*—**C.** With *verumtamen*: C. Brut. 8, 33: forsitan et publica, sua certe liberata fide, Liv. 9, 11 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 44.

fort-an, *adv.* [contr. from forte-an; cf. forsan, forsitan, and fortassean] *Perhaps*: C. Rep. 3, 35 Mos. *N. cr.*

fort-asse (also, though rarely, **fortassis,** Plaut. As. 2, 4, 86; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 20; C. Sest. 5, 12; Hor. S. 1, 4, 131; id. ib.

2, 7, 40; Pl. 2, 20, 18; id. 27, 12, 77; Traj. sp. Pl. Ep. 10, 83; Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 12, § 5; id. ib. 11, 7, 14, § 9; not in Cæs.) *adv.* (forte an; cf. forsan, forsitan] **A.** *Perhaps, peradventure, probably, possibly:* nescis tu fortasse, apud nos facinus quod natum est novum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 10: dicam me hercule, et contemnar a te fortasse, quum tu, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 19; id. ib. 2, 34: in quo (genere) esse videbuntur fortasse augustiæ, id. ib. 3, 33: fortasse dices: Quid ergo? id. Div. in Cæcil. 12, 40: requiretur fortasse nunc, quemadmodum, *etc.*, id. Manil. 9, 22: fortasse dixerit quispiam, id. de Sen. 3, 8 (for which, *forsitan* quispiam dixerit, id. Off. 3, 6, 29): sed hæc longiora fortasse fuerunt quam necesse fuit, id. Fam. 6, 1, 7; cf. id. ib. 7, 3 *fin.*: sustines enim non parvam exspectationem imitandæ industriæ nostræ, magnam honorum, nonnullam fortasse nominis, id. Off. 3, 2, 6; cf. potentiamus fortasse dicere, id. Or. 5, 19: quod tamen fortasse non nollem, id. Fam. 2, 16, 2; cf. L. Lucullus, qui tamen aliqua ex parte iis incommodis mederi fortasse potuisset, *etc.*, id. Manil. 9, 26: puerum, inquies, et fortasse fatuum, id. Att. 6, 6, 2; cf. otioso et loquaci et fortasse docto atque erudito, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: With *sed:* præclaram illam quidem fortasse, sed a vita hominum abhorrentem, id. Rep. 2, 11; cf. Marso fortasse, sed Romano facillimus, id. Div. 2, 33, 70; id. ib. 2, 22, 50; id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30.—With *sed tamen*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 86; C. Rep. 2, 33; id. Off. 3, 21, 82; id. Sest. 5, 12.—With *verumtamen*, id. 1 Verr. 12, 35; id. Arch. 11, 28.—With *quidem:* id nos fortasse non perfecimus, conati quidem sæpissime sumus, id. Or. 62, 210; id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41.—With *certe:* res enim fortasse veræ, certe graves, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7.

B. In Plaut. and Ter. repeatedly elliptically, like fors, with a subjectiveclause: fortasse te illum mirari coquum, Quod venit atque hæc attulit, *it may be that, perhaps*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 42; so, id. Asin. 1, 1, 24; id. Epid. 2, 2, 111; id. Pœn. 5, 2, 44; id. Truc. 3, 2, 12; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 33; cf. "sic Plautus: *Fortasse te amare suspicarier.* Nam veteres infinitivo modo adjungebant fortasse," Don. Ter. 1, 1.

C. With an accessory ironical idea (cf. fors, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (β)): *Ch.* Prorsum nihil intelligo. *Sy.* Hui, tardus es. *Ch.* Fortasse, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 29: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et hæc omnia meliores habebunt exitus . . . eos ego fortasse nunc imitor, C. Fam. 2, 16, 6.

D. In designating numbers, *About* (in Cic. usually placed after the numeral): elegit ex multis Isocratis libris triginta fortasse versus Hieronymus, C. Or. 56, 190: Q. Pompeius biennio quam nos fortasse major, id. Brut. 68, 240: HS. D millia fortassse, id. 2 Verr. 3, 50, 118: fuimus una horas duas fortasse, id. Att. 7, 4, 2: fortasse circiter triennium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 79: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 164.

fortasse-an (sts. written separately fortasse an), *adv.* [cf. forsan, forsitan, fortan] *Perhaps, perchance* (ante- and post-class.): fortassean sit, quos hic non mertet metus, Att. in Non. 138, 33; Sisenn. fr. 82, 6: de fructo, inquit, hoc dico, quod fortassean tibi satis sit, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 10; id. ib. 3, 6, 1: fortasse an pantheræ quoque et leones non Africæ bestiæ dicerentur, id. L. L. 7, 4, 89, § 40: fortassean dixerit, *etc.*, Gell. 11, 9, 1; id. 19, 8, 6.

fortassis, *adv.*, v. fortasse *ad init.*

†fortax, acis, *m.*=φόρτας (bearer), *The basis* on which a furnace rests: Cato R. R. 38, 1.

forte, *adv. By chance; perhaps,* etc.; v. fors, *no.* II. B.

fortesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, *n. v. inch.* [fortis] *To become brave:* "item notavimus, quod *fortescere* posuit (Lævius) pro *fortem fieri*," Gell. 19, 7, 8.

forticŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Somewhat bold, brave, or resolute* (very rare): quamvis idem (Epicurus) forticulum se in torminibus et in stranguriâ suâ præbeat, C. Tusc. 2, 19, 45; so, App. M. 8, p. 212: carmina, Aus. Idyll. 3 *fin.*: matronæ, Hier. Ep. 66, 13.

fortificātio, ōnis, *f.* [fortifico] *A strengthening, fortifying* (post-class.): corpori adhibere, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

forti-fico, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [fortis; facio] *To strengthen, fortify* (post-class.): corpora, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 2: dentes, id. ib. 2, 4.

fortis (archaic form FORCTIS, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. SANATES, p. 348; cf. Fest. p. 84; and prps. also in the form FORCTUS; v. Fest. s. v. HORCTUM, p. 102; and cf. Mull. ad Fest. p. 320, b.), e, *adj.* [Sanscrit root DHRISH, *to be courageous*]

I. Prop.: Of persons: *Courageous, brave, stout-hearted, steadfast*, etc., comprising, in short, all the qualities that become a man, and answering to the Gr. ἀνδρεῖος, *manly* (so, very freq. in all ages, and in all kinds of composition): fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, C. Off. 1, 23, 80: temperantia libidinem (aspernatur), ignaviam fortitudo: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, id. Læl. 13, 47: fortes et animosos et se aeriter ipsos morti offerentes servare cupimus, id. Mil. 34, 92; so, rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 22: viri fortes et magnanimi, C. Off. 1, 19, 63: vir fortis et acris animi magnique, id. Sest. 20, 45: boni et fortes et magno animo præditi, id. Rep. 1, 5; id. ib. 1, 3: sapientissimi et fortissimi, id. ib. 2, 34: vir liber ac fortis, id. ib. 2, 19: horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1: fortissimus vir, id. ib. 2, 25; id. ib. 2, 33; id. ib. 3, 20: hunc liberta securi Divisit medium fortissima Tyndaridarum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 100: vis recte vivere? quis non? Si virtus hoc una potest dare, fortis omissis Hoc age deliciis, id. Ep. 1, 6, 30: seu quis capit acria fortis Pocula, id. S. 2, 6, 69: cavit, ne unquam infamiæ ea res sibi esset, ut virum fortem decet, *an honourable or worthy man*, Ter. And. 2, 6, 13; cf. "FORCTIS frugi et bonus, sive validus," Fest. p. 84; and "HORCTUM et FORCTUM pro bono dicebant," id. p. 102: ego hoc nequeo mirari satis, Eum sororem despondisse suam in tam fortem familiam . . . . . Familiam optimam occupavit, *a respectable, honourable family*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 9; cf. bonus, *no.* B. 2. a. (a): vir ad pericula fortis, C. Font. 15, 33; so, nondum erant tam fortes ad sanguinem civilem, Liv. 7, 40: vir contra audaciam fortissimus, C. Rosc. Am. 30, 85: vidi in dolore podagræ hospitem meum fortiorem, id. Frgm. ap. Non. 527, 33; so, imperator in proeliis strenuus et fortis, Quint. 12, 3, 5; cf. also, si fortes fueritis in eo, quem nemo sit ausus defendere, *if you should proceed with vigour, strictness*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 1, 3.—With *Dat.:* Poet.: fugacibus, Ov. M. 10, 543.—With *Inf.:* also poet.: fortis et asperas Tractare serpentes, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 26: contemnere honores Fortis, id. S. 2, 7, 86: aurum spernere fortior Quam cogere, id. Od. 3, 3, 50; Stat. Th. 10, 306.—Prov.: fortes fortuna adjuvat, *fortune favours the brave*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 26; cf. fortes enim non modo fortuna adjuvat, ut est in vetere proverbio, sed multo magis ratio, C. Tusc. 1, 4, 11; also, fortibus est fortuna viris data, Enn. Ann. 7, 59; and, elliptically, sedulo, inquam, faciam. Sed fortuna fortes: quare conare, quæso, C. Fin. 3, 4, 16 Goer.

II. Meton.: Physically: *Strong, powerful* (rare; prps. not in Cic.): ecquid fortis visa est (mulier), *powerful*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 13: sicut fortis equus, spatio qui sæpe supremo Vicit Olympia, nunc senio confectus quiescit, *a powerful horse*, Enn. Ann. 18, 21; so, imitated, equus, Lucr. 3, 8; 763; id. 4, 988; Virg. Æ. 11, 705; and poet., vis equum, Lucr. 6, 550: terræ plugue solum . . . . Fortes invertant tauri, Virg. G. 1, 63: contingat modo te filiamque tuam fortes invenire, *i. e. hearty, well*, Pl. Ep. 4, 1 *fin.*; so, id. ib. 4, 21, 4; 6, 4, 3: antecedebat testudo pedum LX., facta item ex fortissimis lignis, Cæs. B. C. 2, 2: invalidissimum urso caput, quod leoni fortissimum, Pl. 8, 36, 54, § 130: fortiores stomachi, id. 32, 7, 26, 80: plantæ fortiores fient, Pall. Febr. 24, 7: fortior pons, Hirt. B. Alex. 19, 2: humeri, Val. Fl. 1, 434: vincula, Sen. Hippol. 34: sol (with medius), *powerful*, i. e. *fierce, hot*, id. Med. 588: fortiora ad hiemes frumenta, legumina in cibo, Pl. 18, 7, 10, § 60: (vites) contra pruinas fortissimæ, id. 14, 2, 4, § 23.

III. Fig.: Of things: *Strong, powerful*, etc.: ex quo fit, ut animosior senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, C. de Sen. 22, 72: fortibus oculis, *with eyes sparkling with courage*, C. Att. 15, 11, 1: fortissimo et maximo animo ferre, id. Fam. 6, 13 *fin.*; so, animus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 20: pectus, id. Epod. 1, 14; id. S. 2, 2, 136: fortissimo quodam animi impetu, C. de Or. 3, 8, 31: acerrima et fortissima populi Romani libertatis recuperandæ cupiditas, id. Phil. 12, 3, 7: in re publica forte factum, id. Att. 8, 14, 2; so, ut nullum paulo fortius factum latere posset, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14: acerrimæ ac fortissimæ sententiæ, C. Cat. 3, 6, 13: oratio fortis et virilis, id. de Or. 1, 54, 231; cf. genus dicendi forte, vehemens, id. ib. 3, 9, 32; and, non semper fortis oratio queritur, sed sæpe placida, summissa, lenis, id. ib. 2, 43, 183; so, placidis miscentem fortia dictis, Ov. M. 4, 652; and, verba, Prop. 1, 5, 14.

fortiter, *adv.* [fortis] **I.** Prop. (acc. to fortis, *no.* I.): *Strongly, powerfully, vigorously* (so rarely): astringere, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 25; so, verberare virgis uvas, Pall. Oct. 19: sublatis fortius manibus, Petr. 9; so in *Comp.*: attrahere lora, Ov. R. Am. 308: ardere, id. M. 6, 708:—*Sup.*: fortissime urgentes, Pl. 9, 8, 9: rigorem fortissime servat ulmus, id. 16, 40, 77.

II. Fig. (acc. to fortis, *no.* II.): *Strongly, powerfully, boldly, intrepidly, valiantly, manfully* (so, very freq. in all ages and in all kinds of composition): quæ (vincla, verbera, *etc.*) tulisse illum fortiter et patienter ferunt, C. Phil. 11, 3, 7; cf. fortiter et sapienter ferre, id. Att. 14, 13, 3: fortiter excellenterque gesta, id. Off. 1, 18, 61; so, facere quippiam (with animose), id. Phil. 4, 2, 6: repudiare aliquid (with constanter), id. Prov. Cons. 17, 41: bellum gerere, id. Flacc. 39, 98: cf. sustinere impetum hostium, Cæs. B. G. 2, 11: perire, Hor. S. 2, 3, 42: absumptis rebus maternis atque paternis, *manfully made away with*, id. Ep. 1, 15, 27.—*Comp.*: pugnare, Cæs. B. G. 2, 26: evellere spinas animo quam agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4: et melius secat res, id. S. 1, 10, 15.—*Sup.*: Dolabella injuriam facere fortissime perseverat, C. Quint. 8, 31: restitit hosti, Cæs. B. G. 4, 12, 5.

fortĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (*The quality of the* fortis; hence) *Strength:* **I.** Prop.: Physical (rare): hircorum, Phæd. 4, 16, 4: hæc feminalia de bysso retorta ob fortitudinem solent contexi, *firmness, durability*, Hier. Ep. 64, 10.

II. Fig.: Mental: *Firmness, manliness* shown in enduring or undertaking hardship or trouble; *fortitude, resolution, bravery, courage, intrepidity:* "*fortitudo* est considerata periculorum susceptio et laborum perpessio," C. Inv. 2, 54, 163: "*fortitudo* est, inquit (Chrysippus), scientia rerum perferendarum vel affectio animi in patiendo ac perferendo summæ legi parens sine timore," id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53; cf. "*fortitudo* est animi affectio, quum in adeundo periculo et in labore ac dolore patiens, tum procul ab omni metu," id. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: "quæ (*fortitudo*) est dolorum laborumque contemptio . . . Fortitudinem quoque aliquo modo expediunt, quum tradunt rationem negligendæ mortis, perpetiendi doloris," id. Off. 3, 33, 117: "*fortitudo* est rerum magnarum appetitio et rerum humilium contemptio et laboris cum utilitatis ratione perpessio," Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3; cf. ib. 4, 25, 35: probe definitur a Stoicis fortitudo, quum eam virtutem esse dicunt propugnantem pro æquitate, C. Off. 1, 19, 62 *sq.*: magnitudinis animi et fortitudinis est, nihil extimescere, omnia humana despicere, nihil quod homini accidere possit intolerandum putare, id. ib. 3, 27, 100: unde in laboribus et periculis fortitudo? id. Rep. 1, 2: illæ sunt solæ virtutes imperatoriæ, labor in negotiis, fortitudo in periculis, industria in agendo, *etc.*, id. Manil. 11, 29: hoc sentire pru-

dentiæ est: facere fortitudinis, id. Sest. 40, 86: pro multitudine hominum et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur (Helvetii), Cæs. B. G. 1, 2 *fin.*: fortitudinem Gallorum Germanorumque miramur, Quint. 8, 4, 20: malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, Sall. C. 52, 11.—In *Plur.*: sunt igitur domesticæ fortitudines non inferiores militaribus, C. Off. 1. 92 *fin.*; so, Vitr. 10, 22.

fortĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [fortis; cf. forticulus] *Somewhat strong* or *powerful:* Sutrius in Fulg. Myth. 3, 8.

fortŭĭto, *adv.* (fortuitu, only postclass., Lact. 1, 2, al.; cf. Hand. Turs. 2, p. 742 *sq.*; Madv. ad C. Fin. 5, 11, 33) [fortuitus] *By chance, accidentally, fortuitously* (very freq.): ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit, C. Div. 2, 7, 18: non enim temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118; so, temere ac fortuito, id. Or. 55, 186; id. Off. 1, 29, 103; Liv. 2, 28; and, reversing the order: C. Sull. 4, 13: non fortuito sed consilio, id. Rep. 2, 16 *fin.*; so, non fortuito aut sine consilio, Cæs. B. G. 7, 20: donata consulto, non fortuito nata, C. Leg. 1, 8, 25: immoderate et fortuito, id. Univ. 13: sive major aliqua causa atque divinior hanc vim ingenuit: sive hoc ita fit fortuito, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: quod verbum tibi non excidit fortuito: scriptum, meditatum, cogitatum attulisti, id. Phil. 10, 2 *fin.*: fortuito in sermonem incidisse, id. de Or. 1, 24, 111; cf. fortuito aliquid concluse apteque dicere, id. Or. 53, 177.

fortŭĭtu, *adv.*, v. fortuito.

fortŭĭtus (ŭ, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 17; Phædr. 2, 4, 4; Aus. Sept. Sap. de Solon. 3; ŭ, Petr. Poët. S. 135; Juv. 13, 225; Manil. 1, 182), a, um, *adj.* [forte; analog. with gratuitus] *That takes place by chance* or *accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous* (rare, but class.): concursio rerum fortuitarum, C. Top. 19, 73; cf. concursus atomorum, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66; and, concursu quodam fortuito, id. ib. 1, 24, 66: cespes, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 17: lutum, Petr. 135: contubernium, Phædr. 2, 4, 4: subita et fortuita oratio, C. de Or. 1, 33, 150: bonum, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87: præsensiones non fortuitæ (shortly before, non id fortuito accidisse), id. Div. 2, 53, 109; cf. id. ib. 2, 7, 19: clamores, Quint. 10, 3, 30: cogitatio, id. 29: pugna, id. 6, 5, 10: sermo, id. 10, 7, 15: nihil esse inordinatum atque fortuitum, id. 1, 10, 46.—As *Subst.*: **fortuita,** orum, *n.*, *Accidental circumstances, fortuitous events:* etiam illa fortuita aderant omnia, Quint. 6 præf. § 11; id. 6, 1, 5: fortuitorum laus brevior, id. 3, 7, 12: nihil tam capax fortuitorum quam mare, Tac. A. 14, 3.

☞ Adv. in two forms, fortuito and fortuitu; v. fortuito.

fortūna, æ (archaic *Gen. Sing.* fortunas, like familias, escas, vias, *etc.*, Nævius in Prisc. p. 679 P.), *f.* [a lengthened form of fors] **I.** Gen.: *Chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune* (good or ill): **A.** Prop.: quid est enim aliud fors, quid fortuna, quid casus, quid eventus, nisi quum sic aliquid cecidit, sic evenit, ut vel non cadere atque evenire, vel aliter cadere atque evenire potuerit? quo modo ergo id, quod temere fit cæco casu et volubilitate fortunæ, præsentiri et prædici potest? C. Div. 2, 6, 15: si hæc habent aliquam talem necessitatem: quid est tandem quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? Nihil enim est tam contrarium rationi et constantiæ quam fortuna: ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit. Si enim scit, certe illud eveniet: sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est: est autem fortuna: rerum igitur fortuitarum nulla præsensio est, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 7, 18 *sq.*: vir ad casum fortunamque felix, id. Font. 15 *fin.*: si tot sunt in corpore bona, tot extra corpus in casu atque fortuna ... plus fortunam quam consilium valere, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25; cf. (bona) posita non tam in consiliis nostris quam in fortunæ temeritate, id. Læl. 6, 20: adversante fortuna, id. Rep. 2, 16 *fin.*; id. Mur. 31, 64: quorum ego causa timidius ac fortunæ committere, id. Att. 9, 6, 4: fortunæ rotam pertimescere, id. Pis. 10, 22: secundam, adversam fortunam ferre, Sulpic. in C. Fam. 4, 5, 6; cf. prospera adversave fortuna, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89; and, spoliatam fortunam conferre cum florente fortuna, id. Pis. 16, 38; cf., also, integra fortuna, et afflicta, id. Sull. 31 *fin.*; and, florentissima, durior, id. Att. 10, 4, 4: non præcipua, sed par cum ceteris fortunæ conditio, id. Rep. 1, 4: fortuna optima, id. ib. 3, 17 *fin.*: rei publicæ fortuna fatalis, id. Sest. 7, 17: belli fortuna, Cæs. B. C. 2, 6; so, id. B. G. 1, 36.—In *Plur.*: omnes laudare fortunas meas, Ter. And. 1, 1, 69: si eo meæ fortunæ redeunt, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 24: et secundas fortunas amittere coactus est, et in adversis sine ullo remedio permanere, C. Sull. 23, 66: se suas civitatisque fortunas ejus fidei permissurum, Cæs. B. G. 5, 3 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 6, 7.—**Prov.:** fortes fortuna adjuvat; v. fortis, *no.* II. A. *ad fin.*

B. Meton.: Personified: *The goddess of fate, luck,* or *fortune, Fortune:* quo in genere vel maxime est Fortuna numeranda, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 61; so, heu, Fortuna, quis est crudelior in nos te deus? Hor. S. 2, 8, 61: sævit atque novos moveat Fortuna tumultus, id. ib. 2, 2, 126: fortunæ fanum antiquum (Syracusis), C. 2 Verr. 4, 53, 119: Fortunæ in gremio sedens, id. Div. 2, 41, 85 *sq.*: bona Fortuna, id. 2 Verr. 4, 3 *fin.*: mala Fortuna, id. Leg. 2, 11, 28; id. N. D. 3, 25, 63: Fors Fortuna; v. fors: Fortunæ filius, *child of fortune, fortune's favourite,* Hor. S. 2, 6, 49; v. filius, *no.* II. A.

II. Esp.: **A.** Without the addition of secunda or adversa; either *Good luck* or *ill luck,* according to the context.

1. For fortuna secunda, *Luck, good luck, good fortune, prosperity:* **a.** reliquum est, ut de felicitate pauca dicamus ... Maximo, Marcello, Scipioni ... non solum propter virtutem, sed etiam propter fortunam sæpius imperia mandata, C. Manil. 16, 47: judicium hoc omnium mortalium est, fortunam a deo petendam, id. N. D. 3, 36, 88: diuturna cum fortuna, id. Div. 1, 20, 39: superbum se præbuit in fortuna, id. Att. 8, 4, 1: non solum ipsa fortuna cæca est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit cæcos, quos complexa est, id. Læl. 15, 54: a fortuna deseri, Cæs. B. G. 5, 34: habendam fortunæ gratiam, quod, *etc.*, id. B. C. 3, 73: dum fortuna fuit, Virg. Æ. 3, 16: deos precetur et oret, Ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis, Hor. A. P. 201: ut tu fortunam, sic nos te feremus, id. Ep. 1, 8, 17: venimus ad summum fortunæ, id. ib. 2, 1, 32: ut te Confestim liquidus fortunæ rivus inauret, id. ib. 1, 12, 9: occidit Spes omnis et fortuna nostri Nominis, id. Od. 4, 4, 71.—Hence, **b.** Per fortunas, *i. e. for heaven's sake:* C. Att. 5, 11, 1; id. ib. 5, 13, 3; id. ib. 3, 20, 1.

2. For fortuna adversa, *Ill luck, mishap, misfortune, adversity* (very rare): Trojæ renascens alite lugubri Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 62: ut arte Emendaturus fortunam, id. S. 2, 8, 85.

B. 1. Prop.: *State, condition, circumstances, fate, lot* (class.; a favourite expression of Cicero): est autem infima conditio et fortuna servorum, C. Off. 1, 13, 41; cf. in infimi generis hominum conditione atque fortuna, id. Mil. 34, 92; and, (Lampsaceni) populi Romani conditione socii, fortuna servi, id. 2 Verr. 1, 32, 81; so, corresp. to conditio, Quint. 3, 8, 50: ut non modo omnium generum, ætatum, ordinum omnes viri ac mulieres, omnis fortunæ ac loci, sed, *etc.*, C. Pis. 22, 53: homines infima fortuna, id. Fin. 5, 19, 53: inferiorem esse fortuna, id. Fam. 13, 5, 2: spes amplificandæ fortunæ, id. Læl. 16, 59: *Gallus* utrum avem, an gentem, an fortunam corporis significet, *bodily condition* (of a eunuch), Quint. 7, 9, 2.—Hence,

2. Meton.: *Concr.*: **fortunæ,** arum, less freq. in the sing., **fortuna,** æ, *Property, possessions, goods, fortune:* **a.** *Plur.*: tum propter rei publicæ calamitates omnium possessiones erant incertæ: nunc deum immortalium beneficio omnium fortunæ sunt certæ, C. Rosc. Com. 12, 35: bona fortunæque, id. 2 Verr. 1, 44, 113: pecunia fortunæque, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 7: fortunas morte dimittere, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: et honore et auctoritate et fortunis facile civitatis suæ princeps, id. Rep. 2, 19: fortunis sociorum consumptis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.*: fortunarum pericula, Quint. 4, 2, 122.—**b.** *Sing.*: quo mihi fortuna, si non conceditur uti? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12: nec mea concessa est aliis fortuna, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 57: adiri nomen invidiosæ fortunæ Cæsaris, Vell. 2, 60, 1 Ruhnk.: de fortuna, qua uterque abundabat, Quint. 6, 1, 50: fortunam in nominibus habere, Scæv. Dig. 4, 7, 40 *fin.*

fortūnāte, *adv.* [fortunatus] *Fortunately, prosperously:* feliciter, absolute, fortunate vivere, C. Fin. 3, 7, 26.

fortūnātim, *adv.* [id.] *Luckily, fortunately:* fortunim, feliciter ac bene vortat, Enn. in Non. 112, 2.

fortūnātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of fortuno. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *Abs.*: *Prospered, prosperous, lucky, happy, fortunate:* salvus atque fortunatus semper sies, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 5: et miser sum et fortunatus, id. Capt. 5, 3, 16: qui me in terra æque Fortunatus erit, si illa ad me bitet? id. Curc. 1, 2, 52: quam est hic fortunatus putandus, cui, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 17: nec quicquam insipiente fortunato intolerabilius fieri potest, id. Læl. 15, 54: laudat senem et fortunatum esse dicit, id. Tusc. 3, 24, 57: mihi vero Cn. et P. Scipiones comitatu nobilium juvenum fortunati videbantur, id. de Sen. 9, 29: O hominem fortunatum! id. Quint. 25, 80: fortunate senex! Virg. E. 1, 47: O fortunatam rem publicam! C. Cat. 2, 4, 7; cf. O fortunatam natam me consule Romam, id. poet. Frgm. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 41; id. 11, 1, 24: fortunatus illius exitus, id. Brut. 96, 329: vita, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 14: ut nobis hæc habitatio Bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3; v. felix, *no.* II. B.—*Comp.*: Carneades dicere solitus est, nusquam se fortunatiorem quam Prænestе vidisse Fortunam, C. Div. 2, 41 *fin.*; Hor. A. P. 295.—*Sup.*: Archelaus, qui tum fortunatissimus haberetur, C. Tusc. 5, 12, 34: fortunatissimo prælio decertare, Vell. 2, 12, 5.—**2.** Poet.: With *Gen.*: fortunatus laborum, *happy in his sufferings,* Virg. Æ. 11, 416.

B. Esp.: **1.** (acc. to fortuna, *no.* II. B. 2.): *In good circumstances, well off, wealthy, rich:* gratia fortunati et potentis, C. Off. 2, 20, 69: apud Scopam, fortunatum hominem et nobilem, id. de Or. 2, 86, 352: quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini prædam, quibus licet jam esse fortunatissimis? Cæs. B. G. 6, 35.

2. Fortunatæ insulæ, Gr. τῶν Μακάρων νῆσοι, *The fabulous isles of the Western Ocean, the abodes of the blessed;* acc. to some, *the Canary Isles,* Pl. 6, 32, 37; also called fortunatorum insulæ, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 148; and, fortunata nemora, Virg. Æ. 6, 639.

fortūno, āvi, ātum, āre (old form of the *Perf. Subj.* fortunassint, Afran. ap. Non. 109, 18), I. *v. a.* [fortuna, *no.* II. A. 1.] *To make fortunate, prosper, bless:* "prosperare, omnibus bonis augere," Non. l. l. (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: *St.* Di fortunabunt vostra consilia! Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 175.—**B.** With *Dat.*: tibi patrimonium dei fortunent, C. Fam. 2, 2: eumque honorem tibi deos fortunare volo, id. ib. 15, 7; so, Liv. 34, 4 *fin.*: tu, quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, Grata sume manu, *whatever happy hour Providence has allotted you,* Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 22.—**C.** *Abs.*: deos ego omnes, ut fortunassint, precor, Afran. ap. Non. l. l.

1. **fōrŭli,** orum, *m. dim.* [forus] **I.** Prop.: *A book-case:* libros Sibyllinos condidit duobus forulis auratis sub Palatini Apollinis basi, Suet. Aug. 31; Juv. 3, 219. **II.** Meton.: "Fori significant et Circensia spectacula, ex quibus etiam mineres *forulos* dicimus," Fest. *s. v.* FORUM, p. 84.

2. **Fōrŭli,** orum, *m. A village of the Sabines* (now *Civita Tomassa*), Liv. 26, 11; Virg. Æ. 7, 714; Sil. 8, 417; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 510.—Hence, FORVLANVS, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Foruli, Forulan,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3794.

1. fōrum, i (in Plaut. monosyll., like foras and fores; cf. Ritschl. prolegg. ad Plaut. p. 141 *sq.*; 145), *n.* (archaic form **fōrus,** i, *m.* (Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 55 P.; id. ap. Non. 206, 15; Pompon. ib.) [usually considered akin to foris and foras, and so, *that which is out of doors;* but prps. rather akin to Gr. root ΠΟΡ, whence πορ-ός, "a passage," and so *that which is passed through; any open place:* cf., "*forum* sex modis intelligitur. Primo negotiationis locus, ut forum Flaminium, forum Julium, ab eorum nominibus, qui ea fora constituenda curarunt, quod etiam locis privatis et in viis et in agris fieri solet. Alio, in quo judicia fieri, cum populo aut, conciones haberi solent. Tertio, quum is, qui provinciæ præest, forum agere dicitur, quum civitates vocat et de controversiis eorum cognoscit. Quarto, quum id forum antiqui appellabant, quod nunc vestibulum sepulcri dicari solet. Quinto, locus in navi, sed tum masculini generis est et plurale (v. forus). Sexto fori significant et Circensia spectacula, ex quibus etiam minores *forulos* dicimus. Inde et *forare*, foras dare, et *fores*, *foras* et *foriculæ*, id est ostiola dicuntur," Fest. p. 84.]

I. *The open space* or *area before a tomb:* "quod (lex XII. Tabularum de sepulcris) FORUM, id est, vestibulum sepulcri, BUSTUMVE USUCAPI vetat, tuetur jus sepulcrorum," C. Leg. 2, 24, 61.

II. *A public place, market-place,* viz.,

A.: **1.** Prop.: *A market,* as a place for buying and selling: "quæ vendere vellent quo conferrent, *forum* appellarunt. Ubi quid generatim (*i. e.* secundum singula genera), additum ab eo cognomen, ut forum *boarium*, forum *olitorium*, *cupedinis*, *etc.* . . . Hæc omnia posteaquam contracta in unum locum quæ ad victum pertinebant et ædificatus locus: appellatum *macellum*," etc., Var. L. L. 5, 32, 41, § 145 *sq.*: piscarium, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13: suarium, Ulp. Dig. 1, 12, 1; v. also boarius.—Prov.: Scisti uti foro, *you knew how to make your market,* i. e. *how to act for your advantage,* Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 29; v. Donat. ad loc.—**2.** Meton.: Of places where markets were held, *A market-town, market-place:* L. Clodius, pharmacopola circumforaneus, qui properaret, cui fora multa restarent, simul atque introductus est, rem confecit, C. Clu. 14, 40: oppidum Numidarum, nomine Vaga, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall. J. 47, 1.

B.: **1.** Prop.: *The market-place, forum,* as the principal place of meeting, where public affairs were discussed, courts of justice held, money transactions and banking business carried on, and justice administered. In Rome esp. the forum Romanum, or *Abs.*, forum, *A long, open space between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by porticoes* (basilicæ) *and the shops of bankers* (argentariæ): in foro turbaque, C. Rep. 1, 17: arripere verba de foro, *to pick them up in the street,* id. Fin. 3, 2, 4: in vulgus et in foro dicere, id. Rep. 3, 30 (Frgm. ap. Non. 262, 24): quum Decimus quidam Virginius virginem filiam in foro sua manu interemisset, id. Rep. 2, 37: in forum descendere, id. ib. 6, 2 (Frgm. ap. Non. 501, 28): foro nimium distare Carinas, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 48: fallacem Circum vespertinumque pererro Sæpe forum, id. S. 1, 6, 114: hostes in foro ac locis patentioribus cuncatim constiterunt, Cæs. B. G. 7, 28: gladiatores ad forum producti, id. B. C. 1, 14. Justice was administered in Rome not only in the forum Romanum, but also, in the times of the emperors, in the forum Julii Cæsaris (erected by Julius Cæsar, Suet. Cæs. 26; Pl. 36, 15, 24) and in the forum Augusti (erected by the Emperor Augustus, Suet. Aug. 29): hence, circumscriptiones, furta, fraudes, quibus trina non sufficiunt fora, Sen. de Ira 2, 9; so, quæ (verba) trino juvenis foro tonabas, Stat. S. 4, 9, 15; and, erit in triplici par mihi nemo foro, Mart. 3, 38, 4.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Of *affairs of state:* ut primum forum attigerim, *i. e. engaged in public affairs,* C. Fam. 5, 8, 3: studia fori, Tac. Agr. 39; and forum putealque Libonis Mandabo siccis, adimam cantare severis, *i. e. the grave affairs of state,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8.—**b.** Of *the administration of justice* in the forum: NI PAGVNT, IN COMITIO AVT IN FORO ANTE MERIDIEM CAVSAM CONIICITO, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20: ut pacem cum bello, leges cum vi, forum et juris dictionem cum ferro et armis conferatis, C. 2 Verr. 4, 54 *fin.*: quod (tempus) in judiciis ac foro datur, Quint. 10, 7, 20: nec ferrea jura Insanumque forum aut populi tabularia vidit, Virg. G. 2, 502: forum agere, *to hold a court, hold an assize,* C. Att. 5, 16, 4; cf. id. Fam. 3, 6, 4; so, in poet.: indicitque forum et patribus dat jura vocatis, Virg. Æ. 5, 758: civitates, quæ in id forum convenerant, *to that court-district,* C. 2 Verr. 2, 15, 38: extra suum forum vadimonium promittere, *beyond his district,* id. ib. 2, 3, 15, 38.—Prov.: res vertitur in meo foro, *the matter is pending in my own court,* i. e. *affects me nearly, presses upon me,* Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 10: in alieno foro litigare, *i. e. not to know what to do, which way to turn,* Mart. 12 præf.—**c.** Of *the transaction of business* in the forum: hæc fides atque hæc ratio pecuniarum, quæ Romæ, quæ in foro versatur, C. Manil. 7, 19: quousque negotiabere? annos jam triginta in foro versaris, id. Flacc. 29, 70: subiata erat de foro fides, id. Agr. 2, 3, *fin.*: nisi, *etc.* . . . nos hunc Postumum jam pridem in foro non haberemus, *i. e. he would have been a bankrupt long ago,* id. Rab. Post. 15, 41: cedere foro, *to quit the market,* i. e. *to become bankrupt, stop payment,* Sen. Ben. 4, 39; Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 7, § 2: Juv. 11, 50; cf. also Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 16.

C. *Nom. Propr.* Forum, a name of many market and assize towns. The most celebrated are,

1. Forum Appii, *A market-town in Latium on the* Via Appia, *near* Tres Tabernæ (now *S. Donato*), C. Att. 2, 10; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 637.

2. Forum Aurelium, *A town near Rome, on the* Via Aurelia (now *Monte Alto*), C. Cat. 1, 9, 24.

3. Forum Cornelium, *A town in* Gallia Cispadana (now *Imola*), C. Fam. 12, 5, 2. Hence, **Forocorneliensis,** e, *adj. Of Forum Cornelium:* ager, Pl. 3, 16, 20.

4. Forum Gallorum, *A town in* Gallia Cispadana, *between* Mutina *and* Bononi (now *Castel Franco*), C. Fam. 10, 30, 2.

5. Forum Julii, *A town in* Gallia Narbonensis, *colony of the eighth legion* (now *Frejus*), Mel. 2, 5, 3; Pl. 3, 4, 5, § 35; Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 15, 3; 10, 17, 1; Tac. H. 3, 43; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 423.—Hence, **Forojuliensis,** e, *adj., Of or belonging to Forum Julii, Forojulian:* colonia, *i. e. Forum Julii,* Tac. H. 2, 14; 3, 43.—As *Subst.:* **Forojulienses,** ium, *m. The inhabitants of Forum Julii, Forojulians,* Tac. Agr. 4.

6. Forum Voconii, *24 miles from Forum Julii, in the Pyrenees* (now acc. to some, *Canet*; acc. to others, *Luc*), C. Fam. 10, 17, 1; ib. 34, 1; Pl. 3, 4, 5, § 36.

2. forum, i, *n. A vessel for pressing wine,* Var. R. R. 1, 54, 2; Col. 11, 2, 71; id. 12, 18, 3.

1. fōrus, i, *m.* (also **forum,** i, *n.*, and **fori,** orum, *m.*; v. below) [akin to forum; prob. from Gr. root ΠΟΡ] (*That which is passed through;* hence)

I. Prop.: *A gangway* in a ship: multa foro ponens areaque longa repletur, Enn. Ann. 7, 51: illum nautis forum, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 206, 17: quum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, C. de Sen. 6, 17: (Charon) laxat foros, Virg. Æ. 6, 412.—*Neutr.:* fora, Cn. Gell. in Charis. p. 55 P.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A row of seats* in the circus: "loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent: *fori* appellati," Liv. 1, 35; so, foros in Circo faciendos, id. 1, 56, 2, and, id. 45, 1, 7; cf. Fest. s. v. FORUM (v. the passage under forum *ad init.*).

B. *A bed* in a garden: augustoque foros adverso limite ducens, Col. 10, 92.

C. *A cell* of bees: complebuntque foros et floribus horrea texent, Virg. G. 4, 250.

D. *A gaming-board, dice-board:* forum aleatorium calfecimus, August. in Suet. Aug. 71.

2. forus, i, for forum; v. 1. forum.

Fosi, ōrum, *m. A Germanic tribe, a branch of the Cheruscans,* near the modern *Celle:* Tac. G. 36.

fossa, æ, *f.* [fodio] (*The dug thing;* hence)

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A ditch, trench, fosse:* suffodit fossas, Lucr. 5, 483: fodere fossam, Liv. 3, 26: ut unus aditus maximo aggere objecto fossa cingeretur vastissima, C. Rep. 2, 6: (oppidum) vallo et fossa circumdedi, id. Fam. 15, 4, 10; so, circumdare mœnia vallo atque fossâ, Sall. J. 23, 1; and, in a different construction, circumdare fossam latam cubiculari lecto, C. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: vallo fossaque munire, Cæs. B. G. 2, 5 *fin.*; cf., Rheni fossam immanissimis gentibus objicere et opponere, C. Pis. 33, 81; and, fossa et vallo aliquem septum tenere, id. Att. 9, 12, 3: fossam pedum XX. directis lateribus duxit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 72; so, fossam ducere, id. ib. 7, 73: transversam fossam obducere, id. ib. 2, 8: præducere, id. B. C. 1, 27: institutæ fossæ, id. ib. 3, 46: ut flumen nullam in partem depressis fossis derivari posset, *sunk deeper,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: deprimere fossam, id. ib. 8, 9: cruor in fossam confusus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 28.—Drusiana fossa, v. Drusus.

B. Esp.: *A grave* (late Lat.): FILETIVS VSQUE AT FOTSA (ad fossam), Inscr. Orell. no. 4794; v. fossor.

II. Fig.: *A boundary:* alicui fossam determinare, Tert. adv. Hær. 10.

III. Meton.: **A.** =pudendum muliebre, Auct. Priap. 84.—**B.** =pathicus, Juv. 2, 10.

‡ fossārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [fossa, no. I. B.] (*One pertaining to a grave*) *A name given to those who, in the early church, carried Christians to burial:* Inscr. Murat. 1969, 5, =copiata, q. v.; cf. also Hier. Ep. 1, no. 12 *init.*

fossātum, i, n. [fosso] (*The dug thing;* hence) *A ditch, fosse:* Pall. Sept. 13; Capitol. Gord. 28; Veg. Mil. 4, 16.

fossātus, i, *m.* [id.] (*The dug thing;* hence) *A boundary:* Auct. Rei Agr. pp. 254 and 267 Goes.

fossĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [fossa] (*Pertaining to a* fossa; hence) *Dug out, dug up* from the ground: creta, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 8: sal, id. ib.: arena, Pl. 36, 23, 54; Pall. 1, 10.

fossĭlis, e, *adj.* [fodio] (*That is dug;* hence) **A.** *Formed by digging:* flumen, Amm. 24, 6, 1: cf. the context.—**B.** *Dug up* or *out: fossil:* sal, Var. 2, 12, 6: ebur, Pl. 36, 18, 29, § 134: arenæ, id. 36, 26, 66, § 192.

fossĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fodio] *A digging* (rare, but class.): recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25; so, Col. 11, 2, 41; Pl. 17, 26, 39, § 248:—*Plur.:* fossiones agri? C. Sen. 15, 53.

fossĭtĭus, a, um, v. fossicius.

fosso, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [fodio] (Prop.: *To dig;* Meton.) *To pierce, transfix,* etc.: fossari corpora telis. Enn. Ann. 569, p. 83 ed. Vahlen.

fossor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A digger, delver, ditcher* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): robustus fossor, Virg. G. 2, 264; so, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 15; Mart. 7, 71, 4; Col. 11, 2, 38: ceu septa novus jam mœnia laxet Fossor, *i. e. a miner, sapper,* Stat. Th. 2, 419.—**B.** Esp.: In late Lat., =fossarius: Inscr. Mur. 1970, 3; 6: Inscr. Orell. no. 4925. Cf. fossa, no. I. B. **II.** Meton.: **A.** In a contemptuous signif., *A labouring man, a clown:* Cat. 22, 10: quum sis cetera fossor, Pers. 5, 122.—**B.** *A fornicator:* Aus. Ep. 49: cf. fossa, no. III.

fossula, æ, *f. dim.* [fossa] *A little ditch:* Cato R. R. 161, 4; Col. 11, 3, 54; id. 12, 46, 3.

fossūra, æ, *f.* [fodio] **I.** Prop.: *A digging* (post-Aug.; whereas fossio is class.): plana fossura, Col. 4, 14, 2.—In

Plur.: complanata juga fossuris montium, Suet. Cal. 37. **II.** Meton. *Concr.*: *A pit*: summa fossura operiatur arundinibus, Vitr. 8, 1.

fossus, a, um, *P.* of fodio,

‡ **fostia,** v. hostia, *ad init.*

‡ **fostis,** v. hostis, *ad init.*

1. fotus, a, um, *P.* of foveo.

2. fōtus, ūs, *m.* [foveo] **I.** Prop.: *A warming, fomenting* (post-Aug., only in the *Abl.*): decoctum eorum cœliacos juvat et potione et foto, Pl. 23, 1, 10; so, id. 23, 9, 82.—In *Plur.*: Mart. Cap. 1, 13: blandis, Prud. Ham. 304. **II.** Fig.: queis gloria fotibus aucta Sic cluat, Prud. in Symm. 2, 584.

fŏvĕa, æ, *f.* [for fod-ea, from fodio; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 279.] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A small pit*: Lucr. 2, 475 (cadavera) Donec humo tegere ac foveis abscondere discunt, Virg. G. 3, 558. **B.** Meton.: *The womb*, Tert. Anim. 19. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A pitfall, e. g.* for taking wild beasts (class.): tetra belua, quæ quoniam in foveam incidit, *etc.*, C. Phil. 4, 5, 12; so, Lucr. 5, 1249; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50; id. A. P. 459; Pl. 10, 38, 54.—**B.** Fig.: *A snare* (Plautin.): ita decipiemus foveā leonem Lycum, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 59; so, id. Pers. 4, 4, 45.

fŏvēla, æ, *f.* [foveo] *A comforting, refreshment* (post-class.): incorporalitas est immunis a pœnā et a fovelā, Tert. Anim. 7.

fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, fŏvēre, 2. *v. a. To warm, keep warm* (class.; esp. freq. in the meton. and fig, signif.):

I. Prop.: *To warm, keep warm*: nisi sol sua pro parte fovet tribuitque calorem, Lucr. 1, 807; cf. id. 1, 1032: ut et pennis (pullos) foveant, ne frigore lædantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129; cf. pulli a matribus exclusi fotique, id. ib. 2, 48, 124; so, fetus rigentes apprimendo pectori, Pl. 8, 36, 54: laridum atque epulas foveri foculis ferventibus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 67: quos sancta fovet ille manu, bene vivitis ignes, *i. e. keeps up*, Ov. F. 3, 427; for which, in a different construction, fovet ignibus aras, id. M. 7, 427: nomen in marmore lectum Perfudit lacrimis et aperto pectore fovit, *warms the name with her naked breast*, id. ib. 2, 339.—Hence, through the intermediate idea of care bestowed upon an object.

II. Meton.: Physically: *To cherish, foster* any thing:

1. Of diseased parts of the body, *To foment* (whether with warm or cold applications): dumque manet corpus, corpus refoventque foventque, Ov. M. 8, 536: nares exulceratas fovere oportet vapore aquæ calidæ, Cels. 6, 8; so, multa aqua prius calida, post egelida fovendum os caputque, id. 4, 2, 4; and, genua calido aceto, Col. 6, 12, 4: nervos cortice et foliis in vino decoctis, Pl. 24, 9, 37; so, id, 32, 9, 34: cutem lacte asinino, id. 28, 12, 50: os quoque multa frigida aqua fovendum est, Cels. 1, 5; so, cutem frigida et ante et postea, Pl. 28, 12, 50, § 184: vulnus lympha, Virg. Æ. 12, 420.—**2.** Poet. in gen.: interdum gremio fovet inscia Dido (puerum), *cherishes, holds in her lap*, Virg. Æ. 1, 718: germanam sinu, id. ib. 4, 686: cunctantem lacertis amplexu molli, *i. e. to embrace, enfold*, id. ib. 8, 388: ipse ager, amhelans Colla fovet, *i. e. leans against the tree*, id. ib. 10, 838: castra fovere, *to keep to the camp*, i. e. *remain in the camp* (the figure being that of a bird brooding over its nest; v. above, *no.* I.), id. ib. 9, 57; so (coluber) fovit humum, id. G. 3, 420.—**3.** Of a space of time: nunc hiemem inter se luxu quam longa fovere, Regnorum immemores, *sit the winter through, pass the winter*, id. Æ. 4, 193.

III. Fig.: Mentally: *To cherish, caress, love, favour, support, assist* (a favourite word of Cicero): scribis de Cæsaris summo in nos amore. Hunc et tu fovebis et nos quibuscumque poterimus rebus augebimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, 9; cf. immicum meum sic fovebant, *etc.*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 10; so, Vettienum, ut scribis, et Faberium foveo, id. Att. 15, 13, 3: and, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8; cf. also, Quint. 1, 2, 16: (duo duces) pugnantes hortabantur et prope certa fovebant spe, *encouraged*, *animated*, Liv. 38, 6; so, spectator populus hos, rursus illos clamore et plausu fovebat, Tac. H. 3, 83: tu mihi gubernacula rei publicæ petas fovendis hominum sensibus et deleniendis animis et adhibendis voluptatibus? *by pampering*, C. Mur. 35, 74: voluntatem alicujus, Liv. 3, 65: partes alicujus, Tac. H. 1, 8: adolescentiam alicujus exhortationibus, Pl. Ep. 1, 14, 1; cf. ut propria naturæ bona doctrina foverent, Quint. 2, 8, 3: ingenia et artes, Suet. Vesp. 18: quam magis in pectore meo foveo, quas meus filius turbas turbet, *i. e. dwell upon, think over*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 1; so, vota animo, Ov. M. 7, 633: spem, Mart. 9, 49, 4: nam dum illud tractabam, de quo antea scripsi ad te, quasi fovebam dolores meos (the fig. being taken from the fomenting of diseased parts of the body; v. above, *no.* II.), C. Att. 12, 18, 1.—Poet. with an *objective clause*: hoc regnum dea gentibus esse, jam tum tenditque fovetque, Virg. Æ. 1, 18.

‡ **Fovii** qui nunc Favii dicuntur, Fest. p. 87 Müll. *N. cr.*

‡ **fracebunt** displicebunt, Fest. p. 90 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf. "FRACEBUNT sordebunt, displicebunt, dictum a fracibus, qui sunt stillicidia sterquilinii," Placid. p. 463.

frăces, um (sing. form FRAX; v. the follg.), *m.* [akin to FRAG, frango; cf. fragosus; prop., broken pieces, fragments; hence] *Grounds* or *dregs of oil*: "FRAX τρυγία γάρου; *fraces* ἐλαίου τρυγία; ὑπόστασις ἐλαίου; *fracere* ἐξίστασθαι; *fracidus* ὑπέρωρος," Gloss. Philox.: oleum quam diutissime in amurca et in fracibus erit, tam deterrimum erit, Cato R. R. 64 *fin.*; so, id. ib. 66 *fin.*; Col. 6, 13, 3; Pl. 15, 6, 6; Vitr. 7, 1; Grat. Cyneg. 474.

frăcesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [FRACĒO; v. fraces and FRACEBUNT] *To become soft* or *mellow, to rot*: olea lecta si nimium diu fuit in acervis, caldore fracescit, et oleum fœtidum fit, Var. R. R. 55, 5 *sq.*: oleum, *turns rancid*, Col. 1, 6, 18: terram quam maxime cretosam sumito, eo amurcam infundito, paleas indito: sinito quatriduum fracescat; ubi bene fracuerit, rutro concidito, Cato R. R. 128.

frăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [FRACEO; whence fracescono and fraces, v. h. vv.] *Soft, mellow*: ut fracida sit (olea), Cato R. R. 64, 1.

fractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frango] *A breaking, breaking in pieces* (Eccl. Lat.): panis, Hier. Ep. 108, 8; Aug. Cons. Evang. 4, 25.

fractor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A breaker, breaker in pieces* (post-class.): ferularum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

fractūra, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A breach, fracture, cleft*: Cato R. R. 160: quo propior fractura capiti (ossis) vel superiori vel inferiori est, eo pejor est, Cels. 8, 10; Pl. 29, 6, 39; so, id. 22, 8, 9; 31, 11, 47. **II.** Meton.: *A broken bit, fragment*: silicum, Pl. 33, 4, 21, § 71.

fractus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of frango. **II.** *Pa.*: *Weakened, weak, feeble, faint*: jamque adeo fracta est ætas effetaque tellus Vix animalia parva creat, Lucr. 2, 1151: quod me audis fractiorem esse animo, *i. e. more disheartened, less courageous*, C. Att. 11, 12, 4; cf. spes amplificandæ fortunæ fractior, id. Læl. 16, 59: in compositione fractus, *powerless, feeble*, Quint. 12, 10, 12; cf. quid est tam fractum, tam minutum, tam in ipsa concinnitate puerile? C. Brut. 83, 287; and, corruptum et omnibus vitiis fractum dicendi genus, Quint. 10, 1, 125; so, corrupta oratio maxime comprehensione obscura, compositione fracta consistit, id. 8, 3, 57.

frœno, frœnum, *etc.*, v. fren.

frăga, ōrum, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root ghrâ, odorari; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 182] (*The fragrant things*; hence)

I. Prop.: *Strawberries* (Fragaria vesca, L.): Virg. E. 3, 92; Ov. M. 1, 104; Pl. 15, 24, 28; Sen. Hippol. 516. **II.** Meton.: Sing.: **fragum,** i, *n. A strawberry-plant*: App. Herb. 37.

frăgesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [frango] (*To become broken*; hence) *To be conquered, subdued* (only in follg. passages): "*fragescere* frangi. Attius Ægistho: neque fera hominum pectora fragescunt, donec vim persenserint imperii. Idem Eurysace: nunquam erit tam immanis, quum mea opera exstinctum sciat, Quin fragescat," Non. 111, 1 *sq.*

frăgĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] (class.; esp. freq. in the fig. signif.)

I. Prop.: *Easily broken, brittle, fragile*: cadi, Ov. M. 12, 243: coryli (with tiliæ *molles*), id. ib. 10, 93; so, rami, Virg. E. 8, 40: myrtus, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 16: rates, id. ib. 1, 3, 10; cf. phaselus, id. ib. 3, 2, 28: æs malleis, Pl. 34, 8, 20; cf. saccharon dentibus, id. 12, 8, 17; and, caput ictibus parvis, Gell. 6, 1, 11: tenuior fragiliorque penna scarabæorum, Pl. 11, 23, 34.—Poet. aquæ, *i. e. ice*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 26: fragiles sonitus chartarum, *i. e. crackling*: Lucr. 6, 112; so, lauri, Virg. E. 8, 82; and, pollicibus fragiles increpuere manus, Prop. 4, 7, 12; cf. fragor.

II. Fig.: In Gen., *Weak, frail* (physically or mentally): fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet, C. Rep. 6, 24 *fin.*; cf. (corpora) fragili natura prædita, Lucr. 1, 582; and *Abs.*, fragili quærens illidere dentem, Offendet solido, Hor. S. 2, 1, 77: fragilissimus alvus, Att. in Non. 193, 26. Of an effeminate man: Julius fragilis Pediatia (sarcastically in the *gen. Fem.* instead of Pediatius), *the delicate Miss Julius Pediatius*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 39 quis enim confidit, sibi semper id stabile et firmum permansurum, quod fragile et caducum sit? C. Fin. 2, 27, 86; so, res humanæ fragiles caducæque sunt, id. Læl. 27, 102; and, id. Leg. 1, 8, 24; cf. divitiarum et formæ gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, Sall. C. 1, 4: fortuna populi, C. Rep. 2, 28 *fin.*: nec aliud est æque fragile in homine (quam memoria), Pl. 7, 24, 24: nulli vita fragilior (quam homini), id. 7 *præf. fin.*; cf. (hominum) ævum omne et breve et fragile est, Pl. Pan. 78, 2; and, haud ævi fragilis sonipes, Sil. 3, 386: anni fragiles et inertior ætas, *the frail years* (of age), Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 3.—*Adv.* does not occur.

frăgĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fragilis] **I.** Prop.: *Brittleness, fragility*: tus probatur candore, amplitudine, fragilitate, Pl. 12, 14, 32 *fin.*: tenuiora ferramenta oleo restingui mos est, ne aqua in fragilitatem durentur, id. 34, 14, 41 *fin.* **II.** Fig. (acc. to *fragilis, no.* II.): *Weakness, frailness, frailty*: humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, C. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: fragilitas mortalitatis, Pl. Ep. 4, 24, 2: fidei humanæ, App. M. 9, p. 225.

frăgĭum, ĭi, *n.* [frango] *A fracture* of a part of the body: crurum, App. M. 9, p. 225.

fragmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *Act.*: (*That which breaks*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A fracture*: percussit subito deceptum fragmine pectus, Val. Fl. 3, 477. **II.** Pass.: (*That which is broken*; hence) **A.** *Plur.* (so mostly): *Pieces broken off, fragments, ruins, wreck* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for class. *fragmenta*): **1.** With *Gen.*: silvarum, Lucr. 1, 285; so, id. 5, 1283: remorum, Virg. Æ. 10, 306: mucronis, id. ib. 12, 741: navigii, Ov. M. 11, 561; cf. ratis, id. ib. 14, 563: subselliorum, Suet. Ner. 26: panis, *crumbs*, id. Claud. 18: favorum, quæ in sacco remanserunt, Col. 9, 15 *fin.*—**2.** *Abs.*: Of *small pieces of wood, chips*: tædas et fragmina poni Imperat, Ov. M. 8, 4, 9.—**B.** *Sing.*: *A fragment*: Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis Lucetium sternit, *fragment of a mountain, piece of rock*, Virg. Æ. 9, 569; so, too, id. ib. 10, 698.

fragmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A piece broken off, a piece, remnant, fragment* (class.; mostly in the *plur.*): **A.** *Plur.*: inermem atque imparatum tribunum alii gladiis adoriuntur, alii fragmentis septorum et fustibus, C. Sest. 37, 79; so, tegularum, Liv. 34, 39: ramorum, id. 23, 24; for which, ramea, Virg. G. 4, 304: avulsarum tabularum remorumque, Curt. 9, 9: crystalli, Pl. 37, 2, 10: panis, *crumbs*, id. 9, 8, 8.—Poet.: Emathiæ ruinæ, *i. e. the remains of the army*, Luc. 9, 33.—**B.** *Sing.*: fragmentum lapidis, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82.

frăgor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.:

A breaking, breaking to pieces (very rare): pausam state fragori, *to fragility*, Lucr. 1, 748; id. 5, 110; so, id. 5, 318.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A crashing* (as when something is broken to pieces), *a crash, noise, din* (the predominant meaning of the word, but for the most part only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ut crebram silvam quum flamina Cauri Perflant, dant sonitum frondes ramique fragorem, Lucr. 6, 136; so, Ov. M. 8, 340; and, fragor tectorum, quæ diruebantur, Liv. 1, 29; so, also, ruentium tectorum, Quint. 8, 3, 68; Lucr. 6, 129; so, multus geli, id. 6, 156: pelagi, Virg. Æ. 1, 154; cf. Pl. Ep. 6, 31; 17: subitoque fragore Intonuit lævum, Virg. Æ. 2, 692; cf. quem (Periclea) fulminibus et cœlesti fragori comparant comici, Quint. 12, 10, 24: Nilus præcipitans se fragore auditum accolis aufert, Pl. 6, 29, 35: sublimitas profecto et magnificentia et nitor et auctoritas expressit illum fragorem, *those thunders of applause*, Quint. 8, 3, 3: "exornatio significandæ rei causa, sic: *Postquam iste in rem publicam fecit impetum, fragor civitatis imprimis est auditus.* Hoc genere raro utendum est, ne novi verbi assiduitas odium pariat," *etc.*, Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42; terra continens adventus hostium non modo exspectatos, sed etiam repentinos multis indiciis et quasi fragore quodam et sonitu ipso ante denunciat, C. Rep. 2, 3 Mos. — **B.** Poet. for *report, rumour*: Val. Fl. 1, 753.

frāgōse, *adv.* [fragosus] (acc to fragosus, *no.* II.) *With a crashing*: (sicures a ligno laricis) respuuntur et fragosius sidunt, ægrius revelluntur, Pl. 16, 10, 19, § 47.

frāgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fragor] **I.** (acc. to fragor, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: *Apt to be broken, fragile* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Lucr. 2, 860.—**B.** Meton.: *Rough, uneven*: silvis horrentia saxa fragosis, Ov. M. 4, 778; so, mons, Grat. Cyneg. 527.—**C.** Fig.: Of style: *Uneven, unequal*: fragosa atque interrupta oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 7: aures fragosis offenduntur, id. 9, 4, 116; and, versus, Diom. p. 499 P.

II. (acc. to fragor, *no.* II.): *Crashing, rushing, roaring* (poet.); medioque fragosus Dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens, Virg. Æ. 7, 566; so, vada, Val. Fl. 2, 622: arx Malese, id. 4, 261: lux, *a rattling gleam* (lightning), id. 2, 198: murmura leonum, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 337.

frāgrans, antis, **I.** *P.* of fragro. **II.** *Pa.*: *Sweet-scented, fragrant*: fragrantissimum unguentum, App. M. 10, p. 249.

frāgranter, *adv.* [fragrans, *no.* II.] *Fragrantly*: crocum Ciliciæ spirat fragrantius, Sol. 38.

frāgrantĭa, æ, *f.* [fragro] *Scent, odour* (post-class.): unguentorum, Val. Max. 9, 1, 1 *ext.*; prps. also, Inscr. Orell. no. 3891.

frāgro, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [akin to flagro, from FLA, flare, to blow; hence, of odour. Acc. to Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 183, redupl. form for gragro, akin to Sanscr. ghrâ, odorari; Old Germ. riuhn; Modern Germ. riechen, *to smell*; cf. Bopp Gloss. Sanscr. p. 115, b. *sq.*] *To emit a smell, to smell* (well or ill), *to emit fragrance, to reek* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in the *Part. Præs.*): **A.** Of a pleasant odour: **1.** In *Verb. fin.*: quod semper casiâque cinnamoque Fragras, Mart. 6, 55, 3: fragravit ore, quod rosarium Præsti, id. 5, 37, 9: et multâ fragrat testâ senibus auctumnis, id. 3, 58, 7: gemma vinum fragrat, Sol. 37 *fin.*—**2.** In the *Part. Præs.*: redolentque thymo fragrantia mella, Virg. G. 4, 169; id. Æ. 1, 436: cubile sertis ac Syrio olivo, Cat. 6, 8: domus Assyrio odore, id. 68, 144: adolescentulus unguento, Suet. Vesp. 8: Venus balsama, App. M. 6, p. 177: amomum, Sil. 13, 117. — **B.** Of a foul smell: fragrat acerbus odor, Val. Fl. 4, 423: ne gravis hesterno fragres, Fescennia, vino, Mart. 1, 88, 1.

fragum, i, v. fraga.

†† **framēa,** æ, *f.* an old Germ. word] **I.** Prop.: *A very large spear or lance*, used by the ancient Germans: "hastas vel ipsorum vocabulo *frameas* gerunt augusto et brevi ferro, sed ita acri et ad usum habili, ut eodem telo, prout ratio poscit, vel comminus vel eminus pugnent," Tac. G. 6; so, id. ib. 11; 14; 18, 24; Gell. 10, 25, 2; Juv. 13, 79. **II.** Meton.: In late Lat., *A sword*, Aug. Ep. 120, 16.

Franci, orum, *m.* *The Franks, a Germanic confederacy on the Rhine*, Claud. I. Laud. Stil. 189; 227; II. Laud. Stil. 243; Vop. Procul. 13, et al.; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 210 *sq.*—In the *Sing. collect.*: ante pedes humili Franco tristique Suevo Perfruor, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 394.—Hence, **A. Francia,** æ, *f.*, *The region of the Franks, Franconia*, Aus. Idyll. 8, 29; 10, 434; Claud. I. Laud. Stil. 1, 237.—**B. Francus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Franks, Frank*: lingua, Hier. Vit. Hilar. 22.—**C. Francicus,** *A* cognomen *of the Emperor Probus, on account of his victories over the Franks*, Vop. Prob. 11.

frango, frēgi, fractum, frangĕre, 3. *v. a.* [FRAG, corresp. to Gr. FPAΓ, with the digamma, whence ῥήγνυμι; Goth. brak; Germ. brechen; Engl. *break*] **I.** Prop.: *To break, break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver*: hastas, Enn. Ann. 17, 21: æs sonit, Franguntur hastæ, id. Frgm. ap. Non. 504, 33: fraxinu' frangitur atque abies consternitur alta, id. Ann. 7, 30: simulacra, Lucr. 6, 419: milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo: ergo alter alterius ubicumque nactus est ova, frangit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: anulus aureus fractus et comminutus est, id. 2 Verr. 4, 25, 56: compluribus navibus fractis, *dashed to pieces*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 29; so, naves, Hor. A. P. 20: domus fracta conjectu lapidum, C. Att. 4, 3, 2: janua frangatur, latret canis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 128: patinam, id. ib. 2, 8, 72; so, lagenam, id. ib. 81: crystallina, Mart. 14, 111: aulas in caput, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 21: corpora ad saxum, Virg. Æ. 3, 625: vindices rerum capitalium laqueo gulam fregere, *broke his neck, strangled him*, Sall. C. 55, 5; so, cervices civium Romanorum in carcere, C. 2 Verr. 5, 57, 147: senile guttur parentis impiâ manu, Hor. Epod. 3, 2: cerebrum, Virg. Æ. 5, 413: brachium, C. de Or. 2, 62, 253; cf. coxam, Pl. Ep. 2, 1, 5: crus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 59: cornu in arbore, Ov. P. 5, 121: non ego te, tigris ut aspera Gætulusve leo, frangere persequor, *to grind, crush* (prps. *to break the neck of*), Hor. Od. 1, 23, 10 (imitat. of Hom. Il. 11, 113: ὡς δὲ λέων.. νήπια τέκνα Ῥηϊδίως συνέαξε); cf. indomitos ut quum Massyla per arva Armenti reges magnoleo fregit hiatu, *etc.*, Stat. Th. 11, 28; so, Val. Fl. 2, 458; Pl. 8, 40, 61 *fin.*

II. Fig.: *To break down, subdue, weaken, diminish, violate; to soften, move, touch*: quem (Viriathum) C. Lælius prætor ita fregit et comminuit ferocitatemque ejus ita repressit, ut, *etc.*, *broke down, subdued, beat*, C. Off. 2, 11 *fin.*; cf. nationes frangere domareque, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33; and, prœliis calamitatibusque fracti, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31: victi sumus igitur, aut si vinci dignitas non potest, fracti certe et abjecti, C. Fam. 4, 7, 2: te ut ulla res frangat? *would shake thy resolution*, C. Cat. 1, 9, 22; cf. frangi metu, cupiditate, id. Off. 1, 20, 68; and, fractus ac debilitatus metu, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121; cf. also, flecti animo atque frangi, id. Sull. 6, 18: frangi animo, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: dolore, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95: misericordiâ, id. Att. 7, 12, 3: pudore, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48, et simil.; cf. also, auctoritate aliquem frangere, C. Tusc. 1, 21 *fin.*; and, aliquem patientiâ, id. Brut. 25, 95: quæ (vis) summas frangit infirmatque opes, Poet. ap. C. Rab. Post. 10, 28: mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes et mentis et corporis frangit, Quint. 1, 2, 6: frangitur vox, id. 11, 3, 29; cf. id. 12, 11, 2: et illa (litera), quæ est sexta nostrarum (*i. e.* F.) quoties aliquam consonantem frangit, ut in hoc ipso *frangit*, multo fit horridior, *i. e. weakens*, id. 12, 10, 29 Spald.; *cf.* id. 1, 4, 11 Spald. *N. cr.*: primum divisit inelegantes: duo enim genera quæ erant, fecit tria: hoc est non dividere, sed frangere, C. Fin. 2, 9, 26; cf. frangas citius quam corrigas, quæ in pravum induruerunt, Quint. 1, 3, 12: bellum prœliis frangere, C. Prov. Cons. 13, 32: dignitatem, id. Fam. 9, 16, 6: hunc (pedum dolorem) abstinentia, sanctitate vicit et fregit, Pl. Ep. 1, 12, 5: ut equorum cursum delicati minutis passibus frangunt, Quint. 9, 4, 113: animos frangi et debilitari molestiâ, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, 2; so, ingenium (mala), Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 33; and, sublimia pectora (Venus et vinum), id. F. 1, 301: ego unus contudi et fregi exsultantis prædonis audaciam, C. Phil. 13, 13 *fin.*; cf. id. Frgm. ap. Non. 301, 8 (Rep. 3, 36 ed. Mos.); so, furorem et petulantiam alicujus, id. Pis. 14, 31: libidines, id. Leg. 3, 13, 31: odium framque (risus), Quint. 6, 3, 9: impetum cogitationis (membranæ), id. 10, 3, 31: consilium alicujus, C. Fam. 4, 4, 4; cf. sententiam alicujus, id. ib. 1, 4, 1: fœdus, id. Pis. 12, 28; so, fidem, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: jura pudicitiæ, Prop. 4, 5, 28: mandata, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 19: fas, Grat. Cyneg. 451: fregi sæpe diem mero, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 6: vina, *i. e. to weaken, dilute*, Mart. 14, 103; Pl. 14, 22, 28: quum frangerem jam ipse me cogeremque illa ferre toleranter, C. Fam. 4, 6, 2: nec animus tantis se laboribus frangeret, neque, *etc.*, C. Arch. 11, 29: ante quam calores aut frigora se fregerunt, *diminished, abated*, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 18; cf. Scævola paulum quiescet, dum se calor frangat, C. de Or. 1, 62, 265; and, fracti æstus et nondum orta frigora, Cels. 7, 7, 4 *fin.*

III. Meton.: **A.** *To break up small, to grind, bruise, crush* (freq. since the Aug. age): glebam bidentibus, Virg. G. 2, 400; so, glebas, id. ib. 3, 161: fruges robore saxi, Lucr. 1, 881; so, farra saxo, Val. Fl. 2, 448: hordeum molis, Pl. 18, 7, 14: granum dentibus, id. 18, 24, 54, § 196: fabam, id. 19, 3, 15, § 40: glandem (sues), Virg. G. 2, 72: testes homini, Pl. 11, 40, 110: toros, *to press, throw one's self upon*, Mart. 2, 59, 3; 4, 8, 6: comam in gradus, *to twist, braid*, Quint. 1, 6, 44: mare montis ad ejus Radices frangit fluctus, *breaks*, Lucr. 6, 696; cf. quam (fortunam) existimo levem et imbecillam ab animo firmo et gravi tanquam fluctum a saxo frangi oportere, C. Fam. 9, 16, 6; so, fluctus (scopulus), Luc. 6, 226: undam, Ov. F. 4, 282: aquas, Quint. 9, 4, 7: amnem nando, Luc. 8, 374; cf. Sil. 3, 457; id. 8, 555: iter, *i. e. turn off from it*, Stat. Th. 12, 232.—**B.** Of dressing hides (acc. to *no.* II.): *To soften, make supple*: ut bovis exuvias multo qui frangere olivo Dat famulis, *etc.*, Val. Fl. 6, 358.

frāter, tris, *m.* [akin to Sanscr. bhrâtri, frater; Goth. bróthar; Engl. brother; Germ. Bruder: Gr. φράτηρ or φράτωρ, clansman; cf. Bopp, pp. 158, 1101, ed Eastwick] **I.** Prop.: *A brother*: frater mi, salve, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 58: mi frater, mi frater, mi frater, tune id veritus es? *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1; and, amabo te, mi frater, ne, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 4, 1: L. frater meus, id. 2 Verr. 4, 11, 25: uxores habent inter se communes: et maxime fratres cum fratribus, Cæs. B. G. 5, 14; cf. fratrem a fratre renunciatum, id. ib. 7, 33: et filius et fratris filius, id. ib. 5, 27; so, fratris filia, Pl. Ep. 8, 11, 1: fratres gemini, *twin-brothers*, C. Clu. 16, 46; so, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 41: fratres gemelli, Ov. H. 8, 77; also in the reverse order: gemini fratres, C. Div. 2, 43, 90; so, Liv. 1, 5; Suet. Cæs. 10; Virg. Æ. 7, 670; Ov. H. 17, 250 (and therefore wrongly censured by Quint.: "quæsdam ordine permutato fiunt supervacua, ut *fratres gemini*: nam si præcesserint *gemini*, *fratres* addere non est necesse," Quint. 9, 4, 24). Also in the sing.: *To.* Hic ejus geminus est frater. *Do.* Hiccine'st? *To.* Ac geminissimus. *Do.* Di deæque et te et geminum fratrem excrucient, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 49 *sq.*; so, too, venimus fratrem quæsitum geminum germanum meum, *my full twin-brother*, id. Men. 2, 1, 7; cf. spes mihi est, vos inventuros fratres germanos duos Geminos, una matre natos et patre uno uno die, id. ib. 5, 2, 43; and Cn. Phœnius . . . . frater germanus Q. Titinii, *full brother, own brother*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 49, 128; so, id. Pont. 17, 36: fratres uterini, *brothers of the same mother, uterine brothers*, Cod. Just. 5, 62, 21: fratribus

illa (templa) deis fratres de gente deorum Circa Juturnæ composuere lacus, *the brothers of a race of gods* (*Tiberius and Drusus*), *descended from the divine brothers* (*Castor and Pollux*), Ov. F. 1, 707. Of the giants: fratreseque tendentes opaco Pelion imposuisse Olympo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 51; also, conjurati fratres, Virg. G. 1, 280.—Poet. of dogs: et Thous et Cyprio velox cum fratre Lycisce, Ov. M. 3, 220.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Like our word *brother*, as a familiar appellation of friends: "quam copiose laudatur Apronius a Timarchide . . . "*Volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas:* consorti quidem in lucris atque in furtis, gemino et simillimo nequitia, improbitate, audacia, C. 2 Verr. 3, 66, 155: *frater, pater* adde: Ut cuique est ætas, ita quemque facetus adopta, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 54: frater erat Romæ consulti rhetor, id. ib. 2, 2, 87: eheu cicatricum et sceleris pudet Fratrumque, *i. e. of dear fellow-citizens*, id. Od. 1, 35, 34; Juv. 5, 135.—**b.** Of lovers: nisi intercederent mihi inimicitiæ cum istius mulieris viro: fratre volui dicere: semper hic erro, C. Cœl. 13, 32; cf. Tib. 3, 1, 23; so, Mart. 2, 4, 3; id. 10, 65, 14. Cf. soror, *no.* II. A.

2. Esp.: An honorary title given to allies: Ædui, fratres consanguineique ssæpenumero a senatu appellati, Cæs. B. G. 1, 32; so, id. ib. 2, 3: non modo hostes, sed etiam fratres nostri Ædui, C. Fam. 7, 10 *fin.*: Ædui fratres nostri pugnant, id. Att. 1, 19, 2 (cf. fraternitas).

B. Fratres for *Brother and sister* (as also the Gr. ἀδελφοί, and, in like manner, filii for children; v. filius, *no.* II. B.): Lucius et Titia fratres emancipati a patre, Paul. Dig. 10, 2, 38: tres fratres, Titius, Nævius et Seia, Modest. ib. 2, 14, 35; Tac. A. 12, 4: INFANTIBVS HILARIONI ET REVOCATÆ FRATRIBVS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4583.

C. Like the corresponding Gr. and Hebr. words, of near relatives; viz.: **1.** Frater patruelis, or simply frater, *A cousin*: hic illius frater patruelis et socer T. Torquatus, C. Planc. 11, 27; for which simply frater, Cat. 66, 22; Ov. H. 8, 28; id. M. 13, 31; Tac. A. 3, 38; id. ib. 11, 9; Just. 17, 3; Auct. Or. post Red. in Sen. 10, 25.—**2.** Prps. also for levir (cf. the Fr. *beau-frère*), *A brother-in-law, sister's husband*: prope attonitus ipso congressu Numida, gratias de fratris filio remisso agit, Liv. 28, 35, 8 (cf. 27, 19, 9).

D. Fratres Arvales, *A college of priests*; v. arvalis.

E. Frater Solis et Lunæ, *The title of the Parthian kings*, Amm. 23, 5; 17, 5.

F.: **1.** Of things of a like kind that belong together (so, too, the Gr. ἀδελφός; cf. also soror, *no.* II. B.): aspicies illic positos ex ordine fratres (*i. e.* libros), Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 107; so, Mart. 12, 3, 6.—**2.** As a proper name: (In Mauretania) montes sunt alti, qui . . . ob numerum *Septem*, ob similitudinem Fratres nuncupantur, Mel. 1, 5, 5; so, Pl. 5, 2, 1; Sol. 25; also called, in Ptolemy, Ἔπτὰ ἀδελφοί; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 459.

frātercŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [fraterculus] A word formed by Plautus, after the analogy of sororiare, and also used of the breasts: *To swell up like brothers*: Plaut. Frgm. ap. Fest. p. 297; cf. also FRATRARE.

frātercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [frater] **I.** Prop.: *A little brother*: unde fit, ut malim fraterculus esse Gigantis, *i. e. of unknown parents, sprung from the earth*, Juv. 4, 98. **II.** Meton. (acc. to frater, *no.* II. A.): A familiar appellation given to a friend: quam copiose laudatur Apronius a Timarchide . . . "*Volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas,*" C. 2 Verr. 3, 66, 155.

fraterne, *adv.* [fraternus, *no.* II. B.] **I.** Prop.: *In a brotherly manner*: quare facis tu quidem fraterne, quod me hortaris, sed, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2. **II.** Meton.: *Heartily, affectionately*: tibi persuadeas, te a me fraterne amari, C. Att. 1, 5 *fin.*

frāternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fraternus] *Brotherhood, fraternity* (post-Aug. and very rare): Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 16, 2: Ædui soli Gallorum fraternitatis nomen cum populo Romano usurpant, Tac. A. 11, 25 (cf. the passages from Cæs. and Cic. under frater, *no.* II. A. *fin.*, and under fraternus, *no.* II.).

frāternus, a, um, *adj.* [frater] **I.** Prop.: *Brotherly, fraternal*: sese et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri, Cæs. B. G. 1, 20: tametsi in ipso fraterno parricidio nullum scelus prætermissum videtur, tamen, *etc.* . . . ab hereditate fratern aexcludi, C. Clu. 11, 31: acerba fata Romanos agunt, Scelusque fraternæ necis, *of fratricide* (committed by Romulus), Hor. Epod. 7, 18; cf. fraterno primi maduerunt sanguine muri, Luc. 1, 95: sanguis, Hor. S. 2, 5, 16: lyra (because given to Apollo by his brother Mercury), id. Od. 1, 21, 12: mores, *of Zethus, brother of Amphion*, id. Ep. 1, 18, 43: undæ, *of Neptune* (as brother of Jupiter), Ov. M. 7, 367: invidia, *against his brother* (shortly before, fratris invidia), Sall. J. 39 *fin.*

II. Meton.: **A.** *Of* or *belonging to a relative* or *kinsman*: frater erat, fraterna peto, *i. e. the arms of his cousin Achilles*, Ov. M. 13, 31; so, pectora, Val. Fl. 1, 163: fama, id. ib. 1, 178.

B. (acc. to frater, *no.* II. A.): Like our words *Brotherly, fraternal*, i. e. *closely allied, friendly*: propter amorem in nos fraternum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, 10: pro fraterna illa necessitudine, id. Quint. 4, 16; so, animi, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 4: fœdus, id. ib. 1, 3, 35.

C. Poet.: Of animals yoked together: it tristis arator Mœrentem abjungens fraterna morte juvencum, *of his companion*, Virg. G. 3, 518.

‡ **fratilli** villi sordidi in tapetis, Fest. p. 90 Müll.

‡ **fratrare** (*al.* ‡ **fratriare**) puerorum mammæ dicuntur, quum primum tumescunt, quod velut fratres pares oriuntur: quod etiam in frumento spica facere dicuntur, Fest. p. 91 Müll.; cf. ‡ "fratrarent turgerent, pubescerent," Placid. p. 463.

‡ **1. fratria** uxor fratris (*sister-in-law*), Fest. p. 90; cf. "fratriæ appellantur fratrum inter se uxores," Non. 557, 9; and ‡ "fratria εἰνάτηρ," Gloss. Philox. Also called ‡ **fratrissa,** acc. to Isid. Orig. 9, 7, 17.

‡ **2. fratria** est Græcum vocabulum partis hominum, ut Neapoli etiam nunc, Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25, § 85 Müll. (=φρατρία, *A division of the people, answering to the Lat.* curia, *the third part of a φυλή*).

frātrĭ-cīda, æ, *m.* [frater; cædo] *A brother's murderer, a fratricide*: Nep. Timol. 1; C. pro Domo, 10, 26.

frātrĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [fratricida] *A brother's murder, fratricide* (Eccl. Lat.): Tert. Monog. 4; so, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 14.

‡ **fratrissa,** æ, v. 1. ‡ fratria.

frātrŭēlis, is, *m.* [frater, analog. with patruelis] *A father's brother's son, a cousin* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 22, 26; cf. "*fratrueles,* filii materteræ sunt," Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 15.

fraudātio, ōnis, *f.* [fraudo] *A cheating, deceiving, defrauding, deceit, fraud* (rare, but class.): ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia: hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, C. Cat. 2, 11, 25: VT INTER BONOS BENE AGIER OPORTET ET SINE FRAVDATIONE, an old legal formula in C. Off. 3, 17, 70; so, QVI FRAVDATIONIS CAVSA LATITARII, Edict. ap. C. Quint. 19, 60; and, QVÆ FRAVDATIONIS CAVSA GESTA ERVNT, *etc.*, Edict. ap. Ulp. Dig. 42, 8, 1; Plaut. Asin. 2, 1, 9.

fraudātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A cheat, deceiver, defrauder* (rare, but class.): fraudator creditorum Trebellius et homo diruptus dirutusque, C. Phil. 13, 12, 28: fraudatorum impudentia, id. Fl. 20, 48: beneficiorum fraudator, Sen. Ben. 4, 26.

fraudātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fraudator] *Pertaining to a* fraudator; hence) *Of, or relating to, cheating or fraud*: interdictum, Papin. Dig. 43, 3, 96; Valens. ib. 36, 1, 67.

fraudātrix, īcis, *f.* [fraudo] *She who cheats or defrauds* (Eccl. Lat.): Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

fraudĭ-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fraus; gero] *Cheating, fraudulent* (post-class.): loquelæ, Tert. Genes. 3.

fraudo (in Plaut. also **frudo**; cf. Ritschl. proleg. ad Plaut. p. 96), āvi, ātum, āre, *Perf. Subj.* fraudassis, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 58; and, in the depon. form frausus siet, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 20; cf. "frausus erit, fraudem commiserit," Fest. p. 91), 1. *v. a.* [fraus] **I.** Prop.: *To cheat, beguile, defraud* one of any thing (class.): **A.** *Aliquem aliqua re*: quum Cæcilius a Vario magna pecunia fraudaretur, C. Att. 1, 1, 3; cf. grano uno fraudare decumanum, id. 2 Verr. 3, 8, 20; so, milites prædæ, Liv. 2, 42: milites stipendio, Just. 6, 2: aurigarios mercede, Suet. Ner. 5: multos minutis mutuationibus, C. Fl. 20, 47: quos equidem non fraudaverim debita laude, Quint. 2, 14, 1; so, nationes sua gloria, Pl. 32, 6, 21, § 62: aliquem triumpho, Suet. Cal. 48: legentes judicio maximi auctoris, Quint. 9, 1, 25: pueros somno (Aurora), Ov. Am. 1, 13, 17: amantem spe, id. M. 14, 715: superos ture, Phædr. 4, 20, 19: artus seniles animâ, Ov. M. 7, 250: (animus) mutila sentit quædam et quasi decurtata: quibus, tanquam debito fraudetur, offenditur, C. Or. 53, 178: fraudare suo veteri nomine, id. Fin. 5, 30, 91; so, verba aliqua sui parte, Quint. 11, 3, 52: nomina origine, Ov. M. 7, 654: præclarum factum memoriâ, Vell. 2, 92: bellum sanguine, Luc. 2, 305: fraudans se ipse victu suo, Liv. 2, 10 *fin.*; so, id. 5, 47.—**B.** Simply *aliquem*: quis sit, qui socium fraudarit et fefellerit, consideremus, C. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: VTI NE PROPTER TE FIDEMVE TVAM CAPTVS FRAVDATVSVE SIEM, an old legal formula in C. Off. 3, 17, 70: fidentem fraudare, Plaut. Asin. 3, 2, 15: fraudare quempiam, C. Cæcin. 3, 7; so, creditores, id. Phil. 6, 4, 11: aliquem in hereditaria societate, id. Quint. 24, 76: ungor olivo, Non quo fraudatis immundus Natta lucernis, Hor. S. 1, 6, 124: ipso jure rescindi quod fraudandæ legis gratia esset ascriptum, *i. e. to violate*, Ter. Dig. 35, 1, 64.—**C.** *Abs.*: *La.* Talentum argenti magnum continuo dabo. *Gr.* Si fraudassis, dictio, *etc.*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 58.—**D.** With *a homogeneous object*: metuo in commune, ne quam fraudem frausus siet, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 20.

II. Meton.: *To embezzle* a thing from a person, *to purloin, steal; to withdraw, to diminish* (so prps. not in Cic.): hi stipendium equitum fraudabant, Cæs. B. C. 3, 59; cf. of the same: fraudata restituere, id. ib. 3, 60 *fin.*; so, annonam publicam, Mart. Dig. 48, 12, 1: vectigal, Papin. ib. 39, 4, 8: bellum adversus Turnum propter fraudatas Laviniæ nuptias fuit, *withdrawn, not granted*, Just. 43, 1: sic gignitur laudatus ille pallor, saturitato fraudata, *diminished, weakened*, Pl. 9, 39, 64.

fraudŭlenter, *adv.* [fraudulentus] *Deceitfully, fraudulently*: fraudulenter atque avariter, Cato in Non. 510, 21: crudelitur aut fraudulenter infestare, Col. 1, 8, 18:—*Comp.*: nullum animal fraudulentius invidere homini tradunt, Pl. 30, 10, 27.

fraudŭlentĭa, æ, *f.* [fraudulentus] *A disposition to deceive, deceitfulness, fraudulence* (very rare): Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 34; id. Pseud. 2, 1, 7.

fraudŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [fraus] *Cheating, deceitful, fraudulent* (quite class.): Carthaginienses fraudulenti et mendaces, C. Agr. 2, 35, 95; so, homo, Auct. Her. 2, 26, 41; C. Quint. 18, 56; Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 132: venditiones, C. Off. 3, 21, 83: calliditas, Gell. 7, 18, 10: gestus (with humilis and servilis), Quint. 11, 3, 83.—*Comp.*: tanto fraudulentior deus vetor, qui, *etc.*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 28.—*Sup.*: ex bonis pessimi et fraudulentissimi Sunt, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 38: magico fraudulentissima artium, Pl. 30, 1, 1.

fraudŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Deceitful, fraudulent* (post-class. and very rare): contrectatio, Paul. Dig. 47, 2, 1.

fraus (in the old Codd. also **frus**), fraudis (old form of the *plur.*, frudes, Næv. 1, 1: *Gen. Plur.*, fraudium, C. Off. 3, 18, 75; Cf. Oud. App. 1, p. 349: fraudum, Tac. A. 6, 21; Gell. 14, 2, 6; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 214), *f.* (class.)

I. Prop.: *Deceit, deception, guile,*

impostura, fraud: quum duobus modis, id est aut vi aut fraude fiat injuria, fraus quasi vulpeculae, vis leonis videtur: utrumque homini alienissimum, sed fraus odio digna majore, C. Off. 1, 13 *fin.*: nonne ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum ex fraude, fallaciis, mendaciis constare totus videtur? id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: hostes sine fide tempus atque occasionem fraudis ac doli quaerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: fraude ac dolo aggressus est (urbem), *Liv.* 1, 53: per summam fraudem et malitiam, C. Quint. 18, 56: in fraudem obsequio impelli, id. Lael. 24, 89: metuo in commune, ne quam fraudem frausus siet, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 20: fraudis, sceleris, parricidii, perjurii plenus, id. Rud. 3, 2, 37: Litavici fraude perspecta, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: legi fraudem facere, *i. e. to circumvent, evade*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9; cf. "contra legem facit, qui id facit, quod lex prohibet; in fraudem vero legis, qui salvis verbis legis sententiam ejus circumvenit. Fraus enim legi fit, ubi, quod fieri noluit, fieri autem non vetuit, id fit, *etc.*, Paul. and Ulp. Dig. 1, 3, 29 and 30; so, quod emancipando filium fraudem legi fecisset, Liv. 7, 16 *fin.*; and, facio fraudem senatusconsulto, C. Att. 4, 12; cf. also, inventum deverticulum est in fraude earum (legum), gallinaceos quoque pascendi, Pl. 10, 50, 71: si quid in fraudem creditorum factum sit, Ulp. Dig. 42, 8, 6, § 8: sese dedere sine fraude constituunt, *without deception, honourably*, Caes. B. C. 2, 22; so, sine fraude Punicum emittere praesidium, Liv. 24, 47 (in another sense under so. II. C. 2.): audax Iapeti genus (Prometheus) Ignem fraude mala gentibus intulit, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 28; aliter enim ad sororis filios quam concordiae fraude pervenire non poterat, *by the deceitful pretence of unanimity*, Just. 24, 2.—In *Plur.*: exagitabantur omnes ejus fraudes atque fallaciae, *deceptions*, C. Clu. 36, 101: qui frons est fraudium, maleficiorum, scelerum omnium, id. Off. 3, 18, 75: noctem peccatis et fraudibus objice nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 62: (Europe) scatentem Beluis pontum mediasque fraudes Palluit audax, id. Od. 3, 27, 28.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Concr.*: Of persons, as a term of reproach, *A cheater, deceiver, a cheat* (ante-class. and rare): fur, fugitive, fraus populi, Fraudulente, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 131: gerro, iners, fraus, heluo, ganeo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10.

B. *A bad action, offence, crime* (class.): est enim periculum, ne aut neglectis iis (rebus divinis) impia fraude, aut susceptis auili superstitione obligemur, C. Div. 1, 4 *fin.*: si C. Rabirius fraudem capitalem admisit, quod arma contra L. Saturninum tulit, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: scelus frausque, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: suscepta fraus, id. Pis. 18 *fin.*: fraudem committere, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 31.—In *Plur.*: re publica violanda fraudes inexpiabiles concipere, C. Tusc. 1, 30, 72.

C. *Pass.*: **1.** *A being deceived, self-deception, delusion, error, mistake* (class.): is me in hanc illexit fraudem, Plaut. Mil. 5, 42; so, imperitos in fraudem illicis, Ter. And. 5, 4, 8 Ruhnk.; cf. oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus . . . hic in fraudem homines impulit; hic eos, quibus erat ignotus, decepit, fefellit, induxit, C. Pis. 1, 1; and, ac nos in fraudem induimus frustraminis ipsi, Lucr. 4, 818: quemquam pellicere in fraudem, id. 5, 1003: jacere in fraudem, id. 4, 1203: quis deus in fraudem, quae dura potentia nostri Egit? Virg. Æ. 10, 72: in fraudem deducere, Plaut. in C. Fam. 10, 23, 4: in fraudem incidere, C. Att. 11, 16, 1; cf. in fraudem in re publica delabi, id. de Or. 3, 60, 226: ne tibi dent in eo flammarum corpora fraudem, Lucr. 2, 187: ne tibi sit fraudi, quod nos inferne videmus, *etc.*, id. 6, 187: quem (Euryalum) jam manus omnis Fraude loci et noctis . . . oppressum rapit, *deception as to, ignorance of*, Virg. Æ. 9, 397.—Hence,

2. *Injury, detriment, damage* produced by deception or ignorance: "aliud *fraus* est, aliud *poena*; fraus enim sine poena esse potest, poena sine fraude esse non potest. Poena est noxae vindicta, fraus et ipsa noxa dicitur et quasi poenae quaedam praeparatio," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 131: id mihi fraudem tulit, C. Att. 7, 26, 2: esse alicui fraudi aut crimini, *to tend to his injury*, id. Mur. 35, 73; cf. quae res nemini unquam fraudi fuit, id. Cluent. 33, 91; so, id. Att. 5, 21, 12; id. Phil. 5, 12, 34; id. ib. 8, 11, 33; id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49; Liv. 30, 19, et al. So, too, sine fraude, or archaic SE (SED) FRAVDE, *without injury, without damage, without risk*: SI PLVS MINVSVE SECVERINT SE FRAVDE ESTO, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 49; v. sine no. I. A.: rex respondit: QVOD SINE FRAVDE MEA POPVLIQVE ROMANI QVIBITIVM FIAT, FACIO, Liv. 1, 24: ceterae multitudini diem statuit, ante quam sine fraude liceret ab armis discedere, Sall. C. 36, 2; cf. Liv. 26, 12.

D. Personified as *A deity*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44. *In the service of Mercury, as the god of thieves*, Mart. Cap. 1, 16.

frausus, a, um, v. fraudo *ad init.*

‡ **frax**, v. fraces, *ad init.*

‡ **fraxare**, vigiliam circuire, Fest. p. 91 Müll.

fraxĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. fraxinus] *Of ash-wood, ashen*: sudes, Virg. G. 2, 359: trabes, id. Æ. 6, 181: frons, Col. 6, 3, 6: hasta, Ov. M. 5, 9; id. ib. 12, 360.

1. **fraxĭnus**, i, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *An ash-tree, ash*, remarkable for its slenderness (Fraxinus excelsior, L.): Pl. 16, 13, 24; Enn. Ann. 7, 30; Virg. E. 7, 65; id. Æ. 11, 136; Hor. Od. 3, 25, 16; Ov. M. 7, 677; 10, 93. **II.** Meton.: *An ashen spear* or *javelin*, fraxinea hasta: Ov. M. 5, 143; id. ib. 12, 122; 324; Stat. Th. 6, 102.

2. **fraxĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. fraxinus] *Of ash-wood, ashen*, usually fraxineus: virga, Ov. H. 11, 76.

Frĕgellae, arum, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *A very old city of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris* (now *Ceprano*), Liv. 8, 22; id. 9, 12; Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22; id. ib. 4, 27, 37; Sil. 8, 477; id. 1, 2, 529; cf. Mann. Ital. 1. p. 672.—Hence, **Frĕgellānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Fregellae, Fregellan*: ager, C. Fam. 13, 76, 2; Liv. 26, 9: arx, id. 9, 28: vitis, Col. 3, 2, 27: bellum, C. Agr. 2, 33, 90: L. Papirio Fregellanus, *of Fregellae*, id. Brut. 45, 170.—As *Subst.*: **Fregellani**, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Fregellae, Fregellans*, Auct. Her. 4, 9, 13; C. Inv. 1, 8, 11; id. Brut. 46, 170; Liv. 27, 10; 26 *sq.* **II.** Meton.: *A quarter of Rome inhabited by Fregellans*, acc. to Fest. p. 91 Müll.

Frĕgēnae, arum, *f.*, Φρεγῆναι, ἡ, *A small town of Etruria, near* Alsium (now *Castel Guido*), Pl. 3, 5, 8; Liv. 36, 3; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 381.

frĕmĕbundus, a, um, *adj.* [fremo] *Making a low roaring, growling, muttering, murmuring* (poet.): Att. in Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89; Sil. 3, 463: tum vero praeceps (Achilles) curru fremebundus ab alto Desilit, Ov. M. 12, 128.

frĕmĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A dull roaring, a rushing, resounding, murmuring, a droning* or *humming* (class.): omne sonabat Arbustum fremitu silvai frondosai, Enn. Ann. 7, 32: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, C. Fin. 5, 2, 5; so, murmurantis maris, id. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: aequoris, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 23; cf. perfurit acri Cum fremitu, saevitque minaci murmure pontus, Lucr. 1, 277: terrae, C. Div. 1, 18, 35: simul eorum qui cum impedimentis veniebant, clamor fremitusque oriebatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 24; cf. id. ib. 4, 14; and, ex nocturno fremitu, id. ib. 5, 22: fremitus egentium et motus quidam temerarius Graeculae concionis, C. Fl. 10, 23; cf. si displicuit sententia, fremitu aspernantur, Tac. G. 11; so, too, in the follg.: dein fremitus increbruit, Liv. 45, 1: nos ab Carthagine fremitum castrorum Romanorum exaudimus, id. 30, 30: plausu fremituque virum Consonat omne nemus, Virg. Æ. 5, 148; cf. boat caelum fremitu virum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 78; so, canentum (with sonus and plausus), Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 33: equorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 38; so, Virg. Æ. 11, 607; cf. hinnitusque equorum, Liv. 2, 64 *fin.*; and, equus fremitum, patulis sub naribus edit (corresp. to hinnitus and hinnire), Lucr. 5, 1075: canis, Col. 7, 12, 3: leonum, Val. Fl. 3, 237: tigris, Pl. 8, 18, 25: inconditus vituli marini, id. 9, 13, 15: apum, Virg. G. 4, 216.—In *Plur.*: rapidi fremitus, Lucr. 5, 1192; so, id. 6, 199; 270; 289; 410; Demosthenes . . . consuescebat concionum fremitus non expavescere, Quint. 10, 3, 30.

frēmo, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [βρόμος] **I.** *Neut.*: *To make a low roaring, to growl, murmur, rage, roar* (class.): (ventus): Speluncas inter mannas fremit ante tumultu, Lucr. 6, 581; cf. Virg. Æ. 1, 56: venti immani turbine, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 25: mare, Val. Fl. 2, 646; cf. Ister tumidā aquā, id. 6, 329: montes undaeque, Stat. Th. 12, 654: saxa concita murali tormento, Virg. Æ. 12, 922: viae laetitiā ludisque plausuque, *to resound*, id. ib. 9, 717: agri festis ululatibus, Ov. M. 3, 528: irritata canum quum primum magna Molossûm Mollia ricta fremunt, Lucr. 5, 1062; so, leo, Virg. Æ. 9, 341; Pl. 8, 16, 19; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100, § 104: equus, Virg. Æ. 11, 496; 599; Hor. Od. 4, 14, 23; id. Epod. 9, 17: lupus ad caulas, Virg. Æ. 9, 60: tigres, Val. Fl. 2, 260: fremant omnes licet, dicam quod sentio, *to mutter, grumble*, C. de Or. 1, 44, 195: quum in basilicā Juliā . . . omnia clamoribus fremerent, Quint. 12, 5, 6: omnes magno circum clamore fremebant, Virg. Æ. 6, 175: cunctique fremebant Caelicolae assensu vario, id. ib. 10, 96: cuncti simul ore fremebant Dardanidae, id. ib. 1, 559; id. ib. 5, 555: animisque frementes, id. ib. 12, 371; cf. stabat acerba frementis Æneas, id. ib. 12, 398: rumor de tibicine Fremit in theatro, Phaed. 5, 7, 21.

II. *Act.*: *To murmur, grumble, growl, rage* at or after any thing: **A.** With *Acc.*: dixerat haec unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant, Virg. Æ. 11, 132: arma amens fremit, arma toro tectisque requirit, Saevit amor ferri, id. ib. 7, 460; so, Hor. Epod. 9, 17 Orell. *N. cr.*: si plebs fremere imperia coepisset, *i. e. to murmur at*, Cass. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 56.—**B.** With *an objective clause*: jam vero Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, C. Att. 2, 7, 3: Pedum expugnandum ac delendum senatus fremit, Liv. 8, 13: praetorianus miles, non virtute se sed proditione victum fremebat, Tac. H. 2, 44; id. ib. 4, 35; Pl. 33, 3, 12.

frĕmor, ōris, *m.* [fremo] *A low roaring, rushing, murmuring* (poet. and in post-class. prose for the class. fremitus): arma sonant, fremor oritur, Poet. ap. Var. L. L. 6, 7, 69, § 67; Virg. Æ. 11, 297; Arn. 1, 32.—In *Plur.*: leonum indignati fremores, App. Flor. p. 358.

frēnātor, ōris, *m.* [freno] *A curber, tamer, controller* (post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: (sol) ignipedum frenator equorum, Stat. Th. 1, 27. **II.** Fig.: infinitae potestatis domitor ac frenator animus, Pl. Pan. 55, 9. **III.** Meton.: ingentis frenator Sarmata conti, *i. e. a hurler*, Val. Fl. 6, 162.

frendo, *no perf.*, frēsum and fressum, frendēre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To gnash* with the teeth: frendebat dentibus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 5; so, id. Truc. 2, 7, 41: Nemeaeus leo Frendens effavit graviter extremum halitum, C. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: frendens aper, Ov. A. A. 1, 46: et graviter frendens sic fatis ora resolvit, Virg. G. 4, 452: tumidā frendens Mavortius irā, Ov. M. 8, 436: (Hannibal) frendens gemensque ac vix lacrimis temperans dictur legatorum verba audisse, Liv. 30, 20, 1.—**B.** Fig.: Poet.: dolor frendens, Sen. Herc. Fur. 693. And with *a respect. Acc.*: nec machaera, audes dentes frendere, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 447, 18.

II. *Act.*: **A.** *To crush, bruise*, or *grind to pieces* (as if gnashing with the teeth): *porci* dicuntur nefrendes ab eo, quod nondum fabam frendere possunt, id est frangere, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 17: saxo fruges frendas, Att. in Non. 437, 21: fresi et aqua macerati ervi sextarius, Col. 6, 3, 4; so, fresa cicera, id. 2, 10, 35: faba fresa, id. 2, 11, 7; id. 6, 3, 5; for which, faba fressa, Cels. 5, 18, 21.—**B.** *To rage* or *gnash the teeth at any thing*: frendere noctes, misera, quae perpessa sum, Pac. in Non. 447, 17.

frendor, ōris, *m.* [frendo] *A gnash-*

ing (post-class.): dentium in Gehenna, Tert. Res. Carn. 35 *ad fin.*; Veg. Vet. 3, 31.

freni (fræ-), orum, v. frenum, *ad init.*

frēnī-ger (fræ-), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [frenum; gero] *Bridle-bearing, bridled:* ala, *i. e. the cavalry*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 98.

frēno (fræ-), āvi, ātum, āre (old *Inf. Præs. Pass.* frenarier, Prud. Psych. 191), 1. *v. a.* [frenum] **I.** Prop.: *To furnish with a bridle, to bridle* (class.): frenati equi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 4: equos, Virg. Æ. 5, 554; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 13: ora cervi capistris, Ov. M. 10, 125: colla draconum (Medea), id. ib. 7, 220: dracones, id. Tr. 3, 8, 3: frenato delphine sedens Thetis, id. M. 11, 237; cf. vecta est frenato pisce Thetis, Tib. 1, 5, 46: frenata acies, *i. e. the cavalry* (*opp.* pedestris), Sil. 11, 266.

II. Meton.: *To bridle, curb, restrain, check:* (Æolus ventos) Imperio premit ac vinclis et carcere frenat, Virg. Æ. 1, 54: agmina ductor, Sil. 9, 418: quum tristis hiems glacie cursus frenaret aquarum, Virg. G. 4, 136: alvum frenat brassica, Seren. Samon. 29; so, tussim medicamine, id. 17.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): *To bridle, curb, restrain, govern:* frenatam tot malis linguam resolvimus, Pl. Pan. 66, 5: qui eas (voluptates) sua temperantia frenavit ac domuit, Liv. 30, 14: ejus (Clodii) furores, quos nullis jam legibus, nullis judiciis frenare poteramus, C. Mil. 28, 77; so, spes avidas, Sil. 10, 341: impetum scribendi, Phædr. 4, 25, 7: dolores corde, *to shut up*, Sil. 8, 290: gentes superbas justitiâ (Dido), Virg. Æ. 1, 523; cf. Æmoniam (Pelias), Val. Fl. 1, 22: ne quis temere frenari eos dicere posset, quominus de eo libere querantur, Liv. 26, 29.

Frentāni, orum, *m. An Italian tribe in Samnium, on the Adriatic Sea* (now *Abruzzo Citra*), Cæs. B. C. 1, 23 *fin.*; Liv. 9, 16; 45 *fin.*; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 695.—Hence, **Frentānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Frentani:* ager, Liv. 27, 43: regio, Pl. 3, 11, 17.

frēnum (fræ-), i, *n.* and more freq. in the *Plur.*, **frena,** ōrum, *n.* and heterocl. in the *Plur.*, **freni,** ōrum, *m.* [fre-num, akin to Sanscr. dhri, tenere, sustinere, like habena from habeo, Pott. Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 220; 2, p. 571] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Plur.*: *A bridle,* including bit, head-piece, and reins; the several parts by which the animal is held in: **1.** *Freni*: aurei freni, Curt. 4, 13 *med.*; so, Sen. Ep. 47, 16; id. ib. 41, 6: freni, Curt. 7, 10 *fin.*: non domito frenos ore momordit equus, Tib. 1, 3, 42; so, frenos, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 12; Virg. G. 3, 184; Liv. 1, 48.—**2.** *Frena*: equus, equa, quæ frena recipere solet, C. Top. 8, 36: frena, Virg. Æ. 4, 135; id. ib. 5, 818; Ov. M. 15, 519; id. Am. 3, 4, 16.—**3.** *Doubtful*: moderarier hunc (equum) frenis, Lucr. 5, 1297; so, frenis, id. 5, 1316; Liv. 1, 14 *fin.*; Virg. Æ. 11, 719; 889; id. ib. 12, 372; Hor. S. 1, 1, 91; Ov. M. 5, 643; Luc. 1, 425; id. 7, 551, et sæp.—**B.** *Sing.*: *A bit, curb*; as one part of that by which the animal is held in: frenumque (equus) recepit, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 36; 38.—Prov.: frenum mordere, *to take the bit in one's teeth,* i. e. *to offer opposition, to resist:* si frenum momorderis peream, Brut. in C. Fam. 11, 23, 2; cf. sed ut mones, frenum momordi, C. ib. 11, 24, 1.

II. Meton.: **A.** Like our terms *bridle* and *curb, = Means of guiding or governing, restraint:* **1.** *Plur.*: *Bridle, restraint, limit, hinderance, check:* **a.** *Freni*: rerum freni, *the reins of dominion*, Sil. 1, 240: freni sunt injecti vobis, Quirites, nullo modo perpetiendi; alligati et constricti estis amaro vinculo servitutis, Val. Max. 2, 9, 5; cf. freni domitarum gentium, Curt. 7, 10 *fin.*; C. Rep. 2, 33: ut Isocratem in acerrimo ingenio Theopompi et lenissimo Ephori dixisse traditum est, alteri se calcaris adhibere, alteri frenos, id. Brut. 56, 204; cf. in the follg.: Mutinam illi exsultanti tanquam frenos furoris injecit, C. Phil. 13, 9, 20: data frenos impotenti naturæ et indomito animali, *give the reins to,* i. e. *allow full scope to,* Liv. 34, 2; so, frenos furentibus ira Laxat, Luc. 7, 125: impone felicitati tuæ frenos, *put on,* Curt. 7, 8 *ad fin.*—**b.** *Frena*: imperii frena tenere sui, Ov. Tr. 2, 43; so, frena imperii moderari, id. Pont. 2, 9, 33: capere, id. 4, 13, 27: frena licentiæ injicere, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 10: pone iræ frena modumque, Pone et avaritiæ, Juv. 8, 88: subiit leges et frena momordit Ille solutus amor, *i. e. submitted to,* Stat S. 1, 2, 28.—**c.** *Doubtful*: quod dicebat Isocrates, se calcaribus in Ephoro, contra autem in Theopompo frenis uti solere, C. de Or. 3, 9, 36; also in Quint. 2, 8, 11; cf. above the passage C. Brut. 56, 204; and, alter, uti dixit Isocrates in Ephoro et Theopompo, frenis eget, alter calcaribus, id. Att. 6, 1, 12: non solum frenis sed etiam jugo accepto, Liv. 37, 36: animum rege: qui nisi paret, Imperat: hunc frenis, hunc tu compesce catena, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: jam vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, id. S. 2, 7, 74.—**2.** *Sing.*: *A curb, restraint,* etc.: ni frenum accipere et victi parere fatentur, Virg. Æ. 12, 568: voluptates tenere sub freno, Sen. Ep. 23 *med.*

B. Poet. for *Horse, steed, charger:* Prop. 4, 10, 19: portarumque moras frenis assultat et hastis, Stat. Th. 11, 243: turbataque frena pavore, Sil. 2, 199.

C.: **1.** Gen.: *That which holds things together, a band* (post-Aug. and very rare): absiliunt pontes tectique tremen-tis Saxea frena labant, *etc., the stone bands, ties,* Stat. Th. 10, 880.— Hence, **2.** Esp.: In anatomy, frenum, *The ligament which attaches the inside of the foreskin to the glans:* Cels. 7, 25, 2.

frēquens, entis, *adj. That repeatedly, often,* or *frequently takes place, often, frequent* (class.) [prps. akin to Sanscr. rich, ire, adire].

I. Prop.: **A.** Of persons, *That is often at a place,* or *that often does a thing:* erat ille Romæ frequens, in foro et in ore omnium quotidie versabatur, C. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: quibuscum si frequentes sunt, id. Off. 2, 13, 46; cf. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 80; and in the *Comp.*: quod filium frequentiorem prope cum illis quam secum cernebat, Liv. 39, 53: frequens Platonis auditor, *an assiduous hearer,* C. Or. 4, 45; cf. frequens spectator, Quint. 10, 5, 19; so, conviva, Mart. 9, 98, 10: frequentem ad signa esse, Liv. 3, 24: adesse frequens senatui, Tac. A. 4, 55; so, frequens concionibus, id. H. 4, 69 *fin.*; and, frequens secretis, id. A. 4, 3: in ore frequens posteritatis eris, Ov. Pont. 2, 6, 34: frequens te audivi atque affui, C. de Or. 1, 57, 243.—Poet. with the *Inf.*: hic hominum casus lenire et demere fatis Jura frequens, Stat. Th. 7, 706.

B. Of inanimate and abstr. things, *Repeated, often, frequent, common, usual:* (senectus) caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis, C. de Sen. 13, 44: frequentiores (lactucæ) in cibo, Pl. 20, 7, 26 *fin.*: frequentes literæ, Suet. Tib. 11; so, edicta, id. Ner. 41: iambus et trochæus frequens, C. de Or. 3, 47, 182; cf. (verbum *igitur*) quum apud alios sit etiam frequens, apud alios nunquam reperiatur, Quint. 1, 5, 39; Var. L. L. 7, 5, 99, § 99: frequentiora latrocinia, Asin. Poll. in C. Fam. 10, 31, 1: familiaritas, Nep. Att. 19 *fin.*: honores, id. Phoc. 1: comparationis usus, Quint. 8, 6, 14; so, frequentior usus anulorum, Pl. 33, 1, 6; cf. nec fuit alia gemma apud antiquos usu frequentior, id. 37, 7, 31: frequentior fama, Liv. 2, 32; so, sententia, Pl. Ep. 2, 11, 6: frequens apud Græcos adagium, Gell. 1, 8, 4; cf. in *Sup.*: id est apud oratores frequentissimum, id. 8, 5, 1: Græcis frequentior tropus (*opp.* rarissimus), id. 8, 6, 37: id frequentius est, quam ut exemplis confirmandum sit, id. 4, 1, 75; so, id. 9, 2, 53: *eae videatur,* jam nimis frequens, octonarium inchoat, id. 9, 4, 73; cf. parere ergo exceptionem rei judicatæ, frequens est, Paul. Dig. 44, 2, 6.—With *Dat.*: erat adhuc frequens senatoribus, si quid e republica crederent, loco sententiæ promere, *usual with the senate,* Tac. A. 2, 33.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of a multitude, *Assembled in great numbers, full, crowded, numerous:* videt multos equites Romanos, frequentes præterea cives atque socios, C. 1 Verr. 3, 7: refert etiam, qui audiant, frequentes an pauci an singuli, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: major frequentiorque legatio, Liv. 5, 5: senatus fuit frequentior quam, *etc.*..... frequentes fuimus, omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1; so, senatus frequens convenit, id. Fam. 10, 12, 3; cf. senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, id. de Or. 3, 1, 2; and, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 111; cf. also, frequentissimo senatu, C. Phil. 2, 33, 99; and, ad frequentiores consultatio dilata, Liv. 35, 7: legem populi frequentis suffragiis abrogare, C. Brut. 62, 222: mane Germani frequentes ad eum in castra venerunt, Cæs. B. G. 4, 13; cf. eodem conveniunt undique frequentes, id. ib. 7, 63; and, id. B. C. 1, 13: frequenti consessu, Suet. Aug. 44: convivio frequenti, id. Cæs. 31; id. Tib. 61: frequenti auditorio, id. Claud. 41: equites Romani, qui frequentissimi in gradibus Concordiæ steterunt, C. Phil. 7, 8, 21: huc postero die quam frequentissimi conveniunt, Cæs. B. G. 4, 11: frequens ibi hic piscis, Pl. 9, 59, 85: huc frequens Cæmenta demittit redemptor Cum famulis (poet. for famulis frequentibus), Hor. Od. 3, 1, 34.

B. Of places filled with a multitude, *Filled, full, crowded, populous, much frequented, well stocked*; constr. *abs., c. Abl.*, and, in Tac. also *c. Gen.*: **1.** *Abs.*: frequentissimum theatrum, C. Div. 1, 28 *fin.*: sic ut nulla (præfectura) tota Italia frequentior dici possit, *more populous,* id. Planc. 8, 21; so, frequens municipium, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106; and, frequens Numidia, Sall. J. 78 *fin.*: celebre et frequens emporium, *much frequented,* Liv. 38, 18: via, Ov. A. A. 1, 585; cf. compita, Hor. S. 2, 3, 25: ludi, id. Carm. Sec. 24; cf. pompa, Ov. A. A. 1, 147.—**2.** With *Abl.* (prps. not ante-Aug.): quum situm mœniaque et frequentem tectis urbem vidissent, Liv. 1, 9; so, loca ædificiis, id. 31, 23: Ægyptus multis urbibus, Pl. 5, 9, 11: terra colubris, Ov. M. 4, 620: Sinuessa niveis columbis, id. ib. 15, 715: silva trabibus, id. ib. 8, 328; cf. locus piceis ilicibusque, id. H. 16, 54: Nilus feris et beluis, Pl. 5, 9, 10, § 53: amnis vorticibus, Ov. M. 9, 106: vivarium piscibus, Col. 8, 16, 4: pharetra telis Lernæis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1233.—*Comp.*: utra pars frequentior vicis esset, Liv. 35, 11, 5. — **3.** With *Gen.*: quod talis silvæ frequens fecundusque erat (mons), Tac. A. 4, 65.

frēquentāmentum, i, *n.* [frequento] *A repetition* in speaking (post-class.), Gell. 1, 11, 12; 5, 1, 1.

‡ **frequentarium,** frequentem, Fest. p. 93 Müll.

frēquentātio, ōnis, *f.* [frequento] *Frequency, frequent use, a crowding together:* **I.** Gen. (very rare): matrimoniorum frequentatio, Gell. 1, 6, 6. **II.** Esp.: In Rhetor.: **A.** Prop. (so, repeatedly in Cic.): densa et continens verborum, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 27: argumentorum et coacervatio universa, C. Part. 35, 122: consequentium, id. ib. 16, 55.—**B.** Fig.: *A condensed recapitulation of arguments already stated separately:* "*Frequentatio* est, quum res in tota causa dispersæ cognuntur in unum, quo gravior aut criminosior oratio sit," Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52.

‡ **frequentātive,** *adv.* [frequentativus] *Frequentatively:* Fest. s. v. VERBERITARE, p. 379 Müll.

frēquentātivus, a, um, *adj.* [frequento] in the later Gram., *That denotes the repetition of an act; frequentative:* verbo, Gell. 9, 6, 1.

frequentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-class.) *A repeater, continuer; a frequent visitor, frequenter:* sol totius vivacitatis frequentator et dispensator est, App. Trismeg. p. 14: prandiorum et cœnarum cum publicanis frequentator, Tert. Monog. 8 *fin.*

frēquentātus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of frequento. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Frequent, common, much used:* pavimenta, Pl. 36, 25, 61: gemma regimis, id. 37, 10, 54, § 145. — **B.** Fig.: *Full of, rich* or

abounding in any thing: aliud genus est non tam sententiis frequentatum quam verbis volucre atque incitatum, C. Brut. 95, 325.

frequenter, *adv.* [frequens] **I.** (acc. to frequens, *no.* I.) *Often, frequently* (not freq. till after the Aug. age): ut frequenter et assidue consequamur artis rationem studio et exercitatione, Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69: ad abundam frequenter venitur, C. Rep. 1, 9 (Moser: frequentes): praecipue quidem apud Ciceronem, frequenter tamen apud Asinium, Quint. 1, 8, 11: frequenter in his etiam coniecturae locus est, nonnunquam tractatur aliqua finitio: aliquando etiam legales possunt incidere tractatus, id. 3, 8, 4: habet usum talis allegoriae frequenter oratio, sed raro totus, id. 8, 6, 47: continuo aut certe nimium frequenter, id. 9, 1, 11; so, *opp.* semper, id. 12, 1, 3; and v. in the follg.—*Comp.*: quod et M. Cicero scripto ad Brutum libro frequentius testatur, Quint. 1, 10, 4: haec ad conjecturam **frequentius pertinent, sed interim ad** jus quoque, id. 5, 10, 38: ne plebs frumentationum causa frequentius a negotiis avocaretur, Suet. Aug. 40: non alias missi cecidere frequentius ignes, Ov. F. 3, 287:—*Sup.*: translatione frequentissime sermo omnis utitur, C. Or. 24, 81: non semper, etiamsi frequentissime, tuenda veritas erit, Quint. 2, 17, 36; Suet. Aug. 43.

II. (acc. to frequens, *no.* II.) *Numerously, in great numbers, by many* (very rare): huic frequenter interceditur, C. **Att. 1, 19, 5:** Romam inde frequenter migratum est, Liv. 1, 11.

frēquentia, ae, *f.* [frequens, *no.* II.] *An assembling in great numbers, a numerous attendance, concourse;* and more freq. *Concr.*: *a numerous assembly, multitude, crowd, throng* (quite class.; a favourite expression of Cicero): **A.** With *Gen.*: testis est hujusce Q. Mucii janus et vestibulum, quod maxima quotidie frequentia civium ac summorum hominum splendore celebratur, C. de Or. 1, 45 *fin.*: quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1, 3: summa hominum frequentia, C. 2 Verr. 2, 77, 189: hominum, id. Læl. 23, 87: negotiatorum, Sall. J. 47, 2: auditorum, Quint. 10, 7, 16: **scholarum, id. 1, 2, 1:** vulgi, Nep. Att. 22: epistolarum, C. Att. 4, 16, 1: magna sepulcrorum, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: genicularum, Pl. 27, 12, 91: coeli, *density of the atmosphere*, Vitr. 9, 9: Thucydides ita creber est rerum frequentiā, ut verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero consequatur, C. de Or. 2, 13, 56: communium, id. Part. Or. 12, 41.—**B.** *Abs.*: domum reduci e campo cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine, C. 1 Verr. 7, 18: frequentia et plausus, id. Att. 4, 1, 5: non usitata frequentia **stipati sumus, id. Mil. 1, 1:** efferri magna **frequentia, id. Flacc. 17,** 41: solidam et robustam et assiduam frequentiam praebere, id. Planc. 8 *fin.*: frequentiam atque officium suum alicui praestare, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50; Cæs. B. C. 3, 19.

frequento, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [frequens] **I.** (acc. to frequens, *no.* I.): *To visit or resort to frequently, to frequent; to do or make use of frequently, to repeat* (class.): sermones eorum, qui frequentant domum meam, C. Fam. 5, 21, 1; so, juventus, quae domum Catilinae **frequentabat, Sall. C. 14, 7;** and, Quint. 12, 11, 5; (Vespasianus) locum meum **balorum assidue frequentavit, Suet. Vesp.** 2: scholam alienam, id. Gram. 7: dum deus Eurotan immunitamque frequentat Sparten, Ov. M. 10, 149: denique plebes sic accensa, uti ejiciens agrestesque omnes relictis operibus frequentarent Marium, *often visited, resorted to him*, Sall. J. 73, 6: tu primas quasque partes in animo frequenta *frequently think over, repeat*, Auct. Her. 3, 24, 40: haec frequentat Phalereus maxime, C. Or. 27, 94: turba ruunt et Hymen clamant, Hymenaeae frequentant, Ov. H. 12, 143: memoriam alienus, Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 3; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 10.—In the *Pass.*: juvenis jam juventutis e concursu, jam publicis studiis **frequentabatur, Tac. A. 5,** 10: cf. ne coetu salutantium frequentaretur Agrippina, id. ib. 13, 18; so, too, id. H. 2, 16: si aliquando alio domino solita est frequentari (domus), C. Off. 1, 39, 139: quae loca et nationes minus frequentata sunt, Sall. J. 17, 2: nec ideo conjugia et educationes liberum frequentabantur praevalida orbitate, *became more frequent*, Tac. A. 3, 25: prima trullis frequentetur inductio (calcis), *be repeated*, Pall. 1, 15: verbi translatio instituta est inopiae causā, frequentata delectationis, C. de Or. 3, 38, 156; cf. quae (exempla levitatis Atheniensium) nata et frequentata apud illos, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1 3.

II. (acc. to frequens, *no.* II.): **A.** Gen.: *To fill with a great number* or *multitude, to crowd, people, stock* a place; *to assemble* or *bring together in numbers* (class.): urbes sine hominum coetu non potuissent nec aedificari nec frequentari, *be peopled*, C. Off. 2, 4, 15; so, Italiae solitudinem frequentari, id. Att. 1, 19, 4; and, Suet. Aug. 46: templa frequentari nunc decet, *to be crowded*, Ov. F. 4, 871: mundum nova prole, *to stock richly*, Col. poet. 10, 213; so, piscinas, id. 8, 16, 2: castaneta, id. 4, 33, 3: vineam, id. 4, 15, 1: quos quum casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, *etc., had assembled in great numbers*, C. Cat. 4, 7, 15: acervatim multa frequentans, *bringing together, crowding together*, id. Or. 25, 85; cf. tum est quasi luminibus distinguenda et frequentanda omnis oratio sententiarum atque verborum, id. de Or. 3, 52, 201; v. frequentatio, *no.* II.

B. Esp. (like celebro, but much less freq.): *To celebrate* or *keep in great numbers*, esp. a festival: publicum est, quod civitas universa aliqua de causa frequentat, ut ludi, dies festus, bellum, C. Inv. 1, 27, 40; so, sacra, Ov. M. 3, 691; id. ib. 4, 37: dies sollennes, **Suet. Aug. 53:** quorundam exsequias usque ad rogum, id. Tib. 32: Cererem (Ennaeae nurus), Auct. Priap. 77.

Fresilia, ae, *f. A city of the Marsi*, Liv. 10, 3.

fressus and **fresus,** a, um, *P.* of frendo.

frētāle, is, *n. A frying-pan*: infunditur in fretali piper, *etc.*, Apic. 7, 5.

frētālis, e, *adj.* [fretum] *Of* or *belonging to a strait* (post-class.): a Rhaetiarum exordio adusque fretalem Oceanum, *the English Channel*, Amm. 28, 2.

Frētensis, e, v. fretum, *no.* I. B. 2.

frētum, i, *n.*, **frētus,** ūs, *m.* v. [prob. akin to ferveo, θέρειν, like the Germ. Brandung, *surge*, from brennen, *to burn*; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 278.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A strait, sound, channel*: **1.** *Fretum*: presteres freta circum Fervescunt, Lucr. 6, 427: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus plura dicam? C. Div. 2, 14, 34: cf. fretorum angustiae, id. N. D. 2, 7, 19: Sestos Abydena separat urbe fretum, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 28: fretum Siciliense, *the Sicilian Straits, the Straits of Messina*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24; also called fretum Siciliae, Cæs. B. C. 2, 3: fretum nostri maris et Oceani, *i. e. the Gaditanian Straits, Straits of Gibraltar*, Sall. J. 17, 4.—**2.** *Fretus*: salis fretus, Lucil. in Non. 205, 30; Næv. (*al.* Nov.) ib. 27: angusto fretu, Lucr. 1, 721; cf. ut perangusto fretu divisa servitutis ac libertatis jura cognosceret, C. 2 Verr. 5, 66, 169 (acc. to Gell. 13, 20, 15): inter Italiam et Siciliam qui est fretus, Var. in Non. 205, 31: a Gaditano fretu, C. in Charis. p. 168 P.: angustiae fretus, Messala ib.: salsi fretus, Licin. b.

B. Esp.: **1.** *The straits, for the Straits of Sicily*: quum se ille septimo die venisse a freto dixisset, C. Att. 2, 1, 5: so, id. 2 Verr. 1, 59, 154: id. ib. 2, 7 *fin.*; id. ib. 5, 2, 5; Cæs. B. C. 1, 29; Suet. Tib. 2: Flor. 2, 2: Hor. Epod. 9, 7, et al.—**2.** Hence, Fretense mare, *i. e. the Straits of Sicily*, C. Att. 10, 7, 1.

II. Meton.: Poet.: **A.** For *The sea*: in freta dum fluvii current, Virg. Æ. 1, 607; so, id. ib. 3, 127; Ov. M. 1, 36: pastor quum traheret per freta navibus Idaeis Helenen, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 1: fretis acrior Hadriae, id. ib. 1, 35, 15: Euxinum, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 2: Libycum, id. F. 3, 568.

B. Of the sky: (pulvis) pervolat coeli fretum, Enn. in Non. 205, 29.

C. Of the spring, as the period of transition from cold to heat: fretus ipso anni, Lucr. 6, 364; so, freta anni, id. ib. 374 (ex emendat. Lachm.).

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): Of debt: *Straits, dangerous circumstances*: in Scyllaeo illo aeris alieni freto, C. Sest. 8.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. A.): Pregn.: *A raging, swelling, heat, violence*: aetatis freta, Lucr. 4, 1027; cf. fretum adolescentiae, id est secunda imperii aetas, Flor. 1, 26: invidiae atque acerbitatis fretum effervescit, Gell. 10, 3, 7.

1. **frētus,** a, um, *adj.* [like frenum, akin to Sanscr. dhri, tenere, sustinere; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 220 and 2, p. 278] *Leaning* or *supported on* something, in a good or bad sense; *relying* or *depending upon, trusting to* (class.): **A.** With *Abl.*: omnes mortales diis sunt freti, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 38 *sq.*: vobis fretus, C. Planc. 42, 103: freti intelligentiā vestrā, id. N. D. 1, 19, 49; so, fretus conscientiā officii mei, id. Fam. 3, 7, 6: gratiā **Bruti, id. Att. 5, 21, 12:** ingenio, id. de **Or. 2, 24, 103:** pedum melior motu, fretusque juventā, Virg. Æ. 5, 430: amicitiis, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 7, 25: pondere enim fretae (res) stant, Lucr. 6, 1057: malitiā suā, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 43.—**B.** With *Dat.*: multitudo hostium, nulli rei praeterquam numero freta, Liv. 6, 13 Drak. *N. cr.*—**C.** With *Inf.*: (naves) pontum irrumpere fretae Longius, *daring, venturing*, Stat. Th. 6, 23.

2. **frētus,** ūs, *m.* [id.] *Reliance, confidence* (post-class.): animi tui fretu, Symm. Ep. 2, 82.

3. **frētus,** ūs, *m. A strait*; v. fretum *no.* I. A. 2.

friābilis, e, *adj.* [frio] *Easily rubbed, broken,* or *crumbled to pieces, friable*: tofus, Pl. 17, 4, 3: sandaracha, id. 34, 18, 55.

fribusculum, i, v. frigusculum.

fricae, ārum, *f. A term applied to certain rocks in Sicily, otherwise unknown*: Auct. Ætn. 526.

fricāmentum, i, *n.* [frico] *A rubbing* (post-class.): blando articulorum uti, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 6: so, id. Tard. 3, 2.

fricātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A rubbing, rubbing down, friction* (post-Aug.): fricatio omnibus vertebris utilis est, Cels. 4, 3; so, assidua, Col. 6, 12, 1: vehemens, Pl. 28, 4, 14: diligens tectoriorum, Vitr. 7, 6.

fricātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A rubber* (post-class.), Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 7.

fricātūra, ae, *f.* [id.] *A rubbing, rubbing down* of walls (post-Aug.): non erit exacta fricatura, Vitr. 7, 1.

fricātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A rubbing, rubbing down* (post-Aug.): emendat dentium vitia crebro fricatu, Pl. 23, 7, 63.

fricium, ii, *n.* [id.] *A powder for rubbing the teeth, tooth-powder*: dentibus fricium, Pl. Valer. 1, 36. Cf. dentifricium.

frīco, ŭi, ātum and tum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [frio] **I.** Gen.: *To rub, rub down* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): mulos qui fricabat, Poet. ap. Gell. 15, 4, 3: nunquam concessavimus Lavari aut fricari aut tergeri, *etc.*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 10: corpus cico, Mart. 4, 90, 5: (sus) fricat arbore costas, Virg. G. 3, 256: Scrib. Comp. 258: medicamento dentes, id. 58: membra fricata, Seren. Samon. 6, 76; for which, si prurit fructus oculi Angulus, Jur. 6, 577: alopecias fricuere tusis capris, Pl. 29, 5, 29: lacrima in fricando odorata, id. 12, 25, 54: mensae manu sicca fricatae, id. 18, 15, 30: tofus fricatur vento, id. 36, 22, 48: pavimenta, Vitr. 7, 1: nunquam hercle faceremus, genua ni tam nequiter fricares, *i. e. rubbed my knees as a suppliant* (shortly before, *confricantur* genua), Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 88. **II.** Esp.: Sensu obsceno: Petr. 92; Mart. 11, 99.

frictio, ōnis, *f.* [frico] *A rubbing, rubbing down, friction* of parts of the body: frictio vehemens, lenis, Cels. 2, 14; so, frictionem adhibere, id. ib.: frictione uti, id. ib.: frictionem lenem admovere, id. 3, 18.

frictrix, icis, *f.* [id.] Quae fricat (post-class.), Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*; id. Res. Carn. 16. Cf. tribas.

frictūra, æ, *f.* [frico] *A rubbing:* Sensu obsceno: App. M. Frgm. p. 717 ed. Oud.

1. **frictus**, a, um, **I.** *Rubbed, P.* of frico. **II.** *Roasted, P.* of frigo.

2. **frictus**, ūs, *m.* [frico] *A rubbing:* Sensu obsceno: Juv. 6, 322.

fridum, i, v. frigidus.

frīgēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [frigeo] *Cold:* Var. ap. Non. 159, 11, and 206, 21.

frīgĕ-făcio, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [frigeo; facio] *To make cold:* dicimus ignem calefacere et frigefacere, Boeth. in Porphyr. 3, p. 199: dicimus aquam calefieri et frigefieri, id. ib.

frīgĕ-facto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make cold, to cool:* os nunc frigefactas, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 15.

frīgĕo (frixi, Diom. p. 369 P.; and Prisc. p. 870 ib.; not found elsewh.: frigui, Hier. Ep. 52, 2), *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [ΦΡΙΓ, *φρίσσω, ῥῖγέω*, rigeo, lit., to stiffen, to grow stiff, rigid; hence] **I.** Prop.: *To stiffen with cold, to be cold and stiff, to be cold, chill* (*opp.* calere, to be hot, to glow; whereas algere, subject., to feel cold, to freeze, opp. æstuare, to feel hot; v. caleo and algeo) (class.): si non totus friget, me enica, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 5; cf. summosque pedes attinge manusque: Non frigent, Pers. 3, 109: friget æther, Auct. Ætn. 331: corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt, *of him who was cold and stiff*, i. e. *of the dead*, Virg. Æ. 6, 219: frigentque effetæ in corpore vires, id. ib. 5, 396: Isaac duplices David annos habuit, et cum Rebecca jam vetula nunquam friguit, Hier. Ep. l. c.—**Prov.:** verbum hercle hoc verum est: Sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6; also quoted in Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60.

II. Fig. (class.; esp. freq.): **A.**: **1.** Of Persons: *To be inactive* or *at a standstill, to have nothing to do; to be lifeless, languid, frigid:* in re frigidissima cales, in ferventissima friges, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21; cf. quod tibi supra scripsi, Curionem valde frigere, jam calet, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 6, 5; and, valde metuo, ne frigeas in hibernis: quamobrem camino luculento utendum censeo, C. Fam. 7, 10, 2: frigens animis, Sil. 16, 598: quantum stupere atque frigere . . . Cæcilius visus est! *to be frigid*, Gell. 2, 23, 7.—**2.** Of things: *To be dull, frigid, halt, droop:* frigere (*al.* frigida) videntur ista plerisque, Quint. 4, 2, 59: ubi friget (*sc.* sermo), Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 11 Ruhnk.

B. With respect to the estimation or favour in which a person or thing stands (to lie cold and stiff, frigidum jacēre), *To be coldly received, coldly treated, disregarded:* quare tibicen Antigenidas dixerit discipulo sane frigenti ad populum: Mihi cane et Musis, C. Brut. 50, 187: plane jam, Brute, frigeo, id. Fam. 11, 14, 1: Nimirum hic homines frigent, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37 Ruhnk.: Memmius quidem friget, Scaurum autem jampridem Pompeius abjecit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 3 (for which, Memmius mirum in modum *jacet*, Scaurus *refrixerat*, id. ib. 3, 2 *fin.*; and, Memmius plane refrixerat, id. Att. 4, 18, 3): jacent beneficia Naculæ, friget patronus Antonius, id. Phil. 6, 5, 14: an hoc significas, nihil fieri, frigere te? id. Fam. 7, 18, 2: prima concio Pompeii frigebat, *remained unnoticed*, id. Att. 1, 14, 1: quum omnia consilia frigerent, *were of no effect*, id. 2 Verr. 2, 25, 60: sin autem ista frigebunt, reciplas te ad nos, id. Fam. 7, 11 *fin.*

frīgĕro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [frigus] *To make cool, to cool, to refresh with coolness* (very rare): frigerans Agamippe, Cat. 61, 30: frigerandi cholerici, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, *no.* 208.

frīgesco, frixi, *no sup.*, frigescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [frigeo] (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: *To become* or *grow freezing cold, to be chilled:* eodem addito oleum, postea fervefacito: infundito in catinum, uti frigescat, Cato R. R. 1, 156, 6: frigescit terra, Lucr. 6, 866: ubi frigescere pedes manusque intelligit, Tac. A. 15, 70; cf. Ulixi cor frixit præ pavore, Liv. Andr. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 92: (sanguis) quum metu refugit, abit omnis et pallore frigescit, Quint. 11, 3, 78: frigescens vulnus, Curt. 8, 10.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To become inactive, languid, faint:* si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 6, 5: frigescit affectus, Quint. 11, 3, 133: non patiamur frigescere hoc opus (*i. e.* miserationem), id. 6, 1, 29.—**B.** *To grow cold* towards any one: vide sis, ne majorum tibi forte Limina frigescant, *receive thee coldly*, Pers. 1, 109.

frīgidārius, a, um, *adj.* [frigidus] *Of* or *for cooling:* (ahenum) frigidarium, *i. e. to hold cold water*, Vitr. 5, 10: balinei cella frigidaria, *the cooling-room*, Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 11; 5, 6, 25 *sq.*: maltha, Pall. 1, 41: fistula, id. 1, 40: cisterna, Petr. 73.—As *Subst.*: **frigidārium**, ii, *n.*: **A.** *The cooling-room* in a bath, Vitr. 5, 11.—**B.** In a contr. form, **frigidaria**, orum, *n. A cold larder, provision-room:* mercem in frigidaria ferre, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 909. P.

frīgĭde, *adv.* [id.] (very rare; in Cic. not at all): **A.** (acc. to frigidus, *no.* II. A.): *Inactively, slowly, feebly:* quæ cupiunt, tamen ita frigide agunt, ut nolle existimentur, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 10, 3.

B. (acc. to frigidus, *no.* II. B.): *Flatly, trivially, insipidly, frigidly:* verbis inepte et frigide uti, Gell. 13, 24, 7; so, with inaniter, id. 7, 3, 43; and, with exigue, *opp.* graviter, id. 19, 3, 1; cf. also, quæ sunt dicta frigidius, Quint. 6, 3, 4: transire in diversa subsellia, parum verecundum est . . . Et si aliquando concitate itur, nunquam non frigide reditur, *i. e. in a silly, ridiculous manner*, id. 11, 3, 133; so, tum ille infantem suam frigidissime reportavit, id. 6, 1, 39.

frīgĭde-facto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [frigidus; facto] *To make cold, to cool:* os calet tibi: nunc id frigidefactas? Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 39.

frīgĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [frigidus] *A taking of cold, catching cold:* Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

frīgĭdĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [frigidus, *no.* II.] *Somewhat frigid:* alia quoque ibidem congerit frigidiuscula, *rather flat, stupid*, Gell. 3, 10, 16.

frīgĭdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 3. *v. a.* [frigidus] *To make cold, to cool* (post-class.): corpus, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 17: plumbum tactu, id. ib.: membranam, id. ib. 1, 17.

frīgĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [frigidus, *no.* II.] **A.** *Somewhat cold and stiff* (poet.): puella, Virg. Cir. 250: ocelli, id. ib. 347. — **B.** *Somewhat feeble* or *faint:* singultus, Cat. 64, 131.

frīgĭdus, a, um (prps. contracted form FRIDVM, Inscr. Pomp.; v. below, *no.* I. A. 2 *fin.*), *adj.* [frigeo] *Cold, cool, chill;* opp. calidus (corresp. in most of its senses to the Gr. *ψυχρός*).

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: ut calida et frigida, et amara et dulcia, C. Rep. 3, 8 *fin.*: fons luce diurna Frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 850; so, fons, id. ib. 6, 875; 880; cf. frigidior humor, id. 6, 841; 845: nec enim ullum hoc frigidius flumen attigi, C. Leg. 2, 3, 6; so, ut nec frigidior Thracam ambiat Hebrus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 13: loca frigidissima, Cæs. B. G. 4, 1 *fin.*: rura, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 9: Præneste, id. Od. 3, 4, 22: Tempe, Virg. G. 2, 469: aura, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 36; cf. manet sub Jove frigido Venator, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25; and, umbra noctis, Virg. E. 8, 14; cf. also, cœlum est hieme frigidum et gelidum, *cold and frosty*, Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 4; and, frigidus aëra vesper Temperat, Virg. G. 3, 336: anguis, id. E. 8, 71: pellis duraque, Lucr. 6, 1193: febris, *an ague*, Pl. 26, 11, 71: quartana, Hor. S. 2, 3, 290: fomenta, id. Ep. 1, 3, 26.—Poet.: ille frigidas Noctes non sine multis Insomnis lacrimis agit, *i. e. without a bed-fellow, lonely*, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 6.—**Prov.:** aquam frigidam suffundere, *to pour cold water upon*, for *to slander* a person, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 37; v. suffundo, *no.* I. *fin.*—As *Subst.*: **1. frīgida**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* aqua), *Cold water* (like calida or calda, as, warm water): frigidam bibere, Cels. 1, 5; so, frigidam aqcro dare, Suet. Claud. 40: frigidâ lavari, Pl. Ep. 3, 5, 11: noxia ut *frigidam febri*, Quint. 5, 11, 31.—**2.** Prps. the same in the contract. *Neutr.* form FRIDVM, i: DA FRIDVM PVSILLVM = da frigidam pusillum, Inscr. Pomp. in Museo Borbon. iv. p. 5; cf. Avellino, a. h. l.

B. Esp.: Of a dead person, or one stiffened with fright (for the latter, cf. est et frigida multa, comes formidinis, aura, Lucr. 3, 291) (poet.): illa (Eurydice) Stygia nabat jam frigida cymba, Virg. G. 4, 506; so, Ov. M. 7, 136: stricto Æsonides stans frigidus ense, *stiffened with fright*, Val. Fl. 7, 530; so, miles nec frigidus aspicit hostem, *i. e. fearless*, Sil. 9, 49

II. Fig.: **A.** *Without ardour* or *energy, cold, frigid, indifferent, inactive, remiss, indolent, feeble:* nimis lentus in dicendo et pæne frigidus, C. Brut. 48, 178: accusatoribus frigidissimis utitur, *lukewarm, indolent*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 3: non frigida virgo, *i. e. glowing with love*, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 5; cf. frigidus ævo Laomedontiades, Juv. 6, 325; and (equus) Frigidus in Venerem senior, Virg. G. 3, 97: (Empedocles) ardentem Frigidus Ætnam Insiluit, *in cold blood*, Hor. A. P. 465: in re frigidissima cales, in ferventissima friges, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: frigidæ literæ, *cold, frigid*, C. Fam. 10, 16, 1; so, solatia, *cold comfort*, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 45: frigida bello Dextera, *feeble*, Virg. Æ. 11, 338: ensis, *inactive, idle*, Luc. 5, 245; 7, 502: (apes) Contemnuntque favos et frigida tecta relinquunt, *i. e. not animated by labour*, Virg. G. 4, 104 (cf. opp., *fervet* opus, ib. 169): cura, *i. e.* cupiditatis quæ non expletur, quæ friget, Lucr. 4, 1060 Lachm.

B. *Without force* or *point, flat, dull, trivial, frigid, insipid, vain*, etc., jejunus, inanis, *opp.* salsus, facetus (so, esp. in post-Aug. prose): cave in ista tam frigida, tam jejuna calumnia delitescas, C. Cæcin. 21, 61; cf. hæc aut frigida sunt, aut tum salsa, quum aliud est exspectatum, id. de Or. 2, 60; and, (sententias) dicere leves, frigidas, ineptas, Quint. 8, 5, 30: verba frigidiora vitare, C. de Or. 2, 63, 256; id. Or. 26, 89: frigidi et arcessiti joci, Suet. Claud. 21; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 69: illud frigidum et inane, id. 10, 2, 17: illud apud Euripidem frigidum sane, quod, *etc.*, id. 5, 10, 31: frigida et puerilis affectatio, id. 4, 1, 77; so, frigida et inanis affectatio, id. 7, 3, 74: genus acuminis in reprehendendis verbis, nonnunquam frigidum, interdum etiam facetum, C. Brut. 67, 236: in salibus aliquando frigidus, Quint. 12, 10, 12: dies frigidis rebus absumere, Pl. Ep. 1, 9, 3; so, negotia, id. ib. 9, 2, 1; cf. omnia ista frigida et inania videntur, id. ib. 4, 17, 4; and, Sen. de Ira 2, 11: leve ac frigidum sit his addere, quo propinquos amicosque pacto tractaverit, Suet. Cal. 26.

C. Of things (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *Cold* in death: Eurydicen vox ipsa et frigida lingua, Ah! miseram Eurydicen! animâ fugiente vocabat, Virg. G. 4, 525: membra nati, Ov. M. 14, 743; so, also, of death itself: mors, Virg. Æ. 4, 385; Val. Fl. 5, 26; cf. pausa vitæ, Lucr. 3, 943: formidine turpi Frigida corda tremunt, Sil. 2, 339: frigida mens criminibus, Juv. 1, 166: mihi frigidus horror Membra quatit, Virg. Æ. 3, 29: frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor, *i. e. fearful*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50.

frīgilla, æ, *f.*, v. fringilla.

1. **frīgo**, xi (only acc. to statement of Diom. p. 369 P.), ctum *or* xum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to *φρύγω*] *To roast, parch, fry:* sesquilibram salis frigito, Cato R. R. 106, 1: frigunt hordeum, deinde molis frangunt, Pl. 18, 7, 14: triticum frictum, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 21; so, frictum panicum, milium, Cels. 2, 30: frictæ nuces, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 113: frictum cicer, nux, Hor. A. P. 249: cf. Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 7: fricta faba, Pl. 22, 25, 69: simila frixa in sartagine, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

2. **frīgo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] *To squeak, squeal* (as children): Afran. ap. Non. 308, 16.

3. **frīgo**, ĕre, 3. *v. a.*, acc. to Nonius, =erigo: *To erect:* Att. and Var. ap. Non. 308, 7 *sq.*, and 7, 10.

frīgor, ōris, *m.* [frigeo] *Cold* (late Lat.): molestissimus, Theod. Prisc. 2, 29. Also **frīgŭr** (contr. from frigidor, from fricidus): id. 2, 16; and, id. de Diæt.

frīgŏri-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [frigus; facio] *Cooling* (post-class.): neetum omnium maxime frigorificum est, Gell. 17, 5, 14.

frīgŏro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.*

[frigus] *To cool down* (post-class.): chlericos, Cod. Aur. Tard. 4, 4; Acut. 3, 21.

frīgŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. To utter the note of a jackdaw*: graculus at frigulat, Auct. Carm. Philom. 28.

frīgus, ŏris, *n.* [with the digamma from φύγος] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Cold, coldness, coolness* (class., in the sing. and plur.): **1.** *Sing.*: nec calor (mihi obsistet) nec frigus metuo, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 19; so, *opp.*, calor, Lucr. 2, 517; id. 6, 371; C. Univ. 14 *med.*; id. Rosc. Am. 45, 131; Virg. G. 2, 344; 4, 36: calidis torrescere flammis aut . . . rigere Frigore, Lucr. 3, 905: quum esset vinctus nudus in aëre, in imbri, in frigore, C. 2 Verr. 4, 40, 87: vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur, C. Fam. 16, 8, 2: fere matutinis temporibus frigus est, *coolness*, Cels. 2, 1; cf. frigus captabis opacum, Virg. E. 1, 53; so, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 10; Ov. M. 10, 129: quæ frigore sola Dormiat, *in the cold night*, Tib. 1, 8, 39: et quodcumque jacet sub urbe frigus, *i. e. cool place*, Mart. 4, 64.—**2.** *Plur.*: Lucr. 1, 301: ut tectis septi frigora caloresque pellamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151; cf. tecta quibus frigorum vis pellitur, id. Off. 2, 4, 13: propter frigora . . . frumenta in agris matura non erant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 16: Alpinæ nives et frigora Rheni, Virg. E. 10, 47; so, Scythiæ, Ov. M. 2, 224: Peligna, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 8: matutina, id. S. 2, 6, 45: ficum frigoribus ne serito, *in cold weather*, Col. 5, 10, 9: quisquam picta colit Spartani frigora saxi, *i. e. the variegated, cold marble floor*, Mart. 1, 56, 5.

B. Esp. (poet.): **1.** *The cold* weather, *the cold of winter, winter* (like calor for summer; v. calor, *no.* II.): hæc mihi non restate novum, non frigore defit, Virg. E. 2, 22: frigoribus parto agricolæ plerumque fruuntur, id. G. 1, 300.—**2.** *The coldness of death, death*: et gelidos artus in leti frigore linquit, Lucr. 3, 402; so, æternum leti, id. 4, 925: letale, Ov. M. 2, 611: supremum animæ, Stat. S. 3, 3, 20: ast illi solvuntur frigore membra Vitaque cum gemitu fugit. Virg. Æ. 12, 951 (diff. from the follg.).—**3.** *A cold shudder* produced by fear: extemplo Æneæ solvuntur frigore membra, Ingemit, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 1, 92.

II. Fig. (cf. frigeo and frigidus, *no.* II.) (not in Cic.): **A.** *Coldness in action*, i. e. *inactivity*: si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, *etc.*, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 6, 5; Ov. F. 2, 856.

B. *A cold* or *frigid reception* of a person or thing, esp. of a discourse; *coolness, coldness, indifference, disfavour* (prps. not ante-Aug.): majorum ne quis amicus Frigore te feriat, *coolness, loss of favour*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 62; cf. Montanus Julius et amicitia Tiberii notus et frigore, Sen. Ep. 122: et imperitia et rusticitas et rigor et deformitas afferunt interim frigus, Quint. 6, 1, 37; so, Pl. Ep. 6, 15, 4; Quint. 5, 7, 31: illud quæstionum et argumentorum apud corrupta judicia frigus evitant, id. 2, 2, 6.

frigusc̆ŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [frigus] (post-class.) **I.** Prop.: *Slight cold*: Tert. de Anim. 25. **II.** Fig.: *Coolness, variance, disagreement* between man and wife: quid si divortium non interceserit, sed frigusculum? profecto valebit donatio, si frigusculum quievit, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 12 (*al.* fribusculum and frivusculum, akin to frivolus, v. h. v.).

frīgūtio (friguttio, fringutio, frigultio, and frinquitio), *no perf. nor sup.*, ire, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to 2. frigo] **I.** Prop.: *Neut.*: Of birds: *To twitter, chirp*: meruæ in remotis tesquis fruxtuunt, Aug. Plor. p. 358. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Neutr.*: Of a person who speaks indistinctly, *To stammer, stutter* (anteand post-class.): Front. de Eloqu. p. 220 ed. Mai.; cf. sæpe in rebus nequaquam difficilibus frinquitat vel omnino obmutescat, Aug. Apol. p. 286: hæc anus admodum frinquitat, Enn. in Fulg. 562, 24: quid frigultas? Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 49 (also cited in Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100, § 104).—**B.** *Act.*: *To stammer forth*: vix singulas syllabas frinquitiens, App. Apol. p. 336.

fringilla (also written frigilla and fringuinna), æ, *f. A small bird*, prps. *the robin redbreast* (Motacilla rubecula, L.); acc. to others, *the chaffinch* (Fringilla cœlebs, L.): Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100, § 104; Mart. 9, 55, 7; Fest. p. 90 Müll.

fringultio and **fringutio,** ire, v. frigutio.

frĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] *To rub, break, or crumble into small pieces*: terra, quæ facile frietur, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 7: glebis sæpe friatis, Lucr. 1, 887: ut inter se tritum tarde frictur, Pl. 12, 19, 42; id. 34, 12, 29: ut gemma in micas frietur, id. 12, 14, 32 *fin.*: friatum amoumum, id. 12, 13, 28.

Frīsĭi, ōrum, *m.*, Φρίσιοι or Φρεσιοι, Ptol. and Dio Cass., in the Middle Ages Frisones and Fresones, *The Frisians, a people of northern Germany, between the Rhine and the Ems, in the modern West Friesland*, Pl. 4, 15, 27; Tac. G. 34; id. A. 1, 60; id. ib. 4, 72; id. ib. 11, 19; id. ib. 13, 54; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 270 *sq.*

frit, *n. indecl.*: vocatur illud summa in spica jam matura, quod est minus quam granum, Var. R. R. 1, 48, 3.

fritilla, æ, *f.* [prps. from frit] *A gruel* or *porridge made of grain, and used at sacrifices*: "et hodie sacra prisca atque natalium pulte fritilla conficiuntur," Pl. 18, 8, 19 *fin.*; cf. Arn. 2, 58; id. 7, 230; Sen. Ben. 1, 6 *fin.*

fritillus, i, *m. A box from which the dice were thrown, a dice-box*, Mart. 14, 1, 3; id. 4, 14, 8; Juv. 14, 5; Sen. Apocol. *fin.*

frītinnĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ire, 4. *v. n.* [onomatop.] **I.** Prop.: Said, **A.** Of a small bird: *To chirp* or *twitter*: et pullos peperit fritinnientes, Var. ap. Non. 7, 15.—**B.** Of the cicada: et cuculi cuculant et rauca cicada fritinnit, Auct. Carm. Phil. 35. **II.** Fig.: Of the noise made by young children: sic dulci Marcus qui nunc sermone fritinnit, Poet. in Anthol. Lat. I. p. 603 ed. Burm.

Frīvolaria, æ, *f. The title of a comedy of Plautus, of which only a few fragments have been preserved.*

frīvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [prps. contr. from frigibulus, = frigidus in the fig. sense; v. frigidus, *no.* II. B.; coldly, *i. e.* lightly esteemed; hence] *Silly, empty, trifling, frivolous; pitiful, sorry, worthless* (not freq. till the post-Aug. age; prps. not used by Cic.): frivolus hic quidem jam et illiberalis est sermo, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16: levibus aut frivolis aut manifesto falsis reum incessere (shortly after, quia, qui *vana* congerit), Quint. 7, 2, 34: colligitis lexidia, res tetras et inanes et frivolas, Gell. 18, 7, 3; so, frivola et inanis argutiola, id. 2, 7, 9: quædam dicit futilia et frivola, id. 16, 12, 1: jocus, Pl. 28, 19, 79: auspicium, Suet. Ner. 41: aura, Phædr. 5, 8, 1: jactantia in parvis, Quint. 1, 6, 20: opus, Pl. 22, 6, 7: labor, Sen. Ep. 31: cura, Pl. 25, 3, 7: origo superbissimi animalium (*i. e.* hominis), id. 7, 7, 5: ratione morientes, id. 11, 29, 35: fiunt in literarum ostentatione inepti et frivoli, Gell. 15, 30, 2; so, in cognoscendo ac decernendo nonnunquam frivolus amentique similis, Suet. Claud. 15: quin etiam, quod est imprimis frivolum ac scenicum, verbum petant (declamatores), quo incipiant, Quint. 10, 7, 21; so, frivolum dictu, Pl. 7, 53, 54 *fin.*: frivolum videatur, non tamen omittendum, id. 28, 12, 50, § 184: huic misit qui nescio quid frivoli ducentis millibus traderet, *some worthless thing, trifle*, Suet. Cal. 39 *fin.*—As *Subst.*: **frivola,** orum, n., *Wretched furniture, paltry things*: inter frivola mea, Sen. Tranq. 1; so, Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 11, § 5; Juv. 3, 198; 5, 59; cf. "*frivola σκευάρια εὐτελῆ λαχε*," Gloss. Philox.

frivusculum, a, v. frigusculum.

frixans, antis, *Pa.* of obsol. frixo, = 1. frigo, q. v.: *Parching, roasting*: vapore nimio tanquam frixantes densamus (*sc.* partes), Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1, 11 *init.*

frixōrium, ii, *n.* [1. frigo] *A frying-pan*: Pl. Val. 2, 7; cf. frixorium τηγανον. Cf. fruxura.

frixūra, æ, *f.* [id.] (*A frying: Concr.*) *A frying-pan*: Venant. Carm. 6, 10, 13.

frixus, a, um, *P.* of 1. frigo.

frondārius, a, um, *adj.* [1. frons] *Of, or for, leaves; leafy*: fiscinæ, Pl. 18, 31, 74, § 314.

frondātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A stripping off* or *thinning leaves*: Col. 5, 6, 16.

frondātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **A.** *One who strips* or *thins the leaves, a leaf-stripper, a dresser* of the vine, for the purpose of letting the sun reach the grapes, *etc.*: Virg. E. 1, 57; Ov. M. 14, 649; Pl. 18, 31, 74, § 314.—**B.** *One who strips leaves from trees* for the purpose of providing winter fodder for cattle: Serv. Virg. E. 1, 57.—**C.** Of *a bird that lives among and feeds upon leaves*: Serv. Virg. E. 1, 57.—**D.** Of *a wood-pigeon, that builds its nest in thick foliage*: Serv. Virg. E. 1, 57.

frondĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [id.] *To have* or *put forth leaves, to be in leaf*: quom jam per terras frondent atque omnia florent, Lucr. 5, 215: nunc frondent silvæ, Virg. E. 3, 57; so, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 49: vitis multâ materiâ frondens, Col. 3, 1, 5: frondentia arbuta, Virg. G. 3, 300: examen ramo frondente pependit, id. Æ. 7, 67; for which, frondenti tempora ramo Implicat, id. ib. 135: frondens campus, Luc. 6, 83: frondere Philemona Baucis, Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon, Ov. M. 8, 716 *sq.*: frondem ac flores addidit; Non lanas, sed velatas frondentes comas, *i. e. crowned with leaves*, Poet. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 85, § 24.

frondesco (frund-, Lucr. 1, 1092), ĕre, (acc. to Prisc. p. 768 P.), *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [frondeo] *To become leafy, to begin to put forth leaves, to shoot out*: **I.** Prop.: arbores frondescere, Vites pampinis pubescere, *etc.*, Poët. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 28, 69; Lucr. 1, 1092: alia hieme nudata, verno tempore tepefacta frondescunt, C. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: quum subito vidit frondescere Romulus hastam, Ov. M. 15, 561; cf. id. ib. 4, 395: simili frondescit virga metallo, Virg. Æ. 6, 144. **II.** Fig.: Of style: oratio verborum compositione frondescat, Hier. Ep. 36, 14.

frondĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. frons] *Of leaves, covered with leaves, leafy*: nemora, Virg. Æ. 1, 191: corona, Pl. 16, 4, 5: tecta, *leafy coverts*, poet. for *trees in full leaf*, Virg. G. 4, 61: casa, *covered with leaves, embowered*, Ov. F. 5, 528: cuspis, *i. e. a tooth-pick cut from a twig*, Mart. 14, 22.

frondĭ-cŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [1. frons; coma] *Leafy*: locis habitare, Prud. Cath. 3, 102.

frondĭ-fer (anciently also written frund.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [1. frons; fero] *Leaf-bearing, leafy* (poet.): frundiferi luci, Næv. ap. Non. 323, 1; so, nemus, Lucr. 2, 359; Sen. Œdip. 276: silvæ, Lucr. 1, 257: domus avium, id. 1, 19.

frondi-flŭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. frons·fluo] *Leaf-falling*, i. e. *when the leaves fall off*: brumæ frigore, Boeth. Cons. 1, 5, 14.

frondōsus (anciently also written frund.), a, um, *adj.* [1. frons] *Full of leaves, leafy*: omne sonabat Arbustum fremitu silvaï frundosai, Enn. Ann. 7, 32: montes, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 11: vertex collis, Virg. Æ. 8, 351: ramus, Ov. M. 8, 409: vitis, Virg. E. 2, 70: sæstas, id. G. 3, 296:—*Comp.*: taxus frondosior, Sil. 13, 396.

1. **frons** (also anciently written frunis; cf. Charis. p. 105 P.—Also in the *Nom.* fros *or* frus, Var. ib.; cf. Prisc. p. 554 P. And FRONDIS, acc. to Serv. Virg. G. 2, 372), dis, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Leaves, a leafy branch, green bough, leafy branches, foliage* (class.; in the sing. and plur.): *Sing.*: populea frons, Ter. Ad. Aus. Idyll. 12, in Grammatic. 19: ilignea, quernea, Cato R. R. 37, 2: multa, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 11: alta frons decidit, id. ap. Non. 486, 13: ne caules alia in frondem luxurient, Pl. 19, 6, 34: perenni frundo corona, Lucr. 1, 119: nigræ feraci frondis in Algido, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 58: sine fronde, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 75:—*Plur.*: rarescunt frundes, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 105: deserta via et incuita atque intercluså jam frondibus et virgultis relinquatur, C. Cæl. 18, 42: frondosus ramis non adhibendam esse falcem, Quint. 2, 4, 11: bovemque Disjunctum curas et strictis frondibus exples, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28.

II. Meton.: **A.** Poet.: *A garland made of leafy boughs, a garland of leaves, leafy chaplet*: *Sing.*: donec A Jerutrum

velox victoria fronde coronet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64; id. Od. 4, 2, 36; id. Ep. 2, 1, 110; Ov. M. 1, 449; 565; id. A. A. 1, 108; *Plur.*, Ov. F. 1, 711; id. ib. 3, 482.—**B.** Of *the feelers of the zoophyte* Urtica, or *sea nettle*: carnosæ frondis his (*sc.* urticis) natura, et carne vescuntur ... Contrahit (urtica) se quam maxime rigens, ac prænatante pisciculo frondem suam spargit, complectensque devorat, Pl. 9, 45, 68.

2. **frons,** frontis, *f.* (*masc.* Cato in Gell. 15, 9, 5; Titin. in Non. 205, 4; Vitr. 10, 17) [Sans. bhrû, *an eyebrow*; Gr. ὀ-φρύ-ς; cf. Eng. "brow"].

I. Prop.: *The forehead, brow, front*: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of men: tanta erat gravitas in oculo, tanta contractio frontis, ut illo supercilio res publica, tanquam Atlante cœlum, niti videretur, C. Sest. 8, 19: frontem contrahere, *to contract* or *knit the brows*, id. Clu. 26, 72; Hor. S. 2, 2, 125; for which, adducere, Sen. Ben. 1, 1: attrahere, id. ib. 6, 7: remittere frontem, *to smooth the brow*, i. e. *to cheer up*, Pl. Ep. 2, 5, 5; for which, exporrigere, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53: explicare, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 16; and, solvere, Mart. 14, 183: ut frontem ferias, *smitest thy forehead* (as a sign of vexation), C. Att. 1, 1, 1; cf. nulla perturbatio animi, nulla corporis, frons non percussa, non femur, id. Brut. 80, 278; so, femur, pectus, frontem cædere, Quint. 2, 12, 10: frontem sudario tergere, id. 6, 3, 60; for which, siccare frontem sudario, id. 11, 3, 148: capillos a fronte retroagere, id. ib. 160: insignem tenui fronte Lycorida (a small forehead was regarded as a beauty by the ancients), Hor. Od. 1, 33, 5; cf. id. Ep. 1, 7, 26; Petr. 126; Mart. 4, 42, 9; Arn. 2, 72.—Prov.: frons occipitio prior est, *the forehead goes before the back of the head*, i. e. *things are better done before the master's face than behind his back*, Cato R. R. 4; Pl. 18, 5, 6.—**2.** Of animals: est bos cervi figurâ: cujus a media fronte, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 26; so, tauri torva fronte, Pl. 8, 45, 70: equi, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 30: ovis, id. F. 4, 102: cui (hœdo) frons turgida cornibus Primis, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 4: (vitulus) Fronte curvatos imitatus ignes lunæ, id. ib. 4, 2, 57.—*Plur.*: Lucr. 5, 1033.

B. Esp.: **1.** *The brow* as a mirror of the feelings: "frons et aliis (animalibus), sed homini tantum tristitiæ, hilaritatis, clementiæ, severitatis index: in animo sensus ejus," Pl. 11, 37, 51: non solum ex oratione, sed etiam ex vultu et oculis et fronte, ut aiunt, meum erga te amorem perspicere potuisses, C. Att. 14, 13, B. 1; cf. Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44: and herewith cf., homines fronte et oratione magis, quam ipso beneficio reque capiuntur, *expression of countenance*, id. ib. 12, 46: si verum tum, quum verissima fronte, dixerunt, nunc mentiuntur, C. Rab. Post. 12, 35: hæc ipsa fero equidem fronte et vultu bellissime, sed angor intimis sensibus, id. Att. 5, 10, 3: frons, oculi, vultus persæpe mentiuntur: oratio vero sæpissime, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, 15; cf. oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus, qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, hic in fraudem hominem impulit, id. Pis. 1, 1, and, id. Fam. 1, 9, 17: fronte occultare sententiam, id. Læl. 18, 65: frons tranquilla et serena, id. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; cf. reliquiæ pristinæ frontis, id. Fam. 9, 10, 2; so, læta, Virg. Æ. 6, 303: sollicita, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 16: tristis, Tib. 2, 3, 33: gravis, Pl. Pan. 41, 3: humana, lenis, placida, Sen. Ben. 2, 13: inverecunda, Quint. 2, 4, 16: proterva, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 16: urbana (*i. e.* impudens), id. Ep. 1, 9, 11.—*Plur.*: si populo grata est tabella, quæ frontes aperit hominum, mentes tegat, C. Planc. 6, 16.

2. Poet. as the seat of shame: exclamat perisse Frontem de rebus, *shame*, Pers. 5, 103 (for which clament periisse *pudorem*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 80).

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *The forepart* of any thing, *the front, façade* (*opp.* tergum and latus): copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 37; so, modium, Vitr. 3, 2: parietum, id. 2, 8: januæ, Ov. F. 1, 135: scenæ, Virg. G. 3, 24: navium, id. Æ. 5, 157: pontis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, et frontem leniter fastigatus, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 8: id. ib. 7, 23: intervallum justum arborum quadrageni pedes in terga frontemque, in latera viceni, Pl. 17, 23, 35, § 202; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 43: octo cohortes in fronte constituit, Sall. C. 59, 2; so, quatuor legionum aquilæ per frontem, Tac. H. 2, 89: una fronte contra hostem castra muniunt, *only in front*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 80, 2 Herz.: æqua fronte ad pugnam procedebat, Liv. 36, 44; so, recta fronte concurrere hosti (*opp.* in dextrum cornu), Curt. 4, 13 *med.*; cf. directa fronte pugnandum est, Quint. 5, 13, 11; and poet., ut non tam concurrere nubes Frontibus adversis possint, quam de latere ire, Lucr. 6, 117: veritus ne simul in frontem simul et latera suorum pugnaretur, Tac. Agr. 35: transisse æstuaria pulchrum ac decorum in frontem (*i. e.* fronti), *for the front, the van*, id. ib. 33: dextra fronte prima legio incessit, *on the right part of the front*, i. e. *on the right wing*, id. H. 2, 24 *fin.*; so, læva, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 174; cf. frons lævi cornu hæc erat, Curt. 4, 13 *ad fin.*—**2.** Esp. (very freq.): a fronte, *in front, before* (*opp.* a tergo and a latere): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, si in Galliam venerit, C. Phil. 3, 13, 32: a fronte atque ab utroque latere cratibus ac pluteis protegebat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.*: totis fere a fronte et ab sinistra parte nudatis castris, id. B. G. 2, 23.

B. *The outer end of a book-roll* or *volume*, Tib. 3, 1, 13; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 11.

C. *The outer circumference of a wheel*, Vitr. 10, 4.

D. In measuring land, *The breadth*: mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum Hic dabat, Hor. S. 1, 8, 12; so, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4558; 4560.

III. Fig.: *The outside, exterior, external quality, appearance*; cf. species and facies (mostly post-Aug.): Pompeius Scauro studet: sed utrum fronte an mente, dubitatur, C. Att. 4, 15, 7: plus habet in recessu, quam fronte promittat, Quint. 1, 4, 2; id. 11, 1, 61; cf. frons causæ non satis honesta, id. 4, 1, 42 Spald.: decipit Frons prima multos, *the first appearance*, Phædr. 4, 2, 6; cf. dura prima fronte quæstio, Quint. 7, 1, 55; and, ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentium est, id. 12, 7, 8.

frontālia, ium, *n.* [2. frons] (*Things pertaining to the* frons; hence) *An ornament for the forehead* of horses: Liv. 37, 40; Pl. 37, 12, 14; Amm. 23, 4.

frontāti, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* lapides) [2. frons, *no.* II. A. 1.] Architect *t. t.*: *Stones that go from one side of the wall to the other, and are faced both ways; binding-stones, coping-stones*: Vitr. 2, 8; Pl. 35, 12, 46.

Frontīnus, i, *m.*, *A Roman* cognomen. So esp., **I.** Sex. Julius Frontinus, *Superintendent of the Roman aqueducts under Nerva, in the latter half of the first century of the Christian era; author of the works*, De Aquæductibus and Strategetica; cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 323. **II.** Julius Frontinus, *Author of the works*, De agrorum qualitate, and De limitibus agrorum; cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 325.

1. **fronto,** ōnis, *m.* [2. frons] *That has a broad forehead*: ecquos nævum habere? ecquos silos, flaccos, frontones, capitones? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80.—Hence,

2. **Fronto,** ōnis, *m.*, *A proper name.* So, esp., M. Cornelius Fronto, *a famous Roman orator from Cirta, in Numidia, who flourished in the second century of our era. A small portion of his writings have been discovered in palimpsests by Angelo Maio*; cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 286 *sq.*—Hence, **Frontōniānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of Fronto, Frontonian*: decreta, Pomp. Dig. 29, 2, 99.—As *Subst.*: **Frontoniani,** ōrum, *m.*, *Pupils of Fronto, Frontonians*, Sid. Ep. 1, 1.

frontōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. frons] (post-class.) (*Abounding in* frons; hence) **A.** *That has many foreheads*, said of Janus: frontosior, Aug. Civ. Dei 1, 4 *fin.*—**B.** *That has a bold forehead, shameless*: Aug. Serm. in Psalm. 1, 08.

fros, v. 1. frons *ad init.*

fructesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [fructus] *To bear* or *produce fruit*; cinxerunt æquora terras, Quas vario raptim jussas fructescere fetu, Cl. M. Vict. in Genes. 1, 85.

‡ **Fructēsĕa** or **Fructīsĕa,** æ, *f.* [fructus] *The goddess of the produce of the fields*: Aug. Civ. Dei 4, 21.

fructēta, ōrum, *n.*, a later form for frutecta, *Bushes, thickets*: "*arbusta, frutecta* scholastici vocabant," Serv. Virg. E. 1, 40.

fructī-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fructus; fero] *Fruit-bearing, fruitful* (post-Aug., for class. frugifer): arbores, Col. 11, 2, 46; Pl. 12, 25, 54: sarmentum, Pall, Febr. 29, 3.

fructīfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fructifico] *A bearing of fruit* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 *fin.*

fructīfĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [fructus; facio] *To bear fruit* (post-class.): laurus fructificat, Calpurn. Ecl. 4, 91; Tert. Res. Carn. 52.

fructŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fructus] **I.** (acc. to fructus, *no.* I.) *Of* or *belonging to fruit, fruit-bearing*: palmes, Col. 5, 6, 29; Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 181: rami oleæ, Col. 5, 9, 15: oculi vitis, id. 3, 18, 4: pars villæ, *that serves for laying up the fruits in*, id. 1, 6, 1 and 9: scrofa, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 17: agri, *for which a portion of the produce is paid*, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 9, 4. **II.** (acc. to fructus, *no.* II.): *Of* or *belonging to usufruct, usufructuary* (jurid. Lat.): servus, *of whom one has merely the usufruct*, Ulp. Dig. 41, 1, 37: Tryphon. ib. 63: stipulatio, Paul. Dig. 45, 1, 4.—As *Subst.*: **fructuarius,** ii, *m.*, and **fructuaria,** æ, *f.*, in an *act.* sense, *One who has the usufruct* of a thing, a *usufructuary*, Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 22 *sq.*; Paul. ib. 24; Scævol. ib. 58.

fructŭōse, *adv.* [fructuosus] *Profitably, advantageously* (late Lat.): hoc nec dici brevius nec agi fructuosius potest, Aug. Ep. 77; Alcim. Avit. Sent. 1.

fructŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fructus, *no.* II.] *Abounding in fruit, fruitful, productive; profitable, advantageous* (very freq. and quite class.).

I. Prop.: ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, C. Tusc. 2, 5, 13; cf. ager optimus et fructuosissimus Corinthius, id. Agr. 1, 2, 5: fundus, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 34: prædia tam pulchra, tam fructuosa, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: locus opportunissimus ac fructuosissimus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 30: fructuosissimæ insulæ, C. Agr. 2, 32, 87: palmites, Col. 5, 5, 13: erat ei pecuaria res ampla et rustica sane bene culta et fructuosa, C. Quint. 3, 12; cf. arationes, id. Phil. 2, 39, 101; Var. R. R. 1, 65.

II. Fig.: quum tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, C. Off. 3, 2, 5: plerique neque in rebus humanis quicquam bonum norunt nisi quod fructuosum sit, *etc.*, C. Læl. 21, 79: virtutes generi hominum fructuosæ, id. de Or. 2, 84, 344; so, virtus aliis, id. ib. 2, 85, 346: est non modo liberale paulum nonnunquam de suo jure decedere sed interdum etiam fructuosum, id. Off. 2, 18, 64: M. Cœlius se esse hominem frugi vult probare, non quia abstinens sit, sed quia utilis multis, id est fructuosus, unde sic dicta *frugalitas*, Quint. 1, 6, 29.

1. **fructus,** a, um, *P.* of fruor.

2. **fructus,** ūs (old *Gen. Sing.* fructuis, Var. ap. Non. 402, 14; id. R. R. 1, 2, 19; cf. Gell. 4, 16: frueti, Cato R. R. 4; Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 16; Turpil. ap. Non. 491, 7; v. Schneid. Gramm. 2, pp. 329 and 471), *m.* [fruor] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *An enjoying, enjoyment* of a thing (prps. only ante- and post-class.): *Of.* Mea est hæc. *St.* Scio; sed meus fructus est prior, *i. e. use and enjoyment*, for the usual usus-fructus, v. h. v. under usus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 16; so, Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 14.

II. Meton.: *Concr.*: The enjoyment that proceeds from a thing: *Proceeds, produce, product, fruit, profit, income* (class., and very common, in the sing. and plur.): quod earum rerum videntur ei levis fructus, exiguus usus, insertus dominatus, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 17; cf. pecudes partim esse ad usum hominum, partim ad fructum, partim ad vescendum procreatas, id. Leg. 1, 8, 25; and, Var. R.

2. 1, 37, 4; cf. also ususfructus, under 2. usus, I. B. 2. a.: frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio, C. Off. 2, 3, 12: fructum ex aliqua re percipere *or* capere, id. ib. 2, 4, 14: quoniam fructum arbitror esse fundi eum, qui ex eo satus nascitur utilis ad aliquam rem, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 23, 1; Cato R. R. 4, 2; cf. in quos sumptus abeunt fructus prædiorum? C. Att. 11, 2, 2; so, prædiorum, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: (vacca) a bima aut trima fructum ferre incipit, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 13: gallinarum fructus erant ova et pulli, id. ib. 3, 3, 6: quæ (oves) neque ali neque ullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: non serendis, non percipiendis, non condendis fructibus, id. de Sen. 7, 24; cf. ver ostendit futuros fructus: reliqua tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata sunt, id. ib. 19, 70; and, comportare et condere fructus, id. Agr. 2, 32 *fin.*: in fructibus arborum, Quint. 8, 5, 26: fructum ferre, id. 8, 3, 10: graves fructu vites, id. 8, 3, 8: Heracleotæ et Bragyletæ, qui item debent, aut pecuniam solvant aut fructibus suis satisfaciant, *satisfy him with their proceeds*, C. Fam. 13, 56, 2: Asia multos annos vobis fructum Mithridatico bello non tulit, id. Agr. 2, 30, 83: cf. id. ib. 2, 29, 81: M. Crassus negabat ullam satis magnam pecuniam esse ei . . . cujus fructibus exercitum alere non posset, *i. e. revenue, income*, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: aurum ex fructu metallorum coacervatum, Liv. 45, 40: in tantas brevi creverant opes, sov maritimis seu terrestribus fructibus, id. 21, 7, 3; cf. fuerat ei magno fructui mare, id. 34, 36, 3: qua re sæpe totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi amittitur, C. Manil. 6, 15: an partus ancillæ in fructu sit habendus, id. Fin. 1, 4, 12: putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse nisi eos, qui vobis fructui (*al.* fructuosi) sunt, conservaveritis, id. Manil. 6, 16.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *An enjoying, enjoyment* (class., but rare): hoc tam singulare vestrum beneficium ad animi mei fructum atque lætitiam duco esse permagnum, *for my mental enjoyment*, C. Agr. 2, 2, 5: alicujus fructum oculis ex casu capere, *to feast their eyes on*, Nep. Eum. 11 (*cf.* spectatumne hue, ut rem fruendam oculis, sociorum cædes venimus? Liv. 22, 14, 4).

B. (acc. to *no.* II.): *Fruit, consequence, result, effect*: ego fructus ex re publica non lætos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tuli, C. Plane. 38, 92; cf. fructum pietatis suæ ex aliquo ferre, id. Sest. 31, 68: ex otio fructus capere, id. Rep. 1, 4; cf. diligentiæ fructum capere, id. Brut. 62, 223: alicujus amoris et judicii, id. Pis. 14, 31: honeste acta superior ætas fructus auctoritatis capit ipsa extremos, id. de Sen. 18, 63: modestiæ fructum aliquem percipere, id. Sull. 1, 1: fructus veræ virtutis honestissimus, id. Pis. 24, 57: laboris, Quint. 6 præf. § 2: studiorum, id. 8 præf. § 26; id. 10, 3, 2; id. 10, 7, 1; cf. also, ex re decerpere fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: divitiarum fructus in copia est, *the enjoyment derived from riches*, C. Parad. 6, 2, 47; cf. Theophrastus talium sumptuum facultatem fructum divitiarum putat. Mihi autem ille fructus liberalitatis, multo et major videtur et certior, id. Off. 2, 16, 56; and, pecuniæ fructus maximus, id. ib. 2, 18, 64: vitæ fructus, id. Cat. 3, 12, 28; so, id. Mur. 23, 47; cf. omnem fructum vitæ superioris perdidisset, id. Div. 2, 9, 24; and, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: voluptatum, id. Leg. 23, 87: jucunditatis, id. Mur. 19, 40.

frūgālis, *e, adj.* [frux] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to fruits*: maturitas, App. de Mundo, p. 71.

II. Fig. (acc. to frugi, for frux, *no.* II. B.) *Economical, thrifty, temperate, frugal*; and in gen. *worthy, virtuous.* So only in the *Comp.* and *Sup.* (Quint. 1, 6, 17, characterizes the use of the positive frugalis for the usual frugi as pedantry), and hence regarded by the grammarians as degrees of frugi: villa frugalior, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 3: tantone', . . . Lesbonicus factus est frugalior? Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 9: ut frugalior sim, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 3: quum optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus esset, C. de Or. 2, 71, 287: homines frugalissimi, id. Flacc. 29, 71.

frūgālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [frugalis, *no.* II.] (class.): **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: **A.** Gen.: *Economy, temperance, thriftiness, frugality*: omnes in illo sunt rege virtutes, sed præcipue singularis et admiranda frugalitas . . . ego frugalitatem, id est modestiam et temperantiam virtutem maximam judico, C. Deiot. 9, 26: vitæ genus cum luxu aut cum frugalitate, Cels. præf. *med.*; cf. ex contrariis: *Frugalitas bonum, luxuria enim malum*, Quint. 5, 10, 73; and, quod cessat ex reditu, frugalitate suppletur, Pl. Ep. 2, 4, 3; cf. also, bona valetudo, quæque eam maxime præstat frugalitas, Quint. 10, 3, 26; so, id. 11, 3, 19; id. 12, 1, 8: id. 3, 7, 21; Petr. 115.— **B.** Esp.: Of speech: *Moderation, sparingness, measure*: quadam eloquentiæ frugalitate contentos, Quint. 12, 10, 21.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Worth, virtue* (Gr. σωφροσύνη): "temperans, quem Graeci σώφρονα appellant eamque virtutem σωφροσύνην vocant, quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnunquam etiam modestiam: sed haud scio an recte ea virtus *frugalitas* appellari possit, *etc.* . . . reliquas etiam virtutes frugalitas continet," *etc.*, C. Tusc. 3, 8, 16 *sq.*; cf. id. ib. 4, 16, 36; Quint. 1, 6, 17; 2, 9.— **B.** *Concr.*: For fruges, *Fruits* of the earth: App. M. 9, p. 233.

frūgālĭter, *adv.* [frugalis] (acc. to frugalis, *no.* II.) *Moderately, temperately, thriftily, frugally*: rem sobrie et frugaliter accurare, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 38; so, id. Pers. 4, 1, 1; 6; so, vivere (with parce), Hor. S. 1, 4, 107; cf. recte is negat, unquam bene cœnasse Gallonium . . . quia quod bene, id recte, frugaliter, honeste: ille porro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter cœnabat, C. Fin. 2, 8, 25: de sublimibus magnifice, de tenuioribus frugaliter dicere, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1, ed. Mai.—*Comp.*: vivere, Lact. Ira D. 20.

‡ **frugamentum** a frugibus appellata, Fest. p. 91 Müll.

fruges, um, v. frux.

frūgesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [frux] *To bear fruit, be fruitful* (post-class.): Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 913 (with florescere), Tert. Res. Carn. 22.

frugi, v. frux, *no* II. B.

frūgi-fer, ĕra, ĕrum (old *Gen. Sing. Fem.* frugiferai, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 7 P.; cf. Mart. 11, 90, 5, and v. in the follg.), *adj.* [frux; fero] (class.): **I.** Prop.: *Fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile*: ut agri non omnes frugiferi sunt, qui coluntur, sic animi non omnes culti fructum ferunt, C. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: terrai frugiferai, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 7 P.; hence, Comicē, to denote Ennius himself: attonitus legis *Terrai frugiferai*, Mart. 11, 90, 5: spatia frugifera et immensa camporum, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: frugifera et ferta arva Asiæ, Poet. ap. C. Or. 49, 163; Pl. 13, 5, 11: nuces, Ov. de Nuce 19: messes, id. M. 5, 656: numen, *i. e. Ceres*, id. Pont. 2, 1, 15; so, too, Frugifer, *an appellation of Osiris among the Egyptians*, Arn. 6, 196. **II.** Fig.: *Fruitful, profitable*: quum tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, tum nullus feracior in ea locus nec uberior, quam de officiis, C. Off. 3, 2, 5: hoc illud est præcipue in cognitione rerum salubre ac frugiferum, te, *etc.*, Liv. præf. § 10.

frūgi-lĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [frux; 2. lego] *Fruit-gathering*, a poet. epithet of the ant: formicæ, Ov. M. 7, 624.

frūgi-părens, entis, *adj.* [frux; pario] *Fruit-bearing*: Venant. Carm. 3, 13, 12.

frugi-părus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Fruit-bearing, fruitful* (poet.; ante- and post-class.): fetus, Lucr. 6, 1: vuitus (temporum), Avien. Arat. 1054.

frūgi-perda, æ, *adj.* [frux; perdo] *Fruit-losing*, a transl. of the Homeric ἀκαλήχαρος: salix, Pl. 16, 26, 46.

fruitus, a, um, *P.* of fruor.

frūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [fruor] (post-class.) **I.** Prop.: *A gruel* or *porridge made of corn, and used in sacrifices*, Arn. 7, 230. **II.** Meton.: *The gullet*; acc. to others, *the larynx*: "*frumen* dicitur tractus guiæ, qua cibus in alvum demittitur, Don. Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 18; Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 27; Serv. Virg. G. 1, 74; Virg. Æ. 1, 178; Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 2; ib. 6, 23; id. ib. 20, 2, 27.

frūmentācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [frumentum] *Of corn* or *grain, corn-* (late Lat.): farina, Veg. Vet. 2, 57: panes, Hier. Ep. 37, 4.

frūmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to corn, corn-*; milit. *of* or *belonging to provisions, provision-*: ager, Var. R. R. 1, 11, 2; cf. campus, id. ib. 1, 7, 9: res, *corn, provisions*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 5, 11; Cæs. B. G. 1, 23; id. ib. 1, 37 *fin.*; id. ib. 1, 39: loca, *i. e. abounding in corn*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10; cf. provinciæ, id. B. C. 3, 73; C. Att. 9, 9, 2: navis, *a provision-ship, store-ship*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 96: lex, *respecting the distribution of grain at low rates*, C. Tusc. 3, 20, 48; id. Sest. 48, 103; id. Brut. 62, 222; cf. magna largitio C. Gracchi, id. Off. 2, 21, 72: causa, id. 2 Verr. 3, 5, 10: lucra, id. ib. 3, 37, 85: negotiatores, *corn-dealers*, Pl. 8, 44, 69 *fin.*: mensores, *corn-measurers*, Paul. Dig. 31, 1, 87.—As *Subst.*: **frumentarius,** ii, *m.*: **A.** *A corn-dealer, corn-factor*, C. Off. 3, 13, 57; id. ib. 3, 16, 67; Liv. 4, 12; id. 4, 15; id. 38, 35. In the time of the emperors employed as a secret spy, Spart. Hadr. 11; Aur. Vict. Cæs. 39 *fin.*—**B.** Milit.: *A purveyor of corn, commissary of the stores, victualler*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35, 4; Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 3491; 3515; 4922. Cf. frumentator.

frūmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frumentor] **I.** *A providing of corn*; milit. *foraging*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 39, 1; Suet. Galb. 20.—In *Plur.*: pabulationes frumentationesque, Cæs. B. G. 7, 16, 3; so, id. ib. 7, 64, 2. **II.** *A distribution of corn*, Suet. Aug. 40; 42; Monum. Ancyr. ap. Grut.

frūmentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A provider of corn*, milit. *a forager*, Liv. 2, 34; id. 31, 36.

frūmentī-fer, era, um, *adj.* [frumentum; fero] *Corn-* or *grain-bearing, fertile*: Calabria, Auct. Orb. Descr. in Class. Auct. 3, p. 402 Mai.

frūmentor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [frumentum] **I.** *Neut.*: Milit. *t. t.*: *To fetch corn, forage*: erat eodem tempore et materiari et frumentari et tantas munitiones fieri necesse, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73: quum in propinquo agro frumentarentur, Liv. 31, 36: frumentatum mittere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 32; so, id. ib. 6, 36: frumentatum ire, Pomp. ap. C. Att. 8, 12 C, 1 *fin.*: frumentandi ratiocum habere, Cæs. B. G. 7, 75: pabulandi aut frumentandi causâ progressi, id. B. C. 1, 48.

II. *Act.*: *To furnish* or *provide with corn* (post-class.): Tert. ad Nat. 2, 8.

frūmentum, i, *n.* [akin to frux] (*The supporting thing*, or *the thing eaten*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Corn, grain* (class.): "Julianus scribit: *frumentum* id esse, quod arista in se teneat, recte Gallum definisse; lupinum vero et fabam *fruges* potius dici, quia non aristâ sed siliquâ continentur, quæ Servius apud Allenum in frumento contineri putat," Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 77: "sunt prima earum (frugum) genera: *frumenta* ut triticum, hordeum; et *legumina*, ut faba, cicer," *etc.*, Pl. 18, 7, 9: **A.** *Sing.*: in segetibus frumentum, in quo culmus extulit spicam, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 48, 1: Galli turpe esse ducunt frumentum manu quærere, C. Rep. 3, 9; id. Att. 5, 18, 2: ut in itinere copia frumenti supperteret, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3; id. ib. 1, 48: ingens frumenti acervus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 111; id. ib. 1, 1, 45: frumentum comprimere, *to hold back corn in order to raise the market price*, C. Att. 5, 21 *med.*—**B.** *Plur.*: bona frumenta, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1: triticum vel ana frumenta, Col. 8, 2, 2: luxuriosa frumenta, C. Or. 24, 81: non modo frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 16; so, id. ib. 1, 40; id. ib. 3, 9; id. ib. 5, 14: portet frumenta penusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 72; id. ib. 2, 1, 140; id. ib. 2, 2, 161.

II. Meton.: frumenta, *The small*

seeds or *grains* of figs, Pl. 15, 19, 21; id. 17, 27, 44.

frundifer and **frundosus,** v. frond.

frūniscor, itus sum, sci, 3. *v. dep.* [a lengthened form of fruor] *To enjoy* (ante- and post-class.): *Constr.* with *Acc.*, rarely with *Abl.*: (Q. Claudius Quadrigiarius) *Domus,* inquit, *suas quemque ire jubet et sua omnia frunisci* . . . ut *fatiscor* a *fateor*, ita *fruniscor* factum est a *fruor*. Q. Metellus Numidicus . . . ita scripsit: *Ego neque aqua neque igni careo, et summa gloria fruniscor*. Novius in Atellana, quæ *Parcus* inscripta est, hoc verbo ita utitur: *Quod magno opere quæsiverunt, id frunisci non queunt. Qui non parsit apud se, frunitus est,*" Gell. 17, 2, 5 *sq.*: "*Fruniscor* et *frunitum* dixit Cato: nosque quum adhuc dicimus *infrunitum*, certum est antiquos dixisse *frunitum*," Fest. p. 92 Müll.: "*Frunisci* pro frui. Lucilius: *Æque fruniscor ego ac tu.*" Cœlius (leg. Claudius) . . . Novius . . . (then follow the passages quoted above from Gellius), Non. 113, 7 *sq.*: hinc tu nisi malum, frunisci nihil potes, ne postules, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 73: QVEM NON LIQVIT (*i. e.* licuit) NOS FRVNISCI, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4768.

frunitus, a, um, *P.* of fruniscor.

frūnor, ntis, v. 1. frons, *ad init.*

frūor, fructus and frūitus sum, frŭi, 3. *v. dep.* [acc. to some akin to Sans. root bhri, ferre; Gr. *φέρω*, *etc.*, v. fero; hence, *to be supported*. Acc. to Bopp Gloss. Sanscr. p. 247, b., and Benfey Sans.-Eng. Dict. p. 656, akin to Sanscrit root bhuj, *to enjoy*, also, *to eat and drink*; cf. also, Curtius Grundz. Gr. Etym. 1. p. 152] **I.** Gen.: *To derive enjoyment from* a thing, *to enjoy, delight in* it (and, therefore, with a more restricted signif. than uti, to make use of a thing, to use it; cf. Hannibal quum victoriâ posset uti, frui maluit, relictâque Româ Campaniam peragrare, Flor. 2, 6; and, tu voluptate frueris, ego utor: tu illam summum bonum putas, ego nec bonum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 10 *fin.*). *Constr.* with *Abl.*: less freq. with *Acc.*, or *Abs.*: **A.** With *Abl.*: utatur suis bonis oportet ei fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103; cf. plurimis maritimis rebus fruimur atque utimur, id. ib. 2, 60, 152; and, commoda, quibus utimur, lucemque, qua fruimur, id. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: ævo sempiterno, id. Rep. 6, 13; cf. immortali ævo, Lucr. 2, 647; so, vita, C. Clu. 61, 170: omnibus in vita commodis una cum aliquo, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22: voluptatibus, C. Rep. 3. 12: gaudio, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 2: uno amore, Prop. 2, 1, 48; cf. thalamis, Ov. F. 3, 554: recordatione nostræ amicitiæ, C. Læl. 4, 15: usu alicujus et moribus, id. ib. 9, 32: securitate (animus), id. ib. 13, 44: timore paventum, Sil. 12, 566: poenâ, Mart. 8, 30, 3, et al.: quo (spectaculo) fructus sum, Vell. 2, 104, 3: amœnitate summa fructus sum, C. Hortens. Frgm.: omnium rerum cognitione fruiti sumus, Sen. Ep. 93 *med.*: non meo nomine, sed suo fructus est emptor, Ulp. Dig. 7, 4, 20: eum esse beatum, qui præsentibus voluptatibus fruereturque se fruiturum aut in omni aut in magna parte vitæ, C. Tusc. 3, 17, 38: neque te fruimur, et tu nobis cares, *enjoy your society*, C. Att. 2, 1, 4; so, Attico, Nep. Att. 20: ut sinat Sese alternas cum illo noctes hac frui, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 68; so, cara conjuge, Tib. 3, 3, 32: viro, Prop. 2, 9, 24.—**B.** With *Acc.*: pabulum frui, Cato R. R. 149, 1; Lucr. 3, 953: meo modo ingenium frui, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 21.—In the *Part. Fut. Pass.* (so, only in class. prose): permittitur infinita potestas immunerabilis pecuniæ conficiendæ de vestris vectigalibus, non fruendis sed alienandis, C. Agr. 2, 13, 33; cf. id. Fin. 1, 1, 3: nobis hæc fruenda relinqueret, quæ ipse servasset, id. Mil. 23, 63; id. Of. 1, 30, 106: justitiæ fruendæ causâ, id. ib. 2, 12, 41: agro bene culto nihil potest esse nec usu uberius nec specie ornatius: ad quem fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat senectus, id. Sen. 16, 57; Liv. 21, 3: res fruenda oculis, id. 22, 14.—**C.** *Abs.*: satiatis vero et expletis juventus est carere quam frui, C. Sen 14, 47: datur: fruare, dum licet, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 104: quæ gignuntur nobis ad fruendum, C. Leg. 2, 7, 16; cf. di tibi divitias dederant artemque fruendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 7.

II. Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *To have the use and enjoyment of* a thing, *to have the usufruct of* it: quid? si constat, hunc non modo colendis prædiis præfuisse, sed certis fundis patre vivo frui solitum esse? C. Rosc. Am. 15, 44; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3121 (A.U.C. 637): ut censores agrum Campanum fruendum locarent, Liv. 27, 11; cf. id. 32, 7; and, qui in perpetuum fundum fruendum conduxerunt a municipibus, *etc.*, Paul. Dig. 6, 3, 1; cf. also Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 27.

frus, v. 1. frons.

Frūsino, ōnis, *m. A city of the Hernici, in Latium* (now *Frosinone*), Liv. 27, 37; Juv. 3, 224; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 666.—Hence, **Frūsīnas,** ātis, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Frusino*: ager, Liv. 26, 9: fundus, *in the neighbourhood of Frusino*, C. Att. 11, 4, 1; 11, 13, 4.—As *Subst.*: **Frusinates,** um, *m., The inhabitants of Frusino*, Liv. 10, 1; Pl. 3, 5, 9.

frustātim, *adv.* [frustum] *Piecemeal, in pieces* (very rare): Pompon. in Non. 113, 7: coquitur in olla, aut frustatim in patinis, Pl. 20, 9, 39; Prud. Psych. 720.

frustillātim, *adv.* [frustillum] *In small pieces, in little bits* (ante-class.): nisi mihi virgo redditur, Jam ego te faciam ut hic formicæ frustillatim differant, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 20; Poët. ap. Non. 112, 8.

frustillum, i, *n. dim.* [frustum] *A small piece, small bit* (ante-class.): parvula, Arn. 7, 231: ignea, id. 2, 84.

frusto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To break to pieces*: quum Punicæ prædæ omnibus promontoriis insulisque frustarentur et fluitarent, *etc.*, i. e. *the booty taken from the Carthaginians went to wreck and was driven in pieces on the promontories*: Flor. 2, 2, 32 (so, acc. to the conjecture of Salmasius, Grævius, and others, instead of the common reading, frustrarentur. N. Heinsius proposes eructarentur.

frustrā, *adv.* [*Abl.* of a radical form FRUSUS = frausus, from fraudo, with the demonstr. suffix terus, as in supra, extra, contra, *etc.*; and therefore, lit., in or with deceit; hence] **I.** Prop.: *In a deceived manner, in a state of deception, in error* (so mostly ante-class. and in historians; not in Cic. and Cæs.): jam hi ambo et servus et hera frustra sunt duo, Qui me Amphitruonem rentur esse: errant probe, *are deceived, in error*, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 19; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 7, 42; and, nunc, mulier, ne tu frustra sis: mea non es, ne arbitrere, id. Merc. 3, 1, 30; cf. also, quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut neque vos capiamini, et illi frustra sint, Sall. J. 85, 6; so, too, frustra esse, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 74; id. Men. 4, 3, 18; id. Mil. 5, 29, et al.; cf. also in the follg. *no.* II. A. And with animi: erras, Æmiliane, et longe hujus animi frustra es, App. Apol. p. 286: frustra me ductare non potes: Aliam posthac invenito, quam tu habenas frustratui, *to deceive, cheat*, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 20; so, frustra habere aliquem, Tac. A. 13, 37; 51; Amm. 18, 6; Argument. (Prisciani) in Plaut. Capt. 5.

II. Meton.: According as particular respect is had to the effect, the aim, or the reason of an action, *Without effect, to no purpose, without cause, uselessly, in vain, for nothing* (the predom. signif. in prose and poetry).

A. *Without effect, in vain*: **1.** Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 31: præsagibat mihi animus, frustra me ire, quom exibam domo, id. Aul. 2, 2, 1: neque ipse auxilium suum sæpe a viris bonis frustra implorari patietur, C. de Or. 2, 33, 144; so, multum frustraque rogatus, Luc. 4, 735: frustra telum mittere, Cæs. B. G. 3, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 25: frustra tantum laborem sumere, id. ib. 3, 14: cujus neque consilium neque inceptum ullum frustra erat, Sall. J. 7, 6 Kritz.; cf. ita frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. 2, 25; and, neque frustrabor ultra cives meos, neque ipse frustra dictator ero, id. 2, 31; Quint. 10, 1, 2: frustra cruento Marte carebimus, Frustra metuemus Austrum: Visendus ater Cocytos, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 13 and 15. So, in a pun with frustra esse (v. supra, *no.* I.) and frustrari: qui lepide postulat alterum frustrari, Quem frustratur, frustra eum dicit frustra esse. Nam qui sese frustrari quem frustra sentit, Qui frustratur, is frustra est, si non ille et frustra, Enn. in Gell. 18, 2, 7. — **2.** *Ellipt.*: equites et auxiliarios pedites in omnes partes mittit . . . Nec frustra. Nam, *etc.*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5; so, frustra: nam, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 21; Flor. 4, 11, 9.

B. *Without reason* or *cause, groundlessly*: **1.** Frustra ac sine causa, C. Div. 2, 60, 125: Frustra tempus contero, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 41; id. Rep. 1, 7: quæ (res) prima impulit etiam, ut suspiceremus in cœlum nec frustra siderum motus intueremur, id. ib. 3, 2; id. ib. 4, 3: non igitur frustra Plato civili viro, quem πολιτικὸν vocant, necessariam musicen credidit, Quint. 1, 10, 15; id. 10, 1, 56: ut multi, nec frustra, opinantur, Suet. Oth. 9.—**2.** *Ellipt.*: hanc quidam *aposiopesin* putant. Frustra. Nam, *etc.*, Quint. 9, 3, 60.

fruträbilis, e, *adj.* [frustror] *That will be disappointed, vain, deceitful* (post-class.): exspectatio, Arn. 2, 58; so, res, id. 6, 206.

fruträmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *Deception*: Lucr. 4, 818 Wakef. and Forbig. *N. cr.*

fruträtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A deceiving, deception, disappointment, frustration* (rare; not used by Cicero): in horum familiam Frustrationem hodie injiciam maximam, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 15: clamant, fraude fieri, quod foris teneatur exercitus: frustrationem eam legis tollendæ esse, Liv. 3, 24: frustratio Gallorum eo spectabat, ut tererent tempus, donec, *etc.*, id. 38, 25; cf. id. 25, 25: quo magis me petiverunt, tanto majorem iis frustratio dolorem attulit, *failure*, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 23, 5; so, Quint. 2, 20, 3: sine successu ac bono eventu frustratio est, non cultura, *failure*, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 6.—In *Plur.*: quum variis frustrationibus differretur, Just. 9, 6.

fruträtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A deceiver, delayer, hinderer* (post-class.): judicum, Symm. Ep. 10, 44; Tryph. Dig. 43, 16, 19.

fruträtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [frustrator] *Deceptive, deceitful* (post-class.): somnia, Tert. Anim. 47: aures, Arn. 7, 219: appellatio, Modest. Dig. 22, 1, 41.

fruträtus, ūs, *m.* [frustror] *A deceiving, deception*: aliquam habere frustratui, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 21.

frustro, are; v. frustror.

frustror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.*; **frustro,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [frustra] **I.** Prop.: *To deceive, disappoint, trick, frustrate* (class.): **A.** *Frustror*: **1.** With *Acc.*: Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 200: aut certare cum aliis pugnaciter aut frustrari quum alios, tum etiam me ipsum velim, C. Ac. 2, 20, 65; so, ne frustretur ipse se, Ter. Eun. prol. 14; and, O bone, ne te Frustrere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 32: Tarquinios spe auxilii, Liv. 2, 15: Cloëlia frustrata custodes, id. 2, 13, 6: se ipsum, Nep. Hann. 2, 6: sæpe jam me spes frustrata est, Ter. And. 2, 2, 37; so, Lentul. in C. Fam. 12, 14, 1; cf. sat adhuc tua nos frustrata est fides, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 11: exspectationem frustrari et differre, Pl. Ep. 2, 10, 2: frustrari improbas spes hominum, id. ib. 8, 18, 3; so, spem mercantium, *opp.* explere, Suet. Aug. 75: frustratus vinculo, *i. e. escaped from them*, Sol. 1.—**2.** *Abs.*: Cocceius vide ne frustretur, C. Att. 12, 18, 3; Lucr. 4, 573; cf. id. 4, 973.—**B.** *Frustro*: **1.** *Act.*: non frustrabo vos, milites, Cæs. Frgm. ap. Diomed. p. 395 P.: ego me frustro, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 9: qui ventrem frustrarunt suum, Pompon. in Non. 473, 18: frustrantia dona, *fruitless, bootless*, Prud. Apoth. 640. — **2.** *Pass.*: **a.** *Abs.*: frustramur, irridemur, Laber. in Prisc. p. 793 P.—**b.** With *Abl.*: quamvis simi quique tenuissima spe frustrantur, Sall. Or. Licin. *med.*; so, frustratus spe continuandi consulatus, Vell. 2, 21, 3: frustretur ausibus suis, Cassiod. Var. 10, 28.—**c.** With *ab*: frustratus a spe, Fenest. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.: variis dilationibus

frustratus, Just. 8. 3.—**d.** With *Gen.*: captionis versutæ et excogitatæ frustratus, Gell. 5, 10, 16.

II. Meton.: *To make vain, of no effect*, or *useless* (post-Aug. and very rare): imprudenter facta opera frustrantur impensas, Col. 1, 1, 2: cf. laboremque frustrari, id. præf. § 22: in se implicati arborum rami lento vimine frustrabantur ictus, Curt. 6, 5.

frustŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [frustum] *Full of small pieces*: aqua, *i. e. filled with crumbs*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 34.

frustŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A small piece, little bit* (post-class.): frustulum panis, App. M. 1, p. 110.

frustum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.; but cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 61] *A piece, bit*: **I.** Prop.: Of food (class.): frusto panis conduci potest, vel uti t-ceat, vel uti loquatur, Cato ap. Gell. 1, 15, 10: necesse est, offā objectā cadere frustum ex pulli ore quum pascitur, C. de Div. 1, 15, 27: esculenta, id. Phil. 2, 25 *fin.*: pars in frusta secant, Virg. Æ. 1, 212: lardi semesa frusta, Hor. S. 2, 6, 85.—Comicè: frustum pueri, *you bit of a boy!* Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 67. **II.** Fig.: in gen., as a small part of a whole (very rare; not in Cic.): unde soluta fere oratio, et e singulis non membris sed frustis collata, structurâ caret, Quint. 8, 5, 27; so, *opp.* membra, id. 4, 5, 25; cf. philosophiam in partes, non in frusta dividam, Sen. Ep. 89.

frūtectōsus (also written frutetosus), a, um, *adj.* [frutectum] *Full of bushes* or *shrubs, shrubby, bushy*: nemorosi frutectosique tractus, Col. 2, 2, 11; so, et rubricosus locus, Pl. 18, 17, 46: smilax spinosis frutectosa ramis, id. 16, 35, 63; so, id. 16, 37, 71.

frūtectum (also written frutetum), i, *n.* [contr. for fruticetum] **I.** Prop.: *A place full of shrubs* or *bushes*: ager frutectis aut arboribus obsessis, Col. 3, 11, 3: rosa silvestris in frutecto, Pl. 25, 2, 6: tenebrosa, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 872: acuta, id. Psych. 413. **II.** Meton.: *A shrub*: id frutectum (*sc.* cinnamum), Sol. 30 *med.*

frutetum, i, v. frutectum *ad init.*

frŭtex, ĭcis, *m.* (*fem.*: Nilotica, Mart. Cap. 3, 34) [prob. akin to *βρύω*, to sprout forth] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *A shrub, bush*: "ex surculo vel arbor procedit, ut olea, ficus, pirus; vel frutex, ut violæ, rosæ, arundines; vel tertium quiddam, quod neque arborem neque fruticem proprie dixerimus, sicuti est vitis," Col. Arb. 1, 2; so, Col. 8, 15, 5; Pl. 16, 36, 64; Ov. A. A. 3, 249; Petr. 135: numerosus, id. 18, 24, 55; so, olearum, Col. 11, 3 *fin.*: lupini, id. 2, 14, 5: oleæ, Pl. 23, 3, 35: fruticos inter membra condebant, Lucr. 5, 954; so, in montuosis locis et fruticibus, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 16.—**2.** Collect. in the sing.: venari asello comite cum vellet leo. Contexit illum frutice, Phædr. 1, 11, 4.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** Prps. *The lower part of the stem of a tree, the trunk*: quercus antiqua singulos repente ramos a frutice dedit, Suet. Vesp. 5 (*al.* radice).—**2.** As a term of reproach, like caudex, stipes, and Eng. *Loggerhead, blockhead*: nec verisimile loquere, nec verum, frutex, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 12; so, App. Apol. p. 317.

II. Esp.: *The name of a kind of cedar-tree in Phrygia*, Pl. 13, 5, 11.

Frŭti, v. Frutis.

fruticātio, ōnis, *f.* [fruticor] *A springing forth of shoots, a sprouting out* (very rare): fruticatio inutilis, Pl. 17, 1, 1, § 7.

fruticesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [frutex] *To put forth shoots, sprout* (rare): (hæ arbores) celeriter fruticescunt, Pl. 17, 27, 45.

frūticētum, i, *n.* [id.] *A place full of shrubs* or *bushes, a thicket, covert*: Hor. Od. 3, 12, 12 (10); Suet. Ner. 48. Cf. frutectum and fructetum.

frūtico (ū long in frūticāt arbor, Tert. Judic. Dom. 135), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.*, and **fruticor**, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To put forth shoots, sprout out, become bushy*: **I.** Prop.: *Fruticor*: itaque, quam fruticatur (*sc.* arbor) vides, C. Att. 15, 4, 2.—*Frutico*: ubi ex uno semine pluribus culmis frutificavit (triticum), Col. 2, 9, 6; so, Pl. 19, 8, 41, § 140; id. 19, 5, 29, § 92; id. 17, 10, 14; Sil. 9, 205. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Poet.: Of the hair: fruticante pilo, Juv. 9, 15.—**B.** Of a star's antlers: aspicis, ut fruticat late caput, Calp. Ecl. 6, 37.

frūtĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of shrubs* or *bushes, shrubby, bushy*: vimina, Ov. M. 6, 344: aizoum a radice, Pl. 25, 13, 102: arbor (terebinthus), id. 13, 6, 12: rutæ rami fruticosiores, id. 20, 13, 51: calamus fruticosissimus, id. 16, 36, 66: litora, Ov. H. 2, 121: mare, Pl. 6, 22, 24.

‡ **frutilla**, æ, *f. The bird ἰυγξ, the wryneck*, Gloss. Cyrill. p. 497, 29.

Frutinal, v. Frutis.

Frūtis, is (Etrusc. form Fruti; v. frux), *f.* [an Etruscan modification of the Gr. Ἀφροδίτη; cf. Otfr. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 74] *An Etruscan name of Venus*: Veneri matri, quæ *Frutis* dicitur, Sol. 2.—Hence, **"Frutinal**, templum Veneris Frutii," Fest. p. 90 Müll.

frux, frūgis, and more freq. in the plur., fruges, um (also in the *Nom. Sing.* FRUGIS: "*frugi* rectus est natura *frux*, at secundum consuetudinem dicimus, ut hæc avis, hæc ovis, sic hæc *frugis*," Var. L. L. 9, 46, 146, § 76), *f.* [akin to Sanscr. bhri, ferre, nutrire; Greek *φέρω*, *etc.*, v. fero; acc. to Bopp and Pott, akin to Sanscr. bhuǵ, comedere] (*The supporting thing; the thing eaten*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Fruits of the earth, produce of the fields, pod-fruit*, i. e. *pulse, legumes* (whereas fructus denotes chiefly tree-fruit, and frumentum haulm-fruit, grain), but sometimes also, in gen., for *fruits* (grain, tree-fruit, *etc.*).

Plur.: terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: fruges terræ, id. Div. 1, 51, 116; so, id. de Sen. 2, 5; cf. nos fruges serimus, nos arbores, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: ubertas frugum et fructuum, id. ib. 3, 36, 86; so, frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio, id. Off. 2, 3, 12: oleam frugesve ferre, id. Rep. 3, 9: neque foliis, neque oleo neque frumento neque frugibus usurum, Ulp. Dig. 7, 8, 12; cf. id. ib. 50, 16, 77: ut quum fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Liberum, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60; cf. Lucr. 2, 656; so, inventis frugibus, C. Or. 9, 31; and, fruges in ea terra (Sicilia) primum repertas esse arbitrantur, id. 2 Verr. 4, 48, 106: cultus agrorum perceptioque frugum, id. Rep. 2, 14; Att. in C. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: lentiscus triplici solita grandescere fetu, Ter fruges fundens, C. poet. Div. 1, 9, 15; so, arboreæ, Cornif. in Serv. Virg. G. 1, 55: roburneæ, Col. 9, 1, 5: adoptatis curvetur frugibus arbos, Col. poët. 10, 39: dulcedine frugum maximeque vini voluptate captam, Liv. 5, 33: superior pars vitis idonea frugibus, Col. 3, 17, 1.

Sing.: si jam data sit frux, Enn. in Prisc. p. 724 P.: spicea frux, Aus. Monos. de cibis: ut non omnem frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, C. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: fundit frugem spici ordine structam, id. de Sen. 15, 51: quercus et ilex multa fruge pecus juvat, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 10.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: Like fructus and our *fruit, fruits, = Result, success, value* (rare, but class.): quæ virtutis maturitas et quantæ fruges industriæ sint futuræ, C. Col. 31, 76; so, illæ sunt animi fruges, Auct. Ætn. 273: generare atque ad frugem aliquam perducere, *to some maturity*, Quint. 6, 2, 3; cf. illud ingeniorum velut præcox genus non temere unquam pervenit ad frugem, id. 1, 3, 3; and, jam ego et ipsa frugem tuam periclitabor, *maturity of mind, ability*, App. M. 6, p. 177.—Poet.: centuriæ seniorum agitant expertia frugis, *rash at what is crude, worthless*, Hor. A. P. 341: cultor enim juvenum purgatas inseris aures Fruge Cleanthea, *with Cleanthian fruit*, i. e. *doctrine*, Pers. 5, 64: herus si tuus volet facere frugem, meum herum perdet, *i. e. to act with advantage*, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 70.

B. Esp.: Of moral character: **1.** Frugi (most prob. a *Dat. form*: fit for food, *frugi aptus*, *serviceable*, *χρήσιμος*, *χρηστός*; hence, **a.** Of persons: *Useful, fit, proper, worthy, honest, discreet, virtuous, temperate, frugal* (class.; for *Comp.* and *Sup.* the words frugalior and frugalissimus were used; v. frugalis): (*α*) "frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in re*ge*," C. Deiot. 9, 26; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 8, 16 *sq.*: "qui (L. Piso) tanta virtute atque integritate fuit, ut . . . solus *Frugi* nominaretur. Quem quum in concionem Gracchus vocari juberet et viator quæreret, quem Pisonem, quod erant plures: *Cogis me*, inquit, *dicere inimicum meum frugi*," id. Font. 13, 29; cf. loquitur ut Frugi ille Piso, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90: homines plane frugi ac sobrii, id. 2 Verr. 3, 27, 67: ego præter alios meum virum fui rata Siccum, frugi, continentem (*opp.* madidum, nihili, incontinentem), Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 7: hominis frugi et temperantis functus officium, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 19: parcius hic vivit: frugi dicatur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: Antonius frugi factus est, C. Phil. 2, 28, 69: (Penelope) tam frugi tamque pudica, Hor. S. 2, 5, 77: sum bonus et frugi, id. Ep. 1, 16, 49: quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus Et frugi castusque verecundusque coibat, id. A. P. 207: servus frugi atque integer, C. Clu. 16, 47; so, Davus, amicum mancipium domino et frugi, Hor. S. 2, 7, 3; and, liberti probi et frugi, Pl. Pan. 88, 2: ubi lena bene agat cum quiquam amante, quæ frugi esse vult, *useful, serviceable*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 23; so, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 59.

(*β*) Strengthened by the attributive bonæ: is probus est, quem pœnitet, quam probus sit et frugi bonæ: Qui ipsus sibi satis placet, nec probus est nec frugi bonæ, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 39 and 40; so, id. Asin. 3, 3, 12; id. Pœn. 4, 2, 23: (Fabius Luscus) satis acutus et permodestus ac bonæ frugi, C. Att. 4, 8, 3.

b. Of inanim. and abstr. things: frugi severaque vita, *honest, virtuous*, Cic. fil. ap. C. Fam. 16, 21, 4: victus luxuriosus, an frugi, an sordidus, quæritur, *frugal, temperate*, Quint. 5, 10, 27; cf. atrium frugi nec tamen sordidum, Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 4; so, coena, id. ib. 3, 1, 4; Juv. 3, 167: jentacula, Mart. 13, 31, 1.

2. Ad frugem *or* ad bonam frugem, in vulg. lang., *To turn* or *bring one's self to moral worth, excellence, virtue*: equidem multos vidi et in hac civitate, qui totam adolescentiam voluptatibus dedissent, emersisse aliquando et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse gravesque homines atque illustres fuisse, *have reformed*, C. Cœl. 12, 28; so, multa ad bonam frugem ducentia in eo libro scripta sunt, Gell. 13, 27, 2: quin tu adolescentem, quem esse corruptum vides, restituis? quin ad frugem corrigis? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 81; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 10, 10: certum'st ad frugem applicare animum, id. Trin. 2, 1, 34.

fūcāte, *adv.* [fucatus, *no.* II.] *With paint* or *colour*; i. e. *for effect; in a meretricious manner*: fucatius concinnata carmina, Aus. in prosa post Idyll. 3.

fūcātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of fuco. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to fuco, *no.* II. B.): *Painted, coloured, beautified, falsified, counterfeit* (a favourite word of Cic.): secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci tam potest adhibita diligentia quam omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, C. Læl. 25, 95: naturalis non fucatus nitor, id. Brut. 9, 36; cf. fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris omnia repellentur: elegantia modo et munditia remanebit, id. Or. 23, 79: signa probitatis non fucata forensi specie, sed domesticis inusta notis veritatis, id. Planc. 12, 29: iisdem ineptiis fucata sunt illa omnia, id. Mur. 12, 26: puer subdolæ ac fucatæ vernilitatis, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 79.—*Comp.*: versus fucatior, Gell. 13, 26, 3.

‡ **fucilis** falsa: dicta autem quasi fucata, Fest. p. 92 Müll. *N. cr.*

1. **fūcinus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. fucus] *Coloured with orchil*: si adhibeas fucinis sulphura, Quint. 12, 10, 76 Spald. *N. cr.*

2. **Fūcinus**, i, *m. A lake of Latium, in the territory of the Marsi* (now *Lago di Celano*), Virg. Æ. 7, 759; Mart. de Spect. 28, 11; more freq. called **Lacus Fucinus**, Liv. 4, 57: Pl. 3, 12, 17; id. 36, 15, 24, § 124; Suet. Cæs. 44; id. Claud. 20 *sq.*; Tac. A. 12, 56. Cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 519.

fūco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. fucus]

I. Gen.: *To colour, paint, dye:* alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Virg. G. 2, 465; so, vellera Milesia saturo hyali colore, id. ib. 4, 334: tabulas colore, Tac. A. 2, 14: pinnas vario veneno, Nemes. Cyneg. 309: frena spumis sanguineis (equus), Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 350: humida creta colorque Stercore fucatus crocodili, *i. e. paint made of crocodile's dung*, Hor. Epod. 12, 11 (cf. Pl. 28, 8, 28, § 109). **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Of cosmetics: *To paint, to rouge:* Ov. Tr. 2, 487: corpora vulsa atque fucata, Quint. 8 præf. § 19.—**B.** Fig.: unumquodque genus (dicendi) quum fucatur atque prælinitur, fit præstigiosum, Gell. 7, 14, 11.

fūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. fucus] *Painted, coloured, counterfeit, spurious* (a Ciceron. word): visæ merces, fallaces quidem et fucosæ, chartis et linteis et vitro delatæ, C. Rab. Post. 14, 40: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, id. Planc. 7, 22: ambitiosæ fucosæque amicitiæ, id. Att. 1, 18, 2.

1. †**fūcus,** i, *m.*=φῦκος, **I.** Prop.: *Rock-lichen, orchil,* used as a red dye and as rouge for the cheeks (Lichen roccella, L.): Pl. 13, 25, 48; 26, 10, 66.—Hence,

II. Meton.: *Red* or *purple colour:* **A.** Gen.: infici vestes scimus admirabili fuco, Pl. 22, 2, 3; so, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 28; id. Ep. 1, 10, 27; Ov. M. 6, 222; Val. Fl. 1, 427.

B. Esp.: **1.** *Rouge:* vetulæ, quæ vitia corporis fuco occulunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118; so, Lucr. 4, 84; 2, 683 Lachm., and 745; Prop. 2, 18, 31; Quint. 2, 15, 25; Pl. 31, 7, 42.

2. For propolis (v. h. v.), *The reddish juice with which bees stop up the entrances to their hive, bee-glue.* Virg. G. 4, 39 Heyne.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. B. 1.): *Pretence, disguise, deceit, dissimulation:* his tribus figuris insidere quidam venustatis non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus debet color, C. de Or. 3, 52, 199; cf. sententiæ tam veræ, tam novæ, tam sine pigmentis fucoque puerili, id. ib. 2, 45, 188; and, fuco ementitus color, Quint. 8, 3, 6; so, too, in oratoris aut in poëtæ cincinnis ac fuco, C. de Or. 3, 25, 100: mercem sine fucis gestat, Hor. S. 1, 2, 83; Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 6: sine fuco ac fallaciis, C. Att. 1, 1, 1: deum sese in hominem convertisse ... fucum factum mulieri, *i. e. to deceive, impose upon,* Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41; so, si eum, qui tibi promiserit, audieris fucum, ut dicitur, facere velle aut senseris, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 35.

2. **fūcus,** i, *m. A drone,* Virg. G. 4, 244; 167; Col. 9, 15, 5.

fue (also FU, acc. to Charis. p. 213 P.), *interj.,* denoting aversion, *Foh! fie!* quam confidenter loquitur: fue! Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 37.

Fūfĭdĭus, a, *Name of a Roman* gens. So, **I.** Fufidius, C. Pis. 35, 86. **II.** Another of the same name, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 3. **III.** L. Fufidius, *an orator,* C. Brut. 30, 113; cf. Ruhnk. Vell. 2, 16, 2. **IV.** Q. Fufidius, *a knight, of Arpinum,* C. Fam. 13, 11, 1; id. ib. 12, 1. **V.** Fufidius, *a wealthy usurer,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 12.—Hence, **Fūfĭdĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Fufidius, Fufidian:* prædia, C. Att. 11, 14, 3; id. ib. 11, 15, 4: coheredes, id. ib. 11, 13, 3.

Fūfĭus, a, *Name of a Roman* gens. So, esp., **I.** Q. Fufius Calenus, *A tribune of the people,* A.U.C. 692, C. Fam. 5, 6, 1; id. Att. 1, 14, 6; id. ib. 1, 16, 2; id. ib. 4, 16, 5; id. Prov. Cons. 19, 46; id. Sest. 15, 33; id. Pis. 4, 9.—Hence, **Fufĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Fufius, Fufian:* Fufia lex, C. Att. 4, 16, 5. **II.** *An actor otherwise unknown:* Fufius cbrius, Hor. S. 2, 3, 60.

† **fūga,** æ (archaic *Gen. Sing.* fugai, Lucr. 1, 1046; id. 4, 715), *f.*=φυγή, **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A fleeing, flight, a running away:* quove nunc Auxilio exsili aut fuga freta sim? Enn. in C. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: mittam illa, fugam ab urbe turpissimam, C. Att. 7, 21, 1: desperata fuga, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30: dant sese in fugam mittes, *take flight,* id. 2 Verr. 4, 43, 95; so, in fugam se conferre, id. Cæcin. 8, 22: se conjicere, id. Cœl. 26, 63: fugam capere, Cæs. B. G. 7, 26: petere, id. ib. 2, 24: parare, C. Att. 7, 26, 1: fugæ sese mandare, Cæs. B. G. 2, 24: hostes dare in fugam, *to put to flight,* id. ib. 2, 23; id. ib. 5, 51 *fin.*; for which, convertere aciem in fugam, id. ib. 1, 52; and, conjicere hostes in fugam, id. ib. 6, 8; id. ib. 7, 70: impellere in fugam, C. Rab. Perd. 8, 22: facere fugam, *to make* or *cause flight,* Liv. 1, 56; id. 21, 6 Drak.; id. 21, 52; id. 22, 13; id. 22, 24; id. 26, 4; but also, *to take flight, to flee,* Sall. J. 53, 3; id. ib. 58, 4; Liv. 8, 9; cf. in Virg., dare fugam, under *no.* II.: esse in fuga, C. Att. 7, 23, 2; id. ib. 7, 24: reprimere fugam, *to prevent,* id. ib. 7, 26, 1; Cæs. B. G. 3, 14.—*Plur.*: poet.: celeres fugæ, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 15, Sil. 17, 148: signa fugarum (inusta), Col. poet. 10, 125; cf. fugas servorum ridet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 121.

B. Esp.: *Flight from one's native land, expatriation, exile, banishment:* sibi exsilium et fugam deprecari, C. de Or. 3, 3, 9; cf. id. Rep. 1, 3; Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 68.—*Plur.*: quoties fugas et cædes jussit principes, Tac. A. 14, 64.

II. Meton: *A flying, swift course* or *motion, speed* in gen. (poet.): qualis equos Threissa fatigat Harpalyce volucremque fuga prævertitur Eurum, Virg. Æ. 1, 317: exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes, *i. e. a swift voyage,* id. ib. 4, 430; cf. (Neptunus) fugam dedit et præter vada fervida vexit, *gave a swift passage,* id. ib. 7, 24; but different from it is, fugam dant nubila cœlo, *hasten away, flee away,* id. ib. 12, 367: fuga temporum, *a fleeing away, flight,* Hor. Od. 3, 30, 5: quære fugam morbi, *seek that the disorder may flee away, disappear,* id. Ep. 1, 6, 29.

III. Fig.: *A fleeing from, avoiding, desire to escape* an evil; *disinclination, aversion* (class.): simili sunt in culpa, qui officia deserunt mollitia animi, id est laborum et dolorum fuga, C. Fin. 1, 10, 33; so, laboris (with desidiæ), id. Mur. 4, 9: turpitudinis (*opp.* appetentia honestatis), id. Rep. 1, 2: culpæ, Hor. A. P. 31: leti, id. S. 2, 6, 95: paupertatis, id. Ep. 1, 18, 24: periculi, Virg. Æ. 8, 251: ipsius lucis (with tædium), Quint. 1, 3, 66: quomodo enim vester *Axilla Ala* factus est, nisi fuga literæ vastioris, C. Or. 45, 153.

‡ **fugacĭtas** φυγή, Gloss. Philox.

fŭgăcĭter, *adv.* [fugax] *In fleeing:* fugacius bellum gerere, Liv. 28, 8, 3.

fŭgālĭa, ium, *n.* [fuga] *A festival celebrated on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings, the flight of the kings,* Aug. Civ. D. 2, 6. Cf. regifugium.

fŭgātor, ōris, *m.* [fugo] *He who puts to flight* (post-class.); fig.: mortis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

fŭgātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She that puts to flight* (post-class.); fig.: dilectio fugatrix timoris, Tert. adv. Gnost. 12.

fŭgax, ācis, *adj.* [fugio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Apt to flee, flying swiftly, swift, fleet* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fugaces Lyncas et cervos, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 33: so, caprea, Virg. Æ. 10, 724: feræ, id. ib. 9, 591: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 14; cf. comes atra (cura) premit sequiturque fugacem, id. S. 2, 7, 115: Pholoe, *who flees from wooers, coy,* id. Od. 2, 5, 17: lympha, id. ib. 2, 3, 12.—*Comp.*: ventis volucrique fugacior aurâ, Ov. M. 13, 807.—*Sup.*: ignavissimus et fugacissimus hostis, Liv. 5, 28, 8.—**B.** As a term of vituperation, of a slave: furco, edax, furax, fugax, *runaway,* Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 16. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Fleeting, transitory:* hæc omnia quæ habent speciem gloriæ, contemne: brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, C. Fam. 10, 12, 5: fugaces labuntur anni, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 1: blanditiæ, Pl. poet. Ep. 7, 4, 7.—*Comp.*: non aliud pomum fugaciius, Pl. 15, 12, 11.—*Sup.*: bona, Sen. Ep. 74 *med.*—**B.** *Fleeing, shunning, avoiding* a thing: With *Gen.*: sollicitæque fugax ambitionis eram, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 38: fugax rerum, id. ib. 3, 3, 2, 9: fugacissimus gloriæ, Sen. Ben. 4, 32.

fŭgēla, æ, *f.* [id.] *Flight* (ante- and post-class. for fuga): Cato in Prisc. p. 601 P.; App. Apol. p. 336.

fŭgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [fugio] *That must be avoided:* quod per se est causa mali, fugibilius est eo, quod per accidens, Boeth. Aristot. Top. 3, 1, p. 680

fŭgiens, entis, **I.** *P.* of fugio. **II.** *Pa.*: *Fleeing, fleeting, vanishing:* **A.** Prop.: membra deficiunt, fugienti languida vita, Lucr. 5, 885: vinum fugiens, *i. e. growing flat,* C. Off. 3, 23, 91: ocelli fugientes, *i. e. dying,* Ov. Am. 3, 9, 49: portus fugiens ad litora, *running back, retreating,* Prop. 4, 6, 15.—As *Subst.* (late Law Lat.): **fugiens,** entis, *m.,* like the Gr. ὁ φυγών, *The defendant:* omnimodo hoc et ab actore et a fugiente exigi, Cod. Justin. 2, 58 (59), § 4 (for which, reus, § 7).—**B.** Fig.: nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris, quin, *etc., averse to labour, indolent,* Cæs. B. C. 1, 69.—*Comp., Sup.,* and *Adv.* do not occur.

fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [root ΦΥΓ, φυγή, φεύγω; Sanscr. root bhuj, *to bend*;—Pass. in reflexive force, *to incline one's self*; cf. Eng. *budge*]

I. *Neutr.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To flee* or *fly, to take to flight, flee away, run away:* propera igitur fugere hinc, si te dii amant, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 78; cf. a foro, id. Pers. 3, 3, 31; and, senex exit foras: ego fugio, *I am off,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 47: cervam videre fugere, sectari canes, id. Phorm. prol. 7: qui fugisse cum magna pecunia dicitur ac se contulisse Tarquinios, C. Rep. 2, 19: Æneas fugiens a Troja, id. 2 Verr. 4, 33, 72: omnes hostes terga verterunt, nec prius fugere destiterunt, quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerint, Cæs. B. G. 1, 53: oppido fugit, id. B. C. 3, 29: ex ipsa cæde, *to flee, escape,* id. B. G. 7, 38; cf. ex prœlio Mutinensi, C. Fam. 10, 14, 1: e conspectu, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 107: Uticam, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 13: fenum habet in cornu: longe fuge, id. S. 1, 4, 34: nec furtum feci nec fugi, *run away* (of slaves), id. Ep. 1, 16, 46; cf. formidare servos, Ne te compilent fugientes, id. S. 1, 1, 78; and, Sen. Tranq. 8.—Prov.: ita fugias ne præter casam, *i. e. in fleeing from one danger beware of falling into another,* Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 3 Ruhnk.; cf. Gron. Observv. 3, 9, p. 511 *sq.*

2. Esp.: Like Gr. φεύγειν, *To become a fugitive, leave one's country, go into exile:* fugiendum de civitate, cedendum bonis aut omnia perferenda, Quint. 6, 1, 19. Cf. under, *no.* II. A. 2.

B. Fig. (rare, but class.): ab omni, quod abhorret ab oculorum auriumque approbatione, fugiamus, C. Off. 1, 35, 128; cf. omne animal appetit quædam et fugit a quibusdam; quod autem refugit, id contra naturam est, *etc.*, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33; Quint. 11, 1, 54: ad verba, magis quam poterant nocere, fugi, *had recourse to,* Petr. 132.

C. Meton.: **1.** Gen.: Through the intermediate notion of swiftness: *To pass quickly, to speed, to hasten away, flee away;* cf. "nunquam Virgilius diem dicit *ire,* sed *fugere,* quod currendi genus concitatissimum est," Sen. Ep. 108 *med.* (mostly poet. and of inanim. and abstr. things): **a.** Of things: tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus, Virg. G. 4, 19: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat Flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68: concidunt venti fugiuntque nubes, id. Od. 1, 12, 30: spernit humum fugiente penna, *hasting away, rapidly soaring,* id. ib. 3, 2, 24: nullum sine vulnere fugit Missile, Stat. Th. 9, 770: insequitur fugientem lumine pinum (*i. e.* navem), Ov. M. 11, 468: fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, Luc. 4, 390.—**b.** Of persons: evolat ante omnes rapidoque per æra cursu Calaicus Lampon fugit, *hastens away,* Sil. 16, 335.—Here prps. belongs, acer Gelonus, Quum fugit in Rhodopen atque in deserta Getarum, *i. e. swiftly raves* (as a nomade), Virg. G. 3, 462 (acc. to another explan.: *flees, driven from his abode*)

2. Esp.: Pregn.: *To hasten out of sight,* i. e. *to vanish, disappear, to pass away, perish:* e pratis cana pruina fugit, Ov. F. 6, 730: fugiunt de corpore setæ, id. M. 1, 739; cf. jam fossæ tandem fugiunt de corpore vires, Virg. Cir. 447; for which, calidusque e corpore sanguis

Inducto pallore fugit, Ov. M. 14, 755; and, fugerat ore color, id. H. 11, 27: nisi causa morbi fugerit venis, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 15: fuginnt cum sanguine vires, Ov. M. 7, 839: sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus, Virg. G. 3, 284; so, annus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 40: hora, id. Od. 3, 29, 48: ætas, id. Ib. 1, 11, 7: amor, Prop. 1, 12, 12: memoriane fugerit in annalibus digerendis, an, etc., Liv. 9, 44: gratissima sunt poma, quum fugiunt, *i. e. when they will, become wilted, shrivelled*, Sen. Ep. 12; cf. vinum fugiens, under fugiens.

II. *Act.*: **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *To flee from, seek to avoid; to avoid, shun* any thing (sc., for the most part only poet.): Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38: quum Domitius concilia conventusque hominum fugeret, Cæs. B. C. 1, 19: neminem neque populum neque privatum fugio, Liv. 9, 1: vesanum fugiunt poëtam qui sapiunt, Hor. A. P. 455; so, percontatorem, id. Ep. 1, 18, 69: hostem, id. S. 1, 3, 10: lupus me fugit inermem, id. Od. 1, 22, 12: (Peleus) Magnessam Hippolyten dum fugit abstinens, id. Ib. 3, 7, 18: scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbes, Hor. Ep. 2, 77; id. S. 1, 6, 126: solus data pocula fugit, Ov. M. 14, 287; cf. vina fugit, id. Ib. 15, 323.—In *Pass.*: sic litora vento Incipiente fremunt, fugitur quum portus ubique, *i. e. is left*, Stat. Th. 7, 140.

2. Esp. (cf. above, *no.* I. A. 2.): *To avoid* or *leave* one's country: nos patriam fugimus, Virg. E. 1, 4: Teucer Salamina patremque quum fugeret, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 22: hence, quis exsul Se quoque fugit? id. Ib. 2, 16, 20.

B. Fig.: **1.** (so, very freq. and quite class.): conspectum multitudinis fugere, Cæs. B. G. 7, 30: ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, C. Rep. 5, 4; so, nullam molestiam, id. Ib. 3, 5; cf. laborem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 114: recordationes, C. Att. 12, 18: vituperationem tarditatis, id. de Or. 2, 24, 101; cf. majoris opprobria culpæ, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 10: judicium senatus, Liv. 8, 33: vitium, Quint. 2, 15, 16: hanc voluptatem (with reformidare), id. 8, 5, 32: disciplinas omnes (Epicurus), id. 2, 17, 15: nuptias, Ter. And. 4, 4, 27; cf. usum conjugis, Ov. M. 10, 565: connubia, id. Ib. 14, 69: amplexus senis, Tib. 1, 9, 74: nec sequar aut fugiam, quæ diligit ipse vel odit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 72; so, Quint. 9, 4, 87.—In *Pass.*: simili inscitia mors fugitur, quasi dissolutio naturæ, C. Leg. 1, 11, 31: quemadmodum ratione in vivendo fugitur invidia, sic, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 38, 50: quod si curam fugimus, virtus fugienda, est, C. Læl. 13, 47: fugiendas esse nimias amicitias, id. Ib. 13, 45: fugienda semper injuria est, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: id. 2 Verr. 3, 43, 103: vitiosum genus fugiendum, id. Or. 56, 189; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 128: petenda ac fugienda, id. 3, 6, 49.

2. Poet., like Gr. *φεύγειν*, with *an objective clause*: *To avoid* doing something, *to omit, forbear, beware*, omittere, cavere: Luer. 1, 1051: O fuge te teneræ puerorum credere turbæ, Tib. 1, 4, 9: quid sit futurum cras, fuge quærere, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 13: fuge suspicari, Cujus, etc., id. Ib. 2, 4, 22: mene igitur socium summis adjuncere rebus, Nise, fugis? Virg. Æ. 9, 200; cf. Ov. H. 9, 75: fugeres radice vel herba Proficiente nihil curarier, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 150.

C. Meton. (effectus pro causa): **1.** (acc. to *no.* A.): *To flee away from, to escape*, effugio (poet.; but cf. below, *no.* 2.): hæc Quirinus Martis equis Acheronta fugit, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 16: insidiatorem, id. S. 2, 5, 25: cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, id. Od. 4, 7, 19; and in a poetically inverted mode of expression: nullum Sæva caput Proserpina fugit, *none does cruel Proserpine escape*, i. e. *none escapes death*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 20.

2. (acc. to *no.* B. 1.; cf. above, *no.* II. C. 1.): **a.** Gen.: *To escape*: tanta est animi tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, C. Tusc. 1, 22, 50; so, Ov. P. 2, 80: sed tamen admiror, quo pacto judicium illud Fugerit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 100.

b. Esp. (very freq.): (*a*) res me fugit, *it escapes me, escapes my notice; I do not observe it, do not know it*: novus ille populus vidit tamen id, quod fugit Lacedæmonium Lycurgum, C. Rep. 2, 12; cf. illos id fugerat, id. Fin. 4, 23, 63: hominem amentem hoc fugit, id. 2 Verr. 4, 12, 27: quem res nulla fugeret, id. Rep. 2, 1: quæ (ratio) neque Solonem Atheniensem fugerat, neque nostrum senatum, id. Ib. 2, 34; id. Ib. 1, 16: non fugisset hoc Græcos homines, si, etc., id. de Or. 1, 59, 253: neminem hæc utilitas fugit, Quint. 2, 5, 17: nisi quæ me forte fugiunt, hæ sunt fere de animo sententiæ, C. Tusc. 1, 11, 22; so, Quint. 9, 2, 107, and, id. 7, 1, 40: nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quæ hujus viri scientiam fugere possit, C. Manil. 10, 28; so, quæ (partitio) fugiet memoriam judicis, Quint. 4, 5, 3; cf. Gell. 1, 18, 6.—(*β*) With *a subjective clause*: de Dionysio, fugit me ad te antea scribere, C. Att. 7, 18, 3; so, id. Ib. 5, 12, 3: illud alterum quam sit difficile, te non fugit, id. Ib. 12, 42, 2.

fŭgĭtans, antis, **I.** *P.* of fugito.

II. *Pa.*: *Fleeing, avoiding*; with a *Gen.* (cf. fugiens, *no.* II. B.): fugitans litium, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 18.

fŭgĭtīvārĭus, ii, *m.* [fugitivus] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *One employed to catch and bring back fugitive slaves, a slave-catcher*: Flor. 3, 19, 7; Ulp. Dig. 19, 5, 18.—**B.** Meton.: (cochleæ) aqua fimendæ, ne fugitivarius sit parandus, *i. e. that they may not crawl away*, Var. R. R. 3, 14, 1.

II. *A concealer of runaway slaves*: Cod. Th. 10, 12, 1.

fŭgĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [fugio] *Fleeing away, fugitive*: Constr. *Abs.*, with *ab*, or *Gen.*: *Abs.*: dicitur mihi tuus servus anagnostes fugitivus cum Vardæis esse, *runaway slave*, Vat. in C. Fam. 5, 9, 2: (apes) fugitivæ fiunt, *i. e. they fly away*, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 21: canis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 85: retraham ad me illud fugitivum argentum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 11: teque ipsum vitas fugitivus et erro, Hor. S. 2, 7, 113.—With *ab*: neque tam fugitivi illi a dominis, quam tu ab jure et ab legibus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 50, 112.—With *Gen.*: polliceris, futurum te fugitivum rei familiaris statimque ad nos evolaturum, Pl. Ep. 9, 28, 4: Jugurtha finium suorum regnique fugitivus, Flor. 3, 1, 12; Pl. 18, 16, 41.—As *Subst.* (so, very common): **A.**: **1.** *A runaway* or *fugitive slave*: "quis sit fugitivus, definit Ofilius: Fugitivus est, qui extra domini domum fugæ causa, quo se a domino celaret, mansit. Cœlius autem *fugitivum* esse ait eum, qui ea mente discedat, ne ad dominum redeat," etc., Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 17; Plaut. Capt. prol. 17: vivebat cum fugitivis, cum facinorosis, cum barbaris, C. Tusc. 5, 22, 63; so, id. 2 Verr. 3, 26, 66; id. Phil. 11, 7, 16; Cæs. B. C. 3, 19; id. Ib. 3, 110; Liv. 30, 43; id. 38, 38; Quint. 7, 4, 14; Hor. S. 2, 5, 26; id. Ep. 1, 10, 10.—**2.** As a vituperative term: fur, fugitive, fraus populi, fraudulente, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 131; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 38.

B. In milit. lang.: *A runaway soldier, a deserter*: ea res per fugitivos L. Æmilii hostibus nunciatur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 23; cf. tempus discernit emansorem a fugitivo, Claud. Saturn. Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 5.

fŭgĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [fugio] **I.** *Neut.*: *To flee eagerly* or *in haste* (mostly ante-class.): ita miserrimus fui fugitando, ne quis me cognosceret, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 8.

II. *Act.*: **A.** *To flee, avoid, shun* (cf. fugio, *no.* II.): herum, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 78; so, amicos sese dedita opera, id. Pœn. 3, 1, 5: patrem, Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 7; cf. illum amant, me fugitant, id. Ad. 5, 4, 18, and, Lucr. 4, 1172: amaracinum fugitat sus et timet omne Unguentum, id. 6, 974; id. 4, 325: quid illuc est, quod mens te dicam fugitare oculos? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 9; cf. id. Ib. 13; so, tuum conspectum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 25: fugitant omnes hanc provinciam, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 53; 55: qui quæstionem fugitant, bona possident, C. Rosc. Am. 28, 78: fugitant (cornices) iras Palladis, Lucr. 6, 754: necem, Phædr. 1, 2, 26.

B. Poet., with an *objective clause* (cf. fugio, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To avoid, omit, forbear to do* any thing: non ponitet me famæ, Solam fecisse id, quod aliæ meretrices facere fugitant, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 10; Lucr. 6, 1237; id. 1, 639.

fŭgĭtor, ōris, *m.* [fugio] *One who flees, a runner away*: Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 87.

fŭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To cause to flee, put to flight, drive* or *chase away, rout, discomfit* (class.): qui homines inermes armis, viris, terrore repulerit, fugarit, averterit, C. Cæcin. 12, 33; cf. fugatus, pulsus, id. Ib. 11, 31: Latini ad Veserim fusi et fugati, id. Off. 3, 31, 112; so, hostes (with fundere), Sall. J. 21, 2; 58, 3; Vell. 46 *fin.*; cf. fugato omni equitatu, Cæs. B. G. 7, 68; and, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36; Prop. 3, 3, 11: indoctum doctumque fugat recitator acerbus, Hor. A. P. 474: nisi me mea Musa fugasset, *i. e. had not sent me into exile*, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 21; cf. longe fugati conspectu ex hominum, Lucr. 3, 48: dum rediens fugat astra Phœbus, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 24; so, fugatis tenebris, id. Ib. 4, 4, 39: (flammas) a classe, Ov. M. 13, 8; so, maculas ore, id. Medic. Fac. 78: fugat e templis oculos Bona diva virorum, id. A. A. 3, 637: tela sonante fugat nervo, *i. e. lets fly, discharges*, Sil. 2, 91: sæpe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poëtam, Quod, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 182; cf. id. multos a proposito studendi fugat, Quint. 2, 2, 7: fugat hoc (telum), facit illud amorem, etc., Ov. M. 1, 469 *sq.*; id. Ib. 9, 502.

fulcimen, ĭnis, *n.* [fulcio] *A prop, support, pillar*: Ov. P. 6, 269.

fulcimentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A prop, stay, support* (post-class.): App. M. 1, p. 109; so, Macr. S. 7, 9.

Fulcinius, ii, *m. The name of a Roman* gens: C. Fulcinius, C. Phil. 9, 2: M. Fulcinius, id. Cæcin. 4.

fulcio, si, tum, cire (late form *Perf.* FVLCIVIT, Inscr. ap. Mur. 486, 3.—*Part. Perf.* fulcitus, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1), 4. *v a.*

I. Prop.: *To prop up, to keep upright by props, to stay, support* (class.): qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, C. Ac. 2, 24, 75; so, aliquid trabibus, Pl. 36, 13, 19, § 89: Atlas, cœlum qui vertice fulcit, Virg. Æ. 4, 247: vitis nisi fulta est, fertur ad terram, C. de Sen. 15, 52: ruentes ceras fulciunt, Pl. 11, 10, 10, § 23: illum Balbutit Scaurum pravis fultum male talis, *supported*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 88: et pulvino fultus, *i. e. supported by, resting on the pillow*, Lucil. in Serv. Virg. E. 6, 53; so, ille (juvencus) latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho, Virg. E. 6, 53; and, Ov. Ib. 237; cf. effultus; so, too, *Abs.*: colloco, fulcio, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 10: caput nivei fultum Pallantis, *propped up, bolstered*, Virg. Æ. 11, 39.—Poet.: tu (potes) pedibus teneris positas fulcire pruinas? *i. e. to tread the fallen snow*, Prop. 1, 8, 7: stant fulti pulvere crines, *supported, stiffened*, Stat. Th. 3, 326.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To support, sustain, uphold*: veterem amicum suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide, C. Rab. Post. 16, 43; cf. labantem et prope cadentem rem publicam fulcire, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51: and Pl. Ep. 4, 21, 3; cf. also, ingenia rudia nullisque artium bonarum adminiculis fulta, Gell. 6, 2, 8: hoc consilio et quasi senatu fultus et munitus, C. Rep. 2, 9: aliquem literis fulcire, id. Att. 5, 21, 14: magnis subsidiis fulta res publica est, id. Fam. 12, 5, 1: imperium gloria fultum et benevolentia sociorum, id. Off. 3, 22, 88: his fultus societatibus atque amicitiis, Liv. 42, 12; so, Pl. Ep. 9, 13, 11; id. Ib. 3, 60, 9; cf. quia nullis recentibus subsidiis fulta prima acies fuit, id. Ib. 9, 32, 9: causa Gaditanorum gravissimis et plurimis rebus est fulta, C. Balb. 15, 35; Lucr. 3, 136: et serie fulcite genus, *i. e. to keep up, preserve*, Prop. 4, 11, 62.

B. Poet.: *To besiege, oppress*: (Pacuvii) Antiopa scrumnis cor luctificabile fulta, Pers. 1, 78 (prps. a word of Pacuv.).

III. Meton.: *To make strong* or *fast, to fasten, secure, support, strengthen* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fultosque emunit objice postes, *fastened, guarded*, Virg. Æ. 8, 227; cf. apposita janua fulta sera, Ov. A. A. 2, 244: omnia debet enim cibus intexrare novando Et fulcire cibus, cibus omnia sustentare, *to support, strengthen*, Lucr. 2, 1148; stomachum

cibo, Sen. Ep. 63 *med.*: venas cadentes vino, id. lb. 95; cf. Col. 6, 24, 4.

fulcītus, a, um, v. fulcio, *ad init.*

fulcrum, i, *n.* [fulcio] (*That which serves for supporting*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The post or foot of a couch, a bed-post*: eburnum, Prop. 2, 13, 21; Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 14: tricliniorum pedibus fulcrisque, Pl. 34, 2, 4; so, V.rg. Æ. 6, 604; Suet. Claud. 32; cf. plutei, Prop. 4, 8, 68. **II.** Meton.: *A couch, bed*: Prop. 4, 7, 3; Juv. 6, 22; 11, 59.

Fulfūlæ, ārum, *f. A city of the Samnites*: Liv. 24, 20.

fulgens, entis, **I.** *P.* of fulgeo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Shining, glittering*: Messala fulgentissimus juvenis, Vell. 2, 71, 1.—**B.** Fig.: *Illustrious*: (M. Tullius) fulgentissimo et cœlesti ore, id. 2, 64, 3.

fulgenter, *adv.* [fulgens, *no.* II.] *Glitteringly, resplendently*: **I.** Prop.: quia sic fulgentius radiant, Pl. 10, 20, 22. **II.** Fig.: fulgentius instrui poterat luxuria, certe innocentius, Pl. 22, 2, 3.

Fulgentius, ĭi, *m.*, Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, *A Roman mythographer and grammarian who flourished about the beginning of the sixth century of the Christian era.*

fulgeo, si, *no sup.*, gēre (ante-class. and poet. form acc. to 3rd conj.: fulgit, Lucil. and Pompon. ap. Non. 506, 8 and 9; Lucr. 6, 160; 174; 214; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 763: fulgēre, Pac., Att., Lucil. ap. Non. 506, 17 *sq.*; Lucr. 5, 1094; 6, 165; Virg. Æ. 6, 827; Val. Fl. 8, 284; Sen. Q. N. 2, 56), 2. *v. n.* [akin to Sanscr. bhrâj, splendere; Greek φλέγω, whence also Lat. flagro and flamma] **I.** Prop.: *To flash, to lighten*: si fulserit, si tonuerit, si tactum aliquid erit de cœlo, C. de Div. 2, 72, 149: quum æstate vehementius tonuit, quam fulsit, Pl. 18, 35, 81; Mel. 1, 19, 1; Lucr. 6, 160; 165: Jove fulgente cum populo agi nefas esse, C. Vatin. 8, 20; cf. Jove fulgente, tonante, ... cœlo fulgente, tonante, id. N. D. 2, 25, 65 (v. also fulguro): tremulo tempestas impete fulgit, Lucr. 6, 174: fulsere ignes et æther, Virg. Æ. 4, 167: picei fulsere poli, Val. Fl. 1, 622.

II. Meton.: *To flash, glitter, gleam, glare, glisten, shine*: qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpurâ, C. Cat. 2, 3, 5: marmorea tecta ebore et auro fulgentia, id. Parad. 1, 3, 13; so, fulgentia signis castra, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 19: qui cœlum versas stellis fulgentibus aptum, Enn. Ann. 1, 140; so, cœlo fulgebat luna sereno, Hor. Epod. 15, 1; cf. id. Od. 2, 16, 3; and, Ov. M. 2, 722; cf. also, fulgens contremuit domus Saturni (*i. e.* cœlum), Hor. Od. 2, 12, 8: micantes fulsere gladii, Liv. 1, 25; cf. fulgente decorus arcu Phœbus, Hor. Carm. Sec. 61: felium in tenebris fulgent radiantque oculi, Pl. 11, 37, 55; cf. Hor. Od. 2, 12, 15: fulgentes Cycladæ (on account of their marble), id. lb. 3, 28 (for which *nitentes* Cycladæ, id. lb. 1, 14, 19): stet Capitolium fulgens (corresp. to lucidæ sedes Olympi), id. lb. 3, 3, 43.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): Of the vivid oratory of Pericles: *To flash, to lighten*: qui (Pericles) si tenui genere uteretur, nunquam ab Aristophane poëtâ fulgere, tonare, permiscere Græciam dictus esset, C. Or. 9, 29 (acc. to Aristoph. Acharn. 530 *sq.*: Περικλέης Ὀλύμπιος Ἠστραπτεν, ἐβροντα, ξυνεκύκα τὴν Ἑλλάδα); cf. Quint. 2, 16, 19 Zumpt *N. cr.* (*al.* fulgurare).

B. (acc. to *no.* II.): *To shine, glitter* (rare, and mostly poet.): (virtus) Intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 18; cf. Nep. Eum. 1, 4: quondam nobili fulsi patre, Sen. Med. 209: fulgens imperio fertilis Africæ, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 31: fulgens sacerdotio, Tac. H. 4, 42.

‡ **fulgerātor,** v. fulgurator, *no.* II.

fulgesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [fulgeo] *To flash, to glitter* (prps. only late Lat.; for the verses ascribed to Ovid in Ennii Frgmm. ed. Hessel, p. 154, b. in which occur the words crebris nubes fulgescere flammis, appear to be spurious): adis radiatione fulgescere, Firmic. Astron. 1, 4 *fin.*

fulgetra, æ, v. ful etrum.

fulgētrum, i, *n.* (*Fem.* in the *Plur. Acc.* fulgetras, Pl. 28, 2, 5, § 25; post-class. form in the *Plur.*, **fulgitrum,** Hyg. Fab. 183) [fulgeo] (*That which flashes*; hence) *A flash of summer lightning*: "Heraclitus existimat fulgurationem esse velut apud nos incipientium ignium conatûs et primum flammam incertam, modo intereuntem modo resurgentem. Hæc antiqui *fulgetra* dicebant," Sen. Q. N. 2, 56; Pl. 2, 54, 55: si in nube luctetur flatus aut vapor, tonitrua edi; si erumpat ardens, fulmina; si longiore tractu nitatur, fulgetra, id. 2, 43, 43; id. 28, 2, 5, § 25.

fulgĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [fulgidus] *Shining a little, somewhat bright*: Ter. Maur. p. 2388 P.

fulgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fulgeo] *Flashing, glittering, shining* (ante- and post-class.): Lucr. 3, 364: acies ornatu fulgida Martis, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 351: — *Comp.*: fulgidior radio, Venant. Carm. 8, 5 *fin.*

Fulgĭnia, æ, *f. A city of Umbria, between Prusia and Spoletium* (now *Foligno*): Sil. 8, 462; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 475.— Hence, **Fulgĭnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *Of*, or *belonging to, Fulginia, Fulginian*: C. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 768 P.; so, in præfecturâ Fulginate, id. ib. (C. ed. Orell. IV., 2, p. 443).—As *Subst.*: **Fulgĭnātes,** ium, *m. The inhabitants of Fulginia, Fulginians*: Pl. 3, 14, 19.

fulgĭtrum, *n.*, v. fulgetrum.

fulgo, ĕre, v. fulgeo, *ad init.*

fulgor, ōris, *m.* [fulgeo] (*The flashing thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Lightning, a flash of lightning* (mostly poet.): fulgorem quoque cernimus ante Quam tonitrum accipimus, Lucr. 6, 170; Virg. Æ. 8, 524; Ov. M. 7, 619: — *Plur.*: prospera Juppiter his dextris fulgoribus edit, C. poet. de Div. 2, 39, 82: (anhelitûs terræ) quum se in nubem induerint, tum et fulgores et tonitrua exsistere, C. ib. 2, 19, 44 Mos. and Orell. *N. cr.*

II. Meton.: **A.** *Flash, glitter, gleam, brightness* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cujus (caudelabri) fulgore colluere atque illustrari Jovis templum oportebat, C. 2 Verr. 4, 32, 71; so, armorum, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 19; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 39: vestis, Ov. M. 11, 617; cf. purpureæ abollæ, Suet. Cal. 35: speculorum, Pl. 7, 15, 13; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 68: solis, Pl. 11, 37, 54; Suet. Aug. 79: carbunculi, Pl. 37, 7, 25: oculos tremulo fulgore micantes, Ov. A. A. 2, 721: fulgor ab auro, Lucr. 2, 50: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem Cogitat, Hor. A. P. 143: — *Plur.*: quum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, *i. e. glittering utensils, plate*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 5.

B. *Concr.*: *A shining star*: deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, C. Rep. 6, 17.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *Brightness, splendour, glory, renown*: nominis et famæ quondam fulgore trahebar, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 39; so, gloriæ, Val. Max. 8, 1, 11; cf. omnibus fulgore quodam suæ claritatis tenebras obduxit, Quint. 10, 1, 72; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 13: avitus, Vell. 2, 4 *fin.*; Pl. 7, 26, 27.

Fulgŏra, æ, *f.* [fulgur] *A goddess who presided over lightning*: Sen. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 10.

fulgur (also in the *Nom.* FVLGVS, acc. to Fest. s. v. FVLGERE, p. 92 Müll. *N. cr.*), ŭris, *n.* [fulgeo] (*The flashing thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A flash of lightning*, ἀστραπή (*opp.* fulmen, a thunderbolt, κεραυνός; v. fulmen): Ov. M. 3, 309: ideo passim fremitûs et fulgura fiunt, Lucr. 6, 270: CŒLI FVLGVRA REGIONIBVS RATIS TEMPERANTO, C. Leg. 2, 8, 21; cf. de fulgurum vi dubitare, id. de Div. 1, 10, 16; and fulgura interpretantes, id. ib. 1, 6, 12; cf. also, consultus de fulgure haruspex, Suet. Dom. 16; and, id. ib. 16: tonitrua et fulgura pulso infirmius expavescebat, id. Aug. 90; cf. id. Cal. 51; and, tonitruque et fulgure terruit orbem, Ov. M. 14, 817: "*dium fulgur* appellabant diurnum, quod putabant Jovis, ut nocturnum Summanni," Fest. p. 75 Müll.; cf. "*proverrum fulgur* appellatur, quod ignoratur noctu an interdiu sit factum," Fest. p. 229 Müll. *N. cr.*

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** For fulmen, *Lightning* that strikes, *a thunder-bolt* (so prps. not in class. prose): feriunt summos fulgura montes, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 12; Lucr. 6, 391.— **2.** In relig. lang., condere fulgur: *To bury a thing struck by lightning*: aliquis senior, qui publica fulgura condit, Juv. 6, 586; so, ‡ fulgur conditum, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2482; cf. Luc. 1, 606.

B. For fulgor: *Brightness, splendour* (poet. and very rare): solis, Lucr. 2, 163; so, flammæ, id. 1, 726; cf. nictantia flammæ, id. 6, 182: claræ coruscis Fulguribus tedæ, id. 5, 297: fulgur ibi ad cœlum se tollit, totaque circum Ære renidescit tellus, id. 2, 325: galeæ, Claud. Cons. Honor. 3, 31.

fulgūrālis, e, *adj.* [fulgur] *Of*, or *relating to, lightning*: Etruscorum et haruspicini et fulgurales et rituales libri, *on the mode of interpreting and propitiating lightnings*, C. de Div. 1, 33, 72.

fulgūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [fulguro] *Flashing lightning, lightning*: "*fulguratio* est late ignis explicitus: *fulmen* est coactus ignis et impetu jactus," Sen. Q. N. 2, 16; so, id. ib. 2, 12; 21; 56: — *Plur.*: nubes mediocriter collisæ fulgurationes faciunt: efficiunt majore impetu pulsæ fulmina, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1.

fulgūrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (*The lightener*; hence) **A.** *A priest who interprets and propitiates lightning, a lightning-interpreter*: "*fulguratores*, ut extispices et haruspices, ita hi fulgurum inspectores. Cato de moribus Claudii Neronis: "haruspicem, fulguratorem si quis adducat," Non. 63, 21 *sq.*; C. de Div. 2, 53, 109.— Also written ‡ **fulguriator,** Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2301.

B. *One who casts forth lightning*: App. de Mundo; Inscr. Grut. 21, 5; also written ‡ **fulgerator,** ib. 3; 4; Don. cl. 1, 1; Num. Dioclet. ap. Rasch. Lexic. Rei Num. II. 2, p. 883.

fulgūrātūra, æ, *f.* [id.] (*A flashing of lightning*; hence) *The interpretation of lightnings* (late Lat.): Etrusci libri de fulguratură, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 42.

fulgūrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fulgur] *Pertaining to lightning, charged with lightning* (post-class.): nubes, Mart. Cap. 5 *init.*

‡ **fulgūrĭātor,** v. fulgurator, *no.* I.

fulgūrĭo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* and *a.* [fulgur] (ante-class.) **I.** *Neut.*: *To hurl lightning, to lighten*: suo sonitu claro fulgurivit Juppiter, Næv. ap. Non. 110, 17.

II. *Act.*: *To strike with lightning.*— So only in the *Part. Perf. Pass.*: "*fulgurītum* id quod est fulmine ictum: qui locus statim fieri putabatur religiosus, quod eum deus sibi dicasse videretur," Fest. p. 92 Müll.: fulguritæ arbores, Luc. ap. Non. 110, 19; so, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 138; Var. L. L. 5, 32, 42, § 150.

fulgūrītus, a, um, *P.* of fulgurio.

fulgūro, *perhaps no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* (less freq. than fulgeo; in many MSS. the reading varies between the two words; cf. Spald and Zumpt on Quint. 2, 16, 19, and Mos. and Orell. on Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 65), **I.** Prop. [id.] *To lighten*: noctu magis quam interdiu sine tonitribus fulgurat, Pl. 2, 54, 55, § 145: Jove tonante, fulgurante, comitia populi habere nefas, C. de Div. 2, 18, 43 Orell. *N. cr.* **II.** Fig.: Of oratory: *To flash, lighten*: fulgurat in nullo unquam verius dicta vis eloquentiæ, Pl. H. N. præf. § 5.

III. Meton.: *To flash, glitter, glisten, shine* (poet.): vetitoque domus jam fulgurat auro, Stat. Th. 4, 191: cernis, oculis qui fulgurat ignis? Sil. 12, 723.

fŭlica, æ (also **fulix,** icis, C. poet. de Div. 1, 8, 14), *f. A coot*, a water-fowl: Pl. 11, 37, 44; Virg. G. 1, 363; Ov. M. 8, 625.

fŭlīgĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [fuligo] *Painted with a black powder, powdered black* (late Lat.): Hier. Ep. 10.

fŭlīgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Like soot, sooty*: color, Arn. 7, 254: nubes, Petr. 8, 108.

fŭlīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of soot, sooty* (post-class.): Lares, Prud. στεφ. 10, 261.

fŭlīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [very prob. akin to fumus; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 511] **I.** Prop.: *Soot*: C. Phil. 2, 36, 91; Col. 11, 3, 60; Virg. E. 7, 50: fuligo lucubrationum bibenda, Quint. 11, 3, 23. **II.** Meton.:

Black paint, stibium, Juv. 2, 93; Tert. Cult. Fem. 4; Commod. 66, 10.

fulix, icis, v. fulica.

fullo, ōnis, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A fuller, cloth-fuller*, Pl. 28, 6, 18; Mart. 6, 93, 1; 14, 51: comprimere fullonem, Nov. in Prisc. p. 879 P.: pugil Cleomachus intra cutem cæsus et ultra, inter fullones Novianos coronandus, Tert. Pall. 4. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The name of a mime written by Laberius*, Gell. 16, 7, 3.—**B.** *A beetle with white spots*, Pl. 30, 11, 30, § 100.

fullonica, æ, *f.* and orum, n. v. fullonicus.

fullōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fullo] *Of* or *belonging to fullers*: pila, Cato R. R. 10, 5; 14, 2.—As *Subst.*: **fullonica,** æ, *f.*: **A.** (*sc.* ars) *The fuller's craft, fulling*: si non didicisti fullonicam, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 57.—**B.** (*sc.* officina) *A fuller's shop, fullery*: eum, in cujus fundo aqua oritur, fullonicas circa fontem instituisse, Ulp. Dig. 39, 3, 3; so, also, **fullonica,** orum, n., Ulp. Dig. 7, 1, 13 *ad fin.*

fullōnius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to fullers*: ars, *the art of fulling*, Pl. 7, 56, 57, § 196: creta, *fuller's earth*, id. 17, 8, 4: cortinæ, id. 24, 13, 68: saltus, *a-jumping in fulling*, Sen. Ep. 15. Comicè: nunc nisi lenoni munus hodie misero, Cras mihi potandus fructus est fullonius, *to-morrow I must swallow ink* (acc. to others, *must let myself be stamped upon*), Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 15.—As *Subst.*: **fullonium,** i, *n. A fuller's shop, a fullery*: Amm. 14, 11, 31.

fulmen, ĭnis, n. [fulgeo] (*The flashing thing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Lightning that strikes* or *sets on fire, a lightning-flash, thunderbolt* (opp. fulgur, lightning; v. fulgur): "placet Stoicis, eos anhelitûs terræ, quum se in nubem induerint ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem coperint dividere atque dirumpere, tum et *fulgores* et *tonitrua* existere: si autem nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse *fulmen*," C. Div. 2, 19, 44; cf. Sen. Q. N. 2, 16: non enim to puto esse eum, qui Jovi fulmen fabricatos esse Cyclopas in Ætna putes, C. Div. 2, 19, 43: inter fulmina et tonitrua, id. Phil. 5, 6, 15; cf. under *no.* II.: Phæthon ictu fulminis deflagravit, id. Off. 3, 25, 94; cf. Romulus lactens fulmine ictus, id. ib. 2, 21, 47; and, fulminis ictu concidere, id. ib. 2, 20, 45; so, fulmine percussus, id. N. D. 3, 22, 57; cf. id. ib. 3, 35, 84: fulmina emittere . . . fulmen jacere, id. ib. 2, 19, 44 *sq.*; Lucr. 6, 223: igniferum, id. 6, 379: caducum, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 44: qualem ministrum fulminis alitem, *etc.*, id. ib. 4, 4, 1; Quint. 12, 10, 24. Respecting the nature of lightnings, and their religious interpretation among the Etruscans and Romans, cf. Sen. Q. N. 2, 12 *sq.*; Pl. 2, 51, 52 *sq.*; Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 43; 230; Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 162 *sq.*

II. Fig.: **A.** *Thunderbolt, bolt*, i. e. *destructive power, crushing calamity*: non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus ac pæne fulminibus ipsis obvium ferre conservandorum civium causa, C. Rep. 1, 4 (so we should read, and not fluminibus; cf. the passage quoted above from C. Div. 2, 19, 43; besides, if the fig. were that of waves, it would be expressed, not by fluminibus, but by fluctibus; v. fluctus, *no.* III.); cf. fulmina fortunæ contemnere, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 65: juro per mea mala, has me in illo (puero) vidisse virtutes ingenii, ut prorsus posset hinc esse tanti fulminis (*i. e.* mortis pueri) motus, quod observatum fere est, celerius occidere festinatam maturitatem, Quint. 6 præf. § 10; and with this, cf. Liv. 45, 41: quam fulmine justo Et Capito et Numitor ruerint, damnante senatu, Juv. 8, 92; cf. Liv. 6, 39, 7.—**B.** Of oratory: ain tandem? insanire tibi videris (Pætus), quod imitere verborum meorum, ut scribis, fulmina? *etc.*, C. Fam. 9, 21, 1; so, (stilus) nec acumine posteriorum nec fulmine utens superiorum *tal.* fluminе), id. Or. 6, 21.—**C.** Poet.: fulmen habent acres in aduncis dentibus apri, *i. e. destructive power*, Ov. M. 10, 550; cf. id. ib. 1, 305; and (aper) Erectus setis et aduncæ fulmine malæ, Stat. Th. 2, 479; see also **fulmineus,** *no.* II.: tunc illum (Hannibalem), quum frons propior lumenque corusco Igne micat, tunc illa viri, quæ vertice fundit, Fulmina pertuleris, *fiery flashings* (of the eye, the looks), Sil. 11, 342.—And thus, **D.** applied to the Scipios, as heroes and conquerors of the Carthaginians: Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, Lucr. 3, 1047: imitated, duo fulmina belli Scipiades, Virg. Æ. 6, 843; and, ubi nunc sunt fulmina gentis Scipiadæ? Sil. 7, 106: duo fulmina nostri imperii, Cn. et P. Scipiones, C. Balb. 15, 34.

fulmenta, æ, *f.* (ante-class.) [fulcio] (*The supporting thing*; hence) **A.** *A prop, support* of a building, Cato R. R. 14, 1.

B. *The heel* of a shoe, Lucil. ap. Non. 206, 26; Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94.

fulmentum, i, n. [id.] (*The supporting thing*; hence) **A.** *A prop, support*: Vitr. 5, 1 *fin.*: porticus fulmentis Aquitanicis superba, *i. e. columns*, Sid. Ep. 2, 10 *in carm.*—**B.** *A bed-post*: Cels. 2, 15.—Prov.: fulmenta lectum scandunt, *the child wants to know more than its grand-mother*; or, prps., *the servant wants to play the master*, Var. ap. Non. 206, 25.

fulminata, æ, v. fulminatrix.

fulminātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fulmino] *A darting of lightning, a lightning*: fulguratio ostendit ignem, fulminatio emittit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12.

fulmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He that casts forth lightning*, a post-class. designation of Jupiter: Arn. 6, 207.

‡ **fulmĭnātrix,** ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She that casts forth lightning, the lightning-hurler*: Fig.: a designation of the twelfth legion, Inscr. Grut. 547, 6; 567, 10; Inscr. Murat. 860, 1; 874, 4.—Acc. to an inscr. of Tarquinii, also, LEG. XII. FVLMINATA, Bullet. dell' Instit. 1830, p. 198; and, FVLMINCA, acc. to Grotef. in Zeitschr. f. die Alterthumswiss. 1834, p. 206.

fulminca, æ, v. fulminatrix.

fulmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fulmen] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to lightning* (poet.): ignis, Lucr. 2, 382; Ov. M. 11, 523; id. Pont. 2, 2, 118: ictus, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11; Ov. M. 14, 618: fragor, Val. Fl. 2, 501. **II.** Fig. (acc. to fulmen, *no.* II.): *Destructive, murderous, killing*: fulmineus Mnesthеus, Virg. Æ. 9, 812; so, dextra, Val. Fl. 4, 107: os (apri), Ov. A. A. 2, 374; id. F. 2, 232; cf. dentes (apri), Phædr. 1, 21, 5: rictus lupi, Ov. M. 11, 36: ensis, Virg. Æ. 9, 441: ira, Sil. 11, 90: iter, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 200.

fulmĭno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** *Neut.*: *To lighten, to hurl lightning* (poet. and in post-Aug.): **A.** Prop.: aut Boreæ de parte trucis quum fulminat, Virg. G. 1, 370: minore vi ad fulgurandum opus est quam ad fulminandum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 24: nec fulminantis magna manus Jovis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 6; so, fulminantem pejerant Jovem, Pl. 2, 7, 5, § 21.—With a homogeneous object: ignes, Auct. Ætn. 342.—**B.** Fig.: Cæsar dum magnus ad altum Fulminat Euphraten bello, Virg. G. 4, 561: fulminat illa oculis *hurls lightning, darts fire*, Prop. 4, 8, 55: so, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 16.

II. *Act.*: *To strike* or *blast with lightning*: **A.** Prop.: cœlestis flamma Ingentes quercûs, annosas fulminat ornos, Claud. Ep. 1, 40: a deo fulminari, Lact. 1, 10: vulnera fulminatorum, Pl. 2, 54, 55.—**B.** Fig.: fulminatus hac pronunciatione in lectulum decidi, *thunderstruck*, Petr. 8, 80.

fultor, ōris, *m.* [fulcio] *A supporter, support, prop* (late Lat.): Fig.: ecclesiæ fultor, Venant. Carm. 2, 15, 19.

fultūra, æ, *f.* [id.] (*A supporting*; hence) *A prop, stay, support* (prps. not ante-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: fundamenta pro fultura et substructione fungentur, Col. 1, 5, 9:—*Plur.*: Vitr. 10, 22 *fin.* **II.** Fig. (cf. fulcio, *no.* III.): deficient inopem venæ te, ni cibus atque Ingens accedit stomacho fultura ruenti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 154; Pl. Ep. 1, 9, 4.

fultus, a, um, *P.* of fulcio.

fulvaster, tra, trum, *adj.* [fulvus] *Yellowish* (post-class.): radix, App. Herb. 109.

Fulvia, æ, **Fulvianus,** a, um, and **Fulviaster,** tri, v. Fulvius.

fulvidus, a, um, *adj.* [fulvus] *Yellow*: metallum fulvidum, *i. e.* aurum, Cassiod. 9, 3 *sub init.*

Fulvius, a, *Name of a Roman* gens, C. Planc. 8, 20. So esp., **I.** M. Fulvius Flaccus, *A friend of C. Gracchus, who lost his life with him*, C. Brut. 28, 108; id. Cat. 1, 2, 4; id. ib. 1, 12, 29; id. Phil. 8, 4, 14; Liv. Epit. 59. **II.** M. Fulvius Nobilior, C. Arch. 11; id. Tusc. 1, 2; id. Att. 4, 16. **III.** Q. Fulvius Flaccus, id. Agr. 2, 33; id. 2 Verr. 1, 41, 106. **IV.** Q. Fulvius Nobilior, C. Brut. 20. **V.** Servius Fulvius Flaccus, C. Brut. 21 and 32. **VI.** Fulvia, *Dau. of* M. Fulvius Bambalio, *and successively the wife of P. Clodius, C. Curio, and M. Antony*, C. Phil. 2, 5, 11; id. Att. 14, 12, 1. Hence, **A. Fulviānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Fulvius* or *Fulvia, Fulvian*: herba, *named after a Fulvia, wife of P. Clodius*, Val. Max. 3, 5, 3.—**B. Fulviaster,** tri, *m.*, *An imitator of a Fulvius*, C. Att. 12, 44, 4 Orell. *N. cr.*

fulvus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to flavus and furvus; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 121] *Deep yellow, reddish yellow, gold-coloured, tawny* (mostly poet.): corpora fulva leonum, Lucr. 5, 890; cf. Hor. Od. 4, 4, 14: tegmen lupæ, Virg. Æ. 1, 275: canis Lacon, Hor. Epod. 6, 5: cassis equinis jubis, Ov. M. 12, 88: boves, Pl. 22, 5, 5: vitulus, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 60: cæsaries, Virg. Æ. 11, 642: arena, id. ib. 12, 741: aurum, id. ib. 7, 279; Ov. M. 11, 103; cf. subtemen (auri), Sil. 7, 80: cera, Pl. 21, 14, 49: color vini, id. 14, 9, 11: sidera, Tib. 2, 1, 88: virgæ (*of fading stalks*), Ov. M. 10, 191.—Poet. Olympus, Val. Fl. 7, 158: lumen, Virg. Æ. 7, 76: nubes, Lucr. 6, 461; Virg. Æ. 12, 792: aquila, id. ib. 11, 751; cf. ales Jovis, id. ib. 12, 247; and, nuncia fulva Jovis, C. poet. Leg. 1, 1, 2.

fūmārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [fumarium] *A hole for letting out smoke*; hence, *the vent* or *aperture of a volcanic mountain* (post-class.): fumariola Vesuvii, Tert. Pœn. 12.

fūmārĭum, ii, *n.* [fumus] *A smoke-chamber for ripening wine*, Col. 1, 6, 19 *sq.*; Mart. 10, 36, 1.

fūmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A smoking, a raising* or *causing a smoke*, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

‡ **fūmātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who mellows wine by smoke*: Inscr. Orell. 5044.

fumatus, a, um, *P.* of fumo.

fūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fumus] *Pertaining to smoke, smoky, smoking*: lumina tædis, Virg. Æ. 6, 593: flatus, Macr. S. 7, 10: Acheron, Val. Fl. 4, 595: vina Massiliæ, *ripened by smoke*, Mart. 13, 123 (cf. fumarium): poma terræ Sodomorum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 7.

fūmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Smoky*, (late Lat.): culinæ, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

fūmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fumo] **I.** Prop.: *Full of smoke, smoky, smoking*: fax, Lucr. 3, 305: cf. piceum fert fumida lumen Tæda, Virg. Æ. 9, 75: templa cœli (ignibus Ætnæ), Lucr. 6, 645: altaria, Ov. M. 12, 250: caligo, Pl. 2, 42, 43; cf. lux, id. 2, 25, 22: amnis, Virg. Æ. 7, 465: tecta, Ov. M. 4, 405: vortex, Pl. 2, 43, 43. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Smoke-coloured*: cautes, Pl. 5, 9, 10: topazius, id. 37, 8, 35: chrysolithus, id. 37, 7, 28.—**B.** *Smelling of smoke, smoky*: virus, Pl. 14, 20, 25.

fūmĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fumus; fero] *Producing smoke, smoking, steaming* (a poet. word): ignes, Virg. Æ. 9, 522: nox (in antro Caci), id. ib. 8, 255; Aponus, Luc. 7, 193.

fūmĭ-fĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [fumus; facio] (*To make smoke*; hence) *To burn incense*: Ephesiæ Dianæ, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2.

fūmĭ-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Making smoke, smoking, steaming* (poet.): faces, Prud. στεφ. 3, 118: mugitus (taurorum), Ov. M. 7, 114 (shortly before, Vulcanum naribus efflant): culina, Sidon. Ep. 8, 11.—Epeum fumificum, qui legioni nostræ habet Coctum cibum, *making smoke, cooking* (acc. to others, *busied in smoke*),

Plaut. Frgm. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88, § 38.

fūmĭgābundus, a, um, *adj.* [fumigo] *Making smoke, smoking* (late Lat.): terra, Vulg. Sap. 10, 7.

fūmĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A fumigating, fumigation*: Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *no.* 123.

fūmĭgĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *A fumigating, fumigation* (late Lat.): Theod. Prisc. 3, 5.

fūmĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [fumus] **I.** *Act.*: *To smoke, to fumigate*: alvos, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 17; so, Col. 9, 14, 7: gallinaria, id. 8, 5, 20: (pulli) pulegii surculis fumigentur, id. 8, 5, 16: fumigati parietes, App. Apol. p. 312. **II.** *Neut.*: *To produce smoke, to smoke, steam*: cœlum atrum et fumigantes globi, Gell. 19, 1, 3.

fūmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To smoke, reek, fume* (class.): acri sulphure montes Oppleti calidis ubi fumant fontibus aucti, Lucr. 6, 749: late circum loca sulphure fumant, Virg. Æ. 2, 698: recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: est animadversum, fumare aggerem, quem cuniculo hostes succenderant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 24: tepidusque cruor fumabat ad aras, Virg. Æ. 8, 106: quum fumant altaria donis, Lucr. 6, 753; so, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 8; Lucr. 6, 523: fumantes pulvere campos, Virg. Æ. 11, 908: equos fumantes sudore, id. ib. 12, 338: quod ita domus ipsa fumabat, *smoked, reeked* (with banquets), C. Sest. 10, 24 (cf. Sen. Ep. 64); so, too, et jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant, *are smoking* (with fires for the preparation of food), *i. e. evening approaches*, Virg. E. 1, 83. **II.** Fig.: si nullus terror, non obruta jam nunc Semina fumarent belli, Sil. 1, 654.

fūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Full of smoke, smoking, smoky, smoked* (class.): ligna, Cato R. R. 130: flamma, id. ib. 38, 4: fax, Petr. 97: December (because many fires are then made), Mart. 5, 30, 5: paries, *well smoked, smoky*, Petr. 135; so, imagines (with age), C. Pis. 1, 1; cf. magistri equitum, Juv. 8, 8: perna, *smoke-dried*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 117: Falerni, *kept in the smoke-chamber* (fumarium) *to ripen* (v. fumarium), Tib. 2, 1, 27; so, too, cadus, Ov. F. 518. **II.** Meton.: *Smelling of smoke, smoky*: defrutum, Pl. 18, 31, 74.

fūmus, i, *m.* [akin to Sanscr. dhu or dhû, agitare; whence, dhûma, fumus; Greek θύω, to burn; cf. Bopp Gloss. Sanscr. p. 185, a., and Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, pp. 103, 211, and 2, p. 593] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Smoke, steam, fume*: in lignis si flamma latet fumusque cinisque, Lucr. 1, 872; cf. 1, 890; id. 4, 54; id. 3, 433: ibi hominem ingenuum fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, C. 2 Verr. 1, 17, 45; Cæs. B. G. 2, 7 *fin.*: tum fumi incendiorum procul videbantur, id. ib. 5, 48 *fin.*: significatione per castella fumo facta, id. B. C. 3, 65: pernas in fumo suspendito, Cato R. R. 162, 3: fumo inveteratum vinum, Pl. 23, 1, 22: cf. Hor. Od. 3, 8, 11; Col. 1, 6, 19 *sq.*; and, v. fumarium: in illo gaudearum tuarum nidore atque fumo, C. Pis. 6, 13; cf. intervenerant quidam amici, propter quos major fumus fieret, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 64, and Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 60: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem Cogitat, Hor. A. P. 143.

B. Prov.: **1.** Flamma fumo est proxima: Fumo comburi nihil potest, flamma potest, *i. e. the slightest approach to wrong-doing leads to vice*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 53.—**2.** Tendere de fumo ad flammam, *to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire*, Amm. 14, 11; id. 28, 1.—**3.** Fumum *or* fumos vendere, *i. e. to make empty promises*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 36; Mart. 4, 5, 7; App. Apol. p. 313. For which also, per fumum *or* fumis vendere aliquid, Capitol. Anton. 11; Lampr. Heliog. 10.

II. Fig.: Like our word *smoke*, as a figure of *nothingness, destruction*: ubi omne Verterat in fumum et cinerem, *had reduced to smoke and ashes, i. e. had consumed, squandered*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 39.

III. Meton.: poet.: fumi Massiliæ, *Marseilles' wine, mellowed in the smoke*: Mart. 14, 118, 1.

funale, is, v. funalis.

fūnālis, e, *adj.* [funis] *Pertaining or relating to a rope or cord*: equus, *an extra horse yoked to a chariot, but attached to it, at the side of the others, by a rope or trace*; *a trace-horse*: Suet. Tib. 6; Stat. Th. 6, 462; Aus. Epitaph. 35, 10: cereus, *a wax-torch*, Val. Max. 3, 6, 4: called also candela, Serv. Virg. Æ. 11, 143. Cf. below, *no.* B.—As *Subst.*: **funale**, is, *n.*: **A.** *A cord or thong of a sling*: funda media duo funalia imparia habebat, Liv. 42, 65, 10.— More freq., **B.**: **1.** Prop.: *A torch of wax drawn out, a wax-torch*: "*funale* λαμπάδιον, *funalia* δαλοί," Gloss. Philox.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 10, 5; Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 727; 14, 143: C. Duilius delectabatur crebro funali et tibicine, C. Sen. 13, 44: noctem flammis funalia vincunt, Virg. Æ. 1, 727: lucida, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 7: clara, Sil. 6, 667.—**2.** Meton.: *A chandelier*, candelabrum, Ov. M. 12, 247; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 10, 5.

fūn-ambŭlus, i, *m.* [funis; ambulo] *A rope-walker or -dancer*: Ter. Hec. prol. 4; ib. prol. alt. 26: Suet. Galb. 6; Capitolin. M. Antonin. 12.—Called also **funiambulus**, Aug. in Psam. 39, 9.

fūnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [funis] *Of or belonging to a rope* (post-class.): equus, = funalis equus, *an extra horse, trace-horse*, Isid. Orig. 18, 35, 2.—As *Subst.*: **Funarius**, ii, *m.*, *A* cognomen *of* Gratianus, *father of the emp.* Valentinianus (so called from his bodily strength, because five men could not drag a rope out of his hands), Aurel. Vict. Epit. 45; Amm. 30, 7.

functĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fungor] **I.** Gen.: *A performing, executing, discharging; a performance, execution* (Ciceron., but very rare): labor est functio quædam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris, C. Tusc. 2, 15, 35: ut iis jucundior esset muneris illius functio, id. 2 Verr. 3, 6, 15.—**B.** Meton.: Of things: functionem recipere per solutionem, *i. e. perform the part, supply the place of*, Paul. Dig. 12, 1, 2.

II. Esp. (post-class.): **A.** *Payment of taxes*, Cod. Justin. 8, 54, 4; 10, 22, 3.—**B.** *An ending, end* (of life), *death*: inevitabilis functio, Arn. 2, 78; so, mortalium, id. 2, 104.

functus, a, um, *P.* of fungor.

funda, æ, *f.* [acc. to Isid. fundo; see below;—rather σφενδόνη, fr. Sans. root SPAND, *to tremble, quiver*] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *A sling*: "*funda* dicta eo, quod ex eâ fundantur lapides, id est emittantur," Isid. Orig. 18, 10, 1: inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelliæ summoveri jussit, Cæs. B. G. 4, 25; so, id. ib. 5, 35 *fin.*; id. ib. 5, 43; Liv. 38, 29; Pl. 7, 56, 57, § 201; Plaut. Pœn. 2, 32 *sq.*; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 16; Virg. G. 1, 309; Ov. M. 4, 517.

B. Meton.: **1.** (acc. to the hollow of a sling in which the stone lay, like σφενδόνη): *The hollow of a ring in which a jewel is set, the bezel*: Pl. 37, 8, 37; id. 9, 42 (in C. Off. 3, 9, 38, called pala anuli).—**2.** *A money-bag, purse*, prob. so called, as the bag or purse with its strap presented the appearance of a sling: Macr. S. 2, 4 *fin.*

II. *A casting-net, drag-net*: alius latum fundâ jam verberat amnem, Virg. G. 1, 141.

fundālis, e, *adj.* [funda] *Of*, or *belonging to, a sling* (post-class.): stridor, Prud. Psych. 293.

fundāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [2. fundo] *A foundation* (poet. for class. fundamentum; mostly in the plur.): *Plur.*: ponere fundamina, Virg. G. 4, 161: Siculæ terræ, Ov. M. 5, 361: rerum, id. ib. 15, 433; so, id. F. 4, 835; apes, quum fundamina favis ponunt, Salvian. Gub. D. 4, 9:—*Sing.*: Ov. M. 14, 808.

fundāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A foundation, ground-work, basis* (class.; mostly in the plur.): *Sing.*: quin cum fundamento (ædes) Periernt, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 69: substruere fundamentum, id. ib. 40: qui a fundamento mihi usque movisti mare, id. 2, 6, 55:—*Plur.*: operum fastigia spectantur, latent fundamenta, Quint. Procem. § 4: agere fundamenta, C. Mil. 27, 75; so, prima urbi jacere, Liv. 1, 12 (cf. under *no.* II. *Plur.* the passage from C. Fl. 2, 4); for which, novæ domus jacere, Suet. Cal. 22; cf. id. Aug. 28: alta theatri locare, Virg. Æ. 1, 428; cf. altæ Carthaginis locare, id. ib. 4, 266; and, Pl. 36, 14, 21: fodere delubro, id. 28, 2, 4: subdere per solidum, Tac. A. 4, 62: urbis quatit Neptunus, Virg. Æ. 2, 611: saxa turris, quibus fundamenta continebantur, convellunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 11: villa a fundamentis inchoata, Suet. Cæs. 46.

II. Fig.: *Sing.*: meo judicio pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, C. Planc. 12, 29; cf. fundamentum justitiæ est fides, id. Off. 1, 7, 23: narratio est quædam quasi sedes et fundamentum constituendæ fidei, id. Part. 9, 31; so, eloquentiæ, id. de Or. 3, 37, 151: philosophiæ, id. Div. 2, 1, 2: initium ac fundamentum defensionis, id. Cluent. 10, 30: disciplina nixa fundamento veritatis, Gell. 14, 1, 20.—*Plur.*: illic radices, illic fundamenta sunt, Quint. 10, 3, 3: quibus initiis ac fundamentis hæ tantæ summis in rebus laudes excitatæ sunt, C. Sest. 2, 5: libertatis, id. Balb. 13, 31: virtutum, id. Fin. 2, 22, 72; cf. consulatus tui, id. Pis. 4, 9: senectus, quæ fundamentis adolescentiæ constituta est, id. de Sen. 18, 62: actionum, id. Phil. 4, 1, 1; so, jacere pacis fundamenta, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: defensionis, id. Mur. 6, 14: salutis suæ, id. Fam. 10, 29: impudentiæ, Quint. 12, 6, 2: futuri oratoris, id. ib. 1, 4, 5; for which also, with the *Dat.* (cf. above, *no.* I. *Plur.*, the passage from Liv. 1, 12) causæ, C. Fl. 2, 4: verecundiæ, id. Rep. 4, 4 Mos.: imperii, Pl. 15, 18, 20.

1. **Fundānĭus**, a, *The name of a Roman* gens. **I.** C. Fundanius, *Varro's father-in-law*, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 1. **II.** Another C. Fundanius, *a friend of Cicero, and who was defended by him*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, 10; Q. C. Petit. Cons. 5, 19; v. the few fragments of the oration in Orell. C. IV. 2, p. 445; this oration is called Fundaniana in Serv. Virg. G. 2, 342. **III.** Another Fundanius, *a friend of Horace*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 42; id. ib. 2, 8, 19. **IV.** In the *Fem.*, Fundania, æ, *Varro's wife*, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 1.

2. **Fundānius**, a, um, v. Fundi, *no.* B.

Fundanus, a, um, v. Fundi, *no.* A.

fundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. fundo] *A founding, foundation* (very rare): fundationes ædium, Vitr. 5, 3; so, substructionis fodere, id. 3, 3.

fundātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A founder* (very rare): **I.** Prop.: Prænestinæ urbis, Virg. Æ. 7, 678: fabricarum, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51: imperii Romani, Inscr. Grut. 56, 5 *sq.* **II.** Fig.: securitatis publicæ (Licinius), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1071: quietis (Constantinus), ib. *no.* 1075.

fundātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of fundo **II.** *Pa.*: *Firm, durable* (very rare): **A.** Prop. (*Comp.*): quo fundatior erit ex arenato directura, *etc.*, Vitr. 7, 3 *med.*—**B.** Fig. (*Sup.*): deflevi subitas fundatissimæ familiæ ruinas, C. Dom. 36, 96.

Fundi, ōrum, *m. A sea-coast town of Latium, on the Appian Way, between Formiæ and Terracina* (now *Fondi*): Mel. 2, 4, 9; C. Att. 14, 6, 1; Liv. 41, 27; Hor. S. 1, 5, 34; Suet. Tib. 5; id. Galb. 4; 8; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 683.—Hence, **A. Fundānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of*, or *belonging to, Fundi*: ager, C. Agr. 2, 25, 66: solum, Ov. Pont. 2, 11, 28: lacus, *near Fundi, whence the famous Cæcuban wine*, Pl. 3, 5, 9; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 68; hence, Amycle, situnte on the Lacus Fundanus, Mart. 13, 115: vina, Pl. 14, 6, 8.—**B. Fundānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of*, or *belonging to, Fundi*: Hercules, *who was worshipped at Fundi*, Vopisc. Flor. 4; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1539.

† **fundĭ-bălus**, i, *m.* [vox hibr. from funda and βαλλω] *A hurling or slinging machine* (post-class.): "*fundibalus*, quasi fundens et emittens," Isid. Orig. 18, 10, 2; cf. "*fundibali* λιθοβόλοι," Gloss. Lat.-Gr.

‡ **fundi-balarii** σφενδονῆται, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

† **fundĭ-bŭlārĭus**, i, *m.* [vox hibr from funda and βαλλω] *A slinger* (post-class.): Vulg. 4 Reg. 3, 25; ib. Judith. 6, 8; ib. 1 Mach. 9, 11.

1. ‡ **fundĭbulum** *χώνη, A funnel,* Gloss. Philox. [i. fundo]

2. **fundĭbŭlum,** i, *n.* = fundibalus, q. v. (late Lat.): Vulg. 1 Mach 6, 51.

fundito, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. v. *a. intens.* [i. fundo] (ante- and post-class.) *To hurl or sling:* **I.** Prop.: Plaut. Poen. 2, 36: spicula, Amm. 24, 4. **II.** Fig.: **A.** With *Acc.*: tantilla tanta verba funditat, *pours forth,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 61; cf. istaec verba, id. Am. 4, 2, 12.—**B.** *Abs.*: Plaut. As. 5, 2, 52.

funditor, ōris, *m.* [funda] *One who fights with a sling* (funda), *a slinger:* σφενδονήτης, *a sort of light-armed soldier:* Cæs. B. G. 2, 7; id. ib. 2, 10; id. ib. 2, 19; id. ib. 2, 24.

funditus, *adv.* [fundus] **I.** Prop.: *From the very bottom, from the foundation:* a fundamento, ab radicibus, radicitus (freq. and quite class.): monumentum P. Scipionis funditus delevit ac sustulit, C. 2 Verr. 4, 36, 79; cf. Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, id. Off. 1, 11, 35; Vell. 1, 12, 5; so, destructum templum, Suet. Vesp. 9: perire, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 20: evellere, *by the roots,* Phædr. 2, 2, 10.

II. Fig.: *Utterly, entirely, totally, completely:* belli magnos commovit funditus æstus, Lucr. 5, 1434: quæ domus tam stabilis, quæ tam firma civitas est, quæ non odiis et dissidiis funditus possit everti? C. Læl. 7, 23; cf. præcepta, quæ probas, funditus evertunt amicitias, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80: and, amicitias funditus tollere e vita, id. Læl. 13, 48; so, tollere veritatem et fidem, id. Or. 62, 209: abolitæ leges et versæ funditus, Tac. A. 3, 36: perdidisti me sodalem funditus, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 31; so, id. Most. 3, 1, 154; cf. Lacedæmonios funditu' vicit, C. Inv. 1, 33, 55; and, Virg. Æ. 11, 413; Enn. Ann. 2, 29: ne res redeant ad nilum funditus omnes, Lucr. 1, 674; id. 1, 479: earum rerum funditus esse expertem, C. de Or. 3, 50, 195: ne spondeus quidem funditus est repudiandus, id. Or. 64, 216: funditus aliquid pessum dare, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 128.

III. Meton.: *At the bottom, below* (only ante- and post-class., and very rare): subsedit funditus, ut fæx, Lucr. 3, 498; Spart. Hadr. 12 *fin.*

1. **fundo,** fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Gr. χέω; Sans. root HU, *to worship by oblations*] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To pour, pour out, shed:* aucum venis cogebat fundere apertis Consimilem lactis, *etc.,* Lucr. 5, 810: sanguineu e patera, C. Div. 1, 23, 46; for which, novum liquorem (*i. e.* vinum) de patera, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 3; and, vina paterâ in aras, Ov. M. 9, 160; cf. vinum inter cornua, id. ib. 7, 594; and, vinum super æquora, id. ib. 11, 247: carchesia (meri) huuni, Virg. Æ. 5, 78: lactcem urnis, Ov. M. 3, 172: lacrimas, Virg. Æ. 3, 348; cf. Ov. M. 8, 540: fundit Anigros aquas, *pours out,* id. ib. 15, 282: parumne fusum est Latini sanguinis? *shed, spilled,* Hor. Epod. 7, 4: sanguinem de regno (*i. e.* propter regnum), Curt. 10, 5.—*Pass. in reflexive force:* memorandum, in septem lacus eum (Strymonem) fundi, *discharges itself,* Pl. 4, 10, 17, § 33: ingentibus procellis fusus imber, *pouring,* Liv. 6, 8; so, id. ib. 6, 32, 6; cf. sanguis in corporibus fusus, C. de Or. 2, 77, 310.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of liquefying, melting metals, *To make by melting, to cast, found:* exolevit fundendi æris pretiosi ratio, Pl. 34, 2, 3; cf. id. 34, 7, 18, § 46: caldarium (æs) funditur tantum, malleis fragile, id. 34, 8, 20: ære fuso, id. 34, 11, 24: vitrum fundere, id. 34, 14, 42; so, glandes, Hirt. B. Afr. 20, 3: Theodorus ipse se ex ære fudit, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 83: ne statuam quidem inchoari, quum ejus membra fundentur, Quint. 2, 1, 12; so, id. 7 præf. § 2: olim quærere amabam, Quid sculptum infabre, quid fusum durius esset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22. — **2.** In medic. lang., aliquem, *To open the bowels, to relax* (*opp.* comprimere): si compresserit aliquem morbus aut fuderit, Cels. præf. *med.*; cf. under fusus.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To pour out or forth, to spread out, extend, display:* imago de corpore fusa, Lucr. 4, 50: animam moribundo corpore fudit, id. 3, 1046; cf. id. 3, 700; and, concidit ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit, Virg. Æ. 2, 532: *circuli* (appellantur), quod mixta farina et caseo et aqua circuitum æquabiliter fundebant, *poured out, spread out,* Var. L. L. 5, 22, 31, § 106: quem secutus Cicero hanc famam latius fudit, Quint. 11, 2, 14; cf. id. 10, 5, 11: quum vero causa ea incideril, in qua vis eloquentiæ possit exprimi: tum se latius fundet orator, *will lay himself out, display himself,* C. Or. 36, 125; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 84; so, neque se tanta in eo (Cicerone) fudisset ubertas, id. 12, 2, 23.—*Pass. in reflexive force:* quamquam negant, nec virtutes nec vitia crescere: et tamen utrumque eorum fundi quodammodo et quasi dilatari putant, C. Fin. 3, 15, 48: semper ex eo, quod maximas partes continet latissimeque funditur, tota res appellatur, id. 5, 30, 92; id. Or. 62, 210.

B. Esp.: Of speech, *To pour forth, utter:* per quam (arteriam) vox principium a mente ducens percipitur et funditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149: cf. e quibus elici vocem et fundi videmus, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 56: inanes sonos fundere, id. ib. 5, 26, 73 (=inani voce sonare, id. Fin. 2, 15, 48); so, sonum fundere, id. Ac. 2, 23, 74: poëtarum more verba fundere, id. Fin. 4, 4, 10: versus hexametros aliosque variis modis atque numeris fundere ex tempore, id. de Or. 3, 50, 194; cf. grave plenumque carmen fundere, id. Tusc. 1, 26, 64; so, tam bonos septenarios ad tibiam, id. ib. 1, 44, 107: physicorum oracula, id. N. D. 1, 26, 66; so, has ore loquelas, Virg. Æ. 5, 842: preces pectore ab imo, id. ib. 6, 55: preces, Hor. Epod. 17, 53: mera mendacia, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 33: opprobria rustica, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 146: iras inanes, Val. Fl. 3, 697: vehemens et liquidus puroque similimus amni Fundet opes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 121.

III. Meton.: **A.** *To wet, moisten, bathe* any thing with a liquid (poet. and very rare): (ossa) niveo fundere lacte, Tib. 3, 2, 20: multo tempora funde mero, id. 1, 7, 50.

B. Of things not fluid.

1. Gen.: *To pour forth in abundance, to scatter, cast, hurl:* desectam cum stramento segetem corbibus fudere in Tiberim, Liv. 2, 5: picem reliquasque res, quibus ignis excitari potest, fundebant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 24: tela, Val. Fl. 3, 243: sagittam, Sil. 7, 647: (solis) radios per opaca domorum, Lucr. 2, 114: quas (maculas) incuria fudit, *has scattered,* Hor. A. P. 352: fundunt se carcere læti Thraces equi, *pour themselves forth, rush out,* Val. Fl. 1, 611: se cuncta manus ratibus, id. 2, 662: litera fundens se in charta, Pl. 13, 12, 25: luna se fundebat per fenestras, Virg. Æ. 3, 152.—*Pass. in reflexive force:* ne (vitis) in omnes partes nimia fundatur, *spread out,* C. de Sen. 15, 53: rapa in latitudinem funditur, Pl. 18, 13, 35: homines fusi per agros ac dispersi, C. Sest. 42, 91.

2. Esp.: **a.** With the accessory idea of production: *To bring forth, bear,* or *produce in abundance:* crescunt arbusta et fetus in tempore fundunt, Lucr. 1, 352: cf. terra feta frugibus et vario legumini num genere, quæ cum maxima largitate fundit, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156; so, flores aut fruges aut baccas, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: frugem, id. de Sen. 15, 51: plus materiæ (vites), Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 192: cum centesimo Leontini campi fundunt, id. 18, 10, 21: facile illa (piscium ova) aqua et sustinentur et fetum fundunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129: (terra) animans prope certo tempore fudit Omne, Lucr. 5, 821; cf. ib. 915: fudit equum magno tellus percussa tridenti, Virg. G. 1, 13: Africa animorum silvestrium multitudinem fundit, Pl. 8, 30, 46: quæ te beluam ex utero non hominem fudit, C. Pis. *init.*; so, Virg. Æ. 8, 139.

b. (*α*) With the secondary idea of depth or downward direction: *To throw* or *cast to the ground, to prostrate:* (victi hostes) et de jugis, quæ ceperant, funduntur, Liv. 9, 43: nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor Corpora (cervorum) fundat humi, Virg. Æ. 1, 193; cf. Ov. M. 13, 85; so, Sil. 4, 553: aliquem arcu, Val. Fl. 1, 446.—(*β*) Very freq. as a milit. t. t.: *To overthrow, overcome, beat, vanquish* an enemy: hostes nefarios prostravit, fudit, occidit, C. Phil. 14, 10, 27; cf. exercitus cæsus fususque, id. ib. 14, 1, 1; and, aliquos cædere, fundere atque fugare, Sall. J. 58, 3; cf. si vi fudisset cecidissetque hostes, Liv. 35, 1: eas omnes copias a se uno prœlio fusas ac superatas esse, Cæs. B. G. 1, 44; cf. Massilienses crebris eruptionibus fusi, id. B. C. 2, 22: Latini ad Veserim fusi et fugati, C. Off. 3, 31, 112; so, Liv. 2, 6 *fin.*; and, quatuor exercitus Carthaginiensium fudi, fugavi, Hispania expuli, id. 28, 28, 9; cf. Drak. on 38, 53, 2: less freq. in a reversed order: alios arma sumentes fugant fundantque, Sall. J. 21, 2 Kritz; and Vell. 2, 46 *fin.* Ruhnk.: omnibus hostium copiis fusis armisque exutis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 6: magnas copias hostium fudit, C. Mur. 9, 20: Sabinos equitatu fudit, id. Rep. 2, 20.

2. **fundo,** avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [fundus] **I.** Prop.: *To lay the bottom, keel, foundation* of a thing, *to found* (so, prps. only poet.): facile esse navem facere, ubi fundata et constituta est: nunc hæc carina satis probe fundata et bene statuta est, *i. e. is laid,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 43 *sq.*; so, dum mea puppis erat validâ fundata carinâ, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 5; and id. H. 16, 111: Erycino in vertice sedes fundatur Veneri Idaliæ, *is founded,* Virg. Æ. 5, 759; so, sedem saxo vetusto, id. ib. 8, 478: arces, id. ib. 4, 260.

II. Fig.: *To found, establish* (class.): illud vero maxime nostrum fundavit imperium et populi Romani nomen auxit, quod, *etc.,* C. Balb. 13, 31; cf. quantis laboribus fundatum imperium, id. Cat. 4, 9, 19: qui (rei publicæ status) bonorum omnium conjunctione et auctoritate consulatus mei firus et fundatus videbatur, id. Att. 1, 16, 6; and, accurate non modo fundata verum etiam exstructa disciplina, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1: res publica præclare fundata, id. Parad. 1, 2, 10; cf. qui legibus urbem Fundabit, Virg. Æ. 6, 812; so, libertatem, salutem, securitatem, Pl. Pan. 8, 1: jus civile, Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 39: vacuos Penates prole, Stat. S. 4, 7, 30; cf. thalamos Tritonide nympha, Sil. 2, 65: partis et fundatis amicitiis, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 7, 25: fundatæ atque optime constitutæ opes, C. Rab. Post. 1, 1; cf. nitidis fundata pecunia villis, *well laid out,* Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 46: nihil veritate fundatum, C. Fl. 11, 26; cf. Lucr. 5, 162.

III. Meton.: *To fasten, secure, make firm:* dente tenaci Ancora fundabat naves, Virg. Æ. 6, 4: (genus humanum) Et majoribus et solidis magis ossibus intus Fundatum, Lucr. 5, 926; id. 4, 829.

‡ **fundŭlæ** a fundo, quod exitum non habent ac pervium non est (*A cul de sac*), Var. L. L. 5, 32, 40, § 145.

fundŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fundus] **I.** Prop.: *A kind of sausage:* "FUNDULUM a fundo, quod non ut reliquæ partes, sed ex una parte sola apertum," Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32, § 111. **II.** Meton.: In mechanics, *A kind of sucker* or *piston:* ambulatiles, Vitr. 10, 13.

fundus, i, *m.* [akin to Greek βυθός and πυθμήν; also Sans. budhna, *depth,* fr. root BUDH, originally signifying *to fathom, penetrate;* cf. Benfey's Sanscrit-English Dictionary, p. 634] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: The *bottom* of any thing (class.): armarii fundum excecuit, *the bottom of the chest,* C. Clu. 64, 179; so, ollæ, Pl. 15, 17, 18, § 60: scyphi, Paul. Dig. 41, 1, 26: (Ætna) fundo exæstuat imo, *from the lowest bottom,* Virg. Æ. 3, 577; cf. imo Nereus ciet æquora fundo, id. ib. 2, 419; so, amnis fundo carens, Pl. 3, 16, 20.—Prov.: largitio fundum non habet, *there is no end of giving,* C. Off. 2, 15, 55.

B. Esp.: Of the ground; *The soil;* hence in pregn. meaning: *A piece of land with all that stands upon it; a farm, estate:* "*fundi* appellatione omne ædificium et omnis ager continetur; sed in usu urbana ædificia *ædes,* rustica *villæ* dicuntur; locus vero sine ædificio in urbe *area,* rure autem *ager* appellatur: idemque ager cum ædificio *fundus* dicitur," Florent. Dig. 50, 16, 211: cui nostrum non licet fundos nostros obire? C. de Or. 1, 58, 249; so, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 16; Crass. in C. de Or. 2, 55, 224; C. Cæcin. 36, 104; id.

2 Verr. 3 50, 119; id. Fam. 13, 69, 2; 14, 7, 3; Quint. 4, 2, 131; id. 8, 3, 8, et sæp.: euge, funde et ædes, per tempus subvenistis mihi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 34: nostri fundi calamitas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: quasi non fundis exornatæ multæ incedant per vias, *i. e. with the price of a farm*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 42.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: fluxas Phrygiæ res vertere fundo, *i. e. from its foundation*, funditus, Virg. Æ. 10, 88: cœnæ, *the principal dish*, Gell. 17, 8, 2.

B. Esp.: Law t. t.: *One who lays*, as it were, *the foundation for a decision, who has the principal decision or approval* of a thing; *the principal decider, approver*, auctor: "*fundus* dicitur populus esse rei, quam alienat, hoc est auctor," Fest. p. 89: negat ex fœderato populo quemquam potuisse, nisi is populus fundus factus esset, in hanc civitatem venire, *etc.*, C. Balb. 8, 19 (where, indeed, Cicero gives to this legal principle another meaning); cf. *municipes* sunt cives Romani ex municipiis, legibus suis et suo jure utentes... neque ulla populi Romani lege astricti, nisi populus eorum fundus factus est, Gell. 16, 13, 6. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 554, a.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): (pars pro toto): *A cup*: hi duo longævo censentur Nestore fundi, Mart. 8, 6, 9.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): Sensu obsceno: fundum alienum arat, incultum familiarem deserit, id. Asin. 5, 2, 24.

C. (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *One who approves of* or *decides upon*; *an approver* (ante- and post-class., very rare): ei rei fundus pater sit potior, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 7: hæc ego dixi non ut hujus sententiæ legisque fundus subscriptorque fierem, sed, *etc.*, Gell. 19, 8, 12.

fūnĕbris, e, *adj.* [funus] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to a funeral, funeral-, funereal* (class.): epulum, C. Vat. 12, 30: vestimentum, id. Leg. 2, 23, 59: lectus, Petr. 114: cupressi, Hor. Epod. 5, 18: pompa, Tac. H. 3, 67: concio, C. de Or. 2, 84, 341; Quint. 11, 3, 153; cf. laudationes, id. ib., and 3, 7, 2: carmen, id. 8, 2, 8.—As *Subst.*: **funebria,** ium, *n.*, *Funeral rites*, Pl. 7, 52, 53, § 177. **II.** Meton.: *Deadly, mortal, fatal, cruel* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sacra, *i. e. human offerings*, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 85: bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49: vulva, Pl. 11, 37, 84: malum populis (elephantiasis), id. 26, 1, 5: difficiles, funebria ligna, tabellæ, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 7.

fūnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [funus] *Of* or *relating to a funeral* (post-class.): actio, *on account of the expenses of a funeral*, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 6; Paul. ib. 21, et al.—As *Subst.*: **funerarius,** ii, *m.*, *One who took charge of funeral processions, an undertaker*, Firmic. 3, 6 *med.*

fūnĕrātĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *relating to a funeral* (post-class.): actio, Pomp. Dig. 11, 7, 30 (*al.* funeraria, v. funerarius). — As *Subst.*: FVNERATICIVM, ii, *n. Money spent on a funeral, burial expenses*, Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 2417; 4107; 4420; cf. Mommsen de Colleg. p. 93.

fūnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [funero] *A burial, funeral* (late Lat.): Indi funerationes negligunt, Mart. Cap. 6, 224.

‡ **funerātor** κηδευτὴς νεκροῦ, Gloss. Philox.

funerepus, i, v. funirepus.

fūnĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [funus] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to a funeral, funeral-* (poet. for class. funebris): faces, *funeral-torches*, Virg. Æ. 11, 143: fronde coronat pyram, id. ib. 4, 507. **II.** Meton.: *Deadly, destructive, fatal*: torris, Ov. M. 8, 511: dextra (Discordiæ), Val. Fl. 7, 408: bubo, *i. e. ill-boding, dismal*, Ov. M. 10, 453; so, os bubonis, id. Ib. 228.

fūnĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (depon. form funeratus est, Capitol. Pert. 14) [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To bury with funeral rites, to inter* (prps. not ante-Aug.): qui funerari se jussit sestertiis undecim millibus, Pl. 33, 10, 47; so, Suet. Claud. 45; id. Tib. 51; id. Cal. 15; id. Ner. 50; id. Oth. 11; id. Dom. 17; Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14, et al.: (apes) defunctas progerunt funerantium-que more comitantur exsequias, Pl. 11, 18, 20. **II.** Meton. (consequens pro antecedente): **funeratus,** a, um, *Killed, destroyed*: prope funeratus Arboris ictu, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 7: funerata est pars illa corporis, qua quondam Achilles eram, Petr. 129.

funeror, ari, v. funero, *ad init.*

fūnesto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [funestus] **I.** **A.** Prop.: *To pollute* or *disgrace with murder*: aras ac templa humanis hostiis, C. Font. 10, 21: aram sociorum, id. Mil. 33, 90: concionem contagione carnificis, id. Rab. Perd. 4, 11: gentem, Juv. 8, 18.—**B.** Meton.: *To pollute, dishonour*, in gen. (post-class.): sese nuptiis incestis, Cod. Th. 3, 12, 3. **II.** **funestatus,** *Seized by death, being dead*: mirum est quod hoc ipsum sinis, ut funestato te tua habeat (heres), nisi etiam jam exportato et tumulato, Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 15.

fūnestus, a, um, *adj.* [funus; like sceles-tus from scelus; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. I. p. 137] (*Having death*; hence) **I.** *Act.: Causing death, destruction* or *calamity*, and, hence, *causing grief; deadly, fatal, destructive, calamitous; mournful, dismal* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: ad ejus (Verris) funestam securem servati, C. 2 Verr. 5, 47, 123; cf. deorum templis atque delubris funestos ac nefarios ignes inferre, id. Cat. 3, 9, 22; so, arma, Ov. F. 1, 521: venenum, id. M. 3, 49: morsus, id. ib. 11, 373: munus, id. ib. 2, 88: taxus, id. ib. 4, 432; cf. tæda, Virg. Æ. 7, 322: scelus, Phæd. 3, 10, 50:—*Comp.*: funestior dies, C. Att. 9, 5, 2:—*Sup.*: Caligula sceleratissimus ac funestissimus, Eutr. 7, 12.—**B.** With *Dat.*: aquilam argenteam, quam tibi perniciosam et funestam futuram confido, C. Cat. 1, 9, 24: O diem illum funestum senatui bonisque omnibus! id. Sest. 12, 27; cf. nox funesta nobis, id. Fl. 41, 103: victoria funesta orbi terrarum, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 8, 3.

II. *Neut.*: *Filled with misfortune* or *with grief, fatal, mournful, sad* (class.): agros funestos reddere, Lucr. 6, 1138: capilli, Ov. F. 6, 493: utque manus funestas arceat aris, *i. e. polluted with blood*, id. M. 11, 584: familia, *in mourning*, C. Leg. 2, 22, 55: annales velut funesti, *full of sad events*, Liv. 4, 20; cf. epistolæ, *announcing misfortune* or *defeats, sad tidings*, Vell. 2, 117, 1; and, funestior advolat alter Nuncius, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 474; cf. also, nocturna volucris funesta querela, Prop. 2, 20, 5; hence also omen, id. 2, 28, 38: litera, *denoting death*, Ov. M. 10, 216: manus (*sc.* viduæ), *mourning*, id. ib. 11, 584: funestum est a forti atque honesto viro jugulari, funestius ab eo, cujus vox, *etc.*, C. Quint. 31, 95.

fūnētum, i, *n.* [funis] *A vine trained so as to form an arbour*, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 174.

‡ **fungidus** σομφός, Gloss. Philox.

fungĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [fungus] *Of a mushroom*; Comicè: fungino genere esse, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 9.

fungor, ctus, sum, gi, 3. *v. dep.* [prob. fug., akin to Sanscr. bhuj, edere, vesci, of the same origin with fruor; cf. Bopp Gloss. Sanscr. p. 247, b., and Benfey, II. p. 366.] **I.** Gen.: *To busy one's self with* or *be engaged in* something; *to perform, execute, administer, discharge, observe, do* any thing; constr. *c. Abl.*, rarely *c. Acc.* or *Abs.*

A. With *Abl.*: **1.** Of persons: valetudo (opportuna est), ut dolore carcas et muneribus fungare corporis, C. Læl. 6, 22; cf. populari munere fungi, id. Rep. 3, 35; and, virtutis perfectæ perfecto munere fungi, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 109; so, munere, id. Rep. 1, 7; 5, 2; id. Off. 2, 16, 57; id. ib. 2, 20, 70; id. Brut. 16, 63; id. Leg. 1, 3, 10; Cæs. B. G. 7, 25; Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 5; cf. magnificentissima ædilitate, C. Off. 2, 16, 57; consulatu, Suet. Cæs. 23; id. Galb. 3; prætura, id. Tib. 4; id. Claud. 24; 38; id. Gramm. 7: quæstura, id. Aug. 36: magisterio, id. Dom. 4: officio, C. Cœl. 9, 21; so, officio rhetoris, Quint. 2, 1, 6; Suet. Claud. 29; Hor. S. 2, 6, 109: legationibus, Quint. 3, 2, 4: militiâ, Suet. Gramm. 9: oppugnationibus et acie feliciter, Vell. 2, 95, 2: sacris, Hor. A. P. 224: laboribus, id. Od. 2, 18, 38; cf. periculis, Just. 7, 4: dapibus, *to take food*, Ov. F. 2, 791: cæde, *to murder*, id. H. 14, 19: morte, *to die*, id. M. 11, 583; Vell. 2, 49, 1; for which, also, fato, Ov. M. 11, 559; Quint. 3, 7, 10; Suet. Cal. 6; Val. Max. 1, 8, 5 *ext.*: vitâ, Papin. Dig. 48, 5, 11 *fin.*; id. ib. 49, 17, 14: voto, *to pay a vow*, Just. 9, 2: fungar vice cotis, *to serve instead of*, Hor. A. P. 304; so, indicis partibus, Pl. Ep. 3, 5, 2: ter ævo functus senex (Nestor), *who had lived through, enjoyed*, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 13; cf. functo longissima statione mortali, Vell. 2, 131, 2: virtute functi duces, *who have shown, exhibited*, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 29; cf. omni virtute functa (femina), Quint. 6, præf. § 5.—**2.** Of things: possunt aliquando oculi non fungi suo munere, C. Div. 1, 32, 71: aliquæ (vocales) officio consonantium fungantur, Quint. 1, 4, 10: levissima quæque (quæstio) primo loco fungitur, id. 3, 6, 8 Spald. *N. cr.*: res eadem perorationis vice fungitur, id. 4, 3, 11; cf. id. 4, 1, 75.

B. With *Acc.* (so in the class. prose-writers almost only in the *Part. Fut.*): **1.** Ingentia munera fungi, Lucil. in Non. 497, 12; so, munus, id. ib. 10; Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 5; id. Trin. Prol. 1: officium, Pac. in Non. 497, 16; so, Titin. ib. 6; Turpil. ib. 13; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 14; id. ib. 3, 3, 19; id. Ad. 3, 4, 18; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 51: militare munus fungens, Nep. Dat. 1, 4: sine me alliata fungi fortunas meas, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 45: Mago diem fungitur relictis duobus filiis, *i. e. dies*, Just. 19, 1: mala cuncta animus contagi fungitur ejus, *i. e. suffers*, Lucr. 3, 734; cf. (inane) manet intactum neque ab ictu fungitur hilum, id. 3, 814.—**2.** In the *Part. Fut. Pass.*: muneris fungendi gratia, C. Rep. 1, 17; cf. Hirt. B. G. 8, 12; and, C. Att. 1, 1, 2: spes facta militiæ fungendæ potioribus ducibus, Liv. 24, 21; id. 1, 41.

C. *Abs.* (very rare): at facere et fungi sine corpore nulla potest res, *i. e. to suffer*, Lucr. 1, 442 *sq.*; cf. in the preced. *no.* B.; so, Lucr. 3, 169: pro fultura et subtractione fungentur fundamenta, *will serve*, Col. 1, 5, 9: nec livida tabes Invidiæ functis quamquam et jam lumine cassis Deficit, *i. e. to the dead* (defunctis), Stat. Th. 2, 15; cf. omnia functa Aut moritura vides, id. S. 2, 1, 209; so, id. Th. 4, 483; 511; id. ib. 8, 11; Albin. 1, 393; Aus. Ep. 33.

II. Esp.: *To perform, discharge, contribute, pay* any thing due from one: hoc vobis est statuendum, quid aratorem ipsum arationis nomine muneris in re publica fungi ac sustinere velitis, C. 2 Verr. 3, 86, 199: per omnes annos atque omnia bella duplici numero se militum equitumque fungi, Vell. 2, 15, 3: quum eo sumptu res publica fungatur, Tac. A. 14, 21: qui fenus exercent, omnibus patrimonii tributionibus fungi debent, etsi possessionem non habeant, Paul. Dig. 50, 1, 22 *fin.*

☞ In pass. signif. (post-class. and very rare): Sextus Pedius ait: Pretia rerum non ex affectione nec utilitate singulorum sed communiter fungi, *are not taken*, Paul. Dig. 9, 2, 33: exequiæ pedibus fungentur, *shall be performed on foot*, Inscr. in Att. del' Accad. Rom. Archeol. 2, p. 463.

fungōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fungus] *Full of holes, spongy, fungous*: medulla, Col. 4, 29, 6: raphanus, Pl. 19, 5, 26, § 83: caro, id. 16, 6, 8: lingua, id. 23, 1, 24.—*Comp.*: arundo, Pl. 16, 36, 64.—*Sup.* and *Adv.* do not occur.

fungŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A small mushroom*, Apic. 5, 1; id. 3, 20.

fungus, i, *m.* [a weakened form of σφόγγος, σπογγος] **I.** Prop.: *A mushroom, fungus*, Pl. 22, 23, 47; Hor. S. 2, 4, 20. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A soft-pated fellow, a dolt*: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2; so, id. ib. 2, 3, 49; id. ib. 4, 7, 23.—**B.** *A fungous excrescence*: **1.** On the human body, Tert. Spect. 23; cf. fungo simile ulcus, Cels. 6, 18, 11.—**2.** On the olive-tree, Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 223.—**C.** *An excrescence on the wick of a candle* or *lamp, a broad candle-snuff*, Virg. G. 1, 392.

fūnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [funis] **I.** Prop.: *A slender rope, a cord*, C. Inv. 2, 51, 154; Pl. 17, 21, 35, § 166; Gell. 5, 3, 3;

Quint. 1, 6, 6. **II.** Meton.: *The interval* or *space between persons towing boats on the Nile* or *its tributary streams:* in Nilo flumine, sive in rivis ejus, solent naves funibus trahere, certa habentes spatia, quæ appellant funiculos, ut labori defessorum recentia trahentium colla succedant, Hier. in Joel. 3, 18.

funi-répus (**funer-**), i, m. [funus; repo] (*Repe-cerceper;* hence) *A rope-dancer:* App. Flor. pp. 342, 18 and 32.

fūnis, is, *m.* (*fem.*, Lucr. 2, 1153; also quoted in Gell. 13, 20, 21, and Non. 205, 22; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 6) [fŭ-nis for fud-nis, akin to S nscr. root bandh, ligare; like filum for fid-lum, of the same origin; cf. Bopp Gloss. Sanscr., p. 237, a.] *A rope, line, cord:* Cato R. R. 135, 4; Var. R. R. 1, 22; Cæs. B. G. 3, 13; id. ib. 3, 14; id. ib. 4, 29; Pl. 16, 1, 1; Virg. Æ. 2, 262; Ov. M. 8, 777: patiatur necesse est illam per funes ingredientium tarditatem, *i. e. of the rope-dancers,* Quint. 2, 14, 16.—Provv.: **A.** Funem ducere *or* sequi, *to lead* or *follow the rope,* i. e. *to command* or *to serve* (the fig. being most probably that of an animal led by a rope): imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique, Tortum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 48 Schmid.—**B.** Funem reducere, *to pull back the rope,* i. e. *to take back one's word, to change one's mind:* Pers. 5, 118.—**C.** Funem in diversa distendere, *to dispute pro and con:* Tert. Pudic. 2; id. adv. Marc. 4.—**D.** "Ut, quod aiunt Græci, ex incomprehensibili parvitate arenæ funis effici non possit" (Gr. *ἐξ ἀμμου σχοινίον πλέκειν*), Col. 10 præf. § 4 *fin.*

fūnus, ĕris, *n.* [etym. dub.; some connect it with fundo, and so "the thing drawn out;" others, with *φόν-ος, φόν-ος*; cf., also, Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 211.]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A funeral procession, funeral rites, burial, funeral* (very freq. and quite class.): funus, quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, C. Quint. 15, 50; cf. mater exsequias illius funeris prosecuta, id. Clu. 71, 201; and, funus innumeris exsequiis celebratum, Pl. 10, 43, 60, § 122: mercedem funeris ac sepulturæ constituere, id. 2 Verr. 5, 51, 134: mœror funeris, C. Læl. 3, 11: cui acerbissimum funus ducitur, id. Quint. 15, 50; cf. funus triumphali porta ducendum, Suet. Aug. 100; so, facere filio, id. Cluent. 9, 28: celebrare, Liv. 8, 10: ornare, C. Rep. 6, 2: Suet. Aug. 100: paterno funeri omnia justa solvere, C. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: funeri operam dare, id. Att. 15, 1, B. 1: venire in funus, id. ib.; cf. prodire (alicui) in funus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 88; Var. R. R. 1, 69, 2: funere efferri, C. de Or. 2, 55, 225; Suet. Ner. 9; 30; 33: præteunte funere, id. Tib. 57: nec te tua funere mater Produxi, Virg. Æ. 9, 486 Wagn. *N. cr.*: funus imagines Ducant triumphales tuum, *i. e. be borne at the head of the procession,* Hor. Epod. 8, 11: sub ipsum funus, id. Od. 2, 18, 18: statim a funere, Suet. Cæs. 85.—Comice: fecisti funus me absente prandio: Cur ausu's facere, quoi ego æque ac heres eram? *have buried,* i. e. *devoured* it, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 27.—In *Plur.*: funera acitant, exsequia ititant, Næv. 3, 9: nemo me lacrumis decoret, nec funera fletu Faxit, Enn. in C. Tusc. 1, 15, 34; cf. id. de Sen. 20, 73; poetically imitated by Cicero: linquamus amicis Mœrorem, ut celebrent funera cum gemitu, C. poet. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: quum senatus auctoritatem suam in virorum fortium funeribus ornamentisque ostenderit, C. Phil. 9, 7, 16: edictum, quod de funeribus habeant (ædiles curules), id. ib. § 17: tristia, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 74: tria si concurrant foro, id. S. 1, 6, 43: justa reddere alicui, Pl. 10, 2, 2, § 4. On the funerals of the Romans, cf. Becker's Gallus, 2, pp. 271—301, and Smith's Antiq. p. 558, a. *sq.*

B. Esp.: Censorium funus, *A public funeral at Rome, given by order of the Senate to men who had deserved well of the State:* Lucilio Longo, quamquam novo homini, censorium funus, effigiem apud forum Augusti, pecunia publica patres decrevere, Tac. A. 4, 15; cf. id. ib. 6, 27; id. ib. 13, 2; id. H. 4, 47.

II. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I.): **A.** (a being buried; hence), *Destruction, ruin, fall* (rare, but class.): summa eloquentia dixit graviter, "casum illum meum funus esse reipublicæ, sed funus justum et indictum," C. Prov. Cons. 19, 45: dum Capitolio Regina (Cleopatra) dementes ruinas Funus et imperio parabat, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 8.—In *Plur.*: sub lacrimosa Trojæ Funera, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 15: pro dira pudoris funera, Luc. 4, 231.—Also, **B.**: *Concr.:* of persons plotting destruction: Gabinium et Pisonem, duo rei publicæ portenta ac pestæ funera, C. Prov. Cons. 1, 2.

III. Meton.: **A.** *A dead body, corpse* (poet.): hæccine parva meum funus arena teget? Prop. 1, 17, 8; so, lacerum, Virg. Æ. 9, 491.—In *Plur.*: Prop. 4, 11, 3: mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 19.

B. *Death,* esp. *violent death, murder* (mostly poet.): maturo propior... funeri, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 4: vicinum funus ut ægros Exanimat, id. S. 1, 4, 126: exstinctum Nymphæ crudeli funere Daphnin Flebant, Virg. E. 5, 20: (quos) Abstulit atra dies et funere mersit acerbo, id. Æ. 6, 429: qui patrios fœdasti funere vultus, *with murder,* id. ib. 2, 539.—So, freq. in *Plur.*: quæ funera Turnus Ediderit, Virg. Æ. 9, 526; cf. id. ib. 10, 602; Hor. Od. 1, 15, 10; 4, 14, 49: once in Cic., acc. to Nonius: ut vix hominum acerbis funeribus satietur, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 300, 26 (Rep. 2, 41 ed. Mos.).

fuo, ĕre, v. sum, *ad init.*

fūr, is, *comm. gen.* [Gr. *φώρ*; Sans. chora, *a thief,* fr. root CHUR, *to steal;* cf. Benfey's Sanscrit-Eng. Dict. p. 312] **I.** Prop.: *A thief:* quodsi duodecim tabulæ nocturnum furem quoquo modo, diurnum autem, si se telo defenderet, interfici impune voluerunt, *etc.,* C. Mil. 3, 9: ita in legibus posiverunt, furem dupli condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli, Cato R. R. præf. § 1: fures privatorum furtorum, *opp.* fures publici, id. ap. Gell. 11, 18, 18; id. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: a Philippo interrogatus, quid latraret, *furem se videre* respondit, id. de Or. 2, 54, 220: M. Carbo condemnatus, fur magnus, e Sicilia, *i. e. extortioner,* id. Fam. 9, 21, 3: ne quis fur esset, neu latro, neu quis adulter, Hor. S. 1, 3, 106: (Priapus) furum aviumque Maxima formido, id. ib. 1, 8, 3: Sallustius historicus priscorum verborum ineruditissimus fur, Suet. Gramm. 15.—In the *Fem.*: fures estis ambæ, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 67.

II. Meton.: **A.** As a term of vituperation applied to slaves, *Thief, rascal, rogue, knave:* tun' trium literarum homo Me vituperas? fur, etiam fur trifurcifer, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 47; cf. non fur, sed trifur? id. ib. 4, 4, 6; so, id. ib. 4, 10, 38 *sq.*; id. Capt. 5, 4, 21; id. Cas. 3, 6, 1; id. Ps. 1, 3, 131: quod domini faciant, audent quum talia fures! Virg. E. 3, 16: manipulus furum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6.—**B.** *A robber-bee, drone,* usually called fucus: Var. R. R. 3, 16, 19.

Fura, æ, *f. Name of a goddess, otherwise unknown:* Mart. Cap. 2, 40 dub. (*al.* Furia).

fūrācissime, *adv.* [furax] *Most thievishly:* quum omnium domos, apothecas, naves furacissime scrutarere, C. Vat. 5, 12.

☞ *Pos.* and *Comp.* prob. do not occur.

fūrācitas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Inclination to steal, thievish disposition, thievishness* (very rare): furacitas auri argentique, Pl. 10, 29, 41.

fūrātor, ōris, *m.* [1. furor] *A stealer* (post-class.): veritatis philosophus, Tert. Apol. 46 *fin.*

fūrātrinus, a, um, *adj.* [furator] *Given to stealing, thievish* (post-class.): hunc (sc. Mercurium) etiam internuncium furatrinumque deum dicunt, Fulgent. Mythol. 1, 18.—As *Subst.:* **furātrina,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* actio): *A stealing, theft:* **A.** Prop.: facilia, App. M. 6, p. 178; so, id. ib. 10, p. 245.—**B.** Fig.: conjugalis, *i. e. adultery,* App. M. 8, p. 202.

fūrax, ācis, *adj.* [1. furor] *Inclined to steal, given to stealing, thievish* (rare, but class.): **A.** *Abs.:* servus, C. de Or. 2, 61, 248: homo, id. ib. 2, 66, 268.—*Comp.:* furacius illo, Mart. 8, 59, 3:—*Sup.:* furacissimæ manûs, C. Pis. 30, 74.—**B.** With *ab:* tam furax a mento volsella, *i. e. removing the beard,* Tert. Pall. 4.

furca, æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *A* (two-pronged) *fork:* exacuunt alii vallos furcasque bicornes, Virg. G. 1, 264: valentes, id. ib. 2, 359: furcis detrudi, Liv. 28, 3; cf. Cæs. B. C. 2, 11.—Prov.: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24 Schmid (v. furcilla).

II. Meton.: Of things shaped like a fork: **A.** *A fork-shaped prop, pole,* or *stake, a notch:* **1.** For supporting the seats of a theatre, Liv. 1, 35.—**2.** For a vine, Pl. 14, 2, 4, § 32.—**3.** For fishing-nets, id. 9, 8, 9.—**4.** For the gable of a house, Ov. M. 8, 702.—**5.** *A frame on which meat was suspended in the chimney,* id. ib. 8, 648.

B. *An instrument of punishment in the form of a fork* (V. or III.), *which was placed on the culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends, a yoke* (cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 563, a.; v. furcifer): *To.* Satis sumpsimus supplicii jam. *Do.* Fateor, manus votis do. *To.* Et post dabis Sub furcis, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 73: canem et furcam ferre, id. Casin. 2, 6, 37: servus sub furca cæsus, Liv. 2, 36 Drak.; so, Val. Max. 1, 7, 4; Lact. 2, 7: sub furca vinctus inter verbera et cruciatus, Liv. 1, 26, 10: cervicem inserere furcæ, Suet. Ner. 49; Prud. στεφ. 10, 851. Hence, poet., to designate the worst condition of slavery: ibis sub furcam prudens, Hor. S. 2, 7, 66.

C. *A fork-shaped gallows:* aliquem furcâ figere, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 28 *fin.*; so, furcæ subjicere, Ulp. ib. 9: in furcam tollere, Paul. ib. 38: in furcam suspendere, Ulp. ib. 13, 6: in furcam damnare, Modest. ib. 49, 16, 3: canes vivi in furca, sambucea arbore fixi, Pl. 29, 4, 14.

D. *A fork-shaped yoke* in which young bullocks were tamed, Var. R. R. 1, 20, 2.

E. Furcæ cancrorum, *The claws of a crab,* App. Apol. p. 297.

F. Furcæ Caudinæ, *The narrow pass of Caudium,* usually called Furculæ Caudinæ (v. furcula, *no.* II. and Caudium), Val. Max. 5, 1, 5 *ext.*; id. 7, 2, 17 *ext.*

furci-fer, ĕri, *m.* [furca, *no.* II. B.; fero] *A yoke-bearer,* as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, *gallows rogue, rascal, scoundrel:* impudice, sceleste, verbero, Bustirape, furcifer, Sociofraude, parricida, *etc.,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 127: te, furcifer, Accipiam, id. Am. 1, 1, 129; so, id. ib. 1, 3, 41; id. As. 2, 4, 73; id. ib. 3, 3, 87; id. Capt. 3, 4, 31; 45; id. Cas. 1, 51; id. Most. 1, 1, 66; id. ib. 5, 2, 50; id. Mil. 2, 6, 64; id. Ps. 1, 2, 59; id. Pœn. 3, 5, 39; id. Rud. 3, 4, 12; id. ib. 4, 3, 57; Ter. And. 3, 5, 12 Don.; id. Eun. 4, 7, 28; id. ib. 5, 2, 23; id. ib. 5, 6, 19; C. Deiot. 9, 26; Hor. S. 2, 7, 22.—Of freemen: id tu tibi, furcifer, sumes, C. Vat. 6, 15; so, of Piso, id. Pis. 7, 14.

furci-fĕra, æ, *f.* [furca; fero] = membrum virile: Petr. poet. 8, 132, 8.

furcilla, æ, *f. dim.* [furca] *A little fork:* herba subsecari falcibus debet et, qu ad perarescat, furcillis versari, Var. R. R. 1, 49, 1; so, id. ib. 1, 8, 6; Col. 2, 10, 13: quoniam furcillâ extrudimur, Brundisium cogito, C. Att. 16, 2, 4; cf. musa furcillis præcipitem ejiciunt, Cat. 105, 2.—Also, ‡ **furcilles,** sive ‡ **furcilla,** quibus homines suspendebant," Fest. p. 88.

furcillātus, a, um, *adj.* [furcilla] *Provided with a fork, forked:* bacilla furcillata, Var. L. L. 5, 24, 34, § 117.

furcillo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To support* (as it were by a crotch); Fig.: tu inventus vero, meam qui furcilles fidem! Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 36.

furcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [furca] *Full of forks* or *points:* thyrsi leontopodii, App. Herb. 6.

furcŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [furca, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *A forked prop* to support a wall when undermined: suspenso furculis ab hostibus muro, Liv. 38, 7, 9. **II.** Meton.: Furculæ Caudinæ, *Two narrow* (fork-shaped) *defiles near Caudium, where the Roman army, in the year* A. U. C. 534, *was hemmed in by the Samnites* (now *Val d'Arpaja*): Liv. 9, 2; 11; Flor. 1, 16; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 776 *sq.*; and v. Caudium, *no.* II.

furenter, *adv.* [furo] *Furiously:*

pueri autem aiunt cum furenter irasci, C. Att. 6, 1, 12.

furfur, ŭris, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *Bran* (in the sing. and plur.): *Sing.*: qui aiunt furfure sues, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27: per cribrum effuso furfure, Pl. 22, 25, 70: triticum furfure crasso vestitur, id. 18. 30, 73, § 304.—*Plur.*: hordeacei, Var. R. R. 2, 6, 4; Col. 12, 44, 3: triticei, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 17: excreti modice a farina, Col. 8, 4, 1; Phædr. 4, 18, 4.

II. Meton.: *Scurf* or *scales* on the skin, the head, *etc.*: *Sing.*: fœdo cutis furfure, Pl. 26, 1, 2:—*Plur.*: capitis, Pl. 20, 9, 39: faciei, id. 22, 21, 80.

furfŭrācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [furfur] *Like bran* (late Lat.): terebramina tinearum, Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

‡ **furfurārius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, bran*: PECUNIA, *from the sale of bran*: Inscr. Grut. 128, 5.

furfŭrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of bran, made of bran, bran-*: panis, Gell. 11, 7, 3.

furfŭrĭcŭlæ, ārum, *f. dim.* [id.] *Fine bran*: Marc. Empir. 5 *fin.*

furfŭrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (Prop.: *Full of bran*; Meton.) *Like bran, brownish*: color (styracis), Pl. 12, 25, 55.

furia, æ, v. furiæ.

fŭrĭæ, arum (rare in the sing.), *f.* [furo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of living beings: *Violent passion, rage, madness, fury* (so, only poet. for furor *or* rabies): unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oilei, Virg. Æ. 1, 41; so, ergo ubi concepit furias, *i. e. became furious*, id. ib. 4, 474; tauri, Mart. 2, 43, 5; so, canum, Grat. Cyneg. 392: in furias agitantur equæ, *i. e. furious, ardent desire*, Ov. A. A. 2, 478; so, Virg. G. 3, 244; Prop. 4, 4, 68: auri, *the fierce greed of gold*, Sil. 2, 500: ergo omnis furiis surrexit Etruria justis, *in just fury, just wrath*, Virg. Æ. 8, 494; so, honestæ (Sagunti), Stat. S. 4, 6, 84.—**B.** Of things: tranare sonoras Torrentum furias, *the wild raging, roaring*, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 45.

II. Meton.: **A.** As a *Nom. Propr.*: Furiæ, *The* (three) *goddesses of vengeance* (Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone), *the Furies*: Furiæ deæ sunt speculatrices, credo, et vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46: ut eos agitent insectenturque Furiæ, non ardentibus tædis, sicut in fabulis sed angore conscientiæ, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 24, 66 *sq.*; id. Pis. 20, 46; Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 47; Virg. Æ. 3, 331; Hor. S. 2, 3, 135; id. ib. 2, 8, 45; Lact. 6, 19, et al.—Hence,

B. *Avenging spirits, tormenting spirits: Plur.*: itaque eos non ad perficiendum scelus sed ad luendas rei publicæ pœnas furiæ quædam incitaverunt, C. Sull. 27, 76: *sceleratum vicum* vocant, quo amens, agitantibus furiis sororis ac viri, Tullia per patris corpus carpentum egisse fertur, Liv. 1, 48, 7; cf. id. 1, 59 *fin.*; id. 40, 10: his muliebribus instinctus furiis Tarquinius circumire et prensare patres, *etc., urged on by this female tormenting spirit, this fury of a woman*, id. 1, 47, 7.—*Sing.*: Applied to persons who are furious, or who are plotting mischief. So, of Clodius: illa furia ac pestis patriæ, C. Sest. 14, 33; so, of the same, id. ib. 17, 39; cf. also, illa furia muliebrium religionum, qui non pluris fecerat Bonam Deam quam tres sorores, id. Fam. 1, 9, 15; and, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4; Hor. S. 2, 3, 141: hunc juvenem (*i. e.* Hannibalem) tanquam furiam facemque hujus belli odi ac detestor, Liv. 21, 10.

fŭrĭālis, e, *adj.* [furiæ] **I.** *Neutr.*: *Like the Furies, furious, raging, dreadful* (mostly poet.): caput Cerberi, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 17: incessus, Liv. 7, 17: arma, *i. e. of the Bacchantes*, Ov. M. 6, 591; cf. Erichtho, id. H. 15, 139: furialis illa vox nefariis stupris effeminata, C. Planc. 35, 86: dira exsecratio ac furiale carmen, Liv. 10, 41: cædes, Ov. M. 6, 657; cf. ausa, id. ib. 6, 84: dens leonis, Mart. 2, 75, 7: mensæ Atrei, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 30: tollitur in cœlum furiali turbine clamor, *fearful*, Sil. 16, 320.—In *Neutr. as adv.*: aurigæ furiale minatur Efferus, Stat. Th. 6, 429; so, Claud. B. Get. 326.

II. *Act.*: *Making mad, infuriating* (poet. and very rare): hæc me irretivit veste furiali inscium, C. poet. Tusc. 3, 20; so, aurum, Val. Fl. 6, 670: oscula, id. 7, 254.

fŭrĭālĭter, *adv.* [furialis] *Furiously, madly, frantically*: furialiter odit, Ov. F. 3, 637; Porc. Latro in Catil. 37.

Furianus, a, um, v. Furius, *no.* B.

fŭrĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [furiæ] *Raging, furious* (late Lat.): cornu (vaccæ furentis), Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 306.

fŭrĭbunde, *adv.* [furibundus] *Fearfully*: omnes furibunde concutiens, Hier. in Isai. 5, 14, 5.

fŭrĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [furo] **I.** Gen.: *Raging, mad, furious* (rare, but class.): homo ac perditus (Clodius), C. Sest. 7, 15: tum ille (Catilina) furibundus: *Quoniam*, etc., Sall. C. 31 *fin.*: taurus, Ov. M. 13, 871: ignibus et ventis furibundus fluctuet aër, Lucr. 6, 367: cum semel accepit solem furibundus (Leo) acutum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17: latronis impetus crudeles ac furibundos retardare, C. Phil. 13, 9, 19: silentia, Stat. Th. 10, 896. **II.** Esp.: *Filled with prophetic inspiration, inspired*: hariolorum et vatum furibundæ prædictiones (shortly before, furente modo and furor), C. Div. 1, 2, 4.

Fūrĭna (also written Furrina), æ, *f. A goddess worshipped in ancient Rome, otherwise unknown*: "*Furrinalia Furrinæ*, quod ei deæ feriæ reipublicæ dies is, quojus deæ honos apud antiquos. Nam ei sacra instituta annua et flamen attributus: nunc vix nomen notum paucis," Var. L. L. 6, 3, 56, § 19: "quarum (Eumenidum) et Athenis fanum est et apud nos, ut ego interpretor, lucus Furinæ." Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46: ponticulus, qui est ad Furinæ, Satricum versus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 4.—Hence, **Fūrĭnālis** (Furrin.), e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Furina, Furinal-*: flamen, Var. L. L. 5, 15, 25, § 84; 7, 3, 90, § 45.—As *Subst.*: **Furinalia** (Furrin.), ium, *n.* (*sc.* sacra) *The festival of Furina* (on the 25th of July), Var. L. L. 6, 3, 56, § 19; Calend. Maff. in Inscr. Orell. II. p. 394 et 411; Fest. p. 88 Müll. *N. cr.*

fūrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [fur] *Of* or *belonging to thieves, thief-* (a word formed in jest after the analogy of coquinus): Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 2.

1. **fŭrĭo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [furiæ] *To drive mad, to madden, enrage, infuriate* (poet.): flagrans amor et libido, Quæ solet matres furiare equorum, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 14; so, pubem, Sil. 14, 280: matres armatas (*i. e.* Bacchantes), Stat. Th. 11, 487: mentes in iram, Sil. 17, 294; cf., furiata mens, Virg. Æ. 2, 407; and furiata juventus, Sil. 7, 617: furiati ignes (amoris), *i. e. fierce, wild*, Ov. F. 2, 761; cf. Sil. 13, 209.

2. **fŭrĭo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *To be mad, to rage* (late Lat. for the usual furere): ut furiat, Sid. Carm. 22, 94.

fŭrĭōse, *adv.* [furiosus] *Furiously, madly*: etsi solet eum, quum aliquid furiose fecit, pœnitere, C. Att. 8, 5, 1:—*Comp.*: servo in se cum gladio furioso irruente, Spart. Hadr. 12.

fŭrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [furiæ] *Full of madness* or *rage, mad, raging, furious* (class. and freq.): lex (XII. tabularum) est: SI FVRIOSVS EST, AGNATORVM GENTILIVMQVE IN EO PECVNIAQVE EIVS POTESTAS ESTO, Frgm. XII. Tabb. ap. C. Inv. 2, 50, 148; cf., itaque non est scriptum: SI INSANVS, sed: SI FVRIOSVS ESCIT, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; and, id. Rep. 3, 33: ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, not mente captum putem? id. Pis. 20, 47: aiunt hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse, *etc.* (shortly before, hominem longe audacissimum et insanissimum), id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 222; cf. ib. 207; 304: dormientium et vinolentorum et furiosorum visa imbecilliora esse quam vigilantium, siccorum, sanorum, C. Ac. 2, 27, 88: mulier jam non morbo sed scelere furiosa, id. Clu. 65, 182: furiosus vultus et acer, Lucr. 6, 1183: quod si delira hæc furiosaque cernimus esse, id. 2, 985; Asin. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 9: exululant comites, furiosaque tibia flatur, *i. e. inciting to phrensy, maddening*, Ov. F. 4, 341: lævam involvere togâ, *etc.* . . . pœne furiosum est, Quint. 11, 3, 146: quædam pars exercitûs non minûs furiosa est, quam qui cum Antonio fuerunt, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 11, 2: bello furiosa Thrace, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 5: capiditas effrenata ac furiosa, C. Cat. 1, 10, 25: fervido quodam et petulanti et furioso genere dicendi, id. Brut. 68, 241; so, dictum, Quint. 11, 1, 37: vociferatio, id. 2, 10, 8: initium, id. 3, 8, 59: inceptum, Liv. 36, 34: vota, Ov. M. 10, 370.—*Comp.*: furiosior amor, Ov. M. 9, 737: quanto hoc furiosius atque magis peccatum est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 83.—*Sup.*: conciones furiosissimæ Publii, C. Att. 4, 3, 4.

Fūrĭus (an archaic form Fusius; v. below, and cf. the letter R), **-a,** *A Roman family name*, **I.** M. Furius Camillus, *The deliverer of Rome from the Gauls*, Liv. 5, 19 *sq.*; C. Rep. 1, 3; id. Tusc. 1, 37, 90. **II.** M. Furius Bibaculus, *A Roman poet of Cremona, a contemporary of Cicero*; v. Weichert De M. Furio Bibaculo poëta in his Poett. Latinn. Reliquiæ, pp. 331-364. **III.** A. Furius Antias, *a poet, the friend of Q. Lutatius Catulus the elder*, C. Brut. 35, 132. **IV.** L. Furius Philus, *consul in the year* 618 A. U. C., *who is introduced as a speaker in Cicero's Republic*. **V.** C. Fusius Cita, *a commissary under Cæsar in the Gallic war*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 3.—Hence, **A. Fūrĭus** (Fusius), a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Furius* (Fusius), *Furian* (Fusian): data fato quodam Furiæ genti Gallica bella, Liv. 31, 48: cedo mihi leges Atinias, Furias, Fufias, C. 2 Verr. 1, 42, 109 Klotz; so, lex Furia (testamentaria), Gai. Inst. 2, 225; 4, 23 *sq.*: lex Furia Caninia (de manumissionibus), id. ib. 1, 42; for which lex Fusia Caninia, Cod. Justin. 7, 3. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 690, a, and 731, a.—**B. Fūrĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Furian*: poëmata, *i. e. of the poet A. Furius Antias*, Gell. 18, 11, 4.—As *Subst.*: **Furiani,** orum, *m.* (*sc.* milites), *The soldiers of M. Furius Camillus, the Furians*, Liv. 6, 9.

‡ **furnacārius,** ii, v. fornacarius.

furnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [furnus] *Of* or *belonging to an oven, baked in an oven*: panis, Pl. 18, 11, 27.

furnārĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] *Baking, the trade of a baker*: furnariam exercere, Suet. Vit. 2.

furnārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.] *A baker*: Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 24, § 7; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2868.

furnātus, a, um, *P.* of obsol. furno: *Dressed in an oven*: castaneæ furnatæ, Pelagon. Veterin. 21.

Furnĭus, ii, *m. Name of a Roman* gens. So, C. Furnius, *a friend of Cicero*, C. Fam. 15, 14, 5; 10, 1, 4; ib. 3, 1; 4, 1; 6, 1; id. Att. 9, 6, 6 *sq.*—Another Furnius, *a friend of Horace*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 86.

furnus (also written **fornus,** Var. ap. Non. 531, 32), i, *m.* [akin to for-ax] *An oven*: **I.** Gen.: in furnum calidum condito, Plaut. Casin. 2, 5, 1; so, Var. L. L.; Pl. 13, 4, 9; id. 19, 1, 3; id. 20, 9, 39; id. 28, 8, 29; Ov. F. 6, 313. **II.** Esp.: Used by the Romans as a warming-place: Hor. S. 1, 4, 37; id. Ep. 1, 11, 13.

fūro, ĕre, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [Sans. root bhur, whence bhur-sayа, *to be active*] **I.** Prop.: *To rave, rave* in sickness or passion; *to be out of one's mind, mad, furious* (class.): **A.** With *Abl.*: quem nos furorem, μελαγχολίαν illi (Græci) vocant: quasi vero atra bili solum mens ac non sæpe vel iracundia graviore vel timore vel dolore moveatur: quo genere Athamantem, Alcmæonem, Ajacem, Orestem furere dicimus, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: qui valetudinis vitio furunt et melancholici dicuntur, id. de Div. 1, 38, 81; and Ulp. Dig. 23, 2, 9: furit ille dolore, Ov. M. 12, 478: amore, Val. Fl. 5, 427.—**B.** *Abs.*: primum inquiram, quid sit furere, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 41: insanire ac furere, C. 2 Verr. 4, 18, 39: furere et bacchari, id. Brut. 80, 276; cf., non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis: recepto Dulce mihi furere est amico (an imitation of the Anacreontic θέλω θέλω μαίνεσθαι), Hor. Od. 2, 7, 28: num furis? an prudens ludis me obscura canendo? Hor. S. 2, 5, 58.—**C.** With *Adv.*: ille, si non acerrime fureret, auderet, *etc.*, id. Pis. 21, 50.—**D.** With *adversus*: furere adversus aliquem, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 61.—**E.** With *cognate Acc.* (poet.): huno sine me furere ante furorem, Virg. Æ. 12, 680.—**F.** With *Acc. of equivalent mean-*

ing; præcipuum tunc cædis opus, Gratius furebas, Stat. Th. 9, 5.—**G.** With *objective cause*: (Cladius) furebat, a Racilio se contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3. —**H.** With *Inf.*: sed furit vinci dominus profundi, Sen. Med. 597: exee furit te reperire atrox Tydides, melior patre, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 27.

II. Fig.: Of inanim. and abstr. things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** With *Abl.*: nubes interdum percussa furit petulantibus auris, Lucr. 6, 111: furit inagitibus æther concussus, Virg. G. 3, 150: atra tempestas effusis imbribus, id. Æ. 5, 694.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: flamma in Ætnâ, Hor. Epod. 17, 33: ignis in stipulis, Virg. G. 3, 100.—**C.** *Abs.*: ventus, Lucr. 6, 688: impetus Ætnæ, id. 2, 594: jam Procyon furit, Et stella vesani leonis, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 18: furit ardor edendi, Ov. M. 8, 828.—**D.** With *Objective clause*: fama furit, versos hostes Pœnumque salutem Invenisse fugâ, Sil. 7, 504.

1. **fūror,** ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* (*sup.* furatum, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 23; id. Trin. 4, 2, 22: furatus, in pass. signif., App. M. 10, p. 220) [fur] **I.** Prop.: *To steal, purloin, pilfer* (class.): solet hæc, quæ rapuit et furatus est dicere se emisse, C. 2 Verr. 1, 22, 60: furatur aliquid aut eripit, id. Off. 2, 11, 40; id. N. D. 2, 63, 157: pecuniam ex templo, Quint. 3, 6, 41; Suet. Cæs. 54. — *Abs.*: ad furandum venire, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 61: ut iste in furando malis ambus suis uteretur, C. 2 Verr. 4, 15, 33; id. Att. 2, 1, 1.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To secretly take away, withdraw*, in gen.: pone caput fessosque oculos furare labori, Virg. Æ. 5, 845; so, membra, Sil. 10, 74; sese, id. 14, 561: vultus veste, *i. e. to hide*, Sen. Agam. 914.—**B.** *To obtain by stealth*: non enim furatus esse civitatem, non genus suum ementitus dicitur, C. Balb. 2, 5.—**C.** Of appropriating to one's self: **1.** Of the character of another: *To personate*: speciem furabor Iacchi, *will represent, personate*, Prop. 4, 2, 31.—**2.** Of the ideas of another: *To plagiarize*: si ego tuum commentarium ante legissem, furatum me abs te esse diceres, C. Att. 2, 1.

2. **fūror,** ōris, *m.* [furo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A raging, racing* (in sickness or violent passion), *rage, madness, fury*: "hanc *insaniam* (μανίαν), quæ juncta stultitiæ patet latius, a *furore* disjungimus ... Quem nos *furorem*, μελαγχολίαν illi (Græci) vocant ... Qui ita sit affectus, eum dominum esse rerum suarum vetant duodecim tabulæ. Itaque non est scriptum: SI INSANVS, sed: SI FVRIOSVS ESCIT. Stultitiam enim censuerunt insaniam, constantia, id est sanitate vacantem ... furorem autem esse rati sunt mentis ad omnia cæcitatem: quod quum majus esse videatur quam insania, tamen ejusmodi est, ut furor in sapientem cadere possit, non possit insania," C. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; id. Ac. 2, 27, 88: ira furor brevis est, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62; cf. fere ira et concitatio furori sunt similia, Quint. 7, 4, 31: hic si mentis esset suæ, nisi pœnas patriæ furore atque insania penderet, C. Pis. 21, 50; cf. furore atque amentia impulsus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40: versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra cæde bacchantis, C. Cat. 4, 6, 11: cæci furore, Liv. 28, 22; cf. Cat. 64, 197: so, rabidus, id. 63, 38: cæcus, Hor. Epod. 7, 13: nec se comitem illius furoris, sed ducem præbuit, C. Læl. 11, 37; cf. id. Rep. 1, 28 *fin.*; and, si decima legio ad eundem furorem redierit, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 11, 2.—Of political excitement, Cæs. B. G. 2, 3; Liv. 2, 29; id. 25, 4; id. 28, 25; Hor. Od. 4, 15, 17.—Of the *vehement passion* of love, Prop. 1, 13, 20; Virg. Æ. 4, 101; Ov. Her. 9, 145; also in the *plur.*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 325.—Of the *inspired phrensy* of prophets and poets (as transl. of Gr. μανία): en (prassagitio) si exarsit acrius, furor appellatur, quum a corpore animus abstractus divino instinctu concitatur, C. Div. 1, 31, 66: negat sine furore Democritus quemquam poëtam magnum esse posse, id. ib. 1, 37, 80: Lucr. 2, 622: ille furor (Cassandræ) patriæ fuit utilis, Prop. 3, 13, 65: in *Plur.*: fatidicos concepit mente furores, Ov. M. 2, 640: ad hunc impendiorum furorem, Suet. Ner. 31.—Poet. also in a good sense: vidi animos mortesque virum decorisque furorem, Sil. 2, 324; so, in *Plur.*: nec tamen incautos laudum exhorresce furores, id. 3, 146.—Also poet. of things: cœli furor æquinoctialis, *the raging storms*, Cat. 46, 2.—**B.** With *Inf.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quis furor est, census corpore ferre suo? Ov. A. A. 3, 172; so, furor est, mensuram ejus (mundi) animo quosdam agitasse atque prodere ausos ... furor est, profecto furor, egredi ex eo, *etc.*, Pl. 2, 1, 1: magno furor (leonis) est in sanguine mergi, *raging desire*, Stat. Th. 8, 596.

II. Meton.: **A.** Furor personified: *A deity, the companion of Mars*, Sil. 4, 327; Stat. Th. 3, 424; 7, 52.—**B.** In Jerome: *Spirit, courage* = θυμός: qui (*sc.* furor) significantius Græce θυμὸς appellatur. Furorem autem dicimus non eum, qui perturbationi et vitio proximus est, sed qui mentis consolidat mollitiem, et fortiorem facit animum dimicantis, Hier. in Ezech. 41, v. 15, *sqq.*, p. 492 Migne.

Furrina, æ, and **Furrinalis,** e, v. Furina.

furti-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [furtum; facio] *That commits theft, thievish*: minus jam furtificus sum quam antehac: rapio propalam, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 10: manus, id. Ps. 3, 2, 97; so, læva, id. Pers. 2, 2, 44.

furtim, *adv.* [furo] *By stealth, secretly, privily* (rare, but class.): **A.** At enim hic clam furtim esse volt, ne qui sciant, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 49; so, Liv. 21, 63: ut furtim tota decemviris traditur! C. Agr. 2, 16, 41: quæ (ingeniæ) furtim essent exsiccatæ, Q. Cic. ap. C. Fam. 16, 26, 2; C. de Or. 2, 62, 252: (Janua) neu furtim verso cardine aperta sones, Tib. 1, 2, 10: quid juvat, immensum te argenti pondus et auri Furtim defossa timidum deponere terra? Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: per infrequentium furtim senatusconsultum factum, Liv. 39, 4; Quint. 1, 11, 19: nunc in Aristippi furtim præcepta relabor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18: furtim magis quam bello Marsacos incursabat, *by stealthy incursions*, Tac. H. 4, 56 *fin.*—**B.** Poet., connected with a noun in the Greek manner: concubitusque tuos furtim, *secret intercourse*, Tib. 2, 5, 53.

furtīve, *adv.* [furtivus] *Stealthily, secretly, furtively* (very rare): clam furtive aliquid accipere, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 62: quidam furtive agunt gratias et in angulo et ad aurem, Sen. Ben. 2, 23: data munera, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 6.

furtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [furtum] **I.** Prop.: *Stolen, purloined, pilfered* (class.): qui scias mercari furtivas atque ingenuas virgines, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 22; so, lana, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14: strigilis, id. S. 2, 7, 110: colores, id. Ep. 1, 3, 20; *cf.* vincula rari capilli, Prop. 4, 5, 69: res, Quint. 5, 13, 49; Liv. 45, 39. **II.** Meton.: *Secret, hidden, concealed, furtive* (class.): furtivum iter per Italiam, C. Pis. 40, 97; so, expeditiones (with latrocinia, *opp.* bella), Vell. 2, 31, 2; and, victoria, Just. 11, 6: amor, Virg. Æ. 4, 171: libertas, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 15: lectus, Tib. 1, 5, 7: usus, id. 1, 9, 55: mens, Ov. H. 17, 263: scriptum, *cipher*, Gell. 17, 9, 21: nox, *favourable to secrecy*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 3: quem Rhea sacerdos Furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, Virg. Æ. 7, 660: celent furtivos balnea tuta viros, *secret, concealed lovers*, Ov. A. A. 3, 640; so, viri, id. Pont. 3, 3, 56.

furtum, i, *n.* [1. furor] **I.** *Act.* (*The stealing thing*; hence) *Theft*: fures privatorum furtorum in nervo atque in compedibus ætatem agunt: fures publici in auro atque in purpurâ, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18, 18: SI NOX FVRTVM FACTVM SIT, SI IM OCCISIT IVRE CÆSVS ESTO. Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4; Gell. 11, 18; so, furtum facere (alicui), Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 15; 18; C. Clu. 61, 179; Quint. 3, 6, 49; id. 5, 10, 16; Cels. Dig. 47, 2, 69: furti se et illum astringere, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 34; cf., furti se alligare, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39: in furto comprehensus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 16 *fin.*: furti teneri, Poinpon. Dig. 47, 2, 78: furti agere, id. ib.: furti condemnare, Gell. 11, 18, 24: furti reus, Quint. 4, 2, 51; id. 7, 2, 29: furtum erat apertum: cujus rei furtum factum erat? C. Rosc. Com. 9, 26 *sq.*: ubi oves furto periere, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 86: callidum (Mercurium), quicquid placuit, jocoso Condere furto, id. Od. 1, 10, 8.

II. *Pass.*: **A.** Prop.: *A stolen thing*: quæ (furta) sine portorio Syracusis erant exportata, C. 2 Verr. 2, 70, 171: dum (puer) furta ligurrit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79.

B. Meton.: **1.** *A secret action, crafty deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; prps. not in Cic.): **a.** Etiam si, quid scribas, non habebis, scribito tamen, ne furtum cessationis quæsivisse videaris, *a secret excuse, pretext*, Q. Cic. ap. C. Fam. 16, 26, 2; Liv. 43, 10, 3; cf. haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis, Virg. Æ. 10, 735; and, furto, non prœlio opus esse, Curt. 4, 13; cf. also, furtum armorum, Sil. 17, 91: (fugam) abscondere furto, Virg. Æ. 4, 337; cf. furto lætatus inani, id. ib. 6, 568: furto hostes in paucis invenies esse lætatos, vera virtute semper Romanos probabis exstitisse victores, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 15: nec semel ergo mihi furtum fecisse licebit? *i. e. to cat in secret*, Mart. 5, 50, 5.—In *Plur.*: furtis incautum decipit hostem, Ov. M. 13, 104: furta belli, Sall. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 11, 515; and, ap. Non. 310, 15; Virg. Æ. 11, 515.—Hence, **b. furto,** adverbially = furtim, *By stealth, secretly*, λάθρα: (hyænæ) gravidæ latebras petunt et parere furto cupiunt, Pl. 8, 30, 46.

2. *Stolen* or *secret love, intrigue* (so, mostly in the plur.): *Plur.*: plurima furta Jovis, Cat. 68, 136 and 140; Tib. 1, 2, 34; Prop. 2, 30, 28; Virg. G. 4, 346; Ov. M. 1, 606; 3, 7; 9, 558, et al.—*Sing.*: hoc certe conjux furtum mea nesciat, Ov. M. 2, 423; id. ib. 1, 623; id. ib. 3, 268; Virg. Æ. 6, 24; Sil. 7, 487; id. 13, 615.

fūrunculus, i, *m. dim.* [from a lost vulg. form furo=fur, like latruncŭlus from latro; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. II. p. 513.] **I.** Prop.: *A petty thief, pilferer*: olim furunculus, nunc etiam rapax, C. Pis. 27, 66; so, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A pointed, burning sore on the human body, a boil, furuncle*, Cels. 5, 28, 8; Pl. 20, 13, 50, § 130.—Hence, **B.** *A similarly shaped knob on a vine*, Col. 4, 22, 4; id. 4, 24, 5; Pl. 17, 22, 36, § 181.

furvescens, entis, *Pa.* [furvus] *Growing dark, dusky* (late Lat.): Tartareæ noctis obscuritate furvescens, Mart. Cap. 1, 20.

furvus, a, um, *adj.* [for fus-vus, root FUS, whence, fuscus; akin to Lat. root US; Sanscr. ush, uscre; therefore, lit. burnt, hence, of the colour of a thing burnt: cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. I. p. 269] **I.** Prop.: *Dark, dusky, gloomy, swarthy, black*: "veteres Romani *furvum* atrum appellaverunt," Gell. 1, 18, 4; cf. "*furvum* nigrum vel atrum," Fest. p. 84; and, "*furvum* bovem id est nigrum immolabant Aterno," id. p. 93 Müll. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris, Ov. M. 5, 541; so, of the lower world: postis, Stat. Th. 8, 10: plagæ leti, id. S. 5, 1, 155; cf. Proserpina, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 21; and, hostiæ, Val. Max. 2, 4, 5; Fest. p. 93: furvâ gente (*i. e.* Maurorum, Indorum) petita belua, Juv. 12, 104. **II.** Fig.: audivimus detestabili parricidio furvum diem, Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *fin.*: culpa, Prud. Cath. 1, 74.

fuscātor, ōris, *m.* [fusco] *A darkener, obscurer*: cœli (Corus), Luc. 4, 66.

fuscĭna, æ, *f.* [akin to furca] **I.** Prop.: *A three-pronged spear, a trident*: **A.** As an attribute of Neptune: dant (deo) arcum, sagittas, hastam, clipeum, fuscinam, fulmen, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; Suet. Cal. 52.—**B.** As a weapon of the retiarii: id. ib. 30; Juv. 2, 143. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 564, b.—**C.** As an instrument for spearing fish: alius exsultantes quærebat fuscina pisces, alius hamis blandientibus convellebat prædam repugnantem, Petr. S. 109. **II.** Meton.

(acc. to *no.* I. A.): *The sea:* sub calceis fuscinam deprimebat, Mart. Cap. 1, § 66 Kopp.; so, the best MSS.; otherwise, fuscinum.

fuscĭnŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [fuscina] *A three-pronged fork* (late Lat.): Vulg. Exod. 27, 3; ib. 38, 3.

Fuscinus, a, um, v. 2. fuscus.

fuscinum, i, *n.* (*sc.* mare) [fuscus] *The dark sea:* sub calceis vero fuscinum deprimebat, Mart. Cap. 1, § 66; very doubtful; most prob. fuscinam; v. fuscina, *no.* II.

fuscĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Darkness, obscurity* (post-class. and very rare): App. de Mundo *ad fin.*

fusco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** *Act.*: *To make dark, swarthy, dusky, to blacken, darken* (poet.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *Abl.*: fuscentur corpora campo, Ov. A. A. 1, 513: cutem pingui olivo, Stat. Th. 6, 576: lactea pocula sanguine puniceo (Massagetæ), id. Ach. 1, 307: diem (nube), Val. Fl. 1, 396; cf. Sil. 11, 270.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: malas (lanugo), Luc. 10, 135; cf., dentes (inertia), Ov. A. A. 3, 197.—**B.** Fig.: quem ad hoc ævi nulla actuum culpa fuscavit, Symm. Ep. 1, 34; so, Sid. Carm. 7, 505.

II. *Neut.*: *To become dark* or *swarthy:* Stat. S. 3, 4, 66.

1. **fuscus,** a, um, *adj.* [akin to furvus; v. h. v.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Dark, swarthy, dusky* (quite class.): purpura plebeia ac pæne fusca, C. Sest. 8, 19: cornix, id. poët. Div. 1, 8, 14: illi sint comites fusci, quos India torret, Tib. 2, 3, 55; cf. Andromede, Ov. H. 15, 36; and, Hydaspes, Hor. S. 2, 8, 14: Syene, Mart. 9, 36, 7: nubila, Ov. M. 5, 286; cf. alæ noctis, Virg. Æ. 8, 369: amictus (somni), Tib. 3, 4, 55: Falerna, Mart. 2, 40, 6.—*Comp.*: altera (fraxinus) brevis, durior fusciorque, Pl. 16, 13, 24: laterna, *i. e. dark*, Mart. 14, 62.—**B.** Esp.: As denoting misfortune: fuscis avibus Larissam accessi, App. M. 2, 124. **II.** Meton.: Of the voice: *Indistinct, husky, hoarse* (*opp.* candidus): et vocis genera permulta: candidum (*al.* canorum) fuscum, leve asperum, grave acutum, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146 Mos. and Orell. *N. cr.*; cf. est (vox) et candida et fusca et pleta et exilis, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 3, 15; and, Pl. 28, 6, 16: hic etiam fusca illa vox, qualem, *etc.*, id. ib. 171 (for which, C. Brut. 38, 141, *subrauca*).

2. **Fuscus,** i, *m. A Roman* cognomen; *e. g.* Aristius Fuscus, *an intimate friend of Horace*; v. Aristius.—Hence, **Fuscīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Fuscus:* explicationes, Sen. Suasor. 4 *fin.*

fūse, *adv.* [fusus, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop. (acc. to fusus, *no.* II. A.): *Spread out, extended:* (manus) fusius paulo in diversum resolvitur, Quint. 11, 3, 97. **II.** Fig. (acc. to fusus, *no.* II. B.): *Copiously, at length, diffusely:* quæ fuse olim disputabantur ac libere, ea nunc articulatim distincteque dicuntur, C. Leg. 1, 13, 36: multa dicere fuse lateque, id. Tusc. 4, 26, 57; so, fuse lateque dicendi facultas, id. Or. 32, 113: fuse et copiose augere et ornate aliquid (*opp.* brevis et acuta), id. Fin. 3, 7, 26.—*Comp.*: hæc quum uberius disputantur et fusius (*opp.* brevius angustiusque concluduntur), Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20; so, brevius et ornatius rem exponere, Quint. 4, 2, 128.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

fūsĭlis, e, *adj.* [fundo] (*That can be poured out*; hence) *Molten, fluid, liquid* (rare): aurum, Ov. M. 11, 126: fusili ex argillâ, *of softened clay*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43, 1 ("ἐξ ἀργίλλης τετηγμένης." Metaphr.): numen (*i. e.* signum), Prud. Cath. 4, 40; cf. vasa ænea, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 193.

fūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fundo] **A.** (acc. to fundo, *no.* I. B.) *A smelting, founding, casting* of metals: numum falsâ fusione, Cod. Th. 7, 21, 3.—**B.** (acc. to fundo, *no.* III. B. 1.): *A pouring forth, outpouring:* stellarum, Vitr. 9, 7: ejus (*sc.* dei) animi effusio, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 37.

Fusius, a, um, v. Furius.

fusor, ōris, *m.* [fundo] **A.** (acc. to fundo, *no.* I. A.): *A pourer out:* vini, Hier. in Eccles. p. 400 ed. Migne.—**B.** (acc. to fundo, *no.* I. B.): *A founder of metals*, Cod. Justin. 10, 64; Inscr. Grut. 630, 9.

fūsōrĭum, ii, *n.* v. fusorius, *no.* A.

fūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fundo] **A.** (acc. to fundo, *no.* I. A.): *Belonging to pouring*; only as *Subst.*: **fusorium,** ii, *n., A sink, drain*, Pall. 1, 17, 1; id. 1, 37, 4.—**B.** (acc. to fundo, *no.* I. B.): *Molten, belonging to* or *made by founding* (late Lat. for fusilis): "*fusorius* χωνευτικός," Gloss. Philox.: formavit opere fusorio, Vulg. Exod. 32, 4.

fusterna, æ, *f.* [contr. from fusterina, *sc.* pars, from fustis] *The upper part, knotty part of a fir-tree* which is cut off, Pl. 16, 39, 76, § 196; Vitr. 2, 9.

fustĭbălātor, ōris, *m.* [fustibalus] *One who fought with the sling-staff*, Veg. Mil. 3, 14. Cf. fustibalus.

fustĭbălus, i, *m.* [vox hibr., from fustis and βάλλω] *A sling-staff*, an offensive weapon consisting of a staff with a sling attached, Veg. Mil. 3, 14. Cf. fustibalator.

fustĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fustis] *A small piece of wood, a little stick*, App. M. 6, p. 415 Oud. (*al.* funiculos): alii, *i. e. stalk, stem*, Pall. 1, 35, 6.

‡ **fustĭgo** ξυλοκοπῶ, τύπτω τῷ ξύλῳ, Gloss. Philox.: ‡ fustigatus βακλισθείς, ib.

fustis, is (*Abl.* regularly fusti; fuste, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134; 1, 5, 23; 2, 3, 112), *m.* [from the Lat. root FEND, *to beat*; Greek ΘΕΝ, θενεῖν, *to strike*; Sanscr. han, ferire; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. I. p. 255; II. p. 61.] **I.** Gen.: *A knobbed stick, a cudgel, staff, club*: tanquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 21; Var. L. L. 5, 31, 38, § 137: severæ Matris ad arbitrium recisos Portare fustes, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 41. **II.** Esp.: **A.** For threshing out grain: ipsæ spicæ melius fustibus cuduntur, Col. 2, 20, 4.—**B.** For cudgelling: auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 202: male mulctati clavis ac fustibus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 43, 94: non opus est verbis, sed fustibus, id. Pis. 30, 73: si filius meus fustem mihi impingere volet? Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 8, 9: quos tu nisi fuste coërces, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134: formidine fustis Ad bene dicendum redacti, id. Ep. 2, 1, 154: fustium admonitio, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 7.—**C.** For beating to death, as a milit. punishment (v. fustuarium): sorte ductos fusti necat, Sall. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 201; cf. primipili centurionem ob turpem ex acie fugam fusti percussit, Vell. 2, 78 *fin.*; and, Tac. A. 3, 21; so, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 34 Oud.; Auct. B. Hisp. 27 *fin.* Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 565, a.

fustĭtūdĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [fustistundo] *Cudgel-banging*, a word comically formed to indicate the place where slaves were beaten: apud fustitudinas ferricrepinas insulas, *i. e.* ergastula, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 21.

fustuarius, a, um, *adj.* [fustis] *Of* or *belonging to a club* or *cudgel*; *inflicted by a club* or *cudgel*: supplicium, Cassiod. Var. 4, 10: ultro, id. ib. 81, 33.—As *Subst.*: **fustŭārĭum,** ii, *n.* (*sc.* supplicium): **A.** Gen.: *A cudgelling to death*, a military punishment for desertion or other capital offences: fustuarium meruerunt legiones, quæ consules reliquerunt, C. Phil. 3, 6, 14; so, Liv. 5, 6 Drak.; id. Frgm. ap. Serv. Æ. 6, 825; cf. Polyb. 6, 35; Lips. de Milit. Rom. 5, 18; Smith's Antiq. p. 564, b.—**B.** Esp.: *A severe cudgelling, yet not producing death*: si servus hoc fecerit, pro ingenuâ occidatur; pro ancilla vero, judicante judice, fustuario supplicio subjacebit, Pap. Resp. 20.

fūsūra, æ, *f.* [fundo] **I.** Gen. (Prop. *A pouring out*; hence, meton.): *Concr.*: *Water poured out*, or *flowing from*: si aquæ copia est, fusuras balneario debent pistrina suscipere, Pall. 1, 42. **II.** Esp.: Of metals: **A.** Prop.: *A founding, casting, melting*: plumbi, Pl. 33, 6, 35.—**B.** Meton.: *A form* or *shape* as obtained by casting: fecit decem bases una fusura et mensura, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 37.

1. **fūsus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of fundo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Spread out, extended, broad, large, copious, diffuse*: **A.** Prop.: (aër) tum fusus et extenuatus sublime fertur, tum autem concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: fusior alvus, *relaxed* (*opp.* astrictior), Cels. 1, 3 *med.*: toga fusa (*opp.* restricta), *wide, full*, Suet. Aug. 73: Gallorum fusa et candida corpora, *full, plump*, Liv. 38, 21: hoc procul hinc partem fusi monstrantur in omnem Lugentes campi, *extended*, Virg. Æ. 6, 440; cf. non fusior ulli Terra fuit domino, *a wider, larger kingdom*, Luc. 4, 670.—**B.** Fig.: genus sermonis non liquidum, non fusum ac profluens, C. de Or. 2, 38, 159; cf. constricta an latius fusa narratio, Quint. 2, 13, 5; and, materia abundantior atque ultra quam oporteat fusa, id. 2, 4, 7: ut illud, quod ad omnem honestatem pertinet, decorum, quam late fusum sit, appareat, C. Off. 1, 28, 98; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 5: (vox) in egressionibus fusa et securæ claritatis (*opp.* contracta), id. 11, 3, 64: periodus, id. 9, 4, 128: fusiores liberioresque numeri, id. 130: lingua Græca prolixior fusiorque quam nostra, Gell. 2, 26, 7: in locis ac descriptionibus fusi ac fluentes, Quint. 9, 4, 138: plenior Æschines et magis fusus, id. 10, 1, 77: dulcis et candidus et fusus Herodotus (*opp.* densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides), id. 10, 1, 33.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

2. **fūsus,** ūs, *m.* [fundo] *A pouring, outpouring: fons*, unde funditur e terrâ aqua viva, ut *fistula*, a quâ fusus aquæ, Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35, § 123.

3. **fūsus,** i, *m.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A spindle*: Pl. 8, 48, 74; id. 11, 23, 27; id. 28, 2, 5, § 28; Tib. 2, 1, 64; Ov. M. 4, 221; 229; id. ib. 6, 22; Virg. G. 4, 348; Prud. στεφ. 10, 239.—**B.** Esp.: As an attribute of the Fates: Virg. E. 4, 46; Ov. H. 12, 4.

II. Meton.: In mechanics: *A crossbar, rundle* connecting two wheels near the circumference: Vitr. 10, 6 *fin.*

‡ **futare** arguere est, unde et *confutare*. Sed Cato hoc pro *sæpius fuisse* posuit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll.

fūtātim, *adv.* [prps. from fundo; by pouring out, *i. e.*] *Abundantly, frequently*: Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 29.

1. **futile,** is, v. futilis, *no.* I.

2. **fūtile, fūtĭlĭter,** *adv.* [futilis] *In vain, idly, uselessly* (ante- and post-class.): **A.** Form fūtĭle: factum futile, Enn. in Non. 514, 14: provenisti, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 73.—**B.** Form fūtĭlĭter: blaterata, App. Apol. p. 275: *Futile*, futiliter, Non. 514, 13.

fūtilis, e, *adj.* [fundo; lit., quod funditur, effunditur, abjectus; cf. futis] **I.** Prop.: *That easily pours out*; so, only *Subst.*, FUTILE, is, *n., A water-vessel, broad above and pointed below, which was used at sacrifices offered to Vesta*, Don. Ter. Andr. 3, 5, 3; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 19; Schol. Stat. Th. 8, 297; Schol. Hor. A. P. 231.

II. Meton.: *That easily lets loose, cannot contain* (very rare): canes, *that void their excrement through fear*, Phædr. 4, 18, 33: glacies, *brittle*, Virg. Æ. 12, 740.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): *That cannot be relied upon, empty, poor, worthless, futile* (class.): servus, Ter. And. 3, 5, 3; cf. irrideamus haruspices: vanos, futiles esse dicamus, C. Div. 1, 19, 36; and, quis non odit sordidos, vanos, leves, futiles? id. Fin. 3, 11, 38; so, locutores (with leves et importuni), Gell. 1, 15, 1: auctor, Virg. Æ. 11, 339: competitores, Gell. 4, 8, 4; Enn. in Non. 511, 6: futiles commentitiæque sententiæ, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18: cf. dicit quædam futilia et frivola, Gell. 16, 12, 1; so, alacritas, C. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: lætitiæ, id. ib. 5, 6, 16: et caducum tempus, Pl. Ep. 3, 7, 14: lingua, Phædr. 5, 2, 10: de causa, Pl. 33, 2, 8: nec futilis ictus, Sil. 15, 797

fūtĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [futilis, *no.* III.] *Worthlessness, emptiness, vanity, futility*: hæc plena sunt futilitatis summæque levitatis, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70.

futĭlĭter, *adv.* v. futile.

‡ **futio,** īre, 4. *v. a.* [akin to fundo] *To pour out*: Prisc. p. 631 P., but without an example.

‡ **futis,** is, *f.* [fundo; cf. futilis, *no.* I.] *A water-vessel, a pitcher*: "vas aquarium vocant FUTIM, quod in triclinio allatum

aquam infundebant," Var. L. L. 5, 25, 34, § 119.

‡ **futo,** are, v. futare.

fūtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to Lat. root FU, Greek φυ, *to be, exist*; cf. φυτεύω] *To have intercourse with* a female (rare): Cat. 97, 9; so, Mart. 10, 81, 1; id. 3, 87, 1.—*Abs.*: te futuente, Mart. 9, 3, 10.

futurus, a, um, *P.* of sum.

fūtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [futuo] *A cohabiting,* Cat. 32, 8; Mart. 1, 107, 6.

fūtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He that cohabits,* Mart. 1, 91, 6; id. 7, 30, 3.

fūtūtrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *She that cohabits*; fig.: manus, Mart. 11, 22, 4: lingua, id. 11, 61, 10.

fututus, a, um, *P.* of futuo.

fuvi, v. sum, *ad init.*

G.

G, g, *indecl. n.* or (on account of litera) *f.* The seventh letter of the Latin alphabet, but which did not originally belong to the Latin orthography, its place being supplied by C; hence on the Columna Rostrata LECIONES, MACISTRATOS, EXPOCIONT, (pu) CNANDOD, PVCN (ad), CARTACINIENSIS, for legiones, etc.; hence, too, the archaic form ACETARE for agitare (v. Fest. p. 23 Müll. *N. cr.*), and the still common abbreviation of the names Gaius and Gnæus, C. and Cn.—As a later date (acc. to Plut. Qu. Rom. p. 277 D and 278 E, by means of a freedman of Spurius Carvilius Ruga, about the beginning of the second Punic war) a slight graphic alteration was made in the C, which introduced into the Roman orthography the letter G (on the old monuments C): thus we have in the S. C. de Bacchanal. MAGISTER, MAGISTRATVM, FIGIER, GNOSCIER, AGRO; on the other hand, GNAIVOD PATRE PROGNATVS on the first Epitaph of the Scipios, which dates before that time, indicates either incorrectness in the copying or a later erection of the monument.

As an initial, *g*, in pure Latin words, enters into consonantal combination only with *l* and *r*; and therefore in words which, from their etymology, had the combination *gn*, the *g* was rejected in the classical age, and thus arose the class. forms nascor, natus, nosco, novi, notus, narus, navus, from the original gnascor, gnatus, gnosco, etc.; whereas in compounds the *g* again makes its appearance: cognatus, cognosco, ignarus, ignavus.—An initial *g* is dropped before *l* in lac from γάλα (GALACT), and prps. in lucuns, if this has arisen from γλυκύς.

As a medial, *g* combines with *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, although it is sts. elided before *m* in the course of formation; so in examen for exagmen from agmen; in contamino for contagmino (from con-TAG, tango). Before *s* the soft sound of *g* passes into the hard sound of C, and becomes blended with the *s* into *x* (v. the letter X); though sts. the *g* (or *c*) is elided altogether, as in mulsi from mulgeo, in indulsi from indulgeo. So too before *t*, as indultum from indulgeo.

As a final, *g* was only paragogic, acc. to Quint. 1, 7, 13, in the obsolete VESPERVG (for vesperu, analogous with noctu; v. Spald. *ad loc.*).

Commutation took place most freq. between *g* and *c*; v. the letter C: with *j* in mejo from mingo, major from MAG (magis, maximus).—By assimilation, *g* was produced from *b* and *d* in aggero, suggero, aggero, etc., from ob-gero, subgero, ad-gero, etc.

As an abbreviation, G denotes Galliarum, Gallica, gemina, Germania, etc.; and sometimes Gaius (instead of the usual C); v. Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 467; 1660; 4880: GPRF, genio populi Romani feliciter, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4957. Cf. Schneid. Gramm. I, pp. 267-274; 454 and 485-492.

Gabăli, orum, *m.*, Γαβάλεις Strab., *A people in Aquitanian Gaul* (now Gerandan), Cæs. B. G. 7, 64; 75; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 266 *sq.*, and 389.—Hence, **A. Gabălĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Gabali*: pagus, Pl. 11, 42, 97.—**B. Gabălītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Gabali*: civitas, *the capital of the Gabali*, Sid. Ep. 5, 13.—As *Subst.*: **Gabalitani,** orum, *m. The people of the capital of the Gabali*: Sid. ib. 7, 6.

găbălĭum, ii, *n. An aromatic shrub in Arabia,* Pl. 12, 21, 45.

†† **găbălus,** i, *m.* [an old Germ. word, =the modern Gabel (fork); hence like furca, as an instrument of punishment] **I.** Prop.: *A kind of gallows*: in gabalum aliquem suffigere, Var. in Non. 117, 15.—**II.** Meton.: As a term of reproach, like our *gallows-bird*, Macrin. ap. Capit. Macrin. 11.

Găbaon, ōnis, *f.*, Γαβαών (Hebr.), *A city of Judæa, Gibeon,* Vulg. Ios. 9, 17; 18, 25; cf. Mann. Palæst. p. 217.—Hence, **Găbaōnītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Gibeon, Gibeonite*: servitus, Sid. Ep. 9, 8.

găbăta, æ, *f.* [prps. from cavus] *A kind of dish* or *platter* (post-Aug.): ă: carnea dona tumens argentea găbata perfert, Venant. Carm. 11, 10, 3.—ă: transcurrunt găbatæ volantque lances, Mart. 7, 48, 3; sic implet găbatas paropsidasque, id. 11, 31, 18.

Gabāza, æ, *f.*, *A country of Sogdiana* (Asia), *on the boundaries of the Massagetæ,* now near *Kabas*, Curt. 8, 4, 1.

gabbăræ, arum, *f.*, *Mummies* Aug. Serm. 128 de Div. 12.

Găbĭi, ōrum, *m. An ancient city of Latium founded by the Sicilians, twelve miles from Rome and eleven from Præneste,* near the modern *Lago di Castiglione*, Liv. 1, 53 *sq.*; id. 24, 10; id. 26, 9; id. 41, 16; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 7; id. ib. 1, 15, 9; id. ib. 2, 1, 25; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 658 *sq.* Hence, **A. Gābīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Gabii, Gabine*: ager, Var. L. L. 5, 6, 13, § 33; Liv. 3, 8: via, *leading from Rome to Gabii* (called also Prænestina via), Liv. 2, 11; id. 3, 6; id. 5, 49: urbs, *i. e. Gabii*, Ov. F. 2, 709: saxum, *quarried at Gabii*, of superior quality, Tac. A. 15, 43: cinctus, v. 2. cinctus, and cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 1136, b.: vicinitas, C. Planc. 9, 23: res, Liv. 1, 54: Juno, *worshipped at Gabii*, Virg. Æ. 7, 682.—As *Subst.*: **Gabini,** orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Gabii, Gabines*, Liv. 1, 54.—**B. Gābĭensis,** e, *adj. of Gabii, Gabine*: ager, Pl. 2, 94, 96.—**C. Gābīnas,** ātis, *adj. omn. gen.*, *Of* or *belonging to Gabii, Gabine*: territorium Gabinas, Innocent. de Cas. Litt. p. 257 Goes.—As *Subst.*: **Gabinates,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Gabii, Gabines*: sicut et de agro Gabinatium diximus, Innocent. de Cas. Litt. p. 258 Goes.

Gābĭnĭus, -a. *The name of a Roman* gens. **I.** A. Gabinius, *consul with L. Capurnius Piso* A. U. C. 696; *pro-consul in Syria; in the service of Cæsar in the civil war*, Val. Max. 8, 1, 3; Cæs. B. C. 3, 4; 103; C. Pis. 11, 25 *sq.*; id. Sest. 8, 18 *sq.*; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, 24; id. Att. 4, 16, 9; id. ib. 10, 8, 3. **II.** P. Gabinius, *prætor* A. U. C. 685. C. Arch. 5, 9; Div. in Cæcil. 20, 64. **III.** P. Gabinius Capito, *a conspirator with Catiline*, C. Cat. 3, 3, 6; Sall. C. 17, 4; 55 *fin.* **IV.** Q. Gabinius, *the proposer of a law respecting voting in the comitia*; v. the follg.—Hence, **A. Gābĭnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Gabinius, Gabinian*: lex: **1.** *Of* A. Gabinius, C. Manil. 19, 57 *sq.*; id. Att. 6, 2, 7; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 3.—**2.** *Of* Q. Gabinius, id. Leg. 3, 16, 35; id. Læl. 12, 41. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 1091, a.—**B. Gābĭnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Gabinius, Gabinian*: milites, *of* A. Gabinius *in the civil war*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 4; 110; Val. Max. 4, 1, 15.

Gabinus, a, um, v. Gabii, *no.* A.

Gādes, ium, *f. A famous colony of the Phœnicians established on an island of the same name in* Hispania Bætica (the modern *Cadiz*), Mel. 2, 7, 1; id. 3, 6, 1; id. 3, 9, 3; Pl. 4, 22, 36; C. Fam. 10, 32, 1; id. de Sen. 19, 69; Liv. 21, 21; Hor. Od. 2, 2, 11; id. ib. 2, 6, 1.—Called also **Gadir** (Gr. τὰ Γάδειρα), Sall. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 648 and 698 P.; Pl. 1. l. Cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 287 *sq.*—Hence, **Gāditānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Gades*: Oceanus, Pl. 2, 103, 106; cf. fretum, id. 3 præf. § 3: portus, Mel. 3, 1, 4: populus, C. Balb. 18, 42: fœdus, id. ib. 14, 32.—As *Subst.*: **A.**: **1. Gaditani,** orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Gades*, C. Balb. 17, 39; id. ib. 18, 43; Cæs. B. C. 2, 18, 21. **2. Gaditanæ,** arum, *f.*, *Females of Gades*, Pl. Ep. 1, 15, 3.—**B. Gaditanus,** i, *m.*, *i. e.* L. Cornelius Balba *of Gades*, C. Att. 7, 7, 6.

gæsātī, ōrum, *m.* [gæsum] *Gallic mercenaries armed with the* gæsum: Oros. 4, 13.

†† **gæsum,** i, *n.* [a Celtic word] **I.** Prop.: *A long, heavy javelin of the Gauls*, Gr. γαισος or γαισον, Cæs. B. G. 3, 4; Liv. 8, 8; id. 26, 6; Var. in Non. 555, 13; Virg. Æ. 8, 662; cf. "*gæsum* grave jaculum," Fest. p. 99 Müll. *N. cr.* Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 588, b. **II.** Meton.: Poet.: **A.** The weapon of the Africans, Sil. 2, 444.—**B.** Of the Greeks, Stat. Th. 4, 64.

Gætūli, orum, *m.*, Γαιτούλοι, *A people of northwestern Africa, south of the* Mauri *and* Numidæ, in the modern *Morocco*, Mel. 1, 4, 4; id. 3, 10, 4; Pl. 5, 8, 8; Sall. J. 18, 9; 80, 1; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 200.—In *Sing.*: **Gætulus,** i, *m. The Gætulian*, collect., Luc. 4, 678.—Hence, **A. Gætŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to the Gætulians, Gætulian*: Syrtes, Virg. Æ. 5, 192; Hor. Od. 2, 20, 15: leo, Virg. Æ. 5, 351; Hor. Od. 1, 23, 10; cf. lecæna, id. ib. 3, 20, 2: mapalia, Mart. 10, 20, 7: pastor, Pl. 18, 16, 21: murex, *i. e. taken on the African coast*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 181; Ov. F. 2, 319; cf. Pl. 9, 36, 60: Thetis, *i. e.*, mare Libycum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 148.—**2.** Meton.: *Containing the dye of the Gætulian* murex: Gætulisve magis fucaret vellus ahenis, Sil. 16, 177.—**B. Gætŭlĭa,** æ, *f.*, *The country of the Gætulians*, Pl. 5, 4, 4 *fin.*; Var. R. R. 2, 11, 11.—**C. Gætŭlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Gætulian*: purpura, Pl. 6, 31, 36: purpurissum, id. 35, 6, 26.—As *Subst.*: **Gætulicus,** i, *m.*, *An* agnomen *of* Cn. Cornelius Cossus Lentulus, *the conqueror of the Gætulians*, Flor. 4, 12, 40; Tac. A. 4, 42; 46; id. ib. 6, 30; Juv. 8, 26.

† **gāgātes,** æ, *m.*=γαγάτης (λίθος), *A hard, black asphaltum, jet*, Pl. 36, 19, 34; Veg. 1, 20, 2; id. 4, 12, 3.

gaisda, æ, *f.*, A plant producing a dark dye, *Woad*: isatis a Græcis est vulgo gaisda vocata, Æmil. Macer. de Herb. 35.

Gaius, a, v. Caius.

† **gălactītes,** æ, *m.*, and **galactītis,** ĭdis, *f.*=γαλακτίτης and γαλακτῖτις, *A precious stone of a milk-white colour, otherwise unknown, milk-stone*, Pl. 37, 10, 59. Called also **galaxias,** æ, *m.*=γαλαξίας, id. ib.

Gălæsus (also Gales.), i, *m.*, Γαλαῖσος, Polyb., *A river of Magna Græcia near Tarento* (now *Galeso*), Liv. 25, 11; Hor. Od. 2, 6, 10; Virg. G. 4, 126; Prop. 2, 34, 67; Mart. 12, 63, 3; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 64.

Galanthis, ĭdis, *f.*, *A female attendant of Alcmene, changed by Lucina, whom she had deceived, into a weasel* (Gr. γαλέη), Ov. M. 9, 316.

Galătæ, ārum, *m.*, Γαλάται, *A Celtic people who migrated into Phrygia, the Galatians*, C. Att. 6, 5, 3; Pl. 8, 42, 64 *fin.*; Tac. A. 15, 6; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 37 *sq.* Called also Gallogræci, v. h. v.—In

Sing.: **Galata,** æ, *m.*, *A Galatian* Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 59; Ascon. C. Mil. p 38 ed. Orell.—Hence, **A. Gălătĭa,** æ, *f.*, Γαλατία, *The country inhabited by the Galatians, Galatia* (now *Ejalet Anadoli* and *Karaman*), Pl. 5, 32, 42; id. 4, 9, 11; Tac. A. 13, 35; id. H. 2, 9; Stat. S. 1, 4, 76; cf. Mann. loc. cit.; called also Gallo-Græcia, v. h. v.—**B. Gălătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Galatians, Galatian:* hordeum, Col. 2, 9, 16: lana, Pl. 29, 2, 9: ruta, id. 20, 13, 51: abrotonum, id. 21, 21, 92: rubor, *of Galatian scarlet-berries,* Tert. Pall. 40 *fin.*— **C. gălătĭcor,** ari, 1. *v. dep., To mingle Jewish and Christian ceremonies, after the manner of the Galatians,* Tert. adv. Psych. 14.

Gălătēa, æ, *f.*, Γαλάτεια, **I.** *A sea-nymph,* Ov. M. 13, 738; 789; 798; 839 *sq.*; Virg. Æ. 9, 103. **II.** *A rustic maiden,* Virg. E. 1, 31; id. ib. 3, 64; 72; id. ib. 7, 37; id. ib. 9, 59. **III.** *A female friend of Horace,* to whom Od. 3, 27, is addressed.

Gălătĭa, æ, *f.* **I.** *The country of that name;* v. Galatæ, *no.* A. **II.** *A castle at Capua,* Liv. 26, 5.

galaticor, ari, v. Galatæ, *no.* C.

Galaticus, a, um, v. Galatæ, *no.* B.

†gălaxĭas, æ, *m.*=γαλαξίας, **I.** *Milk-stone;* v. galactites. **II.** *The Milky Way,* called in pure Lat. *via lactea,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 4; 9; Mart. Cap. 8, 177.

††galba, æ, *f.* [a Gallic word, prps. akin to the Germ. gelb (yellow) or Kalb (calf)] **I.** *A small worm, the ash-borer,* or *the larva of the ash-spinner* (Bombyx æsculi, L.), acc. to Suet. Galb. 3.

II. In the Gallic=præpinguis, *Fat paunch, big belly,* acc. to Suet. Galb. 3.

III. As a proper name, Galba.: **A.** *Name of a chief of the Suessiones,* Cæs. B. G. 2, 4; id. ib. 2, 13.—**B.** *A* cognomen *in the* gens Sulpicia, Suet. Galb. 3. **1.** Ser. Sulpicius Galba, *consul in* 610; v. Sulpicius. **2.** *The emperor of that name,* Suet. Galb.

galbănātus (or galbĭnatus), a, um, *adj.* [1. galbanus, *no.* II.] *Delicately clothed, effeminate:* Mart. 3, 82, 5.

galbănĕus, a, um, *adj.* [galbanum] *Of galbanum:* odores, Virg. G. 4, 264: nidor, id. ib. 3, 415.

galbănum, i, *n.* [χαλβάνη] *The resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant in Syria* (the Bubon galbanum, L.), *galbanum,* Pl. 12, 25, 56; id. 24, 5, 13; Suet. Galb. 3; Luc. 9, 916; Calp. Ecl. 5, 89.—Also **galbanus,** i, *m.*, Vulg. Sirac. 14, 21. And **chalbane,** answering to the Gr. χαλβάνη, ēs, *f.*, Marc. Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

1. **galbănus** (or galbĭnus), a, um, *adj.* [either from galbanum or from GALBUS] **I.** Prop.: *Greenish-yellow, yellowish:* vestimenta, to designate female garments, Juv. 2, 97 Rupert.—Hence, **II.** Meton.: *Effeminate:* mores, Mart. 1, 97, 1.

2. **galbanus,** i, v. galbanum.

galbĕum, i, *n.*, or **galbeus** (anciently written calbeus; v. below), i, *m.* [‡ galbus] *A kind of arm-band, fillet* (worn as an ornament, or for medical purposes): ‡ "galbeum ornamenti genus," Fest. p. 96 Müll.: ‡ "calbeos armillas dicebant, quibus triumphantes utebantur, et quibus ob virtutes milites donabantur," id. p. 46; Cato in Fest. s. v. RUSCUM, p. 265, a. Müll.: alii (cognomen *Galbæ* inde trahunt), quod in diuturna valetudine *galbeo,* id est remediis lana involutis assidue uteretur, Suet. Galb. 3. — Hence, **galbiensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a* galbeum: only as *Subst.*: **galbienses,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* milites), *Soldiers presented with a* galbeum: Inscr. Orell., *no.* 1924; cf. Græv. ad Suet. Galb. 3.

galbinatus, a, um, v. galbanatus.

galbĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [‡ galbus] *Yellowish:* color, Veg. 3, 2, 22.

galbinus, a, um, v. 1. galbanus.

galbŭla, æ, *f. A small bird,* prps. the *witwall* or *yellow thrush,* Mart. 13, 68; Pl. 30, 11, 28 (*al.* galgulum).

galbŭlus, i, *m. The nut of the cypress-tree,* Var. R. R. 1, 40, 1.

‡1. **galbus,** χλωρός, Gloss. Philox. [the Germ. gelb (*yellow*)]; v. gilvus.

2. **galbus,** a, um, *Smooth;* v. calvus *ad fin.*

gălĕa, æ, *f.* [καλ-ύπτω, "to cover;" cf. celo, clam] (*The covering thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A helmet* (usually of leather), *head-piece:* vix uni cassis aut galea, Tac. G. 6: ad galeas induendas tempus defuit, Cæs. B. G. 2, 21; so, id. B. C. 3, 62; id. ib. 3, 63, 7; Pl. 7, 56, 57; Virg. G. 2, 142; id. Æ. 8, 620; id. ib. 9, 365.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Furnished with a visor, Sil. 14, 636; Stat. Th. 4, 20.—**2.** Freq. and quite class. also of *bronze helmets* (cf. Gr. κυνέη): tinnit hastilibus umbo, Ærato sonitu galeæ, Enn. Ann. 17, 19: loricæ galeæque æneæ, cælatæ opere Corinthio, C. 2 Verr. 4, 44, 97: æreæ, Virg. Æ. 5, 490: leves, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 38.

II. Meton.: *The crest of the Guinea-fowl,* Col. 8, 2, 2.

‡**galearia** a galearum similitudine dicta, Fest. p. 96 Müll.

gălĕārĭus, ōrum, *m.* [galea] *A kind of soldiers' servants:* Veg. Mil. 3, 6.

gălĕārĭus, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a helmet, helmet-:* reticula, Quadrig. ap. Non. 222, 2.

gălĕātus, i, *m.* [id.] *One provided with a* galea; *a helmed warrior:* Juv. 1, 169.

gălēna, æ, *f.* **I.** *Lead-ore:* Pl. 34, 18, 53. **II.** *Dross that remains after melting lead:* Pl. 34, 16, 47.

gălĕo, ēvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [galea] *To cover with a helmet, to helm:* **I.** Prop.: milites in campo jubet galeari, Hirt. B. Afr. 12 *fin.*; Cinna ap. Non. 87, 28: galeata Minerva, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100 galeati et discincti centuriones, Frontin. Strat. 11, 1, 27. **II.** Fig.: galeatus prologus, *i. e. in which one defends himself,* Hier. præf. S. Script.

gălĕŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A hollow vessel shaped like a helmet,* Var. in Non. 547, 23.

†gălĕopsis, is, *f.* = γαλίοψις, also **galeobdolon** or **galion** = γαλεόβδολον and γάλιον, *A plant of the nettle kind, blind-nettle,* Pl. 27, 9, 57.

†gălĕos, i, *m.* = γαλεός, *A kind of shark* or *dog-fish,* Pl. 32, 2, 12.

Gălĕōtæ, arum, *m.*, Γαλεῶται, *A sort of interpreters of prodigies in Sicily:* huic (Dionysio) interpretes portentorum, qui Galeotæ tum in Sicilia nominabantur, responderunt, *etc.*, C. Div. 1, 20, 39.

†gălĕōtes, æ, *m.*=γαλεώτης, *A sort of lizard,* Pl. 29, 4, 28.

Galeria, æ, v. Galerius.

gălĕrĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [galerum] **I.** Prop.: *A small covering for the head, a cap,* Mart. 14, 50 *in lemm.*; Frontin. Strat. 4, 7, 29. **II.** Meton.: *Of a kind of peruke,* Suet. Oth. 12; cf. galerum, *no.* II. A.

gălērĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *That wears a hood:* prima galeritus posuit prætoria Lucmo, *i. e. a peasant, rustic,* Prop. 4, 1, 29. **II.** Meton.: galerita avis, *The crested-lark* (Alauda cristata, L.): Pl. 11, 37, 44; id. 30, 7, 20; called also, *Subst.*: **galeritus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* ales), Var. L. L. 5, 11, 23, § 76.

Gălĕrĭus, a, *Name of a Roman* gens, **I.** Galerius Maximianus, *who reigned as emperor with Constantius Chlorus from* A.D. 305, *and died* 311, Eutr. 9 *sq.*; Lact. de Mort. Pers. 10. **II.** Galerius Trachalus, *a famous orator under Otho,* Tac. H. 1, 90; 2, 60. **III.** In the *Fem.*: Galeria, æ, *Wife of the Emperor Vitellius,* Tac. H. 2, 60; 64; Suet. Vit. 6. **IV.** Galeria tribus, *One of the* tribus rusticæ, Liv. 27, 6, 3.

gălĕrum, i, *n.* (also **galerus,** i, *m.* Virg. Æ. 7, 688: **galera,** æ, *f.*, Charis. p. 61 P.) [akin to καλύπτω, "to cover"] (*The covering thing;* hence) *A covering for the head,* made of undressed skin; *a cap, bonnet, hat:* flamen Dialis albam habet galerum, Gell. 10, 15, 32; of *a priest's cap,* App. Apol. p. 288; cf. "Suetonius tria genera pilleorum dixit, quibus sacerdotes utuntur, *apicem, tutulum, galerum* . . . *galerum* pileum ex pelle hostiæ cæsæ," Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 683: fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros Tegmen habent capiti, Virg. Æ. 7, 688 ("*galerus* est genus pilei, quod Fronto genere neutro dicit *hoc galerum,*" Serv. a. h. l.); so, Virg. Moret. 121; Suet. Ner. 26; Grat. Cyneg. 340; Calp. Ecl. 1, 7; Juv. 8, 208; Stat. Th. 1, 305. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 366, b. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A kind of peruke,* Suet. Ner. 26 Ruhnk.; Juv. 6, 120; Avian. Fab. 10, 7.—**B.** *A rose-bud:* Aus. Idyll. 14, 25.

Galesus, i, v. Galæsus.

galgŭlus, i, *m.*, another reading for galbula, Pl. 30, 11, 28; v. Galbula.

Gălĭlæa, æ, *f.*, Γαλιλαία, *The province of Galilee, in northern Palestine,* Pl. 5, 14, 15.—Hence, **Gălĭlæus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Galilee, Galilean:* Gallilæa per arva, Sedul. 4, 188: Gălilæas repetat Salvator in oras, Juv. 3, 195.—As *Subst.*: **Galilæi,** orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Galilee, Galileans,* Tac. A. 12, 54.

galion, i, v. galeopsis.

1. **galla,** æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *Oak-apple, gall-nut,* Pl. 16, 6, 9; id. 24, 4, 5; Col. 6, 7, 2; id. 9, 13, 7; Mart. Cap. 3, 49.—By way of pun on Galla, *a female Gaul;* v. 1. Galli, *no.* I. **II.** Meton.: *A harsh, inferior kind of wine:* Lucil. in Non. 445, 18; cf. Fest. p 96 Müll.

2. **Galla,** æ, *A female Gaul;* v. Galli, *init.*

3. **Galla,** æ, *f. A priest of Cybele;* v. 3. Gallus, *no.* II. A.

Gallæ, arum, *m. A people of Africa, on the borders of Ethiopia and Egypt,* Pl. 6, 29, 35, § 179.

Gallæci (also **Callæci** and **Callaici**), orum, *m.*, Καλλαικοί Strab., *A people in western* Hispania Tarraconensis, Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 28; cf. Ukert Hisp. p. 312.—Hence, **A. Gallæcus** (also **Gallaicus** and **Callaïcus**), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Gallæci* (*Call.*), *Gallæcian* (*Call.*): Gallaica gens, Pl. 8, 42, 67: Callaicum aurum, Mart. 4, 39, 7: Gallaica gemma, Pl. 37, 10, 59.—As *Subst.*: **Gallæcus,** i, *m. An* agnomen *of A. Brutus, from his victory over the Gallæci,* Vell. 2, 5.—**B. Gallæcia** (Call.), æ, *f. The country of the Gallæci,* Pl. 4, 20, 34; Flor. 2, 17, 5.

gallans, antis, *Pa.* [3. Gallus, analogous with bacchans from bacchor] *Raving* or *revelling like a priest of Cybele* (very rare): Var. in Non. 119, 5; Poet. in Anth. Lat. Burm. 1, p. 34.

1. **Galli,** ōrum, *m. The Gallic nation, the Gauls, both beyond the Rhine and in Upper Italy; afterwards also in Phrygia as* Gallo-Græci *or* Galatæ. See, respecting them, Mann. and Ukert Gall.—Of the Gallo-Græci, Liv. 38, 12 *sq.*—In *Sing.*: **Gallus,** i, *m. A Gaul:* delegit Gallum ex his, quos auxilii causa secum habebat, Cæs. B. G. 3, 18, 1; cf. Gallus inter Gallos sine ulla suspicione versatus, id. ib. 5, 45, 4.—In the *Fem.*: **Galla,** æ, *A female Gaul:* inter quæ (sacrificia extraordinaria) Gallus et Galla, Græcus et Græca in foro boario sub terra vivi demissi sunt, Liv. 22, 57.—Hence, the pun with galla, *gall-nut:* Macr. S. 2, 2.—Hence,

A. Gallĭa, æ, *f.*: **1.** Prop.: *The country of the Gauls, Gaul, both beyond the Rhine and in Upper Italy;* the more precise name of the former is Gallia ulterior *or* Transalpina, and of the latter, Gallia citerior *or* Cisalpina, v. h. vv.—Hence, in *Plur.*: Galliæ duæ (provinciæ) quas hoc tempore uno imperio videmus esse conjunctas, C. Prov. Cons. 2, 3.—**2.** Meton.: Gallia altera, *i. e. Gallogræcia,* Juv. 7, 16.

B. Gallĭcus, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the Gauls, Gallic:* ager, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31; so, C. Sull. 19, 53: humus, Ov. F. 4, 362: Oceanus, Pl. 4, 19, 33; cf. sinus, id. 32, 2, 11: arma, Cæs. B. G. 1, 22: naves, id. ib. 3, 11; id. ib. 3, 14: bella, id. ib. 4, 20: lingua, id. ib. 1, 47: mores, id. ib. 4, 3; cf. consuetudo, id. ib. 4, 5; id. ib. 5, 14: ostentatio, id. ib. 7, 53, et al.: canis, *a greyhound,* Ov. M. 1, 533: ventus, *the N. by* ½ *N.E. wind,* Vitr. 1, 5.—As *Subst.*: **Gallica,** æ, *f.*, *A Gallic shoe,* prob. what is now termed "*galosh,*" or "*calosh!*" C. Phil. 2, 30, 76; Gell. 13, 21, 6; Hieron. præf. in Reg. S.

Pachom. *no.* 4.—Hence, Ital. *galoscia*; cf. Gell. 13, 21, 6.

C. Gallĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *Gallic*: "*Gallice* pro Gallicæ, Sall. H. lib. IV: duæ Gallicæ mulieres conventum vitantes," *etc.*, Non. 492, 30 *sq.*

D. Gallus, a, um, *adj.*, *Gallic*: Galla credulitas, Mart. 5, 1, 10.

E. Gallĭcānus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to the Roman province Gallia (in Upper Italy)*, *Gallicus*: legiones, C. Cat. 2, 3, 5: ratio atque res, id. Quint. 4, 15: ager, id. Cat. 2, 12, 26 (*al.* Gallicus, like ib. § 6): lana, Var. L. L. 9, 28, 136, § 39.—As *Subst.*: **Gallĭcāni,** orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of the province Gallia, the Gallicans*, Var. R. R. 1, 32, 2.—In *Sing.*: prius enim Gallus, dein Gallicanus, extremo Semiplacentinus haberi cœptus est, C. Pis. init. **II.** Meton.: For *Gallic*: catulus, Cat. 42, 6: jumenta, App. M. 10, p. 247.

F. Gallŭlus, a, um, *adj.* *Gallic*: Roma, poet. of the city Arelas, in southern Gaul: Aus. de Clar. Urb. 8, 2.

2. **Galli,** ōrum, *Priests of Cybele*; v. 3. Gallus, *no.* A.

Gallia, æ, v. 1. Galli, *no.* A.

galliambus, i, v. galliiambus.

1. **Gallica,** æ, v. 1. Gallus, *no.* B.

2. **gallica,** æ, *m.* *A maker of* gallicæ, or *galoshes*: Hieron. præf. in Reg. S. Pachom. *no.* 6.

Gallicanus, a, um, v. 1. Galli, *no.* E.

Gallice, *adv.* [Gallicus] *In Gallic*: "a Gallo et a Mauro Gallice et Maurice dicimus," Var. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 8; Gell. 11, 7, 4.

galli-cinium, ii, *n.* [1. gallus; cano] *Cock-crowing*, used only meton. as a specification of time, *for the last watch of the night, the break of day, early dawn*: noctis gallicinio venit quidam juvenis, App. M. 8 *init.*; cf. Amm. 22, 14; Macr. S. 1, 3; Censor. de Die Nat. 24.

galli-crus, ūris, *n.* [1. gallus; crus] *The plant crow-foot, ranunculus*: App. Herb. 44.

gallĭcŭlæ, ārum, *f. dim.* [gallica] *A pair of small* gallicæ: Hieron. in Reg. S. Pachom. *no.* 101; id. ib. 104.

gallĭcŭlans, antis, *P.* of obsol. gallĭculo [2. Galli; *cf.* 3. Gallus, *no.* A.] *Making one like the Galli* or *priests of Cybele*; i. e. *causing madness*: semen herbæ gallĭculantis, Plin. Valer. 1, 37.

Gallĭcus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the Gauls*; v. 1. Galli, *no.* B. **II.** *Of the river Gallus*; v. 3. Gallus, *no.* B. 1. **III.** *Of the priests of Cybele*; v. 3. Gallus, *no.* B. 2.

gallĭdraga, æ, *f.* *The hairy teasel* (Dipsacus pilosus, L.): Pl. 27, 10, 62.

galli-iambus (galliamb-), i, *m.* [3. Gallus, *no.* A; iambus] *A song of the priests of Cybele*: galliambus, Diom. p. 513 P.: Mart. 2, 86, 5; Quint. 9, 4, 6.

1. **gallīna,** æ, *f.* [1. gallus] **I.** Prop.: *A hen*, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 1; Col. 8, 2, 1; Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 27 *sq.*; C. de Sen. 16, 56; id. Ac. 2, 18, 57; id. Div. 2, 26, 56; id. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Hor. S. 2, 2, 24; id. ib. 2, 4, 18.—Prov.: gallinæ albæ filius, *for child of fortune, fortune's favourite*, Juv. 13, 141; v. filius, *no.* II. A. and albus, *no.* I. Prov. phrases, *f.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** As a term of endearment: die igitur meæ tuum passerculum, gallinam, coturnicem, *your chickabiddy*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 76.—**B.** Ad Gallinas, *A villa near Rome*, Pl. 15, 30, 40; Suet. Galb. 1.

2. **Gallīna,** æ, *m.* *The name of a gladiator*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 44.

gallināceus, a, um, *adj.* [gallina, 1. gallus] *Of* or *belonging to domestic fowls* or *poultry*: gallus, *a poultry-cock*, Lucil. in Non. 427, 26; C. Div. 1, 54, 74; 2, 26, 56; Mur. 29, 61: gallinacei mares sala issimi, Col. 8, 2, 9; cf. salacitas, *of cocks*, id. 8, 11, 5: pulli, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 10; Col. 8, 11, 13: genus, id. 8, 5, 10.—As *Subst.*: **gallinaceus,** i, *m.* *A poultry-cock*, Pl. 37, 10, 54, § 144.—Prov.: ut vel lactis gallinacei sperare possis haustum, *i. e. something uncommon*, Pl. H. N. præf. § 23.

gallinārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to poultry*: scala, *a poultry-roost, hen-roost*, Cels. 8, 15: vasa, *for the poultry to drink out of*, Col. 8, 5, 5; 8, 10, 6.—As *Subst.*: **A. gallinarius,** ii, *m.*, *One who attends to poultry*, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 7; C. Ac. 2, 26, 86.—**B. gallinarium,** ii, *n.* (*sc.* ædificium *or* tectum), *A hen-house, hen-coop*, Col. 8, 3, 1; Pl. 17, 9, 6. **II.** Meton.: as an *adj. propr.*: **A.** Gallinaria insula, *An island in the Tuscan sea* (now *Galinara* or *Isola d' Albengo*), Var. R. R. 3, 9, 17; Col. 8, 2, 2; Sulpic. Sever. Vit. S. Mart. 6; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 277.—**B.** Gallinaria silva, *A wood in Campania, near Cumæ*, C. Fam. 9, 23; Juv. 3, 307.

gallĭnŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [gallina] *A pullet, chicken*, App. M. 2, p. 119; Arn. 7, 215; Avien. Progn. Arat. 387.

1. **Gallus,** a, um, *Gallic*; v. 1. Galli, *no.* C.

2. **Gallius,** a, *Name of a Roman* gens, **I.** M. Gallius, *prætor* A. U. C. 711, C. Att. 10, 15, 4; id. ib. 11, 20, 2; id. Phil. 13, 12, 26.—**II.** Q. Gallius, *accused of* ambitus, *and defended by Cicero* A. U. C. 690; see the fragments in Orell. C. IV. 2, p. 454.—Hence, **Gallĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Relating to Q. Gallius*; only as *Subst.*: **Galliana,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* oratio), Cicero's oration for Q. Gallius, Eugraph. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4.

Gallŏ-græci, ōrum, *m.* [Galli; Græci] *The Gauls who migrated into Phrygia*, called also Galatæ, v. h. v., Mel. 1, 2, 5; Liv. 37, 40; Hirt. B. Alex. 78; Flor. 2, 11, 3.—Hence, **Gallŏgræcia,** æ, *f.*, *The country of the* Gallogræci, *called also* Galatia (v. Galatæ, *no.* A.), Cæs. B. C. 3, 4; Liv. 38, 12; Hirt. B. Alex. 67, 1; Flor. 2, 11, 1.—Hence the pun of Nero: "Gallis Græcisque aliquot uno tempore condemnatis, gloriabatur Gallogræciam se subegisse," Suet. Gal. 29 *fin.*

Gallŏ-hispani, ōrum, *m.* [1. Galli; Hispani] *A name for the* Celtiberi, *formed after the analogy of* Gallogræci: Hier. in Isai. 18. 66, 19.

Gallōnĭus, a, *Name of a Roman* gens, **I.** P. Gallonius, *a noted epicure*, Lucil. in C. Fin. 2, 8, 24; C. ib. § 25; id. ib. 2, 28, 90; Quint. 30, 94; Hor. S. 2, 2, 47. **II.** C. Gallonius, *an adherent of Pompey in the Civil war*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 18; 20.

gallulasco, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. gallus] Of the voice of a grown-up youth: *To begin to sound manly*: puer, cujus vox gallulascit, Næv. in Non. 116, 26.

Gallulus, a, um, v. 1. Galli, *no.* F.

1. **gallus,** i, *m.* [for gar-lus; akin to Sans. root gṛi; see garrio] (*The one calling, i. e. the calling bird*); cf. also the Anglo-Sax. gale, *to sing*, and the old Germ. gala in nahti-gala, modern Germ. nachtigal, Engl. nightingale; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. I. p. 184, and Bopp Gloss. Sanscr. p. 107, b., and 108, a.] *A cock, poultry cock*, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 4; id. ib. 3, 9, 3; C. Div. 2, 26, 56 *sq.*; id. Mur. 9, 22; Juv. 13, 233; Hor. S. 1, 1, 10; Mart. 9, 69, 3; Lucr. 4, 712; 716; Pl. 10, 21, 24 *sq.* Prov.: gallus in sterquilinio suo plurimum potest, *i. e. every man is master in his own house*, Sen. Apocol.

2. **Gallus,** i, *A Gaul* and *Gallic*; v. 1. Galli, and 1. Galli, *no.* D.

3. **Gallus,** i, *m.*, Γάλλος Strab., *A tributary of the Sagaris, in Phrygia, whose water, according to the fable, made those who drank it mad* (now *Gativo*), Ov. F. 4, 364; Pl. 5, 32, 42; id. 6, 1, 1; id. 31, 2, 5; Claud. in Ruf. 2, 263.—Hence, **A. Galli,** orum, *m.*, *The priests of Cybele, so called because of their raving, during which they emasculated themselves*, Ov. F. 4, 361 *sq.*; Pl. 5, 32, 42; id. 11, 49, 109; id. 35, 12, 46 *fin.*; Fest. p. 95 Mull.; Lucr. 2, 615; Hor. S. 1, 2, 121. Cf. Smith's Antiq. 566, b.—In *Sing.*: **Gallus,** i, *m.*, *A priest of Cybele*, Mart. 3, 81; 11, 74; cf. Quint. 7, 9, 2; and comicè (on account of their emasculated condition) in the Fem., **Gallæ,** arum, Cat. 63, 12, and 34.—**B. Gallĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** (*Of* or *belonging to the River Gallus*; hence, meton. poet.): *Phrygian, Trojan*: miles, Prop. 2, 10 (13), 48.—**2.** (acc. to *no. A.*: *Of* or *belonging to the priests of Cybele*; hence, meton.) *Of* or *belonging to the priests of Isis, Gallic*: turma, *the troop of the priests of Isis*, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 18.

4. Gallus, i, *m.* *A Roman* cognomen in the gens Cornelia, Aquilia, Sulpicia, *etc.* So esp. C. Cornelius Gallus, *of* Forum Julii, *a Roman poet, a friend of Virgil*, Virg. E. 10; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 64; Asin. Pollio in C. Fam. 10, 32, 5.

gălumma, ătis, *n.* [prob. altered from *κάλυμμα*] *A cover*: Mart. Cap. 1, 18.

Gamexus, i, *m.* *A king of the Indians*, Curt. 8, 13, 2.

gamba, æ, *f.* [prps. from *κάμπη*, a bending] *A hoof* (late Lat.), Veg. 1, 56 *fin.*; 3, 19.

gambōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gamba] *With a swelling near the hoof* (late Lat.): animal, Veg. 3, 20.

† **Gamēlio,** ōnis, *m.*=γαμηλιών, *The seventh month of the Attic year, answering to the last half of our January and the first of February*: mense Gameliono, C. Fin. 2, 31, 101.

† **gamma,** æ, *f.*=γάμμα, **I.** Prop.: *The Greek letter* Γ, *gamma*, Aus. Idyll. de liter. 12, 21. **II.** Meton.: In the agrimensores, *The gamma-shape of a field*, Auct. de Limit. pp. 278 and 309 Goes.

gammarus, i, v. cammarus.

gammātus, a, um, *adj.* [gamma, *no.* II.] (*Provided with a* gamma) A *t. t.* of the agrimensores, *Shaped like a gamma, gamma-shaped*: limes, Auct. de Limit. pp. 228; 255; 271 ed. Goes.

gănea, æ, *f.*, and **gănēum,** i, *n.* [gă-nea for gas-nea, akin to Sanscr. root ghas, comedere, Benfey's Sans.-Eng. Dict. p. 283; Bopp Gloss. Sanscr. p. 114, a.] *An eating-house, cook-shop, ordinary*; also in bad repute as the abode of prostitutes (cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 259, a.): *ganea*: paulisper stetimus in illo ganearum turum nidore atque fumo, C. Pis. 6, 13: libido stupri, ganeæ ceteripue cultus non minor incesserat, Sall. C. 13, 3: in ganea lustrisque senectutem acturum, Liv. 26, 2, 15; Pl. 8, 51, 87; Fl. Pan. 49, 6; Tac. A. 3, 52; id. H. 2, 95; Suet. Cal. 11; Gell. 9, 2, 6: *ganeum* (ante-class.): immersit aliquo sese, credo, in ganeum, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 3; so, id. Asin. 5, 2, 37; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 5; Var. in Non. 206, 15.

gănĕārius, a, um, *adj.* [ganea] *Of* or *belonging to an eating-house*: trichinium, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 18.—As *Subst.*: **ganearius,** i, *m.* "*Ganearius ἀσωτος*," Gloss. Philox. (=ganeo).

gănĕo, ōnis, *m.* (ă, Prudent. Hamart. 323) [id.] *A frequenter of a* ganea; *a glutton, a debauchee*: Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 11: quis parricida, quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, *etc.* . . . inveniri potest, qui, *etc.*, C. Cat. 2, 4, 7. So too Var. in Non. 119, 10; C. Sest. 52, 111; Tac. A. 16, 18; Juv. 11, 58: vetitamque gulam ganeonis inescent, Prudent. l. l.

ganeum, i, v. ganea.

†† **gangaba,** æ, *m.* [a Pers. word] *A porter*, bajulus, Curt. 3, 13, 6.

Gangarĭdæ, ārum, *m.*, Γαγγαρίδαι, *An Indian population on the Ganges, in the modern Bengal*, Pl. 6, 17, 22; Virg. G. 3, 27; Curt. 9, 2, 2.

Ganges, is, *m.*, Γάγγης, *The River Ganges, in India*, Mel. 3, 7, 5 *sq.*; Pl. 6, 17, 21, § 60 *sq.*; C. Rep. 6, 20; Virg. G. 2, 137; Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 23; id. M. 2, 240; id. ib. 4, 21; id. ib. 5, 47; Curt. 8, 9, 3; 9, 2, 2.—Hence, **A. Gangētĭcus,** a, um *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Ganges, found in the Ganges, Gangetic*: tigris, Ov. M. 6, 636: aves, Col. 8, 8, 10: pubes, Sil. 3, 612: raptor, *i. e. a tiger-hunter*, Mart. 8, 26, 1: ales, *i. e. a phœnix*, Aus. Idyll. 11, 16; id. ib. 20, 9.—**B. Gangētis,** idis, *f. adj.*, *Of the Ganges, Gangetic*: terra, *i. e. India*, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 47.

† **ganglion,** ii, *n.*=γάγγλιον, *A sort of swelling or excrescence*, Veg. 2, 30.

† **gangræna,** æ, *f.*=γάγγραινα, **I.** Prop.: *A cancerous ulcer on the body, a gangrene*, Cels. 5, 28, 34; Lucil. in Non. 117, 22; Var. ib. 25. **II.** Fig.: mali gangræna, Var. in Non. 117, 28.

‡ **gannator** χλευαστής, Gloss. Græc. Lat.

gannĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [onomatop.] **I.** Prop.: *To yelp, bark*: **A.** Of dogs: "*gannire* quum sit proprie canum, Varro *asinos rudere, canes gannire, pullos pipare* dixit," Non. 450, 11: canis leviter gannientis: Fest. s. v. NICTIT. p. 177 Müll.; cf., also, ‡ gannitio.—**B.** Of foxes: Auct. Carm. Phil. 59; Hier.

Vit. Hilar. *med.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of persons: *To snarl, growl, grumble* (poet.): gannit odiosus omni totæ familiæ, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 100, § 103: quid ille gannit? quid vult? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 17; Cat. 83, 4; Afran. in Non. 450, 11; Juv. 6, 64. — **B.** For *To talk loud, to gabble, chatter:* sic nobis gannientibus, App. M. 3, p. 138.

‡ **gannītĭo,** canum querula murmuratio, Fest. p. 99 Müll.; cf. also s. v. NICTIT, p. 177.

gannītus, ūs, *m.* [gannio] **I.** Prop.: *A yelping* or *barking of dogs:* Lucr. 5, 1069. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the note of sparrows: *Chirping, twittering,* App. M. 6, p. 175.—**B.** Of persons: **1.** *A snarling, grumbling:* gannitibus lacessere, Mart. 5, 60, 20.—**2.** *A chattering, tattling,* App. M. 6, p. 185.—**3.** *A whining, moaning:* Nereidis morientis, Pl. 9, 5, 4.

†† **ganta,** æ, *f.* [an old German word; the mod. Gans] *A goose:* "(anseres) e Germania laudatissimi. Candidi ibi, verum minores, *gantæ* vocantur," Pl. 10, 22, 27; Venant. Carm. 7, 4, 6: "*ganta* χηναλώπηξ," Gloss. Philox.—Hence, Engl. *Gander.*

Gănȳmēdes, i (and in a mutilated form Catamitus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35; cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 44, and, *s. v.* ALCEDO, p. 7 Müll.), *m.*, Γανυμήδης. **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *Ganymede, a son of Laomedon* (acc. to the cyclic poets, whom Cicero follows; acc. to Homer, a son of Tros; acc. to Hyginus, of Assaracus or of Erichthonius), *who, on account of his youthful beauty, was carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, and there made Jupiter's cup-bearer in place of Hebe.*—Hence, **Gănȳmēdēus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Ganymede, Ganymedean:* comæ, Mart. 9, 17, 6: manu mixta pocula, id. 8, 39, 4: chorus, *i. e. of beautiful servants,* id. 7, 50, 4.—**B.** Meton.: As a constellation, *The Waterman* (Aquarius), C. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; id. ib. 4, 33, 71; id. N. D. 1, 40, 112; Hyg. Fab. 271; id. Astr. 2, 16; 29; Virg. Æ. 1, 28; Ov. M. 10, 155; 11, 756. **II.** *A eunuch in the service of Arsinoe, an enemy of Cæsar,* Hirt. B. Alex. 4.

Gărāmantes, um, *m.*, Γαράμαντες, *A powerful tribe of the interior of Africa, beyond the Gætulians,* Mel. 1, 4, 4; id. 1, 8. 7; Pl. 5, 5, 5, § 36 *sq.*; Liv. 29, 33; Virg. E. 8, 44; id. Æ. 6, 795; cf. Mann. Africa 2, p. 572 *sq.*—In *Sing.*: **Garamas,** antis, *m.* Sil. 6, 705; Sen. Herc. Œt. 1106.—Hence, **A. Gărāmanticus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Garamantes, Garamantian,* poet. also = *African:* signa, Sil. 1, 142: vates, id. 14, 440: carbunculi, Pl. 37, 7, 25.— **B. Gărāmantis,** ĭdis, *f.*, the same: Nympha, Virg. Æ. 4, 198: pinus, Sil. 14, 498: gemma, 15, 679.—**C. Gărāmantītes,** æ, *m., A sort of precious stone,* also called sandaresus, Pl. 37, 7, 28.

Gargānus, i, *m. A mountain ridge in Appulia, reaching into the Adriatic, on which storms are frequent* (now *Monte Gargano* or *Monte di S. Angelo*), Mel. 2, 4, 6; Pl. 3, 11, 16; Hor. Od. 2, 9, 7; Virg. Æ. 11, 247; Luc. 5, 380; Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 106; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 21 *sq.*—Hence **Gargānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Garganus, Gargan:* nemus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 202: cacumina, Sil. 9, 54.

Gargăphĭe, ēs, *f.*, Γαργαφία, *A valley of Bœotia sacred to Diana, with a fountain of the same name, where Actæon was torn to pieces by his hounds,* Ov. M. 3, 156; Pl. 4, 7, 12; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 237.

Gargăra, orum, *n. plur.*, Γάργαρα, τά, *The upper part of Mount Ida, in Troas, with a city of the same name at its foot,* Pl. 5, 30, 32; Virg. G. 1, 103; Mel. 1, 18, 3; Stat. Th. 1, 540; Macr. S. 5, 20; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 419.—Hence, **Gargărĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Gargara:* lucus, Aus. Ep. 25, 16.

gargaridio, are, v. gargarizo *ad init.*

† **gargărisma,** ătis, *n.* = γαργάρισμα, *A gargle,* Theod. Prisc. 1, 15.

gargărismātĭum, ii, *n.* = γαργαρισμάτιον, *A gargle,* Marc. Empir. 14: Theod. Prisc. 1, 12.

gargărīzātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gargarizo] *A gargling:* Cels. 5, 22 *fin.*: lactis, Pl. 30, 4, 11.

gargărīzātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A gargling:* Pl. 28, 12, 51.

† **gargărīzo** (also gargaridio, Var. in Non. 117, 7; v. the lett. D and Z: gargarisso, Var. L. L. 6, 10, 77, § 96; M. Aurel. in Front. Ep. ad M. Cæs. 4, 6, ed. Mai.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* = γαργαρίζω: **I.** *Neut.: To gargle, take a gargle:* **A.** With *Abl.*: gargarizare iis, quæ salivam movent, Cels. 4, 2, 1; id. ib. 4; id. 6, 10,— **B.** With *ex:* Cels. 6, 6, 26; 29.

II. *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To use as a gargle:* ictericis et phreneticis radicis crudæ succum gargarizandum bibendumque demonstrat, Pl. 20, 9, 34, § 87: (gith Creticum) sedat anginas cum melle et hyssopo ex aceto gargarizatum, id. 20, 17, 73, § 188: (sinapi) gargarizatur cum aqua mulsa, id. 20, 22, 87, § 236.—**B.** Meton.: *To sputter out:* poëmata ejus gargaridians, dices: O Fortuna, O Fors Fortuna! Var. in Non. 117, 7.

Gargettĭus, ii, *m.*, Γαργήττιος, *The philosopher Epicurus, born in Gargettos* (Γαργηττός, a district of Attica), *the Gargettian,* C. Fam. 15, 16, 1; Stat. S. 1, 3, 94; id. ib. 2, 2, 113.

Gargĭlĭus, a, *Name of a Roman* gens, **I.** Gargilius, *a famous hunter,* Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 58. **II.** Gargilius Martialis, *a Roman author of the third century of our era:* Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. §§ 225 and 343.—Hence, **Gargĭlĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Gargilius, Gargilian:* fundus, Scæv. Dig. 32, 1, 41, § 3.

gărismātĭum, ii, *n.* [garum] *A place* or *shop where* garum *was sold:* Cassiod. Var. 12, 12.

Garītes, um, *m. A people in Aquitanian Gaul, bordering on the* Ausci, Cæs. B. G. 3, 27; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 261.

†† **Gărizim,** *indecl. n.* [Hebr. word] *Garizim* or *Gerizim; a lofty mountain of Samaria, in the tribe of Ephraim, from which the blessing was pronounced upon Israel by God's command:* hi stabunt ad benedicendum populo super montem Garizim, Vulg. Deut. 27, 12; cf. id. ib. 11, 29.—Hence **Gărizæus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Garizim;* only as *Subst.*: **Garizæi,** orum, *m., The dwellers on Garizim:* et Garizæi permiscent munus Iacchi, Coripp. Laud. Just. 3, 102.

Garocēli, orum, *m.*, v. Graioceli.

garrio, ivi or ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [akin to Sanscr. gṛi, sonum edere, gir, vox; Gr. γῆρυς, voice; γηρύω, to sing; French cri; Engl. cry; modern Germ. girren, *to crow;* all these words prob. onomatop.; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. I. p. 227.] **I.** Prop.: *To chatter, prate, chat, talk idly* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: nugas, Plaut. Aul. 5, 21; id. Curc. 5, 2, 6: quidlibet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 13: aniles fabellas, id. ib. 2, 6, 77: libellos, id. ib. 1, 10, 41.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: quum coram sumus et garrimus quicquid in buccam, C. Att. 12, 1, 2: aliquid in aurem, Mart. 5, 61, 3.—**C.** *Abs.*: garris, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 86; id. Heaut. 3, 2, 25: garri modo, id. Ph. 1, 4, 33: tanta est impunitas garriendi, C. N. D. 1, 38, 108.—**D.** With *in c. Abl.*: seculis multis ante gymnasia inventa sunt, quam in his philosophi garrire cœperunt. C. de Or. 2, 5, 21. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of frogs: *To croak:* melliusque ranæ garriunt Ravennates, Mart. 3, 93, 8.—**B.** Of the nightingale: *To warble:* lusciniæ canticum adolescentiæ garriunt, App. Flor. p. 258.—**C.** Of the rustic pipe: *To warble:* est at Mæmalio quæ garrit dulce sub antro, Rustica pastoris fistula more sonans, Virg. Cop. 9.

garrītor, ōris, *m.* [garrio] *A chatterer, babbler* (late Lat.): periculosus, Amm. 22, 9.

garrītus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A chattering, chat, talk* (late Lat.): Sid. Ep. 3, 6 *med.*

garrŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [garrulus] **I.** Prop.: *A chattering, babbling, prating, talkativeness, garrulity* (not in Cic.): nunc quoque in alitibus facundia prisca remansit Raucaque garrulitas studiumque immane loquendi, Ov. M. 5, 678: quem non abducet infixum cogitationibus illa neminem satiatura garrulitas? Sen. Cons. Helv. 16 *ad fin.*; so, (pueri) facie et garrulitate amabiles, Suet. Aug. 83: extemporalis, Quint. 2, 4, 15: ingens, Pl. 29, 1, 3: ingentia dona Auctoris perennt, garrulitate sui, Mart. 5, 52, 8. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the crow: *a constant croaking:* cornix inauspicatæ garrulitatis, Pl. 10, 12, 14.—**B.** Sensu obsceno, Mart. 7, 17, 8.

garrŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [garrio] *To chatter, prate, chat talk, idly* (late Lat.): Prisc. 8, p. 227 P.: ineptias, Fulg. Myth. præf.

garrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [garrio] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Chattering, prattling, babbling, prating, talkative, garrulous* (class., but not in Cic.): Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 16; Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 14; so, percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69: (Lucilius) Garrulus atque piger scribendi ferre laborem, id. S. 1, 4, 12: garrulus hunc quando consumet cumque: loquaces, Si sapiat, vitet, id. ib. 1, 9, 33; Tib. 1, 5, 26: ut hujus infantiæ garrulam disciplinam contemneremus, Auct. H. 2, 11, 16; so, lingua, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 44: bella verbosi fori, id. Tr. 3, 12, 18: vadimonia, id. Am. 1, 12, 23: hora, *time for chatting,* Prop. 3, 23, 18.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of birds: *Chattering, noisy;* or, with reference to their peculiar note, *Croaking, calling, twittering, hooting, warbling,* etc.: cornix, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 22; id. M. 2, 547: perdix, id. ib. 8, 237: hirundo, Virg. G. 4, 307: noctua in imbre, Pl. 18, 39, 87: cantus lusciniæ, id. 10, 29, 43.—**B.** Of the cricket: *Chirping:* cicada, Phædr. 3, 16, 10.—**C.** Of inanimate things: **1.** Of streams: *Babbling, murmuring:* rivus, Ov. F. 2, 316.— **2.** Of trees: *Rustling:* pinus vento, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 30.—**3.** Of musical instruments, *etc.*: *Vocal, tuneful:* fistula, Tib. 2, 5, 30; cf. lyra, id. 3, 4, 38: plectra, Mart. 14, 167: sistra, id. ib. 54: anulus in orbe (throat), id. ib. 169.

† **gărum** or **gāron,** i, *n.* = γάρον, *A thick sauce, fish-sauce, garum,* made of small pickled fish, esp. the scomber, and of which the Romans were exceedingly fond, Pl. 31, 7, 43; Hor. S. 2, 8, 46; Mart. 13, 102; id. 7, 27, 8; Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*

Gărumna (also **Garunna**) æ, *m.* (*Fem.*, Aug. Mos. 483), ὁ Γαρούνας, Strab., *A river of Gaul* (now *the Garonne*), Cæs. B. G. 1, 1; Mel. 3, 2, 3; 7; Pl. 4, 17, 31; Amm. 15, 11; Tib. 1, 8, 11; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 142 *sq.*

Garumni, ōrum, *m. A people of Gaul, on the Garonne* (now *St. Bertrand de Cominges*): Cæs. B. G. 3, 27; cf. Ukert. Gall. p. 261.

† **gărus,** i, *m.* = γάρος, *A fish, otherwise unknown, from which originally the* garum *was prepared:* Pl. 31, 7, 43; 32, 11, 53.

† **gărўŏphyllon** (**car-**), i, *n.* = καρυόφυλλον, *A kind of Indian spice,* acc. to Sprengel, the Vitex trifolia, L.; Pl. 12, 7, 15.

† **gaster,** tĕris, and tri, *f.* = γαστήρ, **I.** Prop.: *The belly* (pure Lat. *venter*): inflatio secundum gastera, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 8. **II.** Meton.: *A big-bellied vessel:* Petr. S. 70; 79; Marc. Emp. 8 *med.*

gau, v. gauson, *ad init.*

gaudebundus, a, um, v. gaudibundus.

gaudens, entis, **I.** P. of gaudeo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Joyous, joyful* (very rare): interea cum Musis nos delectabimus animo æquo, immo vero etiam gaudenti ac libenti, C. Att. 2, 4, 2; Prop. 3, 14, 9; Stat. S. 4, 6, 55: si quis Forte coheredum senior male tussiet, huic tu Dic . . . gaudentem nimo te addicere, *with pleasure, gladly,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 109.

gaudĕo, gāvīsus sum (gavisi, Liv. Andr. and Cass. ap. Prisc. p. 868 P.), gaudēre, 2. *v. n.* [root GA, FA, whence γαίω, γαυρος, γηθέω; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. II. p. 209 *sq.* and 567] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Of persons: *To rejoice inwardly, be glad* respecting any thing, *to take pleasure in, be pleased with, delight in* any thing (*opp.* lætari, to show one's self glad, exhibit joy; cf. gaudere decet, lætari non decet quoniam docendi causâ

a gaudio lætitiam distinguimus," C. Tusc. 4, 31, 66 Klotz.); usually constr. with an *objective clause*, or *simple Inf.*, *quod*, the *Abl.*, or *Abs.*; less freq. with the *Acc.*, *quum*, *quia*, the *Dat.*, etc.: **1.** With *an objective clause*: quæ perfecta esse gaudeo vehementerque lætor, C. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: quem tamen esse natum et nos gaudemus et hæc civitas dum erit lætabitur, id. Læl. 4, 14: salvum te advenire gaudeo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 52: venire tu me gaudes? id. ib. 2, 2, 7: quos sibi Cæsar oblatos gavisus, Cæs. B. G. 4, 13 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 1, 5.—**2.** With *Inf.*: laudari in bonis gaudent, id. 5, 12, 22: motûs docceri gaudet Ionicos, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21; id. ib. 3, 18, 15: ludere gaudes, Hor. S. 1, 4, 78.—**3.** With *quod*: sane gaudeo, quod te interpellavi, C. Leg. 3, 1, 1: gaudeo, quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 19: quod scribis te a Cæsare quotidie plus diligi, immortaliter gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, 9; cf. id. Att. 9, 7, 6.—**4.** With *Abl.*: ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiæ gaudemus, omne autem id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est, C. Fin. 1, 11, 37: correctione gaudere, id. Læl. 24, 90: illis, id. ib. 6, 22: æquitate justitiaque, id. ib. 22, 82: hoc scientiæ genere, id. Off. 3, 33, 121: equis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 26; id. A. P. 126: rure, id. S. 1, 10, 45: pictis tabellis, id. ib. 1, 1, 72: carmine (with delectari iambis), id. Ep. 2, 2, 59: gaude sorte tua, id. Epod. 14, 15; cf. ille cubans gaudet mutata sorte, id. S. 2, 6, 110: hero gaude, *i. e. at your master's return*, Cat. 31, 12.—**5.** *Abs.*: tristis sit (servus), si heri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 6; id. ib. 3, 4, 10: gaudebat, me laudabat, Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 5: gaudeat an doleat, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 12: et irasci nos et gaudere fingimus, Quint. 9, 2, 26: si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, C. Att. 9, 7, 6: de Bursa, te gaudere certo scio, id. Fam. 7, 2, 2.—**6.** With *Acc.* (usually with homogeneous or general objects): hunc scio mea solide gavisurum gaudia, Ter. And. 5, 5, 8; cf. puto et suum gaudium gauderemus, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 2, 1; and, Cat. 61, 119: jam id gaudeo, Ter. And. 2, 2, 25; cf. hoc aliud est, quod gaudeamus, id. Eun. 5, 9, 11; and id. Phorm. 5, 8, 63: quod Priamus gaudere post Hectora posset, hoc fuit, Ov. M. 12, 607: nunc furit tam gavisos homines suum dolorem, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 14, 1; gaudent natorum fata parentes, Stat. Th. 4, 231: tu dulces lituos ululataque prœlia gaudes, id. ib. 9, 734.—Hence also in *Pass.*: ista pars gaudenda mihi potius quam, *etc.*, Symm. Ep. 3, 29.—**7.** With *quum*: quum te gravidam et quum pulchre plenam aspicio, gaudeo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 49.—**8.** With *quia*: quia vos tranquillos video, gaudeo et volupe est mihi, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 3.—**9.** With *si*: gaudes, si cuneram percusti forte, Hor. S. 2, 3, 278.—**10.** With *in c. Abl.*: crudelis gaudent in tristi funere fratris, Lucr. 3, 72: in puero, Prop. 2, 4, 18.—**11.** With *Dat.*: tibi gratulor, mihi gaudeo, te amo, *I for my part, as for myself*, C. Pam. 6, 15.

B. (Like χαίρειν) Of inanim. and abstr. things, *To rejoice in, delight in* any thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nec tantum Phœbo gaudet Parnasia rupes, Virg. E. 6, 29; id. ib. 9, 45: postquam oleo gavisa cutis, Stat. Th. 6, 847: humore omnia hortensia gaudent, Pl. 19, 8, 39: rastris atque ablaqueationibus (myrrha), id. 12, 15, 33: addebantur et laudes, quibus haud minus quam præmio gaudent militum animi, Liv. 2, 60; Quint. 12, 9, 2: (pœon) ante se brevibus gaudet pyrrhichio vel choreo, id. 9, 4, 111; id. 10, 7, 16: solum gaudet aquari, Pl. 18, 17, 45; id. (sc. consilium, animus) sibi solum per se sapit et sibi gaudet, *rejoices for itself*, Lucr. 3, 146.

II. Esp: **A.** In sinu *or* in se, *To rejoice in secret, to feel a quiet joy*: ut in sinu gaudeant, C. Tusc. 3, 21, 51: qui sapit, in tacito gaudeat ille sinu, Tib. 4, 13, 8 (cf. in tacito cohibe gaudia clausa sinu, Prop. 2, 25, 30): tam gaudet in se tamque se ipse miratur, Cat. 22, 17.

B. Like the Gr. χαίρειν, as a word of salutation (pure Lat. salvere): Celso gaudere et bene rem gerere Albinovano Musæ rogata refer, *take my greetings to Celsus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 1 Schmid; so ib. 15.

gaudiālis, e, *adj.* [gaudium] *Glad, joyful* (post-class.): gaudiales instruunt dapes, App. M. 8, p. 215; so, ritus, id. ib. 2, p. 128: animus, id. ib. 11, p. 272.

gaudibundus (also written gaudebb.), a, um, *adj.* [gaudeo] *Rejoicing*: saluti præsenti ac futuræ suboli novorum maritorum gaudibundus, App. M. 8 *init.*

‡ **gaudifico** χαροποιέω, Gloss. Philox.

gaudĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [gaudeo] *Joy* (post-class.): jamdudum gaudimonio dissilio, Petr. 61; so, Vulg. Baruch. 4, 34.

‡ **gaudĭvĭgens**, entis, *adj.* [gaudium-vigeo] *Alive with joy, full of joy*: chorus, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1193.

gaudium, ii, *n.* (apoc. form gau, like cœl for cœlum, do for domum: "Ennius ut memorat, replet te lætificum gau," Aus. Idyll. 12, 3) [gaudeo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Inward joy, gladness* (*opp.* lætitia, joyfulness which also shows itself externally): **1.** *Sing.*: "quum ratione animus movetur placide atque constanter, tum illud *gaudium* dicitur: quum autem inaniter et effuse animus exsultat, tum illa *lætitia gestiens* vel *nimia* dici potest, quam ita definiunt sine ratione animi elationem," C. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: "voluptas dicitur etiam in animo . . . non dicitur lætitia nec gaudium in corpore," id. Fin. 2, 4, 13 (but cf. under *no.* B.): veluti ex servitute erepta (plebs) gaudium atque lætitiam agitabat, Sall. C. 48, 1: exsultare lætitia, triumphare gaudio, C. Clu. 5, 14; so, meum factum probari abs te triumpho gaudio, Cæs. in C. Att. 9, 16, A. 2: non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, *etc.*, C. Fam. 9, 14, 1: gaudio compleri, gaudio afficere, id. Fin. 5, 24, 69 *sq.*: tuis literis perlectis exsilui gaudio, id. Fam. 16, 16, 1; cf. quum tuas literas legissem, incredibili gaudio sum elatus, id. ib. 10, 12, 2; so, id. Rep. 3, 30: gaudium, tristitiam ostendimus (manibus), Quint. 11, 3, 86: missa legatio quæ gaudio fungeretur, *to express their joy, offer their congratulations*, Tac. H. 2, 55: præ gaudio ubi sim nescio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 67; cf. nimio gaudio pæne desipere, C. Pam. 2, 9, 2: exclamare gaudio, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 50; cf. lacrimo gaudio, id. Ad. 3, 3, 55: *Ha.* Gaudio ero vobis. *Ad.* At edepol nos voluptati tibi. Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 47: quid illud gaudii est? Ter. And. 5, 5, 7.—With *an objective Gen.*: gaudium periculosi saltus superati, Liv. 42, 55.—**2.** *Plur.*: quum me tantis affectis gaudiis, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 105; cf. quibus gaudiis exsultabis? C. Cat. 1, 10, 26; and, ita varie per omnem exercetum lætitia, mœror, luctus atque gaudia agitabantur, Sall. C. 61 *fin.*: O qui complexus, et gaudia quanta fuerunt! Hor. S. 1, 5, 43: gaudia prodentem vultum celare, id. ib. 2, 5, 104: in tacito cohibe gaudia clausa sinu, Prop. 2, 25, 30 (cf. gaudeo, no. II. A.): hunc scio mea solide gavisurum gaudia, Ter. And. 5, 5, 8: scin' me in quibus sim gaudiis? id. Eun. 5, 9, 5.

B. Esp.: *Of Sensual pleasure, delight, enjoyment* (so, rare; not in Cic.; cf. above the passage, C. Fin. 2, 4, 13; usually in *plur.*): dediti corporis gaudiis per luxum et ignaviam ætatem agunt, Sall. J. 2, 4: mutua gaudia, Lucr. 5, 852; so, mutua, id. 4, 1202: communia, id. 4, 1192; cf. id. 4, 1102; Tib. 1, 5, 39; Hor. Od. 3, 6, 28.—In *Sing.*: Liv. 1, 58.

II. Meton.: *Concr.*: like our *Joy*, for *the beloved object which produces joy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Of persons: cupidus falsis attingere gaudia palmis, *i. e.* conjugem, Prop. 1, 19, 9; so, fugiunt tua gaudia, Ov. H. 15, 169.

B. Of inanimate *or* abstr. things: non omnes (arbores) florent, et sunt tristes quædam, quæque non sentiant gaudia annorum, Pl. 16, 25, 40: flos est gaudium arborum, id. ib.: adamas opum gaudium, id. 20 præf. § 2.

Gaugămēla, orum, *n.* = Γαυγάμηλα, τά, *A village of Assyria, where Alexander conquered Darius* (now *Karmelis*), Pl. 6, 26, 30; cf. Mann. Indien, p. 322.

† 1. **gaulus**, i, *m.* = γαῦλος, *A bucket*: Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 32.

‡ †† 2. **gaulus**, genus navigii pæne rotundum, Fest. p. 96 Müll.; cf. Gell. 10, 25, 5 [a Phœn. word, cf. Gr. γαυλός, a round merchant vessel, Herod. 3, 136 Bähr.].

‡ **gaunăcārius**, ii, *m.* [gaunacum] *A dresser of furs, furrier*, Inscr. ap. Don. ci. 8, *no.* 69.

‡ † **gaunăcum**, i, *n.* = καυνάκη, *A Persian or Babylonian fur, prepared from weazel or mouse-skins*, Var. L. L. 5, 35, 46, § 167 Müll. *N. cr.*

Gaurus, i, *m. A mountain in Campania on which vines were grown* (now *Monte Gauro*), Pl. 14, 6, 8, § 64; Flor. 1, 16, 5; C. Agr. 2, 14, 36; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 733.—Hence, **Gaurānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Mount Gaurus, Gauran*: mons, *i. e. the Gaurus*, Stat. Th. 8, 546: saltus, Flor. 2, 6, 28: vites, Pl. 14, 3, 4, § 38; *cf.* vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 63.

† **gausāpa**, æ, *f.*, or **gausāpes**, is, *m.*, also **gausāpe**, is, and **gausāpum**, i, *n.* (v. below) = γαυσάπης, **I.** Prop.: *A shaggy woollen cloth, frieze, felt, having a long nap on one side, and being smooth on the other*, used for clothing, covering, *etc.*; *a garment* or *cover of frieze*: **A.** *Sing.*: *Nom.*, gausapa, acc. to Varr. in Charis. p. 80 P.; and, in Prisc. p. 750 P.: gausape, M. Messala in Charis. p. 80; Mart. 14, 152 *in lemm.*—*Abl.*: involutus coccina gausapa, Petr. 28 (prps. *Acc. Plur.*): purpureo tersit tunc latas gausape mensas, Lucil. in Prisc. p. 870; so, gausape, Hor. S. 2, 8, 11: gausapo purpureo salutatus, Cass. Sever. in Prisc. p. 759.—**B.** *Plur.*: *Nom.*, gausapa patris mei memoria cœpere, amphimalla nostra, sicut villosa etiam ventralia, Pl. 8, 48, 73 *fin.*—*Acc.*: gausapa si sumpsit, gausapa sumpta proba, Ov. A. A. 2, 300; so, lutea gausapa, Pers. 6, 46: gausapes, lodices, purpureas et coloreas meas, Aug. in Charis. p. 80; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 567, a. **II.** Meton.: *A shaggy beard*: tu quum maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, Pers. 4, 37.

gausāpātus, a, um, *adj.* [gausapa] **I.** Prop.: *Covered with a* gausapa, *clothed in frieze*: mitto me in mare, quomodo psychrolutam decet, gausapatus, Sen. Ep. 53. **II.** Meton.: *Covered over*: apri opera pistoria, Petr. 38.

gausapina, æ, v. gausapinus.

gausāpĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [gausapa] *Made of frieze or felt*: pænula, Mart. 14, 145 *in lemm.*—As *Subst.*: **gausapina**, æ, *f.* (sc. vestis), *A frieze coat*, Mart. 6, 59, 8; Petr. 21.

gausape, **gausapes**, and **gausapum**, v. gausapa.

gāvĭa, æ, *f.* (akin to Gr. καύαξ and κάξ; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. I. p. lxxxii.] *A bird*, prps. *the seamew*, Pl. 10, 32, 48; id. 10, 74, 96; App. M. 5, p. 171.

Gāvĭānus, a, um, v. Gavius.

gavisus, a, um, *P.* of gaudeo.

Gāvĭus, a, *Name of a Roman* gens. So, L. Gavius, *who was crucified by Verres*, C. 2 Verr. 5, 61 *sq.*—Hence, **Gāvĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of Gavius, Gavian*: crux, Lact. 4, 18.

†† 1. **gāza**, æ, *f.* (**gaza**, orum, *n.*, Coripp. Laud. Just. 4, 332) [a Pers. word; Gr. γάζα] **I.** Prop.: *A treasure, royal treasure*, in Persia: regia, Nep. Dat. 5; cf. "*gaza* (sic Persæ ærarium vocant)," Mel. 1, 11, 3; and, "pecunia regia, quam *gazam* Persæ vocant," Curt. 3, 13, 4; 5, 1, 3; 5, 6, 5. **II.** Meton.: *Treasure, riches, wealth*: qui ab auro gazaque regia manus cohibere possit, C. Manil. 23, 66; cf. Liv. 45, 41; and, Suet. Aug. 41; cf. also, Tac. A. 6, 37; so, C. Off. 2, 22, 76; Suet. Tib. 49; id. Ner. 31; id. Galb. 18; Virg. Æ. 2, 763; id. ib. 5, 40; Val. Fl. 6, 562; Mart. 12, 53, 3, et al.—In *Plur.*: quoniam nil nostro in corpore gazæ Proficiunt, neque nobilitas, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 37; so, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 2; 2, 16, 9; Sen. Phœn. 504; Herc. Fur. 167; id. Med. 485: Augusti servans pia gaza mecelli, Coripp. l. l.

2. **Gāza**, æ, *f.*, Γάζα, *The name of several cities*: **I.** The most celebrated is the ancient city of *Gaza* in Palestine

Mel. 1, 11, 3; Pl. 5, 13, 14; 6, 28, 32; Curt. 4, 5, 7; 4, 6, 4; 4, 7, 2; cf. Mann. Paläst. p. 203.—Hence, **A. Gāzētĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Gaza:* vina, Sid. Carm. 17, 15.—**B. Gāzensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Gaza,* Hieron. Vit. S. Hilar. *no.* 22.; Vulg. 1 Mach. 11, 62.—**C. Gāzæi,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Gaza,* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 4; Vulg. Jos. 13, 3.—**D. Gāzānus,** i, *m., A man of Gaza,* Hieron. Vit. S. Hilar. *no.* 35; id. ib. *no.* 36. **II.** *A city of Africa, on the Arabian Gulf,* Pl. 6, 29, 34.

gāzŏphўlăcĭum, i, *n.* [γαζοφυλάκιον] **A.** *A store-house:* Vulg. 2 Esdr. 10, 38.—**B.** *A treasury:* Vulg. Luc. 21, 1.

Gĕbenna (Ceb., Cev.), æ, *f. A chain of mountains in Gaul, the Cevennes;* Cæs. B. G. 7, 8.—*Plur.:* Luc. 1, 435.—Hence, **Gĕbennĭcus (Ceb. or Cev.),** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Cevennes:* montes, Mel. 2, 5, 1.

Gedrōsi (also, **Cedrosi**), orum, *m.,* Γεδρωσοὶ and Γαδρωσοὶ or Γαδρώσιοι, *A people of Asia,* in the modern *Mekran,* Mel. 3, 8, 4; Pl. 6, 23, 25; called also, **Gedrosii,** Curt. 9, 10; and, **Gedrusi,** Pl. l. l. *fin. Their country* is called **Gedrōsĭa,** æ, *f.,* Γεδρωσία or Κεδρωσία, Pl. 21, 11, 36; Curt. 9, 10, 10. Cf. Mann. Indien. 2, p. 29 *sq.*

Gedusānus ager, *A region in Asia, otherwise unknown,* C. Agr. 2, 19, 50 dub.

† **gĕhenna,** æ, *f.* = γέεννα (Hebr. name of a valley near Jerusalem where children were offered to Moloch; hence), *Hell,* Vulg. Matth. 5, 22 *sq.*; id. ib. 10, 28; id. ib. 18, 9, et al.; Tert. Apol. 47; Prud. Cath. 6, 111; id. ib. 11, 112; Aus. Ephem. in Orat. 5b.

Geidūni, orum, *m. A people subject to the* Nervii, Cæs. B. G. 5, 39 (*al.* Gorduni); cf. Ukert Gall. p. 374.

Gĕla, æ, *f.,* Γέλα. **I.** *A city of Sicily, at first called* Lindos, *and afterwards* Gela, *from the river Gela* or *Gelas, on which it stood* (now *Alicata* or *Terra Nuova*), Pl. 31, 7, 39; 41; Virg. Æ. 3, 702; Sil. 14, 218.—Hence, **A. Gĕlōus,** a, um, *adj.,* Γελῷος, *Of* or *belonging to Gela:* campi, Virg. Æ. 3, 701.—**B. Gĕlenses,** ium, *m., The inhabitants of Gela,* C. 2 Verr. 3, 43, 103; id. ib. 4, 33, 73.—**C. Gĕlāni,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Gela,* Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 91. **II.** *The River Gela:* Ov. F. 4, 470; also, **Gelas,** Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 89 (now *Fiume de Ghiozzo*); cf. Mann. Ital. 2, p. 345 *sq.*

gĕlasco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [gelo] *To turn to ice, to freeze:* vini natura non gelascit, Pl. 14, 21, 27.

gĕlāsĭānus, i, *m.* [γελασίνος, a laugher; from γελάω, to laugh] *A buffoon, droll* (late Lat.): Sid. Carm. 23, 301.

† **gĕlasĭnus,** i, *m.* = γελασῖνος, *A dimple in the cheek,* produced by smiling: Mart. 7, 25, 6.

gĕlātio, ōnis, *f.* [gelo] **I.** Prop.: *A freezing, great cold* (post-Aug.): arctuum, Scrib. Comp. 179. **II.** Meton.: *Cmcr.: Frost:* si protinus editis fructibus gelatio magna consecuta est, Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 233.

gĕlātus, us, *m.* [id.] *A freezing, great cold:* si sanguis fuerit retentus, quod fit aliquando cum gelatu, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

Gelduba, æ, *f. A castle in* Gallia Belgica, *on the Rhine* (now *Gelb* or *Gelep*), Pl. 19, 5, 28; Tac. H. 4, 26; 32; 35 *sq.*; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 522.

gĕlĕfactus, a, um, *P.* of obsol. gelefio [gelu; flo] *Made cold:* hinc gelefacta meum servavit in ossibus ignem, Venant. Carm. 8, 6, 213.

Gelenses, ium, v. Gela, *no.* I. B.

geli-cidium, ii, *n.* [gelu; cado] *Frost, κρυμός* (mostly in the plur.): *Plur.:* si gelicidia erunt, quum oleam coges, Cato R. R. 6, 2; Col. 2, 8, 3; id. 3, 1, 7; id. 11, 3 *fin.*; Vitr. 2, 7 *med.*: nocturna, *night frosts,* Col. 11, 2, 6.—*Sing.:* Var. R. R. 1, 55, 2.

gĕlĭde, *adv.* [gelidus] *Coldly, faintly, indolently, ψυχρῶς:* quod res omnes timide gelideque ministrat, Hor. A. P. 171.

gĕlĭdus, a, um (archaic *Gen. Fem. Sing.,* gelidai aquai, Lucr. 3, 693), *adj.* [gelu] **I.** Gen.: *Icy cold, very cold, icy, frosty* (a higher degree than frigidus): (Fibrenus) statim præcipitat in Lirem ... eumque multo gelidiorem facit, C. Leg. 2, 3, 6: cœlum est hieme frigidum et gelidum, *cold and frosty,* Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 4: aqua, Lucr. 3, 693; C. Cat. 1, 13, 31; cf. gelidissimæ aquæ, Pl. 31, 2, 6; and, fontium gelidæ perennitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98; so, fluvii, Lucr. 6, 1171: nives, id. 6, 107: pruinæ, id. 2, 431; 515; Virg. G. 2, 223: loca gelida propinquitate Tauri montis, Liv. 38, 27; so, nemus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 30: valles, Virg. G. 2, 488: rupes, id. Æ. 8, 343: Hæmus, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 6: Aigidus, id. ib. 1, 21, 6: Scythe, id. ib. 4, 5, 25: saxum, Lucr. 3, 905: umbræ frigoris, id. 5, 640: nox, Virg. G. 1, 287; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 169: December, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 3: foci, *i. e. never kindled,* id. F. 3, 28: tyrannus (*i. e.* Boreas), id. M. 6, 711.—As *Subst.:* **gelida,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* aqua) *Water cold as ice* (like frigida; cf. also calida *or* calda, warm water): foribusque repulsum Perfundit gelida, Hor. S. 2, 7, 90.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Icy cold, cold, stiff* with death, old age, or fright (poet., as also frigidus, v. h. v. *no.* I. B.): (Niobe) corporibus gelidis incumbit, Ov. M. 6, 277; so, artus, id. ib. 4, 247; 6, 249: vultus, id. ib. 4, 141: gelidus tardante senecta Sanguis hebet, Virg. Æ. 5, 395: et gelidum subito frigore pectus erat, Ov. F. 1, 98; so, pavidus gelidusque, id. M. 3, 688; cf. id. ib. 10, 423.—**B.** Meton.: Of death, fright, *etc.:* gelidi vestigia leti, Lucr. 3, 529; so, mors, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 11; Ov. M. 15, 153: metus, id. H. 11, 82; cf. formido, id. M. 2, 200: horror, id. H. 16, 67: terror, id. M. 3, 100: tremor, Virg. Æ. 2, 120: pallor, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 11.

Gellius, a, *Name of a Roman* gens. **I.** The historians, the Gellii, C. Div. 1, 26, 55; id. Leg. 1, 2, 6. **II. L.** Gellius, *a friend of Cicero,* id. ib. 1, 20, 53; id. Balb. 8, 19; id. ib. 14, 33. **III.** Aulus Gellius (on account of the abbreviation A. Gellius, formerly falsely called Agellius), *A grammarian of the first half of the second century of the Christian era, author of the* Noctes Atticæ; see respecting him, Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 351.—Hence, **Gellĭānus,** i, *m., A slave of one Gellius,* Labeo in Gell. 13, 12, 4.

gello (gillo), ōnis, *m., The Greek* βανκαλις, *a vessel for cooling wine* or *water in,* Anthol. Latin. 2, pp. 389, and 406 ed. Burm.

1. **gĕlo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [gelu] **I.** *Act.:* **A.** Gen.: *To cause to freeze, to congeal:* si gelent frigora, quarto die premendam (olivam), Pl. 15, 6, 6: fluvius, qui ferrum gelat, Mart. 1, 50. 12.—In *Pass.: To be frozen, to freeze:* quæ (alvearia fictilia) et accenduntur æstatis vaporibus et gelantur hiemis frigoribus (shortly before, nec hieme *rigent,* nec candent æstate), Col. 9, 6, 2. So, very freq. in the *Part. Perf.:* amnes gelati lacusque, Pl. 8, 28, 42: lac, Col. poët. 10, 397: caseus, id. 7, 8, 7: manus Aquilone, Mart. 5, 9, 3.—**B.** Esp.: *To freeze, chill, stiffen* with fright, horror; in the *pass., to be frozen, chilled* (cf. gelu, *no.* II., and, gelidus, *no.* II.): gelat ora pavor, Stat. Th. 4, 497: timent pavidoque gelantur Pectore, Juv. 6, 95: sic fata gelatis Vultibus, Stat. Th. 4, 404: gelato corde attonitus, Luc. 7, 339: gelati orbes (*i. e.* oculi emortui), id. 6, 541.

II. *Neutr.: To freeze:* pruinæ perniciosior natura, quoniam lapsa persidet gelatque, Pl. 17, 24, 37, § 222: so, venæ, Stat. Th. 4, 727: vultus Persei, *i. e. to be petrified,* Luc. 9, 681.—*Impers.:* non ante demetuntur quam gelaverit, Pl. 18, 3, 4, § 30.

2. **Gĕlo** or **Gĕlon,** ōnis, *m.,* Γέλων, *King of Syracuse, son of Hiero II.,* Liv. 23, 30; id. 24, 5; Just. 23, 4; Pl. 8, 40, 61.

Gĕlōni, orum, *m.,* Γελωνοι, *A Scythian people, on the Borysthenes, in the modern Ukraine,* Mel. 2, 1, 13; Pl. 4, 12, 26; Virg. G. 2, 115; id. Æ. 8, 725; Hor. Od. 2, 9, 23; 2, 20, 19; 3, 4, 35.—*Sing.:* **Gelonus,** i, *m., The Gelonian,* collect., Virg. G. 3, 461.—Hence, **Gĕlōnus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Geloni, Gelonian:* canes, Grat. Cyneg. 195.

† **gĕlōtŏphўe,** ēs, *f.* = γελωτοφυή, *A plant, called also* batrachion, App. Herb. 8.

† **gĕlōtŏphўllis,** ĭdis, *f.* = γελωτόφυλλις, *A plant that causes risibility,* probably *a sort of crow-foot,* Pl. 24, 17, 102.

Gelous, a, um, v. Gela, *no.* I. A.

gĕlu, ūs, *n.* (*Gen. Plur.,* gelûm for geluum, Gargil. de Re Hort. 4, 2 Scott.) (also masc. in the *Nom. Sing.* gelus, Cato R. R. 40, 4; Att. and Afran. in Non. 208, 1 *sq.*; *Acc.* gelum, Cato lib. 5; *neutr.* in the *Nom.* gelum, Lucr. 6, 878; Var. R. R. 1, 45, 2.—In the *Gen.,* geli, Lucr. 5, 206; 6, 156; 530.—In the *Abl.,* gelo, Var. in Non. 492, 6) [Sicilian γέλα; cf. "Τὴν πάχνην τῇ Ὀπικῶν φωνῇ καὶ Σικελῶν γέλαν λέγεσθαι," Steph. Byz. s. v. Γέλα; v. also Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 13] **I.** Gen.: *Icy coldness, frost, cold:* nec ventus fraudi, solve geluve fuit, Ov. de Nuce 106: altitudo gelus, Pl. 8, 28, 42, § 103: geluque Flumina constiterint acuto, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 3: rura gelu tum claudit hiems, Virg. G. 2, 317: horrida cano Bruma gelu, id. ib. 3, 442; Stat. Th. 5, 392: metus enim non est gelûm, Gargil. l. l. **II.** Esp.: *Coldness, chill* produced by death, old age, fright, *etc.* (cf. gelidus, *no.* II.) (poetical): pectora pigro Stricta gelu, Luc. 4, 653: sed mihi tarda gelu seclisque effeta senectus, Virg. Æ. 8, 508; Sen. Troad. 624.

gĕmĕbundus, a, um, *adj.* [gemo] *Groaning, sighing:* Ov. M. 14, 188 Jahn and Bach. *N. cr.*; *al.* fremebundus, Lactant. Mort. Persec. 18; Incert. Auct. Epit. Iliad. 349.

gĕmellar, āris, *n.* [gemellus] *A vessel for holding oil,* supposed to have derived its name from having two receptacles, side by side, instead of a single cavity (very rare): Col. 12, 52, 10.—Also **gĕmellārĭa,** æ, *f.,* Aug. in Psalm. 136 *med.*

gĕmellĭpăra, æ, *f. adj.* [gemellusparĭo] *Twin-bearing, gemelliparous,* an epithet coined by Ovid, and applied to Latona (on account of her twin-children, Apollo and Diana): gemellipara dea, Ov. F. 5, 542; so, divæ, id. M. 6, 315.

gĕmellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [geminus] **I.** Prop.: *Doubled by birth,* i. e. *Born at the same time, twin-born, twin-* (mostly poet.): flebat avus Phœbeque soror fratresque gemelli, Ov. H. 8, 77; so, proles, id. ib. 6, 121; id. M. 9, 453: fetus, id. H. 6, 143: partus, id. M. 6, 712.—As *Subst.:* **gemellus,** i, *m., A twin:* gemelle Castor et gemelle Castoris, Cat. 4, 27: namque est enixa gemellos, Ov. M. 11, 316; cf. Virg. E. 1, 14: hac in re scilicet una Multum dissimiles, at cetera pæne gemelli Fraternis animis, *etc.,* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Paired, doubled, double-:* poma cohærentia et gemella, Pl. 15, 14, 15, § 51; so, vites, *that have two clusters on one stalk,* id. 14, 2, 4, § 21 (for which *geminæ* vites, Col. 3, 2, 10): gemella legio, *formed out of two legions,* Cæs. B. C. 3, 4; cf. geminus, *no.* II. A.—**B.** *Resembling* or *like,* as twins: par nobile fratrum, Nequitia et nugis pravorum et amore gemellum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 244: pinus, Mart. 10, 92, 3: uniones, id. 12, 49, 12. ‡ **gĕmĭnātim,** *adv.* [gemino] *Doubly,* acc. to Diomed. p. 402 P. (without an example).

gĕmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A doubling:* et geminatio verborum habet interdum vim, leporem alias, C. de Or. 3, 54, 206; so, verborum, Quint. 9, 3, 67: vocalium, id. 1, 4, 10: accusativi, id. 7, 9, 10; id. 9, 3, 29: in eadem viti geminatione, id. 1, 5, 12; Gell. 13, 24, 4.

gĕmĭnĭtudo, ĭnis, *f.* [geminus] *The condition of twins:* habeo ego istam qui distinguam inter vos geminitudinem, *i. e. mark,* Pac. ap. Non. 106, 18.

gĕmĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** *Act.:* **A.** Prop.: *To double e:* favos, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 32: ructuosus spiritus, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123: semivocales, Quint. 1, 7, 14: verba, id. 9, 3, 28: de eo vitæ frater geminaverat annos, *i. e. had completed his twentieth year,* Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 31: labor geminaverat æstum, Id. M. 5, 586; so, pericula, Tib. 2, 3, 39: famam, *to repeat,* Ov. M. 10, 471.—*Abs.:* geminan-

nīt (sc. pugnum s. plagam) nisi caves, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 19.—In the *Part. Perf.*: tum sole geminato, quod Tuditano et Aquillio consulibus evenerat, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: so, verba, id. Part. 6, 21; cf. litera, Quint. 1, 7, 20; id. 1, 4, 11: victoria, Liv. 1, 25: omus, Quint. 2, 3, 2: vulnus, Ov. M. 12, 257: plausus, Virg. G. 2, 509: consulatus, *repeated*, Tac. A. 1, 3: honor, *augmented*, Pl. Pan. 92, 1.—And with Gr. *Acc.*: Poet.: quæ postquam aspexit geminatus gaudia ductor Sidonius, *i. e. feeling double joy*, Sil. 10, 514.

B. Meton.: *To pair, join*, or *unite* two things together: non ut Serpentes avibus geminentur, tigribus agni, Hor. A. P. 13: geminari legionum castra prohibuit, *the encamping of two legions together*, Suet. Dom. 7; Stat. S. 1, 2, 239: non acuta Si geminant Corybantes æra, *i. e. strike together*, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 8.—In the *Part. Perf.*: prope geminata cacumina montium, *i. e. nearly of the same height*, Liv. 36, 24, 9.

II. *Neut.*: *To exist* or *be double*: **Lucr.** 4, 452.

gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [prps. for gĕnmĭnus, from the root gen in gigno] (*Brought forth* or *born* with another; hence)

I. Prop.: *Twin-born, twin-* (class.): C. et L. Fabricii fratres gemini fuerunt ex municipio Aletrinati, *twin-brothers*, C. Clu. 16, 46: sorores, Ov. M. 4, 774; Hor. Od. 4, 7, 5; cf. soror gemina germana, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 30: pueri, Enn. Ann. 1, 73; Virg. Æ. 8, 631: proles, id. ib. 1, 274: Castor, *i. e. Castor and Pollux*, Ov. A. A. 1, 746; cf. Pollux, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 64: nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, *i. e. from Helen, the twin-daughter of Leda*, id. A. P. 147.—Comicè, in the *Sup.*: *To.* Hic ejus geminus est frater. *Do.* Hicine'st? *To.* Ac geminissimus, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 49.—As *Subst.*: **gemini**, orum, *m.*

A. Gen.: **1.** Of persons: *Twins:* Servilii, qui gemini fuerunt ... ut mater geminos internoscit consuetudine oculorum, sic, *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 18, 56 *sq.*: cf. geminorum formas esse similes, id. Div. 2, 43, 89, and Liv. 1, 6, 4.—**2.** Of beasts: (asina) raro geminos parit, Pl. 8, 43, 68.

B. Esp.: **1.** As a constellation, *The Twins* (Castor and Pollux; acc. to others, Apollo and Hercules), Pl. 18, 29, 69, § 281; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 7. Called also geminum astrum, Col. post. 10, 312; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 150, b.

2. Acc. to the Gr. δίδυμοι, *The testicles*, testiculi (late Lat.), Sol. 13; Amm. 16, 7.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Paired, double, two-fold, both, two*, duplex, duo: gemino lucernæ lumine declarari, dissensionem et seditionem moveri, C. Div. 2, 58, 120; cf. ex unis geminas mihi confícies nuptias, Ter. And. 4, 1, 51; and, et tripodas geminos, Virg. Æ. 9, 265: quum quærerent alii Numerium, alii Quintium, gemini nominis errore servatus est (Numerius Quintius), C. Sest. 38, 82: sunt geminæ Somni portæ, quarum altera, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 6, 894; so, scopuli, id. ib. 1, 162; cf. C. Pis. 18, 41: huc geminas nunc flecte acies, *your pair of eyes, both eyes*, Virg. Æ. 6, 789; cf. obtutus, Sidon. Ep. 8, 11 *ad fin.*; so, tempora, id. ib. 5, 416; nares, id. G. 4, 300: cornua (Eridani), id. ib. 4, 371: manus, Mart. 10, 10, 10: pedes, Ov. F. 2, 154; for which also, pes, id. A. A. 2, 644: geminæ (vites), Col. 3, 2, 10 (for which *gemellæ* vites, Pl. 14, 2, 4, § 21): aliæ (percussiones numerorum) sunt geminæ, *double*, C. de Or. 3, 47, 182; cf. geminis vocabbus, Quint. 1, 7, 14; and, M gemina, id. ib. 8; geminique tulit Chironis in antrum, *double-formed* (half man, half horse), Ov. M. 2, 630; id. ib. 6, 126; cf. corpus Tritonis (half man and half fish), Stat. S. 3, 2, 35; so, Cecrops (acc. to a myth, half man and half serpent, or half man and half woman: or else as Egyptian and Greek), Ov. M. 2, 575: GEMINA LEGIO, *a double legion* (formed out of two legions), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 72 *sq.*: 1214; 2090; 3376, et al. (for which *gemella* legio, Cæs. B. C. 3, 4): geminæ secures, *two-edged*, Grat. Cynog. 68.—Poet.: at gemina et mammosa, Ceres est ipsa ab Inconho, *double-sized, thick-set, stout*, Lucr. 4, 1164.

B. *Resembling, similar, like*, as twins: VOLO, MI FRATER, FRATERCULO TUO CREDAS: consorti quidem in lucris atque in furtis, gemino et simillimo nequitiæ, improbitate, audacia, C. 2 Verr. 3, 66, 155; cf. Dolabella et Antonius ... ecce tibi geminum in scelere par, *a twin-pair*, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2; Var. L. L. 9, 53, 151, § 92: par est avaritia, similis improbitas, eadem impudentia, gemina audacia, C. Rosc. Am. 40, 118 *fin.*; cf. id. Rosc. Com. 18, 55: quæ (memoria) est gemina literaturæ quodammodo et in dissimili genere persimilis, *twin-sister*, id. Part. 7, 26 (*al.* germana): illud vero geminum consiliis Catilinæ et Lentuli, quod me domo mea expulistis, *like, similar*, id. Pis. 7, 16; cf. ambobus geminus cupido laudis, Sil. 4, 90.

gĕmisco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [gemo] *To begin to groan* (late Lat.): Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 130.

gemītes, æ, *m. A precious stone*, now unknown, Pl. 37, 11, 73.

gemitorius, a, um, v. Gemonius.

gĕmĭtus, ūs (archaic *Gen. Sing.* gemiti, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 11), *m.* [gemo]

I. Prop.: *A sighing, sigh; a groaning, groan: Sing.*: quantum luctum quantumque gemitum, quid lacrimarum quantumque fletum factum audivi, Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17; cf. ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret, C. Rosc. Am. 9, 24, and, id. Sest. 31, 68; Enn. Ann. 2, 41: clamor, sonus, gemitus, Quint. 7, 2, 46: gemitus in dolore ... gemitus elamentabilis, C. Tusc. 2, 24, 57; so, lacrimabilis, Virg. Æ. 3, 39: ingentem tollere, id. ib. 11, 37; cf. ingentem dare pectore ab imo, id. ib. 1, 485: gemitus toto foro, C. Phil. 2, 34, 85: continuus gemitus, Quint. 11, 1, 34: sine gemitu, id. 2, 20, 10.—*Plur.*: gemitus edere, Lucr. 4, 1012; cf. extremosque ciet gemitus, Virg. G. 3, 517; so, id. Æ. 2, 288; 6, 873: Ov. M. 2, 621, et al.

II. Meton.: Poet.: Of inanimate things: *Agroaning, roaring, roar; Sing.*: insonuere cavæ gemitumque dedere cavernæ, Virg. Æ. 2, 53: dat tellus gemitum, id. ib. 9, 709: dat gemitum moles, Sil. 3, 643: et gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa Audimus, Virg. Æ. 3, 555.—*Plur.*: plaga facit gemitus, Ov. M. 12, 487.

gemma, æ, *f.* [prps. for ges-ma, from the root ges=ger, to bear; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. I. p. 132., and II. p. 29.]

I. Prop.: *A bud, eye*, or *gem* on a plant: ineunte vere exsistit tanquam ad articulos sarmentorum ea, quæ gemma dicitur, C. de Sen. 15, 53: (pampinus) trudit gemmas et frondes explicat omnes, Virg. G. 2, 335; Col. 4, 29, 4.

II. Meton. (through the intermediate notion of the swelling brightness of buds): **A.** *A precious stone*, esp. one already cut, *a jewel, gem* (the predom. signif. of the word): nego in Sicilia tota ... ullam gemmam aut margaritam, quicquam ex auro aut ebore factum ... quin conquisierit, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 1, 1: poculum ex auro gemmis distincta clarissimis, id. ib. 4, 27, 63: vas vinarium ex una gemma pergrandi, id. ib.: gemmas sunt qui non habeant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: non gemmis vensile, id. Od. 2, 16, 7: vitrea, *i. e. a false gem*, Pl. 35, 6, 30; also, called factícia, id. 37, 7, 26. Hence, by a second meton.,

B. For *things made of precious stones*. So, **1.** Of *Drinking-vessels, goblets wrought out of precious stones*: nec bibit e gemma divite nostra sitis, Prop. 3, 5, 4; cf. ut gemma bibat, Virg. G. 2, 506; and, gemma ministrare, Sen. Provid. 3 *fin.*; cf. also, in gemma posuere merum, Ov. M. 8, 572.—**2.** Of *Seal-rings, signets*: protinus impressa signat sua crimina gemma, Ov. M. 9, 560; cf. Pl. 37, 1, 2, and, id. 37, 5, 20.—Hence, Comicè: *Pl.* Obsecro, parentesne meos mihi prohibesse? *Ov.* Quid? *ego* sub gemmam abstrusos habeo tuam matrem et patrem? *i. e. under lock and key*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 8.

C. Of *Pearls* (poet.): et legitur rubris gemma sub aquoribus, Prop. 1, 14, 12; so, cedet Erythræis eruta gemma vadis, Mart. 8, 28, 14.

D. Of the *Eyes* of the peacock's tail: gemmis caudam stellantibus implet, Ov. M. 1, 723 (cf. *gemmea* cauda, Phædr. 3, 18, 8).

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): like *gem* in English, for *ornament, beauty* (post-Aug. and very rare): multas in dictis, plures in carmine gemmas Invenies, Mart. 5, 11, 3: Hesperiis gemma amicorum, Sid. Ep. 4, 22.

☞ Acc. to C. de Or. 3, 38, 155; id. Or. 24, 81; and, Quint. 8, 6, 6, the primary signif. of gemma is precious stone, whence that of bud is derived; v. gemmo, *no.* I.

gemmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gemma, *no.* II. A.] (late Lat.) *Of* or *belonging to precious stones*: ars, Vulg. Exod. 39, 6: opus, id. ib. 39, 29.—As *Subst.*: **gemmārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *A jeweller*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4302; cf. *no.* 2661.

gemmasco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [gemmo, *no.* I.] *To begin to bud*: Col. 5, 10, 12; Pl. 17, 15, 25.

gemmesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [gemma, *no.* II. A.] *To become a gem*: Pl. 37, 10, 57.

gemmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gemma, *no.* II.]

I. Prop.: *Of precious stones, set* or *adorned with precious stones*: mittit etiam trullam gemmeam rogatum, C. 2 Verr. 4, 27, 63; so, supellex, Sen. Ep. 110 *med.*: juga, Ov. F. 2, 74.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Jewel-shaped*: radix gemmeæ rotunditatis, Pl. 18, 7, 13.—**B.** *Glittering, sparkling*, like jewels: pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicas, Phædr. 3, 18, 8; cf. gemmei pavones, Mart. 3, 58, 18: Euripus viridis et gemmeus, Pl. Pan. 1, 3, 1; cf. prata florida et gemmea, id. ib. 5, 6, 11: quos rumor albâ gemmeus vehit pennâ, Mart. 10, 3, 10.

gemmi-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [gemma, *no.* II. A.; fero]

I. Prop.: *Bearing* or *containing gems* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): gemmiferi amnes sunt Acesinus et Ganges, Pl. 37, 13, 76; cf. mare (*i. e.* Erythræi; cf. gemma, *no.* II. C.), Prop. 3, 4, 2: corona, Val. Fl. 5, 448.

II. Meton.: Of olive berries: *Gem-shaped*: pictaque gemmiferis arbor splendebat olivis, Coripp. Johann. 3, 325.

gemmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [gemma]

I. (acc. to gemma, *no.* I.) *To put forth buds, to bud* or *gem*: id fit antequam gemmare Aut florere quid incipit, Var. R. R. 1, 40, 4; Col. 4, 27, 1: *gemmare vites, luxuriem esse in herbis, lætas segetes* etiam rustici dicunt, C. de Or. 3, 38, 155; so, id. Or. 24, 81 (*cf.* necessitate rustici *gemmam* in vitibus dicunt, Quint. 8, 6, 6).—In the *Part. Præs.*: gemmantem oculum cavare, Col. 4, 24, 16; so, vinea, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 188: sarmenta, Pall. Febr. 32: surculi rosarum, id. Nov. 11; for which in the *Part. Perf.*: melius proveniet, si ponendus ramus gemmata jam matre sumatur, Pall. Mart. 10, 2.

II. (acc. to gemma, *no.* II. A.) (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** *Neutr.*: **1.** Prop.: *To be adorned with precious stones, to sparkle with gems* (so only in the *Part. Præs.*): gemmantia sceptra, Ov. M. 3, 264: gemmantia litora, Manil. 4, 652.—**2.** Meton.: *To glitter, sparkle*, like gems: purpureis gemmavit pampinus uvis, Enn. in Charis. p. 81 P.: invitant herbæ gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319; so, id. 5, 462: miraris, quoties gemmantes explicat alas (pavo), Mart. 13, 70; cf. pinnæ caudæ (pavonis), Col. 8, 11, 8; Pall. 1, 28, 2: memphites (lapis) gemmantis naturæ, Pl. 36, 7, 11.

B. *Act.*: **1.** Prop.: *To set* or *adorn with jewels*. So only in the *Part. Perf.*: gemmata monilia, Ov. M. 10, 113; so, gemmati anuli, Liv. 1, 11: gemmata potoria, Pl. 37, 2, 6: pænula, Suet. Cal. 52.—**2.** Meton.: Of the eyes: atque oculi gemmantur aquis humore gelato, Dracont. Hexæm. 1, 235.

gemmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gemma, *no.* II. A.] (*Full of* gemmæ; hence) *Richly set with jewels* (post-class.): gemmosis monilibus onustas, App. M. 5, p. 162.

gemmŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [gemma]

A. (acc. to gemma, *no.* I.) *A little bud*: gemmulæ floridæ, App. M. 10.—**B.** (acc. to gemma, *no.* II. A.): **1.** Prop.: *A small gem*; alii autem cælo et marculo gemmulas exsculpunt, Front. Ep. ad M. Cæs. 4, 3 ed. Mai.—**2.** Meton.: Of the *sparkling, gem-like pupil* of the eye: App. Arcy. 8.

gĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.*

Neutr.: **A.** Prop.: Of living beings: *To sigh, groan* (class.): **1.** Of persons: quum diu occulte suspirassent, postea jam gemere, ad extremum vero loqui omnes et clamare cœperunt, C. Att. 2, 21, 2: neque gementem neque plorantem, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 47; cf. hos pro me lugere, hos gemere videbam, C. Planc. 42, 101: gemere desiderio alicujus, id. Pis. 11, 25: ah gemat in terris! ista qui protulit ante, *let him groan in the lower world*, Prop. 2, 6, 31; cf. id. 2, 25, 12.—**2.** Of beasts: (leones) gementes, Lucr. 3, 298: gemuit noctua, Prop. 4, 3, 59; so, turtur ab ulmo, Virg. E. 1, 59.

B. Meton.: Poet.: **1.** Of things: *To groan, creak*: visam gementis litora Bospori, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 14: et malus celeri saucius Africo Antennæque gemant, id. ib. 1, 14, 6: gemuit sub pondere cymba, Virg. Æ. 6, 413: stridunt funes, curvatur arbor, gubernacula gemunt, Pl. Ep. 9, 26, 4: gemuit parvo mota fenestra sono, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 10: gemens rota, Virg. G. 3, 183; Val. Fl. 6, 168.—**2.** Of animals: *To speak*: feras cum hominibus gemere fecimus, Avien. Fab. præf. *fin.*; id. 26.

II. *Act.*: *To sigh over, bemoan, bewail* any thing (class.): **A.** With *Acc.*: hæc gemebant boni, sperabant improbi, C. Sest. 30, 66 *fin.*; so, dare, quod gemerent hostes, Lucr. 5, 1347: talia voce, Val. Fl. 5, 37: eandem virtutem istam veniet tempus quum graviter gemes, Poët. ap. C. Att. 2, 19, 3; so, flebiliter Ityn, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 5: tacite tristem fortunæ vicem, Phædr. 5, 1, 6: multa ignominiam, Virg. G. 3, 226.—In *Pass.*: atque hic status est, qui una voce omnium gemitur neque verbo cujusquam sublevatur, C. Att. 2, 18, 1.—**B.** With *Inf.* (poet.): paucis ostendi gemis, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 4; so, Stat. Ach. 1, 281.—**C.** With *an objective clause*: qui servum te gemis esse diu, Mart. 9, 93, 2: sane mureta relinqui . . . Sulphura contemni vicus gemit, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 7.

gemoniæ, ārum, v. gemonius.

gĕmōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gemo] *Of*, or *pertaining to, sighs* or *groans*: gemoniæ scalæ: *Steps on the Aventine Hill leading to the Tiber, to which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks, to be thrown into the Tiber*: Val. Max. 6, 3, 3; cf. gradūs gemitorii, Pl. 8, 40, 61, § 145.—As *Subst.*: **gemoniæ**, ārum, *f.* (*sc.* scalæ) (so, mostly)=gemoniæ scalæ: nemo punitorum non et in gemonias abjectus uncoque tractus, Suet. Tib. 61; Tac. A. 3, 14; id. H. 3, 74.—Hence, **gemonius**, a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, the* gemoniæ scalæ; qui nullum ærenem voluerunt per gradūs revera gemonios structum, Tert. adv. Valent. 36.

gĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [gemo] *Moaning, complaining* (post-class.): bubones occinunt gemulo carmine, App. Flor. p. 349.

gemursa, æ, *f. A small swelling between the toes* (ante-class.): "morbus, quem *gemursam* appellavere prisci, inter digitos pedum nascentem," Pl. 26, 1, 5; cf. "*gemursa* sub minimo digito pedis tuberculum, quod gemere faciat eum, qui id gerat," Fest. p. 95 Müll.

gĕna, æ, and more freq. **gĕnæ**, ārum, *f.*, **I.** Prop. (The upper part of the face, from the cheek-bones to the eyelids; hence, in gen.): *A cheek*; plur., *the cheeks*: "genæ ab inferiore parte tutantur subjectæ leniterque eminentes," Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143; cf. Pl. 11, 37, 57 and 58; Lactant. Placid. Gloss. in Class. Auct. 3, p. 467 Mai.—*Plur.*: ad hæc omnia exprimenda in palpebris etiam et genis est quoddam deserviens fis ministerium, Quint. 11, 3, 77; cf. Pl. 23, 1, 24, § 49: ad genarum crassitudines et oculorum albugines, id. 32, 9, 31, § 98: MVLIERES GENAS NE RADVNTO, Frgm. XII. Tab. in C. Leg. 2, 23 *fin.*; Pl. 11, 37, 58; Fest. s. v. RADERE, p. 273 Müll.; cf. Dirks, Trans. p. 635 *sq.*: lacrimæ peredere humore exsangues genas, Poët. (Pacuv.?) ap. C. Tusc. 3, 12, 26; cf. manat rara meas lacrima per genas, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 34; so, ora genasque lacrimis humectent, aparguntque, rorantes, Lucr. 1, 919: id. 2, 977; id. 3, 470: pulchræ, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 8: nunc primum opacat flore lanugo genas, Pac. in Fest. s. h. v. p. 24 Müll.: pilosæ, C. Pis. 1, 1; and, erasæ genæ, Prop. 4, 8, 26; and, leves genæ, Quint. 12, 10, 8.—*Sing.*: atque genua comprimit arta gena, *i. e. presses* (beseechingly) *the cheek close to his knee*, Enn. in Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 109; Suet. Claud. 15 *fin.*

II. Meton.: **A.** In Ennius for palpebra, *An eyelid, the eyelids*: "*genas* Ennius palbebras putat, quum dicit hoc versu: Pandite, sulti', genas et corde relinquite somnum," Fest. s. h. v. p. 94 Müll.: imprimitque genæ genam, Enn. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 686.

B. For *The eyes* (poet.): exustæque tuæ mox, Polypheme, genæ, Prop. 3, 12, 26: cornicum immeritas eruit ungue genas, id. 4, 5, 16; Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 66; id. H. 20, 206.

Gĕnăbum, i, *n.*, Γήναβον Strab., Κήναβον Ptol., *A city of the* Carnutes, *in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *on the* Liger, *afterwards called* Aurelianensis urbs *or* Civitas Aurelianorum (whence the modern name *Orleans*), Cæs. B. G. 7, 3; 11; Hirt. ib. 8, 5; Sid. Ep. 8, 15; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 479 *sq.*—Hence, **Gĕnăbensis**, e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Genabum, Genabian*: cædes, Cæs. B. G. 7, 28.—As *Subst.*: **Genabenses**, ium, *m., The inhabitants of Genabum, Genabians*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 11.

Gĕnauni, ōrum, *m.*, Γεναῦνοι, *A Germanic population in Rhætia, in the lower Val d' Agno, neighbours of the* Breuni, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 10; called also, ‡ **Genaunes**, ium, Inscr. ap. Pl. 3, 20, 24, § 136. Cf. Mann. Germ. pp. 517 and 523.

† **gĕnĕālŏgĭa**, æ, *f.* = γενεαλογία, *A genealogy* (late Lat.): majorum genealogia, Mess. Corvin. de Prog. Aug. 22; Jornand. Get. 13; Vulg. 1 Esdr. 2, 62.

† **gĕnĕālŏgus**, i, *m.*=γενεαλόγος, *A genealogist*: qui (dii) genealogis antiquis sic nominantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44; so, of Moses, as the author of Genesis: illud ait genealogus idem, Prud. Apoth. 315.

gĕner, ĕri (*Dat. Plur.* generibus, Att. ap. Non. 487, 29), *m.* [Sans. jâmâtṛi; fr. root jam=yam, *to marry*; cf. γαμβρός] (*One who marries*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A son-in-law*: cum soceris generi non lavantur, C. Off. 1, 35, 129: gener et affines placent, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 63: C. Fannium et Quintum Scævolam, generos Lælii, C. Rep. 1, 12; id. Læl. 1, 3; id. ib. 8, 26; id. Att. 4, 2, 4; Cæs. B. G. 5, 56; Quint. 6 præf. § 13; Hor. Od. 2, 4, 13; Ov. F. 3, 202; Mart. 9, 71, 3.—**B.** Esp.: By *prolepsis*: Of *a daughter's bridegroom*, Hor. Epod. 6, 13; Virg. Æ. 2, 342; cf. "*generi* et *nurus* appellatione sponsus quoque et sponsa continetur," Ulp. Dig. 38, 10, 6.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of *the husband of a grand-daughter* or *great-grand-daughter*, for progener Tac. A. 5, 6; 6, 8; cf. "*generi* appellatione et neptis et proneptis tam ex filio quam ex filia editarum, ceterarumque maritos contineri manifestum est," Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 136.—**B.** Of a *sister's husband, brother-in-law*, Just. 18, 4; Nep. Paus. 1.—**C.** Comicè: Of *a daughter's paramour*: Villius in Fausta Sullæ gener, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 64.

gĕnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [genero] (post-Aug.), **I.** *Act.*: *That has the power of generating, generative, creative*: hic est ille generabilis rerum naturæ spiritus, Pl. 2, 45, 45. **II.** *Pass.*: *That may be generated* or *produced*: opus generabile, Manil. 1, 143.

gĕnĕrālis, e, *adj.* [genus] **I.** (acc. to genus, *no.* II. B. 1.): *Of* or *belonging to a kind* or *species, generic* (very rare): variæ volucres ut, in ordine cunctæ, Ostendant maculæ generales corpore inesse, *etc., of their species*, Lucr. 1, 591: quum qualis sit res, quæritur, quia et de vi et de genere negotii controversia est, *constitutio generalis* vocatur, C. Inv. 1, 8, 10.

II. (acc. to genus, *no.* II. B. 2.): Opp. to special, particular, *Of* or *relating to all, general* (opp. singuli and specialis) (freq. only since the Aug. age): et generale quoddam decorum intelligimus, quod in omni honestate versatur, et aliud huic subjectum, quod pertinet ad singulas partes honestatis, C. Off. 1, 27, 96; so, causæ, *opp.* singulæ lites, Quint. 7, 1, 64 Sen. Ep. 58 *med.*: quum sit omnis generalis quæstio speciali potentior, Quint. 12, 2, 18; cf. illud generale, hoc speciale, id. 5, 10, 44; so, tractatus, *opp.* specialis de re et generales quæstiones sunt et definitæ, id. 7, 2, 1: definitio, Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 4: pactum, Papin. ib. 2, 14, 40;—*Sup.*: generalissima species, Boeth. in Porphyr. Dial. 1, p. 14.

gĕnĕrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [generalis, *no.* II.] *The generality, mass* (post-class.): Serv. Virg. G. 1, 21; id. Virg. Æ. 6, 154; Mart. Cap. 4, 100; Symm. Ep. 2, 90: pro salute generalitatis, *i. e. of mankind in general*: Ennod. Pan. Theod. 18; Cassiod. Exp. in Psalm. 14, 12; cf. also, id. Var. 4, 16 *ad fin.*

gĕnĕrālĭter, *adv.* [acc. to generalis, *no.* II.] *In general, generally* (like generalis, in this signif., mostly post-Aug.): tempus est, id quo nunc utimur (nam ipsum quidem generaliter definire difficile est), pars quædam æternitatis, C. Inv. 1, 26, 39: *tempus* generaliter et specialiter accipitur, *etc.*, Quint. 5, 10, 42 *sq.*; so, *opp.* specialiter, id. 5, 7, 4; id. 5, 11, 1; *opp.* proprie, id. 3, 7, 7.

gĕnĕrasco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [genero] *To be generated, produced*: Lucr. 3, 745.

gĕnĕrātim, *adv.* [genus; cf. also generalis] **I.** *By kinds, species*, or *classes* (class.): jam quoniam generatim reddita finis Crescundis rebus constat, *etc.*, Lucr. 1, 585; cf. id. 1, 598; and, ut cupide generatim secla propagent, id. 1, 21; so, id. 1, 230; 564; id. 2, 347, et al.: primum nomen omnium (avium): *alites* ab alis, *volucres* a volatu. Deinde generatim: de his pleræque ab suis vocibus, ut hæc *upupa, cuculus, corvus*, etc., Var. L. L. 5, 11, 22, § 75; cf. id. ib. 5, 31, 41, § 146: ergo ab universa provincia generatimque ab singulis ejus partibus diligitur, C. 2 Verr. 2, 69, 168: aut publice civitas istos honores habent, aut, si generatim, homines ut aratores, ut mercatores, ut navicularii, id. ib. 2, 55, 137; cf. Cæs. B. C. 3, 32: Germani suas copias castris eduxerunt generatimque constituerunt paribusque intervallis Harudes, Marcomanes, Tribocos, *etc., i. e. by nations*, id. B. G. 1, 51 (Metaphr. κατὰ φυλάς); cf. Galli generatim distributi in civitates, id. ib. 7, 19: Cæsar concione habita Cordubæ omnibus generatim gratias agit: civibus Romanis, quod, *etc.* . . . Hispanis, quod, *etc.* . . . Gaditanis, quod, *etc., after their kind*, i. e. *according to their services*, id. ib. 2, 21: generatim exponere argumenta, C. Ac. 2, 15, 47: generatim componere, id. de Or. 1, 41, 146; cf. id. ib. 1, 13, 58: ne omnia generatim sacra omnesque percenseam deos, Liv. 5, 52: proprios generatim dicite cultus Agricolæ, Virg. G. 2, 35.

II. Opp. to specially, in particular, *Generally, in general* (rare, but class.): singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loquar, C. 2 Verr. 5, 55, 143; cf. neque generatim tradere, neque per singulas partes exsequi, Quint. 5, 10, 100: omnia generatim amplecti, C. Inv. 2, 5, 18: non nominatim, sed generatim informata proscriptio, id. Att. 11, 6, 2: hæc generatim præcipimus: nunc illud proprie, *etc.*, Col. 3, 9, 9.

gĕnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [genero] *A begetting, generating, generation* (post-Aug.): piscium, Pl. 9, 50, 74; id. 8, 47, 72.—*Plur.*: Pl. 20, 18, 51.

gĕnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An engenderer, generator, producer* (very rare): nosse autem generatores suos optime poterant, C. Univ. 11: Acragas . . . magnanimûm quondam generator equorum, Virg. Æ. 3, 704.

gĕnĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [generator] *Of* or *relating to generation* (post-class.): more, Tert. adv. Val. 27.

gĕnĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [genero] *She that generates* or *brings forth*: (Ægyptus) hominum aliorumque animalium perfecunda generatrix, Mel. 1, 9, 1.

gĕnĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [genus] **I.** Prop.: *To beget, procreate, engender, produce, create*: in the *pass.* also, *to spring, descend from* (class.): hominem generavit et ornavit deus, C. Leg. 1, 9, 27; isque (Capus) ium ex se Anchisen

generat, Enn. Ann. 1, 30: Œbalus, quem generasse Telon Sebethide nymphā Fertur, Virg. Æ. 7, 734: unde nil majus generatur ipso (Jove), Hor. Od. 1, 12, 17: Herculis stirpe generatus, C. Rep. 2, 12: homines hominum causā esse generatos, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: ita generati a natura sumus, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 29, 103; cf. id. Rep. 6, 15: a quo (deo) populum Romanum generatum accepimus, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5; so, ab origine ultimā stirpis Romanæ generatus, Nep. Att. 1: Tros est generatus ab illo, Ov. F. 4, 33: fuit Argolico generatus Alemone quidam Myscelos, id. M. 15, 19: Troja generatus Acestes, Virg. Æ. 5, 61: mulos (antiqui vocabant) quos asini et equæ generarent, Pl. 8, 44, 69, § 172: quale portentum ... nec Jubæ tellus generat, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 15; Ov. M. 15, 375: terram tanto prius animalia generare coepisse, Just. 2, 1 *fin.*: atque aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem, Virg. G. 3, 65: (mundus) semperne fuerit, nullo generatus ortu: an, *etc.*, C. Univ. 2: semina, unde essent omnia orta, generata, concreta, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: terra et hos (rubos) generat, Quint. 9, 4, 5: terra generandis alendisque seminibus fecundior, id. 10, 3, 2: e gramine, quod in eo loco generatum esset, *etc.*, Gell. 5, 6, 9: generandi gloria mellis, Virg. G. 4, 205: ignibus generandis nutriendisque soli ipsius naturalis materia, Just. 4, 1.—*Abs.*: asina generare cœpit, Pl. 8, 44, 69, § 172.

II. Fig. (prps. only post-Aug.): **A.** Gen.: cetera forsitan tenuis quoque et angusta ingenii vena ... generare atque ad frugem aliquam perducere queat, Quint. 6, 2, 3: verecundia vitium quidem, sed quæ virtutes facillime generet, id. 12, 5, 2; Modest. Dig. 25, 3, 7.

B. Esp.: Of the mind: *To bring forth, create, produce:* quæ (ætates) mihi dum ipsæ ex se generare queunt, Quint. 1, 1, 36: quum generabit ipse aliquid atque componet, id. 1, 12, 12; id. 8, 6, 32; cf. id. 10, 2, 5: similiter decurrentium spatiorum observatione esse generatum (poëma), id. 9, 4, 114; cf. Suet. Ner. 52.

generōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [generosus] *Nobility, excellence, goodness* (post-Aug.): in ipsa ove satis generositatis ostenditur brevitate crurum, ventris vestitu, *i. e. noble breed* or *race*, Pl. 8, 48, 75; so, caprarum, id. ib. 50, 76: taurorum, id. ib. 45, 70, § 181: antea Cæcubo erat generositas celeberrima, id. 14, 6, 8; so, Col. Arb. 1, 3; 3, 6, 4; Pall. Oct. 3.

generōsĭus, *adv.* [generosus, *no.* III.] *More nobly:* generosius petire quærens, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 21.

☞ *Pos.* and *Sup.* prob. not in use.

generōsus, a, um, *adj.* [genus] (*Full of* genus; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Of good* or *noble birth, noble, eminent* (class.): generosa ac nobilis virgo, C. Parad. 3, 1, 20: generosissima femina, Suet. Tib. 49: cf. viderat a veteris generosam sanguine Teucri Iphis Anaxareten, humili de stirpe creatus, Ov. M. 14, 698: non quia, Mæcenas, nemo generosior est te ... naso suspendis adunco Ignotos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 2; cf. id. 24: quanquam ego naturam unam et communem omnium existimo, sed fortissimum quemque generosissimum, Sall. J. 85, 15: nominibus generosus avitis, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 1: Mæonia generose domo, Virg. Æ. 10, 141: miles, *i. e. the Fabii*, Ov. F. 2, 199: O generosam stirpem! C. Brut. 58, 213: atria, Ov. F. 1, 591: humilem sane relinquunt et minime generosum, ut ita dicam, ortum amicitiæ, C. Læl. 9, 29.

II. Meton.: Of animals, plants, and other things: *Of a good* or *noble species, noble, superior, excellent* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sues generosæ, *of a noble stock*, Pl. 11, 40, 95; so, pecus, Virg. G. 3, 75: equus, Quint. 5, 11, 4; Symm. Ep. 4, 61: leones generosissimi, Pl. 10, 21, 24: testa (*i. e.* concha), Hor. S. 2, 4, 31: ostrea, Pl. 32, 6, 11: generosum et lene requiro (vinum), *of a good sort, generous*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18; cf. vitis, Col. 3, 2 *fin.*, and id. 3, 2, 17; so, pruna, Ov. M. 13, 818; cf. generosissima mala, Pl. 15, 17, 16, § 64; and, quod est pomum generosissimum? nonne quod optimum? Quint. 5, 11, 4: sorba, Pl. 15, 21, 23: obsonium, id. 15, 29, 35: arbor, Quint. 8, 3, 76: flos, Ov. F. 5, 211, et al.: generosos palmite colles, id. M. 15, 710; cf. insula inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis, Virg. Æ. 10, 174.

III. Fig.: *Noble-minded, magnanimous, generous:* quum de imperio certamen esset cum rege generoso ac potente (Pyrrho), C. Off. 3, 22, 86; cf. quid homo? nonne is generosissimus qui optimus? Quint. 5, 11, 4: Alexander generosi spiritus imperator, Pl. 8, 40, 61: quædam generosa virtus, C. Tusc. 2, 6, 16: Dolabella, vir simplicitatis generosissimæ, Vell. 2, 125 *fin.*: quo generosior celsiorque est (animus), Quint. 1, 2, 3; id. 2, 4, 4: forma magnifica et generosa quodammodo, C. Brut. 75, 261; quoted by Sueton. paraphrastically: Suet. Cæs. 55; so, quicquid est in oratione generosius, Quint. præem. 24: et tamen emerui generosos vestis honores, *i. e. the dress of honour* (of a mother of three children), Prop. 4, 11, 61.

†**gĕnēsis,** is, *f.* = γένεσις, **I.** Prop.: *Generation, birth; creation:* in basi (statuæ Minervæ) quod cælatum est, *Pandoras genesin* appellavit (Phidias), Pl. 36, 5, 4, § 4. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The constellation that is rising at one's birth* or *nativity*, Juv. 6, 579; 14, 248; Suet. Vesp. 14; id. Dom. 10.—**B.** Genesis, *The name of the first book of Moses* (so called because it contains the history of the creation).

genesta, æ, v. genista.

†**gĕnethlĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* = γενεθλιακός, *Of* or *belonging to one's birthday, natal hour,* or *nativity, genethliacal:* ratio, *the art of calculating nativities*, Arn. 2, 116.—As Subst.: **A. genethliacus,** i, *m., A calculator of nativities*, Gell. 14, 1, 1; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 144, b.—**B. genethliace,** es, *f.*, Prop., *The art of calculating nativities, genethliacs*: Meton., personified: tunc Phœbus, Genethliace, inquit, prior adstabit, quæ, *etc.*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 894 Kopp; cf. id. 3, § 228 ib.—**C. Genethliacon,** i, n., *A birth-day poem*, the title of a poem by Statius, Stat. S. 2, 7.

†**gĕnethlĭŏlŏgĭa,** æ, *f.* = γενεθλιολογία, *The art of calculating nativities, casting horoscopes*, Vitr. 9, 6, 2.

gĕnĕtrix (less freq. written **genitrix**; cf. Wagn. Virg. G. 4, 363), icis, *f.* [gigno] **I.** Prop.: *She that has borne* any one, or *produced* any thing, *a mother* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): te nunc, sancta, precor, Venus et genetrix patri' nostri (Æneæ), Enn. Ann. 1, 17; so, of *Venus*, as the mother of Æneas, Virg. Æ. 1, 590; 8, 383; id. ib. 12, 412; 554; and also as the ancestress of the Romans sprung from Æneas: Æneadum genetrix, Lucr. 1, 1; and of Cæsar, Suet. Cæs. 61; 78; 84 (cf. Venere prognatus, of Cæsar, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 15, 2; cf. also Suet. Cæs. 6 and 49); of *Venus*, as the mother of Amor, Virg. Æ. 1, 689: me magna deum genetrix his detinet oris, *i. e. Cybele* (also called Magna *Mater*; v. mater), id. ib. 2, 788; so, of the same, id. ib. 9, 82; 94; 117: genetrix Prisami de gente vetusta Est mihi (shortly after, *parens*), id. ib. 9, 284; cf. nec ferro ut demens genetricem occidis Orestes (shortly after, occisa *parente*), Hor. S. 2, 3, 133: (ciconiæ) genetricum senectam invicem educant, Pl. 10, 23, 32.

II. Meton.: **A.** *She that produces, an authoress, mother:* (tellus) magna deum mater materque ferarum, Et nostri genetrix, Lucr. 2, 600: patria O mea genetrix! patria O mea genetrix! Cat. 63, 59: frugum, *i. e. Ceres*, Ov. M. 5, 490: Miletus, Icariæ caput, super octoginta urbium per cuncta maria genetrix, *mother-city*, Pl. 5, 29, 31: Ægyptus vitiorum genetrix, id. 26, 1, 3: genetrix virtutum frugalitas, Just. 20, 4.—**B.** Poet. of *a mother-in-law*: Ov. M. 9, 326.

Gĕnēva, æ, *f. The most advanced city of the Allobroges, on the borders of the Helvetians*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 6 and 7; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 454.—Hence, ‡**Genevensis** (also written ‡**Genavensis**), e, adj., *Of* or *belonging to Geneva, Genevan:* PROVINCIA, Inscr. Grut. 477, 4.—As Subst.: ‡**Genevenses** (**Genāv.**), ium, *m., The inhabitants of Geneva, Genevans*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 253 *sq.*

gĕnĭālis, e, *adj.* [Genius] **I.: A.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to generation* or *birth, generative:* lectum illum genialem, quem biennio ante filiæ suæ nubenti straverat, *the bridal bed* (placed in the atrium, and dedicated to the genii of the married couple), C. Clu. 5, 14; cf. "*geniales* proprie sunt lecti, qui sternuntur puellis nubentibus: dicti a generandis liberis," Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 603; and "*genialis* lectus qui nuptiis sternitur in honorem genii, unde et appellatus," Fest. p. 94; so, lectus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87: torus, Virg. Æ. 6, 603: Liv. 30, 12; Pl. Pan. 8, 1: pulvinar divæ, Cat. 64, 47.—As *Subst.*: **genialia,** ium, *n. The marriage-bed, marriage:* genialibus alienis insultare, Arn. 4, 144.—**B.** Meton.: ducuntur raptæ, genialis præda, puellæ, Ov. A. A. 1, 125; so, bella, *at a wedding*, Stat. Ach. 1, 113: sors genialis atque fecunda, *productive*, Pl. 18, 24, 54 *fin.*; cf. in tantum abundante geniali copia pecudum, id. 17, 9, 6, § 53.

II. *Of* or *belonging to enjoyment, jovial, pleasant, delightful, joyous, genial:* scis enim, *geniales* homines ab antiquis appellatos, qui ad invitandum et largius apparandum cibum promptiores essent, Santra in Non. 117, 18: festum, Ov. F. 3, 523: dies, Juv. 4, 66: hiems, Virg. G. 1, 302: uva, Ov. M. 4, 14: serta, id. ib. 13, 929: rus, id. H. 19, 9; cf. arva Canopi, id. Am. 2, 13, 7: litus, Stat. S. 4, 4, 51: platanus, *under which feasts were celebrated, festival*, Ov. M. 10, 95: Musa, id. Am. 3, 15, 19: divi, *i. e. Ceres and Bacchus*, Stat. Th. 12, 618; cf. Fest. p. 95 Müll.: vultus, *friendly*, App. M. 11, p. 263.

gĕnĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [genialis, *no.* II.] *Joviality, festivity* (late Lat.): mensæ, Amm. 30, 1 *fin.*

gĕnĭālĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Jovially, merrily, genially:* festum genialiter egit, Ov. M. 11, 95; so, App. M. 10, p. 246; Inscr. Grut. 823, 2.

gĕnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [genius] (=genialis, *no.* II.). *Delightful, joyous,* Helv. Cinna in Gell. 19, 13 *fin.*

‡**gĕnĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [Genius] *One who makes images of genii*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4195; so, Inscr. Grut. 25, 1.

gĕnĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [Genius; cf. genialis, *no.* II.] *Jovial, joyous, cheerful* (late Lat. for class. genialis): fuit vultu geniatus, Capitol. Ver. 10; so, Cassiod. Var. 3, 12, et al.

gĕnĭcŭlātim, *adv.* [geniculum] *By knots:* Pl. 21, 11, 39.

gĕnĭcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [geniculum] *One who leans on his knee:* Vet. Schol. ad Germanic. Arat. 206.

gĕnĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [geniculatus] *A bending of the knee, kneeling* (post-class.), Tert. ad Scap. 4.

gĕnĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [geniculum] **I.** (acc. to geniculum, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: *With bended knee.*—Only as Subst.: **Geniculatus,** i, *m., The Kneeler*, a constellation, Vitr. 9, 6 *med.*—**B.** Meton.: *Bended, curved:* meatus Tiberidis, Amm. 18, 9.

II. (acc. to geniculum, *no.* II.): *Having knots, knotted, jointed, geniculated* (class.): culmus, C. de Sen. 15, 51; so, arundo, Pl. 16, 36, 64: herba totidem nodis, id. 24, 16, 93: nodi scaporum, id. 17, 21, 35, § 152: cursu scandentes vites, id. 14, 1, 3.

gĕnĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [geniculum, *no.* II.] *Knotty* (late Lat. for class. geniculatus, v. h. v. *no.* II.): virgulta, App. Herb. 77.

gĕnĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [genu] *A little knee, a knee,* **I.** Prop.: (ante- and post-class.): pueris in geniculis alligare serperastra, Var. L. L. 9, 5, 129, § 11: de geniculis adorare, Tert. Cor. Mil. 3. **II.** Meton.: *A joint* or *joint* on the stalk of a plant, Pl. 26, 11, 71; id. 18, 7, 10, § 56.

gĕnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [genu, prop. a little knee, meton.] In architect., *An angular bend where two pipes are joined together, a knee*, Vitr. 8, 7.

gĕnĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [gigno] (*The thing produced*; hence) *Product, fruit, progeny* (post-class.): vitis, Vulg. Matth. 26, 29.—*Plur.*: viperarum, *brood of vipers*, id. Luc. 3, 7; so, Tert. Anim. 39.

genista (also written genesta), æ, *f. The broom-plant, broom*, Pl. 24, 9, 40; id. 21, 12, 42; id. 19, 1, 2, § 15; Virg. G. 2, 12; 434; Calpurn. Ecl. 1, 5; Mart. 1, 44, 5.

Genita Mana, v. Mana.

gĕnĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [geno, gigno] *Of* or *belonging to generation* or *birth, productive, fruitful, generative* (ante- and post-class.): tempus, Lucil. in Var. L. L. 5, 3, 7, § 17 Müll. *N. cr.*: aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 11: partes, *i. e.* genitalia, Arn. 4, 146.

gĕnĭtālis, e, *adj.* [2. genitus] *Of*, or *belonging to, generation* or *birth, causing generation* or *birth, fruitful, generative, genital* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): genitalia Corpora, *generative principles, elements*, Lucr. 2, 61; so, corpora quatuor, Ov. M. 15, 239: semina, Lucr. 5, 849; Virg. G. 2, 324: partes (corporis), *genital parts*, Lucr. 4, 1041; Col. 6, 26, 2; also, membra, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 3: loca, Col. 6, 36, 2; cf. vulvæ, id. 7, 9, 5; so, too, of plants: membra, id. 3, 10, 12: locus, id. ib. § 14; cf. id. 3, 6, 1: profluvium, Pl. 20, 13, 51, § 143; also *menstruation*, id. 7, 14, 12: fœdera, *matrimony*, Stat. Th. 3, 300: menses, *the months of pregnancy in which the child may be born*, Gell. 3, 16, 4: ros, *fertilizing*, Pl. 2, 8, 6: hora anni, *i. e. in the spring*, id. 9, 35, 54: dies, *birth-day* (usually dies natalis), Tac. A. 16, 14; also, lux, Stat. S. 2, 3, 62: solum, *birth-place, natal soil*, Vell. 2, 15, 1; so, sedes, Prud. Cath. 10 *fin.*; and terra, Amm. 27, 5 *fin.*: dii, *the gods that produce every thing*: Romulus in cœlo cum dis genitalibus ævum Degit, Enn. Ann. 1, 175; imitated by Aus. Perioch. Iliad. 4; so, Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. V. 7, p. 139.—As *Subst.*: **A. Genitalis**, is, *f., A surname of Diana, as presiding over births*: sive tu (Diana) Lucina probas vocari Seu Genitalis, Hor. Carm. Sec. 16.—**B. genitale**, is, *n.* (*sc.* membrum; v. above), *The genital member*, Cels. 4, 1; Pl. 28, 8, 27; id. 37, 10, 57, et sæp.—*Plur.*: Pl. 11, 49, 110; Quint. 1, 6, 36.

gĕnĭtālĭter, *adv.* [genitalis] *In a generative, fertilizing manner*: Lucr. 4, 1254.

gĕnĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [genitus from gigno] *Of* or *belonging to generation* or *birth*. **I.** Gen. (rare; not in Cic.): Apollinis Genitivi ara, *the generator, fertilizer*, Cato in Macr. S. 3, 6; for which, Phœbi Genitoris ad aras, Val. Fl. 5, 404: forma prior redit genitivaque rursus imago, *native, original nature*, Ov. M. 3, 331; so, notæ, Suet. Aug. 80: nomina, *i. e. belonging to a family* or gens, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 107. **II.** Esp.: in Gram., Genitivus casus, *The genitive case* (denoting descent from something; in Var. L. L. patricius casus): sic ut *Mæcenas Suffenas, Asprenas* dicerentur, genitivo casu non *e* litera, sed *tis* syllaba terminarentur, Quint. 1, 5, 62; so, id. 1, 6, 14; Suet. Aug. 87, et sæp.—With equal frequency, *Abs.*, **genitivus**, i, *m., the genitive*, Quint. 1, 5, 63; id. 1, 6, 14; Gell. 4, 16, 3, et sæp.

gĕnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [gigno] **I.** Prop.: *A begetter, parent, father, sire* (class.): quo (animo) nihil ab optimo et præstantissimo genitore melius procreatum, C. Univ. 8: imitantes genitorem et effectorem sui, id. ib. 13: dubio genitore creatus, Ov. M. 5, 145: Pelopis, *i. e. Tantalus*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 7: deum, *i. e. Jupiter*, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 45; id. M. 14, 91: Saturnius, C. poet. Div. 2, 30, 64; and so, of *Neptune*, as ruler of the sea, Ov. M. 11, 202; cf. Virg. Æ. 1, 155; of *Mars*: bellorum, Sil. 3, 126; of the deified *Romulus*: O Romule, Romule dice! O pater, O genitor, Enn. Ann. 1, 181; so, genitorque Quirine Urbis; Ov. M. 15, 862 (cf. hujus urbis *parens* Romulus, C. Div. 1, 2, 3). **II.** Fig.: (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): qua rapitur præceps Rhodanus genitore Lemano, Aus. Urb. 13, 7: asciscet nova, quæ genitor produxerit usus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 119: O fraudum genitor, Sil. 13, 738; cf. Græci vitiorum omnium genitores, Pl. 15, 4, 5.

genitrix, icis, v. genetrix.

gĕnĭtūra, æ, *f.* [gigno] **I.** Prop.: *A begetting, bearing, birth, generation* (post-Aug.): in alitum quadrupedumque genitura esse quosdam ad conceptum impetus et terræ, Pl. 18, 24, 56; cf. origo atque genitura conchæ, id. 9, 35, 54, § 107. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: **A.** *Seed of generation*: profluvia genituræ (virorum), Pl. 22, 22, 40.—**B.** *That which is generated* or *created, a creature* (Eccl. Lat.): spirantes (*i. e.* serpentes), Arn. 1, 8: incredula, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23.—**C.** In astrology, *One's natal star* or *constellation, nativity*: reticere ipse genituram suam perseverabat, Suet. Aug. 94; so, id. Cal. 57; id. Ner. 6; id. Vit. 3; id. Vesp. 25; id. Tit. 9; Eutr. 7, 20; Amm. 29, 1.

1. **genitus**, a, um, *P.* of gigno.

2. **gĕnĭtus**, ūs, *m.* [gigno] *A begetting, bearing, generation* (post-class. and very rare): libri de animalium genitu, App. Apol. p. 297.

Gĕnĭus, i, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The tutelar deity* or *genius* of a person, place, *etc.*: "*genium* dicebant antiqui naturalem deum uniuscujusque loci vel rei aut hominis," Serv. Virg. G. 1, 302; cf. "Censor. de Die Nat. 3; Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 370; 444;" "scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum, Naturæ deus humanæ, mortalis in unum Quodque caput, vultu mutabilis, albus et ater," Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 187 Schmid: te per Genium . . . Obsecro et obtestor, id. ib. 1, 7, 94; cf. Sen. Ep. 12: cras Genium mero Curabis et porco bimestri, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 14; so, id. Ep. 2, 1, 144 Schmid; id. A. P. 210; Pers. 2, 3, et sæp.; cf. Tib. 1, 7, 49; and, magne Geni, cape dona libens votisque faveto, id. 4, 5, 9; Mart. Cap. 2, § 152 Kopp: acceptus Geniis December (because the Saturnalian festivals occurred in it), Ov. F. 3, 58: genium loci . . . precatur, Virg. Æ. 7, 136; so, GENIO LOCI, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 343 *sq.*; 1697; 1701: COLONIÆ, ib. *no.* 367; 1693 *sq.*: MVNICIPII, ib. *no.* 689; 1690 *sq.*: CVRIÆ, ib. *no.* 1120: FORI VINARII, ib. *no.* 4087: THEATRI, ib. *no.* 1713: Lateranus deus est focorum et Genius, Arn. 4, 6, et sæp.: Priapi, Petr. 21: Famæ, Mart. 7, 12, 10: JOVIS, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1730; 2488: DEORVM, ib. *no.* 1730.

B. Esp. (very freq. in Eccl. writers): Of *an evil spirit*: hi spiritus contaminati ac perditi per omnem terram vagantur; et solatium perditionis suæ perdendis hominibus operantur. Itaque omnia insidiis, fraudibus, dolis, erroribus complent; adhærent enim singulis hominibus, et omnes ostiatim domos occupant, et sibi geniorum nomen assumunt, *etc.*, Lact. 2, 15 *ad fin.*: dæmonus, id est genios, adjurare adsuevimus, Tert. Apol. 32: omnibus genii, deputantur, quod dæmonum nomen est, id. Anim. 39 *med.*

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** With respect to the enjoyment of life, *The spirit of social enjoyment, fondness for good living, taste, appetite, inclination*: isti qui cum Geniis suis belligerant, parcipromi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 81; cf. egomet me defraudavi Animumque meum Geniumque meum, id. Aul. 4, 9, 15; and with this cf., suum defrudans Genium, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 10 Ruhnk.; Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 28: hic quidem meliorem Genium tuum non facies, id. Stich. 4, 2, 42: nunc et amico meo prosperabo et Genio meo multa bona faciam, id. Pers. 2, 3, 11: indulge Genio: carpamus dulcia, id. ib. 5, 151.—Hence, **2.** As a term used by parasites for *entertainer, patron*: ecquis est, qui mihi commonstret Phædromum Genium meum? Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 22; so, id. Capt. 4, 2, 99; id. Men. 1, 2, 29.

B. With respect to one's intellectual life, *Wit, talent, genius* (very rare): nemo mathematicus Genium indemnatus habebit, Juv. 6, 562; so, victurus Genium debet habere liber, Mart. 6, 60, 10.—Hence, in a pun with the preced. signif.: Mart. 7, 78, 7.

geno, ĕre v. gigno, *ad init.*

Gĕnōni, ōrum, *m.*, prob. = Genauni: Auson. Ep. 9, 31.

gens, gentis, *f.* [gigno] (*A begetting*; concr.: *That which is begotten*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A clan*, or rather *a House* (e. g. The house of the Medici), *embracing several families united together by a common name and by certain religious rites*; orig. only patrician, but, after the granting of the connubium between patricians and plebeians, also plebeian: Sulla gentis patriciæ (*sc.* Corneliæ) nobilis fuit, familia prope jam exstincta majorum ignavia, Sall. J. 95, 3; cf. Liv. 38, 58: L. Tarquitius patriciæ gentis, id. 3, 27; cf. apud. P. Sestium patriciæ gentis virum, id. 3, 33; and, id. 6, 11: quum Marcelli ab liberti filio stirpe, Claudii patricii ejusdem hominis hereditatem, gente ad se rediisse dicerent, C. de Or. 1, 39, 176: gens Tarquiniorum, id. Rep. 2, 25 *fin.*: Julia gens, Liv. 1, 3: L. Tarquinius duplicavit illum pristinum patrum numerum, et antiquos patres majorum gentium appellavit, quos priores sententiam rogabat: a se ascitos minorum, id. Rep. 2, 20 Mos.; cf. Liv. 1, 35; so, patricii minorum gentium, C. Fam. 9, 21, 2; Liv. 1, 47; Capit. in Gell. 10, 20, 5: anni principio de connubio patrum et plebis C. Canuleius tribunus plebis rogationem promulgavit, qua contaminari sanguinem suum patres confundique jura gentium rebantur, Liv. 4, 1; cf. id. 4, 2; and, id. 10, 8, 9: uti Fecenïæ Hispalæ gentis enuptio, tutoris optio esset, *etc.*, *the right of marrying out of her* gens, id. 39, 19, 5: Peruvius, sine gente, *i. e. of no family, of vulgar birth*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 15. Cf., respecting the Roman gens, Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 339 *sq.*

II. Meton.: **A.** From the division of the senators (v. above): Of the gods: *A family*: ipsi illi majorum gentium dii qui habentur, hinc a nobis profecti in cœlum reperiuntur, *the superior deities* (the consentes), C. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: Cleanthes, qui quasi majorum est gentium Stoicus, id. Ac. 2, 41, 126.

B. Poet., like genus and stirps, of *A single descendant, offspring* out of an entire race: vigilasne, deum gens, Æneа? Virg. Æ. 10, 228 (for which, Dis *geniti*, id. ib. 9, 642): Tiryntha gens est (*i. e.* Fabius), Sil. 7, 35: gens extrema viri, *the last descendant*, id. 2, 185.

C. In a contemptuous sense, like our *Tribe, brood*: si illo die gens ista Clodiana, quod facere voluit, effecisset, C. Sest. 38, 80 (Orell. conjectures *manus* Clodiana, as shortly before).

D. Of beasts, *A race, herd, brood, swarm* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): intestino bello totæ gentes consumuntur, Col. 9, 9, 6: quos (equos) in spem statues summittere gentis, *of the race, breed*, Virg. G. 3, 75: utque luat pœnas gens hæc (*i. e.* vulpes), *breed, race*, Ov. F. 4, 711.

E. In a wider sense (as also γένος): **1.** Gen.: **a.** *A race, nation, population* (sts. more restricted than natio and populus, and sts. put for them; v. below, and cf. Drak. Liv. 23, 42; even in a wider sense than populus, Liv. 6, 12) (class.): gradus plures sunt societatis hominum. Ut enim ab illa infinita discedatur, propior est ejusdem gentis, nationis, linguæ, qua maxime homines conjunguntur: interius etiam est ejusdem esse civitatis, C. Off. 1, 17, 53; cf. (Deus) non curat singulos homines . . . ne civitates quidem . . . ne nationes quidem et gentes, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93; and, ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paullatim, Tac. G. 2: omnes exteræ gentes ac nationes, C. Manil. 11, 31; cf. per omnes gentes nationesque, Quint. 11, 3, 87; for which, in an inverted order, exteræ nationes ac gentes, C. Font. 11, 25: aut gentes aut populos, Quint. 11, 1, 86; cf., in an inverse order, populi et gentes, id. 12, 2, 3: postquam bello subegit Æquorum magnam gentem et ferocem, C. Rep. 2, 20; so, Sabina aut Volsca, id. ib. 3, 4: Transalpinæ, id. ib. 3, 9: Allobrogum, id. Cat. 4, 6, 12: Nerviorum, Cæs. B. G. 2, 28: Suevorum longe maxima Germanorum omnium, id. ib. 4, 1.—Also, **b.** For civitas, of *the inhabitants of a city* or *town*: Cæsar Gomphos pervenit, quod est oppidum primum Thessaliæ venientibus ab Epiro, quæ gens ultro ad Cæsarem legatos miserat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 80: atqui ad hoc, de quo agitur, non quærimus gentem, ingenia quærimus, C. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.*: cf. gladio pugnacissima gens Romani, Quint. 9, 3, 8; and Liv. 5, 48: Segni Condrusique, ex gente et numero Germanorum, Cæs. B. G. 6, 31: in illa incorrupta maxime

gente Ægyptiorum, C. Rep. 3, 9: nos plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, id. ib. 1, 17: jus gentium, id. ib. 1, 2.

2. Esp.: **a.** In the partitive genitive, gentium, like terrarum (v. terra), for the sake of emphasis: Enc., *In the world, on earth* (class.): ubicumque terrarum et gentium violatum jus civium Romanorum sit, C. 2 Verr. 5, 55, 143: quod ubique gentium est, id. Rep. 2, 4: ubinam gentium sumus, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9: ubi, ubi est gentium? Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 21: obsecro, unde hæc gentium? id. Cist. 4, 1, 16: ubivis gentium agere ætatem quam, *etc.*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4: an quisquam usquam gentium est æque miser? id. ib. 13: equidem te nisi nunc hodie nusquam vidi gentium, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 54: fratrem nusquam invenio gentium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 1: absit multo malo quovis gentium, Quam hic, *etc.*, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 55: res est in manibus: tu autem abes longe gentium, C. Att. 6, 3, 1: nostri *τυραννοκτόνοι* longe gentium absunt, id. Fam. 12, 22, 2: ah! minime gentium, non faciam, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 44; so, minime gentium, id. Eun. 4, 1, 11; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 44.

b. Gentes, opp. to the Romans, *Foreign nations, foreigners* (post-Aug. and rare): maneat, quæso, duretque gentibus si non amor nostri at certe odium sui, Tac. G. 33; so Hirt. B. Hisp. 17 *fin.*

c. In Eccl. writers, gentes, like *ἔθνος*, opp. to Jews and Christians, *Pagan nations, heathen*, Lact. 2, 13 *fin.*; Vulg. Psalm. 2, 1.—Hence, the title of Arnobius's work, Adversus Gentes.

F. Hence, by a second meton. of *A region, country* (very rare): ut Aspim aggrederetur, qui Cataoniam tenebat: quæ gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. Dat. 4: gentes viduatas esse suis cultoribus et desolatas, Arn. 1, 4.

gentiāna, æ, *f.* *The herb gentian* (so called after the Illyrian king, Gentius, v. h. v.), Pl. 25, 7, 34; Scrib. Comp. 167; 170; 176.

gentĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [gens] *Of* or *belonging to a nation, national* (post-Aug.): quibus more gentico continuum ferri tegimen, Tac. A. 3, 43; so, id. ib. 6, 33: pro gentica devotione, Tert. de Anim. 39; Avien. Or. Mar. 607.

gentĭlĭcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [gentilis] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a particular clan or House* (gens) (class.): an gentilicia sacra ne in bello quidem interrimiti, publica sacra et Romanos deos etiam in pace deseri placet? Liv. 5, 52 (v. sacrum); so, sacrificia, Auct. Or. de Harusp. Resp. 15: gentilicia (nota), *opp.* publica, Liv. 6, 20, 14: tumulus, *a family sepulchre*, Vell. 2, 119, 5: hereditates, Suet. Cæs. 1: nomina, id. Claud. 25: M. Varro tradit, in Seranorum familia gentilicium esse, feminas linea veste non uti, Pl. 19, 1, 2, § 8; so, id. Ep. 6, 15, 1; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 568, b.

II. *Of* or *belonging to a nation, national* (post-class.): vulgus, quos gentilicio vocabulo Chaldæos dicere oportet, mathematicos dicit, *by their national name*, Gell. 1, 9, 6.

gentīlis, e, *adj.* [gens.] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to the same clan or House* (gens): nomen, Suet. Ner. 41: stemma, id. ib. 37: monumentum Domitiorum, id. Ner. 50: copia, *out of their own* gens, id. Vit. 1; cf. manus (*i. e.* Fabii), Ov. F. 2, 198: odia, *family enmity* (of Hanno toward Hannibal), Sil. 2, 277: capillo erat pone occipitium summisiore, quod gentile in illo videbatur, *peculiar to the family, hereditary*, Suet. Tib. 68.—As *Subst.*: **gentīlis,** is, *m.* *A person belonging to the same clan* or gens, *a member of the same House*: "*gentiles* sunt, qui inter se eodem nomine sunt, qui ab ingenuis oriundi sunt, quorum majorum nemo servitutem servivit, qui capite non sunt deminuti," C. Top. 6, 29; SI FVRIOSVS EST AGNATORVM GENTILIVMQVE IN EO PECVNIAQVE EIVS POTESTAS ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. C. Inv. 2, 50, 148; so too SI AGNATVS NEC ESCIT, GENTILIS FAMILIAM NANCITOR, id. in Collat. Legg. Mosaic. et Rom. 16, 4; cf. Dirks. Trans. p. 369 *sq.* and 356 *sq.*: tuus gentilis, Brute, M. Pennus, C. Brut. 28, 109: sordidatus cum gentilibus clientibusque, Liv. 3, 58: e duobus gentilibus, Suet. Tib. 1: homines deorum immortalium quasi gentiles, C. Univ. 11: tuus pæne gentilis, *thy namesake*, id. 2 Verr. 2, 77, 190; cf. jestingly, fuit enim (Pherecydes) meo regnante gentili (*i. e.* Ser. Tullio), id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38.—Prov. (acc. to the lex above cited respecting insane persons): mente est captus atque ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 8.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of slaves who bore the name of their masters: apud antiquos singuli Marcipores Luciporesve dominorum gentiles omnem victum in promiscuo habebant, Pl. 33, 1, 6, § 26.

B. Poet.: Of plants: non gentilia poma, *i. e. foreign, exotic*, Calp. Ecl. 2, 41.

C.: **1.** Gen.: In a wider sense (acc. to gens, *no.* II. B.), *Of* or *belonging to the same people* or *nation, national* (so only post-Aug.): multis et validis propinquitatibus subnixus turbare gentiles nationes promptum haberet, Tac. A. 11, 1 *fin.*; so, solum, id. ib. 3, 59: imperium, id. ib. 6, 32: religio, id. ib. 12, 34: levitas, id. ib. 12, 14: utilitas, id. ib. 12, 17: lina, Sil. 4, 223; cf. metallum, id. 16, 465: gurges, Stat. Th. 9, 297.—As *Subst.*: **gentīlis,** is, *m.* *A fellow countryman*: Gell. 17, 17.

2. Esp.: **a.** (In opp. to Roman) gentiles, *Foreigners*: nulli gentilium provincialis femina copuletur, Cod. Th. 3, 14, 1; so, id. 11, 30, 62; Aus. Grat. Act. 4: cum scutariis et gentilibus, Amm. 14, 7.

b. In Eccl. Lat., opp. to Jewish or Christian, *Heathen, pagan*: vulgus, Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 464: mugæ, id. adv. Symm. 1, 576: gentilium literarum libri, Hier. Ep. 22, 30.—*Sup.*: Sextus Pythagoreus, homo gentilissimus, Hier. in Jerem. 4, 22.

gentīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gentilis] **I.** Prop.: *The relationship of those who belong to the same* gens: gentilitatum, agnationum, *etc.*... jura, C. de Or. 1, 38, 173; cf. de toto stirpis ac gentilitatis jure dicere, id. ib. 1, 39, 176; Pl. Pan. 37, 2.—Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 568, a.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Concr.*: *Relatives bearing the same name:* omnes Tarquinios ejicerent, ne quam reditionis per gentilitatem spem haberent, Var. in Non. 222, 17; so, gentilitas ejus Manlii cognomen ejuravit, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 24.—*Plur.*: sparsas atque ut ita dicam laceras gentilitates colligere, Pl. Pan. 39, 3.

B. Of plants, *A being related in name, bearing the same name:* Pl. 23, 7, 65; so, id. 12, 13, 30.

C. In Eccl. Lat.: **1.** *Abstr.*: *Heathenism, paganism*: gentilitas (*opp.* Dei religionem), Lact. 2, 13 *fin.*—Hence, **2.** *Concr.*: *The heathens, pagans*, Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 1086; Tert. Virg. Vel. 2; Hier. ad Ephes. 5 *fin.*

gentĭlĭter, *adv.* (acc. to gentilis, *no.* II. C.) (late Lat.): **A.** *After the manner* or *in the language of a country*: Cretes Dianam Britomarten gentiliter nominant, *in their native language*, Sol. 11; so, id. 20.—**B.** *Heathenishly*, Fulg. Discuss. Arian. 4; Commod. 57, 19.

gentĭlĭtĭus, a, um, v. gentilicius.

gentĭlĭtus, *adv.* [gens] (=gentiliter), *According to the custom of the country*, Tert. de Pall. 3.

gĕnu, ūs, *n.* (also masc.: *Nom. Sing.*, genus, Lucil. in Non. 207, 28.—And in the neutr., *Nom.* and *Acc. Sing.*, genua, C. Arat. 45; 46; 399; 403: *Plur.*, genua, as a dissyllable, Virg. Æ. 5, 432; 12, 905: *Gen. Plur.*, genuorum, Vitr. 9, 6 dub.: *Dat. Plur.*, genubus, Sen. Hippol. 667) [akin to *γόνυ*] **I.** Prop.: *The knee*: meus est hallista pugnus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, Humerus aries: tum genu ad quemque jecero, ad terram dabo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17: sic Cicero in Arato *hujus genus* pro genu, Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 22: per aquam ferme genus tenus altam, Liv. 44, 40 Drak. *N. cr.*: in ipsa genua utriusque commissura, *knee-joint*, Pl. 11, 45, 103, § 250: sedatis tibi doloribus genua, Front. Ep. p. 134 ed. Rom.: dolorem genus suscitare, id. ib. p. 138; Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 3: genu mehercule M. Antonium vidi, quum contento pro se ipse lege Varia diceret, terram tangere, C. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: genua inedia succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30: dumque virent genua, Hor. Epod. 13, 4: genuum junctura, *knee-joint*, Ov. M. 2, 823: genuumque tumebat Orbis, *knee-pan*, id. ib. 8, 809: ad genua accidere, Enn. in Non. 517, 16; cf. genua amplexus genibusque volutans Hæ rebat, Virg. Æ. 3, 607: atqui pol hodie non feres, ni genua confricantur, *i. e. be clasped in earnest entreaty*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 80; so, fricare, ib. 88: advolvi, Sall. Frgm. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 311; Tac. A. 1, 13 *fin.*; id. ib. 6, 49; id. ib. 15, 71; for which, genibus se advolvere *or* advolvi, Liv. 8, 37 *fin.*; id. 28, 34; Vell. 2, 80 *fin.*: muta metu terram genibus summissa petebat, Lucr. 1, 33: corde et genibus tremit, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 8: jus imperiumque Phraates Cæsaris accepit genibus minor, *i. e. kneeling, beseeching*, id. Ep. 1, 12, 28.

II. Meton.: Of plants, *A knot, joint*, usually called *geniculum*: a genibus (ferulæ) exeuntia folia, Pl. 13, 22, 42.

Gĕnua, æ, *f.* *A celebrated sea-port town of Liguria* (now *Genoa*), Mel. 2, 4, 9; Pl. 3, 5, 7; Liv. 23, 46; 30, 1, et al.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 281. *Its inhabitants* are called ‡**Genvates** and ‡**Genvenses,** Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3121 (of the year A. U. C. 637, B. C. 117).

gĕnŭālia, ĭum, *n.* [genu] *Garters*, Ov. M. 10, 593.

(**gĕnŭīne,** *adv.* false read. in Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15[6], 2, instead of germane.)

1. **gĕnŭīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [geno, gigno] **I.** Prop.: *Innate, native, natural* (rare, but class.): genuinæ domesticæque virtutes, C. Rep. 2, 15 *fin.*: naturales et genuini honores, Gell. 2, 2, 9: pietas, Ulp. Dig. 43, 28, 3, § 4: nequitia, App. M. 9, p. 230. **II.** Meton.: *Genuine* (post-class.): comœdia Plauti, Gell. 3, 3, 7.

2. **gĕnŭīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [genæ; cf. Fest. p. 94 Müll.] *Of* or *belonging to the cheek*: dentes, *jaw-teeth, back-teeth*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134; Pl. 11, 37, 63; also, *Abs.*, **genuini,** orum, *m.*, Virg. Cat. 5, 36; and in the *sing.*, **genuinus,** i, *m.*, Juv. 5, 69.—Prov.: genuinum frangere in aliquo, i. e. *to criticise severely*, Pers. 1, 115.

†1. **gĕnus,** ĕris, *n.*=*γένος* (whereas gens of like meaning is of pure Lat. origin), *Birth, descent, origin*; and concr., *a race, stock*, etc.

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: bono genere gnati, Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17; cf. ii, qui nobili genere nati sunt, C. 2 Verr. 5, 70, 180; and, amplissimo genere natus, Cæs. B. G. 4, 12; cf. also, genere regio natus, C. Rep. 1, 33; and, C. Lælius, quum ei quidam malo genere natus diceret, indignum esse suis majoribus, *At hercule*, inquit, *tu tuis dignus*, id. de Or. 2, 71, 286: genere et nobilitate et pecunia sui municipii facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: esse genere divino, id. Rep. 2, 2: contempsisti L. Murenæ genus, extulisti tuum, id. Mur. 7, 15: hic sacra, hic genus, hic majorum multa vestigia, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3; cf. id. Brut. 58, 212; so, id. Rep. 1, 18: in famam generis ac familiæ, Quint. 3, 11, 12; id. 5, 10, 24: genus Lentulorum, id. 6, 3, 67: Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini, Virg. Æ. 5, 568: fortuna non mutat genus, Hor. Epod. 4, 6.—*Plur.*: summis gnati generibus, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 20.

B. Esp.: pregn., like our word *birth*, for *High* or *noble birth* (so mostly poet.): quum certi propter divitias aut genus aut aliquas opes rem publicam tenent, est factio, C. Rep. 3, 14: pol mihi fortuna magis nuno defit quam genus, Enn. in C. Tusc. 3, 19, 44; et genus et virtus, nisi cum re vilior alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8; cf., et genus et formam regina pecunia donat, id. Ep. 1, 6, 37: non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te Restituet pietas, id. Od. 4, 7, 23: jactes et genus et nomen inutile, id. ib. 1, 14, 13; cf., cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent, Virg. Æ. 5, 621.

II. Meton.: **A.** Like gens and stirps, *A descendant, offspring, child*; and collect., *descendants, posterity, race* (poet.): neque tuum unquam in gremium extollas liberorum ex te genus, Poet. (Enn. ?) ap. C. Or. 46, 155: credo equidem, genus

esse deorum, Virg. Æ. 4, 12: Uraniæ genus, Hymen, *i. e. her son*, Cat. 61, 2; so, audax Iapeti, *i. e. his son Prometheus*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 27; and, Jovis, *i. e. Perseus*, Ov. M. 4, 609; cf. also, Prop. 2, 2, 9; Hor. Od. 2, 14, 18: genus Adrasti, *i. e. Diomede, grandson of Adrastus*, Ov. F. 6, 433; so, of a grandson, id. M. 2, 743; cf., nepotum, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 4: Tantali Genus, id. ib. 2, 18, 37; so, Danai, id. ib. 2, 14, 18: ab alto Demissum genus Ænea, *i. e. Octavianus, as the adopted son of Julius Cæsar*, id. S. 2, 5, 63: sive neglectum genus et nepotes Respicis auctor, *i. e. the Romans*, id. Od. 1, 2, 35; cf. ib. 3, 6, 18.

B. (with a predom. idea of homogeneousness) As also our words *race, family* =an assemblage of objects (of persons, animals, plants, inanimate or abstract things) which are related by a resemblance in natural qualities; often to be rendered by the words *class, sort, species, kind* (in this signif. most freq.).

1. Gen.: **a.** Of living things: (*α*) Of persons: quod ex infinita societate generis humani ita contracta res est, *etc., of the human race*, C. Læl. 5, 20; cf. id. Rep. 1, 2 *fin.*; and, O deorum quicquid in cœlo regit Terras et humanum genus, Hor. Epod. 5, 2; for which, consulere generi hominum, C. Rep. 3, 12; cf., cum omni hominum genere, id. ib. 2, 26; and, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7; cf. also, solivagum genus, C. Rep. 1, 25: Graium genus, *the Greek race*, Enn. Ann. 3, 2; so, virtus est propria Romani generis atque seminis, C. Phil. 4, 5, 13; cf. id. Ac. 2, 27, 86; and, Ubii, paullo quam sunt ejusdem generis et ceteris humaniores, Cæs. B. G. 4, 3 Oud.; cf. also, impellit alios (Æduos) iracundia et temeritas, quæ maxime illi hominum generi est innata, *race of men*, id. ib. 7, 42; so, of *nations, peoples, tribes*: ferox, Sall. Frgm. ap. Arus. Mess. *s. v.* †insolens, p. 241 Lind. (Hist. 1, 14 ed. Gerl.); Liv. 34, 7: implacidum (Genauni), Hor. Od. 4, 14, 10: durum ac velox (Ligures), Flor. 2, 3, 4: omne in paludes diffugerat, id. 3, 10, 14: Numidarum, Liv. 30, 12: genus omne nomenque Macedonum, id. 13, 44, 6; Nep. Reg. 2; cf. also Italici generis multi mortales, Sall. J. 47, 1; so, Liv. 42, 47 *fin.*; and in the *Plur.*: conventus is, qui ex variis generibus constaret, Cæs. B. C. 2, 36: est genus hominum, qui se primos esse omnium rerum volunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici), cujus generis est magna penuria, C. Læl. 17, 62: sæpius genus ejus hominis (*sc.* procuratoris rei publicæ) erit in reliqua nobis oratione tractandum, C. Rep. 2, 29 *fin.*; cf., genus aliud tyrannorum, id. ib. 1, 44: judicum genus et forma, id. Phil. 5, 5, 13: istius generis asoti, id. Fin. 2, 8, 23; cf., omnium ejus generis poëtarum haud dubie proximus, Quint. 10, 1, 85: liberrimum hominum genus, id. 10, 12, 2, 22; so, irritabile vatum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102: hoc omne (ambubajarum, *etc.*), id. S. 1, 2, 2; C. Inv. 1, 24, 35; so, equidem fabulam et fictam rem ducebam esse, virorum omne genus in aliqua insula conjuratione muliebri ab stirpe sublatum esse, Liv. 34, 2: ecdat consulari generi prætorium, C. Planc. 6, 15. *Plur.*: genus hominum... genera sunt duo, Cæs. B. G. 6, 13; so, tria auditorum, Quint. 3, 4, 6; and repeated in the relative clause, duo genera semper in hac civitate fuerunt... quibus ex generibus, *etc.*, C. Sest. 45, 96.—In the respective *Acc.*: quot et quod genus pastores habendi, *of what kind*, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 1; so, quod genus ii sunt, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 48; cf. in the follg.

(*β*) Of animals: genus altivolantum, *the race of birds*, Enn. Ann. 1, 98; cf. genu' pennis condecoratum, id. Frgm. ap. Var. L. L. 5, 10, 18, § 59; so, lanigerum, id. Frgm. ap. Fest. s. v. ‡ cyprio: squamigerum, Lucr. 1, 163; cf., piscium, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 9: silvestre, Lucr. 5, 1410: omne ferarum, id. 5, 1337: acre leonum, id. 5, 860: malefici generis plurima animalia, Sall. J. 17, 6; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 195: animantum propagare genus, *to propagate the race*, Lucr. 1, 196; so, ad genus faciendum, Just. 2, 9 *fin.*—*Plur.*: quæ vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum! Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: piscium genera, Quint. 5, 10, 21.—In the respective *Acc.*: porticus avibus omne genus oppletæ, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 11.

b. Of inanim. and abstr. things: genus ullum materiai, Lucr. 2, 304: quum is (sol) quoque efficiat, ut omnia floreant et in suo quæque genere pubescant, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: naves omni genere armorum ornatissimæ, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14: cibi genus, id. ib. 4, 1: hoc sphæræ genus, C. Rep. 1, 14: hoc triplex rerum publicarum genus, id. ib. 2, 23; so, regiæ civitatis, id. ib.; cf., totum regiæ civitatis, id. ib. 2, 29: novum imperii, id. ib. 2, 32: ipsum istud genus orationis exspecto, id. ib. 1, 24 *fin.*; cf., dulce orationis genus, id. Or. 13, 42: qua re esset hoc bellum genere ipso necessarium, id. Manil. 10, 27; cf., genus hoc erat pugnæ, quo, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 48: potestas annua (consulum) genere ipso ac jure regia, C. Rep. 2, 32: genus vitæ... genus ætatis, id. Off. 1, 32, 117; so, optimum emendandi, Quint. 10, 4, 2: dicendi, C. Off. 1, 1, 3; Quint. 8, 3, 56; 12, 10, 69: simplex rectumque loquendi, id. 9, 3, 3.—Repeated in the relative clause: erat hæc (ratio) ex eodem genere, quod ego maxime genus ex sociorum literis reperire cupiebam, C. 2 Verr. 2, 74, 183.—*Plur.*: Cæsar hæc genera munitionis instituit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 72: disserere de generibus et de rationibus civitatum, C. Rep. 2, 11; cf. id. ib. 1, 26; 28: genera juris institutorum, morum consuetudinumque describere, id. ib. 3, 10: genera furandi, id. 2 Verr. 2, 7, 18.—In the respective accusative ▷ omne, hoc, id, quod genus, for omnis, ejus, hujus, cujus generis, *of every, of this, of which kind*: sub urbe hortum omne genus, coronamenta omne genus, Cato R. R. 8, 2; so, Var. R. R. 1, 29, 1; and, Lucr. 4, 737: si hoc genus rebus non proficitur, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 23; so, id. L. L. 9, 63, 156, § 110; and, Lucr. 6, 918: in id genus verbis, Var. L. L. 10, 5, 180, § 79; so, id. ib. 8, 7, 108, § 17; and, scis me ante orationes aut aliquid id genus solitum scribere, C. Att. 13, 12, 3: quod genus in nostris membris et corpore toto Mixta latens animi vis est animæque potestas, Lucr. 3, 278; so, vitanda sunt illa, quæ propinqua videntur: quod genus, fidentiæ contrarium est diffidentia, *etc.*, C. Inv. 2, 54, 165; and, id. ib. § 162.—In gen.:=res *or* aliquid: ut in omni genere hujus populi (Græci) consuetudinem videretur imitatus, *in all respects, in every thing*, C. Rep. 2, 20; cf., innumerabiles res sunt, in quibus te quotidie in omni genere desiderem, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2 *fin.*; and, incredibile est, quam me in omni genere delectarit, id. Att. 16, 5, 2; so, too, medici assiduitas et tota domus in omni genere diligens, id. ib. 12, 33, 2; and, id. ib. 7, 1, 2: qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, *in any respect whatever*, id. de Or. 2, 4, 17: qua de re et de hoc genere toto pauca cognosce, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, 4.—As *Adv.*: in genus, *in general, generally*: sermones in genus communes, Gell. 4, 1 *fin.*

2. Esp.: **a.** In philos. lang., opp. to species *or* partes, and comprising them within itself, *A general term, logical genus*: "*genus* est id, quod sui similes communione quadam, specie autem differentes, duas aut plures complectitur partes," C. de Or. 1, 42, 189; cf., "genus est, quod plures partes amplectitur, ut *animal*; *pars* est, quæ subest generi, ut *equus*. Sed sæpe eadem res alii genus, alii pars est: nam *homo* animalis *pars* est, Thebani aut Trojani genus," id. de Inv. 1, 22, 32; and, "*genus* est, quod partes aliquas amplectitur, ut *cupiditas*; *pars* est, quæ subest generi, ut *cupiditati*; *pars* est, quæ subest generi, ut cupiditati *amor, avaritia*," id. Inv. 1, 28, 42; cf. also, "*genus* est notio ad plures differentias pertinens," id. Top. 7, 31: nec vero sine philosophorum disciplina genus et speciem cujusque rei cernere neque eam definiendo explicare nec tribuere in partes possumus, *etc.*, id. Or. 4, 16; cf. id. ib. 33, 117: formæ dicendi specie disparos, genere laudabiles, id. de Or. 3, 9, 34: perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, partibus plures, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 24: et conjuncta quæremus, et genera et partes generibus subjectas, et similitudines, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 39, 166; Var. R. R. 3, 3, 3.

b. In Gramm., *The gender* of nouns and verbs: "*transversi* sunt (ordines) qui ab recto casu obliqui declinantur, ut *albus, albi, albo*; *directi* sunt, qui ab recto casu in rectos declinantur, ut *albus, alba, album*. Transversorum ordinum partes appellantur *casus*, directorum *genera*: utrisque inter se implicatis *forma*," Var. L. L. 10, 1, 165, § 22: "quod ad verborum temporalium rationem attinet, quum partes sint quatuor: *temporum, personarum, generum, divisionum*, etc., id. ib. 9, 53, 152, § 95: in nominibus tria genera, Quint. 1, 4, 23: barbarismum fieri per numeros aut genera, id. 1, 5, 16; id. 9, 3, 6: in verbis quoque quis est adeo imperitus, ut ignoret genera et qualitates, *etc.*, id. 1, 4, 27.

2. genus, ūs, *The knee*; v. genu.

Gĕnūsus, i, *m. A river of Greek Illyria, north of Apollonia* (now *Iskumi*, acc. to others, *Siomini* or *Semno*), Cæs. B. C. 3, 75 *sq.*; Luc. 5, 462 Cort. *N. cr.*; called also **Genusuus,** Liv. 44, 30.

†**gĕōdes,** is, *m.*=γεώδης (earth-like, earthy), *A precious stone*, now unknown, Pl. 36, 19, 32.

†**gĕōgrăphĭa,** æ, *f.* = γεωγραφία, *Geography*: de geographia dabo operam, ut tibi satisfaciam, C. Att. 2, 4, 3 (cf. ib. 2, 6, 1).

†**gĕōgrăphĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=γεωγραφικός, *Geographical*: stili, Amm. 23, 6: perplexitas, id. 31, 2 (in C. Att. 2, 6, 1, written as Greek).

†**gĕōmĕtres,** æ (also **gĕōmĕtra,** æ, and, with a different scansion, Sid. Ep. 4, 11: **gĕōmĕter,** tri, Boeth. Porphyr. Dial. 2, p. 34; id. Aristot. Analyt. Prior. 1, 39, p. 498; Sen. Ep. 88 *med.* Gron.; *al.* **geometres**: geometrēs, as a trisyllable, Juv, 3, 76), *m.*=γεωμέτρης, *A geometer*: quomodo geometres cernere ea potest quæ aut nulla sunt aut internosci a falsis non possunt? C. Ac. 2, 7, 22; so, geometres, Quint. 1, 10, 6; Juv. 3, 76: *Dat.*, geometræ, Quint. 1, 12, 6: *Acc.*, geometren, id. 1, 10, 4: *Plur.*, geometræ, C. Off. 3, 7, 33; id. F. 8, 15; Quint. 12, 11, 20: *Dat.*, geometris, id. 1, 10, 18: *Acc.*, geometras, id. 5, 10, 7.

†**gĕōmĕtrĭa,** æ, *f.*=γεωμετρία, *Geometry*: in geometria lineamenta, formæ, intervalla, magnitudines, C. de Or. 1, 42, 187; so, id. Rep. 1, 10; id. Ac. 2, 33, 106; id. Div. 2, 3, 10; id. Tusc. 1, 2, 5; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; Quint. 1, 10, 34 *sq.*; id. 1, 12, 14.

gĕōmĕtrĭcālis, e, *adj.* [geometrica] *Of,* or *belonging to, geometry, geometrical*: Boeth. Geom. 1, p. 1208.

1. **gĕōmĕtrice,** *adv.* [geometricus] *Geometrically*: novisse, *to understand geometry*, Vitr. 10, 11 (16), 2 ed. Schneid.

2. **geometrice,** es, *f.*; cf. geometricus.

†**gĕōmĕtrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = γεωμετρικός, *Of,* or *belonging to, geometry, geometrical*: geometricum quiddam explicare, C. de Div. 2, 59, 122: quædam de dimensione, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: formæ, id. Rep. 1, 17: rationes, id. Ac. 2, 36, 117.—As *Subst.*: **A. geometricus,** i, *m., A geometrician*: reprehensi a geometricis sunt historici, Quint. 1, 10, 40 Spald. *N. cr.*—**B. gĕōmĕtrice,** es, *f., Geometry*: Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 76.—**C. gĕōmĕtrica,** ōrum, *n., Geometry*: geometrica discere, C. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.

† **Gĕon,** or **Gehon** (δ, Alcim. 1, 261), *n.* indecl. [Γηών] *The name of a great river flowing from Paradise, supposed by some to be the Nile, by others the Araxes*: Tertus inde Geon, Latio qui nomine Nilus Dicitur, ignoto cunctis plus nobilis ortu, Alcim. l. l.: nomen fluvii secundi Gehon, Vulg. Gen. 2, 13: assistens quasi Gehon in die vindemiæ, id. Eccl. 24, 37.

Gĕōrgi, ōrum, *m.*, Γεωργοί (husbandmen), *A Sarmatian people, near the Crimea* (*opp.* to the Nomades): Mela, 2, 1, 5 and 11; Pl. 4, 12, 26.

†**gĕōrgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=γεωργικός, *Of,* or *belonging to, husbandry, agricultural*: carmen, *the Georgics, an agricultural poem by Virgil*, Col. 7, 5, 10.—As *Subst.*: **Georgĭca,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.*

carmina), *The Georgics*: Virgilius huno Ennii versum secutus in Georgicis suis, Gell. 18, 5, 7: *Gen. Gr.*: in primo Georgicon, id. 13, 20, 4.

Gepidæ, arum, *m.* *A people of Scythia, one of the principal tribes of the Goths*: sed quum ex aliis gentibus, plerasque pariter transtulisset (*sc.* Probus), id est, ex Gepidis, Gautunnis, et Vandalis, illi omnes fidem fregerunt, Vopisc. Prob. 18 *init.*: in qua Scythia prima ab occidente gens sedit Gepidarum, Jornand. de Reb. Get. 5; id. ib. 17; id. ib. 50.—Hence, **Gēpĭdĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of or relating to the Gepidæ*; only as *Subst.*: **Gepidicus**, i, *m.* *An* agnomen *of the Emp. Maurice for his victories near or in the country of the Gepidæ*, Inscr. Murat. 467, 3; Eckhel. D. N. V. 8, p. 219.

Gĕræsticus portus, *A harbour near the town of Teos, in Ionia*, Liv. 37, 27.

Gĕræstus, i, *f.* *The principal town of Eubœa, near the promontory* Geræstus or Gerætum, *opposite to the promontory of Sunium* (now *Geresto*, or, acc. to others, *Kastri*), Liv. 31, 45; Mel. 2, 7, 9; Pl. 4, 12, 21.

†**gĕrānĭon** or **-um**, ii, *n.*=γεράνιον, *The herb stork's-bill*, Pl. 26, 11, 68.

†**gĕrānĭtis**, ĭdis, *f.*=γεριανῖτις, *A precious stone*, now unknown, Pl. 37, 11, 72.

Gĕrasæni, orum, *m.* *The inhabitants of Gerasa, a town of Judæa, in the tribe of Manasseh*: jam Gerasenorum steterat sub littore puppis, Juvenc. 2, 43; Vulg. Matt. 8, 28; id. Marc. 5, 1; id. Luc. 8, 26; 37.

†**gerdius**, ii, *m.*=γέρδιος (v. Steph. Thes. s. h. v.), *A weaver* (ante- and post-class.), Lucil. in Non. 118, 10; Firmic. 8, 25 *med.*

gerens, entis, **I.** *P.* of gero. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to gero, *no.* II. B. 3.): *Managing*; with follg. *Gen.*: rei male gerentes, Plaut. True. 1, 2, 43: sui negotii bene gerens, C. Quint. 19, 62.

Gergŏvĭa, æ, *f.*, Γεργοβία, **I.** *A town of the Arverni, in Aquitanian Gaul*, prps. in the neighbourhood of the modern *Clermont* (now *Jaugeau*), Cæs. B. G. 7, 4; 34; 36; 44; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 396 *sq.* **II.** *A town of the Boii, to the east of the Liger*, prps. *Charlieu*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 9 *fin.*; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 399 and 472.

Germalensis, e, *adj.* v. Germalus.

Germălus (also written Cerm.; cf. Müll. ad Fest. p. 55), *A depression in the Palatine Hill, towards the Tiber, a part of the Septimontium*, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 17, § 53; Fest. s. v. ‡ Septimontio, p. 348; C. Att. 4, 3, 3; cf., "*Germalus* a germanis Romulo et Remo, quod ad *fecum Ruminalem* ibi inventi, quo aqua hiberna Tiberis eos detulerat in alveolo expositos," Var. l. l.; and "*Germalus* locus in Urbe sic nominatus." Fest. s. h. v. p. 55; and v. Nieb. Rom. Gesch. 1, p. 430 *sq.*—Hence, ‡Germalensis Quinticeps apud eadem Romuli, Var. l. l.

germāne, *adv.* [germanus] *Faithfully, truly*: germane fraternè rescribere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b. 2.

Germāni, orum, *m.*, Γερμανοί, *The Germans, between the Rhine, the Danube, the Vistula, and the sea; the eastern neighbours of the Gauls*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4; id. ib. 4, 1; id. ib. 6, 11; 21 *sq.*; Tac. G. 2, et al.; C. Att. 14, 9, 3; id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33; id. Balb. 14, 32; id. Pis. 33, 81; v. Mann. Germ.—*Sing.*: **Germanus**, i, *A German*, in a pun with germanus, own brother; v. germanus, *no.* I. B.—Hence,

A. Germānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Germanic, German* (poet.): herbæ, Ov. A. A. 3, 163: pubes, Pers. 6, 44.

B. Germānĭa, æ, *f.*, *The country of the Germans, Germany*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 4; id. ib. 5, 13; id. ib. 6, 11; 24 *sq.*; id. B. C. 1, 7; id. ib. 3, 87; Hor. Od. 4, 5, 26; id. Epod. 16, 7.—Divided into *Upper* and *Lower Germany*: superior, Tac. A. 1, 31; id. ib. 6, 30; id. ib. 13, 27; id. H. 1, 12: inferior, id. A. 1, 31; id. ib. 4, 73; 11, 18; id. H. 1, 9; 52 *sq.*—Hence, *Plur.*: **Germaniæ**, arum, *f.*, *The whole of Germany*, Tac. A. 1, 34; 46; 57; id. ib. 2, 26; 73; id. ib. 3, 46.

C. Germānĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to the Germans, Germanic, German*: saltus, Liv. 9, 36; mare, *the Baltic*, Pl. 4, 16, 30, § 103: gentes, id. 4, 13, 28: sermo, Suet. Cal. 47: bellum, Cæs. B. G. 4, 16; Suet. Aug. 20; id. Tib. 9; id. Claud. 1; id. Ner. 4: exercitus, Tac. A. 1, 22; id. H. 1, 19; 26: expeditio (Caligulæ), Suet. Cal. 43: victoria, id. Vesp. 2: Calendæ, *i. e. the 1st of September* (which was named Germanicus on account of the victory obtained over the Germans), Mart. 9, 2, 4 (cf. Suet. Cal. 15; id. Dom. 13; and Macr. S. 1, 12): persona, *a clay figure of a German, as a bugbear for Roman children*, Mart. 14, 176.—As *Subst.*: **Germanicus**, i, *m.*: **1.** *An* agnomen *of several generals who gained victories over the Germans; beginning with* Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus, *the son of Livia*, Suet. Claud. 1 *sq.*; 27; id. Vit. 8; id. Dom. 13; Spart. Carac. 5.—**2.** (*sc.* nummus) *A gold coin struck by the Emperor Domitian*, Juv. 6, 205.

D. Germānĭcĭānus, a, um, *adj.* *Stationed or serving in Germany* (post-Aug. milit. term): exercitus, Suet. Oth. 8; id. Vesp. 6; Eutr. 7, 11.—As *Subst.*: **Germaniciani**, orum, *m.* (*sc.* milites), *Soldiers stationed in Germany*: Suet. Tib. 25; id. Galb. 20.

***E. Germānĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*: *Stationed or serving in Germany*: exercitus, Capitol. Albin. 1; prob. a corrupt reading for Germanicianus.

Germānĭcia, æ, *f.* *A city of Syria*: Eudoxius, Germaniciæ episcopus, quæ est civitas Syriæ, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 19.—Hence, **A. Germānĭcĭānus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Germanicia*; only as *Subst.*: **Germāniciani**, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Germanicia*: quasi civitas Germanicianorum ejus providentia atque custodia indigeret, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 19.—**B. Germāniciensis**, e, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Germanicia*; only as *Subst.*: **Germaniciensis**, is, *m.* (*sc.* incola) *A man of Germanicia*: erat ibi (*sc.* Antiochiæ), quidam Nestorius nomine, genere Germaniciensis, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 12, 4.

1. **Germanicianus**, a, um, v. Germani, *no.* D.

2. **Germanicianus**, a, um, v. Germanicia, *no.* A.

germānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. germanus] **I.** Prop.: *The relation between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood*: moveant te horum lacrimæ, moveat pietas, moveat germanitas, C. Lig. 11, 33: subituram vobis aliquando germanitatis memoriam (between Perseus and Demetrius as sons of Philip), Liv. 40, 8: nexus germanitatis, *the bond of sisterhood*, App. M. 2, p. 115. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *The relationship of the inhabitants of cities which are colonies of one mother-city*: ab eâ germanitate fraternam sibi cum iis caritatem esse, Liv. 37, 56.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, *A union, resemblance, similarity*: unde nomen ambobus (Bosporis) et jam quædam in dissociatione germanitas concors, Pl. 6, 1, 1: malorum, id. 15, 14, 15, § 51: vini, id. 14, 6, 8, § 59.

germānĭtus, *adv.* [id.] *In a brotherly manner, faithfully, truly* (ante- and post-class.): "*germanitus* fideliter, dictum a germanitate," Non. 118, 14; Pompon. ap. Non. l. l.; Aug. Ep. 120, 34.

1. **germānus**, a, um, *adj.* [prob. for germin-anus, from germen, *no.* II.] (*Belonging to the same origin*; hence) **I.** Prop.: Of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father, *Full, own* (class.): apes mihi est vos inventures fratres germanos duos Geminos, unâ matre natos et patre uno uno die, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 43; so, frater, Ter. And. 1, 5, 57; C. Font. 17, 36; id. 2 Verr. 1, 49, 128: L. Cicero frater noster, cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, id. Fin. 5, 1, 1: soror germana, id. Mil. 27, 73; so, Nep. Cim. 1:—Poet., To denote intimate friendship: soror, of a nurse, Enn. Ann. 1, 46:—As *Subst.*: **germanus**, i, *m.*, and **germana**, æ, *f.* *Full brother, full sister* (so, rare): **A.** Of persons: nunc tu mihi es germanus pariter corpore et animo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 34: hæc germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat, Virg. Æ. 5, 412; Ov. M. 5, 13: germanæ justa dai ante suæ, id. F. 3, 560; id. M. 6, 613: (Dryades) Omnes germanæ Cererem cum vestibus atris Mœrentes adeunt, id. ib. 8, 781.—**B.** Poet.: Of animals: Att. in C. Div. 1, 22, 44.—**C.** In a pun with Germanus, a German: Cimber hic fuit, a quo fratrem necatum hoc Ciceronis dicto notatum est: *Germanum Cimber occidit*, Quint. 8, 3, 29; so too in the *Plur.*: Vell. 2, 67 *fin.*

II. Meton.: **A.** *Of or belonging to brothers and sisters, brotherly, sisterly* (very rare): nunc tu mihi amicus es in germanum modum, Plaut. Casin. 3, 4, 25; so, casus (fratrum), Just. 27, 3 *fin.*

B. (through the intermediate notion of right, proper) *Genuine, real, actual, true* (a favourite expression of Cicero): illi veteres germanique Campani, C. Agr. 2, 35, 97: germanos se putant esse Thucydidas, id. Or. 9, 32: magni et germani Attici, id. ib. 26, 90: germani hujus artis magistri, id. de Or. 2, 38, 160: germani Luperci, id. Cœl. 11, 26: scio me asinum germanum fuisse, id. Att. 4, 5, 3: di (te) omnes perdant, oboluisti allium. Germana illuvies, rusticus, hircus, hara suis, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39: hæc est mea et hujus fratris mei germana patria: hinc enim orti stirpe antiquissima sumus, C. Leg. 2, 1, 3: ille Theodoromedes fuit germano nomine, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 38: germana justitia, C. Off. 3, 17, 69: hæc germana ironia est, id. Brut. 86, 296: gerræ germanæ, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 9.—*Sup.*: germanissimus Stoicus, C. Ac. 2, 43, 132.

2. **Germanus**, a, um, v. Germani, *no.* A.

germen, ĭnis, *n.* [prob. gero] (*The thing produced*: hence) **I.** Prop.: *A sprig, offshoot, sprout, bud* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): huc aliena ex arbore germen Includunt, Virg. G. 2, 76: serotino germine malus, tardissimo suber, Pl. 16, 25, 41.—*Plur.*: inque novos soles audent se germina tuto Credere, Virg. G. 2, 332; Pl. 18, 10, 21. **II.** Fig.: *A germ, origin*: rabies (*Gen.*) unde illæo germina surgunt, Lucr. 4, 1077: germen ab æthere trahere, Prud. Cath. 10, 24: germine nobilis Eulalia, id. στεφ. 3, 1. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Plur.*: *Fruits, productions*: auctumni maturet germina Virgo, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 405.—**B.** *The embryo or fœtus*: impleratque uterum generoso germine, Ov. M. 9, 280.—**C.** Of Minerva, Diana Venus, and Proserpine, as children of Jove: *Child, Offspring*: respice nympharum cœtus et celsa Tonantis Germina, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 76: exstirpato servili germine, Just. 18, 3 *fin.*—**D.** Of *a puppy, whelp*: nam postquam conclusa videt sua germina flammis, Nemes. Cyneg. 153 (cf. just before, huc omnes catuli, huc indiscreta feratur Turma).—**E.** Of *a precious stone*: ore legunt rubri germina cara maris, Claud. Ep. ad Seren. 14.—**F.** Of *a horn*: frontis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 129.

germinātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [germino] **I.** Prop.: *A sprouting forth, budding, germination*: palmitis, Col. 4, 24, 15: surculi, Pl. 17, 14, 24; cf. id. 16, 23, 41:—*Plur.*: Pl. 7, 2, 2. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A sprout, shoot*: accumuletur germinatio terrâ, donec robur planta capiat, Pl. 17, 17, 28.

germinātus, us, *m.* [id.] *A sprouting forth, putting forth, germination* (less freq. than germinatio): oleam, si capra depaverit primo germinatu, sterilescere, auctor est Marcus Varro, Pl. 15, 8, 8: serotino quædam germinatu florent maturantque celeriter, id. 16, 25, 41 *fin.*

germĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, v. *n.* and *a.* [germen] (post-Aug.), **I.** *Neut.*: *To sprout forth, put forth, bud, germinate*: asparagus altissime germinat, Pl. 19, 8, 42: id. 13, 24, 46; 16, 25, 41. **II.** *Act.*: *To put forth*: pomus, Pl. 30, 11, 30, § 101: capillum, id. 7, 6, 5.

1. **gĕro**, gessi, gestum, gĕrĕre (*Imper.* ger, in the compd. inger, like fer, dic, duc, fac, Cat. 27, 2; 3, e. a. [etym. dub.] (in the prop. signif. mostly only poet.; not in Cic., Cæs., Sall., or Quint.; but instead of it ferre, portare, vehere, sustinere, *etc.*; in the fig. signif., however, very freq. and class.),

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bear, carry, or*

have anything about one, or *on one's person, to carry about, to wear*: **1.** Of living beings: (vestem ferinam) qui gessit primus, Lucr. 5, 1419; so, vestem, Ov. M. 11, 276 (with *induere* vestes), Nep. Dat. 3; cf., coronam Olympiacam capite, Suet. Ner. 25: ornamenta, Id. Cæs. 84: angues immixtos crinibus, Ov. M. 4, 792: clipeum (læva) id. ib. 4, 782; cf., galeam venatoriam in capite, clavam dextra manu, copulam sinistra, Nep. Dat. 3: ramum, jaculum, Ov. M. 12, 442: spicea serta, id. ib. 2, 28: vincla, id. ib. 4, 681: venabula corpore fixa, id. ib. 9, 206; cf., in pectore fixus tela gerit, id. ib. 6, 228: Vulcanum (*i. e.* ignem) in cornu conclusum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 185: spolia ducis hostium cæsi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens, Liv. 1, 10; cf., Horatius trigemina spolia præ se gerens, id. 1, 26, 2: onera, Var. L. L. 6, 8, 72, § 77: gerere partum, Pl. 8, 47, 72: uterum, id. 8, 40, 62: centum fronte oculos centum cervice gerebat Argus, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 19; so, lumen unum media fronte, id. M. 13, 773: cornua fronte, id. ib. 15, 596: virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma, Virg. Æ. 1, 315: virginis ora, Ov. M. 5, 553; cf., qua modo brachia gessit, Crura gerit, id. ib. 5, 455 *sq.*; and, Cœa cornua matres Gesserunt tum, *i. e. were turned into cows*, id. ib. 7, 364: principio (morbi) caput incensum fervore gerebant, Lucr. 6, 1144: qui umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu, Virg. Æ. 6, 772; so, tempora tecta pelle lupi, Ov. M. 12, 380: (Hector) squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines Vulneraque illa gerens, quæ, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 2, 278: capellam gerat distentius uber, Hor. S. 1, 1, 110.

2. Of inanimate things: Lucr. 6, 791; cf. (terram) multosque lacus multasque lacunas In gremio gerere et rupes diruptaque saxa, id. ib. 6, 539; so, Enn. in Non. 66, 26; and, quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, Virg. G. 2, 122; Lucr. 4, 49.

B. Esp.: **1.** (very rare) With respect to the *term. ad quem: To bear, carry, bring* to a place: With *in c. Acc.*: (feminæ puerique) saxa in muros munientibus gerunt, Liv. 28, 19; cf. id. 37, 5.—*Abs.*: si non habebis unde irriges, gerito inditoque leniter, Cato R. R. 151, 4; Liv. 7, 6 Drak.—Prov.: non pluris refert, quam si imbrem in cribrum geras, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 100.

2. With the accessory idea of production, *To bear, bring forth, produce*: quæ, (terra) quod gerit fruges, *Ceres* (appellata est), Var. L. L. 5, 10, 19, § 64; cf. Tib. 2, 4, 56; and, violam nullo terra serente gerit, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 6; so, arbores (Œte), id. M. 9, 230: malos (platani), Virg. G. 2, 70: frondes (silva), Ov. M. 11, 615; Lucr. 1, 718: terra viros urbesque gerit silvasque ferasque Fluminaque et Nymphas et cetera numina ruris, Ov. M. 2, 16.

II. Fig.: A. Gen.: *To bear, have, entertain, cherish*: vos etenim juvenes animum geritis muliebrem, illa virago viri, Enn. Ann. 4, 11; cf., fortem animum gerere, Sall. J. 107, 1; and, parem animum, id. ib. 54, 1 Kritz.; so, animum invictum adversum divitias, id. ib. 43, 5: animum super fortunam, id. ib. 64, 2: mixtum gaudio ac metu animum, Liv. 32, 11, 5; cf. also Virg. Æ. 9, 311; and v. in the follg. *no.* B. 3.: amicitiam Atque inimicitiam in fronte promptam gero, Enn. in Gell. 19, 8, 6; and in Non. 129, 26: personam, *to support a character, play a part*, C. Off. 1, 32, 115; cf., est igitur proprium munus magistratus, intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis debereque ejus dignitatem et decus sustinere, id. ib. 1, 34, 122: mores, quos ante gerebant, Nunc quoque habent, Ov. M. 7, 655: et nos aliquod nomenque decusque Gessimus, Virg. Æ. 2, 89: seu tu querelas sive geris jocos Seu rixam et inimicos amores Seu facilem, pia testa (*i. e.* amphora), somnum, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 2; Curt. 4, 14 *fin.*: plumbeas iras gerere, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 6, 18; so, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 30: M. Catonem illum Sapientem cum multis graves inimicitias gessisse accepimus propter Hispanorum injurias, C. Div. in Cæcil. 20, 66: veteres inimicitias cum Cæsare, Cæs. B. C. 1, 3: muliebres inimicitias cum aliqua, C. Cœl. 14, 32: inimicitias hominum moro, id. Deiot. 11, 30: simultatem cum aliquo pro re publica, Anton. in C. Att. 14, 13, A. 3; cf. Suet. Vesp. 6; cf. Virg. Æ. 12, 48: de amicitia gerenda præclarissime scripti libri, C. Fam. 3, 8, 5: amicitiam, Nep. Dat. 10 *fin.*: præcipuum in Romanos gerebant odium, Liv. 28, 22: cum fortuna mutabilem gerentes fidem, id. 8, 24: utriusque imperii cupiditatem insatiabilem gerebant, Just. 17, 1 *fin.*—*Abs.*: ad ea rex, aliter atque animo gerebat, placide respondit, Sall. J. 72, 1.

B. Esp.: **1.**: **a.** Gerere se aliquo modo, *To bear, deport, behave*, or *conduct one's self, to act* in any manner: in maximis rebus quonam modo gererem me adversus Cæsarem, usus tuo consilio sum, C. Fam. 11, 27, 5; cf. id. Off. 1, 28, 98: ut, quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus summissius, id. ib. 1, 26, 90: se liberius (servi), id. Rep. 1, 43: se inconsultius, Liv. 41, 10: se valde honeste, C. Att. 6, 1, 13: se perdite, id. ib. 9, 2, A. 2: se turpissime (illa pars animi), id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: se turpiter in legatione, Pl. Ep. 2, 12, 4: sic in provincia nos gerimus, quod ad abstinentiam attinet, ut, *etc.*, C. Att. 5, 17, 2: sic me in hoc magistratu geram, ut, *etc.*, id. Agr. 1, 8, 26; cf., nunc ita nos gerimus, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 22, 3: uti sese victus gereret, exploratum misit, Sall. J. 54, 2: eum, qui sit census, ita se jam tum gessisse pro cive, C. Arch. 5, 11.—**b.** In a like sense also post-class.: gerere aliquem, *To behave or conduct one's self as* any one (like *agere* aliquem): nec heredem regni sed regem gerebat, Just 32, 3; Pl. Pan. 44, 2: tu civem patremque geras, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 293; so, ædilem, App. M. 1, p. 113: captivum, Sen. Troad. 714.—And, **c.** Gerere se et aliquem, *To treat* one's self and another in any manner: interim Romæ gaudium ingens ortum cognitis Metelli rebus, ut seque et exercitum more majorum gereret, Sall. J. 55, 1; so, meque vosque in omnibus rebus juxta geram, id. ib. 85, 47.

2. Gerere præ se aliquid (for the usual præ se *ferre*; v. fero, *no.* II. B. 6. b.), *To show, exhibit, manifest*: affectionis ratio perspicuam solet præ se gerere conjecturam, ut amor, iracundia, molestia, *etc.*, C. Inv. 2, 9, 30; cf., præ se quandam gerere utilitatem, id. ib. 2, 52, 157: animum altum et erectum præ se gerebat, Hirt. B. Afr. 10 *fin.*

3. With the accessory idea of activity or exertion, *To sustain the charge of* any undertaking or business, *to administer, manage, regulate, rule, govern, conduct, carry on, wage, transact, accomplish, perform*; in the *pass.* also in gen., *to happen, take place, be done* (hence res gesta, *a deed*, and res gestæ, *events, occurrences*; v. below): "tertium gradum agendi esse dicunt, ubi quid faciant; in eo propter similitudinem *agendi* et *faciundi* et *gerundi* quidam error his, qui putant esse unum. Potest enim aliquid *facere* et non *agere*, ut poëta facit fabulam et non agit: contra actor agit et non facit. ... Contra imperator quod dicitur res *gerere*, in eo neque facit neque agit, sed gerit, id est sustinet, translatum ab his qui onera gerunt, quod hi sustinent," Var. L. L. 6, 8, 72, § 77: omnia nostra, quoad eris Romæ, ita gerito, regito, gubernato, ut nihil a me exspectes, C. Att. 16, 2, 2: gerere et administrare rem publicam, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68; cf. id. Rep. 2, 1; and, id. ib. 2, 12: rem publicam, id. ib. 1, 7; id. ib. 1, 8; id. Fam. 2, 7, 3; so, magistratum, id. Sest. 37, 79; cf. potestatem, id. 2 Verr. 2, 55, 138: consulatum, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25; id. Sest. 16, 37: duumviratum, id. ib. 8, 19: tutelam alicujus, Tryphon. Dig. 23, 2, 68; Scæv. ib. 27, 1, 22: multi suum rem bene gessere et publicam patria procul, Enn. in C. Fam. 7, 6, 1; so, rem, of private affairs, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 34; C. de Sen. 7, 22.—Of war: tamen etsi res bene gesta'st, Enn. Ann. 4, 8: vi geritur res, id. ib. 8, 30; cf., gladius geri res cœpta est, Liv. 28, 2; and, ubi res ferro geratur, id. 10, 39, 12: qui rem cum Achivis gesserunt statim, Enn. ap. Non. 393, 14; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 84.—Of public affairs, affairs of government: magnæ res temporibus illis a fortissimis viris summo imperio prædi-

tis, dictatoribus atque consulibus, belli domique gerebantur, C. Rep. 2, 32 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 24: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, id. de Sen. 6, 15; cf. id. ib. § 17: quid quod homines infima fortuna, nulla spe rerum gerendarum (*public business*), opifices denique, delectantur historia? maximeque eos videre possumus res gestas (*public events* or *occurrences*) audire et legere velle, qui a spe gerendi absunt, confecti senectute, id. Fin. 5, 19, 52: sin per se populus interfecit aut ejecit tyrannum, est moderatior, quo absentit et sapit et tuta re gesta lætatur, *their deed*, id. Rep. 1, 42: ut pleraque senatus auctoritate gererentur, id. ib. 2, 32; cf. id. ib. 1, 27: hæc dum Romæ geruntur, id. Quint. 6, 28: ut iis, qui audiunt, tum geri illa fierique videantur, id. de Or. 2, 59, 241: susceptum negotium gerere, id. Fam. 13, 5, 1; cf., si ipse negotium meum gererem, nihil gererem, nisi consilio tuo, id. Att. 13, 3, 1; so, negotium bene, male, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 32; Cat. 2, 10, 21; Cæs. B. G. 3, 18; cf., quid negotii geritur? C. Quint. 13, 42: bello illo maxime, quod Athenienses et Lacedæmonii summa inter se contentione gesserunt, id. Rep. 1, 16; cf., bella, id. ib. 5, 2; and, pacem an bellum gerens, Sall. J. 46 *fin.*: bella multa felicissime, C. Rep. 2, 9; so, bellum cum aliquo, id. Sest. 2, 4; id. Div. 1, 46, 103; Cæs. B. G. 1, 1, 4: bello gesto, Liv. 5, 43.—Mea mater de ea re gessit morem morigeræ mihi, *performed my will*, i. e. *complied with my wishes, gratified, humoured me*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 87; cf., geram tibi morem et ea quæ vis, ut potero, explicabo, C. Tusc. 1, 9, 17; so, morem alicui (in aliqua re), Enn. in Non. 342, 24; Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 44; id. Men. 5, 2, 37; id. Mil. 2, 1, 58; C. Rep. 3, 5; id. N. D. 2, 1, 3; Ov. Am. 2, 2, 13; also without *Dat.*: Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 36.—In the *Pass.*: ut utrique a me mos gestus esse videatur, C. Att. 2, 16, 3; so, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 69; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 108; id. Ad. 2, 2, 6; Nep. Them. 7, 3.—With a play upon this meaning and that in *no.* II. A.: "magna," inquit, "bella gessi: magnis imperiis et provinciis præfui." Gere igitur animum laude dignum, C. Parad. 5, 2, 37.—*Abs.*: quum superiores alii fuissent in disputationibus perpoliti, quorum res gestæ nullæ invenirentur, alii in gerendo probabiles, in dissere.do rudes, C. Rep. 1, 8; cf. above the passage, C. Fin. 5, 19, 52: Armeniam deinde ingressus prima parte introitus prospere gessit, Vell. 2, 102, 2 (where others unnecessarily insert rem); and, Liv. 25, 22; cf. also, sive cæsi ab Romanis forent Bastarnæ ... sive prospere gessissent, id. 40, 58 *fin.*; C. Rep. 3, 9.

4. Of time, *To pass, spend* (mostly post-Aug.; not used by Cic.): ut (Tullia) cum aliquo adolescente primario conjuncta ætatem gereret, Sulpic. in C. Fam. 4, 5, 3; cf., pubertatis ac primæ adolescentiæ tempus, Suet. Dom. 1; so, vitam, Petr. 63; Val. Fl. 6, 695: annum gerens ætatis sexagesimum et nonum, Suet Vesp. 24.

2. **gĕro,** ōnis, *m.* [1. gero] *A carrier*; ite, ite hac, simul heri damnigerull, foras gerones, Bonorum hamaxagoga, *that carry off, ravishers*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 1.

Gĕrōnĭum or **Gērūnĭum,** ĭi, *n.*, Γερούνιον, *A town in Appulia* (now *Torre di Zappa*): Liv. 22, 18.

† **gerontēa,** æ, *f.* = γεροντεία, *The plant groundsel, called also* senecio *and* grigeron (Senecio vulgaris, L.): App. Herb. 75.

‡ † **"gĕrontēum,** i, *n.*, γεροντεῖον, senatus," Not. Tir. p. 284.

† **gĕrontŏcōmĭum,** ii, *n.* = γεροντοκομεῖον, *A public hospital* or *almshouse for poor old people*, Cod. Justin. 1, 2, 19; 22; 23.

† **gerræ,** arum, *f.* = γέρρα (Prop. *Wattled twigs*; hence, meton.), *Trifles, stuff, trumpery, bagatelles, nonsense*: "‡ gerræ crates vimineæ. Athenienses quum Syracusas obsiderent et crebro *gerras* poscerent, irridentes Siculi *gerras* clamitabant. Unde factum est, ut *gerræ* pro nugis et contemptu dicantur," Fest. s. h. v. p. 94; cf. id. s. v. ‡ cerrones, p. 40 Müll. *N. cr.*: tuæ blanditiæ mihi sunt, quod

dici solet, Gerræ germanæ atque eclepol liræ liræ, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 9; so, maximæ, id. Epid. 2, 2, 49; cf. Aus. Idyll. 11 præf.—As *an interject* : gerræ! næ tu illud verbum actutum inveneris, Plaut. Tr. 3, 3, 31; id. As. 3, 3, 10.

gerres, is, *m. An inferior salted sea-fish* : Pl. 32, 11, 53; Mart. 12, 32, 15; id. 3, 77, 7; cf., "*gerres μαινίδες*," Gloss. Philox.—Prov.: addere garo gerrem, *i. e. to add to that which is precious something worthless*, Arn. 5, 188.

gerro (ancient orthogr.: "‡cerrones leves et inepti," Fest. s. h. v. p. 40 Müll.), ōnis, *m.* [gerræ] *A trifler, idle fellow* : gerro, iners, fraus, heluo, Ganeo, damnosus! Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10.

gerula, æ, *f.* [gero] (*She, or it, that bears* or *carries*; hence) **A.** Of persons: **1.** *A nursemaid, one who is an attendant on a nurse and carries the child* : exinde et matrem spiritu probat, et nutricem spiritu examinat, et gerulam spiritu agnoscit, *etc.*, Tert. Anim. 19 *fin.* : nec ex equo vel de muro, sed de nutricis et gerulæ suæ dorso sive collo hostem destinaturus, id. adv. Jud. 9 *sub init.* : nutrix ipsa non sit temulenta, non lasciva, non garrula; habeat modestam gerulam, Hier. Ep. 107, *no.* 4 *fin.*—**2.** *An owner* or *possessor* : divinæ formositatis gerula, App. M. 6, p. 181 Elm.—**B.** Of bees: *One who carries honey, a working bee* : gerulæ secundos flatûs captant, Pl. 11, 10, 10, § 24; cf. the pass. at large.—**C.** Of a ship: *A bearer* or *conveyer* : navis a Phrygiâ gerula sacrorum, Sol. 1, 126.

gĕrŭli-figŭlus, i, *m.* [gerulus; figulus] (*A porter-potter*; i. e.) *One who contrives and assists in doing a thing* : *a suggester and abettor* (a word belonging to comedy): flagiti, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 14.

gerulo, onis, v. gerulus, *no.* I.

gĕrŭlum, i, *n.* (*sc.* instrumentum) [gero] *That which carries* or *contains* : istis, quos uros dicimus, taurina cornua in tantum modum protenduntur, ut, dempta ob insignem capacitatem, inter regias mensas potuum gerula fiant, Sol. 20, 5.

gĕrŭlus, i, *m.* [id.] (*He that bears* or *carries*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A bearer, carrier, porter* : næ ille alium gerulum (argenti) quærat sibi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 79; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 72; Col. poet. 10, 310; Suet. Cal. 40; Sid. Ep. 8, 13; Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 575; 874; 976; 4196; App. M. 3 *fin.* (*al.* gerulonum.) **II.** Meton.: *One who does* something, *a doer* : "gerulus ὁ πράττων, ὁ πρακτήρ," Gloss. Philox.; cf. gerulifigulus.

gerundium, ii, *n.* [id.] In gram.: *A gerund*: Diom. p. 350 P.; Prisc. p. 808 ib..; also called, **gerundivus modus,** Serv. p. 1788 P.

Geruntum, ii, v. Geronium.

‡**gĕrūsia,** æ, *f.* = *γερουσία. A public hospital* or *retreat in Sardes, for old men who had deserved well of their country* : Vitr. 4, 8; Pl. 35, 14, 49; id. Ep. 10, 42.

Gēryon, ōnis, and **Gēryŏnes,** æ (cf. Var. L. L. 9, 51, 150, § 90. Archaic *Gen. Sing.*, Geryonai, Luer. 5, 28.—*Abl.* scanned Geryŏnē, Sid. Carm. 13, 13), *m.*, Γερυών and Γερυονής, *A mythic king in Spain having three bodies, whose oxen were carried off by Hercules* : Lucr. 5, 28; Virg. Æ. 7, 662; id. ib. 8, 202; Ov. H. 9, 92; Hor. Od. 2, 14, 8; Sil. 13, 201; Hyg. Fab. præf. *fin.*; Geryonis Oraculum, *at Patavium*, Suet. Tib. 14.—With the verb. in the plural: in hac (Erythiâ insulâ) Geryones habitasse a quibusdam existimantur, Pl. 4, 21, 36 *fin.*—Hence, **A. Gēryŏnǣus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Geryonian* : genere Geryonæo, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 18. **B. Gēryŏnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Geryonian* : cædes, App. M. 2 *fin.*

†**Gesclithron,** i, *n.* = γῆς κλεῖθρον; *i. e. bar of* (*the*) *earth*] *The name of a cave in the far north* : Pl. 7, 2, 2; in Sillig. ed. nov. as two Greek words.

‡**geseorētæ,** ārum, *f. A sort of boat, sacc.* to Gell. 10, 25, 5; dub.

Gēsoriacus (-ess-), i, *m.*, also **Gesoriacum,** i, *n.*, Flor. 1, 11, 8; Suet. Claud. 17, *A town and port of Gallia Belgica* (now *Boulogne*): Mel. 3, 2.—Hence, **A. Gesoriacus,** a, um, *adj. Of*, or *belonging to, Gesoriacus* : littus, Pl. 4, 16, 30, § 102.—**B. Gesoriacensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of*, or *belonging to, Gesoriacus* : muri, *i. e.* Gesoriacus, Eumen. Pan. Constant. 6.

gesta, orum, v. 1. gestus.

gestābilis, e, *adj.* [gesto] *Portable* (late Lat.): Cassiod. Var. 1, 45.

gestāmen, inis, *n.* [id.] **I.** *That which is borne* or *worn*; *a burden, load*; *ornament, accoutrements*, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): clipeus, magni gestamen Abantis, Virg. Æ. 3, 286; so, of a shield, Sil. 5, 349: hoc Priami gestamen erat, Virg. Æ. 7, 246: haruspices religiosum id gestamen (*sc.* margaritas) amoliendis periculis arbitrantur, Pl. 32, 2, 11, § 23; *cf.* id. 37, 8, 33: (asini), *a burden, load*, App. 7, p. 197: — *Plur.*: cognovi clipeum lævæ gestamina nostræ, Ov. M. 15, 163; cf. ista decent humeros gestamina no tros, id. ib. 1, 457; so, id. ib. 13, 116: sua virgo Deæ gestamina reddit, *i. e. a necklace*, Val. Fl. 6, 671; App. M. 11, p. 258; id. ib. 3, p. 141.

II. *That with* or *in which any thing is carried*; *a litter, sedan* : segni equorum cura, quotiens per urbem incederet, lectica gestamine fastuque erga patrias epulas, Tac. A. 2, 2; cf., Agrippina gestamine sellæ Baias pervecta, *a sedan-chair*, id. ib. 14, 4; so, sellæ, id. ib. 15, 57 (for which, *gestatoria* sella, Suet. Ner. 26; id. Vit. 16) (also without a *gen.*; in eodem gestamine sedem poscit, id. ib. 11, 33): Val. Fl. 6, 71: lento gestamine vilis aselli, Sedul. 4, 297.

gestātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *Act.*: *A bearing, carrying* : infantium gestationes, Lact. 3, 22 *fin.*—Far more freq., but not ante-Aug.,

II. *Pass.*: **A.** Prop.: *A being carried* or *conveyed about* (in a litter, carriage, boat, *etc.*), *a riding, driving*, or *sailing* for pleasure: gestatio quoque longis et jam inclinatis morbis aptissima est, *etc.* . . . Genera autem gestationis plura sunt. Lenissima est navi vel in portu vel in flumine, vehementior vel in alto navi . . . . vel lectică, etiamnum acrior vehiculo, Cels. 2, 15; Sen. Ep. 55: solitus etiam in gestatione ludere (aleam), Suet. Claud. 33; id. Vesp. 21.

B. Meton.: *A place where one is carried to take the air, a promenade, drive* : gestatio in modum circi, Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 17; id. ib. 2, 17, 13; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4336; Inscr. Grut. 201, 8.

gestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-Aug.) **I.** *Act.*: *A bearer, carrier* : delphinus gestator collusorque puerorum, Pl. Ep. 9, 33, 8: juvenis gestator aquæ, *i. e.* Aquarius, Vet. Epigr. in Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 314 Burm.

II. *Pass.* or *Neut.*: *One who rides out* to take the air: Mart. 4, 64, 19.

gestātorius, a, um, *adj.* [gestator] (*Pertaining to a* gestator; hence) *That serves for carrying* : sella, *a sedan-chair*, Suet. Ner. 26; id. Vit. 16 (for which, gestamen sellæ, Tac. A. 14, 4; 15, 57).—As *Subst.*: **gestatoria,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* sella) *A sedan-chair* : Sidon. Ep. 8, 8.

gestātrix, īcis, *f.* [gesto] *She that bears* or *carries* : Val. Fl. 4, 605.

gestātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A bearing, carrying* : adeo teneris cerasis, ut gestatum non tolerent, Pl. 15, 25, 30.

gesticulārius, ii, *m.* [gesticulus] *A pantomime* : Amm. 24, 4.—In the feminine **gesticularia,** æ, *A female pantomime* : Gell. 1, 5 *fin.*

gesticulātio, ōnis, *f.* [gesticulor] *Pantomimic motion, gesticulation* (post-Aug.): nec sine molli quadam digitorum gesticulatione, Suet. Tib. 68: inaffectata, App. M. 10, p. 254.

gesticulātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A pantomimic actor, pantomime*, whose gestures were not accompanied by speech: corporis, Col. 1 præf. § 3: Atellanus, Tert. Spect. 17.

gesticŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [gesticulus] *To make minute gestures, to gesticulate* (prps. not ante-Aug.): **A.** *Abs.*: gesticulandi saltandique studium, Suet. Dom. 8; Front. Orat. 1.—**B.** With *Acc.*: jocularia carmina lasciveque modulata, quæ vulgo notuerunt, etiam gesticulatus est, *he represented in pantomime*, Suet. Ner. 42.—**C.** With *ad* : scissor ad symphoniam gesticulatus laceravit obsonium, Petr. 8, 36.

☞ Gesticulatus, a, um, in pass. signif.: Sol. 27, 60.

gesticŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. gestus] *A mimic gesture, gesticulation, motion* (post-class.): digitorum, Tert. Apol. 19: ut in quibusdam saltationum gesticulis nostra corpora pone pandantur, Mar. Victorin. p. 2540 P.

1. **gestio,** ōnis, *f.* [gero] **I.** *A managing, doing, performing* (prps. only in the follg. passages): in gestione autem negotii, *etc.*, C. Inv. 1, 28, 38; cf. id. ib. 2, 12, 39. **II.** *A behaving, acting* in any manner: Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 8.

2. **gestĭo,** īvi, *or* ĭi, ītum, īre (old *Imperf.*, gestibant, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 49), *v. n.* and *a.* [2. gestus, *no.* I.] **I.** Prop.: *To use passionate gestures, to throw one's self about* (esp. for joy), *to be transported, to exult, to be joyful, cheerful* : "*gestit*, qui subditâ felicitate exhilaratus nimio corporis motu præter consuetudinem exsultat," Fest. p. 95; cf. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 387 (freq. and class.): **A.** With *Abl.* : quorum alter lætitiâ gestiat, alter dolore crucietur, C. Fin. 2, 4, 14: voluptate nimiâ gestire, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: inani lætitiâ exsultans et temere gestiens, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: Veliterni coloni gestientes otio, Liv. 6, 36: cur non gestiret taurus equæ contrectatione, equus vaccæ, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77; Col. 8, 15, 4: secundis rebus, Liv. 45, 19.—**B.** *Abs.*: quid est, quod sic gestis? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 10; cf. ib. 7: hæc (*sc.* eloquentiâ) deducimus perterritos a timore, hæc gestientes comprimimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148: tum gestit aper, quum sese Martia tigris Abstulit, Val. Fl. 3, 634: quum lætitia, ut adepta jam aliquid concupitum, efferatur et gestiat, C. Tusc. 4, 6, 12; cf. id. ib. § 13.

II. Fig.: In speaking: *To enlarge at will, to digress* : quapropter historiæ nonnunquam ubertas in aliquâ exercendi stili parte ponenda, et dialogorum libertate gestiendum, Quint. 10, 5, 15.

III. Meton.: *To desire* a thing *eagerly* or *passionately, to long for* it: **A.** With *Inf.* (so, mostly): roga, obsecro hercle, gestio promittere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 114: gestio scire ista omnia, C. Att. 4, 11, 1: Antonius senatum delere gestit, id. Phil. 6, 14: nihil erat, quod Zeno mutare gestiret, id. Fin. 4, 4, 8: transfuga divitum Partes linquere gestio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 24: fuge, quo descendere gestis, id. Ep. 1, 20, 5: quod gestiat animus aliquid agere in re publicâ, C. Att. 2, 7, 4: rogari, Pl. Pan. 39, 2: mutari, Gell. 16, 3, 4.—**B.** With *Objective clause* : equidem illam moveri gestio, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 43: ipsum gestio dari mihi in conspectum, Ter. Ph. 1, 5, 30; Pl. Pan. 39, 2.—**C.** With *Abl.* : nunc currere in undas Et studio incassum videas gestire lavandi, Virg. G. 1, 387.—**D.** With *Dat.*: gestiunt pugni mihi, *my fists itch to be at you*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 167: dudum scapulæ gestibant mihi, *i. e. were longing for the whip*, id. As. 2, 2, 49.

gestĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [gesto] *To carry often* or *much, to be wont to carry* or *bear* (ante- and post-class.): mea hæc (crepundia) herilis gestitavit filia, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 83 *sq.*: istum anulum (pater), id. Curc. 5, 2, 4: macheram feriatam, id. Mil. 1, 7; id. Pœn. 1, 2, 186: qui pectus purum et firmum gestitat, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 17, 10: poma, Sol. 32, 34.

gesto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [gero] **I.** *Act.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose).

A. Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bear, to carry, to have*: **a.** With *Abl.*: quæ nisi fecissem, frustra Telamone creatus Gestasset lævâ taurorum tergora septem (*i. e.* scutum), Ov. M. 13, 347: clavos trabales et cuneos manu ahenâ (Necessitas), Hor. Od. 1, 35, 19: gemmam dicito, Pl. 2, 63, 63: coronam lauream capite, Suet. Tib. 69; cf. Ov. M. 2, 366: agnam lectică, Hor. S. 2, 3, 214: dorso, sicut jumenta, onera gestare, Curt. 4, 2, 20: arma humeris,

Liv. 27, 48.—**b.** With *in c. Abl.*: quem ego puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24: id (*sc.* caput) affixum gestari jussit in pilo, C. Phil. 11, 2, 5: ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde, Ov. M. 7, 33.—**c.** In *simple constr.*: non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora, Virg. Æ. 1, 567: neque jam livida gestat armis Brachia, Hor. Od. 1, 8, 10: mercem sine fucis, id. S. 1, 2, 83.—**d.** *Without object:* (elephantos) decem annis gestare in utero vulgus existimat, *i. e. to go with young*, Pl. 8, 10, 10.—**e.** With *ex*: ex urbe atque Italiâ irritamenta gulæ gestabantur, Tac. H. 2, 62.

2. Esp.: gestari, *To be carried about* (in a litter, carriage, boat, *etc.*), *to take the air, to ride, drive, sail*, etc., *for pleasure:* nunc exerceamur, nunc gestemur, nunc prandeamus, Sen. Ep. 122 *med.*; cf. Mart. 12, 17, 3: gestatus bijugis Regulus esset equis, id. 1, 13, 8. Cf. in the follg. no. II.

B. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To carry, bear:* hiccine non gestandus in sinu est? *i. e. to be dearly loved*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 75: tu quidem Meum animum gestas; scis, quid acturus siem, *know my mind*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 11.

2. Esp.: *To report, blab out, tell again:* homines qui gestant quique auscultant crimina, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 12: pessimum genus hominum videbatur, qui verba gestarent: sunt qui vitia gestant, Sen. Ep. 123.

II. *Neutr.*: Like veho (v. h. v. *no.* II.), in the signif. of *no.* I. A. 2. *To be carried out, to ride, drive, sail*, etc., *to take the air* (very rare): simul gestanti, conspecto delatore ejus, *Vis*, inquit, *etc.*, Suet. Dom. 11: ne ad gestandum quidem unquam aliter iter ingressus, quam ut, *etc.*, id. Galb. 8.

gestor, ōris, *m.* [gero] (*One who carries;* hence) **A.** *A tale-bearer, tattler:* homines qui gestant quique auscultant crimina, Si meo arbitratu liceat, omnes pendeant, Gestores linguis, auditores auribus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 12.—**B.** *A manager, performer:* negotiorum, Scæv. D g. 49, 1, 24.

gestŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. gestus, *no.* A.] *Full of gestures, full of action* (post-class.): manus argutæ admodum et gestuosæ, Gell. 1, 5, 2: puelli incessu, App. M. 10, p. 253; cf., gressus, id. ib. 11, p. 262.

1. **gestus,** a, um, *P.* of gero.—As *Subst.*: **A. gesta,** ōrum, *n.* (in the time of the Empire) *The proceedings of the higher courts:* Cod. Th. 12, 6, 26; 28; ib. 19, 16, 10: acta super eo gesta, Amm. 22, 3, 4.—**B.** (late Lat.): **gestum,** i, *n.* = factum: *A deed:* sit tibi peccare desistere, gestum immensum, Commod. 52, 10.

2. **gestus,** ūs, *m.* [gero] **A.** (acc. to gero, *no.* I. A.): (*The bearing,* i. e. *motion of the body*, or *of a part of the body;* hence) **1.** Gen.: *Carriage, posture, motion, gesture:* gestum lenitari, Lucr. 4, 320; cf. ib. 366: a formâ removeatur omnis viro non dignus ornatus, et huic simile vitium in gestu motuque caveatur, C. Off. 1, 36, 130: nunc gestus mihi vultusque est capiundus novus, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 50: hoc quidem Zeno gestu conficiebat, C. Ac. 2, 47, 145: gratificatur mihi gestu accusator, id. Balb. 6, 14: gestum manus Ceycis habebat, Ov. M. 11, 673: ab avium gestu gustuque, *motion*, Suet. Aug. 7.—*Plur.*: nec flecti cervix nec brachia reddere gestūs, Nec pes ire potest, Ov. M. 6, 308.

2. Esp.: *A studied gesture, gesticulation* of actors or orators: nunquam agit hunc versum Roscius eo gestu, quo potest, sed abjicit prorsus, C. de Or. 3, 26, 102; cf. id. Quint. 24, 77; and, gestus histrionis, id. Att. 6, 1, 8: convenit agitur in gestu nec venustatem conspiciendam nec turpitudinem esse, ne aut histriones aut operarii videamur esse, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26; cf. vox et gestus subito sumi et aliunde arripi non potest, C. de Or. 1, 59, 252; and, oratio actio in duas partes divisa, *vocem gestumque*, Quint. 11, 3, 14; id. 2, 59, 242: tardiore et consideratiore gestu uti, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27; so, jactantior, Cœl. in Quint. 11, 1, 61: acer atque instans, Quint. 11, 3, 92: certus sed paulo productior, id. ib.: comicus magis quam oratorius, id. ib. 125.—*Plur.*: histrionum nonnulli gestus ineptiis non vacant, C. Off. 1, 36, 130: alterni, Quint. 6, 3, 65: breves, id. 11, 3, 100: quæ (concinnitas) verborum collocationem illuminat his luminibus, quæ Græci quasi aliquos gestus orationis σχήματα appellant, C. Or. 25, 83; so, Quint. 9, 1, 13; and without quasi, Gell. 11, 13, 10.

B. (acc. to gero, *no.* II. B. 3.): *A management, administration* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3, § 9; so, id. ib. 7, 23; id. ib. 5, § 2.

gesum, i, v. gæsum.

Gētæ, arum, *m.*, Γέται, **I.** Prop.: *A Thracian tribe on the Danube, bordering on the Dacians*, Mel. 2, 2, 3; Pl. 4, 11, 18; id. 4, 12, 25; C. Att. 9, 10, 3; Virg. G. 3, 462; Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 92; Hor. Od. 3, 24, 11; id. ib. 4, 15, 22.—In *Sing.*: **Geta,** æ, *m.*, *A Getan*, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 6; Sen. Hippol. 167; in the Gr. form, **Getes,** æ, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 66. **II.** Meton.: **Geta,** æ, *m.*: **A.** *A Roman* cognomen: **1.** C. Licinius Geta, *consul*, A.U.C. 638, *censor* 646, C. Clu. 42, 119.—**2.** Geta, *brother and co-regent of the Emperor Caracalla.*—**B.** *The name of a Greek slave*, Ter. Ad. and Phorm.—Hence, **1. Getes,** æ, *adj. m., Of* or *belonging to the Getæ, Getan:* poëta, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 17: Hebrus, Herc. Œt. 1041.—**2. Gētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* (*Getan;* poet. meton.), *Thracian:* gens, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 13: arma, id. Pont. 2, 8, 69; hence also, maritus Veneris (*i. e.* Mars), Stat. S. 1, 2, 53: sermo, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 19: lyra, *i. e. of the Thracian Orpheus*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 17; cf., plectrum, id. ib. 2, 2, 61: volucres, *i. e. the swallows* (because Progne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus, was changed into a swallow), id. Th. 12, 478.—**3. Gētis,** ĭdis, *f. adj., Getan:* anus, Sidon. 8, 3.

†**gēthÿum,** yi, *n.* = γήθυον, *A kind of onion, leek*, Pl. 19, 6, 32; 19, 7, 35.

Gētĭce, *adv.* [Geticus] *Like a Getan:* loqui, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 58.

Geticus, a, um, v. Getæ, *no.* b.

Getuli, and its derivatives, v. Gætuli.

gĕum, i, *n. The herb bennet, avens* (Geum urbanum, L.): Pl. 26, 7, 21.

gibba, æ, v. gibbus, *no.* B.

1. **gibber,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [like gibbus from the root GIB, softened from KYII, κύπτω, κυφός, bent, bowed, crooked] **I.** Prop.: *Crook-backed, hunch-backed, hump-backed:* (boves) ne gibberi, sed spina leviter remissa, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 7; so, gallinæ, id. ib. 3, 9, 18; cf., genus gallinarum, Pl. 10, 26, 36: Clesippus fullo, gibber præterea et alio fœdus aspectu, Id. 34, 3, 6; cf. Suet. Galb. 3: tuber, Mæcen. poet. ap. Sen. Ep. 101 *ad fin.* **II.** Meton.: *Protuberant:* "*gibberum* pro extanti et eminenti, Var. 452, 5: cum capite gibbero," Var. in Non. l. l.

2. **gibber,** ĕris, *m.* [1. gibber] *A hunch* or *hump* on the back (post-Aug.): Pl. 8, 45, 70, § 179: quod erat aucto gibbere, App. Flor. p. 350. Cf. also, gibbus, *no.* A.

gibbĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. gibber] *Badly hump-backed* or *hunch-backed:* **I.** Prop.: Orbilius Pupillus in Suet. Gramm. 9: vel protervi vel gibberosi vel curvi vel pruriginosi, *etc.* Gai. Dig. 21, 1, 3 (*al.* gibbosi). **II.** Fig.: sermones, *crooked, twisted*, Front. Eloq. p. 231 ed. Mai.

gibbosus, a, um, v. gibberosus, *no.* I.

gibbus, a, um, *adj.* [like gibber from the root GIB, softened from KYII, κύπτω, κυφός, bent, bowed, crooked] *Hunched, humped, gibbous:* calvaria ex interiore parte concava, extrinsecus gibba, Cels. 8, 1.—As *Subst.*: **A. gibbus,** i, *m.*, *A hunch, hump*, Juv. 10, 300; 6, 109.—**B. gibba,** æ, *f.*: **1.** Prop.: *A hunch, hump*, Suet. Dom. 23.—**2.** Meton.: *A hump-like swelling, protuberance:* Amm. 23, 6.

Gigantes, um, *m.*, Γίγαντες, **I.** Prop.: *The giants, fabled sons of Earth and Tartarus, who stormed the heavens, but were smitten by Jupiter with lightning and buried under Ætna:* Plur.: Ov. F. 5, 35; id. M. 1, 152; id. ib. 5, 319; Hor. Od. 2, 19, 22; Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70; id. de Sen. 2, 5; Hyg. Fab. præf. (cf. also Virg. G. 1, 278 *sq.*); Lucr. 4, 139; id. 5, 118; Prop. 3, 5, 39.—*Sing.*: **Gigas,** antis, *m. A giant:* Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 24; id. Ib. 599.—Hence, **Gigantēus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the giants:* bellum, Ov. Tr. 2, 71: sanguis, Virg. Cul. 27: triumphus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 7: tropæa, Ov. F. 5, 555: ora litoris, *i. e. at Cumæ, in Campania* (where, acc. to the myth, the giants dwelt, in the Phlegræan Fields, and fought with the gods), Prop. 1, 20, 9 (cf. Sil. 12, 143 *sq.*). **II.** Meton.: *A giant* in gen.; *any very immensely tall man:* debiles pedibus et eos, qui ambulare non possent, in gigantum modum formavit ita, ut, *etc.*, Lamprid. Commod. 9: gigantes erant super terram, Vulg. Gen. 6, 4, et sæp.

†**Gigantŏmăchĭa,** æ, *f.* = Γιγαντομαχία, *The battle of the giants*, the title of a poem by Claudian.

Gigas, antis, v. Gigantes.

gigerĭa, orum, *n. The cooked entrails of poultry:* "*gigeria* intestina gallinarum cum hisetica (isiciis) cocta. Lucilius lib. VIII.: gigeria sunt sive adeo hepatia." Non. 119, 20 *sq.*: gigeria optime facta, Petr. 66: pullorum coquere, Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

☞ The explanation in Fest. p. 95: "*gigeria* ex multis obsoniis decerpta," is evidently corrupt.

gignens, entis, *P.* of gigno.—As *Subst.*: **gignentia,** ium, *m.* (*Bearing* or *producing things;* hence) *Organic bodies, things that grow*, as plants, trees, *etc.*: loca nuda gignentium, Sall. J. 79, 6 Kritz.: ilex aucta in altitudinem, quo cuncta gignentium natura fert, id. ib. 93, 4: animam animantium omnium non corpoream esse . . . . omniumque gignentium esse seniorem, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 193; so, *opp.* animalia, Lact. de Ira Dei, 1, 13.

gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, gignĕre (primary form of the *Præs.*, **gĕno,** ĕre: genunt, Var. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.: genitur, Auct. ap. C. Inv. 2, 42, 122; C. de Or. 2, 32, 141: genuntur, Lucr. 3, 434; Var. R. R. 2, 6, 3: *Inf.* geni, Lucr. 3, 798: *Gerund.* genendi, Var. R. R. 1, 40, 1.—*Perf.*, genuit, Enn. Ann. 1, 28.—*Inf. Præs. Pass.* gignier, Lucr. 3, 623; 6, 246; 808), 3. *v. a.* [reduplic. form for gi-geno or ge-geno from the root GEN, akin to Greek ΓΕΝ, whence γεννάω, γεινομαι, γίγνομαι, and Sanscr. jan, nasci; cf. Bopp Gloss. Sanscr. pp. 133, b. and 134, a.; Benfey's Sanscrit-Eng. Dict. p. 322] *To beget, bear, bring forth, produce;* in the *pass.* also *to be born, to spring, arise, proceed;* of animate and inanimate subjects and objects. **I.** Prop.: **A.** In *simple constr.*: Saturno, quem Cœlus' genuvit, Enn. Ann. 1, 28: sextus (Hercules) hic ex Alcumenâ, quem Jupiter genuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: nec Hecubam causam interitûs fuisse Trojanis, quod Alexandrum genuerit, nec Tyndareum Agamemnoni, quod Clytæmnestram, id. Fat. 15, 34; so, App. M. 5, p. 172: pisces ova quum genuerunt, relinquunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129; so, ova, Pl. 11, 37, 80: omnia quæ terra gignat (shortly before, pariat), Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: O Romule, Romule die, Qualem te patriæ custodem di genuerunt! Enn. Ann. 1, 179: ita ut plurimum (aurum) Asturia gignat, Pl. 33, 4, 21 *fin.*; so, India eos (beryllos) gignit, id. 37, 5, 20: Meri bellatores gignuntur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 85.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: quæcumque animal pariunt, in capita gignunt, *i. e. with the head foremost*, Pl. 10, 64, 84: in omnium virtutum exempla geniti, Vell. 2, 116, 2.—**C.** With *Dat.*: ut idem deus urbem hanc gentibus, vos huic urbi genuisse videatur, C. Phil. 14, 12, 32.—**D.** With *ad*: ad majora quædam nos Natura genuit, C. Fin. 1, 7, 23.—**E.** With *ex*: deus animum ex suâ mente et divinitate genuit, C. Univ. 8: e terrâ genita (*sc.* vacca), Ov. M. 1, 615.—**F.** With *in c. Abl.*: quæ in terris gignuntur, ad usum hominum omnia creari, C. Off. 1, 7, 22.—**G.** With *Abl.*: **1.** Of time: qui antecedente anno genitum eum scribant, Suet. Tib. 5: septimo mense genitæ, Pl. 11, 37, 59.—**2.** Of parent: dis genite, et genitore dcos, Virg. Æ. 9, 642: pellice genitus, Liv. 40, 9; cf., also Suet. Aug. 17.—**H.**

With *de:* de sanguine, Ov. M. 1, 748; id. H. 16, 117: de quo Romulusque ferosque Acrota sunt geniti, id. M. 14, 617.—**X.** With *Adv. of place:* nec enim id esset principium, quod gigneretur aliunde, id. Rep. 6, 25: ubi tus gignitur, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 89: Corycium nemus, ubi crocum gignitur, Curt. 3, 4 *ad fin.*—**Y.** With *Inf.:* omne potens animal leni, genitumque nocere, Luc. 6, 485.—**M.** *Abs.:* in gignendo, in educando, C. Fin. 2, 33, 109: hæ (mulieres), quæ gignunt, imbecillos edunt, Cels. 2, 1.

II. Fig.: **A.** In *simple constr.:* hæc ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, C. Læl. 6, 20: ludus enim genuit trepidum certamen et iram, Ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 48: præceptiones, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: probationes, Quint. 5, 1, 1: mel gignit insaniam, Pl. 21, 13, 45: baccharis odor somnum gignit, id. 21, 19, 77: Plato eas (*ἰδέας*) gigni negat et ait semper esse, C. Or. 3, 10: odia etiam gigni sempiterna (*opp. exstingui familiaritates*), id. ib. 10, 35: in animorum permotione gignendâ, id. de Or. 3, 30, 118: s*, de gignendâ et comparandâ sapientiâ, Gell. 13, 8, 1.—**B.** With *ab:* quum ipse (Cato) sui generis initium ac nominis ab se gigni et propagari vellet, C. 2 Verr. 5, 70, 180.—**C.** With *ex:* ex hac maximâ libertate tyrannis gignitur et illa injustissima et durissima servitus, C. Rep. 1, 44, 68: et ægritudines et metus et reliquæ perturbationes omnes gignuntur ex eâ (intemperantiâ), id. Tusc. 4, 9, 22.—**D.** With *Dat.:* multa nobis blandimenta Natura genuit, C. Cœl. 17, 41.—**E.** With *in c. Abl.:* qui genuit in hac urbe dicendi copiam, C. Brut. 73, 255.—**F.** With *Abl.:* ipsi autem intelligamus naturâ gigni sensum diligendi et benevolentiæ caritatem, C. Læl. 9, 32.

gillo, ōnis, *m. A cooling-vessel, cooler* for liquids: Poet. in Anthol. Lat. 2, pp. 569 and 606 ed. Burm.; cf. "*βαυκάλιον* gillo," Gloss. Philox.

gilvus (in late Lat. also **cilbus**; v. the letter B), a, um, *adj.* [akin to Germ. gelb, Engl. yellow; cf. galbus] *Pale yellow:* equi, Var. ap. Non. 89, 2; Virg. G. 3, 83; Pall. Mart. 13, 4.

Gindārēni, ōrum. *m.,* Γινδαρηνοί, *A people of Cœle-Syria:* Pl. 5, 23, 19.

Gindes, is, v. Gyndes.

† **gingidion,** ĭi, *n.* = γιγγίδιον, *A small Syrian plant;* acc. to Sprengel, *the French carrot* (Daucus gingidium, L.): P. 20, 5, 16.

† **gingilismus,** i, *m.* = γιγγλισμός, *Pealing laughter:* Petr. S. 73 (where others read **gingiliphos** in the same signification).

gingiva, æ, *f. A gum:* inter dentem et gingivam, Cels. 6, 13; cf. Cat. 39, 19; Pl. 30, 3, 8 *fin.*; Juv. 10, 200:—*Plur.:* Cels. 6, 13; id. 7, 12; id. 2, 1; id. 2, 7; Pl. 29, 2, 9; id. 30, 3, 8; Cat. 97, 6.

gingīvŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [gingiva] *A small gum* (post-class. and very rare): App. Apol. p. 277; Veg. 2, 22.

‡ **gingriator** tibicen, Fest. p. 95 Mull. *N. cr.*

gingrīna, æ, *f.* [‡ gingrio] *A kind of small flute:* Sol. 5, 19; Fest. s. v. ‡ gingrio, p. 95; cf. Steph. Thes. Gr. L. s. v. γίγγρας.

‡ **gingrire** anserum vocis proprium est. Unde genus quoddam tibiarum exiguarum "*gingrinæ,*" Fest. p. 95; cf. gingritus.

gingrītus, ūs, *m.* [‡ gingrire] *The cackling of geese* (post-class.): Arn. 6, 205.

‡ **gingrum,** φωνὴ χηνός, Gloss. Phil.

ginnus, i, v. hinnus.

Gippitānus, a, um, *adj. Of,* or *belonging to, Gippa, a city of Numidia:* quum, tanquam perrecturus ad ecclesiam suam, valefecisset collegæ suo, presbytero Gippitano, Aug. Ep. 65 (al. 236).

git (also written **gith;** likewise in the form ‡ **giti** or ‡ **githi,** acc. to Charis. p. 106 P.), *m. indecl. A plant, called also melanthion and melasperma, Roman coriander* (Nigella sativa, L.): Pl. 20, 17, 71; id. 19, 8, 52: Cels. 2, 33; Col. 6, 34, 1: Scrib. Comp. 131; Pall. Sept. 13; Aus. Idyll. 12, 8.

glăbellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [glaber] *Without hair, smooth* (post-class.): **A.** *Abs.:* corpus Cupidinis, App. M. 5, p. 168: feminal, id. ib. 2, p. 122.—**B.** With *Abl.:* Apollo corpore glabellus, App. Flor. 1, p. 341.

glăber, bra, brum, *adj.* [akin to glubo; Gr. γλυφ-ω, γλαφ-ω] *Without hair, smooth, bald:* **A.** *Abs.:* si quem glabrum facere velis, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 26: colla boum, Col. 6, 14, 7: glaber erat tanquam rien, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Fest. s. v. rienes, p. 277 and 276 Müll.: hordeum, Turran. ap. Pl. 18, 7, 15: tapete, Turpil. ap. Non. 542, 18:—*Comp.:* Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 6: maritus cucurbitâ glabrior, App. M. 5, p. 163; dub.—**B.** With *Abl.:* crure glaber, Mart. 12, 38, 4:—As *Subst.:* **glaber,** bri, *m., A young (beardless) slave, favourite slave* of the Romans, Cat. 61, 142; Phæd. 4, 5, 23; Sen. Ep. 47.

glăbrārĭa, æ, *f.* [glaber] In a comic double sense, *She who loves smooth-skinned slaves,* and *she who is shorn smooth,* i. e. *robbed of her money:* Mart. 4, 28, 7.

glăbresco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [id.] *To grow smooth, bare, bald:* Col. 2, 19, 2.

glăbrēta, ōrum, *n.* [id.] *Bare places:* Col. 2, 9, 9.

Glabrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.] *A* cognomen *in the* gens Acilia: Liv 33, 34.

glăbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Smoothness of the skin, baldness:* calvitiis et glabritatibus rasi, Arn. 3, 108.

glăbro, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make bare, to deprive of hair* or *bristles:* Col. 12, 55, 4.

glaciālis, e, *adj.* [glacies] *Icy, frozen, full of ice* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hiems, Virg. Æ. 3, 285; so, Ov. M. 2, 30; cf., frigus, id. ib. 9, 582: polus, id. ib. 2, 173: Scythia, id. ib. 8, 790: regio (*opp.* perfervida), Col. 3, 1, 3: Oceanus, Juv. 2, 1: cf., pontus, Luc. 1, 18.

glăcies, ēi, *f.,* **I.** Prop.: *Ice:* sol glaciem dissolvit, Lucr. 6, 964; so, id. 6, 879: Virg. E. 10, 49; Hor. Od. 2, 9, 5; Ov. M. 2, 808; 13, 795; Pl. 8, 28, 42 *fin.*: lubrica, *slippery ice,* Liv. 21, 36:—*Plur.:* glacies, Virg. G. 4, 517: glacierum, Sid. Ep. 4, 6 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: *Hardness:* tum glacies æris flammâ devicta liquescit, Lucr. 1, 494.

glăcio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [glacies] (not ante-Aug.), **I.** *Act.:* **A.** Prop.: *To make* or *turn into ice: Pass.: To be turned into ice, to freeze, congeal:* et positas ut glaciet nives Puro numine Juppiter, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 7: humor glaciatur arescitve in gemmas, Pl. 8, 38, 57; cf. id. 2, 39, 99: ruptis vasis (vini) stetere glaciatæ moles, id. 14, 21, 27.—**B.** Fig.: stupet anxius alto Corda metu glaciante pater, Stat. Th. 10, 622.—**C.** Meton: *To render hard* or *solid:* nec dubium quin fici ramulis glaciatus caseus jucundissime sapiat, Col. 7, 8, 2.

II. *Neut.:* *To become hard, to harden:* (unguentum) fit hieme, quoniam æstate non glacist nisi acceptâ cerâ, Pl. 29, 3, 13.

‡ **glădĭārius,** a, um, *adj.* [gladius] *Of,* or *belonging to, swords, sword-:* ‡ negociator, *a sword-dealer,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4247.—As *Subst.:* ‡ **gladiarius,** ĭi, *m., A sword-furbisher, cutler:* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4197.

glădĭātor, ōris, *m.* [gladius] **I.** **A.** Prop.: *A swordsman, fighter* in the public games, *a gladiator:* athletæ et gladiatores, C. Or. 68, 228: gladiatorum spectaculum, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: ut emat gladiatores, id. Sull. 19, 55.: ut gladiatoribus imperari solet, id. Sest. 37, 80: gladiatores nobiles, id. Phil. 3, 14, 35: tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti, id. Phil. 2, 29, 74: quis tota Italiâ veneficus, quis gladiator, quis latro, quis sicarius, *etc.,* id. Cat. 2, 4, 7.—As a term of reproach: Gracchorum potentiam majorem fuisse arbitramini quam hujus gladiatoris (*i. e.* Antonii) futura sit? C. Phil. 7, 6, 17; so, id. 2 Verr. 3, 62, 146.—**B.** Meton.: *Plur.: A combat of gladiators, gladiatorial show:* gladiatores dare, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 32; so, C. Sest. 64, 133 and 135; Suet. Tit. 7: edere, id. Aug. 45; id. Dom. 4; Tac. A. 1, 76: locum gladiatoribus Siculis dare, C. Att. 2, 1, 5: gladiatoribus, *at a show of gladiators,* id. fr. 2, 19, 3; cf., ut Romam vitet gladiatoribus, Lucil. ap. Non. 165, 14; so, Asin. Pollio ap. C. Fam. 10, 32, 3.

II. *A sword-cutler:* carpentarii, scandularii, gladiatores, aquilices, tubarii, *etc.,* Tarrunt. Dig. 50, 6, 6.

glădĭātōrie, *adv.* [gladiatorius] *In the manner of gladiators:* quæ gladiatorie, quæ lenonice faceret, Lampr. Commod. 19.

glădĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gladiator] *Of,* or *belonging to, gladiators, gladiatorial:* ludus, C. Cat. 2, 5, 9: certamen, id. de Or. 2, 78, 317: familia, *a band* or *troop of gladiators,* id. Sest. 64, 134: Cæs. B. C. 3, 21; Sall. C. 30, 7: munus, Suet. Cæs. 10; 39; id. Tib. 7; 37: 40; id. Cal. 18; 26: consessus, *spectators assembled at gladiatorial shows,* C. Sest. 58, 124; cf. locus, *a place for witnessing the same,* id. Mur. 35, 73: gladiatoria corporis firmitas, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63; so, animus, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 71: Venus, i. e. clinopale, concubitus, App. M. 2, p. 121.—As *Subst.:* **gladiatorium,** ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* præmium, auctoramentum, v. h. vv.) *The hire* or *pay of gladiators,* for which freemen engaged as gladiators in the public games: gladiatorio accepto decem talentia, Liv. 44, 31 *fin.*

glădĭātūra, æ, *f.* [gladius] *A fighting of gladiators,* or *their profession* (post-Aug. and very rare): adduntur e servitiis gladiaturæ destinati, Tac. A. 3, 43: ut requiem gladiaturæ haberet, Schol. Juv. 6, 105.

gladiolum, i, v. gladiolus, *no.* I.

1. **glădĭŏlus,** i, *m. dim.* [gladius] **I.** Prop.: *A small sword:* "*lingulam* veteres dixere gladiolum oblongum, in speciem linguæ factum," Gell. 10, 25, 3: gladiolo solito cinctus, App. M. 2, p. 122; 3, p. 131:—*Plur.,* heteroel.: "nec *gladiola* (quisquam ferat), atqui Messala dixit," Quint. 1, 6, 42 (cf. gladius, *init.*). **II.** Meton.: *Title of a comedy by Livius Andronicus:* Fest. s. v. ‡ pedibus, p. 210, b.

2. **gladiolus,** i, *m.* [1. gladiolus] *The sword-lily,* Pl. 21, 11, 38; id. 17, 67; id. 25, 11, 89; Pall. 1, 37.

gladium, i, v. gladius, *ad init.*

1. **glădius,** ĭi, *m.* (anciently **gladium,** ĭi, *n.,* Lucil. ap. Non. 208, 13; cf. Var. L. L. 9, 49, 141, § 81; Quint. 1, 5, 16; v. gladiolum under gladiolus, *no.* I.) **I.** Prop.: *A sword* (synon. with poet. ensis, acc. to Quint. 10, 1, 11): succincti gladiis mediâ regione cracentes, Enn. Ann. 8, 59: contecti gladiis, id. ib. 16, 31: occursat ocius gladio comminusque rem gerit Varenus, Cæs. B. G. 5, 44: pila miserunt, celeriterque gladios strinxerunt, *drew,* id. B. C. 3, 93; so, gladium stringere, C. Phil. 2, 9, 21; Virg. Æ. 12, 278: destringere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25; id. ib. 7, 19 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 46; id. ib. 1, 47; id. ib. 1, 75; C. Off. 3, 31, 112; id. Cat. 3, 1, 2; Liv. 27, 13: educere, Cæs. B. G. 5, 44; C. Att. 4, 3, 3; Sall. C. 51, 36; cf., educere e vaginâ, C. Inv. 2, 4, 14: nudare, Ov. F. 2, 693: recondere in vaginam, C. Liv. 2, 4, 14: condere, Quint. 8 præf. § 15.—Provv.: **A.** Suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, *fight him with his own weapons,* Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35; cf. the same, C. Cæcin. 29, 82.—**B.** Quum illum (Clodium) *plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri* tamen diceret (Hortensius), *i. e. with very little trouble,* C. Att. 1, 16, 2.

II. Meton.: **A.** For, *Murder, death:* quum tanta præsertim gladiorum sit impunitas, C. Phil. 1, 11, 27; cf. id. Fam. 10, 2, 1; so, Vell. 2, 3, 3; id. 2, 125, 2: gladiorum licentia, C. Fam. 4, 9 *fin.*; so, Vell. 2, 22, 2: qui universas provincias regunt, jus gladii habent *i. e. the power of life and death,* Ulp. Dig. 1, 18, 6, § 8; so, potestas gladii, id. ib. 2, 1, 3; Capitol. Gord. 9.

B. For *Gladiatorial combat:* qui quum maxime dubitat, utrum se ad gladium loceat, an ad cultrum, Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*: comparare homines ad gladium, Lact. 6, 12 *fin.*: servus ad gladium vel ad bestias vel in metallum damnatus, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 25.

C. Gladius vomeris, *A ploughshare,* Pl. 18, 18, 48.

2. **gladius,** ĭi, *m.* [1. gladius] *The sword-fish,* also called xiphias (*ξιφίας*): Pl. 9, 3, 1; id. 9, 15, 21; id. 32, 11, 53.

glæba and its derivatives, v. **gleba**, *etc.*

glæsum, i, *n.* v. glesum.

glandārĭus (glandiarius, Lactant. Plac. Gloss. in Class. Auct. 3, p. 428 Mai.), a, um, *adj.* [glans] *Of* or *belonging to*, or *bearing, acorns* or *mast*: silva, Cato R. R. 1, 7; Var. R. R. 1, 7, 9: æsculus arboris nomen est glandiariæ, Lactant. Plac. l. l.

glandĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [glans-fero] *Acorn-bearing, glandiferous* (very rare): quercus, Lucr. 5, 937; C. Leg. 1, 1, 2.

glandĭŏnĭda, æ, *f.* [glandium]= glandium, *A savoury kernel* or *glandule* in pork: suilla, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 27.

glandĭum, ii, *n.* [glans] *A delicate kernel* or *glandule* in meat (prps. near the sexual parts), esp. in pork, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 44; id. Capt. 4, 4, 7; id. Stich. 2, 2, 36; Pl. 8, 51, 77; id. 36, 1, 2; id. 16, 38, 73.

glando, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (late Lat. for glans) *An acorn*, Avien. Perieg. 285; 1189.

glandŭlæ, arum, *f. dim.* [id.] (Prop. *A little acorn*; hence, meton.), **I.**: **A.** Gen.: *The glands of the throat*, called also tonsillæ: in ipsis cervicibus glandulæ positæ sunt, quæ interdum cum dolore intumescunt, Cels. 4, 1.—Hence also, **B.** Esp.: *Swollen glands in the neck, enlarged tonsils*, Cels. 2, 1 *fin.*; 8, 4. **II.** = glandium, *Delicate glandulous bits of pork*, Mart. 3, 82, 21; 7, 20, 4.

glandŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [glandulæ, *no.* I.] *Full of kernels, glandulous*: cervix suis, Col. 7, 9, 1.

†**glanis**, ĭdis, and **glanus**, i, *m.* = γλάνις and γλάνος, *A kind of shad*, Pl. 9, 43, 67; id. 32, 10, 45; id. ib. 11, 53, § 148.

glans, glandis, *f.* [akin to βάλανος] **I.** Prop.: *An acorn*, and, in gen., *any acorn-shaped fruit* (beech-nut, chestnut, *etc.*), Pl. 16, 5, 6 *sq.*; Lucr. 5, 1415; C. Or. 9, 31; Virg. G. 1, 148; Ov. M. 1, 106, et sæp.: "*glandis* appellatione omnis fructus continetur, ut Javolenus ait," Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 236. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An acorn-shaped ball* of lead or clay which was hurled at the enemy, Lucr. 6, 179; 307; Cæs. B. G. 5, 43; id. ib. 7, 81; Sall. J. 57, 4; Liv. 38, 20; id. 21, 7; id. 29, 6; Virg. Æ. 7, 686; Ov. M. 14, 826; Luc. 7, 513. A leaden ball of this kind was found with the inscription ROMA FERI (*i. e.* O dea Roma, feri hostem!), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4032.—**B.** The *nut* or *glans* of the penis, Cels. 7, 25.—In an obscene pun with the signif. *no.* I.: Mart. 12, 76, 3.

glārĕa, æ, *f. Gravel*: eo loco pulvis, non glarea injecta est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2, 4; so, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 2; Liv. 41, 27; Col. 4, 22, 8; Tib. 1, 7, 59; Virg. G. 2, 212.

glārĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [glarea] *Full of gravel, gravelly*: terra, Var. R. R. 1, 9, 3: sabulosaque arva, Col. 2, 10, 23: loca, id. Arb. 21, 1: rivi, Pl. 26, 8, 56: flumen saxa glareosa volvens, Liv. 21, 31.

glastum, i, *n. The herb woad, used in dyeing blue* (usually called Isatis tinctoria, L.): Pl. 22, 1, 2.

Glaucē, ēs, *f.*, Γλαύκη, **I.** *The mother of the third Diana*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58. **II.** *Another name of Creusa, wife of Jason*, Hyg. Fab. 25. **III.** *An Amazon*, id. ib. 163.

†**glaucēum**, i, *n.* = γλαύκειον, *A bluish-coloured plant, celandine*, usually called glaucion, Col. poet. 10, 104.

glaucĕus, a, um, *adj.* [glaucion] *Of celandine*: sucus, Scrib. Comp. 22.

Glaucĭa, æ, *m.* [1. glaucus] *A Roman* cognomen *in the* gens Servilia, C. de Or. 2, 61 and 65; and, Mallia, C. Rosc. Am. 7, 34.

glaucĭcŏmans, antis, *adj.* [1. glaucus, 2. coma] *With bluish-gray leaves, bluish-gray*: oliva, Juvenc. 3, 622.

†**glaucĭna**, orum, *n.* = γλαύκινα, *Ointment of celandine, glaucium ointment*, Pompon. Dig. 34, 2, 21.

†**glaucĭon**, ii, *n.* = γλαύκιον, *The* (bluish) *plant celandine* (Chelidonium glaucium, L.): Pl. 27, 10, 59. — *Plur.*: Mart. 9, 27, 2.

†**glaucĭscus**, i, *m.*=γλαυκίσκος, *A bluish-coloured fish*, now unknown, Pl. 32, 10, 46; id. ib. 11, 53.

glaucĭto, are, 1. *v. n.* The natural note of puppies, *To yelp*: glaucitat et catulus, Auct. Carm. Phil. 60.

†**glaucōma**, ătis, *n.* (also, **glaucoma**, æ, *f.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 70)=γλαύκωμα, *An obscuration of the crystalline lens, a cataract*, Pl. 29, 6, 38; Prud. Ham. 90.—Comicè: alicui glaucomam ob oculos objicere, *to throw dust in his eyes*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 70.

glaucōpis, ĭdis, *f.* (γλαυκῶπις, gray-eyed, an epithet of Minerva) *The owl*: si meus aurita gaudet glaucopide Flaccus, Mart. 7, 87.

1. †**glaucus**, a, um, *adj.*=γλαυκός, *Bluish gray* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Of water: undæ, Lucr. 1, 720: amictus (Nymphæ), Virg. Æ. 12, 885; cf. amictus (dei Tiberini), id. ib. 8, 33; and, sorores, *i. e. the Nereides*, Stat. Th. 9, 351.—**B.** Of sedge: ulva, Virg. Æ. 6, 416.—**C.** Of willows: salix, id. G. 4, 182; cf. frons (salictorum), id. ib. 2, 43.—**D.** Of a horse: equus, id. ib. 3, 82.—**E.** Of the eyes: oculi, Pl. 8, 21, 30; id. 11, 37, 53 *sq.*

2. †**glaucus**, i, *m.*=γλαῦκος, *A bluish-coloured fish*, otherwise unknown, Pl. 9, 16, 25.

3. **Glaucus**, i, *m.*, Γλαῦκος, *A Greek proper name*, **I.** *A son of Sisyphus, devoured by his own horses*, Virg. G. 3, 267. **II.** *The commander of the Lycians in the Trojan war, a friend of Diomede*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 17. **III.** *A fisherman of Anthedon, in Eubœa, who was changed into a sea-god*, Ov. M. 13, 906 *sq.*; id. ib. 14, 9; 38; 68; id. ib. 7, 233; Virg. Æ. 5, 823 Serv.; Stat. Th. 7, 335.

†**glaux**, cis, *f.*=γλαύξ, *A plant*, called also eugalacton, Pl. 27, 9, 58.

glēba (also written glæba), æ, *f.*, **I.** Prop.: *A small piece* or *lump of earth, a clod*: ingens, Lucr. 6, 553: glebis terrarum sæpe frigus, id. 1, 887: fecundæ, id. 1, 212; so, Virg. G. 1, 94; Hor. Od. 3, 6, 39: si glebis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo præcipitem egeris . . . non esse arma cespites neque glebas, *etc.*, C. Cæcin. 21, 60: omnes, qui ullam agri glebam possiderent, id. 2 Verr. 3, 11, 28; so, nec ulli gleba ulla agri assignaretur, Liv. 4, 11; cf. also, non adimi cuiquam glebam, C. Agr. 3, 1, 3: nam priusquam in os injecta gleba est, locus ille, ubi crematum est corpus, nihil habet religionis, id. Leg. 2, 22, 57; cf. Var. L. L. 5, 4, 9, § 23; and, Fest. s. v. præcidanea, p. 223; v. also, glebula.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Land, soil*: terra antiqua potens armis atque ubere glebæ, Virg. Æ. 1, 531.

B. Of other things: *A piece, lump, mass*: sevi ac picis glebæ, Cæs. B. G. 7, 25; so, turis, Lucr. 3, 328; Stat. Th. 6, 60: marmoris, Pl. 36, 6, 8: salis, id. 31, 7, 39: sulphuris, id. 35, 15, 50: lactis, Nemes. Ecl. 3 *fin.*

C. In later Lat.=pensio *or* canon prædio incumbens, *A peculiar tax upon the landed property of the senators*, Cod. Th. 6, 2, 10; ib. 12, 1, 138; Symm. Ep. 4, 61.

glēbālis (glæb.), e, *adj.* [gleba] **I.** *Of* or *relating to clods* (post-class.): agger, *consisting of clods*, Amm. 23, 5. **II.** In Law Lat. (acc. to gleba, *no.* II. A.): *Of* or *relating to lands*: collatio, *a tax paid from lands, land-tax*, Cod. Th. 6, 2, 3; 4, 8, 11, et sæp.

glēbārĭus (glæb.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *relating to clods*: "e quis (bubus) ut dicti *valentes glebarii*, qui facile proscindunt glebas," *clod-breakers*, Var. L. L. 7, 4, 95, § 74.

glēbātim (glæb.), *adv.* [id.] *By clods* (post-class.): agros glebatim metiri, Lact. Mort. Pers. 23.

glēbātĭo (glæb.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A tax levied on land, land-tax*, Cod. Th. 6, 2, 12.

glēbōsus (glæb.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of clods, cloddy* (post-Aug.): App. M. 1: terra glebosior, Pl. 35, 16, 53.

glēbŭla (glæb.), æ, *f. dim.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A small clod* or *lump of earth* (post-Aug.): frumenta lapillisque carent et glebulis, quas per trituram ferre terrena remittit area, Col. 1, 6, 23; Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 *ext.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A little farm, small piece of land*, Juv. 14, 166; App. M. 2, p. 233.—**B.** Of other things: *A small piece, little lump*: myrrhæ, Vitr. 8, 3: nivis, Scrib. Comp. 199: ex metallo, Pl. Ep. 10, 16, 3.

glēbŭlentus (glæb.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Cloddy, consisting of earth*: animalia, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46.

†**glechon**, ōnis, *m.*=γλήχων, *Pennyroyal*, pulegium, App. Herb. 92.

†**glechonītes**, is, *m.* = γληχωνίτης, *Wine flavoured with pennyroyal*, Col. 12, 35.

Glesariæ (also, **Glessariæ**) insulæ, *Amber islands on the coast of the North Sea*, Pl. 37, 3, 11, § 42; id. 4, 13, 27; cf. Mann. Germ. pp. 318 and 472 [glesum].

glessomarga, æ, v. glyssomarga.

††**glēsum** (also glessum and glæsum), i, *n.* [the German word Glas (Eng. glass.); cf. gleissen, glänzen (to glisten, glitter)] *The* (glittering) *amber of the Germans*, Tac. G. 45; Pl. 37, 3, 11, § 42.

†**gleucīnus**, a, um, *adj.*=γλεύκινος, *Of must, made from must*: oleum, Col. 12, 53; Pl. 15, 7, 7.

†**glīnon**, i, *n.*=γλῖνος, *A kind of maple-tree*, Pl. 16, 15, 28.

glīrārĭum, ii, *n.* [glis] *A place for keeping dormice*, Var. R. R. 3, 15, 1.

glis, glīris, *m. A dormouse* (Sciurus glis, L.): Glis esculentus, Blumenb., a delicacy with the Romans, Var. R. R. 3, 15; Pl. 8, 57, 82; Mart. 13, 59; Apic. 8, 9; Petr. 31; Amm. 28, 4: In silva mea est glis nullus, Var. in Charis. pp. 69 and 106 P.: glirium examine, Plaut. Frgm. in Non. 119, 26.

‡**glisceræ** mensæ gliscentes, id est crescentes, per instructionem epularum scilicet, Fest. p. 98 Müll.

glisco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [prps. akin to cresco, Fest. s. h. v. p. 98] (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Prop.: *To grow up, rise up, swell up, blaze up, burst out*: ignis Alexandri Phrygio sub pectore gliscens, *kindling*, Lucr. 1, 475; Sil. 14, 308: suffusa veneno Tenditur, ac sanie gliscit cutis, *swells*, Stat. Th. 1, 107: asellus paleis gliscit, *i. e. grows stout, fat*, Col. 7, 1, 1; so, turtur difficulter, id. 8, 9, 1; cf. Fest. s. v. reglescit, p. 278 Müll.; and Col. 2, 5, 1: immensum aucto mari et vento gliscente, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 22, 19.

II. Fig.: *To swell, grow, increase, augment, spread*: quum te salvum video, glisco gaudio, *I exult*, gestio, exsulto, Turpil. in Non. 23, 14; so, spectat atrox hostile caput, glisciitque tepentis Lumina torva videns, Stat. Th. 8, 756: hos ubi velle acies et dulci gliscere ferro Dux videt, *i. e. ardently long for*, id. ib. 12, 639; cf. with the *Inf.* (like gestio, v. h. v.): id. ib. 3, 73: ad juventiem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit, ut ignis oleo, C. Hortens. Frgm. ap. Non. 22, 22; so, gaudium, Pac. ib. 18; Lucr. 5, 1060: furor in dies, id. 4, 1065: clamor, singultus, jurgia, id. 3, 479: rabies, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 26: prœlium, id. Asin. 5, 2, 62: seditio, Liv. 42, 2: invidia, id. 2, 23: sævitia, Tac. A. 6, 19: adulatio, id. ib. 1, 1: flagitia et infamia, id. ib. 14, 15: gloria et pericula, id. ib. 15, 23: multitudo gliscit immensum, *grows, increases*, id. ib. 4, 27; cf. gliscerent numero et aliquando minuerentur, id. ib. 4, 5 *fin.*; and, postquam eo magnificentiæ venerit (res publica), gliscere singulos, *grow in wealth*, id. ib. 2, 33: gliscentibus negotiis duo prætores additi, id. ib. 11, 22: fama gliscit gressu, Sil. 4, 6.

☞ In *pass.* form: ut major invidia Lepido gliscceretur, *may grow, increase*, Sempron. Asellio in Non. 481, 5.

glŏbātim, *adv.* [globus] *In clusters, bands, troops* (late Lat.): per vicina digressi prædones, Amm. 27, 9.

glŏbo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (post-Aug.; prps. only pass. and reflexive). **I.** Prop.: *To make into a ball, to make round* or *spherical*: dependentes ubique guttæ parvis globantur orbibus, Pl. 2, 63, 65: formam mundi in speciem orbis absoluti globatam esse, id. 2,

2, 2. **II.** Meton.: *To form into a body or crowd, to crowd together in masses:* si auto exortum solis nubes globabuntur, hiemem asperam denunciabunt, Pl. 18, 35, 78; id. 11, 17, 17; cf. coturnices globatæ vehementius properant, Sol. 11 *med.*

globōsĭtas, ātis. *f.* [globosus] *Rotundity, sphericalness, globosity* (post-class.): terræ, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16.

glŏbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [globus] *Round as a ball, spherical, globose* (class.): (mundum) globosum est fabricatus, quod σφαιροειδὲς Græci vocant, C. Univ. 6; cf. stellæ globosæ et rotundæ, id. Rep. 6, 15; so, mundus, id. N. D. 2, 45, 116; cf. forma (mundi), id. ib. 2, 19, 49: terra, id. ib. 2, 39, 98: saxum, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36; Liv. 38, 29.

glŏbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] (post-Aug. and very rare), **I.** Prop.: *A little ball, globule:* chrysocollæ globulis sudore resolutis, Pl. 33, 5, 27. **II.** Fig.: Of style, *A rounding, turning:* melliti verborum, Petr. 1.

glŏbus, i, *m.* [akin to κόλπος] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A round body, ball, sphere, globe:* "quum duæ formæ præstantes sint, ex solidis globus (sic enim σφαῖραν interpretari placet), ex planis autem circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Græce dicitur," Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: ille globus, quæ terra dicitur, id. Rep. 6, 15; so, terræ, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; cf. stellarum, id. Rep. 6, 16; and, id. ib. 6, 17: solis et lunæ, Lucr. 5, 473; cf. lunæ, id. 5, 570: quum cœlum discessisse visum est atque in eo animadversi globi, *i. e. fire-balls,* C. Div. 1, 43, 97: in fundas visci indebant granditulos globos, Plaut. Pœn. 2, 35; so, cordis, post. for cor, Lucr. 4, 118: farinæ, Var. L. L. 5, 22, 31, § 107.—**B.** Esp.: *A dumpling:* "a globo farinæ dilatato item in oleo cocti dicti *globi,*" Var. L. L. 5, 22, 31, § 107; Cato R. R. 79.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A globular mass, ball, globe of* things collected together (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.): flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa, *globes* or *masses of flame,* Virg. G. 1, 473; so, sanguinis, Ov. M. 12, 238: nubium, Luc. 4, 74; Tac. A. 2, 23: telorum, Val. Fl. 6, 381.—**B.** Of a *troop, crowd, body,* or *mass* of people: extrema concio et circa Fabium globus increpabant inclementem dictatorem, Liv. 8, 32: emissi militum globi turbam disjecere, Tac. A. 14, 61; so, id. ib. 4, 50; id. ib. 12, 43; id. ib. 15, 60; Sil. 7, 53; and, with a contemptuous secondary notion: si quem ex illo globo nobilitatis ad hoc negotium mittatis, *from that noble clique,* Sall. J. 85, 10 Kritz; conjurationis, Vell. 2, 58, 2; cf. consensionis, Nep. Att. 8.—**C.** Milit. *t. t.: A compressed order of battle, a knot* of men: Cato in Fest. s. v. serra, p. 344, b.

‡ **glocidare** et ‡ **gluttire** gallinarum proprium est, quum ovis incubiturae sunt, Fest. p. 99 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf. glocio.

glŏcĭo, ire, 4. *v. n.* Of the hen, *To cluck:* Col. 8, 5, 4; cf. glocidare.

gloctoro, are, 1. *v. n. To cry as the stork:* Auct. Carm. Philom. 29.

glŏmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [glomero] *Rounded, round* (very rare): sidus Pleiadum, Manil. 4, 520: orbis lunæ, id. 1, 221.

glŏmĕrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A rounding;* concr., *a round body, ball* (poet. and prps. ante- and post-class.): Lucr. 2, 686; so, lunæ, id. 5, 725.—*Plur.:* nec retinentur enim inter se glomeramina quæque, *i. e. the round atoms,* Lucr. 2, 454; so, dilue præterea gloneramina, *i. e. pills,* Seren. Sammon. 55.

glŏmĕrātim, *adv.* [id. *no.* III.] *In heaps* or *crowds,* turmatim (post-class.): glomeratim ingredi in sedilia, Macr. S. 6, 4.

glŏmĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id. *no.* I.] Of horses, *A round motion of the legs, a trotting,* or, as others say, *a prancing* or *an ambling:* Asturcones, quibus non vulgaris in cursu gradus, sed mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio, Pl. 8, 42, 67.

glŏmĕrātius, *comp. adv.* [id. *no.* II.] *More succinctly:* quis oratorum densata glomeratius aut dixit aut cogitavit, Aus. Grat. Act. 29.—*Pos.* and *Sup.* prob. not in use.

glŏmĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [glomus] (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Prop.: *To wind up, form into a ball, gather into a round heap, to conglobate, glomerate:* lanam in orbes, Ov. M. 6, 19: sic terram deus, ne non æqualis ab omni Parte foret, magni speciem glomeravit in orbis, id. ib. 1, 35; id. ib. 9, 222: Æe (offæ) maxime glomerantur ex ficis et farre mixto, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 4: ubi venæ inter se implicatæ glomerantur, Cels. 7, 22; so, glomerata Viscera, Ov. M. 8, 401: atra favilla volat glomerataque corpus in unum Densatur, id. ib. 13, 604: frusta mero glomerata vomentem, id. ib. 14, 212; cf. Virg. Æ. 3, 577: glomeratæ turbine nives, Sil. 3, 523: glomeratus pulvis, Luc. 6, 296): (Lapithæ) equitem docuere sub armis Insultare solo et gressus glomerare superbos, *i. e. to make a horse bring his feet together, make him prance, trot, or amble,* Virg. G. 3, 117 Wagn.; cf. glomeratio.

II. Fig.: *To roll together:* omnia fixa tuus glomerans determinat annus, *revolving,* C. poet. Div. 1, 12, 19: atque hæc vetusta seclis glomerata horridis, Luctifica clades nostro infixa est corpori, *accumulated,* id. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 25: glomerare simul fas et nefas, Prud. Cath. 3, 134.

III. Meton.: *To gather into a round heap* or *knot, to collect, press, crowd, assemble together:* agmina cervi Pulverulenta fuga glomerant, Virg. Æ. 4, 155: glomerare manum bello, id. ib. 2, 315: dum se glomerant retroque residunt, id. ib. 9, 539: legiones in testudinem glomerabantur, Tac. H. 3, 31: collecti Troes glomerantur eodem, Virg. Æ. 9, 689; cf. id. ib. 439: apes mixtæ glomerantur in orbem, id. G. 4, 79; so, Pl. 11, 18, 20: ad terram gurgite ab alto Quam multæ glomerantur aves, Virg. Æ. 6, 311; cf. Pl. 9, 22, 38: fœdam tempestatem, Virg. G. 1, 323; cf., fumiferam noctem, id. Æ. 8, 254; Lucr. 3, 498; id. 3, 540.

glŏmĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [glomus] *Like a ball, round, glomerous* (post-Aug. and very rare): Col. 9, 3, 1.

glŏmus, ĕris, *n.* [akin to globus] (very rare), **I.** Gen.: *A ball* or *clue* of yarn, thread, *etc.:* lanæ, Lucr. 1, 361; so, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14: lini, Pl. 36, 13, 19, § 91: staminis albi, Scrib. Comp. 142. **II.** Esp.: "*glomus* in sacris crustulum cymbi figura ex oleo coctum appellatur," Fest. s. h. v. p. 98 (in Cato and Varro written globus, v. h. v. *no.* I. B.).

glōria, æ, *f.* [akin to clārus, from the root cliu, Gr. κλύω and κλέω, whence κλέος, and therefore, like this latter, lit., rumour, fame; hence also like κλέος, pregn.]

I. Prop.: *Glory, fame, renown:* **A.** *Abs.:* gloria claret, Enn. Ann. 8, 29: ut summæ gloriæ sint a virtute proficiscentia, dedecoris vero præcipui existimentur, quæ voluptas suadeat non sine labe vitiorum, Cato in Schol. C. Sest. 66, p. 310 ed. Orell.; id. ib. 11, 19: hiccine est ille Telamo, modo quem gloria ad cœlum extulit? id. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: non tulit ullos hæc civitas aut gloria clariores aut auctoritate graviores, C. de Or. 2, 37, 154: est enim gloria solida quædam res et expressa, non adumbrata: ea est consentiens laus bonorum, incorrupta vox bene judicantium de excellente virtute; ea virtuti resonat tanquam imago, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3 *sq.*: trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur. Ipsi illi philosophi etiam in illis libellis, quos de contemnenda gloria scribunt, nomen suum inscribunt, *etc.,* id. Arch. 11, 26: immortalis gloria, *opp.* sempiterna turpitudo, id. Pis. 26, 63: bello queritur gloria, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: maximam gloriam capere, id. Læl. 7, 23: esse in gloria sempiterna, id. Att. 14, 11, 1; so, sit in æterna gloria Marius, qui, *etc.,* id. Cat. 4, 10, 21; and, esse in maxima gloria, id. Off. 3, 21, 85: excellens in remittari gloria, id. Rep. 2, 17: quod auctor et summa augur gloria Attus Navius non erat, id. ib. 2, 20: honorum gradus summis hominibus et infimis sunt pares, gloriæ dispares, *etc.* . . . ut is maxime gloria excellat, qui virtute plurimum præstet, id. Planc. 25, 60: an Pollio et Messala . . . parum ad posteros gloriæ tradiderunt? Quint. 12, 11, 28: militavi non sine gloria, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 2.—Poet.: candidus, armenti gloria, taurus, *i. e. ornament, pride,* Ov. A. A. 1, 290; so, Tib. 4, 1, 208.—*Plur.:=gloriose facta, Glorious deeds:* "rerum externarum sunt ea, quæ casu aut fortuna secunda aut adversa accidere possunt; ut genus, educatio, divitiæ, potestates, gloriæ, civitas," *etc.,* Auct. Herenn. 3, 6, 10; so, C. Planc. 24 *fin.*; Sall. J. 41, 7: memorare veteres Gallorum glorias, Tac. A. 3, 45: ita sunt gloriæ meretricum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 36; Gell. 2, 27, 5.—**B.** With *Genitive:* nemo, qui fortitudinis gloriam consecutus est insidiis et malitiâ, laudem est adeptus, C. Off. 1, 19, 62; cf., pro gloriâ belli atque fortitudinis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 2 *fin.*; and, gloria rei militaris, id. ib. 5, 29: legum et publicæ disciplinæ, C. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: rerum gestarum gloriâ florere, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: eximia virtutis gloria, id. Rep. 2, 10: imperii gloria, id. Off. 1, 12, 38.—**C.** With *Gerund in* di: dicendi gloria, C. Brut. 68, 239; so, Quint. 12, 10, 17.

II. Meton.: Subjectively: *Thirst* or *passion for glory, ambition; vain-glory, pride, vaunting, boasting, bragging* (class.): **A.** *Abs.:* moriar, ni, quæ tua gloria est, puto te malle a Cæsare consuli quam inaurari, C. Fam. 7, 13, 1: quem tulit ad scenam ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177; cf. id. S. 1, 6, 23; id. 2, 3, 179; C. Rab. Post. 14, 38: cæcus amor sui Et tollens vacuum plus nimio gloria verticem, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 15:—*Plur.:* perjuriorem hoc hominem si quis viderit Aut gloriarum plenorem, quam illic est, *vain-boastings,* Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 22; so, Gell. 1, 2, 6.—**B.** With *Gen.:* generandi metus, Virg. G. 4, 205: lautæ mensæ, Luc. 4, 376.

glōriābundus, a, um, *adj.* [glorior] *Glorying, exulting* (post-class. and very rare): aliquâ re gloriabundus, Gell. 5, 5, 4.

glōrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A glorying, boasting, vaunting* (coined by Cic.) ex quo ellicitur, gloriatione, ut ita dicam, dignum esse beatam vitam, C. Fin. 3, 8, 28; id. ib. 4, 18, 50.

glōrĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A boaster, braggart:* App. Flor. p. 357.

glōrĭfĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [glorifico] *Glorification* (Eccl. Lat.): et quia plena cognitio, ideo summa clarificatio vel glorificatio, Aug. Tract. 105, *no.* 3 *fin.*

glōrĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [glorificus] *To glorify* (Eccl. Lat.): deum, Tert. Idol. 22; Prud. Hamart. *fin.*

glōri-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [gloria; facio] *Causing glory, glorious* (post-class.): Cod. Just. 2, 8, 6.

glōrĭŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [gloria] *A small glory, a little glory* (coined by Cic.): nosmet ipsi vivi gloriolâ nostrâ perfruamur, C. Fam. 5, 12, 9; id. ib. 7, 5, 3.

glōrior, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] *To glory, boast, vaunt; to brag* of any thing, *pride one's self* on any thing (class.): **A.** With *Acc.:* vellem equidem idem posse gloriari, quod Cyrus, C. Sen. 10, 32: in eum hæc gloriantem impetum facit, Liv. 27, 12; hence, also in the *Part. Fut. Pass.:* benta vita glorianda et prædicanda et præ se ferenda est, C. Tusc. 5, 17, 50; cf., est in aliquâ vitâ prædicabile aliquid et gloriandum ac præ se ferendum, ib. § 49.—**B.** With *Objective clause:* omnes provincias se peragrasse, C. de Or. 2, 64, 258: se tenebras offudisse judicibus gloriatus est, Quint. 2, 17, 21.—**C.** With *Dat.:* is mihi etiam gloriabitur, se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum? C. Pis. 1, 2: gloriatus est expergefactæ somno Cæsoniæ, *quantum egisset, dum ea meridiaret,* Suet. Cal. 38.—**D.** With *Inf.:* vincere, Hor. Epod. 11, 23.—**E.** With *inter:* seque alterum fore Sullam inter suos gloriatur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 4. —**F.** With *Abl.:* nominibus veterum gloriantur, C. Or. 50, 169: quibus rebus gloriemini in vobis, id. Lig. 7, 20: quod suâ victoriâ tam insolenter gloriarentur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 14: hic etiam gloriatus sit occiso malo cive, Quint. 3, 6, 93; id. 11, 2, 22.—**G.** With *de:* de tuis divitiis intolerantissime gloriaris, C. Vat. 12, 29: de miserâ vitâ gloriari, id. Fin. 3, 8, 28: ut de me ipso aliquid more senum, glorier,

id. Sen. 23, 82.—**II.** With *in c. Abl.*: non pudet philosophum in eo gloriari, quod, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: nobis quoque licet in hoc quodammodo gloriari, id. Off. 2, 17, 59: in virtute recte gloriamur, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87.—**K.** Without *object*: tu ipse mihi gloriari videbare, C. Fin. 2, 16, 51: ut jure quisquam glorietur, id. ib. 4, 18, 50.—**L.** With *apud*: licet enim mihi, Marce fili, apud te gloriari, ad quem et hereditas hujus gloriæ pertinet, C. Off. 1, 22, 78.—**M.** *Abs.*: dicitur eo tempore glorians apud suos Pompeius dixisse, *etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 45: defendendi hæc causa non gloriandi loquor, C. Cœl. 19, 45: ait ipse de se, nec mentitur in gloriando, id. Brut. 18, 71: (Domitia) haud negatura immo etiam gloriatura, Suet. Tit. 10 *fin.*

glōrĭōsē, *adv.*: **A.** (acc. to gloriosus, *no.* A.): *Gloriously*: res magnas manu gerere, Næv. ap. Gell. 6, 8, 5: triumphare, C. Fam. 2, 12, 3: — *Comp.*: quia reliqua gloriosius retinebat, Sall. Frgm. ap. Gell. 2, 27, 2:—*Sup.*: quod per ipsos confici potuit, gloriosissime et magnificentissime confecerunt, C. Att. 14, 4, 2.

B. (acc. to gloriosus, *no.* B.): *Boastfully, vauntingly, pompously*: exorsus es non gloriose magis a veritate quam, *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 8, 31: mentiri, id. Mil. 27, 72: proloqui, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 4: amiciri, id. Pers. 2, 5, 6.

glōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gloria] **A.** (acc. to gloria, *no.* I.): *Full of glory, glorious, famous, renowned*: **1.** *Abs.*: de clarorum hominum factis illustribus et gloriosis satis hoc loco dictum, C. Fin. 1, 11, 37: mors, id. de Div. 1, 24, 51: consilia, id. Att. 8, 12, 5: bene de re publicâ mereri, gloriosum est, id. Phil. 1, 14, 33: illa, Vell. 2, 49, 4: princeps, Suet. Cal. 8:—*Sup.*: gloriosissimæ victoriæ, id. Tib. 52: dies gloriosissimus, Tac. H. 5, 17.—**2.** With *Dat.*: magnificum illud Romanisque hominibus gloriosum, C. de Div. 2, 2, 5: in illâ fugâ nobis gloriosâ, id. ib. 1, 28, 59 quod ipsi Agamemnoni fuit honestum habere, *etc.* . . . mihi vero gloriosum te juvenem consulem florere laudibus, id. Fam. 9, 14, 2.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: quæ si in privatis gloriosa sunt, C. Deiot. 14, 40.

B. (acc. to gloria, *no.* II.): *Vainglorious, boasting, bragging, haughty, conceited, ostentatious*: milites gloriosi, C. Læl. 26, 98: ubi illa magnifica et gloriosa ostentatio civitatis? id. Fl. 22, 52: præpotens et gloriosa philosophia, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: epistolæ jactantes et gloriosæ, Pl. Ep. 3, 9, 13: pavo, gloriosum animal, Pl. 10, 20, 22 *fin.*: esse gloriosi animi, *eager for glory*, Suet. Claud. 1.—Miles Gloriosus, *The title of a well-known comedy of Plautus.* To this refers, deforme est, de se ipsum prædicare, falsa præsertim, et cum irrisione [audientium imitari Militem gloriosum, C. Off. 1, 38, 137.

glos, glŏris, *f.* [contr. from γάλοως, Att. γάλως] **I.** Prop.: *A husband's sister, sister-in-law* (whereas fratria signifies a brother's wife): Modest. Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6; Fest. s. h. v. p. 98; Charis. p. 27; Aus. Idyll. Monos. de Hist. 13.—**II.** Meton.: acc. to Non. 557, 6, also for fratria, but without an example.

† **glossa,** æ, *f.* = γλῶσσα, *An obsolete* or *foreign word that requires explanation*, usually *glossema* (v. h. v.): Aus. Ep. 127 (in Quint. 1, 1, 35, written as Greek).—Hence, **Glossæ,** ārum, *f. A term applied to collections of such words with explanations*: *tesca* aiunt sancta esse, Qui Glossas scripserunt, Var. L. L. 7, 2, 82, § 10; cf., glossema.

glossārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [glossa] *A vocabulary* or *glossary* of antiquated or foreign words that need explanation: vos philosophi meri estis, ut M. Cato ait, *mortuaria glossaria*; namque colligitis lexidia, res tetras et inanes, *etc.*, Gell. 18, 7, 3.

† **glossēma,** ătis, *n.* = γλώσσημα, *An antiquated* or *foreign word needing explanation*: "circa *glossemata* etiam, id est voces minus usitatas, non ultima ejus professionis diligentia." Quint. 1, 8, 15: *camillam* (apud Ennium), qui glossemata interpretati, dixerunt adminis-

tram, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 88, § 34; so, glossemata nobis præcipit, Asin. Poll. ap. Suet. Gramm. 22. — *Plur.*: **Glossemata,** ōrum, *n.*, *A name given to collections of such words with explanations*: "*naucum* ait Ælius Stilo omnium rerum putamen: Glossematorum autem scriptores, *etc.*," Fest. s. v. naucum, p. 166, b.; so, *ocrem* antiqui, ut Ateius Philologus in libro Glossematorum refert, *etc.*, id. s. v. ocrem, p. 181, a.

† **glossēmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = γλωσσηματικός, *Of*, or *belonging to, obsolete* or *foreign words*: genus locutionum, Diom. p. 434 P.

† **glossŏpētra,** æ, *f.* = γλωσσόπετρα, *A precious stone resembling the human tongue*: Pl. 37, 10, 59; Sol. 37 *med.*

† **glottis,** ĭdis, *f.* = γλωττίς, *A little bird* now unknown: Pl. 10, 23, 33.

glūbo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (ante-class.) **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To deprive of the bark, to bark, peel*: salictum glubito arteque alligato, Cato R. R. 33, 5: ramos, Var. R. R. 1, 55, 2.—**B.** Meton.: Sensu obsceno: (Lesbia) glubit magnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat. 58, 5; v. deglubo, *no.* II. B. **II.** *Neut.*: *To cast off the shell* or *bark*: Cato R. R. 31, 2; so, id. ib. 17, 1.

‡ **glucidatum** suave et jucundum, Græci enim γλυκύν dulcem dicunt, Fest. p. 98.

glūma, æ, *f.* [glubo] (*The thing peeling off*; hence) *A hull* or *husk*, esp. of corn: Var. R. R. 1, 48, 1 *sq.*; Fest. s. h. v. p. 98.

‡ **gluo** συστύφω (to draw together), Gloss. Philox. (hence, glutus, gluten, glus).

glus, ūtis, *f.* [‡ gluo] *Glue*, usually *gluten*: Aus. Idyll. Monos. per Interr. 12, 10; Veg. 3, 66.

glut glut, *n. indecl.*: an onomatop. word imitating the sound of water falling through a narrow aperture: Poet. in Anthol. Lat. 2, 405 ed. Burm.

glūten, ĭnis, *n.* (*Masc.* acc. to Mart. Cap. 3, 75) and **glūtĭnum,** i, *n.* [‡gluo] **I.** Prop.: *Glue*: **A.** Form *gluten*: collectumque hæc ipsa ad munera gluten, Virg. G. 4, 40; Lucr. 6, 1068; Virg. G. 4, 160; Cels. 8, 7; Pl. 16, 40, 79.—**B.** Form *glutinum*: glutinum ferunt Dædalum invenisse, Var. ap. Charis. pp. 67 and 106; Sall. Frgm. ib.; Cels. 5, 5; Pl. 11, 39, 94; id. 13, 12, 26; id. 28, 18, 74. **II.** Fig.: *εἱμαρμένη* et necessitas ambæ sibi invicem individuo connexæ sunt glutino (*al.* glutinio), App. Trismeg. p. 100: glutino caritatis hærens, Hier. Ep. 3, 3. **III.** Meton.: *A connecting tie, band* (post-class.): ossa, nervos ac medullas glutino cutis tegi, Prud. Cath. 9, 102.

glūtĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [glutino] *That which is glued together, a glued* or *pasted place* in paper: Pl. 13, 12, 25.

‡**glūtĭnārĭus,** ĭi, *m.* [gluten] *Aglueboiler*: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4198.

glūtĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [glutino] (Prop. *A gluing together*; Meton.) Medic. *t. t.*: *A drawing together, closing of* wounds: vulneris, *i. e. a closing up*, Cels. 7, 27.

glūtĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] In medic. lang. (Prop. *That glues* or *draws together*; Meton.) *That closes up, causes to adhere* (post-class.): virtus, App. Herb. 72; 77.

glūtĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A gluer together* of books, *a book-binder*: C. Att. 4, 4, b. 1; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2925; cf. ib. *no.* 4198.

glūtĭnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [glutinator] (*Pertaining to that person* or *thing which glues*; hence) Medic. *t. t.*: *That closes up, causes to adhere*: virtus, Theod. Prisc. de Diæt. 10.

glūtĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gluten] *Gluey, glutinous*: Rutil. Itin. 1, 610.

glutinum, ĭi, v. gluten, *no.* II.

glūtĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [gluten] **I.** Prop.: *To glue, glue together*: chartas, Pl. 22, 25, 60: fragmenta vitri, id. 29, 3, 11. **II.** Meton.: In medic. lang.: *To close up* an opening, esp. a wound: glutinantia medicamenta Cels. 7, 4: cicatricibus glutinandis, Pl. 23, 6, 35: præcisos nervos, id. 25, 5, 19; Cels. 7, 28: si ora vulneris se glutinarunt, id. 7, 27 *fin.*

glūtĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of glue, gluey, glutinous, viscous, tenacious*: terra, Col. 1 præf. § 24: caro, Cels. 2, 22:—*Comp.*: Cels. 5, 26, 20:—*Sup.*: Col. 3, 11, 10: Cels. 6, 7, 5.

glutinum, i, v. gluten.

1. **glūtio (glutt-),** īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [the root GLU akin to Sanscr. grî, to devour: cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. p. 227] (post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: *To swallow* or *gulp down*: "GLUTTIT ἐγκάπτει," Gloss.: epulas, Juv. 4, 29: miculârum minimum cum vino destillatum gluttivi, Front. Ep. 5, 40 ed. Mai. **II.** Fig.: *To swallow down* or *up*: Christus clamans glutitam mortem, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 267. **III.** Meton.: Of sound: *To utter interruptedly*, as if swallowing: quum glutiunt vocem velut strangulati, Pl. 10, 12, 15 *fin.*

2. ‡ **glutio,** īre, The noise made by hens, *To cluck*; v. ‡ glocidare.

glūto (also **glutto**), ōnis, *m.* [glutio] *A glutton, gormandizer*: Pers. 5, 112; Poet. in Anth. Lat. 2, 405; Fest. s. v. ingluvies, p. 112 Müll.; Isid. Orig. 10, 114.

1. **glutus (gluttus),** a, um, *adj.* [‡ gluo] (*Drawn together*; hence, opp. to crumbling, friable) *Tenacious, well-tempered, close*: locus bipalio subactus siet beneque terra tenera siet beneque glutus siet, Cato R. R. 45, 1; also quoted in Pl. 17, 18, 29. — Here too belongs "*glittis* subactis, levibus, teneris," Fest. p. 98 Müll. *N. cr.*

2. **glutus,** i, *m.*, *The gullet*: Pers. 5, 112 Casaub.

Glȳcĕra, æ (**e,** ēs), *f.* [γλυκερός, *sweet*] (*Sweet one*) **I.** *A celebrated courtesan at Athens*: Mart. 14, 187. **II.** *A mistress of Horace*: Hor. Od. 1, 19, 5. **III.** *A mistress of Tibullus*: Hor. Od. 1, 33, 2.

Glycerĭum, ĭi, *f.* *The name of a female in the Andria of Terence*: Ter Andr. 1, 1, 108.

Glȳcon or **Glȳco,** ōnis, *m.*, **I.** *A wrestler*: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 30. **II.** *A physician*: C. Ep. Brut. 1, 6, 2; ed. Ernest. Glauco.

† **glȳcȳmēris,** ĭdis, *f.* = γλυκυμερίς, *A species of shell-fish*: Pl. 32, 11, 53; Macr. S. 2, 9 *med.*

† **glȳcyrrhīza,** æ, *f.* = γλυκύῤῥιζα, *Liquorice-root*: Pl. 22, 9, 11. Also called **glycyrrhizon,** i, *n.* = γλυκύῤῥιζον, Pl. 11, 54, 119 (called in Cels. 5, 23, dulcis radix).

† **glȳcȳsīde,** ēs, *f.* = γλυκυσίδη, *A peony*: Pl. 25, 4, 10; id. 27, 10, 60.

† **glyssomarga,** æ, *f.* *A kind of white marl*: Pl. 17, 8, 46 (*al.* glissomarga).

Gnæus, i, v. Cnæus.

† **gnaphălĭon,** ĭi, = γναφάλιον, *The herb cud-weed, cotton-grass*: Pl. 27, 10, 61.

‡ **gnarigavit** significat apud Livium narravit, Fest. p. 95 Müll. *N. cr.*, [gnarus].

gnāritas, ātis, *f.* [gnarus] *Knowledge* (very rare): locorum, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 116, 23; so, Amm. 16, 2.

‡ **gnarivisse** narrasse, Fest. p. 95 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf., ‡ gnaritur γνωρίζεται, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **gnarurat** γνωρίζει, Gloss. Philox.

gnārus, a, um (also ante- and post-class. form **gnaruris,** e Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 17; id. Pœn. prol. 47; Aus. Ep. 22, 19; Arn. 3, 113; v. below, and cf., "*gnaruris* γνώριμος," Gloss. Philox.—Another form is ‡ **narus,** like navus, notus, acc. to C. Or. 47, 158), *adj.* [akin to ‡ gnotus, notus, nosco, γνῶναι] **I.** *Act.*: *Knowing* or *acquainted with* a thing; *skilful, practiced, expert* in any thing (rare but class.): **A.** With *Gen.*: loci gnara, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 28; so, loci, Sall. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 700 P.: rei publicæ, C. Brut. 64, 228: armorum et militiæ, Col. 1 præf. § 4: artis, Just. 11, 7: temporis, Pl. 9, 8, 9; cf. Tac. Agr. 6: nostri tergi, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 6.—**B.** With *Gerund in* di: si modo vinitor gnarus est iis utendi, Col. 4, 25, 1.—**C.** With *Relative clause*: Periclem uberem et fecundum fuisse, gnarumque, quibus orationis modis, *etc.*, C. Or. 1, 15: nemine gnaro aut opinante, quidnam cœpturus esset, Suet. Cal.

46.—**D.** With *Objective clause:* Hasdrubal satis gnarus, Hannibalem transitus quosdam pactio mercatum. Liv. 23, 29; cf. id. 33, 5; so. Tac. H. 2, 29; 65; id. ib. 5, 19: concha quum manum videt, comprimit sese operitque opes suas, gnara propter illas se peti, Pl. 9, 35, 55.—**E.** With *Acc.*: simul gnarures vos volo esse hanc rem mecum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 17: ut mecum sitis id gnarures, id. Pœn. prol. 47.

II. *Pass.: Known*=notus (post-Aug.; prps. only in Tac.): in paludem gnaram vincentibus, Tac. A. 1, 63: idque nulli magis gnarum, id. ib. 15, 61; cf., gnarum id Cæsari, id. ib. 1, 5.

gnascor, v. nascor, *ad init.*

Gnătho, ōnis, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *The name of a parasite in the* Eunuchus *of Terence.* **II.** Meton.: *Of a parasite* in gen., C. Læl. 25, 93 *sq.*; id. Phil. 2, 6, 15; Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—Hence, **Gnăthonĭci,** ōrum, *m., Disciples of Gnatho, Gnathonites,* i. e. *parasites,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 33.

Gnātĭa, æ, *f.* (popular form for Egnatia, Pl. 2, 107, 111, § 240), *A harbour and town of Apulia Peucetia, with bad water* (now *Torre d' Agnazzo* or *d' Egnasio*), Hor. S. 1, 5, 97; Mel. 2, 4, 7.

gnatus, a, um, v. natus.

gnave, gnavitas, gnaviter, gnavus, v. under nav.

Gnĭdus or **Gnĭdos** (also Cnid.), i, *f.*, Κνίδος, *A Doric city in Caria, celebrated for its statue of Venus, the workmanship of Praxiteles* (now *Cnido*), Mel. 1, 16, 2; Pl. 5, 28, 29; Hor. Od. 1, 30, 1; id. ib. 3, 28, 13; Ov. M. 10, 531; C. Manil. 12, 33; Liv. 37, 16; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 234.—Hence, **Gnĭdĭus** (Cn.), a, um, adj., *Of* or *belonging to Gnidus, Gnidian:* Venus, Pl. 36, 5, 4, § 23; cf. Sill. Catal. Artif. p. 382 *sq.*: Gyges, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 20: granum, *i. e. the seed of the mezereon,* Pl. 13, 21, 35: arundo, *i. e. Gnidian writing-reed,* Aus. Ep. 7, 50; also called nodi, id. ib. 4, 74.—As *Subst.*: **Gnĭdii** (Cn.), orum, *m., The inhabitants of Gnidus, Gnidians,* C. 2 Verr. 4, 60, 135; Pl. 36, 5, 4, § 20.

‡ **gnītus** et **gnīxus** a genibus prisci dixerunt, Fest. p. 96 Müll. *N. cr.*; v. 1. niter.

gnobilis, e, v. nobilis.

† **gnōme,** ēs, *f.*=γνώμη, *A sentence, maxim;* pure Lat., *sententia,* Front. Ep. 3, 11 ed. Mai.

† **gnōmĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [γνωμικὸς] *Dealing in maxims, sententious:* enthymema, Jul. Victor. de Art. Rhet. 11, p. 67 Mai.

† **gnōmon,** ōnis, *m.*=γνώμων, *The pin* or *style of a dial, the gnomon,* Pl. 2, 72, 74; Vitr. 1, 6; 9, 8; Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

† **gnōmŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = γνωμονικός, *Of* or *belonging to a gnomon,* and, in gen., *of* or *belonging to a dial, gnomonic:* rationes, Vitr. 9, 3 *fin.*: res, id. 1, 1 *fin.*—As *Subst.*: **A. gnōmŏnĭca,** æ, and **gnōmŏnĭce,** es, *f.*=γνωμονική, *The art of making* or *judging of sun-dials, the art of dialing, gnomonics,* Gell. 1, 9, 6; Vitr. 1, 3; Pl. 2, 76, 78.—**B. gnomonici,** orum, *m.* = γνωμονικοί, *Persons skilled in gnomonics, dialists,* Sol. 37.

gnosco, ere, v. nosco, *ad init.*

Gnōsus or **Gnōsos** (also Gnoss. and Cnoss.), i, *f.*, Κνωσός (also written Κνωσσός), *The ancient capital of Crete, the residence of Minos* (now *Cnossan*), Mel. 2, 7, 12; Pl. 4, 12, 20, § 59; Luc. 3, 185 Cort. *N. cr.*; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 698 *sq.*—Hence,

A. Gnōsĭus (Gnoss.), a, um, *adj.*, **1.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to Gnosus, Gnosian:* Ctesiphon, *of Gnosus,* Pl. 7, 37, 38; so, Epimenides, id. 7, 48, 49.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *Of* or *belonging to Crete, Cretan:* calami spicula, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 17: regna, Virg. Æ. 3, 115: stella Coronæ, *i. e. of Ariadne,* id. G. 1, 222 (also called ardor Bacchi, Col. post. in. 52).—**b.** *Of* or *belonging to Minos:* castra, Ov. M. 8, 40.—As *Subst.*: **1. Gnosia,** æ, *f.* (Prop. *The Gnosian;* meton.), *The Cretan maiden; i. e. Ariadne,* Prop. 1, 3, 3.—**2. Gnosii,** orum, *m. The inhabitants of Gnosus, Gnosians,* C. Leg. 1, 5, 15.

B. Gnōsĭăcus (Gnoss.), a, um, *adj.* (Prop. *Of* or *belonging to Gnosus;* meton.), *Of* or *belonging to Crete, Cretan:* rex, *i. e. Minos,* Ov. M. 8, 52: regnum, *i. e. Crete,* id. ib. 9, 669; so, carina, id. ib. 8, 144; cf., rates, id. ib. 7, 471.

C Gnōsĭas (Gnoss.), ădis, *f.* (Prop. *Gnosian;* meton.), *Cretan:* juvencæ, Ov. A. A. 233.—As *Subst.*: **Gnosias,** adis, *f.* (*sc.* puella), *The Gnosian,* i. e. *Ariadne,* Ov. A. A. 1, 556.

D. Gnōsis (Gnoss.), ĭdis, *f.* (Prop. *Gnosian;* meton.), *Cretan:* corona, *i. e. the constellation of Ariadne's Crown,* Ov. F. 3, 460.—As *Subst.*: **Gnosis,** idis, *f.* (*sc.* puella), *The Gnosian,* i. e. *Ariadne,* Ov. H. 15, 25; id. A. A. 1, 527; id. ib. 3, 158; Stat. S. 5, 1, 232; id. Th. 12, 676.

† **gnostici,** ōrum, *m.*=γνωστικοί, *The Gnostics, a sect in the first centuries of the Christian era,* Aug. de Hæres. 6. A work of Tertullian is entitled: adversus Gnosticos.

gnotus, a, um, v. nosco, *ad init.*

† **gōbius** (**cob-**), ĭi, and **gobio,** ōnis, *m.* = κωβιός, *A fish of small value, the gudgeon:* Ov. Hal. 128; Pl. 9, 57, 83; id. 32, 11, 53; Mart. 13, 88; Juv. 11, 37; Aus. Idyll. 10, 131.

Gŏmorra or **Gomorrha,** æ, *f.*, Γόμορρα, *The city of Gomorrha, in Palestine,* Vulg. Gen. 10, 19; id. 14, 2; id. 19, 28, et sæp.; called also **Gomorrhum,** i, *n.*, Tert. Apol. 40; Sol. 35.—Hence, **Gŏmorrhæus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Gomorrha:* ruinæ, Prud. Ham. 844.

Gomphi, ōrum, *m.*, Γόμφοι, *A town of Thessaly, on the Peneus* (now *Kalabaki*), Pl. 4, 8, 15; Cæs. B. C. 3, 80; Liv. 31, 41; id. 32, 14; id. 36, 13.—Hence, **Gomphenses,** ium, *m., The inhabitants of Gomphi, Gomphians,* Cæs. B. C. 3, 81.

† **gomphus,** i, *m.* = γόμφος, *A nail, peg,* Tert. Apol. 12; Stat. S. 4, 3, 48.

† **gongylis,** ĭdis *f.*=γογγυλίς, *A rape, turnip,* Col. poet. 10, 421.

† **goniæa,** æ, *f. A precious stone,* now unknown, Pl. 37, 10, 59 *fin.*

Gonni, ōrum, *m. A town of Thessaly near the Vale of Tempe,* Liv. 33, 10; in the *Sing.*, id. 44, 6.

Gonnocondylum, i, *n. A town of Thessaly,* Liv. 38, 25.

† **gonorrhœa,** æ, *f.* = γονορρόια, *A seminal flux, gonorrhœa,* Firm. Math. 3, 7, 8.

Gordæi (or Gordyæi) **montes,** *A mountain range in Armenia Major,* in the modern *Kurdistan,* Curt. 4, 10, 8 Muetz.; Pl. 6, 11, 12.

Gordiāni, Gordĭēni, or **Gordŭēni,** orum, *m., A people of Armenia,* the modern *Kurds,* Curt. 5, 1, 14; Pl. 6, 15, 17, § 44 Hard.

Gordĭānus, i, *m. A Roman proper name;* in partic., the name of three Roman emperors, Capit. Gord.—Hence, **Gordianus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Emperor Gordian, Gordian:* LEGIO, Inscr. Grut. 53, 10; Inscr. Don. cl. 3, *no.* 48.

Gordium, ii, *n.*, Γόρδιον, *A city of Phrygia Major, on the Sangaris,* Pl. 5, 32, 42; Liv. 38, 18; Curt. 3, 4; cf. Mann. Asia Min. p. 72 *sq.*; and v. Gordius.

Gordius, ii, *m.*, Γόρδιος, *A king of Gordium, in Phrygia Major, famous for the inextricable knot on his chariot, which Alexander the Great cut in two with his sword,* Curt. 3, 1; Just. 11, 7.

Gorgē, ēs, *f. A dau. of Oceneus, and sister of Meleager and Dejanira, who was changed into a bird,* Ov. M. 8, 543; Hyg. Fab. 174.

Gorgĭas, æ, *m.*, Γοργίας, **I.** *A famous Greek sophist of Leontini, a contemporary of Socrates,* C. Inv. 1, 5, 7; id. Fin. 2, 1, 1; id. de Or. 1, 22, 103; id. Brut. 8, 30; id. Or. 12, 39, et sæp. **II.** *A rhetorician of Athens, instructor of Cicero's son, and author of the rhetorical work from which excerpts have been made by* Rutilius Lupus, C. Fam. 16, 21, 6; cf. Ruhnk. Præf. ad Rutil. Lup. **III.** *A sculptor of Sparta,* Pl. 34, 8, 19.

Gorgo or **Gorgon,** ŏnis (also **Gorgona,** æ, Prud. στεφ. 10, 278), *f.*, Γοργώ, *A daughter of Phorcus,* esp. Medusa, *whose hair consisted of snakes, and who turned all she looked upon to stone: she was killed by Perseus. Her head was fixed on the shield of Pallas; and from her blood sprang the winged horse Pegasus,* Ov. M. 4, 699; id. ib. 5, 180, 202; 209; Virg. Æ. 2, 616; id. ib. 8, 438; Val. Fl. 3, 54; Mart. 9, 26, 5; C. 2 Verr. 4, 56, 124.—In apposition: ora Medusæ Gorgonis anguinels cincta fuisse comis, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 12.—*Plur.*: Poet.: Gorgones Harpyiæque et forma tricorporis umbræ (*i. e.* Geryon), Virg. Æ. 6, 289. — Hence, **A. Gorgŏnĕus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Gorgon, Gorgonian:* crines, Ov. M. 4, 801; 5, 196: domus, *the dwelling of Gorgon,* id. ib. 4, 779: ignis, id. A. A. 3, 504: venena, *i. e. snaky hair like that of Gorgon,* Virg. Æ. 7, 341: equus, *i. e. Pegasus,* Ov. F. 3, 450; Stat. Th. 4, 61; hence, also lacus, *the fountain Hippocrene, on Mount Helicon, which burst forth where Pegasus struck the ground with his hoof,* Prop. 3, 3, 32.—**B. Gorgŏnĭa,** æ, *f., Coral* (which hardens in the air), Pl. 37, 10, 59.

‡ **gorgoni-fer,** fĕri, *m.* [Gorgo; fero] *The Gorgon-bearer,* a poet. epithet of Perseus: PERSEO INVICTO, Inscr. ap. Gud. 56, 8.

Gortyn, ynos, v. Gortyna.

Gortyna, æ, and **Gortyne,** ēs (also **Cortynia,** æ, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 6; and **Cortyn,** ynos, acc. to the Gr. Γορτύν, Val. Fl. 1, 709), *f.*, Γορτύνη, *An important and ancient city of Crete,* Mel. 2, 7, 12; Pl. 4, 12, 20, § 59; id. 12, 1, 5; Luc. 3, 186; Sen. Troad. 821; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 715 *sq.*—Hence, **A. Gortȳnius,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to the city of Gortyna, Gortynian* (cf. Gnosius under Gnosus, *no.* A.): judex, *of Gortyna,* C. Phil. 5, 5, 13: canis, Varius in Macr. S. 6, 2.—As *Subst.*: **Gortynii,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Gortyna, Gortynian,* Liv. 33, 3; id. 37, 60.—**2.** Meton.: *Cretan:* stabula, Virg. E. 6, 60: spicula, id. Æ. 11, 773: arbiter, *i. e. Minos,* Stat. Th. 4, 530: aliger, *i. e. Dædalus,* Aus. Idyll. 10, 300.—**B. Gortȳnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop. *Gortynian,* meton.), *Cretan:* arcus, Ov. M. 7, 778.—**C. Gortȳnis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.* (Prop. *Gortynian;* meton.), *Cretan:* arundo, Luc. 6, 214.

† **gossympĭnus,** i, *f. The cotton tree* (Gossypium arboreum, L.): Pl. 12, 11, 21. Also called **gossypion** or **gossipion,** ii, *n.*, Pl. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

Gŏthi, ōrum, *m.*, Γόθοι, *The Goths, the great tribe of Northern Germany:* hue possem victos inde referre Gothos, Aus. Epigr. 3 *fin.*; so, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1135; 1159; and with the scansion Gŏthi, id. ib. *no.* 1162 (of the year A.D. 565). Called at an earlier period, **Gothones,** or **Gotones,** Tac. Germ. 44; id. A. 2, 62; and, **Gutones,** Pl. 4, 14, 28; id. 37, 2, 11, § 35. Cf. Mann. Germ. p. 355 *sq.*—Hence, **A. Gŏthĭa,** æ, *f., The country of the Goths,* Amm. 30, 2.—**B. Gŏthĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Goths, Gothic:* bellum, Trebell. XXX. Tyrann. 30: gens, Cassiod. Var. 8, 7.—As *Subst.*: **Gothicus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* victor), *An* agnomen *bestowed on the conqueror of the Goths,* Inscr. Grut. 276, 4; Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. V. 7, p. 472.—**C. Gothis,** idis, *f. adj., Gothic:* anus; another reading for Getis, at Sidon. Ep. 8, 3.

Gothini, orum, *m. A Teutonic tribe that inhabited the region about the modern Cracow,* Tac. G. 43; cf. Mann. Germ. pp. 393 *sq.*, and 481.

Gothones and **Gotones,** um, v. Gothi.

‡ **grabatarius,** κλινοσοιός, Gloss. Philox.

grabātŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [grabatus] *A little couch, pallet* (post-class.), App. M. 1, p. 107 *sq.*: 2, p. 121.

† **grābātus,** i, *m.* = κράβατος (also **grābātum,** i, *n.* Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 2, 37), *A* (mostly poor, low) *couch to rest on, a pallet, camp-bed,* C. Div. 2, 63, 129; Lucil. in Non. 181, 29; Petr. 97; Sen. Ep. 18; 20; Virg. Mor. 5; Mart. 6, 39, 4; id. 12, 32, 11: grabatus argento inaurato tectus,

Scæv. Dig. 33, 7 20 *fin.*: eos quiescere jubemus lecto mutato, ad grabata ægros transferendo, Cœl. Aurel. l. l.

Gracchŭris (graccur.), ĭdis, *f.* [Gracchus] **I.** *A Roman colony in the country of the Vascones* (in Hispania Tarrac.), *founded by* Sempron. Gracchus (now near *Corella*), Liv. Epit. 41; Paul. ex Fest. p. 97; cf. Uckert Hisp. p. 448. **II.** Hence, **Gracchŭrĭtāni** (Graccur.), *The inhabitants of Gracchuris*, Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

Gracchus, i, *m. A Roman family name in the* gens Sempronia; the most celebrated are the two brothers Ti. and C. Sempronius Gracchus, *sons of* Ti. Sempronius *and* Cornelia, *dau. of* Scipio Africanus *the elder*.—Hence, **A. Gracchānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Gracchus, Gracchan:* judices, *i. e. the knights who were made judges by a law of C. Gracchus*, C. Brut. 34, 128: tumultus, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1: mala, Sen. Brev. Vit. 6.—**B. Gracchuris,** q. v.

grăcĭlens, entis, *adj.* [gracilis] *Slender, thin*, for gracilis, Næv. ap. Non. 116, 8; cf. gracilentus.

grăcĭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Slender, thin* (ante- and post-class. for gracilis): filum, Enn. ap. Non. 116, 18: equus, *meagre*, Gell. 4, 12, 2.

grăcĭlesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, *v. n. inch.* [id.] *To become slender* (post-class.): obeliscus gracilescens, Amm. 17, 4: pyramidum magnitudo gracilescit paullatim, id. 22, 15.

grăcĭli-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [gracilis; pes] *Slender-footed:* ciconia, P. Syr. ap. Petr. 55.

grăcĭlis, e (ante-class. form of the *fem.* gracila, Lucil. ap. Non. 489, 21; *Plur.*, gracilæ virgines, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 22), *adj.* [akin to Sans. root kriç, *to become thin*; cf. Benfey's Sanscrit-Eng. Dict. p. 213] **I.** Prop.: Physical: *Thin, small*, in good or bad sense, *slender, slim; meagre, lean* (class.): in gracili macies crimen habere potest, Ov. R. Am. 328: gracili sic tamque pusillo, Hor. S. 1, 5, 69: quis multa gracilis te puer in rosâ, *etc.*, id. Od. 1, 5, 1: equi hominesque paullulî et graciles, Liv. 35, 11: arbores, Pl. 16, 10, 17: resina, id. 24, 6, 22: vitis, id. 17, 22, 35, § 173: folium, id. 19, 8, 54: comæ et lanuginis instar, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 23: stamen, id. M. 6, 54: catena, id. ib. 4, 176; cf., vinculum auri, Petr. S. 126: cacumen, Ov. M. 10, 140: viæ petauri, Mart. 2, 86, 7; cf., rima, App. M. 4, p. 149: libellus, Mart. 8, 24, 1: umbra, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 86: — *Comp.*: glans brevior et gracilior, Pl. 16, 6, 8:—*Sup.*: fuit (Nero) ventre projecto, gracillimis cruribus, Suet. Ner. 51.

II. Fig.: **A.** Mental: Of style, *Simple, plain, unadorned* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): materiæ gracili sufficit ingenium, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 26; cf. lusimus, Octavi, gracili modulante Thalia, Virg. Cul. 1: "et in carmine et in soluta oratione genera dicendi probabilia sunt tria, quæ Graeci χαρακτῆρας vocant nominaque eis fecerunt ἁδρὸν, ἰσχνὸν, μέσον. Nos quoque, quem primum posuimus, *uberem* vocamus, secundum *gracilem*, tertium, *mediocrem*. Uberi dignitas atque amplitudo est: gracili venustas et subtilitas: medius in confinio est utriusque modi particeps," *etc.*, Gell. 7, 14 1 *sq.*; cf., inter gracile validumque tertium aliquid constitutum est, Quint. 12, 10, 66; so, præfationes tersæ, graciles, dulces, Pl. Ep. 2, 3, 1.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* A.): Of a speaker: *Plain, unadorned, poor, tame, weak*: non possumus esse tam graciles, simus fortiores, Quint. 12, 10, 36.

III. Meton.: Opp. to fat or rich, *Meagre, scanty, poor* (post-Aug.): ager, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 187; so, clivi, Col. 2, 4, 11: vindemiæ, Pl. Ep. 9, 20, 2; so, id. ib. 8, 15, 1: gracili Lare vivere, App. Apol. p. 287; cf., pauperies, id. Met. 9, p. 219.

grăcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gracilis] **I.** Prop.: *Slenderness, thinness, leanness, meagreness* (class.): erat eo tempore in nobis summa gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, C. Brut. 91, 313: so, cervicis et crurum, Suet. Cal. 50: crurum, id. Cal. 3; id. Dom. 18: digitalis (vitis), Pl. 14, 3, 4, § 40; cf. papyrum in gracilitatem fastigantum, id. 13, 11, 22.—*Plur.*: habet certos sui studiosos (Lysias), qui non tam habitus corporis opimos, quam gracilitates consectentur, C. Brut. 16, 64.

II. Fig.: Of style, *Simplicity, plainness, want of ornament* (post-Aug.): quid Periclea? similemne credimus Lysiacæ gracilitati? Quint. 12, 10, 24; cf. exempla in Latina lingua M. Varro esse dicit ubertatis Pacuvium, gracilitatis Lucilium, mediocritatis Terentium, Gell. 7, 14, 6 (v. the whole 14th chap.): pressa illa narrationis gracilitas, Quint. 4, 3, 2; id. 1, 9, 2.

grăcĭlĭter, *adv.* [gracilis] **I.** Prop.: *Slenderly*; App. M. 3, p. 130. **II.** Fig.: alia ornatius, alia gracilius esse dicenda, *more simply*, Quint. 9, 4, 130.

grăcĭlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Slenderness*, for class. *gracilitas*, Att. in Non. 116, 6.

gracillo, are, 1. *v. n.* Of the note of the hen, *To cackle*: cucurrire solet gallus, gallina gracillat, Auct. Carm. Philom. 25.

grăcĭlus, a, um, v. gracilis, *ad init.*

grăcŭla, æ, *f.* [graculus] Prop.: *A female jackdaw*: Meton.: As a term of endearment: illa ego vestra Palladia, vestra gracula, vestra domnula, Salvian. Ep. 4 *ante med.*

grăcŭlus (also gracc.), i, *m.* [from its note gra gra, Quint. 1, 6, 37; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 45] **A.** *A jackdaw* (Corvus monedula, L.): Pl. 11, 37, 79; id. 47, 107: 8, 27, 41; Phædr. 1, 3, 4; Mart. 1, 116, 3.—**B.** Provv.: **1.** "Vetus adagium est: Nihil cum fidibus graculo," i. e. *ignorant persons have nothing to do with poetry*, Gell. N. A. præf. § 19.—**2.** Graculus Æsopi, *one who decks himself out in borrowed plumes, makes a fine show with other people's property*, Tert. adv. Val. 12 (cf. Phædr. 1, 3).

grădālis, e, *adj.* [gradus] *Step by step* (post-class.): pugna, Diom. p. 473 P.

grădārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to steps, going* or *proceeding step by step* (very rare; not in Cic.): equus gradarius, *A pacer, ambler*, Lucil. in Non. 17, 25: pugna, Diom. p. 473 P. **II.** Fig.: Of a deliberate speaker: Cicero quoque noster gradarius fuit, Sen. Ep. 40 *fin.*

grădātim, *adv.* [id.] *Step by step, by degrees, little by little, gradually* (class.): nihil ita pedetentim et gradatim tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, ut, *etc.*, C. Fam. 9, 14, 7: gradatim ascendere, id. de Or. 3, 61, 227; cf. id. Part. 15, 54: quid opus erat te gradatim istuc pervenire? Sumpsisses tuo jure. Quid autem est istuc gradatim? id. N. D. 1, 32, 89; cf. gradatim respondens, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: gradatim ad pauciores deducere, id. ib. 2, 65, 164: quum gradatim sursum versus reditur, id. Or. 39, 135: captiosissimo genere interrogationis utuntur, quum aliquid minutatim et gradatim additur aut demitur, id. Ac. 2, 16, 49; Var. R. R. 3, 5, 4; Pl. 33, 4, 21: quos non una ut dicitur pertica, sed distincte gradatimque tractavi, Pl. Ep. 8, 2, 8; Gell. 14, 7, 9: gradatim amicos habere, *by gradations*, i. e. *of different grades*, Pl. Ep. 2, 6, 2.

grădātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *The making of a stair-case* or *series of steps*, as in a theatre: lapideis et marmoreis copiis gradationes (theatri) ab substructione fieri debent, *the seats ascending by gradations*, Vitr. 5, 3. **II.** Fig.: Rhetor. t. t.: *A gradation* or *climax* in speaking, Gr. κλῖμαξ: "*gradatio* est, in qua non ante ad consequens verbum descenditur, quam ad superius consensum est, hoc modo: *Nam quæ reliqua spes manet libertatis, si illis et quod libet, licet; et quod licet, possunt; et quod possunt, audent; et quod audent, faciunt, et quod faciunt, vobis molestum non est?*" etc., Auct. Her. 4, 25, 34; so, C. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 1, 34; id. 9, 3, 54.

grădātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made with steps* (post-Aug.): densis gradatisque corticum pollicibus ut orbibus, Pl. 13, 4, 7, § 29; Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 17.

grădīlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to steps* (post-class.): templum Gemi, *having steps*, Amm. 23, 1: panis, *from the steps*, i. e. *distributed to the poor from an elevated place*, Cod. Th. 14, 17, 3 *sq.* (for which, quem panis alit gradibus dispensus ab altis, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 584.

grădĭor, gressus sum, grădi, 3. *v. dep.* [Sans. root kram, *to step*; cf. Benfey's Sans.-Eng. Dict. p. 227] **I.** Prop.: *To step, walk, go* (class.): **A.** Without *object*: jam vero alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, alia volando, alia nando, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; cf. quasdam (bestias) esse gradientes, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: si graderere tantum, quantum loquere, jam es es ad forum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 138; Lucr. 5, 742: longe gradientem et dira frementem Ut videre, Virg. Æ. 10, 572; cf. gradiens ingenti passu, Ov. M. 13, 776; and, induiturque aures lente gradientis aselli, id. ib. 11, 179: si quo hic gradietur, pariter progredi minor, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 70: fidenti animo gradietur ad mortem, C. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: pariter gressi per opaca viarum, Virg. Æ. 6, 633; cf. Ov. M. 2, 80.—**B.** With *homogeneous object*: uterque sexus (mulus et mula) viam recte graditur, Col. 6, 37, 11.

II. Fig.: Poet.: Of inanimate and abstract things: Lucr. 6, 1121: radit vox fauces sæpe facitque Asperiora foras gradiens arteria clamor (corresp. to *ire* foras primordia vocum), id. 4, 530.

Grădīvī-cŏla, æ, *m.* [Gradivus; colo] *A worshipper of Mars*: Sil. 4, 2.2.

Grădīvus, i, *m.* [prps. from gradior, he who steps forth, marches out] **I.** *A surname of Mars*: (Numa) Salios item duodecim Marti Gradivo legit, Liv. 1, 20: rex Gradive, Virg. Æ. 10, 542: Nymphas venerabar agrestes Gradivumque patrem, id. ib. 3, 35: jure venis Gradive, Ov. F. 2, 861: Gradivus, id. ib. 3, 677; 5, 556; id. M. 14, 820; id. ib. 15, 863; and with the scansion Grădivus, id. 6, 427. Cf. Hart. Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 162. **II.**: **A.** Prop.: *A son of Mars and Bellona*: Diom. p. 472 P.—**B.** Meton.: *A name of the Pyrrhic foot*: Diom. p. 472, P.; cf. loc.

grădus, ūs (archaic *Gen. Sing.*: graduis, Var. in Non. 494, 17: *Dat.*: gradu, Lucil. in Fest. s. v. REMELIGINES, p. 276 Müll.), *m.* [gradior] **I.** Prop.: *A step, pace*: ad hanc conversionem, quæ pedibus et gradu non egeret, ingrediendi membra non dedit, C. Univ. 6: quænam vox ex te resonans meo gradu remoram facit? Lucil. l. l.: gradum proferre, Enn. in Fest. s. v. PEDUM, p. 249 a. Müll.: quo nunc incerta re atque inorata gradum Regredere conare? Enn. in Non. 166, 23: gradum facere, C. de Or. 2, 61, 249: tollere gradum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 6: ad forum suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 27; so, quieto et placido gradu sequi, Phædr. 2, 7, 6; cf., on the contrary, celeri gradu Eunt uterque, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 22; and, ut tu es gradibus grandibus, id. Epid. 1, 1, 11; so, citato gradu in hostem ducere, Liv. 28, 14: concito gradu properare, Phædr. 3, 2, 11: gradum celerare, Virg. Æ. 4, 641: corripere, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 33: addere, Liv. 26, 9: sistere, Virg. Æ. 6, 465: sustinere, Ov. F. 6, 398: revocare, Virg. Æ. 6, 128: referre, Ov. F. 5, 502: vertere, Stat. Th. 8, 138, et sæp.: peditum aciem instructam pleno gradu in hostem inducit, *at full pace, in quick time*, Liv. 4, 32; cf. Trebon. in C. Fam. 12, 16, 2.

II Meton.: **A.** In milit. and gladiator's lang.: *Station, position, ground* taken by a combatant: obnisos vos (velim) stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. 6, 12; cf. Tac. H. 2, 35; and, de gradu libero ac stabili conari, Liv. 34, 39; cf. also, in suo quisque gradu obnixi, urgentes scutis, sine respiratione ac respectu pugnabant, id. 8, 38: inque gradu stetimus, certi non cedere, Ov. M. 9, 43: hostes gradu demoti, Liv. 6, 32 Drak. *N. cr.*; for which, turbare ac statu movere, id. 30, 18, 4.

B.: **1.** That on which one steps, *A step* or *round* of a ladder, *a stair*: **a.** *Plur.* (so, usually): quemadmodum scalarum gradus si alios tollas, alios incidas, *etc.*, Cæcin. in C. Fam. 6, 7, 3; so, hærent parietibus scalæ, postesque sub ipsos Nituntur gradibus, Virg. Æ. 2, 443: gradus templorum, C. Att. 4, 1, 5; so, gradus ejusdem templi tollebantur, id. Sest. 15, 34; cf., ærea cui (templo) gradibus sur-

gebant limina, Virg. Æ. 1, 448; Vell. 2, 3, 1: pro Palatii gradibus, Suet. Ner. 8; id. Vit. 15: præceps per gradus ire, id. Cal. 35.—**b.** *Sing.*: cum dextro pede primus gradus ascenditur, Vitr. 3, 3.—Hence, by a second meton.:

2. Of things that rise by steps: **a.** In hair-dressing: *A braid* of hair: caput in gradus atque anulos comptum, Quint. 12, 10, 47: comam in gradus frangere, id. 1, 6, 44: cf. coma in gradus formata, Suet. Ner. 51.—**b.** In husbandry: *A spit* or *such a depth of earth as can be dug at once with the spade*, Col. 3, 13, 10; 4, 1, 3.—**c.** In mathematics: *A degree* of a circle, Manil. 1, 579.—**d.** In veterin. lang.: *The wrinkles on a horse's palate*, Veg. 1, 2; 32; id. 4, 2.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *A step*: hunc quasi gradum quendam atque aditum ad cetera factum intelligitis, C. Agr. 2, 15, 38; cf. itaque majoribus nostris in Africam ex hac provincia gradus imperii factus est, id. 2 Verr. 2, 1, 3; and, Quint. 3, 6, 8; so, Crassus Licinius nec consul nec prætor ante fuerat, quam censor est factus: ex ædilitate gradum ad censuram fecit, Liv. 27, 6; and, id. 6, 35 Drak.: quasi hunc gradum mei reditus esse, quod mulieres revertissent, *a step to my return*, C. Att. 7, 23, 2; cf. Liv. 6, 42: notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit: Tempore crevit amor, Ov. M. 4, 59; cf. Prop. 1, 13, 8: quum consuleretur, quid sentiret, Non possum, inquit, tibi dicere: nescio enim quid de gradu faciat; tanquam de essedario interrogaretur, *i. e. of the Peripatetics*, Sen. Ep. 29: etsi spondeus, quod est e longis duabus, hebetior videtur et tardior, habet tamen stabilem quendam et non expertem dignitatis gradum, *pace*, C. Or. 64, 216.

B. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *A firm position* or *stand*: corda virum mansere gradu, *i. e. firm, steadfast*, Sil. 16, 21: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, nec tumultuantem de gradu dejici, ut dicitur, *to let one's self be disconcerted*, C. Off. 1, 23, 80; cf., dejectus de gradu, id. Att. 16, 15, 3; and, motus gradu, Sen. Const. Sap. 19; so, gradu depulsus, Nep. Them. 5, 1.

C. (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *A step, degree* in tones, in age, in relationship, in rank, *etc.* (equally common in sing. and plur.): **1.** Of tones: ille princeps variabit et mutabit, omnes sonorum tum intendens tum remittens persequetur gradus, C. Or. 18, 59; cf. id. de Or. 3, 61, 227; and, ab ima ad summam (vocem) ac retro multi sunt gradus, Quint. 11, 3, 15.—**2.** Of age: pauliatim gradus ætatis scandere adultæ, Luer. 2, 1128; cf., quod tanta penuria est in omni vel honoris vel ætatis gradu, ut, *etc.*, C. Fam. 3, 11, 3; so, ætatis, Vell. 2, 36, 2; Quint. 3, 7, 15; Suet. Aug. 79; id. Tit. 3, et al.—**3.** Of relationship: nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Jupiter est, totidemque gradus distamus ab illo, Ov. M. 13, 143; cf. a matre Magnum Pompeium artissimo contingebat gradu, Suet. Aug. 4; and, id. Ner. 2.—**4.** Of rank: qui (populus) te tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit, C. Cat. 1, 11, 28: gradus dignitatis, id. Rep. 1, 27; cf. id. ib. 1, 27 *fin.*; and in the *Sing.*: ex tam alto dignitatis gradu, id. Læl. 3, 12 *fin.*; so, gradus altior, altissimus, amplissimus, dignitatis, id. Clu. 55, 150; id. Phil. 1, 6, 14; id. Mur. 14, 30; cf. also, id. ib. 27, 55; and, summum in præfectura florentissima gradum tenere et dignitatis et gratiæ, id. Planc. 13, 32: a senatorio gradu longe abesse, id. Manil. 21, 61; cf. ascendens gradibus magistratuum, id. Brut. 81, 281; and, without a *Gen.*, etenim quis est civis, præsertim hoc gradu, quo me vos esse voluistis, tam oblitus beneficii vestri, *etc.*, id. Phil. 6, 7, 18; cf. so, too, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6; and, omni gradu amplissimo dignissimus, id. Fam. 6, 10, 2.—**5.** Of duties: gradus officiorum, C. Off. 1, 45, 160.—**6.** Of seasons: temporum servantur gradus, C. Part. 4, 12; cf., non iidem erunt necessitudinum gradus qui temporum, id. Off. 1, 18, 59.—**7.** Of society: gradus plures sunt societatis hominum, C. Off. 1, 17, 53.—**8.** Of offenders: peccatorum gradus, C. 2 Verr. 3, 74, 172.—**9.** Of orators: oratorum ætates et gradus, C. Brut. 82, 122; cf., gradus et dissimilitudines Atticorum, id. ib. 82, 285.—**10.** Of working on the mind: accendendi judicis plures sunt gradus, Quint. 11, 3, 166; id. 6, 4, 67.—**11.** Of death: quem mortis timuit gradum, Qui? *etc.*, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 17.—**12.** Of a gradual or progressive course: nec gradus est ultra Fabios cognominis ullus; Illa domus meritis Maxima dicta suis, Ov. F. 1, 605: si ita esset, quid opus erat te gradatim istuc pervenire? . . . A beatis ad virtutem, a virtute ad rationem video te venisse gradibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 89: non gradu sed præcipiti cursu a virtute descitum, ad vitia transcursum, *step by step*, Vell. 2, 1, 1: perque gradus uterum pectusque humeroseque manusque Ambit, *gradually*, Ov. M. 2, 354.

Græa, æ, *f.* (γραῖα, an old woman), *plur.* **Grææ**, *Daughters of Phorcus* (hence, Phorcydes) *and Ceto, sisters and guardians of the Gorgons, gray-haired from their birth, having but one eye and one tooth between them*, Hyg. præf. p. 7 Munck.

Græcānĭce, *adv.* [Græcanicus] *In Greek*: dicere, Var. L. L. 9, 50, 150, § 89.

Græcānĭcus, a, um, v. Græci, *no.* C.

Græcātim, *adv.* [Græci] *In the Greek manner* or *fashion* (post-class.): depilari magis quam amiciri, Tert. Pall. 4.

Græcātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of græcor. **II.** *Pa.*: *Made* or *composed in the Greek manner*: Græcatior epistola, App. Apol. p. 329.

Græce, *adv.* [Græcus] *In the Greek language, in Greek*: quum ea, quæ legeram Græce, Latine redderem, C. de Or. 1, 34, 155: Acilius qui Græce scripsit historiam, id. Off. 2, 32, 115; so, loqui, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: optime scire, id. de Or. 2, 66, 265; cf. nescire, id. Flacc. 4, 10.

Græci, ōrum, *m.*, Γραικοί, *The Grecians, Greeks*: Enn. in Var. L. L. 5, 10, 19, § 65: eos septem, quos Græci sapientes nominaverunt, C. Rep. 1, 7: apud Græcos, id. ib. 1, 3: quia Græcorum sunt antiquissima quæque Scripta vel optima, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 28.—*Sing.*: **Græcus**, i, *m.*, *A Greek*: processit ille, et Græcus apud Græcos non de culpa sua dixit, *etc.*, C. Flacc. 7, 17.—Hence,

A. Græcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Greeks, Greek, Grecian*: plus te operæ Græcis dedisse rebus video . . . deinde nullam Græcarum rerum significationem daret, C. de Or. 2, 36, 152 *sq.*; cf., literæ, id. Brut. 20, 78 (and in the *Neutr. Abs.*: Græca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, id. Arch. 10, 23): lingua (*opp.* Latina), id. Fin. 1, 3, 10: ludi, *founded on Greek subjects*, id. Fam. 7, 1, 3 (*opp.* Osci); Att. 16, 5, 1: homines, *Greek people, Greeks*, id. Mil. 29, 80; id. Tusc. 2, 27, 65: testis, id. Flacc. 5, 11: more bibere, *i. e. to drink healths*, id. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 66: fide mercari, *i. e. without credit, with ready money*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 47: nux, *i. e. an almond*, Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 44: panthera, *from Asiatic Greece*, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 6, 5: rosa, *a kind of rose*, Pl. 21, 4, 10: ovis, prps. *Tarentine*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 27: via, prps. *to Magna Græcia*, C. Fam. 7, 1, 3.—Prov.: ad Calendas Græcas, = our *next day after never*, August. in Suet. Aug. 87: v. Calendæ.

B. Græcĭa, æ, *f.*: **1.** Prop.: *The country of the Greeks, Greece*: ad Trojam quom misi ob defendendam Græciam, Poet. (Enn.?) ap. C. Tusc. 3, 13, 28: quod de Corintho dixi, id haud scio an liceat de cuncta Græcia verissime dicere, C. Rep. 2, 4: Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 156.—In apposition: terra, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 9, ed. Mai.; so, civitas, Nep. Alcib. 7.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Magna Græcia, *Lower Italy, inhabited by Greeks*, Pl. 3, 10, 15; ib. 5, 6, § 42; C. de Or. 2, 37, 154; id. ib. 3, 34, 139; id. Læl. 4, 13; id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38.—**b.**: (α) Called Major Græcia, Liv. 31, 7; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6 *med.*; Sil. 11, 21.—(β) Poet.: By a second meton.: *Italy* in gen.: Itala nam tellus Græcia major erat, Ov. F. 4, 64.—**c.** By a Greek proper it is called Parva Græcia, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 55; and, *Abs.*: Græcia, C. Arch. 5, 10.

C. Græcānĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of Greek origin, in the Greek manner* or *fashion, Grecian, Greek* (rare; not in Cic.): alia (verba) Græca, alia Græcanica, *i. e. words borrowed from the Greeks*, Var. L. L. 10, 3, 178, § 70: torcula, Pl. 18, 31, 74: pavimentum, id. 36, 25, 63: color, id. 34, 9, 20: toga, *i. e.* pallium, Suet. Dom. 4: milites, *living in the Greek manner, voluptuously*, Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 5.

D. Græcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.*, *Grecian, Greek*: **1.** In a contemptuous sense (so, most common): ineptum sane negotium et Græculum, *real Greek*, C. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: motus quidam temerarius Græculæ concionis, id. Flacc. 10, 23: cautio chirographi, *i. e. not to be relied upon*, id. Fam. 7, 18, 1: homines, id. de Or. 1, 11, 47: ferrum, Flor. 2, 7, 9: civitas Massilia, id. 4, 2, 24 Duk.—As *Subst.*: **Græculus**, i, *m.*, *A Greek, a paltry Greek*, C. de Or. 1, 23, 102; Pis. 29, 70; Juv. 3, 78. Also in the form **Græcŭlĭo**, Petr. 76 *fin.*—**2.** Post-Aug., without any odious accessory idea for Græcus: vitis, Col. 3, 2, 24: mala, Pl. 15, 14, 15: rosa, id. 21, 4, 10.

E. Græcĭensis, e, *adj.*, *Grecian, Greek* (post-Aug. and very rare): mare, Pl. 4, 21, 18: scimpodium, Gell. 19, 10, 1.

Græcĭa, æ, v. Græci, *no.* B.

Græci-gĕna, æ, *m.* [Græcus; gigno; cf., Grajugena] *A Greek by birth* (post-class.): Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 18 *fin.*

† **Græcisso**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* = γραικίζω, *To imitate the Greeks, to Grecize*: atque adeo hoc argumentum Græcissat, tamen Non Atticissat, verum Sicilicissat, Plaut. Men. prol. 11.

Græcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Græcus] *Greek, the Greek language* (post-class.): facundia Græcitatis, Cod. Th. 14, 9, 3.

Græcor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [Græci] *To imitate the Greeks, live in the Greek manner*: si Romana fatigat Militia assuetum Græcari, Hor. S. 2, 2, 11; Tert. Pall. 4.

Græcostădĭum, ii, *n.*, prps. = Græcostasis (v. h. v.): restitutum post incendium, Capitol. Anton. 8.

† **Græcostăsis**, is, *f.* = Γραικόστασις (*i. e. Greek station* or *place*), *A building in Rome, near the Curia and Comitium, where at first Greek and afterwards other foreign ambassadors took up their abode*: "sub dextra hujus (loci, *i. e.* Curiæ) a Comitio locus substructus, ubi nationum subsisterent legati, qui ad senatum essent missi: is *Græcostasis* appellatus a parte, ut multa," Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43, § 155; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3; Pl. 33, 1, 6, § 19.

Græcullio, v. Græculus, under Græci, *no.* D.

Græculus, a, um, v. Græci, *no.* D.

1. **Græcus**, a, um, v. Græci, *no.* A.

2. **Græcus**, i, v. Græci.

Grăii, orum (*Gen. Plur.*, Graiûm, Enn. Ann. 3, 2; Lucr. 2, 601; id. 5, 408; id. 6, 755, et sæp.), *m.*, a less freq. and mostly poet. form for Græci, *The Grecians, Greeks*: Enn. in C. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: Pergama circum Hac fugerent Graii, Virg. Æ. 1, 467: est locus, Hesperiam Grai cognomine dicunt, id. ib. 1, 530; cf. Lucr. 3, 101: Graiorum obscura reperta, id. 1, 137; so, fas mihi Graiorum secreta resolvere jura, Virg. Æ. 2, 157; and, de tot Graiorum millibus, Ov. M. 13, 245.—In prose: si ut Græci dicunt, omnes aut Graios esse aut barbaros, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 37; so, id. ib. 3, 4; id. ib. 3, 9; id. ib. 6, 16; id. Inv. 2, 23, 70; id. N. D. 3, 21, 53.—*Sing.*: **Graius**, i, *m.*, *A Greek*, Virg. Æ. 3, 594; Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 91; id. Inv. 1, 24, 35.—Hence, **Graius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Greeks, Grecian, Greek*: navu' repertus homo, Graio patre, Graius homo, rex, Enn. Ann. 6, 4; so, homo, Lucr. 1, 67; Virg. Æ. 10, 720: gens, Lucr. 3, 3: urbes, Virg. Æ. 3, 295; 6, 97: jubæ, id. ib. 2, 412: nomen, id. ib. 3, 210: Camena, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 38: Alpes, *the Grecian Alps*, Pl. 3, 17, 21; v. Alpes; also called saltus, Nep. Hann. 3.

Graiocĕli (acc. to others, Garoceli), orum, *m.* *A Gallic tribe in the valleys of*

Mount Cenis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10; cf. Ukert Gall. p. 319.

Grāju-gĕna, æ, *m.* [Graius; gigno; cf. Græcigena] *A Grecian by birth, a Greek* (poet.): Pac. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91: equus Grajugenarum, Lucr. 1, 478: Grajugenûmque domos suspectaque linquimus arva, Virg. Æ. 3, 550.—As *Adj.*: Grajugenæ reges, Stat. Th. 6, 215.

Graius, a, um, v. Graii.

grallæ, ārum, *f.* [gradior] (*The stepping things*; hence) *Stilts*: Var. ap. Non. 115, 21 *sq.*

grallātor, ōris, *m.* [grallæ] *One who goes or runs on stilts*: "*grallatores* appellabantur pantomimi, qui, ut in saltatione imitarentur Ægipanas, adjectis perticis furculas habentibus atque in his superstantes, ob similitudinem crurum ejus generis gradiebantur, utique propter difficultatem consistendi. Plautus (Pœn. 3, 1, 27): *Vincerctis cursu cervas et grallatorem gradu*," Fest. p. 97; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 3, 94, § 69; and, "*grallatores*, qui gradiuntur," *etc.*, Var. ap. Non. 115, 21; Arn. 2, 88.

grāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [akin to Sanscrit root gras, devorare; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 278] (*The thing eaten* by cattle, *etc.*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Grass: Sing.*: prostrati in gramine molli, Lucr. 2, 29: graminis immemor, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 30: aprici campi, id. A. P. 162: graminis herba, *a blade of grass*, Virg. E. 5, 26: floreum, *flowery turf*, Mart. 9, 91, 1:—*Plur.*: tondere gramina, Lucr. 2, 660; so, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 1; Virg. E. 10, 29; id. G. 1, 56; id. ib. 2, 200.—**B.** Esp.: *Dog's grass, couchgrass*: Pl. 24, 19, 118.

II. Meton.: *A plant, herb*: ignobile cerinthæ, Virg. G. 4, 63; so, Indum, *Indian aromatic herbs*, Stat. S. 2, 1, 187; cf., Arabum de gramine odores, Prop. 2, 29, 17, and, Quint. 5, 8, 1: non illa feris incognita capris Gramina (*i. e.* dictamnus), Virg. Æ. 12, 415: neve parum valeant a se data gramina, Ov. M. 7, 137 (for which accepit cantatas *herbas*, ib. 98).

grāmĭæ, arum, *f.* [from γλάμη] *A viscous humour, rheum, which collects in the corners of the eyes*, Pl. 25, 13, 96; cf. "*gramiæ* oculorum sunt vitia, quas alii *glamas* vocant," Fest. p. 96 Müll. *N. cr.*; and v. gramiosus; cf. also lema.

grāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gramen] **I.** Prop.: *Of grass, covered with grass, grassy*: campus, Virg. Æ. 5, 287: palæstræ, id. ib. 6, 642: sedile, id. ib. 8, 176: aræ, id. ib. 12, 119: corona obsidionalis, *a grass crown presented by those who were delivered from a siege to their deliverer*, among the Romans the highest mark of military honour, Liv. 7, 37, 2; cf. Pl. 22, 3, 4; Gell. 5, 6, 8. **II.** Meton.: *Of Indian reed, bamboo*: hasta (Minervæ), C. 2 Verr. 4, 56, 125.

grāmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of grass, grassy*: ager, Col. 1 præf. § 25; 7, 9, 8: solum, id. 6 præf. § 1.

grāmĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gramiæ] *Full of matter*: "*gramiæ* pituitæ oculorum. Cæcilius: *Gramiosis oculis ipsa*," Non. 119, 19; v. gramiæ.

†**1. gramma,** æ, *f.*=γραμμή, *A line* (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 5; App. Herb. 106.

†**2. gramma,** ătis, *n.* = γράμμα, *A weight of two* oboli, Fann. de Pond. 8; 25.

†**grammăteus,** ĕos, *m.* = γραμματεύς, *A scribe, secretary* (post-class.): unus, quem cuncti grammateas dicebant, App. M. p. 265.

†**grammătĭas,** æ, *m.* = γραμματίας, *Jasper striped with white lines*, Pl. 37, 9, 37.

grammatica, æ, v. 1. grammaticus, *no.* B.

grammătĭcālis, e, *adj.* [grammatica] *Of or pertaining to grammar, grammatical*: figuræ, Sid. Ep. 7, 9: palæstra, id. Carm. 23, 212.

grammătĭcālĭter, *adv.* [grammaticalis] *Grammatically*: declinare, Trebell. XXX. Tyrann. 10.

1. grammătĭce, ēs, v. 1. grammaticus, *no.* B.

2. grammătĭce, *adv.* [grammaticus] *According to the rules of grammar, grammatically*: mihi non invenuste dici videtur, aliud esse Latine, aliud grammatice loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 27.

†**grammătĭcŏmastix,** ĭgis, *m.* = γραμματικομάστιξ, *A scourge* (i. e. reviler, persecutor) *of grammarians*, Aus. Idyll. 12 *in lemm.*

†**1. grammătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = γραμματικος, *Of* or *belonging to grammar, grammatical*: ars, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17; so, Quint. 1, 5, 54: possis illud grammaticum, hoc rhetoricum magis dicere, id. 9, 3, 2: grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita, *the tribes of the grammarians*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40.—As *Subst.*: **A. grammaticus,** i, *m. A grammarian* in the widest sense of the word, a *philologist, critic*: "appellatio *grammaticorum* Græca consuetudine invaluit: sed initio literati vocabantur. Cornelius quoque Nepos literatos vulgo appellari ait eos, qui aliquid diligenter et acute scienterque possint aut dicere aut scribere: ceterum proprie sic appellandos poetarum interpretes, qui a Græcis γραμματικοὶ nominentur . . . . . Veteres grammatici et rhetoricam docebant," *etc.*, Suet. Gramm. 4: ut si grammaticum se professus quispiam barbare loquatur, C. Tusc. 2, 4, 12; cf., grammatici custodes Latini sermonis, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: grammatici poëtarum (explanatores sunt), C. Div. 1, 51, 116; id. Att. 7, 3, 10: hanc ὑπαλλαγὴν rhetores, μετωνυμίαν grammatici vocant, id. Or. 27, 93; Quint. 10, 1, 53; id. 1, 8, 21. Cf. also in the follg. the passage Quint. 2, 1, 4, and C. de Or. 1, 42, 187.

B. grammătĭca, æ, and **grammătice,** es (the first form in Cicero and Sueton., the latter in Quint.) (*sc.* ars), *f.* = γραμματική, *Grammar* in the widest sense of the term, *philology, criticism, humanity* (v. above, grammaticus): "quanquam ea verba, quibus instituto veterum utimur pro Latinis, ut ipsa philosophia, ut rhetorica, dialectica, grammatica, geometria, musica, quanquam Latine ea dici poterant, tamen, quoniam usu percepta sunt, nostra ducamus," C. Fin. 3, 2, 5; cf., "et grammatice (quam in Latinum transferentes *literaturam* vocaverunt) fines suos norit, præsertim tantum ab hac appellationis suæ paupertate, intra quam primi illi constitere, provecta: nam tenuis a fonte, assumptis poëtarum historicorumque viribus, pleno jam satis alveo fluit, quum præter rationem recte loquendi non parum alioqui copiosam prope omnium maximarum artium scientiam amplexa sit," Quint. 2, 1, 4; cf. id. 2, 14, 3. So, *grammatica*, Suet. Gramm. 1; 2; 3; 6; 8; 24, et sæp.: *grammaticæ*, Quint. 1, 4, 2 *sq.*; id. 1, 5, 1; id. 1, 8, 12; id. 1, 10, 17.

C. grammătĭca, orum, *n.* (*sc.* studia) *Grammar, philology*: in grammaticis poëtarum pertractatio, historiarum cognitio, verborum interpretatio, pronunciandi quidam sonus, C. de Or. 1, 42, 187.

2. **grammaticus,** i, v. 1. grammaticus, *no.* A.

†**grammătista,** æ, *m.* = γραμματιστής, *A teacher of grammar* or *languages*: "sunt qui literatum a literatore distinguant, ut Græci *grammaticum* a *grammatista*: et illum quidem absolute, hunc mediocriter doctum existiment," Suet. Gramm. 4; id. ib. 24.

†**grammătŏdĭdascălus,** i, *m.* = γραμματοδιδάσκαλος, = *grammatista*, Mart. Cap. 3, 51.

†**grammătŏphўlăcĭum,** ii, *n.* = γραμματοφυλάκιον, *A place for keeping state papers, archives*, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9, § 6.

grammĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = γραμμικός, *Of* or *belonging to* (geometrical) *lines, geometrical*: rationes, Vitr. 9, 1: deformationes, *draught, sketch*, id. 3 præf. *fin.*

Grampĭus mons, *A mountain in Scotland, now the Grampian mountains*, Tac. Agr. 29.

granārĭa, ōrum, *n.* [granum] *A place where corn is kept, a granary, warehouse*: "triticum condi oportet in granaris sublimia, quæ perflentur ventis," *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 57, 1 *sq.*; so, Col. 1, 6, 10; Pl. 18, 30, 73; Pall. 1, 19; Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 43; Vitr. 6, 9; C. Fin. 2, 26, 84; Hor. S. 1, 1, 53; Pers. 5, 110; 6, 25.

grānātim, *adv.* [id.] *Grain by grain, by single grains* (post-class.): digerere acervum, App. M. 6, p. 177.

granatum, i, v. 1. granatus.

1. grānātus, a, um, *adj.* [granum] *Having many grains* or *seeds*: mala, quæ Punica vocantur, *i. e. a pomegranate*, Col. 12, 42, 1.—As *Subst.*: **granatum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* malum) *A pomegranate*: Col. 12, 46, 2; Pl. 15, 28, 34, § 115; id. 20, 14, 53, § 149.

2. grānātus, ūs, *m.* [granum] *The collecting of the grains*: Cato R. R. 60 dub.

grandævĭtas, ātis, *f.* [grandævus] *Great age, longevity* (ante-class.): Pac. and Att. ap. Non. 116, 12 *sq.*

grand-ævus, a, um, *adj.* [grandis; ævum] *In years, old, aged* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Nereus, Virg. G. 4, 392: Alethes, id. Æ. 1, 121: Emathion, Ov. M. 5, 99: pater, id. ib. 8, 519: patres, id. ib. 7, 160: senes, Tac. H. 3, 33: manus, *i. e. the Senate*, Sil. 16, 653: alios (deos) esse grandævos semperque canos, alios juvenes atque pueros, Pl. 2, 7, 5, § 17: apes, Virg. G. 4, 178: consilia, *of an aged man*, Val. Fl. 7, 348.

grandesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [grandis] **I.** Prop.: *To become great, to grow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Lucr. 1, 192: lentiscus triplici solita grandescere fetu, C. poët. de Div. 1, 9, 15: grandescunt frumenta, Col. 2, 20, 2: hordeum, Pall. Jun. 2: lignum intus, Pl. 15, 3, 3. **II.** Fig.: *To become great* in mind: mente grandescere, Aug. Ep. 150 (al. 179).

grandĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Rather large*: globi, Plaut. Pœn. 2, 35.

grandĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [grandis; fero] *Bearing* or *containing great things*: facta, Nazar. Paneg. Const. 3.

grandĭ-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [grandis; facio] *Acting greatly* or *nobly*: mens, Amm. 18, 6.

grandĭ-lŏquus, i, *m.* [grandis·loquor] **A.** In a good sense: *Speaking grandly* or *loftily*: et grandiloqui, ut ita dicam, fuerunt eum ampla et sententiarum gravitate et majestate verborum, C. Or. 5, 20; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 66.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Grandiloquent*: isti grandiloqui (*i. e.* Stoici), *boasters*, C. Tusc. 5, 31, 89.

grandĭnat, āre, 1. *v. n. impers.* [grando] **I.** Prop.: *It hails*: quæritur, autem, quare hieme ningat, non grandinet, *etc.*, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4. **II.** Fig.: *It hails; i. e. there is a heavy fall*: sagittis, plumbo et saxis grandinat, nivit, Pac. ap. Non. 507, 28.

grandĭneus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to hail* (late Lat.): nimbi, Aleim. 3, 329: frigus, id. 5, 190.

grandĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of hail* (post-Aug.): qualitas coli, Col. 3, 1, 6.

grandĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* and *n.* [grandis] (ante-class.) **I.** *Act.*: *To make great, increase, enlarge*: "*grandire* est grandem facere. Varro Rer. Divin. lib. I.: *Quum aut humus semina concipere non possit, aut recepta non reddat, aut edita grandire nequeat*. Plautus Aul. (1, 1, 10): *testudineum istum tibi ego grandibo gradum*," Non. 115, 1 *sq.*—*Pass. in reflexive force*: *To become great, to grow* (cf. grandesco): nec grandiri frugum fetum posse, nec mitescere, Pac. ap. Non. 115, 11.

II. *Neut.*: *To become great, to grow*: Mars pater, te precor, uti tu fruges, frumenta, vineta virgultaque grandire beneque evenire sinas, Cato R. R. 141, 3.

grandis, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.; prps. akin to cresco] (class.; most freq. of things) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of things: *Grown big, large, great, full, abundant*: ita, quicquid olerum) erat, grande erat, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 35: ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetûs possit et grandiores edere, C. de Or. 2, 30, 131: quæ seges grandissima atque optima fuerit, Var. R. R. 1, 52; 1; so, farra old poet. in Macr. S. 5, 20 *fin.*

frumenta, Virg. Æ. 4, 405: hordea, id. E. 5, 36: lilia, id. ib. 10, 25: ilex, Sall. J. 93, 4; cf., et antiqua robora, Quint. 10, 1, 88: grandissimum alicæ genus, Pl. 18, 11, 29, § 112: grandissimæ olivæ, id. 15, 3, 4, § 15, et sæp.: literæ, *opp.* minutæ, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 68; cf., epistola sane grandis, C. Att. 13, 21, 1; and, sane grandes libri, id. Rep. 3, 8; and with this cf., grandiores libri, id. Att. 13, 13, 1: erat incisum grandibus literis, id. 2 Verr. 4, 34, 74: corpora, Lucr. 6, 303: saxa, id. 1, 200; Cæs. B. G. 7, 23; id. ib. 7, 46; cf. cervi eminentes, id. ib. 7, 72: tumulus terrenus, id. ib. 1, 43: vas, C. 2 Verr. 4, 21, 47; cf. patella, id. ib. § 46: speculum, Quint. 11, 3, 68: cothurni, Hor. A. P. 80: lumina, Ov. M. 5, 545; cf., membra, id. ib. 10, 237; and, ossa, id. ib. 9, 169: conchæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: rhombi, Hor. S. 2, 2, 95; cf., opes grandiores, Pl. 11, 16, 16, § 47: smaragdi, Lucr. 4, 1122: Divitiæ, id. 5, 1117; cf., alicui grandem pecuniam credere, C. Rab. Post. 2, 4; so, pecunia, id. 1 Verr. 9, 24; id. Fam. 13, 61; Sall. C. 49, 3. Suet. Aug. 12; id. Ner. 24; cf., fenus, C. Fl. 21, 51; and, æs alienum, Sall. C. 14, 2; 24, 3; Pl. 7, 38, 39; cf. also, donativum grandius solito, Suet. Galb. 16: cœnæ, Quint. 10, 1, 58; cf., convivium, id. 11, 2, 13: amiculum grandi pondere, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; cf., grande pondus argenti, id. Cæcin. 4, 12: grande onus exiguo formicæ ore gerentes, Ov. M. 7, 625; so, too, elementa, *bulky, massive, heavy*, id. ib. 1, 29.—In *Neutr. Plur. as Adv.*: grandia ingrediens, *advancing with great strides*, Gell. 9, 11, 5; so, grandia incedens, Amm. 22, 14.

B. Of persons, as to age: **1.** *Grown up, big, tall*; *Abs.*: videras grandis jam puer bello Italico, *etc.*, C. Pis. 36, 87; so, nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno (*i. e.* Achilli), Hor. Epod. 13, 11. **2.** *Pregn.*: *Advanced in years, aged, old*; constr. *Abs.*, or with the addition of *natu* or *ævo*: *Abs.*: (Q. Maximus) et bella gerebat ut adolescens, quum plane grandis esset, *etc.*, C. de Sen. 4, 10; cf. Lucr. 2, 1165; and id. 3, 968: legibus annalibus quum grandiorem ætatem ad consulatum constituebant, adolescentiæ temeritatem verebantur, *etc.* (shortly after, *progressus* ætatis), *a more advanced age*, C. Phil. 5, 17, 47; so, grandior ætas, Ov. M. 6, 23; 7, 665: quandoquidem grandi cibus ævo denique defit, Lucr. 2, 1142.—With *natu* or *ævo*: non admodum grandis natu, sed tamen jam ætate provectus, C. de Sen. 4, 10; so, grandis natu, id. 3 Verr. 5, 40, 128; id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44; Pl. Ep. 8, 23, 7; Suet. Ner. 34; id. Aug. 89; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49; cf., in ætate consideratur puer an adolescens, natu grandior an senex, C. Inv. 1, 24, 35; so, grandior natu, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 37; Suet. Aug. 53: grandis ævo parens, Tac. A. 16, 30 *fin.*; cf. jam grandior ævo genitor, Ov. M. 6, 321.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Great, strong, powerful*: subsellia grandiorem et pleniorem vocem desiderant, C. Brut. 84, 289; so, vox, *opp.* exigua, Quint. 11, 3, 15: perspicuo et grandi vitio præditum exemplum, C. Inv. 1, 47, 88; cf., exemplis grandioribus uti, id. Div. 1, 20, 39; and, de rebus grandioribus dicere, id. Fin. 3, 5, 19: Mæcenas, mearum Grande decus columenque rerum, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 4; so, ingenium, Ov. M. 6, 574: certamen, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 7: munus, id. ib. 2, 1, 11: præmia, meritorum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 38: malum, id. S. 2, 1, 40: lethargus, id. ib. 2, 3, 145: si metit Orcus Grandia cum parvis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 179; id. 11, 3, 151.—As *Subst.*: **grandia,** ium. *n. plur.*: *Grand, lofty*, or *sublime subjects*: neque hæc dicere Conamur tenues grandia, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 9: cf. id. A. P. 27.—In *Neut. Sing., as Adv.*: *Strongly, aloud*: grande fremens, Stat. Th. 12, 684.

B. Esp.: Of style: *High, grand, lofty, sublime*: genus quoque dicendi grandius quoddam et illustrius esse adhibendum videtur, C. de Or. 2, 82, 337; so, grande atque robustum genus dicendi, *opp.* subtile, Quint. 12, 10, 58: causse, id. 11, 3, 151: antiqua Comœdia, id. 10, 1, 65; et tumida themata, id. 2, 10, 6: (oratores Thucydidi æquales) grandes erant verbis, crebri sententiis, compressione rerum breves, C. Brut. 7, 29; cf. id. ib. 83, 287: causidicus amplus atque grandis, id. Or. 9, 30: fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, Quint. 10, 2, 26; id. 10, 1, 77.

grandiscāpius, a, um, *adj.* [grandis-scapus] *Having a large stem* or *trunk*: arbores, ut ita dicam, grandiscapiæ (shortly before, magnarum arborum truncos cum scapo suo transferri), Sen. Ep. 86 *fin.*

grandisŏnus, a, um, *adj.* (grandisonus) *High-sounding* (late Lat.): modi, Sedul. 1, 2.

grandĭtas, ātis, *f.* [grandis] **I.** Prop.: Of age (acc. to grandis, *no.* I. B.): *Greatness*: ætatis granditas, Sisenn. in Non. 115, 13. **II.** Fig.: Of speech (acc. to grandis, *no.* II. B.): *Grandeur, sublimity* (very rare): idque apparet ex genere et granditate verborum, C. Brut. 31, 121: non illi vis, non granditas, non sublimitas defuit, Pl. Ep. 6, 21, 5.

grandĭter, *adv.* [grandis, *no.* II. A.] *Greatly, strongly, very* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quamvis grandius ille (Alcæus) sonet, Ov. H. 15, 30: illud mihi inter maxima granditer cordi est, *exceedingly*, Sid. Ep. 7, 4; so, frugi pater, id. ib. 2: affectus, Aug. Conf. 1, 9.

grandĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [grandis, *no.* I. B.] *Pretty well grown up*: virgo, Ter. And. 4, 5, 19.

grando, ĭnis, *f.* (*masc.* Var. in Non. 208, 11), **I.** Prop.: *Hail, a hail-storm*: Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 58; so, id. Merc. 5, 2, 19; Lucr. 5, 1191; id. 6, 107; 157 *sq.*; 529; Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86; Liv. 28, 37; Virg. G. 1, 449; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 2; id. ib. 3, 1, 29: nimbus cum saxea grandine subito est exortus ingens, *hail-stones*, Hirt. B. Afr. 47, 1.—*Plur.*: terrere animos, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: grandines ruunt, Pl. 2, 38, 38. **II.** Fig.: Of style: qui grandines Ulixei (superat), Aus. Ep. 16, 13. **III.** Meton.: Poet. = Eng. *shower*, i. e. *great quantity, multitude*: et densa resonant saxorum grandine turres, Sil. 2, 38; so, aspera saxorum, id. 9, 578.

grănĕa, æ, *f.* (*sc.* puls) [granum] *A sort of frumenty* or *pap made of pounded corn*, Cato R. R. 86; Hier. Paralip. 1, 23.

Grānĭcus, i, *m.*, Γρανικός, *A small river in Mysia, which has its source in Mount Ida, and is famous for the victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians on its banks*, Mel. 1, 19, 2; Pl. 5, 32, 40; Ov. M. 11, 763; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 523.

grānĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [granum; fero] *Grain-bearing*, a poet. epithet of ants: agmen, Ov. M. 7, 638.

† Grannus, i, *m. A surname of Apollo in several Germanic, Dacian, and Scottish inscriptions*: Orell. Inscr. *no.* 1997 *sq.*

grānōsus, a, um, *adj.* [granum] *Full of grains*: folliculi, 21, 31, 105: cortex, id. 21, 4, 10.

grānŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [granum] *A small* or *little grain*: quæ omnia (*sc.* semina) sunt in illo granulo, Claud. Mamert. Stat. Anim. 1, 21.

grānum, i, *n.* [acc. to Max Müller akin to Sanscrit *jirna*, "ground down" (*The thing ground down*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A grain, seed, small kernel*: tritici, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 52: C. de Div. 1, 36, 78; Col. 2, 9, 13: uvæ, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 10; Val. Max. 9, 12, 8 *ext.*: turis, Plaut. Pœn. 2, 3; cf. turea, Ov. F. 4, 410: fici, C. Sen. 15, 52; Pl. 24, 5, 10: piperis, id. 12, 7, 15; 23, 8, 78: papaveris, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 24. **II.** Meton.: Of things like a *grain* in form: **A.** Gen.: salis, Pl. 23, 8, 77: ceræ milii magnitudine, id. 22, 24, 55: marmoreum, *marble granules, pounded marble*, Pall. 1, 15; Vitr. 7, 3 *med.*—**B.** Esp.: Of pearls: ut de aurium cicatricibus et cavernis pretiosa grana dependeant, Cypr. de Hab. Virg. *ante med.*

grăphĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [graphium] *Of, or belonging to, writing-styles*: theca, *a style-case*, Suet. Claud. 35.—Also *Subst.*, **graphiarium,** ĭi, *n.*, *A style-case*: Mart. 14, 21, 1.

1. **grăphĭcē,** *adv.* [graphicus, *no.* II.] *Finely, beautifully, nicely, exactly*: obunctis oculis, App. M. 8, p. 214: tum hanc hospitam autem crepidula ut graphice decet! Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 3; cf. id. Trin. 3, 3, 58: nunc ego huic graphice facetus fiam, id. Pers. 2, 2, 5.

2. **grăphĭce,** es, v. graphicus, *no.* I.

† **grăphĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=γραφικός, **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to painting* or *drawing, graphic*. So only as *Subst.*: **graphice,** es, *f.* (*sc.* ars), like ἡ γραφική, *The art of drawing*, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 77. **II.** Meton. (very rare): **A.** *Picturesque, fine*: eminentes expressionesque graphicoteram efficient in aspectu delectationem (Gr. compar. γραφικωτέραν), Vitr. 4, 4.—**B.** Of persons: *Exquisite, elegant, masterly, notable, skilful*: graphicum mortalem Antiphonem! Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 64; cf. id. Pseud. 1, 5, 104; 2, 4, 9; so, nugator, id. Trin. 4, 2, 91: fur, id. ib. 4, 3, 17: servus, id. Epid. 3, 3, 29.

grăphĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [graphium] † **I.** Prop.: *A small writing-style*: "graphium, graphiolum," Not. Tir. p. 124. **II.** Meton.: *A small shoot* or *twig of a tree*; *a graff* or *graft*: pro pomis et graphiolis, Venant. Carm. 5, 15 *in lemm.*

† **grăphis,** ĭdis and ĭdos, *f.*=γραφίς, **I.** Prop: *A drawing-pencil, sketching-pen*: pingere collibitum est: graphidem date, Seren. in Diom. p. 516 P. **II.** Meton.: *Drawing; a draught, design*: architectum oportet graphidos scientiam habere, Vitr. 1, 1: alias multa graphidis vestigia exstant in tabulis ac membranis ejus, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 68.

† **grăphĭum,** ĭi, *n.*=γραφίον, *A writing-style*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 23; Sen. Clem. 1, 14; Pl. 16, 38, 73; Suet. Cæs. 82; id. Cal. 28; id. Claud. 15.

grassātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [grassor] *A* (nocturnal) *rioting* (post-Aug. and very rare): nocturnæ, Pl. 13, 22, 43. Cf. grassator and grassatura.

grassātor, ōris, *m.* [grassor, *no.* I. B.] **A.** *An idle vagabond, idler*: "poëticæ artis honos non erat. Si qui in ea re studebat, aut sese ad convivia applicabat, *grassator* vocabatur," Cato in Gell. 11, 2, 5.—**B.** *A disorderly person, one who goes rioting about* (esp. at night, whether for fun and enjoyment, or for robbery), *a rioter, reveller, a waylayer, street-robber, footpad*: hoc modo viator quoque bene vestitus causa grassatori fuisse dicetur, cur ab eo spoliaretur, C. Fat. 15, 34: grassatorum plurimi palam se ferebant succincti ferro, Suet. Aug. 32: grassatores et sicarii, id. Cæs. 72: nocturni grassatoris insidiosa violentia, Gell. 20, 1, 8; Quint. 12, 1, 38.

grassātūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A* nocturnal *rioting, waylaying, assassination*: in primis tuendæ pacis a grassaturis et latrociniis seditionumque licentiâ curam habuit, Suet. Tib. 37; Claud. Saturnin. Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 6.

grassor, ātus sum, āri (*Inf. Præs.*, grassarier, Prud. Ham. 651), 1. *v. dep.* [gradior] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go, go about* (not in Cic. nor Cæs.): mostly ante-class.): **1.** Of persons: hoc grassari gradu, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 1, 11: siccine hic cum uvidâ veste grassabimur? id. Rud. 1, 4, 31; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 19: sine eam pedibus grassari, Titin. ap. Non. 316, 3: recte grassatur viâ, Nov. ib. 5; Ov. Tr. 2, 477: certum'st moriri, quam hunc pati grassari lenonem in me, *come about me, approach me*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 22.—**2.** Of things: (araneus) quantâ arte celat pedicas scutulato rete grassantes, *going about, moving around*, Pl. 11, 24, 28 § 81: per omnes nervos articulosque humore pestifero grassante, Just. 23, 2.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To go loitering* or *rioting about*; hence, of parasites = adulari, *to pay one's court to, to flatter, fawn upon*: Liv. 3, 13: "*grassari* antiqui ponebant pro adulari," Fest. p. 97; cf. grassator, *no.* A.

2.: **a.**: *To go about with hostile designs, to lie in wait*: "*grassari* dicuntur latrones vias obsidentes," Fest. p. 97; cf. grassator, *no.* B.; Petr. S. 117: silurus grassatur, ubicumque est, omne animal appetens, Pl. 9, 15, 17.—Hence, **b.**: With *Acc.*: *To fall upon, assault, attack*: Stat. Th. 8, 571.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To go, proceed*, or

act in any manner: sæpe hac eadem sum grassatus via, Nov. in Non. 316, 7; cf., consimili grassantur via, Afran. ib. 9; and, ubi animus ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur, Sall. J. 1, 3: cupidine atque irâ, pessumis consultoribus, grassari, id. ib. 64, 5: grassandum ad clara periclis, Sil. 1, 570: (assertor) ait, se jure grassari, non vi, *that he was proceeding*, Liv. 3, 44; cf. id. 10, 14; and, mutua dissimulatione et iisdem, quibus petebatur, artibus grassatur, Tac. H. 4, 56: obsequio, *to act obsequiously*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 93: dolo, *to act cunningly*, Tac. H. 4, 16: assentando multitudini grassari, Liv. 45, 23: superbe avareque in provincia grassatos, Suet. Aug. 67.

B. Esp.: *To attack, proceed against; to proceed with violence, act harshly, rage, rage against:* **1.** Trecenti conjuravimus principes juventutis Romanæ, ut in te hac via grassaremur, Liv. 2, 12; cf., in possessionem agri publici grassari, id. 6, 5; and, Just. 16, 4; so too, in externos grassari, Suet. Ner. 36: adversus omnis ævi hominum genus grassari, id. Cal. 34; cf., qui cum contemptu religionis grassatus etiam adversus deos fuerat, Just. 1, 9: — ita bacchantem atque grassantem adoriri, Suet. Cal. 56: omni rapinarum genere grassati, id. Vesp. 6; so, diverso vitiorum genere, id. Galb. 14; cf., placuit veneno grassari, Tac. H. 3, 39; id. A. 4, 66: dicemus de his (malis), quæ totis corporibus grassantur, Pl. 26, 11, 67; cf., hæc (vitia) in pueris grassari, illa in adultis, id. 26, 1, 3 *fin.*; and, rabidorum more luporum Crimina persultant toto grassantia campo, Prud. Psych. 468.—**2.** With *Acc.* (cf. above, *no.* I. B. 2. b.): simulque Romam pestilentia grassabatur, Aur. Vict. Cæs. 33.

grātanter, *adv.* [grator] *With rejoicing, with joy* (post-class.): senatus gratanter accepit, Capitol. Macr. 7; so, id. Max. 14; Amm. 17, 12; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2588.

grātātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Gratulatory* (post-class.): apices, Sid. Ep. 5, 16.

gratatus, a, um, *P.* of grator.

grāte, *adv.* [gratus] **I.** (acc. to gratus, *no.* I.): *With pleasure, agreeably, willingly:* nam et præterita grate meminit et, *etc.*, C. Fin. 1, 19, 62: liberti pupillorum grate facient, si, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3. — *Comp.*: insignis hæc munificentia . . . nec a debitoribus magis quam a creditoribus gratius excepta, Just. 12, 11, 2. — *Sup.*: gratissime provocari, Macr. S. 7, 2. **II.** (acc. to gratus, *no.* II.): *Thankfully, gratefully:* aliquid et grate et pie facere, C. Planc. 41, 98; cf. quid pie, quid grate, quid humaniter, aut fecerit aut tulerit, id. de Or. 2, 11, 46; so, Suet. Aug. 66: natales grate numeras, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 210: beneficium qui dat, vult accipi grate, Sen. Ben. 2, 31; so, aliquid recipere, Suet. Ner. 22.—*Sup.*: id munus inter censoria opera gratissime acceptum est, Pl. 7, 60, 60, § 214.

grātes (usually only in the *Nom.* and *Acc.*; in the *Abl.*, **gratibus,** Tac. A. 12, 37). *f.* [gratior] (*The thing manifesting joy*; hence) *Thanks, thanksgiving:* ut Ephesiæ Dianæ lauta laudes Gratesque agam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2; so, diis laudes gratesque agunt, Liv. 7, 36; and, id. 26, 48; cf. Tac. A. 1, 69, and 12, 37; Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 4; so, grates deis immortalibus agere habereque, Liv. 23, 11 *fin.*: grates tibi ago, summe Sol, vobisque, reliqui cœlites, C. Rep. 6, 9; so, grates diis agere, Liv. 5, 23; and, id. 30, 17; cf. also, nec esse, qui diis grates agendas censeant, id. 30, 21: salsipotenti et multipotenti Jovis fratri . . . laudes ago et grates gratasque habeo, Plaut. Tr. 4, 1, 2: laudes et grates reversis legionibus habens, Tac. A. 1, 69; cf. Agrippinam iisdem quibus principem laudibus gratibusque venerati sunt, id. ib. 12, 37: vobis, O fidissime civium atque amicorum, grates ago habesque, Curt. 9, 6 *med.*: Tiberius egit grates benevolentiæ patrum, Tac. A. 6, 2 O decus Italiæ, virgo, quas dicere grates Quasve referre parem? Virg. Æ. 11, 508: grates persolvere dignas Non opis est nostræ, Dido, id. ib. 1, 600; Stat. S. 3, 3, 155: quibus pro bene factis fateor deberi tibi Et libertatem et multas grates gratias (cf. above, grates gratiasque), Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 6.—Sarcastically: at tibi pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis, Di . . . Persolvant grates dignas et præmia reddant Debita! Virg. Æ. 2, 537.

1. **grātĭa,** æ, *f.* [gratus] (*The quality of the* gratus; whether exhibited by another towards one's self, or by one's self towards another; hence) **I.** (acc. to gratus, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: *Favour* exhibited by another towards one's self; *esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship:* ut majores ejus (Plancii) summum in præfectura florentissima gradum tenuerint et dignitatis et gratiæ, C. Planc. 13, 32; cf., Sex. Roscius gratia atque hospitiis florens hominum nobilissimorum, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: deinde si maxime talis est deus, ut nulla gratia, nulla hominum caritate teneatur, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 44, 124: neque quo Cn. Pompeii gratiam mihi per hanc causam conciliari putem, id. Manil. 24, 70; cf. aliquem restituere in gratiam, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; and with this cf. aliquem restituere in ejus veterem gratiam, id. Att. 1, 3, 3; and, in gratiam reducere, id. Rab. Post. 8, 19; cf. also, cum Luceio in gratiam redi, id. Att. 1, 14, 7: alicujus gratiam sequi, Cæs. B. C. 1, 1; cf., si suam gratiam Romani velint, posse eis utiles esse amicos, id. B. G. 4, 7: ab aliquo inire gratiam, C. 2 Verr. 2, 46, 113; cf. a bonis omnibus summam inire gratiam, id. Att. 7, 9, 3; and, magnam inire gratiam, id. Fin. 4, 12, 31; cf. also, quantam eo facto ad plebem inierat gratiam, Liv. 33, 46; and, apud regem gratiam initam volebant, id. 36, 5, 3: at te apud eum, dii boni, quanta in gratia posui! C. Att. 6, 64; cf. id. ib. 5, 11, 6; so, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 6 *fin.*; and with a different construction, apud Lentulum ponam te in gratiam (Ern. conj. *in gratia*), C. Att. 5, 3, 3: cum aliquo in laude et in gratia esse, id. 1 Verr. 17, 51; cf. Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 14, 2: redire cum aliquo in gratiam, *to be reconciled to one*, Nep. Alcib. 5; id. Thras. 3 *fin.*; id. Dat. 8, 5: inter vos sic hæc potius cum bona Ut componantur gratia quam cum mala, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 17 Ruhnk.; so, plerique (in divortio) cum bona gratia discedunt, Ulp. Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 10; and without bona: quum istuc quod postulo impetro cum gratia, *with a good grace*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 11: omnia quæ potui in hac summa tua gratia ac potentia ita te impetrare, *credit, influence*, C. Fam. 13, 29, 5; cf., Iccius Remus, summa nobilitate et gratia inter suos, Cæs. B. G. 2, 6; and id. ib. 1, 43; so, gratia plurimum posse, id. ib. 1, 9; id. ib. 1, 20; cf. quantum gratia, auctoritate, pecunia valent, id. ib. 7, 63; so, gratiâ valere, id. B. C. 2, 44.—*Plur.*: L. Murenæ provincia multas bonas gratias cum optima existimatione attulit, *tokens of favour*, C. Mur. 20, 42: non hominum potentium studio, non excellentibus gratiis paucorum, sed universi populi Romani judicio consulem factum, id. Agr. 2, 3, 7.

B. Meton.: **1.** Objectively, like the Gr. χάρις, *Agreeableness, pleasantness, charm, beauty, loveliness, grace* (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; very freq. in Quint.; *venustas*, on the contrary, is quite class.): gratia formæ, Ov. M. 7, 44; so, Suet. Tit. 3: corporis, id. Vit. 3; id. Vit. Ter. 1; Pl. 28, 19, 79: quid ille gratiæ in vultu ostenderit, Quint. 6 procem. § 7; cf. id. 6, 3, 26: unica nec desit jucundis gratia verbis, *charm*, Prop. 1, 2, 29; cf., neque abest facundis gratia dictis, Ov. M. 13, 127; and, plenus est jucunditatis et gratiæ (Horatius), Quint. 10, 1, 96; so, sermonis Attici, id. ib. 65; 12, 10, 35: dicendi, id. 9, 3, 74: brevitatis novitatisque, id. ib. 58: omnis bene scriptorum, id. 11, 2, 46, et sæp.; Cels. 4, 29 *med.*: uvis et vinis gratiam affert fumus fabrilis, Pl. 14, 1, 3; id. 17, 9, 6, § 53.

2. As a *Nom. Propr.*, **Gratĭæ,** arum, a transl. of the Gr. χάριτες, The goddesses of favour, loveliness, grace, *etc.*, *The three Graces, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome*, Sen. Ben. 1, 3; Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 720; Hor. Od. 1, 4, 6 id. ib. 4, 7, 5; id. ib. 1, 30, 6; id. ib. 3, 19, 16; id. ib. 3, 21, 22. — In the *Sing.*: Gratia, æ, collect., Ov. M. 6, 429.

II. *Favour* exhibited by one's self towards another, *mark of favour, kindness, courtesy, service, obligation.*

A. Gen. (rare): ergo ab eo petito gratiam istam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 63; cf., gratiam a patre si petimus, spero ab eo impetrassere, id. Stich. 1, 2, 23; and, petivit in beneficii loco et gratiæ, ut, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 82, 189; and with this cf., quod beneficii gratiæque causa concessit, id. ib. 2, 3, 48 *fin.*; Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 30; C. Fam. 2, 6, 2: juris jurandi volo Gratiam facias, *excuse, release*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 59; cf., alicui delicti gratiam facere, Sall. J. 104 *fin.* Kritz; and, qui mihi atque animo meo nullius unquam delicti gratiam fecissem, id. C. 52, 8; cf. also, quibus senatus, belli Lepidani, gratiam fecerat, id. Hist. 3, 34 ed. Gerl.: in gratiam habere aliquid, *to take a thing kindly of one*, id. 7, 111, 1: alii ipsi professi se pugnaturos in gratiam ducis, *to please, for the sake of*, Liv. 28, 21; cf., deletam urbem cernimus eorum, quorum in gratiam Saguntum deleverat Hannibal, id. 28, 39 Drak.; so, in gratiam alicujus, id. 35, 2; id. 39, 26; Vell. 2, 41, 2; Suet. Tib. 49; Just. 11, 15; cf. also, data visceratio in præteritam judicii gratiam, *for the favour shown him on the trial*, Liv. 8, 22.

B. Esp.: A mark of favour shown for a service rendered, *Thanks* (by word or deed), *thankfulness, gratitude; acknowledgment, return, requital* (in connection with agere, of returning thanks, only in the plur.: whereas in other constructions it appears mostly in the sing.): "quæ (gratia) in memoria et remuneratione officiorum et honoris et amicitiarum observantiam teneat," C. Inv. 2, 22, 66; cf., "*gratia* est, in qua amicitiarum et officiorum alterius memoria et remunerandi voluntas continetur," C. Inv. 2, 53, 161: immortales ago tibi gratias agamque dum vivam: nam relaturum me affirmare non possum, id. Fam. 10, 11, 1; cf., renunciate, gratias regi me agere: referre gratiam aliam nunc non posse, quam ut suadeam, ne, *etc.*, Liv. 37, 37 (v ago, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (—)); Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 26 *sq.*: L. Lucceius meus, homo omnium gratissimus, mirificas tibi apud me gratias egit, quum diceret, *etc.*, C. Fam. 13, 42, 1: eique amplissimis verbis per senatus consultum gratias egimus, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: Lentulo nostro egi per literas tuo nomine gratias diligenter, id. Fam. 1, 10: justissimas gratias agere, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: quanquam gratiarum actionem a te non desiderabam, *etc.*, id. Fam. 10, 19, 1: nunc tecum sic agam, tulisse ut potius injuriam, quam retulisse gratiam videar, *to have made a return, requital, recompense*, id. Sull. 16, 47 *fin.*: magno meo beneficio affecti cumulatissime mihi gratiam retulerunt, id. Fam. 13, 4, 1: præclaram vero populo Romano refers gratiam, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28: ut pro tantis eorum in rem publicam meritis honores eis habeantur gratiæque referantur, id. Phil. 3, 15, 39: me omnibus, si minus referenda gratia satisfacere potuerim, at prædicanda et habenda certe satis esse facturum, *if I cannot requite . . . I can extol*, id. Balb. 1, 2; cf., nimirum inops ille, si bonus est vir, etiam si referre gratiam non potest, habere certe potest. Commode autem quicumque dixit, pecuniam qui habeat, non reddidisse; qui reddiderit, non habere: gratiam autem et qui retulerit, habere, et qui habeat retulisse, id. Off. 2, 20, 69; so, id. Planc. 28, 68; cf. also, id. Fam. 5, 11, 1: merito vestro maximas vobis gratias omnes et agere et habere debemus, id. Phil. 3, 10, 25: meritam dis immortalibus gratiam justis honoribus et memori mente persolvere, id. Planc. 33, 80: pro beneficio gratiam repetere, Liv. 1, 47:—dum carmine nostro Redditur agricolis gratia cœlitibus, Tib. 2, 1, 36; cf., hoc certe justitiæ convenit suum cuique reddere, beneficio gratiam, injuriæ talionem aut certe malam gratiam: Sen. Ep. 81 *med.*: unum vis curem: curo et est dis gratia. Quum ita, at volo, est, *I thank*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 58; cf. * Er.* Eamus intro, ut prandeamus. *Me.* Bene vocas: tam gratia est, *no, I am much obliged to you* (the negative being omit-

ted, as in the Fr. *je vous remercie*, and the Germ. *ich danke sehr*), Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 36.—*Ellipt.*: fores effregit? restituentur; discidit Vestem? resarcietur; est, dis gratia, Et unde hæc fiant, et adhuc non molesta sunt, *thank Heaven*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41.

2. **grātiā,** *adv., Abl. Sing.* (acc. to 1. gratia, *no.* II. A.); lit., *In favour of, on account of, for the sake of* (cf. the examples cited under 1. gratia, *no.* II. A. for *in gratiam* alicujus); hence, in gen., *on account of* (much less freq., esp. in ante-Aug. prose, like causa in this signif.; usually placed after the *Gen.*, in Quint. a few times before it; v. below): **A.** : **1.** With *Gen.*: sed neque longioribus quam oportet hyperbatis compositioni serviamus, ne quæ ejus gratia fecerimus, propter eam fecisse videamur, *lest what we have done to embellish the style we should seem to have done merely on account of the construction we had chosen*, Quint. 9, 4, 144: tantum abest, ut hæc bestiarum etiam causa parata sint, ut ipsas bestias hominum gratia generatas esse videamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: tu me amoris magis quam honoris servavisti gratia, Enn. in C. Tusc. 4, 32, 69; cf., honoris gratia nomino, C. Quint. 7, 28: nuptiarum gratia hæc sunt ficta atque incepta omnia, Ter. And. 5, 1, 17: simulabat sese negotii gratia properare, Sall. J. 76, 1: hominem occisum esse constat; non prædæ gratia: quia inspoliatus est, Quint. 7, 1, 33; cf., hereditatis gratia, id. 5, 12, 5: quem censores senatu probri gratia moverant, Sall. C. 23, 1: profectus gratia dicere, Quint. 2, 10, 9: brevitatis gratia, id. 4, 2, 43: decoris gratia, id. 8, 6, 65: difficultatis gratia, id. 9, 2, 77: aut invidiæ gratia ... aut miserationis, id. 9, 2, 8: præsentis gratia litis, id. 2, 7, 4:—ut aut voluptates omittantur majorum voluptatum adipiscendarum causa, aut dolores suscipiantur majorum dolorum effugiendorum gratia, C. Fin. 1, 10, 36; cf. Cæs. B. G. 7, 43: sui exposcendi gratia, Nep. Hann. 7, 6: tentandi gratia, Sall. J. 47, 2; so, hiemandi gratia, id. ib. 61, 3: colloquendi gratia, id. ib. 61, 4: placandi gratia, id. ib. 71, 5: simulandi gratia, id. ib. 37, 4: amplificandi gratia ... vel miserandi, Quint. 9, 3, 28: elevandæ invidiæ gratia, id. 5, 13, 40: recuperandæ dignitatis gratia, id. 11, 1, 79: vitandæ similitudinis gratia, id. 9, 1, 11, et al.—*Ellipt.*: ejus generis hæ sunt quæstiones. Si, exempli gratia, vir bonus Alexandria Rhodum magnum frumenti numerum advexerit, *etc., for example, for instance*, C. Off. 3, 13, 56; so, exempli gratia, Pl. 2, 41, 41 *fin.*; for which in full, pauca tamen exempli gratia ponam, Quint. 6, 5, 6; and, eorum unam discordiam ponemus exempli gratia, Pl. 18, 25, 57, § 213: propter aliam quampiam rem, verbi gratia propter voluptatem, *for instance*, C. Fin. 5, 11, 30.—**2.** Placed before the *Gen.*: gratia decoris, Quint. 8 præf. § 18; so, compositionis, id. 9, 4, 58: lenitatis, id. 9, 4, 144: significationis, id. 8, 6, 2.

B. With *Pronouns* (ante-class.): meā gratiā, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 64; cf. id. Pseud. 5, 2, 3: qui nihil ocius venit tamen hac gratia, id. Stich. 5, 1, 5; cf., abire istac gratia, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 138: (Medea) per agros passim dispergit corpus: id ea gratia, Ut, *etc.*, Enn. in Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67; so, ea gratia, Ter. And. 3, 4, 8; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 20; id. Hec. 4, 3, 11: sed hue qua gratia te arcessi jussi, ausculta, id. Eun. 1, 2, 19; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 79.

Gratiæ, arum, v. gratia.

Gratianus, a, um, and Gratianus, i, v. Gratius.

grātificātio, ōnis, *f.* [gratificor] *A showing kindness, doing favours, obligingness, complaisance* (rare, but class.): conjungitur impudens gratificatio cum acerbā injuriā, C. Agr. 3, 2, 6; so, id. Mur. 20, 42; id. N. D. 1, 44, 122; Pl. 21, 3, 3.

gratifico, are, v. gratificor.

grātificor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* (**gratifico,** āre, 1. *v. n.*, Cassiod. Var. 7, 6) [gratus; facio] **A.** *To do a favour to a person, to oblige, gratify* one; constr. with *Dat.* or *Abs.*: With *Dat.*: gratificatur mihi gestu accusator: inscientem Cn. Pompeium fecise significat, C. Balb. 6, 14; *cf.*, quod Pompeio se gratificari putant, id. Fam. 1, 1, 4; and, Tac. A. 4, 19: ut sit ipsa libertas, in quo populo potestas honeste bonis gratificandi datur, C. Leg. 3, 18, 39: de eo quod ipsis superat, aliis gratificari volunt, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: qui gratificantur cuipiam, id. Off. 1, 14, 42: audax, impurus, populo gratificans et aliena et sua, C. Rep. 1, 44.—*Abs.*: in utroque inest gratificandi liberalis voluntas, C. Off. 2, 15, 52: nuncios ad principes factionis Barcinæ præmittit, ut præpararent suorum animos, ne quid pars altera gratificari pro Romanis posset, Liv. 21, 9 *fin.*: homo nimis in gratificando jure liber, L. Sisenna, C. Cornel. Frgm. p. 450 ed. Orell.—**B.** *To do a* thing *as a favour, to make a present of; surrender, sacrifice* a thing; constr. *aliquid, Acc. of neuter pron.*, or *of equivalent meaning*; *alicui*: cur tibi hoc non gratificer, nescio, C. Fam. 1, 10: deus nihil cuiquam tribuens, nihil gratificans omnino, id. N. D. 1, 44, 123: quod campum Tiberinum gratificata esset ea populo, Pl. 34, 6, 11 *fin.*: potentiæ paucorum decus atque libertatem suam gratificari, Sall. J. 3 *fin.*

grātifĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [gratificor] *Kind, obliging* (late Lat.): pectus, Paul. Petr. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 716.

grātis, v. 2. gratia (always as a trisyll. in the ante-class. poets; cf. Charis. p. 1806; Bentl. Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26), and contr., grātis (since the class. age; cf. Schneid. Gramm. 1, p. 118, and 2, p. 452): *adverb. Abl. Plur.* (acc. to 1. gratia, *no.* II. A.): lit., *Out of favour* or *kindness*; hence pregn., *without recompense* or *reward, for nothing, gratuitously, gratis*, πρόικα: quæ (psaltria) quantum potest Aliquo abjicienda est, si non pretio, at gratiis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26; cf. Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 46: si mihi dantur duo talenta argenti numerata in manum, Hanc tibi noctem honoris causa gratiis dono dabo, id. Asin. 1, 3, 38 *sq.*: quam introduxistis fidicinam, atque etiam fides. Ei quæ accessere, tibi addam dono gratiis, *into the bargain, to boot*, id. Epid. 3, 4, 38: quæ Romæ magna cum infamia pretio accepto edixeras, ea sola te, ne gratis in provincia male audires, ex edicto Siciliensi sustulisse video, C. 1 Verr. 46, 118: hic primum questus est non leviter Saturius, communem factum esse gratis cum Roscio, qui pretio proprius fuisset Fanni, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 27; Mart. 14, 175, 2: id me scis antea gratis tibi esse pollicitum. Quid nunc putas, tanta mihi abs te mercede proposita? Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 7: gratis rei publicæ servire, id. Cluent. 26, 71; Mart. 5, 16, 10: virtutes omnes per se ipsas gratis diligere, C. Fin. 2, 26, 83.—Opp. to, for payment: is repente, ut Romam venit, gratis prætor factus est. Alia porro pecunia ne accusaretur data, C. 1 Verr. 39, 101; *cf.* id. 2 Verr. 5, 19, 48: habitent gratis in alieno? id. Off. 2, 23, 83: so, habitare in ædibus alienis, Pompon. Dig. 39, 5, 9: and, habitationem cui dare, *free of cost*, Labeo ib. 19, 2, 53, § 2; Mart. 10, 3, 11.

grātilla, æ, *f.* p. *A kind of cake*, now unknown: Arn. 7, p. 230.

grātĭōse, *adv.* [gratiosus] *Through favour, graciously* (post-class. and very rare): neque sordide neque gratiose, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 7.—*Comp.*: gratiosius, Pseudo-Ascon. C. 2 Verr. 1, 4 *fin.*

grātĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gratiosus] *Agreeableness* (post-class.): novitatis gratiositas, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 9.

grātĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gratia] *Full of favour*, i. e., **I.** *Enjoying favour, in favour, regarded, beloved, agreeable*, etc. (quite class.; a favourite expression with Cicero): **A.** Of persons (so, usually): ego Plancium et ipsum gratiosum esse dico et habuisse in petitione multos cupidos sui gratiosos, *etc.*, C. Planc. 13, 46: homini honesto, sed non gratiosiori quam Cn. Calidius est, id. 2 Verr. 4, 20, 44: cum adversario gratiosissimo contendat, id. Quint. 1, 2: homines potentes, gratiosi, diserti, id. Cœl. 9, 21; cf., splendidi homines et aliis prætoribus gratiosi, id. 2 Verr. 3, 14, 37; Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 5, 19: liberta aulica gratiosa, Suet. Oth. 2: Pythius, qui esset ut argentarius apud omnes ordines gratiosus, C. Off. 3, 14, 58; *cf.* id. Planc. 18, 44; and id. Att. 15, 4, 3: ut ego doceo gratiosum esse in sua tribu Plancium, id. Planc. 19, 47; *cf.*, sunt quidam homines in suis vicinitatibus et municipiis gratiosi, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 6, 24: is quum et suo splendore et nostra commendatione gratiosissimus in provincia fuit, C. Fam. 1, 3.—**B.** Of things: vidi et cognovi, causas apud te rogantium gratiosiores esse quam vultus, C. Lig. 11, 31: gratiosa missio, *through favour*, Liv. 43, 14; so, sententia, Ulp. Dig. 3, 6, 5; *cf.*, Berytensis colonia Augusti beneficiis gratiosa, *favoured*, id. ib. 50, 15, 1: cupressus odore violenta ac ne umbra quidem gratiosa, materie rara, Pl. 16, 33, 60.

II. *That shows favour, obliging, complaisant* (very rare): gratiosi scribæ sint in dando et cedendo loco, C. Brut. 84, 290.

gratis, *adv.*, v. gratis.

Grātius, a., *Name of a Roman* gens. **I.** *The opponent of the poet Archias*, C. Arch. 4, 8; 6, 12. **II.** Gratius Faliscus, *a contemporary of Ovid, author of a poem on hunting*, Cynegeticon; *cf.* Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 93. — Hence, **Grātiānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Gratius, Gratian*: vasa ex argento, Pl. 33, 11, 49.—As *Subst.*: **Gratianus,** i, *m., Son and co-regent of the Emperor Valentinian I.*, from 367 to 383 A. D.

grātor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [gratus] *To manifest joy*, i. e. *to wish joy* to one, or *to rejoice* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; whereas gratulor is class.): **A.** With *Dat.*: inveni, germanæ, viam: gratare sorori, Virg. Æ. 4, 478: illis, Ov. M. 6, 434: quid tibi grataris, id. H. 11, 65.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: nec tibi me in hac re gratari decet, Att. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 5, 40.—**C.** With *Abl.*: totoque libens mihi pectore grator, Ov. M. 9, 244.—**D.** *Abs.*: nescia, gratentur consolenturne parentem, Ov. M. 1, 578: Jovis templum gratantes ovantesque adire, Liv. 7, 13 *fin.*: laudantes gratantesque, Tac. H. 2, 29: ad gratandum sese expedire, id. A. 14, 8: ne male gratatis lævos adjudicet hædis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 14, 133.—**E.** With *Adv.*: invicem inter se gratantes, Liv. 9, 43.—**F.** With *Objective clause*: gratatur reduces, *i. e.* eos esse reduces, *congratulates them on their return*, Virg. Æ. 5, 49: tum complexus cum Tiberius præsidium periculorum et incolumem fore gratatur, Tac. A. 6, 21 *fin.*

grātŭĭte, *adv.* [gratuitus] (Eccl. Lat.) (*Without cost* or *charge*; Fig.) By or *through grace* or *free favour*: sacro baptismate gratuite nos, non meritis, dicit esse progenitos, Cassiod. Complex. Ep. Jacob.

grātŭĭto, *adv.* [id.] *Without pay* or *profit, for nought, gratuitously* (class.): multorum causas et non gravate et gratuito defendentis, C. Off. 2, 19, 66: quum mediocribus multis gratuito civitatem in Græcia homines impertiebant, *for no particular reason*, id. Arch. 5, 10: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, gratuito potius malus atque crudelis erat, Sall. C. 16, 3 Kritz; *cf.* Sen. Ep. 105, 3: hic (Polygnotus) et Athenis porticum, quæ Pœcile vocatur, gratuito (pinxit), quum partem ejus Micon mercede pingeret, Pl. 35, 9, 35 *fin.*; Tac. A. 11, 22 *fin.*: neque tamen eloquentiam gratuito contingere, *without cost*, id. ib. 11, 7. *Cf.* Hand Turs. II. p. 757 *sq.*

grātŭītus, a, um, *adj.* [gratia] (*Having* gratia; hence) *That is done without reward or profit; free, spontaneous, voluntary, gratuitous* (class.): ea (examina apium) vel ære parta vel gratuita contingunt, Col. 9, 8, 1: quid? liberalitas gratuitane est an mercenaria? si sine præmio benigna est, gratuita: si cum mercede, conducta, C. Leg. 1, 18, 48; *cf.*, probitas gratuita, id. Fin. 2, 31, 99; and, hominum caritas et amicitia gratuita est, id. N. D. 1, 44, 122: ne gratuita quidem suffragia, *purchased*, id. Planc. 22, 54; *cf.*, comitia gratuita, *i. e. without purchased votes*, id. Att. 4, 15, 8; so, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 5. **b.** : pecunia gratuita, *i. e. without interest*, Pl. Ep. 3, 11, 2: usus pecuniæ, Suet. Aug. 41: millies sestertio proposito, id. Tib. 48; and, prps. also, fenus, *lending*

without interest, id. Cæs. 27: universi milites gratuitam et sine frumento stipendioque operam (obtulerunt), id. ib. 68: cadaverum et ruderum gratuita egestio, id. Ner. 38: gratuita in Circo loca, *free places*, id. Cal. 26; so, subsellia, *free benches*, id. Ner. 17: navis, *a free ship* or *boat*, Sen. Ben. 6, 19: gratuitus furor, *innate, spontaneous*, Liv. 2, 42: ne gratuita præterita parricidia essent, *without effect, in vain*, id. 1, 47: legatio, *i. e. at one's own cost, without any allowance from one's country*, Inscr. Grut. 362, 1; and, 489, 12: AVGVSTALIS, *without pay*, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 3918; so, SACERDOS, Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 80, 3: largis gratuitum cadit rapinis, Stat. S. 1, 6, 16.

grātulābundus, a, um, *adj.* [gratulor] *Congratulating*: **A.** *Abs.*: quo se omnis multitudo gratulabunda effudit, Liv. 7, 33: advenire frequentes gratulabundos, Suet. Galb. 19.—**B.** With *Dat.*: velut gratulabundus patriæ exspiravit, Just. 6, 8 *fin.*

grātulātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (class.): **A.** *A manifestation of joy; a wishing joy, congratulation; a rejoicing, joy*: **1.** *Abs.*: nunciatur mihi, tantam isti gratulationem esse factam, ut, *etc.*, C. 1 Verr. 8, 21: gratulationes habere, id. Mil. 35, 98: quam (imaginem parentis sui) paucis ante diebus laureatam in suâ gratulatione conspexit, *during the congratulations made to him* (on account of obtaining the consulship), id. Mur. 41, 88: quanta gratulatio consecuta est! id. Fl. 39, 98; id. Mur. 5, 12: præsertim quum esset tanta res, tantæ gratulationis, id. Fam. 2, 10.—**2.** With *Gen.*: unius diei gratulationem, C. Pis. 3, 7: laudis nostræ gratulatio tua, id. Att. 1, 17, 6: inter gratulationes amicorum, Suet. Ner. 6: (signum Dianæ) in suis antiquis sedibus summâ cum gratulatione civium et lætitiâ reponitur, C. 2 Verr. 4, 34, 74.

B. (acc. to gratulor, *no.* II.): *A religious festival of joy and thanksgiving*: **1.** *Abs.*: gratulatio, quam tuo nomine ad omnia deorum templa fecimus, C. Fam. 11, 18 *fin.*: diis immortalibus non erat exigua eadem gratulatio, id. Prov. Cons. 11, 26: gratæ nostræ diis immortalibus gratulationes erunt, id. Phil. 14, 3, 7.—**2.** With *Gen.*: ceteris semper bene gestæ, mihi uni conservatæ rei publicæ gratulationem decrevistis, C. Cat. 4, 10, 20.

grātŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A congratulator*: C. Fin. 2, 33, 108: spurious, cf. Madvig in h. l.

grātŭlātōrĭe, *adv.* [gratulatorius] *In a congratulatory manner*: mirari, Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

grātŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gratulator] (*Pertaining to a* gratulator; hence) *Congratulatory* (post-class.): epistola, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 17.

grātŭlor, ātus sum, āri, **1.** *v. dep.* [gratus] **I.** Gen.: *To manifest one's joy*, i. e. *to wish* a person *joy, to congratulate* him; or *to rejoice* (freq. and class.): **A.** *Alicui*: unum illud nescio, gratulerne tibi, an timeam, *etc.*, C. Fam. 2, 5, 2; id. ib. 2, 9, 1: gratulor tibi, mi Balbe, vereque gratulor, id. ib. 6, 12, 1: ipse mihi gratulatus sum, id. ib. 3, 11, 2: sibi, Veil. 2, 104, 3: mihi, Pl. Ep. 5, 15, 6.—**B.** *Alicui de aliquo*, or *aliquâ re*: quod mihi de filiâ et de Crassipede gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam, C. Fam. 1, 7, 11: quod mihi de nostro statu, *etc.*, gratularis: minime miramur, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 7, 7.—**C.** *De aliquâ re*: ego vero vehementer gratulor de judicio ambitûs, C. Fam. 3, 12, 1.—**D.** *Alicui aliquid*: Cæsare interfecto M. Brutus Ciceronem nominatim exclamavit, atque ei recuperatam libertatem est gratulatus, *congratulated him on the restoration of liberty*, C. Phil. 2, 12, 28: ei voce maximâ victoriam gratulatur, id. 1 Verr. 7, 19: mihi gratulatus es illius diei celebritatem, id. Att. 5, 20, 1; so, too, Suet. Claud. 6.—**E.** With *quod*: tibi pro opportunitate temporis gratulor, quod, *etc.*, id. Fam. 15, 14, 3: tamen, quod abes, gratulor, id. ib. 2, 5, 1.—**F.** With *in c. Abl.*: tibi etiam in hoc gratulor, id. Planc. 37, 91: quâ in re tibi gratulor ita vehementer, id. Fam. 6, 12, 1.—**G.** With *pro aliquâ re*: tempori bus nostris gratulare pro ingenio tali, Pl. Ep. 4, 27, 5.—**H.** With *Abl.*: gratulor tibi affinitate viri mediusfidius optimi, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 13, 1: læto vultu gratulantes, id. Att. 8, 9, 2.—**K.** With *Objective clause*: totâ mihi mente tibique Gratulor ingenium non latuisse tuum, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 54: ego me nunc denique natum Gratulor, *congratulate myself*, id. A. A. 3, 122.—**L.** With *inter*: itaque inter se impii cives, quasi vicissent, gratulabantur, C. Phil. 12, 7, 18: gratulanti inter pœnam, *congratulating himself*, Suet. Tib. 60.—**M.** *Abs.*: neque enim regio fuit ulla, ex quâ non publice ad me venerint gratulatum, C. Pis. 22, 51: quum gratulamur, Quint. 3, 4, 3; cf. id. 8, 5, 1.

II. Esp.: *To give thanks, render thanks, to thank* any one, esp. a deity; = grates *or* gratias agere (so, mostly anteclass.): **A.** With *Dat.*: Juppiter, tibi, summe, tandem male re gestâ gratulor, Enn. ap. Non. 116, 30; cf., eamus Jovi maximo gratulatum, Scip. Afric. ap. Gell. 4, 18, 3: gratulabatur divis, Næv. 3, 12: gratulor divis, Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 804, and ap. Non. 116, 33: quapropter illi dolori gratulor, Quint. 6 præf. § 8 Spald. —**B.** *Abs.*: deos gratulando obtundere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 6; M. Cato ap. C. Fam. 15, 5, 2.

grātus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to carus, χάρις, χαίρω, χαρτός; and, therefore, provided, gifted, or filled with favour; *i. e.* either enjoying favour, regarded, beloved, *or* entertaining favourable feelings, thankful, grateful]

I. *Pass.*: *Beloved, dear, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable*: **A.** (in this signif. in ante-Aug. prose, viz., in Cic. and Cæs., only of things; whereas gratiosus is used mostly of persons; v. gratiosus, *no.* I.): **1.** With *Dat.*: non ille (amor tuus) quidem mihi ignotus, sed tamen gratus et optatus: dicerem jucundus, nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem, C. Fam. 5, 15, 1: ista veritas, etiam si jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, id. Att. 3, 24, 2: quæ omnia mihi jucunda, hoc extremum etiam gratum fuit, id. ib. 10, 3, 1; so, corresp. or connected with jucundus, id. ib. 1, 17, 6; id. Rosc. Am. 18, 51; id. Cat. 4, 1, 1; Pl. 26, 3, 8; Pl. Ep. 5, 3, 1; id. ib. 8, 23, 5: mihi pol grata acceptaque hujus est benignitas, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 49; cf. Cat. 96, 1; rarely in the inverse order: quorum mihi Dona accepta et grata habeo, tuaque ingrata, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 56: grata tibi esse mea officia non miror, C. Fam. 5, 11, 1: dapibus supremi Grata testudo Jovis, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 14: feceris, si de re publicâ quid sentias explicaris, nobis gratum omnibus, *will do us all a favour*, C. Rep. 1, 21 *fin.*: quamobrem utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, id. Læl. 4, 16: quod si eum interfecerit, multis sese nobilibus gratum esse facturum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 44: quid mortem congemis ac fles? Nam gratum fuerit tibi vita ante acta priorque, *something pleasant*, Lucr. 3, 948; cf., gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 17; Pl. 26, 2, 6 *fin.*—*Comp.*: cujus officia jucundiora licet sæpe mihi fuerint, nunquam tamen gratiora, C. Fam. 4, 41: quid est, quod aut populo Romano gratius esse debeat, aut sociis exterisque nationibus optatius esse possit? C. Div. in Cæc. 3, 7.—*Sup.*: illud tamen dicam, mihi id, quod fecisti, esse gratissimum, C. Fam. 13, 8, 2: quapropter gratissimum mihi feceris, si curaris, ut, *etc*... Hoc, mihi gratius facere nihil potes, *a very great favour* ... *no greater favour*, C. Fam. 13, 44: quam multi, ut Galli, ut Pœni homines immolare et pium et diis immortalibus gratissimum esse duxerunt! C. Rep. 3, 9; cf. Cæs. B. G. 6, 16; and, C. ap. Non. 398, 28 (Rep. 6, 2 ed. Mos.): hedera est gratissima Baccho, Ov. F. 3, 767.—**B.** With *apud* in Plaut.: credidi gratum fore beneficium meum apud te, Plaut. Pers. 4, 7, 8.—**C.** *Abs.*: quod approbaris gratumque habendum, C. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: munus gratum acceptumque, Nep. Ham. 7: eoque erat cujusque gratior in re publicâ virtus, quod, *etc.*, C. Rep. 2, 34 *fin.*; id. ib. 2, 35: O diva, gratum quæ regis Antium, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 1; cf., grato sub antro, id. ib. 1, 5, 3; so, locus, id. Ep. 2, 2, 46: tempus, id. ib. 198: hora, id. ib. 1, 4, 14: dies, id. Od. 4, 5, 7: lux, id. S. 1, 5, 39: nox, id. Carm. Sec. 23: carmina, id. Od. 1, 15, 14; id. ib. 3, 11, 23: artes, id. ib. 4, 13, 22: error mentis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 140: protervitas, id. Od. 1, 19, 7.

B. Of living beings: **1.** With *Dat.*: Herophile Phœbo grata, Tib. 2, 5, 68: superis deorum gratus (Mercurius) et imis, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 20: donec gratus eram tibi, id. Od. 3, 9, 1; cf. Prop. 1, 2, 31: gratus Alexandro regi Magno fuit ille Chœrilus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 232; Suet. Cæs. 27: cui (*sc.* Mæcenati) quum se gratum et acceptum in modum amici videret, id. Gramm. 21: gratus erat (*sc.* cervus), Cyparisse, tibi, Ov. M. 10, 120: quæstor consulibus suis non minus jucundus et gratus, quam usui fuit, Pl. Ep. 8, 23, 5:—*Sup.*: O mihi de fratris longe gratissime natis, Ov. M. 12, 586: vates diis gratissima, id. F. 1, 585.—**2.** *Abs.*: olim gratus eram, Prop. 1, 12, 7; Hor. Od. 4, 6, 21: gratus conviva, id. S. 2, 2, 119:—*Sup.* (with *Partitive Gen.*): comitum gratissime, Ov. M. 14, 221; cf., juvenum gratissime Crantor, id. ib. 12, 367.—As *Subst.*: **gratus,** i, *m.*, *A favourite, darling*: quam (classem) non *amicorum* sed *gratorum* appellabat, Suet. Tib. 46 *fin.*

II. *Act.*: *Thankful, grateful; thankworthy, deserving* or *procuring thanks*: **A.** *Abs.*: cognovi te gratissimum omnium: nec enim tu mihi habuisti modo gratiam, verum etiam cumulatissime retulisti, C. Fam. 5, 11, 1; cf. id. Leg. 1, 18, 49: quamquam gratiarum actionem a te non desiderabam, quum te re ipsâ atque animo scirem esse gratissimum, tamen, *etc.*, id. Fam. 10, 19, 1: si bene de me meritis gratum me præbeo, *etc.*, id. Planc. 38, 91; cf., ut grati ac memores beneficii esse videantur, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21: Hegesaratus, magnis meis beneficiis ornatus in consulatu suo, memor et gratus fuit, id. Fam. 13, 25; cf., also, id. Att. 9, 11, A. 3: si quod adest gratum juvat, Hor. S. 2, 6, 13; id. Od. 1, 12, 39: laudo vos, Quirites, quum gratissimis animis prosequimini nomen clarissimi adolescentis, C. Phil. 4, 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 14, 11, 30; and, with this cf., id. ib. 10, 3, 7: tu quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam gratâ sume manu, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 28.—**B.** With *Abl.*: quam sit re pulchrum, beneficio gratum, famâ gloriosum, tyrannum occidere, *productive of gratitude*, C. Phil. 2, 46, 117.—**C.** With *Dat.*: quod tamen nunc faciam; tum, quum gratum mihi esse potuit, nolui, *i. e. might have procured me thanks*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 21: so, est istuc datum Profecto, ut grata mihi sint, quæ facio, omnia, id. Eun. 3, 1, 6 Ruhnk.—**D.** With *erga*: tu quam gratus erga me fueris, ipse existimare potes, C. Fam. 5, 5, 2: ut quam gratissimus erga te esse cognoscerer, id. ib. 1, 5, 1: fuisse tamen gratos erga se deos exitu comperit, Quint. 11, 2, 12.—**E.** With *in c. Acc.*: gratiorem me esse in te posse, quam isti perversi sint in me, exploratum habes, Brut. ap. C. Fam. 11, 10, 1.

grăvābĭlis, e, *adj.* [gravo] *Oppressive, troublesome* (post-class.): cibi, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 17: vomitus capiti, id. ib. 4, 3: odor, id. Acut. 1, 15.

grăvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *Trouble, burden, oppression, physical inconvenience* (post-class.): hominum vultus magnâ hilaritate decoratur, si visceribus sanis gravamen nullius sentiat lassionis: Cassiod. Var. 9, 2; cf. id. ib. 10, 26.

grăvans, antis, *P.* of gravo.

grăvanter, *adv.* [gravans] (late Lat.) *With reluctance, unwillingly*: nullum decet nostras gravanter suscipere jussiones, Cassiod. Var. 4, 5.

grăvastellus, i, *m. dim.* [from a word which does not otherwise occur, viz. ‡gravaster, from ‡gravus, the Ger. grau (Eng. gray), the ground-form of ravus] *A gray-headed fellow*: quis est hic mulierculæ et illic gravastellus, qui venit? Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 14; cf., "*gravastellus*, senior," Fest. p. 96 (where, however, it is derived from gravis; moreover, Fest. reads s. v. ‡ravi coloris, p. 272, in Plautus ravistellus).

grăvāte, *adv.* [gravatus, acc. to gravo, *no.* III.] *With difficulty* or *reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly:* non gravate respondere, C. de Or. 1, 48, 208; so, *opp.* gratuito, id. Off. 2, 19, 66; *opp.* benigne, id. Balb. 16, 36: gravate ille primus, id. Off. 3, 14, 59.

grăvātim, *adv.* [id.] *With difficulty, unwillingly* (very rare, for gravate): cadere, Lucr. 3, 388: haud gravatim socia arma Rutulis junxit, Liv. 1, 2.

grăvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gravo, *no.* I.] *Heaviness, oppression* (post-class.): post cibum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 32 *ad fin.*

grăvātus, a, um, *P.* of gravo.

grăvēdĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gravedo] (*Full of* gravedo; hence) **A.** *Subject to colds* or *catarrhs, that easily takes cold:* sunt alii ad alios morbos proclives res: itaque dicimus gravedinosos quosdam, quosdam torminosos, non quia jam sint, sed quia sæpe sint, C. Tusc. 4, 12, 27. — **B.** *That produces colds:* ervum, Pl. 18, 15, 38.

grăvēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [gravis] **A.** *Heaviness* of the limbs, *cold* in the head, *catarrh:* Cels. 4, 2, 4; C. Att. 10, 16, 6; id. lb. 16, 14, 4; Cat. 44, 13; Pl. 23, 1, 6; id. 25, 13, 94; id. 30, 4, 11: — *Plur.:* Cels. 1, 2. — **B.** Of *heaviness* in the head produced by intoxication: ad crapulæ gravedines, Pl. 20, 13, 51, § 136. — **C.** *Pregnancy:* Nonius. Cynæg. 132.

grăvĕ-ŏlens (also written separately, grave olens), entis, *adj.* [gravis; 1. oleo] **A.** *Strong-smelling:* graveolentia centaurea, Virg. G. 4, 270. — **B.** In a bad sense: *Ill-smelling, noisome, rank:* fauces graveolentis Averni, Virg. Æ. 6, 201; so, App. de Mundo, p. 74.

grăvĕŏlentĭa, æ, *f.* [graveolens, *no.* B.] *An offensive* or *rank smell, fetidness* (a Plinian word): alarum, Pl. 22, 22, 43: oris, id. lb.: narium, id. 20, 9, 36.

grăvesco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. v. a. incch. [gravis] **I.** (acc. to gravis, *no.* I. A.): *To become burdened* or *heavy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fetu nemus omne gravescit, *i. e. becomes loaded,* Virg. G. 2, 429. **II.** (acc. to gravis, *no.* I. B. 2.): *To become pregnant:* cameli hac habent, donec iterum gravescant, Pl. 11, 41, 96: ventre, Aug. Ep. 150 (al. 179). **III.** (acc. to gravis, *no.* II. A.): *To become grievous* or *bad, to grow worse:* ærumna gravescit, Lucr. 4, 1065; so, impetus, id. 6, 337: hæc in morte, id. 3, 1035: valetudo Augusti, Tac. A. 1, 5: publica mala in dies, id. ib. 14, 51.

grăvĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gravidus] *Pregnancy* (rare): ab eo (Sole) Luna illuminata graviditates et partûs efferat, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119.

grăvĭdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *To burden, load:* "*gravidavit* implevit, Cæcilius: *Per mysteria hic inhoneste gravidavit probro,*" Non. 118, 12 *sq.* **II.** Esp.: *To impregnate:* **A.** Prop.: gravidari ex aliquo, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 14. — **B.** Fig.: quæ (terra) gravidata seminibus omnia pariat et fundat ex sese, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83.

grăvĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [gravidus, *Pregnant:* concha, Amm. 23, 6, 85.

grăvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [gravo] (*Burdened, loaded;* hence) **I.** *Pregnant with child, with young* (class.): **A.** With *Abl.:* puero gravida, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 87: aliquo, id. ib. 3, 1, 18 and 19. — **B.** With *ex:* gravida esse ex aliquo viro, id. ib. prol. 111; so, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 32. — **C.** With *de:* de semine Jovis, Ov. M. 3, 260. — **D.** *Abs.:* prius gravida facta est, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 73: facere gravidam aliquam, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 29: quum esset gravida uxor, et jam appropinquare partus putaretur, C. Clu. 11, 31: gravidum pecus, Virg. G. 2, 150; Ov. F. 4, 633: murænæ, Hor. S. 2, 8, 43: balænæ, Pl. 9, 6, 5. — As *Subst.:* **grăvĭda,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier), *A pregnant woman:* Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 22; Pl. 23, 6, 57; 28, 6, 17.

II. *Laden, filled, full* (only poet.): **A.** *Abs.:* ad fores auscultato neu qui mavûs attulerit steriles intro ad nos, Gravidas foras exportet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 4: aut quum se gravido tremefecit corpore tellus, *fruit-laden,* C. poet. de Div. 1, 11, 18: nubes, Lucr. 6, 440; so, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 107; cf., cornu lunæ, Val. Fl. 2, 56: ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristis, *loaded, full,* Virg. G. 1, 111; so, aristæ, Ov. M. 1, 110: olivæ, id. ib. 7, 281: fetus, id. ib. 8, 283: (capræ) gravido superant vix ubere limen, Virg. G. 3, 317. — **B.** With *Abl.:* gravidæ nunc semine terræ, Ov. F. 4, 633: ubera gravida vitali rore, C. de Div. 1, 12, 20: tibi pampineo gravidus auctumno Floret ager, Virg. G. 2, 5: equus (Trojanus) armatis, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2: tempestas fulminibus atque procellis, Lucr. 6, 250: alvus (serpentis) venenis, Sil. 6, 155: Amathunta metallis, Ov. M. 10, 531: stipes nodis, Virg. Æ. 7, 507: pharetra sagittis, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 3: urbs bellis, Virg. Æ. 10, 87: Italia imperiis, id. ib. 4, 229: annus arcanis, Sil. 13, 394: parens sorte, Val. Fl. 5, 22: populus nœnâ, Sil. 13, 542: pectus curis, Luc. 5, 735; Val. Fl. 2, 161. — **C.** With Gen.: mellis apes gravidæ, Sil. 2, 120.

grāvis, e, *adj.* [Gr. βαρύς, Sans. guru] (opp. to *levis,* light; in most of its significations corresp. to Gr. βαρύς): **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: With respect to weight: **1.** *Act.:* *Heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome:* corpora, Lucr. 2, 225 *sq.*; cf. id. 5, 451 *sq.*: limus, id. 5, 498; so, tellus, Ov. M. 7, 355: in eo etiam cavillatus est, æstate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: navigia, Cæs. B. G. 5, 8; cf., tot ora navium gravi Rostrata duci pondere, Hor. Epod. 4, 17: quum gravius dorso (aselli) subiit onus, id. S. 1, 9, 21: sarcina, id. Ep. 1, 13, 6: inflexi grave robur aratri, Virg. G. 1, 162.

2. *Pass.:* *Loaded, laden, burdened:* **a.** *Abs.:* quum fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit Pergama et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo, *i. e. filled, full,* id. Æ. 6, 516 (an imitation of Maximo saltu superavit *Gravida armatis* equus, Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2). — **b.** With *Abl.:* naves hostilibus spoliis graves, *heavily laden,* Liv. 29, 35: agmen grave prædâ, id. 21, 5 (for which, also, simply grave agmen, id. 31, 39): gravis ære dextra, Virg. E. 1, 36: quo plangente gravem moribundo vertice terram, Ov. M. 12, 118: graves imbre nubes, Liv. 28, 15: graves fructu vites, Quint. 8, 3, 8: gravis vinculis, Pl. Ep. 7, 27, 10. — **C.** With *Dat.:* cujus (tibicinæ) Ad strepitum salias terræ gravis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 26.

B. Esp.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* A. 1.): Of money: *Heavy:* æs grave, *heavy money,* money of the oldest standard, in which an *as* weighed a full pound: "*grave æs* dictum a pondere, quia deni asses, singuli pondo libras, efficiebant denarium," *etc.,* Fest. p. 98: et quia nondum argentum signatum erat, æs grave plaustris quidam (ex patribus) ad ærarium convehentes, *etc.,* Liv. 4, 60; so, id. 10, 46; id. 22, 33, et saep.: "populus Romanus ne argento quidem signato ante Pyrrhum regem devictum usus est: librales appendebantur asses. Quare *æris gravis pœna* dicta," Pl. 33, 3, 13: — argentum, *i. e. uncoined* = rude: placet argentum grave rustici patris sine ullo opere et nomine artificis, Sen. Tranq. 1.

2. *Progn.* (acc. to *no.* I. A. 2.): for gravidus, *Pregnant* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): regina sacerdos Marte gravis, Virg. Æ. 1, 274; cf., uterus (shortly after, *gravidus* tumet venter), Ov. M. 10, 495: balænæ utero graves (shortly before, gravidæ), Pl. 9, 6, 5, § 13.

II. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. A. 1.): **A.** In a bad sense, *Heavy, burdensome, oppressive, troublesome, grievous, painful, hard, severe, disagreeable, unpleasant:* qui labores morte finisset graves, Poet. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 48, 115: quod nunquam tibi senectutem gravem esse senserim ... quibus nihil est in ipsis opis ad bene beateque vivendum, iis omnis ætas gravis est, C. de Sen. 2, 4; cf., onus officii, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 112; and, id. Rep. 1, 23: et facilior et minus aliis gravis aut molesta vita est otiosorum, id. Off. 1, 21, 70; id. Rep. 1, 4: miserior graviorque fortuna, Cæs. B. G. 1, 32: hæc si gravia aut acerba videantur, multo illa gravius æstimare debere, *etc.,* id. lb. 7, 14 *fin.*: velim si tibi grave non erit, me certiorem facias, C. Fam. 13, 73, 2: grave est homini pudenti petere aliquid magnum, id. Fam. 2, 6, 1; id. Att. 1, 5, 4: est in populum Romanum grave, non posse, *etc.,* id. Balb. 7, 24: verbum gravius, id. 2 Verr. 3, 58, 134: ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret ... quod si quid ei a Cæsare gravius accidisset, *etc.,* Cæs. B. G. 1, 20: gravissimum supplicium, id. ib. 1, 31: habemus senatusconsultum in te, Catilina, vehemens et grave, C. Cat. 1, 1, 3: edictum, Liv. 29, 21: gravioribus bellis, C. Rep. 1, 40: gravis esse alicui, C. Fam. 13, 76, 2; cf., gravis adversarius imperii, id. Off. 3, 22, 86; so, gravior hostis, Liv. 10, 18: senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, ne sint iis odiosi et graves, C. Rep. 1, 43: gravis popularibus esse cepit, Liv. 44, 30, 5.

B. In a good sense: **1.** Gen.: *Weighty, important, grave:* quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id apud judicem grave et sanctum esse ducetur? C. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: ea (honestas) certe omni pondere gravior habenda est quam reliqua omnia, id. Off. 3, 8, 35; id. Deiot. 2, 5: quum gravibus seriisque rebus satisfecerimus, id. ib. 1, 29, 103: auctoritas clarissimi viri et in rei publicæ maximis gravissimisque causis cogniti, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7; cf. causa, Lucil. in Non. 315, 31; so, Quint. 1, 2, 3; cf. Cæs. B. C. 1, 44: gravius erit tuum unum verbum ad eam rem, quam centum mea, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 107: ut potentia senatus atque auctoritas minueretur: quæ tamen gravis et magna remanebat, C. Rep. 2, 34: sententiis non tam gravibus et severis quam concinnis et venustis, id. Brut. 95, 325: gravior oratio, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227; id. Clu. 6, 16: inceptis gravibus et magna professis, Hor. A. P. 14: exemplum grave præbet ales, *etc.,* id. Od. 4, 11, 26: gravissima civitas, id. Rep. 1, 3: gravem atque opulentam civitatem vineis et pluteis cepit, Liv. 34, 17. — **2.** Esp.: With respect to character: *Of weight* or *authority, eminent, venerable, great:* non tulit ullos hæc civitas aut gloria clariores, aut auctoritate graviores, aut humanitate politiores, C. de Or. 2, 37, 154: et esse et videri omnium gravissimus et severissimus, id. ib. 2, 56, 228: homo prudens et gravis, id. ib. 1, 9, 38: neque oratio abhorrens a persona hominis gravissimi, id. Rep. 1, 15 *fin.*: gravis auctor, id. Pis. 6, 14: gravis testis, id. Fam. 2, 2: non idem apud graves viros, quod leviores decet, Quint. 11, 1, 45: vir bonus et gravis, id. 11, 3, 184: gravissimi sapientiæ magistri, id. 12, 1, 36: tum pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem Conspexere, Virg. Æ. 1, 151.

III. Meton.: **A.** Of value: **1.** Of rate of interest: *Heavy, high, oppressive, burdensome:* notavit aliquos, quod pecunias levioribus usuris mutuati graviore fenore collocassent, Suet. Aug. 39. — **2.** Of price *or* cost: *Heavy, high, large, great:* grave pretium, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 314, 25: in graviore annona, Suet. Aug. 25.

B. Of number: *Great, numerous, large:* graves pavonum greges, Var. in Non. 314, 31.

C. As respects the hearing, of tones, *Deep, grave, low, base* (opp. to acutus, treble): vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, C. de Or. 1, 59, 251; cf. id. ib. 3, 57, 216; and, qui (sonus) acuta cum gravibus temperans, varios æquabiliter concentus efficit, id. Rep. 6, 18; so, vox, Quint. 11, 3, 17; 42: sonus, 2, 8, 15; id. 5, 10, 125; id. 11, 3, 41; Ov. M. 12, 203: tenor, Quint. 1, 5, 26: syllaba, *i. e. unaccented,* id. 1, 5, 28 *sq.*: id. 12, 10, 33.

D. Of smell or flavour: *Strong, unpleasant, offensive:* an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis, *rank,* Hor. Ep. 12, 5; so, chelydri, Virg. G. 3, 415; and, ellebori, id. ib. 3, 451: odor calthæ, *strong,* Pl. 21, 6, 15; cf., herba odore suaviter gravi, id. 25, 9, 70; and, abrotonum odore jucunde gravi floret, id. 21, 10, 34: absynthium ut bibam gravem, *i. e. bitter,* Var. in Non. 19, 27, and 314, 14.

E. As respects the state of the body, the health, Burdening or burdened: **1.** *Act.:* *Gross, indigestible, unwholesome, noxious, severe:* (Cleanthes) negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24; so, genera cibi graviora, Cels. 2, 18: gravissima bubula (caro), id. ib.: pisces gravissimi, id. ib.: neque ex salubri loco in

gravem, neque ex gravi in salubrem transitus satis tutus est, id. 1, 3; cf., solum cœlumque juxta grave, Tac. H. 5, 7; and, solet esse gravis cantantibus umbra, Virg. E. 10, 75: atque id anni tempore gravissimo et caloribus maximis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 1; cf., gravis auctumnus in Apulia circumque Brundisium ex saluberrimis Galliæ et Hispaniæ regionibus, omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 2 *fin.*; and, grave tempus et forte annus pestilens erat urbi agrisque, Liv. 3, 6; cf. also id. 3, 8; so, æstas, Virg. G. 2, 377.—**2.** *Pass.*: *Sick, feeble, heavy, languid*: **a.** With *Abl.*: morbo gravis, *sick*, id. ib. 3, 95; cf., gravis vulnere, Liv. 21, 48, 4: ætate et viribus gravior, id. 2, 19, 6.—**b.** With *de*: gravior de vulnere, Val. Fl. 6, 65.—**c.** *Abs.*: non insueta graves tentabunt pabula fetas, *sick, feeble*, Virg. E. 1, 50 Wagn.: aut abit in somnum gravis, *heavy, languid*, Lucr. 3, 1079.

Grāviscæ, arum (also Gravisca, æ, Vell. 1, 15, 2), *f., A small town of Etruria, belonging to the territory of Tarquinii*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Pl. 3, 5, 8; Liv. 40, 29; id. 41, 16; Virg. Æ. 10, 184; Sil. 8, 475; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 370 *sq.*; Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 128; 210; 360.—Hence, **Grāviscanus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Graviscæ, Graviscan*: vina, Pl. 14, 6, 8, § 67.—As *Subst.*: **Graviscani,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Graviscæ, Graviscans*, Cels. Dig. 31, 1, 30; Inscr. Grut. 407, 1.

grăvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gravis] **I.** Prop. (acc. to gravis, *no.* I. A. 1.): *Weight, heaviness*: omnibus ejus (terræ) partibus in medium vergentibus nihil interrumpat, quo labefactari possit tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: cf., per inane moveri gravitate et pondere, id. Fat. 11, 24, and Lucr. 3, 1067; cf., also, cuncta necesse est Aut gravitate sua ferri primordia rerum, Aut, *etc.*, id. 2, 83: nostros propter gravitatem armorum, quod, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 16: tum etiam gravitate et tarditate navium impediebantur, id. B. C. 1, 58: ignava nequeunt gravitate moveri, Ov. M. 2, 831: me mea defendit gravitas (corresp. to moles and pondus), id. ib. 9, 39.

II. Fig.: **A.** In a bad sense (acc. to gravis, *no.* II. A.): *Heaviness, severity*: gaudere gravitate linguæ sonoque vocis agresti, C. de Or. 3, 11, 42: injuria gravitate tutior est, *severity, cruelty*, Sall. Orat. Licin. (Hist. Frgm. 3, 22, ed. Gerl.): fessi diuturnitate et gravitate belli, Liv. 31, 7.

B. In a good sense (acc. to gravis, *no.* II. B.): *Weight, dignity, importance, seriousness, gravity*: **I.** Gen.: hos quum Suevi propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis finibus expellere non potuissent, *importance*, i. e. *power*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 3: omnium sententiarum gravitate, omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, *importance, weight*, C. de Or. 2, 17, 72; cf., id. Tusc. 5, 12, 34; and, genus hoc sermonum positum in hominum veterum auctoritate plus videtur habere gravitatis, id. Læl. 1, 4: quanta illa, si immortales, fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! id. ib. 25, 96: tristitia et in omni re severitas habet illa quidem gravitatem, id. ib. 18, 66; cf., erat in illo viro comitate condita gravitas, id. Sen. 4, 10; and, gravitate mixtus lepos, id. Rep. 2, 1; cf., also, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: illud me præclare admones, quum illum videro, ne nimis inhumaniter, et ut cum gravitate potius loquar, id. Att. 9, 9, 2; so, id. ib. 9, 19, 3; id. Fam. 5, 16, 5: de virtute et gravitate Cæsaris, quam in summo dolore non dubitasset, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 3: personæ gravitatem intuentes, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 49; cf., ego has partes lenitatis et misericordiæ semper egi libenter: illam vero gravitatis severitatisque personam non appetivi, id. Mur. 3, 6; hæc genera dicendi in sensibus gravitatem non habent, id. Brut. 95, 326.—**2.** Esp.: As an epithet of respect (late Lat.): gravitatem vestram constat semper sponte sapuisse, Cassiod. Var. 10, 14.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to gravis, *no.* I. B. 2.): Of *the fœtus* or *embryo in the womb*: tendebat gravitas uterum imbi, *my burden*, Ov. M. 9, 287 (= tendit onus matrem, id. ib. 10, 504).

B. Of price (acc. to gravis, *no.* III. A. 2.): *Dearness, heavy* or *high price*: annonæ, Tac. A. 6, 13.

C. Of smell (acc. to gravis, *no.* III. D.): *Rankness, offensiveness, fetidness*: quorundam odorum suavitati gravitas inest, Pl. 21, 7, 18;—a quibusdam vocatur cynozolon propter gravitatem odoris (shortly before, odore gravissimo), id. 22, 18, 21 *fin.*; so, animæ, id. 20, 9, 35: halitus, id. 30, 6, 15: oris, id. 28, 12, 51.

D. With respect to bodily condition, or things which affect it (acc. to gravis, *no.* III. E.): *Severity, vehemence, violence, unwholesomeness; heaviness, dulness, faintness, sickness*: corpore vix sustineo gravitatem hujus cœli, C. Att. 11, 22, 2; so, cœli aquarumque, Liv. 23, 34, 11: loci, id. 25, 26, 13: morbi, id. N. D. 3, 31, 76: pressus gravitate soporis, Ov. M. 15, 21; cf. id. ib. 11, 618:—an quod corporis gravitatem et dolorem animo judicamus, animi morbum corpore non sentimus? *painful, diseased condition*, C. Tusc. 3, 1, 2 Kühn.; cf., gravitas membrorum, id. Fin. 4, 12, 31; and with this cf., Lucr. 3, 477; so, capitis, Pl. 27, 12, 105: aurium, id. 20, 11, 44; cf., auditus, id. 23, 4, 42; and, audiendi, id. 28, 11, 48.

grăvĭter, *adv.* [gravis] **I.** Prop. (acc. to gravis, *no.* I. A. 1.): *Weightily, heavily, ponderously* (very rare): ærea per purum graviter simulacra feruntur, Lucr. 4, 328; cf., graviter cadere, id. 1, 742; so, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 49.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to gravis, *no.* II. A.): *Vehemently, violently, deeply, severely; harshly, unpleasantly, disagreeably*: graviter ægrotare, C. Off. 1, 10, 32: se habere, id. Att. 7, 2, 3: neque is sum, qui gravissime ex vobis mortis periculo terrear, Cæs. B. G. 5, 30: gravissime dolere, id. ib. 5, 54 *fin.*: quem ego amarem graviter, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 87; cf., placere occepit graviter, postquam est mortua, Cæcil. in Non. 314, 19: tibi edepol iratus sum graviter, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 2: cives gravissime dissentientes, C. Phil. 12, 11, 27: si me meis civibus injuria suspectum tam graviter atque offensum viderem, id. Cat. 1, 7, 17: graviter angi, id. Læl. 3, 10: tulit hoc commune dedecus jam familiæ graviter filius, *with chagrin, vexation*, id. Cluent. 6, 16; cf., graviter et acerbe aliquid ferre, id. 2 Verr. 1, 58, 152: graviter accipere aliquid, id. de Or. 2, 52, 211; Tac. A. 13, 36; cf., adolescentulus sæpe eadem et graviter audiendo victus est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 62: nolo in illum gravius dicere, *more harshly*, id. Ad. 1, 2, 60; cf., de amplissimis viris gravissime acerbissimeque decernitur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 5; and, id. B. G. 3, 16: severe et graviter et prisce agere, C. Cœl. 14, 33.

B. (acc. to gravis, *no.* II. B.): *In an impressive* or *dignified manner, impressively, with propriety* or *dignity*: his de rebus tantis tamque atrocibus neque satis me commode dicere neque satis graviter conqueri neque satis libere vociferari posse intelligo. Nam commoditati ingenium, gravitati ætas, libertati tempora sunt impedimento, C. Rosc. Am. 4, 9: (Scipio) utrumque egit graviter, *with dignity*, id. Læl. 21, 77: res gestas narrare graviter, id. Or. 9, 30; cf., locum graviter et copiose tractare, id. Fin. 4, 2, 5.

III. Meton.: **A.** *Vehemently, strongly, violently*: graviter crepuerunt fores, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 52; so, spirantibus flabris, Lucr. 6, 428; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 2; so, pertentat tremor terras, Lucr. 6, 287: ferire aliquem, Virg. Æ. 12, 295: conquassari omnia, Lucr. 5, 106; cf., quæ gravissime afflictæ erant naves, Cæs. B. G. 4, 31.

B. Of tones (acc. to gravis, *no.* III. C.): *Deeply*: natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, C. Rep. 6, 18; Lucr. 4, 545.

grăvĭtudo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *A cold in the head, catarrh* (extremely rare): sine ructu et gravitudine, Apic. 3, 6; so, Vitr. 1, 6.

grăvĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [gravis, *no.* III. C.] Of tones, *Rather deep*: sonus, Gell. 1, 11.

grăvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [gravis] **I.** Prop.: *To charge with a load, to load, burden, weigh down, oppress* (so, mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): præfectum castrorum sarcinis gravant, Tac. A. 1, 20; cf., ferus Actora magno Ense gravat Capaneus, Stat. Th. 10, 257; and, non est ingenii cymba gravanda tui, Prop. 3, 3, 22: ægragque furtivum membra gravabat onus, Ov. H. 11, 38: gravantur arbores fetu, Lucr. 1, 254; cf., sunt poma gravantia ramos, Ov. M. 13, 812: ne, si demissior ibis, Unda gravet pennas, id. ib. 8, 205: stomacho inutilis, nervis inimicus, caput gravans, Pl. 21, 19, 75; so, in the *Pass.*: alia die febre commotus est: tertia quum se gravari videret, *weighed down, oppressed*, Capitol. Anton. 12.

II. Fig.: *To burden, oppress, incommode; to make more grievous, to aggravate*: nil moror officium, quod me gravat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 264: sed magis hoc, quo (mala nostra) sunt cognitiora, gravant, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 28:—tu fortunam parce gravare meam, id. ib. 5, 11, 30: quo gravaret invidiam matris, Tac. A. 14, 12.

III. Meton.: as a *v. dep.*, **gravor,** ātus sum, āri (*To be* or *feel burdened* with any thing; hence) *To feel incommoded, vexed, wearied*, or *annoyed* at any thing; *to take amiss, to bear with reluctance, to regard as a burden, to do unwillingly* (class.): **A.** With *quod*: primo gravari cœpit, quod invidiam atque offensionem timere dicebat, C. Clu. 25, 69.—**B.** With *si*: ego vero non gravarer si, *etc.*, id. Læl. 5, 17.—**C.** *Abs.*: ille non gravatus, Primum, inquit, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 3: gravatus Vitellius ictum venis intulit, Tac. A. 5, 8; Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 15.—**D.** With *Inf.*: rogo, ut ne graveris exædificare id opus, quod instituisti, C. de Or. 1, 35, 164; id. Fam. 7, 14, 1.—**E.** With *Acc.*: Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus Bellerophontem, *disdaining to bear, throwing off*, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 27: at illum acerbum et sanguinarium necesse est graventur stipatores sui, Sen. Clem. 1, 12 *fin.*: matrem, Suet. Ner. 34: ampla et operosa prætoria gravabatur, id. Aug. 72.

grēgālis, e, *adj.* [grex] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to the herd* or *flock*: equi, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 6: equæ, Pl. 10, 63, 83: pecua, App. M. 6, p. 182. **II.** Meton.: *Belonging to the same host* or *multitude*, viz.: **A.** In a good sense; so, only as *Subst.*: **gregales,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* socii): *Comrades, companions*: nos nihil sumus, gregalibus illis, quibus te plaudente vigebamus, amissis, C. Fam. 7, 33, 1; so, id. de Or. 2, 62, 253.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Of the common sort, common* (so, mostly post-Aug.): gregali sagulo amictus, *i. e. a common soldier's*, Liv. 7, 34; so, habitu, Tac. A. 1, 69:—poma, Sen. Ben. 1, 12 *fin.*; so, siligo, Pl. 18, 9, 20, § 86: sulphur, Stat. S. 1, 6, 74: tectorium, Sen. Ep. 86.

grēgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to a flock* or *herd*: gregariorum pastorum disciplinam repudiasse, Col. 6 præf. § 1. **II.** Meton., in gen., *Of the common sort, common*: **A.** Most freq. in milit. lan.: milites, *common soldiers, privates*: id etiam gregarii milites faciunt inviti, ut, *etc.*, C. Planc. 30, 73; so, Sall. C. 38, 6; Curt. 7, 2; and in the sing.,—miles, Tac. H. 5, 1: eques, id. ib. 3, 51: gregariam militiam sortitus, Just. 22, 1.—**B.** Rarely beyond the milit. sphere: poëta, Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

grēgātim, *adv.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: Of animals: *In flocks, herds*, or *swarms*: hæc facienda, si gregatim pecora laborant: illa deinceps, si singula, Col. 6, 5 *fin.*: apes rem publicam habent, consilia privatim ac duces gregatim, Pl. 11, 5, 4: elephanti gregatim semper ingrediuntur, id. 8, 5, 5; so, id. 9, 15, 18. **II.** Meton.: *In troops* or *crowds*: videtis cives Romanos gregatim conjectos in lautumias, C. 2 Verr. 5, 57, 148; Just. 13, 8; Pl. 4, 12, 20: accidit, ut nova contra genera morborum gregatim sentirentur, *i. e. among the common people*, Pl. 26, 1, 3.

grĕgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (poet. word of post-Aug. age) **I.** Prop.: Of animals: *To collect into a flock* or *herd*: Idaliæ volucres coëunt domoque gregatæ, Stat. Achill. 1, 373. **II.** Meton.: *To gather into a host, collect, as-*

semble: gregati Ferte manus, *all together*, Stat. Th. 8, 667: et suâ Bessi nive dumores. Nunc oves facti, duce te gregantur Pacis in aulam, Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 207.

grĕmĭālis, e, *adj.* [gremium] (*Of, or belonging to, a* gremium; hence) Of trees: *Springing from a stump, pollard*: Ulp. Dig. 24, 3, 7.

grĕmium, ĭi, *n.* [etym. dub.] *The lap, bosom* (freq. and class.), **I.** Prop.: in gremium imbrem aureum (mittere), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37: (Juppiter) puer lactens Fortunæ in gremio sedens, mammam appetens, C. de Div. 2, 41, 86; Cat. 45, 2: Virg. Æ. 11, 744. — Poet.: qui ipse sui gnati minxerit in gremium, *i. e. has dishonoured his son's wife*, Cat. 67, 30.

II. Fig.: terra gremio mollito et subacto semen sparsum excipit, C. Sen. 15, 51: Ætolia medio fere Græciæ gremio continetur, *i. e. in the heart, centre*, id. Pis. 37, 91: so, in gremio Thebes, Sil. 3, 678: e gremio Capuæ, id. 12, 204: cf., Padus gremio Vesuli montis profluens, *from the bowels*, Pl. 3, 16, 20: so, molarum, Virg. Mor. 23: and, fluminis, Sil. 8, 192: excusso in mediam curiam togæ gremio, Flor. 2, 6: hæc sunt, O carnifex, in gremio sepulta consulatus tui, C. Pis. 5, 11: abstrahi e sinu gremioque patriæ, id. Cæl. 24, 59: in fratris gremio, id. Clu. 5, 13; Virg. Æ. 9, 261: fingamus igitur Alexandrum dari nobis imposítum gremio, *i. e. under our fostering protection*, Quint. 1, 1, 24; so, id. 1, 2, 1; id. 2, 4, 15; id. 2, 5, 5.

gressĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [gressus] *That is able or accustomed to walk*: homo, quum sit gressibilis, definiri potest, *etc.*, Boeth. Aristot. Cat. 2, p. 168.

gressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gradior] *A stepping, step, pace*: Pac. in Macr. S. 6, 5.

1. **gressus**, a, um, *P.* of gradior.

2. **gressus**, ūs, *m.* [gradior] **I.** Prop.: *A stepping, going, step, course, way* (poet.; for in C. Off. 1, 36, 131, ingressu is the correct reading): *Sing.*: tendere gressum ad mœnia, Virg. Æ. 1, 410; id. ib. 6, 389: 11, 29.—*Plur.*: gressus glomerare superbos, Virg. G. 3, 117; so, id. ib. 4, 360; Val. Fl. 1, 183. **II.** Meton.: Poet.: Of the *course* of a vessel: huc dirigo gressum, Virg. Æ. 5, 162.

grex, grĕgis, *m.* (*fem.*, Lucil. in Charis. p. 72 P.; Lucr. 2, 662: Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Veron. 127, 4). **I.** Prop.: Of animals: **A.** *A flock, herd, drove, swarm*: pecudes dispulsæ sui generis sequuntur greges, C. Att. 7, 7, 7; cf., greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: nobilissimarum equarum, id. 2 Verr. 2, 7, 20: asinorum, Var. R. R. 2, 6, 2: lanigeri, Virg. Æ. 3, 287: vir gregis ipse caper, id. E. 7, 7: cf., dux gregis, *i. e. a bull*, Ov. A. A. 1, 326: elephantorum, Pl. 5, 1, 1: porcorum, Juv. 2, 80: pavonum, Var. R. R. 3, 6, 2: anserum, id. ib. 3, 10, 1: anatum, id. ib. 3, 11, 1: avium, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 19.—**B.** Of small cattle; *opp.* to armenta: non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregesve, Ov. M. 1, 513; so, id. ib. 4, 635; Tib. 1, 5, 28.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: Of a number of persons together, in a good or bad sense, *A company, society, troop, band, crowd*: **a.** In a good sense: in hunc igitur gregem P. Sullam ex his honestissimorum hominum gregibus rejicietis? C. Sull. 28, 77; so, amicorum, id. Att. 1, 18, 1; cf., scribe tui gregis hunc, *i. e. receive him into the number of your friends*, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 13: philosophorum, C. de Or. 1, 10, 42: ille virorum (of the Fabians), Sil. 7, 58.—**b.** In a bad sense: Cethegus libertos suos orabat, uti grege facto eum telis ad se irrumperent, *i. e. in a body*, Sall. C. 50, 2; so, id. J. 58, 3: ne servi quidem uno grege profugiunt dominos, *i. e. all together*, Curt. 10, 2:—ego forsitan propter multitudinem patronorum in grege annumerer, C. Rosc. Am. 32, 89: Epicuri de grege porcus, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16: grex contaminatus turpium virorum, id. Od. 1, 37, 9: venalium, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 67: indoctus, Hor. Epod. 16, 37.

2. Esp.: Of actors or charioteers, *A company, troop, band*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 22: Ter. Heaut. prol. 45: id. Phorm. prol. 32: Petr. 80: Inscr. Grut. 1024, 5: Inscr. ap. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 257.

B. Of things (very rare): virgarum, *a bundle of rods*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 99.

†**grīphus**, i, *m.* = γρῖφος (a net; hence, Meton.), *An intricate or puzzling question, a riddle, enigma* (post-class. and very rare): griphos dissolvere, Gell. 1, 2, 4; v. App. Flor. 9; Aus. Idyll. 11.

grocclo, īre, 4. *v. n.* *To croak* (of a raven): App. Flor. p. 366, 19; cf., also, crocatio.

grōma (**gruma**), æ, *f.*, **I.** Prop.: *A surveyor's pole* or *measuring-rod*, acc. to Fest. s. v. p. 72, and Non. 63, 6.

II. Meton.: *The centre of a camp*, where the measuring-rod was planted, so as to divide the camp into four quarters by streets meeting at that point: Hyg. de Limit. p. 164 Goes.

grōmātĭcus (**grum-**), a, um, *adj.* [groma] *Of, or belonging to field-surveying or castrametation*: disciplina, Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.—As *Subst.*: **A. gromatica** (grum.), æ, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *The art of field-surveying or castrametation*, Hyg.—**B. gromaticus**, i, *m.* *A land-surveyor*: Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.

gromphæna, æ, *f.* *A kind of amaranth* (Amaranthus tricolor, L.): Pl. 26, 7, 21.

gromphēna, æ, *f.* *A Sardinian bird of the crane species*, Pl. 30, 15, 52.

grosa, ōrum, *n.* *A silversmith's scraper; a species of file*: grosis rasa (*sc.* simulacra), Arn. 6, 14 Hildebr. and Œhl.; dub. al. grosphis; al. tornis; cf. Comm. in h. l. in ed. Migne.

grossĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [2. grossus] *Thickness*, crassitudo (late Lat.), Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 26: ib. Jerem. 52, 21; Sol. 43.

1. †**grosphus**, i, *m.* = γρόσφος, *The point of a javelin*, Arn. 6, ch. 14; dub.; cf. grosa.

2. **Grosphus**, i, *m.* *A Roman* cognomen, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 7.

grossŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [grossus] *A small unripe fig*, Col. 5, 10, 10.

1. **grossus**, i, *f.* and *m.*, *An unripe fig.*: *Fem.*: crudæ grossi, Pl. 23, 7, 63, § 125: primæ grossi, id. 17, 27, 43 § 254.—*Masc.*: grossi in aqua cocti, Cels. 5, 12; dub. fici uti grossos teneant, facito, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 94.

2. **grossus**, a, um, *adj.* *Thick*, crassus (late Lat.): virga grossa, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 33: vestis grossior, Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 21; so, Vulg. Ezech. 41, 25: textrina grossissima, Cassiod. Psalm. 29, 12; cf. "*grossus* παχύς," Gloss. Philox.

gruis, is, v. grus.

Grudii, orum, *m.* *A people of a district in* Gallia Belgica (now called *Grœde*), Cæs. B. G. 5, 39.

‡**grullus** εἶδος πλοίου, Gloss. Philox.

gruma, æ, and **grumaticus**, v. groma.

Grūmentum, i, *n.* Γρούμεντον, *A town of Lucania* (now *Il Palazzo*), Liv. 23, 37; id. 27, 41.

grūmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [grumus] *A little killock* (post-Aug.), Pl. 19, 6, 34; App. M. 6.

grūmus, i, *m.* *A little heap, hillock* of earth: "*grumus* terræ collectio minor tumulo," Fest. s. h. v.; Att. in Non. 15, 24; Col. 2, 17, 4; Vitr. 2, 1; id. 8, 3; Hirt. B. Hisp. 24.

‡**grunda** στέγη καὶ τὸ ὑπὲρ τὸν τυλεῶνα ἐξέχον, ὑπόστεγον, Gloss. Philox.

Grundŭles or **Grundŭles**, ium, *m.* *An appellation of the Lares*, Cass. Hemin. in Diom. p. 379 P.; Non. 114 31; Arn. 1, 15.

Grunĭum, ii, *n.* *A castle in Phrygia*, Nep. Alcib. 9.

grunnio (also ante-class. **grundio**), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: Of swine: *To grunt*: grunnit tepido lacte satur, Var. in Non. 114, 27: grunnientem aspexi scrofam, Laber. ib. 30; Juv. 15, 22: grundibat graviter pecus usillum, Quadrig. in Diom. p. 379 P.—So, of the sea hog, *or* porpoise: Apion maximum piscium esse tradit porcum; grunnire eum quum capiatur, Pl. 32, 2, 9. **II.** Meton.: Of the natural note of other creatures: agni grundibant, Quadrig. in Non. 465, 1: cruento ita ore grundibat miser, Cæcil. ib.

grunnītus, ūs, *m.* [grunnio] *A grunting* of swine: nec grunnitum (audiunt), quum jugulatur, suis, C. Tusc. 4, 40, 116.

grŭo, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [onomatop.] Of the natural note of the crane: *To crunk, crunkle*: "*gruere* dicuntur grues, ut aues grunnire," Fest. s. h. v.: grus gruit, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 23.

grus, grŭis (also, in *Nom. Sing.*, Phæd. 1, 8, 7). *f.* [gruo] (*The one uttering* "gr;" cf. Gr. γερ-ανος; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A crane*: grues nomen de propriâ voce sumpse: unt, tali enim sono susurrant, Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 14; Pl. 10, 25, 30; Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: regarded by the Romans as a delicacy, Hor. S. 2, 8, 87; Gell. 7, 16, 5; Stat. S. 4, 6, 8. **II.** Meton.: (with reference to the form of a crane's bill), *A besieging machine, battering-ram*, called also corvus: Vitr. 10, 19.

gryllo, āre, 1. *v. n.* [gryllus] Of the natural note of the cricket, *To chirp*: et gryllus gryllat, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 62.

1. **gryllus** (also written grillus), i, *m.* = γρύλλος, **I.** Prop.: *A cricket*, Pl. 29, 6, 39. **II.** Meton.: in painting, *A kind of comic figures*, Pl. 35, 10, 37.

2. **Gryllus**, i, *m.*, Γρύλλος, *A male proper name.* **I.** *A son of Xenophon, who fell in the battle at Mantinea, and was celebrated by Aristotle in a monogram entitled* Γρύλλος: Quint. 2, 17, 14. **II.** *A Roman proper name*, Mart. 1, 60, 3; id. 2, 14, 13.

Grynīa, æ, *f.*, and **Grynĭum**, ii, *n.*, Γρύνεια and Γρύνιον, *A small town in Æolis, with a temple of Apollo*, Pl. 5, 30; 32, 6.—Hence, **Grynēus**, a, um, *adj.*, Γρύνειος, *Of* or *belonging to Grynia, Grynian*: Apollo, Virg. Æ. 4, 345: nemus, id. E. 6, 72.

†**gryps**, gryphis (also gryphus, i, Mel. 2, 1), *m.* = γρυψ, A fabulous four-footed bird, *A griffin*: Pegasos equino capite volucres et gryphas auritos aduncitate rostri fabulosos reor, illos in Scythia, hos in Æthiopia, Pl. 10, 49, 69; so, Virg. E. 8, 27; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 30; Sid. Carm. 22, 66 and 67.

†**grȳpus**, i, *m* = γρυπός, *Hook-nosed*, as a surname: alter, cui propter nasi magnitudinem cognomen *Grypo* fuit, Just. 39, 1 *fin.*

‡**guber** κυβερνήτης, Gloss. Græc. Lat.

gŭbernācŭlum (**-clum**), i, *n.* [guberno] (*That which serves for steering*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A helm, rudder*: "hominis, non sapientis inventa sunt navigia, additis a tergo gubernaculis, quæ huc atque illuc cursum navigii torqueant: exemplum a piscibus tractum, qui caudâ reguntur," *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 90: hic ille naufragus ad gubernaculum accessit, et navi, quoad potuit, est opitulatus, C. Inv. 2, 51, 154: ipse gubernaclo rector subit, ipse magister, Virg. Æ. 5, 176. **II.** Meton.: *Guidance, direction*; esp. of the state, *government*: *Plur.* (so, usually): clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula rei publicæ tractare, C. Sest. 9, 20; cf., qui ad gubernacula rei publicæ sedere debebant, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 51; so, repelli a gubernaculis civitatum, id. de Or. 1, 11, 46: recedere a gubernaculis, id. Fam. 16, 27, 1: abjicere gubernacula imperii, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1:—temperare gubernacula vitæ, Pl. 11, 37, 88.—*Sing.*: Vell. 2, 113, 2.

gŭbernātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A steering, piloting* of a ship (a Ciceron. word): si in ipsa gubernatione negligentia est navis eversa, C. Fin. 4, 27, 76; cf. id. ib. 3, 7, 24. **II.** Meton.: *Direction, management, government*: summi imperii gubernatione districtus, C. de Or. 3, 32, 131; so, civitatis, id. Rep. 1, 2: tantarum rerum gubernatio, id. Cat. 3, 8, 18: consilii gubernatio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164; so, summi consilii, id. Vat. 15, 36.

gŭbernātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A steersman, pilot*: gubernator clavum tenens sedet in puppi quietus, C. de Sen. 6, 17; so, id. Phil. 7, 9, 27; id. Ac. 2, 31, 100; id. de Inv. 1, 34, 58; id. Rep. 1, 40; 5, 3; Quint. 2, 17, 24; 34; id. 4, 1, 61; Virg. Æ. 3, 269; id. ib. 5, 12; id. ib. 6, 337, et sæp.—Prov.: tranquillo quilibet gubernator est, Sen. Ep. 85 *med.* **II.** Meton.: *A director, ruler, governor*: "quum in rebus animalibus aliud pro

alio ponitur; ut de agitatore: *Gubernator magnâ contorsit equum vi*," Quint. 8, 6, 9: poli, *i. e. God*, Sen. Hippol. 903: custodes gubernatoresque rei publicæ, C. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: cf., quasi tutor et procurator rei publicæ: sic enim appelletur, quicumque erit rector et gubernator civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29.

gŭbernātrix, īcis, *f.* [guberno, *no.* II.] *A conductress, directress:* an fortunam collaudem, quæ gubernatrix fuit? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 16: istâ præclarâ gubernatrice civitatum, eloquentiâ rem publicam dissipaverunt, C. de Or. 1, 9, 38.

gŭbernĭus, ĭi, *m.* [guberno] *A steersman, pilot,* for gubernator: Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 10.

† **gŭberno,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* =κυβερνῶ, **I.** Prop.: *To steer* or *pilot* a ship (class.): ut clavum rectum teneant navimque gubernent, Enn. Ann. 7, 35: ut si nautæ certarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, C. Off. 1, 25, 87: tranquillo mari gubernare, id. Rep. 1, 6.—Prov.: gubernare, e terrâ, *i. e. to seek to guide others into danger while keeping in safety one's self:* Liv. 44, 22.

II. Meton.: *To direct, manage, govern* (a favourite word with Cic.): quid miramur L. Sullam, quum solus rem publicam regeret orbemque terrarum gubernaret? *etc.*, C. Rosc. Am. 45, 131; cf., melius gubernari et regi civitates, id. Rep. 2, 9; so, rem publicam, id. ib. 1, 34; id. ib. 3, 35; cf. also, in gubernandâ re publicâ, id. ib. 1, 29: teque hortor, ut omnia gubernes ac moderere prudentiâ tuâ, id. Fam. 2, 7, 1; cf., illa tormenta gubernat dolor, id. Sull. 28, 78: totam petitionem gubernare, id. Mil. 9, 25: velim ergo totum hoc ita gubernes, ut, *etc.*, id. Att. 13, 25, 2: sed hæc fortuna viderit, quoniam ratio non gubernat, id. ib. 14, 11, 1; cf., sed hæc deus aliquis gubernabit, id. ib. 6, 3, 3; and, fortunæ motum, id. ib. 8, 4, 1: iter meum rei publicæ et rerum urbanarum ratio gubernabit, id. Fam. 2, 17, 1: vitam, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: Veil. 2, 127, 1: et Massyleum virga gubernet equum, Mart. 9, 23, 14.

gŭbernum, i, *n.* [guberno] *A helm, rudder* (ante-class. for class. gubernaculum): proras despoliate et detondete guberna, Lucil. ap. Non. 490, 32; Lucr. 4, 440.

Gugerni, ōrum, *m. A people of Germany,* in the modern *Cleves:* Tac. H. 4, 26; 5, 16, 18.

gŭla, æ, *f.* [akin to glutio; and Sans. gala, *the throat*] **I.** Prop.: *The gullet, weasand, throat:* guia nervo et carne constat, Pl. 11, 37, 66: 24, 15, 80: quum it dormitum, follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, ne quid animæ forte amittat dormiens, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23: quem obtortâ gulâ de convivio in vincula abripi jussit, C. 2 Verr. 4, 10, 24: laqueo gulam fregere, Sall. C. 55, 5. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Sing.: Abstr.:* as with us the word palate, to signify *Gluttony, gormandizing:* O gulam insulsam, C. Att. 13, 31, 4: Numidæ neque salem neque alia irritamenta gulæ quærebant, Sall. J. 89, 7: nil servile gulæ parens habet, *i. e. a bellygod,* Hor. S. 2, 7, 111; so, profundam gulam alicujus explere, Suet. Vit. 7: temperare gulæ, Pl. Ep. 2, 6, 5: intemperitiæ ac sordidæ gulæ homo, Suet. Vit. 13: ingenua gula, *i. e. palate, taste,* Mart. 6, 11, 6.—**B.** *Plur.: Concr.: Gourmands, epicures:* proceres gulæ narrant, P. 9, 17, 30.

‡ **gulliocæ** nucum juglandium summa et viridia putamina, Fest. p. 98 Müll.

gŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [gula, *no.* II. A.] (*One having gluttony*; hence) *A gormandizer, epicure, belly-god* (post-class.): App. Apol. p. 295; Macr. S. 7, 12.

gŭlōse, *adv.* [gulosus] *Gluttonously: Comp.:* gulosius condire cibos, Col. præf. § 5: nil est, Apici, tibi gulosius factum, Mart. 3, 22, 5:—*Sup.:* gulosissimo nutrit, Tert. Res. Carn. 1.

gŭlosus, a, um, *adj.* [gula, *no.* II.] *Gluttonous, luxurious, dainty* (post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: oculis quoque gulosi sunt, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18 *fin.*: gulosum Fretile, *i. e. containing dainty food,* Juv. 11, 19: abstinentia gulosa, *i. e. abstinence that enhances enjoyment,* Hier. Ep. 107, 10:—*Comp.:* nil est miserius nec gulosius Santra, Mart. 7, 20, 1. **II.** Fig.: nimium lector gulosus, *i. e. a too voracious reader,* acc. to others, *an overfastidious reader,* Mart. 10, 59, 5.

Gulussa, æ, *m. A son of Masinissa, king of Numidia:* Sall. J. 5.

gŭmen, ĭnis, *n. Gum,* post-class. for gummi: Pall. 12, 7, 15.

gŭmia, æ, *com. A glutton, gourmand:* Lucil. ap. C. Fin. 2, 8, 24; so, id. ap. Non. 118, 2; App. Apol. p. 311; Fest. s. v. INGLUVIES, p. 112.

gummata, atis, v. gummi.

gummātus, a, um, *adj.* [gummi] *Provided with gum, gummy* (post-class.): in cerasis et in omnibus gummatis, Pall. 11, 12, 6.

gummĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pertaining to gum, gummy:* succina, Aus. Idyll. 6, 79.

† **gummi,** *indecl. n.,* or **gummis (cum-),** is, *f.* (*Gen. Gr.,* gummeos, Mart. Cap. 3, p. 49) =κόμμι, *Gum:* Pl. 3, 11, 20; id. 12, 8, 17; id. 13, 12, 26; Col. 12, 52, 16. In the form **gumma,** ātis, *n.,* Pallad. 11, 12, 6; also **gummus,** i, *m.* Gargil. de Pom. in Class. Auct. 3, p. 422 Mai.

gummĭno, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [gummi] *To distil gum:* gumminet, Pall. 2, 16 *fin.* (*al.* germinet).

gummĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A besmearing with gum:* Col. 12, 52, 17.

gummōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of gum, gummy:* folia, Pl. 22, 9, 11; so, id. 16, 38, 72; id. 12, 9, 19.

gurdōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [gurdus] *Doltish, stupid:* homo, Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 26.

†† **gurdus,** i, *m.* [a Spanish word] *A dolt, idiot, jolterhead, numskull:* "*gurdos,* quos pro stolidis accipit vulgus, ex Hispaniâ duxisse originem audivi," Quint. 1, 5, 57; cf., "*gurdus* lentus, inutilis," Gloss. Isid.; Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 8.

1. **gurges,** ĭtis, *m.* [Sans. gargara, fr. root gṛi, *to devour*] (*The devouring thing*) **I.** Prop.: *A raging abyss, whirlpool:* Rheni fossa gurgitibus redundans, C. Pis. 33, 81: cœno vastâque voragine gurges Æstuat, Virg. Æ. 6, 296: multamque trahens sub gurgite arenam Volturnus, Ov. M. 15, 714: alterno procurrens gurgite pontus, Virg. Æ. 11, 624.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Waters, stream, sea* (poet.): fessos jam gurgite Phœbus Ibero Tingat equos, Virg. Æ. 11, 913; so, Euboicus, Ov. M. 9, 227: Carpathius, Virg. G. 4, 387: Atlanteus, Stat. Ach. 1, 223: Tusci, id. S. 4, 5, 4: gurgite ab alto, Virg. Æ. 6, 310; id. ib. 7, 704.

B. Of insatiable craving, *An abyss;* of persons, *a spendthrift, prodigal:* qui immensa aliqua vorago est, aut gurges vitiorum turpitudinumque omnium, C. 2 Verr. 3, 9, 23: divitias in profundissimum libidinum gurgitem profundere, id. Sest. 43, 93: gurges ac vorago patrimonii, id. ib. 52, 111: ille gurges atque heluo, natus abdomini suo, id. Pis. 17, 41: Apicius, nepotum omnium altissimus gurges, Pl. 10, 48, 68.

2. **Gurges,** ĭtis, *m.* [1. gurges] *A Roman* cognomen, **I.** Q. Fabius, Q. F. M. N. Gurges, Macr. S. 2. **II.** C. Volcatius Gurges, Pl. 7, 53, 54 (prps. the same as C. Volcatius mentioned in Cic. Cornel. Frgm. p. 450 ed. Orell.).

1. **gurgŭlio,** ōnis, *m.* [akin to Sanscrit root gri, devorare (reduplicated); cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 170] (*The swallowing thing;* hence) *The gullet, weasand, windpipe:* hircus cervice et collo brevi, gurgulione longiore, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 2; so, C. Frgm. Or. pro Tullio 10; Lact. Opif. D. 11; Arn. 3, 107.

2. **gurgŭlio,** onis, v. curculio.

Gurgustidonii campi [gurgustium] A name comically formed, *Shantyfields:* Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 13.

gurgustĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.] *A small, mean dwelling, a hut, shanty:* App. M. 1, pp. 112 and 147.

gurgustium, ii, *n.* [akin to gurgulio, prps. with reference to its narrowness] *A small, mean dwelling, a hovel, hut:* nescio quo e gurgustio te prodire, C. Pis. 6, 13; so, id. N. D. 1, 9, 22; Suet. Gramm. 11 · Ambros. Hex. 1, 8, 32.

gustātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gusto, *no.* I. B.] (Prop.: *A taking a slight meal:* Meton.) *An antepast, whet:* jussi discubuimus et gustatione mirificâ initiati vino etiam Falerno inundamur, Petr. S. 21; so, id. 31.

gustātor, ōris, *m.* [gusto] (Prop. *He who tastes;* Meton.) Of *the forefinger,* as used in tasting: Hieron. Isai. 11, 40, 12; cf. Gr. Λιχανός (*sc.* δάκτυλος).

gustātōrium, ii, *n.* (*sc.* ferculum) [gustator] (*The thing pertaining to a* gustator; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A tray* or *waiter on which the* gustatio *was placed:* Mart. 14, 88 in lemm.; cf. Comm. in h. l. **II.** Meton.: *The eatables on the* gustatorium; *an antepast, collation: Sing.:* gustatorium graviorque cœna margini (fontis) imponitur, Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 37:—*Plur.* (with esp. reference to the several kinds of meats on it): gustatoria subito rapiuntur, Petr. S. 34.

gustātus, ūs [id.] (*A tasting;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The taste,* as one of the five senses: gustatus, qui sentire eorum, quibus vescimur, genera debet, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: existimaverim omnibus (animalibus) sensum et gustatûs esse, Pl. 10, 71, 91. **II.** Fig.: *Taste, appreciation:* veræ laudis gustatum non habent, C. Phil. 2, 45, 115. **III.** Meton.: *The taste, flavour* of any thing: varietas pomorum eorumque jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam et aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: (uva) primo est peracerba gustatu, id. Sen. 15, 53.

gusto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, *v. a.* [gustus] (freq. and class.) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To taste, to take a little of* any thing: quum biduum ita jejunus fuissem, ut ne aquam quidem gustarem, C. Fam. 7, 26, 1: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Cæs. B. G. 5, 11: gustatus sanguis, Pl. 8, 16, 19: celerius panis mandendus, quam vinum gustandum, Cels. 4, 3: gustare de potione, Suet. Tit. 2: herba subsalsa gustanti, Pl. 21, 29, 103: alypon acre gustatu ac lentum, id. 27, 4, 7.—Prov.: primis, ut dicitur, labris gustare physiologiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20.

B. Esp.: *To take a slight meal, to take a snack, luncheon,* or *whet; to eat a little, to take something:* Cretes, quorum nemo gustavit unquam cubans, C. Mur. 35, 74: post solem plerumque frigida lavabatur, deinde gustabat, dormiebatque minimum, Pl. Ep. 3, 5, 11: Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 76.

II. Fig.: *To taste, partake of, enjoy:* gustaras civilem sanguinem vel potius exsorbueras, C. Phil. 2, 29, 71: gustare partem ullam liquidæ voluptatis, id. Fin. 1, 18, 58; quod si ipsi hæc neque attingere neque sensu nostro gustare possemus, tamen, *etc.*, id. Arch. 8, 17: præcepta, id. de Or. 1, 32, 145: summatim rerum causas et genera ipsa, id. ib. 2, 36, 123: Metrodorum illum, *i. e. heard, attended for a while,* id. ib. 3, 20, 75: partem aliquam rei publicæ, id. Fam. 12, 23, 3: sermonem alicujus, *i. e. listen to, overhear,* Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 15: amorem vitæ, Lucr. 5, 180: lucellum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 82.

gustŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A small dish of food, a snack, relish:* App. M. 9, p. 232. **II.** Meton.: *A kiss:* dulcem et amarum gustulum carpis, App. M. 2, p. 119.

gustum, i, v. gustus, *no.* II. A.

gustus, ūs, *m.* [akin to γεύω, γεύομαι, γεῦσις] **I.** Prop.: *A tasting* of food, *a partaking slightly* or *eating a little* of any thing (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): minister inferre epulas et explorare gustu solitus, Tac. A. 12, 66; so, explorare aliquid gustu, Col. 1, 8, 18; id. 2, 2, 20; cf. Pl. 31, 10, 46, § 114: gustu libata potio, Tac. A. 13, 16: quum ille ad primum gustum concidisset, Suet. Ner. 33: salis, Pl. 31, 6, 32.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A light dish at the beginning of a Roman meal, an antepast, whet, relish*=gustatio: Mart. 11, 31, 4; id. 11, 52, 12. Also, **gustum,** i, *n.*: gustum versatile sic facies, Apic. 4, 5.

B. *A draught of water:* profer ex illâ amphorâ gustum, Petr. 77 *fin.*

C. *Taste, flavour* of any thing, *sapor*

(post-Aug.): attrahatur spiritu is succus, donec in ore gustus ejus sentiatur, Cels. 6, 8; so, Col. 3, 2, 24; Pl. 14, 1, 3; 26, 8, 50; 27, 12, 96 *sq.*

III. Fig. (post-Aug.): **A.** (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *A foretaste, specimen:* ad hunc gustum totum librum reprimitto, Ps. Ep. 4, 27, 5: expetens versificationis nostræ gustum, Col. 11, 1, 2; so, gustum tibi dare vobis, Sen. Ep. 114.

B. acc. to *no.* II. C.: *Taste: urbanitas* significat sermonem præferentem in verbis et sono et usu proprium quendam gustum urbis, Quint. 6, 3, 17.

Gutones, um, v. Gothi.

1. **gutta,** æ (old *Gen. Sing.*, guttal, Lucr. 6, 615), *f.* The natural sound of any thing dripping. **I.** Prop.: *A drop* of a fluid: numerus quem in cadentibus guttis, quod intervallis distinguitur, notare possumus, C. de Or. 3, 48, 186; Lucr. 6, 944: guttæ imbrium quasi cruentæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: gutta cavat lapidem, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 5: si ego in os meum hodie vini guttam indidi, Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 30: guttam haud habeo sanguinis (præ metu), id. Most. 2, 2, 76; cf. Virg. Æ. 3, 28: gutta per attonitas ibat oborta genas, *i. e. tears*, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 90: succina, *i. e. amber*, Mart. 6, 15, 2; the same, Phaethontis, id. 4, 32, 1: Arabicæ, prps. *oil of myrrh*, App. M. 2, p. 118; cf. Sid. Carm. 5, 43.

II. Fig.: *A drop*, i. e. *a little bit, a little* (ante-class. and very rare): gutta dulcedinis, Lucr. 4, 1056: gutta certi consilii, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 4.

III. Meton.: **A.** Gutte, *Natural spots, specks on animals, stones*, etc.: nigraque cæruleis variari corpora (anguis) guttis, Ov. M. 4, 578; cf. id. ib. 5, 461; and (apium) paribus lita corpora guttis, Virg. G. 4, 99: lapis interstinctus aureis guttis, Pl. 36, 8, 13, § 63; id. 29, 4, 27.

B. In architect., *A small ornament under the triglyphs of a Doric column, drops.* Vitr. 4, 3.

2. **Gutta,** æ, *m. A Roman* cognomen, C. Clu. 26, 71; id. ib. 56, 98.

guttātim, *adv.* [gutta] **I.** Prop.: *By drops, drop by drop* (ante- and post-class.): lacrimæ guttatim cadunt, Enn. in Non. 116, 1: pluvia guttatim labitur, Arn. 2, 84; App. M. 3, p. 130. **II.** Fig.: cor guttatim contabescit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 92.

guttans, antis, *P.* of obsol. gutto [gutta] *Falling in drops, dropping:* ubi solis meatus sine sole cognoscitur, et aquis guttantibus horarum spatia terminantur, Cassiod. Var. 1, 42.

guttātus, a, um, *adj.* [gutta, *no.* II. A.] *Spotted, speckled:* gallinæ, Mart. 3, 58, 15: equus, *dappled, piebald*, Pall. 4, 13.

guttŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [gutta] **I.** Prop.: *A little drop* (ante- and post-class.): ah, guttula pectus mihi ardens aspersisti, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 27: favorum guttulæ, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 427: Fulgent. Mythol. 3, 8. **II.** Meton.: *A small piece:* auri, Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 44.

guttur, ŭris, *n.* (ante-class. also *m.* in the *Acc. Sing.*: gutturem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 22; Aul. 2, 4, 25), **I.** Prop.: *The gullet, throat: Sing.*: guttur homini tantum est suibus intumescit, Pl. 11, 37, 68; so, quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? Juv. 13, 162: ("tanquam si in Alpibus gutturosos homines admireris, ubi tales sunt plurimi scilicet: nam lata et inflata colla habent." Vet. Schol. ad h. l.) haud modicos tremulo fundens e gutture cantus, C. poet. Div. 1, 8, 14; so, liquidum tenui gutture cantat avis, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 8: parentis olim si quis impia manu Semile guttur fregerit, Hor. Epod. 3, 1.—*Plur.*, fodere guttura cultro, Ov. M. 7, 314: laqueo ligare guttura, id. ib. 6, 135. **II.** Meton.: **A.** To signify *gluttony:* vitium ventris et gutturis, C. Cæl. 19, 44: memorabile magni Gutturis exemplum, Juv. 2, 114.—**B.** Comicè, inferior, *i. e.* anus, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23.

‡ **gutturnium** vas, ex quo aqua in manus datur: ab eo, quod propter oris angustias guttatim fluat, Fest. p. 98.

guttūrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [guttur] *That has a tumour in the throat, goitred* (post-class.): si quis natura gutturosus sit, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12; cf. guttur.

guttus, i, *m.* [gutta] *A narrow-necked vessel*, from which liquids (wine, oil, ointments, *etc.*) are poured by drops: "quo vinum dabant, ut minutatim funderent, a guttis *guttum* appellarunt," Var. L. L. 5, 26, 35; Pl. 16, 38, 73; Gell. 17, 8, 5; Juv. 3, 263; 11, 158; Mart. 14, 52 *in lemm.*

Gȳaros, i (also in the *Gen. Sing.*, Gyaræ, Juv. 10, 170; in the *Abl. Plur.*, Gyaris, id. 1, 73), *f.*, Γύαρος, *A small island in the Ægean Sea, to which criminals were transported by the Romans* (now *Calairo*), Pl. 4, 12, 23; Var. id. ib. 8, 29, 43; Pl. 8, 37, 82; C. Att. 5, 12, 1; Tac. A. 3, 68; 69; id. ib. 4, 30; Juv. 10, 170; cf. id. 1, 73.

Gȳas, æ, *m.*, Γύης, **I.** = Gyges, *no.* I. *A giant with a hundred arms*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 14; id. ib. 3, 4, 69. **II.** *A companion of Æneas*, Virg. Æ. 1, 222; id. ib. 5, 118; id. ib. 12, 460. **III.** *A Latin slain by Æneas*, Virg. Æ. 10, 318.

Gȳges, is *or* æ, *m.*, Γύγης, **I.** *A giant with a hundred arms*, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 18; id. F. 4, 593; cf. Gyas, *no.* I. **II.** *A king of Lydia, famous for the possession of a ring with which he could render himself invisible*, C. Off. 3, 19, 78; Just. 1, 7. — Hence, **Gygæus,** a, um, *adj.* (*Of* or *belonging to Gyges*; meton.), *Of* or *belonging to Lydia, Lydian*: Lydia Gygæo tincta puella lacu, *a lake near Sardes* (the Homer. λίμνη Γυγαίη), Prop. 3, 11, 18; cf. Pl. 5, 29, 30. **III.** *A Trojan*, Virg. Æ. 9, 762. **IV.** *A beautiful youth*, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 20; id. ib. 3, 7, 5.

† **gymnas,** ădis, *f.* = γυμνάς, *Wrestling, the exercise of wrestling* (in post-Aug. poetry): Herculea turpatus gymnade, Stat. Th. 4, 106; so, id. S. 4, 2, 47.— *Plur.*: exercere protervas Gymnadas, Stat. Ach. 1, 358.

gymnasiarchus, i, *m.* = γυμνασίαρχος, *The master of a gymnasium, a gymnasiarch*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 42, 92; Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—Also, **gymnasiarcha,** æ, *m.* = γυμνασιάρχης, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7 *ext.*; Inscr. Grut. 465, 2.

† **gymnāsium,** ii, *n.* = γυμνάσιον, **I.** Prop.: *A public school for gymnastic exercises* among the Greeks, *a gymnasium:* gymnasi præfecto pœnas penderes, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 21: gymnasia nobilia, C. Rep. 3, 32 (4, 4 Mos.); Prop. 3, 14, 2; Cels. 5, 11; 15. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Comicè: Gymnasium flagri, *school for the scourge, whipping-post*, a term of reproach applied to one who is often flogged, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 31; cf., totus doleo, ita me iste habuit senex gymnasium, *i. e. he has belaboured me so*, id. Aul. 3, 1, 5.—**B.:** **1.** *A public school among the Greeks, a high school, college:* omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholæ, C. de Or. 1, 13, 56: quæ vix in gymnasiis et in otio Stoici probant, id. Parad. procem. 1.—Hence, **2.** by a second meton.: *Of a college-building* on Cicero's Tusculan estate: quum ambulandi causa in Lyceum venissemus (id enim superiori gymnasio nomen est), *etc.*, C. Div. 1, 5, 8.

† **gymnastĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = γυμναστικός, *Of* or *belonging to corporeal exercise, gymnastic* (Plautinian, for which Cic. uses gymnicus): pro exercitu gymnastico et palæstrico hoc habemus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 7: arte gymnastica, disco, hasta, pila, id. Most. 1, 2, 72.

† **gymnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = γυμνικός, *Of* or *for corporeal exercise, gymnic, gymnastic:* ludi qui gymnici nominantur, C. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: so, ludi, Pl. 7, 56, 57: certamina, Suet. Ner. 53.

Gymnōsŏphistæ, arum, *m.*, Γυμνοσοφισταί (naked philosophers), *Indian ascetics, gymnosophists*, Pl. 7, 2, 2; App. Flor. p. 351: Prud. Ham. 404; Aug. Civ. D. 14, 17; Hier. Ep. 107, 8.

† **gynæcēum** or **gynæcīum,** i, *n.* = γυναικεῖον, **I.** Among the Greeks, *The inner part of the house where the women dwelt, the women's apartments:* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 72; Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 26. **II.** Among the Romans, *The emperor's seraglio, where also women even and wore the imperial garments:* matresfamilias ingenuæ ac nobiles in gynæceum rapiebantur, Lact. de Mort. Pers. 21; Veg. Mil. 1, 7; so, Cod. Just. 9, 27, 5; 11, 7, 5.

gynæcĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [gynæceum, *no.* II.] *The overseer of a seraglio*, Cod. Just. 11, 7, 3. Also called **gynæcius,** ii, *m.*, Cod. Th. 10, 20, 2.

† **gynæcōnītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = γυναικωνῖτις=gynæceum, *no.* I., *The women's apartments* in a Greek house, Nep. Vit. præf.; Vitr. 6, 10.

Gyndes (also written Gindes), is, *m.*, Γύνδης, *A river in Assyria* (now *Karasu*), Tib. 4, 1, 141; Sen. de Ira 3, 21 (Tac. A. 11, 10; dub. Orell.: Linden.).

gypsātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of gypso. **II.** *Pa.*: *Covered* or *coated with gypsum:* quibus illa (Medea) manibus gypsatissimis persuasit, ne sibi illæ vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, *with hands thickly coated with gypsum* (as was the case with actors who played women's parts), C. Fam. 7, 6, 1: statim allatæ sunt amphoræ vitreæ diligenter gypsatæ, Petr. S. 34.

gypsĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gypsum] **I.** Prop.: *Of gypsum* (post-class.): tres Victoriæ gypsatæ, *three statues of Victory made of gypsum*, Spart. Sever. 22. **II.** Meton.: *Covered* or *plastered with gypsum*, gypsatus: facies (mulierum) Hier. Ep. 38, 3.

gypso, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To cover* or *coat with gypsum, to plaster:* opercula, Col. 12, 39, 2: vas, id. ib. 43.— Poet.: gypsatus pes, *The foot of a prisoner marked with gypsum, to show that he was to be sold for a slave:* Tib. 2, 3, 60; so, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 64.

† **gypsoplastes,** æ, *m.* = γυψοπλάστης, *A worker in gypsum* or *stucco*, Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.

† **gypsum,** i, *n.* = γύψος, **I.** Prop.: *White lime plaster, gypsum*, Pl. 36, 24, 59; 14, 19, 24; 20, 9, 39; 35, 12, 45; Col. 12, 20, 8; Cato R. R. 39, 1. **II.** Meton.: *A figure in gypsum, plaster image*, Juv. 2, 4.

† **gyrīnus,** i, *m.* = γυρῖνος, *A young frog, a tadpole:* ranæ pariunt minimas carnes nigras, quas *gyrinos* vocant, Pl. 9, 51, 74.

gyro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [gyrus] **I.** Prop.: *To turn round in a circle, wheel* round (post-Aug., and rare): animal difficile se gyrabit, Veg. Vet. 3, 5. **II.** Meton.: gyratus, *Made in a circular form, rounded:* chlamys orbe gyrato laciniosa, Pl. 5, 10, 11.

Gyrton, onis, or **Gyrtōna,** æ, *A town of Thessaly, between Pharsalia and Larissa*, Liv. 36, 10; id. 42, 54; Pl. 4, 9, 16: Gyrtona, Mela 2, 3.

† **gȳrus,** i, *m.* = γῦρος, **I.** Prop.: *A circle*, esp. that which is described by an animal, particularly a horse, in its movements (mostly poet.): **A.** Of horses: *A circular course, ring:* nec equi variare gyros in morem nostrum docentur, Tac. G. 6; dub. al. and better, varietatem gyrorum, Virg. G. 3, 115; Ov. A. A. 3, 384; Luc. 1, 423, et sæp.—**B.** Of other animals: *A circle:* adytis quum lubricus anguis ab imis Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina trahit, Virg. Æ. 5, 85: ducensque per æra gyros Miluus, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 33: apes gyros volatu edunt, Pl. 11, 20, 22: grues gyros quosdam indecoro cursu peragunt, id. 10, 23, 30.—**C.** Of a top: *A circle:* Virg. Æ. 7, 379, 39.

II. Fig.: *A circle, circuit, career, course* (the fig. being that of the ring in which horses run): mensis artiore (quam annus) præcingitur circulo; angustissimum habet dies gyrum, Sen. Ep. 12; cf., seu bruma nivalem Interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 26; and, similique gyro venient aliorum vices, *circuit, course*, Phædr. 4, 26, 25:—homines secundis rebus effrenatos tanquam in gyrum rationis et doctrinæ duci oportere, C. Off. 1, 26, 70: oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70; Prop. 3, 3, 21; cf., attrahe vela Fortius et gyro curre, poëta, tuo, Ov. R. Am. 396: in dialecticæ gyris consenescere, Gell. 16, 8, 17.

III. Meton.: **A.** *The place where horses are trained, a course* (poet.): gy-

rum pulsat equis, Prop. 3, 14, 11.—**B.** Of *a circular racecourse:* Suet. Cæs. 39.

Gythēum or **Gythĭum**, i, *n.*, Γύθειον or Γύθιον, *A sea-port in Laconia, on the Eurotas* (now *Paleopolis*), Pl. 6, 34; C. Off. 3, 11, 49; Liv. 34, 38; 25, 27.—Hence, **Gythĕātes**, æ, *m. adj.*, Γυθεάτης, *Of* or *belonging to Gytheum, Gytheatic:* sinus, Pl. 4, 5, 8.

Gythĭum, Gythīum, or **Gythēum**, i, *n.*, v. Gytheum.

H.

H, h, *n. indecl.* or (on account of litera) *f.*, the eighth letter of the Latin alphabet, the weakest guttural, the sign for which is borrowed from the Greek, in which H was the oldest form of the spiritus asper, corresp. to the Latin H-sound. This affinity to the Greek spiritus gave rise to doubts, even among the ancients, as to whether the Lat. H. was properly a letter or not: si H litera est, non nota, Quint. 1, 5, 19; cf. also, H literam, sive illam spiritum magis quam literam dici oportet, *etc.*, Gell, 2, 3, 1.

As an initial and medial, H may be combined with any vowel, though, as long as the language was a living one, the orthography, in this respect, was unsettled; thus we have honus, honera for onus, onera, harundo for arundo, and even hac for ac (Inscr. Orell. *no.* 23.), and, on the other hand, aruspex for haruspex, erus for herus, ercisco and erctum for hercisco and herctum, ahenеus and aēneus, Annibal and Hannibal, Adria and Hadria, *etc.*; v. Gell. l. l.—As a sign for the aspiration of the consonants *c*, *p*, *r*, and *t* (as in Greek the aspirates χ, φ, and θ were originally designated by KH, ΠH, and TH), H first came into use in the seventh century of Rome; cf. C. Or. 48, 160; and see the letter C. p. 232 a.—As a final, *h* occurs only in the interjections ah and vah.

In the formation of words, *h* was changed into *c* before *t*, as tractum from traho, vectum from veho; and coalesced with *s* into *x*, as traxi, vexi; cf. also onyx from onych-s; v. the letter X.

As an abbreviation, H. denotes hic, hæc, hoc, hujus, *etc.*; habet, heres, honor, *etc.* HH. heredes. H. AQ. hic acquiescit. H. B. M. heredes bene merenti. H. C. Hispania citerior *or* hic condiderunt *or* consecraverunt.

☞ The abbreviation HS. for sestertium does not strictly belong here, because H is not the letter of that shape, but the numeral IIS. crossed; v. sestertius *ad init.*

ha! *interj.*, **I.** An exclamation of warning or checking, *Hold!* ha, Hegio, nunquam istuc dixis! Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 45: ha nimium, Stasime, sæviter! id. Trin. 4, 3, 53: ha he! nunc demum mihi animus in tuto est, id. Pseud. 4, 5, 1. **II.** Ha ha he! An exclamation of laughter or derision, *Ha! ha! ha! Chr.* Ha, ha, he! *Me.* Quid risisti? Ter Heaut. 5, 1, 13; so, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 36; Ter. And. 4, 4, 15; id. Eun. 3, 1, 36; id. ib. 3, 2, 44; id. Hec. 5, 4, 22; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 64: ha ha he! jam tenco, quid sit, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 5, 23.

hăbĕna, æ, *f.* [habeo] *The holding thing;* i. e. *that by which a thing*, etc., *is held;* hence). **A.**: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Of a spear: *A thong* attached to the handle: quum jaculum parvā Libys amentavit habenā, Luc. 6, 221: cf. amentum. — **b.** Of a helmet: *The lace* or *strap* by which the cheek-pieces were fastened under the chin: molles galeæ habenæ, Val. Fl. 6, 865. — **c.** Of shoes: *The string, latchet:* plantaru a calces tantum infimæ teguntur: cetera prope nuda et teretibus habenis vincta sunt, Gell. 31, 21, 5.— **d.** In the rigging of a ship = pes, *A sheet rope:* permissis fundere habenis Vela, Val. Fl. 4, 679: nec jam moderator habenis Utitur, Ov. F. 3, 593.

2. Meton.: **a.** *A thong* of a whip: (a) For a top: turbo actus hab nā, Virg. Æ. 7, 380.—(b) For punishments: metuens pendentis habenæ, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 15: scutica tremefactus habenis, Ov. H. 9, 81.— **b.** *A small strip* of diseased flesh cut out from the body: tenuis excidenda habena, Cels. 7, 17.—**c.** (*Pars pro toto*): *A sling:* Baleāris torter habenæ, Luc. 3, 710: scutiferæ surgant quibus imber habenæ, Val. Fl. 5, 600.

B.: **1.** Prop.: Of horses: **a.** *Sing.*: *A rein, a leading rein:* fugaci equo nudo et infreni, calonum quidam sedens, ne labi possit, ex more habenam, quâ ductabatur, sinistrâ manu artius illigavit, *etc.*, Amm, 19, 8, 7.— **b.** *Plur.*: *A pair of reins* for riding or driving: exhortatur equos, quorum per colla jubasque Excutit habenas, Ov. M. 5, 404: cf., omnes effundit habenas, Virg. Æ. 5, 818: frater habenis Flectet equos, id. ib. 10, 576; id. ib. 11, 600; 670; 765; id. ib. 12, 327; 471; 622; Luc. 2, 500.—Poet.: pedes æquat habenas, *i. e. the riders*, Val. Fl. 6, 95.

2. Fig.: **a.** *Direction, management, government:* *Plur.*: accepisse Numam populi Latialis habenas, Ov. M. 15, 481; cf., also, rerumque reliquit habenas, Virg. Æ. 7, 600: and, linquam datas habenas, Val. Fl. 1, 560 :—*Sing.*: Latiæ diffisus habenæ, *i. e. of the Roman dominion*, Sil. 13, 34; Gell. 14, 1, 4.

b. Irarum effundere habenas, *To give full loose to conflicting passion*, Virg. Æ. 12, 499.

c. *A rein:* Lucr. 2, 1096: fluminibus vestris totas immittite habenas, *give the reins to*, Ov. M. 1, 280; so, Val. Fl. 6, 391: (ventis) regem dedit, qui fœdere certo Et premere et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas, Virg. Æ. 1, 63; furit immissis Vulcanus habenis, id. ib. 5, 662: classique immittit habenas, id. ib. 6, 1; Lucr. 7, 785; imitated by Virgil: dum se lætus au auras Palmes agit laxis per purum immissus habenis, Virg. G. 2, 364: vates rege vatis habenas, Ov. F. 1, 25: legum, Poet. ap. C. de Or. 3, 41, 166: commodissimum est quam laxissimas habenas habere amicitiæ, quas vel adducas quum velis vel remittas, C. Læl. 13, 45: alicui moderandi et regendi sui potestatem quasi quasdam habenas tradere, id. de Or. 1, 52, 226; so, id. Rep. 1, 5.

hăbentĭa, æ, *f.* [habeo, *no.* II. A.] *Possessions, property, substance* (anteclass.): animos eorum habentia inflarat, Quadrig. in Non. 119, 32; Plaut. Truc. prol. 21.

hăbēnŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [habena, *no.* A. 2. b.] *A small strip* of diseased flesh which is cut out from the body: tum ab ora vel vulsella vel hamo apprehensam tanquam habenulam excidere, Cels. 7, 28: tenuis habenula ab ulteriore ora excidenda, id. 7, 7, 8 *fin.*; so, paulo latior, id. ib. 20 *fin.*

hăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre (old *Perf. Subj.* HABESSIT, C. Leg. 2, 8, 19; *Inf.* haberier, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 111), 2. *v. a.* and *n.* [root HAB, akin to Ἀλέω, ἅπτω, apo, and therefore, lit., To grasp, lay hold of, hold in the hands; hence]

I. Gen.: *To have*, in the widest sense of the word, *to hold, keep, possess, cherish, entertain*, etc.: **A.** With personal subjects: **1.** Follḍ. by personal *or* concrete objects: SI INTESTATO MORITVR, CVI SVVS HERES NEC SIT, AGNATVS PROXIMVS FAMILIAM HABETO, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Ulp. Frgm. 26, 1; cf., Dirks. Transl. p. 343 *sq.*: ex tui animi sententia tu uxorem habes? Cato in C. de Or. 2, 64, 260; cf., aliquam habere in matrimonio, C. Scaur. § 8; and, ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18: si et prudentes homines et non veteres reges habere voluerunt, C. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.*: quæ quum patrem clarissimum, amplissimos patruos, ornatissimum fratrem haberet, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 147; so, quum ille haberet filium delicatiorem, id. de Or. 2, 64, 257; and, quod non ingenuos habent clarosque parentes, Hor. S. 1. 6, 91: habebat sæpe ducentos, sæpe decem servos, id. ib. 1, 3, 11; and, cf., fundum habere, C. Tull. § 14: cur pecuniam non habeat mulier? id. Rep. 3, 10: tantas divitias habet: Nescit quid faciat auro, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 99: aurum, id. ib. 2, 3, 35: vectigalia magna Divitiasque, Hor. S. 2, 2, 101: tantum opum, C. Rep. 1, 48: classes, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4; so, naves, id. 2 Verr. 5, 40, 104: denique sit finis quærendi, quumque habeas plus, Pauperiem metuas minus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 92: tacitus pasci si posset corvus, haberet Plus dapis, id. Ep. 1, 17, 50: Dionysii equus quid attulit admirationis, quod habuit apes in juba? C. Div. 2, 31, 67: fœnum habet in cornu, longe fuge, Hor. S. 1, 4, 34: leges in monumentis habere, C. Rep. 2, 14: hostis habet muros, Virg. Æ. 2, 290, et al.: quam vellem Panætium nostrum nobiscum haberemus, C. Rep. 1, 10; so, Ciceronem secum, id. Att. 4, 9, 2; cf., ea legione, quam secum habebat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8, 1; and, secum senatorem, C. 2 Verr. 2, 31, 77; cf., also, magnum numerum equitatus circum se, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18: hæc si habeat aurum, quod illi renumeret, faciat lubens, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 12; cf., quid non habuisti quod dares? Habuisse se dicet, C. Scaur. § 19; and, quod non desit, habentem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 52: qui in foro turbaque, quicum colloqui libeat, non habeant, C. Rep. 1, 17.

2. Follḍ. by abstract objects: quid illos, bono genere gnatos, opinanimi animi habuisse atque habituros dum vivent? Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17: quod uno et eodem temporis puncto nati dissimiles et naturas et vitas et casus habent, C. Div. 2, 45, 95: febrim, id. Fam. 7, 26, 1: instrumenta animi, id. Rep. 3, 3: nec vero habere virtutem satis est, quasi artem aliquam, nisi utare, id. ib. 1, 2: in populos perpetuam potestatem, id. ib. 2, 27; cf., in populum vitæ necisque potestatem, id. ib. 3, 14; so, potestatem, id. ib. 2, 29; 32; 36: eo plus auctoritatis, id. ib. 3, 16: ornamenta dicendi, id. de Or. 2, 28, 122; cf., summam prudentiam summamque vim dicendi, id. ib. 1, 20, 89: Q. Lucilius Balbus tantos progressus habebat in Stoicis, ut, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 6, 15: neque quem usum belli haberent aut quibus institutis uterentur, reperiri poterat, Cæs. B. G. 4, 20 *fin.*: nonnullam invidiam ex eo, quod, *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 70, 283: nimiam spem, Cato in Gell. 13, 17, 1; so, spem in fide alicujus, C. Inv. 1, 39, 71; cf., tantum spei ad vivendum, id. Att. 15, 20, 2, and id. N. D. 3, 6, 14; cf. also, summam spem de aliquo, id. Læl. 3, 11: odium in equestrem ordinem, id. Clu. 55, 151: metum, Prop. 3, 11, 6: consolationem semper in ore atque in animo, C. Fam. 5, 16, 2; cf., Var. L. L. 6, 7, 66, § 56; and, rogavi, ut diceret, quid haberet in animo, C. Att. 8, 10: neque modum neque modestiam victores habere, *observe no bounds or measure*, Sall. C. 11, 4 Kritz; v. modus: hæc habebam fere, quæ to scire vellem, C. Att. 1, 6; cf., hæc habui de amicitia quæ dicerem, *this is what I had to say*, id. Læl. 27 *fin.*: fidem, gratiam, honorem, rationem; v. these nouns.

3. *To have to* do something, *I must* do something: **a.** With *Inf.*: rogas, ut id mihi habeam curare, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 2: etiam Filius Dei mori habuit, Tert. Hab. Mul. 1: si inimicos jubemur diligere, quem habemus odisse? id. Apol. 37: necessario succedendum erat in matrimonium fratris sine liberis defuncti. Primum quia vetus illa benedictio decurrere habebat, "*crescite et redundate*," *etc.*, Tert. Monog. 7: illa nuptura in Domino habet nubere, id est non ethnico sed fratri, id. ib.: totiens animam revocari habere, quotiens, *etc.*, id. Anim. 35 *init.*: **b.** Follḍ. by *Part. Fut. Pass.* (so, prps. only post-Aug.): de spatiis ordinum eatenus præcipiendum habemus, ut intelligant

agricolæ, *etc.*, Col. 5, 5, 3: præsertim quum enitendum haberemus, ut, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 1, 8, 12: si nunc primum statuendum haberemus, Tac. A. 14, 44; id. Or. 36.

B. With inanimate or abstr. subjects: prima classis LXXXVIII. centurias habeat, C. Rep. 2, 22: locus ille nihil habet religionis, id. Leg. 2, 22, 57: humani animi eam partem, quæ sensum habeat, id. Div. 1, 32, 70: animus incorruptus agit atque habet cuncta, neque ipse habetur, Sall. J. 2, 3: divinus animus mortale nihil habuit, C. Scaur. § 50: habet statum res publica de tribus secundariam, id. Rep. 1, 42; cf., nullum est genus illarum rerum publicarum, quod non habeat iter ad finitumum quoddam malum, id. ib. 1, 28: ipsa æquabilitas est iniqua, quum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis, id. ib. 1, 27: nulla alia in civitate . . . ullum domicilium libertas habet, id. ib. 1, 31: nostri casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris, id. ib. 1, 4; cf., viri excellentis ancipites varique casus habent admirationem, id. Fam. 5, 12, 5: habet etiam amœnitas ipsa illecebras multas cupiditatum, id. Rep. 2, 4: quid habet illius carminis simile hæc oratio? id. ib. 1, 36: magnam habet vim disciplina verecundiæ, id. ib. 4, 6, et sæp.: quomodo habere dicimur febrem, quum illa nos habeat, Sen. Ep. 119 *med.*; cf., animalia somnus habebat, Virg. Æ. 3, 147; so, Ov. M. 7, 329: me somno gravatum Infelix habuit thalamus, Virg. Æ. 6, 521; cf., non me impia namque Tartara habent, id. ib. 5, 734; and, habentque Tartara Panthoiden, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 9: qui (metus) major absentes habet, id. Epod. 1, 18; Sen. Const. Sap. 7; so, et habet mortalia casus, Luc. 2, 13: terror habet vates, Stat. Th. 3, 549.

II. Esp.: **A.** *Pregn.*: **1.** *To have*, i. e. *to have* or *possess property* (used mostly abs.): miserum istuc verbum et pessumum est, Habuisse et nihil habere, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 34: qui habet, ultro appetitur: qui est pauper, aspernatur, C. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.: habet idem in nummis, habet idem in urbanis prædiis, C. 2 Verr. 3, 86, 199; so, in nummis, id. Att. 8, 10: in Salentinis aut in Brutiis, *i. e. to have possessions*, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 132; cf., id. 2 Verr. 5, 18, 45: nos quod sumus, quod habeamus, *etc.*, Curius in C. Fam. 7, 29, 1: et belli rabies et amor successit habendi, Virg. Æ. 8, 327; cf., amore senescit habendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85; so, Phædr. 3 prol. 21; Juv. 14, 207.—Hence,

2. With a folllg. *Inf.* or with *a relative clause*: *To have the means, ability*, or *knowledge*, i. e. *to be in a condition, to be able, to know how* to do or say any thing: **a.** With *Inf.*: de Alexandrinâ re tantum habeo polliceri, me tibi cumulate satisfacturum, C. Fam. 1, 5, 3: de re publicâ nihil habeo ad te scribere, id. Att. 2, 22, 6: hæc fere dicere habui de naturâ deorum, *this is the substance of what I had to say*, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93; cf., quid habes igitur dicere de Gaditano fœdere? id. Balb. 14, 33; and, habeo etiam dicere, quem de ponte in Tiberim dejecerit, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: illud affirmare pro certo habeo, *etc.*, Liv. 44, 22: sic placet, an melius quis habet suadere? Hor. Epod. 16, 23: habent de incolatu æris et de vicinia siderum et de commercio nubium cœlestes sapere paraturas, ut, *etc.*, Tert. Apol. 22 *ad fin.*: habemus vestimentorum in Scripturis mentionem ad spem carnis allegorizare, id. Res. Carn. 27 *init.* — **b.** With *a relative clause* (usually with a negative: *non habeo, quid* faciam, dicam, *etc.*, or, on the other hand, *nihil habeo, quod* faciam, dicam, *etc.*): (*α*) *Non habeo quid*: de quibus habeo ipse, quid sentiam; non habeo autem, quid tibi assentiar, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64: de pueris quid agam, non habeo, id. Att. 7, 19: usque eo quid arguas non habes, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 45: quid huic responderet, non habebat, id. Mur. 12, 26: nec quid faceret habebat, id. 2 Verr. 4, 23, 51; id. Off. 2, 2, 7: qui, quo se reciperent, non haberent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 38, 2.—(*β*) *Nihil habeo quod*: nihil habeo, quod ad te scribam, C. Att. 7, 19: nil habeo, quod agam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 19: nihil habeo, quod cum amicitia Scipionis possim comparare, C. Læl. 27, 103.

B. *To have in use, make use of, use* (very rare): anulus in digito subterlenuatur habendo, *i. e. by use, by wearing*, Lucr. 1, 312; cf., æra nitent usu: vestis bona quærit haberi, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 51: quippe quas (divitias) honeste habere licebat abuti per turpitudinem properabant, Sall. C. 13, 2 Kritz; cf., magnæ opes innocenter paratæ et modeste habitæ, Tac. A. 4, 44.

C.: **1.** With *simple predicate*: *To hold* or *keep* a person or thing in any place or condition, or in any manner; *to have, hold*, or *regard* in any light: aliquem in obsidione, Cæs. B. C. 3, 31: aliquem in liberis custodiis, Sall. C. 47, 3; so, aliquem in custodiis, id. ib. 52, 14: aliquem in vinculis, id. ib. 51 *fin.*; for which, also, in custodiam habitus (*i. e. put into prison and kept there*), Liv. 22, 25; Tac. H. 1, 87; and with this cf., quo facilius omne Hadriaticum mare in potestatem haberet, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25 Oud. *N. cr.* (*al.* in potestate); and, quum talem virum in potestatem habuisset, Sall. J. 112 *fin.* Kritz. *N. cr.*: quæ res eos in magno diuturnoque bello inter se habuit, Sall. J. 79, 3: alios in ea fortuna haberent, ut socii esse quam cives mallent, Liv. 26, 24: ægros in tenebris, Cels. 3, 18: aquam cœlestem sub dio in sole, Col. 12, 12, 1: in otio militem, Liv. 39, 2; cf., legiones habebantur per otium, Tac. H. 1, 31; and, exercitus sine imperio et modestia habitus, Sall. J. 44, 1: quos ille postea magno in honore habuit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 77; for which, quos præcipuo semper honore Cæsar habuit, id. B. G. 5, 54, 4: habeo Junium (mensem) et Quintilem in metu, *i. e. I fear*, C. Att. 6, 1, 14: quodque in tot lumina lumen habebas (Arge), Extinctum est, Ov. M. 1, 720.—Hence,

2. With *a double predicate*: **a.** With *noun as second predicate*: *To have, hold*, or *possess* a person or thing in any quality or capacity, as any thing: quum haberet collegam in prætura Sophoclem, C. Off. 1, 40, 144; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 93; and, an heredem habuerit eum a quo, *etc.*, id. 7, 2, 37.—**b.** With *adj. as second predicate*: Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 8: cur ergo unus tu Apollonidenses miseriores habes quam pater tuus habuit unquam? C. Fl. 29, 71: obvium habuerunt patrem, Quint. 7, 1, 20: reliquas civitates stipendiarias, Cæs. B. G. 1, 30: quod (cognomen) habes hæreditarium, C. Rep. 6, 11: quæ habuit venalia, id. 2 Verr. 3, 62, 144; Brut. in C. Fam. 11, 11, 1.—**c.** With *Part. Perf. Pass. as second predicate* (a pregnant circumlocution for the perf. of the part.; cf. Zumpt, § 634); so, esp. freq., *To have, hold*, or *possess* a thing as completed or finished; or a person in a certain state or condition: qui auro habeat soccis suppactum solum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 98: me segregatum habuisse, uxorem ut duxit, a me Pamphilum, *have kept him away, aloof*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 25; cf., inclusum in curia senatum habuerunt, C. Att. 6, 2, 8: (Romulus) habuit plebem in clientelas principum descriptam, id. Rep. 2, 9: satis mihi videbar habere cognitum Scævolam ex iis rebus, quas, *etc.*, id. Brut. 40, 147; cf., si nondum eum satis habes cognitum, id. Fam. 13, 17, 3; and, id. ib. 15, 20 *fin.*; so, fidem spectatam jam et diu cognitam, id. Div. in Cæcil. 4, 11: decumas ad aquam deportatas, id. 2 Verr. 3, 14, 36: domitas habere libidines, id. de Or. 1, 43, 194: omnes philosophiæ notos et tractatos locos, id. Or. 33, 118; id. Rep. 2, 6: innumerabilia, quæ collecta habent Stoici, id. Div. 2, 70, 145: quantum in acie tironi sit committendum, nimium sæpe expertum habemus, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 24, 3: quare velim ita statutum habeas, me, *etc.*, C. Fam. 6, 2, 1: habeo absolutum suave ἔπος ad Cæsarem, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 6: in adversariis scriptum habere (nomen), id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: de Cæsare satis dictum habebo, id. Phil. 5, 10, 53: bellum habere susceptum, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14, et sæp.

3. *To have* or *hold* a person in any manner; *to treat, use*: is, uti tu me hic habueris, proinde illum illic cursveriit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 64: equitatu agmen adversariorum male habere et carpere, Cæs. B. C. 1, 63, 2; cf. Cels. 3, 20; id. ib. 3, 21: exercitum luxuriose nimisque liberaliter habere, Sall. C. 11, 5 Kritz.; cf., eosille non pro vanis hostibus, ut meriti erant, sed accurate et liberaliter habuit, id. Jug. 103, 5.

4. With *se*; and sometimes *Pass. in reflexive force*, or *Neutr.* (v. below): *To hold* or *keep himself* or *itself* in a certain manner, *i. e. to be constituted* or *situated, to be*, in any manner; *to be* in any manner with respect to any person or thing: **a.**: (*α*) Of personal subjects: habere *se*: Tironem Patris ægrum reliqui . . . et quanquam videbatur se non graviter habere, tamen sum sollicitus, *etc.*, C. Att. 7, 2, 3: præclare te habes, quum, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 2, 61, 149: ipsi se hoc melius habent quam nos, quod, *etc.*, id. Att. 11, 7, 4: Bene habemus nos, id. ib. 2, 8, 1: ego me bene habeo, Tac. A. 14, 51.—(*β*) Of things as subjects: præclare se res habeat, si, *etc.*, C. de Or. 1, 25, 114: male se res habet, quum, quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur pecunia, id. Off. 2, 6, 22; cf. id. de Or. 2, 77, 313: quæ quum ita se res haberet, tamen, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 2, 50, 124; cf., verum ita se res habet, ut ego, *etc.*, id. Quint. 1, 2: sic profecto res se habet, id. de Or. 2, 67, 271: scire aveo, quomodo res se habeat, id. Att. 13, 35, 2; cf. id. de Or. 2, 33, 140: ut se tota res habeat, id. 2 Verr. 2, 5, 15; cf., ut meæ res sese habent, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 1; cf., dum ita rerum habet, *with respect to the circumstances* (like the *Gr. Gen.*), Tert. adv. Val. 14 *init.*—**b.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: virtus clara æternaque habetur, *exhibits itself as something*, etc., Sall. C. 1, 4: sicuti pleraque mortalium habentur, *as is commonly the fate of mortals*, id. ib. 6, 3.—**c.** *Neutr.* (cf. the Gr. ἔχω): (*α*) Of personal subjects: Tullia nostra recte valet: Terentia minus belle habuit, Dolab. in C. Fam. 9, 9, 1: volui animum tandem confirmare hodie meum, Ut bene haberem filiæ nuptiis, *I might enjoy myself*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 2: qui bene habet suisque amicis est volup, id. Mil. 3, 1, 130.—(*β*) Of things as subjects: bene habent tibi principia, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 82.—(*γ*) *Impers.*: bene habet: jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, *it is well*, C. Mur. 6, 14; so, Liv. 8, 6: "magnum narras, vix credibile." Atqui, sic habet, *so it is, it is even so*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 53.

5. *To hold, account, esteem, consider, regard* a person or thing in any manner or as any thing; *to think* or *believe* a person or thing *to be* any thing: **a.** With double predicate: (*α*) aliquem fidelem sibi habere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 87: deos æternos et beatos, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: maximam illam voluptatem habemus, quæ, *etc.*, id. Fin. 1, 11, 37: eum nos ut perveterem habemus . . . nec vero habeo quemquam antiquiorem, id. Brut. 15, 61; so, (*β*) *in Pass. Constr.*: Ut et rex et pater haberetur omnium, id. Rep. 1, 36; id. ib. 2, 21: parentem Asiæ et dici et haberi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10 *fin.*: eos dicit esse habitos deos, a quibus, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 15, 38: quum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, id. Rep. 1, 33; cf. id. ib. 2, 12 *fin.*—**b.** With *Gen.* pretii: (*α*) non habeo nauci Marsum augurem, Enn. in C. Div. 1, 58, 132; so, (*β*) in *Pass. Constr.*: cujus auctoritas in iis regionibus magni habebatur, Cæs. B. G. 4, 21; and, nihil pensi habere, Quint. 11, 1, 29.—**c.** With *Adv.* pretii: an perinde habenda sit hæc atque illa, Quint. 7, 3, 11.—**d.** With *pro*: sese illum non pro amico, sed pro hoste habiturum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 44, 12; so, aliquem pro hoste, Liv. 2, 20; Curt. 6, 2, et al.: nisi in provincia relictas rationes pro relatis haberem, C. Fam. 5, 20, 2; so, licet omnia Italica pro Romanis habeam, Quint. 1, 5, 56; and, id. 12, 10, 73: istuc jam pro facto habeo, C. Att. 13, 1, 2; so, Pompeium pro certo habemus per Illyricum proficisci in Galliam, id. ib. 10, 6 *fin.*; and, id obliviscendum, pro non dicto habendum, Liv. 23, 22.—**e.** With *in c. Abl.*: hoc velim in maximis rebus et maxime necessariis habeas, C. Att. 5, 5 *fin.*: aliquem in deorum numero, id. N. D. 1, 14, 36; so, aliquem in hostium

numero, Cæs. B. G. 1, 28; and, aliquem suorum In numero, Hor. S. 2, 6, 41.—**f.** With *simple Abl.*: hostium numero haberi, C. Att. 11, 6, 6: numero impiorum ac sceleratorum haberi, Cæs. B. G. 6, 13, 7; cf. also, Quint. 3, 7, 2.—**g.** With *Inf.*: quem Ægyptii nefas habent nominare, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56; so, mutare nefas habent, Quint. 12, 8, 6.—**h.** With *Dat.*: nec tamen est habendum religioni, nocentem aliquando defendere, *to scruple, make a conscience of*, C. Off. 2, 14, 51; cf., nec eam rem habuit religioni, id. Div. 1, 35, 77: quando tu me bene merentem iibi habes despicatui, *you despise*, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 19; so, non sic ludibrio tuis factis habitus essem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 11: nec cuiquam mortalium injuriæ suæ parvæ videntur: multi eas gravius æquo habuere, *have regarded, considered*, Sall. C. 51, 11; cf., ita ægre habuit, filium id pro parente ausum, Liv. 7, 5, 7.—**k.** Here, too, belongs the colloquial expression *sic habeas*, or *sic habeas: aliquid, or with an objective clause, Hold* or *judge thus, of this be convinced, believe, know*: (α) *sic habeas aliquid*: illud velim sic habeas, quod intelliges, *etc.*, C. Fam. 3, 13, 2.—(β) *Sic habeto aliquid*: unum hoc sic habeto: si, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 6 *fin.*—(γ) *Sic habeto with an objective clause*: sic habeto: omnibus, *etc.*, id. Rep. 6, 13: enitere et sic habeto, non esse te mortalem, sed corpus hoc, id. ib. 6, 24: sic habeto, nullam me epistolam accepisse, id. Fam. 2, 10, 1: sic habeto, mi Tiro, neminem esse, *etc.*, ib. ib. 16, 4, 4: and *without sic*: id primum ergo habeto, non sine magna causa, *etc.*, id. ib. 13, 29, 2: tantum habeto, civem egregium esse Pompeium, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 8, 2.

D. *To have possession of, to inhabit* a place; and more freq. *Abs., to dwell, live* any where (ante-class.; in good prose habito, derived from habeo, is used instead; v. habito): **1.** With *double Acc.*: quæ Corinthum arcem altam habetis, Enn. in C. Fam. 7, 6, 1.—**2.** *Abs.*: ille geminus qui Syracusis habet, Plaut. Men. prol. 69: quis istic habet? id. Bacch. 1, 2, 6: ubi nunc adolescens habet? id. Trin. 1, 2, 156: apud ædem Junonis Lucinæ, ubi æditumus habere solet, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 16, § 50.

E. To have in one's mind, *i. e. To know, be acquainted with*: siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, C. Rep. 2, 18 *fin.*: habes consilia nostra; nunc cognosce de Bruto, *there you have, such are*, id. Att. 5, 21, 10; so, habetis igitur primum ortum tyranni, id. Rep. 2, 27; and, habetis sermonem bene longum hominis, id. de Or. 2, 88, 361; cf. also, habes nostras sententias, Suet. Claud. 4: habes, quæ fortissime de beata vita dici putem, C. Tusc. 5, 28 *fin.*; cf. id. de Or. 2, 71, 291.

F. *To have as a habit, peculiarity*, or *characteristic*: habebat hoc omnino Cæsar: quem plane perditum ære alieno egentemque cognorat, hunc in familiaritatem libentissime recipiebat, C. Phil. 2, 32, 78; id. Pis. 32, 81.

G. As also our verb *to hold*, with the accessory notion of an act or performance of some kind: *To make, do, perform, prepare, utter, produce, cause*: alium quærebam, iter hac habui, *made, directed*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 35; cf., ex urbe profectus iter ad legiones habebat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 14; so, iter, id. ib. 1, 51; id. ib. 3, 11; id. ib. 3, 106; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2: vias, Luc. 2, 439: C. Cato concionatus est, se consilia haberi non siturum, si, *etc.*, *to be held*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6; so, senatum, id. ib. 2, 13, 3; id. Fam. 1, 4, 1; Cæs. B. C. 1, 2: concilia, id. B. G. 5, 53: concionem, C. Att. 4, 1, 6: censum, id. 2 Verr. 2, 55, 138: delectum (militum), id. Phil. 5, 12, 31; id. Fam. 15, 1 *ad fin.*; Cæs. B. G. 6, 1 (v. delectus); ludos, Suet. Rhet. 1: sermonem, C. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; cf. orationem, id. Rep. 1, 46; and, multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, id. ib. 6, 9 *fin.*; so, disputationem, id. ib. 1, 7; Cæs. B. G. 5, 30: dialogum, C. Att. 2, 9, 1: verba, id. de Or. 2, 47, 190: querelam de aliquo apud aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, 2: controversiam de fundo cum aliquo, id. Fam. 13, 60, 2, et sæp.: deinde adventus in Syriam primus equitatus habuit interitum, *caused, occasioned*, C. Prov. Cons. 4, 9; cf., id. Div. 2, 46, 96; and, latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, quæ extra fines cujusque civitatis fiunt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 23.

H. Habere in animo (or simply animo), with an object-clause following, *To have in mind, to intend, to be disposed, minded, inclined* to do any thing: **1.** *In animo*: istum exheredare in animo habebat, C. Rosc. Am. 18, 52; so, id. Att. 1, 17, 11: hoc (flumen) neque ipse transire in animo habebat neque hostes transituros existimabat, Cæs. B. G. 6, 7.—**2.** *Animo*: neque eum bello invadere animo habuit, Liv. 44, 25; dub. (*al.* in animo).

K. Habere sibi *or* secum aliquid, *To keep to one's self*, **1.** Prop.: clamare cœperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, C. 2 Verr. 2, 19, 47; so the formula used in divorces: RES TVAS TIBI HABE: illam suam suas res sibi habere jussit ex duodecim tabulis, C. Phil. 2, 28, 69.—**2.** Fig.: secreto hoc audi, tecum habeto, ne Apellæ quidem liberto tuo dixeris, C. Fam. 7, 25, 2; so, verum hæc tu tecum habeto, id. Att. 4, 15, 6.

L. Of a lover: *To have, to possess, enjoy*: postquam nos Amaryllis habet, Galatea reliquit, Virg. E. 1, 31; so, Tib. 1, 2, 65; Prop. 3, 8, 22: duxi, habui scortum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 6; so, Ter. And. 1, 1, 58: quum esset objectum, habere eum Laida, "*Habeo*, inquit, *non habeor a Laide*," C. Fam. 9, 26, 2: quam cœpi solus amare Cum multis, vereor, ne sit habenda mihi, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 5.

M.: **1.** Prop.: A gladiatorial *t. t.*, of a wounded combatant, hoc habet *or* habet, *He has got that* (i. e. that stroke), *that hit*: desuper altus equo graviter ferit atque ita fatur: Hoc habet, Virg. Æ. 12, 296; so, Prud. Psych. 53.—**2.** Fig.: hoc habet: reperi, qui senem ducerem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 26; so, id. Rud. 4, 4, 99: egomet continuo mecum; Certe captus est! Habet! Ter. And. 1, 1, 56 ("id est vulneratus est. *Habet* enim qui percussus est: et proprie de gladiatoribus dicitur," Don.).

hăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [habeo] **I.** Prop.: *That may be easily handled* or *managed, handy, manageable; suitable, fit, proper, adapted, apt; movable, light, nimble, swift* (class.): *Abs.*: brevitate habiles gladii, *i. e. in consequence of their shortness*, Liv. 22, 46: ensis, Virg. Æ. 9, 305: arcus, id. ib. 1, 318: galea, id. ib. 9, 365: habili Saturnia curru Ingreditur, Ov. M. 2, 531: habili tauros adjungit aratro, Tib. 1, 9, 7: corpus habilissimum quadratum est, neque gracile, neque obesum, *the most convenient for managing* or *treating*, Cels. 2, 1.—With *ad*: (calcei) habiles et apti ad pedem, C. de Or. 1, 54, 231; cf. res aptæ, habiles et ad naturam accommodatæ, id. Fin. 4, 20, 56: pharetra ad tela, Val. Fl. 3, 607: frameas gerunt angusto et brevi ferro, sed ita acri et ad usum habili, ut, *etc.*, Tac. Germ. 6: materia levis est et ad hoc habilis, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7.—With *Dat.*: (natura homini) figuram corporis habilem et aptam ingenio humano dedit, C. Leg. 1, 9, 26: postquam habilis lateri clypeus loricaque tergo est, Virg. Æ. 12, 432: atque habilis membris venit vigor, Virg. G. 4, 418: bos nec feturæ habilis nec fortis aratris, *fit, proper for*, id. ib. 3, 62; so, terra frumentis, Col. 2, 2, 20; cf., Ægyptum ut feraciorem habilioremque annonæ urbicæ redderet, Suet. Aug. 18: pinguibus hæ (vites) terris habiles, leviores illæ, Virg. G. 2, 92: rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, equis tantum habilem, Liv. 24, 48; cf., ducenta fere millia peditum, armis habilia, *able to bear arms*, Vell. 2, 110, 3; and, nondum portandis habiles gravioribus armis, Sil. 11, 588.

II. Fig.: *Abs.*: negotia expedita et habilia sequuntur actorem, Sen. de Ira, 3, 7: non habiles Colchi, *i. e. uncivilized, rude*, Val. Fl. 7, 231.—With *ad*: acutior atque habilior ad inveniendum, Quint. 6, 3, 12: nunquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas habilius fuit, Liv. 21, 4.—With *Dat.*: muneri habilis, Suet. Claud. 2: exercitus non habilis gubernaculo, *i. e. not easy to govern*, Vell. 2, 113, 2: vicina seni non habilis Lyco, *not suited* (i. e. on account of her age), Hor. Od. 3, 19, 24.—With *in c. Abl.*: omne tempus habile baptismo, Tert. Bapt. 19: sunt quidam ita in iisdem rebus habiles, ita naturæ muneribus ornati, ut, *etc., apt, expert, skilful*, C. de Or. 1, 25, 115.—With *Inf.*: Poet.: plaudentique habiles Caryæ resonare Dianæ, Stat. Th. 4, 225; so, Luc. 3, 553.

hăbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [habilis] *Aptitude, ability*: omitto opportunitates habilitatesque reliqui corporis, C. Leg. 1, 9, 27.

hăbĭlĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Handily, aptly, expertly, skilfully, easily* (very rare): scutum parvum habiliter ferens, Liv. Epit. 57: ut elephantis, sicut nos equis, facile atque habiliter utantur, Mel. 3, 7; Paul. Dig. 34, 2, 21.

hăbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [habito] **I.** Prop.: *Habitable* (class.): regiones, C. Tusc. 1, 20, 45; so, cinguli (terræ), id. Rep. 6, 20: media plaga (terræ), Ov. M. 1, 49; cf., qua sol habitabiles Illustrat oras, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 5: cœlum, Ov. F. 4, 611: non habitabile frigus, id. Tr. 3, 4, 51. **II.** Meton.: Poet.: *Inhabited*: Tarpeiæ rupes Superisque habitabile saxum, Sil. 1, 541.

hăbĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.] (*That which serves for dwelling in*; hence) *A dwelling-place, habitation* (post-class.): **I.** Prop.: leonis, Gell. 5, 14, 21: avium, Pall. 1, 23. **II.** Fig.: Of the body as the dwelling-place of the soul: Prud. Cath. 10, 39.

hăbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *Abstr.*: *A dwelling*; Meton.: *Concr.*) *A dwelling, habitation* (class.): impia habitatio, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 73: peto a te, ut ei de habitatione accommodes, C. Fam. 13, 2: sumptus habitationis, id. Cœl. 7, 17; Cato R. R. 128: Col. 1, 6, 6.—*Plur.*: mercedes habitationum annuæ, *house-rent*: Cæs. B. C. 3, 21, 1.—**B.** *Rent for a dwelling, house-rent*: annuam habitationem Romæ usque ad bina millia numum remisit, Suet. Cæs. 38.—**C.** = Jus habitandi, *the right of living in another person's house*, Dig. 7, 8; id. 39, 5; 27, 32; Inst. 2, 5; Gai. Inst. 4, 153.

hăbĭtātĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [habitatio] *A little dwelling* (late Lat.): in specubus habitatiunculas habere, Hier. in Obad. *med.*

hăbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [habito] *A dweller, indweller, inhabitant*: tuam (domum) in Carinis mundi habitatores Lamiæ conduxerunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7: incolæ atque habitatores, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140; cf., inesse aliquem habitatorem in hac cœlesti ac divina domo, id. ib. 2, 55, 90.

hăbĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that inhabits, an inhabitant*: Aus. Idyll. 10, 82.

hăbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [habeo] *A having*: debitio gratiæ, non habitio, cum pecuniâ confertur, Gell. 1, 4, 7.

hăbĭto, āvi, ātum, āre (*Gen. Plur. of Part. Præs.*, habitantûm, Ov. M. 14, 90), 1. *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [habeo].

I. (acc. to habeo, *no.* 1.) *To have frequently, to be wont to have* (ante-class. and very rare): epicrocum, Var. ap. Non. 318, 25: comas, id. ib. 27.

II. (acc. to habeo, *no.* II. D.): **A.** Prop.: *To have possession of, to inhabit* a place: and more freq. Neut., *to dwell, abide, reside, live* any where (the class. signif. of the word): **1.** *Act.*: centum urbes habitant magnas, Virg. Æ. 3, 106; nec erubuit silvas habitare, id. E. 6, 2: hoc nemus, hunc collem (deus), id. Æ. 8, 352: humiles casas, id. E. 2, 29: terras, Ov. H. 1, 66; id. M. 1, 195: pruinas, Val. Fl. 2, 177.—In *Pass. form*: colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, C. 2 Verr. 4, 53, 119: cf., Quint. 1, 4, 28: arx procul iis, quæ habitabantur, Liv. 24, 3: nonis habitabitur orbis Ultimus, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 127: tellus Bistonis habitata viris, id. M. 13, 430; cf., nec patria est habitata tibi, id. Tr. 5, 3, 21; and, Sil. 2, 654: raris habitata mapalia tectis, Virg. G. 3, 340; cf., (agellus) habitatus quinque fecis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 2: and, campi olim uberes magnisque urbibus habitati, Tac. H. 5, 7: quæ sit tellus habitanda (sibi),

requirit, Ov. M. 3, 9; cf., cesserunt nitidis habitandæ piscibus undæ, id. ib. 1, 74; and, habitandaque fana Apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis, Hor. Epod. 16, 19.

2. *Neut.*: **a.** With *in* c. *Abl.*: in illisce habitat ædibus Amphitruo, Plaut. Am. prol. 97; cf., cujus hic in ædificiis habitat decem, ut opinor, millibus, C. Cœl. 7, 17; so, in gurgustio, id. N. D. 1, 9, 22: in viâ, *on the high-road*, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106: in Siciliâ, id. 2 Verr. 3, 41, 95: in arboribus (aves), Fl. 18, 35, 87.—**b.** With *Gen. of place*: Lilybæi, C. 2 Verr. 4, 18, 38.—**c.** With *Abl.*: lucis opacis, Virg. Æ. 6, 673: vastibus imis, id. ib. 3, 116: casa stramenea, Prop. 2, 16, 20.—**d.** With *sub* c. *Abl.*: sub terrâ habitare, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 93.—**e.** With *apud*: apud aliquem, C. Ac. 2, 26, 115; cf., id. Brut. 90, 309; so, id. Cœl. 21, 51; id. Clu. 12, 33; id. 2 Verr. 2, 34, 83.—**f.** With *cum*: cum aliquo, C. 2 Verr. 1, 25, 64.—**g.** *Abs.*: triginta millibus dixistis eum habitare, C. Cœl. 7, 17; cf., nunc si quis tanti (*s. e.* sex millibus) habitet, Vell. 2, 10, 1; so, bene, Nep. Att. 13: avecta est peregre hinc habitatum, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 37; cf., is habitatum huc commigravit, id. Trin. 4, 3, 77; and, rus habitatum abii, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 27: commorandi natura deversorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit, C. Sen. 23, 84: habitandi causâ, Cæs. B. C. 3, 112: nunquam tecta subeamus: super habitantes aliquando procumbunt, Quint. 2, 16, 6.—**h.** *Impers.*: vides, habitari in terrâ raris et angustis in locis, et in ipsis quasi maculis, ubi habitatur, vastas solitudines interjectas, C. Rep. 6, 19: habitari ait Xenophanes in lunâ, id. Ac. 2, 39, 123: vicorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur, Liv. 2, 62.

B. Fig.: *To stay, remain*, or *keep* in any place; *to keep to, dwell upon* a thing (a favourite expression with Cicero): **a.** With *in* c. *Abl.*: cum iis, qui in foro habitarunt, de dignitate contendas? C. Mur. 9, 21: habitare in rostris, id. Brut. 89, 305: in subselliis, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264; in oculis, id. Planc. 27, 66: illi qui hoc solum colendum ducebant, habitarunt in hac unâ ratione tractandâ, id. de Or. 2, 38, 160: in bonis hærebit et habitabit suis, *to dwell upon*, id. Or. 15, 49; cf. id. de Or. 2, 72, 292: qui potest igitur habitare in beatâ vitâ summâ mali metus? id. Fin. 2, 28, 92: quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, id. Phil. 13, 1, 2: animus habitat in oculis, Pl. 11, 37, 54: mens in corde habitat, id. ib. 69: peregrinatus est hujus animus in nequitiâ, non habitavit, Val. Max. 6, 9, 1 *ext.*—**b.** With *Abl.*: quid tibi (Amori) jucundum, siccis habitare medullis, Prop. 2, 11, 17.—**c.** With *cum*: cum his habitare pernoctareque curis (*i. e.* studiis), C. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: tecum habita, *i. e. retire within thyself, examine thyself*, Pers. 4, 52.

habĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [habeo] *Condition, habit, appearance*, or *figure* of the body (mostly ante- and post-class.): qui color, nitor, vestitus, quæ habitudo est corporis! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 11; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15: habitus atque habitudo, *dress and figure*, App. M. 9, p. 235: ancillæ, id. ib. 2, p. 118:—*Plur.*: tam variæ, App. Apol. p. 419 Oud.

habĭtŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. habitus] *To bring into a condition* or *habit* of body: Pass.: *To be constituted* in any manner, *to be* in any *condition* or *habit* of body (post-class.): Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 4; id. ib. 4, 8.

habĭtūrio, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a. desid.* [habeo] *To desire to have, to long for* any thing: si orationes Habiturio, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47.

1. **habĭtus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of habeo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** *Held* or *kept* in any manner, *i. e. in a certain condition, state, humour* (ante-class.): **1.** Prop.: equus nimis strigosus et male habitus, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 20, 11.—**2.** Fig.: ut patrem tuum vidisse habitum, dudum dum as (lites) dabit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 22.—**B.** Physically: *Well conditioned, fleshy, corpulent*: *Comp.*: corpulentior videre atque habitior, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 8: si qua (virgo) est habitior paullo, jugulem esse aiunt, deducunt cibum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23:—*Sup.*: (censores) equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, *etc.*, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 20, 11.

2. hăbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [habeo, *no.* II. C. 4] (*The having* or *holding one's self*, etc., in a certain condition, *etc.*; hence)

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Condition, plight, habit, state* of the body (in the sing. and plur.): **1.** Of living beings: quum ille vir (Q. Metellus) integerrima ætate, optimo habitu, maximis viribus eriperetur bonis omnibus, C. Cœl. 24, 59: qui habitus et quæ figura non proculabesse putatur a vitæ periculo, id. Brut. 91, 313; cf., qui non tam habitus corporis opimos quam gracilitates consectentur, id. ib. 91, 316: oris habitus, id. N. D. 1, 25, 99; so, habitus oris et vultus, id. Fin. 3, 17, 56: habitu corporis brevis fuit (Horatius), Suet. Vit. Hor.; so, corporum, Tac. G. 4; cf., positio cœli corporibus habitum dedit, id. Agr. 11: adde vultum habitumque hominis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 92: moderati æquabilesque habitus, C. Fin. 5, 12, 36: signa virginali habitu atque vestitu, *deportment, appearance*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 3, 5; cf., himera in muliebrem figuram habitumque formata, id. ib. 2, 35, 87; and, habitum vestitumque pristinum reducere, Suet. Aug. 40; so, too, vestitu calciatuque et cetero habitu, id. Cal. 52: diversus est ascendentium habitus et descendentium: qui per pronum eunt, resupinant corpora; qui in arduum, incumbunt, *carriage, posture*, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*; so, cujus motum et habitum et incessum imitaretur, Suet. Claud. 4.

2. Of things, esp. of places (so, prps. not till after the Aug. age): (prædiscere) patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, Virg. G. 1, 53; cf., longe alius Italiæ quam Indiæ visus illi habitus esset, Liv. 9, 17, 17; so, maris, Val. Max. 3, 3, 4 *ext.*: domiciliî, Col. 9, 15, 8: armorum, Liv. 9, 36: pecuniarum, id. 1, 42, 5: temporum, id. 10, 46, 2, et sæp.: urbs in habitum pulveris redacta, Val. Max. 9, 3, 3 *ext.*

B. Esp.: *Dress, attire* (not till after the Aug. age; esp. freq. in Suet.): Theopompus permutato cum uxore habitu e custodia, ut mulier, evasit, Quint. 2, 17, 20; cf. id. 3, 7, 6: Romano, Hor. S. 2, 7, 54; cf. Græco, Romano uti, Suet. Aug. 98: Gallico, id. Cæs. 58: pastorum, Liv. 9, 2: triumphalis, Quint. 11, 1, 3; cf., triumphantis, Suet. Ner. 13: lugentis, id. Cal. 13: scenico, id. Ner. 38: quadrigario, id. Cal. 19, et sæp.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Quality, nature, character*: *justitia* est habitus animi communi utilitate conservata suam cuique tribuens dignitatem, C. Inv. 2, 53, 160: naturæ ipsius habitu prope divino, id. Arch. 7, 15: prudentem non ex ipsius habitu, sed ex aliqua re externa judicare, id. Leg. 1, 16, 45: aut habitu aut natura... habitu, ut facile et cito irascatur, *etc.*, id. Top. 16, 62: ad rationis habitum perducere, id. Fin. 4, 14, 37: ne gloriari libeat alienis bonis Suoque potius habitu vitam degere, Phædr. 1, 3, 2: si habitum etiam orationis et quasi colorem aliquem requiritis, id. de Or. 3, 52, 199; so, habitus quidam et quasi gestus (sermonis), Quint. 9, 1, 13; and, id. 5, 12, 18; cf. also, id. 11, 3, 62.

B. Esp.: **1.** *A* (friendly or inimical) *state of feeling, disposition* with regard to any one (mostly post-Aug.): quis fuerit eo tempore civitatis habitus, qui singulorum animi, *etc.*, Vell. 2, 99, 3; cf., quæ mens exercituum, quis habitus provinciarum, Tac. H. 1, 4; and, hic quidem Romæ habitus animorum fuit, id. ib. 1, 8; Liv. 32, 14, 6.

2. In philos. lang., An acquired *perfect state* or *condition*: "*habitus* appellamus animi aut corporis constantem et absolutam aliqua in re perfectionem: ut virtutis aut artis perceptionem alicujus, aut quamvis scientiam, et item corporis aliquam commoditatem, non natura datam, sed studio et industria partam," C. Inv. 1, 25, 36; so, "*habitus* in aliqua perfecta et constanti animi aut corporis absolutione consistit, quo in genere est virtus, scientia et quæ contraria sunt," id. ib. 2, 9, 30.

† **Habrŏdiætus,** i, *m.* = ἁβροδίαιτος (living delicately), *A nickname of the painter Parrhasius*: Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 71 Sill. dub. al. abrodiætus.

hac, *adv.* [hic] *In this place, on this side, here* (class.): nunc Juppiter hac stat, Eun. Ann. 7, 58; imitated by Virgil, Æ. 12, 565: *Ar.* Hac quidem non venit. *Li.* Angiporto Illac per hortum circuit clam, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 151: nunc hac An illac eam, incerta sum consilii, id. Rud. 1, 3, 30: plenus rimarum sum: hac atque illac perfluo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25; cf., hac illac circumcursa, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 1; and, mox hac atque illa rapti, Tac. Agr. 28: sequere hac: reducam te ubi fuisti, *this way, hither*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 106; so, sequere hac, id. Asin. 4, 2, 1; id. Men. 4, 1, 4; id. Pœn. 1, 2, 116; id. Rud. 1, 2, 94; cf., sequere hac me intus ad Glycerium nunc, Ter. And. 5, 6, 14; and, sequere me ergo hac intro, id. Ad. 4, 3, 18; so, i hac mecum intro, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 56; 62; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35 *sq.*: quin igitur ad illa spatia nostra pergimus? ... Nos vero: et hac quidem adire si placet, per ripam et umbram, C. Leg. 1, 4, 14: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat. Hac nostris erat receptus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 45; id. ib. 2, 2: namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum Hac fugerent Graii, Hac Phryges, Virg. Æ. 1, 467.

hac-tĕnus (a strengthened archaic form, HACCETĒNUS, acc. to Mar. Victor. p. 2457 P.—Separated *per tmesin*, Virg. Æ. 5, 603; id. ib. 6, 62; Ov. M. 5, 642), *adv.* [hic-tenus; and therefore, lit., as far as to this side; hence] to indicate a limit.

I. In space: *To this place, thus far* (very rare): hactenus antiquo signis fulgentibus ære, Ov. M. 13, 700: hac Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta, Virg. Æ. 6, 62.

II. To indicate the limit of a discourse, *etc.*: *Thus far* (class.): **A.** With *Verb.*: hactenus mihi videor de amicitiâ quid sentirem potuisse dicere: si qua præterea sunt, *etc.*, C. Læl. 7, 24: hactenus admirabor eorum tarditatem, qui, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: hactenus fuit, quod caute a me scribi posset, id. Att. 11, 4, 2: externæ arbores hactenus fere sunt, Pl. 14, 1, 1; cf. id. 14, 3, 4: sed me hactenus cedentem nemo insequatur ultra, Quint. 12, 10, 47: verum hactenus evagari satis fuerit, id. 2, 4, 32.

B. In this sense usually *elliptically*: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus: reliqua differamus in crastinum, *thus far for today*, C. Rep. 2, 44 *fin.*: ergo hæc quoque hactenus: redeo ad urbana, id. Att. 5, 13, 2: sed hæc hactenus: nunc, *etc., so much for this*, id. Div. 2, 24, 53; so, id. Læl. 15, 55; id. Att. 13, 21, 4; Quint. 4, 2, 30, et sæp.: hæc hactenus, C. Att. 16, 6, 2; so, hactenus hæc, Hor. S. 1, 4, 63: sed hactenus, præsertim, *etc.*, C. Att. 5, 13, 1: hactenus de solœcismo, Quint. 1, 5, 54; so, hactenus ergo de studiis ... proximus liber, *etc.*, id. 1, 12, 19: hactenus, et pariter vitam cum sanguine fudit, Ov. M. 2, 610; so, hactenus et gemuit, id. ib. 10, 423; and, hactenus: ut vivo subiit, id. F. 5, 661: hactenus Æacides, id. M. 12, 82; so, id. ib. 14, 512; Pl. 11, 52, 114 *fin.*

II. In time, to indicate a temporal limit, *Up to this time, thus far, so long, till now, hitherto* (so only since the Aug. age): hactenus quietæ utrinque stationes fuere: postquam, *etc.*, Liv. 7, 26; Flor. 1, 11, 5; Ov. M. 5, 250: hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri, Virg. Æ. 5, 603: dispecta est et Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems abdebat, Tac. Agr. 10; id. A. 13, 47.

III. In extent; viz.: **A.** *Abs.*, opp. to more, *To this extent, so much, only so much* (very rare, and not ante-Aug.): Burrum sciscitanti hactenus respondisse: *Ego me bene habeo*, Tac. A. 14, 51. So, *elliptically*: Suet. Dom. 16.—Far more freq. (class.),

B. *Relat.*, like eatenus (v. h. v.), *To this extent* that, *so much* as, *so far* as, *as far* as; corresp. with quatenus, quoad, quod, si, ut (so most freq.), ne.—With follg. *quatenus*: hactenus non vertit (in rem), quatenus domino debet: quod excedit, vertit, Ulp. Dig. 15, 3, 10, § 7.—With

follg. *quod:* hactenus existimo nostram consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior ab homine amicissimo fieres ils de rebus, *etc.*, C. Fam. 4, 3, 3.—With follg. *quod:* patrem familiæ hactenus ago, quod aliquam partem prædiorum percurro, Pl. Ep. 9, 15, 3.—With follg. *si:* meritoria officia sunt; hactenus utilia, si præparant ingenium, non detinent, Sen. Ep. 88.—With follg. *ut:* hæc artem quidem et præcepta duntaxat hactenus requirunt, ut certis dicendi luminibus ornentur, C. de Or. 2, 27, 119; id. Div. 1, 8, 13; Hor. S. 1, 2, 123; Ov. H. 15, 156.—With follg. *ne:* curandus autem hactenus, ne quid ad senatum, *etc.*, C. Att. 5, 4, 2; Tac. A. 14, 7.

Hădrānum, i, *n.*, Ἄδρανον, *A town of Sicily, near Mount Ætna,* Sil. 14, 250.

Hădrĭa (also Atria), æ, **I.** *f., The name of two Italian cities.*

A. *In Picenum, the birth-place of the Emperor Hadrian* (now *Atri*), Mel. 2, 4, 6; Pl. 3, 13, 18; Spart. Hadr. 1.—Hence, **Hadrĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of or belonging to Hadria, Hadrian:* ager, Liv. 22, 9; Pl. 3, 13, 18: gallinæ, id. 10, 53, 74.

B. *In the country of the Veneti, on the coast of the sea named after it* (v. in the follg.) (now *Adria*), Liv. 5, 33. Called, also, **Atria,** Pl. 3, 16, 20.—Hence, **1. Hădrĭāticus** (Adriat.), a, um, *adj., Of or belonging to Hadria, Hadriatic:* mare, *the Adriatic Sea,* Liv. 5, 33; Mel. 1, 3, 3 *sq.*; id. 2, 4, 1; id. 2, 7, 10; Pl. 3, 16, 20: sinus, Liv. 10, 2.—As *Subst.:* **Hadriaticum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* mare), *The Adriatic Sea,* Cat. 4, 6.—**2. Hădrĭānus** (Adr.), a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Hadria, Hadrian:* mare, *The Adriatic Sea,* C. Pis. 38, 92; Hor. Od. 1, 16, 4: vina, Pl. 14, 6, 8, § 67.—**3. Hădrĭăcus** (Adr.), a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Hadria, Hadrian; Adriatic:* æquor, Prop. 3, 21, 17: undæ, Virg. Æ. 11, 405: litus, Ov. ap. Hal. 125.

II. *m., The Adriatic Sea* (mostly poet.): dux inquieti turbidus Hadriæ, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 5; id. ib. 2, 14, 14; id. ib. 1, 3, 15; id. ib. 1, 33, 15; id. Ep. 1, 18, 63, et sæp.; Luc. 5, 614; Mel. 2, 2, 2; id. 2, 3, 4; 10; 13; id. 2, 4, 7; id. 2, 7, 13.

Hadrĭānus, i, *m. The Emperor Hadrian,* Spart., et al.—Hence, **Hădrĭānālis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Emperor Hadrian:* SODALIS, Inscr. Grut. 457, 6; ap. Fabret. 454, 71; ap. Don. cl. 4, *no.* 19.

† **hadrŏbŏlon,** i, *n.* [ἁδρός, βῶλος; *a large lump*] *A kind of black gum,* Pl. 12, 9, 19.

† **hadrosphærum,** i, *n.* [ἁδρός, σφαῖρα; *a large ball*] *A kind of spikenard with large leaves,* Pl. 12, 12, 26.

Hadrūmētum (also Adrum.), i, *n.* (also **Hadrumetus,** i, *f.*, Mart. Cap. 6, 216), Ἁδρούμητος, *A city of* Africa Propria, *the capital of the province* Byzacene, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Pl. 5, 4, 3: Cæs. B. C. 2, 23; Liv. 30, 29.—Hence, **Hadrumētinus** (Adr.), a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Hadrumetum, Hadrumetine:* Clodius Albinus, *of Hadrumetum,* Capitol. Albin. 1.—As *Subst.:* **Hadrumetini,** orum, *m., The inhabitants of Hadrumetum, Hadrumetines,* Hirt. B. Afr. 97.

1. **Hædĭlĭa,** æ, *f., A hill* or *valley near the Sabine villa of Horace,* Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9; Orell. and Dillenb.: al. hædulcæ.

‡ 2. **"hædilia** (ium, *n.*), *ἐριφοστασία" (stable for goats),* Gloss.

hædĭlĭus (hœd.), i, *m. dim.* [hædus] *A little kid, kidling;* as a term of endearment: Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 77.

hædīnus (hœd.), a, um (acc. to others, **-īnus**), *adj.* [id.] *Of a kid, kid-:* coagulum, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 4: pelliculæ, C. Mur. 36, 75.

Hædui, orum, v. Ædui.

hædŭlĕa (hœd.), æ, *f.* (false read. in Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9; v. Hædilia), *A little kid,* Hor. Od. 1, 17, 9 Bentl. *N. cr.*

hædŭlus (hœd.), i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little kid:* pinguissimus, Juv. 11, 66.

hædus (also written hœdus, and archaic ædus or œdus, and edus; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 19, and see the let. H; in the Sabine tongue, fedus, fœdus, like fircus for hircus; cf. Var. L. L. 5 § 97 ed. Müll.), i, *m.,* **I.** Prop.: *A young goat, a kid,* Var. R. R. 2, 3, 4; 8: C. de Sen. 16, 56; Virg. G. 4, 10; Hor. Od. 3, 18, 5; id. Epod. 2, 60; Mart. 10, 87, 17.—As a fig. for wantonness: tenero lascivior hædo, Ov. M. 13, 791.—As a figure of weakness: quidnam tremulis facere artubus hœdi Consimile in cursu possint ac fortis equi vis, Lucr. 3, 7. **II.** Meton.: *A small double star in the hand of the Waggoner* (Auriga): *Plur.:* C. poet. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Var. R. R. 2, 1, 8; Col. 11, 2, 73: pluviales Hædi, Virg. Æ. 9, 668; cf., nimbosi, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 13.—*Sing.:* purus et Orion, purus et Hædus erit, Prop. 2, 26, 56.

† **hæmăchātes,** æ, *m.* = αἱμαχάτης, *Blood-coloured agate,* a precious stone, Pl. 37, 10, 57.

† **hæmătĭcon,** i, *n.* = αἱματικόν (bloody), *A sort of shrub,* App. Herb. 77.

† **hæmătĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* = αἱματίνος, *Blood-red, blood-coloured:* vitrum, Pl. 36, 26, 67.

† **hæmătītes,** æ, *m.* = αἱματίτης, **I.** *Blood-stone, a kind of red iron-ore,* Pl. 36, 16, 25; ib. 20, 37. In apposition: lapis hæmatites purgat, Cels. 5, 3. **II.** *A red-coloured precious stone,* Pl. 37, 10, 60.

† **hæmătŏpus,** pŏdis, *m.* = αἱματόπους (blood-foot), *A red-footed Egyptian bird,* Pl. 10, 47, 64.

† **hæmēsis,** is, *m.*=αἵμησις, *A disease of the eyes, in which they are covered with specks or spots of blood:* Theod. Prisc. 1, 10 *ante med.*

Hæmon, ŏnis, *m.*, Αἵμων, *A son of Creon, king of Thebes, the lover of Antigone,* Prop. 2, 8, 21; Ov. Tr. 2, 402; id. Ib. 563; Hyg. Fab. 72.

Hæmŏnĭa (also Æmonia), æ, *f. Another and poetical name of the Greek country, Thessaly,* Ov. M. 1, 568; id. ib. 2, 543; 8, 815; id. ib. 11, 229; id. F. 5, 381: nivalis, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 20.—Hence, **A. Hæmŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Hæmonia (Thessaly), Hæmonian (Thessalian):* gens, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 30: urbs, *i. e. Trachin,* id. M. 11, 652: Acastus, id. ib. 11, 409: puer, *i. e. Achilles,* id. F. 5, 400; hence, also, equi, *i. e. of Achilles,* id. Tr. 3, 11, 28; and, lyra, the same, id. ib. 4, 1, 16: juvenis, *i. e. Jason,* id. M. 7, 132: arcus, *i. e. the constellation Sagittarius* (because orig. the Thessalian centaur Chiron), id. ib. 2, 81.—**B. Hæmŏnĭdes,** æ, *m.* (Αἱμονίδης), *A Hæmonian* or *Thessalian;* in the plur.=Argonautæ, *the Argonauts,* Val. Fl. 4, 506.—**C. Hæmŏnis** (Æm.), ĭdis, *f., A Thessalian woman,* Ov. H. 13, 2; Luc. 6, 590.

† **hæmophthīsĭcus,** i, *m.*=αἱμοφθισικός, *One who has corrupt blood,* Æmil. Macer. de Beton.

† **hæmoptŏĭcus,** i, *m.*=αἱμοπτυϊκός, *One who spits blood,* Marc. Empir. 16 *med.*: Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 12.

† **hæmorrhăgĭa,** æ, *f.* = αἱμορραγία, *A bloody flux, violent bleeding, hæmorrhage,* Pl. 23, 7, 67.

† **hæmorrhŏĭcus,** i, *m.* = αἱμορροϊκός, *One who has the hæmorrhoids* or *piles,* Firm. Math. 3, 3, 7; 3, 15, 2.

1. † **hæmorrhŏis,** ĭdis, *f.*=αἱμορροΐς (discharging blood): In medic. lang., *The piles, hæmorrhoids,* Pl. 23, 7, 71 (in Cels. 6, 18, 9, written as Greek).

2. † **hæmorrhŏis,** ĭdis, *f.* = αἱμορροΐς, *A kind of poisonous serpent,* Pl. 23, 1, 23; 20, 20, 81; Luc. 9, 806.

† **hæmorrhousa,** æ, *f.*= αἱμορροῦσα, *One who has a hæmorrhage,* Vulg. Matth. 9, 20.

† **hæmostăsis,** is, *f.*=αἱμόστασις, *A plant that stops the flow of blood,* App. Herb. 59.

1. **Hæmus** (also Æmus) or **Hæmos,** i, *m.*, Αἷμος, *A high range of mountains in Thrace* (now called *the Great Balkan*), Mel. 2, 2, 2; Pl. 4, 11, 18; Liv. 4, 21 *sq.*; Ov. M. 6, 87; id. ib. 2, 219; id. ib. 10, 77; id. F. 1, 390; Hor. Od. 1, 12, 6, et sæp.

2. **Hæmus,** i, *m., A celebrated actor,* Juv. 3, 99.

hæreditas, atis, v. hereditas.

hærentia, æ, *f.* [hæreo] *A clinging* or *adhering* of any thing to one (Eccl. Lat): sic et pulverem jubet excuti in illos in testificationem, et hærentiam terræ eorum nedum communicationis reliquæ, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24 *med.*: "hærentiam terræ dixisse videtur, ut explicaret quid pulveris nomine Lucas intelligi voluerat," Rig. in h. l.

hærĕo, si, sum, rēre, 2. *v. n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To hang* or *hold fast, to hang, stick, cleave, adhere, be fixed, sit firm, remain fast* to any thing or in any manner (class. and freq.): usually constr. with *in,* the simple *Abl.* or *abs.*: less freq. with *Dat., ad,* etc.: **1.** With *in* or *Abl.*: hærere in equo, *i. e. sit fast, keep one's seat on,* C. Deiot. 10, 28: male laxus In pede calceus hæret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 32: pugnus in mala hæret, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17: hæsitque in corpore ferrum, Virg. Æ. 11, 864: classis in vado hærebat, id. 9, 19: gremioque in Jasonis hærens, Ov. M. 7, 66: hæret in amplexu liberorum, Quint. 6, 1, 42: cupide in Venere compagibus hærent, Lucr. 4, 1109: (anulus) cæcis in eo (lapide) compagibus hærent, id. 6, 1105.—**2.** With *simple Abl.*: radicibus suis hærere, C. Ac. 2, 39, 122: terra ima sede semper hæret, id. Rep. 6, 18: nescit equo rudis Hærere ingenuus puer, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 55 (cf. above, *no.* 1.): tergo volucres hæsere sagittæ, Virg. Æ. 12, 415 (cf. above, *no.* 1.): fames utero hæret meo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 16: hæret pede pes, Virg. Æ. 10, 361: os deforatum fauce quum hæreret lupi, Phædr. 1, 8, 4: graves currus illuvie et voraginibus hærebant, Curt. 8, 4 (cf. above, *no.* 1.): hærentes adverso littore naves, Hor. S. 2, 3, 205: avidis amplexibus hærent, Ov. M. 7, 149: validis Veneris compagibus hærent, Lucr. 4, 1201: communibus inter se radicibus hærent, id. 3, 326; so, id. 5, 555.—**3.** *Abs.*: scalarum gradus male hærentes, *holding, adhering,* C. Fam. 6, 7, 3: hæret nonnunquam telum illud occultum, Quint. 9, 2, 75: togam dejicere, si hæreat, conveniet, id. 11, 3, 144: ubi demisi retem atque hamum, quicquid hæsit, extraho, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 45.—**4.** With *Dat.*: hærent parietibus scalæ, Virg. Æ. 2, 442: corona crinibus hærens, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 27: hærentem capiti multa cum laude coronam, id. S. 1, 10, 49: hæret comes invidiosa carinæ, Ov. M. 8, 144: qua levis hæserat alæ ... sagitta, id. 12, 570.—**5.** With *ad:* linguam ad radices ejus hærens excipit stomachus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135.—**6.** With *inter:* hæret enim inter se magis omnis material Copia, Lucr. 3, 194.—**7.** With *sub:* foliis sub omnibus hærent (Somnia), Virg. Æ. 6, 284.—**8.** With *intra:* gladius intra vaginam suam hærens, Quint. 8 præf. § 15.

B. Provv.: **1.** Hærere in luto, *to stick in the mud,* for *to be in trouble, difficulty:* tali in luto hærere, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 66 (for which, nunc homo in medio luto *est,* id. Pseud. 4, 2, 28); cf., hæsito, *no.* I.—**2.** In salebra: proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: hæret in salebra, *runs aground,* i. e. *is at a loss, can not proceed,* C. Fin. 5, 28, 84.—And in a like sense, **3.** Aqua hæret, *the water* (in the water-clock) *stops;* v. aqua, *no.* I. B. 2. c.

II. Fig. (so, esp. freq. and class.): **A.** Gen.: *To hold fast, remain attached* or *fixed, to keep firm, adhere:* **1.** With *in* or *Abl.*: improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis hæreat, C. Rep. 3, 16: hærere in memoria, C. Ac. 2, 1, 2; cf., quæ mihi in visceribus hærent, *i. e. firmly impressed upon my heart, memory,* id. Att. 6, 1, 8; and with this cf., in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus hærere, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36; and, mihi hæres in medullis, id. Fam. 15, 16, 2: in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper hærere, id. Cat. 4, 10, 22: hi in oculis hærebunt, *i. e. will be present,* id. Phil. 13, 3, 5: in to omnis hæret culpa, *adheres, cleaves,* Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 32; cf., ut peccatum hæreat, non in eo, qui monuerit, sed in eo, qui non obtemperarit, C. Div. 1, 16, 30: in quo (Cœlio) crimen non hærebat, id. Cœl. 7, 15: neque (possit) hærere in tam bona causa tam acerba injuria, id. Fam. 6, 5, 2: in quos incensos ira vitamque domini desperantes quum incidisset, hæsit in iis pœnis, quas, *etc.*,

hung fast, i. e. *fell into, incurred those penalties* (the figure is that of a bird which is limed, caught), id. Mil. 21, 56: in hoc flexu quasi ætatis fama adolescentis paulum hæsit ad metas, *hung back, was caught* (the figure being taken from the race-course), C. Cœl. 31, 75; v. meta.—**2.** With *simple Abl.*: infixus animo hæret dolor, C. Phil. 2, 26, 64: hærent infixi pectore vultus, Virg. Æ. 4, 4: nec dubie repetundarum criminibus hærebant, Tac. A. 4, 19 (cf. above, *no.* II. A. 1.).—**3.** *Abs.*: quum ante illud facetum dictum emissum hærere debeat, quam cogitari potuisse videatur, *been shot and stuck fast* (the figure being that of an arrow shot from a bow), C. de Or. 2, 54, 219: ne quid medios intercinat actus, Quod non proposito conducat et hæreat apte, *i. e. fits, suits*, Hor. A. P. 195.—**4.** With *Dat.*: potest hoc homini huic hærere peccatum? C. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: quod privatarum rerum dedecus non hæret infamiæ tuæ, id. Cat. 1, 6, 13.

B. Esp.: **1.** With the idea of nearness predominating: *To keep near* or *close to* a person, *to join* or *attach one's self to* him, *to follow* him (so, mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **a.** In a good sense: (*α*) With *in c. Abl.*: perfice hoc Precibus, pretio, ut hæream in parte aliqua tandem apud Thaidem, *may keep about her*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 25.—(*β*) With *in c. Acc.*: ego illum audivi in amorem hærere apud nescio quam fidicinam, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 7.—(γ) With *ad*: hæres ad latus, omnia experiris, Cat. 21, 6.—(*δ*) With *Dat.*: Antorem comitem, qui missus ab Argis, Hæserat Evandro, Virg. Æ. 10, 780: obtinenti Africam comes hæserat, Pl. Ep. 7, 27, 2: singulis, Quint. 1, 2, 10; so, Curtius Nicia (grammaticus) hæsit Cn. Pompeio et C. Memmio, Suet. Gramm. 14.—Poet.: hæremus cuncti superis, temploque tacente Nil facimus non sponte dei, *cling to, depend on*, Luc. 9, 573.—Hence, **b.** In a bad sense: in tergis, tergis or in terga, *to hang upon one's rear*, i. e. *to pursue closely*: hærebit in tergis fugientium victor, Curt. 4, 15 *fin.*: se cum exercitu tergis eorum hæsurum, Tac. H. 4, 19: Hærens in terga Romanus, Liv. 1, 14.

2. With the idea of duration in time predominating: *To remain fixed* in a place, *to abide* or *continue* any where, *to keep at, stick to* any thing: **a.** With *in c. Abl.*: in obsidione castelli exigui, Curt. 5, 3: volitare in foro, hærere in jure ac prætorum tribulibus, *to go loitering* or *dangling about*, C. de Or. 1, 38, 173: et siccis vultus in nubibus hærent, *hang upon*, i. e. *remain long looking at*, Luc. 4, 331: hærere in eadem commorarique sententia, C. Or. 40, 137: quonam modo ille in bonis hærebit et habitabit suis? id. Or. 15, 49: equidem in libris hæreo, id. Att. 13, 40, 2; cf., valde in scribendo hæreo, id. ib. 13, 39, 2.—**b.** With *circa*: circa muros unius urbis, Curt. 4, 4: circa libidines, Suet. Aug. 71.—**c.** With *adv. loci*: metui ne hæreret hic, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 49: mea ratio in dicendo hæc esse solet, ut boni quod habeat, id amplectar, ibi habitem, ibi hæream, C. de Or. 2, 72, 292.—**d.** *Abs.*: vultus, dum crederet, hæsit, Lucr. 9, 1036.

3. With the idea of hindrance to free motion predominating: *To stick fast, be brought to a stand still, to be embarrassed, perplexed, at a loss, to be suspended* or *retarded*: hærebat nebulo: quo se verteret, non habebat, C. Phil. 2, 29, 74: **a.** With *in c. Abl.*: hærebat in tabulis publicis reus et accusator, id. Clu. 31, 86: cogitate in his iniquitatibus unum hæsisse Apollonium: ceteros profecto multos ex his incommodis pecunia se liberasse, id. 2 Verr. 5, 9, 23: in multis nominibus, id. N. D. 3, 24, 62: in media stultitia, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 70: in quo etiam Democritus hæret, id. Fin. 1, 6, 20: "at in altero illo, inquit, hæres." Immo habeo tibi gratiam. Hærerem enim, nisi tu me expedisses, id. Pis. 30, 74.—**b.** With *simple Abl.*: isti physici raro admodum, quum hærent aliquo loco, exclamant, C. Ac. 2, 5, 14.—**c.** With *circa*: hæsit circa formas literarum (puer), Quint. 1, 1, 21; so, id. 1, 7, 35.—**d.** With *de*: hærere de ratione causæ, Tert. adv. Val. 10: *i. e.* "incertum esse de causa ejus rei quæ accidit," Ind. Tert. ed. Migné.—**e.** *Abs.*: in ceteris subvenies, si me hærentem videbis, id. Fin. 3, 4, 16: quid machiner? quid comminiscar? hæreo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 17; so, id. Merc. 3, 4, 15; id. ib. 4, 3, 38; 24; cf., aut quia non firmus rectum defendis et hæres, Hor. S. 2, 7, 26:—hæret hæc res, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 28; so, id. Amph. 2, 2, 182; id. Trin. 4, 2, 59; cf., hæret hoc negotium, id. Pseud. 1, 5, 8: nec unquam tanta fuerit loquendi facultas, ut non titubet atque hæreat, quotiens ab animo verba dissentiunt, Quint. 12, 1, 29: Hectoris Æneæque manu victoria Graium Hæsit, *i. e. was retarded, delayed*, Virg. Æ. 11, 290; cf., constitit hic bellum fortunaque Cæsaris hæsit, Luc. 7, 547.

hæres, ēdis, v. heres.

hæresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [hæreo] *To stick, cleave, adhere* (Lucretian): Lucr. 2, 477; id. 4, 744.

†hærēsiarcha, æ, *m.* = αἱρεσιάρχης, *A leader of a sect, heresiarch* (Eccl. Lat.), Sid. Ep. 7, 6; Aug. Ep. 253; Hieron. in Isai. 5, 23, 2.

†hærēsis (scanned hĕrēsis in Prud. Psych. 725; id. Ham. 64), is and ĕos, *f.* = αἵρεσις (*a choosing:* Concr., *a thing chosen*; acc. to late Gr.), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Of philosophy: *A principle* or *set of principles*: si enim stomachabere molesteque feres, plura dicemus, postulabimusque, ex qua hæresi dejectus sis, in eam restituare, C. Fam. 15, 16, 3; as Gr. word in ed. Orell. (cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v. αἵρεσις, *no.* II.).—**B.** Esp.: Of religion: (Eccl. Lat.) *Heretical doctrine, heresy*: quia sciret hæreses etiam oportere esse, Tert. adv. Hæret. 5: nova hæresis, id. ib. 50, et sæp. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Concr.*: *A sect*: Cato in ea est hæresi, quæ nullum sequitur florem orationis, C. Parad. procem. § 2: Pythagoræ hæresim sequi, Vitr. 5 præf.—**B.** *A calling, profession*: navalis, Cod. Th. 13, 6, 9 *sq.*—Comicè: facetiæ de hæresi Vestoriana, i. e. *the craft* or *trade* of Vestorius, a noted money-lender in the time of Cicero, C. Att. 14, 14, 1.

hærĕtice, *adv.* [hæreticus] *Heretically, after the manner of a heretic* (Eccl. Lat.): Ætium diaconatus ordine deposuerunt, tanquam hæretice sapientem, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 36.

†hærĕticus, a, um, *adj.* = αἱρετικός, *Of* or *belonging to heretical religious doctrines, heretical* (Eccl. Lat.): commessatio, Tert. adv. Hær. 41: nigredo, Arat. Act. Apost. 1, 611.—As *Subst.*: **hæreticus,** i, *m.*, *A heretic*: Tert. adv. Hermog. 27; de Bapt. 115. So the title of Tertullian's work: "de Præscriptione adversus Hæreticos."

hæsĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [hæsito, *no.* II. A.] *Stammering, faltering, hesitating*: expalluit notabiliter et hæsitabundus inquit: *Interrogavi*, etc., Pl. Ep. 1, 5, 13.

hæsĭtantĭa, æ, *f.* [hæsito] *A stammering*: hæsitantia linguæ, C. Phil. 3, 6, 16.

hæsĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to hæsito, *no.* II. A.): Of speech: *A hesitating, stammering* (rare, but good prose): qui timor! quæ dubitatio! quanta hæsitatio tractusque verborum! C. de Or. 2, 50, 202: deformis hæsitatio, Quint. 11, 2, 48.—**B.** (acc to hæsito, *no.* II. B.): *Mental uncertainty, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation* (rare, but class.): si facile inveneris quid dicas, noli ignoscere hæsitationi meæ, C. Fam. 3, 12, 2: non mediocris hæsitatio est, hinc justitiæ proposita imagine, inde pietatis, Quint. 12, 1, 40: hæsitationem attulit tempus et locus, Tac. H. 1, 39.

hæsĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who hesitates, is undecided*: sum et ipse in edendo (libros) hæsitator, Pl. Ep. 5, 11, 2.

hæsito, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [hæreo] **I.** Prop.: *To stick fast, remain fixed* in a place (rare; not in Cic.): **A.** Ut, si eam paludem Romani perrumpere conarentur, hæsitantes premerent ex loco superiore, Cæs. B. G. 7, 19: ita in vadis hæsitantis frumenti acervos sedisse illitos limo, Liv. 2, 5; Lucr. 5, 696.—**B.** Prov.: hæsitare in eodem luto, *To stick in the same mire*, i. e. *to be exposed to the same danger*: Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 15.

II. Fig. (opp. to firmness): *To be uncertain, hesitating*: **A.** Of speech: linguâ hæsitantes, *hesitating, stammering*, C. de Or. 1, 25, 115.—**B.** Of mind: *To be uncertain, undecided, to be at a loss, to hesitate* (so, most freq.): **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: in novis rebus hæsitare, id. Ac. 2, 5, 15; cf., Carbo ignarus legum, hæsitans in majorum institutis, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: num in eo, qui sint hi testes, hæsitatis? id. Frgm. Or. pro Corn. 2, p. 453 ed. Orell.—**2.** With *ob*: hæsitavit ob eam causam, quod nesciret, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220.—**3.** *Abs.*: dubitant, hæsitant, revocant se interdum, C. Ac. 2, 17, 52: quum hæsitaret, quum teneretur, quasivi, etc., id. Cat. 2, 6, 13: quam si explicavisset, non tam hæsitaret, id. Fin. 2, 6, 18: itaque non hæsitans respondebo, id. Ac. 1, 2, 4: ut deliberare, non hæsitare videamur, Quint. 10, 7, 22.—**4.** *Impers. Pass.*: With *de*: de mutando rei publicæ statu hæsitatum erat, Suet. Claud. 11.

†Hăgiŏgrăpha, ōrum, *n.* = Ἁγιόγραφα, *The last of the three principal divisions of the Old Testament Scriptures*: Hier. in Reg. præf.

†hăgistĭa, æ, *f.* = ἁγιστεία, *Holy rites, mysteries*: Of the Magi: Amm. 23, 6, 32.

Halæsa, Halæsinus, and **Halæsus,** v. Hales.

hālātus, ūs, *m.* [halo] *A breath* of perfume, *fragrance* (post-class.): florum, Mart. Cap. 1, 4: Arabici, id. 2, 46.

halcedo and **halcedonia,** v. alcedo.

Halcyone and **Halcyoneus,** v. Alc.

halec and **halex,** v. alec.

Hales, ētis, *m. A small river in Lucania* (now *Halente*), *near Belia*, C. Fam. 7, 20, 1; id. Att. 16, 7, 5.

Hălēsa (also written Halæsa, and Alesa), æ, *f.*, Ἅλαισα, *A town on the northern coast of Sicily, on the river Halesus* (now *S. Maria delle Palate*), Sil. 14, 218; C. 2 Verr. 2, 7, 19; id. ib. 2, 75, 185.—Hence, **Hălēsīnus** (Halæs. and Ales.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Halesa*: civitas, C. Fam. 13, 32, 1: Dio, *of Halesa*, id. 2 Verr. 2, 7, 19.—As *Subst.*: **Halesini,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Halesa, Halesines*, Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Hălēsus (also written Halæsus and Alesus), i, *m.*, Ἅλαισος, **I.** *Son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra* or *Briseis, the founder of Falisci*, Virg. Æ. 7, 724; Ov. Am. 3, 13, 31. **II.** *One of the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 462. **III.** *A small river on the southern coast of Sicily, on which the town Halesa was situated*, Col. poet. 10, 268.

Hăliacmon (also written Aliacmon), ōnis, *m.*, *A stream forming the boundary between Macedonia and Thessaly* (now *Platamone*), Pl. 4, 10, 17; Cæs. B. C. 3, 37; Liv. 42, 53; Claud. B. Get. 179.

†hălĭæëtos, i, *m.*, ἁλιάετος, *The osprey* or *sea-eagle* (Falco haliaëtus, L.): Pl. 10, 3, 3. Nisus, the father of Scylla, was changed into one, Ov. M. 8, 146; Virg. Cir. 535.

Hălĭartus, i, *f.*, Ἅλιαρτος, *A city of Bœotia*, Pl. 4, 7, 12; Nep. Lys. 3; Liv. 42, 46; 56; 63.—Hence, **Haliarti,** orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Haliartus*, Liv. 42, 46.

hălĭca, æ, v. alica.

†hălĭcăcăbus, i, *f.* (on account of herba) = ἁλικάκαβος, *A plant called in pure Latin* vesicaria, Pl. 21, 31, 105; Cels. 5, 20, 3.

Hălĭcarnassus or **Halicarnassos,** i, *f.*, Ἁλικαρνασσός, *A very ancient city in Caria, the birth-place of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius, celebrated for the mausoleum erected there*, Mel. 1, 16, 2 and 3; Pl. 5, 29, 29; C. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, 25; Liv. 37, 10.—Hence, **A. Halĭcarnassēus,** ĕi, and ĕos, *m. adj.*, Ἁλικαρνασσεύς, *Of Halicarnassus*: Scylax, C. Div. 2, 42, 88: Dionysius, Quint. 3, 1, 16; Cleon, Nep. Lys. 5.—**B. Hălĭcarnassĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Halicarnassus*

Halicarnassians, Tac. A. 4, 55.—**C. Halĭcarnassenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Halicarnassus*, Liv. 33, 20.

halicastrum, v. alicastrum.

Halĭcȳensis, e, *adj. Of* or *belonging to the city Halicyæ* (Ἁλικύαι), *in Sicily* (now *Salemi*), *Halicyæan:* civitas, C. 2 Verr. 3, 6, 13: Sopater quidam, *of Halicyæ*, id. ib. 2, 2, 28, 68.—As *Subst.*: **Halicyenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Halicyæ, Halicyæans*, Pl. 3, 8, 14.

†**hălĭeutĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἁλιευτικός, *Of* or *belonging to fishing:* boletar, Gallien. ap. Trebell. Claud. 17.—As *Subst.*: **Halieutica,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* carmina) *The title of a poem on fishing, by Ovid*; cf. Pl. 32, 2, 5.

†**hăliphlœos,** i, *f.* = ἁλίφλοιος (*sea-bark*), *A species of oak*, Pl. 16, 6, 8, § 2.

†**hălipleumon,** ŏnis, *m.* = ἁλιπλεύμων (*sea-lungs*), *a kind of fish*, now unknown, Pl. 32, 11, 53.

hălĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, are, 1. *v. a. intens.* [halo] *To breathe out:* flammam halitantes, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 336 P.: prps. also in Plaut.: scio spiritum ejus majorem esse multo, quam folles taurini halitant, quum lignescunt Petræ, ferrum ubi fit, Frgm. Bacch., acc. to G. Hermann, v. Ritschl. in Rhein. Mus. 1846, p. 580.

hălĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Breath, exhalation, steam, vapour* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Nemeæus leo Frendens effl avit graviter extremum halitum, *his last breath*, C. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; so, ægris faucibus exsuperat gravis halitus, Pers. 3, 88; Lucr. 6, 478: a pulmone halitus gravedolentia, *i. e. stinking breath*, Pl. 28, 12, 53; the same, oris, id. 21, 20, 83: id. 28, 4, 14: postero die ex ore (ebriorum) halitus cadi, *fumes of wine*, id. 14, 22, 28: plumbi fornacium halitus noxius et pestilens, *exhalation, fumes*, id. 34, 18, 50: carbonum, Prud. στεφ. 5, 219: terræ, Pl. 11, 12, 12; Quint. 7, 9, 8: maris, Pl. 17, 4, 2: Averni, Val. Fl. 4, 494: solis, *i. e. heat*, Col. 2, 5, 2. **II.** Meton.: *The spirit, soul:* Prud. Cath. 10, 11.

hallex, icis, v. allex.

hallucinor, ari, and its derivatives, v. n'uc.

‡**hallus,** v ‡allus.

†**halmyrĭdĭon,** ii, *n.* = ἁλμυρίδιον (saltish), *A kind of cabbage*, Pl. 19, 8, 41, § 142.

†**halmyrrhax,** ăgis, *m.* = ἁλμύρραξ, *A kind of saltpetre*, Pl. 31, 10, 46, § 106.

hălo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* (poet.) **I.** *Neut.*: *To breathe, give forth the breath, be fragrant:* invitent croceis halantes floribus horti, Virg. G. 4, 109: ture calent aræ sertisque recentibus halant, id. Æ. 1, 417. **II.** *Act.*: *To breathe out, exhale:* et nardi florem, nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr. 2, 848; id. 6, 221; id. 6, 391; Mart. 10, 48.

‡**halonem** id est hesterno vino languentem, Fest. s. v. ELUCUM, p. 75 Müll.

†**hălŏphanta,** æ, *m.* = ἁλοφάντης (a word comically formed after the analogy of sycophanta, συκοφάντης), *A salt-informer*, i. e. *a rascal, scoundrel:* Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 2.

†**hălŏs,** ō, *f.* = ἅλως (a round threshing-floor), *A circle round the sun* or *moon, a halo*, pure Lat. corona: "circa solem visum coloris varii circulum, qualis esse in area solet. Hunc Græci *halo* vocant: nos dicere *coronam* aptissime possumus," *etc.*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2. Called also **halysis** (prob. corrupted from ἅλως), App. de Mundo, p. 64, 16.

†**hălŏsis,** is, *f.* = ἅλωσις, *A taking by storm, capture:* Petr. 8. 89 (in Suet. Ner. 38, written as Greek).

†**halter,** eris, *m.* = ἁλτήρ, In gymnastics, *Leaden weights* held in the hands in leaping-exercises, to add to the impetus of the body, the *dumb-bells* of modern gymnastics: quid pereunt stulto fortes halteræ lacerti? Mart. 14, 49, 1; cf., also, id. 7, 67, 6.

halucinatio, halucinor, v. aluc.

halum, i, v. alum.

Haluntium, ii, v. Aluntium.

1. **Halus,** i, *f.*, a town of Appollioniatis, in Assyria (prps. now *Galula*): Tac. A. 6, 41.

2. ††**halus,** i, *f.* [a Gallic word] *The* cotonea or *black-briony:* Pl. 26, 7, 26: = cotonea, q. v.

Halyattes, is, v. Alyattes.

Hălys, yos, *m.*, Ἅλυς, *A river in Asia Minor made famous by Crœsus, flowing between Paphlagonia and Cappadocia* (now *Kisil-Ermak*), Mel. 1, 19, 9; Pl. 6, 2, 2; id. 6, 3, 3; Liv. 38, 16: Crœsus Halym penetrans magnam pervertet opum vim, C. Div. 2, 56, 115; cf., qua Crœso fatalis Halys, Luc. 3, 272.

halysis, is, v. halos.

†**hăma** (also ama), æ, *f.* = ἅμη, **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A water-bucket* for drawing water from a well: Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, §§ 18, 21.—**B.** Esp.: For extinguishing fires, *A fire-bucket*, Pl. Ep. 10, 42, 2; Juv. 14, 305; Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3. **II.** Meton.: *A wine-pail, a bucket used for drawing wine from casks:* bacchabatur hama, casabant cadi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 42; dub. al. aula.

Hămādrўas, ădis, *f.*, Ἁμαδρυάς, *A wood-nymph, hamadryad:* Sing., Stat. S. 1, 3, 63; *Plur.*, Virg. E. 10, 62; Prop. 2, 32, 37; Ov. M. 1, 690; id. ib. 14, 624; id. F. 2, 155; *Dat. Græc.*, Hamadryasin, Prop. 1, 20, 32 (like Dryasin, ib. 12 and Thyniasin, ib. 34).

†**Hămartĭgĕnīa,** æ, *f.* = Ἁμαρτιγένεια, *The Origin of Sin*, the title of a poem by Prudentius.

hāmātĭlis, e, *adj.* [hamus] (ante- and post-class.) (*Pertaining to hooks*; hence) **A.** *Performed* or *accomplished by hooks:* piscatus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 10. —**B.** *Hooked, barbed, furnished with a hook-shaped barb:* spiculum scorpii, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

hāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [hamus] **I.** Prop.: *Furnished with a hook, hooked:* ungues, Ov. M. 12, 563: arundo, id. ib. 5, 384: sentes, id. ib. 2, 799. **II.** Fig.: *Ensnaring, enticing, catching, alluring:* hos ego viscatis hamatisque muneribus non sua promere puto, sed aliena corripere, Pl. Ep. 9, 30, 2 (cf. under hamus, id. Pan. 43 *fin.*; and Mart. 6, 63, 5). **III.** Meton.: *Shaped like a hook, hooked, crooked:* hamatis uncinatisque corporibus concreta hæc esse dicat, C. Ac. 2, 38, 121: ensis = harpe, Ov. M. 5, 80 (cf., ferrum curvo tenus abdidit *hamo*, id. ib. 4, 720.

†**hămaxăgōga,** æ, *m.* = ἁμαξαγωγός, *One who carries off anything in a waggon*, in comic meton.: bonorum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 2.

†**hămaxo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ἅμαξα, a waggon] *To yoke to a waggon:* Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 22.

Hămaxŏbĭi (-bĭœ), ōrum, *m.*, Ἁμαξόβιοι (living in waggons): *A Scythian people:* Mel. 2, 1, 2; Pl. 4, 12, 25 (cf. Hor. Od. 3, 24, 9; Just. 2, 2).—In *Sing.*: Hamaxobio instabilior, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

Hămilcar (Amilcar), ăris, *m. The father of Hannibal:* Nep. Ham.; Liv. 21, 2 *sq.*

hāmĭōta, æ, *m.* [hamus] *An angler* (ante-class.): conchitæ atque hamiotæ, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5; Var. ap. Non. 25, 10.

†**hammītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἀμμῖτις, *A precious stone*, now unknown: Pl. 37, 10, 60.

hammochrўsus, i, v. ammochrysus.

Hammon, onis, and **Hammoniacus,** a, um, and **Hammonias,** adis, v. Ammon.

hāmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [hamus] (*To hook*; hence) *To strive, aim at a thing:* Petr. 8, 5.

‡**hāmo-trāhŏnes** alii piscatores, alii, qui unco cadavera trahunt," Fest. p. 102 Müll. [hamus; traho]

hāmŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [hama] *A small water-bucket:* habulam lymphis hamulam, Col. poet. 10, 387.

hāmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [hamus] **A.** Gen.: *A small hook:* piscarius, *a small fish-hook:* Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 17.—**B.** Esp.: *A surgical instrument:* Cels. 7, 7, 4 and 7.

hāmus, i, *m.* [Gr. χαμός] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A hook:* talem pedem longæ, ferreis hamis infixis, totæ in terram infodiebantur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.*

B. Meton.: Of things hooked or crooked: **1.** Of the *talons* of a hawk, Ov. M. 11, 342.—**2.** Of *thorns*, Ov. de Nuce, 115.—Hence, **3.** *The hook* or *barb of a harpe:* Inachides ferrum curvo tenus abdidit hamo, Ov. M. 4, 719.—**4.** Of *the hook-shaped links* of one kind of flexible coats of mail: loricam consertam hamis, Virg. Æ. 3, 467.—**5.** Of *a hook-shaped kind of cake:* App. M. 10, p. 245.

II. Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *A fish-hook* (so most freq.): divine Plato *escam malorum* appellat voluptatem, quod ea videlicet homines capiantur, ut pisces hamo, C. de Sen. 13, 44 (*al. om.* hamo; cf. Klotz in h. l.): occultum visus decurrere piscis ad hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 74; so, id. ib. 1, 16, 51; Ov. M. 3, 586; 15, 101; id. H. 19, 13; id. Pont. 2, 7, 9, et sæp.—**2.** Fig.: As a figure of enticement, allurement, artifice (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): meus hic est: hamum vorat, Plaut. Curc. 3, 61: si vafer unus et alter Insidiatorem præroso fugerit hamo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 25; Ov. A. A. 3, 425: munera magna quidem misit, sed misit in hamo, Mart. 6, 63, 5; cf., munera illitos cibis hamos æmulabantur, Pl. Pan. 43 *fin.* (for which, viscata hamataque munera, id. Ep. 9, 30, 2). **3.** *A hook* or *heckle* in the comb for carding tow, *etc.*: hamis ferreis pectitur stupa, Pl. 19, 1, 3.

B. *A hook* as a surgical instrument, Cels. 7, 7, 15.

Hannĭbal (also Annibal), ălis, Ἀννίβας [Phœn.] *A Punic surname. The most celebrated of the name is Hannibal, son of Hamilcar, the leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war*, Nep. Han. 1, et al.; Liv. 21, 1, et al.; C. de Or. 1, 48.

Hanno (also Anno), ōnis, *m.*, Ἄννων, *A Punic surname. The most celebrated of the name is Hanno, general of the Carthaginians, who, about the year* 500 B. C., *navigated the western coast of Africa*, Pl. 5, 1, 1, § 8.

hapala, orum, v. apala.

†**hăphe** (also aphe), ēs, *f.* = ἁφή (*a touching, handling*; hence), **I.** Prop.: The *yellow sand* with which wrestlers, after being anointed, had to be sprinkled, to enable them to hold one another: flavescit haphe, Mart. 7, 67, 5. **II.** Meton.: Of the *dust* on a road: Sen. Ep. 57.

†**hapsus,** i, *m.* = ἅψος (a *binding together*; hence) A *lock* of wool used in bandaging a part: lanæ, Cels. 4, 6; 7, 26, 5.

hăra, æ, *f.*, **I.** Prop.: *A pen* or *coop* for animals: **A.** Anserum, *a goose-pen:* Var. R. R. 3, 10, 3 *sq.*; Col. 8, 14, 5.—**B.** Of a *pig-sty:* Var. R. R. 2, 4, 14; Col. 7, 9, 9; Ov. H. 1, 104; cf., confer nunc, Epicure noster, ex hara producte, non ex schola, confer, *etc.*, C. Pis. 16, 37. **II.** Fig.: As a term of reproach: hara suis, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39.

harena, æ, v. arena.

hariola, æ, v. hariolus.

hărĭōlātĭo (ar-), ōnis, *f.* [hariolor] *A soothsaying, prophesying:* Att. ap. C. de Div. 1, 36, 66.

hărĭōlor (ar-), *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [hariolus] **I.** Prop.: *To foretell, prophesy, divine:* non hariolans, ut illa, cui nemo credidit, sed conjectură prospiciens, C. Att. 8, 11, 3: quæstūs causâ hariolari, id. de Div. 1, 58, 132.—Comicè: mirabar, quod dudum scapulas gestibant mihi, Hariolari quæ cœperunt sibi esse in mundo malum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 50. **II.** Meton.: In a bad sense (like vaticinor, v. h. v. *no.* II., B.): *To speak foolishly, to talk silly stuff* or *nonsense* (ante-class.): Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 80; id. As. 3, 2, 33; 5, 2, 74; id. Rud. 3, 3, 17; Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 7; cf. Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 97.

hărĭōlus (ar-), i, *m.*, and **hărĭōla,** æ, *f.* [prps. from fari] *A soothsayer, prophet, prophetess:* **A.** *Masc.*: hariolos, haruspices Mitte omnes: quæ futura et quæ facta, eloquar, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 2: ut haruspices, augures, harioli, vates et conjectores motus essent colendi, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55; cf. Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 4; id. Men. prol. 76; id. Pœn. 3, 5, 46; Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 27; C. de Div. 1, 2, 4; Phæd. 3, 3, 6.—**B.** *Fem.*: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99; id. Rud. 4, 4, 95 *sq.*

†**harmŏge,** es, *f.* = ἁρμογή, *A proper*

combination or *mingling of colours*: Pl. 35, 5. 11.

† **harmŏnĭa,** æ, *f.* [old *Gen. Sing.*: harmoniai, Lucr. 3, 132] = ἁρμονία, **I.** Prop.: *An agreement of sounds, consonance, concord, harmony*; pure Lat., *concentus*: velut in cantu et fidibus, quæ harmonia dicitur, C. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: harmoniam ex intervallis sonorum nosse possumus: quorum varia compositio etiam harmonias efficit plures, id. ib. 1, 18, 41: ad harmoniam canere mundum, id. N. D. 3, 11, 27: numeros et geometriam et harmoniam conjungere, id. Rep. 1, 10. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *Concord, harmony*, in gen.: Lucr. 3, 132: neque harmoniam corpus retinere solere, id. 3, 119: nam multum harmoniæ Veneris differre videntur, id. 4, 1244.—**2.** *Singing, song*: te nostra, Deus, canit harmonia, Prud. Cath. 3, 90.—**B.** Personified: *Dau. of Mars and Venus, the wife of Cadmus and mother of Semele, Ino, Agave, and Polydorus*, Hyg. Fab. 6; 148; 159: *Acc.*: Harmonien, Ov. A. A. 3, 86.

† **harmŏnĭce,** ēs, *f.* = ἁρμονική, *The science of sounds, harmonics*, Vitr. 5, 3 *fin.*

† **harmŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἁρμονικός, *Of* or *belonging to agreement* or *harmony, harmonious, harmonic* (very rare): Var. L. L. 10, 5, 176, § 64: harmonica ratio, quæ cogit rerum naturam sibi ipsam congruere, Pl. 2, 109, 113.

† **harpa,** æ, *f.* = ἅρπη (*a sickle*, meton.), *A harp*, with a curved back in the form of a sickle (late Lat.): Venant. Carm. 7, 8, 63.

(**harpacticon,** false read. in Pl. 35, 15, 50, § 176, for harpax; ita; v. Sillig. ad h. l.)

† **harpăga,** æ, *f.* = ἁρπάγη, *A hook*, for the usual *harpago*: falces et harpagæ armorum genera, murorum oppugnationi aptæ, Non. 556, 20; cf. Sisenn. ap. id. ib.

harpăginĕtŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [harpago]. Prop.: *A small hook*: A word of very doubtful meaning; but probably used (Meton.) of architectural ornaments, in the form of hooks, on walls and ceilings, or over a row of columns: Vitr. 7, 5 dub.

† 1. **harpăgo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [ἁρπάζω] *To rob, plunder* (a Plautin. word): aurum mihi intus harpagatum est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 24; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 11; Ps. 1, 2, 6; id. ib. 4, 2, 2.

† 2. **harpăgo,** ōnis, *m.* [ἁρπάγη, **I.** Prop.: *A hook* for drawing to one's self or for tearing down any thing, *a grappling-hook, grapple, drag*: Cæs. B. G. 7, 81; id. B. C. 1, 57; Liv. 30, 10; Curt. 4, 2; Pl. 7, 56, 57; Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21; cf., also, harpaga.

II. Meton.: *A rapacious person*: blandiloquentulus, harpago, mendax, cuppes, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 13.

Harpăgus, i, *m. A Median nobleman, to whom Astyages committed his grandson Cyrus to be destroyed, but by whom he was preserved alive*: Just. 1, 4 *sq.*; Sen. de Ira, 3, 15, 1.

Harpălўce, ēs, *f.*, Ἁρπαλύκη, *The daughter of the Thracian king Harpalycus, brought up as a warrior*: Virg. Æ. 1, 317 Serv.; Hyg. Fabb. 193; 252; 254.

† **harpastum,** i, *n.* = ἁρπαστόν, *A hand-ball*: sive harpasta manu pulverulenta rapis, Mart. 4, 19, 6; cf., also, id. 7, 31, 10; id. 7, 66, 4; id. 14, 48 *in lemm.*

† 1. **harpax,** ăcis, *adj.* = ἁρπαξ, *Drawing to itself, rapacious*: "in Syria feminas verticillos inde (*i. e.* ex electro) facere et vocare *harpyga*, quia folia paleasque et vestium fimbrias rapiat," Pl. 37, 2, 11, § 37.—As *Subst.*: *A kind of sulphur-salve*: Pl. 35, 15, 50, § 176 Sill. *N. cr.*

2. **Harpax,** ăcis, *m.* [id.] *The name of a slave*: Plaut. Ps. 2, 2. Also in the voc., Harpaxe, ib. 70.

† 1. **harpe,** ēs, *f.* = ἅρπη, *A short sword, with a thorn-shaped hook on one side of the blade, a little distance from the point*; esp. assigned to Mercury: Ov. M. 5, 89; 176; Luc. 9, 663; Val. Fl. 4, 390; *cf.* hamus, *no.* I. B. 3.

2. **harpē,** ēs, *f.* [id.] *A species of falcon, tassel gentle* (Falco gentilis, L.): Pl. 10, 74, 95.

Harpŏcrātes, is, *m.*, Ἁρποκράτης, **I.** Prop.: *The Egyptian god of silence, represented with his finger on his mouth*; acc. to others, *a Greek philosopher, who enjoined silence respecting the nature of the gods*, Var. L. L. 5, 10, 17, § 57 Müll. *N. cr.*; Tert. Apol. 6; cf. Ov. M. 9, 692. **II.** Meton.: Of a *silent person*: Cat. 74, 4.

Harpўĭæ (trisyll.; scanned as a quadrisyll. Hărpўĭăs, at the close of a pentameter, Rutil. Itin. 1, 608), arum, *f.*, Ἅρπυιαι (*the spoilers*), **I.** Prop.: *Mythical rapacious monsters, half bird and half woman*, Virg. Æ. 3, 212 *sq.*; id. ib. 6, 289; Hor. S. 2, 2, 40; Val. Fl. 4, 428; Hyg. Fab. 14.—*Sing.*: Harpyia Celæno, Virg. Æ. 3, 365.—**II.** Meton.: *Sing.*: **A.** Of a *rapacious person*, Sid. Ep. 5, 7.—**B.** *The name of one of Actæon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 215.

haruga and **harviga,** v. ‡ arvix.

harundo, v. arundo.

hăruspex (ar.), ĭcis, *m.* [prps. an Etruscan mutilation of the Gr. *ἱεροσκόπος*; acc. to others, from haruga and spicio] **I.** Prop.: *An inspector of entrails, interpreter of sacrifices, a soothsayer, diviner who foretold future events from the inspection of victims; first among the Etruscans, afterwards introduced among the Romans*: quid enim habet haruspex, cur pulmo incisus etiam in bonis extis dirimat tempus et proferat diem? C. Div. 1, 39, 85; cf. id. N. D. 1, 20, 55: Etrusci haruspices, id. Div. 2, 35, 75; cf. id. Leg. 2, 9, 21, and Gell. 4, 5, 5; cf. also, quum haruspices ex tota Etruria convenissent, C. Cat. 3, 8, 19; and, Tyrrhenæ gentis haruspex, Ov. M. 15, 577: quem (annum) sæpe ex prodigiis haruspices respondissent bello civili cruentum fore, Sall. C. 47, 2; cf., C. Mario per hostias dis supplicanti magna atque mirabilia portendi haruspex dixerat, id. J. 63, 1: dum sacra secundus haruspex Nunciet, Virg. Æ. 11, 739: signaque ferre jubent: retinet longævus haruspex Fata canens, id. ib. 8, 498. Cf. on the haruspices, O. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 6 *sq.*, and Smith's Antiq. p. 586, b. *sq.*

II. Meton.: Poet. for *Prophet* in gen.: utinam patriæ sim vanus haruspex, *etc.*, Prop. 3, 13, 59: Armenius vel Commagenus, Juv. 6, 550.

hăruspĭca (ar.), æ, *f.* [haruspex] *A female inspector of entrails, female haruspex*: Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

hăruspĭcīnus (ar.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *relating to the inspection of victims*: quod Etruscorum declarant et haruspicini et fulgurales et tonitruales libri, C. Div. 1, 33, 72.—As *Subst.*: **haruspicina,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *The art of inspecting victims, art of divining*: oratio, quæ haruspicinæ disciplina continetur, C. Div. 2, 23, 50; id. Fam. 6, 18, 1.

hăruspĭcium (ar.), ii, *n.* [id.] *Inspection of victims, divination*, Cat. 90, 2; Pl. 7, 56, 57; Auson. Epigr. 73.

Hasdrŭbal (Asdr.), ălis, *m.*, Ἀσδρούβας, *A Punic name*, **I.** *The son-in-law of Hamilcar Barca*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 54, 125; Nep. Ham. 3; Liv. 21, 2. **II.** *The son of Hamilcar Barca, brother of Hannibal*, Nep. Hann. 3; Liv. 24, 41 *sq.*

hasta, æ, *f.* [acc. to Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 535, akin to Sanscrit root han, occidere, ferire] (*That which slays* or *smites*; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A spear, lance, pike, javelin*: nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis, uteretur, C. Sen. 6, 19: dum transit, striderat hasta, Enn. Ann. 11, 2: evelli jussit eam, quâ erat transfixus, hastam, C. Fin. 2, 30, 97: amentatas hastas torquebit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242: hastas vibrare, id. 2, 80, 325: jactare, id. 2, 78, 316: dirigere in aliquem, Ov. M. 8, 66: contendere, *to hurl*, Virg. Æ. 10, 521: protendere aut colligere, Tac. A. 2, 21.—As a symbol of war, sent in making a declaration of the same, Gell. 10, 27, 3; Fest. p. 101 Müll., and thrown by the general into the enemy's territory, Var. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 53.—Pura, *i. e. without iron*, given to brave soldiers as a mark of distinction, Pl. 7, 28, 29; Suet. Claud. 28; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3457; cf. Var. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 760, and Fest. l. l.

B. *A spear stuck in the ground at public auctions or where the tribunals of the centumviri were held* (orig. as a sign of booty gained in battle or of magisterial authority): est enim ausus (Sulla) dicere, hasta posita, quum bona in foro venderet et bonorum virorum et locupletium et certe civium *prædam se suam vendere*, C. Off. 2, 8, 27; cf., hastam in foro ponere et bona civium voci subjicere præconis, id. ib. 2, 23, 83; and, hasta posita pro æde Jovis Statoris, bona voci acerbissimæ subjecta præconis, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64: quos non illa infinita hasta sativit, id. ib. 4, 4, 9: emptio ab hasta, id. Att. 12, 3, 2: comitibus eorum sub hasta venditis, Liv. 23, 38; so, municipia Italiæ splendidissima sub hasta venierunt, Flor. 3, 21, 27: jus hastæ, Tac. A. 13, 28: quum censores se jam locationibus abstinerent, convenere ad eos, qui hastæ hujus generis assueverant, Liv. 24, 18.

C. *As a mark of centumviral rank*: hunc miratur adhuc centum gravis hasta virorum, Mart. 7, 63, 7.

D. *A little spear* with which the bride's hair was parted into locks: Ov. F. 2, 560.

E. *A spear*, as a gymnastic weapon, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 38; id. ib. 3, 3, 24; id. Most. 1, 2, 73.

II. Fig.: jacet, diffidit, abjecit hastas, *i. e. has lost his courage*, C. Mur. 21, 45.

III. Meton.: **A.** *A spear-shaped comet*, Pl. 2, 25, 22 *fin.*—**B.** Membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 45, 1.—**C.** (acc. to *no.* I. C.): Hasta decemviralis, = judicium decemvirale or *centumviral court*: ut centumviralem hastam, quam quæstura functi consuerant cogere, decemviri cogerent, Suet. Aug. 36 *fin.*; cf. Smith's Antiq. pp. 267, b., and 172, a. *sq.*

hastārius, a, um, *adj.* [hasta, *no.* I. B.] *Of* or *belonging to auctions, auction-*: PRÆTOR, Inscr. Grut. 379, 7.—Hence, as *Subst.*: **hastarium,** ii, *n.* (*sc.* scriptum) *An auction catalogue*: Tert. ad. Nat. 1, 10; id. Apol. 13; cf. Comm. ad h. l.

hastātus, a, um, *adj.* [hasta, *no.* I. A.] **I.** Gen.: *Armed with a spear* (very rare): Bellona, Stat. Th. 2, 718: prima utcumque acies hastata: ceteris præsta ant media tela, Tac. A. 2, 14: currum decem millia hastatorum sequebantur, Curt. 3, 3 *med.*

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.*; so, as *Subst.*: **hastati,** orum, *m.* (*sc.* milites), *The first line of a Roman army drawn up in the order of battle* (behind them were the Principes and Triarii, v. h. vv.): "*hastati* dicti qui primi hastis pugnabant," Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26, § 89: hastati spargunt hastas, Enn. Ann. 8, 46; Liv. 8, 8, 6; id. 22, 5; Veg. Mil. 1, 20; cf. Smith's Antiq. pp. 404, b. *sq.*, and 406, b.—The hastati were divided into 10 ordines (companies): Ov. F. 3, 128.—Hence,

B. Meton.: **1.** Primus, secundus, *etc.*, ordo hastatus, and more freq. *Abs.*: primus, secundus, *etc.*, hastatus, *the first, second*, etc., *company of* hastati: in eo exercitu miles gregarius fui: tertio anno virtutis causa, mihi T. Quintius decimum ordinem hastatum assignavit, *i. e. made me captain of the tenth* (last) *company*, Liv. 42, 34:—quum signifer primi hastati signum non posset movere loco, C. de Div. 1, 35, 77; cf. id. ib. 2, 31, 67: signifer secundi hastati, Liv. 26, 5 *fin.*—And hence, by a second meton.: **2.**: **a.** Primus, secundus, *etc.*, hastatus, *The captain of the first, second*, etc., *company*: Q. Fulginius ex primo hastato legionis XIV., Cæs. B. C. 1, 46; Veg. Mil. 2, 8.—And, **b.** Κατ' ἐξοχήν, hastatus, i, *m.*, *The captain of the first company*: Flor. 1, 18; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 3455.

hastile, is, *n.* [hasta] (*The thing belonging to a* hasta; hence), **I.** Prop.: *The shaft of a spear* or *javelin*: ex hastili, Nep. Epam. 9: hastili nixus, C. Rab. Perd. 7, 21. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A spear, javelin*, in gen. (poet.): torquere hastilia lenta, Ov. M. 8, 28; so, Virg. Æ. 1, 313; id. ib. 5, 557; 12, 489; Sen. Hippol. 397.—**B.** *A piece of wood in the form of a shaft* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose).—**C.** Of *branches*: Virg. Æ.

8, 23.—**D.** Of *poles, props*, Virg. G. 2, 358; Pl. 17, 23, 35, § 212.

hastŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A little spear*, Front. de Or. 1 *med.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A little branch*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 31.—**B.** Hastula regia, *A plant, called also* asphodelus, *asphodel*, Pl. 21, 17, 68, § 109; App. Herb. 32.

hau (also written au), *interj.* An exclamation of pain or grief, *Oh! ah!* hau mihi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 47: hau, nulla tibi lingua est, quæ quidem dicat *Dabo?* id. Stich. 2, 1, 104; so, id. Cist. 3, 15; id. Mil. 2, 2, 62; Ter. And. 4, 4, 12; 42; id. Eun. 4, 3, 14; id. ib. 4, 4, 13; id. ib. 4, 6, 20; id. ib. 5, 2, 60; id. Heaut. 5, 3, 13; id. Ad. 3, 2, 38; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 27; id. ib. 5, 3, 20.

haud (also written haut), *adv.* A subjectively intensive negative particle, *Not at all, by no means;* in class. prose most freq. connected with adverbs; very rarely with adjectives, pronouns, or verbs (the last construction in Cic. only in the formulæ, haud scio an, and haud dubito; in Cæs. it occurs but once).

A. With adverbs: haud longe, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 13; so, haud longe abesse oportet, id. Amph. 1, 1, 166: haud sane diu est, *it is but a very little while ago*, id. Merc. 3, 1, 44: haud sane commodum, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8: haud sane intelligo, quidnam sit, quod laudandum putat, C. Off. 2, 2, 5: rem haud sane difficilem admirari videmini, id. de Sen. 2, 4: haud sane facile, id. ib. 23, 83: facio quod manifesto mœchi haud ferme solent, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 40: haud ferme, Ter. And. 3, 1, 2: haud ita jussi, id. ib. 5, 4, 52: haud ita est, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 35: eia, haud sic decet, id. Eun. 5, 9, 35; id. Ad. 3, 4, 7: haud aliter esse duco, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 2: haud aliter id dicetis, id. Most. 1, 2, 15: haud aliter censeo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 5: ac veluti lupus ... Haud aliter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti Ignescunt iræ, Virg. Æ. 9, 65 (v. aliter, p. 88. a.; and, cf. also, secus, *no.* I. A. 1. b.): nam ego haud diu apud hunc servitutem servio, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 17: haud diu est, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 67: scies haud multo post, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 12; so, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 39: haud paulo plus, C. Fam. 7, 1, 3: haud minus ægre patior, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 5: haud minus, Liv. 2, 60: Getæ prætorii præfecto haud satis fidebant, Tac. A. 11, 33: sed haud facile dixerim, cur, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 3 *fin.*: haud facile, Sall. J. 17, 2; id. C. 13, 5: eorum animi molles et ætate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, id. ib. 14, 5: haud cito, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 89: haud temere est, quod tu tristi cum mente gubernas, Enn. Ann. 3, 21: haud temere est visum, Virg. Æ. 9, 375: familiaris accipere faxo haud familiariter, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 199: haud stulte sapis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 82: haud commode, id. Hec. 1, 2, 20: consul haud dubie jam victor, Sall. J. 102, 1: Virgilius haud dubie proximus, Quint. 10, 1, 85 (cf., dubie, *no.* II.): mihi haud sæpe eveniunt tales hereditates, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 33: morbus haud sæpe quemquam superat, Sall. J. 17, 6: haud cunctanter, Suet. Tit. 6. For the connection with dum and quanquam, v. below, *ad fin.*

B. With adjectives: haud sordidæ videntur ambæ, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 6: haud perlonginquum, id. ib. 5, 2, 77: haud doctis dictis certantes, sed male dictis, Enn. Ann. 8, 32: ille vir haud magna cum re, id. ap. C. de Sen. 1, 1: haud mala est mulier, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 42: convenit hodie hominem haud impurum, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: annus haud impura, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 16: servum haud illiberalem præbes te, id. Ad. 5, 5, 5: haud mediocris vir, C. Rep. 2, 31: haud consimili ingenio, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 50: compendium haud ætati optabile, id. ib. 1, 2, 51: haud permultum attulit, id. ib. 2, 3, 86: haud mirabile est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 8: bene dicere haud absurdum est, Sall. C. 3, 1: ingenium ejus haud absurdum, id. ib. 25, 5: haud ignotæ belli artes, Liv. 21, 1: annus haud dubiis consulibus, id. 4, 8 (v. also, dubius, *no.* II. A. 1. d. and e.; *no.* II. B. 2.; and, *no.* II. C.): certe extrema linea Amare haud nihil est, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13.

C. With pronouns: haud quisquam quæret, qui siem, *no one certainly*, Plaut. Am. prol. 130: eum salutat magis haud quisquam quam canem, id. ib. 2, 2, 48, and, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 25: faxo haud quicquam sit moræ, id. Amph. 3, 3, 17; Ter. And. 2, 1, 36: hic se ipsus fallit, haud ego, id. ib. 3, 2, 15: haud pol me quidem, id. Hec. 2, 3, 5.

D. With verbs: *Ni.* Etiam dimidium censes (eum attulisse)? *Ch.* Non edepol scio: Verum haud opinor, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 88: haud scio, quid eo opus sit, id. ib. 5, 2, 15: ingenium avidi haud pernoram hospitis, id. ib. 2, 3, 42: haud nosco tuum, id. Trin. 2, 4, 44: næ ego cum illo pignus haud ausim dare, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 133: ego quod dixi, haud mutabo, id. ib. 5, 2, 34; 85: haud muto factum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 13: haud moror, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 30: philosophandum est paucis: nam omnino haud placet, Enn. in Gell. 5, 15 *fin.*; cf. C. de Or. 2, 38, 156; id. Rep. 1, 18; id. Tusc. 2, 1, 1: pol me haud pœnitet, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 72: facit ille, quod vulgo haud solent, id. ib. 1, 1, 30: ego faxo haud dicet nactam, quem derideat, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 7; 4, 8, 23: næ ille haud scit, quam, *etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 10; cf. ib. 4, 4, 25: tum ille haud dubitavit, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 15: quod somno supererit, haud deerit, Quint. 10, 3, 26: haud erit, ut merito immortalis possit haberi, *it cannot be*, Lucr. 3, 715; v. sum: quem (Drusum) haud fratris interitu trucem quam remoto æmulo æquiorem sibi sperabat, *not so much ... as*, Tac. A. 3, 8. (For the phrase haud scio an, of freq. occurrence in all periods, see under an, *no.* 2. c.; cf. also, haud scio, -ne: idque adeo haud scio, mirandumne sit quum, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 54.)—*Am.* Exspectatusne advenio? *So.* Haud vidi magis exspectatum, *I never saw any one welcomer*, ironically, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 47: haud vidi magis, id. Capt. 3, 4, 29; id. Pœn. 1, 1, 13.—Used *pleonast.* with another negative: neque ego haud committam, ut, si peccatum siet, *etc.*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 114: neque ille haud objiciet mihi, Pedibus sese provocatum, id. Epid. 5, 1, 57: post si quis vellet te, haud non velles dividi? id. Aul. 2, 4, 7.—*Elliptt.*: *Al.* Quid istuc est, mi vir, negotii, quod tu tam subito domo Abeas? *Ju.* Edepol, haud, quod tui me neque domi distædeat, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 5.

1. Haud dum, or, written as one word, hauddum, an intensive *nondum, Not at all as yet, not yet* (extremely seldom): concilione ..... Pro Superi! Ausonius miles sedet? armaque tantum Hauddum sumpta viro? Sil. 2, 332; so, Liv. 2, 52; id. 10, 6; 25; id. 22, 12; id. 28, 2; id. 33, 11.

2. Haud quaquam, or, written as one word, haudquaquam, *By no means whatever, not at all* (quite class.): haudquaquam quemquam semper Fortuna secuta est, Enn. Ann. 8, 78: haudquaquam etiam cessant, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 1: haudquaquam id est difficile Crasso, C. de Or. 2, 33, 143: haudquaquam boni est, ratione vinctum velle dissolvere, id. Univ. 11: homo prudens et gravis, haudquaquam eloquens, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: accedat huc suavitas quædam oportet sermonum atque morum haudquaquam mediocre condimentum amicitiæ, id. Læl. 18, 66: haudquaquam par gloria, Sall. C. 3, 2: haudquaquam certamine ambiguo, Liv. 7, 26: tibi has, miserabilis Orpheus Haudquaquam ob meritum, pœnas, ni fata resistant, Suscitat, Virg. G. 4, 455.

hauddum and **haudquaquam,** v. haud, *ad fin.*

haurio, hausi, haustum, haurire (*Imperf. Indic.*, hauribant, Lucr. 5, 1323: *Perf. Subj.*, haurierint, Var. ap. Prisc. p. 905 P.: *Part. Perf.*, hauritus, App. M. 3, p. 139; id. ib. 6, p. 178: *Supin.*, hauritu, id. ib. 2, p. 121: *Part. Fut.*, hauritura, Juvenc. in Joh. 2, 253: hausurus, Virg. Æ. 4, 383. Deponent *Perf.*: foramen fama est lucem hausum, Sol. 5 *med.*), 4. *v. a.* [akin to ἀφύω].

To draw up or *out, to draw* (quite class.; esp. freq. in the fig. and meton. signif.).

I. Prop.: **A.** *To draw* water, *etc.*: quum vidisset haustam aquam de jugi puteo, terræque motum dixit instare, C. Div. 1, 50, 112: palmis hausta duabus aqua, Ov. F. 2, 294: is neque limo Turbatam haurit aquam, Hor. S. 1, 1, 60: ipse manus hausta victrices abluit unda, Ov. M. 4, 740.—*Abs.*: num igitur, si potare velit, de dolio sibi hauriendum putet? C. Brut. 83, 288.—**B.** Prov.: de fæce haurire, *to draw from the dregs*, i. e. *to choose the worst*: tu quidem de fæce hauris, *speak of the worst orators*, C. Brut. 69, 244.

II. Fig.: *To draw, borrow, take, drink in, derive:* sequimur potissimum Stoicos, non ut interpretes, sed, ut solemus, e fontibus eorum judicio arbitrioque nostro, quantum quoque modo videbitur, hauriemus, C. Off. 1, 2, 6: fontes, unde hauriretis, id. de Or. 1, 46, 203: a fontibus potius haurire quam rivulos consectari, id. Ac. 1, 2, 8: reconditis atque abditis e fontibus haurire, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: omnia dixi hausta e fonte naturæ, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: eodem fonte haurire laudes suas, id. Fam. 6, 6, 9; id. Cæcin. 27, 78: quam (legem) non didicimus, accepimus, legimus, verum ex natura ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus, id. Mil. 4, 10 (also quoted in C. Or. 49, 165): quas (artes) quum domo haurire non posses, accessivisti ex urbe ea (*i. e.* Athenis), quæ, *etc.*, id. Brut. 97, 332: ex divinitate, unde omnes animos haustos aut acceptos aut libatos habueremus, id. Div. 2, 11, 26; cf., animos hominum quadam ex parte extrinsecus esse tractos et haustos, id. ib. 1, 32, 70: quid enim non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione, cujus sanguinem non bibere censetis? id. Phil. 11, 5, 10: libertatem sitiens hausit, id. Rep. 1, 43: voluptates undique haurire, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: haurire dolorem, id. Cœl. 24, 59: calamitates, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: luctum, id. Sest. 29, 63: unde laboris Plus haurire mali est quam ex re decerpere fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: animo spem turbidus hausit inanem, *drank in illusive hope*, Virg. Æ. 10, 648: expugnationes urbium, populationes agrorum, raptus Penatium hauserant animo, *had thought of, intended*, Tac. H. 1, 51: Supplicia, *i. e. to suffer*, Virg. Æ. 4, 383: oculis auribusque haurire tantum gaudium, Liv. 27, 51: hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto Dardanus, Virg. Æ. 4, 661: vocemque his auribus hausi, id. ib. 4, 359: faciem ignotam oculis mirantibus, Sil. 11, 284: dicta auribus, Ov. M. 13, 787.

III. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of persons: To draw out by drinking or spilling, *To drain, drink up, to spill, shed*: ita vina ex libidine hauriuntur, atque etiam præmio invitatur ebrietas (shortly before and after, bibere), Pl. 14, 22, 28, § 140; cf. id. ib. § 146; and, cui non audita est obscœnæ Salmacis undæ Æthiopesque lacus, quos si quis faucibus hausit, Aut furit aut, *etc.*, Ov. M. 15, 320 (for which, qui ex Clitorio lacu *biberint*, Pl. 31, 2, 13); hence, also, quæ (pocula) simul arenti sitientes hausimus ore, *i. e. drained, emptied, drank off*, Ov. M. 14, 277: cratera, id. ib. 8, 680: spumantem pateram, Virg. Æ. 1, 738:—statim me perculso ad meum sanguinem hauriendum, et spirante re publica ad ejus spolia detrahenda advolaverunt, *to drain*, i. e. *to spill, shed*, C. Sest. 24, 54; so, cruorem, Ov. M. 7, 333; 13, 331.—**2.** Of things: imoque a gurgite pontus Vertitur et canas alveus haurit aquas, *draws in, lets in*, Ov. F. 3, 591.

B. *To tear up, pluck out, draw out, take to one's self, take; to swallow, devour, consume, exhaust:* (ventus) Arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr. 6, 141: humumque Effodit ..... terræque immurmurat haustæ, *i. e. torn up, dug up*, Ov. M. 11, 187: Actoridæ magni rostro femur hausit adunco, *tore up, tore open*, id. ib. 8, 370: pectora ferro, id. ib. 8, 438: latus alicui, Lucr. 5, 1323; Ov. M. 5, 126; 9, 412; Virg. Æ. 10, 314: inimicus hauserit ensis, id. ib. 2, 600: ventrem atque inguina uno alteroque ictu, Liv. 7, 10: lumen, *to pluck out the eye*, Ov. M. 13, 564: cineres haustos, *i. e. scraped up, collected*, id. ib. 8, 538: cineres, id. ib. 13, 425 *sq.*; cf. id. ib. 14, 136: ille cavis hausto spargit me pulvere palmis, id. ib. 9, 35: sumptum haurit ex

arario, *drawn, taken*, C. Agr. 2, 13, 32; cf., "at suave est ex magno tollere acervo." Dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquas, Cur? *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 52: quia dentibus carent, aut lambunt cibos aut integros hauriunt, *to swallow, bolt*, Col. 8, 17, 11: solidos haurire cervos taurosque, Pl. 8, 14, 14; hence also, hausisti patrias luxuriosus opes, *hast swallowed up, devoured, consumed*, Mart. 9, 88, 4; cf., sua haurire, Tac. A. 16, 18: animam recipere auramque communem haurire, *i. e. inhale, breathe*, Quint. 6 præf. § 12; so, cœlum, Virg. Æ. 10, 899: suspiratus, *fetching a deep sigh*, Ov. M. 14, 129: lucem (primæ pecudes), *i. e. to see the light, be born*, Virg. G. 2, 340: hauriri urbes terræ hiatibus, *be swallowed up*, Pl. 36, 15, 24, § 119; cf., quum prærattis paludibus arma, equi haurirentur, Tac. H. 5, 15; and, altitudine et mollitia nivis hauriebantur, id. ib. 1, 79; so, hauriuntur gurgitibus, id. A. 1, 70: aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, Liv. 5, 7; so, cunctos incendium hausit, Tac. H. 4, 60: miratur et haurit Pectore ignes, *imbibes*, Ov. M. 10, 253; cf., flammasque latentes Hausit, Ib. ib. 8, 325: cœlo medium Sol igneus orbem Hauserat, *i. e. had rapidly passed through, finished*, Virg. G. 4, 427; so, vastum iter, Stat. Th. 1, 369: brachia Cancri (Titan), Col. poët. 10, 313: quum spes arrectæ juvenum exsultantiaque haurit Corda pavor pulsans, *exhausts*, exhaurit, Virg. G. 3, 105; so, pariter pallorque ruborque Purpureas hausere genas, Stat. Th. 1, 538.

hauritus, a, um, v. haurio, *ad init.*

haustor, ōris, *m.* [haurio] *A drawer* (post-Aug. and very rare): aquarum, *water-drawer*, Firm. Math. 8, 29.—Poet.: ultimus aquæ, *i. e. drinker*, Luc. 9, 591.

haustrum, i, *n.* [id.] (*The drawing thing*; hence) *A machine for drawing water*: Lucr. 5, 517; cf. Non. 13, 5.

1. **haustus,** a, um, *P.* of haurio.

2. **haustus,** ūs, *m.* [haurio] **I.** Prop.: *A drawing*: aqua, quæ non sit haustûs profundi, Col. 1, 5, 1.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A right of drawing water*: aquæ ductus, haustus, iter, actus a patre, sed rata auctoritas harum rerum omnium a jure civili sumitur, C. Cæcin. 26, 74; so, Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1.—**B.** *A drinking, swallowing, drawing in*: Catulus se ignis haustu, ludibrio hostium, exemit, *swallowing*, Flor. 3, 21, 15: esse apibus partem divinæ mentis et haustus Ætherios dixere, *i. e. breath, soul*, Virg. G. 4, 220; cf., alium domi esse cœli haustum, alium lucis aspectum, Curt. 5, 5: (canes) Suspensis teneros imitantur dentibus haustus, *i. e. gentle snappings*, Lucr. 5, 1068.—**C.** *Concr.*: *A drink, draught* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose, and for the most part only in the plur.): largos haustus e fontibu' magnis Lingua fundet, Lucr. 1, 413; cf., sæpe, sed exiguis haustibus inde (*i. e.* rivo) bibi, *in slender draughts*, Ov. F. 3, 274: haustu sparsus aquarum Ora fove, Virg. G. 4, 229: haustus aquæ mihi nectar erit, Ov. M. 6, 356; so, undarum, Luc. 3, 345: Bacchi (*i. e.* vini) haustus, Ov. M. 7, 450: sanguinis, *i. e. the stream, current*, id. ib. 4, 118.—**D.** *Of a small quantity, a handful*, etc., peregrinæ haustus arenæ, Ov. M. 13, 526; cf., angusti puero date pulveris haustus, Stat. Th. 10, 427.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *A drinking*: Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, *i. e. to drink from, to imitate*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 10.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. C.): *A draught*: justitiæ haustus bibere, Quint. 12, 2, 31.

haut, v. haud.

have and **haveo,** v. 2. aveo.

† Hēautontimōrūménos, i, *m.* = Ἑαυτὸν τιμωρούμενος, *The Self-tormentor*, the title of a comedy of Terence, rendered by Cicero, *Ipse se puniens*, Tusc. 3, 27, 65.

hebdŏmăda, æ, v. hebdomas.

hebdŏmădālis, e, *adj.* [hebdomas] *Of or belonging to a week, weekly*: festa, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.*

hebdŏmas, ădis (also *Acc. Sing.*, hebdomadam, Gell. 3, 10, 14 and 17), *f.* = ἑβδομάς (*The number seven*; hence, *anything consisting of seven parts*; *a number of seven*; Of time): **A.** Of days: **1.** Prop.: *Seven days*; *a week*: libri qui inscribuntur *Hebdomades*, Gell. 3, 10, 1: in secunda hebdomade, vel incipiente tertia, Censor. de Die Nat. 14: proinde tota quæstio est utrum Danielis Hebdomades primo adventu Domini impletæ sint, Aug. Ep. 199 (al. 80), *no.* 21, et sæp.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Gen.: *The seventh day*: septima fere hebdomade, id est, nono et quadragesimo die, Var. ib. § 7: hebdomadibus lunæ, *i. e. on every seventh day of the moon*, Gell. 15, 2, 3.—**b.** Esp.: Of the critical seventh day in diseases: symphoniam Lysonis vellem vitasses, ne in quartam hebdomada incideres, C. Fam. 16, 9, 3: prima hebdomada, et secunda, et tertia, Gell. 3, 10, 14.—**B.** Of years: *A septenary*: duodecima annorum hebdomada, Gell. 3, 10, 17.

† **hebdŏmădĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἑβδομαδικός, *Relating to the number seven, hebdomatic*: septeni et noveni anni, qui hebdomatici a Græcis atque ennetici appellantur, *i. e. critical, decisive of one's fate*, Firm. Math. 4, 14 *med.*

Hēbe, ēs, *f.*, Ἥβη (youth), *The goddess of youth* (pure Lat. Juventas), *the daughter of Juno, cup-bearer to the gods, and, after the deification of Hercules, his wife*, Ov. M. 9, 400 (cf. id. ib. 9, 416: privigna Jovis); Prop. 1, 13, 23; Cat. 68, 116; Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 28; id. ib. 5, 134.

hēbēnus, i, v. ebenus.

hēbĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* **I.** Prop.: *To be blunt* or *dull* (prps. not ante-Aug.): ferrum nunc hebet? Liv. 23, 45. **II.** Fig.: *To be dull, sluggish, inactive, not lively*: **A.** With *Abl.*: gelidus tardante senectâ Sanguis hebet, Virg. Æ. 5, 396: corpus hebet somno, Val. Fl. 4, 41: ipsi hebent mirâ diversitate naturæ, quum iidem homines, *etc.*: *lounge* or *idle about*, Tac. G. 15.—**B.** With *ad*: quid stolidi ad speciem notæ novitatis hebetis? *i. e. are amazed*, Aus. Epigr. 69.—**C.** With *Dat.*: temporis adversi sic mihi sensus hebet, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 48.—**D.** *Abs.*: stella hebet, Val. Fl. 5, 371: hebent iræ, Stat. Th. 11, 386.

hēbes, ētis (also *Acc. Sing.*, hebem, Enn. in Charis. p. 107 P.), *adj.* [hebeo] (quite class.) **I.** Prop.: *Blunt, dull*, opp. to pointed or sharp: cujus (lunæ) et nascentis et insenescentis alias hebetiora alias acutiora videntur cornua, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 122, 1: ponite jam gladios hebetes, pugnetur acutis, Ov. A. A. 3, 589; so, machæra, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 53; cf., mucro, Lucr. 5, 1273; Ov. M. 12, 85: angulus, Frontin. de Form. agr. p. 32 Goes.

II. Meton.: Of sight, hearing, smell, taste, feeling: **A.** Of sight: *Dull, dim, faint*: utroque oculo natura hebete, Pl. 9, 15, 20: color, Ov. F. 5, 365; cf. (orbem solis) adhuc hebetem vicina nocte, Stat. Ach. 2, 289; and, carbunculi hebetiores, Pl. 37, 7, 28.—**B.** Of hearing: postea quam sensi populi Romani aures hebetiores, oculos autem esse acres atque acutos, C. Planc. 27, 66; cf. id. Rep. 6, 18.—**C.** Of smell: genus croci (*opp.* odoratum), Pl. 21, 11, 39.—**D.** Of taste: quamvis (uva) gustu non sit iners, Col. 3, 2, 24: os hebes est, positæque movent fastidia mensæ, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 7.—**E.** Of feeling: caro, *without feeling, dead*, Cels. 7, 6: ictus, *i. e. that does not penetrate.*

III. Fig. (so, most freq.): *Dull, obtuse, sluggish, heavy, dollish, stupid*: sensus omnes hebetes et tardos esse arbitrabantur, C. Ac. 1, 8, 31; cf., puer incessu tardus, sensu hebes, Pl. 7, 16, 17: tanta solertia animalium hebetissimis quoque est, id. 9, 30, 48: Epicurus, quem hebetem et rudem dicere solent Stoici, C. Div. 2, 50, 103: homini non hebeti neque inexercitato neque communium literarum et politioris humanitatis experti, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: me hebetem molestiæ reddiderunt, id. Att. 9, 17, 2: nisi qui sit plane hebes, Quint. 7, 1, 48: nisi forte tam hebes futurus est judex, ut, *etc.*, id. 4, 2, 66: hebes ad aliquid, Cael. in C. Fam. 8, 13, 1: cf., quis adeo hebes inveniretur, ut crederet? *etc.*, Tac. A. 14, 11: exercitus hebes infirmusque, *i. e. raw, undisciplined*, rudis, Sall. J. 54, 3: hebes ad sustinendum laborem miles, *i. e. sluggish, slow, tardy*, Tac. H. 2, 99: huic modo ne prosit, quod, uti est, hebes esse videtur, Ov. M. 13, 135: spondeus quod est e longis duabus, hebetior videtur et tardior, C. Or. 64, 216: sed hac rhetorica philosophorum, non nostra illa forensi, quam necesse est, quum populariter loquatur, esse interdum paulo hebetiorem, *i. e. superficial, common* (opp. to philosophical acuteness, nicety), id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: hoc Pansa aut non videt (hebeti enim ingenio est) aut negligit, id. Phil. 10, 8, 17; cf., hebetiora hominum ingenia, id. N. D. 2, 6, 17; so, ratio, Pl. 2, 47, 47: quædam hebes, sordida, jejuna oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 49.

hēbesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [hebeo, *no.* II.]: *To be dull, dim*, or *faint* (rare, but class.): **A.** *Abs.*: hebescunt sensûs, membra torpent, Pl. 7, 50, 51, § 168: hebescebant (oculi), Suet. Tib. 68: berylli hebescunt, id. 37, 5, 20: hebescere sidera, Tac. A. 1, 30: sic mentis acies se ipsam intuens nonnunquam hebescit, C. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: nos vicesimum jam diem patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4: nosmetipsos hebescere et languere nolumus, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: hebescere virtus, paupertas probri haberi cœpit, Sall. C. 12, 1.—**B.** With *per*: illi per fastidium et contumaciam hebescunt, Tac. H. 2, 77.

hēbētātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [hebeto, *no.* II. A. 2. a.] *Dulness, dimness*: oculorum, Pl. 28, 6, 16.

hēbētātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *That makes dull* or *dim*: umbra, *i. e. darkening* (shortly before, umbrâ terræ lunam hebetari), Pl. 2, 13, 10.

hēbētesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [hebes] *To grow dull, dim*, or *faint* (post-Aug. and very rare): aciem in cultris tonsorum hebetescere, Pl. 28, 7, 23, § 79: acies oculi hebetescit ac pæne caligat, Cels. 6, 6, 37: dolor hebetescit, Scrib. Comp. 56.

hēbĕto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (prps. not ante-Aug.; not in Cic.) **I.** Prop.: *To make blunt* or *dull*: hastas, Liv. 8, 10; so, tela, Sil. 16, 105.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of the senses: **1.** Gen.: *To dull, impair*: fabacia prævalens pulmentari cibo hebetare sensus existimata, Pl. 18, 20, 30.—**2.** Esp. (acc. to hebes, *no.* II.): Of sight, hearing, smell, taste, feeling: *To blunt, dull, dim, deaden, weaken*: **a.** Of sight: aciem oculorum, Pl. 20, 6, 21: oculos, Lact. 6, 2: visus alicui, Virg. Æ. 2, 605: dies hebetarat sidera, *i. e. had dimmed*, Ov. M. 5, 444; so, umbra terræ lunam hebetari, Pl. 2, 13, 10; cf., smaragdos in sole hebetari, id. 37, 5, 18 and id. 28, 7, 23.—**b.** Of hearing: auste aures hebetat, Cels. 2, 1: primores dentes mollientes aut hebetantes verba, Pl. 7, 16, 15, § 70.—**c.** Of smell: odor suavior e longinquo, propius admotus hebetatur, id. 21, 7, 18.—**d.** Of taste: gummium genera amaritudines hebetant, *i. e. moderate, lessen*, Pl. 24, 11, 64.

B. Of other things: *To weaken, diminish, lessen the power of*: venena omnia (oleum), Pl. 23, 4, 40: vos mihi taurorum flammas hebetastis, Ov. M. 7, 210: corpore hebetato, Suet. Claud. 2.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *To make dull*, or *stupid*: animo hebetato, Suet. Claud. 2: Lethe hebetans pectora, Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 17: hebetatum ingenium, Pl. Ep. 3, 14, 9.

B. (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *To weaken, diminish, lessen*: rei publicæ vires hebetatæ sunt, Just. 6, 8: vino tristitia et cura hebetatur, Pl. 23, 1, 22.

hēbētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** (Prop. *Bluntness*; hence, acc. to hebes, *no.* II.): Meton.: Of the senses: *Bluntness, dulness* (post-class.): sensuum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14. **II.** Fig. (acc. to hebes, *no.* III.): *Dulness of intellect, stupidity*: superba istorum, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 21.

Hēbræi, ōrum, *m.*, Ἑβραῖοι, *The Hebrews*: "Hebræi retro, qui nunc Judæi: inter et literæ Hebraæ," Tert. Apol. 18; cf., "postea vero quum in deserto consedissent, amiserunt vetus nomen Hebræi et Judæi sunt appellati," Lact. 4, 10.—Hence, **A. Hēbræus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Hebrews, Hebrew*:

terræ, Tac. H. 5, 2: liquores, *i. e. balsam*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 213 (cf. Pl. 12, 25, 54): lingua, literæ, Aug. Civ. D. 18, 39; 42: codices, id. ib. 43. — **B. Hĕbrāĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Hebrews, Hebrew:* plebes, Alcim. Avit. 5, 544: scripturæ, Lact. 4, 7 *fin.*

Hebraice, *adv.* [Hebraicus] *In the Hebrew language, in Hebrew:* Hebraice *Messias* dicitur, Lact. 4, 7 *fin.*

1. **Hebrus,** i, *m.,* Ἕβρος (Ebrus, Isid. Orig. 14, 4, 6), *A considerable river of Thrace, which rises in Mount Hæmus, and flows into the Ægean Sea* (now *Marizza*), Mel. 2, 2, 2; 8; Pl. 4, 11, 18; Virg. G. 4, 463; id. Æ. 1, 317; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3; id. ib. 1, 16, 13; id. Od. 3, 25, 10; Ov. F. 3, 737; id. M. 2, 257; id. ib. 11, 50, et sæp.: sacer, on account of the festivals of Bacchus celebrated on its banks, Ov. H. 2, 114.

2. **Hebrus,** i, *m. The name of a beautiful youth,* Hor. Od. 3, 12, 6.

Hĕcăle, ēs, *f.,* Ἑκάλη, *A poor old woman who kindly received Theseus, celebrated by Callimachus,* Pl. 22, 22, 44; App. M. 1, p. 112; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 50; Ov. R. Am. 747.

Hĕcāte, ēs, *f.,* Ἑκάτη, *Dau. of Perses* (or *Persæus*) *and Asteria, sister of Latona, the presider over enchantments, conjurations,* etc.; *she is often identified with Diana and Luna, and is, therefore, represented with three heads,* Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; Virg. Æ. 4, 511 Serv.; Ov. M. 7, 194; id. F. 1, 141; Hor. S. 1, 8, 33, et sæp.— Hence, **A. Hĕcātēĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Hecate, Hecateian:* carmina, *i. e. magical incantations,* Ov. M. 14, 44: Aulis, *devoted to Diana,* Stat. Ach. 1, 447; so, Idus, *i. e. of August, sacred to Diana,* id. S. 3, 1, 60. — **B. Hĕcātēĭus,** ĭdos, *f., adj., Hecateian:* herba, *i. e. enchanter's night-shade,* Ov. M. 6, 139.

†hĕcātombe, ēs, *f.*=ἑκατόμβη, *A great sacrifice of a hundred oxen, a hecatomb* (ante- and post-class.): facere hecatomben, Var. in Non. 131, 19.—*Plur.:* celebratis hecatombis, Trebell. Gallien. 9. And in the form **hĕcātombĭon,** ii, *n.:* Sid. Carm. 9, 205.

†hĕcătompȳlos, on (-os, *com.,* -on, *neutr.*), *adj.*=ἑκατόμπυλος *Of a hundred gates:* hecatompylos Thebas nemo non novit, Amm. 22, 16; cf. Hyg. Fab. 275.

† hĕcătonstȳlon, i, *n.* [ἑκατὸν, στῦλος] *Having a hundred columns* or *pillars:* the name of a portico so called in Hieron. Chron. ad A.D. 249.

†hĕcātontas, ădis, *f.* = ἑκατοντάς *The number one hundred:* tertia beatitudo in tertio numero, id est, in hecatontade, Sicut enim decas decima unione completur, sic hecatontas ex decem decadibus struitur, Hieron. in Amos. 2, 5, 3: hecatontas a decade quaternario cumulatur; id est, decem, viginti, triginta, quadraginta, qui sunt centum, Mart. Cap. 7, § 734 ed Kopp; cf. id. 7, § 745 ib.

Hector, ŏris, *m.,* Ἕκτωρ, *Son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, the bravest of the Trojans, slain and dragged three times around Troy by Achilles,* Enn. in Macr. S. 6, 2; id. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 44, 105; Virg. Æ. 1, 483; id. ib. 2, 270 *sq.*; 282; 522; id. ib. 6, 166; Hor. Od. 2, 4, 10; id. ib. 4, 9, 22; id. Epod. 17, 12; id. S. 1, 7, 12.—Hence, **Hĕctŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj.:* **A.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to Hector, Hectorean:* conjux, Andromache, Virg. Æ. 3, 488: hasta, *Hector's,* Ov. M. 12, 67; so, corpus, Virg. Æ. 2, 543; and, tumulus, id. ib. 3, 304: Mars, *i. e. Hector in battle,* Ov. M. 13, 275.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the Trojans, Trojan:* gens, *i. e. Trojan,* Virg. Æ. 1, 273; so, amnes, Xanthum et Simoënta, id. ib. 5, 634: socii, id. ib. 5, 190: flammæ, Ov. M. 13, 7: opes, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 28.—Hence, as the Romans were descended from the Trojans — **2.** *Of* or *belonging to the Romans, Roman:* fiducia gentis Regulus Hectoreæ, *i. e. of the Romans,* Sil. 2, 343.

Hĕcŭba, æ, and **Hĕcŭbe,** ēs, *f.,* Ἑκάβη, **I.** Prop.: *The daughter of Dymas, wife of Priam, after the destruction of Troy the slave of Peneiope, changed through rage into a dog,* Virg. Æ. 2, 501; 515; Ov. M. 13, 423; 549 *sq.*; 577; C. Tusc. 3, 26, 63; id. Fat. 15, 34; Virg. Æ. 2, 515. **II.** Meton.: To signify *an ugly old woman,* opp. to Andromache, Mart. 3, 76, 4.

†Hĕcўra, æ, *f.*=Ἑκυρά, *The Stepmother,* the title of a comedy of Terence.

hĕdĕra (also edera), æ, *f.* [prob. from ἕδρα, a *seat,* from settling on trees, buildings, *etc.*] *The plant ivy* (Hedera helix L.), sacred to Bacchus, and hence wound round the thyrsus; also made into garlands with which poets were crowned, Pl. 16, 34, 62; Ov. F. 3, 767; id. M. 5, 338; Var. in Serv. Virg. E. 7, 25; Virg. ib. 7, 38; id. ib. 8, 13; id. G. 2, 258; Hor. Od. 1, 1, 29; id. ib. 1, 25, 17; id. ib. 1, 36, 20; id. Ep. 1, 3, 25.—*Plur.:* Virg. E. 4, 19; id. G. 4, 124.

hĕdĕrācĕus (ed.) or **-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [hedera] **I.** Prop.: *Of ivy, ivy-:* materia, Cato R. R. 111: folia, Pl. 16, 24, 38. **II.** Meton.: *Ivy-coloured:* calcei, Vop. Aurel. 49.

hĕdĕrātus (ed.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Adorned* or *crowned with ivy:* patina argentea, Gallien. in Trebell. Claud. 17: frons, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 18: pompæ, *i. e. Bacchic,* Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 278.

hĕdĕrĭ-ger (ed.), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [hedera; gero] *Ivy-bearing:* Mænades, Cat. 63, 23.

hĕdĕrōsus (ed.), a, um, *adj.* [hedera] *Full of ivy:* antrum, Prop. 4, 4, 3.

† Hēdŏne, ēs, *f.* = Ἡδονή (delight), *One of the æons of Valentinian,* Tert. adv. Val. 8.

† hēdўchrum, i, *n.* = ἡδύχρουν (of sweet complexion), *A sweet-smelling ointment used for beautifying the skin, a cosmetic balsam:* psaltriam adducamus, hedychrum intendamus, *etc.,* C. Tusc. 3, 19, 46.

† hēdўosmos, i, *m.* = ἡδύοσμος (sweet-smelling, fragrant), *The herb wild mint:* Pl. 35, 15, 51.

† hēdўpăthētĭca, orum, *n.* [ἡδυπαθητικός] (*Relating to pleasant* or *luxurious living*) *The title of a book of Ennius:* App. Apol. p. 484 Oud.

†hēdypnŏis, ĭdis *f.* = ἡδυπνοΐς (*sweet-breathing*), *A species of succory,* Pl. 20, 8, 31.

† hēdysma, ătis, *n.*=ἥδυσμα (*that which sweetens*), *A sweet-smelling ingredient in ointments,* Pl. 13, 1, 2.

† hēēlĭŏtrŏpius, a, um, *adj.*=ἡελιοτροπιός, *Turning to the sun;* only as *Subst.:* **heēliotropius,** i, *m.* (*sc.* lapis), *The name of a precious stone,* Prisc. Perieg. 254.

† hēgēmŏnĭcon, i, *n.*=τὸ ἡγεμονικόν, *Reason,* as the leading principle of action: sed etsi in cerebro, vel in medio superciliorum discrimine, vel ubi philosophis placet principalitas sensuum consecrata est, quod hegemonicon appellatur, Tert. Res. Carn. 15.

‡ **† hēgēmoscŏlĭos,** i, *m.* (*sc.* pes) [ἡγεμων=πρῶτος; and scolius] In Pros.: *A compound foot consisting of a pyrrhic and an amphibrach:* ◡ ◡ – ◡ ◡ –; "*hegemoscolius* ex tribus brevibus et longa et brevi, temporum sex," Diom. p. 478 P.

hei, *interj.* An exclamation of grief or fear, *Ah! woe!* freq. joined with mihi, *ah me! woe is me! Abs.:* hei, perii miser! Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 36; cf., hei, occidi! id. Aul. 2, 1, 28: hei, non placet convivium! id. Amph. 2, 2, 173: hei, vereor, ne quid Andria apportet mali, Ter. And. 1, 1, 46; cf., hei, metuo lenonem ne, *etc.,* id. Phorm. 3, 2, 6: hei, video uxorem, id. ib. 5, 3, 14.— With *Dat.:* hei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo! Enn. Ann. 1, 6; imitated in Virg. Æ. 2, 274: hei mihi, perii hercle! Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 21: *Am.* Hei mihi! *Br.* Ne pave, id. Amph. 5, 1, 57: hei mihi, vereor dicere! Ter. And. 2, 1, 22: hei mihi, quantum Præsidium Ausonia et quantum tu perdis, Iule! Virg. Æ. 11. 57: hei mihi! conclamat, Ov. M. 6, 227: hei mihi! hei mihi! istæc illum perdidit assentatio, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 7: hei misero mihi! id. Aul. 2, 2, 23; so, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 5; id. Ad. 2, 1, 19.

heja, *interj.,* v. eja.

helc, *adv.,* v. 2. hic.

helciārĭus, ii, *m.* [helcium] *One who draws small vessels up the stream, a hauler;* Mart. 4, 64, 22; Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

†helcium, ii, *n.*=ἕλκιον, *That with which a load is drawn, a breast-collar* for beasts of draught; App. M. 8, pp. 222 and 227.

†helcysma, ătis, *n.*=ἕλκυσμα, *The dross of molten silver, silver-dross;* Pl. 33, 6, 35.

Hĕlĕna, æ, or **Hĕlĕne,** ēs (also, **Helena,** æ, Quint. 1, 4, 15: Prisc. 1, p. 547, P.), *f.,* Ἑλένη, **I.** **A.** Prop.: *Dau. of Jupiter and Leda, sister of Castor and Pollux and of Clytemnestra, wife of Menelaus, who, on account of her beauty, was carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus became the cause of the Trojan war;* C. Phil. 2, 22, 55; Virg. Æ. 7, 364; Ov. M. 13, 200; id. ib. 14, 669; id. A. A. 3, 11; Prop. 3, 8, 32; id. ib. 3, 14, 19; Hor. Od. 1, 3, 2; id. ib. 4, 9, 16; id. S. 1, 3, 107; Hyg. Fab. 81 and 118.—**B.** Meton.: In naut. lang.: *A single light appearing to mariners, which was regarded as an unfavourable prognostic; while a double light, which was conceived to be favourable, was called Castor and Pollux:* "graves (stellæ) quum solitariæ venere, mergentesque navigia, et si in carinæ ima deciderint, exurentes; geminæ autem salutares et prosperi cursus prænunciæ, quarum adventu fugari diram illam ac minacem appellatamque *Helenam* ferunt. Et ob id *Polluci et Castori* id numen assignant eosque in mari deos invocant," Pl. 2, 37, 37; cf. Stat. Th. 7, 792; id. S. 3, 2, 11. **II.** *The* cognomen *of the mother of the Emperor Constantine,* Eutr. 10, 5; Aur. Vict. Epit. 41; Inscr. Grut. 284, 1.

† hĕlĕnĭum, ii, *n.*=ἑλένιον, *A plant,* prps. *the elecampane,* Pl. 21, 10, 33; ib. 21, 91.

Hĕlĕnus, i, *m.,* Ἕλενος, *Son of Priam and Hecuba, a celebrated soothsayer,* C. Div. 1, 40, 89; Virg. Æ. 3, 295; 329 *sq.*; Ov. M. 13, 99; Just. 17, 3.

† hĕlĕōsĕlīnon or **hĕlĭōsĕlīnum,** i, *n.*=ἐλειοσέλινον, *Smallage, celery* (Apium graveolens, L.): Pl. 19, 8, 37; Pall. Apr. 3.

† hĕlĕpŏlis, is, *f.* = ἑλέπολις (*city-taking*), *A besieging-engine, invented by Demetrius Poliorcetes,* Vitr. 10, 22; Amm. 23, 4. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 590, a.

Hĕlernus, i, *m. A grove near the Tiber, the birth-place of* Carna, Ov. F. 6, 105.

Hĕlĭădes, um, *f.,* Ἡλιάδες, *Daughters of Helios and sisters of Phaëthon, who were changed into poplars* (acc. to others, *into alders*) *and their tears into amber,* Hyg. Fab. 154; Ov. M. 2, 340 (cf. Virg. Æ. 10, 190, with E. 6, 62): nemus Heliadum, *i. e. poplar-* or *alder-grove,* id. ib. 10, 91: Heliadum lacrimæ, *i. e. amber,* id. ib. 10, 263; called, also, Heliadum gemma, Mart. 9, 14, 6.

† hēlĭanthes, is, *n.,* ἡλιανθές, *The sun-flower,* Pl. 24, 17, 102.

Hĕlĭas, adis, v. Heliades.

Hĕlĭcāon, ŏnis, *m.,* Ἑλικάων, *Son of Antenor and founder of Patavium* (now *Padua*): Helicaonis oræ, *i. e. Patavian,* Mart. 10, 93, 1.—Hence, **Hĕlĭcāōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop. *Of* or *belonging to Helicaon;* meton.), *Patavian, Paduan:* regio, the same, id. 14, 152, 2.

† 1. hĕlĭce, ēs, *f.*=ἑλίκη (*a winding*), *A kind of slender, flexible willow,* Pl. 16, 37, 69.—Hence,

2. **Hĕlĭce,** ēs, *f.,* **I.** **A.** Prop.: *The constellation of the Great Bear,* C. Ac. 2, 20, 66; Ov. F. 3, 108; Val. Fl. 1, 17.— **B.** Meton.: For *the North,* Grat. Cynեg. 55; Sen. Herc. Œt. 1539. **II.** *A maritime town of Achaia, swallowed up by the sea,* Ov. M. 15, 293; Pl. 2, 92, 94; 4, 5, 6.

Hĕlĭcon, ōnis, *m.,* Ἑλικών, *A mountain in Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses* (now *Zagara*), Pl. 4, 3, 4; id. 4, 7, 12; Ov. M. 2, 219; id. ib. 5, 254; 663; id. ib. 8, 533; id. F. 4, 193; Lucr. 1, 119; id. 3, 133; id. 4, 547; Virg. Æ. 7, 641; id. ib. 10, 163.— Hence, **A. Hĕlĭcōnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Helicon, Heliconian:* collis, *i. e. Helicon,* Cat. 61, 1: Tempe, *a beautiful valley in Mount*

Helicon, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 15: mella, Claud. Laud. Ser. 10: Nais, id. Epigr. 5.—**B. Hēliconiădes**, um, *f.*, *The Heliconians*, a poet. designation of *the Muses*, Lucr. 3, 1050.—**C. Hēliconis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *Heliconian*: silva, Stat. S. 4, 4, 90.—As *Subst.*: **Heliconides**, um, = Heliconiades, *the Muses*, Pers. prooem. 4.

† **hēliocallis**, ĭdis, *f.* = ἡλιοκαλλής, *The sunflower*, also called helianthes, Pl. 24, 17, 102.

† **hēliocamīnus**, i, *m.* = ἡλιοκάμινος, *An apartment exposed to the sun, as a winter abode*; Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 20; Ulp. Dig. 8, 2, 17.

† **hēliochrȳsos**, i, *m.*, and **-um**, i, *n.* = ἡλιόχρυσος, *The herb marigold* (Guaphalium stoechas, L.: acc. to others, Tanacetum annuum, L.): Pl. 21, 11, 38; id. 21, 25, 96.

Hēliodōrus, i, *m.*, **I.** *A celebrated surgeon*, Juv. 6, 372. **II.** *A celebrated rhetorician*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 2.

Hēliŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, ἩλιόπολιΣ, **I.** *A city of Lower Egypt*, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 54.—Hence, **A. Hēliŏpŏlītes**, æ, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Heliopolis, Heliopolite*: nomos, Pl. 5, 9, 9: Zeus, *an Assyrian designation of* Sol, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 23; cf. *no.* B.—As *Subst.*: **Heliopolitæ**, arum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Heliopolis, Heliopolites*, Pl. 36, 26, 67.—**B. Hēliŏpŏlītānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Heliopolis, Heliopolitan*: civitas, Amm. 17, 4: JVPPITER, Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 1234; 1246.—As *Subst.*: **Heliopolitani**, orum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Heliopolis, Heliopolitans*, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 542. **II.** *A city of Celesyria, at the foot of Libanus* (now *Baalbek*), Pl. 5, 22, 18.

† **hēliŏscŏpion**, ii, *n.* = ἡλιοσκόπιον (*looking to the sun*), *A species of* heliotropium, Pl. 22, 21, 29. Called, also, heliosecpium, App. Herb. 108.

† **hēliosccpios**, ii, *m.* = ἡλιοσκόπιος (id.), *A kind of* tithymalus, Pl. 26, 8, 42.

helioselinum, i, v. heleoselinon.

† **hēliŏtrŏpĭum**, ii, *n.* = ἡλιοτρόπιον (*turning to the sun*), **I.** *The plant heliotrope*, Var. R. R. 1, 46; Pl. 2, 41, 47; id. 22, 21, 29. **II.** *A precious stone with green and brown streaks, striped jasper*, Pl. 37, 10, 60. Called, also, **heliotropios**, Mart. Cap. 1, 20.

† **hēlix**, ĭcis, *f.* = ἕλιξ (wound, twisted). **I.** Prop.: *A kind of ivy*, Pl. 16, 34, 62. **II.** Meton.: In architect.: *The small volute or ornament under the* abacus *of a Corinthian column, representing the tendrils of the ivy or other creeping plant*: Vitr. 4, 1 *fin.*

Hellada, æ, v. Hellas.

Helladĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, ἙλλαδικόΣ, *Of or from Greece, Grecian, Greek*: Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 75.

1. **Hellas**, ădis, *f.*, ἙλλάΣ (also, **Hellada**, æ, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 1), *Hellas, the mainland of Greece*, Mel. 2, 3, 3 *sq.*; Pl. 4, 7, 11.

2. **Hellas**, ădis, *f.* *A female proper name*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 277.

Helle, ēs (*Gen.*, Hellis, Sid. Carm. 9, 41), *f.*, Ἑλλη, *Dau. of Athamas and Nephele, sister of Phrixus; she fled with the latter from her step-mother Ino on a ram with golden fleece to Colchis, but was drowned in the strait called, after her*, Hellespontus (the sea of Helle), Ov. M. 11, 195; id. F. 3, 857 *sq.*; Prop. 2, 26, 5; id. 3, 22, 5; Col. poët. 10, 155; Hyg. Fab. 2 and 3.

† **hellĕbŏrīne** (**ell-**), es, *f.* = ἑλλεβορίνη, *A kind of hellebore*, Pl. 13, 20, 35; id. 27, 9, 52.

† **hellĕbŏrismus**, i, *m.* = ἑλλεβορισμός, *A medicine prepared from hellebore*: destillandus otiam helleborismus, Cod. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

† **hellebŏrites** (**ell-**), æ, *m.* = ἑλλεβορίτης, *Hellebore-wine*: Pl. 14, 16, 19, § 110.

hellĕbŏro (**ell-**), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [helleborus] *To purify with hellebore*: Cod. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 *med.*

hellĕbŏrōsus (**ell-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That needs much hellebore, i. e. is out of his senses*: *Gr.* Quæso, sanus es? *Tr.* Helleborosus sum. *Gr.* Ego cerritus, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 67.

† **hellĕbŏrus** (**ell-**), i, *m.*, and **hellŏbŏrum** (**ell-**), i, *n.* *Hellebore*, a plant much used by the ancients as a remedy for mental diseases, madness, idiocy, *etc.*; the best grew on the Island of Anticyra, in the Ægean Sea, Pl. 25, 5, 21; id. 25, 13, 94; Gell. 17, 15; Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 89; Virg. G. 3, 451; Hor. S. 2, 3, 82; id. Ep. 2, 2, 137.

Hellen, ēnis, *m.*, Ἑλλήν, *A son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly, from whom the Greeks were called Hellenes*, Pl. 4, 7, 14.

Hellespontus, i, *m.*, ἙλλήσποντοΣ, *The Sea of Helle, so named after* Helle (v. h. v.), *who was drowned in it* (the modern *Dardanelles*), Mel. 1, 1, 5; id. 1, 2, 6; id. 1, 3, 1; Pl. 4, 11, 18; id. 4, 12, 24; id. 4, 13, 27; Inn. in Var. L. L. 7, 2, 85, § 21; C. Fin. 2, 34, 112; Ov. M. 13, 407. Separate: qua ponto ab Helles, Poet. ap. C. Or. 49, 163; cf., pure Latin: mare in Helles, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 15.—Hence, **A. Hellespontĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Hellespont, Hellespontic*: ora, Cat. 18, 4: si quid habebit cum aliquo Hellespontio controversiæ, C. Fam. 13, 53, 2.—**B. Hellespontiăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Hellespont, Hellespontic*: aquæ, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 24: Priapus (because born and worshipped in Lampsacus, a city on the Hellespont), Virg. G. 4, 111.—**C. Hellesponticus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Hellespont, Hellespontic*: fretum, Mel. 1, 2, 2: id. 1, 18, 5: Lact. 1, 6 *ante med.*—**D. Hellespontius**, ădis, *m.* (*sc.* ventus), *Another name of the wind* Cæcias, Pl. 2, 47, 46.

helluo, **helluor**, and **helluatio**, v. heluo, *etc.*

† **hēlops** (also ēlops and ellops), ŏpis, *m.* = ἕλλοψ, *A very savoury sea-fish*, prps. *the sword-fish*; acc. to others, *the sturgeon*, Ov. Hal. 96; Var. R. R. 2, 6, 2; Col. 8, 16, 9; Pl. 9, 17, 27; id. 32, 11, 54; Quint. 5, 10, 21; Gell. 7, 16, 5.

Hēlŏtes, um, or Ĭlŏtæ, arum, *m.*, Εἵλωτες, *The original inhabitants of the city Helos* (Ἕλος), *in Laconia, afterwards the bondsmen of the Spartans, the Helots*, Nep. Paus. 3, 6; Liv. 34, 27, 9.

hĕlŭātĭo (**hell-**), ōnis, *f.* [heluor] *A gormandizing, gluttony*: Pseudo-Cic. Or. post Redit. in Sen. 6, 13.

hĕlŭo (**hell-**), ōnis, *m.* [id.] *A gormandizer, glutton, squanderer*: fraus, heluo, Ganeo! Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10: ille gurges atque heluo, natus abdomini suo, C. Pis. 17, 41: impurus, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2: me ipsum ut contempsit heluo patriæ! id. Sest. 11, 26.

heluor (**hell-**), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [etym. dub.] **I.** *Neut.*: *To gormandize, gluttonize, devour* (a Ciceron. word): cum Græcis jam in exostra heluabatur, C. Prov. Cons. 6, 14: erat in eo (M. Catone) aviditas legendi nec satiari poterat .... quo magis tum in summo otio marimasque copia quasi heluari libris, si hoc verbo in tam clara re utendum est, videbatur, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7. **II.** *Act.*: *To squander, lavish*: ille gurges heluatus tecum simul rei publicæ sanguinem, Pseudo-Cic. Dom. 47, 124.

‡ **helus**, v. olus, *ad init.*

‡ **helvacea** genus ornamenti Lydii, dictum a colore boum, qui est inter rufum et album appellaturque *helcus*, Fest. p. 99 Mull. *N. cr.*

helvella (also helvela, Fest. p. 103), æ, *f. dim.* [‡ helus, = olus] *A small pot-herb*: fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes ita conditunt, ut nihil possit esse suavius, C. Fam. 7, 26, 2; cf., "*helvela* olera minuta," Fest. p. 103; and, "*helvola* λαχανάρια," Gloss. Philox.

helvĕnācus, a, um, *adj.* [helvus] *Pale yellow, yellowish*: vitis, *a particular kind of vine*, Pl. 14, 2, 4, § 32: genus palmitum, Col. 5, 5, 16: vinum, Pl. 23, 1, 24, § 47.—Also, **helvĕnācius**, a, um, *adj.*: vites, Col. 3, 2, 23.

helvĕŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Pale yellow, yellowish*: vinum, *a particular kind of wine* (cf., helvenacus and helvolus), Cato R. R. 6, 4; 24, 2 (quoted, Pl. 14, 4, 5, in the form *helcinum* vinum). Also in the form **helvŏlus**, a, um, *adj.*: uvæ, Col. 3, 2, 23; Pl. 14, 2, 4 § 29.

Helvētĭi, ōrum, *m.* *The Helvetians, a people of* Gallia Lugdunensis (in mod. *Switzerland*), Cæs. B. G. 1, 1; 4 *sq.* Tac. G. 28; id. H. 1, 67; Pl. 4, 17, 31; C. Prov. Cons. 13, 33; id. Balb. 14, 32.—Hence, **A. Helvētĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Helvetians, Helvetian, Helvetii*: ager, Cæs. B. G. 1, 2: civitas, id. ib. 1, 12.—**B. Helvētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: proelium, Cæs. B. G. 7, 9 *fin.*

Helvĭdĭus, i, *m.* *An early Christian, who maintained that the Virgin Mary bore other children after the birth of Christ*: Aug. de Hæres. 84.—Hence, **Helvidiani**, orum, *m.* The followers of Helvidius, Aug. de Hæres. 84.

Helvii, ōrum, *m.* *A people of* Gallia Narbonensis, *whose capital, called* Alba Helvorum *and* Alba Helvia, *was celebrated for its wine* (now *Alps, in Viviers, Départ. Ardèche*), Cæs. B. G. 7, 7; 75; id. B. C. 1, 35; Pl. 3, 4, 5; id. 14, 3, 4 *fin.*—Hence, **Helvĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Helvii, Helvian*: vinum, Pl. 14, 1, 3, § 18.

helvĭnus, a, um, v. helveolus.

helvŏlus, a, um, v. helveolus.

helvus, a, um, *adj.* [prps. a weakened form of gilvus, yellow] *Light bay, of the colour of honey*: color vaccarum, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 9; cf., "color boum, qui est inter rufum et album, appellatur *helvus*," Fest. s. v. ‡ helvacea, p. 99 Mull.

† **helxīne**, ēs, *f.* = ἑλξίνη. **I.** *A prickly plant* now unknown, Pl. 21, 16, 66. **II.** *A plant, otherwise called* perdicium (Parietaria officinalis, L.): Pl. 22, 17, 19.

hem (also written em), *interj.* An expression of surprise, in a good or bad sense; of admiration, joy, of grief, indignation, *etc.* (like the intensive ehem, an expression of joyful surprise), *Oho! indeed! well! well to be sure! hah! only see! alas! alack!* **A.** In a good sense: *Ag.* Ego sum ipsus, quem tu quæris. *Ha.* Hem! quid ego audio? Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 86; cf. Ter. And. 3, 1, 4: hem, Pamphile, optime te mihi offers, id. ib. 4, 2, 3.—**B.** In a bad sense: *Er.* Itane Chrysis? hem! *My.* Nos quidem pol miseras perdidit, Ter. And. 4, 5, 8; cf. id. Eun. 5, 1, 11; and, miserum me! quanto hæc dixi cum dolore! hem, Postume, tune es, *etc.*, C. Rab. Post. 17, 45; cf. also, occepi mecum cogitare: hem, biduum hic Manendum est soli sine illa, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 8: hem tibi maledictis pro istis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 39; cf. id. Pseud. 1, 2, 22; and, quare ausus? hem tibi, id. Mil. 5, 12: hem, quid ais, scelus? Ter. And. 4, 1, 42; cf., audistin', obsecro? hem scelera, id. ib. 4, 4, 47; and, hem nos homunculi indignamur, si quis, *etc.*, Sulpic. in C. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 7.

† **hēmĕrēsĭos**, on, *adj.* = ἡμερήσιος, *Of a day*: (Pamphilus) absolvit uno die tabellam, quæ vocata est *Hemeresios*, puero picto, Pl. 35, 11, 40, § 124.

† **hēmĕris**, ĭdis, *f.* = ἡμερίς (*tame*; hence, *cultivated*), *A species of oak*: in ipsis vero arboribus, quæ maximam fert (*sc.* glandem), hemeris vocatur, Pl. 16, 6, 8.

† **hēmĕrŏbĭon**, ii, *n.* = ἡμερόβιον, *An insect that lives but a day*, Pl. 11, 36, 43.

† **hēmĕrŏcalles**, is, *n.* = ἡμεροκαλές (*for one day beautiful*), *A sort of lily*, Pl. 21, 19, 33; id. 21, 21, 90.

† **hēmĕrŏdrŏmus**, i, *m.* = ἡμεροδρόμος (*who runs the day through*), *A courier* (pure Lat. cursor, Pl. 2, 71, 73): nisi speculator (*hemerodromos* vocant Græci) ingens die uno cursu emetiens spatium, *etc.*, Liv. 31, 24 (in Nep. Milt. 4, 3; also with Greek letters: ἡμεροδρόμος; *al.*: hemerodromæ).

† **hēmĭcillus**, i, *m.* = ἡμίτιλλος = ἡμιόνος, *A mule*, as a term of reproach, C. Att. 13, 51, 1.

† **hēmĭcrānĭum**, ii, *n.* = ἡμικράνιον (*half the head*). **I.** Prop.: *The middle part of the scull*: Vindic. Ep. ad Valentin. Aug. Præmiss. Marc. Empir. **II.** Meton.: *A pain on one side of the*

head, migraine (a word contracted from hemicranium), *hemicrany*, Marc. Emp. 2; Seren. Samm. 2 in *lemm.*; Pl. Val. 1, 8.

†hēmĭcyclium, ii, *n.* = ἡμικύκλιον, **I.** Prop.: *A half circle, semicircle*, Vitr. 9, 7 (8), 5. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A semicircular alcove*: **1.** In private grounds: C. Læl. 1, 2; Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—**2.** Of larger dimension in places of public resort: *Of debates*, Suet. Gramm. 17.—**B.** *A semicircular kind of sun-dial*, Vitr. 9, 8 (9), 1.

†hēmĭcyclus, i, *m.* = ἡμίκυκλος, *A half circle, semicircle*, Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 33.

†hēmĭcylindrus, i, *m.* = ἡμικύλινδρος, *A half cylinder*, Vitr. 9, 3.

†1. hēmīna, æ, *f.* = ἡμίνα, **I.** Prop.: *A measure, the half of a* sextarius, Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 67.—**A.** For liquids, Cato R. R. 57, 1; Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 18; Sen. de Ira, 2, 33.—**B.** For salt, Cels. 4, 15 *fin.*—**C.** For corn, id. 4, 10 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: As a *measure*, in gen., Pers. 1, 129.

2. Hemina, æ, *m. The* cognomen *of the historian* L. Cassius.

hēmīnārĭa, orum, *n.* [hemina] *Presents of the measure of a* hemina: "Fabius Maximus incusans Augusti congiariorum, quæ amicis dabantur exiguitatem, *heminaria* esse dixit," Quint. 6, 3, 52.

†hēmĭŏlĭos, on (**-os,** *com.* **-on,** *n.*), also **hemiolius,** a, um, *adj.* = ἡμιόλιος, *One and a half*, pure Lat. sesquialter: **A.** *Hemiolios*: Gell. 18, 14, 4; Vitr. 3, 1; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1; Mart. Cap. 9, 216.—**B.** *Hemiolius*; so, only as *Subst.*: **hemiolia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* navis), *A species of vessel of a large size*: hemioliæ, Gell. 10, 25, 5.

†hēmĭŏnĭon, ĭi, *n.* [ἡμίονος, *a mule*] *A plant deriving its name from the predilection entertained for it by mules, called also* asplenum (Asplenium hemionitis, L.): Pl. 27, 5, 17; App. Herb. 56.

†hēmĭsphærium, ĭi, *n.* = ἡμισφαίριον, **I.** Gen.: *A half globe, hemisphere*, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 17; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15; 20. **II.** Esp.: *A cupola*, Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.*

†hēmĭstĭchĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ἡμιστίχιον, *A half verse, hemistich*: Enniano hemistichio usus est, Pseudo-Ascon. C. 2 Verr. 1, 18.

† hēmĭsstrĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [vox hybrida; from ἥμι=ἥμισυ, and striga] *Half of a* striga: Hygin. Gromat. 1, 1.

†hēmĭthĕus, i, *m.* = ἡμίθεος, *A demi-god*, Mart. Cap. 2, 40; Inscrip. ap. Serv. Virg. E. 9, 47.

†hēmĭtŏnĭum, ĭi, *n.* = ἡμιτόνιον, *A half tone, semitone*: intervalla tonorum et hemitoniorum, Vitr. 5, 4.

†hēmĭtrĭglўphus, i, *m.* = ἡμιτρίγλυφος, In architect., *A half triglyph*, Vitr. 4, 3.

†hēmĭtrĭtæus, i, *m.* = ἡμιτριταῖος (*a third half*; i. e. *one and a half*; hence), **I.** Prop. (*sc.* morbus): *A semi-tertian ague*, Mart. 12, 91, 2; 2, 40, 1; Seren. Samm. 52 (in Cels. 3, 3, written as Greek). **II.** Meton.: *One who has the semi-tertian ague*, Mart. 4, 81, 3.

†hēmĭtrĭtārĭcus, a, um, *adj.* = ἡμιτριταϊκός (*Of* or *belonging to the third half*; hence) *Of* or *belonging to the semitertian ague*: febres, Marc. Emp. 30; Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 10; id. Tard. 1, 4.

hemo, onis, v. homo, *ad init.*

† hendĕcăgōnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἑνδεκάγωνος, *Having eleven angles*: Boeth. Geom. 2, p. 1225.

† hendĕcăsyllăbi, ōrum, *m.* = ἑνδεκασύλλαβοι, *Verses of eleven syllables*, consisting of a spondee, dactyl, and three trochees, *e. g.* quare aut hendecasyllabos trecentos, Cat. 12, 10; Pl. Ep. 4, 14, 8; 7, 4, 1; *cf.* Diom. p. 509 P.

Henedi, v. Veneti.

Hĕnĭŏchi, orum, *m.*, Ἡνίοχοι (i. e. *rein-holders* or *charioteers*), *A people of Asiatic Sarmatia*, Pl. 6, 4, 4; id. 5, 5; Val. Fl. 6, 42; Sen. Thyest. 1048.—Hence, **A. Hĕnĭŏchus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Heniochi, Heniochian*: rates, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 26.—**B. Hĕnĭŏchĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Heniochi, Heniochian*: montes, Pl. 6, 2, 10.

1. Heniochus, a, um, v. Heniochi, *no.* A.

†2. Hĕnĭŏchus, i, *m.* = Ἡνίοχος (*Rein-holder, driver*), *The constellation of the Waggoner*, pure Lat. Auriga (v. h. v.), Pl. 18, 31, 74, § 312; Manil. 1, 361; Hyg. Astr. 3, 12.

Henna (also written Enna), æ, *f.*, Ἔννα, *A city of great antiquity in the centre of Sicily, with a famous temple of Ceres; it was here that Pluto carried off Proserpine* (now *Castro Giovanni*), Mel. 2, 7, 16; C. 2 Verr. 4, 48, 107 *sq.*; Ov. F. 4, 422; 455; 462; Hyg. Fab. 146.—Hence, **A. Hennensis** (Enn.), e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Henna*: Ceres, C. 2 Verr. 4, 49, 107 *sq.*—As *Subst.*: **Hennenses** (Enn.), ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Henna*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 48, 106; Liv. 24, 39; Pl. 3, 8, 14.—**B. Hennæus** (Enn.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Henna, Hennean*: mœnia, *i. e. Henna*, Ov. M. 5, 385: virgo rapta, Sil. 14, 245; *cf.* id. 1, 93.

†hĕnōsis, is, *f.* = ἕνωσις (*union*), *One of the œons of Valentinian*, Tert. adv. Val. 37.

†hĕnŏtes, ētis, *f.* = ἑνότης (*unity*), *One of the œons of Valentinian*, Tert. adv. Val. 37.

†1. hēpar (epar), ătis, *n.* = ἧπαρ, *The liver*, pure Lat. jecur, Marc. Emp. 14 *fin.*

†2. hēpar, ătis, *m.* = ἧπατος, *A kind of fish, hepatus*, Pl. 32, 11, 56.

hēpătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. hepar] *Of* or *belonging to the liver*: morbus, *the liver-complaint* (at the same time, comicè for love), Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 24.

†hēpătĭa, ōrum, *n.* = ἡπάτια, *A little liver, a liver*, Lucil. in Non. 119, 22; Petr. 66; App. Apol. p. 300.

hēpătĭas, æ, *m.* = ἡπατίας, *One diseased in the liver*: Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 3, 8.

†hēpătĭcus, i, *m.* = ἡπατικός: *One affected* or *diseased in the liver, that has the liver-complaint*: Pl. 26, 7, 22, § 39; id. 27, 12, 105, § 130; id. 28, 9, 33, § 130.

†hēpătītis, ĭdis, *m.* = ἡπατῖτις, *A precious stone*, now unknown, Pl. 37, 11, 71.

†hēpătīzon, ontis, *n.* = ἡπατίζον, *Like liver, liver-coloured*: æs Corinthium, Pl. 34, 2, 3 *fin.*

Hēphæstio, ōnis, *m.*, Ἡφαιστίων, *A favourite of Alexander the Great, and one of his generals*, Curt. 10, 4; Nep. Eum. 2.

†hēphæstītis, ĭdis, *f.* = ἡφαιστῖτις, *A precious stone*, now unknown, Pl. 37, 10, 60.

†hepsēma, ătis, *n.* = ἕψημα, *Must boiled down to a thick consistence*, pure Lat. sapa, Pl. 14, 9, 11.

†heptăgōnus, a, um, *adj.* = ἑπτάγωνος, *Having seven angles*: Boeth. Arith. 2, 6, p. 1021.

†heptăphōnos, on, *adj.* = ἑπτάφωνος, *With a seven-fold voice, seven times sounding, that gives a seven-fold echo*: porticus (Olympiæ), Pl. 36, 15, 23.

†heptăphyllon, i, *n.* = ἑπτάφυλλον (*seven-leaf*), *A plant*, now unknown, App. Herb. 116.

†heptăpleuros, i, *f.* = ἑπτάπλευρος, (*seven-sided*), *The larger kind of the plant* plantago, *the greater plantain*, Pl. 25, 8, 39.

†Heptăpўlos, on (**-os,** *c.*, **-on,** *n.*); also **Heptapylus,** a, um, *adj.* = Ἑπτάπυλος, *Seven-gated*, an epithet of the city of Thebes: **A.** *Heptapylos*: Thebas Heptapylos accessimus, App. M. 4, p. 146.—**B.** *Heptapylus*: Cadmus Thebas Heptapylas condidit, Hyg. Fab. 275.

†heptas, ădis, *f.* = ἑπτάς, *The number seven*, trina quaternario sociata heptadem facit, Marc. Cap. 2, § 108 ed. Kopp; id. 7, § 738 ib.; Marc. Cap. 7, 241 (in Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, written as Greek; so also in Mart., Cap. § 567 ed. Kopp).

†heptăsēmos, on, *adj.* = ἑπτάσημος, in prosody, *Of seven times*, pure Lat. septenarius: basis, Diom. p. 505 P.; so, Mart. Cap. 9, 930.

†Heptastădĭum, ii, *n.* = Ἑπταστάδιον, *A mole of seven stadia in length, connecting the isle of Pharos with the mainland*, Amm. 22, 16.

† hephthēmīmĕris (heptēm-), is, *f.*, *adj.* = ἑφθημιμερής, *Containing seven halves*, i. e. *three and a half*: cæsura, the hepthemimeral *cæsura* in a hexameter verse: Beda de Metr. p. 2368 P.

†heptēris, is, *f.* = ἑπτήρης (ναῦς), *A galley with seven banks of oars*, Liv. 37, 23; id. 24, 3, and 30, 2.

1. hĕra, æ (archaic *Gen. Sing.*, hĕrāi, Aus. Idyll. 7, 5), *f.* [herus] **I.** Prop.: *The mistress of a house*, with respect to the servants, *the mistress, lady*: nunquam hera errans (*i. e.* Medea), *etc.*, Enn. in C. Cœl. 8, 18: servus Dat (puellam) heræ suæ, Plaut. Casin. prol. 44 *sq.*; so, id. ib. 2, 5, 3; id. ib. 2, 8, 79; id. Amph. 1, 1, 105; Ter. And. 4, 2, 4; id. Eun. 4, 3, 12; id. ib. 5, 3, 8. So, hera major and hera minor, *the old and young mistress, the lady of the house and her daughter*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 22 and 23. **II.** Meton.: *A mistress, female ruler* or *governor*: **A.** Of goddesses: Fortuna, hera, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 12; *cf.*, vosne velit an me regnare hera quidve ferat Fors, Enn. Ann. 6, 29 (for which, sit sane Fors *domina* campi, C. Pis. 2, 3): rapidi Tritonis hera, *i. e. Minerva*, Cat. 64, 396: hilarate heræ (*i. e.* Cybeles) citatis erroribus animum, id. 63, 18; so, ib. 92: tergeminam tunc placat heram, Val. Fl. 1, 780: noctis heram Ditemque ciens, id. 7, 313.—**B.** Of sweethearts: Cat. 68, 136; so, Ov. H. 9, 78.

2. Hĕra, æ, *f.*, Ἥρα, *The Greek goddess Hera*, corresp. to the *Juno* of the Romans, Sol. 2; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2225 (although here, prps., HERA=FORTVNA; v. the preced. art. *no.* II.).—Hence, **Heræus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hera* or *Juno*; only as *Subst.*: **Hĕræa,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* sacra), Ἡραῖα, τά, *The festival of Hera*, Liv. 27, 30, 9 *sq.*

Hēraclēa or **Hēraclīa,** æ, *f.*, Ἡράκλεια (*city of Heracles* or *Hercules*), *The name of several cities.*

I. *A sea-port of Lucania, on the River Siris* (now *Policoro*), Mel. 2, 4, 8; Pl. 3, 11, 15; C. Arch. 4, 6; Liv. 1, 18; id. 8, 24.—Hence, **Hēraclēenses** or **Hēraclīenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Heraclea, Heracleans*, C. Arch. 4, 6 *sq.*; id. Balb. 8, 21.

II. *A very ancient city of Sicily, a colony from Crete, called in earlier times* Minoa (now *Capo Bianco*), Mel. 2, 7, 16; C. 2 Verr. 2, 50, 125; Liv. 24, 35; id. 25, 40.—Hence, **Hēraclēenses** or **Hēraclīenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Heraclea, Heracleans*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 43.

III. *A maritime town of Pontus, also with the epithet* Pontica (now *Erekli* or *Eregri*), Mel. 1, 19, 7; Pl. 6, 1, 1; Liv. 42, 56.

IV. *A city of Macedonia*, near to Candavia, Cæs. B. C. 3, 79; Oud. *N. cr.*

Hērăclēon, ōnis, *m.*, *A heretic, who maintained the existence of two first principles, from which numerous others were derived*: Aug. de Hæres. *no.* 16.—Hence, **Hērăclēōnītæ,** arum, *m.*, *The followers of Heracleon*, Aug. de Hæres. *no.* 16.

Hērăclēōtes, æ, *m.*, *adj.*, Ἡρακλειώτης, *Of* or *belonging to Heraclea, Heracleote, born in Heraclea*: tractus, *in Æolis*, Pl. 5, 30, 32: Dionysius ille, *a disciple of Zeno*, prps., *of Heraclea in Lucania*, C. Ac. 2, 22, 71: Zeuxis, prps. from the same place, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1; Pl. 35, 9, 36, § 61.—As *Subst.*: *Plur.*: **Heracleotæ,** ārum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Heraclea, Heracleotes*: in Caria, C. Fam. 13, 56, 2.

Hērăclēōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἡρακλειωτικός, *Of* or *belonging to Heraclea, Heracleotic*: origanum, Pl. 20, 16, 62: nux, Opp. in Macr. S. 2, 14.

Hērăclēum, i, *n.*, Ἡράκλειον, *A town of* Macedonia, *on the boundaries of* Thessalia, *between* Dium *and* Tempe, Liv. 44, 2 *sq.*

1. **Hērăclēus** or **-clĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Heraclea* (in Lydia), *Heracleian*: lapis also called Lydius, Pl. 33, 8, 43; *cf.* the *magnet*, id. 36, 16.

2. **Hērăclēus** or **-clĭus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Hercules*: v. Hercules, *no.* D.

Hērăclīdes, æ, v. Heraclea, *no.* E.

Hērăclīensis, e, v. Heraclea, *no.* I. and II.

Hērăclītēus, a, um, v. Heraclitus.

Hērăclītus, i, *m.*, Ἡράκλειτος

(Hĕrăclĭtus, Sidon. Carm. 2, p. 294), **I.** *A celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus, who wrote in an obscure style* (hence called ὁ σκοτεινός, the Obscure), C. Fin. 2, 5, 15; N. D. 3, 14, 35; Tusc. 5, 36, 105: Heraclitus init quorum dux primus, Lucr. 1, 639: nec consulto dicis occulte tanquam Heraclitus, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 74: quidquid Pythagoras, Democritus, Heraclitusque Dellevit, risit tacuit, Sidon. Carm. l. l.—Hence, **Hĕrăclītēus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Heraclitus;* only as *Subst.*: **Heraclītēi,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* discipuli), *The disciples of Heraclitus,* App. doctr. Plat. 1, p. 2, 41. **II.** *A pupil of Clitomachus and Philo,* C. Ac. 2, 4, 12. **III.** *An ambassador sent by King Philip to Hannibal, with the surname* Scotinus, Liv. 23, 39.

Heraclius, a, um, v. 1. Heracleus and Hercules, *no.* D.

1. **Hēræa,** æ, *f.*, *A fortress in* Arcadia, *on the eastern shore of the* Alpheus (now *Agiasi*); or, acc. to others, *Iri*), Liv. 28, 7 *sq.*

2. **Heræa,** orum, *n.*, v. Hera, *no.* II.

herba, æ, *f.* [Sans. root bharb, *to eat;* whence φέρβω, "to feed"] *That which is eaten* or *feeds;* hence) *Springing vegetation, grass, green stalks* or *blades, green crops, herbage:* herba cubile Præbebat, multa et molli lanugine abundans, Lucr. 5, 814: in molli consedimus herba, Virg. E. 3, 55: quum ceteris in campo exercentibus in herba ipse recubuisset, C. de Or. 2, 71, 287: abjicere se in herba, id. ib. 1, 7, 28: fusus per herbam (agricola), Virg. G. 2, 527, et al.: invitant (Pecudes) herbæ gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319; so, gemmantes rore, id. 5, 462; cf., herbæ rore vigentes, id. 2, 361: teneras per herbas Ludere, id. 1, 261: nova tum tellus herbas virgultaque primum Sustulit, id. 5, 788: ex quibusdam stirpibus et herbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: corona ex asperis herbis et agrestibus, id. Div. 1, 34, 75; cf. ib. 2, 32, 68: quas herbas pecudes non edunt, homines edunt, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 23 *sq.*: fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes ita condiunt, ut nihil possit esse suavius, C. Fam. 7, 26, 2: herbis vivis et urtica, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 7: solstitialis herba, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 36: interim mores mali Quasi herba irrigua succreverunt uberrume, id. Trin. 1, 1, 9: fallax herba veneni, *poisonous plant,* Virg. E. 4, 24: nulla neque amnem Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam, *a blade,* id. ib. 5, 26; cf. Ov. M. 10, 87: ut sulcis frumenti quæreret herbam, *young crop,* Virg. G. 1, 134: novitates si spem afferunt, ut tanquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, *etc.*, C. Læl. 19, 68; cf., primis segetes moriuntur in herbis, Ov. M. 5, 4; and, Ceres dominum primis fallebat in herbis, id. F. 4, 645; and so prov.: sæpe audivi, inter os atque offam multa intervenire posse; verum vero inter offam atque herbam, ibi vero longum intervallum est, Cato in Gell. 13, 17, 1; cf., sed nimium properas et adhuc tua messis in herba est, Ov. H. 17, 263; and, egone, qui indolem ingenii tui in germine etiam tum et in herba et in flore dilexerim, nunc frugem ipsam maturæ virtutis nonne multo multoque amplius diligam? Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 5 ed. Mai.—Prov.: Herbam dare, for *to own one's self beaten:* "*herbam do* quum ait Plautus, significat: *victum me fateor;* quod est antiquæ et pastoralis vitæ indicium. Nam qui in prato cursu aut viribus contendebant, quum superati erant, ex eo solo, in quo certamen erat, decerptam herbam adversario tradebant," Fest. p. 99 Müll.; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 128; Var. ib. and Pl. 22, 4, 4; so, Att. and Afran. in Non. 317, 18 and 20.

herbăcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [herba] *Grassy, grass-coloured, grass-green:* Pl. 19, 6, 33; cf., folia herbacei coloris, id. 20, 13, 51; and, flos, id. 21, 19, 75; so (*opp.* albus), id. 26, 8, 35: oleum, id. 23, 40, 27: chrysocolla, id. 33, 5, 27.

herbans, antis, *adj.* [id.] *Producing grass* or *herbage, full of grass:* prata. App. M. 7, p. 194 Oud. *N. cr.* (*al.* herbentia).

herbārĭus, a, um. *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to plants;* only as *Subst.*: **A. herbārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *One skilled in plants, a botanist,* Pl. 20, 17, 73; id. 25, 13, 109.—**B. herbārĭa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* ars) *The knowledge of plants, botany:* herbariam et medicamentariam a Chirone volunt repertam, Pl. 7, 56, 57.—**C. herbarium,** ii, *n.* (*sc.* scriptum), *A book descriptive of plants, a herbary, a herbal:* imprimis habetis herbarium Dioscoridis, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 31.

herbātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Living on grass* or *herbs, grass-eating* (post-class.): animalia, Vop. Prob. 19.

herbens, entis, v. herbans.

herbesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [herba] *To grow into green stalks* or *blades:* elicere herbescentem viriditatem, C. Sen. 15, 51.

herbĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Pertaining to grass;* hence) *Grass-coloured, grass green:* oculi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 16.

herbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *With* or *full of grass* or *herbs, grassy, herbid:* campi, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 16; Liv. 9, 2: Epiros, Ov. M. 8, 282: segetes, *full of weeds,* Col. 1, 6, 22: hic, *produced from herbs,* Pl. 24, 6, 19.—As *Subst.*: **herbĭda,** ōrum, *n.*, *The grass-like parts:* lini, Tert. Pall. 3. **II.** Meton.: *Like grass, grassy, grass-coloured:* color, Pl. 12, 14, 31: lux, Prud. Psych. 863.

herbi-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [herba; fero] *Producing grass* or *herbs, grassy, herbiferous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): colles, Ov. M. 14, 9: Acis, id. F. 4, 468: Pelius mons, Pl. 25, 8, 53.

herbĭ-grădus, a, um, *adj.* [herba; gradior] *Going in the grass* (poet. epith. of the snail): Poët. ap. C. de Div. 2, 64, 133.

herbĭlis, e, *adj.* [herba] *Fed with grass:* anser, Lucil. ap. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 129; cf. Fest. p. 100 Müll.

herbĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [herba; potens] *Skilled in herbs,* or *powerful with herbs* (poet.): manus (Circes), Boeth. Cons. 4, 6, 9.

Herbīta, æ, *f.*, Ἐρβίτα, *A considerable town in Sicily,* C. 2 Verr. 3, 32, 75.—Hence, **Herbītensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Herbita, Herbitan:* ager, C. 2 Verr. 3, 18, 47.—As *Subst.*: **Herbītenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Herbita, Herbitans,* C. 2 Verr. 2, 65, 156.

herbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [herba] **I.** Prop.: *Full of grass* or *herbs, grassy:* campus, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 9: Palatia, Tib. 2, 5, 25: Apidanus, Prop. 1, 3, 6: flumen, Virg. G. 2, 199: pascua, Ov. M. 2, 689: moretum, id. F. 4, 367: herbosissima stramenta, Cato R. R. 54, 2. **II.** Meton.: *Grass-coloured, grass-green* (post-class.): marmor, Sid. Carm. 5, 38: calcei smaragdineæ fluctu viriditatis, Mart. Cap. 1, 17.

herbŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little herb:* cervæ perpurgant se quadam herbula, quæ seselis dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; so, Sen. Vit. Beat. 9; Quint. 1, 3, 5.

herbum, i, *n.*, v. ervum.

herbuscŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *A little herb, little plant:* quædam, Mart. Cap. 2, 25.

† **Hercēus,** i, *m.*='Ερκεῖος (*Of* or *belonging to the court-yard*), *An epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its inclosure* (pure Lat., Penetralis): "*Herceus* Juppiter intra conseptum domus cujusque colebatur, quem etiam deum penetralem appellabant," Fest. p. 101 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 469: ara Herceï Jovis, Ov. Ib. 286.—Hence, **Hercēus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Jupiter Herceus:* aræ, Luc. 9, 979.

her-cisco (erc-), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [prob. heretum; casco, as a *v. inch.* from cieo; cf., herctum *init.*] **I.** Prop.: *To proceed to the division of an inheritance, to divide an inheritance:* iccirco qui, quibus verbum herctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, idem herciscundæ familiæ causam agere non possit, C. de Or. 1, 56, 237: arbitrum familiæ herciscundæ postulavit, id. Cæcin. 7, 19; so, Dig. 10, 2: familiæ herciscundæ; cf. also App. M. 9, p. 229. **II.** Fig.: nos viæ herciscundæ contendes, *i. e. disputing as to which way we should take,* App. M. 6, p. 186.

hercle, v. Hercules, *no* II. C.

herctum (er-), i, *n.* [etym. dub.: acc. to Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 199, prob. akin to Sanscrit root hâ, relinquere; whence Gr. χῆ-ρος, Lat. he-res] (*That which is left* by a person; hence) *An inheritance, estate, patrimony;* only in the connection herctum ciere (whence herciscere; v. hercisco), *to divide an inheritance:* qui, quibus verbum herctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, C. de Or. 1, 56, 237: herctum non citum, *an undivided inheritance,* Gell. 1, 9 *fin.*; cf. Don. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 642; Fest. p. 82 Müll.

Herculānēum (Herculānĭum, Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 62; but the form Herculanum, usual in modern times, is not Lat.; for in C. Att. 7, 3, 1, we are to read not Herculanum, but Æculanum; v. Orell. ad loc.), ei, *n.*, Ἡράκλειον, *A town of Campania, on the sea-coast, between Naples and Pompeii, buried, together with the latter city, by an eruption of Vesuvius,* Mel. 2, 4, 9; Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 62; Sisenn. in Non. 207, 9; Liv. 10, 45; Vell. 2, 16, 2; Sen. Q. N. 6, 26 *fin.*; Flor. 1, 16.—Hence, **A. Herculānēus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Herculaneum, Herculanean:* via, C. Agr. 2, 14, 36: ficus, Cato R. R. 8, 1; Pl. 15, 18, 18; Cloat. in Macr. S. 2, 16.—**B. Herculānensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Herculaneum:* fundus, C. Fam. 9, 25, 3; for which *abs.*, villa in Herculanensi, *in the vicinity of Herculaneum,* Sen. de Ira 3, 22.—As *Subst.*: **Herculanenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Herculaneum, Herculaneans,* Inscr. Grut. 439, 6.

Herculaneus, a, um, v. Herculaneum, *no.* A., and Hercules, *no.* B.

Herculanus, a, um, v. Hercules, *no.* C.

hercule and **hercules,** v. Hercules, *no.* II.

Hercŭles, is and i (the latter in C. Ac. 2, 34, 108 Goer.; cf. Pl. in Charis. p. 107 P.: Herculei, as if from a form Herculeus, Cat. 55, 13), *m.*, Ἡρακλῆς, Etrusc. HERCLE (whence, by the insertion of a connecting vowel, the Latin form arose; cf., Alcumena for Ἀλκμήνη; v. also under *no.* II., the *Voc.* hercle), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Deianira, and, after his deification, of Hebe, the god of strength, and the guardian of riches, on which account tithes were offered to him; he was also the guide of the Muses* (Musagetes); *the poplar was sacred to him,* Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; Varr. in Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 564; id. L. L. 6, 7, 65, § 54; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 80; id. ib. 2, 2, 62; Ov. M. 8, 364; id. ib. 9, 13 *sq.*; Hor. Od. 3, 14, 1; id. ib. 4, 5, 36; Suet. Aug. 29; cf. with Ov. F. 6, 797 *sq.*: neque Herculi quisquam decumam vovit unquam, si sapiens factus esset, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88.—Prov.: Herculi quæstum conterere, *i. e. to squander every thing* (even the tithes of Hercules), Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 68.—*Plur.*: Gen.: Herculum, Tert. Spect. 11 *fin.*—**B.** Esp.: Herculis Columnæ, *The Pillars of Hercules* (i. e. *Calpe in Europe, and Abyla in Africa*), *the Straits of Gibraltar,* Curt. 10, 1, 8.

II. Meton.: Analog. with Gr. Ἡράκλεις and Ἡρακλες, in the *Voc.* hercules, and more freq. hercule or hercle; also with a prefixed me (as in mecastor and mediusfidius), mehercules, mehercule (also written separately, me hercule), and mehercle, as an oath or asseveration, *By Hercules!*

A. Hercules and mehercules: **1.** *Hercules:* et hercules hæ quidem exstant, C. Brut. 16, 61; cf. Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 4, 1: licet hercules undique omnes in me terrores impendeant, C. Rosc. Am. 11, 31; Vell. 2, 52, 2.—**2.** *Mehercules:* neque mehercules hoc indigne fero, C. Rosc. Am. 48, 141; id. Fam. 6, 5, 3: si mehercules hoc, quod agit, nunquam ante cogitasset, id. Cat. 2, 7, 16; Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 18, 3: at mehercules narrabit quod quis voluerit, Phædr. 3, 17, 8.

B. Hercule and mehercule (so, in class. prose most freq.; cf. also, "impetratum est a consuetudine, ut peccare suavitatis causa liceret: et *pomeridianos*

quadrigas quam *postmeridianas* libentius dixerim, et *mehercule* quam *mehercules*," C. Or. 47, 157): **1.** *Hercule*: dixi hercule vero omnia, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 18: cape, obsecro, hercule, id. ib. 30; id. Rud. 1, 2, 72: et hercule ita fecit, C. Læl. 11, 37; so, et hercule, id. Fam. 2, 18, 2; Quint. 2, 5, 4; id. 2, 16, 12; id. 10, 2, 3; id. 12, 6, 4: ac me quidem, ut hercule etiam te ipsum, Læli, cognitio ipsa rerum delectat, C. Rep. 1, 13: non hercule, Scipio, dubito quin, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 23; id. Quint. 3, 13; id. Att. 2, 7, 3: sed hercule facile patior datum tempus, in quo, *etc.*, id. ib. 16, 16, C. 10; Quint. 1, 4, 7; id. 12, 1, 7.—**2.** Me hercule *or* mehercule: atqui nactus es, sed me hercule otiosiorem opera quam animo, C. Rep. 1, 9: dicam me hercule, id. ib. 1, 19: non me hercule, inquit, id. ib. 1, 38; so, non mehercule, Quint. 6, 1, 43; id. 6, 3, 74: cognoscere me hercule, inquit, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 48 Mai. *N. cr.*: ita mehercule attendi, nec satis intellexi, *etc.*, id. Leg. 3, 14, 33 Mos. *N. cr.*: vere mehercule hoc dicam, id. Planc. 26, 64: et mehercule ego antea mirari solebam, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 4, 14, 33; id. Att. 5, 16, 3: mihi mehercule magnæ curæ est ædilitas tua, id. Fam. 2, 11, 2: servi mehercule mei, si me isto pacto metuerent, *etc.*, id. Cat. 1, 7, 17.

C. Hercle and mehercle (the former esp. freq. in Plaut. and Ter.; the latter very rare): **1.** **a.** *Hercle*: malo hercle suo magno convivat, Enn. in Non. 474, 22: obsecro hercle, quantus est quam validus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 143; id. ib. 173: tanto hercle melior Bacchis, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 33: mihi quidem hercle non fit verisimile, Ter. And. 1, 3, 20: nescio hercle, id. Eun. 2, 3, 13; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 87: perii hercle, id. Eun. 5, 2, 66; 5, 6, 14; id. Heaut. 4, 4, 14: non hercle, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 76: per hercle rem mirandam (*i. e.* permirandam) Aristoteles dicit, Gell. 3, 6, 1.—**b.** With intensitive particles: heu hercle, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 41: scite hercle sane, id. Trin. 3, 3, 53; cf., sane quidem hercle, C. Leg. 2, 4, 8: minime minime hercle vero! Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 23; cf., minime hercle, C. Læl. 9, 30: haudquaquam hercle, Crasse, mirandum est, *etc.*, id. de Or. 3, 22, 82.—**2.** *Mehercle*: pulchre mehercle dictum et sapienter, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 26; id. ib. 1, 1, 22.

Hence, **A. Hercŭlĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hercules, Herculean*: domiti Herculea manu Telluris juvenes, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 6; so, labor, id. ib. 1, 3, 36: coronæ arbos, *i. e. the poplar*, Virg. G. 2, 66; cf., umbra populi, id. Æ. 8, 276: leo, *the lion's skin worn by Hercules*, Val. Fl. 1, 263: Œte, *on which Hercules burned himself*, Luc. 3, 178: hospes, *i. e. Croto, by whom Hercules was hospitably entertained*, Ov. M. 15, 8: ternox, *in which Hercules was begotten*, Stat. Th. 12, 301: hostis, *i. e. Telephus, son of Hercules*, Ov. R. Am. 47: gens, *i. e. the family of the Fabians sprung from Hercules*, id. F. 2, 237; the same, penates, Sil. 7, 44: sacrum, *instituted by Evander in honour of Hercules*, Virg. Æ. 8, 270: Trachin, *built by Hercules*, Ov. M. 11, 627; also, urbs, *the city of Herculaneum, built by Hercules*, id. ib. 15, 711; hence also, litora, *near Herculaneum*, Prop. 1, 11, 2: Tibur, *where Hercules was worshipped*, Mart. 1, 13, 1; 4, 62: astrum, *i. e. the constellation of the Lion*, id. 8, 55, 15: fretum, *i. e. the Pillars of Hercules* (Straits of Gibraltar), Sil. 1, 190; also, metæ, Luc. 3, 278.

B. Hercŭlānēus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hercules, Herculean*: **1.** Prop.: pars, *i. e. the tithes* (dedicated to Hercules), *the tenth part*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 11.—**2.** Meton.: To denote things *large* of their kind: formicæ, Pl. 30, 4, 10: urtica, id. 21, 15, 55: nymphæa, App. Herb. 67: sideritis, id. ib. 72: machæra, Capitol. Pertin. 8.

C. Hercŭlānus, a, um, *adj.* (Prop., *Of* or *belonging to Hercules, Herculean*; hence, meton.), *Large, long* (cf. in the preced.), Gell. 1, 1, 3.

D. Heraclea, æ, *f. A tale, myth*, or *fable, pertaining* or *belonging to*, or *concerning, Hercules*: Heracleas, Aut Diomedeas, aut mugitum Labyrinthi, Juv. 1, 52.

E. Hēraclīdes, æ, *m.*, Ἡρακλείδης, *A male descendant of Hercules, Heraclide*: exclusi ab Heraclidis Orestis liberi, Vell. 1, 2 *fin.*

Herculeus, a, um, v. Hercules, *no.* A.

Hercynius, a, um, *adj.*, *Hercynian*: **A. Hercynĭa silva,** Ἑρκύνιος δρυμός, *The Hercynian Forest*, in ancient Germany, 60 days' journey in length and 9 in width, extending from the Black Forest on the northeast to the Harz mountains, Cæs. B. G. 6, 24 *sq.*; Mel. 3, 3, 3; Tac. G. 28. Called, also, **B. Hercynius saltus,** Pl. 4, 12, 25; 10, 47, 67; Tac. G. 30. Also, **C. Hercynium jugum,** Pl. 4, 14, 28.—As *Subst.*: **Hercynia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* silva), *The Hercynian Forest*: Tac. A. 2, 45 *fin.*

here, *adv.*, v. heri.

hērēdĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [heredium] *A small inheritance, small patrimony*, Col. Præf. § 13; Gell. 19, 7, 1.

hērēdi-pĕta, æ, *m.* [heredium; peto] *One that strives after an inheritance, a legacy-hunter*: Petr. S. 124.

hērēdĭtārius, a, um, *adj.* [hereditas] *Of* or *relating to an inheritance, inherited, hereditary* (class.): auctio, C. Cæcin. 5, 13; cf., lites, Quint. 3, 10, 2: agri, Pl. Ep. 7, 11, 1: cognomen quod habes hereditarium, C. Rep. 6, 11; so, imperium, Curt. 10, 7 *fin.*: jus, Flor. 3, 13 *fin.*: bellum, id. 3, 17: paupertas (with vetus), Val. Max. 4, 3, 8.

hērēdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [heres] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *The condition* or *state of the* heres; *heirship*: "*hereditas* est successio in universum jus, quod defunctus habebat tempore mortis," Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 24: si istiusmodi mi fundus hereditate obvenerit, Var. R. R. 1, 12, 2; so, Pl. 17, 1, 1, § 4; cf., quoniam habes istum equum, aut emeris oportet aut hereditate possideas aut, *etc.* . . . sed neque emisti, neque hereditate venit, neque, *etc.*, C. Inv. 1, 45, 84.

II. Meton.: *Concr.*: **A.** *That wherein the* hereditas *consists, an inheritance*: "*hereditas* est pecunia, quæ morte alicujus ad quempiam pervenit jure, nec ea aut legata testamento aut possessione retenta," C. Top. 6, 29: si qua mihi obtigerit hereditas magna atque luculenta, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 23; cf., quum ejus filio hereditas a propinquo permagna venisset, C. 2 Verr. 1, 10, 27; so, de hereditate ea, quæ pupillo venit, id. Inv. 2, 21, 62; and, hereditates mihi negasti venire, id. Phil. 2, 16, 40: communem hereditatem concedere, id. Flacc. 36, 89: mentio hereditatum . . . hereditatem adire, id. Phil. 2, 16, 42; so, adire hereditatem, id. Rosc. Com. 18, 55: obire, id. Agr. 1, 3, 8: cernere, id. Att. 11, 2, 1; id. Agr. 2, 15, 40; cf., cerno, *no.* II. E.: capere hereditatem ab aliquo, C. Cæcin. 35, 102: usurpare, Tac. A. 2, 19 *fin.*: acquirere, repudiare, omittere, Modest. Dig. 24, 3, 58: tradere alicui, C. Off. 1, 33, 121: transmittere alicui, Pl. Ep. 8, 18, 7: quem nisi in via caducæ hereditates retardassent, *i. e. that falls to heirs who have children*, C. Phil. 10, 5, 11; v. caducus, *no.* III. B.—Prov.: hereditas sine sacris, *i. e. a great advantage without trouble, without expense* (because the maintaining of the sacred family rites was attended with great expense), Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8; id. Trin. 2, 4, 83; cf. Fest. p. 290 Müll.—**B.** (Eccl. Lat.) Sts. of the people of God, as God's inheritance: benedic hereditati tuæ, Vulg. Ps. 27, 9: "*benedic* autem *hereditatem tuam*, ad futurum judicium pertinet, quando dicendum est: venite, benedicti patris mei," *etc.* Cassiod. Exp. in Ps. 27, 12: eam (hereditatem) jure legitimo Dominus nascitur possidere, id. Exp. in Ps. 77, 66.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): *An inheritance*: a quo quidem rei familiaris ad paucos, cupiditatum ad multos improbos venit hereditas, C. Off. 2, 8, 28: hereditas hujus gloriæ, id. ib. 1, 22, 78; cf., optima hereditas a patribus traditur liberis omnique patrimonio præstantior gloria virtutis rerumque gestarum, id. ib. 1, 33, 121 *fin.*; so, paternæ scientiæ, Just. 36, 2.

hērēdĭto, āvi, *prps. no sup.*, āre, 1. v. *a.* [id.] (post-class.) **I.** Prop.: *To inherit, have as an inheritance*: semen ejus hereditabit terram, Vulg. Ps. 24, 13; id. Isai. 54, 3. **II.** Fig.: promissiones, Vulg. Hebr. 6, 12: benedictionem, id. ib. 12, 17: honorem, ib. Sir. 37, 29. **III.** Meton.: *To give as an inheritance, to bequeath*: discite vos, quæsumus, bona vestra ipsi (*sc.* Deo) hereditare moritentes, Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 10.

hērēdĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *An hereditary estate*: "bina jugera quod a Romulo primum divisa viritim, quæ heredem sequerentur, *heredium* appellarunt," Var. R. R. 1, 10, 2; cf., "*heredium* prædium parvulum," Fest. p. 99 Müll.; so Nep. Cat. 1:—"in XII. Tabulis legum nostrarum nusquam nominatur villa, semper in significatione ea *hortus*, in horti vero *heredium*," Pl. 19, 4, 19. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 652, a. and 753, a.

‡herem marteam antiqui accepta hereditate colebant, quæ a nomine appellabatur heredum, et esse una ex Martis comitibus putabatur," Fest. p. 100 Müll. *N. cr.* Cf., heres, *ad init.*

Hērennĭus, ĭi, *m. The name of a Roman* gens; so, of, **I.** C. Herennius, *to whom the treatise entitled* Rhetorica, *by many ascribed to Cicero, is dedicated*. **II.** M. Herennius, *an orator*, C. Brut. 45, 166; id. Mur. 17, 36. **III.** Herennius Gallus, Tac. H. 4, 13; 19; 26 *sq.* **IV.** Herennius Senecio, *a historian under Domitian*, Tac. Agr. 2; 45.—Hence, **Hērennĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to a Herennius, Herennian*: coheredes, C. Att. 13, 6, 2.

hēres, ēdis (archaic *Acc. Sing.*, herem, Næv. in Non. 486, 33; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4379; cf. the art. ‡herem), *m.* [a weakened form of χῆρος; hiems from χείμα, χειμών, and hir from χείρ; lit., orphan; hence] **I.** Prop.: *An heir, heiress*: testamento facto mulier moritur: facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Cæcinam, ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, C. Cæcin. 6, 17; cf., me nemo nisi amicus fecit heredem, aliquem palam heredem factitare, id. Phil. 2, 16, 41; and, mulier testamento fecit heredem filiam, id. 2 Verr. 1, 43, 111; id. Mil. 18, 48; cf., in testamento Ptolemæi patris heredes erant scripti ex duobus filiis major, et ex duabus ea, quæ ætate antecedebat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 108, 3; and, scripserunt heredes secum M. Crassum et Q. Hortensium, C. Off. 3, 18, 73: aliquem heredem testamento relinquere, id. Quint. 4, 14; so, relictus ab eo in amplis opibus heres, Pl. 9, 35, 59: aliquem heredem instituere, C. Clu. 7, 22; so, Quint. 8, 5, 17; cf., per leges institui uxor non poterat heres, id. 9, 2, 74; and, instituto herede abdicato, id. 3, 6, 97: substitutus heres erat, id. 7, 6, 10; so, substituere heredem, Modest. Dig. 28, 6, 1: heres ex parte dimidia et tertia est Capito: in sextante sunt ii, quorum, *etc.*, C. Fam. 13, 26, 2; so, ex asse heres, *sole heir*, Quint. 7, 1, 20: (L. Mescinius) heres est M. Mindio fratri suo, C. Fam. 13, 26, 2; so, cur virgini Vestali sit heres, non sit matri suæ? id. Rep. 3, 10; cf., quem suis bonis heredem esse cupiebat, id. Cæcin. 4, 12: and with this cf., atque meis bonis omnibus ego te heredem faciam, Næv. in Non. 486, 33; for which, quem quis heredem suum esse voluit, Quint. 5, 10, 74: repentinus heres, C. Phil. 2, 25, 62: liberti heredem sequantur, Quint. 7, 7, 9; so the formula frequently occurring on inscriptions, HIC LOCVS, HOC MONVMENTVM HEREDEM NON SEQVITVR, usually abbreviated H. L. or H. M. H. N. S., Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 4379; 3926; 4455; 575; 2807; 4182; cf. opp., HOC MONVMENTVM HEREDEM SEQVITVR, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4397; v. Orell. ad incr.:—heres secundus, *the second heir, next heir*, when the first dies: qui me secundum heredem instituerit, C. Fam. 13, 61, 1; cf. possessio heredum secundorum, id. Inv. 2, 21, 62; so, secundus, Quint. 8, 4, 11; Hor. S. 2, 5, 48; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3416; also used of a female, "Marcus ait: *Heres ipsius secundus*, de muliere loquens," Charis. p. 79 P.:—heres suus and necessarius, *the natural heir, who was in the* potestas *of the deceased*, Gai. Inst. 3, § 153; 156; Ulp. Dig. 38, 16, 1; *opp.* heres extraneus, Gai. Inst. 3, § 161. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 598, a. *sq.*

II. Pig. (very rare): illa vetus Academia atque ejus heres Aristus, C. Brut. 97, 332; cf., artis heres, Pl. 36, 5, 4, § 24; so, laudis, Ov. H. 9, 110: fraudis, id. ib. 2, 78: criminis, id. A. A. 3, 459.

III. Meton.: **A.** *Owner, possessor* of a thing, *master* (ante-class.): "*heres* apud antiquos pro domino ponebatur," Fest. p. 99 Müll.; cf., "*pro herede gerere* est pro domino gerere. Veteres enim heredes pro dominis appellabant," Justin. Inst. 2, 19 *fin.*; Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 12.

B. *After-growth* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Ov. M. 9, 72; cf. alni cæsæ densius innumero herede prosunt, Pl. 16, 37, 67.

hēri or **hĕre** ("in *here* neque *e* plane neque *i* auditur," Quint. 1, 4, 7: "*here* nunc *e* litera terminamus: at veterum comicorum adhuc libris invenio: *Heri ad me venit*, quod idem in epistolis Augusti, quas sua manu scripsit aut emendavit, deprehenditur," id. 1, 7, 22; cf. Charis. p. 180 P.; Prisc. p. 1011 ib.), *adv.* [orig. HES, whence hesternus; v. the letter R; akin to Gr. χθές, orig. χτες, as also heres with χῆρος].

I. Prop.: *Yesterday*: *heri* (prps. only so in Cic.): Septembris heri Calendæ, hodie ater dies, Afran. in Non. 73, 33; cf., hoc heri effecit: hodie autem, *etc.*, C. Att. 10, 13, 1 (*al.* here); and, ubi est hodie, quæ Lyra fuisit heri? Ov. F. 2, 76; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 15: quemne ego heri vidi ad vos afferri vesperi? Ter. And. 4, 4, 29; cf., heri vesperi apud me Hirtius fuit, C. Fam. 11, 1, 1; so, heri vesperi, id. Att. 13, 47, 2; id. ib. 15, 11, 4: ut heri dicebam, C. Rep. 3, 31 *fin.*; cf., quum heri ipsi dixeris, te, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 21; Ter. And. 1, 1, 58; id. Eun. 1, 2, 3; 89; id. ib. 2, 3, 65; id. ib. 3, 4, 1; id. Heaut. 3, 2, 8; id. ib. 3, 3, 7; id. Hec. 1, 2, 115; id. ib. 2, 1, 40; id. ib. 3, 1, 49; id. ib. 3, 5, 16; Phorm. 1, 1, 2; Afran. in Charis. p. 180.—*Here* (a few times in Plaut., and since the Aug. age most freq.; cf. above, *ad init.*): res hodie minor est, here quam fuit, ac eadem cras, *etc.*, Juv. 3, 23: here venisti media nocte, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 16; id. Capt. 1, 2, 2; id. Mil. 1, 1, 59 *sq.*: mihi quærenti convivam dictus here illic De medio potare die, Hor. S. 2, 8, 2: hic here Phrixeæ vellera pressit ovis, Ov. F. 3, 853: dura, anime, dura, here fortior fuisti, Gallio in Quint. 9, 2, 91; Mart. 1, 44, 2; so, id. 3, 12, 2; 4, 7, 5.

II. Meton.: Of time just past: *A short time ago, lately* (very rare): Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 7, § 2: vanissimas Papias leges heri Severus exclusit, Tert. Apol. 4: sordebant tibi villicæ, Concubine, hodie atque heri, Nunc, *etc.*, *but a short time ago, the other day* (an imitation of the Gr. χθὲς καὶ πρώην), Cat. 61, 173.

hĕri-fŭga (er.), æ, *m.* [herus-fugio] *One who runs away from his master*: herifugæ Famuli, Cat. 63, 51.

hĕrilis (er.), e, *adj.* [herus] *Of the master or mistress of a family, the master's, the mistress's* (poet.; esp. in Plaut.): herum fefelli, in nuptias conjeci herilem filium, Ter. And. 3, 4, 23; cf. id. Ad. 3, 2, 3; so, filius, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 117; id. Most. 1, 1, 20; 79; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 58; id. ib. 5, 5, 20; id. Phorm. 1, 1, 5: filia, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 35; id. ib. 2, 3, 8; id. Cist. 2, 3, 8: amica, id. Mil. 2, 1, 37; 44; id. ib. 2, 3, 3; cf., concubina, id. ib. 2, 3, 66; id. ib. 2, 5, 60; id. ib. 2, 6, 28; 68: herilis patria, salve, id. Bacch. 2, 1, 1: gressumque canes comitantur herilem, Virg. Æ. 8, 462: mensæque assuetus herili, id. G. 1, 490: res, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 1; so, imperium, id. Aul. 4, 1, 13; cf., nutus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 6: antiqua herilis fida custos corporis (i. e. Medeæ), Enn. in Non. 39, 3: nisi herile mavis Carpere pensum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 63: herilis prævertit metus, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 17: nomen herile tenet, Ov. M. 10, 502: turpi clausus in arca, Quo te demisit peccati conscia (ancilla) herilis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 60.

Hĕrillus, i, *m.*, Ἥριλλος, *A Greek philosopher of Chalcedon, a disciple of the stoic Zeno*, C. Ac. 2, 42, 129; id. Fin. 5, 25, 73.—Hence, **Hĕrillĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Herillus*; only as *Subst.*: **Herillii**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. discipuli) *The disciples of Herillus*, C. de Or. 3, 17, 62.

herinacius, ii, *m.*, prob. *The hyrax* Syriacus: petra refugium herinaciis, Vulg. Ps. 103, 18 (rendered in Vulg. by λαγωοῖς).

Hermæum, i, v. Hermes.

Hermăgŏras and **Hermăgŏra** (the latter is the Ciceron. form acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 61), æ, *m.*, Ἑρμαγόρας, **I.** *A celebrated Greek rhetorician of Rhodes*, C. Brut. 78, 271; id. Inv. 1, 6, 8; id. ib. 1, 9, 12; id. ib. 1, 11, 16; Quint. 3, 1, 16; id. 3, 5, 14; id. 3, 6, 58, et saep.—Hence, **Hermăgŏrēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Hermagoras*; only as *Subst.*: **Hermăgŏrēi**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. discipuli), *The disciples of Hermagoras*, Quint. 3, 1, 16; 3, 5, 4; 7, 4, 4. **II.** *Another rhetorician of Temnos in Æolis, in the time of Augustus*, Quint. 3, 1, 10; Tac. Or. 19.

Hermăphrŏdītus, i, *m.*, Ἑρμαφρόδιτος, **I.** Prop.: *Hermaphroditus*; a son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis into one person: after death he obtained divine honours: Hyg. Fab. 271; cf. Ov. M. 4, 285 *sq.*; id. ib. 353; Mart. 10, 4, 6.—Hence, **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A hermaphrodite*: "gignuntur et utriusque sexus, quos *hermaphroditos* vocamus, olim androgynos vocatos et in prodigiis habitos, nunc vero in deliciis," Pl. 7, 3, 3. **B.** *A large kind of double cheese, made by the Lunenses*: ne apud solos Lunenses Hermaphroditum existimet annalium Commentator Fenestella, Tert. adv. Val. 34; cf. Ind. in Tert. ed. Migne: "per catachresim *Hermaphrodite* casei fuerunt appellati, qui ex duplici confinio facti, ut Fenestella in Annalibus scripsisse videtur de Lunensibus caseis, olim laudatissimis;" cf., also Pl. 11, 42, 97: "Lunensis (caseus) magnitudine conspicuus." As *Adj.*: *Of the nature of a hermaphrodite*: Of animals: hermaphroditæ equæ, Pl. 11, 49, 109.

Hermăthēna, æ, *f.* [Ἑρμῆς-Ἀθηνᾶ] *A double bust of Mercury and Minerva*, C. Att. 1, 4, 3.

†**hermēneuma**, ătis, *n.*=ἑρμήνευμα, *Explanation, exposition, interpretation*, Sen. Excerpt. Contr. 9, 3 (Contr. 26, written as Greek).

Hermĕrăcles, is, *m.* [Ἑρμῆς-Ἡρακλῆς] *A double bust of Mercury and Hercules*, C. Att. 1, 10, 3.

Hermĕros, ōtis, *m.* [Ἑρμῆς-Ἔρως] *A double bust of Hermes and Eros*, Pl. 36, 5, 4, § 33.

Hermes or **Herma**, æ, *m.*, Ἑρμῆς (Hermes, Mercury; hence, meton., cf. under Ἑρμῆς), *A Hermes pillar, Hermes*, a head carved on the top of a square pedestal or post; such pillars of Hermes stood, especially in Athens, in several public places and before private houses, "Macr. S. 1, 19; Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 138;" Nep. Alcib. 3; C. Leg. 2, 26, 65; id. Att. 1, 8, 2; Juv. 8, 53.—Hence, **Hermæus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hermes*; only as *Subst.*: **Hermæum**, i, *n.*: **A.** (sc. cubiculum) (Prop.: *A small chamber, where Hermes was worshipped*, or *where* prps. *there was a bust of him*; hence) *The name of a summer-house*: in diætam, cui nomen est Hermæum, recesserat, Suet. Claud. 10.—**B.** (sc. templum) *A frontier town of Bœotia, over against Eubœa* (prob. so named from a temple of Hermes), Liv. 35, 50.

Herminĭus mons, *A mountain in south-eastern Portugal, now Sierra de Estrella*, Hirt. B. Alex. 48.

Hermĭŏne, ēs, and **Hermĭŏna**, æ, *f.*, Ἑρμιόνη, **I.** *Dau. of Menelaus and Helen, and wife of Orestes*, Ov. Pont. 2, 11, 13; Hyg. Fab. 123. **II.** *A maritime city of Argolis*, now *Castri*, Mel. 2, 3, 8; Pl. 4, 5, 9.—Hence, **A. Hermĭŏnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hermione*: statio, Virg. Cir. 471.—**B. Hermĭŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hermione*: ager, Pl. 4, 12, 19, § 58.—**C. Hermĭŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hermione*: ager, Liv. 31, 44.

Hermĭŏnes, um, *m.* *A name applied to the people of Central Germany, from whom are descended the* Suevi, Hermunduri, Chatti, and Cherusci, Mel. 3, 3 *fin.*: Pl. 4, 14, 28, § 100; Tac. G. 2.

Hermĭonēus, Hermĭonĭcus, and **Hermĭonĭus**, v. Hermione, no. II.

Hermŏgĕnes, is, *m.*, Ἑρμογένης, **I.** *A banker at Rome*, C. Att. 12, 25, 30; prps. the same as Hermogenes Clodius, id. ib. 13, 23. **II.** H. Tigellius, *A notorious detractor of Horace*, who at first seems to have been well disposed towards him, Hor. S. 1, 3, 129; id. ib. 1, 9, 25; id. ib. 1, 10, 80. **III.** *An architect of Alabanda, in Caria*, Vitr. 3, 2, § 6; id. 3, § 8; id. 4, 3, § 1.

†**Hermŏlaus**, i, *m.*, Ἑρμόλαος, *A page of Alexander the Great*, Curt. 8, 6, 3 *sq.*

Hermŏtīmus, i, *m.*, Ἑρμότιμος, *A native of Clazomenæ, said to have been gifted with a supernatural power, by which his soul, leaving his body, wandered from place to place, and brought tidings of distant events in a very incredibly short space of time*: while in one of these trances, his body was burned by his enemis, Pl. 7, 52, 53; Tert. Anim. 44.

†**hermūbŏtăne**, es, *f.*='Ερμοῦ βοτάνη, *The herb Mercury*, also called hermubasilion, App. Herb. 82. Cf., hermupoa.

hermŭla, æ, *m.*, *dim.* [Hermes] *A small Hermes pillar* (cf. Hermes), Cassiod. Var. 3, 51; Balb. de Limit. p. 142 Goes.

Hermundŭri, orum, *m.*, Ἑρμόνδοροι, Strab., *A German people on the Elbe, neighbours of the* Chatti, Pl. 4, 14, 28, § 100; Tac. G. 41; id. A. 2, 63; id. ib. 12, 29 *sq.*; id. ib. 13, 57.

†**hermūpŏa**, æ, *f.*='Ερμοῦ πόα, *The herb Mercury*, Pl. 25, 5, 18.

Hermus, i, *m.*, Ἕρμος, *An auriferous river in Æolis* (now *Sarabat*), Mel. 1, 17, 3; Pl. 5, 29, 31, § 119; Virg. G. 2, 137.

‡**herna**, æ, *f.*, *A rock*: **A.** In the language of the Marsi: asper, Virg. Æ. 7, 684; p. 56 Mai.—**B.** In the language of the Sabines, Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 684.

†**hernĭa**, æ, *f.* [prps. from ἔρνος, sprout, like ramex from ramus] *A rupture, hernia*, Cels. 7, 18; Mart. 3, 24, 10.

Hernĭci, ōrum, *m.* *An Italian people in Latium, between the Æqui and Volsci*, Liv. 2, 22; 40 *sq.*; cf. "Hernici dicti a saxis, quæ Marsi *herna* dicunt," Fest. p. 100 Müll.—Hence, **Hernĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Hernici, Hernician*: ager, Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 63: terra, Ov. F. 3, 90: saxa, Virg. Æ. 7, 684; Sil. 4, 228; 8, 393; cf. Stat. S. 4, 5, 56.—As *Subst.*: **Hernĭcus**, i, *m.*, *The Hernician*, collect.: Juv. 14, 180.

hernĭōsus, i, *m.* [hernia] *A ruptured person*: Lampr. Heliog. 25.

Hĕro, ūs, *f.*, Ἡρώ, **I.** *A priestess of Aphrodite in Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos, who repeatedly swam to her across the Hellespont, until at length he was drowned*, Ov. H. 18 and 19; id. Am. 2, 16, 31.—Hence, **Hĕrōus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hero*: turres, Luc. 9, 955. **II.** *One of the Danaides*, Hyg. Fab. 170. **III.** *A dau. of Priam*, Hyg. Fab. 90.

Hērōdes, is, *m.*, Ἡρώδης, **I.** *A king of Judæa*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 184; Macr. S. 2, 4.—Hence, **Herodianus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Herod*; only as *Subst.*: **Herodiani**, orum, *m.* (sc. fautores), *The partizans of Herod, the Herodians*: Vulg. Matt. 22, 16; id. Marc. 3, 6; id. ib. 12, 3: "Herodiani diem natalem Herodis observant, ut etiam sabbata," *etc.*, Vel. Schol. ad Pers. 5, 180. **II.** Surnamed Atticus, *A celebrated Greek sophist under the Antonines*, Gell. 1, 2; 9, 2; 19, 12. **III.** *A freedman of Atticus*, C. Att. 6, 1, 25.

hērōdĭus, i, *m.*=ἡρωδιός, *A heron*, or prps. more prob., *a stork*: Vulg. Deut. 14, 16; id. Job. 39, 13; id. Ps. 103, 17.—Called also, **hērōdĭo**, onis, *m.*, Vulg. Lev. 11, 19.

☞ The meaning of the word is very doubtful, and much disputed by commentators; v. Cyclop. of Bibl. Lit. s. v. "heron."

Hērŏdŏtus, i, *m.*='Ηρόδοτος, *The celebrated earliest Greek historian of Halicarnassus, about* 450 B. C.: quanquam et apud Herodotum, patrem historiæ et apud Theopompum sunt innumerabiles fabulæ, C. Leg. 1, 1, 5; id. de Or. 2, 13, 55; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 73; 101; id. 9, 4, 16; 18.

hērōĭce, *adv.* [heroicus] *In the he-*

roic style: hos quoque (versus Homeri) tanquam heroice incomptos adamavit (Virgilius), Macr. S. 5, 14.

hērōĭcus, a, um, *adj.*=ἡρωϊκός, *Of* or *relating to Heroes, heroic*: vetus opinio est, jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, C. Div. 1, 1, 1; so, tempora, id. N. D. 3, 21, 54; Quint. 1, 11, 17: ætates, C. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: Medea et Atreus, heroicæ personæ, id. N. D. 3, 29, 71: sublimitas heroici carminis, *of the heroic poem, of the epic*, Quint. 1, 8, 5; cf., heroici carminis sonus, Tac. Or. 10; so, carmen, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1 *init.*: versus, usually herous versus (v. herous), Prisc. p. 1256 P.

†**hērōīne**, es, *f.*=ἡρωΐνη, *A demi-goddess, heroine*: Prop. 1, 13, 31: illic formosæ veniant chorus heroinæ (*i. e.* Cassandra, Andromache, Helena cet.), id. 1, 19, 13. *In sing.*, Prop. 2, 2, 9 Herzb. Cf. herois.

†**hērōĭon**, ii, *n.*=ἡρώιον, *A plant, called also* asphodelus, Pl. 22, 22, 32.

†**hērōis**, ĭdis (**hērōĭda**, æ, Fulgent. Myth. 1, præf. p. 4 Munck.), *f.*=ἡρωΐς, **I.** Prop.: *A demi-goddess, heroine*: heroidum ac dearum personis effictis, Suet. Ner. 21: veteres heroidas æquare, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 33. In the Gr., *Dat. plur.*: heroisin, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 43. **II.** Meton.: Heroides, *The title of the Epistles of Ovid*, acc. to Prisc. p. 908 P.

(**herones**, false read. in Pl. 36, 14, 21, § 96, for ærones; v. Sill. ad h. l.; v. 2. æro.)

Hērŏphīle, es, *f.*, Ἡροφίλη, *A priestess of Apollo*, Tib. 2, 5, 68.

†**hēros**, ōis, *m.*=ἥρως, **I.** Prop.: *A demi-god, hero*: heroum veterescasus imitari, C. de Or. 2, 47, 194: ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit Permixtos heroas, Virg. E. 4, 16: magnanimi heroes, id. Æ. 6, 649: incipit Æneas heros, id. ib. 6, 103; called also, Troius heros, id. ib. 451: Laertius heros, *i. e. Ulysses*, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 3: quem virum aut heroa lyra vel acri Tibia sumis celebrare, Clio? Hor. Od. 1, 12, 1: Ajax heros, id. S. 2, 3, 193: intererit multum, Davusne loquatur an heros, id. A. P. 114. —As *Adj., Of* or *relating to heroes; heroic*: ecce modo heroas sensus efferre videmus Nugari solitos Græce (for heroicos or heroes), Pers. 1, 69. **II.** Meton.: in Cicero a few times, of *illustrious* men: heros ille noster Cato, C. Att. 1, 17, 9: Antonii colloquium cum heroibus nostris (*i. e.* Bruto et Cassio), id. ib. 14, 6, 1: illorum fuit heroum (*i. e.* Platonis et Aristotelis), id. Rep. 3, 8. And ironically of Clodius: ignari, quantum in illo heroe esset animi, id. Att. 4, 3, 5.

Hērostrātus, i, *m.*, Ἡρόστρατος, *An Ephesian who, in order to make himself famous, set fire to the Temple of Diana at Ephesus*, Sol. 40.

1. **hērōus**, a, um, *Of Hero*; v. Hero, *no.* I.

†2. **hērōus**, a, um, *adj.*=ἡρῷος, *Of* or *relating to a hero, heroic*: labores, Stat. S. 4, 7, 2: chelys, id. ib. 1, 3, 102; cf., carmen, Prop. 3, 3, 16; and, versus, *heroic, epic verse*, C. Leg. 2, 27, 68; Quint. 1, 5, 28: pes, *an heroic* or *epic foot*, C. de Or. 3, 47, 182.—As *Subst.*: **A. herous**, i, *m.*: **1.** (*sc.* versus)=versus heroicus: apte Jungitur herous cum breviore modo, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 22; so, Mart. 3, 20, 6; Quint. 10, 1, 88 Zumpt *N. cr.*—**2.** =pes herous; herous qui est idem dactylus, Quint. 9, 4, 88; so, id. 89.—**B. Hērōum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* monumentum), *A monument to the memory of a hero, a monument*: Pl. 10, 5, 6.

1. †**herpes**, ētis, *m.* = ἕρπης, *A spreading cutaneous eruption*, Pl. 26, 14, 87, § 145; and prps. Lucil. in Non. 117, 22, where others read herpestica (in Cels. 5, 28, 3, written as Greek).

2. **herpes**, etis, *m.*=ἕρπης, "*Herpes* quoque animal a Græcis vocatur, quo præcipue sanantur quæcumque serpunt," Pl. 30, 13, 39.

†**herpestĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*=ἑρπητικός, *Spreading, eating*: gangræna herpestica, Lucil. in Non. 117, 22 (*al.* herpes ita; v. 1. herpes).

†**herpyllum**, i, *n.* = ἕρπυλλον, *A climbing evergreen plant*, also called sisymbrium, *creeping thyme*, App. Herb. 105; likewise called **herpyllus**, ib. 99.

Herse, es, *f.*, Ἕρση, *A dau. of Cecrops, loved by Mercury*, Ov. M. 2, 559; 724 *sq.*

Hersĭlĭa, æ, *f. The wife of Romulus*, Ov. M. 14, 830 *sq.*; Liv. 1, 11; Macr. S. 1, 6.

Hertha, æ, v. Nerthus.

Hĕrŭli (also Eruli), ōrum, *m. The Herulians, a people of Northern Germany who penetrated into Italy and dissolved the western Roman Empire*, Paul Diac. Longob. 1, 1; Claud. Mamert. Pan. ad Maxim. 5; Genethl. 7.— *Sing.*: **Herulus**, i, *m.*, collect.: *The Herulians*: cursu Herulus, Sid. Carm. 7, 236.

hērus (er-), i, *m.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The master of a house or family*, in respect to servants: iis, qui vi oppressos imperio coercent, sit sane adhibenda sævitia, ut heris in famulos, si aliter teneri non possunt, C. Off. 2, 7, 24; cf., non heros nec dominos appellabant eos, quibus juste paruerunt, id. Rep. 1, 41; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 87: me meus herus Fecit ut vigilarem, id. ib. 141: nonne heræ meæ nunciare, quod herus meus jussit, licet? id. ib. 296: quis herus est igitur tibi? id. ib. 206; 225: nec victoris heri tetigit captiva cubile, Virg. Æ. 3, 324; Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 20; cf., O here, quæ res Nec modum habet, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 265:—*Le.* Ubinam est herus? *Li.* Major apud forum's st minor hic est intus, *our old ... our young master*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 63; cf. id. Capt. 3, 5, 49 *sq.*

II. Meton.: **A.** Of men: *A master, lord, owner, proprietor* (poet.): agellum hunc Herique villulam hortulumque pauperis Tuor, Cat. 20, 4; cf., propriæ telluris herus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 129; and, ne perconteris, fundus meus Arvo pascat herum, an, *etc.*, id. Ep. 1, 16, 2: destinata Aula divitem manet Herum, id. Od. 2, 18, 32: O cubile ... quæ tuo veniunt hero Quanta gaudia, Cat. 61, 116.—**B.** Of the gods: nondum cum sanguine sacro Hostia cœlestes pacificasset heros, Cat. 68, 76.— Of the gods abs.: quod temere invitis, suscipiatur heris, id. 68, 78.

hervum, i, v. ervum.

Hēsĭŏdus, i, *m.*, Ἡσίοδος, *The Greek poet Hesiod*, Gell. 3, 11; id. 17, 21, 3; Vell. 1, 7, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 52; id. 5, 11, 19; Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36; id. Off. 1, 15, 98.—Hence, **A. Hēsĭŏdēus** or **-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, Ἡσιόδειος, *Of* or *relating to Hesiod, Hesiodic*: illud Hesiodium laudatur a doctis, C. Brut. 4, 15: carmina, Sid. Carm. 9, 213.—**B. Hēsĭŏdĭcus**, a, um, *adj., Of* or *relating to Hesiod, Hesiodic*: carmen, Serv. Virg. G. 2, 176.

Hēsĭŏne, es, and, **Hēsĭŏna**, æ, *f.*, Ἡσιόνη, *A dau. of Laomedon, king of Troy, whom Hercules rescued from a sea-monster and gave in marriage to Telamon, to whom she bore Teucer*, Ov. M. 11, 211 *sq.*; Virg. Æ. 8, 157; Hyg. Fab. 31; 89; 97.

Hesperia, æ, v. Hesperus, *no.* A. 2.

Hesperides, um, v. Hesperus, *no.* B. 2. b.

Hespĕrĭe, es, *f.*, Ἑσπερίη, *A dau. of the River Cebren, who was killed by the bite of a snake*, Ov. M. 11, 769.

Hesperis, idis, v. Hesperus, *no.* B.

Hesperius, a, um, v. Hesperus, *no.* A.

hespĕrūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [Hesperus] *The evening star*: Sen. Med. 877.

†**Hespĕrus** or **-os**, i, *m.*, Ἕσπερος, **I.** Prop.: *A son of Cephalus and Aurora*; cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 42; or, acc. to others, *the son of Japetus and Asia, and brother of Atlas*; cf. Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 530, and, 4, 484. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The evening star, Hesperus*: "infima est quinque errantium terræque proxima stella Veneris, quæ φωσφόρος Græce, Latine dicitur *Lucifer*, quum antegreditur solem, quum subsequitur autem *Hesperos*," Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: illam non venlens Aurora Cessantem vidit, non Hesperus, Ov. M. 5, 441; id. F. 2, 314; cf. ib. 5, 419: ite domum saturæ, venit Hesperus, ite capellæ, Virg. E. 10, 77.—**B.** Like vesper, for *the west*: Achaia et ad Hesperum jacentes terræ, Pl. 18, 25, 57, § 215.—Hence,

1. Hespĕrius, a, um, *adj., Of* or *situate toward the west, western, Hesperian*: Hesperium fretum, *the western ocean*, Ov. M. 11, 258; so, litus, id. ib. 2, 142: undæ, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 20: axis, Ov. M. 4, 214; cf., constitit Hesperio, regnis Atlantis, in orbe, id. ib. 4, 628: and, imperi Porrecta majestas ad ortus Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 16: rex, *i. e. Atlas* or *Hesperus*, Ov. de Nuce 111: Hesperios amnes, Rhenum Rhodanumque Padumque, *etc., western*, id. M. 2, 258: et terram Hesperiam venies, *the land of the west*, i. e. *Italy* (because situate to the west of the Trojans), Virg. Æ. 2, 781; cf. in *Subst.*; so of *Italy*, Latium, id. ib. 7, 601: fluctus, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 26: ruina, id. ib. 2, 1, 32: duces, Luc. 5, 703.—Hence,

As *Subst.*: **Hesperia**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra), *The land of the west, Hesperia*, poet. in the sense of the Greeks for *Italy* or *Spain*: **a.** Of *Italy*: est locus, Hesperiam quam mortales perhibebant, Enn. Ann. 1, 36; imitated by Virgil: est locus, Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt, Virg. Æ. 1, 530; cf. Macr. S. 6, 1; Hor. Od. 3, 6, 8; id. ib. 4, 5, 38; Luc. 1, 224, et al.— **b.** Of *Spain*: qui nunc Hesperia sospes ab ultima, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 4.

2. Hespĕris, ĭdis, *f.* (Prop. *Hesperias*; hence, meton.), *The west, western*: corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum (Tibris), *i. e. Italian* (cf. above), Virg. Æ. 8, 77.—Hence,

As *Subst.*: **a. Hespĕris**, ĭdis, *f., The queen's gilliflower* (Hesperis tristis, L.): "hesperis noctu magis olet, inde nomine invento," Pl. 21, 7, 18 *fin.*

b. Hespĕrĭdes, um, *f.*: (α) *The Hesperides, daughters of Hesperus, or of Erebus and Nox, who, on an island beyond Mount Atlas, watched a garden with golden apples*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44; Hyg. Fab. præf.; Ov. M. 11, 114; Lucr. 5, 33.—(β) *A group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean*, Mel. 3, 10, 3; called, also, Hesperidum insulæ, Pl. 6, 31, 36.

hesternus, a, um, *adj.* [hes, whence heri, v. h. v., analog. with hodiernus] *Of yesterday, yesterday's*: disputatio hesterni et hodierni diei, C. de Or. 3, 21, 81; cf., hesterno die, id. N. D. 2, 29, 73; and, hesterno sermone, id. Rep. 3, 12 *fin.*; so, die, id. Cat. 2, 3, 6: nocte, Ov. H. 19, 72: sermone, C. Ac. 2, 6, 18: disputatione, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 10: panis, Cels. 1, 3: reliquiæ, *of yesterday*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 25; so, jus, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: cœna, Pl. Pan. 6, 3, 3: fercula, Hor. S. 2, 6, 105: vitia, id. ib. 2, 2, 78: ex potatione, C. Frgm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66; cf., Iaccho (*i. e.* vino), Virg. E. 6, 15; and, mero, Just. 24, 8: corollæ, Prop. 2, 34, 59: crines, *i. e. not yet arranged*, id. 1, 15, 5; so, coma, Ov. A. A. 3, 154: Lar, *to whom sacrifice was made yesterday*, Virg. Æ. 8, 543 Serv.: ignes suscitat, Ov. M. 8, 643.—Comicè: Quirites, *Romans of yesterday*, i. e. *slaves recently made free*, Pers. 3, 106. In the *Abl.*: adverbially, hesterno (*sc.* die), *yesterday*, Sisenn. in Charis. p. 180 P.; Aus. Epigr. 74.— As *Subst.*: **hesterna**, orum, *n.* (*sc.* acta *or* facta) *The things of yesterday*: hesternorum immemores, acta pueritiæ recordari, Quint. 11, 2, 6.

Hestĭæōtis, ĭdis, *f.*, Ἑστιαιῶτις, *A province of Thessaly between Olympus and Ossa*, Pl. 31, 2, 9.

Hesus, i, v. Esus.

†**hētærĭa**, æ, *f.* = ἑταιρία, *A* (religious) *brotherhood, fraternity*, Traj. in Pl. Ep. 10, 43, 1; Pl. ib. 10, 97, 7.

†**hētĕroclītus**, a, um, *adj.* = ἑτερόκλιτος, In Gram.: *Varying in declension, heteroclite*, Charis. p. 23 P.; Prisc. p. 1065 lb.

†**hētĕrocrānĕa** or **-ĭa**, æ, *f.* = ἑτερομρανία, *Headache on one side of the head*, also called hemicrania, whence *migraine*, Pl. 31, 9, 45; Marc. Emp. 2: v. hemicrania.

† **hētĕrōmēces**, is, *adj.* = ἑτερομήκης, *Having sides of unequal length, oblong*: Boeth. Arith. 2, 31 p. 1037.

† **hētĕrŏmĕres**, is, *adj.* = ἑτερομερής, *Having different sides*; An epithet of an oblong: Boeth. Geom. 2, p. 1230.

Hetruria, æ, and **Hetruscus**, a, um, v. Etruria.

‡**hetta** res minimi pretii, quasi hieta, id est hiatus hominis atque oscitatio. Alii pusulam dixerunt esse, quæ in co-

quendo pane solet assurgere, a qua accipi rem nullius pretii, quum dicimus: *Non hettæ te facio*, Fest. p. 99 Müll. *N. cr.* (prps. akin to Gr. ἥττων, ἧσσων, less, meaner; cf. hettematicus).

†**hettēmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἡττηματικός, *Poor of its kind*, Firm. Math. 3, 9.

heu! *interj.*, **I.** An exclamation of grief or pain, *Oh! ah! alas! Abs.*: *Ca.* Nihilne adjuvare me audes? *Ps.* Quid faciam tibi? *Ca.* Heu! *Ps.* Heu? id quidem tibi hercle, ne parsis, dabo. *Ca.* Miser sum, argentum nusquam invenio mutuum. Pseudole. *Ps.* Heu! *Ca.* Neque intus nummus ullus est. *Ps.* Eheu, *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 76 *sq.*: heu, heu! quam ego malis perdidi modis, quod tibi detuli et quod dedi! id. ib. 1, 3, 26: *Ba.* Heu heu heu! *Pa.* Desine. *Ba.* Doleo, id. ib. 5, 2, 21: O domus antiqua, heu, quam dispari Dominare domino! Enn. in C. Off. 1, 39, 139.—Folld. by *Voc.*: quatenus — heu nefas! Virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 30; cf., palam captis gravis, heu nefas heu, id. ib. 4, 6, 17: heu mea fortuna, id. ap. Non. 90, 14: heu, Charine! Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 16: heu, hercle, mulier, multum et audax et mala es, id. Men. 5, 1, 31: heu, nimis longo satiate ludo (Mars)! Hor. Od. 1, 2, 37.—Folld. by *Acc.*: heu me miserum! interii, Enn. in Non. 504, 6; so, heu me miserum! Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 10; id. Merc. 3, 4, 39; Ter. And. 4, 1, 22; Afran. in C. Tusc. 4, 20, 45; C. Phil. 7, 4, 14: heu me miseram! Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 29: heu me infelicem! id. Hec. 3, 1, 2; Turpil. in C. Tusc. 4, 35, 73: heu edepol hominem nihili! Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 27: so, heu edepol res turbulentas! id. Epid. 1, 1, 68: heu hercle hominem multum et odiosum mihi! id. Men. 2, 2, 41; so, heu hercle odiosas res! id. Mil. 4, 2, 65, and, id. Men. 5, 2, 119: heu me, per urbem Fabula quanta fui! Hor. Epod. 11, 7.—Folld. by *objective clause*: heu eor meum finditur! Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 17; so with another *adv.*: heu edepol, patrem eum miserum prædicas! id. Most. 4, 2, 65: heu hercle, nomen multis scriptum'st tuum! id. Pers. 4, 6, 24: heu edepol, næ ego homo vivo miser! id. Men. 5, 5, 10.

II. In Plautus a few times as an exclamation of admiration or surprise, *Oh!* heu edepol specie lepida mulier! Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 2: heu hercle mortalem catum! id. Pœn. 5, 2, 147; cf., heu edepol mortales malos! id. ib. 3, 2, 26.

‡†**Heurēsis,** eos, *f.* = Εὕρησις (*a finding out*), *A Roman festival in November*, Calend. Farnes. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 381.

†**heurētes,** æ, *m.* = εὑρετής, *An inventor, inventive person*: Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 9.

heus! *interj.* Used in calling aloud upon a person, *Ho! ho there! hark! holloa! Abs.*: heus reclude: heus, Tranio, etiam aperis? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 28; cf., Syre, Syre inquam, heus, heus Syre, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 107; so, heus, heus, id. Eun. 2, 3, 45; id. ib. 3, 3, 24; id. Ad. 4, 4, 17: heus, Phædrome, exi, exi, exi, inquam ocius, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 26; cf., heus, Staphyla, prodi, id. Aul. 2, 6, 1; and, heus, Strobile, sequere propere me, id. ib. 2, 2, 86: heus, equis hic est? *holloa there*, id. Amph. 4, 1, 12; id. Bacch. 4, 1, 10; id. Most. 4, 2, 19; cf., heus, ubi estis? id. Capt. 4, 2, 30: heus, audin' quid ait? id. ib. 3, 4, 60: et heus, jube illos illinc amabo abscedere, id. Most. 2, 2, 36: heus age, responde, Pers, 2, 17: heus bone, tu palles, id. 3, 94: heus, etiam mensas consumimus? Virg. Æ. 7, 116.—Folld. by *tu*: heus tu, te volo, Plaut. Curc. 3, 21; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 29; and, heus tu, Rufio, cave sis mentiaris, C. Mil. 22, 60; so, heus tu, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 30; id. ib. 5, 3, 8; id. Cas. 4, 4, 15; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 22; id. ib. 3, 5, 46; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 51; Hor. S. 1, 3, 21: heus vos, Plaut. Casin. 2, 2, 2; id. Most. 4, 2, 72; id. Pers. 5, 2, 63: *Ch.* Atque heus tu. *Ni.* Quid vis? Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 93: *Ph.* Sed heus tu. *Pa.* Quid vis? Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 11; so, sed heus tu, id. ib. 3, 1, 44; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 128; C. Att. 1, 16, 13; id. ib. 15, 11, 4; id. Fam. 7, 11, 2.

†**hexăchordos,** on, *adj.* = ἑξάχορδος, *Having six musical strings* or *stops*: machina, *a water-organ with six stops*, Vitr. 10, 13.

†**hexaclīnon,** i, *n.* = ἑξάκλινον, *A couch to hold six persons*, Mart. 9, 60, 9.

†**hexæmĕron,** i, *n. adj.* = ἑξαήμερον, *Of* or *belonging to six days*; only as *Subst.*: **hexæmeron,** i, *n.*: **A.** (*sc.* carmen) *A poem of Dracontius on the six days of the creation.*—**B.** (*sc.* scriptum) *A work of St. Ambrose*: sanctus Ambrosius. . . . sex libros. . . . confecit, quos Hexæmeron appellavit, Cassiod. Div. Instit. 1.

†**hexăgōnum,** i, *n.* = ἑξάγωνον, *A six-sided figure, hexagon*: Col. 5, 2, 10.

†**hexămĕter** (also hexametrus, Ter. Maur. p. 2430 P.), tri, *m.* = ἑξάμετρος (*of six measures*), with or without versus, *A verse consisting of six feet, a hexameter*: versus, Lucil. in Porphyr. Hor. S. 1, 5, 87: Antipater ille Sidonius solitus est versus hexametros aliosque variis modis atque numeris fundere ex tempore, C. de Or. 3, 50, 194: hexametrorum instar versuum, id. Or. 66, 223: liber scriptus ab eo hexametris versibus, Suet. Aug. 85; Gell. 18, 15, 1 (cf. Enn. in C. Leg. 2, 27, 68): initium hexametri, Quint. 9, 4, 78; cf. id. ib. 74: finis hexametri, id. ib. 75; Ter. Maur. p. 2441: iambicus, *whose sixth foot is an iambus*, Diom. p. 516 P.

†**hexăphŏros,** on, *adj.* = ἑξαφόρος, *One of six who carry a load together*: phalangarii, Vitr. 10, 8 *med.*—As *Subst.*: **hexaphŏrum,** i, *n.*: *A litter borne by six men*, Mart. 2, 81, 1; id. 6, 77, 10.

†**hexaptōta,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* nomina) = ἑξάπτωτα; In Gram.: *Nouns that have six cases*, Prisc. p. 673 P.

Hexăpȳlon, i, *n.* Ἑξάπυλον, *A gate of Syracuse with six entrances*, Liv. 24, 21; 32; 39.

†**hexas,** ădis, *f.* = ἑξάς, *The number six*, Mart. Cap. 7, 240.

†**hexastĭchus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἑξάστιχος, *Of six lines* or *rows*: hordeum, prps. our *long-eared barley* (Hordeum celeste, L.): Col. 2, 9, 4: myrtus, Pl. 15, 29, 37.

†**hexastўlos,** on, *adj.* = ἑξάστυλος, *Having six columns*, Vitr. 3, 2.

†**hexēcontălīthos,** i, *m.* = ἑξήκοντα, λίθος (*sixty stone*), *A precious stone*, now unknown, Pl. 37, 10, 60, § 167: tantum uno lapide gloriantur, quem hexecontalithon nominamus, tam diversis notis sparsum, ut sexaginta gemmarum colores in parvo ejus orbiculo deprehendantur, Solin. 31.

†**hexēris,** is, *f.* = ἑξήρης (ναῦς), *A vessel with six banks of oars*, Liv. 37, 23; id. 29, 9.

hiantĭa, æ, *f.* [hio] *An opening*: oris, Tert. Anim. 10.

hīasco, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [id.] *To gape, open, split open* (ante- and post-class.): ubi primum nuces pineæ incipiunt hiascere, Cato R. R. 17, 2; so, Gargil. de Re hort. 2, 1.

hĭātus, ūs, *m.* = [hio] (*A gaping*; hence) (class. in the sing. and in the plur.), **I.** Prop.: *An opening, aperture, cleft*: animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, partim unguium tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; so, oris, Suet. Claud. 27; Virg. Æ. 11, 680; so, too, without oris: ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat, Quint. 1, 11, 9; so, extremus exspirantis, id. 6, 2, 31: Nemeæus magnus hiatus Ille leonis, Lucr. 5, 24; cf., quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra, id. 6, 576; so, Ov. M. 7, 557; id. ib. 11, 60; Val. Fl. 1, 34; Juv. 3, 175; Pl. 28, 4, 7; cf., also of Boreas: imbres, sicco quos asper hiatu Persolidat Boreas, *with a dry throat, dry breath*, Stat. Th. 1, 352: repentini terrarum hiatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14; so, hauriri urbes terræ hiatibus, Pl. 36, 15, 24, § 119; cf., qui (Gyges) descendit in illum hiatum, C. Off. 3, 9, 38; and, neu distracta (Natura) suum late dispandat hiatum, Lucr. 6, 599: fons margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus, *basin*, Ov. M. 3, 162: quantum cœli patet altus hiatus, id. 4, 418; cf. id. 5, 376; and, fit et cœli ipsius hiatus, quod vocant chasma, Pl. 2, 26, 26: corticis bipedalis hiatus, id. 16, 12, 23.—Poet.: quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu? *i. e. of such large talking, pompous language, high-flown style*, Hor. A. P. 138; cf. Juv. 6, 636.

II. Fig.: **A.** *An eager desire, longing* (so used by Tac.): libidine sanguinis et hiatu præmiorum, Tac. H. 4, 42.

B. In gram. lang., *A hiatus*: habet enim ille tanquam hiatus concursu vocalium molle quiddam et quod indicet non ingratam negligentiam, C. Or. 23, 77; Quint. 9, 4, 33; (Catullus) amans hiatus illius Homerici suavitatem, *obviosa* dixit propter insequentis a literæ (verbi *acinæ*) concentum, Gell. 7, 20, 6.

Hiber, Hiberia, *etc.* v. Iber.

hiberna, orum, v. hibernus.

hībernāculum, i, *n.* [hiberno] *That which serves for wintering in*; hence), **I.** Gen.: *A winter residence, winter apartment*: Vitr. 1, 2 *fin.*; id. 7, 4 *fin.*; Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 7. **II.** Esp.: Milit. t. t.: *Plur.*: *The tents in winter-quarters* (opp. to hiberna, winter-quarters in gen.), *winter tents*: hibernacula Carthaginiensium lignea ferme tota erant, Liv. 30, 3; cf. id. 5, 2; so, id. 22, 32; Tac. A. 2, 23; Nep. Eum. 8.

hībernālis, e, *adj.* [hibernus] *Of the winter, wintry* (Eccl. Lat.): glacies, Vulg. Sap. 16, 29.

Hĭbernĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἰουερνία, Ptol., *Ireland*: Cæs. B. G. 5, 13; Pl. 4, 16, 30: Tac. Agr. 24.—Also called **Iverna,** æ, Mel. 3, 6, 6: **Juverna,** æ, Juv. 2, 160: and, acc. to the Gr. form Ἰέρνη Strab., **Ierna,** æ, App. de Mundo, p. 60; and **Ierne,** es, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 251; IV. Cons. Hon. 33: **Hĭbĕrĭo,** ōnis, 8. Patric. Confess.

hiberno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [hibernus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To pass the winter, to winter*: furcillas reducit hibernatum tecta, Var. R. R. 1, 8, 6: (thynni) ibi hibernant, Pl. 9, 15, 20, § 51.—**B.** Esp.: In milit. lang., *To keep in winter-quarters, to spend the winter in quarters*: jam vero quemadmodum milites hibernent, quotidie sermones ac literæ perferuntur, C. Manil. 13, 39; so, id. Fam. 7, 17, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 46 *fin.*: Liv. 22, 16; id. 26, 1. **II.** Fig.: Poet.: *To rest, repose*: Pers. 6, 7.

hībernus, a, um, *adj.* [hiems] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Of* or *belonging to winter, wintry, winter-*: hiberno tempore, Lucr. 5, 698; so, tempus, id. 5, 938; cf., in aprico maxime pratuli loco, quod erat hibernum tempus anni, considerent, C. Rep. 1, 12; and, temporibus hibernis, C. 2 Verr. 5, 10, 26; so, menses, id. ib.; Suet. Cæs. 4 id. Aug. 24; id. Claud. 23: annus, *i. e. winter-time*, Hor. Epod. 2, 29: exortus solis, Pl. 6, 17, 21: occasus, id. 5, 5, 5: navigatio, C. Att. 15, 25: ignis, id. de Sen. 14, 46: grando, Ov. M. 5, 158; cf., nix, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 3: cubicula, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, 2: tunica, *winter-dress*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 94; cf., calceatus feminarum, Pl. 16, 8, 13: pira, id. 16, 26, 43: agni, id. 8, 47, 72: Alpes, *wintry, cold*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 41; so, Caucasus, Val. Fl. 6, 612; Cori, *i. e. stormy*, Virg. Æ. 5, 126; hence, too, flumen, Hor. S. 1, 7, 27: mare, id. Epod. 15, 8: sequor, id. S. 2, 3, 235: Neptunus, id. Epod. 17, 55: noctes, Virg. Æ. 6, 355: pulvis, *i. e. a dry winter*, id. G. 1, 101; also quoted in Pl. 17, 2, 2, § 14: Lycia, *cold*, id. Æ. 4, 143: legiones, *i. e. lying in winter-quarters*, Suet. Cal. 8; v. in *Subst.* below.—**B.** In the *Neutr. adverbially*: increpui (*sc.* Arcturus) hibernum, et fluctus movi maritimos, *wintry, stormy*, Plaut. Rud. prol. 69.—As *Subst.*: **I. hibernum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* tempus) *Winter*: gravat atque premit hæc passio magis mulieribus viros; hiberno atque nocte magis quam die vel æstate, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 1 *sub init.*: Tibris hibernis vada mollat severis, Merobaud. Carm. 4, 11.—**2. hiberna,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* castra), *Winter-quarters*: tres (legiones), quæ circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10: in hiberna in Sequanos exercitum deduxit, id. ib. 1, 54 *fin.*; so, id. ib. 2, 35; id. ib. 3, 2; id. ib. 3, 3; id. ib. 3, 6; id. ib. 3, 29 *fin.*; id. ib. 4, 38; id. ib. 5, 1: quo (tempore) neque frumenta in hibernis erant neque multum a maturitate aberant, *in the winter camp, winter*

magazines, id. B. C. 1, 48; Ovid. *N. cr.* **II.** Meton.: Of locality: *Situated or being in the north, northern:* Borysthenidæ, Prop. 2, 7, 18.

Hiberus, v. Iberus.

†hĭbiscum (also ibiscum and ebiscum, Scrib. 80; 82), i, *n.* = ἰβίσκος, *The marsh-mallow* (Althæa officinalis, L.): Pl. 20, 4, 14; 19, 5, 27; Virg. E. 10, 71: hædorumque gregem viridi compellere hibisco, *i. e. to the spot where marsh-mallows grow*, id. ib. 2, 30.

hĭbrida (also written hybrida and ibrida), æ, *comm.* [most prob. akin to ὑβρίζω, ὕβρις, and so, unbridled, lawless, unnatural; hence] of animals produced from two different species, **I.** Prop.: *A mongrel, hybrid:* "in nullo genere æque facilis mixtura cum fero (quam in suibus), qualiter natos antiqui *hibridas* vocabant ceu semiferos," Pl. 8, 53, 79. **II.** Meton.: Of persons; *One born of a Roman father and a foreign mother,* or *of a freeman and a slave:* ibique postea ex hibridis, libertinis servisque conscripserat, Hirt. B. Afr. 19, 4: hibrida quo pacto sit Persius ultus, Hor. S. 1, 7, 2; so, Suet. Aug. 19; Mart. 6, 39, 20; 8, 22: Q. Varius propter obscurum jus civitatis *Hibrida* cognominatus, Val. Max. 8, 6, 4.

I. **hīc, hæc, hoc** (hĭc in Virg. Æ. 4, 22; id. ib. 6, 791; Incert. Auct. de Laud. Herc. 64: *Dat. Sing. Fem.*, hæ rei, Cato R. R. 14, 3), *pron. demonstr.* [from the pronominal root *I*, whence also comes *is*, with the demonstr. suffix *ce*] points to something near or present, or which is conceived of as present, **I.** Gen.: *This:* **A.**: **1.** With *Subst.*: hic homo sanus non est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 246: rapidus fluvius est hic, non hac temere transiri potest apud hunc fluvium, *etc.*, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 53: quid præclarum putet in rebus humanis, qui hæc deorum regna perspexerit? *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 17: genus hoc, id. ib. 1, 25: hoc avunculo, atque in hac tam clara re publica natus, id. ib. 1, 19; cf., quorum singuli saluti huic civitati fuerunt, et qui sunt procul ab ætatis hujus memoria, id. ib. 1, 1: his libris erat, id. ib. 1, 7: hæ feriæ, id. ib. 1, 9; so, feriæ, id. ib. 1, 20; cf. id. ib. 9 *fin.*: hæc cœlestia vel studiosissime solet quærere, id. ib. 1, 10; cf., ad hæc cituma, id. ib. 1, 21.

2. *Abs.* (as *Subst.* omn. gen.): hi domum me ad se auferent, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 94: non mihi videtur, quod hi venerunt, alius nobis sermo esse quærendus, sed agendum accuratius, et dicendum dignum aliquid horum auribus, C. Rep. 1, 13: feceris (ut etiam pro his dicam) nobis gratum omnibus, id. ib. 1, 21 *fin.*: hoc ubi Amphitruo herus conspicatus est, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 87: docere hoc poterat ille homines pæne agrestes, et apud imperitos audebat hæc dicere, C. Rep. 1, 15: dixerat hoc ille, quum, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 12; hæc Scipio quum dixisset, id. ib. 1, 11: hæc plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 7.

B. Made more emphatic by the addition of the demonstr. *ce*: hicce, hæcce, hoccе (written in the *Gen. Sing.* HVIVSQVĒ; in *Nom. Plur.* heisce, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 635, *no.* 298; also apocopated in the *Nom. Plur. Fem.*, hæc for hæcce, and in the *Gen. Plur.*, horunc, harunc, for horunce, harunce; v. below); and, with the interrogative particle, hiccine, hæccine, hoccine, *This . . . here* (mostly ante-class.): **1.** *Here,* etc.: **a.** *Sing.*: (α) *Nom. and Acc. Neutr.*: hocce locutu' vocat, *etc.*, Enn. Ann. 7, 95; cf., hocce haud dubium est quin, *etc.*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 17. (β) *Gen.*: cum hinc profugiens vendidit in Aïde Patri hujusce, Plaut. Capt. prol. 10; cf. id. Pœn. prol. 120; and, id. ib. 5, 4, 76; so, id. ib. 87: atque hujusce rei judicium jam continuo video futurum, C. Div. in Cæcil. 14, 47: (γ) *Acc. Masc.* and *Fem.*: tu deum huncce saturitate facias tranquillum tibi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 85: ad hancce rem, id. Mil. 3, 1, 209.—**b.** *Plur.*: (α) *Nom.*: emit hice inter sese hunc confinxerunt dolum, id. Capt. prol. 35; so, id. Casin. 2, 8, 24; id. Mil. 4, 8, 24; id. Pseud. 1, 5, 125; id. Rud. 2, 1, 5; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 38: hæcce ædes, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 117: hæc sunt atque aliæ multæ in magnis dotibus incommoditates, id. Aul. 3, 5, 58: hæc (puellæ), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 34; cf. Bentl. Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 24.—(β) *Gen.*: aliud posticum harunce ædium, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 41; cf., clavis harunccе ædium, id. Most. 2, 1, 57: sine opera tua nihil di horunc facere possunt, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 53; so, horunc, id. Pœn. 3, 48; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 97; id. Phorm. 3, 2, 33: cedo signum, si harunc Bacchaarum es, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 25; so, harunc, id. Merc. 5, 1, 3.—(γ) *Dat.*: hisce ego Placidum ted hodie reddam, id. Curc. 5, 3, 48; cf., quid dicam hisce, incertus sum, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36; and, tu ab hisce rebus animum avoca, Sulpic. in C. Fam. 4, 5, 5; so, hisce, Plaut. Casin. 2, 7, 13; id. Most. 1, 3, 81; 1, 4, 23; 2, 2, 71; 4, 2, 35.—(δ) *Acc.*: *Thr.* Tu hosce instruе. *Gu.* Illuc est sapere! ut hosce instruxit, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 11; so, hosce, id. ib. 1, 2, 71; id. Heaut. 3, 2, 3; id. ib. 4, 5, 4; id. Ad. 5, 7, 5; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 4: apud hasce ædes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 194; so, hasce, id. Asin. 2, 3, 1; id. Aul. 2, 4, 2; id. ib. 2, 8, 15; id. Capt. 4, 2, 51; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 17.—**2.** *Hiccine,* etc.: **a.** *Sing.*: (α) *Nom.*: concrepuit foris: Hiccine percussit? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 76; cf., hiccine vir patriæ natus usquam nisi in patria moritur? C. Mil. 38, 104; so, hiccine, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 61; id. Pers. 4, 3, 74; id. ib. 5, 2, 49; 64; 65: hæccine, id. Amph. 1, 1, 206; id. Epid. 4, 2, 5; id. ib. 5, 1, 15; id. Pers. 4, 3, 75; Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 5; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 24.—(β) *Gen.*: fortuna hujusce diei, as a particular deity, C. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 54; for which, on inscrr., is also written HVIVSQVE DIEI, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 5.; cf., HVIVSQ. LOCI, id. ib. *no.* 1580; 2300; and HOIVSQVE ÆDIS ERGO, id. ib. *no.* 2488.—(γ) *Acc.*: hunccine hominem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 63; cf., hunccine hominem! hanccine impudentiam! judices, hanc audaciam! C. 2 Verr. 5, 25, 62: hoccine hic pacto potest Inhibere imperium magister? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 43.—**b.** *Plur.*: *Acc.*: O Jupiter, hoscine mores! Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 40.

C. Joined with other pronouns: hos eosdem motus perturbationes dixerimus, C. Tusc. 3, 4, 7; cf., quum idem hoc visum diceretur, id. Rep. 1, 14; and, hoc idem fit in reliquis civitatibus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 15; so, id. B. C. 1, 74; and, Quint. 8, 4: hæc eadem centurionibus tribunisque militum mandabant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17 *fin.*; so, hæc eadem genera, Quint. 6, 3, 54: hoc ipsum civile jus, C. Rep. 1, 2; so, sed hoc ipsum ex superiore pendet quæstione, Quint. 2, 1, 8; and, id. ib. 8, 3, 45: ad hunc eum ipsum, C. Ac. 1, 1, 2 Goer. *N. cr.*; cf., idem hoc ipsum, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 26: huic illi legato, id. Flacc. 22, 52; so, hunc illum fatis Portendi generum, Virg. Æ. 7, 255; cf., hic est enim ille vultus semper idem, quem, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; so, hic est ille status quantitatis, Quint. 7, 4, 15; and, hæc est illa, quæ δείνωσις vocatur, id. 6, 2, 24: hujus istius facti stultitia, C. Rab. Post. 9, 24; so, ista hæc epigrammata, Sid. Ep. 2, 10: hunc talem virum, C. Fil. ap. C. Fam. 16, 21, 3: callidum quendam hunc, C. de Or. 1, 50, 218: tu hæc scis, tractari ita solere hasce hujusmodi merces, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 32.

D. Opp. to ille, iste, less freq. hic, alter, *etc.* (*this, the latter*), to indicate the nearer object (respecting which it should be observed, that the nearer object is to be determined not so much by the phraseology as by the thought; so that hic may refer to that noun whose position in the sentence is the more remote, but which is the most closely connected with the speaker, and of the most importance to him, in which case it is to be rendered in English by *that, the former,* etc.; v. below): **1.** *This, the latter:* **a.** Opp. to *ille*: ejusdem esse, qui in illa re peccarit, hoc quoque admisisse, C. Inv. 2, 16, 50: in his undis et tempestatibus ad summam senectutem maluit jactari, quam in illis tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, id. Rep. 1, 1: si deerunt hæc remedia, ad illa declinandum est, Quint. 7, 2, 30: quum hic testamento, ille proximitate nitatur, id. 3, 6, 95: in his judicem sibi, in illis alii credere, id. 5, 7, 33: hæc pars *perorationis*, accusatori patronoque ex æquo communis est. Affectibus quoque iisdem fere utuntur: sed varius hic, ille sæpius ac magis, id. 6, 1, 8; cf. id. 6, 2, 12; 17.—**b.** Opp. to iste: quum tu ista cœlestia de Scipione quæsieris, ego autem hæc, quæ videntur ante oculos, esse magis putem quærenda, C. Rep. 1, 19; id. Fam. 2, 11, 1: iisdem enim hic sapiens, de quo loquor, oculis, quibus iste vester, cœlum, terram, mare intuebitur, id. Ac. 2, 33, 105: si hoc loco scripsisset, isto verbo usus non esset, non isto loco verbum istud collocasset, id. Inv. 2, 41, 121.—**c.** Opp. to another *hic*: has igitur tot sententias ut omittamus, hæc nunc videamus, quæ diu multumque defensa sunt, C. Ac. 2, 42, 130: Cæsar facile dicere: Hic versus Plauti non est, hic est, *this . . . that*, id. Fam. 9, 16, 4: ego hoc dico, adversarius hoc, Quint. 4, 4, 8: vendidit hic auro patriam . . . Hic thalamum invasit natæ, Virg. Æ. 6, 621 *sq.*: hi molium objectus, hi proximas scaphas scandere, Tac. A. 14, 8: quid responsuri sint adversarii his et his . . . quum sciret hæc et hæc, Quint. 6, 1, 3 *sq.*: interim quæritur: hoc an hoc? furtum an sacrilegium? id. 7, 3, 9.—**d.** Opp. to *alter*: alter (Roscius) plurimarum palmarum vetus ac nobilis gladiator habetur, hic autem nuper se ad eum lanistam contulit, C. Rosc. Am. 6, 17; so, occupat hic collem, cymba sedet alter adunca, Ov. M. 1, 293.

2. Hic referring to that which in the speaker's mind is the nearer object, although by the position of the words it is the more remote: *That, the former:* quam ob rem cave Catoni anteponas ne istum quidem ipsum, quem Apollo sapientissimum judicavit (*i. e.* Socratem): Hujus enim (*i. e.* Catonis) facta, illius (*i. e.* Socratis) dicta laudantur, C. Læl. 2, 10 Beier; id. Rosc. Com. 2, 7: hanc posteriorem (artem) et Stoici et Peripatetici, priorem autem illi (*i. e.* Peripatetici) egregie tradiderunt, hi (*i. e.* Stoici) ne attigerunt quidem, id. Fin. 4, 4, 10: hoc Cicero atque Asinius certatim sunt usi: pro Scauro hic, ille pro filio, Quint. 6, 1, 21; id. 3, 10, 1: melior tutiorque est certa pax quam sperata victoria: hæc in tua, illa in deorum manu est, Liv. 30, 30, 19: quocumque aspicias, nihil est, nisi pontus et aër: Fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 24 Jahn.; id. M. 1, 697.

E. In the *Neutr. Sing.*, as *Subst.*, with a follg. *Gen.*: quid hoc sit hominis? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 26; cf. Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 8: quid hoc morbi est? id. ib. 2, 1, 19: quid hoc est negoti? id. Ad. 4, 5, 71; cf. id. Eun. 3, 4, 6: hoc fructi pro labore ab his fero, id. Ad. 5, 4, 16: edormiscam hoc villi, id. ib. 5, 2, 11: hoc commodi est, quod, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: hoc copiarum in Hispaniis portatum est, Liv. 42, 18: hoc noctis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 2; 9; 136.

F. Hoc with *verbs impers.*, used pleonastically as a subject (ante-class.): eamus Amphitruo: lucescit hoc jam, *it will soon be day*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 45; so, luciscit hoc jam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 1: lucet hoc, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 63; cf. id. Curc. 1, 3, 26.

G. Hoc in *neutr. Abl. as adv.*, for huc, *Hither, thither* (very rare): Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 11: insula Sicanium juxta latus Æoliamque Erigitur Liparen, *etc.* . . . Hoc tum ignipotens cœlo descendit ab alto, Virg. Æ. 8, 423 Serv.: HOC (*i. e.* in hoc sepulcrum) MANSVM VENI, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4471: cf., ALIVS HOC INFERETVR NEMO, ib. *no.* 4394; Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 49.

II. Esp.: **A.** *Progn.* (pointing to something with the finger), *This, this . . . here* (ante-class. and poet.; most freq. of the speaker's person, like the Gr. ὅδε, for *ego*: hic si quid nobis forte adversi evenerit, tibi erunt parata verba, huic homini verbera, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 115: huic homini,=mihi, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 38: hic homo,=ego, id. Curc. 2, 1, 33: hunc hominem,=me, Hor. S. 1, 9, 47; cf., vin' tu huic seni auscultare? Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 8; id. And. 2, 1, 10; so, Tib. 2, 6, 7.—In the neuter: tu quod te posterius purges hanc injuriam mihi nolle Factam esse, hujus non faciam, *not so much*, i. e. *not the least*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 9.

B. Of time: *Of this time, the present, actual, this:* cœna hac annona est sine

escris hereditas, *in the present scarcity*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 83; Liv. 1, 55 *fin.*: sed nondum hæc, quæ nunc tenet seculum, neglegentia deum venerat, id. 3, 20: his temporibus, C. Fam. 13, 77, 1: M. Cato, hujus nostri Catonis pater, id. Off. 3, 16, 66; cf., si potius ad antiquorum diligentiam, quam ad horum luxuriam dirigas ædificationem, Var. R. R. 1, 13, 6 *sq.*: etenim qui hæc vituperare volunt, Chrysogonum tantum posse queruntur, *the present times*. C. Rosc. Am. 48, 138.

C. Very freq. referring to a thought that follows, which may be expressed by a *relative clause* or by a *clause denoting the object, cause,* or *effect*; and therefore with a follg. *qui, quæ, quod,* an *Acc. c. Inf., quod, ut, ne,* etc. (more clearly indicative than the pure relative is, ea, id: though freq. confounded with it in MSS. and edittt.).

1. With *relative clauses:* hodie Qui fuerim liber, eum nunc potivit pater Servitutis: hic, qui verna natus est, queritur, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 24; cf. C. Rep. 1, 2; and, neque his contentus sum, quæ de ista consultatione scripta nobis summi ex Græcia homines reliquerunt, neque ea, quæ mihi videntur, anteferre illis audeo, id. ib. 1, 23; cf. also, non est tibi his solis utendum existimationibus ac judiciis, qui nunc sunt, hominum, sed iis etiam, qui futuri sunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, 43: quis hic est homo, quem ante ædes video hoc noctis? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 136: unde in laboribus et periculis fortitudo? nempe ab his, qui, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 2; id. ib. 1, 17: hæc quæ sunt in hoc genere, id. ib. 1, 11: mundus hic totus, quod domicilium dii nobis dederunt, id. ib. 1, 13: hoc autem sphæræ genus, in quo, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 14; id. ib. 1, 16: in his libris, quos legistis, id. Leg. 1, 9, 27; cf. id. Div. 1, 3, 5: quam quisque norit artem, in hac se exerceat, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 41, et sæp.: lepide ipsi hi sunt capti, suis qui filiis fecere insidias, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 88; cf. C. Tusc. 2, 1, 3, and, id. N. D. 1, 40, 113: servi, qui, quum culpa carint, tamen malum Metuunt, hi solent esse heris utibiles, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 2 *sq.*; cf. C. Rep. 1, 19: de Bruti amore etsi mihi nihil novi affers: tamen hoc audio libentius, quo sæpius, id. Att. 13, 36 *fin.*; cf., is porro, quo generosior celsiorque est, hoc majoribus velut organis commovetur, Quint. 1, 2, 30:—hoc primum videamus, quidnam sit, de altero sole quod nunciatum est in senatu, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 10; so, id. ib. 1, 24: mire tractat hoc Cicero pro Milone quæ facturus fuerit Clodius, si præturam invasisset, Quint. 9, 2, 41.

2. **a.** With *a clause denoting the object:* erat tunc hæc nova et ignota ratio, solem lunæ oppositum solere deficere, C. Rep. 1, 16: sed hoc vir excellenti providentia sensit ac vidit, non esse opportunissimos situs maritimos urbibus iis, quæ, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 3: hoc tantum admiror, Flavum, *etc.*, Quint. 7, 4, 40; id. 11, 1, 22: unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 1.—**b.** *Denoting the cause:* hoc simul accipe dictum: Quorum virtuti belli fortuna pepercit, Eorundem me libertati parcere certum est, Enn. Ann. 6, 30.—**c.** *Denoting the effect:* sic hoc proloquar: Principio, ut illo advenimus, Continuo Amphitruo delegit viros, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 47: ut hoc: *Non debes alienam uxorem optare*, Quint. 7, 1, 25; cf. id. 9, 4, 97, and, id. 9, 2, 32.

3. With a follg. *quod* or *quia:* **a.** With a follg. *quod:* maxime hoc mihi mirum videri solet, quod, qui tranquillo mari gubernare se negent posse, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 6: quæsierat ex me Scipio, quidnam sentirem de hoc, quod duo soles visos esse constaret, id. ib. 1, 13; Quint. 9, 1, 1: propter hoc ipsum ostendenda non sunt, quod apparent, id. 12, 9, 6: nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare . . . sed hoc superari, quod diuturnitate pugnæ, *etc.*, *in this that, herein that*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 4; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 30; and, hoc ipso fidem detrahimus illis, quod sint tam gravia, id. 9, 2, 53: so, hoc ipso, quod, id. 4, 1, 54, id. 5, 11, 41; id. 6, 2, 16, et sæp.: consilio vestro utar libenter, et hoc libentius, quod, *etc.*, Cæs. in C. Att. 9, 8, C. 1; *cf.*, id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, id. B. G. 1, 2; and, hoc esse miseriorem gravioremque fortunam Sequanorum quam reliquorum, quod soli, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 32; so, Quint. 5, 7, 22; and, hoc magis, quod (*al.* quia) illic ut litigatores loquimur frequentius, id. 6, 2, 36.—**b.** With a follg. *quia:* hoc sese excruciat animi, Quia leno ademit cistulam ei, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 57: quod hoc etiam mirabilius debet videri, quia, *etc.*, C. de Or. 1, 3, 12; *cf.*, hoc sunt exempla potentiora, quia, *etc.*, Quint. 10, 1, 15.

4. With a follg. *ut* or *ne:* **a.** With a follg. *ut:* nunc hoc me orare a vobis jussit Juppiter, ut conquisitores, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. prol. 64; cf., hoc quoque etiam mihi in mandatis dedit, Ut conquisitores, *etc.*, id. ib. 81: atque hoc evenit In labore atque in dolore, ut mors obrepat interim, id. Pseud. 2, 3, 19: neo enim hoc suscepi, ut, *etc.* . . . neque hoc politeor me fecturum, ut, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 24: neque enim hæc nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, ut . . . sed ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 4 (for which, homines sunt hac lege generati, qui tuerentur, *etc.*, id. ib. 6, 15): quare hoc animo in nos esse debebis, ut ætas nostra, *etc.*, id. Fam. 2, 1 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 5, 22; id. Rep. 1, 12: plurimum in hoc laboris exhausimus, ut ostenderemus, *etc.*, Quint. 8 præf. § 6; cf., habenda fides est vel in hoc, ut, *etc.*, id. 11, 2, 51; so, in hoc, ut, id. 6, 3, 15; id. 10, 3, 29.—**b.** With a follg. *ne:* hoc erit tibi argumentum semper in promptu situm: Ne quid exspectes amicos, quod tute agere possies, Enn. in Gell. 2, 29 *fin.*; so, in hoc scilicet, ne suspectus his foret, Vell. 2, 41 *fin.*

D. Hoc est, serves to annex a more particular explanation of what has been said, *That is, that is to say, namely*: **1.** In hoc causa dicam de eo prius, quod apud vos plurimum debet valere, hoc est, de voluntate eorum, quibus injuriæ factæ sunt, C. Div. in Cæcil. 4, 11: quadriennium, hoc est, ex quo tempore fundus veniit, id. Cæcin. 7, 19; id. ib. 34, 100: quum honos agebatur amplissimus familiæ vestræ, hoc est, consulatus parentis tui, id. Sull. 17, 49; id, Fam. 5, 12, 8: primum quæro, qua ratione Nævius susceptum negotium non transegerit, hoc est, cur bona non vendiderit, id. Quint. 24, 76.—**2.** With a sarcastic accessory idea: ut haberet (Clodius) ad præturam gerendam, hoc est, ad evertendam rem publicam plenum annum, C. Mil. 9, 24; at quam crebro usurpat *Et consul et Autonius!* Hoc est dicere: Et consul et homo impudicissimus, Et consul et homo nequissimus, id. Phil. 2, 28, 70.

E. Hoc est *or* erat, quod, with the accessory idea of indignation or reproach, *Is* or *was it for this that*, etc.: hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignes Eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus cernam? Virg. Æ. 2, 664; Petr. 96.

2. **hīc** (anciently heic; and, connected with the demonstr. suffix ce and the interrog. part. ne, hiccine; v. below), *adv.* [1. hic]

I. **A.** Prop.: In space: *In this place, here:* **1.** Hos quos videtis stare hic captivos duos, *etc.* . . . Senex qui hic habitat, *etc.*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 1 *sq.*: ego jam dudum hic assum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 5: quem præstolare hic ante ostium? id. ib. 5, 6, 5: hic propter hunc assiste, id. Ad. 2, 1, 15: hic tui omnes valent, C. Fam. 6, 20, 3: non modo hic, ubi, *etc.* . . . sed ubicumque, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 5, 55, 143: mons ibi arduus Nomine Parnasus . . . hic ubi Deucalion . . . parva rate vectus adhæsit, Ov. M. 1, 319: hic (*sc.* Carthagine) illius (Junonis) arma, Hic currus fuit, Virg. Æ. 1, 16: *Pa.* Philocomasium hiccine etiam nunc est? *Pe.* Quum exibam, hic erat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 25, cf., *Ch.* Ubi ego sum? hiccine an apud mortuos? *Eut.* Neque apud mortuos neque hic ea, id. Merc. 3, 4, 17; so, hiccine, id. Cist. 1, 1, 21; id. ib. 4, 2, 80; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 20: *Da.* Cedo fenus, redde fenus, fenus redite, *etc.* . . . *Tr.* Fenus illic, fenus hic, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 76: facile hic plus mali est, quam illic boni, Ter. And. 4, 3, 5; cf. id. Hec. 2, 1, 20: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvæ, Virg. G. 1, 54: hic, illic, ubi mors deprenderat, exhalantes, Ov. M. 7 581: hic clune, alibi pectore tantum laudatæ (gallinæ), Pl. 10, 50, 71.—**2.** With a follg. *Gen.*: hic proxumæ vicinæ, *in this immediate neighbourhood*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 1; so, modo vidi virginem hic vicinie miseram, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 45.

B. Meton.: Of circumstances, *etc.*: *In this matter, on this occasion, in this particular, herein, here:* hic, quantum in bello fortuna possit, cognosci potuit, Cæs. B. G. 6, 35, 2; C. 1 Verr. 16, 40: hic tu tabellas desiderus Heracliensium publicas, id. Arch. 4, 8; cf., hic vos dubitabitis, judices, id. 2 Verr. 2, 44, 109; and, hic miramur, hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris? *etc.*, id. Manil. 13, 39: hic jam plura non dicam, id. ib. 9, 24; id. Planc. 41, 99; id. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 66. So, very freq. to introduce the beginning of a speech: hic Lælius (inquit), hic Philus, hic Scipio, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 13; 23; 24 *sq.*:—hic, ubi opus est, non verentur: illic, ubi nihil opus est, ibi verentur, Ter. And. 4, 1, 14: ut quum hic tibi satisfecerimus, istic quoque nostram in te benevolentiam navare possimus, id. Fam. 3, 10, 3. And hic referring to the noun whose position in the sentence is the most remote (*cf.* 1. hic, *no.* I. D. 2.): alterius ducis causa melior videbatur, alterius erat firmior: hic omnia speciosa, illic valentia, Vell. 2, 49, 3.

II. Of time: *Hereupon, here* (very rare): Ter. And. 2, 3, 15: hic regina gravem gemmis auroque poposcit Implevitque mero pateram, Virg. Æ. 1, 728.

hicce, hæcce, hocce, v. 1. hic, *no.* I. B.

1. **hiccine, hæccine, hoccine,** v. 1. hic, *no.* I. B.

2. **hiccine,** *adv.*, v. 2. hic, *no.* I.

Hĭcĕtas (Fl.), æ, *m.*, Ἱκέτας, **I.** *A tyrant of Leontini*, Nep. Timol. 2, 3.

II. *A Syracusan, one of the earlier Pythagoreans*, C. Acad. 2, 39.

hīēmālis, e, *adj.* [hiems] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to winter, winterly, wintry, winter-* (quite class.): arbores ut hiemali tempore tempestive cædi putentur, C. Div. 2, 14, 33; so, dies, Col. 11, 1, 21: circulus, *i. e. the tropic of Capricorn*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 26: hiemalem vim perferre, C. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: circum murum planities limosa hiemalibus aquis paludem fecerat, *by the rains of winter*, Sall. J. 37, 4; so, nimbi, Ov. M. 9, 105 (for which *hibernæ* aquæ Albulæ, id. F. 2, 390): faba, *winter bean*, Pl. 18, 23, 52: loca, *winter apartments*, Pall. 1, 9.

II. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to hiems, *no.* II. A.): *Stormy, tempestuous:* navigatio longa et hiemalis, C. Fam. 6, 20, 1.—Hence, **B.** *Bringing* or *betokening storm and tempest:* Luna, Pl. 18, 35, 79.—**C.** (acc. to hiems, *no.* II. B.) *Cold:* totis hoc Alpibus notum et hiemalibus provinciis, Pl. 18, 7, 12, § 60.—As *Subst.*: **hiemalia,** ium, *n.* (*sc.* castra), for the usual hiberna, *winter-quarters* (post-class. and very rare): hiemalia atque æstiva disponere, Val. ap. Vop. Aur. 11.

hīēmātio, ōnis, *f.* [hiemo] *A passing the winter, wintering:* reliquum (mellis) hiemationi relinquatur, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 34.

hīēmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [hiems] **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Of persons: **1.** Gen.: *To pass the winter, winter:* ubi piratæ quotannis hiemare soleant, C. 2 Verr. 4, 47, 104: naviget, ac mediis hiemet mercator in undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 71: assidue in Urbe, Suet. Aug. 72.—**2.** Esp.: Of soldiers: *To keep in winter-quarters, pass the winter in quarters:* tres (legiones), quæ circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10: legionem hiemandi causâ collocaret, id. ib. 3, 1: cupio scire quid agas et ubi sis hiematurus, C. Fam. 7, 9, 1: facies me certiorem, quomodo hiemaris, id. Att. 6, 1 *fin.*

B.: **1.** Of things: *To be wintry, frozen, cold, stormy* (so, freq. since the Aug. age; not in Cic.): hiemantes aquæ, Sall. Frgm. ap. Sen. Ep. 114: atrum Defendens pisces hiemat mare, *i. e. is stormy*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 17; so, mare, Pl. 2, 47, 47 *fin.*; cf., repente hiemavit tempestas . . . totus hiemavit annus . . . hiemante Aquilone, Arrunt. in Sen. Ep. 114: delphini vesper-

tino occasu continui dies hiemant Italiæ, Pl. 18, 26, 64.—Hence,

2. *Impers.*: hiemat, *To be winter weather, wintry, cold, frosty* (post-Aug.): decimo sexto Cal. Febr. Cancer desinit occidere: hiemat, Col. 11, 2, 4; so, vehementer hiemat, id. ib. 20; and, hiemat cum frigore et gelicidiis, id. ib. 78; Pl. 18, 35, 79, § 348.

II. *Act.*: *To congeal, freeze, turn to ice* (post-Aug.): decoquunt alii aquas, mox at illas hiemant, Pl. 19, 4, 19, § 55 (for which, decoquere aquam vitroque demissam *in nives refrigerare*, id. 31, 3, 23): hiemato lacu, id. 9, 22, 38.

Hiempsal, ălis, *m. Son of Micipsa and king of Numidia,* Sall. J. 5 *fin.*; 9 *fin. sq.*

hĭems (-mps), ēmis, *f.* [akin to Sanscrit hima, *snow*; Gr. χείμα, χειμών, χιών; cf. Bopp, p. 21 ed. Eastwick; Benfey's Sans.-Eng. Dict. p. 1115] **I.** Prop.: *The winter*: æstatem auctumnus sequitur, post acer hiems, Enn. Ann. 16, 34: volvitur acris hiems gratā vice veris et Favoni, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 1: dies primus est veris in Aquario, æstatis in Tauro, auctumni in Leone, hiemis in Scorpione, Var. R. R. 1, 28, 1; cf. id. ap. Col. 11, 2, 84; Pl. 2, 47, 47; id. 18, 25, 60: hiems sequitur crepitans ac dentibus algu, Lucr. 5, 746: hanc vim frigorum hiememque, quam nos vix hujus urbis tectis sustinemus, excipere, C. Rab. Post. 15, 42: hiems summa, id. 2 Verr. 4, 40, 86; so, id. Manil. 12, 32: hiemis magnitudo, id. Planc. 40, 96: gravissima hieme, Cæs. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.*: jamque hiems appropinquabat, id. ib. 3, 9: inita hieme, id. B. G. 3, 7: jam prope hieme confecta, id. ib. 7, 32: ante exactam hiemem, id. ib. 6, 1: hiems jam præcipitaverat, id. B. C. 3, 25: modestia hiemis, Tac. A. 12, 43: bellum difficillimum gessit hieme anni, *in winter-time*, Suet. Cæs. 35: Arabes campos et montes hieme et æstate peragrantes, *winter and summer*, i. e. *in all seasons*, C. Div. 1, 42, 94: seu plures hiemes, seu tribuit Juppiter ultimam, Hor. Od. 1, 11, 4; so, post certas hiemes, id. ib. 1, 15, 35.—*Plur.*: hic quoque confligunt hiemes æstatibus acres, Lucr. 6, 373: est ubi plus tepeant hiemes? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15: informes hiemes reducit Juppiter, idem Summovet, id. Od. 2, 10, 15; id. ib. 3, 1, 32.

II. Meton. (so, mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): **A.** *Rainy, stormy weather, a storm, tempest*: *Sing.*: imber Noctem hiememque ferens, Virg. Æ. 5, 11; cf., non tam creber agens hiemem ruit æquore turbo, id. G. 3, 470; and, Juppiter horridus austris Torquet aquosam hiemem, id. Æ. 9, 671; so, id. G. 1, 321; Hor. Epod. 2, 52; Ov. M. 11, 490; 521; id. ib. 13, 709; id. ib. 14, 481; Val. Fl. 3, 151; Nep. Att. 10 *fin.*—*Plur.*: Val. Fl. 2, 22; Stat. S. 5, 1, 36.

B. *Cold, chill*: sic letalis hiems paulatim in pectora venit, *a deadly chill*, Ov. M. 2, 827; cf. Mart. 2, 46, 7.

C. *Tempest, violence*: Vesuvinus apex et flammea diri Montis hiems, *the fiery tempest*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 72; so, of Vesuvius: vix dum ignea montem Torsit hiems, Val. Fl. 4, 508: instamus jactu telorum et ferrea nimbis Certat hiems, *the iron storm, shower of weapons*, Stat. Th. 5, 386.

D. Personified: Ov. M. 2, 30; id. ib. 15, 212; id. ib. 4, 436; Virg. Æ. 3, 120.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to no. II. B.) *Cold, chill*: ab illa Pessima (die) mutati cœpit amoris hiems, Ov. H. 5, 34.—**B.** (acc. to no. II. C.) *Storm, violence*: hiems rerum, *the storm of war*, Claud. B. Get. 151.

†1. **hĭĕra,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* antidotus) = *iερά* (*sacred*, sacra), *A sort of antidote against poison*, Scribon. Comp. 99; 156.

†2. **hĭĕra,** æ, *f.* = *iερά*, of unknown signif. in the passage: quod raro cursoribus evenit, hieram fecimus, Sen. Ep. 83.

†**hĭĕrăbŏtăne** (also written separately hiera botane), æs, *f.* = *iερὰ βοτάνη* (*sacred plant*), *A plant, also called* verbenaca, *Vervain* (Verbena officinalis, L.): Pl. 25, 9, 59; 22, 2, 3; Scrib. Comp. 163.

Hieraca, æ, *m. An arch-heretic, who denied the resurrection of the body, and maintained that those who died in early childhood were not admitted to heaven, inasmuch as they had not combated and overcome sins*: Aug. de Hæres. no. 47.—Hence, **Hieracītæ,** arum, *m. The followers of Hieraca*, Aug. de Hæres. no. 47.

†**hĭĕrācĭa,** æ, *f.* = *iερακία*, *Hawkweed*, Pl. 20, 7, 26.

†**hĭĕrācītis,** ĭdis, *f.* = *iερακῖτις* (*hawk-stone*), *A precious stone*, now unknown, Pl. 37, 10, 60; id. 37, 11, 72.

†**hĭĕrācĭum,** ĭi, *n.* = *iεράκιον*, *A sort of eye-salve*, Pl. 34, 11, 27.

Hĭĕra-Cōme (Ἱερὰ-Κώμη, *Sacred village*), *A place in Caria, southeast of Magnesia, near a temple of Apollo*: ad Hieran Comen pervenerunt, Liv. 38, 12 *fin.*

Hĭĕrăpŏlis, is, *f.*, Ἱεράπολις, **I.** *A city of great Phrygia* (now *Pambuk Kalessi*), Vitr. 8, 3, 10; Pl. 2, 93, 95.—Hence, **Hierapolītæ,** ārum, *m. The inhabitants of Hierapolis*, Pl. 5, 29, 29 *init.* **II.** *A city of Syria* (now *Menbigz*), Pl. 5, 23, 19.

†**hĭĕrātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *iερατικός*, *Belonging to sacred uses, hieratic*: "*charta hieratica* appellatur antiquitus religiosis tantum voluminibus dicata, quæ ablutione Augusti nomen accepit, sicut secunda Liviæ, a conjuge ejus. Ita descendit hieratica in tertium nomen," Pl. 13, 12, 23.

Hĭĕrĭcho (-ĭchus or -ĭcus), untis, *f. Jericho, a city of Palestine*, Pl. 13, 4, 9; 5, 14, 15; v. Jericho.

Hĭĕro, ōnis, *m.*, Ἱέρων, **I.** *A ruler of Syracuse, a friend of the poet Simonides*, Cic. N. D. 1, 22, 60. **II.** *A later ruler of Syracuse, in the latter half of the third century*, B. C., *a friend of the Romans*, Liv. 21, 49; id. 22, 37; id. 24, 4; id. 26, 40.—Hence, **Hiĕrōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Hiero*: lex frumentaria, C. 2 Verr. 2, 13, 32 *sq.*; id. ib. 2, 60, 147; id. ib. 3, 6, 14 *sq.*

Hĭĕrŏcæsārĭa or **-ēa,** æ, *f.*, Ἱεροκαισάρεια, *A city of Lydia*, Tac. A. 2, 47: *Its inhabitants* are called **Hiĕrŏcæsārĭenses,** ium, *m.*, id. ib. 3, 62.

Hiĕrocles, is, *m.*, Ἱεροκλῆς, *A celebrated orator of Alabanda, an older contemporary of Cicero*, C. Brut. 95, 325; id. de Or. 2, 23, 95; id. Or. 69, 231.

†**hĭĕrŏdŭlus,** i, *m.* = *iερόδουλος*, *A temple-servant*, Firm. Math. 8, 21.

†**hĭĕroglyphĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *iερογλυφικός*. *Hieroglyphic*: literæ, Macr. S. 1, 21: notæ, Amm. 17, 4.

†**hĭĕrographĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = *iερογραφικός*: = hieroglyphicus, *Hierographic*: literæ, Amm. 22, 15 *fin.*, dub. (*al.* hieroglyphicas).

†**hĭĕrŏnĭca,** æ, *m.* = *iερονίκης*, *A conqueror in the sacred games*: Neapolin albis equis introiit, disjecta parte muri, ut mos hieronicarum est, Suet. Ner. 25; Inscr. Orell., no. 2160; id. ib. 2628 *sq.*; Inscr. Grut. 331, 1. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 167, a. *sq.*

Hieronicus, a, um, v. Hiero.

Hiĕrōnўmus, i, *m.* = Ἱερώνυμος, **I.** *A ruler of Syracuse, the grandson and successor of the younger Hiero*, Liv. 24, 4 *sq.* **II.** *A Greek peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes*, C. Fin. 2, 3, 8; id. ib. 5, 5, 14; id. Tusc. 2, 6, 15; id. ib. 5, 30, 84; 31, 87 *sq.*; 41, 118. **III.** *A celebrated father of the Church in the fifth century of the Christian era; Jerome.*

†**hĭĕrŏphanta** or **-tes,** æ, *m.* = *iεροφάντης*, *A teacher of religious rites and ceremonies, a high-priest, hierophant*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13; Arn. 5, 174; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 49 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. no. 2305; 2351 *sq.* (but in Nep. Pelop. 3, 2, the word hierophantæ is spurious; cf. Comm. in h. l.).

‡†**hĭĕrŏphantrĭa,** æ, *f.* = *iεροφαντρία*, *A priestess*: Inscr. Orell., no. 2361.

†**hĭĕrŏphylax,** ăcis, *m.* = *iεροφύλαξ*, *The keeper of a temple*, pure Lat. ædituus, Scæv. Dig. 33, 1, 20.

Hiĕrosўlyma, ōrum, *n.* (secondary forms, v. below), Ἱεροσόλυμα, *The city of Jerusalem, in Palestine*, Pl. 5, 14, 15; C. Fl. 28, 67 *sq.*; Tac. H. 2, 4; id. ib. 5, 1; 8; 9; Suet. Ner. 40; id. Tit. 5 (acc. to Orell. also Tac. H. 5, 2 *fin.*, where others read Hierosolymam); in the *Fem. Acc.*, Hierosolymam, Flor. 3, 5, 30.—And in the neutr.,

Jērūsālem, Prud. Psych. 811; Lact. de Pass. Chr. 25; and elsewhere. Also abbrev., **Solyma,** orum, *n.*, Mart. 11, 65, 5, acc. to Tac.; so called from the **Solymi,** a people of Lycia, Tac. H. 5, 2 *fin.*; cf. Pl. 5, 27, 24.—Hence, **A. Hĭĕrŏsŏlўmārĭus,** a um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Jerusalem*; an agnomen given to Pompey after taking Jerusalem: ut sciat hic noster Hierosolymarius traductor ad plebem, C. Att. 2, 9, 1.—**B. Solymus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Jerusalem*: leges, *i. e. of the Jews*, Juv. 6, 543.—**C. Hierosolymitæ,** arum, *m. The inhabitants of Jerusalem*: vos, Hierosolymitæ, etiam angelos deridetis, Hieron. in Joann. Hierosolym. no. 19.—**D. Hierosolymitānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Jerusalem*: Joannes Hierosolymitanus, Patriarch of Jerusalem about A.D. 386, against whom Jerome wrote the "Liber contra Joannem H.;" called at Hier. Ep. 82 (al. 62), J. Jerosolymitanus.

hĭĕto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. intens. n.* [for hiato from hio; cf. Diom. p. 336 P.] **I.** Prop.: *Neut.*: *To open the mouth wide, to gape, yawn* (ante-class.): egodum hieto, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 4; cf. id. Frgm. ap. Diom. p. 336 P.: qui mihi oscitans hietansque restas, Cæcil. ib.; Cn. Mat. ib. **II.** Meton.: *Act.*: *To open wide, throw or tear open*: hietantur fores, Laber. ap. Diom. p. 336 P.

hĭlăre, *adv.* [hilaris] *Cheerfully, gaily, joyfully, merrily*: dicimusaliquem hilare vivere, *etc.*, C. Fin. 5, 30, 92: res tristes remisse, severas hilare tractare, id. de Or. 3, 8, 30; id. ib. 2, 71, 290; Afran. ap. Non. 514, 2; Tac. A. 11, 3; Suet. Ner. 34; Gell. 18, 2, 1.—*Comp.*: hilarius locuti sunt (*opp.* in luctu esse), C. Tusc. 3, 27, 64; Suet. Cal. 18; v. hilariter.

hĭlăresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. inch. n.* [id.] *To grow cheerful* or *merry*: quum amicorum domus fumat, hilaresco, Var. ap. Non. 121, 12.

hilaria, orum, v. hilaris, no. II.

†**hĭlăris,** e, and **hĭlărus,** a, um, *adj.* = *iλαρός*, *Cheerful, of good cheer, lively, gay, blithe, merry, jocund, jovial* (class.): **A.** Form *hilaris*: oderunt hilarem tristes tristemque jocosi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89; cf., hoc (vultu) tristes, hoc hilares sumus, Quint. 11, 3, 72; and, si tristia dicamus hilares, id. ib. 67: esse vultu hilari atque læto, C. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: hilari animo esse, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 1; cf., aliquem hilari ingenio et lepide accipere, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 6: ut hunc festum diem Habeamus hilarem, id. Pœn. 5, 6, 30: hilaris fluit (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 63; so, oratio (*opp.* tristis), id. 8, 3, 49: causæ (*opp.* tristes), id. 11, 3, 151: adolescentia, id. 8, 6, 27: id quod dicitur aut est lascivum et hilare aut contumeliosum ... In convictibus lasciva humilibus hilaria omnibus convenient, id. 6, 3, 27; Lucr. 2, 1132.—**B.** Form *hilarus*: tristis sit (servus frugi), si heri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 6; cf., credam istuc, si esse te hilarum videro, id. Asin. 5, 1, 10: unde ego omnes hilaros, lubentes, lætificantes faciam ut fiant, id. Pers. 5, 1, 8: hilaro adauctu, Lucr. 2, 1112 Lachm. *N. cr.*: hunc (librum) lege arcano convivis tuis, sed, si me amas hilaris et bene acceptis, C. Att. 16, 5, 1: hilara vita, id. Fin. 5, 30, 92: fronte hilaro, corde tristi, Cæcil. in Gell. 15, 9, 1: hilara sane Saturnalia, C. Att. 5, 20, 5.—**C.** *Comp.*: fac nos hilaros hilariores opera atque adventu tuo, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 56: hilarioribus oculis quam solitus eras, intuens, C. Pis. 5, 11: attulit a te literas hilariores, id. Att. 7, 25: hilarior protinus renidetoratio, Quint. 12, 10, 28: cutem in facie corrigit coloremque hilariorem facit, *brighter, fresher*, Pl. 23, 8, 75; cf. id. 36, 7, 11; and id. 16, 10, 19, § 48.—**D.** *Sup.*: homo lepidissime atque hilarissime! Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 40: conviva, id. Mil. 3, 1, 72.

As Subst.: **hĭlăria,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* sacra), *The joyous festival celebrated in honour of Cybele at the vernal equinox*, "Macr. S. 1, 21: hilaribus, Vop. Aurel. 1: hilariis, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 608, a.

☞ *Adv.*, in two forms, **hĭlăre** and **hĭlăriter.**

hĭlărĭtas, ātis, *f.* [hilaris] *Cheerfulness, gaiety, good-humour, joyousness, merriment, hilarity* (class.): hilaritatem illam, qua hanc tristitiam temporum condiebamus, in perpetuum amisi, C. Att. 12, 40, 3; cf., tristitia deductis, hilaritas remissis (supercilius) ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 79; and, hilaritate et lascivia, C. Fin. 2, 20, 65: itaque hilaritatis plenum judicium ac lætitiæ fuit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: hilaritas illa nostra et suavitas, id. Fam. 9, 11, 1: erat in M. Druso adolescente singularis severitas, in C. Lælio multa hilaritas, id. Off. 1, 30, 108: in præcordiis præcipua hilaritatis sedes, Pl. 11, 37, 77: ut hilaritate enitescant (oculi), Quint. 11, 3, 75: ceteræ hilaritates non inpleat pectus, Sen. Ep. 23: — quum dei permittit hilaritas, *fineness, pleasantness*, Col. 9, 14, 18: hilaritas arboris, *i. e. a fresh* or *lively appearance*, Pl. 17, 16, 26.

hĭlărĭter, *adv.* [hilaris] *Cheerfully, gaily, joyfully, merrily*: deinde modo acriter, tum clementer, mœste, hilariter in omnes partes, commutabimus, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24; v. hilare.

hĭlărĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] *Cheerfulness, merriment* (ante-class.; classical, hilaritas): nunquam ego te tristiorem Vidi esse: quid cedo tam abhorret hilaritudo? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 56: onera te hilaritudine, id. Mil. 3, 1, 83: ut in oculis hilaritudo est! id. Rud. 2, 4, 8.

hĭlăro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make cheerful, to cheer, gladden, exhilarate* (rare, but class.): omnes jucundum motum, quo sensus hilaretur, Græce ἥδονήν, Latine *voluptatem* vocant, C. Fin. 2, 3, 8: Periclis suavitate maxime hilaratæ sunt Athenæ, id. Brut. 11, 44; so, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 37: picas mirum in modum hilarari, si interim auderint id verbum, *rejoice*, Pl. 10, 42, 59: ut cum cœlo hilarata videatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102: hilaratus vultus, Pl. 36, 5, 4, § 13: Festaque palientes hilarent aitaria lucos, Stat. S. 3, 3, 24: App. M. 5, p. 168.

‡ **hĭlărŏdos** lascivi et delicati carminis enutator, Fest. p. 101 Mull.

hĭlărŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [hilaris] *Cheerful, contented*: Atticæ, quoniam, quod optimum in pueris est, hilarula est, meis verbis suavium des, C. Att. 16, 11 *fin.*

hĭlărus, a, um, v. hilaris.

hĭlla, æ, *f. dim.* [hira] (usually *Plur.*): **I.** Prop.: *The smaller intestines of animals, that lie forward*: "ab hoc ventriculo lactes in homine et ove, per quas labitur cibus, in ceteris *hillæ*, a quibus capaciora intestina ad alvum," Pl. 11, 37, 79. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Intestines, entrails*: "*hillas* intestina veteres esse dixerunt," Non. 122, 7: hillam, Laber. in Non. 122, 10. — * **B.** *A kind of sausage, smoked sausage*: (stomachus) perna magis ac magis hillis Flagitat immorsus reflci, Hor. S. 2, 4, 60: cf. Cruq. in h. l.: also, Acro, ib. — **C.** Sensu obsceno: hilla, Laber. in Non. 122, 12.

hĭlum, i, *n.* [the primitive of nihilum (*i. e.* ne-hilum) and n hil; old form of hum: cf. Festus, "*hilum* putant esse filum, quod grano fabæ adhæret, ex quo *nihil* et *nihilum*," Fest. p. 101; cf., "*hilum* breve quoddam," Non. 127, 3. Acc. to Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32, § 111, akin to hina: "hina ab hilo dicta," v. hilla] (*A thread*: hence) *A trifle*: **A.** Usually connected with a negative, *not in the least, not a whit, nothing at all* (ante-class.): "(Ennius), *Quæ delit ipsa capit, neque despendi facit hilum*; quod valet: nec dispendi facit quicquam," Var. L. L. 9, 37, 130, § 54; id. ib. 5, 22, 32, § 111; cf., Sisyphi versat Saxum sudans nitendo neque proficit hilum, Post. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 6, 10; and, extima membrorum circumcæsura tamen so lacolumem præstat, nec defit ponderis hilum, Lucr. 3, 221; so, neque hilum, id. 3, 517; 784; 814; 843; id. 4, 380; cf. also, neque hilo Majore interea capiunt dulcedine fructum, id. 5, 1408. — **B.** Without a negative: aliquid prorsum de summa detrahere hilum, Lucr. 3, 513: id. 4, 516.

†himantŏpus, ŏdis, *m.* (thong-footed or legged): **A.** *Sing.*: *A bird of the plover* species: the Charadrius Himantopus of naturalists: hæc quidem et himantopodi, multo minori, quanquam eadem crurum altitudine. Nascitur in Ægypto. Insistit ternis digitis, *etc.*, Pl. 10, 47, 64. — **B.** *Plur.*. **Himantopŏdes,** um, A tribe of *Ethiopians*: ab eo tractu, quam feræ infestant, proximi sunt Himantopodes, inflexi lentis cruribus, quos serpere potius, quam ingredi referunt, Mel. 3, 10, 3: Himantopodes, fluxis nisibus crurum repunt potius, quam incedunt, Sol. 31, 6: Himantopodes loripedes quidam, quibus serpendo ingredi natura est, Pl. 5, 8, 8, § 46.

Himantopŏdes, um, v. himantopus, *no.* B.

Himella, æ, *f. A small river in the Sabine territory*, Virg. Æ. 7, 714.

1. **Himĕra,** æ, *m. The name of two rivers of Sicily, anciently supposed to spring from the same source, and to flow in different directions*: Mel. 2, 7, 17: now called, **I.** *The Fiume Grande, flowing to the north*: Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Sil. 14, 2, 34. **II.** *The Fiume Salso, flowing to the south*: Liv. 24, 6.

2. **Himĕra,** æ, *f.*; **-a,** ōrum, *n. A city on the north coast of Sicily* (now *Bonfalino*), *situate at the mouth of the river of the same name*: **A.** *Fem.*: Mel. 2, 7, 16; Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 90; C. 2 Verr. 2, 35, 86. — **B.** *Neut.*: Ov. F. 4, 475. — Hence, **Himĕræus,** a, um, *adj. Of Himera*: Demophilus, Pl. 35, 9, 36, § 61.

hinc, *adv.* [hic] **I.** **A.** Gen.: In space: *From this place, from here, hence* (class.): Imus hinc: illuc hinc: quum illuc ventum est, ire illuc libet, Enn. in Cell. 19, 10, 12: abiit hinc in exercitum, Plaut. Am. prol. 125: In ea via, quæ est hinc in Indiam, C. Fin. 3, 14, 45; qui hinc Roma veneramus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 94; cf., hinc a nobis profecti, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: Ex Sicilia testes erant ii, qui, *etc.* . . . . et hinc homines maxime illustres, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 1, 6, 17; cf., illam hinc civem esse aiunt, Ter. And. 5, 1, 14; id. Eun. 5, 5, 10.

B. Esp. (cf., ab, *no.* I. A. 2. b.), = ab or ex hac parte, *From this side, on this side, here*: **1.** Corresp. to *illinc*: imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 74: ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia: hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum; hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, *etc.*, C. Cat. 2, 11, 25; so, pudor est, qui suadeat illinc: hinc dissuadet amor, Ov. M. 1, 619: quum speculorum levitas hinc illinc altitudinem assumpsit, C. Univ. 14: multis hinc atque illinc vulneribus acceptis, Liv. 32, 10, 12. — **2.** Corresp. to *hinc*: hinc . . . . hinc, *on this side . . . on that side; here . . . . there*: hinc patres, hinc viros orantes, Liv. 1, 13; cf., Cassandrea hinc Torouaico, hinc Macedonico septa mari, id. 44, 11: hinc atque hinc vastæ rupes geminique minantur In cœlum scopuli, *i. e. on both sides, on either side*, ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν, Virg. Æ. 1, 162. — **3.** Corresp. to *inde*: duos corvos hinc et inde infestantes, *from different directions*, Suet. Aug. 96; so, hinc et inde, id. Cæs. 80: hinc inde hortantium, id. Ner. 27; so, hinc inde, id. ib. 49; Tib. 21.

II. In time: **A.** *From this time, after this, hereupon* (so, poet. and post-Aug.): quisquis es, amissos hinc jam obliviscere Graios (= ex hoc tempore, posthac), Virg. Æ. 2, 148: puerum in specu septem et quinquaginta dormisse annis: hinc pari numero dierum senio ingruente, *etc.*, Pl. 7, 52, 55, § 175; cf. Tac. Agr. 14; Val. Fl. 3, 672: circumdata hinc reçi specie honoris valida manus, Tac. A. 2, 67.

B. For abhinc, *Ago, since* (very rare): me nemo magis respiciet, ubi iste hue venerit, Quam si hinc ducentos annos fuerim mortuus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 19: septimo hinc anno, Pl. 34, 3, 4, § 43.

III. With reference to the origin, cause, source, beginning of any thing (v. ab, *no.* I. C. 3; and ex, *no.* I. B. 3.): *From this source, from this cause, hence*: **A.** With reference to the origin: hinc quodcumque in solum venit, ut dicitur, effingis atque effieis, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65; so, videret hinc (*i. e.* ex auro) dona fortium fieri, Pl. 33, 12, 54. — **B.** With reference to the cause: hinc sicæ, hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur: hinc furta, hinc opum nimiarum potentiæ non ferendæ, C. Off. 3, 8, 36; so, plurima hinc orta vitia, Quint. 8, 6, 74; cf. id. 2, 2, 5: ut posset hinc esse metus, id. ib. 6 præf. § 10; id. 7, 6, 1: hinc illæ lacrimæ! Ter. And. 1, 1, 99; imitated by C. Cœl. 25, 61; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 41; cf., so ellipt., hinc illæ sollicitationes servorum: hinc illæ quæstiones, C. Clu. 67, 191. — **C.** With reference to the source: sed eccum Syrum ire video! hinc (*i. e.* ex hoc) scibo jam, ubi siet (acc. to scire *ex* aliquo; cf. scio, *no.* I. A.), Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 7. — **D.** With reference to the beginning: hinc canere incipiam, Virg. G. 1, 5; so, Pl. 9, 62, 88; cf., jam hinc igitur ad rationem sermonis conjuncti transeamus, Quint. 8, 3, 40; so, jam hinc, id. 3, 1, 1; id. 2, 11, 1; id. 10, 3, 4: hinc jam, id. 2, 4, 1; 8 præf. § 13: atque hinc, id. 3, 1, 15.

hinnībĭlis, e, *adj.* [hinnio] *That neighs, neighing* (post-class.): quod hinnibile est, equus est, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30: exscreatus, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 20.

hinnībunde, *adv.* [id.] *With neighing, neighingly*: Quadrig. ap. Non. 123, 15.

hinnĭens, entis, *P.* of hinnio.

hinnĭenter, *adv.* [hinniens] *With neighing*: "*hinnibunde* pro hinnienter," Non. 122, 13.

hinnĭo, īre, 4. *v. n.* Of the natural sound of the horse: *To neigh, whinny*: "ut si finias equum, genus est *animal*, species *mortale*, differentia *irrationale* (nam et homo mortale erat), proprium *hinniens*, Quint. 7, 3, 3; Lucr. 5, 1076: Quint. 1, 5 *fin.*: hinnientium dulcedines, *i. e. of horses*, Læv. ap. App. Apol. p. 294. — Poet. of the centaur Chiron: at tædas Thetidis, probante Phœbo, Et Chiron cecinit minore plectro; Nec risit pia turba rusticantem, Quamvis sæpe senex biformis illic Carmen rumperet hinnienter cantu, Stat. Silv. 5, 1, 29.

‡ **hinnītat** χρεμετίζει, Gloss. Philox. [*intens.* v. hinnio].

hinnītus, ūs, *m.* [hinnio] *A neighing: Sing.*: subito exaudivit hinnitum, C. Div. 1, 33, 73; so, Lucr. 5, 1072; Virg. G. 3, 94; Hor. Od. 2, 16, 34. — *Plur.*: Ov. M. 2, 154; 660; Suet. Ner. 46.

hinnŭlĕa or **hinnŭla,** æ, *f.* [hinnulus] *A young fawn*, Hor. Od. 1, 23, 1; Pl. 28, 9, 42.

hinnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [hinnus] **I.** Prop.: *A young mule*: tu tuum sodalem Hinnulo videas strigosiorem, Mæcen. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor. (*al.* hinno me v. str.); cf., "*hinnulus*, ὁ ἐξ ἵππου καὶ ὄνου," Gloss. Philox. (But in Non. 122, 4, hinnulis is prob. written by mistake for asinabus; v. hinnus.) **II.** Meton.: *A fawn*: "*hinnuli*, νέβροι:" Gloss. Vet.

†hinnus, i, *m.* = ἵννος, **I.** Gen.: *A mule* (from a stallion and a she-ass; *opp.* mulus, from a he-ass and a mare): "ex equa et asino fit *mulus*: contra ex equo et asina *hinnus* . . . *Hinnus* est ex equo et asina, minor quam mulus corpore," *etc.*, Var. R. R. 2, 8, 1; 6; cf., "equo et asina genitos mares *hinnos* antiqui vocabant, contraque *mulos*, quos asini et equæ generarent," Pl. 8, 44, 69, § 172; and, "*hinnos* et *hinnas* sub quo sensu accipere debeamus Varro designat: ait enim ex equis et hinnulis (*leg.* asinabus) qui nascantur, hinnos vocari," Non. 122, 4 *sq.*; Col. 6, 37, 5. **II.** Esp.: In the form ginnus, i, *m.* = γίννος, *of a little stunted mule*: non aliter monstratur Atlas cum compare ginno, Mart. 6, 77, 7; cf., "in plurium Græcarum est monumentis, cum equa muli coitu natum, quem vocaverint *ginnum*, id est parvum mulum," Pl. 8, 44, 69, § 174.

hĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to ΧΑΩ, χαίνω, χάσκω] **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To open, stand open, to gape, yawn* (so, mostly post. and in post-Aug. prose): hiavit hunc multa, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 318, 29; cf., (calor) venas astringit hiantes, Virg. G. 1, 91: vasti specus hiant defractis membris (colossi Rhodii), Pl. 34, 7, 18, § 41: so, Hor. Epod. 8, 5: nec flos illius hiat pratis Prop. 4, 2, 45: cf., hiantia lilia,

Ov. A. A. 2, 115; and, quercum patulis rimis hiantem, Gell. 15, 16, 2: *Ch.* Qui potuit videre? *Ac.* Oculis. *Ch.* Quo pacto? *Ac.* Hiantibus, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 71; so, oculi hiantes, Pl. 11, 37, 52: quum pisciculi in concham hiantem innataverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123.

2. Esp.: *To open the mouth* or *jaws, to gape, yawn*: inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes, Virg. Æ. 6, 493: perdices hiantes, exserta lingua æstuant, Pl. 10, 33, 51: trochilos crocodilum invitat ad hiandum pabuli sui gratia, id. 8, 25, 37: leo immane hians, Virg. Æ. 10, 726: lupus (piscis) hic Tiberinus an alto Captus hiet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 32: profluentem aquam hianti ore captantes, Curt. 4, 16: mors denuntiatur, ubi æger supinus cubat, ubi hiat, ubi assidue dormit, Cels. 2, 6 *ante med.*

B. Fig.: **1.** Of style: *To gape*, i. e. *to be badly connected, not well put together, to leave a hiatus*: qui (vocalium concursus) quum accidit, hiat et intersistit et quasi laborat oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 33; cf., hiare semper vocalibus, id. ib. 20; and, qui (poetæ), ut versum facerent, sæpe hiabant: ut Nævius: *Vos qui accolitis Histrum fluvium atque algidam*, etc., C. Or. 45, 152; cf. also, crebræ vocalium concursiones, quæ vastam atque hiantem orationem reddunt, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18; and, concursus hiantes, C. Part. Or. 6, 21: aspera et dura et dissoluta et hians oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 62: hians compositio, Tac. Or. 21: hiantia loqui, C. Or. 9, 32.

2. (acc. to *no.* 1. A. 2.): *To open the mouth wide, to gape*, with longing, wonder, or curiosity; i. e.: **a.** (class.): *To be eager, to long* for any thing: huic homini si cujus domus patet, utrum ea patere an hiare ac poscere aliquid videtur? C. 2 Verr. 3, 4, 8: canis semper ad spem futuri hiat, Sen. Ep. 72 *med.*; cf., corvum deludet hiantem (*i. e. the legacy-hunter*), Hor. S. 2, 5, 56; and, ne facies (equi) emptorem inducat hiantem, id. ib. 1, 2, 88; so, quem ducit hiantem Cretata ambitio, Pers. 5, 176: avaritia hiante esse, C. 2 Verr. 2, 54, 134; cf. Tac. H. 1, 12 *fin.*—**b.** (Poet. and very rare): (α) *To be amazed, to be lost in admiration*: hunc plausus hiantem Per cuneos ... Corripuit, Virg. G. 2, 508.—(β) *To gape about*: luxus et ignavia lacerabat hiantem Desidia populum, Sil. 11, 35.

II. *Act.*: *To send forth from the open mouth*, i. e. *to spew out*, or *to bawl out, utter, sing* (poet. and very rare): subitos ex ore cruores Saucia tigris hiat, *i. e. spits, emits*, Val. Fl. 6, 706;—Pers. 5, 3; so, carmen lyra, *plays*, Prop. 2, 31, 6.

‡ **hippacare** est celeriter animam ducere ab equi halitu, qui est supra modum acutus, Fest. p. 101 Müll.; cf. ‡ "*hippicare* oscitare, badare," Gloss. Isid.

† **hippăce,** ēs, *f.* = ἱππάκη, **I.** *Mare's milk cheese*, Pl. 28, 9, 34; cf. id. 14, 58. **II.** *A plant*, now unknown, Pl. 25, 8, 44.

† **hippagines** naves, quibus equi vehuntur, quas Græci ἱππαγωγὸς dicunt, Fest. p. 101 Müll.; so, Gell. 10, 25, 5. Cf. hippagogi and hippagos.

† **hippăgōgi,** ōrum, *f.* = ἱππαγωγοί, *Vessels for transporting horses, horse-transports*: quinque et triginta naves, quas *hippagogas* vocant, ab Elea profectæ, cum equitibus Gallis equisque, Liv. 44, 28, 7. Cf. hippagines and hippagos.

† **hippăgos,** i, *f.* = ἱππαγός, *A vessel for transporting horses*: hippagum invenere Samii aut Pericles Atheniensis, Pl. 7, 56, 57 *fin.* Cf. hippagines and hippagogi.

Hippălus, i, *m. A name of the wind* Favonius, *used by those who navigated the Indian Ocean*, Pl. 6, 23, 26, § 105.

Hipparchus, i, *m.*, Ἵππαρχος, **I.** *A son of Pisistratus tyrant of Athens, and brother of Hippias, killed by Harmodius and Aristogiton*, Gell. 17, 21, 7. **II.** *A celebrated astronomer of Nicæa*, C. Att. 2, 6, 1; Pl. 2, 26, 24; id. 2, 12, 9; id. 2, 13, 10; Mel. 3, 7, 7, et al.

† **hippeus** (dissyll.), ĕi, *m.* = ἱππεύς (*horseman*), *A kind of comet*: "*hippeus* equinas jubas (habet)," Pl. 2, 25, 22, § 90.

Hippias, æ, *m.*, Ἱππίας, **I.** *A son of Pisistratus tyrant of Athens, and brother of Hipparchus, after whose assassination he fled to the Persians; he fell in the battle of Marathon*, C. Att. 9, 10, 3; Gell. 9, 2, 10. **II.** *A famous sophist of Elis in the time of Socrates*, C. Brut. 8, 30; 85, 292; id. de Or. 3, 32, 127, et al. **III.** *A famous painter*, Pl. 35, 11, 40, § 141.

† **hippĭce,** ēs, *f.* = ἱππική (*riding*), *A kind of race*, Cod. Inst. 3, 43, 3.

† **Hippĭus,** id est equester, Neptunus dictus est, *etc.*, Fest. p. 101 Müll. [="Ἵππειος or Ἵππιος].

Hippo, ōnis, *m.*, Ἱππών, *The name of several cities*, **I.** *A city of Numidia, also with the surname of* regius, Gr. Ἱππὼν βασιλικός, *afterwards a bishop's see* (of which St. Augustin was bishop) (now *Bona*), Mel. 1, 7, 1; Liv. 29, 3, 7; Sil. 3, 259; Aug. Ep. 125 (al. 224), in lemm. bis. **II.** Hippo Diarrhytus, Ἱππὼν διάρρυτος, *A city of Zeugitana, west of Utica* (now *Ben Zert*), Pl. 5, 4, 3; id. 9, 8, 8, § 26; Sol. 27 *med.*—Hence, **Hippōnensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Hippo*: sinus, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Pl. 5, 4, 3: colonia, Pl. Ep. 9, 33, 2: populus Hipponensis, Aug. Ep. 125 (al. 224), *no.* 1.; 2.—As *Subst.*: **Hipponenses,** ium, *m., The inhabitants of Hippo*, Pl. 9, 8, 8, § 26: sicut vos Hipponensibus succensetis, Aug. Ep. 126 (al. 225), *no.* 9.; called also **Hipponenses Regii:** quum Augustinus Episcopus una cum Religiano et Martiniano Co-episcopis suis consedisset in Ecclesia Pacis Hipponensium Regiorum, Aug. Ep. 213 (al. 110), *init.* **III.** *A city of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *near Toletum*, Liv. 39, 30. **IV.** *The previous name of* Vibo, *in the territory of the Bruttii*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Pl. 3, 5, 10, § 73.

† **hippŏcămēlus,** i, *m.* = ἱππόκαμηλος, *A fabulous animal, half horse and half camel*: Aus. Epigr. 70.

† **hippŏcampus** or **-os,** i, *m.* = ἱππόκαμπος, *A sea-horse* (Syngnathus hippocampus, L.): Pl. 32, 11, 53; 7, 23; 9, 30; id. 36, 5, 4, § 26; Næv. and Lucil. in Non. 120, 17, and 19.

† **hippŏcentaurus,** i, *m.* = ἱππόκένταυρος, *A fabulous creature, half horse and half man, hippocentaur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; Pl. 7, 3, 3.

† **hippŏcŏmus,** i, *m.* = ἱππόκομος, *A groom*, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 37.

Hippŏcŏon, ontis, *m.*, Ἱπποκόων, *One of the Calydonian hunters, a native of Amyclæ*, Ov. M. 8, 313.

‡ **hippŏcŏum** vinum ex insula Coo dictum ab agro generoso, cui nomen est Hippo, Fest. p. 101.

Hippŏcrătes, is, *m.*, Ἱπποκράτης, *A celebrated Greek physician of Cos, founder of the art of medicine*, Cels. præf.; C. de Or. 3, 33, 132; Quint. 3, 6, 64.—Hence, **Hippocratĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Hippocrates, Hippocratic*: laniena, Prud. στεφ. 10, 498.

Hippŏcrēne, ēs, *f.*, Ἱπποκρήνη, *A fountain near Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, fabled to have been produced by a stroke of Pegasus's hoof*, Ov. F. 5, 7; Sol. 7 *med.* (in Pers. prol. 1, rendered by fons caballinus).—Hence, **A. Hippocrēnæus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Hippocrene*: fontes, Auct. de Land. Herc. 5.—**B. Hippocrēnĭdes,** um, *f., The Muses so named from the Hippocrene*, Serv. Virg. E. 7, 21.

hippŏdămantium vinum, *A sort of wine*, now unknown, Pl. 14, 7, 9.

Hippŏdāme, ēs, and **Hippŏdămīa,** æ, *f.*, Ἱπποδάμη or Ἱπποδάμεια, **I.** *Dau. of Œnomaus, king of Elis, and of Asterope; she became the wife of Pelops, who won her in a race with her father*, Prop. 1, 2, 20; id. 1, 8, 35; Ov. H. 8, 70; Virg. G. 3, 7 Serv.; Hyg. Fab. 243; 84. **II.** *Dau. of Adrastus, and wife of Pirithous, at whose wedding took place the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 210; 224; id. H. 17, 248; Hyg. Fab. 33.

† **Hippŏdămus,** i, *m.* = Ἱππόδαμος, *The horse-breaker*, a poet. epithet of Castor: Mart. 7, 57, 2.

† **hippodrŏmon,** i, *n.* = ἱππόδρομος, *A race-course for horses, hippodrome*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 27; Murt. 12, 50, 5. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 608, b. and 619, a.

† **hippŏlăpăthon,** i, *n.* = ἱππολάπαθον, *Horse-sorrel*, a plant, Pl. 20, 21, 85.

Hippŏlўte, ēs, and **Hippŏlўta,** æ, *f.*, Ἱππολύτη, **I.** *An Amazon, dau. of Mars, taken captive in the war of the Amazons by Theseus, to whom she bore Hippolytus*, Hyg. Fab. 30; Just. 2, 4; Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17. **II.** *The wife of Acastus, king of Magnesia, who conceived a passion for Peleus, and, because she met with no return of affection from him, accused him to her husband of an attempt upon her virtue*, Hyg. Fab. 14 *med.*; Hor. Od. 3, 7, 18.

Hippŏlўtus, i, *m.*, Ἱππόλυτος, *Son of Theseus and Hippolyte: his step-mother Phædra fell in love with him, but, on her advances being repelled, she accused him to her husband of attempts upon her virtue; the king in his rage cursed him and devoted him to destruction, whereupon he was torn to pieces by his horses; he was, however, restored to life by Æsculapius, and, taken by Diana, under the name of* Virbius, *to the grove near Aricia, where he afterwards received divine honours*, Ov. M. 15, 497 *sq.*; C. Off. 1, 10, 32; id. Tusc. 4, 11, 27; Virg. Æ. 7, 761 *sq.*; Hor. Od. 4, 7, 26; Hyg. Fab. 47; 251.

† **hippŏmănes,** is, *n.* = ἱππομανές (*horse-heat, horse-rage*), **A.** *A slimy humour that flows from a mare when in heat, which was used to excite desire*, Virg. G. 3, 281 *sq.*—**B.** *A plant that has the effect of putting horses in heat*, Serv. Virg. G. 3, 280.—**C.** *A small black membrane on the forehead of a new-born foal, used in making love-potions*, Pl. 8, 42, 66; id. 28, 11, 49; Juv. 6, 132 (periphrased in Virg., Quæritur et nascentis equi de fronte revulsus Et matri prærreptus amor, Virg. Æ. 4, 515 Serv.; v. amor, *no.* III. A. 2.).

† **hippŏmărăthrum** or **-on,** i, *n.* = ἱππομάραθρον, *Horse-fennel, wild fennel*, Pl. 20, 23, 96.

Hippŏmĕnēs, ĭdis, also **Hippŏmĕnēa,** æ, *f.*, Ἱππομενίς, *A dau. of Hippomenes of Athens, Limone, who, as a punishment for unchastity, was thrown by her father to a horse to be devoured*, Ov. Ib. 337; cf. Ib. 461.

Hippŏmĕnes, æ, *m.*, Ἱππομένης, *Son of Megareus, who conquered Atalanta, the daughter of Schœneus, in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife*, Ov. M. 10, 375 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 185; Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 113.

Hippōnax, actis, *m.*, Ἱππώναξ, *A Greek poet of Ephesus, who wrote in iambics, celebrated for the bitterness of his satires*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91; Pl. 36, 5, 4, § 12.—Hence, **Hipponactēus,** a, um, *adj.*, **A.** *Of Hipponax, in the style of Hipponax, Hipponactean*: præconium, i. e. *a bitter, biting poem* (of Licinius Calvus), C. Fam. 7, 24, 1.—**B.** Metrum: *A metre used by Hipponax*, and which was of three kinds: **1.** Iambicum = senarius, *i. e.* a trimeter acatalectic, with an iambic foot in the fifth place, and a spondee in the last; e. g. *pauper poeta nescit antra Musarum*, Serv. p. 1818 P.—**2.** Trochaicum = septenarius trochaicus or a tetrameter catalectic, e. g. *pelle tumsis tergo freti, vela tende Pergamus*, Serv. p. 1819 P.—**3.** Ionicum a majore, dimeter brachycatalectic, e. g. *palmam cape Victor*, Serv. p. 1824 P.—As *Subst.*: **Hipponactēus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* versus), *The verse used by Hipponax*: senarios et Hipponacteos effugere vix possumus, C. Or. 56, 189.

Hipponensis, e, v. Hippo, *no.* B.

† **hippoperæ,** arum, *f.* = ἱπποπόραι, *Saddle-bags*: Sen. Ep. 87, 7. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 611, a.

hippophaës, v. hippophyes.

† **hippophæston,** i, *n.* = ἱππόφαιστον, *A prickly plant*, prps. Centaurea calcitrapa, L.: Pl. 27, 10, 66.

† **hippŏphlŏmos,** i, *f.* = ἱππόφλομος, *Another name of the plant* morion, *a large kind of mullein or verbascum*, Pl. 25, 13, 94, § 148.

† **hippŏphўes** or **hippophaës,** is, *n.* = ἱππουφές or ἱππόφαες, *A species of Euphorbia*, prps. Euphorbia spinosa, L.: Pl. 22, 12, 14.

Hippŏpŏdes, um, *m.*, Ἱππόποδες

(*horse-footed*), *A northern people*, Mel. 3, 6, 8; Pl. 4, 13, 27. § 95.

† **hippopŏtămus**, i, *m.* = ἱπποπόταμος, *A river-horse, hippopotamus*, Pl. 8, 25, 39; Mel. 1, 9, 3; Amm. 22, 15.

† **hippŏsĕlīnum**, i, *n.* = ἱππεσέλινον, *A sort of wild parsley*; Lt., *horse-parsley*; Pl. 19, 8, 37; Pall. Agr. 3 (Oct. 11, 3, 3), written as Greek, and translated by this name).

Hippotădes, æ, *m.*, Ἱπποτάδης, *The descendant of Hippotes*, i. e. *Æolus* (as the son of Sagesta, a daughter of the Trojan Hippotes), Ov. M. 4, 663; id. ib. 11, 481; id. ib. 14, 224: Hippotadæ regnum, *i. e. the Æolian* (Liparic) *Isles*, id. ib. 14, 86; cf. ib. 15, 707.

Hippothŏus, i, *m.*, Ἱππόθοος, *Son of Cercyon, king of Arcadia*, Ov. M. 8, 307.

† **hippotoxŏtæ**, ārum, *m.* = ἱπποτοξόται, *Horse-*, i. e. *mounted archers*, Curt. 3, 4, 5; Hirt. B. Afr. 19, 6 (called, in pure Lat., equites sagittarii, Tac. A. 2, 16, and Curt. 5, 4).

† **hippūris**, ĭdis, *f.* = ἵππουρις, *Horse-tail*, a water-plant; pure Lat., equisetum, Pl. 26, 13, 83; App. Herb. 39.

† **hippūrus**, i, *m.* = ἵππουρος (*horse-tail*), *A fish*, prps. *golden carp, gold-fish* (Corvphæna hippurus, L.): Ov. Hal. 95; Pl. 9, 16, 24; 32, 11, 53, § 149.

† **hippus**, i, *m.* = ἵππος (*horse*), *A sea-fish*, now unknown, Pl. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

hir (**ir**), *indecl. n.* [χείρ; akin to Sanscrit root hri, *to seize*; cf. Bentley's Sanscrit-English Dict. p. 1120] *A hand*: quālve vinum Defusum e pleno sicī, hir scīsse, cui nil Dempsit, *i. e. the palm of the hand, used in tasting wine*, Lucil. in C. Fin. 2, 8, 23; cf. Charis. p. 12 P.; Prisc. p. 648 ib.; 698 ib.

hira, æ, *f. The empty gut*; called, also, intestinum jejunum, Gr. νῆστις, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *fin.*; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 23.

hircīnus (also hirquinus), a, um, *adj.* [hircus] *Of a goat, goat's*: barba, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 12: sanguis, Pl. 20 procem. *fin.*; id. 37, 4, 15, § 50: pelles, id. 12, 17, 40: folles, Hor. S. 1, 4, 19: sidus, *i. e. the constellation Capricorn*, Prud. Apoth. 621. — Comicè: alæ, *i. e. that have a goatish smell*, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 51.

Hircīpes, pĕdis, *m.* [hircus-pes] *Goat-footed*, an appellation of Pan, Mart. Cap. 9, 307.

hirco, are, 1. *v. n.* Of the natural cry of the lynx: *To howl* as a lynx: dum lynces hircando fremunt, ursus ferus ululat, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 51: sic ululatus lupos certum est, hircareque lynces, Auct. Carm. de Voc. Animal. in Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 436 Burm.

hircŏ-cervus, i, *m.* [hircus] *The goat-stag*: Boeth. in Aristot. de Interp. p. 307 ed. sec.; trs. of Gr. τραγέλαφος, v. tragelaphus.

hircōsus, a, um, *adj.* [hircus] *That smells like a goat, goatish*: senex, Plaut. Mare. 3, 3, 14: so, gens centurionum, Pers. 3, 77: subsulens, Mart. 10, 98, 10; cf., licet scripti sint inter hircosos, possint tamen inter unguentatos placere, Sen. Frgm. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 11; and, Mart. 12, 59, 5.

hircŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] **I.** *A little goat*, Cat. 19, 16. **II.** *A plant*, now unknown, Pl. 12, 12, 26 *fin.*

hircus (also written hirquus and ircus; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 20; and the Sabine form, FIRCVS, Var. L. L. 5, 19, 28, § 97; cf., herdas, *id.*), i, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A he-goat, buck*, Virg. E. 3, 8: 91; id. G. 3, 392; Hor. Epod. 16, 34; id. A. P. 220 (Ov. 37, 4, 15, § 50: fœdissimum animal). **II.** Meton.: **A.** Like caper, *A goatish smell*, i. e. *the rank smell of the armpits*: alarum, Cat. 71, 1: an graris hircosus cubet hircus in axis, Hor. Epod. 12, 5: pastillus Rufillus olet, Gargonius hircum, id. S. 1, 2, 37; 1, 4, 92. — **B.** An abusive epithet applied to a filthy person: Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 38: propter operam illius hirqui in prælio edentuli, id. Casin. 3, 2, 20. — **C.** Of voluptuous persons: Plaut. Mere. 2, 2, 1; 4; Cat. 37, 5; Poet. Attell. ap. Suet. Tib. 45.

hirnĕa (also irnea), æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *A jug* for holding liquids, Cato R. R. 81; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 273; 276. **II.** Meton.: Of *a drunken man*, Virg. Catal. 4.

hirnŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [hirnea] *A small jug* or *pitcher* for liquids: fictilis, C. Parad. 1, 2, 11 Orell. *N. cr.*; cf., in an unaspirated form, "IRNELA vasis genus in sacris," Fest. p. 105 Müll. *N. cr.*

hirpex, icis, v. irpex.

Hirpi, ōrum, *m. A very ancient Sabine family near Rome, in the territory of the Falisci*, Pl. 7, 2, 2, § 19.

Hirpīni (also written Irpini), ōrum, *m. A people of Lower Italy, between Campania, Lucania, and Apulia*, Pl. 3, 11, 16; Liv. 22, 61; id. 23, 37; id. 27, 15: In Hirpinis, *in the territory of the Hirpini*, C. Div. 1, 36, 79; Liv. 23, 1; Pl. 2, 93, 95, § 208: ex Hirpinis, Liv. 22, 13. — Hence, **Hirpīnus** (Irp.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Hirpini*: ager, fundus, C. Agr. 3, 2, 8: pubes, Sil. 8, 571.

hirquinus, a, um, v. hircinus.

‡ **hirquitallio**, īre, *v. n.* [hircus] *Of new-born children*: *To acquire a strong voice*: "in secunda hebdomade vel incipiente tertia vocem crassiorem et insæquabilem fieri: quod Aristoteles appellat τραγίζειν, antiqui nostri ‡ hirquitallire: et inde ipsos putant ‡ hirquitallos appellari, quod tum corpus hircum olere incipiat," Censor. de Die Nat. 14; cf., ‡ "hirquitalli pueri primum ad viritatem accedentes, a libidine scilicet hircorum dicti," Fest. p. 101 Müll. *N. cr.*; and, without the aspiration, ‡ "irquitallus puer, qui primo viritatem suam experitur," id. p. 105.

‡ **hirquitallus**, i, v. hirquitallio.

hirquus, i, v. hircus.

hirrĭlo (also irrio), īre, 4. *v. n.* Of the natural cry of dogs: *To snarl*: "*hirrire* garrire, quod genus vocis est canis rabiosæ," Fest. p. 101 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf., "*hirrit* ὅταν κύων ἀπειλῇ ὑλακτῶν," Gloss. Philox.: veluti est canibus innatum, ut, etsi non latrant, tamen hirriant, Sid. Ep. 7, 3.

hirrītus (irr.), ūs, *m.* [hirrio] *A snarling* of dogs: Sid. Ep. 9, 16 *in carm.*

hirsūtia, æ, *f.* [hirsutus] *Roughness, shagginess*: nullæ setarum, Sol. 25.

hirsūtus, a, um, *adj.* [primary form HIRSUS, a variation of hirtus] **I.** Prop.: *Rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly*, δασύς (class.): quarum (animantium) aliæ villis vestitæ, aliæ spinis hirsutæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; Col. 7, 2, 6: pectus Herculis, Prop. 4, 9, 49: crura genæque, Mart. 10, 65, 9: supercilium, Virg. E. 8, 34: et glacialis Hiems canos hirsuta capillos, Ov. M. 2, 30: so, barba, id. ib. 13, 766: capilli, id. H. 9, 63: juba (galeæ), Prop. 4, 10, 20: vellera (lenis) setis, Ov. F. 2, 339: castaneæ, Virg. E. 7, 53; cf., frondes, id. G. 3, 231: vepres, id. ib. 3, 444: rubi, Prop. 4, 4, 28: herba, Pl. 24, 19, 16: folia hirsutiora, id. 22, 22, 33 *fin.* — Poet. to designate the people of the olden time (when the hair of the head and beard was let to grow untrimmed), like *intonsus* and *incomptus*: Sil. 13, 812; Mart. 9, 48, 2. **II.** Fig.: *Rude, unpolished*: sumpserit Annales: nihil est hirsutius illis, Ov. Tr. 2, 259.

‡ **hirticulus** δασύπρωκτος, Gloss. Phil.

Hirtīnus, a, um, v. Hirtius.

‡ **hirtipĭli** durorum pilorum homines, Fest. p. 101 Müll. *N. cr.*

Hirtĭus, ĭi, *m. Name of a Roman* gens. So, in partic., A. Hirtius, *consul* A.U.C. 711, *and author of the eighth book of Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic war: he fell before Mutina.* — Hence, **Hirtīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of Hirtius*: prœlium, *i. e. the battle in which Hirtius met his death*, Asin. Pollio in C. Fam. 10, 33, 4.

Hirtuleius, i, *m. A quæstor of Sertorius in Spain*, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 8. — Hence, **Hirtuleiānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hirtuleius*; only as *Subst.*: **Hirtuleiāni**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* socii), *The partisans of Hirtuleius*, Vet. Schol. ad C. Flacc. in Class. Auct. 3, p. 16 Mai.

hirtŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [hirtus] *Very hairy, shaggy*: Pan, App. M. 5, p. 169 Oud. *N. cr.*

hirtus, a, um, *adj.* [στυμ. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Rough, hairy, shaggy*, hirsutus, δασύς (mostly post-Aug.): capra, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 19: hirto cardo (quidam homines nasci proditur, Pl. 11, 37, 79: ora (Scythis), Curt. 4, 13: frons, Sil. 16, 121: toga, Luc. 2, 380; Quint. 12, 10, 47; cf., contra, Nep. Dat. 3, 2: setæ (caprarum), Ov. M. 13, 830; cf., contra, Curt. 5, 4, 34: saxa arenis, Stat. S. 3, 1, 13; cf., saxa, Col. pæt. 10, 27; and, ager spinis, Prud. στεφ. 11, 120: æquor, *rough*, Ov. M. 1, 292: saltus, Prud. στεφ. 9, 38: — *Comp.*: hirtiores, App. Herb. 71. **II.** Fig.: Of character: *Rough, rude, unpolished*: non tibi parvum Ingenium, non incultum est, et turpiter hirtum, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 22: C. Marius hirtus atque horridus, Vell. 2, 11 (cf. of Marius, rudis ingenio, sed vecordia malorum artifex, Sall. J. 85, 2).

hīrūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [στεμ. dub.] (also called *sanguisuga*) *A worm, blood-sucker*: **I.** Prop.: Pl. 32, 10, 42, § 122; 4 *sent.* Ep. 4, 2, 4. **II.** Fig.: Of any thing that exhausts or wears out: arteria, C. Att. 1, 16, 11: non missura cutem, nisi plena cruoris, hirudo, Hor. A. P. 476.

hīrundĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [hirundo] *Of*, or *belonging to, swallows* (post-class.): adventus, *of the swallows*, Sid. Ep. 2, 14.

hīrundĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to swallows, swallows'* (class.): sanguis, fel, Pl. 30, 14, 46: nidus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 6; Mart. 11, 18, 20.

hīrundo, ĭnis, *f.* (weakened from χελιδών) **I.** Prop.: *A swallow*: Pl. 10, 33, 49, § 92; Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 12; Virg. G. 1, 377; id. A. 12, 474; Ov. F. 2, 853; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 13. — Prov.: quid contendat hirundo cycnis? Luer. 3, 6 (for which, certem cygnus ululis, Virg. E. 9, 35). **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment: die me anaticulam, columbam vel catellam, Hirundinem, monedulam, *etc.*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 104. **III.** Meton.: *A flying sea-fish, sea-swallow* (Exocetus volitans s. evolans, L.): Pl. 9, 26, 43, § 81.

hisco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [hio; whence also, inasco] **I.** Prop.: *Neut.*: **A.** Gen.: *To open, gape, yawn*: ut vitio venæ tabularum serpitus hiscant, Lucr. 6, 1069; cf. id. 4, 64; 102: "tellus," ait, "hisce," Ov. M. 1, 546: magnæ nunc hiscite terræ, Poët. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 26: rima hiscit, Pl. 17, 14, 24: si, tace, sedes hiscunt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 42. — **B.** Esp.: *To open the mouth, to utter a sound, to mutter* (so most freq., and class.): respondebisne ad hæc? aut omnino hiscere audebis? C. Phil. 2, 43, 111; cf. Liv. 6, 16; and, Gell. 15, 9, 10: quoties sinit hiscere fluctus, Nominat Alcyonen, Ov. M. 11, 508: raris turbatus vocibus hisco, *speak*, Virg. Æ. 3, 314.

II. Meton.: *Act.*: *To speak, relate* any thing (poet.): hem vereor, plus quam fas est captivum hiscere, Att. ap. Non. 120, 30: nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam Ausit, Ov. M. 13, 231: tantum operis nervis hiscere posse meis, Prop. 3, 3, 4 (for which, carmen *hiare* lyra, id. 2, 31, 6).

Hispălis, is, *f. A city of* Hispania Bætica (now *Seville*), Pl. 3, 1, 3, § 11; id. 2, 97, 100; Cæs. B. C. 2, 18; 20: Asin. Pollio in C. Fam. 10, 32, 3. And in the *neutr.* form, **Hispal**, ălis, Mel. 2, 6, 4; Sil. 3, 392. — Hence, **Hispălensis**, or **Hispălĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the city Hispalis*: Hispalenses convenitus, Pl. 3, 1, 3, § 11.—As *Subst.*: **Hispalenses**, ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Hispalis*, Tac. H. 1, 78.

Hispāne, *adv.* [Hispanus] *After the manner of Spain*: Hispane, non Romane, memoretis loqui me, Enn. in Charis. p. 180 P.

Hispāni, ōrum, *m. The Spaniards*, Pl. 18, 11, 28; Liv. 21, 27; Tac. A. 1, 78; Suet. Cæs. 74, et al. — Hence,

A. Hispānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Spaniards, Spanish*: mare, Pl. 3, 5, 10: aurum, Mart. 7, 88, 7: Tarraco, id. 10, 104, 4: populi, Liv. 21, 19: equites, Cæs. B. G. 5, 26: cohortes, id. B. C. 3, 89: legio, Tac. H. 1, 6: acies, Luc. 3, 454: gladio cingi, Liv. 7, 10.

B. Hispānia, æ, *f. The country of the Spaniards, Spain*, Mel. 1, 3, 4; id. 1,

5, 1; 3; id. 2, 6, 1 *sq.*; Pl. 3, 1, 2 *sq.*; id. 4, 20, 34; C. Manil. 4, 9; id. Tusc. 1, 37, 89; id. Fam. 15, 17, 3; Cæs. B. G. 1, 1 *fin.*; id. ib. 5, 1; id. ib. 7, 55: citerior, *on this side of the Ebro*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 23: ulterior, *beyond it*, id. B. C. 1, 39. In apposition: in terra Hispania, Liv. 38, 58, 5.— And, as consisting of two parts, freq. also in the *Plur.*: **Hispaniæ,** arum, Mel. 3, 1, 10; Pl. 4, 20, 34; Cæs. B. C. 1, 10; id. ib. 29, 85; Pl. 17, 26, 40; Tac. H. 2, 97; id. ib. 3, 2; 70; Curt. 10, 1, 8; cf. Carthago nixa duabus Hispaniis, C. Balb. 15, 34.

C. Hispānĭensis, e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Spain, existing in Spain, Spanish*: Balbus Cornelius non Hispaniensis natus, sed Hispanus, *not merely born in Spain, but a thorough Spaniard*, Vell. 2, 51 *fin.*; cf. Mart. 12 *præf.*: æstus maritimi, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24; so Oceanus, Pl. 37, 10, 65; and, naufragia, id. 2, 67, 67: spuma argenti, id. 33, 6, 35: legatus, C. Vatin. 5, 12: iter, id. ib.: bellum, id. Manil. 10, 28; cf., casus, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6: exercitus, Tac. A. 1, 3: triumphus, Pl. 14, 15, 17; Suet. Cæs. 37: victoria Cæsaris, id. ib. 38.

D. Hispānĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Spain, Spanish*: verbum, Suet. Aug. 82: spartum, Vitr. 7, 3.

hispīdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [hispidus] *To make bristly, prickly*: spinosis fastigiis hispidatur, Sol. 26 dub. (*al.* hispida turgescit).

hispīdus, a, um, *adj.*, **I.** Prop.: *Rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, prickly*, hirsutus (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): facies, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 5; cf., frons, Virg. Æ. 10, 210: corpus Nereidum squamis, Pl. 9, 5, 4: mater (of a she-goat with young), Mart. 3, 58, 37: herba, Pl. 22, 6, 7: agri, *i. e. dirty, foul with rain*, squalidi, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 2: Eurus procellis, Val. Fl. 1, 612.—Poet., *per hypallagen*: sic hispida turpes Prœlia villosis ineunt complexibus ursi, Stat. Th. 6, 868. **II.** Fig.: *Rude, insensible*: agrestis auris ac hispida, Gell. 10, 3, 15.

1. **Hister,** tri, v. Ister.

‡2. **hister,** v. histrio, *ad init.*

†**histon,** ōnis, *m.* = ἱστών, *The place where a loom stands, a weaving-room*: habere institutos histonas, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 21.

†**histŏrĭa,** æ, *f.* = ἱστορία, **I.** Prop.: *A narrative of past events, history*: *Sing.*: "erat enim historia (initio) nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio," *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 12, 51 *sq.*; cf. id. Leg. 1, 2, 5 *sq.*; Gell. 5, 18; Pl. Ep. 5, 8 (v. annalis, *no.* II.): videtisne, quantum munus sit oratoris historia?... Nam quis nescit, primam esse historiæ legem, ne quid falsi dicere audeat? deinde ne quid veri non audeat? ne qua suspicio gratiæ sit in scribendo? ne qua simultatis? *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 15, 62 *sq.*: huic generi historia finitima est, in qua et narratur ornate et regio sæpe aut pugna describitur: interponuntur etiam conciones et hortationes, sed in his *tracta* quædam et fluens expetitur, non hæc contorta et acris oratio, id. Or. 20, 66: nihil est in historia pura et illustri brevitate dulcius, id. Brut. 75, 262: historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, vita memoriæ, magistra vitæ, nuncia vetustatis, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: Italici belli et civilis historia, id. Fam. 5, 12, 2; id. Leg. 1, 2, 5: historia nec institui potest nisi præparato otio, nec exiguo tempore absolvi, id. ib. 1, 3, 9: apud Herodotum, patrem historiæ, id. ib. 1, 1, 5: hic (Sallustius) historiæ major est auctor, Quint. 2, 5, 19: obscura est historia Romana, C. Rep. 2, 18; cf., quum historiæ cuidam tanquam vanæ repugnaret, Quint. 1, 8, 20: si historiæ lectione discipulos instruxerit, id. 2, 5, 1.—*Plur.*: simile improbitatem historiis Græcis mandatam esse demiror, C. Div. 2, 32, 69: nihil in historiis supra Pontificum annales haberemus, Quint. 10, 2, 7; id. 12, 4, 1: historiarum scriptor, id. 3, 8, 49: non orationes modo, sed etiam historias legere, id. 3, 8, 67; cf. id. 2, 18, 5: tuque pedestribus dices historia proelia Cæsaris, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 10.—Prov., historiam scribere, *To inform one's self accurately of any thing, to wish to see a thing for one's self*: in scirpo nodum quæris: quin nos hinc domum Redimus, nisi si historiam scripturi sumus? Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 23.

II. Meton.: **A.** **1.** Gen.: *A narrative, account, tale, story*: si quid in ea epistola fuit historia dignum, scribe quam primum, ne ignoremus, C. Att. 2, 8, 1: et quia narrationum tres accepimus species: *fabulam... argumentum... historiam*, in qua est gestæ rei expositio, *etc.*, Quint. 2, 4, 2: maxime de nihilo nascitur historia, Prop. 1, 1, 16: hactenus historiæ: nunc ad tua devehor astra, id. 4, 1, 119; cf., satis historiarum est, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 50: amaræ, Hor. S. 1, 3, 89; id. Od. 3, 7, 20; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 44.—Hence, **2.** Esp.: naturalis Historia, *The title of the encyclopediacal work of Pliny the Elder.*—**B.** *An* agnomen *of C. Julius Hyginus, on account of his polyhistory*, Suet. Gramm. 20.—**C.** *Concr.*: *A subject of discourse*: Prop. 1, 15, 24.

histŏrĭālis, e, *adj.* [historia] *Of* or *belonging to history, historical* (extremely rare; prps. but once used): venerabilis patriarchæ Joseph historialis diligentia, *i. e. related in sacred history*, Sid. Ep. 6, 12. (But in Plin. 16, 33, 60, we should read operis *topiarii* instead of operis historialis).

1. **histŏrĭce,** *adv.* [historicus] *Historically*: descriptiones locorum non historice tantum, sed prope poetice prosequi fas est, Pl. Ep. 2, 5, 5.

2. **histŏrĭcē,** ēs, *f.* = ἱστορική, *Explanation, interpretation* of an author: "et finitæ quidem sunt partes duæ, quas hæc professio pollicetur, id est *ratio loquendi* et *enarratio auctorum*: quarum illam *methodicen*, hanc *historicen* vocant," Quint. 1, 9, 1.

†**histŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἱστορικός, *Of* or *belonging to history, historical*: earum rerum historiam non tam historico quam oratorio genere perscripsit, C. Brut. 83, 286; so, sermo, id. Or. 36, 124: fides, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 42: nitor, Quint. 10, 1, 33: prosopopœiæ, id. 3, 8, 53: homines literati et historici, *versed in history*, C. Mur. 7, 16.—As *Subst.*: **historicus,** i, *m.*, *One versed in history or who makes historical researches; a writer of history, historian*: oratores et philosophi et poëtæ et historici, C. Top. 20, 78; so, Quint. 1, 6, 2; 11; id. 2, 4, 19; id. 10, 2, 21; id. 12, 11, 17, et sæp.

†**histŏrĭographus,** i, *m.* = ἱστοριογράφος, *A writer of history, historiographer* (post-class.): Capitol. Gord. II. 21; Theod. Prisc. 4, 2 *ante med.*; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 1 *ante med.*

Histria, æ, v. Istria.

‡1. **histriculus,** λογοποιός, Gloss. Philox. [*dim.* from histrio; cf. histricus].

2. **histrĭculus,** i, v. hystriculus.

histrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [hister, histrio] *Of* or *belonging to stage-players*: imperator histricus, *i. e. the manager*, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 4; cf., imperium, *i. e. the management*, id. ib. 44.

histrio, ōnis, *m.* [Etrusc. prim. form HISTER, Liv. 7, 2; whence histricus and ‡ histriculus] **I.** Prop.: *A stage-player, actor*, in gen. (whereas comœdus, a comedian), Liv. 7, 2; Val. Max. 2, 4, 4; C. Fin. 3, 7, 24; id. Parad. 3, 2, 26; id. de Or. 1, 5, 18; id. ib. 1, 61, 258; id. ib. 2, 46, 193; id. de Sen. 19, 70; Plaut. Am. prol. 69; 77 *sq.*; id. Capt. prol. 13, et sæp.: ex pessimo histrione bonum comœdum fieri, C. Rosc. Com. 10, 30; cf., vidi ego sæpe histriones atque comœdos, quum, *etc.*, Quint. 6, 2, 35 Spald.: patina Æsopi tragœdiarum histrionis, Pl. 35, 12, 46, § 163: M. Olfilius Hilarus comœdiarum histrio, id. 7, 53, 54. **II.** Meton.: *A boaster*: histrionis est parvam rem attollere, Cels. 5, 26, 1.

histrionālis, e, *adj.* [histrio] *Of* or *belonging to a stage-player, like an actor* (a word of Tac.): studium, Tac. A. 1, 16: modi, id. Or. 26: favor, id. ib. 29.

histrionia, æ, *f.* (*sc.* ars) [id.] *The art of stage-playing, dramatic art*: facere histrioniam, Plaut. Am. prol. 90.

histrionicus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a player, histrionic* (a post-class. word): operæ, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 73.

histrix, ĭcis, v. hystrix.

hĭulce, *adv.* [hiulcus] (acc. to hiulcus, *no.* II. A.) *Of speech: In a gaping manner*: non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, non hiulce, sed presse et æquabiliter et leniter (loqui), C. de Or. 3, 12, 45.

hĭulco, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [hiulcus] *To cause to gape* or *split open*: quum gravis exustos æstus hiulcat agros, Cat. 68, 62: per hiulcatos agros, Fortunat. Carm. 6, 12, 6.

hĭulcus, a, um, *adj.* [hio] **I.** Prop.: *Gaping, split, cleft, opened, open* (only poet.): ubi hiulca siti findit Canis æstifer arva, Virg. G. 2, 353; so, Ægyptus, Stat. Th. 4, 708: venæ fluminis, id. ib. 9 450: juga montis Tauri, Sol. 38 *fin.*: nubes, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 206; also, nimbi, id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 230: vulnus, Sid. Ep. 6, 7: ova, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 4 præf.: mucro, *i. e.* ungues ferrei, Prud. στεφ. 10, 452; so too, ictus, id. ib. 5, 113. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of speech: *Gaping, not well connected, forming a hiatus* (class.): struere verba sic, ut neve asper eorum concursus neve hiulcus sit, sed quodammodo coagmentatus et levis, C. de Or. 3, 43, 171; cf., hiulcæ voces, id. Or. 44, 150: nonnunquam hiulca etiam decent, Quint. 9, 4, 36.— **B.** *Eager, longing* (opening the mouth, snapping, panting) for any thing: hiulca gens, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 9. **III.** Meton.: Poet.: *Act.*: *Cleaving, splitting, destroying*: fulmen, Stat. Th. 1, 26.

ho! *interj.* An expression of astonishment: ho! tune is erat? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 52.

hoc, **I.** *n.* of hic. **II.** Old form for huc.

hŏdiē, *adv.* [contr. from hoc die: on this day] **I.** Prop.: *To-day*: quem quidem negat Eros hodie: cras mane putat, C. Att. 13, 30, 2; so, *opp.* cras, Ov. R. Am. 94; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 33: hodie mane, C. Att. 13, 9, 1: hodie cum diluculo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 111: hodie nunquam ad vesperum vivam; id. Asin. 3, 3, 40: pridie Vinalia, qui dies hodie est, C. Phil. 14, 5, 14: Nonæ sunt hodie Sextiles, id. 1 Verr. 10, 31: hodie tricesima sabbata, Hor. S. 1, 9, 69: equidem te, nisi nunc, hodie nusquam vidi gentium, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 54: ego hodie compendifeci binos panes in dies. Ita ancilla mea, quæ fuit hodie, sua nunc est: Jam hodie alienum cœnabit, *etc.*, *till to-day*, id. Pers. 4, 3, 2 *sq.*: faciam hodie, ut, *etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 91: si cœnas hodie mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 70.—Also of the night-time: illa nocte aliqui, tollens ad sidera vultum, Dicet: *Ubi est hodie, quæ Lyra fulsit heri?* Ov. F. 2, 76.

II. Meton.: *At the present day, at this time, now*: ut omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est hæc urbs, incolebant, *etc.*, C. Rep. 2, 2 *fin.*; cf., id quod retinemus hodie, id. ib. 2, 9; id. Fam. 9, 22, 2: mihi non minori curæ est, qualis res publica post mortem meam futura sit, quam qualis hodie sit, id. Læl. 12, 43; id. Cœl. 2, 3; id. Ac. 2, 1, 3: hodie omnes sic habent, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 5, 25, 64: sunt summa hodie, quibus illustratur forum, ingenia, Quint. 10, 1, 122; cf., sunt et hodie clari ejusdem operis auctores, qui, *etc.*, id. 3, 2, 21; for which, sunt clari hodieque et qui olim nominabuntur, id. 10, 1, 94; so, in the post-Aug. age freq. hodieque for hodie quoque, etiam nunc, *to this day, still*, Vell. 1, 4, 3; Tac. G. 3; Suet. Claud. 19; id. Galb. 1; id. Tit. 2; Pl. 8, 45, 70; 30, 1, 1; v. quc.

hŏdiernus, a, um, *adj.* [hodie] **I.** Prop.: *Of this day, to-day's*: quod ex hodierno ejus edicto perspicere potestis, C. Phil. 4, 3, 7: disputatio hesterni et hodierni diei, id. de Or. 3, 21, 81: hodierno die, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21: ante hodiernum diem, id. ib. 3, 8, 20: quis scit an adjiciant hodiernæ crastinæ summæ Tempora di superi? Hor. Od. 4, 7, 17.—Poet. for hodie: sic venias, hodierne, Tib. 1, 7, 53. **II.** Meton. (acc. to hodie, *no.* II.): *Of the present time, present, actual* (so, rare, but class.): (Servio Tullio regnante) multo diutius Athenæ jam erant quam est Roma ad hodiernum diem, C. Brut. 10, 39.— As *Subst.*: **hodiernum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* tempus), *This day.*

to-day: servatumque in hodiernum est, ne quis. Pl. 33, 1, 7; so, in hodiernum, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 22 *fin.*; Dict. Cret. 3, 25.

‡ **hodœdŏcos** latro atque obsessor viarum. Fest. p. 103 Mull. [=ὁδοιδόκος].

† **hŏdœpŏrĭcon,** i, *n.* = ὁδοιπορικόν, *An itinerary, book of travels:* Hier. Ep. 108, 8.

hœdus, i, and its derivv.; v. hœd.

† **holce,** ēs, *f.* = ὁλκή, *A drachma:* "*holcque* a drachma non re sed nomine differt." Fann. de Pond. 19.

† **holcus,** i, *m.* = ὁλκός, *A sort of grain, mouse-barley* (Hordeum murinum, L.): Pl. 27, 10, 63.

† **hŏlŏcaustōma** or **hŏlŏcautōma,** ătis, *n.* = ὁλοκαύτωμα, *A whole burnt-offering, holocaust.* Tert. adv. Jud. 5; id. adv. Marc. 5, 5 *fin.*; Vulg. Marc. 12, 33; id. Jerem. 6, 20; cf., holocaustum.

† **hŏlŏcaustum,** i, *n.* = ὁλόκαυστον, *A whole burnt-offering, holocaust,* Prud. Apoth. 537; id. Psych. 784; cf., holocaustoma.

† **hŏlŏchrȳsus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὁλόχρυσος, *Entirely of gold.* Not. Tir. p. 163.—As *Subst.:* **holochrysus,** i, *f.* (*sc.* herba), *A plant,* now unknown, Pl. 21, 8, 24; lb. 20, 85; App. Herb. 128.

† **hŏlŏcyron,** i, *n.* = ὁλόκυρον, *A plant, called also* chamæpitys, *ground-pine,* App. Herb. 26.

† **hŏlŏgraphus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὁλόγραφος, *Entirely written* (late Lat.): epistola, *entirely written by one's own hand, autograph throughout,* Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 5; the same, membrana, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.*: testamentum, Isid. Orig. 5, 24.

† **hŏlŏlĭthus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὁλόλιθος, *Entirely of stone.* Not. Tir. p. 163.

† **hŏlŏporphyrus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὁλοπόρφυρος, *Entirely purple:* stola, Var. in Non. 537, 30; cf., vestis, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

† **hŏloschœnos,** i, *m.* = ὁλόσχοινος, *A sort of rush,* Pl. 21, 18, 69.

‡ † **hŏlŏsērĭcŏprāta,** æ, *m.* [ὁλοσηρικὸς, πρᾶτης] *A seller of silk garments,* Inscr. ap. Marin. Papir. Diplom. p. 252.

† **hŏlŏsērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὁλοσηρικός, *All of silk:* vestis, Lampr. Heliog. 20; Vop. Aur. 45; Tac. 10.

† **hŏlŏsĭdērus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὁλοσίδηρος, *Entirely of iron,* spatula, Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

† **hŏlosphȳrātus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὁλοσφύρατος (Doric for ὁλοσφύρητος, *entirely hammered*), *Beaten, solid:* æs, Pl. 33, 4, 24.

† **hŏlostĕon,** i, *n.* = ὁλόστεον, *A whitish plantain* (Plantago albicans, L.): Pl. 27, 10, 65.

† **hŏlŏthūrĭa,** orum, *n.* = ὁλοθούρια, τὰ, *A sort of water-polypi* (Holothuria priapus, L.): Pl. 9, 47, 71.

hŏlŏvĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hibr. from ὅλος-verus] *Quite real, entirely of purple:* vestimenta, Cod. Th. 11, 8, 4.

holus, ĕris, v. olus.

‡ **homeltium** pilei genus, Fest. p. 103 Müll.

Homeriacus, Homericus, and **Homerius,** a, um, and **Homerista,** æ, v. Homerus.

Hŏmērŏcento, ōnis, *m.* [Homerus-cento] *A poem made up of verses from Homer:* legere Homerocentonas et Virgilocentonas, Hier. Ep. 103, 7; Tert. de Prascr. 39.

† **Hŏmērŏmastix,** igis, *m.* = Ὁμηρομάστιξ (*Homer's scourge*), **I.** Prop.: *The censurer of Homer,* an epithet given to the critic Zoilus, Vitr. 7 praef. **II.** Meton.: *A censorious person:* ut obiter cæream istos Homeromastigas, *etc.,* Pl. H. N. Praef. § 28.

Hŏmērus, i, *m.,* Ὅμηρος, *The Greek poet Homer,* C. Tusc. 1, 1, 3; id. ib. 1, 32, 79; id. ib. 5, 39, 114; id. Rep. 2, 10; id. Brut. 10, 40; id. Arch. 8, 19; id. de Or. 3, 34, 137; Vell. 1, 5, 2; Quint. 10, 1, 47 *sq.*: Hor. A. P. 359.—Hence, **A. Hŏmērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* Ὁμηρικός, *Of or belonging to Homer, Homeric:* versus, C. Div. 1, 25, 52; cf., dispositio, Quint. 5, 12, 14: eloquendi facultas, id. 10, 1, 81: more, id. 7, 16, 21: Ajax, C. Div. 2, 39, 82; cf., Agamemno, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 62; and, senex, *i. e. Nestor,* Pl. Ep. 4, 3, 3: oculi, *i. e. blind,* Tert. Pall. 2. —**B. Hŏmērĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., Of or belonging to Homer:* notæ, Auct. Priap. 69. —**C. Hŏmērĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Homer:* "scyphi, quos *Homerios* a cœlatura carminum Homeri vocabat," Suet. Ner. 47.—**D. Hŏmērista,** æ, *m.,* Ὁμηριστής, *A Homeric rhapsodist.* Petr. 29; Diom. p. 481 P. —**E. Hŏmērŏnīdes,** æ, *m., An imitator of Homer,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 4.

hŏmi-cida, æ, *comm.* [homo; cædo] **I.** Gen.: In a bad sense: **A.** Of men: *A manslayer, homicide, murderer:* statuendum tibi esse, utrum illi, qui istam rem gesserunt, homicidæne sint, an vindices libertatis ... Confiteor eos plus quam sicarios, plus quam homicidas, plus etiam quam parricidas esse, C. Phil. 2, 12, 30 *sq.*; Juv. 2, 26; Quint. 7, 3, 34: an, qui se interfecit, homicida sit, id. 7, 3, 7.—**B.** Of a woman: *A murderess:* quid si tantum homicida? quid si tantum rea fuisses? Sen. Contr. 1, 2. **II.** Esp.: In a good sense, as a transl. of the Homer. ἀνδροφόνος, an epithet of Hector, *Slayer of men,* Hor. Epod. 17, 12.

hŏmĭcīdārius or **hŏmŏcīdĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [homicida and homicidium] *Of* or *relating to manslaying, homicidal:* sanguis, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 4.

hŏmĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [homicida] *Manslaughter, homicide, murder* (post-class.): si quis homicidii accusetur, Quint. 3, 10, 1; so, id. 4, 2, 52; id. 11, 3, 59; Petr. 137; Pl. 18, 3, 3; Tac. Germ. 21.

† **hŏmīlĭa,** æ, *f.* = ὁμιλία, *A religious address, sermon, homily:* Isid. Orig. 6, 8, 2; cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v. ὁμιλία, no. III. 2.; and, v. homiliticus.

† **hŏmīlĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὁμιλητικός, *Of* or *belonging to conversation:* libelli Origenis, quos Homiliticos appellavit, *i. e. his popular expositions* or *homilies,* which were delivered extemporaneously, and taken down by persons appointed for the purpose, Hieron. in Rufin. 1, no. 3.

hŏmo, ĭnis (ancient form "HEMONEM hominem dicebant," Fest. p. 100; cf., humanus, *ad init.,* and nēmo, from nĕ-hemo:—hŏmōnem, Enn. Ann. 2, 33: hŏmōnes, Næv. 1, 1), *comm.* [usually referred to humus, and so, *The one pertaining to the ground:* acc. to Bopp, p. 1077 ed. Eastwick, akin to Sanscrit root bhû, esse; whence fu-i, fo-re, futurus; and so, "*The being;*" cf., also, Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, pp. 142, 217] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *A human being:* **a.** *Masc.: A man:* "animal hoc providum, sagax, multiplex, acutum, memor, plenum rationis et consilii, quem vocamus *hominem,* præclara quadam conditione generatum esse a summo deo," *etc.,* C. Leg. 1, 7, 22: homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25: dum quidem unus homo Romæ toti superesceit, Enn. Ann. 6, 43; cf., unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, id. ib. 8, 27: jam grandior, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 15: homo amicus nobis ... homo antiquâ virtute ac fide, id. Ad. 3, 3, 86 *sq.*; cf., bonus homo et nobis amicus, C. Fam. 16, 18 *fin.*: quid est, quod homo masculus lubentius videre debeat bella uxore? Var. Non. 248, 16: homo infelix, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 169: homo omni doctrina eruditus, C. Fin. 1, 5, 13; cf., homo summa prudentia, multa etiam doctrina, id. Fam. 3, 7, 5: de hujus hominis (*i. e.* Pompeii) felicitate, *etc.,* id. Manil. 16, 47: homo iners atque inutilis, id. Off. 3, 6, 31; cf., homo contemptus et abjectus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 93: and, homo insulsus, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15; cf., also, hominum homo stultissime, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 10; and, quid hoc homine faciatis? id. 2 Verr. 1, 16, 42: consulere generi hominum, *the human race, mankind,* id. Rep. 3, 12; so, genus hominum, id. ib. 2, 26; id. de Or. 1, 9, 36; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7, et sæp (more freq., genus *humanum*; v. humanus and genus); cf., natura hominem conciliat homini ... hominum cœtus et celebrationes, C. Off. 1, 4, 12: placet Stoicis, quæ in terris gignantur, ad usum hominum omnia creari, homines autem hominum causa esse generatos, id. ib. 1, 7, 22: homines plurimum hominibus et prosunt et obsunt, id. ib. 2, 5, 17: is dictus populariibus illis, Qui tum vivebant homines cum dis putandi sunt, id. Leg. 1, 7, 23: pro deum atque hominum fidem! Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 16, et sæp.: taces, Monstrum hominis? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 29; cf., odium illud hominis impuri, C. Fam. 12, 1, 1: quid hoc sit hominis? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 26; cf., quid illic hominis est? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 17: nisi caves tu homo, *etc.,* id. Heaut. 5, 3, 1; so, in addressing one, tu, homo, adigis me ad insaniam, id. Ad. 1, 2, 31: homo homini deus, Symmach. Ep. 10, 104 (al. 114): lupus est homo homini, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 88.—In apposition: mares homines, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 5, 32: amanti homini adolescenti, id. Trin. 1, 2, 94; cf., filius homo adolescens, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 52 (v. adolescens): verberare hominem senem, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 23: servum hominem, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 62: oculi hominis histrionis, C. de Or. 2, 46, 193: nemo homo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 29; cf., ut homo nemo velit nisi hominis similis esse, id. N. D. 1, 28, 78; v. nemo.—**b.** *Fem.: A woman:* mater, cujus ea stultitia est, ut eam nemo hominem appellare possit, C. Clu. 70, 199: quæ (Io) bos ex homine est, Ov. F. 5, 620; Juv. 6, 234: dulcissimum ab hominis camelinum lac, Pl. 28, 9, 33.

2. Provv.: **a.** Quot homines, tot sententiæ, *Many men, many minds,* i. e. *every one has his own opinion,* Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 14; C. Fin. 1, 5, 15.—**b.** Ut homines sunt, ita morem geras, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 36; for which, ut homo est, ita morem geras, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 77.

B. Esp.: **1.** *Pregn.,* in good or bad sense.

a. In a good sense (cf., vir): *A man,* as a reasonable or moral being: homo es, qui me emunxisti mucidum, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 57: si homo esset, eum potius legeret, C. Att. 2, 2, 2: nox te expolivit hominemque reddidit, id. de Or. 2, 10, 40: si vis homo esse, id. Att. 4, 15, 2: homines visi sumus, id. ib. 13, 52, 2: nos quod simus, quod habeamus, quod homines existimemur, id omne abs te habere, id. Fam. 7, 29, 1: si tu sis homo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 11: si esses homo, id. ib. 1, 2, 27: exuens hominem ex homine, C. Fin. 5, 12, 35: quum Socrates Alcibiadi persuasisset, eum nihil hominis esse, *that he was of no particular merit as a man,* id. Tusc. 3, 32, 77 Kühn.: (Nero) dicebat se quasi hominem tandem habitare cœpisse, *like a human being,* Suet. Ner. 31: me hominem inter homines voluit esse, Petr. 39.

b. In a bad sense, *A man,* as a weak, mortal being, one subject to error, of low condition (rare): (α) Of men: *Masc.:* te ut hortarer rogaremque, ut et hominem te et virum esse meminisses, C. Fam. 5, 17, 3: fateor me sæpe peccasse, nam et homo sum et adhuc juvenis, Petr. 130: summi enim sunt, homines tamen, Quint. 10, 1, 25.—(β) Of women: *Fem.:* quæ si hoc tempore non diem suum obiisset, paucis post annis tamen ei moriendum fuit, quoniam homo nata fuerat, Sulpic. in C. Fam. 4, 5, 4.—(γ) Of slaves (as distinguished from a free Roman): homo P. Quinti, *Quintus's man,* i. e. *his slave, servant,* C. Quint. 19, 61: vinum familiæ.... Saturnalibus et Compitalibus in singulos homines congios, Cato R. R. 57, 2; Cat. 10, 16.

2. Opp. to a woman, *A man* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): mi homo et mea mulier, vos saluto, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 57; so, Lact. 2, 12; Paul. Dig. 48, 19, 38.

3. In milit. lang., homines, opp. to cavalry, *Foot-soldiers, infantry:* capti homines equitesque producebantur, Cæs. B. C. 2, 39; cf. vir.

4. Particular phrases: **a.** Pancorum hominum esse, *to have but few intimates, be choice in one's company:* (Mæcenas) paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanæ, Hor. S. 1, 9, 44: homo est Perpaucorum hominum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 19.—Hence, comicè, of the favourite but rare fish, acipenser: Scipio vide, quid agas: acipenser iste paucorum hominum est, C. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12 (see the anecdote in connection).—**b.** Inter ho-

mines esse (agere), *To be among the living, to be alive, to live* (very rare): Hercules nunquam abiisset ad eos, nisi quum inter homines esset, eam sibi viam munivisset, C. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: inter homines esse desinere, *i. e. to be dead*, Papin. Dig. 31, 1, 59; for which, agere inter homines desinere, Tac. A. 15, 74 *fin.*; cf., also, ab hominibus ereptus est, Gai. Dig. 31, 1, 58.—**c.** Hominem deponere, *To lay down the man*, i. e. *mortality*; and so to assume immortality; said of Hercules: Hyg. Fab. 59 in Class. Auct. 3, p. 24 Mai.—**d.** Homo novus, v. novus, *no.* I.

II. Meton.: Esp. in common lang., like Eng. man, or, rather, fellow, instead of the pron., *He, his, him*: Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 65: ibi homo cœpit me obsecrare, ut, *etc.*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 30: ita est homo, id. Ad. 1, 2, 63: dixit, se senatui roganti de Marcello no hominis quidem causa negaturum, C. Fam. 4, 4, 3: ei medico imperasti, ut venas hominis incideret, id. Pis. 34, 83: id. 2 Verr. 4, 27, 62.

†hŏmœŏmĕrĭa, æ, *f.* = ὁμοιομέρεια, in the philosophy of Anaxagoras, *The homogeneousness of the elements* or *first principles*, Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 625 (in Lucr. 1, 830, written as Greek).

†hŏmœoprŏphĕron, i, *n.* = ὁμοιοπρόφερον, The fault of *assonance* in words succeeding each other, as in the verse of Ennius (Ann. 1, 151): O Tite, tute Tati, tibi tanta tyranne tulisti, Mart. Cap. 5, 167.

†hŏmœoptōtos, on, *adj.* = ὁμοιόπτωτος, *In a like case*, Mart. Cap. 5, 174; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 78 *sq.*

† hŏmœōsis, is, *f.* = ὁμοίωσις, *Likeness*: Pomp. in Lib. Donat. de Barbarism. p. 480.

†hŏmœŏtĕlĕuton, i, *n.* = ὁμοιοτέλευτον, *Like ending, rhyme*, Mart. Cap. 5, 174; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 78 *sq.*

Hŏmōle, es, *f.*, Ὁμόλη, *A high mountain in Thessaly, near Tempe*, Virg. Æ. 7, 675.—Hence, **Hŏmōlōis,** ĭdis, *adj.*: *Of* or *belonging to Homole*; only as *Subst.*: **Hŏmōlōĭdes,** um, *f.* (sc. portæ), Ὁμολωΐδες πύλαι, *The Homoloian gate* in Thebes (so named from the Cadmeans, who came from Mount Homole), Stat. Th. 7, 252.

‡hŏmōnўmus, a, um, *adj.* = ὁμώνυμος, *Of the same name, homonym*: sicut in his, quæ *homonyma* vocantur: ut, *Taurus* animal sit, an mons, an signum in cælo, an nomen hominis, an radix arboris, nisi distinctum non intelligitur, Quint. 8, 2, 13.

†hŏmŏtŏnus, a, um, *adj.* = ὁμότονος, *Strained alike* or *in unison*: nervi, funes, *etc.*, Vitr. 1, 1, 8.

†hŏmousiānus, i, *m.* [ὁμουσία, with the Lat. ending anus] (Eccl. Lat.) *One who defends* or *maintains the* ὁμουσία = ὁμοφυσία, or *consubstantiality of the Father and Son*, in opposition to Arius: homousiani Paulum ordinavere pontificem, Ariani vero Macedonium, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 8: homousiani consenserant, id. ib. 5, 20.

†hŏmousĭus, a, um, *adj.* = ὁμοούσιος, *Of like substance, consubstantial*; pace Lat., *consubstantialis*: Trinitas, Hier. Ep. 77, 2.

‡hŏmuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [homullus] *A manikin*, Prisc. p. 614 P.

hŏmullus, i, *m. dim.* [homo] *A little man, manikin*: Lucr. 3, 928: quid cessat hic homullus ex argilla et luto fictus Epimetheus, *etc.*, C. Pis. 25, 59.

hŏmuncĭo, ōnis, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little man, manikin*: homuncio hic, qui multa putat præter virtutem homini esse bona, C. Ac. 2, 43, 134; (Anguinus Horatiani) inter alios jocos *homuncionem lenis lixivium* appellat, Suet. Vit. Hor.; Sen. Ep. 115.

hŏmunculus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little* or *weakly man, a manikin*: hui, Hermuncli quanti estis! Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 65; so, id. Capt. prol. 51; cf. id. Trin. 2, 4, 20; and, hem! nos hemunculi indignamur, si quis, *etc.*, Sulpic. in C. Fam. 4, 5, 4: neque tam desiderem te esse, ut hemunculus stultitiam dictum flagitet, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 123: ut homunculus nemo sit multis, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 9, 17; cf., humilis homunculus, id. ib. 5, 23, 64; App. M. 9, p. 222.

hŏnestāmentum, i, *n.* [honesto] *An ornament, grace* (rare; not in Cic.): nullo honestamento eget virtus, Sen. Ep. 66.—*Plur.*: omnia honestamenta pacis, Sall. Or. ad Cæs. 2: morum, App. Apol. p. 276: orationis, Gell. 10, 26, 4.

hŏnestas, ātis, *f.* [honestus] *Honourableness*; viz., **I.** (acc. to honestus, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *Honourable consideration* which a man enjoys, *honour, reputation, character, respectability, credit*, opp. to turpitudo (class.): "quid est *honestas* nisi honor perpetuus ad aliquem secundo populi rumore delatus," Lact. 3, 8 *fin.*: unde pudor, continentia, fuga turpitudinis, appetentia laudis et honestatis? C. Rep. 1, 2; cf., fugiendæ turpitudinis adipiscendæque honestatis causa, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66, and Gell. 1, 3, 23 *sq.*: nihil esse in vita magnopere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, C. Arch. 6, 14; and with this cf., omnia quæ putant homines expetenda, honestas, gloria, tranquillitas animi atque jucunditas, id. Læl. 22, 84; id. Phil. 7, 5, 14: quas familias honestatis amplitudinisque gratia nomino, *on account of their character*, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: honestate spoliatus, id. Rab. Post. 16, 44; cf., omni jure atque honestate interdictus, Q. Metell. in Gell. 17, 2, 7: fautor infimi generis hominum, odio alienæ honestatis, Liv. 1, 47: honestatem omnem amittere, *consideration, respect*, C. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: in eoque (officio) et colendo sita vitæ est honestas omnis et in negligendo turpitudo, id. Off. 1, 2, 4; Gell. 1, 3, 24.—*Plur.*: ceteris ante partis honestatibus atque omni dignitate fortunaque aliquem privare, C. Mur. 40, 87.

B. Meton.: *Concr.*: *That which is honourable, reputable, proper*: causa, in qua omnes honestates civitatis, omnes ætates, omnes ordines una consentiunt, *honourable, reputable, proper*, C. Sest. 51, 109.

II. (acc. to honestus, *no.* II.): **A.** Prop.: *Honourableness* of character, *honourable feeling, honour, honesty, probity, integrity, virtue* (also class.): ubi est autem dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? C. Att. 7, 11, 1: nemo est inventus tam perditus, tam ab omni non modo honestate sed etiam simulatione honestatis relictus, qui, *etc.*, id. Rab. Perd. 8, 23 and 24: (qui summum bonum) suis commodis, non honestate metitur . . . . honestatem propter se expetere, id. Off. 1, 2, 5 and 6; cf., quum omnis honestas manet a partibus quatuor, quarum, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 43, 152; and with this cf., habes undique expletam et perfectam formam honestatis, quæ tota his quatuor virtutibus continetur, id. Fin. 2, 15, 48; so, Quint. 3, 8, 26: et in laude justitia utilitasque tractantur, et in consiliis honestas, id. 3, 4, 16: sunt qui tradant tanta cum (Staberium Erotem) honestate præditum, ut, *etc.*, *such an honourable, noble character*, Fr. *honnêteté*, Suet. Gramm. 13.

B. Meton.: Of things, *Beauty, grace* (very rare, but class.): testudinis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, 2: si est honestas in rebus ipsis, de quibus dicitur, exsistit ex rei natura quidam splendor in verbis, id. de Or. 3, 31, 125: adeo nec humanæ honestatis corpus fuit, Tert. de Carn. Christ. 9 *med.*

hŏnestē, *adv.* [honestus] **I.** (acc. to honestus, *no.* I.): *Honourably, nobly*: honeste natus, *of noble birth*, Suet. Aug. 43.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** (acc. to honestus, *no.* II.): *Decently, becomingly, properly; creditably, virtuously*: neque illa matrem satis honeste tuam sequi potuit comes, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 69; id. Rud. 2, 3, 77: sic volo Te ferre (aquam) honeste, ut ego fero, id. ib. 2, 5, 7: unde Musæus exiret vix libertinus honeste, Hor. S. 2, 7, 12: ut videamur vestiti esse honeste, Var. L. L. 8, 16, 111, § 31: (Lucretia) tum quoque jam moriens, ne non procumbat honeste, respicit, Ov. F. 2, 833: so, (Cæsar) simul ad ima crura decidit, quo honestius caderet, Suet. Cæs. 82; Lucil. in Non. 427, 26:—valde se honeste gerunt, C. Att. 6, 1, 13: honestius hic, quam Q. Pompeius, id. Off. 3, 30, 109: quæ in nostris rebus non satis honeste, in amicorum fiunt honestissime, id. Læl. 16, 57: aliquid recte honesteque dicere, id. Rep. 1, 2: beate et honeste vivere, id. ib. 4, 3; so, honeste vivere, *opp.* turpiter, Quint. 5, 10, 24: facere ac dicere, *opp.* turpiter, id. 11, 1, 14; id. 10, 5, 13: iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste, *fairly, properly*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 43:—fastigium nunc honeste vergit in tectum inferioris porticus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, 14.

hŏnesto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [honestus] **I.** Of personal objects: *To clothe* or *adorn with honour; to honour, dignify* (class.): quum me tanto honore honestas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 106; 2, 1, 50; cf., quod non dignos homines honore honestatos videbam, Sall. C. 35, 3 Kritz; and, tantam laudem, quanta vos me vestris decretis honestatis, nemo est asse utus, C. Cat. 4, 10, 20: hæc famigeratio Te honestet, me autem collutulet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 67: ad eum augendum atque honestandum, C. Off. 2, 6, 21: a quibus, si interdum ad forum deducimur, si uno basilicæ spatio honestamur, diligenter observari videmur et coli, *are honoured by being accompanied through the basilica*, id. Mur. 34, 70: summi viri Gracchorum et Flacci sanguine non modo se non contaminarunt, sed etiam honestarunt, id. Cat. 1, 12, 29: quem vultus honestat, Dedecorant mores, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 26.

II. Of inanimate objects: *To adorn, grace, embellish* (class.): nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, id. Off. 1, 39, 139: L. Pauli currum rex nobilissimus Perses honestavit, id. Cat. 4, 10, 21: caput (avis) plumeo apice honestante (with distinguere), Pl. 10, 2, 2; cf. Curt. 8, 13: formam pudor honestabat, id. 6, 2; id. 3, 6 *fin.*: *exornatio* est, quâ utimur rei honestandæ et locupletandæ causâ, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28; cf., rationes honestandæ elocutionis, id. ib. 4, 56, 69; Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 7.

hŏnestūdo, inis, *f.* [id.] *Honourableness, virtue* (ante-class. = honestas, *no.* II. A.): tua honestudo Danaos decipit diu, Att. in Non. 121, 1: hominis Europæ, id. ib. 120, 32.

hŏnestus, a, um, *adj.* [honos, honor] (*Furnished* or *provided with* honor; hence) *Full of honour, honourable*, i. e.,

I. *Regarded with honour, enjoying respect* or *consideration, honoured, distinguished, honourable, respectable, noble*, honoratus: quum honos sit præmium virtutis judicio studioque civium delatum ad aliquem; qui eum sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, *etc.*, C. Brut. 81, 281; so, satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv. 36, 40; magnus atque honestus, Brut. et Cass. ap. C. Fam. 11, 3, 4; cf., salvi et honesti id. ib. 11, 2, 2: honestus homo et nobilis, C. Mur. 36, 75: cum honesto aliquo homine, id. Fam. 16, 9, 4: amplæ et honestæ familiæ plebeiæ, *illustrious and honourable families*, C. Mur. 7, 15; cf., homines honestis parentibus ac majoribus nati, id. Frgm. ap. Quint. 11, 1, 85; and, bonis parentibus atque honesto loco natus, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; so, quum Sabinus honesto ortus loco virgines rapi jussit, id. Rep. 2, 7; and, loco natus honesto, Cæs. B. G. 5, 45; cf., also, Polla, Narsiæ honesto genere orta, Suet. Vesp. 1: equite Romano in primis honesto et ornato, *distinguished, eminent*, C. Fam. 13, 14, 1; so, id. ib. 13, 31, 1: eques Romanus, id. ib. 13, 62; cf., erant complures honesti adolescentes, senatorum filii et ordinis equestris, Cæs. B. C. 1, 51; and, publicani, homines honestissimi atque ornatissimi, C. Manil. 7, 17; so, homo honestissimus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 53; milites honestissimi sui generis, id. B. C. 1, 20; virginis honestæ vaticinatione, Suet. Galb. 9, et sæp.: quin deus auctor culpæ honestior erat, Liv. 1, 4: tam grave, tam firmum, tam honestum municipium, C. Fam. 13, 4, 2: so, honestissimus conventus, Quint. 1, 2, 9: ut ho-

nestiore judicio conflictere? *more honourable*, C. Quint. 13, 44: dies honestissimus nobis, id. Fam. 1, 2, 2; so, atque erat illa mihi mortis honesta dies, Prop. 3, 21, 34: honesta paupertas, Vell. 120, 3: omnium honestarum rerum cæcus, *i. e. not able to live suitably to his rank*, Sall. J. 14, 17: honestæ manûs, Pl. 18, 3, 4, § 19.—As *Subst.*: **honestum,** i, *n. Honour, honourable conduct*: nec honesto quicquam honestius, C. Fin. 4, 7, 25; cf., turpis, *no.* II. B. 2.

II. : **A.** Prop.: *Bringing* or *deserving of honour, honourable, respectable, creditable, worthy, virtuous, decent, proper, becoming* (class.): ut (civium vita) opibus firma, copiis locuples, gloria ampla, virtute honesta sit, C. Att. 8, 11, 1: in convivio moderato atque honesto, id. Mur. 6, 13: æqua et honesta postulatio, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 7: honestum ac probabile nomen, id. Cæcin. 25, 71; cf., ut honesta præscriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32; and, causas abeundi quærat honestas, Lucr. 4, 1177: honesta certatio, C. Læl. 9, 32: honestam rem actionemve aut non suscipere aut, *etc.*, id. ib. 13, 47; so, res, causa (*opp.* turpis), Auct. Her. 1, 3, 5; cf., honesta res dividitur in rectum et laudabile, id. 3, 2, 3: hominum honestissimorum testimoniis non credere, C. 2 Verr. 1, 49, 128; id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: homines honestissimi, id. ib. 17, 49: quod omnium sit votum parentum, ut honestiores quam sint ipsi, liberos habeant, Quint. 1, 1, 82: honesta soror, *virtuous, chaste*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 58: vita honestissima, C. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: honestissimus labor, Quint. 12, 7, 10: præcepta, id. 12, 2, 27: testimonia, id. 5, 11, 37: vitæ instituta sic distant, ut Cretes et Ætoli latrocinari honestum putent, C. Rep. 3, 9; cf., honestum quibusdam rapto vivere, Quint. 3, 7, 24; and, honestius est de amicorum pecunia laborare quam de sua, C. Fam. 13, 14, 2: ut neque rectum neque honestum sit, nec fieri possit, ut, *etc.*, id. Læl. 21, 76: honestum et rectum, id. ib. 22, 82: honestum id intelligimus, quod tale est, ut, detracta omni utilitate, sine ullis præmiis fructibusve per se ipsum possit jure laudari, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45; cf. id. Inv. 2, 53, 159, and id. Leg. 1, 18, 48: quandoquidem honestum aut ipsa virtus est aut res gesta virtute, id. Fin. 5, 23, 66; cf., sive honestum solum bonum est, ut Stoicis placet, sive quod honestum est, id ita summum bonum est, ut, *etc.*, id. Off. 3, 3, 13, and id. ib. 1, 4, 14: formam quidem ipsam et tanquam faciem honesti vides, id. ib. 1, 5, 14: omnis honesti justique disciplina, Quint. 12, 2, 1: honesti præsens imago, id. 12, 1, 28: quo (honesto) detracto quid poterit beatum intellegi? C. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: de honesto ac bono, Quint. 2, 2, 5: honesta ac turpia, C. Leg. 1, 16, 44; so, id. ib. 1, 17, 46: honestis similia sunt quædam non honesta, id. Ac. 2, 16, 50: in eadem pectore nullum est honestorum turpiumque consortium, Quint. 12, 1, 4: de honestis, justis, utilibus quæstiones, id. 3, 6, 41.

B. Meton.: *Noble, fine, handsome* (mostly poet. or in ante- or post-Aug. prose): *Gn.* Quam liberali facie, quam ætate integra! *Th.* Ita me diament, honestus est, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 21: ille erat honesta facie et liberali, id. ib. 4, 4, 15; so, facies, Suet. Tib. 68: caput, Virg. Æ. 10, 133: nec, si quid honesti est, Jactat habetque palam, quærit, quo turpia celet, Hor. S. 1, 2, 84: asini, Var. R. R. 2, 6, 2; so, equi, Virg. G. 3, 81: ager honestior, Var. R. R. 1, 4, 2: tunc ora rigantur honestis Imbribus (*i. e.* lacrimis), Stat. Th. 2, 234: ne aspectu quidem honestus, Tert. adv. Jud. 14 *init.*

honor or **hŏnos** (the latter form in Cic. most freq.), ōris (archaic *Gen.* HONORVS, like VENERVS, Inscr. Grut. 207, 2), *m.*

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of persons: *Honour, repute, esteem* in which a person is held: "quam honos sit præmium virtutis judicio studioque civium delatum ad aliquem, qui eum sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur. Qui autem occasione aliqua etiam invitis suis civibus nactus est imperium, hunc nomen honoris adeptum, non honorem puto," C. Brut. 81, 281; *cf.*, is autem, qui vere appellari potest honos, non invitamentum ad tempus, sed perpetuæ virtutis est præmium, id. Fam. 10, 10, 1 *sq.*: honos alit artes omnesque incenduntur ad studia gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; so with gloria, id. Part. 24, 87; id. Fam. 5, 20, 2: quanto et honor hic illo est amplior, *etc.*, id. Att. 9, 2, A. 1: gratia, dignitate, honore auctus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 43: amplissimis honoribus et præmiis decorari . . . honos maximus, C. de Or. 1, 54, 232: ut eum amplissimo regis honore et nomine afficeris, id. Deiot. 5, 14: aliquem præcipuo honore habere, Cæs. B. G. 5, 54: suum cuique honorem et gradum reddere, C. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: apud eum sunt in honore et in pretio, id. ib. 28, 77; so, Cæs. B. C. 3, 61; for which, (Druides) magno sunt apud eos honore, id. B. G. 6, 13: honorem accipere, C. Att. 9, 2, A. 1: honorem huic generi (*i. e.* poetis) non fuisse declarat oratio Catonis, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3: honori summo nostro Miloni fuit qui P. Clodii conatus compressit, id. Off. 2, 17, 58; cf., quod (*i. e.* medium ex tribus sedere) apud Numidas honori ducitur, Sall. J. 11, 3: rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem, *honour, praise*, Virg. G. 2, 393: tanto ille vobis quam mihi pejorem honorem habuit, *worse honour*, i. e. *greater dishonour* or *disgrace*, Q. Metell. in Gell. 12, 9, 4; cf., exsilii honor, *i. e. honourable exile*, Tac. H. 1, 21.—**2.** Of animals and things: *Honour, esteem, account, value*: physicæ quoque non sine causa tributus idem est honos, C. Fin. 3, 22, 73; id. Fam. 7, 26, 2: ornatus ille admirabilis, propter quem ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, id. Or. 36, 125: multa renascentur quæ jam cecidere, cadentque Quæ nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus, Hor. A. P. 71: apud antiquos piscium nobilissimus habitus acipenser nullo in honore est, Pl. 9, 17, 27; id. 19, 6, 32: vino Pramnio etiam nunc honos durat, id. 14, 4, 5, et al.

B. Esp.: **1.** *Public honour, official dignity, office, post, preferment*: ita quæstor sum factus, ut mihi honorem illum tum non solum datum, sed etiam creditum ac commissum putem, C. 2 Verr. 5, 14, 35: ille honoris gradus, id. Sull. 29, 82: equites Romanos in tribunicium restituit honorem, Cæs. B. C. 1, 77 *fin.*: extraordinarium honorem appetere, id. ib. 1, 32, 2: honore abiit, Suet. Aug. 26; cf., deposito honore, id. ib. 36; and, pæne honore summotus est, id. Claud. 9.—*Plur.*: populum Romanum hominibus novis industriis libenter honores mandare semperque mandasse, C. 2 Verr. 4, 37, 81; cf., qui (populus) stultus honores Sæpe dat indignis, Hor. S. 1, 6, 15: ascendisset ad honores, nisi, *etc.*, C. Brut. 68, 241: honoribus amplissimis et laboribus maximis perfungi, id. Fam. 1, 8, 3: Catulus maximis honoribus usus, Sall. C. 49, 2: magistratus atque honores capere, Suet. Aug. 26.

2. Particular phrases: **a.** Honoris causa, *out of respect, by way of compliment*: C. Curio, quem ego hominem honoris potius quam contumeliæ causa nominatum volo, C. 1 Verr. 7, 18: quem honoris causa nomino, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: totics hunc et virum bonum esse dixisti et honoris causa appellasti, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 18.—**b.** Præfari *or* dicere honorem, To ask permission in using an indelicate expression, *To say "by your leave," or "saving your presence:"* si dicimus: *ille patrem strangulavit*, honorem non præfamur. Sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, honos præfandus est, C. Fam. 9, 22, 4; for which, hæc sunt quæ retulisse fas sit, ac pleraque ex his non nisi honore dicto, Pl. 28, 8, 24; cf. also, honos auribus sit, Curt. 5, 1 *med.*—**c.** In Dig.: honore pleno diligere aliquam; said of a man who marries a courtezan: Papin. Dig. 34, 9, 16.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Concr.*: **1.** Gen.: Any thing given as a mark of honour, *An honorary gift* of any kind, *a reward, acknowledgment, recompense, fee* (so, mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Curio nisi ut medico honos haberetur, et tibi daret quod opus esset, C. Fam. 16, 9, 3; so, Vitr. 10, 22: geminum pugnæ proponit honorem, Virg. Æ. 5, 365: nil victor honoris Rx opibus posco, Sil. 9, 199: dicite, Pierides, quonam donetur honore Nesera, Tib. 3, 1, 5: nec Telamon sine honore recessit Hesioneque data potitur, Ov. M. 11, 216.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of a *sacrifice*, as being an honorary gift to the gods: aræ sacrificiis fument, honore, donis cumulentur, Liv. 8, 33: divum templis indicit honorem, Virg. Æ. 1, 632; Ov. P. 4, 499: nullos aris adoleret honores, id. M. 8, 742: meritos aris mactavit honores, Virg. Æ. 3, 118.—**b.** Of *funeral rites*, as being an honorary gift to the deceased: cernit ibi mœstos et mortis honore carentes Leucaspim, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 6, 333; cf. Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 45: solutus honos cineri, Val. Fl. 3, 357.—**c.** Of an honorary *legacy*: nec enim quærimus, cui acquiratur, sed cui honos habitus est, Julian. Dig. 37, 5, 3; so, Ulp. ib. 32, 1, 11, et al.

B. Objectively: **1.** *Abstr.*: *Ornament, grace, charm, beauty* (poet.): relapsus notus in vultus honor, Hor. Epod. 17, 18.—*Plur.*: lætos oculis afflarat honores, Virg. Æ. 1, 591: niveosque per artus It Stygius color, et formæ populatur honores, Sil. 12, 244.—**2.** *Concr.*: *That wherein ornament, grace, charm, beauty, consists*: silvis Aquilo decussit honorem, *i. e. their beautiful foliage*, Virg. G. 2, 404; cf., December silvis honorem decutit, Hor. Epod. 11, 6: populeus cui frondis honor, Val. Fl. 2, 296: veris honore soluto, Stat. Th. 10, 788 (cf. Lact. in h. l. "apertis rosis").—*Plur.*: hinc tibi copia Manabit ad plenum benigno Ruris honorum opulenta cornu, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 16: nullum ver usquam, nullique æstatis honores, Sil. 3, 487 (cf. Heyne ad h. l.: "*honores* munera fruges ac proventus): terra suos populatur honores, Grat. Cyneg. 376.

C. Personified, Honor, as a deity, C. 2 Verr. 4, 54, 121; id. Sest. 54, 116; id. Leg. 2, 23, 58; Val. Max. 1, 1, 8; Aug. Civ. D. 4, 21; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 543.

hŏnōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [honoro] *That procures honour* or *esteem, honourable* (very rare): hæc ipsa sunt honorabilia quæ videntur levia atque communia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, *etc.*, C. de Sen. 18, 62: honorabilior omnium, Vulg. Dan. 13, 4.

hŏnōrābĭlĭter, *adv. Honourably* [honorabilis]: honorabiliter colebatur, Amm. 29, 2; so, sepelire, Capitol. Maer. 5.

hŏnōrārĭum, ii, v. honorarius, *no.* I.

hŏnōrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [honor]

I. Gen.: *Of* or *relating to honour, done for the sake of conferring honour, honorary* (class.): quum essem in provincia legatus, quamplures ad prætores et consules vinum honorarium dabant: nunquam accepi, ne privatus quidem, Cato in Isid. Orig. 20, 3; so, frumentum, C. Pis. 35, 86: tumulus, *i. e. a cenotaph*, Suet. Claud. 1: arbiter, *i. e. one chosen out of respect by the parties themselves* (opp. to one chosen by the judge), C. Tusc. 5, 41, 120; id. Fat. 17, 39; cf., arbitria (*opp.* judicia legitima), id. Rosc. Com. 5, 15; and, opera (*opp.* severitas judicis), id. Cæcin. 2, 6; and, tutor, Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 61; Ulp. ib. 26, 7, 3: VACCA, *i. e. an honorary offering* (opp. to a sin-offering), Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. *no.* 32; 35; 41: ludi, given by the magistrates to the people, Suet. Aug. 32; cf. Fest. p. 102 Müll.: munus, *a post of honour*, Gell. 16, 13, 6; codicilli, *honorary letters patent*, Cod. Th. 6, 22; Cod. Justin. 3, 24, 3: docere debitum est, delectare honorarium, permovere necessarium, *is done out of respect for the audience, voluntarily*, C. Opt. Gen. 1, 3.—As *Subst.*: **honorārium,** ii, *n.* (*sc.* donum), *A present made on being admitted to a post of honour, a douceur, honorarium* (post-class., and late Lat.): decurionatûs, Trai. ap. Fl. Ep. 10, 114: cæræ cognationis, Tert. Idol. 10; Ulp. Dig. 11, 6, 1: in honorariis advocatorum ita versari judex debet ut pro modo litis, *etc.*, id. ib. 50, 13, 1; so, id. ib. 2, 7, 8; cf. Tert. Apol. 39: "honoraria summa."

II. Esp.: In law Lat.: *Of*, or *belonging to, the prætorian law*, or *law of cus-*

tom (in opp. to laws strictly defined by statutes): "(*jus*) *honorarium* dicitur, quod ab honore prætoris venerat," Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 10; so, actio, Ulp. ib. 30, 1, 28: obligatio, Marcian. ib. 20, 1, 5: successor, Ulp. ib. 46, 4, 13 *fin.* Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 10, a.; 444, b.

hŏnōrāte, *adv.* [honoratus, *no.* II. A.] *With honour, honourably:* quam illum ut honorate nec secure continet? Vell. 2, 129, 3: quod filium honorate custodierant, Tac. H. 4, 63.—*Comp.:* utrum contumeliosius expulerint, an revocaverint honoratius, Just. 5, 4.—*Sup.:* aliquem honoratissime excipere, Val. Max. 2, 10, 2.

hŏnōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [honoro] *A doing of honour, a mark of respect, honour* (post-class.): Arn. 7, 221; so, Mart. Cap. 1, 4; Fest. s. v. GRADIVUS, p. 97 Müll.

hŏnōrātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of honoro. **II.** *Pa.: Honoured, respected; honourable, respectable, distinguished:* **A.** Gen. (class.): qui honorem sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, *etc.*, C. Brut. 81, 281; so, satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv. 36, 40: beati, qui honorati sunt, videntur; miseri autem, qui sunt inglorii, C. Leg. 1, 11, 32: clari et honorati viri, id. de Sen. 7, 22; so, homo et princeps, id. Off. 1, 39, 138: et nobilis Thucydides, id. Or. 9, 32: Achilles, Hor. A. P. 120: cani, Ov. M. 8, 9: præfectura, C. Planc. 8, 19: amici, *i. e. courtiers,* Liv. 40, 54: rus, *granted as a mark of honour,* Ov. M. 15, 617; cf., sedes, Tac. A. 2, 63.—*Comp.:* Dionysius apud me honoratior fuit, quam apud Scipionem Panætius, C. Att. 9, 12, 2: spes honoratioris militiæ, Liv. 32, 23, 9.—*Sup.:* genus pollens atque honoratissimum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 28: honoratissimo loco lectus, Vell. 2, 76, 1: honoratissimæ imaginis vir, Liv. 3, 58, 2: decretum, id. 27, 10, 6: genus assensus, Tac. G. 11.

B. Esp.: *Honoured by a public office, filling a post of honour, honourable, respectable* (so prps. not ante-Aug.): honoratus prætor, Ov. F. 1, 52: consul honoratus vir, id. Pont. 4, 5, 1: honoratior, Vell. 2, 54 *fin.*: familia honorata magis quam nobilis, Eutr. 7, 18: si quis forte honoratorum, decurionum, possessorum, *etc.*, Cod. Th. 9, 27, 6; so, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3540; 3971, et al.; cf. also, HONORATVS AD CVRAM KALENDARII, Inscr. Grut. 444, 5: honoratæ comæ, *i. e. of a high magistrate,* Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 92.

Honoriades, æ; **-ianus,** a, um; **-ias,** ădis, v. Honorius.

hŏnōrĭfĭce, *adv.* [honorificus] *With honour* or *respect, in an honourable manner, honourably* (class.): aliquid de aliquo honorifice prædicare, C. Phil. 11, 13, 33; so, respondere alicui, id. ib. 7, 8, 23: consurgitur, id. 2 Verr. 4, 62, 138: promittere (with large), Q. C. Petit. Cons. 11, 44.—*Comp.:* ut nemini sit triumphus honorificentius quam mihi salus restitutioque perscripta, C. Pis. 15, 35: nec liberalius nec honorificentius se potuisse tractari, id. Fam. 13, 27, 2.—*Sup.:* aliquem honorificentissime appellare, C. Fam. 6, 6, 10: literæ tuæ quum amantissime tum honorificentissime scriptæ, id. Att. 14, 13 B. 2.

hŏnōrĭfĭcentĭa, æ, *f.* [honorificus] *A doing of honour, honour* (post-class.): imperialis, Symm. Ep. 6, 36; Vop. Aur. 25.

hŏnōrĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To do honour to, to honour* (Eccl. Lat.): regem magnum, Lact. 7, 24 *fin.*; Deum, id. de Ira D. 23: Salvatorem, Aug. Ep. 119.

hŏnōrĭ-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [honor; facio] *That does honour, honourable* (class.): mentio de me honorifica, C. Phil. 2, 15, 39; oratio eum meam in te honorificam fuisse, id. Fam. 5, 2, 3: *seria* partitur (Domitius Marsus) in tria genera, honorificum, contumeliosum, medium, Quint. 6, 3, 103; cf. id. ib. § 6: si quid honorificum pagina blanda sonat, Mart. 10, 45, 2.—*Comp.:* honorificentius, Nep. Eum. 1, 5.—*Sup.:* quum tu a me rebus amplissimis atque honorificentissimis ornatus esses, C. Fam. 5, 2, 1: honorificentissima verba, id. Phil. 14, 11, 29: P. Clodius in senatu sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo M. Catonem a re publicâ relegavit, Vell. 2, 45, 4.

hŏnōrĭ-ger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [honor; gero] *That brings honour, honourable:* nota virginitatis, Tert. Virg. Vel. 10.

Hŏnōrīnus, i, *m.* (*sc.* deus) [honor, *no.* II. C.] *The deity of honour, another name for* Honor: Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21.

hŏnōrĭ-pĕta, æ, *m.* [honor; peto] *One striving for honours, an ambitious person:* App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 240.

Hŏnōrĭus, ii, *m. Son of the Emperor Theodosius I., and brother of Arcadius, the first emperor of the Western Roman empire.*—Hence, **A. Hŏnōrĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of,* or *belonging to, the Emperor Honorius, Honorian:* thermæ, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 50.—**B. Hŏnōrĭădes,** æ, *m., A male descendant* or *son of the Emperor Honorius:* Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 341.—**C. Hŏnōrĭas,** ădis, *f., A female descendant* or *daughter of the Emperor Honorius:* Claud. Laud. Seren. 130.

hŏnōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (**honoror,** *dep.*: Dionysius Platonem in litore occurrens honoratus est, Sol. 1 *fin.*) [honor] *To clothe* or *adorn with honour; to honour, respect; to adorn, ornament, embellish, decorate* (class.): mortem ejus (Ser. Sulpicii) non monumento sed luctu publico esse honorandam putarem, C. Phil. 9, 3, 5: ornandi honorandique potestas, id. ib. 5, 17, 45 Orell. *N. cr.*: honorandus sum, quia tyrannum occidi (*opp.* puniendus), Quint. 3, 6, 74; cf. id. 7, 4, 41: Amphiaraum sic honoravit fama Græciæ, C. Div. 1, 40, 88: virtutem, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: populum congiariis, *honoured,* i. e. *presented,* Vell. 2, 129, 3; cf., nisi in arena passi sunt se honorari, Ulp. Dig. 3, 1, 1, and Callistr. ib. 48, 10, 15; so, honoratus equestri statua, Vell. 2, 61, 3; Apollo lyram modo nato flore honorabat, *adorned,* Petr. 83.

hŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [honor, analog. with decorus from decor] (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), **I.** *Worthy of honour, honourable:* Stat. Th. 5, 40. **II.** *That confers honour, honourable:* carmen, *glorifying:* Val. Fl. 4, 342; so, fama, Stat. Th. 2, 629: mors, id. ib. 4, 230: oratio, Tac. A. 1, 10: quæ in Drusum patrem Germanici honora et magnifica Augustus fecisset, id. ib. 3, 5.

honos, oris, v. honor.

‡ **honus** and **honustus,** v. onus, *ad init.*

† **hoplītītes,** æ, *m.* [from ὁπλίτης] *A heavy-armed man:* Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 71.

hoplŏmăchus, i, *m.* = ὁπλομάχος, *A heavy-armed combatant,* a sort of gladiator, Suet. Cal. 35; Mart. 8, 74; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2566. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 575, b.

†1. **hōra,** æ (archaic *Gen. Sing.*, horāi, Lucr. 1, 1015. In the *Abl. Plur.*, HORABVS, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 4601), *f.* = ὥρα (lit., a definite space of time, fixed by natural laws; hence, as in Greek),

I.: A. Prop.: **1.** *An hour* (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, the interval between sunrise and sunset being reckoned as 12 hours): hora Hiberna, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 11: æstiva, Mart. 12, 1, 4: viginti millia passuum horis quinque duntaxat æstivis conficienda sunt, Veg. Mil. 1, 9; Brut. in C. Fam. 11, 13, 4: horam amplius jam in demoliendo signo moliebantur, C. 2 Verr. 4, 43, 95: iidem eædem possunt horam durare probantes? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 82: ternas epistolas in hora dare, C. Fam. 15, 16, 1; so, in hora sæpe ducentos versus dictabat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 9: horas tres dicere, C. Att. 4, 2, 4: primum dormiit ad horas tres, id. ib. 10, 13, 1: quatuor horarum spatio antecedens, Cæs. B. C. 3, 79 *fin.*: quatuor aut plures aulæa premuntur in horas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 189: non amplius quam septem horas dormiebat, Suet. Aug. 78: hæc (cogitatio) paucis admodum horis magnas etiam causas complectitur, Quint. 10, 6, 1: pancissimarum horarum consulatus, Pl. 7, 55, 54, § 151: **hora quota est?** *what o'clock is it?* Hor. S. 2, 6, 44; cf., quum a puero quæsisset horas, Pl. 7, 53, 54, § 182; so, Suet. Dom. 16: si te grata quies et primam somnus in horam Delectat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 6: hora secunda postridie, C. Quint. 6, 25: quarta vix demum exponimur hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: quum ad te quinta fere hora venissem, C. Pis. 6, 13: ea res acta est, quum hora sexta vix Pompeius perorasset, usque ad horam octavam, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: hora fere nona, id. ib.: hora diei decima fere, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: hora fere undecima aut non multo secus, id. Mil. 10, 29: prima salutantes atque altera continet hora; Exercet raucos tertia causidicos: In quintam varios extendit Roma labores: Sexta quies lassis, septima finis erit, *etc.*, Mart. 4, 8: post horam primam nocte . . . decem horis nocturnis, C. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: prima noctis, Suet. Aug. 76: tribus nocturnis, id. Cal. 50: id quidem in horam diei quintam vel octavam spectare maluerint, *i. e. towards that part of the heavens where the sun is at the fifth or eighth hour,* Pl. 17, 11, 16; so, id. 6, 32, 37: —hic tu fortasse eris diligens, ne quam ego horam de meis legitimis horis remittam, *of the hours allowed to an orator,* C. 2 Verr. 1, 9, 25: —hora partus, *the hour of one's birth, natal hour,* Suet. Aug. 94; for which, natalis, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 19; so, mortis, Suet. Dom. 14: cœnæ, id. Claud. 8: pugnæ, id. Aug. 16: somni, id. Dom. 21, et sæp.: ad horam venire, *at the hour, punctually,* Sen. Q. N. 2, 16: clavum mutatur in horas, *every hour, hourly,* Hor. S. 2, 7, 10; so, in horas, id. Od. 2, 13, 14; id. A. P. 160; Pl. Ep. 3, 17, 3.

2. Prov.: **a.** In horam vivere, *To care only for the passing hour, to live from hand to mouth,* C. Phil. 5, 9, 25.—**b.** Omnium horarum homo (amicus, *etc.*), *Ready, active, well disposed at all times:* Quint. 6, 3, 110 Spald.; Suet. Tib. 42 (for which, C. Publicium solitum dicere, P. Mummium *cuivis tempori hominem esse,* C. de Or. 2, 67, 271).

B. Meton.: **1.** *Plur.:* **horæ, arum,** *f., A horologe, clock:* quum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphæram, ut horas, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97; so, Petr. 71; cf., videt oscitantem judicem, mittentem ad horas, *looking at the clock,* C. Brut. 54, 200.

2. Personified, **Hōræ,** arum, *f.*, like the Gr. Ὧραι, *The Hours, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, goddesses who presided over the changes of the seasons and kept watch at the gates of heaven,* Ov. M. 2, 26; 118; Val. Fl. 4, 92; Stat. Th. 3, 410; Ov. F. 1, 125; id. ib. 5, 217; Hyg. Fab. 183.

II. Poet., in gen., *Time, time of year, season:* tu quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, Grata sume manu, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 22: et mihi forsan, tibi quod negarit, Porriget hora, id. Od. 2, 16, 31: ne fluitem dubiæ pendulus horæ, id. Ep. 1, 18, 110: qui recte vivendi prorogat horam, id. ib. 1, 2, 41: Septembres, id. ib. 1, 10, 16: extremo veniet mollior hora die, Prop. 2, 28, 16: nunquam te crastina fallet Hora, Virg. G. 1, 426; Ov. A. A. 1, 250: sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 302: genitalis anni hora, Pl. 9, 35, 54: flagrantis atrox hora Canculæ, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 9: (hæ latebræ) Incolumem tibi me præstant Septembribus horis, id. Ep. 1, 16, 16: arbor ipsa omnibus horis pomifera est, *at all seasons, all the year round,* Pl. 12, 3, 7, § 15.

2. **Hōra,** æ, *f.* [prps. an ancient form for hēra, lady] *The wife of Quirinus (Romulus), who was worshipped as a goddess* (called, before her death, Hersilia, Ov. M. 14, 830): te, Quirine pater, veneror, Horamque Quirini, Enn. ap. Non. 120, 2: so, Hora Quirini, Gell. 13, 22, 2; cf., pariter cum corpore nomen Mutat, Horamque vocat, Ov. M. 14, 851.

† **hŏræum,** i, n. = ὡραῖον (*sc.* ταρίχος), *A pickle made of young fishes:* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

hōrālis, e, *adj.* [hora] *Of,* or *belonging to, an hour:* spatium, *i. e. of an hour,* Vesunt. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 364.

hōrārium, ii, *n.* [id.] *A horologe, clock:* Censorin. de Die Nat. 23 *med.*

1. **Hōrātius,** ii, *m.*; **-a,** æ, *f.* *The*

name of a Roman gens. **I.** *Horatius:* **A.** *The name of the three brothers, in the time of Tullus Hostilius, who fought against the Alban Curiatii:* Liv. 1, 24.—**B.** Horatius Cocles, *who, in the war with Porsenna, defended a bridge single-handed:* Liv. 2, 10.—**C.** Q. Horatius Flaccus, *the famous Augustan poet.*—Hence, **1. Horātĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of, or belonging to, a Horatius; Horatian:* gens, Liv. 1, 26: virtus, Virg. Cul. 359: lex, Liv. 3, 55; Gell. 6, 7, 2.—**2. Hōrātĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of, or belonging to, the poet Horace, Horatian:* ille Atabulus, Gell. 2, 22, 25. **II.** *Horatia, the sister of the Horatii:* Liv. 1, 26.

2. **Horatius,** a, um, v. 1. Horatius, *no.* A.

horconia, æ, *f. A sort of wine in Campania,* Pl. 14, 2, 4, § 35.

‡ **horctum** et **forctum** pro bono dicebant. Fest. p. 102 Müll.; cf., fortis, *init.*, and p. 641, b.

‡ **horda,** æ, *f.*, archaic=forda, *A cow in calf:* "quæ sterilis est vacca, TAURA appellata; quæ pragnans, HORDA: ab eo in fastis dies ‡ hordicalia nominantur, quod tunc *hordæ* boves immolantur," Var. R. R. 2, 5, 6; v. fordus.

hordĕācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [hordeum] *Of* or *relating to barley, barley-:* farina, Cato R. R. 157, 5; Pl. 20, 30, 51: panis, id. 18, 11, 26: farrago, Col. 11, 2, 99: messis, Pl. 18, 29, 71: pira, *barley-pears,* i. e. *ripe at the barley-harvest,* Col. 5, 10, 18.

hordĕārĭus (also written ordearius and hordiarius), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *relating to barley, barley-:* pira, *barley-pears,* i. e. *ripe at barley-harvest,* Pl. 15, 15, 16 (also called *hordeacea* pira, Col. 5, 10, 18); so, pruna, Pl. 15, 13, 12: "*hordiarium æs,* quod pro hordeo equiti Romano dabatur," Fest. p. 102 Müll.; cf. Gai. Inst. 4, 27; and Smith's Antiq. p. 26, a, and 471 b.: antiquissimum in cibis hordeum, sicut Atheniensium ritu apparet et gladiatorum cognomine, qui *hordearii* vocabantur, Pl. 18, 7, 14: hunc eundem M. Crassus *hordearium rhetorem* appellat, deridens ut imitatum ac levem et secundum. Suet. Rhet. 2.

hordĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [hordeum] (*Fed with barley:* hence) *Made ill with barley:* equus, Pelagon. Veterin. 19.

hordĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre [id.] 1. *v. a. (To cram with barley;* hence) *To make ill with barley:* curari debet equus his potionibus, quæ ventrem movent: sic his est cura his, qui hordeantur. Pelagon. Veterin. 5.

hordĕŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *relating to barley, barley-:* lolligiunculæ, Plaut. Cas. n. 2, 8, 58.

hordĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A sty* in the eye, Marc. Empir. 8; Isid. Orig. 4, 8, 16.

hordĕum (a so written ordeum, and, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 14, fordeum), i, *n.* [prob. from horreo, horridus] *Barley.* "Pl. 18, 7, 10; Cato R. R. 35, 2; Var. R. R. 2, 4, 6; Col. 2, 9, 3 *sq.*;" Liv. 27, 13, 9; Suet. Aug. 24; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 55, b. *sq.*—In the *plur.,* Virg. E. 5, 36; id. G. 1, 315; on account of this plur. he was abused by the poet Bavius; v. Bavius; cf. also, "*hordea* et *malsa* non alio vitiosa sunt, quam quod singularia pluraliter efferuntur," Quint. 1, 5, 16. Yet the *plur.* is also found in Pliny, 18, 7, 10, § 56.

‡ **hordicālia,** v. ‡ horda and fordus.

‡ **hordicīdia,** v. ‡ fordicida.

hordus, v. fordus.

horia (or-), æ, *f. A small vessel, a fishing smack:* "*horia* navicula piscatoria," Non. 532, 20; Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 5; id. ib. 4, 3, 81; Gell. 10, 25, 5.

horĭŏla, æ, *f. dim.* [horia] *A skiff, fishing-boat:* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 100; Gell. 10, 25, 5.

horĭor, *no perf.,* hōri, 3. v. *dep.* [akin to hortor, from the root OP, whence ὄρνυμι, *etc.*: v. hortor] *To urge, incite, encourage:* "*horiatur* quod vulgo dicimus, veteres nonnulli *horiuntur* dixerunt, ut Ennius libro XVI. (29): *pecudem jubet horiturque.* Idem in X. (28): *horitur tintinnabulum,*" Donat. p. 378 P.

Horītæ, ārum, m. Ὠρῖται, *An Indian tribe on the river Tubasus* (now *Hor*), pops the *Beludshes:* Curt. 9, 10, 4; 11.

hōrizon, ontis, *m.* = ὁρίζων (κύκλος or ἀήρ): **A.** *The boundary line between the atmosphere and the surface of the earth, the horizon* (pure Lat. finiens and finitor), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15, *fin.*; id. S. 7, 14 *fin.*; Hyg. Astr. 1, 4.—**B.** *A line drawn through the centre of a sun-dial, dividing it into two equal parts,* Vitr. 9, 8.

† **horměnos,** i, *m.* = ὁρμενος, The Greek name of the *wild asparagus,* Pl. 19, 8, 42 *fin.*

† **hormēsĭon,** ii, *n.* = ὁρμήσιον, *A precious stone,* now unknown; prps. *yellow onyx,* Pl. 37, 10, 60.

† **horminŏdes,** is, *m.* = ὁρμινώδης, *A herman-stone,* i. e. *a precious stone resembling* horminum *in colour,* Pl. 37, 10, 60.

hormīnum, i, *n.* = ὅρμινον, *The herb clary, a kind of sage* (Salvia horminum, L.): Pl. 22, 25, 76; id. 18, 10, 22.

horno, *adv.* [hornus] *This year:* utrum anno an horno te abstuleris a viro? Lucil. in Non. 124, 8: horno messis magna fuit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 3; Var. in Non. 121, 10.

hornōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of this year, this year's:* nuces, Cato R. R. 17, 2: frumentum, C. 2 Verr. 3, 18, 45: virgæ, Col. 5, 6 *fin.*

hornus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for horinus=ὥρινος, from ὥρα] *Of this year, this year's* (not in Cic.; but cf. hornotinus): agni, Prop. 4, 3, 61: fruge, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 3: vina, id. Epod. 2, 47: palea, id. S. 2, 6, 88.

‡ **hōrŏlŏgĭārĭus,** e, *adj.* [horologium] *Of* or *belonging to a horologe* or *clock:* TEMPLUM, *i. e. provided with a clock,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1276; cf. abbrev., HOROLOGIAR. TEMPLUM, ib. *no.* 925.

† **hōrŏlŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὡρολογικός, *Of* or *belonging to a clock:* vasa, Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

† **hōrŏlŏgĭum,** ii, *n.* = ὡρολόγιον, *A clock, horologe,* either a *sun-dial* or a *water-clock,* Pl. 2, 76, 78; id. 7, 60, 60; Var. R. R. 3, 5, 17; C. Fam. 16, 18, 3; Sen. Apocol. 2; Vitr. 9, 8 *sq.*; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2032; 3208 *sq.* Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 615, a. *sq.*

hōroscŏpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [horoscopus] *Of* or *relating to a horoscope,* or *nativity:* in horoscopicis libris (corvus) solus inter omnes aves sexaginta quatuor significationes habet vocum, Fulg. Mythol. 1, 13; cf. Hyg. Fab. 115 in Class. Auct. 3, p. 41 Mai.

† **hōroscŏpium,** ii, *n.* = ὡροσκοπεῖον, *An instrument used in the casting of nativities,* Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

† **hōroscŏpo,** *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* = ὡροσκοπέω, *To take the time of one's nativity, to draw a horoscope:* Manil. 3, 296; Firm. Math. 5, 1.

† **hōroscŏpus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὡροσκόπος, *That shows the hour:* vasa, Pl. 2, 72, 74: Mart. Cap. 6, 194.—As *Subst.:* **horoscopus,** i, *m., A nativity, horoscope,* Pers. 6, 18; Manil. 3, 190; 200 *sq.*; Aug. Civ. D. 5, 2 *sq.*

horrĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [horreum] *The superintendent of a store-house* or *magazine,* Laleo Dig. 19, 2, 60, § 9; Cels. ap. Ulp. ib. 10, 4, 5; Ulp. ib. 9, 3, 5; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3214.

horrĕāticus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a store-house:* species, *i. e. the corn stored up in a magazine,* Cod. Th. 11, 14, 3.

horrende, *adv.* [horrendus, *no.* II.] (In Vulg.) *In a frightful* or *horrible manner; frightfully, horribly:* Vulg. Sap. 6, 6; id. ib. 17, 3.

horrendus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of horreo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to horreo, *no.* II. B. 2. b.): *To be trembled at:* **A.** In a bad sense: *Dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific, horrible* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum, Virg. Æ. 3, 26: truces horrendaque imagines, Pl. Pan. 52, 5: silva invia atque horrenda, Liv. 9, 36: Hor. Od. 3, 3, 45: rabies, id. S. 2, 3, 323: diluvies, id. Od. 4, 4, 27: tempestas (with fœda), Vell. 2, 100, 2: nox, Ov. F. 6, 140: vox, Val. Fl. 1, 210; cf., lex erat horrendi carminis, Liv. 1, 26: juvenis Parthis horrendus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 62: pallor utrasque Peceræ horrendas aspectu, id. ib. 1, 8, 26: so, res horrenda relatu, Ov. M. 15, 208: horrendum dictu! Virg. Æ. 4, 454.—In the *neutr., adverbially:* belua Lernæ Horrendum stridens, Virg. Æ. 6, 288: arma Herrendum sonuere, id. ib. 9, 732; id. ib. 12, 700.—**B.** In a good sense, *Wonderful, awful, venerable* (poet.): horrenda virgo (Camilla), Virg. Æ. 11, 507: horrendæ procul secreta Sibyllæ, id. ib. 6, 10: tectum augustum, ingens... Horrendum silvis et religione parentum, id. ib. 7, 172.

horrens, entis, **I.** *P.* of horreo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to horreo, *no.* II. C.): *Terrible, fearful, horrid* (poet. and very rare): horrens Arcadius sus, Lucr. 5, 25: horren tique atrum nemus immanet umbra, Virg. Æ. 1, 165: horrentes Marte Latinos, id. ib. 10, 237: horrensque feris altaribus Esus, Luc. 1, 445.

horrentia, æ, *f.* [horreo, *no.* II. B. 2. b.] *A shuddering, horror* (post-class. for horror), Tert. adv. Marc. 24 *med.*

horrĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* (*Imperat.* horrē, Claud. Mar. Victor. de Genes. 1, 305), [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: Of the hair, ears of corn, brambles, spears, *etc.*: *To stand on end, stand erect, to bristle* (for the most part only poet.; not in Ciceron. prose): in corpore pili, ut arista in spicâ hordei, horrent, Var. L. L. 6, 6, 64, § 49; cf., et setæ densis similes hastilibus horrent, Ov. M. 8, 285; so, sæpe horrere sacros doluit Latona capillos, Tib. 2, 3, 23; and, horrentibus per totum corpus villis, Pl. 8, 40, 61 *fin.*: horrentes barbæ, *i. e. the hairs of the beard,* Petr. 99: horrentes rubi, Virg. G. 3, 315: horrentibus hastis, id. Æ. 10, 178: densantur campis horrentia tela virorum, Enn. Ann. 8, 48.

II. Meton.: **A.: 1.** *To be rough, to bristle:* (Sagana) horret capillis ut marinus asperis Echinus aut currens aper, Hor. Epod. 5, 26: pervigil esse draco squamis crepitantibus horrens Sibilat, Ov. H. 12, 101: horret ager, campique armis sublimibus ardent, Enn. Ann. 8, 48: imitated by Virg. Æ. 11, 602 Serv; cf., sparsis hastis longis campus splendet et horret, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4, and Liv. 44, 41.

2. *To be rough, rugged, uneven:* horrentibus scopulis gradum inferre, Pl. Pan. 81, 1: horrebant densis aspera crura pilis, Ov. F. 2, 348: rigidis horrent densissima setis Corpora, id. M. 13, 846: mare quum horret fluctibus, *ruffled, rough,* Att. in Non. 422, 33: duris cautibus horrens Caucasus, Virg. Æ. 4, 366: silvis horrentia saxa fragosis, Ov. M. 4, 778.

B. (through the intermediate notion of unevenness in motion): *To move in an unsteady, shaking manner;* viz.: **1.** Gen.: *To shake, tremble* (very rare): corpus ut impulsæ segetes Aquilonibus horret, Literaque articulo pressa tremente labat, Ov. H. 10, 139; cf. horresco.

2. Esp.: **a.** *To shake, shiver, freeze* with cold: *rigere* (likewise poet. and very rare): sæpe etiam dominæ, quamvis horrebis et ipse, Algentis manus est calfaciendа sinu, Ov. A. A. 2, 213: horrenti tunicam non reddere servo, Juv. 1, 93: sola pruinosis horret facunda pannis, Petr. 83.

b. *To tremble, shudder, quake* with fright or dread; and more freq. as a *verb. act.,* with an object, *to shudder* or *be frightened at* any thing (the class. signif. of the word very common in prose and poetry): (α) *Abs.:* totus, Parmeno, Tremo horreoque, postquam aspexi hanc, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: *Ph.* Extimuit tum illa! *Me.* Horret corpus, cor salit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 9: arrectis auribus horrent Quadrupedes monstrique metu turbantur, Ov. M. 15, 518.—(β) With *Acc.:* si qui imbecillius horrent dolorem et reformidant, C. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: deorum (conscientiam) horrere, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51; so, judicium et crimen, id. 2 Verr. 5, 29, 74: cf., ingrati animi crimen, id. Att. 9, 2, A. 2: ipsam victoriam, id. Fam. 7, 3, 2: Arioviști crudelitatem, Cæs. B. G. 1, 32: nomen ipsum accusatoris, Quint. 12, 7, 1: fragilitatis humanæ vires, Pl. Pan. 27, 1: paupertem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 9: onus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 39: iratum mare, id. Epod. 2, 6: nutum divitis, id. Ep. 1, 18, 11: strictas secures trepida cervice, Sil. 6, 695, et sæp.: te Negligit aut horret, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 64; cf., quem dives amicus odit et horret, id. ib. 1, 18, 25: horrent admotas vulnera

cruda manus, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 16: dum "Vescere" dixit, "Arboribus cunctis hanc tantum horre memento, Claud. Mar. Victor. 1, 305; dub. al. horrere, ed. Migne.—(γ) With *an objective clause:* ego vestris armis armatus non horrui in hunc locum progredi, C. Agr. 2, 37, 101; so, horreo dicere, Liv. 7, 40.—(δ) With *a relative clause:* dominatio tanto in odio est omnibus, ut quorsus eruptura sit, horreamus, C. Att. 2, 21, 1; so, quemadmodum accepturi sitis, horreo, id. Phil. 7, 3, 8.—(ε) With a follg. *ne:* eo plus horreo, ne illæ magis res nos ceperint, quam nos illas, Liv. 34, 4, 3.

c. *To shudder with amazement, to be astonished, amazed* (very rare): quæ mehercule ego, Crasse, quum tractantur in causis, horrere soleo, C. de Or. 2, 45, 188; cf., under horrendus, *no.* II. B.

C. *To be of a rough, rigid,* i.e. *frightful, terrible appearance; to look rough, terrible; to be terrible, dreadful, horrid* (rare; mostly poet.): possetne uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere terra, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; so, quædam loca frigoribus hiemis intolerabiliter horrent, Col. 1, 4, 9; German. Progn. 2, 158; cf., nec fera tempestas toto tamen horret in anno, Ov. F. 1, 495; and, Phœbus, Stat. Th. 4, 1.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. C.): *To be terrible, fearful:* horrebant sævis omnia verba minis, Ov. R. Am. 664.

horrĕŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [horreum] *A small barn* or *granary:* Val. Max. 7, 1 *fin.*

horresco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [horreo] **I.** Prop.: Of the hair, *etc.*: *To rise on end, stand erect, to bristle up* (so, mostly poet.; cf. horreo): rettulit ille gradūs, horruerunque comæ, Ov. F. 2, 502: tum segetes altæ campique natantes Lenibus horrescunt flabris, Virg. G. 3, 199.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To grow rough:* brachia cœperunt nigris horrescere villis, Ov. M. 2, 478; cf., setis horrescere cœpi, id. ib. 14, 279: horrescit telis exercitus asper utrimque, Enn. Ann. 14, 13: horrescit mare, *becomes ruffled, rough,* Var. in Non. 423, 7; cf., ut ille qui navigat, quum subito mare cœpit horrescere, C. Frgm. ib. 4 (Rep. 1, 40 Mos.).

B.: **1.** Gen.: *To fall a shaking, trembling:* (puella) Horruit, ut steriles, agitat quas ventus, aristæ, Ov. A. A. 1, 553.

2. Esp.: *To begin to shake, shudder,* or *tremble* for fear, *to become frightened, terrified* (class.): **a.** *Abs.*: horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partionis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 93; cf. id. Asin. 4, 1, 4, and Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 23: quin etiam feræ, sibi injecto terrore mortis, horrescunt, C. Fin. 5, 11, 31: horresco referens, Virg. Æ. 2, 204: horrescit visu subito, id. ib. 6, 710; id. ib. 12, 453.—**b.** With *Acc.*: *To be frightened at:* dum procellas Cautus horrescis, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 3; so, morsus futuros, Virg. Æ. 3, 394: nullos visus, Val. Fl. 6, 453; Stat. Th. 3, 70.

C. *To grow fearful, terrible, dreadful* (very rare): in terra quoque ut horrescant (fulmina), Lucr. 6, 261: subitis horrescit turbida nimbis Tempestas, Sil. 1, 134.

horrĕum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A store-house* for grain, *a barn, granary, magazine:* illi Capuam cellam atque horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, C. Agr. 2, 33, 89: si proprio condidit horreo, Quicquid de Libycis verritur areis, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 9; C. 2 Verr. 3, 8, 20; Cæs. B. C. 3, 42: illius immensæ ruperunt horrea messes, Virg. G. 1, 49: cf. Tib. 2, 5, 84: si, quicquid arat impiger Appulus, Occultare meis dicerer horreis, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 27.—**B.** For other things: parcis deripere horreo amphoram? Hor. Od. 3, 28, 7; so, Paul. Dig. 18, 1, 76: argentum, quod in domo, vel intra horreum usibus ejus fuit, id. lib. 34, 2, 33; Ulp. lib. 10, 4, 5; Col. 12, 52, 3.

II. Meton.: Poet.: **A.** Of a *bee-hive,* Virg. G. 4, 250.—**B.** Of *ant-burrows,* Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 39.

horribĭlis, e, *adj.* [horreo] *To be trembled at* (cf. horrendus, *no.* II.): **A.** In a bad sense: *Terrible, fearful, dreadful, horrible* (class. and common): quod hanc tam tetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicæ pestem toties jam effugimus, C. Cat. 1, 5, 11: homini accidere nihil posse, quod sit horribile aut pertimescendum, id. Fam. 5, 21 *fin.*: species, Cæs. B. G. 7, 36; so, spectaculum, Sall. J. 101, 11: sonitus, id. ib. 99, 2: di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum! Cat. 14, 12: tempestas, C. Rep. 2, 6: formidines, id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: horribiles miserosque casus, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11: Mars (stella) rutilus horribilisque terris, id. Rep. 6, 17: illud vero fuit horribile, quod vereor, ne, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 61, 258: horribile est causam capitis dicere, horribilius priore loco dicere, id. Quint. 31, 95.—**B.** In colloquial lang., sts. in a good sense, *Astonishing, amazing, tremendous:* sed hoc *rēpas* (*i. e.* Cæsar) horribili vigilantia, celeritate, diligentia est, C. Att. 8, 9 *fin.*: uterque juravit, inter nos peritorum esse tam horribile secretum, Petr. 21.

horrĭbĭliter, *adv.* [horribilis] in a good sense: *Amazingly:* horribiliter scripsisti hanc orationem, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 6 ed. Mai.

horrĭcŏmis, e, *adj.* [horreo-coma] *With hair on end, bristly, shaggy* (an Appuleian word): canes, App. M. 4, p. 151: hircus, id. ib. 7, p. 192.

horrĭde, *adv.* [horridus] (acc. to horridus, *no.* III.): *Roughly, savagely, severely, sternly:* vixit semper inculte atque horride, C. Quint. 18, 59: horride inculteque dicere, id. Or. 9, 28; cf. Quint. 10, 2, 17: ornamentis utetur horridius, C. Or. 25, 86: alloqui mitius aut horridius, Tac. H. 1, 82.

horrĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [horridus] **I.** Prop.: *Standing up* or *on end; rough, rugged, rude:* papillæ, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 66: caput ungunt horridulum, Lucil. in Non. 423, 1; Mart. 10, 98, 9: scis comitem horridulum trita donare lacerna, *i. e. shabby, poor,* Pers. 1, 54. **II.** Fig.: tua illa horridula mihi atque incomta visa sunt, C. Att. 2, 1, 1: orationes Catonis, id. Or. 45, 152.

horrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [horreo] **I.** Prop.: *Standing on end, sticking out, rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly:* non hac barbula, qua ista delectatur, sed illa horrida, quam in statuis antiquis et imaginibus videmus, C. Cœl. 14, 33; so, cæsaries, Ov. M. 10, 139: pluma, id. Am. 2, 6, 5: apes horridi pili, Col. 9, 3, 1; cf., apes horridæ aspectu, Pl. 11, 18, 19: sus, Virg. G. 4, 407; cf., videar tibi amarior herbis, Horridior rusco, id. E. 7, 42: densis hastilibus horrida myrtus, id. Æ. 3, 23; cf., arbor spinis, Pl. 12, 15, 34.

II. Meton.: *Rough, rude, rugged, wild, savage, horrid:* horrida signis chlamys, Val. Fl. 5, 558 (for which, *aspera* signis pocula, Virg. Æ. 9, 263): membra videres Horrida pædore, Lucr. 6, 1268; cf., pecudis jecur horridum et exile, C. Div. 2, 13, 30; and, horrida villosa corpora veste tegant, Tib. 2, 3, 75; so, pastor, Ov. M. 1, 514: Ilia cultu, id. Am. 3, 6, 47; cf., Acestes in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursæ, Virg. Æ. 5, 37: Silvanus, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 22: Africa terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu, Enn. Ann. 7, 64; cf., Ætnensis ager et campus Leontinus sic erat deformis atque horridus, ut, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 18, 47 *fin.*; and, horridior locus, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 83; cf. also, silva fuit, late dumis atque ilice nigra Horrida, Virg. Æ. 9, 382: sedes Tænari, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 10: argumenta, velut horrida et confragosa, vitantes, Quint. 5, 8, 1: inde senilis Hiems tremulo venit horrida passu, Ov. M. 15, 212; cf., quum Juppiter horridus austris Torquet aquosam hiemem, Virg. Æ. 9, 670; so, bruma, id. G. 3, 442: December, Mart. 7, 36, 5: stiria, Virg. G. 3, 366: grando, id. ib. 1, 449: tempestas, Hor. Epod. 13, 1; Pl. 18, 35, 79: fluctus, Hor. Epod. 10, 3; cf., aquora, id. Od. 3, 24, 40. Poet.: si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes, *i. e. enveloped in horror, shuddering,* Ov. Am. 2, 16, 19: spodos si tangatur lingua, squamarum horridum præstat, *horrid,* Pl. 34, 13, 33; cf. id. 13, 4, 9: ruta silvestris horrida ad effectum est, id. 20, 13, 51: litera tristes et horridæ, Quint. 12, 10, 28 *sq.*

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): **A.** *Rough* in character or manners; *rude, blunt, stern, unpolished, uncouth:* ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, C. Brut. 31, 117; cf., vir paulo horridior et durior, Pl. Ep. 3, 3, 5: spernitur orator bonus, horridu' miles amatur, Enn. in C. Mur. 14, 30: non ille, quanquam Socraticis madet Sermonibus, te negliget horridus, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 10: fidens juventus horrida brachiis, id. ib. 3, 4, 50; so, Germania, id. ib. 4, 5, 26: gens, Virg. Æ. 7, 746: horridus iră (Boreas), *etc.*, Ov. M. 6, 685: vita, C. Quint. 30, 93: virtus, Sil. 11, 205; so, Stat. Th. 5, 172: aspera, tristi, horrida oratione, C. Or. 5, 20; cf., horridiora verba, id. Brut. 17, 68; so, sermo, Quint. 9, 4, 3: quædam genera dicendi horridiora, id. 12, 10, 10: numerus Saturnius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 157: ita de horridis rebus nitida est oratio tua, C. de Or. 3, 14, 51: (antiquorum imitatores) fient horridi atque jejuni, Quint. 2, 5, 21.

B. With the predominating idea of an effect produced, *Causing tremor* or *horror, terrible, frightful, horrid* (so, rare, and mostly poet., for which class. *horribilis*): horridiore aspectu esse, Cæs. B. G. 5, 14; cf. in a Greek construction, et desit si larga Ceres, tunc horrida cerni, Luc. 3, 347: and, turba horrida aspici, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19: vis horrida teli, Lucr. 3, 171; so, acies, Virg. Æ. 10, 480: castra, id. E. 10, 23: certamina, Enn. Ann. 1, 1; cf., prœlia, Virg. G. 2, 282; and, arma, Ov. M. 1, 126: virga (mortis), Hor. Od. 1, 24, 16: fata, Virg. Æ. 11, 96: jussa, id. ib. 4, 378: paupertas, Lucr. 6, 1281; Pl. 13, 3, 4 *fin.*

horrĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum (old *Gen. Plur.* horriferûm, Pac. ap. C. Or. 46, 155; v. below), *adj.* [horror; fero] *That brings trembling* or *terror, terrible, dreadful, horrible, horrific* (poet.): unde horrifer Aquiloni' stridor gelidas molitur nives, Att. ap. C. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; so, Borcas, Ov. M. 1, 65; id. ib. 15, 471: axis, Val. Fl. 5, 518: nix, id. 5, 307: prodigium horriferum, Pac. in C. Or. 46, 155; so, æstus (Tartari), Lucr. 3, 1025: Erinnys, Ov. M. 1, 725: genus ferarum, Lucr. 5, 519: voces, id. 5, 994.

horrĭfĭcālis, e, *adj.* [horrificus] *Causing terror, horrific:* luctus, Att. ap. Non. 226, 4.

horrĭfĭce, *adv.* [horrificus] *In a way to cause dread, with affright:* horrifice fertur divinæ matris imago, Lucr. 2, 610; id. 4, 40.

horrĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [horrificus] **I.** Prop.: *To make rough* or *terrible; to cause terror* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): flatu placidam mare matutino Horrificans Zephyrus, *i. e. stirring up, ruffling,* crispans, Cat. 64, 271: ore ferarum Et ricta horrificant galeæ, Sil. 3, 389.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To make terrible:* carcer, catenæ, fuga, exsilium horrificaverant dignitatem, Flor. 3, 21, 10 Duk.—**B.** *Abs.*: *To cause terror* or *horror:* multaque præterea vatum prædicta piorum Terribili monitu horrificant, Virg. Æ. 4, 465.

horrĭ-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [horreo; facio] *That causes tremor* or *terror, terrible, dreadful, frightful, horrific* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): bustum, Lucr. 3, 919; so, letum, Virg. Æ. 12, 851: felmen, Val. Fl. 2, 97: acta, id. 3, 423: cæsuries, Luc. 2, 372: pœna, Gell. 20, 1 *fin.*

horrĭpĭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [horripilo] *A bristling of the hair:* Vulg. Eccl. 27, 15.

horrĭ-pĭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [horreo; pilus] *To bristle with hairs, be shaggy* (post-class.): aures immodicis horripilant cuticulis, App. M. 3, p. 140:—"*horripice* ὀρθοτριχίαν, *horripilatur* ὀρθοτριχεῖ," Gloss. Philox.

horrĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [horreo; sonus] *Sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid sound* (poet.): fretum, C. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; cf., flatus, Luc. 2, 455: fragor, Lucr. 5, 110: fremitus, Virg. Æ. 9, 55: cardo, id. ib. 6, 573: buxus, Val. Fl. 2, 584: flagellum, id. 7, 149.

horror, ōris, *m.* [horreo] **I.** Prop.: *A standing on end, standing erect, bristling* (so, only poet., and very rare): comarum, Luc. 5, 154; so, Val. Fl. 1, 229.

II. Fig.: Of speech: *Roughness, rudeness:* veterem illum horrorem malia

quam istam novam licendiam, Quint. 8, 5, 34.

III. Meton. (cf. horreo, *no.* II.): **A.** Of the sea: *Roughness, agitation, disturbance:* pontus non horrore tremit, Luc. 5, 446.

B.: **1.** Gen.: *A shaking, trembling* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tremulo ramos horrore moveri, Ov. M. 9, 345: horror scil, Flor. 2, 6.

2. Esp.: **a.** *A shaking, shivering, chill, cold fit, ague-fit* (class.): mihi frigidus horror membra quatit, Virg. Æ. 3, 29; cf. Val. Fl. 7, 563:—*frigus* voco ubi extremæ partes membrorum maligne sunt: *horrorem,* ubi totum corpus intremit, Cels. 3, 3: Atticam doleo tam diu: sed quoniam jam sine horrore est, spero esse ut volumus, C. Att. 12, 6 *fin.*: horrorem tertianæ et quartanæ minuere, Pl. 22, 25, 72 *fin.*

b. *A shaking, shuddering, quaking, trembling* with fright or dread; *dread, terror, horror* (class.): "est et frigida multa, comes formidinis, aura, Qua ciet horrorem membris et concitat artus," Lucr. 3, 292: ea res me horrore afficit, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 16; cf. id. ib. 66: di immortales, qui me horror perfudit! quam sum sollicitus, quidnam futurum sit! C. Att. 8, 6, 3: me luridus occupat horror Spectantem vultus etiamnum cæde madentes, Ov. M. 14, 198: frigidus artus, Dum loquor, horror habet, id. ib. 9, 291: spectare in eadem arena feras horror est, Pl. 28, 1, 2.

c. *Dread, veneration, religious awe:* his ibi me rebus quædam divina voluptas Percipit atque horror, Lucr. 3, 29: hic numinis ingens horror, Val. Fl. 2, 453: arboribus suus horror inest, Luc. 3, 411: animos horrore imbuere, Liv. 39, 8: perfusus horrore venerabundusque, id. 1, 16, 6.

C. *The quality of causing dread, frightfulness: that which causes dread, a bugbear, horror* (poet.): serræ stridentis Horror, Lucr. 2, 411: validi ferri naturæ frigidus horror, id. 6, 1010: Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, id. 3, 1047; imitated by Sil. Ital.: jacet campis Carthaginis horror, Sil. 15, 340.

horsum, *adv.* [contr. from huc vorsum] *Hitherward, hither, this way* (anteclass.): horsum pergunt, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: horsum se capessit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 83; id. Mil. 2, 3, 33; Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13.

Hortalus, i, *m.* *The* cognomen *of the orator* Q. Hortensius *and his descendants,* C. Att. 2, 25, 1; id. ib. 4, 15, 4; Suet. Tib. 47; Tac. A. 2, 37.

hortāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [hortor] *An incitement, encouragement, exhortation* (not ante-Aug.): non est hortamine longo Nunc, ait, utendum, Ov. M. 1, 277: Decii eventus, ingens hortamen ad omnia pro re publica audenda, Liv. 10, 29: clamoris et verberis, Pall. Mart. 11, 3.—*Plur.*: viris hortamina, Val. Fl. 6, 93: cibos et hortamina pugnantibus gestant, Tac. G. 7 *fin.*

hortāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *An incitement, encouragement* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): ea cuncta Romanis hortamento erant, Sall. J. 98, 7: celeritatis, Gell. 13, 24, 21.—*Plur.*: in conspectu parentum conjugumque ac liberorum, quæ magna etiam absentibus hortamenta animi, *etc.*, Liv. 7, 11; so, hortamenta victoriæ, Tac. H. 4, 18.

Hortānum, i, *n. A city of Etruria,* now *Orte,* Pl. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—Hence, **Hortīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Hortanum:* classes, Virg. Æ. 7, 716.

hortātio, ōnis, *f.* [hortor] **I.** Prop.: *An encouragement, exhortation* (class.): jam hoc loco non hortatione utique præceptis, sed precibus tecum fraternis age, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, 41: hortatio non est necessaria, id. Fam. 9, 14, 7: mihi grata tua est hortatio, id. Pis. 5, 2, 6: me in castigationem, hic in hortationem amorum compositus, Quint. 3, 8, 54 Spald.: clamor (equitanorum) permixtus hortationi, *etc.*, Sall. J. 60, 2: remigum, Luv. 10, 4, 12. **II.** Meton.: Hortationes ad philosophiam, *the title of a treatise by Augustus,* Suet. Aug. 85.

hortātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That serves for encouragement or exhortation, hortative:* genus (dicendi), Quint. 5, 10, 83: adverbia, *i. e.* eja, age, *etc.*, Prisc. p. 1021 P.

hortātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An inciter, encourager, exhorter* (class.): quum ejus studii tibi et hortator et magister esset domi, C. de Or. 1, 55, 234; so, studiorum, Quint. 10, 3, 23: scelerum, Virg. Æ. 6, 529; Ov. M. 13, 45: isto hortatore, auctore, intercessore, C. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: hortatore non egetis, id. Phil. 11, 2, 3: hortatore bono Enn. Ann. 7, 41: quasi in mari Solet hortator remiges hortarier, Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 5: cf., requitemque modumque Voce dabat remis, animorum hortator Epopeus, Ov. M. 3, 619.

hortātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She that incites, encourages,* or *exhorts;* fig.: gloria hortatrix animosi leti, Stat. Th. 9, 717: illa velut hortatrix manus, Quint. 11, 3, 103.

hortātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *Incitement, encouragement, exhortation* (mostly poet.): hæc vox hujus hortatu præceptisque conformata, nonnullis aliquando saluti fuit, C. Arch. 1, 1: aliorum consilio, hortatu, auctoritate, id. Fam. 13, 29, 7: suorum omnium hortatu, Cæs. B. C. 3, 86: hortatu suo, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 46; Luc. 6, 317.—*Plur.*: Ov. M. 3, 242; id. ib. 7, 339; Val. Fl. 3, 550; id. ib. 4, 81.

Hortensiānus, a, um, v. 2. Hortensius, *no.* B.

hortensis, e, *adj.* [hortus] *Of* or *belonging to a garden, garden-*: lira, Col. 9, 4, 4: DII, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1626: IOVIS, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 390.

1. hortensius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to a garden, garden-*: bulbi, Pl. 20, 9, 40; batis, id. 26, 8, 50.—As *Subst.*: **hortensia,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* olera), *Garden-herbs,* Pl. 19, 6, 31; ib. 8, 42; id. 26, 4, 10; id. 29, 9, 40.

2. Hortensius, ĭi, *m.*; **-a,** æ, *f.* *Name of a Roman* gens. **I.:** **A.** Prop.: Q. Hortensius Hortalus, *a celebrated orator in the time of Cicero* (born 640, died 704, A.U.C.), "C. Brut. 88, 301 *sq.*; Quint. 11, 3, 8; id. 12, 11, 27; Gell. 1, 5, 2." Cf. Bähr's Literaturgesch. II. p. 219 *sq.*; Bernh. Literaturgesch. pp. 584 and 586.—**B.** Meton.: After him is named the treatise of Cicero entitled Hortensius, the greater part of which is lost; see the fragment of it in Orell. IV. 2. p. 479 *sq.* **II.** His daughter **Hortensia,** æ, *f.*, *also celebrated for her skill in oratory,* Val. Max. 8, 3, 3; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 6, and Bähr's Literaturgesch. II. p. 220.—Hence, **A. Hortensius,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Hortensius, Hortensian:* lex, *of the dictator* Q. Hortensius, Gai. Inst. 1, 3; Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2; cf. Pl. 16, 10, 15; Gell. 15, 27, 4, and Smith's Antiq. p. 682, a, and 928, a.—Another lex Hortensia (ut nundinæ essent fastæ), prps. of the same Hortensius, Macr. 8, 1, 16; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 690, b.—**B. Hortensiānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Hortensius, Hortensian:* eloquentia, Val. Max. 8, 3, 3: quod me admones, ut scribam illa Hortensiana, *i. e. the treatise entitled* Hortensius, C. Att. 4, 6, 3: in ædibus Hortensianis, Suet. Aug. 72.

3. Hortensius, a, um, v. 2. Hortensius, *no.* A.

Hortīnus, a, um, v. Hortanum.

hortor, ātus sum, āri (*Inf. Præs.* hortarier, Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 5), 1. *v. dep.* [prps. from same root as horior, v. h. v.; root ΧΟΡΤ, whence also ὄρνυμι, ὄρομαι, ὀρυάω, *etc.*] **I.** Gen.: **A.:** **1.** Of persons: *To strongly urge* one to do a thing, *to incite, instigate, encourage, cheer, exhort* (class. and common); constr. *aliquem, aliquem ad* or *in aliquid: ut, ne* or *the simple subjunctive, de aliqua re, aliquid,* with the *Inf.*, or quite *Abs.*

a. With *Acc. Pers.*: eosque, Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 5 *sq.*: hæc, quæ supra scripta sunt, eo spectant, ut te horter et suadeam, C. Fam. 13, 4, 3: neque nos hortari neque dehortari decet Hominem peregrinum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 61: timentem, Ov. M. 10, 626; celeres canes, id. H. 4, 41; cf., terribiles hortatus equos, *spurring on,* id. M. 5, 421; so, vitulos, Virg. G. 3, 164; Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 7: senex in culina clamat: hortatur cocos: Quin agitis hodie? Plaut. Casin. 4, 1, 6: hortari cœpit eundem Verbis, quæ timido quoque possent addere mentem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 35.

b. *Ad* or *in aliquid:* (α) With *ad:* ad laudem milites hortari, C. Prov. Cons. 4, 9; so, ad concordiam, Quint. 6, 1, 50: ad curam rei publicæ, id. 5, 11, 24: ad diligentiam, id. 9, 4, 133: ad quærendum, id. 5, 12, 1: ad reliqua fortius exsequenda, id. 4, 5, 22.—(β) With *in:* et paribus Messapum in prœlia dictis Hortatur, Virg. Æ. 11, 521: in amicitiam jungendam, Liv. 43, 19.

c. *De aliqua re:* iisdem de rebus etiam atque etiam hortor, quibus superioribus literis hortatus sum, C. Fam. 4, 9, 1: de Aufidiano nomine nihil te hortor, id. ib. 16, 19: aliquem de concilianda pace, Cæs. B. C. 1, 26, 3.

d. With *ut, ne,* or *a simple subjunctive:* (α) With *ut:* Pompeium et hortari et orare ... ut magnam inflammiam fugiat, non desistemus, C. Fam. 1, 1, 2: petit atque hortatur, ut, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 19 *fin.*: ipse equo circumiens unumquemque nominans appellat, hortatur, rogat, uti meminerint, *etc.*, Sall. C. 59, 5: magno opere te hortor, ut, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 1, 3: ego vos hortari tantum possum, ut amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis anteponatis, id. Læl. 5, 17; id. ib. 27, 104.—(β) With *ne:* te sedulo Et moneo et hortor, ne cujusquam misereat, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 7; Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 52: Ambiorix in Nervios pervenit hortaturque, ne sui in perpetuum liberandi occasionem dimittant, Cæs. B. G. 5, 38: hortatur eos, ne animo deficiant id. B. C. 1, 19.—(γ) With the *simple subjunctive:* Labienum Treboniumque hortatur ... ad eam diem revertantur, id. B. G. 6, 33 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 21: quid ego vos, de vestro impendatis, hortor? Liv. 6, 15: hortatur et monet, imitetur vicinum suum Octavium, Suet. Aug. 3 *fin.*

e. *Aliquem aliquid* or simply *aliquid:* (α) *Aliquem aliquid:* sin tu (quod te jamdudum hortor) exieris, C. Cat. 1, 5, 12.—(β) *Aliquid:* trepidus hortabar fugam, Poet. ap. Charis. 1, 4 *fin.*: equidem pacem hortari non desino, C. Att. 7, 14 *fin.*; Stat. S. 3, 5, 22: me miseram! cupio non persuadere quod hortor, Ov. H. 19, 187.

f. With *Inf.* or *objective clause* (esp. poet. and in post-Aug. prose; but cf. in the follg. *no.* 2, the passage C. Sest. 3, 7): (Dædalus) dedit oscula nato, Hortaturque sequi, Ov. M. 8, 215; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 69: quum legati hortarentur (eum) accipere (munera), Nep. Phoc. 1, 3: (Charicles medicum) remanere ac recumbere hortatus est, Suet. Tib. 72.

g. *Abs.*: Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 10: Sigambri fusa comparata, hortantibus iis, quos, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 18 *fin.*; hortante et jubente Vercingetorige, id. ib. 7, 26, 1.

2. Of inanimate or abstract things: pol benefacta tua me hortantur, tuo ut imperio paream, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 60: res, tempus, locus, simul otium hortabatur, ut, *etc.*, Afran. in Non. 523, 14: multæ res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Cæs. B. G. 3, 18, 6: secundum ea multæ res eum hortabantur, quare sibi eam rem cogitandam et suscipiendam putaret, id. ib. 1, 33, 2: sed mihi ante oculos obversatur rei publicæ dignitas, quæ me ad se rapit, hæc minora relinquere hortatur, C. Sest. 3, 7.

B. Prov.: hortari currentem, *to exhort one who needs no exhortation,* C. Fin. 5, 2, 6; id. Att. 13, 45, 2; v. curro, *no.* I. A. *fin.*

II. Esp.: milit. *t. t.: To encourage* troops before a battle: Sabinus suos hortatus cupientibus signum dat, Cæs. B. G. 3, 19: pauca pro tempore milites hortatus, Sall. J. 49, 6: suos hortando ad virtutem arrigere, id. ib. 23, 1; Ov. A. A. 1, 207.

☞ **A.** Also in the act. form. horto are, acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P.—**B.** Hortor, ari, in pass. signif.: ab amicis hortaretur, Var. in Prisc. p. 793 P.; cf. Gell. 15, 13, 1: Hirt. B. Hisp. 1 *fin.*

hortuālis, e, *adj.* [hortus] *Of* or *belonging to a garden, garden-* (post-class. for hortensis): species strychni, App. Herb. 74: pastinaca, id. ib. 8: herpillos, id. ib. 99.

hortŭlānus, a, um, *adj.* [hortulus]

Of or *belonging to a garden, garden-* (post-class., for hortensis): maritimusque secessus, Tert. Pœn. 11: porcellus, *i. e. stuffed with garden herbs*, Apic. 8, 7 *med.* — As *Subst.*: **hortulanus,** i, *m.*, *A gardener*, Macr. S. 7, 3 *med.*; App. 4, p. 143; id. 9, p. 235 *sq.*

hortŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [hortus] **I.** Prop.: *A little garden*, Cat. 61, 92; Juv. 3, 226; Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 105; as *part of a vineyard*, Col. 4, 18, 2. — *Plur.*: hortuli, *garden-grounds*, C. Off. 3, 14, 58; id. Fin. 5, 1, 2; id. Clu. 13, 37; Col. 4, 18, 2. **II.** Fig.: cujus (Democriti) fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120. **III.** Meton.: Cupidinis, *i. e.* pudenda muliebria, App. Anex. 17.

hortus, i, *m.* [χόρτος, an inclosure; hence] **I.** Prop.: For plants, *etc.*: *A garden* in the widest sense of the term, *a pleasure-garden, fruit-garden, kitchen-garden, vineyard*, Col. 10, 11, 3; Pl. 19, 4, 19 *sq.*; C. de Sen. 16, 56; id. Fam. 16, 18, 2; id. Off. 3, 14, 58; id. Phil. 2, 6, 15; id. Læl. 2, 7; id. ib. 7, 25; id. Rep. 1, 9 Mos.; Col. 4, 18, 1; id. 3, 20, 4; Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 15; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 618, a. *sq.*:—horti Epicuri, in *which Epicurus taught*, C. Fin. 5, 1, 3; id. N. D. 1, 33, 93; id. Att. 12, 23, 2; cf. Pl. 19, 4, 19, § 51. **II.** Meton.: **A.** For villa, *a country-seat*: "in XII. tabulis legum nostrarum nusquam nominatur villa, semper in significatione ea *hortus*, in horti vero *heredium*," Pl. 19, 4, 19, § 50.—**B.** For olera, *garden-stuff, vegetables, greens*, Cato R. R. 8, 2; Hor. S. 2, 4, 16.—**C.** Like Gr. κῆπος, pudenda muliebria, Poet. in Anth. Lat. I. p. 686 Burm.; said also of a boy, Auct. Priap. 5.

Hōrus, i, *m.*, Ὧρος. **I.** *Name of the sun among the Egyptians*: Macr. S. 1, 21. **II.** *An astrologer*: Prop. 4, 1, 79.

hos-pes, ĭtis, *m.*; **hos-pita,** æ, *f.* [acc. to Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 279, and Bopp, as there stated, akin to Sanscrit root ghas, edere; and poto] (*The one seeking to eat*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A sojourner, visitor, guest, friend*, ξένος: Form *hospes*: hospites multi recipiendi, et admittenda hominum cujusque modi multitudo, C. Off. 1, 39, 139; cf., libri inter Cratippi commentarios tanquam hospites recipiendi, id. ib. 3, 33, 121; so, recipere hospites, id. 2 Verr. 1, 25, 65: accipere hospitem, id. Fam. 9, 26 *fin.*: non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenæ, id. Agr. 2, 34, 94: habuisses non hospitem, sed contubernalem, id. Fam. 9, 20, 1: et hostem et hospitem vidit, id. Div. 2, 37, 79; id. ib. 6, 6, 2: is qui nuper Romæ fuit Menedemus hospes meus, id. de Or. 1, 19, 85; cf. id. Læl. 7, 24: Polybius noster hospes, id. Rep. 4, 3: id factum ex suis hospitibus Cæsar cognoverat, Cæs. B. G. 5, 6; and, in suos notos hospitesque quærebant, id. B. C. 1, 74, 5; cf. also, hospes familiæ vestræ, C. Læl. 11, 34: homo multorum hospitum, id. Clu. 59, 163: mihi seu longum post tempus venerat hospes Sive, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 118: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, id. ib. 2, 4, 17.—Form *hospita*: meamne hic in via hospitam, Quæ heri huc Athenis cum hospite advenit meo, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 8; so, id. ib. 71; Ter. And. 2, 6, 8; C. Att. 5, 1, 3.

II. Meton.: like the Gr. ξένος.

A. He who treats another as his guest, *A host*: Form *hospes*: alterum ad cauponem devertisse, ad hospitem alterum, C. Div. 1, 27, 57; so, id. Fin. 5, 2, 4: tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, ubi sedulus hospes Pœne macros, arsit, dum turdos versat in igne, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 71: succinctus, id. ib. 2, 6, 107: amabilis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 132.—Hence repeated of both host and guest: per dexteram istam te oro, quam regi Deiotaro hospes hospiti porrexisti, C. Deiot. 3, 8; so, non hospes ab hospite tutus, Ov. M. 1, 144.—Poet.=hospitalis: Juppiter, Ov. M. 10, 224.—Form *hospita*: femina primaria, Servilia, vetere Dionis hospita, C. 2 Verr. 2, 8, 24: figura et lineamenta hospitæ, id. ib. 2, 2, 6, 89: Helene. Hor. Od. 1, 15, 2.—In late Lat., euphemistic for *a concubine*, Inscr. Orell. *nos.* 2639; 4936.

B. Opp. to a native, *A stranger, foreigner*: adeone hospes hujusce urbis, adeone ignarus es disciplinæ consuetudinisque nostræ, ut hæc nescias? C. Rab. Perd. 10, 28: nec peregrinus atque hospes in agendo, id. de Or. 1, 50, 218: nos in nostra urbe peregrinantes errantesque tanquam hospites tui libri quasi domum deduxerunt, id. Ac. 1, 3, 9.—So, in addressing a foreigner, like the Gr. ξένε, *Stranger*: quum (Theophrastus) percontaretur ex anicula quadam, quanti aliquid venderet, et respondisset illa atque addidisset, *Hospes, non pote minoris*: tulisse eum moleste, se non effugere hospitis speciem, quum ætatem ageret Athenis optimeque loqueretur, C. Brut. 46, 172; cf., of the same, Quint. 8, 1, 2: dic, hospes, Spartæ, nos te hic vidisse jacentes, C. pœt. Tusc. 1, 42, 101 (a transl. of the Gr. Ὦ ξεῖν', ἀγγέλλειν Λακεδαιμονίοις, *etc.*, Herod. 7, 228): hospes, quid miras curare Serapin? Var. in Non. 480, 30; Prop. 4, 1, 1.

C. Of inanimate and abstract things adjectively, *Hospitable; strange, foreign*: Form *hospes* (only in post-Aug. poets): hospes gemma, Pall. Insit. *init.*: tecta, *etc.*, Stat. Th. 12, 479: cymba, id. S. 5, 1, 252: honor, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 650.—Form *hospita* (in the *Fem.* and *Neutr. Plur.*) (mostly poet.): hirundines hospitæ, Var. in Arnob. 6, 207: facile novam et hospitam argumentatus est divinitatem in Christo revelatam, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 2 *ad fin.*: hospita navis, Ov. F. 1, 340: æquora, Virg. Æ. 3, 377: terra, id. ib. 3, 539: tecta, Val. Fl. 2, 650: flumina, Stat. Th. 4, 812: litora mundo, id. S. 3, 5, 75: puppibus illa (*sc.* unda) prius, patulis nunc hospita plaustris, *i. e. bearing waggons on its frozen surface*, Virg. G. 3, 362: vina, Val. Fl. 1, 44.

hospita, v. hospes.

hospĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [hospitor] *A lodging-house, inn*, Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5 dub.

hospĭtālis, e, *adj.* [hospes] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *relating to a guest* or *host, hospitable*, ξένιος, ξενικός (class.): illam ipsam sedem hospitalem, in quam erit deductus, publicam populi Romani esse dicet, C. Agr. 2, 17, 46: deversorium, Liv. 21, 63 *fin.*: cubiculum, *guest-chamber*, id. 1, 58: beneficia, id. 2, 14 *fin.*: aves, *set before a guest*, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 3; cf., cœna Augusti, Pl. 33, 4, 24: umbra, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 10: tessera, *which guests gave to the host*, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 87 *sq.*; cf. ib. 5, 1, 25: Jupiter, *the patron of hospitality*, C. Deiot. 6, 18; id. Fin. 3, 20, 66; id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 3, et al.; cf., deus, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 1, 25; and, non dubitavit illud insigne Penatium hospitaliumque deorum ex hospitali mensa tollere, C. 2 Verr. 4, 22, 48: fulmina, *of Jupiter*, hospitalis, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49: cædes, *the murder of a guest*, Liv. 25, 18: TABULA, *i. e. a municipal decree for the reception of a guest*, Inscr. Grut. 456, 1: Theophrastus scribit, Cimonem Athenis etiam in suos curiales Laciadas hospitalem fuisse, C. Off. 2, 18, 64; cf., homo qui semper hospitalissimus amicissimusque nostrorum hominum existimatus esset (shortly before, quum suæ partes essent hospitum recipiendorum), id. 2 Verr. 1, 28, 65; so, tua illa Venus, id. Cœl. 21, 52: tibi hospitale pectus, Hor. Epod. 17, 49: nihil hospitalius mari (Campaniæ): hinc illi nobiles portus Caieta, Misenus, *etc.*, Flor. 1, 16; so, appulsus litorum, Pl. 2, 46, 45.—As *Subst.*: **A. hospitālis,** is, *m.*, *A guest*: injuriæ potestatum in hospitales ad visendum venientium, Hipponenses in necem ejus (delphini) compulerunt, Pl. 9, 8, 8, § 26.—**B. hospitālia,** ium, *n.*: **1.** *Apartments for guests, guest-chambers*, Vitr. 6, 10.—**2.** On the stage, *the two entrances on the right and left for strangers*, Vitr. 5, 7.

II. Meton.: Of things: ut in Fucino lacu invectus amnis, in Lario Addua, *etc.* . . . in Lemanno Rhodanus: hic trans Alpes superiores in Italia multorum millium transitu hospitales suas tantum nec largiores quam intulere aquas evehentes, *sojourning, foreign*, i. e. *that flow through without mingling*, Pl. 2, 103, 106; id. 17, 10, 14.

hospĭtālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [hospitalis] **I.** *Hospitality*: recte etiam a Theophrasto est laudata hospitalitas, C. Off. 2, 18, 64; Mart. 4, 64, 28. **II.** *The state of a* hospitalis (cf. hospitalis, *no.* I. B.): *A being a guest*, i. e. *a living in a strange country, a sojourning*: animorum origo cœlestis est, sed lege temporalis hospitalitatis hic exsulat, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 21 *fin.*

hospĭtālĭter, *adv.* [hospitalis] *Hospitably, as a guest*: invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv. 1, 9; so, vocare (*opp.* hostiliter), id. 6, 26, 3: excipere aliquem, Curt. 7, 6 *med.*: ingredi ad deos Penates, Just. 8, 3.

‡ **hospĭtĭcīda** ξενοκτόνος, Gloss. Phil.

hospĭtĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [hospitium] *A little inn* (post-class.), Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5; Hier. Ep. 47, 11; 108, 44.

hospĭtium, ii, *n.* [hospes] **I.** *Hospitality* (class.): quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter, optimum quemque hospitio amicitiaque conjungi dico oportere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, 16; cf., quocum mihi amicitiam res publica conciliavit, hospitium voluntas utriusque conjunxit, *etc.*, id. Deiot. 14, 39: gratia atque hospitiis florens hominum nobilissimorum . . . cum Metellis erat ei hospitium, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: pro hospitio quod sibi cum eo esset, id. 2 Verr. 2, 8, 23: vetus hospitium renovare, id. Deiot. 3, 8: ego hic hospitium habeo, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 82: qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 47: jungimus hospitio dextras, Virg. Æ. 3, 83: indulge hospitio, id. ib. 4, 51: ut artum solveret hospitiis animum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 83: renunciare, Liv. 25, 18: huic paternum hospitium cum Pompeio intercedebat, Cæs. B. C. 2, 25: decernunt, ut cum L. fratre hospitium publice fieret, C. 2 Verr. 4, 65, 145; cf., Gaditani hospitium cum L. Cornelio public fecerunt, id. Balb. 18, 41, and Liv. 37, 54; so, publice privatimque hospitia jungere, id. 1, 45 2: clientelæ hospitiaque provincialia, C. Cat. 4, 11, 23. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 621, a.

II.: **A.** Prop.: *Abstr.*: *A hospitable reception*: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, C. Att. 2, 16, 4; cf., quum ab eo magnificentissimo hospitio acceptus esset, id. Div 2, 37, 79: hospitio invitabit, id. Phil. 12, 9, 23: hic apud me hospitium tibi præbebitur, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 93.—**B.** Meton.: *Concr.*: **1.** Of persons: *A place where strangers are entertained; a lodging, quarters, guest-chambers, inn*: ex vita ita discedo tanquam ex hospitio, non tanquam ex domo, C. de Sen. 23, 84; cf. id. de Or. 2, 58, 234: Piliæ paratum est hospitium, id. Att. 14, 2, 3: deductus a magistratibus in nemorosum hospitium, Pl. 35, 11, 38; so, publicum, Liv. 5, 28: hospitia singulorum adire, Suet. Ner. 47: prætorianæ cohortes per hospitia dispersæ, *the town quarters*, id. Tib. 37: hospitio prohibemur arenæ, *of the shore*, i. e. *from landing*, Virg. Æ. 1, 540.—Comicè: quid faciam nunc, si tresviri me in carcerem compegerint? . . . ita Peregre adveniens hospitio publicitus accipiar, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 8: hospitio pugnæ accipere, id. ib. 140: nec confidentiæ usquam hospitium est, nec deverticulum dolis, id. Capt. 3, 3, 8.—**2.** Of animals: idque pecus longa in deserta sine ullis Hospitiis, Virg. G. 3, 343; so, id. ib. 4, 24; Pl. 10, 23, 33.

hospĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [hospes] *Of* or *belonging to a host*: viridaria, *his host's*, Spart. Hadr. 12.

hospĭtor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To be a guest* any where, *to put up, lodge, sojourn as a guest* (post-Aug.): mensores postibus hospitaturi nomen ascribunt, Cod. Th. 7, 8, 4. **II.** Fig.: quid aliud voces animum quam deum in humano corpore hospitantem, Sen. Ep. 31; id. Vit. Beat. 23. **III.** Meton. (cf. hospitalis, *no.* II.): *To flow through without mingling*: Ganzem in quodam lacu hospitari, Pl. 6, 18, 22: castanea translata nescit hospitari pavetque novitatem, id. 17, 20, 34.

hospĭtus, a, um (only in the *Fem.* and *Neut. plur.*), v. hospes, no. II. C. *fin.*

hostia, æ (old form, FOSTIA, Fest. p. 84 Mull.), *f.* [2. hostio] (*The one struck*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *A victim, sacri-*

fice: illud ex institutis pontificum non mutandum est, quibus hostias immolandum cuique deo, C. Leg. 2, 12, 29: so, ea prodigia partim majoribus hostiis partim lactentibus procurarentur, Liv. 22, 1; and, majoribus hostiis rem divinam facere, id. 31, 5: Veneri immolare hostiam, Plaut. Poen. 2, 2: Pseudole, arcesse hostias, Victimas, lanios, ut ego huic sacrificem summo Jovi, id. Pseud. 1, 3, 93: hostias immolare, C. Div. 1, 42, 93: hostias ad sacrificium præbere . . . hostias redimere (used interchangeably with victimæ), id. Inv. 2, 31, 96 *sq.*: hostiæ omnibus locis immolabantur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51: C. Mario per hostias diis supplicanti, Sall. J. 63, 1: nondum cum sanguine sacro Hostia cælestes pacificasset heros, Cat. 68, 76: ad scelus perficiendum cæsis hostiis (shortly before, nocturna *sacrificia*), C. Clu. 68, 194: mactata hostia, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 16: non sumptuosa blandior hostia Mollivit aversos Penates **Farre pio et saliente mica**, id. ib. 3, 23, 18: **quadraginta hostiis sacrificare, Liv. 41, 19, 2:** hostiis piare prodigia, **Tac. H. 5, 13:** si primis hostiis litatum non est, Gell. 4, 6, 6: ruminales hostiæ, Pl. 8, 51, 77: "*maximam* hostiam ovilli pecoris appellabant, non ab amplitudine corporis sed ab animo placidiore," Fest. p. 128: (Galli) humanis hostiis aras ac templa funestant, C. Font. 10, 21 (for which, Galli pro victimis homines immolant, Cæs. B. G. 6, 16); cf., humanis hostiis litare, Tac. G. 9; so, humana, Pl. 8, 22, 34. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 999, b.

II. Meton.: Hostia, *A group of stars belonging to the constellation Centaurus*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 37.

hostĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [hostia] *Provided with victims:* Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 12.

‡ **hosti-capas,** hostium captor. Fest. p. 102 Müll. [hostis; capio: the final *s* is archaic, as in PARICIDAS for parricida].

hosticus, a, um, *adj.* [hostis] *Of, or belonging to, an enemy, hostile* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. nor Cæs.): ager, Liv. 44, 13: tellus, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 65: mœnia, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 6: vindemia, Ov. F. 4, 893: manus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 49: ensis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 31: incursiones, Col. Præf. § 19: tumultus, Flor. 3, 10, 17: nihil hosticum spirare, *to breathe forth*, i. e. *exhibit, not any hostile*, Tert. Apol. 35.—As *Subst.*: **hosticum,** i, *n.* (sc. solum): *The enemy's territory:* castra in hostico incuriose posita, Liv. 8, 38: raptæ ex hostico messes, Pl. Pan. 29, 3: transire in hosticum, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 18.

hosti-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [hostis; fero] *Hostile:* Manil. 1, 420.

hostĭfice, *adv.* [hostificus] *Hostilely, in a hostile manner:* Att. ap. Non. 224, 11.

hosti-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [hostis; facio] *That deals in a hostile manner, hostile* (ante-class.): O dirum hostificumque diem! Att. ap. Non. 485, 24.

Hostilina, æ, *f.* [hostis—aquo] *A goddess that promotes the growth of corn in aqui cars:* Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 8.

hostilis, e, *adj.* [hostis] **I.: A.** Gen.: *Of, or belonging to, an enemy; hostile* (class.): amator simili'st oppidi hostilis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 68: terra, C. Inv. 1, 55, 108: naves, Hor. Epod. 9, 19: domus, id. ib. 5, 53: aratrum, id. Od. 1, 16, 21: manus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 61: cadavera, Sall. C. 61, 8: vis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 52: commissa pactionesque (with bellicæ), C. Off. 3, 29, 108: mine, Tac. A. 13, 57: cætus, *of the enemy*, Sall. J. 41, 2.—*As Subst.:* **hostile,** is, *n.* (sc. solum) *The enemy's ground or country:* prior Parthus apud Cæsum in nostrâ ripâ, posteaquam hoc apud regem in hostile copulatus est, Vell. 2, 101 *fin.*

B. Esp., in divination: hostilis pars, opp. to pars familiaris, *The part of the inwards that related to the enemy:* Luc. 1, 622.

II. *That is usual with* or *proper to an enemy, hostile* (class.): hominis hostilem in modum sectitosa imago, C. Rab. Perd. 9, 26; cf., hostium in modum vexare, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: in hunc hostili odio est, id. Clu. 5, 12: spiritus, Tac. H. 4, 57: ne quid ab se hostile timeret, Sall. J. 88, 5: cædem, fugam aliaque hostilia portendant, id. ib. 3, 2: legati retulerunt, omnia hostilia esse, Liv. 21, 16: multa hostilia audere, Tac. H. 4, 15: facere, **Sall. J. 107, 2:** loqui, Tac. H. 2, 66: invicem coeptare, id. ib. 3, 70: induere adversus aliquem, id. A. 12, 40: apibus inimica est nebula: aranei quoque vel maxime hostiles, Pl. 11, 19, 21.

hostĭlĭtas (hostīl-, Paul. Pell. 322), ātis *f.* [hostilis] *Hostile feeling, hostility;* at Sen. de Otio 8, 2, false reading for hostilis; cf. Tickert. in h. l.: et ipsa mœrum Et gravior multo, circumfusa hostilitate, Factio servilis paucorum mixta furori, Paul. Pell. l. l.

hostĭlĭter, *adv.* [hostilis] *Like an enemy, in a hostile manner, hostilely:* quid ille fecit hostiliter, C. Phil. 5, 9, 25; so, Sall. J. 20, 4; Liv. 2, 14; id. 9, 38; Tac. H. 2, 85; Suet. Cæs. 54; Ov. M. 11, 372; id. ib. 14, 68.

Hostĭlius, a. *Name of a Roman* gens. So, **I.** Hostus Hostilius, *who fought victoriously against the Sabines,* Liv. 1, 12. **II.** His grandson, Tullus Hostilius, *the third king of Rome.* **III.** L. Hostilius Tubulus, prætor in 611 A.U.C.; A rough, rude man, Lucil. in Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63.—Hence, **Hostĭlius,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to a Hostilius, Hostilian:* Curia, *built by king Tullus Hostilius:* Liv. 1, 22; 30; Var. L. L. 5, 32, 43, § 155: "Hostilii Laribus immolabant, quod ab his hostes arceri putabant" (prps. named after Hostus Hostilius), Fest. p. 102 Müll.: lex, Justin. Inst. 4, 10.

hostīmentum, i, *n.* [1. hostio] *A recompense, requital:* "*hostimentum* beneficii pensatio," **Fest. p. 102 Müll.;** cf., "*hostimentum* est æquamentum," Non. 3, 26 (ante-class.): Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. *redhostire*, p. 270 Müll.: par pari datum hostimentum'st, opera pro pecunia, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 20: beneficiis hostimentum peperisti grave, Att. ap. Non. 315, 19.

1. **hostio,** *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] *To make even, return like for like, to recompense, requite:* "*hostire* (ab antiquis) ponebatur pro æquare," Fest. s. v. *status dies*, p. 314 Müll.; so, ib. s. v. *redhostire*, p. 270 (ante-class.): nisi coerceo protervitatem atque hostio ferociam, Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. *redhostire*, p. 270, and ap. Non. 121, 16: quin promitto hostire contra, ut merueris, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 110.

2. **hostio,** *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. a.* [etym. dub.] *To strike:* "*hostia* dicta est ab eo, quod est *hostire* ferire," Fest. p. 102 Müll. (ante-class.): quæ mea hasta hostibit e manu, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. *redhostire*, p. 270 Müll.

hostis, is (old form, FOSTIS, Fest. p. 84 Müll.), *comm.* [acc. to Pott Etym. I, p. 273, akin to Sanscrit root ghas, edere; cf., also, Bopp, p. 330 ed. Eastwick] (*The eating;* Comer.: *The eater;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A stranger, foreigner* as one who is entertained as a "guest:" "equidem etiam illud animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is *hostis* vocaretur, lenitate verbi rei tristitiam mitigatam. *Hostis* enim apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc *peregrinum* dicimus . . . quanquam id nomen durius effecit jam vetustas: a peregrino enim recessit et proprie in eo qui arma contra ferret remansit," C. Off. 1, 12, 37: cf. Var. L. L. 5, 1, 4, § 3; and, "*hostis* apud antiquos peregrinus dicebatur, et qui nunc hostis *perduellio*," Fest. p. 102 P.: si status condictus cum hoste intercedit dies, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 5.

II. Meton.: Of persons: *An enemy* in arms or of one's country (opp. to a private enemy, or one who is inimically disposed): qui (Pompeius) sæpius cum hoste conflixit, quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, C. Manil. 10, 28: debent oratori sic esse adversariorum nota consilia, ut hostium imperatori, Quint. 12, 1, 35: legiones hostium, Plaut. Am. prol. 136: hostes contra legiones suas instruunt, id. ib. 1, 1, 67: hostes nefarios prostravit, C. Phil. 14, 10, 27: compellere intra hostium mœnia, id. Rep. 1, 1: ut eam (probitatem) vel in eis quos nunquam vidimus, vel, quod majus est, in hoste etiam diligamus, id. Læl. 9, 29: hostem rapinis prohibere, **Cæs. B. G. 1, 15:** servit Hispanæ vetus hostis oræ Cantaber sera domitus catena, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 21: terra marique victus hostis, id. Epod. 9, 27, et sæp.: inimicis quoque et hostibus ea indigna videri, C. Inv. 1, 54, 105; cf., inimicus, hostis esset, tanta contumelia accepta, id. 2 Verr. 2, 24, 58; and, sibi inimicus atque hostis, id. Fin. 5, 10, 29: horum omnium communis hostis prædaque, id. 2 Verr. 2, 6, 17: tam diis hominibusque hostis, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64; id. Att. 15, 21, 1: Cn. Pompeius auctor et dux mei reditus, illius (Clodii) hostis, id. Mil. 15, 39: acer Bupalo hostis (Hipponax), Hor. Epod. 6, 14: fas est et ab hoste doceri, Ov. M. 4, 428: di meliora piis erroremque hostibus illum! Virg. G. 3, 513: cf. Ov. H. 16, 219; so, id. Am. 2, 10, 16; id. F. 3, 494; id. Pont. 4, 6, 35.—In the *Fem.:* hostis est uxor, invita quæ ad virum nuptum datur, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 83: nupta meretrici hostis est, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 23: ut, quo die captam hostem vidisset, eodem matrimonio junctam acciperet, Liv. 30, 14: quum certa videbitur hostis, Ov. A. A. 2, 461.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): Of animals *or* things: *A foe, enemy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose:) **1.** Of animals: qualem ministrum fulminis alitem . . . in ovilia demisit hostem vividus impetus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 10: Ov. F. 1, 359: rhinoceros genitus hostis elephanto, Pl. 8, 20, 29.—**2.** Of inanimate things: unus cum gemino calculus hoste perit, Ov. A. A. 3, 358; so, of a *chessman:* fac, pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus, id. ib. 2, 208.—**3.** Of abstract things: rerum ipsa natura non parens sed noverca fuerit, si facultatem dicendi sociam scelerum, adversam innocentiæ, hostem veritatis invenit, Quint. 12, 1, 2; so, illa vero vitiosissima, quæ jam humanitas vocatur, studiorum perniciosissima hostis, id. 2, 2, 10.

‡ **hostōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [1. hostio] An instrument used in striking, *i. e.* levelling, a measure of corn, *etc., A strickle,* Prisc. p. 688 P.

1. **hostus,** i, *m.* [prps. a rustic term for haustus from haurio] *The yield of an olive-tree:* Cato R. R. 6, 2; Var. R. R. 1, 24, 2.

2. **Hostus,** i, *m. A Roman prænomen,* as Hostus Hostilius, Liv. 1, 12; Macr. S. 1, 6: Hostus Lucretius Tricipitinus, Liv. 4, 30.

huc (old form hoc, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 19; id. Truc. 2, 2, 27; Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 21, 11; Brut. ib. 11, 10, 6; Virg. Æ. 8, 423; Petron. 39; cf. Hand Tursell. III. p. 96), *adv.* [hic] **I.** Prop.: *To this place, hither:* **A.** *Abs.:* imus huc: illuc hinc: quum illuc ventum est, ire illuc lubet, *etc.*, Enn. in Gell. 12, 10, 12; so, huc illino venire, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 39: jam huc adveniet miles, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 44: pater huc me misit ad vos oratum meus, id. Amph. prol. 20; so, quin huc ad vos venire propero? C. Rep. 6, 15: hinc profecti huc revertuntur, id. ib. 6, 13 *fin.*: huc raro in urbem commeat, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 100: te huc foras seduxi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 14: huc est intro latus lectus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30: huc huc convenite, Petr. 23:—locus erat castrorum editus, huc magno cursu contenderunt, Cæs. B. G. 3, 19; cf. id. ib. 4, 21; and, ubi arma esse sciam, huc veniam, Liv. 35, 19, 4.—**B.** With *Gen.:* mulier ex Andro commigravit huc vicinæ, Ter. And. 1, 1, 43; cf. below, *no.* II. B.—**C.** Huc illuc, huc atque illuc, huc et illuc, *etc.*; also, huc et illo and huc et huc, *hither and thither:* ne cursem huc illuc vix determina, C. Att. 9, 9, 2; so, velut salientes huc illuc, Quint. 10, 7, 6: huc atque illuc intuentem vagari, C. de Or. 1, 40, 184: tum huc, tum illuc volant alites, id. Div. 1, 53, 120; cf., volucres huc et illuc passim vagantes, id. ib. 2, 38, 80; so, Cels. 2, 15: huc illucque, Pl. 37, 6, 22; for which, huc illoeve, Cels. 6, 6, 36; 7, 3, et al.: sed jam ista sidera huc et illo diducet velocitas sua, Sen. Ben. 5, 6 *med.*: ut ora vertat huc et huc cuntium Liberrima indignatio, Hor. Epod. 4, 9.—**D.** Huc usque, or connected into one word, hucusque, *Hitherto, thus far* (very rare): hucusque Seaostris exercitum duxit, Pl. 6, 29, 34, § 174.

II. Meton.: In non-local relations: *Hither, to this, to this point, so far:* **A.** Ut hæc multo ante meditere, huc te pares, hæc cogites, ad hæc te exerceas, C. Fam. 1, 7, 9: accedat huc suavitas quædam oportet sermonis, C. Læl. 18, 66; so, freq., huc accedit uti, *etc.*; v. accedo, *no.* II. B. 1.: Massilienses naves longas expediunt numero XVII. Multa huc minora navigia addunt, Cæs. B. C. 1, 56; so, freq., adde huc; v. addo, *no.* II. B. 2.: legiones effecerat civium Romanorum IX., *etc.* ... Huc Dardanos, *etc.*, adjecerat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 4 *fin.*; so, huc natas adjice septem, Ov. M. 6, 182; Cels. 5, 19, 21: huc pertinet nobile apud Græcos volumen Heraclidis, Pl. 7, 52, 53: huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, ut, *etc.*, C. Cœl. 20, 47; cf., rem huc deduxi, ut, *etc.*, id. Cat. 2, 2, 4; and, Tac. A. 4, 41.— **B.** With *Gen.*: huc arrogantiæ venerat, ut, *etc.*, Tac. A. 3, 73; cf. above, *no.* I. B.—**C.** Huc et illuc: versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, C. Cœl. 6, 13; so, huc et illuc rapit, id. Off. 1, 28, 101: verses te huc atque illuc necesse est, id. Fin. 5, 28, 86.—**D.** Huc usque *or* hucusque: mirum esset profecto, hucusque profectam credulitatem antiquorum, Pl. 23, 4, 9, § 20:—simulatio hucusque procedit ut, *etc.*, Quint. 5, 13, 22.—**E.** With an affixed demonstrative *ce*, and the interrog. part. *ne*, huccine? *Hitherto? to this? so far?* huccine tandem omnia recideruntur, ut civis Romanus virgis cædereatur? C. 2 Verr. 5, 63, 163. And with a *Gen.*: huccine rerum Venimus? Pers. 3, 15.

huccĭne, *adv.*, v. huc, *no.* II. E.

hucusque, *adv.*, v. huc, *no.* I. D. and II. D.

hui! *interj.* An exclamation of astonishment or admiration, *Hah! ho! oh!* hui, babæ! basilice te intulisti et facete, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 25: hui, dixti pulchre! Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 72: triginta? hui, percara est! id. ib. 3, 3, 25: hui, tam cito? ridiculum, id. And. 3, 1, 16: *Ch.* Prorsum nihil intelligo. *Sy.* Hui, tardus es! id. Heaut. 4, 5, 28: hui, quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris! id. ib. 3, 1, 71; cf., hui, hominculi quanti estis! Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 65: *Ch.* Principio eam esse dico liberam. *Thr.* Hem! *Ch.* Civem Atticam. *Thr.* Hui! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 35: videbam sermones: Hui! fratrem reliquit? C. Att. 6, 6, 3; id. ib. 5, 11, 1: hui quam diu de nugis! id. ib. 13, 21, 5; Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 15, 2.

hŭjuscĕmŏdi and hūjusmŏdi, v. under modus.

humāne, *adv.* [humanus] **I.** Gen. (acc. to humanus, *no.* I.): *Humanly, agreeably to human nature, in a way becoming human nature:* vix humane patitur, Ter. Ad. 1, 6, 25: intervalla vides humane commoda, *i. e. exceedingly, charmingly commodious*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 70. **II.** Esp. (acc. to humanus, *no.* II. A.): *Humanely, pleasantly, courteously, kindly, gently:* Hirtium aliquid ad te σιμπαθὲς de me scripsisse facile patior: fecit enim humane, C. Att. 12, 44, 1.

☞ For *Comp.* and *Sup.* v. humaniter.

hūmāni-formīāni, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* monachi) [humanus; forma] (*Those having a human form*) *Certain monks who maintained that Jesus took a human form or body*, in opposition to certain others who affirmed that He was superporeal: Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 7; v. the compl. at length.

hūmānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [humanus] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *Human nature or condition, humanity; the qualities, feelings, and inclinations of mankind* (so, for the most part only in Cic.): magna est vis humanitatis, multum valet communio sanguinis, C. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: naturas hominum vimque omnem humanitatis penitus perspicere, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: humanitatis societas, id. Rep. 2, 23; cf., communæ humanitatis corpus, id. Off. 3, 6, 22: communis humanitatis jus, id. Flacc. 11, 24; cf., communis humanitatis causa, id. Quint. 16, 51; and, pœnam errato venisse ex humanitate communi, id. Sull. 23, 64: humanitatis prima species, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: ut natura certe dedit, ut humanitatis non parum haberes, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: humanitatem tuam amoremque in tuos reditus celeritas declarabit, id. Att. 4, 15, 2: nec potuisse (te) non commoveri (viri amicissimi morte) nec fuisse id humanitatis tuæ, id. Læl. 2, 8: fac, id quod est humanitatis tuæ, ne quid aliud cures hoc tempore, nisi ut quam commodissime convalescas, *which you owe to yourself as a man*, id. Fam. 16, 11, 1: assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154 *fin.*; cf., jam ad ista obduruimus et humanitatem omnem exuimus, id. Att. 13, 2, 1; so, id. Lig. 5, 14: nisi ex ejus animo exstirpatam humanitatem arbitramur, id. Læl. 13, 48: age vero, quid esse potest in otio aut jucundius aut magis proprium humanitatis quam sermo factus ac nulla in re rudis? id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: homines quidem pereunt: ipsa humanitas, ad quam homo effingitur, permanet, Sen. Ep. 65.

B. Meton.: *Concr.*:=humanum genus, *The human race, mankind* (post-class. and very rare): timorem omnem, quo humanitas regitur, sustulerunt, Min. Fel. Oct. 8; App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 11.

II. Esp.: **A.** Of disposition or character: *Humane, philanthropic behaviour, humanity, philanthropy, gentleness, kindness, politeness* (class. and common): quemquamne existimas Catono proavo tuo commodiorem, communiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? ... Sed si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuæ gravitati severitatique asperseris, *etc.*, C. Mur. 31, 66; cf., pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id. Fam. 13, 24, 2; and, difficillimam illam societatem gravitatis cum humanitate, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1; so, ut summa severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur, id. Fam. 12, 27: ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum, studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros, id. Rep. 2, 14; cf. id. Sull. 33, 92, and, id. Manil. 14, 42; cf., also, omnia plena clementiæ, mansuetudinis, humanitatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8 *fin.*; and with this, cf., pro sua clementia atque humanitate, Hirt. B. G. 8, 21; and, Cæs. B. C. 3, 20: tantaque pœna (eos) afficiamus, quantam æquitas humanitasque patitur, C. Off. 2, 5, 18: singularis humanitas suavissimique mores, id. Att. 16, 16, A. 6: Cæsaris summa erga nos humanitas, id. Fam. 4, 13, 2; cf., amorem erga me, humanitatem suavitatemque desidero, id. Att. 15, 1, A. 1: humanitas vetat superbum esse adversus socios, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*: humanitatis præcipua pars est, honestissimum quemque complecti, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 9, 5, 1: illa vero vitiosissima, quæ jam *humanitas* vocatur, invicem qualiacumque laudandi, Quint. 2, 2, 10.

B.: **1.** Of attainments or manners: *Mental cultivation befitting a man, liberal education, good breeding, elegance of manners* (cf., on this signif., Gell. 13, 16) (class. and common): homo non communium literarum et politioris humanitatis expers, C. de Or. 2, 17, 72: esse politum propriis humanitatis artibus, id. Rep. 1, 17; cf., humanitate politiores, id. de Or. 2, 37, 154: in omni recto studio atque humanitate versari, id. ib. 1, 60, 256: sine ulla bona arte, sine humanitate, sine ingenio, sine literis, id. 2 Verr. 4, 44, 98: doctrinæ studium atque humanitatis, id. Cœl. 10, 24; cf., propter humanitatem atque doctrinam Anco regi familiaris, id. Rep. 2, 20: in omni genere sermonis, in omni parte humanitatis dixerim oratorem perfectum esse debere, id. de Or. 1, 16, 71; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 35: oratur inops quidam humanitatis atque [inurbanus, id. ib. 2, 10, 40: ea quæ multum ab humanitate discrepant, ut si quis in foro cantet, *good manners*, id. Off. 1, 40, 145. — **2.** Of language: *Elegant, polished, refined language*: Socratem opinor in hac urbana dissimulantiaque lepore et humanitate omnibus præstisse, *polished language*, id. de Or. 2, 67, 270: (epistolæ) humanitatis sparsæ sale, id. Att. 1, 13, 1: alicujus literas aut humanitatem animare, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 121: literis, et humanitate alicujus delectari, id. 2 Verr. 3, 4, 8.

hūmānĭter, *adv.* [humanus] **I.** Gen. (acc. to humanus, *no.* I.): *Humanly, agreeably to human nature, in a way becoming human nature:* docebo profecto quid sit humaniter vivere, C. Fam. 7, 1, 5: sin aliter acciderit humaniter feremus, id. Att. 1, 2, 1.— *Comp.*: si qui forte, quum se in luctu esse vellent, aliquid fecerunt humanius, aut si hilarius locuti sunt, C. Tusc. 3, 27, 64. **II.** Esp. (acc. to humanus, *no.* II. A.): *Humanely, pleasantly, courteously, kindly, gently:* invitus tuas literas scinderem; ita sunt humaniter scriptæ, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 509, 21.—*Sup.*: quod de sua voluntate erga Cæsarem humanissime diligentissimeque locutus esses, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 20; cf. C. Fil. ap. C. Fam. 16, 21, 3: ducem se itineris humanissime promisit, Petr. 8.

hūmānĭtus, *adv.* [humanus, analog. with divinitus from divinus] *Humanly, after the manner of men*, **I.** Gen. (very rare, but class.): ferre humana humanitus, Afran. in Non. 514, 20: si quid me (*i. e.* mihi) fuerit humanitus, Enn. Ann. 2, 13; so, si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, *i. e. should I die*, C. Phil. 1, 4, 10; Pl. 10, 63, 83. **II.** Esp.: for the usual humane and humaniter, *Humanely, kindly, tenderly*: Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 47.

hūmāno, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [humanus] *To clothe with human nature: Pass. in reflexive force* (Eccl. Lat.): *To assume or take human nature:* propterea et ipsum Verbum (*i. e.* Jesus), propter nos humanatum, quum quæreretur, abscondi dignatum est, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 22 *med.*: Deus inconfusibiliter humanatus, id. Exp. Psalt., Psalm. 9, § 1 *fin.*: (psalmi) promittentes Deum propter salutem credentium visualiter humanandum, id. præf. in Psalt. *sub init.*

hūmānus (and in the archaic form, "HEMONA humana et HEMONEM hominem dicebant," Fest. p. 100 Müll.; cf., homo, *ad init.*), a, um, *adj.* [homo] **I.** Gen.: *Of or belonging to man, human:* esse aliquem humana specie et figura, qui tantum immanitate bestias vicerit, ut, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Am. 22, 63; so, simulacra, id. Rep. 3, 9: caput, *a human head*, Hor. A. P. 1: Flor. 1, 7, 8: succidisse, Cato in Gell. 13, 24, 12: Cyclopis venter ... Carnibus humanis distentus, *human flesh*, Enn. Ann. 7, 76; so, humana qui dape pavit equas, Ov. H. 9, 63; and, Athenas obsidione et fame ad humanos cibos compulit, Flor. 3, 5, 10; cf. also, hostiæ, *human sacrifices*, C. Font. 10, 21; Tac. G. 9; Pl. 8, 22, 34; Flor. 1, 16, 7: lac, *human milk*, Pl. 28, 9, 33: societas generis humani, *of the human race*, C. Læl. 5, 20 (v. genus, *no.* II. B. 1. a. (a)): humanæ vitæ varia reputantes mala, Enn. in C. Tusc. 1, 48, 115; cf. C. Rep. 6, 18: omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum, C. Læl. 6, 20 (v. divinus, *no.* I. B. 2. a.): amor, id. ib. 21, 81: natura, id. Rep. 1, 14: virtus, id. ib. 1, 7 *fin.*: casus, id. Læl. 2, 7: cultus, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33: ignes, *i. e. which men daily use*, Pl. 2, 107, 111: dapes, *i. e. human excrements*, id. 17, 9, 6, § 51: "*humanum sacrificium* dicebant, quod mortui causa fiebat," Fest. p. 103 Müll.: scelus, *committed against men*, Liv. 3, 19 *fin.*: 29, 18 *fin.*: si quid mihi humanum contigerit, *if any thing should happen to me*, i. e. *if I should die*, Paul. Dig. 16, 3, 26 (for which, humanitus, v. h. v.):=persuasit nox, amor, vinum, adolescentia: Humanum'st, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 25; so, metuum virgarum navarchus pretio redemit: humanum est; alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit: usitatum est, C. 2 Verr. 5, 44, 117; cf. Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 38.—*Comp.*: ergo hercules vita humanior sine sale non quid decere, Pl. 31, 7, 41, § 88.—*Sup.*: humanissima voluptas, C. Ac. 2, 41, 127.

As Subst.: **A. humani,** ōrum, *m.*, *i. e. men, mortals*, Lucr. 3, 80; so, id. 3, 840; and, natura humanis omnia sunt parva, Var. in Non. 81, 10; cf. also, pulcher et humano major trabeaque decorus Romulus, Ov. F. 2, 503 (but in C. Att. 13, 21, we should read *homo* instead of *humanus*; v. Orell. ad loc.): homo sum:

humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25.—**B. humana,** orum, *n.*, *Human things, things relating to man:* qui omnia humana, quæcumque accidere possunt, tolerabilia ducat, C. Tusc. 3, 6, 17; cf., despicientem omnia humana, id. Rep. 1, 17; and, hæc cælestia semper spectato, illa humana contemnato, id. ib. 6, 19.

II. Esp.: **A.** Of disposition or character: *Humane, philanthropic, kind, obliging, polite:* Cyrum minorem Persarum regem et ceteris in rebus communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, C. de Sen. 17, 59; cf., homo facillimus atque humanissimus, id. Att. 16, 16, C. 12: humani ingeni Mansuetique animi officia, Ter. And. 1, 1, 86; cf., quod ipse moderatissimi atque humanissimi fuit sensus, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 24, 5: Catonis (præceptum) humanissimum utilissimumque, Pl. 18, 6, 8, § 44 (cf. Cato R. R. 4).

B.: **1.** Of attainments or manners: *Of good education, well informed, learned, polite, refined:* gentem quidem nullam video neque tam humanam atque doctam neque tam immanem atque barbaram, quæ non significari futura posse censeat, C. Div. 1, 1, 2; cf., homo doctissimus atque humanissimus, id. 2 Verr. 4, 44, 98: homines periti et humani, id. ib. 5, 28, 70: hæc ego nec possum dicere non esse hominis quamvis et belli et humani, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102: Praxiteles nemini est paulum modo humaniori ignotus, Var. in Gell. 13, 16, 3 (*"eruditiori doctiori-que,"* Gell.; see the entire chap.).—**2.** Of language: *Refined, elegant:* humanissimus sermo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2.

☞ *Adv.* in two forms, **hūmānē** and **hūmānĭtĕr.**

hūmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [humo] *A burying* (very rare): de humatione et sepultura dicendum, C. Tusc. 1, 43, 102.

hūmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *He who buries or inters:* consulis, Luc. 7, 799.

hūmectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [humecto] *The act of watering fields:* quod ager ejus, nimia inundatione perfusus, sterilitatis vitia de inimica humectatione contrectavit, Cassiod. Var. 10, 26.

hūmecto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [humectus] **I.** *Act.*: *To moisten, wet* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): qua niger humectat flaventia culta Galesus, *i. e. waters, irrigates,* Virg. G. 4, 126: et sacer humectat fluvialia rura Capenas, Sil. 13, 85: statque humectata Vomano Adria, id. 8, 439: et lacrimis salsis humectent ora genasque, Lucr. 1, 919; Virg. Æ. 1, 405; 11, 90; Ov. M. 9, 655: dum meus humectat flaventes Lucifer agros (rore), *bedews,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 121: ejus (agni) os pressis humectare papillis, Col. 7, 3, 17.—Poet.: (mulier) tenet assuetis humectans oscula labris, Luer. 4, 1190. **II.** *Neutr.*: Of the eyes: *To be moist, tearful, to weep:* ardent (oculi), intenduntur, humectant, connivent, Pl. 11, 37, 54: id. 10, 3, 3.

hūmectus, a, um, *adj.* [humeo] *Of a moist nature, moist, damp, wet* (ante- and post-class., for class. humidus): terra exhalat auram atque auroram humidam, humectam, Pac. in Var. L. L. 5, 4, 9, § 24: locus humectus, Cato R. R. 6, 3; Var. R. R. 1, 24, 4; Lucr. 4, 634.—*Comp.*: ventres humectiores, Macr. S. 7, 15 *med.*—*Sup.*: mulier humectissimo est corpore, id. ib. 7, 6 *med.*

hūme-făcio, *no perf.*, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* humeo; facio] *To make moist, to moisten, wet* (post-Aug.): de habitu terræ aut maris nonulla existit, quæ discerna humefecit, quicquid texerit, Lucr. de Ira 10, 10: spongia crebro humefacta, Pl. 32, 10, 48.

hūmĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [prob. akin to χέω, χυέω] *To be moist, damp, wet* (poet. and post-Aug.; most freq. in *Part. Pres.*): **A.** *Verb. Finit.*: locus humet aquâ, Ov. F. 4, 143: stagnata paludibus hument, id. M. 15, 269: hument genæ, id. H. 8, 44: sa, id. M. 10, 540.—**B.** *Part. Pres.*: frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, Ov. M. 1, 19: humentes terræ (Nilo), Pl. Pan. 30, 4: Ov. M. 1, 691: litora, Virg. Æ. 7, 703: humentes spongeæ, Suet. Vesp. 16: humens oculus, Flor. 2, 4: flavius (*epitheton ornans*), Sil. 13, 123: genæ, Tib. 1, 9, 38; so, oculi, Ov. M. 11, 464: oculi atque ora, Sil. 9, 30: humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, *i. e. the cool night,* Virg. Æ. 3, 589; cf. Sil. 2, 469, and Stat. Th. 3, 2.

hūmĕrāle, is, *n.* [humerus, *no.* II. B.] *A covering for the shoulders, a* (military) *cape:* si miles tibiale vel humerale alienavit, Paul. Dig. 49, 16, 14.

hūmĕrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *A little shoulder* (late Lat.), Vulg. Reg. 1, 7, 30; 34; id. Ezech. 41 26.

hūmĕrus (also **umerus**), i, *m.* [akin to ὦμος] **I.** Prop.: *The upper bone of the arm,* Cels. 8, 1.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The upper part of the arm* (so only poet. for the usual lacertus): innixus dextro plena trahens humero, *upper-arm, arm,* Prop. 1, 20, 44: humeros exsertus uterque, Stat. Th. 5, 439; cf. id. ib. 4, 235.

B.: **1.** *The shoulder* (of a man; *opp.* armus of an animal, v. h. v.) (the predom. signif. of the word): meus est ballista pugnus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, Humerus aries, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17: id connexum in humero lævo, id. Mil. 4, 4, 44: sagittæ pendebant ab humero, C. 2 Verr. 4, 34, 74; cf. Hor. Od. 1, 21, 12: humerum apertum gladio appetit, Cæs. B. G. 2, 25; 2: Chloris albo sic humero nitens, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 18: sparsum odoratis humerum capillis, id. ib. 3, 20, 14.—*Plur.*: scutum, gladium, galeam in onere nostri milites non plus numerant quam humeros, lacertos, manus, C. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: ut brachia modo atque humeri ad sustinenda arma liberi ab aqua esse possent, Cæs. B. G. 7, 56: pedites tantummodo humeris ac summo pectore extare, id. B. C. 1, 62: quum Milo humeris sustineret bovem vivum, C. de Sen. 10, 33: quod pupillum filium ipse pæne in humeros suos extulisset, id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: densum humeris vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 33: nube candentes humeros amictus Augur Apollo, id. ib. 1, 2, 31; so, candidi, id. ib. 1, 13, 10: humeris positurus arcum, id. ib. 3, 4, 60: et quæ nunc humeris involitant, deciderint comæ, id. ib. 4, 10, 3, et sæp.: ex humeris armi fiunt, Ov. M. 10, 700; so, id. ib. 12, 396; cf., terrestrium solus homo bipes: uni juguli, humeri, ceteri armi, Pl. 11, 43, 98.—**2.** Humerus is also used of animals (as, on the other hand, armi is of men; v. armus): **a.** Of oxen, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159.—**b.** Of cacks, Col. 8, 2, 9.

C. Of *the middle part* of a thing, *the back, ridge* (post-Aug.): **1.** Of trees, plants, *etc.*: certum est ab humeris arborum surculos petendos, Pl. 17, 14, 24; Col. 3, 10, 5; id. Arb. 3, 1.—**2.** Of mountain ridges: montium flexus crebrique vertices et confluxa cubito aut confracta in humeros juga, Pl. 2, 44, 44; Stat. Th. 6, 714.—**3.** Of a country: Rhegium oppidum in humero ejus (Italiæ) situm, a quo veluti cervicis incipit flexus, Pl. 3, 5, 6, § 45; so, duo hæc oppida . . . sita sunt utraque ex parte velut in humeris Helladis, id. 4, 7, 11.

III. Fig.: *Plur.* (acc. to *no.* II. B. 1.): *The shoulders;* as in Eng., when speaking of bearing a burden: tota ut comitia suis, ut dictitabat, humeris sustineret, C. Mil. 9, 25: rem publicam humeris sustinere, id. Flacc. 37, 94: quum expertus esset, quam bene humeris tuis sederet imperium, Pl. Pan. 10, 6; id. ib. 57, 4: sumite materiam vestris qui scribitis æquam Viribus, et versate diu, quid ferre recusent, Quid valeant humeri, Hor. A. P. 40.

hūmesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [humeo] *To grow moist* or *wet* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (equi) humescunt spumis, Virg. G. 3, 111: cortex non humescit, Pl. 17, 14, 24: terra humescens rore occulto, id. 18, 34, 77, § 339: solum, Pall. Sept. 10, 3: vidimus humescentes oculos tuos, Pl. Pan. 73, 4.

hūmi, *adverbial Gen.* of humus (humos) like χαμαί, *On the ground or to the ground:* jacere humi, C. Cat. 1, 10, 26: humi repentare, Sall. J. 85, 33: humi strati, C. 4 Or. 3, 6, 22: cf., serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellæ, Hor. A. P. 28: quousque humi defixa tua mens erit? *fixed on the ground,* C. Rep. 6, 17: locus circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus, Sall. C. 55, 3: quot humi morientia corpora fundis? Virg. Æ. 11, 665: spargere humi dentes, Ov. M. 3, 105; cf., hunc stravit humi, id. ib. 12, 255: tremens procumbit humi bos, Virg. Æ. 5, 481: volvitur ille excussus humi, id. ib. 11, 640; cf., projectum humi jugulavit, Tac. H. 2, 64.

hūmĭde, *adv.* [humidus] *Moistly, by reason of moisture:* hæc tigna humide putrent, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 67.

hūmĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [humidus] *Rather damp, dampish, wettish* (poet. and very rare), Ov. A. A. 3, 629: comæ, Aus. Ep. 106.

hūmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [humeo] **I.** Prop.: *Moist, humid, damp, dank, wet* (freq. and class.): simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit vel ignea vel animalis vel humida, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 34; cf., terrena et humida, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; tellus, Lucr. 2, 873; so, terra, id. 6, 1100: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque humidis facere, C. 3 Verr. 1, 16, 45; cf., (naves) factæ subito ex humida materia, Cæs. B. C. 1, 58: saxa, Lucr. 5, 948 *sq.*: templa linguæ, id. 4, 626: lumina, Ov. M. 9, 536: creta, Hor. Epod. 12, 10: quanto humidius est solum, Col. 4, 19, 2: ager uliginosus humidissimus, Var. L. L. 5, 5, 9, § 44: humidissimum cerebrum, Pl. 11, 37, 49: subices, Enn. in Gell. 4, 17, 14: nox, Virg. Æ. 2, 8; so, dies, Quint. 11, 3, 27: solstitia, Virg. G. 1, 100: regna, *i. e. of the river,* id. ib. 4, 363: cædunt securibus humida vina, *i. e. formerly liquid* (now frozen), id. ib. 3, 364 Heyn.—As an *epitheton ornans*: maria, Virg. Æ. 5, 594: mella, id. ib. 4, 486.

As *Subst.*: **humidum,** i, *n.* (sc. solum) *A moist, wet,* or *damp place:* castra in humido locare, Curt. 8, 4: pontes et aggeres humido paludum imponere, Tac. A. 1, 61: herba in humidis nascens, Pl. 24, 11, 64: Sirius alto Defluit ab cœlo mersumque per humida quærit, *i. e. the ocean,* Avien. Arat. 755.

II. Fig.: *Watery, weak:* verba, Gell. 1, 15, 1.

hūmĭ-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [humor; fero] *Containing moisture, moist:* succus, C. poët. de Div. 1, 9, 15.

hūmĭfĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [humificus] *To make moist, to moisten:* sementem Notus humificet, Aus. Idyll. 8, 12.

hūmi-ficus, a, um, *adj.* [humor; facio] *That renders moist, moistening:* spiritus lunæ, Pl. 2, 101, 104 § 223.

hūmĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [humilio] *An humbling, humiliation* (post-class.): Tert. Virg. Vel. 13; id. adv. Herm. 7.

hūmĭlĭ-fĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [humilis; facio] *To make humble, to humble* (post-class.): Tert. Pœn. 9.

hūmĭlĭo (also *metri gratia*, **humilo,** Coripp. Johann. 6, 494; 7, 401), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [humilis] *To abase, humble* (post-class.): corpus, quod humiliatur in passionibus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 20 *fin.*: frustra nos hic humiliamus, ut ibi possimus esse majores, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 18: publicanus vultu humiliatus atque dejectus, Tert. Or. 13; Sid. Ep. 5, 14 *fin.*: ad humiliandum celsitudinem potestatis, Amm. 30, 4: humiletque tua virtute superbos, Coripp. Johann. 6, 494: dum relevat virtute humiles, humilatque rebelles, id. ib. 7, 401.

hūmĭlis, e, *adj.* [humus; like χαμαλὸς from χαμαί; v. humus, *init.*: on the ground, *i. e.*] **I.** Prop. (class.): *Low, lowly, small, slight:* arbores et vites et ea quæ sunt humiliora neque se tollere a terra altius possunt, C. Tusc. 5, 13, 37; cf., turrim humilem parvamque fecerant, Cæs. B. C. 2, 8: humiles habitare casas, Virg. E. 2, 29; so, domus, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 22: postes, Ov. M. 8, 639: arcus, id. ib. 3, 30: aræ, Val. Fl. 3, 426: arvum Pingue tenent humilis Forenti, *low, situated in the plain,* Hor. Od. 3, 4, 16; so, Myconos, Ov. M. 7, 463; cf., Italia, Virg. Æ. 3, 522: avi similis, quæ circum litora circum Piscoso scopulos humilis volat æquora juxta, *flies low,* Virg. Æ. 4, 255; cf., decisis hu-

milis pennis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50: potest ex deformi humilique corpusculo exire formosus animus ac magnus, *i. e. small, diminutive*, Sen. Ep. 66; so, brevi atque humili corpore homines, Gell. 19, 13, 3; and Curt. 7, 4: humiles Cleonæ, *little, petty*, Ov. M. 6, 417 (in Ptolem. πόλις οὐ μεγάλη); so, Troja, id. ib. 15, 424: ipse humili designat mœnia fossa, *i. e. slight, shallow*, Virg. Æ. 7, 157; so, fossa, Tac. A. 1, 61; cf., radix, Pl. Ep. 8, 20, 5.—*Comp.*: humilior munitio, Cæs. B. C. 3, 63: (naves) humiliores quam quibus in nostro mari uti consuevimus, id. B. G. 5, 1.—*Sup.*: humillimo solo aqua diutissime immorata, Just. 2, 1 *med.*

II. Fig. (so, class., and most freq.): **A.** As respects rank, birth, fortune, *etc., Low, base, mean, humble, poor, insignificant*: ut si parentibus nati sint humilibus, C. Læl. 17, 90; so, humiles nati (shortly after, trivio conceptus et educatus stercore), Phædr. 1, 27, 2: humiles et obscuri homines, C. Div. 1, 40, 88; id. Quint. 31, 95: humillimus homo de plebe, Liv. 3, 19, 9; cf., humilis in plebe et ideo ignobilis (puerpera), Pl. 7, 36, 36: ne latos fines parare studeant potentioresque humiliores possessionibus expellant, Cæs. B. G. 6, 22; so, ex humili potens, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 12: humiliores, *opp.* opulentiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51 *fin.*: hos Suevi vectigales sibi fecerunt ac multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt, Cæs. B. G. 4, 3 *fin.*: homines humiles, *opp.* amplissimi viri, Balb. et Opp. ap. C. Att. 9, 8, A. 1: satis superque humilis est, qui, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 53: junge tuis humiles, ambitiose manus, *i. e. of the servants*, Ov. A. A. 2, 254: civitas ignobilis atque humilis, Cæs. B. G. 5, 28: humilem sane relinquunt et minime generosum, ut ita dicam, ortum amicitiæ, C. Læl. 9, 29: Viridomarus, quem Cæsar ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perduxerat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 39: qui cogitationes suas abjecerunt in rem tam humilem atque contemptam, C. Læl. 9, 32; cf., nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitant, id. Fin. 5, 20, 57; and, aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte præditi, id. Arch. 5, 10; so, humiles et sordidæ curæ, Pl. Ep. 1, 3, 3: rei pictor, Pl. 35, 10, 37 *fin.*: humilis atque obsoletus vestitus, Nep. Ages. 8: agna, *poor, humble*, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 32.

B. Of *low, mean* language: iambus frequentissimus est in iis, quæ demisso atque humili sermone dicuntur, C. Or. 58, 196; so, sermo, Hor. A. P. 229; cf., neque humilem et abjectam orationem nec nimis altam et exaggeratam probat, C. Or. 57, 192: verbum, id. Brut. 79, 274; so, humilia et vulgaria verba, Quint. 10, 1, 9: translatio, id. 8, 6, 5: si quis sublimia humilibus misceat, id. 8, 3, 60: quæ humilia circa res magnas, apta circa minores videntur, id. 8, 3, 18: humile et quotidianum sermonis genus, id. 11, 1, 6: nil parvum aut humili modo, Nil mortale loquar, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 17.

C. *Low, mean, base, abject*: **1.** Of character: qui unquam apparitor tam humilis? tam abjectus? C. Phil. 2, 32, 82: ut ille tum humilis, ut demissus erat! id. Att. 2, 21, 3: humillimus assentator, Vell. 2, 83, 1; Quint. 2, 4, 9: neque nos simus tam humiles, ut quæ laudamus inutilia credamus, id. 11, 1, 13: privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 32.—**2.** Of mind: succumbere doloribus eosque humili animo imbecilloque ferre miserum est, C. Fin. 1, 15, 49; so, animi, Lucr. 6, 52: si prece et obsecratione humili ac supplici utemur, C. Inv. 1, 16, 22; cf., fracto animo, atque humili aliquem supplicare, id. Planc. 20, 50; so, humillimæ preces, Suet. Vit. Luc.: pavor, Virg. G. 1, 331; cf., metus, Val. Fl. 3, 394.

hūmĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [humilis] **I.** Prop.: *Lowness*: naves omnes actuarias Imperat fieri, quam ad rem humilitas multum adjuvat (shortly before, naves paullo facit *humiliores*), Cæs. B. G. 5, 1: arborum, Sall. J. 49, 5: alarum animalium ea est humilitas, ut cibum terrestrem rostris facile contingant, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: sidera multum i ter se aut altitudine aut humilitate dis antia, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69; so, quanta h militate luna feratur, terram pæne contingens, id. Div. 2, 43, 91.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Lowness* of rank, birth, or influence, *meanness, insignificance*: malorum turba quædam, paupertas, ignobilitas, humilitas, solitudo, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: humilitatem cum dignitate contendere, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: humilitatem alicujus despicere, id. Phil. 13, 10, 23; so, objicere humilitatem alicui, Liv. 26, 31; Cæs. B. G. 5, 25: infima natalium, Pl. 18, 6, 7, § 37: generis, Sall. J. 73, 4; so, generis ac nominis, Suet. Vesp. 4: obliterata quoque scrutabimur, nec deterrebit quarundam rerum humilitas, Pl. 14, 1, 1, § 7.

B.: **1.** *Littleness of mind, meanness, baseness, abjectness*: habet levitatem lætitia gestiens, humilitatem metus, C. Tusc. 3, 13, 27; id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: et dejecto (capite) humilitas et supino arrogantia ostendituri, Quint. 11, 3, 69; so, *opp.* arrogantia, Cæs. B. C. 1, 85: sæpe virtus et magnificentia plus proficit ad misericordiam commovendam quam humilitas et obsecratio, C. Inv. 1, 56, 109: summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv. 38, 52: asinorum, Pl. 10, 63, 83, § 180.

2. In a good sense, opp. to pride, *Lowliness, humility* (Eccl. Lat.), Lact. 5, 15; Sulp. Sever. Vit. S. Mart. 2 *fin.*, et sæp.

hŭmĭlĭter, *adv.* [humilis] **I.** Prop.: *Low, deeply* (post-Aug. and very rare): in loco clivoso humilius rami arborum servandi sunt, in plano altius, Pall. 3, 13, 3: eadem facta claritate vel obscuritate facientium vel tolluntur altissime vel humillime deprimuntur, *i. e. very deeply*, Pl. Ep. 6, 24, 1. **II.** Fig. (acc. to humilis, *no.* II. C.): *Basely, meanly, abjectly* (class.): non est ausus elate et ample loqui, quum humiliter demisseque sentiret, C. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: servire humiliter, *opp.* superbe dominari, Liv. 24, 25; so, servire alicui, id. 45, 32: audacter ter ritas, humiliter placas, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: animose paupertatem ferre, humiliter infamiam, Sen. Ep. 120 *med.*

hŭmĭlĭto, no *perf.*, ātus, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To lower, degrade* (late Lat.), Amm. 29, 2, 15.

hŭmĭlo, v. humilio *init.*

hūmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [humus] **I.** Prop.: *To cover with earth, to inter, bury* (rare, but class.): "in terram cadentibus corporibus iisque humo tectis, e quo dictum est *humari*," C. Tusc. 1, 16, 36: quum ignotum quendam projectum mortuum vidisset eumque humavisset, id. de Div. 1, 27, 56: corpora, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: cæsorum reliquias uno tumulo humaturus, Suet. Cal. 3: humatus et conditus est, id. Vit. Hor.; Pl. 30, 7, 20; Prop. 3, 16, 29: corpus humandum, Virg. Æ. 6, 161. **II.** Meton.: Like Gr. θάπτειν: *To pay the last dues* to a body, *to perform the funeral rites*: militari honestoque funere humaverunt, ossaque ejus in Cappadociam deportanda curarunt, Nep. Eum. 13.

hūmor (humos, Lucr. 6, 1186), ōris, *m.* [prob. from χύμος, a liquid] **I.** Prop.: *A liquid, fluid* of any kind, *moisture* (class.): itaque et aquilonibus reliquisque frigoribus durescit humor et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus et tabescit calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: quin et humorem et calorem, qui est fusus in corpore, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 6, 18: sidora marinis terrenisque humoribus extenuatis aluntur, id. ib. 2, 16, 43: et humor allapsus extrinsecus, ut in tectoriis videmus austro, sudorem videtur imitari, id. Div. 2, 27, 58: mares humorem semper habent ad pulverem multaque alia depellendanon inutilem, id. N. D. 2, 57, 145: nimis concreti humores, id. ib. 2, 23, 59: humor mollis, id. ib. 3, 12, 31: ramarum et in terra et in humore vita, Pl. 8, 31, 48: humor aquæ, Lucr. 1, 308; so, liquidus aquæ *or* aquarum, id. 3, 428; id. 1, 350; cf. id. 1, 853; id. 2, 197; id. 3, 340; id. 6, 555; 876; 969; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 32: pluvius, *i. e. rain*, Lucr. 6, 496; 515: roscidus, *i. e. dew*, Cat. 61, 25: circumfluus, *i. e. the ocean*, Ov. M. 1, 30: candens lacteus, *i. e. milk*, Lucr. 1, 259; so, lacteus, Ov. M. 9, 358; 15, 79: Massicus Bacchi, *i. e. wine*, Virg. G. 2, 143; cf., dulcis musti, id. ib. 1, 295: humor et in genas furtim labitur, *i. e. tears*, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 6: caret os humore loquentis, *i. e. saliva*, Ov. M. 6, 354; so, linguam defecerat humor, id. ib. 9, 567: saccatus corporis, *i. e. urine*, Lucr. 4, 1025; cf., præfandi humoris, e corpore effluvium, Pl. 7, 51, 52; and, lyncum humor ita redditus glaciatur, id. 8, 38, 57. **II.** Meton.: Comicè: ego jam hic te itidem, quasi penicillus novus exurgeri solet, Ni huno amittis, exurgebo, quicquid humoris tibi'st, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 70: et ego amoris aliquantulum habeo humorisque meo etiam in corpore, id. Mil. 3, 1, 45.

hūmōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [humor] *Moist, wet* (post-class.; for class. humidus): loca, App. Herb. 51: corpora, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 10 *med.*

hŭmus, i (old form of the *Abl. Sing.*, humu, Var. ap. Non. 488, 6, and 48, 26), *f.* (old *Masc.*, humum humidum pedibus fodit, Læv. ap. Prisc. p. 719 P.; so, humidum humum, Gracch. ib.) [from the prim. form ΧΑΜ, whence χαμαί, χαμόθεν, χαμαλός, Lat. humilis] **I.** Prop.: *The earth* at our feet, *the ground, the soil* (class.): humus erat immunda, lutulenta vino, coronis languidulis et spinis coöperta piscium, C. Frgm. Or. pro Gall. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66 (ap. Orell. IV. 2, p. 454); cf., omnia constrata telis, armis, cadaveribus et inter ea humus infecta sanguine, Sall. J. 101 *fin.*: humus subacta atque pura, C. de Sen. 17, 59: cubitis pinsibant humum, Enn. in Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 11, § 23; cf., procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, *bit the ground and died* (cf. the Homer. ὀδὰξ ἑλεῖν γαῖαν), Virg. Æ. 11, 418: calcibus atram Tundit humum exspiras, id. ib. 10, 731; cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 112; and, pede candido In morem Salium ter quatient humum, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 28: Acestes Æquævum ab humo attollit amicum, Virg. Æ. 5, 452: sedit humo, Ov. M. 4, 261: ipse feraces Figat humo, plantas, Virg. G. 4, 115; cf., semina spargere humo, Ov. M. 5, 647: surgit humo, id. F. 6, 735; cf., nec se movit humo, id. M. 4, 284: dejectoque in humum vultu, id. ib. 6, 607: propter humum volitat, id. ib. 8, 258: humi atque ipsius stirpis lætitia, Col. 4, 24, 4; cf., quis cibus erat caro ferina atque humi pabulum uti pecoribus, Sall. J. 18, 1: ii, quos humus injecta conteg eret (shortly after, gleba), C. Leg. 2, 22, 57: quæ (genera arborum) humi arido atque arenoso gignuntur, Sall. J. 48, 3 Kritz *N. cr.* **II.** Fig.: Poet.: *The ground*: Of what is low, mean, common: sermones repentes per humum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 251; cf., ne dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captet, id. A. P. 230; and, ad humum mœrore gravi deducit et angit, id. ib. 110; v. also under humi: affigit humo divinæ particulam auræ, id. S. 2, 2, 79.

III. Meton.: Like solum, and Eng. *ground, land, country, region*: Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 90: Punica nec Teucris pressa fuisset humus, id. H. 7, 140; so, Aonia, id. F. 1, 490: Illyrica, id. Med. Fac. 74: Pontica, id. Pont. 3, 5, 56.

Hunni (also Chunni and Chuni), ōrum, *m. The Huns*, Amm. 31, 2; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 321; 2, 270; Veg. 3 præf. 1.—Hence, **Hunnĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Huns, Hunnish*: equus, Veg. 4, 4; 7.

†hyacinthæus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑακίνθινος, *Of* or *belonging to the hyacinth, hyacinthean* (post-class. for hyacinthinus): ordo, *a row of hyacinths*, Venant. Carm. 8, 8, 20; so, id. 6, 270.

Hyacinthia, ōrum, v. Hyacinthus.

†hyacinthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑακίνθινος, **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to the hyacinth, hyacinthine*: flos, *i. e. the hyacinth*, Cat. 61, 93. **II.** Meton.: *Hyacinth-coloured*: lena, Pers. 1, 32.

†hyacinthizontes, um, *m.* = ὑακινθίζοντες, *Hyacinth-coloured*: berylli, Pl. 37, 5, 20; Sol. 55 *fin.*

Hyacinthus or **-os,** i, *m.*, Ὑάκινθος, *A beautiful Spartan youth, son of Œbalus, beloved by Apollo, and accidentally killed by a blow of his quoit; from his blood sprang the flower of the same name, marked with the exclamation* Ai, Ov. M.

10, 162 *sq.*; Hyg. Fab. 272; Serv. Virg. E. 3, 63; id. Æ. 11, 69.—Hence, **A. Hyacinthius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hyacinthus*; only as *Subst.*: **Hyacinthia**, orum, *n.* (*sc.* sacra) *The Hyacinthia*: a festival celebrated at Sparta in honour of Hyacinthus; it took place in the spring, Ov. M. 10, 219; Macr. S. 1, 18; Hieron. in Jovin. 1, 41 *ante med.* **B. hyacinthus** or **-os**, i, *m.*, *The hyacinth*, not, however, our hyacinth, but either the *blue iris* or *fleur-de-lis* (Iris Germanica, L.), or the *corn flag* or *gladiolus* (Gladiolus communis, L.), or, lastly, the *rocket larkspur* (Delphinium Ajacis, L.): Pl. 21, 11, 28; Virg. E. 3, 63; id. ib. 6, 53; id. G. 4, 183; id. Æ. 11, 69; Col. poët. 10, 100.—And hence, **C.** *A precious stone of the colour of a hyacinth*, prps. our *sapphire* or *a dark-coloured amethyst*, Pl. 37, 9, 41.

Hyades, um, *f.*, Ὑάδες (rainers), *The Hyades*, a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus, called in pure Lat. suculæ (v. 2. sucula), Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111; Pl. 2, 39, 39; id. 18, 26, 66; Ov. F. 5, 165 *sq.*; id. M. 3, 595; id. ib. 13, 293; Virg. Æ. 3, 516; Hor. Od. 1, 3, 14.—*Sing.*: **Hyas**, adis, *The Hyad*, collect., Stat. S. 1, 6, 22.

†**hyæna**, æ, *f.* = ὕαινα, **I.** *A hyena*, Pl. 8, 30, 44; Ov. M. 15, 410. **II.** *A sea-fish*, a kind of *sole*, Pl. 32, 11, 54.

hyænius, a, um, *adj.* [hyæna] *Of* or *named from the hyena*: gemma, *a precious stone*, now unknown, Pl. 37, 10, 60.

†**hyălĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* = ὑάλινος, **I.** Prop.: *Of glass*, *glass-*: sphæra, Fulg. Myth. præf.: pulvis, Mart. Cap. 6, 189. **II.** Meton.: *Glass-green*, *green*: pennæ, Mart. Cap. 8, 273; id. 1, 18.

†**hyălŏīdes**, is, *adj.*, *omn. gen.* = ὑαλοειδής: *Glass-green*, *green*: quem (humorem vitreum) Græci hyaloiden vocant, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2 *ad fin.*

†**hyălus**, i, *m.* = ὕαλος, **I.** Prop.: *Glass*: Milesia vellera Carpebant hyali saturo fucata colore, *i. e. with glass-green colour*, Virg. G. 4, 335. **II.** Meton.: *Glass-green colour*, Prud. στεφ. 12, 53; Aus. Idyll. 10, 418.

Hyampŏlis, is, *f.*, Ὑάμπολις, *A town of Phocis, on the borders of Bœotia*, Pl. 4, 7, 12; Stat. Th. 7, 345.

Hyantes, um, *m.*, Ὑαντες, *The Hyantes*, an old name of the *Bœotians*, Pl. 4, 7, 12, § 27.— Hence, **A. Hyantēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of the Hyantes* (*Bœotians*), *Hyantean*, *Bœotian*: Iolaus, Ov. M. 8, 310: Aganippe, id. ib. 5, 312: aqua, *i. e. Castalian*, Mart. 12, 3, 12.—**B. Hyantius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of the Hyantes* (*Bœotians*), *Hyantean*, *Bœotian*: juvenis, *Actæon*, as grandson of Cadmus, Ov. M. 3, 147: sorores, *i. e. the Muses*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 8; cf., Camenæ, Sid. Ep. 8, 9 *in carm.*

Hyārōtis, ĭdis, *f.* (or **Hydrāōtes**, æ, *m.* acc. to the Greek Ὑδραώτης of Arrian 5, 4, 2), Ὑάρωτις, *A river in India*, *a tributary of the Indus* (*now Ravi or Raway*), Curt. 9, 1, 7.

1. **Hyas**, antis, *m.*, Ὑας, *A son of Atlas, the father or brother of the Hyades*, Hyg. Fab. 192; Ov. F. 5, 170. Hence, Sidus Hyantis, *the Hyades*, id. ib. 5, 734.

2. **Hyas**, adis, v. Hyades.

hybernus, v. hib.

Hybla, æ, and **Hyble**, ēs, *f.*, Ὕβλη, *A mountain of Sicily abounding in flowers and bees, with a city of the same name*, Pl. 11, 13, 13; Ov. Ib. 201; id. Tr. 5, 13, 22; id. A. A. 3, 150; Sil. 14, 200; Mart. 7, 88, 8; id. 10, 12, 3.—Mel. 2, 7, 16.—Hence, **A. Hyblæus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Mount Hybla*, *Hyblean*: apes, Virg. E. 1, 55: mella, Mart. 11, 42: avena, *i. e. of the Sicilian Theocritus*, Calp. Ecl. 4, 6, 3.—**B. Hyblensis**, is, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hybla*; only as *Subst.*: **Hyblenses**, ium, *m.* (*sc.* cives or incolæ) *The inhabitants of the city of Hybla*, *Hyblæans*, Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 91; C. 2 Verr. 3, 43, 102.

hybrida, æ, v. hibrida.

Hydaspes, is, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A river of India*, *a tributary of the Indus* (*now Behut*), Mel. 3, 7, 6; Pl. 6, 20, 23; Curt. 8, 14; Hor. Od. 1, 22, 7; Luc. 8, 227; Virg. G. 4, 211. **II.** Meton.: To denote *the East*: repressor Hydaspis, Petr. 123 *fin.*—Hence, **Hydaspēus**, a, um, *adj.* (Prop.: *Of the Hydaspes*, *Hydaspean*; meton. poet.) *Indian*: gemmæ, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 4: Erythræ, Sid. Carm. 2, 447.

†**hydātis**, ĭdis, *f.* = ὑδατίς *A water-coloured gem*, now unknown. Mart. Cap. 1, 20.

†**Hydra**, æ, *f.* = Ὕδρα, **I.** Prop.: *A water-serpent killed by Hercules near the Lernean Lake, the Hydra, with seven heads; as fast as one of them was cut off, two sprang up in its stead*; also called Echidna: Lernæa pestis, Hydra, Lucr. 5, 27; so, Ov. M. 9, 192; Hor. Od. 4, 4, 61; id. Ep. 2, 1, 10; Hyg. Fab. 30; 34; 151. As identified with Echidna, the mother of Cerberus, C. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.—Prov.: vide ne in istis duobus generibus hydra tibi sit et pellis: Hercules autem et alia opera majora, ne in illis rebus quas prætermittis relinquantur, *i. e. the easiest, the least important*, C. de Or. 2, 17, 71.— Hence, **Hydræus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Hydra*: germen, Mart. Cap. 7, 737. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The constellation of the Water-snake*, also called Anguis, C. Arat. 214 (also N. D. 2, 44, 114); Hyg. Astr. 2, 40; 3, 39.—**B.** Acc. to Virgil, *A hydra with fifty heads, that keeps watch at the gates of the Lower World*, Virg. Æ. 6, 576.

†**hydrăgōgĭa**, æ, *f.* = ὑδραγωγία, *An aqueduct*, *canal*: venæ (sunt) hydragogiæ, Var. in Non. 209, 20.

†**hydrăgōgus**, a, um, *adj.* = ὑδραγωγός, *That carries off water*: utendum aquiducis medicamentis, quæ Græci *hydragoga* vocaverunt, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 8 *med.*—As *Subst.*: **hydragogos**, i, *f.* (*sc.* herba) *A plant*, *called also* chamædaphne *and* daphnites, App. Herb. 27.

†**hydrălētes**, æ, *m.* = ὑδραλέτης, *A water-mill*, Vitr. 10, 10 Schneid. *N. cr.* (*al.* hydraulæ).

Hydraotes, æ, v. Hyarotis.

†**hydrargyrus**, i, *m.* = ὑδράργυρος, *Quicksilver artificially prepared*, Pl. 33, 8, 41; id. ib. 3, 20.

†**hydraula**, æ, or **hydraules**, æ, *m.* = ὑδραύλης, *One who plays on the water-organ*, *a hydraulist*, Suet. Ner. 54; Petr. 36.

†**hydraulĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = ὑδραυλικός, *Of* or *belonging to the water-organ*, *hydraulic*: machinæ, *water-organs*, Vitr. 9, 9; 10, 13; called also organa, Pl. 7, 37, 38; Suet. Ner. 41.

†**hydraulus**, i, *m.* = ὕδραυλος, *A water-organ*, C. Tusc. 5, 18, 43; Pl. 9, 8, 8.

hydreuma, v. hydreuma.

†**hydreuma**, ătis, *n.* = ὕδρευμα, *A resting-place for caravans where they get water*, *a watering-place*, Pl. 6, 23, 26 (*al.* hydreum).

†**hydrĭa**, æ, *f.* = ὑδρία (*a water-pot*; hence, gen.), *A jug*, *ewer*, *urn*: argenteæ, C. 2 Verr. 2, 19, 47: in hydriam sortes conjicere, id. ib. 2, 51, 127: farris, Sulp. Sever. Hist. Sacr. 1, 43. Of the *cinerary urns*, in tombs, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4341 *sq.*

hydrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [hydrus] *Of* or *from a water-snake*: vulnera, Prud. στεφ. 10, 884.

†**hydrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [ὕδωρ] *Of* or *belonging to water*, *water-*: puer (for Aquarius), *the constellation of the Waterman*, Prud. Apoth. 622.

†**hydrŏcēle**, ēs, *f.* = ὑδροκήλη, *A watery rupture*, *hydrocele*, Mart. 12, 84, 3.

†**hydrŏcēlĭcus**, i, *m.* = ὑδροκηλικός, *Afflicted with a hydrocele*, Pl. 30, 8, 22.

†**Hydrŏchŏus**, i, *m.* = Ὑδροχόος (*water-pourer*), *The constellation* Aquarius, Cat. 66, 34.

†**hydrŏgărātus**, a, um, *adj.* [hydrogarum] *Seasoned with hydrogarum*: isicia Apic. 2, 2.

†**hydrŏgărum**, i, *n.* = ὑδρόγαρον, *Garum mixed with water*, Lampr. Heliog. 29.

†**hydrŏgĕron**, ontis, *m.* = ὑδρογήρων, *A plant*, pure Lat. senecio, *grounsel*, App. Herb. 75.

†**hydrŏlăpăthum**, i, *n.* = ὑδρολάπαθον, *Water-dock* (Rumex aquaticus, L.): Pl. 20, 21, 85.

†**hydrŏmantĭa**, æ, *f.* = ὑδρομαντεία, *Divination by water*, *hydromancy*, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 35; Pl. 37, 11, 73.

†**hydrŏmĕli**, ĭtis, *n.* = ὑδρόμελι, *A beverage made of honey and water*, *honey-water*, *mead*, *hydromel*, Pl. 14, 17, 20; id. 22, 13, 15; id. 27, 5, 20; id. 31, 6, 36; Pall. Jul. 7.

†**hydrŏphŏbĭa**, æ, *f.* = ὑδροφοβία, *Dread of water*, *hydrophobia*, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 9 (in Cels. 5, 27, 2, written as Greek, and in Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 23, designated by formidatæ aquæ).

†**hydrŏphŏbĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = ὑδροφοβικός, *Of* or *belonging to hydrophobia*, *hydrophobic*: passio, *i. e. hydrophobia*, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 9.

†**hydrŏphŏbus**, a, um, *adj.* = ὑδροφόβος, *Affected with hydrophobia*: (limus salivæ) datus in potu fieri hydrophobos non patitur, Pl. 29, 5, 32: jumenta, Veg. Vet. 3, 31.

†**hydrŏphȳlax**, ăcis, *m.* = ὑδροφύλαξ, *One who has the care of the water*, *a water-inspector*: Cod. Justin. 11, 42, 10.

†**hydrōpĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* = ὑδρωπικός, *Dropsical*: si nolis sanus, curres hydropicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 34. With *o* short in Æmil. Mac. de Allio.

†**hydrōpĭsis**, is, *f.* = ὑδρόπισις, *The dropsy*: Pl. 20, 1, 3.

†**hydrōpismus**, i, *m.* = ὑδρωπισμός, *The dropsy*, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1, 14.

†**hydrops**, ōpis, *m.* = ὕδρωψ, *The dropsy*, Cels. 3, 21; Hor. Od. 2, 2, 13.

†**hydrōsĕlīnum**, i, *n.* = ὑδροσέλινον, *Marsh selinum*, App. Herb. 79.

Hydruntum, i, v. 2. Hydrus.

1. †**hydrus** or **-os**, i, *m.* = ὕδρος, **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A water-serpent*, Pl. 29, 4, 22; Virg. G. 4, 458; id. Æ. 7, 753; Ov. H. 9, 85; id. M. 13, 804: marini, Pl. 6, 23, 26.—**B.** Esp.: In the hair of the Furies, of Medusa, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 7, 447; Val. Fl. 2, 195; 4, 413; 6, 397; Ov. M. 4, 4, 801. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Poet.: nam si Virgilio puer et tolerabile desit Hospitium, caderent omnes a crinibus hydri, *i. e. all his poetic fire would have come to nought* (referring to his description of the Furies, Æn. 7, 415 and 447), Juv. 7, 70.—**B.** *The poison of a serpent*, Sil. 1, 322.—**C. Hydros**, i, *m. The constellation of the water-serpent*, called also Anguis and Hydra, German. Arat. 429.—**D.** = hydrops, Venant. Carm. 8, 6, 329.

2. **Hydrus**, untis, *f.* and *m.*, Ὑδροῦς, *A city of Calabria, near a mountain of the same name* (now *Otranto*): *Fem.*: Pl. 3, 11, 16; C. Fam. 16, 9, 2; id. Att. 15, 21, 3; 16, 5, 3; Mel. 2, 4, 7: *Masc.*: avius Hydrus, of the city and mountain, Luc. 5, 375. For the city is also used the form **Hydruntum**, i, *n.*, Liv. 36, 21, 5; Pl. 3, 11, 16.

hyemalis and **hyems**, v. hiemalis, *etc.*

Hygĕa or **Hygīa** (also written Hygēla), æ, *f.*, Ὑγεία, *Dau. of Æsculapius, the goddess of health*, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 80; id. 35, 11, 40, § 137; Mart. 11, 60, 6; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 449; 1576 *sq.*

Hyginus (also written Higinus, Gell. 1, 14, 1; 1, 21, 2; 5, 8, 1, et sæp.), i, *m.* *A* cognomen *of two Roman authors*, **I.** C. Julius Hyginus, *A freedman of the Emperor Augustus, author of a collection of fables and of a treatise on astronomy*, Suet. Gram. 20; Gell. 1, 14. **II.** *The author of a treatise* De limitibus constituendis.

†**hygra**, æ, *f.* = ὑγρά (liquid), *A kind of eye-salve*, Scrib. Comp. 37.

†**hygremplastrum**, i, *n.* = ὑγρόπλαστρον, *A wet-plaister*, Pl. 34, 15, 46.

†**hygrŏphŏbĭa**, æ, *f.* = ὑγροφοβία, *A dread of liquids*, as water, wine, *etc.*, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 9.

Hylæus, i, *m.*, Ὑλαιος, **I.** *A centaur who offered violence to Atalanta, but was shot by her with the aid of Milanion, who received a wound on the occasion* (acc. to others, by Theseus), Ov. A. A. 2, 191; Virg. Æ. 8, 294 Serv.; id. G. 2, 457.—Hence, **Hylæus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Hylæus*: Ille etiam (*i. e.* Milanion) Hylæi percuseus vulnere

rami, Prop. 1, 1, 13. **II.** *One of Actæon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 218; Hyg. Fab. 181.

Hȳlas, æ, *m.*, Ὕλας, *A beautiful youth of Œchalia* (or *Argos*), *son of Thiodamas, a companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition, who, on going to draw water on the coast of Mysia, was carried off by the nymphs, and long sought for by Hercules in vain*, Prop. 1, 20, 6; Juv. 1, 164; Val. Fl. 3, 596; Hyg. Fab. 14; Virg. E. 6, 44 Serv. (where, by poet. license, the *voc.* is scanned, Hȳlă, Hȳl', like the Gr. Ἄρες, Ἄρες, Mart. 9, 12, 15).

†**hȳle**, ēs, *f.*=ὕλη (*wood*; hence), *Stuff, materials, matter*: Attei. Philol. in Suet. Gramm. 10; Macr. S. 1, 17 *fin.*

Hȳleus (dissyll.), ĕi, *m.*, *One of the Calydonian hunters*, Ov. M. 8, 311.

Hyllus (also Hylus), i, *m.*, Ὕλλος or Ὕλος, *A son of Hercules by Dejanira, and husband of Iole*. Ov. H. 9, 44; id. M. 9, 279; Stat. Th. 8, 508.

Hȳlōnŏme, ēs, *f.*, *The wife of the Centaur Cyllarus*, Ov. M. 12, 405.

Hȳmen, ĕnis, and **Hȳmĕnæus** or **-os**, i, *m.*, Ὑμήν, Ὑμεναῖος, **I.** Prop.: *The god of marriage, hymen*: jam veniet virgo, jam dicetur Hymenæus. Hymen O Hymenæe, Hymen ades O Hymenæe, Cat. 62, 5 (acc. to Gr. Ὑμὴν ὦ Ὑμέναε); so, id. 62, 10; 19; 25; 31; 38; 48; 66; for which, io Hymen Hymenæe io, Io Hymen Hymenæe, id. 61, 124; 144 *sq.*: vulgus *Hymen Hymenæe* vocant, Ov. H. 14, 27; so, id. ib. 12, 143: nec quid Hymen, quid Amor, quid sint connubia, curat, id. M. 1, 480; so, Hymen, id. H. 6, 44: tædas Hymenæus Amorque Præcutiunt, id. M. 4, 758; so, Hymenæus, id. ib. 6, 429; id. ib. 9, 762; 765; 796; id. ib. 10, 2.—Hence, **Hȳmĕnēius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hymen, Hymeneal*: lex, Marc. Cap. 7 *init.*: tripudia, id. 2, 34. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A nuptial song*: et subito nostras hymen cantatus ad aures Venit, Ov. H. 12, 137: hymenæum qui cantent, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7; so Lucr. 1, 48; Ov. M. 12, 215; Stat. S. 2, 7, 87.—**B.** *Nuptials, wedding*: hymen funestus illætabilis, Sen. Troad. 861:—connubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo: Hic hymenæus erit, Virg. Æ. 4, 127: (Helena) Pergama quum peteret inconcessoque hymenæos, id. ib. 1, 651.—*Plur.*: Lucr. 4, 1247; Virg. Æ. 3, 328; id. ib. 4, 99; Stat. Th. 3, 283.—Hence, **Hymenaicus**, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to a nuptial song*: metrum, *A dactylic dimeter*, e. g. *mens sibi conscia*; and *inde toro pater*, Plot. p. 2640 P.—**C.** Of animals, *Copulation*, Virg. G. 3, 60.

Hȳmettus or **-os**, i, *m.*, and *f.* Ὑμηττός, *A mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its marble*: *Masc.*: Pl. 4, 7, 11; C. Fin. 2, 34, 112; Hor. Od. 2, 6, 14; Ov. M. 7, 702; id. A. A. 3, 687; Mart. 7, 88; Val. Fl. 1, 396.—*Fem.*: Attica (prps. of the region about Hymettus), App. M. 1, *init.*—Hence, **Hymettius** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *from Hymettus, Hymettian*: mel, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 240, 33; Hor. S. 2, 2, 15: cera, Ov. M. 10, 284: columnæ, Pl. 36, 3, 3; so, trabes, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 3.

hymnārius, a, um, *adj.* [hymnus] *Of* or *belonging to hymns*; only as *Subst.*: **hymnarius**, i, *m.* (*sc.* liber *or* libellus) *A book of hymns*, Gennad. de Script. Eccl. 48.

hymni-fĭco (ymn-), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [hymnus; facio] (*To make a song of praise about a person*; hence) *To applaud* (post-class.): ipse tibi hymnificas, Commod. 23, 5: ymnificatus chorus, *i. e. the church which has obtained favour with God*, id. 60, 21.

hymnĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [hymnus, *no.* II.] *To sing songs to God, to sing hymns* (post-class.): hymnite matres pro receptis parvulis, Prud. στεφ. 1, 118.

hymni-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [hymnus; sonus] *Singing hymns, singing praises* (post-class.): chori, Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 230; so, id. ib. 22, 200.

hymnĭzo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [hymnus, *no.* II.] *To sing songs to God, to sing hymns*: nonne illi in ignibus hymnizabant, Aug. in Psalm. 33, § 22.

†**hymnōdĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*=ὑμνωδικός, *Singing hymns, singing praises*, Firm. Math. 8 25; cf. hymnisonus.

†**hymnŏlŏgus**, i, *m.*=ὑμνολόγος, *A singer of hymns or praises*, Firm. Math. 3, 6; 12; Inscr. Orell., *no.* 2617.

†**hymnus**, i, *m.*=ὕμνος, **I.** Gen.: *A song of praise*, Lucil. in Non. 330, 9. **II.** Esp. (Eccl. Lat.): *A song of praise to God, a hymn*: hymnis continuet dies, Prud. Cath. procem. 37: audi hymnum et orationem, Vulg. 3 Reg. 8, 28: commonentes nosmetipsos psalmis, hymnis, et canticis, id. Col. 3, 16; Prud. Cath. 37 præf.

†**hyophthalmos**, i, *m.*=ὑόφθαλμος (*swine's eye*), *A plant, called also* Aster Atticus, App. Herb. 60.

†**hyoscyămĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*=ὑοσκυάμινος, *Made of henbane, henbane-*: oleum, Pl. 23, 4, 49.

†**hyoscyămus**, i, *m.*=ὑοσκύαμος, *The herb henbane, called also* Apollinaris *and* altercum, Pl. 25, 4, 17; Cels. 5, 27, 14; Col. 6, 38, 3.—In a mutilated form, jusquiamus, i, *m.*, Pall. 1, 35, 5; Veg. Vet. 2, 12.

†**hyŏsĭris**, is, *f.*=ὑοσερίς, *One of the plants resembling endive*; acc. to Sprengel, Centaurea nigra, L., Pl. 27, 10, 64.

Hypæpa, orum, *n.*, Ὕπαιπα, *A town in Lydia* (now *Birghe*), Ov. M. 6, 13; id. ib. 11, 152; Petr. 133.—Hence, **Hypæpenus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hypæpe*; only as *Subst.*: **Hypæpēni**, orum, *m.* (*sc.* cives *or* incolæ) *The inhabitants of Hypæpa*, Pl. 5, 29, 31 *fin.*; Tac. A. 4, 55.

†**hypæthrus** or **-os**, a, um, *adj.*=ὑπαίθριος, *That is in the open air, uncovered*: ambulationes, Vitr. 5, 9 *med.*: loca (with aperta), id. ib.—As *Subst.*: **A. hypæthros**, i, *m.*, *A temple open* or *without roof in the centre*, id. 3, 2, 1.—**B. hypæthra**, ōrum, *n.*, *Uncovered, open ways*; or acc. to others, it is here an *adj.*, with ædificia, Vitr. 1, 2.

†**hypallăge**, ēs, *f.*=ὑπαλλαγή, *A rhetorical figure, by which the relations of things seem to be mutually interchanged* (as dare classibus austros instead of classes austris), Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 61.

† ‡ **hypampelos**, i, *f.* [ὑπὸ, ἄμπελος] *A bower covered with vines*, Inscr. Grut. 711, 3.

Hypănis, is, *m.*, Ὕπανις, *A river of the European Sarmatia* (now the *Bog*), Mel. 2, 1, 6; Pl. 4, 12, 26; id. 11, 36, 43; C. Tusc. 1, 39, 94; Virg. G. 4, 370; Ov. M. 15, 285.

Hypăsis or **Hyphăsis**, is, *m.*, Ὑφασις, *A river in India, a tributary of the Indus*, Pl. 2, 73, 75; id. 6, 17, 21; id. 6, 20, 23; Curt. 9, 1 *fin.*

Hypăta, æ, *f.*, Ὑπάτη, *A small town of Thessaly, near the Peneus*, Liv. 36, 16. Hence, **Hypatæus**, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Hypata*; only as *Subst.*: **Hypatæi**, ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Hypata*: Liv. 36, 14; cf., exsules, id. 41, 25, 3.

†**hypāte**, ēs, *f.*=ὑπάτη (*sc.* χορδή) *The lowest, deepest string* of a musical instrument, Vitr. 5, 4; 6, 1 *med.*

†**hypātĭus**, a, um, *adj.*=ὑπάτιος, *Of* or *belonging to the* hypate, Mart. Cap. 9, § 936: wrong reading for Lasus; cf. Kopp. in h. l.

†**hypātŏĭdes**, is, *f.*=ὑπατοειδής, *A musical modulation*, Marc. Capell. 9, § 935 *sq.*

†**hypēcŏon**, i, *n.*=ὑπήκοον, *A plant, called* Hypecoum procumbens, L., Pl. 27, 11, 67.

†**hypĕlăte**, ēs, *f.*=ὑπελάτη, *A plant, called also* hypoglottion, danaë, *and* carpophyllon, *broad-leaved holly*, Pl. 15, 30, 39, § 131.

†**hypēnēmĭus**, a, um, *adj.*=ὑπηνέμιος, *Containing wind, windy*: ova, *wind-eggs*, Pl. 10, 58, 79; 60, 80.

†**hyperballontes**, um, *m.*=ὑπερβάλλοντες (*exceeding*): dies, *intercalary days*, Sol. 1, 42.

†**hyperbăton**, i, *n.*=ὑπέρβατον, A rhetorical figure, *Transposition of words*; pure Lat., transgressio, Quint. 9, 3, 91; cf. id. 8, 6, 62 *sq.*; 9, 1, 6; 9, 3, 23; 9, 4, 144.

†**hyperbŏlæus**, a, um, *adj.*=ὑπερβόλαιος, *Extreme*: soni, Vitr. 5, 4 *sq.*

†**hyperbŏle**, ēs, *f.*=ὑπερβολή, A rhetorical figure, *Exaggeration, hyperbole*; pure Lat., superlatio and superjectio: Quint. 8, 6, 67 *sq.*; id. 8, 4, 29; Sen. Ben. 7, 23 (in C. Top. 10, 45, and Fam. 7, 32, 2, written as Greek).

hyperbŏlĭce, *adv.* [hyperbolicus] *Hyperbolically*: dictum, Hier. in Isai. 2, 6, 25.

†**hyperbŏlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*=ὑπερβολικός, *Excessive, overstrained, hyperbolical*: instrumenta, Sid. Ep. 7, 2 *med.* (Cujac. reads hypobola=ὑπόβολα, *pledged*).

Hyperbŏrei, ōrum, *m.*, Ὑπερβόρεοι, *A fabulous people at the extreme north, the Hyperboreans*, Mel. 1, 2, 4 *sq.*; 3, 5, 1; Pl. 4, 12, 26; Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 57.—Hence, **A. Hyperbŏrĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Hyperboreans, Hyperborean*, poet., also=*northern*: campi, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 16: oræ, Virg. G. 3, 196: glacies, id. ib. 4, 517; cf., pruinæ, Val. Fl. 8, 210; and, ursa, Luc. 5, 23: septentrio, Virg. G. 3, 381: Pallene, Ov. M. 15, 356: triumphus (gained over the Cattî and Dacii), Mart. 8, 78, 3.—**B. Hyperbŏrēānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Hyperboreans, Hyperborean*, Hier. in Chron. Euseb. ad ann. 1560.

†**hypercătălectus** or **hypercătălectĭcus**, versus = ὑπερκατάληκτος or ὑπερκαταληκτικός in prosody, *A verse that has at the end a syllable or a foot too much, hypercatalectic*, Serv. p. 1817 P.; Prisc. p. 1216 ib.

†* **hyperhȳpātē**, ēs, *f.* [ὑπὲρ, ὑπάτη; *sc.* χορδή] *A string* or *chord in a nine-stringed lyre, of a deeper tone than the* hypate, which is the deepest in *ordinary lyres*, Boeth. Music. 2, 20, p. 1077.

Hyperĭa or **-ēa**, æ, *f. A fountain at Pheræ, in Thessaly*, Pl. 4, 8, 15; Val. Fl. 4, 375.

†**hyperĭcon**, i, *n.* = ὑπερικόν, *A plant, called also* chamæpitys *and* corion, *ground-pine*, Pl. 26, 8, 53.

Hyperĭdes, is, *m.*, Ὑπερίδης, *A celebrated orator in Athens*, Quint. 10, 1, 77; C. de Or. 1, 13, 58; id. ib. 3, 7, 28; id. Or. 26, 90; 31, 110; id. Ac. 1, 3, 10.

Hyperĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Ὑπερίων, **I.** Prop.: *Son of a Titan and the Earth, father of the Sun*, Hyg. Fab. præf.; Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; Ov. M. 4, 192; 241.—Hyperionis urbs, *The town* Heliopolis *in Lower Egypt*, Ov. M. 15, 407.—Hence, **Hyperiōnius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Hyperion*: Sol. Avien. Arat. 396. **II.** Meton.: *The Sun* himself, Laber. in Gell. 10, 17, 4; Ov. M. 8, 565; id. F. 1, 385; Stat. S. 4, 4, 27.—Hence, **A. Hyperiōnius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Sun*: lampas, Sil. 15, 214: currus, Val. Fl. 2, 34.—**B. Hyperiōnis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *A female descendant of the Sun, the Hyperionide*, said of Aurora, Ov. F. 5, 159.

†**hypermixŏlȳdĭus**, a, um, *adj.*=ὑπερμιξολύδιος, In music, *Beyond* or *higher than the mixo-* or *half-Lydian*: modus, Boeth. Music. 4, 14, p. 1157; id. ib. 4, 16, p. 1160; cf. Cruq. in Hor. Epod. 9, 6.

Hypermnestra, æ, and **Hypermnestrē**, ēs (mutilated Hypermestra, Hyg. Fab. 168; Serv. Virg. Æ. 10, 497, like Clytemestra for Clytæmnestra), *f.*, Ὑπερμνήστρη, *One of the daughters of Danaus, the only one who preserved her husband's life*, Ov. H. 14, 1 *sq.*; Prop. 4, 7, 63.

†**hyperŏcha**, æ, *f.* = ὑπεροχή, *Excess, superabundance*, Tryphon. Dig. 20, 4, 20.

†**hyperthȳrum**, i, *n.* = ὑπέρθυρον, *The lintel of a door-way*, Vitr. 4, 6.

Hyphăsis, is, *m. A river in India, a tributary of the Indus*; v. Hypasis.

†**hyphĕar**, āris, *n.*=ὕφεαρ, *The mistletoe*, Pl. 16, 44, 93; 30, 52.

†**hypnāle**, ēs, *f.*=ὑπναλή, *A kind of adder*, Sol. 27 *med.*

‡**hypŏbăsis**, is, *f.*=ὑπόβασις, *The pedestal, base* of a monument: MARMOREA, Inscr. Orell., *no.* 1541; 1670.

†**Hypŏbŏlĭmæus**, i, *m.*=Ὑποβολιμαῖος, *The Counterfeit*, the title of a comedy by Menander and Cæcilius, Gell. 15, 14, 5; Fest. s. v. NOXIA, p. 174 Müll.

†**hypobrychium**, ĭi, *n.* = ὑποβρύ-

γειον, A drowning whirlpool: irrespirabile, Tert. Idol. 24.

† **hȳpŏcausis,** is, *f.* = ὑπόκαυσις, *A furnace that heats from below,* Vitr. 5, 10.

† **hȳpŏcaustum** or **-on,** i, *n.* = ὑπόκαυστον, *A bathing-room heated from below, a sweating-chamber;* pure Lat., vaporarium: Vitr. 5, 10; Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 23; 11; Stat. S. 1, 5, 59; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 192, b.—Hence, **hypocaustus,** a, um, *adj.,* Of or *belonging to a* hypocaustum: diætæ hypocaustæ, *sweating-rooms,* Ulp. Dig. 32, 9, 55, § 3.

† **hypochondrĭa,** ōrum, *n.* = ὑποχόνδρια, τά, *The soft part of the body from the ribs to the groin, the abdomen,* Theod. Prisc. de Diæt. 10.

† **hypochўma,** ătis, *n.* = ὑπόχυμα, *A cataract in the eye,* Marc. Empir. 8 *med.*; cf. the follg. art.

† **hypochўsis,** is, *f.* = ὑπόχυσις, *A cataract in the eye,* Pl. 25, 12, 91.

† **hypocisthis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ὑποκισθίς, *A parasitic plant that grows on the cistus* (Asarum hypocistis, L.), Pl. 24, 10, 48; id. 26, 8, 48; id. 28, 16, 92; 11, 48.

† **hypocŏrĭăsis,** is, *f.* = ὑποκορίασις, *A disease under the pupil of the eye in cattle;* Veg. 2, 16.

† **hypocŏrisma,** ătis, *n.* = ὑποκόρισμα, Gramm. t. t., *A diminutive;* Charis. p. 24 P.

† **hypocrisis,** is, *f.* = ὑπόκρισις, **A.** *Imitation, mimicry;* Don. Vit. Virg. 11. **B.** *Hypocrisy;* Vulg. 1 Tim. 4, 2.

† **hypocrĭta** or **-ēs,** æ, *m.* = ὑποκριτής, **I.** Prop.: *A mime who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures,* Suet. Ner. 24; Quint. 2, 17, 12; 11, 3, 7. **II.** Meton.: *He who acts in a fictitious character; a hypocrite, dissembler, feigner* (Eccl. Lat.): spes hypocritæ peribit, Vulg. Job. 8, 13: noli tuba canere ante se, sicut hypocritæ faciunt, id. Matt. 6, 2: manifestum est hypocritas non quod oculis prætendunt hominum, id etiam corde gestare. Sunt enim hypocritæ simulatores, tanquam pronuntiatores personarum alienarum, sicut in theatricis fabulis, Aug. de Serm. Dom. in Mont. 2, § 5 *ad init.*

† **hypodiăcŏnus,** i, *m.* = ὑποδιάκονος, *A sub-deacon,* Cod. Th. 16, 2, 7; Hier. Ep. 51, 2.

† **hypodĭdascălus,** i, *m.* = ὑποδιδάσκαλος, *An under-teacher,* C. Fam. 9, 18, 4.

hypŏdōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑποδώριος, *Hypo-Dorian,* i. e. *lower* or *deeper than the Dorian,* in music: modus, Boeth. Music. 4, 14, p. 1157; cf. Cruq. Hor. Epod. 9, 6.

† **hypŏdўma,** ătis, *n.* = ὑπόδυμα, *A membrane covering the sides internally;* the "pleura costalis:" laxato hypodymate, sive membrana quæ latera ex interioribus contegit, sine ullo periculo poterit collectus spiritus exhalari, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 1, 4, § 75: "*hypodymate,* i. e. pleura et mediastino," Lex. Cœl. *s. v.*

hypŏgæum, i, *n. A vault* or *cellar under ground;* v. hypogeum.

† **hypŏgēson,** i, *n.* = ὑπόγειον, *A kind of house-leek that grows in the gutters of roofs,* Pl. 25, 13, 102.

† **hypŏgēum** (also hypogæum), i, *n.* = ὑπόγειον (ὑπόγαιον), **I.** Gen.: *A vault* or *cellar under ground,* Vitr. 6, 11. **II.** Esp.: Of a *burying-vault, sepulchre,* Petr. 11. Cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 556, b.

† **hypoglossa,** æ, *f.* = ὑπόγλωσσον, *A kind of butcher's broom* or *ruscus* (Ruscus hypoglossum, L.), Pl. 27, 11, 67.

† **hypoglottĭon,** ĭi, *n.* = ὑπογλώττιον, *A plant, called also* daphne *and* hypelate, *broad-leaved ruscus* (Ruscus hypophyllum, L.), Pl. 15, 30, 39, § 131.

† **hypŏgrăphum,** i, *n.* = ὑπόγραφον, *A rough draught, sketch:* prima carminis hypographa, Aug. in Don. Vit. Virg. 12.

hypŏlўdĭus, a, um, *adj.* = ὑπολύδιος, *Hypo-Lydian,* i. e. *lower* or *deeper than the Lydian,* in music: Boeth. Music. 4, 14, p. 1157; cf. Cruq. Hor. Epod. 9, 6.

† **hypŏlўsos,** i, *f.* = ὑπόλυσσος, *A plant, also called* Artemisia, App. Herb. 10.

† **hypŏmēlis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ὑπομηλίς, *A kind of sourish fruit,* Pall. Dec. 4.

† **hypomnēma,** ătis, *n.* (*Abl. Plur,* hypomnematis; cf. below) = ὑπόμνημα, *A written remark, memorandum, note:* in exscribendis hypomnematis, Cic. fil. in C. Fam. 16, 21, 8 (in C. Att. 2, 1, 2; 15, 23; 16, 14, 4, written as Greek).

† **hypomnēmatŏgrăphus,** i, *m.* = ὑπομνηματογράφος, *A registrar,* Cod. Th. 12, 1, 192; Cod. Just. 10, 31, 59.

† **hypŏmochlĭon,** ĭi, *n.* = ὑπομόχλιον, *The support of a lever, a fulcrum,* Vitr. 10, 8.

† **hypŏphŏra,** æ, *f.* = ὑποφορά, A rhetor. fig., *An objection* made by an opponent, Mart. Cap. 5, 186.

† **hypŏphrygius,** a, um, *adj.* = ὑποφρύγιος, *Hypo-Phrygian,* i. e. *lower* or *deeper than the Phrygian,* in music: modus, Boeth. Music. 4, 14, p. 1157; cf. Cruq. Hor. Epod. 9, 6.

† **hypŏpŏdium,** i, *n.* = ὑποπόδιον, *A footstool,* Paul. Sent. Recept. 3, 6, 65.

† **hypostăsis,** is, *f.* = ὑπόστασις, *A subsistence, substance, personality, hypostasy,* Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6; Hier. Ep. ad Damas. 15.

† **hypŏtaurĭum,** i, *n.* = ὑποταύριον, *The space between the scrotum and the fundament,* Veg. Veterin. 1, 46, 2 (al. 2, 18, 2 ed. Schneid.).

† **hypŏtēnūsa,** æ, *f.* = ὑποτείνουσα, *sc.* γραμμή, In mathem.: *The hypothenuse,* Hygin. de Limit. p. 176 Goes.

hypŏtēnūsālis, e, *adj.* [hypotenusa] *Of* or *belonging to the hypothenuse:* summa, Boeth. Geom. 2, p. 1217.

† **hypŏthēca,** æ, *f.* = ὑποθήκη, *A pledge, security* (especially of immoveable things, whereas pignus is used of moveable things), *a mortgage,* Justin. Inst. 4, 6, § 7; Ulp. Dig. 13, 7, 9; Papin. ib. 20, 1, 2; Gai. ib. 20, 4, 11 (in C. Fam. 13, 56, 2, written as Greek).

† **hypŏthēcārius,** a, um, *adj.* [hypotheca] *Of* or *relating to a mortgage:* actio, Gai. Dig. 20, 4, 1 *fin.*: creditor, Ulp. ib. 42, 7, 1.

† **hypŏthētĭcus,** i, *m.* = ὑποθετικός, *A mathematician who proceeds hypothetically,* App. Dogm. Plat. 3 *fin.* p. 40.

† **hypŏtrachēlĭum,** ĭi, *n.* = ὑποτραχήλιον, In architect.: *The neck of a column below the capital,* Vitr. 3, 2 *sq.*; id. 4, 3; 7.

† **hypotrimma,** ătis, *n.* = ὑπότριμμα, *A sauce made of all sorts of condiments,* Apic. 1, 33.

Hypsipўlē, ēs, *f.,* Ὑψιπύλη, *Dau. of Thoas, queen of Lemnos in the time of the Argonauts; she saved her father when the women killed all the men; she also entertained Jason,* Stat. Th. 4, 739 *sq.*; Cv. H. 6, 1 *sq.*; Val. Fl. 2, 90 *sq.*; Prop. 1, 15, 18.—Hence, **Hypsipўlēus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Hypsipyle:* tellus, i. e. *Lemnos,* Ov. F. 3, 82.

† **hypozygos,** i, *f.* = ὑπόζυγος, *A membrane covering the sides internally:* membrana, quæ interius latera cingit, a Græcis *hypozygos* appellata, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 2, 16, § 127; cf. Lex. Cœl.

† **hypsēlŏgrammus,** a, um, *adj.* [ὑψηλός, γράμμα] *Inscribed on high:* terminus, Frontin. Colon. p. 112 Goes.

† **hypsōma,** ătis, *n.* = ὕψωμα, *Height:* Tert. ad Scap. 3.

Hyrcāni, ōrum, *m.,* Ὑρκανοί, *The Hyrcanians on the Caspian Sea,* Mel. 1, 2, 5; id. 3, 5, 4; 6; Pl. 6, 13, 15; Tac. A. 6, 36; 43; id. ib. 11, 8; id. ib. 15, 1; Cat. 11, 5; Sil. 13, 474:—Macedones Hyrcani, *The Hyrcanians intermixed with Macedonians in Lydia,* Pl. 5, 29, 31; Tac. A. 2, 47:—Hence, **A. Hyrcānus,** a, um, *adj.,* *Of* or *belonging to the Hyrcanians, Hyrcanian:* mare, i. e. *the Caspian Sea,* Prop. 2, 30, 20: sinus, Mel. 3, 5, 3 *sq.*: montes, Pl. 31, 3, 26: luci, Val. Fl. 6, 114: canis, Lucr. 3, 750: tigres, Virg. Æ. 4, 367:—campus, *of the* Macedones Hyrcani *in Lydia,* Liv. 37, 38.—**B. Hyrcānius,** a, um, *adj.,* *Of* or *belonging to the Hyrcanians, Hyrcanian:* mare, Pl. 6, 13, 15; ib. 16, 18; 5, 27, 27.—As *Subst.:* **Hyrcania,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra), *The country of the Hyrcanians, Hyrcania,* Mel. 3, 5, 7.

Hўrie, ēs, *f.,* Ὑρίη, *A lake, with a town near it, in Bœotia,* Ov. M. 7, 271; 380.

Hўrĭeus (trisyll.), ei, *m.,* Ὑριεύς, *A poor Bœotian, father of Orion,* Ov. F. 5, 499.—Hence, **Hyrĭēus** (quadrisyll.), a, um, *adj.,* *Of* or *belonging to Hyrieus:* Hyrĭea proles, for *Orion,* Ov. F. 6, 719.

Hyrtăcus, i, *m. A Trojan, the father of Nisus,* Virg. Æ. 9, 406.

Hyrtăcĭdes, æ, *m., patron.* Ὑρτακίδης, *Son of Hyrtacus,* **I.** *Nisus,* Virg. Æ. 9, 176 *sq.*; Ov. Ib. 631. **II.** *Hippocoon,* the son of another Hyrtacus: et primus clamore secundo Hyrtacidæ ante omnes exit locus Hippocoontis, Virg. Æ. 5, 492; so, sagitta Hyrtacidæ juvenis volucres diverberat auras, id. ib. 5, 503.

† **hysginum,** i, *n.* = ὕσγινον, *The dark-red colour obtained from the plant ὕσγη,* Pl. 9, 41, 65; id. 21, 26, 97; id. 35, 6, 26; Vitr. 7, 14.

† **hyssōpites,** æ, *m.* = ὑσσωπίτης (οἶνος), *Hyssop-wine,* Pl. 14, 16, 19, § 109; Col. 12, 35.

‡ **hyssōpum,** i, *n.* = ὕσσωπος, **I.** Gen.: *Hyssop* (Hyssopus officinalis, L.): Pl. 25, 11, 8: 26, 11, 70; ib. 12, 76.—And in a form corresp. to the Gr., **hyssopus,** i, *f.,* Cels. 4, 8; Col. 7, 5 *fin.*—Also, hyssŏpum, Æmil. de Hyssopo. **II.** Esp. (Eccl. Lat.): As an emblem of the purification of the heart by Christ: hyssopum herbam novimus humilem sed medicinalem; saxo hærere radicibus dicitur: inde in mysterio mundandi cordis similitudo assumpta est ... Aspergeris hyssopo: humilitas Christi te mundabit, Aug. in Psalm. 50, § 12.

Hystaspes, is *or* i, *m.,* Ὑστάσπης, *Father of the Persian king Darius,* Pl. 6, 27, 31, § 133; Just. 1, 10; Nep. Milt. 3; id. Reg. 1.

† **hystĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ὑστερικός, *Hysterical,* Mart. 11, 71, 1; ib. 7, 11 (also, **stericus,** Æmil. Macr. 1, 13).

hystrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [hystrix] (Prop.: *Abounding in* hystrix: Meton.) *Prickly, thorny* (late Lat.); Fig.: hystricosæ et lividæ mentis homo, Hier. in Ruf. 1, 7.

hystrĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (Prop. *Having quills like a porcupine;* meton.) *Hairy* (post-class.): "*hystriculus* δασύτριχος," Gloss. Paul.: puer, Tert. Pall. 4: pusio, Arn. 5, 174.

† **hystrix** (also histrix), ĭcis, *f.* = ὕστριξ, *A porcupine,* Pl. 8, 55, 53; Calp. Ecl. 6, 14; Claud. Idyll. 2, 4.

I.

I, i, *n. indecl.* or (on account of *litera*) *f.,* the ninth letter of the Latin alphabet, a vowel; for even the old grammarians distinguished it from the consonant J; see the letter J.—The short *i* is, next to *ĭ* (see that letter), the least emphatic of the Latin vowels, and serves, like the Greek *o,* as a connecting sound in forming compounds: aerifodina, aeripes, altitudo, altisonus, aviticenus, homicida, *etc.*—The vowel *i* is most closely related to *u,* and hence the transition of the latter into the former took place not only by assimilation into a following *i,* as similis, together with simul and simultas, facilis,

together with faculand facultas, familia, together with famul and famulus, but also simply on the principle of euphony; so that, from the class. age onward, we find *i* written in the place of the older *u*: optimus, maximus, finitimus, satira, lacrima, libet, libido, *etc.*, instead of the earlier optumus, maxumus, finitumus, satura, lacruma, lubet, lubido, *etc.*; cf. also the archaic genitives, CERERVS, VENERVS, HONORVS, NOMINVS, *etc.*, for Cereris, Veneris, Honoris, nominis, *etc.*, the archaic orthography CAPVTALIS for capitalis, *etc.*—For the relation of *i* to *a* and *e*, see under those letters.—Examples of commutation between *i* and *o* are rare: agnitus, cognitus, together with notus, illico from in loco, the archaic forms ollus, ollic for ille, illic, and inversely, sispes and sispita for sospes and sospita. —Cf. Schneid. Gramm. I, p. 18 *sq.*

As an abbreviation, I (as the sign of the vowel *i*) denotes in, infra, ipse, Isis, *etc.*, I et (Orell. Inscr. *no.* 1122.), IDQ iidemque, I. H. F. C. ipsius heres faciendum curavit, IM. immunis. IMP. imperium, imperator, *etc.*

As a numeral, I=1 (unus and primus).

Iacchus, i, *m.*, Ἴακχος. **I.** Prop.: *A poetic appellation of Bacchus,* Virg. E. 7, 61; Ov. M. 4, 15. **II.** Meton.: Poet., like Bacchus, for *Wine:* (Silenum) Inflatum hesterno venas, ut semper, Iacchо, Virg. E. 6, 15; so, multo madefactus, Col. poët. 10, 309.

† **Iambelegus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἰαμβέλεγος, *Iambic-elegiac:* metrum: *An asynartete metre, consisting of an iambic dimeter hypercatalectic, and a dactylic penthemimer;* e. g. *amore cogis—scribere versiculos,* Plot. p. 2662 P.; so, *fontes ligabant—gramina lætificos,* Serv. p. 1825 ib.

† **Iambēus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἰάμβειος, *Iambic:* trimetri, Hor. A. P. 253.

Iambĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [iambus] *Iambic:* numerus, Marc. Cap. 9, 355.

† **Iambĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*=ἰαμβικός, *Iambic:* pes, Diom. p. 473 P.: versus, id. p. 516 *sq.* ib. et sæp.

† **Iambus,** i, *m.* = ἴαμβος, **I.** Prop.: *An iambic foot, an iambus* ⏑ –, Hor. A. P. 251; C. de Or. 3, 47, 182; id. Or. 57, 192; Quint. 9, 4, 47; 48; 80; Diom. p. 473 P. **II.** Meton.: *An iambic poem, iambic poetry:* quem Hipponactis iambus læserat aut qui erat Archilochi versu vulneratus, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91; Hor. A. P. 79; Quint. 10, 1, 96.—*Plur.:* Hor. Od. 1, 16, 3; 24; id. Ep. 1, 19, 23; id. ib. 2, 2, 59; Quint. 10, 1, 9; 59.

† **Ianthĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, ἰάνθινος, *Violet-blue, violet-:* color, Pl. 21, 8, 22: vestis, id. 21, 6, 14.—As *Subst.:* **Ianthina,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* vestimenta), *Violet-coloured garments,* Mart. 2, 39.

† **Ianthis,** ĭdis, *f.*=ἰανθίς, *A violet-coloured flower,* Marc. Empir. 17.

Iāpĕtĭdes, æ, *m.* (quadrisyll. per synizesin, Jāp.), *A player on the cithara,* Ov. M. 5, 111 dub. (*al.* Lampetide).

Iāpĕtus, i, *m.*, Ἰαπετός, *A giant, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus,* Hyg. Fab. præf.: 54; 142; 144; Virg. G. 1, 279: Satus Iapeto, *i. e. Prometheus,* Ov. M. 1, 82; called also Iapeti genus, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 27.—Hence, **Iāpĕtĭōnĭdes,** æ, *m.*, *A male descendant of Iapetus:* Atlas, Ov. M. 4, 632: fratres gemini, *i. e. Prometheus and Epimetheus,* Claud. Eutr. 2, 49.

Iāpis, ĭdis, *m. The physician of Æneas,* Virg. Æ. 12, 391: Aus. Epigr. 19.

Iāpўdes, um, *m.*, Ἰάπυδες, *A people of Illyria,* Pl. 3, 18, 22; 21, 25; Liv. 43, 5; C. Balb. 14, 32.—Hence, **A. Iāpўs, ўdis,** *adj. com. gen.: Of the people of the Iapydes, Iapydian:* arva Timavi, Virg. G. 3, 475.—**B. Iapydia,** æ, *f.*, *The country of the Iapydes,* Pl. 3, 19, 23; 21, 25; Tib. 4, 1, 108.

Iapygeus, v. Iapyx.

Iapys, ўdis, v. Iapydes.

Iāpyx, ўgis, *m.*, Ἰάπυξ. **I.** Prop.: *A son of Dædalus who ruled in Southern Italy* (Apulia or Calabria), Pl. 3, 11, 16, § 102; Ov. M. 15, 52. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A river in the south of Italy,* Pl. 3, 11, 16, § 102.—**B.** *A wind that blows in the south of Italy, the west-northwest wind of the Greeks,* Hor. Od. 1, 3, 4; Virg. Æ. 8, 710.—Hence, **1. Iāpўgĭus,** a, um, *adj., Iapygian:* Acra, *a promontory on the eastern extremity of the Tarentine Gulf,* Pl. 3, 11, 16, § 100.—As *Subst.:* **Iāpўgĭa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra), *That part of Southern Italy* (Apulia or Calabria) *over which Iapyx ruled, Iapygia,* Pl. 3, 11, 16, § 102; Ov. M. 15, 703; Serv. Virg. G. 3, 475.—**2. Iapyx,** ўgis, *adj., Iapygian:* campus, Sil. 1, 51; 3, 707: equus, Virg. Æ. 11, 678: Garganus, id. ib. 11, 247: Daunus, *as king of Apulia,* Ov. M. 14, 458; 510.—**3. Iāpўgēus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* ventus), *The wind usually called* Iapyx (v. supra), App. de Mundo, p. 63 (*al.* Iapyx).

Iarba or **Iarbas,** æ, *m. A king of Mauritania,* Ov. F. 3, 552 *sq.*; Virg. Æ. 4, 36.

Iarbĭta, æ, *m. A Mauritanian,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15; cf. respecting him, Weichert: De Iarbita Timagenis æmulatore, Grimm. 1821.

Iardănis, ĭdis, *f. The dau. of Iardanus,* i. e. *Omphale,* Ov. H. 9, 103.

† **Ias,** ădis, *adj. f.* = Ἰάς, *Ionic:* quæ (forma) est propria Iadis linguæ, Prisc. p. 583, P.

Iasi, orum, *m. A people of Pannonia, on the banks of the* Dravus (Drave), Pl. 3, 25, 28.—Hence, **Iasus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to the Iasi:* aquæ, *The name of the capital of the Iasi,* Inscr. Orell. 508.

Iasides, æ, v. 1. Iasius, *no.* B. 2.

Iasion, v. 1. Iasius, *no.* I.

† **Iāsĭōne,** ēs, *f.*=ἰασιώνη, *A plant bearing a white flower,* prps. *bind-weed* (Convolvulus sepium, L.): Pl. 21, 17, 65; 22, 22, 39.

Iasis, ĭdis, *f.*, v. 1. Iasius, *no.* C.

1. **Iāsĭus,** ĭi, *m.*, Ἰάσιος, **I.** *Son of Jupiter and Electra, loved by Ceres,* Virg. Æ. 3, 168; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 25. Called also **Iasion,** onis, *m.*, id. M. 9, 423; id. Tr. 2, 300; Hyg. Fab. 270; id. Astr. 2, 22. **II.** *King of Argos and father of Atalanta,* Hyg. Fab. 70.—Hence, **A. Iāsĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (*Of* or *belonging to Iasius, Iasian;* poet. meton.) For *Argive:* virgo, *i. e. Io, dau. of the Argive king Inachus,* Val. Fl. 4, 353.—**B. Iāsĭdes,** æ, *m. A male descendant of Iasius:* Palinurus, Virg. Æ. 5, 843. Applied to *Adrastus,* Stat. Th. 1, 541.—**C. Iāsis,** ĭdis, *f., The dau. of Iasius,* i. e. *Atalanta,* Prop. 1, 1, 10.

2. **Iasius,** a, um, **I.** *Of* or *belonging to Iasius;* v. 1. Iasius, *no.* A. **II.** *Of* or *belonging to the city of Iassus;* v. Iassus, *no.* A.

Iāson or **Iaso** (e. g. Mel. 1, 19, 5), ŏnis, *m.*, Ἰάσων, **I.**: **A.** Prop.: *Jason, a famous Grecian hero, son of Æson, king of Thessaly, the leader of the Argonauts, one of the Calydonian hunters, the husband of Medea, and afterwards of Creusa,* Ov. M. 7, 5 *sq.*; id. ib. 8, 302; 349; Val. Fl. 1, 298; Hyg. Fab. 12; 14; 16.—Hence, **1.**: **a.** Prop.: **Iāsŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Jason:* carina, *i. e. the ship Argo,* Prop. 2, 24, 45.—**b.** Meton.: *Argonautic:* remige, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 1.—**2. Iāsŏnĭdes,** æ, *m., A male descendant of Jason:* juvenes, *i. e. Thoas and Euneus, sons of Jason,* Stat. Th. 6, 340.—**B.** Meton.: *The name of a poem by Varro Atacinus,* Prop. 2, 24, 45. **II.** *A ruler of Phereæ, in Thessaly,* C. Off. 1, 30, 108; id. N. D. 3, 28, 70; Val. Max. 9, 10; Nep. Timoth. 4.

† **Iaspāchātes,** æ, *m.*=ἰασπαχάτης, *A sort of agate, jasper-agate,* Pl. 37, 10, 54 (*al.* antachates).

Iaspĭdeus, a, um, *adj.* [iaspis] *Of the jasper kind, jasper-like:* gemmæ, Pl. 37, 10, 56.

† **Iaspis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ἴασπις, **I.** Prop.: *A green-coloured precious stone, jasper,* Pl. 37, 8, 37 *sq.*; Mart. 5, 11, 1; 9, 60, 20: fulva, Virg. Æ. 4, 261. **II.** Fig.: As a term of endearment: vale (Mæcenas), mel gentium, Cilniorum smaragde, iaspi figulorum, beryllo Porsenæ, Aug. in Macr. S. 2, 4.

Iaspўus, a, um, *adj.* [iaspis] *Of jasper:* lapilli, Poët. in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 413 ed. Burm.

† **Iaspŏnyx,** ўchis, *f.*=ἰασπόνυξ, *A sort of jasper, jasper-onyx,* Pl. 37, 9, 37.

Iassus or **Iasus,** i, *f.*, Ἴασσός or Ἰασός, *A city of Caria,* Pl. 5, 29, 29; 9, 8, 8; Liv. 32, 33; id. 33, 30; id. 37, 17.—Hence, **A. Iassĭus** or **Iāsĭus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Iassus, Iassian:* sinus, Mel. 1, 16 *fin.*; Pl. 5, 29, 29; id. 9, 8, 10.—**B. Iassenses,** ĭum, *m., The inhabitants of Iassus, Iassians,* Liv. 37, 17.

† **Iastĭus,** a, um, *adj.*=Ἰάστιος, *Ionic:* tropus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 935 ed. Kopp.: tonus, Cassiod. Var. 2, 40.

† **Iātrălipta** or **-es,** æ, *m.*=ἰατραλείπτης, *A physician that cured with ointments, an ointment-doctor,* Cels. 1, 1; Pl. Ep. 10, 4, 1; Petr. 28; Inscr. Mur. 884, 4.

† **Iātrălipticē** or **Iātrăleptĭce,** ēs, *f.*=ἰατραλειπτική (*sc.* τέχνη), *The art of healing with ointments, the ointment-cure,* Pl. 29, 1, 2.

† **Iatrīa,** æ, *f.* = ἰατρεῖα, *The art of healing, medical treatment,* Alcim. Ep. 74.

‡† **Iātrŏmēa,** æ, *f.* = ἰατρόμαια, *A midwife,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4232.

† **Iātrŏnīces,** æ, *m.*=ἰατρονίκης, *The conqueror of physicians,* Pl. 29, 1, 5.

† **Iātrŏsŏphistes,** æ, *m.* = ἰατροσοφιστής, *A professor of medicine, a physician* (late Lat.), Fulg. Mythol. 3, 7.

Iāzўges or **Jāzyges** (trisyll.), um, *m.*, Ἰάζυγες, *A Sarmatian people on the Danube,* Pl. 4, 12, 25; Tac. A. 12, 29; Ov. Tr. 2, 191; id. Pont. 4, 7, 9.

Ibēres (also Hiberes), um, *m.*, Ἴβηρες, **I.** *Iberians,* the Greek name for *Spaniards,* Cat. 9, 6, 6.—In *Sing.* collect.: me peritus Discet Hiber Rodanique potor, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 20: durus Iber, Luc. 6, 258.—Hence, **A. Ibērus** (Hib.), a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to the Iberians* or *Spaniards, Iberian, Spanish:* gurges, *i. e. the Western Ocean,* Virg. Æ. 11, 913; Ov. M. 7, 324: minium, Prop. 2, 3, 11: piscis, *i. e.* scomber, Hor. S. 2, 8, 46: pastor, *i. e. Geryon,* Ov. M. 9, 184; cf., vaccæ, *i. e. Geryon's,* id. F. 6, 519: lorica, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 15; cf., nodi, Stat. Th. 4, 266.—As *Subst.:* **1. Ibērus** (Hib.), i, *m.*, Ἴβηρος, *The River Iberus in Spain,* now the *Ebro,* Mel. 2, 6, 5; Pl. 3, 3, 4; 4, 20, 34; Cæs. B. C. 1, 60; Liv. 21, 2; 5; Luc. 4, 23.—**2. Iberi** (Hib.), ōrum, *m.* = Iberes, *The Iberians, Spaniards,* Virg. G. 3, 408.—**B. Ibērĭa** (Hib.), æ, *f.*, Ἰβηρία, *Iberia,* the Greek name of *Spain,* Pl. 3, 3, 4; Hor. Od. 4, 5, 28; 4, 14, 50.—**C. Ibērĭcus** (Hib.), a, um, *adj., Iberic, Spanish:* mare, *on the eastern side of Spain,* Col. 8, 16, 9; Pl. 3, 1, 2; id. ib. 7, 10; terræ, Sid. Carm. 23, 164: funes, Hor. Epod. 4, 3.—**D. Ibērĭăcus** (Hib.), a, um, *adj., Iberic, Spanish:* terræ, Sil. 13, 510.—**E. Ibērīna,** æ, *f., A female Iberian, a Spanish woman,* Juv. 6, 53.

II. *An Asiatic people near Mount Caucasus, neighbours of the Colchians, in modern Georgia,* Mel. 3, 5, 6.—In *Sing.*: collect.: Armeniæ pretentus Iber, Val. Fl. 5, 166; so, id. 6, 750.—Called also **Ibēri,** ōrum, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Tac. A. 6, 33; Flor. 3, 5, 21. And *Sing.*, **Iberus,** i, *m. An Iberian.* Val. Fl. 7, 235.—Hence, **Ibērĭa** (Hib.), æ, *f., The country of Iberia, near the Caucasus* (now *Georgia*), Pl. 6, 4, 4; ib. 10, 11; ib. 13, 15; Hor. Epod. 5, 21; Val. Fl. 6, 120.

† **Ibēris,** ĭdis, *f.*=ἰβηρίς, *A kind of cress,* Pl. 25 8, 49; App. Herb. 20.

Ibērus (Hib.), a, um, and i, v. Iberes.

Ibex, ĭcis, *m. A kind of goat, the chamois,* Pl. 8, 53, 79; Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 16; 17; Hier. Job. 31, 1.

Ibi, *adv.* [from the pronom. root I, is] **I.** Prop.: Of space: *In that place, there:* **A.** Gen.: **1.** Ibi cœnavi atque ibi quievi in navi noctem perpetem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 100: Demaratus fugit Tarquinios Corinthe et ibi suas fortunas constituit,

C. Tusc. 5, 37, 109; Ov. M. 1, 316: ædificabat in summa Velia: ibi alto atque munito loco arcem inexpugnabilem fore, Liv. 2, 7: erit hæc differentia inter hoc edictum et superius, quod ibi de eo damno prætor loquitur, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 8, 4, § 6: ut illa, quæ dicimus, non domo attulisse, sed ibi prætenus sumpsisse videamur, *there, on the spot*, Quint. 11, 2, 46; so, id. 4, 1, 54; 12, 9, 19.—**2.** With corresp. relative adverbs, ubi, unde, *etc.*: **a.** With *ubi*: nemo est, quin ubivis quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, C. Fam. 6, 1, 1; cf., ibi esse, ubi, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 10: ubi tyrannus est, ibi... dicendum est plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31.—**b.** With *unde*: multa intelliges meliora apud nos multo esse facta quam ibi fuisse, unde hue translata essent, id. ib. 2, 16.—**3.** With a follg. *Gen.*: ibi loci terrarum orbe portis discluso, Pl. 6, 11, 12.—**B.** Esp.: Post-class. and very rarely with verbs of motion: et quum ibi venerimus, *there, thither*, Gai. Dig. 1, 2, 1 *fin.*

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of time: *Then, thereupon* (mostly ante-class. and poet.): Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 57: invocat deos immortales: ibi continuo contonat Sonitu maximo, *etc.*, id. Amph. 5, 1, 39 *sq.*; cf. ib. 11: ter conatus ibi collo dare brachia circum, Virg. Æ. 2, 792; Liv. 3, 71: nec moram ullam, quin ducat, dari: Ibi demum ita ægre tulit, ut, *etc.*, *then for the first time*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 53.—**2.** With corresp. ubi: ille ubi miser famelicus videt, me tam facile victum quærere, ibi homo cœnit me obsecrare, *etc.*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 30: non voco (te patrem): Ubi voles pater esse, ibi esto, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 25.—**3.** Pleonastically with tum: ibi tum derepente ex alto in altum despexit mare, Enn. in Non. 518, 6; so, quum Æbutius Cæcinæ malum minaretur, ibi tum Cæcinam postulasse, *etc.*, C. Cæcin. 10, 27.

B. Of other relations, *There, in that matter, on that occasion* (class.): nolite ibi nimiam spem habere, Cato in Gell. 13, 17, 1: numquid ego ibi peccavi? Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 23: si quid est, quod ad testes reservet, ibi nos quoque paratiores reperiet, C. Rosc. Am. 29, 82: huic ab adolescentia bella intestina, cædes, rapinæ, discordia civilis grata fuere, ibique juventutem suam exercuit, *in these things*, Sall. C. 5, 2; Quint. 2, 2, 12: non poterat ibi esse quæstio, id. 7, 1, 5: subsensi illos ibi esse et id agere inter se cianculum, *to be at it, busy about it*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 63; so, ibi esse, id. ib. 5, 2, 30.

ibidem (ibidem, Juvenc. 3, 80; Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 48), *adv.* [ibi, with demonstr. suffix *dem*, as in idem, tandem, tantundem, *etc.*]

I. Prop.: Of space: *In the same place, in that very place, just there*: **A.** Cato R. R. 37, 3: cœnati discubuerunt ibidem, C. Inv. 2, 4, 14: ille, cujus merces erant, in gladium ibidem incumberet, id. ib. 2, 51, 154: quod ibidem recte custodire poterunt, id ibidem custodiant, id. Quint. 27, 84; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: ego ibidem has inter cœnam exaravi, *i. e. on the spot, immediately*, id. Frgm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 58; so, quum ibidem invenire finximus, Quint. 9, 2, 60 Spald. *N. cr.*; cf., ibi, *no.* I.—**B.** With a corresp. ubi: ibidem divitiarum cupido est, ubi et usus, Just. 2, 2.—**C.** With *Gen.*: si redierit Illa ad hunc, ibidem loci res erit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 53.—**D.** With a verb of motion: *Si.* Quod, quod dedisti scortis? *Le.* Ibidem una traho, *to that very account*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 10.

II. Meton.: Of non-local relations, *There too, added to that, moreover*: læsit in eo Cæcinam, sublevavit ibidem, C. Cæcin. 9, 23: demisse aurea, incertus ibidem Sudor, Virg. G. 3, 500.

†ibis, is, and idis. *f.*=ἶβις, **I.** Prop.: *A bird held sacred by the Egyptians, which lived on water-animals, the ibi*: Numenius ibis, Cuv.; Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; id. ib. 2, 50, 126; id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78; Pl. 8, 27, 41; Mel. 3, 8, 9. **II.** Meton.: Ibis, *The title of a satiric poem by Ovid* (after Callimachus, who bestowed the name of Ibis on Apollonius of Rhodes).

ibiscum, i. v. hibiscum.

ibus, v. is, *ad init.*

Ibȳcus, i. m., Ἴβυκος, **I.** *A Greek lyric poet of Rhegium, celebrated on account of the cranes which he invoked as witnesses of his murder*, C. Tusc. 4, 33, 71; Aus. Idyll. de Hist. 12, 12; Stat. S. 5, 3, 152. **II.** *A poor man*, otherwise unknown, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 1.

Īcadĭus, ii, m., Ἰκάδιος, *A notorious robber*, C. Fat. 3, 5. Called, also, **Icadion**: "*Rhoneches Icadionque* quum dixit Lucilius, cognomina piratarum posuit," Fest. s. v. RHONDES, p. 270 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf. also, "*Icadion* nomen sævissimi piratæ," Fest. p. 106.

Īcărĭa, æ, *f. An Island in the Icarian Sea* (now *Nicaria*), Mel. 2, 7, 11. Called **Icaros**, i, *f.*, in Pl. 4, 12, 23.

Icariotis, idis, v. Icarius, *no.* II. C.

Icaris, idis, v. Icarius, *no.* II. B.

Icarius, a, um, and ii, v. Icarus, *no.* I. and II.

Īcărus, i, m., Ἴκαρος, **I.** *A son of Dædalus, who, on his flight from Crete, fell into the Ægean Sea*, Ov. M. 8, 195 *sq.*; Hor. Od. 2, 20, 13; Hyg. Fab. 40.—Hence, **Īcărĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Icarus, Icarian*: aquæ, *the part of the Ægean Sea named after Icarus*, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 90: mare, Pl. 4, 11, 18; fluctus, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 15: litus, id. H. 18, 50; Pl. 4, 12, 23.—As *Subst.*: **Icarium**, ii, n. (*sc.* mare), *The Icarian Sea*: Ov. F. 4, 283; 566; Hor. Od. 3, 7, 21.

II. *Son of Œbalus, king of Sparta, the father of Erigone and Penelope, placed in the heavens as the constellation* Bootes, Hyg. Fab. 224; 243; 254; Prop. 2, 33, 29; Tib. 4, 1, 10; Ov. M. 10, 450; id. Ib. 613. Called, also, **Icarius**, Ov. H. 1, 81; Hyg. Fab. 130.—Hence, **A. Īcărĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Icarus, Icarian*: palmes, *i. e. the vine, which Bacchus taught Icarus to cultivate*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 147; cf., umbra, *i. e. of the vine*, id. Th. 4, 655: boves, *the constellation* Bootes, Prop. 2, 24, 33: canis stella, *i. e. the constellation* Canis Major (the dog of Icarus, named Mæra, who was translated to the sky), Ov. Am. 2, 16, 4; the same, astrum, Stat. Th. 4, 777; hence, also, latratus, id. S. 4, 4, 13.—**B. Īcărĭs**, ĭdis, *f.*, Ἰκαρίς, *The daughter of Icarus*, i. e. *Penelope*, Ov. Ib. 393.—**C. Īcărĭōtis**, ĭdis, *f.*, Ἰκαριωτίς, like Icaris, *The dau. of Icarus*, i. e. *Penelope*, Prop. 3, 13, 10.—As *Adj.*: tela, *i. e. of Penelope*, Ov. Pont. 3, 1, 113.

†īcas, ădis, *f.*=εἰκάς (*the number twenty*), *The twentieth day of the month, kept as a festival in honour of Epicurus* (because Epicurus was born on the 20th of the month Gamelion), Pl. 35, 2, 2 (for which, omnibus mensibus *vicesimo die* hunc dent ad eorum opulas, *etc.*, C. Fin. 2, 31, 101).

ic-circo or **id-circo**, *adv.* [ic; circa] *On that account, for that reason, therefore* (freq. and class.).

I. *Abs.* (rare): Plaut. Rud. prol. 28: ille Cliniæ servus tardiusculus est: Iccirco huic nostro tradita'st provincia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 5: quod id quod factum sit, aliud alii videatur esse, et iccirco alius alio nomine id appellet, C. Inv. 1, 8, 11; Cæs. B. C. 1, 42: data Romanis venia est indigna poëtis. Iccircone vager scribamque licenter? Hor. A. P. 265.

II. *Relat.* (so, most freq.): **A.** Corresp. to causal sentences, with *quod*, *quia*, or *si*: **1.** With *quod*: iccirco accessor, nuptias quod mihi apparari sensit, Ter. And. 4, 2, 7: negant, sapientem iccirco virum bonum esse, quod eum sua sponte bonitas delectet, sed quod, *etc.*, C. Rep. 3, 16; cf. id. Fam. 9, 1, 2; and, Quint. 5, 10, 119; iccirco quidam, comœdia necne poema Esset, quæsivere, quod acer spiritus ac vis Nec verbis nec rebus inest, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 45.—**2.** With *quia*: quia natura mutari non potest, iccirco veræ amicitiæ sempiternæ sunt, C. Læl. 9, 32: iccirco, judices, quia veram causam habebam, brevi peroravi, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90: neque enim, quia movetur qui ingreditur, iccirco qui movetur ingreditur, Quint. 5, 9, 6; id. 2, 2, 2: iccirco enumerabimus, non quia, *etc.*, Col. 7, 5, 7; Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 38. **3.** With *si*: non, si Opimium defendisti, iccirco te isti bonum civem putabunt, C. de Or. 2, 40, 170: non enim, si Cicero recte *sentinam reipublicæ* dixit... iccirco probem illud quoque, *etc.*, Quint. 8, 6, 15: nec si pugnent inter se ... iccirco ars non erit, id. 2, 17, 33; cf., nec, si to validus jactaverit auster in alto, Iccirco navem trans Ægæum mare vendas, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 16.—With *si omitted* (rare): non possis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus: Non tamen iccirco contemnas lippus inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29,

B. Followed by a clause denoting the intention; with *ut*, *ne*, or *pron. rel.*: **1.** With *ut*: iccirco nemo superiorum attigit, ut ipse tolleret, C. 2 Verr. 4, 4, 7: quum procemium iccirco comparatum sit, ut judex fiat conciliatior, Quint. 4, 2, 24: quod si iccirco fieret, ut, *etc.*, id. 8 præf. § 27; id. 12, 2, 12.—**2.** With *ne*: sese iccirco ab suis discedere noluisse, quo facilius civitatem in officio contineret, ne omnis nobilitatis discessu plebs propter imprudentiam laberetur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 3: iccirco capite et superciliis semper est rasis, ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, C. Rosc. Com. 7, 20.—**3.** With *pron. rel.*: vos suspicarier, Me iccirco hæc tanta facinora promittere, Qui vos oblectem, *etc.*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 150.

Iccius portus, v. Itius.

Ĭcĕlos, i, m., Ἴκελος (like), *A servant of Somnus* (so called as producing dreams), Ov. M. 11, 646.

Icēni, ōrum, *m. A people of Britain*, Tac. A. 12, 31 *sq.*

†ichneumon, ŏnis, *m.* = ἰχνεύμων, **I.** Prop.: *An animal which tracks the crocodile, the Egyptian rat* or *ichneumon*, Pl. 8, 24, 35; 25, 37; Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; Mart. 7, 87, 5; Nemes. Cyneg. 54. **II.** Meton.: *The ichneumon-fly* (Sphex sabulosus, L.), Pl. 10, 74, 95; 11, 21, 24.

Ichnŏbătes, æ, m., Ἰχνοβάτης (*that follows the trail*), *One of Actæon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 207; Hyg. Fab. 181.

†ichnographia, æ, *f.* = ἰχνογραφία, *A ground-plat, plan*, Vitr. 1, 2.

Ichnūsa, æ, *f.*, Ἰχνοῦσα, *A very ancient name of the Island of Sardinia*, Pl. 3, 7, 13; Sil. 12, 358.

†ichthyŏcolla, æ, *f.*=ἰχθυοκόλλα, **I.** Prop.: *A kind of sturgeon, the huso* (Acipenser huso, L.), Pl. 32, 7, 24. **II.** Meton.: *The glue made from it, sturgeon-bladder*, Cels. 5, 2; Pl. 7, 56, 57.

Ichthyŏphăgi, ōrum, *m.* (ἰχθυοφάγοι, *fish-eaters*), *The name of several nations living upon fish*, Pl. 6, 23, 25 *sq.*

īco, ĭci, ictum, ĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [akin to Sanscrit root agh, to pierce] **I.** Prop.: *To strike, hit, smite, stab, sting* (rare, but class.): **A.** Exin corpus propellit et icit, Lucr. 3, 161: unde icimur ictu, id. 4, 1046: femur, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 42: caput telis (musca), Cat. 115, 4: vidulum fuscinâ, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 124, 1: si iceris me posthac, Turpil. ib. 11: quum Ptolemæus in prælio telo venenato ictus esset, C. Div. 2, 66, 135; cf., lapide ictus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 22; and, ibi in turba ictus Remus cecidit, Liv. 1, 7: quum Summanus e cœlo ictus esset, C. Div. 1, 10, 16; so, fulmine laurus, sola non icitur, Pl. 15, 30, 40; cf., fulmen lauri fruticem non icit, id. 2, 55, 56.—**B.** With a *homogeneous object*: hei, colaphum icit, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 65.

II. Fig. (prps. not ante-Aug.): desideriis icta fidelibus Quærit patria Cæsarem, *smitten, tormented*, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 18: nova re consules icti, *disturbed*, Liv. 27, 9; cf. id. 34, 17; so, conscientiâ ictus, id. 35, 28: metu ictæ, id. 1, 16, et sæp.: si existunt, qui magnitudinem multum ultra se positam non icturi appetant, *reach, attain*, Sen. Const. Sap. 3 *med.*

III. Meton.: **A.** Poet.: **1.** *Smitten* or *affected with wine, giddy, tipsy*: ut semel icto Accessit fervor capiti, numerusque lucernis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 25.—**2.** *Struck by the rays, irradiated*: exin candida se radiis dedit icta foras lux (*i. e.* Aurora), Enn. Ann. 1, 107.

B. Icere fœdus, like ferire fœdus and percutere fœdus, *To make a covenant* or *league*: fœdus, quod meo sanguine in pactione provinciarum iceras, frangere noluisti, C. Pis. 12, 28; cum Gaditanis fœdus icisse dicitur, id. Balb. 15, 34; so, Cœl. in Prisc. p. 886 P.

†**Ĭcon,** ŏnis, *f.* = εἰκών, *An image, figure:* fictæ cerā icones, Pl. 8, 54, 80.

†**ĭcŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = εἰκονικός, *Of* or *belonging to an image, imitating a figure, copied from life:* duces, *i. e. of the size of life,* Pl. 35, 8, 34: quas (*sc.* statuas) iconicas vocant, id. 34, 4, 9: simulacrum aureum, Suet. Cal. 22.

Ĭcŏnĭum, ĭi, *n.*, Ἰκόνιον, *A city of Lycaonia* (now *Kuniah*), Pl. 5, 27, 25; C. Fam. 3, 7, 4; Vulg. Act. 13, 51; id. 2 Tim. 3, 11, et al.

†**ĭcōsăprōti,** ōrum, *m.* = εἰκοσάπρωτοι, *The twenty chief councilmen* in the municipia and colonies, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26. Cf. decaproti, and decemprimi.

†**ĭcōsăprōtĭa,** æ, *f.* = εἰκοσαπρωτία, *The dignity of the* icosaproti, Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26.

Ĭcōsĭum, ii, *n.*, Ἰκόσιον, from εἴκοσι, *A city of Mauritania Cæsariensis* (now *Algiers*), *which received from Vespasian the rights of a Roman colony,* Pl. 5, 2, 1, § 20: nec ab Icosio taciti recedamus. Hercule enim illa transeunte, viginti, qui a comitatu ejus desciverant, locum deligunt, jaciunt mœnia; ac ne quis imposito a se privatim nomine gloriaretur, de condentium numero urbi nomen datum, Sol. 25 *fin.* — Hence, **Icōsĭtānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Icosion;* only as *Subst.*: **Icositani,** orum, *m.* (*sc.* cives *or* incolæ), *The inhabitants of Icosium:* in eam (*sc.* coloniam) contribuuntur Icositani, Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 20.

†**ĭctĕrĭas,** ădis, *f.* (*sc.* gemma) = ικτέριας, *A precious stone,* now unknown, Pl. 37, 10, 61.

†**ictĕrĭcus,** i, *m.* = ικτερικός, *Ill of the jaundice, jaundiced,* Juv. 6, 565; Pl. 20, 9, 34.

†**ictĕrus,** i, *m.* = ἴκτερος, **I.** Prop.: *The jaundice:* Theod. Prisc. 4, 8 *ante med.* **II.** Meton.: *A yellow bird, otherwise unknown, the sight of which was said to cure the jaundice,* Pl. 30, 11, 29.

†**ictis,** ĭdis, *f.* = ικτίς, *A kind of weasel,* Pl. 29, 4, 16.

1. **ictus,** a, um, *P.* of ico.

2. **ictus,** ūs (*Gen. Sing.*, icti, Quadrig. in Gell. 9, 13, 17), *m.* [ico] (*A striking; Concr.*) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A blow, stroke, hit, stab, thrust* (class.): a bestiis ictus, morsus, C. Off. 2, 6, 19: pro ictu gladiatoris, id. Mil. 24, 65: neque ictu comminus neque conjectione telorum, id. Cæcin. 15, 43: scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25: non cæcis ictibus procul ex improviso vulnerabantur, Liv. 34, 14: ictu scorpionis exanimato altero, Cæs. B. G. 7, 25: prope funeratus arboris ictu, Hor. Od. 3, 8, 8: ictus mœnium cum terribili sonitu editi, Liv. 38, 5: apri, Ov. M. 8, 362; Hor. Od. 3, 22, 7: serpentum, Pl. 23, 1, 11: Lesbium servate pedem meique Pollicis ictum, *i. e. a striking, playing of the lyre,* Hor. Od. 4, 6, 36: citharæ, Pl. 34, 8, 19: alæ, *the stroke of a wing,* id. 10, 3, 3: pennarum, id. 6, 12, 13: Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit, *a stroke of lightning, lightning,* C. Off. 3, 25, 94; so, fulmineus, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 11; Ov. M. 14, 618.—Poet., Of the *beating rays* of the sun: tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos Excludet ictus, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 10; so, solis, Ov. M. 3, 183; 6, 49: Phœbei, id. ib. 5, 389 (*al.* ignes): Phœbi, Luc. 7, 214.—Of *jets* of water: longe Ejaculatur aquas atque ictibus æra rumpit, *with jets of water,* Ov. M. 4, 124.—Of the *blows* or *collision of* stones: saxaque cum saxis et habentem semina flammæ Materiem jactant, ea concipit ictibus ignem, id. ib. 15, 348.

B. Esp.: In prosody or in music, *A beating time, a beat:* et pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant, Quint. 9, 4, 51; so, modulantium pedum, Pl. 2, 95, 96: unde etiam trimetris accrescere jussit Nomen iambeis, quum senos redderet ictus Primus ad extremum similis sibi, Hor. A. P. 253.

II. Fig.: sublata erat de foro fides, non ictu aliquo novæ calamitatis, sed suspicione, *etc.*, C. Agr. 2, 3, 8: nec illum habet ictum, quo pellat animum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 32: sub ictu nostro positum, *i. e. in our power,* Sen. Ben. 2, 29; cf., stare sub ictu Fortunæ, Luc. 5, 729: tua innocentia sub ictu est, *beneath the axe,* i. e. *in imminent danger,* Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 9 *fin.*; cf. the opposite: Deum extra ictum sua divinitas posuit, *beyond shot,* i. e. *out of danger,* id. Ben. 1, 7: eodem ictu temporis, *stroke of time,* i. e. *moment,* Gell. 14, 1, 27; cf., singulis veluti ictibus bella transigere, *i. e. by separate attacks,* Tac. H. 2, 38: quæ (legiones) si amnem Araxen ponte transgrederentur, sub ictum dabantur, *i. e. would have come to close quarters,* id. A. 13, 39 *fin.*; cf., lætis ostendat ad Urbem Per campos superesse vim, Romamque sub ictu, *near at hand, before the eyes,* Sil. 4, 42.

ĭcunc̆ŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [icon] *A small image or figure:* puellaris, Suet. Ner. 56.

Ĭda, æ, or **Ĭde,** ēs, *f.*, Ἴδα or Ἴδη, **I.** *A high mountain in Crete, where the infant Jupiter was hid, watched over by the Curetes, and fed by Amalthea,* Ov. Am. 3, 10, 25; id. A. A. 1, 289; id. F. 4, 207; id. ib. 5, 115.—Hence, **Ĭdæus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Ida, Idean:* mons, *i. e. Ida,* Virg. Æ. 3, 105; Mel. 2, 7, 12: antra, Ov. M. 4, 289: Juppiter, Virg. Æ. 7, 139: Dactyli, Pl. 37, 10, 61; the same, Digiti, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: bustum, *raised by the Cretans to Jupiter,* Mart. 9, 35, 1.

II. *A high mountain in Phrygia, near Troy,* Mel. 1, 18, 2; Pl. 5, 30, 32; Virg. Æ. 10, 158; Ov. F. 4, 79; id. M. 10, 71; id. ib. 12, 521 (Ide); id. ib. 11, 762 (Ida).—Hence, **Ĭdæus,** a, um, *adj.*, **A.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to Mount Ida, Idean:* silva, Virg. Æ. 2, 696: pices, id. G. 3, 450: vertices, Prop. 2, 2, 14; Ov. M. 14, 535: parens deum, *i. e. Cybele, who was worshipped on Mount Ida,* Virg. Æ. 10, 252; Ov. F. 4, 182; hence, chori, Virg. Æ. 9, 112: judex, *i. e. Paris,* Ov. F. 6, 44; also, pastor, C. Att. 1, 18, 4: hospes, Ov. H. 16, 303: cinædus, *Ganymede* as stolen away from Ida, Mart. 10, 98, 2.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *Phrygian:* urbes, Virg. Æ. 7, 207.—**2.** *Trojan:* naves, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 2.—**3.** *Roman:* sanguis, Sil. 1, 126.—**4.** Confounded with Idæus, *no.* I.: Idæum Simoënta Jovis cunabula parvi, Prop. 3, 1, 27.

III. *A Trojan female,* Virg. Æ. 9, 177.

Ĭdălĭum, ĭi, Ἰδάλιον, *A mountain-city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus,* Pl. 5, 31, 35; Virg. Æ. 1, 681. Called, also, **Ĭdălĭus,** a, um, *adj.*: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to Idalium, Idalian:* vertex, *the Idalian mountain,* Prop. 3, 13, 54; domus, Virg. Æ. 10, 52: Venus, id. ib. 5, 760: astrum, *i. e. Venus,* Prop. 4, 6, 59: acus, *of Venus,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 16: sagitta, *i. e. dart of love,* Sil. 5, 19: volucres, *i. e. doves,* Stat. Ach. 1, 372.—**2.** Meton.: *Cyprian:* succi, Stat. S. 1, 3, 10.—**B.** **Ĭdălĭē,** ēs, *f.*, *Venus,* Ov. M. 14, 694.

ĭdcirco, *adv.*, v. iccirco.

†**ĭdĕa,** æ, *f.* = ἰδέα, *A* (*Platonic*) *idea, archetype,* Sen. Ep. 58 *med.* (in C. Or. 3, 10; id. Ac. 1, 8, 30; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58, written as Greek).

Ĭdĕālis, e, *adj.* [idea] *Existing in idea, ideal* (late Lat.): forma, Mart. Cap. 7, 239: quædam prudentia, id. 8, 275.

Ĭdem, ĕădem, ĭdem (*Acc.* "EMEM eundem," Paul. ex Fest. p. 76 Müll.; like the Sicilian Greek αὐταυτον, from αὐτὸν; and prps. "IMEM [Cod. im eum] τὸν αὐτὸν," Gloss. Labb.; cf. is *ad init.*), *pron.* [from the pronom. root **I**, whence *is,* and the demonstr. suff. *dem*] **I.** Gen.: *The same:* deinde quod nos eadem Asia atque idem iste Mithridates initio belli Asiatici docuit, C. Manil. 7, 19; so, quam (sphæram) ab eodem Archimede factam posuerat in templo Virtutis Marcellus idem, id. Rep. 1, 14; and, id. quod eidem Ciceroni placet, Quint. 10, 7, 28: jure erat semper idem vultus (Socratis), C. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; cf., idem semper vultus eademque frons, id. Off. 1, 26, 90; and, tu autem eodem modo omnes causas ages? aut in iisdem causis perpetuum et eundem spiritum sine ulla commutatione obtinebis? id. Or. 31, 110: non quod alia res esset: immo eadem, id. Clu. 29, 80: omnibus in causis, id. Cæcin. 21, 59: ad causas simillimas inter se vel potius easdem, id. Brut. 94, 324: ubi Xenocrates, ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? hos enim quasi eosdem esse vultis, id. Ac. 2, 44, 136: amicus est tanquam alter idem, *a second self,* id. Læl. 21, 80: ad idem semper exspectandum paratior, id. Off. 2, 15, 53: nam idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, Sall. C. 20, 5; cf., quos omnes eadem odisse, eadem metuere in unum coëgit, id. J. 31, 14.

II. Esp.: **A.** When something new is added respecting a person or thing already mentioned: *idem* denotes: **1.** Similarity, if the predicates be of the same kind; *Likewise, also, at the same time:* cum Academico et eodem rhetore congredi conatus sum, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1; cf., oratio splendida et grandis et eadem in primis faceta, id. Brut. 79, 273; and, avunculus meus, vir innocentissimus idemque doctissimus, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: jam M. Marcellus ille quinquies consul totum (auspicium) omisit, idem imperator, idem augur optimus, id. Div. 2, 36, 77; cf., viros fortes, magnanimos, eosdem bonos et simplices esse volumus, id. Off. 1, 19, 63: Caninius idem et idem noster quum ad me pervenit venisset, *etc.*, id. Fam. 9, 2, 1.—**2.** Opposition, when *idem* connects dissimilar or opposite predicates: *Yet, nevertheless, on the other hand:* quum (*although*) enim optimam et præstantissimam naturam dei dicat esse, negat idem in deo esse gratiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 121: inventi multi sunt, qui non modo pecuniam sed vitam etiam profundere pro patria parati essent: iidem gloriæ jacturam ne minimam quidem facere vellent, id. Off. 1, 24, 84: (Euphrates et Tigris) amnes ex Armeniæ montibus profluunt ac magno deinde aquarum divortio iter, quod cœpere, percurrunt: . . . iidem, quum Mediæ et Gordianorum terras secare coeperunt, paulatim in artius coeunt, et, quo longius manant, hoc angustius inter se spatium terræ relinquunt, Curt. 5, 1, 13; cf. Zumpt, §§ 127: 697; Madvig, § 488.

B. Connected or corresponding with *ego, tu, hic, ille, iste, qui,* and *unus:* **1.** With *ego:* idem ego ille (non enim mihi videor insolenter gloriari, *etc.*) idem inquam ego recreavi afflictos animos, *etc.*, C. Att. 1, 16, 8; so, ego idem, qui, *etc.*, id. Or. 7, 23; cf., habitæ sunt multæ de me conciones . . . habuit de eodem me P. Lentulus consul concionem, id. Sest. 50, 107; and, cedo nunc ejusdem illius inimici mei de me eodem concionem, id. ib. § 108; so, de me eodem, id. ib. 51, 109; so, with *ego* to be supplied: neque ego aliter accepi; intellexi tamen idem non existimasse te, C. Fam. 9, 15, 3.—**2.** With *tu:* quin tu igitur concedis idem, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 39 *fin.* Mos.; cf., cognoram te in custodia salutis meæ diligentem: eundemque te, *etc.*, id. Att. 4, 1, 1; so, with *tu* to be supplied: tu sedulo argumentaris quid sit sperandum et maxime per senatum: idemque caput rogationis proponi scribis, C. Att. 3, 12, 1.—**3.** With *hic:* Sopater quidam fuit, *etc.* . . . huic eidem Sopatro iidem inimici ad C. Verrem ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt, id. 2 Verr. 2, 28, 68; so, quum est idem hic Sopater absolutus, id. ib. 2, 29, 70: hoc idem facere, id. Rep. 1, 35: ab hisce iisdem permotionibus, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53.—**4.** With *ille:* idem ille tyrannus, id. Rep. 1, 42: in iisdem illis locis, id. 2 Verr. 1, 21, 56: eandem illam (sphæram), id. Rep. 1, 14: quum et idem qui consuerunt et idem illud alii desiderent, id. Off. 2, 15 *fin.*; so, with *ille* to be supplied: ille restituendi mei quam retinendi studiosior: ille provinciæ propagator: ille absentis in omnibus auditor: idem etiam contendit ut, *etc.*, C. Att. 8, 3, 3.—**5.** With *iste:* idem iste Mithridates, id. Manil. 7, 19.—**6.** With *qui:* musici qui erant quondam iidem poëtæ, id. de Or. 3, 44, 174; cf., beneficentia, quam eandem benignitatem appellari licet, id. Off. 1, 7, 20; and, quod idem in ceteris artibus non fit, id. Fin. 3, 7, 24 *fin.*—**7.** With *unus:* exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, id. Div. 2, 47, 97; so, in qua (causa) omnes

sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14; cf., in an inverted order, ut verset sæpe multis modis eandem et unam rem, id. Or. 40, 137.

C. As a word of comparison, with a follg. *et, ac, que, ut, qui* (*quæ, quod*), *quam, quasi, cum*, or poet. with the *Dat.*, *The same as, the same with*: **1.** With *et*: ei quæratur, idemne sit pertinacia et perseverantia. C. Top. 23, 87.—**2.** With *ac*: videmus fuisse quosdam, qui iidem ornate ac graviter, iidem versute et subtiliter dicerent, id. Or. 7, 22; cf. id. Sull. 18, 51.—**3.** With *que*: imperii nostri terrarumque idem est extremum, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33; cf. id. Cæl. 28, 67.—**4.** With *ut*: disputationem habitam non quasi narrantes exponimus, sed eisdem fere verbis, ut actum disputatumque est, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9.—**5.** With *qui*: *The same that*: iidem abeunt, qui venerant, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: quoniam earum rerum quas ego gessi, non est eadem fortuna atque conditio, quæ illorum qui, *etc.*, id. Cat. 3, 12, 27: non quo idem sit servulus quod familia, id. Cæcin. 20, 58: qui (servi) et moribus eisdem essent, quibus dominus, et eodem genere ac loco nati, id. 2 Verr. 3, 25, 62.—In the *neutr.* with the *Gen.*: si idem nos juris haberemus quod ceteri, C. Balb. 12, 29: tibi idem consilii do, quod, *etc.*, id. Fam. 9, 2, 2.—**6.** With *quam*: eandem constituit potestatem quam si, *etc.*, id. Agr. 2, 12, 30.—**7.** With *quasi*: eodem loco res est, quasi ea pecunia legata non esset, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53; cf., sensu enim amisso fit idem, quasi natus non esset omnino, id. Læl. 4, 14.—**8.** With *cum*: hunc ego eodem mecum patre genitum, *etc.*, Tac. A. 15, 2.—**9.** With *Dat.*: (Homerus) Sceptra potitus, eadem aliis sopitu' quiete est, Lucr. 3, 1051: invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti, Hor. A. P. 467; so, Ov. M. 13, 50; id. Am. 1, 4, 1; Claud. Stil. 2, 30.—Hence,

1. ĕădem, *adverbial Abl.* (*sc.* via): **a.** Prop.: *The same way* (rare but class.): ut ventum est in trivium, eadem qua ceteri, fugere noluit: quibus quæ rentibus cur non eadem via perqueret, *etc.*, C. Div. 1, 54, 123: eadem revertens, Liv. 5, 46; so, Nep. Them. 5, 2.—**b.** Fig.: *In the same way, by the same means*: hic te opperiar: eadem illi insidias dabo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 32; cf. id. Pœn. 3, 3, 3; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 15; id. Capt. 2, 2, 43; cf. via.

2. ĕŏdem, *adverbial Abl.* (*sc.* loco): **a.** Prop.: *To the same place*: Orzetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam undique coegit, et omnes clientes obæratosque suos eodem conduxit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 4.—**b.** Fig.: (*a*) *To the same position* or *degree*: ego pol te rediguam eodem, unde orta es, ad egestatis terminos, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 13.—(*β*) *To the same matter, hereto*: eodem accedit servitus, sudor, sitis, id. Merc. 4, 1, 8; cf. Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 26: addendum eodem est, C. Læl. 18, 65: quod sua victoria tam insolenter gloriarentur quodque tam diu se impune injurias tulisse admirarentur, eodem pertinere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 14; cf. locus.

Identĭdem, *adv.* [idem-idem, ever one and the same, *i. e.*] *Repeatedly, several times, often, ever and anon, at intervals* (class.): ne te uxor sequatur, respectas identidem, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 51; so, hæc ego admirans, referebam tamen oculos ad terram identidem, C. Rep. 6, 18 *fin.*: scindens dolore identidem intonsam comam, Att. in C. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem reciprocando putas fieri posse constantius? Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: palpebræ aptissime factæ ad claudendas pupulas et ad aperiendas, idque proviait ut identidem fieri posset cum maxima celeritate, id. ib. 2, 57, 142; id. Rab. Post. 12, 34: L. Cassius identidem in causa quærere solebat, *cui bono* fuisset, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: quum identidem interrogaret, Quint. 6, 3, 49: quum instaret identidem accusator ei, id. ib. 86: revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, C. Att. 13, 26, 1: quum se illi identidem in silvas ad suos reciperent, Cæs. B. G. 2, 19: nullum amans vere, sed identidem omnium Ilia rumpens, Cat. 11, 19.

ĭdeo, *adv.* [id-eo, this for this] *For that reason, on that account, therefore* (class.; esp. freq. in Quint.).

I. Relatively: **A.** With causal particles, *quod, quia, quoniam*: **1.** With *quod*: Var. R. R. 2, 6, 5: re quidem ipsa ideo mihi non satis facio, quod nullam partem tuorum meritorum consequi possum, C. Tusc. 1, 8, 6; so, ideo quod, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 85; id. Att. 3, 14, 2; cf. id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, 23: ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes, quod timui, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 26: vel ideo, quod exercere potest utrinque judicium, Quint. 10, 1, 131; id. 10, 5, 16.—**2.** With *quia*: Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 2: ideo quia uxor ruri est, id. Merc. 3, 1, 46: ut mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur, C. Att. 2, 1, 1: qui ideo felicia bella vestra esse, quia justa sint, præ vobis fertis, Liv. 45, 22; C. Fam. 13, 7, 3: nec medicina ideo non erit ars, quia unctio . . . . cum coquorum ei sit arte communis, Quint. 2, 21, 11: atque ideo nonduum est perfectus orator, non solum quia aliud in alio magis eminet, sed quod non una omnibus forma placuit, id. 12, 10, 2; id. 9, 2, 69.—**3.** With *quoniam*: ideo supervacaneum esse contendunt, quoniam comprehensibilis natura est, Cels. Præf. *med.*: quæ omnia ideo noscenda sunt, quonam, *etc.*, id. 2, 19: immo ideo magis propera, quoniam id nunc aggressus est, Sen. Ep. 76; Pl. 20, 18, 76: hoc ideo adjectum est, quoniam multa genera sunt missionum, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 2.

B. With intentional particles, *ut, ne, quo, quin*: **1.** With *ut*: Var. R. R. 3, 16, 15: ideo C. Claudius Pulcher retulit, ut C. Verres posset auferre? C. 2 Verr. 4, 4, 7: hanc ideo rationem subjecimus, ut, *etc.*, id. Inv. 2, 23, 70: neque vero nunc ideo disputabo, quod hunc statum rei publicæ non magnopere defendendum putem . . . sed, ut doceam Rullum, *etc.*, id. Agr. 3, 2, 4; so, quos non ideo excuso, quia non probem, sed ut sint magis admirabiles, Quint. 10, 7, 31.—**2.** With *ne*: an ideo aliquid contra mulieres scripsit, ne, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 41, 106: ideoque decemviros connubium diremisse, ne, *etc.*, Liv. 4, 6: non tamen omittenda, vel ideo, ne occupentur, Quint. 4, 1, 33: nec ideo Rhenum insedimus, ut Italiam tueremur, sed ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, Tac. H. 4, 73.—**3.** With *quo*: quod id ideo facerent, quo facilius deminuerent hostes, Var. L. L. 5, 16, 26, § 90.—**4.** With *quin*: non, quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, non recipi reges, ideo potius delectos patrum ad eum missos, quam, *etc.*, sed ut, *etc.*, Liv. 2, 15.

C. Non (nec) ideo, with a conditional particle *si*: non, si non potuero indagare, eo ero tardior; sed velocior ideo si quivero, Var. L. L. 5, 1, 4, § 5; id. R. R. 1, 18, 3: vestræ sapientiæ est, judices, non, si causa justa est viris fortibus oppugnandi M. Cœlium, ideo vobis quoque vos causam putare esse justam, *etc.*, C. Cœl. 9, 21: si tamen tempestate fuerit abreptus, non ideo minus erit gubernator, Quint. 2, 17, 24.

II. Abs. (less freq.): te velle uxorem aiebat tuo nato dare, ideo ædificare hoc velle aiebat in tuis, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 34: ex illa investigatione naturæ consequi volebat, bono ut esset animo. Ideo enim ille summum bonum εὐθυμίαν appellat, *etc.*, C. Fin. 5, 29, 87: so, nam ideo dictus εἴρων, agens imperitum, Quint. 9, 2, 46: nihil laboras: ideo, quum opus est, nihil habes, Phædr. 4, 23, 16; Quint. 5, 10, 2: atque ideo ad Pompeium contendit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 11; Quint. Procem. § 9; so, ideoque, id. ib. 25; id. 1, 4, 19; id. 1, 5, 42; id. 1, 6, 22, et sæp.: cf., ideoque et medius ille orationis modus maxime convenit, id. 6, 2, 19, and id. 7, 4, 13: considerandum est, num cui sæpius horum aliquid evenit, neque ideo corporis ulla difficultas subsequatur, Cels. 2, 2; so, nec ideo iram ejus lenient, Tac. A. 1, 12, and Suet. Aug. 54.

†**ĭdĭŏgrăphus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἰδιόγραφος. *Written with one's own hand*: liber Virgilii, *autograph*, Gell. 9, 14, 7.

†**ĭdĭōma,** ătis, *n.* = ἴδιωμα, *A peculiarity in language, idiom*, Charis. p. 255 P.; also, at Simplic. Goes. p. 80, the reading should most prob be, instead of *tagonia* regionis, in *idioma*, the abl. of a form **idioma,** æ, *f.*

†**ĭdĭōta,** æ, *m.* = ἰδιώτης, *An uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced, common person*: quidni et tu idem illiteratum me atque idiotam diceres? Lucil. in Non. 38, 24: quæ non modo istum hominem ingeniosum atque intelligentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent, C. 2 Verr. 4, 2, 4; cf. id. Pis. 26, 63; so, ludos nobis idiotis relinquet, id. ib. 27, 65: postea quam rem paternam ab idiotarum divitiis ad philosophorum regulam perduxit, id. Sest. 51, 110: quoniam respondere nos tibi non quimus, quos idiotas et rudes vocas, Gell. 1, 2, 6.

†**ĭdĭōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἰδιωτικός, *Uneducated, ignorant, unskilful* (post-class.): rudem, impolitam et idioticam compellare, Tert. Testim. An. 1.

†**ĭdĭōtismus,** i, *m.* = ἰδιωτισμός, *The common* or *vulgar manner of speaking*, Sen. Contr. 3 præf.: 2, 11 *fin.*

Idistaviso, *m.* [acc. to Grimm's earlier explanation, in Gramm. Introd. p. xlii., from the old high Germ. id, *nitens*, superlat. idista, most beautiful; and viso, modern Germ., Wiese, meadow] *A plain bordering on the Visurgis*, perhaps near the mod. *Minden*: "sic accensos et prœlium poscentes in campum, cui *Idistaviso* nomen, deducunt. Is medius inter Visurgim et colles, ut ripæ fluminis cedunt aut prominentia montium resistunt, inæqualiter sinuatur," Tac. A. 2, 16. (Grimm has since conjectured, Idisiaviso, *Meadow of nymphs*, from the old Germ. idis, *a nymph, plur.*, idisia, and viso, *meadow.*)

Idmon, ŏnis, *m.*, Ἴδμων, **I.** *The father of Arachne, a native of Colophon*, Ov. M. 6, 8.—Hence, **Idmŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *related to Idmon, Idmonian*: Arachne, Ov. M. 6, 133. **II.** *A prophet in Argos, the son of Apollo and Cyrene, one of the Argonauts*, Ov. Ib. 506; Hyg. Fab. 14.

Idolatria, æ, v. idololatria.

†**Idŏlēum** or **-ĭum,** ii, *n.* = εἰδωλεῖον, *An idol-temple*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 10 *med.*; Hier. Ep. 22, 20: scanned ĭdŏlĭum, Prud. Apoth. 186; id. στεφ. 11, 62; id. Symm. 1, 612.

†**ĭdōlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = εἰδωλικός, *Of* or *belonging to idols, idolatrous, idol-*: res, Tert. Idol. 13: templum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 61 (here scanned with ŏ short); so, with ŏ short: columnæ, Paul. Petric. Vit. S. Mart. 5, 583.

Idolium, ii, v. idoleum.

†**ĭdōlŏlātres,** æ, *m.* = εἰδωλολάτρης, *A worshipper of idols, idolater*, Tert. Idol. 1 *sq.*; 14; id. Apol. 24.

†**ĭdōlŏlātrĭa** (**idolatria,** Salv. adv. Avar. 1, 12), æ, *f.* = εἰδωλολατρεία, *Worship of idols, idolatry*, Tert. Idol. 1 *sq.*: avaritia, idolatriæ famula, Salv. l. l. Hence, Fr. *idolatrie*; Ital. *idolatria.*

†**ĭdōlŏthўtus,** a, um, *adj.* = εἰδωλόθυτος, *Of* or *belonging to sacrifices to idols*: sollennia, Tert. Idol. 13: voluptates, id. Spect. 13.

†**ĭdōlum** or **-on** (ŏ, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 48; Sedul. 5, 146), i, *n.* = εἴδωλον, **I.** *An image, form*, esp. *a spectre, apparition, ghost*: idola atque atomos vincere Epicuri volam, Lucil. in Non. 478, 29: mox apparebat idolon, senex macie et squalore confectus, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 7, 27, 5 (in C. Fin. 1, 6, 21; Fam. 15, 6, 1 and 2, written as Greek). **II.** In Eccl. writers, *An idol*, Tert. Idol. 1 *sq.*; id. Spect. 13.

Idŏmĕneus (quadrisyll.), ĕi (*Gr. Acc.* Idomenea, Virg. Æ. 3, 122), *m.*, Ἰδομενεύς, *A king of Crete, the leader of the Cretans against Troy*, Virg. Æ. 3, 401; Ov. M. 13, 358; Hyg. Fab. 81; 270.

Idŏmēnius, a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to the Macedonian city* Idomene, *Idomenian*: Idomeniosne (to be scanned as a quinquesyll.) petam montes? Cat. 64, 178; dub. al. Isthmonios, and Idæos.

Idōnĕe, *adv.* [idoneus] *Fitly, suitably, properly, duly, sufficiently* (very rare): exordium est oratio animum auditoris idoneo comparans ad reliquam dictionem, C. Inv. 1, 15, 20: ergo cavendum est

idonee. Quid est idonee: Satisdato utique aut pignoribus datis, *enough, to satisfaction*, Ulp. Dig. 40, 5, 4; so, cavere, Gai. ib. 5, 3, 41: magis idonee reficere parietem, *more safely, solidly*, Pompon. ib. 39, 2, 41.—*Comp.*: idonius, Tert. Pall. 3 *med.*

ĭdōnĕĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Fitness, meetness, usefulness* (late Lat.): servi, Aug. Serm. de Div. 106. 3 (al. 296 ed. Migne).

ĭdōnĕus, a, um, *adj. Fit* for something (esp. for doing something), *meet, proper, suitable, apt, able, capable, convenient, sufficient* (of persons and things; class. and very common in prose and poetry); constr.: **A.** Most commonly with *ad, qui*, the *Dat.*, or *Abs.*

1. With *ad*: tot quidem non potuisti adducere homines magis ad hanc rem idoneos, *etc.*, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 2, 6: non essem ad ullam causam idoneus, judices, si hoc non viderem, C. Clu. 6, 17: ad amicitiam esse idoneus, id. Læl. 17, 62: loco pro castris ad aciem instruendam opportuno atque idoneo, Cæs. B. G. 2, 8: quum statim auditoris animum nobis idoneum reddimus ad audiendum, Auct. Her. 1, 4, 6: est enim (lex) ratio mensque sapientis, ad jubendum et ad deterrendum idonea, C. Leg. 2, 4, 8: scientia opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum, id. Off. 1, 40, 142: ad captandos lacertos tempestates non sunt idoneæ, id. Att. 2, 6, 1: consilia idonea ad hoc nostrum negotium, id. ib. 5, 6, 1.

2. With *qui* or *a relative adverb*: **a.** With *qui*: video hercle ego te me arbitrari, Euclio, hominem idoneum, Quem senecta ætate ludos facias, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 74; cf. Ter. And. 3, 2, 12, and id. ib. 4, 18: utrum ille (Pompeius) idoneus non est, qui impetret, *etc.*, C. Manil. 19, 57: tibi fortasse idoneus fuit nemo, quem imitarere, id. 2 Verr. 3, 16, 41: idonea mihi Lælii persona visa est, quæ de amicitia dissereret, id. Læl. 1, 4: et rem idoneam, de qua quæratur, et homines dignos, quibuscum disseratur, putant, id. Ac. 2, 6, 18.—**b.** With *relative adv.*: nequeo mearum rerum initium ullum invenire idoneum, Unde exordiar narrare, quæ, *etc.*, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 1.

3. With *Dat.*: erit alius (discipulus) historiæ magis idoneus, Quint. 2, 8, 7; id. 12, 10, 49: idoneus arti Cuilibet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8: non sat idoneus Pugnæ ferebaris, id Od. 2, 19, 26: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, id. ib. 3, 26, 1: quum idoneos rhetori pueros putaverunt, Quint. 2, 3, 1: Falernum mihi semper idoneum visum est deversorio, C. Fam. 6, 19, 1: castris idoneum locum deligit, Cæs. B. G. 6, 10; so, id. ib. 7, 35, 4: ad cibos viribus conservandis idoneos redeunt, Quint. 2, 10, 6: (volunt poëtæ) simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ, Hor. A. P. 334: metuensque futuri In pace, ut sapiens, aptarit idonea bello, id. S. 2, 2, 111.

2. *Abs.*: cujus (Cethegi) eloquentiæ est auctor, et idoneus quidem mea sententia, Q. Ennius, *etc., a proper, sufficient voucher*, C. Brut. 15, 57; so, auctor, Quint. 1, 4, 20; id. 2, 4, 42: qui si adductus gratia minus idoneum hominem præmio affecisset, *etc.*, i. e. *deserving, worthy*, id. Balb. 3, 7; cf. id. Off. 2, 15, 54: idoneus suæ rei quisque defensor, Quint. 4, 1, 46; so, imperator, id. 12, 3, 5; juvenis, id. 10, 5, 21: debitor, *safe, able to pay* (*opp.* inops), Gai. Dig. 4, 4, 27 *fin.*; so, tutor, Mart. ib. 26, 1, 9; Ulp. ib. 27, 8, 1: homines, Mart. ib. 35, 2, 88; cf. Sen. Ben. 4, 39: servi conscii, tempus idoneum, locus opportune captus ad eam rem, C. Rosc. Am. 24, 68; so, tempora, Quint. 12, 11, 18; cf., lex promulgata idoneo die, id. 2, 4, 35: minus idoneis (verbis) uti, C. de Or. 1, 34, 154; cf., aptum atque idoneum verbum, Quint. 9, 4, 144: vox actoris, id. 12, 7, 1: lectio, id. ib. 8 præf. § 28: cautio, Paptn. Dig. 46, 4, 50: paries, *reliable*, i. e. *safe, sound*, Paul. ib. 39, 2, 36: navis, Ulp. ib. 19, 2, 13: pignora, *sufficient, satisfactory*, id. ib. 22, 1, 33.—*Comp.* (post-class.): si persona idoneior accedat ad emptionem, Ulp. Dig. 18, 2, 4; cf. Paul. ib. 47, 23, 2; so, Ulp. Dig. 43, 29, 3; Callistr. ib. 50, 6, 5 *fin.*; Tert. adv. Herm. 18; id. Anim. 18 (*al.* idonior *or* idoneor).—As *Subst.*: **a. ĭdōnĕus**, i, *m.*, *A fit, suitable*, or *proper person*: in deligendis idoneis judicium et diligentiam adhibere, C. Off. 2, 18, 62: cum idoneis colloquutus, Liv. 34, 25: nullo idoneo respondente, Suet. Ner. 44; Quint. 7, 4, 39: per idoneos et secreti ejus socios, Tac. A. 2, 39.—**b. ĭdōnĕum**, i, *n.*, *A fit, suitable*, or *proper thing of any kind*: apud idonea provinciarum, *i. e. at proper stations*, id. ib. 4, 5.

B. Less freq. constructions: **1.** With *in aliquid*: infirmi et in nullam spem idonei, Sen. Contr. 5, 33: componere materias in hoc idoneas, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 6, 3, 15.—**2.** With *Abl.* (acc. to the analogy of dignus): res idoneæ dignitate alicujus, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 5.—**3.** With *Inf.* (poet.): fons etiam vivo dare nomen idoneus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 12: si torrere jecur quæris idoneum, id. Od. 4, 1, 12.—**4.** With *ut c. Subj.*: idoneus, ut cum eo communices, C. Rosc. Com. 51, 132.

† **ĭdos**, *n.*=εἶδος, *A form, shape*, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.* (written sts. as Latin, sts. as Greek).

‡ **ĭdŭlis** *ovis* dicebatur, quæ omnibus idibus Jovi mactabatur, Fest. p. 104 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. SACRAM VIAM, p. 290, b. *fin.*; Macr. S. 1, 15; Ov. F. 1, 56.

Ĭdūmæa, æ *f.*, Ἰδουμαία, *A region of Palestine*, Pl. 5, 13, 15 *sq.* Called also poet., **Ĭdūme**, es, *f.*, Val. Fl. 1, 12; Luc. 3, 216.—Hence, **Ĭdūmæus**, a, um, *adj.*, **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to Idumea, Idumean*: palmæ, Virg. G. 3, 12. **II.** Meton.: *Of* or *belonging to Palestine, Jewish*: triumphi, *over Judea*, Mart. 2, 2, 5.

‡ **ĭdŭo**, are, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 15, an Etruscan word,=dividere, from the root VID; whence viduus and divido; the primitive of idus.

ĭdus (in ancient Inscrr. freq. written EIDVS, v. Inscr. Orell., *no.* 42), uum, *f.* [acc. to Macr. S. 1, 15, from the Etrusc. ‡ Iduo; v. iduo; and thus, the divided or half month; prps. more correctly, on account of the long *i*, from the Gr. ΕΙΔΩ, pregn., the whole visible moon, the full moon] *The fifteenth day of the months March, May, July, and October, the thirteenth day of the remaining months, the ides*: res ante idus acta sic est: nam hæc idibus mane scripsi, C. Fam. 1, 1, 3: duas epistolas accepi postridie idus, alteram eo die datam, alteram idibus, id. Att. 15, 17, 1: hæc S. C. perscribuntur a. d. VIII. idus Januarias, Cæs. B. C. 1, 5: omnia licet concurrant: idus Martiæ consolantur, C. Att. 14, 4, 2; cf., stulta jam iduum Martiarum est consolatio, id. ib. 15, 4, 2: si quid vellent, a. d. idus Apr. reverterentur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 7 *fin.*: iduum Septembrium dies, Tac. A. 2, 32: postero iduum dierum, id. H. 1, 26.—The ides were sacred to Jupiter, Var. in Macr. S. 1, 14; cf., ‡ idulis.—Interest was paid on the ides: fenerator Alphius Jam jam futurus rusticus Omnem redegit idibus pecuniam, Quærit calendis ponere, Hor. Epod. 2, 69: diem pecuniæ idus Novembres esse, C. Att. 10, 5, 3: jam vel sibi habeat nummos, modo numeret idibus, id. ib. 14, 20, 2: prætermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis idibus senties, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14.—The payment of school-money at the ides is referred to in, (pueri) Ibant octonis referentes idibus æra, Hor. S. 1, 6, 75.

Ĭdўĭa (trisyll.), æ, *f. The wife of Æetes and mother of Medea*, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Hyg. Fab. 25.

Ĭdўllĭum or **Ĭdўllĭum**, ii, *n.*=εἰδύλλιον, *Idyls*, the title of a collection of little poems by Ausonius.

Ierne, es, v. Hibernia.

Igĭlĭum, ii, *n. A small island in the Tyrrhene Sea* (now *Giglio*), Mel. 2, 7, 19; Cæs. B. C. 1, 34; Rutil. 1, 305.

Ig-ĭtur, *conj.* [acc. to Hand Tursell. from *ig=ic*, from the pronom. root I, whence *is* and *hic*, and the demonstr. suff. *itus, ita*] serves to introduce a deduction, *Then, thereupon* (in class. prose usually placed after a word; cf. under cŏ-).

I. Gen. (rare): **A.** SI. IN. IVS. VOCAT. NI. IT. ANTESTATOR. IGITVR EM. CAPITO, Frgm. XII. Tab.; cf. Dirks. Transl. pp. 129-144; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 55: mox magis, quum otium mihi et tibi erit, igitur tecum loquar, id. Casin. 2, 2, 39: quando habebo, igitur rationem mearum fabricarum dabo, id. Mil. 3, 1, 177; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 17: cetera consimili mentis ratione peragrans, Invenies igitur multarum semina rerum Corpore celare, *etc.*, Lucr. 2, 677.—**B.** Pleonastically connected with *tum* and *deinde*: unum tibi emeritum est stipendium, igitur tum Specimen cernitur, quo eveniat ædificatio, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 51: post id agam igitur deinde, id. Stich. 1, 2, 29.

II. Esp.: **A.** In drawing a logical conclusion, *Therefore, accordingly, consequently*: si enim est aliquid in rerum natura, quod hominis mens, quod ratio, quod vis, quod potestas humana efficere non possit: est certe id, quod illud efficit, homine melius. Atqui res cœlestes omnesque eæ, quarum est ordo sempiternus, ab homine confici non possunt. Est igitur id, quo illa conficiuntur, homine melius, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 16: quid ergo hæc ab illa conclusione differt? Si mentiris, mentiris; mentiris autem, mentiris igitur, id. Ac. 2, 30, 96; id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40: quodsi melius geruntur, quæ consilio, quam quæ sine consilio administrantur; nihil autem omnium rerum melius quam omnis mundus administratur; consilio igitur mundus administratur, Quint. 5, 14, 9; C. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: sequitur, ut nihil pœniteat, nihil desit, nihil obstet: ergo omnia profluenter, absolute, prospere; igitur beate, id. ib. 5, 18, 53; so, corresp. with *ergo*, C. Læl. 14 *fin.*, and 15 *init.*: atqui falsum quod est, id percipi non potest, ut vobismet ipsis placet. Si igitur memoria perceptarum comprehensarumque rerum est: omnia, *etc.*, id. Ac. 2, 33, 106.

B. In consecutive interrogations, *Then*: dolor igitur, id est summum malum, metuetur semper, etiam si non aderit: jam enim adesse poterit. Qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? C. Fin. 2, 28, 92; cf., utrum igitur hactenus satis est? id. Top. 4, 25: in quo igitur loco est? credo equidem in capite, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 70: ubi igitur locus fuit errori deorum? id. N. D. 3, 31, 76: possumusne igitur in Antonii latrocinio æque esse tuti? id. Phil. 12, 12, 27; cf., totiesne igitur sententiam mutas? id. Att. 8, 14, 2: cur has igitur sibi tam graves leges imposuerit, quum? *etc.*, id. Ac. 2, 8, 23.—So too in the ironical or sarcastic query: igitur hoccine est amare? rarare mavelim quam sic amare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 20: dicet aliquis: Hæc igitur est tua disciplina? sic tu instituis adolescentes? C. Cœl. 17, 39; id. Fam. 9, 10, 2: id indigne ferens ille: Hunc igitur, regem agnoscimus, inquit? Curt. 6, 11: quin igitur ulciscimur Græciam et urbi faces subdimus? id. 5, 7; cf. id. 10, 6.

C. In resuming an interrupted thought: **1.** Quum Q. Metellus L. F. causam de pecuniis repetundis diceret, ille, ille vir, cui patriæ salus dulcior quam conspectus fuit, qui de civitate decedere quam de sententia maluit: hoc igitur causam dicente, quam, *etc.*, C. Balb. 5, 11; id. Off. 1, 2, 6; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30; id. Brut. 48, 177.—So esp., **2.** After parenthetic sentences: recta effectio (κατόρθωσιν enim ita appello, quoniam rectum factum κατόρθωμα) recta igitur effectio crescendi accessionem nullam habet, C. Fin. 3, 14, 45; id. ib. 2, 22, 74: scripsi etiam (nam etiam ab orationibus dijungo me fere, *etc.*) scripsi igitur Aristotelio more, *etc.*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23: tu enim sapienter (nunc demum enim rescribo iis literis, quas mihi misisti convento Antonio Tiburi) sapienter igitur, quod manus dedisti, *etc.*, id. Att. 16, 3, 1: rerum autem cognitiones (quas vel comprehensiones vel perceptiones appellemus licet) has igitur ipsas propter se asciscendas arbitramur, id. Fin. 3, 5, 18.—And in like manner.

D. For resuming a preceding train of thought, *I say then, as I was saying, in short*: ut quum videmus speciem primum candoremque cœli; deinde conversionis celeritatem tantam, quantam, *etc.*... tum

vicissitudines dierum ac noctium. . . . tum globum terræ eminentem e mari . . . tum multitudinem pecudum . . . hominemque ipsum . . . atque hominis utilitati agros omnes ac maria parentia: hæc igitur et alia innumerabilia quum cernimus, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 1, 28, 70; so, id. Cat. 4, 10, 23; id. Fam. 13, 1, 3; id. de Or. 2, 25, 105.

2. To introduce a special amplification of a thought previously introduced in general terms, *Then:* **1.** De hominibus dici non necesse est. Tribus igitur modis video, *etc.*, C. Fin. 1, 20, 66; id. Brut. 32, 122: quoniam pluribus modis accipi solet, non equidem in omnes eam particulas secabo, sed maxime necessarias attingam. Est igitur unum genus, *etc.*, Quint. 8, 3, 63: ut igitur ante meridiem discesserunt, *etc.*, C. de Or. 3, 5, 17: sit igitur (ut supra significavi) *divisio* rerum plurium in singulas, *partitio* singularum in partes discretus ordo, Quint. 7, 1, 1: prima est igitur *amplificandi* vel *minuendi* species, id. 8, 4, 1: nunc juris principia videamus.—**2.** Also not unfreq. placed at the beginning of the sentence: Igitur doctissimis viris proficisci placuit a lege, *etc.*, C. Leg. 1, 6, 18: igitur his genus, ætas, eloquentia prope æqualia fuere, Sall. C. 54, 1; id. ib. 46, 3: Quint. 1, 1, 1: de quo, quia nunc primum oblatus est, pauca repetam: nam et ipse pars Romanarum cladium erit. Igitur matre libertina ortus, *etc.*, Tac. A. 15, 72; id. ib. 1, 31.

☞ Placed after several words: referamus nos igitur ad eum quem volumus inchoandum, C. Or. 9, 33: eamne rationem igitur sequare? id. Fin. 2, 23, 76: quid dicis igitur? id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12; cf., quid me igitur mones? id. Div. 2, 64, 132: paria sunt igitur, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75; cf., videndum est igitur, id. Off. 1, 14, 43: huic homini parcetis igitur? id. 2 Verr. 1, 32, 81: in hominem dicendum est igitur, id. Flacc. 10, 23: hi autem non sunt: ne Nymphæ quidem deæ igitur? id. N. D. 3, 17, 43; cf., ne in animo quidem igitur sensus remanet, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82: ille mihi videtur igitur vere augurari, id. Div. 1, 15, 27: quæ est melior igitur in hominum genere natura? id. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: quid tibi negoti est meæ domi igitur? Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 63.

ig-nārus, a, um (also, ‡ "ignarures ἀγνοοῦντες," Gloss. Philox.; v. gnarus, *init.*), *adj.* [2 in; gnarus, like ignavus, ignotus, from navus, notus] **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: Of living beings: *Ignorant* of a thing, *not knowing* it, *unacquainted with* it, *inexperienced, unaware* (class.): **1.** With *Gen.*: ait se peregrinum esse, hujus ignarum oppidi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 43: imprudens harum rerum ignarusque omnium, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 56: audi, ne te ignarum fuisse dicas meorum morum, id. Ad. 2, 1, 6; id. Hec. 4, 4, 53: ignara artis meretriciæ, id. Heaut. 2, 1, 14: oratorem ne physicorum quidem esse ignarum volo, C. Or. 34, 119; cf., physicæ rationis ignari, id. N. D. 2, 21, 54: ignarus si sit facundiæ ac poliendæ orationis, id. de Or. 1, 14, 63: alicujus rei ignarus atque insolens, id. ib. 1, 48, 207: magna pars Pisonis ignari, *i. e. not knowing him*, Tac. H. 4, 50; cf., alter alterius ignarus, Pl. 11, 30, 36: ignara puella mariti, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 132: formica haud ignara ac non incauta futuri, id. S. 1, 1, 35.—**2.** With *Gerund in di*: qui ignarus pavendi, nec dolore nec irâ perculsus, *etc.*, Amm. 16, 12, 3.—**3.** With *Relative clause*: ignari, quid gravitas, quid integritas . . . quid denique virtus valeret, C. Sest. 28, 60; id. Top. 20, 75: quum, quid ageretur in locis reliquis, essent ignari, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: quo essent in loco ignari, Quint. 8, 3, 4.—**4.** With *Objective clause:* quanquam non sumus ignari multos studiose contra esse dicturos, C. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: ignarus, non omnes esse rogandos, Ov. M. 6, 263: non ignari sibi ignarum, posse argui, quod, *etc.*, i. e. *he well knew*, Tac. A. 4, 8.—**5.** *Abs.*: tu me ignaro nec opinante, inscio notes et tuos et tuorum amicorum necessarios, *etc.*, C. Planc. 16, 40; cf. id. Quint. 20, 64: si quis laudat Arelli Ignarus opes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 79: quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris? Virg. Æ. 3, 338:—*Sup.*: cum ignarissimis, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 62.

B. Meton.: **1.** Of inanimate or abstract things: *Unacquainted with*, i. e. *exempt from, having no share in*: qui gurges aut quæ flumina lugubris Ignara belli, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 34: curarum ignara voluptas, Stat. S. 2, 2, 149: non ignara philosophiæ grammatice, Quint. 1, 4, 4: ignara hujus doctrinæ loquacitas, id. 12, 2, 20.

2. *Unmindful, regardless of* any thing: O socii (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum) O passi graviora, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 1, 198.

II. *Pass.* (as also, gnarus): *Not known, unknown*, ignotus (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): **A.** *Abs.*: "*ignarus* æque (ac *nescius*) utroqueversum dicitur, non tantum qui ignorat, sed et qui ignoratur. Sallustius: more humanæ cupidinis ignara visundi. Virgilius (Æn. 10, 706)," Gell. 9, 12, 20 *sq.*; cf. Non. 129, 18 *sq.*: mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. J. 18, 6: quibus agrestis vita est, circumscriptio ignara est et fraus, Sen. de Ira 3, 2: quem (amorem) non Fors ignara dedit, sed sæva Cupidinis ira, *unknown, obscure*, Ov. M. 1, 453. **B.** With *Dat.*: pauci interiere: plerosque velocitas et regio hostibus ignara tutata sunt, Sall. J. 52, 4; cf. Tac. A. 2, 13: jamque aderat Theseus, proles ignara parenti, Ov. M. 7, 404; Tac. A. 3, 69.

ignāve, *adv.* [ignavus] *Sluggishly, slothfully, without spirit:* ne quid abjecte, ne quid timide, ne quid ignave, ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, C. Tusc. 2, 23, 55; so, dicere multa, *flatly, tamely*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 67.

ignāvesco, ĕre, 3. *v. inch. n.* [ignavus] *To grow inactive* or *slothful*: anima nec quiescit nec ignavescit, Tert. Anim. 43 *fin.*

ignāvia, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *Inactivity, laziness, idleness, sloth, listlessness; cowardice*; opp. to fortitudo, alacritas (class.): contraria fortitudini ignavia, C. Inv. 2, 54, 165; so, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: inertiam, ignaviam, desidiam, luxuriam (adversariorum) proferre, Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: timiditas et ignavia, C. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: ignaviam suam tenebrarum ac parietum custodiis tegere, id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: socordiæ sese atque ignaviæ tradere, Sall. C. 52; so, id. ib. 58, 4: per luxum atque ignaviam ætatem agere, id. J. 2, 4: quæ tanta animis ignavia venit? Virg. Æ. 11, 733: copia cibi ignaviam affert, Pl. 11, 14, 14: fumo crebriore etiam ignavia earum (apium) excitatur ad opera, id. 11, 16, 15 *fin.*: ignavia corpus hebetat, labor firmat, Cels. 1, 1. **II.** Meton.: Of things: odoris, *i. e. weakness*, Pl. 12, 25, 54, § 119.

ignāvĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [id.] *To render inactive, slothful*, or *dispirited:* Att. ap. Non. 123, 13; id. 126, 15.

ignāvĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Lazily, sluggishly, tardily:* ignaviter quærere, Lucil. in Non. 513, 14; so, Quadrig. in Prisc. p. 1010 P.; Hirt. in C. Att. 15, 6, 2.—*Comp.*: carpere ignavius herbas, Virg. G. 3, 465.

ig-nāvus, a, um, *adj.* [2 in; gnavus, navus] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Inactive, lazy, slothful, idle, sluggish, listless, without spirit, cowardly, dastardly* (class.): homines, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 40: si non fecero Ei male aliquo pacto, me esse dicito ignavissimum, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 27: homo inertior, ignavior, magis vir inter mulieres proferri non potest, C. 2 Verr. 2, 78, 192: ignavus miles ac timidus, C. Tusc. 2, 23, 54; cf., compertum habeo, milites neque ex ignavo strenuum neque fortem ex timido exercitum oratione imperatoris fieri, Sall. C. 58, 1; so, feroces et inquieti inter socios, ignavi et imbelles inter hostes, Liv. 26, 2, 11; and, ignavissimus ac fugacissimus hostis, id. 5, 28, 8: ignavissimi homines, *opp.* fortissimi viri, Sall. C. 12 *fin.*: canis ignavus adversum lupos, Hor. Epod. 6, 2: (apes) Ignavæque fame et contracto frigore pigræ, Virg. G. 4, 259; so, ignavum, fucos, pecus a præsepibus arcent, id. Æ. 1, 435.—With *Gen.*: legiones operum et laboris ignavæ, Tac. A. 11, 18.—As *Subst.*: **ignavus,** i, *m. A coward*: C. Rep. 1, 32: in bello pœna ignavis ab imperatoribus constituitur, id. Cæcin. 16, 46: in victoria vel ignavis gloriari licet, adversæ res etiam bonos detractant, Sall. J. 53 *fin.*; cf., gloriam, honorem, imperium bonus ignavus æque sibi exoptant, id. C. 11, 2: favimus ignavo, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 73.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of inanim. and abstr. things (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): *Idle, slothful*: quæ vitia non sunt senectutis, sed inertis, ignavæ, somniculosæ senectutis, C. de Sen. 11, 36: nemora ignava, *idle*, i. e. *unfruitful*, Virg. G. 2, 208: globus, *i. e. immoveable*, Pl. 2, 8, 6; cf., gravitas, Ov. M. 2, 821; and, stagna jacentis aquæ, Luc. 5, 442: ignavo stupuerunt verba palato, *i. e. speechless*, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 47: mora, id. A. A. 1, 186: anni, *spent in idleness*, id. Am. 1, 15, 1; cf., otia, id. Tr. 1, 7, 25; and, septima lux, *i. e. the Jewish Sabbath*, Juv. 14, 106: ignavum conferunt stipendium, *i. e. only money, not soldiers, arms*, etc., Vell. 2, 39, 1: sucus meconium vocatur, multum opio ignavior, *weaker, less efficacious*, Pl. 20, 18, 76: quorundam flos tantum jucundus, reliquæ partes ignavæ, ut violæ, rosæ, *without strength, without smell*, id. 21, 7, 18: cornicula ante oculos ignava, *i. e. of no use*, id. 11, 28, 34:—ignavum est rediture parcere vitæ, Luc. 1, 492.

B. Of things that produce inactivity or indolence: *Rendering slothful* or *inactive:* nec nos impediet illa *ignava ratio*, quæ dicitur: appellatur enim quidam a philosophis ἀργὸς λόγος, cui si pareamus, nihil omnino agamus in vita. Sic enim interrogant: Si fatum tibi est, *etc.* . . . Recte genus hoc interrogationis ignavum et iners nominatum est, quod, eadem ratione omnis e vita tolletur actio, *relaxing*, C. Fat. 12, 28 *sq.*: frigus, Ov. M. 2, 763: æstus, id. ib. 7, 529: dolor, Pl. 11, 18, 20.

☞ *Adv.* in two forms, ignave and ignaviter.

ignē-factus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis; facio] *Grown fiery*: Theod. Prisc. 2, 2, 15.

ignĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ignеus] *Fiery* (post-class.): vigor, Prud. Cath. 3, 186.

ignesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* (pass., ignescitur, Laber. ap. Non. 481, 7) [ignis] **I.** Prop.: *To become fire, turn to fire, to become inflamed, to burn, kindle:* ex quo eventurum nostri putant, ut ad extremum omnis mundus ignesceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: lumen capere atque ignescere, Ov. M. 15, 847. **II.** Fig.: *To burn with passion, to glow* (poet.): **A.** *Abs.*: virgo (Pallas), Sil. 9, 460: pectora, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 45.—**B.** With *Abl.*: furiis ignescit opertis, Val. Fl. 5, 520.—**C.** With *Dat.*: Rutulo muros et castra tuenti Ignescunt iræ, Virg. Æ. 9, 66: amor menti, Col. Poët. 10, 211.—**D.** With *Inf.*: incurrere muris Ignescunt animi, Sil. 13, 180. **III.** Meton.: Of colour: *To kindle, break into a flame:* purpura et candor et tertium ex utroque ignescens, Pl. 37, 2, 8.

ignĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Of fire, fiery, on fire, burning:* sidera tota esse ignea, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40; cf., sol, Virg. G. 4, 426; and, arces (*i. e.* collum), Hor. Od. 3, 3, 10: vis coeli, *i. e. ether*, Ov. M. 1, 26; but different is, vis, *fire*, as one of the primary elements, acc. to Heraclitus, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 35: Ætnæ, Ov. M. 15, 341: Chimæra, Hor. Od. 2, 17, 13: ardor, *of fire*, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44: ut imitaretur igneam celeritatem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24; cf. igneus motus, id. ib.: postea quam Johannes in igneum oleum demersus, nihil passus est, *i. e. into oil which had been set on fire*, Tert. adv. Hæret. 36. **II.** Fig.: *Fiery, glowing, burning, fervid, ardent, vehement* (poet.): furor, Ov. M. 9, 541: vigor, Virg. Æ. 6, 730: virtus, Luc. 9, 7: volat igneus æquore Tarchon, Virg. Æ. 11, 746; cf., igneus in pugnas, in Martem et proelia et hostem, *burning for the strife*, etc., Sil. 6, 209. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Burning hot, scorching:* æstas, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 2.—**B.** Of colour: *Fiery, flaming, resplendent:* gemmæ igneo colore fulgentes, Pl. 8, 38, 57; so, purpura, Val. Fl. 1, 427: cingula gemmis, Stat. Th. 12, 527.

‡ **ignia** vitium vasorum fictilium, Fest. p. 105 Müll. [prps. = *ἴκνιον, i. e. κνῖον, σῦμα* Hesych.].

ignĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [ignis] *Of or*

belonging to fire: lapis, *flint*, Marc. Empir. 33 *med.*—As *Subst.*: **ignīārium**, ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* instrumentum) *An implement for producing fire*, Pl. 16, 40, 76.

ignī-cŏlor or **-ōrus**, a, um, *adj.* [ignis; color] *Fire-coloured, flame-coloured*: nubes, Juv. 4, 560; 155.

ignī-cŏmans, antis, *adj.* [ignis; coma] *Flaming fiery hair, fiery-haired*, poet.: stellæ, Avien. Arat. 8. Cf. ignicomus.

ignī-cŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Fiery-haired*: sol, Aus. Ep. 7, 9: leo, Nemes. Cyneg. 214. Cf. ignicomans.

ignĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ignis] **I.** Prop.: *A small, feeble fire, a little flame, a spark of fire*: quædam exigua animalia ignículi videntur in tenebris, Quint. 12, 10, 76; Pl. 35, 15, 52; Juv. 3, 102. **II.** Fig. (often in Cic.): quo tolerabilius feramus ignículum desiderii tui, *i. e. glow* or *vehemence*, C. Fam. 15, 20, 2:—(natura) parvulos nobis dedit ignículos, quos celeriter malis moribus opinionibusque depravatis sic restinguimus, ut nusquam naturæ lumen appareat, *sparks*, scintillas, C. Tusc. 3, 1, 2; cf. id. Leg. 1, 12, 33; and, quasi virtutum ignículi et semina, id. Fin. 5, 7, 18: nonnullos interdum jacit ignículos viriles, id. Att. 15, 26, 2: ingenii ignículos ostendere, Quint. 6 præf. § 7. **III.** Meton.: Of colour: *A glittering, sparkling*: onyx Indica ignículos habet, Pl. 37, 6, 24; id. ib. 7, 25.

ignī-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ignis; fero] *Fire-bearing, fiery* (poet.), **I.** Prop.: æther, Lucr. 5, 460; 499: fulmen, id. 6, 379: lampades, id. 2, 25: axis, Ov. M. 2, 59: sidus, Prud. in Symm. 2, 1027: tauri, Val. Fl. 8, 342. **II.** Fig.: ignifero mentes furiabat in iram Hortatu, Sil. 17, 294.

ignī-fŭus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis; fluo] *Flowing with fire, emitting fire*: canor, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 196.

Ignī-gĕna, æ, *m.* [ignis; gigno] *The Fire-born*, a poetical epithet of Bacchus, whose mother, Semele, was killed by lightning: Ov. M. 4, 12 (cf. ib. 3, 305 *sq.*).

ignī-gĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Producing fire*: asinus, *whose pack was on fire*, App. M. 7, p. 197.

ignio, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [ignis] (post-class.) **I.** Prop.: *To ignite, set on fire, make red-hot*: acus minutas ingerunt fornacibus; His membra pergunt urere; utque igniverint, *etc.*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1078. **II.** Fig.: *To give light to, to illumine*: Spiritus ut Verax Martini ignivit acumen, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 513.

ignī-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [ignis; pes] *Fiery-footed* (poet.): equi, Ov. M. 2, 392; Stat. Th. 1, 27: tauri, Mart. Spect. 27.

Ignī-pŏtens, entis, *adj.* [ignis; potens] *Potent in fire, ruler of fire, ignipotent*, a poet. epithet of Vulcan (only in Virgil): deus, Virg. Æ. 12, 90. Called also, *Abs.*, Ignipotens, id. ib. 8, 414, 423; 628; 710; id. ib. 10, 243.

ignis, is, *m.* [akin to Sanscr. agni, *fire*; Goth. auhn-s, fornax; Greek αἰγλη and ἀγλαός; cf. Bopp Gloss. Sanscr. p. 2, b, and 3, a.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Fire* (equally common in sing. and plur.): lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: admoto igni ignem concipere, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190: pati ab igne ignem capere, id. Off. 1, 16, 52: ignis periculum, id. Leg. 2, 23, 58: subditis ignibus aquæ fervescunt, id. N. D. 2, 10, 27: quum omnes naturæ numini divino, cœlum, ignes, terræ, maria pareront, id. ib. 1, 9, 22: hisce animus datus est ex illis sempiternis ignibus, quæ siderea et stellas vocatis, id. Rep. 6, 15: ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, Cæs. B. G. 2, 7 *fin.*: quod pluribus simul locis ignes coörti essent, Liv. 26, 27: ignibus armata multitudo, facibusque ardentibus collucens, id. 4, 33: ignes fieri prohibuit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 30; so, ignem accendere, Virg. Æ. 5, 4: ignem circum subjicere, C. 2 Verr. 1, 27, 69: aqua et ignis, for the most common necessaries of life; cf., aqua, *no.* I. A. 3, and the exx. there cited: ignem operibus inferre, Cæs. B. C. 2, 14: ignem comprehendere, id. B. G. 5, 43: igni cremari, id. ib. 1, 4: ignis in aquam conjectus, C. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, id. Phil. 11, 14.—Poet.: fulsere ignes et conscius æther, *i. e. lightnings*, Virg. Æ. 4, 167; cf., Diespiter Igni corusco nubila dividens, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 6: micat inter omnes Julium sidus, velut inter ignes luna minores, *i. e. stars*, id. ib. 1, 12, 47: et jam per mœnia clarior ignis Auditur, *i. e. the crackling of fire*, Virg. Æ. 2, 705.

B. Esp.: Sacer ignis, as a disease, *St. Anthony's fire*, Cels. 5, 28, 4; Virg. G. 3, 566; Col. 7, 5, 16.

II. Fig.: **A.** (mostly poet.): **1.** *The fire* or *glow of passion*, in a good or bad sense: quum odium non restingueritis, huic ordini ignem novum subjici non sinistis, C. Rab. Post. 6, 13: exarsere ignes animo, Virg. Æ. 2, 575: laurigerosque ignes, si quando avidissimus hauri, *raving, inspiration*, Stat. Ach. 1, 509.—**2.** Of *the flame of love, love*: **a.** *Sing.*: (Dido) cæco carpitur igni, *the secret fire of love*, Virg. Æ. 4, 2; Ov. M. 3, 490: id. ib. 4, 64; 195; 675.—**b.** *Plur.*, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 8; id. ib. 1, 27, 16; id. ib. 3, 7, 11; Ov. M. 2, 410; id. ib. 6, 492; cf. socii, *i. e. nuptials*, Ov. M. 9, 796.

B. Of that which brings destruction, *Fire, flame*: quem ille obrutum ignem (*i. e.* bellum) reliquerit, Liv. 10, 24: ne parvus hic ignis (*i. e.* Hannibal) incendium ingens exsuscitet, id. 21, 3, 6; cf. id. 29, 31, 3.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *Brightness, splendour, brilliancy, lustre, glow, redness* (mostly poet.): **1.** Of the stars: jam clarus occultum Andromedæ pater Ostendit ignem, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 17; Ov. M. 4, 81; 11, 452; 521; id. ib. 15, 665.—**2.** Of the sun: Ov. M. 1, 778; id. ib. 4, 194; id. ib. 7, 193.—**3.** Of Aurora: Ov. M. 4, 628.—**4.** Of other things: arcano florentes igne smaragdi, Stat. Th. 2, 276; cf. Mart. 14, 109; and, acies stupet igne metalli, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 51: quum ignis oculorum cum eo igne qui est ob os offusus, *redness, blush*, C. Univ. 14; so, Stat. Ach. 1, 516.

B. *Concr.* (acc. to *no.* II. A.): like amores, of *A beloved object, a flame* (so only poet.): at mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis, Amyntas, Virg. E. 3, 66; Hor. Epod. 14, 13; id. S. 2, 3, 276; cf. amor, *no.* III. A. 1.

igni-spĭcĭum, ĭi, *n.* [ignis; specio] *A divining from Fire, divination by fire*, Pl. 7, 56, 57.

ignītābŭlum, i, *n.* [ignio] **I.** Prop.: *An implement for producing fire*, Sol. 11; cf., "*ignitabulum* ignis receptaculum," Fest. p. 105. **II.** Fig.: ingenii virtutisque, Macr. S. 2, 8.

ignītŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ignitus] *Somewhat fiery* (post-class.): Mercurius, Tert. ad. Nat. 1, 10 *fin.*

ignītus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of ignio. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Fiery, glowing*: æther, App. de Mundo, p. 57: tela, id. ib. p. 61.—*Sup.*: e nubibus Draconis effigies ignitissima labitur, Jul. Valer. Res. Gest. Alex. Magn. 3, 90 ed. Mai.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *Illumined, enlightened*: ignitum quoniam Deus indidit olli Ingenium, purum, sapiens, subtile, serenum, *etc.*, Prud. Ham. 546.—**2.** *Burning, tormenting*: Pæonius ex arsit, cui satyricus ille morsum dentis igniti avidius impresserat, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.—**C.** Meton.: Of wine (*Comp.*): *Hot, burning* to the taste: quod natura vinum esset ignitius, Gell. 17, 8, 10.

ignī-vāgus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis; vagor] (late Lat.) *Wandering about in the manner of fire, like wild-fire*: denunciatio, Mart. Cap. 9, 304: ignivagis exureus cuncta procellis, Coripp. Johann. 6, 371.

ignī-vŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis; vomo] *Vomiting fire*: sol, Venant. de Pasch. 3 (*cf.* Lact. 2, col. 285, ed. Migne).

i-gnōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; gnobilis=nobilis] *Unknown, of no note*, as respects fame, birth, *etc.* **I.** Gen.: *Unknown to fame, not renowned, undistinguished, obscure* (class.): quod ingloriis sit atque ignobilis ad supremum diem perventurus, C. Tusc. 3, 24, 57: humilis in plebe et ideo ignobilis puerpera, Pl. 7, 36, 36: non ignobilis dicendi magister, C. Brut. 91, 315: ignobilis ævum exigere, Virg. Æ. 7, 773: maritus, *unknown*, App. M. 5, p. 160: ignobilissimi artifices, Pl. 35, 4, 10: civitas ignobilis atque humilis Eburonum, *obscure and insignificant*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 28: facies, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 9: vinum ignobilius, Pl. 23, 1, 20: M. Fulcinius Romæ argentariam non ignobilem fecit, C. Cæcin. 4, 10. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Of low birth, baseborn, ignoble*: ex aliqua familia non ignobili, C. 2 Verr. 5, 11, 28; so, virgo, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 70: vulgus, Virg. Æ. 1, 149: agmen, Liv. 10, 20: regnum Tulli, Hor. S. 1, 6, 9.—**B.** As a term of reproach: vapulabis, ni hinc abis, ignobilis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 284.

ignōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ignobilis] **I.** Gen.: *Want of fame, obscurity* (rare, but class.): num igitur ignobilitas aut humilitas aut etiam populares offensio sapientem beatum esse prohibebit? C. Tusc. 5, 36, 103; so, virorum, Ov. M. 6, 319: artificis, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 69. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Low birth, mean origin* (rare, but class.): multis viris fortibus ne ignobilitas generis objiceretur, C. Mur. 8, 17.—**B.** Meton.: Of things: *Inferior quality, badness*: vini, Col. 3, 21, 10.

ignōbĭlĭter, *adv.* [ignobilis, *no.* II.] (late Lat.) *Meanly*: sepultum, Eutr. 7, 23; so, ædes fastigiata, Sol. 70.

i-gnōmĭnĭa, æ, *f.* [2. in; gnomen=nomen; a deprivation of one's good name, one's honour, *etc.*] **I.** Prop.: *Disgrace, dishonour, ignominy*, as the result of civil or military punishment (class.; in the sing. and plur.): "censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert. Itaque, ut omnis ea judicatio versatur tantummodo in nomine, animadversio illa *ignominia* dicta est," C. Frgm. ap. Non. 24, 9 *sq.* (Rep. 4, 6 ed. Mos.); C. Clu. 47, 130: tu non animadvertes in omnes, sed carpes ut velis, et paucos ex multis ad ignominiam sortiere? id. ib. 46, 129: ignominiæ causa post omnes interrogatus, Suet. Claud. 9: nonnullos signiferos ignominia notavit ac loco movit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 71; cf., qui ignominia notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militiam subterfugissent, C. Phil. 7, 9, 23: mille milites, quia serum auxilium post prœlium venerant, prope cum ignominia dimissi, Liv. 3, 5; cf. Suet. Cæs. 69: sine ignominia domum reverti, Cæs. B. C. 1, 85; cf. id. B. G. 7, 17; id. ib. B. C. 3, 101; Suet. Ner. 39; id. Oth. 9; id. Vesp. 8.—*Plur.*: variis ignominiis afficere, Suet. Aug. 24: animadversionum et ignominiarum genera, id. Tib. 19.

II. Meton.: *Disgrace, shame, dishonour, ignominy* in gen.: *Sing.*: **A.** Maculam atque ignominiam imponere, Lucil. in Non. 24, 14: in quibus (civitatibus) expetunt laudem optimi et decus ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, C. Rep. 5, 4; so, with dedecus, id. Div. 2, 9, 23; id. Quint. 20, 64; with infamia, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: per summam injuriam ignominiamque, id. 2 Verr. 3, 97, 226; cf., injuriam sine ignominia imponere, id. Quint. 31, 96: hæc insignia ignominia, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16: ignominia mortuum affecerit, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: adjecta quibusdam ignominia, Quint. 3, 7, 20: ad depellendam ignominiam, id. 1, 2, 24: in urbanas tribus transferri ignominiæ est, Pl. 18, 3, 3.—*Plur.*: ut homines castigationibus, reprehensionibus, ignominiis affici se in delicto doleret, C. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: judiciis ignominiisque concisus, id. Phil. 12, 4, 11.—**B.** With *Gen.*: hac tamen una plaga conciderit, ignominia senatus, *a disgrace inflicted by the Senate*, C. Prov. Cons. 7, 16: labes ignominiaque mortis, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 27: ignominia amissarum navium, Cæs. B. C. 1, 100 *fin.*: cum summa ignominia familiæ, Nep. Timoth. 4.

ignōmĭnĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [ignominia] *Disgraced*: Gell. 8, 15 *in lemm.*

ignōmĭnĭōse, *adv.* [ignominiosus] *Ignominiously, disgracefully*: pugnare, Eutr. 4, 24; 26:—*Comp.*: tractare aliquem, Arn. 4, 147:—*Sup.*: fugere, Oros 7, 7.

ignōmĭnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ignominia] (*Full of* ignominia; hence) *Dis-*

graceful, shameful, ignominious (not freq. till after the Aug. age): **A.** Of persons: exsul eras, ignominiosus, *branded with public ignowing*, Quint. 7, 1, 8: filia, Macer. Dig. 48, 5, 24.—As *Subst.*: **ignominiosus,** i, *m., A person in disgrace*: **1.** *Sing.*: nec concilium inire ignominioso fas, Tac. G. 6; so, Quint. 3, 6, 75; 7, 1, 5, 3.—**2.** *Plur.*: ignominiosis notas demptsit, Suet. Vit. 8.—**B.** Of inanimate and abstract things: dominatio, C. Phil. 3, 14, 34: fuga, Liv. 3, 23: dicta, Hor. A. P. 247: missio, *disgraceful dismissal* (of a soldier), Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3:—*Sup.*: ignominiosissimum caput, Tert. Apol. 15.

i-gnōmĭnĭum, ii, n. [2. in; gnomen = nomen] *Disgrace, shame, ignominy* (late Lat.): ignominium dictum, eo quod desinat habere honestatis nomen is, qui in aliquo crimine deprehenditur. Dictum autem ignominium quasi sine nomine, sicut ignarus sine scientia, ignobilis sine nobilitate, Isid. Orig. 5, 27, 25; dub (al. ignominia): non ignominium est virum seduci prudentem? Commod. 19, 1.

ignōrābilis, e, *adj.* [ignoro] *Unknown* (rare, but class.): quis hic est, Qui oculis meis obviam ignorabilis objicitur? Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 18: separare, quod levius, facilius, non ignorabile, non fortuitum, non necessarium fuerit, C. Inv. 2, 32, 99: libri literis ignorabilibus prænotati, App. M. 11, p. 268: alterum illud ignorabilius obscuriusque est, Gell. 9, 12, 4.

ignōrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [ignorabilis] *In a way not to be known or understood*: laminæ ignorabiliter literatæ, *i. e. covered with unknown characters*, App. M. 3, p. 137.

ignōrans, antis, **I.** *P.* of ignoro. **II.** *Pass.*: *Not knowing, ignorant of* a thing (extremely rare): eventus belli non ignoras, Cæs. B. G. 6, 42, 1.

ignōranter, *adv.* [ignorans, *no.* II.] *Ignorantly*: ignoranter vel simpliciter non faciunt, quod, *etc.*, Cypr. Ep. 63.

ignōrantĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] *Want of knowledge* or *information, ignorance* (mostly post-Aug.; only once in Cic., for C. Fl. 30, 46, is a gloss.; cf. Klotz. C. Læl. 19, 70): **1.** With *objective Gen.*: ignorantia loci, Cæs. B. C. 3, 68; so, locorum, Suet. Galb. 20; cf., imperii Romani, Tac. A. 1, 59: scripturæ, Suet. Cal. 41: discriminis sui, Quint. 6, 1, 47: præteritæ culpæ, Ov. H. 20, 189: veri, id. M. 7, 92: recti, Tac. Agr. 1.—**2.** *Abs.*: errorem et temeritatem et ignorantiam et opinationem et suspicionem . . . a virtute sapientiaque removebat, C. Ac. 1, 11, 42: hoc est maximum ignorantiæ malum, quod, *etc.*, Quint. 12, 3, 3; id. 5, 10, 34; cf. id. 7, 2, 40; id. 7, 4, 14: mutua ignorantia fallentes, Tac. H. 1, 75: sancta ignorantia, quid sit illud quod, *etc.*, id. Germ. 40.

ignōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [ignoro] *Want of knowledge* or *acquaintance* with a thing, *ignorance* of it (freq. in Cic.; elsewh. rare): **1.** With *objective Gen.*: timentibus ceteris propter ignorationem locorum, C. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.*; so, nunquam antea visi regis, Curt. 3, 12: sui, C. Clu. 39, 109: stirpis et generis, id. Læl. 19, 70 Klotz. *N. cr.*: dialectices, id. Fin. 3, 12, 41: causarum, id. Div. 2, 22, 49: juris, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18: maximarum rerum (with summus error), id. N. D. 1, 1, 2 *fin.*: virtutis, id. Rep. 1, 34: decori, id. Or. 21, 70: facti, Papin. Dig. 16, 1, 7.—**2.** With *de*: cujus scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus ignoratio de aliquo purgatio debet videri, C. Sull. 13, 39 *fin.*

i-gnō-ro, āvi, ātum, āre (*Inf. Pass.*, ignorarier, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 38), 1. *v. a.* [2. in; gno-sco = no-sco] *Not to know* or *know of* a thing; *to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, ignorant of*; *to ignore* (class.): **1.** With *Acc.*: siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, C. Rep. 2, 18: erras si id credis et me ignoras, Clinia, *do not know me, mistake me*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 52; cf., qui illum ignorabant, C. Ac. 2, 2, 4; and, et illum et me vehementer ignoras, id. Rab. Post. 12, 33: illi iniqui jus ignorant, Plaut. Am. prol. 37: si hæc ignoremus, multa nobis et magna ignoranda sint, C. Rep. 1, 13: istam voluptatem Epicurus ignorat? id. Fin. 2, 3, 7: quod tu quidem minime omnium ignoras, id. Or. 68, 227: ignoro causam (belli), detestor exitum, id. Phil. 8, 2, 7 *fin.*—*Pass.*: ignoratur parens, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 10: fugitive, etiam nunc credis, te ignorarier? id. Ph. 5, 7, 38: sciscitantes quisnam esset, nam ignorabatur, Suet. Vit. 17: ignoratus Romanos palantes repente agreditur, *unknown, undiscovered*: Sall. J. 54, 9; cf. servili habitu per tenebras ignoratus evasit, Tac. H. 4, 36; so, id. ib. 3, 23, 74: hæc omnia ignorari possunt, Quint. 3, 5, 6; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 18: Archimedis ignoratum a Syracusanis indagavi sepulcrum, C. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: Cn. Octavii eloquentia, quæ fuerat ante consulatum ignorata, id. Brut. 47, 176: aut ignoratæ premit artis crimine turpi, Hor. A. P. 262.—**2.** With *Objective clause*: quis ignorabat, Q. Pompeium fecisse fœdus, eâdem in causâ esse Mancinum, ? C. Rep. 3, 18; Quint. Procem. § 1: neque ignoro, toto illo tempore vix tantum effici, quantum, *etc.*, id. 1, 1, 17; so, id. 2, 4, 38; 3, 6, 78; cf., neque illud ignoro, in iisdem fere esse et ornatum, id. 8, 6, 3.—**3.** With *Inf.*: lætitiæ causas ignorat dicere miles, Lætaturque tamen, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 1-6.—**4.** With *Relative clause*: quum id quam vere fiat ignores, C. Læl. 26, 97: ignorante rege, uter eorum esset Orestes, id. ib. 7, 24: non ignoro, quanti ejus nomen putetis, id. N. D. 3, 31, 78: non ignorans, quanta ex dissensionibus incommoda oriri consuessent, Cæs. B. G. 7, 33, 1.—**5.** With *de*: ignorat etiam de filio, C. Att. 8, 14, 3.—**6.** With *quin*: quis ignorat, quin tria genera sint? C. Fl. 27, 64.—**7** *Abs.*: an vero vos soli ignoratis? vos hospites in hac urbe versamini? C. Mil. 12, 33; Quint. 9, 4, 110: cur ego, si nequeo ignoroque, poëta salutor? Hor. Ep. 2, 3, 87; Plaut. Capt. prol. 50.

ignoscens, entis, **I.** *P.* of ignosco. **II.** *Pa.*: *Forgiving, inclined to forgiveness, placable*: (*Comp.*): animus ignoscentior, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32.

ignoscentĭa, æ, *f.* [ignosco] *Pardon, forgiveness* (post-class. and very rare): Gell. 7, 3, 47.

ignoscibĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Pardonable, excusable* (post-class. and very rare): Castrit. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 1.

i-gnosco, gnōvi, gnōtum, gnoscĕre (*Pluperf. sync.*, ignōsset, Sil. 8, 619: *Part. Fut.*, ignoscĭturus, Piso ap. Prisc. p. 887; also, ignoturus, C. ib. p. 836), 3. *v. a.* [2. in; gnosco, nosco] (*Not to know, not to search into*; hence, with esp. reference to a fault, a crime) *To pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook* (class.): **A.** *Alicui* or *alicui rei* (*aliquid, quod, si*, etc.): hoc ignoscant dii immortales, veliim et populo Romano et huic ordini, C. Phil. 1, 6, 13: ut eis delicta ignoscas, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 68: velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, C. Att. 7, 12, 3: mihi quæso, iguoscito, si appello talem virum sæpius, id. Agr. 2, 18, 49: ne discamus nobis ignoscere, Quint. 11, 2, 45; so, id. 10, 3, 29; cf., adeo, familiare est hominibus, omnia sibi ignoscere, Vell. 2, 30, 3: ignoscas velim huic festinationi meæ, C. Fam. 5, 12, 1: incitiæ meæ et stultitiæ, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 62; delictis, id. Merc. 5, 4, 37: vitiis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 131.—*Impers. Pass. with Dat.*: ignoscі nobis postulabimus, Auct. Her. 2, 17, 25: eâ jam ætate sum, ut non sit peccato mihi ignosci æquum, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 10: tabellam dedit, quia ignosceretur iis, quos, *etc.*, Suet. Aug. 33: mihi profecto poterit ignosci, si, *etc.*, Quint. 4 præf. § 5: deprecatores, quibus non erat ignotum, C. Att. 11, 14, 1: exemplis uti oportebit, quibus in simili excusatione non sit ignotum: et contentione, magis illis ignoscendum fuisse, id. Inv. 2, 32, 100.—**B.** In *simple constr.* (very rare; not in Cic.): orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 101: equidem istuc factum ignoscam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 34: parvum si Tartara nossent Peccatum ignovisse, Virg. Cul. 296.—*Pass.*: ego esse in hac re culpam meritam non nego, sed eam, quæ sit ignoscenda, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 26: et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccati locus, id. Heaut. 2, 1, 6.—**C.** *Abs.*: (rare, but class.): ignosce: orat, confitetur, purgat: quid vis amplius? Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 46: quotiens ignoscimus (in dicendo) Quint. 6, 2, 14: ad ejus facti deprecationem ignoscendi petenda venia est, C. Part. Or. 37, 131; cf. id. Pis. 41, 98.—*Impers.*: ignotum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 28.

1. **ignōtus,** a, um, *P.* of ignosco.

2. **i-gnōtus,** a, um. *adj.* [2 in; gnotus, notus] **I.** *Pass.*: **A. Gen.**: **1.** Of persons: *Unknown*: quanquam ad ignotum arbitrum me appellis: si adhibebit fidem, Etsi est ignotus, notus: si non, notus ignotissimus est, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 104 *sq.*: dubitabitis, judices, quin ab hoc ignotissimo Phryge nobilissimum civem vindicetis? C. Fl. 17, 40: ignoti homines et repentini quæstores celeriter facti sunt, id. Brut. 64, 242: homo ignotus et novus, id. Rep. 1, 1: omnes illacrimabiles Urgentur ignotique longa Nocte, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 27.—*Comp.*: ignotior gens, Liv. 5, 32.—*Sup.*: nos plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, C. Rep. 1, 17.—**2.** Of things: jus application is obscurum sane et ignotum patefactum atque illustratum est, C. de Or. 1, 39, 177; so, obscurioribus et ignotioribus verbis, Quint. 7, 3, 13; cf. also id. 8, 3, 73; 8, 6, 74: hæc nova et ignota ratio, C. Rep. 1, 16: alter (dies) in vulgus ignotus, id. Att. 9, 5, 2: ille tibi non ignotus cursus animi mei, id. ib. 5, 15, 1: terræ, *unknown, strange, distant*, Tib. 1, 3, 3; so, id. ib. 39; cf., nobilis ignoto diffusus consule Bacchus, *unknown, remote* with respect to time, *i. e. old*, Luc. 4, 379.

B. Esp.: *Pregn.* (for ignobilis, *no.* II. A.): **1.** Prop.: Of persons: *Of low birth* or *condition, low-born, base, vulgar* (poet.): quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 36; cf., naso suspendis adunco Ignotos, ut me libertino patre natum, id. ib. 6; and id. ib. 24: Achivi, *the ignoble Greeks*, Ov. M. 12, 600.—*Sup.*: inter Avernales haud ignotissima nymphas, Ov. M. 5, 540.—**2.** Meton.: Of things: *Low, mean, base*: progenuit tellus ignoto nomine Ligdum, Ov. M. 9, 670: ignotis perierunt mortibus illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 108.

II. *Act.* (cf. the Gr. ἄγνωστος), *Unacquainted with* a thing, *i. e. ignorant of* it (very rare, for ignarus): ignotæ iteris sumus, Næv. in Non. 124, 28: simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, C. Fam. 5, 12, 7; cf., ignotos fallit, notis est derisui, Phædr. 1, 11, 2; so, Nep. Ages. 8.

Īgŭvĭum, ii, *n. A city of Umbria* (now *Gubbio*), C. Att. 7, 13, b. 6; Cæs. B. C. 1, 12; Liv. 45, 43; Sil. 8, 461.—Hence, **A. Īgŭvīnātes,** ium, *m., The inhabitants of Igurium*, C. Balb. 20, 47.—**B. Īgŭvīni,** ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Igurium*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 12; Pl. 3, 14, 19; id. 16, 7, 7.

† **īlĕos,** i, *m.* = εἰλεός, *A severe kind of colic, the iliac passion*, Pl. 30, 7, 20; id. 20, 6, 23; id. 32, 9, 31, et al. (in Cels. 4, 13, written as Greek).

Ilercaŏnenses, ium, *m.*, Liv. 22, 21; **Ilergaónes,** um, *m.*; or **Inlergaónes,** um, *m.*; or **Ilargaónes,** um, *m.*; or **Ilercaònes,** um, *m.*, Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 20; *A people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *near the Ebro*.—Hence, **Illurgavonensis,** e, *adj., Of the Ilercaones*: cohors, Cæs. B. C. 1, 60.

Ilerda, æ, *f. A city in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the Sicoris* (now *Lerida*), Cæs. B. C. 1, 41 *sq.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 13; Luc. 4, 144; 261.—Hence, **Ilerdenses,** ium, *m., The inhabitants of Ilerda*, Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

Ilergētes, um, *m. A people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *whose capital was* Athanagia, Pl. 3, 3, 4; Liv. 21, 23; 61; 22, 21; 26, 49, et al.

Ilex, ĭcis, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *A kind of oak, the holm-oak* or *great scarlet oak* (Quercus ilex, L.): Pl. 16, 6, 8; 8, 12; 18, 30; Virg. E. 7, 1; id. Æ. 12, 702; Ov. M. 1, 112; id. ib. 8, 227; Hor. Od. 3, 13, 14; id. ib. 3, 23, 10; id. Epod. 15, 5; id. Ep. 1, 16, 9. **II.** Meton.: Poet.: *The acorn of the* ilex; collect.: porcus ilice pastus, Mart. 14, 70.

1. **Īlĭa,** lum (heteroel. *Dat. Sing.*, ilio, in the pun with Ilio from Ilion, Poet. ap

Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 499: *Dat. Plur.*, Ilīis, Cels. 4, 1 *fin.*), *n.* **I.** Prop.: That part of the abdomen which extends from the lowest ribs to the pubes, *The groin, flank*, Ov. M. 3, 216; id. ib. 12, 486; Virg. G. 3, 507; id. Æ. 7, 499; id. ib. 10, 778; Hor. Epod. 3, 4; Pl. 20, 5, 15: ducere ilia, *to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9; so also, trahere, Pl. 26, 6, 15: rumpere ilia, *to burst*, Virg. E. 7, 26. **II.** Meton.: *The entrails* of animals, Hor. S. 2, 8, 30; Mart. 10, 45, 4; Juv. 5, 136.

2. **Īlĭa,** æ, *f., A poetical name of* Rhea Silvia, *dau. of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus*, Enn. Ann. 1, 58 *sq.*; Virg. Æ. 1, 274; Ov. F. 2, 383; 598: Hor. Od. 1, 2, 17; id. ib. 3, 9, 8; id. ib. 4, 8, 22.—Hence, **Īlĭădes,** æ, *m., Son of Ilia:* **A.** Gen.: Romulus Iliades Iliadesque Remus, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 40: pater, *i. e. Romulus*, id. F. 4, 23: fratres, *i. e. Romulus and Remus*, id. ib. 3, 62.—**B.** Esp.: = Romulus, Ov. M. 14, 824.

Iliacus, a, um, v. Ilium, *no.* B.

Iliades, æ, **I.** *The Trojan;* v. Ilium, *no.* D. **II.** *Son of Ilia;* v. Ilia.

Ilias, adis, v. Ilium, *no.* E.

ĭ-licet, *adv.* [i, root of eo; licet; cf. scilicet and videlicet; and, therefore, lit., one may go; hence] **I.** Prop.: In the oldest age of the lang., a *t. t.* with which an assembly was dismissed when the business on hand was at an end; *You may go, it is over:* "semper *ilicet* finem rei significat, ut *actum est.* Sic judices de concilio dimittebantur, suprema dicta quum præco pronunciasset *ilicet*, quod significat *ire licet*," Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 31; cf. id. Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 20; Serv. Virg. Æ. 2, 424; cf. below, *no.* II. B. *fin.*

II. Meton.: **A.** (ante-class. and very rare): ilicet, *Let us go, let us be gone*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 35: ilicet: Quid hic conterimus operam frustra? Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 30; so, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 20: ilicet parasiticæ arti maximam in malam crucem, *the parasite's art may go and be hanged*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 9.

B. Like our *All is over*, to signify that any thing is lost or has failed (ante-class.): ilicet, mandata heri perierunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 182; cf., actum est, ilicet, me infelicem et scelestam, id. Cist. 4, 2, 17; id. Curc. 1, 3, 30; Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 9; ilicet, desine, jam conciamatum est, id. ib. 2, 3, 53: ilicet, vadimonium ultro mihi facit, id. Epid. 5, 2, 19. The solemn word by which persons present at a funeral were dismissed, Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 229.

C. (begone! off! away! hence, through the intermediate idea of hastening) = illico, *Straightway, immediately, instantly, forthwith* (ante-class. and in Aug. poets): an tu eloquens ilicet, Afran. in Charis. p. 180 P.: fugit ilicet ocior Euro speluncamque petit, Virg. Æ. 8, 223: ilicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento Volvitur, id. ib. 2, 758: ilicet obruimur numero, id. ib. 2, 224; Stat. Th. 1, 92.

Ilicētum, i, *n.* [ilex] (*A place provided with* ilex; hence) *A grove of holm-oaks, forest of oaks:* Mart. 12, 18, 20; Fest. s. v. ‡ tifata, p. 366 Müll.

Ilicĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of holm-oak, oaken:* trabes, Stat. Th. 6, 101; cf. iligneus and ilignus.

Ilienses, ium, v. Ilium, *no.* C.

Iligněus, a, um, *adj.* [ilex] *Of holm-oak, oaken:* subscudes, Cato R. A. 18, 9: frons, Col. 6, 5, 7: frutices, id. 7, 6, 1; cf. ilicĕus and ilignus.

Ilignus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of holm-oak, oaken:* pedibus, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46 (*al.* ilicneis): canalibus, Virg. G. 3, 330.

Ilion, ĭi, v. Ilium.

Ilĭŏna, æ, and **Ilĭŏnē,** ēs, *f.* Ἰλιόνη, **I.** Prop.: *The eldest daughter of Priam, and wife of Polymnestor king of Thrace:* Virg. Æ. 1, 653 Serv.: Hyg. Fab. 109; 240; 243; C. Ac. 2, 27, 88. **II.** Meton.: *The title of a tragedy by Pacuvius:* Hor. S. 2, 3, 61 Heind.; cf. Klotz. C. Tusc. 1, 44, 106.

Ilĭŏneus (quadrisyll.), ei, *m.*, Ἰλιονεύς, **I.** *The youngest son of Niobe:* Ov. M. 6, 261. **II.** *A Trojan, a follower of Æneas:* Virg. Æ. 1, 521.

Ilĭos, i, v. Ilium.

Ilĭŏsus, i, *m.* [i. ilia] *One who has the iliac passion*, Pl. 20, 4, 13, § 26.

Ilithўia (quadrisyll.), æ, *f.*, Εἰλείθυια, *A dau. of Here, the goddess of the Greeks who aided women in child-birth* (Lat., Juno Lucina), Hor. Carm. Sec. 14; Ov. M. 9, 283; id. Am. 2, 13, 21.

Ĭlĭum or **Ĭlĭon,** ĭi, *n.*, Ἴλιον, *A poetical name for* Troja, *the city of Ilium (Troy)*: O patria, O divum domus Ilium et incluta bello, Enn. Ann. 14, 9; so, Virg. Æ. 3, 3; 1, 68; id. ib. 5, 261; Hor. Od. 1, 15, 33; id. ib. 3, 3, 18; 37; Ov. M. 6, 95; id. ib. 13, 408; 505; C. Div. 1, 14, 24, et sæp. Called, also, **Ĭlĭos,** i, *f.*, acc. to the Gr. Ἴλιος, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 18; id. Epod. 14, 14; Ov. A. A. 1, 363; id. M. 14, 467.—Hence,

A. Ĭlĭus, a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Ilium, Ilian, Trojan:* tellus, Virg. Æ. 9, 285: res, id. ib. 1, 268: matres, Hor. Epod. 17, 11: turmæ, id. Carm. Sec. 37.—As *Subst.*: **Ilii,** orum, *m. The Trojans*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 27.

B. Ĭlĭăcus, a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Ilium, Ilian, Trojan:* oræ, Virg. Æ. 2, 117: classis, id. ib. 5, 607: fata, id. ib. 3, 182: Penates, id. ib. 3, 603: cineres, id. ib. 2, 431: amores, *i. e. Paris*, Mart. 12, 52, 9: hospes Didus, *i. e. Æneas*, Sil. 8, 50: Vesta, *worshipped at Troy*, Ov. F. 6, 227; hence, too, Alba, where Vesta was also worshipped, Luc. 5, 400: carmen, *i. e. Homer's Iliad*, Hor. A. P. 129; cf. also, Macer, *a poet who wrote on the Trojan war*, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 6: dextra, *i. e. Ganymede's*, Stat. S. 4, 2, 11: mons, *i. e. Phrygian marble*, id. ib. 27: Iliacoque jugum memorabile remo, *i. e. the promontory of Misenum, where Misenus, a follower of Æneas, was drowned*, id. ib. 3, 5, 98: muri, *i. e. of Rome*, as founded by descendants of the Trojan, Æneas, Sil. 10, 387; hence, also, cuspis, *of the Consul Flaminius*, id. 5, 595.

C. Ĭlĭenses, ium, *m. Inhabitants of Ilium, Ilians*, Suet. Tib. 53; id. Claud. 25; id. Ner. 7.

D. Ĭlĭădes, æ, *m. The Trojan*, i. e. *Ganymede*, Ov. M. 10, 160.

E. Ĭlĭas, ădis, *f.*, **1.** Prop.: *The Trojan woman*, i. e. *Helen*, Ov. Tr. 2, 371. *Plur.*: **Iliades,** um, *Trojan women* or *girls*, Virg. Æ. 3, 65; 2, 580.—**2.**: **a.** Meton.: *The celebrated epic poem on the Trojan war, the Iliad*, Prop. 2, 34, 66; Ov. A. A. 3, 414.—**b.** Fig.: On account of its great extent, used fig. to represent a great quantity or number, *An Iliad, a whole Iliad*, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 33; cf. written as Greek: tanta malorum impendet Ἰλιάς, C. Att. 8, 11, 3.—*Plur.*: tunc vero longas condimus Iliadas, Prop. 2, 1, 14.

Ilius, a, um, v. Ilium, *no.* A.

Illa, *adv.*, v. ille, *ad fin.*

il-lăbĕfactus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; labefactus] *Unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired* (poet.): vincula, Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 10: concordia, id. ib. 4, 12, 30.

il-lăbor (inl.), psus sum, bi, 3. *v. dep.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (a); 1. labor] *To fall, slip, slide, glide*, or *flow into; to fall down, sink down* (class.), **I.** Prop.: quo (*i. e.* in stomachum) primo illabuntur ea, quæ accepta sunt ore, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135; Pl. 5, 29, 31: si fractus illabatur orbis, *should fall in, sink down, tumble to ruins*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 7; tepet illabentibus astris Pontus, Stat. Ach. 1, 138: conjugis illabi lacrimis, *to sink down dying*, Luc. 5, 281. **II.** Fig.: si ea sola voluptas esset, quæ quasi titillaret sensūs, ut ita dicam, et ad eos cum suavitate afflueret et illaberetur, C. Fin. 1, 11, 39: sensim pernicies illapsa civium in animos, id. Leg. 2, 15, 39: da, pater, augurium, atque animis illabere nostris, Virg. Æ. 3, 89.

il-lăbōrātus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; laboratus] *Not laboured, unwrought, uncultivated, acquired without labour, spontaneous* (post-Aug.): terra, Sen. Ep. 90 *fin.*: fructus, Quint. 12, 10, 79: oratio (with simplex), id. 4, 1, 60: virtus (with obvia), id. 12, 2, 2: hæc omnia fluunt illaborata, id. 10, 1, 111.

il-lăbōro (inl.), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (c); laboro] *To work upon, labour at:* domibus (*i. e.* ædificandis), *to work at building houses*, Tac. G. 46 *fin.*

illac, *adv.*, v. 1. illic *fin.*

il-lăcĕrābilis (inl.), e, *adj.* [2. in; lacerabilis] *That cannot be torn:* spolium, Sil. 5, 138.

il-lăcessītus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; lacessitus] *Unprovoked, unattacked* (post-Aug.): marcentem diu pacem illacessiti nutrierunt, Tac. G. 36; so, id. Agr. 20.

il-lăcrīmābilis (inl.), e, *adj.* [2. in; lacrimabilis] **I.** Prop.: *Unwept, unlamented:* omnes illacrimabiles Urgentur ignotique longâ Nocte, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 26. **II.** Meton.: *That is not* or *cannot be moved by tears, pitiless, inexorable*: Pluto, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 6.

il-lăcrīmo (inl.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1 *v. n.*, **illăcrĭmor** (inl.), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (e); lacrimo] **I.** Prop.: *To weep at* or *over* any thing, *to bewail, lament* (not freq. till after the Aug. age): **A.** With *Dat.*: quid dicam de Socrate? cujus morti illacrimari soleo Platonem legens? Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82: perge, aude, nate; illacrima patris pestibus, id. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: qui meo infelici errori unus illacrimasti, Liv. 40, 56; Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 6; Suet. Vesp. 15.—**B.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: ejusque mortem illacrimatum Alexandrum, Just. 11, 12, 6; dub. al. morti; cf. Comm. in h. l.—**C.** *Abs.*: qui (Milo) aspexisse lacertos suos dicitur illacrimansque dixisse, *etc.*, C. Sen. 9, 27; Suet. Aug. 66: si paulum potes illacrimare, Hor. S. 2, 5, 103.—**D.** With *Abl.*: illacrimasse dicitur gaudio, Liv. 25, 24. **II.** Meton.: Poet.: Of things: *To weep*, i. e. *to drip, drop, distil:* et mœstum illacrimat templis ebur, æraque sudant, Virg. G. 1, 480; Col. poët. 10, 25.

illactenus, *adv.*, v. illatenus.

illæse, *adv.* [illæsus] *Without hurt.* Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 157.

il-læsĭbilis (inl.), e, *adj.* [2. in; lædo] *That cannot be hurt, invulnerable* (Eccl. Lat.): deus, Lact. Ira D. 17 *med.*; Tert. adv. Val. 27.

il-læsus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Unhurt, unharmed, uninjured, unimpaired* (prps. not ante-Aug.): illæso corpore, Ov. H. 15, 168: corpus, Suet. Claud. 16: partes, Ov. M. 2, 828: artus, id. ib. 12, 489: illæsus et indemnis evasit, Sen. Ep. 9 *fin.*: valetudo, Suet. Tib. 68.

il-lætābilis (inl.), e, *adj.* [2. in; lætabilis] *Cheerless, joyless, gloomy, sad* (poet.): Virg. Æ. 3, 707: murmur, id. ib. 12, 619: hymen, Sen. Troad. 861: onus, *i. e. the dead child*, Stat. Th. 5, 633: munus, id. ib. 3, 706.

illævigatus, a, um, v. illevig.

il-lāmentātus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; lamentor] *Unmourned, unlamented* (Eccl. Lat.): illamentatus et insepultus, Vulg. 2 Mac. 5, 10.

1. **illapsus** (inl.), a, um, *P.* of illabor.

2. **illapsus** (inl.), ūs, *m.* [illabor] *A falling, gliding*, or *flowing in:* humoris illapsus atque exitus, Col. 2, 2, 11.

3. **il-lapsus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; 1. labor] *Not slipping, steady:* firmitas, Cypr. ad Don.

‡ **illaqueatum** (inl.), alii pro vincto utuntur, alii pro soluto, Fest. p. 113 Müll.; cf. illaqueo.

il-laquĕo (inl.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; laqueo] **I.** Prop.: *To take in a snare, to snare:* callidus illaqueat volucres, Prud. Cath. 3, 41. **II.** Fig.: *To ensnare, entrap, entangle* (very rare): munera navium Sævos illaqueant duces, Hor. Od. 3, 16 16: illaqueatus jam omnium legum periculis, irretitus odio bonorum omnium, C. Har. Resp. 4; cf. illaqueatum.

il-largĭo (inl.), *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (d); largio] *To give to, bestow upon:* pecuniam illargibo, tibi, Cato ap. Non. 470, 27.

il-lātābilis (inl.), e, *adj.* [2. in; latus] *Without breadth:* a word formed by Gellius to express the Gr. ἀπλατής, Gell. 1, 20, 9.

il-lātĕbro (inl.), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; latebro] *To hide in a lurking-place:* illate-

brant sese, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 3; and in Non. 129, 24.

illā-tenus or **illac-tenus,** *adv.* [ille: tenus. *So far* (post-class. and very rare): precum ejus (Arionis) commiseritum esse illactenus, ut, *etc.*, Gell. 16, 19, 11: literas illatenus, qua dixi, legendas præbuisse, App. Apol. p. 326: illatenus doluerim, mi magister, si me compotem voti dii boni faciunt, M. Aurel. ad Front. de Fer. Als. 4 ed. sec. Mai.

illātio (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [infero] **I.** Prop.: *A carrying* or *bringing in* (post-class.): **A.** (acc. to infero, *no.* I. A. 2. a.) mortui, *i. e. burying, interment*, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 2; 4: FERRI, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. *no.* 43.—**B.** (acc. to infero, *no.* I. A. 2. b.) *An impost, duty:* auctæ, Cassiod. Varr. 2, 16. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Stupri, *i. e. a causing, committing*, Paul. Sent. 5, 4.—**B.** *A logical inference, conclusion*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34.

illātīvus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [infero, *no.* I. B. 2.] *Inferring, concluding, illative* (cf. illatio, *no.* II. B.): particulæ (as, *quamquam, quamvis, etsi*, etc.), Pl. in Diom. p. 410 P.

illātor, ōris, *m.* [infero, *no.* I. B. 1.] *One who inflicts something on another* (late Lat.): miserior igitur tibi injuriæ illator, quam acceptor esse videretur, Boeth. Pros. 4, 4 *ante med.*

il-lātro (inl.), *no perf. nor sup.*, 1. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (*f*); latro] *To bark at* (poet.): manibus, Luc. 6, 729: illatrat faucibus Orthrus, Sil. 13, 845.

illatus (inl.), a, um, *P.* of infero.

il-laudābilis (inl.), e, *adj.* [2. in; laudabilis] *Not worthy of praise* (post-Aug.): carmen, Stat. S. 5, 5, 53: *illaudatus* est quasi illaudabilis, qui neque mentione aut memoria ulla dignus neque unquam nominandus est, Gell. 2, 6, 17; cf. Serv. Virg. G. 3, 5.

il-laudandus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; laudo] *Unpraiseworthy:* facta plebis, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 3, 6.

il-laudātus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; laudo] **I.** Prop.: *Not praised, unpraised, without fame, obscure* (post-Aug.): gubernator illaudatus, inglorius subit portum, Pl. Ep. 9, 26, 4; so, Stat. Th. 11, 10; Sil. 14, 632; Claud. in Ruf. 2, 225. **II.** Meton.: Poet. for illaudabilis, *Unworthy of praise, blamable, detestable*, abominandus: Busiris, Virg. G. 3, 5 Serv.; cf. Gell. 2, 6, 17.

illautus, a, um, v. illotus.

ille (also in the archaic orthogr., olle), a, ud (and in the archaic form ollus, a, um, Enn. in Var. L. L. 7, 3, 89, § 42; Virg. Æ. 5, 197: — *Gen. Sing. m.*, illi, Cato in Prisc. p. 694: *fem.*, illæ or ollæ, Lucr. 4, 1079; *Abl. Plur.* ĭAB OLOEIS, =ab illis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 ed. Mull.), *pron. demonstr.* [prps. for isle from is; points, in opp. to hic, to something more remote, or which is regarded as more remote, *That*, abs., *he, she, it.*

I. Gen.: **A.**: **1.** With substantives: ille vir haud magna cum re sed plenu' fidei, Enn. Ann. 10, 4; id. ib. 4, 12: si quid vos per laborem recte feceritis, labor ille a vobis cito recedet . . . nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit, Cato in Gell. 16, 1 *fin.*: sol me ille admonuit, *that sun there*, C. de Or. 3, 55, 209: in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, C. Rep. 1, 1: in illa vita, id. ib. 1, 3.—**2.** *Abs.*: Cato in Gell. 10, 3, 17: ergo ille, cives qui id cogit, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 2: tum ille, Non sum, inquit, nescius, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 11, 45; cf. id. Rep. 1, 9; id. ib. 1, 10: illum ab Alexandrea discessisse nemo nunciat, id. Att. 11, 17, 3; cf., de illius Alexandrea discessu nihil adhuc rumoris, id. ib. 11, 18, 1: ne illi sanguinem nostrum larginantur, Sall. C. 52, 12.—**3.** In *neutr. with Gen.*: Galba erat negligentior, quam conveniret principi electo atque illud ætatis, Suet. Galb. 14; so, illud horæ, id. Ner. 28.

B. Connected with other pronouns: itaque quum primum audivi, egoille ipse factus sum: scis quem dicam, C. Fam. 2, 9, 1; cf., qui cum illis una ipsum illum Carneadem diligenter audierat, id. de Or. 1, 11, 45: so, ille quoque ipse confessus est, Cels. 1, 3: hunc illi legato, C. Fl. 22, 52; so, hunc illum fatis Portendi generum, Virg. Æ. 7, 255; cf., hic est enim ille vultus semper idem quem, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; and, hic est ille status quantitatis, Quint. 7, 4, 15: est idem ille tyrannus deterrimum genus, C. Rep. 1, 42: eandem illam (sphæram), id. ib. 1, 14: quum et idem qui consuerunt et idem illud alii desiderent, id. Off. 2, 15 *fin.*: illum reliquit alterum apud matrem domi, Plaut. Men. prol. 26.

C. Opp. to hic, to indicate that object which is the more remote, to wit, either as regards the position of the word denoting it, or as it is conceived of by the writer; v. 1. hic, *no.* I. D.

II. Esp.: **A.** Pregn.: *That*, to indicate some well-known or celebrated object, equivalent to *the ancient, the well-known, the famous:* si Antipater ille Sidonius, quem tu probe, Catule, meministi, C. de Or. 3, 50, 194: Xenophon, Socraticus ille, id. ib. 2, 14, 58: auditor Panætii illius, id. ib. 1, 11, 45: a qua (gratia) te flecti non magis potuisse demonstras, quam Herculem Xenophontium illum a voluptate, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3: ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur, id. Manil. 9, 22: magno illi Alexandro simillimus, Vell. 2, 41: honestum illud Solonis est, C. de Sen. 14, 50: illa verba, Quint. 10, 7, 2; so, vocabula, id. ib. 8.

B. Particular phrases: **1.** Hic... ille, *This... that, the one... the other*, of single objects in opp. to the whole: non dicam illinc hoc signum ablatum esse et illud; hoc dico, nullum te Aspendi signum, Verres, reliquisse, C. 2 Verr. 1, 20, 53.

2. Ille aut *or* et ille, *This or this, such and such:* quæsisse, num ille aut ille defensurus esset, C. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: commendo vobis illum et illum, Suet. Cæs. 41.

3. Ille quidem . . . sed (autem, *etc.*) *Certainly, to be sure, indeed*, etc.... *but still:* philosophi quidam, minime mali illi quidem, sed, *etc.*, C. Off. 3, 9, 39: ludo autem et joco uti illo quidem licet, sed, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 29, 103: Q. Mucius enucleate ille quidem et polite, ut solebat, nequaquam autem, *etc.*, id. Brut. 20, 115: alter bellum comparat, non injustum illum quidem, suis tamen civibus exitiabile, id. Att. 10, 4, 3: sequi illud quidem, verum, *etc.*, id. Fat. 18, 41.

4. Ex illo, *From that time, since then* (poet. and very rare): ex illo fluere et retro sublapsa referri Spes Danaum, Virg. Æ. 2, 169 (for which in full, *tempore* jam *ex illo* casus mihi cognitus urbis Trojanæ, id. ib. 1, 623); so, solis ex illo vivit in antris, Ov. M. 3, 394: scilicet ex illo Junonia permanet ira, id. H. 14, 85.—Hence,

5. Adverbial forms: **a.** illĭ, *adverbial Abl.* (*sc.* via): *In that way, in that direction, there* (very rare; prps. only in Plaut. and Tac.): nunc ego me illa per posticum ad congerrones conferam, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 27; id. Mil. 2, 3, 17:—ac ne pervium illis Germanicis exercitibus foret, obsepserat, Tac. H. 3, 8: solidum illa, id. ib. 5, 18; id. A. 2, 17: ipsum quin etiam Oceanum illa tentavimus, id. Germ. 34.

b. illo, *adverbial Abl.* (*sc.* loco): *To that place, thither* (class.), (α) Prop.: principio ut illo advenimus, ubi primum terram tetigimus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 48: neque enim temere præter mercatores illo adit quisquam, Cæs. B. G. 4, 20: illo propinqua vespera tribunus venit, Tac. A. 15, 69: nam illo non saxum, non materies advecta est, C. 2 Verr. 1, 56, 147; Pl. 6, 28, 32; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 28; Pl. 18, 53, 76:—*To.* Vin' huc vocem? *Do.* Ego illo accessero, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 26: positiones huc aut illo versæ, Sen. Q. N. 2, 11, 1.—(β) Meton.: (a) *To that end, thereto:* hæc omnia Cæsar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, ut, *etc.*, *to that very purpose*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 11; so, spectat, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 7.—(β) Post-class. for ibi, *There:* Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 23.

c. illim, *adv.*, An obsolete form for illinc (*i. e.* illim-ce), (α) Prop.: *From that place, thence* (ante-class. and a few times in Cic.): sarculum hinc illo profectus illim redisti rutrum, Pompon. in Non. 18, 21: illim equidem Gnæum profectum puto, C. Att. 9, 14, 2 (*al.* illinc): quid illim afferatur, id. ib. 7, 13, b. 7 (*al.* illinc).—(b) Meton.: *From that object* or *person:* omnem se amorem abjecisse illim atque in hanc transfudisse, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

1. illĕcĕbra (inl.), æ, *f.* [illicio] (*That which brings about the enticing*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *An enticement*, in a good or bad sense; *an inducement, attraction, charm, allurement, bait, lure* (class.): **A.** With *Gen.* or *Gerund* in di: *Sing.*: quæ tanta in ullo homine juventutis illecebra fuit, quanta in illo? C. Cat. 2, 4, 8: maxima est illecebra peccandi impunitatis spes, id. Leg. 1, 11, 31: admirationum, Gell. 10, 12, 4: quæstionis, id. 12, 5, 5.—*Plur.*: habet etiam amœnitas ipsa vel sumptuosas vel desidiosas illecebras multas cupiditatum, C. Rep. 2, 4: voluptatis, id. Sen. 12, 40: vitiorum (with lenocinia cupiditatum), id. Sest. 66, 138: corruptelarum, id. Cat. 1, 6, 13.—**B.** *Abs.*: *Sing.*: munditiis illecebra animo est amantum, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 4: ad quam illecebram quum commoveretur nemo, *etc.*, Liv. 10, 4.—*Plur.*: suis te oportet illecebris ipsa virtus trahat ad verum decus, C. Rep. 6, 23; id. ib. 6, 1: jocum tentavit, eo quod Illecebris erat et gratâ novitate morandus Spectator, Hor. A. P. 223. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *An enticer, a decoy-bird:* Plaut. As. 1, 2, 25; id. Truc. 1, 2, 82; id. ib. 4, 2, 46.

2. illĕcĕbra, æ, *f. Wild purslain* (called also andrachne agria): Pl. 25, 13, 103; id. 26, 12, 79.

illĕcĕbro (inl.), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [illecebra] *To entice* (late Lat.): oculos carnis, Aug. Serm. 113.

illĕcĕbrōse, *adv.* [illecebrosus] *Alluringly, enticingly:* Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 26 dub.:—*Comp.* Amm. 30, 5, 7.

illĕcĕbrōsus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [illecebra] *Full of allurement, very enticing, attractive, seductive* (ante- and post-class.): sapor, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 144: insidiæ, Amm. 30, 1:—*Comp.*: istoc illecebrosius, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 54.

illectāmentum (inl.), i, n. [illecto] *Means of allurement, an allurement, charm* (post-class.): lenonia, App. Apol. p. 335: magica, id. ib. 338.

illectātio (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *An enticing;* Meton.) *An attraction, charm* (post-class., and very rare): jucundæ sermonum, Gell. 18, 2, 1.

illecto (inl.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [illicio] *To allure, attract, invite* (Eccl. Lat.): patres, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

1. illectus (inl.), a, um, *P.* of illicio.

2. illectus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; lectus, from lego] **I.** (acc. to 2. lego, *no.* I.): *Not collected, not gathered together:* stipula illecta sunt spicæ in messe dejectæ necdum lectæ, Gai. Dig. 50, 16, 30. **II.** (acc. to 2. lego, *no.* III. B. 2. a.): *Not read, unread* (very rare): si non accipiet scriptum illectumque remittet: Lecturam spera, Ov. A. A. 1, 469; App. Flor. *no.* 18.

3. illectus (inl.), ūs, *m.* [illicio] *An allurement, enticement*, with a play upon the word lectus: magis illectum tuum quam lectum metuo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 21.

il-lēgĭtĭme (inl.), *adv.* [2. in; legitimus] *Unlawfully, illegitimately:* qui concipiuntur, Gai. Inst. 1, § 89.

illĕpĭde, *adv.* [illepidus] *Rudely, inelegantly:* qui istoc pacto tam lepidam illepide appellas, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 50; so, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 77; Pl. 8, 51, 77; Gell. 18, 13, 5.

il-lēpĭdus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-lepidus] *Unpolite, unmannerly, rude, unpleasant* (rare, but class.): inamabilis, illepidus, vivo, Malevolente ingenio natus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 3: parens avarus, illepidus, in liberos difficilis, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72: homines, Gell. 18, 4, 10: deliciæ illepidæ atque inelegantes, Cat. 6, 2: votum (with invenustum), id. 36, 17: verba duræ et illepidæ novitatis, Gell. 11, 7, 1.

il-lēvĭgātus (illæv. or inl.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; lævigatus] *Not smooth, rough, harsh:* sonus (with inconditus), Diom. p. 409 P.

1. il-lex (inl.), ēgis, *adj.* [2. in; lex] *That lives without law or contrary to law, lawless* (ante-class.); as a term of reproach: impure, inhoneste, injure, illex, labes populi, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 4; Cæcil. in Non. 10, 24.

2. illex (inl.), icis, *adj.* [illicio] *Alluring, enticing, seductive* (ante- and post-class.): oculi, App. Apol. p. 323: ars, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 6: halitus, id. Psych. 328: voluptates, Lact. 7, 27. — More freq., as *Subst.*: **illex,** icis, *comm. gen.*: **A.** Prop.: *A decoy, lure:* ædis nobis area est, anceps sum ego, Esca est meretrix, lectus illex est, amatores aves, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 67 (*al.* illix).—**B.** Meton.: *A seducer, a seductress:* malæ rei tantæ fuimus illices, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 4, 35: illex animi Venus, App. Apol. p. 295.

il-lībābĭlis (inl.), e, *adj.* [2. in; libo] *Incapable of diminution:* sapientia, Lact. 2, 7.

il-lībātus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Undiminished, unimpaired, uninjured, unharmed* (not freq. till after the Aug. æve): veteres illibatæque divitiæ, C. Sest. 43, 93; so, vires, Liv. 42, 30: robur, Col. 12, 1, 1: imperium, Liv. 3, 61: magnitudo, Vell. 2, 48: gloria, Tac. A. 2, 46: libertas, Just. 28, 4: quæ (with integra), Pl. Pan. 25, 1: versus, *complete, unabridged*, Diom. p. 497 P.: — fœdera prisci tori, *unviolated*, Luc. 2, 342; cf., virginitas, Val. Max. 6, 1, 4.

il-lībĕrālis (inl.), e, *adj.* [2. in; liberalis] *Unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous, sordid, mean, disobliging* (class.; mostly of things): illiberales et sordidi quæstus mercenariorum omnium, quorum operæ, non quorum artes emuntur, C. Off. 1, 42, 150; so, labor, id. Fin. 1, 1, 3: facinus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 3: duplex omnino est jocandi genus, unum illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscenum: alterum elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum, id. Off. 1, 29, 104: res ad cognoscendum non illiberalis, id. de Or. 1, 32, 146: mens, Quint. 1, 3, 14: cibus (raphanus), Pl. 19, 5, 26, § 79: — servum haud illiberalem præbes te, Ter. And. 5, 5, 5: non te in me illiberalem putabit, *disobliging*, C. Fam. 13, 1, 5.

illĭbĕrālĭtas (inl.), ātis, *f.* [illiberalis] *Conduct unworthy of a freeman, ignoble* or *ungenerous behaviour, meanness, stinginess* (very rare): habenda est ratio rei familiaris, sed ita, ut illiberalitatis avaritiæque abest suspicio, C. Off. 2, 18, 64: id. Att. 8, 6, 3.

illĭbĕrālĭter (inl.), *adv.* [illiberalis] *Ignobly, ungenerously, meanly:* Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 24: factum a vobis (with duriter immisericorditerque), id. Ad. 4, 5, 30: me audiatis ut unum e togatis, patris diligentia non illiberaliter institutum, C. Rep. 1, 22: id. Att. 16, 3, 2: aliquid æstimare valde illiberaliter, *i. e. meanly, stingily*, id. fr. 4, 2, 5.

il-lībĕris (inl.), e, *adj.* [2. in; liberi] *Without children, childless* (post-class.): frater, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

1. illic, illæc, illuc, or **illoc,** *pron.* [ille-ce] *He, she,* or *it yonder, that* (only ante-class.): sed Amphitruonis illic est servus Sosia, A portu illic nunc cum laterna advenit, Plaut. Am. prol. 148 *sq.*; id. ib. 1, 1, 138: nimis demiror, Sosia, Qui illæc (*i. e.* Alcumena) illic me donatum esse aurea patera sciat, id. ib. 2, 2, 134: cupio dare mercedem, qui illunc, ubi sit, commonstret mihi, id. Curc. 4, 4, 34: unde auscultare possis, quom ego illaec osculer, id. Casin. 1, 45: latuit intus illic in illac hirnea, id. Amph. 1, 1, 275; cf., quid illac impudente audacius? id. ib. 2, 2, 186: sed quid illuc est? id. ib. 1, 1, 114; cf. id. Asin. 2, 1, 17: illuc sis vide, id. Pseud. 4, 1, 4: illuc est sapere? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 12: Hem illoc paciscere si potes: perge obsecro: Paciscere quidvis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 29, et sæp.: ubi illic est scelus, qui me perdidit? *that scoundrel*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 1.—With suffix *ce* and the interrogative part. *ne*: illicine, *etc.*: *Si.* Illicine est? *Ps.* Illic est, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 44: illancine mulierem alere cum illa familia? Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 3.—Hence,

A. illāc, *adverbial Abl.* (*sc.* via): **1.** *That way, on that side, there:* angiporto Illac per hortum circuit clam, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 152: ita nunc hac an illac eam, incerta sum consilii, id. Rud. 1, 3, 31; so, hac atque illac perfluo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25; and, hac illac circumcursa, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 1:—omnes damnatos, omnes ignominiis affectos illac facere, *stand on that side, belong to that party*, C. Att. 7, 3, 5. — **2.** With a verb of motion to a place, *To that place, thither:* forte revertebar festis Vestalibus illac, Qua, *etc.*, Ov. F. 6. 395.

B. illoc, *adverbial Abl.* (*sc.* loco): *Thither:* post illoc veni quam, advenit, *etc.*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 3: quum illoc advenio, Ter. And. 2, 2, 25.

2. illic (‡ "ollic, illic," Paul. ex Fest. p. 196 ad Müll.), *adv.* [1. illic] **I.** Prop.: *In that place, there* (most freq. ante-class.): hæc illic est pugnata pugna usque a mane ad vesperum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97; id. ib. 261; id. ib. 1, 3, 36: multo melius, hic quæ fiunt, quam illic, ubi sum assidue, scio, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 20: cives Romani, qui illic negotiarentur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 102. **II.** Meton.: *With that person* or *thing* (very rare): non isto vivitur illic, Quo tu rere, modo, *i. e. with him, with Mæcenas*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 48; so, civile bellum a Vitellio cœpit et . . . initium illic fuit, Tac. H. 2, 47: hic, ubi opus est, non verentur: illic, ubi nihil opus est, ibi verentur, Ter. And. 4, 1, 14.

illicĭne, v. 1. illic, *ad fin.*

il-licentĭōsus, a, um [2. in; licentiosus] *Immoderate:* cachinnus, App. M. 2, p. 123, 30 Elm.

illĭcet, v. illicet.

il-lĭcĭo (inl.), lexi, lectum, lĭcĕre (*Inf. Perf.*, illexe, Poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68), 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.; lacio] **I.** Prop.: *To entice into a* place; hence, *to allure, entice, attract, seduce, inveigle, decoy* (and therefore most freq. in a bad sense, whereas allicere usually occurs in a good sense) (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; prps. only once in Cic.; in Cæs. not at all): **A.** In a bad sense: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: qui non sat habuit conjugem illexe in stuprum, Poët. (Attius?) ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68: aliquem in fraudem, Plaut. Mil. 5, 42; so, id. Truc. 2, 2, 43; Ter. And. 5, 4, 8. — **2.** With *ad:* is me ad illam illexit, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 7: homines mente alienatos ad se (hyæna), Pl. 28, 8, 27: quos ad bellum spes rapinarum illexerat, Sall. C. 59, 1: aliquem ad proditionem, id. J. 47 *fin.* — **3.** With *Abl.*: illectus præmio, Sall. J. 97, 3: Gallorum fraude illectus, Tac. H. 4, 56. — **4.** In *simple constr.*: quin etiam illud par in utroque nostrum, quod ab eisdem illecti sumus, C. Att. 9, 13, 3: cavere, ne illiciaris, Lucr. 4, 1141: inescandæ illiciendæque multitudinis causâ, Vell. 2, 13, 2. — **5.** *Abs.*: pars dialectica utilis sæpe illiciendo, Quint. 12, 2, 13. — **6.** With *ut c. Subj.*: quietos illicere ut cuperent vitam mutare priorem, Lucr. 5, 170. — **B.** In a good sense: ut populus illiciatur ad magistratûs conspectum, *i. e. be summoned*, Var. L. L. 6, 9, 77, § 94.

II. Meton.: Poet.: saltûs, *to surround with nets*, Næv. ap. Non. 6, 18.

il-lĭcĭtātor (inl.), ōris, *m.* [2. in; licito] *One who does not really bid at an auction, but only pretends to bid in order to make others bid higher; a sham-bidder, puffer:* non illicitatorem venditor, non, qui contra liceatur, emptor apponet, C. Off. 3, 15, 61; cf., nunc quoniam tuum pretium novi, illicitatorem potius ponam, quam illud minoris veneat, id. Fam. 7, 2, 1 (the explanation, Fest. p. 113, "*illicitator* emptor" is doubtless an erroneous abbreviation).

illĭcite, *adv.* [illicitus] *In a forbidden* or *unlawful manner, unlawfully, illegally:* ædificare, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 11, § 14: contrahere matrimonium, Papin. Ib. 48, 5, 38: comparare prædium, Marcian. ib. 49, 16, 9.

illĭcĭto (inl.), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [illicio] *To allure often* or *much:* licet nos immanium impensarum pondus illicitet, Ennod. Opusc. 2 *ante med.*

il-lĭcĭtus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; licitus] *Not allowed, forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illicit* (post-Aug.): amor, Tac. A. 12, 5; cf., flammis arsere senes, Luc. 6, 454: exactiones, Tac. A. 13, 51. vīæ, *i. e. by which it is forbidden to go*, Val. Fl. 1, 97; so, undas temerare rudentibus, id. ib. 1, 627; cf., ire per illicitum pelago, Stat. Th. 1, 223: per licita et illicita fœdatus, Tac. A. 15, 37: lampas cœli, *i. e. lightning* (because what was struck by it was not allowed to be touched), Stat. Th. 10, 470.—*Sup.*: res illicitissima atque indignissima, Aug. Ep. 202 *med.*

illĭcĭum (inl.), ĭi, *n.* [illicio] **I.** Prop.: *That which entices, an allurement, inducement* (ante-class.): si transituræ sunt apes, alvearia apiastro perfricanda, quod illicium hoc illis, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 22; so in the *plur.*, ib. 31. **II.** Meton.: Politic. *t. t., A calling together of the people*, Var. L. L. 6, 9, 77, § 94; cf. Fest. s. h. v. § 113. Cf. Smith's Ant. p. 335, b.

il-lĭco, *adv.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a; loco] **I.** Prop.: *In that very place, on the spot, there* (ante-class.): his persuadent, ut illico maneremt: pars illico manent, Cass. Hemin. in Non. 325, 10; so, manete illico, Cæcil. ib. 12; Næv. ib. 7: illico habitato, Att. ib.: otiose nunc jam illico hic consiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2 *Don.*; so, sta illico, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 18. **II.** Meton.: **A.** "*Illico* illo" (*to that place, thither*): Non. 325, 5; Turpilius ap. Non. l. l.—**B.** Of a moment of time, as also our expression *on the spot*, i. e. *instantly, immediately, directly* (class.): regrediendum est illico, Pac. ap. Non. 325, 2: illico ante ostium hic erimus, Cæcil. ib. 3: hæc ubi legati pertulere, Amphitruo castris illico Producit omnem exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 61: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultûs, artes illico nostræ conticescunt, C. Mur. 10, 22: sequitur illico, id. Fat. 12, 28: illicone ad prætorem ire convenit? id. Quint. 15, 48.

il-lĭdo (inl.), si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (β); lædo] **I.** Prop.: *To strike, beat,* or *dash against; to strike, dash,* or *beat* in any direction (poet.): **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: libravit cestus effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro, Virg. Æ. 5, 480: avidos illidit in ægrum Cornipedem cursûs, *i. e. dashes forward*, Stat. Th. 11, 517.—**B.** With *Dat.*: naves vadis, Virg. Æ. 1, 112: repagula ossibus, Ov. M. 5, 121: funale fronti, id. ib. 12, 250: dentem fragili (corpori), Hor. S. 2, 1, 77: caput foribus, Suet. Aug. 23: quos Rex suus illisit pelago, *drove to the sea*, i. e. *forced to navigate the sea*, Val. Fl. 7, 52: superbissimos vultus solo, Pl. Pan. 52, 4.—**C.** With *ad:* ad vultus manûs, C. Poet. Tusc. 3, 31, 76 *fin.*—**D.** With *in c. Abl.*: limum illisum in silice, Pl. 19, 1, 3: fluctus se illidit in litore, Quint. 10, 3, 30 Zumpt. *N. cr.* **II.** Meton.: *To strike* or *dash to pieces* (very rare): illisis cruribus, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 10: serpens compressa atque illisa morietur, C. Har. Resp. 25 *fin.*

illĭgātio (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [illigo] *A binding, joining, fastening* (post-class.): nodorum, Arn. 5, 156: alterna circulorum, Mart. Cap. 2, 45.

il-lĭgo (inl.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ); ligo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bind on, tie on, to fasten* (class.): **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: emblemata ita scite in aureis poculis illigabat, ut, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 24, 54: literæ in jaculo illigatæ, Cæs. B. G. 5, 45: in eo (corpore) influente atque effluente animi divini ambitûs illigabant, C. Univ. 13. — **2.** With *in c. Acc.*: quum Archimedes lunæ, solis, quinque errantium motûs in sphæram illigavit, *attached* or *added to the celestial globe*, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 63: in currûs distentum illigat Metium, Liv. 1, 28. — **3.** With *Dat.*: illigata arata juvencis, Hor. Epod. 1, 25: juga tauris, id. ib. 3, 11: dolia ædibus, Jabol. Dig. 33, 7, 27. — **4.** In *simple constr.*: illigata tigna tenere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17.—**5.** With *post*: manibus post tergum illigatis, Liv. 5, 27.—**6.** With *Abl.*: faciem laxis vesicis illigant, Pl. 33, 7, 40.

B. Esp.: With the idea of hindrance to free motion predominating: *To fetter, encumber, entangle, impede* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): inutilis inque ligatus Cedebat cliperoque minacium hastile trahebat, Virg. Æ. 10, 794: se impeditis locis, Tac. A. 13, 40: volucres visatis illi-

gatæ viminibus, Petr. 100: illigatus prædā, Sisc. A. 3, 21: aliquem veneno, id. ib. 6, 52.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To attach, connect, bind:* **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: (pæon) quam commodissime partitur in solutam orationem illigari, C. Or. 64, 215.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: orationis genus, in quo omnes verborum illigatur lepores, id. ib. 27, 76.—**3.** With *Dat.*: sententiam verbis, id. de Or. 3, 44, 175: sermonibus ejusmodi personas tam graves illigare, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: non iis conditionibus illigabitur pax, ut movere bellum possit, Liv. 33, 12; id. 36, 11.

B. Esp. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To bind,* in good or bad sense; *to bind, to oblige, to hold bound; to fetter, encumber, entangle, impede:* magnis et multis pignoribus M. Lepidum res publica illigatum tenet, C. Phil. 13, 4, 8; so, familiari amicitiā illigati Philippo erant, Liv. 32, 22; and, nos præceptis illigaverunt, Quint. 5, 13, 60: ut sociali fœdere se cum Romanis non illigarent, Liv. 45, 25; so, id. 41, 24, 15: illigari bello, id. 32, 21, 11: angustis et concisis disputationibus illigati, C. de Or. 2, 14, 61: aliquem conscientiā, Tac. A. 15, 51: vix illigatum te triformi Pegasus expediet Chimæra, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 23.

illim, *adv.*, v. ille, *ad fin.*, *no.* C.

il-limātus (**ill-**), a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. ( ) (γ); limus] *Fastened* or *attached by means of rich earth:* frondes, Col. 9, 7, 4 Schneid. *N. cr.*

il-līmis (inl.), e, *adj.* [2. in; limus] *Without mud* or *slime:* fons, *i. e. pure, clear,* Ov. M. 3, 407.

illinc, *adv.* [ille] **I.** Prop.: *From that place, thence:* jube illos illinc abscedere, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 36: illinc venire, id. Men. 2, 3, 61: se illinc subducet, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 14: illinc huc transferetur virgo, id. Ad. 4, 7, 13: illinc equidem Cnæum profectum puto, C. Att. 9, 14, 2: imperator utrinque hinc et illinc Jovi Vota suscipere, *here and there,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 74; cf., et hinc et illinc, id. Most. 3, 1, 88. **II.** Meton.: *From that person* or *thing, from that quarter, from* or *on that side:* si illinc beneficium non sit, rectius putem quidvis domi perpeti, C. At. 9, 7, 4: omnem se amorem abjecisse illinc (*al.* illim), id. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

illĭnimentum (inl.), i, *n.* [illinio] *A besmearing, anointing* (post-class.): medicamentorum, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 8 *med.*

illĭnio, ire, v. illino.

il-lĭno (inl.), lēvi, lĭtum, lĭnĕre (acc. to 4th conj.: illinire, Col. 12, 46, 5; Pl. 30, 8, 21: illiniri, id. 32, 10, 51: illinivit, id. 20, 17, 73), 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (α) (γ); lino] **I.** Prop.: *To put on by smearing* or *spreading, to smear, spread,* or *lay on* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): With *Dat.*: collyria oculis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 31; so, papavera madefacta teneris genis, Ov. Med. Fac. 100: psyllion fronti, Pl. 25, 12, 91: anisum recens phrenetĭcis, Pl. 20, 17, 73: id his illinendum, Cels. 5, 26, 33: aurum vestibus illitum, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 14; so, aurum tecto, Sen. Ep. 119 *fin.*: aurum marmori, Pl. 33, 3, 20.—Post.: quod si brumanives Albanis illinet agris, *spreads,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 10: quodcunque semel chartis illeverit, *i. e. has written,* id. S. 1, 4, 36. **II.** Meton.: *aliquid aliqua re: To besmear, bedaub, anoint* with any thing: ventrem sanguine, Pl. 28, 14, 58; so, id. 30, 8, 21: adustas gingivas melle, Cels. 7, 12, 1: texta Nessco veneno, Ov. H. 9, 163: pocula ceris, id. M. 8, 670: faces tædamque et malleolos pice, Liv. 42, 64, 3; so, faces galbano, Suet. Galb. 3: navem bitumine ac sulphure, Curt. 4, 3: porticum Medis, *to paint,* Pers. 3, 53: tela dolis, Luc. 8, 382, et *sæp.* **III.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): venustatis, non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, *daubed over with paint,* C. de Or. 3, 52, 199: donum immicorum veneno illitum, Liv. 5, 2: vita illita maruia, Sil. 11, 43.

il-liquĕfactus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; liquefacio] *Melted, liquefied, liquid:* tanquam illiquefactæ voluptates, C. Tusc. 4, 9, 20.

il-liquor (inl.), *no perf. nor sup.*, qui, *v. d. p.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a; liquor] *To flow into:* cochlea, quum illis de cœlo nihil liquitur, Synum. Ep. 1, 27.

illisĭo (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [illido] *A striking* or *dashing against* (late Lat.): scopulorum, Hier. Ep. 43, 3.

1. **illīsus** (inl.), a, um, *P.* of illido.

2. **illīsus** (inl.), ūs, *m.* [illido] *A striking* or *dashing against* (only in the *Abl. Sing.*): aquarum, Sil. 17, 246: illisu repercussus ventus, Pl. 2, 48, 49.

il-lĭtĕrātus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; literatus] **I.** Prop.: *Not composed of* or *expressed by letters:* inter has (interjectiones) ponunt etiam sonituum illiteratorum imitationes; ut risus, *ha ha, he he,* et *phi,* et *heu,* et *hoc,* et *hau,* Prisc. p. 1024 P. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Unlettered, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned* (class.): **1.** Of persons: quem cognovimus virum bonum et non illiteratum, C. de Or. 2, 6, 25: rusticus illiteratusque, Quint. 2, 21, 16: illiteratum dicimus non ex toto rudem, sed ad literas altiores non perductum, Sen. Ben. 5, 13; but cf. also of one who can not read, Col. 1, 8, 4.—**2.** Of things: incidunt in sermone vario multa, quæ fortasse illis quum dixi nec illiterata nec insulsa esse videantur, C. Fam. 9, 16, 4: nervi, Hor. Epod. 8, 17: scribo plurimas sed illiteratissimas literas, Pl. Ep. 1, 10, 9; id. ib. 2, 3, 8.—**B.** (cf. litera, *no.* II. D.): *Unwritten,* i. e. *not drawn up in writing,* ἄγραφος (post-class. and very rare): tacito illiteratoque Atheniensium consensu, Gell. 11, 18, 4; cf. "*illiterata* pax est, quæ literis comprehensa non est," Fest. p. 113 Müll.

1. **illītus** (inl.), a, um, *P.* of illino.

2. **illītus** (inl.), ūs, *m.* [illino] *A bedaubing, besmearing, anointing* (only in *Abl. Sing.*): with medicaments, Pl. 26, 15, 90; id. 28, 15, 61.

illix, icis, v. 2. illex.

illo, *adv.*, v. ille, *ad fin.*

illoc: 1. *Neutr. pron.*, v. illic.—**2.** *Adv.*, v. illic, *ad fin.*

il-lŏcābĭlis (inl.), e, *adj.* [2. in; loco] *That cannot be portioned off, without a portion;* acc. to others, *That cannot be disposed of in marriage on account of her poverty:* virginem habeo grandem, dote cassam atque illocabilem, Var. L. L. 5, 2, 7, § 14.

il-lŏcālis, e, *adj.* [2. in; locus] *That does not* or *cannot be* or *remain in any place* (late Lat.): tres ergo motus esse, stabilem, illocalem, localemque jam notum est. Stabilis motus Dei est; illocalis, animæ: localis, corporis, Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 1, 18 *init.*; cf. id. ib. 1, 5 *init.*

illŏcālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [illocalis] *The condition of the* illocalis; *inability to be* or *remain in a place:* illocalitas animæ, Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 1, 17 *fin.*

illŏcāliter, *adv.* [id.] *Without being in a place:* animam per tempus illocaliter moveri, atque ab eadem corpus et temporaliter et localiter moveri, Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 1, 18.

illorsum et **illorsum** sicut introrsum dixit Cato (*Thitherward, thither*), Fest. s. v. ALIORSUM, p. 27.

il-lōtus (inl.; also illautus and illutus), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; lotus] *Unwashed, uncleaned, unclean, dirty.* **I.** Prop.: **A.**: **1.** Form *illotus:* illotis manibus aliquid tractare, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 103: toralia, Hor. S. 2, 4, 84: echini, id. ib. 2, 8, 52: cochleæ, Pl. 30, 6, 16: fæx vini, id. 23, 2, 31: sudor, Virg. G. 3, 443.—**2.** Form *illautus:* Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 23.—**3.** Form *illutus:* vinacei, Cato R. R. 147.—**B.** Prov.: illotis manibus *or* pedibus facere aliquid, *i. e. to undertake a thing without due preparation,* Gai. Dig. 1, 2, 1;—Gell. 1, 9, 8; id. 17, 5 *fin.*; Macr. 1, 24 *med.* **II.** Fig.: illotus sermo, Auct. Decl. in Sall. *init.*

il-lūbrĭcans (inl.), antis, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; lubrico] *Moving in a slippery manner:* membrasus lenter, App. M. 2, p. 117.

1. **illuc,** *neutr. pron.*, v. 1. illic.

2. **illuc,** *adv.* [ille] **I.** Prop.: *To that place, thither:* imus huc; illuc hinc; quum illuc ventum est, ire illuc libet, Enn. in Gell. 19, 10, 12: clam illuc redeundum est mihi, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 29: quum illuc veneris, id. Merc. 3, 4, 64: paulo momento huc illuc impelli, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31; so, huc illuc quasi vitabundi agitare, Sall. J. 60, 4; and, salientes huc illuc, Quint. 10, 7, 6: huc atque illuc C. de Or. 1, 40, 184: huc et illuc Cursitant, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 9. **II.** Meton.: *To that person* or *thing, thereto* (very rare): *Pe.* Illuc redi. *Me.* Quo ego redeam? *Pe.* Equidem ad phrygionem censeo, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 54: quo res hæc pertinet? illuc: Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor. S. 1, 2, 25: illuc, unde abii, redeo: Nemon' ut avarus, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 1, 103; cf. ib. 1, 3, 38.

il-lūcĕo (inl.), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (α) (γ); luceo] *To shine on* something; *to light up, illuminate* (rare; prps. ἅπαξ εἰρημ.): atra pix tuo capiti illuceat, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 65.

il-lūcesco (**-isco**) (inl.), luxi, *no sup.*, lūcescĕre, 3. *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; lucesco] **I.** *Neut.: To grow light, begin to shine, to break, dawn* (most freq. in the *tempp. perff.*): **A.** Prop.: Said of the day or of the sun: **1.** With *Subject:* illucescet ille dies, C. Mil. 26, 69: qui (dies) ut illuxit, mortui sunt reperti, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 114; cf., pro dii immortales, quis hic illuxit dies? id. Frgm. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 76; and, Ov. M. 7, 431; so, dies (alicui), C. Pis. 15, 34; id. Phil. 1, 12, 30; id. Ac. 2, 22, 69; id. de Div. 1, 24, 50; cf., also, eā nocte, cui illuxit dies cædis, *on which arose the day,* etc., Suet. Cæs. 81: quum tertio die sol illuxisset, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96.—Hence, **2.** *Impers.*: illuxit, *It was light, day had dawned* (very rare; not in Cic.; prps., also, not in Cæs.; for in B. C. 1, 23, luxit seems the better reading; v. Oud. ad loc.): ubi illuxit, Romanus productus in aciem, Liv. 2, 65.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** With *Subject:* quum populo Romano vox et auctoritas consulis repente in tantis tenebris illuxerit, C. Agr. 1, 8, 24: clarissimum deinde Homeri illuxit ingenium, Vell. 1, 5, 1.—**2.** *Impers.*: apud quem si illuxerit, non universa pretia in patrimonium tuum processisse, *shall be made clear, apparent,* Cod. Just. 5, 71, 10.

II. *Act.: To shine upon, give light to* (Plautin.): ut mortales illuciscas luce clarā et candidā, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 49; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 22.

il-luctans (inl.), antis, *P.* of obsol. illuctor [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (β); luctor] *Struggling against;* poet.: meditans verba illuctantia labris, Stat. Th. 4, 790.

il-lūcubrātus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; lucubratus] *Not composed by night* (late Lat.): illucubrata atque impolita scripta, Sulp. Sev. Ep. ad Bass. 3.

il-lūcŭlasco (inl.), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ); luceo] Of the day: *To shine upon, to break, dawn:* quum dies illuculascet, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 5 ed Mai.

illūdĭa (inl.), ōrum, *n.* [illudo] *Illusions* (post-class.): Tert. Res. Carn. 16.

illudio (inl.), are, v. illudo.

illūdo (inl.), si, sum, dĕre (acc. to 1st. conj., illudiabant, Gell. 1, 7, 3), 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (c); ludo].

I. *Neut.*: **A.** Gen.: *To play on, at,* or *with* any thing, *to sport with, amuse one's self with* a thing (very rare): illudo chartis, *i. e. amuse myself with writing,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 139: ima videbatur talis illudere palla, Tib. 3, 4, 35.

B. Esp.: *Pregn.*: **1.** *To make sport* or *game of; to jest, mock,* or *jeer at; to ridicule* (class.): **a.** With *Dat.*: ut ne plane videaris hujus miseri fortunis et horum virorum talium dignitati illudere, C. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: ut semper gaudes illudere rebus Humanis! Hor. S. 2, 8, 62: illudere capto, Virg. Æ. 2, 64: discrimini publico, Suet. Tib. 2.—**b.** *In aliquem:* ut ne impune in nos illuseris, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 20; cf., quæ quum dixisset in Albucium illudens, C. de Or. 3, 43, 171.—**c.** *In aliquo:* adeon' videmur vobis esse idonei, In quibus sic illudatis? Ter. And. 4, 4, 19.—**d.** With *Adv.*: illuseras heri inter scyphos, *etc.*, C. Fam. 7, 22.

2. *To sport* or *fool away* a thing, *i. e. to destroy* or *waste in sport; to violate, abuse* (post. and in post-Aug. prose): **a.** With *Dat.*: cui (frondi) Silvestres uri assidue capreæque sequaces Illudant, Virg. G. 2, 375: pecuniæ illudere, Tac. H. 2, 94 *fin.*: C Cæsar etiam matri ejus illu-

sit, id. A. 13, 72; so, pueritiæ Britannici, id. ib. 13, 17: feminarum illustrium capitibus, Suet. Tib. 45.—**b.** *Abs.*: tum variæ illudant pestes, Virg. G. 1, 181.

II. *Act.* (in all the meanings of *no.* I.): **A.** Gen.: *To play at* or *with* any thing (poet. and very rare): illusas auro vestes, *i. e. lightly interwoven*, Virg. G. 2, 464; imitated by Avien. Perieg. 1258; cf. the periphrase: illusa pictæ vestis inania, Prud. στεφ. 14, 104.

B. Esp.: *Pregn.*: **1.** *To scoff* or *mock at, to make a laughing-stock of, to set at nought, to ridicule* (so, most freq.): satis superbe illuditis me, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 22: ut is, qui illusus sit plus vidisse videatur. Quid autem turpius quam illudi? C. Læl. 26, 99: miseros, id. de Or. 2, 58, 237: illusi ac destituti, id. Quint. 16, 51: facetiis illusus, Tac. A. 15, 63: pergisne eam, Læli, artem illudere, in qua primum excelio ipse? C. Rep. 1, 13; so, artes, Ov. M. 9, 66: ipsa præcepta (rhetorum), C. de Or. 1, 19, 87: illud nimium acumen (*opp.* admirari ingenium), id. ib. 1, 57, 243: voces Neronis, quoties caneret, Tac. A. 14, 52: virtutem verbis superbis, Virg. Æ. 9, 634.

2. *To destroy, ruin, violate, abuse* (very rare): vitam filiæ, Ter. And. 5, 1, 3: illusique pedes (*i. e.* crapula) vitiosum ferre recusant Corpus, *ruined*, i. e. *unable to stand, staggering*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 108: corpus alicujus, Tac. A. 1, 71.

illūmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [illumino] *That can be illuminated* or *enlightened*: mens igitur humana intelligens nonnihil in anima humana esse Deo simile, quia sit Ille lumen illuminans, et hæc lumen illuminabile, Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 2, 2 *ante med.*

illūmĭnāte (inl.), *adv.* [illumino] *Clearly, luminously*: dicere, C. de Or. 3, 14, 53.

illūmĭnātĭo (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A lighting up, enlightening* (post-class.): **I.** Prop.: solis, Macr. S. 1, 18. **II.** Fig.: bonorum, Tert. adv. Herm. 15.

illūmĭnātor (inl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *An enlightener* (Eccl. Lat.); fig.: religionis Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17 *fin.*: noster Deus, Lact. 6, 18.

il-lūmĭno (inl.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; lumino] **I.** Prop.: *To give light in a place, to light up, make light, illuminate* (class.): luna illuminata a sole, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119; so, puteum (sole), Pl. 2, 73, 75: tabulata gallinarum parvis fenestellis, Col. 8, 3, 3: vias igni, Stat. Th. 12, 575.

II. Fig.: *To set in a clear light, to set off, make conspicuous* (esp. of oratory): translatum, quod maxime tanquam stellis quibusdam notat et illuminat orationem, C. de Or. 3, 43, 170; cf. id. Or. 25, 83; so, orationem sententiis, id. de Or. 3, 54, 208: orationem translatorum nitore, Quint. 12, 10, 36: pulchritudinem rerum (claritas orationis), id. 2, 16, 10; cf. id. 8, 3, 73: horum fidem Mitylenæorum perfidia illuminavit, Vell. 2, 18, 3: nisi Thebas unum os Pindari illuminaret, *made illustrious*, id. 1, 18, 3: illuminata sapientia, C. Brut. 58, 213.

III. Meton.: *To embellish* or *adorn* with any thing bright: corona aurea fulgentibus gemmis illuminata, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60; so, Lampr. Comm. 17: purpura omnem vestem illuminat, Pl. 9, 36, 60.

il-lūmĭnus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; lumen] *Without light, dark* (post-class.): nuptiæ Proserpinæ, App. M. 6, p. 174.

il-lūnis (inl.), e, *adj.* [2. in; luna] *Moonless, without moonlight* (post-Aug.): nox, Pl. Ep. 6, 20, 14; Sil. 15, 619.—Also, **illunus**, a, um: noctis tempore, App. M. 3, p. 278 Oud. *N. cr.*

il-lŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [in; luo] **I.** *Act.* (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (b)): *To wash up*: id, quod amnis fundo illuit, Ulp. Dig. 10, 2, 16; *al.* alluit. **II.** *Neut.* (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (β)): *To wash against, dash against* (with *Acc.*, on account of in): mare Hispanias, Pl. 3, 5, 14, § 74; dub. al. alluit.

Illuricus, *adj.*, and, **Illurii**, orum, v. Illyr.

illūsĭo (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [illudo] *A mocking, jeering; irony*, a figure of speech, C. de Or. 3, 53, 202; also quoted in Quint. 9, 1, 28; cf. id. 8, 6, 54.

illūsor (inl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A mocker, scoffer* (post-class.): legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35 *med.*; so, Aug. Ep. 253 *fin.*; Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 72.

illustrāmentum (inl.), i, *n.* [illustro] *An embellishment, ornament* of speech: pronunciationis, Quint. 11, 3, 149.

illustrātĭo (inl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** (Prop.: *A lighting up*; hence) Fig.: *Vivid representation*: "ἐνάργεια, quæ a Cicerone *illustratio* nominatur," Quint. 6, 2, 32. **II.** Meton.: *Brightness, brilliancy*: adventūs, Vulg. 2 Thess. 2, 8.

illustrātor (inl.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *An enlightener* (post-class.): Deus illustrator rerum, Lact. 2, 9; Inscr. Rein. cl. 6, *no.* 129.

illustre (inl.), *adv.* [illustris] (acc. to illustris, *no.* II. A.), *Clearly, distinctly, perspicuously* (very rare; in the pos. it appears not to occur): *Comp.*: illustrius, C. Fam. 10, 19, 1; Arn. 2, 44.—*Sup.*: illustrissime descripsit, Gell. 9, 13, 4.

il-lustris (inl.), e (also in the *Nom. Sing. Masc.*, illuster, Val. Max. 4, 1, 5; 3, 11), *adj.* [1. in *no.* III. B. 2. c. (α); 1. lustro *no.* II. A. 2. (*Greatly illumined*; hence) **I.** Prop. (class.): *Lighted up, clear, bright, light, lustrous*: ostendebat Carthaginem de excelso et pleno stellarum, illustri et claro quodam loco, C. Rep. 6, 11; cf., tum nec nimis illustres nec vehementer obscuros locos haberi oportet, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 32; so, locus, Cels. 3, 6: habitare bonis et illustribus domiciliis, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: balnearia, Col. 1, 6, 2: illustris et pellucida stella, C. de Div. 1, 57, 130: radii solis, Pl. 18, 35, 78: noctes, id. 9, 16, 23: cœlum, Val. Fl. 6, 528:—*Comp.*: ostio et lumine illustriore, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 5; cf., solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40; Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 6.

II. Fig. (class.; and so, most freq.): **A.** *Mentally bright*, i. e. *clear, plain, distinct, evident, manifest*: præter hæc, quæ testata sunt et illustria, habeo multa occultiora, C. Fam. 11, 27, 6: his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 3; cf., illustrioribus igitur rebus insistis... a certis et illustrioribus cohibes assensum, id. Ac. 2, 29, 94: nec vero ita disseram de re tam illustri tamque nota, ut, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 24 Mos.: factum illustre notumque omnibus, id. 2 Verr. 5, 13, 34: visus insignis et illustris, id. N. D. 1, 2, 15 *fin.*: *illustris* oratio est, si, *etc.* ... est enim hæc pars orationis, quæ rem constituat pæne ante oculos... est plus aliquanto illustre quam illud dilucidum: altero fit, ut intelligamus, altero vero ut videre videamur, id. Part. Or. 6, 20: si desit illustris explanatio, propositio, *etc.*, Quint. 9, 2, 2: instruenda est vita exemplis illustribus, Sen. Ep. 83.

B.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Of persons: *Morally bright*, i. e. *distinguished, respectable, famous, honourable, illustrious*: homines illustres honore ac nomine, Q. C. Petit. Cons. 5, 18: illustrium hominum ætates et tempora persequi (shortly after, de *clarorum* virorum laudibus), C. Brut. 19, 74: illustribus in personis temporibusque, id. Rep. 2, 31 *fin.*: illustris orator, id. Brut. 32, 122; so, poëtæ, Quint. 5, 11, 36: florens et illustris adolescens, Cæs. B. G. 7, 32: feminæ, *noble*, Suet. Tib. 45; id. Cal. 36; so, cum illustribus provinciarum, id. Cæs. 48; and, quorundam illustrium exsequiæ, id. Tib. 32:—*Sup.*: de antiquis illustrissimus quisque pastor erat, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 6: philosophorum illustrissimi, Gell. 18, 7, 3.—**b.** Of things: paterfamiliæ illustriore loco natus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 19: Themistoclis nomen est quam Solonis illustrius, C. Off. 1, 22, 75: vitæ ratio illustrior, id. Rep. 3, 3; cf., sunt illustriora quæ publice fiunt, id. ib. 3, 12; id. Fam. 1, 7, 9: major atque illustrior res, *more important, more remarkable*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 3: causarum illustrium quascumque defendi nunc conficio orationes, C. Sen. 11, 38.—**2.** Esp.: In later Lat. Illustris was the title of the first rank of magistrates and officials, Cod. Th. 6, 6; Dig. 1, 9, 12.

illustro (inl.), āvi, atum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [illustris] **I.** Prop.: *To light up, make light, illuminate* (class.): sol cuncta suâ luce illustret et compleat, C. Rep. 6, 17 (*al.* collustret; v. Mos. ad loc.): O, qua sol habitabiles Illustrat oras, maxime principium, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 5; Pl. 2, 18, 16: ergastulum angustis illustratum fenestris, Col. 1, 6, 3.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to illustris, *no.* II. A.): *To make clear* to the mind, *to clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain*: ut ea consilia, quæ clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrentur, C. Cat. 3, 8, 20; cf., illustrantur, erumpunt omnia, id. ib. 1, 3, 6; and, id. Rep. 2, 18; cf. also Lucr. 1, 138: omnia illustrata, patefacta, comperta sunt per me, C. Cat. 3, 1, 3; so, id. ib. 3, 9, 21; cf., si modo id patefactum et illustratum est, id. Læl. 26, 97; and, jus obscurum et ignotum patefacere et illustrare, id. de Or. 1, 39, 177: philosophiam veterem Latinis literis illustrare, id. Ac. 1, 1, 3; cf. id. Brut. 64, 228: illustrant eam (orationem) quasi stellæ quædam translata verba atque immutata, *to place in the right light, to embellish, set off, adorn*, id. Or. 27, 92; cf. id. Inv. 2, 15, 49; and, de illustranda oratione ut diceres, id. de Or. 3, 36, 144; so, orationem, Quint. 4, 3, 4; id. 8, 6, 14; id. 11, 1, 2.

B. (acc. to illustris, *no.* II. B.): *To render famous, renowned, illustrious*: aliquem laudibus, Luccei. in C. Fam. 5, 14, 1: quem Brutus cognomine suo illustravit, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 82: familiam illustrare, Suet. Galb. 3: illustrabit, mihi crede, tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, C. Fam. 1, 6, 2: humilius genus illustrasse factis, Quint. 3, 7, 10: summa quibus illustratur forum ingenia, id. 10, 1, 122; cf., Padus pœna Phaëthontis illustratus, Pl. 3, 16, 20; and, vina maxime illustrata Messalæ potu et salute, id. 14, 6, 8, § 69; Quint. 10, 1, 67; cf., quid prius illustrem satiris Musaque pedestri? Hor. S. 2, 6, 17; and Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 91.

illūsus (inl.), a, um, *P.* of illudo.

illūti-barbus (inl.), a, um, *adj.* [illutus; barba] *With an unwashed* or *filthy beard*: Marsyas, App. Flor. p. 341.

illūtĭbĭlis (inl.), e, *adj.* [2. in; luo] *That cannot be washed out*: odor, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 57 dub.

illūtus (inl.), a, um, v. illotus.

illŭvĭes (inl.), ēi, *f.*, **I.** [illuo, *no.* I.] (*That which is washed up, a dirty deposit*; hence, meton.) **A.** *Dirt, filth, uncleanness, nastiness* of the body (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hic cruciatur fame, frigore, illuvie, imbalnitie, imperfundie, incuria, Lucil. in Non. 126, 2; so, id. ib. 125, 31; Varr. ib. 34; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 54: pectus illuvie scabrum, C. poët. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: illuvie ac squalore obsitus, Tac. A. 4, 28: illuvie deformis, id. H. 4, 46: vellera morbo illuvieque perosa, Virg. G. 3, 561: oris, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 12.—**B.** As a term of reproach: di te perdant... obo-luisti allium, Germana illuvies, rusticus, hircus, hara suis, *you perfect beast*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39. **II.** [illuo, *no.* II.] (*A washing against*; and so in pregn. force) *An overflowing, inundation* (post-class.): aquarum, Just. 2, 1; 6: placida, *i. e. the water that has overflowed*, Tac. A. 12, 51.

Illyrii (archaic, Illurii, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 10), orum, *m.*, Ἰλλύριοι, *A people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania*, Mel. 2, 2, 1; 12; Liv. 10, 2; id. 42, 26; id. 43, 9: in Illyriis, *among the Illyrians, i. e. in Illyria*, Pl. 2, 103, 106.—Hence, **A. Illyrius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Illyrians, Illyrian*: ager, Cato in Gell. 11, 3, 2: latro, C. Off. 2, 11, 40.—As *Subst.*: **1. Illyria**, æ, *f.* (*sc.* tellus), *The country of Illyria*, Prop. 1, 8, 2: as consisting of two parts, Roman and Grecian Illyria.—**2.** *Plur.*: **Illyriæ**, arum, Prop. 2, 16, 10.—**B. Illyricus** (also written Illuricus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 10), a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Illyrians, Illyrian*: mare, C. Manil. 12, 35: sinus, Virg. Æ. 1, 243: undæ, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 22: pix, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 45: gentes, Mel. 2, 3, 11; facies hominis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 10.—As *Subst.*: **Illyricum**, i, *n.* (*sc.* solum) *The country of Illyria*, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 9; C. Att. 10, 6, 3; Liv. 43, 9; Suet. Tib. 17; Mel. 2, 3, 13; Pl. 3, 21, 25.—**C. Illyricianus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Illyrian*: gens, Valer. ap. Treb. Claud. 14: omnes, Cod. Th. 10, 10, 26.—**D. Illyris**, idis, *f.*, *Illyrian*: ora, Ov. Tr. 2, 225; Sil. 8, 292: Epidamnos, Luc. 2,

Gk.—As *Subst.*: **Illyris**, idis, *f.* (sc. tellus), *The country of Illyria*, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 79. Mel. 1, 3, 4.

1. **Illyrius**, i, *m. A son of Cadmus, from whom Illyria received its name*, acc. to Vet. Schol. in Virg. Æ. 1, 243 Mai.

2. **Illyrius**, a, um, v. Illyrii, *no.* A.

Ilotæ, ārum, v. Helotes.

Iluro, ōnis, *f.*, *A town of Hispania Tarraconensis* (now *Mataro*), Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 22.—Hence, **Ilurensis**, e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Iluro*; only as *Subst.*: ‡ **Ilurensis**, is, *m.* (sc. civis or incola), *A person of Iluro*: Inscr. ap. Grut. 406, 9.

Ilus, i, *m.*, Ἶλος, **I.** *A son of Tros, brother of Assaracus and Ganymede, father of Laomedon, king of the Trojans, and founder of Ilium*, Virg. Æ. 6, 650; Ov. M. 11, 756. **II.** *Surname of* Ascanius, Virg. Æ. 1, 268.

Ilva, æ, *f.* *The modern Island of Elba, in the Mediterranean Sea*, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Pl. 3, 6, 12; id. 34, 14, 4; Liv. 30, 39; Virg. Æ. 10, 173; Sil. 8, 617.

im, = eum, v. is, *ad init.*

Imacharensis (Imacar.), e, *adj.* *Of Imachăra, a city in the eastern part of Sicily* (now *Maccara*): Leontes, C. 2 Verr. 5, 7, 15: ager, id. ib. 3, 18, 47.—As *Subst.*: **Imacharenses** (Imacar.), ium, *m.* *The inhabitants of Imachara*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 42. 100.

imāginābĭlis, e, *adj.* [imaginor] *That can be conceived, supposed,* or *imagined* (late Lat.): quod enim sensibile vel imaginabile est, id universum esse non potest, Boeth. Pros. 5, 5: imaginabilis res, id. ib. 5, 4.

imāginābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That represents* or *pictures to himself* (post-class.): carnificem imaginabundus, App. M. 3 *init.*

imāginālis, e, *adj.* [imago] *Figurative* (late Latin): descriptio Judæorum, Vet. interpr. Iren. 5, 11.

imāginālĭter, *adv.* [imaginalis] *Figuratively* (late Lat.): Aug. de Gen. ad Lit. 12, 5; 6.

imāginārĭe, *adv.* [imaginarius] *According to imagination, as fancy prompts*: effingere epigrammata, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

imāginārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [imago] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to images, image-* (late Lat.): pictor, plastes, Edict. Diocl. p. 22.—As *Subst.*: **imaginarius**, ii, *m.*, = imaginifer, *The bearer of the emperor's image* (as a standard), Veg. Mil. 2, 7. **II.** Fig. (acc. to imago, *no.* II. A.): *That exists only in appearance, seeming, nominal, fancied, imaginary* (not ante-Aug.): fasces, Liv. 3, 41: titulus nuptiarum (with falsus), App. Apol. p. 323: venditio, Ulp. Dig. 18, 1, 35: imaginariæ militiæ genus, Suet. Claud. 25: funus, Capit. Pertin. 15: ab illo imaginario et scenico rege superatur, Flor. 2, 14, 4: imaginaria belli indictio, id. 4, 10, 2.

imāginātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [imaginor] A *mental image, fancy, imagination* (post-Aug.): libidinum imaginationes in somno, Pl. 20, 7, 26 *fin.*: Ægyptum, secretis imaginationibus agitans, Tac. A. 15, 36.

imāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [imago, *no.* I. A.] *Of* or *belonging to an image, image-* (late Lat.): figuræ, *image-figures*, i. e. *that serve as likenesses*, Venant. Fortun. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 276: pœnæ, i. e. *for refusing to worship an image*, Sedul. 1, 187.

imāgĭnĭ-fer, ĕri, *m.* [imago; fero] *An image-bearer*, i. e. *one who bears the emperor's image* (as a standard), Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3478 *seq.*

imāgĭno, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [imago, *no.* I. A.] *To give an image of, to represent, fashion* (post-class. and very rare): ut speculum in loco certo positum nihil imaginat, aliorsum translatum facit imagines, Gell. 16, 18, 3: terram digitis suis imaginatam metuere et adorare, Lact. 5, 13 *fin.*

imāgĭnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [imago, *no.* II. A.] **I.** Gen.: *To picture to one's self, to fancy, imagine* (post-Aug.): M. Tullius quærit adhuc eum (eloquentem), et tantum imaginatur ac fingit, Quint. 12, 1, 21; so, fercula triumphi, Pl. 9, 35, 58: favorem eorum, Tac. A. 15, 69: nec solum quæ facta sint aut fiant, sed etiam quæ futura sint aut futura fuerint, imaginamur, Quint. 9, 2, 41; so Pl. Ep. 2, 10, 7. **II.** Esp.: Of what occurs in dreams: Venerem per somnia, Pl. 29, 13, 51: Calpurnia uxor imaginata est, collabi fastigium domus, Suet. Cæs. 81.

(**imaginosum**, a corrupted word in Cat. 41, 8; v. the commentators, *ad loc.*)

imāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [root IM, whence imitor; and with a sibilant *s*, SIM, whence similis]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An imitation, copy* of a thing, *an image, likeness* (i. e. a picture, statue, bust, *etc.*, an apparition, ghost, phantom; the latter only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf., simulacrum): "*imago* ab imitatione dicta," Fest. p. 112 Müll.; cf., "*imago* dicitur quasi *imitago*," Porphyr. Hor. Od. 1, 12, 4: **1.** Of *a statue, picture, bust, cast,* or *engraving*: Spartiates Agesilaus neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse . . . . . unus Xenophontis libellus in eo rege laudando facile omnes imagines omnium statuasque superavit, C. Fam. 5, 12, 7: Demosthenes, cujus nuper inter imagines tuas ac tuorum imaginem ex ære vidi, id. Or. 31, 110: Epicuri in poculis et in anulis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3: hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsa primus omnium expressit ceraque in eam formam gypsi infusa emendare instituit Lysistratus Sicyonius, Pl. 35, 12, 44: Africani, C. Rep. 6, 10: mulieris, Quint. 7, 7, 5: Antigoni, id. 2, 13, 12: depictam in tabula sipariove imaginem rei, id. 6, 1, 32: cereæ, Hor. Epod. 17, 76; id, S. 1. 8, 43: epistola atque imago me certum fecit, *i. e. the image on the seal, the signet*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 35; id. ib. 4, 2, 29, and 4, 7, 105.—**2.** Of *a spirit, phantom, ghost,* or *apparition*: infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusæ Visa mihi ante oculos et nota major imago, Virg. Æ. 2, 773; cf., et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago, id. ib. 4, 654; and, non vanæ redeat sanguis imagini, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 15: (somnus) Vanum nocturnis fallit imaginibus, Tib. 3, 4, 56; cf. Hor. Od. 3, 27, 40; so, Suet. Aug. 94; id Cal. 50: quid natum, toties fatis Ludis imaginibus? *phantoms*, Virg. Æ. 1, 408: ubique pavor et plurima mortis imago, id. ib. 2, 369; cf., varia percuntium forma et omni imagine mortium, Tac. H. 3, 28; so, cæsorum insepultorumque, id. A. 1, 62; and, supremorum (*i. e.* funeris) imago, id. H. 4, 45.

B. Esp.: *An ancestral image* of a distinguished Roman (of one who had been ædile, prætor, or consul; generally made of wax and placed in the atrium of a Roman house, and carried in funeral processions): **1.** *Plur.* (so, most comm.): obrepsisti ad honores errore hominum, commendatione fumosarum imaginum, quarum simile habes nihil præter colorem, *of smoky* (i. e. old) *ancestral images*, C. Pis. 1, 1: si quid delicquero, nullæ sunt imagines, quæ me a vobis deprecentur, *i. e. no ancestors of distinction*, id. Agr. 2, 36, 100; cf., quia imagines non habeo et quia mihi nova nobilitas est, Sall. J. 85, 25: qui imagines familiæ suæ conseruti sunt, C. Agr. 2, 1, 1: homo veteris prosapiæ ac multarum imaginum, Sall. J. 85, 10: majorum imagines, id. ib. 5, 5; so, Suet. Vesp. 1: multis in familia senatoriis imaginibus, id. Aug. 4: esto beata, funus atque imagines Ducant triumphales tuum, Hor. Epod. 8, 11: qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, id. S. 1, 6, 17. — **2.** *Sing.*: jus imaginis, C. 2 Verr. 5, 14, 36: imaginis ornandæ causa, id. Sest. 8, 19: vir honestissimæ imaginis futurus ad posteros, Liv. 3, 58; id. 3, 72.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *An image* or *likeness* of a thing formed in the mind, *a conception, thought, imagination, idea*: Scipionis memoriam atque imaginem sibi proponere, C. Læl. 27, 102; so, magnam partem noctium in imagine tua vigil exigo, Pl. Ep. 7, 5, 1: imagines, quæ *ideas* nominant, quorum incursione non solum videmur, sed etiam cogitamus, C. Fin. 1, 6, 21; cf., **imagines extrinsecus in animos nostros per corpus irrumpere**, id. Ac. 2, 40, 125; and, nulla species cogitari potest nisi pulsu imaginum, *etc.*, id. Div. 2, 67, 137 *sq.*: unum aliquem te ex barbatis illis, exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, columen rei publicæ diceres intueri, *as image of the olden time*, id. Sest. 8, 19; cf., expressam imaginem vitæ quotidianæ videre, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; and, quorum (temporum) imaginem video in rebus tuis, id. Fam. 1, 6, 2: **naturæ . . . urbis et populi**, id. Rep. 2, 39 *fin.*: justitiæ, Quint. 2, 20, 6; so, virtutis, id. 10, 2, 15: similitudines ad exprimendas rerum imagines compositæ, id. 8, 3, 72.

B. Esp.: **1.** In rhetor. lang., *A figurative resemblance, similitude, comparison*: "*comparabile* est, quod in rebus diversis similem aliquam rationem continet. Ejus partes sunt tres: *imago, collatio, exemplum. Imago* est oratio demonstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem, *etc.*, C. Inv. 1, 30, 49; cf., "*imago* est formæ cum forma cum quadam similitudine collatio," Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62; so, Sen. Ep. 59; 92; Quint. 6, 1, 24; Hor. S. 2, 3, 320; id. Ep. 1, 7, 34.

2. With the idea predominating of mere imitation, in opposition to what is original or real, *A mere form, image, semblance, appearance, shadow*: consectatur nullam eminentem effigiem virtutis, sed adumbratam imaginem gloriæ, C. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: nos veri juris germanæque justitiæ solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus: umbra et imaginibus utimur, id. Off. 3, 17, 69; cf., non in umbra et imagine civitatis, *etc.*, id. Rep. 2, 30: and, umbram equitis Romani et imaginem videtis, id. Rab. Post. 15, 41: hæc ars tota dicendi, sive artis imago quædam est et similitudo, habet hanc vim, ut, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 87, 356: imago judiciorum, *only the appearance of courts*, id. Sest. 13, 30; cf., imaginem rei publicæ nullam reliquissent, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88: imaginem retinendi largiendive penes nos, vim penes Parthos, Tac. A. 15, 14: qui faciem eloquentiæ, non imaginem præstaret, id. Or. 34.

III. Meton.: *The reverberation of a sound, an echo* (mostly poet.): (mellaria facere oportet) potissimum ubi non resonent imagines, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 12: concava pulsu Saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago, Virg. G. 4, 50: cf. Sil. 14, 365; and, alternæ deceptus imagine vocis: *Huc cœamus* ait . . . *Cœamus* retulit Echo, Ov. M. 3, 385: cujus recinit jocosa Nomen imago, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 4; so, jocosa Vaticani montis, id. ib. 1, 20, 8: vasa, Val. Fl. 3, 596.

imāgunc̆ŭla, æ, *f.* [imago] *A little image*: ærea puerilis, Suet. Aug. 7.

Imaus, i, *m.*, Ἴμαος, *A chain of mountains in Asia, between the Caspian sea and the Ganges*: Pl. 5, 27, 27 § 98; cf. id. 6, 17, 21, § 64.

im-balnitĭes, ēi, *f.* [2. in; balneum] *An unbathed, filthy condition, filthiness*: hic cruciatur fame, illuvie, imbalnitie, *etc.*, Lucil. in Non. 126, 2.

‡ **imbarbescĕre**, barbatum fieri, Fest. p. 109.

imbēcille, *adv.* [imbecillus, *no.* II.] *Weakly, feebly, faintly* (very rare; prps. only in the *Comp.*): iis, quæ videntur, imbecillius assentiuntur, C. Ac. 2, 17, 52: imbecillius horrent dolorem, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85.

imbēcillis (inb.), e, v. imbecillus, *ad init.*

imbēcillĭtas (inb.), ātis, *f.* [imbecillus] *Weakness, feebleness* (class.): **I.** Physical: **A.** Prop.: Tulliæ meæ morbus et imbecillitas corporis me eximat, C. Att. 11, 6, 4; so, virium (with infirmitas laterum), id. Brut. 55, 202: valetudinis, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: Niciæ nostri (with mollitia), id. Att. 12, 26, 2; so, Suet. Gramm. 14; with sensum, id. Cal. 44: imbecillitate Augusti nunciata, *i. e. indisposition*, id. Tib. 11:—imbecillitas materiæ, Cæs. B. C. 2, 15.—**B.** Meton.: Of condition as regards ability, *Powerlessness, impotency, helplessness, imbecility*: utrum propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, C. Læl. 8, 26; so, id.

lb. 9, 29; 32; id. Rep. 1, 25; id. ib. 3, 14; cf., humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3. **II.** Mental: animi, Cæs. B. G. 7, 77; so, ingenii, Pl. Ep. 4, 18, 1: consilii, C. Off. 1, 32, 117: magistratuum, id. Fam. 1, 4, 3: fallit plerumque, quod probitas vocatur, quæ est imbecillitas, Quint. 6, 4, 12: neque illos imbecillitatis damnandos, Tac. A. 4, 8.

imbēcillus (inb.), a, um (also acc. to the 3d decl., "hic et hæc imbecillis," Prob. Inst. 2, 1, 45, p. 124 Lind., *or* 1466 P.; cf. Isid. Orig. 10, 128: *Abl. Sing.*, imbecilli ingenio, Pl. Pan. 79, 4), *adj.* [etym. dub.] *Weak, feeble* (class.). **I.** Physically: **A.** Of living beings: quum homo imbecillus a valentissimâ bestiâ laniatur, C. Fam. 7, 1, 3: multi sunt imbecilli senes . . . quam fuit imbecillus P. Africani filius! quam tenui aut nullâ potius valetudine! id. Sen. 11, 35: et absentes (amici) assunt et egentes abundant et imbecilli valent, *etc.*, id. Læl. 7, 23: nemo e nobis imbecillus fuit, cujus salus ac valetudo non sustentaretur Cæsaris curâ, Vell. 2, 114, 1:—*Comp.*: imbecilliores, *opp.* firmiores, Quint. 5, 10, 49: Marius et valetudine et naturâ imbecilior, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 3.—As *Subst.*: **imbecillus, i,** *m. A weak* or *feeble person*: imbecillorum esse æquum misereri omnium, Lucr. 5, 1022.

B. Of things: **1.** Gen.: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 13; so, frons, id. 12, 5, 4: pulsus venarum (with exigui), Cels. 3, 19: imbecillissimus ac facillimus sanguis, Sen. Ben. 4, 18: accedent anni et tractari mollius ætas Imbecilla volet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 86: nescio quomodo imbecillior est medicina quam morbus, C. Att. 10, 14, 2: terra infecunda ad omnia atque imbecilla, Pl. 17, 3, 5: vina (*opp.* valida), id. 14, 21, 27: simulacra vultus imbecilla ac mortalia sunt: forma mentis æterna, Tac. Agr. 46: regnum vobis trado firmum, si boni eritis: si mali, imbecillum, Sall. J. 10, 6.—**2.** Esp.: In Celsus: Of food: *Weak in quality*: **a.** *Not nourishing*: imbecillissimam materiam esse omne olus, *i. e. least nourishing*, Cels. 2, 18.—**b.** *Not tough* or *hard, easy of digestion*: ovum durum valentissimæ materiæ est, molle vel sorbile imbecillissimæ, Cels. 2, 18.

II. Mentally: qui eam superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anilis putent, C. Div. 2, 60, 125; so, ingenia, Quint. 2, 8, 12; cf., imbecilliores vel animo vel fortuna, C. Læl. 19, 70; and, id. Rep. 1, 34: motus, id. Fin. 5, 24, 71: ab imbecillis accusatoribus accusari, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: suspiciones, Tac. A. 2, 76.—As *Subst.*: **imbecillus, i,** *m. One weak in mind, an imbecile*: ignavi et imbecilli, C. Rep. 1, 32; Sen. Ep. 85.

im-bellĭa (inb.), æ, *f.* [2. in; bellum] **I.** Gen.: *Unfitness for war* (post-Aug.): ignavia imbelliaque militum, Gell. 5, 5, 5. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *Want of arms* or *weapons*: hominem imbellia cingit, Sen. Ben. 4, 18 (*al.* imbecillitas).—**B.** *Ignorance of the principles of warfare*: "*imbelliam* belli inscientiam," Fest. p. 114 Müll.

im-bellis (inb.), e, *adj.* [2. in; bellum] **I.** *Unwarlike, unfit for war*; or *peaceful, fond of peace* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Of living beings: ut imbelles timidique videamur, C. Off. 1, 24, 83; so, ignavi et imbelles, Liv. 26, 2, 11; and, timidi et imbelles, Quint. 12, 5, 2: ipse acer, belliceosus; at is, quem petebat, quietus, imbellis, placido ingenio, *etc.*, Sall. J. 20, 2: strenui et imbelles multi obtruncari, id. ib. 67, 2: pro viro forti contra imbellem, Quint. 3, 7, 19: turba, *i. e. women and children*, Liv. 32, 13: imbellis et pastoralis manus, Vell. 1, 8, 5; Tac. H. 4, 33: juventa, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 15: cervi, Virg. G. 3, 205; cf., columba, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 31: dei, *i. e. Venus and Amor*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 20.—**B.** Of inanimate and abstract things: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, C. Læl. 13, 47: sic fatus senior telumque imbelle sine ictu Conjecit, *i. e. weak, powerless*, Virg. Æ. 2, 544; cf., lacerti, Ov. M. 13, 109: Tarentum, *i. e. peaceful*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 45; so, Asia, Liv. 9, 17: cithara, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 15; cf., lyra, id. ib. 1, 6, 10: plectrum, Ov. M. 5, 114: carmen, Stat. Th. 10, 874: oliva, Val. Fl. 5, 362: fretum, *i. e. calm, tranquil*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 84; cf. id. Th. 3, 255. ***II.** *Who has ceased to wage war; who no longer attempts war*: imbellem avertis Romanis arcibus Indum, Virg. G. 2, 171.

imber, bris, *m.* [akin to Greek ὄμβρος, the same, Sanscr. abhra, nubes; or ambhas, aqua; and ambhara, cœlum; cf. Bopp Gloss. Sanscr. p. 16, b, and Pott Etym. Forsch. I. p. 3] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A heavy* or *violent rain, a shower of rain, pelting* or *pouring rain* (class.): erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida, imber maximus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 40, 86: ita magnos et assiduos imbres habebamus, id. Att. 13, 16, 1: maximo imbri Capuam veni, id. ib. 7, 20, 1; so, in imbri, in frigore, id. 2 Verr. 4, 40, 87; and, iter factum corruptius imbri, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95; for which, imbre lutoque Aspersus, id. Ep. 1, 11, 11: quæ opera per imbrem fieri potuerint, Cato R. R. 2, 3: lapideus aut sanguineus imber, C. Div. 2, 28, 60; cf., quid quum sæpe lapidum, sanguinis nonnunquam, terræ interdum, quondam etiam lactis imber defluxit? id. ib. 1, 43, 98; for which, imbri lapidavit, Liv. 43, 13.—**B.** Prov.: **1.** Imbrem in cribrum gerere, *i. e. to attempt an impossibility*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 100.—**2.** Tam hoc tibi in proclivi est quam imber est quando pluit, *i. e. exceedingly easy*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 86.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A rain-cloud, storm-cloud*: cæruleus supra caput astitit imber, Virg. Æ. 3, 194; 5, 10: grandinis imbres, *hail-storms*, Lucr. 6, 107.

B. For *Rain-water*: piscinæ cisternæque servandis imbribus, Tac. H. 5, 12.

C.: **1.** Gen.: For *Water*, as an element (poet.): quoi par imber et ignis, Enn. Ann. 1, 25: ex igni, terra atque anima procrescere et imbri, Lucr. 1, 716: ut ferrum Stridit, ubi in gelidum propter demisimus imbrem, id. 6, 149; so, calidi, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 23.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of *the sea*: ratibusque fremebat Imber Neptuni, Enn. Ann. 7, 78; Virg. Æ. 1, 123; Ov. H. 18, 104; Val. Fl. 4, 665.—**b.** Of *water* in irrigating, *etc.*: amicos irriget imbres, Virg. G. 4, 115.—**c.** Of *a stream of tears*: imbre per indignas usque cadente genas, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 18.—**d.** Of *a stream of blood*: sanguineus, Stat. Th. 1, 437; cf., cruentus, Luc. 6, 224.—**e.** Of *a stream* or *abundance of nectar* for beautifying the hair of Venus: largos hæc (*sc.* soror) nectaris imbres Irrigat, nectaris, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 101.

D. Like our *shower*, of things that descend in great number, in a manner resembling rain: ferreus ingruit imber, Virg. Æ. 12, 284.

im-berbis (inb.), e, *adj.* [2. in; barba] *Without a beard, beardless* (rare, but class.): non convenire barbatum esse filium (Æsculapium), quum pater (Apollo) imberbis esset, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: juvenis, Hor. A. P. 161: quæ imberbes didicere, id. Ep. 2, 1, 85.—Also in the form **imberbus,** a, um: androgyni, Lucil. ap. Non. 493, 27, and ap. Charis. p. 74: quod maximi sunt iidemque imberbi, Var. ap. Non. 493, 80.

im-bĭbo (inb.), bi, *no sup.*, bĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; bibo] **I.** Prop.: *To drink in, imbibe* (post-Aug. and rare): is nidor per infurnibulum imbibitur in vetere tussi, Pl. 24, 15, 85. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To imbibe*: oculi imbibunt tenebras, *i. e. become darkened, blind*, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 13.—**B.** Mentally: **1.** *To imbibe, conceive* (class.): de aliquo malam opinionem animo imbibere, C. 1 Verr. 14, 42: certamen animis, Liv. 2, 58: paternas artes ingenio, Aus. Parent. 13.—**2.** *To determine, resolve* to do a thing: quod si facere nolit, atque imbiberit ejusmodi rationibus illum ad suas conditiones perducere, C. Quint. 6, 27: ut ex irâ pœnas petere imbibat acres, Lucr. 6, 72; id. 3, 1010: neque immemor ejus, quod initio consultatis imbiberat, reconciliandi animos plebis, Liv. 2, 47.

im-bĭto (inb.), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.; bito] *To go into, enter*: domum, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 42.

im-bŏnĭtas (inb.), ātis, *f.* [2. in; bonitas] *Inconvenience, annoyance* (post-class.): duritia et imbonitas et insuavitas, Tert. adv. Marc. 3.

im-bractĕo (inbr.), *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1 c. (a) (γ); bracteo] *To overlay with leaf-metal* (late Lat.): statuas auro imbracteari, *be gilded over*, Amm. 14, 6: æreum opus auro, id. 17, 4: corpora solida, id. 25, 1.

imbrex, ĭcis, *f.* (less freq. *m.*, e. g. Pl. 17, 14, 24 *fin.*; Sam. 3, 107) [imber] **I.** Prop.: *A hollow tile, gutter-tile, pan-tile* (used in covering roofs for the purpose of leading off the rain): "*tegulæ* vocatæ, quod tegant ædes; et *imbrices* quod accipiant imbres," Isid. Orig. 19, 10: meas confregisti imbrices et tegulas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 24; cf. id. Most. 1, 2, 28; so, Sisenn. in Non. 125, 18; Pl. 35, 12, 46; Virg. G. 4, 296. **II.** Meton.: Of things shaped like a pan-tile: **A.** *A gutter*, Col. 9, 13, 6; 2, 2, 9; Pl. 17, 14, 24 *fin.*; Cato R. R. 21, 3.—**B.** *A certain part of a hog* (prps. the ear or spare-rib), Mart. 2, 37, 2.—**C.** Imbrex narium, *The partition* (septum) *in the nose*, Arn. 3, 107.—**D.** *A mode of applauding with the hands formed into hollows, invented by Nero*, Suet. Ner. 20.

imbrĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to rain* (post-class.): aqua, quam vulgo cisterninam vocant, *rain-water*, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 10 *med.*

imbrĭcātim, *adv.* [imbrex] *In the form of a gutter-tile* (post-Aug. and very rare); imbricatim undata, Pl. 9, 33, 52.

Imbricĭtor, ōris, *m.* [imber-cieo] *He who causes showers, the shower-sender* (a poet. word): spiritus Austri Imbricitor, *etc.*, Enn. Ann. 17, 15: Apollo deus Imbricitor, Macr. S. 1, 17 *med.*: Juppiter dicitur etiam Imbricitor et item Serenator, App. de Mundo.

‡ **imbricitur** ὀμβροῦται, βρέχεται, Gloss. Philox.

imbrico, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [imbrex] **I.** Prop.: *To cover with gutter-tiles* (post-class.): tegulis interjacentibus imbricarentur, Sid. Ep. 2, 2. **II.** Meton.: *To form like a gutter-tile*: cæmenta inter se, Vitr. 2, 8: laurus folio per margines imbricato, Pl. 15, 30, 39; so in the *Part. Perf.*, ungues similæ, id. 11, 45, 101: vertebræ, id. 11, 1, 1.

imbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [imber] *Rainy* (ante- and post-class.): Auster, *rain-bringing*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 35; so, solstitium (*opp.* hiems *serena*), Macr. S. 5, 20 *fin.*: "*Imbrica tempestate* pluviam videtur significare," Fest. p. 109 Müll.

imbrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Rainy* (post-class.): cœlum, Sol. 4: solum (*opp.* siccum), Pall. Jan. 13, 1.

imbri-fer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [imber; fero] *Rain-bringing, rainy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Austri, Ov. M. 13, 725: ver, Virg. G. 1, 313: cœlum, Col. 5, 5, 4: Nilus, *i. e. water-bringing, overflowing*, Mart. 1, 62, 5.

imbri-fĭco, *no perf. nor sup.* āre, 1. *v. a.* [imber; facio] *To rain upon, to wet, moisten* (post-class.): terram aquis (aër), Mart. Cap. 6, 191.

Imbrius, a, um, v. Imbros.

Imbros and **Imbrus,** i, *f.*, "Ἴμβρος, *A small island in the Ægean Sea, over against the* Chersonesus Thracica, *near Lemnos and Samothrace* (now *Imbro*): Mel. 2, 7, 8; Pl. 4, 12, 23.—Hence, **Imbrius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of*, or *belonging to, Imbros*: terra, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 18.

‡ **imbrumari** dicuntur, quibus fastidium est ciborum. Edicitus enim Græce βρῶμα appellatur. Isid. Orig. 5, 35.

im-bubino, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; ‡ bubino] *To befoul, defile*: "‡ bubinare est menstruo mulierum sanguine inquinare, Lucilius: *Hæc*, inquit, *te imbubinat, at contra te imbulbitat. Imbulbitare* est puerili stercore inquinare, dictum ex limo, quod Græci appellant βολβιτον," Fest. p. 32 Müll.

imbulbito, are, v. imbubino.

im-buo (inb.), ŭi, ūtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; Bl. whence bibo, akin to IIID, πίνω; in a caus. sense] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cause to drink in, to wet, moisten, soak, steep, saturate* (class.): liquoribus lanam, Col. 9, 14, 15: tapetes, quos concha purpura imbuens

venenavit, Cn. Matius in Gell. 20, 9, 3: cados amurca, Pl. 15, 8, 8: guttura lacte, Ov. Ib. 131: imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel madefacti potius, *wet, or rather dripping with blood*, C. Phil. 14, 3, 6: sanguis novus imbuit arma, Virg. Æ. 7, 554: sanguine manus, Vell. 2, 20, 1: vestis imbuta sanguine, Ov. M. 9, 153: munus tabo imbutum, Hor. Epod. 5, 65: tela imbuta veneno, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 77: oscula, quæ Venus Quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 16: phialam nectare, Mart. 8, 51, 17.

B. Esp.: *To dye:* quo sunt (hæc) imbuta colore, Lucr. 2, 734 ed. Lachm.; dub. — **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To fill, steep, stain, taint, infect, imbue* with any thing: **1.** *Verb. Fin.*: me morte imbuturum manus, Att. in Non. 521, 8: quum autem semel gladium scelere imbuisset, C. Phil. 5, 7, 20: non esse talibus promissis imbuendas aures militum, Curt. 4, 10, 17: si tot militum sanguine imbuisset manus, Curt. 3, 8, 5.—**2.** In the *Part. Perf.* (so, most freq.): aliqua humanitate imbuti, Var. R. R. 1, 17, 4; cf., religione imbuti, C. Div. 1, 42, 93; so, imbutus admiratione, Liv. 21, 39: legiones favore Othonis, Tac. H. 2, 85: miles longo Cæsarum sacramento, id. ib. 1, 5: imbuti et infecti Romanis delenimentis, Liv. 40, 11; so, imbutus alicujus consiliis, id. 42, 26: odore imbuta Testa, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 69: hæc ille crudelitate imbutus, C. Phil. 3, 3, 4; so, superstitione, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: sociale bellum macula sceleris imbutum, id. Font. 14, 31: colonorum cæde imbutis armis, Liv. 4, 31; so, imbutæ cæde manus, Ov. A. A. 1, 714: imbutæ præda manus, Tac. A. 1, 36.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To inspire* or *impress early, to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct, imbue*: **a.** *Verb. Fin.*: quibus ille studiis ab ineunte ætate se imbuerat, C. Deiot. 10, 28; cf., animum tenerum opinionibus, id. Att. 14, 13, B. 4; and, adolescentuli castrensibus stipendiis imbuebantur, Pl. Ep. 8, 14, 5: liberaliter educatos servilibus vitiis imbuisse, Liv. 26, 2: nemo est tam immanis, cujus mentem non imbuerit deorum opinio, C. Tusc. 1, 13, 30; cf., ea pietate omnium pectora imbuerat, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 21: dum militioribus ingeniis imbuantur, Curt. 6, 3, 6: imbuendis sociis ad officia legum, Tac. A. 12, 32: nec quicquam prius imbuuntur quam contemnere deos, id. H. 5, 5: paullatim servilibus ministeriis tot victores gentium imbuere, et captivis pares facere expetebat, Curt. 6, 6, 3: optime eum domito juvencus imbuitur, *i. e. is trained to labour*, Pl. 8, 45, 70.—**b.** In the *Part. Perf.*: nos ita a majoribus instituti atque imbuti sumus, ut, *etc.*, C. Phil. 10, 10, 20; cf., et doctrina liberaliter institutus et aliquo jam imbutus usu, id. de Or. 2, 39, 162; and, pareutum præceptis imbuti, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: imbutus rudimentis militiæ, Vell. 2, 129, 2; cf., imbutum jam a juventa certaminibus plebeiis, Liv. 5, 2: cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, C. Fin. 2, 5, 16: dialecticis imbutus, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 14; cf., literis saltem leviter imbutus, Quint. 1, 2, 16; and, quasi non perfectum literis sed imbutum, Suet. Gramm. 4: (verna) Literulis Græcis imbutus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 7: ad quam (legem) non docti, sed facti, non instituti, sed imbuti sumus, C. Mil. 4, 10.

2. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To decorate* or *adorn:* aurea pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore Sæcla, *i. e. adorned with smiling charms*, Lucr. 2, 502: loc. vexatiss.; cf. Lachm. in h. l.

III. Meton. (acc. to *no.* II. B. 1.): *To make the first trial of a thing, to use for the first time, to prove, essay, do any thing for the first time* (poet.): illa rudem cursu prima imbui Amphitriten, *i. e. was the first to navigate*, Cat. 64, 11; so, terras vomere, *i. e. to plough first*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 52; Val. Fl. 1, 69: bellum sanguine (*i. e.* instituere, Heyne), Virg. Æ. 7, 542: juvenem primo Hymenæo (conjux), Sil. 3, 65: unius exemplum primæ tu, Romule, palmæ, *i. e. begin, set the example*, Prop. 4, 10, 5: infelix imbuit auctor opus, Ov. A. A. 1, 654.

‡imburvum, fictum ab urvo, quod ta flexum ut redeat sursum versus, ut in aratro quod est urvum, Var. L. L. 5, 27, 36, § 127.

imbūtāmentum, i, *n.* [imbuo, *no.* II. B. 1.] *Instruction, teaching* (late Lat.): varia dogmatum, Fulg. Myth. 1 procem.

imbūtus, a, um, *P.* of imbuo.

imitābilis, e, *adj.* [imitor] *That may be imitated, imitable* (rare, but class.): orationis subtilitas imitabilis illa quidem videtur esse existimanti, C. Or. 23, 76; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 61; id. 10, 2, 12; 19: tu mihi maxime imitabilis, maxime imitandus videbaris, Pl. Ep. 7, 20, 4: non imitabile fulmen, Virg. Æ. 6, 590: quiddam, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 77: neque est gemma alia imitabilior mendacio vitri, Pl. 37, 8, 33.

imītāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.] (Ovidian) **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.: Imitation, resemblance, likeness, representation:* ætatis peragens imitamina nostræ, Ov. M. 15, 200; cf. id. F. 4, 211. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: **A.** *Form, image, shape:* somnia, quæ veras æquent imitamine formas, Ov. M. 11, 626.—**B.** *Imitation, that which imitates:* artes, antiquæ imitamina vitæ, Ov. M. 4, 445

imītāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] (post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.: Imitation, the act of imitating:* peractis tristitiæ imitamentis, *i. e. the various imitations in semblance of sorrow*, Tac. A. 13, 4: imitamenta veterum Romanorum, *i. e. imitating various points or traits of character*, etc., id. ib. 14, 57: opplevit omnia non simulacris neque imitamentis, sed luctu atque lamentis veris, Gell. 7, 5, 7. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.: Imitation, that which imitates:* simulacrum in eo (fano) Olympiaci Jovis imitamenti magnitudinem æquiparans, Amm. 22, 13, 1.

imītātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Imitation* (class.): "imitatio virtutis æmulatio dicitur," C. Tusc. 4, 8, 17; cf. Quint. 1, 2, 26: excellentium civium virtus imitatione digna, C. Phil. 14, 6, 17: imitatione tantam ingenii præstantiam consequi, id. Off. 3, 1, 1: ut ad imitationem sui vocet alios, id. Rep. 2, 42: periculosa exempli imitatio, id. Flacc. 11, 24; so, antiquitatis, Quint. 11, 3, 10: nostrorum dictorum factorumque, id. 9, 2, 59: fori consiliorumque, id. 2, 4, 41, et al.: in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, C. de Or. 3, 57, 215: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis afferre, id. 3, 12, 45.—**B.** Esp.: In Rhet.: **1.** *Imitation of an orator:* "*imitatio* est, in qua impellimur cum diligenti ratione, ut aliquorum similes in dicendo velimus esse," Auct. Her. 1, 2, 3; cf. C. de Or. 2, 22 *sq.*; Quint. 10, 2.—**2.** *Imitation of a natural sound, onomatopœia*, Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.: A copy of any thing, a picture, portrait* (post-Aug.): longe difficillima est imitationis imitatio, *i. e. the copying of a copy* or *portrait*, Pl. Ep. 4, 28, 3.

imītātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An imitator* (class.): With *Gen.*: permulti imitatores principum exsistunt, C. Leg. 3, 14, 31: Thucydidis, Quint. 10, 1, 74: Atticorum, id. ib. 115; 12, 10, 14: veterum facinorum, C. Vat. 9, 22: Brutus erat stulti sapiens imitator, Ov. F. 2, 717: fulminis, id. M. 14, 618.—*Abs.*: natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos, C. de Or. 2, 54, 219: nec desilies imitator in artum, Hor. A. P. 134: O imitatores, servum pecus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 19.

imītātrix, īcis, *f.* [imitator] *She that imitates* (rare, but class.): boni (voluptas), C. Leg. 1, 17, 47: gloriæ, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: avis imitatrix ac parasita, Pl. 10, 23, 33, § 68.

imīto, are, v. imitor, *ad fin.*

imītor, ātus sum, āri (*Inf. Præs.* imitarier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 25), 1. *v. dep.* [root IM; akin to μιμέομαι, "to imitate"] **I.** Prop.: *To imitate,* i. e. *To represent by means of something similar, to express, hit off, copy, pourtray* (class.): summum illum luctum penicillo, *to pourtray*, C. Or. 23, 74: oris (Cœæ Veneris) pulchritudo reliqui corporis imitandi spem auferebat, id. Off. 3, 2, 10: aut Ialysi aut Cœæ Veneris pulchritudinem imitari, id. Or. 2, 5; so, id. Brut. 18, 70: chirographum, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74; id. Fam. 9, 20, 2: faber ungues Exprimet et molles imitabitur ære capillos, Hor. A. P. 33; cf., argillâ quidvis imitabitur udâ, id. Ep. 2, 2, 8; C. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: populi speciem et nomen, id. Rep. 3, 33: antiquitatem, id. Brut. 36, 137; cf., heroum veteres casus fictosque luctus imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, id. de Or. 3, 47, 194; and, imitans, ut est mos, facta et dicta vivi, Suet. Vesp. 19; so, carmina, *to represent by gesticulation*, Liv. 7, 2: gaudia falsa, Tib. 3, 6, 33; cf., mœstitiam, Tac. A. 1, 24.—Poet.: putre solum imitamur arando, *i. e. to make loose* or *friable*, Virg. G. 2, 204.

II. Fig.: *To imitate,* i. e. *to act like, copy after, seek to resemble, counterfeit* something (so, most freq.): imitabor nepam, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 7: imitabor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat, C. Rep. 1, 36; cf., imitor Archytam, id. ib. 1, 38: Platonem, id. Ac. 1, 3, 10: aliquem imitando effingere atque exprimere, id. de Or. 2, 22, 90; cf., quem (eloquentem) si imitari atque exprimere non possumus, id. Or. 5, 19: quem postea imitati sunt multi, æquavit nemo, Pl. 35, 11, 40, § 126: ipsi sibi imitandi fuerunt, C. Or. 53, 177; so, qui maxime imitandus, et solus imitandus est, Quint. 10, 2, 24: noster ille amicus, dignus huic ad imitandum, C. Rep. 1, 1 Mos.: populi consuetudinem, id. ib. 2, 20: non dicam plura, ne, in quo te objurgem, id ipsum videar imitari, id. Fam. 3, 8, 6: in adeundis periculis consuetudo imitanda medicorum est, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: quod faciendum imitandumque est omnibus, ut, *etc.*, id. Læl. 19, 70: factum prælarum expositum ad imitandum, id. Phil. 2, 44, 114.

III. Meton.: *To supply the place of one thing by another:* robore duro, Stipitibus ferrum sudibusque imitantur obustis, Virg. Æ. 11, 894: pocula læti Fermento atque acidis imitantur vitea sorbis, id. G. 3, 380.

☞ **A.** Act. form **imīto,** are (ante-class.): si malos imitabo, Liv. Andr. in Non. 473, 22: tuum opus nemo imitare potest, Var. ib. 21.—**B. imitatus,** a, um, in pass. signif.: imitata et efficta simulacra, C. Univ. 3: quum sint alii veri affectus, alii ficti et imitati, Quint. 11, 3, 61: nec abest imitata voluptas, Ov. M. 9, 481.

imĭtus, *adv.* [imus] *At* or *from the bottom,* funditus (post-class.): fontes imitus ignes eructare, Gell. 17, 10, 13: terra dehiscente imitus, App. M. 9, p. 233.

im-măcŭlābilis (inm.), e, *adj.* [2. in; maculo] *That can not be stained* (late Lat.): conscientia, Aus. Grat. Act. ad Gratian. 27.

im-măcŭlātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Unstained:* Romana tellus, Luc. 2, 736.

im-măcŭlo (inm.), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; maculo] *To stain* (late Lat.): Firm. Math. 4, 16.

im-mădesco, dŭi (only in *Perf.*), 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. in, ib.; madesco] *To become wet* or *moist* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): credibile est, lacrimis immaduisse genas, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 34; Stat. S. 3, 1, 73: quum terra a siccitate continuâ immaduit imbre, Pl. 17, 5, 3.

immāne, *adv.* immanis, *no.* II.] *Frightfully, dreadfully, fiercely, savagely, wildly* (prps. not ante-Aug.): leo hians immane, Virg. Æ. 10, 726: sonat fluctus, id. G. 3, 239: fremant torrentes, Claud. Cons. Math. Theod. 237.

immānĕo (inm.), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; maneo] *To remain in* any thing (late Lat.): si potest aqua, ad tantas guttarum minutias pervenire, ut super istum aerem vaporaliter feratur, qui natură levior est aquis; cur non possit et super illud levius cœlum minutiorib s guttis et levioribus immanere vaporibus, Aug. de Gen. ad Lit. 2, 4 *fin.*

im-mānis (inm.), e, *adj.* [2. in; Sanscrit root mâ, *to measure*] (*Not to be measured*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *Monstrous* in size, *enormous, immense, huge, vast* (class. and mostly of things):

corporum magnitudo, Cæs. B. G. 4, 1; cf., simulacra immani magnitudine, id. ib. 6, 16, 4; so, immani corpore serpens, Lucr. 5, 34, and, id. 3, 1000: ingens immanisque prædа, C. 2 Verr. 3, 46, 110: pecunia, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 23: poculа, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: immania ponti Æquora, Lucr. 4, 412; so, templa cœli, id. 5, 522: antrum, Virg. Æ. 6, 11; cf., spelunca vasto hiatu, id. ib. 6, 237: barathrum, id. ib. 8, 245: tegumen leonis, id. ib. 7, 666: telum, id. ib. 11, 552, et al.; Lucr. 4, 1159: cete, Virg. Æ. 5, 822: numerus annorum, Var. R. R. 3, 1, 3; cf., exercitus, Vell. 2, 51, 1; so, frequentia amicorum, id. 2, 59 *fin.*: geminos immani pondere cestus, Virg. Æ. 5, 401: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32: ambitus redit immanis: nunquam fuit par, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b. 4; so, dissensio civitatis, Vell. 2, 2, 1: studium loquendi, Ov. M. 5, 678: avaritia, Sall. J. 31, 12: vitium, Hor. S. 2, 4, 76: solœcismus, Gell. 15, 9, 3.—In the *Neutr. Abs.*: immane quantum, *how exceedingly wonderfully*: immane quantum animi exarsere, Sall. Hist. Frgm. in Non. 127, 27: vino et lucernis Medus acinaces Immane quantum discrepat, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 6; so, Civilis lapsu equi prostratus immane quantum suis pavoris et hostibus alacritatis indidit, Tac. H. 4, 34; for which, quod matrimonium Æmiliano huic immane quanto fuit, App. Apol.; and in full, immane dictu est, quanti et quam multi ad Pompeium discesserint, Sall. Orat. ad Cæs. 1.

II. Fig.: *Monstrous in character, frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage, wild* (class.): hostis in ceteris rebus nimis ferus et immanis, C. 2. Verr. 2, 21, 51; cf., nulla gens tam fera, nemo omnium tam immanis, cujus, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30; and, ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2; cf. also, ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros, id. Rep. 2, 14; so, belua (with fera), id. Ac. 2, 34, 108; id. N. D. 2, 64, 161; (with tætra), id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45; cf., immanis et vasta belua, id. Rep. 2, 40; and, nihil ista immanius belua est, id. ib. 3, 33: janitor aulæ, Cerberus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 15: ex hoc populo indomito, vel potius immani, *etc.*, C. Rep. 1, 44: istius immanis atque importuna natura, id. 2 Verr. 1, 3, 8: immanis, intolerandus, vesanus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 7: immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum, C. Font. 10, 21: tantum facinus, tam immane (patris occidendi), id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68; so, cœptis effera Dido, Virg. Æ. 4, 642: oræ, id. ib. 1, 616: Rhæti, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 15.—*Comp.*: scelere ante alios immanior omnes, Virg. Æ. 1, 347.—*Sup.*: voluptatem immanissimus quisque acerrime sequitur, C. Part. Or. 25, 90.

☞ *Adv.* in two forms, immāne and immānĭter (both not ante-Aug.).

immānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [immanis] **I.** Prop. (acc. to immanis, *no.* I.): *Monstrous size, hugeness, vastness, excess* (very rare, but class.): serpens inusitatæ immanitatis, Gell. 6, 3, 1: vitiorum, C. Cœl. 6, 14: frigoris, Just. 2, 1. **II.** Fig. (acc. to immanis, *no.* II.): *Monstrousness, enormity, heinousness, savageness, fierceness, cruelty* (so most freq.): ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluæ, C. Off. 3, 6, 32: so, feritas quædam atque agrestis immanitas, id. Div. 1, 29, 60; cf. multas esse gentes sic immanitate efferatas ut, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 22, 62: omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, id. Vatin. 3, 9: asperitas et immanitas naturæ, id. Læl. 23, 87: morum immanitate vastissimas vincit beluas, id. Rep. 2, 26; id. Tusc. 3, 6, 12; cf., temperantiam immanitas in voluptatibus aspernandis imitatur, id. Part. 23, 81: M. Antonii tanta est, non insolentia (nam id quidem vulgare vitium est), sed immanitas, non modo ut, *etc.*, id. Fam. 10, 1, 1: tanti facinoris immanitas, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14; so, parricidii, Quint. 9, 2, 53: priorum temporum, Pl. Pan. 47, 1: immanitas ista verborum, C. Fin. 4, 9 *fin.*

immānĭter, *adv.* [id.] **I.** Prop. (acc. to immanis, *no.* I.): *Monstrously, immoderately, excessively*: immaniter clamare, Gell. 1, 26, 8.—More freq., **II.** P. g. (acc. to immanis, *no.* II.): *Frightfully, dreadfully, fiercely, savagely, wildly*: leones per ea loca sævientes immaniter, Amm. 18, 7: perdite et immaniter vivere, Aug. Conf. 10, 37.—*Comp.*: immanius efferascunt, Amm. 18, 7.

im-mansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; mansio] *A remaining* or *continuing* (late Lat.): si memoriam immansionem scientiæ dicat; nam omnis immansio in mente, *etc.*, Boeth. Aristot. Top. 4, 4 p. 691.

im-mansuētus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; mansuetus] *Untamed, wild, savage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Prop.: il'e ferox immansuetusque, Ov. M. 4, 237; Cyclops, id. ib. 14, 249: at tu (Borea), de rapidis immansuetissime ventis, id. H. 18, 37: trucem atque immansuetum bovem cædimus, Sen. de Ira, 1, 15. **II.** Fig.: Of disposition, *etc.*: ingenium immansuetum ferumque, Ov. M. 15, 85: quid immansuetius? Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6.

im-marcescĭbĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [2. in; marcesco] *Unfading* (post-class.): flos, Tert. Cor. Mil. 15: corona, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15.

immātūre, *adv.* [immaturus] *Untimely, unseasonably*: Col. 11, 2, 3; Vell. 2, 116; Sen. Suas. 1, *fin.*—*Comp.*: App. M. 6, p. 180 Elm.

immātūrĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immaturus] **I.** Prop.: *Unripeness, immatureness*: sponsarum, Suet. Aug. 34.—**II.** Meton.: *Untimely haste, overeagerness*: quid hæc festinatio, quid hæc immaturitas tanta significat? C. Quint. 26, 82.

im-mātūrus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; maturus] *Untimely, before the season, unripe, immature* (class.). **I.** Prop.: Of plants and fruits: pira, Cels. 2, 30: frons, Quint. 12, 6, 2: amomum, Pl. 12, 13, 28. **II.** Meton.: Of other things: vomica, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 14: infans immaturus est editus, Suet. Aug. 63: puellæ, *i. e. not yet marriageable*, id. Tib. 61; so, virgo, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 25; and, sponsa, id. ib. 24, 1, 32, § 27: mors, *untimely, premature*, C. Phil. 2, 46, 119; cf. id. Cat. 4, 2, 3; so, Quint. 10, 1, 89; Pl. Ep. 5, 5, 4: interitus C. Gracchi, C. Brut. 33, 125: obitus, Suet. Cal. 8: iter mortis, Prop. 3, 7, 2: funus, Quint. 6 præf. § 3; cf., filius obiit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 59: puella, *early dead*, Prop. 4, 11, 17; and, ossa, Tib. 2, 6, 29; Quint. 11, 1, 32: consilium, Liv. 22, 38; Suet. Aug. 8.

im-mĕdĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; medio] (Prop.: *Not halved*; hence, meton.), *With nothing standing in the middle of two objects, immediate* (said of propositions that cannot be proved syllogistically by means of a middle term): immediatæ propositiones, Boeth. Aristot. Analyt. Post. 1, 25, p. 543; cf. Gr. ἄμεσος.

im-mĕdĭcābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [2. in; medicabilis] *Incurable* (poet.), **I.** Prop.: vulnus, Ov. M. 1, 190; 10, 189. **II.** Fig.: ira, Sil. 1, 147; id. 14, 292. **III.** Meton.: telum, *the wound of which is incurable*, Virg. Æ. 12, 858.

immĕdĭcātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [immedicor] *Painted*: os, App. Apol. p. 323.

im-mĕdĭōtas, ātis, *f.* [2. in; mediocris] *The state* or *condition of immediate things*, or *of things having no middle term*: age enim, sint hujusmodi contraria, quæ sint immediata; genitum esse et ingenitum esse, Boeth. Aristot. de Interp. p. 456 ed. sec.

immĕdĭtāte, *adv.* [immeditatus] *Unpremeditatedly, without previous thought* or *premeditation*: scribere, Gell. epil. § 10.

im-mĕdĭtātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; meditatus] *Unstudied, unpremeditated, artless, natural* (post-class.): sonores animalium, App. Flor. p. 357: incessus, id. Met. 2, p. 115.

im-mĕlo (inm.), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3, *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. 2. c. (a) (a); melo] *To make water into*; Meton., sensu obsceno: vulvæ, Pers. 6, 73.

im-mĕmor (inm.), ŏris (also ante-class. in the *Nom. Sing.* immemoris, Cæcil. ap. Prisc. pp. 699 and 772 P.), *adj.* [2. in; memor] **I.** Prop.: *Unmindful not thinking, forgetful* of a person or thing (class.): **A.** With *Gen.*: adeone immemor rerum a me gestarum esse videor? C. Sull. 30, 83: hesternorum immemores, acta pueritiæ recordari, Quint. 11, 2, 6: ne me immemorem mandati tui putares, C. Att. 5, 16, 1: istius mandati tui, id. ib. 4, 6, 3: hujus rei, id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: nec erat (L. Gellius) Romanarum rerum immemor, *i. e. he was not ignorant of Roman history*, id. Brut. 47, 174: manet sub Jove frigido Venator teneræ conjugis immemor, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 26: omnium immemor difficultatum, Liv. 9, 31, 14: prædæ, Tac. A. 14, 36: sepulcri, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 18: herbarum (juvenca), Virg. E. 8, 2: graminis (cervus), Hor. Od. 1, 15, 30; cf. Liv. 9, 3, 4: salutis immemores, Curt. 7, 9.—**B.** *Abs.*: magna hæc immemoris ingenii signa, C. Brut. 60, 218: immemori discedens pectore conjux, *i. e. unfeeling*, Cat. 64, 123; so, mente, id. ib. 249: possimne ingratus et immemor esse? Ov. M. 14, 173; so, id. ib. 10, 682; id. ib. 15, 122; Cat. 30, 1.—**C.** With *Inf.*: nihili est, suum Qui officium facere immemor est, nisi adeo monitus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 3.—**D.** With *Objective clause*: immemor, Chæream Cassium nominari, *never thinking, not considering*, Suet. Cal. 57.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of that which one is unmindful of, *Forgotten*: istæc commemoratio Quasi exprobratio est immemoris benefici, Ter. And. 1, 1, 17.

B. *That causes forgetfulness*, a poet. epithet of Lethe: Stat. S. 5, 2, 96; Sil. 10, 478; Sen. Herc. Œt. 936.

im-mĕmōrābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [2. in; memorabilis] (ante-class.). **I.** *Pass.*: *Unmentionable, indescribable*, ἀδιήγητος: spurcidici versūs immemorabiles, *i. e. unworthy to be mentioned*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 56: spatium, Lucr. 6, 488.

II. *Act.*: *That will not tell any thing, speechless, silent*: fuit immemorabilis, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 3.

im-mĕmōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [2. in; memoratio] (Prop., *A not mentioning*; hence, meton.) *Forgetfulness* (late Lat.): Dei immemoratio, animarum inquinatio, Vulg. Sap. 14, 26.

im-mĕmōrātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; memoratus] *Unmentioned, not related* (poet.): juvat immemorata ferentem Ingenuis oculisque legi manibusque teneri, *i. e. not yet related, new*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 33: nec tu jam metris meis immemoratus eris, *i. e. unsung*, Aus. Parent. 20.

im-mĕmŏrĭa (inm.), æ, *f.* [2. in; memoria] *Unmindfulness, forgetfulness* (post-class.): quum reversus locum thesauri immemoria non repeteret, Papin. Dig. 41, 2, 44.

immĕmŏr ĭs, e, v. immemor, *ad init.*

immensĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immensus] *Immeasurableness, immensity* (Ciceron.): latitudinum, longitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: immensitates camporum id. ib. 2, 39, 98.

immensĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Immensely, vastly, immeasurably*; fig.: sublimitas immensiter fastigiata, Alcim. Homil. de Rogat. *ante med.*

im-mensūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; mensurabilis] *That cannot be measured, immeasurable* (lat. Lat.): mensura, Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 2, 4 *ante med.*

im-mensūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; mensuratus] *Not measured, unmeasured* (late Lat.): Salv. adv. Avar. 1, 11.

im-mensus (inm), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; mensus] *Immeasurable, boundless, endless, vast, immense* (class.). **I.** Prop.: si immensam et interminatam in omnes partes magnitudinem regionum videretis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: næra deum statuit eumque gigni esseque immensum et infinitum, id. ib. 1, 10, 26: ex ingenti quodam oratorem immensoque campo in exiguum sane gyrum compellitis, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: in mari immenso vehi, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: domus, Ov. F. 6, 640 mons, Pl. 4, 13, 27: via, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 78: fines ingenii, C. de Or. 1, 49, 214: series laborum, Ov. H. 9, 5: jacuitque per antrum immensus, Virg. Æ. 3, 632; cf., om-

nis eorum juventus infinita numero, immensa corporibus, Vell. 2, 106, 1: pondus et auri, C. Rep. 1, 17; Hor. S. 1, 1. 41; so, pretiis emere, Suet. Cal. 39: observata sunt hæc tempore immenso, C. de Div. 1, 7, 12: nox, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 25: moræ, id. H. 1, 82.—As *Subst.*: **immensum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* spatium), *Boundless extent, immense size, immensity* (rare; not in Cic.): extra Processit longe flammantia mœnia mundi, Atque omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, Lucr. 1, 75; cf. id. 1, 956: loca, Liv. 5, 37: per immensum ventis discordibus actus, Ov. M. 4, 620: proruta per immensum ædificia, *over a vast extent*, Tac. A. 15, 40: aliquid mercari immenso, *for an enormous price*, Pl. 9, 40, 64.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Immense*, etc.: vorago aut gurges vitiorum, C. 2 Verr. 3, 9, 23: immensæ, infinitæ, immoderatæ cupiditates, Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34: sitis cruoris, Ov. M. 13, 768: difficultas, Pl. 28, 1, 2: differentia, id. 36, 5, 4, § 20: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *fathomless* (the fig. being taken from a river), Hor. Od. 4, 2, 7: immensum est, erratas dicere terras, Ov. F. 4, 573; cf.: quod persequi immensum est, Pl. 8, 28, 42: —*Sup.*: immensissimæ voluptates, Spart. Hadr. 19.

B. Adverbially, *Without end, exceedingly, immensely* (not common before the Aug. age): **1.** *Immensum*: creverat immensum, Ov. F. 5, 537: immensum attolli, Tac. A. 4, 40: vigere, id. ib. 3, 30: luxus immensum proruperat, id. ib. 3, 52; so, with *quantum*: immensum quantum hinc Oceano, illinc Iberi o mari comprimentibus, *exceedingly*, Pl. 4, 20, 34; so, id. 16, 36, 66 *fin.*—**2.** *In immensum*: mons saxeus in immensum editus, Sall. J. 92, 5: ardet in immensum geminatis ignibus Ætne, Ov. M. 2, 220.—**3.** *Ad immensum*: ad immensum aliquid augere, Liv. 29, 25. **4.** *Immenso*: aliquid immenso plus laudare, *more than too much, immoderately*, Pl. 20, 9, 36.

im-mĕo (imm.), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in *no.* III. B. 2. a. (a); meo] *To go into, to enter* (post-Aug.) **A.** With *Dat.*: delphini immeantes Nilo, Pl. 8, 25, 38; cf. Pall. 1, 17.—**B.** *Abs.*: immeans spiritus, Pl. 11, 39, 92.

im-mĕrens (imm.), entis (*in tmesi*: inque merentes, Lucr. 2, 1104), *adj.* [2. in; mereo] *Undeserving, not meriting, innocent* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): triste lignum, caducum In domini caput immerentis, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 11; so, id. Epod. 6, 1; id. ib. 7, 19; Suet. Tit. 10: quosdam immerentia, *i. e. innocent, harmless things*, Val. Max. 9, 12, 8.

immĕrenter, *adv.* [immereus] *Undeservedly*: a Philippo rege temulento immerenter damnata, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1 *ext.*

im-mergo (imm.), si, sum, gĕre (*perf. sync.*, immersti, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 28: —acc. to 2nd conj., *Inf. Præs. Pass.*, immergeri, Col. 5, 9, 3), 3. *v. a.* [1. in *no.* III. B. 2. a. (c); mergo] **I.** Gen.: *To dip, plunge*, or *sink into* any thing, *to immerse* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: manūs in aquam ferventem, Pl. 28, 6, 15: immersus in flumen, C. Univ. 13.—**B.** With *Dat.*: ferrum candens aquæ, Pl. 34, 14, 41: nautas pelago, Ov. M. 4, 423: partem arboris deflexam terræ, Col. 5, 6, 30.—**C.** With *Abl.*: aliquem spumosā undā, Virg. Æ. 6, 174: melle cotonea, Pl. 15, 17, 18, § 60.—**D.** In *simple constr.*: manūs, Ov. M. 13, 563.

II. Esp.: With *Personal pron.* or *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To plunge one's self* or *itself*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *Personal pron.*: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: se in aquas, Pl. 11, 25, 30.—**b.** With *Abl.*: se alto (belua), Curt. 4, 4.—**2.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: ubi later amnis immergitur, *i. e. pours itself into the sea*, Pl. 4, 11, 18.—**B.** Fig.: se aliquo, *To throw* or *plunge one's self into* any thing, *to betake one's self* any where: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: immersit aliquo sese credo in ganeum, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 3: se in concionem mediam, id. ib. 3, 1, 3.—**2.** With *inter*: inter mucrones se hostium immersit, Just. 33, 2.—**3.** With *Abl.*: se blanditiis et assentationibus in alicujus consuetudinem, C. Clu. 13, 36: se studiis, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 37: se penitus Pythagoræ præceptis, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1 *fin.*

immĕrĭto, *adv.* [immeritus] *Undeservedly, unjustly, without cause* (esp. freq. connected with a negative): si præter opinionem, si immerito, si misera, si ingrata, *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 79, 322: haud equidem immerito Cumanæ carmine vatis Cautum, Luc. 8, 824: ut eos non immerito probaverit sanctissimus censor, *with perfect justice, justly*, Quint. 4 præf. § 3; so, non immerito, id. 8, 6, 62; id. 9, 1, 12; id. 9, 4, 35; id. 10, 1, 116; id. 11, 3, 7; Suet. Cæs. 55; id. Cal. 10; 51; id. Ner. 13: neque immerito, Quint. 7 præf. § 2; id. 7, 7, 1; id. 10, 1, 27; id. 11, 2, 1; id. 12, 10, 75: nec immerito, id. 2, 8, 1; Sen. Ep. 11 *fin.*:—*Sup.*: jam dudum te omnes nos accusare audio Immerito, et me omnium horunc immeritissimo, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 60.

im-mĕrĭtus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; meritus] (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose), **I.** *Act.*: *That has not deserved* something, *guiltless, innocent*: **A.** Of living beings: **1.** *Abs.*: delicta majorum immeritus lues, Romane, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 1; id. ib. 1, 28, 30; Ov. Tr. 2, 274; Quint. 6 præf. § 4; gens, Virg. Æ. 3, 2: agni, Hor. S. 2, 3, 211.—**2.** With *Inf.*: virtus, recludens immeritis mori cœlum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 21.—**B.** Of inanimate things: locus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 2: paries, id. S. 2, 3, 7: urbes, Ov. M. 12, 550: vestis, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 27: arbor, Prop. 4, 3, 19: ungues, id. 2, 4, 3.—As *Subst.*: **immeritum,** i, *n. That which is no fault*: cur tu, obsecro, immerito meo me morti dedere optas? *for no fault of mine*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 18. **II.** *Pass.*: *That is not deserved, undeserved, unmerited* (so, much less freq.): laudibus haud immeritis onerare aliquem, Liv. 4, 13 *fin.*: credulus immeritā Phasida juvit ope, Ov. F. 2, 42: opes, Mart. 7, 32, 6: querelæ, Val. Fl. 8, 158.

im-mersābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [2. in; merso] *That cannot be sunk*, i. e. *unconquerable*: (Ulixes) adversis rerum immersabilis undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22.

immersĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [immergo] *A plunging into, immersion* (post-class.): Arn. 2, p. 47.

immersus, a, um, *P.* of immergo.

im-mētātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; meto] *Unmeasured*: jugera, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 12.

‡ **immētōens,** ἄφοβος, ἀμέριμνος, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

im-migro (inm.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (a); migro] *To remove into* (class.), **I.** Prop.: **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: et in domum et in paternos hortos immigrabit, C. Phil. 13, 17, 34: in tam insolitum domicilium, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58.—**B.** With *Adv. of place*: ubi illo (*i. e.* in ædes) immigrat, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 23. **II.** Fig.: pleraque (verba) translata: sic tamen, ut ea non irruisse in alienum locum, sed immigrasse in suum diceres, C. Brut. 79, 274: nulla res publica fuit, in quam tam sæve avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint, Liv. Procem. § 11: posteaque immigravi in ingenium meum, *i. e. gave myself up to it* (the fig. being taken from a house): Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 55.

imminentĭa (inm.), æ, *f.* [immineo] *Imminence, nearness*: ab instantiā atque imminentiā fraudis, Nigid. ap. Gell. 9, 12, 6.

im-mĭnĕo (inm.), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre (*in tmesis*: in clinata minent, Luc. 6, 563), 2. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (*β*) (*ββ*); mineo] **I.** Prop.: *To project over* or *towards* a thing, *to bend* or *lean towards, to hang down over, overhang* (so, mostly poet.): **A.** With *Dat.*: collis plurimus urbi Imminet, Virg. Æ. 1, 420: imminens prope ipsis mœnibus tumulus, Liv. 29, 35: imminens villæ tua pinus esto, Hor. Od. 3, 22, 5: candida populus antro Imminet, Virg. E. 9, 41: aer his, Ov. M. 1, 52: cœlumque quod imminet orbi, id. ib. 2, 7: scopulus sequoribus, id. ib. 4, 525.—**B.** With *Adv.*: nemus desuper, Virg. Æ. 1, 165.—**C.** With *ex*: imminet e celsis audentius improba muris Virgo, Val. Fl. 6, 681.—**D.** *Abs.*: arbos, Ov. M. 4, 459: choros ducit Venus imminente lunā, *i. e. shining overhead* (= lucente in medio cœlo), Hor. Od. 1, 4, 5: gestu omni imminenti, *bent towards him*, C. de Or. 2, 55, 225.—**E.** With *in c. Abl.*: quum ageretur tognta, simulans, caterva tota clarissima concentione in ore impuri hominis imminens concionata est: *Huic vitæ tuæ*, etc., *bending* or *turning towards*, C. Sest. 55, 118.

II. Meton.: **A.** (Through the intermediate idea of leaning against): *To be near to* a thing, *to touch on, border upon* (rare): **1.** *Abs.*: imminet hic, sequiturque parem, similisque tenenti Non tenet, Ov. M. 7, 785.—**2.** With *Dat.*: tergoque fugaci Imminet, Ov. M. 1, 542: carcer imminens foro, *adjoining*, Liv. 1, 33: muro ædificia, id. 2, 33.

B. (Like impendere and instare): With the notion of hostility: *To threaten* in consequence of nearness (class.): **1.** With *Dat.*: nimis imminebat propter propinquitatem Ægina Piræeo, C. Off. 3, 11, 46: Carthago imminere jam fructuosissimis insulis populi Romani videbatur, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87: certior sum factus, Parthos . . . Ciliciæ magis imminere, id. Att. 5, 20, 2: imminent duo reges toti Asiæ, id. Manil. 5, 12: Mithridates Italiæ quoque, Vell. 2, 18, 4: Parthi Latio, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 53: Germaniæ et Britanniæ, Suet. Cal. 19: bello subegit gentem rebus populi Romani imminentem, C. Rep. 2, 20.—**2.** *Abs.*: instabat agmen Cæsaris atque universum imminebat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 80 *fin.*: imbrium divina avis imminentûm, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 10.

III. Fig. (class.): **A.** *To strive after* a thing *eagerly, to be eager for, to be intent upon*: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: hujus mendicitas aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas imminebat, C. Phil. 5, 7, 20; Liv. 30, 28: in alterius ducis exercitūsque opprimendi occasionem imminebat, id. 25, 20.—**2.** With *Adv. of direction*: huc imminet: omnes, *etc.*, Virg. Cul. 89.—**3.** With *Dat.*: alieno imminere, Sen. Ep. 2 *fin.*: rebus, Tac. A. 16, 14: quod imminere emptioni publicanos videbat, Suet. Aug. 24: peritus rerum popularium imminensque ei potestati, Liv. 3, 51; so, spei majoris honoris, id. 4, 25, 9: occasioni alloquendi regem, Curt. 5, 11: exitio conjugis, Ov. M. 1, 146.—**4.** *Abs.*: Verres avaritiā semper hiante atque imminenti fuit, C. 2 Verr. 2, 54, 134.

B. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *To be near at hand, to impend*: sunt qui ea, quæ quotidie imminent, non videant, C. Cat. 1, 13, 30: mora, quæ propter incertos casūs quotidie imminet, id. Tusc. 1, 38, 91.

C. (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *To threaten* by nearness, *to be imminent*: **1.** With *Dat.*: periculum, quod imminere ipsi portenderetur, Suet. Claud. 29: periculum ambobus, id. Tit. 9.—**2.** *Abs.*: imminentes undique insidiæ, Suet. Cæs. 86: discrimen, Quint. 8, 4, 22: bellum, id. 12, 1, 43: tædio præsentium, et imminentium metu, Suet. Vit. 15.

im-mĭnŭo (inm.), ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; minuo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lessen, diminish* (class.): si istas exiguas copias quam minime imminueris, C. Fam. 3, 3, 2: imminutum pondus, Pl. 33, 3, 13: imminuto pretio, id. 37, 1, 3.

B. Esp.: *Progn.*: *To weaken, impair*: corpus otio, animum libidinibus imminuebant, Tac. H. 2, 93: vires (Venus), Lucr. 5, 1016; cf. ib. 625: virginem, App. Flor. p. 350; Lact. 1, 10 *fin.*

II. Fig.: (class.; so, most freq.): **A.** Gen.: *To lessen, diminish*: æstivorum tempus comitiorum mora imminuerat, Sall. J. 44, 3: quod populi semper proprium fuit, quod nemo imminuit, nemo mutavit, C. Agr. 2, 7, 19: imminuitur aliquid de voluptate, id. de Or. 1, 61, 259: nihil ex consuetudine luxūs atque desidiæ, Suet. Ner. 42: postquam se dolor imminuit, Ov. H. 15, 113: verbum imminutum, *contracted*, C. Or. 47, 157.

B. Esp.: *Progn.*: *To encroach upon*: *to violate, injure, subvert, ruin, destroy*: nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violarit et imminuerit, C. Rosc. Am. 38, 109: cupiditas imminuta ac debilitata,

id. Phil. 12, 3, 7: bellum attenuatum atque imminutum. id. Manil. 11, 30: pudicitiam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 90: auctoritatem, C. Att. 1, 18, 5; cf. id. 2 Verr. 4, 27, 60: jus legationis, id. ib. 2, 1, 33, 84: laudem alicujus, id. Att. 14, 17, A. 2: libertatem, id. Cæcin. 12, 35: pacem Bocchi, Sall. J. 81, 4: mentes hominum ebrietas, Gell. 15, 2, 4: Agrippa dissidio domum imminuerat (= labem aliquam asperserat), Tac. A. 2, 86; cf., quanquam Augusta se violari et imminui quereretur, id. ib. 2, 34: perculso Seneca, promptum fuit Rufum Fenium imminuere, id. ib. 14, 57.

imminūtĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [imminuo] **I.** Prop.: *A lessening, diminution; a weakening, impairing, injuring* (rare, but class.): pravitas imminutioque corporis, *i. e. mutilation*, C. Fin. 5, 17, 47. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: dignitatis, C. Fam. 3, 8, 2; so, criminis, Quint. 7, 4, 3: malorum, id. 5, 10, 33.—**B.** Esp.: as a figure of speech, Quint. 9, 1, 34; id. 9, 3, 90. **III.** Meton.=devirginatio: Auson. Cent. Nupt. Idyll. 13.

1. **imminūtus** (inm.), a, um, **I.** *P.* of imminuo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Diminished, smaller*; so, prps. only in *Comp.*: modus intercalandi interdum cumulatior, interdum imminutior, Sol. 1 *med.*

2. **im-minūtus** (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; minutus] *Undiminished, unimpaired, unviolated* (post-class.): jussuum habere imminutum, Julian. Dig. 24, 2, 6; so, Paul. ib. 38, 2, 44.

im-miscĕo (inm.), scŭi, xtum, *or* stum, scēre (*Inf. Præs. Pass.*, immiscerier, Virg. G. 1, 454), 2. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; misceo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To mix in, intermix, intermingle* (not freq. till after the Aug. age; not in Cic. or Cæs.): With *Dat.*: vos meorum militum corpori immiscui, Curt. 10, 3: manus manibus, Virg. Æ. 5, 429: summis ima, Ov. M. 7, 278: sin maculæ incipient rutilo immiscerier igni, Virg. G. 1, 454: immixta corporibus semina, Lucr. 3, 394; so, ib. 894; cf. id. 1, 876: immixti turbæ militum togati, Liv. 3, 50; cf., vadimus immixti Danais, Virg. Æ. 2, 396; Pl. 25, 8, 54.—**B.** Esp.: *Se: To mix one's self up with or among*: With *Dat.*: mediis se immiscuit armis, Virg. Æ. 11, 815; cf., equites immiscentes se peditibus, Liv. 31, 35; so, se alienæ familiæ venali, Quint. 7, 2, 26: se pavonum gregi (graculus), Phædr. 1, 3, 7: nubi se immiscuit atræ, *i. e. enveloped herself in*, Virg. Æ. 10, 664.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To mingle in, commingle with*: non fugienda petendis Immiscere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 76; Tac. A. 4, 40 *fin.*: immixtaque vota timori, Ov. H. 6, 73: nec parvis periculis immixtus, Tac. H. 4, 85; cf., ne affinitatibus, ne propinquitatibus immiscearnur cavent, Liv. 4, 4.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *To take part in, join in*: quum se immiscuisset colloquiis montanorum, id. 21, 32, 10; cf., Falisci Fidenati bello se jam ante immiscuerant, id. 5, 8; so, se negotiis alienis, Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 3 *fin.*—**2.** *To connect closely with, to unite to*: With *Acc.* on account of *in*: qui (*sc.* Masinissa) sortem omnem fortunæ regnique sui cum rebus Romanis immiscuit, Liv. 45, 14.

III. Meton.: Of a robe: *To adhere closely to*: With *Acc.* on account of *in*: corporis palla horrida Pars est, et ipsa vestis immiscet cutem, Sen. Herc. Œt. 829.

im-miscĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; misceo] *That cannot be mixed, unmixable*: immixtæ sunt contrariæ differentiæ, id est immiscibiles, quæ miscere non possunt, Boeth. Porphyr. Dial. 2, p. 43.

im-misĕrābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [2. in; miserabilis] *Not to be pitied, unworthy of pity* (indignus miseratione): captiva pubes, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 17.

immisĕricordĭa (inm.), æ, *f.* [immisericors] *Pitilessness, unmercifulness* (post-class.), Tert. Spect. 20.

immisĕricorditer, *adv.* [id.] *Unmercifully*: factum a vobis duriter immisericorditerque, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 28.

im-misĕricors (inm.), ordis, *adj.* [2. in; misericors] *Pitiless, merciless* (very rare, but class.): C. Inv. 2, 36, 108: judex atque inexorabilis contra improbos, Gell. 14, 4, 3.

im-misĕror (inm.), *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; miseror] *To pity, commiserate*: boni immiserantur illum, Plaut. Frgm. ap. Non. 138, 30 dub. (*al.* miserantur).

immissārĭum (inm.), ĭi, *n.* (*sc.* receptaculum) [immitto] *A cistern or reservoir* attached to an aqueduct, *a distributing reservoir*, Vitr. 8, 7.

immissĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A letting in, admission* (rare, but class.): fumi aut aquæ, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8, § 5. **II.** Esp.: *A letting in, an engrafting*: sarmentorum, C. de Sen. 15, 53.

1. **immissus** (inm.), a, um, *P.* of immitto.

2. **immissus** (inm.), ūs, *m.* [immitto] *A letting in, admission*: sol cuncta lustrat lucis immissu, Macr. S. 1, 18.

immistus, a, um, v. immixtus.

im-mitigābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [2. in; mitigo] *That cannot be softened or allayed, immitigable* (post-class.): ardor, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 33.

im-mītis (inm.), e, *adj.* [2. in; mitis] (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. and Cæs.), **I.** Prop.: Of fruits, *etc.*: *Not soft or mellow; harsh, rough, sour*: uva, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 10: fructus (*opp.* dulcis), Pl. 13, 4, 6.

II. Meton.: *Rough, rude, harsh, hard, severe, stern, fierce, savage, inexorable*: **A.** Of persons: natura et moribus immitis ferusque, Liv. 23, 5; cf., asper et immitis, Suet. Tib. 59; and, arrogans, profusus, immitis, id. Ner. 4: tyrannus (*i. e.* Pluto), Virg. G. 4, 492: Parcæ, Prop. 4, 11, 13: Glycera, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 2.—*Comp.*: eo immitior (Rufus) quia toleraverat (antiquam duramque militiam), Tac. A. 1, 20: immitiorem nunc utrum credam magis Sodalemne esse an Bacchidem, incertum admodum est, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 1: (Galatea) calcato immitior hydro, Ov. M. 13, 804.—**B.** Of animals and inanimate things: immitibus et desertis locis, Pl. 17, 16, 26: insulam Gyarum immitem et sine cultu hominum esse, Tac. A. 1, 69: immite et turbidum cœlum, Pl. Ep. 8, 17, 1: venti, Tib. 1, 1, 45: oculi, Ov. M. 6, 621: nidi (*i. e.* hirundinum apibus infestarum), Virg. G. 4, 17: ara (on which human beings are offered), Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 71: claustra, id. Am. 1, 6, 17: vulnera, id. de Nuce, 69: fata, id. M. 13, 260: mandata, Tac. A. 15, 27: rescriptum, id. ib. 6, 9: mors, Tib. 1, 3, 55: cædes pariter fugientium ac resistentium, Liv. 4, 59.—*Sup.*: serpentes immitissimum animalium genus, Pl. 10, 74, 96.—*Neut. Sing. as adv.*: *Fiercely, wildly*: stridorque immane rudentum Sibilat, Sil. 17, 261.—As *Subst.*: **immītia**, ium, *n.* (*sc.* facta) *Cruelties, cruel deeds*: corripuisse Patres ausas immitia nuptas, *i. e.* abortūs, Ov. F. 1, 625.

im-mitto (inm.), isi, issum, ittĕre (*Perf. sync.*, immisti, Sil. 17, 354), 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a. (a); mitto] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *The terminus ad quem*, marked, **a.** By *in c. Acc.*: *To send or let into* a place, *to introduce, admit, to send or dispatch against, to let loose at, discharge at* (class.): servi in tecta nostra cum facibus immissi, id. Att. 14, 10, 1: gladiatores in forum, id. Sest. 36, 78: armaturam levem in stationes, Liv. 40, 48; and, id. 21, 8, 8: corpus in undas, Ov. H. 2, 133: completas naves tæda et pice in Pomponianam classem immisit, *let loose*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 101: navem in terram, Liv. 30, 25: si effrenatos in eos equos immittitis, Liv. 40, 40, 5: pila in hostes, Cæs. B. G. 6, 8: aquam ex fullonicis in fundum vicini, Ulp. Dig. 39, 3, 3: cloacam privatam in publicum, id. ib. 43, 23, 1; Cels. 2, 12: hæc (tigna) quum machinationibus immissa in flumen delixerat, *had driven into*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17: tigna in parietem, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 8; Gai. ib. 43, 26, 3.—**b.** By *Dat.* (poet.): artificem mediis flammis, Ov. M. 6, 615: coronam cælo, *hurla to thesky*, id. ib. 8, 179: lentum filis immittitur aurum, *i. e. is inserted, interwoven*, id. ib. 6, 68.—**c.** By *Adv. loci*: cone tu servos ad spoliandum fanum immittere ausus es, quo, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 45, 101.—**d.** By *ad*: repente equum immisi ad eam legionem, *i. e. urged, spurred on*, Galb. in C. Fam. 10, 30, 3.—**2.** The *terminus ad quem* having to be mentally supplied from the context: magna vis hominum simul immissa, Liv. 2, 5: immisso equitatu, Cæs. B. G. 7, 40: immissis telis, id. B. C. 3, 92: aqua immissa, id. ib. 2, 10: bipedalibus trabibus immissis, id. B. G. 4, 17: si quis ex manu telum aut aliud quid immisisset, Alfen. Dig. 9, 2, 52, § 2: immittendi, prohibendi, item fluminum et stillicidiorum servitutem impedit, Paul. Dig. 8, 2, 1: circa oneratas veste cervices laticlaviam immiserat mappam, *put on, put round*, Petr. 32: dexteraque immissis da mihi signa rotis, *let loose, swiftly driven*, Prop. 3, 9, 58; cf., immissis pars cæca et concita frenis Arietat in portas, Virg. Æ. 11, 889; so, habenas, id. ib. 5, 662; Ov. M. 1, 280; Lucr. 5, 785; cf., rudentes, *let go, let loose*, Pl. Ep. 8, 4, 5.

B. Esp.: **1.** Se: *To throw one's self in*: Codrus in medios se immisit hostes, C. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; so, Liv. 9, 4: se in hostium manum multitudinemque, C. Font. 17, 38; cf., immisit in armatas hostium copias, id. Parad. 1, 2, 12.

2. *To send against* one (secretly or hostilely), *to set on, incite, instigate, suborn* (so, mostly post-Aug.): alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall. C. 48, 8: fratrem Tiberium inopinantem repente immisso tribuno militum interemit, Suet. Cal. 23; cf. Tac. A. 3, 16: immissis, qui monerent, id. ib. 4, 54: suilium accusandis utrisque immittit, id. ib. 11, 1: ad cujus rei probationem immittit indices, Just. 32, 2.

3. *To let grow unrestrained* or *wild*: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: cupressus immittitur in perticas asseresve, Pl. 16, 33, 60: pro densitate arborum immissorumque aliorum in alios ramorum, *i. e. grown together, interwoven*, Liv. 40, 22.—**b.** *Abs.*: ea vitis immittitur ad uvas pariendas, Var. R. R. 1, 31, 3: penitus immissis radicibus niti, *deeply shot or sunk in*, Quint. 1, 3, 5: barba immissa et intonso capillo, *etc., overgrown, hanging down*, Sisenn. in Non. 130, 8; so, barba immissa, Virg. Æ. 3, 593; Ov. M. 12, 351; Quint. 12, 3, 12: immissi capilli, Ov. F. 1, 503; id. M. 5, 338; id. ib. 6, 168; cf., in a Greek construction, Phleias immissus patrios de vertice crines, Val. Fl. 1, 412.

4. Aliquem in bona alicujus, *To install, put in possession*: C. 2 Verr. 1, 54, 142.

II. Fig.: *To send into*: **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: aliquid in aures, *i. e. to listen to*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 14: jactam et immissam a te nefariam in me injuriam semper duxi, C. Parad. 4, 1, 28.—**B.** With *Dat.*: immisitque fugam Teucris atrumque timorem, *instilled, infused*, Virg. Æ. 9, 719: vires alicui, Val. Fl. 7, 353.—**C.** *Abs.*: amorem, *infuse*, Sen. Herc. Œt. 554.—**D.** With *in c. Abl.*: hic corrector in eo ipso loco, quo reprehendit, immittit ipse scenarium, *introduces*, C. Or. 56, 190.

1. **immixtus** (inm.), a, um, *P.* of immisceo.

2. **im-mixtus** (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; mixtus] *Unmixed* (post-class.): vinum, Aus. Ep. 20 *fin.*

immo (also written imo) [akin to imus; lit., on the under side, on the reverse; hence] As a responsive particle, **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *On the contrary* of what has been said, *no indeed, by no means*; or *yes indeed, by all means*: *Tr.* Etiam fatetur de hospite? *Th.* Immo pernegat, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 19: *Ae.* Ubi? domin'? *Ch.* Immo apud libertum Discum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 60: *Do.* Hæ quid ad me? *To.* Immo ad te attinent, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 27: *De.* Faciat, ut voles. *Na.* Immo ejus judicio permitto omnia, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 54; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 28: *Si.* Quid? hoc intellextin'? an nondum etiam ne hoc quidem? *Da.* Immo callide, id. And. 1, 2, 30: "non igitur facint," dixerit quis, "quod utile sit, quod expedit?" Immo intelligat nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, C. Off. 3, 17, 76: causa igitur non bona est? Immo optima, id. Att. 9, 7, 4; cf., quem hominem? levem? immo gravissimum. Mobilem? immo constantissimum. Familiarem?

immo alientissimum, id Rosc. Com. 16, 49; and, id. Att. 10, 12, 4: quum ille dixisset, se vero non exspectare; Immo, inquit, rogo exspectes, Quint. 9, 3, 68: quid tu? Nullane habes vitia?" Immo alia haud fortasse minora, Hor. S. 1, 3, 20; Pl. Pan. 3d, 3:—*Me.* Quid apud hasce aedes negotii est tibi? *So.* Immo quid tibi'st? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 194; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 29:—*Ph.* An amabo meretrix illa est, quae illam sustulit? *La.* Immo meretrix fuit; sed ut sit, de ea re eloquar, id. Cist. 2, 3, 22; cf. id. Most. 3, 2, 41; and, *Si.* Paucis te volo. *So.* Dictum puta: Nempe ut curentur recte haec. *Si.* Immo aliud, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2.

2. Strengthened by edepol, hercle, ecastor, vero, potius, *etc.*: Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 1: *Edepol: Ol.* Ecquid amas nunc me? *St.* Immo edepol me quam te minus, id. Casin. 2, 8, 19; id. Capt. 2, 1, 16.—*Hercle: St.* Quod bonum atque fortunatum mihi sit. *Ol.* Ita vero et mihi. *Ch.* Non. *Ol.* Immo hercle. *Ch.* Immo mihi hercle, id. Casin. 2, 6, 51; Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 5.—*Ecastor: Pa.* Mala es. *Ph.* Immo ecastor, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 33.—*Vero: Pa.* Nescis, Parmeno, Quantum hodie profueris mihi, *etc.*... *Par.* Immo vero scio, neque hoc imprudens feci, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 37: quid? si tyrannidem occupare, si patriam prodere conabitur pater: silebitne filius? Immo vero obsecrabit patrem, ne id faciat, C. Off. 3, 23, 90; id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: *Tr.* Sub dio coli absque sole perpetuum diem. *Si.* Immo edepol vero, quum, *etc.*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 79: *Tr.* Ecquid placent? *Th.* Ecquid placeant me rogas? immo hercle vero perplacent, id. ib. 4, 1, 4: senatus haec intelligit, consul videt: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit, C. Cat. 1, 1, 2; cf. id. Att. 12, 43, 1.—*Potius: De.* Jubent' hanc hinc abscedere? *Ph.* Immo intus potius, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 89: immo hercle abiero potius, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 33.—*Etiam:* sed vos nihilne attulistis inde auri domum? Immo etiam, id. ib. 2, 3, 82; so, immo etiam, id. Mil. 4, 2, 23; Ter. Aud. 4, 1, 46; and, immo vero etiam, v. above.—*Quoque:* immo est quoque, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 51.—*Contra:* an infirmissimi omnium tanquam, Dolopes? Immo contra ea, *etc.*, Liv. 41, 24; id. ib.; Labeo Dig. 33, 7, 5; id. ib. 38, 2, 51; id. ib. 41, 3, 49.—*Ita:* immo ita sit: Ov. M. 7, 512.

B. Esp.: **1.** As an expression of dislike or surprise (ante-class.): *Ch.* Verum vis dicam? *Da.* Immo etiam Narrationis incipit mihi initium, *so indeed! now he is going to begin a long story*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 25: idne est verum? immo id est genus hominum pessimum, id. ib. 4, 1, 5:—*Pe.* Euge, euge, lepide: laudo commentum tuum. *Pa.* Ut si illic concriminatus sit advorsum Militem, *etc.*... *Pe.* Immo ut optume, *so I how capital!* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 86.

2. Immo si scias *or* immo si audias, *if you only knew, had only heard*, intimating that such is not the case (ante-class.): *si scias:* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 42: *St.* Scelestissimum Me esse credo. *Pa.* Immo si scias dicta, quae dixit hodie, id. Casin. 3, 5, 35: Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 64: *Ly.* Bene hercle factum et gaudeo. *De.* Immo si scias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 27; so, ellipt., id. Pseud. 2, 4, 59; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 38.—*Si audias:* immo si audias Meas pugnas, fugias demissis manibus domum, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 15.

II. Meton.: Prps. not till after the Aug. aev, for vel potius, in the middle of a sentence, to correct or add emphasis to what has been said, *Nay rather, nay, I should rather say*: **A.**: **1.** *Immo:* simulacra deum, deos immo ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis ablatos esse, Liv. 48, 43: ipse aliquid, immo multa quotidie ducat, Quint. 2, 2, 8: id. 6, 2, 10: Pl. Pan. 85, 5: qui pauculis diebus gestum consulatum, immo non gestum abjiciebant per edictum, id. ib. 65, 3.—**2.** Strengthened by other particles: **a.** *Hercle:* nihil causae est, cur non illam vocis modulationem fidibus ac tibiis, immo hercle, cymbalis adjuvemus, Quint. 11, 2, 50; so, Curt. 4, 1.—**b.** By *vero:* immo vero, Pl. 34, 1, 1.—**B.** In forming a climax: quanta verborum nobis paupertas, immo egestas sit, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 58: Agrippinam nihilo tractabiliorem, immo in dies amentiorem, Suet. Aug. 65; Pl. Pan. 23, 2.

☞ Rarely placed after a word: nihil immo, Liv. 35, 49; so, non immo, Quint. 11, 1, 50; cf., non habet immo suum, Mart. 6, 94, 4: vivit immo vigetque, Liv. 39, 40, 7; so, statueretur immo, Tac. A. 12, 6: frueretur immo his, id. ib. 11, 30: quaedam immo virtutes, id. ib. 15, 21: illos quin immo, id. Or. 6; cf., ipsam quin immo curam, id. ib. 39; so, quin immo, Pl. Ep. 1, 8, 3; Quint. 1, 1, 31; 12, 11, 27; 7, 10, 8.

im-mōbilis (inm.), e, *adj.* [2. in; mobilis] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Immoveable* (class.): terra immobilis manens, C. Rep. 6, 18: elephas tardum et paene immobile animal, Curt. 8, 14: balaenae ad flexum, Pl. 9, 6, 5: rigor, Quint. 9, 4, 101: immobilior scopulis, Ov. M. 13, 801.—**B.** Esp.: res, *Immoveable property, immoveables, real estate*, Jabol. Dig. 41, 3, 23; Macer. ib. 2, 8, 15. **II.** Fig.: *Immoveable, unmoved, unalterable* (so, mostly post-Aug.): ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante, Virg. Æ. 7, 623: donec principes immobilem se precibus et invidiae juxta ostendit, Tac. A. 16, 10: adversum plausum ac lasciviam insultantis vulgi immobiles, id. H. 4, 2: istiusmodi apathiae sectatores, qui videri se esse tranquillos et intrepidos et immobiles volunt, Gell. 19, 12, 10: statua pro rostris cum hac inscriptione: PIETATIS IMMOBILIS ERGA PRINCIPEM, Suet. Vit. 3; Front. Aquaed. 34.

immōbilĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immobilis] *Immoveableness* (post-class.). **I.** Prop.: aquae (maris mortui), Just. 36, 3. **II.** Fig.: animi, Lact. 6, 17 *med.*; so, Tert. adv. Hermog. 36 *fin.*—*Plur.* Arn. 1. 26.

im-mōbĭlĭter, *adv.* [immobilis] (Prop., *Immoveably*; hence, fig.) In Gramm., *Without changing the termination*: scire debes, quod et immobiliter licet nobis declinare hoc nomen (*sc.* paterfamilias), et mobiliter, id est, cum conversione constare, Pomp. Comm. Art. Donat. p. 190.

im-mŏdĕrantĭa (inm.), ae, *f.* [2. in; moderor] *Want of moderation, intemperance* (post-class.): ventris (*opp.* abstinentia), Tert. Bapt. 20 *fin.*

immŏdĕrāte, *adv.* [immoderatus] **I.** Prop.: *Without measure or rule*: moveri immoderate et fortuitu, C. Univ. 13: vox immoderate profusa, id. N. D. 2, 59, 149: effunditur spiritus, Quint. 11, 3, 65. **II.** Fig.: *Immoderately, extravagantly*: immoderate et intemperate vivere, C. Univ. 12: jactari, id. Div. 1, 29, 60: abuti nostra facilitate, id. Fam. 12, 1, 2.—*Comp.*: ferre casum incommodorum tuorum, C. Fam. 5, 16, 5.—*Sup.*: laetari, Spart. Sev. 20.

immŏdĕrātĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [immoderatus] **I.** Gen.: *Want of moderation, excess*: efferri immoderatione verborum, *i. e. exaggerated expressions*, C. Sull. 10, 30. **II.** Esp.: In Music: *Want of rhythm* or *time*: illud etiam intelligis, omnem mensuram et modum immoderationi et infinitati recte anteponi, August. Mus. 9, *no.* 15.

im-mŏdĕrātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; moderatus] **I.** Prop.: *Without measure, measureless, immeasurable* (so, only poet.): vides sublime, fusum, immoderatum aethera, *i. e. unbounded*, immensum, C. Poet. N. D. 2, 25, 65; Lucr. 1, 1012. **II.** Fig.: *Unrestrained, unbridled, excessive, immoderate* (class.): **A.** Of persons: ipsum illum Aristotelis discipulum, superbum, crudelem, immoderatum fuisse, C. Att. 13, 28, 3: homo et turbulentus, id. Phil. 10, 11, 23: mulier, id. Cael. 21, 53.—**B.** Of the passions, or any mental emotion: immensae cupiditates, infinitae et immoderatae sunt, Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34: intemperantia, C. Ac. 1, 10, 39: res immoderata cupido est, Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 31.—*Comp.*: motus animi quum immoderatiores sunt, vitia fiunt, Gell. 19, 12, 4.—*Sup.*: immoderatissimae luxuriae esse, Suet. Ner. 51.—**C.** Of food: immoderato potu et pastu para animi obstupefacta, C. Div. 1, 29, 60.—**D.** Of style, speech, *etc.*: ne immoderata aut angusta sit oratio, id. Or. 58, 198: vox immoderatior, Cael. in Quint. 11, 1, 51: tam immoderatae linguae fuit, *unbridled*, Suet. Vit. Luc.—**E.** Of storms: tempestates, C. Rosc. Am. 45, 131.

immŏdeste, *adv.* [immodestus] *Immoderately, extravagantly, impudently*: amare, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 25: gloriari (with immodice), Liv. 22, 27: immodeste atque intemperanter facere multa, Quint. 5, 7, 32: postulare missionem, Suet. Aug. 24.—*Comp.*: procedere, Sen. Q. N. 1, 17.

immŏdestĭa (inm.), ae, *f.* [immodestus] *Intemperate conduct, immodesty, licentiousness* (very rare; not in Cic.): haec heri immodestia coëgit, me qui, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 9: publicanorum, *i. e. avarice, extortion*, Tac. A. 13, 50: histrionum, id. ib. 4, 14.

im-mŏdestus (inm) a, um, *adj.* [2. in; modestus] *Unrestrained, excessive, extravagant, immoderate* (rare, but class.): in vino immodestus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 7: mores, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 44: largitione effundere, Sen. Contr. 1, 1: fautores histrionum, Tac. A. 13, 28: genus jocandi non profusum nec immodestum, C. Off. 1, 29, 103.

immŏdice, *adv.* [immodicus] *Beyond measure, excessively, immoderately*: si sanguis ex vulnere immodice fluat, Pl. 30, 13, 38; Luc. 10, 137: frequenter id potius quam immodice facere, Col. 2, 16, 2: opportunae positae (figurae) quum immodice petantur, Quint. 9, 3, 100; Liv. 22, 27: sibi arrogare eloquentiam, Quint. 11, 1, 19: ferocire, Gell. 1, 11, 2: capere voluptatem ex aliqua re, id. 19, 2, 1.

im-mŏdicus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; modicus] *Beyond bounds, beyond measure, excessive, unrestrained, unruly, immoderate* (prps. not ante-Aug.), **I.** Prop. (very rare): prominet immodicum pro longa cuspide rostrum, Ov. M. 6, 673; so, tuber, id. ib. 8, 808: fluctus, id. H. 18, 137: frigus, id. Pont. 3, 1, 14; cf., tempestates, Suet. Aug. 47.—Far more freq., **II.** Fig.: **A.** With *in c. Abl.*: immodicus in numero augendo esse solet, *i. e. is in the habit of exaggerating numbers*, Liv. 33, 23: in appetendis honoribus immodicus, Vell. 2, 33, 3.—**B.** With *simple Abl.*: immodicus lingua, Liv. 22, 12: tum verbis tum rebus immodicus, *extravagant in words and deeds*, Suet. Dom. 12: Gracchi legibus (ferendis), Luc. 6, 796.—**C.** *Abs.*: assiduus potius quam immodicus (praeceptor), Quint. 2, 2, 5: imperia, Liv. 21, 3: licentia crudelitatis, Vell. 2, 28, 2: decreta ad honores sociorum, Liv. 31, 45: libido possidendi, Col. 1, 3, 11: fastus, Ov. A. A. 3, 511: ac novae populi acclamationes, Suet. Caes. 79: oratio, *i. e. too long*, Pl. Ep. 2, 4, 1; so, periodus, Quint. 9, 4, 125.—**D.** With *Gen.*: gloriae, Vell. 2, 11, 1: irae, Stat. Th. 1, 41: libidinis, Col. 7, 6, 3: laetitiae et moeroris, Tac. A. 15, 23: fugae, Sil. 12, 268: animi, Tac. H. 1, 53.

im-mŏdŭlātus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; modulatus] *Unrhythmical, inharmonious*: poëmata, Hor. A. P. 263.

immōlātĭcius (inm.) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [immolo] *Of or for a sacrifice* (late Lat.): caro, Aug. Ep. 154; cf., "immolaticius θύσιμος," Gloss. Philox.

immōlātĭo (inm.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A sacrificing, offering up in sacrifice* (rare, but class.): in ipso immolationis tempore, C. Div. 1, 52, 119: in ipsa, id. ib. 2, 16, 37: Iphigeniae, Quint. 2, 15, 13.—*Plur.*: immolationes nefandae, Tac. A. 3, 13.

immōlātor (inm.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who offers a sacrifice, a sacrificer* (rare, but class.): C. Div. 2, 15, 36: nati immolator unici, Prud. Cath. 12, 48.

im-mōlĭtus (inm.), a, um, *Part.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; molior] *To build up* or *erect in* a place (very rare): quae in loca publica inaedificata immolitave privati habebant ... demoliti sunt, Liv. 39, 44.

im-mōlo (inm.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (α) (γ); mola] **I.** Prop.: *To sprinkle meal on* a victim, *to sprinkle* a victim *with meal* (mola salsa): "olim *hostiae immolatae* dicebantur mola salsa tactae, quum vero ictae et aliquid ex illis in aram datum, mactatae dicebantur," Serv. Virg. Æ. 4, 57; and, only in one other example in Cato: boves immolati, Cato in Serv. Virg. Æ. 10, 541.—Far more freq. and class.,

II. Meton.: **A.** *To bring as an offering, to offer, sacrifice, immolate:* **1.** With *Acc.*: Musis bovem immolasse dicitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: bovem Dianæ, Liv. 1, 45; cf., Dianæ vitulum, C. Inv. 2, 31, 94: hostias, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: animalia capta, Cæs. B. G. 6, 17: agnum, Hor. Od. 4, 11, 7: aut pro victimis homines immolant aut se immolaturos vovent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 16: homines, C. Rep. 3, 9; id. Font. 10, 31: filiam, Quint. 3, 11, 6: puerum, Pl. 8, 22, 34.—**2.** *Without object:* **a.** quum immolaret ante prætorium, C. Div. 1, 33, 72: nemo nostrum est, quin, etiam quum de aliâ re immolaret, tamen, *etc.*, Cæcin. ap. C. Fam. 6, 7, 2: quum immolanti aufugisset hostia, Suet. Cæs. 59; so, id. ib. 81; id. Aug. 95.—**b.** *Impers.*: quum pluribus diis immolatur, C. Div. 2, 17, 38: with the *Abl.* of the offering: quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, cui majoribus, cui lactentibus, *etc.*, C. Leg. 2, 12, 29.—And hence, **B.** Poet., in a still more general sense, *To sacrifice, slay:* Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas Immolat, Virg. Æ. 12, 949: inferias quos (juvenes) immolet umbris, id. ib. 10, 519; Phæd. 4, 6, 9.

im-mordĕo (inm-), di, sum, dēre, 2. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2, c. (a) (*a*); mordeo] (*To bite into;* Fig.: **A.** Of weapons, *etc.* (poet. and very rare): immorsaque cadens obmutuit hasta, Stat. Th. 2, 628: immorso æquales videant mea vulnera collo, Prop. 3, 8, 21.—**B.** Of hunger: (stomachus) pernâ magis ac magis hillis Flagitat immorsus refici, *i. e. hunger bitten*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61 Heind.

im-mŏrĭor (inm.), ītus sum, i, 3. *v. dep.* [1. in; morior] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To die in* any place: **1.** With *Abl.*: Euxinis aquis, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 40: ipsis aquis, id. M. 7, 572: stellio immortuus vino, Pl. 29, 4, 22.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: apes immortuæ in melle, Pl. 30, 12, 33.—**B.** Fig.: Of studies: *To die* or *pine away in:* With *Abl.*: studiis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85.—**C.** Meton.: Of the breeze: *To die away* or *cease in:* With *Abl.*: aura superstes Immoritur velis, Stat. Th. 1, 481.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (*γ*)): **A.** *To die upon* any person or thing: With *Dat.*: illa sorori Immoritur, Ov. M. 6, 296: hastæ, Val. Fl. 6, 570. —**B.** Of time: *To die during:* legationi, Quint. 9, 3, 73.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.) (Prop.: *To die;* Meton.): Of the limbs: *To die away, wither up:* manus immortua, Luc. 3, 613.

im-mŏror (inm.), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; moror] *To tarry* or *remain in, to stay upon* or *at, to linger near* a place (post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: ut saturæ studiosus nidis immorentur, Col. 8, 5, 14: quum puer meridiano immorans, Pl. 9, 8, 8. **II.** Fig.: ne terrenis immorer, Quint. 2, 16, 6: honestis cogitationibus, Pl. Ep. 1, 8, 8: non exigo, ut immoriaris legationi; immorare, Quint. 9, 3, 73: non arbitror mihi in hoc immorandum, quid sit, *etc.*, id. 11, 2, 4.

immorsus, a, um, *P.* of immordeo.

im-mortālis (inm.), e, *adj.* [2. in; mortalis] **I.** Prop.: *Undying, immortal* (class.): si nullum corpus immortale sit, nullum esse corpus sempiternum: corpus autem immortale nullum esse, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, *etc.*, id. de Sen. 21, 77; so, dii; v. deus, p. 460: animi, C. de Sen. 23, 82; id. Leg. 2, 11, 27: natura (*opp.* mortalis fortuna), id. Off. 1, 33, 120.—As *Subst.*: **immortales,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* dii) *The immortals:* dictum est quod ad immortales attinet, *i. e. to the gods*, Var. L. L. 5, 11, 22, 75; so, Lucr. 5, 166. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Imperishable, eternal, endless:* memoria et gloria, C. Balb. 17, 40; so, memoriam alicujus reddere, id. de Or. 2, 2, 8: fructum cepi vestri in me amoris et judicii, id. Pis. 14, 31: gratias agere alicui, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 11, 1: opera edere, Liv. 1, 16: tributa, Tac. H. 4, 32: ille Sallustii velocitas, Quint. 10, 1, 102: nemo ignavia immortalis factus est, Sall. J. 90, 49: immortalia ne speres, monet annus, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 7.—**B.** Poet., *Like the gods, blessed, exceedingly happy:* immortalis ero, si altera talis erit, Prop. 2, 14, 10: so, id. 2, 15, 39.

immortālĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immortalis] **I.** Prop.: *Exemption from death, immortality* (class.): quæ Socrates supremo vitæ die de immortalitate animorum disseruisset, C. de Sen. 21, 78: vita beata nulla alia re nisi immortalitate cedens cœlestibus, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153.—*Plur.*: vide igitur, ne virtutibus hominum isti honores habeantur, non immortalitatibus, *to their immortal natures*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46. **II.** Meton.: **A.** (class.) *Imperishable fame, undying renown, immortality:* non censet lugendam esse mortem, quam immortalitas consequatur, C. de Sen. 20, 74; so, emit morte immortalitatem, Quint. 9, 3, 71: mihi populus Romanus æternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, C. Pis. 3, 7: gloriæ, id. de Sen. 23, 82: aliquid immortalitati commendare, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36; cf., aliquid immortalitati tradere, id. ib. 3, 16, 60.—**B.** (acc. to immortalis, *no.* II. B.): *Blessedness, the height of happiness:* mihi immortalitas parta est, si, *etc.*, Ter. And. 5, 5, 4.

immortālĭter (inm.), *adv.* [immortalis] (Prop., *Immortally;* hence, meton.), *Unceasingly* or *infinitely:* gaudere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9.

immortālĭtus (inm.), *adv.* [immortalis, analog. with divinitus, and of like meaning] *From heaven, by the gift of the gods:* immortalitus se obtulit mihi hæc facultas, Turpil. in Non. 514, 28.

immortuus (inm.), a, um, *P.* of immorior.

im-mōtus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; motus] (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose), **I.** Prop.: *Unmoved, immoveable, motionless:* (illa arbor) immota manet, Virg. G. 2, 293: (Ceres) Sub Jove duravit multis immota diebus, Ov. F. 4, 505: supercilia (*opp.* mobilia), Quint. 11, 3, 79: sceptrum, id. ib. 158: aquæ, *i. e. frozen*, id. Tr. 3, 10, 38: serenus et immotus dies, *i. e. calm*, Tac. H. 1, 86. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Unmoved, unshaken, undisturbed:* mens immota manet, Virg. Æ. 4, 449: manent immota tuorum Fata tibi, id. ib. 1, 257; cf., immota manet fatis Lavinia conjux, id. ib. 7, 314: immotas præbet mugitibus aures, *i. e. unmoved*, Ov. M. 15, 465; so, nympha procis, Val. Fl. 5, 112; and, immotus iis, Tac. A. 15, 59: immota aut modice lacessita pax, id. ib. 4, 32; so, fides sociis, Val. Fl. 3, 598.—**B.** In the *Neutr.*, as a predicate: *Immoveable, unchangeable:* si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, Ne, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 4, 15: immotum adversus eos sermones fixumque Tiberio fuit non omittere caput rerum, Tac. A. 1, 47.

im-mūgĭo (inm.), īvi *or* ĭi, *no sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [1. in; mugio, *no.* II.] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): *To bellow, roar,* or *resound in* any thing (poet.): immugiit Ætna cavernis, Virg. Æ. 3, 674.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (*β*)): *To bellow, roar,* or *resound against* any thing: procella Antennæ immugit, Sil. 17, 257.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *To resound:* mœstoque immugit regia luctu, Virg. Æ. 11, 38: judicaturo Domino lugubre mundus immugiet, Hier. Ep. 14.

im-mulgĕo (inm.), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (*a*); mulgeo] *To milk into:* immulgens ubera labris, Virg. Æ. 11, 572: in dolore (oculi) et epiphoris si immulgeatur (lac), plurimum prodest, Pl. 28, 7, 21.

im-mundābĭlis (inm.), e, *adj.* [2. in; mundo] *That can not be cleansed:* vitium, Tert. Pudic. 20.

immunde, *adv.* [immundus] *Impurely, uncleanly:* foedare templa, Jul. Obseq. Prod. 115.

immundĭtia (inm.), æ, *f.* [id.] *Uncleanness, impurity, filth,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 6.—*Plur.*: Col. 1, 6, 11; id. 12, 3, 8.—Also, **immundities,** ei, *f.* Tert. Monogam. 7; dub. al. immunditia.

im-mundus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; mundus] *Unclean, impure, dirty, filthy, foul,* **I.** Prop. (class.): humus erat immunda, lutulenta vino, C. Frgm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 66; homo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 24; id. Cist. 1, 1, 115 · Lucr. 4, 1156; Hor. S. 1, 6, 124: canis, id. Ep. 1, 2, 26: Harpyiæ contactu immundo omnia fœdant, Virg. Æ. 3, 228: popinæ, Hor. S. 2, 4, 63: ager, *i. e. run wild, overgrown*, Pall, 2, 10: pauperies domus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 199.—*Comp.*: superne deciduo immundiore lapsu aliquo polluta, Pl. 14, 19, 23.—*Sup.*: liquet illos immundissimos fuisse, Sen. Ep. 86 *med.* **II.** Fig.: Of language: aut immunda crepent ignominiosaque dicta, Hor. A. P. 247.

im-mūnĭficus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; munificus] *Not liberal, stingy:* civis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 69.

im-mūnio (inm.), īvi, *no sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; munio] *To fortify* any where: præsidium immunivit, Tac. A. 11, 19.

im-mūnis (inm.), e, *adj.* [2. in; munis] **I.** Prop.: *Free* or *exempt from a public service, burden,* or *charge* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: melius hi quam nos, qui piratas immunes, socios vectigales habemus, C. Off. 3, 11, 49: quid immunes? hi certe nihil debent, id. 2 Verr. 5, 21, 53: sine fœdere immunes civitates ac liberæ, id. ib. 3, 6, 13; C. Font. 4, 7: qui agros immunes liberosque arant, *i. e. free from taxes, tax-free*, C. 2 Verr. 2, 69, 166; cf. id. Agr. 3, 2, 9; and, duo millia jugerum Sexto Clodio rhetori assignasti, et quidem immunia, Suet. Rhet. 5.—**B.** With *Abl.*: immunis militia, Liv. 1, 43.—**C.** With *ab*: Ilienses ab omni onere immunes præstitit, Suet. Claud. 25.—**D.** With *Gen.*: immunes portoriorum, Liv. 38, 14: ceterorum immunes nisi propulsandi hostis, Tac. A. 1, 36.

II. Fig.: *Not sharing* or *partaking in, free from, devoid of, without* any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** With *Gen.*: aspicit urbem Immunem tanti belli, Virg. Æ. 12, 559: tanti boni, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 62: mali, id. M. 8, 691: necis, *exempt from*, id. ib. 9, 253: cædis manus, *i. e. free from, unstained with*, id. H. 14, 8; so, immunis delictorum paternorum, Vell. 2, 7: immunis æquoris Arctos, *i. e. not setting in*, Ov. M. 13, 293 (an imitation of the Homeric ἄμμορος λοετρῶν Ὠκεανοῖο, Il. 18, 489); so, Ov. F. 4, 575. —**B.** With *Abl.*: animum immunem esse tristitia, Sen. Ep. 85: Cato omnibus humanis vitiis immunis, Vell. 2, 35, 2: exercitum immunem tanta calamitate servavit, id. 2, 120, 3.—**C.** With *ab*: immunis ab omnibus arbitris esse, Vell. 2, 14 *fin.*: dentes a dolore, Pl. 32, 4, 14.—**D.** *Abs.*: immunis aram si tetigit manus, *stainless, pure*, Hor. Od. 3, 23, 17: amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam, Immune est facinus, *a thankless office*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 1.

III. Meton.: *Free* or *exempt from* doing any thing, *that contributes* or *gives nothing* (so, mostly poet.): **A.** *Abs.*: non enim est inhumana virtus neque immunis neque surperba, *inactive*, C. Læl. 14, 50: quem scis immunem Cynaræ placuisse rapaci, *i. e. who made no presents, without presents*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33; so, id. Od. 4, 12, 23: Enipeus, Ov. M. 7, 229: immunisque sedens aliena ad pabula fucus, *doing nothing, idle*, Virg. G. 4, 244: ipsa quoque immunis rastroque intacta, *without compulsion, free*, Ov. M. 1, 101.—**B.** With *Gen.*: bos curvi immunis aratri, Ov. M. 5, 11: immunes operum, id. ib. 4, 5.

immūnĭtas (inm.), ātis, *f.* [immunis] **I.** Prop.: *Freedom* or *exemption from public services, burdens,* or *charges, immunity* (class.): **A.** With *Gen.*: (Druides) militiæ vacationem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem, Cæs. B. G. 6, 14: immunitas et libertas provinciæ, C. Font. 8, 17.—**B.** *Abs.*: immunitatem obtulit, Suet. Aug. 40; so, Tac. A. 12, 61; id. ib. 13, 51: libertate atque immunitate donavit, Curt. 5, 3, 15, et sæp. — *Plur.*: C. Fam. 12, 1, 1; id. Phil. 1, 1, 3; Suet. Tib. 49; id. Galb. 15; Tac. H. 3, 55. **II.** Fig.: *Freedom, exemption,* or *immunity* from any thing: qui det isti deo immunitatem magni muneris, C. Ac. 2, 38 121: immunitates malorum, Lampr. Commod. 14.

im-mūnītus (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; munitus] *Unfortified, undefended* (rare, but class.): oppida castellaque, Liv.

22, 11, 4: Sparte, Ov. M. 10, 169: via, *i. e. open, passable*, C. Carcin. 19, 54.

im-murmurātio, ōnis, *f.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; murmuratio] *A murmuring, growling:* beluarum minax immurmuratio, Ennod. Opusc. 3.

im-murmŭro (imm.), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in; murmuro] (poet. and in post-class. prose), **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): **A.** Gen.: *To murmur, mutter, or whisper in:* **1.** With *Dat.*: humumque Effodit (Midæ famulus), et domini quales asperxerit aures Voce refert parvâ; terræque immurmurat haustæ, Ov. M. 11, 187.—**2.** With *Abl.*: rex longævus Acesten Imperat acciri, tacitâque immurmurat aure, Stat. Th. 1, 532.—**3.** Doubtful whether *Dat.* or *Abl.*: nominat Haleyonen ipsisque immurmurat undis, id. ib. 11, 567: silvis immurmurat Auster, Virg. G. 4, 261.—**B.** Esp.: *Pregn.*: *To mutter or murmur within one's self; to whisper to one's self, or inwardly:* illa sibi introrsum et sub linguâ immurmurat; *O si, etc.*, Pers. 2, 9.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ)): *To murmur on or upon:* ipsa (*sc.* lingua) jacet terræque tremens immurmurat atræ, Ov. M. 6, 558.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. ( )): *To murmur at:* With *Dat.*: hastæ, Sil. 5, 332.—*Abs.*: increpor a cunctis totumque immurmurat agmen, Ov. M. 3, 648.

IV. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): **A.** *To murmur, speak in a low tone, whisper:* ipse publicato nobis, quod immurmurat, Macr. S. 6, 7.—**B.** Of the winds: *To murmur, mutter:* quum sæpe immurmurantes audierit ventos, Amm. 12, 16.

im-mūsĭcus (imm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; musicus] *Unmusical:* Tert. Apol. 1.

immussālus (also written immusilus), i, *m. A kind of vulture or falcon*, Pl. 10, 7, 8; Arn. 2, 34; id. 7, 223; Fest. pp. 112 and 113 Müll. *N. cr.*

1. **im-mūtābĭlis** (imm.), e, *adj.* [2. in; mutabilis] *Unchangeable, unalterable, immutable* (rare, but class.): esse causas immutabiles ensque æternas, C. Fat. 12, 28; so, immutabilis et æterna res, id. Rep. 3, 2: res (with stabilis), id. Univ. 3; so, comprehensio (with stabilis), id. Ac. 2, 8, 23: spatia, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: necessitas, Quint. 2, 13, 1: pondus verborum (with grave), Stat. Th. 1, 212.—*Comp.*: concordi populo nihil esse immutabilius, nihil firmius, C. Rep. 1, 32.

2. **immūtābĭlis** (imm.), e, *adj.* [immuto] *Changed, altered:* vestitus atque ornatus, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 8.—*Comp.*: immutabiliores animæ, Cassiod. de Anim. 3.

immūtābĭlĭtas (imm.), ātis, *f.* [immutabilis] *Unchangeableness, immutability:* in factis immutabilitatem apparere, in futuris non item, C. Fat. 9, 17.

immūtābĭlĭter, *adv.* [1. immutabilis] *Unchangeably:* Cels. Dig. 45, 1, 99; App. de Mund. p. 74.

immūtātio (imm.), ōnis, *f.* [immuto] *A change, exchanging, a putting of one thing for another* in speech: verborum, C. Ac. 2, 6, 16: ordinis, id. de Or. 3, 44, 176: si verborum immutationibus utantur, quos appellant τροπους, id. Brut. 17, 69: immutationes nusquam crebriores, *i. e. metonymiæ*, id. Or. 27, 94; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 35: faciebat barbarismos immutatione, quum *c* pro *g* uteretur, id. 1, 5, 12; cf. ib. 6.

immūtātor (imm.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A changer*, Oros. 7, 43.

1. **im-mūtātus** (imm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; mutatus] *Unchanged, unaltered* (rare, but class.): id mutavit, quia me immutatum videt, Ter. And. 1, 5, 7: veritas est, per quam immutata ea, quæ sunt aut ante fuerunt aut futura sunt, dicuntur, C. Inv. 2, 53, 162.

2. **immūtātus**, a, um, *P.* of immuto.

im-mūtesco (imm.), ĕre, *no sup., esc.*, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; mutesco] *To become dumb or speechless* (post-Aug.): immutescamus aliquis, si nihil dicendum videatur, Quint. 10, 3, 16; Stat. Th. 5, 542.

1. **immūtĭlātus** (imm.), a, um, *adj.* [1. in, ib.; mutilo] *Maimed, mutilated:* immutilato corpore, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 366, 18.

2. **im-mūtĭlātus** (inm.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; mutilatus] *Unmutilated, entire:* Cod. Th. 4, 22, 1.

im-mūto (imm.), āvi, ātum, āre (*Inf. Pass.* immutarier, Ter. And. 1, 5, 40; id. Eun. 2, 1, 19; id. Ph. 1, 4, 29), 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; muto] **I.** Gen.: *To change, alter* (class.): ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam perdidi? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 300: imperio, potestate, prosperis rebus immutari, C. Læl. 18, 54; cf., me aliquando immutarunt tibi, id. Fam. 5, 8, 2: illi regi amabili Cyro subest ad immutandi animi licentiam crudelissimus ille Phalaris (v. *ad, no.* I. B. 4. a. (α)), id. Rep. 1, 28:—ut ejus orbis (*i. e.* signiferi) unaquæque pars alia alio modo moveat immutetque cœlum, id. de Div. 2, 42, 89; id. Rep. 2, 42: *temeritas filii comprobavit*; verborum ordinem immuta: fac sic: *comprobavit filii temeritas*, etc., id. Or. 63, 214: nomen immuto, Quint. 8, 6, 28: quum successor aliquid immutat de institutis priorum, C. Pl. 14, 33. **II.** Esp.: Rhet. *t. t.*: *To put, by metonymy*, one word for another: "*immutata* (verba), in quibus pro verbo proprio subjicitur aliud, quod idem significet, sumptum ex re aliqua consequenti, *etc.*.... Ennius *Horridam Africam terribili tremere tumultu* quum dicit, pro Afris immutat Africam," C. Or. 27, 92 *sq.* So, immutata oratio, *allegory*, id. de Or. 2, 65.

imo, *adv.*, v. immo.

im-pācātus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; pacatus] *Not peaceable, unpeaceful, unquiet* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aut impacatos a tergo horrebis Iberos, Virg. G. 3, 403: fortuna, Stat. S. 5, 1, 137: vita, Sen. de Ira 3, 27.

im-pāc-ĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; pax; facio] *Not making peace:* Cypr. contr. Carth. 1.

impactĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impingo] *A striking against, concussion, impact:* nubium, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12 *fin.*

impactus, a, um, *P.* of impingo.

im-pāges (inp.), is, *f.* [in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (f); PAG, pango] (*That which is fastened on or upon*; hence) The *border* or *frame-work* which surrounds the panel of a door: Vitr. 4, 6; cf., "*impages* dicuntur quæ a fabris in tabulis figuntur, quo firmius cohæreant," Fest. p. 108.

im-pallesco (inp.), ĕre, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (c); pallesco] *To grow or turn pale on account of* or *at* any thing (post-Aug.): nocturnis chartis, Pers. 5, 62: eventu impalluit ipse secundo, Stat. Th. 6, 805.

im-palpĕbrātio (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [2. in; palpebræ] *Loss of motion in the eyelids*, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 5.

im-par (inp.), āris, *adj.* [2. in; par] **I.** Gen.: *Uneven, unequal, dissimilar* in number, size, or quality (class.): **A.** Of number: stellarum numerus par an impar sit, nescitur, C. Ac. 2, 10, 32: congressus impari numero, Cæs. B. C. 1, 40; id. ib. 1, 47: numero deus impare gaudet, Virg. E. 8, 75 Serv.; cf., "*imparem* numerum antiqui prosperiorem hominibus esse credidérunt," Fest. p. 109: (sonus) intervallis conjunctus imparibus, C. Rep. 6, 18; cf. Lucr. 5, 682: qui Musas amat impares, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 13: imparibus carmina facta modis, *i. e. hexameters and pentameters*, Ov. Tr. 2, 220: "*impares* tibiæ numero foraminum discretæ," Fest. p. 109: ludere par impar, *even or odd*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248.—**B.** Of size: mensæ sed erat pes tertius impar: Testa parem fecit, Ov. M. 8, 662.—**C.** Of arrangement of dress: *Uneven, awry:* si toga dissidet impar, Bides, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 98.—**D.** Of quality: cui (Veneri) placet impares Formas atque animos sub juga ahenea mittere, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 11: formæ, id. S. 2, 2, 30: acer coloribus impar, *i. e. party-coloured*, Ov. M. 10, 95: quos quidem ego ambo unice diligo: sed in Marco benevolentia impari, C. Fam. 5, 8, 4: impares leges, Quint. 7, 7, 6: ad exhortationem præcipue valent imparia, id. 5, 11, 10.—With *Dat.*: nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 19.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop. (with the accessory idea of smaller, inferior): *Unequal to, not a match for, unable to cope with* a thing; *inferior, weaker* (prps. not ante-Aug.): **1.** With *Dat.*: Phthius Achilles, Ceteris major, tibi (Apollini) miles impar, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 5; so, Suet. Dom. 10: decrepente velut impar dolori congemuit, *unable to support his grief*, Suet. Tib. 23; so, muliebre corpus impar dolori, Tac. A. 15, 57; cf., senex et levissimis quoque curis impar, id. ib. 14, 54; so, optimatium conspirationi, Suet. Cæs. 15: militum ardori, id. Oth. 9: bello, Tac. H. 1, 74: sumptui, Ulp. Dig. 3, 5, 9: impar tantis honoribus, Suet. Tib. 67.—**2.** *Abs.*: obsessi et impares, et aquâ ciboque defecti, Quint. 3, 8, 23: juncta impari *to an inferior in rank*, Liv. 6, 34; cf., pater consularis, avus prætorius, maternum genus impar, Tac. H. 2, 50: Julia Tiberium spreverat ut imparem, *not her equal in birth*, id. ib. 1, 53.—**3.** With *Abl.*: nec facies impar nobilitate fuit, Ov. F. 4, 306: sed viribus impar, id. M. 5, 610: par audaciâ Romanus, consilio et viribus impar, Liv. 27, 1: omni parte virium impar, id. 22, 15: ut Batavos numero impares circumfundant (*sc.* cohortes), Tac. H. 4, 20.

B. Meton.: Poet. (and in post-Aug. prose), as also the Eng. *Unequal*, i. e. *beyond one's strength, for which one is not a match*: **1.** *Abs.*: judice sub Tmolo certamen venit ad impar, *to the unequal strife*, Ov. M. 11, 156; so, pugna, Virg. Æ. 12, 216; Tac. A. 2, 20; cf., imparibus certare, Hor. Epod. 11, 18.—**2.** With *Inf.*: magnum opus et tangi nisi cura vincitur impar, Grat. Cyn. 61.

im-părātio (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [2. in; 1. paro] *Indigestion, stomachi*: Marc. Empir. 20 *med.*

im-părātus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; paratus] *Not ready, unprepared, unprovided, unfurnished* (class.): ut ne imparatus sim, si advenint Phormio, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 84; cf. id. And. 3, 1, 20; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 2: (Antonius) imparatus semper aggredi ad dicendum videbatur: sed ita erat paratus, ut, *etc.*, C. Brut. 37, 139: quanquam paratus in imparatos Clodius inciderat, id. Mil. 21, 56: incrmem atque imparatum adoriuntur, id. Sest. 37, 79: ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, Cæs. B. G. 6, 30: imparati quum a militibus, tum a pecunia, C. Att. 7, 15, 3: inops ipse rerum omnium atque imparatus, Suet. Cæs. 35: breve tempus longum est imparatis, C. Phil. 3, 1, 2: istæ facient hanc rem mihi ex parata imparatam, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 8.—*Sup.*: omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 30 *fin.*—*Comp.* prob. not in use.

‡**imparentem** non parentem hoc est obedientem, Fest. p. 109.

im-părentia or **im-părientĭa**, æ, *f.* [2. in; pareo] *Disobedience*, Gell. 1, 13, 3 (*al.* impatientia).

im-părilis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in; parilis] *Unequal, unlike, different* (post-class.): ævum, Aur. Vict. Cæs. 14.

impărĭlĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [imparilis] *Inequality, difference* (very rare): "*solecismus* Latino vocabulo a Sinnio Capitone ejusdemque ætatis aliis *imparilitas* appellatus," Gell. 5, 20, 1; id. 14, 1, 22.

im-părĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. in; paritas] *Inequality, imparity:* Boeth. Arithm. 1, 5, p. 991.

impărĭter, *adv.* [impar] *Unequally*, versibus impariter junctis, *i. e. in hexameters and pentameters*, Hor. A. P. 75.

impartio, ire, v. impertio.

im-pascor (inp.), *no perf.*, sci, 3. *v. pass.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; pasco] *To feed or be pastured in* a place (post-Aug.): loca, quibus nullum impascitur pecus, Col. 6, 5, 2; id. 2, 17, 1.

im-passĭbĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in; passibilis] *Incapable of passion* or *suffering, impassible* (Eccl. Lat.): deus, Lact. 1, 3; so, Tert. Apol. 10; Prud. Apoth. 84.

impassĭbĭlĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [impassibilis] *Impassibility*; transl. of Gr. ἀπάθεια, Hier. Ep. 133, 3.

impassĭbĭlĭter, *adv.* [impassibi-

lis] *Without capability of passion, impassibly:* credimus in unum unigenitum Filium . . . natum impassibiliter ex Deo, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 20; so, id. ib. 5, 34, *ante med.*

im-pastus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; pastus] *Unfed, hungry* (poet.): leo. Virg. Æ. 9, 339: volucres, Luc. 6, 628.

im-pătĭbĭlis (inp.) (also impetib.), e, *adj.* [2. in; patibilis] **I.** *Pass.: Insufferable, insupportable, intolerable* (class.): dolorem vos, quum improbis pœnam proponitis, impatibilem facitis, C. Fin. 2, 17, 57; so, cruciatus, Pl. 25, 5, 24: valetudo, id. 20, 18, 76: scelus, App. Apol. p. 328: chamæleon coraci, Sol. 40 *fin.*: turpe atque impatibile est, attonito animo et fronte mœsta lætos adire conventus, Symm. Ep. 9, 103. **II.** *Act.: Impassible, incapable of suffering:* sapiens ex bruto, impatibile de patibili nunquam potest oriri, Lact. 2, 8 *med.*

im-pătiens (inp.), entis, *adj.* [2. in; patiens] **I.** *That can not bear, will not endure* or *suffer* any thing, *impatient* of any thing (prps. not ante-Aug.); usually constr. with the *Gen.*; rarely with the *Inf.* or *Abs.*: **A.** Of living beings: **1.** With *Gen.*: corpus laborum impatiens, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 4: impatiens viæ, id. M. 6, 322: miles impatiens solis, pulveris, tempestatum, Tac. H. 2, 99: vulneris, Virg. Æ. 11, 639: morbi, Suet. Gramm. 3: moræ, Sil. 8, 4; Suet. Cal. 51; cf., æger morâ et spei impatiens, Tac. H. 2, 40: mœroris, Suet. Cal. 24: longioris sollicitudinis, id. Oth. 9: discidii, id. Dom. 9: veritatis, Curt. 3, 2, 17: impatiens expersque viri, *not enduring, avoiding, fleeing*, Ov. M. 1, 479; so, viri, id. F. 6, 288: Nympharum, id. M. 4, 260: quasi ab impatientibus remediorum, Suet. Tib. 59: somni, Val. Fl. 1, 296: iræ, *impatient in his wrath*, i. e. *ungovernably furious*, Ov. M. 13, 3: cujus (*sc.* iræ) impatiens gens est, Liv. 5, 38: — *Sup.*: sues ex omnibus pecudibus impatientissimæ famis sunt, Col. 7, 11, 3: Marius quietis impatientissimus, Vell. 2, 23, 1. — **2.** With *Inf.*: cohibere furorem, Sil. 11, 98: nescire torum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 35. — **3.** *Abs.*: *Comp.*: nihil est impatientius imperitiâ, Macr. S. 7, 5 *fin.*: — *Sup.*: impatientissima sollicitudo, Gell. 12, 1, 22. — **B.** Of things: cera impatiens caloris, Ov. A. A. 2, 60: esculus humoris, Pl. 16, 40, 79: caulis vetustatis, id. 21, 16, 57: navis gubernaculi, Curt. 9, 4, 11: terra hominum, Luc. 7, 866: solum Cereris, id. 9, 857: mammæ lactis, *i. e. that cannot restrain their milk*, Pl. 23, 2, 32: — *Sup.*: pisum impatientissimum frigorum, Pl. 18, 12, 31.

II. *That does not feel* or *suffer, insensible, apathetic* (post-Aug. and very rare): Epicurus et hi, quibus summum bonum visum est animus impatiens, Sen. Ep. 9; Lact. 5, 22.

impatienter (inp.), *adv.* [impatiens] *Impatiently, unwillingly:* amavi juvenem tam ardenter quam nunc impatienter requiro, Pl. Ep. 2, 7, 6; Tac. A. 4, 17: — *Comp.*: Pl. Ep. 6, 1, 1; Just. 12, 15: — *Sup.*: Pl. Ep. 9, 22, 2.

impătientĭa (inp.), æ, *f.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to impatiens, *no.* I.): **1.** Prop.: *Unwillingness* or *inability to bear* any thing, *want of endurance, impatience*: **a.** With *Gen.*: nausem, Suet. Cal. 23: frigorum, Pl. 11, 23, 27: silentii, Tac. A. 4, 52. — **b.** *Abs.*: ad impatientiam dilabi, Tac. A. 15, 63. — **2.** Meton.: *Inability to carry* or *support*: impatientiâ oneris prolapsus, App. M. 7, p. 594. — **B.** (acc. to impatiens, *no.* II.): *Insensibility, impassibility, apathy*, as a transl. of the Gr. ἀπάθεια: Sen. Ep. 9.

im-pausabĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in; pausa] *Unceasing, incessant:* "Ἀλληλὼ Græce impausabilis dicitur," Fulg. Myth. 1, 6.

im-pausābĭlĭter (inp.), *adv.* [impausabilis] *Unceasingly, incessantly:* sumere cibum, Col. Aur. Tard. 3, 2 *med.*

impăvĭdē (inp.), *adv.* [impavidus] *Fearlessly, intrepidly:* exhausto poculo, Liv. 39, 50.

im-păvĭdus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; pavidus] *Fearless, undaunted, intrepid* (not freq. till after the Aug. age; not in Cic. or Cæs.): ludere pendentes pueri et lambere matrem Impavidi, Enn. Ann. 1, 74; imitated by Virg. Æ. 8, 633 Serv.: si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinæ, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 7; so, Teucer et Sthenelus, id. ib. 1, 15, 23: Gradivus, Ov. M. 14, 820: infantes, Pl. 28, 19, 78: leo, Virg. Æ. 12, 8: lepus, Ov. M. 15, 100: pectora, Liv. 21, 30: soni, Ov. F. 2, 840.

im-peccābĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in; pecco] *Faultless, sinless, impeccable:* Gell. 17, 19, 6.

impeccantĭa (inp.), æ, *f.* [id.] *Faultlessness, sinlessness* (Eccl. Lat.), Hier. adv. Pelag. 3, 4.

impĕdātio (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impedo] *A propping, understetting*, Col. 4, 13, 1.

im-pĕdĭco (inp.), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; pedica] *To catch, entangle:* cassibus, Amm. 30, 4.

impĕdīmentum (inp.), i (archaic form ‡ "impelimenta impedimenta dicebant," Fest. p. 108; cf. the let. D.), *n.* [impedio] (class.), **I.** Gen.: *That by which one is entangled* or *impeded; a hindrance, impediment:* competitos primo ægre ferre ouera et impedimenta crurum, Sen. Tranq. 10: Demosthenes impedimenta naturæ diligentia industriaque superavit, C. de Or. 1, 61, 260: moram atque impedimentum alicui inferre, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12; so, afferre, Tac. A. 15, 9: legitimum impedimentum, C. Agr. 2, 9, 24: leve impedimentum, id. Rep. 1, 3: epistolam jam recepisse te colligo, nam festinanti tabellario dedi: nisi quid impedimenti in via passus est, *hinderance, delay*, Pl. Ep. 2, 12, 6: esse impedimenti loco, Cæs. B. C. 3, 17: ad dicendum impedimento esse, C. Rosc. Am. 51, 149; so, impedimento esse, C. Rosc. Am. 51, 149; so, impedimento esse, Plaut. Casin. prol. 61; Ter. And. 4, 2, 24; C. Rosc. Am. 4, 9; Quint. 5, 14, 35; id. 5, 10, 123; 7 præf. § 2; cf., Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25; so, Quint. 2, 5, 2.

II. Esp.: *Plur.*: impedimenta, *Concr.: Travelling equipage, luggage;* and esp. in milit. lang., *the baggage* of an army (including beasts of burden and their drivers): nullis impedimentis, nullis Græcis comitibus (*opp.* magno et impedito comitatu), C. Mil. 10, 28: ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt . . . Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est . . . impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 26: impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt, id. ib. 1, 24 *fin.*: impedimentis direptis, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 17; id. ib. 2, 24, et sæp.: prima luce magnum numerum impedimentorum ex castris mulorumque produci eque iis stramenta detrahi jubet, *pack-horses*, id. ib. 7, 45: interfectis omnibus impedimentis ad pugnam descendit, Front. Strat. 2, 1; Veg. Mil. 3, 6.

im-pĕdĭo (inp.), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre (*in tmesis:* inque peditur, inque peditus, *etc.*, Lucr. 6, 394; 3, 483; 4, 564; 1145), 4. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; pes, analog. with compedes] (*To entangle the feet;* hence),

I. Prop.: *To entangle, ensnare, to shackle, hamper, hinder* (rare): impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov. F. 1, 410; cf., et illis crura quoque impediit, id. M. 12, 392: ipsus illic sese jam impedivit in plagas, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 11: in qua (silva) retentis impeditus (cervus) cornibus, Phædr. 1, 12, 10: impedita cassibus dama, Mart. 3, 58, 28; cf., reti impedit Pisces, *ensnares*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 17; Veg. 1, 10.

II. Fig.: *To entangle, embarrass* (class.): impeditum in ea (re amatoria) expedivi animum meum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 17; cf., sapientis est, quum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit se expedire, C. Rab. Post. 9, 24: ipse te impedies, ipse tua defensione implicabere, id. 2 Verr. 2, 18, 44: qui me et se hisce impedivit nuptiis, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 2: dum alios servat, se impedivit interim, Plaut. Rud. prol. 37: tot me impediunt curæ, Ter. And. 1, 5, 25; so, mentem dolore, C. Cœl. 24, 60.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): *To clasp, encircle, embrace* (mostly poet.): narrare parantem Impedit amplexu, Ov. M. 2, 433: nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto Aut flore, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9; so, crines (vitta), Tib. 1, 6, 67; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 56: cornua sertis novis, id. M. 2, 868: remos (hederæ), id. ib. 3, 664: medium crus nigris pellibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 27: equos frenis, *to bridle*, Ov. F. 2, 736: ingentem clipeum informant . . . septenosque orbibus orbes Impediunt, *surround, encircle each other*, Virg. Æ. 8, 447; so, orbes orbibus, id. ib. 5, 585; Curt. 6, 5.

B. (acc. to *no.* II.): *To hinder, detain, obstruct, check, prevent, impede* (so most freq.): constr. *simply*; with *ab* or *in aliquâ re*, the *Abl.*, *ne, quin, quominus*, the *Inf.*, *Dat.*, or *Abs.*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: **a.** Of personal objects: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit: sed si me expediero, *etc.*, C. Fam. 9, 19, 2: suis studiis sic impeditur, ut, *etc.* . . . discendi enim studio impediti, id. Off. 1, 9, 28; cf., ætate et morbo impeditus, id. 2 Verr. 3, 25, 63; and, religione impediri, Sulp. in C. Fam. 4, 12, 3; so, ne forte qua re impediar atque alliger, C. Att. 8, 16, 1. — **b.** Of inanim. or abstr. objects: sinistra impedita, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25: mea dubitatio aut impedire profectionem meam videbatur aut certe tardare, C. Fam. 7, 5, 1; so, iter, id. Læl. 20, 75: navigationem (Corus), Cæs. B. G. 5, 7: magnas utilitates amicorum, C. Læl. 20, 75: res magnas, id. ib.; cf., belli rationem prope jam explicatam perturbare atque impedire, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35 *fin.*: quod si corporis gravioribus morbis vitæ jucunditas impeditur; quanto magis animi morbis impediri necesse est? id. Fin. 1, 18, 59. — **2.** *Ab* or *in aliquâ re:* sibi non fuisse dubium, a re publica bene gerenda impediri, C. Balb. 20, 47; cf., ab delectatione omni negotiis impedimur, id. Mur. 19, 39; so, aliquem a suo munere, id. Rep. 5, 3: aliquem ab opere, Pl. 10, 63, 83: aliquem a vero bonoque, Sall. J. 30, 2: non oportere sese a populo Romano in suo jure impediri, Cæs. B. G. 1, 36. — **3.** With *simple Abl.*: quem dignitas fuga impediverat, Tac. A. 1, 39. — **4.** With *ne*: id in hac disputatione *de fato* casus quidam, ne facerem, impedivit, C. Fat. 1, 1; so, id. Sull. 33, 92. — **5.** With *quin*: ut nulla re impediret, quin, si vellem, mihi esset integrum, id. Att. 4, 2, 6; so, Auct. Her. 3, 1, 1. — **6.** With *quominus*: nec ætas impedit, quominus agri colendi studia teneamus, id. de Sen. 17, 60; so, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33. — **7.** With *Inf.*: quid est igitur, quod me impediat ea quæ probabilia mihi videantur sequi, quæ contra, improbare, *etc.*? C. Off. 2, 2, 8: exquirere, id. de Or. 1, 35, 163: nihil impedit ortos Exsule, servatis legibus, urbe frui, Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 21. — **8.** With *Dat.*: novitati non impedit vetus consuetudo, *is no hindrance*, obstat (cf. the passage next. follg.), Var. L. L. 9, 14, 131, § 20. — **9.** *Abs.*: omnia removentur, quæ obstant et impediunt, C. Ac. 2, 7, 19: ut omnia quæ impediant, vincat intentio, Quint. 10, 3, 28; id. 12, 10, 55: de rebus ipsis utere tuo judicio — nihil enim impedio, C. Off. 1, 1, 2; so, id. Rep. 1, 13.

impĕdītio (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impedio, *no.* III. B.] *A hindrance, obstruction* (rare, but class.): Vitr. 1, 5: animus in somnis liber est impeditione curarum, C. de Div. 1, 51, 115; Arn. 2, 52.

im-pĕdīto (inp.), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To hinder, impede:* Stat. Th. 2, 590.

impĕdītor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A hinderer, obstructer* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. D. 10, 10.

impeditus (inp.), a, um, **I.** *P.* of impedio. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to impedio, *no.* III. B.): *Hindered, embarrassed, obstructed, encumbered, burdened, impeded:* **A.** Of persons: inermos armati, impeditos expediti interficiunt, *encumbered with baggage*, Sisenn. in Non. 58, 8: cf., impeditis hostibus propter ea quæ ferebant onera, Cæs. B. G. 3, 19; so, agmen, Liv. 43, 23: itinere impediti, Cæs. B. C. 3, 75: nostri autem, si ab illis initium transeundi (fluminis) fieret, ut impeditos aggrederentur, *i. e. embarrassed with the difficulties of crossing*, id. B. G. 2, 9; so, id. ib. 1, 12; id. ib. 2, 10; id. ib. 2, 23, et sæp.: malis domesticis impediti, C. Sest.

45, 97.—*Comp.*: quod, si durior accidisset casus, impeditiores fore videbantur, Hirt. B. Alex. 14 *fin.*

B. Of manim. or abstr. things: hostem impedito atque iniquo loco tenetis, *difficult of passage*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 8; cf., silvæ impeditæ, id. ib. 5, 21, 3; and, vineæ nexu traducum impeditæ, Tac. H. 2, 25: navigationem impeditam (esse) propter inscientiam locorum, *troublesome*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9: impedito animo, *i. e. engaged, busy*, C. Læl. 1, 3, 8; so, omnium impeditis animis, Cæs. B. G. 5, 7: tempora rei publicæ, C. Pis. 1, 3; so, dies tristi omine infames et impediti, Gell. 4, 9, 5: disceptatio, Liv. 37, 54: oratio (with longa), Quint. 8, 6, 42: bellum (with arduum), Tac. A. 4, 46: quum victoribus nihil impeditum arbitrarentur, Cæs. B. G. 2, 28.—*Comp.*: longius impeditioribus locis secuti, Cæs. B. G. 3, 28 *fin.*; so, saltus artior et impeditior, Liv. 9, 2; id. 7, 21.—*Sup.*: silvæ undique impeditissimæ; *i. e. exceedingly difficult to pass*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18; so, itinera, Cæs. B. C. 3, 77: quid horum non impeditissimum? vestitus an vehiculum an comes? *exceedingly embarrassing, a great encumbrance*, C. Mil. 20, 54.

im-pĕdo (inp.), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. c. *a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (β); 1. pedo, *no.* II.] *To place a stake or prop against a tree; to prop up, prop, underset*: vineam, Col. 4, 16, 2.

‡**impĕlimenta**, v. impedimentum.

im-pello (inp.), pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre (*Inf. Præs. Pass.*, impellier, Lucr. 6, 1039), 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (=) (β); pello] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To push, drive, or strike against* a thing; *to hit* (mostly poet.): cavum conversa cuspide montem Impulit in latus, Virg. Æ. 1, 82: vocales impellere pollice chordas, *to strike*, Tib. 2, 5, 3; cf., Ov. M. 10, 145; so, æquora remis, id. ib. 3, 657; cf., infidum marmor remis, Virg. G. 1, 254; impellunt animæ lintea Thraciæ, *swell*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 2: auras mugitibus, Ov. M. 3, 21; cf., maternas aures (luctus), Virg. G. 4, 349: sensus, Lucr. 1, 304; and, colles canoris plausibus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 175: cui patuere Alpes saxa impellentia cœlum, Sil. 11, 217: quum fretum non impulit Ister, *does not strike*, i. e. *does not empty into*, Luc. 5, 437: impulsum ab eo dextri pedis pollice, Suet. Cal. 57.

B. Esp.: With the access. idea of motion, *To drive forward, set in motion, urge on, impel* (class.): **1.** Biremes subjectis scutulis impulsas vectibus in interiorem partem transduxit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 40: so, navem triplici versu (remorum), Virg. Æ. 5, 119: puppim remis velisque, Sil. 1, 568: ratem (levis aura), Ov. M. 15, 697: currum, Val. Fl. 6, 6: equum calce, Sil. 7, 697; cf., cornipedem planta, id. 2, 71: Zephyris primum impellentibus undas, Virg. G. 4, 305; so, fluctus (ventus), Petr. 114: and, æquor velis, Tac. A. 2, 23: utque impulit arma. *i. e. brandished, flourished*, Virg. Æ. 8, 3; so, remos, id. ib. 4, 594: sagittam nervo, *to shoot, discharge*, Ov. M. 11, 325: semen vehementius urinam impellit, *promotes the discharge of*, Pl. 24, 19, 118: præcipitantem igitur impellamus et perditum prosternamus, *give a push to*, C. Clu. 26, 70; so, Tac. A. 4, 22; procumbunt orni, nodosa impellitur ilex, *is overthrown, thrown down*, Luc. 3, 440: impulit aciem, *forced to give way, broke*, Liv. 9, 40; cf., hostem primo impetu impulit, id. 9, 27; and, impulsus hostibus castra cepit, Vell. 2, 70, 1; so, Tac. A. 2, 17; id. H. 3, 16; id. ib. 4, 34; 78, et al. — **2.** Denoting the limit: in fugam atque in latebras impellere, C. Rab. Perd. 8, 22: se in vulnus, Vell. 2, 70 *fin.*: inque meos ferrum flammasque Penates Impulit, Ov. M. 12, 552; so, ferrum capulo tenus, Sil. 9, 382: (Aufidus) in æquora fluctus, id. 7, 482; id. 14, 429: jamque diem ad metas defessis Phœbus Olympo Impellebat equis, id. 11, 270.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To move to* a thing; *to impel, incite, urge*; esp., *to instigate, stimulate, persuade*, to do any thing (the prevailing signif. in good prose); constr. usually with *aliquem in or ad aliquid* and *ut*; less freq. with a *terminal adverb*, the *Inf.*, the simple *Acc.*, or quite *Abs.*: **1.** *Aliquem in aliquid*: nisi eum dii immortales in eam mentem impulissent, ut, *etc.*, C. Mil. 33, 89: hic in fraudem homines impulit, id. Pis. 1, 1; so, id. Læl. 24, 89; and, in fraudem impulsus, id. Deiot. 12, 33: in sermonem, id. de Or. 2, 89, 363: in plurimas animum audientium species impellere, Quint. 12, 10, 43.—**2.** *Aliquem ad aliquid* (so most freq.): ad quam quemque artem putabat esse aptum, ad eam impellere atque hortari solebat, C. de Or. 1, 28, 126: ad veterum annalium memoriam comprehendendam impulsi atque incensi, id. Brut. 5, 19: facile ad credendum, id. Rep. 2, 10: aliquos ad omne facinus, id. ib. 6, 1: ad maleficium, Auct. Her. 2, 21, 34: ad injuriam faciendam, C. Fl. 34, 85: ad scelus, id. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: ad bellum, id. Sull. 13, 36: ad crudelitatem, Quint. 8, 3, 85: ad metum, cupiditatem, odium, conciliationem, id. 3, 8, 12, et sæp.—**3.** With *ut*: quæ causa nos impulerit, ut hæc tam sero literis mandaremus, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 7; cf. id. de Sen. 21, 77; and, Germanos tam facile impelli, ut in Galliam venirent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 16; Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 166; id. Rep. 3, 2; id. Fin. 3, 20, 65; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51, et sæp.—**4.** With a *terminal adverb*: dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31; so, impulit huc animos, Luc. 8, 454: voluntates impellere quo velit, C. de Or. 1, 8, 30.—**5.** With *Inf.*: quæ mens tam dira Impulit his cingi telis? Virg. Æ. 2, 520; cf. id. ib. 11, 11; id. ib. 2, 55; Hor. Od. 3, 7, 14; Stat. Th. 10, 737; Tac. A. 14, 60; Just. 3, 1.—**6.**: **a.** With a *simple Acc.*: ut forte legentem Aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone, *to arouse, address*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65; Val. Fl. 4, 486.—**b.** In *Pass.*: C. de Or. 2, 77, 312: Bellovacos impulsos ab suis principibus ab Æduis defecisse, Cæs. B. G. 2, 14; so, vel iratum, vel impulsum ab aliis, Quint. 11, 1, 71: hac fama impulsus Chremes ultro ad me venit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 72: impulsus ira... Quibus iris impulsus, id. Hec. 3, 5, 35: furore atque amentia impulsus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40: hac impulsi occasione, id. ib. 7, 1, 3: Induciomari nunciis impulsi, id. ib. 5, 26, 2: Cassandræ impulsus furiis, Virg. Æ. 10, 68, et sæp.: quia et initio movendus sit judex et summo impellendus, Quint. 7, 1, 10.—**7.** *Abs.*: cui (δαιμονίῳ) semper ipse paruerit, nunquam impellenti, sæpe revocanti, C. Div. 1, 54, 122: qui nullo impellente fallebant, id. Flacc. 8, 20: uno ictu frequenter impellunt (sententiæ), Quint. 12, 10, 48.

B. *To overthrow, subdue, destroy* (very rare): miseri post fata Sychæi... Solus hic (Æneas) inflexit sensus animumque labantem Impulit, *i. e. has completely subdued*, Virg. Æ. 4, 23: impellere ruentem, *to destroy completely*, Tac. H. 2, 63 *fin.*: immenso Achaicæ victoriæ momento ad impellendos mores, Pl. 33, 11, 53: impulsum bellum, *i. e. brought near to a close*, Luc. 5, 330; cf. Quint. 3, 4, 2 Spald. *N. cr.*

im-pendĕo (inp.), *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* and (ante-class.) *a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (δ); pendeo] **I.** Prop.: *To hang over, to overhang*: **A.** *Neut.*: **1.** With *Dat.*: ut (gladius) impenderet illius beati cervicibus, C. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: poetæ impendere apud inferos saxum Tantalo faciunt, id. ib. 4, 16, 35; so, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: arbor in ædes illius impendet, Ulp. Dig. 43, 26, 1.—**3.** With *super c. Acc.*: nucem impendere super tegulas, Plaut. Frem. ap. Macr. S. 2, 14.—**4.** *Abs.*: protractæque trabes impendent, ire paratæ, Lucr. 6, 564; cf. id. 3, 983; cf., impendentium montium altitudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98.—**B.** Nec mare quæ impendent, vesco sale saxa pereса, *etc.*, Lucr. 1, 327.

II. Fig. (so most freq.): *To hang* or *hover over* a thing, *to impend, to be near* or *imminent, to threaten*: **A.** *Neutr.*: **1.** With *Dat.*: nunc jam alia cura impendet pectori, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 32: omnibus semper aliqui talis terror impendet, C. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: pœnas impendere iis, a quibus, *etc.*, id. Rep. 3, 11 *fin.*: quid sibi impenderet, cœpit suspicari, id. Cluent. 24, 66.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: tantæ in te impendent ruinæ, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 77: licet undique omnes in me terrores impendeant, C. Rosc. Am. 11, 31.—**3.** *Abs.*: **a.** Lucr. 4, 174; 6, 254: quæ vero aderant jam et impendebant, quonam modo ea depellere potuissetis? C. Mil. 28, 76; cf., ut ea, quæ partim jam assunt, partim impendent moderate feramus, id. Fam. 4, 14, 1: dum impendere Parthi videbantur, id. Att. 6, 6, 3: tanta malorum impendet Ἄτας, id. ib. 8, 11, 3: belli magni timor impendet, id. Fam. 2, 11, 1; cf., ille quidem semper impendebit timor, ne, *etc.*, id. Rep. 2, 28: ea contentio quæ impendet, id. Att. 2, 22, 3: vento impendente, Virg. G. 1, 365; so, pluvia impendente, id. ib. 4, 191; so, **b.** With the *terminus a quo*: magnum bellum impendet a Parthis, C. Att. 6, 2, 6; cf. id. 2 Verr. 5, 60, 157; and id. Prov. Cons. 17, 42.—**B.** *Act.*: quæ res me impendet, Lucil. in Fest. s. v. M.E. p. 161: tanta te impendent mala, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 2.

☞ *Part. Pass.*, impensus, a, um, poet. for impendens: Lucr. 6, 491.

‡**impendia**, æ, v. impendium, *ad init.*

impendĭo, *adv.*, v. impendium, *ad fin.*

impendĭōsus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [impendium] *That spends too much, extravagant*: Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 12.

impendium (inp.), ii, *n.* (also in the fem. form, DE SVA IMPENDIA, Inscr. Grut. 871, 8; 1070, 6; 62, 8) [impendo] **I.** Gen.: *Money laid out* on any thing, *outlay, cost, charge, expense* (class.): *Sing.*: qui quæstum sibi instituisset sine impendio, C. Quint. 3, 12; Pl. 18, 6, 7, § 38; id. 16, 37, 68; id. 18, 14, 36; Paul. Dig. 38, 1, 20.—*Plur.* (so, most freq.): reposcere rationem impendiorum, quæ in educationem contulerit, Quint. 1, 10, 18; Suet. Cæs. 54; id. Ner. 31; Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 7: nulla fodiendi impendia, *no cost* or *outlay for digging*, Pl. 17, 23, 35, § 203.

II. Esp.: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: *Money paid out for a loan*, i. e. *interest*: "usura quod in sorte accedebat *impendium* appellatum," Var. L. L. 5, 36, 50, § 183: fenus et impendium recusare, C. Att. 6, 1, 4: plebes impendiis debilitata, id. Rep. 2, 34.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *Interest, something additional*: ut impendiis etiam augere possimus largitatem tui muneris, C. Brut. 4, 16.—**b.** *Tribute*: magni impendia mundi, Stat. S. 3, 3, 88.

B. In the *Abl.*, impendio, **1.** *At* or *with an expense*, i. e. *with a loss* of any thing (mostly post-Aug.): multatio non nisi ovium boumque impendio dicebatur, Pl. 18, 3, 3: nimium risus pretium est, si probitatis impendio constat, Quint. 6, 3, 35: impendio miserorum experiri commentaria, Pl. 34, 11, 25; Liv. 7, 21: regi suo parvo impendio immortalitatem famæ daturos, Curt. 9, 4 *med.*; cf., tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit, id. 3, 11 *fin.*—**2.** Adverbially, *At a great expense*, i. e. as an intensive particle, *By a great deal, greatly, very much*; cf., impense II. (in common lang.): **a.** With comparatives: impendio magis animus gaudebat mihi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 39; cf., at ille impendio nunc magis odit senatum, C. Att. 10, 4, 9: ille vero minus minusque impendio curare, Plaut. Aul. prol. 18: nonne hoc impendio venustius gratiusque est, *etc.*, Gell. 18, 12, 2; so impendio probabilius, id. 19, 13, 3; and, leges impendio acerbiores, id. 11, 18, 4.—**b.** With verbs: impendio infit, Læv. in Gell. 19, 7, 10: quum impendio excusarem, negavit veniam, App. M. 2, p. 122; so, commoveri, id. Apol. p. 275.

im-pendo (inp.), di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; pendo] (*To weigh in the scales*; hence), **I.** Prop.: *To weigh out, lay out, expend* (class.): **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: ut operam, curam, pecuniam impendant in eas res, quas, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 30, 68 *fin.*: nummos in navem, Ulp. Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 9.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: pecuniam in opsonio, *etc.*, Pand. Dig. 24, 1, 31 *fin.*—**C.** With *pro*: HS. octogies pro introitu novi sacerdotii, Suet. Claud. 9.—**D.** In *simple constr.*: quod tu de tuâ pecuniâ dicis impensum, C. 2 Verr. 5, 19, 47: nescio quid impendit et in commune contulit, id. Quint. 3, 12: certus sumptus impendi-

tur, id. 2 Verr. 3, 98, 227.—**B.** With *Dat.*: intelligebant, sese sibi et populo Romano, non Verri et Apronio serere, impendere, laborare, C. 2 Verr. 3, 52, 121.

II. Fig.: *To expend, devote, employ, apply:* **A.** With *Dat.*: vitam usui alicujus, Tac. A. 12, 65: vitam patriæ, Luc. 2, 382: vitam famæ, Stat. S. 5, 1, 63: biennium libris componendis, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1; cf. Suet. Aug. 98: quæ (studia) juvenibus erudiendis impenderam, Quint. Procem. §1; so, omnia studiis, id. 12, 11, 19; cf., tantum laboris studiis, id. 2, 4, 3; id. 1, 1, 3: aliquem exemplo, *to use as a warning*, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 35.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: tota volumina in hanc disputationem, Quint. 3, 6, 21: vim suam in plura, id. 1, 12, 2: operam, curam in aliquid, C. 2 Verr. 4, 30, 68: nihil sanguinis in socios, Ov. M. 13, 266: impensurus omne ævi sui spatium in id opus, Vell. 2, 89, 6.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.*: quid censetis in hoc fœdere faciendo voluisse Mamertinos impendere laboris? *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 5, 20, 51.—**D.** With *pro:* hunc oculum pro vobis impendi, Petr. S. 1.

impĕnētrābilis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in-penetrabilis] *That can not be penetrated, impenetrable* (prps. not ante-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: silex ferro, Liv. 36, 25: superior pars corporis crocodili (with dura), Sen. Q. N. 4, 2 *med.*; cf., tergus hippopotami ad scuta, Pl. 8, 25, 30: specus imbribus, id. 8, 36, 54: cruppellarii accipiendis ictibus, Tac. A. 3, 43: quæ impenetrabilia quæque pervia, id. ib. 12, 35.

II. Fig.: *That cannot be overcome, unconquerable, unyielding:* patet impenetrabilis ille Luctibus, Sil. 6, 413; so, impenetrabilis blanditiis, Sen. Q. N. 4 præf.: mens iræ, Sil. 7, 561: pudicitia Agrippinæ, Tac. A. 4, 12.

‡ **impenetrale,** cujus ultimum penetrale intrare non licet, Fest. p. 109 Müll.

‡ "**impennatas** agnas in Saliari carmine spicas significat sine aristis," Paul. ex Fest. p. 211 ed. Müll.; v. pennatus.

impensa (inp.), æ, v. impensus, *no.* II. A.

impense (inp.), *adv.* [impensus, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *At great cost, expensively:* impensius unge, Pers. 6, 68: — *Sup.*: bibliothecas impensissime reparare, Suet. Dom. 20. **II.** Meton.: *Exceedingly, greatly, very much; earnestly, eagerly, zealously* (so, most freq., esp. in the comp.): **A.** With verbs: illi invidere misere, verum unus tamen impense, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 23; cf., aliquid impense cupere, id. Ad. 5, 9, 36; Liv. 40, 35: petere, Quint. 10, 5, 18; Suet. Claud. 11: demirari, Gell. 9, 9, 15: — *Comp.*: eo facio id impensius, quod, *etc.*, C. Fam. 13, 64, 1: agere gratias, Liv. 37, 56: consulere, Virg. Æ. 12, 20: venerari numina, Ov. M. 6, 314: instare, id. ib. 7, 323: crescere his dignitas, si, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 40: accendi certamina in castris, id. 4, 46, 2.—**B.** With adjectives: impense improbus, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 39: impense doctus, Gell. 13, 10, 4.

impensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [impendo] *Outlay, cost, expense* (late Lat.) = impensa: Pomp. Comm. Art. Donat. p. 361.

1. **impensus** (inp.), a, um, **I.** *P.* of impendo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Laid out, expended*; so, only as *Subst.*: **impensa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* pecunia), *Outlay, cost, charge, expense:* **1.** Prop. (class.; in sing. and plur.): *Sing.*: impensam ac sumptum facere in culturam, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 8; for which, quoniam impensam fecimus in macrocola, C. Att. 13, 25, 3: nullam impensam fecerant, id. Phil. 6, 5, 19: arationes magna impensa, tueri, id. 2 Verr. 3, 21, 53: columnæ nulla impensa dejectæ, id. ib. 2, 1, 55, 145: sine impensa, id. Rep. 2, 14: exigua, Suet. Vesp. 18: publica, id. Claud. 6: matris ac vitrici, id. Tib. 7: sua, Pl. 36, 5, 4, § 42: nostra, Ov. H. 7, 188.—*Plur.*: atque etiam impensæ meliores, muri, navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, *etc.*, C. Off. 2, 17, 60: ludorum ac munerum, Suet. Tib. 34: operum ac munerum, id. Dom. 12: itineris, id. Vit. 7: cænarum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 38: publicæ, Tac. H. 4, 4; Pl. 12, 14, 32.

2. Meton.: *Cost* (so, prps. not ante-Aug.): **a.** Gen.: cruoris, Ov. M. 8, 63: operum, Virg. Æ. 11, 228: officiorum, Liv. 37, 53.—**b.** Esp.: *Concr.*: That which is used upor expended for any purpose, *Materials, ingredients:* (α) Of the *materials* for repairing an aqueduct (timber, stone, earth, *etc.*), Front. Aquæd. 124.—(β) Of the stuffing for sausages, *etc.*, Arn. 7, 231.—(γ) Of sacrifices, Petr. 137.—(δ) Of masonry, Pall. 1, 13.

B. Meton.: **1.** *Ample, considerable, great:* impenso pretio, *i. e. high, dear*, C. Att. 14, 13, 5; so, Cæs. B. G. 4, 2; Liv. 2, 9; for which also, *Abs.*: impenso, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245.—**2.** *Large, great, strong, vehement:* in his rebus unus est solus inventus, qui ab hac tam impensa voluntate bonorum palam dissideret, C. Sest. 62, 130; so, voluntas erga aliquem, Liv. 35, 44, 3: libido, Lucr. 5, 962: studium, Front. Ep. ad M. Cæs. 2, 4 ed Mai.: opera, Gell. 9, 14, 6.—*Comp.*: impensior Cura, Ov. M. 2, 405; so, Tac. H. 1, 31: verbis laudare, Val. Max. 4, 3, 1 *ext.*: damnum, Gell. 20, 1, 32: væ misero illi, cujus cibo iste factu'st impensior, *larger, stouter, fatter*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 26.—*Sup.*: preces, Suet. Tib. 13.—**3.** *Dear, expensive, costly:* nam pol ingrato homine nihil impensiu'st, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 10.

2. **impensus** (inp.), ūs, *m.* [impendo] *Outlay, expense* (post-class. for the class. impensa): majore impensu, Symm. Ep. 1, 5.

impĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [impero] *An order, command* (late Lat.) = imperium, *no.* I.: Boeth. Anth. 2, 1, p. 1014.

impĕrātīve (inp.), *adv.* [imperativus] *Imperatively,* Ulp. Reg. tit. 24, 1.

impĕrātīvus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [impero] **I.** Gen.: *Of* or *proceeding from a command, commanded* (late Lat.): feriæ, *extraordinary, commanded by a magistrate*, Macr. S. 1, 16; cf. Smith's Ant. p. 528, b.: sacerdotibus Salvator Ipse in evangelio non, ut ceteris, voluntarium sed imperativum officium perfectionis indicit, Salv. adv. Avar. 2, 9. **II.** Esp.: In Gramm.: modus, *the imperative.*

impĕrātor (inp.), ōris (archaic form endoperator *or* induperator, Enn. Ann. 1, 100; id. ib. 10, 1; 28; Lucr. 4, 968; id. 5, 1226; cf. 1. in *ad init.*), *m.* [impero] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Milit. *t. t.*: *A commander-in-chief, general,* στρατηγός: "si forte quærereritur, quæ esset ars imperatoris, constituendum putarem principio, quis esset imperator: qui quum esset constitutus administrator quidam belli gerendi, tum adjungeremus de exercitu, de castris, *etc.* . . . de reliquis rebus, quæ essent propriæ belli administrandi: quarum qui essent animo et scientia compotes, eos esse imperatores dicerem, utererque exemplis Africanorum et Maximorum; Epaminondam atque Hannibalem atque ejus generis homines nominarem," C. de Or. 1, 48, 210: aliæ sunt legati partes, aliæ imperatoris: aliter omnia agere ad præscriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet, Cæs. B. C. 3, 51: sapiens et callidus imperator, C. Inv. 1, 34, 58; so, bonus ac fortis, id. de Or. 2, 44, 187; cf., egregie fortis et bonus, id. ib. 2, 66, 268: eosdem labores non æque esse graves imperatori et militi, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: ego sic existimo in summo imperatore quatuor has res inesse oportere, scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem, *etc.*, id. Manil. 10, 28: unum ad id bellum imperatorem deposci, id. ib. 2, 5: nomen invicti imperatoris, id. 2 Verr. 4, 58, 82; id. N. D. 3, 6, 15: Themistocles . . . imperator bello Persico, id. Læl. 12, 42: quum pro se quisque in conspectu imperatoris . . . operam navare cuperet, Cæs. B. G. 2, 25 *fin.*: insece Musa, manu Romanorum endoperator Quod quisque in bello gessit cum rege Philippo, Enn. Ann. 10, 1: induperatores pugnare ac prœlia obire, Lucr. 4, 968.

B. Esp.: **1.** As a title placed after the name: M. Cicero S. D. C. Antonio M. F. Imp., C. Fam. 5, 5; so, Cn. Pompeio Cn. F. Magno Imperatori, id. ib. 5, 7: Vatinio Imp. S., id. ib. 5, 11, et sæp.

2. *Pregn.*: **a.** In the times of the republic, a title of honour conferred on a general after any important victory: his rebus gestis Curio se in castra ad Bagradam recepit, atque universi exercitus conclamatione Imperator appellatur, Cæs. B. C. 2, 26; cf., Pompeius eo prœlio Imperator est appellatus, id. ib. 3, 7, 3; so C. Phil. 14, 4, 11; id. ib. 14, 5, 12; Cæs. B. C. 3, 31; Liv. 27, 19; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 542; 3417 *sq.*; cf. Smith's Ant. p. 630, a.—**b.** Under the empire, the Emperor under whose auspices a victory was obtained: miles in loco prœlii Tiberium imperatorem salutavit, Tac. A. 2, 18; v. Orell. a. h. l.

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *A commander, leader, chief, director, ruler, master:* (Romani) immutato more annua imperia, binos imperatores sibi fecere, *i. e. consuls*, Sall. C. 6, 7: (vis venti) Induperatorem classis super æquora verrit, *admiral*, Lucr. 5, 1226: imperator histricus, *director, manager*, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 4: nolo enim, eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 24, 22 (Rep. 4, 7 ed. Mos.).

B. Esp.: **1.** *An epithet of Jupiter*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 58, 129.

2. *The conqueror* at a game of chess: Vop. Proc. 13.

3.: **a.** *The constant title of the Roman emperors*, and always set before the name (different from *no.* I.), Suet. Cæs. 76; id. Claud. 12; 26; IMP. CÆSARI DIVI IVLI F., Inscr. Orell. *no.* 596; so, ib. 597; 600; 602; 604 *sq.*—Hence, afterwards, **b.** *Abs.*: **Imperator,** *A Roman emperor:* velut præsagium insequentis casus, quo medius inter utriusque filios exstitit Imperator, Suet. Galb. 6; id. Claud. 13; 29; id. Galb. 3; 6; 20; id. Vit. 3.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *Of the* mind: *A commander, ruler, master, director:* dux et imperator vitæ mortalium animus est, Sall. J. 1, 3: imperator (medicus) vitæ nostræ necisque, Pl. 29, 1, 5.

impĕrātōrĭe (inp.), *adv.* [imperatorius, *no.* I.] *Like a general:* dum se ad id bellum imperatorie instruit, Treb. Claud. 6.

impĕrātōrĭus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [imperator] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to a general* (class.): quod ipse honos laborem leviorem faceret imperatorium, C. Tusc. 2, 26, 62; so, jus, id. 2 Verr. 1, 21, 57; cf., partes (shortly before, *imperatoris* partes), Cæs. B. C. 3, 51: nomen, C. Fam. 11, 4, 1; Tac. A. 1, 3: consilium, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15: laus, id. Ac. 2, 1, 2: virtus, Quint. 7, 10, 13; id. 8, 2, 11: ars, id. 2, 17, 34: manubiæ, C. de Or. 3, 3, 10: pulvis sudorque (*opp.* campestris meditatio), Pl. Pan. 13, 1:—navis, *an admiral's ship*, Pl. 19, 1, 5. **II.** Meton. (acc. to imperator, *no.* II. B. 3): *Imperial:* genesis, Suet. Dom. 10: munera, id. Vesp. 24: onera, id. Cal. 42: insignia, Spartian. Hadr. 14.

impĕrātrix (inp.), ĭcis, *f.* [impero] *She who commands, a mistress* (rare), **I.** Prop.: deinde fortes viros ab imperatrice (*i. e.* Clodiâ) in insidiis locatos, C. Cœl. 28, 67. **II.** Fig.: Italia, Pl. 26, 3, 8.

impĕrātum, i, *n.* [impero] *That which is commanded, a command, order:* jussus arma abjicere, imperatum facit, *executes the order, obeys*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 37: Senones ad imperatum non venire, *according to order, as ordered*, id. ib. 6, 2.—More freq. in *Plur.*: imperata facere, Cæs. B. G. 2, 3; id. ib. 5, 20 *fin.*; id. ib. 6, 10; id. B. C. 1, 60; id. ib. 2, 12; id. ib. 3, 34; id. ib. 3, 81: imperata detrectare, Suet. Cæs. 54.

1. **impĕrātus,** a, um, *P.* of impero.

2. **impĕrātus** (inp.), ūs, *m.* [impero] *A command, order* (post-Aug. and very rare): ACILII GLABRIONIS IMPERATV, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1525: imperatu Gratiani, Amm. 31, 7.

im-perceptus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; perceptus] *Unperceived, unknown* (rare): mendacia, Ov. M. 9, 711:—*Comp.*: minora majoribus imperceptiora sunt, *more incomprehensible*, Gell. 14, 1, 24.

im-perco (-arco), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; parco] 3. *v. n. To spare* (Plautin.): huic im-

percito, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 12: — imperce, quaeso, *spare yourself*, id. Amph. 1, 3, 2.

im-percussus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; percussus] *Not struck, unstruck*: pedes, *i. e. without noise*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 52.

im-perditus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; perditus] *Not destroyed, not slain* (poet.): et vos, O Grais imperdita corpora, Teucri, Virg. Æ. 10, 430; so, pectora Tydeo, Stat. Th. 3, 84; and Sil. 9, 161.

imperfecte, *adv.* [imperfectus] *Imperfectly, incompletely*: imperfecte atque praepostere syllogismo uti, Gell. 2, 8, 1.

imperfectio (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [imperfectus] *Imperfection* (late Lat.): Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 1, 4.

im-perfectus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; perfectus] *Unfinished, incomplete, imperfect* (not frequent till after the Aug. age): sunt omnia in quadam genera partita aut inchoata nulla ex parte perfecta: imperfecto autem nec absoluto simile pulchrum esse nihil potest, C. Univ. 4: quadam (animalia), Ov. M. 1, 437; cf., infans, id. ib. 3, 310; and, pars imperfecta manebat, Virg. Æ. 8, 428: pons, Cæs. B. G. 6, 35: cibus, *i. e. undigested*, Juv. 3, 233: imperfecto adhuc bello, Suet. Cæs. 26: qui imperfectum librum suppleverit, id. ib. 56; cf. Hirt. B. G. procem. § 2; so, librum reliquerat, Suet. Gramm. 12: opera reliquit, id. Tib. 47: quae rudia atque imperfecta adhuc erant, Quint. 3, 1, 7; so, causae (*opp.* perfectae), id. 4, 2, 3: sermo, id. 9, 2, 57; 11, 3, 121: vita, Luc. 3, 971.

im-perfossus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; perfossus] *Unpierced, unstabbed*: Ov. M. 12, 496.

im-perfundĭes (inp.), ēi, *f.* [2. in; perfundo] *Filth, impurity*: Lucil. in Non. 126, 2.

imperĭābĭlĭter (inp.), *adv.* [imperium] *Commandingly, imperiously*, Cato in Charis. p. 181 P.

imperĭālis (inp.), e, *adj.* [imperium, *no.* III. B. 3.] *Of the empire* or *emperor, imperial*: statuta, Ulp. Dig. 47, 12, 3; so, praeceptum, Cod. Th. 3, 12, 2: ornamenta, Capitol. M. Aur. 17: molestia, Aur. Vict. Epit. 2: culmen, Amm. 21, 16: imperia et omnia imperialia sic horruit, ut, *etc.*, Capitol. Pert. 13.

imperĭālĭter (inp.), *adv.* [imperialis] *Imperially*: existinantes, Cod. Justin. 6, 51, 1, *f.*

imperĭōse (inp.), *adv.* [imperiosus, *no.* II.] *Imperiously, tyrannically* (ante- and post-class.): non severe, non imperiose praecepit, Gell. 2, 29, 1. — *Comp.*: imperiosius, Var. in Non. 237, 20.

1. **imperĭōsus** (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [imperium] **I.** Gen.: *Possessed of command, mighty, powerful, puissant* (class.): urbes magnae atque imperiosae, C. Rep. 1, 2; so, populi, C. Or. 34, 120 (cf. Virg. Æ. 1, 284): dictatura, Liv. 7, 40; cf., virga, *i. e. the fasces*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 32: quisnam igitur liber? sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus, *who has dominion over himself*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 83; cf. Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 62: prae amore imperiosus, Front. ad Ver. Imp. 1 *ante med.*, p. 197 ed. sec. Mai. — *Sup.*: imperiosissimae humanae mentis artes (religio, astrologia, medicina), id. 30, 1, 1: risus habet vim nescio an imperiosissimam, Quint. 6, 3, 8: imperiosissima civitas, Aug. Civ. D. 15, 19.

II. Esp.: In a bad sense, *Imperious, domineering, tyrannical*: cupiditas honoris quam dura est domina, quam imperiosa, C. Parad. 5, 3, 40: nimis imperiosus philosophus, id. Fin. 2, 32, 105; pedagogi, Quint. 1, 1, 8: imperiosus atque impotens, Sen. Ben. 3, 28 *fin.*: imperiosi nobis ipsis et molesti sumus, id. Q. N. 4 praef.: Proserpina, Hor. S. 2, 5, 110: inedia, Pl. 29, 1, 8: imperiosius aequor, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 8: familia imperiosissima et superbissima, Liv. 9, 34, 15. — Hence,

2. **Imperĭōsus,** i, m., *A surname of the dictator L. Manlius Torquatus and his son, the consul T. Manlius Torquatus, on account of their severity*, Liv. 7, 3; id. 7, 4; Sen. Ben. 3, 37; C. Fin. 2, 19, 60; Pl. 22, 5; Liv. 4, 29; cf. Manlius.

imperĭte (inp.), *adv.* [imperitus] *Unskilfully, ignorantly, awkwardly*: imperite absurdeque fictum, C. Rep. 2, 18: dicebat Scipio non imperite, id. Brut. 47, 175; so, excerpta, Quint. 2, 15, 24. — *Ellipt.*: hoc imperite (*suppl.* factum), C. Phil. 2, 32, 81. — *Comp.*: quid potuit dici imperitius? C. Balb. 8, 20. — *Sup.*: quum est illud imperitissime dictum, C. Balb. 11, 27.

imperĭtĭa (inp.), ae, *f.* [imperitus] *Inexperience, unskilfulness, ignorance, awkwardness* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): Jugurtha, cognita vanitate atque imperitia legati, subdolus ejus augere amentiam, Sall. J. 38, 1; cf. id. 1b. 85, 45: plurimum Marius imperitia hostium confirmatus, id. ib. 99, 1; cf., pugnam imperitia poscere, Tac. A. 13, 36; id. ib. 13, 42: imperitia et rusticitas afferunt interim frigus, Quint. 6, 1, 37; Pl. 17, 2, 2: rerum atque verborum imperitia, Gell. N. A. praef. § 12. — *Plur.*: Gell. 7, 17 *in lemm.*

imperĭto (inp.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [impero] *To command, govern, rule* (not freq. till after the Aug. age; not in Cic. nor Cæs.) **I.** *Act.*: quod antehac pro jure imperitabam meo, nunc to oro per precem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 47: sequam Rem imperito, Hor. S. 2, 3, 189. **II.** *Neutr.*: **A.**: **1.** With *Dat.* (so most freq.): magnis gentibus, Lucr. 3, 1041; so, magnis legionibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 4: tu, mihi qui imperitas, aliis servis miser, id. ib. 2, 7, 81; Tib. 2, 3, 34: equis, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 25; Pl. 20, 21, 24: quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur, Virg. Æ. 12, 719; Pl. Pan. 82, 6: naturam ipsam ceteris imperitantem industria vicerat, Sall. J. 76, 1. — **2.** *Impers.*: quod superbe avareque crederent imperitatum victis esse, Liv. 21, 1. — **B.**: **1.** *Abs.*: Veleda late imperitabat, Tac. H. 4, 61: quia adductius quam civili bello imperitabat, id. ib. 3, 7: decem imperitabant, Liv. 1, 17: libido imperitandi, Sall. J. 81, 1: qua tempestate Carthaginienses pleraque Africa imperitabant, id. ib. 79, 2 Kritz *N. cr.* — **2.** *Impers.*: quod mihi quoque exsequendum reor, quanto sit angustius imperitatum, Tac. A. 4, 4 *fin.*

imperītus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; peritus] *Inexperienced in* any thing, *not knowing* or *unacquainted with* any thing, *unskilled, ignorant* (class.); constr. usually with the *Gen.* or *Abs.*, rarely with *in*: **1.** With *Gen.*: summi juris peritissimus, civilis non imperitus, C. Rep. 5, 3: imperitus federis, rudis exemplorum, ignarus belli, id. Balb. 20, 47; cf. id. de Or. 3, 44, 175: homo imperitus morum, agricola et rusticus, *with no experience of life*, id. Rosc. 40, 143: homines barbari et nostrae consuetudinis imperiti, Cæs. B. G. 4, 22; cf. id. ib. 1, 44: conviciorum, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: lyrae, Quint. 1, 10, 19: poëmatum quoque non imperitus, Suet. Aug. 89. **2.** *Abs.*: **a.** Of persons: quum in theatro imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudes ignarique consederant, C. Fl. 7, 16: callidum imperitus fraudasse dicitur, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: sin apud indoctos imperitosque dicemus, id. Part. 26, 92; cf. id. Rep. 1, 16: quum imperiti facile ad credendum impellerentur, id. ib. 2, 10: uti prudentes cum imperitis manus consererent, Sall. J. 49, 2. — *Comp.*: ne quis imperitior existimet, me, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: imperitiores quidam, Quint. 1, 10, 28. — *Sup.*: concio quae ex imperitissimis constat, *etc.*, C. Lael. 25, 95. — **b.** Of things (rare): ingenium, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 39: poëma imperito quodam initio fusum, Quint. 9, 4, 114. — **3.** With *in*: in his non imperitus, Vitr. 1, 1: in verbis adeo imperitus, Quint. 1, 4, 27; id. 12, 3, 5.

imperĭum (inp.), ii, n. [impero] **I.** Prop.: *A command, order, direction* (so for the most part only ante-class.): si quid opus est, imperia: imperium exsequar, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 1; cf., nunc pergam heri imperium exsequi, id. ib. 1, 1, 106; and, heri imperia persequi, id. ib. 2, 1, 75; so, imperium exsequi, id. Men. 5, 6, 16; and Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 22: obsequens obediensque est mori atque imperiis patris, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 55; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 21; id. Men. 5, 7, 1: tuo facit jussu, tuo imperio paret, id. Asin. 1, 2, 21: malus et nequam est homo, qui nihili imperium heri Sui servus facit, id. Pseud. 4, 7, 1; cf. id. Asin. 2, 4, 10: quod hi neque ad concilia veniebant neque imperio parebant, Cæs. B. G. 5, 2 *fin.*: imperium negligere, id. ib. 5, 7, 7: neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant, id. ib. 2, 22 *fin.*: imperio Jovis huc venio, Virg. Æ. 5, 726; cf., et Jovis imperium et cari praecepta parentis Edocet, id. ib. 5, 747: quidam (pueri) imperia indignantur, Quint. 1, 3, 6: aegri, quoquo neglecto medentium imperio, *etc.*, Pl. Pan. 22, 3: elephanti inest imperiorum obedientia, Pl. 8, 1, 1.

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *The right* or *power of commanding, authority, command, control* (class.): Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 44. *Mes.* Nempe jubes? *Me.* Jubeo hercle, si quid imperii est in te mihi, id. Men. 5, 7, 41; cf. id. Pers. 3, 1, 15; and, Appius et caecus et senex tenebat non modo auctoritatem sed etiam imperium in suos, C. de Sen. 11, 37; cf., eone ea ferox, quia habes imperium in belua? Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25: mater, cujus sub imperio'st, mala, id. Heaut. 2, 2, 4: *An.* Sta illico. *Ge.* Hem, satis pro imperio! quisquis es, *i. e. authoritatively, imperiously*, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 19: imperium domesticum, C. Caecin. 18, 52; so, domestica, id. Inv. 2, 47, 140: (Juppiter) Divosque mortalesque turbas Imperio regit unus aequo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 48; cf., sed me jussa deum... Imperia exire suis, Virg. Æ. 6, 463: Phyllius illic Imperio pauci volucresque ferumque leonem Tradideral domitos, Ov. M. 7, 373: regum timendorum in propios greges, Reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 5 and 6: agricolae habent rationem cum terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, C. de Sen. 15, 51.

B. Esp.: **1.**: **a.** *Supreme power, sovereignty, sway, dominion, empire*: (*a*) *Sing.*: Tarquinio dedit imperium simul et sola regni, Enn. Ann. 3, 6; cf., ipse (Numa rex) de suo imperio curiatam legem tulit, C. Rep. 2, 13; so, id. ib. 2, 17; 18; 20; 21: homo dominandi cupidus aut imperii singularis, *sole dominion*, id. ib. 1, 33; so, imperium singulare et potestas regia, id. ib. 2, 9: esse consul cum summo imperio et potestate, id. 1 Verr. 13, 37; so, id. Flacc. 8, 18; cf., cum summo imperio et potestate versari, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10, 31; and, qui (App. Claudius) tum erat summo imperio, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: omne imperium nostri penes singulos esse voluerunt, id. Rep. 1, 40; cf. id. ib. 2, 32: de imperio Caesaris... gravissime decernitur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 5: imperium extra ordinem dare, C. Phil. 11, 10, 25: quod imperium potest esse praestantius quam, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 17: eos qui antea commodis fuerint moribus, imperio, potestate, prosperis rebus immutari, id. Lael. 15, 54: ad deponendum imperium tardior esse, id. Rep. 2, 12: expertes imperii, id. ib. 1, 31: deponentium imperium tyrannorum, Quint. 9, 2, 67, et saep.: sub populi Romani imperium ditionemque cadere, C. Font. 1, 2; so, with ditio, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31; cf., Gallia sub populi Romani imperium redacta, id. ib. 5, 29; and, totam ad imperium populi Romani Ciliciam adjunxit, C. Manil. 12, 35; cf. also, majestas est in imperio atque in omni populi Romani dignitate, Quint. 7, 3, 35: cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Pyrrho et Hannibale, C. Lael. 8, 28; cf., de imperio dimicare, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: spes diuturnitatis atque imperii, id. Rep. 2, 3; cf., sedem et domum summo imperio praebere, id. ib. 2, 5 *fin.*: quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset, Cæs. B. G. 1, 3: civitati autem imperium totius provinciae pollicetur, id. ib. 7, 64 *fin.* — (*β*) *Plur.*: nec vero imperia expetenda, ac potius aut non accipienda interdum aut deponenda nonnunquam, *i. e. public offices*, C. Off. 1, 20, 68: (cives) mandant imperia, id. Rep. 1, 31; cf., honores, magistratus, imperia, potestates, opes amicitiae anteponere, id. Lael. 17, 63: cui (duci) dantur imperia et ea continuantur, *etc.*, id. Rep. 1, 44: ita cepi et gessi maxima imperia, ut, *etc.*, id. Fam. 3, 7, 5: vides tyranni satellites in imperiis, id. Att. 14, 5, 2: quod praestare dicant Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia per-

ferre, *dominion, government*, Cæs. B. G 1, 17, 3; so, qui mobilitate ac levitate animi novis imperiis studebant, id. ib. 2, 1, 3.

b. *Concr.*: (α) *A dominion, realm, empire* (esp. post-Aug.): duæ urbes inimicissimæ huic imperio, C. Læl. 3, 11: jam ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri pœniteret, id. Rep. 6, 16 *fin.*; so, nostrum, id. ib. 3, 29; cf., finium imperii nostri propagatio, id. Prov. Cons. 12, 29; and with this, cf., fines imperii propagavit, id. Rep. 3, 12: imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris, Virg. Æ. 1, 287: per quas (artes) imperi Porrecta majestas ad ortus Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 14: adjectis Britannis Imperio, id. ib. 3, 5, 4: quem vocet divum populus ruentis Imperi rebus? id. ib. 1, 2, 26; cf., id. ib. 1, 37, 8: immensum imperii corpus stare ac librari sine rectore non potest, Tac. H. 1, 16: reges socii, membra partesque imperii, Suet. Aug. 48: breviarium totius imperii, id. ib. 101: rationarium imperii, id. ib. 28.—(β) *A commander, officer* (very rare): erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia, differta præceptis atque exactoribus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32.

2. Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** *The chief command, command*: (α) *Sing.*: victum atque expugnatum oppidum est Imperio atque auspicio Amphitruonis maxime, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 37; so ib. 41: re impetrata contendunt, ut ipsis summa imperii transdatur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 63; so, delatam sibi summam imperii, Suet. Ner. 3: censet enim etiam ex iis, qui cum imperio sint, C. Fam. 1, 3, 3: nostri imperii dignitas, id. ib. 1, 7, 4: novem annis, quibus in imperio fuit, Suet. Cæs. 25: legionum curam et imperium alicui demandare, id. ib. 76: alicui imperium prorogare, id. Tib. 30: imperii tempus explere, id. Cæs. 26: cum imperio aut magistratu, *i. e. a military or civil command*, Suet. Tib. 12; cf. *no.* (β).—(β) *Plur.*: mandant (cives) imperia, magistratus, *i. e. military and civil commands*, C. Rep. 1, 31; cf., magistratus, imperia amicitiæ anteponere, id. Læl. 17, 63; so, *opp.* magistratus, Suet. Cæs. 54; 75; Aug. 61.

b. *Concr.*: imperia, = imperatores, *Commanding officers, commanders, generals*: IMPERIA, POTESTATES, LEGATIONES, QVOM SENATVS CREVERIT POPVLVSVE IVSSERIT, EX VRBE EXEVNTO, C. Leg. 3, 3, 9: nacti vacuas ab imperiis Sardiniam et Siciliam, Cæs. B. C. 1, 31; Val. Max. 1, 1, 9.

3. (acc. to imperator, *no.* II. B. 3.): *The imperial government, the government*: tandem quasi coactus recepit imperium, Suet. Tib. 24; so, id. ib. 55; 67; id. Cal. 12; 16; 24; id. Claud. 11; 35; 36, et sæp.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. B. 1.): *Rule, control* (very rare, but class.): illud vide, si in animis hominum regale imperium sit, unius fore dominatum, consilii scilicet, C. Rep. 1, 38: imperium judiciorum tenere, id. 2 Verr. 2, 32, 77.

im-perjūrātus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; perjuratus] *That is never sworn falsely by*, a poet. epithet of the Styx: aquæ, Ov. Ib. 78.

im-permĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; permeabilis] *That cannot be passed through* (late Lat.): impermeabiles Oceani fines esse sentiuntur, Jornand. Get. 1.

im-permissus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; permissus] *Unlawful, forbidden*: gaudia, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 27.

1. **im-permixtus** (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; permixtus] *Unmixed*: lymphoreus, Lucil. in Non. 212, 3.

2. **im-permixtus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; permixtus] *Mixed, mingled*; fig.: scientia est impermixta falsitate, Boeth. Pros. 5, 3 *ante med.*; id. Rhet. 8 and 9; in Class. Auct. 3, p. 322 ed. Mai.

im-permūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; permutatus] *Not changed, unchanged*: Boeth. Aristot. Categ. 2, p. 142.

im-pĕro (inp.), āvi, ātum, āre (old form IMPERASSIT, C. Leg. 3, 3, 6), 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (α) (γ); 1. paro] (*To put* a command, etc., *upon* one; hence)

I. Gen.: **A.** Prop.: Of personal subjects: *To command, order, enjoin*: **1.** With *Acc.*: faciendum id nobis, quod parentes imperant, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 53: fac quod imperat, id. Pœn. 5, 3, 29; so, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 2: numquid aliud imperas? Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 7; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 26: sto exspectans, si quid mihi imperent, id. Eun. 3, 5, 46: nonnunquam etiam puerum vocaret: credo, cui cœnam imperaret, *i. e. to order to get him his supper*, C. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: imperat ei nuptias, Quint. 7, 1, 14; id. 11, 3, 26: certum modum, id. 11, 2, 27: moram et sollicitudinem initiis impero, id. 10, 3, 9:—*Pass.*: quæ imperarentur, facere dixerunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 32: quod ipsum imperari optimum est, Quint. 2, 5, 6: imperata pensa, id. 3, 7, 6: exemplar imperatæ schemæ, Suet. Tib. 43.—**2.** With *Inf.* (esp. in the post-Aug. age): animo nunc jam otioso esse impero, Ter. And. 5, 2, 1: imperavi egomet mihi omnia assentari, id. Eun. 2, 2, 21: jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat Horis, Ov. M. 2, 118; id. ib. 3, 4:—*Pass.*: hæc ego procurare et idoneus imperor et non Invitus (=imperatur mihi), Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 21.—**3.** With *Objective clause* (also, esp. post-Aug.): has omnes actuarias imperat fieri, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1: Liviam ad se deduci imperavit, Suet. Cal. 25; id. Aug. 27; id. Tib. 60.—**4.** With *Oblique interrog.* (rare): imperabat coram, quid opus facto esset puerperæ, Ter. And. 3, 2, 10: quin tu, quod faciam, impera, id. Ph. 1, 4, 46; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 3 and 6; so, id. Capt. 2, 3, 10.—**5.** With *ut c. Subj.*: ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo imperat, Ut, *etc.*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 87: his, uti conquirerent et reducerent, imperavit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 28: quibus negotium a senatu est imperatum, ut, *etc.*, S. C. ap. Front. Aquæd. 104; Petr. S. 1.—**6.** With *ne c. Subj.*: mihi, ne abscedam, imperat, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 30: Cæsar suis imperavit, ne, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 46; id. ib. 2, 32.—**7.** With *simple Subj.*: letoque det imperat Argum, Ov. M. 1, 670; id. ib. 13, 659.—**8.** With *simple Dat.*: si huic imperabo, probe tectum habebo, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 14.—**9.** *Abs.*: *Pa.* Jubesne? *Ch.* Jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97: si quid opus est, impera, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 1: impera, si quid vis, id. Aul. 2, 1, 23: omnia faciam: impera, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 11: quidvis oneris impone, impera, id. And. 5, 3, 26.

B. Fig.: With inan. or abstr. subjects: **1.** With *Acc.*: graves dominæ cogitationum libidines infinita quædam cogunt atque imperant, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 420, 30 (Rep. 6, 1, ed. Mos.): utque Imperet hoc Natura potens, Hor. S. 2, 1, 51.—**2.** With *Objective clause*: in certo dentes cadere imperat ætas Tempore, Lucr. 5, 671.

II. Esp.: **A.** *To order to be furnished* or *supplied, to give orders for, to order to be provided, make a requisition for*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: dimidium, C. Fl. 14, 32: arma, Cæs. B. C. 1, 6: obsides, C. Manil. 12, 35.—**2.** With *Dat.*: equites civitatibus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 4: quam maximum militum numerum provinciæ, id. ib. 1, 7: obsides reliquis civitatibus, id. ib. 7, 64: argenti pondo ducenta millia Jugurthæ, Sall. J. 62, 5.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: quum frumentum sibi in cellam imperavisset, C. Div. in Cæc. 10, 30: negas fratrem meum pecuniam ullam in remiges imperasse, id. Fl. 14, 33.

B.: **1.** Prop.: In political and milit. lang.: **a.** Gen.: *To command, govern, rule over*: (α) With *Dat.*: quum is, qui imperat aliis, servit ipse nulli cupiditati, C. Rep. 1, 34: omnibus gentibus ac nationibus, terrâ marique imperare, id. Manil. 19, 56; cf., jus esse belli, ut, qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent imperarent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 36: Jugurtha omni Numidiæ imperare parat, Sall. J. 13, 2: quot nationibus imperabat, Quint. 11, 2, 50.—(β) *Abs.*: his (magistratibus) præscribendus est imperandi modus . . . . qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, C. Leg. 3, 2, 5; cf., sic noster populus in pace et domi imperat, id. Rep. 1, 40; and, nulla est tam stulta civitas, quæ non injuste imperare malit, quam servire juste, id. ib. 3, 18: clarus Anchisæ Venerisque sanguis Imperet, Hor. Carm. Sec. 51, cf. id. Od. 3, 6, 5.—Hence, Ad imperandum, *To receive orders* or *instructions*: nunc ades ad imperandum, vel ad parendum potius: sic enim antiqui loquebantur, C. Fam. 9, 25, 2; cf., quum ipse ad imperandum Tisidium vocaretur, Sall. J. 62, 8 Kritz.—**b.** Esp.: *To be emperor*: recusabat imperare, Pl. Pan. 5, 5; cf., ipsum quandoque imperaturum, Suet. Claud. 3, and id. Galb. 4; id. Oth. 4; id. Vit. 14; id Tit. 2: Hadriano imperante, Lact. 1, 21.

2. Meton.: *To command, master, govern, rule, controul*: **a.** With *Dat.*: imperare liberis, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 51: imperare sibi, maximum imperium est, Sen. Ep. 113 *fin.*: ut nobismet ipsis imperemus, C. Tusc. 2, 21, 47: quum homines cupiditatibus iis, quibus ceteri serviunt, imperabunt, C. Læl. 22, 82; so, accensæ iræ, Ov. M. 9, 28: dolori, Pl. Ep. 8, 19, 2: lacrimis, Sil. 2, 652: amori suo, Petr. 83: ingenio suo, Sen. Contr. 1. præf. *med.*; cf., imperare animo nequivi, quin, priusquam perirem, cur peritурus essem, scirem, Liv. 34, 31: imperat arvis, *holds controul over*, i. e. *forces to be productive*, Virg. G. 1, 99; cf., sola terræ seges imperatur, Tac. G. 26; and, fertilibus agris non est imperandum, Sen. Tranq. 15: sic imperant vitibus et eas multis palmitibus onerant, ut posteritati non consulant, Col. 3, 3, 6: alius patrimonio suo plus imperavit quam ferre possit, Sen. Tranq. 4; id. Ep. 29 *fin.*: dum per continuos dies nimis imperat voci, rursus sanguinem reddidit, Pl. Ep. 5, 19, 6.—**b.** *Abs.*: animum rege, qui, nisi paret, Imperat, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: permittat, an vetet an imperet (lex), Quint. 7, 7, 7: (eloquentia) hic regnat, hic imperat, hic sola vincit, id. 7, 4, 24.

C. In political lang., *To order* the citizens *to assemble, to summon*: dein consul eloquitur ad exercitum: *Impero qua convenit ad comitia centuriata*, Var. L. L. 6, 9, 75, § 88; so, comicè, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 52.

D. In medic. lang., *To order, prescribe* anything: non idem imperassem omnibus per diversa ægrotantibus, Sen. de Ira 1, 16; so, Pl. 24, 1, 1 *fin.*: si vires patiuntur, imperanda tridui abstinentia est, Cels. 7, 20.

E. In gram. lang., imperandi declinatus, *i. e. inflections of the imperative*, Var. L. L. 10, 2, 168, § 32.

im-perpĕtŭus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in.; perpetuus] *Not perpetual*: Sen. Ep. 72 *med.*

im-perscrūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; perscrutor] *That cannot be searched into* or *examined, inscrutable* (late Lat.): sicut et Ipse Pater imperscrutabilis est, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14 *ante med.*

im-persōnālis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in; personalis] *Impersonal*: verba, *not personal*; in gram., Charis. 2 and 3; Diom. 1.

impersōnālĭter, *adv.* [impersonalis] (Prop., *Not personally*; meton.) *Without naming the person*: sive impersonaliter dari servus meus stipuletur, Flor. Dig. 45, 3, 15.

im-persōnātīvus (inp.), i, *m.* (*sc.* modus) [2. in; persona] *The impersonal mode, i. e. the infinitive*, Diom. p. 331 P.

im-perspicābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; perspicabilis] *That cannot be investigated, unsearchable* (late Lat.): ad illam imperspicabilem majestatem mens humana non penetrat, Cassiod. de Anim. 3.

im-perspĭcŭus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; perspicuus] *Not clear, obscure*: judicum ingenia, Pl. Ep. 1, 20 *fin.*

im-perterrĭtus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; perterritus] *Undaunted, unterrified* (poet.): Virg. Æ. 10, 770; Sil. 14, 187.

im-pertĭlis inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in; partilis] *Indivisible* (late Lat): nota, Aug. de Mus. 6 *fin.*

im-pertĭnens (inp.), entis, *adj.* [2. in; pertinens] *That does not belong thereto*: dii (*i. e.* Seditio, Discordia, *etc.*), Mart. Cap. 1, 15.

impertio (impar.), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre (also in the deponent. form impertiri, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 22), 4. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (d); partio] **I.** Prop.: *To bestow a share* or *portion on another, to share with another, to communicate*

bestow, impart a thing (class.; a favourite word of Cic.): **A.** *Aliquid alicui* or *alicui rei*: **1.** *Aliquid alicui*: si quam præstantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunæ consecuti sunt, impertiant ea suis communicentque cum proximis, C. Læl. 19, 70: oneris mei partem nemini impertio, id. Sull. 3, 9: te exorabo, ut mihi quoque et Catulo tuæ suavitatis aliquid impertias, id. de Or. 2, 4, 16: imperti etiam populo potestatis aliquid, id. Rep. 2, 28; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 37, 27: si aliquod impertivit tibi sui consilii, id. Fam. 5, 2, 9; id. 2 Verr. 2, 21, 51: dolorem suum nobis, id. Att. 2, 23, 2: molestias senectutis suæ vestris familiis, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 37, 25 (Rep. 5, 8 ed. Mos.): Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, *salutes thee heartily*, id. Att. 2, 12, 4: hominibus indigentibus de re familiari, id. Off. 2, 15, 54: tatem te et nobis impertias, *wouldst show*, id. Rosc. Am. 4, 11.—*Pass. constr.*: huic plausûs maximi signa præterea benevolentiæ permutata a bonis impertiuntur, C. Att. 2, 18, 1: collegæ meo, laus impertitur, id. Cat. 3, 6, 14.—**2.** *Aliquid alicui rei*: a te peto, ut aliquid impertias temporis huic quoque cogitationi, C. Att. 9, 11, A. 3; so, tantum temporis huic studio, id. Balb. 1, 3: aures studiis honestis, Tac. A. 14, 21: aliquid suorum studiorum philosophiæ quoque, C. Fin. 5, 2, 6: meum laborem hominibus periculis sublevandis, C. Mur. 4, 8: (ignis) ceteris naturis omnibus salutarem impertit et vitalem calorem, id. N. D. 2, 10, 27.—**B.** With *cum*: quicum bene sæpe libenter Mensam sermonesque suos rerumque suarum Comiter impertit, Enn. Ann. 7, 97.—**C.** With *ad*: nihil tuæ prudentiæ ad salutem meam, C. Att. 3, 15, 7.—**D.** *Abs.*: quibus potest, impertit, Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 22: si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 68.—**E.** In *simple constr.*: pro his impertitis oppugnatum patriam nostram veniunt, *i. e. for these favours, benefits*, Liv. 21, 41.

II. Meton.: Aliquem aliquâ re, *To make one a sharer or partaker in* any thing, *to present him with* it (very rare; not in Cic.): advenientem peregre herum **suum Stratippoclem Salvâ impertit** salute Epidicus, *greets, wishes health*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 23; so, Parmenonem suum pluriuâ salute, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40; cf. Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 40: obsecret, se ut nuncio h. e impertiam, id. Stich. 2, 1, 27: neque quemquam osculo impertiit, ac ne resalutatione quidem, Suet. Ner. 37: solos nunquam donis impertiendos putavit, id. Aug. 25: reliquit eum nullo præter auguralis sacerdotii honore impertitum, id. Claud. 4.—In the *Depon. form*: cesso heram hoc malo impertiri propere? Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 22.

impertior, iri, v. impertio *ad init.* et *ad fin.*

impertītĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impertio] *An imparting* (post-class.): honoris, Amm. 2, 43.

impertītus, a, um, *P.* of impertio.

im-perturbābilis, (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in; perturbabilis] *That cannot be disturbed, imperturbable* (post-class.): locus quietis imperturbabilis, Aug. Conf. 4, 11; so, id. ib. 2, 10.

‡ **imperturbāte,** *adv.* [imperturbatus] *Undisturbedly*: Iuscr. in Script. Vet. Nov. Coll. 5, 1, p. 212 Mai.

im-perturbātĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [2. in; perturbatio] *Freedom from disturbance, tranquillity*, transl. of Gr. *ἀταραξία*: Hier. Ep. 133, 3.

im-perturbātus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; perturbatus] *Undisturbed, unruffled, calm* (very rare): imperturbato ore, Ov. Ib. 562: imperturbata publicis occupationibus quies, Sen. Ep. 73 *med.*

im-pervĭus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; pervius] **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be passed through, impassable, impervious* (post. and in post-Aug. prose): annis, Ov. M. 9, 105: iter, Quint. 12, 11, 11; cf., itinera (with interrupta), Tac. A. 3, 31: tellus, *inaccessible*, Val. Fl. 2, 643. **II.** Meton.: *That cannot be penetrated*: lapis ignibus, Tac. A. 15, 43.

impĕte (inp.), v. impetus, *ad init.*

impētĭbĭlis (inp.), e, v. impatibilis.

impētĭgĭnōsus (inp.), i, *m.* [impetigo] *One full of* or *who has* impetigo: Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 6; cf., "*impetiginosus* Ἀκτημάτος," Gloss. Philox.

impētĭgo (inp.), ĭnis, *f.* [impeto] **I.** Prop.: *A scabby eruption on the skin, impetigo*: Cels. 5, 28, 17; Pl. 13, 7, 64; Col. 6, 31, 2. **II.** Meton.: As a disease of plants: Pl. 17, 24, 37.

impetītus, a, um, *P.* of impeto.

‡ **impetix** impetigo, Fest. p. 109.

im-peto (inp.) *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; peto, *no.* I. B. 1.] **I.** Prop.: *To rush upon, assail, attack* (poet. and in ante- and post-class. prose): **A.** In *simple constr.*: cedentem, Stat. Th. 8, 523.—**B.** With *Abl.*: arcu, Luc. 3, 494: hasta, Sil. 5, 273; Luc. 6, 223.—**C.** *Abs.*: (apes) impetentes a se ejiciunt fucos, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 8; cf., in a different orthogr., "*impite, impetum facito,*" Fest. p. 109. **II.** Fig.: *To accuse*: **A.** With *Gen.* of charge: aliquem edacitatis, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—**B.** *Abs.*: non aliter quidquam fieri, nisi impetitorum vita discuteretur, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 3, 5, 34.—**C.** With *pro*: presbyterum Ecclesiæ pro levibus causis asseritis impetitum, Cassiod. Var. 8, 24.

impētrābilis (inp.), e, *adj.* [impetro] **I.** *Pass.*: *Easy to be obtained, attainable* (rare; in Cic. and Cæs. not at all): cui postulanti triumphum rerum gestarum magnitudo impetrabilem faciebat, Liv. 39, 29: venia, id. 36, 33: omnia et tuta apud Romanos, id. 25, 29: votum facite Junoni, Prop. 4, 1, 101:—*Comp.*: quo impetrabilior pax esset, Liv. 30, 16. **II.** *Act.*: *That easily obtains* or *effects* any thing, *successful* (ante- and post-class.): non potuit venire orator magis ad me impetrabilis, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 40: Nicator Seleucus efficaciæ impetrabilis rex, Amm. 14, 8: dies, *i. e. on which a wish is gained, favourable, lucky*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 6:—*Comp.*: impetrabilior qui vivat, nullus est, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 20.

impētrābĭlĭus, *comp. adv.* [impetrabilis] *More favourably* or *successfully*: Symm. Or. pro Patr. 4 ed. Mai.

impētrātĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impetro] *An obtaining by request, impetration*: istas impetrationes nostras nihil valere, C. Att. 11, 22, 1.

impētrātīvus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Obtained by entreaty* or *vows*: augurium, Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 190.

impētrātor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who obtains, an obtainer, getter* (post-class.): beneficii, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 3.

impetrio (inp.), ire, v. impetro, *no.* II. A.

impētrītum, i, *n.* [impetro] *A favourable auspice* or *omen*: Val. Max. 1, 1; Pl. 28, 2, 3.

impētrītus, a, um, *P.* of impetrio.

impĕtro (inp.), āvi, ātum, āre (*Inf. Præs. Pass.*, impetrarier, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 40: *Inf. Fut. Act.*, impetrassere, id. Aul. 4, 7, 6; id. Cas. 2, 3, 53; id. Mil. 4, 3, 35; id. Stich. 1, 2, 23. Also, impetrire, v. below, *no.* II. A.), 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; patro] **I.** Gen.: *To accomplish, effect, bring to pass; to get, obtain, procure* (esp. by exertion, request, entreaty), (class.): **A.** *Aliquid ab aliquo*: istuc confido a fratre me impetrassere, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 6: a me istam exceptionem nunquam impetrabunt, C. Ac. 2, 30, 97: ei Dolabella rogatu meo civitatem a Cæsare impetravit, id. Fam. 13, 36, 1: decet abs te id impetrarier, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 40:—*Pass. constr.*: in omni re considerandum est et quid postules ab amico et quid patiare a te impetrari, C. Læl. 20, 76.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: dum id impetrant, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 37; id. ib. 1, 2, 17: quum istuc, quod postulo, impetro cum gratiâ, Ter. And. 2, 5, 11; id. Ad. 3, 4, 44: uti ea, quæ vellent, impetrarent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31: (chorus) Impetrat et pacem et locupleteu frugibus annum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 137: impetravit restitutionem patris, Quint. 7, 1, 42; id. 11, 3, 4: provinciam, id. 6, 3, 68: post impetratam studiis meis quietem, id. Procem. § 1: impetrato Fortis Augusti reditu, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 42.—**C.** With *ut* or *simple Subj.*: *Cl.* Quid, si ego impetro atque exoro a villico, causâ meâ Ut eam illi permittat? *St* Quid si ego autem ab armigero impetro, Eam illi permittat? atque hoc, credo, impetrassere, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 51 *sq.*: impetratis igitur a Cæsare, ut, *etc.*, C. Att. 9, 2, A. 1: a Sequanis impetrat, ut per fines suos ire Helvetios patiantur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 9 *fin.*; Liv. 2, 46, 6;—so, with *ne* follg.: postremo impetravi, ut ne quid ei succenseat, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 4.—*Impers.*: agre ab iis impetratum est summâ tribunorum plebis contentione, ut in senatu recitarentur (literæ); ut vero ex litteris ad senatum referretur, impetrari non potuit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 1; so, Pl. 16, 32, 59; and in the *Abl.* of the *Part. Perf.*: impetrato, ut manerent, Liv. 9, 30, 10; so, Vell. 2, 107, 2.—**D.** With *ne*: suadeo, a te impetres, ne sis ingax, Petr. S. 52.—**E.** With *Subj.*: tandem impetravi abiret, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 190.—**F.** *Abs.*: incipere multo est quam impetrare facilius, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 14: hilarus exit, impetravit, id. Mil. 4, 4, 62; id. As. 3, 3, 131: *Ca.* Jus hic orat. *Ly.* Impetrabit te advocato atque arbitro, id. Trin. 5, 2, 37: quid attinet dicere, si contendisset, impetraturum non fuisse, quum, *etc.*? C. Læl. 11, 39.—**G.** With *ab*: quum ab proximis impetrare non possent, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 2.—**H.** With *Gerund. in* do: simul, ut, si quid possent de induciis fallendo impetrarent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 13.—**K.** With *de*: sperare, ab eo de suâ ac militum salute impetrare posse, Cæs. B. G. 5, 36.—**L.** With *per*: quod volui, ut volo, impetravi per amicitiam et gratiam a Philocomasio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 1.

II. Esp.: **A.** Relig. t. t., most freq. in the form **impētrīo,** itum, īre, *To obtain by favourable omens*: ut nunc extis, sic tunc avibus magnæ res impetriri solebant, C. de Div. 1, 16, 28: in impetriendis consulendisque rebus, id. ib. 1, 2, 3: qui impetrire velit, id. ib. 2, 15, 35: impetritum, inauguratum est: quovis admittunt aves, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 11.—In the usual form: exstat annalium memoria, sacris quibusdam et precationibus vel cogi fulmina vel impetrari, *etc.*, Pl. 2, 53, 54.

B. *To obtain, get possession of* a woman: Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 10.

impētŭlans (inp.), antis, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (b); petulans] *Very petulant*: proruptio, Mart. Cap. 8 *init.*; dub. (*al.* petulans).

impētŭōse (inp.), *adv.* [impetuosus] *Violently, impetuously* (post-class.): Auct. de Prog. Aug. 5.

impētŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [impetus] *With force* or *violence, violent, impetuous* (post-class.): qui (Xanthus) protinus undique totis impetuosus aquis et vasto surgite præceps Volvitur, Auct. Epit. Iliad. 919 ed. Wernedorf; al. impediatur, and imperiosus.

impĕtus (inp.), ūs (archaic and poet. form, acc. to the 3d decl., *Gen. Sing.*, impetis, Lucr. 6, 327: *Abl.*, impete, id. 2, 350; id. 4, 417; 904; id. 5, 506; Læv. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 8; Ov. M. 3, 79; id. ib. 8, 359; Sil. 13, 248), *m.* [impeto] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An attack, assault, onset* (freq. and class.; in sing. and plur. equally common): **1.** *Abs.*: incursio atque impetus armatorum, C. Cæcin. 15, 44: hostes impetu facto celeriter nostros perturbaverunt, Cæs. B. G. 4, 12: oppidum magno impetu oppugnare, id. ib. 2, 6: impetum sustinere, id. ib. 3, 2: ferre impetum, id. ib. 3, 19: impetum propulsare, id. Mur. 1, 2: coërcere, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 180: non biformato impetu Centaurus, *with double-shaped attack*, C. poët. Tusc. 2, 8 *fin.*; v. biformatus.—**2.** With *Gen.*: primo hostium impetu, Cæs. B. G. 2, 24: impetûs gladiorum excipere, id. ib. 1, 52: fracto impetu levissimi hominis, C. Fam. 1, 5 b., 2: aquarum domare, id. 31, 6, 31.—**3.** Folld. by *is c. Acc.*: gladius directis in eos impetum fecerunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25: impetum facere in aliquem, id. ib. 1, 46 *fin.*; Hirt. B. G. 8, 18: in agros, Liv. 1, 5: in hostes, Cæs. B. G. 1, 22: dare impetum in aliquem, Liv. 4, 28; id. 2, 19: capere impetum in aliquem, Pl. 9, 30, 48: nec tantum (cupiditates) in alios cæco impetu incurrunt, *etc.*, C. Fin. 1, 13, 44.—**3.** Folld. by *ad*: ad regem impetum facit (Romulus), Liv. 1, 5 *fin.*

B. Esp.: **1.** In Medic. lang.: *An at-*

tack of a disease, *a fit, paroxysm*: With *Gen.*: febris, Cels. 2, 15: pituitæ, Pl. 28, 12, 50: cœliacorum, id. 20, 14, 53: oculorum, *i. e. inflammation*, id. 20, 3, 8.—*Abs.*: thymum e vino tumores et impetus tollit, id. 21, 21, 89; id. 22, 25, 58.

2. In mechanics, *The pressure* of a weight, Vitr. 6, 3.

II. Meton. (without reference to an object): *Violent impulse, violent* or *rapid motion, impetus, impetuosity, violence, fury, vehemence, vigour, force.*

A. Physical: labitur uncta carina, volat super impetus undas, Enn. Ann. 14, 7; so, (navem) manus una regit quantovis impete euntem, Lucr. 4, 904; cf., in magno impetu maris atque aperto, Cæs. B. G. 3, 8; and, impetus cœli, *i. e. rapid motion*, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97; so Lucr. 5, 201; hence also poet., quieti corpus nocturno impetu Dedi, *in the nocturnal revolution*, i. e. *in the night*, Att. in C. Div. 1, 22, 44: (fulmen) volat impete miro ... hanc ob rem celeri volat impete labens, Lucr. 6, 328 and 334: impetus ipse animai Et fera vis venti, id. ib. 6, 591; cf., (venti flamina) ruunt Impetibus crebris, id. 1, 294; and tantos impetus ventorum sustinere, Cæs. B. G. 3, 13.

B. Mental: **1.** *Sing.*: repentino quodam impetu animi incitatus, *internal pressure, impulse*, C. Off. 1, 15, 49; cf., ut tota mente omnique animi impetu in rem publicam incumbas, id. Fam. 10, 5, 2, and id. Att. 11, 5, 1; so, impetu magis quam consilio, Liv. 42, 29: aliter in oratione nec impetus ullus nec vis esse potest, C. Or. 68, 229; cf., ad omnem impetum dicendi, id. Deiot. 2, 5; and, actiones quæ recitantur impetum omnem caloremque perdunt, Pl. Ep. 2, 19, 2: resumere impetum fractum omissumque, id. ib. 7, 9, 6: adolescens impetus ad bella maximi, Vell. 2, 55, 2: est prudentis, sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiæ, C. Læl. 17, 63: divinus impetus, id. Div. 1, 49, 111: si ex hoc impetu rerum nihil prolatando remittitur, Liv. 37, 19: donec impetus famæ et favor exercitus languesceret, Tac. Agr. 39 *fin.*—**2.** *Plur.*: animalia, quæ habent suos impetus et rerum appetitus, *impulses, instincts*, C. Off. 2, 3, 11: an fortitudo, nisi insanire cœperit, impetus suos non habebit? id. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: temperantia est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: insanos atque indomitos impetus vulgi cohibere, id. Rep. 1, 5.

im-pexus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; pexus] **I.** Prop.: *Uncombed* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): stiriaque impexis induruit horrida barbis, Virg. G. 3, 366: caput impexa porrigine fœdum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 126: Tisiphoneque impexa feros pro crinibus angues, Tib. 1, 3, 69: tegumen immane leonis Terribili impexum seta, Virg. Æ. 7, 666. **II.** Fig.: *Rugged, uncouth*: antiquitas tristis et impexa Tac. Or. 20.

implāmentum (inp.), i, *n.* [impio] *Contamination, defilement* (late Lat.): altaris, Cypr. Ep. 63.

im-pĭco (inp.), *no perf. nor sup.*, 1, *v. a.* [1. in; *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ); pico] *To pitch over, cover with pitch*: amphoram diligenter, Col. 12, 29: pediculos uvarum durā pice, id. 12, 43, 1; Gargil. de Re Hort. 4, 11, ed. Schott.

impie (inp.), *adv.* [impius] *Irreligiously, undutifully, wickedly*: quæ (astra) qui videat, non solum indocte, sed etiam impie faciat, si deos esse neget, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 44: IMPIE COMMISSUM, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22: impie ingratus esse, id. Tusc. 5, 2, 6: fecisti, Quint. 7, 1, 53: loqui, *i. e. treasonably*, Suet. Dom. 10: deserere regem, Curt. 5, 12.—*Sup.*: impiissime, Salvian, de. Avar. 3.

impiĕtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [impius] *Want of reverence or respect, irreverence, impiety, undutifulness, disloyalty* (rare, but class.): nihil est quod tam miseros faciat quam impietas et scelus, C. Fin. 4, 24, 66; so, Ov. M. 4, 4: impietatis duces, *i. e. of disloyalty, treason to one's country*, C. Læl. 12, 42: impietatem punire voluit (legum lator), *i. e. undutifulness to parents*, Quint. 7, 1, 52; so, Suet. Vit. Luc.; cf. Ov. M. 8, 477: Albucilla deferbut impietatis in principem, *i. e. of high treason*, Tac. A. 6, 47; so, Pl. Pan. 33, 3.

im-piĕtātio, ōnis, *f.* [2. in; pius] *Impiety, wickedness* (late Lat.): Cassiod. Complex. Apocal. 29.

im-pigens, entis, *adj.* [2. in; pigeo] (Prop., *Not loathing to do a thing*; hence, meton.), *Frequent, constant, continual*: impigens levandi voluntas, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 4, 11.

im-piger (inp.), gra, grum, *adj.* [2. in; piger] *Not indolent, diligent, active, quick, unwearied, indefatigable, energetic* (class.): **1.** *Abs.*: **a.** Of living beings: se præbebat patientem atque impigrum, C. 2 Verr. 5, 10, 27: in scribendo impiger, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: vir ad labores belli impiger, id. Font. 15, 33; so, ceciditque in strage suorum, Impiger ad letum, Luc. 4, 798: impiger manu, Tac. A. 3, 20: mercator, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 45: Appulus, id. Od. 3, 16, 26: Hercules, id. ib. 4, 8, 30: impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer, id. A. P. 121: equus, Lucr. 5, 881; Hor. Od. 4, 3, 4.—**b.** Of inanimate and abstract things: Jugurtha ut erat impigro atque acri ingenio, Sall. J. 7, 4: impigræ mentis experientia, Lucr. 5, 1451: impigræ linguæ, ignavi animi, Sall. Or. Licin. ad pleb. *med.*: militia, Liv. 3, 5.—**2.** With a *partitive Gen.*: impiger fluminum Rhodanus, *i. e. the swiftest*, Flor. 3, 2, 4.—**3.** With a *respective Gen.*: Quirinus impiger militiæ, Tac. A. 3, 48.—**4.** With *Inf.*: impiger hostium vexare turmas, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 22.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* seem not to occur.

impigre (inp.), *adv.* [impiger] *Actively, quickly, readily*: ut de nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 10; cf. id. ib. 19: Marius impigre prudenterque suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, Sall. J. 88, 2: impigre se movere, Liv. 1, 10: consulem impigre milites secuti sunt, id. 2, 47, 2: impigre promissum auxilium, id. 3, 8, 4.—*Comp.* and *Sup.* seem not to occur.

impigrĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [id.] *Activity, indefatigableness*: viri fortissimi fortitudinis, impigritatis, patientiæ, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 125, 22 (Rep. 3, 28 ed. Mos.).

impigrĭtĭa (inp.), æ, *f.* [id.] *Activity, indefatigableness*: impigritas pro impigritia, Non. 125, 20.

im-pĭlĭa (inp.), ium, *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. ( ) (γ); pilus] *Felt shoes*, Pl. 19, 2, 10; Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25.

im-pingo (inp.), pēgi, pactum, pingĕre (*Inf. Præs. Pass.*, impingier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 76), 3. *v. a.* [1. in; pango] (not freq. till after the Aug. age), **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ); pango, *no.* I. A.): *To bind, fasten, fix on* or *upon*: **A.** Prop.: With *Dat.*: jubete huic crassas compedes impingier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 76: ferreas tute tibi impingi jubeas crassas compedes, id. Pers. 4, 4, 24.—**B.** Fig.: With *Dat.*: tibi ignoranti vel publica fortuna vel privata laqueum imperit, quem nec solvere posses, nec erumpere, Sen. Tranq. An. 10 *init.*—**C.** Meton.: oculum impingere, *to cast* or *fix one's eye upon*, Tert. Idol. 2.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.; pango, *no.* I. B.): **A.** (Prop., *To drive* anything *into* another thing; hence) Meton.: **1.** Of persons: **a.** *To drive furiously into*: a paucioribus Othonianis quominus in vallum impingerentur Italicæ legionis virtute deterriti sunt (equites), *from being driven furiously within the* vallum, Tac. H. 2, 41.—**b.** *To throw into a* place, *confine within* it: impacti sunt in carcerem, Ulp. Dig. 48, 3, 13: "*impacti*, impulsi vel immissi," Comm. in h. l.—**2.** Of things: *To thrust into one's hand; to hand, present, give to* one: With *Dat.*: huic calix mulsi impingendus est, ut plorare desinat, C. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: hoc tempore ipse impingit mihi epistolam Scaptius Bruti, id. Att. 6, 1, 6: tibi ingentem epistolam impingam, Sen. Ep. 95, 3.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To drive, impel, urge, force*, or *hurry* one *into* any course of action: With *in c. Acc.*: illum libido in contraria impingit, Sen. Ep. 95, 37: in magnam me litem ac molestiam impinges, id. ib. 117 *init.*—**2.** Esp.: *Se: To hurry one's* or *it's self, rush furiously* or *impetuously into any thing*: quocunque visum est, libido se impingit, Sen. de Ira, 2, 9, 1.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. ( ) (β); pango, *no.* I. B.): **A.** Prop.: *To drive against; to strike, thrust*, or *dash against*: **1.** **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: pugnum in os impinge, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 5: mustriculam in dentes, Afran. in Fest. s. v. mustricula, p. 148: hostem in aciem altiori superstantem tumulo impegere, Liv. 27, 18: se in columnas, Sen de Ira, 1, 19, 4.—**b.** With *Dat.*: fustem alicui, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 8, 9: lapidem Æsopo, Phædr. 3, 5, 7: impactus imo ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, Liv. 8, 6: Cumanis litioribus impacti, Tac. A. 15, 46; Phædr. 3, 5, 7: caput parieti, Pl. Ep. 3, 16, 12: dentes arbori, Pl. 8, 3, 4: æquor scopulis, Sil. 12, 187: agmina muris, Virg. Æ. 5, 805; so, Stat. Th. 7, 28.—**c.** In *simple constr.*: impinge pugnum, si muttiverit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 2: pessimus gubernator, qui naveu, dum portum egreditur, impegit, Quint. 4, 1, 61: nubes vehementer impactæ, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: exercitum, *to rush upon, attack*, Tac. H. 3, 22.—**2.** Prov.: calcem impingere alicui rei, *i. e. to cease to apply one's self to a thing, to give it a kick, send it packing*, Petr. S. 46; v. 1. calx, *no.* I. B.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** With *Dat.*: dicam tibi impingam grandem, *I will direct* or *bring against you*, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 92; so, naturæ munus suum, Sen. Prov. 6 *ad fin.*: egestas Catilinam patriæ suæ impegit, *drove, incited him against*, Flor. 3, 12, 12.—**2.** With *Acc. alone*: beneficium, Sen. Ben. 1, 1.

IV. (acc. to 1. in., *no.* III. B. 2. a. (e); pango, *no.* I. B.): *To throw* or *dash down*: quam, quo perferre juberis Clitellas, ferus impingas, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 8.

im-pinguo (**in-p.**), āvi, ātum. āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; pinguis] **I.** *Act.*: *To make fat* (post-class.): "impinguo *maivo*," Gloss. Philox.: cui cor impinguatum, Tert. Jejun. 6. **II.** *Neut.*: *To become fat*: porcellum tamdiu coques, donec lenis fiat, impinguet, Apic. 8, 7.

impĭo (inp.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [impius] *To render impious* or *sinful, to stain* or *defile with sin, to pollute* (ante- and post-class.): si erga parentem aut deos me impiavi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 8: cor coinquinatum vitiis, Prud. Hymn. ant. Somn. 53: cruore humano aspersus atque impiatus, App. M. 1, p. 110: reus tot cædibus impiatus, id. ib. 3, p. 131: thalamos tanto facinore, Sen. Hippol. 1185: oculos, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 43.—*Impers.*: toties Romanis impiatum est, quotics triumphatum, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 25.

‡ **impite**, v. impeto.

im-pius (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; pius] *Without reverence* or *respect* for God, one's parents, or one's country; *irreverent, ungodly, undutiful, unpatriotic; abandoned, wicked, impious* (rare, but class.).

I. Prop.: "*impius* qui sine pietate religionis est: *iniquus* proprie dictus, quia non est æquus, sed inæqualis," Isid. Orig. 10, 132: me fugerat, deorum immortalium has esse in impios et sceleratos pœnas certissimas constitutas, C. Pis. 20, 46; so, numero impiorum et sceleratorum haberi, Cæs. B. G. 6, 13; cf., sclerosus atque impius, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 1: (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, C. Leg. 2, 7, 15: IMPIUS NE AUDETO PLACARE DONIS IRAM DEORUM, id. ib. 2, 9, 22: dixerunt *impium* pro *parricida*, Quint. 8, 6, 30; id. 7, 1, 53; so, impius erga parentes, Suet. Rhet. 6: impium, qui dividere nolit cum fratre, Quint. 7, 1, 45: necesse est, iste, quiaffinem fortunis spoliare conatus est, impium se esse fateatur, C. Quint. 6, 26: (Danaides) Impiæ sponsos potuere duro Perdere ferro! Hor. Od. 3, 11, 31: Titanes, id. ib. 3, 4, 42; cf., cohors Gigantum, id. ib. 2, 19, 22: Saturnus, id. ib. 2, 17, 22: miles, Virg. Æ. 1, 71: Carthago, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 17: gens, Virg. G. 2, 537: dii, *invoked in imprecations*, Tac. A. 16, 31: poëtæ, *i. e. cursedly bad, accursed*, Cat. 14, 7.—*Sup.*: impiissimus filius, Mart. Dig. 28, 5, 46: Aus. Grat. Act. 41.

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: Of inanimate or abstr. things (mostly poet.): **1.** Of

inanimate things: si impias propinquorum manūs effugeris, C. Rep. 6, 12; so, manus, Hor. Epod. 3, 1: cervix, id. Od. 3, 1, 17: pectora Thracum, id. Epod. 5, 13: ratis, id. Od. 1, 3, 23; id. Epod. 10, 14: ensis, Ov. M. 14, 802: turs, id. H. 14, 26: venena, id. Am. 1, 8, 104: Tartara, Virg. Æ. 5, 733.—**2.** Of abstract things: bellum injustum atque impium, C. Rep. 2, 17: cædes, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 25: prælia, id. ib. 2, 1, 30: furor, Virg. Æ. 1, 294: facta, Ov. H. 10, 100: verba, Tib. 1, 3, 52: tumultus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 46: clamor, id. ib. 1, 27, 6: fama, Virg. Æ. 4, 298.

☞ *Comp.* prob. not in use.

B. Esp.: impia herba, *A plant*, prps. the *French everlasting* (Gnaphalium gallicum): Pl. 24, 19, 113.

im-plācābĭlis (inpl.), e, *adj.* [2. in; placabilis] *Unappeasable, implacable* (rare, but class.): **A.** Of persons: **1.** With *Dat.*: seque mihi implacabilem inexpiabilemque præberet, C. Pis. 33, 81: implacabilis esse alicui, Liv. 8, 35.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in aliquem implacabilis esse, C. Fam. 3, 10, 8.—**3.** *Abs.*: grave et implacabile numen, Ov. M. 4, 452: Turnus, Virg. Æ. 12, 3.—**B.** Of things: adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Virg. Æ. 12, 816: cælum, Sil. 17, 253.—*Plur.*: iracundiæ, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 39.

implācābĭlĭtas (inpl.), ātis, *f.* [implacabilis] *Implacability* (post-class.): Amm. 14, 1; id. 26, 10.

implācābĭlĭter (inpl.), *comp. adv.* [id.] *More or very implacably*: cui implacabilius irascebatur, Tac. A. 1, 13.

im-plācātus (inpl.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; placatus] *Unappeased, unsatisfied, unallayed* (poet.): Charybdis, Virg. Æ. 3, 420: gula, Ov. M. 8, 847.

im-plācĭdus (inpl.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; placidus] *Ungentle, rough, savage, fierce* (poet.): **A.** Of persons: genus, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 10.—*Sup.*: Mars divum implacidissimus, Stat. Th. 9, 4.—**B.** Of things: ignis, Stat. S. 2, 1, 216: feres, Prop. 4, 9, 14: cornu, Stat. Th. 5, 199.

☞ *Comp.* prob. not in use.

im-plago (inpl.), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2 a. (a); plaga] *To bring into a net, to entangle, ensnare*; Fig.: Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *ad fin.*

im-plāna, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca) [2. in; planus; (post-class.) *Uneven, rugged, or rough places*: inter implana urbis, Sext. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 27.

implēbĭlis (inpl.), e, *adj.* [impleo] *Filling up* (post-class.): vomitus, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 139.

† **implecticus** (inpl.), a, um, *adj.* A word of doubtful meaning; usually considered a vox hybrida, from 2. in, and πλεκτικός, *that can be twisted. That turns about with difficulty, immoveable*: bos, Veg. Vet. 3, 29; but acc. to Gesner= ἐμπλεκτος.

im-plecto (inpl.), xi, xum, ctĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (*c*); plecto] **I.** Gen.: *To plait, wind, or twist within, to wind or twist among, to interweave, interlace, entwine*: post and in post-Aug. prose; usually in the *Part. Perf.*): **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *Dat.*: multæ hirudines dentibus (crocodili) implectuntur, App. Apol. p. 278.—**2.** With *inter*: draconos quaternos quinosque inter se cruribus modo implexos, Pl. 8, 13, 13; cf. Luer. 3, 332.—**3.** With *Abl.*: capillus horrore implexus, App. Apol. p. 276.—**4.** In *simple constr.*: manibus implexis, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 2.—**5.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: cæruleus implexæ crinibus angues Eumenides, Virg. G. 4, 482.—**B.** Fig.: vidua implexa luctu continuo, Tac. A. 16, 10. **II.** Esp.: *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To twine or wind one's self about*: collo meo manibus ambabus implexa, App. M. 3, p. 135.

implēmentum (inpl.), i, *n.* [impleo] *Repletion*, as a state of disease: capitis, *i. e. a determination of blood to the head*, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

im-plēo (inpl.), evi, etum, ēre (sync. forms, implerunt, Virg. E. 6, 48; id. G. 4, 461; Pers. 1, 99: impleris, Hor. Epod. 17, 59: implerint, C. Agr. 2, 18, 47; implerat, Ov. M. 9, 280: implessem, Virg. Æ. 4, 605: implesset, Ov. M. 9, 667), 2. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (*b*); pleo].

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To fill up, fill full, to make full, fill* (class.): **1.** **a.** *Aliquid aliquā re*: is vomens frustis esculentis gremium suum et totum tribunal implevit, C. Phil. 2, 25, 63: implevitque mero pateram, Virg. Æ. 1, 729: foros flammis, id. ib. 4, 605: herbarum succo expresso caput impleatur, *i. e. be poured full of, wet all over with*, Cels. 3, 18, *med.*; so, caput calido oleo, id. 4, 2, 1 *med.*: manum pinu flagranti, *fills his hand with*, i. e. *grasps*, Virg. Æ. 9, 72: fusti istorum caput, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 6: tuis oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, C. de Div. 2, 56, 115: Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis, Virg. Æ. 7, 23.—**b.** *Aliquem aliquā re*: quæ (*sc.* dolia), nisi erunt semper plena, ego te implebo flagris, Plaut. Casin. 1, 35.—**2.** *Aliquid, alicujus rei* (in analogy with plenus; cf. also, compleo): ollam denariorum implere, C. Fam. 9, 18, 4.—**3.** With a *simple Acc.*: Col. 12, 30.—**4.** With *de*: alter de ipsā justitiā quatuor implevit sane grandes libros, C. Rep. 3, 8; cf. id. Ac. 2, 27, 87.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To fill* with food, *to satisfy, satiate*: **a.** *Aliquem aliquā re*: præparatā nos implevimus cœnā, Petr. S. 16.—**b.** With *simple Acc.*: si quis interdiu se implevit, Cels. 1, 2 *extr.*—**c.** *Aliquem alicujus rei*: implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinæ, *satisfy, regale themselves*, Virg. Æ. 1, 215 (cf., explere, with *Gen.*, id. ib. 2, 586).

2. : **a.** *To fill out, to make fleshy, fat, stout*: si aqua inter cutem quem implevit. Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: implet corpus modica exercitatio, *etc., makes fat*, id. 1, 3 *med.*: nascentes implent conchylia lunæ, *fill up, fatten*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 30: Nomentanæ vites se frequenter implent, Col. 3, 2, 14.—**b.** Also of pregnant women and animals: (a) Of women: (Peleus Thetidem) ingenti implet Achille, Ov. M. 11, 265; so, id. ib. 4, 698; 6, 111; id. ib. 9, 280.—(b) Of animals: sues implentur uno coitu, Pl. 8, 51, 77; id. 9, 23, 39; Col. 7, 6, 3.

3. *To fill out, amount to* a certain measure: mensuraque roboris ulnas Quinque ter implebat, Ov. M. 8, 748: arboris crassitudo quatuor hominum ulnas complectentium implebat, Pl. 16, 40, 76, § 202; cf. id. 18, 10, 20, 92: luna quater junctis implerat cornibus orbem, Ov. M. 2, 344; so, id. ib. 7, 530.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To fill, make full*: **1.** **a.** *Aliquid aliquā re*: impune ut urbem nomine imperis meo, Hor. Epod. 17, 50: urbem tumultu, Liv. 24, 26: voce deos, Val. Fl. 2, 167: aliquem hortatibus, id. 4, 81: aliquem spe, Just. 29, 4 *fin.*: pectus falsis terroribus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 212: scopulos lacrimosis vocibus, Virg. Æ. 11, 274: multitudinem exspectatione vanā, Liv. 36, 29: vacua causarum convicia, Quint. 12, 9, 8; cf. id. 4, 2, 114; and, Tac. A. 1, 28: rem alioqui levem sententiarum pondere, Quint. 9, 3, 74; cf. id. 5, 13, 56; and, Liv. 7, 2.—**b.** *Aliquem aliquā re*: quum sese sociorum, quum regum sanguine implerint, *have filled, covered*, C. Agr. 2, 18, 47; so, se cædibus, Sil. 9, 528.—**2.** *Aliquem alicujus rei*: celeriter adolescentem suæ temeritatis implet, Liv. 1, 46: aliquem spei animorumque, id. 7, 7: aliquem religionis, id. 5, 28: hostes fugæ et formidinis, id. 10, 14.—**3.** In *simple constr.*: acta magni Herculis implerant terras, Ov. M. 9, 135; so, id. ib. 9, 667; id. F. 1, 95: quod tectum magnus hospes impleveris, *hast filled with thy presence, thy greatness*, Pl. Pan. 15, 4; so, id. Ep. 7, 24 *fin.*: non semper implet (Demosthenis) aures meas, *does not always satisfy*, C. Or. 29, 104: odium novercæ, Ov. M. 9, 135: implere ceterorum rudes animos, i. e. *to inflame, to poison*, Tac. A. 1, 31: urbs deinde impletur (*sc.* contagione morbi), Liv. 4, 30: vestigia alicujus, *i. e. to follow after, imitate him*, Pl. Ep. 8, 13, 1; so, vices, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 432.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To fill up* a portion of time or a number, *to make out, complete, finish, end*: **a.** Of time: puer, qui nondum impleverat annum, Ov. M. 9, 338; so, octavum et nonagesimum annum, Quint. 3, 1, 14: annum septimum et sexagesimum, Pl. 1, 12, 11; cf., me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 27: vitæ cursum, Pl. 7, 16, 16 *fin.*: finem vitæ sponte an fato, Tac. A. 2, 42 *fin.*—**b.** Of number: impleta ut essent sex millia, Liv. 33, 14; cf., cohortes conscripserat ac triginta legionum instar impleverat, Vell. 2, 20, 4.

2. With the accessory idea of activity, *To fulfil, discharge, execute, satisfy, content*: **a.** With abstract objects: no id profiteri videar, quod non possim implere, C. Clu. 18, 51; cf., promissum, Pl. Ep. 2, 12, 6; so, munia sua, Tac. A. 3, 53: inchoatas delationes, Ulp. Dig. 48, 1, 5: consilium, Tac. H. 1, 16: vera bona, id. Agr. 44: fata, Liv. 1, 7, 11: utinam quam spem ille de me concepit, impleverim! Pl. Ep. 1, 10, 3; Quint. 6, 1, 12.—**b.** With personal objects (rare): impiere censorem, *i. e. to discharge the office of censor*, Vell. 2, 95 *fin.* Ruhnk.

impletus (inpl.), a, um, *P.* of impleo.

implexĭo (inpl.), ōnis, *f.* [implecto] *An entwining, entangling* (post-class.): serpentis gemini, Mart. Cap. 2, 42.

1. **implexus** (inpl.), a, um, *P.* of implecto.

2. **implexus,** ūs, *m.* [implecto] *An entwining, infolding, embrace* (post-Aug., and only in the *Abl. Sing.*): polypus cavernam cancellato brachiorum implexu claudit, Pl. 9, 51, 74: ut terra et aqua mutuo implexu jungerentur, id. 2, 65, 66.

implĭcāmentum (inpl.), i, *n.* [implico] *An entanglement*; Fig.: miserarum implicamentis se expedire, Aug. de Serm. Dom. in Monte, 1, 3 *med.*

implĭcātĭo (inpl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An entwining, interweaving, entanglement* (Ciceron.), **I.** Prop.: nervorum implicatio toto corpore pertinens, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139. **II.** Fig.: oportebit per locorum communium implicationem demonstrare, *etc., an interweaving, intermixing*, C. Inv. 2, 32, 100: propter implicationem rei familiaris, *involvement, embarrassment*, id. Sest. 46, 99.

† **implĭcātrix** ἐμπλεκτρία, Gloss. Philox.

implĭcātūra (inpl.), æ, *f.* [implico] *An entangling* (late Lat.): vernaculæ, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.*

implĭcātus (inpl.), a, um, **I.** *P.* of implico. **II.** *Pa.*: *Entangled, perplexed, confused, intricate*: nec in Torquati sermone quicquam implicatum aut tortuosum fuit, C. Fin. 3, 1, 3: reliquæ (partes orationis) sunt magnæ, implicatæ, variæ, graves, *etc.*, id. de Or. 3, 14, 52: vox rauca et implicata, Sen. Apocol. *med.*—*Comp.*: implicatior ad loquendum, Amm. 26, 6 *fin.*—*Sup.*: obscurissima et implicatissima quæstio, Gell. 6, 2, 15.

implĭcisco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* = implicisco: ne quid tibi ex frigore implicisat, Poet. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Cæs. 3, 13; cf., "*implicisco* ἀποτρωπάζω," Gloss. Philox.

implĭcĭscor (inpl.), *no perf.*, sci, 3. *v. dep.* [implico] *To become confused, disordered*: *Am.* Ubi primum tibi sensisti, mulier, impliciscier? *Al.* Equidem ecastor sana et salva sum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 95.

implĭcĭte (inpl.), *adv.* [implicitus] *Intricately*: non implicite et abscondite, sed patentius et expeditius, C. Inv. 2, 23, 69.

implĭcĭto (inpl.), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. intens.* [implico] *To entwine, interweave*: delphinus variosque orbes implicitat expeditque, Pl. Ep. 9, 33, 5.

implĭcĭtus (inpl.), a, um, *P.* of implico.

im-plĭco (inpl.), āvi, ātum, *or* (esp. since the Aug. age) ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (*c*); plico.] **I.** Prop.: *To infold, involve, entangle, entwine, inwrap, envelop, encircle, embrace, clasp* (class.): **A.** *Verb Fin.*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: ut tenax hedera huc et illuc Arborem implicat errans, Cat. 61, 35; cf. id. ib. 107 *sq.*: ét nunc huc inde huc incertos implicat orbes, Virg. Æ. 12, 745: implicare et perturbare aciem,

Sall. J. 59, 3: implicuit pedes atque unguibus hæsit, Virg. Æ. 11, 752.—**2.** With *Dat.*: dextræ se parvus Iulus Implicuit, id. ib. 2, 724; cf., implicuit materno brachia collo, Ov. M. 1, 762: (lues) ossibus implicat ignem, Virg. Æ. 7, 355.—**3.** With *circum*: implicuitque suos circum mea colla lacertos, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 9.—**4.** With *Abl.*: implicuitque comam læva, *grasped*, Virg. Æ. 2, 552: sertis comas, Tib. 3, 6, 64; so, crinem auro, Virg. Æ. 4, 148: tempora frondenti ramo, id. ib. 7, 136; cf. Ov. F. 5, 220.—**5.** With *in c. Abl.*: in parte inferiore hic implicabatur caput, Afran. in Non. 123, 16 ("*implicare* positum pro ornare," Non.).—**6.** With *super c. Acc.*: effusumque equitem super ipse (equus) secutus Implicat, Virg. Æ. 10, 894.—**7.** With *inter*: congressi in prœlia totas Implicuere inter se acies, id. ib. 11, 632.—**B.** *Part. Perf.*: **1.** With *inter*: quini erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73.—**2.** With *Gr. Acc.*: Canidia brevibus implicata viperis Crines, Hor. Epod. 5, 15.—**3.** *Abs.*: folium, Pl. 21, 17, 65: intestinum, id. 11, 4, 3: impliciti Peleus rapit oscula nati, *held in his arms*, Val. Fl. 1, 264.—**4.** With *Abl.*: impliciti laqueis, Ov. A. A. 2, 580: Cerberos implicitis angue minante comis, id. H. 9, 94: implicitamque sinu abstulit, id. A. A. 1, 561.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To entangle, implicate, involve, engage:* **1.** *Verb. Fin.*: **a.** With *Abl.*: dii immortales vim suam . . . tum terræ cavernis includunt, tum hominum naturis implicant, C. de Div. 1, 56, 79: contrahendis negotiis implicari, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: alienis (rebus) nimis implicari molestum esse, id. Læl. 13, 45 implicari aliquo certo genere cursuque vivendi, id. Off. 1, 32, 117: implicari negotio, id. Leg. 1, 3: ipse te impedies, ipse tuâ defensione implicabere, id. 2 Verr. 2, 18, 44; cf., multis implicari erroribus, id. Tusc. 4, 27, 58; and, bello, Virg. Æ. 11, 109: eum primo incertis implicantes responsis, Liv. 27, 43.—**b.** In *simple constr.*: nisi forte implacabiles iræ vestræ implicaverint animos vestros, *perplexed, confounded*, Liv. 40, 46.—**c.** With *ne c. Subj.*: omnibus copiis conductis te implicet, ne ad me iter tibi expeditum sit, Pomp. ap. C. Att. 8, 12, D. 1.—**d.** *Abs.*: tanti errores implicant temporum, ut nec qui consules nec quid quoque anno actum sit digerere possis, Liv. 2, 21.—**e.** With *cum*: genera ipsa rerum ponuntur, neque permixte cum partibus implicantur, *are mingled, mixed up*, C. Inv. 1, 22, 32.—**2.** In *Part. Perf.*: **a.** With *Abl.*: dum rei publicæ quædam procuratio multis officiis implicatum et constrictum tenebat, C. Ac. 1, 3, 11: Deus, nullis occupationibus est implicatus, id. N. D. 1, 19, 51; cf., implicatus molestiis negotiis et operosis, id. ib. 1, 20, 52: animos dederit suis angoribus et molestiis implicatos, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: Agrippina morbo corporis implicata, Tac. A. 4, 53: inconstantia tua quum levitate, tum etiam perjurio implicata, C. Vat. 1, 3; cf. id. Phil. 2, 52, 81: intervalla, quibus implicata atque permixta oratio est, id. Or. 56, 187: graviore morbo implicitus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 18; so, Liv. 23, 40: implicitus suspicionibus, Pl. Ep. 3, 2, 19; cf., implicitus terrore, Luc. 3, 432.—**b.** With *in c. Abl.*: (voluptas) penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, C. Leg. 1, 17, 47.—**c.** With *inter*: quæ quatuor inter se colligata atque implicata, C. Off. 1, 5, 15.—**d.** With *ad*: natura non tam propensus ad misericordiam quam implicatus ad severitatem videbatur, C. Rosc. Am. 13, 35.—**e.** With *in c. Acc.*: implicitus in morbum, Nep. Ages. 8, 6; Liv. 23, 34.—**f.** With *cum*: hæc fides atque hæc ratio pecuniarum, quæ Romæ, quæ in foro versatur, implicita est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis et cohæret, C. Manil. 7, 19.

B. Esp.: **1.** *Verb. Fin.*: *To attach closely, connect intimately, to unite, join*; in the Pass., *to be intimately connected, associated*, or *related*: With *Abl.*: (homo) profectus a caritate domesticorum ac suorum serpat longius et se implicet primum civium, deinde mortalium omnium societate, C. Fin. 2, 14, 45: omnes qui nostris familiaritatibus implicantur, id. Balb. 27, 60: (L. Gellius) ita diu vixit, ut multarum ætatum oratoribus implicaretur, id. Brut. 47, 174.—**2.** *Part. Perf.*: With *Abl.*: aliquos habere implicatos consuetudine et benevolentia, C. Fam. 6, 12, 2; so, implicatus amicitiis, id. Att. 1, 19, 8: familiaritate, id. Pis. 29, 70: implicati ultro et citro vel usu diuturno vel etiam officiis, id. Læl. 22, 85.

ĭm-plōrābĭlis (inpl.), e, *adj.* [imploro] *Prayed to for help*: Val. Fl. 1, 572.

implōrātio (inpl.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A beseeching for help, imploring* (rare, but good prose): omnium deorum et hominum et civium et sociorum imploratio, C. de Or. 2, 47, 196: acerba implioratio, id. 2 Verr. 5, 63, 163: ad invidiosam implorationem converti, Quint. 9, 2, 38.

ĭm-plōro (inpl.), āvi, ātum, āre (old form "ENDOPLORATO implorato, quod est cum questione inclamare: "*imploravere* namque est cum fletu rogare, quod est proprie vapulantis," Fest. p. 77 ed. Müll.), 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (d); ploro] *To invoke with tears, call to one's assistance, call upon for aid; to invoke beseech, entreat, implore* (class.).

A. With personal objects: **1.** With *simple Acc.*: quem enim alium appellem? quem obtester? quem implorem? C. Fl. 2, 4; cf., vos etiam atque etiam imploro et appello, sanctissimæ deæ . . . deos deasque omnes imploro atque obtestor, id. 2 Verr. 5, 72, 188: a Veiis exercitum Camillumque ducem implorabunt, Liv. 9, 4.—**2.** With *ut*: deos precari, venerari, implorare debetis, ut, *etc.*, C. Cat. 2, 13, 29 *fin.*—**3.** With *ne*: mulieres milites passis crinibus flentes implorabant, ne, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 51 *fin.*—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: imploratus a Siculis in auxilium, Just. 23, 3.—**5.** With *ad*: ad cujus auxilium Hamilcar imploratus, id. 22, 2.

B. With inanim. or abstr. objects, *To pray for earnestly, beseech, entreat, implore* any thing: qui deus appellandus est? cujus hominis fides imploranda est? C. Quint. 30, 94 *fin.*: misericordiam, id. Mur. 40, 86; cf., vestram fidem, dignitatem, religionem in judicando non implorabo, id. 2 Verr. 3, 62, 146; and, id. Mil. 34, 92: implorarem sensus vestros, id. Sull. 23, 64: Heracliti memoriam imploras, id. Ac. 2, 4, 11: implorantes jura libertatis et civitatis, id. 2 Verr. 1, 3, 7:—mater filii nomen implorans, *repeating aloud with tears*, id. ib. 5, 49, 129:—auxilium a populo Romano, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31; for which, nequicquam ejus auxilium, si postea velit, senatum imploraturum, id. B. C. 1, 1 *fin.*; so, quæ (altera pars) non oratoris ingenium, sed consulis auxilium implorat et flagitat, C. Rab. Perd. 3, 9; cf. id. de Or. 2, 33, 144; and, Cæs. B. G. 1, 32: unius opem, C. Rep. 1, 40; cf., poscit opem chorus et . . . Cœlestes implorat aquas docta prece blandus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135.

C. Rarely quite *Abs.*: mederis erroribus, sed implorantibus, Pl. Pan. 46, 8.

ĭm-plumbo (inpl.), āvi, *prps. no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; plumbo] *To solder in with lead*: ferreos cnodaces in capitibus scaporum, Vitr. 10, 6.

ĭm-plūmis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in; pluma] **I.** Prop.: *Without feathers, unfledged, callow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): assidens implumibus pullis avis, Hor. Epod. 1, 19: fetus columbarum, Pl. 11, 37, 64:—coni (galearum), Sil. 8, 421. **II.** Meton.: *Without hair, bald*: aliud educans, (lepus) aliud in utero pilis vestitum, aliud implume, aliud inchoatum gerens pariter, Pl. 8, 55, 81 *fin.*

ĭm-plūo (inpl.), ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in; pluo] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ)): **A.** *Neut.*: *To rain upon* (very rare): deorsum, quo impluebat, *impluvium* dictum, Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45, § 161: fanum Veneris, in cujus quondam aream non impluit, Pl. 2, 96, 97: lacus immane turgescit, ita ut arborum comis, quæ margini insistunt, superjectæ asperginis fragor implunt, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*—**B.** *Act.*: *To send rain upon, to rain upon* (also very rare): **1.** Prop.: Peneus . . . summas aspergine silvas Impluit, Ov. M. 1, 573; so, in the *Part. Perf.*: *impluviatus* color quasi fumato stillicidio implutus, Non. 548, 18.—**2.** Fig.: malum quum impluat ceteros, non impluat mihi, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 15.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *Neut.*: *To rain*: priusquam impluerit, ab avibus aut formicis sata non infestari, Col. 2, 8, 5: si arcus circa occasum refulsit, rorabit et leviter impluet, Sen. Q. N. 1, 6.

implutus (inpl.), a, um, *P.* of impluo.

implŭvĭātus (inpl.), a, um, *adj.* [impluvium] *Shaped like an* impluvium, *i. e. four-sided, having a square border*: vestis, *a kind of garment worn by women*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 40.

implŭvĭum (inpl.), ĭi, *n.* [impluo] (*That which it rains into*; hence) **I.** Prop.: *The square basin in the atrium of a Roman house, into which the rain-water, running down from the* compluvium, *was received*: Var. L. L. 5, 33, 45, § 161; Fest. s. h. v. p. 108 ed. Müll.; C. 2 Verr. 1, 23, 61; Liv. 43, 13. **II.** Meton.: *The uncovered, open space in the atrium, including the* compluvium: Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41; id. Phorm. 4, 4, 27; Vitr. 6, 4 *fin.*

***ĭm-pœnĭtendus** (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; pœnitet] *Not to be repented of*: pauperies, App. M. 11, p. 271.

ĭm-pœnĭtens (inp.), entis, *adj.* [2. in; pœnitens] *Not repenting, impenitent* (late Lat.): cor, Hier. in Isai. 12, 40, 27, et sæp.

ĭm-pœnĭtentĭa (inp.), æ, *f.* [2. in; pœnitentia] *Impenitence* (late Lat.): Hier. in Isai. 18, 65, 23.

impœnītus (inp.), v. impunitus.

impōlīte (inp.), *adv.* [impolitus] *Without ornament*: bibi breviter impoliteque dicenti, C. de Or. 1, 49, 214.

impōlītĭa, æ, *f.* [impolitus] *Want of neatness, carelessness, negligence*: "si quis eques Romanus equum habere gracilentum aut parum nitidum visus erat, *impolitiæ* notabatur: id verbum significat, quasi si tu dicas *incuriæ*," Gell. 4, 12, 2; cf., "*impolitias* censores facere dicebantur, quum equiti æs adnegabant ob equum male curatum," Fest. p. 108 ed. Müll.

ĭm-pŏlītus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; politus] **I.** Prop.: *Unpolished, rough* (class.): structuræ lapidum impolitorum, Quint. 8, 6, 63. **II.** Fig.: *Unpolished, inelegant, unrefined* (class.): orationes Catonis valde laudo, significant enim quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem, C. Brut. 85, 294; cf., genus hebes atque impolitum, id. de Or. 2, 31, 133; and, Timæus ipsa compositione verborum non impolitus, id. ib. 2, 14, 58; so, grammaticus, Quint. 1, 5, 7: impolitæ vero res et acerbæ si erunt relictæ, efferent se aliquando, *etc.*, i. e. *unfinished*, C. Prov. Cons. 14, 34.

ĭm-pollūtus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; pollutus] *Unstained, unpolluted* (post-Aug.): fides, Sil. 13, 679: virginitas, Tac. A. 14, 35: intemeratus, impollutus, id. ib. 16, 26.

‡ **impomenta** quasi imponimenta, quæ post cœnam mensis imponebant, Fest. p. 108 Müll.; cf., Pott Etym. Forsch. II. p. 287.

ĭm-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pŏnĕre (*Perf.*, imposivit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 27: imposisse, id. Most. 2, 2, 4:—*Sync.* form of the *Part. Perf.* impostus, a, um, Lucr. 5, 544; Virg. Æ. 9, 716; Val. Fl. 4, 186; Stat. Th. 1, 227), 3. *v. a.* [1. in; pono] (class.)

I. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α)):

A. Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To put into*: With *in c. Acc.*: pedem in undam, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 4.—**2.** Esp.: Naut. *t. t.*: **a.** Of persons: *To embark, put on board ship*; Constr. with *in c. Acc., Dat., adv. of place*, or *Ellipt.*: (α) With *in c. Acc.*: in quas (naves) exercitus ejus imponi posset, Lentul. ap. C. Fam. 12, 4, 1: legiones quinque Brundisii in naves, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14: æris magno pondere in naves imposito, id. ib. 3, 103.—(β) With *Dat.*: nos in æternum Exsilium impositura cymbæ, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 28.—(γ) With *Adv. of place*: deprehensa navibus circiter quinquaginta, atque eo (*i. e.* in naves) militibus impositis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 58: eo (*i. e.* in scaphas) milites imposuit, id. B. C. 3, 24.—(δ) *Ellipt.*: ipsi expediti naves con-

scenderent, quo major numerus militum posset imponi, Cæs. B. C. 3, 6: quum Crassus exercitum Brundisii imponeret, C. Div. 2, 40, 84: signa nostra velim imponas, id. Att. 1, 10, 3.—**b.** Of things: *To put into a ship, put on board ship:* quicquid domi fuit, in navem imposuit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 27.

B. Fig.: *To bring into, engage in:* With *in c. Acc.*: cujus amicitia me paulatim in hanc perditam causam imposuit, Cod. in C. Fam. 8, 17, 1.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ)): **A. Prop.:** **1. Gen.:** *To put, place, set,* or *lay on, upon;* Constr. with *in c. Acc., Dat., super c. Acc., adv. loci,* or *Ellipt.*: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: hunc in collum, nisi piget, impone, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 10: aliquem in rerum, C. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: cf., in ignem imposita est; fletur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 102.—**b.** With *Dat.* (so, most common): hæc imponentur in domo nostro Lari, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 16: coronam auream literis, C. Fl. 31, 76; cf., collegæ dedicatæ, id. Phil. 5, 12: operi incohato fastigium, id. Off. 3, 7, 33: pondera nobis, Lucr. 5, 544: citellas bovi, C. Att. 5, 15, 3: juvenes rostis, Virg. G. 4, 477: artus mensis, Ov. M. 1, 230; so, aliquid mensis, id. F. 2, 473: aliquem carinæ, id. M. 6, 511: natum axi (i. e. in currum), Stat. Th. 6, 321: aliquem mannis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 77: aliquem jumento, Gell. 20, 1, 11: Pelion Olympo, id. ib. 3, 4, 22: arces montibus impositæ, id. Ep. 2, 1, 253: impositum saxis Anxur, id. S. 1, 5, 26.—**c.** With *super c. Acc.*: pedem super cervicem jacentis, Curt. 9, 7 *fin.*: hæc super imposuit liquidum æthera, Ov. M. 1, 67.—**d.** With *adv. loci*: omnem acien suam rhedis et carris circumdederunt; eo (*sc.* in rhedas et carros) mulieres imposuerunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 51 *fin.*: milites eo (*sc.* in equos), id. ib. 1, 42.—**e.** *Ellipt.*: hoc metuens molemque et montes insuper altos Imposuit, Virg. Æ. 1, 62: quidvis oneris impone, impera, Ter. And. 5, 3, 26; so, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 29: nec peredit Impositam celer ignis Etnam, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 76: diadema imponat, Quint. 9, 3, 61: pars togæ, quæ postea imponitur, id. 11, 3, 140.

2. Esp.: **a.** Medic. *t. t.*: *To apply a remedy;* Constr. with *in c. Acc., Dat., super c. Acc* or *Ellipt.*: (α) With *in c. Acc.*: silium imponitur in vulnera, Pl. 20, 6, 24.—(β) With *Dat.*: porrum vulneribus, Pl. 20, 6, 23.—(γ) With *super c. Acc.*: raphanos super umbilicum contra torminosa vulvæ, Pl. 20, 4, 13.—(δ) *Ellipt.*: imponuntur et per se folia, Pl. 23, 7, 71.

b. Of animals: *To put* the male *to* the female: With *Dat.*: asinum equæ, Col. 6, 36, 4; so, id. 7, 2, 5.

B. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** *To lay, impose, throw,* or *inflict upon: Aliquid alicui* or *alicui rei:* ne magnum onus observantiæ Bruto nostro imponerem, C. Att. 13, 11, 1: onus alicui, id. Fam. 6, 7, 6; id. ib. 13, 56, 1; id. Rep. 1, 23; cf., plus militi laboris, id. Mur. 18, 38; so, graviores labores si ei, Cæs. B. C. 3, 74: illi illud negotium, C. Sest. 28, 60: vos mihi personam hanc imposuistis, ut, *etc.*, id. Agr. 2, 28, 69; cf. Anton. ap. C. Att. 10, 10, 2: si mihi imposuisset aliquid, C. Att. 15, 26, 4: eos mihi necessitatem voluit imponere hujus novæ conjunctionis, id. ib. 4, 5, 2; cf. id. Sull. 12, 35: mihi impone istam vim, ut, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 2, 60, 138: rei publicæ vulnera, id. Fin. 2, 24, 66; so, vulnus rei publicæ, id. Att. 1, 16, 7: plagam mortiferam rei publicæ, id. Sest. 19, 44: quibus injuriis plurimas contumeliasque imposuisti, id. 2 Verr. 4, 9, 20, so, injuriam sine ignominiâ alicui, id. Quint. 31, 96; cf. id. Rep. 1, 3: servitute fundo illi impositâ, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3: so, servitutem civilibus, Sall. Or. ad Cæs. 2: bella invitis consulit, id. C. 43, 1: leges civitati per vim imponit, C. Phil. 7, 5, 15; so, leges alicui, id. ib. 12, 1, 2; id. Rep. 1, 34: minis duras leges huic ætati, id. de Or. 1, 60, 256.—**b.** *To put, set, give,* or *assign to: Aliquid alicui* or *alicui rei:* hunc præsse ac direptioni cellæ nomen impone, C. 2 Verr. 3, 85, 197: nomen alicui, Liv. 35, 47; Quint. 8, 3, 7: Tac. A. 4, 34; id. ib. 14, 39; cf., imponens cognata vocabula rebus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280: finem imponere volumini, Quint. 9, 4, 146; so, finem spei, Liv. 5, 4: clausulam disputationi, Cel. 3, 19, 3; cf., quasi perfectæ summam eloquentiæ manum imponerent, *gave the last touch to.* Quint. Inst. Procem. § 4; so, summam manum operi, Pl. 36, 5, 4, § 16: extremam manum bello, Virg. Æ. 7, 573: manum supremam bellis, Ov. R. Am. 114: modum alicui, Liv. 4, 24, 7; so, modum dolori, Pl. Ep. 9, 13, 16: modum divortiis, Suet. Aug. 34.

2. Esp.: **a.** *To set over,* as overseer, commander, *etc.*: Constr. with *in c. Acc., Dat., in c. Abl.,* or *ellipt.*: (α) With *in c. Acc.*: Masinissam in Syphacis regnum, Liv. 37, 25.—(β) With *Dat.*: consul est impositus is nobis, quem, *etc.*, C. Att. 1, 18, 3: Lacedæmonii decretis Atheniensibus triginta viros imposuere, Sall. C. 51, 28: Macedoniæ regem, Liv. 40, 12: Cappadociæ consularem rectorem, Suet. Vesp. 8: quid, si domini milites imperatoribus imponantur, Liv. 45, 36.—(γ) With *in c. Abl.* (cf. 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ)): itaque imposuistis in cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum (deum), Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54 (*al. om. in*).—(δ) *Ellipt.*: si eminus, quem villicum imponeremus, quem pecori præficeremus, C. Planc. 25, 62.

b. *To lay* or *impose upon* one an obligatory performance, tax, *etc.*: Constr. with *Dat., in c. Acc.,* or *ellipt.*: (α) With *Dat.*: omnibus agris publicis pergrande vectigal, C. Agr. 1, 4, 10; so, vectigal fructibus, id. Font. 5, 10: stipendium victis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 44: tributa genti, Suet. Dom. 12; so, tributi aliquid alicui, id. Cal. 40.—(β) With *in c. Acc.*: tributum in capita singula, Cæs. B. C. 3, 32.—(γ) *Ellipt.*: frumentum, C. Att. 15, 10: nulla onera nova, Hirt. B. G. 8, 49 *fin.*

c.: (α) Alicui, *To impose upon, deceive, cheat, trick:* Catoni exregie imposuit Milo noster, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: populo Iposuimus et oratores visi sumus, id. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 20 and 55; Nep. Eum. 5, 7; Pl. Ep. 3, 15, 3.—(β) *Impers.*: utcumque imponi vel dormienti posset, Petr 102.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): **A.** Gen.: *To put, place,* or *set in:* With *simple Abl.*: celeri raptos per inania vento Imposuit cælo, Ov. M. 2, 507: ablatum (*sc.* Romulum) terris imponere cælo, id. ib. 1, 4, 811.—**B. Esp.:** Naut. *t. t.* (cf. *no.* I. A. 2.): *To put in a ship, to embark:* vetustissimâ nave impositi, Cæs. in Suet. Cæs. 66.

Imporcĭtor (Inp.), ōris, *m.* [imporco] *A deity supposed to preside over the drawing of furrows:* Fab. Pictor ap. Serv. Virg. G. 1, 21; cf., "*Imporcitor* qui porcas in agro facit arando. *Porca* autem est inter duos sulcos terra eminens," Fest. p. 108 Müll.

im-porco (inp.), *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α); porca] *To put furrows into a place,* i. e. *to put into furrows:* "imporco αὐλακίζω." Gloss. Philox.: semen imporcatum occabimus, Col. 2, 10, 6.

importābĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in; portabilis] (late Lat.): **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be borne:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27 *med.*: importabiles mœnium aristes, Cassiod. Var. 7, 6. **II.** Fig.: *Insupportable:* importabile malum, Cassiod. Var. 9, 2: importabilis fraus, id. ib. 12, 11.

importābĭlĭter, *adv.* [importabilis] *Intolerably, insufferably* (late Lat.): omnia contra eos facientes (Ariani) importabiliter, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 29.

importātĭcius (-tĭtius) (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [importo] *Brought in from abroad, imported:* frumentum, Hirt. B. Afr. 20: jumentum, Cæs. B. G. 4, 2.

importo (inp.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.; porto] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *To bring, carry,* or *convey into, to bring in from abroad, to import* (class.): **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: qui (D. Lælius) commeatûs Bullide atque Amantiâ importari in oppidum prohibebat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 40.—**B.** With *ad*: vinum ad se importari, Cæs. B. G. 4, 2 *fin.*: ullam rem ad se, id. ib. *init.*—**C.** In *simple constr.*: arcessuntur importato, Cæs. B. G. 5, 12: importatum frumentum, id. B. C. 3, 42 *fin.*: importata jumenta, id. B. G. 4, 2: importatum instrumentum balinei, Vell. 2, 114, 2; Var. R. R. 1, 16, 3.

II. Meton.: Of inanimate things: *To bring:* grandines Septentrio importat et Corus, Pl. 2, 47, 48.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To introduce:* importantur non merces solum adventiciæ, sed etiam mores, C. Rep. 2, 4: facile patior, non esse nos transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditos sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, id. ib. 2, 15: Græcam linguam, Pl. 7, 30, 31, § 113.—**B.** *To bring about, occasion, cause:* **1.** With *Dat.*: si quid importetur nobis incommodi, propulsemus, C. Off. 2, 5, 18; cf., plura detrimenta publicis rebus quam adjumenta per homines eloquentissimos importata, id. de Or. 1, 9, 35; so, calamitatem alicui, id. Sest. 69, 146: pestem aut incolumem famam alicui, id. Deiot. 15, 43: luctum alicui, Phædr. 1, 23, 6: fecunditatem feminis, rabiem viris (vinum), Pl. 14, 18, 22: omnia libidi s, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 5.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: (perturbationes animi) important ægritudines anxias atque acerbas, C. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: fraudem et periculum, Liv. 39, 14: ignominiam (crimen), Papin. Dig. 50, 2, 5.

importūne (inp.), *adv.* [importunus. *do.* II. B.] *Unsuitably, unseasonably, rudely, violently:* confidere suis testibus et importune insistere, C. Ac. 2, 25, 80; so, repetere, Paul. Dig. 13, 6, 17: immittero versum de Pyrrho, Gell. 10, 16, 18: vexare civitates tyrannica crudelitate, Just. 42, 1.—*Comp.*: insultare veritati, Lact. 5, 2.—*Sup.*: facere, Gell. 20, 6, 14.

importūnĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [importunus] **I.** Gen.: *Unsuitableness, unfitness* (prps. only ante- and post-class., and very rare): importunitatem spectate amiculæ, Ter. And. 1, 4, 4: loci, i. e. *dangerousness,* Gell. 3, 7, 5. **II.** Esp.: Of character: *Unmannerliness, incivility, unpoliteness, rudeness, insolence* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): importunitas et inhumanitas omni ætate molesta est, C. de Sen. 3, 7: vide inter importunitatem tuam senatusque bonitatem quid intersit, id. 2 Verr. 3, 16, 42: tanta importunitas tantaque injuria Facta in nos est modo hic intus ab nostro hero, Plaut Rud. 3, 3, 6: importunitas et superbia Tarquinii, id. Rep. 1, 40; so, with superbia, id. Læl. 15, 54: homo incredibili importunitate atque audaciâ, id. 2 Verr. 2, 30, 74: ex tuo scelere, importunitate *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 54, 126: matris, id. Clu 69, 195: animi, id. ib. 61, 170: animal ex omnium scelerum importunitate et omnium flagitiorum impunitate concretum, id. Pis. 9, 21; so, id. Sull. 27, 75: illis, quantum importunitatis habent, parum est impune male fecisse, Sall. J. 31, 22.

im-portūnus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; portus] (opp. to opportunus) (*Not pertaining to a harbour;* hence) **I.** Gen.: *Unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient* (rare): **A.** With *Dat.*: est in eo loco sedes huic nostro non importuna sermoni, C. de Or. 3, 5, 18: acgerrimus turribusque locus importunus, Sall. J. 92, 7.—**B.** With *Partitive Gen.*: importuna locorum, Sil. 3, 340.—**C.** *Abs.*: importunum tempus, C. de Or. 2, 5, 20 ed. Ern.: (Orell. inopportunum): Arunculam petunt, id temporis importunam, quia hiems occipiebat, Tac. A. 12, 12.

II. Esp.: *Progn.*: **A.** *Troublesome, grievous, distressing, dangerous* (rare): importuna tamen pauperies, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 37: Capharcus, i. e. *stormy,* Ov. M. 14, 481: —*Comp.*: neque alius importunior acutiorque morbus est, Cels. 4, 3.

B. With respect to character: *Indecorous, unmannerly, uncivil, rude, morose, harsh, churlish, savage* (the usual signif. of the word in prose and poetry); so, *Abs.*: **1.** Of living beings: tam enim esse clemens tyrannus, quam rex importunus potest, C. Rep. 1, 33: importunus atque amens tyrannus, id. 2 Verr. 5, 40, 103: crudelis atque importuna mulier, id. Clu. 63, 177; cf. Liv. 29, 17: uxor importuna atque incommoda, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 47: senex importunus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 23: decemviri, Liv. 5, 2: plebem quam fuerint importuni, vides, C. Fam.

9, 21 *fin.*: locutores, Gell. 1, 15, 1: cui libet hic fasces dabit eripietque curule, Cui volet importunus (=durus, ut quid velit quavis ratione efficere studeat), Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 54: dives et importunus, id. ib. 2, 2, 185: importunæ volucres, Virg. G. 1, 470; Hor. S. 1, 8, 6.—*Sup.*: importunissimus hostis, C. Cat. 2, 6, 12.—**2.** Of inanimate or abstr. things: immanis atque importuna natura, C. 2 Verr. 1, 3, 8: libidines, id. ib. 4, 50, 111: clades civitatis, id. Brut. 97, 332; so, mors, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 19: sitis famesque argenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: importuna atque audax argutia, Gell. 3, 1, 6.

im-portŭōsus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; portuosus] *Without a harbour, harbourless*: mare, Sall. J. 20, 5; Tac. A. 4, 67: litus, Pl. Ep. 6, 31, 17.—*Sup.*: With *Gen. partit.*: insula importuosissima omnium, Pl. 4, 12, 23, § 73.

im-pos (inp.), ōtis, *adj.* [2. in; potis; cf. the opp., compos] *Not master of, not possessed of, without power over* (ante- and post-class.): **A.** With *Gen.*: homo, animi impos, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 94; so, sui est impos animi, id. Cas. 3, 5, 7: impos sui amore cæco, Sen. Agam. 117: veritatis, *not partaking of, without*: App. de Deo Socr. *init.* p. 43: damni, *i. e. unable to bear*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 274.—**B.** *Abs.*: impos = impos animi, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 22; cf., "*impos* est, qui animi sui potens non est, qui animum suum in potestate non habet," Fest. p. 109 Müll.

impōsĭtĭcĭus (-tĭus) (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [impono] *Laid on, applied* (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Prop.: canthari, *i. e. only laid on, not fastened*, Paul. Dig. 30, 1, 41, § 11. **II.** Fig.: nomina, *i. e. the primitive names applied to things*, Var. L. L. 8, 2, 104, § 5; so, id. ib. 10, 3, 176, § 61: causa, *ascribed* (opp. naturalis and publica), Ulp. Dig. 39, 1, 5, § 9.

impōsĭtĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A laying on, application* (very rare): **I.** Prop.: semen impositione spicula ejicit, *by being laid on*, Pl. 27, 13, 115 (cf., impono, *no.* II. A. 2. a.); but, in potione, ed. Sillig. **II.** Fig.: In Gramm.: *The application* of a name to a thing: Var. L. L. 8, 2, 104, § 5; id. ib. 10, 3, 173, § 51.

impōsĭtīvus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] = impositicius, *Applied*: Fig.: nomina, *i. e. primitive names*, Pl. 28, 4, 6.

impōsĭtor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *The applier* of a name to a thing: Var. L. L. 7, 1, 79, § 2.

impŏsĭtus (inp.), a, um, *P.* of impono.

im-possĭbĭlis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in; possibilis] *Impossible* (post-Aug.): **A.** *Abs.*: impossibile aut potius infinitum est, Quint. 5, 10, 18: impossibilia aggrediantur, id. 5, 13, 34: nihil impossibile arbitror, App. M. 1, p. 111: ut Herculi quasi impossibile imperaverit, ut, *etc.*, Just. 2, 4; App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 38.—**B.** With *ut* or *Subj.*: impossibile est, ut alveus fluminis publici non sit publicus, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1 *med.*

impossĭbĭlĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [impossibilis] *Impossibility* (post-class.): App. M. 6, p. 179; so, Tert. Bapt. 2 *fin.*

impostor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [impono, *no.* II. B. 2. c.] *A deceiver, impostor* (late Lat.): Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 4; id. ib. 50, 13, 1; Hier. Ep. 38 *fin.*; 54, 5; Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 338.

impostūra (inp.), æ, *f.* [impono, *no.* II. B. 2. c.; cf. impostor] *Deceit, imposture* (late Lat.): Ulp. Dig. 47, 20, 3; Treb. Gall. 12.

impostus (inp.), a, um, v. imponc, *ad init.*

im-pŏtens (inp.), entis, *adj.* [2. in; potens] **I.** Gen.: **A.** *Abs.*: *Powerless, impotent, weak, feeble* (class.): neque homini infanti aut impotenti injuste facta conducunt, C. Fin. 1, 16, 52: ad opem impotentium, id. Mur. 28, 59; cf. Sall. Or. Licin.: (Juno) inulta cesserat impotens Tellure, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 25.—**B.** With *Gen.*: *Having no power over, not master of, unable to control*: **1.** With *Gerund in di*: regendi, Liv. 35, 11.—**2.** With *Gen.*: gens impotens rerum suarum, Liv. 9, 14: ob sitim impotentes sui, Curt. 4, 7; so, iræ, Liv. 29, 9: lætitiæ, id. 30, 42: moris, Tac. H. 4, 44: doloris, Val. Max. 4, 6, 2: animi, Curt. 8, 1 *fin.*

II. Esp.: *That is not master of himself*, i. e. *unbridled, headstrong, violent, insolent, immoderate, excessive, furious*: **A.** Of living beings: **1.** *Abs.*: impotens, iracundus, *etc.*, C. Phil. 5, 9, 24: confidens, impotens, *etc.*, id. ib. 11, 7, 16: Marius immodicus gloriæ, insatiabilis, impotens, Vell. 2, 11, 1: si contra impotentem suscepta est causa, Quint. 6, 1, 12: ferox atque impotens mulier, Suet. Ner. 28: inimici, id. Claud. 15.—*Comp.*: victoria eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque sui reddit, C. Fam. 4, 9, 3.—*Sup.*: homo impotentissimus, ardens odio, C. Phil. 5, 16, 42.—**2.** With *Dat.*: militibus impotens, *violent, despotic towards the soldiers*, Just. 26, 3.—Poet. with the *Inf.*: (regina) quidlibet impotens Sperare, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 10.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: *Abs.*: quæ effrenatio impotentis animi! C. Phil. 5, 8, 22; cf., aut nullos animi motus aut non tam impotentes fuisse, id. Part. Or. 35, 119: lætitia, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 17: actiones, Quint. 5, 13, 21:—superstitio (with sæva), Curt. 4, 10: postulatum, Liv. 7, 41; so, jussa mulierum (with pervicacia), Tac. A. 3, 33: injuria, Liv. 38, 56, 11: amor, Cat. 35, 12: Aquilo (*i. e.* vehementer furens), Hor. Od. 3, 30, 3 (cf. Epod. 16, 62): freta, Cat. 4, 18.—*Comp.*: in multo impotentiorem subito rabiem accensi, Liv. 29, 9.—*Sup.*: impotentissimus dominatus, C. Fam. 10, 27, 1: impotentissimæ cogitationes (invidiæ, avaritiæ, *etc.*), Quint. 12, 1, 6.

impōtenter (inp.), *adv.* [impotens] **I.** Gen. (acc. to impotens, *no.* I.): *Powerlessly, weakly* (so, very rare): *Comp.*: elephantos impotentius regi, Liv. 27, 48.—More freq., but prps. not ante-Aug., **II.** Esp. (acc. to impotens, *no.* II.): *Passionately, violently, intemperately*: aliquid facere, Quint. 1, 3, 13; so, dicere aliquid, id. 6, 3, 83: uti magna potentia, Sen. Ep. 42: flagitare divisionem agrorum divitum, Just. 16, 4: regnare, Hirt. B. Alex. 33.—*Sup.*: quæ impotentissime fecit, Sen. Ben. 4, 17.

impōtentĭa (inp.), æ, *f.* [impotens] **I.** Gen. (acc. to impotens, *no.* I.): *Inability, want of wealth, poverty*: magis propter suam impotentiam se semper credunt negligi, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 16. **II.** Esp. (acc. to impotens, *no.* II.): *Want of moderation* or *self-restraint, ungovernableness, passionateness, outrageous behaviour, violence, fury* (class.): **A.** Prop.: Of persons: impotentia quædam animi a temperantia et moderatione plurimum dissidens, C. Tusc. 4, 15, 34; so, Poet. ap. C. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: impotentia commotus animi, Sisenn. in Non. 527, 14: nunquam potentia sua ad impotentiam usus, Vell. 2, 29: impotentiæ exprobratio, Quint. 6, 2, 16: muliebris, Tac. A. 1, 4: militum, id. ib. 14, 31: libidinis, Pl. 34, 3, 6.—**B.** Meton.: nullius astri Gregem æstuosa torret impotentia, *fiery violence*, Hor. Epod. 16, 62.

im-prægnātus, a, um, *P.* of unus. impregno [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; prægnans] *To make* a woman *pregnant*: illa ab eo impregnata vidit in somnis per fauces introisse solem, et exisse per ventrem, Lact. Plac. Fab. 85, in Class. Auct. 3, p. 117 Mai.

impræpēdīte (inpræp.), and **-to,** *adv.* [impræpeditus] *Without hinderance*: impræpedite abduxit, Amm. 27, 10: impræpedite pergere, id. 26, 6.

im-præpēdītus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; præpeditus] *Unhindered* (late Lat.): cursu tendentes, Amm. 21, 5.

im-præpūtātus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; præputatus] *Uncircumcised* (Eccl. Lat.): Tert. Monog. 11, acc. to Cor. 1, 7, 18.

im-præscĭentĭa (inpr.), æ, *f.* [2. in; præscientia] *A not knowing beforehand, want of prescience* (post-class.): futuri, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 7.

im-præsentĭārum (inpr.), *adv.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1, c. ( ); præsentia; cf. depræsentiarum] *At present, for the present, now* (belonging to the comm. lang.; somewhat freq. in the post-class. age): Cato R. R. 144, 4: multa, quæ impræsentiarum bona videntur, C. Fann. in Prisc. p. 960 P.: impræsentiarum hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, Auct. Her. 2, 11, 16 (*al.* in præsenti); Tac. A. 4, 59; Nep. Hann. 6: atque adeo hic sit impræsentiarum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48: iccirco supersedebo impræsentiarum in his rebus orationem occupare, id. ib. 49: ut omitteret cœpta impræsentiarum, quæ tutius postea capesseret, id. ib. 52; id. Flor. p. 348: id ego quum alias tum etiam nunc impræsentiarum usu experior, id. ib. p. 359: cui Varrones, vel Atacinus vel Terentius Plinii, vel avunculus vel Secundus, compositi impræsentiarum rusticabuntur, *at the present time*, Sid. Ep. 4, 3. Vid. Hand Turs. 3, p. 234 *sq.*

im-præstābilis (impr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; præstabilis] *Useless* (late Lat.): Firm. Math. 8, 29 *med.*; Salv. Gub. Dei, 4, 11.

im-prænsus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; prænsus] *That has not breakfasted, fasting*: quia illo die imprænsus fui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 98: verum hic imprænsi mecum disquirite, Hor. S. 2, 2, 7; Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 71; id. Aul. 3, 5, 54; id. Pœn. prol. 10; id. Rud. 1, 2, 56; Hor. S. 2, 3, 257; id. Ep. 1, 15, 29.

imprĕcātĭo (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* **I.** [acc to imprecor, *no.* I. B.] *An invoking of evil, imprecation* (post-Aug.): exsecrari enim illum et caput sanctum tibi dira imprecatione defigis, *curse*, Sen. Ben. 6, 35; so, dira, Pl. 5, 8, 8. **II.** (acc. to imprecor, *no.* II.): *Prayer, entreaty, supplication*: scio quod ad imprecationem pontificis flammeum virginale sanctum cooperuit caput, Hieron. Ep. 130, *no.* 2.

im-prĕcor (inpr.), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (e); precor] **I.** *To invoke* any thing (good or evil) on a person, *to call down upon* one, *to imprecate* (prps. not ante-Aug.): **A.** In a good sense: solito sermone salutem ei fuerat imprecatus, *i. e. had wished health to her* (on sneezing), App. M. 9, 228: cui multos imprecamur annos, Hor. Ep. 97 *fin.*: alicui bene, Petr. S. 78.—**B.** In a bad sense: deprecanti sæpe populo Rom., et pertinacius instanti tales filias talesque conjuges pro concione imprecatus, Suet. Aug. 65: opinans sibi quoque exsules suos mortem imprecari, id. Cal. 28: litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas Imprecor, Virg. Æ. 4, 629: diras Pompeio, Pl. 8, 7, 7, § 21: hoc tibi pro meritis et talibus imprecor ausis, ut, *etc.*, Mart. 7, 24, 7. **II.** *To pray to, call upon, invoke* (post-class.): App. M. 2, p. 127: Deus pater est imprecandus, ut, *etc.*, Hier. adv. Helv. 2.

im-prensĭbilis (inpr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; prehendo] *Incomprehensible*: Gell. 11, 5, 4.

impresse (inpr.), *adv.* [imprimo] **I.** Prop.: *Strongly forcibly* (post-class.): dehinc rursus defricandus, tenacius quidem, sed non impressius, Col. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 *med.* **II.** Fig.: *Impressively*: alte et impresse recogitare, Tert. Exhort. Cast. 3.—*Comp.*: ut impressius dixerim, id. Car. Christ. 12.

impressĭo (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A pressing into, an impressing, impression* (class.): quum visa in animis imprimantur, non vos id dicere, inter ipsas impressiones nihil interesse, sed inter species et quasdam formas eorum, C. Ac. 2, 18, 58; so, materiam signari impressione formarum, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 4: impressiones numerorum, *stamping, coining*, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 25.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *An irruption, inroad, onset, assault, attack*: non judicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione (aliquem) evertere, C. Fam. 5, 2, 8; so, id. Flace. 34, 85: hostes arbitrati occasionem se habere victoriæ impressionem facere caperunt, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 1; cf., ut omni multitudine in fines Suessionum facerent impressionem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 6, 2: so Liv. 4, 28, 6; 8, 9, 3; 25, 37, 13.—**2.** *A squeezing, pressure* of a multitude: Front. Ep. ad M. Cæs. 5, 30 ed. Mai. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *An incision, division*: si numerosum est id in omnibus sonis et vocibus, quod habet quasdam impressiones et quod metiri possumus intervallis æqualibus, *i. e. divisions of time, beats*, C. de Or. 3, 48, 185. Hence, **III.** Meton.: *A marked expres-*

sion, emphasis: in linguâ explanata vocum impressio, C. Ac. 1, 5, 19.

impresso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a., freq.* [imprimo] *To press much* or *frequently* (late Lat.): siccis tum faucibus ipsi (sc. milites) impressant flores, Corripp. Johann. 5, 371: impressat arenas ore, id. ib. 6, 347.

im-prĕtiābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; pretium] (late Lat.). **I.** Prop.: *Beyond price, that cannot be valued:* res, Cassiod. Var. 4, 1. tapetia ... inæstimabilis munus, id. ib. 9, 6 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: Of abstr. things: *Inestimable, invaluable:* notitia litterarum, Cassiod. Var. 11, 1 *ante med.*

1. **impressus** (inpr.), a, um, *P.* of imprimo.

2. **im-pressus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; pressus] *Not pressed:* ubera, *not milked,* Prop. 2, 34, 70 (acc. to others, *sucked:* cf. imprimo, *no.* II. A. 3.).

3. **impressus** (inpr.), ūs, *m.* [imprimo] *A pressing upon, impression:* sub pedoris impressu, Prud. Psych. 273.

im-primis (inpr.), *adv.* v. primus.

im-primo (inpr.), essi, essum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [in; premo] **I.** (acc. to 2. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (a)): **A.** Prop.: *To press or thrust into:* **1.** With *Dat.*: (radix ephemeri) cavis et exesis (dentibus) imprimitur, Pl. 25, 13, 107: terebratæ radici palum de buxo, Pall. Jan. 15, 18. — 2. In *simple constr.*: exemptâ scutulâ cortici, imprimitur ex aliâ cortex per, Pl. 17, 16, 26: nudo ecce jugulum, convertite huc manus, imprimite mucrones, Petr. S. 80: dentem, Tib. 1, 6, 14.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To form* or *make* by pressing into: **a.** With *Dat.*: imprimere solo piscinas, Pall. 1, 31.—**b.** In *simple constr.*: impressam orbitam videre, C. Att. 2, 21, 2: sulcus impressus altius, id. de Div. 2, 23, 50: puteum, *i. e. to sink, dig,* Pall. 1, 34: vulnus, Col. 7, 11, 1: lacessita (viperæ) onere (bovis) morsum imprimit, *i. e. inflicts,* id. 6, 17, 1; cf., Pl. 8, 25, 37.—**2.** *To press down, depress:* neve jam pastinatum solum jacentibus mobibus imprimatur, Col. 3, 13, 6.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ)): **A.** Prop.: *To press upon, impress:* **1.** With *Dat.*: os cucurbitulæ corpori, Cels. 2, 11: signa tabellis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 38: dentes alicui, Luc. 9, 806: aratrum muris, Hor. Od. 1, 16, 20.—**2.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: os impressa toro, Virg. Æ. 4, 659. —**3.** In *simple constr.*: staminaque impresso fatali pollice nentes, Ov. M. 8, 453, impressoque genu nitens, Virg. Æ. 12, 396: humidaque impressâ siccabat luminа lanа, Prop. 3, 6, 17: nunc levior cippus non imprimat ossa, Pers. 1, 37: impressa ubera, *i. e. pressed by the lips in sucking,* Prop. 2, 34, 79: impressaque terra virorum, Stat. Th. 5, 403

B. Meton.: **1.** *To form* or *make* by pressing upon; *to imprint, mark, stamp:* **a.** With *Dat.*: notam labris dente, Hor. Od. 1, 13, 12: stigmata captivorum frondibus, Petr. S. 105: fortius impressi quoties tibi basia quinque, Mart. 10, 42, 5.—**b.** With *in c. Abl.*: si in ejusmodi cera centum scalia hoc anulo impressero, C. Ac. 2, 28, 86.—**c.** With *abl. loci*: locus, ubi vestigium impresserit, C. Cæcin. 27, 76.—**d.** With *Gen. loci*: sus rostro si humi Æneam impresserit, C. Div. 1, 13, 23.—**2.** *Aliquid aliqua re,* or *aliquid alone: To press on, give an impression to* a thing: by means of, with something else), *to emboss, stamp, mark:* **a.** *Aliquid aliqua re:* hoc munus habebis, Cratera impressum signis, Verg. Æ. 5, 536: cf., et impressas auro quas gesserat olim Exuvias, *i. e. embroidered,* Luc. 9, 176.—**b.** With *aliquid alone:* an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? C. Tusc. 1, 25, 61.

C. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* A.): *To press upon, to impress, imprint:* **a.** With *in c. Abl.*: visa in animis, C. Ac. 2, 18, 58: in quibus (curriculis) Platonis primum sunt impressa vestigia, id. Or. 3, 12; id. Part. Or. 7, 26: quod in omnium animis eorum notionem impressisset ipsa natura, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: cf., quæque in animis imprimuntur inchoatæ intelligentiæ, similiter in omnibus imprimuntur, id. Leg. 1, 10, 30: and, id. Fat. 19, 43: cf. also, verum illud quidem impressum in animo atque mente, id. Ac. 2, 11, 34: nisi omnes ii motûs in ipso oratore impressi esse atque insti videbuntur, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189.—**b.** With *Dat.*: quo e genere nobis notitiæ rerum imprimuntur, C. Ac. 2, 7, 21: menti impressa, id. ib. 2, 11, 34; so, quædam vestigia animo, Quint. 11, 2, 4: memoria publica recensionis tabulis publicis impressa, C. Mil. 27, 73: quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur rei publicæ dedecus, id. Phil. 5, 6, 16.—**c.** In *simple constr.*: fortitudinis, impressa vestigia, C. Balb. 5, 13.

2. (acc. to *no.* B. 2.): *To stamp* or *mark:* **a.** With *Abl.*: horum flagitiorum iste vestigiis omnia municipia, præfecturas ... impressit, C. Phil. 2, 24, 58; so, id. Fam. 5, 20, 5.—**b.** *Aliquid:* animum, C. Tusc. 1, 25, 61.

im-prŏbābĭlis (inpr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; probabilis] *Not deserving of approbation, objectionable, exceptionable* (prps. not ante-Aug.; for in C. Ac. 2, 11, 33, we should read probabilem; v. Goer. ad loc. cf. also, alia probabilia, *contra* alia, C. Off. 2, 2): rationes, Cels. Præf. *med.*: motus animi, Sen. Ep. 75 *med.*: factum per se improbabile, Quint. 7, 4, 7: argumentum, Pl. 4, 13; 27: non improbabilis mos, Ulp. Dig. 50, 14, 3.

impröbābĭlĭter (inpr.), *adv.* [improbabilis] *Objectionably:* Sid. Ep. 1, 11 *med.*

impröbātĭo (inpr.), ōnis, *f.* [improbo] *Disapprobation, blame* (very rare): hæc et ad improbationem et approbationem testium pertinebunt, Auct. Her. 2, 6, 9; C. 2 Verr. 3, 74, 172: accusatoris erit, improbatione hominis uti, id. Inv. 2, 10, 32.

impröbātor (inpr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A disapprover, condemner* (post-class.): malorum improbator, bonorum probator, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51; so, malorum, Tert. Patient. 5.

impröbe (inpr.), *adv.*, **I.** Prop. (acc. to improbus, *no.* I. B.): *Beyond measure, immoderately, enormously* (very rare): ad eos, quibus intestinum improbe prominet, Marc. Empir. 31 *med.*: de quodam proceræ staturæ improbiusque nato, Suet. Vesp. 23: "*h. e.* cui natura magna; sensu obsceno," Baumgart. Crus. ad h. l.: Chilones improbius labrati, Charis. p. 78 P. **II.** Meton. (acc. to improbus, *no.* II.): **A.** *Badly, wrongly, improperly; wickedly, impiously:* multa scelerate, multa audacter, multa improbe fecisti, C. Rosc. Am. 36, 104; so, facere aliquid, Quint. 1, 3, 13: quibus improbe datum est, C. Off. 2, 22, 79: quid ego miror, si quid ab improbis de me improbe dicitur? id. Sull. 10, 30: præda improbe parta, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: aliquid petere, Quint. 6, 3, 95: non improbe litigabunt, id. 12, 7, 5: ignorantia et inscitia improbe dicentium, quæ non intelligunt, *i. e. incorrectly,* Gell. 15, 5, 1; so with indocte, id. 15, 9, 4.—*Sup.*: quas (res) improbissime fecit, C. Cæcin. 9, 23: respondere, id. Pis. 6, 13.—**B.** *Impudently:* estne aliquid, quod improbius fieri possit, C. 2 Verr. 3, 60, 140.—**C.** *Wantonly, voluptuously:* decerpere oscula, Cat. 68, 126.

impröbĭtas (inpr.), ātis, *f.* [improbus] **I.** Prop. (acc. to improbus, *no.* I. A.): *Bad quality* (very rare): malorum silvestrium, Pl. 15, 14, 15 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** (acc. to improbus, *no.* II. A.): *Wickedness, depravity, dishonesty, improbity* (class.): quum te alicujus impudentes perversitatesque commoverint, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 13, 38: amicorum neglectio improbitatem corruptit, id. Mur. 4, 9; id. Att. 1, 16, 7: in hac causa improbitatem et gratiam cum impia et veritate contendere, id. Quint. 27, 84; id. Brut. 62, 224; quam me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis, id. Rep. 3, 5: improbitas judici invisa est, Quint. 6, 4, 15: cordis humani, Pl. 3, 23, 21; Ov. A. A. 1, 676.—**B.** Of troublesome animals (acc. to improbus, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *Impudence, boldness, audacity:* simiæ Dodonææ, C. Div. 2, 32, 69: muscæ, Pl. 29, 1, 8 *fin.*: alium semina depascentium, id. 19, 6, 34 *fin.*

impröbĭter (inpr.), *adv.* [improbus, *no.* II. B. 1. a.] *Impudently:* rimam diducere, Petr. S. 66.

impröbĭto (inpr.), āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [improbo] *To strongly disapprove, condemn:* Gell. 20, 1, 11.

im-pröbo (inpr.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [2. in; probo] *To disapprove, blame, condemn, reject* (class.): hoc negas te posse nec approbare nec improbare, C. Ac. 2, 30, 96: hæc improbantur a Peripateticis, a Stoicis defenduntur, id. de Div. 1, 33, 72: ego ista studia non improbo, moderata modo sint, id. de Or. 2, 37, 156; id. Off. 1, 42, 150: Curio utrumque improbans consilium, Cæs. B. C. 2, 31: per improbaturum hæc Jovem, Hor. Ep. 5, 8: judicium, *to reject, rescind, make void,* C. 2 Verr. 2, 28, 68: ego frumentum neque attigi neque aspexi: mancipibus potestatem probandi improbandique permisi, *i. e. of rejecting as unsuitable,* or *insufficient,* id. ib. 3, 76, 175; so, id. ib. 2, 74, 172: ut aut ne cogeret munire aut id, quod munitum esset, ne improbaret, id. Font. 4, 7: Virgilius terram, quæ filicem ferat, non improbat vitibus, Pl. 17, 4, 3: dibapha Tyria P. Lentulus primus in prætexta usus improbatur, *was censured,* id. 9, 39, 63: (Nymphæ) ad numerum motis pedibus ducere choreas. Improbat has pastor, saltuque imitatus agresti, *etc.*, i. e. *derided,* Ov. M. 14, 521.—*Abs.*: qui si improbasset, cur ferri passus esset? sin probasset, cur, *etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 32: inde invident humiliores, rident superiores, improbant boni, Quint. 11, 1, 17; id. 1, 3, 14.

impröbŭlus (inpr.), a, um, *adj. dim.* [improbus] *Somewhat wicked:* Juv. 5, 73.

im-pröbus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; probus] **I.** Prop.: *Not good, bad:* **A.** By falling short of the quality of the probus: *Of bad quality, bad, poor* (rare; mostly post-Aug.): merces, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 43; so, panis, Mart. 10, 5, 3.—*Comp.*: improbiores postes, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 139.

B. By going beyond the quality of the probus: *Enormous, monstrous, excessive* in size, strength, *etc.* (also, rare; mostly post-Aug.): immutilato corpore improbo patibulo eminens affigebatur, *i. e. enormously high,* Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 366, 13; so, mons, Virg. Æ. 12, 687: tegmina plantæ, Val. Fl. 6, 702: villus barbarum in capris, Pl. 12, 17, 37: reptatus (vitium), id. 14, 1, 3; Stat. Th. 6, 88.—*Comp.*: Chilones a labris improbioribus, Charis. p. 78 P.: imber improbior, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4, *fin.*

II. Meton. (class.): **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *Morally bad,* in the widest sense of the term; *wicked, reprobate, abandoned, vile, base, impious, ungodly, unjust, dishonest:* **1.** Of living beings: **a.** *Abs.*: NI TESTIMONIVM FARIATVR, IMPROBVS INTESTABILISQVE ESTO, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 15, 13 *fin.*: improbi et scelesti, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 137: nequam et improbus, C. Deiot. 7, 21: illud vero improbi esse hominis et perfidiosi, id. de Or. 2, 73, 297: populum aut inflammare in improbos aut incitatum in bonos mitigare, id. ib. 1, 46, 202: quum in me tam improbus fuit, id. Att. 9, 15, 5: ab ingenio est improbus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59: ut alias res est impense improbus, id. Epid. 4, 1, 39: quum eum, qui sit improbus, latronem dicimus, Quint. 8, 4, 1; id. 1, 8, 21:—*Sup.*: longe post natos homines improbissimus, C. Brut. 62, 224.—**b.** With *Gen.*: improba connubii, Stat. Th. 7, 300.

2. Of things: testamentum, *i. e. illegal,* C. 2 Verr. 1, 42, 107: mala et improba defensio, id. ib. 2, 41, 101: amor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 24: "*improbus,* turpia," Cruq. ad h. l.; *cf.* Virg. Æ. 4, 412:—divitiæ, *i. e. dishonestly acquired,* Hor. Od. 3, 24, 62: ingenium, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 16: facta, id. Truc. 2, 7, 4: dicta, Ov. F. 5, 686.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B.) (mostly poet and post-Aug.): **1.** Of living beings: **a.** *Bold, shameless, impudent:* negat improbus, et to negligit aut horret, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 63; Juv. 3, 282.—**b.** *Mischievous, full of*

mischievous fun: anus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 84.—**c.** *Voracious, insatiable:* anguis, Virg. G. 2, 431: anser, id. ib. 1, 119.—**2.** Of things: **a.** *Excessive, violent, immoderate:* improba rabies ventris, Virg. Æ. 2 3 6: spes improbæ, Quint. 12, 1, 13: labor omnia vincit Improbus, Virg. G. 1, 145: charta, *i. e. excessively importunate*, Mart. 8, 24, 2.—*Comp.:* quo apertior adulatio, quo improbior, hoc citius expugnat, Sen. Q. N. præf. 4, 9.—**b.** *Violent, impetuous, stormy:* improbo iracundior Hadria, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 22.—**c.** *Cruel, furious:* lavit improba teter Ora (leonis) cruor, Virg. Æ. 10, 727.—**d.** *Bold:* (*α*) In a good sense: *Daring:* ausum, Pl. 2, 108, 112, § 247.—(*β*) In a bad sense: *Shameless, impudent:* perfricare faciem et quasi improbam facere, Quint. 11, 3, 160: oris improbi homo, Suet. Gramm. 15.—**e.** *Voluptuous, wanton:* verba, Ov. A. A. 3, 796: carmina, id. Tr. 2, 444: saltureia, *i. e. exciting* or *rousing the passions*, Mart. 3, 75, 4.

☞ *Adv.*, in two forms, improbe (so usually), and improbiter (prps. only once in Petr. 66).

im-prōcērus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2, in; procerus] *Not tall, undersized* (post-Aug.): corpora, Gell. 4, 19, 1: pecora, Tac. G. 5.

im-prōcrĕābĭlis (inpr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; procreabilis] *That cannot be procreated:* materia, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3.

im-prōfessus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; professus] **I.** *Pass. in reflexive force: That has not professed* or *declared himself* (post-Aug.): deferebantur, qui vel improfessi Judaicam intra Urbem viverent vitam, Suet. Dom. 12:—servus, Mart. Dig. 34, 4, 16. **II.** *Pass.: That is not professed* or *declared:* Quint. Decl. 341 *in lemm.*

‡imprōlus vel **‡imprōlis,** qui nondum esset ascriptus in civitate, Fest. p. 108 ed. Müll.

im-prōmiscŭus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; promiscuus] *Unmixed, unmingled* (post-class.): suavitas impromiscua, Gell. 12, 4, 3: verbum neque numeris neque generibus præserviens, sed liberum undique et impromiscuum, id. 1, 7, 6.

im-promptus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; promptus] *Not ready, not quick, slow* (very rare): quia infacundior sit et linguâ impromptus, Liv. 7, 4: sermone impromptus Latio, Aus. Idyll. 2, 9.

im-prōpē (inpr.), *adv.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. ( ) N. B.; prope] *Near* (post-class.): impropе est cœlo, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 10.

im-prŏpĕranter (inpr.), *adv.* [2. in; properanter] *Not hastily, gradually, by degrees:* Aus. Epit. 35.

im-prŏpĕrātus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; properatus] *Not hastened, not hasty, lingering:* vestigia, Virg. Æ. 9, 798.

im-prŏpĕrium (inpr.), ii, *n.* [2. improperо] *A reproach, taunt* (Eccl. Lat.), Lact. 4, 18; Vulg. Paul. ad Rom. 15, 3, et al.; cf., "*improperium ὀνειδισμός*," Gloss. Philox.; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 12.

1. **im-prōpĕro** (inpr.), *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.; propero] *To hasten into, enter hastily:* quo si quis improperet, Var. ap. Pl. 36, 13, 19, § 91.

2. **im-prōpĕro** (inpr.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c, (c); probrum] *To cast as a reproach upon one, to reproach, taunt, upbraid* (post-Aug., and rare): "impropero ὀνειδίζω," Gloss. Philox.: non impropero illi, Petr. 8, 38: illum vero (*sc.* Julianum) solum ei (*sc.* Marcli episcopo) improperasse cæcitatem, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 6: latrones qui crucifixi erant cum eo, improperabant ei, Vulg. Matth. 27, 44: improperia improperantium, id. Rom. 15, 3.

im-prōpĕrus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; properus] *Not hasting, slow:* sorores, Sil. 3, 66.

imprōprĭe (inpr.), *adv.* [improprius] *Improperly:* Pl. 8, 10, 10; Gell. 6, 6, 2: id. 17, 1, 4.

imprōprĭĕtas (inpr.), ātis, *f.* [id.] *Improperly, improper use* (post-Aug.): verbi, Gell. 1, 22 *fin.*

im-prŏprĭus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; proprius] *Not befitting a thing, unsuitable, improper* (post-Aug.): nec improprium nec inusitatum nomen, Quint. 8, 4, 16; cf., improprium cognomen, Pl. 37, 8, 37; so, verba, Quint. 8, 3, 57: tropus maxime improprius, id. 8, 6, 37.—As *Subst.:* **improprium,** ii, *n. That which is faulty, a faulty thing: Sing.:* ei (proprietati) contrarium est vitium; id apud nos *improprium*, *ἄκυρον* apud Græcos vocatur, quale est: *Tantum sperare dolorem*, Quint. 8, 2, 3: sciamus, nihil ornatum esse, quod sit improprium, id. 8, 3, 15; so, id. 1, 5, 46.—*Plur.:* Quint. 1, 8, 13; id. 2, 5, 10; id. 10, 3, 20; id. 12, 10, 42.

im-prōpugnātus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; propugnatus] *Not defended, undefended:* civitas, Amm. 29, 6; so, id. 26, 5.

improspecte (inpr.), *adv.* [improspectus] (Prop., *Without looking forward;* hence, fig.), *Improvidently:* Jephte improspecte voverat, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 23; so, satis improspecte, Tert. Anim. 24.

im-prospectus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; prospectus] *Not seen from afar, unseen:* Ætna, Sev. Carm. Ætn. 339.

im-prosper (inpr.), ĕra, erum, *adj.* [2. in; prosper] *Unfortunate, unprosperous* (post-Aug.): *Abs.:* fortuna, Tac. A. 3, 24: moles insidiarum, id. ib. 14, 65: multa claritudine generis sed improspera, id. ib. 4, 44.—With *Dat.:* dicturus id, quod esset improsperum reipublicæ, Schol. Vet. ad C. Mil. 38, in Class. Auct. 2, p. 120 Mai.

imprōspĕre (inpr.), *adv.* [improsper] *Unfortunately:* cessit improspere, Col. 1, 1, 16; so, Tac. A. 1, 8; Gell. 9, 9, 12. **‡improspicuus** *ἀπερίβλεπτος*, Gloss. Græc. Lat.

im-prōtectus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; protectus] *Uncovered, undefended, unprotected* (post-class.): ne improtectum Mesopotamiæ relinqueret latus, Amm. 21, 13; so, id. 31, 13: imparatus improtectusque, Gell. 13, 27 *fin.*; id. 7, 3, 44.

imprōvĭde (inpr.), *adv.* [improvidus, *no.* I. A. 2.] *Improvidently:* se in præceps dare, Liv. 27, 27; so, Col. 6, 17, 35.

imprōvĭdentĭa (inpr.), æ, *f.* [id.] *Want of foresight, improvidence* (post-class.): improvidentia sententias vertere, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 23.

im-prōvĭdus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; providus] (class.), **I.** *Act.: Not foreseeing:* **A.** Prop.: *Not anticipating:* With *Gen.:* improvidus futuri certaminis Romanus veniebat, Liv. 26, 39: improvida hujus mali civitas, Pl. 36, 3, 3.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** Of persons: *Improvident, inconsiderate: Abs.:* improvidi et negligentes duces, C. Att. 7, 20, 2: improvidi et credituli senes, id. Læl. 26, 100: improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere, Liv. 22, 19; C. Fam. 2, 16, 1: improvidas hominum mentes occupare, id. Lig. 6, 17; so, pectora, Virg. Æ. 2, 200: adolescens improvida ætate, C. Tusc. 5, 21, 62 *fin.*; so, ætas puerorum, Lucr. 1, 938; 4, 14.—With *Gen.:* (Vitellius) ignarus militiæ, improvidus consilii, Tac. H. 3, 56.—**2.** Of things: *Not taking care:* With *Inf.:* (hasta) sonat illa tremendum, Ac nimio jactu servasse improvida campi Distantis spatium propiorem transvolat hostem, Sil. 4, 284. **II.** *Pass.: Not foreseen* or *observed, unforeseen, coming unawares, not anticipated:* tela, quæ et ipsa cæca et improvida feruntur, Pl. Ep. 4, 22, 5.

imprōvīse and **imprōvīso** (inpr.), *adv.* [improvisus] *On a sudden, unexpectedly: Improvise* (late Lat.): improvise necans incautos morte suprema, Tert. post. adv. Marc. 2, 12.—*Improviso* (class.): is improviso filium inveni tamen (for which shortly before, *ex improviso* filium inveni), Plaut. Rud. 4, 5, 6: same homini præter opinionem improviso incidi, C. 2 Verr. 2, 74, 182: improviso eos in castra irrupisse, id. Div. 1, 24, 50: tantum adest boni improviso, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 44: quum mihi nihil improviso evenisset, C. Rep. 1, 4; id. Att. 15, 1, A. 1: scalæ improviso subitusque apparuit ignis, Virg. Æ. 12, 576; id. ib. 8, 524.

im-prōvīsus (inpr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; provisus] *Not foreseen, unforeseen, unexpected* (class.), **I.** Gen.: **A.** Of persons: pelagoque remenso Improvisi aderunt, Virg. Æ. 2, 182: cunctisque repente Improvisus ait, *i. e. unexpectedly, suddenly*, id. ib. 1, 595.—**B.** Of things: sapienti nihil improvisum accidere potest, nihil inopinatum, nihil omnino novum, C. Tusc. 4, 15, 37; so, id. 2 Verr. 2, 28, 69; and, id. de Or. 1, 22, 103: unde iste amor tam improvisus ac tam repentinus? id. Agr. 2, 22, 60: quum tot bella subito atque improvisa nascantur, id. Font. 15, 32: mala, id. Tusc. 3, 14, 30; so, improvisior pestis, Tac. A. 2, 47: castella munita improviso adventu capta, C. Fam. 2, 10, 3: pericula, id. Mur. 27, 55: vis leti, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 19: species, id. Ep. 1, 6, 11.—As *Subst.:* **improvisum,** i, *n. Something unforeseen, an unexpected circumstance:* dux sibi delectos retinuerat ad improvisa, *i. e. for sudden emergencies*, Tac. H. 5, 16. **II.** Esp.: De or (less freq.) ex improviso, adverbially, *Unexpectedly: de improviso:* quasi de improviso respice ad eum, Ter. And. 2, 5, 6; cf. Trabea in C. Tusc. 4, 31, 67; and, C. Rosc. Am. 52, 151; cf. also Cæs. B. C. 2, 6; so, Ter. And. 2, 2, 23; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 40; id. Ad. 3, 3, 53; id. ib. 4, 4, 1; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 44; id. Cæs. B. G. 2, 3; id. ib. 5, 22; id. ib. 5, 39; id. ib. 6, 3, et sæp.—*Ex improviso:* ex improviso filiam inveni meam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 5, 2; C. 2 Verr. 1, 43, 112.

☞ *Adv.*, in two forms, improviso and (post-class.) improvise.

im-prūdens (inpr.), entis, *adj.* [2. in; prudens] **I.** Prop.: *Not foreseeing, not anticipating* or *expecting; unaware of, without perceiving* or *noticing* (class.): *Abs.:* equites missi nocte iter conficiunt, imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Cæs. B. C. 2, 38; cf. id. ib. 2, 6; and, equites imprudentibus omnibus de improviso advolasse, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36, 3; cf. also Cæs. B. G. 3, 29; so, id. B. C. 2, 3; id. B. G. 5, 15: hæc omnia imprudente L. Sulla facta esse certe scio, C. Rosc. Am. 8, 21: scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, qui me imprudente et invito excidit, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94; Quint. 6, 3, 23: plus hodie boni feci imprudens quam sciens ante hunc diem unquam, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 40; cf. id. Heaut. 4, 1, 20: probe horum facta imprudens depinxit senex, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 38: tu mihi imprudens M. Servilium prætorisse videris, C. Brut. 77, 269: qua (definitione) tu etiam imprudens utebare nonnunquam, id. Fin. 2, 2, 5: quod ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentium est, Quint. 12, 7, 8; id. 7, 1, 40: nunquam imprudentibus imber Obfuit, *i. e. unwarned*, Virg. G. 1, 373.—Of things: ne casu imprudentes suæ naves in classem adversariorum inciderent, Hirt. B. Afr. 11 *fin.*

II. Meton.: **A.** *Not knowing, unacquainted with, ignorant of:* **1.** With *Gen.:* **a.** Of persons: imprudentes legis, C. Inv. 2, 31, 95: religionis, Liv. 31, 14: maris, id. 34, 9: ætatum, Quint. 1, 1, 20.—**b.** Of things: frons tenera imprudensque laborum, *i. e. that has not experienced*, Virg. G. 2, 372: antiquitatis imprudens consuetudo, Col. 3, 18, 1.—**2.** With *Objective clause:* non imprudens usurum eum rabie, quâ, *etc.*, Curt. 8, 8.—**B.** Of persons: *Not wise, imprudent, inconsiderate, inadvertent* (post-Aug.): —*Comp.:* quidquid horum ab imprudentioribus fiet (fieri autem nisi ab imprudentibus non potest) negligendum, Sen. Const. Sap. 19: —*Sup.:* multa facit (sapiens), quæ ab imprudentissimis not æque fieri videmus, aut peritius, aut exercitatius, Sen. Ep. 90, *med.*—**2.** Of things: *Imprecident, rash:* non imprudens consilium, Petr. 8, 102.

imprudenter (inpr.), *adv.*: **A.** (acc. to imprudens, *no.* II. A.): *Ignorantly, out of ignorance, unknowingly:* etsi te nihil temere nihil imprudenter factum, judicaræ.n, Cæs. ap. C. Att. 10, 8, B, 1; C. Ac. 1, 6, 22: (Cæsarus) imprudenter etiam cum interemptus est, Vell. 1, 2, 1.—**B.** (acc. to imprudens, *no.* II. B.):

Imprudently, inconsiderately, unwisely: si quid aunce de Romanis cogitabis, non imprudenter feceris, si me celaris, Nep. Hann. 2, 6: etsi te nihil temere, nihil imprudenter facturum, judicaram, *etc.*, Cæs. in C. Att. 10, 8, B. *init.*—*Comp.:* ad flammam accessit imprudentius, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 103.

imprudentĭa (inpr.), æ, *f.* [imprudens] **A.** (acc. to imprudens, *no.* II. A.): *Want of knowledge, ignorance:* propter imprudentiam, ut ignoscerētur, petiverunt . . . . ignoscere imprudentiæ dixit, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 4, 27 *sq.*; so, id. ib. 5, 3; id. ib. 7, 29; id. B. C. 3, 112; cf. Ter. Eun. prol. 27: imprudentia est, quum scisse aliquid is, qui aguntur, negatur, C. Inv. 2, 31, 95: id. ib. 1, 27, 41: locorum, Petr. 79: inculcamus per imprudentiam sæpe etiam minus usitates (versus in oratione), sed tamen versus, *out of ignorance, unaware*s, C. Or. 56, 189; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 53.—**B.** (acc. to Imprudens, *no.* II. B.): *Want of consideration, inconsiderateness, inadvertency, imprudence:* quod sæpe per imprudentiam fit, *i. e. through imprudence*, C. 2 Verr. 2, 23, 57: animadvertebat nisi id fecisset, totum exercitum propter prætorum imprudentiam insciitamque belli periturum, Nep. Epam. 7, 4: quomodo prudentia esset, nisi foret contra imprudentia, Gell. 6, 1, 4.: imprudentia teli emissi brevius propriis verbis exponi non potuit, *i. e. too great haste in throwing missiles, not taking proper aim*, id. de Or. 3, 39, 158.

im-pūbes (inp.) (*Nom.*, impubis. Pl. 23, 7, 64, § 130), ĕris and is (the latter form poet. and in post-Aug. prose), *adj.* [2. in; pubes] **I. Gen.:** **A. Prop.:** Of persons: *Not having attained to manhood, below the age of puberty, under age, youthful, beardless:* filium ejus impuberem in carcere necatum esse dixit, C. Cat. 4, 6, 13: qui de servis liberisque omnibus ad impuberes supplicium sumit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 14 *fin.*; so, Suet. Claud. 27; id. Ner. 35; id. Dom. 10: puer impubes, Ov. P. 2, 239: puer impubis, Pl. 23, 1, 64: comitemque impubis Iuli, Virg. Æ. 5, 546: impubem pubescere, Lucr. 5, 672: nec impubem parentes Troilen flevere semper, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 15: capillus impubium impositus, Pl. 28, 4, 9: solet hoc in usu observari, ut impuberes non torqueantur; terreri tantum solent, et habena vel ferula cædi, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 32.—**B. Fig.:** Of things: corpus, Hor. Epod. 5, 13: malæ, Virg. Æ. 9, 751: anni, Ov. M. 9, 417. **II.** Esp.: *In a state of celibacy:* qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem, Cæs. B. G. 6, 21.

im-pūbescens (inp.), entis, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; pubesco] *Growing to maturity:* cortex (caprifici) impubescens, Pl. 23, 7, 64, § 130: dub.

im-pūdens (inp.), entis, *adj.* [2. in; pudens] *Without shame, shameless, impudent* (class.). **I.** Prop.: Of persons: probus improbum (fraudasse dicatur), pudens impudentem, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: statuite exemplum impudenti, date pudori præmium, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 6: id. Men. 5, 1, 10: quid illæc impudente audacias? id. Am. 2, 2, 186: C. Fam. 5, 12, 3: impudens liqui patrios Penates. **Impudens Orcum moror, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 49** *sq.*: —*Comp.:* ut quum impudens fuisset in facto, tum impudentior videretur, si negaret, C. 2 Verr. 2, 78, 191. **II.** Fig.: Of things: O hominis impudentem audaciam! Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 13: Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 72: os impudens, id. Eun. 5, 1, 22; so, os, id. ib. 3, 5, 49: impudens mendacium! C. Clu. 69, 198: actio, Quint. 11, 1, 29.—*Comp.:* te quidem edepol nihil est impudentius, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 39:—*Sup.:* impudentissima oratio, Ter. And. 3, 1, 10: impudentissimum nomen, C. Fragm. ap. Non. 327, 6: aste Bibuli impudentissimas literas, id. Att. 7, 2, 6.

impūdenter (inp.), *adv.* [impudens] *Shamelessly, impudently:* nimis hæc impudenter negas, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 62; so, id. Rud. 4, 3, 38; Ter. And. 4, 4, 16; C. 2 Verr. 2, 54, 134; id. Lael. 22, 82; id. Fam. 5, 12, 2.—*Comp.:* *batuit*, impudenter (dicitur); *depsuit*, multo impudentius, C. Fam. 9, 22, 4.—*Sup.:* ut homo impudentissime mentiretur, C. 2 Verr. 4, 7, 16.

impūdentĭa (inp.), æ, *f.* [impudens] *Shamelessness, impudence* (class.): qui illius impudentiam norat et duritudinem, Cato in Gell. 17, 2, 20; Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 52: impudentia atque audacia fretus, C. Fl. 15, 35; id. de Or. 1, 38, 172: nam volitare in foro, *etc.* . . . quum omnino, quid suum, quid alienum sit, ignoret, insignis est impudentiæ, id. ib. 1, 38, 173; so, Cæs. B. C. 3, 20; C. Or. 71, 238 *fin.*

‡ **impūdicātus** stupratus, impudicus factus, Fest. p. 109 Müll.

impūdice (inp.), *adv.* [impudicus] Tert. Idol. 2: impudicissime et obscenissime vixit, Eutr. 8, 22.

impūdicĭtia (inp.), æ, *f.* [impudicus] **I.** Gen.: *Unchasteness, immodesty, lewdness*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 159; Pers. 2, 2, 11; Tac. A. 5, 3; Gell. 18, 3, 1; Ulp. Dig. 1, 6, 2; Tert. Spect. 17. **II.** Esp.: Of pederasty, Suet. Cæs. 52; id. Aug. 71; id. Vesp. 13: memini illum (quum libertinum reum defenderet, cui objiciebatur, quod patroni concubinus fuisset) dixisse: Impudicitia in ingenuo crimen est, in servo necessitas, in liberto officium, Sen. 4 præf. Controv. Excerpt. *fin.*

im-pūdīcus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; pudicus] **I.** Gen.: *Shameless, impudent* (very rare): O facinus impudicum! Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 62. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Unchaste, immodest, lewd* (the predom. signif. of the word): omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique, C. Cat. 2, 10, 23; so, intolerabile est servire impuro, impudico, effeminato, id. Phil. 3, 5, 12: mulieres, id. Cat. 2, 5, 10: impudicus digitus, *i. e. the middle finger* (as resembling the membrum virile), Mart. 6, 70, 5:—*Comp.:* osculando impudicior, Plaut. Cure. 1, 1, 51:—*Sup.:* et consul et impudicissimus, C. Phil. 2, 28, 70.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *Violated:* si fur veneris, impudicus ibis, Auct. Priap. 60. —**2.** *Disgusting, filthy:* odor impudicus urcei, Mart. 12, 32, 16.

impugnātio (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impugno] *An attack, assault* (very rare; prps. ἅπαξ εἰρημ.): C. Att. 4, 3, 3.

impugnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *An assailant:* Caulonis impugnatores, Liv. 27, 15 Grut.; al. oppugnatores. **II.** Fig.: *A foe, enemy, calumniator:* volumus impugnatores ejus legitimâ pœnâ percellere, Cassiod. Var. 1, 9.

1. impugnātus (inp.), a, um, *P.* of impugno.

2, im-pugnātus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; pugnatus] *Not attacked, unassailed:* turpe est rhetori, si quid in malâ causâ destitutum atque impugnatum relinquat, Gell. 1, 6, 4.

im-pugno (inp.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (α) (β); pugno] **I.** Prop.: Milit. *t. t.:* *To fight against* a person or thing, *to attack, assail* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.:* terga hostium, Liv. 3, 70: Syracusæ a cive impugnatæ sunt (for which, shortly after, oppugnari), Just. 22, 2.—**B.** *Abs.:* nostri redintegratis viribus acrius impugnare cœperunt, Cæs. B. G. 3, 26; Just. 38, 4. **II.** Fig.: **A.** With personal objects: *To attack, assail, oppose, impugn:* qui (Scaurus) tametsi a principio acerrime regem (Jugurtham) impugnaverat, tamen, *etc.*, Sall. J. 29, 2: cujus vel præcipuâ operâ Bibulum impugnaverat, Suet. Cæs. 21; cf. C. Fam. 3, 12, 1: veneficiis et devotionibus impugnari, Suet. Cal. 3. —**B.** With thimgas objects: *To attack, assail, oppose:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* morbum, Pl. 26, 12, 76, § 123: filii caput palam, id. 11, 1, 62: dignitatem alicujus, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 439, 3: sententiam, Tac. H. 4, 8: meritum et fidem, Ov. M. 5, 151: finitionem alterius, Quint. 7, 3, 22: nostra, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 89.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.:* quæ in aliis litibus impugnarunt, *etc.*, Quint. 2, 17, 40.—**3.** *Abs.:* quum illis id tempus impugnandi detur, C. Quint. 2, 8.

impulsio (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [impello] (*A pushing against*; hence), **I.** Prop.: Externally: *Pressure* or *influence:* omnis coagmentatio corporis vel calore vel frigore vel aliquâ impulsione vehementi labefactatur et frangitur, C. Univ. 5. **II.** Fig.: Internally: **A.** *An incitement, instigation to* anything: ad hilaritatem, C. de Or. 3, 53, 205; so, Quint. 9, 1, 31; id. 9, 2, 3.—**B.** *An impulse, sudden transport of passion, vehement affection:* "*impulsio* est, quæ sine cogitatione per quandam affectionem animi fit cum aliquid hortatur, ut amor, iracundia, ægritudo," C. Inv. 2, 5, 17: accusatorquum impulsione aliquid factum esse dicet, id. ib. 2, 5, 19.

impulsor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [impello] *One who incites* or *instigates, an inciter, instigator* (rare, but class.): quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor profectionis meæ, approbator certe fuisti, C. Att. 16, 7, 2; so, se auctores et impulsores et socios habuisse sceleris illius eos viros, quibus, *etc.*, id. Vatin. 10, 24; id. Prov. Cons. 8, 18; cf., me impulsore, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 21; so, id. Eun. 5, 6, 18: pravi, Tac. H. 4, 68.

‡ **impulstrix** (inp.), icis, *f.* [impulsor; analog. with defenstrix, assestrix, possestrix, tonstrix, *etc.*] *She who instigates*, acc. to Non. 150, 20.

1. impulsus (inp.), a, um, *P.* of impello,

2. impulsus (inp.), ūs, *m.* [impello] (class.; most freq. in the *Abl. Sing.*) **I.** Prop.: Externally: **A.** Gen. (acc. to impello, *no.* I. A.): *A pushing, thrusting, or striking against:* impulsu scutorum, *i. e. the striking of the swords upon shields previous to an attack*, C. Cæcin. 15, 43: orbium, id. Rep. 18 *init.*—**B.** Esp. (acc. to impello, *no.* I. B. 1.): **1.** *A putting in motion, moving, movement:* flexuoso corporum impulsu utuntur, Pl. 9, 20, 37, § 73.—**2.** *A pressure, shock, impulse:* turbæ, Suet. Galb. 18 *init.*: velorum, *i. e. impulse communicated to a vessel by means of sails*, Pl. 2, 97, 99, § 218: quæ (natura) a primo impulsu moveatur, C. Rep. 6, 25 *fin.*: is ardor non alieno impulsu, sed sua sponte movetur, id. N. D. 2, 12, 32: ventus qui inferiora repentinis impulsibus quatit, App. de Mundo, p. 62. **II.** Fig.: Internally: **A.** *Incitement, instigation* (class.): ubi duxere impulsu vostro, vestro impulsu easdem exigunt, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 45; cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 65: ipsos non negare, ad hæc bona Chrysogonum accessisse impulsu suo, C. Rosc. Am. 37, 107; id. 2 Verr. 2, 66, 161: impulsu patrum, id. Rep. 2, 10: ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret, Cæs. B. G. 5, 25; C. Rep. 6, 26:—oratio pondere modo et impulsu prœlinatur, Quint. 9, 1, 20: temeritatis subiti et vehementes impulsus, Val. Max. 9, 8.—**B.** *An inward impulse, sudden transport of passion, vehement affection:* qui simili impulsu aliquid commiserint, C. Inv. 2, 5, 19.

im-pulvĕrĕus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; pulvereus] *Without dust*; fig.: incruentaque victoria, *i. e. without trouble, easy*, Gell. 5, 6, 21.

im-punctus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; punctus] *Without points* or *specks:* crystallum, *i. e. clear*, App. M. 2, p. 123.

impūne (inp.), *adv.* [impunis] (archaic orthogr. impœne, Cato in Front. Ep. ad Anton. Aug. 1, 2 *fin.* ed. Mai.), **I.** Prop.: *Without punishment, without fear of punishment, without harm, with impunity:* ita inductum est male facere impœne, bene facere non impœne licere, Cato, l. l.: aliquid facere, Enn. Ann. 1, 123: optimum est facere (injuriam), impune si possis, C. Rep. 3, 14: id Sextilius factum negabat, poterat autem impune, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: aliquem occidere, id. Leg. 1, 15, 42: quum multos libros surripuisset nec se impune laturum putaret, anfugit, *i. e. would come off unpunished*, id. Fam. 13, 77, 3; in the same signif., id. Att. 1, 16, 13; cf., non impune tamen scelus hoc simit esse Lyæus, Ov. M. 11, 67; so likewise, siquidem istuc impune habueris, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 18; and id. ib. 5, 2, 13; cf., neque tantum maleficium impune habendum, *i. e. to be left unpunished*, Tac. A. 3, 70.—*Comp.:* crederem mihi impunius licere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 49: libertate usus est, quo impunius dicax esset, C. Quint. 3, 11; id. Deiot. 6, 18: in metu et periculo quum creduntur facilius, tum finguntur impunius, id. Div. 2, 27, 58.—*Sup.:* impunissime Tibi quidem hercle vendere hasce ædes licet, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 3, 2. **II.**

Meton.: *Without loss* or *danger, securely, safely:* majorum nostrorum labore factum est, ut impune in otio esse possemus, C. Agr. 2, 4, 9; id. de Or. 3, 47, 182: mercator ter et quater Anno revisens æquor Atlanticum Impune, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 15: (capellæ) Impune per nemus quærunt thyma, id. ib. 1, 17, 5; Virg. G. 2, 32; Pl. 18, 14, 36.

im-pūnis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in; pœna] *Without punishment, unpunished* (as an adj. very rare, and prps. only post-class.; but in the adv. freq. and quite class.): impunem me fore, App. M. 3, p. 132: mulier impunis redit, Sol. 27 *med.* (*al.* immunis).

impūnĭtas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [impunis] (class.), **I.** Prop.: *Omission of punishment, freedom* or *safety from punishment, impunity:* quis ignorat maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? C. Mil. 16, 43: quem si vicisset, habiturus esset impunitatem et licentiam sempiternam, id. ib. 31, 84: impunitatem alicui dare, id. Phil. 8, 32; id. Planc. 1, 3. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Fearless security, freedom, exemption:* quorum impunitas fuit non modo a judicio, sed etiam a sermone, id. Rab. Post. 10, 27: impunitatem desertoris petit, Quint. 7, 7, 6.—**B.** *Want* or *absence of restraint, licence, licentiousness:* quum tanta præsertim gladiorum sit impunitas, C. Phil. 1, 11, 27: impunitas peccatorum data videtur eis, qui ignominiam et infamiam ferunt sine dolore, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45; so, flagitiorum, id. Pis. 9, 21: mendaciorum, Pl. 37, 2, 11, § 41: superfluens juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia, C. Brut. 91, 316; so, crebrescebat licentia atque impunitas asyla statuendi, Tac. A. 3, 60.

impūnīte (inp.), *adv.* [impunitus] *With impunity:* alios in facinore gloriari, aliis ne dolere quidem impunite licere, Matius in C. Fam. 11. 28, 3: quo impunitius uxor ejus mœcharetur, Fest. s. v. NON OMNIBUS, p. 173, a. Müll.

im-pūnītus (inp.; also impœnitus; cf. impune), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; punitus] (class.), **I.** Prop.: *Unpunished, free from punishment:* injuriam inultam impunitamque dimittere, C. 2 Verr. 5, 58, 149; cf. id. Div. in Cæcil. 16, 53: tibi vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18; id. 2 Verr. 4, 30, 68: scelera, id. Off 2, 8, 28: furta omnia fuisse licita et impunita (*al.* impœnita), Gell. 11, 18.—*Comp.:* quo impunitior sit, Liv. 3, 50 *med.*: qui tu impunitior illa.... obsonia captas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 105.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Free from danger* or *harm, safe, secure:* rerum libertas, C. de Or. 1, 52, 226.—**B.** *Unrestrained, excessive:* mendacium, C. Planc. 12, 30.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

impūrātus (inp.), a, um, **I.** *P.* of impuro. **II.** *Pa.: Morally defiled;* hence, in gen., *infamous, abominable, abandoned, vile:* impuratus me ille ut etiam irrideat? *that vile wretch,* Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 64; so, id. ib. 5, 7, 69: belua, as a term of reproach, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 59:—*Sup.:* scio probiorem hanc esse quam te, impuratissime, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 46: impuratissima capita, App. M. 8, p. 221.

☞ *Comp.* prob. not in use.

impūre (inp.), *adv.* [impurus, *no.* II.], *Impurely, basely, shamefully, vilely:* impure vivere, C. Fin. 3, 11, 38: multa facere impure, id. de Div. 1, 29, 6: —*Sup.:* impurissime hæc nostra fortuna despecta est, C. Att. 9, 12, 2.

☞ *Comp.* prob. not in use.

im-purgābilis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in; purgabilis, (Prop., *That cannot be cleansed;* hence, Fig.), *Inexcusable:* crimen, Amm. 22, 3.

impūritas (inp.), ātis, *f.* [impurus] *Une eanness* (in a moral sense), *pollution, impurity:* quum omnes impuritates pudicæ in domo quotidie susciperes, C. Phil. 2, 3, 6.

impūrĭtĭa (inp.), æ, *f.* [id.] = impuritas, *Uncleanness, vileness, impurity:* trecentis versibus Tuas impuritias traloqui nemo potest, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 7.

impūro (inp.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1, *v. a.* [impurus] (Prop., *To make unclean;* Fig.) *To render impure, to defile* (anteclass. and post-Aug.): utrum illum pecunia purum effecit, an ipse pecuniam impuravit? Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*

im-purpurātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; purpura] *Adorned* or *ornamented with purple:* hic clavus, id est, impurpurata vestis, Charis. p. 19 P.

im-pūrus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; purus] **I.** Prop.: *Unclean, filthy, foul* (very rare): impuræ matris prolapsus ab alvo, Ov. Ib. 223. **II.** Fig. (class.): *Unclean* (in a moral sense), *impure, defiled, filthy, infamous, abandoned, vile:* **A.** Of living beings: impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 38: in his gregibus omnes aleatores, omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique versantur, C. Cat. 2, 10, 23: persona illa lutulenta, impura, invisa, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: O hominem impurum! Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 29; C. Læl. 16, 59: cum impuris atque immanibus adversariis decertare, id. Rep. 1, 5: (dux) audax, impurus, id. ib. 1, 44: impurus et sceleratus, id. Att. 9, 15 *fin.*: erat hic Corinthia anus haud impura, *i. e. tolerably decent,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 16; so, h. mo haud impurus, id. Eun. 2, 2, 4.—*Comp.:* quis illo qui maledicit impurior? C. Phil. 3, 6, 15.—*Sup.:* omnium non bipedum solum, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 18, 48.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: lingua, Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*: animus, Sall. C. 15, 4: mores, Cat. 108, 2: adulterium, id. 66, 84: historia, Ov. Tr. 2, 416: medicamina, *i. e.* venena, Flor. 2, 20: quid impurius, quam retinuisse talem (adulteram), Quint. 9, 2, 80.

impūtātĭo (inp.), ōnis, *f.* [imputo] *An account, a charge* (post-class.): ut explorari possit, imputationes probe an improbe referantur, Callistr. Dig. 35, 1, 80: imputationum summæ, Cassiod. Var. 12, 5.

impūtātīvus (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] (Prop., *Charging;* fig.) *imputative, accusatory* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

impūtātor (inp.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A reckoner* (post-Aug.); fig.: beneficii, *i. e. one who reckons his benefits highly, thinks much of them,* Sen. Ben. 2, 16 *med.*

1. **imputatus** (inp.), a, um, *P.* of imputo.

2. **impŭtātus** (inp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; putatus] *Unpruned, untrimmed:* vinea, Hor. Epod. 16, 44: buxus, Pl. 17, 21, 35, § 163.

im-pŭto (inp.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (ζ); puto] **I.** Prop.: *To bring into the reckoning, enter into the account, to reckon, charge* (not ante-Aug.): villici longe plus imputant seminis jacti quam quod severint, Col. 1, 7 *fin.*: sumptus alicui ... vintica et vecturas, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 15: in quartam hereditatis imputantur res, quas jure hereditario capit, Mæcian. ib. 35, 2, 90; so, hæc in numerum trium tutelarum, Paul. ib. 23, 2, 61.

II. Fig. (post-Aug.): **A.** *To set down into the account, to reckon, attribute* as a merit or a fault to one's self or another: fatum dies imputat, Sen. de Ira 3, 42; cf. Mart. 5, 20, 13: hoc non imputo in solutum, Sen. Ep. 8 *fin.*: gaudent muneribus, sed nec data imputant, nec accepta obligantur, Tac. G. 21.—**B.** *To make a boast of, to take credit to one's self:* noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi, Phædr. 1, 22, 8; cf. Sen. Tranq. 6; and, huic (Masinissæ) imputari victum Hannibalem, huic captum Syphacem, huic Carthaginem deletam, Just. 38, 6: alii transeunt quædam imputantque quod transeant, Pl. Ep. 8, 21, 4; cf. Suet. Tib. 53.—*Abs.:* ipsum sibi cripere tot beneficiorum occasiones, tam numerosam obligandi imputandique materiam, Pl. Pan. 39, 3: quum quidam crimen ultro fatenter, nonnulli etiam imputarent, *made a merit of it,* Suet. Ner. 36.—**C.** *To charge, ascribe, impute to one* (for the Ciceron. assignare, ascribere): sævit enim naturamque objectat et imputat illis, *charges upon them (his son's fate),* Ov. M. 2, 400: mortem senioribus imputat annis, id. ib. 15, 470; Vell. 2, 23, 4: an ei cædes imputanda sit, a quo jurgium cœpit? Quint. 5, 10, 72: suum exsilium rei publicæ imputaturus, Sen. Ep. 86: prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, Tac. Agr. 27: alicui moras belli aut causas rebellandi, id. ib. 34; so, id. H. 4, 14 *fin.*: culpam nostram illi, Pl. 18, 1, 1, § 2: et tibi scilicet, qui requisisti, imputabis, si digna ne epistola quidem videbuntur, id. Ep. 6, 10, 20: sibi imputent cur minus idoneum fidejussorem acceperint, Ulp. Dig. 42, 7, 1.—**D.** *To make a present of to any one, to dedicate to any one, to give, present, devote, bestow, assign:* imputet ipse deus nectar mihi, flet acetum, Mart. 12, 48, 13; so, otia parva nobis, id. 4, 83, 2; and, hoc solum erit certamen, quis mihi plurimum imputet, Tac. H. 1, 38.

im-putresco (inp.), trui, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a: putresco] *To rot, putrefy in* any thing: et quum imputruit oleo mus, Col. 6, 17, 5.

im-putrĭbilis (inp.), e, *adj.* [2. in; putresco] *Not liable to decay, incorruptible* (late Lat.): ligna, Hier. Ep. 64, 9; so, Aug. Psalm. 95; id. Civ. D. 21, 7.

imputrĭbĭlĭter (inp.), *adv.* [imputribilis] *Incorruptibly:* Aug. Ep. 32 ad Paul.

imŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [imus] *The lowest:* imula oricilla, Cat. 25, 2 (for which, auricula *infima,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 4).

imus, a, um, v. inferus.

1. **in** (archaic endo and indu, freq. in ante-class. poets; cf. Enn. in Gell. 12, 4; in Macr. S. 6, 2; Lucil. in Lact. 5, 9, 20; Lucr. 2, 1095; id. 5, 103; id. 6, 891, et sæp.), *prep. c. Abl.* and *Acc.* [akin to Sanscr. ni, Greek ἐν and εἰς, Goth. ana, Germ. an and in, Engl. in; cf. Bopp Gloss. Sanscr. p. 8, b.] Denotes either rest within or motion into a place or thing; opp. to ex, which indicates a coming out from within a thing. **I.** With *Abl.*: **A.** Prop.: Of space: With verbs of rest: *In, within* a place or thing: **1.** Gen.: aliorum fructus in terra est, aliorum et extra, Pl. 19, 4, 23: alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem et locum, C. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: eo in rostris sedente susait Servilium legem Crassus, id. Brut. 43, 161: qui sunt cives in eadem re publica, id. Rep. 1, 32 *fin.*: facillimam in ea republica esse concordiam, in qua idem conducat omnibus, id. ib.: T. Labienus ex loco superiore, quæ res in nostris castris gererentur, conspicatus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 26: quod si in scena, id est in concione verum valet, *etc.*, C. Læl. 26, 97: quæ in foro palam Syracusis gesta sunt, id. 2 Verr. 2, 33, 81: plures in eo loco sine vulnere quam in prœlio aut fuga intereunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 35: tulit de cæde, quæ in Appia via facta esset, C. Mil. 6, 15; so, in via fornicata, Liv. 22, 36: vigebat in illa domo mos patrius et disciplina, C. de Sen. 11, 37: copias in castris continent, *in, within,* Cæs. B. C. 1, 66: quum in angusto quodam pulpito stans diceret, Quint. 11, 3, 30: se ac suos in vehiculo conspici, Liv. 5, 40.

2. Esp.: **a.** With names of places: omnes se ultro sectari in Epheso memorat mulieres, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 182: heri aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piræo, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 1: navis et in Caieta nobis et Brundisii, C. Att. 8, 3, 6: complures (naves) in Hispali faciendas curavit, Cæs. B. C. 2, 18: cæsos in Marathone ac Salamine, Quint. 12, 10, 24: in Beronice, urbe Troglodytarum, Pl. 2, 73, 75.

b. Of that *in* which a person equips himself, or *with* which he is clad, has on him, *etc.*: (α) Of dress: *In, with:* modo in crepidis vel cothurnis, modo in speculatoria caliga, Suet. Cal. 52: in Persico et vulgari habitu, Curt. 3, 3, 4: ne vagus in laxa pes tibi pelle natet, Ov. A. A. 1, 516: sive erit in Tyriis, id. ib. 2, 297: in Coïs, id. ib. 2, 298.—(β) Of garlands *Arrayed in, encircled with:* quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa Perfusus liquidis urget odoribus Grato, Pyrrha, sub antro? Hor. Od. 1, 5, 1: an tu me in viola putabas aut in rosa dicere? C. Tusc. 5, 26, 73: tum ipsum (*sc.* Regulum), quum vigiliis et fame cruciaretur, clamat virtus beatiorem fuisse, quam potantem in rosa Thorium, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65.—(γ) Of armour: *In, with, under:* legiones in

armis excubare jubet, Cæs. B. G. 7, 11: patriis ad Trojam missus in armis, Virg. Æ. 3, 335: quantus in armis Ille meis, Grat. Cynag. 328. — (δ) Of both armour and dress: horridus in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursæ, Virg. Æ. 5, 37. — (ε) Of bonds, *etc.*: in vinculis et catenis esse, Liv. 6, 16: Pleminium in catenis Romam miserunt, id. 29, 21 *fin.*

c. *Prægn.*: bibere in ossibus captum, *To drink out of skulls that which was in them; i. e. to make drinking cups out of human skulls*, Flor. 3, 4, 2.

B. Fig.: **1.** Of the mind: *In.*: si nihil esset in eo (*sc.* animo) nisi id, ut per cum viveremus, C. Tusc. 1, 24, 56: istum exhersdare in animo habebat, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: nobis erat in animo Ciceronem ad Cæsarem mittere, id. Fam. 14, 11: quum ab Athenis proficisci in animo habebat, Serv. in id. lib. 4, 12 *init.*: in mente est mihi dormire, Petr. S. 21.—**2.** Of the disposition, character, faculties, *etc.*: *In.*: lex est ratio insita in natura, C. Leg. 1, 6, 18: in his moribus, Quint. 2, 6, 3: nihil unquam audivi, quod non in memoria mea penitus insederit, id. de Or. 2, 28, 122.

C. Meton.: **1.** Of local relations: **a.**: *Of a written document, book*, etc.: *In.*: in altera epistola diem non adscribis, C. Att. 3, 23 *init.*: quod antiquior dies in tuis fuisset adscripta literis, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3. § 8: allata est epistola, in qua omnia perscripta erant, Nep. Pelop. 3, 2: quod autem in illis libris feci, qui sunt de natura *Deorum*, itemque in iis, quos de Divinatione edidi, ... id, in hac disputatione, *de Fato*, casus quidam, ne facerem, impedivit, C. Fat. 1, 1: sed ut in Catone Majore. . . . . Catonem induxi senem disputantem, id. Læl. 1, 4: in Originibus dixit Cato, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 4, 2, 3: quod in Andria familiaris meus dicit, id. Læl. 24, 89: ut ait Statius noster in Synephebis, id. Sen. 7, 24: idem et in Timæo dicit et in Legibus, id. N. D. 1, 12, 30. — **b.** (= *coram*): *In the presence of, before, in*: quæ in ore atque in oculis provinciæ gesta sunt, C. 2 Verr. 2, 33, 81: in oculis omnium sua furta atque flagitia defixurus sum, id. 1 Verr. 3, 7. — **c.** Of the warmth of the sun: *In.*: in sole ambulare, C. de Or. 2, 14, 60. — **d.** (= *super c. Abl.*): *Upon, on*: ipse coronam habebat unam in capite, alteram in collo, C. 2 Verr. 5, 11 *init.*: alligare scopas in asserculo, Cato R. R. 152: malo in illa tua sedecula sedere, quam in istorum sella curuli, C. Att. 4, 10: sedere in solio, id. Fin. 2, 21, 68: sedere in equo, id. 2 Verr. 5, 10, 27: sedere in leone, Pl. 35, 10, 36: in eo flumine pons erat, *on, over*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 5: ut contra omnes hostium copias in ponte unus assisteret, Cæs. B. G. 6, 10: in digitis, *on tiptoe*, Val. Fl. 4, 267: castra in limite locat, *on the rampart*, Tac. A. 1, 50. — **e.** *Among, with*, (= *inter*) (diff. from *no.* 3. b. ( ) below): Cæsaris in barbaris erat nomen obscurius, Cæs. B. C. 1, 61; cf., in ceteris nationibus, Cels. Præf. 1: qui in Brutiis præerat, Liv. 25, 16: in juvenibus, Quint. 11, 1, 32: in scortis: Sall. C. 7, 4.

2. Of time: **a.** Indicating its duration: *In, during, in the course of*: feci ego istæc itidem in adolescentia, *in my youth, when I was young*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 6: in tempore hoc, Ter. And. 4, 5, 24; cf., in hoc tempore, Tac. A. 13, 47; so, in tali tempore, Sall. C. 48, 5; Liv. 22, 35; id. 24, 28, et al.: in diebus paucis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 77: in brevi spatio, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 2; Suet. Vesp. 4: in qua ætate, C. Brut. 43 *fin.*; cf., in ea ætate, Liv. 1, 57: in omni ætate, C. de Sen. 3, 9: in ætate, qua jam Alexander orbem terrarum subexisset, Suet. Cæs. 7: qua (*sc.* Iphigenia) nihil erat in eo quidem anno natum pulchrius, *in the course of, during the year*, C. Off. 3, 23, 96 (*al.* eo quidem anno): nihil in vita se simile fecisse, id. 2 Verr. 3, 91, 213; cf., nihil in vita vidit calamitatis A. Cluentius, id. Clu. 6, 18; and, in tota vita inconstans, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: quo plebem in magistratu placidius tractarent, *during their tenure of office*, Sall. C. 33, 2: in prætura, Suet. Vesp. 15. — **b.** In tempore, *At the right* or *proper time, in time* (Cic. uses only tempore; v. tempus, *no.* II. A.): eccum ipsum video in tempore huc se recipere, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 24: ni politos equitesque in tempore subvenissent, Liv. 33, 5: spreta in tempore gloria interdum cumulatior redit, id. 2, 47: in tempore rebellaturi, Tac. A. 12, 50: atque adeo in ipso tempore eccum ipsum obviam, Ter. And. 3, 2, 52. — **c.** In præsentia and in præsenti, *At present, now, at this moment, under these circumstances*: sic enim mihi in præsentia occurrit, C. Tusc. 1, 8, 14: vestræ quidem cœnæ non solum in præsentia, sed etiam postero die jucundæ sunt, id. ib. 5, 35, 100: id quod unum maxime in præsentia desiderabatur, Liv. 21, 37: hæc ad te in præsenti scripsi, ut, *etc., for the present*, C. Fam. 2, 10, 4. — **d.** With *Gerunds* and *Fut. Pass. Participles*, to indicate duration of time, *In, during*: (α) With *Gerunds*: fit, ut distrahatur in deliberando animus, C. Off. 1, 3, 9; id. Fam. 2, 6, 2: vitiosum esse in dividendo partem in genere numerare, id. Fin. 2, 9, 26. — (β) With *Fut. Pass. Part.*: quod in literis dandis præter consuetudinem proxima nocte vigilarat, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: ne in quærendis suis pugnandi tempus dimitteret, Cæs. B. G. 2, 21: in agris vastandis incendiisque faciendis hostibus, *in laying waste*, id. ib. 5, 19: in excidenda Numantia, C. Off. 1, 22, 76: quum in immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, id. Or. 21, 74.

3. In other relations: **a.** Gen.: *In.*: in liberis custodiis habere, Sall. C. 47, 3; cf., in custodiis tenere, id. ib. 50, 4: in fuga, id. ib. 58, 16: in prælio, id. ib. 58, 17: in bello, id. ib. 2, 3: in facie vultuque, id. ib. 15 *fin.*: in aliquo honesto præsidio, C. 1. Verr. 3, 9: in acie, id. Font. 17, 38: id quod fuit in illo judicio invidiosissimum, id. Clu. 37, 103: in quo fortunæ varietas est animadversa, Nep. Tim. 4, 1.

b. Esp.: (α) Of circumstances, or any certain condition or situation in which a person is, or under which a thing takes place: *In, under*: qui magno in ære alieno majores etiam possessiones habent, C. Cat. 2, 8, 18: ut in amore et voluptatibus adolescentiam suam collocaret, id. Cœl. 17, 39: in animi contentione, id. ib.: Larinum in summo timore omnium cum armatis advolavit, id. Clu. 8, 25; cf., summa in sollicitudine ac timore Parthici belli, Cæs. B. C. 3, 31: qui non defendit nec obsistit, si potest, injuriæ, tam est in vitio, quam, *etc., is in the wrong, acts wrongly*, id. Off. 1, 7, 23; so, etsi hoc quidem est in vitio, dissolutionem naturæ tam valde perhorrescere, *is wrong*, id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: non sunt in eo genere tantæ commoditates corporis, id. ib. 4, 12, 29; cf., an omnino nulla sit in eo genere distinctio, id. Or. 61, 205: quum ex equitum et calonum fuga, quo in loco res esset, cognovissent, *in what situation* or *predicament*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 26; so, in eo enim loco res sunt nostræ, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 7, 35; cf. id. 37, 14: Drusus erat de prævaricatione absolutus in summa quatuor sententiis, *on the whole*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16; cf., et in omni summa, ut mones, valde me ad otium pacemque converto, id. ib. 3, 5, 5: horum (juvenum) inductio in parte simulacrum decurrentis exercitus erat: ex parte elegantioris exercitii quam militaris artis, *in part*, Liv. 44, 9; cf., quod mihi in parte verum videtur, Quint. 2, 8, 6; and, patronorum in parte expeditior, in parte difficilior interrogatio est, id. 5, 7, 22. — (β) To denote persons or things to whose circumstances or situation any thing is referred: *In the case of, with regard to, concerning*: dicebat Isocrates, se calcaribus in Ephoro, contra autem in Theopompo frenis uti solere, C. de Or. 3, 9, 36: hoc facere in eo homine consueverunt, cujus orationem approbant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 21: in illis, Sall. C. 51, 6: in furibus ærarii, id. ib. 52, 13: at non ille . . . . Achilles Talis in hoste fuit Priamo, Virg. Æ. 2, 540: videtis in tabella, *etc.*, C. Læl. 12, 41: ardere in illa, *to be deeply enamoured in her case*, i. e. *of her*, Ov. M. 8, 50: quanto melius fuerat in hoc promissum patris non esse servatum, C. Off. 3, 25, 94.

(γ) With *Abl.* of a verbal subst., or of an adj., to denote the condition or state in which any person or thing is: *In*: (α) With *Abl. of verbal Subst.*: Theseus in maximis fuit luctibus, C. Off. 2, 25, 94: diutius in hoc desiderio esse non possum, id. Læl. 27, 104: fateor enim me in tanta mœstitia fuisse, quanta, *etc.*, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: in eadem sum voluntate, id. Att. 11, 13, 4: antea fuisse in eadem opinione, id. Clu. 51, 142. — (β) With *Abl of adj.*: moderatio tuendæ libertatis in difficili est, Liv. 3, 65 *fin.*: quum exitus haud in facili essent, id. 3, 8: quum tibi in integro tota res esset, C. 2 Verr. 2, 40, 98: in incerto habere, Sall. C. 41, 1.

(δ) Of a subject of instruction, study, or education: *In.*: oratorem erudire in jure civili, C. de Or. 1, 59, 253: vehementissime exercere se in subitis dictionibus, id. ib. 1, 33, 152: quum in aliis rebus, tum studiosissime in dialectica exercebar, id. Brut. 90, 309: in arithmeticis satis exercitatus, id. Att. 14, 12: Epicurus in physicis totus est alienus, id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: ut facile intelligi posset pari modo superaturum omnes in cæteris artibus, Nep. Epam. 2, 2.

(ε) Of any pursuit, occupation, toil, engagement, *etc.*: *In.*: num Diogenem Stoicum coëgit in suis studiis obmutescere senectus, C. Sen. 7, 21: mirifice cepi voluptatem ex tua diligentia: quod in summis tuis occupationibus mihi tamen reipublicæ statum per te notum esse voluisti, *even in, notwithstanding your very great occupations*, or *most pressing engagements*, id. Fam. 3, 11, 4: in ea ipsa causa fuit eloquentissimus, id. Brut. 43, 160: vitæ cursum in labore corporis confiecre, id. Cœl. 17, 39: labor in negotiis, fortitudo in periculis, id. Manil. 11, 29: quid est quod in hoc tam exiguo vitæ curriculo, et tam brevi, tantis nos in laboribus exerceamus? id. Arch. 11, 28: qui operas in scriptura pro magistro dat, id. Fam. 13, 65: in ea (*sc.* arte) plus operæ laborisque consumpseras, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234.

(ζ) Of the possession, tenure, or administration of an office, dignity, magistracy, *etc.*: *In* (diff. from *no.* C. 2. a.): omnes, qui in magistratu erant, auctoritate anteibat, Nep. Chabr. 4, 1: in eo magistratu pari diligentia se præbuit Hannibal, ac, *etc.*, id. Hann. 7, 5.

(η) Of divisions: *In, on*: in altera parte erat æs alienum . . . in altera majores opes, Sall. C. 41, 2.

(θ) Of the commission of any deed: *In*; in maximo scelere tantis deprehensis civibus, Sall. C. 46, 2: in manifesto scelere, id. 2 Verr. 5, 43, 111: in maleficio, id. Inv. 2, 4, 14.

(ι) Of the contents or subject matter of any written document, *etc.*: *In*: quorum in fœderibus scriptum est, ne quis, *etc.*, C. Balb. 14, 32 *init.*: stultissimum est existimare omnia justa esse quæ scita sint in populorum institutis aut legibus, id. Leg. 1, 15, 42: quod in poematis usuvenit, id. Off. 3, 3, 15.

(κ) Esse, *etc.*, in aliquo *or* in aliqua re, to denote the person or thing in which any thing is or to whom or which it belongs: *In*: quanta auctoritas fuit in C. Metello; quanta in Atilio Calatino! C. Sen. 17, 61: manere in vita, in qua nihil insit, nisi propagatio miserrimi temporis, id. Fam. 5, 15, 3: superstitio, in qua inest timor inanis deorum, id. N. D. 1, 42, 118: quibus in rebus alicujus firma auctoritas videbitur interfuisse, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 16: in iis perniciosus est error, C. Læl. 22, 85: in quibusdam animus abjectior est, id. ib. 16, 59: has adversus copias spes omnis consistebat Datami in se, locique natura, Nep. Dat. 8, 3.

(λ) Quantum in aliquo est, *etc.*, *As far as lies in one's power, as much as depends on one*: nomen civium Rom., quantum in illis fuit, sustulerunt, C. Planc. 25, 61: in te, id. N. D. 3, 7 *init.*: quantum in nobis situm est, id. Arch. 1, 1.

(μ) With neutr. adjj. to form adverbial expressions: In toto: *Upon the whole, in general*: quidquamne me putas curare in toto, nisi, *etc.*, C. Att. 13, 20, 4.

(ν) To denote a multitude in or among which a person or thing is, *In*,

among: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, C. Leg. 2, 11, 26: peto ut eum complectare, diligas, in tuis habeas, id. Fam. 13, 78, 2; cf., in perditis et desperatis, id. ib. 13, 56: omnia quæ secundum naturam fiunt, sunt habenda in bonis, id. de Sen. 19, 71: dolor in maximis malis ducitur, id. Leg. 1, 11, 31; Liv. 27, 12.

II. With *Acc.*: **A.** Prop.: Of space: With verbs of motion: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Horizontally: *Into* or *within* a place or thing: influxit non tenuis quidem e Græcia rivulus in hanc urbem, C. Rep. 2, 19, 34: ibo in Piræeum, visamque ecquæ advenerit in portum ex Ephoso navis mercatoria, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2: se contulisse Tarquinios in urbem Etruriæ florentissimam, C. Rep. 2, 19, 34: remigrare in domum veterem e nova, id. Ac. 1, 4, 13: quum in sua rura venerunt, id. Tusc. 5, 35, 102: a te ipso missi in ultimas gentes, id. Fam. 15, 9: in Ubios (=in Ubiorum terram) legatos mittere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 11.—**b.** Motion in an upward direction: *Up to, to:* in cœlum ascendere, C. Læl. 23 *fin.*; id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: tanquam in aram confugitis ad deum, *up to the altar* (prps. *so as to be on its steps*), id. Tusc. 3, 10, 25. —**c.** Motion in a downward direction: *Into, down into:* (unda) nec prius absistit fessam oppugnare carinam, Quam velut in captæ descendat mœnia navis, Ov. M. 11, 532: Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso, id. ib. 1, 113: insui voluerunt in culeum vivos (parricidas), atque ita in flumen dejici, C. Rosc. Am. 25, 70: si se in mare dejecisset, Nep. Chab. 4, 3: in vallem decurrere, Cæs. B. G. 3, 2.

2. Esp.: **a.** With names of places: in Europam transire, Curt. 7, 8, 13: in Epirum venire, C. Att. 13, 25, 3: advenire in Epidaurum, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 6: in Ephesum advenit, id. Mil. 2, 1, 35: in Sicyonem abduxit, id. Pseud. 4, 6, 36: in Athenas misit, Quint. Decl. 333 in lem.—**b.** *Pregn.*: With verbs of rest, to denote going *into* or *to* a place, and then doing in it the action denoted by such verbs: ut liberos, uxores, suaque omnia in silvas deponerent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 19: duplam pecuniam in thesauros reponi, Liv. 29, 19: sororem et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18: prius me collocavi in arborem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 6: Darium quinto die in Ciliciam fore, Curt. 3, 5, 10: in medium agmen aderat, id. 7, 3, 17: multos hostes in Græciam remanere, Just. 2, 13, 6.

B. Fig.: *Into:* **1.** Of the mind: hæc mihi fere in mentem veniebant, Cic. N. D. 2, 67, 168: mihi solet in mentem venire illius temporis, id. Fam. 7, 3: Cæsar in animum induxerat, Sall. C. 54, 4: quod consules ut pronunciarent in animum inducere non possent, Liv. 27, 9.—**2.** Of the disposition, character, faculties, *etc.*: frequens imitatio transit in mores, Quint. 1, 11, 3: in memoriam redigere, C. Fam. 1, 9: in memoriam reducere, id. Inv. 1, 52, 98.

C. Meton.: **1.** Of local relations: **a.** Of mere direction towards a place: *Towards:* (*a*) Belgæ spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1: in orientem Germaniæ, in occidentem Hispaniæ obtenditur; Gallis in meridiem etiam inspicitur, Tac. Agr. 10: in lævum prona nixus sedet Inachus urna, Stat. Th. 2, 218: sursum in cælum conspicere, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 78. — (*β*) Strengthened by *versus:* castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos versus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 8 *fin.*: in Galliam versus movere, Sall. C. 56, 4: in Italiam versus, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 11.—**b.** (=*super c. Acc.*): *On, upon:* quum Galba pupillum pene in humeros suos extulisset, C. de Or. 1, 53, 228: in equuleum imponere, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 3: insilit in equum, Liv. 6, 7: in latus cubare, Cels. 2, 3 *init.*—**c.** Of extension in a certain direction: *In:* tres pedes in altitudinem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73: (silva) millibus amplius D in longitudinem patet, id. ib. 6, 28: regio dierum plus triginta in longitudinem, decem inter duo maria in latitudinem patens, Liv. 39, 59.

2. Of time: **a.** *Into:* dormiet in lucem, *i. e. far into the day*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 34: statim e somno, quem plerumque in diem extrahunt, lavantur, Tac. G. 22: sermonem in multam noctem produximus, C. Rep. Frgm. ap. Arus. Mers. p. 239 Lindem.: in multam noctem luxit, Suet. Tib. 74: si febris in noctem augetur, Cels. 7, 27: in multum diei, Liv. 27, 2: subito reliquit annum suum, seque in proximum annum transtulit, C. Mil. 9, 24.—**b.** *Until, till, up to:* (a) qui a matutino tempore duraverunt in occasum, Pl. 2, 31, 31: scritur (semen lini) a Cal. Octobr. in ortum aquilæ, Col. 2, 10, 7.—(b) Strengthened by *usque:* neque illi didicerunt hæc usque in senectutem, Quint. 12, 11, 20: in illum usque diem servati, id. 8, 3, 68: in serum usque patente cubiculo, Suet. Oth. 11: regnum trahat usque in tempora fato, Sil. 11, 392: usque in diem, qua assumptus erat, Vulg. Act. 1, 2.—**c.** *For:* (a) Gen.: inducias in triginta annos impetraverunt, Liv. 9, 37; so, id. 7, 20: nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem, *for ever*, C. Fam. 5, 15, 1: ad cœnam hominem invitavit in posterum diem, id. Off. 3, 14, 58: audistis auctionem constitutam in mensem Januarium, id. Agr. 1, 2, 4: solis defectiones itemque lunæ prædicuntur in multos annos, id. Div. 2, 6, 17: quatuor in horas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 189.—(b) Esp.: (*a*) In posterum *or* posteritatem: *For a later period, for the future:* sancit in posterum, ne quis, *etc.*, C. Cat. 4, 5, 10: res dilata est in posterum, id. Fam. 10, 12, 3; cf. *no.* (*β*).—(*β*) In præsens: *For the present, at present:* video quanta tempestas invidiæ nobis, si minus in præsens, at in posteritatem impendeat, C. Cat. 1, 9, 22; so, *Plur.*: in præsentia; id ægre in præsentia hi passi, Liv. 34, 27.—(*γ*) In futurum: *For time to come, for the future:* in futurum metum ceperunt, Liv. 34, 27: ingenti omnium et in præsens lætitia, et in futurum spe, id. 30, 17; Tac. H. 1, 71.—(*δ*) In perpetuum: *For ever, for all time:* quod eum tibi quæstoris in loco constitueras, idcirco tibi amicum in perpetuum fore putasti? C. 2 Verr. 1, 30, 77: oppidum omni periculo in perpetuum liberavit, id. Fam. 13, 4, 2.—(*ε*) In æternum: *For ever, always:* quæ (leges) non in tempus aliquod, sed perpetuæ utilitatis causa in æternum latæ sunt, Liv. 34, 6.—(*ζ*) In tempus: *For the particular time, for the occasion* (post-Aug.): ne urbs sine imperio esset, in tempus deligebatur, qui jus redderet, Tac. A. 6, 11: sensit miles in tempus conficta, statimque flagitavit, id. ib. 1, 37: nam antea subitariis gradibus, et scena in tempus structa, ludos edi solitos, id. ib. 14, 20.—(*η*) In diem: (*ά*) *For the present day only, for the day:* currus rogat ipse paternos Inque diem alipedum jus et moderamen equorum, Ov. M. 2, 48.—(*β́*) *For a definite, fixed,* or *appointed day:* fundum emere in diem, Nep. Att. 9, 5.—(*γ́*) *Day by day, daily, from day to day, every day:* in diem vivere, C. de Or. 2, 40, 169; id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33; so, *Plur.*: in diem rapto vivit, Liv. 22, 39: mutabilibus in diem causis, id. 31, 29; so, in dies (plur.), or as one word, indies, C. Top. 16, 62; Cæs. B. G. 3, 23; also, in dies singulos, C. Att. 5, 7; id. ib. 2, 22, 3; id. Cat. 1, 2, 5.—(*δ́*) *To another* or *a future day:* prænsens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 16: prænsentis fraudis pœnas in diem reservatis, C. Cæl. 24 *init.*—(*θ*) In horam: *Hour by hour, hourly, every hour:* in diem et horam, Hor. S. 2, 6, 47; so, in horas: clavum ut mutaret in horas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10: mutatur in horas, id. A. P. 160; cf. id. Od. 2, 13, 14.

3. In other relations: **a.** Gen.: *Into:* in consilium erant ituri judices triginta et duo, C. Clu. 37, 74: quare non in omnem causam, sed in omne genus causæ incidunt, id. Inv. 2, 18, 56: in consilii societatem includis, id. Phil. 2, 13, 32: in illam Metellinam orationem addidi quædam, *have put something additional into*, id. Att. 1, 19: roga in Hirtii locum me subdas, id. Fam. 10, 21: ponere aliquem in crimen atque infamiam populo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 11.

b. Esp.: (*a*) Of transition from one form or condition into another: *Into:* mutare viros in animal, Ov. M. 14, 93: ex feminis mutari in viros non est fabulosum, Pl. 7, 4, 3, § 46: in pejus ruere ac retro sublapsa referri, Virg. G. 1, 200: fiducia in solicitudinem versa, Curt. 7, 2, 12.

(*b*) In divisions: (*a*) Of the parts, *etc.*, into which any thing is divided: *Into:* Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1: populum in tribus tres curiasque triginta descripserat, C. Rep. 2, 8: quæ quidem in confirmationem et reprehensionem dividuntur, id. Part. Or. 9, 33: in duodecim menses describit annum, Liv. 1, 19.—(*β*) Of the persons or thing on account of whom or which, or for whom or which the division is made or takes place: *For:* describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, *for each separate state*, C. 2 Verr. 2, 53, 133: in singula conclavia tricenos lectos optime stratos quærere, id. ib. 4, 26, 58: itaque Titurium Tolosæ quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras exegisse, id. Font. 5, 9: extulit eum plebs sextantibus collatis in capita, *per head, for each person*, Liv. 2, 33 *fin.*: Macedonibus treceni nummi in capita statutum est pretium, id. 32, 17.

(*c*) To denote the object, aim, design, end, destination of any thing: *To, for:* Cumis eam vidi; venerat enim in funus, C. Att. 15, 1, B.: se quisque eum optabat, quum fortuna in id certamen legeret, Liv. 21, 42: multis fortuna parcit in pœnam, Pl. 15, 1, 1: quod si in nullius mercedem negotia eant, pauciora fore, Tac. A. 11, 6: hæc civitas mulieri redimiculum præbeat, hæc in collum, hæc in crines, C. 2 Verr. 3, 33 *init.*: Rhegium quondam in præsidium missa legio, Liv. 28, 28: datæ in præsidium cohortes, Tac. H. 4, 35: hoc idem significat Græcus ille in eam sententiam versus, *to that effect* or *purport*, C. Div. 2, 10, 25; cf. id. Fam. 9, 15, 4; so, hæc et in eam sententiam quum multa dixisset, id. Att. 2, 22: a dispositis in id ipsum interemptus est, Vell. 2, 27, 4: non in comparationem curæ referam, Tac. Agr. 10: quæ in rem sunt, *for the matter*, i. e. *useful for it*, Liv. 26, 44; cf., in duas res magnas id usui fore, id. 37, 15: in quæstionem, *for the purpose of examination by torture*, C. Rosc. Am. 2, 8, 77.

(*d*) To denote an issue or result, whether designed or unintentional: *To:* in familiæ luctum atque in privignorum funus nupsit, C. Clu. 66, 188.

(*e*) Of mode or manner: *After, according to, in the manner of, like:* cives Rom. servilem in modum cruciati et necati, C. 1 Verr. 5, 13: miserandum in modum milites populi Rom. capti necati sunt, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: senior quidam Veiens vaticinantis in modum cecinit, Liv. 5, 15: domus et villæ in urbium modum ædificatæ, Sall. C. 12, 3: perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia judicia legitima sint, C. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: judicia quin acciperet in ea ipsa verba, quæ Nævius edebat, non recusasse, id. Quint. 20, 63: senatus consultum in hæc verba factum, Liv. 30, 43: in verba jurabas mea, Hor. Epod. 15, 4: sed jurómus in hæc, id. ib. 16, 25: nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, id. Ep. 1, 1, 14: in plumam, *after the manner of a bird's plumage*, Virg. Æ. 11, 771: in morem Saliûm, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 12; so, id. ib. 4, 1, 28: in hunc morem, id. S. 2, 1, 63.

(*f*) Of a side: *On, upon:* qui omnia sic exæquaverunt, ut in utramque partem ita paria redderent, uti nulla selectione uterentur, id. Fin. 3, 4, 12: in utramque partem disputat, *on either side*, i. e. *both for and against*, id. Off. 3, 23, 89: te rogo me tibi in omnes partes defendendum putes, Vatin. in C. Fam. 5, 10 *fin.*: facillime et in optimam partem cognoscuntur adolescentes, qui se ad claros et sapientes viros contulerunt, C. Off. 2, 13, 46.

(*g*) Of terms or conditions: *On, upon, according to:* pax data Philippo in has leges est, Liv. 33, 30 *init.*: in has ferme leges ictum fœdus, id. 23, 31: fœdus in easdem leges renovarunt, id. 42, 62.

(*h*) *As it relates to a person* or *thing, respecting, with reference* or *regard to, as to:* omissa in id verecundia, Liv. 37,

62: nullis in hoc suis sermonibus, Tac. Agr. 9: grati in vulgus, id. A. 1, 28; so, C. Att. 2, 22, 3; cf., gratæ in vulgus leges fuere, Liv. 2, 8: in vulgus ignotus, C. Att. 9, 5: forma haud dissimili in dominum erat, Tac. A. 2, 39: adoptio in Domitium festinatur, id. ib. 12, 25: in frontem, *with respect to the front*, i. e. *for those who advance onward*, id. Agr. 33: celsus in cornua cervus, Ov. M. 10, 538: spatiosus in guttura mergus, id. ib. 11, 753: quæcunque est hominis definitio, una in omnes valet, *holds good with regard to all*, C. Leg. 1, 10, 29.

(ε) Of the subject of any remark, whether in writing or conversation: *On, of, about, concerning*: id quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, C. Off. 1, 2, 28: Callimachi epigramma in Ambraciotam Cleombrotum est, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 84: quum cenaret Simonides apud Scopam eecinissetque id carmen, quod in eum scripsisset, id. de Or. 2, 86, 352.

(ζ) To denote an object towards which actions, a line of conduct, or dispositions, friendly or unfriendly, are directed: (α) Of actions: (aa) Friendly: *To, towards*: de suis meritis in reimpublicam aggressus est dicere, C. Or. 38, 133: ah! vereor coram in os te laudare amplius, *to your face*, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5.—(ββ) Unfriendly: *Against*: ita ad impietatem in deos, in homines adjunxit injurism, Cic. N. D. 3, 34 *fin.*: num etiam in deos immortales inauspicatam legem valuisse? Liv. 7, 6: quum more majorum de servo in dominum ne tormentis quidem quæri liceat, *against his master*, C. Deiot. 1, 3: majores nostri in dominum de servo quæri noluerant, *would not suffer a slave to be examined by torture against his master*, id. Mil. 22, 60: in eos impetum facturus videtur, id. Att. 2, 22, 1: quum multa invectus esset in Thebanos et Argivos, Nep. Epam. 6, 1: quum nonnulla inveherentur in Timotheanta, id. Timol. 5, 3.—(β) Of dispositions: (aa) Friendly: *Towards*: quo amore tandem inflammati esse debemus in ejusmodi patriam, C. de Or. 1, 44, 196: in liberos nostros indulgentia, id. ib. 2, 40, 168: bono animo in populum Rom., Cæs. B. G. 1, 6: mea perpetua atque constans voluntas in remp., C. Phil. 13, 6, 13: perindulgens in patrem, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: obsequium in illum, id. Att. 10, 4: neque solum in homines obsequia, sed etiam in deos cærimonias religionesque tolluntur, id. Leg. 1, 15, 43.—(ββ) Unfriendly: *Against, towards*: acerbe severus in filium, C. Off. 3, 31, 112: pro illo odio, quod habuit in equestrem ordinem, *etc.*, id. Clu. 55, 151: impius in parentes, ingratus in amicos, infestus in cognates, insuperiores contumax, in æquos et pares fastidiosus, in inferiores crudelis, denique in omnes intolerabilis, Auct. Her. 1, 40, 52.

(γ) To denote a multitude or number amongst whom or in which any one is to be placed, *etc.*: *In, among*: prætores urbani, qui jurati debent optimum quemque in selectos judices referre, C. Clu. 43, 121.

(η) Sedere judex in aliquem, *To sit as judge in the case of any one, to sit in judgment or as judge upon one*; sedissemne judices in C. Fabricium, C. Clu. 38, 105; so, vos repentini in nos judices consedistis *formed suddenly a joint tribunal*, id. Sull. 33, 92.

(ιι) With *neutr. adjj.* to form adverbial expressions: (α) In universum: *Upon the whole, in general, taking the whole together*: non nominatim qui Capuæ, sed in universum qui usquam cuissent, *etc.*, Liv. 9, 26: terra etsi aliquanto specie differt, in universum tamen aut silvis horrida aut paludibus fœda, Tac. G. 5: in universum æstimanti, id. ib. 5.—(β) In totum: (aa) *Wholly, totally, entirely, altogether*: æstate in totum, si fieri potest, abstinendum est (*sc.* venere), Cels. 1, 3 *fin.*: res in totum diversa, Pl. 31, 7, 42, § 90: si nullæ fruges in totum provenirent, *i. e. at all*, Col. 2, 1, 2.—(ββ) *In general, on the whole*: in totum præcipimus, Col. 11, 2, 80; so, id. 3, 2, 31.—(γγ) In plenum: *On the whole*: in plenum dici potest, Pl. 16, 40, 79: in plenum dixisse satis sit, id. 13, 4, 7, § 31; cf. Sen. Ep. 91.—(δ) In majus: *Too greatly, too highly, to an extravagant degree*, etc.: Marii virtutem in majus celebrare, Sall. J. 73, 5; v. also magnus, *no.* II. E.—(ε) In pejus: *For the worse*: aliter se corpus habere, atque consuevit, neque in pejus tantum sed etiam in melius, Cels. 2, 2.—(ζ) In deterius: *For the worse*: in deterius mutari, Tac. A. 14, 43.—(η) In mollius: *More favourably, in a milder* or *more favourable light*: cuncta ad imperatorem in mollius relata, Tac. A. 14, 39.—(θ) In supervacuum: *To no purpose, uselessly*: quid est iracundia in supervacuum tumultuante frigidius, Sen. de Ira, 2, 11; id. Consol. ad Marc. 1, 6.—(κ) In barbarum: *In the manner* or *according to the custom of barbarians* or *foreigners*: civitas septa muris neque in barbarum corrupta, Tac. A. 6, 42: sucto in barbarum cognomento, id. H. 5, 2.—(λ) In incertum: *In a state of doubt* or *uncertainty, while any thing is not fixed* or *decided*: priusquam id sors cerneret, in incertum, ne quid, *etc.*, Liv. 43, 12 *init.*—(μ) In tantum: *So far, so much, to such a degree, so highly*: nec puer Ithaca quisquam de gente Latinos In tantum spe tollet avos, Virg. Æ. 6, 877: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv. 22, 27: quædam (aquæ) fervent in tantum ut non possint esse usui, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24: cf. also, below, *no. v.*—(ν) In quantum: *As far as, according as*: quippe pedum digitos, in quantum quæque secuta est, Traxit, Ov. M. 11, 71:—in tantum . . . in quantum: *As greatly . . . as; so far . . . as*: viri in tantum boni, in quantum humana simplicitas intelligi potest, Vell. 2, 43, 4.—(ξ) In omnia: *In all respects*: meliore in omnia ingenio animoque quam fortuna usus est, Vell. 2, 13, 1: ut simul in omnia paremur, Quint. 11, 3, 25.—(ο) In antecessum: *Beforehand, before the proper time, in advance*: in antecessum dare, Sen. Ep. 118, 1; cf., antecessum, *no.* II.

See other forms under their respective adjectives.

(γ) *Pregn.*: After esse, habere, and some few other verbs, the prep. in is sts. used with the Acc. to denote the getting *into* a certain state or condition, together with the concomitant idea of continuing *in* it for a longer or a shorter time: (α) With esse and its compounds: esse in potestatem alicujus, *to be surrendered* or *come into one's power, and remain so*: esse in mentem alicui, *to come into one's mind, occur to one, and continue so*: esse in conspectum, *to come in sight, and continue so*: esse in usum, *to come into use, and continue so; be used*, etc.: quod, qui illam partem urbis tenerent, in eorum potestatem portum futurum intelligebant, C. 2 Verr. 5, 38, 98; cf., ut portus in potestatem Locrensium esset, Liv. 24, 1; and, id. 2, 14: cum optimam rem publicam esse duco, quæ sit in potestatem optimorum, C. Leg. 3, 17: neque enim sunt motus in nostram potestatem, Quint. 6, 2, 29:—numero mihi in mentem fuit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 25; cf., ecquid in mentem est tibi? id. Bacch. 1, 2, 53:—nec prius surrexisse ac militibus in conspectum fuisse, quam, *etc.*, Suet. Aug. 16:—quod satis in usum fuit, sublato, ceterum omne incensum est, Liv. 22, 20, 6:—ab hospitibus clientibusque suis, ab exteris nationibus, quæ in amicitiam populi Romani ditionemque essent, injurias propulsare, C. Div. in Cæcil. 20, 66:—adesse in senatum jussit a. d. XIII. Kal. Octobr., id. Phil. 5, 7, 19.—(β) Less freq. with *habere*: facito in memoriam habeas tuam majorem filiam mihi te despondisse, *call* or *bring to mind, and then remember*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 103: M. Minucium magistrum equitum, ne quid rei bellicæ gereret, prope in custodiam habitum, *put in prison, and kept in it*, Liv. 22, 25; so, reliquos in custodiam habitos, Tac. H. 1, 87.—(γ) With other verbs: pollicetur se provinciam Galliam retenturum in senatus populique Romani potestatem, C. Phil. 3, 4, 8.

III. In composition: **A.** *n* regularly becomes assimilated to a follg. *l*, *m*, or *r*, and is changed before the labials into *m*: illabor, immitto, irrumpo, imbibo, impello.—**B.** Signif.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I.): **a.** **Prop.**: Of presence, state, or action in a place, with the concomitant idea of rest: *In*: insum, inhæreo, 1. incubo, immisceo.—**b.** **Fig.**: Of mental action or innate qualities: *In*: incogito, indoles.—**c.** **Meton.**: (α) Of local relations: (aa) Of an action accompanied with motion in space: *In*: inferro, inequito.—(ββ) *In front of, before*: insolo.—(γγ) *On, upon*: infrico, inauro, insisto, *no.* I. incumbo.—(δδ) *Over*: impendeo, immineo.—(εε) *In* or *within* something else; *among, together*: implico, intexo, implecto.—(ζζ) Of accounts: *In*: imputo.—(ββ) Of time: *In, at*: impræsentiarum.—(cc) Of labour or employment: *At, on, upon*: illaboro.—(dd) Of bestowal: *On, upon*: impertio, inlargio.—(ee) Of cause or reason: *On account of, over, concerning*: ingemo, ingemisco, illacrymo.—(ff) Of including one thing in another: inaltero.

2. (acc. to *no.* II.): **a.** **Prop.**: Of motion in space: (α) Horizontally: *Into*: ineo, illabor, importo.—(β) In an upward direction: *Up to* or *into, up*: inscendo, inverto.—(c) In a downward direction: *Down into, down*: immergo.—**b.** **Fig.**: Of the mental examination of a subject: inscrutor.—**c.** **Meton.**: (α) Of local relations: (aa) Of an action having reference to the interior of any thing or person without the accessory idea of motion: *Into*: inaro, imbuo, immulgeo, infarcio, imbibo.—(ββ) *Against*: illido, impello, impugno, incesso, incurro, *no.* II.—(γγ) *On, upon*: infero, *no.* II., insilio, impeto.—(δδ) *Towards*: (αα) With motion: incurro, *no.* I.—(ββ) Without motion: innuo, intueor.—(εε) *After, close upon*: insequor.—(ζζ) Of marrying *into*, or intermarrying *with* a family: innubo.—(cc) Of change of nature or form: *Into*: inaquo.—(dd) Of invocations, entreaties, *etc.*: *On, upon*: imploro, indigeto.—(ee) Of curses, imprecations, reproaches, *etc.*: *Upon, down upon*: imprecor.—(ff) Of exclamations, outcry, *etc.*: *Against, at*: inclamo, inclamito, illatro.—(gg) Of acts having reference to any thing or person, whether *for* or *against*: inhiinio, insimulo.—(hh) In an augmentative force, derived from the idea of mounting upwards, and so increasing: *Much, very, greatly, quite, up*: impleo, incanus.—N. B. The force of the prep. is sts. lost sight of, and the same meaning obtains in the compound as in the simple word.

See Hand Turs. III. pp. 243-356.

2. in (before *b* and *p*, im; before *l*, *m*, and *r*, the *n* assimilates itself to these consonants), an inseparable particle [akin to Sanscr. *a* and *an*, Greek ἀ and ἀν, Goth. and Germ. *un*; cf. Bopp Gloss. Sanscr. p. 1, a.] which negatives the meaning of the word with which it is connected; Eng. *un-, in-, im-, not*: impar, *unequal*: intolerabilis, *unbearable, intolerable*: immensus, *immense*; immitis, *not mild, rude*, etc.

Ina, æ, *f.* *A thin fibre* in paper (very rare): *exiles* et *ilia* a tenuitate inarum, quas Græci in chartis ita appellant, videntur esse dicta, Fest. s. v. EXILES, p. 81 Müll.; cf., *ilia* dicta ab ina, quæ pars charitæ est tenuissima, id. s. v. ILIA, p. 104 Müll.

in-abruptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; abruptus] *Not broken off, unbroken*: catena, Stat. S. 5, 1, 44.

‡ inabscondibile ἄφρικτον, Gloss. Philox.

in-absŏlūtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; absolutus] *Unfinished, incomplete* (post-class.): App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3.

In-abstinentĭa, æ, *f.* [2. in; abstinens] (Prop. *A not withholding from*; hence, Meton.) *A large number, a multitude* of any thing (late Lat.) = frequentia: inabstinentia tabellarum, Ennod. Ep. 4, 12.

in-accēdendus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; accedo] *Unapproachable, inaccessible*: Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 11.

in-accensus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in: accensus] *Unkindled, not inflamed* (poet.): ignes, Sil. 1, 96: pectus Veneri, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 225.

In-accessĭbilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; accessibilis] *Unapproachable, inaccessible*

(post-class.): loca, Mamert. Genethl. Maxim. 9; Tert. adv. Prax. 15; Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 11; Ambros. Hex. 1, 7, 25; cf. inaccessus.

in-accessus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; accessus] *Unapproached, unapproachable, inaccessible* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Prop.: mare scopulis inaccessum, Pl. 12, 14, 30: montes, id. 6, 28, 32: aditus, Sil. 3, 516: lucus, Virg. Æ. 7, 11; cf., spelunca radiis solis, ib. 8, 195. **II.** Fig.: Pindarus imitationi inaccessus, Macr. S. 5, 17 *med.*

in-accresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; accresco] *To increase:* nausea nominis inaccrescit, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 *med.*

‡**inaccusabilis** ἀνέγκλητος: Gloss. Philox.

in-accūsātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; accusatus] *Not accused* (post-class.): Tert. Apol. 49.

‡**inacerbo** δειναποιῶ: Gloss. Philox.

in-ācesco, ĭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; acesco] *To become sour in* any thing, *to turn sour* (poet. not ante-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: Pl. 28, 9, 36: quibus frequenter inacescit cibus, Scrib. Comp. 104. **II.** Fig.: hæc tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensūs, *i. e. let them sour* or *imbitter you*, Ov. R. Am. 307; cf., si tibi inacuit nostra contumelia, App. M. 5, p. 163.

Īnachĭa, æ, *f. The name of a girl:* Hor. Ep. 11, 6; id. ib. 12, 14 *sq.*

1. **Īnachus (-os),** i, *m.*, Ἴναχος, **I.** *The first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus:* Hor. Od. 2, 3, 21; id. ib. 3, 19, 1.—Hence, **A. Īnachĭus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Inachian:* juvenca, *i. e. Io*, Virg. G. 3, 153; hence also, bos, *i. e. Isis, identified with Io*, Ov. F. 3, 658; and, ira, *i. e. of Juno against Io*, Petr. 139: Argi (*governed by Inachus*, or *on the River Inachus*), Virg. Æ. 7, 286: undæ, *of the Lernean Sea* (of Lerna, near Argos), Luc. 4, 634.—**2.** Meton.: Poet.: **a.** *Argive:* rex, *i. e. Adrastus, king of Argos*, Stat. Th. 2, 145: Linus (as the son of the Argive Psamathe), Prop. 2, 13, 8; so, Perseus (as the son of the Argive Danaë), Claud. in Ruf. 1, 278.—**b.** *Greek, Grecian:* litus, Ov. F. 5, 656: urbes, Virg. Æ. 11, 286: natæ, Val. Fl. 8, 148.—**B. Īnachus,** a, um, *adj.* (Prop., *Inachian*; meton., *Greek, Grecian:* pubes, Stat. Th. 8, 363.—**C. Īnachĭdes,** æ, *m.*, **1.** Prop.: *A male descendant of Inachus*; so of *Perseus*, Ov. M. 4, 720; of *Epaphus* (as the son of Io), id. ib. 1, 753.—**2.** Meton.: *Plur.*: Of *the Argives*, Stat. Th. 3, 365.—**D. Īnachis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Inachian:* ripæ, *i. e. of the River Inachus*, Ov. M. 1, 640: Acrisione (as the daughter of the Argive Danaë), Virg. Cat. 11, 33.—As *Subst.*: **a.** Prop.: *A female descendant of Inachus*; so, *of Io*, Prop. 2, 33, 4; Ov. F. 1, 454; id. M. 1, 611; identified with Isis (see above, under Inachius), id. ib. 9, 687.—**b.** *Plur.*: **Inachides,** um, *f. Female Argives*, Claud. B. G. 407.

II. *A river in Argolis* (named after King Inachus) (now *Najo*), Pl. 4, 5, 9; Ov. M. 1, 583; 642 *sq.*; Stat. Th. 4, 119.—Hence, **Inachius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the river Inachus:* undæ, Val. Fl. 4, 307.

2. **Inachus,** a, um, v. 1. Inachus, *no.* B.

inactūōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; actuosus] *Inactive* (post-class.): homo (with desidiosus), Aug. Civ. D. 4, 16; so Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 587.

inactus, a, um, *P.* of inigo.

inadc., v. innec.

inadf., v. inaff.

in-ādībilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; 1. adeo] *Unapproachable, inaccessible:* lacus vestigio inspectoris, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

inadp., v. inapp.

inads., v. inass.

inadt., v. inatt.

in-ādūlābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; adulabilis] *That will not be flattered:* judex (with incorruptus), Gell. 14, 4, 3.

in-ādustus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; adustus] *Not burned, unburned, unsinged* (very rare): corpus, Ov. H. 12, 93: fratres, Prud. Apoth. 131.

Īnædĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inædifico] *A building up*; comically: Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 55.

in-ædĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in; ædifico] (class. not in Cic., exc. in Har. Resp. 14, 15), **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To build in* a place: With *in c. Abl.*: inædificata in muris mœnia, Cæs. B. C. 2, 16; cf. pass. at length: in quā (*sc.* domo) ita est inædificatum sacellum, ut, *etc.*, C. Har. Resp. 14, 31.—**B.** Meton.: *To insert in:* With *simple Abl.*: tribus primis et quinto aquilarum generi inædificatur nido lapis ætites, Pl. 10, 3, 4.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ)): **A.** Prop.: *To build upon:* **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: quæ in loca publica inædificata immolitave privati habebant, Liv. 39, 44.—**2.** With *Dat.*: parietes clivulo, Col. 6, 37, 10.—**3.** With *supra*: supra pilas, Pomp. Dig. 41, 1, 30 *fin.*; al. ædificare.—**B.** Fig.: *To build upon, pile upon*; i. e. *heap greatly upon*: With *Dat.*: quantumcunque imponere illi avunculus et, ut ita dicam, inædificare voluisset, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2, 3.—**C.** Meton.: **1.** *To build upon, cover with buildings*: aliquem locum, Scæv. Dig. 13, 7, 43.—**2.** *To pile upon:* With *Dat.*: nisi inædificata superne multa forent multis exemto Nubila sole, Lucr. 6, 264.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (β)): *To erect a building against, to block up, build up:* portas obstruit, vicos plateasque inædificat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 27: nec clausæ modo portæ, sed etiam inædificatæ erant, Liv. 44, 45: a S. Serrano sanctissima sacella suffossa, inædificata . . . nescimus? C. Har. Resp. 15, 32.

IV. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *To build, erect, construct:* quæ (*sc.* tecta) tentoriorum integendorum causa inædificata erant, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5: hæc (*sc.* castra) imperat . . . coronis inædificari, *constructed with ramparts* or *small breast-works*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9.

in-æquābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; æquabilis] (rare, but good prose) **I.** Prop.: *Unequal, not uniform, dissimilar:* hæc inæquabili varietate distinguimus, C. Part. Or. 4, 12: venarum inæquabili aut formicante percussu, Pl. 7, 51, 52. **II.** Meton.: Of places: *Uneven:* campester locus, Var. R. R. 1, 6, 6.

inæquābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inæquabilis] **I.** Gen.: *Inequality, dissimilarity:* itaque in vestitu quum dissimillima sit virilis toga tunicæ, muliebris stola pallio; tamen inæquabilitatem hanc sequimur nihilo minus, Var. L. L. 8, 3, 108, § 28 Müller: elementorum, Arn. 2, 81. **II.** Esp.: *Grammatical irregularity, anomaly:* Var. L. L. 9, 1, 127, § 1.

inæquābĭlĭter, *adv.* [inæquabilis] **I.** Prop.: *Unequally, in an unequal manner, not uniformly:* rexit provinciam (with varie), Suet. Galb. 9: gessit censuram, id. Claud. 16. **II.** Meton.: Of time: *Unevenly, at unequal intervals:* quæ (pulices) gallinam conquiescere non patiuntur; ob quam rem ova aut inæquabiliter maturescunt, aut consenescunt, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 8.

in-æquālis, e, *adj.* [2. in; æqualis] (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of dimensions or measurement in gen.: *Unequal, not of corresponding size, of different size:* portus, Ov. M. 5, 408: triangula inæqualibus lateribus (*opp.* æqua), Quint. 1, 10, 41: sicent inæquales calices, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68. —**B.** Of surface: *Uneven:* loca, Tac. Agr. 36: mensæ, *uneven*, i. e. *through the legs being of unequal length*, Mart. 1, 56, 11: inæqualia et confragosa nec admirationem consequuntur eminentium, et planorum gratiam perdunt, Quint. 8, 5, 29. **II.** Meton.: **A.: 1.** Of things: *Unequal, unlike, dissimilar, not corresponding, variable*: **a.** (*a*) As compared with another object (*Comp.*): quæ si turbata, confusa, permixta sunt, nihil est ipsa æqualitate inæqualius, Pl. Ep. 9, 5, 3.—(*β*) As compared with themselves: Perque breves hyemes æstusque et inæquales auctumnos Et breve ver, *i. e. of unequal* or *variable temperature*, Ov. M. 1, 117.—**b.** Of value (*Sup.*): inæqualissimæ res, Suet. Aug. 75.—**2.** Of persons compared with themselves: *Inconsistent, unstable, fickle:* vixit inæqualis, clavum ut mutaret in horas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10: illi ipsi stulti et inæquales, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12 *init.*—**B.**: **1.** Gen.: *That makes unequal* or *uneven:* tonsor, *i. e. that cuts the hair unevenly* or *of unequal lengths*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 94.—**2.** Esp.: Of a storm: *That makes rough, that roughens* the sea: procellæ, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 3.

inæquālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inæqualis] (not in Cic.): **A.** (acc. to inæqualis, *no.* I. B.): *Unevenness, roughness:* inæqualitate dissident supercilia, Quint. 11, 3, 79.—**B.** (acc. to inæqualis, *no.* II. A. 1.): **1.** Gen.: *Inequality, dissimilarity, unlikeness:* coloris, Quint. 12, 9, 17; id. 11, 3, 43:—*Plur.*: Col. 3, 12, 3; Pl. 2, 70, 70.—**2.** Esp.: *Grammatical irregularity, anomaly:* Gell. 2, 25, 3.

inæquāliter [id.] *adv.*, **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Unequally*: sicubi inæqualiter findi videbitur (vitis), Col. Arb. 7, 5.—**B.** *Unevenly*: dispergere brachia, Cels. 2, 6. **II.** Fig.: *Unequally, in an unequal manner* or *degree*: deprimere alios, alios extollere, Liv. 37, 53.

in-æquātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; æquatus] *Unequal*: onus, Tib. 4, 1, 42.

in-æquimōdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; æquimodus] *Not homogeneous*: Boeth. de Syllog. Hypoth. 2, 1, p. 626.

in-æquo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; æquo] *To make even* or *level*: hæc levibus cratibus terræque inæquat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 27, 4.

in-æstīmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; æstimabilis] **I.** *That cannot be estimated* or *judged of*: nihil tam incertum nec tam inæstimabile est, quam animi multitudinis, *so little to be counted upon*, Liv. 31, 34. **II.**: **A.** *Inestimable, invaluable, incalculable*: quod e grege se imperatorum, velut inæstimabilem, secrevisset, Liv. 35, 14: gaudium, id. 29, 32; so, id. 28, 32: monumentum occasionis, Val. Max. 4, 8, 1.—**B.** *Not worthy to be esteemed, valueless*: C. Fin. 3, 6, 20.

in-æstīmātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; æstimatus] *Not rated, untaxed* (Law Lat.): fundus, Tryph. Dig. 23, 3, 75: pretia, Ulp. ib. 10.

in-æstŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [in; æstuo] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; æstuo, *no.* II. A.): *To be hot, to glow, to become heated*; quum Phœbi radiis grave Cancri sidus inæstuat, Boeth. Consol. Philos. 1, metr. 6, 1. **II.** (acc. to 1. in, ib.; æstuo, *no.* III. A.): *To burn, glow, rage*: si meis inæstuet præcordiis Libera bilis, Hor. Epod. 11, 15; cf. bilis, *no.* II. A.

in-affectātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; affectatus] *Unaffected, natural* (post-Aug.): Ἀφέλεια simplex et inaffectata, Quint. 8, 3, 87: color, id. 9, 4, 17: oratio, id. 11, 1, 93: jucunditas, id. 10, 1, 82: veritas verborum, Pl. Pan 67, 1.

in-aggĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; aggero] *Heaped up*: tellus, Sid. poet. Ep. 3, 12.

in-āgĭtābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; agitabilis] *Immoveable* (post-Aug.): aër (with iners), Sen. Q. N. 5, 5.

in-āgĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; agitatus] *Unmoved* (post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: inagitata remigio vastitas (maris), Sen. Suas. 1. **II.** Fig.: inagitati terroribus, Sen. Ep. 75 *fin.*

in-albĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; albeo] *To be white* or *light*: dies inalbebat, App. M. 7 *init.* (prps. from Enn. Ann. 6, 22; v. inalbo).

in-albesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. in, ib.; albesco] *To become pale*: venæ inalbescunt, Cels. 2, 7 *fin.*

in-albo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, ib.; albo] *To make white* or *light, to whiten, brighten* (ante- and post-class.): ut primum tenebris abjectis inalbabat . . . dies, Enn. Ann. 6, 22: tenebras, App. M. 10, p. 248.

in-algesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. in, ib.; algesco] *To become cold*: ubi extremæ partes membrorum inalgescunt, Cels. 3, 3.

In-ălĭēnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; alienatus] *Unspoiled, uncorrupted* (post-class.): propolis, Scrib. Comp. 214.

In-alpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; Alpinus] *Living on the Alps, Alpine:* populi, Pl. 3, 5, 7: gentes, Suet. Aug. 21. As *subst.:* **Inalpini,** ōrum, *m.* (*sc.* incolæ), *Inhabitants of the Alps:* Brut. in C. Fam. 11, 4, 1; Pl. 3, 4, 5.

In-altĕro, āvi, *no sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (†); altero] *To include the one in the other* (post-class.): quas non divisit, tacendo inalteravit, Tert. Virg. Vel. 4.

In-alto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (b); alto] **I.** Prop.: *To raise up on high* (post-class.): inaltata est cava mundi rotunditas in modum sphæræ, App. Trism. p. 85. **II.** Fig.: *To exalt:* humiles inaltat, Paul. Carm. 21, 748.

In-ămābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; amabilis] *Not worthy of love, not lovely, repugnant, revolting, hateful, odious* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** Of persons: inamabilis, illepidus vivo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 3.—**B.** Of manin. and abstr. things: (so, usually): genus ipsum inamabile, inamœnum, Pl. Ep. 9, 10, 3: tristique palus inamabilis unda, Virg. Æ. 6, 438: regnum (of the Lower World), Ov. M. 4, 477; 14, 590: feritas, id. Pont. 1, 6, 5: illa sonat raucum quiddam atque inamabile stridet, id. A. A. 3, 289:—*Comp.:* nihil est inamabilius quam diligens stultitia, Sen. Contr. 3, 20 *med.*

In-ămārasco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; amarasco] *To become bitter:* inamarescunt epulæ, Hor. S. 2, 7, 107.

In-ămārĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a); amarico] (Prop.: *To make very bitter;* hence, Fig.), *To exasperate very much or greatly; to irritate, incense:* ipsi inamaricaverunt Deum, Aug. Enarr. in Psalm. 5, § 15.

In-ămātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; amatus] *Not loved, disliked:* Allifanus Iaccho Haud inamatus ager, Sil. 12, 526.

In-ambĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; ambitiosus] *Unambitious, unassuming:* rura, Ov. M. 11, 765.

Inambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inambulo] **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.: A walking up and down* on the rostrum, as an oratorical gesture (rare, but class.): inambulatione pedis dextri uti, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27; so, C. Brut. 43, 158.—Poet.: lecti Argutatio inambulatioque, *a moving or shaking to and fro,* Cat. 6, 11. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.: A place to walk in, a walk, promenade:* Vitr. 1, 3; Pl. 14, 1, 3.

In-ambŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; ambulo] *To walk up and down, pace to and fro* (class.): paululum in porticu, C. Rep. 1, 2: in viridi opacăque ripâ, id. Leg. 1, 5, 15: domi, id. Att. 6, 2, 5: quum quidam pransus . . . manibus ad tergum rejectis inambularet, Asin. ap. C. Fam. 10, 32, 3: per muros, Liv. 23, 43, 8.

In-āmissĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; amissibilis] *That cannot be lost* (late Lat.): voluntas pietatis, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 30 *med.*

In-ămœnus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; amœnus] *Unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy* (post-): regna (of the Lower World), Ov. M. 10, 15; so, Cocytos, Stat. Th. 1, 80: feritas vitæ, id. S. 2, 2, 33.

In-ānesco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [inanis] *To become empty* (late Lat.): conchulæ inanescunt, Amm. 23, 6, 86; Macr. de Mus. 6, 13.

Inānĭæ, ārum, *f.* [id.] *Emptiness;* a comic word: inanis sunt oppletæ atque aranese, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 6.

†Inānĭ-lŏgus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hibr., from inanis — λογος] *That talks in vain:* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 24; cf., "*inaniloquus xenologus*," Gloss. Philox.

In-ānĭmālis, e, *adj.* [2. in; animalis] *Lifeless, inanimate* (post-class.): omnia (*opp.* animalia), App. Trism. p. 88; so, Macr. S. 1, 3, 6; Tert. Apol. 48.

In-ănĭmans, antis, *adj.* [2. in; animans] *Inanimate* (post-Aug. and very rare): aut animantia sunt aut inanimantia, Sen. Ep. 58 (*al.* inanimata): stellæ animantes et inanimantes, Firmic. Mathes. 1, 1 *ante med.*

In-ănĭmātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; animatus] *Lifeless, inanimate* (class.): ut anteponantur animata inanimatis, C. Top. 18, 69: res, id. N. D. 3, 16, 40; id. Læl. 19, 68.

Inānīmentum, i, *n.* [inanio] *Emptiness:* Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 19.

In-ănĭmis, e, *adj.* [2. in; anima] **I.** Prop.: *Without breath* or *without life, breathless, lifeless, inanimate* (Appuleian): ventus, *i. e. that does not blow,* App. M. 1, p. 108. **II.** Fig.: humi projectus, inanimis, id. ib. p. 108; cf. ib. 2, p. 125.

In-ănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Lifeless, inanimate* (class.): quum inter inanimum et animal hoc maxime intersit, quod inanimum nihil agit, animal agit aliquid, C. Ac. 2, 12, 37; cf., inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo; quod autem est animal, id motu cietur interiore et suo, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54; id. Rep. 6, 26; so, res (*opp.* quodque animal), id. Div. 2, 47, 98: muta atque inanimata, id. 2 Verr. 5, 67, 171; so, with muta, id. N. D. 1, 14, 36; Tac. A. 4, 60 *fin.*; cf., ex mutis animalibus aut inanimis, Quint. 5, 3, 23; Liv. 41, 18.

Inānio, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [inanis] *To make empty, empty out, evacuate* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hoc ubi inanitur spatium, *etc.*, Lucr. 6, 1004; cf., locus inanitus ac vacuatus, id. 6, 1023: herbacea arefacta per se inanit alvum, Pl. 20, 3, 8; so, vesicas (polium), id. 21, 20, 84: corpora (luna, *opp.* implet), id. 2, 99, 99.

Inānis, e, *adj.,* **I.** Prop.: Physically: *Empty, void, without contents:* opp. to plenus (class.): **A.** Constr.: *Abs.,* with *Abl., Gen.,* or *ab:* **1.** *Abs.* (so, most comm.): "quum vas *inane* dicimus, non ita loquimur ut physici, quibus inane esse nihil placet, sed ita, ut verbi causa sine aqua, sine vino, sine oleo vas esse dicamus," C. Fat. 11, 24: aqualis inanis, *opp.* plena, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 41: tunc inane quicquam putes esse, quum ita completa et conferta sint omnia, ut, *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 40, 125: quæ spatium pleno possint distinguere inane, Lucr. 1, 528: domum ejus exornatam et instructam, fere jam iste reddiderat nudam atque inanem, C. 2 Verr. 2, 34, 84: granum inane cassumque, Pl. 18, 17, 45: quæ (naves) inanes *ad* eum remitterentur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 23; so, naves (*opp.* onustæ), id. B. C. 3, 8; id. ib. 3, 40; C. 2 Verr. 5, 50, 131; cf., inde navigia inania et vacua hinc plena et onusta mittantur, Pl. Pan. 31, 4: lagenæ, C. Fam. 16, 26, 2: mensa, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 26: vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum onere existimes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 174; cf., ego bajulabo; tu, ut decet dominum, ante me ito inanis, id. Asin. 3, 3, 70: janitor ad dantes vigilet: si pulset inanis Surdus, *etc.*, *i. e. empty-handed, without presents,* Prop. 4, 5, 47: hic homo est inanis, *i. e. without money, without fortune,* Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 44; so, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 2; id. Trin. 3, 2, 75: misera in civitate et inani, C. 2 Verr. 2, 66, 160: egentes inanesque discedere, id. ib. 2, 9, 25 *fin.*: structores ad frumentum profecti inanes redierunt, id. Att. 14, 3, 1; cf. id. Off. 3, 2, 6: equus inanis, *without a rider,* id. 2 Verr. 2, 66, 160; cf., quid, quod omnes consulares . . . simul atque assedisti partem istam subselliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt? id. Cat. 1, 7, 16: absint inani funere neniæ, *i. e. without a corpse,* Hor. Od. 2, 20, 21: venter, id. S. 1, 6, 127: cf., siccus, inanis Sperne cibum vilem, id. ib. 2, 2, 14: læva, *i. e. without rings,* id. ib. 2, 7, 9: literæ, *empty,* C. Fam. 6, 22, 1: palea, *empty, light,* Virg. G. 3, 134; so, nubila, id. ib. 4, 196: venti, id. Æ. 6, 740: tum cibur ex inani corpore extractum (a transl. of the Platon. ἀπολελοιπότος ψυχὴ σώματος), *void of life, lifeless, dead,* C. Leg. 2, 18, 45 Mos.; so, corpus, Ov. H. 15, 116; id. Am. 3, 9, 6; cf. in the follg.; so, too, vulgus, *i. e. the shades,* Stat. Th. 1, 93; cf., umbra, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 25: imago, id. F. 5, 463: regna Ditis, Virg. Æ. 6, 269: Tartara, Ov. M. 11, 670: leo, *i. e. lion's hide,* Stat. Th. 1, 483; so, tigris, id. ib. 6, 722: vultus, *i. e. blind,* Sen. Phœn. 43.—**2.** With *Abl.:* nulla epistola inanis aliqua re utili, C. Att. 2, 8, 1:—*Comp.:* Agyrinensis ager centum septuaginta aratoribus inanior est, id. 2 Verr. 3, 52, 121.—**3.** With *Gen.:* sanguinis atque animi pectus inane, Ov. H. 3, 60: corpus animæ, id. M. 13, 488; so, id. ib. 2, 611; Prop. 3, 18, 32.—**4.** With *ab* (very rare): inanis a marsupio, Prud. στεφ. 2, 104.

B. As *Subst.:* **ināne,** is, *n.* (*sc.* spatium), *An empty space, a void* (most freq. in Lucr.): "scilicet hoc id erit vacuum, quod inane vocamus," Lucr. 1, 440: namque est in rebus inane, id. 1, 331 *sq.*; cf. id. 1, 570; id. 2, 236: ita nullum inane, nihil esse individuum potest, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65: contra autem natura manet sine pondere inanis, Lucr. 1, 364; so, inanis, id. 1, 366: inani, id. 1, 455; 525: inane, 1, 370; 427; 508, 515: ad inane naturæ, Pl. 30, 1, 4: per inane, Lucr. 1, 1018; 1096; 1101; id. 2, 64; Virg. E. 6, 31; id. Æ. 12, 906; Pl. 8, 43, 68.—*Abl.:* inani, Lucr. 1, 743; 1008: ab inani, id. 1, 432: in inani, id. 1, 1077; id. 2, 121; id. 6, 942: sine inani, id. 1, 511; 533; 539: per inania, id. 1, 224; so, Ov. M. 2, 506.

II. Meton.: **A.: 1.** *Empty, poor, worthless:* Apulia, pars inanissima Italiæ, C. Att. 8, 3, 4.—**2.** *Empty, void of meaning* or *value, frivolous:* aures ipsæ, quid plenum, quid inane sit judicant, C. Brut. 8, 34: quod honestum nos et laudabile esse dicamus, id illi cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum esse dicant, id. Tusc. 5, 41, 119; cf., honesti inane nomen esse, id. Ac. 2, 22, 71: sin vera visa divina sunt, falsa autem et inania humana, id. Div. 2, 62, 127: voces inanes fundere, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 42; cf., inanis elocutio, id. de Or. 1, 6, 20; so, vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32: verba, id. 8, 2, 17; id. 9, 3, 100; cf., inani verborum torrenti, id. 10, 7, 23: crimen, C. 2 Verr. 2, 72, 177.—**3.** *Empty, vain, useless, unprofitable:* O manes nostras contentiones! id. de Or. 3, 2, 7: O spes fallaces et cogitationes inanes meæ! id. Mil. 34, 94; cf., inani et tenui spe te consolaris, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 42; so, spes, Virg. Æ. 10, 627: religio, C. Rep. 1, 15 *fin.*: delectari multis inanibus rebus, ut gloria, *etc.*, id. Læl. 14, 49; cf. id. ib. 23, 86: cupiditates, id. Fin. 1, 13, 46: causas nequidquam nectis inanes, Virg. Æ. 9, 219: minæ, Hor. Epod. 6, 3.—**4.** Of time: *Vacant, unoccupied, at leisure:* tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque labori, Virg. Æ. 4, 433; so, tempora (with mora), Val. Fl. 3, 657.—**5.** *Empty, vain, arrogant, haughty, boastful:* homo inanis et regiæ superbiæ, Sall. J. 64, 5; cf., inanes hoc juvat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76; and, Liv. 45, 23; Lucr. 1, 640: hi pressi et integri, contra infiati illi et inanes, Quint. 12, 10, 16.—**6.** With a folig. *Gen.: Devoid of, destitute of, bereft of:* omnia plena consiliorum, inania verborum, C. de Or. 1, 9, 37:—*Sup.:* quæ inanissima prudentiæ reperta sunt, id. Mur. 13, 28.—**7.** In *Prosody:* inane tempus = κενὸς χρόνος, *The employment of a short for a long syllable:* Quint. 9, 4, 51 Spald.

B. As *Subst.:* **ināne,** is, *n.*, *That which is empty* or *vain, emptiness, vanity, inanity:* O curas hominum! O quantum est in rebus inane! Pers. 1, 1: inane abscindere soldo, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113: dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captat, id. A. P. 230.—*Plur.:* inania famæ, *idle reports,* Tac. A. 2, 76.

Inānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inanis] **I.** Prop.: *Emptiness, empty space* (rare, but class.): mihi inanitate Jamdudum intestina murmurant, Plaut. Casin. 4, 3, 5: per inanitatem ferri, C. Fat. 9, 18: oris, Quint. 1, 11, 6. **II.** Fig.: *Emptiness, uselessness, inanity* (rare, but class.): amputata circumcisaque inanitate omni, C. Fin. 1, 13, 44; id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: inanitates verborum et imaginum, Gell. 13, 8, 2.

Ināniter, *adv.* [inanis, *no.* II. A. 3.] *Vainly, idly, uselessly:* exsultare, C. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: moveri, id. Ac. 2, 15, 47 Goer. *N. cr.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 11, 34: pectus angere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 211: medicas exercet inaniter artes, Ov. M. 2, 618.

Inānītus, a, um, *P.* of inanio.

In-ăpertus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in

apertus] *Not open:* fraudique inaperta senectus, *i. e. not exposed*, Sil. 7, 26.

in-appărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. in; apparatio] *Want of preparation:* Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7.

in-apprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; apprehensibilis] *Incomprehensible* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Val. 11; id. adv. Herm. 43.

in-āquo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (c); aqua] *To make* or *turn into water:* nutrimenta corporis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 14.

in-āquōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; aquosus] *Lacking water* (post-class.): dum per inaquosa loca (Alexander) properaret cum Macedonibus, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 1 *ante med.*; cf., "*inaquosus ἀνύδρος*," Gloss. Cyrill. — As *Subst.*: **in-āquōsa**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca), *Places without water, dry places:* serpentes arida et inaquosa sectantur, Tert. Bapt. 1.

in-ārātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; aratus] *Unploughed, untilled, fallow* (poet.): terra, Virg. G. 1, 83; Ambros. Hex. 1, 8, 28: tellus, Hor. Epod. 16, 43: diu Pangæo, Stat. Th. 10, 512.

‡ **inarculum** virgula erat ex malo Punico incurvata, quam regina sacrificans in capite gestabat," Fest. p. 113 Müll. *N. cr.* [in-arcus].

in-ardesco, si, *no sup.*, descĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [in; ardesco] (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): (*To take fire;* hence) **A.** *To begin to glow, to become red:* nubes Solis inardescit radiis, Virg. Æ. 8, 623: arbusculæ in igne ut ferrum inardescentes, Pl. 18, 25, 51: inardescunt genæ, Sen. Herc. Œt. 251. — **B.** *To burn, begin to glow:* affectus omnis lanuescat necesse est, nisi voce, vultu, totius prope habitu corporis inardescat, Quint. 11, 3, 2: cupidine vindictæ inardescere, Tac. A. 6, 32: ut vidit juvenem, specie præsentis inarsit, Ov. M. 7, 83.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ)): *To burn on* or *upon* a thing or person: With *Dat.*: nec munus (*i. e.* vestis) humeris efficacis Herculis Inarsit æstuosius, Hor. Epod. 3, 18.

in-ārĕfactus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; arefactus] *Dried:* sanguis ranarum, Pl. 32, 10, 43.

in-āresco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [in; aresco] (post-Aug.), **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (β)): *To become dry before* or *in front of:* in sole, Pl. 26, 8, 40, § 66.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (h)): **A.** Prop.: *To become quite dry, to dry up:* opus, Vitr. 7, 3: medicamenta inarescunt, Cels. 5, 17 *fin.*: fructus ante maturitatem, Col. 4, 24, 3: nihil facilius quam lacrimas inarescere, Quint. 6, 1, 27. — **B.** Fig.: *To dry up, cease, be discontinued:* ne (liberalitas) minuā profusione inarescat, Pl. Ep. 2, 4.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ)): *To dry on* or *upon:* With *Dat.*: nec tædia animalium capiti inarescunt, Pl. 28, 11, 46; dub. al. increscant.

in-argentātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ); argento] *Overlaid with silver, silvered over* (post-Aug.): lamina ærea tenuis inaurata aut inargentata, Pl. 21, 2, 3; so, lecti, Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 3.

inargūte, *adv.* [inargutus] *Not acutely:* non mehercule inargute nec incallide opposuisti hoc Tullianum, Gell. 12, 13, 19.

in-argūtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; argutus] *Not acute, without acuteness* (post-class.): sententia non inarguta, Ulp. Dig. 7, 5, 5.

Inărīme, ēs, *f.*, *ἡ ν Ἀρίμοις* (Hom. Il. 2, 783), *An island in the Tuscan Sea, on the coast of Campania* (now *Ischia*): Virg. Æ. 9, 716 Heyne; Ov. M. 14, 89; Val. Fl. 3, 208; Stat. S. 2, 2, 76; Sil. 12, 148; Luc. 5, 101.

in-ăro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [in; aro] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α)): *To plough in, cover by ploughing:* sarmenta, Cato R. R. 37, 3: fabulæ pro stercore, Var. R. R. 1, 23, 3; cf., dejectum fimum, Col. 2, 5, 2: semina abjecta, Pl. 18, 18, 47: arbores, Col. 2, 2, 11.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): **A.** Prop.: *To plough, till, cultivate:* solum, Pl. 18, 14, 36: agrum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 23, 9. — **B.** Meton.: *To write:* de breviore titulo non tot inararem, Commod. 70, 15.

in-artĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; articulatus] *Indistinct, inarticulate* (post-class.): Arn. 2, 59.

in-artĭfĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [2. in; artificialis] *Inartificial, not according to the rules of art* (post-Aug.): illas (probationes) *ἀτέχνους*, id est *inartificiales*; has *ἐντέχνους*, id est *artificiales* vocaverunt, Quint. 5, 1, 1; so, probationes, id. 5, 5, 2; cf. id. 5, 10, 11: argumenta, Mart. Cap. 5, 183.

inartĭfĭcĭālĭter, *adv.* [inartificialis] *Inartificially:* quā in re alius se inartificialiter, alius artificialiter gerat, in eā esse artem, Quint. 2, 17, 42.

in-ascensus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; ascendo] *Not mounted* or *ascended:* locus (rostra), Pl. Pan. 65, 3.

in-aspectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; aspicio] *Unseen:* Stat. Th. 1, 50.

‡ **inaspĭcābilis** *ἀόρατος*, Gloss. Philox.

in-aspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; aspicio] *Invisible:* notæ, Aus. Ep. 23, 22.

in-assātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; asso] *Roasted* (post-Aug.): pulmo, Pl. 30, 8, 22.

‡ **in-assĕro**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; asser] *To cover with beams:* Inscr. Grut. 207, 2.

in-assignātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; assignatus] *Unassigned* (post-class.): modus agrorum, Aggen. Contr. Agr. p. 70 Goes.

in-assŭētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; assuetus] *Unaccustomed* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): equi, Ov. F. 4, 450: manus, id. A. A. 1, 300: at vestigia nuda sinusque Cingere inassuetum, *i. e. unusual*, Sil. 3, 236: opere inassueto Galliis, Frgm. Or. Claud. ap. Grut. 502, 2, 37.

in-attāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; attamino] *Uninjured, unhurt;* Fig.: (late Lat.): serva Deo rem suam inattaminatam, Tert. de Cor. Mil. 15 *init.*; dub. al. intaminatam.

in-attĕnŭātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; attenuatus] *Undiminished, unweakened;* Fig.: fames, *i. e. unappeased*, Ov. M. 8, 846.

in-attrītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; attritus] *Not rubbed away, not worn:* aurum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 254.

in-audax, ācis, *adj.* [2. in; audax] *Not daring, timorous:* raptor, Hor. Od. 3, 20, 3.

in-audĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; audibilis] *Inaudible:* melodia nobis, Censor. de Die nat. 13.

in-audĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; audio] *To hear, learn* something, esp. secret (mostly ante-class., and in *tempp. perff.*): **A.** *Aliquid:* quod ego inaudivi, accipite, Pac. ap. Non. 126, 28: unde hoc tam repente jucundum inaudivi melum? Nov. ib. 21: quæ te video inaudisse, C. Fam. 9, 24, 1. — **B.** *Aliquid de aliquā re ex aliquo:* quorum erupit illa vox, de quā ego ex te primum quiddam inaudieram, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 126, 20. — **C.** *Aliquid de aliquā re:* numquid de quo inaudisti? C. Att. 6, 1, 20: metuo ne de hac re quippiam inaudiverit, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 11. — **D.** With *Objective clause:* nam os columnatum poëtæ esse inaudivi barbaro, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 55: credo illum jam inaudisse mihi esse thesaurum domi, id. Aul. 2, 2, 88. — **E.** *Aliquid* (*Pass. constr.*): re denique multo ante Gadibus inaudită, fore huic ut ab illo periculum crearetur, C. Balb. 18, 41. — **F.** *Abs.*: ne ille inaudiat, Afran. ap. Non. 126, 25.

in-audītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. in; auditio, *no.* II. C.] *Deprivation of hearing, want of power of hearing, deafness:* surditas, quum sit auditûs privatio, sine negatione ne profertur; eodem quo pue modo cæcitas. Nullus enim dicit *inauditionem* neque *invisio*, nec aliquid hujusmodi, sed tantum surditas cæcitasque nominantur propriis nominibus, Boeth. Arist. Cat. 3, p. 185.

in-audītĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; auditiuncula] *A little lecture* or *lesson:* disciplinæ grammaticæ, Gell. 5, 21, 4.

1. **inauditus**, a, um, *P.* of inaudio.

2. **in-audītus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; auditus] *Not heard;* viz., **I.** *Unheard* (on account of its novelty or strangeness), *unheard-of, unusual, strange, new* (class.; a favourite word of Cic.): nihil dicam reconditum, nihil aut inauditum vobis aut cuiquam novum, C. de Or. 1, 31, 137; cf. id. Rep. 2, 12; so, quod nobis inauditum est, Quint. 1, 6, 9: novum est, non dico inusitatum, verum omnino inauditum, C. Cæcin. 13, 36; cf. id. Vatin. 14, 33: novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum, id. Lig. 1, 1: insignis quædam, inaudita, nova magnitudo animi, id. Sest. 39, 85: incredibilis atque inaudita gravitas, id. Balb. 5, 13: modus, Quint. 7, 6, 11. **II.** *Unheard* (with his defence), *without a hearing* (only post-Aug.): inauditus et indefensus, Tac. A. 2, 77; cf., inauditos et innoxios relegavit, Suet. Claud. 38; so id. Galb. 14; id. Vit. 14; Just. 22, 2 *fin.*

☞ *Comp.* and *Sup.* prob. not in use.

inaugŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inauguro] (Prop.: *A consecration;* hence, Meton.): *A beginning* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Valent. 11.

inaugŭrāto, *adv.* [inauguratus] *After consulting the birds* or *taking the auspices:* id quia inaugurato Romulus fecerat, Liv. 1, 36: consecrare locum, id. 1, 44.

inauguratus, a, um, *P.* of inauguro.

in-augŭro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; auguro] **I.** Prop.: *Neut.: To consult the divining birds, practise augury, divine:* per sacram viam augures ex arce profecti solent inaugurare, Var. L. L. 5, 8, 15, § 47: impetritum, inauguratum 'st: quovis admittunt aves, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 11: Palatinum Romulus, Aventinum Remus ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6: agedum divine inaugura fierine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. 1, 36. **II.** Meton.: *Act.:* **A.** *To give a certain sanctity to* a place or (official) person *by ceremony of consulting the flight of birds; to consecrate, inaugurate, install:* locum, Liv. 3, 20; so, VRBEM (Romulus) Calend. Prænest. ap. Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 386: cur non inaugurare? Sume diem; vide, qui te inauguret, C. Phil. 2, 43, 110: augur in locum ejus inauguratus est filius, Liv. 30, 26: aliquem flaminem, id. 27, 8, 4. — **B.** *To install, inaugurate one* as the leader of a band of thieves: cœnā et poculis magnis inauguratur (dux latronum), App. M. 7, p. 191.

inaurātor, ōris, *m.* [inauro] *A gilder* (post-class.): Firmic. 4, 15; Inscr. Orell. no. 4201.

inaurātūra, æ, *f.* [id.] *A gilding:* Frontin.

1. **inaurātus**, a, um, **I.** *P.* of inauro. **II.** *Pa.*: *Golden:* omni patagio inauratior pavo, Tert. Pall. 3 *init.*

2. **in-aurātus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; auratus] *Not ornamented with gold:* inauratæ atque illautæ mulieris, Titin. ap. Charis. p. 181 P.

in-aures, ium, *f.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; auris] *Ear-drops, ear-rings, ornaments for the ear:* Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 17; so, Pl. 9, 55, 81; id. 32, 2, 7; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 31.

in-aurio, *perf. no sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [id.] *To give hearing to, to cause to hear* (post-class.): Lact. Epit. 45.

inauris, is, v. inaures.

in-auritus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; auritus] *Without ears:* animalia aut inera inauritave, Gell. 7, 6, 1 (*al.* inauditave).

in-auro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ). auro] **I.** Prop.: *To cover* or *overlay with gold, to gild* (class.; most freq. in *Part. Perf.*): toguæ aureæ, Pl. 33, 3, 18; so, Vitr. 7, 8: inaurata statua, C. 2 Verr. 2, 21, 50: columna extrinsecus inaurata, id. de Div. 1, 24, 48: Romulus (*i. e.* statua Romuli) inauratus, id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: pulla inaurata, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: vestis, *i. e. inwrought with gold*, Ov. M. Fac. 18. **II.** Fig.: *To gild, i. e. to make rich:* puto, te mihi a Cæsare consuli quam inaurari, C. Fam. 7, 13, 1: ut te Confestim liquidus fortuna rivus inauret, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9.

inauspĭcāto, *adv.* [inauspicatus]

Without consulting the auspices: quod inauspicato pomerium transcresisset (Ti. Gracchus), C. de Div. 1, 17, 33.

1. **in-auspicātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-; auspicatus] **I.** *At which no auspices were taken, without auspices:* lex, Liv. 7, 6 *ad fin.*

II. *Of bad omen, unlucky, inauspicious* (so, only post-Aug.): inauspicatarum animantium vice, Pl. 18, 1, 1: nomen, id. 3, 23, 26: exemplum, id. 7, 16, 15: garrulitas (cornicis), id. 10, 12, 14:—*Sup.:* hebente equivā mensam tolli inauspicatissimum judicatur, Pl. 28, 2, 5.

2. **in-auspicātus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. in-; *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; 1. auspicatus, *no.* II.] *Fortunate, favourable, lucky, auspicious* (late Lat.): inauspicati successūs, Ennod. Ep. 1, 5: bona, id. ib. 4, 9; id. ib. 9, 35.

in-ausus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-; ausus] *Not ventured, unattempted* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **A.** *Abs.:* ne quid inausum Aut intractatum sederisve dolive fuisset, Virg. Æ. 8, 205.—**B.** With *Dat.:* vobis si quod inausum Arcanumque nefas, Val. Fl. 1, 807: quid per hos dies inausum intemeratumve voins, Tac. A. 1, 46: sciat animus nihil inausum esse fortunæ, Sen. Ep. 91 *med.*—As *Subst.:* **inausa,** ōrum, *n. Things not dared, ventured or attempted:* inausa audere, Sen. Thyest. 20.

in-auxiliātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-; auxilior] *Unaided* (post-class.): animæ, Vulg. Sap. 12, 6.

in-āvārus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-; avarus] *Not covetous, liberal* (post-class.): arbiter, Cassiod. Var. 1, 3: judex, id. ib. 6, 9.

in-āversĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-; averto] *That cannot be turned aside, unalterable:* æternitas (with immobilis and insolubilis), App. Trism. p. 100 (*al.* inaversabilis and inversibilis).

inb., v. imb.

in-cædŭus (incīduus, Stat. Th. 6, 90), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-; cæduus] *Not cut or felled, uncut, unhewn* (poet.): lucus, Ov. F. 2, 435: silva, id. Am. 3, 1, 1; Stat. Th. 6, 90: intonsi montes, silvosi, incædui, Serv. Virg. E. 5, 36.

‡ **incælātus,** ἀτόρευτος, ἄγλυφος, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **incălanto,** invocanto, Fest. p. 114 [in-calo].

‡ **incalationes,** invocationes, Fest. p. 107.

‡ **incalative,** vocative, Fest. p. 114.

in-calcātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-; calcatus] *Untrodden:* humus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 16, 110.

in-calesco, ŭi, *no sup.* escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; calesco] **I.** Prop.: *To grow warm* or *hot, to glow* (mostly poet.): incalescente sole, Liv. 22, 6: anni tempore jam incalescente, Col. 2, 4, 1: incalunt vis illa mali (*i. e.* veneni), Ov. M. 9, 161: quis nostro curvum te funere vidit? Atram quis lacrimis incaluisse togam? *To glow with burning tears,* Prop. 4, 7, 28. **II.** Meton.: Of persons: *To become heated:* incaluerant vino, Liv. 1, 57. **III.** Fig.: *To glow, kindle* with passion (esp. love): ergo ub. vaticinos concepit mente furores Incaluitque deo, Ov. M. 2, 641: vidit et incaluit pelagi deus, id. ib. 2, 574; so, id. ib. 3, 371: id. H. 11, 25: acres Incaluere animi (equorum), id. M. 2, 87; id. Pont. 3, 4, 30.

in-calfăcĭo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, ib.; calfacio] *To warm, to heat* (poet.): culmos Titan incalfacit, Ov. F. 4, 919: cultros (hostia), id. M. 15, 735.

incallĭde, *adv.* [in-callidus] *Unskilfully:* in his tribus generibus non incallide tergiversantur, C. Off. 3, 33, 118; so (with margutte), Gell. 12, 14, 19.

in-callĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-; callidus] *Unskilful, awkward, stupid:* **A.** *Abs.:* servus non incallidus, *i. e. shrewd, knowing,* C. Clu. 16, 47: non incalluit homines, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: incallidus aliquo et facilis juventa, Tac. A. 3, 8.—**B.** With *Gen.:* formæ, Sabin. Her. 3, 55.—**C.** With *in c. Abl.:* fuit in jure non incallidus, Capit. Macrin. 13.

in-callo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; callum] *To render callous* (post-class.): carnem indurat et incallat, Veg. Vet. 2, 27.

in-candesco, ŭi, *no sup.,* escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. in, ib.; candesco] **I.** Prop.: *To become warm* or *hot, to glow, to kindle* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): volat illud (plumbum) et incandescit cunctu, Ov. M. 2, 728: vetus accensis incanduit ignibus ara, id. ib. 12, 12: (tempestas) totoque auctumni incanduit æstu, Virg. G. 3, 479: pars magna terrarum alto pulvere incanduit, Pl. Pan. 30, 3. **II.** Fig.: *To take fire, become angry:* æstas suo tempore incanduit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16.

in-candĭdo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; candido] *To make white, to cleanse* (Eccl. Lat.): maculas, Firm. de Err. Relig. 28.

‡ **incandidus** ἀλεύκαντος, Gloss. Phil.

in-cānesco, ŭi, *no sup.,* escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; canesco] (poet.): **I.** Gen.: *To become white:* tortaque remigio spumis incanuit unda, Cat. 63, 13: ornusque incanuit albo Flore piri, Virg. G. 2, 71: gelu magnoque incanuit imbre Caucasus, Val. Fl. 6, 611. **II.** Esp.: *To become grey* or *hoary:* quum pigra incanuit ætas, Sil. 3, 328.

incantāmentum, i, *n.* [incanto] *A charm, incantation* (post-Aug.): valcantne aliquid verba et incantamenta carminum, Pl. 28, 2, 3; and, in *tmesis:* falluntur volucres, silvarum bestiæ silvis Ipsis incanta jactura quibus est tradita mentis, Commod. 48, 2.

incantātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An enchanting, enchantment* (post-class.): magicæ, Firm. Math. 5, 5: incantationum vires, Tert. Hab. Mul. 2.

incantātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An enchanter, wizard* (post-class.): Tert. Idol. 9.

in-canto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; canto] **I.** Gen.: *Neut.: To sing* somewhere: passer incantans sepiculæ (*i. e.* in sepiculâ), App. M. 8, p. 210. **II.** Esp.: *Act.:* **A.** Prop.: *To say over, mutter,* or *chant a magic formula* against some one: QVI MALVM CARMEN INCANTASSIT, Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Pl. 28, 2, 4, § 17.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *To consecrate with charms* or *spells:* incantata vincula, *love-knots,* Hor. S. 1, 8, 40.—**2.** *To bewitch, enchant:* quæsisti, quod mihi emolumentum fuerit incantandi (*sc.* illam)? App. Apol. p. 305: incantata mulier, id. ib. p. 305.

in-canus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a); canus] *Quite gray, hoary* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **I.** Prop.: homo crispus incanus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 37: mentum, Virg. G. 3, 311; so, labra Famis, Ov. M. 8, 804: barba, Col. 8, 2, 9: caput, Suet. Dom. 20. **II.** Fig.: Poet.: secula, *hoary centuries,* Cat. 95, 6.

in-capābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-; capio] *Incomprehensible* (late Lat.): deus, Arrian. ap. Aug. Ep. 174; cf., "*incapabilis ἀχώρητος,*" Gloss. Philox.

in-căpax, ācis, *adj.* [2. in-; capax] *Incapable* (post-class.): **A.** With *Gen.:* sacramenti, Prud. στεφ. 10, 588. — **B.** With *Inf.:* aides incapax solvi, *indissoluble, indestructible,* Prud. στέφ. 10, 348.

in-căpistro, āvi, *no sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; capistro] (Prop., *To halter* or *muzzle*; Fig.) *To fetter, entangle:* aliquem malis erroribus, App. M. 11, p. 266.

incarnātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of incarno. **II.** *Pa.:* **A.** Prop.: *In the flesh:* Dominus hæc etiam ante incarnatam sui præsentiam in sanctis locutus est, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 22 *ante med.*—**B.** Meton.: *Belonging to one in the flesh, or to man; human:* subacta summus jugo incarnatæ necessitudinis, Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 2 *ante med.*

in-carno, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; caro] (Eccl. Lat.), *To put or place in the flesh, to clothe with flesh;* only in *Pass.:* **A.** *To be put or placed in the flesh, to be clothed with flesh:* anima incarnatur, *i. e. is placed in a human body,* Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 12.—**B.** In reflexive force (so, most comm.): *To put or place one's self in the flesh, to clothe one's self with flesh, to assume flesh* or *human nature:* dicimus Deum incarnatum, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 12: incarnatus, homo factus est, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 9.

incassum, v. cassus, *no.* II. B.

incaste, v. inceste.

in-castigātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-; castigatus] *Unpunished, unreproved:* nec me dimittes incastigatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 45

in-castrātūra, æ, *f.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; castratura] (Prop., *A castration* or *gelding of an animal* or *person;* hence, Meton., in reference to the effect produced in the body by the operation) *A cavity, hollow:* in lateribus tabulæ duæ incastraturæ fient, Vulg. Ex. 26, 17; id. ib. 36, 22, 24.—Hence, Ital. *incastratura.*

in-cătholĭcus, i, *m.* (*sc.* homo) [2. in-; catholicus, *no.* II.] *One not catholic, an unorthodox person:* ab incatholicis catholica laceratur Ecclesia, Cassiod. de Anim. 12 *ante med.*

incaute, *adv.* [incautus] **I.** Prop.: *Incautiously, inconsiderately:* adhuc stulte omnia et incaute, C. Att. 7, 10: incaute atque inconsulte pugnare, Liv. 7, 15:—*Comp.:* quod paulo incautius custodias in muro dispositas videbat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 27: incautius sequi, id. B. C. 3, 24: subit murum, Liv. 21, 7:—*Sup.:* ut se ipsos incautissime proderent, Aug. de Mor. Manich. *fin.*

II. Meton.: *Without being on one's guard,* i. e. *at ease, unreservedly:* potes apparatius cœnare apud multos; nusquam hilarius, simplicius, incautius, Pl. Ep. 1, 15, 4.

incautēla, æ, *f.* [incautus] *Want of foresight, incautiousness* (late Lat.): Salvian. Gub. D. 6 *med.*

in-cautus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-; cautus] **I.** Prop.: *Incautious, heedless, inconsiderate* (class.): **1.** *Abs.:* ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, Cæs. B. G. 6, 30; C. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: Trebonius oppressus est ab hoste incautus, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; id. Planc. 23, 53; id. N. D. 2, 1, 1: minime incautus patronus, id. Brut. 70, 246:—*Comp.:* incautior, fuissem, nisi, *etc.,* C. Fam. 9, 24, 1: inventa incautior, Liv. 30, 13.—*Sup.:* incautissimus quia credulus, Sid. Ep. 8, 11. —**2.** With *ab:* incautus a fraude, Liv. 40, 5: ab secundis rebus incauti, id. 5, 44:—**3.** With *Gen.:* incautus sui, Stat. Th. 6, 766.—**4.** With *ad:* incautus ad credendum pavor, Liv. 9, 12.

II. Meton.: (not in ante-Aug. prose): **A.** *Unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain:* sic est incautum quicquid habetur amor, Prop. 2, 4, 14: iter hostibus incautum, Tac. A. 1, 50: sub ictu incauto, Sil. 2, 90.—**B.** *Not guarded against* or *that cannot be guarded against:* quibus incautum scelus aversabile cumque est, Lucr. 6, 389: quia, quod neglexeris, incautum atque apertum habeas, Liv. 25, 38.—**C.** *Unsafe, dangerous:* tenebræ, Luc. 5, 500.

‡ **incavillatĭo** per despectum irrisio, Fest. p. 107.

in-cāvillor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; cavillor] *To jeer at:* cujusmodi joco incavillatus sit Antiochum regem Pœnus Annibal, Gell. 5, 5 *in lemm.*

in-cāvo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; cavo] *To hollow out, make hollow:* aliquid, Col. 4, 25, 2.

in-cēdo, essi, essum, dĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [in; cedo] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.) (class.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go in* or *along; to go, proceed, advance:* **a.** *Abs.:* etiam si pedes incesiat, memorabilem fore, Liv. 28, 9: quam teter incederet, quam truculentus, C. Sest. 8, 19.—**b.** With *Abl.:* viâ, Plaut. Cure. 1, 1, 32.—**c.** With *in c. Abl.:* totâ in urbe, Ov. F. 6, 653.—**d.** With *per:* incedere per vias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 71: socios per ipsos, Virg. Æ. 5, 188: per fines et aprica rura, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 3.—**e.** With *Adv. of place,* etc.: quacunque incederet, C. de Div. 1, 24, 49: incessit deinde, qua duxit prædæ spes, victor exercitus, Liv. 8, 36. —**f.** With *Acc. of place:* a foro domum, Plaut. Most. 3, 4, 6.—**g.** With *Supine* in um (to mark the purpose): sessum, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 10.—**h.** With *Dat.:* incessit

Hineri et prælio, *he set out on his march and for battle*, Tac. A. 1, 51.

2. Esp.: **a.** *Pregn.*: With access. idea of slowness in gait or dignity in walking or movements: (α) *To move slowly* or *with a measured step, to move elegantly, to walk in a dignified manner*: tenero et molli ingressu suspendimus gradum; non ambulamus, sed incedimus, Sen. Q. N. 7, 31: ut ovans prædo onustus inciderem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 146; so, quem modo decoratum ovantemque victoria incedentem vidistis, Liv. 1, 16; and id. 2, 6: claro honore, Lucr. 3, 76: omnibus lætitiis, C. Fam. 2, 9, 2: incedunt per ora vestra magnifici, Sall. J. 31, 10.—(β) *To walk* or *strut about, show one's self publicly* (poet.): ego quæ divum incedo regina, *who walk majestic as, who am*, Virg. Æ. 1, 46; cf. Prop. 2, 2, 6; and, matrona, incedit census induta nepotum, id. 3, 13, 11; so, utque per urbem Incedat donis conspicienda meis, Tib. 2, 3, 52: atque meo nunc Superbus incedis malo, Hor. Ep. 15, 18.

b. Milit. *t. t.*: (α) *To move forward, advance, march*: *Abs.*: cohortes paullatim incedere jubet, Sall. C. 60, 1: munito agmine incedere, id. J. 46, 6: agmen reliquum incedere cœpit, Liv. 21, 33; segnius Hispanorum signa incedebant, id. 28, 14, 18: Sabini usque ad portas urbis populantes incessere, id. 2, 63, 7: propius incedentes, Tac. A. 4, 47.—(β) *To make an attack upon, to press upon, to advance* or *rush against*: With *in c. Acc.*: barbari in perculsos Romanos acrius incedere, Sall. J. 101, 7: in erumpentes, Liv. 9, 21.

B. Fig.: **1.** Gen. (very rare): *To go, to proceed*: malitiæ lenonis contra incedam, *will encounter*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 31: facilius ad inventionem animus incedet si, *etc.*, *will proceed to*, C. Inv. 2, 14, 45 Orell. *N. cr.*

2. Esp.: Of abstr. subjects: **a.** *Neutr.*: (α) *To come to, happen to, befal, attack, seize* one (so, prps. not in Cic.): With *in c. Acc.* (very rare): nova nunc religio in te istæc incessit, Ter. And. 4, 3, 15.—(β) With *Dat.* (so, most freq.): exercitui omni tantus incessit ex incommodo dolor, ut, *etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 3, 74: mulieres, quibus belli timor insolitus incesserat, *etc.*, Sall. C. 31, 3 Kritz *N. cr.*: gravior cura patribus incessit, Liv. 4, 57: incedebat enim deterrimo cuique licentia, Tac. A. 3, 36: cupido incessit animo, Curt. 7, 11: si sterilitas annorum incessit hominibus, Col. 2, 10, 1.—(γ) *Abs.*: lascivia atque superbia incessere, Sall. J. 41, 3: ubi Romam legati venere, tanta commutatio incessit, uti, *etc.*, id. ib. 13, 7: religio deinde incessit, vitio eos creatos, Liv. 8, 17: ubi pro modestia ac pudore ambitio et vis incedebat, Tac. A. 3, 26.

b. *Act.* (cf. Zumpt, § 386; and, esp. § 387 *init.*; also, Madvig, § 138): ipsum ingens cupido incesserat Tarenti potiundi, Liv. 24, 13: timor patres incessit, ne, *etc.*, id. 1, 17: indignatio hostes incessit, id. 3, 60: stupor omnes et admiratio incessit, Just. 22, 6.

C. Meton.: **1.** Of reports: *To be spread abroad*: haud invito imperatore, ea fieri occultus rumor incedebat, Tac. A. 2, 55 *fin.*—**2.** Of certain seasons and states of the weather: *To approach, draw on, arrive, set in*: postquam tenebræ incedebant, Tac. A. 15, 37: ubi crepusculum incesserit, Col. 11, 1, 18: ubi tempestas incessit, id. 12, 2, 5: frigora, id. 12, 52, 12: siccitates, id. 5, 9, 11.

II. (acc. to I. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (α) (γ)): *To go* or *proceed upon*: With *Dat.*: servi pedibus, liberi non nisi equis incedunt, *i. e. walk . . . . . ride*, Just. 44, 3, 4: incedunt pueri pariterque ante ora parentum Frenatis lucent in equis, Virg. Æ. 5, 553.

III. (acc. to I. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (α)): *To go* or *come into* a place, *to enter*: **A.** *Neutr.*: **1.** *Abs.*: sed estne hic meus sodalis, qui huc incedit cum amica sua? Is est. Callidamates cum amica, ecce um, incedit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 152: undique nunciі incedunt, qui afferrent, *etc.*, Tac. A. 11, 32: qui abstinere ullum Ægypto, aut, si jam incessisset, excedere, juberet, Just. 34, 3, 1.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: ut pars in silvam incederet, Tac. A. 2, 20.

B. *Act.* (cf. Zumpt, § 386 and *note*): mœstos locos, Tac. A. 1, 61: scenam, id. ib. 14, 15: fontem Marciæ aquæ nando, id. ib. 14, 22.

‡**in-cēlātus** ἄκρυπτος, Gloss. Philox.

in-cĕleber, bris, bre, *adj.* [2. in; celeber] *Not celebrated, not known to fame* (post-Aug.): vallis, Sil. 8, 379: advocatus, Gell. 1, 22, 6: libri, id. 5, 14, 2.

in-cēlĕbrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; celebratus] *Not made known, not spread abroad*: Sall. H. Frgm. 1, 5: Tac. A. 6, 7.

incendĕ-făcio, fēci, *no sup.*, fācere, 3. *v. a.* [incendo; facio] *To set on fire* (post-Aug.): carraginem, Treb. Claud. 8.

incendĭālis, e, *adj.* [incendium] *Of* or *belonging to fires, fire-* (late Lat.): tunica, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 18.

incendĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Causing a conflagration, setting on fire, fire-* (post-Aug.): avis, *fire-bird*, Pl. 10, 13, 17: oleum, Veg. Mil. 4, 8; 18: tela, Amm. 20, 11.—As *Subst.*: **incendiārius**, ii, *m.*, *An incendiary*, Tac. A. 15, 67; Suet. Vit. 17; Dig. 48, 19, 28, § 12.

incendĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Burning, hot* (post-class.): folia gustu, App. Herb. 58: solis fervor incendiosior, Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

incendĭum, ĭi, *n.* [incendo] **I.** Prop.: *A burning, fire, conflagration*: (freq. and class.; equally common in the sing. and plur.): incendium facere, *to set fire to*, C. Parad. 4, 2, 31; so, Cæs. B. G. 5, 19 *fin.*: excitare, restinguere, C. Mur. 25, 51 (v. under *no.* II.): in ipso urbis incendio, Cæs. B. C. 1, 5: frumentum flumine atque incendio corruperunt, id. B. G. 7, 55: omnia incendiis vastare, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25; cf., nihil cogitant nisi cædes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, C. Cat. 2, 5, 10: si incendium in arce fuerit, Quint. 7, 7, 4: si janua tenebitur incendio, id. 2, 13, 16: cunctos qui prœlio superfuerant, incendium hausit, Tac. H. 4, 60 *fin.*: Ætna nocturnis mirus incendiis, Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 88: et neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 85; cf. Virg. Æ. 5, 680. — In judicial point of view, cf. Smith's Ant. p. 632, b. *sq.*

II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** *Fire*: i. e. *great danger, ruin, destruction* (class.; a favourite fig. of Cic.): si quod esset in suas fortunas incendium excitatum, id se non aqua sed ruina restincturum, C. Mur. 25, 51 *fin.*; cf. C. Rep. 1, 1: miseriarum, id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: invidiæ incendio conflagrare, id. Cat. 1, 11, 29; so, incendio alieni judicii conflagrare, Liv. 39, 6, 4: res cogit, huic tanto incendio succurrere omnes, qui, *etc.*, Asin. Poll. in C. Fam. 10, 33, 5: populare, Liv. 22, 40.—**2.** Of *raising the price, making dearer*: annonæ, C. Manil. 4, 168; Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 12, 4.—**B.** Of the *fire, heat, glow* of the passions: ita mihi in pectore atque in corde facit amor incendium, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 3: cupiditatum incendiis inflammatus, C. Fin. 5, 24, 70: restinctis jam animorum incendiis, id. Or. 8, 27: incendium oratione concitare, id. de Or. 2, 47, 197: abstruso pectus ejus flagravit incendio (*i. e.* dolore), Vell. 2, 130, 4: militaris tumultus, id. 2, 125, 4: aliæ Satyris incendia mitia præbent, *to enkindle, inflame*, Ov. F. 1, 411; so, movere, id. A. A. 2, 301.

III. Meton.: **A.** *Fire, burning heat* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): siderum, Pl. 2, 68, 68: Auster Africæ incendia cum serenitate affert, id. 18, 33, 76: stomachi, Lucr. 4, 873.

B. *Concr.*: *A fire-brand, torch* (poet.): Virg. Æ. 9, 71; Ov. M. 14, 539.

in-cendo, di, sum, dĕre (old form of the *Perf. Subj.*: "INCENSIT incenderit, sicut INCEPSIT inceperit," Fest. p. 107 Mull.), 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; root CAN.; cf., accendo]

I. Prop.: *To put fire in, to set fire to, to kindle, burn* (class.): cupas tæda ac pice refertas incendunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 11; so, tus et odores, C. 2 Verr. 4, 37, 77; cf., odores, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: lychnos, Virg. Æ. 1, 727: oppida sua omnia, vicos, reliqua privata ædificia incendunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 5; so, ædificia vicosque, id. ib. 6, 6: tabularium, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: Capitolium, Sall. C. 47, 2: naves omnes, C. Att. 9, 6, 3; cf., classem inflammari incendique jussit, id. 2 Verr. 5, 35, 91: urbem, id. Cat. 3, 4, 10; cf. Liv. 9, 9; and quod primo incendendum Avaricum censuerat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 3: agros, Virg. G. 1, 84: vepres, id. ib. 1, 271: quum ipse circumsessus pæne incendere, *were almost consumed*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 33, 85.—*Abs.*: nec incendit nisi ignis, Quint. 6, 2, 28; cf., profuit incensos æstus avertere, *i. e. burning hot, glowing*, Virg. G. 3, 459; and, igne et tenuibus lignis fornacem incendemus, *i. e. will heat, warm*, Col. 12, 19, 3.

II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.**: Of living objects: *To kindle, inflame, set on fire; to fire, rouse, incite, excite; to irritate, incense* (so, esp. in the pass.): ut mihi non solum tu incendere judicem, sed ipse ardere videaris, C. de Or. 2, 45, 188: iidem hominem perustum etiamnum gloria volunt incendere, id. Fam. 13, 15, 2: me ita vel cepit vel incendit, ut cuperem, *etc.*, id. ib. 5, 12, 1: aliquem morando, Sall. J. 25, 10; aliquem querelis, Virg. Æ. 4, 360: Tyndariden incendit amor, Val. Fl. 6, 207: plebem largiundo atque pollicitando, Sall. C. 38, 1: juventutem ad facinora, id. ib. 13, 4: illam incendentem luctus, Virg. Æ. 9, 500.—**2.** Of abstract objects: *To kindle, excite, provoke, inflame*: animos bonorum, C. Att. 2, 16, 1: animum cupidum inopia, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 126: cupiditatem alicujus, C. Fam. 15, 21, 1: odia improborum in nos, id. Att. 9, 1, 3: tum pudor incendit vires, Virg. Æ. 5, 455: nulla mens est tam ad comprehendendam vim oratoris parata, quæ possit incendi, nisi inflammatus ipse ad eam et ardens accesseris, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190 *fin.*: inimicitiis incensa contentio, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 7, 22: nimis sermone hujus ira incendor, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 67; cf., incendor ira, esse ausam facere hæc te injussu meo, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 47: hisce ego illam dictis ita tibi incensam dabo, ut, *etc.*, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 81: amore sum incensus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, 18: (mulier) incensa odio pristino, id. Cluent. 64, 181: incendor quotidie magis non desiderio solum sed etiam incredibili fama virtutum admirabilium, id. Or. 10, 33: incensus studio, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: hanc iste vehementer Sthenio et incensus hospitium renunciat, id. 2 Verr. 2, 36, 89: omnes incendunter ad studia gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 1, 19, 44; and, imperator incensus ad rem publicam bene gerendam, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35; Cæsar ab eo (Crasso) in me esset incensus, id. Fam. 1, 9, 9: incensus calcaribus equus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48.—*Abs.*: loquarne? incendam; taceam? instigem, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 9: dumque petit petitur pariterque incendit et ardet, Ov. M. 3, 425: ipse autem Antigonus adeo erat incensus, ut, *etc.*, Nep. Eum. 10 *fin.*

B. *To set on fire*; i. e. *to fill*: clamore incendunt cœlum, Virg. Æ. 10, 895: regiam repentino luctu, Just. 38, 8 *fin.*

C. *To enhance, raise*: annonam (*the price of corn*), *to produce a dearness* or *scarcity* (shortly before, excandefacebant), Var. R. R. 3, 2, 16.

D. *To destroy, ruin*: si istuc conare . . . tuum incendes genus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 49.

III. Meton.: **A.** *To make* or *kindle a fire on any thing*: altaria, Virg. Æ. 8, 285: aras votis, *i. e. to kindle the altar fires under* or *in accordance with vows*, id. ib. 3, 279.—**B.** *To make hot, to heat*: diem, Luc. 4, 68.—**C.** *To make bright* or *shining, to brighten, illumine*: ejusdem (solis) incensa radiis luna, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87; so, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 41: maculosus et auro Squamam incendebat fulgor, Virg. Æ. 5, 88: vivis digitos incendere gemmis, *to make brilliant*, i. e. *to adorn*, Stat. S. 2, 1, 134.

incense, *adv.* (acc. to incendo, *no.* II. A.), *Hotly, vehemently*: odium in Verrem incense atque acriter atque inflammanter facit, Gell. 10, 3, 13 (*Lem.*: impense).

incensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incendo] *A setting on fire, burning* (rare, but class.): Capitolii, C. Cat. 3, 4, 9: incensione urbem liberavi, id. Sull. 11, 33: turis, Arn. 7, 234.

incensor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *One who kindles* or *sets fire to* (post-

class.) : messium, Claud. Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 9 : Paul. Sent. 5, 20 : specularum, *i. e. echo kindles beacons*, App. de Mundo, p. 69. **II.** Fig. : *An inciter, instigator* : turbarum, Amm. 31, 9.

incensum, i, *n.* [id.] (late Lat.) : **I.** Prop. : *A setting on fire ; a lighting* of a candle, *etc.* ; *a lighting up* : horæ incensi, Ambros. de Virgin. 3. **II.** Meton. (*That which is set on fire* ; esp.) : *Incense* : incenso imposito, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 639 ; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 12 ; and, "INCENSUM θυμίαμα," Gloss. Philox. ; Sulpic. Sever. Hist. Sacr. 1, 47.

1. **incensus**, a, um, *P.* of incendo.

2. **incensus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; census] *Not estimated, not assessed, unregistered* ; said of one who has not given in an account of himself and his property to the censor : hominem incensum vendere, C. Cæcin. 34, 99 : populus, Liv. 4, 8 : lex de incensis lata, id. 1, 44 ; cf. Smith's Ant., p. 239, b. and 263, a.

incentio, ōnis, *f.* [incino] **I.** Prop. : *A blowing* of an instrument (post-class.) : incentiones tibiarum, Gell. 4, 13, 3. **II.** Meton. : = incantatio, *A charm, enchantment*, plur., Gell. 16, 11, 2.

incentivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop. : *That strikes up, sets the tune* (ante- and post-class.) : tibia, *the treble flute* (*opp.* succentia, that plays the accompaniment), Var. R. R. 1, 2, 15. **II.** Meton. : *Superior* : vita pastorum (*opp.* succentiva vita agricolarum), Var. R. R. 1, 2, 16. **III.** Fig. : *That provokes* or *incites* : lues, Prud. Hamart. 250.—As *Subst.* : **incentivum**, i, *n.*, *An incentive* : peccaminis, Prud. Apoth. 929 : vitiorum, Hier. Ep. 52, 3.

incentor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop. : *One who sets the tune* or *begins to sing, a precentor, singer* (post-class.) : carminis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 32 : incentore canam Phœbo Musisque magistris, Avien. Perieg. 895. **II.** Fig. : *An inciter, exciter* : igneus turbarum, Amm. 15, 1 : civilis belli, Oros. 5, 19 : rebellionis totius, id. 6, 11.

†inceps, deinceps, Fest. p. 107.

inceptio, ōnis, *f.* [incipio] *A beginning, undertaking, attempt* (rare, but class.) : tam præclari operis, C. Ac. 2, 38, 119 : inceptio est amentium, non amantium, Ter. And. 1, 3, 13.

incepto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To begin, undertake, attempt* (ante- and post-class.) : **A.** With *Inf.* : facinus facere, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 23 ; loqui, id. Trin. 4, 3, 23 ; canere, Gell. 1, 11, 3.—**B.** In *simple constr.* : iter, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 28 ; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 1.

inceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A beginner* of a thing : O mearum voluptatum omnium inventor, inceptor, perfector ! Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 4.

inceptum, i, *n.* [incipio] *A beginning, attempt, undertaking* (freq. in historians and poets, but not in Cæs. ; also, rare in Cic.) : cujus ego non modo factum, sed inceptum ullum conatumve contra patriam deprehendero, C. Cat. 2, 12, 27 : servetur ad imum, Qualis ab incepto processerit (carmen), *from the beginning onward*, Hor. A. P. 127 : permanere in incepto, Lucceï. in C. Fam. 5, 14 *fin.* : a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall. C. 4, 2 : cf., ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, id. ib. 7 *fin.* ; so, absistere incepto, Liv. 31, 26 : desistere incepto, Virg. Æ. 1, 37 : hærere in incepto, id. ib. 2, 654 : peragere inceptum, id. ib. 4, 452 : cf., perficere inceptum, Sall. J. 11 *fin.* : picet incepti, Virg. Æ. 5, 678 : nunc ad inceptum redeo, Sall. J. 4 *fin.*—*Plur.* : cupidus incepta patrandi, Sall. J. 70, 5 : juventus Catilinæ inceptis favebat, id. C. 17, 6 ; cf., inceptis annue, diva, meis, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 56 ; and, di nostra incepta secundent, Virg. Æ. 7, 259 : gravia et magna professa, Hor. A. P. 14.

1. **inceptus**, a, um, *P.* of incipio.

2. **inceptus**, ūs, *m.* [incipio] *A beginning, undertaking* (extremely rare) : inceptus heriles, Val. Fl. 6, 124.

incerniculum, i, *n.* [incerno] **I.** Prop. : *A sieve, searce* : Cato R. R. 13, 1 ; Lucil. in Non. 88, 26. **II.** Meton. : As transl. of the Gr. τριβλία : *A square stand on which the Greek flour-dealers set out flour, etc., for sale* : Pl. 8, 44, 69.

in-cerno, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ) ; cerno] *To sift upon* a thing, *to cover* or *bestrew with sifting ; to sift, scatter with a sieve* : eo terram cribro incernito, Cato R. R. 48, 2 ; so, cribo terram, Col. 5, 6, 6 : super fricaturam incernatur marmor, Vitr. 7, 1.

in-cēro, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, ib. ; cero] *To smear* or *cover over with wax* : canaliculum, Cels. 8, 8.—Poet. : genua deorum, *i. e. to make vows to the gods* (lit., to attach to the knees of the images of the gods little waxen tablets, on which vows are inscribed), Juv. 10, 55 : lapides, Prud. Ham. 404.

incerte, *adv.* [incertus] *Uncertainly, not certainly, doubtfully* (ante-class.) : incerte errat animus, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 : incerte vagat exsul, Pac. ap. Non. 467, 25 ; dub. al. incerta, Gerl.

1. **incerto**, *adv.* [id.] *Uncertainly, not certainly, doubtfully* (ante-class.) : ubi habitat dum incerto scio, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 69 ; id. Ps. 4, 2, 7 : incerto autumo, id. Epid. 4, 1, 18.

2. **incerto**, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [incertus] *To render doubtful* or *uncertain* (ante- and post-class.) : longa dies meum incertat animum, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 18 ; App. M. 11, p. 265 : singultu lacrimoso sermonem incertans, *i. e. making indistinct, inaudible*, id. ib. 5, p. 164 : sed ne incertet dictio quam rem expedi, Pac. ap. Non. 123, 30.

in-certus, a, um (archaic *Gen. Plur.*, incertûm, Pac. ap. Non. 495, 27), *adj.* [2. in ; certus]

I. Of things whose (external or internal) qualities are not firmly established : *Uncertain, unsettled, unreliable, not firm* (class.) : amicus certus in re incertâ cernitur, Enn. ap. C. Læl. 17, 64 ; cf., spe incertâ certum mihi laborem sustuli, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 9 ; and id. And. 2, 3, 16 ; nuptiæ, id. And. 5, 1, 11 : ætas (puerilis) maxime lubrica atque incerta, C. 2 Verr. 5, 52, 137 : itinera, Cæs. B. G. 5, 37 *fin.* : dominatus, C. Rep. 1, 17 : status, id. ib. 1, 26 : sedes, Sall. C. 6, 1 : comarum Anulus incertâ non bene fixus acu, *not fast*, Mart. 2, 66, 2 : colligere incertos et in ordine ponere crines, *i. e. disheveled*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 1 : per incertam lunam sub luce malignâ, *i. e. not clearly visible, dim*, Virg. Æ. 6, 270 ; so, soles, id. ib. 3, 203 : securis, *i. e. that did not strike with a sure blow*, id. ib. 2, 224 : vultus, *uneasy*, Sall. J. 108, 2 :—*Sup.* : ille vitam suam ad incertissimam spem reservavit, C. Sest. 22, 50.—In *Neutr., used as adv.* by the poets : *Without its being known, without knowing* : incertum vigilans, Ov. 10, 9 ; Stat. Th. 5, 212.

II. **A.** As respects one's perceptions or convictions, *Unsettled, uncertain, undetermined, doubtful, dubious* (so, most freq. in prose and poetry) : **1.** *Abs.* : casus, C. Or. 28, 98 : ut alia certa, alia incerta esse dicunt, id. Off. 2, 2, 7 ; *cf.*, est igitur ridiculum, quod est dubium, id relinquere incertum, id. Mur. 32, 68 ; and, incerta atque dubia, Pl. 17, 1, 1 *fin.* : ut incertis temporibus diversisque itineribus iretur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 16 *fin.* ; so, eventus reliqui temporis, C. Quint. 26, 83 : exitus pugnarum, id. Mil. 21, 56 : adulterium, Quint. 7, 2, 52 ; auctor, id. 5, 11, 41 : oculi (= inconstantes, errantes ab alterâ re ad alteram), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 188 :—*Comp.* : nihil est incertius vulgo, C. Mur. 17, 36.—**2.** With *Relative clause* : moriendum certe est, et id incertum, an hoc ipso die, C. Sen. 20, 74 ; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 27 : (*Gallus*) avem, an gentem, an nomen, an fortunam corporis significet, incertum est, id. 7, 9, 2 : confessus est quidem sed incertum, utrum quia verum erat, an quia, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 4, 11, 5 : neque plane occultati humilitate arborum et tamen incerti, quidnam esset, Sall. J. 49, 5 Kritz ; cf., Italicos incertos socii an hostes essent, Liv. 30, 35 : multi amantes navibus incerto præ tenebris, quid aut peterent aut vitarent fœde interierunt, Liv. 28, 36, 12.—As *Subst.* : **incertum**, i, *n.* *An uncertainty* : quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, Nunc liquet, nunc defæcatum est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 60 : ne cujus incerti vanique auctor esset, Liv. 4, 13, 9 : bona, fortunæ possessionesque omnium in dubium incertumque revocabuntur, C. Cæcin. 27, 76 ; cf. id. ib. 13, 38 : Minucius præfectus annonæ in incertum creatus, *for an indefinite time*, Liv. 4, 13 : postremo fugere au manere tutius foret, in incerto erat, Sall. J. 38, 5 : Allobroges diu in incerto habuere, quidnam consilii caperent, id. C. 41, 1 ; cf. id. J. 46, 8 : imperia ducum in incerto reliquerat, Tac. H. 2, 33 *fin.* :—*Plur.* : incerta maris et tempestatum, Tac. A. 3, 54 : incerta fortunæ experiri, Pl. Ep. 3, 19, 4 : incerta belli, Liv. 30, 2.

B. Of a person, *etc.*, in a state of uncertainty respecting any thing : *Uncertain, in uncertainty, hesitating, doubtful* : **1.** *Abs.* : nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscurâ spe et cæcâ exspectatione pendere, C. Agr. 2, 25, 66 : varius incertusque agitabat, Sall. J. 74, 1 ; Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 3 : ego certe nie incerto scio hoc daturum nemini homini, id. As. 2, 4, 60.—**2.** With *Relative clause* : quid dicam hisce, incertus sum, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36 : quum incertus essem, ubi esses, C. Att. 1, 9, 1 : incerti ignarique, quid potissimum facerent, Sall. J. 67, 1 : incertus, quonam modo aciem instrueret, id. ib. 101, 2 : incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur, Virg. Æ. 3, 7 : incertus, Geniumne loci famulumne parentis Esse putet, id. ib. 5, 95 : faber, incertus scamnum faceretne Priapum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 2.—**3.** With *Gen.* (so, not in Cic.) : incertusque meæ pœne salutis eram, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 4 : incertus sententiæ, Liv. 4, 57 : veri, id. 4, 23 : ultionis, Tac. A. 2, 75 : sui, Stat. Th. 5, 525 : locorum, Hirt. B. Afr. 7 : animi, Tac. A. 6, 46 :—*Sup.* : regum incertissima tellus, Stat. Th. 11, 391.

☞ *Adv.*, in two forms, incerte and incerto (both ante-class.).

incessābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in ; cesso] *Unceasing, incessant* (post-class.) : labor, Mart. Cap. 1, 14 ; so, Col. Aur. Tard. 4, 6.

incessābiliter, *adv.* [incessabilis] *Incessantly* : Mart. Cap. 9, 393 ; Hier. Ep. 64.

incessans, antis, *P.* of obsol. incesso [2. in ; cesso] *That ceases not, incessant* (late Lat.) : verbum Domini incessanti virtute prædicabant, Cassiod. Complex. Act. Ap. 11.

incessanter, *adv.* [incessans] *Incessantly* (post-class.) : inhærere, Cod. Just. 11, 42, 10 *fin.* : legebat auctores antiquos, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *med.*

in-cesso, ivi *or* ĭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ) ; cedo] **I.** Prop. : *To fall upon, assault, assail, attack* (prps. not ante-Aug.) : quæ (pars corporis) quum jaculis saxisque incesseretur, Liv. 8, 24 : infestis digitis ora et oculos, Suet. Cal. 25 : feras argenteis vasis incessivere tum primum noxii, Pl. 33, 3, 16 : telorum lapidumque jactu, Ov. M. 13, 568 : jaculis et voce superbâ Tecta incessentem, Stat. Th. 11, 361 :—*Without object* : sævis telis, Ov. M. 14, 402 : stercore et cœno, Suet. Vit. 17.

II. Fig. : *To attack, assault*, esp. with words, *to upbraid, reproach, accuse* : reges dictis protervis, Ov. M. 13, 252 : aliquem verbis amaris, Sil. 11, 209 ; cf. Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 31 : aliquem convicĭis, Suet. Tib. 11 ; id. Ner. 35 : adversarios maledictis, id. ib. 23 : Sallustium noto epigrammate, Quint. 8, 3, 29 : juvenes objurgatione justâ, Gell. 1, 2, 6 : nomen hominis acerbâ cavillatione, Suet. Tib. 57 : aliquem bello. Stat. S. 1, 4, 76 ; so, aliquem pœnis, id. Th. 1, 245 : aliquem criminibus, *i. e. to accuse him*. Tac. H. 2, 33 : aliquem occultis suspicionibus, id. ib. 3, 65 : aliquem ut tumidiorem, Quint. 12, 10, 13 : aliquem ut impium erga parentes, Suet. Rhet. 6 : nomen ut argumentum morum incessit, Quint. 5, 10, 31 : aliquem, tanquam superbe savequegessisset, Tac. H. 3, 77 : sermonem cum risu aliquos incessentem, Quint. 6, 3, 21 : si aut nationes totæ aut ordines incessantur, id. 6, 3, 35 : pauctatem, conspirationem, vilitatem, gratiam, id. 5, 7, 23 : ne incesso moras, Stat. Th. 11, 390.

incessus, ūs, *m.* [incedo, *no sup.* I.] **I.**

Prop.: **A.** Gen. (acc. to incedo, *no.* I. A. 1.): *A going, walking, pace, gait* (class.): status, incessus, sessio, accubitio, vultus, oculi, manuum motus teneant illud decorum, C. Off. 1, 35, 128; cf. id. Or. 18, 59; so, citus modo, modo tardus, Sall. C. 15, 8: fractus, *effeminate, unmanly*, Quint. 5, 9, 14; cf., in incessu mollior, Ov. A. A. 3, 306: incessus Seplasia dignus, C. Pis. 11, 24: erectus, Tac. H. 1, 53: omnibus animalibus certus et uniusmodi incessus est, Pl. 10, 38, 54: et vera incessu patuit dea, Virg. Æ. 1, 405: incessum fingere, C. Fin. 2, 24, 77; id. Cœl. 20, 49:—*Plur.*: Ov. M. 11, 636.—**B.** Esp. (acc. to incedo, *no.* I. A. 2. b.): *A hostile irruption, invasion* (very rare): Parthorum, Tac. A. 12, 50: primo incessu solvit obsidium, id. ib. 4, 24.

II. Meton.: *Concr.*: *An entrance, approach*: incessus claudere, Tac. A. 6, 33.

incestatus, a, um, *P.* of incesto.

incesto, *adv.* [incestus] (also written incaste, Sen. Contr. 2, 13), **I.** Gen.: *Impurely, sinfully*: Lucr. 1, 99: facere sacrificium Dianæ, Liv. 1, 45, 6. **II.** Esp.: *Unchastely*: ideo aquam adduxi, ut ea tu incesto uterere? C. Cœl. 14, 34; so, libidinatum, Suet. Ner. 28:—agit incestius res suas, Arn. 5, 170.

incesti-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [incestus-facio] *That defiles himself, that commits a bad action*: nefandus, incestificus, exsecrabilis, Sen. Phœn. 223.

incesto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [incestus] **I.** Gen.: *To pollute, defile* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): incestat funere classem, Virg. Æ. 6, 150; so, aras Stat. S. 5, 5, 4: diem (Furiæ), id. Th. 11, 120; Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 267. **II.** Esp.: *To dishonour, defile* with lust: puellam, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 136; so, filiam, Tac. A. 6, 19: se, Suet. Tib. 43; Symm. Ep. 9, 129.

incestum, i, v. 1. incestus, *no.* II, *fin.*

1 incestus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; castus] *Unclean* (in a moral and religious sense), *impure, polluted, defiled, sinful, criminal* (as an adj. mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose), **I.** Gen.: **A.** Morally: quum verborum contumeliis optimum virum incesto ore lacerasset, C. Phil. 11, 2, 5: sæpe Diespiter Neglectus incesto addidit integrum, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 30: caterva incestarum avium, *that feed on corpses*, Stat. Th. 9, 27.—**B.** Religiously: profana illic omnia, quæ apud nos sacra: rursum concessa apud illos, quæ apud nos incesta, Tac. H. 5, 4: an triste bidental Moverit incestus, *impious*, Hor. A. P. 472.

II. Esp.: *Unchaste, lewd*: Ilion Fatalis incestusque judex . . . vertit In pulverem, *i. e. Paris*, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 19; called also, prædo, Stat. Ach. 1, 45: princeps, Pl. Pan. 52, 3: amores, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 23: Tac. A. 12, 4: nuptiæ, id. ib. 11, 25 *fin.*; cf., conjugia, Suet. Claud. 26: noctes, Pl. Pan. 63, 7: voces, Ov. Tr. 2, 503; so, pellicere aliquem incesto sermone, Liv. 8, 28, 2.

As *Subst.*: **incestum,** i, *n.*, *Unchastity, lewdness*; esp. as a violation of religious laws, *incest* (class.): INCESTUM PONTIFICES SUPREMO SUPPLICIO SANCIUNTO, C. Leg. 2, 9, 22: concubuit cum viro . . . fecit igitur incestum, id. Inv. 1, 40, 73: so, committere, Quint. 4, 2, 88; Paul. Dig. 23, 2, 39: ex incesto, quod Augustus cum Juliâ filia admisisset, Suet. Cal. 23; cf., incesti cum sorore reus, id. Ner. 5; so, cum filiâ commissum, Quint. 5, 10, 19: incesto liberatus, C. Pis. 39, 95: incesti damnata, Quint. 7, 8, 3:—*Plur.*: C. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: super sororum incesta, Suet. Cal. 36; id. Dom. 8.

2 incestus, ūs, *m.* [1. incestus, *no.* II.] *Unchastity, incest* (Ciceron.): quæstio de incestu, C. Mil. 22, 59; id. Brut. 32, 122.

in-chăraxo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α); charaxo] *To scratch into, to open by scratching* (late Lat.): avem, Apic. 6, 5.

inchoāmenta, ōrum, *n.* (**a,** Rurie. Help. Carm. 73) [incheo] *First principles, rudiments, elements* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 3, 93; id. 5 139; id. 6, 189: qui, nobilis ævi Inchoamenta gerens, fragiles processit in artûs, Rurie. Help. l. l.

inchoātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A beginning* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 120; id. de Genes. in Manich. 1, 14.

inchoātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Beginning, denoting a beginning, inchoative*: In Gramm.: verba, Charis. p. 223 P.; Diom. p. 333 ib.; Prisc. p. 824 ib., et sæp.

inchoātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A beginner* of any thing (post-class.): mortis (Cain), Prud. Ham. 27 *præf.*

inchŏo (in old MSS. also written incoho; cf. Mai. C. Rep. 1, 35; 3, 2; Front. p. 154 ed. Rom.; Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 363; prps. on account of a derivation of the word from cohum = chaos; cf. Diom. p. 361 P.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.*

I. *Act.*: *To lay the foundation of* a thing, *to begin, commence* a thing; *opp.* absolvere, perficere (class.).

A. Gen.: **1.** With *Acc.*: ut Phidias potest a primo instituere signum idque perficere, potest ab alio inchoatum accipere et absolvere, C. Fin. 4, 13, 34; cf., ut nemo pictor esset inventus, qui Coæ Veneris eam partem, quam Apelles inchoatam reliquisset, absolveret, id. Off. 3, 2, 9; and, id. ib. 3, 7, 33: statuam, Quint. 2, 1, 12: res in animis nostris, C. Leg. 1, 16, 44: quas res nos in consulatu nostro gessimus, attigit hic versibus atque inchoavit, id. Arch. 11, 28: philosophiam multis locis inchoasti, id. Ac. 1, 3, 9: quod mihi nuper in Tusculano inchoasti de oratoribus, id. Brut. 5, 20: quod hic liber inchoat, Quint. 3, 1, 2: hanc materiam, id. 4 præf. § 5: abrupto, quem inchoaverat sermone, id. 4, 3, 13: *esse videatur* octonarium inchoat, id. 9, 4, 73: referamus nos igitur ad eum, quem volumus inchoandum et eloquentia informandum, C. Or. 9, 33: Favonius ver inchoans, Pl. 16, 25, 39: inchoandæ vindemiæ dies, id. 11, 14, 14: pulcherrimum facinus, Curt. 6, 7: tum Stygio regi nocturnas inchoat aras, *i. e. begins to sacrifice*, Virg. Æ. 6, 252: reges plures inchoantur, ne desint, *are chosen*, Pl. 11, 16, 16.—**2.** With *Inf.*: quam si mens fieri proponit et inchoat ipsa, Lucr. 3, 184; so, Luc. 10, 174; Pall. Dec. 2.

B. Esp.: *Pregn.* in *Part. Perf.*, **inchoatus,** a, um, *Only begun* (*opp.* to finished, completed), *unfinished, incomplete, imperfect* (Ciceron.): quæ adolescentulis nobis ex commentariolis nostris inchoata ac rudia exciderunt, C. de Or. 1, 2, 5: cognitio manca atque inchoata, id. Off. 1, 43, 153: inchoatum quiddam et confusum, id. Rep. 3, 2: rem tam præclaram inchoatam relinquere, id. N. D. 1, 20, 56; cf. id. Rep. 1, 35: perfecta anteponuntur inchoatis, id. Top. 18, 69; cf., hoc inchoati cujusdam officii est, non perfecti, id. Fin. 4, 6, 15.

II. *Neutr.*: *To begin, commence, take a beginning*: **A.** Gen. (post-class.): moris est, ut munus hujusmodi a proficiscentibus inchoari, Symm. Ep. 7, 75: inchoante mense, Pall. Febr. 25, 20 and 33.

B. Esp.: like infit, *To begin to speak*: post longa silentia rursus Inchoat Ismene, Stat. Th. 8, 623.

in-cĭbo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; cibo] *To provide with food, to feed*: Schol. Juv. 10, 231.

in-cĭcur, ŏris, *adj.* [2. in; cicur] *Not tame, wild*: "*incicorem* immansuetum et ferum. Pacuvius: reprime incicorem iracundiam," Fest. s. h. v. p. 108 Müll.

1. in-cĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, cĭdĕre (*Perf.* inciděrunt, Lucr. 6, 1174), 3. *v. n.* [1. in; cado] (class.), **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (o) (α)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To fall into*: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: in foveam, C. Phil. 4, 5, 12: ubi e nube in nubem vis incidit ardens Fulminis, Lucr. 6, 144; cf. id. 6, 295.—**b.** With *Dat.*: multi præcipites lymphis putealibus alte Inciderunt, Lucr. 6, 1174.—**2.** Of streams: *To fall, discharge*, or *empty themselves into*: With *Dat.*: hi duo amnes confluentes incidunt Oriundi flumini, Liv. 44, 31.—**3.** Of the heavenly bodies: *To fall* or *sink in*: With *Dat.*: modo (sol) serius incidis undis, Ov. M. 4, 198.

B. Meton.: **1.** With the idea of surprise or accident: **a.** Of inanimate things: *To fall into accidentally* or *unawares*: With *in c. Acc.*: in insidias, C. Fam. 7, 3, 3: in manus alicujus, id. Clu. 7, 21; so, id. Scaur. 2, 1, a.—**b.** Of persons: *To fall into the hands* or *the power of, to fall among*: (α) With *in c. Acc.*: in quos (milites) si qui ex acie fugerint, de improviso incidant, C. Rosc. Am. 52, 151.—(β) With *inter*: inter catervas armatorum, Liv. 25, 39.

2. **a.** *To enter*: ut incideret luna in eam metam, quæ esset umbra terræ, C. Rep. 1, 14 *fin.*—**b.** *Pregn.*: With the idea of hurry, confusion, dismay, or alarm: *To fall into, rush headlong into*: (α) With *in c. Acc.*: cum tanto pavore incidentibus vobis in vallum portasque, Liv. 27, 13.—(β) With *Dat.*: incidens portis exercitus, Liv. 5, 11: incidens (Soranus) principum foribus, id. 5, 26.

C. Fig.: **1.** Of a state or condition: *To fall into*: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: in morbum, C. Fam. 13, 29, 4: in febriculam, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 21 *fin.*: in furorem et insaniam, C. Pis. 20, 46: in miserias, id. Phil. 2, 10, 24; ut si in hujusmodi amicitias ignari casu aliquo inciderint, id. Læl. 12, 42; so, quodsi quis etiam a culpa vacuus in amicitiam ejus inciderat, Sall. C. 14, 4: in honoris contentionem incidere, C. Læl. 10, 34; so, in imperiorum, honorum, gloriæ cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 8, 26.—**b.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: ipse sponte, sine nostra crudelitate fatales laqueos inciderit, M. Aurel. in Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 2.

2. Of conversation or discourse: *To fall into* accidentally: non consulto, sed casu in eorum mentionem incidi, id. Div. in Cæcin. 15, 50; so, id. Læl. 1, 3; cf., fortuito in sermonem alicujus incidere, id. de Or. 1, 24, 111; so, id. Læl. 1, 2: in varios sermones, id. Att. 16, 2, 4.

3. Of the memory, recollection, or mind: *To come into, occur to*: quum in eam memoriam et recordationem nuper ex sermone quodam incidissemus, C. Brut. 2, 9: sapiens appeteret aliquid, quodcumque in mentem incideret et quodcumque tanquam occurreret, C. Fin. 4, 16, 43; cf. Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 5; so, volet, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 75: redeunti, ex ipsa re mihi incidit suspicio, id. And. 2, 2, 22; so, id. ib. 3, 2, 21; and, tanta nunc suspicio de me incidit, id. Ad. 4, 4, 5: dicam, verum, ut aliud ex alio incidit, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 37: nihil te effugiet atque omne, quod erit in re occurret atque incidet, C. de Or. 2, 34, 147.

4. *To fall in with* in opinion, *to coincide* or *agree with*: With *in c. Acc.*: no ipse incidat in Diodorum, docet Chaldæos, *etc.*, C. Fat. 8, 15.

5. Of time: **a.** *To fall into* accidentally: quod in id reipublicæ tempus non incideris, sed veneris, C. Fam. 2, 7, 2.—**b.** *To fall into, to be carried on into*: Cicero summo consilio videtur in Verrem vel contrahere tempora dicendi maluisse, quam in eum annum, in quo erat Q. Hortensius consul futurus, incidere, Quint. 6, 5, 4.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ)): **A.** Prop.: *To fall* or *alight upon*: Constr. with *in c. Acc.*, *Dat.*, *ad*, or *super c. Acc.*, or *Abs.*: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: saxum in crura ejus incidit, C. Fat. 3, 6: in segetem veluti quum flamma . . . Incidit, Virg. Æ. 2, 305.—**2.** With *Dat.*: Sugunti ruinæ nostris capitibus incident, Liv. 21, 10: ne suis inciderent tela, id. 30, 10: navigiis violentior incidit Eurus, Virg. G. 2, 107: caput incidit aræ, Ov. M. 5, 104: illa jacenti Incidit, Stat. Th. 5, 234.—**3.** With *ad*: incidit ictus Ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus, Virg. Æ. 12, 926.—**4.** With *super c. Acc.*: turris super agmina late Incidit, Virg. Æ. 2, 467.

B. Meton.: **1.** Gen.: *To fall upon, fall in with, come upon* or *meet unexpectedly, stumble upon*: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: in aliquem incurrere atque incidere, C. Planc. 7, 17: quum hic in me incidit, id. ib. 41, 99: C. Valerius Procillus, quum in fuga catenis vinctus traheretur, in ipsum Cæsarem incidit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 53.—**b.** With *Dat.*: huic timendo hosti utrum improvisus incidisse videor, an, *etc.*, Liv. 21, 41: homini præter opinionem improviso, incidi, C. 2 Verr. 2, 74, 182: incidit huic . . . Appenninicolæ bellator filius Auni, Virg. Æ. 11, 699.—**2.** Esp.: *Pregn.*: *To fall*

upon, *attack, assault, assail*: **a.** With *in* c. *Acc.*: in hostem, Liv. 8, 8.—**b.** With *Dat.*: postquam acrius ultimis incidebat Romanis, Liv. 28, 13 *ad fin.*

C. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* A.): *To fall upon, happen to, befall*: fortissimis atque optimis viris tales casus incidisse, C. Fam. 5, 17, 3: si quid forte tibi durius inciderit, Prop. 1, 15, 28.—**2.**: **a.** Gen. (acc. to *no.* B. 1.): *To fall in with suddenly, to stumble upon, blunder upon*: (*α*) With *in* c. *Acc.*: in alterum (justitiæ genus) incidunt, C. Off. 1, 9, 28.—(*β*) With *ad*: non me fortuito ad tuam amplitudinem amplectendam incidisse, *i. e. have not accidentally betaken myself on a sudden*, C. Fam. 5, 8, 3.—**b.** Esp.: (*α*) (acc. to *no.* B. 2.): *To fall upon, attack, assault, assail*: (*α*) With *in* c. *Acc.*: pestilentia gravis incidit in urbem, Liv. 27, 23.—(*β*) With *Dat.*: tantus terror incidit ejus exercitui, Cæs. B. C. 3, 13: ut nihil incidisset postea civitati mali, quod, *etc.*, C. de Or. 1, 7, 26.—(*γ*) Of time: (*α*) With personal subjects: *To fall upon, alight upon, happen to have one's lot cast in*: With *in* c. *Acc.*: is enim tu vir es, et eum me esse cupio, ut, quoniam in eadem reipublicæ tempora incidimus, *etc.*, C. Fam. 5, 8, 3.—(*β*) With inanim. and abstr. subjects: *To fall upon, happen in* a certain time: quorum ætas in eorum tempora, quos nominavi, incidit, C. Or. 12, 39: facies me, in quem diem Romans incident mysteria certiorem, id. Att. 6, 1, 26: quum in Calendas Januarias Compitaliorum dies incidisset, id. Pis. 4, 8: quæ (bella) in ejus ætatem gravissima inciderunt, Quint. 12, 11, 16.

III. (acc. to 1. in. *no.* III. B. 2 c. N. B.): *To fall, alight*: **A.** Prop.: *Abs.*: illa volans (*sc.* hasta), humeri qua tegmina surgunt, Incidit, atque viam clipei molita per oras, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 10, 477.

B. Meton.: Of the eyes: *To fall, alight*: qui (*sc.* oculi) quocunque inciderint, C. Mil. 1, 1.

C. Fig. (cf., cado, *no.* II. B. 3. b.): *To fall out, happen, occur*, etc.: si casus inciderit, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 21, 6: incidunt sæpe tempora quum, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 10, 31: potantibus his apud S. Tarquinium incidit de uxoribus mentio, Liv. 1, 57: eorum ipsorum, quæ honesta sunt, potest incidere sæpe contentio et comparatio, C. Off. 1, 43, 152; so, potest incidere quæstio, Quint. 7, 1, 19: verbum si quod minus usitatum incidat, id. 2, 5, 4: in magnis quoque auctoribus incidunt aliqua vitiosa, id. 10, 2, 15; id. 11, 1, 70; Cels. 5, 27, 3: ea accidisse non quia hæc facta sunt, arbitror; verum hæc ideo facta, quia incasura erant illa, Pl. 2, 27, 27: si quando ita incidat, Quint. 2, 5, 5; cf., forte ita incidit, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 26, 23; and, forte ita inciderat, ne, *etc.*, id. 1, 46, 5: incidit per id tempus, ut, *etc.*, Hirt. B. Afr. 1.

2. **in-cīdo,** di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (a); cædo] (class.).

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cut into, make a cut in*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 17: venam, i. e. *to open*, Pl. 29, 6, 58; Cels. 2, 8: nervi, Pl. 11, 37, 88, § 218.—**2.** With *in* c. *Acc.*: palmes incidітur in medullam, Pl. 14, 9, 11, § 84.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To make an incision in*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: arbores, Pl. 12, 14, 30, § 54.—**b.** *Without object*: scalpello circa vulnus incedere, Cels. 5, 27, 3.—**c.** With *Adverbial clause*: incidentibus, qua maxime videatur esse prægnans tenuissimusque tenui cortex, Pl. 12, 14, 32, § 58.—**d.** *Impers. Pass.*: inciditur, *An incision is made*: inciditur vitro, lapide, ossisve cultellis, Pl. 12, 25, 54, § 115.—**2.** *Prægn.*: *To cut through*: nos linum incidamus (*sc.* epistolæ); leximus, C. Cat. 3, 5, 10: nos procul inde fugam trepidi celeramus ... tacitique incidere funem, Virg. Æ. 3, 667: pinnas, *i. e. to clip*, C. Att. 4, 2, 5.—**3.** *To cut up, divide*: pulmo incisus, C. de Div. 1, 39, 85.—**4.** Medic. *t. t.*: *To dissect*: corpora mortuorum, Cels. præf.: qui (Herophilus et Erasistratus) nocentes homines, a regibus ex carcere acceptos, vivos inciderint, C. de Div. 1, 39, 85.—**5.** *To hack trees*: tum credo, quum me arbustum videre Miconis Atque malā vites incidere falce novellas, Virg. E. 2, 11.—**6.** *To engrave*: tabula his ferme incisa literis fuit, Liv. 6, 29 *fin.*: non incisa notis marmora publicis, Hor. Od. 4, 8, 13.—**7.** *To dash* or *break through*: si rectum limitem (*the direct road*) rupti torrentibus pontes inciderint, circumire cogemur, Quint. 2, 13, 16.—**8.** Poet.: *To lash*: squamisque incisus adæstuat amnis, Stat. Th. 5, 517.

II. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): **A.** *To break off, interrupt, put an end to*: poema ad Cæsarem, quod institueram, incidi, *have broken off, stopped*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, 11: inciditur omnis jam deliberatio, si intelligitur non posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 82, 336; cf. Liv. 32, 37; and, tandem hæc singultu verba incidente profatur, Stat. Th. 9, 884: novas lites, Virg. E. 9, 14: Indum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 36: voces genus crebro incidens, *i. e. broken, interrupted*, C. de Or. 3, 58, 217.

B. *To cut off, cut short, take away, remove*: media, *to cut short*, C. Phil. 2, 19, 47: Tarquinius spe omni reditus incisa exsulatum Tusculum abiit, *cut off*, Liv. 2, 15 *fin.*; so, spe incisa, id. 3, 58; cf. id. 44, 6; and, id. 44, 13: tantos actus, Sil. 3, 78: ipsam, quam promimus, horam casus incidit, Sen. Ep. 101: testamentum, *to annul, invalidate*, Marc. Dig. 28, 4, 3.

III. Meton.: **A.** *To cut in, engrave* or *inscribe on* any thing; usually constr. with *in* c. *Abl.*; *in* c. *Acc.*, the *Dat.*, or in *simple constr.*: **1.** With *in* c. *Abl.*: id non modo tum scripserunt, verum etiam in ære incisum nobis tradiderunt, C. 2 Verr. 4, 65; cf., fœdus in columnā æneā incisum et perscriptum, id. Balb. 23, 53; and, id. 2 Verr. 2, 63, 154; so, in quā basi grandibus literis P. Africani nomen erat incisum, id. ib. 4, 34, 74: nomina in tabulā incisa, id. Fam. 13, 36, 1: notum est carmen incisum in sepulcro, id. Sen. 17, 61; so, id. Pis. 29, 72; id. Font. 14, 31: incideus literas in fago recenti, Pl. 16, 9, 14.—**2.** With *in* c. *Acc.*: quod ita erit gestum, lex erit, et in æs incidi jubebitis credo illa legitima: CONSVLES POPVLVM IVRE ROGAVERVNT, *etc.*, C. Phil. 1, 10, 26; so, leges in æs incisæ, Liv. 3, 57 *fin.*—**3.** With *Dat.*: verba ceris, Ov. M. 9, 529; so, amores arboribus, Virg. E. 10, 53: fastos marmoreo parieti, Suet. Gramm. 17: nomen non trabibus aut saxis, Pl. Pan. 54, 7.—**4.** In *simple constr.*: incidebantur jam domi leges, C. Mil. 32, 87: sine delectu morum quisquis incisus est, *inscribed, registered*, Sen. Ben. 4, 28.

B. *To make by cutting, to cut* (poet.): ferroque incidit acuto Perpetuos dentes, et serræ repperit usum, Ov. M. 8, 245: novas incide faces, tibi ducitur uxor, Virg. E. 8, 29.

†incīdŭus, a, um, v. incæduus.

†incĭens, entis, *adj.* [akin to ἔγκυος, ἐγκύμων] *Pregnant, with young*: incientes oves, Var. R. R. 2, 2, 8; so, pavones, Col. 8, 11, 8: sues, Pl. 11, 37, 84: partus incientis pecoris, Col. 7, 3, 16.

incilis, e, *adj.* [contr. from incidilis, from incido] *Cut in*: fossæ, *i. e. ditches, trenches* for carrying off water, Cato R. R. 155, 1.—Far more freq., as *Subst.*: **A.** Prop.: **1. incile,** is, *n.*: *A ditch, trench*: incilia aperire, Cato R. R. 155, 1; so, ducere incile, Ulp. Dig. 43, 13, 1; App. M. 9, p. 221.—**2. incilis,** is, *m.*, "*inciles* διώρυγες," Gloss. Philox.—**B.** Fig.: In incili omnia adhæserunt, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 5, 3.

incĭlo, are, 1. *v. a. To rebuke, blame* (ante-class.): jure increpet incilетque, Lucr. 3, 976: me aliquem orationе, Pac. in Non. 125, 5; Lucil. ib. 7: spernere, incilare probris, Att. ib. 1: factum alicujus, ib. 3.

incinctus, a, um, *P.* of incingo.

in-cĭnĕ-factus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; cinis, factus] *Reduced to ashes*: tum Babylon meretrix incinefacta favilla, Commod. 41, 12; *al.* cinefacta.

‡incĭnĕrārĭum muliebre ministerium (*Hair-dressing*), Charis. p. 78 P. (cf. ciniflo).

in-cingo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; cingo] (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in the *Part. Perf.*): **A.** Of persons: **1.** Gen. (acc. to cingo, *no.* I. A. 1.): *To gird, gird about, surround*: **a.** *Verb. Fin.*: pars sese tortis serpentibus incingebant, Cat. 64, 259.—*Pass.* in reflexive force: (Tisiphone) induitur pallam, tortoque incingitur angue, Ov. M. 4, 483: Mæonia incingi zona, id. H. 9, 66.—**b.** *Part. Perf.*: incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv. 8, 9: (Furiæ) cærulea incinctæ angui incedunt, Poet. ap. C. Ac. 2, 28, 89: ambæ (Nymphæ) auro pictisque incinctæ pellibus ambæ, *girded*, Virg. G. 4, 342: matres incinctæ pellibus, id. Æ. 7, 396: Lares, Ov. F. 2, 634: incinctus tunicas mercator, id. ib. 5, 675.—**2.** Esp. (acc. to cingo, *no.* I. A. 2.): **a.** *Verb. Fin.*: *To surround, encircle* the head, *to crown*: *Pass.* in reflexive force: *To crown one's self*: nitidaque incingere lauro, Ov. M. 14, 720.—**b.** *Part. Perf.*: incinctus juvenis flexis nova cornua cannis, Ov. M. 13, 894.

B. Of places (acc. to cingo, *no.* I. B. 1.): **1.** *Verb. Fin.*: *To surround, encircle, inclose*: urbes turritis mœnibus, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 47: Arcadiam Peloponnesiaca gentes undique incingunt, Mel. 2, 3: (aras) verbenis silvaque incinxit agresti, Ov. M. 7, 242.—**2.** *Part. Perf.*: (fons) margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus, Ov. M. 3, 162.

‡incingŭlum, i, *n.* [incingo] *A girdle*: "*cingulum* a cingendo, quod *incingulum*, plerumque dicitur," Non. 47, 25.

in-cĭno, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; cano] *To blow* or *sound, to sing* (very rare; not in Cic.): **A.** With *Abl.*: si modulis lenibus tibicen incinat, Gell. 4, 13, 1.—**B.** With *cognate Acc.* (cf., cano, *no.* I. A. 2. a.): varios incinit ore modos, Prop. 2, 22, 6: frequentamenta varia, Gell. 1, 11, 12.

incipesso, ere, v. incipisso.

in-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, ("INCEPSIT inceperit," Fest. p. 107), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; capio; lit., to seize upon, lay hold of; opp. to desinere, to leave off, or desistere, to desist from; hence, with the accessory idea of action] **I.** *Act.* (in class. prose, viz., in Cic., only in the *tempp. præss.*, while cepi is used in the *tempp. perff.*); Constr. usually with the *Inf.*, less freq. *Abs.*, with the *Acc.*, *ab*, or *ade. loci*: **A.** With *Inf.*: *To begin* to do something: ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant vel certe timere desistant, C. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: tinnire, Plaut. Asin. 2, 4, 42: bella gerere, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 9: leges negligere, id. Rep. 1, 43 *fin.*: huic incipio sententiæ diffidere, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: nimis cito diligere, id. Læl. 21, 78: amare aliquem, id. ib. 16, 60 fossas complere, Cæs. B. G. 5, 51: quum maturescere frumenta incipierent, id. ib. 6, 29; cf. id. B. C. 3, 49: quum primum pabuli copia esse incipieret, id. B. G. 2, 2; cf., ictus erat, qua crus esse incipit, Ov. M. 6, 255; so, id. ib. 8, 474; 15, 256:—male quod mulier facere incepit, nisi id efficere perpetrat, *etc.* ... Si bene facere incepit, *etc.* (shortly afterward, occeperunt), Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 12, and 14: satis pol quam sum, utpote qui hodie inceperim Amare, id. Rud. 2, 5, 5.—**B.** *Abs.*: **1.** Gen.: ut incipiendi ratio fuerit ita sit desinendi modus, C. Off. 1, 37, 135; cf. Pl. Ep. 2, 4, 1: and, Sen. Ep. 116: dum incipimus, Quint. 11, 3, 144: dum deliberamus, quando incipiendum sit, incipare jam serum est, id. 12, 6, 3: in incipiendo, *etc.*, id. 11, 1, 6: sapere aude; Incipe, *make a beginning, begin*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 41: turpe inceptu est, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 16.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To begin to speak, write, say, sing*, etc.: ac statim sic rex incipit, *thus begins* (to speak), Sall. J. 109 *fin.*; cf.: nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim: *Fortunam Priami*, etc., Hor. A. P. 136; so, sic incipit, with a follg. direct quotation, id. S. 2, 6, 79; Ov. M. 9, 231: incipio super his, Virg. Æ. 2, 348; and simply, incipit, Hor. S. 1, 9, 21.—**b.** *Pres. Part.*: incipiens, *Beginning to learn*: incipientes atque adhuc teneri (pueri), Quint. 1, 2, 26: incipiens, id. 2, 5, 13; id. 2, 6, 5; id. 8 procem. § 1; 3; id. 10, 7, 18, et al.—**C.** With *Acc.*: *To undertake, commence, begin*: facinus audax incipit

Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 1; so, facinus, Sall. C. 20, 8: pugilatum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 13: iter, id. Casin. 4, 4, 2; so, bellum (*opp.* deponere), Sall. J. 83, 1: tam prava, id. ib. 64, 2: opus, Liv. 7, 34: sementem, Virg. G. 1, 230: Mænalios versus, id. E. 8, 21: casus (*i. e.* narrare), Ov. M. 8, 716: si id facere non potueris, quod, ut opinio mea fert, ne incipies quidem, C. Planc. 19, 48; so, Quint. 1, 12, 5:—iter mihi incepi, Plaut. Casin. 2, 1, 16; so, tantum incepi operis, id. Men. 2, 3, 80.—*Pass.*: tanta incepta res est, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 31: nuptiarum gratia hæc sunt ficta atque incepta, Ter. And. 5, 1, 17; id. ib. 3, 3, 7: si inceptam oppugnationem reliquissent, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17: quia die extremum erat, prœlium non inceptum, Sall. J. 21, 2: iter inceptum celerant, Virg. Æ. 8, 90: inceptumque decurre laborem, id. G. 2, 39: inceptum frustra summitte furorem, id. Æ. 12, 832: deus me vetat inceptos iambos Ad umbilicum adducere, Hor. Epod. 14, 7: in re incipiunda ad defendendam noxiam, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 48: in contentionibus aut incipiendis aut finiendis, Quint. 11, 3, 128: a tantis princeps incipiendus erat, Ov. F. 5, 570.—**D.** With *ab*: *To begin from, begin with*: a Jove incipiendum putat, C. Rep. 1, 36 (acc. to the Gr. of Aratus, ἐκ Διὸς ἀρχώμεσθα); so, Quint. 10, 1, 46: incipiamus ab iis, id. 9, 2, 6: semper ab excusatione ætatis incipientem, id. 6, 3, 76: potissimum incipiam ab ea parte, id. 3, 7, 1: optime manus a sinistra parte incipit, in dextra deponitur, id. 11, 3, 106.—*Impers.*: optime incipitur a longis recte aliquando a brevibus, id. 9, 4, 92.—**E.** With *Adv.*: *To begin commence*: nec indocti nec rustici diu quærunt, unde incipiant, Quint. 10, 3, 16; cf. id. 3, 8, 6.

II. *Neut.* (rare, but class.): *To begin to be, to begin, commence*: quum ver esse cœperat ... quum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, C. 2 Verr. 5, 10, 27: quoties incipit sensus aut desinit, Quint. 9, 4, 67: hic annus incipit vicesimus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 3: narrationis incipit mihi initium, Ter. And. 4, 2, 26: tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus ægris Incipit, Virg. Æ. 2, 269: mox Idumæa incipit et Palæstina, Pl. 5, 13, 14: epistola, quam incipiente febriculâ scripseras, C. Att. 7, 8, 2: Menander Syracusanus incipientis juventæ, Pl. 8, 5, 5: incipiente æstate, id. 27, 13, 109: trixago incipientibus hydropicis efficax, id. 24, 15, 80.

incĭpisso (-esso), *no perf. nor sup.*, 3. *v. a. inch.* [incipio] *To begin* (Plautin.): quid hic homo tantum incipissit facere cum tantis minis? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 22: maximas nugas ineptiasque, id. ib. 3, 3, 17: magnam rem, id. Mil. 2, 2, 73: rationem sic, id. ib. 2, 2, 82: brevem orationem, id. Capt. 2, 1, 19.

in-circumcīsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; circumcisus] *Uncircumcised* (Eccl. Lat.): Tert. adv. Jud. 2; Prud. Psych. 389.

in-circumscriptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; circumscriptus] *Unlimited, infinite* (Eccl. Lat.): dominus, Prud. Apoth. 863.

incīse, *adv.* [1. incisus] *In short clauses*: quo pacto decrat incise membratimve dici, C. Or. 63, 212; cf. incisim.

incisim, *adv.* [2. incido] (*By a cutting up*) *In short clauses* (very rare): hæc duo binis pedibus incisim; dein membratim, *etc.* (shortly before, *incise* membratimve), C. Or. 63, 213; so, incisim et membratim, id. ib. 67, 225.

incisĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. incido] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Rhetor. *t. t.*: *An incision*, i. e. *a division, member, clause* of a sentence, Gr. κόμμα: de eorum (circuituum) particulis et tanquam incisionibus disserendum est, C. Or. 61, 206: in incisionibus et in membris, id. ib. 64, 216; cf., incisum.—**B.** Gramm. *t. t. A cæsura, incision*: incisiones, quas alii cæsuras appellant, nonnulli sectiones, Diom. p. 426 P. **II.** Meton.: *A griping*: interiorum, Veg. Vet. 1, 39.

incisor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A carver* (late Lat.): doctus, Alcim. Ep. 77 *ante med.*

incisum, i, *n.* [id.] Rhetor. *t. t.* for the Gr. κόμμα, *A section* or *division* of a sentence, *a clause*: "quæ nescio, cur, quum Græci κόμματα et κῶλα nominent, nos non recte *incisa* et membra dicamus," C. Or. 62, 211 (for which, incisiones et membra, id. 64, 261): incisum erit sensus non expleto numero conclusus, plerisque pars membri, Quint. 9, 4, 122; cf. id. ib. 22; 32; 44; 67; 123.

incīsūra, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A cutting into, incision, incisure* (post-Aug.), Col. 12, 54, 1; Pl. 11, 39, 94. **II.** Esp.: **A.** *A natural incision, indentation*; as in the palm of the hand, the bodies of insects, in leaves, *etc.*, Pl. 11, 52, 114; id. 11, 1, 1; id. 15, 11, 11; id. 26, 8, 29.—**B.** In painting, *A division between the light and shade*, Pl. 33, 13, 57.

1. incīsus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of 2. incido. **II.** *Pa.* (Prop., *Cut into*; hence, meton.): *Notched, indented*: (foliis) per ambitum incisis quinquepartito, Pl. 25, 6, 29.

2. incīsus, ūs, *m.* [2. incido] *An incision*: Pl. 16, 12, 23.

‡ **incĭtābĭlis** παροξυντικός, Gloss. Philox.

incĭtābŭlum, i, *n.* [incito] *An incentive, stimulus*: incitabulum ingenii virtutisque, Gell. 15, 2, 3.

incĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *An incitement, inducement, incentive*: et periculorum et laborum, C. Arch. 10, 23; so, educandi, Pl. Pan. 27, 1: ad honeste moriendum, Curt. 9, 5.—*Plur.*: incitamenta irarum, Tac. A. 1, 55.

incĭtāte, *adv.* (acc. to incitatus, *no.* II. B.): *Of speech, Quickly, rapidly, violently*: fluit incitatius, C. Or. 63, 212: quod incitatius feratur (locutio), id. ib. 20, 67.

incĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incito] *An inciting, incitement* in an act. and pass. sense (Ciceron.), **I.** *Act.*: *An inciting, rousing, instigating*: languentis populi, C. de Or. 2, 9, 35: acris et vehemens, id. ib. 2, 43, 183. **II.** *Pass.*: *Violent motion, rapidity, vehemence, ardor, energy*: **A.** Prop.: qui (sol) tanta incitatione fertur, ut, celeritas ejus quanta sit, ne cogitari quidem possit, C. Ac. 2, 26, 82.—**B.** Fig.: est quædam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata omnibus, quæ studio pugnæ incenditur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 92: mentis, C. Div. 1, 40, 89: sic evolavit oratio, ut ejus vim atque incitationem aspexerim, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161.

incĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An inciter, instigator* (post-class.): Fauni vaticinantium incitatores, Front. Eloqu. *med.*; Prud. στεφ. 10, 67: male sanus, Amm. 28, 1.

incĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that incites* or *instigates* (Eccl. Lat.); Fig.: incitatrix ad vitia, Arn. 2, 64: libidinum (opulentia), Lact. Ira D. 23: licentiæ, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 34.

1. incĭtātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of incito. **II.** *Pa.* (*Set in rapid motion*; hence): *Swiftly running, flowing, sailing, flying*, etc.; in gen., *rapid, swift*: **A.** Prop.: imperator equo incitato se in hostes immittens, *at full speed*, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15; so, equo incitato, Cæs. B. G. 4, 12 *fin.* (for which, also, *citato* equo; cf., citatus, *no.* II. A. 1.): milites cursu incitato in summo colle ab hostibus conspiciebantur, *advancing rapidly*, id. ib. 2, 26, 3:—*Sup.*: mundi incitatissima conversio, C. Rep. 6, 18 (shortly before, conversio *concitatior*). — **B.** Fig.: (*Comp.*): cursus in oratione incitatior, C. Or. 59, 201: Herodotus sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit: Thucydides incitatior fertur, id. ib. 12, 39.

2. incĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [incito] *Rapid motion*: assiduo mundi incitatu, Pl. 2, 45, 45.

‡ **incitega machinula**, in qua constituebatur in convivio vini amphora, de qua subinde deferrentur, vina, Fest. p. 107 [mutilated from ἐγχυθήκη or ἀγγυθήκη; v. Mull. N. *cr.*]

in-cĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; 2. cito] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To set in rapid motion, to hasten, urge forward* (class.): vehementius equos incitare, Cæs. B. C. 2, 41: pavor incitat artûs, Lucr. 3, 744: saxa per pronum, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 555, 1: hastas, Val. Fl. 1, 409: stellarum motûs tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: naves longas remis, Cæs. B. G. 4, 25; cf., lintres magno sonitu remorum incitatæ, id. ib. 7, 60; so, navigio remis incitato, id. ib. 3, 14.—Prov., incitare currentem, *to spur a willing horse*, i. e. *to urge on one who does not need urging*, C. Phil. 3, 8, 19; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16; v. curro.—**B.** Esp.: se: *To put one's self in rapid motion, to haste, to rush*: alii ex castris sese incitant, *sally out*, id. B. C. 2, 14; cf. id. ib. 3, 24.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To cause to grow larger*, i. e. *to augment, increase, to promote the growth of* (so, not ante-Aug.; cf. excito, *no.* II. A.): (Enipeus amnis) hibernis incitatus pluviis, *swollen*, Liv. 44, 8.—**2.** Esp.: *To promote the growth* of a thing: frequentibus fossuris terra permiscetur, ut incitari vitis possit, Col. 4, 22, 3; so, id. 4, 33 *fin.*; id. 3, 21, 7.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. A. 2.): Of inanimate things: se: *To rush, dash*: quum ex alto se æstus incitavisset, Cæs. B. G. 3, 12: quo major vis aquæ se incitavisset, id. ib. 4, 17: duabus ex partibus sese (naves) in eam (navem) incitaverant, id. B. C. 2, 6; cf. id. ib. 3, 24.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **1.** Gen.: *To incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on*: **a.** Aliquem imitandi cupiditate, C. Brut. 92, 317: quibus (causis) mentes aut incitantur aut reflectuntur, id. de Or. 1, 32, 53; so, animos, *opp.* sedare, id. Or. 19, 63: ipsum ingenium diligentia etiam ex tarditate incitat, id. ib. 2, 85, 147: quorum studio legendi meum scribendi studium in dies incitatur, id. Div. 2, 2, 5: quanquam ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, id. de Or. 3, 60, 226: stultas cogitationes, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10.—**b.** With *ad*: quoniam ad hanc voluntatem ipsius naturæ stimulis incitamur, C. Rep. 1, 2 *fin.*; cf., juvenes ad studium et ad laborem, id. de Or. 1, 61, 262; and, aliquem ad servandum genus hominum, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: multa Cæsarem ad id bellum incitabant, Cæs. B. G. 3, 10; so, aliquem ad bellum atque arma, Liv. 1, 27, 3: aliquem ad amplissimam spem, Suet. Cæs. 7: cujus voluptatis avidæ libidines temere et effrenate ad potiundum incitarentur, C. de Sen. 12, 39.

2. Esp.: **a.**: *To inspire*: nam terræ vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat, naturæ Sibyllam, C. Div. 1, 38, 79: mente incitati, id. Ac. 2, 5, 14; Cat. 63, 93.

b. In a bad sense, *To excite, arouse, stir up*: neque enim desunt, qui istos in me atque in optimum quemque incitent, C. Fl. 28, 66; cf. id. Fam. 12, 2, 1; and, et consules senatum in tribunum et tribunus populum in consules incitabat, Liv. 4, 2; so, id. 8, 33: opifices facile contra vos incitabuntur, C. Ac. 2, 47, 144 (shortly before, *concitentur*); so, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35 *fin.*: milites nostri pristini die perfidiæ incitati, Cæs. B. G. 4, 14: civitas ob eam rem incitata, id. ib. 1, 4: judices, Quint. 6, 4, 10.

B. (acc. to *no.* II. A. 1.): *To augment, increase, enhance*: consuetudo exercitatioque et intelligendi prudentiam acuit et eloquendi celeritatem incitat, C. de Or. 1, 20, 90; so, cœlibum pœnas, Tac. A. 3, 25.

1. **in-cĭtus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; citus] *Set in rapid motion, rapid, swift, violent* (poet.): venti vis incita, Lucr. 1, 272: inciti atque alacres Delphini, C. poet. N. D. 2, 35, 89: hasta, Virg. Æ. 12, 492: silex, Sil. 1, 491: incita longis Porticibus conjux fugit, Val. Fl. 1, 728.

2. **in-cĭtus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; citus, *Unmoved*; hence] Of a chess-man that can not be moved, *Immoveable*: "(calculi) qui moveri omnino non possunt, *incitos* dicunt. Unde et egentes homines *inciti* vocantur, quibus spes ultra procedendi nulla restat," Isid. Orig. 18, 67. Used only in the ante- and post-class. authors in the meton. phrase, ad incita *or* ad incitas (*i. e.* calces) aliquem redigere, deducere, redire, *etc.*, *to bring to a stand-still, reduce to extremity*: *Sy.* Profecto ad incitas lenonem rediget, si eas abduxerit. *Mi.* Quin prius disperibit faxo, quam unam calcem civerit, Plaut.

Pœn. 4, 2, 85; id. Trin. 2, 4, 136: villicum corrupit, ad incita redegit, Lucil. ap. Non. 123, 27: illud ad incita quum redit atque internecionem, id. ib. 25: Epirotæ ad incitas, intolerandi tributi mole depressi, Manert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 9: ad extremas incitas deducti, App. M. 3, p. 229 ed. Oud.

incīvilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; civilis] **I.** Prop. (*Not like a citizen*; hence, acc. to civilis, *no.* II. B.): *Unmannerly, impolite, uncivil* (post-class.): homo ferus et incivilis ingenii, Butr. 9, 27: sævi atque inciviles animi, Sext. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 22: verba, Gell. 10, 6, 3. **II.** Meton.: *Unreasonable, unjust*: pœnæ, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 9; so, factum, id. ib. 50, 13, 3; cf. Paul. ib. 23, 2, 67.

incīvilitas, ātis, *f.* [incivilis] *Uncourteousness, incivility* (post-class. and very rare): per incivilitatem militis, Amm. 18, 2, 7; cf. Cassiod. Var. 4, 12.

incīviliter, *adv.* [incivilis] *Without civility, uncourteously*: aliquem tractare, App. M. 7, p. 495 Ond.; so, extorta (bona), Ulp. Dig. 4, 2, 23: instituti novi rivi, id. ib. 50, 13, 2: — *Comp.*: præfecturam erit aliquanto incivilius et violentius, Suet. Tit. 6; Flor. 1, 26.

inclāmātio, ōnis, *f.* [inclamo] *A calling out, exclaiming against* one (post-class.): imprecationis et comminationis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 41.

inclāmito, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *v. a. intens.* [id.] *To call out or exclaim against* one; hence, *to abuse, scold*: inclamitor, quasi servus, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 46.

in-clāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in; clamo] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (d)): *To cry out to, to call upon*, in a good or bad sense: **A.** In a good sense: **1.** *Act.*: *To call upon* for assistance, *to invoke* (class.): **a.** In *simple constr.*: comitem, C. Inv. 2, 4, 14: nomen, Cœl. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124: delphinus inclamatus a puero, Pl. 9, 8, 8, § 25.—**b.** With *Abl.*: aliquem nomine, Liv. 26, 15. —**2.** *Neut.*: *To call out*: ita te para, ut, si inclamaro, advoles, C. Att. 2, 18 *fin.*: nemo inclamavit patronorum, id. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.*: quasi inclamaret, Quint. 11, 3, 172. — **B.** In a bad sense: *To call out to* or *exclaim against, to abuse, scold, revile, chide, rebuke* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; prps. not in Cic.): "*inclamare* conviciis et maledictis insectari," Fest. p. 108: **1.** With *Acc.*: nolito acriter Eum inclamare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 111: aliquem, id. Mil. 4, 2, 44; id. Stich. 2, 2, 4; id. Truc. 3, 2, 4.—**2.** With *Objective clause*: "*quo tu turpissime*," magna inclamat voce, Hor. S. 1, 9, 76.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: Gell. 5, 9 *fin.* — **4.** With *contra*: voce quam maximâ, contra quemdam Regulum, Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 12 *fin.* — **5.** With *Abl.*: cf. preceding *nos.* 2, 4.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *To call out aloud*: **A.** With *ut c. Subj.*: dum Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatiis, uti opem ferant fratri, Liv. 1, 25.— **B.** With *Dat.*: nonne satis fuerat inclamasse puellæ, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 45.

in-clāresco, ĕre, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; claresco] *To become famous or celebrated* (post-Aug.): **A.** With *Abl.*: docendi genere maxime inclaruit, Suet. Gramm. 17; cf. Pl. 35, 11, 40, § 130: quæ artes pluribus inclarucre exemplis, id. 7, 37, 38.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: in auro cælando, id. 33, 12, 55.

in-clārus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; clarus] *Obscure* (post-class.): fides, Symm. Ep. 3, 4.

in-clēmens, entis, *adj.* [2. in; clemens] *Unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough, severe* (prps. not ante-Aug., and very rare): increpabant inclementem dictatorem, Liv. 8, 32: signifer, Sil. 8, 440: — *Comp.*: verbo inclementiori appellari, Liv. 9, 34: — *Sup.*: inclementissimus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 10.

inclēmenter, *adv.* [inclemens] *Rigorously, harshly, roughly, severely*: In aliquem dicere, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 110; so, dicere, id. Ps. 1, 1, 25: loqui alicui, id. Pœn. 5, 5, 44: censuit, Pl. 18, 6, 7, § 35: — *Comp.*: si quis est, qui dictum in se inclementius existimabit esse, Ter. Eun. prol. 4; Liv. 3, 48.

inclēmentĭa, æ, *f.* [inclemens] *Unmercifulness, rigour, harshness, roughness, severity* (poet. and in post-class. prose): divum inclementia, divum, Has evertit opes, Virg. Æ. 2, 602: duræ mortis, id. G. 3, 68: gravis fati, Stat. S. 1, 4, 50: maris, Claud. B. G. 210: cœli, Just. 9, 2: diræ formæ (Plutonis), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 82.

inclinābĭlis, e, *adj.* [inclino] *That readily leans to* any thing, *inclinable*; Fig.: in pravum inclinabiles animi, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*

inclīnāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] In Gramm. lang.: *The formative termination* or *suffix* of a word: inclinamentum hujuscemodi verborum, ut *vinosus, mulierosus, numerosus*, signant copiam quandam immodicam rei, Nigid. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 2.

inclīnātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A leaning, bending, inclining* to one side (class.): **1.** *Abs.*: accubitio, inclinatio, sessio, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: alternâ egerunt scobem, Pl. 16, 43, 83.—**2.** With *Gen.*: corporis, Quint. 1, 11, 16: fortis ac virilis laterum, id. 1, 11, 18: incumbentis in mulierculam Verris, id. 11, 3, 90: merso navigio inclinatione lateris unius, id. 8, 51, 77: —*Plur.*: variis trepidantium inclinationibus, Tac. H. 2, 35; Pl. 37, 10, 58.

B. Esp.: cœli or mundi, a transl. of the Gr. κλίμα: *The inclination* or *slope* of the earth from the equator to the pole, *a parallel of latitude, clime*: **1.** *Cœli*: Vitr. 1, 1; Gell. 14, 1, 8.—**2.** *Mundi*: Vitr. 6, 1.

II. Fig. (also class., and so most freq.): **A.** Gen.: *An inclination, tendency*: **1.** With *ad*: inclinatio ad meliorem spem, C. Sest. 31, 67.—**2.** With *Gen.*: crudelitas est inclinatio animi ad asperiora, Sen. Clem. 2, 4 *med.*: ad totius causæ inclinationem, Quint. 5, 13, 57.

B. Esp.: *Inclination, tendency, propensity, bias, favour*: **1.** *Abs.*: utendum eâ inclinatione Cæsar ratus, Tac. A. 1, 28.—**2.** With *Gen.*: voluntatis, C. de Or. 2, 29, 129: voluntatum, id. Mur. 26, 53.— **3.** With *ad*: judicum ad aliquem, Quint. 6, 1, 20.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: principum inclinatio in hos, offensio in illos, Tac. A. 4, 20: in aliquem, *an inclination for any one*, id. H. 2, 92.

III. Meton.: **A.** (*A leaning* or *bending out of its former position*; hence) *An alteration, change*: jactatio corporis, inclinatio vocis, C. Brut. 43, 158: communium temporum, C. Balb. 26, 58: an ignoratis, populi Romani vectigalia perleri sæpe momento fortunæ inclinatione temporis pendere? id. Agr. 2, 29, 80; cf. id. Phil. 5, 10, 26; and, hoc amplius Theophrastus (scripsit), quæ essent in re publica rerum inclinationes et momenta temporum, id. Fin. 5, 4, 11; so, too, inclinationes temporum atque momenta, id. Fam. 6, 10, 5; cf., also, id. Planc. 39, 94.

B. In the old gramm. lang.: *The formation, derivation* of a word: Var. L. L. 9, 1, 126, § 1.

inclīnātivus, a, um, *adj.* [inclino, *no.* II. A.] (*That which leans upon* something; in Gramm.) *Enclitic*: conjunctiones, Prisc. de XII. Vers. Æn. p. 1226 P.

1. **inclīnātus**, a, um, **I.** *P.* of inclino. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Of the voice: *Low, deep*: vox, C. Or. 17, 56: inclinatâ ululantique voce canere, id. ib. 8, 27.— **B.** *Inclined, disposed, prone* to any thing: (*Comp.*): plebs ante inclinatior ad Pœnos fuerat, Liv. 23, 46: ipsius imperatoris animus ad pacem inclinatior erat, id. 34, 35.— **C.** *Sunken, fallen, deteriorated*: ab excitatâ fortunâ ad inclinatam et prope jacentem descissere, C. Fam. 2, 16, 1.—As *Subst.*: **inclīnata**, ōrum, *n.* *The downward tendencies*: rerum inclinata ferre, *i. e. troubles*, Sil. 6, 119.— **D.** *Bent, verging*, etc.: **1.** With *ad*: flamen ad austri inclinatior (*sc.* aries), C. Arat. 11 (al. 245).—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in australem axem, Avien. Perieg. 1264.

☞ *Sup.* prob. not in use.

2. **inclīnātus**, ūs, *m.* [inclino, *no.* I. C. 2.] In Gramm. lang.: *The formation, inflection* of a word: Gell. 3, 12, 3.

1. **inclīnis**, e, *adj.* [inclino, *no.* I. A.] *Bending, bowing* (post-Aug. and very rare): Val. Fl. 4, 307: inclinis atque humilis, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 3 *fin.*

2. **in-clīnis**, e, *adj.* [2. in; obsol. clino] *Unbending, unalterable*: Manil. 1, 896.

in-clīno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; obsol. clino; v. clinatus] **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bend* or *incline* a thing in any direction; *to bend down, bow* a thing (so, mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): **a.** With *Dat.*: genua arenis, Ov. M. 11, 355.— **b.** With *ad*: inde eum (*sc.* Gangem amnem) objectæ rupes inclinant ad orientem, Curt. 8, 9, 6: rector maris omnes Inclinavit aquas ad avaræ litora Trojæ, Ov. M. 11, 208. — **c.** With *in c. Acc.*: inclinato in dextrum capite, Quint. 11, 3, 119; so, id. ib. 69. — **d.** With *Adv. of place*: inclinata utrolibet cervix, id. 1, 11, 9: pollice intus inclinato, id. 11, 3, 99.— **e.** With *super*: sic super Actæas agilis Cyllenius arces Inclinat cursûs, Ov. M. 2, 721.— **f.** With *Abl.*: arbor Inclinat varias pondere nigra comas, Mart. 1, 77, 8.— **g.** With *Dat.*: at mihi non oculos quisquam inclinavit euntes, *i. e. closed my sinking eyes*, Prop. 4, 7, 23.— **h.** In *simple constr.*: quot discipulos inclinet Hamillus, Juv. 10, 224; cf. id. 9, 26.

2. Esp.: **a.** With *Personal pron., Abs.*, or *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To bend* or *bow one's self, to incline*: (a) With *in c. Acc.*: inclinato in post-meridianum tempus die, *when the day verged*, C. Tusc. 3, 3, 7; so, in vesperam inclinabat dies, Curt. 6, 11, 9.— (b) With *cum*: jam inclinabo me cum libertâ tuâ, *i. e.* concumbam, Plaut. Pers. 4, 82.—(c) With *ad*: inclinari ad judicem (*opp.* reclinari ad suos), Quint. 11, 3, 132.—(d) *Alone*: terra inclinatur retroque recellit, Lucr. 6, 572.

b. Milit. *t. t.*: *To cause to fall back* or *give way*: ut Hostus cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies, Liv. 1, 12: tum inclinari rem in fugam apparuit, id. 7, 33; cf. *no.* II. A. 2. b.

B. Fig. (class.): **1.** Gen.: *To turn* or *incline* a person or thing in any direction: **a.** With *ad*: se ad Stoicos, C. Fin. 3, 3, 10: inclinata ad misericordiam concio, Curt. 6, 9, 28. — **b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in scelus levitas, Curt. 5, 12, 4: culpam in aliquem, Liv. 5, 8. — **c.** With *Adv. of place*: quo se fortuna, eodem etiam favor hominum inclinat, Just. 5, 1 *fin.* — **d.** In *simple constr.*: judicem inclinat miseratio, *moves*, Quint. 4, 1, 14 — **e.** With *ut c. Subj.*: hæc animum inclinant, ut credam, *etc.*, Liv. 29, 33.

2. Esp.: **a.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To incline*: quanquam inclinari opes ad Sabinos, rege inde sumpto, videbantur, Liv. 1, 18.—**b.** *To change, alter* from the previous condition, and esp. for the worse; *to bring down, abase, cause to decline*: se fortuna inclinaverat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 52, 3: ut me paululum inclinari timore viderunt, sic impulerunt, *to give way, yield*, C. Att. 3, 13, 2: eloquentiam, Quint. 10, 1, 80.

C. Meton.: **1.** Of colour: *To incline to*: **a.** With *ad*: colore ad aurum inclinato, Pl. 15, 11, 10.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: coloris in luteum inclinati, Pl. 24, 15, 86.

2. In Gramm. lang.: *To form* or *inflect* a word by a change of termination (post-class.): (*vinosus* aut *vitiosus*) a vocabulis, non a verbo inclinata sunt, Gell. 3, 12, 3; so, id. 4, 9, 12; 12, 5, 9: *partim* hoc in loco adverbium est, neque in casûs inclinatur, id. 10, 13, 1.

II. *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To bend, incline, decline* (= *no.* I. A. 2.): (rare; not in Cic.): **1.** Gen.: paullum inclinare necesse est corpora, Lucr. 2, 243.—**2.** Esp.: **a.**: (*a*) Of the sun: *To verge towards the west, to draw near its setting*: sol inclinat, Juv. 3, 316.— (*β*) Of the day: *To decline, to draw on towards evening*: inclinare meridiem sentis, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 5. —**b.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To yield, give way*: ita conflixerunt, ut aliquamdiu in neutram partem inclinarent acies, Liv. 7, 33: in fugam, id. 34, 28 *fin.*; cf. *no.* I. A. 2. b.

B. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To incline to, be favourably disposed towards* any thing (so, in Cic.): **a.** With *ad*: quum sententia senatus inclinaret ad pacem, et fœdus faciendum cum Pyrrho, C. Sen.

6, 16: inclinare ad voluptatem audientium, Quint. 2, 10, 10.—**b.** With *Adv. of direction:* multorum eo inclinabant sententiæ, ut tempus pugnæ differretur, Liv. 27, 46: si se dant et suâ sponte, quo impellimus, inclinant et propendent, *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 44, 187.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.:* in stirpem regiam inclinavere studiis, Curt. 10, 7, 12.—**d.** With *Dat.:* amicus dulcis, ut æquum est, Quum mea compenset vitiis bona, pluribus hisce, Si modo plura mihi bona sunt, inclinet, Hor. S. 1, 3, 71.—**e.** With *Inf.:* inclinavit sententia suum in Thessaliam agmen demittere, Liv. 32, 13.—**f.** With *ut c. Subj.:* ut belli causâ dictatorem creatum arbitrer, inclinat animus, Liv. 7, 9.

2. Esp.: *To change, alter* from its former condition (very rare): inclinant jam facta ducum, Luc. 3, 752.

inclītus, a, um, v. inclutus, *ad init.*

in-clūdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; cludo] **I.** Prop.: *To shut up, confine, keep in* (class.): **A.** With *in c. Abl.:* armatos in cella Concordiæ, C. Phil. 3, 12, 31: omne animal in mundo intus, id. Univ. 10: dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corporis, id. de Sen. 21, 77: consule in carcere incluso, id. Att. 2, 1, 8: inclusum atque abditum latere in occulto, id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: avis inclusa in cavea, C. Div. 2, 35, 73: (Animus) inclusus in corpore, C. Rep. 6, 26.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.:* aliquem in custodias, C. 2 Verr. 5, 55, 144: aliquem in carcerem, Liv. 38, 59 *fin.*—**C.** With *simple Abl.*(more rarely): inclusi parietibus, C. Rep. 3, 9; cf., aliquem carcere, Liv. 38, 60; and, inclusus cavea, Ov. Ib. 521: minora castra inclusa majoribus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 66; cf. id. ib. 3, 67 *fin.*; so, grandes smaragdos auro, *i. e. to set,* Lucr. 4, 1123; cf., suras auro, *to sheathe,* Virg. Æ. 11, 488; 12, 430.—**D.** With *Dat.*(rare): corpora furtim Includunt cæco lateri, Virg. Æ. 2, 19.—**E.** With *Gen. of place:* pars Heracleæ incluserunt sese, Liv. 36, 17.—**F.** In pregn. constr. with *Acc. of motion to a place:* Ætolorum utraque manus Heracleam sese incluserunt, *i. e. went to Heraclea, and shut themselves up in it,* Liv. 36, 16.—**G.** With *Adv. of place:* huc aliena ex arbore germen Includunt, *i. e. ingraft,* Virg. G. 2, 76.—**H.** In *simple constr.:* si gemma includenda data sit, *i. e. to be set,* Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 13, § 5.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To include, inclose, insert* in any thing: **1.** With *in c. Abl.:* QVA DE RE AGITVR illud, quod multis locis in jurisconsultorum includitur formulis, C. Brut. 79, 275.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.:* in hujus me tu consilii societatem tanquam in equum Trojanum cum principibus includis? C. Phil. 2, 13, 32: quam (*opinationem*) in omnes definitiones superiores inclusimus, id. Tusc. 4, 7, 15; id. Att. 13, 19, 3.—**3.** With *simple Abl.:* illa quæ mihi sunt inclusa medullis, id. ib. 15, 4, 3; cf. Liv. 24, 8: verba versu includere, C. de Or. 3, 48, 184: si aperias hæc, quæ verbo uno inclusa erant, Quint. 8, 3, 68; id. 12, 10, 66: antiquo me includere ludo quæris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 3.—**4.** With *Dat.:* τοποθεσίαν quam postulas, includam orationi meæ, C. Att. 1, 13, 5; cf. Liv. 45, 25.—**5.** With *Adv. of place:* intus inclusum periculum est, C. Cat. 1, 6, 11.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To shut up, confine, restrict to:* habemus senatus consultum inclusum in tabulis, tanquam gladium in vagina reconditum, C. Cat. 1, 2, 4.—**2.** With respect to time, *To close, finish, end* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sic nobis, qui nunc magnum spiramus amantes, Fors itan includet crastina fata dies, Prop. 2, 15, 54; cf. Sil. 13, 636; and, quæ (tempora) semel Notis condita fastis Inclusit volucris dies, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 16; so, hujus actionem (vespera), Pl. Ep. 2, 1, 18: mellationem idibus Nov. fere, Pl. 11, 16, 15: omnes potiones aqua frigida, Cels. 1, 8 *fin.*

III. Meton.: **A.** *To obstruct, hinder, stop up* (rare, and mostly post-Aug.): dolor includit vocem, C. Rab. Post. 17, 48; so, spiritum, Pl. 11, 37, 84: lacrimas (dolor), Stat. Th. 12, 318: os alicui inserta spongia, Sen. de Ira, 3, 10: in hoc perticæ figuntur, quibus, possint post inclusum volatum sedere, Pall. 1, 26, 1.—**B.** *To fill up:* ut ea (*sc.* gemma), quæ appositæ redditur, locum gemmæ prioris includat, Pall. 7, 5, 4.—**C.** *To include, insert:* Phidias sui similem speciem inclusit in clypeo Minervæ, C. Tusc. 1, 15, 34.—**D.** *To bound, limit:* Asiam in duas partes Agrippa divisit: unam inclusit ab oriente Phrygia . . . alteram determinavit ab oriente Armenia minore, *etc.*, Pl. 5, 27, 28 *fin.*

inclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [includo] **I.** Prop.: *A shutting up, confinement:* Bibulum, cujus inclusione contentus non eras, interficere volueras, C. Vatin. 10, 24. **II.** Meton.: *Repetition:* Aquila de Schem. Lex. p. 39 Capp.

inclūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who incloses, enchases* (late Lat.): inclusores auri atque gemmarum, *setters,* Hier. in Jerem. 5, 24.

inclūsus, a, um, *P.* of includo.

in-clŭtus (also written inclyt. and inclit.; the first syll. accented acc. to C. Or. 48, 159), a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (h); clueo; cf. the Gr. κλυτὸς, from κλύω; *much heard of, talked of, praised;* hence] *Celebrated, renowned, famous, illustrious, glorious* (ante-class. and mostly poet.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): **A.** *Abs.:* **1.** Of persons: hic occasu' datu's at Horatius inclutu' saltu . . ., Enn. Ann. 2, 19: Jovi opulento, incluto, supremo, *etc.*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1: incluto Memmi, Lucr. 5, 8: Ulixes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 197; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 41:—*Sup.:* dux inclutissimus, Col. 1, 4, 2.—**2.** Of inanimate and abstract things: augusto augurio postquam incluta condita Roma 'st, Enn. Ann. 1, 116; cf., incluta bello Mœnia Dardanidum, id. ib. 14, 9, and imitated in Virg. Æ. 2, 241: inclutissima claritudo, Cato in Gell. 3, 7, 19: judicium, Poët. ap. C. Div. 1, 50, 114: justitia religioque Numæ Pompilii, Liv. 1, 18, 1: gloria Palamedis famâ, Virg. Æ. 2, 82: Sagaris fluvius ex inclutis, Pl. 6, 1, 1.—**B.** With *Gen.:* Poët.: incluta leti Lucretia, Sil. 13, 821.—*Comp.* and *Adv.* prob. do not occur.

inclȳtus, a, um, v. inclutus.

in-cōactus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; coactus] *Not compelled, unconstrained, voluntary* (post-Aug. and very rare): omne honestum injussum incoactumque est, Sen. Ep. 66 *med.*: voluntas, Val. Max. 4, 7: quod generaliter debeo, incoactus absolvo, Cassiod. Var. 11, 3 *ad fin.*

incoctĭlis, e, *adj.* [incoquo] *Cooked in* any thing: "*incoctile ἐνεψημένον,*" Gloss. Philox.—As *Subst.:* **incoctĭlia,** ium, *n.* (*sc.* vasa), *Vessels overlaid* or *washed with metal, tinned vessels,* Pl. 34, 17, 48.

incoctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A boiling in* any thing, *an incoction* (late Lat.), Cœl. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 *med.*

1. **incoctus,** a, um, *P.* of incoquo.

2. **in-coctus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; coquo] **I.** Prop.: *Uncooked, raw* (ante-class. and very rare): incoctum non expromit, bene coctum dabit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 53: caro, Fab. Pict. in Gell. 10, 15, 12. **II.** (Meton., Of corrupt humours or matter: *Unripe, not discharged;* hence) Fig.: Of ill-will or points of difference: *Not removed, still remaining:* cicatrix male obducta, incocto pure, dirumpitur, Hier. contr. Lucif., *no.* 19.

in-cœnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; cœnatus] *That has not dined* or *eaten, dinnerless, hungry, fasting* (ante- and post-class.): bibat aquam mulsam, cubet incœnatus, Cato R. R. 156, 4: superi incœnati sunt, et cœnati inferi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 6: senex, id. Casin. 4, 2, 9; cf., incœnis: pridie incœnato dare medicamenta, Scrib. Comp. 140.

in-cœnis, e, *adj.* [id.] *That has not dined, dinnerless:* senex, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 18 (for which, inconatus, ib. 4, 2, 9).

in-cœno, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; cœno] *To dine* any where: incœnante eo, Suet. Tib. 39 dub. (*al.* cœnante eo).

incœptum and **incœpto,** v. incept.

in-cōgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; cogitabilis] **I.** *Act.: Thoughtless, inconsiderate* (ante- and post-class.): nunc demum scio, me fuisse excordem, cæcum, incogitabilem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 63; so, Lact. 1, 8. **II.** *Pass.: Inconceivable, incomprehensible* (post-class.): immensitas efficientiæ, Mart. Cap. 9, 312: dementia, Amm. 15, 3: incogitabile est, eandem esse causam, *etc.*, Frgm. Jur. Civ. ed. Mai. p. 23.

in-cōgĭtans, antis, *adj.* [2. in; cogito] *Thoughtless, inconsiderate* (Terentian): ni fuissem incogitans, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 3: adeon' te esse incogitantem atque impudentem, ut? *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 2, 14.

incōgĭtantĭa, æ, *f.* [incogitans] *Thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness,* Pl. Merc. 1, 1, 27.

in-cōgĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; cogito] **I.** *Pass.: Unconsidered, unstudied* (post-Aug.): opus, Sen. Ben. 6, 23 *med.*:—alacritas, id. Ep. 57. **II.** *Act.: Thoughtless, inconsiderate* (ante- and post-class.): animus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 1: ne incogitati dicere cogerentur, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 16.

in-cōgĭto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. b.; cogito] *To think of, contrive, devise, design:* fraudem socio, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 122.

in-cognĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in.; cognitus] **A.** (acc. to cognosco, *no.* I. A. 1.): *Not examined, untried* (class.): vestra solum legitis, vestra amatis, ceteros causâ incognitâ condemnatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 29, 73: res, id. Cæc. 10, 29.—**B.** (acc. to cognosco, *no.* I. A. 2.): *Not known, unknown* (class.; esp. in Cic.): **1.** *Abs.:* ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, C. Off. 1, 6, 18: insperatum omnibus consilium, incognitum certe, id. Phil. 4, 1, 3: falsa aut incognita res, id. Ac. 1, 12, 45: lex, C. Agr. 3, 10, 25: biduum ad recognoscendas res datum dominis, tertio incognita sub hastâ veniere, *unclaimed,* Liv. 5, 16, 7: quum incognitum (eum) alias haberet, *did not know,* Suet. Aug. 94: nihil ejusmodi invenio; itaque incognito nimirum assentiar, C. Ac. 2, 35, 113; cf. id. ib. 2, 36, 114; and, contineo igitur me, ne incognito assentiar, id. ib. 2, 43, 133.—**2.** With *Dat.:* quæ omnia fere Gallis erant incognita, Cæs. B. G. 4, 20; id. ib. 4, 29: palus oculis incognita nostris, *i. e. unseen by,* Ov. M. 2, 46.

in-cognosco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; cognosco] *To learn, find out* a thing: ut incognosceret, quisnam esset, App. Fl. p. 362 (dub. *al.* cognosceret).

in-cōhĭbeo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B; cohibeo] *To hold together* any thing: corpore qui nostro rarus magis incohibessit, Lucr. 3, 445.

in-cōhĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be held* or *kept together* (post-class.): eo genere oneris tam impedito ac tam incohibili (*al.* incoibili, that can not be united), Gell. 5, 3, 4. **II.** Fig.: *That cannot be restrained:* cursus, Amm. 24, 1 *med.*

incŏĭbĭlis (2. in; coëo) v. incohibilis.

in-cōinquĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; coinquinatus] *Undefiled, unpolluted* (late Lat.): corpus, Vulg. Sap. 8, 20.

incŏla, æ, *comm.* [1. incolo] **I.** Prop.: *An inhabitant* of a place, *a resident: incola* est, qui in aliquam regionem domicilium suum contulit, quem Græci πάροικον appellant," Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 239; *opp.* civis; peregrini autem atque incolæ officium est, *etc., a foreign resident,* C. Off. 1, 34, 125: incola et his magistratibus parere debet, apud quos incola est, et illis, apud quos civis est, Gai. Dig. 50, 1, 29; C. 2 Verr. 4, 11, 26: sunt enim e terra homines, non ut incolæ atque habitatores, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: Coloneus ille locus, cujus incola Sophocles ob oculos versabatur, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3: (Socrates) totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrabatur, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: audiebam Pythagoram Pythagoreosque incolas pæne nostros, *almost our countrymen,* id. de Sen. 21, 78: Pergama, Incola captivo quæ bove victor arat, Ov. H. 1, 52; so, Phryx, Luc. 9, 976.—Poët., in apposition: Cameren incola turbe vocat, *the native,* Ov. F. 3, 882.

II. Fig.: Of animals and inanimate

things: **A.** Of animals: aquarum incolæ, C. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: rana aquæ incola, Phædr. 1, 6, 5: novum incolam (piscem) mari dedit, Pl. 9, 17, 29.—**B.** Of inanim. things: quæ (arbores) incolarum numero esse cupiere, *i. e. indigenous*, Pl. 12, 3, 7: Addua, Ticinus, Mincius, omnes Padi incolæ, *i. e. flowing into the Po*, id. 3, 19, 23: me Perrectum ante fores objicere incolis Plorares aquilonibus, *native*, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 4.

incŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [2. incolo] **I.** Gen.: *A residing, an inhabiting* in a place (post-class.): Modest. Dig. 50, 1, 34. **II.** Esp.: *Of the indwelling of the Holy Spirit in Christians*: per incolatum Spiritûs Sancti, Tert. Res. Carn. 26.

1. **in-cŏlo**, ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre (post-class. form sec. to 1. conj., Tert. Res. Carn. 26 *fin.*; whence incolatus), 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; colo] *To dwell* or *abide in* a place, *to inhabit* it (class.), **I.** *Act.* (only so, in Cic.): jam qui incolunt eas (*sc.* maritimas) urbes, *etc.*, C. Rep. 2, 4: so, illam urbem, id. 2 Verr. 4, 10, 21; id. Ac. 2, 45, 137: Delum, id. 2 Verr. 1, 17, 46: eos agros, id. Rep. 2, 2: eam partem terræ, id. ib. 1, 17; cf., terras, id. N. D. 2, 16, 42: illum locum, id. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*: quem locum, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: ea loca, Cæs. B. G. 2, 4: unam, aliam, tertiam partem Galliæ, id. ib. 1, 1: Alpes, id. ib. 4, 10: secessum, Pl. Ep. 2, 17 *fin.*; cf., indulgens templa vetustis Incolere atque habitare deis, Sil. 14, 672.—*Pass.*: e locis quoque ipsis, qui a quibusque incolebantur, C. de Div. 1, 42, 93; id. ib. 2, 44, 92.

II. *Neutr.*: Neptuno, qui salsis locis incolit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 2: Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1; so, eis Rhenum, id. ib. 2, 3: remanere uno in loco incolendi causa, id. ib. 4, 1: erat oppidum Vaga, ubi et incolere et mercari consueverant multi mortales, Sall. J. 47, 1.

2. **incŏlo**, are, v. 1. incolo *ad init.*

†**in-cŏlor**, *ἄχροος* (*Colourless*), Gloss. Philox. [2. in; color].

in-cŏlōrāte, *adv.* [2. in; coloratus, *no.* II. B.: *Without colouring* or *disguise*, *i. e.*] *Without alleging a cause*, Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 18.

in-cŏlumis, e (*Abl.* sing. regularly incolumi; incolume, Pomp. and Cic. in Charis. p. 108 P.), *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; columis] *Unimpaired, uninjured, in good condition, safe, sound, entire, whole* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: **1.** Of persons: urbem et cives integros incolumesque servari, C. Cat. 3, 10 *fin.*: salvum atque incolumem exercitum transducere, Cæs. B. C. 2, 32; cf. id. ib. 1, 72; and, C. Fin. 4, 8, 19; cf. also, ut hæc retinere per populum Romanum incolumia ac salva possimus, id. Div. in Cæcil. 22, 72: and, ut salvæ et incolumes sint civitates, id. Inv. 2, 56, 169: valeant cives mei: sint incolumes, sint floruntes, sint beati, id. Mil. 34, 93: aliquem in omni honore incolumem habere, id. Sull. 21, 61; id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: sortium beneficio se esse incolumem, Cæs. B. G. 1, 53 *fin.*: incolumesque ad unum omnes in castra perveniunt, id. ib. 6, 40: quo stante et incolume, C. Prætn. ap. Charis. p. 108 P.; cf., incolume illo, Pomp. Prætn. ib.—**2.** Of things: omnibus navibus ad unam incolumibus milites exposuit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 6 *fin.*: (arx) incolumis atque intacta, C. Rep. 2, 6: incolumes non redeunt genæ, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 8: nulla incolumi relicta re, Liv. 5, 14: ædes, Ulp. Dig. 33, 2, 13.—*Comp.*: deteriores sunt incolumiores, Quadrig. in Gell. 17, 2, 16.—**B.** With *ab*: qui ne equestrem quidem splendorem incolumem a calamitate judici retinere potuisset, C. Planc. 5, 12.

☞ *Sup.* and *adv.* do not occur.

incŏlūmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incolumis] *Unimpaired state, good condition, soundness, safety* (class.): "*incolumitas* est salutis tuta atque integra conservatio," C. Inv. 2, 53, 159: concordi populo et omnia referenti ad incolumitatem et ad libertatem suam, id. Rep. 1, 32; cf., incolumitatem ac libertatem retinere, id. Inv. 2, 58, 168: incolumitatem debitis pollicebatur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 28: mundi incolumitas, Cic. N. D. 2, 46 *fin.*—*Plur.*: Arn. 2, 52.

in-cōmis, e, *adj.* [2. in; comis] *Unpleasant*: vita, Macr. S. 1, 7 *med.*

‡ **in-cŏmĭtem**, sine comite, Fest. p. 107 Müll. [2. in; comes] Cf. incomitatus.

in-cŏmĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; comitatus] *Unaccompanied, unattended* (rare, and mostly poet.; not in Cic.): virginibus in Illyrico incomitatis vagari licet, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 9: funera, Luer. 6, 1224: externis virtus incomitata bonis, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 35: vestigia ferre, *i. e. to go without company, alone*, Sil. 9, 101.

‡ **in-cŏmĭtĭo**, *no perf. nor sup.*, ire, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; comitio, no. II.] *To abuse publicly, to insult* or *reproach in public*: "incomitiare significat tale convicium facere, pro quo necesse sit in comitium, hoc est in conventum, venire. Plautus (Curc. 3, 30): *quæso ne me incomitia*," Fest. p. 107 Müll.

incomium, ii, *n. One of the ingredients of an ointment*, now unknown, Veg. Vet. 6, 28, 18.

†**incomma** (also encomma), ătis, *n.* [*ἔγκομμα*, *an incision, mark*; hence, meton.] *The standard height* of soldiers, Veg. Mil. 1, 5; Hier. in Jovin. 2, 34; cf., "*incomma* mensura militum," Gloss. Isid.

in-commendātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; commendatus] (Prop., *Not recommended*; hence, meton.; poet.) *Given up, abandoned*: tellus, *sc.* ventis, Ov. M. 11, 434.

in-commensūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; commensurabilis] *That cannot be measured with another, disproportionate* (late Lat.): Boeth. Aristot. Top. 8, 5, p. 731; id. Arithm. 1, 17, p. 999.

in-commĭnātus, a, um, *Pa.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; comminor] *Threatened*: incomminata nece, App. M. 10, p. 680 Oud.

in-commiscĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; commiscibilis] *That cannot be mixed* (post-class.): animus, Tert. Anim. 12.

in-commŏbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. in; commobilitas] *Immoveableness, insensibility*; a transl. of Gr. *ἀοργησία*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 226 Oud.

incommŏde, *adv.* [incommodus] *Inconveniently, incommodiously, unfortunately, unseasonably*: fores Hæ sonitu suo mihi moram objiciunt incommode, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 8; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 37: posse pro re nata te non incommode ad me in Albanum venire, C. Att. 7, 8, 2: incommode accidit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 53.—*Comp.*: cum illo quidem actum optime est: mecum incommodius, C. Læl. 4, 15.—*Sup.*: incommodissime navigare, id. Att. 5, 9, 1.

incommŏdistĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, a comic word for incommodus: Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 19.

incommŏdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incommodus] **I.** Gen.: *Inconvenience, incommodiousness, unsuitableness, disadvantage* (mostly ante- and post-class.): in ista incommoditate alienati illius animi et offensi illud inest tamen commodi, quod, *etc.*, C. Att. 1, 17, 7: temporis, *unseasonableness*, Liv. 10, 11: incommoditate abstinere me apud convivas commode, *impropriety*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 40.—*Plur.*: Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 59; Arn. 2, 54; id. 3, 125. **II.** Esp.: *Pregn.*: *Prejudice, injury, hurt*: incommoditas denique huc omnis redit, Ter. And. 3, 3, 35.

incommŏdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [id.] **I.** *Neut.*: *To occasion inconvenience* or *trouble* to any one, *to be inconvenient, troublesome, annoying* (very rare): — With *Dat.*: alicui, Ter. And. 1, 1, 135: alicui nihil, C. Quint. 16, 51; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10; App. M. 8, p. 511 Oud.—*Impers.*: obnoxium eum dici, cui quid ab eo, cui esse obnoxius dicitur, incommodari et noceri potest, Gell. 7, 17, 3.—*Abs.*: ipsa scientia, etiam si incommodatura sit, gaudeant, C. Fin. 5, 19, 50. **II.** *Act.*: *To render inconvenient* or *troublesome, to incommode* (post-class.): si quid aliud fiat quod navigationem incommodet, difficiliorem faciat, vel prorsus impediat, Ulp. Dig. 43, 11, 1: si incommodatur ad usum manus, id. ib. 21, 1, 14.

incommŏdum, i, v. incommodus.

in-commŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; commodus] *Inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, unseasonable, troublesome, disagreeable*, **I.** Of things (class. and very freq.): iter, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 1: res, id. ib. 4, 2, 27: valetudo, C. Brut. 34, 130: colloquium pro re nata non incommodum, id. Att. 14, 6, 1: ne voce quidem incommoda, Liv. 3, 14: severitas morum, id. 27, 31: conflictatio turbæ, Quint. 3, 8, 29; id. 1, 7, 16: eorum controversiam non incommodum videtur cum utrorumque ratione exponere, C. Inv. 1, 34, 57.—*Comp.*: ut actori incommodior esset exhibitio, Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 11.—*Sup.*: in rebus ejus incommodissimis, C. Clu. 59, 161.

As *Subst.*: **incommŏdum**, i, *n.* (class.) *Trouble, disadvantage, detriment, injury, misfortune*: **A.** *Inconvenience*: tu, igitur, ut scripsisti; nec id incommodo tuo (*sc.* feceris), C. Att. 12, 47, 1.—**1.** *Abs.* (freq. and class.): **a.** *Sing.*: nostro incommodo detrimentoque, si est ita necesse, doleamus, C. Brut. 1, 4: qui locus est talis, ut plus habeat adjumenti quam incommodi, id. de Or. 2, 24, 102: non modo incommodi nihil ceperunt, sed etiam . . . in quæstu sunt versati, id. 2 Verr. 3, 46, 109: timet, ne ipse aliquo afficiatur incommodo, id. Off. 1, 7, 24: accidit repentinum incommodum: tanta enim tempestas cooritur, ut, *etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 48: ab officio abduci incommodo, C. Læl. 2, 8: quæ res magnum nostris attulit incommodum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 63: quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi, id. B. G. 7, 45: si quid importetur nobis incommodi, C. Off. 2, 5, 18: ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum, Cæs. B. G. 5, 10 *fin.*; cf., ut acceptum incommodum virtute sarcietur (shortly before, *detrimentum* acceptum), id. B. C. 3, 75: rejiciendi, deminuendi, devitandive incommodi causa, C. Inv. 2, 5, 18.—**b.** *Plur.*: multis incommodis difficultatibusque affectus, C. Div. in Cæcil. 3, 8; id. D. N. 1, 9 *fin.*; id. Læl. 13, 48: tot incommodis conflictati, Cæs. B. G. 5, 35; id. B. C. 3, 10.—**2.** With *Gen.* (class. but rare): **a.** *Sing.*: commoveri incommodo valetudinis, C. Att. 7, 7, 3; cf., morbi, id. Mur. 23, 47.—**b.** *Plur.*: corporum, *i. e. diseases*, Pl. 24, 17, 102; so, pulmonum, id. 23, 7, 21 *fin.*: vesicæ, id. 27, 21, 101.

II. Of persons, *Troublesome* (so, rare, but class.): Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 17: aliquid huic responde, commode, ne incommodus nobis sit, id. Pœn. 1, 2, 189; cf., si recolere velitis vetusta illa prodigia, Neronesdico, et Elagabalos, et Commodos, seu potius semper Incommodos, *etc.*, Vopisc. Tac. 6: idem facilem et liberalem patrem incommodum esse amanti filio disputat, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73.

in-commōte, *adv.* [2. in; commotus] *Immoveably, unchangeably, firmly*: permanere, Cod. Justin. 1, 1, 7.

in-communĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; communicabilis] *Incommunicable* (late Lat.): nomen, Vulg. Sap. 14, 21; Boeth. de Interp. p. 340 ed. sec.

in-communis, e, *adj.* [2. in; communis] *Not common* (post-class.): incommunes ceteris, Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

in-commūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; commutabilis] *Unchangeable, immutable* (rare, but class.): omnia verbi principia incommutabilia videremur (*opp.* commutabilia), Var. L. L. 9, 56, 153, § 99: status rei publicæ, C. Rep. 2, 33: bonum, Aug. Retract. 1, 9.

incommūtābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incommutabilis] *Unchangeableness, immutability* (late Lat.): æternitas et incommutabilitas, Aug. Conf. 12, 12.

incommūtābĭlĭter, *adv.* [incommutabilis] *Immutably*: Aug. Ep. 3, 3; id. Trin. 7, 1.

in-compărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; comparabilis] *That cannot be compared to another, unequalled, incomparable* (post-Aug.): sublimitas, Pl. 7, 25, 26: magister, Quint. 1, 2, 11; so, freq. on epitaphs: MARITO, CONIVGI, *etc.*, Inscr. Grut. 486, 7; 432, 8; cf. in the *Sup.*: ALVMNO KARISSIMO ET INCOMPARABILISSIMO, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 147, no. 183.

incompărābĭlĭter, *adv.* [incomparabilis] *Incomparably* (late Lat.): Aug. Civ. D. 21, 9; id. ap. Hier. Ep. 67, 7.

‡ **in-cŏmpărātus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; 1. comparo] *Not to be compared to another, not to be equalled, incomparable,* for incomparabilis, as an epithet of one deceased: CONIVGI INCOMPARATISSIMO, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 421, *no.* 886.

in-compassĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; compassibilis] *That cannot suffer with another,* or *share another's sufferings* (Eccl. Lat.): tam incompassibilis Pater est, quam impassibilis etiam Filius, Tert. in Prax. 29.

in-compellābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; 2. compello] *Not to be named, nameless:* ignosce mihi, quod nesciebam te ἀκατονόμαστον dici et incompellabilem nominari, Rufin. Invect. in Hieron. 2, *no.* 29 *ad fin.*

in-compertus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; compertus] *Of which one has no information, unknown* (not ante-Aug.): inter cetera vetustate incomperta hoc quoque in incerto positum, Liv. 4, 23: origo atque natura ejus incomperta est mihi, Pl. 34, 13, 38: qualis sit ea incompertum habeo, *I do not know,* id. 12, 8, 16.

in-compĕtens, entis, *adj.* [2. in; competo, *no.* II. B. 2. b.] *Unsuitable, unfit, insufficient* (late Lat.): Theod. Prisc. 2, 17.

incompĕtenter, *adv.* [incompetens] *Unsuitably, incompetently* (late Lat.): Cod. Just. 1, 3, 19; Cassiod. Var. 5, 14.

in-compĕtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; competo, *no.* II. B. 2. b.] *Unsuitable, unfit:* squamosa et incompeta rostra, *i. e. of which the parts do not harmonise,* Enn. Frgm. in Thesaur. Nov. Latinit. in Class. Auct. 8, p. 534 ed. Mai.

† **in-complebĭlis** ἀπλήρωτος, Gloss. Philox. [2. in; compleo]

in-complētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; completus] *Uncompleted, incomplete* (late Lat.): consilia, Firm. Math. 5, 2.

‡ **incomplexus** ἀπερίληπτος, Gloss. Philox.

incompŏsĭte, *adv.* [incompositus] **I.** Prop.: *Without order:* veniens, Liv. 25, 37, 11. **II.** Fig.: Of style: qui horride atque incomposite illud extulerunt, Quint. 10, 2, 17.

in-compŏsĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; compositus] (prps. not ante-Aug.), **I.** Gen.: *Not put together:* numerus incompositus, *i. e. which is not compound, simple, made up of units alone:* Boeth. Arith. 1, 14, p. 997. **II.** Esp.: With accessory idea of excellence: **A.** Prop.: *Not well put together, not properly arranged, out of order, disordered:* agmen, Liv. 5, 28; so, hostes (*opp.* compositi), id. 44, 38 *fin.*: det motus incompositos, Virg. G. 1, 350.—**B.** Fig.: Of style: *Inelegant, clumsy, not well arranged:* fortius quid incompositum potest esse, quam vinctum et bene collocatum, Quint. 9, 4, 6; cf., oratio, id. ib. 32: rudibus et incompositis similia, id. ib. 17.—**C.** Meton.: **1.** Of metre: *Not well arranged, not smooth, uncouth:* nempe incomposito dixi pede currere versus Lucili, Hor. S. 1, 10, 1.—**2.** Of writers: *Inelegant, unpolished, uncouth:* (Æschylus) rudis in plerisque et incompositus, Quint. 10, 1, 66: moribus incomposituis, id. 4, 5, 10.

in-comprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; comprehendo] *That can not be seized* or *held, that can not be grasped* or *comprehended, incomprehensible* (post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: parvitas arenæ, Col. 10 præf. § 4: alces incomprehensibili fuga pollet, *that can not be overtaken,* Sol. 20; Tert. Ap. 17; Ambros. Hex. 1, 2, 5; 1, 7, 25. **II.** Fig.: in disputando incomprehensibilis et lubricus, Pl. Ep. 1, 20, 6: vitiosæ consuetudinis immensum et incomprehensibile arbitrium est, *i. e. illimitable, endless,* Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11; cf., opus, id. Ep. 94: quum igitur illa incerta (natura) incomprehensibilisque sit, *incomprehensibile,* Cels. præf. *med.*; so, præcepta, Quint. 9, 1, 12.

incomprĕhensĭbĭlĭter, *adv.* [incomprehensibilis] *Incomprehensibly,* Hier. Ep. 87.

in-comprĕhensus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; comprehensus] *Not comprehended, incomprehensible* (post-class.): incomprehensa manet virtus, Prud. Apoth. 821. (In C. Acad. 2, 29, 95, we should read non comprehensa.)

incompte (incomte), *adv.* [incomptus] *Roughly, inelegantly* (post-class. and very rare): dolantur stipites, Amm. 31, 2:—laudare, Stat. S. 5, 5, 34.

in-comptus (incomt.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; comptus] *Unadorned, inelegant, artless, rude* (rare, but class.), **I.** Prop.: incomptis Curium capillis, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 41; cf., caput, id. Epod. 5, 16; cf. in the *Comp.*, incomptiore capillo, Suet. Aug. 69: ungues, *unpared, untrimmed,* C. Acad. Frgm. ap. Aug. contr. Acad. 3, 7, IV. 2, p. 471 ed. Orell.: apparatus, Tac. G. 14. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: ut mulieres esse dicuntur nonnullæ inornatæ, quas id ipsum deceat: sic hæc subtilis oratio, quasi incompta delectat, C. Or. 23, 78; cf. id. Att. 2, 1, 1: ars, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234: nuda sit et velut incompta oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 41: coloni versibus incomptis ludunt, Virg. G. 2, 386; so, versus, Hor. A. P. 446.

in-concessĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; concedo] *Inadmissible* (post-class.): delicta, Tert. Pud. 9 *fin.*

in-concessus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; concessus] *Not allowed, impossible* (not ante-Aug. and very rare): hymenæi, *unlawful, forbidden,* Virg. Æ. 1, 651: quum totum exprimere pæne sit homini inconcessum, Quint. 10, 2, 26.

1. **in-conciliātus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; conciliatus] (Prop., *Unfavourable;* hence) *Bitter, angry:* perpetua atque inconciliata discordia, Boeth. Arist. Categ. Syllog. Introd. p. 564.

2. **inconcĭlĭātus**, a, um, *P.* of inconcilio.

in-concĭlĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [in; concilio, *no.* II. A.) **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *To win over to one's side, to artfully gain over* (ante- and post-class.): "*inconciliasti,* comparasti, commendasti, vel ut antiqui, per dolum decepisti," Fest. p. 107 Müll.: inconciliastin' eum, qui mandatu'st tibi? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 99. **II.** (acc. to 2. in): *To make an enemy of, to turn against one* (Plautin.): ne inconciliare quid nos porro postules, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 85; id. Pers. 5, 2, 53: ille, quod in se fuit, accurtatum habuit, quod posset mali Facere et in me inconciliare copias omnes meas, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 22.

inconcinne, *adv.* [inconcinnus] *Awkwardly, absurdly* (post-class.): causificare, App. M. 10, p. 695 Oud.

inconcinnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety* (post-Aug.): genus eloquendi secutus est elegans et temperatum, vitatis sententiarum ineptiis atque inconcinnitate, Suet. Aug. 86; App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 225 Oud.

inconcinnĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Awkwardly, absurdly* (post-class.): vertere in aliquam rem, Gell. 10, 17, 2.

in-concinnus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; concinnus] *Inelegant, awkward, absurd* (rare, but class.): qui in aliquo genere inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, C. de Or. 2, 4, 17: personamque feret non inconcinnus utramque, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 29: asperitas agrestis et inconcinna gravisque, id. ib. 1, 18, 6.

☞ *Adv.* In two forms, inconcinne and inconcinniter, both post-class.

in-concrētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; 1. concretus, *no.* II. A.] (Prop., *Not grown together;* hence, meton.) *Bodiless, incorporeal* (Eccl. Lat.): substantia, Nazar. Pan. Const. 14.

inconcusse, *adv.* [inconcussus, *no.* II.] *Firmly, resolutely* (late Lat.): Cod. Th. 11, 61, 6; Aug. Retract. 1, 11.

in-concussus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; concussus] *Unshaken, undisturbed, firm, constant, unchanged* (post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: cœlestia sidera, Luc. 2, 268; so, vestigia, id. 2, 248. **II.** Fig.: inconcussus ipse et immotus, Pl. Pan. 82, 2; cf., inconcussus injuria, Sen. de Ira 3, 25: certaminibus inconcussi, Tac. A. 2, 44: florebant hilares inconcussique Penates, Stat. S. 5, 1, 142: otium, Sen. Ep. 67 *fin.*: pax, Tac. H. 2, 6: gaudium, Sen. Vit. Beat. 3.

in-condemnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; condemnatus] *Uncondemned:* Cato in Gell. 13, 24, 12, Long.; dub. al. indemnatus.

incondĭte, *adv.* [inconditus, *no.* I.] *Confusedly:* C. Or. 3, 44; Gell. 12, 14.

in-condĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; conditus] **I.** (acc. to condo, *no.* I.): **A.** (Prop., *Not put together;* hence) Meton.: *Without order, irregular, confused, disordered* (class.): "*inconditum* non ordinate compositum," Fest. p. 107 Müll.: acies incondita et inordinata, Liv. 44, 39: ordo ramorum, Pl. 16, 30, 53, § 122: clamor, Pl. Ep. 9, 13, 4.—**B.** Fig.: *Undigested, uncouth, rude, wild:* jus civile, C. de Or. 1, 44, 197: genus dicendi, id. Brut. 69, 242: dicendi consuetudo, id. de Or. 3, 44, 137: sententias inconditis verbis efferre, id. Or. 44, 150: carmina, *rude soldiers' songs,* Liv. 4, 20: si alicujus inconditi arripias dissipatam aliquam sententiam, C. Or. 70, 233: urbanitas, in qua nihil inconditum possit deprehendi, Quint. 6, 3, 107; cf., Syphax inconditæ barbariæ rex, Liv. 30, 28: nova atque incondita libertas, id. 24, 24, 2.

II. (acc. to condo, *no.* I. A. 2. b.): *Not made, uncreated* (post-class.): agnoscat Hermogenes idcirco etiam Sophiam Dei natam et conditam prædicari, ne quid innatum et inconditum præter solum Deum crederemus, Tert. adv. Hermog. 18.

III. (acc. to condo, *no.* I. B. 1.): *Not stored up:* fructus, Col. 1, 5, 6; id. 3, 2, 1.

IV. (acc. to condo, *no.* I. B. 2. b. (α)) *Unburied:* corpora, Luc. 6, 101.

in-confectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; confucio] **I.** Prop.: *Not made up* (late Lat.): quæ mihi ad vestram tunicam paraveram, vobis inconfecta transmisi, Hier. Ep. 119, *no.* 1. **II.** Meton.: Of food: *Undigested* (post-Aug.): (intestina) inconfectum protinus reddunt, Cels. 4, 16.

in-confūsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; confundo, *no.* I. B. 2. b.] *That cannot be embarrassed* or *confused* (late Lat.): operarius, Vulg. 2 Timoth. 2, 15.

inconfūsĭbĭlĭter, *adv.* [2. in; confundo, *no.* I. A.] *Without possibility of admixture* (late Lat.): nec credi licet quorumque conjunctiorem corporum unitatem Trinitatis imitari, aut eidem inconfusibiliter posse misceri, Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 1, 15 *init.*

in-confūsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; confusus] **I.** Prop.: *Not mingled together, unconfused* (post-Aug.): ut inconfusus eat (mundus), Sen. Q. N. 2, 45; so, recursus, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 622. **II.** Fig.: *Unembarrassed, not disconcerted:* animus intrepidus inconfususque, Sen. Q. N. 3 præf. *fin.*; so, id. de Ira 1, 12.

in-congĕlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; congelo] *That cannot be frozen:* mare omne (*al.* ingelabile), Gell. 17, 8, 16.

in-congressĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; congredior] *Unapproachable, inaccessible:* invisibilis, et incongressibilis Deus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 27.

incongrŭe, *adv.* [incongruus] *Unsuitably* (post-class.), Macr. S. 5, 13; Aug. ad Hier. Ep. 17.

in-congrŭens, tis, *adj.* [2. in; congruens] *Inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable* (post-Aug.): Pl. Ep. 4, 2, 19: Stoica disciplina plerumque est et sibi et nobis incongruens, Gell. 12, 5, 5.

incongrŭentĭa, æ, *f.* [2. in; congruentia] *Unsuitableness, incongruity* (late Lat.): definitionis, Tert. Anim. 6; id. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

incongrŭenter, *adv.* [incongruens] *Unsuitably,* Tert. de Bapt. 19.

in-congrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; congruus] *Inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable:* incongruens, inconveniens (post-Aug. and late Lat.): quam incongruo ambitu amplectar (*al.* quam angusto), Val. Max. 4, 1, *no.* 12: inter se propositiones, App. Dogm. Plat. 3; Veg. Mil. 2, 19; Symm. Ep. 4, 8.

in-conjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; conjugus] verba, *That cannot be joined to every person* (as, e. g., fulminat and tonat can be said of Jupiter only), Prisc. p. 1065 P.

in-conjunctus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; conjunctus, *no.* II.] *Not joined* or *united:* syllogismi, Boeth. Aristot. Analyt. Prior. 1, 25, p. 488.

in-connexus,a,um, *adj.* [2. in; connexus, *no.* II.] *Not joined together, unconnected* (late Lat.): res, Aus. Idyll. ad Paul. 12: Mar. Victorin. p. 2534 P.

in-connīvens, entis, *adj.* [2. in; connīveo] **I.** Prop.: *That does not close the eyes* (post-class.): stare solitus Socrates dicitur pertinaci statu, perdius atque pernox a summo lucis ortu ad solem alterum orientem, inconnivens, *etc.*, Gell. 2, 1, 2. **II.** Meton., *acc.* to connīveo, *no.* II. A., Of the eye) Fig.: *That does not close, unclosing.* — Of abstr. things: justitiæ oculus, Amm. 29, 2.

inconnīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *That does not close the eyes, sleepless* (an Appuleian word; cf. inconnivens): Of abstr. things; fig.: vigilantia, App. M. 6, p. 406 Oud. **II.** Meton.: Of the eyes, *Unclosing*: oculi, App. M. 2, p. 144 Oud.

inconsciens, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; conscius] *Unaware, unconscious*: Alcon inconscius Saguntinis cum ad Hannibalem noctu transisset, *without the knowledge of the Saguntines* (the best MSS. have *inscitis*), Liv. 21, 12: Cassiod. Var. 10, 14.

in-conscriptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; conscribo, *no.* I. B.] (Prop., *Not arranged or enrolled in a particular class*; hence, meton.) *Not arranged*: incondita, id est inconscripta, Serv. ad Virg. E. 2, 4.

in-consentāněus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; consentaneus] *Unsuitable, unfit* (late Lat.): Mart. Cap. 5.

in-consentiens, entis, *adj.* [2. in; consentio, *no.* I. A. b.] *Not consistent with, inconsistent with*: With *Dat.*: aliis propositionibus, Boeth. Arist. de Interpr. p. 433 ed. sec.

in-consequens, tis, *adj.* [2. in; consequens, *no.* II. B.] *Not logically consequent, inconsequent* (post-class.): locutio, Ascon. ad C. 2 Verr. 2, 9: pro inconsequens, Gell. 14, 1, 10.

in-consequenter, *adv.* [2. in; consequenter, *no.* II. A.] *Unsuitably, improperly*, Cod. Aurel. Acut. 3, 4; id. ib. 3, 17; Vet. Interpr. Iren. 5, 17.

inconsequentia, æ, *f.* [inconsequens] *Want of logical connection, inconsequence* (post-Aug.): rerum foedissima. Quint. 8, 6, 50.

in-considĕrans, tis, *adj.* [2. in; considerans] *Inconsiderate* (late Lat.; for in C. Div. 2, 27, 59, we are to read inconsiderati): in the *Sup.*: Marcion, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29.

inconsideranter, *adv.* [inconsiderans] *Inconsiderately*: tutor, qui inconsideranter pupillum abstinuit hereditate, Ulp. Dig. 26, 10, 3: Hier. p. 108, *no.* 20.

inconsiderantia, æ, *f.* [id.] *Want of reflection, inconsiderateness*: alicujus inconsiderantiam sustinere (where also some read consideratiam), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 2: mirari inconsiderantiam (*al.* inconsiderationem), Suet. Claud. 39: sed quid ego de his dico, quorum inconsiderantia quodammodo Deum tetigit, Salvian. Gub. D. 1, 11.

inconsīdĕrāte, *adv.* [inconsideratus, *no.* I.] *Inconsiderately, rashly* (class.): temere et fortuito, inconsiderate, negligenterque agere, C. Off. 1, 29, 104. — *Comp.*: inconsideratius præliando, Val. Max. 1, 5, 9.

inconsīdĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [inconsideratus] *Inconsiderateness* (post-Aug.): mentis, Salv. Gub. Dei 1 extr.; cf., inconsiderantia.

in-consīdĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; consideratus, *no.* II.] (class.), **I.** Prop.: *Pass.* (acc. to consideratus, *no.* II. A.): *Unconsidered, unadvised, inconsiderate*: cupiditas, C. Quint. 25.—*Sup.*: inconsideratissima temeritas, id. Har. Resp. 26. **II.** Meton.: *Act.* (acc. to consideratus, *no.* II. B.): *Thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate*: nos ita leves atque inconsiderati sumus, C. Div. 2, 27, 59.—*Comp.*: inconsideratior in secunda, quam in adversa fortuna, Nep. Con. 5.

in-consĭlium, ii, *n.* [2. in; consilium] *Ill-advisedness, thoughtlessness*, ἀβουλία, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

in-consĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; consero] *Unsown, untilled* (ante-class.): ager, Var. L. L. 5, 4.

in-consōlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; consolor] (Prop., *Inconsolable*; fig.) *Incurable*: vulnus, Ov. M. 5, 426.

inconsŏnans, antis, *adj.* [2. in; consonans, *no.* II. B.] *Not agreeing, unsuitable*: et incongruum, Pomp. apud Donat. de Barb. 6.

inconsŏnanter, *adv.* [inconsonans] *Unsuitably*: inconsonanter et inconsequenter dispersum, Vet. Interpr. Iren. 5, 17.

in-consŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; consonus, *no.* I.] *Not sounding in harmony together, inharmonious*: nil in eis inconsonum, Boeth. Mus. 1, 20, p. 1075.

in-conspectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; conspicio, *no.* III. A.] *Not maturely weighed, not well considered* (post-class.): inconspectum aliquid temere dicere, Gell. 17, 21.

in-conspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; conspicuus, *no.* II.] *Not conspicuous, not remarkable* (post-Aug.): mors, Flor. 4, 2.

‡ **in-consprōtus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; consperno] *Not despised or slighted*: "non improbatus," Fest. p. 107.

in-constans, antis, *adj.* [2. in; constans, *no.* II. B. 3.] *Inconstant, changeable, fickle, capricious* (class.), **I.** Prop.: Of persons: mihi ridicule ex visus esse inconstans, qui eundem et laedere, et laudares, C. Rosc. Com. 6, 19: populus in omnibus inconstantissimus, Sen. Ep. 29. **II.** Meton.: Of inanim. and abstr. things: C. Inv. 1, 50, 93: litteræ, id. Fam. 10, 16: venti, Pl. 18, 35, 80: medendi arte nulla inconstantior, id. 29, 1, 1: quid inconstantius Deo? C. Div. 2, 62: vultus, Gell. 13, 30.

inconstanter, *adv.* [inconstans] *Inconstantly, capriciously, inconsistently*: jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, *inconsistently and confusedly*, C. Tusc. 4, 10, 24: loqui, id. Ac. 2, 17, 53: hæc dicuntur inconstantissime, *without the least consistency*, id. Fin. 2, 27, 88: prodire, Hirt. B. Afr. 82: agens, M. Aurel. apud Front. ad Cæs. 3, Ep. 2.

inconstantĭa, æ, *f.* [inconstans] *Inconstancy, inconsistency, changeableness, fickleness* (class.), **I.** Prop.: Of persons: quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate, cum singulis hominibus, tum vero universo senatui turpius? C. Phil. 7, 3, 9: inconstantia levitate implicata, id. Vat. 1, 3: fama inconstantiæ, id. Fam. 1, 9: inconstantiæ notam habere, Pl. 11, 52, 114: nemo doctus unquam mutationem consilii inconstantiam dixit esse, C. Att. 16, 7, 3. **II.** Fig.: Of inanimate and abstract things: fulgoris, Pl. 37, 13, 76: artis, id. 7, 49, 50: mensuræ, id. 6, 26, 30: frontis ac hominum, Quint. 9, 3: inconstantia mutabilitasque mentis, C. Tusc. 4, 35, 76; id. Dom. 2, 4.

in-consuētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; consuetus, *no.* II.] (post-Aug.) **I.** *Unusual*: sermo, Vitr. præf. 5: salsitudo, id. 1, 4. **II.** *Unused, unaccustomed to*: opimæ Sidonius mensæ miles, Sil. 11, 282.

inconsulte [1. inconsultus, no. II. B. 1.] *Unadvisedly, inconsiderately* (class.): inconsulte ac temere dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: inconsulte et incaute commissum prœlium, Liv. 4, 37: processerant, Cæs. B. C. 1, 45.—*Comp.*: inconsultius se viris miscere, Min. Fel. 25, 11.

inconsulto, *adv.* [id.] *Unadvisedly, inconsiderately* (class.): se in periculum mittere, Auct. ad Her. 3, 5, 8: deleta et inducta, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1.

1. **in-consultus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; consulo] **I.** *Pass.*: *Not consulted, unasked*: inscio atque inconsulto domino, Var. R. R. 1, 10; so, Liv. 36, 36. **II.** *Act.*: **A.** *Without advice, unadvised* (post.): inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllæ, Virg. Æ. 3, 452.—**B.** *Unadvised, inconsiderate, indiscreet* (class.): **1.** Of persons: homo inconsultus et temerarius, C. Deiot. 6, 16.—**2.** Of things: bene consultum inconsultum est, si inimicis sit usui, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 6: ratio, C. Rab. Post. 1, 2: largitio, Liv. 5, 20: aures turbæ, Sen. Ep. 40: motus, Gell. 19, 1, 17.

☞ *Adv.* in two forms, inconsulte and inconsulto, both class.

2. **in-consultus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] *The not advising with another* (ante-class., only in *Abl. Sing.*): inconsultu meo, *without consulting me*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 130.

in-consummātio, ōnis, *f.* [2. in; consummatio, *no.* II. B.] *Incompleteness, imperfection*: generationis, Tert. adv. Val. 10.

in-consummātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; consummatus, *no.* II.] *Unfinished, incomplete, imperfect* (post-class.): inconsummatus et rudis, Amm. 31, 14: inconsummatus et subagrestis, id. 21, 10 *fin.*

in-consumptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; consumo] *Unconsumed, undiminished* (Ovidian): turis pars, Ov. M. 7, 592: jecur, id. Pont. 1, 2, 41: juventa, id. M. 4, 17.

in-consūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; consutilis] *Not sewed together, without seam* (Eccl. Lat.): tunica, Vulg. Joh. 19, 23.

in-consūtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; consuo] *Not sewed together, without seam* (Eccl. Lat.): tunicæ, Hier. Ep. 22.

in-contāminābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; contamino, *no.* III.] *That cannot be defiled* (Eccl. Lat.): Deus, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14; Aug. Conf. 7, 3.

incontāminābĭlĭter, *adv.* [incontaminabilis] *In a way not to be defiled, without capability of contamination*: Aug. de Genes. ad Litt. c. ult.

in-contāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; contaminatus, *no.* II.] *Uncontaminated, undefiled, pure* (class., but not in Cic.): ne quid incontaminati sit, Liv. 4, 2: facies, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 16.

incontanter, v. incunctanter.

in-contemplābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; contemplor] *That cannot be looked upon or contemplated* (Eccl. Lat.): claritas, Tert. Res. Carn. 55: facies, id. adv. Marc. 5, 11.

in-contemptĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; contemptibilis] *Not contemptible, not to be despised*: dispector Deus (*al.* intemptibilis), Tert. Apol. 45.

in-contentus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; 1. contentus, *no.* II. A.] *Unstretched*: fides, *i. e. out of tune*, C. Fin. 4, 27, 75.

in-contĭguus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; contiguus, *no.* B.] *That cannot be touched*: Deus omni est incontiguus tactu, Arn. 7.

in-contĭnens, tis, *adj.* [2. in; contineo] **A.** (acc. to contineo, *no.* I. B. 1.) *Not containing, not retaining* (class., but not in Cic.): uterus, Pl. 8, 43, 68.—**B.** (acc. to contineo, I. B. 2. b.; or continens, *no.* II. A.): **1.** *Abs.*: *Incontinent, immoderate, intemperate*: homo, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 9; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 77: manus, id. ib. 1, 17, 26.—**2.** With *Gen.*: incontinens sui, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30.

incontĭnenter, *adv.* [incontinens] **I.** Prop.: *Immoderately, intemperately* (class.): cibum assumit, Cels. 1, 3. **II.** Fig.: *Incontinently*: nihil incontinenter esse faciendum, C. Off. 3, 8 *fin.*

incontĭnentĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop. (acc. to incontinens, *no.* I.): *Inability of containing or retaining* (class. but not in Cic.): urinæ, Pl. 20, 15, 57. **II.** Fig. (acc. to incontinens, *no.* II.): *Inability of restraining one's desires, greediness, selfishness* (class.): multa de incontinentia intemperantiaque disseruit, C. Cœl. 11, 26.

in-contingĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; contingo] *That cannot be touched*: cardo mundi (*al.* immobilis), App. de Mundo, p. 290 Oud.

in-contrādĭcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; contradicibilis] *That cannot be contradicted, undeniable*: *Comp.*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

in-contrōversus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; controversus, *no.* I.] *Undisputed, uncontroverted*: jus (the best edittt., however, have in controversiis), C. Or. 1, 57, 241.

in-contŭmācia, æ, *f.* [2. in; contumacia, *no.* I. A.] = inconstantia: *Want of firmness of principle, inconsistency* (late Lat.): in eodem crimine punimus alios, nos absolvimus; intolerabilis pror-

sus et incontumaciæ et præsumptionis, Salvian. Gub. 4, 2.

in-convĕnĭens, entis, *adj.* [2. in; conveniens, *no.* II. B.] **I.** Prop.: *Not accordant, unsuitable, dissimilar* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): facta, Cass. ad C. Fam. 12, 13, 1: inconvenientia jungere, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12: corpus, Phædr. 3, 13, 6. **II.** Fig.: *Unbefitting* (post-class.): App. de Mundo, p. 350 Oud.

inconvĕnĭenter, *adv.* [inconveniens] *Unsuitably* (late Lat.): Aug. de Gen. ad Litt. 11, 15; id. de Trin. 2, 9.—*Sup.*: inconvenientissime, Boeth. Arist. de Interpr. p. 264.

inconvĕnĭentĭa, æ, *f.* [2. in; conveniens, *no.* II. A.] *Inconsistency, incongruity:* voluntatis et facti, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16.

in-conversus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; converto] *Unmoved:* oculis inconversis, *with fixed looks* (*al.* inconnivis), App. M. 2, p. 144 Oud.

in-convertĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; converto] *Unchangeable* (Eccl. Lat.): deus, Tert. adv. Hermog. 12; id. de Anima 21.

inconvertĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inconvertibilis] *Unchangeableness, immutability* (late Lat.): quibus (*sc.* sacris Scripturis) palam designatur inconvertibilitas Verbi, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14 *ante med.*

in-convŏlūtus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; convolvo]=cumulatus, *Heaped together, amassed together:* multiplices casus, Amm. 29, 2, 21.

in-convulsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; convello] (late Lat.). **I.** Prop.: *Not torn asunder, not separated:* quæ paullo ante conclusa sunt, inconvulsa servantur, Boeth. Pros. 4, 1. **II.** Fig.: *Unremoved, not taken off* or *away:* inconvulsa a se vectigalium pensione, *i. e. while they are not relieved from the obligation of paying taxes,* Frgm. Cod. Theod. 5, 13, 14.

in-cŏpĭosus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; copiosus, *no.* I. A.] *Not furnished with provisions:* solitudo, Tert. de Jejun. 5.

in-cŏprĭo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; coprea] *To abuse, revile:* incopriat cives unus detestabilis omnes, Commod. Instruct. 19, 6.

in-cŏquo, xi, ctum, quĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in; coquo] (class.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To boil in* any thing, *to cook* or *dress in:* With *Abl.*: radices Baccho, *in wine,* Virg. G. 4, 279: cotonea melle, Pl. 15, 17, 18: glessum adipe suis lactentis incoctum, id. 37, 3, 11.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *To dip in, to dye, to colour:* vellera Tyrios incocta rubores, Virg. G. 3, 307.—**2.** *Part. Perf.: Sunburnt, black:* incocti corpora Mauri, Sil. 17, 637.—**3.** *To overlay:* stannum æreis operibus, *i. e. to tin over,* Pl. 34, 17, 48.—**C.** Fig. (acc. to *no.* B. 1.): *To imbue* (poet.): incoctum generoso pectus honesto (for imbutum), *imbued, filled with nobleness,* Pers. 2, 74.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): **A.** Prop.: *To boil, seethe, boil down:* With *Dat.*: (allium) tussim ac pectorum suppurationes quantashibet sanat, *fractæ* incoctum fabæ, *i. e. boiled down with,* Pl. 20, 6, 23, § 56: num viperinus his cruor Incoctus herbis me fefellit? Hor. Epod. 3, 7.—**2.** With *cum:* medicamentum est vel plantaginis succus per se, vel marrubii cum melle incoctus, Cels. 3, 22 *ad fin.*: farina cum sevo ovillo caprinove mixta, deinde incocta, id. 3, 22, p. 157, Bipont.—**3.** With *in* or *ex:* inter se mixta et incocta, Cels. 3, 22 *ad fin.*—**B.** Meton.: *To dry, inspissate by heat:* hunc (*sc.* succum ladani) glomerari pulvere, incoqui sole, Pl. 12, 17, 37, § 73.

in-cōram, or, separately, in coram, *adv.,* for coram (Appuleian): **A.** With *Gen.*: *In the presence of:* omnium, *in the presence of all, before all,* App. M. 7, p. 197 Elm.: sui, id. ib. 9, p. 222 ib.; cf., coram, *no.* I. A. 2.—**B.** *Abs.: Publicly, openly:* quæ me cum incoram publicam populi caveam frequentaret, App. M. 10, p. 249 Elm.; but Hildebrand here proposes to read "incoram populi."

in-cŏrōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; coronatus] *Uncrowned:* simulacra, App. M. 4, p. 302 Oud.

in-corpŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; corpus] *Incorporeal:* habitus (*al.* in corporali), Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17: incorporabilis intelligentia, Boeth. in Porphyr. Dial. 1, p. 8.

1. **in-corpŏrālis,** e, *adj.* [id.] *Bodiless, incorporeal* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): Sen. Ep. 90: jus, Quint. 5, 10, 116; Dig. 41, 3, 4, § 27: res, Gai. Inst. 3, 83: nomina, *that denote something incorporeal,* e. g. virtus, Prisc. 2.

2. **in-corpŏrālis,** e, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.; corpus] (late Lat.) (Prop., *Taken into the body;* hence, meton.): Medic. *t. t.*: Of food: *That can be assimilated, digestible:* "cibi euanadoti, *i. e. facile incorporabiles,*" Gloss. ad Alex. Iatrosophist. de Passion. 2, 79.

incorpŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incorporalis] *Incorporeality* (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15; Tert. de Anima 7.

incorpŏrālĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Incorporeally:* Claud. Mamert. de Statu An. 3, 14.

incorpŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incorporo] **A.** (acc. to incorporo, *no.* I.): Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *A providing with a body:* incorporatio ad eam pertinet absque ambiguitate naturam, quæ et, priusquam incorporata est, non fuit corpus, Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 2, 3, 2.—**2.** Esp.: In reflexive force: *A providing one's self with a body, an assuming* or *taking of a body;* so, only of the *incarnation* of Christ: ut per incorporationis beneficium rumperet vincula peccatorum, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 32; cf., also Philostr. de Hæres.

B. (acc. to incorporo, *no.* I. B. 2.): *A bringing into the imperial treasury:* "De Bonis Vacantibus et de Incorporatione," Cod. Just. 10, Tit. 10: per rationales in singulis quibusque provinciis incorporatio impleatur, ib. 10, 10, 3.

C. (acc. to incorporo, *no.* III.) (Prop.: *A taking into one's body;* hence, Meton.): **1.** Medic. *t. t.*: Of food: *A digesting* or *assimilating:* "σωματικὴ νομὴ ἡ παράδοσις, *incorporatio,*" Gloss. Gr. Lat.—**2.** *Bodily constitution:* ne incorporatione vel staturâ, *etc.* (where, however, the better MSS. read in comparatione, *i. e.* conjunctione), Col. 6, 2, 13.

1. **incorpŏrātus,** a, um, *P.* of incorporo.

2. **in-corpŏrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; corporo] *Not provided with a body, without a body:* si *in* pro *non* forte posuisti, ut *incorporatum* pro *non corporato* velis intelligi, Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 2, 2 *init.*

in-corpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; corpus] *Incorporeal* (post-class.; for in C. Fin. 3, 14, 45, instead of rerum incorporearum, we should read in corpore sitarum): de incorporeis disputat, Macr. S. 7, 15; Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 2, 2.

in-corpŏro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (post-class.) **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; and, corporo, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: *To furnish* or *provide with a body, to assume a body:* cui contigit Ducem salutis cœlitus Incorporatum gignere, *i. e. incarnate,* Prud. Cath. 12, 80.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *To collect together, acquire, amass:* aliud est enim nolle incorporare quæ desunt, aliud jam incorporata divellere, Aug. Ep. 34 (al. 31), 5 *ad fin.*; cf. pass. at length.—**2.** *To bring into the imperial treasury:* ut incorporanda militi nostro restituas, Cassiod. Var. 1, 7: eorum bonorum, quæ ad fiscum pertinere dicuntur, si controversia moveatur, ante sententiam nec obsignari, nec describi, nec incorporari possunt, Frgm. Vet. Jurisconsult de Jure Fisci, § 14 ed. Goesch.: incorporari cum auctoritate procuratoris fisci, Bart. ad Cod. Just. 10, 10, 2.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (α) (γ); corporo, *no.* II.) (Prop., of colours: *To put on the body;* hence, meton.): *To tattoo:* quibus jam inde a pueris variæ animalium effigies incorporantur, Sol. 22 *fin.*

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (β) (α); corpus): **A.** Prop.: *To take into one's body:* "*incorporare sibi Christum* dixit Petrus Blesensis Ep. 86 et 123: quod idem est ac sumere Christum in sacra Eucharistia, et in propiam substantiam transferre. Idem sive alius auctor tractatus de sancta Eucharistia, cap. 1: non igitur satis est nasci de virgine Christum, Si suus esuriens homo non incorporet ipsum," Du Cange ad l. incorporare.—**B.** Fig.: Of the Church: *To incorporate with itself:* sibimet incorporare, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 6, *no.* 7 *ad init.*

in-correctus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; correctus, *no.* II.] *Uncorrected, unimproved:* opus, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 23.

incorrupte, *adv.* [incorruptus, *no.* II.] *Uncorruptly, genuinely, purely, justly* (class.): judicare, C. Fin. 1, 9, 30: et scite loqui, Gell. 13, 21, 4.—*Comp.*: judicare, C. Marc. 9 *fin.*

incorruptēla (inconrupt.), æ, *f.* [2. in; corruptela] *Imperishableness, incorruptibility* (Eccl. Lat.), Tert. de Carn. Chr. 15; Aug. Ep. 146, 15; Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 50.

in-corruptĭbĭlis (inconrupt.), e, *adj.* [2. in; corruptibilis] *Imperishable, incorruptible* (Eccl. Lat.), Lact. 1, 3; Tert. de Anim. 50.

incorruptĭbĭlĭtas (inconrupt.), ātis, *f.* [incorruptibilis] *Imperishableness, incorruptibility* (Eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 48 *fin.*; id. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

incorruptĭbĭlĭter (inconrupt.), *adv.* [incorruptibilis] *Imperishably, incorruptibly:* misereris, quia nullo dolore sauciaris, Aug. Conf. 3, 2.

in-corruptĭo (inconrupt.), ōnis, *f.* [2. in; corruptio] *Imperishableness, incorruptibility* (Eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 51; Aug. de Trin. 13, 7.

in-corruptīvus (inconrupt.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; corrumpo] *Imperishable,* Hier. Ep. 152.

in-corruptŏrĭus (inconrupt.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Imperishable:* sensus in Deo, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

incorruptus (inconrupt.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; corruptus, *no.* II.] *Unspoiled, uninjured, uncorrupted* (class.). **I.** Prop.: succus et sanguis, C. Brut. 9, 36: aqua, Pl. 2, 103, 106: templa, *undestroyed,* Liv. 32, 33: lignum, Pl. 16, 5, 8: materia, id. 13, 16, 30. **II.** Fig.: *Uncorrupted, uninjured, unadulterated, unbribed, not seduced, genuine, pure:* **A.** Of persons: testis, C. Fin. 1, 21: virgo, id. Orat. 19: judex, Gell. 14, 4: custos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 81: adversus blandientes, *that would not be seduced by flatterers,* Tac. H. 1, 35.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: sensus, C. Ac. 2, 7, 19: animus, id. Tusc. 1, 19 *init.*: fides, Tac. A. 12, 41: integritas Latini sermonis, C. Brut. 35: aquilarum genus . . . incorruptæ originis, i. e. *true, genuine,* Pl. 10, 3, 3: judicium, i. e. *true, upright,* Liv. 4, 6: voluptas, App. Doctr. Plat. 2, p. 239 Oud.: præda, *undiminished,* Tac. A. 1, 68: foret, *could be done most surely,* id. 2, 12.

in-coxo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; coxa] *To cower* or *squat down in a place:* Pomp ap. Non. 39, 9.

incrassātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of incrasso. **II.** *Pa.*: *Made stout, fattened:* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6; id. Jejun. 6.

in-crasso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; crasso] *To make thick* or *stout* (post-class.; mostly in *Part.*): Tert. adv. Psych. 6.

in-crĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; creo] *Uncreated:* si nihil increatum, nisi Creator, est, Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 2, 4.

increbesco, ere, v. increbresco.

increbresco, brui (**-besco,** bui), no sup., brescĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; crebresco] *To become frequent* or *strong, to increase, gain ground, prevail, spread* (class.): mores deteriores, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 9: ventus, C. Fam. 7, 20, 3: auster, Cæs. B. C. 3, 26: numerus, C. Orat. 20, 66: consuetudo, id. Phil. 14, 5, 12: nonnullorum sermo increbruit, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 11: inde rem ad triarios redisse, proverbio increbruit, *grew into a proverb,* Liv. 8, 8: disciplina, quæ nunc increbruit, C. 2 Verr. 2, 3, 7: lucernæ lumen hilaratum, *became stronger,* App. M. 5, p. 360 Oud.

in-crēbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; creber] *To do* any thing *frequently:* sin increbravit, *but if he has frequently done it, has often visited his mistress,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 29.

in-crēdendus or **incredundus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; credo] *Not to be believed, incredible* (Appulcian): fabula, App. M. 2, p. 119 Oud.: potentia, id. Flor. 2, p. 56 Oud.: incredundas frugum illecebras, id. Apol. p. 504 Oud.

in-crēdibilis, e, *adj.* [id.] **I.** *Pass.:* **A.** *That cannot be believed, incredible, extraordinary, unparalleled* (class.): fides, C. Fam. 13, 54: quædam et prope singularis et divina vis ingenii, id. Or. 1, 38, 172: voluptas, id. Cat. 1, 10: fœdus sceleris, id. ib. 2, 4: furor, id. Sull. 27: rem facere incredibilem, id. Inv. 2, 13, 42: incredibilia probabilibus intexere, id. Part. 4, 12: incredibile est, *it is incredible,* id. Att. 13, 23, 3: præter spem atque incredibile hoc mihi obtigit, *unforeseen,* Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 9: incredibile est, quanta me molestia affecerit, C. Att. 15, 1, 1: incredibilem in modum concursus fiunt, id. ib. 5, 16, 3: incredibile quantum coaluere, Just. 36, 2 *fin.*—With the *Supine in* u (not in Cic.): memoratu est, quam facile coaluerint, Sall. C. 6, 2.—**B.** *Not worthy of belief,* or *that is not believed* (ante-class.): Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 3.

II. *Act.:* **A.** Prop.: *Unbelieving, incredulous* (post-class.): incredibiles cogentur credere, App. ad Asclep. p. 93 Elm.—**B.** Meton.: *Disobedient:* Vulg. Tit. 1, 16.

incrēdĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* (incredibilis] (post-class.), **I.** *Pass.: Incredibility:* Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 29. **II.** *Act.: Incredulity:* App. Trism. p. 93 Elm.

incrēdĭbĭlĭter, *adv.* [incredibilis, *no.* I. A.] *Incredibly, extraordinarily* (class.): quibus ego incredibiliter delector, C. de Sen. 15, 51; id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: pertimuit, id. Att. 8, 7, 1.

in-crēdĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; credo] *Disbelieved, discredited* (rare; used only by Seneca and Appul.): inertia, Sen. Contr. 5, 30: vaticinia Cassandræ, App. de Deo. Socrat. p. 162 Oud.

incrēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incredulus] **I.** Gen.: *Disbelief, incredulity* (post-class.): App. M. 1, p. 63 Oud.: pœnas incredulitate meretur, Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 95. **II.** Esp.: *Want of faith* (Eccl. Lat.): venit ira Dei super filios incredulitatis, Vulg. Col. 3, 6: cor malum incredulitatis, ib. Hebr. 3, 12.

incrēdŭlus, a, um [2. in; credulus] (prps. not ante-Aug.), **I.** *Act.:* **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *Unbelieving, incredulous:* odi, Hor. A. P. 188: patronus, Quint. 12, 8, 11.—**2.** Esp.: *Wanting in faith, faithless, devoid of faith* (Eccl. Lat.): **a.** *Abs.:* qui vero increduli fuerunt Judæi, Vulg. Act. 14, 2.—**b.** With *Dat.:* qui incredulus est Filio, non videbit vitam, Vulg. Joan. 3, 36.—**B.** Meton.: *Disobedient:* Vulg. Tit. 3, 3. **II.** *Pass.: Incredible:* res, Gell. 9, 4, 3.

incrĕdundus, v. incredendus.

incrēmento, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [incrementum] *To give increase:* Aug. Contr. Litt. Petil. 3, 54.

incrēmentum, i, *n.* [increscо] **I.** Prop.: *Growth, increase, increment* (class.): Of plants and animals: quid ego vitium satus, ortus, incrementa commemorem? C. de Sen. 15, 52: parvi incrementi animalia, Col. 8, 15.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Increase, augmentation:* summo bono afferre incrementum, C. Fin. 2, 27, 88: virtus tua semper in incremento erit, Curt. 9, 3: illis incrementis (dignitatis), fecit viam, Vell. 2, 51: existimatus initium et causa incrementorum patri fuisse, Suet. Vit. 3: magnorum præfectorum et ducum hæc incrementa sunt et rudimenta, *i. e. the young sons of persons of distinction, who grew up to be prefects and generals,* Curt. 5, 1, 42.—**B.** In Rhet.: *An advancing from weaker to stronger expressions, an ascending towards a climax* (Gr. *αὔξησις*): Quint. 8, 4, 28.

III. Meton.: **A.** *Concr.* = soboles. *Progeny* or *foster-child* (poet.): Jovis, Virg. E. 4, 49.—**B.** *That which promotes growth:* jubet supponere terræ Vipereos dentes, populi incrementa futuri, Ov. M. 3, 103: altitudo (est) incrementum corporis, alimentum incrementum infantis, Front. p. 2198 P.

in-crĕmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; cremo] *To burn, consume by burning;* in the *Part. Pass.:* viginti centurionibus incrematis, Flor. 4, 12, 24.

incrĕpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [increpo] *A chiding, rebuking,* = objurgatio (post-class): Tert. a Iv. Marc. 4, 7; id. ib. 5, 20.

incrĕpātive, *adv.* [id. through obsol. increpativus] *Chidingly:* Sid. Ep. 6, 9.

† **incrĕpātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A chider, abuser:* ἐπιτιμητής, Gloss.

incrĕpātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [increpator] *Chiding, objurgatory:* Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

incrĕpĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [increpo] **I.** (acc. to increpo, *no.* I.) (class.): *To call* or *cry out to* one encouragingly, *to call upon, challenge* (so only in Virg.): tum Bitiæ dedit increpitans, Virg. Æ. 1, 738. **II.** (acc. to increpo, *no.* II.) *Act.* (Prop.: *To make a noise against;* hence): Meton.: **A.** *To chide, blame, rebuke:* increpitare atque incusare reliquos Belgas, qui, *etc.,* Cæs. B. G. 2, 15: irridere ex muro atque increpitare vocibus, id. ib. 2, 30: cum verbis quoque increpitans, Liv. 1, 7, 2: hostis amare, quid increpitas, mortemque minaris? Virg. Æ. 10, 900: ætatem seram, id. G. 4, 138.—**B.** *To accuse:* With *Acc., with Gen. of the charge:* aliquem segnitiæ, Sil. 9, 6:—*Pass. constr.:* ignaviæ, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 17: levitatis et inconstantiæ, App. Apol.—**C.** *To cast up to one, reproach one with:* ignaviam alicui, Val. Max. 3, 3, 2 *fin.*—**D.** *To beat, strike* (very rare): languentia pectora dextrâ, Stat. Th. 10, 132.

1. **incrĕpĭtus,** a, um, *P.* of increpo.

2. **incrĕpĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [increpo, *no.* II. A.]=increpatio, *A chiding, rebuking* (post-class.): App. de Deo Socr. p. 164 Oud.: et increpitu dæmonia expellens, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

incrĕpo (āvi, ātum), ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in; crepo, *no.* I. A. 1.] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): **A.** Prop.: *To make a noise, to rush, rustle, patter, rattle, whiz* (class.): *Neut.:* simul ut discus increpuit, C. de Or. 2, 5, 21: corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis, Virg. G. 1, 382.—**B.** Fig.: *Neut.: To make a noise, be noised abroad:* quicquid increpuerit, Catilinam timeri, C. Cat. 1, 7, 18: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultûs, id. Mur. 10, 22: si quid increpuit terroris, Liv. 4, 40.—**C.** Meton.: *Act.: To loudly send forth, to utter aloud* (poet.): qualemve sonum, quum Juppiter atras Increpuit nubes, extrema tonitrua reddunt, Ov. M. 12, 52: sævas increpat aura minas, Prop. 1, 17, 6: tuba terribilem sonitum, Virg. Æ. 9, 504.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (β)) (class.): *Act.* (Prop.: *To make a noise against, exclaim loudly against;* hence, Meton.): **A.** *To blame* or *upbraid loudly, to chide, rebuke, reprove:* numquid increpavit filium? Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 63: maledictis omnes bonos, Sall. C. 51, 4: gravibus probris, Liv. 23, 45; id. 23, 26; id. 24, 17.—**B.** *To accuse* a person of any thing: With *Acc., with Gen. of the charge:* avaritiæ singulos, Suet. Cal. 39: sævitiæ populum, id. Galb. 15.—**C.** With an abstract object: *To reprove, censure, inveigh against* any reprehensible quality or act of a person: illis versibus increpant eorum arrogantiam, C. Ac. 2, 23: perfidiam, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3: fugam, id. de Or. 2, 48.

in-cresco, ĕvi, *no sup.,* escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in; cresco] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To grow in* any thing (class.): tadia animalium capillis non increscunt, *do not grow in the hair,* Pl. 28, 11, 43.—**B.** Fig.: *To grow* or *increase in* any thing: animis discordibus iræ, Virg. Æ. 9, 688. **II.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To grow, increase in size:* ne quum increverint (arbores), Col. 3, 21: lacrimis quoque flumina dicunt increvisse suis, Ov. M. 11, 48.—**2.** Esp.: *To swell:* maxime cibo eget, qui increscit, Cels. 1, 3.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To increase, augment:* morbus increscit, Cels. 3, 2: dolor, Sen. Med. 951: audacia, Liv. 1, 33: increscere et invalescere sententiam, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12.—**2.** Rhetor. *t. t.: To advance from weaker to stronger expressions:* hoc genus increscit, Quint. 8, 4, 2.

in-crēto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ); creta] *To chalk upon:* increta facies, Petr. S. 102.

in-crētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; cretus, *P.* of cerno] **A.** *Unsifted* (rare): furfures, App. M. 7, p. 475 Oud.—**B.** *Not separated, mixed, mingled:* piper album cum sale nigro, Hor. S. 2, 4, 74 (but in Pl. 37, 6, 23 is to be read, redimitum, v. Sill. ad h. l.).

in-crīmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. in; criminatio *Blamelessness, irreprehensibleness:* Tert. Res. Carn. 23.

incrispā:tĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incrispo] *A crisping* or *curling* of the hair (Eccl. Lat.): Aug. Ep. 112, ad Paul. 22 ex 1 Petr. 3, 3.

in-crispo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; crispus] *To crisp* or *curl:* (*al.* incrustare), Tert. Idol. 8.

in-crŭcĭo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (b); crucio] *To torture greatly:* Not. Tir. p. 109.

in-crŭdesco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, ib.; crudesco] *To become very raw:* Not. Tir. p. 81.

1. **in-crŭentātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; cruentatus] *Not made bloody, unbloody:* inque cruentatus Cœneus (in *tmesi*), Ov. M. 12, 497.

2. **in-crŭentātus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; cruentatus] *Made bloody, bloody:* panis, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 7.

incrŭente, *adv.* [incruentus] *Without bloodshed:* vivere, Prud. στέφ. 10, 1094.

in-crŭentus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; cruentus] *Bloodless* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): certatum haud incruento prœlio foret, ni, *etc.,* Liv. 2, 56: victoria, id. 7, 8: miles, id. 8, 29: Darium devicit, id. 9, 17: exercitus, *in which no blood has been shed, that has not lost any men,* Sall. J. 92, 4.

incrustātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incrusto] *An incrusting* of walls, e. g. with plaster, lime, marble, *etc.* (post-class.): parietis, Procul. Dig. 8, 2, 12 *fin.*; Paul. ib. 50, 16, 79.

in-crusto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; crusto] *To cover,* as it were, *with a coat* or *rind, to incrust* (mostly ante- and post-class.): ollam sapâ et farre, Var. R. R. 3, 14, 5: tota maceria levi lapide aut tectoria intrinsecus incrustetur, id. ib. 1, 1: parietem, Procul. Dig. 8, 2, 12: sincerum vas, *i. e. to daub over virtues with the names of vices,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 56.

incŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incubo] **I.** Prop. (Gen.: *A lying upon* any thing; esp. of eggs, in order to hatch them): *A brooding, incubation:* incubationi datur initium post novum lunam (*al.* incubitioni), Pl. 10, 54, 75: ovis noxia, id. 10, 56, 77: derelinquere, id. 10, 60, 80. **II.** Fig.: *An unlawful possession:* diuturna, Impp. Arcad. et Honor. Cod. 7, 38, 3.

incŭbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *One who lies in* any place (post-class.): fani, *one who sleeps in a temple,* Tert. Anim. 49. **II.** Fig.: *An oppressive* or *unlawful possessor:* inclementissimus aulæ Siculæ Dionysius, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 10: imperii tyrannus dicitur, Serv. ad Æ. 7, 200.

incŭbātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A brooding, incubation,* = incubatio: si incubatu tonuerit (*al.* incubitu), Pl. 10, 54, 75.

incŭbĭtātus, a, um, *P.* of incubito.

incŭbĭtĭo, v. incubatio.

incŭbĭto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* [incubo] **I.** Gen.: *To lie in* or *upon* any thing (not in Cic. nor Cæs.): cellæ, in quibus incubitant, *in which they brood,* Col. 8, 14, 9; Pl. 8, 43, 68. **II.** Esp.: *Pert. Part.:* sensu obsceno (only in Plaut.): of carnal intercourse: jam incubitatus es, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 13.

1. **incŭbĭtus,** a, um, *P.* of incubo.

2. **incŭbĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [incubo] **I.** Gen.: *A lying upon* any thing (Plinian): dextri lateris, *a lying on the right side,*

Pl. 28, 4, 14. **II.** Esp.: *A brooding, incubation:* Pl. 10, 54, 75.

1. **in-cŭbo,** ŭi, ĭtum, āre (rarely āvi, ātum), 1. *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To lie in* a place: **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: hic leno ægrotus incubat in Æsculapii fano, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 61: in Pasiphaæ fano, C. Div. 1, 43, 96; cf. below, *no.* II. A. 2. a.—**2.** With *simple Abl.*: resupinus ipse purpura atque auro incubat, *i. e. in his purple and gold-embroidered dress,* Sen. Thyest. 967.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *Neutr.*: *To reside* or *dwell in a place:* With *in c. Abl.*: in præfectura mea, Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 21; acc. to some, and prps. preferably, to be referred to *no.* II. A. 2. b.—**2.** *Act.*: **a.** *To inhabit:* an ignoras hoc genus bestiæ lucos consitos et specus roridos et amœnos fontes semper incubare? App. M. 4, p. 277 Oud.—**b.** *To take up a temporary abode in, lodge in:* tabernulam, *i. e. to go into a hut and lodge in it,* App. M. 7, p. 458 Oud.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (γ)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To lie, rest, lean, recline upon:* **a.** With *Dat.*: (*α*) Of persons: incubans cortici secundo Tiberi ad urbem defertur, Liv. 5, 46: cetris suppositis incubantes flumen tranavere, id. 21, 27: pavidusque pinnis Anxiæ noctis vigil incubabat, Sen. Thyest. 570.—(*β*) Of things: humero incubat hasta, Ov. M. 6, 593.—**b.** With *super c. Acc.*: super Circense tomentum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25, 2.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of persons who sought to obtain a divine response or prophetic visions: *To lie upon:* With *Dat.*: cæsarum ovium sub nocte silenti Pellibus incubuit stratis, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 7, 88: precatique, quæ volunt, ubi tumulis incubuere, pro responsis ferunt somnia, Mel. 1, 8; so, namque incubare satius te fuerat Jovi, Qui, *etc.*, i. e. *rest* or *recline against* the statue of *Jove,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 16; "*i. e.* in Jovis templo," Taubm. ad h. l.: "*incubare* proprie dicuntur hi, qui dormiunt ad accipienda responsa: unde est, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 16: *ille incubat Jovi;* id est, dormit in Capitolio, ut responsa possit accipere," Serv. Virg. Æ. 7, 85.—**b.** Sensu obsceno: Plaut. Am. Suppos. 4, 2, 25.—**c.** *To fall* or *throw one's self on* a dead body, *etc.*, in grief, *etc.*: With *Dat.*: (*α*) ergo indigna fui, dixit . . . gelidos effusa per artus Incubuisse viro? Luc. 9, 57: incubuit Magno, id. 8, 727: incubat amissæ, Stat. S. 5, 1, 201.—(*β*) *Abs.*: incubat amens, Luc. 2, 27.—**d.** Of birds: *To sit upon, brood on, hatch* eggs: (*α*) *Neutr.*: With *Dat.*: gallinas incubare fetibus alienigenis patiemur, Col. 8, 5, 10.—(*β*) *Act.*: ova incubita, Pl. 29, 3, 11: ova gallinis incubanda subjicere, id. 10, 59, 79, § 161.—**e.** *Pregn.*: *To lie* or *fall lifeless upon* or *on:* With *Dat.*: ut Tegeæus aper cupressifero Erymantho Incubet, et vasto pondere lædat humum? Ov. H. 9, 87.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To lie upon, press heavily on:* illi mors gravis incubat, Sen. Thyest. 401.—**2.** *To brood over, jealously watch* a thing in order to get or retain possession of it: With *Dat.*: qui illi pecuniæ, quam condiderat, spe atque animo incubaret, C. Clu. 26, 72: auro, Virg. G. 2, 507: divitiis, id. Æ. 6, 610: publicis thesauris, Liv. 6, 15.—**3.** *To be intent upon:* quum castra cepissent, opimæque prædæ incubarent, Flor. 2, 10, 2.—**4.** *To press heavily upon, be a sore* or *grievous oppression to:* With *Dat.*: ut inhærentem atque incubantem Italiæ extorqueret Annibalem, Flor. 2, 6, 57.—**5.** *To settle* or *fix upon:* With *Dat.*: incubat mastæ dolor, Sen. Hippol. 99: incubat menti furor, id. ib. 268.—**6.** *To settle down to* a thing, *app'y one's self zealously to a work:* Of bees: *Abs.*: fumo crebriore etiam ignavia earum excitatur ad opera; nam nisi incubavere, favos lividos faciunt, Pl. 11, 16, 15, § 45.—**7.** *To possess, hold possession of unlawfully:* "*incubare* proprie dicitur per vim rem alienam velle tenere," Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 89: quasi jam probaverit possessorem esse eum, qui incubavit, Ascon. in C. 2 Verr. 1, § 116: ergo nec adimere tibi licet possessionem incubanti nec dare juro poscenti, id. ib.

C. Meton.: **1.** *To fall on* one's sword, *etc.*: With *Dat.*: ferro, Sen. Hippol. 258: telo, id. Herc. Œt. 865.—**2.** *To fall upon, attack:* With *Dat.*: leo armento incubat, Sen. Thyest. 732.—**3.** *To hang over, overhang, settle above* or *upon:* cœlumque, quod incubat urbi, Val. Fl. 2, 494: ponto nox incubat atra, Virg. Æ. 1, 89.—**4.** Of the sea: *To settle on, cover, spread over* a place: *Abs.*: incubuere maria tam longo ævo; alibi processere littora, *etc.*, Pl. 3, 1, 1, § 16.—**5.** *To take up a position at:* With *Dat.*: quamvis ipsis Urbis faucibus incubaret, Flor. 1, 10, 2.—**6.** *To lie near to, be contiguous to, border upon:* With *Dat.*: jugum incubans mari, Pl. 6, 17, 20, § 53.—**7.** *Act.*: *To betake one's self to for the purpose of using, to make use of:* tunc Palladios non inscius haustus Incubuit, pinguique cutem fuscatur olivo, Stat. Th. 6, 576.

2. **in-cŭbo,** ōnis, *m.* [1. incubo] *One who lies upon* any thing: **A.** *A spirit supposed to watch over buried treasures* (post-class.): cum modo incuboni pileum rapuisset, thesaurum invenit, Petr. Frgm. Trag. 38.—**B.** *The night-mare, incubus* (post-class.): ab incubone deludi, Scrib. Comp. 100: de incubone præsumptio, Tert. Anim. 44; Isid. Orig. 8, 11, 104.

incŭbus, i, *m.* [id.] *The night-mare, incubus,* Aug. Civ. D. 15, 23; Isid. Orig. 8, 11, 103.

in-cūdo, di, sum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (γ); cudo, *no.* II.] (*To beat upon;* hence) *To prepare by beating, to fabricate;* poet., used only in the *Part. Pass.*: incusa auro dona, Pers. 2, 52: incusus lapis, prob. *an indented stone for a handmill,* Virg. G. 1, 275.

inculcātio, ōnis, *f.* [inculco, *no.* II. B. 1.] *An inculcating:* Tert. Apol. 39.

inculcātor, ōris, *m.* [inculco, *no.* II.] (Prop.: *One who tramples upon;* hence, Fig.): **A.** *A conqueror, vanquisher* (post-class.): diaboli, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6 *init.*—**B.** *One who inculcates, an inculcator* (late Lat.): rationis, Cassiod. Var. 12, 1 *fin.*

inculcātus, a, um, *P.* of inculco.

in-culco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in; calco] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (γ) (α)): **A.** Prop.: *To tread something into* a place, *to tread in:* solum stagni inculcatis lapidibus muniendum est, Col. 8, 15, 3.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *To beat, force,* or *press into* a thing or place: quorum quum semen obrutum est, diligenter inculcatur pavicula vel cylindro, Col. 11, 3, 34: (lana) rabiosi canis morsibus inculcata, Pl. 29, 2, 9, § 32.—**2.** Of wounds: *To press* or *force into:* pannis aceto et sale et oleo madentibus inculcatis, Col. 6, 12, 2.—**C.** Fig.: *To stuff, mix, press,* or *cram in, to foist in:* Græca verba, C. Off. 1, 31, 111: leviora, id. Or. 15, 50: inania verba, id. Or. 69, 250: ἀφύκτυπον crebris locis inculcatum et refectum, id. Att. 16, 3, 1.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (α) (γ)): **A.** Prop.: *To tread upon, trample upon, tread down:* tum sequata (area) paviculis vel molari lapide condensetur, et rursus superinjectis paleis inculcetur, Col. 2, 20, 1.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To force upon, to impress* or *inculcate on* one: et id quod tradatur, vel etiam inculcetur, posse percipere animo, C. de Or. 1, 28, 127: firmissima quæque memoriæ judicis, Quint. 6, 4, 5: quibusdam offeram, quibusdam etiam inculcabo, Sen. Vit. Beat. 24.—**2.** Se, *To obtrude one's self upon:* Græci, qui se inculcant auribus nostris, C. de Or. 2, 5, 19.

in-culpābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; culpabilis] *Unblameable, blameless* (post-class.): numen, Prud. Apoth. 1015: mores, Avien. Arat. 28: lapis, *i. e. faultless, without a flaw,* Sol. 30.

inculpābiliter, *adv.* [inculpabilis] *Unblameably, blamelessly* (late Lat.): vivere, Cassiod. Var. 5, 27: agere, id. ib. 7, 32 *ad fin.*; cf. id. ib. 11, 18; id. ib. 11, 19.

inculpātim, *adv.* [inculpatus] *Without blame:* inculpatim ad calcem militiæ pervenire, Cod. Th. 6, 30, 20.

in-culpātio, ōnis, *f.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; culpatio] (late Lat.) *Blame:* orationis, Boeth. Arist. Top. 8, 4, p. 799.

in-culpātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; culpatus, *no.* II.] *Unblameable, blameless* (poet. and post-class.): vita fidesque, Ov. M. 9, 673: tutela, Impp. Diocl. et Maximian. Cod. 8, 41.

inculte, *adv.* [1. incultus, *no.* II.] *In an uncultivated manner, roughly, rudely, uncouthly, inelegantly:* inculte atque horride vivere, C. Quint. 13: incultius agitare, Sall. J. 20, 5; so, agere, id. ib. 89, 7: inculte horrideque dicere, C. Or. 9, 28: non inculte dicere, id. Brut. 28.

1. **in-cultus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; cultus] **I.** Prop.: *Untilled, uncultivated* (class.): ager, C. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: inculta et silvestris via, *neglected,* id. Brut. 72, 259: quid incultius oppidis? id. Prov. Cons. 12, 29: incultæ atque inhabitabiles regiones, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: incultum et derelictum solum, id. Brut. 4, 16. **II.** Meton.: *Undressed, unadorned, unpolished, neglected, rude:* coma, *uncombed, disordered,* Ov. F. 3, 470: genæ, *disfigured,* id. H. 8, 64: homo, ut vita, sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, C. Brut. 31, 117: inculta atque rusticana parsimonia, id. Quint. 30: indocti incultique, *without education,* Sall. C. 2, 8: versus, *unpolished, rude,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233: ingenium, *uncultivated,* id. ib. 1, 3, 22: Læstrygones, *i. e. destitute of cultivation, savage, wild,* Tib. 4, 1, 59.

2. **in-cultus,** ūs, *m.* [2. in; 2. cultus] (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.), **I.** (Prop., *Want of culture;* hence) Meton. (acc. to 2. cultus, *no.* II. A.): *Want of civilisation* or *of that which belongs to civilised life; want of the decencies* or *comforts of life;* esp., *want of cleanliness, filth:* incultu, tenebris, odore, fœda atque terribilis ejus (*sc.* Tulliani) facies est, Sall. C. 55, 3. **II.** Fig.: **A.** (acc. to 2. cultus, *no.* III. A. 1.): *Want of attention, disregard:* honores desertos per incultum ac negligentiam, Liv. 42, 12.—**B.** (acc. to 2. cultus, *no.* III. B. 1.): *Want of cultivation, refinement,* or *improvement:* ingenium incultu atque so cordia torpescere sinunt, Sall. J. 2, 4.

incumba, æ *f.* [incumbo] Architect. *t. t.*: *The impost* or *chaptrel* of a pillar that bears the weight of a vault or arch: Vitr. 6, 11.

incumbo, cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, cumbĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. incubo, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lay one's self upon; to lie, lean,* or *recline upon* a thing (class.); cf., 1. incubo *init.*: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: in eum, Curt. 6, 9, 33: in parietem, Ulp. Dig. 39, 2, 8.—**2.** With *ad:* ad vos, Ov. M. 9, 385.—**3.** With *super:* super prædam, Petr. 80.—**4.** With *Dat.*: olivæ, Virg. E. 8, 16: toro, id. Æ. 4, 650: pulvino, Curt. 3, 6, 77: remis, *i. e. to ply vigorously at,* Curt. 9, 9, 4; so, Virg. Æ. 10, 294: cava in se convexitas vergit, et cardini suo, hoc est terræ, undique incumbit, Pl. 2, 64, 64.—**5.** With *simple Acc.*, on account of *in:* fessi arma sua, Sall. Frgm. ap. Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 9, 229.—**6.** *Abs.*: *To lie upon* a couch, *to lie along, have a recumbent position:* cumulatis in aquas sarcinis, insuper incumbebant, Liv. 22, 2: sedent alia (*sc.* signa) vel incumbunt, Quint. 2, 13, 10.—**B.** Esp.: Of birds: *To settle* or *perch on:* With *Dat.*: tectoque profanus Incubuit bubo, Ov. M. 6, 432.

II. Fig. (class.): **A.** *To bend one's attention to, to apply* or *devote one's self to, to exert one's self* or *take pains with, pay attention to* a thing: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: in aliquod studium, C. de Or. 1, 8, 34: in causam, id. Phil. 4, 5, 12: tota mente in aliquam curam et cogitationem, id. Fam. 10, 3, 3: omni cogitatione curaque in remp., id. ib. 1, 2: animo et opibus in bellum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 76.—**2.** With *ad:* acrius graviusque ad ulciscendas reipublicæ injurias, C. Phil. 6, 1, 2: toto pectore ad laudem, id. Fam. 10, 12, 2: omni studio ad parandam classem, Hirt. B. Alex. 12 *fin.*—**3.** With *Dat.*: toto pectore novæ cogitationi, Tac. Or. 3: ceris et stilo, Pl. 7, 27, 9: rogandis legibus, Flor. 3, 16, 2: labori, Sil. 4, 820.—**4.** With *ut:* suis viribus, ut se consulem dicerent, Liv. 10, 15.—**5.** With *Inf.*: sarcire ruinas, Virg. G. 4, 240: delatorem pervertere,

Tac. H. 2, 10.—**6.** *Abs.*: nunc, nunc incumbere tempus, Ov. M. 10, 657.—**B.** *To incline, be inclined, choose:* With *terminal Adv.*: ut eos, qui audiunt, quocumque incubuerit, possit impellere, C. de Or. 3, 14, 55.—**C.** *To incline to* any thing, *to incline towards, lean towards, turn to:* **1.** With *ad*: ad voluntatem perferendæ legis, C. Att. 1, 19, 4: voluntatum inclinatio ad virum bonum, id. Mur. 26, 53. —**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in causam, Cæl. ad C. Fam. 8, 11, 3: in cupiditatem, C. Att. 5, 13, 3.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: in illo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6; dub. an. in illum.—**4.** With *terminal Adv.*: *To incline* in any direction: eodem incumbunt municipia, C. Phil. 6, 7, 18.—**D.** With abstr. subjects: *To be incumbent upon* one as a duty (only post-class.): With *Dat.*: accusandi necessitas domino, Ulp. Dig. 48, 2, 5: ei probatio, Paul. ib. 22, 3, 2: judici omnium rerum officium, Ulp. ib. 21, 1, 25.—**E.** Poet.: *Pregn.*: *To give impulse to by* (as it were) *leaning on*; *to urge forward, hasten, accelerate*: fato incumbere urgenti, Virg. Æ. 2, 653 (Serv. compares currentem incitare, præcipitantem impellere).

III. Meton.: **A.** *To fall* or *rush upon*: With *in c. Acc.*: in hostem, Liv. 30, 34.—**B.** Of waters: *To fall impetuously into*: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: Hellespontus mare incumbit, Pl. 5, 32, 40.—**C.** *To lean* or *incline towards* a thing, *to overhang*: **1.** With *ad*: (spiræa) prona jugo lævum incumbebat ad amnem, Virg. Æ. 8, 236.—**2.** With *Dat.*: laurus incumbens aræ, Virg. Æ. 2, 514. —**D.** *To fall on* one's sword, *etc.*: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: in gladium, C. Inv. 2, 51, 154.—**2.** With *Dat.*: gladio, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18: ferro, Phæd. 3, 10, 33.—**3.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: cumque (*sc.* gladium) incumbam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 29.—**E.** *To settle upon, take up one's abode in*: With *Dat.*: macies et nova Febrium Terris incubuit cohors, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 31.

in-cūnābŭla, orum, *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; cunabula] **I.** Prop. (*Clothes worn by infants in cradles*; hence): *Swaddling-clothes, swathing-bands* (so, ante-class.): fasciis opus est, pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis, Plaut. Truc. 5, 5, 13. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *A birth-place* (class.): ego vero in montes patriæ, et ad incunabula nostra pergam, C. Att. 2, 15: Jovis, Ov. M. 8, 99: Bacchi, id. ib. 3, 317: majorum, Just. 31, 8.—**B.** *Childhood, earliest infancy*: ab incunabulis imbutus odio tribunorum, Liv. 4, 36. **III.** Fig.: *An origin, beginning*: de oratoris quasi incunabulis dicere, C. Or. 13, 42: nostræ doctrinæ, id. de Or. 1, 6, 23: ab ipsis dicendi velut incunabulis, Quint. procem. 1.

in-cunctābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; cunctor] *That admits of no delay*: illud quoque incunctabile est, ut, *etc.*, Arcad. Dig. 22, 5, 21.

in-cunctābĭlĭter, *adv.* [incunctabilis] *In a manner that admits of no delay, unhesitatingly*: Alcim. Sent. ad Phil. 4.

in-cunctans, antis, *adj.* [2. in; cunctans, *no.* II.] *Not delaying, unhesitating*: fides, Paul. Petron. Vit. S. Mart. 5, 243.

in-cunctanter, *adv.* [incunctans] *Without delay, unhesitatingly* (post-class.): incunctanter ac fortiter mortem subire, Lact. 6, 12: incunctanter et liberius respondere, App. M. 9, p. 660 Oud.; Ulp. Dig. 22, 5, 21.

in-cunctātus and **incontatus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; cunctatus, *no.* II.] *Without delay*: domum penetrant (*al.* incontanter), App. M. 5, p. 346 Oud.

in-cūpīdus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (*c*); cupidus] *Very desirous*: incupidiores libertum, Afran. apud Non. 496, 5.

in-cūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; curo, *no.* II. B. 1.] **I.** Prop.: *Incurable*, Gloss. Phil. **II.** Fig.: *Not to be remedied, confused*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 6.

incūrāte, *adv.* [incuratus] (late Lat.): *In an uncared for manner, carelessly*: expositum a pluribus incurate, Boeth. Aristot. de Interpr. p. 384, ed. sec.

in-cūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; curo] **I.** (acc. to curo, *no.* I.): *Uncared for*: Vop. Aurel. 28. **II.** (acc. to curo, *no.* II. B. 2.): *Uncured*: stultorum incurata pudor malus ulcera celat, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24.

in-cūrĭa, æ, *f.* [2. in; cura] *Want of care, carelessness, negligence, neglect* (class.): milites populi R. incuria, fame, morbo, vastitate consumpti, C. Prov. Cons. 3: magistratuum, Tac. A. 3, 31: eorum comperta, id. ib. 4, 48: vel tolerantia, id. Agr. 20: rei maxime necessariæ, C. Læl. 23, 86: maculæ quas aut incuria fudit Aut, *etc.*, Hor. A. P. 351: virtutis, Cato ap. Amm. 15, 6: diutina, App. Apol. p. 389 Oud.: capilli, Tert. Pœn. *fin.*

in-cūrĭōse, *adv.* [incuriosus] *Carelessly, negligently*: castra posita, Liv. 8, 38.—*Comp.*: incuriosius cohortes agentes, Tac. H. 4, 28.

incūrĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. in; curiositas] *Want of care, carelessness, negligence, inattention* (post-class.): sub incuriositate transmittere, Cassiod. Var. 7, 4; Salv. de Gub. Dei 1, 1.

1. **in-cūrĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; curiosus, *no.* I.] (post-Aug.), **I.** *Act.*: *Careless, unconcerned, regardless, indifferent* respecting any thing: Constr. with *in c. Abl., Gen., Abl.*, or *Abs.*: **A.** With *in c. Abl.*: in capite comendo tam incuriosus, ut, *etc.*, Suet. Aug. 79.—**B.** With *Gen.*: proximorum incuriosi, Pl. Ep. 8, 20, 1: vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi, Tac. A. 2, 88: famæ, id. H. 1, 49: imperii proferendi, id. A. 4, 32: rerum antiquarum, Gell. 6, 5, 1.—**C.** With *Abl.*: serendis frugibus incuriosi, Tac. A. 14, 38.—**D.** *Abs.*: vagos et incuriosos tertia legio invasit, Tac. H. 1, 79: incuriosos milites quidam spoliavere, id. ib. 2, 88: incuriosis vigiliis, id. ib. 5, 22: quæ prætermittere incuriosum videbatur, Sol. præf. **II.** *Pass.*: **A.** *Careless, negligent, not made* or *done with care*: historia, Suet. Galb. 3.—**B.** *Not cared for, disregarded, neglected*: neque emptio agrorum exercita ad formam senatus consulti, acribus, ut ferme talia, initiis, incurioso fine, Tac. A. 6, 17 *fin.*

2. **in-cūrĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; curiosus, *no.* II.] *Not lean* or *emaciated*; hence, *fat*: agnus, App. Flor., *no.* 2 *fin.*

☞ By some this word is referred to 1. incuriosus, *no.* I., with the signif., *Unconcerned, heedless, thoughtless of peril.*

in-curro, curri (cūcurri), cursum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in; curro] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.) (class.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To run into*: in quadrigarium curriculum, C. Mur. 27, 57: in domum, id. Off. 3, 17, 68.—**2.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To make an inroad* or *irruption into, to invade*: With *in c. Acc.*: in Macedoniam, Liv. 36, 25: infestos utrinque exercitus in agrum suum incursuros, id. 29, 5 *med.*: in proximas provincias, Flor. 3, 4, 1.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To rush into, run into, fall into*: With *in c. Acc.*: in maximam fraudem, C. Off. 3, 13, 55: quæstus in odia hominum, id. ib. 1, 42, 150: in magnam aliquam difficultatem, id. Fam. 4, 2, 4: labor in varias reprehensiones, id. Fin. 1, 1: in alterum genus injustitiæ, id. Off. 1, 9, 29: in morbos, in damna, in dedecora, id. ib. 14, 47.—**2.** *To run into* or *commit* a fault (only post-class.): With *simple Acc.*: nihil vitii mulier incurrit, Ulp. Dig. 21, 4, 13: in milites gravissime animadvertit, qui forte incurrerunt aliquid, quod videretur injustum, Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 11 *fin.*—**3.** *To run* or *change into*: mihi videtur prætorius candidatus in consularem incurrere, C. Mur. 27, 57.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (β)) (class.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To run against* or *upon*: With *in c. Acc.*: incursti amens in columnas, C. Or. 67, 224: (accuso) eum, qui in me incurrit, id. Planc. 7, 17.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To run against, i. e. fall in with, meet*: With *Dat.*: dum majore metu se concitant in fugam, levi armaturæ hostium incurrere, Liv. 22, 17 *ad fin.*—**b.** With accessory idea of hostility: *To rush upon, attack, assault, assail*: With *Dat.*: cornibus, Liv. 28, 17: præliantibus Romanis, Tac. A. 2, 16: nec armentis incurrere fortibus ursi (meminere), Ov. M. 7, 546.—With *in c. Acc.*: in hostem, Flor. 1, 9, 7.—With *simple Acc.*: eos a tergo incurrerunt, Sall. Frgm. ap. Rufin. de Schem. Lex.: tota vi novissimos, Tac. A. 1, 51.—*Abs.*: sues jam incurrentes tuba revocavit, Nep. Chabr. 1, 2: incaute incurrerunt, Curt. 9, 5, 8.

B. Meton.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* A. 1.): Of places: *To extend to, border on, be contiguous to*: agri, qui in publicum Cumanum incurrebant, C. Agr. 2, 30, 82. —**2.** (acc. to *no.* A. 2.): *To rush upon, assault*: sensu obsceno: With *Dat.*: si nihil est, servis incurritur, Juv. 6, 331.—With *simple Acc.*: sororem, App. M. 10, p. 732 Oud.

C. Fig.: **1.** Of the eye: *To fall upon, to meet*: **a.** With *Dat.*: id quod oculis incurrit, Sen. Ben. 1, 5.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in oculos incurrentes, C. Att. 12, 21, 5; cf., also, id. Fam. 2, 16, 2.—**2.** Of the voice: in voculam incurrere, *to fall upon the petty voice, i. e. to become the subject of the petty conversation*, C. Fam. 2, 16, 2.—**3.** With accessory idea of hostility: **a.** *To make an attack upon*: With *in c. Acc.*: nec tantum in alios cæco impetu incurrunt, sed etiam, *etc.*, C. Fin. 1, 13, 44.—**b.** *To come into collision with, hurt, offend*: With *in c. Acc.*: neque quemquam offendet oratio mea, nisi qui se ita obtulerit, ut in eum non invasisse, sed incurrisse videamur, C. Sest. 6, 14.—**c.** *To mock, jeer banter*: With *in c. Acc.*: in quos tanta verborum libertate incurrere, Treb. in C. Fam. 12, 6: in tribunos, Liv. 5, 11.—**4.** Of perilous circumstances: *Abs.*: *To run against, strike against*: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat? id. Fam. 9, 2, 2.—**5.** Of events: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: *To befal, happen, occur to*: casus, qui in sapientem potest incurrere, C. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: disputatio, in quam non aliquis locus incurrat, C. Top. 21, 79.—**b.** *Abs.*: *To occur, happen*: subsiciva quædam tempora incurrunt, C. Leg. 1, 3, 9.—**6.** *To happen* or *take place at a certain time*: With *in c. Acc.*: tua λῦψις in quem diem incurrat, nescio, C. Att. 7, 7, 3: quæ (*sc.* navigatio) incurrebat in ipsos Etesias, id. Fam. 15, 11, 2.

incursātio, ōnis, *f.* [incurso] *An attack*, Non. 44, 27.

incursax, ācis, *adj.* [id.] *That makes frequent inroads*: Massagetæ, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

incursim, *adv.* [incurro] *By running into*; hence, *rapidly, quickly*: Cæcil. ap. Non. 127, 20.

incursio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** (acc. to incurro, *no.* II. A. 2.) *A running against, onset, assault, attack* (class.): atomorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 114: incursio atque impetus armatorum, id. Carc. 15, 44. **II.** (acc. to incurro, *no.* I. A. 2.): *A hostile inroad, incursion*: hostiliter in fines incursionem facere, Liv. 1, 11: prohibere hostem ab incursionibus, Cæs. B. G. 6, 9: subitas incursiones hostium sustinere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11: moliri, Pl. 6, 28, 32.

incursĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. intens.* [incurso] (freq. in Seneca) **I.** Prop.: *To rush upon, assault, attack*: **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: in aliquem, Sen. Vit. Beat. 27: in multos, id. de Ira, 3, 6.—**B.** *Abs.*: incursitans, instans, fugans, Sen. de Ira, 2, 35. **II.** Fig.: *To dash against, clash with*: totâ vitâ incursitamus, Sen. Ep. 110.

incurso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a. intens.* [incurro] **I.** (acc. to incurro, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop. (Gen.: *To run into*; hence, esp., acc. to incurro, *no.* I. A. 2.): *To make an incursion* or *inroad into*: With *simple Acc.*: agros Romanos incursavere, Liv. 5, 31.—**B.** Meton.: Of colours: *To run into one another, to intermix, intermingle*: With *Dat.*: lanæ ovis nigræ, cui nullus alius color incursaverit, Pl. 28, 8, 28.

II. (acc. to incurro, *no.* II.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To rush* or *rush against*: With *Dat.*: (Cyclops) luminis orbus Rupibus incursat, Ov. M. 14, 190.—**2.** Esp.: *To rush at* or *upon, to assault, attack, assail*: With *in c. Acc.*: agmen Romanorum, Liv. 36, 14: in vos incursa-

bimus, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 29.—With *simple Acc.*: aliquem pugnis, *to pitch into*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16: (me) boves incursent cornibus, id. Aul. 2, 2, 57: ubi vivos homines mortui incursant boves, meaning *a whip cut out of a raw hide*, id. Asin. 1, 1, 22.—In the *Pass.*: agmen incursatum ab equitibus hostium, Liv. 24, 41.—**B.** Meton. (acc. to incurro, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To assault*: sensu obsceno (post-class.): nuptam alienam, Tert. Pud. 4.—**C.** Fig.: **1.** Of the eyes: *To fall upon, meet*: With *Dat.*: oculis, Quint. 10, 3, 28.—**2.** Of the ears: *To fall upon, strike*: With *Dat.*: auribus, Quint. 10, 3, 28.—**3.** *To fall upon, make an attack upon, assault, assail*: incursabit in te dolor meus, C. Att. 12, 41, 2: in omnes amicos atque inimicos, notos atque ignotos, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51.

1. **incursus,** a, um, *P.* of incurro.

2. **incursus,** ūs, *m.* [incurro] **I.** (acc to incurro, *no.* I.) (Prop., *A running in*; hence, meton.): *An incursion, influx*: **A.** Of a river: fluminis, Pl. Ep. 10, 73 (al. 78).—**B.** Of a stream of blood: sanguinis, Luc. 7, 700. **II.** (acc. to incurro, *no.* II.): **A.** Prop. (Gen., *A running against*; hence, esp. acc. to incurro, *no.* II. A. 2.): *An assault, attack* (class.): ceterorum tela atque incursus refugit, C. Cæc. 8, 22: equitum sustinere, Cæs. B. C. 1, 71: incursus atque impetus militum, id. ib. 1, 72: primo incursu, *at the first onset*, Liv. 2, 25. **B.** Fig.: **1.** *An attack, assault*: morborum, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 8, 9: tempestatis perferre, id. ib. 9, 4.—**2.** *An attempt, endeavour, effort*: incursus animus varios habet, = conatus, Ov. M. 9, 152.

in-curvābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; curvabilis] *That cannot be bent, inflexible* (post-class.): pedes elephantorum incurvabiles, Cassiod. Var. 10, 30.

incurvātio, ōnis, *f.* [incurvo] *A bending, curving*: materiæ, Pl. 17, 23, 35.

in-curvesco (-visco), *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; curvus] *To bend down*: baccarum ubertate, Vet. Poeta ap. C. de Or. 3, 38, 154.

in-curvĭ-cervĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [in, ib.; curvus: cervix] *Having a crooked* or *wry neck* (ante-class.): pecus, Pac. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 67.

incurvisco, ĕre, v. incurvesco.

in-curvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; curvo] **I.** Prop.: *To bend, bow, crook, curve* (in Cic. only once in the *Part. Pass.*; elsewh. poet. and post-Aug.): flexos arcūs, Virg. Æ. 5, 500.—*Pass.*: robur et olea incurvantur, Pl. 16, 42, 81: lentos remos, Cat. 64, 183.—In *Part. Pass.*: bacillum inflexum et incurvatum, *crooked*, C. Fin. 2, 11, 33. **II.** Fig.: *To bend, cast down, disturb*: non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen. de Ira 3, 5 *fin.*—Poet.: querelā, *to move to commiseration*, Pers. 1, 90.

in-curvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, ib.; curvus] *Bent, bowed, crooked, curved* (class.): **A.** Of persons: incurvus, tremulus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44: incurvi humeris, Pl. 11, 52, 114.—**B.** Of things: lituus, id est incurvum, et leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, C. de Div. 1, 17, 30: statua Stesichori, id. 2 Verr. 2, 35, 87: aratrum, Virg. G. 1, 494: folium, Pl. 21, 12, 41: carina, Ov. M. 14, 534: litus, Lucr. 2, 376.

incus, ūdis, *f.* [incudo] (*The thing beaten upon*; hence) *An anvil* (class.). **I.** Prop.: sine follibus et incudibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 54: impositos duris crepitare incudibus ensis, Virg. G. 2, 540: positis incudibus, id. Æ. 7, 629: novā Incude defingere ferrum, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 39.—Prov.: incudem eandem tundere, *to labour always at the same thing*: C. de Or. 2, 39, 162. **II.** Fig.: hæc mihi incus est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 20: juvenes, et in ipsā studiorum incude positi, *i. e. still occupied with their education*, Tac. Or. 20: incudi reddere versus, *to return to the anvil*, i. e. *to revise, retouch*, Hor. A. P. 441.

incūsābĭlis, e, *adj.* [incuso] *Blameworthy* (*Comp.*): Tert. ad. Nat. 1, 12.

incūsātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A blaming, accusing, accusation*: vitiorum, et peccatorum incusatio, aut querela, C. de Or. 3, 27, 106.

incūsātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Accusing*, for accusativus; casus, ai d *Abs.* incusativus, *the accusative*, Diom. p. 296 P.

incūsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An accuser*: Imp. Anast. Cod. 12, 36, 18, 8.

incūsātus, a, um, *P.* of incuso.

in-cūso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (f); causa] (class.; not in Cic.): **A.** *To bring a charge against, to accuse, blame, complain of, find fault with* some person or thing; Constr. with *simple Acc., quod*, or *a relative clause*: **1.** With *simple Acc.*: quemquam immeritis querelis, Val. Fl. 8, 158: factum alicujus, Ov. R. Am. 479: angustias stipendii, duritiam operum, Tac. A. 1, 35: casum, id. ib. 6, 23.—*Part. Pass.*: sterilitas cacuminis jure incusata, Col. 3, 17, 3: Augusto incusatæ liberorum mortes, *i. e. charged upon, attributed to*, Pl. 7, 45, 46.—**2.** With *quod*: vehementer eos incusavit; primum, quod, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40.—**3.** With *a relative clause*: multaque se incusat, qui non acceperit, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 11, 471.—**B.** *To accuse one of, complain of one for, blame one*, or *find fault with one for, charge one with* something: Constr.: *aliquem alicujus rei*: qui alterum incusat probri, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 58: incusat Germanicum luxus et superbiæ, Tac. A. 2, 78.

incussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incutio] (Prop., *A striking* or *dashing against*; hence, meton.) *An assault, attack* (Late Lat.): tubis canebat, incussionemque minabatur, Jornand. de Reb. Get. 40 *ad fin.*

incussor, ōris, *m.* [incutio] *One who strikes*: Paul. Petroc. Vit. S. Mart. 5, 285.

1. **incussus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of incutio. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to incutio, *no.* III. A.): *Injured by being struck*; so, only as *Subst.*: **incussa,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* membra), *Limbs injured by blows* or *contusions*: succidam imponunt incussis, Pl. 29, 2, 9, § 33: medetur contusis incussisque, id. 22, 14, 16.

2. **incussus,** ūs, *m.* [incutio] *A striking* or *dashing against, a shock* (very rare, and only in the *Abl. Sing.*): armorum, Tac. H. 4, 23: arietis, Sen. Const. Sap. 6.

in-custōdītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; custodio] **I.** *Pass.*: **A.** Prop.: *Not watched, unguarded* (poet. and post-Aug.): ovile, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 1o: incustoditæ et apertæ limina, Mart. 1, 35, 1.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *Disregarded, neglected*: dierum observatione, Tac. A. 15, 55.—**2.** *Unconcealed*: amor, Tac. A. 12, 4; id. ib. 2, 12 *fin.* **II.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: *Not watching one's self, heedless, imprudent*: incustoditus nimis et incautus, Pl. Ep. 6, 29, 10.

incūsus, a, um, *P.* of incudo.

in-cūtio, cussi, cussum, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (α) (β); quatio, *no.* III. A.] (class., but in Cic. only fig.). **I.** Prop.: *To strike* or *dash against* or *upon*: **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: scipionem in caput alicujus, Liv. 5, 41.—**B.** With *Dat.*: pedem terræ, Quint. 2, 12, 10: pollicem limini cubiculi, Pl. 7, 53, 54: incutiebantur puppibus proræ, Curt. 9, 9, 17: colaphum lambenti crustula servo, *i. e. give a box on the ear to*, Juv. 9, 5.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To strike into* one, *to inspire with, inflict, excite, produce* terror, disturbance, *etc.*: **1.** With *Dat.*: multis magnum metum, Corl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 4, 2: terrorem rationis expertibus, C. Univ. 10: religionem animo, Liv. 22, 42: alicui fœdum nuncium, id. 2, 8: formidinem animis, Curt. 4, 13, 13: tibi desiderium urbis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 22: ne forte negoti Incutiat tibi quid sanctarum inscitia legum, *should occasion trouble*, id. S. 2, 1, 80.—**2.** With *ex*: timor incutitur aut ex ipsorum periculis, aut ex communibus, C. de Or. 2, 51, 209.—**3.** In *simple constr.*: tremorem, Lucr. 6, 592: morbos, id. ib. 773.—**B.** *To shake, cause to tremble*: crebrior incussit mentem pavor, Val. Fl. 5, 551.

III. Meton.: **A.** *To hurt* or *injure by striking*: incussi articuli, Pl. 30, 9, 23, § 78.—**B.** *To throw, cast, hurl*: tormentis faces et hastas, Tac. A. 13, 39: tela saxaque, id. H. 3, 31: imber grandinem incutiens, Curt. 8, 4, 5.

indāgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. indago, *no.* II.] *A searching into, investigation* (class., but rare): initiorum, C. Tusc. 5, 69: indagatio atque inventio veri, id. Off. 1, 5, 15: rarioris verbi, Gell. 18, 2, 6.

indāgātor, ōris, *m.* [1. indago] **I.** Prop.: *One who drives wild animals into the toils, a beater*: venatorum autem sunt quatuor officia: Vestigatores, indagatores, alatores, pressores, Isid. Orig. 10, 282. **II.** Meton.: **A.** (acc. to 1. indago, *no.* I. A.): *One who hunts, a hunter*: so, of a bee-hunter: indagatorem convenit matutina tempora vestigandi eligere, Col. 9, 8, 12.—**B.** (acc. to 1. indago, *no.* I. D.): *One who searches for* or *after*: aquarum, Col. 2, 2, 20. **III.** Fig. (acc. to 1. indago, *no.* II.): *An investigator, explorer*: celati, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 15.

indāgātrix, īcis, *f.* [indagator] *She who searches into, investigates, explores*: virtutis, C. Tusc. 5, 2: virorum, Non. 23, 1: rerum, Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 1. 1.

1. **indāgātus,** a, um, *P.* of 1. indago.

2. **indāgātus,** ūs, *m.* [1. indago, *no.* II.] *A searching out, finding out, discovering*: factio militarium vexillationum indagatu confecta atque concisa, App. M. 7, p. 459 Oud.

indāges, is, *f.* [id.] *A searching into, investigation, exploration* (post-class.): Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 2, 2: variata, Prud. Symm. 2, 845.

1. **ind-āgo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [indu=in (1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.), *into*; cf. Boëttich. Lex. Tac.] (class.). **I.** Hunting *t. t.* (Prop., *To drive* wild animals *into* a place surrounded by toils, *etc.*; hence) Meton.: *To hunt out, discover, find, track*: **A.** Of persons: die quadam venatum Tlepolemus petebat, indagaturus feras, App. M. 8, p. 512 Oud.—*Dep.*: vestigiator a vestigiis ferarum, quas indagatur, Var. L. L. 5, 18, 28, § 94.—**B.** Of dogs: natus ad indagandum canis, C. Fin. 2, 13, 39.

II. Fig.: *To search into, investigate, explore*: indagare et odorari quid cuique esset necesse est, C. 2 Verr. 2, 54, 135: indicia communis exitii, id. Mil. 37, 103: insuitatas vias, id. Or. 3, 11: de republica, id. Att. 2, 4, 4.

2. **indāgo,** ĭnis, *f.* [1. indago] (mostly poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Hunting *t. t.* (Prop., *A driving* wild animals *into, an encircling, enclosing, surrounding* them *with* toils, *etc.*; hence) Meton.: **A.** Of dogs: *A hunting out, discovering, finding*: canes venationis indagini generosæ, mandato cubili residentes, invadere bestias immittuntur, App. M. 8, 513 Oud.—**B.**: **1.** *A toil* or *net*; or *a series of toils* or *nets*; prps. even *a rope to which are attached feathers easily moved by the wind*, used for the purpose of surrounding wild animals in a large tract of ground: dum trepidant alæ, saltusque indagine cingunt, Virg. Æ. 4, 121: densos indagine colles Claudens, Tib. 4, 3, 7.—**2.** Used (mostly with some qualifying word) in comparisons of persons captured like wild animals: **a.** In milit. affairs: (α) rates, nova Pompeianorum arte Cilicum actis sub mare funibus, captæ quasi per indaginem, Flor. 4, 3, 32; so, of foot soldiers: indaginis modo, Tac. Agr. 37.—(β) Of *a military work* or *cordon*: pandit fossas, turritaque summis Disponit castella jugis, magnoque recessu Amplexus fines, saltus, nemorosaque tesqua Et silvas, vastaque feras indagine claudit, Luc. 6, 42: campus silvis undique impeditissimus aut altissimo flumine, velut indagine, munitus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18.—**b.** In legacy hunting: testamenta et orbos, velut indagine, capi, Tac. A. 13, 42.—**C.** *The space of ground* or *tract of country inclosed by hunting toils*, etc.: inde partito exercitu totam amplexus Calabriam, efferam gentem ritu ferarum, quasi indagine, debellabat, Flor. 4, 12, 8.—**D.** Any *search for* or *searching out*: cupediarum, Gell. 7, 16, 6.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **1.** *An investigation, examination*: si (judices) invenerint eas (*sc.* compensationes) majorem et ampliorem exposcere indaginem, Cod. Just. 4, 31, 14: "*indaginem* vel examinationem," Accurs. ad h. l.—**2.** *Pursuit after a searching out, into*, or

after: doctrinæ indagines, Pl. 9, 7, 6, §16.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. C.): *An enclosure, i. e. restraint:* quos (*sc.* delatores) quidem non in præsens tantum sed in æternum repressisti, in illa pœnarum indagine inclusos, Pl. Pan. 35.

ind-āgor, āri, 1. *v. dep.*; v. 1. indago, *no.* I. A.

indāgus, a, um, *adj.* [1. indago, *no.* II.] *That traces or searches out:* indaga veri Cura, wrong reading at Mart. Cap. 1, 9, for *indiga veri.*

inde, *adv.* [pronominal root i; n, epenthetic, de=Gr. θε or θεν] **I.: A.** Prop.: Of place: *From that place, from there, thence:* inde e cella, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 4: eo die mansi Calibus: inde has literas dedi, C. Att. 7, 21: ut in provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 33: nec inde venit, unde nullem, C. Att. 13, 39, 2: Palæpolis fuit haud procul inde, ubi nunc Neapolis sita est Liv. 8, 22: si legiones sese recepissent inde, quo temere essent progressæ, Cæs. B. C. 3, 45.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** Of things: *Thence, from that thing, from that matter, circumstance,* etc.: ex avaritia erumpat audacia necesse est: inde omnia scelera gignuntur, *from this,* C. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: inde est, quod, *etc.,* Pl. Ep. 7, 5.—**2.** Of persons: *From or of those persons:* nati filii Duo: inde ego hunc majorem adoptavi mihi, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 21.

II. Of time: A. Gen.: *After that, thereafter, thereupon, then:* ne perorrandi quidem ei data est facultas: inde judiciodamnatus, Nep. Phoc. 4: exhine Rhætico bellum, inde Pannonicum, inde Germanicum gessit, *then ... then,* Suet. Tib. 9: eodem impetu altera castra sunt adorti, inde tertia, deinceps reliqua, Cæs. B. C. 3, 9.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *From that time forth:* quanquam hæc inter nos nuper notitia admodum est: inde adeo, quod agrum in proximo hic mercatus es, *since the time that,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1.—**2.** Connected with other specifications of time: **a.** Jam inde a principio hujus imperii, C. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: jam inde ab incunabulis, Liv. 4, 36.—**b.** With *Gen.*: inde loci (meton. of time), *After that, thereupon* (so, very rare): Lucr. 5, 789.

in-dēbĭto, *adv.* [indebitus] (Prop., *Without being owed;* hence, fig.) *Unduly, without just cause* (late Lat.): Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 25, § 4.

in-dēbĭto, *adv.* [id.] (Prop., *Without being owed;* hence, fig.) *Unduly, without just cause:* tria indebito soluta sunt, Ulp. Dig. 12, 6, 25 *fin.*; dub. al. indebita.

in-dēbĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; debitus] *That is not owed, undue* (poet. and post-class.): non indebita posco, *I ask nothing that is not due to me,* Virg. Æ. 6, 66: præmia, Ov. H. 16, 9.—As *Subst.*: **indebĭtum,** i, n., *That which is not due, the performance or payment of which is not due:* solvere, Paul. Dig. leg. 65.

☞ Adv. in two forms, indēbĭte and indēbĭto.

in-dēcens, tis, *adj.* [2. in; decens] *Unseemly, unbecoming, indecent, improper, unsightly, ugly* (post-Aug. and poet.): **A.** Of persons: numquid indecens sum? Petr. 128; Mart. 5, 14, 7.—**B.** Of things: nasus, Mart. 2, 11, 4: morbus, id. 11, 61, 13: risus, Suet. Claud. 30: mora, Quint. 11, 3, 158; Sid. Ep. 9, 1.

in-dēcenter, *adv.* [indecens] *Unbecomingly, indecently, disgracefully* (post-Aug. and poet.): non indecenter efferri, Quint. 1, 5, 64: lusca, Mart. 12, 32, 1.—*Comp.*: nunquam vidi hominem beatum indecentius, Sen. Ep. 27.—*Sup.*: interistere indecentissime, Quint. 8, 3, 45.

in-dēcentĭa, æ, *f.* [2. in; decentia] *Unseemliness, uncomeliness, impropriety:* indecentiæ vitium, Vitr. 7, 5; Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 3, 8.

in-dēcĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. a.* [2. in; decet] *To misbecome* one; with *Acc. of person* (post-Aug. and very rare): juvenis confusa quædam non indecent, Pl. Ep. 3, 1, 2.

in-dēceptĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; deciplo] *That cannot be deceived:* Boeth. Aristot. Top. 5, p. 698.

in-dēcerno, crēvi, decrētum, decernĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; decerno, *no.* II. A.] *To determine, decide, fix, settle:* Gargil. de Re. Hort. 3, 1 ed. Schott.

in-dēcĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; 1. deciduus] *That does not fall down;* fig.: scientia, Boeth. Aristot. Top. 6, 2, p. 706.

in-dēclīnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; declino, *no.* II.] (post-Aug.), **A.** (acc. to declino, *no.* II. A.): *Inflexible, unchangeable:* **1.** Of things: virtus animum rectum et indeclinabilem præstat, Sen. Ep. 66: justitia, id. ib. 74: series rerum, Gell. 6, 2.—**2.** Of persons: judex, Amm. 25, 4; so, distinctor, id. 18, 1.—**B.** (acc. to declino, *no.* II. B.): in Gramm.: nomen, *indeclinable,* Diom. pp. 288, 289 P.

in-dēclīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; declino] (Prop., *Not turned aside;* hence, meton.) *Unchanged, constant* (Ovidian): **A.** Of persons: qui perstas indeclinatus amico, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 83.—**B.** Of things: amicitia, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 24.

in-dĕcor, ŏris, or **indĕcōris,** e, *adj.* [2. in; decor and decoris] (Prop., *Not ornamented;* hence, meton.) *Unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous, inglorious, disgraceful, shameful* (very rare; for the most part poet.): indecoris (*al.* indecorus), Tac. Agr. 16: non erimus regno indecores, Virg. Æ. 7, 231: obitus, Val. Fl. 1, 810. With *Gr. Acc.*: nec genus indecores, Virg. Æ. 12, 25.

in-dĕcōrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [2. in; decoro] *Unbecomingly:* alienos alunt, Attius ap. Charis. 182 P.

in-dĕcōre, *adv.* [indecorus] *Unbecomingly, indecently* (class.): ne quid indecore effeminateque faciat, C. Off. 1, 4, 14: facere, id. ib. 1, 114: haud indecore, Tac. H. 5, 23.

in-dĕcōris, v. indecor.

in-dĕcōro, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* 2. in; decoro, *no.* II.] *To disgrace, disfigure* (rare): me sermone indecorans, Attius ap. Non. 125, 1: indecorant bene nata culpæ, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 36; dub.

in-dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; decorus] *Unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous, disgraceful, shameful, unsightly* (class.): quod animo magno fit, id dignum viro et decorum videtur: quod contra, id ut turpe, sic indecorum, C. Off. 1, 27, 94: nihil malum nisi quod turpe, inhonestum, indecorum, *etc.,* id. Fin. 3, 4, 14: indecorum est, de stillicidiis cum dicas, amplissimis verbis et locis uti communibus, id. Or. 21, 72: sæculo studia, Pl. Pan. 46, 4: gestus, Quint. 1, 10, 35: visu uva, Pl. 14, 2, 4, 28: visus, id. 13, 12, 24.

in-dēfătĭgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; defatigo] *That cannot be wearied out, indefatigable:* virilis, Sen. de Ira 2, 12.

in-dēfătĭgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Not wearied out, unwearied:* Sen. Cons. ad. Marc. 18.

in-dēfectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; 1. defectus, *no.* II.] *Undiminished, unfailing, unweakened, unexhausted* (post-class.): indefecta et æterna vivacitas, App. de Deo Socr. p. 127 Oud.: indefectus et jejunus Chamæleon, Tert. Pall. 3: rotatio, Cassiod. Var. 1, 45.

indēfense, *adv.* [indefensus] *Without defence* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 4, 18, 2 *fin.*

in-dēfensus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; defendo *no.* II.] *Unprotected, undefended* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): Capua deserta indefensaque, Liv. 25, 15: indefensi, inulti, id. 4, 28: inauditus et indefensus, Tac. A. 2, 77: conjux, id. ib. 11, 34.

indēfesse, *adv.* [indefessus] *Unwearidly* (late Lat.): indefesse et benigne agere omnia, Aus. Grat. Act. 35.

indēfessim, *adv.* [id.] *Unwearidly* (late Lat.): expetere bonorum amicitias, Sid. Ep. 3, 2.

indēfessus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; defessus] *Unwearied, indefatigable* (poet. and post-Aug.): dextra, Virg. Æ. 12, 651: agendo, Ov. M. 9, 199: indefessus et assiduus, Tac. A. 16, 22.

☞ The *adv.* in two forms: indēfesse and indēfessim.

in-dēfĭcĭens, entis, *adj.* [2. in; deficio, *no.* II.] *Unfailing* (Eccl. Lat.): decor, Tert. adv. Jud. 14.

indēfĭcienter, *adv.* [indeficiens] *Continually, incessantly* (Eccl. Lat.), Aug. Conf. 12, 11.

indēfīnīte, *adv.* [indefinitus] *Indefinitely:* largiri, Gell. 2, 24, 7.

in-dēfīnītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; definio, *no.* II. A.] *Indefinite* (post-class.): sermo, Gell. 16, 4.

‡**in-dēflēbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in; defleo] *Not to be lamented,* Gloss. Phil.

in-dēflētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; defleo] *Unwept, unlamented:* animæ, Ov. M. 7, 611.

in-dēflexus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; deflecto, *no.* I. B.] *Unbent, unchanged* (very rare and post-Aug.): maturitas, Pl. Pan. 4, 7: cursus, App. de Deo Socr. p. 120 Oud.

in-dējectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; dejicio] *Not thrown down:* domus (*al.* indisjecta), Ov. M. 1, 289.

in-dēlassātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; delasso] *Unwearied:* labor, Manil. 5, 63.

in-dēlēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; deleo *no.* II. B.] *Indelible, imperishable* (Ovidian): nomen, Ov. M. 15, 876: decus, id. Pont. 2, 8, 26.

in-dēlectātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; delecto, *no.* II.] *Not delighted, displeased* with something: With *Abl.*: aliqua re, Petr. 87.

in-dēlībātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; delibatus] *Untouched, uninjured* (only in the fig. signif. and poet.): virgo, Sil. 15, 271: opes, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 28.

in-dēlĭbĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; delibero] *Not weighed well in the mind, not deliberated* (late Lat.): nil subitum aut indeliberatum, Cassiod. Var. 7, 8; id. ib. 12, 22 *fin.*

in-dēlictus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; delinquo] *Not criminal, faultless, blameless,* Attius ap. Fest. s. v. Probrum.

in-dēmnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; damno] *Uncondemned, unsentenced* (class.): indemnatus atque intestatus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 17: bona indemnatorum civium, C. Agr. 2, 21, 56: civem interimere, Vell. 2, 45: indemnatus et innoxius, App. M. 10, p. 240 Oud.

in-dēmnis, e, *adj.* [2. in; damnum] *Unhurt, uninjured* (post-Aug. and post-class.): illæsus et indemnis evasit, Sen. Ep. 9: socios præstare, Ulp. Dig. 17, 2, 23.

indēmnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indemnis] *Security from damage or loss, indemnity* (post-class.): alicujus indemnitati consulere, Papin. Dig. 3, 5, 31; Ulp. ib. 12, 4, 5: provinciarum indemnitati prospicere, Amm. 21, 16.

in-dēmonstrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; demonstro] *Not to be proved, undemonstrable:* modi, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 275 Oud.

in-dēmonstrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; demonstro, *no.* II.] (late Lat.) *Not demonstrated or proved:* propositio, Boeth. Aristot. Analyt. Prior. 2, 1, p. 605.

in-dēmūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; demutabilis] *Unchangeable, immutable:* indemutabilis et inconvertibilis Deus, Tert. adv. Herm. 12.

indēmūtābĭlĭter, *adv.* [indemutabilis] (late Lat.) *Unchangeably, immutably:* persevero, Ennod. Ep. 5, 21.

in-dēnunciātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; denuncio] *Not declared or announced* (post-Aug.): arma, Sen. Suas. 5: sors, id. ib. 2.

‡**indēpisci** assequi, adipisci, Fest. p. 106 Müll.; cf. Non. 128, 23.

in-dēplōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; deploro] *Unwept, undeplored:* Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 46.

in-dēprāvātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; depravo, *no.* II.] *Uncorrupted, undepraved:* virtus, Sen. Ep. 76.

in-dēprĕcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; deprecor, *no.* I.] *That cannot be averted by prayer:* pœna, Gell. 1, 13, 3.

in-dēprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; deprehendo, *no.* III. A.] *Undiscoverable* (late Lat.): error, Pseudo Quint. Decl. 4, 15: est, id. 8, 11.

indēprĕhensus and *per Syncope* **indēprensus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; deprehendo, *no.* III. A.] *Unobserved, undiscovered* (poet.): et irremeabilis error, Virg. Æ. 5, 591: vestigia, Stat. Th. 6, 563.

‡**indeptāre** consequi, Fest. p. 106 Müll.

indeptus, a, um, *P.* of indipiscor.

in-descriptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in;

describo, *no.* II. B. 2.] *Not divided* (rare and post-Aug.) : vites, Col. 3, 21, 4: agri, Sid. Carm. 2, 412.

in-dēsertus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; desertus, *no.* II.] *Not deserted, unforsaken :* regna, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 52.

in-dēses, ĭdis, *adj.* [2. in ; deses] *Not inactive, free from indolence :* homo, Gell. 7, 22, 4.

in-dēsinens, entis, *adj.* [2. in; desino, *no.* I.] (late Lat.) *Incessant, that cease not :* excubiæ, Ennod. Ep. 6, 10.

in-dēsinenter, *adv.* [indesinens] *Incessantly* (late Lat.) : affero sacrificia, Cypr. Ep. 69: indesinenter et indeficienter inhærere, Aug. Conf. 12, 11.

in-despectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; despicio, *no.* I. A.] *That one cannot look down into, unfathomable :* Tartara, Luc. 6, 748.

in-destrictus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; destringo, *no.* II. B.] *Ungrazed, untouched, uninjured :* abibo (*al.* indistrictus), Ov. M. 12, 92.

in-dēterminābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in ; determino, *no.* II.] *That cannot be defined, indeterminable :* quæstiones, Tert. adv. Hær. 7.

in-dēterminātē, *adv.* [2. in ; determinate] *Not absolutely, not positively, indefinitely :* Boeth. Aristot. Elench. Sophist. 8, 3, p. 726.

in-dēterminātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; determino, *no.* I.] *Undefined, unlimited :* genealogiæ, Tert. adv. Hær. 33.

in-dētonsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; detondeo, *no.* I.] *Unshorn :* Thyoneus, Ov. M. 4. 13.

in-dētrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in ; detero] *That cannot be rubbed* or *worn out :* soliditas, Paul. Nol. Ep. 16.

in-dētrītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; detero] *Not worn out :* vestimenta, Tert. Res. Carn. 58.

in-dēvītātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; devito] *Unavoided :* telum, Ov. M. 2, 605.

in-dēvŏrātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B. ; devoro] *Eaten up, devoured :* indevorato capite (*al.* et devorato), Mart. 7, 20, 15.

indēvōte, *adv.* [indevotus] *Impiously, unconscientiously :* eas (hereditates) percipere, Just. Nov. 1, 3.

in-dēvōtio, ōnis, *f.* [2. in ; devotio, *no.* II. A. 2. b.] *Irreligion, impiety* (late Lat.) : Salv. ad. Avar. 3, 11; Cod. Just. 7, 2, 15 ; ib. 4, 17 *fin.*

in-dēvōtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; devotus, *no.* II. A. 2.] *Irreligious, impious :* donator, Cod. Just. 8, 55, 35 ; cf. Ambros. de Abrah. 2, 40.

index, ĭcis, *c.* [1. indico] (class.), **I.** Prop. : Of persons : **A.** Gen. : *A discoverer, discloser, informer :* hæc omnia indices detulerunt, rei confessi sunt, C. Cat. 4, 3, 5 : Sestius ab indice Cn. Nerio de ambitu est postulatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5 ; id. Clu. 7, 21 : immittere ad rei probationem, Just. 32, 2 *fin.* : indici præmium constitutum, *etc.*, Liv. 28, 46 : idem et testis, Tac. A. 4, 28. — **B.** Esp. : *An informer, betrayer, spy :* Catilinam vallatum indicibus atque sicariis, C. Mur. 24, 49 : septus armatis indicibus, id. Sest. 44, 95 ; id. Vat. 10, 24.

II. Meton. : Of things : **A.** Of the stone into which Battus was metamorphosed by Mercury : *A discoverer, informant, betrayer :* me mihi, perfide, prodis? Me mihi prodis? ait ; perjuraque pectora vertit In durum silicem, qui nunc quoque dicitur Index, Ov. M. 2, 706 ; cf., below, *no.* F.

B. : **1.** Gen. : *An index, sign, mark ; any thing that points out, betrays, discloses,* or *indicates :* complexus summæ benevolentiæ falsi indices exstiterunt in amore simulato, C. Phil. 11, 2, 5 : quin continetis vocem, indicem stultitiæ vestræ, id. Rab. Perd. 6, 18 : sucteris annulus index, Ov. Pont. 2, 10, 3 : herbæ horarum indices, heliotropium ac lupinum, Pl. 18, 27, 67 : imago animi vultus, indices oculi, C. Or. 18, 60. — **2.** Esp. : *The fore-finger :* sed plane pollex, non index, C. Att. 13, 40, 1 : With digitus : indice monstrarat digito, Hor. S. 2, 8, 25.

C. Of books : **1.** *A title, superscription :* deceptus indicibus librorum, C. de Or. 2, 14, 61 : alteri (libello) Gladius, alteri Pugio index erat, Suet. Cal. 49 : orationis, Liv. 38, 56. Cf. Smith's Ant. p. 704, b. — **2.** *A table of contents :* fungar indicis partibus, Pl. Ep. 3, 5, 2. — **3.** *A summary :* indicem ex bibliotheca sumtum transferre in libros suos, Quint. 10, 157 Spald.

D. *A list, catalogue, register :* sume in manus indicem philosophorum, Sen. Ep. 39, 2 : non indicibus Ælii, Sedigiti, nec Clandii, nec Aurelii, nec Attii, nec Manilii super iis fabulis, quæ dicuntur ambiguæ, crediturosque, Gell. 3, 3, 1.

E. Of paintings or statues, *An inscription :* nec quæris, quid quaque index sub imagine dicat, Tib. 4, 1, 30 : tabula in ædem Matris Matutæ cum indice hoc posita est, *etc.*, Liv. 41, 28.

F. Acc. to some, *index*, in *no.* II. A. means *A touch-stone ;* cf. Comm. ad h. l.,

Indi, ōrum, *m.* v. 1. Indus.

Indĭa, æ, *f. India, a country extending from the Indus to China :* citerior, *India this side of the Ganges ;* ulterior, *India beyond the Ganges,* Pl. 6, 17, 21 ; Mel. 3, 7 : mittit ebur, Virg. G. 1, 57.

‡ **Indĭānus,** a, um, *adj.* [India] *Indian :* ALA, Inscr. ap. Grut. 519, 7.

indĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. indico, *no.* I.] *That indicates, indicative :* signum, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 2, 3.

indĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. indico, *no.* II. C.] (Prop., *An indicating, setting,* or *rating* the value of a thing, *a valuation ;* hence, meton.) *Value, price, rate* (mostly ante- and post-class.) : tua merx est, tua indicatio est, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 37 : mellis, Pl. 22, 24, 50 : temeraria, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 13.

indĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. indico, *no.* I.] (post-class.) *That points out ;* hence, in Gramm. : modus, *The mood that points out, the indicative :* indicativus quo indicamus vel definimus, Prisc. p. 819 P. ; cf. Diom. 329 ib.

indĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One that points out :* naturæ (*al.* indagator), Sol. 40.

indĭcātūra, æ, *f.* [1. indico, *no.* II. C.] (Prop., *An indicating* or *rating* the value of a thing ; meton.) *Value, price, rate,* indicatio (Plinian) : neque est hodie murrhini alterius præstantior indicatura, Pl. 37, 2, 7 : dolorum, *physicians' fees for curing diseases,* id. 29, 1, 8.

‡ **indĭcendus** ἄλεκτος, Gloss. Philox. [2. in ; dico].

in-dĭcens, entis, *adj.* [2. in ; dĭco] *That does not say* a thing : non me indicente hæc fiunt, *not without my telling,* Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 62 : etiam me indicente, Liv. 22, 39.

indĭcĭna, æ, *f.* [index]=indicium, delatio, *A notice, information* (Appulei an) : indicinæ præmium, App. M. 7, p. 496 Oud. ; id. ib. 6, p. 395 Oud.

indĭcium, ii, *n.* [id.] **I.** Gen. : *A notice, information, discovery, disclosure* (class.) : facite indicium, si quis vidit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 9 : id anus mihi indicium fecit, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 7 : conjurationis, C. Div. 2, 20, 46 : rei alicujus afferre ad aliquem, id. Dom. 52 : ea res est Helvetiis per indicium enunciata, Cæs. B. G. 1, 4 : glande scriptum misit, Hirt. B. Hisp. 18.

II. Esp. : **A.** In Law : **1.** Prop. : **a.** *An accusation before a judge, a charge :* ad Fulcinium Trionem indicium detulit, Tac. A. 2, 28. — **b.** *A deposition made before a court, evidence :* quapropter si tibi indicium postulas dari, quod tecum una fecerit, *etc.*, C. Div. in Cæc. 11, 34 : convictus indicio alicujus, Sall. C. 52, 36 : — indicium profiteri, *to depose to a circumstance, give evidence of a fact* (before a court, esp. with a view to escape punishment by turning, as it were, king's evidence) : sed ipse deprehensus, multis hortantibus, indicium profitetur, Sall. J. 35, 6 : — indicium offerre, *to offer to give* such *evidence,* Tac. A. 11, 36 *ad fin.* — **2.** Meton. : **a.** *Permission to give evidence* or *turn informer* against one's accomplices : Vettius reus, quum esset damnatus, erat indicium postulaturus, C. Att. 2, 24, 4. — **b.** *A reward for giving evidence* or *informing :* conscripserunt communiter edictum cum præmio atque indicio, C. Off. 3 90, 90 ; id. Vat. 11, 25 ; Petr. 97 : alicui indicium dare, Ulp. Dig. 12, 5, 4.

B. *A sign, indication, mark, token, proof :* **1.** Indicia et vestigia veneni, C. Clu. 10, 30 : indicia atque argumenta certissima sceleris, id. Cat. 3, 5, 13 : scelerum ostendere, Auct. Har. Resp. 12 : parricidiorum, C. Sull. 27, 17 : animi, Auct. C. in Senat. 4 : insigne meæ erga te benevolentiæ, C. Fam. 7, 6, 1 : res indicium hæc facit, quo pacto, *etc.*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 31. — **2.** Dare=ostendere, Var. L. L. 9, 13, 19 : edere, the same, Lucr. 2, 557. — **3.** Indicio esse, *to serve as proof, be a proof :* de se ipse erit, Ter. Ad. prol. 4 : ei rei indicio sunt sexdecim volumina epistolarum, Nep. Att. 16 : quæ domus erat ipsa indicio tui crudelissimi dominatus, Auct. Dom. 42. — With *relative clauses :* mihi, quale ingenium haberes, indicio fuit oratio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 4 : quam vere de eo foret indicatum, oratio indicio fuit, Nep. Lys. 3. — **4.** Postquam indicium est factum, dempto auro, *etc.*, *after applying the touch-stone* (index), Vitr. 9, 3.

indĭcīva, æ, *f.* [indicivus] *Information :* Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 4, 4 ed. Mai.

indĭcīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. indico] *Indicating, indicative :* Not. Tir. p. 90.

1. **in-dĭco,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B. ; 1. dico, *no.* I. A.] **I.** Gen. : *To make known, point out, show, declare, disclose, indicate :* **A.** In *simple constr.* : vultus indicat mores, C. Leg. 1, 9 : causam publicæ pestis, Liv. 8, 18 : hoc res ipsa indicat, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 16 : supercilia maxime indicant fastum, Pl. 11, 37, 51. — **B.** With *Dat.* : rem omnem dominæ, C. Clu. 64, 180 : rem patri, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 19 : consilium tibi, C. Fam. 10, 21. — **C.** With *Objective clause :* id esse verum parva hæc fabella indicat, Phæd. 1, 15, 3 : nisi spartum eum dicere velle indicasset, Quint. 8, 2, 2. — **D.** With *Oblique interrog.* : contentus indicare quid facti sit, Quint. 4, 2, 128. — **E.** With *in c. Acc.* : aliquid in vulgus, C. Univ. 2. — **F.** With *second Acc.* : se deum, Pl. 34, 7, 16. — **G.** *Abs.* : ut epularum sollennium fides et tibiæ indicant, C. de Or. 3, 51, 197 : mutatâ pronunciatione, indicant, affirmant, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 3, 176. — **H.** With *de* : quis tibi de epistolis indicavit, *gave information,* C. Fl. 37, 92 : de simplici modo indicandi recedunt, Quint. 9, 2, 1 : in exprobrando, in indicando, id. 11, 3, 94. — **K.** With *Adv.* : Myrtiten Cato quemadmodum fieri docuit mox paullo indicabimus, Pl. 14, 6, 19, § 103 : satis est actori sic indicare, Quint. 4, 2, 7.

II. Esp. : **A.** *To intimate, briefly state, mention :* **1.** In *simple constr.* : indicare convenit, quæ prudit Onesicratus, Pl. 6, 23, 26. — **2.** With *Adv.* : illud, obiter, Pl. 33, 1, 5, § 15 : reliqua nominatim, id. 15, 14, 15. — **3.** *Without object :* uti suo loco indicabimus, Pl. 28, 7, 23, § 77. — **4.** With *Abl.* : Pl. 28, 7, 23, § 77 ; cf. preceding *no.* 3.

B. : **1.** Prop. : **a.** *To give evidence against,* esp. before a judge or in a court of law, *to depose, inform against :* (a) With *Acc.* : conscios delendæ tyrannidis, C. Tusc. 2, 22, 52. — (b) *Without object :* de conjuratione, Sall. C. 48, 4. — **b.** *Progn.* : *To carry an information successfully through court, to obtain a conviction :* indicasse est detulisse, arguisse, accusasse, convicisse, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 197 ; cf. Comm. ad h. l.

2. Meton. : *To accuse, give information against :* jam me vobis indicabo, C. Arch. 11, 28 : Catilina non se purgavit, sed indicavit, id. Mur. 25, 51.

C. *To sell* or *tell the price of* a thing, *to value, put a price on* it : hanc emo. *Jo.* Modo ut sciam, quanti indicet, *etc.*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 25 : indica, hæ pretium, id. ib. 37 : quum postulasset, ut sibi fundus semel indicaretur, C. Off. 3, 15, 62.

2. **in-dīco,** xi, ctum, cĕre (*imper.*, indice, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 133 : indixti for indixisti, Front. de Cels. Ep. 3), 3, *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (b) ; 2. dico] (class.), **I.** Gen. : *To declare publicly, to proclaim, publish, announce ; to appoint :* **A.** Prop. : **1.** With *sim-*

ple *Acc.*: ipsum, qui concilium indixerit, non adesse, Liv. 1, 50: justitium, Suet. Cal. 24: pervigilium, id. ib. 54: ut ferias indiceret prætor, id. Claud. 22: excubias per urbem, id. Aug. 23: forum, Virg. Æ. 5, 758.—*Pass.*: dierum viginti supplicatio indicitur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 90 *fin.*: funere indicto, Suet. Cæs. 84: justitium indici, C. Phil. 5, 12, 31: edici, Orell.: delectus indictus, Liv. 3, 66: tanto mercatu indicto, C. 2 Verr. 2, 58, 133.—**2.** With *inc. Acc. Temp.*: comitia in trinum nundinum indicta, Liv. 3, 35.—**3.** With *Dat.*: bellum populo Rom. suo nomine indixit, C. Cat. 2, 6, 14: indici finitimis spectaculum jubet, Liv. 1, 9: Prænestinis, id. 6, 22: ut multis vel amicitiam obtulerit, vel simultatem indixerit, Suet. Ner. 25: divum templis indicit honorem, *proclaims a public thanksgiving at*, Virg. Æ. 1, 632.—**4.** With *ut*: indicit ut conveniant, Liv. 1, 50.—**B.** Fig.: mirer cur philosophiæ, sicut Zethus ille Pacuvianus, prope bellum indixeris, C. de Or. 2, 37, 155: velut, qui ipsi sib. bellum indixissent, cruciari dies, noctes torqueri, vellent, *etc.*, id. Fin. 5, 10, 29.

II. Esp.: **A.** *Pregn.*: *To order to go and assemble* or *meet at, to order to proceed to*: **1.** Of an army, levies, *etc.*: Constr. with *Acc. loci, ad*, or *Abs.*: **a.** With *Acc. loci*: Stobos Paconiæ exercitu indicto, Liv. 40, 21; so, Aquileiam, id. 43, 1: exercitus omnis Aquileiam est indictus, id. 10, 38: qui (*sc.* exercitus) Pisas indictus erat, id. 40, 41.—**b.** With *ad*: exercitu indicto ad portam Esquilinam, Liv. 6, 22.—**c.** *Abs.*: clam exercitu indicto, Liv. 41, 14.—**2.** Of an assembly or council: With *Acc. loci*: totius Galliæ concilium Bibracte indicitur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 63.—With *in c. Acc. loci*: cœtus indicere in domos tribunorum plebei, Liv. 4, 25.

B. *To order, enjoin*, whether by proclamation, by attendants, or one's own self: **1.** With *simple Acc.*: indixit funus, Var. L. L. p. 96 Müll.—*Pass.*: indicto matrimonio juvenis, *i. e. marriage with the young man*, Suet. Claud. 15: ejusmodi vectigalibus indictis (*sc.* per præconem), Suet. Cal. 41.—**2.** With *Dat.*: servi viris feminisque pecuniosoribus indicti, *i. e. ordered to be furnished* or *supplied by*, Suet. Aug. 25: certum dominis servorum numerum indixit, id. Ner. 44: vicinia silentium per milites indicere solebat, id. Cal. 55: familiaribus cænas, *enjoined suppers on his intimate friends*, i. e. *invited himself to sup with* them, id. Ner. 27: indicebat aliud alii eadem die, id. Vit. 13: iter ad regem, polluta pace, Latinum Indicit primis juvenum, Virg. Æ. 7, 468: indictum reo ultimum supplicium, *was ordered to be* inflicted, Tac. A. 3, 49.

C.: **1.** Prop.: *To impose upon one by order, to impose*: **a.** With *simple Acc.*: cautum est ne bovem priusquam avem nominaret, qui indiceret multam, Pl. 18, 3, 3.—**b.** With *Dat.*: unde eam pecuniam confici posse, nisi tributo populo indicto, Liv. 4, 60.—**2.** Fig.: Of abstr. objects: *To impose*: indixit sibi patientiam, Sen. Ep. 123, 5: nobis scelus, id. Œd. 17: legem innocentiæ sibi ipsi indicunt, qui ab altero rationem vitæ reposcunt, C. 2 Verr. 3, 1, 1; al. dicunt.—**3.** Meton.: *To inflict, cause, bring upon*: With *Dat.*: horreis præclusis, populo famem indixit, Suet. Cal. 26 *fin.*

D. Indicere nuptias: Of orphan maidens: *To make the offer of one's hand*: Quint. 7, 4, 24: "illud *indicendi* verbum proprium est in hoc negotio. Orbæ enim indicunt nuptias proximo sibi propinquo," Spald. in h. l.; id. 7, 4, 39; cf. Burm. in Quint. Decl. vol. 4, p. 361 ed. Bipont.

indictĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [2. indico] *Declared, proclaimed*: onera, Cassiod. Var. 5, 14.

indictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id., *no.* II.C.1.] **I.** *A declaration* or *imposition of a tax*; *an impost, tax* (post-Aug.): nec novis indictionibus pressi, ad vetera tributa deficiunt, Pl. Pan. 29: Paul. Dig. 33, 2, 28. **II.** *A space of fifteen years*, Cod. Theod. 11, 28, 3, et al.

indictĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [indictio] *Of* or *relating to an impost* or *tax*: augmentum, Amm. 12, 3.

indictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. indico] *Declared, proclaimed*: funus, Fest. p. 106 Müll.

1. indictus, a, um, *P.* of 2. indico.

2. in-dictus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; dictus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Not said, unsaid* (class.): quod dictum, indictum 'st: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 58: quæ tum cecinerit, ea se nec, ut indicta sint, revocare posse, *Liv.* 5, 15: nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis, *unsung*, Virg. Æ. 7, 133: dicam insigne, recens, adhuc Indictum ore alio, Hor. Od. 3, 25, 8.—**B.** Esp.: indicta causa, *without his cause being heard, without a hearing, unheard*: ut dictator, quem vellet civium, indicta causa, impune posset occidere, C. Leg. 1, 15, 42; so, indicta causa in aliquem animadvertere, id. Fam. 5, 2, 8; id. Rab. Perd. 4, 12; id. 2 Verr. 2, 17, 43; id. Phil. 2, 23, 56.

II. Fig.: *Unspeakable, ineffable* (post-class.): Deum cœlestem, indictum, innominabilem, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 190 Oud.

indĭcŭlum, i, *n.*, and **indĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [index, *no.* II. D.] *A short list* or *catalogue* (post-class. and rare): Symm. Ep. 6, 49; id. Ep. 7, 81.

Indĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [India] *Of India, Indian*: elephanti, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 23: pecudes, Mart. 5, 37, 5: cornu, *i. e. ivory*, id. 1, 73, 4: aqua, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 80: margarita, Petr. 55.—As *Subst.*: **Indĭcum,** i, *n.*, *Indigo*, a blue pigment for dyeing and painting, Pl. 33, 13, 67; id. 35, 6, 26.

ind-idem, *adv.* [inde; idem] *From the same*, **I.** Prop.: *From the same place*: indidemne Ameria, an hosce ex urbe sicarios? C. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: Thebis, *likewise from Thebes*, Nep. Epam. 5: ex Aventino, Liv. 39, 12. **II.** Meton.: *From the same matter* or *thing*: unde simile duci potest (potest autem ex omnibus) indidem verbum unum, C. de Or. 3, 40, 161: venena, Liv. 39, 8.

in-dies, for in dies, *From day to day*; v. dies, *no.* I. A. 2. f.

in-differens, entis, *adj.* [2. in; differens, *no.* II. A.] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Of things: *In which there is no difference, not different, indifferent* (in Cic. only once, as transl. of Gr. ἀδιάφορον; elsewh. only post-Aug.): quid illi ἀδιάφορον dicunt, id mihi ita occurrit, ut indifferens dicerem, C. Fin. 3, 16, 53.—**B.** Of persons: *Indifferent, careless*: circa victum indifferens, Suet. Cæs. 53. **II.** Esp.: In gramm. of the syllaba anceps, *doubtful*: Quint. 9, 4, 93.

indĭfferenter, *adv.* [indifferens] *Without distinction, indiscriminately, indifferently* (post-Aug.): indifferenter uti utraque appellatione, Quint. 11, 3, 1: uti his literis, Gell. 10, 24, 8:—ferre, *to bear with indifference, unconcern*: *opp.* graviter, Suet. Dom. 23: vivere, *to eat of every thing without distinction*, Scrib. Comp. 122.

in-differentĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] *Want of distinction* or *difference, similarity, equivalence*: utriusque vocabuli, Gell. 13, 3, 6.

indĭgĕna, æ, *adj. c.* [indu=in (1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.); gigno] **I.** Prop.: *Born in a country, native, indigenous* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): **A.** Of persons: Latini, Virg. Æ. 12, 823: coloni, Col. 1, 7, 3.—As *Subst.*: *A native* of a country: majores eorum, Liv. 21, 30: Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 39; id. ib. 10, 147.—**B.** Of animals: boa, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 4; Col. 6, 2, 12: apri, Ov. M. 14, 343. **II.** Meton.: Of things: *Made* or *growing in a country*: vinum, Pl. 14, 6, 8, § 72.

1. indĭgens, entis, **I.** *P.* of indigeo, **II.** *Pa.*: *In want of, needing* any thing: **A.** With *Gen.* (class.): quod enim? Africanus indigens rei? minime hercle: at ne ego quidem illius, C. Læl. 9, 30: alienarum opum, Nep. Reg. 3: præsidii, Hirt. B. Hisp. 17.—**B.** With *Abl.* (post-Aug.): cotes oleo indigentes, Pl. 36, 22, 47: disceptatio multâ curâ indigens, Gell. 14, 2, 13.—As *Subst.*: **indigens,** entis, *comm., A needy person*: indigentibus benigne facere, C. Off. 2, 15, 52.

2. Indigens, v. Indigetes.

indigentĭa, æ, *f.* [indigeo] **I.** *Need, want, indigence* (only a few times in Cic.): a natura mihi videtur potius, quam ab indigentia orta amicitia, C. Læl. 8, 27. **II.** *Insatiableness, insatiable desire*: indigentia est libido inexplebilis, id. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: indigentia, desiderium, id. ib. 4, 7, 16.

indĭgēnus, a, um, *adj.* [indigena] =indigena, *Native, vernacular*: sermo, App. M. 1, p. 9 Oud.

ind-igĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [indu=in (1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.); egeo] **I.** Prop.: *To need, want, stand in need* or *want of* (class.): **A.** With *Abl.*: bonâ existimatione, C. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: pecuniâ, Nep. Ages. 7: medicinâ, id. Att. 21: iis rebus, quæ ad oppugnationem castrorum sunt usui, Cæs. B. C. 4, 35: *Impers. Pass.*: quum præsidio earum rerum indigetur, Pl. 10, 27, 39.—**B.** With *Gen.* (class.): ingenii et virtutis, C. Fam. 6, 4, 2: indigeo tui consilii, id. Att. 12, 35, 2: alterius, id. Læl. 14, 51.—**C.** With *Acc.* (anteclass.): nihil, Var. L. L. 5, 17, 27.—**D.** With *Inf.*: hoc plane indigeo addiscere, Gell. 4, 1, 6. **II.** Meton.: *To long for, desire*: With *Gen.* (class.): non auri, non argenti, non ceterarum rerum indigere, C. Sull. 8, 25.

1. Indiges, ētis, *m.* v. Indigetes.

2. indiges, is, *adj.* = indigens [indigeo] *Needy, indigent*: quem ætate exacta, indigem liberum lacerasti, Pac. ap. C. de Or. 2, 46, 193.

indigeste, *adv.* [indigestus, *no.* I.] *Without arrangement, immethodically*: Gell. præf. 3.

indigestĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; digero] *Indigestible*, Theod. Prisc. de Diæt. 6.

in-digestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. in; digestio] *Indigestion* (late Lat.): Gargil. de Pom. in Class. Auct. 3, p. 479 ed Mai.; Hier. Ep. 22, 17.

in-digestus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; digestus] **I.** Prop.: *Unarranged, without order, confused* (poet. and post-Aug.): Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. M. 1, 7: simplicitas, Pl. 13, 15, 30: turba, id. 17, 10, 12. **II.** Esp.: Of food: *Undigested*: Macr. S. 7, 7.

Indigētes, um, *m. plur.* [indu; gigno] *Heroes elevated to the rank of gods after their death, and regarded as the patron deities of their country*: "patrii Dii sunt, qui præsunt singulis civitatibus, ut Minerva Athenis, Juno Carthagini: Indigetes autem proprie sunt Dii ex hominibus facti, quasi in Diis agentes," Serv. ad Virg. G. 1, 498: Dii Indigetes, a prayer in Liv. 8, 9:—"*Indigetes* dii, quorum nomina vulgari non licet," Fest. p. 106 Müll.—In *Sing.*: **Indiges,** ētis (and INDIGENS, Inscr. Pomp. in Bullet. Arch. Napol. III. 1845, p. 35): Indigetem Æneam . . . Deberi cœlo, Virg. Æ. 12, 794; Gell. 2, 16, 9.

indigĕto or **indigĭto,** āvi, ātum, āre, i. e. *a.* [acc. to Paul. ap. Fest. p. 468 Lind., freq. of indico: "*indico, indicito, indigito*, ad digitum ostendo, voco, nomino, nomen laudo: unde etiam *indigito*, imprecor, invoco;" but more prob. acc. to Facciol. from indu, *i. e.* in; cito; cf. the letter C.] Religious *t. t.*

I. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; 2. cito, *no.* III.): *To call out* or *aloud*: Virgines Vestales ita indigetant, Apollo Medice, Apollo Pæan, Macr. S. 1, 17: precem, *i. e. utter, send up* or *forth*, Tert. de Jejun. 16.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. ( ); 2. cito, *no.* III.): *To call upon*, i. e. *invoke, pray to* a Carthaginian god, Plin. in Non. 4, 319: "*indigitamlo*, imprecanto," Fest p. 114 Müll.

indigĭtāmenta, ōrum, *n. plur.* [indigito] *Religious books containing the names of the gods, and prescribing the mode of worshipping them*: Censor. 3, (2): Apollinis nomen Pompiliana indigitamenta nescire, Arn. 2, 95; Serv. ad Virg. G. 1, 21: "*indigitamenta* incantamenta vel indicia," Fest. p. 114 Müll.

indigĭto, v. indigeto.

indignābundus, a, um, *adj.* [indignor] *Full of indignation, enraged, indignant* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): illa muliebriter indignabunda, Liv. 38, 57:

Indignabundus et clamitans, Suet. Aug. 40: animo irritato, Gell. 19, 9, 8.

indignandus, a, um, *Pa.*: *That one should be indignant at, deserving of indignation, unworthy of, unsuitable for*: (vestis) lecto non indignanda saligno, Ov. M. 8, 660; so, Val. Fl. 1, 547; Minuc. Fel. Octav. 5.

indignans, antis, **I.** *P.* of indignor. **II.** *Pa.*: *That cannot endure* or *suffer* any thing, *impatient, indignant* (a favourite word of Ovid's): With *Gen.*: genus indignantissimum servitutis, Col. 8, 17, 7.—*Abs.*: verbaque quærenti satis indignantia linguæ Defuerunt, Ov. M. 6, 584: pectus, id. F. 4, 896: bella gerunt venti, fretaque indignantia miscent, id. M. 11, 491.

indignanter, *adv.* [indignans, *no.* II.] *Indignantly, with indignation* (post-class.): ferre, Am. 15, 1: mussitare, Arn. 3, 103.

indignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [indignor] **I.** Prop.: *Displeasure, indignation* (class.): Hirt. B. G. 8, 44: liberrima, Hor. Epod. 4, 10: erumpens animo ac pectore, Vell 2, 66: senatus tanta exarsit, ut, *etc.*, Pl. 33, 1, 6: indignationem alicujus in se convertere, id. 9, 30, 48: movere, Liv. 4, 50: publicæ, id. 3, 48.

II. Meton.: **A.** *An exciting of indignation* by rhetorical art: "indignatio est oratio, per quam conficitur, ut in aliquem hominem magnum odium, aut in rem gravis offensio concitetur," C. Inv. 1, 58, 100; id. ib.

B. (so, only ante-class.): **1.** *A bodily hurt* or *injury*: quum indignationem ex aliqua necessitate contraxerint, Veg. 3, præf. 3; so, of a *saddle-gall*, id. 2, 35.—**2.** *The mark* or *appearance of a hurt*: quod quum accidit oculus videtur incolumis, nullis lacrymis, nullo sanguine, nulla indignatione prodit injuriam, Veg. 3, 16, 5.—**3.** *Inflammation* arising from a hurt: ne indignatio vulneris in nervos cerebrumque penetrando periculum generet, Veg. 3, 13, 2: vesicæ, id. 5, 14, 1.

indignātĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [indignatio] *Slight indignation*: indignatiunculam capere . . . per epistolam effundere, Pl. Ep. 6, 17, 1.

indignātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [indignor] *Passionate, irascible*: indignativum, quod appellant θυμικόν, Tert. Anim. 16.

indignātus, a, um, *P.* of indignor.

indigne, *adv.* [indignus] **I.** Prop.: *Unworthily, in a way unworthy of one*: With *Gen.*: cervices in carcere frangebantur indignissime civium, C. 2 Verr. 5, 57, 147. **II.** Meton.: **A.** (acc. to indignus, *no.* II. B.): *Shamefully, disgracefully, dishonourably*: indigne dotem ex corpore quærere, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 21: meretricem indigne deperit, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 66: aliquem injuria afficere, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 3.—**B.** *Indignantly* (as arising from unworthy treatment): Macedones eum sibi anteponi indigne ferebant, Nep. Eum. 1: quum indigne pateretur uxor, C. 2 Verr. 5, 12, 31.

indignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Unworthiness, vileness* (class.): **A.** Of persons: si quid affert præterea hominis aut dignitas aut indignitas, C. de Or. 2, 32, 63: nemo propter indignitatem repudiatus est, id. Cæcil. 19, 138: summa, id. Vat. 6, 15: accusatoris (as of a slave), id. Deiot. 1, 2.—**B.** Of things: infamia atque indignitas rei, Cæs. B. G. 7, 56: rei, C. Mur. 25, 5: calamitatis, id. 2 Verr. 5, 40, 123. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Unworthy* or *unbecoming behaviour, meanness, baseness*: alicujus adeundi et conveniendi, C. Fam. 6, 14, 2: omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Cæs. B. G. 2, 14: indignitatibus compulsus, Liv. 42, 52: rei, fœdissimæ per se, adjecta indignitas est, id. 5, 48.—**B.** *Indignation* (in consequence of unworthy treatment): tacita esse poterit indignitas nostra? C. Att. 10, 8, 3: indignitas atque ex ea ira animos cepit, Liv. 5, 45.

indignĭter, *adv.* [indignus, *no.* II. B.] *Disgracefully, shamefully*: vixit bis decem annis nata, Vet. Epigr. in Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 176 Burm.

in-dignor, ātus sum, āri (old *Inf.* indignarier, Lucr. 3, 883), 1. v. *dep.* [2. in; dignor] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *To consider as unworthy* or *improper, to be angry* or *displeased at, to be indignant* (class.): **A.** With *Acc.*: ea, quæ indignantur adversarii, tibi quoque indigna videri, C. Inv. 1, 17, 24; Sen. Tranq. 10: imperia, Quint. 1, 3, 4.—**B.** With *quod*: indignantes milites, quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent, Cæs. B. G. 7, 19.—**C.** With *si*: nos homunculi indignamur, si quis nostrum interiit, Sulpic. ap. C. Fam. 4, 5, 4.—**D.** With *Inf.*: cedere peritis indignantur, Quint. 1, 1, 8: vinci, Ov. M. 10, 604: discere, Quint. 1, 11, 17.—**E.** With *Dat.* (so, only post-class.): quique contaminationi non indignatur, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2.—**F.** With *Objective clause*: ærarium expilari, Sall. J. 31, 9; Cæs. B. C. 3, 108.

II. Meton.: Of inanim. and abstr. things: **A.** With *Acc.*: *To be indignant at, to disdain*: pontem indignatus Araxes, *i. e. that disdained to bear* or *endure*, Virg. Æ. 8, 728.—**B.** *Abs.*: *To be indignant* or *disdainful*: venti indignantes circum claustra fremunt, Virg. Æ. 1, 55: magnis stridoribus æquor, id. G. 2, 162.—**C.** In Medic.: *To become irritated* or *inflamed through pain*: ne tumentia indignentur, Cœl. Acut. 3, 3, 13: "*indignentur*, i. e. irritentur," Comm. in h. l.

in-dignus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; dignus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: **1.** *Unworthy, undeserving*: *Abs.*: divitias quivis, quamvis indignus, habere potest, C. Tusc. 5, 16, 46.—**2.** *Unworthy* or *undeserving of*: **a.** With *Abl.*: te omni honore indignissimum judicat, C. Vat. 16, 39: qui te indignum ædilitate judicavissent, id. Planc. 4, 9.—**b.** With *Gen.*: magnorum haud unquam indignus avorum, Virg. Æ. 12, 649.—**3.** *Unworthy, not deserving to*: **a.** With *qui c. Subj.*: quæro abs te, iine, qui postulabant, indigni erant qui impetrarent, C. Rosc. Am. 41, 119.—**b.** With *ut*: indigni, ut a vobis redimeremur, visi sumus, Liv. 22, 59 *ad fin.*—**B.** Of things: **1.** *Unsuitable, unbecoming, improper*: non indignum videtur egregium facinus memorare, Sall. J. 79, 1.—**2.** *Unworthy* or *not worthy of*: With *Abl.*: nulla vox est audita populi Rom. majestate indigna, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17: nihil quod ipsis esset indignum, committebant, id. ib. 5, 35.—**3.** *Unworthy, not worthy, not deserving to*: **a.** With *Supine in u*: digna atque indigna relatu Vociferans, Virg. Æ. 9, 595.—**b.** With *Inf.*: indignave lædi Crura, Ov. M. 1, 508: fabula non indigna referri, id. A. A. 1, 681.

II. Meton.: **A.** *That one has not deserved, undeserved*: indigna pati, Liv. 31, 30: mors, Virg. Æ. 6, 163.—**B.** *Intolerable, disgraceful, shameful*: *Abs.*: indignum est a pari vinci aut superiore; indignius ab inferiore, C. Quint. 31, 95: indignum facinus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 118: indignis acceptus modis, id. Ad. 2, 1, 12: indigna exempla, id. Eun. 5, 5, 4: lictoribus indignum in modum muleatis, Liv. 29, 9: etsi antea semper pro indignissimo habuerant, Liv. 1, 40.—**C.** *Intolerable, severe, hard*: hiems, Virg. G. 2, 373.

☞ *Adv.* in two forms: indigne and indigniter.

indigus, a, um, *adj.* [indigeo] **I.** Prop.: *Needing, in want* (poet. and post-Aug.): **A.** With *Gen.*: ipsa suis pollens opibus, nihil indiga nostri, Lucr. 1, 61: nostræ opis, Virg. G. 2, 428: stipendiorum, Pl. 8, 40, 61: rectoris, Tac. H. 3, 22: externæ opis, id. ib. 48.—**B.** With *Abl.*: auxilio, Lucr. 5, 224: refectione virium, App. M. 9, p. 615 Oud.—**C.** *Abs.*: pauper et indigus, Stat. S. 3, 1, 102. **II.** Meton.: *Desirous* of something: With *Gen.*: servitii fervebat litore plebes, Luc. 9, 254.

indĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] = indigus, *Needing, in want* (post-class.): **A.** With *Gen.*: opis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 4; id. Carm. 16, 195.—**B.** With *Abl.*: App. M. 9, p. 222 Elm.

in-diligens, tis, *adj.* [2. in; diligens, *no.* II. A.] (class., but not in Cic.), **I.** Prop.: *Act.*: *Careless, heedless, negligent*: **A.** *Abs.*: ne quis tractet illam indiligens, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 23;—*Comp.*: si indiligentiores fuerint, Cæs. B. G. 7, 71.—**B.** With *Gen.*: rerum memoriæ non indiligens, Gell. 15, 28, 1. **II.** Meton.: *Pass.*: *Neglected*: hortus, Pl. 19, 14, 19, § 57.

indiligenter, *adv.* [indiligens, *no.* I.] *Carelessly, heedlessly, negligently* (class.): at indiligenter iceram, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 28: nihil ab eo indiligenter factum, C. Att. 16, 3, 2;—*Comp.*: nostros præsidia indiligentius servaturos credideramt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 33.

indiligentĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] *Carelessness, heedlessness, negligence* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: prædia per indiligentiam neglecta, Pl. 14, 4, 5.—**B.** With *Gen.*: litterarum missarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: Æduorum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17: veri, *i. e. neglect of examining into the truth*, Tac. H. 4, 49.

in-dilūcesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; dilucesco] *To begin to grow light*: quum jam ferme dies insequens indilucesceret, Jul. Valer. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 42.

in-dīmensus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; dimetior] (Prop., *Immeasurable*; hence, Meton.) *Innumerable*: populi, Amm. 19, 2, 4.

in-dīmissus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; dimitto] *Not put away, not divorced*: uxor, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

indīpisco, ĕre, v. indipiscor *ad fin.*

in-dīpiscor, deptus sum, dīpisci, 3. *v. dep.* [indu=in (1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.); apiscor, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *To obtain, attain, reach* (mostly ante- and post-class.): largiter mercedis indipiscar, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 28: divitias magnas, id. Epid. 3, 4, 15: navem, Liv. 26, 39: multum dolorem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 2: animo, *i. e. to retain*, Gell. 17, 2, 1. **II.** Meton.: *To begin, commence*: pugnam, Gell. 1, 11, 18.

☞ *Act.* form, indīpisco, ĕre: (occasionem) quadrigis albis, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 13: partem, id. Aul. 4, 10, 45.

in-directus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; directus, *no.* II. B.] *Not direct, indirect* (post-Aug.): actio, Quint. 5, 13, 2.

in-direptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; diripio] *Unplundered*: Capitolium, Tac. H. 3, 71 *fin.*

indisciplīna, æ, *f.* [2. in; disciplina, *no.* I.] *Want of education*, Gloss. Philox.; Boeth. Aristot. Analyt. Prior. 1, 3, p. 470.

indisciplīnāte, *adv.* [indisciplinatus] *In an undisciplined manner, disorderly*: loqueris, Commod. Instr. 16.

in-disciplīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. in; disciplina, *no.* II. A.] *Want of discipline* (late Lat.): Cassiod. Var. 7, 3.

in-disciplīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Without discipline, undisciplined* (Eccl. Lat.), Cypr. Ep. 62; Aug. Ep. 169.

in-disciplīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Without discipline, undisciplined*, Vulg. Sirac. 23, 7.

in-discissus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; discindo] *Not cut to pieces, undivided*: tunica Domini, Hier. Ep. 15, 1.

in-discrēpanter, *adv.* [2. in; discrepo, *no.* II.] *Without difference*, Boeth. Arithm. 2, 38, p. 1043.

indiscrete and **indiscrētim,** *advv.* [indiscretus] **A.** Form *indiscrete*: **1.** (acc. to indiscretus, *no.* II. A.): *Indiscriminately, without distinction*: quum indiscrete subsellia Circi Maximi repleta essent, Spart. Pescenn. Nig. 3 *init.*—**2.** (acc. to indiscretus, *no.* III.): *Alike, equally*: ut avium et animalium vocis indiscrete odatur imitatio, Pl. 11, 37, 65 *fin.*—**B.** Form *indiscretim* (acc. to indiscretus, *no.* II. A.): *Indiscriminately, without distinction*: epulæ quibus indiscretim omnes vescuntur, Sol. 30, 10.

in-discrētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. in; discerno, *no.* II. B.] *Want of discernment, indiscreetness* (late Lat.): hoc ducis ignavi quale indiscretio bellum movit, Coripp. Johann. 2, 30.

in-discrētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; discerno] (mostly post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *Unseparated, undivided, closely connected*: cum agricultura, Var. R. R. 3, 1, 7: quibusdam indiscretum caput est, ut cancris, Pl. 11, 37, 46: suum cuique sanguinem indiscretum, sed maxime principibus, *i. e. to every one those of his own blood are most closely connected*, Tac. H. 4, 52.

II. Meton.: **A.** *That is not distinguished, indiscriminate:* multos occidere et indiscretos, Sen. Clem. 1, 26 *fin.*: quidam indiscretis his nominibus utuntur, Cels. 4, 3.

B.: **1.** *That cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable: Abs.*: imagines adeo indiscretæ similitudinis pinxit, ut, *etc.*, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 88: proles indiscreta suis, *by their own family* or *friends*, Virg. Æ. 10, 392.—**2.** *That cannot be distinguished from:* With *Gen.*: indiscreta veri (*sc.* canis) similitudo (*sc.* canis), Pl. 34, 7, 17, § 38. — With *Abl.*: vita indiscreta feris, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 44: anguis indiscretus arenis, Luc. 9, 715.

III. Fig.: **A.** *Exactly equal* or *similar, entirely corresponding:* dignitas, Impp. Valentinian., Valens, et Gratian. Cod. Theod. 6, 7, 1.—**B.** (acc. to discerno *no.* II. B.): *That does not discern* or *distinguish: indiscreta* familiaritas, Sidon. Ep. 7, 9.

☞ *Adv.* in two forms: indiscrete and indiscretim.

in-discrīmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; discrimen] *That cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable:* Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 2, 10.

in-discrīmĭnātim, *adv.* [2. in; discriminatim] *Without distinction:* Var. L. L. apud Non. 127, 23.

in-discussĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; discutio] *That is not to be discussed* (late Lat.): auctoritas (*al.* discussibilis), Claud. Mamert. Statu An. 2, 12, 5 *fin.*

in-discussus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Not discussed* or *examined* (late Lat.): quia vero nunc illud, quod infernæ vivis inaccessibilia esse dixisti, indiscussum restat, Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 3, 11: calamitas, Cassiod. Var. 4, 50 *init.*

indiserte, *adv.* [indisertus] *Not fluently* (rare, but class.): orationem non indiserte collaudavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3.

in-dīsertus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; disertus] (class.) *Not fluent* or *ready in speech,* **I.** Prop.: Of persons: Academicus, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1: tres fratres summo loco natos, promptos, non indisertos, id. Fam. 2, 18, 2: interpres, *i. e. at a loss for words,* id. Fin. 3, 4, 15; cf., disertus *init.* **II.** Meton.: Of things: prudentia indiserta, *not possessing readiness of expression,* C. de Or. 3, 35, 142.

indisjectus, v. indejectus.

indisjunctim, *adv.* [2. in; disjunctim] *Not separately:* Of time: *Immediately:* Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 1, 12.

in-dispensātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; dispenso, *no.* II.] *Not properly distributed, immoderate:* nisus, Sil. 16, 342.

indispŏsĭte, *adv.* [indispositus] *Without order, confusedly:* moveri, Sen. Ep. 124.

in-dispŏsĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; dispositus, *no.* II. A.] *Without order, confused:* apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta, *etc.*, Tac. H. 2, 68.

in-disputābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; disputabilis] *Not to be disputed, indisputable* (late Lat.): testimonium, Cassiod. Var. 12, 21.

in-dissĭmĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; dissimilis] *Not unlike:* forma vocum, Var. L. L. 8, 29.

in-dissĭmŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; dissimulo] *That cannot be dissembled:* veritas, Gell. 10, 22, 24.

in-dissŏciābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; dissociabilis] *Inseparable* (Eccl. Lat.) unitas, Lact. Opif. D. 10; Ambros. Ep. 14.

indissŏciābĭlĭter, *adv.* [indissociabilis] *Inseparably:* una mens, Auct. Brev. Fid. adv. Arian. p. 95; Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 1, 18.

in-dissŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; dissolubilis] *That cannot be dissolved* or *loosed, indissoluble* (in Cic. only m eton.): **I.** Prop.: nodus, Pl. 11, 24, 28. **II.** Meton.: sed quæniam orti estis, immortales estæ et indissolubiles non potestis, C. Univ. 11.

in-dissŏlūbĭlĭter, *adv.* [indissolubilis] *Indissolubly:* nexum, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 2.

in-dissŏlūtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; dissolvo] (*Not separated:* hence, meton.) *Uninterrupted, continuing:* definitur sonus, sāris percussio indissoluta ad auditum, Boeth. Mus. 1, 3, p. 1066.

in-dissuāsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; dissuadeo] *That cannot be dissuaded:* opinio, Boeth. Aristot. Top. 6, 4, p. 713.

in-distanter, *adv.* [2. in; disto] (post-class.) **A.** (acc. to disto, *no.* II.): Of time: *Uninterruptedly:* syllaba est vox litteralis, quæ sub uno accentu, et uno spiritu indistanter profertur, Prisc. p. 565 P.—**B.** (acc. to disto, *no.* III.): Of quality: *Without distinction, without exception:* Amm. 27, 9, 4.

in-distincte, *adv.* [indistinctus] *Without distinction, indiscriminately* (post-class.): indistincte atque promiscue adnotabam, Gell. 2 præf.: Julianus indistincte scribit, Paul. Dig. 4, 8, 32, § 6: nummis indistincte legatis, Ulp. ib. 32, 1, 75.

in-distinctus, a, um, *adj.* (mostly post-Aug.) [2. in; distinctus, *no.* II. A.] **I.** Prop.: *Not divided* or *separated, not separate:* hos (*sc.* flores) indistinctis plexos tulit ille corollis, *i. e. formed by binding* or *twining the flowers together,* Cat. 64, 284. **II.** Fig.: Of speech: *Without distinction* or *arrangement, confused:* neque inordinata neque indistincta dicere, Quint. 8, 2, 23: indistincta defensio (*opp.* justis terminis dividatur), Tac. A. 6, 8. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of a speaker: *Not clear* or *lucid, obscure, confused:* non indistinctus M. Tullius, Quint. 12, 10, 39.— **B.** Of a word: *Not clear* or *plain in signification, of doubtful meaning:* vocabulum, Gell. 10, 20, 9.

indistrictus, v. indestrictus.

indĭtus, a, um, *P.* of indo.

in-dīvidŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [individuus] *Indivisibility* (late Lat.): animæ, Tert. Anim. 51: matrimonii, id. Monog. 5; Boeth. Pros. 4, 6.

in-dīvĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; dividuus, *no.* I.] **I.** Prop. (class.): *Indivisible:* individuum corpus, quod dirimi distrahique non potest, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: nihil individuum esse potest, id. ib. 1, 23, 64: ille ἀτόμους, quas appellat, id est, corpora individua, id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: principia, Manil. 1, 128.—As *Subst.*: **individuum,** i, n. (*sc.* corpus), *An indivisible corpuscle, an atom:* individui hanc esse naturam, ut pondere et gravitate moveatur, C. Fat. 11, 25: ex illis individuis, unde omnia Democritus signi affirmat, id. Ac. 2, 17, 55. **II.** Meton. (post-Aug.): *Inseparable, not divided* or *separated:* Rhodum secuti, et apud Capreas individui, *never away from him, always with him,* Tac. A. 6, 10: quædam (*sc.* arbores) individua, *i. e. having a trunk not divided* or *separated,* Pl. 16, 30, 53, § 122. **III.** Fig. (post-Aug.): *Undivided:* pietas, *i. e. impartial affection, that does not regard one more than another:* Quint. Decl. 5, 3.

indīvīse, *adv.* [indivisus, *no.* II.] *Undividedly, conjointly, in a common* or *equal way:* aliud enim *socius;* aliud *particeps,* qui certam habet partem, non indivise scit, ut socius, Ascon. in C. 2 Verr. 1, 55, 143.

indivisĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; divisibilis] *Indivisible* (post-class.): materia, Diom. p. 415 P.: anima, Tert. Anim. 51.

in-dīvisĭbĭlĭter, *adv.* [indivisibilis] *Indivisibly:* Tert. Anim. 51.

in-dīvisio, onis, *f.* [2. in; divisio] Logic *t. t.*: *That which does not admit of division:* syllogismus deceptivus in indivisionibus (= Gr. ἐν ἀτόμοις), Boeth. Aristot. Analyt. Post. 1, 12, p. 533.

in-dīvisus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; divisus, *no.* II.] (ante-class. and post-Aug.): **I.** Prop.: *Undivided:* ungulæ indivise equorum, *i. e. not cloven,* Var. R. R. 2, 7, 2. **II.** Meton.: pro indiviso, *in an undivided manner, in common:* Cato R. R. 137: pro indiviso possessa a feris, Pl. 17, 1, 1: pro indiviso valere, *equally, in like manner,* id. 16, 32, 59.

in-dīvulsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; divello, *no.* II. A.] *Not separated:* comes, Macr. S. 1, 11.

in-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in; 3. do] (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.), **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α)): **A.** Prop.: *To put into, place* or *set in:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: fenestras indidit, *i. e. into the house,* Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 6.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: solem in aquam, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 92: vini guttam in os, id. Cas. 2, 3, 31.—**3.** With *Dat.*: vinclo fasciæ indidit cervicem, Tac. A. 15, 57: inditus lecticæ, id. ib. 3, 14 *fin.*: venenum potioni inditum, Curt. 10, 10, 17.—**B.** Fig.: *To put into, inspire, infuse:* With *Dat.*: pavorem suis, alacritatem hostibus, Tac. H. 4, 34.—**C.** Meton.: **1.** *To bring in, introduce:* novos ritūs, Tac. H. 5, 4.—**2.** *To thrust into:* With *Dat.*: ferrum inditum Visceribus, Sen. Troad. 584.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ)): **A.** Prop.: *To put, set,* or *place upon:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: vincla, *to put chains upon one,* i. e. *to throw one into chains,* Tac. A. 11, 2.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: ignem in aram, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 1: cicatrices in scapulas, id. As. 3, 2, 7.—**3.** With *Dat.*: compedes servis, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 3: inditæ monti urbs, Flor. 3, 1, 14.—**4.** With *ad*: pontes pedestrem ad pugnam, Tac. A. 12, 57.—**B.** Fig.: Of a name: *To put upon, assign, give to:* With *Dat.*: puero ab inopiā Egerio nomen inditum, Liv. 1, 34: cui Superbo cognomen facta inditderunt, id. 1, 49: ceteri venerantes regem Artaxian consalutavere, quod illi vocabulum indiderant ex nomine urbis, Tac. A. 2, 56: huic urbi nomen Epidamno inditum est, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 37.—**C.** Meton.: **1.** Of guards: *To set over* one, *to appoint:* inditi custodes, Tac. A. 3, 28.—**2.** Of the deity: *Pass.*: *To pervade:* With *Dat.*: utrumne extrinsecus illi (*sc.* operi suo) circumfusus sit, an toti inditus, Sen. de Otio 4, 2.

in-dŏcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; docibilis] *Unteachable:* "*indocibilis,* δυσμαθής," Gloss. Philox.: in scholā Christi cor indocibile non potest inveniri, Cassiod. de Anim. 12 *ad fin.*

in-dŏcĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indocibilis] *Unteachableness, indocility* (late Lat.): prudentiam indocibilitas impugnat, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 226 Oud.

in-dŏcĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; docilis] **I.** Prop.: *Difficult to be taught, that cannot be taught, unteachable, indocile* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: quia nimis indociles quidam tardique sunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12: hirundines, Pl. 10, 45, 62.—**B.** With *Gen.* (only poet.): pacis, Sil. Ital. 12, 726.—**C.** With *Dat.*: Juv. 14, 40: quieti, id. 11, 11.—**D.** With *Inf.* (poet.): pauperiem pati, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 18: teneri, Stat. Th. 6, 313.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of things (class.): *That cannot be taught:* sed incredibilis quædam ingenii magnitudo non desideravit indocilem usus disciplinam, C. Ac. 2, 1, 2.—**B.** (poet. and post-Aug.): **1.** Of persons: *Untaught, unlearned, ignorant, rude:* **a.** *Abs.*: genus indocile, Virg. Æ. 8, 321.—**b.** With *Gen.*: *Unacquainted with, ignorant of:* indocilis cœli agricola, Pl. 18, 25, 60, § 226.—**2.** Of things: *Rude, unpolished:* indocili numero quum grave mollit opus, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 6.—**C.** *Unapt, unfit* for any thing (post-Aug.): arbores nasci alibi, quam ubi cœpere, Pl. 14 procem.—**D.** *Untaught, not shown:* et sciat indociles currere lympha vias, Prop. 1, 2, 12.

indŏcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indocilis] = indocibilitas: App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 218 Hildeb. ed. maj.

indocte, *adv.* [indoctus] *Unlearnedly, ignorantly, unskilfully* (class.): verba haud indocte fecit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 14: non indocte solum, verum etiam impie facere, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 44:—*Comp.*: dicere indoctius, *etc.*, Gell. 12, 5, 6.

in-doctor, ōris, *m.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; doctor] (Prop. *A teacher*; Meton.) *An overseer* of slaves: indoctores acerrimi, quarique nostri tersi (*al.* inductores), Plaut. As. 3, 2, 6.

in-doctus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; doctus, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Untaught, unlearned, uninstructed, ignorant, unskilful* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: homo, Auct. Her. 2, 46, 59: Juventius non indoctus, et, *etc.*, C. Brut. 48, 178.—*Comp.*: indoctiores respondebunt, Aug. Conf. 1, 13.—In *Neut. Sing.* as *adv.*: *Unskilfully*: quin etiam canet indoctum, sed dulce bibenti, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 9.—**B.** With *Inf.* (poet.): Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 2.

—**C.** With *Gen.* (poet.): pilæ discive trochive quiescit, Hor. A. P. 380.—**D.** With *Gr. Acc.* (post-class.): homo pleraque alia non indoctus. Gell. 9, 10, 5.

II. Meton.: Of inanim. and abstr. things: **A.** *Unskilled:* ne indoctæ rusticæve manus, Quint. 1, 11, 16.—**B.** *Rude, rough:* omnes longe anteco stultitia et moribus indoctis. Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 3.

in-dŏlātĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; dolatilis] (Prop., *Not hewn;* hence, meton.) *That cannot be fashioned, formed,* or *cultivated* (late Lat.): corporibus ac sensibus rigidi indolatilesque (*al.* indociles), Sid. Ep. 5, 5.

in-dŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; 1. dolo] *Not cut, unhewn* (late Lat.): indolatus et asper lapis, Arn. 7, 253: lignum, id. 6, 196.

in-dŏlentĭa, æ, *f.* [2. in; dolentia] *Freedom from pain* (rare but class.): C. Fin. 2, 4, 11; id. Off. 3, 3, 12; Sen. Ep. 66.

ind-ŏles, is, *f.* [*indu*=in (1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. b.) *olesco, "indoles,* incrementum, industria," Fest. p. 106 Müll.] (class.)

I. Gen.: *Inborn* or *native quality, natural quality, nature* of a thing: quæ indoles in savio est! Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 10: sicut in frugibus pecudibusque non tantum semina ad servandam indolem valent, Liv. 38, 17: arborum, Gell. 12, 1, 16.

II. Esp.: *Native quality, natural abilities* of men, *talents, genius, disposition:* adolescentes bona indole prædiți, C. de Sen. 8, 26: virtutis, id. Off. 3, 4, 16: ad virtutem major, id. Or. 13, 41: segnis, Tac. A. 12, 26: præclara, id. H. 1, 15: adolescens lætæ indolis, Gell. 19, 9, 1: gener ob altam indolem adscitus, Liv. 21, 4.—In *Plur.*: bonæ animi indoles, Gell. 19, 12, 5.

in-dolesco, ŭi, *no sup.,* escĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; doleo]

I. *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: *To feel pain; to smart, ache:* locus tactu indolescit, Cels. 8, 9: oculi indolescunt, Pl. 31, 3, 27.—**B.** Fig.: *To feel grief, pain,* or *sorrow; to be pained* or *grieved:* indolescere exteræ gentes regesque, Tac. A. 2, 72.—With *quod:* indolui, nontam mea quod fortuna male audit, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 3.

II. *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To feel pain at* or *from:* ut tactum hominum, velut vulnera, indolesceret, Just. 12, 13, 9.—**B.** Fig.: *To feel pain, grief,* or *sorrow at* a thing; *to be pained, grieved, troubled at* it: Constr. with *simple Acc.,* or *an objective clause:* With *simple Acc.*: id ipsum indoluit Juno, Ov. M. 2, 469; so, *Part. Fut. Pass.*: mœroris retia amicis et externis indolescenda, Sid. Ep. 2, 12: indolescendum est audere quosdam, *etc.,* Minuc. Fel. Octav. 5.—With *an objective clause:* quis fuit, qui non indoluerit tam sero se . . . cognoscere, C. Phil. 2, 25, 61: conjux quoque regia visa est . . . se indoluisse notatam (*sc.* esse), Ov. M. 9, 261: successurumque Minervæ, *was grieved that success would attend Minerva,* id. ib. 2, 789.

in-dŏlōrĭa, æ, *f.* [2. in; dolor] = indolentia, *Absence of pain,* Sid. Ep. 14.

in-dŏlōris, e, *adj.* [id.] *Free from pain,* Gloss. Philox.

in-dŏmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; domabilis]

I. Prop.: *That cannot be broken in* or *tamed, untameable:* Plaut. Casin. 4, 3, 12: tauri, Lactant. Placid. Fab. 136 in Class. Auct. 3, p. 136 Mai.

II. Meton.: *Stubborn, obstinate:* cervix, Cassiod. Var. 10, 29.

‡ **in-dŏmĭnābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in; dominor] *That cannot be mastered,* Gloss. Philox.

in-dŏmĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; domo] (class.),

I. Prop.: *Untamed, not broken in, wild:* boves, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 11: equus, Auct. ad Her. 4, 56, 69.

II. Meton.: **A.** *That cannot be checked* or *restrained, untameable:* **1.** Of persons: pastores, spe libertatis excitati, Cæs. B. C. 1, 57: indomitæ et præferoces nationes, Tac. A. 15, 27.—**2.** Of things: oculi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 92: dextra, *unconquered,* Ov. M. 13, 355: Euri, id. H. 15, 9: mare, Tib. 2, 3, 45: Pelorum, *indigestible,* Pers. 3, 3: mors, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 4.—**B.** Indomitum argentum, *uncoined,* Arn. 6, 200.

III. Fig. **A.** *Unchecked, unrestrained, wild, unbridled, uncurbed, ungovernable:* licentia, Hor. Od. 8, 4, 28: ingenium, Quint. 10, 2, 19: animi cupiditates, C. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: indomita et effrenata libido, id. Clu. 6, 15.—**B.** *Invincible, that cannot be overcome* or *got rid of:* tarditas, Pl. 8, 44, 69.

in-dōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; dono] *Without a present:* Lampr. Heliog. 28.

in-dormĭo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* [1. in; dormio]

I. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (γ)): **A.** Prop.: With *Dat.*: *To sleep* or *fall asleep on, upon,* or *over* a thing: congestis undique saccis Indormis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 71.

B. Fig. (so alone, class.): *To go to sleep over* a thing, *i. e. to do it negligently, be careless about* it: With *in c. Abl.*: quoniam in isto homine colendo tam indormivi diu, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2.—With *Dat.*: tantæ causæ indormire, C. Phil. 2, 12, 30: longæ desidiæ, Pl. Ep. 1, 2, 3: malis, *heedless, regardless of,* Curt. 6, 10.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): *To go to sleep in: Doubt. whether Dat.* or *Abl.*: alienis amplexibus, Petr. S. 79.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.) (Prop., *To go to sleep;* hence, meton.): Of a limb: *To become numbed:* ut armus indormiat, Veg. Vet. 5, 46, 2.

‡ **indormis,** e, *adj.* [2. in; dormio] = insomnis, *Sleepless,* Gloss. Philox.

in-dōtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; dotatus, *no.* II.]

I. Prop.: *Unportioned, portionless:* Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 45: soror, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 46.

II. Fig. (so alone, class.): *Unadorned, poor:* cujus artem quum indotatam esse, et incomptam videres, verborum eam dote locupletasti et ornasti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 *init.*

III. Meton.: indotata corpora, *That have not received the honours usually paid to the dead,* Ov. M. 7, 609.

indu, v. 1. in, *ad init.*

in-dūbĭe, *adv.* [2. in; dubie] *Undoubtedly, without doubt, certainly:* ut constanter indubieque credantur, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. in Class. Auct. 3, p. 855 Mai.; cf. dubie, *no.* II.

in-dūbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; dubitabilis] *That cannot be doubted, indubitable* (post-Aug. and post-class.): Quint. 4, 5, 13; Ulp. Dig. 28, 5, 9.

in-dūbĭtābĭlĭter, *adv.* [indubitabilis] *Indubitably, without doubt, doubtless* (post-class.): Arn. 5, 183.

in-dūbĭtandus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; dubito] *Not to be doubted, indubitable* (late Lat.): veritas, Aug. Ep. 19, 2.

in-dūbĭtanter, *adv.* [id.] *Indubitably, without doubt* (mostly post-class.): Pl. 18, 11, 29 (*al.* indubitata): probatur, Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 2: invictus, Aug. de Ver. Relig. 46.

indūbĭtāte and **indūbĭtātō,** *advv.* [indubitatus] *Undoubtedly, certainly, surely, assuredly:* Form *indubitate* (class.): quæ indubitate Lysimachi fuerint, Liv. 33, 40: corrupti commentarii, Vell. 2, 60.—Form *indubitato:* (late Lat.): Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 9.

in-dūbĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; dubito] *Undoubted, without doubt, certain, sure* (post-Aug.): in iis ero, quæ indubitata sunt, brevior, Quint. 9, 4, 2: litterarum inter se conjunctio, id. ib. 1, 1, 31: spes, Pl. 31, 3, 27: indubitatum est, id. 23, 1, 21: juris est, Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 49.

☞ *Advv.* indubitate and indubitato.

in-dūbĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; dubito] *To doubt of* a thing (post-Cl.): With *Dat.*; absiste Viribus indubitare tuis, Virg. Æ. 8, 404: tuis moribus, Stat. S. 3, 5, 110.

in-dūbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; dubius] *Not doubtful, certain* (post-Aug.): innocentia plurimorum, Tac. A. 14, 45.

induciæ, v. indutiæ.

Induciomārus or **Indutiomārus,** i, *m., A chief of the Treviri:* Cæs. B. G. 5, 3.

in-dūco, xi, ctum, cĕre (*Imperat.,* induce for induc, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 18:—*Perf. Ind.,* induxti for induxisti, Ter. Andr. 5, 3, 12), 3. *v. a.* [1. in; duco]

I. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To lead, bring,* or *conduct into* a place, *to lead* or *bring in* (class.):—**a.** In *simple constr.*: inducunt venti nubilum, Pl. Ep. 2, 17, 7.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: oves et armenta in rura, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 12: aquam in privatas domos, Hirt. B. Alex. 5; Liv. 30, 34.—**c.** With *Dat.* (mostly poet. and rare): agmœnibus induc, Stat. Th. 12, 326.—**d.** With *Abl.*: fossā mare urbi, Suet. Ner. 16.

2. Esp.: **a.** (cf., duco, *no.* I. B. 1.): *Pass. in reflexive force: To betake one's self, go to:* With *in c. Acc.*: in quam (*sc.* regiam) ipse habitandi causa initio erat inductus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 112 *med.*

b. (cf., duco, *no.* I. B. 2.): *To bring into* or *before* a court (post-Aug.): (α) With *in c. Abl.*: teste inducta in senatu, Suet. Claud. 40.—(β) With *in c. Acc.*: majestatis reos in curiam, Suet. Dom. 11: Firminus inductus in senatum respondit crimini noto, Pl. Ep. 2, 12, 2.

c. (cf., duco, *no.* I. B. 3.): *To bring into one's house, to bring home:* illi (*sc.* filiæ) novercam amore captus induxerat, Pl. Ep. 6, 33, 2; so, of a mistress: charasque toris inducere Thressas, Val. 2, 132.

d. (cf., duco, *no.* I. B. 4.): *To lead an army* or *troops into* a place: exercitum in Macedoniam, Liv. 31, 28: subsidiariis cohortibus in pugnam inductis, id. 34, 15: cohortem prætorian in medios hostes, Sall. C. 60, 5.—With *adv. loci:* eo legionis principes induxit, Liv. 34, 15.

e. Of the circus or stage: *To bring into, to exhibit in* or *on:* (α) Of living beings: L. Piso (tradit elephantos) inductos dumtaxat in circum, Pl. 8, 6, 6, § 17.—(β) Of a play: inducta est Afranii Togata, quæ Incendium inscribitur, Suet. Ner. 11.

B. Meton.: **1.**: **a.** *To level* the ground by laying or filling in: ita inducto solo, ut nulla vestigia exstent, Pl. 2, 80, 82.—**b.** *To strike out, erase,* by filling in the writing with wax, by drawing over it the broad end of the style: nomina jam facta sunt: sed vel induci, vel mutari possunt, C. Att. 13, 14, 2.—**2.** *To bring into an account, to set down in an account:* pecuniam in rationem, C. 2 Verr. 1, 41, 106: in quibus (*sc.* rationibus) quantum quæque (civitas) voluit, legatis tuis datum induxit, id. Fam. 3, 10, 6: agrum alicui ingenti pecunia, *to charge* in an account, id. Agr. 2, 26, 70.

C. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I.): **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To bring into, introduce:*—With *in c. Acc.*: seditionem atque discordiam in civitatem, C. Off. 1, 25, 85: aliquid in nostros mores, id. de Or. 2, 28, 121; so, morem novorum judiciorum in rempublicam, id. Rab. Post. 4, 9: novum verbum in linguam Latinam, id. Phil. 13, 19, 43.

b. Esp.: (α) *To bring in, introduce* in speaking or writing (an expression borrowed from the stage): (α) In writing: hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, C. Off. 3, 9, 38: gravem personam, id. Cœl. 15, 35: Tiresiam deplorantem cæcitatem suam, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 115.—(β) Of conversation, *To introduce* it: hic sermo inducitur, id. Att. 13, 19, 4: hanc rationem Epicurus induxit, C. Fat. 10: consuetudinem, id. Cœl. 23, 58: dubitationem, Tac. A. 1, 7.

(b) *To exhibit, show:* a me autem gladiatorum (*i. e.* oratorum, *sc.* Æschinis Demosthenisque) par nobilissimum inducitur, *is exhibited* (viz., in Cicero's translation of certain of their speeches), C. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 17; cf. id. ib. 5, 14.

(c) *To lead to* or *into* any thing; *to move, excite, persuade, rouse, prevail upon, induce to;* Constr. with *in c. Acc., ad, terminal adv., ut c. Subj.,* or *Inf.*: (α) With *in c. Acc.*: amici jacentem animum excitare, et inducere in spem cogitationemque meliorem, C. Læl. 15, 59; so, aliquem in spem, id. Off. 2, 15, 53: in errorem, id. ib. 3, 13, 55; in quos affectus inducendus est judex, Quint. 11, 3, 58: multos in peccatum, *i. e. to seduce into,* Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29.—(β) With *ad:* animum ad aliquid, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 67: aliquem pretio, gratia, spe, promissis (ad parricidium), *to mislead,* C. Rosc. Am. 28, 16: ad misericordiam, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, *to move, excite,* id. Brut. 50, 188: Carthaginienses ad bellum, Nep.

Hann. 8: ad credendum, id. Con. 3.—(γ) With *terminal adve.*: Syri promissa huc induxerunt, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 1: vide quo me inducas, id. And. 2, 3, 25. (δ) With *ut c. Subj.*: quem ego, ut mentiatur, induco pessum, C. Rosc. Com. 16, 46.—(ε) With *Inf.*: consulem promissis sententiam promere, Tac. A. 12, 9.

(ε) Inducere in animum, *or simply* animum (in which latter case the acc. depends on *in* in the verb): *To bring into one's mind; i. e.*, (α) *To resolve or determine upon; to resolve, determine, make up one's mind to*:—(α α) With *simple Acc.*: id. quod animum induxerat paulisper, non tenuit, C. Att. 7, 3, 8.—(α β) With *Inf.*: inducere animum divinatione dicere, C. Div. 1, 13, 22: opes contemnere, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 30: postremo Cæsar in animum induxerat laborare, vigilare, Sall. C. 54, 4: in animum, ejus vitam defendere, C. Sull. 30.—(γ γ) With *ut c. Subj.*: inducere animum ut patrem esse sese obliviscereter, C. Rosc. Am. 19, 53: in animum ut proderent, Liv. 2, 5: quod consules in senatu ut pronunciarent, in animum inducere non possent, id. 27, 9.—(δ δ) With *ne c. Subj.*: inducere animum possum ne ægre patiar, Plaut. Asin. 5, 15.—(ε ε) With *quominus*: in animum, quominus illi indicarem, Pl. Ep. 9, 13, 6.—(β) *To imagine, believe, suppose, persuade one's self*: (α α) With *simple Acc.*: obsecro ne istuc in animum induceas tuum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 5.—(β β) With *Acc. c. Inf.*: omnia esse ut dicis animum induco, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 22: eum esse quæstum in animum induxi maximum, id. Heaut. prol. 49: quæ tu perperaria esse in animum induxti tuum, id. Hec. 3, 1, 12: nunquam te (*ac.* esse) aliter, atque es, *etc.*, id. Ad. 4, 3, 6; et al.—(γ γ) With *an objective clause*: sic animum induco meum; malo coactus qui suum officium facit, *etc.*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 43; cf. Comm. in h. l.

(ε) *To delude, cajole, deceive* (the fig. being taken from leading into a trap): hic eos, quibus erat ignotus, decepit, fefellit, induxit, C. Pis. 1, 1: socios induxit, decepit, destituit, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: semper ut inducas, blandos affers mihi vultus (*al.* inducar), Tib. 1, 6, 1.

2. (acc. to *no.* B. 1. b.): *To annul, cancel*: inducendi senatus consulti maturitas non est, C. Att. 1, 20, 4.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (α) (γ)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To bring upon or over*: pulvis ex distantibus locis ortus, velut nube inducta omnia impleverat, Liv. 1, 59.—**2.** Esp.: Of a bridge (cf., duco, *no.* I. B. 5.): *To construct upon, throw over*: quibus (*sc.* vicis) diruta, pontem ex materia eorum, subditiis saxis, strenue induxit, Curt. 5, 5, 4.

B. Meton.: **1.** Of dress or clothing: **a.** *To put something on one*: With *Dat.*: si sibi calceus perperam induceretur, Suet. Aug. 92.—**b.** *To cover or clothe with something*: (α) With *Abl.*: albentique humeros induxit amictu, Stat. S. 5, 2, 67.—(β) With *Gr. Acc.*: tunicâque inducitur artûs, Virg. Æ. 8, 457.

2.: **a.** *To draw or spread something over*: *to lay or spread something upon*: (α) With *Dat.*: parieti ceram liquefactam, Pl. 33, 7, 40: coloremque picturæ, id. 35, 10, 36: humor in folliculis hujus arboris nascens cuti nitorem inducit, id. 24, 8, 33, § 49: varias plumas membris, Hor. A. P. 7, 2: humanam membris formam, Ov. M. 7, 642; so, with *Gr. Acc.*: (victima) inducta cornibus aurum, Ov. M. 7, 161; id. lb. 10, 271.—(β) With *supra*: coria super lateres, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10: item supra cameram materies ex calce et arena nixta subinde inducatur, Vitr. 7, 3, 2.—**b.** *To overspread, overlay, cover something with*: With *Abl.*: postes pice, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 142: scuta ex cortice facta pellibus, Cæs. B. G. 2, 33.

C. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* A. 1.): *To bring something on one; to cause or do something to one* (post-class.): injuriam adversus liberos suos testamento inducere, Cai. Dig. 5, 2, 4.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* B. 2. a.): *To spread over*: divus Augustus . . omnibus omnium gentium viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, *i. e. who would cast into the shade, darken, obscure*, Vell. 2, 36, 1.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (α) (β); duco, *no.* I. B. 4.): Of forces: *To lead against*: With *in c. Acc.*: (Scipio) principes triariosque in cornua inducit, Liv. 30, 34: (Hannibal) elephantos in primam aciem induci jussit, id. 27, 14.—*Abs.*: princeps turmas inducit Asylas, *i. e. leads on his squadrons against the fleeing foe*, Virg. Æ. 11, 620.

IV. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; duco, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To lead*: nunc animum rursus ad meretricem induxti tuum, *i. e. you have again sought out, or have again brought your affection to her*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 67.

inductĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [induco, *no.* II. B. 2. a.] *That may be drawn or smeared over* a thing: Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

‡ **inductĭcĭus,** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [induco, *no.* I. C. 1. a.] *Introduced*, Gloss. Philox.

in-ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [induco] **I.** (acc. to induco, *no.* I. A. 1.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *A leading* or *bringing into, introducing*: nos aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152.—**2.** Esp. (acc. to induco, *no.* I. A. 2. e.): *Introduction, exhibition* on the circus or stage: horum (juvenum in circum), Liv. 44, 9: ficta personarum, C. de Or. 3, 53, 205.

B. Meton. (acc. to induco, *no.* I. B. 1. b.): *A striking out, erasing* of writing: lituras, inductiones, superductiones ipse feci, Ulp. Dig. 28, 4, 1.

C. Fig.: **1.** Gen. (acc. to induco, *no.* I. C. 1. b. (γ) (α)): *A purpose, resolution, inclination, intention*: animi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 11, 32: animi tantum apud me valet, ut, id. Fam. 1, 8, 2.

2. Esp.: Dialectic *t. t.*: *Induction*, a mode of reasoning from known particulars to generals: inductio, qua plurimum Socrates est usus, hanc habuit viam: cum plura interrogasset, quæ fateri adversario necesse esset, novissime id, de quo quærebatur, inferebat, cui simile concessisset, Quint. 5, 11, 3.

II.: **A.** (acc. to induco, *no.* II. A. 1.) Prop., *A bringing over*; hence, meton. and concr., *A thing brought over*): *An awning* drawn over a theatre to protect the spectators from the sun, Vitr. 10 praef.

B. (acc. to induco, *no.* II. B. 2. a.): *A plastering*: prima trullis frequentetur inductio, quum siccari cœperit, iterum inducatur, Pall. 1, 15; cf., induco l. c.

inductīvus, a, um, *adj.* [induco] (Prop., *Leading on*; hence, fig.) Logic. *t. t.*: *Inductive*: propositio, Boeth. Aristot. Analyt. Post. 1, 9, p. 850.

inductīve, *adv.* [inductivus] *Pass.* (*By being led on*; hence) *By yielding*: indulgere, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 157.

in-ductor, ōris, *m.* [induco, *no.* II. A.] (*He who brings* something *upon* one; hence) *A chastiser, scourger*: inductores acerrimi (*al.* indoctores), Plaut. As. 3, 2, 6.

inductōrium, ii, *n.* [inductor, through induco, *no.* II. A. 1.] *A covering*: facere inductorium, Pl. Val. 1, 3.

in-ductrix, icis, *f.* [induco, *no.* I. C. 1. b. (ε)] *She that misleads or deceives*: App. Flor. 23.

in-ductūra, æ, *f.* [induco, *no.* II. A. 1.] *A covering, coating*: Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

1. **inductus,** a, um, *P.* of induco.

2. **inductus,** ūs, *m.* (only in the *Abl. Sing.*) [induco, *no.* I. C. 1. b. (c)] *An inducement, persuasion* (rare, but class.): alicujus persuasu et inductu, C. Frum. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 69: inductu alieno facere aliquid, *at another's persuasion*, Auct. Her. 2, 17, 26.

indūcŭla, æ, *f.* [induo] *A* kind of *under garment* worn by females: Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 39.

indu-gredĭor, v. ingredior.

‡ **in-dulcĕo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (b); dulcis] *To become very sweet*: Gloss. Philox.

in-dulcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. in; dulcitas, *no.* II.] *Want of sweetness, bitterness*: Cæcil. ap. Non. 96, 29; dub.

in-dulco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; dulco] **I.** Prop.: *Act.*: *To make sweet, to sweeten* (post-class.): aquam amaram, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 Vulg. Sir. 38, 5. **II.** Fig.: *Neut.*: *To speak sweetly*: in labiis suis indulcat inimicus, Vulg. Sir. 12, 15.

‡ **in-dulcŏro,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (b); dulcoro] *To make very sweet*: Gloss. Philox.

indulgens, entis, **I.** *P.* of indulgeo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to 1. indulgeo, *no.* A.): *Indulgent, kind*, or *tender to* one. *fond of* one (class.): **1.** With *Dat.*: obsequium peccatis indulgens præcipitem amicum ferri sinit, C. Læl. 24, 89.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: civitas minime in captivos indulgens, Liv. 22, 61, 1.—**3.** With *Gen.*: non ferme desunt irarum indulgentes ministri, Liv. 24, 25.—**4.** *Abs.*: *Comp.*: quo ipsum nomen amantius, indulgentiusque maternum, hoc illius matris singulare scelus, C. Clu. 5, 12.—**B.** (acc. to indulgeo, *no.* I. B.): *Addicted* or *given to*: alcæ indulgens, *addicted to dicing*, Suet. Aug. 70.—**C.** *Pass.* (acc. to indulgeo, *no.* II. A.): *Fondly loved*: *Sup.*: fili, indulgentissime adolescens, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 10, 13.

indulgenter, *adv.* [indulgens, *no.* II. A.) *Indulgently, kindly, tenderly*: nimis indulgenter loqui, C. Att. 9, 9, 2: bestiæ multa faciunt indulgenter, id. Fin. 2, 33, 109:—*Comp.*: dii alios indulgentius tractant, Sen. Ben. 4, 32:—*Sup.*: Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 5: voluptati aurium indulgentissime deditus, Sol. 9, 16.

indulgentĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: Of persons (class.): **A.** Gen.: *Indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, favour, kindness*: in hujus (matris) sinu indulgentiâque educatus, Tac. Agr. 4: a corporis obsequio indulgentiâque discedere, C. Leg. 1, 23, 60: inaulgentia et benevolentia, id. ib. 1, 13, 35.—**B.** Esp.: *Tender love, affection, fondness* towards one's relations or friends; so, with *in c. Acc.*: ejus nimia indulgentia in Lepidum, Planc. ad C. Fam. 10, 23, 4: pro suâ indulgentiâ in suos, Balb. et Opp. ad C. Att. 9, 7, A. 3.

II. Fig.: Of inanimate and abstract things (post-Aug.): **A.** *Gentleness*: cœli, *i. e. mild weather*, Pl. 17, 2, 2: fortunæ, Vell. 2, 80.—**B.** *A remission* of punishment or of taxes (post-class.), Capit. Anton. 6; Amm. 16, 5, 15.

in-dulgĕo, si, tum, gēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; and prps. dulcis; but cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 87] **I.** *Neut.* (class.): **A.** Gen.: *To be courteous or complaisant to; to be kind or indulgent to*: With *Dat.*: Æduorum civitati indulserat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 10; id. ib. 7, 40.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *To indulge or humour; to give way to* or *yield to*: With *Dat.*: sic sibi indulsit, ut, Nep. Lys. 1: iræ, Liv. 3, 53: ipsa sibi imbecillitas indulget, C. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: indulgent consules legionum ardori, Liv. 9, 43: dolori, Nep. Reg. 1, 4: amori, Pl. Ep. 1, 14, 16: precibus, id. lb. 4, 15, 11: gaudio, id. ib. 5, 15, 1: desiderio alicujus, id. ib. 10, 34, 1: odio, Liv. 40, 5: lacrimis, Ov. M. 9, 142: animo, id. ib. 12, 598: regno, *to delight in*, Luc. 7, 54: ordinibus, *give room to, set apart*, Virg. G. 2, 277.—*Impers.*: nihil relicturus, si aviditati indulgeretur, quod in arrarium referret, Liv. 45, 35.—**2.** *To give one's self up to, to be given* or *addicted to, to indulge in*: With *Dat.*: veteres amicitias spernere, indulgere novis, C. Læl. 15, 54: labori, Virg. Æ. 6, 135: thalamis, Ov. R. Am. 751: eloquentiæ, Quint. 10, 1: somno, Tac. A. 16, 19.

II. *Act.*: **A.** *To indulge, humour*: With *Acc.* of person (only post- or ante-class.): heri, qui nos tantopere indulgent, Afran. ap. Non. 502, 11: te indulgebant, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 34:—*Pass.* (post-class.): animus eorum laxari indulgerique potuisset, *i. e. to be pleased or amused*, Gell. præf. 1.—**B.** *To concede, allow, grant, permit, give* (post-Aug.): With *Acc. c. Dat.*: alicui usum pecuniæ, Suet. Aug. 41: ornamenta consularia procuratoribus, id. Claud. 24: damnatis arbitrium mortis, id. Dom. 11; Quint. 2, 17: patientiam flagello, *i. e. to submit to patiently*, Mart. 1, 105, 3: indulgere se alicui, *To give one's self up to some one*: Stat. S. 4, 6, 37; cf. Juv. 2, 165.—**C.** With *Inf.* (only poet.): Sil. 14, 672.—**D.** *Pass.* (post-class.): *To be granted*, etc.: abolitio reorum,

quæ publice indulgetur, *is granted*, Modest. Dig. 48, 16, 17.

indulgĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indulgeo] *Indulgence, favour, grace:* inoperatæ miserationis indultio, Impp. Valentin. Theod. et Arcad. in Append. Cod. Theod. *no.* 7, ed Sismond.

indultor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A favourer:* legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

indultum, i, *n.* [id.] *Indulgence, permission, grace, favour* (post-class.): legis, Impp. Hon. et Theod. Cod. Th. 4, 15, 1: principis, id. ib. 3, 10, 1.

1. **indultus,** a, um, *P.* of indulgeo.

2. **indultus,** ūs, *m.* [indulgeo, *no.* II. B.] *Leave, permission:* indultu clementiæ tuæ scribere, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

indŭmentum, i, *n.* [induo] **I.** Prop.: *A garment* (post-class.): indumenta induere, Gell. 16, 19, 12. **II.** Meton.: *A covering, clothing:* carnis indumenta, *fleshly coverings*, i. e. *bodies*, Prud. Cath. 9, 99.

III. Fig.: Of abstract things: *A robe, garment:* danda igitur opera, ut indumento justitiæ pietatisque velemur, Lact. 6, 13.

indŭo, ui, ūtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [ἐνδύω, *to put into, in* or *on*; cf. Liddell and Scott's Lex. s. v.; cf. also Ramsh. Synon., *no.* 253, ed. Lieb.]

I.: **A.** Prop.: *To put into:* Of clothes, arms, *etc., To put one's self into*, i. e. *to put on*: *aliquid* (dependent on *in* in verb): *Pass. in reflexive force:* Of clothes: quid erat induta? an regillam induculam, an mendiculam Impluviatam? Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 39: et eam (*sc.* vestem) est indutus, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 41; dub. al. ea (*sc.* veste); cf. *no.* II. A.: abscissa ergo veste, quam induta erat, Curt. 10, 5, 19; dub. al. qua.—Of arms: Androgei galeam clypeique insigne decorum Indutus, Virg. Æ. 2, 393.

B. Meton.: **1.** *Aliquem in aliquid: To clothe with:* quos hominum ex facie dea sæva potentibus herbis Induerat Circe in vultus ac terga ferarum, *i. e. made to assume*, Virg. Æ. 7, 20: quum se nux plurima silvis Induet in florem, *shall cover* or *deck itself with flowers* or *blossoms*, Virg. G. 1, 188.—**2.** *Se in aliquid*, or *alicui rei: To fall into* or *among; to become entangled in*: **a.** In *aliquid:* proin tu te in laqueum induas, *i. e. go and hang yourself*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 25: quum autem se in nubem induerint (venti), *i. e. have got into the midst of the cloud*, C. Div. 2, 19, 44.—**b.** *Alicui rei:* quo qui intraverant se ipsi acutissimis vallis induebant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73: induissent se hastis, Liv. 44, 41 *fin.*; cf. the pass. at length.—**3.** *To thrust through, pierce* (poet.): **a.** With *simple Acc.*: induit a tergo Mycalesia cuspis Agyrten, Stat. Th. 9, 281.—**b.** With *Abl.*: an sese muerone ob tantum dedecus amens Induat, an, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 10, 682.—**c.** With *Dat.*: decidit in præceps, et pondere corporis ornum Ingentem fregit, suaque induit ilia fractæ, Ov. M. 12, 340; cf. Gronov. ad Herc. Fur. 1312.

C. Fig. (acc. to *no.* B. 2.): **1.** *To entangle one's self, become involved: se in aliquid* or *alicui rei*; also, *simply se* or *Pass. in reflexive force*: **a.** *Se in aliquid:* videte in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se unquam expediet, C. 2 Verr. 2, 42, 102: se in captiones, id. Div. 2, 17.—**b.** *Alicui rei:* ita se induit reipublicæ Cæsar, ut, *etc.*, Sen. Clem. 1, 4 *fin.*—**c.** *Simply se:* non se purgavit, sed indicavit atque induit, C. Mur. 25, 51.—**d.** *Pass. in reflexive force:* sua confessione indutur ac juguletur necesse est, *i. e. must perforce, through his confession, entangle and destroy himself*, C. 2 Verr. 5, 64, 166.—**2.** *Pass.: To be entangled* or *involved in*: With *in aliquid:* quum in gravissimas frequenter legum, semper malæ conscientiæ, pœnas a semet ipsis induantur, Quint. 12, 1, 3; al. inducantur.

II.: **A.** Prop.: *To put in:* Of clothes: Indui (*pass. in reflexive force*) aliqua re: *To put one's self in*, i. e. *to clothe with, put on*: soccos, quibus indutus esset, C. de Orat. 3, 32, 127: et ea (*sc.* veste) est indutus, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 41: deposita veste, quam habebat, Arabica induitur, Curt. 7, 2, 17: hanc vestem, qua indutus sum, id. 5, 2, 20: pretiosissima vestium induti, id. 5, 6, 7; so, id. 5, 9, 1.

B. Meton.: *To cover, load, deck, ornament:* **1.**: **a.** Of trees: pomis se induit arbos, Virg. G. 4, 143: vites se induunt uvis, Col. 4, 24, 12.—**b.** Of the soil or a country: (Ægyptus) tantis segetibus induebatur, ut cum feracissimis terris certaret, Pl. Pan. 30 *init.*—**2.** Of the sky: *To cover:* nunquam tanto se vulture cœlum Induit, aut plures presserunt aëra pennæ, *with so great a cloud of vultures* (collect.), Luc. 7, 834.—**3.** *To array, arm:* (gigantes) quos scopulis trabibusque parens miserata jugisque Induit, et versos extruxit in æthera montes, Val. Fl. 2, 20.

III.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *simple Acc.: To put on:* Of clothes, arms, or ornaments: Claudius Cæsar smaragdos induebat et sardonychas, Pl. 27, 6, 23 *init.*: ad galeas induendas, Cæs. B. G. 2, 21: quem (*sc.* anulum) ut detraxit, ipse (*sc.* Gyges) induit, C. Off. 3, 9, 38: vestem Persicam, Curt. 9, 3, 19.—**2.** With *Dat.: To put something on one, to array* or *clothe one's self in* or *with*: Herculi tunicam, C. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: sibi torquem et cognomen, C. Fin. 2, 22, 73 (observe the zeugma in this pass., and cf. below, *no.* C. 1. b.): alicui insignia Bacchi, Ov. M. 6, 598.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To take on one's back, to carry:* frondator erat, vitisque putator. Induerat scalas; lecturum poma putares, Ov. M. 14, 650.—**2.** *To cover, envelope:* Of the ashes of Vesuvius: cinis induit urbes, Val. Fl. 4, 509.—**3.** Of a sword: *To fall on:* letale ferrum, pectori impressum, induam, Sen. Herc. Tur. 1311.

C. Fig.: **1.** *To put on, assume:* **a.** With *simple Acc.*: habes somnum imaginem mortis eamque quotidie induis, C. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: ponit enim personam amici, cum induit judicis, *to assume the part of a judge*, id. Off. 3, 10, 43: juvenis longe alius ingenio, quam cujus simulationem induerat, Liv. 1, 56: magnum animum, Tac. A. 11, 7: mores Persarum, Curt. 6, 6, 5: munia ducis, Tac. A. 1, 69: falsos pavores, id. H. 4, 38: hostiles spiritus, id. ib. 4, 57: habitus ac voces dolentum, id. A. 4, 12: seditionem, *to engage in*, id. ib. 2, 15: societatem, id. ib. 12, 13: proditorem et hostem, *to assume the part of traitor and enemy*, id. ib. 16, 28: diversa, *to assume different opinions, take different sides*, id. ib. 6, 33.—**b.** With *Dat.*: sibi cognomen, C. Fin. 2, 22, 73; cf. above, *no.* A.—**2.** *To attribute, assign:* personis fictam orationem, *to attribute*, Quint. 4, 1, 28.

indŭpĕdĭo and **indŭpĕdītus,** a, um, v. impedio, *etc.*

indŭpĕrans, antis, *P.* of indupero.

indŭpĕro, indŭpĕrātor, *etc.*, v. impero, *etc.*

indūrātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of induro. **II.** *Pa.*: *Hardened*: **A.** Prop.: robora indurata flammis, Stat. Th. 4, 64.—**B.** Fig.: præter spem resistendo hostium timor, Liv. 30, 18: Germanis quid induratius ad omnem patientiam? Sen. Ira 1, 11.

in-dūresco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; duresco] (mostly post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *To become hard, to, harden*: si vetus condyloma jam induruit, Cels. 6, 18, 8: grana, Col. 2, 20, 2. **II.** Fig.: **A.** In good sense: *To become firmly attached*: miles indurueratque pro Vitellio, Tac. H. 3, 61.—**B.** In a bad sense: *To become hardened*: in pravum, Quint. 1, 3, 12.

in-dūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, ib.; duro] (poet. and post-Aug.), *To make hard, to harden*: **I.** Prop.: nivem Indurat Boreas, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 14: sues indurantes attritu arborum costas, Pl. 8, 52, 78. **II.** Fig.: indurandus est animus, Sen. Ep. 51: frontem, *to render shameless*, id. Ben. 7, 28.

1. **Indus,** a, um, *adj.*, Ἰνδός, *Of*, or *belonging to, India, Indian* (mostly poet.): Indum ebur, Virg. Æ. 12, 67: dens, *ivory*, Cat. 64, 48: conchæ, *pearls*, Prop. 1, 8, 39.—As *Subst.*: **Indus,** i, *m.*: **I.** Prop.: *An inhabitant of India; an Indian*: Hor. Od. 4, 14, 42; C. Div. 2, 46, 96: extremi, Cat. 11, 2. **II.** Meton.: *An elephant's driver, mahout*, Liv. 38, 14.

2. **Indus,** i, *m.*, Ἰνδός, *The name of two rivers*, **I.** *The Indus, that falls into the Indian Ocean*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130. **II.** *A river in Caria*, Liv. 38, 14.

indūsiārĭus, ii, *m.* [indusium] *A maker of women's under-garments*: Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35.

indūsĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That has on an under-garment* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 47: pueri, App. M. 2, p. 137 Oud.

indūsio, are, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To clothe* (post-class.): aliqua re, Mart. Cap. 1, 17.

indūsium, ii, *n.* [induo] *A woman's under-garment* (ante- and post-class.), Non. 539, 32.

1. **Industrĭa,** æ, *f.* [industrius] *Diligence, activity, assiduity, industry*: **A.** *Sing.*: **1.** Ingenium industria alitur, C. Cœl. 19, 45: in agendo, id. Manil. 11 29: elaboratum, id. ib. 1, 1: qui in scribendo tantum industriæ ponam, *spend so much pains on writing*, id. Fam. 3, 9, 3: magna industria bellum apparavit Nep. Ages. 3: itineris, *assiduity on the journey*, Suet. Aug. 8.—**2.** Adverbial forms: Of the same meaning: *On purpose, purposely, intentionally*: ex industria, Liv. 26, 51: de industria, C. Or. 44, 151; simply, industriâ: Pl. 16, 1, 2: ob industriam: Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 6.—**B.** *Plur.* (rare): summis opibus atque industriis, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 1.

2. **Industrĭa,** æ, *f. A city of Liguria, on the Po*, Pl. 3, 5, 7.—Hence, **Industriensis,** e, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Industria*: Tab. ænea ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. p. 230.

industrĭe, *adv.* [industrius] *Diligently, industriously*: rempublicam curare industrie, Cato ap. Charis. p. 181 P.: ut ea diligenter industrieque administrarent, Cæs. B. G. 7, 60: causas actitare, Suet. Galb. 3.

industrĭōse, *adv.* [industriosus] *Very industriously*: Suet. Vit. Juven.—*Sup.*: Cato ap. Charis. p. 181 P.

industrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [industrius] *Very active, diligent*, or *industrious* (post-Aug.), Sen. Prov. 2: Campania, *i. e.* Campani, Cassiod. Var. 8, 33.

industrius, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub., acc. to some, contr. from industarius, *i. e.* indu=in (1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.), sto, *one who stands constantly at his post*; acc. to others, from indu=in, and struo, *one who piles up in a place*; in either case, meton., as *effect. pro causa*] *Active, diligent, assiduous, industrious* (class.): homo guavus et industrius, C. 2 Verr. 3, 21, 53: homines vigilantes sobrii, industrii, id. Cœl. 31, 74: vir acer et industrius in rebus gerendis, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57.—*Comp.*: industrior *or* industriior (ante-class.): quo neque industrior de juventute erat, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 71: imperator exercitum industriiorem facit, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 601 P.

indūtiæ (or **-cĭæ**), ārum, *f.* [etym. doubtful; acc. to Luneman, s. h. v., indutilis, and so = "tempus indutum vel insertum;" acc to others, indu = in (1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. ( )), otium; "quia per id tempus otiantur arma;" cf. Ramsh. Synon. *no.* 754; cf. also below, Baumgart. Crus.] **I.** Prop.: *A temporary cessation of hostilities, a truce, armistice* (class.): "*inducie* sunt pax castrensis paucorum dierum," Varr. in Gell. 1, 25, 1: "*inducie* sunt belli feriæ," id. ib. 1, 25, 2: "*induciarum* vocabulum qua sit ratione factum, jam diu est quum quærimus. Sed ex multis, quæ vel audivimus vel legimus, probabilius id, quod dicam, videtur: *Inducias* sic dictas arbitramur, quasi tu dicas *inde uti jam*," Gell. 1, 25, 12: "*inducie* dicuntur, quum hostes inter sese utrinque utroque alteri ad alteros impune et sine pugna ineunt. Inde ab eo nomen esse factum videtur, quasi *initiæ*, hoc est, *initus atque introitus*," Aurel. Opil. in Gell. 1, 25, 17: barbaros ferunt consensisse ad inducias, Suet. Cal. 5: "facillima etymologia vocis esse videtur, ubi *in* negativam vim habere dicitur, ut sit tempus,

quo exercitus in hostem *non ducitur*, quicquid harioletur Gell. 1, 25; Varro apud eundem *belli feriis* eadem ratione explicuisse videtur," Baumgart. Crus. in h. l.: quum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactæ indutiæ, C. Off. 1, 10, 33: biennii, Liv. 10, 5: indutias facere, C. Phil. 8, 7, 20: inire æquis conditionibus, Pl. Pan. 11, 5: petere, Nep. Ages. 2: conservare, id. ib.: tollere, *to raise*, Liv. 30, 4: agitare, Sall. J. 31, 4: per indutias, *during the truce*, Liv. 30, 37.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *A cessation, rest, pause, delay:* imo indutiæ parumper fiant, si quid vis loqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 233. — **B.** Esp.: **1.** *A cessation from personal quarrels or enmities:* in amore hæc omnia insunt vitia: injuriæ, Suspiciones, inimicitiæ, induciæ, Bellum, pax rursum, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 15. — **2.** *A cessation from difference in opinion, a temporary agreement in sentiment:* ego postulabam ut tribus sententiis constaret suus numerus, nec se brevibus indutiis duæ jungerent, Pl. Ep. 8, 14, 14. — **3.** *Delay* or *indulgence* in paying taxes: ille omnia confessus, reddere se posse constituit, si ei largæ præberentur indutiæ, Cassiod. Var. 5, 34. — Ital., *indugia, indugio.*

III. Meton. (post-class.): Of the night: *Stillness:* noctis inducias cantus perstrepebat cristatæ cohortis, App. M. 2, p. 153 Oud.

indūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [induo, *no.* II.] *That can be inserted or joined in:* vomis (*al.* in Rutilis), Cato R. R. 135, 2.

indūtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id., *no.* III.] *That can be put on:* pellis, Paul. Sent. 3, 7.

1. **indūtus,** a, um, *P.* of induo.

2. **indūtus,** ūs, *m.* [induo, *no.* III.] (extremely rare, prps. only in the two follg. passages), **I.** Prop.: *Abstr.: A putting on:* vestis, quam indutui gerebat, Tac. A. 16, 4. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.: Apparel, raiment:* indutibus imperatoriæ majestatis ornatus, Amm. 30, 7.

induviæ, ārum, *f.* [id.] *Clothes, garments* (ante- and post-class.): tuæ, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 9: nudata induviis, Prud. Psych. 578: induvias cæsæ pecudes (præbebant), id. in Symm. 2, 288.

‡ **inebræ,** aves, quæ in auguriis aliquid fieri prohibent; et prorsus omnia INEBRA appellantur, quæ tardant vel morantur agentem," Fest. p. 109 Müll.

inebriātor, ōris, *m.* [inebrio] *One who makes drunk;* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18.

in-ēbrio, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; ebrio] (poet. and post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *To make drunk, inebriate:* palmâ vescentes, Pl. 12, 22, 47. **II.** Meton.: Of odours, *To saturate:* amethystum inebriatur Tyrio, Pl. 9, 41, 65. **III.** Fig.: aurem, *to fill full of talk,* Juv. 9, 113.

‡ **in-ēdax,** ācis, *adj.* [2. in; edax] *Not voracious, that eats little:* Gloss. Philox.

in-ēdĭa, æ, *f.* [2. in; edo] *A not eating, abstaining from food, fasting* (class.): vigilia et inedia necatus, C. Fin. 5, 27, 82: sustinere, Cels. 1, 3:—*Plur.:* inedias durare, Pl. 11, 54, 118.

in-ēditus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; 2. edo, *no.* II. B. 2. a.] *Not made known, unknown:* cura, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 39.

in-effābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; effabilis] *Unutterable, unpronounceable:* verba, Pl. 28, 2, 4; Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 6.

in-effābilĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. in; effabilis] *Unutterableness, ineffableness:* visionis, Aug. Ep. 147.

ineffābiliter [ineffabilis] *Unutterably, ineffably* (post-class.): Deus ineffabiliter artifex, Aug. Enchir. 89.

in-efficācia, æ, *f.* [inefficax] *Ineffacacy:* libertatis, Auct. Ilin. Alex. M. 94.

inefficāciter, *adv.* [inefficax] *Ineffectually, in vain* (post-class.): Paul. Dig. 42, 8, 2.

in-efficax, ācis, *adj.* [2. in; efficax] (post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *Ineffectual, inefficient, powerless, of no force* or *strength:* dii, Sen. Ben. 4, 4: ratio, id. Ira 1, 10, 3. **II.** Fig.: Morally *powerless, weak:* parentes ineficacissimi, Inscr. ap. Grut. 415, 10. **III.** Meton.: *Having no power over:* With Gen.: vox inefficax verborum, *i. e. unproductive of, unable to produce,* Sen. Ira 1, 3.

in-effĭgĭābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; effigio] *That cannot be pourtrayed* or *delineated:* anima, Tert. Anim. 24.

in-effĭgĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Without form, shapeless* (post-class.): fetus (with informis), Gell. 17, 10, 3: anima, Tert. Anim. 9.

in-effrēnātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; effrenatus, *no.* II.] *Unbridled;* fig.: cupiditates, Auct. Coll. Mosaic. et Rom. leg. tit. 6, 4.

in-effŭgĭbilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; effugio] *Unavoidable, inevitable:* necessitas ultionis, App. de Mundo. p. 372 Oud.

in-effūsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; effusus, *no.* II. A. 1. a. (*β*)] *Not spread out:* ineffusum laxa (*al.* in effusum) ormen, App. M. 2, p. 129 Oud.

in-elăborātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in, elaboro] **I.** (Prop. and) Fig.: *On which no toil has been bestowed, not laboured at* or *upon:* oratio, Sen. Tranq. 1. **II.** Meton.: *Obtained without labour:* delicia, Cassiod. Var. 8, 31 *med.*; al. divitiæ.

in-ēlĕgans, antis, *adj.* [2. in; elegans, *no.* II.] *Not choice, fine,* or *elegant; tasteless, inelegant* (class.): ineratque orationis non inelegans copia, C. Brut. 81, 282: odor non inelegans, *a not unpleasant odor,* Pl. 21, 25, 96.

inēlĕganter, *adv.* [inelegans] *Not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly* (class.): scribere, C. Brut. 26, 101: dividere, *without discrimination, without judgment,* id. Fin. 2, 9, 26.

in-ēlĕgantĭa, æ, *f.* [2. in; elegantia, *no.* II.] *Tastelessness, inelegance* (post-class.): inelegantia juris motus, Gai. Inst. 1, 84.

in-ēlīmātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; elimo] *Not polished* (late Lat.); fig.: oratio, Ennod. Ep. 5, 7.

in-ēloquax, ācis, *adj.* [2. in; eloquor] *Unutterable:* gemitibus ineloquacibus, Novatian. de Trin. 29.

in-ēlŏquens, entis, *adj.* [2. in; eloquens, *no.* II.] *Ineloquent:* indocti et ineloquentes, Lact. Opif. D. 20.

in-ēlūctābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; eluctabilis] (poet. and post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *From which one cannot struggle out,* or *extricate one's self:* cœnum, Stat. Th. 9, 502. **II.** Fig.: *Inevitable, unavoidable:* tempus Dardaniæ, Virg. Æ. 2, 324: fatum, Vell. 2, 57.

in-ēluctātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; eluctor, *no.* II.] *Not struggled out of,* or *surmounted, inevitable, unavoidable:* propositio, Ennod. Opusc. 1. *sub. init.:* tempus, id. Dict. 1. *ante med.*

in-ēlŭībilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; eluo] *That cannot be washed out, indelible* (Eccl. Lat.): fucus, Lact. 7, 20: macula, id. Ira D. 23.

in-ēmendābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; emendabilis] *That cannot be amended, incorrigible* (post-Aug.): pravitas, Quint. 1, 1: affectus, Sen. Ira 3, 41.

in-ēmendātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; emendatus, *no.* II.] *Unamended, incorrect, imperfect, faulty* (Eccl. Lat.): dum de inemendatis scribuntur inemendationes, Hier. in Ezech. 40, 5.

‡ **In-ēmensus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; emetior] *Unmeasured:* Not. Tir. p. 18.

in-ēmĕrĭtus, e, *adj.* [2. in; emereor] *That cannot be merited, cannot be earned:* Tert. Res. Carn. 18.

in-ēmorĭor, tŭus sum, i, 3. *v. dep.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; emorior] *To die in* or *at:* spectaculo, Hor. Epod. 5, 34.

in-emptus (inemtus), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; emo] *Unbought, unpurchased* (post. and post-Aug.): dapes, Virg. G. 4, 133: consultus, Tac. H. 2, 60.

in-ēnarrābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; enarrabilis] *That cannot be related* or *described, indescribable* (mostly post-Aug.): labor, Liv. 44, 5: natura fluminum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 22: habitus, Pl. 8, 7, 7.

in-ēnarrābiliter, *adv.* [inenarrabilis] *In an indescribable manner:* jecur omne absumptum, Liv. 41, 15.

in-ēnarrātivus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; enarro] *Not to be explained,* or *described, indescribable* (Eccl. Lat.): Christum substantia corporali inenarrativa, Tert. adv. Val. 27.

in-ēnarrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; enarro] *Unexplained* (late Lat.): quod reliquimus inenarratum, Gell. 12, 6, 1: verba, id. 19, 14, 5.

in-ēnātābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; enato] *From which one cannot swim out:* profundum, Tert. Idol. 24.

in-ēnōdābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; enodo] **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be freed from knots, cannot be unravelled:* capillus, App. Apol. p. 389 Oud. **II.** Fig. (so alone class.) *That cannot be explained, inexplicable:* Att. ap. Non. 13, 10: res, C. Fat. 9, 18.

in-ēnormis, e, *adj.* [2. in; enormis] *Not irregular, not immoderate:* proceritas, App. M. 2, p. 87 Oud.

in-ēnuntĭābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; enuntio, *no.* II.] *Unspeakable:* quiddam, Censorin. de Die Nat. 19.

in-ĕo, īvi and freq. ĭi, ĭtum, īre, *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.; eo] (class.) **I.** *Act.:* **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To go into, enter* a place: domum, C. Deiot. 3, 8: cubile, id. Har. Resp. 18, 39: urbem, Liv. 3, 24; id. 39, 29: tentoria, Pl. Pan. 13: popinas, Suet. Ner. 26.—*Pass.:* nemus nullis illud initur equis, Ov. F. 2, 266.—**2.** Esp.: With the accessory idea of motion along: *To proceed along:* inite viam. Præsto aderat sapiens ille, qui inire viam doceret, C. Mur. 12, 26.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To go to:* convivium, Liv. 4, 4; Curt. 8, 5, 12: convivia, C. Rosc. Am. 18, 52; Curt. 5, 1, 38; id. 5, 7, 2.—**2.** *To rush into, fall among:* periculapræliorum, C. Div. 1, 24, 51: Argolicas acies non ignarus ini (*i. e.* inii), Stat. Th. 8, 107.—**3.** *To enter into, take part in:* monet igitur ut caveat ne bellum ineat: negat enim jus esse, qui miles non sit, cum hoste pugnare, C. Off. 1, 11, 37.—**4.** *To enter upon, begin, commence:* bellum, Curt. 5, 9, 4: certamen, id. 4, 3, 12: pugnam, Vell. 1, 9, 3: pugnas, Virg. Æ. 11, 912: prælium, Vell. 2, 55, 3; Suet. Tib. 2, 19; id. Vesp. 4.—*Pass.:* bellum cum rege Philippo initum est, Liv. 31, 5: vellent juberentne bellum iniri, id. 36, 1.—**5.** *To enter upon* an office: magistratum, C. Phil. 3, 1, 2: imperium, Suet. Tib. 67: consulatum, id. Aug. 2, 6; Vell. 2, 23, 1: honorem, Suet. Cal. 1: ædilitatem, id. Cæs. 9.—**6.** Sensu obsceno: **a.** Of men: reginam, Anton. in Suet. Aug. 69: Drusillam, id. ib.—**b.** Of women (so, acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. ( ) (γ)): feminæ, pati natæ, ultro viros ineunt, Sen. Ep. 95, 21.—**c.** Of animals: *To cover, mount, line:* quum coëgisset eum (*sc.* equum) inire matrem, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 9. *Pass.:* vaccam æneam ab agresti tauro initam, Liv. 41, 13: ineuntur (*sc.* canes) a partu sexto mense, Pl. 10, 63, 83, § 178. **7.** Of illness: *To attack, seize:* iniit te unquam febris? Plaut. Frgm. p. 1137, ed. Gron. 1664

C. Fig.: *To enter or go into:* numerum, *To go into an enumeration,* i. e. *to enumerate, give the number:* numerus interfectorum haud facile iniri potuit, Liv. 38, 23; so, Cæs. B. G. 7, 76.—Rationem: *To make an estimate:* rationem inire oportet operarum, dierum, Cato R. R. 2, 2; so, inire et subducere rationem, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 71.—*To calculate, consider, find out, devise, contrive:* rogo, ut adjuves ineasque rationem, quemadmodum ea mulier Romam perducatur, C. Fam. 13, 28, 2: mihi ineunda ratio, et via reperiunda est, qua ad Agronii quæstum possim pervenire, id. 2. Verr. 3, 46, 110: ut depelleretur, a me inita ratio est, id. Fam. 5, 20, 4: rationem de re, id. Phil. 5, 19, 53: ad hunc interficiendum talem iniit rationem, Nep. Hann. 10.—Æstimationem, *To make an estimate, to estimate, value:* Sen. Ben. 3, 5 *fin.*—Mensuram agrorum, *To take the measure of, to measure, survey,* Col. 5, 3, 1.—Societatem cum aliquo, *To enter into,* or *form an association with a person:* Planc. ad C. Fam. 10, 8, 3.—Indutias, *To conclude, make,* Pl. Pan. 11, 5.—Consilium, *To form a plan:* Ov. F. 3, 380: consilia inibat, quemadmodum a Gergovia discederet, *formed plans, considered, deliberated,* Cæs. B. G. 7, 43: iniit consilia reges Lacedæmo-

morum tollere, Nep. Lys. 3, 1: consilium facinoris contra vitam alicujus, C. Deiot. 2, 4. — Gratiam, *To get into the good graces, obtain the favour of*: gratiam ab aliquo, Nep. Alcib. 9 *fin.*: apud regem initam gratiam volebant, Liv. 36, 5: summam gratiam a bonis omnibus, C. Att. 7, 9, 3.—*Pass.*: plures ineuntur gratiæ, *the favour of many is gained*, C. Brut. 57, 209. — Viam, *To find out a way* to do any thing: ineamus viam aliquam, qua utri utris imperent, decerni possit, Liv. 1, 23.—Poet.: somnum, *To fall asleep*, Virg. E. 1, 56.—Munus alicujus, *To undertake*: Virg. Æ. 5, 846.—Formam vitæ, *To enter upon a course of life*: Tac. A. 1, 74.—Nexum, *To fall into a state of bondage*, Liv. 7, 19.—Suffragia, *To vote*, Liv. 26, 18; id. 6, 35.—Poet.: imperia, *To submit to, obey*, Stat. Ach. 1, 281.

II. *Neutr.*: **A.** Prop.: *To go into, enter* a place: With *in c. Acc.*: in urbem, Liv. 24, 9.—*Pass.*: *Impers.*: inibitur tecum, *I will enter the house with you*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 25.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** Gen.: *To begin* (very rare): ab ineunte ætate, C. de Or. 1, 21, 97; so, Nep. Them. 1, 1; id. Alcib. 2, 2, 1.—**2.** Esp.: *To enter into life, be born*: teque adeo decus hoc ævi, te consule, inibit, Pollio, Virg. E. 4, 11.

‡ **in eopte** eo ipso, Fest. p. 110 Müll.

ĭnepte, *adv.* [ineptus] **I.** Gen.: *Improperly, foolishly, absurdly* (class.): disserere, C. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: dicere, id. Brut. 82, 284: nil molitur inepte, Hor. A. P. 140: inepte et frigide uti verbis, Gell. 13, 24, 7.—*Comp.*: delirare, Lact. Inst. 3, 17.—*Sup.*: ineptissime fieri, Quint. 11, 3, 31. **II** Esp.: *At an improper time*: ne ea res inepte mihi noceret, Cæcin. in C. Fam. 6, 7, 1.

ĭneptĭæ, ārum, *f.* [id.] *Fooleries, absurdities* (class.): omnium ineptiarum haud scio an ulla sit major, quam, *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 4, 18: pœne aniles, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: sententiarum, Suet. Aug. 85.—In *Sing.*: *Silly behaviour, absurdity* (ante-class.): tua, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 31.

ĭneptĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [id.] *To talk* or *act absurdly, to trifle, play the fool* (poet.): ineptis, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 11: desinas ineptire, Cat. 8, 1.

ĭneptĭŏla, æ, *f.*, *dim.* [ineptiæ] *An absurdity, folly*: Aus. Idyll. 11.

ĭneptĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [ineptus], for ineptia, *Absurdity, inaptitude*: homo ineptitudinis cumulatus, Cæcil. ap. Non. 128, 15.

ĭn-eptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; aptus, *no.* II.] (class.): **A.** Of things: *That is done at an improper time* or *place; improper, inconsistent, absurd, foolish, silly, impertinent*: nihil insolens, aut ineptum, C. Or. 9, 29: negotium, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: risus, Cat. 39, 16: via, C. Att. 16, 13: causa, Ter. And. 1, 5, 22: impetus, Gell. 12, 2, 1.—*Comp.*: res ineptior, Cat. 39, 16.—*Sup.*: discursare (est) ineptissimum, Quint. 11, 3, 126.—**B.** Of persons: *Displaying no taste, awkward, foolish, silly*: "quem enim nos ineptum vocamus, is mihi videtur ab hoc nomen habere ductum, quod non sit aptus. Idque in sermonis nostri consuetudine perlate patet. Nam qui aut tempus quid postulet, non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum quibuscum est, vel dignitatis, vel commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, is *ineptus* esse dicitur," C. de Or. 2, 4, 17: quid est, inepta? quid rides? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 6: officio natam lædis, inepte, tuo, Ov. Rem. Am. 472: ineptus Et jactantior hic paulo est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: sine vivat ineptus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 32.

ĭn-equĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; equitabilis] *That cannot be ridden upon, unfit for riding*: campi, Curt. 8, 14, 4.

ĭn-equĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in; equito] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (a)) *Neut.* (post-class.): *To ride in* any place, *to ride about, in,* or *over*: With *Abl.*: Sarmatæ patentibus campis inequitant, Flor. 4, 12, 26.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ)) (post-class.): **A.** (Prop.: *To ride upon*; hence) Fig.: *Neut.*: *To mount* or *ride on*: i. q. *to insult*: With *Dat.*: medicina audet inequitare philosophiæ, Macr. S. 7, 15: frustra inequitas nobis, Arn. 7, 30 *init.*: non quo nobis dulce sit tam fœdis inequitare mysteriis, id. 5, 20 *init.*—**B.** Meton.: *Act.*: **1.** *To ride over* or *through, to traverse*: Aurora cœlum inequitabat, *i. e. day began to break*, App. M. 3 *init.*, p. 172 Oud.; so, *ellipt.*: Aurora commodum inequitante vocatæ Psychæ Venus infit talia, id. ib. 6, p. 401 Oud.—**2.** Sensu obsceno: matronas vestras, Arn. 4, 7 *ad init.*

‡ **ĭnermat** armis spoliat, Fest. p. 110.

ĭn-ermis, e, and (very rare) **ĭnermus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; arma] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: **A.** Gen. (acc. to arma, *no.* I.): *Without defensive armour*: vocatas (legiones) itaque ad concionem inermes, atque etiam gladiis depositis, equitatu armato circumdedit, Suet. Cal. 48; cf. Baumgart. Crus.—**B.** Esp. (acc. to arma, *no.* II. A. 1.): *Unarmed, without weapons*: **1.** Form *inermis*: milites, Cæs. B. G. 3, 29: manus peditum inermium, Brut. ad C. Fam. 11, 10, 3: ne eam civitatem, quam servassem inermis, armatus in discrimen adduceremCicero. Dom. 29. —**2.** Form *inermus*: cum paucis inermis (*al.* inermibus), C. Fam. 11, 12, 1: magna multitudo sed inermorum, Lepid. ap. C. Fam. 10, 34, 1. **II.** Fig.: Of mental qualities: in altera philosophiæ parte inermis ac nudus est, *unprepared, not well versed*, C. Fin. 1, 7, 22. **III.** Meton.: Of things: *Without arms* or *means of offence*; also, *without means of defence, defenceless*: ager ac nudus præsidiis, Liv. 29, 4: Nilus famæ tantum inermi quæsitus, *i. e. not the result of a warlike expedition*, Pl. 5, 9, 10: gingiva, *i. e. toothless*, Juv. 10, 200: virus, *i. e. weak*, Prud. Cath. 3, 154: carmen, *i. e. that wounds no one, harmless*, Ov. Ib. 2.

ĭn-errābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; erro, *no.* I. A. 2.] *Unerring, not wandering from the path* (Appuleian): meatus, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 203 Oud.

ĭn-errans, tis, *adj.* [2. in; erro] *Not wandering, immoveable, fixed*; said of the fixed stars: stellæ eæ, quæ inerrantes vocantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54.

ĭn-erro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in; 1. erro] (poet. and post-Aug.), **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (a)) *Neut.*: **A.** Prop.: Of persons: *To wander* or *ramble about in* a place: With *Abl.*: experiere non Dianam magis montibus, quam Minervam inerrare, Pl. Ep. 1, 6, 3.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** a. Gen.: *To wander in* or *before*: memoris imaginis inerrabat oculis, Pl. Ep. 7, 27, 6. — **b.** Esp.: *To wander about in error* or *uncertainty*: quod tibi si noster versus totusve, minusve, Vel bene sit notus, summo vel inerret in ore, Tib. 4, 1, 201.— **2.** Of things: *To wander in* or *among*: languidus ignis inerrat Ædibus, Stat. S. 1, 5, 58.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.) *Act.*: Of dancers: *To wander into*: decoros ambitūs, *i. e. to move in elegant* or *graceful figures*, App. M. 10, p. 735 Oud.

ĭn-ers, ertis, *adj.* [2. in; ars] (class.) **I.** Prop.: *Unskilled* in any art or trade, *without skill, unskilful*: ut perhibetur iners, ars in quo non erit ulla, Lucil. ap. Serv. ad Æ. 4, 158: artes, quibus qui carebant, inertes a majoribus nominabantur, C. Fin. 2, 34, 115. **II.** Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *Inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert*: **a.** Of persons: lingua factiosi, inertes opera, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 13: homo inertior, ignavior proferri non potest, id. 2 Verr. 2, 78, 192.— **b.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, C. Agr. 2, 33: inertissima segnitia, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5: senectus, C. de Sen. 11, 36: ignavum et iners genus interrogationis, *empty, idle*, id. Fat. 13, 29:—aquæ, *stagnant waters*, Ov. H. 18, 121: stomachus, *i. e. without digestion*, id. Pont. 1, 10, 14: glebæ, *that bears nothing without cultivation*, Virg. G. 1, 94: terra, *motionless, immoveable*, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 45: horæ, *leisure hours, in which one does nothing*, id. S. 2, 6, 61: tempus, Ov. Pont. 1, 15, 44: vita, *inactive, quiet*, Tib. 1, 1, 5.— **2.** Esp.: Of food, *Without flavour, insipid*: caro, Hor. S. 2, 4, 41: blitum iners videtur, ac sine sapore, aut acrimonia ulla, Pl. 20, 22, 93: sal, id. 31, 7, 39.—**B.** Poet. in an act. sense: *That renders idle* or *inactive*: frigus, Ov. M. 8, 791: somni, id. Am. 2, 10, 19: (viridia) serrarum dentes replent æqualitate inerti, i. e. *fill up the spaces between the teeth, and so render the saw unfit for cutting*, Pl. 16, 43, 83, § 227.

‡ **ĭnersĭtudo,** ĭnis, *f.* [iners] for inertia, *Inactivity, idleness*, Gloss. Philox.

ĭnertĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Want of art* or *skill, unskilfulness, ignorance* (very rare, but class.): animi spectantur, quemadmodum affecti sint, virtutibus, vitiis; artibus, inertiis, C. Part. 10, 35. **II.** Meton.: *Inactivity, idleness, laziness*: inertia atque torpedo, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 6: id largiamur inertiæ nostræ, C. de Or. 1, 15, 68: castigare segnitiem hominum atque inertiam, id. ib. 1, 41, 185: laboris, *aversion to labour*, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: operis, Liv. 33, 45.

ĭnertĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.] *Inactive, that produces no effect*: Of a sort of grape that yields a good but not intoxicating wine (post-Aug. and very rare): inerticula tamen nigra, quam quidam Græci amethyston (ἀμέθυστον) appellant: unde nomen traxit, quod iners habeatur in tentandis nervis, quamvis gustu non sit hebes, Col. 3, 2, 24; Pl. 14, 2, 4, 341.

ĭn-erticus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (late Lat.) *Inactive, indolent*: Auct. Thesaur. N. Lat. in Class. Auct. 8, pp. 3, 9 Mai.

ĭnērūdīte, *adv.* [ineruditus] *Unlearnedly, ignorantly* (post-Aug.): non inerudite, Quint. 1, 10, 33.

ĭn-ērudītio, ōnis, *f.* [2. in; eruditio, *no.* II.] *Want of learning*: Vulg. Eccl. 4, 30.

ĭn-ērudītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; eruditus, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Uninstructed, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant* (class.): non ergo Epicurus ineruditus, C. Fin. 1, 21, 72: illud ineruditum, id. Ac. 2, 43, 132. **II.** Meton.: Of abstract things: *Rude, unpolished, unrefined, coarse*: voluptates, Quint. 1, 12 *fin.*

ĭnescātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inesco, *no.* II.] *An alluring*: Augustin.

ĭnescātōrium, ĭi, *n.* [id., through obsol. *inescator*, "an allurer") *An allurement* (post-class.): Sarisb. 3, 7.

ĭn-esco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in; esca] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (a); esca, *no.* I. A.) (so only in App. and in *Part. Perf.*): **A.** Prop.: *To put food into*; hence, *to fill with food, cram, stuff*: quum viderem largissimæ cœnæ reliquis rapinisque canes omnes inescatos atque distentos, App. M. 7, p. 472 Oud.—**B.** Meton.: *To fill with*: odore sulfuris, App. M. 9, p. 640 Oud.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (γ); esca, *no.* II. A.): **A.** (Prop., *To put bait on* a hook, *etc.*; hence) Meton.: *To allure with bait, to entice* (mostly post-Aug.): sicut muta animalia cibo inescantur, Petr. 140.—**B.** Fig.: *To entice, deceive*: specie parvi beneficii inescamur, Liv. 41, 23: inescandæ multitudinis causa, Vell. 2, 13: homines, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12.

‡ **ĭn-ēsus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; edo] *Uneaten*, Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-ēvectus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (α) (γ); eveho, *no.* I. B. 1.] *Borne* or *mounted upon* (poet.): ne quisquam . . . . iret inevectus cœlum super, Virg. Cul. 339: tendit inevectus radios Hyperionis ardor, id. ib. 100.

ĭn-ēvincĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; evinco] *Not to be vanquished* or *overcome, invincible*; fig.: vota vestra inevincibilia esse contenditis, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 3, 7.

ĭn-ēvĭdens, entis, *adj.* [2. in; evidens] (late Lat.) *Not evident, not clear*: imaginationes, Boeth. in Porphyr. 1, p. 30.

ĭn-ēvītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; evitabilis] *Unavoidable, inevitable* (post-Aug.): mala inevitabilia, Sen. Q. N. 2, 50: fatum, Curt. 4, 6: crimen, Tac. A. 1, 74.

ĭn-ēvītābĭlĭter, *adv.* [inevitabi-

lis] *Unavoidably, inevitably:* nos compellit, Aug. Enchir. 13.

in-ēvŏlūtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; evolvo] *Unrolled, unfolded, unopened,* said of book-rolls: liber, Mart. 11, 1, 4.

in-ēvulsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; evello] *That cannot be torn away, inseparable:* Aug. contra Don. 3, 10.

in-exāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; examino, *no.* II. c. 1. a.] *Unexamined* (post-class.): mulieres, Mart. Cap. 9, 303.

in-excĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; excito, *no.* III. A.] *From which one cannot be aroused:* somnus, Sen. Ep. 83.

in-excĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; excio, *no.* II. A.] *Unmoved, quiet, calm:* Ausonia, Virg. Æ. 7, 623.

in-excoctus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; excoquo, *no.* I. A.] (Prop., *Not boiled away;* hence, meton.): *Unexhausted:* gleba, Sid. Carm. 7, 380.

in-excōgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; excogito] *Inconceivable, incomprehensible* (Eccl. Lat.): Lact. Inst. 1, 8.

inexcōgĭtābĭlĭter, *adv.* [inexcogitabilis] *Inconceivably:* Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. in Class. Auct. 3, p. 352 Mai.

in-excōgĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Not thought of, not found out, not invented:* remedium, Pl. 36, 15, 24, 107.

in-excultus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; 1. excolo, *no.* II. C.] *Unadorned:* villæ inexcultæ et rudes, Gell. 13, 22, dub.

in-excūsābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; excusabilis] *That cannot be excused, inexcusable* (poet. and post-class.): ne te retrahas, et inexcusabilis abstes, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 58: tempus, Ov. M. 7, 511: onera *that cannot be refused,* Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 50.

in-exercĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; exercitatus, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *Untrained, unexercised, unpractised, unskilful* (class.): rudis et inexercitatus miles, C. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: homo non hebes, neque et inexercitatus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: promptus et non inexercitatus ad dicendum, id. Brut. 36: eloquentia, Tac. Or. 5. **II.** Meton.: *Unemployed, not busy* (very rare): homo, Cels. præf.

in-exercĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; exerceo] *Unemployed,* for inexercitatus: Macr. S. 7, 8.

in-exōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; exedo] *Unconsumed:* Minuc. Fel. Octav. 35.

in-exhaustus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; exhaurio, *no.* II.] *Unexhausted* (poet. and post-Aug.): metalla, Virg. Æ. 10, 174: urbes, *not plundered,* Sil. 14, 686: pubertas, *not enfeebled,* Tac. G. 20.

in-existens, entis, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. b.; existo] *Being in* a thing naturally, *appertaining* or *belonging to* a thing: Boeth. Aristot. Analyt. Prior. 1, 11, p. 477.

‡ **in-exoptābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in; exoptabilis] *Not desirable:* Not. Tir. p. 106.

in-exorābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; exorabilis] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Of persons: *That cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable* (class.): **1.** With *in:* qui inexorabilis in ceteros esse visus sum, C. Sull. 31, 87. — **2.** With *adversus:* adversus te et rem tuam, Liv. 34, 4. — **3.** With *contra:* contra improbos nocentesque, Gell. 14, 4, 3. — **4.** With *Dat.:* delictis, Tac. A. 11, 18. — **B.** Fig.: Of inan. and abstr. things: *Inexorable, inexorably severe, rigorous, unyielding, unbending:* Abs.: res, Liv. 2, 3: disciplina, Tac. H. 1, 51: odium, Ov. M. 5, 244: fatum, Virg. G. 2, 491: claustra Val. Max. 4, 8, 2.

II. *That cannot be obtained by entreaty:* neque inexorabile certe, Quod petimus, Val. Fl. 5, 321.

in-exōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; exoro] *Not entreated, not prayed for, unasked:* inexorata beneficia præstare, Arn. 3, 114.

‡ **in-exortus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; exorior] *That has not originated, without a beginning,* ἀγένητον, Gloss.

inexpectātus, v. inexspectatus.

in-expēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; expedio] (Prop., *From which one cannot be set free;* hence, meton.) *Unavoidable:* mors, Amm. 31, 13.

in-expēditus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; expeditus, *no.* II.] *Not ready, not quick* at any thing (post-class.). **I.** Of persons: in rebus obeundis, Arn. 7, 247. **II.** Of things: *Not easy, difficult:* inexpeditissimum est traducere, Arn. 5, 182.

in-experiens, entis, *adj.* [2. in; experiens, *no.* II.] (late Lat.) *That is not experienced in* or *acquainted with:* With *Gen.:* harum rerum inexperiens, Boeth. de Divis. p. 633.

inexpĕrĭenter, *adv.* [inexperiens] *In an unexperienced manner, unskilfully:* Boeth. Aristot. Top. 2, 3, p. 678.

in-expĕrientĭa, æ, *f.* [2. in; experientia, *no.* II.] *Inexperience:* Tert. Anim. 20.

in-experrectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; experrectus, *no.* II.] *Unawakened:* jacebat Sopitus vinis et inexperrectus, Ov. M. 12, 317.

inexperte, *adv.* [inexpertus] *In an untried way:* Boeth. Aristot. Elench. Sophist. 2, 1, p. 746.

in-expertus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; expertus] *Untried* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): **A.** *Act.: That has not made trial of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, unaccustomed to* a thing: **1.** With *Gen.:* lasciviæ, Tac. A. 16, 5. — **2.** *Abs.:* dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici. Expertus metuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 86.

B. *Pass.: That has not been tried, untried, unproved:* **1.** With *Abl.:* legiones civili bello inexpertæ, Tac. H. 2, 75: exercitus bonis inexpertus atque insuetus, Liv. 23, 18. — **2.** With *ad:* animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, Liv. 6, 18. — **3.** *Abs.:* fides, Liv. 28, 18: carmen, *new,* Stat. S. 4, 5, 11.

in-explābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; expio] **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be atoned for, inexpiable* (class.): religio, C. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: scelus, id. Har. Resp. 27. **II.** Meton.: *Implacable, irreconcileable, obstinate:* bellum, Liv. 4, 35: invidia, Suet. Cæs. 78.

inexplābĭlĭter, *adv.* [inexpiabilis] *Inexpiably, irremediably:* corruptus, Aug. de Gen. ad Litt. 11, 13.

in-explātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; expio] *Not atoned for, unexpiated:* dedecus, Aug. Ep. ad Dioscor. 56.

‡ **in-explācābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in; ex, *no.* II. B. 3. d. (b) N. B.; placabilis] *Implacable, irreconcileable:* explacabilis, inexplacabilis, Not. Tir. p. 106.

in-explānābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; explanabilis] *Not plain* or *clear, inexplicable:* Mart. Cap. 4, 95.

in-explānātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; explanatus, *no.* II.] *Indistinct, inarticulate:* linguæ inexplanatæ esse, *to speak indistinctly,* Pl. 11, 37, 65.

in-explēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; expleo] *That cannot be filled, insatiable* (class.): **I.** Prop.: **A.** With *Abl.:* potu, Pl. 11, 25, 30. — **B.** *Abs.:* stomachus, Sen. Ep. 89 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Abs.:* cupiditas, C. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: inexplebilis virtus, Liv. 28, 17. — **B.** With *Gen.:* colloquiorum, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 15.

in-explētus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Not filled, unsatisfied, unsated* (poet.) **I.** Prop.: alvus, Stat. Th. 2, 518. **II.** Fig.: lumen, Ov. M. 3, 439: (pater Evandrus) hæret, inexpletus lacrimans, Virg. Æ. 8, 559: questus, Stat. S. 3, 3, 8: amor, id. Th. 6, 703: cædes, id. ib. 667.

in-explĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; explico] (class., only fig.), **I.** Prop.: *Inextricable, from which one cannot extricate one's self:* vinculum, Curt. 3, 1: laquei, Quint. 5, 10, 101. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Inexplicable, that cannot be unfolded* or *disentangled, not to be explained:* O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem! atqui explicanda est, C. Att. 8, 3, 6: hæc inexplicabilia esse dicitis, id. Ac. 2, 29 *fin.* — **B.** Esp.: *Intricate, perplexed, connected with immense* or *inseparable difficulties:* legatio, i. e. *unavailing, impracticable,* C. Att. 15, 10: bellum, *that admits of no terms* or *settlement;* or, acc. to others, *incessant, endless,* Tac. A. 3, 73. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Impassible:* de singulis disserere inexplicabile est, Pl. 23, 1, 19. — **B.** *Innumerable, not to be counted:* multitudo, Pl. 34, 7, 17. — **C.** *That leads to no result, useless:* facilitas, Liv. 37, 52. — **D.** Of a road: *Impassable:* inexplicabiles continuis imbribus viæ, Liv. 40, 3: *init.*

inexplĭcābĭlĭter, *adv.* [inexplicabilis] *Inextricably, inexplicably* (post-class.): implicare, Aug. Ep. 255; App. M. 2, p. 87 Oud.

in-explĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; explico] *Unexplained:* partes, Arn. 7, 219.

in-explĭcĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Unexplained, inexplicit, obscure* (poet.): dicta, Stat. Th. 2, 510: Platones, Mart. 9, 48.

inexplōrāte and **inexplōrātō,** *adver.* [inexploratus] *Without previous examination, without examining beforehand:* **A.** *In-explorate:* non temere, nec inexplorate, Gell. 5, 19, 5. — **B.** *Inexplorato, Abl.* (a favourite word of Livy): ibi inexplorato profectus, in insidias præcipitatus, Liv. 21, 25; id. 22, 4.

in-explōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; exploratus] *Unexplored, not examined, unknown* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): vada, Liv. 26, 43: inexplorata inventio mihi, Pl. 35, 6, 25.

☞ Adv. in two forms: inexplorate and inexplorato.

in-expugnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; expugnabilis] **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be taken by assault, impregnable, inexpugnable* (class.): arx, Liv. 2, 7. **II.** Fig.: *Unconquerable, firm:* homo, C. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: terra, *impenetrable,* Pl. 33, 4, 21: gramen, *that cannot be rooted out,* Ov. M. 5, 486: finitio verborum, Quint. 7, 3, 18: necessitas dormiendi, Cels. 3, 20.

inexpugnābĭlĭter, *adv.* [inexpugnabilis] *Unassailably, inexpugnably:* muniri, Aleim. Frgm. Homil. 3.

in-expugnandus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; expugno] (late Lat.) *Inexpugnable, unassailable:* munimina, Jornand. de Reb. Get. 7.

in-expugnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; expugno] *Unconquered;* fig.: voluntas, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Vitric. 18, 5.

in-exputābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; exputo, *no.* II. B.] (Prop., *That cannot be fathomed;* hence, meton.) *Incalculable, incomputable:* numerus, Col. 9, 4, 6.

in-exsātūrābĭlis (inexaturabilis), e, *adj.* [2. in; exsaturabilis] *Insatiable:* appetitus, Arn. 2, 71.

in-exsĕcrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; exsecrabilis] *Not execrable, not accursed:* Not. Tir. p. 152.

in-exsĕcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; exsecutio] *Pursuit, prosecution:* inefficax, Jul. Valer. Res Gest. Alex. M. 2, 34.

in-exspectātus (inexp.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; exspectatus, *no.* II.] *Unexpected* (class.): **A.** Of persons: in armis Hostis adest, Ov. M. 12, 65. — **B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: quanta vis! quam inexspectata! C. Or. 2, 55, 225: nihil insolitum, nihil inexspectatum est, Sen. Ep. 107.

in-exstinctus (in-ext.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; exstinguo] *Unextinguishable* (Ovidian). **I.** Prop.: ignis, Ov. F. 6, 297. **II.** Fig.: fames, *unappeasable,* Ov. Ib. 428: nomen, *imperishable,* id. Tr. 5, 14, 36: libido, *insatiable,* id. F. 1, 413.

in-exstinguĭbĭlis (inext.), e, *adj.* [2. in; exstinguibilis] *Unextinguishable* (ante- and post-class.), **I.** Prop.: ignis, Vulg. Matth. 3, 12: flamma, Lact. 7, 19. **II.** Fig.: mala consuetudo, *i. e. indelible,* Var. ap. Non. 131, 6.

in-exstirpābĭlis (inext.), e, *adj.* [2. in; exstirpo] *That cannot be rooted out:* radices, Pl. 15, 20, 22.

in-exsŭpĕrābĭlis (inexup.), e, *adj.* [2. in; exsuperabilis] **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be crossed* or *passed over, insurmountable* (a favourite word with Livy): Alpes, Liv. 5, 34; cf., nullas profecto terras cælum contingere nec inexsuperabiles humano generi esse, id. 21, 30: militi . . . quid invium aut inexsuperabile esse? id. ib.: ripa, id. 44, 35. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *Unconquerable, invincible:* vis fati, id. 8, 7, 8. — **B.** *Unsurpassable, not to be surpassed:* hæc (*sc.* voluntas et studium) inexsuperabilia erant, Liv. 37, 54: bonum, Sen. Ep. 85.

in-exterminābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; exterminio, *no.* III.] *That cannot be exterminated, immortal* (post-class.): Deus creavit hominem inexterminabilem, Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 2, 10.

in-extrīcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; extrico] *That cannot be disengaged* or *disentangled, from which one cannot free one's self, inextricable* (poet. and post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: error (of the mazes of the Labyrinth, from which one could not find his way out), Virg. Æ. 6, 27. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Stomachi inextricabilia vitia, *incurable:* Pl. 20, 21, 85.—**B.** *Inexplicable, indescribable:* perfectio, Pl. 11, 2, 1. **III.** Meton.: *That cannot be loosened* or *severed:* cortex, Pl. 16, 39, 74.

in-extrīcābĭlĭter, *adv.* [inextricabilis] *Inextricably:* contorta fatorum licia, App. M. 11, p. 807 Oud.

‡ **in-extrīcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; extrico] *Undeveloped,* Gloss. Philox.

in-fābre, *adv.* [2. in; fabre] *In an unworkmanlike manner, unskilfully, rudely* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): pestem navibu' obtulit . . . commissam infabre, Pac. ap. Non. 40, 31: vasa, non infabre facta, Liv. 36, 40: sculptum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22.

in-fābrĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; fabricatus] (poet. and late Lat.), **I.** Prop.: *Unwrought, unfashioned:* robora, Virg. Æ. 4, 400. **II.** Fig.: *Unpolished, rude, inelegant:* verba, Ennod. Ep. 6: confabulatio, id. ib. 5, 59.

infăcētē (inficete), *adv.* [infacetus] *Coarsely, rudely, unwittily, stupidly* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): quem haud infacete Pompeius Xerxem togatum vocare assueverat, Vell. 2, 33 *fin.*—*Sup.*: pictus inficetissime Gallus, Pl. 35, 4, 8.

infăcētĭæ, ārum, *f. plur.* [infacetus] *Rude jests, coarse jokes* or *puns:* pleni ruris et infacetiarum Annales Volusi, Cat. 36, 19.

in-făcētus (infic.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; facetus] *Coarse, blunt, rude, unmannerly, not witty, stupid* (class.): **A.** Of persons: inficetus (homo), Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 4: Canius nec infacetus, et satis litteratus, C. Off. 3, 14, 58.—**B.** Of things: non inficetum mendacium, id. Cœl. 29, 69: dictum, Suet. Gramm. 23.

infactus, for infectus, acc. to the reading of some, in Tert. Apol. 11.

infăcundĭa, æ, *f.* [infacundus] *Want of eloquence:* Gell. 11, 16, 9.

in-făcundus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; facundus] *Ineloquent* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): vir acer, nec infacundus, Liv. 4, 49.—*Comp.*: infacundior, Liv. 7, 4.

in-fæco, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; fæx] *To pollute:* animam, Tert. Anim. 53.

in-falsātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, ib.; falsatus] *Falsified:* codices, Aug. contra Faust. 13.

infāmĭa, æ, *f.* [infamis] **I.** Prop.: *Ill fame, ill report* of a person or thing; *bad repute, dishonour, disgrace, infamy* (class.): **A.** *Sing.*: hominum immortalis est infamia, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 27: infamia atque indignitas rei, Cæs. B. G. 7, 56: hæc res est mihi infamiæ, Ter. Andr. 2, 6, 13: illa indicia senatoria operta dedecore et infamia, C. Clu. 22, 61: ignominiam et infamiam ferre, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: in summa infamia esse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 18: flagrare infamia, C. Att. 4, 18, 2: notari, Jul. Dig. 3, 2, 1: aspergi, Nep. Alc. 3: urgeri, C. 1 Verr. 12, 36: ex infamia eripere, id. 2 Verr. 3, 60, 140: de re aliqua infamiam capere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30: colligere, Just. 3, 4: habere, Cæs. B. G. 6, 22: irrogare alicui, Ulp. Dig. 3, 2, 13: inferre, C. Cœl. 18, 42: movere, Liv. 43, 25: ferre alicui, Tac. A. 14, 22: sarcire, *to repair,* Cæs. B. C. 3, 74: libellos ad infamiam cujusquam edere, Suet. Aug. 55: trahere aliquid ad infamiam, *to bring into disrepute, to give a bad name to a thing,* Tac. A. 12, 4: pœniæ, *the disgrace of avarice,* Vell. 2, 33, 2: qui pœnam vel infamiam subiere, Tac. A. 4, 33.—**B.** *Plur.*: si ad paupertatem admigrant infamiæ, Gravior paupertas fit, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 19.

II. Meton.: *Concr.*: Of *one who brings any thing into bad repute:* Cacus Aventinæ timor atque infamia silvæ, Ov. F. 1, 551: sæculi, *disgrace of the age,* id. M. 8, 97.

in-fāmis, e, *adj.* [2. in; fama] **I.** Prop.: *Of ill report, ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious, infamous* (class.): **A.** Of persons: homines ceteris vitiis atque omni dedecore infames, C. Clu. 47, 130: Valens ob lucra et quæstus infamis, Tac. H. 2, 56: filius, Quint. 9, 2, 79.—**B.** Of things: domus infamis et pestilens, Pl. Ep. 7, 27, 5: tabella, C. Div. in Cæcil. 7, 24: turpis adolescentia, vita infamis, id. Font. 11, 24: carmen, Ov. Rem. Am. 254: annus, Liv. 8, 18: Alpes frigoribus, id. 21, 31: scopuli, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 20. **II.** Meton.: *That causes an ill report, disreputable:* digitus (so called from pointing in scorn at persons), Pers. 2, 33: materia, Gell. 17, 12, 1.

infāmĭter, *adv.* [infamis] *Infamously:* alicui infamissime adhærere, Capit. Pert. 13 *fin.*

infāmĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] late Lat. for class. infamia: Isid. Orig. 5, 27, 26; al. infamia. Lind.

in-fāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *To bring into ill repute, to brand with infamy, to disgrace, dishonour, defame* (rare, but class.): ut tua moderatio et gravitas aliorum infamet injuriam, C. Fam. 9, 12: hunc (Alcibiadem) infamatum a plerisque tres gravissimi historici summis laudibus extulerunt, Nep. Alcib. 11: Jupiter infamat seque suamque domum, Prop. 3, 11, 28: infamandæ rei causa, Liv. 40, 7: fidem, Quint. 10, 1, 74. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To blame, accuse, charge* (post-Aug.): With *Gen.*: aliquem temeritatis, Sen. Ep. 22. —**B.** *To spread an ill report about, to give an ill account of:* Achelous, Stat. Th. 7, 416: moutes, Claud. Bell. Gild. 513.

in-fandus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; fandus] *Unspeakable, unutterable, unheard of, unnatural, shocking, abominable* (class.): **A.** Res crudelis, infanda, C. de Or. 2, 79, 322: atque impurum corpus, id. Sest. 55: epulæ, *i. e. of human flesh,* Liv. 23, 5 *fin.*: amor, Virg. Æ. 4, 85: labores, id. ib. 1, 597: contra omina bellum, id. ib. 7, 583: mors, id. ib. 10, 673: dies, id. ib. 2, 132: Cyclopes, id. ib. 3, 644.—**B.** In the *Neutr. Plur. Abs.*: infanda furens, Virg. Æ. 8, 489: jam fero infandissima, Varus ap. Quint. 3, 8, 45.—**C.** In the *Neutr. Sing.*: adverbially: navibus (infandum!) amissis, Virg. Æ. 1, 251.

in-fans, ntis, *adj.* [2. in; for] (class.,) **I.** Prop.: *That cannot speak, speechless, mute, dumb:* scribit Herodotus Crœsi filium, quum infans esset, locutum, C. Div. 1, 53, 121: seu rubra Canicula findet Infantes statuas, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40.

II. Meton.: **A.** In reference to age: *Very young, young, little, infant:* **1.** Of children: infantes pueri, C. de Or. 2, 39, 162; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 64: infantium puerorum incunabula, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: infans pupilla, C. 2 Verr. 1, 58, 153: infans filius, id. Cluent. 9, 27; Quint. 7, 1, 50; cf. Isid. Orig. 11, 2, 9.—As *Subst.*: **infans,** antis, *com. gen.*: **a.** Gen.: *A young* or *little child, an infant, babe:* natura movet infantem, C. Fin. 2, 11, 33: non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt, Cæs. B. G. 7, 28: in Sabinis incertus infans natus, masculus an femina esset, Liv. 31, 12 *med.*: infantem suam reportavit, Quint. 6, 1, 39: infantumque animæ flentes, Virg. Æ. 6, 427: ab infante (where one is spoken of), *from infancy,* Col. 1, 8, 2: —so, ab infantibus (where more than one is spoken of), Cels. 7, 7, 15.—**b.** Esp.: (α) In Law: *One under seven years of age:* "*infans* dicitur qui septem annos tantum habet, seu ad septimum usque annum," Gothod. Comm. in Accurs. Not. ad Dig. 23, 3, 1, § 10: infans, si tamen loqui potest, id. ib. ad Dig. 46, 6.—(β) Of the *fetus* or *unborn child:* infantem in utero matris *Io triumphe* clamasse, Liv. 24, 10 *ad fin.*—**2.** Of the young of animals: infantes pulli, Pl. 10, 33, 49: catuli, id. 29, 5, 32.—**3.** Of plants, *etc.*: *Young, small:* boletus, Pl. 22, 22, 46.

B. *Of* or *belonging to an infant, infantine:* pectoraque absorbent avidis infantia linguis, Ov. F. 6, 145: infantia ossa, id. M. 4, 517: tutus ut infanti vagint ore puer, id. F. 4, 208: manus, id. H. 9, 93: umbræ, *i. e. the shades of departed infants,* id. ib. 11, 119.

C. *Childish, silly:* illa Hortensiana omnia fuere infantia, C. Att. 10, 18, 1.

D. *Devoid of eloquence:* **1.** Of persons: infantes et insipientes homines, C. Inv. 1, 3, 4.—*Comp.*: infantior, quam meus est mulio, Var. in Non. 56, 11: omnino nihil accusatore Lentulo subscriptoribusque ejus infantius, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4 *init.*—*Sup.*: ut timerem, si nihil dixissem, ne infantissimus existimarer, C. Cluent. 18, 51.—**2.** Of things: quæ (*sc.* historia) neque nimis est infans, neque perfecte diserta, C. Brut. 26, 101.

E. *That deprives of the power of speech:* pudor, Hor. S. 1, 6, 57: "*infans,* elinguis," Orell. ad h. l.

F. For infandus: *Unutterable, unheard of* (ante-class.): facinus, Att. ap. Non. 56, 12.

infantārius, a, um, *adj.* [infans] *That has to do with infants* (poet. and post-class.): Only as *Subst.*: **A. infantaria,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier) *A woman fond of infants,* Mart. 4, 88, 3.—**B. infantarii,** ōrum, *m. plur.* (*sc.* mactatores), *Sacrificers of infants,* an epithet applied to the Christians, who were accused of offering up children, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 2.

infantĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Inability to speak:* linguæ, Lucr. 5, 1030. **II.** Meton.: **A.** In reference to age: **1.** Of children: **a.** Gen.: *Infancy, early childhood:* quantum in infantia præsumptum est temporis, adolescentiæ acquiritur, Quint. 1, 1, 19: prima ab infanta, *from earliest childhood,* Tac. A. 1, 4.—**b.** Esp.: In Law: *The age of an* infans; *infancy,* or *a child's life up to the age of seven years:* "infans sine tutore potest ea quærere, in quæ affectio infantiæ cadere potest, Comm. in Dig. 41, 2, 1, § 3; cf., infans, *no.* II. A. 1. b. (α); cf. also Quint. 1, 1, 19.—**2.** Of animals or inanimate things: *Youth, early age:* **a.** Of animals: asini, Pl. 8, 44, 69: cervi ab infantia educati, id. 10, 63, 83.—**b.** Of inanimate things: pomi, Pl. 15, 19, 21: vinum quum in infantia est, dulce, Macr. S. 7, 7: est sua etiam studiis infantia, Quint. 1, 1, 21.—**B.** *Concr.*: *Children, infants:* circuli (corallii) infantiæ adligati, tutelam habere creduntur, Pl. 32, 3, 11, § 24: irritandæ ad discendum infantiæ gratia, Quint. 1, 1, 26.—**C.** *Want of eloquence, rudeness of speech:* infantia ejus, qui rem novit, sed eam explicare dicendo non queat, C. de Or. 3, 35, 142: accusatorum, id. Att. 4, 16: actoris, Quint. 6, 1, 32: reprehensiones aut obscuritatis aut infantiæ in dicendo, id. 5, 13, 38.

infantĭ-cīda, æ, *m.* and *f.* [infans-cædo] *A child-murderer, an infanticide,* Tert. Apol. 4.

infantĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [infanticida] *Child-murder, infanticide,* Tert. Apol. 2.

infantĭlis, e, *adj.* [infans] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to infants* or *little children* (post-class.): vestis, Ulp. Dig. 34, 2, 25: blandimenta, Just. 17, 3. **II.** Meton.: *Like a child,* i. e. *young, little, small:* uterus, App. M. 5, p. 348 Oud.

infanto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To nourish* or *feed as an infant:* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 14.

infantŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [id.] *An infant girl* (post-class.: App. M. 10, p. 730 Oud.

infantŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.] *An infant boy* (post-class.): App. M. 8, p. 548 Oud.; Nazar. Pan. 16 *ad fin.*

in-farcio (**infer-**), si, sum, *and* tum, cīre, 4. *v. a.* [1. in; farcio] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α)): *To stuff into* any thing (class.): **A.** Prop.: in eas partes largum salem infarcito, Col. 12, 53, 2. **B.** Fig.: infercions verba C. Or. 69, 231.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B): aliquid aliqua re, *To stuff with* something: bracteas leviore materia, Pl. 33, 1, 6.

infarsus and **infersus,** a, um, *P.* of infarcio.

‡ **infascĭnābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in; fascino] *That cannot be bewitched,* Gloss. Phil.

‡ **infascĭnāte,** *adv.* [id.] *Without being bewitched,* Gloss. Philox.

in-fastīdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; fastidibilis] *Not loathing, not disagreeable* or *unpleasant:* sedulitas, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 16 *ante med.*

in-fastīdītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; fastidio] *Not loathed, not loathsome:* cadaver, Sid. Carm. 16, 124: suggestio, Cassiod. Var. 5, 41.

in-fātigābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; fatigabilis] *That cannot be wearied, indefatigable* (post-Aug.): cursus, Pl. 28, 19, 78: quidam est virtus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7: animus, id. Ep. 66.

infatigābiliter, *adv.* [infatigabilis] *Unweariedly, indefatigably:* gaudere, Aug. Ep. 32 ad Paul.

in-fatigātus, a, um, *adj.* [infatigo] *Unwearied:* viatrix, Mart. Cap. 6, 190.

‡ **in-fatigo**, āre, 1. *v. a.* [2. in; fatigo] *Not to weary:* Not. Tir. p. 118.

in-fātuo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; 1. fatuor] *To make a fool of, to infatuate* (class.): aliquem, C. Phil. 3, 9, 22; id. Fl. 20, 47.

in-faustus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; 1. faustus] *Unfortunate* (poet. and post-Aug.): infaustas exurite puppes, Virg. Æ. 5, 635: nomen, id. ib. 7, 717: dies, Tac. H. 2, 91: castra, id. A. 1, 30.—As *Subst.*: **infaustum**, i, *n. A misfortune:* Pl. 16, 36, 68.

in-fāvōrābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; favorabilis] *Unfavourable:* sententia, Cels. Dig. 37, 6, 6.

infavōrābiliter, *adv.* [infavorabilis] *Unfavourably:* respondere, Ulp. Dig. 50, 2, 2.

1. **infectĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [2. in; facio] *A non-performance of a thing, a doing nothing:* fortunæ (*al.* affectione), Rumen. Pan. ad Constant. Cæs. 18.

2. **infectĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [inficio] *A dyeing:* capillorum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 1.

infectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or belonging to dyeing:* only as *Subst.* in the *Plur.*: **infectīva**, orum, *n. Dyestuffs, dyes:* Vitr. 7, 14.

infector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A dyer* (class.): Curtius dibaphum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, C. Fam. 2, 16.—As *adj.*: *Dyeing:* infector ille succus, Pl. 11, 3, 3.

infectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That serves for dyeing:* alumen, Marc. Emp. 4. ‡ As *Subst.*: **infectorium**, ii, *n., A dye-house,* Gloss. Philox.

1. **in-fectus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; facio]
I. Prop.: *Not made or done, unwrought, unmade, undone, unperformed, unfinished* (class.): ubi cognovit, opera quæ facta infectaque sient, Cato R. R. 2, 1: ea, quæ sunt facta, infecta refert, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 3: et id, quod indicatum non sit, pro infecto haberi oportere, C. Inv. 2, 27, 80: omnia pro infecto sint, *let all be regarded as undone,* Liv. 9, 11: infecta pace, *without having effected a peace,* Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 8: damnum infectum, *a loss which has not happened, but is only anticipated,* Caius Fand. 39, 2, 3; Pl. 36, 2, 2, § 6: si quis in pariete communi demoliendo damni infecti (nomine) promiserit, C. Top. 4, 22: infectis iis, quæ agere destinaverat, ab urbe proficiscitur, *without having accomplished those things,* Cæs. B. C. 1, 33: re infecta abire, *without accomplishing the matter,* Liv. 9, 32: victoria, *without having gained the victory,* id. 23, 11: argentum, *uncoined,* id. 34, 10: infecta dona facere, *to revoke,* Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 27: infectum redigere, *to make void, of no effect,* id. ib. 4, 3, 23: facta, infecta loqui, *things done and not done,* i. e. *true and false,* Stat. Th. 3, 430: rudis atque infecta materies, *unwrought,* Petr. 114: telasque et calathos infectaque pensa reponunt, *unfinished,* Ov. M. 4, 10.
II. Meton.: *Unfeasible, impossible, impracticable:* rex nihil infectum Metello credens, Sall. J. 76.

2. **infectus**, a, um, *P.* of inficio.

3. **infectus**, ūs, *m.* [inficio] *A dyeing:* in *Abl.*: lanarum, Pl. 8, 48, 73.

infecunde, *adv.* [infecundus] (Prop., *Unfruitfully;* hence, meton.): *Meagrely, sparingly:* infecunde atque jejune laudare Gell. 19, 3, 2.

in-fecunditas, ātis, *f.* [2. in; fecunditas] *Unfruitfulness,* Sall. Hist. Frgm. 3, p. 297 Kritz.: terrarum, Tac. A. 4, 6: anni, Pl. 11, 16, 16.

in-fecundus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; fecundus] *Unfruitful* (rare): ager arbore infecundus, Sall. J. 17, 5.—*Comp.*: infecundior materia, Col. 2, 4.

infēlīcitas, ātis, *f.* [infelix, *no.* II. B.] *Ill-luck, misfortune* (very rare): Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 5.—*Plur.*: miseriæ et infelicitates, *calamities,* App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 235 Oud.

infēlĭciter, *adv.* [infelix] *Unhappily, unfortunately:* fit mihi obviam infeliciter, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 36: tantata res, Liv. 1, 45.—*Comp.*: infelicius, Sent. Contr. 5, 33.—*Sup.*: infelicissime, Aug.

infēlīcĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [infelix, *no.* II. A.] *To render unhappy, plague:* Cæcil. ap. Non. 126, 27.

infēlico, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To render unhappy* (Plautin.): me et te, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 30.

in-fēlix, icis, *adj.* [2. in; felix] **A.** (acc. to felix, *no.* I. A.): *Unfruitful, not fertile:* **1.** *Abs.*: vulgus infelicem arborem eam appellat, quoniam nihil ferat, nec seratur unquam, Pl. 24, 9, 41.—**2.** With *Abl.*: tellus frugibus, Virg. G. 2, 239.—**B.** (acc. to felix, *no.* II. A.): *Causing misfortune or calamity, unlucky, calamitous:* **1.** With *Dat.*: reipublicæ infelix, C. Phil. 2, 26, 64.—**2.** *Abs.*: thalamus, Virg. Æ. 6, 621: arbori infelici suspendito, *i. e. on the gallows,* C. Rab. Perd. 4, 13.—**C.** (acc. to felix, *no.* II. B.): *Unfortunate, unhappy, miserable:* **1.** *Abs.*: crux infelici comparabatur, C. 2 Verr. 5, 62, 162: homo, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 119.—**2.** With *Gen.*: animi, Virg. Æ. 4, 529: fidei, Sil. 12, 432: ausi, id. 9, 627.

‡ **infenditor**, σπένδων, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **infendere** ἐπιτείνει, ἐγκλιματίσαι, Gloss. Philox.

infense, *adv.* [infensus] *Hostilely, bitterly* (class.): infense invectus, Tac. A. 5, 3.—*Comp.*: C. Or. 51, 172.

infenso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]
I. *Act.*: *To treat in a hostile manner, to ravage, destroy* (Tacit.): bello Armeniam, Tac. A. 13, 37: pabula, id. ib. 6, 34.
II. *Neut.*: *To act like an enemy, to be hostilely disposed:* quasi infensantibus, Diis, Tac. A. 13, 41.

infensus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; FENDO] *Hostile, inimical, enraged* (class.): *Abs.*: infenso atque inimico animo venire, C. 2 Verr. 2, 61, 149: infensa valetudo, *ill-health,* Tac. A. 14, 58.—*Comp.*: infensius servitium, *i. e. harder, more oppressive,* id. ib. 1, 81.—With *Dat.*: Drances infensus Turno, Virg. Æ. 11, 122: opes principibus infensæ, Tac. A. 11, 1.

infer, a, um; v. inferus, *ad init.*

infĕra, *adv.*; v. infra, *init.*

in-fĕrax, ācis, *adj.* [2. in; ferax] *Unfruitful:* silvæ, Hier. Homil. ex Orig. 2.

infercio, v. infarcio.

infĕri, orum, v. inferus, *no.* I. B. 1.

infĕriæ, ārum, *f. plur.* [inferi] *Sacrifices in honour of the dead* (class.): alicui inferias afferre, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: alicui inferias dare, Ov. F. 5, 423: inferias alicui facere, Tac. H. 2, 95: mittere, Ov. M. 11, 381: accipite inferias, id. ib. 8, 468: inferias his annua religione instituit, Suet. Cal. 15.

infĕrĭālis, e, *adj.* [inferiæ] *Of or belonging to a funeral:* officia, App. M. 8, p. 535 Oud.—‡ As *Subst.*: **inferĭalia**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* sacra) = inferiæ, *Sacrifices to the dead,* Gloss. Philox.

inferior, v. inferus, II.

1. **inferius**, *adv.*, v. infra.

2. **infĕrius**, a, um, *adj.* [infero] *That is brought to be offered* or *sacrificed* (ante- and post-class.): vinum, *sacrificial wine,* Cato R. R. 132, 2; Arn. 4, 138.

in-fermentātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; fermento] *Unleavened:* panes, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 47.

‡ **in-fermentum**, i, *n.* [2. in; fermentum] *Unleavened bread,* Gloss. Philox.

infernālis, e, *adj.* [infernus] *Nether, lower, belonging to the lower regions, infernal* (post-class.): nox, Alcim. Avit. 2, 290: Juppiter, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 389.

infernas, ātis, *adj.* [id.] *Of or from the lower country, lowland* (rare): abies, Pl. 16, 39, 76; Vitr. 2, 10.

inferne, *adv.* (in the last syl. short *e*, Lucr. 6, 597) [id.] *Below, beneath* (a favourite word of Lucr.): *opp.* superne, Lucr. 6, 597.

infernus, a, um, *adj.* [infer] (mostly poet. and post-Aug.),
I. Gen.: *Lower, that which lies,* or *is situated beneath* or *under:* hic sese infernis de partibus erigit Hydra, C. poet. N. D. 2, 44, 114: stagna, Liv. 8, 24: auster, Pl. 2, 47, 48: mare, *the Tuscan Sea,* Luc. 2, 400.—As *Subst.*: **inferna**, orum (*sc.* loca), *The lower parts of the body, the abdomen:* helleborum nigrum purgat per inferna, Pl. 25, 5, 21.
II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *Underground, belonging to the Lower Regions, infernal:* rex, *Pluto,* Virg. Æ. 6, 106: Juno, *Proserpine,* id. ib. 138: superi infernique dei, Liv. 24, 38: sedes, Virg. Æ. 8, 224: tenebræ, id. ib. 7, 325: infernas umbras carminibus elicere, *to raise the dead by magical incantations,* Tac. A. 2, 28: palus, *the Styx,* Ov. F. 2, 610: ratis, *Charon's boat,* Prop. 3, 5, 14: rota, *Ixion's wheel,* id. 1, 9, 20: sorores, *the Furies,* Claud. in Ruf. 1, 27.—As *Subst.*: **1. inferni**, ōrum, *m., The shades below:* Theseus infernis, superis testatur Achilles, Prop. 2, 1, 37.—**2. inferna**, ōrum, *n., The infernal regions:* Tac. H. 5, 5.—**B.** Meton.: *Diabolic, fiendish:* aspectus, Tac. G. 43.

in-fĕro, intŭli, illātum, inferre, *v. a.* **I.** [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; fero]: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To carry, bring, put,* or *throw into* or *to* a place (class.): **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: aliquid in ignem, Cæs. B. G. 6, 18.—**b.** With *Dat.*: tectis et templis ignes inferre conati sunt, *to set fire to,* C. Cat. 3, 9, 23: semina arvis, Tac. A. 11, 54: fontes urbi, id. ib. 11, 13: spolia opima templo, Liv. 4, 20.—**c.** With *simple Acc.*: inferri secundam mensem jussi, *to be served up,* Pl. 9, 35, 68: pedem, *to go* or *proceed to* a place, C. Cæc. 14, 39; so, fold. by *ad*: scalas ad mœnia *to bring them and set them up against the walls,* Liv. 32, 24.
2. Esp.: **a.** *To bring to a place for burial, to bury, inter:* ne quis sepulcra deleat, neve alienum inferat, C. Leg. 2, 26, 14: reliquias ejus majorum tumulis inferri jussit, Just. 11, 15.—**b.** *To furnish, pay* (a tribute or tax): tributum alicui, Col. 1, 1, 11: vicesimam, Pl. Pan. 39, 6: septingenta millia ærario inferenda, id. Ep. 2, 11, 20.—**c.** *To give in, enter* (an account): sumptum civibus, C. Fl. 19, 45: rationes falsas, id. id. 9, 20: rationibus, *to bring into account,* Col. 1, 7, 7: aliquid in rationes, Julian. Dig. 34, 3, 12.—**d.** Milit. *t. t.*: signa (arma) in hostem, *or* hosti, *to bear the standards against the enemy, to attack:* conversa signa in hostes inferre, Cæs. B. G. 2, 26: trepidantibus inferunt signa Romani, Liv. 3, 18, 8; and with simple signa, Nep. Datam. 6, 5:—pedem, *to advance, attack,* Liv. 10, 33, 4; so too, gradum: gradum acrius intulere Romani, id. 35, 1, 9:—bellum alicui, *to make war upon, to wage war against,* C. Pis. 34: bellum Italiæ, C. Att. 9, 1, 3: bellum contra patriam, id. Phil. 2, 22, 53: arma, *to begin a war, commence hostilities,* Liv. 1, 30.—**e.** Se, *To betake one's self to, repair to, go into, enter,* esp. with the accessory notion of haste and rapidity: lucus erat, quo se Numa sine arbitris inferebat, Liv. 1, 21: se foribus, Virg. Æ. 11, 36: se flammæ, Vell. 2, 74: atque etiam se ipse inferebat, *presented himself, came unbidden,* C. Cæcin. 5: se in periculum capitis atque in vitæ discrimen, *to rush upon, expose one's self to,* id. Balb. 10, 25: visa vi quadam sua inferunt sese hominibus noscitanda, *present, offer themselves,* Gell. 19, 1, 15: viden' ignavum, ut se inferat! *how he struts! how proudly he walks!* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 54: ut magnifice infert sese, id. Pseud. 4, 1, 7.
B. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To bring forward, introduce; to produce, make, excite, occasion, cause, inflict:* **a.** With *simple Acc.*: in re severa delicatum aliquem inferre sermonem, C. Off. 1, 40, 144: mentionem, *to make mention, to mention,* Liv. 4, 1: judicium, *to judge* (post-class.), Maxim. Dig. 5, 2, 4.—**b.** With *Dat.*: spem alicui, Cæs. B. G. 2, 25: hos-

tibus terrorem maximum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 8: alicui injuriam, id. ib. 54: calamitatem populo Rom., id. ib. 1, 12: turpitudines aliis, C. Phil. 14, 3, 9: periculum civibus, id. Sest. 1, 2: probrum castis, labem integris, infamiam bonis, id. Cœl. 18, 42: moram et impedimentum alicui rei, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: mortem alicui per scelus, id. Mil. 7, 17:—vim vitæ suæ, *to lay violent hands upon one's self*, Vell. 2, 45: vim et manus cuipiam, C. Cat. 1, 8, 21: vulnera hostibus, *to give wounds to, to wound*, Cæs. B. C. 2, 6: delectari criminibus inferendis, C. Læl. 18, 65: alicui crimen proditionis, id. 2 Verr. 5, 41, 106. — **c.** With *in c. Acc.*: litem capitis in aliquem, C. Cluent. 41, 116.

2. Esp.: *To conclude, infer, draw an inference:* C. Inv. 1, 47, 87; Quint. 5, 11, 27.

II. (1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ)): *To bring, put,* or *place upon:* illum in equum quidam ex suis intulit, Cæs. B. G. 6, 29.

infersus, *P.* of infercio,

‡**infertĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in; fertilis] *Unfruitful, ἄγονος,* Gloss. Philox.

‡**infertilĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [2. in; fertilitas] *Unfruitfulness, ἀγονία,* Gloss. Philox.

‡**infertor,** ōris, *m.* (infero) *One who serves up dishes, παραθέτης,* Gloss. Philox.

infĕrus, a, um, *P.* of infercio.

infĕrus, a, um, *adj.* (ante-class. collat. form of the *Nom. Sing.*, infer: ubi super inferque vicinus permittet, Cato R. R. 149), *Nether, low,* opp. to superus.

I. *Posit.*: **A.** Gen.: *That is below, beneath,* or *underneath; nether, low:* limen superum inferumque salve, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1: ut omnia supera, infera, prima, ultima, media videremus, C. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: loca, *the lower parts,* id. Arat. 474: fulmina, *that come out of the ground,* Pl. 2, 52, 53: aqua, *that falls down, rain-water,* Var. in Non. 1, 221: mare inferum, *the Lower,* i. e. *the Tuscan Sea* (*opp.* to mare superum, the Upper or Adriatic Sea), Mel. 2, 4; Pl. 3, 5, 10; C. Att. 8, 3; id. de Or. 3, 19, et sæp.

B. Esp.: *Under ground, belonging to the Lower world, infernal:* inferus an superus tibi fert Deus funera, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 606 P.: di dæmque superi atque inferi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 36; so, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 6: ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videantur deos potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, C. Læl. 3, 12.—As *Subst.*: **inferi,** orum, *m.* (*Gen.* inferum for inferorum, Var. in Macr. S. 1, 16; Sen. de Ira 2, 35), **1.** Prop.: *The inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead:* inferorum animas elicere, C. Vatin. 6, 14.—**2.** Meton.: *The infernal regions:* triceps apud inferos Cerberus, C. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: si ab inferis exsistat rex Hiero, Liv. 26, 32: si salvi esse velint, Sulla sit iis ab inferis excitandus, C. Cat. 2, 9, 20: ad inferos pœnas parricidii luere, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32.—**3.** Fig.: ab inferis excitare aliquem, *i. e. to quote the words of one deceased,* C. Or. 25, 85; so id. Brut. 93, 322.

II. *Comp.*: inferior, us: **A.** Prop.: Of place: *Lower:* spatium, Cæs. B. G. 7, 46: locus, id. ib. 2, 25: pars, id. ib. 7, 35: ex inferiore loco dicere, *from below* (*opp.* to ex superiore loco, from the tribunal), C. Att. 2, 24, 3 (cf., superus, *no.* II. A.): onerosa suo pondere in inferius feruntur, *downward,* Ov. M. 15, 241; scriptura, C. Inv. 2, 40, 117.

B. Meton.: **1.** Of time *or* succession: *Subsequent, later, latter,* in time or succession: erant inferiores quam illorum ætas, qui, *etc., lived later, were younger,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 2; cf., ætate inferiores paulo quam Julius, *etc.*, id. Brut. 49, 182; and, inferioris ætatis esse, id. ib. 64, 228: inferiores quinque dies, *the latter,* Var. L. L. 6, 3.

2. Of quality, rank, or number: *Inferior:* With *Abl. respect.*: voluptatibus erant inferiores, nec pecuniis ferme superiores, C. Rep. 2, 34: inferior fortunâ, id. Fam. 13, 5, 2: dignitate, auctoritate, existimatione, gratia non inferior, quam qui unquam fuerunt amplissimi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 6: inferiores animo, Cæs. B. G. 3, 24: quemadmodum causa inferior, dicendo fieri superior posset, C. Brut. 8: erat multo inferior navium numero Brutus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 57.—With *in c. Abl.*: in jure civili non inferior, quam magister fuit, C. Brut. 48, 179. — *Abs.*: inferiores extollere, C. Læl. 20, 72; cf. id. ib. § 71: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209; cf., indignum est, a pari vinci aut superiore, indignius ab inferiore atque humiliore, id. Quint. 31: supplices inferioresque, id. Font. 11: ordines, Cæs. B. C. 1, 46: crudelis in inferiores, Auct. Her. 4, 40: non inferiora secutus, *nought inferior,* Virg. Æ. 6, 170.

III. *Sup.* in two forms, infimus and imus.

A. Form infĭmus, a, um, **1.** Prop.: Of place: **a.**: (α) Gen.: *The lowest, nethermost, last:* stabiliendi causa singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73: ab infimis radicibus montis, id. B. C. 1, 41: quum scripsissem hæc infima, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6.—(β) Esp.: *Where a thing is lowest, the lowest part of it:* ab infima ara, *from the lowest part of the altar,* id. Div. 1, 33; cf., sub infimo colle, Cæs. B. G. 7, 79; and, collis passus circiter ducentos infimus apertus, *at the bottom,* id. ib. 2, 18, 2 (*al.* infimâ, as an adv.; cf. below, *no.* b. (c)).—**b.** *Adverbial forms:* ( ) ab infimo, *from below:* collis erat leniter ab infimo acclivis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 19; so, stipites demissi et ab infimo revincti, id. ib. 7, 73.—(β) Ad infimum, *at the bottom,* Cæs. B. G. 7, 73.—(c) Infima (*sc.* parte), *at the bottom:* collis passus circiter CC. infimâ apertus, *at the bottom,* id. ib. 2, 18.

2. Meton.: *The lowest, meanest, basest* in quality or rank: infima fæx populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6; cf., conditio servorum, id. Off. 1, 13: infimo loco natus, id. Flacc. 11: summos cum infimis pari jure retinebat, id. Off. 2, 12: humilitas natalium, Pl. 18, 6, 7: preces, *the most humble,* Liv. 8, 2; id. 29, 30.

B. Form īmus, a, um: **1.** Prop.: Of place: **a.**: ( ) Gen.: *The lowest, nethermost, deepest:* ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, C. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: terra ima sede semper hæret, id. Rep. 6, 18: in fundo imo, *at the very bottom,* Virg. Æ. 6, 581: vox, *the deepest bass* (opp. to vox summa, the treble), Hor. S. 1, 3, 7; Quint. 11, 3, 15: conviva, *that reclines at the bottom,* Hor. S. 2, 8, 40; Mart. 6, 74.

(b) Esp.: (α) Of the infernal deities: With *Gen.*: superis imisque deorum, Ov. P. 5, 665. — (β) *Where a thing is lowest, the lowest part of it:* ad imam quercum, *at the foot of the oak,* Phædr. 2, 4, 3: in aure ima, *at the bottom of the ear,* Pl. 11, 45, 103.—As *Subst.*: **ĭma,** orum, *n.*: (aa) (*sc.* negotia): *The lowest things:* mutare, miscere ima summis, *to turn the lowest into the highest,* Hor. Od. 1, 34, 12; Vell. 2, 2.—(ββ) (*sc.* loca): *The lowest parts, the bottom:* maris, Pl. 2, 6, 21: montis, *i. e. the foot,* id. 4, 11, 18.

b. *Adverbial forms:* ( ) ab imo, *From the bottom:* ab imo ad summum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 308: locus erat paullatim ab imo acclivis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 19; so, tigna paullum ab imo præacuta, id. ib. 4, 17; cf., infimus, *no.* 1. b.: suspirare ab imo, *to fetch a deep sigh,* Ov. A. A. 3, 675.—(b) Imo, *At the bottom:* (aures) instabiles imo facit, *at their roots,* Ov. M. 11, 177; so, aquæ perspicuæ imo, *i. e. down to the bottom,* id. ib. 5, 588.

2. Meton.: Of time: **a.** *The last* (only poet.): mensis, Ov. F. 2, 52.

b. Adverbial form: ad imum, *Till the last, to the end, at last:* si quid inexpertum scenæ committis ... servetur ad imum, Hor. A. P. 126: dormiet in lucem ... ad imum Threx erit, id. Ep. 1, 18, 35.

in-fervefăcio, fēci, factum, facere, 3. *v. a. Pass.*: **-fio,** factus sum, fieri [1. in; fervefacio, *no.* II. B.] **I.** (acc. to 1. *in, no.* III. B. 1. a.): *To cause or make to boil in a* vessel; *to boil in:* omnia eadem æquis ponderibus in unum levigata, et fictili vase cum Aminneo vino infervefacta, Col. 9, 13, 5. **II.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *To cause to boil, to boil:* infervefacito paulisper, Cato R. R. 156, 7: liquatum acetum, Col. 12, 17, 2: quum infervefiunt, Scrib. Comp. 271.

infervefio, v. infervefacio.

in-fervĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, **2.** *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; ferveo] *To boil, seethe:* facito bis aut ter infervеat, Cato R. R. 108; Cels. 5, 25, 4.

in-fervesco, bŭi, *no sup.*, vescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. in; fervesco] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To become* or *grow hot, to become heated:* ne infervescat aqua sole, Pl. 19, 12, 60.— **2.** Esp.: Of liquids: *To boil, be boiled down:* mulsum, quod inferbuit, Cels. 2, 30: hoc ubi confusum sectis inferbuit herbis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67.— **B.** Meton.: Of any thing prepared by boiling: *To be cooked, dressed,* or *boiled:* et (facito) fabæ tertia pars ut infervescat, Cato R. R. 90. **II.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ)): *To be hot* or *burning upon:* With *Dat.*: solem infervescere fronti Arcet, Sil. 13, 341.

infestātio, ōnis, *f.* [infesto] *A disturbing, troubling* (post-class.) Tert. Apol. 1; Salv. Gub. D. 5, 9; Cassiod. Var. 9, 2.

infestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A disturber, troubler* (post-Aug. and very rare): Pl. 6, 28, 32, § 143.

infeste, *adv.* [infestus, *no.* II.] *Hostilely, violently, outrageously:* quæ illi infeste in nos fecerint, Liv. 26, 13:—*Comp.*: Liv. 2, 55:—*Sup.*: C. Quint. 21 (with inimicissime); Quint. 11, 8, 10.

infestīviter, *adv.* [infestivus] *Inelegantly:* cetera vertit non infestiviter, *i. e. quite elegantly,* Gell. 9, 9, 9.

in-festivus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; festivus, *no.* II. B.] *Not agreeable, not pleasant, inelegant* (post-class.): subagresti ingenio et infestivo, Gell. 1, 5, 3.

infesto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [infestus] **I.** Prop.: *To attack, trouble, molest, disturb, infest* (mostly post-Aug.): Scylla latus dextrum, lævum Charybdis infestant, Ov. M. 13, 730: eas insulas infestari beluis, Pl. 6, 32, 37: mari infestato latrociniis, Vell. 2, 73. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To attack, spoil, destroy, injure, impair:* vinum minus infestat nervos, Pl. 23, 1, 22: aloë non infestat stomachum, id. 27, 4, 5: saporem, id. 15, 25, 25: fons amaritudine infestatur, id. 2, 103, 106.— **B.** Of property: *To impair:* rem familiarem, Col. 1, 5, 7.— **C.** Of the mental powers: *To destroy:* animos, Col. 11, 1, 22.

in-festus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; festus for fenstus, from FENDO; whence defendo, infensus] **I.** *Pass.*: *Made unsafe, disturbed, molested, infested; unquiet, insecure, unsafe* (class.): **A.** With *Abl.*: via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, C. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: omnia infesta serpentibus, Sall. J. 89.— **B.** *Abs.*: iter, C. Phil. 12, 10, 25: sua tuta omnia, infesta hostium (omnia), Liv. 2, 40: vita, C. Rosc. Am. 11: infestum agrum reddere, *to make unsafe,* Liv. 2, 11: mare infestum habere, *to disturb, render insecure,* C. Att. 16, 1: infestam habere Macedoniam, Liv. 26, 24:—*Comp.*: infestior salus, C. Planc. 1, 1; so, infestior senectus, Liv. 1, 47:—*Sup.*: infestissima pars Ciliciæ, C. Fam. 2, 10, 3.

II. *Act.*: *That renders unsafe, that acts in a hostile manner, hostile, inimical; troublesome, dangerous:* **A.** With *Dat.*: irrupit in Galliam, quam sibi armis animisque infestam inimicamque cognovit, C. Ph. 10, 10, 21: provincia huic victoriæ maxime infensa, id. Lig. 8, 24: pestis infesta rei publicæ, C. Cat. 1, 5: infesta virtutibus tempora, Tac. Agr. 2:—*Sup.*: gens infestissima nomini Romano, Sall. C. 52.— **B.** With *in c. Acc.*: infestus in cognatos, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52. — **C.** *Abs.*: exercitu infesto in agrum Sabinum profecti, Liv. 2, 36; cf., infestis signis in etum facere, Cæs. B. C. 3, 93; so, freq., infestis signis, C. Font. 16, 44; Cæs. B. G. 6, 7; id. ib. 7, 53; Liv. 2, 30: infestis pilis procurrere, Cæs. B. C. 3, 93: infesto spiculo aliquem petere, Liv. 2, 20: infesta tela ferre, Virg. Æ. 5, 5 2: infestis oculis conspici, C. Cat. 1, 7, 17: scelus, id. Clu. 61, 188: atque inimicus clamor, id. 2 Verr. 1, 5, 12: animo infestissimo aliquem intueri, id. ib. 5, 55, 144: bellum, Liv. 9, 12.

in-fībŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; fibulo] **I.** Prop.: *To clasp, buckle, or button together* (rare): "*infibulati* sacrificabant fla-

mines propter usum æris antiquissimum æreis fibulis," Fest. p. 84 Lind.: "*infibulati*, fibulis vestes subnexi," Comm. in h. l. **II.** Meton. (cf. fibula, *no.* II. B.): *To infibulate:* adolescentulos interdum vocis, interdum valetudinis causa. Cels. 7, 25, 3.

inficēte and **inficētus,** v. infac.

inficiæ, v. initiæ.

1. **inficiens,** entis, *P.* of inficio.

2. **in-ficiens,** entis, *adj.* [2. in; facio] *That does nothing, inactive* (ante-class.): homo, Var. L. L. 6, 8: apes, with inertes, id. R. R. 3, 16, 8.

in-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; facio] **I.** Prop. (*To make to* go *in, to put in*; hence): **A.** Gen.: *To dip* (post-Aug.): quum pinnas, quas meo gremio nectarei fontis infeci, prætoteruderim, App. M. 5, p. 377 Oud.—**B.** Esp.: *To dip in a liquid* or *colouring matter, to dye:* lana infecta conchylio, Pl. 32, 7, 25.

II. Meton. (post. and post-Aug.): **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To mix, intermix, mix up with, impregnate:* poculo veneno, Just. 21, 4: hôc (*sc.* dictamno) fusum labris splendentibus amnem Inficit, Virg. Æ. 12, 417.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To stain, dye, colour, tinge:* (*α*) With *Abl.*: omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt, Cæs. B. G. 5, 14: arma infecta sanguine, Virg. Æ. 5, 413: quem locum Galba moriens sanguine infecerat, Tac. H. 2, 55: vel ipso (*sc.* raphano) vel semine infectis manibus, Pl. 20, 4, 13, § 25: infectis tractatu manibus, id. 15, 22, 24, § 87.—(*β*) *Abs.*: palpebræ mulieribus infectæ quotidiano, Pl. 11, 37, 56: vestis ita infecta, Pl. 28, 7, 23, § 83.—**b.** Esp.: (*α*) Of the effect of the sun: *To make dark* or *swarthy, to tan:* tinguntur sole populi, jam quidem infecti, nondum tamen Æthiopum modo exusti, Pl. 6, 19, 22, § 70.—(*β*) Of the effect produced by any obscuring cause: *To darken, dim, obscure:* nigrique volumina fumi Infecere diem, Ov. M. 13, 602: veluti infecta fumo (iaspis), *rendered dim* or *dingy*, Pl. 37, 9, 37, § 18: nox oculorum infecerat ignes, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 87: hinc dea prosiluit, Phœbique egressa serenos Infecit radios, id. Ruf. 1, 130.—(*γ*) Of paleness: *To blanch, to overspread:* ora pallor albus inficit, Hor. Epod. 7, 15.—(*δ*) Of blushes: *To overspread, suffuse:* virgo inficitur teneras, ore rubente, genas, Tib. 3, 4, 32.—(*ε*) Of rage: *To inflame, make to flash* or *sparkle:* immanique oculos infecerat ira (natura), Claud. B. Get. 585.—(*ζ*) Of ornaments: *To adorn* or *deck out with dyed ornaments:* ostroque infecta corusco Humida gemmiferis illuxit regia mensis, *bedecked with glistening purple*, Claud. Prob. et Olyb. Cons. 284.

2. In a bad sense: **a.** *To taint, infect, spoil, poison:* pabula tabo, Virg. G. 3, 481: nos sagittas tinginus ... fluminaque inficimus, Pl. 18, 1, 1, § 3.—**b.** Of poison: *To imbue deeply, to pervade:* Gorgoneis Alecto infecta venenis, Virg. Æ. 7, 341.—**c.** Of the breath or atmosphere: *To vitiate, corrupt:* hominis (halitum) tantum natura inici voluit pluribus modis, Pl. 11, 53, 115, § 277: ac velut infecto morbus crudescere cælo Incepit, Claud. Ruf. 1, 301.

3. Of taste or flavour: *To impregnate:* mel infectum fronde, *with the flavour of leaves*, Pl. 11, 13, 13: mirumque dulcem succum olivas bibere et alieno sapore inficí, id. 15, 3, 4, § 17.

III. Fig.: **A.** Gen. (post-Aug.): *To tinge:* sapientia nisi alte descendit et diu sedit animum non coloravit sed infecit, *has merely tinged*, Sen. Ep. 71, 31: si quis hanc humanorum divinorumque notitiam acceperit, si illa se non perfuderit, sed infecerit, i. e. *if he has merely imparted a tinge to his mind*, id. Ib. 110, 8.

B. Esp. (class.): **1.** *To instruct, imbue:* jam inficí debet (puer) iis artibus, quas si, dum est tener, combiberit, ad majora veniet paratior, C. Fin. 3, 2 *fin.*: animos teneros et rudes inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, id Leg. 1, 17 *fin.*

2. *To infect, poison deeply, stain, spoil, corrupt:* aos umbris, deliciis, otio ... desidia animum inficimus, C. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: inficimur opinionum pravitate, id. ib. 3, 2: cupiditatibus principum et vitiis inficí solet tota civitas, id. Leg. 3, 13, 30: diu in istis vitiis jacuimus; cui difficile est: non enim inquinati sumus, sed infecti, Sen. Ep. 59, 9: artibus infectus, Tac. A. 2, 2; cf. also, id. ib. 2, 85; id. ib. 3, 65; id. ib. 6, 7; id. ib. 11, 7.

inficior, v. infitior.

in-fidēlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; fidelis] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Of persons: *That cannot be relied upon, not trustworthy, perfidious, unfaithful, faithless* (rare, but class.): si hoc sibi sument, nullam esse fidem, quæ infideli data sit, C. Off. 3, 29, 106: Bellovaci, qui ante erant per se infideles, Cæs. B. G. 7, 59: non infideles arbitræ Nox et Diana, Hor. Epod. 5, 50.—*Comp.*: obsecro infidelior mihi ne fuas, quam ego sum tibi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 83.—*Sup.*: ut ex infidelissimis (sociis) firmissimos redderem, C. Fam. 15, 4, 14.—**B.** Of things: silex ad structuram infidelis, Pl. 36, 22, 49: infidelis recti magister est metus, Pl. Pan. 45. **II.** Esp. (Eccl. Lat.): *Unbelieving, faithless:* Christiani, Salvian. de Gub. 5 *init.*

infidēlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [infidelis] **I.** Gen.: *Unfaithfulness, faithlessness:* amicitiarum, C. Tusc. 5, 22: infidelitatis suspicionem sustinere, Cæs. B. C. 2, 33. *Plur.*: quantæ infidelitates, C. Mil. 28. **II.** Esp. (Eccl. Lat.): *Infidelity, want of faith:* Salvian. adv. Avar. 3, 15.

infidēliter, *adv.* [infidelis] **I.** Gen.: *Faithlessly, perfidiously:* C. Ep. ad Brut. 2, 1 *ad fin.* **II.** Esp.: *Unbelievingly, after the manner of unbelievers:* Salvian. adv. Avar. 3, 5.—*Sup.*: infidelissime, Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 13.

infidĭbŭlum, v. infundibulum.

in-fīdūcĭātus, a, um, *P.* of *obs.*,

in-fīducio [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; fiducio] *Pledged, mortgaged:* nulli antea (res) a se donatas, cessas, commutatas, infiduciatas, Marin. Papir. Diplom. p. 33.

in-fīdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; fidus] *Not to be trusted, unsafe, faithless, treacherous, false* (rare, but class.): **A.** Of persons: quos fidos amicos habuisset, quos infidos, C. Læl. 15, 53: scurra, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4: civitas Rhodiorum, Sall. C. 50.—**B.** Of things: societas regni, Liv. 1, 14: pax, id. 9, 45: promissa, Val. Fl. 2, 578: mare, Lucr. 2, 557.—*Comp.*, *Sup.*, and *Adv.* seem not to occur.

in-fīgo, xi, xum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (*α*); figo] **I.** Prop.: *To fix, thrust, drive,* or *fasten into:* **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: gladium in pectus, C. Tusc. 4, 22, 50.—**B.** With *Dat.*: hastam portæ, Virg. Æ. 9, 746: infixa corpori extrahere, Pl. 26, 12, 79: infixit spicula metæ, Sil. 16, 567.—**C.** With *Abl.*: infigitur sagitta arbore, *remains fixed, sticks fast*, Virg. Æ. 5, 504.—**D.** In *simple constr.*: ferri in hamis infixis, *having been fixed into them*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.*: quod (*sc.* signum) fidenter infixerat, *had driven into the ground*, C. de Div. 2, 31, 67.

II. Fig.: *To infix, impress, imprint* (usually in the *Part. Perf.*): **A.** With *in c. Abl.*: quod in hominum sensibus atque in ipsâ naturâ positum atque infixum est, C. Clu. 6, 17: qui (animus) semper infixus est in patriæ caritate, id. Ep. Brut. 1, 15.—**B.** With *Dat.*: infixus pectori dolor hæret, Pl. Ep. 1, 20; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 26: infigere animis res, id. 9, 4, 134: hæc mihi erunt imis infixa medullis, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 9: religio infixa animis, Liv. 29, 18: res memoriæ infixa, id. 3, 71.—**C.** In *simple constr.*: quicquid infixum et ingenitum est, Sen. Ep. 11: quæ sint inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, Pl. Ep. 1, 20.—**Particular phrase:** infixum est (mihi, *etc.*), *I, etc., have firmly resolved, I am determined:* Vologesi penitus infixum erat arma Romana vitandi, Tac. A. 15, 5; cf. Zumpt, § 663: infixum est fugere, Sil. 4, 332.

III. Meton.: **A.** Of a wound: *To make* or *inflict by thrusting into* a person: vulnus infixum, Virg. Æ. 4, 689.—**B.** Of a kiss: *To imprint, impress:* oscula natis, Sil. 12, 738: oscula dextris, id. 12, 592: oscula arenæ, id. 8, 127.—**C.** Of soldiers: *To plant one's self firmly upon, to take up a firm stand on:* infixum membus hostem Dejecere, Sil. 11, 173.

in-fīgūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; figuro] *Shapeless, ill-shaped, deformed:* fornix, Amm. 24, 4, 15.

in-fīgūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; figuratus, *no.* II.] *Unshaped, unshapen, without form:* forma animæ valde infigurata atque incorporalis, Cassiod. de An. 4.

infĭmātis, is, *adj.* [infimus, *no.* 2.] *One of the lowest* (in condition, rank *etc.*), opp. to summas: ego infimatis infimus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 37.

infĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Lowness* (late Lat.): sortis, Amm. 29, 11; id. 17, 30.

infĭmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To make low, to lower* (post-class.): deos, App. M. 1, p. 38 Oud.: ingenia ad miserias infimata (*opp.* ad beatitudinem sublimata), id. de Deo Socr. p. 127 Oud.

infĭmus, a, um, v. inferus. *no.* III. A.

in-findo, fĭdi, fissum, findĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; findo] (poet.) **I.** Prop.: *To cleave, part, separate, divide:* volat cava pinus ... Infinditque salum, Val. Fl. 1, 688. **II.** Meton.: *To make by cleaving* or *cutting:* sulcos telluri, *make furrows in the ground*, Virg. E. 4, 33; so poet., sulcos, *to plough up furrows in the sea*, id. Æ. 5, 142.

in-fīnĭbilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; finio] *Endless* (post-class.): materia, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 192 Oud.; Mart. Cap. 2, 45.

in-fīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. in; finis] **I.** Prop.: *Boundlessness, endlessness, infinity:* With *Gen.*: locorum, *boundlessness, extent*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 73; so, naturæ Pl. 2, 2, 1, § 3: mundorum, Amm. 15, 1. **II.** Fig.: *Infinitude: Abs.*: in infinitatem omnem peregrinari, C. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: Aug. Mus. 1, 9, *no.* 15.

infīnīte, *adv.* [infinitus] **A.** (acc. to infinitus, *no.* II. A.): *Without bounds, without end, infinitely:* concupiscere, *excessively*, C. Parad. 6, 3: dividere, id. Acad. 1, 7: perorare, *without cessation, constantly*, id. Or. 38 *fin.*—**B.** (acc. to infinitus, *no.* II. B.): *Indefinitely, in general:* referre de re publica, Gell. 14, 7.

infīnītio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Boundlessness, infinity:* infinitio ipsa, quam ἀπειρίαν vocant, C. Fin. 1, 6 *fin.*

infīnītivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Unlimited, indefinite:* modus, or, as *Subst.*: **infinītivus,** i, m., in Grammar, *The infinitive*, Diom. 1; Prisc. 8.

in-fīnītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; finio] **I.** Prop.: Of space: *Not inclosed within boundaries, boundless, unlimited, illimitable, infinite:* Anaximenes infinitum (dixit) aëra, C. Ac. 2, 37, 118; so, Anaxagoras materiam infinitam (dixit), id. ib.: quod in rerum natura *omne* esse dicimus, id *infinitum* esse conclusit, id. Div. 2, 50, 103; cf. Lucr. 5, 362, *sqq.*: quod omne est, id non cernitur ex alio extrinsecus: nihil igitur quum habeat extremum, infinitum sit necesse est. Videsne ut ad rem dubiam, *etc.*, C. Div. 2, 50, 103: spelunca infinitâ altitudine, *of infinite depth*, id. 2 Verr. 4, 48, 109.—As *Subst.*: **infīnītum,** i, n. (*sc.* spatium), *Infinite space, infinity:* neque autem corpora desunt, ex infinito quæ possint forte coorta, Proruere, *etc.*, Lucr. 5, 368.

II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: **a.** *Boundless, not circumscribed, immense, infinite:* imperium, C. 2 Verr. 3, 91, 213: potestas, id. Agr. 2, 13, 33; so, Liv. 3, 9: spes, C. Deiot. 5, 13: odium, id. Balb. 27, 62: labor, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: tempus, id. Cic. N. D. 1, 2; id. ib. 1, 9, 21; 22.—**b.** Adverbial forms: (*α*) ad *or* in infinitum, *To infinity, without end*: hæc (ars statuaria) ad infinitum effloruit, Pl. 34, 7, 16; so, crescere, id. 34, 2, 3: durescere, id. 13, 9, 18: sectio in infinitum, Quint. 1, 10 *fin.*: ne in infinitum abeamus, Pl. 17, 25, 38.—(*β*) Infinitum quantum, *beyond all measure, exceedingly, extraordinarily*, Pl. 18, 28, 68, *no.* 3.—(*γ*) Infinito plus *or* magis, *infinitely more, far more*, Quint. 3, 4, 25; id. 11, 3, 172.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of price: *Beyond bounds, enormous:* pretium, Jabol. Dig. 35, 2, 61.—**b.** Of a statement, *etc., Lengthy, prolix:* sin cuipiam nimis infinitum videtur, quod ita proposui, quacunque de re, *etc.*, C. de Or. 1, 15, 61.—**c.** Of number: *Without end, endless, countless, infinite:* multitudo, C. Off. 1, 16, 52: infinita causarum varietas, id. de Or. 1, 5 *init.*: erat infinitum bene de me meritos

omnes nominare, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23.—*Sup.*: infinitissimæ sectiones, Boeth. Arithm. 1, 1, p. 988.—As *Subst.*: **infinitum,** i, *n. An infinitude, an endless quantity, amount,* or *number*: infinitum auri, Eutr. 9, 9.

B.: **1.** Gen.: *Indefinite*: infinitior distributio, C. Top. 8.—Adverbially: in infinito, *Indefinitely, at one's pleasure,* Paul. Dig. 8, 2, 24; Cels. ib. 8, 1, 9; cf. Comm. ad h. l.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Without respect of persons* or *times*; *general, universal*: quæstio, C. Part. Or. 18: res, id. de Or. 1, 31: connexa, *indefinite conclusions,* id. Fat. 8.—**b.** In Gramm.: (α) verbum, *i. e. the infinitive,* Quint. 9, 3, 9; also *Abs.*, ib. 1, 6, 7 and 8.—(β) Pronomen, *An indefinite pronoun,* Var. L. L. 10, 1.

infirmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infirmo, *no.* III.] **A.** *A weakening, invalidating*: infirmatio rerum judicatarum, C. Agr. 2, 3, 8.—**B.** *A refuting, disproving*: judicatio est, quæ ex infirmatione et confirmatione rationis nascitur controversia, C. Inv. 1, 13, 18.

infirme, *adv.* [infirmus] **A.**: **1.** *Weakly, faintly, not strongly, not very*: infirme animatus, C. Fam. 15, 1, 3—**2.** Of style, *Feebly, without vigour of expression*: jejune et infirme, Pl. Ep. 1, 20, 21.—**B.** *Weak-mindedly, superstitiously*: tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmius expavescebat, Suet. Aug. 9.

infirmis, e, *adj.*, v. infirmus, *ad init.*

infirmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [infirmus] **I.** Prop. (post-class.): Materially: *Want* or *absence of firmness, of durability, of solidity,* or *of strength*; *weakness*: ædificii, Alphen. Dig. 39, 2, 43.

II. Meton. (class.): Of physical qualities or conditions: **A.** Gen.: *Want of strength, weakness, feebleness*: **1.** Of persons: puerorum, C. de Sen. 10, 33.—**2.** Of things: summa gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, C. Fam. 7, 1: oculorum, Pl. Ep. 7, 21: hordeo contra tempestates maxima infirmitas, Pl. 18, 7, 18.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *Infirmity, indisposition, malady, sickness*: suspicionem infirmitatis dare, Suet. Tib. 72: infirmitate correptus, Just. 23, 3; Pl. Ep. 10, 6: infirmitate impeditus, Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 38.—**2.** Of wine: *Weakness, want of body*: nimia infirmitas vini, Col. 12, 20, 7.—**3.** *Concr.*: **a.** Of *the weaker sex, women*: hæc infirmitas, Liv. 34, 7 *fin.*—**b.** Of *weak children*: infirmitas a robustioribus separanda est, Quint. 2, 2, 14.

III. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of memory (post-class.): *Weakness*: memoriæ, Pap. Dig. 41, 2, 44.—**2.** Of mind (class.): *Imbecility, feebleness*: animi, C. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: mentis, Sen. Ep. 11.—**B.** Esp. (class.): *Fickleness, inconstancy*: infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, quod sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, Cæs. B. G. 4, 5.

infirmĭter, *adv.* [infirmus] *Weakly, feebly, without energy*: infirmiter invalideque dicere, Arn. 7, 250.

infirmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [infirmus] **I.** Prop.: *To make* materially *weak, to weaken*: munimenta madore, Sall. Frgm. ap. Non. 138, b.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To make* physically *weak, to deprive of strength*: hominem, Cels. 2, 12.—**B.** *To weaken, enfeeble*: legiones, Tac. A. 15, 10.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To invalidate, weaken, shake*: fidem testis, C. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: fidem alicui, id. Att. 15, 26.—**B.** *To disprove, refute*: res tam leves infirmare ac diluere, C. Rosc. Am. 15, 42; with tollere, id. N. D. 2, 59, 147; with frangere, id. de Or. 1, 31, 143.—**C.** *To annul, make void*: legem, Liv. 34, 3; Quint. 7, 1: contractum, Hermog. Dig. 49, 14, 46: graviter ferens aliquid a se factum infirmari, Vell. 2, 2.

in-firmus, a, um (post-class. infirm e, Amm. 2, 6), *adj.* [2. in; firmus] **I.** Prop.: Materially: *Weak*; so prps. only as *Subst.*: **infirma,** orum, *n. The weak parts*: vulpes marinæ glutiunt usque ad infirma lineæ, Pl. 9, 43, 67.

II. Meton.: Physically: *Weak, not strong, feeble*: **A.** Of persons: **1.** Gen.: **a.** *Abs.*: nemo viribus tam infirmis fuit, qui, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 43, 95.—**b.** With *ad*: quum essent (cives Rom.) infirmi ad resistendum, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9.—**2.** Esp.: *Infirm, indisposed, sick*: sum admodum infirmus, C. Ac. 1, 4, 14: dum infirmi sumus, Pl. Ep. 7, 26, 1.—**B.** Of animals: *Not strong, feeble*: pecus, i. e. *sheep,* Ov. Ib. 44.—**C.** Of inan. or abstr. things: *Weak, feeble*: **1.** Gen.: **a.** *Abs.*: classis inops et infirma propter dimissionem propugnatorum atque remigum, C. 2 Verr. 5, 33, 86: lumen solis, *weak, feeble,* Luc. 5, 545: infirmior est panis ex polline, *less nourishing,* Cels. 2, 18: infirmissimus cibarius panis, id. ib. saporis vinum, Col. 3, 7: infirmissimæ arbores, Pl. 17, 24, 37: nervi, *weak,* id. 36, 20, 37: civitas exigua et infirma, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17.—**b.** With *ad*: infirmior ad hæc omnia eadem est, quem schiston appellant, Pl. 36, 20, 37.—**c.** With *adversus*: fama, infirmissimum adversus vires fortes telum, Curt. 4, 14.—**2.** Esp.: Of health: valetudo, C. Brut. 48, 180: infirmissima valetudo, id. de Or. 1, 45, 200.

III. Fig.: **A.** Of persons: *Weak* in mind or character, *superstitious, pusillanimous, inconstant, light-minded*: tenuis atque infirmi hæc animi videri, Cæs. B. C. 1, 32.—*Comp.*: sum paulo infirmior, Hor. S. 1, 9, 71: quorum concursu terrentur infirmiores, Cæs. B. C. 1, 3.—*Sup.*: homines infirmissimi, *very uncertain, not to be depended on,* Col. 3, 10, 6.—**B.** Of things: *Of no weight* or *consequence, weak, trivial, inconclusive*: omnino ad probandum utraque res infirma et nugatoria est, C. Cæcin. 23, 64: quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: cautiones, id. Fam. 7, 18.

in-fit, *v. def.* (inf. Mart. Cap. 2 *fin.*: infe ἀφέναι, Gloss.: infio, Var. in Prisc. 8), **I.** Gen.: *He* (*she*) *begins*: infit ibi postulare, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 28: me percontarier, id. Asin. 2, 2, 76: ita farier, Virg. Æ. 11, 242. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *He begins to speak*: talibus infit, Virg. Æ. 10, 860: ibi infit, annum se tertium et octogesimum agere, Liv. 3, 71.—**B.** Meton.: *He speaks*: Prud. Apoth. 804; dub. al. instat.

†infitens, entis, *adj.* [infiteri] *That does not confess,* Gloss. Philox.; cf. infiteri.

†infiteri non fateri, Fest. p. 112 Müll. [2. in; fateor].

in-fitĭæ (also written inficiæ), ārum, *f.* [id.] *Denial*; only in the *Acc.* in connection with ire: infitias ire, *to deny*: ille infitias ibit, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 41: omnia infitias ire, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 9: quod nemo est infitias, Nep. Epam. 10, 4: neque infitias eo, quasdam esse, *etc.*, Quint. 3, 7, 3: neque nego, neque infitias eo, nos enixe operam dedisse, Liv. 6, 40: nec eo infitias, quin, *etc.*, Front. Aquæd. 72.

infitiālis, e, *adj.* (infic.) [infitiæ] *Negative, consisting in denial*: quæstio, C. Top. 24, 92: status, Quint. 3, 6, 31.

infitiātio, ōnis, *f.* (infic.) [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A denying*: causam infitiatione defendere, C. de Or. 2, 25, 105. **II.** Esp.: *A denying* or *disowning of a debt*: Sen. de Ira 2, 9: circumscriptiones, furta, fraudes, infitiationes, Cels. Dig. 47, 2, 69.

infitiātor, ōris, *m.* (infic.) [id.] *A denier,* esp. *one who denies a debt* or *refuses to restore a deposit*: ille infitiator, C. de Or. 1, 37, 168: infitiator ac fraudulentus, Sen. Ben. 3, 27: lentus, *a bad debtor,* C. Cat. 2, 10.

infitiātrix, ĭcis, *f.* (infic.) [id.] *She that denies* or *disowns*; Fig.: fidei fraus infitiatrix, Prud. Psych. 630.

infitior (infic.), ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *Not to confess, to deny: disown*: quum id posset infitiari, confessus est, C. Cat. 3, 5, 11: verum, id. Part. Or. 14: neque infitiandi ratio, neque defendendi facultas, id. 2. Verr. 4, 47, 104: resistere aut infitiando aut defendendo, id. Part. Or. 29, 102: infitiabatur de aliis rebus, Var. L. L. 5, 36, 49: notitiam alicujus, Ov. Pont. 4, 6, 42.—*Part. Fut. in Pass. force*: fama factis infitianda tuis, *to be disproved by thy deeds,* id. H. 9, 4: Varro Sophocleo non infitiande Cotturno, *whom the tragic Muse needs not disown,* Mart. 5, 30, 1. **II.** Esp.: *To deny* any thing promised or received: "*infitiari* creditum fraudare," Fest. p. 112 Müll.: quid si infitiatur? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, 10: depositum, Juv. 13, 60: prædas, *to withhold the promised booty,* Flor. 1, 22, 2.

infixus, a, um, *P.* of infigo.

in-flăbellātus, a, um, *adj.* [1, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α); flabello] (Prop.: *Fanned into*; Meton.) *Breathed into*: his corporibus ignis inflabellatus, Tert. adv. Val. 23.

inflābĭlis, e, *adj.* [inflo] *That may be inflated*: pulmonem vocat viscus inflabile, Lact. Opif. D. 11.

in-flaccĕo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2, *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; flacceo, *no.* II.] *To become weak*; hence, *to become useless*: inflaccebunt conditiones, Enn. ap. Non. 110, 14.

in-flăgro, *prob. no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in, ib.; flagro] *To kindle*: nullo inflagrante halitu, Sol. 5, 23.

inflāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [inflo, *no.* II. B.] Of the cheeks: *A puffing up* or *out*: buccarum inflamina, Fulgent. Mythol. 3, 9.

inflammans, antis, *P.* of inflammo.

inflammanter, *adv.* [inflammans, acc. to inflammo, *no.* III.] *In an inflammatory manner*: acriter et inflammanter facit comploration em, Gell. 10, 3, 13.

inflammātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inflammo] **I.** Prop.: *A kindling, setting on fire, a conflagration* (late Lat.): portarum, Nazar. in Pan. Constant. 21: quodam quasi diluvio et inflammatione aliquid corripere, Flor. 4, 2, 3. **II.** Meton.: (mostly post-Aug.): Of the body: *An inflammation*: oculos inflammatio occupat, Cels. 6, 6, 1: aurium, Pl. 22, 25, 64: inflammationem discutere, Pl. 21, 20, 86: sedare, id. 22, 25, 74: mitigare, id. 23 procem. **III.** Fig.: Of the mind (class.): *A kindling, inflaming*: animorum (poëtarum), C. de Or. 2, 46, 194.

inflammātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She that kindles* or *inflames* (post-class.): Fig.: Amm. 14, 1, 2; Mamert. Pan. Julian. 3.

in-flammo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; flammo, *no.* II. A.] (class.), **I.** Prop.: *To set on fire, light up, kindle*: tædas ignibus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 48, 106: id. Att. 8, 2, 4: classem, id. 2 Verr. 5, 35, 91: tecta, Liv. 10, 2, 8.

II. Meton.: Of the body, *To inflame*: laser tauros inflammat naribus illitis, Pl. 22, 23, 49: inflammari vulnera ac morbos, id. 25, 2, 5: equi pasti inflammantur rabie, id. 25, 8, 53.

III. Fig.: Of the mind: **A.** *To inflame, kindle, rouse, excite*: concionibus et legibus invidiam senatus, C. 1 Verr. 1, 2: sensus animorum atque motus, id. de. Or. 1, 14, 60: inflammari ad cupiditates, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: populum in improbos, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: cupiditates, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: inflammari cupiditate honorum, id. Læl. 23, 86: aliquem amore, Virg. Æ. 4, 54.—**B.** *Part. Perf.*: inflammatus, a, um, *Inflamed, kindled, excited*: **1.** With *ad*: a pueritia inflammatus ad gloriam, C. Fam. 1, 7, 9.—**2.** With *Abl.*: voluptatum potiendi spe inflammati, C. Fin. 1, 18, 60: libidinibus, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 6: amore in patriam, id. Or. 1, 44, 196: scelere et furore, id. 2 Verr. 5, 62: pretio inflammata manus, *i. e. bribed,* Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 293.

inflāte, *adv.* [inflatus, *no.* II. C.] **I.** Gen.: *Haughtily, proudly*: *Comp.*: inflatius multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percrebruerat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 79. **II.** Esp.: Of Style: *Turgidly, pompously*: perscribere, Cæs. B. C. 2, 17.

in-flātĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α); flatilis] *Blown into* (late Lat.): instrumentorum musicorum genera sunt, percussionale, tensibile, inflatile: inflatilia sunt, *etc.*, *i. e. wind instruments,* Cassiod. Music. *sub init.*

inflātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inflo, *no.* II.] **I.** (acc. to inflo, *no.* II. B.): **A.** Prop.: Of water: *A swelling* or *bubbling up*: Vitr. 8, 3, 3.—**B.** Meton.: *An inflammatory swelling*: præcordiorum, Suet. Aug. 81. **II.** (acc. to inflo, *no.* II. C.): *Inflation, flatulence*: habet inflationem magnam is cibus (faba), *produces flatulence,* C. Div. 1, 30, 62; Cels. 2, 28: mala dulcia inflationes pariunt, Pl. 23, 6, 57: inflationes discutere, id. 23, 4, 40: inflationem sedare, id. 23, 4, 40: ex cibo fit inflatio, Sen. Q. N. 5, 4.

1. inflātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of inflo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Blown into, filled* with blowing: nolo verba inflata et quasi anhelata gravius exire, *with too great expenditure of breath*, C. de Or. 3, 11, 40. **B.** Meton.: *Swelled up, swollen*: serpens inflato collo, C. Vatin. 2, 4: buccæ inflatior, Suet. Rhet. 5: inflatum hesterno venas Iaccho, Virg. E. 6, 15: inflati amnes, Liv. 40, 33: capilli, *hanging loose, dishevelled*, Ov. A. Am. 3, 145: inflata rore non Achaico turba, Virg. Cat. 7, 2.—*Comp.*: vestis inflatior, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

C. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *Puffed up, inflated, haughty, proud*: quibus illi rebus elati et inflati non continebantur, C. Agr. 2, 35, 97: inflatus et tumens animus, id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: inflata spe atque animis, id. Mur. 15, 33: promissis, id. ib. 24, 49: lætitia atque insolentia, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15: jactatione, Liv. 29, 37: assensionibus, id. 24, 6: errore, C. Ac. 4, 36, 116: opinionibus, id. Off. 1, 26, 91: legionum numero, Vell. 2, 80, 2: superbus et inflatus, Juv. 8, 72: elatus inflatusque, Suet. Ner. 37.—*Comp.*: juvenis inflatior, Liv. 39, 53, 8.—**2.** Esp.: Of style, *Inflated, turgid*: Attici pressi et integri, Asiani inflati et inanes, Quint. 12, 10, 16: inflatus et tumidus, Tac. Or. 18: Callimachus, Prop. 2, 34, 32: Suet. Rhet. 2.

2. in-flātus, ūs, *m.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. ( ) (α): flo] **I.** Prop.: *A blowing into, a blast*: eæ (tibiæ) si inflatum non recipiunt, C. Brut. 51, 192: primo inflatu tibicinis, id. Ac. 4, 7, 20. **II.** Fig.: *A breathing into, inspiration*: divinus, C. Div. 1, 6, 12.

in-flecto, exi, exum, ectĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; flecto] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To bend, bow, curve*: quum ferrum se inflexisset, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25: bacillum, C. de Div. 1, 17: capillum, Suet. Aug. 79: arboribus incisis atque inflexis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 17.—**B.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: To bend one's self*: sinus ad urbem inflectitur, *curves round*, C. 2 Verr. 5, 12, 30: montes inflexi theatrali modo, Pl. 4, 8, 15.

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To change* or *alter* by bending or turning: nullum unquam cursus sui vestigium, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *init.*—**B.** Esp.: Of the voice: *To change, alter, modulate*: inflexa ad miserabilem sonum voce, C. de Or. 2, 46, 193: voces cantu, Prop. 4, 8, 77.

III. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To change* or *alter*: hic primus orationem inflexit, et eam mollem teneramque reddidit, *changed the style of speaking* (viz., by introducing figurative expressions), C. Brut. 9, 38.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Of justice: *To warp, pervert*: jus civile gratia, C. Cæcin. 26, 73.—**2.** Of the feelings: *To move, touch, affect*: solus hic inflexit sensus, Virg. Æ. 4, 22: precibusque inflectere nostris, id. ib. 12, 800: ibat enim magnum lacrymis inflectere patrem, Stat. Th. 8, 716.—**3.** *To lengthen* or *pronounce long* a short syllable: quid enim officit, O quaeso, aut quam præstat intellectui tarditatem, utrumne quid glabre an hirsuta asperitate promatur? inflectatur quod acui, an acuatur quod oportebat inflecti? Arnob. 1, ch. 59; cf. flecto, *no.* I. B. 2. c. (β).

in-flētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; fleo] *Unwept, unlamented* (poet.): animæ viles, inhumata infletaque turba, Virg. Æ. 11, 372; so, Val. Fl. 6, 651.

in-flexĭbilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; flexibilis] **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be bent, inflexible, stiff*: dolor inflexibilis, *a disease in which the limbs are drawn backwards and become stiff*; called in Gr. ὀπισθότονος, and ὀπιστότονος: cervicum, Pl. 28, 12, 52. **II.** Fig.: *Unchangeable, fixed*: judicium, Sen. Ep. 95: obstinatio, Pl. Ep. 10, 97, 3.

inflexio, ōnis, *f.* [inflecto] *A bending, swaying*: laterum inflexione forti ac virili, C. de Or. 3, 59, 220.

1. **inflexus,** a, um, *P.* of inflecto.

2. **inflexus,** ūs, *m.* [inflecto] (post-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: *A bending, curving, inflecting*: vicorum, Juv. 3, 236: adire inflexibus flexuosis, Arn. 2, 57. **II.** Meton.: vocem inflexu modulationis torquere, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12.

inflictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infligo, *no.* III. B.] *A laying on, inflicting*: multæ, Imp. Const. Cod. Theod. 9, 17, 2.

1. **inflictus,** a, um, *P.* of infligo.

2. **inflictus,** ūs, *m.* [infligo, *no.* I.] *A striking on* or *against*: labiorum et dentium, Arn. 3, 111.

in-fligo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (α) (β); fligo] **I.** Prop.: *To strike* one thing *on* or *against* another: With *Dat.*: alicui securim, C. Planc. 29, 70: cratera viro, Ov. M. 5, 83 (*al.* infregit): caput suum parietibus, Lact. de Mort. Pers. 49: puppis inflicta vadis, *dashed against*, Virg. Æ. 10, 303: *Pass. Part.*: *Abs.*: inflicta Terga, *struck, beaten*, Val. Fl. 4, 281.

II. Meton.: *To inflict* or *make by striking*: mortiferam plagam, C. Vatin. 8, 20: vulnera, id. Pis. 14, 32.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To let fly against, direct at, hurl at*: With *in c. Acc.*: quum ex verbo adversarii aliquid in ipsum infligitur, C. de Or. 2, 63, 255.—**B.** *To inflict upon, attach to*: With *Dat.*: alicui turpitudinem, C. Pis. 26, 63.—**C.** **1.** *To lay* or *impose upon one*: With *Dat.*: alicui pretium rei inemptæ, Julian. Dig. 3, 5, 30.—**2.** *To impose, to lay on*: *Abs.*: fuit autem consuetudo, ut, intra certa tempora non latis usuris, graviores infligerentur, Paul. Dig. 22, 1, 11.

in-flo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α); flo, *no.* II. A.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To blow* one thing *into* another: ex ore in os palumbi inflare aquam, Cato R. R. 90.—**B.** Esp.: *To blow into* or *play upon* a wind instrument: cavas cicutas, Lucr. 5, 1382: leves calamos, Virg. E. 5, 2: (buccina) cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340: buxum, id. ib. 14, 537: cornu, id. ib. 11, 16.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To produce* by blowing: sonum, C. de Or. 3, 60, 225; so, without sonum: simul inflavit tibicen, id. Ac. 2, 27, 86.—**B.** *To inflate, puff up, cause to swell*: tumidosque inflatur carbasus Austro, Virg. Æ. 3, 357: merito quin illis Jupiter ambas Iratus buccas inflet, Hor. S. 1, 1, 21.—**C.** *To render flatulent*: (corpus) inflant omnia fere legumina, Cels. 2, 26.

III. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To puff up, inflate*: spe falsa animos, C. Pis. 35, 89: regis spem, with erigere animos, Liv. 35, 42: animos ad intolerabilem superbiam, id. 45, 31; id. 37, 26: crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 98: ipse erit gloria inflandus, Quint. 11, 1 *med.*—**B.** Esp.: Of speech: *Abs.*: Antipater paullo inflavit vehementius, *was a little too much inflated*, C. Leg. 1, 2, 6.

in-flōresco, rŭi, *no sup.*, rescĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; floresco] *To begin to blossom, put forth blossoms*: pristina Romuleis infloruit arcibus ætas, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 124.

in-flŭo, xi, xum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.; fluo] (class.). **I.** Prop.: Of fluids: *To flow* or *run into*: **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: Hypanis in Pontum influit, C. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: in quem sanguis a jecore per venam illam cavam influit, id. N. D. 2, 55, 138: lacus, qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8: palus influit in Sequanum flumen, id. ib. 7, 57.—**B.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: oceanum qui influit, Azanium (sinum) appellant, Pl. 6, 24, 28, § 103.—**C.** With *local adv.*: non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit, Cæs. B. G. 4, 1: huc Lycus, huc Sagaris influit, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 48.—**D.** *Abs.*: amnis influens, Pl. 6, 7, 7, § 19: influente Cephisso, id. 6, 36, 66, § 189.

II. Meton.: Of things not fluid: **A.** *To flow, stream, rush, press, into*: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: influentes in Italiam Gallorum copiæ, C. Prov. Cons. 13, 32.—**2.** With *Dat.*: Italiæ influxit inaudita multitudo, Quint. Decl. 3, 13.—**3.** With *local adv.*: influxisse eo Scythas, Pl. 6, 7, 7.—**4.** *Abs.*: influens atque effluens divinus animus, C. Univ. 13.—**B.** Of the hair: *To flow down, hang loose*: influentes capilli, Cels. 6, 1.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To come unobserved* or *unawares into, to steal into, insinuate one's self into*: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: assentior Platoni, nihil tam facile in animos teneros atque molles influere, C. Leg. 2, 15, 38; cf. id. Off. 2, 9, 31: quibus blanditiis C. Papirius nuper influebat in aures concionis, id. Læl. 25, 96: sermone Græco in proximas Asiæ civitates influente, Quint. 12, 10, 16.—**2.** With *Dat.*: dolor menti influit ægræ, Albin. 1, 395.—**3.** *Abs.*: influat oportet aliquid, C. de Or. 2, 53, 212.—**B.** *To come to, come on quickly, crowd* or *flow into*.—**1.** *Abs.*: influentibus negotiis, Pl. Pan. 81 *init.*: quis influentis dona fortunæ abnuit? Sen. Thyest. 536.—**2.** With *Dat.*: illud desperandum est, posse nobis casu tantum bonum influere, Pl. Ep. 50, 5.

influus, a, um, *adj.* [influo] *Flowing in*: Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 107.

in-fluxĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. in; fluxio] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.) (Prop., *A flowing into*; hence, meton., Of things not fluid): *A coming, crowding*, or *flowing into* any thing: With *in c. Acc.*: priusquam materialis influxio in corpus venientes animas ebriaret, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.) (Prop., *A flowing*; hence, meton.): **A.** *An emanation*: ea, quæ influxione sui, quam Græci ἀπόῤῥοιαν vocant, spirationem facilem ægrotantibus facere valent, circum projici jubemus, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 2, 37, *no.* 193.—**B.** Medic. *t. t.*: **1.** Gen.: *A catarrh, severe cold*: " de influxione, quam Græci κατάῤῥοον vocant, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 2, 7 lemm.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Ad nares, *A catarrh in the nose*: influxio ad nares, quæ appellatur coryza, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 2, 7.—**b.** Ad fauces, *A catarrh in the throat, a sore throat*: influxio ad fauces, quæ appellatur branchos, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 2, 7.—**c.** Ad thoracem vel pulmonem, *A catarrh* or *cold in the chest* or *lungs*: influxio ad thoracem vel pulmonem, quæ appellatur πτύσις, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 2, 7.

influxus, ūs, *m.* [id.] *A flowing in*: stellarum, Firm. Math. I, 1.

in-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, fŏdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α); fodio] (mostly post-Aug. or poet.), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: (*To dig into* the ground; hence, with pregn. idea of the purpose): *To dig a hole into the ground and place something in it; to place set, fix, bury in the ground*: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: talem pedem longæ, ferreis hamis infixis, totæ in terram infodiebantur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: sarmenta infodito, Cato R. R. 37, 3: squalentes infode conchas, Virg. G. 2, 348: infossus puer, *i. e. placed in a pit while alive*, Hor. Epod. 5, 32.—**B.** Esp.: *To bury, inter*: **1.** With *Dat.*: et corpora partim Multa virûm terræ infodiunt, Virg. Æ. 11, 205.—**2.** *Abs.*: procul ab eo loco infodierunt, in quo est mortuus, Nep. Paus. 5, 5.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To make by digging*: sulcum infodiunt, Col. 3, 13, 5: campestris locus alte duos pedes et semissem infodiendus est, id. 3, 13, 8: infossus lacus, id. 9, 1, 2.—**B.** *To cause to penetrate, to drive into*: saxum ingens... perfractæ cassidis æra Ossibus infodiens complevit sanguine vultus, Sil. 10, 237.—**C.** Of wounds: *To inflict deeply in* the body, *etc.*: strictus aper, penitus cui non infossa cerebro Vulnera, Stat. Th. 8, 534.—**D.** Of carvings, *etc.*: *To place* or *insert in* the body, *etc.*: With *Dat.*: ad hoc excogitata sunt aurium vulnera; nimirum quoniam parum erat manibus, collo, crinibus, gestari, nisi infoderentur etiam corpori. Pl. 12, proœm. § 2.

in-fœcundus, v. infecundus.

in-fœdĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; fœderatus] *Not leagued together, not allied*: reges, Tert. Præscr. 12.

in-formābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; formabilis] *Insusceptible of form, that does not assume a form*: Deus, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

informātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [informo] **I.** Prop.: *A representation; an outline, sketch, plan*: sedium sacrarum informationes, Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.* **II.** Fig.: *An idea, conception*: anticipatio, quam appellat προλῆψιν Epicurus, id est anteceptam animo rei quandam informationem, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43, 100: dei, id. de Or. 2, 87, 358: unius verbi imagine totius

sententiæ informatio, *an exhibition of the idea contained in a word, an explanation of its meaning*, id. Part. Or. 29, 102.

informātor, ōris, *m.* [informo, *no.* II. E.] *A teacher, an instructor:* populi, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22: primus litterarum, id. Pall. 6.

in-formīdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; formidabilis] *Not to be feared, not formidable:* judex, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 354.

in-formīdātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; formidatus] *Not feared:* Sil. 15, 241.

in-formis, e, *adj.* [2. in; forma] **I.** Prop.: *That has no form or not a proper form, unformed, shapeless:* quum res muta aut informis fit loquens et formata, Auct. ad Her. 4, 53, 66: alveus, Liv. 21, 26: caro, Pl. 7, 15, 13. **II.** Meton.: *Unshapely, misshapen, deformed, hideous, horrid:* cadaver, Virg. Æ. 8, 264: hiemes, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 15: situs, id. Ep. 2, 2, 118: toris informibus artus, Val. Fl. 4, 245: nota in ore, Prop. 1, 5, 16: color, Tib. 4, 4, 6: informes sanguine peltæ, Stat. Th. 12, 528: imbre cruento informis facies, Luc. 6, 224: exitus, Tac. A. 6, 49: sors, id. ib. 12, 37: letum, Virg. Æ. 12, 603: nihil est illis (metallis) informius, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*: mulier, Prisc. p. 541 P.

informĭtas, ātis, *f.* [informis] *Unshapeliness, ugliness, deformity* (post-class.): informitatis proditio, Sol. in. ep. prior. ad Advent.: materiæ, Tert. adv. Hermog. 42: so, Aug. Conf. 12, 12.

informĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Hideously, horridly:* sonare, Aug. Conf. 12, 29.

in-formo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; formo] **I.** Prop.: *To give form to* a thing, *to shape, form, mould, fashion* (mostly post-.): clipeum, Virg. Æ. 8, 447: aream, Col. 11, 3, 13: effigiem, Sil. 17, 525: Martem cerâ, Poët. ap. Pl. Ep. 9, 7: tædas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 331.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To give form* or *shape to, to arrange in the mind:* informat adhuc adumbratum indicium filii, C. Sull. 18, 52; cf. Schutz Clav. Cic.—**B.** *To form an idea* or *notion of* a thing; *to conceive, to imagine* (class.): dii ita ignoti, ut eos ne conjectura quidem informare possimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: inanium visorum una depulsio est, sive illa cogitatione informantur, sive in quiete, C. Ac. 2, 16, 51: primum quod ita sit informatum anticipatumque mentibus nostris, id. N. D. 1, 27, 76: Cleanthes noster quatuor de causis dixit in animis hominum informatas deorum esse notiones, id. ib. 2, 5, 13.—**C.** *To describe, sketch, represent, depict:* referamus nos ad eum quem volumus inchoandum, et eadem eloquentia informandum, quam, *etc.*, C. Or. 9, 33: atque eo in summo oratore fingendo talem informabo, qualis fortasse nemo fuit, id. ib. 2, 7: quodque dicitis, informari non posse virtutem, si, *etc.*, id. Fin. 4, 16, 45.—**D.** *Neutr.* (late Lat.): *To tell, declare, give information about:* de his informantes, Ennod. Ep. 9, 33.—**E.** *To mould, educate, form by instruction:* artes quibus ætas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, C. Arch. 3, 4: animusa natura bene informatus, *formed*, C. Off. 1, 4, 13.

1. **in-fŏro,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (a); foro] *To bore into:* mox ausi inforare medio trunco (*al.* imperare), Pl. 17, 14, 24.

2. **in-fōro,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; forum] *To accuse in a court of justice:* *Curc.* Quæso ne me incomities. *Ly.* Licetne inforare, si incomitiare haud licet? *Curc.* Non inforabis me quidem (with an obscene secondary signif.), Plaut. Curc. 3, 30.

in-fortūnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; fortunatus] *Unfortunate:* O infortunatum senem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 7.—*Comp.:* nihil me infortunatius, C. Att. 2, 24, 4.—*Sup.:* infortunatissimus maritus, App. M. 4, p. 154.

in-fortūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. in; fortuna] *Misfortune:* felicitas et infortunitas, Gell. 6, 1, 5.

in-fortūnĭum, i, *n.* [id.] *Misfortune* (mostly ante-class.): ferres infortunium, *thou wouldst come badly off*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24: ni pareat patri habiturum infortunium esse, Liv. 1, 50: invenire, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 130: infortunio aliquem mactare, id. ib. 4, 2, 14: cavere infortunio, *to guard against misfortune*, id. Rud. 3, 5, 48; so, vitare infortunio, id. Curc. 2, 3, 19.

infossĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infodio] *A digging in, burying*, Pall. 3, 16.

infossus, a, um, *P.* of infodio.

infrā (infĕra, Inscr. Grut. 171, 8) [infer, infera, *sc.* parte; by syncop. infra] *adv.* and *præp.*, **I.** *Adv.*: **A.** Prop.: Of place or situation: **1.** Gen.: *On the underside, below, underneath:* infra nihil est nisi mortale, C. Rep. 6, 17: in occipitio et infra, qua summa vertebra, *etc.*, Cels. 3, 23 *fin.*—With *quam*: si infra, quam rami fuere, præcidatur, Pl. 16, 30, 53.—*Comp.*: inferius, *Lower, further down:* altius egressus cœlestia tecta cremabis, inferius terras, Ov. M. 2, 137: currere, id. ib. 2, 208: inferius, quam collo pectora subsunt, id. ib. 12, 420.—**2.** Esp.: *Abs.*: Of the Lower World: non seges est infra, *there is no sowing down below*, Tib. 1, 10, 35.—**B.** Fig.: *Below, beneath*, in rank, value or esteem: liberos ejus ut multum infra despectare, Tac. A. 2, 43.—*Comp.*: virtutem non flamma, non ruina inferius adducet, Sen. Ep. 79.—**C.** Meton.: Of order or succession: persequar inferius, modo si licet ordine ferri, *etc.*, *further down*, Ov. Tr. 2, 263: quæ præterire (*to pass over in silence*), quam inferius exsequi tutius duximus, Sol. 2, 23.

II. *Præp. c. Acc.*: **A.** Prop.: Of place or situation: *Below, under:* ad mare infra oppidum exspectabat, C. 2 Verr. 4, 23, 51: infra cœlum et sidera nox cadit, Tac. Agr. 12.—**B.** Fig.: *Below, beneath*, in rank, value, or esteem: res humanas despicere atque infra se positas arbitrari, C. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: omnia infra se esse judicare, id. Fin. 3, 7, 25: e quo infra se et Cæsarem videret et rempublicam, *i. e. he despised them*, Vell. 2, 76, 4: semper infra aliorum æstimationes se metientem, id. 2, 127 *fin.*: infra servos cliens, id. 2, 83: est tibi non infra speciem, *not inferior in beauty*, Prop. 1, 20, 5: conferant se Marii . . infra Pallantis laudes jacebunt, *they will not come up to the glory of Pallas*, Pl. Ep. 8, 6, 2: id quidem infra grammatici officium est, Quint. 1, 7, 1; cf. id. 2, 5, 4.—**C.** Meton.: **1.** Of time: *Later than*: Homerus non infra superiorem Lycurgum fuit, C. Brut. 10, 40.—**2.** Of size: *Smaller than*: uri sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos, Cæs. B. G. 6, 28.—**3.** Of number: *Less than*: non infra novena (ova), Pl. 18, 26, 62.

infractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infringo, *no.* I. B.] *A weakening:* animi, *despondency*, C. Tusc. 3, 7, 14.

1. **infractus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of infringo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to infringo, *no.* I.): **A.** (Prop., *Broken*; hence) Meton.: *Bent:* mares caprarum longis auribus infractisque probant, Pl. 8, 50, 76.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *Broken, exhausted weakened:* infractos animos gerere, Liv. 7, 31: oratio submissa et infracta, id. 38, 14: infractæ ad prœlia vires, Virg. Æ. 9, 499: veritas, *falsified*, Tac. H. 1, 1: fides metu infracta, *shaken*, id. ib. 3, 42: tributa, *diminished*, id. ib. 4, 57: potentia matris, id. A. 13, 12: fama, *injured reputation*, id. H. 2, 22; so, Virg. Æ. 7, 332: Latini, id. Æ. 12, 1.—**2.** Esp.: Of speech: *Broken off:* infracta et amputata loqui, *broken, unconnected*, C. Or. 51, 170: infracta loquela, *broken talk*, Lucr. 5, 231: cum vocem ejus (delicati) infractam videret, Gell. 3, 5: vocibus delinitus infractis, Arn. 4, 141.

2. **in-fractus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; fractus, *no.* II.] *Unbroken, unweakened* (late Lat.): animi, Symm. Ep. 1, 3: infractus hoc spectaculo, Hier. Vit. Pauli.

infrænō, v. infreno.

‡**infra-fŏrānus,** a, um, *adj.* [infra, *no.* II. A.; forum] *That is under the Forum:* COLLEGIUM, Inscr. ap. De-Vita AA. BB. 26. 3.

in-frăgĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; fragilis] **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be broken to pieces:* adamas, Pl. H. N. 20 procem. **II.** Fig.: *Strong, that cannot be weakened:* vox, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 53: animi, Sen. Vit. B. 9.

in-frĕmo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; fremo] (poet.), **I.** Of animals: *To growl, bellow:* infremuitque ferox (of the wild boar), Virg. Æ. 10, 711. **II.** Of things: *To roar, rage:* bellum infremuit, Sil. 3, 230.

infrēnātio (infræn.), ōnis, *f.* [infreno, *no.* II.] *A taming:* libidinis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29.

1. **in-frēnātus** (infræn.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; freno] **I.** (Prop.: *Unbridled, without a bridle*): Fig.: Of the tongue: *Unbridled, unruly, licentious:* infrenata lingua, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 12, 4 *ante med.* **II.** Meton.: Of riders: *With* or *on unbridled horses:* equites, Liv. 21, 44.

2. **infrēnātus,** a, um, *P.* of infreno.

in-frēnĕdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 2., and **infrendo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in; frendeo] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *To gnash* the teeth (poet. and post-class.): dentibus infrendens gemitu, Virg. Æ. 3, 664; Stat. Th. 5, 663.—In the collat. form, infrendo: infrendite, inspumate, Tert. Apol. 12.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (f)): *To gnash at* one: With *Dat.*: fragilique lacessere telo Sæpius infrendentem aliis, aliosque sequentem, Ausus erat, Stat. Th. 8, 580.

in-frendis, e, *adj.* [2. in; frendo] *That cannot gnash:* infrendere est dentes dentibus quatere; infantes sine dentibus infrendes dicuntur, Lact. ad Stat. Th. 5, 663.

in-frendo, ĕre, v. infrendeo.

in-frēnis, e, and **in-frēnus,** a, um (infræn.), *adj.* [2. in; frenum] (poet. and post-class.), **I.** Prop.: *Without a bridle, unbridled:* infrenis equus, Virg. Æ. 10, 750. **II.** Fig.: *Unbridled, untamed:* lingua infrenis, Gell. 1, 15, 17. **III.** Meton.: **A.** *Not possessing bridles:* Numidæ infreni, *i. e. on unbridled horses:* Virg. Æ. 4, 41.—**B.** *Unchecked:* infreno volitare cursu, Col. 10, 215: infrenus manat de vulnere sanguis, Seren. Samm. 43, 804.

in-frēno (-æno), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; freno] (poet.), **I.** Prop.: *To furnish with a bridle, to bridle:* equos, Liv. 37, 20. **II.** Fig.: *To curb, check, restrain, tame:* infrenat impetus et domat mundi rabiem, Pl. 32, 1, 1. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Currus, *to harness the horses to a chariot*, Virg. Æ. 12, 287.—**B.** Infrenati manipli, *on bridled horses*, Sil. 4, 316; cf. 1. infrenatus.—**C.** Of vessels: *To fasten, moor:* navigia ancoris, Pl. 9, 31, 51.

infrēnus, a, um, v. infrenis.

in-frĕquens, tis, *adj.* [2. in; frequens] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: *That is not often at a place, that seldom does a thing, seldom, rare: Abs.*: parcus deorum cultor et infrequens, *unfrequent*, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 1: miles, *that does not appear regularly at his standard*, Fest. p. 112; cf. Gell. 16, 4, 5; hence, of a lover, *who makes few presents*: Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 19.—With *Gen.*: te tribuni rei militaris infrequentem tradiderunt, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37.—**B.** Of things: *That does not often happen, that is seldom used, rare, unusual*: interdictum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 31, 1: usus, Gell. 9, 12, 19: vocabulum, id. 2, 22, 2.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *Not numerous; few, small*, or *thin in number*: quum Appius senatum infrequentem coëgisset, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12 *init.*: ex copiæ ipsæ hoc infrequentiores imponuntur, Cæs. B. G. 3, 2.—**2.** Esp.: *Not numerous in family*, i. e. *not having many slaves*: de mancipiis, quod polliceris, valde te amo; et sum equidem, uti scribis, et Romæ et in prædiis infrequens, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 4.—**B.** Of places: *Not full, not filled*: With *Abl.*: altera pars (urbis) infrequens ædificiis, Liv. 37, 32.—*Abs.*: infrequentissima urbis, *the least occupied parts of the city*, Liv. 21, 23.—**C.**: **1.** *Not provided* or *furnished with*: **a.** With *Abl.*: signa infrequentia armatis, Liv. 10, 20.—**b.** *Abs.*: infrequentia signa, *i. e. to which few soldiers belong*, Liv. 7, 8.—**2.** *Not well attended*: causa, C. de Or. 2, 79, 320.—**D.** *Inexperienced*

is, unacquainted with: With *Gen.*: vocum Latinarum, Gell. 13, 24, 4.

in-frequentātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-, frequentatus, *no.* II.] *Not much used* (late Lat.): metrum, Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

in-frequentia, æ, *f.* [2. in-; frequentia, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *A small number, thinness, scantiness*: summa infrequentia senatûs, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: senatûs, Liv. 2, 23: prælita infrequentia (sc. legionum), *the fewness of his troops*, Tac. A. 15, 10. **II.** Meton.: *Small population*: locorum, Tac. A. 14, 27.

in-frequentius, *comp. adv.* [infrequens, *no.* 1. B.] *More unfrequently, less frequently*: Boeth. Aristot. de Interpr. p. 378 ed. sec.

in-fricō, ui, tum, *and* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ): frico] *To rub on* or *upon*: **A.** With *Dat.*: pondo quadrantem amphoris singulis infricato, Col. 12, 30, 2.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: cinerem ex aceto infricare, Pl. 30, 3, 8: dentes, id. 28, 11, 49: sal infricatus juvat, id. 31, 9, 45: muscæ infricatæ, id. 30, 12, 34.

infricŏlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [infrico] *To rub repeatedly on* or *upon*: oculum infricolato, Pelag. Veter. 31 *fin.*

infrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A rubbing, friction*: infrictionem ei membro adhibere, Cels. 8, 11 *fin.* (*al.* frictionem).

infrictus, *P.* of infrico.

in-frigesco, xi, *no sup.*, gescĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; frigesco] *To become cold*: Veg. Vet. 3, 28: quum infrixit, Cels. 5, 25, 4.

infrigidātio, ōnis, *f.* [infrigido] *A cooling*: suberis, Veg. Vet. 1. 29.

in-frigĭdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; frigido] *To make cold* or *cool, to cool* (late Lat.): caput, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *med.*: infrigidatus fuit, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 7, 149; Æmil. Macer. Herb. 40, 38; id. ib. 3, 5.

in-fringo, frēgi, actum, ingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in; frango] **I.** (acc. to 1, in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): **A.** Prop.: *To break, break off*: ut si quis violas riguove papavera in horto Liliasque infringat, Ov. M. 10, 191: infractus remus, *i. e. appearing broken* in consequence of the refraction of the rays in the water, C. Ac. 2, 25 *init.*; cf. infracti radii resiliunt, Pl. 2, 38, 38: in arenâ colapho (capite) infracto examinantur (ursi), Pl. 8, 36, 54, § 130; cf. pass. at length.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To break, check, weaken, lessen, diminish, mitigate, assuage*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: ut primus incursus et vis militum infringeretur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 92: conatûs adversariorum, id. ib. 2, 21: florem ingeniorum, C. Balb. 6, 15: militum gloriam, id. Mil. 2, 5: animos hostium, Liv. 38, 16: spem, C. Or. 2, 6: tribunatum alicujus, id. de Or. 1, 7, 24: vehementius esse quiddam suspicor, quod te infringat, id. Att. 7, 2, 2: continuam laudem humanitatis, Pl. Ep. 7, 31, 3: res Samnitum, *Liv.* 8, 39: difficultatem, *to overcome*, Col. 2, 4, 10: jus consulis, Paul. Dig. 34, 9, 5 *fin.*—**b.** With *Abl.*: fortia facta modis, Ov. Tr. 2, 412: deos precatu, *to soften with entreaties*, Stat. Ach. 1, 144. —**c.** With *Adverbial expression*: vocem de industriâ, *purposely to make plaintive*, Sen. Contr. 3, 19.

2. Eccl. Lat.: **a.** *To violate*: legem Dei, Vulg. 1 Mac. 1, 66.—**b.** *To make void* or *null*: hæc gloriatio non infringetur in me, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 10.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α)): *To break into* a thing, *etc.*; *to break internally*; prps. only in *Part. Perf.*: illa vis praclara (sc. radicis vitis albæ), quod cosa infracta extrahit in aquâ imposita, ut bryonia, Pl. 23, 1, 16: radix (sc. bryoniæ) cosa infracta vel efficacius extrahit quam supra dicta, id. 23, 1, 17.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (β)): **A.** Prop.: *To break against; dash to pieces on* or *against* something: With *Dat.*: genibusque tumens infringitur unda, Val. Fl. 5, 412.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *To bruise* or *crush against*: With *Dat.*: quibus (sc. limitibus) lumbos et infregi latus, Hor. Epod. 11, 22.—**2.** *To strike* one thing *against* another: **a.** With *Dat.*: digitos citharæ, *i. e. to strike* or *play on the lyre*, Stat. Ach. 1, 575.—**b.** *Abs.*: manûs, *to clasp one's hands*, Petr. S. 17: articulos, *to snap* one's fingers, Quint. 11, 3, 158.—**3.** (*To stumble by dashing against*; hence of the tongue): *To falter, stammer*: infringi linguam (metu), Luer. 3, 156.

in-frĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in; frio] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α)): *To rub into, crumble into*: **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: farinam in aquam, Cato R. R. 156.—**B.** With *Dat.*: ruta infriata potioni, Pl. 20, 13, 51.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ)): *To rub upon*: **A.** In *simple constr.*: papaver infriato, Cato R. R. 79: arida medicamenta infrianda sunt, Cels. 7, 12.—**B.** With *Dat.*: infrias seni papaverem, Var. ap. Non. 220, 11; Pl. 20, 13, 51, § 140.

in-frons, ondis, *adj.* [2. in; frons] *Without foliage, leafless*; hence, *without trees*: agri, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 31.

in-frontāte, *adv. Impudently* [2. in; 2 frons, *no.* I. B. 2.] Fulg. de Prise. Serm. *no.* 22.

in-fructĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; fructifer] *Not bearing fruit* (late Lat.): arbores pomiferæ, fructiferæ et infructiferæ, Marin. Papir. Diplom. *no.* 122, p. 187.

infructŭōse, *adv.* [infructuosus, *no.* II.] *Fruitlessly, uselessly*. Hier. Ep. 12, *no.* 16; Aug. Ep. 67, *no.* 6.—*Comp.*, Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

infructŭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [infructuosus, no. II.] *Unfruitfulness*: Judaica, Tert. Res. Carn. 33.

in-fructŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; fructuosus] (post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *Unfruitful*: vites, Col. Arb. 8, 4: cultura, id. 11, 2, 32. **II.** Fig.: *Fruitless, useless*: preces, Pl. Ep. 8, 23: epistola, Sen. Contr. 3, 19 *fin.*: militia, Tac. H. 1, 51.

in-frūnītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; frunisco] *Unfit for enjoyment, tasteless, senseless, silly* (post-Aug.): animus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 13, 23: mulier, id. Ben. 3, 16: copia, Macr. S. 5, 1 *med.*

1. **in-fūcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; fucatus, *no.* II.] *Painted*: in scriptis et in dictis non aurium solum, sed animi judicio etiam maxis infucata vitia noscuntur, C. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.*

2. **in-fūcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; fucatus, *no.* II.] *Not painted* (late Lat.): Arn. 2, 75.

infudĭbŭlum, v. infundibulum.

infula, æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Gen.: *A band, bandage*: in infulis tantam rem depingere, C. de Or. 3, 21, 81.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *A white woollen fillet used for religious purposes, a sacred fillet*: **1.** Of *a priest's fillet*: sacerdotes Cereris cum infulis, C. 2 Verr. 4, 50, 110: Phœbi Triviæque sacerdos, Infula cui sacrâ redimibat temporâ vitta, Virg. Æ. 10, 538.—**2.** Of the *victim's fillet*: sæpe in honore deum medio stans hostia ad aram Lanea dum niveâ circumdatur infula vittâ, Virg. G. 3, 487: infula virgineos circumdata comptûs (of Iphigenia), Lucr. 1, 88.—**3.** Of *the fillet worn by a suppliant for protection*: inermes cum infulis sese portâ foras universi proripiunt, ad exercitum supplices manûs tendunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 12; Tac. H. 1, 66.

B. Meton.: **1.**: **a.** *An ornament, mark of distinction, badge of honour*: his insignibus atque infulis imperii vendidis (said of the lands belonging to the state), C. Agr. 1, 2, 6.—**b.** *The insignia of an office*: honorum, Cod. Just. 7, 63, 1: infulæ imperiales, id. tit. 20 *fin.* Hence, **c.** For *the office* itself: Spart. Hadr. 6.—**d.** *Ornaments of houses and temples*, i. e. *carved work*, etc.: Luc. 2, 355.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* II. A. 1.): *For a* (heathen) *priest*: genus hoc hominum tremit infula, Prud. Apoth. 486.

infulātus, a, um, *adj.* [infula] *Adorned with the* infula: **A.** Of human beings who were led to death adorned like victims: verbenatus infulatusque, Suet. Cal. 27.—**B.** Rex infulatus, *King* (*David*) *adorned with the diadem*, Prud. Cath. 9, 5; cf. Orell. Inscr. *no.* 642.

in-fulcĭo, si, tum, cīre, 4. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.; fulcio] **I.** Prop.: *To cram in*: With *Dat.*: alicui cibum, Suet. Tib. 53. **II.** Fig.: *To put in, foist in*: **A.** With *Dat.*: verbum omnibus locis, Sen. Ep. 114: aliquid epistolæ, id. ib. 24.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: ut aliud quoque infulciam, Sen. Ep. 106, 5.—**C.** With *Adv.*: infulsit prætereа nomen Severi, Capitol. Macrin. 5.

‡ **infulgĕrat,** 1. *v. impers.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; fulgurat] *It lightens*, Not. Tir. p. 118.

‡ **in-fullōnicātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; fullonica] *Not fulled*: ἄκναφος, Gloss. Philox.

in-fūmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; fumo] *To place* or *put in the smoke, to smoke, dry in the smoke*: asini cerebrum infumatum, Pl. 28, 16, 63; id. 28, 11, 48.

infumībŭlum, v. infurnibulum.

infŭmus, a, um, = imfimus.

infundĭbŭlum (**infud-, infŭd-**), i, n. [infundo] (*That which serves for pouring in*; hence) **A.** *A funnel*: Col. 3, 18, 6; so, Cato R. R. 10, 1, 11, 2, and 13, 3; Pall. 7, 7; Vitr. 10, 10, 12, and 13 (infidibula).—**B.** Of a mill: *The funnel* or *hopper*, through which the grain is poured: Vitr. 10, 10.

in-fundo, ūdi, ūsum, undĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in; fundo] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (a)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Of fluids: *To pour into*: (a) With *in c. Acc.*: tanquam in aliquod vas ea infundantur, C. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: (heraclei succus) cum oleo in nares infunditur, Pl. 20, 17, 69: in salinas mare infundere, id. 31, 7, 39, § 81: aurum in os, *i. e. melted gold*, 33, 3, 14, § 48.—(b) With *Dat.*: vinum reticulo vel cribo, Sen. Ben. 7, 19 *init.*: capite resupinato velut infundentes sibi, Pl. 10, 46, 63.—(c) With *Abl.*: aliquid clystere, *by means of a clyster*, Pl. 24, 9, 40, § 66: strigili tepefacta, id. 29, 6, 39, § 135.—**b.** Of things mixed with fluids: Pl. 30, 3, 8, § 24, twice.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To pour into one's self, to swallow*: feliciores videbantur, quos aqua defecerat, quum ipsi sine modo infusam (sc. aquam) vomitu egerere cogerentur, Curt. 7, 5, 8.—**b.** Infundi: *Pass. in reflexive force*, or infundere, *elipt.* for infundere se: *To empty itself, to pour* or *spread into*: (a) With *in c. Acc.*: Oceanus infusus in multos sinus, Pl. 2, 68, 68, § 173.—(b) With *Dat.*: Euphrates infusus Tigri, Pl. 5, 26, 21, § 89.—(c) With *simple Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: Oceanus hoc, quod dictum est spatio, Atlanticum mare infundens, Pl. 3, 1, 1, § 5.

B. Fig.: *To pour into; to communicate* or *impart to*: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: orationem in aures alicujus, C. de Or. 2, 87, 355: vitia in civitatem, id. Leg. 3, 14, 32.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: nihil ex illius animo, quod semel esset infusum, *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 47, 300.

C. Meton.: **1.** *To administer* any thing *to* any one: at hic nuper sororis filio infudit venenum, C. Phil. 11, 6, 13: majus infundam tibi Fastidienti poculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 77.—**2.** *To pour* or *throw into*: With *Dat.*: agmen urbi infudit, Flor. 3, 21, 6: aguina infusa Græcis, Curt. 5, 7, 1: ratibus sagittarum vim, id. 7, 9, 8.—**3.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To mix* or *mingle itself with*: With *in c. Acc.*: quum homines humiliores in alienum ejusdem nominis infunderentur genus, C. Brut. 16, 62: quum in nostram urbem infusa est peregrinitas, id. Att. 9, 15, 2.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ)): **A.** Prop.: Of fluids: **1.** Gen.: *To pour upon*: **a.** With *Dat.*: trifolii succum infusum corpori easdem uredines facere, quas, *etc.*, Pl. 21, 21, 88, § 153.—**b.** *Without object*: olivis infundere cum aceto, Col. 12, 49, 6.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To spread upon* or *over*: With *Dat.*: tot maria, tam vasta et tam millibus passuum terræ infusa, Pl. 32, 11, 53, § 142.—**b.** With *ellipse of personal pron.*: *To fall upon*: si uvam nimius imber infuderit, Pall. 11, 9.

B. Fig.: *To pour upon*: rebus lumen, Sen. Hipp. 154: opprobrium alicui, Auct. Decl. quæ inscribitur Tribun. Mar. 3.

C. Meton.: Of things not fluid: *To spread upon* or *over*: tenesmo et dysentericis utilissime infundi malvas, Pl. 20, 21, 84, § 227: sibi resinam et nar-

dum, *i. e. anoint one's self with*, Hirt. B. Hisp. 33: his ego nimbum Desuper infundam, Virg. Æ. 4, 122: gemmas margaritasque mare littoribus infundit, Curt. 8, 9, 19.

in-furnĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (*a*); furnus] *A funnel for inhaling smoke*: is nidor per infurnibulum imbibitur in tussi, Pl. 24, 15, 85. Others read, infundibulum, Gloss. Philox. infumibulum καπνοδόχη.

in-fusco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; fusco] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To make dark* or *dusky, to darken, obscure*: humida fulmina non urunt, sed infuscant, Pl. 2, 57, 52: aquam atramento, id. 9, 29, 45; Vict. Orig. Gentis R. 14: vellera, Virg. G. 3, 493: arenam sanie, id. ib. 439: rufum colorem nigro, Gell. 2, 26, 8.—**B.** Esp.: Of wine: *To make of a darkish brown hue*, i. e. *to make of a lighter hue* by the admixture of water; and so, *To dilute*: vinum, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 21: "quum generosi vini nigrior sit color, dilutior mixtâ aquâ fusciorque reddatur," Turneb. ad h. l.

II. Fig.: *To obscure, sully, stain, tarnish*: metuo ne quid infuscaverit, *lest he do some mischief*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 46: nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, C. Brut. 74, 258: vicinitas non infuscata malevolentia, id. Planc. 9, 22: gloriosam militiam, Just. 12, 11: victoriæ gloriam sævitiæ macula, id. 12, 5: jus pietatis, Calp. Declam. 24.

III. Meton.: **A.** Of the voice: *To render indistinct, deaden, lower*: sonus (luscinïæ) infuscatur, Pl. 10, 29, 43: vox infuscata, Sen. præf. Contr. 1. *med.*—**B.** Of the taste: *To spoil, disguise*: nec omnino quidquam permiscendum, quo naturalis sapor ejus (*sc.* vini) infuscetur, Col. 12, 19, 2.

in-fuscus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; fuscus] *Dusky, dark brown, blackish*: apes infusci coloris, Col. 9, 3, 1; id. 9, 10, 1.

infūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infundo] **I.** (acc. to infundo, *no.* I.): *A pouring in* or *into*: infusio in oleo, *a clyster*, Pl. 20, 21, 84; id. 27, 13, 113: theriacæ, id. 3, 28. **II.** (acc. to infundo, *no.* II.) (Prop., *A pouring upon* one; hence, meton., of a thing poured): *A sprinkling*: *Concr.*: cœlestis, *i. e. rain*, Pall. 3, 25 *med.*

infūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who pours in*; fig.: fidei, Prud. Cath. 4, 11.

infūsōrĭum, v. suffusorium.

1. **infūsus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of infundo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to infundo, *no.* I.): **1.** Prop.: *Poured into*: **a.** Gen.: Of fluids: (*α*) With *Dat.*: succus infusus auribus, Pl. 20, 8, 27.—(*β*) With *in c. Acc.*: cera (*i. e. melted wax*) in formam gypsi infusa, Pl. 35, 12, 44, § 153.—(*γ*) *Abs.*: infuso lympharum rore superne, *i. e. into a goblet*, Lucr. 1, 407.—**b.** Esp.: Of things put into fluids, and poured with them: (*α*) With *Dat.*: vermes terreni decocti in oleo infusique auriculæ, Pl. 30, 3, 8, § 23.—(*β*) With *in c. Acc.*: serpentis cum sale exustæ in olla cinis cum rosaceo in aurem infusus, Pl. 20, 3, 8, § 24.—**2.** Meton.: Of things not fluid: **a.** Of persons in the Circus: *Poured into, crowded into*: ipse omnem longo decedere circo Infusum populum jubet, Virg. Æ. 5, 551.—**b.** Of persons who have taken much wine: *Well filled, soaked*: (homo) infusus vino fit similis insano, Macr. S. 7, 5.

B. (acc. to infundo, *no.* II.) (Prop., Of fluids: *Poured upon* or *over*; meton., of things not fluid): **1.** Of the sun's rays: *Poured forth, i. e.* upon the earth: sole infuso, Virg. Æ. 9, 461.—**2.** *Thrown upon*: **a.** *Abs.*: canitiem infuso pulvere fœdans, Cat. 64, 224.—**b.** With *Dat.*: conjugis infusus gremio, Virg. Æ. 8, 406: collo infusa amantis, Ov. H. 2, 93.—**3.** *Spread over*: With *Dat.*: **a.** Of persons: nudos humeris infusa capillos, Ov. M. 7, 183.—**b.** Of things: (deformitas) senis cadaveri infusa, Quint. 6, 1, 40.—**4.** *Spread forth* or *diffused*: totamque infusa per artus Mens agitat molem, Virg. Æ. 6, 726: infusa tranquilla per æthera pace, Sil. 7, 258.

2. **infūsus,** ūs, *m.* [infundo] *A pouring in, an injection* (only in the *Abl.*): sanitas auris emendat infusu, Pl. 24, 6, 15.

Ingævŏnes, um, *m. A Germanic tribe*: Tac. G. 2; Pl. 4, 13, 27.

Ingauni, ōrum, *m. A people of Liguria*: Liv. 28, 46: id. 30, 19.

ingĕlăbilis, e, v. incongelabilis.

in-gĕmĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; gemino] **I.** *Act.*: *To redouble, repeat, reiterate*: nunc dextra ingeminans ictûs, Virg. Æ. 5, 457: terrorem, id. ib. 7, 578: liquidas voces, id. G. 1, 411: vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, id. ib. 3, 45: "me miserum" ingeminat, Ov. M. 1, 653; so, Val. Fl. 4, 328.

II. *Neut.*: *To be redoubled, to increase*: ingeminant austri, Virg. G. 1, 333: ingeminant plausu Tyrii, id. Æ. 1, 747: ignes, id. ib. 3, 199: ingeminat clamor, id. ib. 5, 227: ingeminant curæ, id. ib. 4, 531.

ingĕmiscendus, a, um, *Pa.* [ingemisco] *Lamentable, mournful*: clades, Amm. 30, 7, 26.

in-gĕmisco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* (1. in; gemisco] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (e)): *To groan for, over*, or *on account of*; *to bemoan*: **A.** *Act.*: **1.** With *Acc.*: suos casûs, App. M. 9, p. 667 Oud.—**2.** With *Objective clause*: quid ingemiscis hostem Dolabellam judicatum, C. Phil. 13, 10, 23.—**B.** *Neut.*: With *Dat.*: ulli malo, C. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: ingemiscamus illis, quæ patiebamur, Pl. Pan. 53, 5.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *Neut.*: *To groan*: **A.** Prop.: Of persons: pueri Spartani non ingemiscunt, C. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: in quo tu ingemiscis, C. Att. 7, 23, 1: ad aliquid, Suet. Aug. 65 extr.

B. Fig.: Of inanimate things: ignis ingemiscit, Sen. Herc. Œt., 1732.

‡**ingĕmĭtus,** ūs, *m. A groan*: "ingemitus, ἐπιστεναγμός, Gloss. Philox.

in-gemmesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; gemmesco] *To become a gem*: quæ, nisi viventi abscisa fuerit, non ingemmescit, Isid. Orig. 16, 14, 7.

in-gĕmo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in; gemo] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (c)): *To groan* or *sigh over* a thing: *to mourn over, lament, bewail*: **A.** *Act.*: **1.** With *Acc.*: alicujus interitum, Virg. E. 5, 27: cæsos ingemunt nati patres, Sen. Herc. Œt. 1758: jacentem, Stat. Th. 9, 2.—**2.** With *Objective clause*: ingemuit citro non satis esse suo, Mart. 9, 60, 10.—**B.** *Neut.*: With *Dat.*: exsiliis alicujus, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 8: ingemens laboribus, Hor. Ep. 5, 31: conditioni suæ, Liv. 36, 28, 9; Suet. Vesp. 15; Virg. G. 1, 4, 46.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *Neut.*: *To mourn, lament, groan*: **A.** Prop.: Of persons: in aliquâ re, C. Phil. 2, 26, 64: agris, Tac. G. 46.

B. Fig.: Of inanimate things: ingemuit solum, Ov. M. 14, 407: ingemuit limen, id. ib. 4, 450.

ingĕnĕrasco, v. generasco.

in-gĕnĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (*a*); genero] **I.** (Prop., *To put into by begetting* or *procreating*; hence) Fig.: **A.** *To implant, engender, beget in* any one: **1.** In *simple constr.*: hæc astro ingenerantur, *i. e. are implanted by* (or, *under the influence of*) *a constellation*, C. de Div. 2, 46, 98.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: natura ingenerat amorem in eos, qui, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 4, 12.—**3.** With *Dat.*: homini soli cupiditas ingeneratur, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 123, 5: non ingenerantur hominibus mores, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: ingenerata familiæ frugalitas, id. Sest. 9, 21.—**B.** *To generate, create*: animum esse ingeneratum a Deo, id. Leg. 1, 8, 24: societas, quam ingeneravit natura, Liv. 5, 27.

II. Meton.: *To plant in the ground*: ingenera (sc. lactucam), Col. 10, 196; cf. pass. at length.

ingĕnĭātus (ingĕnĭātus), a, um, *adj.* [ingenium] *Naturally constituted, disposed* or *apt by nature*: lepide ingeniatus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 135; Gell. 12, 1, 17: ingeniatus ad astutiam, App. Flor. n. 18.

ingĕnĭcŭlātus, a, um. **I.** *P.* of ingeniculo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Kneeling*: Hercules, *a constellation*, also called Ingeniculus, Vitr. 9, 6.

in-gĕnĭcŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B, 2. c. (a) (γ); geniculum] *To cause one to go down on* or *to bend the knee*; hence, ingeniculare se, *to bend the knee, to sink down on the knee, to kneel*: se ingeniculâsse, multis vulneribus acceptis, Hyg. Astr. 2, 6 *fin.* Also without *se*: Lamp. Elag. 5.

in-gĕnĭcŭlus (by syncop. ingeniclus), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Kneeling*: Ingeniculus, *sc.* Hercules, *a constellation*: in extremis partibus oritur Ingeniculus, qui a Græcis ἐν γόνασιν dicitur, Firm. Math. 8, 17: ingenicla imago, Manil. 5, 645; v. ‡engonasi. Cf. Smith's Ant. p. 148, b.; v. ingeniculatus.

ingĕnĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [ingenium] *Slight* or *small genius, talent*, in a depreciating sense: Arn. 5, 157; Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 14 *fin.*

ingĕnĭōse, *adv.* [ingeniosus] *Acutely, wittily, ingeniously*: tractantur ista ingeniose, C. Ac. 2, 27, 87: electas res collocare id. Inv. 1, 6, 81.—*Comp.*: Pl. 15, 13; 12.—*Sup.*: homo ingeniosissime nequam, Vell. 2, 48.

ingĕnĭōsus (ingenuos.), a, um, *adj.* [ingenium] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Endowed with a good capacity or genius, of good natural talents or abilities, clever, ingenious*: **A.** *Abs.*: Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, C. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: ingeniosi vocantur, id. Fin. 5, 13, 36: vir ingeniosus et eruditus, id. Att. 14, 20, 3.—*Comp.*: solertior et ingeniosior, C. Rosc. Com. 11, 31.—*Sup.*: homo ingeniosissimus, C. Mur. 30, 62.—**B.** With *ad c. Acc.*: ad aliquid, Ov. M. 11, 313.—**C.** With *Dat.*: dandis ingeniosa notis, id. Am. 1, 11, 4.—**D.** With *in c. Abl.*: esse in aliquâ re, Mart. præf. 1.—**E.** With *in c. Acc.*: in pœnas, Ov. Tr. 2, 342.

II. Meton.: Of inanimate things: **A.** *Clever, ingenious*, i. e. as being the result or consequence of cleverness: argumentum, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 69.—**B.** *Requiring cleverness, skill*, or *discrimination*: res est ingeniosa dare, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 62.—**C.** *Adapted, apt, fit* for any thing: **1.** With *Dat.*: vox mutandis ingeniosa sonis, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 18: terra ingeniosa colenti, id. H. 6, 117.—**2.** With *ad c. Acc.*: ad segetes ager, Ov. F. 4, 684.—**3.** *Abs.*: ingeniosissimus, in Inscr. ap. Mur. 1742, 15.

1. **in-gĕnĭtus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; genitus] *Unbegotten, not begotten* (late Lat.): pater, Paul. Nol. Carm. in Class. Auct. 3, p. 367 Mai.; deus, Arn. 1, 17; Boeth. Aristot. de Interp. p. 456 ed. sec.

2. **ingĕnĭtus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of ingeno or ingigno. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to ingigno, *no.* II.): *Inborn*: vites natali et ingenita sterilitate, Col. 3, 7, 3: ingenita nobilitas, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 92: vitia ingenita, Suet. Ner. 1.

ingĕnĭum, i, *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. b.; geno=gigno] **I.** Of things: **A.** *Innate* or *natural quality, nature, character*: arvorum, Virg. G. 2, 177: arbores sui cujusque ingenii poma ferunt, Col. 3, 1, 2: pugna ingenio loci prohibebatur, Sall. Frgm. in Non. 323, 5: locorum, Tac. A. 6, 41: soli, Pl. 14, 1: montis, Tac. H. 2, 4: portûs, Sil. 14, 283: campi suopte ingenio humentes, Tac. H. 5, 14: lactis ingenia et proprietates, Gell. 12, 1, 14: ingenium velox igni, Sever. Ætn. 214: crines ingenio suo flexi, Petr. 126.—**B.** *Adverbially in Abl.*: ingenio, *Naturally, spontaneously*: ite actutum in frundiferos loces; Ingenio arbusta vineta sunt, non obsita, Nov. Frgm. p. 120 Klussmann.

II. Of persons: **A.** *Natural disposition, temper, mode of thinking, character, bent, inclination*: ut ingenium est omnium hominum ab labore proclive ad lubidinem, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 50: liberale, id. ib. 4, 5, 59: pium ac pudicum, id. Hec. 1, 2, 77: durum atque inexorabile, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 12: inhumanum, id. Eun. 5, 2, 41: lene in liberos, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 99: mobile, Pl. Ep. 2, 11, 22: cicur et mansuetum, Var. L. L. 7, 5, 93, 91: invereundum animi ingenium, C. Inv. 1, 45, 83: vera loqui etsi meum ingenium non moneret, Liv. 3, 68; Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 20: ingenio suo vivere, Liv. 3, 36: redire ad

ingenium, *to return to one's natural bent, to one's old courses,* Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46: Volsci levatis metu suum rediit ingenium, Liv. 2, 22: ingenium ingenii, in Plautus, signifies *peculiarity of disposition:* Stich. 1, 2, 69.

B.: **1.** Prop.: *Natural capacity, talents, parts, abilities, genius:* docilitas, memoria, quæ fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, C. Fin. 5, 13, 36: ingenium **ad** fingendum, id. Font. 14, 30: excellens ac simulare, id. de Or. 2, 74, 298: vir acerrimo ingenio, id. Or. 5, 18: tardum, id. de Or. 2, 87, 117: acutum aut retusum, id. de Div. 1, 36, 73: eximium, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: præstantissimum, id. Fin. 2, 16, 51: magnum, id. Ac. 2, 1, 1: illustre, id. Cœl. 1, 1: pulcherrimum et maximum, Pl. Ep. 8, 12, 4: hebetatum, fractum, contusum, id. ib. 8, 14, 9: celeres ingenii motus, C. de Or. 1, 25, 113: ingenii acies, id. ib. 3, 5, 20: ingenii lumen, id. Brut. 15, 59: ingenii vis, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49: ingenii vena, Hor. Od. 2, 18, 9: ingenii vigor, Ov. M. 8, 254: ingenii celeritas, Nep. Eum. 1: ingenii docilitas, id. Att. 1: ingenio abundare, C. Fam. 4, 8, 1: ingenio valere, Quint. 1, 8, 8: ingenio divino esse, C. Ac. 2, 36, 117: ingenio hebeti esse, id. Phil. 10, 8, 17: in eo ingenium ejus elucere videbatis, id. Cœl. 19, 45; colere et imbuere ingenium artibus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 16: acuere, Quint. 1, 4, 7: alere, id. 1, 8, 8: exercere multiplici variaque materia, id. 2, 4, 20: versabatur in hoc nostro studio cum ingenio, *with cleverness,* C. Fam. 13, 10, 2; Ulp. Dig. 1, 16, 9; Tac. H. 1, 90; id. A. 14, 3.

2. Meton.: **a.** *A genius,* i. e. *a man of genius, a clever, ingenious person:* ingenia et artes vel maxime fovit, Suet. Vesp. 18: id. Aug. 89; Sen. Ep. 2. — **b.** Of things: *An invention, a clever thought:* exquisita ingenia cœnarum, Pl. Pan. 49, 7: Tac. H. 3, 28; Tert. Pall. 1 *ad fin.*: Cassiod. Var. 10, 30.

in-gĕno, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [old form for ingigno: inque genuntur, for ingenunturque, Lucr. 3, 745] (acc. to ingigno, *no.* II.) *To instil by birth* or *nature, to implant:* his etiam ingenitur visendi nota cupido, Manil. 5, 137. (Others read, ingenium; v. ingigno.)

in-gens, tis, *adj.* [2. in; gens] (*That is not of,* or *that goes beyond its kind* or *species; uncouth;* hence)

I. Prop.: *Of immoderate size, vast, huge, prodigious, enormous* (rare in Cic.): **A.** Gen.: magnas vero agere gratias Thalo mihi? *Gn.* Ingentes, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 1 (cf., *satis erat* respondere magnas: *ingentes* inquit, semper auget assentator, C. Læl. 26, 98): ingens immanisque præda, C. 2 Verr. 3, 46, 110: ingens immensusque campus, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: pecunia, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: aquæ, Liv. 35, 9: æquor, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 32: pinus, id. ib. 2, 39: exitus Istri, Val. Fl. 8, 185: clamor, Liv. 2, 23: gloria, id. 2, 23: virtus atque animus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 103: ingentia facta, id. Ep. 2, 1, 6: vir, Sen. Herc. Fur. 441.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Ingens aliquare, *great, remarkable, distinguished* in any respect: vir famâ ingens, Virg. Æ. 11, 124: gloriâ, Tac. A. 11, 16: viribus opibusque, id. H. 1, 61: eloquio, Stat. S. 1, 4, 71.—*Comp.*: (vir) ingentior armis, Virg. Æ. 11, 124.—**2.** With *Gen.*: femina ingens animi, Tac. A. 1, 69: vir ingens rerum, id. H. 4, 68.—**3.** With *Inf.*: ingens ferre mala, Sil. 10, 216.

II. Fig.: *Great, mighty, strong, powerful:* senatus, Sil. 11, 67: Paulus, id. 17, 298: ingentis spiritus vir, Liv. 21, 1: cui genus a proavis ingens, Virg. Æ. 12, 225.—*Sup.*, ingentissimus, Veg. Mil. 4, 8.

ingĕnŭātus, v. ingeniatus.

ingenŭe, *adv.* [ingenuus, *no.* III. B. 1.] *In a manner befitting a person of free or noble birth, generously; openly, frankly, ingenuously:* educatus ingenue, C. Fin. 3, 11, 38: aperte atque ingenue confiteri, id. Fam. 5, 2, 2: so id. ad Att. 13, 27, 1: pro suis dicere, Quint. 12, 5, 3.

ingĕnŭilis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Sincere, ingenuous:* Aurelius, Inscr. ap. Grut. 538, 9.

ingĕnŭinus, a, um, *adj.* [ingenuus, *no.* III. A.] *That belongs to an* ingenuus: Inscr. ap. Grut. 8, 7.

ingĕnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *The condition of an* ingenuus, i. e. *a free-born man* or *gentleman, good birth:* ornamenta ingenuitatis, C. 2 Verr. 1, 44, 113: assertus in ingenuitatem, Suet. Aug. 74; Tac. Or. 32. Cf. Smith's Ant. p. 637, a.

II. Meton.: *A mode of thinking worthy of a freeman, noble-mindedness, frankness, ingenuousness, dignity, noble demeanour,* etc.: præ se probitatem quandam et ingenuitatem ferre, C. Ac. 1, 9, 33; Pl. 35, 10, 36, 66: præstare ingenuitatem et ruborem, C. de Or. 2, 59, 242.

ingĕnŭus, a, um, *adj.* [ingeno, ingigno]

I. Prop.: *Native, indigenous, not foreign:* fontes, Lucr. 1, 231: tophus, *produced in the country,* Juv. 3, 20.

II. Fig.: *Inborn, innate, natural:* inest in hoc amussitata sua sibi ingenua indoles, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 33: color, *natural colour,* Prop. 1, 4, 13.

III. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Free-born, born of free parents:* ingenuus homo, *free-born,* esp. *born of free parents who never have been slaves:* en unquam fando audistis, patricios primo esse factos, non de cœlo demissos, sed qui patrem ciere possent, id est nihil ultra quam ingenuos, Liv. 10, 8.—This word differs from liber, inasmuch as the latter signifies also a freedman: Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 15: ingenuamne an libertinam, id. ib. 3, 1, 189: omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, C. Cat. 4, 7, 15: ingenui clarique parentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 91; so, id. ib. 1, 6, 8. Cf. Smith's Ant. p. 637, a.

B. Esp.: **1.** *That is worthy of a freeman, generous, frank, candid, ingenuous:* nihil apparet in eo ingenuum, C. Phil. 3, 11, 28; id. Off. 1, 42: timiditas, id. de Or. 2, 3: dolor, id. Phil. 10, 9, 18: vita, id. Fam. 5, 21, 3: est animi ingenui (with *Inf.*), id. ib. 2, 6, 2: ingenuis studiis atque artibus delectari, id. Fin. 5, 18, 48: ingenuæ et humanæ artes, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21: ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris, Juv. 11, 154: amor, Hor. Od. 1, 27, 16: per gemitus nostros ingenuasque cruces, *and by such sufferings on the part of a freeman as belong only to slaves,* Mart. 10, 82, 6: fastidium, C. Brut. 67: aperte odisse magis ingenui est, quam, *etc.*, id. Am. 18, 65: astutum ingenuum vulpes imitata leonem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 186.—**2.** *Weakly, delicate, tender* (free-born persons being less inured to hardships than slaves): invalidæ vires, ingenuæque mihi, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 72: gula, Mart. 10, 82, 6.

in-gĕro, essi, estum, ĕrĕre (inger for ingere, Cat. 27, 2). 3. *v. a.* [1. in; gero]

I. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.): **A.** Gen.: *To carry, bring, pour, throw* or *put into* or *in a* place: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: e puteis aquam in salinas, Pl. 31, 7, 39.—**2.** With *simple Acc.*: ingere aquam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 24. — **3.** With *Dat.*: ergo quidquid vini oleique erat hominibus ingerebatur, Curt. 7, 5, 7: cf. pass. at length. — **B.** Esp.: **1.** Se: **a.** *To betake one's self to, to rush to* or *into* any place: With *adv. of place:* ubi contertissimos hostes pugnare conspexisset, eo se semper ingerebat, Just. 11, 14, 5; al. immergebat. — **b.** Se pericles: *To rush into dangers:* Sil. 10, 5.—**c.** Se oculis, *To present one's self to the eyes,* Just. 18, 7, 9. — **d.** Se morti obviam, *To rush to meet one's death,* Sen. Herc. Fur. 1032.—**2.** Of weapons: *To thrust, drive into:* **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: hastas in tergum fugientis, Virg. Æ. 9, 703.—**b.** With *Dat.*: tuli inermumque viris proturbans ingerit ensem Huic alterius et hoc, Val. Fl. 6, 230.— **3.** *To bring, present* or *give* any thing *to* any one: Castaliusque mihi nova pocula fontis alumno Ingerit, Nemes. Cyneg. 5: sagittandis anseribus polentæ duas partes, et furfuris quatuor ingerunt, Pall. 1, 30.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a)(γ)):

A. Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To carry, bring, throw, pour,* or *put upon* any thing or person: **a.** With *Dat.*: ligna foco, Tib. 2, 1, 23: exta focis, Ov. H. 21, 94: stercus vitibus, Col. 2, 16, 5: adeps pastillis ingestus, Pl. 30, 13, 38: ingesta unguibus vincula, Claud. B. Gild. 365: faciesingesta sepori, id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 81: summis ingestum montibus Ætny, Stat. Th. 4, 180: vasta gigantæis ingesta est insula membris, Ov. M. 5, 346: ingesta Olympo Ossa, id. Am. 2, 1, 13.—**b.** *Abs.*: saucius ingesta contumuleris humo, *heaped upon you,* Ov. Ib. 464; so, quidquid ingerebatur, Curt. 4, 2, 19: aqua frigida ingesta sistitur sanguis, Pl. 31, 3, 23, § 40.—**2.** Esp.: Pregn. with accessory meaning of force or violence: Of weapons, missiles, *etc.*: *To hurl, cast, throw upon* or *against* any one: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: saxa in subeuntibus, Liv. 2, 65: jacula in hostem, 8, 14, 3; cf. id. 8, 14, 31: pugnos alicui in ventrem, *to dash into,* Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 95: faces et quidquid alendo igni aptum erat, in eadem opera ingerunt, Curt. 4, 3, 4: missilia in propugnantes, Curt. 4, 3, 15.—**b.** With *Dat.*: saxa subeuntibus, Curt. 4, 4, 13; cf. manus capiti, Sen. Ep. 99, 16.—**c.** In *simple constr.*: clypeo tela quæ ingerebantur excipiens, Curt. 9, 5, 4.

B. Meton.: *To heap on* one, *to keep inflicting:* verbera non ad quæstionem, sed ad pœnam, ingerebantur, Curt. 6, 11, 16: supplicia, Sen. Med. 461.

C. Fig.: **1.** *To heap* one thing *upon* another: With *Dat.*: scelus sceleri, Sen. Thyest. 731.—**2.** *To pour out upon, to pour forth against:* **a.** With *Dat.*: convicia alicui, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12.—**b.** In *simple constr.*: contumelias, Tac. A. 1, 39. — **3.** *To pour forth* in words, *to utter, say, keep repeating; to mention:* **a.** With *Relative clause:* vocis verborumque quantum voletis ingerent (tribuni), Liv. 3, 68.—**b.** With *Abl.*: ingerebat lautissimâ voce, *carpe, carpe.* Petr. S. 36. — **c.** In *simple constr.*: auctorem suum (*sc.* beneficii) ingerit et inculcat (memoria), Sen. Ben. 1, 12, 1: voces, quæ plerumque veræ et graves coram ingerebantur, Tac. A. 4, 42: a tribunis eadem ingerebantur, id. H. 4, 73.—**d.** With *Dat.*: hoc (*sc.* beneficium datum) ignotis ingerunt, Sen. Ben. 7, 22, 2.—**4.** *To obtrude, press,* or *force* a thing *upon* one: **a.** *Aliquid alicui:* ne recusanti quidem auxilium suum ingerere destitit, Suet. Vit. Hor.: nomina liberis, Auct. Dial. de Or. 7: filium filiamque ingerebat orbis senibus. Petr. S. 140: omnibus frugalitatem, Just. 20, 4, 10: imperia recusanti, id. 6, 8, 7.—**b.** In *simple constr.*: ingerebat iste Artemidorum, *i. e. to accept him as a judge,* C. 2 Verr. 3, 28, 69.

in-gestābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; gestabilis] *That cannot be borne, insupportable:* onus, Pl. 7, 6, 5.

ingestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ingero] *An uttering:* primæ vocis, Mart. Cap. 5, 143.

ingesto, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B: gesto] *To bear:* votum, a doubtful reading in App. M. 11, p. 786 Oud.

1. ingestus, a, um, *P.* of ingero.

2. ingestus, ūs, *m.* [ingero] (Prop., *A bringing upon*; hence, Fig.: *A presenting with, bestowal:* immortalitatis, Tert. Res. Carn. 42.

in-gigno, gĕnŭi, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α); gigno] (used only in *Perf.*).

I. Prop.: *To implant, engender:* herbasque nascentes rapidus ingenuit tellus, Luc. 6, 390.

II. Fig.: *To implant, engender, instil:* natura cupiditatem hominibus ingenuit, C. Fin. 2, 14, 46: tantam ingenuit animantibus conservandi sui natura custodiam, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124.

in-glŏmĕro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; glomero, *no.* II.] *To heap together, accumulate:* nostem, Stat. Th. 1, 230.

in-glōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; gloria]

I. Prop.: *Without glory* or *fame, not glorious, inglorious:* Abs.: beati qui honorati sunt videntur; miseri qui sunt inglorii, C. Leg. 1, 11, 32: latam trahens inglorius alvum, Virg. G. 4, 94: imperium, Tac. A. 12, 14: vita inhonorata et ingloria, C. Tusc. 3, 34, 81.—With *Gen.*: militiæ, Tac. H. 3, 59: ausi, Sil. 12, 39.

II. Meton.: *Unadorned:* cassis, *i. e. without a crest* or *plume,* Stat. Th. 9, 108.

‡ in-glūtinātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; glutino] *Not glued* or *fastened,* Gloss. Philox. *Inglutinatus,* ἀκόλλητος.

in-glŭvies, ēi, *f.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. a. (α); GLU; cf. glutio]

I. Prop.: **A.** *The crop, maw,* of animals: Varr. in Philarg. ad Virg. G. 3, 431: vacua, Col. 8, 5 *med.*: his piscibus atram Improbus ingluviem, ranisque loquacibus ex-

plet, Virg. G. 3, 431.—**B.** *The throat, gullet* of persons: App. M. 1, p. 55 Oud.: turgida, Front. ad Anton. Imp. 2, 12.

II. Meton.: like the Eng. *maw*, to denote *Voraciousness, gluttony*: harum videre ingluviem (*al.* illuviem), Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 15: avi cur atque parentis Præclaram ingrata stringat malus ingluvie rem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 8; Gell. 7, 16, 4: notabilis ingluvie atque voracitate, Eutr. 7, 18.

III. Fig.: Of interest: *Excessiveness, consuming rate*: fenoris, Petr. 119.

inglŭvĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ingluvies] *Voracious, gluttonous*: Fest. p. 112 ed. Müll.

in-grandesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; grandesco] *To grow big, increase*: ne difficulter asinus ingrandescat, Col. 3, 6, 3: porrum ingranduit, id. 11, 3, 17.

ingrāte, *adv.* [ingratus] **I.** *Unpleasantly, disagreeably*: ingrate viridis gemma, Pl. 37, 5, 19: sunt quibus ingrate timida indulgentia servit, Ov. A. A. 2, 435: non ingrate nominando Varrone, *not unwillingly*, Pl. 18, 3, 5.

II. *Unthankfully, ungratefully*: **A.** Prop.: ingrate nostra facilitate abutuntur, C. Fam. 12, 1, 2: deorum munera intelligere, Pl. 27, 2, 2: aliquid ferre, *to receive a thing with unthankfulness*, Tac. H. 1, 52.—**B.** Meton.: ut succus qui ingrate his (pomis vitiosis) posset impendi ad meliora vertatur, Pall. 7, 5.

ingrātĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *Thanklessness, ingratitude*: in ingratiam incidere, Tert. Pœn. 1: hominum, id. 2.

II. Esp.: Adverbially, ingrātĭīs (contr. ingratis): **A.** With *Gen.*: *Without one's thanks, against one's will*: vobis invitis atque amborum ingratiis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 7.—**B.** *Abs.*: *Unwillingly, against his* (*her*, etc.) *will*: extorquendum est invito atque ingratiis, C. Quint. 14; id. Frgm. Or. pr. Tull. (ed. Peyr.) 5: ad depugnandum omnes cogere, Nep. Them. 4: dormire, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14: effugere haud potis est ingratis hæret et angit, Lucr. 3, 1082. So 5, 45, and 6, 216; Lact. 2, 10.

ingrātī-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [ingratus; facio] *Unthankful, ungrateful*: Argivi, Acc. in Cic. Sest. 57, 122.

ingrātĭīs and **ingrātis,** v. ingratia, *no.* II.

ingrātĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [ingratus, *no.* II.] (post-class.) **I.** Prop.: *Unthankfulness, ingratitude*: ingratitudinis vitio inquinati, Firm. Math. 5, 1 *med.*: sine ingratitudinis nævo, Cassiod. Variar. 5, 8.

II. Meton.: *Displeasure*: alicujus ingratitudinis pericula subire, Cassiod. Var. 1, 30.

in-grātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; gratus] (class.) **I.** Of things: *Unpleasant, disagreeable*: **A.** With *Dat.*: fuit hæc oratio non ingrata Gallis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 30: ingratam Veneri pone superbiam, Hor. Od. 3, 10, 9.—**B.** *Abs.*: sin autem ingrata esse sentiam, C. Fam. 5, 5, 3: labor, Virg. G. 3, 97: jocus, Ov. F. 3, 738: sapor, Col. 7, 8, 7.

II.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Act.*: Of persons: *Unthankful, ungrateful*: **a.** *Abs.*: ingratus est, qui beneficium accepisse se negat, quod accepit: ingratus qui dissimulat: ingratus qui non reddit: ingratissimus omnium, qui oblitus est, Sen. Ben. 3, 1: ingrati animi crimen, id. ib. 9, 2, 2.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: ingratum esse in aliquem, Liv. 38, 50.—**c.** With *contra*: contra aliquem, Paul. Dig. 4, 2, 21.—**d.** With *adversus*: vir adversus merita Cæsaris ingratissimus, Vell. 2, 60.—**e.** With *Gen.*: salutis, *thankless for his preservation*, Virg. Æ. 10, 666.—**2.** *Pass.*: *Unthanked, that receives no thanks*: humeri, Stat. Th. 1, 700.

B. Meton.: Of inanimate things that do not repay the trouble bestowed upon them, *Ungrateful*: ager, *that bears nothing*, Mart. 10, 47, 4: amicitiæ, id. 5, 19, 8: ignosces tamen post et id erit tibi ingratum, *you will get no thanks for it*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61: ingrata ingluvie rem stringere, *that retains no recollection of enjoyment, insatiable*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 8: ingrato vocum prostituisse foro, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 6: ingrati (*al.* incerti) oculi, *that quickly forget what they have beheld*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 188.

in-grăvāte, *adv.* [2. in; gravate] *Not grudgingly, willingly*: obsecundabunt imperiis ingravate, Amm. 17, 10, 10; id. 18, 2.

ingrăvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ingravo] *A load, burden*: Cod. Th. 7 13, 7.

in-grăvesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2 c. N. B.; gravesco] (in Lucr. 4, 1246, in *tmesis*), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To grow heavy, become heavier*: pondere ingravescit, Pl. 31, 7, 39.—**B.** Esp.: Poet.: *To become pregnant*: suscipiunt aliæ pondus magis inque gravescunt, Lucr. 4, 1246. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *To increase, grow worse* or *more oppressive*: ingravescit in dies malum, C. ad Brut. 1, 10: annona ingravescit, *provisions grow dearer*, id. Dom. 5: ingravescens morbus, id. de Div. 2, 6, 16: ingravescens ætas, id. Sen. 2, 6.—**B.** In a good sense: *To increase, become powerful*: hoc studium quotidie ingravescit, ut nulla res alia levare animum molestiis possit, C. Fam. 4, 4, 4.—**C.** *To become troubled, wearied, inconvenienced*: corpora exercitatione ingravescunt, C. Sen. 11, 36.—**D.** *To be oppressed*: alter in dies ingravescit, C. Att. 10, 4, 2: falsis (rumoribus) ingravescebat, *by his false reports he sank deeper and deeper into ruin*, Tac. H. 3, 54.

ingrăvĭdātus, a, um, *P.* of ingravido.

in-grăvĭdo, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; gravido] **I.** Prop. (Gen.: *To make heavy*; Esp., acc. to gravido, *no.* II.): *To make pregnant, impregnate*: ingravidat coëuntes, Paul. Nol. Carm. 24, 352. **II.** Fig.: In *Part. Perf.*: *Burdened, oppressed*: pectus meum ingravidatum curis mordacissimis, Aug. Conf. 7.

in-grăvis, e, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; gravis] *Heavy, severe*: ingravi (*al.* ingravescente) valetudine affectus, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 3.

in-grăvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, ib.; gravo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To weigh down*: puppem, Stat. Th. 5, 402.—**B.** *Abs.*: *To cause its weight to be felt, to oppress, molest*: sævitia hiemis ingravat, Pl. 19, 8, 51: annis ingravantibus, Phæd. 5, 10, 3. **II.** Fig.: *To render worse, to aggravate*: ingravat hæc sævus Drances, Virg. Æ. 11, 220: illa meos casūs ingravat, illa levat, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 60.

in-grĕdĭor, ssus sum, di, 3. *v. dep.* [1. in; gradior] (in *tmesis*: ut velit ire inque gredi, Lucr. 4, 888) **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To go into, to enter*: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: quum in antiquum fundum ingredi vellet, frequentes armati obstiterunt, C. Cæcin. 8, 21: in viam ingressus, id. Brut. 96, 330.—**2.** With *Abl.*: iter pedibus, C. Sen. 10, 34.—**3.** In *simple constr.*: domum, C. Phil. 2, 27, 68: pontem Mulvium, id. Cat. 3, 2, 6: via, quam (*al.* qua) nobis quoque ingrediendum sit, id. Sen. 2, 6.—**4.** With *intra*: ingrediens intra finem ejus loci, C. Cæc. 8, 22: ingredi intra munitiones, Cæs. B. G. 5, 9.—**5.** With *Dat.*: castris ingressus Etruscis, Virg. Æ. 10, 148.—**6.** With *ad*: ad quos (*sc.* deos penates) paullo ante ingressus hospitaliter fecerat, Just. 8, 3, 4.

B. Fig.: **1.** Vestigia patris, *To walk in the footsteps of*, i. e. *to follow the example of*, Liv. 37, 53.

2. *To enter upon, engage in, apply one's self to* a thing: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: in vitam paulo serius, tanquam in viam, ingressus, C. Brut. 96, 330: in spem libertatis, id. Fam. 12, 25: in orationem, id. Phil. 7, 3: in bellum, id. Cat. 2, 6: in eau am, id. Planc. 3, 8: in sermonem, Cæs. B. C. 3, 18: in rempublicam, *to engage in public affairs*, Hirt. B. Afr. 22.—**b.** With *simple Acc.*: quam quisque viam vivendi sit ingressurus, C. Off. 1, 32, 118: disputationem, id. Cæcin. 28, 79: consultatum, Quint. 6, 1, 35: eandem pericula, C. Mur. 2, 4: hunc video mihi principem ad ingrediendam rationem horum studiorum exstitisse, id. Arch. 1, 1.—**c.** With *ad*: ad dicendum, C. de Or. 1, 21, 94.

3. *To begin, commence* a thing: **a.** With *Inf.*: postea quam sum ingressus eas res mandare monumentis, C. Ac. 1, 1, 3: dicere, id. Att. 15, 11, 2; so, *ellipt.*: sic contra est ingressa Venus, *thus began Venus* (to speak), Virg. Æ. 4, 107; Anchises lacrimis ingressus obortis, id. ib. 6, 868.—**b.** With *Acc.*: tibi res antiquæ laudis et artis ingredior, Virg. G. 2, 175: longinquam profectionem, Suet. Aug. 92.

C. Meton.: Of time; *To enter upon, begin, commence*: Cæsar decimum nonum annum ingressus, Vell. 2, 61, 1: ingresso vere, *when spring has begun* or *arrived*, Luc. 10, 224.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): **A.** Prop.: *To go along, walk, advance, proceed*: **1.** *Abs.*: si stas, ingredere; si ingrederis, curre, C. Att. 2, 23, 3.—**2.** With *per*: rex pedes per nivem et glaciem ingredi cœpit, Curt. 5, 6.—**3.** With *Adv.*: tardius, C. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: quacumque ingreditur, Ov. F. 4, 481: elephanti gregatim ingrediuntur, Pl. 8, 5, 5.—**4.** With *Abl.*: campo, Virg. Æ. 10, 763.

B. Fig.: *To walk, go*: **1.** With *Abl.*: vestigiis patris, C. Somn. Scip. 9.—**2.** With *per*: per titulos ingredimurque tuos, Ov. F. 2, 16.—**3.** *Abs.*: sublimia debent ingredi, lenia duci, acria currere, delicata fluere, *to march majestically*, Quint. 9, 4 *fin.*

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (α) (γ)): *To walk on* or *upon*: With *Dat.*: ingrediturque solo, Virg. Æ. 4, 177.

ingressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ingredior] **I.** (acc. to ingredior, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: *A going into, entering*: ab ingressione fori populum tribunosque plebis propulsari videres, *from entering the forum*, C. Phil. 5, 4, 19.—**B.** Fig.: *A beginning, commencement*: prima ingressio mea, C. Or. 3, 11.

II. (acc. to ingredior, *no.* II.) (Prop., *A walking* or *advancing*: hence, meton.): *A gait, pace*: interdum cursus est in oratione incitatior, interdum moderata ingressio, C. de Or. 59, 201.

1. ingressus, a, um, *P.* of ingredior.

2. ingressus, ūs, *m.* [ingredior] **I.** (acc. to ingredior, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: *A going into, entering*; esp.: milit. *t. t.*: *A marching in, inroad*: ingressus hostiles, Tac. A. 15, 3.

B. Fig.: *A beginning, commencement*: in ingressu, Quint. 9, 4 *med.*: in ingressu causæ et fine, id. procem. 8: in ingressu operis, id. 10, 1: ingressus capere, Virg. G. 4, 316: operum ingressus, Vitr. 1, 1 *fin.*

C. Meton.: *Concr.*: *An entrance*: trinis ingressibus aram Cordis adit, Prud. Psych. 843.

II. (acc. to ingredior, *no.* II.): **A.** Prop.: *A walking, going, stepping, moving about*: pene ut feminas circummunitos prohiberi aqua, prohiberi ingressu, Cæs. B. C. 1, 84; dub. al. egressu: ingressus, cursus, accubitio, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: instabilem ingressum præbere, Liv. 24, 34: quædam terræ ad ingressum tremunt, Pl. 2, 94, 96.—**B.** Meton.: *Gait, carriage*: pennæ breviores, crura recta, ingressus celsior, Pl. 11, 16, 16, § 51.

ingruens, *P.* of ingruo.

in-grŭo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in; ruo, with an epenth. *g* from gruo] (ante-class., or poet., or post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.) (differing from imminco and impendo, in that it denotes the actual doing of that which they merely threaten), **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.): *To rush into* a place; esp. with hostile intent, *to make an incursion* or *hostile descent into, to invade*: With *in c. Acc.*: ingruente in Italiam Annibale, Tac. H. 3, 34.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. ( ) (γ)): **A.** Prop.: *To rush against* a person or thing, esp. with hostile intent; *to violently fall upon, attack, assault, assail*: **1.** With *Dat.*: ingruit Æneas Italis, Virg. Æ. 12, 628.—**2.** *Abs.*: hostes crebri cadunt; nostri contra ingruunt: Vicimus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 81: simul ingruunt; saxa jaciunt, Tac. A. 1, 27: hortatus suos, ut ingruentes catervas globo frangerent, id. ib. 2, 11: perinde agere, ac si hostis ingrueret, id. ib. 12, 12: ingruentis ferœ impetus, Pl. 8, 16, 21, § 54.

B. Meton.: **1.** Of accusers: *To at-*

tack, assail: ingruentes accusatores, Tac. A. 6, 38.—**2.** Of things: *To burst* or *break in, to fall upon, invade, assault, assail:* ingruere morbi in remiges coeperunt, Liv. 37, 23: ferreus ingruat imber, Pl. 7, 50, 284: si bellum ingrueret, Virg. Æ. 8, 535: si nullus ingruat metus, Pl. 9, 30, 50: si quid subitum ingruit, Tac. A. 4, 2: tela ingruunt, id. ib. 1, 65: ingruit damnatio, id. A. 4, 35.

ingŭen, ĭnis, *n.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The groin: Sing.:* ab inguine, Cels. 7, 29: si inguen tumeat, Pl. 22, 24, 35, § 116: inguen ne intumescat, id. 23, 9, 81, § 163.—*Plur.:* si pus maturuit in aliis quidem et inguinibus rare secandum est, Cels. 7, 2 *med.:* inguinum tumor, Pl. 27, 7, 28, § 52; Virg. E. 1, 6, 75.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The privy members,* Ov. P. 2, 346; Hor. S. 1, 2, 116: tumores inguinum, Pl. 28, 4, *ante med.* sect. 9.

B.: **1.** *A swelling in the groin:* Lucil. ap. Fest. in Tama, p. 360 ed. Mull.; Cels. 3, 5.—Hence, **2.** Of *a swelling on the knee:* Front. ad Marc. Cæs. 5 ep. 44 (ed. Mai).

C. *The abdomen:* legenti suffodit inguina, Suet. Dom. 17; Stat. Th. 6, 900.

D. Of plants: *The place where a branch is joined to the stem, the crotch,* Pl. 16, 36, 65; id. 17, 21, 35, § 153.

inguĭnālis, e, *adj.* [inguen] *Of* or *belonging to the* inguen: herba, App. de Herb. 60.

inguĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [inguen]= inguinalis: herba, Pl. 26, 9, 58, where ed. Hard. has inguinalis.

Inguiomērus, i, *m., Uncle of* Arminius, Tac. A. 1, 60; 2, 17; 21; 45.

ingurgĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [ingurgito] *Immoderate eating and drinking, gormandizing, guzzling:* Firm. Math. 5, 8.

ingurgĭtātus, a, um, *P.* of ingurgito.

in-gurgĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (8) (a); gurges] **I.** *Act.* (*To throw into a whirlpool or gulf;* hence:) **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To engulf in; to plunge or throw into:* **a.** With *Intr.:* sus se ingurgitat cœno, Lact. 4, 17 *fin.*—**b.** With *in c. Acc.:* ingurgitat se in merum (*id.* ingurgitat in se), Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35.—**2.** *To glut* or *gorge one's self with meat and drink, to gormandize, guzzle:* **a.** With *simple Acc.:* cruditque postridie se rursus ingurgitant, C. Fin. 3, 8, 23.—**b.** With *Dat.:* ingenium crebros et ingentibus poculis, Gell. 15, 2, 3: merum ventri suo, App. M. 4, p. 251 Oud.—**c.** *Pass. in reflexive force: To in the one's self drunk, get drunk:* anus ingurgitata, Petr. S. 79: temeto ingurgitatus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3.

B. Fig.: *To engage deeply in, be absorbed in* any thing, *to addict* or *devote one's self to* a thing: **1.** With *in c. Acc.:* se in flagitia, C. Pis. 18, 42: se in alicujus cenas, id. Phil. 2, 27, 68.—**2.** *Pass. in reflexive force: To plunge one's self* into in cam (*sc.* philosophiam) ingurgitandam, Gell. 5, 16, 5.

II. *Neut.:* *Of snow* (*To fall* or *rush in like a whirlpool;* hence), *To wash violently into the ground:* humor ex his (*sc.* nivibus) non universus ingurgitans dilapsusque, sed destillans, Pl. 17, 2, 2, § 15.

in-gustābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; gusto] *That cannot be tasted, not fit to be eaten* or *drunk:* fons, Pl. 2, 106, 110: bacca ingustabilis canibus animantibus, id. 16, 26, 43.

in-gustātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Untasted, not tasted before:* ingustata mihi porrexerat ilia rhombi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 30.

in-gusto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; gusto] *To give to taste:* Juvi sanguinem humanum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 7.

in-hābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; habilis] **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be managed, unmanageable, unwieldy:* **A.** *Abs.:* navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis, Liv. 33, 30: telum inhabile pondere ejeratur, Curt. 8, 9 *med.:* inhabiles vastorum corporum moles (*of elephants*), id. 9, 2.—**B.** With *Dat.:* quod et ipsis vetustate militiæ exercitatum, et hostibus inhabile, *awkward,* Tac. Agr. 36: iter, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 4.—**C.** With *ad:* telum inhabile ad remittendum imperitis, Liv. 24, 34.

II. Fig.: *Unfit, unapt, incapable, unable:* **A.** With *Dat.:* alicui rei, C. Frgm. Œcon. 4 ed. Orell.: reddere aliquem inhabilem studiis, Sen. Ep. 15: progenerandis esse fetibus inhabilem, Col. 2, 1, 2: boves labori et culturæ non inhabiles, id. 6, 1, 1; Quint. 11, 3, 46.—**B.** With *ad:* multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, Liv. 12, 16, 10.—**C.** With *Inf.:* inhabiles rempublicam tueri, Cal. Dig. 50, 2, 11.

1. in-habĭtābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; habitabilis] *Uninhabitable* (class.): regiones, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: Indi ostia inhabitabilia, Mel. 3, 7 *fin.*; Pl. 16, 17, 20.

2. inhăbĭtābilis, e, *adj.* [inhabito] *Inhabitable* (late Lat.): per inhabitabiles oras terræ, Arn. 1, 3.

‡ **inhabĭtāculum,** i, *n.* [id.] *A dwelling-place:* inhabitat inhabitaculum, Not. Tir. p. 11.

inhăbĭtans, antis, **I.** *P.* of inhabito. **II.** *Pa.:* only as *Subst.:* **inhabĭtans,** antis, *comm. gen., An inhabitant:* densa inhabitantium ædificia, App. M. 1, p. 42 Oud.: inhabitantibus tristes diræque noctes per metus vigilabantur, Pl. Ep. 7, 27, 6.

inhăbĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A dwelling, habitation* (late Lat.): Tert. ad Marc. 3, 24; id. ex Gen. 27, 40.

inhăbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A dweller, inhabitant* (late Lat.): ædium, Ulp. Dig. 9, 3, 5; Hier. ad Helv. 1.

in-habĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; habito] (post-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: *To dwell in, to inhabit:* **A.** *Act.:* inhabitatur illa regio, Pl. 6, 17, 20: nobile solum, Petr. S. 116.—**B.** *Neut.:* in asini corio, App. M. 8, p. 573 Oud.

II. Meton.: Of garments: *To wear:* Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.* Acc. to some, the word is also found in Liv. 24, 3; but others read habitabantur.

in-hærĕdĭto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; hæres] *To inherit:* Valerian. Homil. 4 *ante med.*

in-hærĕdo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To appoint as heir:* Salv. contr. Avar. 2, p. 384.

in-hærĕo, si, sum, rēre, 2. *v. n.* [1. in; hæreo] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.) (class.): **A.** Prop.: *To stick* or *inhere in* any thing; *to remain firm* or *fast in:* **1.** With *simple Abl.:* sidera sedibus suis non inhærent, C. Univ. 10: animi corporibus non inhærent, id. Div. 1, 50, 114: visceribus, id. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: collibus arbor, Hor. Epod. 12, 20.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.:* in visceribus, C. Tusc. 4, 11, 24.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To be deeply engaged in, to devote one's self fully to:* With *simple Abl.:* studiis communibus, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 11.—**2.:** **a.** *To be inherent in:* With *in c. Abl.:* inhæret in mentibus quoddam augurium, C. Tusc. 1, 15, 33: in rei natura, id. de Or. 2, 69, 133.—**b.** *Abs.: To be inherent:* opinatio inhærens et penitus insita, C. Tusc. 4, 11, 26.—**3.** *To be intimately connected with:* With *simple Abl.:* virtutis semper voluptatibus inhærent, C. Fin. 1, 20, 68.—**4.** *To be firmly fixed in, ever present to:* pectoribus tu nostris, uxor, inhæres, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 3: oculis animisque, Vell. 1, 14, 1: pœne stulta inhærentium oculis ingeniorum enumeratio, id. 2, 36, 3.—**5.** With *in c. Acc.:* in pregnant construction: *To get into* a certain state or condition *and to remain in it:* pejores inhæsimus laqueos, *we became entangled in greater perplexities* or *difficulties,* App. M. 8, p. 553 Oud.

C. Meton.: *To continue in:* vestigiis prioribus inhæret, i. e. *(the bee-hunter) continues in,* i. e. *to pursue his former course,* Col. 9, 8, 10.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ)) (class.): **A.** Prop.: *To stick* or *adhere to; to hang* or *cleave to; to cling* or *hang on to:* **1.** With *Dat.:* ex his unus canis leoni inhærentis crus avellere et, quia non sequebatur, ferro amputare coepit, Curt. 9, 1, 33: patris cervicibus, Pl. Ep. 5, 16 *init.:* humeris absuntis, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 79: inhærentem sibi avelli jubet, Curt. 5, 12, 8: stantibus inhærere canes), App. M. 8, p. 554 Oud.—**2.** With *ad:* quot genera partim fluitantium et innantium beluarum, partim ad saxa nativis testis inhærentium, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100.—**3.** *Abs.:* linguæ inhærerent, C. de Div. 2, 46, 96: inhæsuro similis (canis), *as if about to hang on the hare,* i. e. *to fasten on her,* Ov. M. 1, 535: dextram amplexus inhæsit, Virg. Æ. 8, 124.

B. Fig.: **1.:** **a.** Gen.: *To cling* or *adhere to:* With *Dat.:* non superstitioso cogitatis demum est inhærendum, Quint. 10, 6, 5: inhærendum ei (*sc.* rectæ locationi), id. 1, 6, 20: sensibus, id. 8 proœm. 30: superstitionibus vanis, Lact. Inst. Div. 1, 1 *ad fin.*—**b.** Esp.: Of the sight: *To hang upon, be attentively fixed upon, gaze fixedly at:* With *Dat.:* vultibus illa tuis, tanquam præsentis inhæret, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 19: Lysippum statuæ unius lineamentis inhærentem inopia exstinxit, *constantly intent upon,* Petr. 88.—**2.** Of companionship: *To cling to one, be always about one,* or *in one's society:* tibi semper inhæreat uni, Ov. Am. 3, 561.—**3.** Of the memory: *To cling* or *be fastened to it:* **a.** With *Dat.:* scio, domine, memoriæ, quæ est bene tenacissima, preces nostras inhærere, Pl. Ep. 10, 12 (al. 17), 1; so, Quint. 10, 6, 2.—**b.** *Abs.:* excidere proxima, vetera inhærere, Quint. 11, 2, 6.—**2.** Of a course of conduct or line of policy: *To adhere to, follow out steadily:* With *Dat.:* tempore, quo confundendis rebus pertinaciter Magnentius inhærebat, Amm. 21, 13, 11.

inhærĕsco, si, sum, rescĕre, 3. *v. n.* [inhæreo] *To remain fast* or *firm in, to stick fast, cleave, adhere to:* **I.** Prop.: **A.** With *in c. Abl.:* in sordibus aurium, tanquam in visco, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144.—**B.** With *Adv.:* ne quid emineret ubi ignis hostium inhæresceret, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9.—**C.** With *Abl.:* succum villis, Pl. 12, 17, 37. **II.** Fig.: poëtæ inhærescunt penitus in mentibus, C. Tusc. 3, 2, 3.

inhærsio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A hanging* or *adhering to:* August. Conf.

inhālātus, ūs, *m.* [inhalo] *A breathing at, breath:* oris, App. M. 2, p. 114 Oud.

in-hălo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ); halo] **I.** Gen.: *To breathe at* or *upon:* **A.** *Neut.:* With *Dat.:* ceræ, Lact. Ira D. 10 *med.*—**B.** *Act.:* *Aliquid alicui:* alicui popinam, *the smell of the cook-shop,* i. e. *of the food just eaten,* C. Pis. 6, 13. **II.** Esp.: *To breathe upon,* as a magical rite: surculis et lapillis inhalatis, App. M. 2, p. 97 Oud.

inhĭans, antis, *P.* of inhio.

inhĭanter, *adv.* [inhians] *Without open mouth, eagerly:* aliquid inhianter haurire, Auct. Conf. 3, 8: ardescere, id. Ep. 112, 8.

inhiātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *An opening of the mouth, gaping,* e. g. in astonishment: Treb. Poll. Gall. 9.

in-hĭbeo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; habeo] (*To have a thing in* hand, *to lay hold of* a thing, in order to keep it back or put it forward; hence),

I.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To keep back, restrain, curb, check:* tela inhibete, Virg. Æ. 12, 693: manus, Petr. S. 105: frenos, Liv. 1, 48: equos, Ov. M. 2, 129: cruorem, id. ib. 7, 849: alvum, Pl. 19, 8, 40, 2.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Remos, *To cease rowing,* Quint. præf. 12.—**b.** Inhibere, *or* inhibere remis, *or* inhibere remis puppim, *or* inhibere retro navem, means *to row the ship backward without turning it round,* Cicero's own explanation: inhibere est verbum totum nauticum: sed arbitrabar sustineri remos, cum inhiberi essent jussi remiges. Id non esse ejusmodi, didici heri, non enim sustinent sed alio modo remigant: id ab ἀνοχῇ remotissimum est, C. ad Att. 13, 21, 3. (Cicero himself has used the term in the incorrect signif. here rejected: ut concitato navigio, cum remiges inhibuerunt, retinet tamen ipsa navis motum et cursum suum, intermisso impetu motuque remorum, C. de Or. 1, 33, 153.) In the follg. passages it is used in its proper acceptation: quum, divellere se ab hoste cupientes, inhiberent Rhodii, Liv. 37, 30: ite cessim, inhibete remis, et a bello discedite, Just. 2, 12, 7: Tyrii inhibentes remis ægre evellere navem, quæ hærebat, Curt. 4, 4, 9: retro navem inhibere, Liv. 26, 39: postquam inhibent remis puppes et rostra educunt (*al.* remi), Luc. 3, 659.

B. Meton.: *To restrain, hinder, prevent, inhibit:* **1.** With *simple Acc.:* im-

petum victoris inhibere, Liv. 39, 21 : facinus, Petr. 108.—**2.** *Ab aliqua re :* a turpi mente inhibere probro, Cat. 91, 4.—**3.** With *quominus :* nec tamen potuit inhibere (Cato), quominus Romæ quoque ponerentur (statuæ), Pl. 34, 6, 14.—**4.** With *Inf. :* inhibentur rectum agere cursum, Pl. 2, 16, 13 : inhibenda tamen est (mater mori), Sen. Herc. Œt. 1030.

II. *To set in operation, to practise, perform, use, employ :* istoccino hic pacto potest inhibere imperium magister, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 43 : utrum Fontinati an Libero imperium te inhibere mavis? id. Stich. 5, 4, 17 : ut eadem inhiberet supplicia nobis, C. Phil. 13, 18, 37 : imperium in deditos, Liv. 36, 28 ; id. 3, 59 : neque animis ad imperium inhibendum imminutis, id. 3, 38 : coërcitionem inhibenti (*al.* ferenti), id. 4, 53 : lacrimas, Curt. 10, 6 : inhibito salubriter modo nimiæ potestatis, Liv. 3, 59 ; id. 37, 51.

inhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inhibeo, *no.* I. B. 2.] remigum, *a rowing backward :* inhibitio autem remigum motum habet, et vehementiorem quidem remigationis, navem converterit ad puppim, C. Att. 13, 21, 3 ; v. inhibeo.

inhĭbĭtus, a, um, *P.* of inhibeo.

inhĭbræ, v. inebræ.

In-hinnio, īvi, *no sup.* īre, 4. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (g) ; hinnio] *To neigh at :* puellis inhinnivit, Prud. in Symm. 1, 57.

in-hĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in ; hio] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.) : **A.** Prop. : Of the mouth : *To stand open, to gape :* ora inhiasse lucrum, Stat. Th. 1, 626.—**B.** Meton. : *To stand with open mouth, to gape :* inhians Cerberus, Virg. G. 4, 483.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (g)) : **A.** Prop. : *To open the mouth wide, to gape for* or *at* any thing : **1.** Of desire : With *Dat. :* Romulus lactens uberibus lupinis inhians, C. Cat. 3, 8, 19 : gazis inhians pistris adest, miseræque inhiat jam proxima prædæ, Val. Fl. 2, 531.—**2.** Of amazement : **a.** With *Dat. :* attonitis inhians animis, Virg. Æ. 7, 814 : pecudumque reclusis pectoribus inhians, spirantia consulit exta, id. ib. 4, 64 : **b.**—With *Acc. :* nec varios inhiant postes (*sc.* agricolæ), Virg. G. 2, 463.

B. Fig. : **1.** *To desire eagerly, to long for :* With *Acc. :* hereditatem alicujus, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 25 : aurum, id. Aul. 2, 2, 17 : mortem alicujus, Cæcil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 10.—**2.** *To listen eagerly to :* With *Dat. :* dictis, Val. Fl. 5, 469 ; Suet. Ter. 1.

‡in-hisco, 3. *v. n.*=inhio : inhisco ἐπιγαίνω, Gloss. Philox.

inhŏnestāmentum, i, *n.* [inhonesto] *Dishonour, disgrace, shame :* pueritia tua adolescentiæ tuæ inhonestamentum fuit, Gracch. ap. Isid. Orig. 2, 21 ; App. Apol. p. 385 Oud.

in-hŏnestas, ātis, *f.* [inhonestus] *Dishonour, disgrace :* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 5 *fin.* ; id. adv. Jud. 14.

inhŏnestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inhonesto] *A dishonouring :* Hier.

inhŏneste, *adv.* [inhonestus] *Dishonourably, disgracefully :* C. Att. 2, 1 : —*Comp. :* Capitol. Ver. 8.

inhŏnesto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [inhonestus] *To dishonour, disgrace :* palmas adeptas, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 19.

in-hŏnestus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; honestus] **I.** Prop. : *Dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful :* **A.** *Abs. :* vita, Sall. C. 20, 9 : mors, Prop. 2, 7, 89 : vulnus, Virg. Æ. 6, 497 : hostes inhonesta vulnera tergo accipiunt, Ov. F. 2, 211 : nihil injustum atque inhonestum, C. Dom. 41, 107 : —*Comp. :* quid hoc joco inhonestius, *more indecent,* Val. Max. 7, 8, 9 :—*Sup. :* inhonestissima cupiditas, C. Quint. Fr. 1, 6 *fin.* : homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, Rosc. Am. 18.—**B.** With *Dat. :* exitus nobis non inhonestus, Prop. 2, 20, 18.—**C.** With *Abl. :* ignotâ matre inhonestus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 36.

II. Meton. : *Unseemly, ugly, filthy, nasty :* homo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 65 ; id. ib. 5, 4, 16.

in-hŏnōrābilis *e, adj.* [2. in ; honorabilis] *Unhonoured :* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17.

in-hŏnōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. in ; honoratio] *A dishonour, disgrace* (Eccl. Lat.) : Vulg. Sap. 1, 38.

inhŏnōrātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of inhonoro. **II.** *Pa. :* **A.** Prop. : *Unhonoured, disregarded :* vita inhonorata et ingloria, C. Tusc. 3, 34, 81 : inhonorata dea, *i. e. to whom no incense* or *offerings are brought,* Ov. M. 8, 280.—*Comp. :* inhonoratior triumphus, Liv. 33, 28.

B. Meton. (cf. honor, *no.* II. A. 1.) : *Unrewarded :* aliquem inhonoratum dimittere, Liv. 37, 54 : societas, Flor. 2, 8 ; so, Ov. M. 13, 41.—*Sup. :* omnium Græciæ gentium inhonoratissimi, id. 35, 12.

inhŏnōre, *adv.* [inhonorus] *Without honour, dishonourably* (late Lat.) : contemni, Cassiod. Var. 3, 53 : dici, id. ib. 6, 18.

in-hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; honorificus] *Not honourable, dishonourable :* factum dictumque, Sen. Const. Sap. 10.

in-hŏnōris, e, *adj.* [2. in ; honorus] *Unhonoured, without honour :* ipse quoque non inhonoris hoc labore, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 35 ed. Mai.

in-hŏnōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [inhonorus] *To dishonour :* Tert. Res. Carn. 10, et Fug. in Persec. 5.

in-hŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; honorus] **I.** Prop. : *Without honour, not respected* or *esteemed, of no account, inconsiderable :* civitates, Pl. 5, 30, 33 : pomum, id. 15, 24, 28 : Hercules, *to whom no divine honours are paid,* id. 36, 5, 4.

II. Meton. : *Unsightly, ugly :* facies, Sil. 10, 391 : signa, Tac. H. 4, 62.

in-horrĕo, ŭi, *no sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B. ; horreo] **I.** Prop. : *To stand on end* or *erect ; to bristle :* **A.** Gen. : pilis inhorrentibus, App. M. 8, p. 515 Oud. : mihi pili inhorruerunt, Petr. S. 63.—**B.** Esp. : **1.** Of ears of corn : spicea jam campis quum messis inhorruit, Virg. G. 1, 314.—**2.** Of the spears of an army : hastas subrecta cuspide in terrâ fixas, ut haud secus quam vallo septa inhorreret acies, tenentes, Liv. 8, 8 *med.*

II. Meton. : **A.** *To cause to bristle up :* aper inhorruit armos, Virg. Æ. 10, 711.

B. *To have a tremulous motion, to quiver, shake, shudder* (like the ends of bristles sticking up) : pennis agitatus inhorruit aër, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 9 : inhorruit æther, Luctificum clangente tuba, Val. Fl. 3, 348 : unda tenebris inhorruit, Virg. Æ. 3, 195 (frigida pellis inhorrebat rictum, a false reading for, in ore jacens rictum, Lucr. 6, 1194 ; v. Forbig. ad h. l.).—Poet. : mobilibus veris inhorruit Adventus foliis (for folia inhorrescunt adventu veris), Hor. Od. 1, 23, 5.

C. *To tremble, shake, shudder,* with cold, fear, horror : **1.** With cold : **a.** *Abs. :* quum primum aliquis inhorruit, et ex horrore incaluit, Cels. 3, 12.—**b.** With *Abl. :* inhorrui frigore, Petr. S. 17.—**2.** With fear : **a.** *Abs. :* domus principis inhorruit, Tac. A. 11, 28.—**b.** With *in c. Acc. :* in severitatem alicujus, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 423, 6.—**3.** With horror : tenuique excepta inhorruit aura, Stat. Th. 1, 309.

in-horresco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B. ; horresco] **I.** Prop. : *To send forth sharp points, to rise erect, to bristle up :* gallinæ inhorrescunt edito ovo, Pl. 10, 41, 57 : inhorrescit mare, Pac. ap. C. de Div. 1, 14, 24 : frigoris impatientiâ papiliones villis inhorrescunt, Pl. 11, 23, 27 : inhorrescens mare paulatim, Curt. 4, 3 *med.* : trifolium inhorrescere et folia contra tempestatem subrigere, Pl. 18, 35, 89 : Atlas nemoribus inhorrescit, Sol. 24, 8.

II. Meton. : **A.** *To tremble, shake, shiver :* **1.** With fever : Cels. 3, 12 *med.* : frigida potio inutilis est iis, qui facile inhorrescunt, id. 1, 3.—**2.** With cold : aer nivibus et glacie inhorrescit, App. de Mund. p. 295 Oud.

B. *To quake, shudder,* with fear, horror : **1.** With *Dat. :* inhorrescit vacuis, Tac. H. 3, 84.—**2.** With *Acc. :* adeo rebus accommodanda compositio, ut asperis asperos etiam numeros adhiberi oporteat, et cum dicente æque audientem inhorrescere, Quint. 9, 4 *med.* : severitatis vim, Aurel. Vict. Cæs. 24.—**3.** With *Abl. :* adjurati dæmones per deum verum et solum inviti miseris corporibus inhorrescunt, Min. Fel. 27.

inhortātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of inhortor. **II.** *Pa.,* with pass. signif., *Instigated, set on :* canes in eorum exitium inhortati, App. M. 9, p. 662 Oud.

in-hortor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B. ; hortor] *To incite, instigate, set on :* coloni canes jubilationibus solitis nobis inhortantur, App. M. 8, p. 553 Oud.

in-hospĭtālis, e, *adj.* [2. in ; hospitalis] **I.** Prop. : *Inhospitable :* Caucasus, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 6 : litus, Pl. Pan. 34 *fin.* : regnum, Sen. Troad. 215.

II. Fig. : **A.** Pontus Euxinus antea ab inhospitali feritate Axenos appellatus, Pl. præf. 6.—**B.** Of a tree that does not admit of ingrafting : reliqua observatio, ne fissura in nodo fiat : repudiat quippe advenam inhospitalis duritia, Pl. 17, 14, 24.

inhospĭtālĭtas, ātis *f.* [inhospitalis] *Inhospitality :* ut inhospitalitas sit opinio vehemens, valde fugiendum esse hospitem, C. Tusc. 4, 11, 25.

inhospĭtālĭter [id.] (late Lat.) *Inhospitably :* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

in-hospĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; hospitus] **I.** Prop. : *Inhospitable :* tecta, Ov. M. 15, 15 : Syrtis, Virg. Æ. 4, 41 : saxa, id. ib. 5, 627 : deserta et inhospita tesqua, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19.—As *Subst. :* **inhospĭta,** ōrum, *n. plur., Inhospitable regions :* tanta inter inhospita, id. 4, 753 : per inhospita ducere vitam, id. 6, 308.

II. Fig. : terra inhospita Baccho, *i. e. where no vines grow,* Sil. 1, 237.

In-hostus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B. ; hostis] *Hostile :* **A.** With *Dat. :* sibi inhostus (*al.* sibi ipse hostis), Tac. H. 2, 31.—**B.** *Abs. :* pax inhosta (*al.* inhonesta), Tac. A. 15, 25.

inhūmānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inhumano] *A being made man, incarnation :* unigeniti Dei Filii, Imp. Just. Cod. 1, 5 and 6 *fin.*

inhūmāne, *adv.* [inhumanus] *Inhumanly, savagely, cruelly :* inhumane feceris, C. Off. 3, 6, 30 : muta (oratio), Naz. Pan. ad Const. 16.—*Comp. :* inhumanius dicere, C. Læl. 13, 46.

inhūmānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inhumanus] *Inhumanity,* **I.** Prop. : *Inhuman conduct, savageness, barbarity :* crudelitas inhumanitasque, C. Verr. 5, 44, 115 ; id. Deiot. 12, 32.

II. Meton. : *Want of good breeding :* **A.** *Incivility, impoliteness :* quod ego non superbia neque inhumanitate faciebam, C. de Or. 1, 22, 99 ; so id. Phil. 2, 4, 8.

B. *Unkindness, disobligingness :* opp. to officiosus, C. Mur. 4, 9.

C. *Surliness, churlishness :* importunitas autem et inhumanitas omni ætati molesta est, C. Sen. 3.

D. *Niggardliness :* non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem, C. Mur. 36, 76.

inhūmānĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Uncivilly, discourteously :* me miratum esse istum tam inhumaniter fecisse, ut, *etc.,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, 21.

In-hūmāno, *no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B. ; humanus] *To make human, make man :* In *Pass. Part. :* inhumanatus, a, um, *Made man, incarnate :* Jesus Christus inhumanatus sive homo factus est, Imp. Just. Cod. 1, 1, 6 : si Serapio clericus mortuus fuerit, Christus inhumanatus non est, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 10 *ante med.*

In-hūmānus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in ; humanus] (*Not suitable to the human condition, that does not befit a human being ;* hence) **A.** *Inhuman :* **1.** *Rude, savage, barbarous :* quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus, qui non illorum miseriâ commoveretur, C. 2 Verr. 5, 46, 121 : vox, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64 : scelus, Liv. 1, 48 : crudelitas, id. 21, 4 : via, *covered with corpses,* Tac. H. 2, 70 : securitas, *that enjoyed itself during the slaughter,* id. ib. 3, 83 : testamentum, *cruel, unjust,* C. 2 Verr. 1, 42, 17.

2. *Unpolished, uncivil, unmannerly, ill-bred, churlish, discourteous :* moderati nec dulcedine, nec inhumani sensu, id. Sen. 3, 7 : at hoc idem si in convivio faciat inhumanus videatur, *ill-bred,* id. Off. 1, 40, 144 : agrestis et inhumana negligentia, id. ib. 36, 130 : inhumanæ aures, *uncultivated,* C. de Or. 31 : inhumanum negotium, id. Sen. p. Red. 6 :—*Comp. :* quis

contumacior quis inhumanior, quis superior, C. 2 Verr. 2, 78, 192:—*Sup.*: homo inhumanissimus, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 24.

B. *Superhuman, godlike:* mensa, App. M. 5 *ante med.* p. 334 Oud.

☞ Adv. in two forms, inhumane and inhumaniter.

in-hūmātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; humo] *Not inhumed, unburied:* is quum esset projectus inhumatus, C. de Div. 2, 69, 143: corpora, Virg. Æ. 11, 22: funus, Luc. 7, 820.

in-humectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; humectus] *Not moist:* corpus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37 *med.*

in-hūmĭgo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a; humigo] *To moisten, wet:* campum totum, Luv. Andr. ap. Non. 62, 22.

in-humo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; humo] *To bury in the ground, cover with earth, inhume:* taleas, Pl. 17, 18, 30, § 130.

in-ibi, *adv.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; ibi] *Therein, there:* **I.** Prop.: Of place: *In that, in that place, in that matter:* superbis natis inibi esse videtur, C. Agr. 1, 7, 20: marsupium habeat, inibi pauium praesidii, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 45: inibi eadem laudibus non invenuste lusit, Gell. 17, 12, 13.

II. Meton.: Of time: **A.** Gen.: *Nearly, almost, on the point of:* quum cum inibi mors occuparet, *when he was on the point of dying*, Gell. 1, 3, 1.—**B.** Esp.: inibi est, for in eo est, *It is near at hand, about to happen, will soon take place:* quod sperare debemus aut inibi esse aut jam confectum, C. Phil. 14, 2, 5: liberne es? non sum: verum inibi est, Caecil. ap. Non. 124, 23.

in-idōnĕe, *adv.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; idoneus] *Fitly, suitably:* App. M. 4, p. 300 Oud. Prob. a false reading for idonee.

inĭens, *P.* of ineo.

in-īgo, ēgi, actum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.; ago] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To drive into* or *to* a place: **1.** In *simple constr.*: apud alios exteritur seges, grege jumentorum inacto, Var. R. R. 1, 52, 2: navem Romam, Front. B. Parth. p. 203 ed. Mai.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in stabula, id. 2, 2, 15: equum in oves, Front. ad M. Caes. 2, Ep. 15 ed. Mai.—**B.** Esp.: *To throw* or *thrust* any where: anus repentino pulsu nutantem se pendulum praeceps inegit, *pushed him down*, App. M. 4 p. 295 Oud.

II. Fig.: *To incite, urge:* With *ad:* nunquam illas (*sc.* feras) ad nocendum nisi necessitas inigit, Sen. Ep. 103, 2; dub. al. incitat.

inimicālis, e, *adj.* [inimicus] *Inimical, hostile:* stimuli, Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

inimīce, *adv.* [id.] *In an unfriendly manner, hostilely, inimically:* vide quam tecum agam non inimice, C. Phil. 2, 14, 34: insectari aliquem, id. de N. D. 1, 3, 5.—*Comp.*: infestus aut inimicius consuleret *al.* inquinatus), Liv. 28, 29.—*Sup.*: inimicissime contendere, C. Quint. 21, 66.

inimīcĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Hostilely, inimically:* inimiciter accensus, Acc. ap. Non. 514, 22: commoti inimiciter, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 3, 8, 8.

inimicĭtia, æ, *f.* [id.] *Enmity, hostility;* usually in *Plur.*: capere inimicitias in aliquem, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 23: susc pere, C. Fam. 2, 18, 2: intercedunt mihi inimicitiae cum aliquo, id. Cael. 13, 32: erant ei veteres inimicitiae cum Roscio, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: inimicitias insitas habere et gerere cum aliquo, id. Font. 11, 23: inimicitias subire, id. 2 Verr. 5, 71, 182: denuntiare alicui, id. Fiacc. 1, 2: exstinguere, C. Prov. Cons. 9, 22: inimicitias suas donare reipublicae, id. Fam. 5, 4, 2: inimicitias suas temporibus reipublicae permittere, id. Sest. 33, 72: inimicitias habere conceptas ex aliqua re, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: exercere cum aliquo, Sall. C. 49: contrahere, Quint. 7, 1 *med.*: inimicitias privatas ulcisci, Tac. A. 3, 12: inimicitias severo, id. Ib. 11, 6.—*Sing.*: inimicitia est ira ulciscendi tempus observans, C. Tusc. 4, 9, 21; Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 8, 6; Nonn. 129, 26: cum eo reveni ex inimicitia in gratiam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 8.

inīmīco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To render hostile, set at variance:* et miseras inimicat urbes, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 20: inimicant classica turmas, *urge on to fight*, Stat. Th. 2, 419. In C. Att. 2, 19, 4, we should read minitatur.

in-inīcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; amicus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: *Unfriendly, hostile, inimical:* quod eos infenso animo atque inimico venisse dicatis, C. 2 Verr. 2, 61, 149; id. Phil. 10, 10, 21: inter omnia inimica infestaque, Liv. 22, 39: Clodius inimicus est nobis, C. Att. 2, 21, 6; id. ib. 11, 10, 2.—*Sup.*: animorum motus inimicissimi mentis vitaeque tranquillae, C. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: ubi vidit fortissimum virum inimicissimum suum, certissimum consulem, id. Mil. 9, 25.

As *Subst.*: **1.** Gen.: **a. inimicus**, i, *m.*, *A* (private) *enemy, foe:* C. 2 Verr. 2, 24, 58: quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: aliquem insectari tanquam inimicum et hostem, Liv. 39, 28.—**b. inimica**, æ, *f.*: cujusquam inimica, C. Cael. 13, 32.

2. Esp.: **inimicus**, in Law lang., means, after a divorce, the *husband* in respect to the wife: Tryphon. Dig. 23, 3, 78 *med.*

B. Of inanimate things, *Hurtful, injurious:* raphani dentibus inimici, Pl. 19, 5, 26, 86: naves accipiunt inimicum imbrem, Hor. S. 2, 4, 53: maritare ulmos nisi validas inimicum (est), Pl. 17, 23, 35, 203.—*Comp.*: nec quidquam inimicius orationi versibus, C. Or. 57, 197; id. Fam. 3, 8, 9.—*Sup.*: brassica stomacho inimicissima, Pl. 20, 9, 38.

II. Meton.: Like hostilis: *Of* or *belonging to a public foe, hostile:* nomina, Virg. Æ. 11, 84: tela, id. ib. 11, 809: insigne, *spoils of a vanquished foe*, id. ib. 12, 944; id. ib. 10, 295.

☞ *Adv.* in two forms: inimice and inimiciter.

in-imītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; imitabilis] *That cannot be imitated, inimitable:* quaedam sunt inimitabilia, Quint. 10, 2, 19: auctoritas, id. 8, 3 *med.*: mellis inimitabilis humanae rationi sapor, id. 1, 10, 7: morum dulcedo, Vell. 2, 97: patronus, Inscr. ap. Grut. 1095, 8.

in-initiātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; initiatus] *Not begun:* inimitato substantiarum cardine (*alii:* in initiato), Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 1, 23.

in-intelligĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; intelligibilis] *Unintelligible, incomprehensible:* dei splendor, Ambros. Off. 1, 14.

in-interprētābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; interpretabilis] *That cannot be explained, inexplicable:* nomen, Tert. adv. Val. 14: sermo, Vulg. Hebr. 5, 11.

in-interprētātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; interpretor] *Uninterpreted, unexplained:* ininterpretatum (*al.* non interpretatum), Hier. Ep. 29, 4.

in-inventĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; inventio] *Not to be found out, inscrutable:* Tert. adv. Hermog. 45.

in-investigābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; investigabilis] *Unsearchable*, Tert. adv. Hermog. 45.

‡**in-invĭcem**, *adv.* [2. in; invicem] *Not by turns, continually:* Not. Tir. p. 84.

inique, *adv.* [iniquus] **I.** Prop. (acc. to iniquus, *no.* I. B.): *Unequally, not in equal parts or portions:* postmodo crimini est datum quod . . . . praedam inique divisisset, Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 23, 4; but prps. this may be referred to *no.* II. C.; Quint. Decl. 9, 6, p. 194: nunquam vidi iniquius certationem comparatam, *i. e. where the parties were more unequally matched*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 3.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Unequally, disproportionately, dissimilarly* (cf. also aequus, *no.* II. B.): quam inique comparatum est, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 7: quod videbar inique comparatus.

B. (acc. to iniquus, *no.* II. A. 6.): *Unfitly, unsuitably:* etsi inique Castorem cum Domitio comparem, C. Deiot. 11, 31: jam hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, quod, *etc.*, id. Clu. 21, 57.

C. (acc. to iniquus, *no.* II. C.): *Unfairly, unjustly:* expulsi inique, C. Dom. 33: inique causari aliquem, Hor. Epod. 1, 14: inique an jure accipissent, Liv. 29, 48.

D. (acc. to iniquus, *no.* II. D.): *Not patiently, indignantly:* aliquid inique ferre, Lact. 6, 4 *med.*: aliquid iniquissime ferre, Suet. Cæs. 45.

inīquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [iniquus] *Unequalness,* **I.** Prop.: **A.** (acc. to iniquus, *no.* I. A.): *Unevenness, of the ground:* iniquitas loci, Cæs. B. G. 7, 45: in talibus iniquitatibus locorum, Liv. 38, 22, 3.

B. (acc. to iniquus, *no.* I. B.): **1.** *Inequality,* of weight: ponderis, App. M. 7, p. 481 Oud.—**2.** *Excessiveness, that exceeds one's strength:* operis, Col. 2, 4, 6.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to iniquus, *no.* II. A.): *Unfavourableness, adverseness, difficulty, hardness:* in tanta rerum iniquitate, Cæs. B. G. 2, 22 *fin.*: temporum iniquitate pressi, Liv. 35, 16: temporis, Curt. 7, 7: propter iniquitatem temporum, C. Rosc. Am. 1, 1; so, id. ib. 29.

B. (acc. to iniquus, *no.* II. C.): *Unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness:* aequitas, temperantia, fortitudo certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia, C. Cat. 2, 11, 25: praetoris iniquitas, id. Quint. 2, 9: in tanta hominum perfidia et iniquitate, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4; id. 2 Verr. 3, 89, 207: iniquitates potestatum, Pl. 28, 8, 27: Vespasiano ad obtinendas iniquitates haud perinde obstinante, *unreasonable demands in the shape of taxes*, Tac. H. 2, 84: exitii, id. A. 16, 17: summae iniquitatis se condemnari debere, *would render himself guilty of the highest injustice*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 19: quae si vobis non probabuntur, vestram iniquitatem accusatote, *your unreasonable demands*, C. de Or. 1, 48, 208; id. Cæc. 23, 65.

‡**III.** Meton.: iniquitas mensurarum et ponderum: *A fine for fraudulent measures and weights:* ex iniquitatibus mensurarum et ponderum G. Septimius Candidus et P. Munatius Celer, Æd., stateram æream et pondera decret. decur. ponenda curaverunt, Inscr. lately discovered near Ariminum, and published in Bullett. dell' Instit. Corrisp. Archeol. ann. 1840, p. 96.

inīquo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [iniquus, *no.* II. A.] *To render unfavourable:* Laber. ap. Non. 126, 31.

in-iquus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; aequus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Uneven, not level, steep:* puppis inflicta vado dorso dum pendet iniquo, Virg. Æ. 10, 303: per juga montis iniqui, Ov. M. 10, 172: loco inique subeundum erat ad hostes, Liv. 2, 31: ascensus, id. 28, 16.

B. (cf. aequus, *no.* I. B.): **1.** Gen.: *Not equal, unequal:* Ennius ipse pater dum pocula siccat iniqua, Hoc vitio tales fertur meruisse dolores, Seren. Sammon. 713; cf. inaequalis, *no.* I.: haeret Hylas lateri, passusque moratur iniquos, Val. Fl. 3, 486.—**2.** Esp.: *Not equal to some required standard;* hence, **a.** *Too small:* fregerit heminas Areti aedilis iniquas, Pers. 1, 130.—**b.** *Too great, too heavy:* si quis a me oleum, quod emisset, adhibitis iniquis ponderibus accepisset, ut in modo me falleret, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 18, 1, 32.

II. Fig.: **A.** (cf. aequus, *no.* II. A.): **1.** Of place: *Unfavourable, disadvantageous:* trudebantur in paludem gnaram vincentibus, iniquam nescis, Tac. A. 1, 63.—*Comp.*: in locum iniquiorem progredi, Cæs. B. G. 2, 10.—*Sup.*: nullus tamen vel iniquissimus locus non majorem quaestum reddet, quam, *etc.*, Col. 3, 3, 12.—**2.** Of time: *Unfavourable, inconvenient:* tributum iniquo suo tempore imperatum, Liv. 2, 23: gens semper infestissima Macedoniae, temporibusque iniquis regum imminens, id. 40, 57.—**3.** Of temper or feelings: *Unfavourable, unkind, hostile:* animo iniquissimo infestissimoque aliquem intueri, C. 2 Verr. 5, 55, 144.—**4.** Of circumstances: *Hard, hapless, unpropitious:* casus, Virg. Æ. 6, 475: sors, id. ib. 12, 243.—**5.** Of wine: *Hurtful* or *injurious:* **a.** With *Dat.*: vina iniqua capiti, Pl. 13, 4, 9, § 44.—**b.** *Abs.*: merum, Val. Fl. 3, 65.—**6.** *Unsuitable:* nam hoc paene iniquum est comico choragio Conari de subito nos agere Tragoediam, Plaut. Capt. Prol. 61.—**7.** Of persons or things in gen. *Unfavourable,*

unkind, unfriendly; hostile, inimical, adverse: **a.** *Abs.:* ceteri sunt partim obscurius iniqui, C. Fam. 1, 5 (b), 2: sermones, id. ib. 1, 9, 20: sub iniquo judice, Ov. M. 13, 190: cælestes iniqui, id. H. 8, 87: vultu iniquo spectare, id. A. Am. 1, 313.—**b.** With *Dat.:* homines natura asperi atque omnibus iniqui, C. Planc. 16, 40: Servilius Jovi ipsi iniquus, id. Fam. 10, 12: multi iniqui atque infideles regno, Acc. in C. Off. 3, 21, 84.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.:* illa, quæ in me nunc iniqua est, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 25.—As *Subst.:* **iniquus,** i, *m., An enemy, foe:* iniqui vel mei vel defensorum meorum, C. Planc. 6, 40; nonnulli nostri iniqui, id. ib. 23, 57: mei, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2. b.): Of quality or degree: *Too great, excessive:* iniquo pondere rastri, Virg. G. 1, 164: sol iniquus, *i. e. too powerful* or *hot*, id. Æ. 7, 227.

C. (cf. æquus, *no.* II. C.): *Unfair, unjust* (diff. from injustus): **1.** *Abs.:* cui me præripere destinatam laudem valde est iniquum, C. Har. Resp. 3, 6: pacem vel iniqua conditione retinere, id. Att. 8, 11 D. 6: quid hoc iniquius dici potest, id. Quint. 2, 8: Parcæ iniquæ, Hor. Od. 2, 6, 9.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.:* quam iniqui sunt patres omnes in adolescentes judices, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 7.

D. (cf. æquus, *no.* II. D.): *Not calm* or *composed; not tranquil; impatient, unwilling, discontented:* iniquo animo pati, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 6: iniquo animo ferre aliquid, C. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: iniquissimo animo mori, id. Sen. 23, 83: iniquæ mentis asellus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 20.

inītālĭa, um, *n. plur.* [initium] *Opening* or *initial ceremonies:* initalia Cereris adiit (*al.* initialia *and* inter alia Cereris templum), Capit. Marc. Aurel. 27.

inītĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Initial, incipient, original:* Elementorum origo initialis, App. M. 4, p. 303 Oud.: sæculorum progenies, id. 11, p. 761 Oud.: controversiæ status, Aggen. in Front. de Limit. p. 63 Goes.

As *Subst.:* **initiales,** ium, *m., Those who first assembled together in a* collegium, Inscr. ap. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 12. In Murat. Inscr. 42, 4, as proper names.

inītĭāmenta, ōrum, *n. plur.* [initio, *no.* II. A.] *An initiation* into secret rites: sapientiæ, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*

inītĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *An initiation, consecration,* or *admission* to sacred mysteries, App. M. 11.

II. Meton.: *A participation* in sacred rites: Eleusiniorum sacrorum, Suet. Ner. 34.

inītĭātor, ōris, *m.* [initio, *no.* I.] *An originator, founder:* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14; Aug. Civ. D. 4, 11.

inītĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [initiator] *She who originates, a foundress;* fig.: Tert. ad Nat. 2, 7 *med.*: virtutum omnium, Salvian. adv. Avar. 4 *post med.* p. 165 Ritterh.

1. **inītĭo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [initium] **I.** Prop. (prps. only post-Aug.): **A.** *Neut.: To begin, commence:* brassicam seremus vel irriguo loco, vel pluviâ initiante madefacto, *which begins again after the dog-days,* Pall. 7, 4.—**B.** *Act.: To begin, originate:* ex his initiata sunt cetera, Tert. adv. Val. 15.

II. Meton.: **A.** (class.): **1.** Gen.: *To initiate, consecrate,* or *admit* to secret religious rites: **a.** Of initiation into the sacred mysteries of Ceres: initienturque eo ritu Cereri, quo Romæ initiantur, C. Leg. 2, 15, 37.—**b.** Of other mysteries: ut me noctis sacratæ arcanis initiaret, App. M. 11, pp. 797; 798, Oud. et al.: initiari Bacchicis, Liv. 39, 14: magicis cœnis aliquem, Pl. 30, 2, 6: porro autem alio munere ubi erit puero natalis dies: Ubi initiabunt, namely, to the goddesses Edulia, Potine, and Cuba; v. Var. ap. Non. 108, 21. Acc. to Donatus, *to inscribe on the roll of citizens.*—**2.** Esp.: *Pregn.:* M. Luculli uxorem Memmius suis sacris initiavit, *i. e. debauched,* C. Att. 1, 18.

B. (Prps. ante and post.-Aug.): *To initiate into, consecrate to* any thing: studiis initiari, Quint. 1, 2 *med.*: Græcis litteris initiari, Symmach. Ep. 4, 20; Quint. Decl. 1, 13: munditiis initio, *I dedicate myself to neatness,* Plaut. Casin. 2, 3, 9; dub.

C. (Eccl. Lat.): *To baptize:* quis enim corpus Domini dignius initiaret, *etc.,* Tert. Monog. 8 de Joan. Bapt.

2. ‡ **ĭn-ĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (α) (β); eo] (Prop., *A going against;* hence, fig.), *An assailing* with words, *a reproving, abusing; abuse:* initionibus assiduis invidiam Ptolemæo concitare cœpit, Fenest. in Non. p. 385, 14.

ĭnĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [ineo] (*A going* or *entering into;* hence, acc. to ineo, *no.* I. B. 4.) (class.), **I.** Prop.: *A beginning, commencement:* quomodo initium nobis rerum omnium ortus noster affert, C. Tusc. 1, 38, 39: bonis initiis orsus tribunatus, tristes exitus habuit consulatus, id. Brut. 34, 128: initio accusationis, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121: initium capere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1: dicendi initium sumere, C. Leg. 2, 1, 1: facere initium conligendi, id. Phil. 14, 14, 36: cædis initium ab aliquo facere, id. ib. 5, 7, 20: male ponere initia, id. Att. 10, 18, 2: ducere ab aliqua re, id. ib. 9, 9, 2.—*Abl. Sing. as adv.: In the beginning, at first:* quemadmodum Senatus initio censuit, C. Fam. 1, 7, 4: redeo ad illud quod initio scripsi, id. ib. 1, 7, 5.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Sing.:* A *principle:* initium cognoscendi, *a principle* of *cognition,* C. Ac. 2, 9, 29.

B. *Plur.:* **1.** *Constituent parts, elements:* inde est indagatio nata initiorum, et tanquam seminum unde essent omnia orta, generata, concreta, C. Tusc. 1, 38, 91.

2. *First principles, elements* of a science: illa initia mathematicorum, quibus non concessis digitum progredi non possunt, C. Ac. 2, 36, 116.

3. *Beginning, origin:* natus obscurissimis initiis, Vell. 2, 76.

4. *Auspices,* because with them every thing was begun; esp., of those taken at the beginning of a reign: novis initiis et ominibus opus est, *i. e. of a new king,* Curt. 5, 9.

5. **a.** *Secret sacred rites, sacred mysteries,* to which only the initiated were admitted: initia vocantur potissimum ea, quæ Cereri fiunt sacra, Var. R. R. 3, 1, 5: nihil melius illis mysteriis, quibus ex agresti immanique vita exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, initiaque ut appellantur ita re vera principia vitæ cognovimus, C. Leg. 2, 14, 36; so, Just. 2, 6: initia Samothracum, Curt. 8, 1.—**b.** *Things used in celebrating these mysteries:* Tympanum, tubam, Cybele, tua, mater, initia, Cat. 63, 9.

ĭnĭto, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *To go into, to enter:* loca horrida initas, Pac. ap. Diom. 1, 336; Gloss. Philox. inito, ἐμβατεύω.

ĭnĭtus, a, um, *P.* of ineo.

ĭnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [ineo] (Prop., *Abstr.: A coming into* a place, *an entering into* it; hence, meton., *Concr.*): **A.** *An arrival:* aëriæ primum volucres, te, diva, tuumque Significant initum percussæ corda tua vi, Lucr. 1, 13.—**B.** (acc. to ineo, *no.* I. B. 4): *A beginning, commencement:* movendi, Lucr. 1, 384: motûs, id. 2, 269.—**C.** (acc. to ineo, *no.* I. B. 6.): *Copulation:* Ov. F. 4, 94: sues initum matutinum appetere, Pl. 8, 44, 69.

injectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [injicio] **I.** Prop. (acc. to injicio, *no.* II. A. 2. a. (b) (α)): *A laying on:* manus, *a laying on of the hand,* an act by which one takes possession of a thing belonging to him without a judicial decision: patri in filium, patrono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint. 7, 7 *fin.*: æris confessi debitique jure judicatis triginta dies justi sunto; post deinde manus injectio esto, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to injicio, *no.* II. B. 2.): *A laying on of hands,* in order to claim something *or* take it as one's own: habebat secum vera bona, in quæ non est manus injectio, Sen. Const. Sap. 5.

B. (acc. to injicio, *no.* II. B. 3.): *An instigation, suggestion:* Satanæ, Tert. de Pud. 13 *in.*

C. *An objection:* Tert. ad Hermog. 10.

injectĭōnālis, is, *n.* [injectio] (lit., neutr. of injectionalis, e, *sc.* remedium) *A clyster, injection:* Theod. Prisc. 4, 8; so, Octav. Hor. 1, 5.

injectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [injicio] injectivus status est generalis. Nam sive de possessione, sive de fine controversia nascatur, per hoc repetitio justa injustaque injicitur, Aggen. in Frontin. de limit. agr. p. 63 Goes.

injecto, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To lay on, apply:* dextram, Stat. Th. 9. 133.

injectus, a, um, *P.* of injicio.

injectus, ūs, *m.* [injicio] (poet. and post-Aug.), **I.** (acc. to injicio, *no.* I.): *A throwing into:* in quæ corpora si nullus tibi forte videtur Posse animi injectus fieri, Lucr. 2, 739: secutus (panthera), qua trahebat vestem unguium levi injectu, *i. e. striking into it,* Pl. 8, 17, 21.

II. (acc. to injicio, *no.* II.): *A throwing on* or *upon:* aliquem opprimere injectu multæ vestis, Tac. A. 6, 56: quæ dimicatio (*sc.* apum) injectu pulveris aut fumo tota discutitur, Pl. 11, 17, 18, § 58: novoque Injectu solidat graves arenas, *i. e. by throwing fresh materials on the roads,* Stat. (via Domitiana) S. 4, 3, 23.

injexit for injecerit, v. injicio, *ad init.*

in-jĭcio, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* (inīcit for injicit, Sil. 10, 571: inici for injici, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 65 ed. Mai: endojacito for injicito, Leg. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. in struere; injexit for injecerit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 18) [1. in; jacio] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α)). **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To throw* or *cast into:* **a.** In *simple constr.:* semen injiciunt, cratesque dentatas supertrahunt, Pl. 18, 18, 48, § 173: quum mea domus ardebat injectis ignibus, C. Pis. 11, 26: injecta vestis purpura, Curt. 4, 1, 23: prorutis lapidum cumulis, quibus injecta terra sustinebatur, *etc.,* id. 4, 3, 7: tunc undique ignis injectus cuncta comprehendit, id. 6, 6, 30.—**b.** With *Dat.:* ignem castris, Liv. 40, 31.—**c.** With *Adv.:* supra stercus injectum, C. de Div. 1, 27, 57.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Se: *To throw* or *fling one's self any where:* (a) With *in c. Acc.:* se in medios hostes, C. Dom. 24, 64: se in ignem, Ter. And. 1, 1, 113.—(b) With *Dat.:* se flammæ, Pl. 8, 40, 61.—**b.** *Pass. in reflexive force,* with *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* raptim tunicas injectus, *i. e. having hurriedly assumed his clothes,* App. M. 9, p. 631 Oud.—**c.** Arma regnis = inferre bellum, *To carry war into,* i. e. *to make war upon, wage war against,* Stat. Th. 1, 241; cf., infero, *no.* I. B. 2. d. *ad fin.*

B. Fig.: **1.** *To throw* or *cast into:* in hanc flammam recentem injectum esse memini (illum), C. Clu. 30, 79.—**2.** *To bring into, inspire, infuse, occasion, cause:* **a.** With *in c. Acc.:* in horum familiam Frustrationem hodie hic injiciam maximam, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 15: metum alicui in pectus, id. Cas. 3, 3, 26.—**b.** With *Dat.:* injicere tumultum civitati, C. Cat. 3, 3, 7: alicui formidinem, id. 2 Verr. 3, 28, 68: spem homini, id. Att. 3, 22, 1: sibi injecto terrore mortis, id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: quum Cotta decemviris religionem injecisset, id. Cæcin. 33, 97: hic tum injectus est hominibus scrupulus, id. Clu. 28, 76: alicui mentem ut audeat, id. Mil. 31, 84: cuipiam cogitationem de triumpho, id. Att. 7, 3, 2: alacritatem et studium pugnandi exercitui, Cæs. B. G. 1, 46: vultis hoc certamen uxoribus injicere? Liv. 34, 4: se injecturos vobis causam deliberandi, C. Cæcin. 2, 4.—**c.** With *simple Acc.:* curam, no, Liv. 27, 4: cunctationem, id. 35, 25.

3. Of the mind: With *se: To throw itself into, to dwell upon, reflect on:* in quam (*sc.* immensam et interminatam regionum magnitudinem) se injiciens animus, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To throw* or *cast on* or *upon* any thing or person: **a.** With *in c. Acc.:* pallium injice in me huc, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 26.—**b.** With *Dat.:* ei laneum pallium injecit, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: pontem flumini, *i. e. over* or *across it,* Liv. 26, 6: istis hominibus miseris innocentibusque catenas injici imperat, C. 2 Verr. 5, 41, 106: animo tamen vincula nulla injici possint, id. Fin. 3, 22, 76: brachia collo, Ov. M. 3, 389: brachia cœlo, id. ib. 1, 184: injecti humeris capilli, *i. e. falling* or *spreading over her shoulders,* id. ib. 11, 770.—**c.** With *simple Acc.:* togam, Quint. 11, 3, 156: tigna sesquipeda-

lia, Cæs. B. C. 2, 10: injecta ferrea manu, id. ib. 1, 58; so, strengthened by *ad*: diras alæ ad fastigia tædas Injiciunt, Val. Fl. 2, 235.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Injicere manum alicui: (α) *To lay one's hand on, to take hold of any one*, in order to make him stand still or stop, Petr. S. 145.—(β) Law *t. t.*: (α) *To seize, take possession of*, as one's property, without a previous judicial decision (which was permitted, e. g. to a master on meeting with his runaway slave; v. injectio): virgini venienti in forum minister decemviri manum injecit, serva sua natam esse, Liv. 3, 44.—(β) In summoning before a judge: ubi quadruplator quempiam injecit (injecerit) manum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 18; id. Pseud. 2, 2, 47.—**b.** *Pass. in reflexive force:* equo injectus fugit, *having thrown himself on his horse*, Liv. 27, 32.

B. Fig.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To throw* or *cast on* or *upon:* With *Dat.*: illa plaga injecta est petitioni tuæ, C. Mur. 23, 48: quam to securim putas injecisse petitioni tuæ, id. ib. 24, 48.—**b.** Esp.: se morti: *To cast one's self upon death*, i. e. *to rush boldly to meet it*, Virg. Æ. 9, 553.

2. Manus injicere (acc. to *no.* A. 2. a, (α)): *To seize upon, take possession of, exercise power over:* animus sacer et æternus est, et cui non possint injici manus, Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 11 *fin.*: queri ejus injeci manum, *I have torn him away from his repose*, Pl. Ep. 10, 19, 2: injecere manum Parcæ, Virg. Æ. 10, 419.

3. Injicere, *To throw out a hint, to casually mention, suggest:* **a.** With *simple Acc.*: quia nuper injecit (ille), et quia Nævius semper id clamitat, C. Quint. 21, 68.—**b.** With *Dat.*: meum nomen imperitis injecerat, C. Dom. 6, 14.—**c.** With *objective clause and Dat.*: quum mihi in sermone injecisset se velle Asiam visere, C. Fam. 12, 16, 2: Bruto quum sæpe injecissem de δωσοδοκίᾳ, id. Att. 16, 5, 3.

injūcunde, *adv.* [injucundus] *Unpleasantly:* res injucundius actæ, C. Att. 1, 20, 1.

injūcundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Unpleasantness* (class.): ne quid habeat injucunditatis oratio, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

in-jūcundus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; jucundus]

I. Prop. (class.): *Unpleasant:* **A.** With *Dat.*: minime nobis injucundus labor, C. Fin. 1, 1, 3.—**B.** *Abs.*: rumor, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 4: odor, Pl. 25, 7, 36: vocis sonus, Gell. 13, 20, 12: auctor, Quint. 10, 1, 124.—*Comp.*: Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 1, 4, § 123.

II. Meton. (post-Aug.): *Harsh, severe:* adversus malos injucundus, Tac. Agr. 22.

in-jūdĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; judico]

I. Prop.: **A.** *Unsentenced, not formally tried by a judge:* decem hominibus vitam eripis, indicta causa, inauditis, indemnatis, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12.—**B.** *Not decided by a judge, undecided:* tum judices . . . rem injudicatam reliquerunt, Gell. 5, 10, 15.

II. Meton.: *Undecided:* si injudicatum relinquo, Quint. 10, 1, 67.

in-jūgātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; jugo] *Not yoked, unyoked:* taurus, Sid. Ep. 9, 16 in Carm.

in-jūgis, e, *adj.* [2. in; jugum]

I. Prop.: *Not yoked, that has borne no yoke:* hostia, Macr. S. 3, 5: boves, Fulg. Plane, de Prisco Serm. n. 10: injuges boves, qui sub jugo non fuerint, Fest. p. 84 Lind.

II. Meton.: *Unconnected:* injuges versus, *Verses in which no connecting particle occurs* (as e. g. tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis, Virg. Æ. 7, 170), Diom. 3, 489.

injunctio, ōnis, *f.* [injungo] *An injunction, command:* Sid. Ep. 9, 2.

injunctus, a, um, *P.* of injungo.

in-junctus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; jungo, *Not joined, not united:* fideles injuncti, Tert. adv. Ux. 2, 2; al. juncti.

in-jungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. v. *a.* [1. in; jungo]

I. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (c)): *To join into* something; *to join* or *fasten into:* **A.** With *in* c. *Acc.*: tignos in asseres, Liv. 44, 5.—**B.** With *Dat.*: arborem scrobi, *to set* or *plant into*, Pall. Febr. 10, 1 *fin.*: so, too, without scrobi: id. Pall. 1, 6 *med.*

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (*)(γ)):

A. Prop.: *To join on* or *upon, to fasten* or *put upon:* pondus, *to hang on*, Col. 6, 2, 7: nutrienda sarmenta putator injungit, *fastens on*, i. e. *does not cut off*, Pall. 1, 6 *med.*

B. Fig.: **1.** *To inflict, occasion, bring upon* one any thing: **a.** With *Dat.*: civitatibus æternam servitutem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 77: alicui novum laborem, Liv. 5, 4: alicui onus, id. 26, 35: alicui leges, id. 39, 37: injuriam a nobis repulsam aliis, id. 3, 65: frumenti modum dominus, aut pecoris aut vestis, ut colono injungit, Tac. G. 25: sibi tormentum, *to torment one's self*, Pl. Pan. 86.—**b.** In *simple constr.*: delectum, Tac. Agr. 15.

2. *To lay* or *impose upon* as a burden; *to charge, enjoin:* **a.** With *Dat.*: alicui munus comitiorum habendorum, Liv. 3, 35: quid a te mihi injucundius potuit injungi, quam, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 2, 1, 1: alicui superlationem injungere, Val. Max. 6, 9, 12.—**b.** With *ut c. Subj.*: mihi Bassus injunxerat, ut, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 4, 2, 4: injungo mihi, ut, *etc.*, *I determine* or *resolve*, id. ib. 10, 55.—**c.** In *simple constr.*: injuncta mihi munia, Liv. 32, 3.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.):

A. Prop.: *To join, unite,* or *attach:* With *Dat.*: vineas et aggerem muro injunxit, Liv. 37, 26: vineas mœnibus, id. 5, 7: arva injuncta domui, Jabol. Dig. 2, 57.

B. Meton.: injungere marem feminæ, *to put the male to the female*, Col. 6, 37, 2.

injūrātus, a, um, *Pa.* [injuro] *That has not sworn, unsworn:* i. e. homo, C. Cæc. 1.

injūrĭa, æ, *f.* [injurius]

I. Gen.: *Any thing that is done contrary to justice* or *equity, injury, wrong, violence:* "injuria ex eo dicta est, quod non jure fiat: omne enim, quod non jure fit, injuria fieri dicitur: hoc generaliter. Specialiter autem injuria dicitur contumelia. Interdum injuriæ appellatione damnum culpa datum significatur: interdum iniquitatem injuriam dicimus, Ulp. Dig. 47 tit. 10 *:" "injuriæ sunt, quæ aut pulsatione corpus, aut convicio aures, aut aliqua turpitudine vitam cujuspiam violant, Auct. ad Her. 4, 25, 35:" tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 35: absenum est a sapiente non modo injuriam cui facere sed etiam nocere, C. Fin. 3, 21, 7: injuriam inferre, id. Off. 1, 7, 24: injurias contumeliasque imponere, id. 2 Verr. 4, 9, 20: injuriam jacere et immittere in aliquem, id. Part. 4: injuriam accipere ab aliquo, id. Div. in Cæcil. 18, 60: injuriam propulsare, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 145: injuriam defendere, Cæs. B. C. 1, 7: condonare alicui, id. B. G. 1, 20: persequi, id. ib. 7, 38: ulcisci, id. ib. 1, 12: injuriis onerare, Ter. And. 5, 1, 8.—Adverbial forms: **A.** Per injuriam, *In an unjust manner, unjustly,* C. 2 Verr. 3, 97, 226.—**B.** *Abl.*: injuriâ: *Unjustly, undeservedly, without cause:* Plaut. Poen. prol. 37: si me meis civibus injuria suspectum viderem, C. Cat. 1, 7, 17: hoc horret Milo, neque injuria, id. Quint. Fr. 3, 8, 6.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Injurious, unlawful,* or *unjust conduct:* **a.** *Act.: Injustice, wrong-doing:* Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 66: quocunque aspexisti, ut furiæ, sic tuæ tibi occurrunt injuriæ, C. Part. 2, 18: ut meum jus teneam et injuriam tuam persequar, id. Cæc. 11, 32.

b. *Pass.*: (α) *Injustice* or *wrong* committed against another: pro veteribus Helvetiorum injuriis populi Romani, Cæs. B. G. 1, 30: Sabinæ mulieres, quarum ex injuria bellum ortum, Liv. 1, 13.—(β) Of *dishonouring, defloucring* a virgin: ego me injuriam fecisse filiæ fatear tuæ, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 64; id. Cist. 1, 3, 32.

2. Law *t. t.*: *An injurious act, injury, insult, affront:* injuriarum multam dicere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 57: injuriarum dicam alicui scribere, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 15: actio injuriarum, *an action for a personal injury* or *affront*, C. Cæc. 12, 35: agere injuriarum, Paul. Dig. 47 tit. 10: teneri injuriarum, Ulp. ib. 11: injuriarum experiri, id. ib. *fin.*: injuriarum judicio convenire quempiam, id. ib. 13. Cf. Smith's Ant. p. 638, a. and 1200, a.

3. *Unjust severity, harshness, rigour:* (filius) carens patria ob meas injurias, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85: paterna injuria, id. Ib. 5, 2, 39.

4. *A damage, harm, injury* of any kind, even that which proceeds from inanimate things: ab injuria oblivionis aliquem asserere, Pl. Ep. 3, 5, 4: pluviarum, Col. 11, 3, 7: ignis, id. 11, 3, 7: frigorum, grandinum aut nivis, Pl. 13, 24, 47: puellam vinculis onerat, ex quorum injuria decessit, *from the harm* or *injury inflicted by which*, Just. 43, 3: comparere incolumem ac sine injuria, Suet. Aug. 14: hærens injuria lumbis, *pain, disease*, Scrib. Samm. 38, 452.

B. Meton.: **1.** *Revenge* or *punishment for injury inflicted:* injuria consulis, etiam si justa, non tamen in magistratu exercenda, Liv. 42, 1: injuria cædis nostræ, Virg. Æ. 3, 256.

2. *An unjust acquisition:* injuriam obtinere, Liv. 29, 1.

injūrie, *adv.* [injurius] *Unjustly, unlawfully:* injurie facere, Næv. ap. Non. 124, 31.—*Sup.*: aliquem injuriissime nominare, Amm. 16, 2 *fin.* (Others read irrisive.)

injūrĭor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [injuria, post-class.]

I. *To do an injury, to injure:* omne fortuitum citra nos sævit atque injuriatur, Sen. Const. 9 dub.

II. In pass. signif. (late Lat.): *To be hurt* or *injured:* elephas lædus servat offensam, et longo post tempore reddere dicitur, a quo injuriatus esse sentitur, Cassiod. Var. 10, 30.—*Impers.*: plus victoriatum est, quam injuriatum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.

injūrĭōse, *adv.* [injuriosus] *Unjustly, unlawfully:* qui in magistratus injuriose decreverant, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7, 21.—*Comp.*: mercatoribus injuriosius tractatis, C. Manil. 5, 11.—*Sup.*: aliquid in aliquem injuriosissime cogitare, Aug. de Quæst. 83, n. 82.

injūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [injuria]

I. Prop.: *Acting unjustly, injurious, wrongful:* **A.** With *in:* injuriosi in proximos, C. Off. 1, 14, 44.—**B.** *Abs.*: injuriosa et facinorosa vita, C. Leg. 1, 14, 40.—*Sup.*: genus hominum injuriosissimum, Hadrian. Imp. Ep. ap. Vopisc. Saturn. 8.—**C.** With *adversus*: (*Comp.*): adversus patrem injuriosior, Sen. Contr. 2, 12 *med.*

II. Meton.: *Hurtful, noxious:* injurioso ictu vitem verberare, Pl. 17, 24, 37: ventus, Hor. Epod. 17, 34: pes, id. Od. 1, 35, 13.

injūrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; jus] *Injurious, wrongful, unjust, unlawful:* **A.** With *Dat.*: si id succenseat, ipsus sibi esse injurius videatur, Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 2.—**B.** *Abs.*: injurium est, C. Off. 3, 23, 89.

in-jūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [2. in; juro] *Not to swear:* Inscr. opt. nota ap. Mar. Fratr. Arv. p. 70.

in-jūrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; jus] *Unlawful, unjust, injurious:* impure, inhoneste, injure, illex, labes populi, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 4. (Others read injurie): injurum, perjurum, Fest. s. v.; the earlier reading was, injurium, perjurium.

1. **in-jussus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; jubeo]

I. Prop.: *Unbidden, voluntary, of one's own accord:* **A.** Of persons: ut nunquam inducant animum cantare rogati, Injussi nunquam desistant, Hor. S. 1, 3, 3: puer, Luc. 7, 38.—**B.** Of animals: injussæ veniunt ad mulctra capellæ, Hor. Epod. 16, 49.

II. Meton.: Of things: injussaque tela vagantur, *that fly from the soldiers' hands against their will*, Luc. 6, 78: injussa virescunt gramina, Virg. G. 1, 55.

2. **in-jussus,** ūs, *m.* [2. in; jussus] used only in *Abl., Without command:* populus Romanus, injussu suo, nullo pacto potest religione obligari, C. Balb. 15, 34: injussu imperatoris, id. Sen. 20, 73; Liv. 3, 63; very freq. in Livy.

injuste, *adv.* [injustus]

I. Prop.: *Unjustly, unfairly, wrongfully:* imperare alicui, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 58: in aliquem dicere, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 59: alicui loqui, id. Poen. 5, 2, 77: facis injuste si putas, *etc.*, C. Fl. 17, 41: male et injuste facere, Nep. Them. 7.—*Sup.*: injustissime, Sall. J. 85, 43.

II. Meton.: *Wrongly, without cause* or *reason:* morbus non injuste terret, Cels. 7, 3.

injustĭtia, æ, *f.* [id.]

I. Gen.:

Injustice, unjust proceeding: injustitiam inferre, C. Off. 1, 7, 23: totius autem injustitiæ nulla capitalior est, quam eorum, *etc.*, id. ib. 13, 41.

II. Esp.: *Severity, harsh proceeding*: ego eum hinc ejeci injustitia mea, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 87, 88.

in-justus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; justus]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Unjust*: vir maleficus natura et injustus, C. Tusc. 5, 20, 57; id. Flacc. 38, 97. — *Comp.*: homine imperito nunquam quidquam injustius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 18. — **B.** Esp.: *Harsh, severe*: noverca, Virg. E. 3, 33.

II. Meton.: **A.** *That which is not according to law or right*: **1.** *Act.*: *Unlawful, wrongful, wrongdoing, wrong*: Samnites Sidicinis injusta arma quum intulissent, Liv. 7, 29: lædere vivos Livor et injusto carpere dente solet, *with envious, malicious tooth*, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 73: mare, id. Am. 2, 11, 12: est quidem injustus dolor rerum æstimator, Sen. Troad. 545.

2. *Pass.*: *Wrong, wrongfully done, committed, obtained*, etc.: iracundia, C. de Or. 2, 50, 203: id quam injustum in patriam . . . esset, non videbat, id. Off. 3, 21, 82: injustaque regna tenebat, *unjustly gotten*, Ov. M. 5, 277.—*Sup.*: injustissima atque acerbissima incommoda, C. Fam. 5, 17, 1.—*As Subst.*: **injustum,** i, *n.*, *Injustice*: jura inventa metu injusti fateare necesse est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 111.

B. *Oppressive, burdensome, excessive*: onus, C. de Or. 10, 35: fœnus, Liv. 42, 5.

C. *Unequal*: injustis collatum viribus hostem, Stat. Th. 6, 774.

in-jŭvēnesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (b); juvenesco] *To become quite or very young*: iisdem remediis quibus et Æson injuvenescebat, Lactant. Plac. Fab. 138 in Class. Auct. 3, 137 ed. Mai.

in-lăquĕātus, v. illaqueatus.

in-largĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (d); largio] *To bestow upon, grant to*: pecuniam inlargibo tibi, Cato ap. Non. 470, 27.

inlex, v. illex.

‡ **in-lĭcĭtātor,** ōris, *m. A buyer, purchaser*: Fest. p. 84 Lind.

inlĭdĭum, v. illicium.

inlĭtt-ĕrātus, v. illiteratus.

in-lŏquĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; loquor] *Not to be spoken*: Vet. Interp. Iren. Locum V. in Semivocalibus.

inludĭa, v. illudia.

inlŭtus, v. illotus.

in-năbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; no] *That cannot be swum in*: unda, Ov. M. 1, 16.

in-narrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; narrabilis] *That cannot be related, indescribable*: soni, Lact. Carm. de Phœnic. 54 ex Ms. Voss.: narrabilis, innarrabilis, Not. Tir. p. 72.

in-nascĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; nascibilis] *That cannot be born*: virtus, Tert. Præscript. adv. Hær. 46.

in-nascor, ātus sum, sci, 3. *v. dep.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; nascor]

I. Prop. (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): *To be born in, to grow or spring up in* a place: **A.** With *Dat.*: neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, Hor. S. 1, 3, 37: innataque rupibus altis robora, Ov. H. 7, 37.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: innata in cornibus cervi hedera, Pl. 8, 32, 50.—**C.** With *Abl.*: eodem innati solo, quod incolunt, Just. 2, 6, 4.

II. Fig. (class.): *To arise, have its origin in, originate in, be produced in*: **A.** With *Dat.*: non mihi avaritia unquam innata est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 71: affectata aliis castitas, tibi ingenita et innata, Pl. Pan. 20, 2.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: in hac elatione animi cupiditas principatûs innascitur, C. Off. 1, 19, 64: in animis eorum insitum atque innatum esse videtur, id. 2 Verr. 4, 48, 106.—**C.** *Abs.*: cupiditas belli gerendi innata est, Cæs. B. G. 1, 41.

in-nato, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in; nato]

I. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): *To swim or float in* (poet. and post-Aug.): **A.** With *Dat.*: lactuca innatat acri Post vinum stomacho, Hor. S. 2, 4, 59: homines fluminî innatant, Pl. 8, 25, 28: dulce vinum stomacho innatat, id. 23, 1, 22, § 38.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: Cæsius tradit Siden vocari stagnum in Italia, in quo nihil innatet, omnia mergantur, Pl. 31, 2, 18, § 21.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.): *To swim or float into*; so, alone, prps. in Cic.: **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: quum pisciculi parvi in concham hiantem innataverint, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123.—**B.** With *Dat.*: innatant arteriis venæ, id est sanguinis rivi, Pl. 11, 37, 88, § 218.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ)): **A.** Prop.: *To swim or float upon* (poet. and post-Aug.): **1.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: undam innatat alnus, Virg. G. 2, 451.—**2.** With *Dat.*: innatat unda freto dulcis, leviorque marina est, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 63; cf. Pl. 2, 103, 106, § 224: oleum aquis, Pl. 33, 6, 31, § 95.—**3.** *Abs.*: leviorque Arsanias innatat quatuor millia ferme spatio, Pl. 6, 27, 31, § 128; cf. above, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 63.—**B.** Fig.: innatans verborum facilitas, *floating, as it were, merely on the surface, without penetrating into the depth of the matter, superficial*, Quint. 10, 7, 28.—**C.** Meton.: **1.** Of water: *To flow over, to overflow upon*: With *Dat.*: Nilus fecundus innatat terræ, Pl. 5, 9, 9: (Tiberis) innatat campis, Pl. Ep. 8, 17, 2.—**2.** Of the hair: *To float upon*: tenui vagus innatat unda Crinis, Val. Fl. 3, 525.

IV. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *To swim or float* (post-Aug.): quum innatare cœperit, Pl. 13, 7, 14, § 57: lapidem quamvis grandem innatare, id. 2, 103, 106, § 233: innatavit (canis), id. 8, 40, 6, § 145.

in-nātūrālis, e, *adj.* [2. in; naturalis] *Unnatural* (late Lat.): passio, Boeth. Aristot. Categ. 3, p. 178: amplexus, Sarisb. 1, 4.

1. **in-nātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; nascor] *Not born, unborn*: innatus Deus annon et innata materia? Tert. adv. Hermog. 5, 18.

2. **innātus,** a, um,

I. *P.* of innascor.

II. *Pa.*: *Inborn, innate, natural*: insitam quandam vel potius innatam cupiditatem scientiæ habere, C. Fin. 4, 2, 4: innata atque insita anteponantur assumptis atque adventiciis, id. Top. 18, 69: calvitium uni tantum animalium hominî, præterquam innatum, Pl. 11, 37, 47: innato fulgore radiantes (carbunculi), id. 37, 7, 25, § 93: innato contra pericul amedicamine, id. 37, 8, 36: affectatio innata videtur esse non arcessita, Quint. 9, 3, 74.

in-nāvĭgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; navigabilis] *Unnavigable*: Tiberis, Liv. 5, 13.

in-nāvĭgo, 1. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a); navigo] *To sail towards* any place: Mela, 2, 1 *in*.

in-necto, xŭi, xum, ctĕre, 3. *v. a.* (innectier for innecti, Prud. Psych. 375) [1. in; necto] (mostly poet. and post-Aug.):

I. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To tie, join, or fasten; to bind*: **a.** With *Abl.*: paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis, Virg. Æ. 5, 425: colla auro, id. ib. 8, 661: fauces laqueo, Ov. M. 10, 378: mancipia compedibus, Col. 11, 1, 22.—**b.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: nodos et vincula rupit Queis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto, Virg. Æ. 5, 511.—**2.** Esp.: *To encircle, entwine*: **a.** Of garlands: tempora sertis, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 3; so, *Pass. folld. by Gr. Acc.*: viperoum crimen vittis innexa cruentis, Virg. Æ. 6, 281.—**b.** Of embraces: colla lacertis, Ov. M. 11, 240: ambos innectens manibus, Stat. Th. 1, 511.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To join together, bring forward one after another*: causas innecte morandi, Virg. Æ. 4, 51: moras, Stat. Th. 5, 745.

2. *To concoct, devise, frame*: fraudem clienti, Virg. Æ. 6, 609.

3. Of the mind or affections: *To bind or fetter*: det facilis aures, mitiga pectus ferum, Innecte mentem, Sen. Hipp. 414.

4. *To entangle, implicate*: innexus conscientiæ alicujus, Tac. A. 3, 10.

5. *To join, connect*: Hyrcanis per affinitatem innexus erat, Tac. A. 6, 36: motus animi innexi implicatique vigoribus quibusdam mentium, Gell. 19, 2, 3.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (b) (γ)): **A.** Gen.: *To tie, join, fasten*, or *bind upon*: With *Dat.*: vincula gutturi, Hor. Epod. 17, 72 Dillenb.: magnanimo, miles, meritas innecte catenas, Sil. 11, 241; dub.; cf. Comm. ad h. l.: multique cum equis interfecti, jacentes etiam tum eorum dorsis innexi videbantur, Amm. 15, 4, 12.—**B.** Esp.: Of embraces: *To fasten, join*, or *twine upon* or *about*: With *Dat.*: brachia collo, Stat. Th. 4, 26.—*Pass. in reflexive force: To twine one's self about, to fasten one's self upon, to hang upon* or *about*: innecti cervicibus, Tac. H. 4, 46.

in-nervis, e, *adj.* [2. in; nervus] *Enervated*: marcidus et innervis animus, Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

innexus, a, um, *P.* of innecto,

innexus, ūs, *m.* [innecto] *A band, tie*: inneru germanitatis (*al.* in nexu), App. M. p. 89 Oud.

innīdĭfĭco, al. leg. inædifico, q. v.

innīsus, a, um, *P.* of innitor.

in-nītor, xus sum, ti, 3. *v. dep.* (for inixus, innisus; innisus fratri, Tac. A. 2, 29) [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ); nitor]

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lean* or *rest upon, to support one's self by* any thing: **1.** *Abs.*: vineis breves ad innitendum cannas circumdare, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 185.—**2.** With *Dat.*: innititur hastæ, Ov. M. 14, 655.—**3.** With *Abl.*: hasta innixus, Liv. 4, 19: moderamine navis, Ov. M. 7, 401.—**4.** *Doubtful* whether *Dat.* or *Abl.*: scutis inixi, Cæs. B. G. 2, 27: templa vastis inixa columnis, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 49: arbores radicibus innixæ, Pl. 16, 31, 56.—**5.** With *in c. Acc.*: in Publium fratrem innixus, Pl. 7, 53, 54.

B. Esp.: **1.** Innixum sidus=Engonasi, Avien. Arat. 205.—**2.** *Pregn.*: *To lean upon* in order to press down, *to crush*: cum elephantus lixam, genu innixus, pondere suo premeret atque enecaret, Hirt. B. Afr. 84.

II. Fig.: *To lean*: **A.** With *in c. Abl.*: vix hæc innixa in omnium nostris humeris, C. Har. Resp. 27, 60 (Klotz, nixa).—**B.** With *Dat.*: præcipuus, cui secreta imperatorum inniterentur, Tac. A. 3, 30: salutem suam incolumitati Pisonis inniti, id. ib. 15, 60: tuis promissis freti et innixi, Pl. Pan. 66, 5.

III. Meton.: *To end, terminate*: syllabæ nostræ in *b* litteram et *d* inniteantur, Quint. 12, 10 *med.*

innixus, v. innitor, *ad init.*

in-no, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in; no]

I. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): *To swim* or *float in* (class.): **A.** With *Abl.*: exhibuit et naumachiam, marinâ aquâ innantibus beluis, Suet. Ner. 12: pueros fluviis innare docebit, Col. 10, 288: innare temere contextis ratibus parant, Amm. 14, 2, 10.—**B.** *Abs.*: quot genera quamque disparia partim submersarum, partim fluitantium et innantium belluarum, *swimming in it*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100 Orell.: innabant pariter fluctûsque secabant, Virg. Æ. 10, 222.—**C.** With *in c. Acc. in pregn. constr.*: fluvium vinclis innaret Cloëlia ruptis, *rushed into the river, and swam in it*, Virg. Æ. 8, 651.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ)): **A** Prop.: *To swim* or *float upon*: With *Dat.*: nihil, dummodo innare aquæ et capere onera possent (alvei), curantes (Galli), Liv. 21, 26 *fin.*: quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret, Tac. A. 1, 70: innabat pelago veniens sine remige classis, Sil. 12, 448.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** Of water: *To flow upon, to wash*: innantem Mariæ Littoribus tenuisse Lirim, Hor. Od. 3, 17, 7.—**2.** Of persons: *To sail upon, to navigate*: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: si tanta cupido est Bis Stygios innare lacus, Virg. Æ. 6, 134.

in-nōbĭlĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; nobilito] (late Lat.): *Not ennobled, ignoble*: Lampr. Elag. 4.

in-nŏcens, entis, *adj.* [2. in; nocens] (class.).

I. Prop.: *That does no harm, harmless, inoffensive, innocious*: epistola, C. Fam. 5, 18: ruina, Mart. 1, 83, 11: innocentis poculi Lesbii, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 21. *Comp.*: innocentior cibus, Pl. 23, 7, 67.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Blameless, guiltless, innocent*: **1.** *Abs.*: servus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 7: innocens is dicitur, non qui leviter nocet, sed qui nihil nocet, C. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: innocens si accusatus sit, absolvi potest, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: vir integer, innocens, religiosus, id. 2 Verr. 4, 4, 7: innocentes contentiones, *carried on without bitterness*, Vell. 1, 11, 6.—*Sup.*: innocentissimo patre privatus est, C. 2 Verr. 2,

93, 88.—**2.** With *Gen.*: parricidii, Flor. 4, 1, 6: dub. al. in patriciis: factorum innocens sum, Tac. A. 4, 34. — **3.** With *Abl.*: vir aliqui vita innocentissimus, Vell. 2, 2, 2.

B. Esp.: *Disinterested, upright*: prætores, C. 1 Verr. 4, 12: cum innocente abstinentia certabat, Sall. C. 54, 5: vir innocens et industrius, Suet. Vit. 2; so, Pl. Pan. 28, 3.

innŏcenter, *adv.* [innocens] *Harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently.* innocenter vivere, Quint. 7, 4 *med.*: opes innocenter paratæ, Tac. A. 4, 44. — *Comp.*: omnia, quæ casduntur, carpuntur, condiuntur, innocentius decrescente luna, quam crescente fiunt, *more safely, better*, Pl. 18, 32, 75: agere, Tac. H. 1, 9.—*Sup.*: vita innocentissime acta, Auct. Decl. in Sall. 2.

innŏcentĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Harmlessness*: ferorum animalium, Pl. 37, 13 *fin.*; fumi graveolentis, Pall. 1, 35 *med.*

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Blamelessness, innocence*: est innocentia affectio talis animi, quæ noceat nemini, C. Tusc. 3, 8, 16: id. Phil. 3, 10, 25: rigidæ innocentiæ Cato erat, Liv. 39, 40; id. 2, 3: mutua innocentia tutum esse, *where no one seeks to injure another*, Pl. 12, 14, 32.

B. Esp.: *Uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness*: ac primum quanta innocentia deberet esse imperatores, C. Manil. 13, 36: suam innocentiam (*opp.* avaritiam) perpetua vita esse perspectam, Cæs. B. G. 1, 40.

‡ **innŏcia,** æ, *f.* [2. in; nocco] *Innocence.* Gloss.

innŏcŭe, *adv.* [innocuus] **I.** Prop.: *Harmlessly*: sagittas tanta arte direxit, ut omnes per intervalla digitorum innocue evaderent, Suet. Dom. 19.

II. Fig.: *Innocently*: iunocue vivere, Ov. A. Am. 1, 640.

in-nŏcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; nocuus] **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *Harmless, innocuous*: **1.** With *Dat.*: luporum genus innocuum homini, Pl. 8, 34, 52: imber leguminibus innocuus, id. 18, 17, 44, 152. — **2.** *Abs.*: iter, Ov. P. 4, 800: litus, *safe*, Virg. Æ. 7, 230.

B. Fig.: *Inoffensive, innocent*: viximus innocue, Ov. M. 9, 373: agere causas innocuas, *to defend the innocent*, id. Tr. 2, 273: innocuum perforat ense latus, id. ib. 3, 9, 26.

II. *Pass.*: *Unharmed, uninjured*: sedere carinæ omnes innocuæ, Virg. Æ. 10, 302: fida per innocuas errent incendia turres, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 330.

in-nŏdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (*c*) ; nodo, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *To get within or entangle in a knot*: innodato gutture laquei nexibus, Amm. 28, 6 *fin.*

II. Fig.: *To entangle, implicate*: spiris eatenericis lubricas quæstiones innodare, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.*: causa non multis annexibus innodata, Imp. Just. Cod. 5, 31, 14.

in-nōmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; nominabilis] *That cannot be named, nameless*: inhortus, innominabilis, App. Dogm. Plat. 1; Tert. adv. Val. 37.

in-nōmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; nominatus] *Unnamed*: Sarish, 2, 27.

innōtescentĭa, æ, *f.* [innotesco] *A becoming known*: Sarish. in Ep.

in-nōtesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a. inch.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; notesco] (poet. and post-Aug.), **I.** *Neut.*: *To become known or noted*: **A.** *Aliquâ re*: turpi fraude, Paterc. 1, 10, 1: nostris libellis, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 7: petulanti pictură, Pl. 35, 11, 40, 140: sceleribus, Val. Max. 8, 14, n. 3 *extr.*—**B.** *Abs.*: carmina quæ vulgo innotuerunt, Suet. Ner. 42: Tac. de Or. 10.

II. *Act.*: **A.** *To come to know, to learn by experience*: With *Objective clause*: ex quo innotuit tutor, se esse tutorem (*sc.* tutori), Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 4 *fin.* (Acc. to Salmasius, also *to make known*.)—**B.** *To make known, show*: quum propter hoc multi comprehensi ad supplicium ducerentur, illi semetipsos innotuerunt, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 12: suam voluntatem et abdicationem patris innotuit, id. ib. 6, 44: innotescenda sunt magis Gothis, quam suadenda præsta, id. Var. 1, 24.

innōtĭtĭa, v. ignotitia.

in-nōto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; noto] *To mark, observe, take notice of*: Hyg. Astr. 4, 1; dub.

in-nōtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; notus] *Unknown*: innoti sanguinis (*al.* ignoti), Amm. 29, 2.

innōvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [innovo] *A renewing, an alteration, innovation*: innovationis ejus cessato aliquid adjicere persuasit Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1: rerum, Arn. 1, 7: so, App. Trismeg. p. 95 Elmh.

innōvātus, a, um, *P.* of innovo.

in-nōvo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; novo] **I.** Prop.: (post-class. and Eccl. Lat.): **A.** Gen.: *To make anew, renew*: **1.** Of resurrection bodies: vellem sciscitari corporibus quibus, ipsisne an innovatis, resurgatur, Min. Fel. Octav. 11 *fin.*: Deus enim venit, ut, orbe hoc ab omni labe purgato, redivivas justorum animas, corporibus innovatis, ad sempiternam beat tudinem suscitet, Lact. Div. Inst. 7 (de Vit. Beat.), 22 *med.*; Inscr. in Giorn. di Firenze, ann. 1789, p. 434.—**2.** Of the Phœnix: Phœnix innovat artus, Coripp. 1, 348.—**B.** Esp.: calefactionem: *To make the heat what it was before*, Veget. 2, 24, 4.

II. Meton. (late Lat.): *To alter, change*: plurima innovare instituit, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2 *fin.*

III. Fig. (class.): innovare se ad aliquam rem, *to return to a thing*: se ad suam intemperantiam, C. Pis. 36, 89.

in-nox, *adj.* [2. in; nocco] *Harmless, innocent*: "*innox*, quod non nocuit: *innocuus*, cui nocitum non sit: sed apud veteres utrumque indifferens est," Isid. Orig. 10, 125; Inscr. ap. Reines. cl. 20 n. 144, 145, and 317.

innoxĭe, *adv.* [innoxius] **I.** Prop.: *Harmlessly, without harm*: emollire alvum, Pl. 31, 9, 45. **II.** Fig.: *Blamelessly, innocently*, Min. Fel. Oct. 33.

in-noxĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; noxius] **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *Harmless, innocuous*: **1.** With *Dat.*: quædam animalia indigenis innoxia, Pl. 8, 59, 84: vitis viribus (bibentium) innoxia, id. 14, 2, 4, § 31.—**2.** *Abs.*: vulnera, *not mortal, curable*, Pl. 10, 37, 52: saltus, *free from noxious animals*, id. 8, 5, 5, 6: iter, *secure*, Tac. H. 4, 20; id. ib. 3, 47.

B. Fig.: *Guiltless, blameless, innocent*: **1.** *Abs.*: decet innocentem servum atque innoxium, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 7: Nep. Milt. 8 *fin.*: non possum innoxia dici, Ov. M. 9, 628: paupertas innoxia, *undeserved poverty*, Tac. A. 14, 34.—*Comp.*: animus innoxiior (*al.* innoxior), Cato ap. Prisc. 601 P.—**2.** With *Gen.*: fax innoxia rapti, Sev. Ætn. 354; dub.

II. *Pass.*: *Unharmed, unhurt, uninjured*: **A.** *Abs.*: innoxius volvitur in flammis, Lucr. 6, 394: hi magistratus, provincias aliaque omnia tenere, ipsi innoxii, Sall. C. 40: sacras innoxia laurus vescar, Tib. 2, 5, 63; Col. 12, 38, 8.—**B.** With *ab*: gens a sævo serpentum innoxia morsu, Luc. 9, 893: faba a curculionibus innoxia, Col. 2, 10, 12.

in-nūbilo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; nubilo] (post-class.), **I.** (*To cloud over*; hence): **A.** *To cast a cloud over, dull, dim*: serenitatem gaudii, Aug. Ep. 238: ne nostram mentem innubilet caligo corporea, Cassiod. Var. 11, 2.—**B.** *To cloud over, to make cloudy or dull*: Of pearls: si turnidum (fuit quod acceperant) pallore languescunt aut rufo innubilantur (margaritæ), Sol. 53, 24.

in-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; nubilus] *Unclouded, cloudless*: æther, Lucr. 3, 21.

in-nūbis, e, *adj.* [2. in; nubes] *Cloudless*: dies, Sen. Herc. Œt. 2, 238.

in-nūbo, psi, ptum, bere, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (b); nubo] **I.** Prop.: *To marry into*: **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: quæ haud facile iis, in quibus nata erat, humiliora sineret ea, quæ innupsisset, *into which she had married*, Liv. 1, 34. — **B.** With *Dat.*: nostris thalamis, Ov. M. 7, 856.

II. Meton.: *To pass over*: Lucil. Sat. 6, ap. Non. 125, 10.

in-nūbus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; nubo] **I.** Prop.: *Unmarried* (poet.): Atalanta Ov. M. 10, 567: innuba permaneo, id. ib. 14, 142: innuba Pallas, Val. Fl. 1, 87; so Anson. Epigr. 106, 5: diva, Val. Fl. 4, 605 femina, Prud. in Symm. 2, 1072.

II. Meton.: Of the laurel, because Daphne, who was never married, was changed into it: innuba laurus, Ov. M. 10, 92.

in-nucleātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; nucleo] *Not stoned, from which the kernels are not taken out* (late Lat.): uvæ passæ, Pl. Val. 1, 47.

in-numĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; numerabilis] *Countless, innumerable* (class.): multitudo bonorum, C. in Sen. 5, 12: pecunia, id. Quint. 11, 37: innumerabiles esse mundos, id. Ac. 2, 17, 55: annoram series, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 4: numerus annorum, Gell. 14, 1, 18.

innumĕrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Countless number, an infinitude* (class.): mundorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 73: atomorum, id. ib. 1, 39, 109; Arn. 3, p. 132 Herald.

innumĕrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [innumerabilis] *Innumerably*: Lucr. 5, 275; C. Div. 1, 14 *fin.*

in-numĕrālis, e, *adj.* [2. in; numeralis] *Numberless, innumerable* (poet.): numerus, Lucr. 2, 1086.

in-numĕrandus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; numero] *Not to be numbered, countless* (late Lat.): innumeranda variaque multitudo hostium, Jornand. de Reb. Get. 54 *ad fin.*

in-numĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Unnumbered* (post-class.): miracula, Tert. adv. Marc. Carm. 2, 17.

in-numĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; numerosus] *Countless* (late Lat.): manus, Coripp. Johann. 5, 662.

in-numĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; numerus] (mostly poet. and post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *Countless, numberless*: numerus, Lucr. 2, 1054: scena est deserta, dein Risus, Ludu' jocusque et numeri innumeri simul omnes collacrumarunt, *verses without number*, Gell. 1, 24, 3: principes, C. de Or. 2, 22, 94; dub.: gentes, populique, Virg. Æ. 6, 706: miles, Ov. H. 10, 368; Mart. 8, 25, 2: multitudo populorum, Pl. 6, 17, 21.

II. Meton.: *Unmeasured*, i. e. *without metre, prosaic*: innumeros numeros doctis accentibus effer, Aus. Idyll. 4, 47.

in-nŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (δ) (ββ); nuo] **I.** Prop.: *To give a nod, to nod to*: With *Dat.*: ubi ego innuero vobis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26: abiens innuit mihi, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 9. **II.** Meton.: *To give a sign or intimation*: *Abs.*: ne mora sit, si innuerim, quin pugnus in mala hæreat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17; Auct. ad Her. 4, 26, 36; dub.: respondeamusque Romanis, nos, ubi innuerint, posituros arma, Liv. 8, 4: aqua innuetur his signis esse tenus, Vitr. 8, 5 *fin.*

in-nuptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; nubo] **I.** Prop.: Of women (poet.): *Unmarried*: pueri innuptæque puellæ, Virg. G. 4, 476: Minerva, id. Æ. 2, 31: manus, *the Amazons*, Sil. 2, 75.—As *Subst.*: **innupta,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* virgo), *An unmarried female, a virgin*: Cat. 62, 6: electos juvenes simul et decus innuptarum, id. 64, 78.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of men: *Unmarried*: "*innuptus, ἄγαμος*," Gloss. Gr, Lat.—**B.** Of animals: *Unmated, without a mate*: bos, Sen. Œd. 373; dub.—**C.** Innuptæ nuptiæ (γάμοι ἄγαμοι), *A marriage that is no marriage, a marriage that does not deserve the name, an unhappy marriage*, Vet. Poeta ap. C. de Or. 3, 58, 219.

in-nūtrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; nutribilis] *Not nourishing* (late Lat.): juscellum, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 2, 9 *fin.*

in-nūtrĭo, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; nutrio] **I.** Prop.: *To nourish* or *bring up* in any thing (post-Aug.): With *Abl.*: no castris innutriretur et armis, Sil. 2, 286.—*Part. Perf.*: mari innutritus, Pl. Ep. 9, 33, 6: amplis opibus, Suet. Aug. 3.

II. Fig.: *To rear, bring up*: bellicis laudibus, Pl. Pan. 16, 1: cœlestium præceptorum disciplinis, Vell. 2, 94, 1: liberalibus disciplinis, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb.

21 *fin.*: certis ingeniis innutriri oportet, Sen. Ep. 2.

innūtrītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [innutrio] *A bringing up in* any thing, ap. Ictos in Cod.

innūtrītus, a, um, *P.* of innutrio.

in-nūtrītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; nutrio] *Not nourished, without nourishment* (late Lat.): Cœl. Aur. Acut. 17, 1, 17 *med.*

Īnō, us, *f.* (Ino, ōnis, Hyg. Fab. 2) *Dau. of Cadmus and Hermione, sister of Semele, wife of Athamas king of Thebes, nurse of Bacchus, mother of Learchus and Melicerta, and step-mother of Phryxus and Helle. Being pursued by Athamas, who had become raving mad, she threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon they were both changed into sea-goddesses. Ino, as such, was called* Matuta (Gr. Leucothea), *and Melicerta* Palæmon *or* Portumnus, C. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; Ov. M. 4, 416; id. F. 6, 485; Hyg. Fab. 2, 4, 224 and 243, gives a somewhat different account.—Hence **Īnōus**, a. um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Ino*: Inous Melicerta, Virg. G. 1, 437: sinus, Ov. M. 4, 497: Inoa fuga, Stat. Th. 10, 425: pectus, Stat. S. 2, 1, 98: doli, Ov. A. A. 3, 176: aræ, *where Ino wished to sacrifice Phryxus*, Val. Fl. 1, 521: undæ, *where Ino threw herself into the sea*, Hyg. Fab. 2, 608: Isthmus, *where games were celebrated by Athamas in honour of Ino*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 60: Inoum Lechæum, *a promontory of the Isthmus just mentioned*, id. ib. 2, 2, 35.

inōbaudĭentĭa, æ, *f.* [inobaudio] *Disobedience* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17 *fin.*; al. inobedientia.

in-ōbaudĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre; 4. *v. a.* [2. in; obaudio] *To disobey* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16 ex Exod. 23, 21.

inōbēdĭens, entis, **I.** *P.* of inobedio. **II.** *Pa.*: *Disobedient*, Vulg. Deut. 8, 20; ib. Tit. 1, 10; Aug. Gen. ad Litt. 11, 1 *fin.*

inōbēdĭenter, *adv.* [inobediens] *Disobediently*: Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 17.

in-ōbēdĭentĭa, æ, *f.* [inobedio] *Disobedience*: Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 17: Saulus per inobedientiam periit, Hier. Quæst. Hebr. ad Reg. 2, 1.

in-ōbēdĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [2 in; obedio] *To be disobedient* (post-class.): Ambros. Serm. Epiph. 1.

inōbēdus, a, um, *adj.* [inobedio] *Disobedient*: inobeda cessatio (*al.* in obeundo cessatio), Arn. 7, 248.

in-objurgātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; objurgo] *Not scolded, not blamed*: Charis. 1, 41.

in-oblector, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. b.; oblector] *To take delight in* any thing (post-class.): in filiis hominum, Tert. adv. Hermog. 18.

in-oblītĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; oblitero, *no.* II.] *Not obliterated, unforgotten* (post-class.): scientia, Tert. Anim. 24.

in-oblītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; oblitus] *Not forgetful, mindful* (poet.): Ov. Pont. 4, 15, 37.

in-obrŭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; obruo] *Not overwhelmed* (poet.): Ov. M. 7, 356.

in-obscūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; obscuro] *That cannot be obscured* (post-class.): regula, Tert. Anim. 3.

in-obscūro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; obscuro] *To darken, obscure*: legationem inobscurabit, C. Phil. 9, 5, 10; dub.

in-obseptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; obsepio] *Not fenced in, open* (post-class.): aurium foramina, Lact. Opif. D. 8.

in-obsĕquens, entis, *adj.* [2. in; obsequens] *Not yielding, uncomplying, disobedient* (class. and post-Aug.): Sen. præf. Q. N. *fin.*: equi inobsequentes freno, Sen. Hippol. 1068.

in-obsĕquentĭa, æ, *f.* [2. in; obsequentia] *Disobedience* (late Lat.): Jul. Valer. Res Gest. Alex. M. 2, 21 ed. Mai.

in-observābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; observabilis] *That cannot be observed, inobservable* (post-Aug.): cursus, Pl. 2, 17, 15: error, Cat. 64, 115.

in-observans, antis, *adj.* [2. in; observans, *no.* II.] *Unobservant* (post-class.): homines, Pall. 1, 25 *med.*

inobservantĭa, æ, *f.* [inobservans] *Inattention, negligence* (post-Aug.): quæ ne fecisse inobservantia quadam videatur, Quint. 4, 2, 107; Suet. Aug. 76.

in-observātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; observo] *Unobserved, unperceived* (poet. and post-Aug.): tempus inobservatum et incertum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 26 *med.*: sidera, Ov. F. 3, 111: columba, Mart. 8, 32, 3.

in-obsŏlētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; obsoletus] *Not grown old* (post-class.): vestimenta, Tert. Res. Carn. 58.

in-occĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; occiduus] (poet. and post-class.), **I.** Prop.: *Never setting*: axis, *the north pole*, Luc. 8, 175.

II. Meton.: visus *ever open eyes*, Stat. Th. 6, 277: ignes, *inextinguishable*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 400: vita continua et inoccidua, *not ceasing*, Arn. 2, 68.

in-occo, avi, atum, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (*a*); occo] *To harrow into* the ground: semen inoccatum, Col. 2, 8, 4; id. 11, 2, 82: pastinatio inoccata, id. 3, 15, 1.

in-occultus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; occultus] *Not hidden, not secret*: si quis inocculto loco poni jubeat, Quint. 7, 9, 5 Spald.: sit legis occasio, *inoccultum*, id. ib.; cf. pass. at length.

inŏcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inoculo] Horticult. *t. t.*: *An inoculating, ingrafting*, Cato R. R. 42; Col. 5, 11, 1; id. 11, 2, 54; Pall. 7, 5.—An earlier method of inoculating is described in Pl. 17, 14, 23; cf. id. 17, 16, 26.

inŏcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An inoculator, ingrafter*: Horticult. *t. t.*: Pl. 18, 33, 76.

inŏcŭlātus, a, um, *P.* of inoculo.

in-ŏcŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (*a*): oculus, *no.* III. D. 1.] **I.** Prop.: *To inoculate*, i. e. *to ingraft an eye* or *bud of one tree into another*: arbores ficorum, Col. 11, 2, 59. **II.** Fig.: *To implant*: justitiæ affectum pectoribus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1. **III.** Meton.: *To adorn*: bullis aureis inoculatus, App. M. 6, p. 438 Oud.

‡ **In-ŏdĭātus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; odium] *Not hated*: odiosus, inodiatus, Not. Tir. p. 77.

in-ŏdōror, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; odoro] *To scent* (class.): mandentium halitus, Col. 11, 3, 22.

in-ŏdōror, ātus sum, ari, 1. *v. dep.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; odoror, *no.* III.] *To smell out, trace out* (class.): mirabiliter inodoratus est (Orell. moratus), C. Att. 2, 25, 1.

in-ŏdōrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; odorus] (poet. and post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *Without smell, inodorous*: ossa inodora *unperfumed*, Pers. 6, 35 (*al.* inhonora): flos, App. M. 4, p. 241 Oud.

II. Meton.: *Without the sense of smell*: animalia, Gell. 7, 6 ap. Non.

inoffense, *adv.* [inoffensus] *Without hindrance*: inoffensius, Gell. 6, 2, 8.

in-offensus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; offendo] **I.** Gen.: *Not struck* or *dashed against* by any thing; *against which one does not dash* or *strike*: non sic moderator equorum, Dexteriore rotâ lævum quum circuit axem, Cogit inoffensæ currûs accedere metæ, Luc. 8, 201.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Of the feet: *Not struck* or *dashed against* any thing; hence, in pregn. force: *That does not stumble, without stumbling, unstumbling*: inoffensus pes, Tib. 1, 7, 62.

B. Fig.: **1.** Of the mind or inclinations: *Without stumbling*; *without being misled* or *seduced* by one's desires, *etc.*: nunc enim præcipue simul esse cupiebam, ut oculis meis crederem, quid viribus quid corpusculo apparares, ecquid denique secessus voluptatis regnumque abundantiam inoffensa transmitteres, Pl. Ep. 6, 4, 2.—**2.** *Proceeding without hindrance, uninterrupted, unbroken*: oratio, Sen. Ep. 52: cursus honorum, Tac. H. 1, 48: literarum inter se conjunctio, *i. e. about which the mind does not hesitate*, Quint. 1, 1, 31: copulatio vocum, id. 1, 10, 23.

C. Meton.: **I.** Gen.: *That meets no hindrance, free from hindrance* or *obstruction; unhindered, unimpeded, uninterrupted*: **a.** *Abs.*: mare inoffensum crescenti allabitur æstu, Virg. Æ. 10, 292: inoffensa curret arundo via, Mart. 14, 209, 2: inoffensum lumen oculorum, *i. e. unobstructed* or *unimpaired sight*, Pall. 1, 3.—**b.** With *Abl.*: siccitate et amnibus modicis inoffensum iter propcravit, Tac. A. 1. 56.—**c.** With *ab*: traditum est, ut omnia fere vitæ suæ tempora a valetudine inoffensa vixerit, Gell. 2, 1, 4; dub. al. valetudine.—**2.** Esp.: *Pregn.*: *Uninterrupted by trouble, sorrow,* or *misfortune; lucky, fortunate, prosperous*: detur inoffensæ metam tibi tangere vitæ, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 1.

in-offĭcĭōsĭtas, ātis. *f.* [id.] *Disobligingness*, Salv. Ep. 3; id. ib. 4: Ruricius, Ep. 2, 15.

in-offĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; officiosus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Not observant of duty, undutiful*: **1.** With *Gen.*: humana gens inofficiosa dei, Tert. Apol. 40.—**2.** With *Dat.*: libertus inofficiosus patrono, Ulp. Dig. 37, 14, 1.—**3.** *Abs.*: privignos, App. Apol. 596 Oud.—**B.** Esp.: *Not obliging, disobliging*: in aliquem, C. Att. 13, 27, 1.

II. Meton.: *Contrary to one's duty*: testamentum inofficiosum, *an inofficious testament*, one in which nothing is left to one's nearest relatives, children, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 42, 107; so, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2.

in-ŏlens, entis, *adj.* [2. in; olens] *Without smell, inodorous*: olivum, Lucr. 2, 850.

in-ŏlesco, ēvi, ĭtum, escĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (*a*); olesco] **I.** Prop.: *Neut.*: *To grow into* any thing: **A.** With *Abl.*: udc (germen) docent inolescere libro, Virg. G. 2, 77: quo possit inolescere, Col. 4, 22, 5 Schneid.—**B.** *Abs.*: tradux a materno sustinetur ubere, dum inolescat, Col. 4, 29, 14: quæ (*sc.* summæ partes) sic resecræ inolescunt, id. Arb. 5, 4.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Neut.*: *To grow into, become fixed in*: **1.** With *Dat.*: assiduâ veterum scriptorum tractatione inoleverat linguæ illius vox, *i. e. had become fixed in his mind through usage*, Gell. 5, 21, 3.—**2.** With *Gerund in* do: meditando inolescere mente, Aus. Ep. 141.—**3.** With *Abl.*: modis inolescere miris, Virg. Æ. 6, 738.—**B.** *Act.*: **1.** *To cause to grow into* one, *to implant in* one: **a.** With *Dat.*: natura induit nobis inolevitque amorem nostri et caritatem, Gell. 12, 5, 7: alicui semina amoris, dies, Gratian. Act. ad Grat. 36.—**b.** In *simple constr.*: in moribus adolescendis (= in inolescendo mores), Gell. 12, 1, 20.—**2.** *To attach* or *affix permanently to*: inolitum nomen urbi, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 33 ed. Mai.

in-ōmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [2. in; omen] *Unlucky, ill-omened, inauspicious* (post-class.): dies, Gell. 5, 17, 3; so, Macr. S. 1, 16 *med.*

in-ōmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Ill-omened, inauspicious*: cubilia, Hor. Epod. 16, 38.

in-ŏpāco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; opaco] *To overshadow* (post-Aug.): Col. 8, 15, 4.

‡ **in-ŏpācus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; opacus] *Not shady*: inopacus, ἄσκιος, Gloss. Philox.

in-ŏpĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; operatus, *no.* II. B.] *Ineffective*; Pig.: *inactive* (post-class.): bonitas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 11.

in-ŏpĕror, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; operor] *To effect, produce* (post-class.): ille inoperatus est in Christum valentiam suam, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17 ex adv. Ephes. 1.

in-ŏpertus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; opertus, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *Uncovered, bare*: caput inoperto, Sen. de V. B. 13.

II. Fig.: *Naked*: veritas, Sen. Ot. Sap. 30.

inŏpĭa, æ, *f.* [inops] **I.** (acc. to inops, *no.* I.) (Prop., *Weakness*; hence, Meton.): *A weak* or *feeble person*: agricolæ, accolæ, propinqui qui estis his regionibus Ferte opem inopiæ, atque exemplum pessimum pessundate, Vindicate; ne inplorum potior sit pallentia,

quam Innocentium, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 3; cf. the pass. at length.

II. (acc. to inops, *no.* II.): **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: *Want, lack, scarcity*: **a.** Of property, riches, or resources: *Poverty, need, indigence*: si propter inopiam in egestate estis, C. Inv. 1, 47, 88: utrum propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, C. Læl. 8, 26: quamvis domus Hortensii pudendam ad inopiam delaberetur, Tac. A. 2, 38 *fin.*: alicui inopiam facere, *to bring one to want*, id. H. 3, 48: manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. C. 38, 7: suis opibus inopiam eorum publicam levavit, Nep. Att. 2, 4. — **b.** Of food or provisions: *Want, scarcity*: in Rhodiorum inopia et fame, summaque annonæ caritate, C. Off. 3, 12, 50: inopiæ subsidium, Cæs. B. C. 1, 48: quos ubi Cæsar intellexit præsentis periculi atque inopiæ vitandæ causa omnem orationem instituisse, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 17: quotidiano labori fames accesserat: multorum deinde dierum inopia contraxerat et pestem, Just. 2, 13, 12.

2. Fig.: Of a speaker: *Poverty of* language, *barrenness* of ideas: inopia et jejunitas, C. Brut. 50, 202.

3. Meton.: **a.** Of number: *Scarcity, fewness, small number*: *Cog.*: si me arbitrabare isto pacto, ut prædicas, Cur conducebas? *Ball.*: inopiâ; alius non erat, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 10; cf. the pass. at length.—**b.** Of localities: *Want of necessaries, absence of supplies*: ingenti cum difficultate itinerum, inopiaque locorum, *i. e. in* or *at the places*, Vell. 2, 54, 3; so, Sen. ad. Helv. 12, 3.—**c.** *Coner.*: *A stinted* or *short supply* of provisions: revolutus ad dispensationem inopiæ, Liv. 4, 13.

B. Esp.: *Want, lack, scarcity of* any thing: **1.** With *Gen.*: argenti, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 55: lecti, C. Dom. 30: summa rerum omnium, Cæs. B. G. 5, 2: criminum, id. Bosc. Am. 16, 48: consilii, id. Att. 6, 3, 2: frumenti, Sall. J. 91, 1; so, Suet. Dom. 7: leguminum, Col. 6, 3, 4: lactis, id. 5, 12, 2: vini, Suet. Aug. 42: occasionis, Suct. Cal. 56: remedii, Tac. A. 13, 57: veri, id. H. 1, 35: advocatorum, id. A. 11, 7.—**2.** With *attributive adjective*: frumentaria, Cæs. B. G. 5, 24: ita miser et amore pereo et inopia argentaria, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 65.—**3.** *Abs.*: sensu obsceno: animum cupidum inopia accendere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 126.

III. (acc. to inops, *no.* III.) (Prop., *Abstr.*: *Helplessness*; hence, meton.): *One who is helpless* or *unprotected*: *a poor helpless person*: quod si tu judex nullo præsidio videbere fuisse contra vim et gratiam solitudini atque inopiæ, C. Quint. 1, 5: quivis ut perspicere possit in hac causa improbitatem et gratiam cum inopia et veritate contendere, id. ib. 27, 84.

ĭn-ŏpĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; opinabilis] **I.** Prop.: *That no one would have thought of, not to be supposed* or *expected, inconceivable*: latebra, Gell. 17, 9, 18: res, Aurel. Vict. Cæsar. 39. **II.** Meton.: *Pregn.*: *Not to be esteemed* or *thought highly of*: materies, Gell. 17, 12, 1.

ĭnŏpĭnābĭlĭter, *adv.* [inopinabilis, *no.* I.] *Unexpectedly* (late Lat.): apparere, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 3: miracula facere, id. ib. 8, 1.

ĭn-ŏpĭnans, ntis, *adj.* [2. in; opinor] *Not expecting, contrary to expectation, unaware* (class.): nactos inopinantesque Menapios oppressuros, Cæs. B. G. 4, 4: imbellos et inopinantes aggressus, id. ib. 1, 12: imprudente atque inopinante Curione, id. B. C. 2, 3: inopinantes nostri perturbantur, id. B. G. 6, 36.

ĭnŏpĭnanter, *adv.* [inopinans] *Unexpectedly*: Suet. Tib. 60.

ĭnŏpĭnāte and **ĭnŏpĭnāto,** *adv.* [inopinatus] *Unexpectedly*: **A.** Inopinate: aliquem inopinate occupare, Sen. ad Helv. 5.

B. Inopinato: in castra irrumpere, Liv. 26, 6.

ĭn-ŏpĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; opinatus] *Not expected, unexpected* (class.): cum hoc ubi improvisum atque inopinatum esset, C. 2 Verr. 2, 28, 69: nec hoc tam re est, quam dicta inopinatum atque mirabile, id. Part. 5, 1, 35: malum, Cæs. B. C. 2, 12: finis vitæ, Suet. Cæs. 87: fraus, Sil. 7, 133.—*Sup.*: inopinatissimus sensus, Aug. Trin. 7, 1.

As *Subst.*: **inopinatum,** i, *n.*, *Something unexpected*: nihil inopinati accidit, C. Tusc. 3, 31, 76. — Hence, ex inopinato, adverbially, *Unexpectedly*: aliæ ut ex inopinato observant, id. N. D. 2, 48, 123: repente ex inopinato prope cuncta turbata sunt, Suet. Galb. 10.

ĭn-ŏpĭnor, 1. *v. dep.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; opinor] *To suppose, think, opine* (post-class.): misit librum quem promiserat: Verril, inopinor, Flacci (liber), erat (*Gron.*, opinor), Gell. 18, 7, 5: Alexander facilius inopinatus, Valer. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 52 ed Mai.

ĭn-ŏpĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; opinor in pass. force] *Unexpected* (poet. and post-Aug.): quies, Virg. Æ. 5, 857: laborum facies, id. ib. 6, 104: fors, id. ib. 8, 479: visus, Ov. M. 4, 232: siccitas, Pl. Pan. 30, 2.

ĭnŏpĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [inops] *In want of* something (ante-class.): res inopiosæ consilii, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 2.

ĭn-oppĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; oppidum] *That has no town, not dwelling in a town* (late Lat.): Gabalitani sparsi, inoppidati, Sid. Ep. 5, 13: Ἀοικτηρος inoppidatus, Gloss. Philox.

ĭnopportūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inopportunus] *Unseasonableness*: navigationis, Ideæ. Chron. ad Ann. p. Chr. Nat. 457.

ĭn-opportūnus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; opportunus] *Unsuitable, inopportune* (class.): sedes huic nostro non inopportuna sermoni, C. de Or. 3, 5, 18.

ĭn-ops, ŏpis, *adj.* [2. in; 1. ops] **I.** (acc. to 1. ops, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: Physically: *Without power* or *strength, weak*: *Abs.*: quod si nihil eum potentiore juris humani relinquitur inopi, at ego, *etc.*, Liv. 9, 1.—**B.** Fig.: Mentally: With *Inf.*: *Without power* or *unable to do* any thing: inopes laudis conscendere carmen, Prop. 2, 10, 23.—**C.** Meton.: Of angry passions: *Impotent, ineffective, vain*: iræ inopes et semita Erinnys, Val. Fl. 5, 147.—Cf. pass. at length.

II. (acc. to 1. ops, *no.* II. A.): **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: Of persons: *Without means* or *resources*; *poor, needy, indigent*: *Abs.*: "ab eadem (*sc.* ope) inops, qui ejus indiget, Var. L. L. 5, 17, 27, § 92 Müll.: pœne inops atque egens, Suet. Ner. 6; so, id. Gramm. 8: hunc inopem vidistis Athenæ, Juv. 7, 205: miserere inopum sociorum, id. 8, 89: inops inhumataque turba, *i. e. not having the passage money to pay Charon for ferrying them across the Styx*, Virg. Æ. 6, 325.—As *Subst.*: **inops,** opis, *m.*, *A poor* or *needy person*: (domus) cujusvis inopis atque privati, Nep. Ages. 7, 4.

2. Fig.: **a.**: (α) Of style: *Poor, meagre; barren* in ideas, *devoid* of words or due expression: (αα) *Abs.*: Latinam linguam non modo non inopem, sed locupletiorem esse quam Græcam, C. Fin. 1, 3, 10: vir inopi lingua atque infacundus, Gell. 18, 8, 6.—(ββ) With *ad*: disciplina inops ad ornandum, C. Brut. 76, 263.—(β) Of the speaker: *Jejune, poor*: non erat abundans, non inops tamen, C. Brut. 67, 238.—**b.** *Poor, mean, bad, pitiful, wretched, indigent, miserable*: senecta, Ov. M. 7, 2: res pauperes inopesque, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 24: vita, Vell. 2, 19, 4: inopis me quodque pusilli Finxerunt animi (*sc.* di), Hor. S. 1, 4, 17: qui (*sc.* deus) nostras inopes noluit esse vias, Ov. Ib. 24: advorsus atque inops amor, Lucr. 4, 1138: carmen, Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 60.

3. Meton.: **a.** *Belonging to a poor person*: sturnus, *i. e. eaten only by the poor*, Mart. 9, 55, 7.—**b.** Ærarium, *Without any thing in it*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 70, 164.—**c.** *Insatiable*: cupido semper inops, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 98.

B. Esp.: **1.** Prop.: *Poor in any thing, destitute, devoid of*, or *without* any thing: **a.** With *Gen.*: amicorum, C. Læl. 15, 53: senatus inops auxilii humani, Liv. 3, 7: aquarum, Pl. 6, 29, 33, § 167: somni cibique, Ov. M. 14, 424: provinciæ inopes virorum, Tac. H. 2, 67.—Poet.: miles Martis inops, *i. e. who does not fight*, Sil. 9, 334.—**b.** With *ab*: sic inopes et ab amicis et ab existimatione sunt, C. Att. 1, 1, 2.

2. Fig.: **a.** *Devoid of* or *without* any thing: (α) With *Gen.*: orator inops humanitatis, C. de Or. 2, 10, 40: mentis inopes, Ov. M. 8, 37; so, id. ib. 15, 139, et sæp.: animi, Virg. Æ. 4, 300: terra inopes pacis, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 96.—(β) *Abs.* (the Gen. being supplied from the context): inopes, *sc.* consilii, Sil. 2, 462 (cf. Gr. ἄποροι): inops, *sc.* auxilii, Tac. A. 3, 32.—**b.** Of an orator: *Poor* or *meagre in* language: With *Abl.*: non inops verbis, C. Brut. 70, 247.

III. (acc. to 1. ops, *no.* II. B.): *Without help, helpless*: *Abs.*: inopes relicti a duce, C. 2 Verr. 5, 34, 89: at tu, oro, solare inopem, Virg. Æ. 9, 290.

ĭn-optābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; optabilis] *Undesirable, unpleasant* (post-class.): officinæ disciplina, App. M. 9, p. 615 Oud.

ĭn-optātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; opto] *Undesired, unpleasant* (post-Aug.): res, Sen. Exc. Contr. 8, 6.

Inōpus, i, *m.* Ἴνωπός. **I.** *A fountain and river in the island of Delos, where Latona brought forth Apollo and Diana. It is said to have risen and fallen at the same time with the Nile, and hence was supposed to be connected with it by a subterranean channel*, Pl. 2, 103, 106; Val. Fl. 5, 105. **II.** *A Roman* cognomen: Inscr. ap. Grut. 610, 5.

ĭn-ōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; orabilis] *Inexorable*: animus (*al.* immemorabilis), Acc. ap. Non. 487, 15.

ĭn-ōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; oro] *Not pleaded* (class.): quo nunc incerta re atque inorata gradum regredere conare? *i. e. without obtaining a hearing*, Enn. ap. Non. 166, 23: legati Ameriam re inorata reverterunt, C. Rosc. Am. 9, 26.

ĭn-ordĭnāliter, *adv.* [2. in; ordinalis] *Irregularly* (post-Aug.): scarificandum, Cael. Aurel. Acut. 3, 4 *med.*

inordĭnāte and **inordĭnātim,** *adv.* [inordinatus] *Irregularly*: **A.** *Inordinate*: febres inordinate redire, Cels. 3, 3; so, 1, 4.

B. *Inordinatim*: acies non inordinatim incedebant, Amm 19, 7.

ĭn-ordĭnātio, ōnis, *f.*, *Disorder* (post-Aug.): App. Trismeg. p. 92, 1 Elmh.; Just. Cod. 3, 43, 3.

ĭn-ordĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; ordino] *Not arranged, disordered, irregular* (class.): inordinati et incompositi milites, Liv. 22, 50: ordo, App. Mund. p. 292 Oud.—*Sup.*: inordinatissimi pili, Pl. 22, 22, 45.—As *Subst.*: **inordĭnatum,** i, *n.*, *Disorder*: idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit, C. Univ. 3.

ĭn-ordĭno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (a)]; ordino] *To arrange, bring into order*: inordinandi soli duo sunt tempora, Col. 11, 3, 9.

ĭn-ŏrĭor, *no perf.*, īri, 4. *v. dep.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; orior] *To show itself, appear* (post-Aug.): quid si memoria eorum inoriretur (*al.* veterum moreretur), Tac. A. 11, 23.

‡ **ĭn-ōris,** e, *adj.* [2. in; os] *Without a mouth*: inori, inores (*al.* minores), Fest. p. 85 Lind.

ĭ-normis, e, *adj.* [2. in; norma] *Immoderate, enormous*: Spart. Æl. Ver. 1. *fin.* acc. to Salmas. Others read enormis.

inormĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inormis] *Immoderate size*: Inupp. Valent. Valens et Grat. Cod. Th. 8, 5, 30.

inornāte, *adv.* [inornatus, *no.* II.] *Without ornament, inelegantly*: dicere, Auct. ad Her. 4, 31, 42:—*Comp.*: inornatius scribere, Front. ad Verum Imp. Ep. 1 *med.* ed. Mai.

ĭn-ornātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; ornatus] **I.** Prop.: *Unadorned* (class.): mulieres, C. de Or. 23, 78: nomina et verba, *plain, common*, Hor. A. P. 234.

II. Fig.: *Unadulterated*: non ego te meis chartis inornatum silebo, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 31.

ĭn-orno, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; orno] *To adorn* (post-class.): flosculi inornantur, Tert. Anim. 19.

ĭn-ōro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; 1. ora] *To crown the brim* of a cup (post-class.): calix de coronis quoque potatoris inorabitur (*al.* inorabitur), Tert. Res. Carn. 16.

ĭn-ōrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; 1. os, *no.* II. C.] *Dumb, speechless* (post-class.): in

acta cooperta age inoras ostreæ, Turpil. ap. Non. 216, 8: animalia, Gell. 7, 6, 1.

in-ōtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; otiosus] *Not idle, busy* (ἄσχολος) (post-Aug.): actio, Quint. 11, 3, 183.

in-ōvans, antis, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (b); ovans] *Very exulting:* inovanti gradu (*al.* melius: in ovanti), App. 11, p. 783 Oud.

Īnōus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Ino, *ad fin.*

inp . . ., v. imp. . . .

in-prīmis, v. primus.

in-quæsītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; quæsitus] *Not sought after* (acc. to others (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.), *sought for*) (post-class.): inquæsita ergo, sed non erepta probatur, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

inquam, v. inquio.

‡**in-quassātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; quatio] *Unbroken:* inquassatus, ἀθραυστος, Gloss. Philox.

1. **in-quĭes,** ētis, *f.* [2. in; quies] *Restlessness, unquietness* (post-Aug.): nocturna, Pl. 14, 22, 28; so, Tert. An. 25.

2. **in-quĭes,** ētis, *adj.* [id.] *Restless, unquiet* (mostly post-Aug.): homo, Sall. H. 1 ap. Prisc. 6, 704: vir, Vell. 2, 68: animus, Pl. procem.: inquies Germanus spe cupidine, Tac. A. 1, 68: animo, id. ib. 16, 14: ad libidinem, App. M. 2, p. 128 Oud.

inquiescens, *P.* of inquiesco.

in-quĭesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; quiesco] *To become quiet* (post-class.): inquiescente, App. 9, p. 597 Oud.; dub.

inquiētātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inquieto] *Disturbance, agitation* (prps. only post-class.): Sen. Suasor. 2; Marc. Emp. 8, 1: capitum inquietatio, *a shaking of their heads,* said of oxen; a dub. reading for irrita quassatio, Liv. 22, 27.

inquiētātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A disturber* (post-class.): animarum, Tert. Spectac. 23.

inquiētātus, a, um, *P.* of inquieto.

inquiēte, *adv.* [inquietus] *Restlessly, unquietly, without intermission:* jugis flagrantibus, Sol. 30: — *Comp.:* inquietius agitans multa, Amm. 27, 3.

in-quiēto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [2. in; quieto] *To disquiet, disturb* (post-Aug.): mentem, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12, 1: nullis rumoribus, Pl. Ep. 1, 9, 5: num alio genere furiarum declamatores inquietantur, Petr. *init.*: victoriam, Tac. H. 3, 84: aliquem litibus, Suet. Ner. 34: matrimonium quiescens inquietare, *i. e. by an accusation of adultery,* Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 26: inquietatus fremitu, Suet. Cal. 26.

inquiētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [inquieto] **I.** Prop.: *Restlessness, disquietude* (post-Aug.): inquietudinem effugere, Sen. Ben. 2, 8: inquietudinem de aliqua re sustinere, Impp. Diocl. et Max. Cod. 7, 14, 5.

II. Meton.: Of *feverishness:* Marc. Emp. 20 *med.*: capitus inquietudo, Sol. 1.

in-quiētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; quietus] *Restless, unquiet* (class.): animus, Liv. 1, 46: ingenia, id. 22, 21: Adria, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 5. — *Comp.:* inquietiores, Amm. 22, 5. — *Sup.:* inter affectus inquietissimos rem quietissimam fidem quæris, Sen. Ben. 7, 22.

inquilīna, æ, *f.*, v. inquilinus.

inquilīnātus, ūs, *m.* [inquilinus] *An inhabiting of a place which is not one's own, a sojourning* (post-class.): in quilinatûs tempus, Tert. Anim. 38 *fin.*; so, Sid. Ep. 5, 19.

‡**inquilīno,** 1. *v. a.* [id.] *To be an inhabitant* or *sojourner:* inquilino, ἐνοικέω, Gloss. Philox.

1. **inquilīnus,** i, *m.* and **-a,** æ, *f.* [incola; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. I. p. 64; II. p. 584] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An inhabitant of a place which is not his own, a sojourner:* Massilienses, qui nunc inquilini videantur, quandoque dominos regionum futuros, Just. 43, 4.

B. Esp.: **1.** *A dweller in a hired house, a tenant:* te inquilino (non enim domino) personabat omnis, C. Phil. 2, 41, 105: inquilini privatarum ædium atque insularum, Suet. Ner. 44. — **2.** *An inmate* or *lodger:* inquilinus, qui eundem colit focum, Pest. p. 79 Lind.; Mart. 1, 87, 12; so, *of students, who, although constantly attending the lectures of philosophers, make but little or no progress:* non novimus quosdam, qui multis apud philosophum annis persederint, et ne colorem quidem duxerint? Quidni noverim? pertinacissimos quidem et assiduos; quos ego non discipulos philosophorum, sed inquilinos voco, Sen. Ep. 108, 5.

II. Meton.: **A.** *An inhabitant* in gen., *one who dwells in a place:* hujus (*sc.* Hostiliæ vici) inquilini, pabulo circa deficiente, imponunt navibus alvos, *etc.*, Pl. 21, 12, 43, § 73: urbis, Vell. 2, 128, 2. — **B.** *An inmate:* carcerum, Amm. 30, 5.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.) *A sojourner, temporary inhabitant:* anima inquilina carnis, Tert. Res. Carn. 46 *fin.*: anima inquilinus carnis, id. Anim. 38. — **B.** (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *An inmate:* in quarum locum subierunt inquilinæ, impietas, perfidia, impudicitia, Var. ap. Non. 403, 28.

2. inquĭlīnus, a, um, *adj.*, **I.** Prop. (acc. to 1. inquilinus, *no.* I. B.): *Possessing merely a lodging:* civis, *a term sneeringly applied by Catiline to Cicero, who was a native of Arpinum, not therefore to be regarded in the same light as one born in Rome,* Sall. C. 31, 7. **II.** Meton. (acc. to 1. inquilinus, *no.* I. A.): Of a foreign invader: *Usurping:* jugo inquilinæ objectionis se addicunt, Salv. Gub. D. 5, 8 *fin.*

‡**inquĭnābulum,** i, *n.* [inquino] *Filth:* inquinabulum, μόλυμμα, Gloss. Philox.

inquĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *Filth* (Aug.): si neque inquinamus ab aliquo inquinamento is locus fuerit, Vitr. 8, 5; so, Gell. 2, 6, 25.

inquĭnāte, *adv.* [inquinatus, *no.* II. B. 2.] *Filthily, impurely:* loqui, C. Brut. 37, 140; id. ib. 74, 258.

inquĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [inquino] *A polluting;* fig. (Eccl. Lat.): animarum, Vulg. Sap. 14, 26.

inquĭnātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of inquino. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to inquino, *no.* III. A.): *Contaminated, defiled, filthy, impure, foul, sordid, base:* **A.** Gen.: omnibus flagitiis vita inquinata, C. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: comitia largitione inquinata, Cic. Q. Pet. Cons. *fin.* — *Comp.:* nihil hoc homine inquinatius, C. Flacc. 22, 53: quis in voluptate inquinatior, id. Cœl. 6, 13: dextra inquinatior, Cat. 33, 3. — *Sup.:* sordidissima ratio et inquinatissima, C. Off. 2, 6, 21.

B. Esp.: Of speech: **1.** Of the rhythm of a verse: *Spoiled:* proximus (*sc.* versus) inquinatus, insuavissima litera finitus, C. Or. 49, 163. — **2.** *Low, lewd, filthy:* verba, C. Opt. Gen. 3, 7. — *Sup.:* sermo inquinatissimus, C. 2 Verr. 3, 26, 65.

in-quĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [cunire, acc. to Festus, p. 39 Lind.; and 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ)] **I.** Prop.: *To mute upon, make dung upon* (rare): mentior at si quid merdis caput inquiner albis Corvorum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 37.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To befoul, stain, pollute, make dirty* or *filthy:* ne id quidem involucre injicere voluit, vestem ut ne inquinet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17. — **B.** *To corrupt, spoil, vitiate, pollute:* ruris opes niteant; inquinet arma situs, Ov. F. 4, 928: hunc (*sc.* gurgitem) dea prævisit, portentiferisque venenis Inquinat, id. M. 14, 56: aqua turbida et cadaveribus inquinata, C. Tusc. 5, 34, 97. — **C.** Of a crop of corn amongst which tares have been maliciously sown: *To spoil by admixture:* si lolium aut avenam in segetem alienam injeceris, quo eam inquinares, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 14. — **D.** *To daub over, bedaub:* quum paries luto inquinatus fuerit, Vitr. 7, 3 *fin.* — **E.** Of the strong-smelling dye of the *murex: To dip* or *dye* in it: quod (*sc.* rediolet) bis murice vellus inquinatum . . . malles, quam quod olet, olere Bassa, Mart. 4, 4, 6 (cf., olidaque vestes murice, Mart. 1, 50, 32).

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *To pollute, contaminate, spoil, vitiate, corrupt:* sæpe unus puer petulans atque impurus inquinat gregem puerorum, Var. ap. Non. 108, 7: amicitiam nomine criminoso, C. Planc. 19, 46: agros turpissimis possessoribus, id. Phil. 2, 17, 43: omnem splendorem honestatis, id. Fin. 5, 8, 22: urbis jura et exempla corrumpere domesticaque immanitate inquinare, id. Deiot. 12, 23 senatum, Liv. 9, 46: famam alterius, id. 29, 37 *med.*: se parricidio, C. Tusc. 5, 2, 6: se vitiis atque flagitiis, id. ib. 1, 30, 72: nuptias et genus et domos, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 18. — **B.** (acc. to *no.* II. C.): *To deteriorate* or *adulterate by admixture:* Jupiter . . . Ut inquinavit æretempus aureum, Hor. Epod. 16, 64. — **C.** (acc. to *no.* II. D.): *To instruct superficially:* litteris satis inquinatus est, Petr. Frgm. Trag. 46 Burm. — **D.** (acc. to *no.* II. E.): *To slightly imbue, to tinge* or *tincture:* non inquinati sumus (*sc.* istis vitiis), sed infecti, Sen. Ep. 59.

inquĭo, usually inquam, *v. def.* (Prisc. 10, and 4, 4; Diom. 1, 375) [acc. to Pott Etym. Forsch. in-qua-m; *i. e.* QUA, akin to Sanscr. khjâ, narrare, dicere; and 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.] (The follg. forms are in use: inquimus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: inquitis, Arn. 2, 44: inquiunt, C. 2 Verr. 4, 14, 32: inquibat (*al.* inquiebat), id. Top. 12, 51: inquisti, id. de Or. 2, 64, 259: inquies, Cat. 24, 7: inquiet, C. 2 Verr 2, 18, 45: inque, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 1: inquito, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 58; and Rud. 5, 2, 55) *I say,* placed after one or more words of a quotation, our *say* (*said*) *I, says* (*said*) *he,* etc.: **A.** In citing the words of a person: **1.** *Abs.:* cum respondissem me ex provincia decedere, etiam mehercules, inquit, ut opinor, ex Africâ, C. Planc. 26: est vero, inquam, signum quidem notum, id. Cat. 3, 5: quasi ipsos induxi loquentes, ne inquam et inquit sæpius interponeretur, id. Læl. 1, 3: Romulus, Juppiter, inquit, tuis jussus avibus, Liv. 1, 12. — **2.** With *Dat.:* tum Quinctius en, inquit mihi, hæc ego patior quotidie, C. Att. 5, 1, 3: an ista, inquit Calidio Cicero, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 3, 155: huic ille, nulla, inquit, mora est, Nep. Con. 3, 3; cf. id. ib. 3, 4; id. Epam. 5, 3; id. Phoc. 4, 3.

B. In emphatically stating one's views, opinions, *etc.*: libera per terras unde hæc animantibus exstat, Unde est hæc, inquam, fatis avulsa voluntas, Lucr. 2, 257: rex maximo conventu Syracusis, in foro, ne quis, *etc.*, in foro, inquam, Syracusis, C. 2 Verr. 4, 29, 67: hunc unum diem, hunc unum inquam, hodiernum diem defende si potes, id. Phil. 2, 44, 112: per mihi, per, inquam, mihi gratum feceris, si, id. Att. 1, 20, 7: delector enim: quamquam te non possum, ut ais, corrumpere: delector, inquam, et familiâ vestrâ et nomine, id. Fin. 2, 22, 72.

C. In stating objections to one's own arguments; answering to our, *It is said:* cetera funebria, quibus luctus augetur, duodecim sustulerunt. Homini, inquit, (*sc.* lex) mortuo ne ossa legito, quo post famus faciat, C. Leg. 3, 24, 60; cf. id. Clu. 34, 92: non magis quisquam eodem et iratus potest esse, et vir bonus, quam æger et sanus. Non potest, inquit, omnis ex animo ira tolli, nec hominis natura patitur, Sen. de Ira, 2, 12.

D.: **1.** Inquit is sts. omitted by ellipsis: Turpemque aperto pignore errorem probans, En, hic declarat quales sitis judices, Phæd. 5, 5, 38; so, id. 1, 30, 7; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 73; Val. Fl. 1, 692.

2. It is sts. inserted pleonastically: excepit Demochares: Te, inquit, suspendere, Sen. de Ira, 23: hoc adjunxit: Pater, inquit, meus, Nep. Hann. 2, 2.

3. It is sts. repeated: Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 17: Crassus, numquidnam, inquit, novi? Nihil sane, inquit Catulus; etenim vides esse ludos: sed vel tu nos ineptos, heet, inquit, vel molestos putes, quum ad me in Tusculanum, inquit, heri vesperi venisset Cæsar de Tusculano suo, dixit, id. de Or. 2, 3, 13: dicam equidem, Cæsar inquit, quid intelligam; sed tu et vos omnes hoc, inquit, mementote, id. ib. 2, 74, 298.

in-quīro, sīvi, sītum, rĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; quæro, *no.* I. A.] **I.** Prop.: *To seek after, search for:* corpus, Liv. 22, 7: ad sedes inquirendas proficiscuntur, Just. 3, 4, 10.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To search for* or *after:* vera illa honestas, quam natura maxime inquirit, C. Tusc. 3, 2, 3.

B.: **1.** Gen.: *To search, examine,* or

inquire into any thing: **a.** In *simple constr.*: rem, Liv. 10, 40: etymologia, quæ verborum originem inquirit, Quint. 1, 6, 28: talia, id. 2, 12, 12: quædam, id. 10, 1, 128; cf. id. 12, 11, 8: vitia alicujus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 28. — **b.** With *Abl.*: omnia ordine, Liv. 22, 7. — **c.** With *Relative clause*: inquiram quid sit furere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 41. — **d.** With *ut c. Acc.*: inquire in ea, quæ memoriæ sunt prodita, C. Leg. 1, 1, 4: in patrios annos, *i. e. to try to find out his age*, Ov. M. 1, 148: ipsa (*sc.* Fama) quid in cœlo rerum pelagoque geratur Et tellure videt, totumque inquirit in orbem, id. ib. 12, 63: obstitit oceanus in se simul et in Herculem inquiri, Tac. G. 34. — **e.** *Abs., fulld. by de*: parum diligenter inquisisse de opere, *to have made inquiries about*, Quint. 3, 11, 21. — **2.** Esp.: in se, *To search into one's self, to examine or inquire into one's own conduct*, etc.: minium inquirens in se, atque ipse sese observans, C. Brut. 82, 283.

C. Law *t. t.*: *To search for grounds of accusation against* one: cum ego diem inquirendi in Siciliam perexiguam postulavissem, C. 1 Verr. 2, 6: in competitores, id. Mur. 21: de rebus capitalibus, Curt. 6, 8, 17: inquisitum missi de iis, quorum, etc., Liv. 40, 20.

inquīsīte, *adv.*, v. anquisite.

inquīsītio, ōnis, *f.* [inquiro] **I.** Prop.: *A seeking* or *searching for*: sed tu case inquisitioni mihi sis, *be at hand, don't let me have to look after you*, Plaut. Casin. 3, 1 *fin.*: novorum militum, Curt. 4, 6, 30: corporum, Pl. 8, 30, 44.

II. Fig.: **A.** *A searching* or *inquiring into, an examination*: veri inquisitio atque investigatio, C. Off. 1, 4, 13.

B. Law *t. t.*: *A seeking for proofs* or *grounds in support of an accusation, a legal inquisition*: C. 2 Verr. 2, 4, 14: candidati, id. Mur. 21, 44: annus, *for which a year is allowed*, Tac. A. 13, 43: postulare inquisitionem in aliquem, Pl. Ep. 3, 9: dare inquisitionem alicui, id. ib. 5, 20: agere inquisitionem, Pl. 29, 1, 8.

inquīsītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Searching into, investigating*: Boeth. Aristot. Top. 1, 2, p. 663.

inquīsītor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A seeker, searcher; one who searches for a suspected person, an inquisitor*: scrutatur vestigia (canis) atque persequitur, comitantem ad feram inquisitorem loro trahens, *the hunter*, Pl. 8, 40, 61: se ab inquisitoribus pecunia redimere, Suet. Cæs. 1.

II. Meton.: **A.** *An examiner, investigator*: rerum inquisitorem decet esse sapientem, C. Frgm. Ac. ap. Aug. Contr. Acad. 2, 11: rerum naturæ, Sen. Q. N. 6, 13.

B. Law *t. t.*: *One who searches for proofs to support an accusation*: C. 1 Verr. 2, 6: Norbanus legatus et inquisitor reum postulavit, Pl. Ep. 3, 9, 29; Sen. Ben. 5, 25; Tac. A. 15, 66.

in-quīsītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; quæro] *Not searched* or *inquired into*: res, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 217: quæstio, id. ib. 4, 1, 9.

inr. For words beginning thus, look under *irr.*

in-rectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; rectus] *Not straight, crooked*: vulpinari dictum est ab inrecto, seu intorto vulpium cursu, Non. 1, 226.

in-sævĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (b)]; sævio] *To be very fierce* or *furious* (post-class.): videmus arietes pro ovibus suis capitaliter insævire, Cassiod. Var. 1, 37.

in-sălŭbris, e, *adj.* [2. in; salubris] (post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *Unwholesome, unhealthy, insalubrious*: fundus, Pl. 18, 5, 6.—*Comp.*: insalubrius, Gell. 19, 5, 7.—*Sup.*: vinum insaluberrimum, Pl. 23, 1, 22.

II. Meton.: *Unserviceable, unprofitable, useless*: dicunt vineas spectare colono insalubre est, Pl. 17, 2, 2.

in-sălŭbriter, *adv.* [insalubris, *no.* II.], *Unservicably, unprofitably*: loco et causæ huic non insalubriter exaptatur, Salv. in Avar. 3, 1: indulgere naturæ, id. ib. 2.

in-sălūtāris, e, *adj.* [2. in; salutaris] *Not salutary* (post-class.): insalutare non erit, App. M. 2, p. 102 Oud. A false reading for salutare.

in-sălūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; saluto] *Ungreeted, unsaluted* (poet. and post-class.): annis jam multis insalutatus, Sid. Ep. 4, 10. In Virg. Æ. 9, 288, in tmesis: inque salutatam linquo.

in-sānābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; sanabilis] *That cannot be cured* or *healed, incurable*: **I.** Prop.: morbus, C. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: venenum, Pl. 7, 15, 13.

II. Fig.: contumeliæ, C. de Or. 26, 89: ingenium, Liv. 1, 28: insanabili leto perire, Pl. 24, 17, 10: caput insanabile tribus Anticyris, Hor. A. P. 300.—*Comp.*: nihil insanabilius, Liv. 28, 25.

insānābiliter, *adv.* [insanabilis], *Incurably*: æger, Marcell. et Faust. in libr. Prec. ad Imp. p. 19 ed. Sirmond.

‡ **in-sanctus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; sanctus] *Unholy*: insanctus, ὁ μὴ ἅγιος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

insāne, *adv.* [insanus] *Madly, insanely*, **I.** Prop.: amare, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 20.—*Comp.*: in silvam non ligna feras insanius, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34.—*Sup.*: insanissime desperare, Aug. Ep. 238.

II. Meton.: *Outrageously, excessively*: esuriens insane bene, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 24; cf. Var. L. L. 7, 5, 97, 86.

insānĭa, æ, *f.* [insanus] **I.** Prop.: *Unsoundness of mind*: **A.** As a disease, *Madness, insanity*, Cels. 3, 18.—**B.** As a personal quality, *Madness, phrensy, folly, senselessness*: **1.** *Sing.*: nomen insaniæ significat mentis ægrotationem et morbum, C. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: sanitatem animorum positam in tranquillitate quadam constantiaque censebant: his rebus mentem vacuam appellarunt insaniam, id. ib. 3, 4, 9: furorem esse rati sunt, mentis ad omnia cæcitatem: quod cum majus esse videatur, quam insania, tamen ejusmodi est, ut furor in sapientem cadere possit, non possit insania, id. ib. 3, 4, 11: concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, *to madness*, id. 2 Verr. 2, 35, 87: favere alicui ad insaniam, Suet. Cal. 55: adigere ad insaniam, Ter. Adelph. 1, 2, 31: scelerata insania belli, Virg. Æ. 7, 461.—In judicial matters, cf. Smith's Ant. p. 376, a.—**2.** *Plur.*: Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 15: incideram in hominum puguandi cupidorum insanias, C. Fam. 4, 1, 1.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Madness, violence, fury*: libidinum, id. Sull. 25, 70.

B. Esp.: Of speech: orationis, C. Brut. 82, 284.

III. Meton.: **A.** *Excess, extravagance*: villarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5: ut appareret quam ab sano initio res in hanc insaniam venerit, Liv. 7, 2: mensarum, Pl. 13, 15, 29.

B. *Poetic enthusiasm, rapture, inspiration*: auditis? an me ludit amabilis Insania? audire et videor pios Errare per lucos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 6.

insānibilis, e, *adj.* [insanio] *Insane, raging*: furor, Lact. 4, 19; dub.

insānĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* [insanus] **I.** Prop.: *To be of unsound mind*: **A.** As a medic. *t. t.*: *To be mad, insane*: **1.** Of men, Cels. 3, 18.—**2.** Of animals, Pl. 27, 11, 76.—**B.** *To be senseless, without reason, mad, insane*: insanire ex amore, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 53: homo insanibat (for insaniebat), Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 37: usque eo est commotus, ut insanire omnibus ac furere videretur, C. 2 Verr. 4, 18, 39: insanire tibi videris, quod, etc., id. Fam. 9, 21, 1: nisi ego insanio, id. Att. 7, 10: insanire ex injuria, Ter. Adelph. 2, 1, 43; Liv. 7, 39: cum ratione, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 18: certa ratione modoque, Hor. S. 2, 3, 271.

II. Fig.: Of speech: *To be extravagant, rage, rave*: dicendi genus, quod... specie libertatis insanit, Quint. 12, 10, 73.

III. Meton.: *To act like a madman, rage, rave*: **A.** *Abs.*: quid opus fuit hoc, hospes, sumtu tanto, nostra gratia? Insanivisti herele, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 169: amavi equidem olim in adolescentia: Verum ad hoc exemplum nusquam ut nunc insanio, id. Merc. 2, 1, 40: insanire libet quæsitum tibi, Virg. Æ. 3, 36.—Of a rage for building: Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.—**B.** With *Abl.*: manu, *i. e. in battle*, Stat. Th. 3, 668.—**C.** With *Acc.*: errorem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 63: solemnia, id. Ep. 1, 1, 101: stultitiam, id. S. 2, 3, 302: amores alicujus, *to be madly in love with one*, Prop. 2, 34, 25.—**D.** With *in c. Acc.*: in libertinas, Hor. S. 1, 2, 49.—**E.** With *Impers. Pass.*: insanitur, Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

insānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insanus] *Unsoundness, unhealthiness, disease*: nomen insaniæ significat mentis ægrotationem et morbum, *i. e.* insanitatem et ægrotum animum, C. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: sapientia sanitas sit animi, insipientia autem quasi insanitas quædam, id. ib. 3, 5, 10; v. Var. ap. Non. 122, 28.

insānĭens, *P.* of insanio.

insānĭter, *adv.* [insanus] *Madly, violently, excessively*: ludit nimium insaniter, Pomp. ap. Non. 509, 31; and Prisc. 15, 1010.

insanum, *adv.*, v. insanus, *no.* III. D. *fin.*

in-sānus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; sanus, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *Unsound in mind, mad, insane*: quod idem contigit insanis, C. Acc. 2, 17, 53.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Outrageous, violent, furious, excessive*: cædis insana cupido, Virg. Æ. 9, 760: amor duri Martis, id. E. 10, 44: trepidatio, Liv. 32, 17.—*Comp.*: acrior et insanior cupiditas, C. 2 Verr. 4, 18, 39.

B. Of vines which produced three crops of fruit in the year: *Mad, insane*: vites quidem et triferæ sunt, quas ob id insanas vocant; quoniam in iis alia maturescunt, alia turgescunt, alia florent, Pl. 16, 27, 50.

III. Meton.: **A.** *That acts like a madman, raging, raving, frantic, foolish, silly*: ex stultis insanos facere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23.—*Sup.*: homo insanissimus, C. Rosc. Am. 12, 33: concio insanissima, id. Mil. 17, 45.

B. Of inanimate things: **1.** *Gen.*: *Raging, furious*: fluctus, Virg. E. 9, 43: venti, Tib. 2, 4, 9: insani viribus Austri, Ov. M. 12, 510: insana Capreæ sidera, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 6: ensis, Calpurn. Ecl. 1, 59.—**b.** Esp.: montes insani, *A mountain range in Sardinia, so called probably from its rugged character, and the fierce, howling storms which swept from it over the neighbouring seas*: superantem insanos montes multo et sævior et infestioribus locis tempestas adorta, Liv. 30, 39 *ad init.*; cf. Flor. 2, 6, 35: insanos infamat navita montes, Claud. B. Gild. 513. **2.** *Full of raging noise, noisy, tumultuous*: insano verba tonare foro, Prop. 4 1, 134: omnis et insana semita nocte sonat, *i. e. in which women are raving furiously about*, id. 4, 8, 60.

C. *That causes madness*: laurum insanam vocant, quoniam si quid ex ea decerptum inferatur navibus, jurgia fiunt, donec abjiciatur, Pl. 16, 44, 89: herba, Seren. Samm. 20: fames, *that drives one to madness*, Luc. 7, 413.

D. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *Excessive, immense*: substructionum insanæ moles, C. Mil. 31, 85: substructiones Capitolii insanæ, Pl. 36, 24, 2: labor, Virg. Æ. 6, 135: quam stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 5.—*Neutr. Sing.* as *adv.*: *Excessively, immensely*: insanum bona, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 5: magnum, id. Bacch. 4, 5, 1: valde, id. Frgm. ap. Non. 127, 28.

E. *Rapt out of one's mind, inspired*: vates, Virg. Æ. 3, 443.

☞ *Adv.* in three forms: insane, insaniter, insanum.

in-săpōro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; saporo] *To flavour*: vina, Cassiod. Var. 12, 4.

in-sătĭābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; 1. satio] **I.** Gen.: *That cannot be satisfied, insatiable*: **A.** *Abs.*: cupiditas, C. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: gaudium, id. ib. 5, 25, 70: crudelitas, id. Phil. 1, 3, 8: humanus animus, Liv. 4, 13.—**B.** With *Gen.*: sanguinis, Just. 1, 8: laudis, Val. Max. 8, 14, 3.

II. Esp.: *That cannot cloy* or *sate, that never produces satiety, unsating*: varietas, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: nulla est insatiabilior species, id. ib. 2, 62, 155.

insatiābilitas, ātis, *f.* [insatiabilis] *Insatiableness* (post-class.): Amm. 31, 4.

insătĭābĭlĭter, *adv.* [insatiabilis] *Insatiably*: deflere, Lucr. 3, 920: in re inani desidere, Pl. Ep. 2, 6, 3: parare memoriam sui, Tac. A. 4, 38: opes congerere, Lact. Ep. 4.

in-sătĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; 1. satio] *Unsatisfied, insatiate:* ardor eundi, Stat. Th. 6, 305.

in-sătĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Insatiateness, insatiety* (ante-class.): *Plur.*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 13.

in-sātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; sativus] *That is not sown, that grows of itself:* insativum rumex, Pl. 19, 12, 60. A false reading for in sativis.

in-sătūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; saturo] *Insatiable* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: abdomen, C. Sest. 51, 110.—**B.** With *Gen.*: sanguinis humani, Oros. 3, 18.

insătūrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [insaturabilis] *Insatiably* (class.): annis præteritis expleri, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64; Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 79.

in-satŭrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; saturo] *Unsatisfied, insatiate:* noverca insaturata odiis, Avien. Phæn. Arat. 183.

in-sătŭrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Insatiable* (late Lat.): Coripp. Joann. 3 368.

inscalpo, v. insculpo.

inscalptus, v. insculptus.

in-scendo, di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in; scando] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (b)): **A.** Gen.: *To mount up into, to mount:* With *in c. Acc.*: in currum, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 10: in arborem, *i. e. among the branches*, id. Aul. 4, 6, 12.—**B.** Esp.: Naut. *t. t.*: *To go on board ship, embark: Abs.*: *To embark:* inscendo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 37.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ)): **A.** Gen.: *To mount upon, get upon:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: equum, Suet. Ner. 48; al. ascendit: equo inscenso, Suet. Tit. 4 *fin.*: haud se inscendi ab alio (Bucephalus) passus est, Gell. 5, 2, 3; quadrigas si nunc inscendas Jovis Atque hinc fugias, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 294.—**2.** With *supra:* supra pilam, Cato R. R. 127, 2.—**3.** With *Dat.*: tribunali Augustus inscendens, Amm. 15, 8, 4.—**B.** Esp.: Sensu obsceno: delicatam matronam, App. M. 10, p. 719 Oud.: prostratam mulierem, id. ib. 7, p. 488 Oud.

inscensio, ōnis, *f.* [inscendo] *A mounting, ascending:* in navem inscensio, *an embarking*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 19.

1. **inscensus**, a, um, *P.* of inscendo.

2. **inscensus**, ūs, *m.* [inscendo, *no.* II.] *A mounting*, i. e. *covering* (post-class.): equarum, App. M. 7, p. 472 Oud.

inscie, *adv.* [inscius] *Ignorantly* (post-class.): App. de Deo Soc.

1. **in-sciens**, entis, *adj.* [2. in; sciens] **I.** Prop.: *Without knowledge, unaware:* si peccavi, insciens feci, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 19: nihil me insciente esse factum, *without my knowing it*, C. Fam. 5, 2, 3: utrum inscientem vultis contra fœdera fecisse, an scientem? id. Balb. 5, 13.

II. Meton.: *Ignorant, stupid, silly:* abi, sis, insciens, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 9.

2. **in-sciens**, entis, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; sciens] *Knowing, aware:* si servus insciente domino rem peculiarem vendidisset, emptorem usucapere posse (*al.* sciente), Alf. Dig. 41, 3, 34.

insciĕnter, *adv.* [1. insciens] **I.** Prop.: *Unknowingly, unwittingly:* facere, C. Top. 8, 32. **II.** Meton.: *Ignorantly, unskilfully, stupidly:* tuba inflata, Liv. 25, 10: interpretari, Hyg. Astr. 2, 13.

in-sciĕntia, æ, *f.* [1. insciens] **I.** Gen.: *Want of knowledge, ignorance, inexperience: A. Abs.*: in tantis tenebris erroris et inscientiæ, C. Sull. 14, 40: mea, id. de Or. 1, 46, 203: alicujus, id. ib. 3, 35, 142; id. Ac. 2, 47, 146.—**B.** With *Gen.*: **1.** *Subj.*, vulgi, Cæs. B. G. 7, 43.—**2.** *Obj.*, locorum, id. ib. 3, 9: belli, Nep. Epam. 7: dicendi, C. de Or. 1, 54, 233.

II. Esp.: *Ignorance*, philosophically speaking; opp. to fundamental knowledge: de qua (natura Deorum) tam variæ sunt doctassimorum hominum tamque discrepantes sententiæ, ut magno argumento esse debeat, causam, i. e. principium philosophiæ esse inscientiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 1.

inscīte, *adv.* [inscitus, *no.* I.] *Unskilfully, clumsily, awkwardly* (class.): comparari, v. Fin. 3, 7, 25: non inscite nugatur, id. Div. 2, 13, 30: facta navis, Liv. 36, 43.—*Sup.*: inscitissime petit, Gell. 10, 16, 5.

inscītĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] **A.** *Ignorance, inexperience, unskilfulness, awkwardness* in any thing: **1.** With *Gen.* (class.): rerum, C. de Or. 1, 22, 49: veri, Hor. S. 2, 3, 43: reipublicæ, Tac. H. 1, 1: artis, Suet. Ner. 41: temporum, Pl. 7, 48, 49: ædificandi, Tac. G. 16: per inscitiam ceterorum, *without the knowledge of their comrades*, id. H. 1, 54.—**2.** With *erga* (rare): erga domum suam, *ignorance of household affairs*, id. A. 11, 25 *fin.*—**B.** *Ignorance, stupidity* (ante-class.): male mereri de immerente inscitia est, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 29.—*Plur.*: Pannoniorum inscitiæ, Front. Princip. Hist. 319.

inscītŭlus, a, um, *dim.* [id.] *Ignorant, awkward, unmannerly:* ancillula, Afran. apud Non. 12, 21.

in-scītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; scitus] **I.** *Act.*: *Ignorant, inexperienced, unskilful, silly, simple, stupid;* freq. coupled with stultus (only once in Cicero; a favourite word of Plautus): Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 51: inscita atque stulta mulier, id. ib. 2, 3, 85; id. Mil. 3, 1, 141.—Of inanimate and abstract things: mirum atque inscitum somniavi somnium, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 5.—*Comp.*: quid est inscitius, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 36.—*Sup.*: inscitissimus, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 14. **II.** *Pass.*: *Unknown:* nescio quid aliud indictum inscitumque dicit, Gell. 1, 22, 11.

in-scius, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; scius] **I.** *Act.*: Gen.: *Not knowing, ignorant* of a thing: **1.** *Abs.*: distinguere artificem ab inscio, C. Ac. 2, 7, 22: is, quem vos ad mortem inscii misistis, *ignorantly*, id. Planc. 16, 40: inscii quid in Æduis gereretur, *not knowing*, Cæs. B. G. 7, 77: inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, id. ib. 4, 4: omnibus inscius, neque suspicantibus, Hirt. B. Afr. 37.—**2.** With *Gen.*: omnium rerum inscius, C. Brut. 85, 292.—**3.** With *de (aliqua re)*: de eorum verbis famigeratorum inscius, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 178: de malitia, Tryphon. Dig. 16, 3, 31.—**4.** With *Acc.*: at enim scies ea, quæ fuisti inscius, Turpil. ap. Non. 501, 18.—**5.** With *Inf.*: sutrinas facere inscius, Var. ap. Non. 168, 17.—**B.** Esp.: non sum inscius, *I am by no means unaware, I know very well:* nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historia, C. Fin. 5, 19, 51. **II.** *Pass.*: *Unknown* (post-class.): trames, App. M. 5, p. 368 Oud.

in-scrĭbo, psi, ptum, bĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in. *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ); scribo] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To write upon* any thing; *to inscribe* (class.): **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: aliquid in basi tropæorum, C. Pis. 38, 92: in statuâ inscripsit, Parenti optime merito, id. Fam. 12, 3, 1: senatuli in monumento inscripti, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 64.—**2.** With *Dat.*: nomen monumentis, C. Har. Resp. 27.—**3.** In *simple constr.*: si, quæ essent incisæ aut inscriptæ, literæ tollerentur, C. Dom. 53, 137.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To write upon, to manifest, exhibit, show:* With *in c. Abl.*: sit inscriptum in fronte unius cujusque civis, quid de rep. sentiat, C. Cat. 1, 13, 32.—**2.** *To impress upon, write deeply in:* With *in c. Abl.*: orationes in animo, C. de Or. 2, 87, 355.—**3.** (*To write*, as it were, *the author's name upon any thing*; hence): *To assign, ascribe, attribute to:* With *Acc. c. Dat.*: Epicurus, quia tantummodo induit personam philosophi et sibi ipse hoc nomen inscripsit, C. Tusc. 2, 26, 73: deos sceleri, Ov. M. 15, 128: mea dextera læto Inscribenda tuo est, *i. e. your death must be ascribed to my hand*, id. ib. 10, 199: vitiis suis sapientiam inscribit, *gives to his vices the name of wisdom*, Sen. V. B. 12.—**C.** Meton.: **1.** *To mark, make marks on:* versâ pulvis inscribitur hastâ, Virg. Æ. 1, 478.—**2.** *To brand:* **a.** In *simple constr.*: at nunc eadem illa (*sc.* arvia) vineti pedes, inscriptique vultûs exercent, Pl. 18, 3, 4, § 21.—**b.** With *Dat.*: improbissimo mihi, ingratissimo hospiti, avidissimo naufrago stigmata inscriberet ingratum hominem testantia, Sen. Ben. 4, 37, 3.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: **1.**: **a.** *To furnish with an inscription:* statuæ quas inscribi jussisti, C. 2 Verr. 2, 69, 167.—**b.** ædes, *to write on a house that it is for sale, to publicly offer it for sale:* ædes venales hasce inscribit litteris, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 131: ædes mercede, *to give notice it is to be let*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 92.—**c.** Librum, *to inscribe, give a title to a book:* eos (libellos) rhetoricos inscribunt, C. de Or. 3, 31, 122: in eo libro, qui Œconomicus inscribitur, *is entitled*, id. Off. 2, 24, 87.—**2.** *To subscribe an accusation* (post-class.), Imp. Zeno Cod. 9, 35, 11.—**3.** *To write* something *over* an old writing, so that the latter is no longer legible (post-class.): de his, quæ in testamento delentur, inducuntur, inscribuntur, Dig. 28, 4.

B. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. A. 1. a.): *To indicate, evidence, show* who or what one is: sua quemque deorum Inscribit facies, Ov. M. 6, 74.

in-scriptĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; scriptilis] *That cannot be written:* Diom. 2, p. 413 P.

inscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inscribo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen. (acc. to inscribo, *no.* I. A.): **1.** *A writing upon, inscribing* (class.): nominis inscriptio, C. Dom. 20.—**2.** *An inscription* on monuments: hinc illa infelicis monumenti inscriptio, *turba se medicorum periisse*, Pl. 29, 1, 5.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** (acc. to inscribo, *no.* II. A. 1. c.): *An inscription, title* of a book: quod de inscriptione quæris, non dubito quin καθῆκον *officium* sit, nisi quid tu aliud: sed inscriptio plenior *de Officiis*, C. Att. 16, 11, 4.—**2.** (acc. to inscribo, *no.* II. A. 2.): *An accusation* (post-class.): libellos inscriptionis deponere, Ulp. Dig. 48, 5, 2.

II. Meton. (acc. to inscribo, *no.* I. C. 2.): *A branding:* frontis, Petr. S. 106; Sen. de Ira, 3, 3, 6: frontes notans inscriptione solerti, Petr. S. 103.

inscriptum, i, n. [inscribo] *An inscription, title* (post-class.): alia inscripta nimis lepida, Gell. præf. 9.

inscriptūra, æ, *f.* [inscribo] (post-class.): *An inscription* (*al.* in scriptura), Tert. adv. Val. 30: hæc inscriptura demonstrat tibi, quomodo, *etc.*, Auct. de Lim. p. 301 Goes.

1. **inscriptus**, a, um, *P.* of inscribo.

2. **in-scriptus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; scribo] **I.** Gen.: *Unwritten* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): unde et illa divisio est, alia esse scripta, alia inscripta, Quint. 3, 6, 36. **II.** Esp.: **A.** (As we should say): *Not entered at the custom-house, contraband: not reported to the collector of taxes:* inscriptum pecus, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 16.—**B.** *Concerning which nothing is written* (in the statutes): maleficium, Sen. præf. 3 Excerpt. Controv.

in-scrūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; scrutor] *Inscrutable;* Dei judicia, Aug. Ep. 106, 4; cf. Hier. Ep. 27, 12.

in-scrūtor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. b.; scrutor] *To search* or *examine into:* si Homeri latentem prudentiam inscruteris altius (*al.* scruteris), Macr. S. 7, 1.

in-sculpo, si, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (a); sculpo] **I.** Prop.: *To cut* or *carve upon, to engrave, cut into* (in Cic. only Fig.): **A.** With *Dat.*: summam patrimonii saxo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 90: literas tabellæ, Quint. 1, 1: elogium tumulo, Suet. Claud. 1.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: si gemma insculpenda data sit, Ulp. Dig. 19, 2, 13, § 5; cf. Tert. Apol. 35. **II.** Fig.: *To engrave, imprint:* With *in c. Abl.*: natura insculpsit in mentibus, ut Deos æternos et beatos haberemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45.

insculptus, a, um, *P.* of insculpo.

in-sĕcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; secabilis] *That cannot be cut up* or *divided, inseparable, indivisible* (post-Aug.): Sen. Ep. 118: corpora, *i. e. atoms*, Quint. 2, 17, 38.

1. **in-sĕco**, cŭi, tum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in; seco] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (a)): **A.** Gen.: *To cut into* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): aliquid dentibus. Auct. ad Her. 4, 49, 62: olivam acutâ arundine, Col. 12, 47: insecandi sunt favi, Col. 9, 15, 9.—**B.** Esp.: *To dissect:* corpora

mortuorum ad scrutandos morbos, Pl. 19, 5, 26, § 86.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): *To cut* something *in* something: pectine dentes, Ov. M. 6, 58.

2. **insĕco** or **insequo,** old form for **insequor,** *To pursue a narration, to proceed to relate or declare*; so *Imper.*, insece; virum mihi, Camena, insece versutum, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 9, 5: *Gerund*, insecendo, *by relating*: scelera nefaria, quæ neque insecendo neque legendo audivimus, Cato ap. Gell. 18, 9, 1.

insectus, a, um, *P.* of inseco.

insecta, ōrum, *n.* [inseco] *Insects*: jure omnia insecta appellata ab incisuris, quæ nunc cervicum loco, nunc pectorum, atque alvi, præcincta separant membra, tenui modo fistula cohærentia, Pl. 11, 1, 1.

insectanter, *adv.* [insector] *Harshly, bitterly*: vituperari, Gell. 19, 3, 1.

in-sectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A pursuing, pursuit* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): hostis, Liv. 21, 47. **II.** Fig. (class.): *A pursuing with words, a censuring, railing at, deriding, insulting*: tanta est hominum insolentia, et nostri insectatio, Brut. in Ep. C. Fam. 11, 1, 2: principum, Liv. 22, 34: studiorum et morum alicujus, Suet. Gramm. 19: insectationibus petere aliquem, Tac. A. 2, 55: fortunæ, Quint. 6, 3, 28; Jul. Rufin. de Schem. Dian. p. 52 Capp.

in-sectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A persecutor* (class. but very rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): plebis, Liv. 3, 33. **II.** Fig.: *One who censures*: vitiorum, Quint. 10, 1, 129.

insectātus, a, um, *P.* of insecto.

insectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. inseco] *A narration* (post-class.), Gell. 18, 9.

insecto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.*, a rare form for insector, *To pursue* (ante- and post-class.): nos insectabit lapidibus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 61: hostes, Just. 15, 3.—*Perf. Pass. Part.*: *Pursued*: miles ab his insectatus, Hirt. B. Afr. 71.

insector, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep. freq.* [insequor] **I.** Prop.: *To pursue* (class.): Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 17: impios agitant insectanturque furiæ, C. Leg. 1, 14, 40: verberibus, *to pursue with blows*, Tac. A. 1, 20.

II. Fig.: *To pursue with words, to censure, blame, rail at, inveigh against, speak ill of*: vitia, Pl. Ep. 1, 10, 7: miserorum fortunam, Brut. ap. C. ad Brut. 1, 4: contumaciam, Tac. A. 4, 12: audaciam improborum, C. Att. 10, 1, 4: injuriam alicujus, id. ib. 5, 17: nummarios judices, id. ib. 1, 16, 8: quempiam maledictis, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80: acerbius in aliquem invehi, insectarique vehementius, id. Læl. 16, 57: inimice insectari quempiam, id. N. D. 1, 3, 5: damnum amissi corporis, *to reproach, upbraid with*, Phædr. 3, 11, 3.

III. Meton.: assiduis herbam insectabere rastris, *pursue the weeds with diligent hoes*, i. e. *diligently extirpate them*, Virg. G. 1, 155.

insectūra, æ, *f.* [1. inseco] *An incision* (post-Aug.): quot habuisset insecturas, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 3.

1. **insectus,** a, um [2. in; seco] for non sectus, Fest. p. 83.

2. **insectus,** a, um, *P.* of inseco.

‡ **in-sĕcundus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; secundus] *Not following, unyielding, uncomplying*: secundus, insecundus, Not. Tir. 95.

insĕcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insequor] *A pursuing* (post-class.): incerta, App. M. 8, p. 551 Oud.

insĕcūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A persecutor* (post-class.): Tert. Apol. 5: frustratus insecutoribus, App. M. 7 *init.*: Christi insecutor, Prud. Cath. 12, 127.

‡ **in-sēdābilis,** e, *adj.* [2. in; sedo] *That cannot be stayed or stilled, incessant*: insedabilis, ἀκατάπαυστος, Gloss. Philox.

insēdābĭlĭter, *adv.* [insedabilis] *Unquenchably, incessantly*: Luer. 6, 1175.

‡ **in-sēdŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; sedulus] *Not zealous*: insedulus, ἀσπουδαστος, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **in-segnis,** e, *adj.* [2. in, *no.* III. B. 2 c. N. B.; segnis] *Inactive, indolent*: insegnis, ἀδρανής, Gloss. Philox.

in-sēmĭnātus, a, um, *P.* of insemino.

in-sēmĭno, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; semino] (Prop., *To sow* or *plant in*; Fig.) Of disease: *To implant* (post-class.): tabem et morbos visceribus, Gell. 19, 5, 3.

‡ **in-sēmĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. in; semita] *Pathlessness, impassableness*: insemitatio, ἀνοδία, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **in-sĕnescĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in; senesco] *Not growing old, undecaying*: insenescibilis, ἀγήρατος, ἀγήρατος, Gloss. Philox.

in-sĕnesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (c); senesco] *To grow old in* or *at* any thing, *to spend one's lifetime in*: With *Dat.* (poet. and post-Aug.): libris et curis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 82: iisdem negotiis, Tac. A. 4, 6.

in-sensātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; sensatus] *Irrational* (Eccl. Lat.), Tert. Præse. 27.

in-sensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; sensibilis] (post-class.), **I.** *Pass.*: **A.** Prop.: *That cannot be felt, insensible, imperceptible*: morbus, Særen. Samm. 34. **B.** Fig.: *Incomprehensible*: inenarrabile esse ait, et propemodum insensibile, Gell. 17, 10, 17. **II.** *Act.*: *That cannot feel, insensible, senseless* (post-class.): simulacra, Lact. 6, 13.

in-sensĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. in; sentio] *A being without feeling, a being unable to feel*: Claud. Mamert. Stat. An. 1, 3 *ante med.*

insensĭbĭlĭter, *adv.* [insensibilis, *no.* II.] *Insensibly* (late Lat.), Cassiod.

in-sensĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; sensilis] *Without feeling, senseless, insensible* = insensibilis (ante-class.): principia, Lucr. 2, 865; 869: cf. id. 5, 887.

in-sensŭālis, e, *adj.* [2. in; sensualis] *Insensible* (late Lat.): res, Cassiod. Var. 2, 40.

in-sēpărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; separabilis] *That cannot be separated, inseparable* (post-Aug.): Sen. Ep. 118: societas, Gell. 1, 9, 12.—*Comp.*: Trinitas inseparabilior, Aug. Trin. 15, 23.

in-sēpărābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inseparabilis] *Inseparableness, inseparability* (Eccl. Lat.): Aug. Trin. 15, 23: virtutum, id. Ep. 29, 2.

insēpărābĭlĭter, *adv.* [inseparabilis] *Inseparably* (post-class.): Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 22: connexa, Lact. 3, 11.

in-sēpărātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; separo] *Not separate, inseparate* (Eccl. Lat.): inseparatos ab alterutro Patrem, et Filium, et Spiritum testor, Tert. adv. Prax. 9.

in-septĭo, onis, *f.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; sepio] (Prop., *A hedging in*; hence, meton.) *A division*: *Concr.*: Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 3; al. insecturas.

1. **in-septus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; septus] *Hedged in* (post-Aug.): inseptus ingenti muro, Sen. Ben. 4, 19.

‡ 2. **in-septus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; sepio] *Not hedged in*, Fest. p. 85 Lind.

1. **in-sĕpultus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; sepultus] *Buried*; fig., *hidden* (class.): virtus oblivione insepulta, C. Phil. 14, 12, 33.

2. **in-sēpultus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; sepelio] **I.** Prop.: *Unburied* (class.): insepulti acervi civium, C. Cat. 4, 6, 11: insepultos projecit, Liv. 29, 9. **II.** Meton.: **A.** Mors, i. e. *without burial*, Sen. Tranq. 14.—**B.** Sepultura, *a burial without the customary funeral rites*, and therefore undeserving the name of a burial, C. Phil. 1, 2, 5.

insĕque, *v. a. Say, relate* (ante-class.), Enn. ap. Fest. p. 83 Lind.; also, insexit, *he related*, id. ib.; v. 2. inseco.

insĕquens, entis, *P.* of insequor.

1. **insequenter,** *adv.* [insequens] *Thereupon, immediately*: Non. 376, 19.

2. **in-sequenter,** *adv.* [2. in; sequor] *Not in the proper order of succession, without connection, unconnectedly*: particula posita, Gell. 10, 29, 4.

insequentĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [insequor] *That belongs to the following*; as *nom. prop.*: Plautia Insequentina, Inscr. Murat. 1166, 3.

in-sĕquor, cūtus (quu) sum, qui, 3. *v. dep.* [1 in *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (e); sequor] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To follow after* or *close upon*: **1.** With *Dat.*: proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo, Insequitur Salius, Virg. Æ. 5, 321.—**2.** *Abs.*: insequitur Drancæa phalanx, Val. Fl. 6, 106: insequitur flammata pudore juventus, id. 4, 655.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To follow after* or *pursue* with hostile intent; *to follow close upon* or *upon the heels of* an enemy; *to press upon, harass*: **a.** With *Abl.*: aliquem stricto gladio, C. Phil. 2, 7, 21: aliquem clamore et minis, id. Clu. 8, 24: eos eadem, quæ te crudeli, Daunia, bello Insequitur, Virg. Æ. 8, 146.—**b.** In *simple constr.*: agmen, Cæs. B. G. 1, 15: hostem, Curt. 4, 9, 13; Suet. Claud. 1: ad insequendum hostem, Liv. 26, 6: quos rex insequi perseveravit, Curt. 7, 9, 13: obsides, Suet. Cal. 45: bestiam, App. M. 8, p. 517 Oud.: Trojæ cineres atque ossa peremptæ Insequitur, Virg. Æ. 5, 788.—**c.** *Abs.*: etiamsi nemo insequi vellet, Curt. 3, 5, 6.—**2.** In time: *To follow, succeed, come after*: **a.** With *simple Acc.*: hunc Themistocles insecuta est, C. Brut. 10, 41: quos insecutus est Gorgias Leontinus, Quint. 3, 1, 8.—**b.** *Abs.*: nox insecuta est, Phæd. 2, 3, 7: annus insequens, Liv. 2, 18; Pl. 18, 28, 67, § 259; Suet. Cæs. 29; id. Tib. 5: dies, Liv. 26, 14; Suet. Aug. 53; id. Ner. 43: nox, Suet. Aug. 94: mensis, id. Dom. 1.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **1.** *To follow* or *attend upon*: plerumque improborum facta suspicio insequitur, C. Fin. 1, 16, 50.—**2.** Of a narrative, *etc.*: **a.** *Abs.*: *To go on, to proceed*: pergam atque insequar longius, C. 2 Verr. 3, 30, 51: itaque insequebatur, id. N. D. 3, 17, 44.—**b.** With *Acc.*: *To tell, relate* (very rare): alicujus laudes, T. Liv. ap. Sen. Suasor. 7; al. sequi; cf. inseque, and 2. inseco.—**3.** *To follow* an aim or object, *to have in view*: With *ut c. Subj.*: nec vero te, frater, rhetoricis quibusdam libris insequor ut erudiam, C. de Or. 2, 3, 10.—**4.** Of order, turn, or succession: *To follow, succeed, come after*: **a.** With *simple Acc.*: postremam literam detrahebant, nisi vocalis insequebatur, C. Or. 48, 161: ex prioribus geometria probat insequentia, Quint. 1, 10, 37.—**b.** *Abs.*: ex insequentibus amplificatio ducitur, Quint. 8, 4, 17: præsagium insequentis casus, Suet. Galb. 6.—**c.** With *Dat.*: tanto periculo malum majus insequitur, App. M. 8, p. 209, 19.—**5.** Of the sight: *To follow after, keep steadily* or *constantly in view*: fugientem lumine pinum (i. e. navem), Ov. M. 11, 468.—**6.** *To proceed* to do something: With *Inf.*: rursus et alterius lentum convellere vi men Insequor, Virg. Æ. 3, 32.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): **1.** *To assail, attack*: homines benevolos, qualescunque sunt, grave est insequi confumelia, C. Att. 14, 14, 5: irridendo amplissimum quemque insequebantur, id. Sest. 11, 25.—**2.** Of language: *To condemn, reprove, censure*: turpitudinem vitæ, C. Sull. 29, 81: hoc primum erga optimum imperatorem piorum civium officium est, insequi dissimiles, Pl. Pan. 53, 2.—**3.** Of the ground: *To attack*; i. e. *to work at incessantly*: jacto qui semine cominus arva Insequitur, Virg. G. 1, 105.

III. Meton.: As the result of following after: *To overtake, come up with*: at nos insecuta est Gracchum, C. de Div. 2, 29, 62.

in-sērābĭliter, *adv.* [2. in; sera] *So as not to be unlocked*: inserabiliter obstruere, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 100.

in-sērēnus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; serenus] *Not clear* or *serene, overcast*: Hyas, Stat. S. 1, 6, 21.

1. **in-sĕro,** evi, itum, ĕrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in; 1. sero] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: Of seed, trees, *etc.*: Agricult. *t. t.*: *To sow* or *plant in* any place: si frumentum non inseretur, Col. 5, 1, 3: semine inserere, Pl. 17, 14, 22, § 99.

B. Fig. (class.): **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To implant*: With *Dat.*: artes salutares visceribus, Pl. 27, 13, 120, § 147: concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim Natura, aut etiam consuetudo mala, Hor. S. 1, 3, 35.—**b.** Esp.: *Part. Perf.*: *Implanted by nature, deeply rooted*: (α) With *Abl.*:

reliqua est ea causa, quæ non jam recepta sed innata; neque delata ad me, sed in animo sensuque meo penitus infixa atque insita est, C. 2 Verr. 5, 53, 139: notio quasi naturalis atque innata in animis nostris, id. Fin. 1, 9, 31.—(β) With *Dat.*: menti cognitionis amor, C. Fin. 4, 7, 18.—(γ) *Abs.*: insitas deorum vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44: opinio penitus insita, id. Cluent. 1, 4: odium penitus insitum, id. Har. Resp. 25, 55: hoc natura est insitum, id. Sull. 30, 83: feritas, Liv. 34, 20 *init.*—**2.** *To place in, unite to:* quum animos corporibus insevisset, C. Univ. 12.

C. Meton.: **1.** Of the ground: Agricult. *t. t.*: *To sow* or *plant* it with any thing: ut separatim surculis cujusque generis singulos hortos inseramus, Col. 3, 21, 1.—**2.** Of remedial powers: *To bestow:* remedia herbis invisis, Pl. 22, 6, 7, § 15.—**3.** Of the womb of animals: *To engender* or *beget in* it: ut discordantem utero suo generis alieni stirpem insitam facile recipiat ac perferat (equa), Col. 6, 36, 2.—**4.** Of persons: *To incorporate with, embody amongst:* ex deserto Gavii horreo in Calatinos Attilios insitus, C. Sest. 33, 72.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (*a*)), **A.** Prop.: Agricult. *t. t.*: Of shoots, grafts, etc.: *To engraft* or *graft into* a tree.: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: si in pirum silvaticam inseveris pirum bonam, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 40, 5: sed quum antiqui negaverint posse omne genus surculorum in omnem arborem inseri, Col. 5, 11, 12.—**2.** With *Abl.*: cortice virgam Inserit, Ov. M. 14, 630.—**3.** With *simple Acc.*: quem ramum insiturus sis, Cato R. R. 40, 2: inutilesque falce ramos amputans Feliciores inserit, Hor. Epod. 2, 12.—**4.** *Abs.*: rogo des mihi surculum ex illa arbore, ut inseram, Quint. 6, 3, 88: inserere fœcundius est quam serere, Pl. 17, 16, 26, § 121.

B. Fig. (class.): *Part. Perf.*: *Engrafted in, naturalized in, become permanent* or *hereditary in:* With *in c. Acc.*: et tanquam in unam arborem plura genera, sic in istam domum multorum insitam sapientiam, C. Brut. 58, 213.

C. Meton.: Of trees: Agricult. *t. t.*: *To furnish with grafts, to put a graft upon, to graft:* ficos, olea, mala, pira, vites inseri oportet luna silenti post meridiem, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 40, 1: quum vitem inserere voles, Col. Arb. 8, 1; so, vitem, id. ib. 8, 2: inseritur vero et fœtu nucis arbutus horrida, Virg. G. 2, 69: quippe quum Virgilius insitam nucibus arbutum, malis platanum, cerasis ulmum dicat, Pl. 15, 15, 17: et sæpe .... impune videmus, mutatam insita mala Ferre pirum, Virg. G. 2, 33: arbos insita fructuosior est, quam quæ insita non est, Col. Arb. 20, 2: (vites) singulorum generum surculis tabulatim poterimus inserere, Pall. 3, 9, 11.

2. **in-sĕro,** ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (*a*); 2. sero] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put, bring,* or *introduce into, to insert* (class.): **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: collum in laqueum, C. 2 Verr. 4, 17, 37: tenuissimas particulas in os, id. de Or. 2, 39, 162: caput in tentoria, Liv. 8, 36: manum in sinum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 3: omnia, quæ vivis cordi fuisse arbitrabantur in ignem inserunt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 18: grana ciceris in acum, Quint. 2, 20, 3: utinamque oculos in pectora posses inserere, Ov. M. 2, 93. **2.** With *Dat.*: falces longuriis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14: gemmas soleis aureis, Curt. 9, 1, 29: inseritur smaragdis tamos, Pl. 37, 18, 19: subtegmen radiis, Ov. M. 6, 56: sera posti, id. Am. 2, 1, 27: epistolam lepori, Just. 1, 5, 10: rostrum lagenæ, Phæd. 1, 26, 8: ferrum pectori, *i. e. to stab,* Sen. Hipp. 1177: caput astris, id. Herc. Œt. 493: caput cælo, Sil. 9, 19: cervicem furcæ, Suet. Ner. 49: axungiam faucibus, Col. 7, 5, 15: clavum purpuræ, Quint. 8, 5, 28.—**3.** With *simple Abl.*: vitreis quadraturis bitumine allisque medicamentis insertis, Vopisc. Firm. 3.—**4.** With *in c. Abl.*: sunt qui et in avium nidis inseri aliquid ex eâ (*sc.* herbâ) putent, Pl. 24, 19, 113, § 174.—**5.** In *simple constr.*: articulum, Veg. 1, 25, 6 Schneid.—**B.** Esp.: *To ingraft:* quicquid inseruerit, vimine diligenter alligato, Col. Arb. 8. 2: surculus insertus, id. ib. 8, 3.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* 1. A.): *To introduce into, mix up with, connect with:* adeo minimis etiam rebus prava religio inserit deos, Liv. 27, 23.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): **1.** Gen.: *To ingraft upon, to implant:* **a.** With *Dat.*: amputanda plura sunt illi ætati, quam inserenda, C. Cœl. 31, 76.—**b.** *Abs.*: jus est, quod non opinio genuit, sed quædam innata vis inseruit, id. Inv. 2, 53, 161.—**2.** Esp.: *To unite to:* With *Dat.*: aliquem vitæ, *to annex one to life, to the number of the living,* i. e. *to preserve alive,* Stat. S. 5, 5, 72: nomen famæ, *to attach to fame,* i. e. *to render celebrated,* Auct. dial. de Or. 10: sese fortunæ, Tac. H. 2, 61.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **1.** **a.** Gen.: *To bring* or *introduce into,* to *mingle* or *mix up with:* (α) With *Dat.*: historiæ jocos, Ov. Tr. 2, 444: conciones directas operi suo, Just. 38, 3, 11: non tempero mihi quin tantæ rerum magnitudini hoc inseram, Vell. 2, 107, 1: hæc libello, Suet. Dom. 18: liberos sceleri, *i. e. to draw into* or *involve in crime:* Sen. Thyest. 322: ignobilitatem suam magnis nominibus, Tac. A. 6, 2: inserit Æacidis alienæ nomina gentis, Ov. M. 13, 33.—(β) In *simple constr.*: inserendo sæpius querelas, et ambiguos de Galbâ sermones, Tac. H. 1, 23: manûs, *i. e. to mix up his hands in the foul deed:* Luc. 8, 552.—**b.** Esp.: Se: *To mingle* or *mix up one's self with, join one's self with, go into,* or *among:* (α) With *Dat.*: se turbæ, Ov. A. Am. 1, 605: se bellis civilibus, id. M. 3, 117: se viris mulier, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1 *extr.*—(β) In *simple constr.*: inserentibus se centuriombus, Tac. H. 2, 19.—**2.** Oculos miraculo, *to set the eyes upon,* i. e. *see,* Val. Max. 2, 3, 1 *extr.*—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): **1.** *To embody* or *incorporate with, to enrol among:* civium numero, Suet. Aug. 42: Liviorum familiæ, id. Tib. 3: quibus Antris egregii Cæsaris audiar Æternum meditans decus Stellis inserere et concilio Jovis? Hor. Od. 3, 25, 6.—**2.** *To introduce* or *bring into:* With *Dat.*: quid, quod inserta castris summam rerum imperiumque continet centurionum in manu vitis? Pl. 14, 1, 3, § 19; Sillig. ed. maj.

in-serpo, si, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ); serpo] **I.** (Prop., and also) Fig.: *To creep on* or *over* any thing: With *Dat.* (poet and post-class.): jam somnus avaris Inserpit curis, Stat. Th. 1, 340: murmur arenis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 256. **II.** Meton.: *To extend over, to cover:* ei lanugo malis inserpebat, App. M. 7, p. 455 Oud.

inserta, æ, *f.* [2. insero] *An ornament* (post-class. and very rare): frugalitas inserta est rumoris boni, Macr. S. 2, 7.

insertātio, ōnis, *f.* [inserto] *An inserting* (post-class.): Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

insertātus, a, um, *P.* of inserto.

‡**insertĭcius,** a, um, *adj.* [2. insero] *That can be inserted:* inserticius, ἐγκεντρήσιμος, ἐντάξιμος, Gloss. Philox.

insertim, *adv.* [id.] *By insertion:* fundere, *to pour in,* Lucr. 2, 114.

insertio, ōnis, *f.* [id. *no.* I. B.] *A putting in, ingrafting, grafting* (post-class.): oleastri, Aug. Ep. 120, 20: surculorum, Macr. S. 1, 7.

insertīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (Prop., *Ingrafted;* hence, Meton.) *Adopted* (very rare): stirps, Calpurn. Decl. 24.

inserto, *prps. no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [2. insero] *To put into, insert:* With *Dat.* (poet. and post-Aug.): clypeo sinistram, Virg. Æ. 2, 672: commissuris secures, Petr. S. 97.

insertōrium, ĭi, *n.* [id.] *A thong attached to a shield for inserting the left hand:* Cœl. Rodig. 10, 4.

insertus, a, um, *P.* of 2. insero.

in-servio, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. n.* or *a.* (*Imperf* inservibat, Sil. 7, 341; *Fut.* inservibis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 59) [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; servio] (class.). **I.** Prop.: *To serve, to be a servant* or *vassal:* rex inserviens, Tac. H. 2, 81.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To submit* or *yield to, be obedient to:* legibus defunctionum, Gell. 1, 25, 10.—**B.** *To be devoted* or *attached to, to endeavour to please, to pay attention or court to:* **1.** With *Dat.*; so, mostly: alicui, C. Off. 1, 15, 49: amico atque æquali suo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 8: auribus, Gell. 13, 20, 21: temporibus, *i. e. to adapt one's self to seasons and circumstances,* Nep. Alc. 1: a quo plurimum sperant, ei potissimum inserviunt, C. Off. 1, 15, 49: feroci Pervigil inservibat equo, Sil. 7, 341: summa ope inservitum erat, *who had been treated with the utmost deference,* Liv. 2, 21.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: si illum inservibis solum, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 59; id. Pœn. 4, 2, 105: nihil est a me inservitum temporis causâ, C. Fam. 6, 12, 2.—**C.** *To be devoted to a thing, to attend to, take care of:* his commodis, C. Fin. 2, 35, 117: honoribus, id. Off. 2, 1, 4: famæ, Tac. A. 13, 8: artibus, C. de Or. 1, 4, 13: vocibus magis quam rebus, id. Or. 20, 68: studiis, Nep. Alcib. 11, 3: firmitati corporis, id. ib. 11, 3.

in-servo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, ib.; servo] *To attend to, observe* (freq. in Statius): gemit, inservante novercâ, Liber, Stat. Th. 10, 886: volucres, id. ib. 8, 194: fata, id. ib. 6, 935.

insessor, ōris, *m.* [insideo] *A besetter* (post-class. and very rare): viarum, *a highwayman,* Symm. Ep. 2, 48: "*insessores,* latrones," Fest. p. 83 Lind.

1. **insessus,** a, um, *P.* of insideo.

2. **in-sessus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; sedeo] *Unsettled, without a permanent dwelling* (post-Aug.): gentes, Sicul. Fl. de Cond. Agr. p. 3.

insexit, an old form, *He said, related;* cf., inseque, and 2. inseco.

in-sibilo, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; sibilo] *To hiss, whistle,* or *rustle in* (poet.): ubi insibilat Eurus, Ov. M. 15, 663: verbera Erinnys Incutit, atque atros insibilat ore tumores, *hisses in, breathes in with a hissing noise,* Sil. 2, 626.

in-siccābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; siccabilis] *That cannot be dried* (post-class.): Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

in-siccātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; siccо] *Undried, not dried up* (only in Statius): vulnera, Stat. Th. 3, 364: cruor, id. ib. 8, 246.

insĭcĭa, æ, *f.*, an l **insĭcĭum,** ĭi, *n.* (insitia, isicium) [inseco] *Stuffing, forcemeat, a dish made of minced meat* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): **A.** Form *insicia:* Var. L. L. 5, 22, 32.—**B.** Form *insicium:* Macr. S. 7, 8; Donat. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26; Arnob. 2, 92; Apic. 8, 7.

insĭcĭārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [insicia] *A forcemeat-maker* (post-class.): Briss. de Formul. 7, 87.

insĭcĭātus or **isĭcĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.] (*Provided* with insicia; hence) *Stuffed with force-meat* (post-class.): porcellas hortulanus exossatur per gulam in modum utris; mittitur in eo pullus insiciatus particulatim concisus, turdi, ficedulæ, isicium de pulpâ suâ, Apic. 8, 7.

insĭcĭŏlum or **isĭcĭŏlum,** i, *n.*, *dim.* [insicium] *A little force-meat* (post-class.): porcina, Apic. 5, 4.

insĭcium, v. insicia.

in-sīdĕo, sēdi, sessum, sīdēre, 2. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in; sedeo] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To sit in* (rare): in curru, Sen. Med. 29.

B. Fig.: *To be seated, fixed, stamped* or *rooted in; to be in:* **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: in memoriâ, C. de Or. 2, 28, 122: insedit in animo oratio, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: insidebat in ejus mente species eloquentiæ, id. de Or. 3, 18: voluptas, quæ penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, id. Leg. 1, 17, 47: quum hic fervor concitatique animi inveterarit, et tanquam in venis medullisque insederit, id. Tusc. 4, 10, 24.—**2.** With *Dat.*: tibi insedisset suspicio, C. Mil. 25, 68; al. inhæsisset: desiderium nobis, Lucr. 3, 391.

C. Meton.: **1.** *To settle in, become settled in:* **a.** With *in c. Abl.*: quum in locis semen insedit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128.—**b.** With *Dat.*: dolor pedibus, Pl. Ep. 1, 12, 6.—**c.** With *Adv.*: longus morbus, quum penitus insedit, *has fixed* or *established itself,* Cels. 3, 1.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ)): **A.** Prop.: *Neut.*: *To sit upon* (with

reference esp. to the state or condition; cf. insido; cf. also Ramsh. Synon., *no.* XVIII. p. 31. Lieb.): **1.** With *Dat.* (so, mostly): toro, Ov. H. 20, 134: equo, Liv. 7, 6: equis, Aurel. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 32: ligneo solo, Suet. Aug. 82.—**2.** With *Acc., dependent on prep. in verb* (rare): currum, Var. L. L. 5, 22: saxum, Sen. Theb. 122; dub.

B. Meton.: **1.** *Neutr.*: **a.** *To settle upon, to become settled on:* With *Dat.*: insidens capulo manus, *i. e. keeping firm hold of*, Tac. A. 2, 21: vapor insedit Apuliæ, Hor. Epod. 3, 15.—**b.** Of places: *To stand* or *be situated upon:* With *Acc., dependent on prep. in verb:* (Joppe) insidet collem, Pl. 5, 13, 14.—**c.** *To fall upon:* With *Dat.*: auribus clamor, Pl. Pan. 61, 71.

2. *Act.* (*cf.* Madvig. Gr. § 224, b.; and ib. obs. 2.): **a.** *To take up a position at* a place, *to get possession of, to occupy:* locum monstrabit, quem insideatis, Liv. 21, 54: quum Janiculum Porsenna insedit, id. 6, 40: soli Cherusci juga insedere, ut præclaustribus Romanis desuper incurrerent, Tac. A. 2, 16: militibus arcem, Liv. 26, 44: insidere vias examina infantium solebant, Pl. Pan. 26, 1: deus ille cælum ac sidera insedit, id. ib. 1, 5: tres tumules, aliquantum inter se distantes, insedit, Liv. 8, 24: duo exercitus Aventinum insedistis, id. 9, 34: viam, id. 21, 34 *fin.*: arcem Capitolii insedit, Flor. 3, 21, 7: cujus (*sc.* Italiæ) arces levibus præsidiis Pompeius insederat, id. 4, 2, 18: Milvium pontem collemque Janiculum insederant, id. 3, 23, 6: arenam insederant, id. 4, 7, 6: classe medium mare insederat, id. 4, 8, 2: ipsas fauces exercitus Ligurum, insedit, Liv. 35, 11 *init.*—*Pass.*: saltus insessus ab hoste, Liv. 7, 34 *init.*: insessis iterum Alpibus, Tac. H. 3, 1: per montes ducebantur præsidiis nostris insessos, id. A. 13, 39: viæque omnes hostium præsidiis insiderentur, Liv. 25, 13; cf., ad itinera insidenda, id. 24, 31: horrendis insessa cubilia monstris, Stat. Th. 12, 236.—**b.** *To beleaguer:* muros barbarorum impetu insessos, Amm. 16, 2, 1.

☞ *Pass.*: acc. to *no.* **A.** (very rare): (a) Prop.: (*a*) Gen.: *To be sat upon:* pleraque veterum ætas et hominem equo insidentem, et equum, quo insideretur, equitem dixerunt, Gell. 18, 5, 8.—(β) Esp.: Of birds: *To be perched* or *settled upon:* insessum diris avibus Capitolium, Tac. A. 12, 43.—(*b*) Meton.: *To be heavily pressed:* insessaque pondere tanto Semper anhelat humus, Stat. S. 1, 1, 50.

insidiæ, ārum, *f.*, *Plur.* (in the *Sing.*, insidia prima, Sall. Frgm. ap. Charis. 1, 75) [insideo, *no.* II. B. 2.; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. I. p. 278.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Act.*: Of persons: *Troops* or *men who secretly occupy any place that they may thence fall unawares on an enemy; liers in wait; an ambush, ambuscade* (class.): qui sustinuerant primos impetus insidiarum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: equites procedere longius jussi, donec insidiæ coorirentur, Tac. H. 2, 24.—**B.** *Pass.*: Of place: *A place occupied by liers in wait,* etc.; *an ambush, ambuscade:* signa ænea in insidiis ponere, C. Deiot. 7, 21: milites in insidiis collocare, Cæs. B. G. 3, 20: intrare insidias, id. B. C. 3, 38.

II. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *Artifice, crafty device, plot, snare:* nimis insidiarum ad capiendas aures adhiberi videtur, C. de Or. 51, 170: compositæ orationis insidiis fidem alicujus attentare, id. ib. 61, 208: noctis, Virg. G. 1, 426: aut pelago Danaûm insidias suspectaque dona Præcipitare jubent, id. Æ. 2, 36.—Particular phrases: **A.** For, *To lay an ambush for any one:* insidias dare alicui, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 32: facere vitæ alicujus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4: ponere vitæ alicujus, id. Sest. 18, 41: insidias penitus abstrusas ponere contra aliquem, id. Agr. 2, 18, 49: parare alicui, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: tendere, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: collocare, id. Mil. 10, 27: comparare, id. Cluent. 16, 47: struere, id. ib. 66, 190: componere, Tac. H. 5, 22: componere in aliquem, Prop. 2, 32, 19: componere alicui, Tib. 1, 6, 4: disponere, Quint. 4, 2, 48: afferre ovilibus, Calpurn. Ecl. 1, 40: avibus moliri, Virg. G. 1, 2, 71.—**B.** For, *By artifice* or *stratagem, craftily, insidiously:* insidiis, per insidias, ex insidiis: **1.** *Insidiis:* Marcellus insidiis interfectus est, C. Att. 13, 10, 3.—**2.** *Per insidias:* per insidias quempiam interficere, id. Dom. 23: per insidias circumvenire, Cæs. B. G. 1, 42.—**3.** *Ex insidiis:* ex insidiis invadere aliquem, Sall. J. 113, 6.

III. Meton.: *Dangers, perils:* maris, Val. Fl. 1, 416.

insidĭans, antis, *P.* of insidior.

insidĭanter, *adv.* [insidians] *Craftily, artfully, insidiously* (post-class.): insidianter (*al.* insidiantes), Just. 6, 6, 6.

insidiātor, ōris, *m.* [insidior] **I.** Prop.: *One lying in ambush:* Hirt. B. G. 8, 18. **II.** Meton.: *One who lies in wait, a lurker, waylayer* (rare, but class.): vim, C. Cat. 2, 12, 27: in foro collocatur, id. Mil. 7, 19.—As *adj.*: *Lurking,* etc.: insidiatorum animalium, Col. 8, 2, 7.

insidiātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [id.] (post-class.) *That lies in wait:* manus, Amm. 24, 4, 29.

insidĭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [insidiæ] for insidior, *To lie in wait* (late Lat.): servi, qui saluti dominorum suorum insidiaverint (*al.* insidiati erunt), Callist. Dig. 48, 19. 28.

insidĭor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] (class.). **I.** (Prop., *To lie in ambush*; hence) Meton.: *To lie in wait for:* With *Dat.*: quam diu mihi, Catilina, insidiatus es, C. Cat. 1, 5, 11: apris, Mart. 12, 14, 10. **II.** Fig.: *To wait for, watch for, expect any thing:* somno maritorum, C. Cat. 1, 10, 26: tempori, *to watch for, seize upon the favourable moment,* Liv. 23, 35: temporibus, *to watch the changes of the times, to turn them to one's own advantage,* Vell. 2, 21, 2.

insidĭōse, *adv.* [insidiosus] *Cunningly, deceitfully, insidiously* (class.): in gratiam rediit cum illo, C. Rab. Post. 12, 33:—*Sup.*: me insidiosissime tractavit, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8.

insidĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [insidiæ] *Cunning, artful, deceitful, dangerous, insidious* (class.). **A.** Of persons: quis insidiosior unquam fuit? C. 2 Verr. 2, 78, 192.—**B.** Of things: **1.** With *Dat.*: Caparia insidiosa naufragiis, Pl. 3, 5, 11.—**2.** *Abs.*: pocula Circes, Ov. M. 14, 294: verba, id. H. 20, 212: clementia, C. Att. 8, 16, 2.

in-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, sidĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in; sido] (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): **A.** (Prop., *To sit down in* a place; hence): Fig.: *To settle down in, to get fixed* or *settled in:* innumerabiles accidunt subitæ necessitates continuo agendi. Quarum si qua ... amicorum ac propinquorum alicui evenerit, stabitne inutus, et salutarem petentibus vocem, statim, si non succurratur, perituris, moras et secessum et silentium quæret, dum illa verba fabricentur, et memoriæ insidant, *etc.*, Quint. 10, 7, 2.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To sit down* or *settle in* a place in order to dwell there: With *Dat.*: gens, bello præclara, jugis insedit Etruscis, Virg. Æ. 8, 480.—**2.** Of water: *To be deposited in:* nubilus illi (*sc.* aquæ) limus insidat, Pall. 1, 4, 1 Schneid.; al. ibi.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a)) (Prop., *To settle down into* a place; hence, meton.): **A.** *To sink* or *pierce into:* With *Dat.*: et credit tactis digitos insidere membris, *i. e. make a deep impression in,* Ov. M. 10, 287.—**B.** *To settle down into, to blend* or *amalgamate with:* litera *I* sibi insidit: *Conjicit* enim est ab illo *jacit*: et *U*, quomodo nunc scribitur *uolgus* et *seruus*, Quint. 1, 4, 11.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ)): **A.** Prop.: *To sit down on* or *upon, to settle on:* With *Dat.*: **1.** Of living subjects: apes insidunt floribus, Virg. Æ. 6, 708: inscia Dido Insidat quantus miseræ deus, id. ib. 1, 719: illis et volucres metuunt insidere ramis, Luc. 3, 407.—**2.** Of inanimate subjects: quo jugum melius aptum cervicibus insidat, Col. 2, 22, 2.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To settle upon, fix one's habitation at* or *upon:* With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* non satius cineres patriæ insedisse supremos. Atque solum, quo Troja fuit, Virg. Æ. 10, 59.—**2.** *To take* temporary *possession of, take one's stand upon:* locum, Stat. Th. 2, 151.

☞ *Pass.*, acc. to *no.* III. A. 2. (very rare): *To be sat upon:* With *Dat.*: (apex) tantum fessis insiditur astris, Stat. Th. 2, 36.

insigne, is, *n.* [insignis] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *A distinctive mark, a mark, token, sign:* **1.** *Sing.*: Minerva singulare est insigne ejus gymnasii, C. Att. 1, 3: bos in Ægypto etiam numinis vice colitur; Apim vocant: insigne ei in dextro latere candicans macula, Pl. 8, 47, 71: Manilium nos etiam vidimus transverso foro ambulantem: quod erat insigne, eum, qui id faceret, facere civibus omnibus consilii sui copiam, C. de Or. 3, 33, 133: quod insigne mansit et in posteris ejus, ac magna pars rutilâ barbâ fuerunt, Suet. Ner. 1.—**2.** *Plur.*: mœrorem relinquis; mœroris aufers insignia, C. Pis. 7, 18: sibi haberent honores, sibi imperia, sibi provincias, sibi triumphos, sibi alia præclaræ laudis insignia, id. Pis. 9, 26.—**B.** Fig.: *A mark, proof:* ut enim confidant (*sc.* ad verum ipsum aut quam proxime accedant) notum iis esse debebit insigne veri, C. Ac. 2, 11, 36.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Sing.*: *A peculiar distinction* or *badge* of office, birth, rank, *etc.*: nec vestis habitu, nec alio ullo insigni differentes a ceteris civibus, Liv. 25, 4: bulla erat ornamentum puerilitæ, indicium et insigne fortunæ, C. 2 Verr. 1, 58, 152: lituus insigne auguratus, id. Div. 1, 17, 30: servavitque etiam excusantibus insigne vestis, et spectandi in orchestra, *etc.*, Suet. Aug. 35: cujus (*sc.* ordinis) id (*sc.* toga tunica lati clavi) insigne esset, id. ib. 94: regium, id. ib. 60; id. Tib. 14.—**2.** *Plur.* (more freq.): *Badges* or *insignia* of office, *etc.*: **a.** With *Gen.*: detractis imperatoris insignibus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 16: imperii, Liv. 2, 7; C. Agr. 1, 2, 6; id. Sest. 7, 17; Sall. C. 36, 1; Aur. Vict. Cæs. 33, 28: sacerdotum, Liv. 3, 39: familiarum, Suet. Cal. 35: triumphorum, id. Aug. 29; id. Dom. 13: majestatis, Just. 10, 1, 3: ingenuorum puerorum, Aur. Vict. Cæs. 6, 9.—**b.** With *attributive adj.*: militaria, Cæs. B. G. 7, 45: pontificalia, Liv. 10, 7: regia, C. Sest. 26, 57: quæstoria, Tac. A. 11, 38: recturus interim sine ullis insignibus gentem, Amm. 27, 12, 10.—**c.** *Abs.*: retentis ultra justum tempus insignibus, Suet. Tib. 4.

B. Fig.: *Plur.*: **1.** *Distinctions:* virtutis, C. Fam. 3, 13, 1: laudis, id. Sull. 9, 26: gloriæ, id. Fam. 10, 13, 2.—**2.** In oratory: *Brilliancy, striking points:* ut sint, quasi in ornatu, disposita quædam insignia et lumina (in oratione), C. de Or. 3, 25, 96: verborum et sententiarum insignia, id. ib. 2, 9, 36: erant autem et verborum et sententiarum illa lumina, quæ vocant Græci σχήματα; quibus, tanquam insignibus, in ornatu distinguebatur omnis oratio, id. Brut. 79, 275; cf. id. Or. 39, 134.

C. Meton.: **1.** *A signal:* in prætoria nave insigne nocturnum trium luminum fore, Liv. 29, 25.—**2.** *An ensign, standard, flag:* conspicatæ naves triremes duæ navem Bruti, quæ ex insigni facile cognosci poterat, Cæs. B. C. 2, 6: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, id. B. G. 1, 22.—**3.** *Ornaments, decorations:* quum ipsum mundum; quum ejus membra, cælum, terras, maria; quumque horum insignia, solem, lunam, stellasque vidissent, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100.

† **insignĭārius,** ii, *m.* [id.] *A keeper of insignia:* insigniarius, ὀπλοφύλαξ, Gloss. Philox.

in-signĭfĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; significo] *That does not denote, insignificative;* only as *Subst.*: **insignificativus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* modus) *The insignificative,* a name given by some grammarians to the infinitive, Diom. 1, 331.

insignio, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [insignis] (mostly post-Aug.), **I.** Gen.: *To mark, put a mark upon:* pueros parere insignitos, *with some personal blemish* or *natural mark*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 127.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** **a.** *To mark, distinguish, make conspicuous* or *remarkable:* mulli insigniuntur barba

gemina inferiori labro, Pl. 9, 17, 30.—**b.** *Pass. in reflexive force: To render one's self remarkable or conspicuous, to distinguish one's self:* nec excerpere se, nec insigniri, nec misceri omnibus, Sen. Ep. 18, 4.—**2.** *To adorn:* passimque tropæis Insignis agros, Virg. Æ. 11, 386: at lævem clypeum sublatis cornibus Io Auro insignibat, id. ib. 7, 790.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To distinguish, render remarkable:* quum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insigniretur, Tac. Agr. 41: quod nullis calamitatibus publicis insignirentur (tempora), Suet. Cal. 31 *init.*—**2.** Of an orator's style: *To adorn, dress up:* adeo melius est oratorem vel hirta toga induere, quam fucatis et meretriciis vestibus insignire, Auct. Dial. de Or. 26; cf. pass. at length.—**3.** *To describe, make known, point out, name:* quisquis ille est, qualiscumque, silcatur: quem insignire, exempli nonnihil; non insignire, humanitatis plurimum refert, Pl. Ep. 8, 22, 4.

in-signis, e, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (ι) (γ); signum] (class. but rare): **I.** Prop.: *That has a mark upon it, that is or may be distinguished by a mark,* whether good or bad (class.): insignes appellantur boves, qui in femine et in pede album habent, quasi insigniti, Fest. p. 84 Lind.; Tert. Res. Carn. 57: maculis insignis et albo, Virg. G. 3, 56: insignis vestis, Liv. 1, 20.

II. Fig.: *Remarkable, noted, eminent, distinguished, prominent, extraordinary* (so, mostly class.): **A.** *Abs.:* virtus, C. Læl. 27, 102: vis, id. N. D. 2, 31, 80: ad deformitatem puer, id. Leg. 3, 8, 19: perjurium, id. Har. Resp. 17: tota cantabitur urbe, *i. e. notorious,* Hor. S. 2, 1, 46: cujus studium insigne fuit erga me, C. Fin. 2, 22, 72: odium in aliquem, id. ad Att. 14, 13 B. 3: improbitas, id. Or. 2, 58, 237: teneritas, id. Ac. 1, 12, 45: impudentia, id. 2 Verr. 4, 29, 66: officinæ, Pl. 35, 12, 46: jamdiu causam quærebat senex, quamobrem insigne aliquid faceret his, *i. e. of punishing them severely,* Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 31.—*Comp.:* insigniora monumenta, Liv. 10, 15.—*Sup.:* insignissimum spectaculum, Tert. Spect. 12.—**B.** With *Abl.:* notis turpitudinis, C. Rab. Perd. 9, 24: pondere, Pl. 36, 20, 38: debilitate corporis, Suet. Cal. 26.—**C.** With *Gen.:* libidinum, Tert. Pall. 4.

insignīte, *adv.* [1. insignitus, *no.* II. B. 2.] *Remarkably, extraordinarily, notably:* mihi insignite facta est magna injuria, Plaut. Casin. 5, 4, 31: insignite bonus probus, C. Quint. 23, 73: laudare ac vituperari, id. de Or. 2, 85, 349.—*Comp.:* quo insignitius omissa res Æmilio probaretur, Liv. 8, 13.

insignĭter, *adv.* [insignis] *Remarkably, extraordinarily, notably:* amicos diligere, C. Part. 23, 80: pulius insigniter cristatus, Suet. Tib. 14: dimicare, Just. 33, 2: facere unum aliquid, Pl. Ep. 9, 29, 1: verba nove et insigniter dicta, Gell. 19, 7, 2.—*Comp.:* insignius ornare, Nep. Ages. 3, 2.

1. insignītus, a, um, **I.** *P. of* insigno. **II.** *Pa.:* **A.** Prop.; so, only as *Subst.* (acc. to insignio, *no.* I.): **insignita,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *Bruises, black and blue marks:* Pl. 27, 4, 4; id. 27, 12, 105.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *Marked, clear, plain:* utendum imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis, C. de Or. 2, 87, 358: conformatio, id. Top. 5, 27: notæ veritatis, id. Div. 1, 30, 64.—**2.** *Distinguished, striking, remarkable, notable:* injuriæ, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17.—*Comp.:* lacus nomen insignitius, Liv. 7, 6: ignominia insignitior (*al.* insignior), id. 7, 15: insignitior infamia, Tac. A. 3, 70: insignitius flagitium, id. ib. 4, 50.—*Sup.:* not found.

2. insignītus, a, um, *adj.* [insigne, *no.* II. c. 2.] *Having or with standards, ranged under standards* (ante-class.): insignita fere tum millia militum octo Duxit delectos, bellum tolerare potentes, Enn. in Prisc. p. 556 P.

in-signītor, ōris, *m.* [insignio, *no.* I.] *An engraver* (post-class.): Aug. C. D. 21, 4.

‡ **in-signo,** 1. *v. a.* [1. in; signum] *To engrave:* insigno, *ἐγχαράσσω,* Gloss. Philox.

insĭlĭa, um, *n. plur.* [insilio] *The treadle* of a weaver's loom (poet.): Lucr. 5, 1352 Lachm.

in-sĭlio, ŭi (ĭi, in Luc. and Claud.), *no sup.,* īre, 4. *v. n.* [1. in; salio] (mostly poet. and post-Aug.), **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To leap or spring into:* **1.** With *in c. Acc.:* e navi in scapham, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 36.—**2.** With *simple Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* undas, Ov. M. 8, 142: Ætnam, Hor. A. P. 466: quinqueremem, Just. 25, 4, 8: puppim, Luc. 3, 628.—**B.** Fig.: *To leap or spring into;* i. e. *become involved in:* metuo ne hodie in malum cruciatum insiliamus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 8.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To leap or spring upon:* **a.** With *in c. Acc.:* in equum, Liv. 6, 7: in phalangas, Cæs. B. G. 1, 52; cf. pass. at length.—**b.** With *simple Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* tauros, Suet. Claud. 21: equos, App. M. 8, p. 517 Oud.—**c.** With *Dat.:* monte nec inferior proræ puppique recurvæ Insilit, et pictos verberat unda deos, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 8: ramis, id. M. 8, 367: tergo centauri, id. ib. 12, 345.—**d.** Strengthened by *supra:* lignumque supra turba petulans insilit, Phædr. 1, 2, 20.—**e.** *Abs.:* (canes) circumfusi insiliunt, App. M. 8, p. 554 Oud.—**f.** With *local adv.:* insilit huc, Ov. M. 11, 731.—**2.** Esp.: *Pregn.:* with accessory idea of hostility: *To spring upon, attack:* quem primum insiliat, contabunda rimatur bestia, App. M. 8, p. 517 Oud.—**B.** Meton.: Of the vine shoot: *To spring upon,* i. e., *mount rapidly up to:* hic (*sc.* palmes) in jugum insilit, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 175.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *To leap, spring,* or *bound:* dum sequitur (leo), saltu insilit, quo in fuga non utitur, Pl. 8, 16, 19, § 50.

in-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; similis] *Unlike,* for dissimilis, Fest.

insĭmĭlo, v. insimulo.

in-sĭmul, *adv.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; simul] *At the same time* (post-Aug.): Stat. S. 1, 6, 38; Flor. 2, 20, 1; id. procem. 3 dub.; al. in semet.

insĭmŭlātĭo (insimil.), ōnis, *f.* [insimulo] *A charge* against one, *an accusation* (class.): in falsam atque iniquam probrorum insimulationem vocabatur, C. Font. 13, 29: criminis, id. 2 Verr. 5, 9, 23.

insĭmŭlātor (insimil.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *An accuser* (post-class.): Pacat. Pan. Theodos. 43.

insĭmŭlātus, a, um, *P.* of insimulo.

in-sĭmulo (-ĭlo), āvi, ātum, āre (*in tmesis:* in eas simulem, *i. e.* eas insimulem, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 19), 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (g); simulo, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *To represent against* a person any thing as being, which has no existence: *to invent, devise or concoct a groundless charge:* "*insimulare,* crimen in aliquem confingere," Fest. p. 82.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To allege, advance,* or *maintain against* any one; *to lay* any thing *to one's charge* (so, mostly ante-class.): **1.** *Aliquid,* with *aliquem dependent on prep. in verb:* quasi nunquam quicquam in eas simulem, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1; cf. comm. in h. l.: sic me insimulare falsum facinus tam malum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 229: et quod illum insimulat, durum, id non est, *and that which he alleges against him, viz., that he is harsh* (τὸ illum esse durum), Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 28.—**2.** With *aliquid alone* (class.): non istuc quod tu insimulas, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 9: istuc facinus, quod tu insimulas, nostro generi non decet, id. Am. 2, 2, 188: id jurati dicunt, quod ego injuratus insimulo, C. 2 Verr. 5, 41, 107: malo id, quod tu defendis, quam id, quod ego insimulo, probari, id. ib. 5, 59, 153: aperta insimulare, id. Cluent. 64, 180:—in *Pass. Constr.:* neque aliud quam patientia aut pudor insimulari possit, Liv. 29, 20.

B. (class.): **1.** *To bring a charge* or *accusation against any one; to charge, accuse,* or *tax any one: aliquem;* male facit, si istuc facit: si non facit, tu male facis, Quæ insontem insimulas, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 24: tu me etiam insimulas, C. Fam. 7, 13.—In *pass. constr.:* villicus impulsu tuo insimulatur, C. 2 Verr. 5, 7, 15.—**2.** *To charge* or *tax one with doing,* or *accuse one of doing* any thing: *aliquem c. Inf.:* insimulant hominem fraudandi causâ discessisse, C. 2. Verr. 2, 24, 59: queruntur quod eos insimulemus omnia incerta dicere, id. Ac. 2, 10, 32.—In *pass. constr.:* Alcibiades insimulatur mysteria enuntiavisse, Just. 5, 1, 1: insimulatus fovisse hostiles partes, Amm. 14, 5, 3.

C. (class.): **1.** Gen.: *To charge one with, accuse one of any thing:* **a.** *Aliquem alicujus rei:* Amphitruo uxorem insimulat probri, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 15: peccati se insimulant, C. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: aliquem proditionis, C. 2 Verr. 5, 41, 107: herum avaritiæ, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 12: Verrem avaritiæ et audaciæ, C. 2 Verr. 1, 49, 128:—In *pass. constr.:* cupiditatis insimulari, C. 2 Verr. 4, 15, 33: parricidii, Suet. Vit. 6.—**b.** *Aliquem aliqua re:* utinam temeraria dicar Criminibus falsis insimulasse virum, Ov. H. 6, 22:—In *Pass. constr.:* insimulatus falso crimine senatus, Liv. 6, 16 *init.*—**2.** Esp.: *To accuse one in court for any thing, to bring an action against one for any thing:* repetundarum crimine insimulabitur, Quint. 4, 2, 15.

in-sincērus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; sincerus] (poet. and post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *Not genuine, not pure, adulterated, spoiled:* cruor, Virg. G. 4, 285. **II.** Fig.: *Not honest, not candid, unfair:* philosophus, Gell. 5, 3, 7. **III.** Meton.: Of the sight: *Incorrect, perverted:* acies, Prud. Ham. 4.

insĭnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insinuo] **I.** Prop.: *A winding in through a narrow* or *crooked way,* or *channel* (post-class.): Ponti, Avien. Perieg. 397. **II.** Fig.: **A.** (class.): *An insinuating* or *ingratiating one's self into the favour of others:* exordium in duas partes dividitur, in principium et insinuationem .... Insinuatio est oratio, quadam dissimulatione et circuitione obscure subiens auditoris animum, C. Inv. 1, 15, 20.—**B.** *A notification, publication* (post-class.), Imp. Constant. Cod. 8, 54, 32.

insĭnŭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (Prop., *One who causes to come in* or *brings in;* fig.) *An introducer* (Eccl. Lat.): decorum, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 1: insinuator salutis sermo, Salv. adv. Av. 4, 1 *ad init.*

insĭnŭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that introduces* or *makes known:* rei novæ, Aug. Ep. 110, 1.

insĭnŭātus, a, um, *P.* of insinuo.

in-sĭnŭo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.; sinus] (poet. and post-class.): **A.** Prop.: *To put* or *thrust into the bosom:* vacuus et otiosus, insinuatis manibus, ambulabis mihi? App. M. 9, p. 600 Oud.: Moyses manum in sinum condit, et emortuum profert; et rursus insinuat, *etc.,* Tert. Res. Carn. 28 *init.*—**B.** Fig.: Of riches, in the abstract: *To pour into one's bosom, to bestow* or *heap upon one:* faciles insinuentur opes, Prop. 3, 9, 28.

II. [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.; sinuo]: **A.** *Act.:* **1.** Prop. (class.): **a.** Gen.: *To cause* any person or thing *to penetrate* or *enter* any where *by winding* or *bending:* Romani, quacunque data intervalla essent, insinuabant ordines suos, *i. e. pushed forward their files between the open ranks of the enemy,* Liv. 44, 41.—**b.** Esp.: *Se* or *Pass. in reflexive force: To wind* or *make one's way into* or *among* (α) *Se:* (αα) With *in c. Acc.:* quum se in equitum turmas insinuavere, Cæs. B. G. 4, 33; *al.* inter turmas.—(ββ) With *Dat.:* Persico mari se insinuat fluvius, Curt. 5, 3, 2.—(γγ) With *inter:* qua se inter valles flumen insinuat, Liv. 32, 13 *init.*: quum insinuasset se inter (hostis) corpus et arma (Manlius), Liv. 7, 10 *ad fin.*—(δδ) With *personal prom. alone:* eadem, qua te insinuaveres, retro via repetenda, Liv. 9, 2.—(β) *Pass. in reflexive force:* (αα) With *in c. Acc.:* vox in aures insinuata, Lucr. 5, 428.—(ββ) With *Dat.:* rerum sapor insinuatur sensibus, Lucr. 2, 983.

2. Fig. (post-Aug.): **a.** (α) Gen.: *To introduce* or *recommend to:* With *Dat.:* hoc est, quod penitus illos animo

Cæsaris insinuavit, Pl. Pan. 62, 2.—(ˆ) Esp.: *Se* or *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To introduce* or *recommend one's self to any one's notice* or *regard*, *to ingratiate one's self into any one's favour*: (*a*) *Se*: (*aa*) With *Dat.*: cui se celeriter insinuavit, Just. 5, 2, 5.—(*ββ*) With *ad*: miles insinuat sese ad illam amicam heri mei, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 27.—(*β*) *Pass. in reflexive force*: Augusto insinuatus est, Suet. Gramm. 21: Macroni, id. Cal. 12: Neroni, id. Oth. 2: primo Mæcenati, deinde Augusto insinuatus, id. Vit. Hor. *ad init.*—**b.** (class.): *Se*: *To introduce*, or *insinuate one's self*; *to work* or *make one's way to*, *to reach*, *arrive at*: (*a*) With *in c. Acc.*: se in antiquam philosophiam, *i. e. to make himself intimately acquainted with*, C. Tusc. 5, 12, 34: se in familiaritatem alicujus, *i. e. to become on intimate terms with*, C. Cæc. 5, 13; so, se in amicitiam cum aliquo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 94; and, se in consuetudinem alicujus, C. Fam. 4, 3, 16; also, se in familiarem usum, Liv. 40, 21: familiariter se in eorum sermonem, *to become on terms of free and unreserved communication*, C. Agr. 2, 5, 12.—(*β*) With *reflexive pron. alone*: futura mala explores, ne se insinuent, *creep in unawares*, Brut. in C. ad Brut. 1, 16. **c.** Of sacred rites: *To initiate into* (post-class.): quo (*sc.* die) plissimis sacrorum arcanis insinueris, App. M. 11, p. 801 Oud.—**d.** *To make known*, *publish*, *declare* (post-class.): voluntatem suam heredibus, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 11.—**e.** Of moral habits, etc.: *To inculcate*, *implant*, *instil* (post-class.): With *Dat.*: mores mentibus feria, Aur. Vict. Or. Gent. Rom. 3, 3.—**f.** *To induce* or *persuade by entreaty* or *fair words*; *to coax one to do* (rare): insinuatumque omuibus, ut ab exorto die se nobis indulgerent, quandoquidem nullis hodie officiis occupari fas esset, Macr. 8, 1, 6 *ad init.*

3. Meton.: Poet.: **a.** Of the soul or animating principle: (*a*) Gen.: *To make to enter*, *to place in* or *inside*: extrinsecus insinuatæ animæ, Lucr. 3, 698.—(*β*) Esp.: *Se*: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: *To enter*, *pass into*: an pecudes alias divinitus insinuat se, Lucr. 1, 117.—**b.** Of the heat of the sun: *To pour in*: per septa domorum Insinuare suum æstum, Lucr. 6, 860.—**c.** Of a vessel: *To cause to arrive* or *get to a place*, by tacking, etc.: *to bring to*: With *Dat.*: ratem terris, Avien. Arat. 312.

B. *Neutr.*: **1.** Prop. (like *no.* A. 1. b.): *To wind* or *make one's way into* or *among*: **a.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: agmen perturbatum insinuant pedites, Sisenn. in Non. 58, 20.—**b.** With *Dat.*: novus per pectora cunctis Insinuat pavor, Virg. Æ. 2, 229.

2. Fig. (class.): **a.** (like *no.* A. 2. a. (ˆ)): *To ingratiate one's self into any one's favour*: With *Dat.*: quod ita nati essemus, ut et blandiri et suppliciter insinuare iis . . . . possemus, C. de Or. 1, 20, 90.—**b.** (like *no.* A. 2. b.): *To penetrate* or *make one's way to*; *to reach*, *arrive at*: (*a*) With *in c. Acc.*: ut in iis locis pervolvatur animus, ut penitus insinuet in causam, *i. e. acquire a complete knowledge of*, C. de Or. 2, 35, 149.—(*β*) With *ad*: his, nos rebus insinuabimus ad causam, *will make our way to*, Auct. ad Her. 1, 6, 10.

3. Meton. (poet.): Of a country: *To wind into*, *reach after a winding* or *tortuous course*: Italiæque urbes dextram insinuantis in undam, Manil. 4, 602.

in-sĭpidus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; sapidus] *Tasteless*, *insipid*: sapor, Firm. Math. 2, 12.

in-sĭpiens, entis, *adj.* [2. in; sapiens] *Unwise*, *senseless*, *foolish* (class.): insipiens fortunatus, C. Læl. 15, 54: sermo insipientium, id. Fin. 2, 15:—*Comp.*: ego insipientior quam ille ipsi, C. de Div. 2, 23, 51.—*Sup.*: insipientissimus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59.

insipienter, *adv.* [insipiens] *Unwisely*, *foolishly* (class.): a me factum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 78: sperat, C. Sen. 19, 68.

insipientia, æ, *f.* [id.] *Want of wisdom*, *senselessness*, *folly* (class.): Plaut. Am. prol. 36: ita fit, ut sapientia sanitas sit animi, insipientia autem quasi insanitas quædam, quæ est insana eademque dementia, C. Tusc. 3, 5, 10.

in-sĭpo, ĭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α); supo] *To throw into* (ante-class.): **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: in aulam, Cato R. R. 85.—**B.** With *simple Acc.*: ligna insipite, Pomp. ap. Non. 504, 27; dub. al. instipite, Gerl.: partem insipui, id. ib. 39, 13; cf. Fest. p. 78.

in-sisto, stĭti, *no sup.*, sistĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in; sisto] (class.). **I.** (acc. to 1, in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ); sisto, *no.* II. A.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To set one's self on*; *to set foot upon*; *stand*, *tread*, *step upon*: **a.** With *Dat.*: ut proximi jacentibus insisterent, Cæs. B. G. 2, 27: insisterant ramis picæ, Ov. M. 5, 299: Hampsicus insistens tremulis sub pondere ramis, Sil. 7, 671: reducti bellatores intra mœnia propugnaculis insistebant et pinnis, Amm. 14, 2, 18: hastæ insistens (Decius) et solemnia verba respondens, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 27, 3: huic (*sc.* saxo) Remus institerat frustra, Ov. F. 5, 150: qui (*sc.* hostis) prope vestigiis abeuntium insistebat, Liv. 25, 33 *fin.*: æquo loco, id. 9, 31 *ad fin.*: alternis pedibus, *i. e. first on one foot, then on the other*, Quint. 11, 3, 128: villæ (fluminis) margini insistunt, Pl. Ep. 8, 8, 6.—**b.** With *in c. Abl.*: insistebat in manu Cereris dextra simulacrum Victoriæ, C. 2 Verr. 4, 49, 110: (cingulus australis) in quo qui insistunt, id. Rep. 6, 20: in jugo, *on the yoke* (*of the chariot*), Cæs. B. G. 4, 33: ipse non insistere in terra, non equo vehi poterat, Curt. 7, 7, 6.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: in sinistrum pedem, Quint. 11, 3, 125.—**d.** With *super c. Acc.*: corvus super tribuni galeam insistit, 9, 11, 7.—**e.** With *the simple Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: plantam, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 21: limen, Virg. Æ. 6, 563: utque pedum primis infans vestigia plantis Institerat, Virg. Æ. 11, 574: cineres insistet victor, Hor. Epod. 16, 11: si quando nivalem Othryn et Arctoæ gelidum caput institit Ossæ, Stat. Th. 3, 318: tribunal, Amm 17, 13, 25.—**f.** With *simple Abl.*: saxeo suggestu, Amm. 21, 5, 1.—**g.** *Abs.*: quo firme verberaturi insisterent, Suet. Cal. 26.

2. Esp.: *To set foot upon* a path, *to enter upon*, *enter*: quum semel institerunt (*sc.* canes) vestigia certa vial, Lucr. 1, 407: utrum hoc an illuc institerit iter, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 11.

B. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* A. 1.): **a.** *To stand*, *tread*, or *step upon*: With *Dat.*: omnes vestigiis laudum suarum, *tread in the footsteps of*, *i. e. follow*, Liv. 5, 30; cf., lætaris enim, quod honoribus ejus insistam, quem in studiis æmulari cupio, Pl. Ep. 4, 8, 4.

b. *To stand still upon*, i. e. *dwell upon*: With *Dat.*: ut si singulis (peccatorum gradibus) insistere velim, progredi iste non possit, C. 2 Verr. 3, 74, 172: profuit assidue vitiis insistere amicæ, Ov. Rem. Am. 315: insistendum ei (arbori) paullum videtur, Pl. 13, 6, 30.

c. *To persevere*, *persist*, or *continue in any course*: (*a*) With *Dat.*: sin crudelitati insisteret, Tac. A. 16, 25: insisterent cædibus, id. ib. 2, 21: fortes et strenuos etiam contra fortunam insistere spei, id. H. 2, 46.—(*β*) *Abs.*: importune insistere, C. Ac. 2, 25, 80.

d. *To proceed* or *begin to do*; *to set about doing*: (*a*) With *Inf.* (very freq. in Livy): Fabius, ab Suessula profectus, Arpos primum institit oppugnare, Liv. 24, 46 *init.*: Marcellus, ubi lux fugam hostis aperuit . . . vestigiis institit sequi, id. 27, 2 *ad fin.*: quum se ne ad id quidem . . . . satis per se validum crederet, singulos amicorum patris tentare perplexis sermonibus institit, id. 40, 5 *ad init.*: orare dictatorem insistunt, id. 8, 35 *init.*: puellis ut saltem parcerent orare institit, id. 24, 26: reputare secum, id. 30, 12: incertus, primo utrum sequeretur, Appium institit sequi, id. 25, 19: vide, ne quid tu huic temere insistas credere, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 52: flagitare senatus institit Cornutum, ut, *etc.*, C. Fam. 10, 16, 1.—(*β*) *Abs.*: *To begin to speak*: sic adeo insistit, Virg. Æ. 4, 533; so, institit ore, id. ib. 12, 47.

e. *To attend to*, *bestow pains upon*, *apply* or *address one's self to* a thing: (*a*) With *in c. Acc.*: in dolos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 4: totus et mente et animo in bellum Trevirorum insisti, Cæs. B. G. 6, 5.—(*β*) With *simple Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: insistite hoc negotium sapienter, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 54: munus, C. de Or. 3, 45, 176: neque satis constabat, quam rationem pugnæ insisterent, *what plan they should apply themselves to* or *follow*, Cæs. B. G. 3, 14.—(γ) With *Dat.*: studiis, Quint. 1, 12, 10: obsidioni, Curt. 7, 6, 23: curæ rerum, Pl. 28, 1, 12: funeri, *i. e. accelerate*, *set forward*, id. 7, 52, 53: percunctatus statim regredi se, an perdomandæ Campaniæ insistere juberet, Tac. H. 3, 77: ut, dum pedestres copiæ muros oppugnant equestres turmæ abigendis prædis insisterent, Amm. 24, 4, 9: magnis insistere rebus Incipe, Prop. 4, 1, 135: quisquis institerit temporum notis, *has addressed himself to*, *i. e. observed*, *marked*, Vell. 1, 17, 4; so, *Pass. Impers.*; prps. only in follg. ex.: ut fracto jam Maroboduo in exitium insisteretur, *that attention should be directed*, Tac. A. 2, 62 *ad init.*

f. *To solicit earnestly*, *importune*, *urge*: (*a*) With *Dat.*: dicitur Servilius institisse filio, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 4, 46: quid ipsi mater audire institisset, quid matri ipse simulasset, enarrat, Macr. 8, 1, 6 *ad fin.*—(*β*) With *ut c. Subj.*: institit, quantum potuit, ut illum ex eorum manibus liberaret, Aug. in Psalm. 63, 4.

2. (acc. to *no.* A. 2.): *To enter upon*, *devise*, *plan*, *adopt*: iter, quod insistis, ego quoque approbo, Liv. 37, 7 *med.*: viam, *i. e. strike out a way*, *devise* or *adopt a means*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 54: viamque insiste domandi (*sc.* vitulos), *enter* or *proceed upon a course*, Virg. G. 3, 164.

C. Meton.: **1.** Of birds: *To support themselves*, *to hover*: posse super fluctus alarum insistere remis Optastis, Ov. M. 5, 558.—**2.** Of war: *To be close to*, *to be at*: adeoque id bellum ipsis institit mœnibus, Liv. 2, 51 *init.*—**3.** *To follow up closely* as an enemy, *to pursue*, *be at one's heels*, *press hard upon*: With *Dat.*: adeo effusis (*sc.* hostibus) institerunt, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 26, 44 *med.*: fugientibus, id. 27, 13: cedentibus, Curt. 8, 11, 18.—**4.** Of a particular time: *To be close at hand*, *to be very near*: dilataque tempora tædæ Institerant, unusque dies restabat, Ov. M. 9, 769.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; sisto, *no.* II. B. 2.) (class.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To stand*, *take one's stand*, *stand still*: stellarum motus insistunt Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: plerique inceptum sermonem abrumpere, insistentibus contra irridentibusque, qui Sejano fautores aderant, Tac. A. 4, 60.—**2.** Esp.: Of an army: *To halt*: (exercitus) ut non referat pedem, insistet certe, C. Phil. 12, 3, 8: ad spolia legenda insistunt, Liv. 22, 51.

B. Fig.: **1.** Of a speaker: **a.** Gen.: *To pause*, *stop*: (*a*) *Abs.*: quæ quum dixisset paulumque institisset, C. Fin. 5, 25, 75: sæpe accidit ut aut citius insistendum, aut longius procedendum, C. Or. 66, 221.—(*β*) With *in c. Abl.*: in decimo (*sc.* loco) insistis, C. Ac. 2, 29, 94.—(γ) With *simple Abl.*: negas te usque ad obscura progredi: illustribus igitur rebus insistis, C. Ac. 2, 29, 94.—**b.** Esp.: With accessory idea of hesitation: *To hesitate*, *doubt*: ille in reliquis rebus non poterit insistere? C. Ac. 4, 33, 107.—**2.** Of speech: *To stand still*, *stop*, *come to a stand*: ne fluat oratio, ne vagetur, ne insistat, C. de Or. 3, 49, 190: nam circuitus ille (*sc.* orationis) incitatior numero ipso fertur et labitur, dum perveniat ad finem et insistat, id. Or. 56, 187.

insĭtĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [insitio] (ante-class. and post-Aug.), (Prop., *That is ingrafted*; hence, meton.): **A.** Of sleep: somnus, *that is inserted between the occupations of the day*, *a noon-day nap*, *siesta*, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 5.—**B.** Of animals: muli, *produced from two species of animals*, *ingrafted*, Var. R. R. 2, 8, 1.—**C.** *Foreign*: insiticius et inductus sermo, Pl. Ep. 4, 3, 5.

insĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [1. insero, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *An ingrafting*, *grafting*: nec consitiones modo delectant, sed etiam insitiones, C. Sen. 15, 54. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *That which is ingrafted*, *a graft*:

insitionem nutrire, Pall. 5, 2: celeriter insitionibus (vitis) ad maximum numerum perducitur, Col. 3, 9, 6.—**B.** *The time of grafting:* Ov. R. Am. 195.

‡ **insĭtĭum,** ii, *n.* [2. insero] *A putting in, insertion:* insitium, ἔνθεσις, Gloss. Philox.

insĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. insero, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *Ingrafted, grafted* (poet. and post-Aug.): pira, Hor. Epod. 2, 19.

II. Meton.: *Substituted, spurious:* liberi, Phædr. 3, 3, 10: heres, *adopted,* Sen. Controv. 2, 9: alimentum lactis, *of another person than the mother,* Gell. 12, 1, 17.

insĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An ingrafter, grafter* (poet. and post-Aug.): Prop. 4, 2, 17; Pl. 18, 33, 86.

1. **insĭtus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of 1. insero, *no.* II. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Ingrafted;* only as *Subst.*: **insĭtum,** i, *n., A graft, scion:* Col. 5, 11, 8.—**B.** Meton.: *Adopted, taken into one's family,* Tac. A. 13, 14.

2. **insĭtus,** ūs (only in the *Abl. Sing.*), *m.* [1. insero, *no.* II.] *An ingrafting* (Plinian word): Pl. 15, 14, 15.

Insobres, old form for Insubres, Scalig. in Var. R. R. 2; v. Insuber.

Insochi, ōrum, *m. An unknown people of Armenia:* Tac. A. 13, 37.

in-sŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; sociabilis] *That cannot be joined together, unsociable, incompatible* (mostly post-Aug.): **A.** *Abs.:* gens, Liv. 37, 1: diversæ, insociabilesque naturæ arborum, Pl. 17, 19, 30, 137.—**B.** With *Dat.:* anum insociabilem nurui efficiebat, Tac. A. 4, 12.

in-sŏcĭālis, e, *adj.* [2. in; socialis] for insociabilis, *Unsociable:* inconcinna, insocialis, Porphyr. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6.

in-sōlābĭlĭter, *adv.* [2. in; solor] *Inconsolably:* dolere, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 8.

insōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insolo] *A setting or placing in the sun:* ceræ, Pl. 21, 14, 49.

insōlātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of insolo. **II.** *Pa.* (Prop., *Placed in the sun;* hence, meton.): Of fine days: *Sunny, sun-shiny:* dies, Col. 11, 3, 51.

in-sōlens, tis, *adj.* [2. in; soleo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: **1.** Gen.: *Contrary to custom: Abs.:* quid tu Athenas, insolens, Ter. And. 5, 4, 4.—**2.** Esp.: *Unaccustomed, not habituated to:* **a.** With *Gen.:* infamiæ, C. Att. 2, 21, 3: quorum sum ignarus atque insolens, id. de Or. 1, 48, 207: belli, Cæs. B. C. 2, 36: bellorum, Tac. H. 1, 87: malarum artium, Sall. C. 3, 4: obsequii, Tac. H. 3, 53: contumeliæ, id. ib. 2, 88.—**b.** With *Gerund. in* di: audiendi, quæ faceret, Tac. A. 15, 67: vera accipiendi, Sall. Hist. Frgm. Incert. p. 45 ed. Gerl.; Donat. Ter. And. 5, 4, 4.—**c.** With *Gen. of Gerundive:* ruris colendi, Gell. 19, 12, 7.—**d.** With *in c. Gerund. in* do: in dicendo, *i. e. unpractised in speaking,* C. Sest. 56, 119.—**e.** With *Dat.:* consiliis, Sulpic. Sever. H. 2, 4.—**B.** Of things: *What is not customary, unusual, rare:* verbum, C. Or. 8, 25; Quint. 4, 1, 58; id. 11, 7, 1: quod est insolens, id. 2, 27, 5.—*Sup.:* nomen insolentissimum, Quint. procem. § 14.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Excessive, immoderate, too great:* insolenti alacritate gestire, C. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: ostentatio, id. Parad. 6, 1, 42: ingenium, . . . ad ostentationem sui insolens, callide tegebat, *excessively given to self-display* or *self-glorification,* Aur. Vict. Epit. 14, 6: rex gaudio insolenti elatus, Amm. 20, 7, 16: voluptas, Hirt. B. Alex. 51: lætitia, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 3.—**B.** *Haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent:* **1.** Of persons: non erat ei verendum, ne vera de se prædicans nimis videretur aut insolens aut loquax, C. Sen. 10, 31: hos (*sc.* hostes) præcipue in victoria insolentes, Hirt. B. Alex. 8: "qui præter legem agit humanam et naturalem *insolens* dicitur," Donat. Ter. And. 5, 4, 4: exercitus, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 21: non tum insolens sum, quod Jovem esse me dico, quam, *etc.,* C. Dom. 34, 92: Pannonia (= Pannonii) insolens longæ pacis bonis, Vell. 2, 110, 2: fiducia meritorum insolens, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9, 5.—*Comp.:* secundis rebus insolentiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13.—*Sup.:* insolentissimi homines, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 12, 3.—**2.** Of inanimate and abstract things: nihil unquam neque insolens neque gloriosum ex ore ejus excidit, Nep. Timol. 4, 2: quæ (*sc.* victoria) naturâ insolens et superba est, C. Marcell. 3, 9: ludus, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 50.—*Sup.:* ut insolentissimos Numantinæ urbis spiritus contunderet, Vell. 2, 7, 1 *init.*—**C.** *Extravagant, lavish, profuse:* qui in sua re fuisset egentissimus, erat, ut fit, insolens in aliena, C. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: non extulisse se in potestate, non fuisse insolentem in pecunia, id. de Or. 2, 84, 342.—**D.** Of places: *Lonely, unfrequented, uninhabited:* regio insolens et incustodita, Pall. 12, 4, 2.

insŏlenter, *adv.* [insolens] **I.** Prop.: *Unusually, contrary to custom:* evenire insolenter et raro, C. Inv. 1, 28, 43: non enim primus finxit hoc verbum (*sc. amaror*) Virgilius insolenter, Gell. 1, 21, 5: æstuare, Cat. 2, 5, 12.—*Comp.:* insolentius paulo hac figura usus est, Gell. 10, 13, 4.

II. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to insolens, *no.* II. A.): *Excessively, immoderately, too greatly:* quum auctorem senatus extinctum læte atque insolenter tulit, *i. e. with excessive delight,* C. Phil. 9, 3, 7: Gorgias his festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, id. Or. 52, 176.—**B.** (acc. to insolens, *no.* II. B.): *Haughtily, proudly, arrogantly, insolently:* se efferre, C. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: victoria sua insolenter gloriari, Cæs. B. G. 1, 14: adeo superbe insolenterque hostis eludebat, Liv. 2, 45: hostem insolenter atque acriter nostros insequentem supprimit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 45 *init.*: a quo insolenter quid, aut minaciter, aut crudeliter dictum sit, Quint. 1, 5, 9: is insolenter affirmare ausus est matrem compressam dracone semet concepisse, Aur. Vict. Epit. 40, 17: a sorore satis insolenter irrisa, Flor. 1, 26, 3.—*Comp.:* Pompeiani hoc insolentius atque audacius nostros premere et instare cœperunt, Cæs. B. C. 3, 46: qui se in insperatis repentinisque pecuniis sumptuosius insolentiusque jactarunt, C. Cat. 2, 9, 20.—*Sup.:* Celtiberum insolentissime obequitantem consectatus interemit, Val. Max. 3, 2, 21 *med.*: exinde insolentissime cœpit agere (Maximianus), Lact. Mort. Persec. 9.

in-sōlentĭa, æ, *f.* [insolens] (class.), **I.** Prop.: *A not being accustomed* to a thing, *strangeness, novelty:* **A.** *Abs.:* ex insolentia . . . impotentes lætitiæ insanire, Liv. 30, 42 *ad fin.*—**B.** With *Gen.:* fori judiciorumque, C. Rosc. Am. 31, 88: itineris, Sall. J. 94, 2: loci, C. Deiot. 2, 5: voluptatum, id. Cœl. 31, 75: disputationis, id. de Or. 1, 22.

II. Fig.: In Rhet.: *Unusualness, novelty, strangeness, affectedness* in the choice of words: insulsitatem enim et insolentiam, tanquam insaniam quandam, orationis, C. Brut. 82, 284: verborum, id. de Or. 3, 13, 50: peregrina, id. ib. 3, 12, 44.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to insolens, *no.* II. B.): *Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence:* illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, id. 2 Verr. 4, 41, 89: hominis, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209: modeste insolentiam suam continere, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: ex secundis rebus, Sall. J. 40, 5: insolentiam alicui objicere, Nep. Epam. 5: gloriæ, id. Ag. 5.—*Plur.:* insolentias verborum respuere, Gell. 13, 20, 22.—**B.** (acc. to insolens, *no.* II. C.): *Extravagance, lavishness, profuseness, excess, luxury, expensiveness:* mirifice Servius majorum continentiam diligebat; hujus seculi insolentiam vituperabat, C. Phil. 9, 6, 13.—**C.** (acc. to insolens, *no.* II. D.): Of places: *Loneliness, wild condition* or *nature:* locorum, Amm. 24, 1, 2.

in-sōleo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; soleo] *To be wont:* Cæcil. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 4.

in-sōlers, ertis, *adj.* [2. in; solers] *Unskilful* (late Lat.): si vero insolertior compositio (domûs) fiat, Boeth. de Syllog. Categ. 2, p. 591.

insōlerter, *adv.* [insolers] *Unskilfully* (late Lat.): insolerter interpretari, Boeth. in Porphyr. Dial. 1, p. 1.

in-sōlesco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [2. in; soleo] (*To begin to be unusual;* hence), **A.** Of the voice: *To begin to break* or *be changed* at the commencement of puberty (post-class.): denique simul cœpit et Cœlo vox insolescere, et ubera Terræ lapilliscere, faciunt nuptias inter se, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 12.—**B.** Of the womb: *To swell up, increase in size, grow large* (post-class.): junge si libet et alias naturæ contumelias, novem mensibus uterum insolescentem, Tert. adv. Helv. 18; cf., insolens, *no.* II. A.—**C.** *To grow haughty* or *insolent, to become elated* (mostly post-Aug.): **1.** With *simple Abl.:* rebus secundis, Tac. H. 2, 7.—**2.** With *ad:* ad superbiam, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 15.—**3.** *Abs.:* si quando insolescerent Suevi, Tac. A. 2, 63.—**4.** With *Dat.:* denique simul cœpit et cœlo vox insolescere, et ubera Terræ lapilliscere, *etc.,* Tert. ad Nat. 2, 12.—**5.** With *per:* per licentiam animus humanus insolescit, Sall. C. 6, 7.

in-sōlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; solidus] *Not solid, soft, tender:* herba, Ov. M. 15, 203.

insōlĭte, *adv.* [insolitus, *no.* B.] *Contrary to custom, unusually* (post-class.): accidere, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 23.

in-sōlĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; solitus] (class.): **A.** *Act.: Unaccustomed* to a thing: **1.** *Abs.:* cur pudentissimas feminas in tantum virorum conventum insolitas, invitasque prodire cogis? C. 2 Verr. 1, 37, 94.—**2.** With *ad:* insolitus ad laborem, Cæs. B. C. 3, 85.—**3.** With *Gen.:* civitas insolita rerum bellicarum, Sall. J. 39, 1: genus servitii insolitum, id. Hist. Frgm. 1, 14.—**B.** *Pass.: Unusual, uncommon:* **1.** With *Dat.:* insolita mihi loquacitas, C. Or. 2, 88, 361: adolescentibus gloria, id. Brut. 81, 282: novum et moribus veterum insolitum, Tac. A. 12, 37.—**2.** *Abs.:* verbum, C. Balb. 16, 36.—**3.** With *ut:* in principe rarum ac prope insolitum est, ut se putet obligatum, Pl. Pan. 60, 6.—**4.** With *Inf. Pass.:* id insolitum esse fieri, Callistrat. Dig. 48, 19, 27.

‡ **in-sollĭcĭtus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; sollicitus] *Unconcerned, careless:* insollicitus dies, ἀμέριμνος ἡμέρα (ubi legend. videtur ἀμέριμνος), Gloss. Philox.

in-sōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (β); sol] **I.** Gen.: *To place in the sun,* i. e. *expose to the sun,* in order to warm, dry, *etc.* (a favourite word with Columella): uvas, Col. 12, 39, 2. **II.** Esp.: With accessory force of the effect of the sun: *To warm:* humus insolatur, *becomes warmed,* Col. 4, 17, 8.

in-sōlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; solubilis] (post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be loosed, indissoluble:* vinculum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. **II.** Fig.: **A.** *That cannot be paid:* beneficium, creditum insolubile est, Sen. Ben. 4, 12.—**B.** *That cannot be refuted, incontestable:* signum, Quint. 5, 9, 3.

insōlūbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insolubilis] *Insolubility:* quæstionum, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

insōlūbĭlĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Indissolubly:* vinciri, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

insōlum, v. 1. solum, i, *n.* no. I. D. 1.

insōlūtum, or, as two words, in solutum, v. solutus.

insomnĭa, æ, *f.* [insomnis] *Sleeplessness, want of sleep* (class.): **A.** *Sing.:* consequitur comes insomnia, Cœcil. ap. Non. 209, 15: incitabatur insomnia, Suet. Cal. 50.—**B.** *Plur.:* neque insomnia, neque labore fatigari, Sall. C. 27, 2: insomniis carere, C. de Sen. 13, 44.

insomnĭētas, ātis *f.* [id.] for insomnia, *Sleeplessness* (post-class.): Theod. Prisc. 2, 1.

insomnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [insomnia] *Sleepless, troubled with want of sleep:* Cato R. R. 157, 8.

in-somnis, e, *adj.* [2. in; somnus] (poet. and post-Aug.) *Sleepless; i. e.,* **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *That does not* or *cannot sleep:* insomnes magis, quam pervigiles, Tac. A. 1, 65: insomnis atque intonsa juventus (said of the Stoics), Pers. 3, 54. **II.** Meton.: Of things: **A.** Of the eyes: *That do not* or *cannot close in sleep:* oculi, Stat. Th. 3, 328.—**B.** Of time: *Past in sleeplessness:* nox, Virg. Æ. 9, 167.—**C.** Of care and anxiety: *That prevents sleep:* cura, Luc. 2, 239.

1. **in-somnĭum,** ii, *n.* [1. in, *no.* III.

B. 2. c. N. B.; somnium] *A dream* (class. only in plur.): **A.** *Sing.*: per insomnium, *in a dream*, Aru. 7, 244.—**B.** *Plur.*: Atlantes insomnia non visunt, Pl. 5, 8, 8.

2. in-somnium, ī, *n.* [2. in; somnus *Sleeplessness*: insomnia vigili-sque tollere, Pl. 20, 9, 33.

in-sŏno, ŭi (āvi, Cassiod. Var. 9, 18), *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in; sono] (mostly post.). **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1, a.): **A.** Gen.: *To sound in, to make a sound or noise in*: nostris auribus insonārunt, Cassiod. l. l.—**B.** Esp.: Of wind instruments: *To play upon*: With *Abl.*: calamis agrestibus, Ov. M. 11, 161.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (*a*) (*β*)): *To sound on or over, to make a sound or resound on*: With *Dat.*: Boreæ quum spiritus alto Insonat Ægeo, Virg. Æ. 12, 365.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (*b*)): **A.** Prop.: *Neutr.*: *To sound loudly, to resound greatly* or *aloud*: insonuere cavernæ, Virg. Æ. 2, 53.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *Neutr.*: *To make* or *produce a loud sound* with any thing: With *Abl.*: insonuitque flagello, *i. e. loudly cracked his whip*, Virg. Æ. 5, 579.—**2.** *Act.*: *To make* or *cause* any thing *to give forth a loud sound*: verberaque insonuit (Allecto), Virg. Æ. 7, 451.

IV. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *To sound, utter a sound*: quasi faucibus aliquid obstiterit, insonare, *i. e. to clear one's throat*, Quint. 11, 3, 121.

in-sons, tis, *adj.* [2. in; sons] **I.** Prop.: *Guiltless, innocent* (class.; but not in Cic. or Cæs.): **A.** With *Gen.*: culpæ, Liv. 22, 49; dub. al. culpa: fraterni sanguinis, Ov. M. 13, 140: publici consilii, Liv. 34, 32.—**B.** With *Abl.*: regni crimine, Liv. 4, 15.—**C.** *Abs.*: quasi ad pœnam raperetur insons, Suet. Claud. 10: quamquam insons damnatus, id. Ner. 3: non temere quis punitus insons reperietur, id. Vesp. 15: ut occideret quenquam insontem, Amm. 14, 11, 22: amicus, Virg. Æ. 2, 93: sorores, Sil. 14, 105.

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Harmless, that does no hurt, commits no injury*: **1.** Of living things: te vidit insons Cerberus, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 28.—**2.** Of inanimate things: cremat insontes hostica flamma casas, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 66: ramis insontis olivæ Pacificus, Stat. Th. 12, 482: at quibus arvorum studiumque insomtis aratri, Val. Fl. 1, 103.—**B.** Esp.; only as *Subst.*: **insons**, ontis, *m.*, *That commits* or *gives no offence*: insontes, sicuti sontes, circumvenire, jugulare, Sall. C. 16, 3.

in-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; sonus] *Without sound, that produces no sound, noiseless, still, silent* (post-class.), **I.** Prop.: suspensum et insonum vestigio, App. M. 3, p. 212 Oud.: passus, Amm. 27, 12, 27. **II.** Plg.: litteræ, *i. e.* mutæ, App. de Mundo, p. 335 Oud.

in-sōpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; sopio] (post-class.) (Prop., *That cannot be lulled to sleep*; hence, meton.) Of fire: *Inextinguishable*: flamma, Mart. Cap. 1, 4.

in-sōpītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; sopitus] **I.** Prop.: *Not lulled to sleep, sleepless, wakeful* (poet.): draco, Ov. M. 7, 36. **II.** Meton.: Of fire: *Inextinguishable*: ignis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 401.

in-sordesco, dŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; sordesco] (post-class.), **I.** Prop.: *To become foul, filthy*, or *dirty*: si quid forte acuer insorduit, Sid. Ep. 5, 13 *init.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** Of the sky: *To become dark, gloomy*, or *overcast*: nimbis insorduit æther, Rutil. Itin. 1, 617.—**B.** Of a whirlwind: *To present a dark* or *lurid appearance, to come up dark* or *lurid*: si turbo Austrinus insorduit, immane turgescet (mare), Sid. Ep. 2, 2, *ad fin.*

in-sortītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; sortitus] *Not allotted*: spicula etiam insortita sunt nihi (*al.* Etiam specu a in sortitu est mihi), Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 27.

inspargo, v. inspergo.

insparsus, v. inspergo *ad init.*

in-spātior, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.: spatior] *To walk about in* a place: inspatiantem (*al.* exspatiantem). Prud. Apoth. 130.

in-spĕcĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; speciatus] *Unshaped*: substantia informis et inspeciata, Tert. adv. Val. 10.

in-spĕcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; speciosus] *Unshapely, ugly*: puer. Petr. Frgm. Trag. 7 a Burm.

inspectātio, ōnis, *f.* [inspecto] (only in Seneca), **I.** Prop.: *A looking into, considering*: quorum est adeo mihi dulcis inspectatio, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4, 3. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A face* of a polished substance which reflects the sun's rays: totidem redderet soles, quot habuisset inspectationes, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 3; dub.

inspectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], for inspector, *An overseer*: Symm. Ep. 6, 9; Hygin. Fab. 150 in class. Auct. 3, p. 54 Mai.

inspectātus, v. indespectus.

inspectio, ōnis, *f.* [inspicio] (post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A looking into, inspection*: ager prima inspectione neque vitia, neque virtutes abditas ostendit, Col. 1, 4, 1: speculi, App. Apol. p. 418 Oud.—**B.** Esp.: *A looking through, examination*: tabularum, Quint. 5, 5: rationum, Trajan. ad Pl. Ep. 10, 57, 1: ædificiorum, Inscr. Grut. 208.

II. Fig.: *Consideration, investigation, contemplation*; hence, *theory*, in opposition to practice, Quint. 2, 18, 3; id. 2, 18, 1; Tryphon. Dig. 41, 1, 63.

inspectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [inspectio, *no.* II.] *Considering, reflecting, contemplative* (post-class.): pars rationis philosophiæ (*opp.* actualis), Isid. Orig. 2, 24.

inspecto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [inspicio] *To look at, observe, view* (class.): **A.** With *Acc.*: aliquid, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 3, 69.—**B.** With *per*: nescio quis inspectavit per impluvium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 18.—**C.** *Abs.*: me inspectante, *before my eyes*, C. Fam. 1, 9, 23: adstante et inspectante ipso, Cæs. B. C. 2, 20.

inspector, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *A viewer, observer* (post-Aug.): Pl. 37, 7, 28. **II.** Esp.: *An inspector, examiner* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 13, 6, 10.

inspectrix, icis, *f.* [id.] *She that inspects* or *examines*: Ambros. Ep. 5.

1. **inspectus**, a, um, *P.* of inspicio.

2. **inspectus**, ūs, *m.* [inspicio]=inspectio (post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *A looking at, inspection*: jecoris, Amm. 22, 1, 25. **II.** Fig.: *Contemplation, mental review*: vacat animus molestia liber ad inspectum universi, nihilque illum avocat a contemplatione naturæ, Sen. Ep. 92, 6. **III.** Meton.: Of the eyes: *A glance*: oculis in inspectu minacibus, App. M. 10, p. 741 Oud.: dub. adspectu Hild.

in-spērābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; sperabilis] *That cannot be hoped for*: Pax, Gell. 4, 18, 3.

in-spērans, tis, *adj.* [2. in; sperans] (used for the most part only in the oblique cases) *Not hoping, not expecting, contrary to one's hopes* or *expectations* (class.): insperanti mihi, sed valde optanti cecidit, ut, C. de Or. 1, 21, 96: quibus tu salutem insperantibus reddidisti, id. Marc. 7, 21: Pamphilo insperante, Ter. And. 3, 4, 24: alicui insperanti, Cat. 107, 2.—In *Nom.*: ætas, Inscr. ap. Grut. 1113, 15.

inspērāte and **inspērāto**, *adv.* [insperatus] *Unexpectedly*: **A.** Form *inseperate* (post-class.): dum venit inseperate diluvium, Cassiod. Var. 7, 6.—*Comp.*: insperatius, Val. Max. 3, 8, 2 *ext.*—**B.** Form *insperato* (ante- and post-class.): abiit, Lucil. in Non. 35, 10: aulam invenit, Plaut. Aul. arg. 1, 14: et contra opinionem, App. M. 9, p. 66, 5 Oud.

in-spērātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; speratus] (class.): **A.** Of persons: *Unhoped for, unexpected*: O salve insperate frater, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 72: Hanno, insperatissime mihi, salve, id. Pœn. 5, 3, 8.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: **1.** *Unhoped for, unexpected*: insperata accidunt magis sæpe, quam quæ speres, id. Most. 1, 3, 40: insperatum et repentinum præsidium, C. Phil. 10, 11, 24: insperatæ repentinæque pecuniæ, id. Cat. 2, 9, 20.—As *adv.*: ex insperato, *Unexpectedly*: Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 33; Liv. 2, 35; Pl. 25, 2, 6, § 17.—**2.** Of unpleasant things: *Unlooked for, unforeseen*: insperatum et necopinatum malum, id. Tusc. 3, 13, 28; nihil tam necopinatum, nec tam insperatum accidere potuit, Liv. 3, 26.

in-spergo, si, sum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* (inspargo, Pl. 18, 11, 29, 115; insparsum, id. 26, 14, 87) [1. in; spargo] (class.): **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (*b*) (*γ*)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To sprinkle, strew* or *scatter upon* (very freq. in Pliny): **a.** With *Dat.*: farinam potioni, Pl. 36, 8, 46: folia potionibus, id. 12, 7, 39, § 78: cinis potioni inspergitur, id. 28, 15, 60: papaver panis rustici crustæ inspergitur, id. 19, 8, 53: vulneribus inspergitur œnanthe, id. 23, procem. 5: stercoris partem oleis et cæteris arboribus, Col. 11, 2, 18.—**b.** With *simple Acc.*: aquam inspergentibus, quoties inaresceret, *i. e. on the sponge*, Pl. 27, 8, 43, § 69; so, in *Pass. constr.*: insperso vino, Pl. 28, 8, 29, § 116.—**2.** Esp.: Sacrif. *t. t.*: *To sprinkle on a victim*: With *simple Acc.*: simul ac molam ac vinum insperseris, C. Div. 2, 16, 37.

B. Meton.: Of natural blemishes, *etc.*: *Pass.*: *To be dispersed, scattered*, or *spread about over*: With *Abl.*: egregio inspersos reprendas corpore nævos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *To besprinkle, scatter, bestrew*: **A.** With *simple Abl.*: oleum sale inspersito, Cato R. R. 65, 2: remedio est ablui prius manus eorum, aquaque illâ eos, quibus medearis, inspergi, Pl. 28, 3, 6, § 32.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: hirundinis rostri cinis cum myrrha tritus et in vino, quod bibetur, inspersus securos præstabit a temulentia, Pl. 30, 15, 51, § 145: in potione inspersum aut ecligmate, id. 24, 16, 92, § 143.

inspersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inspergo, *no.* I.] *A sprinkling* or *scattering upon, inspersion*: cineris, Pall. 4, 9.

1. **inspersus**, a, um, *P.* of inspergo.

2. **inspersus**, ūs, *m.* (only in the *Abl. Sing.*) [inspergo, *no.* I.] For inspersio, *A sprinkling upon, inspersion* (Appul.): cineris inspersu, App. M. 7, p. 489 Oud.; id. ib. 9, p. 651 Oud.

inspĭcio, exi, ectum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in; specio] (class.) **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (*a*) (*α*)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To look into* any place or thing: **a.** In *simple constr.*: marsupium, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 29.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in speculum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61.—**c.** With *adv. of place*: intro inspice, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 72.—**2.** Esp.: Of books, written documents, *etc.*: *To look into* for the purpose of reading, *etc.*: *to read, examine, search*: libros, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 1: leges, C. Balb. 14, 32.

B. Fig.: **1.** Of persons: *To look into, examine, consider, contemplate, observe*: aliquem a puero, C. Phil. 2, 18, 44: aliquem propius, Pl. Ep. 4, 1, 5, 3: hunc penitus domi inspexi, id. Ib. 1, 10, 2: est aliquis, qui se inspici, æstimari, fastidiat, Liv. 6, 41.—**2.** Of things: *To examine, consider, weigh, ponder, take into consideration, investigate, search into*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: ingenia Græcorum, Pl. 29, 1, 8, § 27: sententiam mulieris, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 51: querelam, Petr. 15: rem, Liv. 26, 51; id. 34, 62; id. 40, 2: rationes, Pl. Ep. 10, 57, 1: inspecto ære alieno, Liv. 6, 27: ad inspiciendas res sociorum, id. 21, 6; so, Just. 34, 1, 4: ad inspiciendam rem, id. 2, 15, 7: ad inspiciendi regna sociorum, id. 38, 8, 8.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61.—**c.** With *relative clause*: qui non solum quid expediat, sed etiam quid deceat, inspexerit, Quint. 11, 1, 8.—**d.** With *an*: inspice, qui novus paratur An possit fieri vetus sodalis, Mart. 1, 55, 6.—**3.** *To prove, test, search out, become acquainted with*: **a.** Of persons: aliquem experimentis, Col. 1, 8, 2.—**b.** Of things: tempore duro est inspicienda fides, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 26.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (*a*) (*γ*)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To look upon* or *at, to behold, to cast one's eyes upon*: **a.** With *simple Acc.*: proxima victricem quum Romam inspexerit Eos, Ov. F. 4, 389: in *Pass. constr.*: inde (i. e. ex eo loco) quod est usquam, quamvis regionibus absit, Inspicitur, Ov. M. 12, 242.—**b.** With *relative clause*: aspice quid portem, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 9.—**c.** *Abs.*: ea est procul inspicientibus natura, ut *etc.*, Just. 4, 1, 18.—**2.** Esp.: *To look at,*

examine, inspect: **a.** Illud enim adhuc prædium suum non inspexit, C. Fam. 9, 7, 2: candelabrum, C. 2 Verr. 4, 28, 64: in emendo inspiciendoque agro, Col. 1, 3, 1: credo aurum inspicere vult, ne surreptum fiat, Plaut. Aul. prol. 39: morbum, id. Pers. 2, 5, 15: ferramenta pugnantium, Suet. Tit. 9.—**b.** With the view of purchasing: te hoc orare jussit, Ut sibi liceret inspicere has ædes. *Si.* Non sunt venales, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 65: venalem domum inspecturus, Suet. Oth. 6: ubi equos mercantur, opertos Inspiciunt, Hor. S. 1, 2, 87.—**c.** Of troops, equipments, *etc.*: quum arma, viros, equos cum cura inspexerit, Liv. 44, 1 *med.*

B. Fig.: Mentally: **1.** Gen.: *To look at, regard, pay attention to:* non enim reperies quenquam judicem aut recuperatorem, qui, tanquam si arma militis inspiciunda sint, ita probet armatum, C. Cæcin. 21, 61; cf. the pass.: inspice ludorum sumptus, Auguste, tuorum, Ov. Tr. 2, 509.—**2.** Esp.: Of persons: *To regard, treat:* aliquem familiariter, Pl. Pan. 87, 3.

inspĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [inspicio] *A looking into, inspection* (post-class.): extorum, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 1, 12.

in-spĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; spica] *To make pointed, to sharpen:* faces, Virg. G. 1, 292.

inspīrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [inspiro, *no.* I.] (Prop.: *A breathing into*; hence, Meton.) Of *the operation of the Holy Spirit* at the conception of Christ (Eccl. Lat.): absque peccato sine dubio venit, qui erat omnium peccata soluturus, conceptus mystico inspiraminе, natus ex virgine, Cassiod. de Anim. 7.

inspīrāmentum, i, *n.* [inspiro] *An inspiration, a drawing in by breathing* (late Lat.): Cœl. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

inspīrātio, ōnis, *f.* [inspiro, *no.* I. C.] *Inspiration:* litteraria, Sol. 7, 23: divina, Tert. de Patient. 1.

inspīrātius, *comp. adv.*, false reading, at Val. Max. 3, 8, 2 *ext.*, for inseparatius.

inspīrātor, ōris, *m.* [inspiro, *no.* I. B.] *An inspirer:* furoris, Col. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

inspīrātus, a, um, *P.* of inspiro.

in-spīritālis, e, *adj.* [2. in; spiritalis] *Unspiritual:* Paul. Nol. Ep. 22.

in-spīro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in; spiro] (mostly poet. or post-Aug.): **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (a)): *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To breathe or blow into:* **a.** Of persons: foramen inspirantes, Pl. 10, 29, 43, § 84.—**b.** Of the wind: granaria modicis fenestellis aquilonibus inspirentur, Col. 1, 6, 10.—**2.** Esp.: *To blow* any thing *into* another, *to inject* or *cause to enter by blowing:* **a.** In *simple constr.*: medicamenta, Cels. 7, 17.—**b.** With *per:* per fistulas, Pl. 34, 12, 32, § 127.—**c.** With *Dat.*: inspiravit illi animam, Vulg. Sap. 15, 11.

B. Fig.: *To produce* any mental emotion or passion; *to inspire, excite, rouse, kindle, inflame:* **1.** In *simple constr.*: occultum ignem, Virg. Æ. 1, 688: graves iras, Ov. M. 4, 407: amorem connubii, Stat. S. 1, 2, 194: iram, misericordiam, Quint. 12, 10, 63.—**2.** With *Dat.*: magnam cui mentem animumque Delius inspirat vates, Virg. Æ. 6, 12: illis fortitudinem, Curt. 4, 3, 12: anima hominibus inspirata, Col. 3, 10, 9.

C. Meton.: **1.** Of supernatural influences: **a.** Gen.: *To inspire:* vates inspirati, Just. 18, 5, 7: unde adhuc, qui inspirari solent, infatuari dicuntur, id. 43, 1, 8.—**b.** Esp. (Eccl. Lat.): (α) Of the Holy Spirit: *To inspire:* Spiritu Sancto inspirati locuti sunt sancti, Vulg. 2 Petr. 1, 21.—(β) Of Divine wisdom: *To inspire* or *bestow by inspiratim:* Sapientia filiis suis etiam inspirat, Vulg. Sir. 4, 12.—(γ) *Pass.* Of the Holy Scriptures: *To be written under inspiration, to emanate from the Holy Spirit:* omnis Scriptura divinitus inspirata, Vulg. 2 Tim. 3, 16.—**2.** Of a speaker: *To animate, inflame, set on fire:* quibus viribus inspiret, Quint. 2, 5, 8.—**3.** *To infuse:* **a.** With *Abl.*: (apes) venenum Morsibus inspirant, Virg. G. 4, 236.—**b.** In *simple constr.*: nocens virus, Ov. M. 2, 809.—**c.** With *Dat.*: neque viro inspirat (Fames), Ov. M. 8, 819.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To blow* or *breathe on* or *upon:* **a.** Of persons: (α) With *in c. Acc.*: inspiravit in faciem ejus spiraculum vitæ, Vulg. Gen. 2, 7.—(β) *Abs.*: idque ut divinitus fieri probaret, in ore abdita nuce, quam sulphure et igne stipaverat, leniter inspirans, flammam inter verba fundebat, Flor. 3, 19, 5.—**b.** Of the wind, *etc.*: With *Dat.*: inspirantes ramis arborum auræ, Quint. 10, 3, 24.—**2.** Esp.: *To blow upon, to cause to fall upon by blowing:* With *Dat.*: trita sepiæ testa per fistulam ter die oculo inspirata, Col. 6, 17, 7.

B. Meton.: Of pronunciation: *To breathe hard upon, to aspirate:* With *Dat.*: satis notum est Atticos ἰχθύν, ἱρόν, ... inspirantes primæ literæ, dixisse, Gell. 2, 3, 2.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: *Neutr.*: *To blow in:* With *Dat.*: conchæque sonaci Inspirare jubet, Ov. M. 1, 334.—**B.** Meton.: *Act.*: *To produce* a sound *by blowing in:* With *Abl.*: fistula sensim graviusculum sonum inspirare, Gell. 1, 11, 13.

IV. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *Act.* (Prop.: *To breathe forth, exhale, emit*; hence, Meton.): *To give rise to, to produce, originate:* solus fluminum (Nilus) auras nullas inspirat, Amm. 22, 15, 13.

in-spissātus, a, um, *adj.* [inspisso] *Thickened:* caro, Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

in-spisso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; spisso] *To thicken, make thick:* quæ (*sc.* aqua) in paludibus et stagnis inspissatur et obscuratur, Boeth. de Unit. p. 966.

in-splendesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α); splendesco] *To shine into, illuminate:* insplendesco, *ἐνλάμπω*, Gloss. Philox.

in-spŏliātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; spoliatus] *Not plundered* (poet. and post-Aug.): **A.** Of persons: occisus est non prædæ gratiâ, quia inspoliatus est, Quint. 7, 1, 33: quidam ... inspoliatus inventus est, Sen. Contr. 5, 30 *in Them.* —**B.** Of things: fanum, Sall. de Rep. Ordin. 1, 2: arma, Virg. Æ. 11, 594.

in-spūmo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; spumo] *To foam:* Tert. Apol. 12.

in-spŭo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ); spuo] *To spit on* or *upon* (post-Aug.): **A.** With *Dat.*: oculis jumentorum inspuitur, Pl. 31, 9, 45.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: alicui in frontem mediam, Sen. Ira 3, 38: in faciem alicujus, id. Cons. ad Helv. 13.—**C.** *Abs.*: restiturum oculos, si inspuisset, Suet. Vesp. 7.

‡ **in-spurco,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; spurco] "*inspurco,* inquino, spurco," Not. Tir. p. 86.

inspūto, *prps. no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [inspuo] *To spit upon:* ain' eum morbum mihi esse, ut qui me opus sit insputarier? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 21.

instăbĭlio, *no perf. nor sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [instabilis] *To make weak, weaken:* opus, Hyg. Gromat. *ad fin.*

in-stăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; stabilis] (class. but not in Cic.): **A.** Prop.: *That does not stand firm, that does not* or *cannot remain steady:* **1.** Of persons: pedes instabilis, Liv. 21, 5.—**2.** Of things: instabilemque locum Delos dedit, Ov. M. 6, 191: instabiles Cyaneæ, id. Tr. 1, 10, 14: cymbæ instabiles, Virg. G. 4, 195: naves, Curt. 4, 2, 9: rates, id. 8, 13, 11.

B. Meton.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *Tottering, wavering, unsafe, unsteady, unstable:* instabilis et lubricus gradus, Curt. 8, 11, 13: ingressus, Liv. 24, 34: vestigium, Pl. Pan. 22, 4: volutatio, *the unsteady rolling* of a ship, Pl. 31, 6, 33.—**b.** Esp.: Of troops, *etc.*: *Unsteady, that does not stand* or *keep one's ground:* instabilis et fluctuans acies, Liv. 9, 35: hostis, id. 27, 18.—**2.** *Pass.*: *That cannot be stood upon* or *trodden:* tellus, Ov. M. 1, 16: locus ad gradum, Tac. A. 1, 64.

C. Fig.: **1.** *Unstable, inconstant, changeable, fickle:* res maritimæ celerem atque instabilem motum habent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 23: nihil tam instabile ac fluxum est, quam fama, Tac. A. 13, 19: animus, Virg. G. 4, 105.—**2.** *Unsatisfied, rapacious:* manus, Curt. 7, 8, 19.

instăbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [instabilis] *Unsteadiness, instability* (post-Aug.): mentis, Pl. 24, 17, 102.

instăbĭlĭter, *adv.* [instabilis] *Unsteadily* (late Lat.): Aug. Conf. 13, 20.

‡ **in-stagno,** 1. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; 1. stagno, *no.* II. B.] *To overflow:* Not. Tir. p. 183.

instans, antis, **I.** *P.* of insto. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (class.): Of time, or circumstances to be referred to time: **1.** Prop.: **a.** (acc. to insto, *no.* I. B. 3. a.): *Present:* tempus, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: quæ enim venientia metuuntur, eadem efficiunt ægritudinem instantia, C. Tusc. 4, 11, 6: in deliberationibus plerumque ex (controversia) futuri, raro ex instantis aut facti, id. de Or. 2, 25, 105: bellum, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24: vix instantes sustinentibus clades repente legati nunciant, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 6.—**b.** (acc. to insto, *no.* I. B. 3. b. (b)): *Impending, menacing, threatening:* sperans se etiam tum pecunia et potentia instans periculum posse depellere, Nep. Paus. 3, 5.—**2.** Meton.: in Gramm.: instans tempus = præsens tempus, *The present tense, the present:* Charis. p. 147 P. et sæp.—**B.** (acc. to insto, *no.* I. C. 4.) (post-Aug.): **1.** *Pressing, urgent, vehement:* gestus acer atque instans, Quint. 11, 3, 92.—*Comp.*: species terribilior jam et instantior, Tac. H. 4, 23: cura, Paul. Petroc. Vit. S. Mart. 5, 659: argumentatio acrior et instantior, Quint. 11, 3, 164: admonitio instantior, Gell. 13, 24, 19.—**2.** *Importunate: Sup.*: sed longe melius ad instantissimam petitionem omnia referuntur, Aug. Retr. 1, 19 *fin.*

instanter, *adv.* [instans, *no.* II. B.) Of feeling, or mode of action: *Vehemently, earnestly, with vehemence* or *violence* (post-Aug.): intente instanterque pronunciare, Pl. Ep. 5, 19, 6: petere, id. ib. 7, 22, 1: dicere, Quint. 9, 4, 126.—*Comp.*: instantius concurrere, Tac. A. 6, 35: flagitare, Suet. Claud. 5: poscere, Just. 6, 2, 11.—*Sup.*: instantissime desiderare, Gell. 4, 18, 7: compellere, App. M. p. 189 Oud.: requirere, id. ib. p. 291 Oud.: studiis literarum instantissime deditus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 10, 2.

instantĭa, æ, *f.* [insto] **I.** (Prop., *A standing upon*; hence) Meton.: **A.** (acc. to insto, *no.* I. B. 2.): *A being very near* or *close:* hic (dux avium Diomedearum), ut instantia urgeat tarditatem, Solin. 2, 46.—**B.** (acc. to insto, *no.* I. B. 3. d.): *Existence in present time, presence:* nam ut præterita ea vera dicimus, quorum superiore tempore vera fuerit instantia; sic futura, quorum consequenti tempore vera fuerit instantia, ea vera dicimus, C. Fat. 12, 27 Orell (*al.* fuerint instantia, from instans).

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to insto, *no.* I. B. 1. a.): Of conduct: *Abstr.*: *Hostile behaviour, hostility, persecution:* Nigid. in Gell. 9, 12, 6; cf. pass. at length.—**B.** (acc. to insto, *no.* I. C. 3.): *Earnestness* or *urgency in asking, importunity in demanding* or *requiring, urgent request:* instantia Byrrhanæ perfecit, ut vellet (loqui), App. M. 2, p. 141 Oud.: meam differens instantiam, id. ib. 11, 708 Oud.: omissa est debiti repetendi instantia, Papin. Dig. 32, 1, 32: Cullei instantia Cali recuperati sunt, Scæv. ib. 13, 7, 43.—**C.** (acc. to insto, *no.* I. C. 5.): Of style: *Energy, nervousness, a making every word tell:* maxime oratio vi, amaritudine, instantia placet, Pl. Ep. 5, 8, 10.—**D.** (acc. to insto, *no.* I. C. 9. b.): *Continuance* or *persistency* in doing, *perseverance:* quid est enim, quod aut non illæ occupationes impedire, aut hæc instantia non possit efficere, Pl. Ep. 3, 5, 18: instantiam obsidentium perpensantes, Amm. 24, 2, 18: pertinaci negabat instantia, id. 28, 1, 19: instantia et laboribus facere, Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 351, 5: memoria et instantia ergo patriam civesque, Inscr. ap. Reines. 6, 13.

in-star, *n. indecl.* (*Gen.* instāris in Prob. Cathol. p. 1444 P., but without any ex.) [prob. from 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; and the root STA; cf. instauro] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An image, statue:* cujus (equi) etiam instar pro æde Veneris

Genetricis dedicavit, Suet. Cæs. 61. — **B.** Esp.: *A model* used by artists: quod primum operis instar fuit, Pl. 34, 7, 18, § 46: dub. instaurati, Sillig.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A well-modelled form, a graceful shape, a dignified carriage and an elegant figure combined:* quantum instar in ipso est! Virg. Æ. 6, 866. — **B.** *That which represents something else, a representation:* a primoribus velut instar senatus instituit, Suet. Galb. 10: singulare salubritatis instar, *i. e. (the aqueduct was) so remarkable and efficient a cause of health as to be a very representation of it*, Vell. 2, 81, 2. — **C.** *A resemblance to, an appearance of:* terra ad universi cœli complexum quasi puncti instar obtinet, C. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: quæ (*sc.* navis) urbis instar habere inter illos piraticos myoparones videretur, id. 2 Verr. 5, 34, 89: centum amplius navium classem, apparatumque belli gravem, in Pontico mari aggressa tempestas tam fœda strage laceravit, ut navalis belli instar efficeret, Flor 3, 5, 18. — **D.**: **1.** *Likeness* between two things; so, used only in apposition, or as a predicate; or, prps. as a *predicative adj., Like:* always with *Gen.* (cf. Zumpt, § 89; Madvig, § 280 obs. 6): (class.): **a.** Of size or bulk: *A likeness, like, resembling:* instar montis equum divina Palladis arte Ædificant, Virg. Æ. 2, 15. — **b.** Of superficial extent: *A likeness, like, corresponding to:* Erana, quæ fuit non vici instar, sed urbis, C. Fam. 15, 4, 8: stagnum maris instar, Suet. Ner. 31. — **c.** Of manner: *A resemblance to* any thing; *just as:* ut, instar muri, hæ sepes munimenta præberent, Cæs. B. G. 2, 17. — **d.** Of one thing for another: *An equivalent for; equivalent to:* quod apud Parthos instar justitii est, Suet. Cal. 5: unique illi (*sc.* Scipioni) atrii instar Capitolium est, Val. Max. 9, 15, 1. — **e.** Of number: *Likeness, corresponding amount; like, corresponding to, much about:* animadversum est cohortes quasdam, quod instar legionis videretur, esse post silvam, Cæs. B. C. 3, 66: instar cohortium trium exposuerat, Hirt. B. Alex. 19: habet Tiro instar septuaginta (mearum epistolarum), C. Att. 16, 5, 5: dempsit instar librorum octo, Cato R. R. 1, 1, 10. — **f.** Of importance or estimation: *Worth, value; worth, equivalent to, as good as:* omnia vix minimi momenti instar habent, id. Off. 3, 3, 11: unus ille dies mihi immortalitatis instar fuit, *was worth immortality to me*, id. Pis. 22, 52: unus is innumeri militis instar habet, *is as good as, equivalent to*, Ov. H. 16, 368; cf., ab his mittitur Gylippus solus, sed in quo instar omnium auxiliorum erat, Just. 4, 4, 7: Plato mihi unus instar est omnium, *is to me worth them all*, C. Brut. 51, 191: clientes appellari, mortis instar putant, *is as bad as death to them*, id. Off. 2, 20, 67. — **2.** Ad instar: *According to the likeness of, after the manner or fashion of, like* (post-class.): With *Gen.*: vallis continuis montibus velut muro, ad instar castrorum clauditur, Just. 36, 3, 2: ad instar proprietatis, non ad instar possessionis, Ulp. Dig. 6, 2, 7.

III. Fig.: **A.** *A faint image or sketch, an outline:* (Scipio) parvum instar eorum, quæ spe ac magnitudine animi concepisset, receptas Hispanias ducebat, Liv. 28, 17. — **B.** *An instance or example:* inculpatus instar est absolutæ virtutis, Gell. 2, 6, 10.

instaurāticĭus (-titius), a, um, *adj.* [instauro, *no.* II. B. 1.] *Renewed, repeated:* dies, *the day when the games are repeated*, Macr. S. 1, 11.

instaurātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [instauro] (class.). **I.** Prop. (acc. to instauro, *no.* II. A.): Of buildings: *A restoration, repairing:* templorum, Eumen. Pan. ad Const. 21. **II.** Meton. (acc. to instauro, *no.* II. B. 1.): *A renewing, renewal, repetition:* ludorum, C. Har. Resp. 11: Liv. 2, 36.

instauratĭtius, v. instauraticius.

instaurātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [instauro] *Renewed, repeated* (class.): ludi, C. Div. 1, 28, 55.

‡ **instaurātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A renewer, restorer* (post-class.): mœnium, Inscr. ap. Reines. 2, 31; Amm. 27, 3, 5.

in-stauro, āvi, ātum, āre, *I. v. a.* [like the Gr. σταυρόω from the root STA, ΣΤΑ; Sanscrit, stha, stare; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. I. p. 197; and, 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.] (In transitive force, *To make to stand;* hence) **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: Of buildings, *etc.: To erect, construct, build:* in quâ (*sc.* Academiâ) et monumenta sibi instauraverat, Pl. 31, 2, 3, § 6. — **B.** Meton.: **1.** *To form, make:* adversum hiemem tunicas sibi (bombycas) instaurare densas, pedum asperitate radentes foliorum lanuginem vellere, Pl. 11, 23, 27, § 77. — **2.** Religious *t. t.*: Of religious rites: *To perform, offer, celebrate:* instaurabat sacrum dis loci, Tac. H. 2, 70 *fin.*

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: Of buildings already raised: *To repair, renew, restore, strengthen:* so as to enable them to continue to stand: ut Mænianæ illæ scholæ juxta cetera, quæ instaurantur, opera ac templa, reparentur, Eumen. pro Restaur. Schol. 3, 2: quam sit ex usu instaurari opus illud, id. ib. 10, 3. — **B.** Meton.: **1.** Religious *t. t.*: Of religious rites, *etc.: To renew, repeat, perform over again, celebrate afresh* or *anew* (class.): Latinas, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 4: ferias Latinas, Liv. 32, 1; id. 37, 3: quorum de sententiâ illa eadem renovata atque instaurata celebrantur, C. Har. Resp. 10, 21: recordamini, agitedum, quoties sacra instaurentur, quia aliquid ex patrio ritu negligentiâ casuve prætermissum est, Liv. 5, 52 *med.*: deum regi instauratus honos, Sil. 3, 218. — **2.** Of things in gen.: *To repeat, renew, do over again:* eædem, C. Dom. 3, 6: instaurare et renovare scelus pristinum, id. 1 Verr. 4, 11: novum de integro bellum, Liv. 37, 19: societatem, Suet. Ner. 57: epulas, Tac. A. 6, 50. — **3.** Of work: *To recommence:* omne genus operis, auspicandi causâ, Col. 11, 2, 98. — **4.** Of wine: *To impart fresh strength* or *power to:* cinere aut gypso instaurare vina, Pl. 14, 20, 25. — **5.** *To repay, requite:* dl, talia Graiis Instaurate, Virg. Æ. 6, 530.

in-sterno, strāvi, strātum, sternĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in; sterno] (poet. and post-Aug.), **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ); sterno, *no.* I. A.): *To lay upon as a cover, to spread over:* modicis instravit pulpita tignis (*Dal.*), *laid the stage over*, Hor. A. P. 279.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; sterno, *no.* II. B.): *To cover, cover over:* jubet ordine duci Instratos ostro alipedes pictisque tapetis, Virg. Æ. 7, 277; Lucr. 5, 985: si palo adacto caverna palea insternatur, Pl. 19, 5, 26, 84.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α); sterno, *no.* II. C.): *To cast* or *throw into:* esse Ignibus, Stat. Th. 12, 800.

instigātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [instigo] *An urging, stimulating, instigating, an incitement, instigation* (rare, but class.; though not in Cic. nor Cæs.): auditorum, Auct. ad Her. 2, 30, 47: novercalibus instigationibus corrupti, Gai. Dig. 5, 2, 4.

instigātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A stimulator, instigator* (mostly post-class.): **A.** *Abs.:* sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac. H. 1, 38. — **B.** With *Gen.:* accusationis, Papin. Dig. 3, 2, 20.

instigātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that instigates* (post-Aug.): acerrima instigatrix adversus Galbianos, Tac. H. 1, 51.

instigātus, ūs, *m.* [instigo] *An instigation, setting on* (post-class.): si instigatu alterius fera damnum dederit, Ulp. Dig. 9, 1, 1.

in-stigo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; stigo, from the root STIG; whence also stimulus (for stig-mulus) and stinguo; Greek ΣΤΙΓ, στίζω; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. I. p. 198; II. p. 174: (Prop., *To goad* or *prick on;* hence, Fig.) *To urge, stimulate, stir up, set on, incite, instigate* (class.): **A.** In *simple constr.*: me instigasti, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 76: mentes instigat furor, Sen. Thyest. 27: vires virtus, Stat. S. 4, 4, 33: comites agmen instigant, Ov. M. 3, 243: iracundiam, Sen. Ep. 10, 2. — **B.** With *in c. Acc.*: **1.** (*against*): Romanos in Hannibalem, Liv. 33, 47: canem in aliquem, Petr. S. 95 *fin.* — **2.** Of a state or condition (*into, to*): aliquem in furorem, Lact. 5, 22 *ad init.*: in arma, Vell. 1, 12, 1. — **C.** With *Inf.*: lædere, Lucr. 4, 1076. — **D.** *Abs.*: to instigante, *at your instigation*, C. Pis. 11, 26: instigante magnitudine æris alieni, *the excessiveness of his debt goading him on*, Suet. Oth. 5: deâ instigante, Liv. 10, 19 *ad fin.*: instigante quasi numine, Col. 10, præf. 4. — **E.** With *Abl.*: variis vocibus alas, Virg. Æ. 11, 730.

instillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [instillo, *no.* I. A.] (post-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: *A dropping in, instillation:* canini lactis instillatio sedat dolorem, Pl. 29, 6, 39, § 133. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.: That which is poured in:* ut ad radices instillatio ipsa descendat, Pall. Nov. 10.

in-stillo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in; stillo] (class.). **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α)): **A.** Prop.: Of liquids: *To drop into, to pour in by drops:* **1.** With *Dat.*: oleum lumini, C. Sen. 11, 36: auribus succum brassicæ, Pl. 20, 9, 33. — **2.** With *in c. Acc.*: merum nitrum instillat in ignes, Ov. H. 19, 153. — **3.** In *simple constr.*: vascula instillatis complentur, Quint. 1, 2, 28. — **B.** Meton.: Of things mixed with liquids: *To drop* or *pour in:* murium cinis cum melle instillatus aurium dolores sedat, Pl. 29, 6, 39, § 134. — **C.** Fig.: *To instil, infuse into:* With *Dat.*: tuæ litteræ mihi quiddam quasi animulæ instillarunt (*al.* restillarunt), C. Att. 9, 7: præceptum auriculis, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ)): *To drop upon, to pour drops on* or *upon:* **A.** With *Dat.*: oleum caulibus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 62. — **B.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* guttæ, quæ saxa assidue instillant Caucasi, C. Tusc. 2, 10 *fin.* — **C.** In *simple constr.*: lingua Vix instillato restituenda mero, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 22.

instimŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [instimulo] *A stimulator, instigator* (class.): sedítionis (*al.* stimulator), C. Dom. 5.

in-stimŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; stimulo, *no.* III. B.] (poet.): *To prick, urge,* or *goad on; to stimulate, incite:* Latias Bacchas instimulare sonis, Ov. F. 6, 508: Venerem Instimulat verbis, id. M. 14, 495: voce instimulans dea sævam Eumenida, Sil. 2, 543: falso instimulati parentes liberos suos vel exheredant vel prætereunt, Marc. Dig. 5, 2, 3.

instinctor, ōris, *m.* [instinguo] *An instigator* (Tacit.): sceleris, Tac. H. 1, 22: belli, id. Ib. 4, 68.

1. **instinctus,** a, um, *P.* of instinguo.

2. **instinctus,** ūs, *m.* (mostly in *Abl. Sing.*) [instinguo] (Prop.: *A goading on, stimulation;* hence, Fig.) *Instigation, suggestion, impulse* (class.): oracula, quæ instinctu divino affatuque funduntur, *inspiration*, C. de Div. 1, 18, 34: instinctu decurionum, Tac. H. 1, 70: sequi classici vocantis instinctum, Quint. Decl. 4, 19: instinctibus dæmonum, Lact. 4, 30.

in-stinguo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; and the root STIG.; cf. instigo] (*To goad on;* hence) *To instigate, incite, impel* (class. only in *Part. Pass.*): hæc admonitio instinxit nos ad elocantiam Græcæ orationis verbis Latinis affectandam, Gell. 17, 20. — *Part. Pass.*: **instinctus,** a, um, *Instigated, incited:* **A.** With *Abl.*; so mostly: furore et audaciâ, C. 2 Verr. 5, 72: his vocibus, Liv. 9, 40: furiis, id. 1, 47: injuriâ, Suet. Cæs. 19: amore, Lucr. 1, 924: divino spiritu, Quint. 12, 10, 24. — **B.** With *in c. Acc.*: in bellum, Vell. 1, 12 *init.*: in ululatûs, Just. 12, 7, 8. — **C.** *Abs.*: instinctis subrepit terror, Sil. 15, 135: instincti glomerant gressus, id. 12, 518.

in-stipo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* (also, ēre, 3. *v. a.*) [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α); stipo] (ante- and post-class.): **I.** Prop.: *To stuff* or *cram into:* **A.** With *Dat.*: fici veteres contritæ naribus instipantur, Marc. Emp. 10. — **B.** In *simple constr.*: ligna in tipite, Pomp. ap. Non. 504, 27 Gerl.; al. insipite. **II.** Meton.: *To fill full* or *up to the top:* post quatriduum (amphoras) in culleum composito, et instipato, Cato R. R. 113, 3.

in-stipŭlor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; stipulor] *To bargain, stipulate for* (Plaut.): **A.** With *Acc.*: minas viginti. Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 7. — **B.** With *Abl.*: dolo malo, Pl. ut. Rud. 5, 3, 25.

instĭta, æ, *f.* [insisto; and so, *that on which one stands* or *steps*, as it were; hence] **I.** Prop.: *The border, flounce, furbelow* (laid in several plaits) *of a Roman lady's tunic*; cf. Smith's Ant. p. 639, a. (poet. and post-Aug.): quarum subsuta talos tegit instita veste, Hor. S. 1, 2, 29: longa, Ov. Am. 1, 32; so, Stat. Th. 7, 654.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of *a lady*: nulla, Ov. Am. 2, 600.—**B.** *A bandage*: duas institas ancilla protulit de sinu (*al.* de suris) alteraque pedes nostros alligavit, altera manus, Petr. 20.—**C.** *A girth* of a bedstead or sofa: id. 97; Scrib. Larg. 133.

institĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A standing still* (rare, but class.): errantium stellarum, C. Tusc. 1, 25, 62.

‡ **institĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.] = institio, *A standing still* (post-class.), Vet. Kalend. ap. Grut. 138.

instito, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* [insto, *no.* I.] *To press on, assail* (very rare, but class.): rursus institare (dub. *al.* instare), Cæs. B. G. 1, 25.

institor, ōris, *m.* [insto, *no.* I. B. 2. c.] (but cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 109): **I.** Prop.: *One* (usually a slave) *who presides over* or *has the charge* or *care of any trade* or *mercantile transaction for* another; *the factor, broker*, or *agent in any kind of shop* (post-Aug.): "*institor* appellatus est ex eo, quod negotio gerendo instet. Nec multum facit tabernæ sit præpositus, an cuilibet alii negotiationi," Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 3: "*institor* est ille, qui alicui negotiationi quæstuariæ præponitur," Dig. 14, 3, 2: popinarum institores, Sen. Ep. 56, 2: cauponum, Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 5: instrumento cauponio institorem contineri, Marc. ib. 33, 7, 17, § 2: abstulerat totam temerarius institor urbem, Mart. 7, 60, 1: "institor is est, qui in taberna mercibus vendendis præpositus est," Comm. ad h. l. ed. Smids.

II. Meton. (class. but not in Cic. or Cæs.): *One who carries about and sells goods; a huckster, hawker, pedlar*: "*institores*, quibus vestiarii dant vestes linteaque circumferenda ac distrahenda," Gloss. Vet.: mercis, Liv. 22, 25: cadurci, Juv. 7, 221: institor ad dominam veniet discinctus emacem, Ov. A. A. 1, 421: seu vocat institor, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 30: amata nautis multum et institoribus, id. Epod. 17, 20: habet institores aqua, *persons who carry it* (*i. e.* water) *about for sale*, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, 8.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): institor eloquentiæ, *One who hawks about his eloquence, makes an exhibition of it*, Quint. 11, 1, 50.

institōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [institor] *Of* or *relating to an* institor (post-Aug. and post-class.): artes, Hier. in Helv. 21: actio, *an action against a principal for contracts made by his* institor, Ulp. Dig. 14, 3.—As *Subst.*: **A. institoria,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* actio) = institoria actio, Ulp. Dig. 14, 3, 5.—**B. institorium,** ii, *n.* (*sc.* munus), *The trade of a huckster*: matronæ institorio copas imitantes, Suet. Ner. 27.

in-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1.in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; statuo] (class.). **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen. (acc. to statuo, *no.* I. A.): *To put, set, place*: vestigia nuda sinistri Instituere pedis, *they set* or *planted the soles of the left foot bare*, Virg. Æ. 7, 690: qui quidem igne suo instituit vestigia retro, *i. e. has walked backwards on his head*, Lucr. 4, 474.

B. Esp.: **1.**: **a.** Of trees, herbs, *etc.*: *To plant, set*: arborem ab ipso institutam, Suet. Galb. 1: vitem manu ejus institutam, id. Gramm. 23: olera, Aur. Vict. Epit. 39, 6.—**b.** (acc. to statuo, *no.* I. B. 1.): Milit. *t. t.*: Of troops: *To form, draw up, arrange*: acici, quam instituerat sex cohortium numero, signum dedit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 93.

2. (acc. to statuo, *no.* I. B. 2.): Of constructions of any kind: *To rear, raise, erect, construct, build*: pontem, Cæs. B. G. 4, 18: officinam, C. 2 Verr. 4, 24, 54: officinis armorum institutis, Nep. Ages. 3, 3: exedris, C. Fam. 7, 23: turres, testudines, munitionesque hostium admiratur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 50: arma, Val. Fl. 3, 427: oppida, Amm. 15, 9, 7: mœnia, Aur. Vict. Cæs. 29, 1.

II. Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): **A.** Gen.: *To make, fabricate, construct*: naves, *i. e. to build*, Cæs. B. G. 5, 11: magnus muralium pilorum numerus instituitur, id. ib. 5, 39: amphora cœpit Institui, Hor. A. P. 22: quo omnia sint instituta, Tert. Spect. 14.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of libraries: *To found, establish, institute*: an priores cœperint Alexandriæ et Pergami reges, qui bibliothecas magno certamine instituere, non facile dixerim, Pl. 35, 2, 2, § 10.

2. Of mines: *To sink, form, make*: metalla vetera intermissa recoluit, et nova multis locis instituit, Liv. 39, 24 *ad init.*

3. Of grounds, *etc.*: *To lay out, form*: tercenta jugera, ubi institui vineæ possunt, C. Agr. 2, 25, 67: plantaria, Pl. 18, 14, 8: ut segetes (*corn-lands*) instituas, Var. R. R. 1, 37, 5.

4. *To found, originate, establish*: **a.** Of a nation, state, *etc.*: jam inde ab instituta gente nostris quoque majoribus formidatus, Amm. 17, 13, 27.—**b.** Of other bodies: ob quæ Numa rex septimum collegium figulorum instituit, Pl. 35, 12, 46, § 159: tres equitum turmas instituit, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 2, 11.—**c.** Of an office: qui magistratus multis annis post decemviros institutus est, C. Att. 6, 1, 8.

5. Of food or an entertainment: *To prepare, make ready, set forth, furnish, provide*: dapes, Virg. Æ. 7, 109: epulas, Sil. 11, 272: convivium, Just. 12, 11, 6: convivia, Suet. Tit. 7.

6. Of a levy of troops, *etc.*: *To make, raise*: delectum institui jubet, *that a body of troops should be raised*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 16: remiges ex provincia institui jubet, id. B. G. 3, 8: duas legiones, Sall. C. 56, 1.

7. Of a tax or impost: *To institute, impose, lay on*: portorium vini, C. Font. 5 *init.*: portoria, Suet. Cæs. 43.

8. Of money for any purpose: *To institute, appoint, provide*: ærarium militare cum novis vectigalibus instituit, Suet. Aug. 49: stipendia instituit, id. Claud. 5.

9. Of an account-book: *To keep*: codicem, C. Rosc. Com. 2, 6.

10. Of cattle: *To establish* the breed of: Hercules, cupidus ejus generis boves in Græcia instituendi, Aur. Vict. Or. Rom. Gent. 7, 1.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): Of the mind: *To put, set up, place*: With *in c. Acc. in Pregn. Constr.*: vah! quemquamve hominem in animum instituere aut Parare quod sit carius quam ipse est sibi, *should admit into his mind* or *affections, and there set up an object, which*, etc., Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 13: argumenta in pectus multa institui, *I have admitted into my breast and there formed*, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 2.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): **1.** *To order, institute, appoint, ordain, decree, make, establish*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: censum, Liv. 1, 42: dies festus institutus, id. 2, 21: ferias diesque festos, Pl. 18, 29, 69, § 284: sacros ludos, Ov. M. 1, 446: ferias Latinas, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 8, 2: nundinas, Pl. Ep. 5, 4, 1: inferias, Suet. Cal. 12: quinquennale certamen, id. Ner. 12: leges, Just. 3, 2, 7.—**b.** With *objective clause*: Lares ornari bis anno instituit, Suet. Aug. 31: hoc sibi pulchra suum ferri Proserpina munus Instituit, Virg. Æ. 6, 143.—**c.** With *ut*: Arcesilas instituit, ut ii, qui, *etc.*, C. Fin. 2, 1, 2: institutum est ut (quæstores) fierent, Liv. 44: primus omnium instituit, ut tam senatus quam populi diurna acta conferent et publicarentur, Suet. Cæs. 20 *init.*: instituit ut candentibus juglandium putaminibus barbam sibi et capillum adurerent, C. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.—**d.** With *simple Subj.*: instituit quotannis subsortitio a prætore fieret, Suet. Cæs. 41.

2. *To order, settle, arrange, determine, decide*: With *rel. clause*: majores nostri, quæ liberos discere et quos in ludos itare vellent, instituerunt, Suet. Rhet. 1.

3. *To order* or *appoint* a person to be any thing; With *second Acc.*: **a.** Gen.: populum Rom. tutorem, C. de Or. 1, 53, 228: qui me quum tutorem, tum, *etc.*, id. Fam. 13, 61.—**b.** Esp.: Of an heir: me heredem, C. Fam. 13, 61: si te heredem instituisset ex asse, Pl. Ep. 5, 1, 9: novissimo testamento tres instituit, sororum nepotes, C. Octavium ex dodrante, *etc.*, Suet. Cæs. 83: aliquem heredem, id. Vit. 6: Aëropum admodum parvulum instituit heredem, Just. 7, 2, 5: Numitorem et Amulium æquis partibus heredes instituit, Aur. Vict. Or. Gent. Rom. 19, 1: quum Augustus tantopere et vivum dilexerit, ut coheredem semper filiis instituerit, Suet. Claud. 1 *ad fin.*

4. *To order* or *appoint for one's self, to make a rule for one's self, to be wont* or *accustomed*: With *Inf.*: si virorum alienissimorum conviviis uti instituerit, C. Cæl. 20, 49: discedens ab hibernis in Italiam, ut quotannis facere instituerat, Cæs. B. G. 5, 1: instituit recitare omnia, Suet. Aug. 84.

5. *To devise, contrive, invent*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: triremem Thucydides Aminoclem Corinthium, quadriremem Aristoteles Carthaginienses, ferunt instituisse, Pl. 7, 56, 57.—**b.** With *ad*: instituisse ipsos (*sc.* grammaticos) quædam genera institutionum ad eloquentiam præparandam, Suet. Gramm. 4.

6. *To take upon one's self, to undertake*: cum Zenone Arcesilas sibi omne certamen instituit, C. Ac. 1, 12, 44.

7. *To undertake, begin, commence*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: id negotium institutum est, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 103: quod neque opera, quæ instituerat, privatis opibus explere posset, Suet. Cæs. 30: iter, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 5; C. Leg. 1, 3, 9: si diligentiam, quam instituisti, adhibueris, id. Fam. 16, 20: rumpat et serpens iter institutum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 5: perge tenere istam viam, quam instituisti, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 14: quum aliquis sumptus instituit eos, qui antea non erant instituti, C. Fl. 14, 33.—**b.** *Abs.*: perge ut instituisti, C. de Or. 2, 28, 124.—**c.** With *ad*: ad hunc ipsum quædam instituit, C. Ac. 1, 1, 2.

8. *To begin* to do something: **a.** With *Inf.*: ut primum Velia navigare cœpi, institui Topica conscribere, C. Fam. 7, 19 *ad init.*: hoc nescio quid, nullo argumento proposito, scribere institui, id. Att. 9, 10: flagitare senatus instituit Cornutum ut referret, *etc.*, id. Fam. 10, 16; al. institit: Isocrates primus instituit dilatare verba, id. Or. 13, 40: apud quam (*sc.* aram) sacrificare instituerat, Nep. Hann. 2, 4: si perget lædere Ita, ut facere instituit, Ter. Eun. prol. 18.—**b.** *Abs.*: neque in sestertio centies affluentius vixerit, quam instituerat, Nep. Att. 14, 2.

9. Of conversation; sts. *To hold*: longior consulto ab Ambiorige instituitur sermo, Cæs. 5, 36: quum mihi sermo cum hoc ipso Crasso esset de te institutus, C. de Or. 2, 73, 296.

10. *To draw up, arrange*: tu actionem instituis, ille aciem instruit, C. Mur. 9, 22.

11. *To put in order, regulate*: vitam sapienter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 40: regnum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 30: civitates, C. de Or. 1, 19, 86: Valeriam venit, parteu quondam Pannoniæ, sed ad honorem Valeriæ, Diocletiani filiæ, et institutam et ita cognominatam, Amm. 19, 11, 4: mores civitatum, Quint. 1, 2, 2: familia bene instituta, id. 10, 3, 9.

12. *To procure, gain, obtain*: quæstum, C. Quint. 3, 12: sibi amicos, id. 2 Verr. 4, 9, 21.

13. *To apply*: With *ad*: animum ad cogitandum, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 10.

14. *To purpose, determine, resolve upon*: **a.** With *Acc.*: ubi cœnas hodie, si hanc rationem instituis? Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 26: in præsentia similem rationem operis instituit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 42.—**b.** With *Inf.*: montanos instituit oppugnare, Liv. 28, 46: instituerant civitates coronas ad ipsum mittere, Suet. Ner. 22: aliquos tueri, Nep. Att. 11, 2: quærere tempus ejus interficiendi, id. Alcib. 5, 1.

15. Of persons: *To instruct, train up, educate*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: sic tu instituis adolescentes? C. Cæl. 17, 39: oratorem, Quint. 1, 1, 21.—**b.** *Pass. with ab*: eos melius a natura institutos fuisse, C. Fin. 3, 3, 11.—**c.** With *Abl.*: qui et doctrina mihi liberaliter institutus, *etc.*, C.

de Or. 2, 39, 162: literis, Quint. 1, 1, 16: disciplinis Græcis, id. 1, 1, 12: lyra, 1, 10, 13: disciplina Romana, Suet. Cæs. 24: iisdem disciplinis, id. Tit. 2. — **d.** With *apud:* apud eosdem magistros, Suet. Tit. 2. — **e.** With *ad:* aliquem ad dicendum, C. de Or. 2, 39, 162: filios erudire atque instituere ad majorum instituta, C. 2 Verr. 2, 69, 161: aliquem ad lectionem, Quint. 1, 7, 17. — **f.** With *in c. Acc.:* quem in hoc institutumus, *for this purpose* or *object*, Quint. 1, 11, 1. — **g.** With *ut:* quem tu a puero sic institueras, ut ne gladiatori quidem faveret, C. Quint. 21, 69 Orell.; al. cederet: ille nos induxit et instituit, ut, *etc.*, Pl. Pan. 9, 1: pueros, ut versarentur, *etc.*, Suet. Tib. 44: filiam et neptes ita instituit ut, *etc.*, id. Aug. 64. — **h.** With *ne:* nos ita instituit, ne quem coleremus nisi populum Romanum, Sall. J. 14, 18. — **k.** With *Acc.* of person, and *Inf.:* agricolationem Latine loqui, Col. 1, 1, 12. — **m.** With *Dat.* (late Lat.): qui nobis instituat, Alcim. Ep. 78.

16. Of animals: *To train:* **a.** With *ad:* perdomiti boves mox ad aratrum instituantur, Col. 6, 2, 8. — **b.** With *Inf.:* disposito quibusdam locis cibo, columbas illic devolare instituerat, Front. Strat. 3, 13 *extr.*

institūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [instituo] **I.** Prop.: *Arrangement, setting in order, disposition* of things: neque dici potest in ulla rerum institutione non esse aliquid extremum atque perfectum, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to nstituo, *no.* III. B. 4.): *Custom, wonted manner:* conservans rationem institutionemque nostram, C. Att. 1, 17, 10. — **B.** (acc. to instituo, *no.* III. B. 15.): *Instruction, education, training:* puerilis, C. de Or. 2, 1, 1: omnis de aliqua re institutio, id. Off. 1, 2, 7: hæc, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: in hac re videtur vehementer errasse, nec ex institutione Stoica se egisse, *in accordance with the instruction of the Stoics*, i. e. *according to their principles*, Sen. Ben. 2, 20, 2: institutione Romana satis cultus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 42, 11.

III. Meton. (acc. to *no.* II. B.): **A.** *Plur.:* **1.** *Subjects* or *subject-matter of instruction*, or *education:* complures Græcis institutionibus eruditi, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 8. — **2.** *Principles* or *methods:* quædam genera institutionum ad eloquentiam præparandam, Suet. Gramm. 4. — **B. Institutiones,** um, *f. The title of certain works on Roman Law;* esp. *that by Gaius, so called from supplying elementary instruction on the subject;* cf. Smith's Ant. p. 639, b.

institūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-class.) **A.** (acc. to instituo, *no.* II. A.): *A maker of* any thing: multum est inter institutorem et interpolatorem, Tert. Spect. 2 *ad med.* — **B.** (acc. to instituo, *no.* II. B. 4. a.): *A founder:* **1.** Prop.: quæ (nomina) eis (civitatibus) Assyria lingua veteres institutores indiderunt, Amm. 14, 8, 6: hecatompylas Thebas institutores ex facto cognominarant, id. 17, 4, 2: quam Phœnicam quoque institutores veteres appellarunt, id. 20, 7, 1. — **2.** Fig.: institutor libertatis, Inscr. Orell. 1071. — **C.** (acc. to instituo, *no.* III. B. 15.): *A teacher, instructor:* tantum valet aut ingenii vis, aut eorum qui in aula institutores habentur, Lampr. Commod. 1 *med.*: morum et actuum imperialium institutor, Treb. Poll. de Posthum. 3 *ad init.*: parentes atque institutores eorum, Pacat. Pan. Theod. Aug. 8 *fin.*

institūtum, i, *n.* [id.] (class.): **A.** (acc. to instituo, *no.* III. B. 4.): *Custom, habit, usage, mode of life, practices, manners:* **1.** *Sing.:* me nunc oblitum consuetudinis et instituti mei, C. Att. 4, 18 *init.*: meretricium, id. Cœl. 20, 50: majorum, id. Agr. 2, 1 *init.*: decedere de instituto vestro, Liv. 57, 54: vetere instituto vitæ effugit nova pericula, Nep. Att. 7 *fin.* — **2.** *Plur.:* duarum vitarum nobis erunt institutа capienda, C. Fin. 4, 15, 40: hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus inter se differunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1: instituta Parthorum, Tac. A. 6, 32: instituta cultumque patrium resumite, id. H. 4, 64: veterum instituta, Aur. Vict. Epit. 41, 5. — **B.** (acc. to instituo, *no.* III. B. 10.): *An arrangement, plan:* ad hujus libri institutum illa nihil pertinent, C. Top. 6 *init.* — **C.** (acc. to instituo, *no.* III. B. 11.): *A regulation, ordinance, institution, law:* **1.** *Sing.:* **a.** Gen.: ex instituto Tiberii, Suet. Tit. 8. **b.** Esp.: ex instituto: *According to decree, order,* or *determination:* cur per eos annos militem ex instituto non dedissent? Liv. 6, 10: munera ex instituto data utrisque, id. 42, 24 *fin.*: ut ex instituto loca, lautia, acciperent, id. 42, 26: munera legatis ut ex instituto mittenda curaret, C. Papirio prætori mandatum, id. 45, 13 *med.* — **2.** *Plur.:* institutis patriæ parere, Nep. Ages. 4, 3: instituta Solonis, Just. 3, 2, 4: de magistratuum atque ordinum officiis atque institutis, Val. Max. 2, 2 *lemm.* — **D.** (acc. to instituo, *no.* III. B. 14.): *A purpose, intention, design:* ejus omne institutum voluntatemque omnem successio prospera consecuta est, C. Hortens. Frgm.: si pauca prius de instituto ac de judicio meo dixero, id. Off. 2, 1, 1: quod neque ad hoc nostrum institutum pertinet, et, *etc.*, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164. — **E.** (acc. to instituo, *no.* III. B. 15.): *Instruction:* præcepta institutaque philosophiæ, C. Off. 1, 1 *init.*: optimis præceptis mentem infantium informare, Quint. 1, 1, 16.

institūtus, a, um, *P.* of instituo.

in-sto, stĭ, ātum (*cf.* instaturum, Liv. 10, 36), āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in; sto] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ)): **A.** Prop.: *To stand on* or *upon:* With *Dat.:* instare jugis et grandia volvere saxa, Virg. Æ. 11, 529: saxo globoso, Pacuv. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36.

B. Meton.: **1.** **a.** Gen.: *To press upon, press hard upon, harass, assault, vigorously assail:* (α) With *Dat.:* ut perculsis instare liceat, Liv. 2, 65: cedenti instaturum, id. 10, 36: quum institissent cedentibus, id. 33, 10: metuens ne hostis instaret cedentibus, Suet. Tib. 16 *ad fin.* — (β) With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* quum audacius instaret hostes, Nep. Epam. 9, 1; id. Eum. 4, 2: si magis me instabunt, ad prætorem sufferam, Plaut. Curc. 3, 6. — (γ) *Abs.:* quum undique instaret, Liv. 3, 22 *ad fin.*: nec a fronte tantum instabat, id. 37, 42 *ad fin.*: cominus acriter instare, Sall. C. 60, 3: instat vi patria Pyrrhus, Virg. Æ. 2, 491: fervidus instat, id. ib. 9, 350: sustinet instantes; instabant parte sinistra, *etc.*, Ov. M. 5, 162: curru, Ov. M. 12, 73: sude instat, Sil. 1, 321: veruto, id. 3, 363. (δ) *Impers. Pass.:* si instetur, Liv. 2, 44 *fin.*: ubi instaretur, Tac. A. 3, 21. — **b.** Esp.: *To press upon in pursuit, to follow closely up, to pursue:* (α) With *Dat.:* ferociter victis instat, Liv. 27, 14: fugientibus instaturos victores, Front. Strat. 2, 6, 10. — (β) *Abs.:* dum cupidius instat, in locum dejectus inferiorem concidit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 44.

2. Of persons: **a.** *To be close at hand, to be very near:* alii cum legionibus instare Varum, jamque se pulverem venientum cernere, Cæs. B. C. 2, 43: instabat agmen Cæsaris, id. ib. 1, 80. — **b.** *To follow, run after:* nec tardum opperior, nec præcedentibus insto, Hor. S. 1, 2, 71. **c.** *To preside over, have the care* or *charge of:* With *Dat.:* negotio gerendo, Ulp. Dig. 13, 3, 3.

3. Of time, or circumstances as referred to time: **a.** *To be present:* ante factis omissis, illud, quod instet, agi oportere, C. Inv. 2, 11, 37. — **b.** (α) In a good sense: *To be close at hand, to be very near:* (α) With *Dat.:* illi instat iter, C. Att. 13, 23: tibi bona multa a me instant, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 23. — (β) *Abs.:* hiems, Liv. 36, 10: tempus, Nep. Alc. 4, 1: ludi, C. Pis. 27, 65; so, strengthened by *prope:* partus prope, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9. (β) In a bad sense: *To impend, overhang, menace, threaten:* (α) With *Dat.:* tibi ab iis periculum, Brut. in C. Fam. 11, 20. — (β) With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* tantum eum instat exitii, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 93. — (γ) *Abs.:* satis est quod instat de Milone, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: bella, Liv. 2, 48: bellum, id. 31, 43.

C. Fig.: **1.** **a.** Gen.: *To stand* or *tread upon:* With *Dat.:* meis vestigiis instare, *i. e. to tread in my steps* or *follow my example*, Pl. Ep. 6, 11, 2. — **b.** Esp.: *To proceed upon* or *along:* (α) With *Dat.:* (vim), cui proconsul genitor, præfectus avunculus instant, *i. e. the path in which they are walking*, Auson. Id. 4, 44. — (β) With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* rectam viam instas, *i. e. you are on the right track, you judge correctly*, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 89.

2. *To press hard upon* one, *assail, harass:* **a.** With *Dat.:* insector ultro, insto accusatori, judices, C. Font. 1, 1: instat trepidis timor, Liv. 3, 9 *fin.*: teneris, Quint. 1, 1, 19. — **b.** *Abs.:* instent mille licet premantque curæ, Mart. 7, 96, 5.

3. *To urge* or *press upon with a request, to request, solicit earnestly, importune, entreat:* **a.** *Abs.:* quod profecto, quum sua sponte, tum te instante, faciet, *i. e. at your instance* or *solicitation*, C. Att. 3, 15: populus instans, Suet. Aug. 65: instantibus suis, id. Vesp. 6: quod refugit, multæ cupiunt; odere quod instat, Ov. A. A. 1, 717. — **b.** With *Objective clause dependent on prep. in verb:* instat capi stationes, Liv. 32, 12. — **c.** With *Dat. folld. by ut:* instat tibi Hortensius, ut eas in consilium, C. Quint. 10, 34: institisse filio, ut milites scriberet, Liv. 4, 46: instare tribuni patribus, ut P. Valerii fidem exsolverent; instare Claudio ut collegæ deos Manes fraudo liberaret, id. 3, 19 *init.*: rex quærens an Philotam adisset, an institisset ei ut perveniret ad se, Curt. 6, 7, 28. — **d.** With *ut alone:* qui instarent, ut darem sibi, C. Att. 2, 1, 2: evincuntque instando, ut literæ sibi ad Tarquinios darentur, Liv. 2, 4: instanti sæpius, ut civitate donatum in decurias allegeret, Suet. Tib. 51: nunquam destitit instare ut dicerem, Ter. Aud. 4, 1, 37: instare, ut hominem invitet, id. Eun. 4, 1, 5: instare, ut dicat, id. Hec. 5, 3, 29: unoquoque instante, ut se contumeliis eriperet, Suet. Ner. 49. — **e.** With *ne:* uxor acriter tua instat, ne mihi detur, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 33. — **f.** With *ad:* instantibus patribus ad eos, qui contra eum conjuraverant, persequendos, Aur. Vict. Epit. 15, 6.

4. *To insist upon, be urgent about, press:* With *Dat.:* (Celsus) huic parti vehementius, ut putet, *etc.*, Quint. 7, 1, 10: patronus, quoties poterit, instabit huic loco, ut nihil credibile sit factum esse sine causa, id. 7, 2, 38.

5. Of a writer: instare sibi: *To follow up one's self* or *ideas closely;* i. e., *to speak concisely to the point, to make every word tell:* semper instans sibi Thucydides (*opp.* to fusus, "discursive"), Quint. 10, 1, 73.

6. Of reputation or report: *To follow it up quickly:* instandum famæ, Tac. Agr. 18.

7. Of a line of conduct: *To persevere, persist, be urgent:* urge, insta, perfice, C. Att. 13, 22, 1.

8. *To constantly maintain* or *affirm:* With *objective clause dependent on prep. in verb:* ego illud sedulo negare factum (esse); ille instat factum esse, Ter. And. 1, 1, 130.

9. With *Inf.:* **a.** *To begin to do:* ne protinus instent pugnare, Sil. 1, 374; *cf.* insisto, no. I. B. 1. d.: whether the *perf.* "institit" should be referred to insto or insisto, in this meaning, appears doubtful. — **b.** *To continue* or *persist in* doing: instat Scandilius poscere recuperatores, C. 2 Verr. 3, 59, 136.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (b) (β)) (mostly poet.; and ante- and post-Aug.): **A.** Prop.: *To stand over* or *above:* With *Dat.:* mortalibus instans (Religio), Lucr. 1, 65.

B. Meton.: **1.** Of charioteers leaning forwards over their horses while racing, for the purpose of urging them on (*cf.* Sil. 16, 385: "usque ad colla repente Cornipedum protentus, et in capita ardua pendens;" *cf.* also, id. 8, 21: "et præceps trepida pendens in verbera planta Impar fertur equis"): *To hurry on, urge forwards, hasten onwards:* **a.** *Abs.:* illi instant verbere torto, Et proni dant lora, Virg. G. 3, 106: instant præcipites, Sil. 16, 324. — **b.** With *Dat.:* ali-

geris instat Cytherea, Sil. 7, 458: senectæ (= senili suo corpori), id. 7, 178.—**2.** Of any thing overhead: *To be above or over:* With *Dat.*: quum instabit summis Minor Ursa ceruchis, Luc. 8, 177.

C. Fig.: **1.** *To hasten or speed on, to hurry onwards:* With *Dat.*: operi regnisque futuris, Virg. Æ. 1, 504: fatis, Sil. 1, 268.—**2.** *To make haste, to press onwards, use efforts; Abs.*: eruendæ urbis apparatu magnis nisibus instabat, Amm. 19, 1, 6.—**3.**: **a.** Gen.: *To urge one onwards, stimulate, rouse, excite:* With *Dat.*: visa coronatæ fulgens tutela coronæ Vocibus his instare duci, Val. Fl. 1, 302.—**b.** Esp.: With *Dat. of pron.*: *To urge one's self onwards, to exert one's self, be forward or zealous:* nosmet ipsi nobis instemus, Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69.—**4.**: **a.** Of material objects: *To employ one's self upon, to ply* or *work at diligently:* With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* parte alia Marti currumque rotasque volucres Instabant, Virg. Æ. 8, 434.—**b.** Of any occupation or pursuit: *To betake, devote one's self to, to transact with zeal or diligence:* (α) With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* mercaturam, Nov. in Non. 212, 31.—(β) With *Dat.*: animus majoribus instet, Ov. A. A. 2, 535.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *To stand:* **A.** *Abs.*: aut, si nihil aliud, instare instructos, Liv. 2, 43. **B.** With *in c. Abl.*: instans in medio triclinio, Suet. Tib. 72.

instrāgŭlum, i, *n.* [insterno] (*That which serves to cover over;* hence), *A covering, coverlet:* Cato R. R. 10.

instrātum, i, *n.* [id.] *A covering* (ante- and post-class.): instrata asinis tria, Cato R. R. 10: instrato omne vestimentum contineri, quod injiciatur, Labeo ait, Ulp. Dig. 50, 16, 45.

1. **instrātus,** a, um, *P.* of insterno.

2. **in-strātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; sterno] *Not strewed* or *covered:* cubile, Virg. G. 3, 230.

instrēnŭe, *adv.* [instrenuus] *Without spirit:* non instrenue moriens, Just. 17, 2.

in-strēnŭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; strenuus] *Not brisk, inactive, sluggish, spiritless* (poet. and post-Aug.): homo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 23: animus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 68: dux, Suet. Vesp. 4.

in-strĕpito, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a)(δ); strepito] *To make a noise over;* esp. of bees: *To hum over* (post-class.): With *Dat.*: floribus instrepitans (apis), Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 26.

in-strepo, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; strepo] **I.** *Neut.*: *To make a noise; to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, creak* (mostly poet. and post-class.): **A.** With *sub c. Abl.*: sub pondere fagimus axis instrepet, Virg. G. 3, 172.—**B.** *Abs.*: si quid instrepet terroris (*al.* increpet), Liv. 4, 43.—**C.** With *Abl.*: dentibus, i. e. *to gnash:* Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 222.

II. *Act.*: *To make resound, to utter:* lamentabiles questus, App. M. 2. p. 158 Oud.

instrictus, a, um, *P.* of instringo.

in-strīdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; strido] *To hiss in* a place (poet.): pelago, Sil. 14, 435.

in-stringo, nxi, ctum, ngĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; stringo] (post-Aug.). **I.** (acc. to stringo, *no.* I.): *To bind:* fernalibus amiculis instrictus, App. M. 10, p. 699 Oud.: captivum vinculis, Quint. Decl. 5, 16. **II.** (acc. to stringo, *no.* III. B. 2.): *To deeply affect, painfully move, to wound greatly:* dolore pellicatus uxor ejus instricta, App. M. 8, p. 565 Oud.; prob. instincta.

instructe, *adv.* [1. instructus, *no.* II. B. 3.] *With great preparation* (class., but not in Cic. nor Cæs.): hodos instructius facere, Liv. 1, 35: ut domus instructius accuses, App. Apol. p. 473 Oud.

in-structilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; structilis] *Not compound;* Fig.: anima, Tert. Anim. 14.

in-structĭo, ōnis, *f.* [instruo] **I.** (acc. to instruo, *no.* I.): *A building into* any thing, *an inserting into:* tubulorum in cloacas, Vitr. 5, 9.

II. (acc. to instruo, *no.* II.) (mostly post-Aug.): **A.** (Prop., *A placing together;* hence) Meton.: **1.** (acc. to instruo, *no.* II. A. 1.): *A constructing, erecting, building:* novi balinei, Trajan. ap. Pl. Ep. 10, 35.—**2.** (acc. to instruo, *no.* II. A. 2.): Milit. *t. t.*: *A drawing up, setting in array, arraying, arranging* (so alone, class.): instructio militum, Auct. Her. 3, 10, 18: sæpe clamore ipso militum, aut instructione, adspectuque signorum magnas copias pulsas esse et vidimus et audivimus, C. Cæc. 15, 43.—**B.** Fig. (acc. to instruo, *no.* II. B. 1. b.): *Instruction:* futuri temporis pro instructione, Arn. 5, 167; al. per structionem.

instructor, ōris, *m.* [instruo, *no.* II. A. 4.] *A preparer* (rare, but class.): conditores instructoresque convivii, C. in Sen. 6, 14.

instructūra, æ, *f.* [instruo] (post-class.): **A.** (Prop., *A placing together;* hence) Meton.: **1.** (acc. to instruo, *no.* II. A. 1.): *A building: Concr.*: variis autem locis per instructuras, arcas, *etc.* (*sc.* fines servantur), Frontin. de Col. p. 122 Goes.: terminos posuimus, aut certe instructuram fecimus, Auct. de Lim. p. 254 Goes.—**2.** *Array, order of battle:* Macedonum, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 17.—**B.** Fig. (acc. to instruo, *no.* II. B. 2. a.): Of discourse, *etc.*: *Arrangement, structure:* Front. ad M. Cæs. Ep. 2, 1.

1. **instructus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of instruo. **II.** *Pa.* (class.): **A.** (acc. to instruo, *no.* II. A.): **1.** Of troops, *etc.*: *Drawn up in order, arranged, arrayed:* exercitus ita stetit instructus, ut, Liv. 4, 18: acies, Cæs. B. G. 1, 48.—**2.** *Equipped, provided, furnished:* instructæ ornatæque naves, C. 2. Verr. 5, 51, 133: classis instructa atque ornata, id. ib. 5, 51, 135: instructæ atque ornatæ omnibus rebus copiæ, id. Manil. 8, 21.—**3.** Of a house: *Furnished* with necessaries: domicilia instructa omnibus rebus iis, quibus, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: instructa et exornata domus, id. 2. Verr. 2, 34, 84.—**4.** Of a banquet, *etc.*: *Set forth, set out, provided, supplied:* omnibus rebus instructum et paratum convivium, C. 2 Verr. 4, 27, 62.

B. (acc. to instruo, *no.* II. B.): **1.** *Instructed, taught, versed, trained:* **a.** In a good sense: (α) With *in c. Abl.*: in jure civili, C. de Or. 1, 58, 249.—(β) With *simple Abl.*: omnibus ingenuis artibus, C. de Or. 1, 16, 73; —, *Comp.*: doctrinis instructior, C. Fin. 1, 7, 26.—(γ) With *ab*: nisi qui a philosophia, a jure civili, ab historia fuisset instructior, *with regard to philosophy, etc.*, C. Brut. 43 *fin.*; cf. ab, *no.* I. C. 2. n.; so, mediocriter a doctrina instructus, angustius etiam a natura, C. Brut. 66 *init.*—**b.** In a bad sense: accusatores instructi et subornati, *i. e. told what to say,* C. Vat. 1, 3.—**2.** *Arranged, arrayed, put in order:* **a.** *Abs.*: quæ satis scite nobis instructa et composita videntur, C. Leg. 1, 13, 39.—**b.** With *in*: jam instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia. Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 7.—**3.** *Equipped, provided, supplied:* primum quasi muneribus deorum nos esse instructos et ornatos, C. Leg. 1, 13, 35; so, *Comp.*: decem vitiis instructior, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 25.—**4.** *Prepared, made ready, ready:* With *ad*: ad permovendos animos instructi et parati, C. Or. 5, 20: ad mortem contemnendam, id. Fin. 2, 17, 57.—*Sup.*: ad dicendum instructissimus, C. de. Or. 3, 8, 31.

2. **instructus,** ūs, *m.* [instruo, *no.* II. B. 2. a.] *Arrangement, putting in order* (rare, but class.): oratio eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, C. Or. 3, 6.

instrūmentum, i, *n.* [instruo, *no.* II. A.] (*The building* or *constructing thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *An implement* of any kind; *a tool, utensil, instrument* (class.): **A.** Gen.: omni militari instrumento erepto, Cæs. B. G. 6, 30: instrumenta, quibus ad lanificia utuntur. Col. 12, 3, 1: culinarum quoque argentea instrumenta fuere, Just. 38, 10, 4: instrumenta necis, *i. e. whereby death is inflicted*, Ov. M. 3, 698.

B. Esp.: *Collect.*; so, most freq.: **1.** **a.** Of all the implements necessary for any business, *etc.*: *The stock:* balneatorio, Marc. Dig. 33, 7, 17, § 2: cauponio, id. ib. 33, 7, 17, § 2: lanionis, id. ib. 33, 7, 18, § 1: pistorio, id. ib. 33, 7, 18, § 1: medici, id. ib. 33, 7, 18, § 10: pictoris instrumenta legato cedunt, id. ib. 33, 7, 17, § 1: fundi, id. ib. 33, 7, 17, § 2; id. ib. 33, 7, 18, § 2; so, simply, instrumentum, id. ib. 33, 7, 18, §§ 3, 4; cf., instrumenti genus vocale, semivocale, et mutum; vocale, in quo sunt servi: semivocale, in quo sunt boves; mutum, in quo sunt plaustra, *i. e. the stock of an estate generally, including slaves,* Var. R. R. 1, 17, 1; cf. also, de reliquo instrumento muto, in quo sunt corbulæ, *etc., the rest of the dumb* (i. e. *dead*) *stock,* id. ib. 1, 22, 1: venatorium, *i. e. every requisite for a hunter, including spears, nets, bows and arrows, dogs,* etc., Pl. Ep. 3, 19, 3.—**b.** In a more restricted sense: *Implements, utensils, tools,* etc., rusticum, Phædr. 4, 5, 24; so, Val. Max. 4, 4, 6; so, simply, instrumentum, C. 2 Verr. 2, 21, 53; also, Var. R. R. 1, 13, 2; Col. 1, 8, 8.—**2.** Of dwellings in general: *The utensils:* villæ, C. Dom. 24, 62: in instrumento ac supellectili C. Verris numerabuntur, C. 2 Verr. 2, 21, 53; so, Col. 12, 3, 1: hibernorum, *that were used in the winter quarters,* Cæs. B. G. 5, 31.—**3.** *The weapons,* etc., *the materiel of war:* tantus ergo imperator in omni genere belli fuit, prœliis, oppugnationibus, navalibus pugnis, totiusque belli instrumento et apparatu, C. Ac. 2, 1, 3; cf., 2. apparatus, *no.* II.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *A written instrument* or *document:* opus est intueri omne litis instrumentum; quod videre non satis est, perlegendum erit, Quint. 12, 8, 12: emptionis, Scæv. Dig. 24, 1, 58.—**b.** Esp.: Of *a public document* or *record:* sequenda est igitur publici instrumenti auctoritas, Suet. Cal. 8: instrumentum imperii pulcherrimum ac vetustissimum, id. Vesp. 8 *ad fin.*—**2.** Ciborum instrumenta, *The digestive organs:* præmoritur visus, auditus, incessus dentes etiam ac ciborum instrumenta; et tamen vitæ hoc annumeratur tempus, Pl. 7, 50, 51, § 168.

B. (acc. to instruo, *no.* II. A. 3. a.): **1.** *A store, stock,* or *supply:* **a.** *Sing.*: diverso quemque (*sc.* triumphum egit) apparatu et instrumento, Suet. Cæs. 37; cf. Baumg. Crus. Clav. Sueton. s. v.: quam (vestem) ex instrumento triumphorum ad præsentem usum induerant, Suet. Cæs. 84: religiosas vestes cum instrumento omni comburere, id. Tib. 36: quum nihil sibi præter unum myrrhinum calicem ex instrumento regio retinuerit, id. Aug. 71: instrumentum regii cultus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 16, 9.—**b.** *Plur.*: parabuntur nihilominus externorum atque civilium instrumenta bellorum, Amm. 21, 6, 6: civibus miserandis negantibus sufficere se posse, post vastationes et incendia, ita enormibus instrumentis remedia quærere damnorum immanium, id. 28, 6, 6.—**2.** *Equipage, baggage, travelling requisites:* velim videas ... quid viatici, quid instrumenti satis sit, C. Att. 12, 32, 2: ideo magistratus mulis, tabernaculisque, et omni instrumento militari ornabantur, Liv. 42, 1.

C.: **1.** (acc. to instruo, *no.* II. A. 3. b. (α)): *Clothing, garments, dress, apparel:* instrumenti ejus et supellectilis parsimonia, Suet. Aug. 73: aulia demit Instrumenta sibi, Ov. M. 14, 767.—**2.** (acc. to instruo, *no.* II. A. 3. b. (β)): *Ornament, decoration, embellishment:* felices ornent hæc instrumenta libellos, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 9.

D. (acc. to instruo, *no.* II. A. 5. a.): *Furniture:* quicquid instrumenti veteris nulæ erat, ab urbe repetiit, Suet. Cal. 39: cui instrumento distrahendo nihil non fraudis ac lenocinii adhibuit, id. ib.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *Means* to an end; *aid, assistance, promotion, furtherance, advancement:* **1.** *Sing.*: **a.** With *Gen.*: qui ipsam eloquentiam locupletavisses graviorum artium instrumento, C. Brut. 97, 331: causarum, id. de Or. 2, 34, 146: nec debere doctrinæ instrumentum et eruditionis pro confessione criminis haberi, App. Apol. p. 582 Oud.—**b.** With *Gerund in di*: quid instrumentum dicendi M. Tul-

lio defuit? Quint. 12, 11, 24.—**c.** With *Dat.*: ut in augenda re non avaritiæ prædam, sed instrumentum bonitati quærere videretur, C. Rab. Post. 2, 3.—**2.** *Plur.*: **a.** With *Gen.*: quum industriæ subsidia, atque instrumenta virtutis in libidine audaciaque consumeret, C. Cat. 2, 5, 9: multa alia, quæ instrumenta luxuriæ, Sall. C. 25, 2: inter pauca vitæ nitidioris instrumenta, Pl. 13, 16, 30, § 100: cui maximæ opes instrumenta bellorum, Just. 9, 8, 5.—**b.** With *ad*: quantaque instrumenta habeat ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam, C. Leg. 1, 22, 59.

B. (acc. to *no.* II. B.): *Astore, provision, supply*: **1.** With *Gen.*: in oratoris instrumento tam lautam supellectilem nunquam videram, C. de Or. 1, 36, 165.—**2.** With *Dat.*: miserum esse instrumentum senectuti recordationem crudelitatis, Amm. 29, 2, 18.

in-strŭo, xi, ctum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in; struo, *no.* I. B. 1.]

I. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α)): **A.** Prop.: *To put, place, insert into by building: to build* one thing *into* another (class.): With *in c. Acc.*: contabulationem in parietes, Cæs. B. C. 2, 9: tubuli instruuntur in cloacas, Vitr. 5, 9, 7.

B. Fig.: Of the mind: *To put into it, to set firm, fix* or *establish* any thing *in* it: magnas res hic agito in mentem instruere, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 31.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N.B.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To build, make, construct, form* (mostly post-Aug.): **a.** In *simple constr.*: instruuntur parietes, Pl. 35, 14, 48: aggeres, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41; al. struere: aggerem, Tac. H. 2, 22: postquam autem audierunt instrui muros, Nep. Them. 6, 4.—**b.** With *Abl.*: tuguria conchis, Curt. 9, 10, 9: saxo pilæ instructæ sunt, id. 5, 1, 33; al. saxeæ.

2. Milit. t. t. (class.): **a.**: (α) Of land forces, *etc.*: *To set in order, arrange, form, draw up*: (α) In *simple constr.*: aciem, C. Mur. 9, 22; so, Cæs. B. G. 1, 22: legiones, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 66: instructâ acie, C. Phil. 4, 5, 11.—(β) With *circa*: tres separatim acies circa vallum hostium instruxit, Liv. 3, 22.—(γ) With *contra*: instruite nunc, Quirites, contra has tam praclaras Catilinæ copias vestra præsidia vestrosque exercitûs, C. Cat. 2, 11 *init.*—(δ) With *ad*: Hannibal ad terrorem primum elephantos instruxit, Liv. 30, 33: ad hunc modum aciem ejus instructam animadvertit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 88.—(ε) With *Adv.*: Trojani militariter instructi, Sext. Aur. Vict. Or. Gent. Rom. 15, 22.—(ζ) With *in c. Acc.*: postremo in plures ordines instruebantur, Liv. 8, 8.—(η) *Without object*: ad instruendum contra, Liv. 9, 37.—(b) Of a fleet, *etc.*: *To station, form*: quamque navem ordine, Liv. 37, 29: instructis navibus, Just. 5, 4, 1.—**b.** Insidias instruere, *To lay* or *set an ambush*: Liv. 6, 23.—**c.** *Part. Pass. in reflexive force*: Of a general: *Having posted himself* or *taken up a position*: consul suis (*sc.* militibus) instructus, Liv. 3, 8 *ad fin.*

3.: **a.** Gen.: *To equip, supply, furnish, provide* with any thing (mostly post. or post-Aug.): ( ) With *Abl.*: (α) Of instruments: socios simul instruit armis, Virg. Æ. 8, 80: instructos commeatibus auxiliisque dimittunt, Just. 16, 3, 11: frumento et stipendio victorem, id. 22, 6, 11: cubicula libris, Suet. Tib. 43: concubinas securibus peltisque Amazonicis instruere, id. Ner. 44: Italam operibus ac vectigalibus publicis plurifariam instruxit, id. Aug. 46: super lectum vetere pallio strato instructum, id. Ner. 48.—(β) Of the cause: Lysias Syracusanus orator, exsul tunc, quinquentos milites stipendio suo instructos, in auxilium patriæ communis eloquentiæ misit, *equipped by means of pay provided by him*, Just. 5, 9, 9.—(b) In *simple constr.*: classem, Just. 6, 3, 1: exercitu instructo, id. 6, 7, 7: Lævinum cum instructis navibus mittunt, id. 29, 4, 4: de ornandâ instruendâque urbe, Suet. Cæs. 44.—**b.** Esp.: Of dress or ornament: *To provide* or *furnish with* dress or ornaments; *to clothe, dress, array, robe, deck, ornament, adorn, embellish*: (α) Of dress: cultibus Alcides instruit illa (*sc.* Omphale) suis: Dat tenues tunicas, *etc.*, Ov. F. 2, 318.—(β) Of ornaments: instructamque fidem gemmis et dentibus Indis Sustinet a læva, Ov. M. 11, 167.

4.: **a.** Gen.: *To prepare, to make* or *get ready*: hortatusque suos belloque viæque Instruit, Claud. B. Get. 551: antequam regressus Sertorius instrueret pugnæ suos, Arus. in Sall. Frgm. Hist. p. 957 Cort.: jube sibi aurum atque ornamenta, quæ illi instruxisti mulieri, dono habere, auferreque abs te quo lubeat sibi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 34: aurum atque vestem omnem muliebrem habeat sibi. Quæ illi instruxi, *etc.*, id. ib. 4, 3, 7.—**b.** Esp.: *To make preparations* for any thing: opportunissimam se (Capuam) nobis præbuit ad instruendum bellum, C. Agr. 2, 33, 91: Xerxes bellum per quinquennium instruxit, Just. 2, 10, 12; so, id. 8, 5, 2; id. 13, 5, 1.

5.: **a.** Of a house, *etc.*: *To furnish*: domum, C. 2 Verr. 4, 5, 9: (domus) sic instructa, ut in nulla re differret, *etc.*, Nep. Ages. 7, 4: ædes instructæ, Liv. 42, 19: instructis pro loci dignitate compluribus cellis, Suet. Cal. 41.—**b.** Of persons: *To give furniture to, to furnish for one*: Vitellii, hostis sui, filiam splendidissime maritavit, dotavitque etiam et instruxit, Suet. Vesp. 14.

6. Of food, or the tables, *etc.*, on which it is placed: *To set forth* or *out*: apud me hodie epulæ paratæ instructæque sunt, Liv. 26, 13 *ad fin.*: instruimus mensas, Virg. Æ. 3, 231: nymphæ Instruxere epulis mensas, Ov. M. 8, 571: instruere et parare convivium omnibus rebus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 5, 27.

7. Of land, *etc.*: **a.** *To provide with what is necessary for its cultivation, such as stock, cattle, implements, corn, etc.*: ad quem (*sc.* agrum) instruendum vires non essent, Liv. 6, 5: emit hortos instructos, *i. e. with all their stock*, C. Off. 3, 14, 59: quomodo olctum instruere oportet, Cato R. R. 10: his diebus commode instruuntur horti, Col. 11, 2, 25.—**b.** *To provide with what is ornamental; to adorn, ornament*: ut hortos, eodem quo emerat die, instruxerit pluribus et antiquissimis statuis, Pl. Ep. 8, 18, 11.

B. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* A. 1.): **a.** Of any mental production: *To compose, construct*: multa quidem narrare solebat, Unde meum præsens instrueretur opus, Ov. F. 4, 690.—**b.** Of instruction: *To build up in knowledge of* any thing; *to train, instruct, teach*: (α) With *Abl.*: notitia rerum, Quint. 4, 2, 24: scientia alicujus rei, id. procem. 1: juvenes præceptis salubribus, Petr. 140: quos parum his artibus instructos vidimus, C. Brut. 59, 214: Deique Ritibus instruitur, Ov. M. 6, 591: aliquem arte, id. H. 16, 303.—(β) With *ad*: disciplinæ et artes quibus instruimur et usum forensem, C. Cæl. 30, 72: ad omne officii munus, id. Sen. 9, 29: ad vitium mores instruet inde suos, Ov. Tr. 2, 258.—(γ) In *simple constr.*: quis enim potest melius vel cunctationem meam regere, vel ignorantiam instruere, Pl. Ep. 10, 97; al. exstruere.—**c.** *To devise, plot, contrive, effect*: instruendæ fraudi aliquanto intentior, quam muniendis castris, Liv. 23, 25.—**d.** *To excite, rouse, bring about*: instruere inter concordantes odia, Just. 9, 8, 11.—**e.** *To achieve, effect* or *bring about* a result: quippe memorem esse debere, alienam se victoriam, non suam instruere, Just. 5, 2, 10.

2. (acc. to *no.* A. 2.): **a.** *To arrange, put in order*: in instruendo (*sc.* orationem) dissipatus, C. Brut. 59, 216.—**b.** Aciem instruere, *To set one's self in array* against any one; *to prepare one's self for hostilities* or *a hostile collision*: Pomponium tribunos in ordinem coegisse, contra populum Romanum aciem instruisse, Liv. 23, 4.—**c.** Insidias instruere, *To lay snares*: nullum tempus intermisit, in quo non instrueret insidias aliquas, C. Clu. 66, 190; so, Cat. 21, 7.

3. (acc. to *no.* A. 3.): *To equip, provide*, or *furnish*: instruar consilii idoneis ad hoc nostrum negotium, C. Att. 6, 5, 1: seque armat et instruit ira, Ov. M. 13, 544: aliquem præceptis de ratione scribendi, Suet. Gr. 10: principem tanta et tam libera potestate, id. Tib. 29.

4. (acc. to *no.* A. 4.): **a.** Gen.: *To prepare, make ready*: accusationem, *i. e. to prepare the necessary documents*, etc., C. Clu. 6, 18: testes, id. ib.: omnes sycophantias instruxi et comparavi, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 24: ut longiorem diem ad instruendam causam darem . . . petiit, *begged me to grant a more distant day, for the purpose of preparing his cause*, Pl. Ep. 10, 85, 3.—**b.**: (α) *Se* or *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To prepare one's self, to get ready*: (α) *Se*: ad judicium nondum se satis instruxerat, C. 2 Verr. 4, 19, 41.—(β) *Pass. in reflexive force*: ultimæ dimicationi instructus et intentus, Liv. 1, 15.—( ) *To prepare* or *make ready for*: non instruendum illis iter ad bonam famam, sed non deserendum, Pl. Pan. 75 *ad fin.*

5. (acc. to *no.* A. 7. b.): *To adorn, embellish, give a polish to*: rerum, quæ vitam instruunt, diligens, Sen. Vit. Beat. 3.

in-stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; studiosus] *Not studious, regardless of* a thing (post-class.): With *Gen.*: medicinæ, App. Apol. p. 491 Oud.

in-stŭpĕo, *no perf. nor sup.* ēre, 2. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; stupeo] *To be torpid, numb* (Plin.): membro instupente, Pl. 28, 4, 7.

in-suāsum, i, *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; suasum] *A kind of dark colour* (Plaut.): quia tibi insuaso infecisti, propudiosa, pallulam (*al.* quia tibin' suaso), Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 16.

in-suāvis, e, *adj.* [2. in; suavis] *Unpleasant, disagreeable* (class.): herba cibo non insuavis, Pl. 24, 16, 97: vita, C. Att. 10, 4: voces, Gell. 18, 11.—*Comp.*: quid insuavius quam clamor? Auct. ad Her. 3, 12.—*Sup.*: insuavissima littera, C. Or. 49.

insuāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insuavis] *Unpleasantness, disagreeableness* (post-class.): per insuavitatem medentur, Tert. Pœn. 10: dictionis, Gell. 1, 21.

insuāvĭter, *adv.* [insuavis] *Unpleasantly, disagreeably*: Boeth. Mus. 1, 8, p. 1069; id. ib. 5, 10, p. 1107.

in-subdĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; subdo] *Not subject to, exempt* or *free from* human passions (post-Aug. and Eccl.): proinde nec matris semen admisit injurias, æque insubditivum et ne ipsi quidem Demiurgo compertum, Tert. adv. Val. 27 *ad fin.*

Insŭber, bris, *adj.* (Insubris for Insuber, Spart. Julian. 1.—*Gen. Pl.*, Insubrium, Pl. 10, 29, 41: — Insubrum, id. 3, 17, 21) *Of* or *belonging to Insubria, a country in the neighbourhood of Milan, Insubrians*: eques, Liv. 22, 6.—As *Subst.*: **A. Insuber**, bris, *m.*, *An Insubrian*: Insuber quidam fuit, C. Fr. Pis. ap. Ascon.—**B. Insubres**, ium, *m.*, *The Insubrians*: in agro Insubrium Gallorum, Liv. 30, 18: Insubres Mediolanum condidere, Pl. 3, 17, 21.

insŭbide, *adv.* [insubidus] *Stupidly, foolishly* (post-class.): aliquid non insubide introspicere, Macr. S. 7, 14.

in-sūbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; subidus] *Not knowing, not sensible, stupid, foolish* (post-class.): Gell. 19, 9; Lampr. Commod. 17.—*Comp.*: Gell. 13, 20.

in-subjectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; subjicio] (post-class.): **A.** *Not failing under the notice or cognizance of*: With *Dat.*: insubjectum oculis, Avien. Progn. 87.—**B.** *Unsubjected, unsubdued*: insubjecte, potens, rerum arbiter (*al.* In subjecta potens), Prud. Hamart. 699.

Insŭbres, v. Insuber.

in-subsĭdĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [2 in; subsidior] *Unsupported* (Eccl. Lat.): Vulg. Eadr. 3, 9, 11.

in-substantīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; substantivus] *Unsubstantial*: Ambros. Hex. 1, 2, 7: Interpr. Iren. 1, 10.

in-subtĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; subtilis] *Not fine, not subtle* (post-class.): ratio, Paulin. Dig. 30, 1, 11.

insubtĭliter, *adv.* [insubtilis] *Without subtlety*: dicere, Ulp. Dig. 2, 14, 7.

insŭbŭlum, i, *n.* for insile, v. insilia (post-class.): Isid. Or. 19, 29, 1.

in-succo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1.

in, *no.* III B. 2. c. a. (*a*); succus] (*To make juice to go into something*; hence) *To soak, saturate, moisten* (post-Aug.): **A.** With *Abl.*: lana (ovis) vino et oleo insuccanda, Col. 7, 4, 5: fracta pecudum crura sanantur involuta lanis oleo atque vino insuccatis, id. 7, 5, 18: ægris examinibus uvæ passæ austero vino insuccatæ dari debent, id. 9, 13, 5.—**B.** With *ex*: nutrire pane insuccato ex mulso, *i. e. mixed with mead*, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, § 77.

in-sūdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in; sudo] (poet. and post-Aug.), **I.** (acc. to 1. *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (*γ*)): *To sweat* or *perspire upon* any thing: With *Dat.*: queis (libellis) manus insudet vulgi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 71.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (c)): *To sweat* or *perspire* at any toil or employment: With *Dat.*: jam certe potes insudare labori, Calpurn. 5, 10.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *To sweat* or *perspire*: si corpus dormientis insudat, Cels. 2, 2 *med.*

‡ **in-sūdus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; sudus] *Dry*: insudus ἄννδρος, ἄβροχος, Gloss. Phil.

in-suēfactus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in; sueo-facio] *Accustomed, habituated* (rare, but class.): equi, Cæs. B. G. 4, 24.

in-suesco, ēvi, ētum, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [1.in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; suesco] (class.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** *To accustom* or *habituate one's self to* a thing, *to become accustomed to* a thing: **1.** With *Dat.*: corpori, Tac. A. 11, 29.—**2.** With *ad*: ad disciplinam militiæ insuescere militem nostrum, Liv. 5, 6.—**B.** *To accustom* or *habituate one's self to do*, etc., anything: With *Inf.*: mentiri, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 30: largiri, Sall. J. 8, 2.

II. *Act.*: *To accustom* or *habituate* one *to* a thing: **A.** *Act.*: **1.** *Aliquem aliquid*: insuevit pater optimus hoc me, Ut fugerem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 105.—**2.** *Aliquem aliqua re*: aquā pecus, Col. 6, 4.—**B.** *Pass.*: sic insuesci debent, ut, Col. 11, 3, 6.

insuēte, *adv.* [insuetus] *Contrary to custom* (post-class.): immorari, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 3: insuetius perscrutari, Aug. Ep. 3.

insuētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [1. insuetus] *A being unaccustomed to* (post-class.): cibi, Spart. Sever. 16.

1. **in-suētus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; suetus] *Unaccustomed* (class.): **I** *Act.*: **A.** *That is not accustomed to, unused to* a thing: With *Gen.*: insuetus contumeliæ, C. Att. 2, 21: laboris, Cæs. B. G. 7, 30: navigandi, id. ib. 2, 6: operum, id. B. C. 3, 49: libertatis, Sall. Frgm. ap. Arus. Mess. p. 241, ed. Lindem.: male audiendi, Nep. Dion 7.—**B.** *Inexperienced in, unacquainted with* a thing: **1.** With *Gen.*: rerum majorum, Auct. ad Her. 4, 4.—**2.** With *Dat.*: insuetus moribus Romanis, Liv. 28, 18: insuetæ operi manus, Tib. 1, 4, 48.—**3.** With *ad*: eques insuetus ad stabilem pugnam, Liv. 31, 35: ad tale spectaculum, *not used to*, id. 41, 51: corpora insueta ad onera portanda, Cæs. B. C. 1, 78.—**4.** With *Inf.*: vera audire, Liv. 31, 18: vinci, id. 4, 31.

II. *Pass.*: **A.** *To which one is not accustomed, unusual*: limen Olympi, Virg. E. 5, 56: iter, id. Æ. 6, 16: solitudo, Liv. 3, 52: fœtus, id. 28, 21: insuetus eques, id. 2, 64.—**B. insueta,** *n. pl.*, used adverbially: insueta rudentem, *unusually*, Virg. Æ. 8, 248.

2. **insuētus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of insuesco. **II.** *Pa.*: *Accustomed, habituated*: ita se a pueris insuetos, Liv. 24, 48.

in-sufficiens, entis, *adj.* [2. in; sufficio] *Insufficient* (post-class.): virtus insufficiens omnibus producendis, Tert. adv. Hermog. 15.

insufficientia, æ, *f.* [insufficiens] *Insufficiency* (post-class.): Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 4.

insufflātio, ōnis, *f.* [insufflo, *no.* II.] *A blowing into* (post-class.): aceti insufflatio naribus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

in-sufflo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in; sufflo] (post-Aug.) **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (*γ*)): **A.** *Act.*: *To breathe* or *blow upon* a person or thing: **1.** With *Dat.*: qui insufflavit ei spiritum vitalem, Vulg. Sap. 15, 11.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: insufflavit in faciem ejus flatum vitæ, Tert. Res. Carn. 5.—**B.** *Neut.*: *To breathe* or *blow upon*: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: insufflabo in vos, Salv. Gub. Dei 7, 14 *ad init.*—**2.** With *super*: insuffla super interfectos illos et reviviscant, Vulg. Ezech. 37, 9.—**3.** *Abs.*: hæc quum dixisset, insufflavit, Vulg. Joan. 20, 22.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. ( ) (*a*)) *Act.* (Prop., *To blow* a thing *into* a person or thing; hence, meton.): *To inject by blowing*: per quam (*sc.* fistulam) ille, qui curare debet, os plenum vino, *a mouthful of wine*, Veg. 2, 21.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2.c. N. B.): *To blow, puff out*, or *inflate one's cheeks*: ingressus ille, ut hos paratus perspicit, Insufflat, ipsos ceu videret dæmonas, Prud. στεφ. 10, 920.

in-sŭla, æ, *f.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; salum; cf. Bopp Etymol. Forsch. 2, pp. 178, 188, 392, 489, 605] **I.** Prop.: *An island*, whether in the sea or a river, *etc.* (class. and very freq.): **A.** In the sea: insula Britannia, C. Fam. 15, 16, 2: haud procul Sicilia insulam, quæ non ante fuerat, novam editam e mari esse, Liv. 39, 56.—**B.** In a river, *etc.*: insulam inde paullatim, et aliis, quæ fert temere flumen, eodem invectis, factam, Liv. 2, 5: insulam Rheni amnis colunt, Tac. G. 29: qui quum ab equite Romano, M. Paconio, non impetrasset ut insulam in lacu Prelio venderet, repente lintribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, cæmenta, arma convexit, *etc.*, C. Mil. 27, 74.

II. Meton.: **A.** For *the inhabitants of an island, the islanders*: Parum insulam opibus elatam, quum oratione reconciliare non posset, *etc.*, Nep. Milt. 7, 2: nonnullæ insulæ propter acerbitatem imperii defecerant, id. Cim. 2, 4.—**B.**: **1.** *A detached house* or *building* (class.): "*insulæ* dictæ proprie, quæ non junguntur communibus parietibus cum vicinis, circuituque publico aut privato cinguntur; a similitudine videlicet earum terrarum, quæ fluminibus ac mari eminent, suntque in salo, Fest. s. v. insulæ, p. 82: Claudius proscripsit insulam, vendidit, C. Off. 3, 16, 66.—Hence, **2.** *A detached house* or *a detached pile of buildings for poor people, which was let out in portions to several families*; opp. to domus, which was the mansion of a rich family (also class.): parietes insularum exesi, ruinosi, Sen. Ira 3, 35: exsolutis domuum et insularum pretiis, Tac. A. 6, 45; Suet. Ner. 38; id. Cæs. 41; id. Ner. 44.—Hence, again, **3.** *A lodging, hired apartments*: jam enim faxo sciatis non viduæ hanc insulam esse, sed M. Manicii, Petr. 95.—**C.** *A temple*, so called from being a detached building: Is. Voss. ad Just. 32, 2, 2.

insŭlānus, a, um, *adj.* [insula] *Of* or *belonging to an island*: quum pauci homines et insulani totius incendium continentis adolerent, Pacat. Pan. Theod. Aug. 23, 3: preces insulanæ, *i. e.* ex monasterio in insula Lirina, Sidon. Ep. 9, 3.—As *Subst.*: **insŭlānus,** i, *m. An islander* (class.): Astypalæenses insulani, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45; Ulp. Dig. 1, 15, 4.

insŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to an island, insular* (post-class.): insulari pœna multavit, *i. e. punished him with banishment to an island*, Amm. 15, 7. As *Subst.* (acc. to insula, *no.* II. C.): **insŭlāres,** ium, *m. Keepers of a temple*, Just. 32, 2, 2.

insulārius, ii, *m.* [insula, *no.* II. B. 2.] **A.** *A tenant of an* insula (post-Aug.): Petr. 95.—**B.** *A slave who had charge of an* insula, *and collected the rents* (post-class.): insularius urbanorum servorum numero est, Pomp. Dig. 50, 16, 166.

insŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Made into an island, insulated* (post-class.): terræ, App. de Mundo. p. 364 Oud.; Aug. Civ. Dei 4, 2.

insulcātio, ōnis, *f.* [2. insulco] *A furrowing, making furrows* in the ground: Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. ed. Mai. 1, 20.

‡ **in-sulco,** *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; sulco] *To furrow, make furrows in* the ground: sulcat, insulcat, Not. Tir. p. 155.

insŭlensis, e, *adj.* [insula] *Of* or *belonging to an island, insular*: ab insulense, ut consequens est, ad continentem, Sol. 54 dub.

insŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Full of islands, insulous*: mare Persicum, Amm. 23, 6, 10.

insulse, *adv.* [insulsus, *no.* II.] *Tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, absurdly*: aliquid facere, C. Att. 15, 4: insulse, arroganter dicere, id. ib. 5, 10: non insulse interpretari, *not amiss, not badly*, id. de Or. 2, 54.—*Comp.*: nihil potest dici insulsius, Gell. 16, 12.—*Sup.*: postea hæc etiam addit insulsissime, Gell. 12, 2.

insulsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Tastelessness, insipidity, silliness, absurdity*: villæ, C. Att. 13, 29: harum rerum, id. ib. 5, 11 *ad init.*: Græcorum, id. Rab. Post. 13, 36: orationis probat, id. Brut. 82, 284.

in-sulsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; salsus] **I.** Prop.: *Unsalted*: amurcā insulsā perfundunt sulcos, Col. 2, 9. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *That longs for tasteless things*: gula, C. Att. 13, 31.—**B.** *Insipid: Comp.*: cibus insulsior, Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 40. **III.** Fig.: *Tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd*: est etiam in verbo positum non insulsum genus (ridiculi), C. de Or. 2, 64, 259: multa (in sermone) nec illiterata, nec insulsa esse videntur, id. Fam. 9, 16: adolescens, id. Col. 29, 69: acuti, nec insulsi hominis sententia, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15.—*Sup.*: insulsissimus homo, Cat. 17, 12.

insultābundus, a, um, *adj.* [insulto, *no.* II. C.] *Insulting, full of scorn*: Aug. Ep. 86 ad Casul.

insultātio, ōnis, *f.* [insulto, *no.* II.] (post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *A springing* or *leaping upon* any thing: Sol. 52.

II. Fig.: *Insolent behaviour* towards any one, *a scoffing, reviling, insulting*: Quint. 8, 5, 11: nihil insultatione barbarorum insolentius, Flor. 4, 12.

insultātōrie, *adv.* [insultatorius] *Scornfully, insultingly*: Sidon. Ep. 1, 7.

insultātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [insulto, *no.* C. II.] *Scornful, mocking, insulting*: verbum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

insultātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She that scoffs at, revile, insults*: Hier. in Isai. 5, 23, 1.

in-sulto, āvi, ātum āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in; salio] (class.), **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (*β*)): *To bound, leap*, or *spring at* or *against*: næ tu istanc (*sc.* forem), faxo, calcibus sæpe insultabis frustra, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (*γ*)): **A.** Prop.: Of living subjects: *To bound, leap*, or *spring upon*: With *Dat.*: neque oves hædique petulci Floribus insultent, Virg. G. 4, 11: equitem docuere sub armis Insultare solo, id. ib. 3, 116: dum Priami Paridisque busto Insultet armentum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 44: insultetque rogis (puella), Prop. 2, 8, 20: equitemque per ardua vectum Insultasse jugo, Sil. 4, 66.—**B.** Meton.: Of things as subjects: *To bound, leap*, or *spring upon*: With *Dat.*: si nondum insultat templorum Pænicus ignis Culminibus, Sil. 1, 602: fluctibus ignotis insultavere carinæ, Ov. M. 1, 133.—**C.** Fig.: **1.** *To behave insolently towards*; *to exult at* or *over*; *to scoff at, revile, abuse, taunt, insult*: **a.** With *Dat.*: jacenti, Ov. Tr. 2, 571: casibus insultas, id. ib. 5, 8, 4.—**b.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: multos bonos, Sall. Frgm. ap. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54; Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 9, 634: patientiam sensu et cognitione juvenis, Tac. A. 4, 59.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: in rempublicam, C. Mil. 32, 87: in omnes, id. N. D. 2, 29 *fin.*—**d.** *Abs.*: impune, Liv. 2, 45: cernis ut insultent Rutuli? Virg. Æ. 10, 20.—**e.** With *in c. Abl.*: tibi in calamitate, C. 2 Verr. 5, 50, 102.—**2.** *To trample upon, despise*: huic mundo, Paul. Nol. Ep. 38, 1.

III. (acc. to 1. in *no.* III. B. 2. a. (a)): with accessory idea of motion forwards: *To bound, leap*, or *spring forwards into*; *to rush hastily* or *impetuously into*; With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: attonitæ Baccho nemora avia matres insultant thiasis, Virg. Æ. 7, 581; cf. id. ib. 7, 392 *et sqq.*

IV. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): **A.** Prop.: *To bound, leap*, or *spring:*

1. With *Abl.*: dum insultant aquis, artemque nandi ostentant, Tac. A. 2, 8.—**2.** *Abs.*: ignotus juvenum coetus, alterna vice luitat alacris Bacchico insultans modo, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.: fremit aequore toto insultans sonipes, Virg. Æ. 11, 600.—**B.** Fig.: *To exult, rejoice greatly*: With *Abl.*: si placet, insultet, Lycidame, merte mea, Prop. 3, 6, 24.

insultūra, æ, *f.* [insilio, *no.* II.] *A leaping or springing upon* (ante-class.): eco istam insulturam vel desulturam nihil hic morar, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 9.

insultus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (Prop., *A springing upon*; hence, fig.) = insultatio, *no.* II.: *Insolent behaviour; a scoffing, scoffing, insulting* (post-class.): simulata clientis Osculа, et insultus, et sævæ jurgia turbæ, Lactant. Carm. de Pass. Dom. 33.

in-sum, fŭi, esse, *v. irreg.* [1. in; sum] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To be in*; With *in c. Abl.*: nummi octingenti aurei in marsupio infuerunt, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 26.

B. Fig.: **1.** *To be in* or *engaged in*: praeterea versamur ibidem (*i. e.* iisdem voluptatibus) atque insumus usque, Lucr. 4, 1083. **2.** *To be in* or *contained in, to belong* or *appertain to*: **a.** With *in c. Abl.*: superstitio, in qua inest inanis timor deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 117: imagines divinitate præditas inesse in universitate rerum, id. ib. 1, 43, 120: in vita nihil insit, nisi, *etc.*, id. Fam. 5, 15: vitium aliquod inesse in moribus, id. Off. 1, 37, 13.—**b.** With *Dat.*: quibus artibus prudentia major inest, C. Off. 1, 42, 151: cui virile ingenium inest, Sall. C. 20, 11: huic homini non minor veritas inerat, id. ib. 23, 2: tarda solet magnis rebus inesse fides, Ov. H. 17, 130: amicis inesse adulationem, Tac. A. 2, 12: malignitati falsa species libertatis inest, id. H. 1, 1: quo plus auctoritatis consiliis inesset, id. ib. 2, 18: cf. Boettich. Lex. Tacit. p. 259.—**c.** *Abs.*: inest tamen aliquid, quod, *etc.*, C. Phil. 11, 1: præcipue pedum perniciitas inerat, Liv. 9, 16: inerat contemptor animus, Sall. J. 64, 1: inerat conscientia derisui fuisse nuper falsum e Germania triumphum, Tac. Agr. 39.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (α) (γ)): *To be on* or *upon*: With *Dat.*: meo patri torulus inerit aureus sub petaso, Plaut. Am. prol. 144: nec digitis annulus ullus inest, Ov. F. 4, 658: comæ insunt capiti, id. Am. 1, 14, § 32: inerant lunaria fronti Cornua, id. M. 9, 687.

in-sūmo, si, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (d); sumo] *To take a thing* and bestow it *upon* some object; hence) **I.** Prop.: *To apply to, bestow* or *expend upon*: **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: ut nullius terantius insumatur in quemquam, C. Att. 5, 17: quid sumptus in eam rem aut laboris insumpserit, id. Inv. 2, 38, 113: sestertios tricenos in eamam, Gell. 2, 24, 11.—**B.** With *Abl.*: ergo, Quod superat, non est, melius quo insumere possis? Hor. S. 2, 2, 102.—**C.** In *simple constr.*: centenos æris insumi concessit, *to be laid out*, Gell. 2, 24, 3.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of time: *To employ* or *bestow upon*: *to use for* or *in doing something*: With *Dat.*: paucos dies insumpsit reficiendæ classi, Tac. A. 2, 53.

B. *To apply, employ, bestow*: **1.** With *Dat.*: operam libellis accusatorum, Tac. A. 3, 44: vitam versibus, Auct. Dial. de Or. 9.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: nec in evolvendâ antiquitate satis operæ insumitur, Auct. Dial. de Or. 29.—**3.** With *ad c. Acc.*: omnis cura ad speculandum hoc insumitur, Pl. 9, 46, 70.—**4.** In *simple constr.*: operam frustra, Liv. 10, 18.

C. *To take to one's self, to take, assume*: In *simple constr.*: interficiendi domini animum, Tac. A. 14, 44: dignas insumite mentes Cœptibus, Stat. Th. 12, 643.

insumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insumo] *Expense: spiritularum*, Impp. Valent. et Valens, Cod. Th. 6, 24, 3.

insumptum, i, *n.* [id.] *Expense*: sumptus, insumptum, Not. Tir. 68.

in-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in; suo] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To sew in* or *sew upon* (prps. only poet. and post-Aug.): **1.** With *Abl.*: aut ut Atarantes insutus pelle juvenci, Ov. Ib. 321: pater tuus plures intra quinquennium culeo insuit, quam, *etc.*, Sen. Clem. 23, 1: ne culeo (reus) insueretur, Suet. Aug. 33 *ad init.*: culeo insutum in mare projici jussit, Val. Max. 1, 1, 13.—**2.** With *Dat.*: patrioque tener, si credere dignum est, Insuitur femori, Ov. M. 3, 312.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** Of a planting line: *To insert in* the ground: quippe linea per totidem pedes, quot destinaveris interordiniorum spatiis, purpura vel quolibet alio conspicuo colore insuitur, Col. 3, 15, 1.—**2.** *To embroider*: **a.** With *Abl.*: insutum vestibus aurum, Ov. A. A. 3, 131.—**b.** *Abs.*: si Phryges insuerent, Tert. Cult. Fem. 1, 1.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α)): *To sew up* in something a person or thing that has been put *into* it (class.): **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: insui voluerunt in culeum vivos, C. Rosc. Am. 25 *fin.*: duo Mysos insuisses in culeum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 5.—**B.** In *simple constr.*: terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque rigebant, Virg. Æ. 5, 405.—**C.** With *per*: per mediam alvum (*sc.* asini) nudam virginem insuere, App. M. 6, p. 444 Oud.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (β) (γ)) **A.** Prop.: *To sew upon*: With *Dat.*: quibus (*sc.* clavulis capitatis) insuitur pellis mollis, ne noceat collo duritia ferri, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 15; cf. Comm. ad h. l.—**B.** Fig.: *To tack* or *add to*: ingratum opus, quod prædia habebat ibi, privatamque publicæ rei impensam insuerat (*al.* imposuerat), *i. e. had charged to the public account what should have been done at his own private expense*, Liv. 40, 51.

in-super, *adv.* and *præp.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (β) (γ); super] **I.** *Adv.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *Above, on the top, overhead*: cumulata videbis insuper esse aliis alia, Lucr. 6, 190: cumulatis in aquas sarcinis, insuper incumbebant, Liv. 22, 2: eum munimunt undique parietes atque insuper camera, Sall. C. 55, 4.—**2.** *From above*: sed eam (manum) gravis insuper ictus Amputat, Luc. 3, 610.

B. Meton.: *Over and above, moreover, besides*: aut satisfaciat mihi, atque adjuret Insuper, *etc.*, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 8: parumne est quod amat, Ni sumptuosus insuper etiam siet, id. Merc. 4, 2, 1: etiam insuper defraudat, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38: si id parum est insuper etiam pœnas expetite, Liv. 3, 67: insuper quam, *besides that*, id. 23, 7: non negando minuendove, sed insuper amplificando ementiendoque, Suet. Cæs. 66: hæc insuper addidit, Virg. Æ. 2, 593: insuper habere, *to make light of, to slight*, Gell. 1, 19: meis amoribus insuper habitis, *etc.* (*al.* subterhabitis), App. M. 1, p. 46 Oud.

II. *Præp. c. Acc.* et *Abl., Over, above*: **A.** With *Acc.*: insuper arbores trabem planam imponite, Cato R. R. 18: insuper eam exæquationem pila struatur, Vitr. 5, 12.—**B.** With *Abl.*: quibus (trabibus) insuper transtra sustinent culmen, Vitr. 5, 1: quo (tigno) insuper collocata erat materies, id. 10, 21.

in-sŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; superabilis] **I.** Prop.: *That cannot be passed over, insurmountable*: Alpium transitus, Liv. 21, 23: via, id. 21, 36.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Unconquerable*: genus insuperabile bello, Virg. Æ. 4, 40; Ov. M. 12, 613.—**B.** Of a disease: *Incurable*: valetudo, Pl. Ep. 1, 22, 8.—**C.** *Unavoidable, inevitable*: fatum, Ov. M. 15, 807.

insŭpĕrābĭlĭter [insuperabilis, *no.* II. A.] *Unconquerably*: Aug. Civ. Dei 5, 8.

in-sŭpĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; supero] *Unconquered, unconquerable* (post-class.): Corn. Gall. 1, 34.

in-sŭpĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in; *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; supero] (Prop., *To pass over, surpass*; Fig.): *To conquer*; semper dux in prodius insuperavi, Jul. Valer. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 3, ed. Mai.

in-surgo, rexi, rectum, gĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in; surgo] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (b)): **A.** Prop.: Of living subjects: **1.** Gen.: *To rise* or *raise one's self up*: *Abs.*: si forte prolapsus est, attolli et insurgere haud licitum, Tac. G. 39.—**2.** Esp.: *To raise one's self* or *rise up* for the sake of doing something more effectually: **a.** Of combatants: (α) *Abs.*: ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem, Altior insurgens, Virg. Æ. 12, 902: tum validam . . . securim, Altior insurgens . . . Congeminat, id. ib. 11, 697: ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus et alte Extulit, id. ib. 5, 443: ferit alte Insurgens, Sil. 1, 401.—(β) With *Dat.*: tortæ nunc eminus hastæ Altius insurgit, Sil. 15, 374.—**b.** Of a serpent intending an attack: (α) *Abs.*: saucius at serpens . . . sibilat ore, Arduus insurgens, Virg. Æ. 11, 755.—(β) With *Dat.*: sibilat insurgens capiti . . . serpens, Sil. 2, 546.—**c.** Of rowers: *To rise up* from their seats, to give greater impetus to the oar in the water: (α) With *Dat.*: nunc, nunc insurgite remis, Hectorei socii, *rise up to your oars, put forth your whole strength and ply them vigorously*, Virg. Æ. 5, 189; so, id. ib. 3, 560: insurgitur remis, Val. Fl. 2, 13.—(β) With *Abl.*: insurgit transtris, et remo Nerea versat Canthus, *rises up from the benches*, Val. Fl. 1, 450.

B. Meton.: Of inanimate subjects: **1.** Gen.: *To rise, arise*: **a.** Of a rock: With *Abl. loci*: acuta silex . . . Speluncæ dorso insurgens, Virg. Æ. 8, 234.—**b.** Of a wood: pone tergum insurgebat silva, Tac. A. 2, 16.—**c.** Of the wind: insurgat Aquilo, *i. e. get high*, Hor. Epod. 10, 7.—**d.** Of a clamour, *etc.*: fremitus insurgere opertos, Val. Fl. 2, 82.—**e.** Of darkness produced by a cloud of dust: tenebras insurgere campis, Virg. Æ. 9, 34.—**f.** Of the plume of a helmet: With *Abl.*: crista nitenti Insurgens cono, Sil. 16, 556.—**2.** Esp.: With accessory idea of hostility: *To lift up itself*: vastius insurgens decimæ ruit impetus undæ, Ov. M. 11, 530.

C. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** *To rise, grow in power*: *Abs.*: Cæsar insurgere paulatim, Tac. A. 1, 2: Romanas opes insurgere, id. ib. 11, 16.—**b.** Of style: *To rise* above the level of ordinary language, *to speak sublimely*: Horatius insurgit aliquando, Quint. 10, 1, 96: augeri debent sententiæ, et insurgere, id. 9, 4, 23: hæc sunt, quibus mens pariter et oratio insurgant, id. 12, 2, 28; id. 11, 3, 13.

2. Esp.: With accessory idea of energy: *To rise up, to rouse* or *bestir one's self*: With *Dat.*: invigilare publicis utilitatibus et insurgere, Pl. Pan. 68.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (β) (γ)) *To raise one's self up on*, i. e. *to mount*: simul jugi, quod insurgimus, aspritudinem fabularum lepida jucunditas levigabit, App. M. 1, p. 17 Oud.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (β)) *To rise up against*; fig.: With *Dat.*: credensque suis insurgere regnis, *i. e. is making insurrection against his royal power*, Ov. M. 9, 444.

‡ **insurrectio,** ōnis, *f.* [insurgo, *no.* III.] *A rising up, insurrection*: insurrectio, ἐπανάστασις, Gloss. Philox.

in-susceptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; suscipio] *Not taken upon one's self*: vota, Albinov. 1, 197.

in-suspecte, *adv.* [2. in; suspicio] *Unsuspectedly, without suspicion* (late Lat.): insuspecte se habent ad eos respondentes, qui, *etc.*, Boeth. Arist. Top. 8, 1, p. 724.

in-sustentābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; sustento] *Unbearable, intolerable* (post-class.): dominatio, Lact. 7, 16: dolor, id. Mort. Pers. 49.

insŭsurrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insusurro] *A whispering to, a suggesting* (post-class.): alicujus insusurratione moveri, Capit. Marc. Aur. 19.

in-sŭsurro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in; susurro] **I.** *Neut.*: (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α)): *To whisper into* the ear (class.): **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: sint aures tuæ, quæ id, quod audiunt, existimentur audire; non in quas flete et simulate quæstus causa insusurretur, *a whisper may be poured*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 13.—**B.** *Abs.*: insusurrans, ac præbens invicem aurem, Suet. Cal. 22 *init. fin.*—**C.** In *simple constr.*: insusurratum millies nomen escitatione superbissimâ reddent, Sen. Brev. Vit. 14, 4.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *To whisper*: **A.** *Neut.*: With *ad*: ad

aurem familiariter insusurrare, *close to his ear*, C. 2. Verr. 5, 41, 107.

B. *Act.*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** With *simple Acc.* and *Dat.*: vota diis, Sen. Ep. 10, 5.—**b.** With *objective clause and Dat.*: Demosthenes illo susurro delectari se dicebat aquam ferentis mulierculæ insusurrantisque alteri Hic est ille Demosthenes, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: namque confirmat magistro militum Chilperico secreto insusurratum tuo præcipue machinatu oppidum Vasionense partibus novi principis applicari, Sidon. Ep. 5, 6.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Of a poet's writings: *To suggest to one:* ut crebro mihi vafer ille Siculus insusurret cantilenam illam suam, C. Att. 1, 19, 8.—**b.** Of the mind: *To suggest to one, to remind one:* non solum nauta significat, sed etiam Favonius ipse insusurrat, navigandi nobis tempus esse, *suggests to us, reminds us*, C. Ac. 2, 48.

1. **in-suspĭcābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [2. in; suspicor. *no.* II. ib.] *That is not thought of, does not enter one's thoughts* (late Lat.); only as *Subst.*: insuspicabilis portavit diadema, Vulg. Sir. 11, 5 (Gr. ἀνυπονόητος).

2. **in-suspĭcābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. b.; suspicor, ib.] *That is imagined* or *thought of in the mind;* only as *Subst.*: **insuspicabilia**, ium, *n. Thoughts* or *imaginations:* novem insuspicabilia cordis magnificavi, Vulg. Sir. 25, 9 (Gr. ὑπονοήματα).

insŭtĭcĭus, a, *um*, *adj.* [insuo, *no.* II.] *Into which something is sewed:* asinus, *in whose hide the robbers desired to sew up a girl*, App. M. 6, p. 445 Oud.

1. **insūtus**, a, um, *P.* of insuo.

2. **insūtus**, ūs, *m.* [insuo] *A sewing in:* quo insutu (*al.* insutos), App. M. 7, p. 452 Oud.

in-tābesco, bŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v.n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; tabesco] **I.** Prop.: *To waste away by degrees, to pine away:* **A.** Of persons: **1.** *Abs.*: intabescant (*sc.* tyranni), Pers. 3, 38.—**2.** With *Abl.*: diuturno morbo intabescens, Cic. N. D. 3, 35 *init.*—**3.** With *Dat.*: dolori, *for* or *on account of grief*, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 24, 2.—**B.** Of things: *Abs.*: vitis intabescit, Col. 4, 3, 5: quum Intabuissent pupulæ, Hor. Epod. 5, 40.

II. Meton.: *To melt away, dissolve:* ut intabescere flavæ Igne levi ceræ, matutinæve pruinæ Sole tepente solent, Ov. M. 3, 487; so, id. lb. 14, 826.

in-tactĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; tactilis] *That cannot be touched, intangible:* Lucr. 1, 435.

1. **in-tactus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; tango] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Untouched* (very rare): intacta manserunt ossa illius, Vulg. 4 Reg. 2, 3, 18.—**B.** Esp.: *Pregn.*: **1.** With accessory idea of harm: *Untouched, unharmed, uninjured, safe, intact:* **a.** *Abs.*: exercitus integer intactusque, Liv. 10, 14: jure belli liberum te, intactum inviolatumque hinc dimitto, id. 2, 12: integri intactique fugerunt, id. 5, 38: nemo omnium intactus profugit, Sall. J. 54, 10: quum intactum sineret pontem, Curt. 4, 16, 9: muri intacti, *i. e., unassailed*, Liv. 21, 25: lupus integer et intactus, Liv. 10, 27: intactus miles, Amm. 25, 7, 10.—**b.** With *Abl.*: intactum ferro corpus, Liv. 1, 25: intactus vulnere miles, Sil. 7, 399: intacti bello fines Romani, Liv. 3, 26: arx intacta bellis, Sil. 2, 661.—**c.** With *ab*: corpus ab omni alia vexatione intactum, Liv. 7, 10.—**2.** With accessory idea of spoliation: *Untouched, safe, free from the grasp* of any one, *ungrasped:* sacrilegas admovere manus intactis illis thesauris, Liv. 29, 18: intactis opulentior Thesauris Arabum, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 1.—**3.** With accessory idea of subjugation to the yoke: *Untouched by the yoke, unyoked, that has n t known the yoke, not broken in:* Of cattle: intacta cervice juvencæ, Virg. G. 4, 540: grex intactus, id. Æ. 6, 38; cf. "intactus, indomitus," Serv. ad h. l.: boves intactæ, Hor. Epod. 9, 22.—**4.** With accessory idea of defilement.—**a.** Of maidens: *Untouched, pure, undefiled, chaste:* cui pater intactam dederat, Virg. Æ. 1, 349: intacta Pallas, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 5: virgo, dum intacta manet, Cat. 62, 45.—*Comp.*: intactior omni Sabina, Juv. 6, 162.—**b.** Of garments: *Untouched* by any thing that defiles, *unpolluted, pure:* vestibus intactis Tarpeias itur in arces, Ov. F. 1, 79.—**5.** With accessory idea of eating: *Untouched, uneaten, not eaten by:* pomum propter asperitatem intactum omnibus animalibus, Pl. 12, 10, 21, § 38.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **1.** *Untouched by, free* or *exempt from:* With *Abl.*: non intactus superstitione Curt. 4, 6, 12: vir haud intacti religione animi, Liv. 5, 15: cupiditate, id. 10, 40: intactus infamia, *i. e., of spotless integrity*, id. 38, 51.—**2.** *Untouched, untried, unattempted, not treated of:* prorsus nihil intactum, neque quietum pati, Sall. J. 70: nova intactaque ratione, Pl. 34, 8, 19: Dryadum silvas saltusque, *i. e., unattempted in song*, Virg. G. 3, 40: carmen, Hor. S. 1, 10, 66: esurit intactam Paridi nisi vendat Agaven, Juv. 7, 87.—**3.** (late Lat.): *Untouched, not touched in reading, unread:* nihil ex his, quæ Moyses jusserat, reliquit intactum, Vulg. Jos. 8, 35.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): **1.** *Unassailed:* intactus a sibilo pervenerat Hortensius ad senectutem, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 2, 1.—**2.** *Unharmed, uninjured, unimpaired:* vires, Curt. 9, 7, 1: mens, Sil. 1, 179: ingenium, id. 11, 425.

C. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 4.): *Unpolluted, unstained, pure, spotless:* fides, Stat. S. 5, 1, 77.

III. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *Remaining in its original state* or *condition:* quum super veterem nivem intactam nova modicæ altitudinis esset, *i. e. on the top of the old snow which remained unmelted*, Liv. 21, 36.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): *Unharmed, uninjured, that escapes hurt* or *injury:* ipsi (*sc.* Scythæ) perpetuo ab alieno imperio aut intacti aut invicti mansere, Just. 2, 3, 1: bello Atheniensibus vincuntur (Amazones): receptaculum tamen habuere castra sociorum, quorum auxilio intactæ ab aliis gentibus in regnum revertuntur, id. 2, 5, 30.—**C.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 3.): *Unsubdued, not brought under a foreign yoke* or *dominion:* intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet Sacra catenatus via, Hor. Epod. 7, 7.

2. **in-tactus**, ūs, *m.* [2. in; tactus] *The property of not being subject to the touch, intangibility:* tactus corporibus cunctis, intactus inani, Lucr. 1, 455; cf. Lachm. ad h. l. vol. 2, p. 40.

in-tāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; tamino; whence contamino] (poet. and late Lat.) *Unsullied, undefiled:* virtus Intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 18: intaminata ab ore corrupto, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 2, 14.

Intărăbus, i, *m. The name of a deity of the* Treviri: Inscr. ap. Don. 69, 3; so, ap. Orell. 2015.

in-tardo, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; tardo, *no.* I.] (late Lat.), **I.** *Neut.*: *To linger* or *tarry;* prps. only in *Part. Pres.*: (passio) intardans atque perseverans, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 1, 4, § 43.

II. *Pass. in reflexive force: To tarry* or *linger;* prps. only in *Part. Perf.*; used as *Subst.*: **intardāta**, ōrum, *n.*: Medic. *t. t., Lingering complaints:* intardata corporibus emovere, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 2, 3 *fin.*

‡ **intectāmentum**, i, *n.* [intego] *The covering of a roof, roofing:* intectamentum, σκέπασμα στέγης, Gloss. Philox.

1. **intectus**, a, um, *P.* of intego.

2. **in-tectus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; tectus] (post-Aug.) **I.** Prop.: (*Uncovered;* hence) **A.** Of houses, etc.: *Without a roof, roofless:* domus, Sall. Hist. Frgm. 2, 27.—**B.** Of persons, etc.—*Without covering* or *clothing, unclad, bare, naked:* **1.** *Abs.*: corpus, Sall. Hist. Frgm. 3, 57: dux, Tac. H. 5, 22: caput, Amm. 27, 10, 10: vertices, Claud. Man. Pan. 13, 3.—**2.** With *Gr. Acc.*: cetera intecti, Tac. G. 17.

II. Fig.: *Unconcealed, open, frank;* opp. obscurus: aliquem sibi incautum intectumque efficere, Tac. A. 4, 1.

intĕgellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [integer] *Pretty safe, tolerably uninjured:* συμβιώτης, C. Fam. 9, 10; Cat. 15, 4.

in-tĕger, gra, grum (intĕgro Virg. E. 4, 5: intĕgrum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 54: intĕgris, id. ib. 2, 2, 113), *adj.* [2. in; tango; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 65; id. ib. 2, p. 598]: (*Untouched;* hence, with accessory meaning), **I** Prop.: **A.** With accessory idea of harm: *Unwounded, uninjured, unhurt, unharmed, sound:* urbe capta per dolum domum reduco integrum omnem exercitum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 148: forte is (*sc.* Horatius) integer fuit, Liv. 1, 25 *med.*: lupus integer et intactus, id. 10, 27: integros pro sauciis arcessere, Sall. 60, 4: integrorum et fortunatorum promissis saucios et miseros credere non oportere, C. Mur. 25, 50: vix cuiquam aut nulli toto certamine nasus Integer, Juv. 15, 56: puer malasque comamque Integer, Sil. 8, 488: equitatum habet magnum; nam omnis ex prælio integer discessit, C. Fam. 10, 34, 1.

B. With accessory idea of removal or spoliation: **1.** Gen.: *Undiminished, whole, entire:* **a.** Of persons: Ah! te meæ si partem animæ rapit Maturior vis, quid moror altera? Nec carus æque, nec superstes Integer, Hor Od. 2, 17, 8.—**b.** Of things: integer et plenus thesaurus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 12, 3: sublicæ, quarum pars inferior integra remanebat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 35.—**2.** Esp.: *Unmutilated, unmaimed, perfect:* ex integris truncos gigni, ex truncis integros, Pl. 7, 11, 10: ceciditque Cethegus Integer, Juv. 10, 288.

C. With accessory idea of defilement: *Untouched, unpolluted, undefiled, spotless, pure, chaste:* filiam meam quis integram stupraverat, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 47: virgines intactæ, Cat. 61, 36: narratque ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum sit, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70: liberos conjugesque suas integras ab illius petulantia conservare non licitum est, C. 1 Verr. 5, 14.

II. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to lit. meaning): **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *In the original form* or *natural state, unchanged:* Asturconem posteriore corporis parte in simiæ speciem transfiguratum, ac tantum capite integro, hinnitus edere canoros, Suet. Ner. 56; cf. intactus, *no.* III. A.—**b.** Esp.: (*a*) In integrum (*sc.* statum) restituere: *To restore* a person or thing *to* his or its *former condition:* quos ego non idcirco esse arbitror in integrum restitutos, C. Clu. 36 *init.*: mitto quod (hæc prædia) a nostris magistratibus in integrum restituta, id. Fl. 32, 79: quæ judicia in integrum restituit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 1: quod te absente hic filius egit, restitui in integrum æquum est et bonum, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 11: civitates in integrum restituere, Just. 31, 1, 3.—(*β*) In integrum redire: *To return* to a *former condition:* redit ad integrum eadem oratio, *i. e. is going to be repeated over again*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 8.—**2.**: **a.** *New, fresh:* pugnam integram ediderunt, Liv. 8, 9: ad integrum bellum reliquas exercitus vires trahebat, Tac. H. 2, 57: ad integrum bellum, cuncta parat festinatque, Sall. J. 73 *init.*: consilia, id. ib. 108, 2: nova integraque provincia, Flor. 2, 17, 7: alias ut uti possim causa hac integra, *i. e. as a new one*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 5.—**b.** *Adverbially:* de integro, ab integro, ex integro: *Anew, afresh:* (*a*) *De integro:* ut mihi de integro scribendi causa non sit, C. Att. 13, 27: cur non de integro autem datum, id. Clu. 60, 167: priusquam alio de integro fœdere obligarentur, Liv. 38, 33: inde gravius de integro bellum exarsit, id. 41, 25: acrius de integro exortum est bellum, id. 21, 8: novus de integro labor, id. 5, 5: quas faciet de integro Comœdias, Ter. And. prol. 26: eandem materiam scribere de integro, Quint. 2, 4, 13.—(*β*) *Ab integro:* magnus ab integro sæclorum nascitur ordo, Virg. E. 4, 5.—(*γ*) *Ex integro:* recipere ex integro vires, Quint. 10, 3, 20: ex integro injicienda toga, id. 11, 3, 156: liber utique ex integro resumendus, id. 10, 1, 20: navibus ex integro fabricatis, Suet. Aug. 16: leges ex integro sanxit, id. ib. 34: cibus ex integro recens ponatur, Col. 9, 13, 8.—**3.** (*Not touched* or *seized by another; hence*) *In one's own power, subject to one's own control:* loca trans flumen integra, Cæs. B. C. 1, 49.

B. (acc. to I. A.): **1.** Of a physical

state or condition: **a.** In energy or power: *Unimpaired in power, strength, energy, or vigour; not tired or exhausted: untired, fresh, vigorous, strong, powerful*: (α) Of living beings; very freq. of soldiers: (aa) *Abs.*: quum recentes atque integri defessis successissent, Cæs. B. C. 3, 96: quum crebro integri defessis succederent, id. B. G. 7, 41: simul et cursu et spatio pugnæ defatigati non facile recentes atque integros sustinebant, *the newly-arrived and fresh troops*, id. ib. 7, 43: accedebat huc . . . ut integri que et recentes defatigatis succederent, id. ib. 5, 16: integros semper defatigatis summitteus, id. B. C. 3, 40: Romanus integer satiatusque somno productus in aciem, Liv. 2, 65 *init.*—*Comp.*: ibique unum diem opperitur, ad lassitudinem sedandam militum ac reficienda jumenta, quo integriore exercitu decerneret, Nep. Eum. 9, 6.—(ββ) With *in*: ut, nullo genere vocis effuso, in omni voce integri simus, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21; acc. to some, to be referred to *no.* C. 1. (γ) With *ab*: cohortes, quæ præsidio castris relictæ, integræ ab labore erant, Cæs. B. G. 3, 26.—(b) Of the body or bodily powers: corpora, Liv. 2, 20: hostes defessi prælio excedebant; alii integris viribus succedebant, Cæs. B. G. 3, 4 *ad fin.*: integris viribus repugnare, id. ib. 3, 4 *ad init.*—*Sup.*: quam primum integrarum vires militi servabat, Liv. 10, 28.

b. In health: (α) Of persons: (aa) Gen.: *Unimpaired or uninjured in health, in full or perfect health; sound, healthy*: natura movet infantem, ut se ipse diligat, ut integrum se salvumque velit, C. Fin. 2, 11, 33.—(ββ) Esp.: (aa) *Brought back or restored to health after fever, free from fever*: si duabus horis futurus esset integer, Cels. 3, 4: ita si longius tempus secundum est, quam integerrimo dandus est; si breve, etiam antequam ex toto integer fiat, id. ib.—(ββ) *Fresh, vigorous, lively, light*: quæ (*sc.* vera somnia) multo plura evenirent, si ad quietem integri iremus; nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbata et confusa cernimus, C. Div. 1, 29 *init.*—(γ) Of the body, parts of the body, blood, *etc.*: (aa) Gen.: *Uncorrupted, sound, vigorous, healthy*: scire autem licet integrum corpus esse, quum, *etc.*, Cels. 6, 1, 2: nam bene integro capite non exit (porrigo), id. ib. 6, 2: nam si is (*sc.* sanguis) crassus et niger est, vitiosus est; si rubet et pellucet integer est, Cels. 2, 10 *ad fin.*: corpora sana et integri sanguinis, Quint. 8 procem. 19: tum, quum est sanguis integer, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 7.—(ββ) Esp.: *Recovered from fever, free or exempt from fever*: minus enim corrumpitur, quod integro corpori infertur, Cels. 3, 4 *ad fin.*: antiqui enim quam integerrimis corporibus alimentum afferebant, id. ib.: ut ab integro corpore potissimum duceretur, id. ib.—(c) Of health itself: *Vigorous, flourishing, blooming*: integra valetudo, C. Fin. 2, 20, 64: Suet. Tib. 10.—(δ) Of a season of life: *Firm, sound, blooming, fresh*: (α) *Abs.*: ætas, Ter. And. 1, 1, 45: Suet. Tib. 10.—(β) With *Gen.*: integer ævi Ascanius, Virg. Æ. 9, 255: so, quibus integer ævi Sanguis, id. ib. 2, 638: integer annorum Tydeus), Stat. Th. 1, 455: qui, dum fuit integer ævi, Terruerat magnas ipso quoque nomine gentes, Ov. M. 9, 440.—(γ) With *Abl.*: bis adhuc octonis integer annis, Ov. M. 5, 50.

2. Of the material condition of things: **a.** *Sound, firm, solid, strong, free from decay*: recens et integrum malum, *a freshly gathered and sound apple*, Suet. Tib. 68.—**b.** *Uninjured, safe, not destroyed*: qui litura quum situs esset in curia Salionum, eaque deflagrasset, inventus est integer, C. Div. 1, 17, 30: literæ integrissimis prætoribus traduntur, *with their seals unbroken*, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6.

3. Of external circumstances: *Exempt from harm, free from injury, unharmed* or *uninjured* by any thing or person: **a.** *Abs.*: florentes atque integri, C. Planc. 35, 86.—**b.** With *Abl.*: si Volaterranos omnibus rebus integros incolumesque esse voluerit, C. Att. 13, 4, 3.—**c.** With *ab*: pons integra a cladibus belli, Liv. 9, 41.

4. Milit. *t. t.*: Of troops: *Unbroken, firm, remaining in line, position, or array*: erat et domi delectus eques, præcipuo nandi studio, arma equosque retinens integris turmis Rhenum perrumpere, Tac. H. 4, 12 *fin.*: partim fugientes ab equitatu interficiuntur, partim integri procumbunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 42 (acc. to some this last ex. belongs to *no.* I. A., and points out their falling, though unwounded, from fatigue; cf. the pass.).

C. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): **1.**: **a.** *Whole, full, complete, entire*: integram famem ad avem affero, C. Fam. 9, 20, 1: pericula integerrima, Planc. in C. Fam. 10, 8 *ad fin.*—**b.** *Adverbially*: ad integrum, ab integro, *Wholly, completely, entirely*: (α) *Ad integrum*: ad integrum corpore carens, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 5.—(β) Ab *integro*: utrum existimatis minus operis esse unam columnam efficere ab integro novam nullo lapide redivivo, an quatuor illas reponere? C. 2 Verr. 1, 56, 147.—**2.** *Of time: Whole, entire, complete*: annus est integer vobis exspectandus, C. Prov. Cons. 8 *init.*: die integro, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 38.

3. Of number: *Complete, perfect, not deficient or wanting*: ipsum templum omni opere integrum, *complete in all its statues and furniture*, etc., C. 2 Verr. 1, 50, 132.

4. Of property: **a.** Gen.: *Undiminished, entire, having nothing taken from it*: cujus ex parte tertia heres ne hanc quidem integram cepit, Suet. Ner. 6.—**b.** Esp.: (α) *Not squandered, wasted*, or *lavished away*: Ofellum Integris opibus novi non latius usum, Quam, *etc.*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 113.—(β) *Not confiscated*: integris patrimoniis exsulare, Suet. Cæs. 42 *fin.*

D. (acc. to I. C.): *Unpolluted, untainted, pure, fresh, sweet*: fontes, Hor. Od. 1, 26, 6: aper (*opp.* vitiatum), id. S. 2, 2, 91: sapor, id. ib. 2, 4, 54.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to lit. meaning): **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *Untouched, not taken in hand, not entered upon, in its original state*: quamobrem est prudentiæ tuæ... illi integram omnem causam reservare, C. Fam. 13, 4, 2: ea dicam vobis audientibus, quæ ipsi soli re integra, sæpe dixi, id. Mur. 21 *init.*—**b.** Esp.: (α) *Undecided, undetermined*: integram rem et causam relinquere, C. Att. 5, 21, 13: rem integram ad reditum suum esse jussit, id. Off. 2, 23, 82: quoad erit integrum (*sc.* iter): erit autem usque dum ad navem, id. Att. 15, 23.—(β) *Unobstructed, free from hinderance*: ut quam integerrima ad pacem essent omnia, Cæs. B. C. 1, 85.—**2.** Of mental affections: **a.** Gen.: *Untouched by* or *free from passion* of any kind; *unbiassed, unswayed, unprejudiced, not prepossessed*: quod me amicissime admones, ut me integrum, quoad possim, servem, C. Att. 7, 26, 2.—**b.** Esp.: Of love: *Untouched* or *not affected by love, heart-whole*: scopulis surdior Icari Voces audit adhuc integer, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 21: brachia et vultum teretesque suras Integer laudo, id. ib. 2, 4, 22.

B. (acc. to II. A. 1.): Of the mind: *Unimpaired, uninjured, sound*: **1.** *Abs.*: frui paratis dones integra cum mente, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 18.—**2.** With *Gen.*: si quis natam pro muta devovet agna, Integer est animi? Hor. S. 2, 3, 220: integer est mentis Damasippi creditor, id. ib. 2, 3, 65.

C. (acc. to II. A. 2.): **1.** *New to a thing, raw, fresh, ignorant*: rudem me discipulum et integrum accipe, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7.—**2.** Of the suffrages of the people: *New to the suffrages, not having previously sought them*: Curiorem quæsivit, uti adolescentior, et populi suffragiis integer, ætati concederet Mamerci, Sall. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 902 P.

D. (acc. to II. A. 3.): **1.** Gen.: *That is in one's own power, free, uncontrolled*: ut quam diutissime integrum esset (consilium meum), C. Att. 16, 2, 4.—As *Subst.*: **integrum,** i, *n.*, *Free power* or *liberty* for one's self: integrum sibi reservare de causa, C. Fam. 1, 9, 19: de Dolabella integrum reserves suadeo, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 6 *fin.*: integrum dare, C. Part. Or. 38, 132.—**2.** Esp.: integrum esse alicui, *To be still in one's power, to be set free* or *at liberty* to do a thing: **a.** With *Dat.*: loquor de legibus promulgatis, de quibus est integrum vobis, C. Phil. 1, 10 *fin.*—**b.** With *Inf.*: non integrum C. Pompeio consilio jam uti tuo, C. Pis. 24, 58.—**c.** With *ut c. Subj.*: atque ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret, C. Tusc. 5, 21 *fin.*

E. (acc. to II. B. 1. b. (c)): Of style: *Nervous, vigorous, lively*: sententiæ, C. de Or. 2, 45, 188.

F. (acc. to II. D.): Morally: **1.** *Blameless, irreproachable, upright, spotless, pure, honest, virtuous, chaste*: **a.** *Abs.*: homines integri, innocentes, religiosi, C. 2 Verr. 4, 4, 7: comparantur integra contaminatis, id. Top. 18, 69: incorrupti atque integri testes, id. Fin. 1, 21 *init.*: quo facilius ab integris sumptuosos discerneret, Curt. 10, 2, 10.—*Comp.*: quum illo nemo neque integrior esset in civitate neque sanctior, C. de Or. 1, 53, 229.—*Sup.*: integerrima vita, C. Planc. 1, 3.—**b.** With *Gen.*: integer vitæ scelerisque purus, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 1.—**2.** *Untainted, not corrupted* by any thing, *innocent* of it: **a.** With *Gen.*: integer urbis, Val. Fl. 2, 374.—**b.** With *ab*: qui a conjuratione integri essent, Tac. A. 15, 52.

in-tĕgo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; tego] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cover*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: villam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 13.—**2.** With *Abl.*: turres coriis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 22: reliqua pars scrobis viminibus ac virgultis integebatur, id. ib. 7, 73: casside crines, Stat. Th. 4, 303: Clutumnus flumina luco Integit, Prop. 2, 15, 25: statuas auro, Pl. 34, 4, 9.—**B.** Esp.: *To cover with an arch, to arch over*: viam integendam curaverunt, Inscr. Orell. 3850, *et sq.*

II. Fig.: *To shield, protect, defend*: quum loci altitudine, tum vallo etiam integi Romanos, Liv. 7, 23 dub.

intĕgrasco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3, *v. n.* [integro, *no.* I. A.] *To renew itself, begin anew, break out afresh*: hoc malum integrascit, Ter. Andr. 4, 2, 5.

intĕgrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A renewing, restoring*: amantium ira amoris integratio, Ter. Andr. 3, 3, 23; Symm. Ep. 3, 73.

intĕgrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A renewer, restorer*: veritatis. Tert. Ap. 46.

intĕgre, *adv.* [integer] **A.** (acc. to integer, *no.* II. C. 1.): *Wholly, entirely, completely*: mutare, Tac. H. 1, 52.—**B.** (acc. to integer, *no.* III. F.): **1.** Gen.: *Irreproachably, honestly, justly*: incorrupte atque integre judicare, C. Fin. 1, 9, 30: in amicorum periculis caste integreque versatus, id. Manil. 1, 2.—*Comp.*: quid dici potest integrius, quid incorruptius, C. Mil. 22 *fin.*—*Sup.*: Asiam integerrime administravit, Suet. Vesp. 4: procuratione integerrime functus, Pl. Ep. 7, 25.—**2.** Esp.: Of style: *Purely, correctly*: integre dicere, C. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 12: proprie atque integre loqui, Gell. 7, 11, 2.

intĕgrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [integer] (*The quality of the* integer) **A.** (acc. to integer, II. B. 1. b. (b) (β)): *Freedom from fever*: quo loco vero integritas est, eodem, *etc.*, Cels. 3, 4 *ad fin.*: quamvis unam accessionem secuta integritas est, id. 3, 5 *init.*—**B.** (acc. to integer, *no.* II. B. 1. b. (c)): *Soundness, vigour*: adde integritatem valetudims, C. Tusc. 5, 34, 99.—**C.** (acc. to integer, *no.* II. C. 1.): **1.** *Completeness, entireness*: non integritas corporis, non valetudo, C. Fin. 2, 11, 34: quod cumulatur ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfectâ, id. ib. 5, 14 *fin.*: integritatis testes (*i. e.* testiculi), Phæd. 3, 11, 5.—**2.** *Concr.*: *The whole*: quum pars movetur, quiescente, integritate, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14.—**D.** (acc. to integer, *no.* II. D.): Of flavour: *Purity, sweetness, freshness*: propter saporis integritatem fictilibus utuntur, Vitr. 8, 6 (al. 7), 11.—**E.** (acc. to integer, *no.* III. B.): Of the mind: *Soundness*: mentis, Labeo Dig. 28, 1, 2.—**F.** (acc. to integer, *no.* III. F.): **1.** Gen.: *Blamelessness, innocence, integrity*: integritas atque innocentia, C. Div. in Cæc. 9 *init.*: sic provinciæ præfuit in pace, ut et civibus et sociis gratissima esset ejus integritas, id. Lig. 1, 2: ut

omnes æquitatem tuam, temperantiam, severitatem, integritatem laudent, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: omnes ita de tuâ virtute, integritate, humanitate commemorant, ut, id. ib. 1, 1, 13: vitæ, Nep. Phoc. 1, 1: pastoriæ illius sectæ integritas, Flor. 3, 12, 2. —**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Chastity* of females: mulierem summâ integritate pudicitiâque existimari, C. 2 Verr. 1, 25, 64: virginitatis, Flor. 2, 6, 40.—**b.** *Purity, correctness* of language: Latini sermonis, C. Brut. 35.

intĕgrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [integer] *Soundness, integrity:* animi, Inscr. Trajan. ap. Ulp. Dig. 29, 1, 1.

intĕgro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] (*To put into the state of the* integer; hence) **I.** Prop.: **A.** (acc. to integer, *no.* II. A. 2. a.): *To make anew* or *afresh; to renew, begin again:* integrare cædem, Sisenn. ap. Non. 127, 6: inimicitiam, Pac. ap. Non. 127, 4: pugnam, Liv. 1, 29: lacrimas, id. 1, 29: seditionem, id. 5, 25: bellum, Stat. Th. 8, 657: carmen, Virg. G. 4, 514; so, Non. p. 127, 1.—**B.** (acc. to integer, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To make strong, vigorous* or *healthy:* omnia debet enim cibus integrare novando, Lucr. 2, 1146.—**C.** (acc to integer, *no.* II. B. 1. b. (a)(β)): *To make sound again, to restore to health:* elapsos in pravum artus, si salubris vis adhibeatur, posse integrari, Tac. H. 4, 81.—**D.** (acc. to integer, *no.* II. C. 1.): *To make full, to keep undiminished, to supply:* efficit ut largis avidum mare fluminis undis Integrent amnes, Lucr. 1, 1031.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *To renew:* immania vulnera, rector, Integrare jubes, *i. e. to relate* or *repeat,* Stat. Th. 5, 29.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): Of the mind: *To recreate, refresh:* animus defessus audiendo aut admiratione integratur, aut risu renovatur, C. Inv. 1, 17: modicis honestisque inter bibendum remissionibus refici integrarique animos ad, *etc.,* Gell. 15, 2.—**C.** (acc. to *no.* I. C.): *To impart strength* or *vigour to:* huc venio ut mea ope opes Trojæ integrem, Accius in Non. 127, 3.

in-tĕgŭmentum, i, *n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; tegumentum] **I.** Prop.: *A covering:* lanaque cum integumentis decidit, Liv. 40, 59: ea legio Linteata ab integumento consepti appellata est, id. 10, 38 *fin.*

II. Meton.: Of persons: *A cover, a protection:* illius sum integumentum corporis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 19.

III. Fig.: *A cover, cloak, wrapping, disguise:* dissimulationis, C. de Or. 2, 85, 350: ornamenta ejus ingenii per quædam involucra atque integumenta perspexi, id. ib. 1, 35, 161: nequitia frontis involuta integumentis, id. Pis. 6, 12: flagitiorum, id. Cœl. 20 *init.*

intellectĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [intelligo] *That may be perceived* or *grasped by the understanding:* intellectibiles substantiæ, ut Deus, ut animus, Boeth. Arist. Categ. 1, p. 219.

intellectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Synecdoche:* intellectio est cum res tota parva de parte cognoscitur, aut de toto pars, Auct. ad Her. 4, 33.

intellectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Belonging to the understanding, intellectual:* omnis doctrina et omnis disciplina intellectiva, Boeth. Aristot. Analyt. Post. 1, 1, p. 552.

intellector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who understands:* Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 18.

intellectŭālis, e, *adj.* [intellectus] *Of* or *relating to the understanding, intellectual:* App. Dogm. Plat. p. 188 Oud.; Aug. de Genesi ad Litt. 12, 7.

intellectuālĭtas, ātis *f.* [intellectualis] *Understanding:* Tert. Anim. 38.

intellectuālĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Intellectually:* Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 5.

1. **intellectus,** a, um, *P.* of intelligo.

2. **intellectus,** ūs, *m.* [intelligo] (prps. not before post-Aug. age), **I.** Prop.: *Perception, discernment* by the senses: saporum, Pl. 11, 37, 65: acrimoniæ, id. 19, 8, 54: nec est intellectus ullus in odore vel sapore, *i. e. the poison can not be perceived either by the taste or smell,* id. 11, 53, 166: intellectus in cortice protinus peritis, *good judges know a tree by its bark,* id. 16, 39, 76.

II. Fig.: Mentally: **A.** Gen.: *Understanding, comprehension:* queis neque boni intellectus neque mali cura, Tac. A. 6, 36: alicujus rei intellectum amittere, Sen. Ben. 3, 17: capere intellectum disciplinarum, Quint. 1, 1, 15: intellectu consequi aliquid, id. 2, 5, 22: elephantis intellectus sermonis patrii, Pl. 8, 1, 1: dissimulare intellectum insidiarum, Tac. A. 13, 38.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Intellectu carere, *to be unintelligible,* Quint. 1, 1, 28; cf. below, *no.* II. B. 1.—**2.** Intellectum habere, *to be understood:* hiems et ver et æstas intellectum ac vocabula habent, autumni perinde nomen ac bona ignorantur, Tac. Germ. 26.

III. Meton.: **A.** *Meaning, sense, signification* of a word: verba quædam diversos intellectus habent, ut cerno, Quint. 7, 9, 2: in obscenum intellectum sermo detortus, id. 8, 3, 44; id. 1, 7, 13.

B. *Understanding,* i. e. *the faculty of understanding, intellect:* **1.** Of persons: per analogiam nostro intellectu et honestum et bonum judicante, Sen. Ep. 120: in errorem intellectum inducere, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7, 3 Elm.: intellectu carere, *to be without understanding,* Paul. Dig. 29, 2, 92.—**2.** Of animals: nullum animal minus docile existimatur, minorisve intellectus, Pl. 29, 6, 34, § 107.

intellĭgens, entis, **I.** *P.* of intelligo. **II.** *Pa.:* **A.** Gen.: *That has understanding* or *that understands* a thing; *intelligent, acquainted with* a thing: **1.** *Abs.:* semperne vulgi judicium cum intelligentium judicio congruit? C. Brut. 49: intelligens dicendi existimator, id. ib. 54: judicium, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 4: vir, id. Fin. 3, 5.—**2.** With *Gen.:* cujusvis generis ejus intelligens, C. Fin. 2, 20, 63.—*Comp.:* aliquid intelligentiore mente discutere, Aug. Retract. 1, 19.

B. Esp.: **1.** (acc. to intelligo, *no.* II. A. 2. b.): *Well skilled in matters of taste:* subst., *a connoisseur:* signa pulcherrima quæ non modo istum hominem, ingeniosum atque intelligentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent, C. 2. Verr. 4, 2: ut putetur in istis rebus intelligens esse, id. ib. 2, 4, 15.—**2.** (acc. to intelligo, *no.* II. D.): Intelligens alicujus, *That understands a person, rightly estimates his character:* intelligens principis nostri, Pl. Ep. 6, 27.

intelligenter, *adv.* [intelligens] *Intelligently:* ut amice, ut intelligenter, ut attente audiamur, C. Part. 8: lectitare, Pl. Ep. 5, 16.

intelligentĭa, æ, *f.* [intelligo] **I.** Prop.: *Perception, discernment* by the senses: in gustu et odoratu intelligentia, C. Ac. 4, 7.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Understanding, knowledge:* **1.** *Sing.:* quia difficilis erat animi, quid, aut qualis esset, intelligentia, nullum omnino animum esse dixerunt, C. Tusc. 1, 22, 51: quæ nos magis ad cognitionem intelligentiamque convertant, id. ib. 5, 24 *init.*: juris, id. Phil. 9, 5, 10: somniorum, *the knowledge of dreams,* i. e. *the art of interpreting dreams,* Just. 36, 2, 8.—**2.** *Plur.:* rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente concipere, C. Leg. 1, 22 *fin.*

B. Esp.: *Skill, tact, taste* in any thing: intelligentia in rusticis rebus, C. Rosc. Am. 17, 49; id. 2 Verr. 4, 21 *init.*: pecuniæ quærendæ, id. Inv. 1, 49.

III. Meton.: *The power of discerning* or *understanding, discernment, understanding, intelligence:* Deus intelligentiam in animo inclusit, C. Univ. 3: intelligentiam in animo habere, id. Inv. 2, 53, 160: pars animi, rationis atque intelligentiæ particeps, id. de Div. 1, 32, 70; id. N. D. 1, 19, 49: fretus intelligentia vestra dissero brevius, id. ib. 1, 19 *init.*: quod in nostram intelligentiam cadit, id. Off. 3, 4, 17; cf. id. ib. 2, 9 *fin.*: ratione et intelligentia tenere aliquid, id. ib. 3, 17 *init.*

intelligĭbilis, e, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Perceptible* to the senses, *sensible:* corporis intelligibilis linea, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

II. Fig.: *That can be understood, intelligible, intellectual:* bonum, *opp.* sensibile, Sen. Ep. 124, 2.

intelligĭbĭlĭter, *adv.* [intelligibilis] *Intelligibly:* Aug. Ep. 218.

intel-lĭgo (-ĕgo), exi, ectum, lĭgĕre, 3. *v. a.* (intellexti for intellexisti, C. Att. 13, 32; Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 30: intellexes for intellexisses, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 81) [inter, *no.* III. B. 2. f.; lego, *no.* I. B. 4.] (*To choose between;* hence) **I.** Of the senses: *To perceive, discern:* illa quidem primo nullos intelligit ignes, Ov. M. 9, 456: frigus, Col. Arbor. 13: vestigia hominum intelligi a feris, Pl. 8, 16, 21; id. 28, 4, 14.

II. Of the mind or understanding: **A.:** **1.** Gen.: *To perceive, understand, comprehend:* **a.** With *an Acc.:* hæc dumtaxat in Græcis intelligo, quæ, *etc.,* C. de Or. 2, 14, 60: magna ex parvis, id. Off. 1, 41 *init.*: quem, qui audiunt, intelligere etiam et sapere plus quam ceteros arbitrantur, id. ib. 2, 14, 48: non esse ea dico, quæ tangi demonstrarive non possunt, cerni tamen animo atque intelligi possunt, id. Top. 5, 27.—**b.** With *objective clause:* intellexi ex tuis literis te audisse, *etc.,* C. Att. 6, 9: intelligebam facile id me testibus planum facere posse, id. M. Tull. § 1; so, in *Pass. constr.:* intelligi necesse est esse deos, C. Off. 1, 17 *init.*: ex quo intelligendum est eos sensisse hoc idem, quod, *etc.,* id. Tusc. 3, 5 *init.*: etsi qui potest intelligi aut cogitari esse aliquod animal, *etc.,* id. Fin. 5, 10, 28: ex quo intelligi debet homini id esse in bonis ultimum, secundum naturam vivere, id. ib. 5, 9, 26: intellectum est enim mihi quidem in multis . . . te auctoritatem hujus ordinis anteferre, id. Marc. 1, 3.—**c.** With *Oblique interrog.:* corpus quid sit intelligo, Cic. N. D. 1, 26 *init.*: quare autem in his vis deorum insit, tum intelligam, quum, *etc.,* id. ib. 3, 24, 61: quam sis audax, hinc omnes intelligere potuerunt, quod, *etc.,* id. Rosc. Am. 31, 87: de gestu intelligo quid respondeas, id. Vatin. 15 *init.*—**d.** *Abs.:* puderet me dicere non intelligere, si vos ipsi intelligeretis, qui ista defenditis, Cic. N. D. 1, 39 *init.*—**e.** *The Supine in* u *dependent on adjectives:* facile intellectu est, Nep. Dion 9, 4.—**f.** *The Part. in concord with a clause:* intellecto in quos sæviretur, Tac. A. 1, 49.

2. Esp.: **a.** In answers, intelligo corresponds to our *I understand, go on, very well,* Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 63; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 93.—**b.** Pregn.: *To have an accurate knowledge of* or *skill in* a thing, *to be a connoisseur:* tametsi non multum in istis rebus intelligo, C. 2 Verr. 4, 43, 94: ego nugatorium sciebam ista intelligere, id. ib. 4, 14, 33; Petr. Frgm. Trag. 52 Burm.

B. *To distinguish:* oraculorum præstigias profani a veritate intelligere non possunt, Lact. 2, 16.

C. *To see, perceive, observe* by the understanding: vehementer nunc mihi est irata: sentio atque intelligo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 64: ubi neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intelligit, Cæs. B. C. 2, 42: illi, ante inito, ut intellectum est, consilio, id. B. G. 2, 33: intelligo, quid loquar, C. Lig. 5.

D. *To understand, comprehend, rightly judge* a person: quod Catonem ætas sua parum intellexisset, Sen. de Const. Sap. 1: quando Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intelligebatur, Quint. 11, 1, 10: Vell. 2, 114, 5; Tac. A. 3, 3.

intemĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2 in; temero] *Inviolable* (late Lat.): divinitas, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 3: laus, Epith. in Anth. Lat. T. II. p. 640, v. 71.

in-tĕmĕrandus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That may not be profaned* or *violated:* Martis templa, Val. Fl. 5, 642.

intĕmĕrāte, *adv.* [intemeratus] *Incorruptly:* popularibus plausibus servire (*al.* intemperanter), Impp. Hon. et Theod. Cod. Th. 15, 5, 3.

in-tĕmĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2 in; temero] *Undefiled, unviolated, inviolate* (poet. and post.-Aug.): Diana virginitatis amorem Intemerata colit, Virg. Æ. 11, 583: fides, id. ib. 2, 143: munera, *pure gifts,* id. ib. 3, 177: quid enim per hos dies inausum intemeratumve vobis, Tac. A. 1, 42: castra incorrupta et intemerata

servare, id. H. 4, 58; id. A. 1, 49: ratis, Val. Fl. 4, 270: interrum et intemeratum beneficium, App. Flor. 16: veritas, id. M. 2, p. 164 Oud.: intemerata conjugum et liberorum corpora, *unviolated*, Tac. A. 12, 34: equæ, Stat. Th. 2, 724.—*Comp.*: intemeratior cunctis virginibus, Capell. 1, 3.

in-temperābilis, e, *adj.* [2 in; tempero] *Not to be moderated*, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 4 (*al.* intemporalis).

in-temperans, antis, *adj.* [2 in; temperans, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *Intemperate, immoderate:* æqualitas ista sicci, humidi, ferventis ac frigidi sanitatem largitur: sicut illa intemperans atque immoderata permixtio animal celeri exitio corrumpit, App. Dogm. Plat. 1 *in.*

II. Fig.: **A.** *That cannot moderate himself, without moderation, extravagant, immoderate, intemperate:* **1.** *Abs.:* intemperantis esse arbitror scribere, quod occultari velit, C. Ac. 1, 1: avidi atque intemperantes animi, Liv. 24, 25: lingua, App. M. 1, p. 37 Oud.: licentia, Petr. S. 57 *init.*—*Comp.*: fui paulo intemperantior fortasse, quam debui, *i. e. I should have exhibited more moderation*, id. Vat. 1.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: intemperans sum in ejus rei cupiditate, id. Att. 13, 26: intemperans militaris in forti viro gloria, id. Tusc. 2, 17: in augendo eo non alius intemperantior est, Liv. 36, 38.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: in voluptates, Sen. Ira, 1, 3.—**4.** With *ad*: ad vescendum, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 6: licentia, Petr. 57.

B. *Incontinent, profligate, debauched:* inter impudicas mulieres, et intemperantes viros versari, C. 2 Verr. 3, 68, 160: libidinosa et intemperans adolescentia, id. Sen. 9.—*Sup.*: impurissima atque intemperantissima pecus, id. Pis. 29.

intemperanter, *adv.* [intemperans] *Immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately:* nimis iracunde hoc quidem, et valde intemperanter, C. Phil. 1, 5: intemperanter abuti et otio et litteris, id. Tusc. 1, 3: lacerare aliquem, Pl. Ep. 1, 5. *Comp.*: ne intemperantius opibus suis utatur, C. Phil. 3, 18: insequi, Liv. 31, 37: amare, Pl. Pan. 68: adesse adversus aliquem, Suet. Claud. 38.—*Sup.*: intemperantissime gloriari, App. Apol. p. 550 Oud.

intemperantĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Want of mildness, intemperateness, inclemency:* cœli, Sen. Const. Sap. 9: and, Col. procem. 1: intemperantias prohibessis (*al.* intemperias), Cato R. R. 141.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Want of moderation, immoderateness, excess, extravagance, intemperance:* **1.** *Abs.:* omnium perturbationum fontem esse dicunt intemperantiam, C. Tusc. 4, 9, 22: menti inimica intemperantia, id. ib. 4, 9, 22; id. Agr. 2, 36: libidinum, id. Off. 1, 34: intemperantia vini, *the immoderate use of wine*, Liv. 44, 30: morbo et intemperantia perire, Suet. Tib. 62: legitima, said of a second marriage, Val. Max. 2, 1, 3.—**2.** With *Gen.*: risûs, Pl. 11, 37, 80: litterarum, Sen. Ep. 106: linguæ, Tac. A. 4, 18: civitatis, donec unus cligatur multos destinantis, id. H. 2, 1.

B. Esp.: *Want of moderation* in one's conduct towards others; *haughtiness, arrogance* towards inferiors; *insolence, impudence, insubordination* towards superiors: intemperantia Pausaniæ, Nep. Arist. 2, 3: periculum est, ne faciant sua intemperantia, nimiaque licentia, ut omnia perdant, id. Eum. 8.

intemperātē, *adv.* [intemperatus] *Intemperately:* vivere, C. Univ. 12.

in-temperātus, a, um, *adj.* [2 in; tempero] **I.** Prop.: *Untempered, inclement:* nocte intemperatâ, Sex. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 33, 21.—*Comp.*: quid ad cœli naturam intemperatius, Sen. Consol. ad Helv. 6. **II.** Meton.: intemperatum vinum, *unmixed wine*: Cod. Aurel. Acut. 3, 17. **III.** Fig.: *Immoderate, intemperate:* benevolentia, C. 1 *el.* 20, 75.—*Sup.*: intemperantissimæ perpotationes, C. Pis. 10, 22.

in-temperiæ, ārum, *f. plur.* [2 in; tempero] **I.** Prop.: Of the weather: *Intemperateness, inclemency:* calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, *al.* intemperantias, Cato R. R. 141.

II. Fig.: Quæ te intemperiæ tenent? *what storm has got hold of you?* i. e. *what are you raving about? are you crazy?* Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 24: larvæ hunc atque intemperiæ insanisæque agitant senem, id. Aul. 1, 1, 32: intemperiarum pleni, *disquietude*, Gell. præf.

III. Meton.: *Unreasonable conduct, intemperate behaviour:* Xanthippe Socratis uxor morosa admodum fuisse fertur et furiosa. — Has ejus intemperias (*al.* intemperies) in maritum Alcibiades demiratus, Gell. 1, 17.

in-temperies, ei, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Intemperateness:* solis aut anni, Col. 11, 2, 67: cœli, Liv. 8, 18: aquarum, id. 3, 31. **II.** Fig.: *Calamity, misfortune:* intemperies modo in nostram advenit domum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 3.

III. Meton.: **A.** *Intemperate behaviour, outrageous conduct, fury, madness:* amici, C. Att. 4, 6: cohortium, Tac. H. 1, 64: quid illa mulierum intemperies sibi vellet mirabantur, Gell. 1, 23.—**B.** *Intemperance:* ebrietatis, Just. 12, 13, 10.

intempestive, *adv.* [intempestivus] *Out of season, unseasonably:* intempestive accedere, C. Off. 1, 25: adire ad aliquem, id. Fam. 11, 16: Liv. 45, 21: fovere vulnera mentis, Ov. Pont. 4, 11, 19: Phædr. 3, 19, 12: juvare, Tac. A. 2, 23.

intempestīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] *Unseasonableness:* Gell. 3, 16.

intempestīviter, *adv.* [id.] *Out of season, unseasonably:* dicere, Gell. 4, 20 *in lemm.*

in-tempestīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2 in; tempestivus] **I.** Prop.: *Untimely, unseasonable, inopportune, inconvenient:* postes intempestivos excisos credo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 141: imbres, Lucr. 2, 873; id. 2, 929; id. 6, 1101: amicitia nunquam intempestiva est, C. Læl. 6: epistola, id. Att. 4, 14: cupido, Ov. M. 10, 689: intempestivâ turbantes festa Minervâ, *i. e. by their unseasonable spinning*, id. M. 4, 33: immodica et intempestiva libido, Vell. 2, 68, 4: quid hoc joco intempestivius, Val. Max. 7, 8: gula, *gratified at unseasonable times*, Suet. Vit. 13.

II. Meton.: *That does a thing unseasonably:* anseres continuo clamore intempestivi, Pl. 18, 35, 87.

☞ *Adv.* in two forms: intempestive and intempestiviter.

intempestus, a, um, *adj.* [2 in; tempus; cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. I. p. 137.] **I.** Prop.: *Unseasonable:* intempesta nox, *the dead of night, which is not divided into periods by the labours of men:* C. Phil. 1, 3; id. Pis. 38.—Hence, too, personified: intempesta silet Nox, *dismal Night, the mother of the Furies*, Virg. G. 1, 247.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Unwholesome, unhealthy:* intempestæ Graviscæ, Virg. Æ. 10, 184.—**B.** *Stormy, tempestuous:* tonans, Stat. Th. 2, 153.

in-tempŏrālis, e, *adj.* [id.] **A.** *Without time, eternal:* App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 248 Oud.; Prud. στεφ. 10, 316. **B.** *Untimely, unseasonable:* cibus, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

intempŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [intemporalis, *no.* B.] *Unseasonableness:* somni, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1, 9; id. ib. 1, 15.

intempŏrālĭter, *adv.* [id.] *Unseasonably:* uti cataplasmatibus, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

intenditus, v. intendo, *ad init.*

in-tendo, di, tum and sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* (*Part.* intenditus, Front. Fer. Als. 3 ed. Mai) [1. in; tendo] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To stretch out, extend, stretch forth:* **a.** In *simple constr.*: manus, Ov. M. 8, 107: retia, Don. ad Ter. And. 4, 3, 18.—**b.** With *ad*: simul dextram intendit ad statuam, C. Att. 6, 15, 3: digitum ad fontes, id. de Or. 1, 46 *fin.*—**c.** With *Dat.*: intentaque brachia remis, Virg. Æ. 5, 136: jamque manus Colchis, crinemque intenderat astris, Val. Fl. 8, 68: ventis intendere vela secu: da, Virg. Æ. 3, 683: intendi brachia velis, id. ib. 5, 829.

2. Esp.: **a.** Of the winds: *To stretch, fill, or swell out*: vela secundi Intendunt zephyri, Virg. Æ. 5, 33.—**b.** Of a bow, *etc.*: *To bend*: (α) In *simple constr.*: arcum intendebat Apollo, Virg. Æ. 8, 704.—(β) With *in c. Acc.*: tanquam intentus arcus in me unum, C. Sest. 7 *init.*—**c.** Of the skin of the porcupine: *To strain*: hystrici longiores aculei, et, quum intendit cutem, missiles, Pl. 8, 35, 53.

B. Meton.: **1.** (acc. to A. 1.): **a.** *To spread or stretch out, to extend:* quo quum, primis se intendentibus umbris, advenissent, Liv. 1, 57: neque utrum castra peterent, an longiorem intenderent fugam, territis constare poterat, *extend their flight to a greater distance*, id. 7, 37 *ad fin.*—*Pass. in reflexive force:* nox interdiu visa intendi, id. 7, 28.—**b.** *To direct, turn, bend:* quo intendisset oculos, Tac. A. 4, 70: patres Intendant aures ad tua verba suas, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 36: se, *to direct one's steps, to betake one's self*, Liv. 4, 19.—**c.** *To furnish* with any thing by stretching, *etc.*—With *Abl.*: sellam loris, Quint. 6, 3, 25: citharam nervis, id. 2, 18, 5: duro intendere brachia tergo, Virg. Æ. 5, 403: intenditque locum sertis, id. ib. 4, 506.—**d.** *To form* or *make* by stretching, *etc.*: tabernacula carbaseis velis intenta collocabat, C. 2 Verr. 5, 12, 30.—**e.** Of the nerves, muscles, *etc.* (effectus pro causa): *To stiffen, make rigid:* superioris (orchis) radix in lacte ovis colonicæ data nervos intendit, eadem ex aqua remittit, Pl. 26, 10, 62, § 196.—**2.** (acc. to A. 2. b.): **a.** Of a bow: *To supply with a string, to string:* camelino (*sc.* genitali) arcus intendere Orientis populis fidissimum, Pl. 11, 49, 109, § 261.—**b.** Of arrows: *To aim* or *discharge:* tum primum bello celerem intendisse sagittam Dicitur, Virg. Æ. 9, 590.

C. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to A. 1.): **a.:** (α) Gen.: *To stretch forth, to put out, exert:* (a) In *simple constr.*: ubi ingenium intenderis, valet, Sall. C. 51, 3: proinde rogo eruditionem tuam intendas, Pl. Ep. 27, 7, 14.—(β) With *ad*: ad bellum, quod gesturus erat, animum intendit, *i. e., put forth all his mental powers* or *energies*, id. J. 43, 2: ipse ad scribendum animum, oculos, manum, intendit, Pl. Ep. 7, 27, 7.—(γ) With *in c. Acc.*: parum defigunt animos, et intendunt in ea, quæ, *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 15, 46.—(δ) Esp.: Se: *To exert one's self, to put forth one's self* or *one's energies.*—(a) With *ad*: nec vero unquam ne ingemiscit quidem vir fortis ac sapiens, nisi forte ut se intendat ad firmitatem, C. Tusc. 2, 23, 56.—(β) With *in c. Acc.*: in ejus tribunatum, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 4.

b. *To extend, increase, raise:* huic negatus honor gloriam intendit, Tac. A. 4, 26: cupiditates, id. H. 1, 12: formidinem, id. ib. 2, 54: languescet alioqui industria, intendetur socordia, id. A. 2, 38: alimentorum pretia, id. H. 1, 89: tormentum intenditur, *the agony is increased*, Cels. 4, 15 *ad init.*: in quod supra consuetudinem intenditur, id. 4, 2, 1 *med.*

c. Of the laws: leges intendere, *To render more severe* (*opp.* mitigare), Pl. Ep. 4, 9, 17.

d. In Gramm.: syllabam, *To make long in pronunciation, to use as long:* primam syllabam intendit, tertiam corripit, Gell. 13, 22, 18.

e. *To form* a plan, *lay* a snare (in bad sense): consilium, Ter. And. 4, 3, 18: "verbum a venatoribus translatum, qui retia intendunt ad captandas feras," Don. ad h. l.: intendenda in senem est fallacia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 2.

2. (acc. to B. 1. b.): **a.:** (α) Gen.: *To direct, turn, bend:* (a) With *in c. Acc.*: aciem acrem in omnes partes intendit, *directs a keen glance*, C. Tusc. 4, 18, 38.—(β) With *adv. loci*: sed intendi longius acies non potest, C. Ac. 2, 25, 80.—(γ) With *ad*: patres Intendent aures ad tua verba suas, Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 36.—(δ) Esp.: iter: *To direct* or *bend one's course, to take* or *go one's way:* (a) With *in c. Acc.*: utrum coeptum in Italiam intenderet (Hannibal) iter, an, *etc.*, Liv. 21, 29 *fin.*—(β) With *adv. loci*: quoniam hostes iter intendissent, Liv. 31, 33.—(γ) With *ad*: a porta ad prætorem iter intendit, Liv. 36, 21.—(δ) *Ellipt.*: quo nunc primum intendam? Ter. And. 2, 2, 6.

b. Of the mind, thoughts, *etc.*: *To direct, turn,* or *bend* towards any thing: (α) With *Dat.*: quæro enim non quibus intendam rebus animum, sed, *etc.*, C.

Frgm. ap. Non. 329, 5: animum studiis et rebus honestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 35.—(β) With *in* c. *Acc.*: intendere animum in regnum Adherbalis, Sall. J. 20, 1; so, in ea, quæ, C. Ac. 2, 15, 46: curam in bellum, Liv. 5, 8.—(γ) With *adv. loci*: quo animum intendat, facile perspicio, C. 1 Verr. 3, 10: omnium eo curæ sunt intentæ, Liv. 9, 31. (δ) With *ad*: quamvis intentus animus tuus sit ad virum fortissimum liberandum, C. Phil. 11, 9, 22: oculi mentesque ad pugnam intentæ, Cæs. B. G. 3, 26: omnes cogitationes ad aliquid, Liv. 40, 5: ad illa animum, id. præf.—(ε) With *ob*: adeo nihil ob id intenta cura est, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 25, 9.—(ζ) With *in* c. *Abl.*: in ea re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 22.

c. *Intendere se*, or *intendere*, *abs.*: *To direct* or *turn one's attention to* any thing; *to mind, notice, be intent upon*: (α) *Se*: quid enim agebat aliud ironia illa, quam ut Cæsar minus se in rem, tanquam non novam, intenderet, Quint. 4, 1, 39; so, *Pass. in reflexive force*: in minime gratum spectaculum animo intenduntur, *they are intent in mind upon*, etc., Liv. 1, 25 *ad init.*—(b) *Intendere*, *abs.*: (α) With *ad*: ad nuptias Cleopatræ intendit, Just. 13, 6, 4.—(β) With *adv. loci*: quod est tibi ante explicandum, quam illuc proficiscare, quo te dicis intendere, C. de Or. 2, 42, 179: ut eo, quo intendit, mature cum exercitu perveniat, id. Mur. 9, 22: quocunque intenderat, res adversæ erant, Sall. J. 74, 1.—(γ) With *Dat.*: intende libro, quem cum hac epistola accipies, Pl. Ep. 8, 19, 2: campis intendere suadet, Val. Fl. 6, 600.—(δ) With *ut c. Subj.*: quæ (genera lectionum) præcipue convenire intendentibus, ut oratores fiant, existimem, Quint. 10, 1, 45.

d. *To purpose, endeavour, intend, exert one's self for*: (α) In *simple constr.*: quod ubi secus procedit, neque, quod intenderat, efficere potest, Sall. J. 25, 10.—(β) With *Inf.*: altum petere intendit, Liv. 36, 44: quo ire intenderant, perventum est, Sall. J. 107 *fin.*

e. *To direct a person urgently; to urge, incite* to any course: intenderant eum ad cavendi omnia curam tot auditæ proditiones, Liv. 24, 37: aliquem ad custodiæ curam, id. 21, 49.

f. *To apply, direct*: vis omnis intendenda rebus, Quint. 10, 7, 21.

g. Intendere animo, *To purpose in one's mind, to intend*: si C. Antonius, quod animo intenderat, perficere potuisset, C. Phil. 10, 4.

h. *To maintain, assert*: pergin', scelestе, intendere atque hanc arguere? Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 47; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 19.

k. Intendere in se, *To contemplate one's self*: quid sit Deus: totus in se intendat, an ad nos aliquando respiciat, Sen. Q. N. præf. 1.

m. Intendere alicui, *To intend for* a person: Stat. S. 3 *præf.*

n. Among rhetoricians, *To premise, to state as the proposition of a syllogism*: Quint. 5, 14, 10.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (β)): **A.** Prop.: *To stretch out against* in a threatening manner or with hostile intent: **1.** With *Dat.*: tela intenta jugulis civitatis (*i. e.* civium), C. Pis. 2, 5.—**2.** With *in* c. *Acc.*: in jugulum innocentis quasi aliquod telum intendere, Pl. Ep. 3, 9, 21.—**3.** In *simple constr.*: ferrum, Liv. 7, 5.

B. Fig.: **1.** Of oratorical powers: *To employ* or *use against* any one: si quam haberem in dicendo facultatem, in jugulum innocentis, quasi aliquod telum intendere, Pl. Ep. 3, 9, 21; cf. above, *no.* A. 2.—**2.** *To hold out against* one, *to threaten* one *with*; *to endeavour to afflict with*; *to bring against*: **a.** With *Dat.*: alicui actionem perduellionis, C. Mil. 14, 36: alicui litem, id. de Or. 1, 10: probra et minas alicui, Tac. A. 3, 36.—**b.** With *in* c. *Acc.*: periculum in omnes, C. Rosc. Am. 3, 7: crimen in aliquem, Liv. 9, 28.—**c.** In *simple constr.*: injuriarum formulam, Suet. Vit. 7: metum, Tac. A. 1, 28.

C. Meton.: Of war: *To direct* or *turn against*: alii totum in Hispaniam Hannibalemque intendebant bellum, Liv. 21, 6.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ)): **A.** Prop.: *To stretch* or *lay upon*: eo (=in terram) perticas intendito, Cato R. R. 48, 2.—**B.** Meton.: *To put* or *lay upon*, by stretching, *etc.*—With *Dat.*: stupea vincula collo Intendunt, Virg. Æ. 2, 237: folia scarificationi, Col. 6, 17, 3.

intense, *adv.* [intensus] **I.** (Prop., *In a stretched* manner; hence) Meton.: *Strongly, violently, powerfully*: *Comp.*: intensius, Fronto de Fer. Als. ed. Mai. 3. **II.** Fig.: *Earnestly, with earnestness, eagerly*: *Sup.*: intensissime perquirere, Aug. de Mor. Eccl. Cathol. 21, *no.* 38; al. intentissime.—*Pos.*, prob. not in use.

intensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intendo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A stretching out, straining*: oculorum et maxillarum intensio, Scrib. Larg. 255.—**B.** Esp.: Of the air: *Expansion*: intensionem aëris ostendent tibi inflata, nec ad ictum cedentia, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 3. **II.** Meton.: *A tone*: organon quondam habuit tres intensiones, gravem, mediam, et acutam, Censorin. 12.

intensus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of intendo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop.: *Stretched out, extended*: ille, qui meditatus est per intensos funes ire, Sen. de Ira, 2, 12, 5: intentos, Haase.—**B.** Meton.: *Strong, powerful, violent*: intensior impetus, Sen. de Ira, 2, 35, 4: intentior, Haase.—**C.** Fig.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* B.): *Strong, powerful, energetic*: virtus in modicis modice intensior, Nazar. Pan. Const. 23, 2.—**2.** (acc. to intendo, *no.* I. C. 2. a.): Of the ear: *Turned towards* one, *attentive, listening*: aurem intensissimam præbere, Aug. Ep. 56.—**3.** (acc. to intendo, *no.* I. C. 2. c.): *Directed attentively towards, turned towards, bent* or *fixed upon*: concordissimam vitam et intentissimam in Deum, gratissimum munus, ipsi offerunt, Aug. de Mor. Eccl. Cathol. 31, *no.* 67 *ad init.*

‡**in-tentābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in; tento] *That cannot be tried*: intentabilis, *ἀπείραστος*, Gloss. Philox.

‡**in-tentālis,** e, *adj.* [2. in; tento] *That cannot be tried*: intentalis, *ἀπείραστος*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

intentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intento, *no.* II.] **I.** Prop.: *A stretching out against* any object in a threatening manner or with hostile intent: ne oculi ad intentationem subitam digitorum comprimantur, Sen. de Ira, 2, 4, 2. **II.** Fig.: Of an accusation, *etc.*: *A bringing against* one: constitimus, ut opinor, adversus omnium criminum intentationem, quæ Christianorum sanguinem flagitat, Tert. Apol. 46 *init.*

in-tentātor, ōris, *m.* [2. in; tentator] In *Pass. sense*: *One who is not tempted* by any thing (Eccl. Lat.): With *Gen.*: Deus intentator malorum, Vulg. Jac. 1, 13.

1. **intentātus,** a, um, *P.* of intento.

2. **in-tentātus (intemp-),** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; tento] **I.** Prop.: *Untouched*: vacca intentata jugo, Sen. Med. 62. **II.** Fig.: *Untried, unattempted*: **A.** *Abs.*: nemo est, qui non eo (*sc.* equo), quo consuevit, libentius utatur, quam intractato et novo, C. Læl. 19, 68; dub. al. intractato: miseri quibus Intentata nites, Hor. Od. 1, 5, 12: nil intentatum nostri liquere poëtæ, id. A. P. 285; so, nil intentatum, Mart. 2, 14, 1: sors rerum, Virg. Æ. 10, 39: iter intentatum, Tac. A. 1, 50.—**B.** With *Gen.*: videbis nihil humanæ audaciæ intemptatum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18, 7.

intente, *adv.* [1. intentus] **I.** (Prop., *In a stretched out manner*; hence) Meton. (acc. to 1. intentus, *no.* II. B. 1.): *Strongly, powerfully, vigorously, violently*: intentius premere obsessos, Tac. A. 15, 13 *init.* **II.** Fig.: **A.** (acc. to 1. intentus, *no.* II. C. 2.): **1.** *Earnestly, with earnestness, eagerly*: audire, Quint. 2, 2, 13.—*Comp.*: intentius excusante se Lepido, Tac. A. 3, 35: quum delectus intentius haberetur, Liv. 8, 17.—*Sup.*: expectans intentissime, Lampr. Elag. 14.—**2.** *Effectually, with great effort* or *exertion*: bellum armaque vi summa apparari jubent; si quo intentius possit, quam, *etc.*, *with even greater efforts*, Liv. 4, 1.—**B.** (acc. to 1. intentus, *no.* II. C. 3.): *Carefully, attentively, diligently*: quo intentius custodiæ servent ur, Liv. 25, 30: iisque (*sc.* ludis) intentius adfui, Tac. A. 11, 11.—**C.** (acc to intente, *no.* II. C. 4.): *Energetically, strongly*: dum intente instanterque pronuntiat, sanguinem rejecit, Pl. Ep. 5, 19, 6.

intentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intendo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A stretching out, an extending*: ipsius corporis intentio quædam, C. Tusc. 1, 10, 20.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Of the air: *Expansion*: aëris, Gell. 5, 16, 2.—**2.** Medic. *t. t.*: *Extension, dilatation* of the heart, *etc.*: *σφυγμὸς* est intentio motus et remissio in corde et in arteria, naturalis non arbitrarii, Gell. 18, 10, 10; Gr. *διαστολή*.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *Increase, augmentation*: *vv* particula tum intentionem significat, tum minutionem, Gell. 16, 5, 5: *ἐπίτασις*, quam intentionem nos dicimus, id. 7, 7, 5.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of pain: *Intensity, excessiveness*: nam summi doloris intentio invenit finem, Sen. Ep. 78, 7.—**b.** Of fever: *Intensity, violence, a very high state*: quum intentio febris somnum impediat, Cels. 3, 18 *ante med.*—**B.** Of the voice: *Exertion, strong effort, straining*: his remediis adnumeratur exercitatio, intentio vocis ungi, fricari cum ratione, Pl. 28, 4, 14, § 53.—**C.** Of the muscles, nerves, *etc.*: *effectus pro causa*: *A stiffness, rigidity*: nervorum, Col. 6, 6, 1.—**D.** Of the look: *Fixedness, earnestness*: ut conjectare erat intentione vultus, Tac. A. 16, 34.

III. Fig.: **A.** Of the mind: **1.** *Exertion, endeavour, effort*: animus intentione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum (*opp.* remissio), C. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: quam (*sc.* patientiam dolorum) sæpe jam animi intentione dixi esse firmandam, id. ib. 2, 27 *init.*: quum animus hac intentione omnes totius negotii partes consideravit, id. Inv. 2, 14, 46: his tu rogo intentionem scribentis accommodes, Pl. Ep. 2, 5, 2.—**2.**: **a.** *Carefulness, care, anxiety, solicitude, trouble, pain*: *Abs.*: tantum curæ intentionisque suscipere, Pl. Ep. 2, 10, 5: ab ungulis jumentorum summa intentione servetur locus intactus, Pall. 10, 10, 3.—*Plur.*: ad intentiones rursus capiendas, Gell. 15, 2, 5.—**b.** With *Gen. object.*: *Carefulness*, etc., *about*: an, ut solebas, intentione rei familiaris obeundæ crebris excursionibus avocaris? Pl. Ep. 1, 3, 2: non tam humanitas tua quam intentio ejus admirabilis videbatur, id. Pan. 71.

3.: **a.** *Attention, application, observation, notice, heed*: (α) *Abs.*: quam (*sc.* intentionem) si tota mente in opus ipsum direxeris, Quint. 10, 3, 28: ut omnia, quæ impedient, vincat intentio, id. ib.: nec sit tam longus (*sc.* sermo), ut eum prosequi non possit intentio, id. 8, 2, 14: dicam, si mihi accommodaveris subtilitatem et intentionem tuam, Sen. Ep. 113, 3.—(β) With *Gen. subject.*: quo minus mirum est, si auditorum intentio relanguescit, Pl. Ep. 2, 19, 4: audientium intentio, Quint. 4, 1, 59: ad remittendam judicis intentionem, id. 4, 1, 38: animi, id. 1, 1, 34: mentis, id. 10, 3, 20.—**b.** *Attention, heed* to any thing: With *Gen. object.*: lusus, Liv. 4, 17: huic diversa virtus, quæ risum judicis movendo et illos tristes solvit affectus, et animum ab intentione rerum frequenter avertit, Quint. 6, 3, 1: necesse est avocent ab intentione operis destinati, id. 10, 2, 23.

4. *A design, purpose, intention*: hæc intentio tua ut libertatem revoces, Pl. Pan. 78: quum integritas rerum intentioni nostræ voluntatique respondeat, Amm. 21, 5, 6; Papin. Dig. 34, 1, 10.

B. Law *t. t.*: **1.** Gen.: *A charge, accusation* before a court: judiciale genus officiis constat duobus, intentionis ac depulsionis, Quint. 3, 9, 11: intentio simplex, id. 7, 1, 9: conjuncta, id. ib.: aut intentio aut præscriptio, id. 7, 5, 2: intentio adversariorum, C. Inv. 2, 43, 125: intentio, "*occidisti Ajacem*," Auct. Her. 1, 17, 27.—**2.** Esp.: Of a plaintiff: **a.** Perdere intentionem, *To lose one's suit, to be defeated* quum petitor intentio-

rem perdiderit, Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 9, § 6.—**b.** Suscipere intentionem, *To take up the cause afresh*: id. ib.

C. *The first* or *major premise* in a syllogism: ita erit prima intentio, secunda assumptio, tertia connexio, Quint. 5, 14, 6.

intentĭōse, *adv.* [obs. intentiosus, from intento] *Eagerly*: intentioseemunt, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 11, 15.

intentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [intento] *Having an augmentative force, intensive*: adverbia, Prisc. 15, 1022.

intento, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [intendo] **I.** (acc. to intendo, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: *To stretch out, extend*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: manūs, Tac. A. 1, 27.—**2.** With *Dat.*: ei manūs intentare coeperunt, Hirt. B. Hisp. 22: liberti ac servi patrono vel domino quum voces quum manūs intentarent, Tac. A. 3, 36 (cf. below, *no.* C.): dis manūs intentantur, Sen. Clem. 1. 25, 5.—**3.** With *ad*: manūs ad sidera, Petr. S. 112.

B. Meton.: *To direct* or *turn*: oculos in prælientes, Petr. S. 70.

C. Fig.: Of the voice: *To elevate, raise*: voces, Tac. A. 3, 36; cf. above, *no.* A. 2.

II. (acc. to intendo, *no.* II.): **A.** Prop.: *To stretch* or *hold out against* in a threatening manner or with hostile intent: **1.** In *simple constr.*: etiam strictos gladios usque eo intentans, ut, *etc.*, Suet. Cæs. 14: gladium destrictum intentans, Amm. 30, 1, 20: stipitem, Curt. 9, 7, 22: faces, Stat. Th. 11, 495.—**2.** With *Dat.*: hæc sica intentata nobis est, C. Mil. 14, 37: gladii plerisque intentati, Liv. 9, 6 *init.*—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: intentans in Appium manus, Liv. 3, 47 (*cf.* the passage): tela ac manus in ora legatorum, Tac. H. 1, 69: veru extis stridentibus plenum in oculos ejus intentat, Petr. S. 95.

B. Meton.: Of military engines: *To direct* or *employ against* a place: et quia nec arietibus admovendis, nec ad intentandas machinas, inveniebatur usquam habilis locus, Amm. 20, 12, 8.

C. Fig.: **1.** *To direct against*: dictatorium fulmen in se intentatum, Liv. 6, 39.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *To hold out* as a threat or in a threatening manner; *to menace, threaten*: (α) In *simple constr.*: dolor intentat ardentes faces, C. Tusc. 5, 27, 76: Romanum imperium intentantes, Liv. 42, 12: probra ac verbera, Tac. A. 12, 47: ictus, id. H. 3, 31: pugnam, Amm. 16, 2, 12: mala, id. 28, 6, 5.—(β) With *Dat.*: Latinis arma, Liv. 6, 27: præsentemque viris intentant omnia mortem, Virg. Æ. 1, 91: terror omnibus intentabatur, Tac. A. 3, 28: mortem contiguis assultibus, Amm. 20, 8, 10.—(γ) With *ob*: quantum periculum ob ea intentetur, Quint. 4, 2, 7.—**b.** Esp.: Of law: *To bring an accusation against*: (α) With *simple Acc.*: litigatores idem crimen invicem intentant, Quint. 3, 10, 4.—(β) *Abs.*: intentantis loco, C. Inv. 2, 43, 125.

1. **intentus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of intendo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** Prop. (acc. to intendo, *no.* I. A. 2. b.): *Bent, stretched*: arcum, C. Sen. 10, 37: intentos ingentes arcus defigunt humi longius, Pl. 8, 8, 8, § 26.

B. Meton.: **1.** *Intense, strong, powerful, violent*: febris, Cels. 3, 18.—*Comp.*: intentior impetus, Sen. Ira 2, 35, 4.—**2.** *Strict, severe*: intentum et magnis delictis inexorabilem sciat, Tac. A. 12, 42.—*Comp.*: intentiorem fore disciplinam, Tac. A. 12, 42.

C. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* A.): Of the mind: *Fixed, bent, strung, prepared, ready*: intentum animum, tanquam arcum habere, C. Sen. 10, 37.—**2.** (acc. to intendo, *no.* I. C. 2. b.): *Intent upon, waiting for, attentive to, eager, intent, watching attentively*: **a.** With *Dat.*: operi agresti, Liv. 3, 26: spectaculo, id. 2, 37: recipiendo exercitui, id. 10, 42: maxime intentus Demetrio, Cynicæ institutionis doctori, Tac. A. 16, 34: silentia votis, Val. Fl. 4, 257.—*Comp.*: celerandæ victoriæ intentior, Tac. A. 2, 5.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in omnem occasionem, Liv. 2, 11: in oppidanos, id. 2, 33.—**c.** With *ad*: ad pugnam, Cæs. B. G. 3, 26: ad pacem, id. B. C. 3, 19: ad certamen, Liv. 3, 60.—*Comp.*: intentior ad parendum, Liv. 2, 18.—**d.** With *adversus*: adversus omnes motus Philippi, Liv. 24, 10.—**e.** With *Abl.* (in Sallust): aliquo negotio, Sall. C. 2, 9: agrum colendo aut venando, servilibus officiis, id. ib. 4, 1: negotiis amicorum, id. ib. 54, 4.—**f.** *Abs.*: Romani domi militiæque intenti, Sall. C. 6, 5: senatus nihil sane intentus, id. ib. 16, 5: conticuere omnes intentique ora tenebant, Virg. Æ. 2, 1: intenti expectant signum, id. ib. 5, 137: intentos volvens oculos, id. ib. 7, 251: ut totam causam quam maxime intentis oculis, quod aiunt, acerrime contemplemini, C. Flacc. 11 *fin.*—**g.** With *quam c. Subj.*: intenti quam mox signum daretur, Liv. 5, 43.—**h.** With *sive . . . sive*: intentus sive Etruria se interim, sive Latini atque Hernici moverint, Liv. 6, 6 *med.*—Hence, **3.** *Vigilant, careful, accurate, attentive, diligent*: intenta cura, Liv. 25, 9.—*Comp.*: intentiore custodia aliquem asservare, Liv. 39, 19: intentiore subvehi cura, id. 5, 7; cf. id. 8, 8; id. 42, 32: intentior delectus, id. 8, 38.—*Sup.*: quum intentissima conquisitione ad triginta millia peditum confecisset, Liv. 29, 35: cura intentissima, id. 25, 22.—**4.** (acc. to B. 1. above): Of style: *Strong, vigorous, energetic*: multi fuerunt oratores, qui omnia sermone conficerent paullo intentiore, nunquam lateribus aut clamore contenderent, C. de Or. 1, 60, 255: hæc (pars orationis) quæ suscipitur ab oratore ad commutandos animos atque omni ratione flectendos, intenta ac vehemens esse debet, id. ib. 2, 52 *fin.*

2. **intentus,** ūs, *m.* [intendo] *A stretching out, extending*: palmarum, C. Sest. 55, 117.

in-tĕpĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [L. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; tepeo] *To be lukewarm* (poet.): et lacus æstivis intepet aquis, Prop. 4, 1, 124: radiis intepuere comæ, Ov. F. 5, 215: Lernæa palus, Stat. Th. 2, 377.

in-tĕpesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, ib.; tepesco] (*To grow lukewarm*; hence), **I.** With accessory idea of diminution of warmth: **A.** Prop.: *To grow cool, to lose warmth*: cibus, Sen. Ep. 78, 23.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** Of persons: *To grow lukewarm* in any matter; *to cool down, slacken, abate* in energy, *etc.*: ne intepesceret (Julianus), neve ut remissus argueretur et deses, Amm. 20, 10, 1.—**2.** Of things: *To lose warmth* or *impetuosity*; *to cool down, to grow weak, to become less, to diminish, to slacken*: exitiale hoc vitium, quod in aliis nonnunquam intepescit, in illo, ætatis progressu, effervescebat, Amm. 14, 5, 5: non ut aliorum vitia intepescunt (*opp.* to roborantur), id. 30, 4, 9: ne ardor intepesceret, id. 31, 15, 3: urgens effectus intepuit; tandemque sero impositus (obeliscus) navi, id. 17, 4, 14: ne alacritas intepesceret pugnatorum, id. 17, 13, 7.

II. With accessory idea of increase of warmth: **A.** Prop.: *To become warm, to increase in warmth*: quoniam consumpta bruma jam intepescit annus, Col. 11, 2, 2: mitigato et intepescente pristino frigore, id. 1, 1, 5.—**B.** Fig.: Of anger: *To grow hot, to wax fierce*: paullatim intepescente sævitia, Petr. S. 94.

in-ter, *adv.* and *præp. c. Acc.* [in, with the adverbial ending *ter*; akin to Sanscr. antar, Goth. undar, Germ. unter, Engl. under; cf. Bopp Gloss. Sanscr. p. 11, b.].

I. *Adv.*, *In the midst, in between* (poet. and very rare): dumque pii petit ora patris stetit arduus inter Pontus, Val. Fl. 5, 337: tot montibus inter diviso, id. 6, 220: id. 8, 382.

II. *Præp. c. Acc.*: **A.**: **1.** Prop.: Of space: *Between* two or more points: unum (iter) inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 6: ager Tarquiniorum, qui inter urbem ac Tiberim fuit, Liv. 2, 5: inter Padum atque Alpes, id. 5, 35: inter eum locum et Fidenas, id. 1, 27: inter Euboeam continentemque terram cum classiariis regis conflixit, Nep. Them. 3, 2: qui (mons) est inter Sequanos et Helvetios (*i. e.* Sequanorum et Helvetiorum agrum), Cæs. B. G. 1, 5: quum inter me (*i. e.* locum, in quo versarer) et Brundisium Cæsar esset, C. Att. 9, 2, 2: inter carros rotasque, Cæs. B. G. 1, 26: media (*sc.* syllaba) inter longas brevis faciet amphimacrum, Quint. 9, 4, 81: ubi vox vel inter dentes expressa non dedecet, id. 12, 3, 104: toto Illyrico, quod inter Italiam regnumque Noricum, et Thraciam, et Macedoniam, interque Danubium flumen et sinum maris Adriatici patet, perdomito, Suet. Tib. 16 *fin.*

2. Meton.: **a.** Of space, and local relations: ( ): (α) With verbs of motion from a place: *Between, through the midst of*: inter medias stationes hostium erupere, Liv. 35, 11: medios inter hostes Londinium perrexit, Tac. A. 14, 33: inter oppositas classes transmisit, Suet. Cæs. 58. (β) With verbs of motion to or towards a place: *Between, into the midst of*: inter densas fagos Assidue veniebat, Virg. E. 2, 4.—(γ) With verbs of rest, or in which the idea of action in a place is involved: *Among, amidst, in the midst of*: ut plerique advenæ aut inter vicos aut inter vias manerent, Suet. Cæs. 39 *fin.*: tibicines inter exercitum positi canere inceptabant, Gell. 1, 11, 3: erat inter ceteram planitiem mons, *in the midst of what was in other respects a level plain*, Sall. J. 92, 5 Kritz.: est inter ingentes solitudines oppidum magnum, id. ib. 89, 4: inter angustias virum pugnantes, Suet. Aug. 45: verbera, vel intra pomœrium, modo inter illa pila et spolia hostium; vel extra pomœrium, modo inter sepulchra Curiatiorum, Liv. 1, 26: neque inter vineas sine periculo administrare, Sall. J. 92, 8: urbem introiit . . . inter signa et vexilla, *amongst, surrounded by*, or (*being*) *in the midst of*, etc., Suet. Vit. 11: vitam in silvis, inter deserta ferarum lustra domosque traho, Virg. Æ. 3, 646: pecora et armenta inter silvas habere, Just. 2, 2, 6.—(b) Of presence among a number of persons, *etc.*, in a place: *Among, in the midst of*: is homo, qui, ut tute ipse dicis, inter homines nunquam fuerit, C. Rosc. Am. 28 *init.*: inter sobrios bacchari, id. Or. 28, 99: quum exerceretur inter equites, Liv. 10, 11.—(c) Inter manus: *Upon* or *in the hands*: ut alius inter manus e convivio, tanquam e prælio auferretur, C. 2 Verr. 5, 11, 28: inter manus domum ablatus, Liv. 3, 13: inter socrus et virginum filiarum manus collapsa erat Curt. 4, 10, 19: inter quas (*sc.* manus) collapsus extinguitur, id. 8, 2, 39; cf. Virg. Æ. 2, 681: inter manus sublevantium extinctus est, Suet. Vesp. 24.—( ) Inter ora: *Before the faces*: namque manus inter mœstorumque ora parentum, *i. e. before their faces, as they were on each side*, Virg. Æ. 2, 681; cf. above, *no.* (γ).—(e) Inter viam *or* vias: *On the road*: si se inter viam obtulerit, C. Att. 4, 3, 5: cœpi egomet mecum inter vias, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 1: egomet mecum cogitare inter vias Occepi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 9.

b. Of time: ( ) Of two points of time between which any thing occurs: *Between*: aut dies XLV inter binos ludos tollerentur, C. 2 Verr. 2, 52 *fin.*: inter Lavinium et Albam Longam coloniam deductam triginta ferme interfuere anni, Liv. 1, 3.—(α) Of a space of time between the extreme limits, *i. e.* between the beginning and end of which any thing occurs: *During, in the course of, within*: quot prandia inter continuum perdidi triennium, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 61: omnia agentur quæ inter decem annos nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt, C. 1 Verr. 13, 37: qui inter annos tot unus inventus sit, quem, *etc.*, id. Manil. 23, 68: inter ipsum pugnæ tempus, Liv. 36, 20: inter noctem lux orta, id. 32, 29: qui plus cernant oculis per noctem quam inter diem, Gell. 9, 4, 6; al. inter diu: quum inter omne tempus pater (Brutus), vultusque, et os ejus spectaculo esset, Liv. 2, 5: ipsum pugnæ tempus, id. 36, 20.—(c) Of actions or events between the extreme limits, *i. e.* between the beginning and end of which any thing occurs: (α) Gen.: *During, at, in the course of, while* any thing is *going on* or *happening*: hæc inter cœnam Tironi dictitavi, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: inter tumultum, Liv.

1, 41: inter prælium, id. 4, 19: inter motum Africæ, id. 21, 1: trepidationem, id. 5, 50: dimicationem, id. 4, 18: fluctuantem aciem, id. 6, 24: Casilinum inter colloquia cunctationemque petentium fidem per occasionem captum est, id. 24, 19: canit inter opus, Tib. 2, 6, 26: inter tenebras affirmatio, Tac. A. 2, 82: inter scyphos (= inter bibendum), *in the course of our drinking*, C. Fam. 7, 22 *init.*—(β) Esp.: (αα) Inter hæc: *in the meanwhile*: inter hæc major alius terror, Liv. 2, 24 *init.*: inter hæc jam præmissi Albam erant equites, qui, *etc.*, id. 1, 29 *init.*; Suet. Tib. 8; 63 et al.: Philippus inter hæc fastidium urbium agitat, Just. 8, 4, 10.—(ββ) Inter quæ: *And in the meantime, and meanwhile*: inter quæ tribuni plebei petivere, ut, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 15: inter quæ unctione et assueto cibo nihilominus uti licet, Cels. 4, 2, 4: inter quæ Lucius Piso ambitum fori, corrupta judicia . . . increpans, Tac. A. 2, 34; cf. id. ib. 2, 58; id. ib. 3, 33; id. ib. 15, 24; id. H. 1, 78; Suet. Cæs. 26.—(γγ) Inter moras: *During the interval, meanwhile, in the meanwhile*: inter moras consul mittit senatum, Pl. Ep. 9, 13, 20; Suet. Ner. 49.—(δδ) Inter id: *In the meanwhile*: et inter id, quum circum muros mittitur, *etc.*, Varr. L. L. 6, 93, p. 111 Müll.—(εε) Inter initia, *At the beginning*: inter initia sanguis mitti debet, Cels. 3, 8 *fin.*; Just. 11, 2, 4; id. 21, 1, 3.—(ζζ) Nam cibus inter principia non nisi humidus dari debet, Cels. 7, 27 *med.*—(d) With Gerunds or gerundives: *Whilst, at, during*: (α) With Gerunds: inter canendum, Suet. Ner. 32: inter bibendum, Just. 11, 8, 8: vociferari inter vapulandum incipit, Gell. 2, 26, 7: inter agendum, Virg. E. 9, 24; so, Quint. 12, 3, 10: inter disceptandum, id. 12, 7, 6: inter ludendum, id. 1, 3, 12.—(β) With Gerundives: inter res agendas, Suet. Cæs. 45: inter rem agendam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 55.—(e) Of circumstances or conjunctures under which any thing takes place, *etc.*: *In the midst of, amid, under, while* any thing is occurring: lex tam egregia tamque præclara inter fulmina et tonitrus ferretur, C. Phil. 5, 6, 15: eum sub furca vinctum inter verbera et cruciatus videre potestis, Liv. 1, 26: inter duo simul externa bella senatus anxius, *etc.*, id. 7, 25: nobis inter has turbas senatus tamen frequens flagitavit triumphum, *in the midst of*, i. e. *in spite of, notwithstanding*, C. Fam. 16, 11, 3: utrumque consilium aspernatus, quod inter ancipitia deterrimum est, Tac. H. 3, 40 *fin.*: inter jocum minari, Suet. Cæs. 4: inter maximos imbres perspectavit, id. Dom. 4: inter spectacula muneris largissimum epulum dedit, id. ib. 4: inter lætitiam plebis et suorum fugam (M. Scaurus) effecerat, ut ipse in eo numero (quæsitorum) crearetur, Sall. J. 40, 4: inter angustias fortunæ, Tac. A. 2, 38: inter extrema, id. ib. 2, 37; so, id. H. 2, 23; id. ib. 3, 4.

c. Of an order, class, rank, or number: (a) *Among* which any one or any thing appears or shows himself or itself in a certain character, *etc.*: (α) In oratoribus admirabile est, quantum inter omnes unus excellat, C. Or. 2, 6: inter suos et honestus et nobilis, id. Clu. 5, 11: homines inter suos nobiles, id. Fl. 22, 52: honestissimus inter suos numerabatur, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: feroces et inquieti inter socios, ignavi et imbelles inter hostes, Liv. 26, 2: Ambusti, potentis viri, quum inter sui corporis homines, tum etiam ad plebem . . . filiæ duæ nuptæ, *etc.*, id. 6, 34: inter primores genus Fabium insigne, id. 2, 46.—(β) With *Comp.* and *Sup.* instead of a *partit. Gen.*: quæ celebrior inter ceteras et nobilior habetur, Lact. 1, 6: (iris) Africana amplissima inter omnes, Pl. 21, 7, 19, § 41: Borysthenes inter Scythiæ amnes amœnissimus, Mel. 2, 2: Crœsus inter reges opulentissimus, Sen. Contr. 2, 9: acerrimus inter recusantes Callisthenes fuit, Just. 12, 7, 2: peritissimus inter duces artium belli, Curt. 4, 13, 4.—(b) *Among* which any person or thing is to be numbered or reckoned: (α) Gen.: inter philosophos reddendus est (Xenophon), Quint. 10, 1, 37: qui (*sc.* Cassius Severus) inter præcipuos ponendus foret, id. 10, 1, 116: inter socios Catilinæ nominatus, Suet. Cæs. 17: gens allecta inter Romanos, id. Aug. 2: inter heredes nuncupare, id. ib. 17: inter armigeros habere, id. ib. 49: inter cetera tristia ejus anni, Liv. 7, 25: inter cetera carmina, Suet. Cæs. 49: inter cetera crimina, id. Aug. 51.—(β) Esp.: (αα) Inter sicarios, *Among the assassins* or *murderers*; i. e. *on a charge of assassination, as a murderer*: defendere, C. Phil. 2, 4: accusare, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: damnare, id. Clu. 7, 21: de quo inter sicarios quæritur, id. Inv. 2, 20, 60: quæstionem exercere, id. Fin. 2, 16, 54.—(ββ) Inter peregrinos, *Among foreigners*: provinciam inter peregrinos sortiti sunt, *i. e.* provinciam peregrinam, Liv. 41, 15.—(γγ) Inter paucos, paucas, pauca: *Amongst few* that are or take place; *i. e. Especially, particularly*: inter paucos disertus, Quint. 10, 3, 13: claritudo paucos inter senum regum, Tac. A. 11, 10: inter paucas memorata clades, Liv. 22, 7 *init.*: pinguit et vestes in Ægypto inter pauca mirabili genere, Pl. 35, 11, 42, § 150: sternutamento utilis inter pauca, id. 24, 11, 58.—(δδ) Inter alios, *Amongst others* that are so; *i. e. Especially, particularly*: eosque ita certamina juvant et bella, ut judicetur inter alios omnes beatus, qui in prælio profuderit animam, *especially, beyond all others*, Amm. 2, 3, 6, 44.—(εε) Inter cuncta *or* omnia: *Amongst all* things that tend to any thing; i. e. *Especially, particularly, above all*: inter cuncta leges et percontabere doctos, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 96: cultus regis inter omnia luxuria notabatur, Curt. 3, 3, 18.—(ζζ) Inter cetera, *Amongst the rest of the things* that tend to any thing; *i. e. Especially, particularly*: multis nobilibus secutis inter cetera auctoritatem Pausistrati, Liv. 37, 12.—(ηη) Inter exempla esse, *To be an example* or *instance*: erit, Tac. A. 11, 24: sunt, Pl. 28, 9, 33, § 125.

d. Of distribution: *Among*: inter viginti viros agrum Campanum divisit, Suet. Aug. 4.

e. Of persons or things between whom or which a choice is to be made, *etc.*: *Between, among*: judicium inter deas tres, C. Div. 1, 50, 114: inter Marcellos et Claudios patricios dijudicare, id. de Or. 1, 39, 176: inter has sententias dijudicare, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23: tanquam inter duas leges quæratur, Quint. 7, 4, 42: inter diversas opiniones priorum difficilis electio, id. Procem. 2.

f. Of objects between which a difference exists: *Between*: discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, C. Balb. 21, 49: inter optime valere et gravissime ægrotare nihil prorsus interesse, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: multa sunt alia quæ inter locum et locum non differunt, id. Fat. 7;—so, *with* inter *repeated*: ut nihil inter te atque inter quadrupedem aliquam putes interesse, C. Parad. 1: interesse inter argumentum conclusionemque rationis et inter mediocrem animadversionem atque admonitionem, id. Fin. 1, 9, 30: quid intersit inter populares civem, et inter constantem, severum, et gravem, id. Læl. 25, 95.

g. Of two properties or inherent qualities between which a species is contained: *Between*: color inter aquilum candidumque, Suet. Aug. 79: crateritæ inter chrysolithum et electrum colorem habet, Pl. 37, 10, 56, § 154.

h. Of circumstances or conditions of doubt or hesitation between which a person is placed (freq. in Tac.): *Between*: Rhescuporis inter metum et iram cunctatus, Tac. A. 2, 66: Armenia inter Parthorum et Romanas opes infida, id. ib. 2, 3: juventus Tarsam inter et Tuvesim distrahebatur, id. ib. 4, 50: qui bellum et pacem inter dubitabant, id. ib. 12, 32: civitas inter libertatem ac licentiam incerta, id. H. 2, 10: misera civitas inter Vinios, Fabios, Icelos, Asiaticos agebat, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 95: trepidanti inter scelus metumque, id. ib. 3, 39: varie excepta oratio inter spem metumque ac pudorem, id. ib. 4, 59: anceps enim crimen est inter retinentem et exigentem, Curt. 7, 1, 33: inter pugnæ fugæque consilium, Liv. 1, 27 *fin.*

k. Of persons between whom a friendly or unfriendly relation exists or is to be brought about: *Between*: certamen injectum inter primores civitates, Liv. 10, 6: pacem inter duas potentissimas civitates conciliavit, Nep. Cim. 3, 3: quos inter magna fuit contentio, id. Milt. 4, 4: Nestor componere lites inter Peliden festinat et inter Atriden, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 12: inter fortissimos viros certamen æquante fortuna, Curt. 6, 1, 9: inter male parentes et injuste imperantes ægra municipia et discordantia, Tac. Agr. 32.

m. Of persons: *Among, with, by*: constare inter omnes, C. Inv. 1, 36, 62: quum inter augures constet, Liv. 10, 6: more inter (= apud) veteres recepto, Tac. A. 2, 85: adsuetudine inter paucos recepta, id. ib. 4, 16: nece Bardanis turbatæ Parthorum res inter ambiguos quis in regnum acciperetur, id. ib. 11, 10: neutris cura posteritatis inter offensos vel obnoxios, id. H. 1, 1: cr dula fama inter gaudentes et incuriosos, id. ib. 1, 34: inter omnes auctores constans fama est, Just. 25, 6, 3.

n. Follows by, or in conjunction with, a pron. plur.: (a) Inter se, nos, vos, or ipsos: *One among another, reciprocally, mutually, one with another*: (α) With *verbs*: inter se amare, C. Att. 6, 1; so, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42: qui (*sc.* dii) inter se diligunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122: furtim inter se aspiciebant, id. Cat. 3, 5 *fin.*: neque solum colent inter se, id. Læl. 22, 82: hoc mirabilius, quod vos inter vos risum tenere possitis, id. N. D. 1, 26 *init.*: multum inter se distant istæ facultates, id. de Or. 1, 49, 215: atque hæc inter se jungi copularique possunt, id. ib. 1, 51, 222: hæc inter se pœne contingunt, id. Univ. 10: quos fratres inter se agnatosque usurpari atque appellari videmus, id. ib. 11: quod colloquimur inter nos, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: inter nos natura ad civilem communitatem conjuncti sumus, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: vobis inter vos voluntatem fuisse conjunctam, id. Cæcil. 11, 34: complecti inter se lacrimantes milites cœpisse, Liv. 7, 42: hæc inter se quum repugnent plerique non vident, C. Tusc. 3, 29, 72: quum inter se timerent, Nep. Dion 4, 1: neque inter se contingant trabes, Cæs. B. G. 7, 23: quasi nunc norimus nos inter nos, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 7: no uvæ inter se contingerent, Col. 12, 44, 5: inter se cornibus pugnant, Var. R. R. 2, 3, 8.—(β) With *Subst.*: ita effici complexiones atomorum inter se, C. Fin. 1, 6, 19: ne nostra nobiscum aut inter nos cessatio vituperetur, id. Fam. 9, 3, 4: hominum inter homines societas, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: quorum summum quondam inter ipsos odium meministis, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2: inter se opinio, Liv. 21, 39: circa quem (*sc.* tropum) et grammaticis inter ipsos et philosophis inexplicabilis pugna, Quint. 8, 6, 1.—(γ) With *adjj.*: inter se nondum satis noti, Liv. 21, 39: inter ipsos commune, Quint. 12, 10, 20.—(δ) With *adverb*: placide modesteque inter se rempublicam tractabunt, Sall. J. 41, 2.—(b) To denote reciprocal relationship in which persons are placed by foreign or external influence: *With one another*: ratio et oratio conciliat homines inter se, C. Off. 1, 16, 50: quæ res eos in magno diuturnoque bello inter se habuit, Sall. J. 79, 3.—(c) To denote reciprocal proximity, distance, similitude, or dissimilitude: inter se, ipsos, *etc.*: *To one another, from one another*: colles duos inter se propinquos occupat, Sall. J. 98, 3: duæ insulæ propinquæ inter se, id. Frgm. Hist. 1, 61, p. 92 Kritz.: postquam haud procul inter se erant, id. J. 41, 2: duobus locis haud longe inter se castra faciebant, id. ib. 55, 6: multum inter se distant istæ facultates, C. de Or. 1, 49, 215: res inter se similes, Quint. 9, 2, 51; id. 12, 10, 22: inter se similia, id. 9, 3, 49: inter se dissimilis, id. 9, 4, 17: diversa inter se, id. 6, 2, 12: inter se contrariæ opiniones, id. Procem. 2: pessuma ac diversa inter se mala, Sall. C. 5: diversa causarum inter ipsas conditio, Quint. 10, 2, 23.

o. Inter nos, *etc.*: *Between ourselves, among ourselves*, etc.; *secretly, confidentially*; like Fr. *entre nous*: nec consulto dicis occulte, sed quod inter nos liceat,

te tu quidem intelligis, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 74: quod inter nos licuat dicere, id. Att. 2, 4: quod inter nos sit, ego illas posueram, Sen. Ep. 12, 2: quæ si quos inter societas est aut fuit, C. Læl. 22, 83.

3. Fig.: **a.** (acc. to 2. a. (α) (β)): te magna inter præmia ducet, *shall conduct you to great rewards:* Virg. Æ. 12, 435.—**b.** (acc. to 2. a. (ε)): hæc villa inter meas manus crevit, *under my hands*, i. e. *under my care*, or *at my expence and outlay*, Sen. Ep. 12, 1.

B. In composition: **1.** Prop.: In space: *Between:* intercedo, intercido, intercipio.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Of local relations: (α) *Among, in the midst of:* interniteo, intermico, interstrepo.—(β) Of one thing united in any way to another: *Between, within:* intermeto, interplico.—(γ) Of intervals or distances: *Between, at intervals, here and there:* internitro, intervireo.—(δ) Of separation or division: *Between, through, apart:* intercido, intercindo, intersepio, interrumpo.—(ε) Of any thing *within, inward* or *internal:* intercreatus.—**b.** Of time: (α) *Between:* interquiesco, interregnum.—(β) *At intervals:* interqueror. (γ) *For an interval:* intermunus.—(δ) *During, in the course of:* interdiu, interea.—**c.** Of persons, *etc.*, between whom any thing takes place in any way: *Between:* interæstimatio, interdico, internuntio, intergarrio.—**d.** Of division or distribution: *Among, between:* interdo.—**e.** Of an action, *etc.*, between persons, *etc.*: *Mutually, one with another:* intermuto.—**f.** Of choice or distinction; *Between:* intelligo, internosco.—**g.** Of a state or condition: *Between:* interminor.—**h.** Of augmentation, from the idea of passing through (acc. to *no.* II. A. 2. a. (α) (α)): *Quite, thoroughly, completely, entirely:* interaresco, interbibo. —N. B. This augmentative force sts. disappears, and the compound word has much the same force as the simple verb; interminor.

☞ Sts. inter (*aa*) is placed after its noun: Fæsulas inter Arretiumque, Liv. 22, 3: extremos inter euntem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116.—(ββ) Separated from its noun: utinam inter errem Nuda leones, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 51: inter ludere virgines, id. ib. 3, 15, 5: argutos inter olores, Virg. E. 9, 36.—(γγ) Repeated: inter popularem civem et inter constantem, C. Læl. 25, 95: inter et hostes, Inter et arma, Virg. Æ. 9, 556: hanc inter posita est interque rigentes, Tib. 4, 1, 165.

intĕr-æstĭmātio, ōnis, *f.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. c.; æstimatio] *Valuation:* Pomp. Dig. 21, 1, 64; dub. (*al.* in æstimationem).

inter-æstŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *e. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (β); æstuo] *To bubble up at intervals:* stomachus frequenter interæstuans erat, *producing frequent eructations*, Pl. Ep. 6, 16, 19.

intĕr-āmenta, ōrum, *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (ε); amentum] (Prop., *The inner ties* or *fastenings*; hence, meton.) *Timber for the lower part and hold of a ship of war*, prob. for *the ribs of the vessel:* Volaterrani interamenta navium polliciti sunt (acc. to others, inceramenta, ōrum, *n.*, *Rosin and pitch for caulking a ship*), Liv. 28, 45, 15 Drak.

Intĕramna, æ, *f.* [interamnus] *The name of various Italian cities:* "oppidum *Interamna* dictum, quod inter amnes est constitutum," Var. L. L. 5, 5, § 8, p. 12 Müll.: "*Interamnæ* dictæ sunt, quod inter amnes sint positæ," Fest. s. v. Amnenses, p. 17 Müll. **I.** *A town of Umbria on the river Nar, surrounded by a branch of that river; the supposed birthplace of the historian Tacitus, and of the Emperors Tacitus and Florianus* (now *Terni*): Interamnam prædio quadringentorum equitum teneri, Tac. H. 3, 61: pars Interamnæ subsistere jussi, id. ib. 3, 63: quum tu te Interamnæ fuisse probaveris, C. Dom. 30, 80; Pl. 3, 14, 19, § 114.—Hence, **Interamnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Interamna*; only as *Subst.*: **Interamnates,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* cives), *The inhabitants of Interamna:* Interamnates cognomine Nartes, Pl. 3, 14, 19, § 113: congruentia his Interamnates discreuere, Tac. A. 1, 69: ut æerem causam contra Interamnates, C. Att. 4, 15, 5: controversiæ Interamnatium et Reatinorum, Var. R. R. 3, 2, 3. **II.** *A city of Latium on the banks of the Liris, at its confluence with a small river:* C. Phil. 2, 41, 105; id. Mil. 17, 46; Vell. 1, 14, 4; Liv. 10, 36.—Hence, **Interamnas,** ātis, *adj. comm. gen.*, *Of* or *belonging to Interamna:* æger, Liv. 10, 39 *init.*—As *Subst.*: **A.** *Sing.*: **Interamnas,** ātis, *m.* (*sc.* civis), *A man of Interamna:* C. Cassinius Schola, Interamnas, C. Mil. 17, 46.—**B.** *Plur.*: **Interamnates,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* cives) *The inhabitants of Interamna:* Interamnates Succasini, qui et Lirinates vocantur, Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 64. **III.** *A city of Picenum* (now *Teramo*): Frontin. de Col. p. 118 Goes.; also called, **Interamne,** es, *f.*, id. p. 142 Goes.; Anton. Itin.

1. **intĕr-amnānus,** a, um, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; amnis] *That is between two streams* or *rivers:* scito etiam primum colere nos interamnanum a Machonico flumine locum omnem, quo, *etc.*, Jul. Valer. Res Gest. Alex. Magn. 3, 70 ed. Mai.

‡2. **Interamnānus,** i, *m. A Roman* cognomen: C. Cassius Interamnanus Pisibanus Priscus, prætor, Inscr. ap. Don. 161, 3.

Intĕramnas, ātis, v. Interamna.

‡**Interamnātus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Interamna* (doubtful which city): civitas, Orell. *no.* 3773.

‡**Interamnensis,** e, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Interamna* (doubtful which city); only as *Subst.* (*sc.* civis), *A man of Interamna:* M. Atticus Firminus, Interamnensis, Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 425, 5.

intĕr-amnus, a, um, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; amnis] *That is between two streams* or *rivers* (as an *adj.*, late Lat.): terras interamnas (*al.* interamnanas) recepimus (viz., *Mesopotamia*), Lamp. Alex. Sev. 56: Nilus ad insulæ faciem spatia amplectitur interamna, Sol. 32.

interaneum, i, v. interaneus.

intĕrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [inter] *Inward, interior, internal:* vomica, Scrib. Comp. 96.—Hence, as *Subst.*: **interaneum,** i, *n.*, *A gut, intestine:* procedentis interanei morbus, Pl. 32, 9, 33.—*Plur.*: Col. 9, 14; Pl. 30, 7, 20.

‡**intĕrăpĕrio,** διαούγω, Gloss. Phil.

intĕr-āresco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *e. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. h.; aresco] **I.** Prop.: *To become quite dry, to dry up:* Vitr. 7, 8: animalia sine humoris potestate interarescent, id. 8 præf. **II.** Fig.: *To dry up, decay:* nihil enim interarescere, nihil exstingui, nihil cadere debet eorum, in quibus vita beata consistit, C. Tusc. 5, 14 *init.*

‡**intĕrātim,** *adv.* old form of interim, *Meanwhile:* Fest. p. 82 Lind.; cf., interduatim.

inter-bibo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *e. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. h.; bibo] *To drink quite up:* Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 22.

inter-bito, *no perf. nor sup.*, re, 3. *e. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a (a); beto] = intereo, *To perish, come to nought:* ne interbitat quæstio, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 47.

inter-blandiens, entis, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. N. B.; blandior] *Flattering:* obsequiis meis interblandiens appellahat me pium, Aug. Conf. 9, 12.

intercălāris, e, *adj.* [intercalo] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *for insertion, that is to be* or *is inserted, intercalary:* dies, *an intercalary day*, Pl. 2, 8, 6; Censor. de Die Nat. 20; Sol. 1: mensis, *an intercalary month*, Macr. S. 1, 13; Censor. l. l.: Calendæ, *the first day of an intercalary month*, Liv. 45, 44: Calendæ priores, *the first day of the first intercalary month* (of the two months that Cæsar intercalated), C. Fam. 6, 14.

II. Meton.: versus, *A refrain* or *burden* (as in Virg. E. 8: incipe Mænalios, *etc.*; and, ducite ab urbe domum), Serv. ib. 21.

intercălārius, a, um, *adj.* [intercalaris] *Of* or *for insertion, intercalary:* mensis, *an intercalary month*, Suet. Cæs. 40: adjiciunt intercalarios diei noctisque quadrantes, *intercalary* or *intercalated fourth parts*, Pl. 18, 25, 57, § 207: annus, *i. e. leap-year*, id. 2, 47, 48, § 130.—As *Subst.*: **intercalarius,** i, *m.* (*sc.* mensis), *An intercalary month:* Cephalodani decreverunt intercalarium quadraginta quinque dies longum, C. 2 Verr. 2, 52, 130.

intercălātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intercalo] *An insertion, intercalation* of a month, day, *etc.*: per singulas intercalationes, Pl. 2, 47, 47: omni intercalationi mensi Februario deputatus est, Macr. S. 1, 13.

intercălātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An intercalator;* as *adj.*, *that intercalates:* dies intercalatores, *intercalary days*, Macr. S. 1, 13; dub. (*al.* intercalantes).

intercalco, v. interculco.

inter-călo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (a); 1. calo] **I.** Prop.: Of time: *To proclaim that something has been inserted, to intercalate a* day or month (most commonly used in pass.): dies intercalatus, Macr. S. 1, 14: si intercalatum erit Calendis Maiis, Cato R. R. 159: ut duodecim annis continuis non intercalaretur, Suet. Cæs. 40.—The pontifices, to whom it was left to determine the number of intercalary days, were often induced, by party considerations, to insert more or fewer than the proper number of days, or even to neglect the intercalation altogether: ut pugnes, ne intercaletur, C. Att. 5, 9; id. ib. 5, 21.

II. Meton.: Of other things: **A.** *To introduce, employ, make use of for a while:* si celeriter ægros crassificari videbimus, erit abstinentia intercalanda, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 2, 13.—**B.** *To put off, defer, delay:* pœna, Liv. 9, 9 *init.*

intercăpēdĭnans, antis, *Pa.* of *obs.* intercapedino, *Interrupting, intervening:* Fulg. Mythol. 1.

intercăpēdĭnātus, a, um, *Pa.* [id.] *Interrupted:* prolixitas, Mart. Cap. 9, § 921 ed. Kopp.: exacerbationes, *opp.* continuæ, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 1, 1.

1. **inter-căpēdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (β); capio] *An intermission, interval, respite* (class.): "*intercapedo,* tempus interceptum, cum scilicet mora est ad capiendum," Fest. p. 82 Lind.: intercapedinem scribendi facere, C. Fam. 16, 21: molestiæ, id. Fin. 1, 18: jurisdictionis, Suet. Vesp. 10: temporis, Pl. Ep. 9, 15, 2; so, App. Mag. p. 420 Oud.; without temporis: post longam intercapedinem, Sen. Aug. 38; so (with remissio, *opp.* continuatio), Pl. Ep. 4, 9, 11: post longam intercapedinem pacis, Just. 21, 3, 10.

2. **intercăpēdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [intercapio] *A taking away;* only in *Nom.* and sensu obsceno: non honestum verbum est divisio? at inest obscenum; cui respondet intercapedo, C. Fam. 9, 22, 4: divisio affert eandem injuriam pudori, ut si intercapedinis nominativo casu quis utatur, Quint. 8, 3, 46; cf., divisio, *no.* I. B. 2.

inter-căpio, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; capio] (*To take between two places;* hence) *To intercept, take away:* intercapio, intercapis, intercapedo. Prisc. p. 824 P.

inter-cardĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (β); cardinatus] *Joined together by mortise and tenon:* intercardinatis trabibus, Vitr. 10, 20, 2 (*al.* interdinatis).

Intercatia, æ, *f. A city of* Hispania Tarraconensis.—Hence,

Intercatiensis, e, *adj. Of* or *from Intercatia:* Pl. 37, 1, 4.—As *Subst.*: **Intercatienses,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* cives), *The inhabitants of Intercatia:* Pl. 3, 3, 4.

inter-cēdo, essi, essum, dĕre, 3. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; cedo] **I.** Prop.: Of motion in space: *To go* or *come between, to intervene:* non posset quippe sol adimi terris, intercedente luna, si terra major esset quam luna, Pl. 2, 11, 8, § 49: *Th.* surge ne nugare: aspice dum contra me. *Tr.* aspexi. *Th.* vides? *Tr.* Video: huc si quis intercedat tertius, pereat fame, i. e. *comes between you and me*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 57: inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere, *a large quantity of baggage and baggage animals used to go between each legion*, Cæs. B. G. 2, 17.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To be, stand,* or *lie between:* palus, quæ perpetua intercc-

debat, Cæs. B. G. 7, 20: silvæ paludesque intercedebant, id. ib. 5, 50: intercedente via, Pl. 2, 83, 85, § 199.

B. Of time: *To intervene, to pass or come between:* spatium (temporis), Cæs. B. G. 1, 7: vix annus intercesserat, C. de Or. 2, 21, 89: unus et alter dies intercesserat, id. Clu. 26, 72: intercessere pauci dies, Liv. 2, 64: nullus dies, Nep. Att. 20, 2: nox nulla intercessit, C. Cat. 1, 2 *init.*: una nox intercesserat, id. 2 Verr. 2, 36, 89: tempus, Hyg. Fab. 126.

C. *To occur, happen, come to pass, take place:* sæpe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, Cæs. B. C. 1, 21: inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit, Liv. 34, 1: reditus intercesserat in gratiam per Pompeium, C. Fam. 1, 9, 19: et nullum meum dictum, non modo factum pro Cæsare intercessit, id. ib. 1, 9, 21.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): **1.** *To come between* two persons in character or attainments: duobus summis, Crasso et Antonino, L. Philippus proximus accedebat, sed longo intervallo tamen proximus. Itaque eum, etsi nemo intercedebat, qui se illi anteferret, neque secundum tamen, neque tertium dixerim, C. Brut. 47 *init.*

2. Polit. *t. t.*: **a.** Of the Tribunes of the people; with the accessory idea of hindrance: *To come between a person and his object, to hinder, obstruct, oppose* a thing or person; *put a veto upon* any thing: (*α*) With *Dat.*: quum intercedere vellent rogationi, C. de Or. 2, 47 *fin.*: nisi mihi levis tribunus plebis tum intercessisset, id. Leg. 3, 8, 18.—(*β*) With *ne*: qui intercesserat, ne exsules reducerentur, Auct. Her. 2, 28, 45.—(*γ*) With *ut ne*: eaque, quæ de ea (*sc.* reductione regis) scripta est auctoritas, cui scis intercessum esse, ut ne quis omnino regem reduceret, C. Fam. 1, 7, 4.—(*δ*) With *quominus*: prætori non intercedere tribunos, quominus sua potestate utatur, Liv. 38, 60: quominus ex bonis L. Scipionis, quod judicatum sit, redigatur, se non intercedere prætori, id. ib.—(*ε*) With *pro*: tribunis plebis intercedentibus pro se, Suet. Cæs. 30.—(*ζ*) *Abs.*: tum enim intercedere tribunus poterit, C. Prov. Cons. 7, 17: ne vetare aut intercedere fas cuiquam tribunorum esset, Suet. Tib. 2.—(*η*) *Impers.*: a tribunis plebis sæpe est intercessum, C. Agr. 2, 12 *init.*: qua (*sc.* lege) intercedi de provinciis non licebit, id. Prov. Cons. 8 *init.*—**b.** Of other magistrates: dixitque, intercedendi ne senatusconsultum fieret, jus fuisse iis solis, qui eadem potestate, qua ii, qui senatus consultum facere vellent, majoreve essent, Gell. 14, 7, 6: Sergius Virginiusque (tribuni militum consulari potestate) intercedere senatusconsulto, Liv. 5, 9: (pontifex) ne fieret senatusconsultum intercessit, Ascon. in Pis. 26, 62: intercessurum etiam, si in pristina sævitia perseveret, Just. 16, 4, 12.

3.: **a.** Of persons: *To oppose, obstruct, hinder, withstand:* (*α*) With *Dat.*: parens noster privatas gratiarum actiones cohibet, intercessurus etiam publicis, Pl. Pan. 4: intercedere iniquitatibus magistratuum, id. ib. 80: casibus, id. ib. 25: obsequio, Pl. 32, 1, 1, § 4.—(*β*) With *ne*: ne mensis September Tiberius, October Livius vocaretur, Suet. Tib. 26.—(*γ*) With *quominus*: quominus in acta sua juraretur, Suet. Tib. 26.—(*δ*) *Abs.*: sed de cognomine intercessit Augustus, Suet. Tib. 17: fines non intercedentibus finitimis, Just. 41, 1, 11.—(*ε*) *Impers.*: non quia intercedendum putem imaginibus, Tac. Agr. 46.—**b.** Of things: *To come in the way of, prevent, hinder, forbid:* (*α*) With *Dat.*: nam mi immortalitas Parta est, si nulla ægritudo huic gaudio intercesserit, Ter. And. 5, 5, 5.—(*β*) *Abs.*: facessere interim privatam amicitiam jubet, quum mandata patriæ intercedant, Just. 34, 3, 2.

4. *To interpose on behalf of* a person, *to intercede, plead strongly*; **a.** With *ad*: ad leniendam invidiam intercessit, Suet. Dom. 11: "hoc est, deprecatus est," Baumgart. Crus. ad h. l.—**b.** With *ut*: quum vestra auctoritas intercessisset, ut, etc., C. Fam. 15, 2, 4.

5. *To interpose* one's credit, *to become surety*: **a.** *Abs.*: promisit, intercessit, dedit. C. Att. 1, 16, 5.—**b.** With *pro*: plenissime comprehensum est, ne pro ullo fœminæ intercederent, Paul. Dig. 16, 1, 1.—**c.** With *Acc. of the amount for which one becomes surety*: adscribit etiam intercessisse se pro iis magnam pecuniam, C. Att. 6, 1, 5: orabat ut te contra suum patrem, si sestertium sexagies peteret, defenderem, tantum enim se pro te intercessisse, id. Phil. 2, 18, 45.

B. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *To be* or *exist between* persons: **1.** With *inter*: ira inter eas intercessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 25: inter nosmetipsos vetus usus intercedit, C. Fam. 13, 23: multaque et magna inter nos officia paria et mutua intercedunt, id. ib. 13, 65: inter quos maximarum rerum non solum æmulatio sed obtrectatio tanta intercedebat, Nep. Att. 20, 5.—**2.** With *Dat.* follD. by *cum*: ut ei cum genere humano quæsi civile jus intercederet, id. Fin. 3, 20, 67: nisi interederent mihi inimicitiæ cum istius mulieris viro, id. Cœl. 13, 32: quicum tibi necessitudines veteres intercedebant, id. Quint. 15: huic cum reliquis ... bella intercesserant, Cæs. B. G. 5, 11.

interceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intercipio, *no.* II. B.] *A taking away:* poculi, C. Clu. 60, 167.

interceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An intercepter, usurper, embezzler:* prædæ, Liv. 4, 50: lit's alienæ, id. 3, 72: donativi, Tac. H. 3, 10.

1. **interceptus,** a, um, *P.* of intercipio.

2. **interceptus,** ūs, *m.* [intercipio, *no.* II. B.] *A taking away:* Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.

intercessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intercedo]

I. Prop.: *An intervention:* testium, Gell. 14, 2, 7.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to intercedo, *no.* III. A. 2.): *An intervention, interposition, protest* on the part of a tribune of the people, who annulled a decree of the Senate by his veto: quum intercessio stultitiam intercessoris significatura sit, non rem impeditura, C. Agr. 2, 12, 30: Cæs. B. C. 1, 7: intercessionem remittere, Liv. 38, 54: intercessionem facere pro aliquo, Gell. 7, 19: intercessionem suam interponere, Val. Max. 6, 1, 10.

B. (acc. to intercedo, *no.* III. A. 4.): *An interposition* in behalf of a person: mea intercessio parata et est et fuit, C. Att. 1, 4: victa est ... intercessione crudelitas, Alcim. Ep. 8.

C. (acc. to intercedo, *no.* III. A. 5.): *A becoming surety* for one: intercessiones pecuniarum in coitionibus candidatorum, C. Parad. 6, 2: si mulier post intercessionem sic solverit, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 8, § 10; cf. also id. ib. § 9.

D. Law *t. t.*: *An order, command, injunction:* etiam si intercessio in locis degentis officii fuerit impertita, Cod. Just. 12, 22, 1: "*intercessio*, id est præceptio," Comm. ad h. l.; cf. Cod. Theod. 6, 28, 4.

intercessor, ōris, *m.* [id.]

I. (Prop., *One who comes between*; hence) Fig.: **A.** (acc. to intercedo, *no.* III. A. 2. a.): Of a tribune of the people who interposes his *veto*: *A protester against* any thing, *a hinderer, opposer:* quum intercessio stultitiam intercessoris significatura sit, C. Agr. 2, 12, 30: agragriæ legi intercessorem fore professus est, id. Sull. 23, 65: legis, Liv. 4, 53.

B. (acc. to intercedo, *no.* III. A. 3. a.): *A hinderer, preventer:* rei malæ, C. Leg. 3, 4, 11; so, id. ib. 3, 19, 42: dictaturæ, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6: iste hortator, auctor, intercessor, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110.

C. (acc. to intercedo, *no.* III. A. 4.): *An intercessor, one who intercedes* or *interposes* on behalf of another: utinam semper esses tribunus! intercessorem non quæreres, C. Fam. 7, 27, 1: rem aliquam agere intercessore ac deprecatore aliquo, App. Apol.

D. (acc. to intercedo, *no.* III. A. 5.): *A surety*: noli per intercessorem mutueris, Sen. Ep. 119.

II. Meton.: Law *t. t.*: *One who executes the orders of a judge; a bailiff*, etc.: si quis intercessor in hac re detectus fuerit, Cod. Just. 8, 17, 7.

intercessus, ūs, *m.* [id.]

I. Prop.: *An intervention* (mostly in *Abl. Sing.*): consulem saucium intercessu suo servavit, Val. Max. 5, 4, 2.

II. Meton.: Of time: *An intervening space, intervention:* temporis, Oros. 5, 15.

III. Fig.: **A.** *Intervention, interposition:* intercessu auctoritatis suæ prohibere, ne, *etc.*, Inpp. Diocl. et Const. inter Frgm. Jur. p. 75 ed. Mai: me vestro intercessui vel favori insinuo, Alcim. Ep. 8 *fin.*—**B.** (acc. to intercedo, *no.* III. A. 4.): *Intercession, pleading in behalf* of any one: porro autem ut inexorabilem in quibusdam agnoscerem formam divini esse judicii, ne illius quidem intercessu, qui læsus fuerat, indulsit, Salv. Gub. Dei 1, 11 *fin.* (prob. intercessui).

1. **inter-cīdo,** di, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter; cædo]

I. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (*δ*)): **A.** Prop.: *To cut between*, so as to effect a division or separation; *to cut asunder, cut through, pierce through, divide:* (olivas) intercides acuto calamo, Pall. Nov. 22, 3: securiculam insitivam pendere, qua intercidantur radices, Pl. 18, 19, 49, § 177: ut intercidi eas (*sc.* venas) necesse sit, id. 11, 37, 65, § 174: pontem, *i. e. to cut down*, Liv. 36, 6: montem, C. Att. 4, 15, 5: an Isthmos intercidi possit, Quint. 8, 3, 46: ad postremum cuniculis venæ fontis intercisæ sunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: ædes vicinas, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 49: quo in loco Magnus Alexander intercidi planitiem eam jusserat, Pl. 5, 29, 31, § 116.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To divide, separate:* intercisi vallibus colles, Hirt. B. Alex. 72: jugum mediocri valle a castris intercisum, id. B. G. 8, 14: videbis primum ipsam insulam ab Italia angusto intercisam freto, Sen. Cons. ad. Marc. 17, 2; dub. al. interscissam.—**2.** *To cut up, mangle, mutilate* a sentence in reading: ita et sententias intercidebat, et verba corrupte pronuntiabat, Gell. 13, 30, 9.—**3.** Of the light of day: *To break up, destroy, obscure:* nec fugeret diras lux intercisa Mycenas, Stat. Th. 2, 184 (in reference to the Thyestean banquet, in horror at which Sol is said to have turned away his face).—**4.** Dies intercisi, *Days that were in part* festi, *in part* profesti: "festi dis dicati sunt; profesti hominibus ob administrandam rem privatam publicamque concessi: intercisi deorum hominumque communes sunt. Festis insunt sacrificia, epulæ, ludiferiæ: profestis fasti, comitiales, comperendini, stati, præliales: intercisi in se non in alia dividuntur: illorum enim dierum quibusdam horis fas est, quibusdam fas non est jus dicere; nam quum hostia cæditur, fari nefas est; inter cæsa et porrecta fari licet: rursus, quum adoletur, non licet," Macr. S. 1, 16 *init.*: "intercisi dies sunt, per quos mane et vesperi est nefas; medio tempore, inter hostiam cæsam et exta porrecta, fas: a quo quod fas tum intercedit, intercisi dies: aut quod tum intercedit nefas," Var. L. L. 5, 4; cf. Ov. F. 1, 49.—**5.** (Eccl. Lat.): *To make* or *cause to part asunder, to bid to divide:* vox Domini intercidentis flammas ignis, Vulg. Psalm. 28, 7.

II. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (*γ*)): **A.** Gen.: *To cut at intervals* of space, *to cut here and there:* hoc (*sc.* arundinetum) potest intercidi et disrarari, Col. 4, 32, 4.—**B.** Esp.: Of an account book, *etc.*: *To cut out leaves here and there*, for the purpose of falsifying it: corrupto scribæ servo, intercesserat commentarios interciderat que, Pl. Ep. 6, 22, 4.

2. **inter-cīdo,** di, *no sup.*, dĕre, 3. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1; cado]

I. Prop.: *To fall between*: ut vix ullum telum in mari vanum intercideret, Liv. 26, 39; id. 21, 8.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To fall out, happen, come to pass*: si qua (*al.* quæ) interciderunt, C. Fam. 5, 8.

B. *To fall to the ground, go to ruin, be lost, perish*: inimici intercidunt, C. Deiot. 9 poet.: credo, quia nulla gesta res insignem fecerit consulatum, memoria (*al.* memoriam) intercidisse, Liv. 2, 8: utrum pejorem vocas, apud quem gratia beneficii intercidit, an apud quem etiam memoria? Sen. Ben. 3, 1: augur erat: nomen longis intercidit annis, Ov. F. 2, 433: sive (opera) extant, sive intercidere, Pl. 35, 8, 34: intercidunt ova, id. 9, 51, 74: hæc

sequenti tempore interciderunt, Quint. 1, 5.52: quum verba intercidant invalescante temporibus, id. 10, 2, 13: Atheniensium virtus intercidit, Just. 6, 9:—intercidit mihi aliquid, *something escapes me, I have forgotten something*: Hor. S. 2, 4, 6.

Intercīdōna, æ, *f.* [1. intercido] *One of the three deities* (Intercidona, Pilumnus, and Deverra) *supposed to protect the houses of lying-in women against Silvanus*, Var. in Aug. Civ. D. 6, 9; cf. Voss. Virg. E. 10, 24.

intercilium, ii, *n. The space between the eyebrows*: intercilium, μεσόφρυον, Gloss. Philox.; Isid. Orig. 11, 1.

intercinctus, v. interstinctus.

inter-cino, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (*a*); cano] *To sing between*: medios actūs, Hor. A. P. 194.

inter-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, cipĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; capio]

I. Prop.: **A.** (*To take* any object by coming, or by putting any thing *between* it and its destination; hence): **1.** Gen. (acc. to capio, *no.* I. A.): *To take or catch* between two points, *to intercept*: Druidæ sibilis id (*sc.* anguinum) dicunt in sublime jactari saroque oportere intercipi, ne tellurem attingat, Pl. 29. 3. 12, § 52.

2. Esp. (acc. to capio, no. I. B. 1.): **a.** With accessory idea of hostility, force, *etc.*: (*α*) Of living beings: *To intercept, cut off*: (*a*) In *simple constr.*: maximum numerum jumentorum atque hominum intercipiunt, Cæs. B. C. 1, 55: miserunt, qui eum interciperent, Just. 5, 8, 13: (Joseph) clam interceptum peregrinis mercatoribus vendiderunt, id. 36, 2, 6: quos discretos intercipere licuisset, Tac. H. 4, 75: nisi te interceptum fortuna servasset, Curt. 9, 6, 12: ut nonnulli milites interciperentur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 38: ipsius intercipiendi Comii cupiditas, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: quid si forte in insidias devenero? Tu redimes me, si me hostes interceperint? Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 93.—(*β*) With *ab*: ipsum ab suis interceptum crudeliter lacerant, *cut off apart from his attendants*, Liv. 29, 9: pœne interceptus est a manu gladiatorum, Suet. Aug. 14 *fin.*: nisi a corvo (columbæ) occisæ, aut ab accipitre interceptæ, Var. R. R. 3, 6, 7.—(*b*) Of inanimate things: *To seize* in transitu, *to intercept, cut off*: commeatus complures, qui comportabantur in hiberna Romanorum, intercipiebat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 47: ut aut interire aut intercipi (litteræ) possint, C. Att. 1, 13, 2: ne cujusquam animum meæ literæ interceptæ offendant, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 3: non dubito quin Dolabella literas interceperit, Cass. in C. Fam. 12, 12, 1: litteræ Darii interceptæ sunt, Curt. 4, 10, 6: epistola Parmenionis intercepta, id. 6, 9, 13: classem ejus proditione Archelai intercepit, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 76, 5.

b. With accessory idea of slaughter: *To cut off, cut up, kill, slaughter, slay*: intercepti exercitus, Tac. Agr. 5: moram Lacedæmoniorum intercepit, Nep. Iphic. 2, 3: dub. al. interfecit.

c. With accessory idea of occupation: *To seize, take possession of, occupy, hold* a position *between* two persons or things: primo ita omnia opportuna loca hostes inter consulum castra interceperunt, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 9, 43.

B. (*To receive* or *get* by coming or being *between* any thing and its place of destination; hence): *To get in the place, or instead of another; to intercept, come in the way of*: Ilo namque procul validam direxerat hastam, Quam medius Rhœteus intercipit, Virg. Æ. 10, 401.

II. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **1.** *To interrupt, obstruct, to block up*: præceps in salum murus pedestre interceperat iter, Curt. 4, 2, 9: interceptis itineribus, agre oppidanos (invenere) vim hostium ab se arcentes, Liv. 6, 9; dub. al. interseptis; ita medio itinere intercepto, ceteræ copiæ silenti agmine ad proximos hostes ducta, id. 25, 39.

2. a. Gen.: *To take away, remove*: colla intercepta videntur, *i. e. appear to be wanting*, Ov. M. 6, 379.—**b.** Esp.: (*α*) With accessory idea of force: *To take, tear, wrest away from*: (*a*) With *ab*: eum (*sc.* agrum) a populo Romano interceptures sperent, Liv. 3, 71.—(*β*) With *Dat.*: Sithonio rexi ferus interceperat illam Hostis, Ov. Pont. 4, 7, 25.—(*b*) With accessory idea of fraud: (*a*) Gen.: *To rob, steal, intercept, purloin*: pecuniæ e publico interceptæ, Tac. A. 4, 45 *fin.*—(*β*) Esp.: Of literary piracy: *To steal, plagiarize, copy from others*: quorum (*sc.* commentariorum) pars maxima intercepta dicitur, Suet. Gramm. 3.—(c) Of death: *To snatch away, carry* or *cut off*, esp. *suddenly* (post-Aug.): (*a*) In *simple constr.*: si me fata interrepissent, Quint. procem. 1, 6; cf., also, id. 10, 1, 121: interceptum Æneam nusquam comparuisse, Sext. Aur. Vict. Or. Rom. Gent. 14, 2.—(*β*) With *ob*: neque ob aliud interceptus, quam quia, *etc.*, Tac. A. 2, 82.—(*γ*) With *in c. Abl.*: plures in tabernis et cubilibus intercepti, id. H. 1, 86.—(*δ*) With *Abl.*: apes sæpe morbis intercipiuntur, Col. 9, 3 *fin.*: rex mortalitate interceptus, Pl. Ep. 10, 50: interceptus veneno, Tac. A. 3, 12: scelere Pisonis et Plancinæ, id. ib. 2, 71: naufragio, id. ib. 14, 3.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To take what was intended for another*: id (*sc.* venenum) quum daretur in mulso, Balbutium quendam, ejus familiarem, intercepisse, bibisse, statimque esse mortuum, C. Clu. 60, 166.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* II. A. 1.): **1.** *To interrupt, hinder, break off*: medios sermones, Quint. 6, 4, 11.—**2.** *To prevent*: usum aurium intercipiente fremitu duorum agminum, Curt. 4, 13, 38.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. A. 2. a.): *To remove, destroy the recollection of* any thing: ne qua (ea acta) interciperet oblivio, Pl. Pan. 75 *init.*—**C.** (acc. to *no.* II. A. 2. b. (b)): *To take away* from one, *deprive one of*: dives arca veram laudem intercipit, Phædr. 4, 12, 2.

intercīse, *adv.* [1. intercido] *In a broken* or *interrupted manner, piecemeal, interruptedly, confusedly*: dicere intercise atque permixte, C. Part. 7: aliquid sparsim et intercise commeminisse, Gell. 11, 2, 5.

† intercisīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [1. intercido] *A cutting through, intersection*: intercisimen, διακοπή, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

intercīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A cutting through*: Var. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei 6, 9.

intercīsīvus, v. intersecivus.

inter-clāmo, 1. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (*a*); clamo] *To call out amongst others*, i. e. *to be among persons and to call out*: multis interclamantibus, Amm. 31, 13, 1.

inter-clūdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter; claudo]

I. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 1.): **A.** Prop.: *To shut* or *close* a passage or way *between* two or more places: *to stop, close,* or *block up*: **1.** In *simple constr.*: cervis objectis, ut viam intercluderet, Liv. 44, 11.—**2.** With *Dat.*: nobis iter illud omnino interclusum videbamus, C. Att. 8, 11 D. 4: edoctus a peritis regionum, si eum saltum occupasset, exitum Romano ad opem ferendam sociis interclusurum, Liv. 22, 13.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To stop, hinder, check, prevent*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: pontis atque itinerum angustiæ fugam intercluserant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 11: ut fugam intercludat, C. Att. 11, 20, 1: sæpe fugam Danai cupiere .... Moliri; .... sæpe illos aspera ponti Interclusit hyems, Virg. Æ. 2, 111: quum jam spiritum intercluderet (vento mixtus imber), Liv. 21, 58; dub. al. includeret: interclusus spiritus arcte, Curt. 3, 6, 14: interclusa spiritu, id. 7, 5, 15: interclusâ voce, Just. 11, 8, 4.—**b.** With *Dat.*: consuli primo tam movæ rei ac subitæ admiratio intercluserat vocem, Liv. 2, 2, 2.—**c.** With *Abl.*: fervore atque æstu anima interclusa, Liv. 23, 7.—**2.** Milit. *t. t.*: *To cut off*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: ne tot fortissimos viros interclusos opprimeret hostis, Liv. 4, 39: commeatus interclusit, id. 40, 41: ob interclusos commeatus, Suet. Aug. 16.—**b.** With *ab*: adversarios ab oppido, et ponte, et commeatu omni, Cæs. B. C. 1, 43: legiones a præsidio atque impedimentis interclusæ, id. B. G. 7, 59: utrum in castra perrumperet, an intercluderetur a suis, Liv. 26, 5: interclusi ab suis, id. 3, 70: ne intercluderetur a castris, id. 27, 42: exercitum ab auxilio, id. 8, 24: interclusus a reliquo exercitu, Cœl. in C. Fam. 8, 1, 4.—**c.** With *simple Abl.*: nostros commeatibus, Cæs. B. G. 3, 23: re frumentariâ adversarios, id. B. C. 1, 72: ut frumento commeatuque Cæsarem intercluderet, id. B. G. 1, 48: hostes marinis commeatibus in urbe inclusos intercludunt, Just. 4, 4, 5: inimicis commeatum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 68: Pompeius interclusus Dyrrachio, Cæs. B. C. 3, 42.—**d.** With *trans*: intercluso hac bellorum difficili sorte Constantio trans flumen Euphratem, Amm. 21, 1, 1.

C. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): *To stop up, hinder, prevent*: In *simple constr.*: omnes aditûs ad Syllam, *all means of access*, C. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: seditionum vias, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 3.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* B. 2.): **a.** *To cut off* from doing, *to hinder*: With *quominus*: intercludor dolore, quominus ad te plura scribam, C. Att. 8, 8 *fin.*—**b.** *To cut off, destroy*: spem commeatûs hostibus interclusuri, Liv. 23, 39; dub. al. spe commeatûs quoque hostibus interclusuros.

II. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (*c*)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To shut up within, to inclose, surround*: metuo ne jam intercludamur; ut, quum velitis, exire non liceat, C. Fam. 14, 14 *init.*: locus aruspicum jussu interclusus, Obseq. 130 *ad fin.*—**2.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To enclose, hem in, invest, encompass*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: hostes, Just. 2, 13, 6.—**b.** With *in c. Abl.*: in insidiis, C. Cæcin. 29, 84.—**c.** With *simple Abl.*: insidiis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 19.

B. Meton.: Poet.: *To cover*: vellet Amazonia latus intercludere peltâ, Stat. S. 5, 1, 131.

interclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intercludo]

A. (acc. to intercludo, *no.* I. B. 1.): *A shutting up, hindering, preventing*: animæ, C. de Or. 3, 46 *fin.*—**B.** (acc. to intercludo, *no.* II. A.) (Prop.: *A shutting up within*; hence, Meton.): *A parenthesis*: Quint. 9, 3, 23.

interclūsus, a, um,

I. *P.* of intercludo.

II. *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to intercludo, *no.* I. A.): *Stopped, closed, blocked up*: interclusa jam (via) frondibus et virgultis, C. Cœl. 18 *init.*—**B.** (acc. to intercludo, *no.* I. B. 2.) (*Cut off from*; hence, Fig.): *Removed from, shaken off from*: quum (Byzantii) Mithridaticos impetûs, totumque Pontum armatum, ... ægre repulsum et cervicibus suis interclusum, sustinerent, C. Prov. Cons. 4 *init.*—**C.** (acc. to intercludo, *no.* II. A. 2.): *Hemmed in, invested, encompassed*; Fig.: iidem (*sc.* decemviri) vestram libertatem suis præsidiis et coloniis interclusam tenebunt, C. Leg. 2, 28, 75.

inter-cœlestis, e, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; cœlum] *Between the heavens* (late Lat.): cujus elementum replet intercœlestis vacui concavum, quod scilicet a cœlo tertio alii viventium populi atque alia intersiti aeris profunda discriminant, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 12, 4.

inter-cōlumnium, ii, *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; columna] *The space between two columns*: ambulationis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: signa omnibus intercolumniis disposita, id. 2 Verr. 1, 19, 51; Vitr. 3, 1; id. 4, 3.

inter-concĭlio, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. g. N. B.; concilio] *To gain the favour of, conciliate* a person: Quint. 12, 10, 59 dub.

inter-creātus, a, um, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (*c*); creo] *Inwardly created* or *produced*: humor, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

interculco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1; calco] *To tread between*: ita distantes ut intervalcari possint vinacea (*al.* intercalcari), Col. 12, 43.

inter-cultus, a, um, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; colo] *Cultivated between*: fines, Sicul. Flacc. p. 7, ed. Goes.

inter-curro, ri, sum, rĕre, 3. *v. n.* (in *tmesis* Lucr. 5, 1373, inter plaga currere) [inter; curro]

I. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **A.** (Prop.: *To run between*; hence) Meton.: Of water: *To flow between*: latitudine intercurrentis freti, Pl. 3, 11.

B. Fig.: *To step between, to intercede*: pugnatur acerrime: qui intercurrerent, missimus tres principes civitatis, C. Phil. 8, 6, 17.

II. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 1.): *To run over* or *traverse an intervening*

space, whether by land or sea: **A.** *Abs.*: nunc Heracleam, nunc Philan, intercurrebat, *i. e. up to Heraclea*, Liv. 44, 2 *fin.*— **B.** With *homogeneous Acc.*: navigatione veloci intercurrere spatium maris haud longum, Amm. 15, 10, 10; cf., curro, *no.* I. A. 3.

III. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α)): **A.** (Prop., *To run among*; hence) Meton.: Of inanimate things: **1.** Of a district or tract of country: *To extend among*: atque (ut) olearum Cœrula distinguens inter plaga currere possit, Lucr. 5, 1373.—**2.** *To run among*: **a.** Of the veins or marks in a precious stone: (α) *Abs.*: intercurrentibus sanguineis aut candidis venis, Pl. 37, 10, 59, § 162.—(β) With *Abl.*: ad hoc quibusdam intercurrit umbra, *a clouded appearance*, Pl. 37, 5, 18, § 67.—**b.** Of thorns on the leaves of plants: folium ejus unedonis est, intercurrentibus spinis, Pl. 12, 3, 7, § 14.—**3.** Of variety or difference of shape, *etc.*: *To exist, occur, or prevail amongst* a number of things: quin intercurrat quædam distantia formis, Lucr. 2, 373.

B. Fig.: *To be intermingled with, to be found or occur among*: **1.** *Abs.*: alterum genus est narrationis, quod intercurrit nonnunquam, Auct. Her. 1, 8, 12.— **2.** With *Abl.*: ergo his laboriosis exercitationibus et dolor intercurrit nonnunquam, C. Tusc. 2, 15, 36.

IV. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (e)): *To run or hasten in the meanwhile*: indicto delectu in diem certam, ipse interim Veios intercurrit, Liv. 5, 19.

inter-curso, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* [intercurro, *no.* I.] (in *tmesis*: inter enim cursant, Lucr. 3, 263): *To run between*: **I.** Prop.: intercursantibus barbaris, Liv. 21, 25.

II. Fig.: **A.** With *Acc. on account of prep. in verb*: acinos foliis intercursantibus, Pl. 14, 3, 4: intercursant cinguntque has urbes tetrarchiæ, id. 5, 18, 16.—**B.** With *inter*: inter enim cursant primordia principiorum Motibus inter se, Lucr. 3, 263.

1. **intercursus**, *P.* of intercurro.

2. **intercursus**, ūs, *m.*, only in *Abl. Sing.* [intercurro] **I.** Prop.: *A running between*: impeditus intercursu suorum, Liv. 37, 42. **II.** Fig.: *Intervention, interposition*: consulum intercursu rixa sedata est, Liv. 2, 29.

inter-cus, ūtis, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (e); cutis] **I.** Prop.: *Under the skin, intercutaneous*: aqua intercus, *the dropsy*, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 3; id. ap. Prisc. p. 719 P.: medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam intercutem, C. Off. 3, 24 *init.*—As *Subst.*: **intercus**, ūtis, *f.* (*sc.* aqua): *The dropsy*: tumens morbi intercutis (*al.* aquæ intercutis), Hier. Vit. Hilar. 37: a liquore vocari leucophlegmatiam, quam Latino nomine etiam intercutem dicemus, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 3, 8, 102.—*Plur.*: hoc quidem plurimi magis intercutibus convenire probaverunt, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 3, 8, 114: intercutes, autem et ascitas iis curandos probant, quæ, *etc.*, id. ib.

II. Fig.: **A.** Aqua intercus: *Of a weak and unhealthy state* of mind: aquam te habere in animo intercutem, Lucil. in Non. 37, 2.—**B.** *Inward, internal*: intercutibus vitiis madentes, Gell. 13, 8 *fin.*

III. Meton.: *Of or belonging to the inward parts or intestines*: sensu obsceno: "intercutibus stupris obstinatus, pro intestinis," Cato ap. Prisc. p. 719 P.

intercussus, ūs, *m.* [inter; quatio] *A striking between*: luminis, *a flashing between*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27.

‡**intercūtītus**, a, um, *adj.* [inter; cutis] *Greatly abused or dishonoured*: sensu obsceno: Fest. p. 84 Lind.; cf. Comm. ad h. l. p. 464 Lind.; cf., also flagito, *no.* II. B.

inter-dātus, a, um, *P.* of interdo.

interdiānus, a, um, *adj.* [interdiu] *Throughout the day, daily*: cibus, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 3, 6.

‡**interdiārius**, ii, *m.* [interdiu] *A thief who steals by day*, opp. to a nocturnal thief, who is also called dormitator: "interdiarius, *ἡμεροκλέπτης*," Gloss. Philox.

inter-dīco, xi, ctum, cĕre, 3. *v. a.* (indirexem for interdixissem, Cat. ap. Gell. 19, 9), **I.** [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. c.; 2. dico, *no.* I. B. 2.] (*To pronounce or deliver* judgment *between* two parties; hence): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To make a decree or order; to interpose* (= interdictum proponere): *Without object*: qui dies totos aut vim fieri vetat, aut restitui factam jubet; qui de fossis, de cloacis, de minimis aquarum itinerumque controversiis interdicit, is subito obmutescet? C. Cæcin. 13 *init.*

2. Esp.: **a.** *To make an order* or *decree that something be surrendered* or *given up*: prætor interdixit ut, unde dejectus esset, eo restitueretur, C. Cæcin. 28, 80: prætor interdixit tantum ut unde dejecisset, restituret, id. ib. 8 *fin.*; cf. below, *no.* b.—**b.** *To make a prohibitory order* or *a decree that something be not done; to prohibit the doing of some act; to interdict* (so, most common): quæ adversus edictum prætoris interdicentis nobis facta essent, Gai. Inst. 4, § 166 ed. Goesch.: "item ut per lacum, fossam, stagnum publicum navigare liceat, interdicam," Prætor ap. Ulp. Dig. 43, 14 *init.*: "*interdicam, i. e.* interdictum proponam, quo vetabo fieri impedimentum navigandi," Accurs. in h. l.: prætor interdixit de vi, armatis hominibus, *etc.*, C. Cæcin. 8 *fin.*; cf. above, *no.* 1.; and observe the zeugma.—**c.** *Alicui aliqua re: To make an interdict* or *prohibitory order* in some matter: male rem gerentibus patribus bonis interdici solet, C. Sen. 7, 22; cf. the follg. interdictum: "quando tibi bona paterna avitaque nequitia tua disperdis, liberosque tuos ad egestatem perducis, ob eam rem tibi ea re commercioque interdico," Paul. Sentent. Recept. 3, 4, 7.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To make use of the prætor's interdict*: si adversus eum velis interdicere, Ulp. Dig. 43, 19, 1, § 11: neque latiorem neque humiliorem viam sub nomine refectionis, is, qui interdicit, potest facere, id. ib. 43, 11, 1, § 2: non debuisti interdicere, sed petere, Quint. 3, 6, 71 Spald.: interdicis mecum, Ulp. Dig. 43, 17, 3, § 6: "*interdicis mecum*, id est, interdicto agis mecum, Comm. in h. l.: donicum ille tecum interdixit rem capitalem (=tecum egit ex interdicto, et rei capitalis reum fecit), Cato ap. Charis. p. 178 P.

2. *To contradict*: si prætor improbus, cui nemo interdicere possit, C. 2 Verr. 2, 12, 30; dub. al. intercedere.

3. *To forbid, prohibit, interdict*: **a.** With *ne*: interdico ne extulisse extra ædes puerum usquam velis, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48: ex quo Pythagoricis interdictum putatur, ne faba vescerentur, C. Div. 1, 30, 62: interdictum, ne capite damnatos propinqui lugerent, Suet. Tib. 61: id neque feci adhuc, nec mihi tamen, ne faciam, interdictum puto, C. Fin. 1, 3, 7: novissime interdicit, ne cum malefico Usum bonus consocietur ullius rei, Phædr. 4, 11 *fin.*: interdicit atque imperat Cassivellauno ne Mandubratio neu Trinobantibus bellum faciat, Cæs. B. G. 5, 22 *fin.*; cf., præcipit atque interdicit .... unum omnes petant Indutiomarum .... neu quisquem prius vulneret (*i. e.* præcipit omnes petant; interdicit neu quis vulneret), Cæs. B. G. 5, 58.—**b.** With *ut ne*: neque enim est interdictum .... ut singulis hominibus ne amplius quam singulas artes nosse liceat, C. de Or. 1, 50 *init.*: ex quibus interdictum sit, ut ne quem adsciscere civem, *etc.*, id. Balb. 13, 30. — **c.**: (α) *Alicui aliquid*: feminis dumtaxat purpuræ usum interdicemus? Liv. 34, 7: feminis non convivia tantum virorum, verum etiam conspectum interdicunt, Just. 41, 3, 2: cui patriam interdixerant, id. 16, 4, 5: cui quondam regia Juno Orbem interdixit, Ov. M. 6, 333 (*al.* orbe): interdixit histrionibus scenam, Suet. Dom. 7: et cui paullo ante opem humanam interdixerant, Just. 5, 4, 15.— In *Pass. Constr.*: interdictum est mare Antiati populo, Liv. 8, 14: religio civibus interdicta, Suet. Claud. 25 *ad fin.*: quibus a magistratibus provinciæ interdicerentur, id. ib. 23: exulibus ignis et aqua interdici solebat, Lact. 2, 10 *ad fin.*; cf. below, *no.* 4.—(β) With *ellipse of alicui*: urbe interdicta, Suet. Aug. 27: interdicto cujusquam in perpetuum coitu, id. Cal. 25: interdicta aula, id. Vesp. 14: interdicitur vini potus, Pl. 30, 10, 27, § 87.— **d.** With *aliquid alone*: quum interdixisset usum Amethystini ac Tyrii coloris, Suet. Ner. 32.—In *Pass. Constr.*: quanquam interdictum a Claudio esset, Suet. Ner. 7: priusquam senatusconsulto interdiceretur, id. Aug. 43.—**e.** With *objective clause*: interdixit commeatus peti, Suet. Galb. 6.—**f.** With *Inf.*: gallina cecinit, interdixit hariolus, Haruspex vetuit ante brumam aliquid novi Negotî incipere, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 27.—**g.** With *Dat. c. Inf.*: interdicere alicui arte sua uti, Paul. Dig. 48, 19, 43.—**h.** *Aliquem aliqua re*: si quis aut privatus aut publicus eorum decreto non stetit, sacrificiis (eum) interdicunt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 12.—In *Pass. Constr.*: (philosophi) urbe et Italia interdicti sunt, Gell. 15, 11, 4.—**k.** *Alicui aliqua re*: vos interdicitis patribus commercio plebis, Liv. 5, 3 *ad fin.*: ut finibus interdiceret Macedonibus, id. 41, 23: qui etiam meretriciis amoribus interdictum juventuti putet, C. Cœl. 20, 48: medicina et gubernatio non interdicit sibi ac suis admirationem talium rerum, Sen. Ep. 87, 17: ei domo sua interdixisset, Quint. 6, 3, 79: alteri domo et provinciis suis interdixit, Suet. Aug. 66: omni Gallia Romanis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 46.—In *Pass. Constr.*: Mario urbe Italiaque interdicendum, Pl. Ep. 2, 11, 19: eique Italia et Hispania interdictum est, Tac. A. 16, 41: domoque ei interdictum est, Suet. Gramm. 14.—**m.** With *Dat. c. de*: interdixi tibi de medicis, Cato ap. Pl. 29, 1, 7, § 14.—**n.** With *Gen.*: ut omnium locorum interdicatur, prætor certum locum, Marcian. Dig. 49, 2, 5.

4. *Alicui aqua et* (*atque, que*) *igni; aqua et igni; alicui, aquam et ignem*; or *alicui* alone: *To forbid one the use of fire and water; i. e. to put one under the ban, to deprive of civil rights, to banish*: **a.** *Alicui igni et aqua*: quibus quum aqua atque igni interdixisset, Cæs. B. G. 6, 44 (*al.* 43): aqua et igni interdixit ei, qui, *etc.*, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 73, 6: quum abnuentibus aqua et igni interdicturum se minaretur, Flor. 3, 16, 2.—*Pass. Constr.*: "aqua et igni tam interdici solet damnatis, quam accipiunt nuptæ; videlicet quia hæ duæ res humanam vitam maxime continent," Fest. p. 3: ut aqua et igni nobis interdicatur, C. Fam. 11, 1, 2: ut M. Tullio aqua et igni interdicatur, id. Dom. 18, 47: ut mihi aqua et igni interdiceretur, id. ib. 30, 82: tanquam si illi aqua et igni interdictum sit, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10: quæ (leges) jubent ei .... aqua et igni interdici, id. ib. 1, 9, 23: aqua ignique damnatis interdictum erat, Vell. 2, 69, 5: carent enim jure togæ, quibus aqua et igni interdictum sit, Pl. Ep. 4, 11, 3: aqua et igni interdictum reo, Tac. A. 3, 38: aqua atque igni Silano interdicendum censuit, id. ib. 3, 68: sorori aqua atque igni interdictum, id. ib. 6, 18: ut accusatori aqua atque igni interdiceret, id. ib. 12, 42 (cf. Tac. A. 3, 23: aqua atque igni arcebatur; so, id. ib. 3, 50: aqua et igni arcentur); cf. above, *no.* 3. c. (α) *fin.*—**b.** *Aqua et igni interdici*: interdicto igni atque aqua, Tac. A. 4, 21; so, id. ib. 6, 30; prps. not to be found in the act. constr.; *sc.* aliquem aqua, *etc.*: **c.** *Alicui aquam et ignem*: Romani aquam et ignem interdicebant quibusdam damnatis, quia aer et aqua cunctis patent, et omnibus data sunt; ut illi non fruerentur, quod omnibus per naturam concessum est, Isid. 5, 27, 38.—**d.** *Alicui alone*: terrore victus senatus Mario totique factioni ejus interdixit, Ampel. 42 (de Ord. Bell. Mar.).

II. [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α); 2. dico, *no.* I. A.] *To say, tell*, or *mention among* other matters: in præsenti hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, Auct. Her. 2, 11 *fin.*

interdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interdico, *no.* I. B. 3.] *A prohibiting, interdicting*; tecti et aquæ et ignis interdictione, *banishment*, C. Dom. 30; cf. Smith's Ant. p. 516, b.: finium, Liv. 41, 24: habes igitur

et thestri interdictionem de interdictione impudicitiæ, Tert. Spect. 17.

interdictor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A forbidder, interdicter:* delicti, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9.

interdictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [interdictor] *Prohibitory, interdictory,* Salv. adv. Avar. 3, med. p. 130 Rittersh.

interdictum, i, *n.* [interdico]

I. Prop.: Judicial *t. t.*: **A.** Gen.: *A decree* or *order of a judge*; esp. of the prætor: *a prætorian interdict*: "erant interdicta formæ atque conceptiones verborum, quibus prætor aut jubebat aliquid fieri aut fieri prohibebat; quod tunc maxime fiebat, quum de possessione aut quasi possessione inter aliquos contendebatur," Just. Inst. 4, 15 *init.*: "summa autem divisio interdictorum hæc est; quod aut prohibitoria sunt, aut restitutoria, aut exhibitoria," id. ib. 4, 15, 1 *init.*: "sunt tamen qui putant proprie interdicta ea vocari, quæ prohibitoria sunt; quia interdicere sit denunciare et prohibere: restitutoria autem et exhibitoria proprie decreta vocari: sed tamen obtinuit omnia interdicta appellari, quia inter duos dicuntur," id. ib. 4, 15, 1 *fin.*: "sequens divisio interdictorum hæc est; quod quædam adipiscendæ possessionis causa comparata sunt, quædam retinendæ, quædam recuperandæ," id. ib. 4, 15, 2: "tertia divisio interdictorum hæc est, quod aut simplicia sunt, aut duplicia," id. ib. 4, 15, 7: ergo hac lege jus civile, causæ possessionum, prætorum interdicta tollentur, C. Agr. 3, 3: possessionem per interdictum repetere, id. Cæc. 3: interdicto contendere cum aliquo, id. de Or. 1, 10: venire ad interdictum, Petr. 13 and 83; cf. below ☞.

B. Esp.: **1.** (acc. to *summa divisio*; cf. above): **a.** Interdictum prohibitorium: *A prohibitory decree* or *order, by which the prætor forbids something being done:* prohibitoria (*sc.* decreta), quibus prætor vetat aliquid fieri, *etc.*, Just. Inst. 3, 15, 1.—**b.** Interdictum restitutorium: *A decree* or order commanding the *restitution of something*; *a decree for re-establishing one in possession of property*: restitutoria (*sc.* decreta) sunt, quibus restitui aliquid jubet (*sc.* prætor), *etc.*, Just. Inst. 4, 15, 1.—**c.** Interdictum exhibitorium, *A decree* or *order of the prætor requiring the bringing something into court* or *the personal appearance of some one before him*: "exhibitoria (*sc.* decreta) sunt, per quæ jubet, exhiberi," Just. Inst. 4, 15, 1: hoc interdictum exhibitorium est, Ulp. Dig. 43, 5, 3, § 7; cf. id. ib. §§ 8, 9, 10.

2. (acc. to *sequens divisio*, in I. A.): **a.** Interdictum causâ adipiscendæ possessionis; or without *causa*: *An order* or *decree of the prætor for taking possession of property*; *which, however, held good for putting a person in possession, not for keeping him in it*: "adipiscendæ possessionis causa interdictum accommodatur bonorum possessori, quod appellatur *Quorum bonorum*; ejusque vis et potestas hæc est; ut quod ex his bonis quisque, quorum possessio alicui data est, pro herede or pro possessore possideat, id ei, cui bonorum possessio data est, restituere debeat, ... Ideo autem adipiscendæ possessionis vocatur interdictum, quia ei tantum utile est, qui nunc primum conatur adipisci rei possessionem. Itaque si quis adeptus possessionem amiserit eam, hoc interdictum ei inutile est," Just. Inst. 4, 15, 3.—**b.** Adipiscendæ possessionis causa interdictum: *An order* or *decree of the prætor deciding in whom actual possession of any thing is vested, in order that its ulterior proceedings it may be known who is to be the* possessor, and who the petitor: retinendæ possessionis causa comparata sunt interdicta Vti possidetis et *Utrubi*; quum ab utraque parte de proprietate alicui rei contr oversia sit, et ante quæritur uter ex litigatoribus possidere, et inter petere debeat, Just. Inst. 4, 15, 4; cf. "*Vti possidetis* pro rebus immobilibus; *Utrubi* vero pro mobilibus competit," Arct. ad h. l.—**c.** Recuperandæ possessionis causa interdictum: *An order* or *decree of the prætor, restoring one to the possession of property from which he has been ejected*: Just. Inst. 4, 15, 2; *cf.* also, "recuperandæ possessionis causa interdici solet, si quis ex possessione fundi vel ædium vi dejectus fuerit: nam ei proponitur interdictum *Unde vi*; per quod is, qui dejecit, cogitur ei restituere possessionem; licet is ab eo, qui vi dejecit, vi vel clam, vel precario possideat," id. ib. 3, 15, 6.

3. (acc. to *tertia divisio*, *no.* I. A): **a.** Simplex interdictum: *An order* or *decree of the prætor in cases where the action is simply about one matter between plaintiff and defendant*: simplicia (interdicta) sunt, veluti in quibus alter actor, alter reus est; qualia sunt omnia restitutoria aut exhibitoria, Just. Inst. 4, 15, 7: prohibitoriorum autem interdictorum alia simplicia sunt, alia duplicia; simplicia sunt, veluti quum prætor prohibet in loco sacro, vel in flumine publico, ripave ejus ferri, id. ib.—**b.** Duplicia interdicta: *Orders* or *decrees of the prætor in cross-actions*; or *those wherein the two parties to the suit are alternately plaintiff and defendant*: duplicia sunt veluti *Uti possidetis*, interdictum, et Utrubi. Ideo autem duplicia vocantur, quia par in his utriusque litigatoris in his conditio est, nec quisquam præcipue reus vel actor intelligitur; sed unusquisque tam rei quam actoris partes sustinet, Just. Inst. 4, 15, 7.

4. Interdictum Salvianum: *An order* or *decree of the prætor, by which the landlord takes possession of such goods and chattels of the tenant, for rent due, as had been covenanted between them* (a species of adipiscendæ possessionis interdictum; cf. above, *no.* B. 2. a.): interdictum, quod appellatur Salvianum, adipiscendæ causa comparatum est; eoque utitur dominus fundi de rebus coloni, quas is pro mercedibus fundi pignori futuras pepigisset, Just. Inst. 14, 15, 3 *fin.*

☞ Where *interdictum* alone occurs in authors in gen., the particular kind of interdictum must be decided by the context.

II. Meton.: *A prohibition*: nequeone ego te interdictis facere mansuetam meis? Plaut. Asin. 3, 1, 1: interdictum deorum immortalium, C. Pis. 21, 48.

interdictus, a, um, *P.* of interdico.

Interdidĭum, i, *n. A place in Alexandria,* Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 30 ed. Mai.

inter-dĭgĭtālia, um, *n. plur.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1; digitus] *Excrescences* (warts, *etc.*) *between the fingers,* Pl. Val. 2, 52.

inter-dĭgĭtĭa, ōrum, *n. plur.* [id.] *Excrescences* (warts, *etc.*) *between the fingers and toes*: Marc. Emp. 34: intedita (*leg.* interdigitia), μεσοδάκτυλα, Gloss. Philox.

inter-dĭu, *adv.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (β); dies] *During the day, in the daytime, by day*: canes interdiu clausos esse oportet, ut noctu acriores sint, Cato R. R. 124; so, Cæs. B. G. 7, 69: nec uocte nec interdiu, Liv. 1, 47: interdiu, nocte, id. 8, 34; id. 21, 32.

inter-dĭus, *adv.* [id.] *During the day, in the daytime*: interdius domi sedet totos dies, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 33: occlusa est janua interdius, id. Most. 2, 2, 14.

inter-do, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. d.; do] *To distribute*: cibus interdatus (through the body), Lucr. 4, 866; Not. Tir. p. 20.

interdŭātim, *adv.*, an old form for interdum, *Sometimes, now and then* (ante-class.): Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 29: "*interduatim* et *interatim* dicebant antiqui, quod nunc interdum et interim," p. 82 Lind.

inter-ductus, ūs, *m.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; ductus] *Interpunction* (class.): C. Or. 68, 228.

interduim v. interduo.

inter-dum, *adv.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (β): dum]

I. Prop.: *Sometimes, occasionally, now and then* (class.): interdum cursus est in oratione incitator, interdum moderata ingressio, C. Or. 59; so, interdum ... interdum, Virg. Æ. 3, 572 *sq.*: modo — interdum, Suet. Cal. 43: modo-modo-interdum, id. Ner. 49.

II. Meton.: *Meanwhile, in the meantime* (post-Aug. and post-class.): acribus custodiis domum et vias seperat Livia: lætique interdum nunciі vulgabantur, donec, Tac. A. 1, 5; cf. Sil. 4, 493; id. 6, 30; App. M. 3 *init.*: ideoque nec vendere eum interdum alii potest, Modest. Dig. 40, 5, 15.

inter-dŭo, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. c.; do] an old form for interdo, *To give for* a thing (Plaut.): dum pereat, nihil interduo, *i. e. I care nothing about it, it is of no consequence to me*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 36: ciccum non interduim, id. Trin. 4, 2, 152.

intĕrĕā, *adv.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (δ); ea]

I. Prop.: *Meanwhile, in the mean time, in the interim* (class.); *sometimes* (poet.): **A.** *Abs.*: Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 82: hæc dum Romæ geruntur, Quintius interea de agro detruditur, C. Quint. 6: interea magno misceri murmure pontum ... sensit Neptunus, Virg. Æ. 1, 124; cf. 3, 284: Æneas scopulum interea conscendit, id. ib. 1, 180; cf. id. ib. 2, 298: interea .... ægris Nil movisse salus rebus, Sil. 7, 395.—**B.** With *loci* (poet.): plus annis triginta natus sum, quum interea loci Nunquam quicquam feci pejus, quam hodie, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 1; cf. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 46; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 16.

II. Meton.: *Notwithstanding, however*: quum interea Cluentianæ pecuniæ vestigium nullum invenitis, C. Clu. 30, 82: tu interea non cessabis, et ea, quæ habes instituta, perpolies nosque dilige, id. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.*: nunc tamen interea prisco quæ more parentum Tradita sunt tristes munera ad inferias, Accipe, *now however, notwithstanding*, Cat. 101, 7.

intĕremptĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [interimo] *That can be destroyed* or *killed* (Eccl. Lat.): Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6.

intĕremptio (-emt-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] *Destruction, slaughter* (rare, but class.): Gallorum, C. Manil. 11, 30: internecio, Orell.: biduo post interemptionem P. Clodii, Vet. Schol. in C. Mil. 5, in Class. Auct. 2, p. 101 Mai.: in omnium nostrum ruinam atque interemptionem, Latro Declam. in Cat. 10 *fin.*

intĕremptor (-emt-), ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who destroys* or *kills, a slayer, murderer* (post-Aug.): fratris, Vell. 2, 129, 1: heri, Sen. Ep. 70; Val. Max. 6, 1, 2.

intĕremptrix (-emt-), ĭcis, *f.* [interemptor] *She that destroys* or *kills, a murderess* (Eccl. Lat.): **I.** Prop.: fratris, Lact. 1, 10. **II.** Fig.: pudoris, Tert. Spect. 17.

intĕremptus (-emt-), a, um, *P.* of interimo.

intĕr-ĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, īre, *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α); eo] (*To go among* things, so as to be no longer perceived; hence),

I. Prop.: *To mingle* or *commingle with, to be lost among*: With *Abl.*: ut interit magnitudine maris stilla muriæ, *becomes lost in it*, C. Fin. 3, 14, 45: saxa intereunt venis, *come among them, become lost among them, mingle with them*, Sever. Ætn. 450.

II. Meton.: *To perish, to go to ruin* or *decay, to die*: non intelligo, quomodo calore exstincto, corpora intereant, Cic. N. D. 3, 14: omnia fato Interitura gravi, Ov. M. 2, 305: pecudes, Virg. G. 3, 368: vipera, id. ib. 3, 544: segetes, id. ib. 1, 153: salus urbis, C. 2 Verr. 3, 55, 127: litteræ, id. Att. 1, 13: pecunia, Nep. Them. 2: interit ira morā, *ceases*, Ov. A. Am. 1, 374: possessio, Papin. Dig. 41, 2, 44.

III. Fig.: *To perish, be undone*: interii, *I am ruined, undone*: hei mihi disperii! vocis non habeo satis: Vicini, interii, perii, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 33: omnibus exitiis interii, id. Bacch. 5, 17: interii! cur mihi id non dixti? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 42: qui per virtutem peritat, non interit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 32.

intĕr-ĕquito, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; equito] *To ride between* (oft. in Livy): **A.** *Abs.*: ipse interequitans sparo percutit, Liv. 34, 15: interèquitantes alarii non patiebantur, id. 35, 5: interequitans adloquebatur, Curt. 4, 13, 38.—**B.** With *Acc. on account of prep. in verb*: ordines, Liv. 6, 7: sol-

licitudo prætorum agmina sua interequi tantium, Curt. 4, 13, 1.

intĕr-erro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; erro] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To wander between; to come, go,* or *be between* (post-class.): Deus locis omnibus intererrat, Min. Fel. Octav. 10.—**B.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: dumosa intererrant, Avien. Or. Marit. 219. **II.** Fig.: Of things: *To pass among* or *in the midst of*: nunc splendor intererrat, Qui dat futura nosse, Prud. Cath. 6, 48.

inter-fāris, v. interfor.

interfātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interfor] *A speaking between, an interrupting in speaking* (rare, but class.): contra verba et interfationem (*al.* intercessionem, s. interfectionem), C. Sest. 37, 79: interim expediet expositiones brevi interfatione distinguere; *audistis, quæ ante acta sunt; accipite nunc, quæ insequantur*, Quint. 4, 2, 50.

interfectĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [interficio] *Deadly* (post-class.): ruta interfectibilis viperarum, App. Herb. 89.

interfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A killing, murdering* (rare): Trebonii, Brut. ap. C. ad Brut. 2, 3: Clodii, Ascon. in argum. Milon.

interfectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Deadly* (post-class.): morbus, Cœl. Aur. præf.

interfector, ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A slayer, murderer* (class.): quorum interfectores, C. Mil. 27, 72: (Alexander) amicorum interfector, Just. 9, 8, 16. **II.** Fig.: *A destroyer*: veritatis, Tert. Carn. Chris. 5.

interfectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *A murderess* (post-Aug.): nepotis, Tac. 3, 17.—As *Adj.*: *Destructive*: immodica atque interfectrix tanta abstinentia judicatur, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 3, 8.

interfectus, a, um, *P.* of interficio.

inter-fēmĭnium, ĭi, *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; femen] = pudendum muliebre (post-class.): App. Apol. p. 472 Oud.

‡ **inter-fēmus,** ŏris, *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; femus] *The space between the hips*: "interfemus, *μεσομήριον*," Gloss. Philox.

inter-fĭcĭo, ēci, ectum, ĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (δ); facio] (*To make* something to be *between* the parts of a thing, so as to separate and break it up; hence), **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To destroy, consume, bring to nought*: arbitror posse neque herbas arescere et interfici, neque terram ab sole percoqui, C. Frgm. ap. Non. 450, 2: fer stabulis inimicum ignem atque interfice messes, Virg. G. 4, 330.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To destroy, take away*: usus, fructus, victus, cultus jam mihi harunc ædium Intereemptu'st, interfectu'st, alienatu'st: occidi! Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 4.—**2.** Of conversation: *To break up, interrupt*: singultu crebro sermonem interficiens, et verba devorans, App. M. 11, p. 806 Oud.—**C.** Meton.: **1.** Of food: *To consume, devour, eat up*: piscium magnam atque altilium vim interfecisti, Lucil. ap. Non. 330, 31: fragmenta interficit panis, id. ib. 449, 26.—**2.** Of chastity: *To destroy, take away, violate*: virginitas interfecta, App. M. 5, p. 326 Oud.

II. Esp. (so, class.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To kill, slay, murder, put to death* any living being in any way: eodem igne nautas dominosque navium interfecit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 8: honestum equitem Romanum interficiunt, id. B. G. 7, 3: interfecto (illo) nihil habituri negotii essent, Nep. Eum. 12, 2: si insidiis quidem ille interfectus esset, Cæs. Att. 13, 10, 3: refugientem servus interficere conatus est, Suet. Aug. 16: deprehensos Julianos interfecissent, id. Cæs. 75: ad visendum interfectæ cadaver accurrisse, id. Ner 34: cum per insidias interficere voluistis, C. Dom. 23, 59: interfecto eo per insidias, Curt. 9, 2, 7: insidiis (Datamen) interficere studuit, Nep. Dat. 9, 1: dolo interfectus est, Nep. Reg. 3, 4: feras interficere, Lucr. 5, 1248: studium interficiendi suum, Val. Max. 1, 7, 4 *ext.*: alii naufragio, alii a servulis ipsius interfectum cum scriptum reliquerunt, Nep. Hann. 8, 2: anum fameque atque algu, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 35.—**2.** Of an army, troops, a large number of people, *etc.*: *To slaughter, slay, cut up*: barbarorum exercitus interfectus est, Nep. Arist. 2, 1: quo interficeret hostes, id. Dat. 6, 4: qui maximos duces interfecisset, id. Eum. 12, 1: quinque millia interficienda curavit, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1.—**3.** With *Personal pron.*: *To put one's self to death, to murder one's self, commit suicide*: alii se interficiunt, Curt. 6, 11, 20.—**4.** *Aliquem vitā*: *To deprive one of life, to take away one's life*: eadem mulier virum et filium eodem tempore venenis clam datis vitā interfecerat, Gell. 12, 7, 2;—so. with lumine: qui me interfecisti pœne et vitā et lumine, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 37.

B. Meton.: Of a torch: *To burn up, consume*: ubi torris interfectus esset flammeus, Acc. ap. Non. 15 *fin.*

interfĭo, *no perf.*, ĕri, *v. n. pass. irreg.* [interficio] (poet.), **I.** Prop.: *To be consumed, devoured, eaten up*: ut . . . aut flammis interfiat (*sc.* homo post mortem), malisve ferarum, Lucr. 3, 885. **II.** Fig.: Of morals: *To be destroyed, removed*: istic oportet obseri mores malos, Si in obserendo possent interfieri, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 131.

inter-flŭo, xi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* (in *tmesi*; Lucr. 4, 228) [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; fluo] **I.** Prop.: *To flow between* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: angusto freto interfluente, Pl. 3, 5, 11: amnes, qui interfluunt, Mel. 2, 2 *med.*—*Pass.*: insulæ interfluuntur (supply mari), App. de Mundo, p. 297 Oud.—**B.** With *Acc. on account of prep. in verb*: fretum quod Naupactum et Patras interfluit, Liv. 27, 29: flumen Visurgis Romanos Cheruscosque interfluebat, Tac. A. 2, 9: flumine medium oppidum interfluente, Pl. 36, 13, 20, § 94: quam (*sc.* urbem) Sangarius amnis interfluit, Curt. 3, 1, 12: saxa interfluens unda, id. 4, 3, 6; dub. al. interluens.

II. Fig.: Of time: *To pass away* or *elapse between*: quum inter duos consulatūs anni decem interfluxissent, C. Sen. 6, 16: interfuissent, Orell.

interflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [interfluo] *Flowing between* (rare and post-Aug.): interfluo Euphrate, Pl. 6, 26, 30: ne cratem vis interflui corrumpat humoris, Pall. Sept. 10, 4.—As *Subst.*: **A. interflŭum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* æquor): *An intervening channel, a strait*: interfluoque scinditur Ad continentem quinque per stadia modo Erytheā ab arce, Avien. Or. Marit. 312.—**B. interflua,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* æquora), *The intervening waters*: at simul ambas (*sc.* Europam et Libyam) Si conferre sibi quisquam velit, una parumper Ut credatur humus, mediique interflua ponti Subtrahat, Avien. Orb. Descript. 404.

inter-fŏdĭo, ōdi, ossum, ŏdĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter; fodio] **I.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; fodio, *no.* I.): *To dig between*: interfossis radicibus, Pall. Oct. 12, 2.

II. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (δ); fodio, *no.* II. A.): *To pierce* or *penetrate between*: quia sunt gallorum in corpore quædam Semina, quæ, quum sunt oculis immissa leonum, Pupillas interfodiunt, Lucr. 4, 720.

inter-fœmĭnĭum, v. interfemium.

inter-for, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (δ); for] **I.** Prop.: *To speak during the time that* or *while* another person *is speaking; to interrupt* or *break in upon the conversation* or *speech*: *Abs.*: interfante ipse Decio, Liv. 7, 36: priusquam ille postulatum perageret, Appius interfatur, id. 3, 47: Venus medio sic interfata dolore est, Virg. Æ. 1, 386. **II.** Meton. **A.** With *personal object*: *To interrupt* a person *while speaking*: orsum eum dicere Phaneas interfatus, Liv. 32, 34: quem interfari nefas esset, hunc etiam convicia audire, Pl. Ep. 1, 2, 2: quia interfari concionantem ausus fuerat, Val. Max. 9, 5, 2.—**B.** With *homogeneous Acc.*: *To interrupt with words*, etc.: talia principibus dicta interfantibus, Prud. Symm. 2, 67.

interfossus, a, um, *P.* of interfodio.

inter-frigesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (ε); frigesco] *To grow old, die away*, or *be dropped in the mean while* (post-class.) Frgm. Jur. Civ. Ante-justin. p. 45.

inter-fringo, ēgi, actum, ingĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (δ); frango] *To break to pieces* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): si quid ventus interfregerit, Cato R. R. 44; so, Pl. 17, 18, 30, § 127.

inter-fŭgĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; fugio] *To flee between* or *into*: inter enim fugit (in *tmesi*), Lucr. 6, 331.

inter-fulgeo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α); fulgeo] *To shine* or *glitter between*: aurum cumulo aliarum rerum interfulgens, Liv. 28, 23.

inter-fundo, ūdi, ūsum, undĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter; 1. fundo] (poet. or post-Aug.) **I.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B.; 1. fundo, *no.* I. A.): **A.** Prop. (*To pour between*; hence, *Pass. in reflexive force*): Of water: *To spread itself between, to extend* or *flow between*: **1.** With *Acc. on account of prep. in verb*: namque Arabas Syriæque solum sinus iste fluentō Dividit, et tentis procul interfunditur undis, Avien. Descr. Orb. 1101: sic vasti moles pelagi interfunditur oras, id. ib. 255: interfusa nitentes Vites æquora Cycladas, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 19.—**2.** *Abs.*: (quos) novies Styx interfusa coercet, *i. e. flowing between them and the upper world*, Virg. Æ. 6, 439: mox interfuso mari avulsa (*sc.* Sicilia a Bruttio agro), Pl. 3, 8, 14, § 86: oceanus interfusus, id. 2, 68, 68, § 173.

B. Meton.: Of things not fluid: *To intervene*: **1.** Of time: nox interfusa, Stat. Th. 3, 677.—**2.** Of other things: multā interfusā opacitate, Pl. 6, 23, 25, § 93.

II. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (γ); 1. fundo, *no.* III. B. 1.): *To scatter* or *spread at intervals*, or *here and there*: **A.** With *Abl.*: superatus (*sc.* morbo), liventibusque maculis interfusus, Amm. 30, 6, 6.—**B.** *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: Dido Sanguineam volvens aciem, maculisque trementes Interfusa genas, Virg. Æ. 4, 644.

inter-fŭro, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; furo] *To rage between* or *through* (poet.): orbem, Stat. Ach. 1, 395.

interfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interfundo, *no.* I.] *A flowing between* (late Lat.): maris, Lact. 7, 3.

interfūsus, a, um, *P.* of interfundo.

interfūtūrus, v. intersum.

inter-gannītus, a, um, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. c.; gannio, *no.* II. B.] *Prated* or *chattered between* (post-class.): dein pauculis verbis interganniti (*al.* intergarriti). App. Apol. p. 430 Oud.

inter-garrītus, a, um, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. c.; garrio] *To prate* or *prattle between* (post-class.): App. Apol. p. 430 Oud.; v. intergannitus.

‡ **inter-gĕries,** ei, *f.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; 1. gero] *A partition, party-wall*: intergeries, paries, τοῖχος ὁ δυο κτήσεις διορίζων, *i. e.* murus duas possessiones separans, Gloss. Philox.

intergĕrīnus, a, um, v. intergerivus.

intergĕrium, ĭi, *n.* [intergero] *That which is placed between* (Plin.): Pl. 13, 12, 26.

intergĕrīvus, i, *m.* (*sc.* paries) [id.] *A partition, party-wall* (post-Aug.) (Greek, μεσότοιχος or μεσότοιχον): **A.** Of buildings: nec intergerivorum ratio patitur, Pl. 35, 14, 49, § 173.—**B.** Of divisions made by bees in their hives: pilarum intergerivis sic a solo formicatis, Pl. 11, 10, 10, § 23. (Others prefer, in both places, to read intergerinus; cf. Fest. p. 82 Lind.)

‡ **inter-gĕro,** *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; gero] *To place between, interpose, insert* walls: intergerivi parietes dicuntur, qui inter confines struuntur et quasi intergeruntur, Fest. p. 82 Lind.

inter-gressus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *Abl. Sing.*) [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; gradior] *A coming between, intervention* (post-class.): disputationis, Min. Fel. Oct. 15.

inter-hĭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre,

1. v. n. [inter, no. II. B. 1.; hio] *To open itself or be open between*: Tert. Apol. 48.

inter-ibi, *adv.* [inter, no. II. B. 2. b. (δ); ibi, no. II. A.] *In the mean time*, for interea, interim (ante- and post-class.): Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 85; id. Capt. 5, 1, 31; id. Pœn. 3, 3, 3; id. Rud. 4, 6, 20; App. Apol. p. 547 Oud.: interibi, dum ea pugna fit, Gell. 3, 7, 17.

intĕrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [intereo] *Perishable, mortal* (Eccl. Lat.): nihil, Tert. adv. Herm. 34: animæ, Arn. 2, 65.

inter-im, *adv.* [inter, no. II. B. 2. b. (α); is] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *In the mean time, meanwhile* (class.): funus interim procedit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 100: interim miris modis odisse cœpit Sostratam, id. Hec. 1, 2, 103: interim dum ante ostium sto, id. Eun. 5, 2, 3: tu cum illa te intus oblecta interim, id. Ad. 2, 4, 29: interim Varus Uticam venit, C. Leg. 1, 3: interim ad me venit Munatius noster, id. Fam. 10, 12: interim quotidie Cæsar frumentum Æduos flagitare, Cæs. B. G. 1, 14: interim dum novi magistratus sortirentur provincias, Liv. 35, 24 *ad fin.*: interim accidit illa calamitas apud Leuctra Lacedæmoniis, Nep. Ages. 6, 1: interim quum in actis senatus legisset, *etc.*, Suet. Tib. 73: omittamus interim quod didicimus, Quint. 1, 12, 6: quo fugerit interim dolor ille? id. 12, 1, 54.—**B.** Esp.: With accessory force: *In the meantime however, meanwhile however*: interim et sublimitate heroici carminis animus assurgat, et, *etc.*, Quint. 1, 8, 5: interim si quis bono inhonesta suadebit, id. 3, 8, 44.

II. Meton.: **A.** *During a while, for a while* = aliquamdiu, τέως; prps. so, only in Tac. and Quint.: interim specie legum, mox prævaricando ultionem elusurus, Tac. A. 14, 41: ut uno interim contenti simus exemplo, Quint. 1, 10, 27: error tamen est in re duplex: unus, quod interim sufficere illos minores existimant, *etc.*, id. 2, 3, 3 Spald.; cf. Baumgart. Crus. Lex. Tac. p. 284; and Bonnell Lex. Quint. p. 442.—**B.** *However, but for all that, notwithstanding*: interim velim mihi ignoscas, C. Att. 7, 12, 3.

C.: **1.:** **a.** *Sometimes, occasionally, now and then, at times* (post-Aug.): imperiosi atque interim sævientes, Quint. 1, 1, 8 Spald.: contendat interim, id. 1, 1, 20: vel plura justo concipiens interim spiritus, id. 2, 4, 4: interim tamen recedere sensim datur, id. 11, 3, 127: quum interim et vitiosa pluribus placeant, id. 10, 1, 18: pariunt catulos decimo mense, æstivo tempore, interim et binos, Pl. 9, 8, 7, § 21: etiam si interim cesset a partu, Col. 3, 10, 13.—**b.** Opp. to other particles: Latinis quidem semper, sed etiam Græcis interim, Quint. 2, 1, 1: timeat interim, vereatur semper, Sen. Ira 2, 21, 8: indocti sæpius atque interim rustici, Quint. 12, 10, 53: (vox) et suffocatur sæpe, ... et interim elisa in illum sonum erumpit, id. 11, 3, 51: qui rempublicam interim premant, quandoque distrahant, Tac. A. 1, 4.—**2.** Interim . . . interim: *sometimes . . . . sometimes; at one time . . . . at another time*: quæ interim ad veniam valent, interim ad probationem criminis, Quint. 5, 10, 34; cf. id. 1, 7, 11; id. 2, 3, 4; id. 2, 4, 39; id. 2, 15, 11; id. 3, 6, 8: interim navibus, interim vehiculis uti, Pl. Ep. 10, 27; al. 18: atque interim . . . . interim autem, Gell. 7, 3, 47.—**D.** = Hactenus: Thus far; *up to this point* (late Lat.): hæc interim de Psalmis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 50 (al. 43), 2, 9.

intĕr-īmo, ēmi, emptum *or* emtum, īmĕre, 3. v. *a.* [inter, no. II. B. 2. a. (α) emo] (To go *into the midst* and *take away* out of it; hence), **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To destroy, bring to nought, annihilate, take away, do away with*: vitam, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 29: interimendorum sacrorum causâ, C. Mur. 12, 27: nec sic interimit mors res, Lucr. 2, 1091: ne calor, ac ventus seorsum, seorsumque potestas Aeris interimant sensum, id. 3, 288.—**B.** Fig.: *To put an end to, remove*: dilatione interemptâ, Ulp. Dig. 40, 7, 3, § 14.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To kill, slay, put to death*: **a.** With *Acc.*: qui (*sc.* Mercurius) Argum dicitur interemisse, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56: stirpem virilem patris interimit, Liv. 1, 3; so, stirpem, Nep. Eum. 6, 3: Antonium juvenem abreptum interemit, Suet. Aug. 17: laqueo uxorem interimis matremque veneno, Hor. S. 2, 3, 131.—In *Pass. Constr.*: Mutinensi acie interempti cives, Suet. Aug. 12: ne hos quidem voluntate ipsius interemptos putant, id. Cæs. 75: primus Abantem Oppositum interimit, Virg. Æ. 10, 428: Hæsdrubale interempto, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 72.—**b.** *Abs.*: si quæ interimant, innumerabilia sint, etiam ea, quæ conservent, infinita esse debere, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50.—**2.** Se: *To kill or destroy one's self, to commit self-destruction*: Lucretia se ipsa interemit, C. Fin. 2, 20, 66: nonnulli semet eodem illo pugione, quo Cæsarem violaverant, interemerunt, Suet. Cæs. 89.

B. Meton.: **1.** Of personal objects: *To kill*, i. e. *greatly vex or annoy*: illæc interemit me modo oratio, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 22: me quidem, judices exanimant et interimunt hæ voces Milonis, C. Mil. 34, 93.—**2.** Of plants: *To kill, destroy, deprive of vitality*: hunc veprem manifestum est interimi non posse, nisi, *etc.*, Col. 11, 3, 7.

intĕrĭor, ius, ōris, *adj.* *Comp.* from *obs.* intĕrus, a, um; *Sup.*, intĭmus, a, um, q. v. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Inner, interior*: in interiore parte ædium, C. Sest. 10, 24; so, Nep. præf. 7: in interiore parte ut maneam solus cum sola, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 31: secessit in partem interiorem, Liv. 40, 8: Phocus in interius spatium pulchrosque recessus Cecropidas duxit, Ov. M. 7, 670: quid autem interius mente, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 26: David et viri ejus in interiore parte speluncæ latebant, Vulg. 1 Reg. 24, 4.—As *Subst.*: **interiora,** um, *n.* (*sc.* loca): **1.** *The inner parts, the inside, the interior*: Jonas descendit ad interiora navis, Vulg. Jon. 1, 5: dirumpam interiora jecoris eorum, id. Osee 13, 8: quumque minaset gregem ad interiora deserti, id. Exod. 3, 1: viæ inferi domus ejus, penetrantes in interiora mortis, id. Prov. 7, 27: perveniunt usque ad interiora ventris, id. ib. 18, 8.—**2.** Of the body: *The bowels, intestines*: interiorum morbi, Cels. 1, 1: interiorum incisiones, Veg. 2, 11, 2 Schneid.: interiora mea efferbuerunt absque ulla requie, Vulg. Job. 30, 27: intravit sicut aqua in interiora ejus, id. Ps. 108, 18.—**3.** Of buildings: **a.** *An inner chamber, a store chamber*: ab interioribus egredietur tempestas, Vulg. Job. 37, 9; cf. Gr. ἐκ ταμείων ἐξέρχονται αἱ δίναι:—qui facit Arcturum, et Orionem, et Hyades, et interiora austri, id. ib. 9, 9.—**b.** Interiora velaminis, *The place or parts within the veil of the temple*, Vulg. Heb. 6, 19; Gr. τὸ ἐσώτερον τοῦ καταπετάσματος.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *The inner part of* any thing: at domus interior regali splendida luxu Instruitur, Virg. Æ. 1, 637: tu secreta pyram tecto interiore sub auras Erige, id. ib. 4, 494: interiore epistola, *in the middle of the letter*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7: interior torus, *the inner part or inside of the couch* (i. e. where the woman lay), Ov. Am. 3, 14, 32.—**2.** *More on the inside, nearer* or *closer to any object*: interior sponda regiæ lecticæ, i. e. *nearer to the wall*: Suet. Cæs. 49; cf. above, no. I.: interiore nota Falerni, i. e. *nearer to the wall of the cellar*, Hor. Od. 2, 3, 8: interior cyeni lana, i. e. *the under down*, Mart. 14, 161.—**3.** Of a race course, *etc.*: *Nearer to the goal, more to the left*; as the charioteers turned from right to left: nunc stringam metas interiore rota, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 12: interior curru meta terenda meo est, id. A. Am. 2, 426.—**4.** Of locality: *More in the interior, more up the country, dwelling in the interior*; *distant* or *remote from the sea, inland*: nationes, C. Manil. 22, 64: Gallia, Cæs. B. G. 2, 2: non in ora littori proxima, sed in interioribus locis urbem Patavium condidisse, Aur. Vict. Or. Gent. Rom. 1, 5.—As *Subst.*: **a. interiores,** um, *m.* (*sc.* homines) *Persons dwelling in* or *the inhabitants of the interior* of a country: ab interioribus redempti, Tac. A. 2, 24.—**b. interiora,** um, *n.* (*sc.* loca) *The interior* or *inland parts* of a country: in interiora regni se recepit, Liv. 42, 39.—**5.** *Too near for* any thing: With *Dat.*: interior periculo vulneris factus, Liv. 7, 10: (naves) interiores ictibus tormentorum, id. 24, 34.

II. Fig.: **A.** *Inner, inward, interior*: **1.** Gen.: salus interioris hominis, *i. e. of the heart and affections*, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 66.—**2.** Esp. (Eccl. Lat.): **a.** Of the spiritual, renewed, or regenerate condition of believers: condelector enim legi Dei secundum interiorem hominem, Vulg. Rom. 7, 22: virtute corroborari per Spiritum ejus in interiorem hominem, ib. Ephes. 3, 16.—**b. interiora,** um, *n.*, *The feelings, desires, appetites*, etc.: interiora ejus plena sunt dolo, Vulg. Sir. 19, 23.—**B.** *More close* or *intimate*: societas, C. Off. 3, 17, 69: nam si te interioribus vicinis tuis anteponis, valde magnum facis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: interius est ejusdem esse civitatis, id. Off. 1, 17 *init.*: amicitia, Liv. 42, 17: interiores aulici, Suet. Cal. 19.—**C.** *Belonging* or *attaching to one in reference to what one does*, etc., *at home, domestic, private*: referam nunc interiorem ac familiarem ejus vitam, Suet. Tib. 61: interior potentia, *i. e. power* or *influence in the prince's palace*, Tac. H. 1, 2.—**D.** *Deeper*; *i. e.*, **1.** *Entering more deeply*: timor, C. de Or. 2, 51 *fin.*—**2.** *More secret, hidden, concealed*: sed hæc quoque in promptu fuerint; nunc interiora videamus, C. Div. 2, 60 *init.*: consilia, Nep. Hann. 2, 2: patefacta interiore animi sui nota, Suet. Tib. 54.—**3.** *More deeply felt*: cura, Sil. 16, 339.—**4.** *Demanding a closer investigation*: qui interiores scrutantur et reconditas litteras, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42.—**E.** *More strict*: custodia, Liv. 23, 19.

III. Meton. (acc. to no. I. B. 3.): **A.** *To the left*: Orsilochum . . . Eludit gyro interior, Virg. Æ. 11, 695: et medius juvenum . . . . Ibat; et interior, si comes unus erat, *i. e. placed him on his right hand*, id. F. 5, 68.—**B.** In sailing: *Nearer to*, or *close in shore*: dum proram ad sara suburget Interior, Virg. Æ. 5, 203: radit iter lævum interior, id. ib. 5, 170.—**C.** *Nearer to the centre, smaller, shorter*: seu bruma nivalem Interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 26: cursus interior, C. Ac. 2, 20, 66.

intĕrĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intereo] for interitus, *Destruction, ruin* (rare, but class.): aratorum, C. 2 Verr. 3, 54, 125: Hirt. B. Hisp. 24.

1. **intĕrĭtus,** a, um, *P.* of intereo: *Perished, destroyed* (post-class.): multis utrinque interitis, Claud. Quadrig. ap Prisc. 9, 869; Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

2. **intĕrĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [intereo] *Destruction, ruin, annihilation* (class.): interitus est quasi discessus et secretio, ac diremptio earum rerum, quæ junctione aliqua tenebantur, C. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: omnium rerum interitus atque ortus, id. Div. 2, 16, 37: legum, id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: exercitus, id. Div. 1, 32, 68: pravitatis, id. Fin. 2, 9, 27: immaturus, *i. e. death*, id. Brut. 33, 125: vitæ, Gell. 15, 7, 1: voluntarius, C. Marc. 5, 14.

1. **intĕrĭus,** *comp. neutr. adj.*, from interior.

2. **intĕrĭus,** *comp. adv.* [interior] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *In the inside, within*: ipsa quoque interius cum duro lingua palato Congelat, Ov. M. 6, 306: sed rapiat sitiens Venerem interiusque recondat, Virg. G. 3, 137.—**B.** Esp.: Of locality: **1.** *More inland, further up the country, far into the interior*: interius habitantium ritus asperior, Mel. 2, 1, 12: interius et longe satis a littore . . . spinæ piscium, *etc.*, id. 1, 6, 2: interius Bithyni sunt et Mariandyni, id. 1, 19 *init.*: penetrat interius, Vell. 2, 120, 2.—**2.** Of an arm or gulf of the sea: *More within, further in, at the farther* or *upper end*: in eo (sinu) duo maria: Ionium in prima parte; interius Adriaticum, quod Superum vocant, Pl. 3, 26, 29, § 150.

II. Fig.: Of the mind: *Within, internally, deep'y*: interius si Attendas, magis illa juvant, quæ pluris emuntur, Juv. 11, 15.

III. Meton. (acc. to interior, no. III. C.): *More* or *too closely* or *narrowly, in a smaller* or *shorter circuit*: ne fluat

oratio, ne vagetur, ne insistat interius, ne excurrat longius, C. de Or. 3, 49, 190: non in cursu tantum circique certamine, sed in his spatiis vitæ, interius flectendum est, Sen. Tranq. An. 9, 3.

inter-jăcĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; jaceo] **I.** Prop.: *To lie between* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: campus interjacebat, Liv. 37, 41: viā interjacente, Pl. Ep. 10, 42 (al. 33), 1: transitu interjacente, id. ib. 2, 17, 9: vastitas interjacentis soli, id. Pan. 14 *ad init.* — **B.** With *Dat.*: campus interjacens Tiberi ac mœnibus Romanis, Liv. 21, 30: in id spatium, quod sulcis interjacet, Col. 11, 3, 6. — **C.** With *inter*: interjacet hæc inter eam et Rhodum, Pl. 4, 12, 20. — **D.** With *Acc. on account of prep. in verb*: regio, quæ duas Syrtes interjacet, Pl. 5, 4, 4: tellus interjacet undas, Claud. Ruf. 2, 39: oceanum fontesque interjacet Histri, id. 1 Cons. Stil. 1, 215. **II.** Fig.: *To lie* or *exist between*: With *Dat.*: sed his ipsis media multa interjacent, Quint. 11, 3, 18.

inter-jăcio (-jĭcio), jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* (in *tmesis*: inter enim jecta est, Lucr. 3, 873) [inter; jacio] (class. esp., in the *Part. Pass.*). **I.** [acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; jacio] **A.** (Prop., *To throw* or *cast between*; hence) Meton.: **1.** **a.** Gen.: *To put, set,* or *place between*: (α) With *inter*: inter has personas me interjectum amici Antonii moleste ferunt, C. Phil. 12, 7, 18: sæpe interjectus inter mare et cœlum, id. N. D. 2, 26 *init.*: idque interjecit inter individuum atque id, quod dividuum esset in corpore, id. Univ. 7 *ad init.*—(β) With *Dat.*: (nasus) oculis interjectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 134.—(γ) *Abs.*: rubis sentibusque interjectis, Cæs. B. G. 2, 17; so, sentibus, id. ib. 2, 22: singulis saxis interjectis, id. ib. 7, 23: dolonem interjecit, Suet. Dom. 17. — **b.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: Of troops, etc.: *To set, post, draw up, station between*: (α) With *inter*: levi armatura inter equites interjecta, Hirt. B. Afr. 81.—(β) With *Dat.*: equestri prælio interjectis sagittariis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 36: interjectus equiti pedes, Tac. H. 3, 79.—(γ) *Abs.*: levis armatura interjecta, Hirt. B. Afr. 20: legionarias interjiciunt cohortes, Cæs. B. C. 1, 73.—**2.** Of locality: *Part. Pass.*: *Lying, placed,* or *situated between*: (α) With *inter*: inter bina castra palude interjecta, Hist. B. G. 8, 10: (regio) interjecta inter Romam et Arpos, Liv. 9, 13.—(β) With *Dat.*: in locis Alpibus et Apennino interjectis, Liv. 21, 54.—(γ) *Abs.*: palus a meridie interjecta, Hirt. B. Alex. 1; una valle, non magna, interjecta, Cæs. B. C. 2, 27: paucis portubus interjectis, id. B. G. 3, 8: ne flumine quidem interjecto, Tac. A. 2, 10. (δ) With *in c. Abl.*: vides . . . . in ipsis quasi maculis, ubi habitatur, vastas solitudines interjectas, C. Somn. Scip. 6.

3. Of space: *Part. Pass.*: *Being interposed, being* or *existing between* two objects: (α) With *inter*: æqualibus inter eos spatiis interjectis, Hirt. B. Afr. 59.—(β) *Abs.*: spatio interjecto, Hirt. B. Afr. 2, 59; so, id. ib. 61; id. ib. 75: tantulo spatio interjecto, Cæs. B. G. 7, 19: quasi longo intervallo interjecto, C. Off. 1, 9, 30.

4. Of time: **a.** Gen.: *Part. Pass.*: *After an interval of, intervening*: anno interjecto, C. Prov. Cons. 8; so, Suet. Aug. 26: interjectis aliquot diebus, Cæs. B. C. 2, 14: paucis interjectis diebus, Liv. 1, 58: interjectis diebus, Suet. Cæs. 37: post interjectos dies, Quint. 12, 10, 6: interjecto tempore, Suet. Rhet. 1: brevi tempore interjecto, Cæs. B. G. 3, 4: majore temporis spatio interjecto, id. B. C. 2, 30.—**b.** Esp.: *To intercalate*: inter Novembrem et Decembrem mensem interjecit duos alios (*sc.* menses), Suet. Cæs. 40.

B. Fig.: **1.** *Part. Pass.*: Of persons: *Occupying a middle position between*: interjecti inter philosophos et eos, qui, etc., C. Off. 1, 26, 92: tu autem inter hæc tantam multitudinem hominum interlectam non vides, nec lætantium, nec dolentium? id. Fin. 2, 5, 16.—**2.** *Part. Pass.*: *Interspersed among*: With *Dat.*: his ipsis aliis interjecta et media numerabat, C. Ac. 1, 10, 36.—**3.** Of delay or hindrance: *To interpose*: si moram interjecissent, Tac. H. 3, 81: longa mora interjecta, Cæs. B. C. 3, 69.—**4.** Of entreaties or threats: *To intermix, intermingle*: preces et minas, Tac. A. 1, 23.—**5.** Of conversation, etc.: *To intermix, introduce*: pleraque sermone Latino, Tac. A. 2, 10: sententia breviter interjecta, Quint. 4, 2, 121.

II. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α)): *To cast* or *throw among*: With *Dat.*: ut, si qua interjecta sint stramentis aut paleis spinarum vel graminum semina, intereant, nec in agrum exportata segetes herbidas reddant, Col. 1, 6, 22.

III. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (γ)): *Part. Pass.* (*Cast here and there*; hence): Of the hair: *Disturbed, disordered, dishevelled*: With *Gr. Acc.*: utque erat interjecta comas, turbata capillos, Claud. Epithal. Pallad. et Celerin. 28; loc. vexatiss.: aliter alii legunt.

interjectio, ōnis, *f.* [interjacio, *no.* I.]: **A.** (acc. to interjacio, *no.* I. A. 1.): **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *A setting, placing,* or *putting between*: hiantes ripas latissima pontium interjectione conjungite, Cassiod. Var. 12, 18.—**b.** Esp.: Of words: *An insertion*: verborum, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 9.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** In Gramm., *An interjection*, Quint. 1, 4, 19.—**b.** In Rhet., *A parenthesis*, an interruption of the principal idea by the insertion of another: interjectio qua et oratores et historici frequentes utuntur, ut medio sermone aliqueminserant sensum, Quint. 8, 2, 15.—**B.** (acc. to interjacio, *no.* I. A. 4.): Of time: *An interval*: si vero interjectionibus capere cujusque generis fructum aveant, Col. 3, 21, 6; al. interjectibus.

interjectīve, *adv.* [interjectivus] (Prop., *Like,* or *after the manner of, being placed between*; hence, meton.): In Gramm.: *In the manner of an interjection*: aliæ quoque partes orationis singulæ vel plures solent interjective proferri, ut Virgilius (Æ. 1, 251): navibus, infandum! amissis, Prisc. p. 1026 P.

interjectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [interjacio, *no.* I.] *That is placed between* (post-class.): rigor, Simplic. de Re Agrar. p. 78.

interjectūra, æ, *f.* [interjacio] *An insertion*: Frontin. de Colon. p. 135.

1. **interjectus,** a, um, *P.* of interjacio.

2. **interjectus,** ūs, *m.* [interjacio] **I.** (acc. to interjacio, *no.* I.) (class.): **A.** (acc. to interjacio, *no.* I. A. 1.) (*A coming, putting,* or *setting between*; hence, in reflexive force): *A putting of one's self between, a coming between, intervention*: (luna) quum est e regione solis, interpositu interjectuque terræ, repente deficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103.—**B.** (acc. to interjacio, *no.* I. B. 3.): Of space: *An interval* (post-class.): interjectu deinde non mediocri Carcinites panditur sinus, Amm. 22, 8, 39.—**C.** (acc. to interjacio, *no.* I. B. 4.): Of time: **1.** With *Gen.*: *An intervening, an interval* (post-Aug.): eodem ut die vel noctis interjectu litteris consulum rescriberet, Tac. A. 6, 39: petito paucorum dierum interjectu, id. ib. 3, 67: monuit, ubi irasci cœpisset, quatuor atque viginti Græcas litteras memoria recenseret, ut illa concitatio, quæ momenti est, mente alio traducta, parvi temporis interjectu languesceret, Aur. Vict. Epit. 48, 15.—**2.** *Abs.*: si vero interjectibus capere cujusque generis fructum aveat, *i. e. at various times*, Col. 3, 21, 61; al. interjectionibus.

II. (acc. to interjacio, *no.* II.) (*A casting* or *throwing among*; hence): Of stones or other materials for building: *A placing* or *setting of them one amongst the other* (post-class.): velut in macieria lapides temerario interjectu poni necesse est, App. de Deo Socr. p. 105 Oud.

interjĭcio, v. interjacio.

interjunctus, a, um, *P.* of interjungo.

inter-jungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter; jungo] **I.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α)) (*To join amongst* others, or *in the midst of*; hence) Of horses: *To yoke* or *harness amongst* others (post-Aug.): With *Dat.*: (Arion) natantibus interjunctus equis, Stat. Th. 6, 308.

II. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (β)): *To join one within another, to join, unite, clasp* (class.): tum dextræ interjunctæ, Liv. 21, 30.

III. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (δ)) (post-Aug.) (*To make a separation between things that are joined*; hence): **A.** Prop.: Of draught animals: *To disjoin from the car, etc., to unyoke, unharness*: hora lassos Interjungit equos meridiana, Mart. 3, 67, 7: brevissimo somno utor, et quasi interjungo, Sen. Ep. 83, 6.—**B.** Fig.: *To throw aside one's occupations, to unharness one's self, to rest.*—*Abs.*: quidam medio die interjunxerunt, Sen. Tranq. An. 17, 7: interjungere quæris ad Camœnas, Mart. 2, 6, 16.

inter-lăbor, psus sum, bi, 3. *v. dep.* (in *tmesis*, Virg. G. 2, 349) [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; 1. labor] *To fall, slip, slide,* or *glide between* (poet.): **A.** *Abs.*: inter enim labentur aquæ, Virg. l. l.: nervis interlabentibus, Sil. 6, 18.—**B.** With *per*: per has stellis interlabentibus umbras, Stat. Th. 2, 649.—**C.** With *Acc. on account of prep. in verb*: Thermodon interlabens lucos, Amm. 22, 8, 17.

inter-lātĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1; lateo] *To lurk* or *lie hid between* (rare; post-Aug.): quin multum spiritus interlateat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 16, 4; al. lateat intus.

inter-lātro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; latro] *To bark between* (post-class.): Fig.: inter nos et Deum peccatis interlatrantibus, Paul. Nol. Ep. 4 (al. 41), 4.

inter-lectio, ōnis, *f.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; lectio] *A mutual reading, a reading* of any thing *with one another* (post-class.): ubi fomenta fidei de Scripturarum interlectione? *arising out of reading the Scriptures together* (by a man and his wife), Tert. Ux. 2, 6 *fin.*

inter-lĕgo, ēgi, ectum, ĕgĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (γ); lego] *To cull* or *pluck off here and there* (poet. and post-class.): (in *tmesis*), uncis Carpendæ manibus frondes, interque legendæ, Virg. G. 2, 366: poma, Pall. 3, 25, 16.

inter-lĭdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter; lædo] **I.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 1.) (*To strike* or *dash against* any thing that comes *between*; with accessory idea of removal): *To strike* or *dash out any thing that comes between* or *intervenes* (post-class.): Jovis glandem appellaverunt, quæ nunc interlisis litteris, juglans nominatur, Macr. S. 2, 14 *ad init.*

II. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. g. N. B.): *To strike* or *dash against* (post-class.): multa jocis pateant; liceat quoque ludere fictis: Sed linguâ mulcente gravem interlidere dentem, Ludere, blanditiis urentibus . . . . Sæpe poetarum nunquam decet esse parentum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 261.

inter-ligo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [inter; 1. ligo] **I.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 1.): *To bind between* (poet.): alterno maculas interligat ostro, *binds between their* (of the tigers) *spots with alternate purple*, i. e. *binds on the tigers purple decorations, which alternate with their spots*, Stat. Th. 7, 571.

II. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α)): *To bind fast amongst* or *in the midst of any thing*; Fig., of the power of beds of sea weed in restraining and fettering the impetuosity of the waves rolling in from the deep (poet.): et tamen (*sc.* alga) insanas cedendo interligat undas, Nec sinit ex alto grande volumen agi, *binds fast in the midst of it*, Rutil. 1, 539.

inter-lĭno, lēvi, lĭtum, lĭnĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; lino] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To smear, besmear,* or *anoint between*: maculis in balineo illitus oleo interlimitur, *i. e. between the spots*, Pl. 28, 9, 34, § 132.—**B.** Esp.: *Pregn.*: Of writings, etc.: *To smear* for the purpose of removing from the body of the document, *to erase, falsify*: videtisne totum hoc nomen esse in litură? quid fuit istic antea scriptum? quod nomen ista litura correxit? . . . . tabulæ sunt in medio, quæ se corruptas atque interlitas esse clamant, C. 2 Verr. 2, 42, 104: qui testamentum interleverit, id. Clu. 44, 125.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of stones, bricks, etc., used in buildings: *To spread* any

thing *between, to interlay with* any thing: Hannibal quingentos ferme Afros cum dolabris ad subruendum ab imo murum mittit: nec erat difficile opus, quod cumenta non calce durata erant, sed interlita luto, Liv. 21, 11: murus (Babylonis) instructus interculo coctili, bitumine interlitus, Curt. 5, 1, 25.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): Of writings, etc.: *To render indistinct, blot here and there*, etc.: istæ quoque litteræ testes, quas lacrymis cernis interlitas, Hieron. Ep. 1 (al. 41), *ad init.*

interlīsus, a, um, *P.* of interlido.

interlītus, a, um, *P.* of interlino.

inter-lŏco, āre, 1. *v. a.* [inter; loco] *To place between*, Mel. 2, 1.

interlŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interloquor] **I.** Prop.: *A speaking between, interlocution* (post-Aug.): brevi interlocutione patroni refutandus est, Quint. 5, 7, 36. **II.** Meton.: Law *t. t.*: *An interlocutory sentence*: severa interlocutione comminatus, Paul. Dig. 1, 15, 3.

inter-lŏquor, quutus (cū) sum, qui, 3. *v. dep.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (δ); loquor] **I.** Prop.: *To speak during the time another person is speaking, to interrupt in speaking* (poet. and post-class.): **A.** With *Dat.*: siccine mihi interloquere? Ter. Heaut 4, 3, 13.—**B.** *Abs.*: Gell. 14, 2. **II.** Meton.: Law *t. t.*: *To pronounce an interlocutory sentence*: si judex ita interlocutus sit, Vim fecisti, Ulp. Dig. 48, 19, 32.

interlūcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interluco] *A lopping off of useless branches, a thinning, pruning* (Plin.): Plt. 17, 27, 45.

interlūcātus, a, um, *P.* of interluco.

inter-lūcĕo, xi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [inter; luceo] (class.), **I.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 1; luceo, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: *To be light between, to have or admit the light between*: qua rara est aedes interlucetque corona, Non tam spissa viris, Virg. Æ. 9, 508: intervalla expeditis velitibus implevit, ne interluceret acies, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 16.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To stand out conspicuously, to be clearly manifest*: ut distincte interlucere (loci) possint, Auct. Her. 3, 19 *init.*—**2.** *To be distinguished, to have some distinct mark*: quibus inter gradus dignitatis aliquid interluceat, Liv. 1, 42.

II. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (γ); luceo, *no.* II.): *To be visible here and there, to be discernible or distinguishable at intervals*: rari per vias interlucent, Quint. Decl. 12, 2.

III. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (β); luceo, *no.* I.): *To shine or glitter at intervals of* time: duos soles visos, et nocte interluxisse, Liv. 29, 14.

‡ **interlūcesco,** *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; lucesco] *To shine through*: interlucesco, διαφαίνω, Gloss. Philox.

inter-lūco, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; lux] (*To let the light through* a tree; hence) *To lop or thin* a tree, etc.: interlucata densitate ramorum, Pl. 17, 23, 35, § 214: arbores, id. 17, 12, 19, § 94.

inter-lūdo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α); ludo] *To play among* or in *the midst of* (post-class.): interludentes examina lubrica pisces, Aus. Idyll. 10, 76.

inter-lūnis, e, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (α); luna] *At new moon, interlunar* (post-class.): nox, Amm. 19, 6, 7.

interlūnium, ĭi, *n.* [interlunis] *The change of the moon, time of new moon, interlunary interval* (class., but not in Cic. nor Cæs.): in coitu vero (quod interlunium vocant) quum luna apparere desierit, Pl. 18, 32, 75.

inter-lŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter; 1 luo] **I.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 1.): *To go between and wash; to wash or flow between* (mostly poet. and post-Aug. prose): **A.** With *Acc.*: urbes augusto interluit aestu, Virg. Æ. 3, 419: quosque (*sc.* populos) secans interluit Allia, id. ib. 7, 717: traumso, quod Caprea et Surrentum interluit, freto, Tac. A. 6, 1: rapit confinia Nereus Victor, et abscissas interluit aequore montes, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 143: mare, quod Hiberniam et Britanniam interluit, Sol. 22, 6.—*Pass. constr.*: (Babylon) amni interluitur Euphrate, Sol. 56 *ad init.*—**B.** *Abs.*: quantum enim interluit fretum? Liv. 41, 23 *ad fin.*; dub. al. interfluit.

II. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (γ)): *To wash in the course of* doing something; *to wash while something is going on* or *being done* (post-Aug.): manus interluito, Cato R. R. 132 (*al.* 133), 1.

interlŭvĭes, ēi, *f.* [interluo, *no.* I.] *Water that flows between* two places, *a strait* (post-class.): nam quotquot (insulæ) sunt, omnes angusta interluvie dividuntur, Sol. 22, 14: angusta fluminis interluvies, Amm. 24, 2, 4.

inter-măneo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α); maneo] *To remain between*: agris, Luc. 6, 47.

inter-mĕdius, a, um, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; medius] *That is in between, intermediate* (ante- and post-class.): Var. R. R. 3, 5, 14: hic intermedius stabat Mars aureus armis, Pind. II. 894: punctum intermedium, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 637.

inter-menstrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (α): menstruus] *Between two months* (Plin.): lunâ intermenstruâ, *i. e. at the time of new moon*, Pl. 18, 32, 75.—As *Subst.*: **intermenstruum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* tempus), *The new moon, time of new moon*, C. Rep. 1, 16; Var. R. R. 1, 37, 1; Amm. 20, 3, 11.

inter-mĕo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [inter; meo] **I.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *To go between, pass through the midst of* (post-Aug.): Pergamum Selinus intermeat, Pl. 5, 30, 33: eamque (*sc.* paludem) intermeans, Amm. 15, 11, 16.

II. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 1. b.): *To go between one place and another; to traverse an intervening space*: Constantinopolim sæpe intermeans, *frequently going between* (the place where he was in concealment and) *to Constantinople*, Amm. 26, 6, 5; cf. the context; cf. also, intercurro, *no.* II.

inter-mestris, e, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (α); mensis] *Between two months* (post-Aug.): luna, *the new moon*, Pl. 16, 39, 75.

‡ **inter-mētĭum,** ĭi, *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; meta] *The space between the goals*: intermetium, τὸ μεταξὺ τῶν καμπτήρων, Gloss. Philox.

inter-mĭco, ŭi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α); mico] *To glitter among, to gleam forth* (poet.): **A.** With *Dat.*: squamis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 183.—**B.** With *Acc. on account of prep. in verb*: tenebras nimbosque intermicat ignis, Val. Fl. 4, 662.—**C.** *Abs.*: ignis, Stat. Th. 12, 252.

in-terminābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; terminalis] *Endless, interminable* (post-class.): ætas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3: jurgium, Sid. Ep. 2, 7.

interminātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intermino] *A threatening, menacing* (post-class.): judicii, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 18; Cypr. Ep. 4, 4.

1. **in-terminātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; terminatus] *Unbounded, endless, boundless, immense* (class.): **I.** Prop.: immensa et interminata magnitudo regionum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54. **II.** Fig.: cupiditas imperii, Vell. 2, 38, 2: licentia petendi, Amm. 30, 4, 18: aliquid interminatum, App. Mund. p. 372 Oud.

2. **interminātus,** a, um, *P.* of intermino.

interminis, e, *adj.* [2. in; terminus] *Boundless, endless* (post-class.): mundus, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 30.

inter-mĭno, v. interminor, *fin.*

inter-mĭnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* (act. form, v. *ad fin.*) [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. g. N. B.; 1. minor, *no.* II. A.] (poet.), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To threaten* or *menace*: With *Dat of person follid. by objective clause*: mihi tibique interminatus est nos futuros ulmeos, ni, etc., Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 95: interminatus est a minimo ad maximum, Si quis non bodie munus misisset sibi, Eum cras cruciatu maximo perbitere, id. Pseud. 3, 1, 10.—**B.** Esp.: alicui vitam, *To threaten one's life*, i. e. *to threaten to take it*: imitatur malarum malam disciplinam, viro suo quæ interminatur vitam, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 28.

II. Meton.: *To forbid with threats* or *menaces*: **A.** With *ne* c. *Subj.*: interminatus sum ne faceres? Ter. And. 3, 2, 15: eminor, interminorque, ne quis mi obstiterit viam, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 11.—**B.** With *Dat. c. Acc.*: istuccine interminata sum, hinc abiens, tibi? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 14.

☞ Act. form (also poet.): **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *To threaten*: interminata poena, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 60.—**b.** Esp.: *To call out threateningly*: quis homo interminat? Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 42.—**2.** Meton.: *To forbid* or *deny with threats* or *menaces*: interminato quum semel fixo cibo Intabuissent pupulæ, Hor. Epod. 5, 80.

in-terminus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; terminus] (post-class.), **I.** Prop.: *Boundless, without limits*: Oceanus, Avien. Perieg. 74. **II.** Fig.: *Endless, never ceasing, everlasting, eternal*: felicitas, Auson. Ep. 16, 38: qui bona non tantum præsentia donat, Sed ventura etiam, longisque interminus ævis, Promittit, Prud. in Symm. 2, 106. **III.** Meton.: *Illimitable, through unlimited space*: (cœlum) dierum noctiumque curriculis agens stellarum choros intermino lapsu, App. Mund. p. 290 Oud.

inter-miscĕo, scŭi, xtum, *or* stum, scēre, 2. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α); misceo] **I.** Gen.: *To mix among* (class., not in Cic. nor Cæs.): **A.** With *Dat. c. Acc.*: turbam indignorum candidatorum intermiscendo dignis, Liv. 4, 56: quibus aliquod Saturniæ semen interminscendum erit, Col. 11, 3, 57: sic tibi . . . Doris amara suam non interminsceat undam, Virg. E. 10, 5.—**B.** With *Abl.*: classe captiva interminxtis mulieribus, Just. 2, 8, 3.—**C.** *Abs.*: turbabant equos pedites interminxti, Liv. 21, 46: ut intermixtus roboris majoris Romanus equos erat, ita, etc., id. 30, 18; dub. al. permixtus.

II. Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: To mix one's self among others, to intermingle with*: With *Dat.*: intermixti hostibus cognoscunt infrequentia armatis signa agressa, etc., Liv. 10, 20.

intermissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intermitto] **I.** *Act.*: *A breaking off, interruption, intermission, discontinuing*: forensis operæ, C. Div. 2, 68, 142: epistolarum, id. Fam. 7, 13: litterarum, C. Fil. ap. C. Fam. 16, 25 *init.*: consuetudinis, C. Fam. 5, 17: officii, id. Læl. 2, 8.

II. *Neutr.*: *A cessation, ceasing, discontinuance*: **A.** Gen.: **1.** With *Gen.*: sine ulla minimi temporis intermissione, C. Frgm. Hortens. vol. 4., pt. 2., p. 485 Orell.—**2.** With *ab*: a qua (*sc.* actione) fit intermissio sæpe, C. Off. 1, 6, 19.—**3.** *Abs.*: sine ulla intermissione, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114: per intermissiones has intervallaque, Liv. 5, 5: sine intermissione, Suet. Claud. 20; so, Curt. 8, 2, 35.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Verborum, *An abrupt breaking, discontinuance of*, C. Part. 6.—**2.** Febris, *A cessation of fever*, i. e., that stage of the intermittent fever when the fever ceases for a while, Cels. 2, 10.—**3.** Of insanity: *A lucid interval*: si furiosus habet intermissionem, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 20.

1. **intermissus,** a, um, *P.* of intermitto.

2. **intermissus,** ūs, *m.* [intermitto], for intermissio, *An intermission, interruption* (Plin. word): sine intermisu cantus, *incessant*, Pl. 10, 29, 43.

inter-mitto, si, ssum, ttĕre, 3. *v. a.* and *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (δ); mitto] (*To make to go apart*; hence), **I.** Prop.: Of local relations (class.): **A.** In *Pass. Part.*: **1.** Gen.: *Placed apart, asunder*, or *at intervals*: paribus (trabes) intermissæ spatiis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 23.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Interrupted, discontinued; not joined* or *connected*: per intermissa moenia urbem intraruut, Liv. 34, 37; cf. *cap. sq.*: "Altiora loca et difficiliora aditu stationibus armatorum pro munimento objectis tutabantur:" qua erat nostrum opus intermissum, Cæs. B. G. 7, 71: incipit facies esse non multarum imaginum et intermissarum, sed, etc., Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 8.—**b.** *Not surrounded* or *enclosed by*: With *ab*: castris ad eam partem oppidi positis, quæ intermissa a flumine et a palude aditum, ut supra diximus, angustum habebat, Cæs.

B. G. 7, 17.—**c.** *Not occupied by, free from, without.*—With *Abl.*: per loca custodiis intermissa, Liv. 24, 35; so, id. 7, 36: planities intermissa collibus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 70; cf. the context.—**d.** *Abl. Abs.*: *At an interval or distance of; being suffered to intervene:* intermissis circiter passibus quadringentis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 41: non certis spatiis intermissis, id. ib. 1, 21: mediocribus intermissis spatiis, id. B. G. 7, 73.

B. *Neutr.*: *To leave an interval:* spatium, qua flumen intermittit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38: ad vicenos (pedes) intermittunt arationis gratia, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 171.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of temporal relations (class.): **1.** *Act.*: **a.** Gen.: *To leave off* or *give over* a thing *for a time, to discontinue or neglect for a while; to intermit, to break off temporarily* (*opp.* to omittere, to leave off or cease entirely; cf. Sen. Ep. 72, 3.): (*α*) With *Acc.*: studia, C. Or. 10, 34: prælium, Cæs. B. G. 3, 5: opus, id. ib. 3, 29: nec vero intermittunt aut admirationem earum rerum, quæ sunt ab antiquis repertæ, aut investigationem novarum, C. Fin. 5, 20, 57: otium paulisper intermisit, Pl. Ep. 7, 31, 4: eos omnia officia militaria intermisisse, Just. 25, 1, 9: ut non solum regiæ majestatis officia intermitteret, id. 34, 2, 7: jussa viri faciunt, intermittuntque laborem, Ov. M. 3, 154.—*Part. Pass.*: ludi intermissi, C. Div. 1, 26, 55; so, Suet. Claud. 21: vento intermisso, Cæs. B. G. 5, 8: intermissa libertas, C. Off. 2, 7, 24: intermisso impetu pulsuque remorum, id. de Or. 1, 33, 153: quæ intermissa complures annos, id. Frgm. pro C. Cornel. vol. 4, pt. 2, p. 451 Orell.: nihil intermissa rerum cura, Tac. A. 4, 13: bellum intermissum sæpius, Suet. Aug. 16: intermissa diu bella, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 1: rationes imperii diu intermissæ, Suet. Cal. 16: gessit et censuram diu intermissam, id. Claud. 16: sacrum multis sæculis intermissum repetendi auctor erat, Curt. 4, 2, 23.—(*β*) With *ab*: ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 32: ne quod omnino tempus a labore intermitteretur, id. B. G. 7, 24.—(*γ*) With *ad*: nulla pars noctis ad laborem intermittitur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 40.—(*δ*) With *Inf.*: mirabar quid esset, quod tu mihi litteras mittere intermisisses, C. Fam. 7, 12, 1: non intermittit suo tempore cœlum nitescere, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: obsides dare intermiserant, Cæs. B. G. 4, 31.

b. Esp.: (*α*) *To let pass* or *leave off; to suffer to elapse;* non tantulum unquam intermittit tempus, quin, *etc.*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 32: nam unum nunquam intermittit diem, Quin semper veniat, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 6: ne quem diem intermitterem, C. Att. 9, 16, 1; cf. id. ib. 7, 15.—*Part. Pass.*: nocte intermissa, Cæs. B. G. 1, 27: paucis diebus intermissis, id. ib. 6, 9.—(*β*) *Part. Pass.*: *Discontinued for a long interval:* (*aa*) *Abs.*: quod intermissum jam diu morem in publicum consulendi reduxissem, Pl. Ep. 9, 13, 21.—(*ββ*) With *ab*: verba ab usu quotidiano jam diu intermissa, C. de Or. 3, 28, 153.—(*γ*) *Part. Pass.*: *Interrupted, discontinued, unconnected, broken:* tres intermisso ordine, obducto membrana oculo, genitos accipimus, Pl. 7, 12, 10.

2. *Neutr.*: **a.** Gen.: *To leave off, cease* or *pause for a while:* gallos gallinaceos sic assidue canere cœpisse, ut nihil intermitterent, C. Div. 1, 34, 74: aves intermittentes bibunt, Pl. 10, 46, 63.—**b.** Esp.: Of a fever: *To be intermittent:* febris intermittit, Cels. 3, 14: febris intermittens, *an intermittent fever*, id. 3, 13.

B. *Part. Pass.*: **1.** Of persons: *Past over, excluded from participation in any thing* (class.): intermissis magistratibus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 33.—**2.** Of things: *Left out, omitted* (post-class.): nonnulla, quæ mihi intermissa videbantur, adjeci, Hier. præf. ad Chron. Eusseb.

intermixtus or **intermistus**, a, um, *P.* of intermisceo.

inter-mŏrĭor, tĭus sum, ī, 3. *v. dep.* [inter; morior] **I.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; morior, *no.* I.) (Prop.: *To die between*; hence, Meton.): Of roads: *To come to a close, to end between* properties (late Lat.): pars earum (*sc.* vicinalium viarum) in militares vias exitum habent; pars sine ullo exitu intermoriuntur, Ulp. Dig. 43, 7, 3, § 2.

II. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. g.; morior, *no.* I.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To be in a state between dying and living; to be half dead:* diu prope intermortuus jacuit, Suet. Ner. 42: vituli marini adeps instillatur igni naribus intermortuorum vulvæ vitio, Pl. 32, 10, 46, § 130: anthracitides gemmæ jactatæ in ignem, velut intermortuæ, exstinguuntur; contra aquis perfusæ exardescunt, id. 37, 7, 27.—**2.** Esp.: *To be in a swoon* or *fainting fit; to swoon* or *faint:* ex profluvio sanguinis intermorientes vino reficiendi sunt, Cels. 5, 26, 25: in ipsa concione intermortuus paulo post exspiravit, Liv. 37, 53.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To be half dead, to be almost perished:* mores boni plerique omnes jam sunt intermortui, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 7: memoria pœne intermortua generis, C. Mur. 6, 17: eandem illam manum ex intermortuis Catilinæ reliquiis concitastis, id. Pis. 7, 16: candor in hoc ævo res intermortua pæne, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 5.—**2.** *To be lifeless, spiritless; to be devoid of power, energy,* or *animation:* illæ intermortuæ conciones, C. Mil. 5, 12.

III. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (*γ*); morior, *no.* II. C.): Of fire: *To die out in places, to go out here and there:* barbari suppliciorum ultimum, si qua ignis intermoreretur, effugere tentabant, Curt. 6, 6, 31.

IV. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (*β*); morior, *no.* II. B.): **A.** Prop.: *To die at intervals* of time; *to perish* or *decay gradually; to wither away:* si defringes (radices asparagi) stirpes fient et intermorientur, Cato R. R. 161, 3: omnium radices omnibus annis intermoriuntur, Pl. 21, 18, 69, § 114.—**B.** Fig.: *To perish* or *decay gradually, to wither away:* intermori vehementioribus, quam quæ pati posset, remediis civitatem, Liv. 34, 49: si nullum officium tuum apud me intermoriturum existimas, Bithyn. ap. C. Fam. 6, 16 *fin.*

intermortŭus, a, um, *P.* of intermorior.

inter-mŏvĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; moveo] *To move* or *pass between* (post-class.): alios sulcos stilo intermoves, Symm. Ep. 8, 69.

inter-mundĭa, ōrum, *n. plur.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; mundus] *Spaces between the worlds,* in which, acc. to the opinion of Epicurus, the gods reside (class.): C. Fin. 2, 23, 57: tanquam modo ex Epicuri intermundiis descendisset, id. N. D. 1, 8 *init.*

inter-mūnus, ĕris, *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (*γ*); munus] *A gift for a while; a thing temporarily given, and which is to be returned; a loan* (late Lat.): quod non dare prævales, hoc intermunus computa, si dedisti, Ennod. Dict. 21 *ante med.*

inter-mūrālis, e, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; muralis] *That is between two walls* (class., but not in Cic. nor Cæs.): amnis, Liv. 44, 46.

inter-mūto, *no perf.*, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; muto] *To interchange* (Eccl. Lat.): intermutatis manibus, Tert. Baptism. 8.

internas, ātis, *adj. comm. gen.* [inter] *That is within:* Front. Ep. ad Am. 1, 16, ed. sec. Mai.

inter-nascor, nātus sum, nasci, 3. *v. dep.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; nascor] *To grow between* or *among* (class., not in Cic. nor Cæs.): internascentes herbæ, Pl. 18, 16, 43: virgulta internata, Liv. 28, 2: internatum corpus, Pl. 18, 27, 42.

inter-natidus, a, um, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; nates] *Between the buttocks:* Front. Ep. ad Am. 1, 16, ed. sec. Mai.

inter-nāto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [inter; nato] (post-class.), **I.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To swim between* things: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* navigia Internatare beluas, Avien. Or. Mar. 129. **II.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a.): *To swim about in the midst of:* With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* vis belluarum pelagus omne internatat, Avien. Or. Mar. 410.

internātus, a, um *P.* of internascor.

interne, *adv.* [internus] *Inwardly, internally* (post-class.): Aus. Ep. 5, 21.

internĕcātus, a, um, *P.* of internecо.

internĕcĭālis or **internĭcĭālis**, e, *adj.* [internecio] *Deadly* (very rare): morbos interneciales (*al.* in perniciales), Liv. 27, 23.

internĕcīda, æ, *m.* [id.] *One who by false testimony deprives another of his life* (post-class.), Isid. Orig. 10.

‡**internĕcies**, ei, *f.* [id.], for internecio, *Slaughter, death, destruction:* internecies, mors, jactura, Gloss. Isid.

internĕcinus, a, um, v. internecivus, a, um.

internĕcĭo (-nicio), ōnis, *f.* [interneco] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *A massacre, general slaughter, carnage, utter destruction, extermination* (class.): improborum, C. Dom. 24: neque enim resisti sine internecione posse arbitramur, id. Att. 2, 20: civium, id. Cat. 3, 10: bella, quæ ad internecionem gesta sunt, Nep. Eum. 8: Lucerini ad internecionem cæsi, *all put to the sword*, Liv. 9, 26: ad internecionem deleri, *to be utterly destroyed*, id. ib. 45: gentis, Tac. A. 2, 21: ad internecionem redigi, Cæs. B. G. 2, 28: armis inter se ad internecionem concurrerunt, *till they dispatched one another*, Suet. Oth. 12: persequi aliquem ad internecionem. Curt. 4, 11, 18. **II.** Meton.: Of things: *Destruction, ruin:* quæ (*sc.* vitia) ad internecionem vineta perducunt, Col. 4, 22, 8. **III.** Fig.: Of the memory: *Utter loss.*, Pl. procem. 14.

‡**internĕcium**, ii, *n.* [internecio], for internecio, *Slaughter, death, destruction*, Not. Tir. p. 123.

internĕcīve, *adv.* [internecivus], *With utter destruction:* cuncta dispergere, Amm. 27, 9.

internĕcīvus (or **-cīnus**), a, um, *adj.* [internecio] **I.** Gen.: *Deadly, murderous, destructive* (class.): bellum, C. Phil. 14, 3; Liv. 22, 58: rebellatrix, Amm. 14, 8, 2: odia, Just. 6, 6. **II.** Esp.: internecivi actio, *of one for poisoning*, Cod. Th. 9, 1, 14: internecivi judicium, *of one who has committed perjury*, Isid. Orig. 5, 26.

inter-nĕco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. h.; neco] *To kill, to destroy utterly* (ante- and post-class.): internecatis hostibus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 34: culmum, Prud. procem. Apoth. 61.

internectio, ōnis, *f.* [interneco] *A slaughtering, killing:* Fest. p. 82 Lind. (acc. to some, internecio).

inter-necto, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (*β*); necto] *To bind together, bind up* (poet.): ut fibula crinem Auro internectat, Virg. Æ. 7, 816: plagas, Stat. Th. 8, 168.

inter-nidĭfico, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (*α*); nidifico] *To form a nest among* (Plin.): quæ ripas excavant atque ita internidificant, Pl. 10, 33, 49, § 95.

inter-nigro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (*γ*); nigro] *To be black here and there* (poet.): Stat. Th. 6, 336.

inter-nĭtĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (*α*); niteo] *To shine in the midst* of any thing; *to shine* or *glitter forth* (post-Aug.): **A.** *Abs.*: subito nubes intendere se cœlo, et, quicquid lucis interuitebat, effusa caligine exstinctum est, Curt. 4, 3, 16: præcipue obscuritas terrori erat; nam etiam si qua sidera internitebant, id. 5, 4, 25: dubitare cogebat varietas cœli, nunc interuitente lucis fulgore, nunc condito, id. 7, 11, 21: cœli fulgor internitens, id. 4, 12, 14: armorum internitentium fulgor, id. 4, 13, 2: distinguebant internitentes gemmæ jugum (*sc.* currus), id. 3, 3, 16.—**B.** With *Abl.*: tunc enim tellure internitent (*sc.* smaragdi), Pl. 37, 5, 17, § 65.

‡**inter-noctātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (*β*); nox] *Night-watching: "internoctatio,* pernoctatio, excubiæ, παννυχίδες," Gloss. Philox.

inter-nōdium, ii, *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; nodus] **I.** Prop.: *The space between two knots* or *joints, an internode* or *joint* (poet. and post-Aug.): **A.** Of

plants: arundinum, Pl. 7, 2, 2.—**B.** Of the leg: in illa nervosus facit internodia poples, Ov. M. 6, 256. **II.** Meton.: *The leg:* longa internodia, Calpurn. Ecl. 1, 26.

inter-nosco, ōvi, ōtum, oscĕre, 3. v. a. [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; nosco] *To distinguish between, to tell apart, to discern, distinguish* (class.): fortuna dignum atque indignum nequit internoscere, Pac. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 23, 36: mater geminos internoscit, C. Ac. 2, 18, 57: secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci potest, id. Am. 25, 95: internosci a falsis non possunt, id. Ac. 2, 7, 22: ut internos at, visa vera illa sint, anne falsa, id. ib. 2, 15, 47.

internucŭlus, i, *m. One who gives himself up to prostitution:* Petr. S. 7.

internuncia, æ, v. internuncius, *no.* B.

inter-nuncĭo (-tio), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, v. n. [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. c.; nuncio] *To send mediators between one another, to mediate:* Liv. 42, 39.

inter-nuncius (-tius), a, um, [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. c.; nuntius] *That serves as a messenger or mediator between two parties or persons;* only as *Subst.*: **A.** *A mediator, messenger, go-between:* **A. internuncius,** i, m. (class.): **1.** Gen.: egone ut ad te ab libertina esse auderem internuntius? Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 16: internuntiis ultro citroque missis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 20: per internuncios colloquitur, Nep. Alc. 5, 3: totius rei internuncius et administer, Liv. 33, 28: pacis, Curt. 8, 2, 29; C. 2 Verr. 5, 6.—**2.** Esp.: Of augurs: Jovis interpretes internuntiique, C. Phil. 13, 5.—**B. internuncia,** æ, *f.*: aves internunciæ Jovis, C. Div. 2, 34; Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 39: columbæ internuntiæ fuere, Pl. 10, 37, 53.—**C. internuncium,** i, *n., A medium, means:* ea, quæ sunt internuntia sentiendi, *the organs of sense,* App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 214 Oud.

inter-nundĭnum -dīnum), i, *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (a); nundinæ] *The space of time between two* nundinæ (post-class.), Mar. Victorin. artis Gramm. 1, 2469; cf. Smith's Ant. 816, b.: quoties priscus homo ac rusticus Romanus internundino barbam radebat, Var. ap. Non. 214, 28: postquam internundino frequentes esse cæperunt, Macr. S. 1, 16.

internuntia, -tio, -tius; v. internuncia, *etc.*

internus, a, um, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (c)] (poet. or post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *That which is within* any person or thing; *internal, interior, inward:* internus ignis, Sen. Q. N. 6, 27, 2: occidit internas conjux mactatus ad aras, Ov. H. 7, 113: interna maria, Pl. 2, 68, 68, § 173.—As *Subst.*: **interna,** orum, *n.*: **A.** Gen.: *The internal, interior or inward parts:* mundi, Pl. 2, 1, 1: provinciarum, Cod. Theod. 7, 7, 13.—**B.** Esp.: *The entrails, intestines* or *bowels:* boum, Veg. 4, 3, 15 Schneid.; so, 4, 2, 15: internis mimetate calorum ambustis, Amm. 30, 6, 5.

II. Fig.: *Internal, domestic, civil:* posse et Cheruscos ceteraque rebellium gentes internis discordiis relinqui, Tac. A. 2, 26: provincias internis certaminibus, aut magistratuum injuriis, fessas refovebat, id. ib. 2, 54: principium interno simul externoque bello parantibus fatis, id. H. 2, 69.—As *Subst.*: **interna,** orum, *n.*: **A.** *Internal or domestic affairs* or *concerns:* **1.** Public; aut si quando ad interna præverterent, discordias consulum adversus tribunos, *etc.*, Tac. A. 4, 32: urbium, Amm. 31, 16, 1: imitari peregrina atque interna (*sc.* exempla), id. 30, 8, 4.—**2.** Private: domorum, Amm. 31, 16, 1.—**B.** *The depths* or *recesses* of any quality: mirabamur illam sententiam Tullianam, ex internis veritatis ipsius promulgatam, quæ est, *etc.*, Amm. 15, 5, 23.

in-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, tĕrĕre, 3. v. a. [1. in; tero] (poet. and post-Aug.), **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (a)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To rub, break by rubbing, crumble into:* **a.** With *in* c. *Acc.*: pane intrito in aquam, Var. R. R. 3, 9, 21.—**b.** With *Dat.*: ut potioni interi. Pl. 28, 19, 80, § 261.—**c.** With *adv. of place:* eo interito (*sc.* cuminum), Cato R. R. 156, 6.—**2.** Esp.: *Pregn.*: With *in* c. *Abl.* (so, prps. only in *Pass. Part.*): *Crumbled or broken into a thing, and remaining in it:* ut non potius eum (*sc.* hordeaceum panem) in lacte des intritum, Var. R. R. 2, 9, 10.—**B.** Meton.: acetum intritum, *Vinegar into which certain things have been crumbled* or *broken:* Scrib. Comp. 201.—**C.** Fig.: tute hoc intristi: tibi omne exedendum est, *you have crumbled this into the dish, and must eat it up,* i. e. *you have begun the affair, and must carry it through,* Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4: tibi, quod intristi, exedendum est; sic vetus verbum jubet, Auson. Idyll. 7.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *To crush, bruise, pound:* bibuntur autem binæ (*sc.* cochleæ) in vino tritæ: . . . quidam ex aceto intrivisse contenti sunt, Pl. 30, 9, 23, § 77: cantharides cum uva taminia intritæ exedunt (*sc.* verrucas), id. 20, 9, 23, § 81: quum incubant (*sc.* anseres) hordeum iis intritum in aqua apponendum, Var. R. R. 3, 10, 6: glans intrita duritiæ, quas cacoethes vocant, cum salsa exunguia sanat, Pl. 24, 3, 3, § 7.

intĕr-ordĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; ordino] *Disposed between:* trabes, Vitr. 10, 14 (20), 2 ed. Schneid.

intĕr-ordĭnium, i, n. [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; ordo] *The space between two rows* (a favourite word of Columella): Col. 3, 13, 3; id. 4, 14, 2; id. 5, 5, 3.

inter-patĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. v. n. [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; pateo] *To be open between* (post-class.): cujus interpatet tectum, Macr. S. 1, 18: Syria per speciosam interpatet diffusa planitiem, Amm. 14, 8, 8: cf. Mart. Cap. 2, p. 39.

inter-pĕdio, *no perf. nor s. p.*, īre, 4. v. a. [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; pes] (*To place between the feet;* hence) *To impede* (post-class.): gustatum linguæ, Macr. S. 7, 12.

interpellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interpello] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *An interruption, disturbance, hindrance:* ne literæ quidem meæ impediuntur; in quibus sine ulla interpellatione versor, C. Fam. 6, 18 *fin.*: si quando quid secreto aut sine interpellatione agere proposuisset, Suet. Aug. 72.—**B.** Meton.: interpellatio sanguinis, *An interruption* of the usual course *of the blood;* prob. *hemorrhage,* Tert. Scap. 2 *fin.*

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *An interruption* in or by speaking: minime impediendus est interpellatione iste cursus orationis tuæ, C. de Or. 2, 10 *init.*: ut si quando tempus ipsum, aut res, aut locus, aut interventus alicujus, aut interpellatio, aut ab adversario dictum aliquod dederit occasionem nobis aliquam, ut dicamus, *etc.*, id. Part. Or. 8 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 31; id. 9, 2, 2: interveniunt amici ex proximis oppidis, partemque diei ad se trahunt; interdumque lasso mihi opportuna interpellatione subveniunt, *i. e. seasonable interruption of my pursuits by their conversation,* Pl. Ep. 9, 36, 5.—**B.** Meton. (acc. to interpello, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *An appeal* or *application* (prps. *ex parte*) *to a judge in court* (late Lat.): non potest videri in judicium venisse id, quod post judicium acceptum accidisset: itaque alia interpellatione opus est, Paul. Dig. 5, 1, 23.

interpellātor, ōris, *m.* [interpello] **I.** Gen.: *A disturber, hinderer* (class.): ubi se objectare sine interpellatoribus posset, C. Off. 3, 14, 38: quum interpellatores aliis atque aliis causis in jure dicendo detinerent, Suet. Aug. 57; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 65 *not.* Spald.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: *One who disturbs, interrupts,* or *hinders another* in or by speaking: alieni sermonis molesti interpellatores, Auct. Her. 2, 11, 16.—**B.** Meton. (acc. to interpello, *no.* II. B. 5.): *One who improperly solicits women, a seducer:* matrimoniorum interpellatores, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1; Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 5.

interpellātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that disturbs* (post-class.): quoties nocturnum de Evangelio petitorem, et interpellatricem duri judicis mihi viduam cohibunt? Hier. Ep. 60 (al. 8), 11.

1. **interpellatus,** a, um, *P.* of interpello.

2. **interpellātus,** ūs, *m.* (only in the *Abl. Sing.*) [interpello] = interpellatio *A disturbance* (post-class.): Auct. Itin Alex. M. 31.

interpellō, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; pello] (*To drive* or *impel* something *between* an object and the place of its destination; hence), **I.** Gen.: *To hinder, obstruct, molest, disturb:* **A.** Of personal subjects: **1.** With *simple Acc.*: sic iterum nos esse iniquos, quod in suo jure se interpellaremus, Cæs. B. G. 1, 44.—In *Pass. constr.*: reperiebat T. Ampium conatum esse tollere pecunias Epheso ex fano Dianæ; sed interpellatum adventu Cæsaris profugisse, id. B. C. 3, 105: Nepos auctore certo comperisse se ait C. Lælium, admonitum ab uxore temperius ut discumberet, petiisse ab ea ne interpellaretur, Nep. Frgm. 6, 3 Sav.; so, Suet. Vit. Ter. 3: ut tria millia saltatricum, ne interpellata quidem, cum choris totidemque remanerent magistris, Amm. 14, 6, 19: prima species luis Pandemus appellatur, quæ efficit in aridioribus locis agentes caloribus crebris interpellari, id. 19, 4, 7.—**2.** With *quin*: Cæsar nunquam interpellavit, quin, quibus vellem, uterer, Matius ap. C. Fam. 11, 28, 7.—**3.** With *quominus*: interpellent me, quominus honoratus sim; dum ne interpellent, quominus respublica a me commode administrari possit, Brut. ap. C. Fam. 11, 10, 1.—**4.** With *Inf.*: pransus non avide, quantum interpellet inani Ventre durare diem, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127.—**5.** *Abs.*: legatis Lacedæmone missis qui interpellarent, respondit, Front. Strat. 1, 1, 10.

B. Of things as subjects: **1.** With *Acc.*: victoriam, Cæs. B. C. 3, 60; id. ib. 3, 73: ipse ad interpellantes pœnam vecors de tribunali decurrit, Liv. 4, 50: vincam tamen silentium; et, si nihil aliud, gemitu interpellabo, Curt. 6, 2, 28: satietatem epularum ludis interpellabat, id. 6, 2, 5 (al. interpolabat): incrementa urbis, Just. 18, 5, 7: ut interpellantes id, quod coegerant, Sen. Marc. 22, 7: nec saxa cotesque, quæ interpellent specus, obstant, Curt. 4, 6, 8: quod (*sc.* saxum) interpellat alveolum, id. 6, 4, 4: possessionem, Tryphon. Dig. 23, 5, 16.—In *Pass. constr.*: hæc tota res interpellata bello refrixerat, C. Att. 1, 19, 4: stupro interpellato magis, quam cæde, motus, Liv. 3, 57: ob interpellatam dulcedinem iræ, id. 9, 14: pax, ab hoste data, interpellatur a fratre, Just. 27, 2, 10: in hac tanta pabuli lætitia, ut, nisi abstinentia interpellata sagina fuerit, pecora rumpantur, id. 44, 4, 14: otium interpellandum erat bello, Curt. 6, 6, 12: quod intercederat, aut erat interpellatum, Cassio assignabant, Hirt. B. Alex. 50.—**2.** *Abs.*: fameque et siti interpellante, *causing him distress* or *distressing him,* Suet. Ner. 48 *fin.*

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *Acc.*: *To interrupt* or *disturb* by speaking: **a.** A person when speaking: nihil te interpellabo; continentem orationem audire malo, C. Tusc. 1, 8, 16: milites crebro etiam discentem interpellabant Cæs. B. C. 2, 33: ut clamor, sua sponte ortus, loquentem interpellaverit ducem, Liv. 9, 41 *ad fin.*: tu vero ut me et appelles et interpelles, et obloquare et colloquare, velim, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10 *init.*: quasi interpellemur ab iis, Quint. 4, 5; 20: coercitio interpellantis, id. 9, 2, 2: M. Catonem interpellantem extrahi curia per lictorem ducique in carcerem jussit, Suet. Cæs. 20.—**b.** A person when engaged in any affair or matter of business: si quis te arti tuæ intentum et exta spectantem sic interpellet, non dubitem quin, *etc.*, Curt. 9, 4, 28.—**2.** *Abs.*: *To make interruptory remarks,* etc.: idem illi ministri regis interpellando, ac sæpe gratia, interdum jurgiis trahendo tempus, atrocitatem facti leniebant, Sall. J. 27, 1: ut non dubitares interpellare, Suet. Tib. 27.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To urge, importune, press upon* or *annoy* with entreaties, demands, *etc.*: offensus interpellari se toto mense ab iis, qui potestatem sui die festo non habuissent, Suet. Tib. 34 *fin.*: ab Urbe egredienti, ne quis se interpellaret, edixerat, *etc.*, id. ib. 40 *fin.*: nemo exstabat, qui adiri interpellarique posset, id.

ib. 75: interpellante mox ministro ait, id. Vesp. 23: cœnæ tempore interpellatus tumultuosioribus literis, id Ner. 40 *fin.*: ne ream quidem interpellare desiit, *ecquid pæniteret*, etc., id. Tib. 45: quum a Cebalino interpellatus sum, Curt. 6, 10, 19.

2.: **a.** *To appeal to, supplicate urgently*: (*α*) Of judges, *etc.*: quoad Cassius Severus, interpellatis judicibus, dilationem petiit, Suet. Gram. 22: alium (*sc.* judicem) interpellatum ab adversariis de propria lite ... coegit, *etc.*, id. Claud. 15 *init.*—(*β*) Of others: rursus interpellante milite ac populo, et ne deficeret hortante, Suet. Vit. 15 *med.*: iterum deinde ac sæpius interpellatus in proposito perstitit, Val. Max. 3, 1, 2.—**b.** (Eccl. Lat.): *To plead*: (*α*) In a bad sense: *To plead, to urge arguments* against: quemadmodum interpellat Deum adversum Israel, Vulg. Rom. 11, 2.—(*β*) In a good sense: *To plead for* or in *behalf of*; *to intercede for*: *Abs.*: qui (*sc.* Christus) etiam interpellat pro nobis, Vulg. Rom. 8, 34: semper vivens ad interpellandum pro nobis, id. Hebr. 7, 25.

3. Of the tribunes of the people: *To prevent, hinder, forbid by their* veto: With *ne c. Subj.*: tribunis interregem interpellantibus, ne senatusconsultum de comitiis consularibus faceret, Liv. 4, 43.

4. *To bring forward* or *urge as an objection*: quod in priore actione interpellavit Hortensius, C. 2 Verr. 1, 28, 71.

5. *To solicit, try to seduce* a female: qui mulierem puellamve interpellaverit, Paul. Dig. 47, 11, 1.

6. *To demand payment from one, to dun*: quo levati solatio cuncti, quos in curam susceperat suam, nec interpellati, ante præstitutum tempus debita contulerunt, Amm. 17, 3, 6: si pupillus alterum ex tutoribus post pubertatem liberasset, improbe alterum illius nomine conabitur interpellare, Paul. Dig. 26, 7, 45.

7. *To address, accost, speak to* one: alloqui: verum tu quid agis? interpella me, ut sciam, Lucil. ap. Non. 331, 1.

interpendium, v. interpondium.

inter-pensīvus, a, um, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; pendeo] *Hanging or suspended between*; only as *Subst.*: **interpensīva,** ōrum, *n. plur.* (*sc.* tigilla) *Cross-beams, tie-pieces*, Vitr. 6, 3.

inter-plĭco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (*β*); plico] (poet. and post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *To interweave, to plait* or *twist together*: Of the materials of Harmonie's necklace: tum varias pestes raptumque interplicat atro Tisiphonis de crine ducem, *etc.*, Stat. Th. 2, 282. **II.** Meton.: *To surround, encompass*: albaque puniceas interplicat infula cristas, Stat. Th. 4, 218.

interpŏlāmentum, i, *n.* [interpolo, *no.* II. D.] *An insertion, addition* (post-class.): adjectis nostris aliquot, sine alienorum interpolamento, Claud. Mamert. de Stat. An. præf.

inter-pōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interpolo, *no.* I.] *A furbishing up, a repairing* or *alteration made here and there* (post-Aug.): tenuatam (chartam) curiosa interpolatione, principalem fecit e plebeia, *by a curious dressing made the best paper from common*, Pl. 13, 12, 23.

interpŏlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (Prop., *One who puts a new face to a thing*; hence, with accessory idea of the action being for a bad purpose, fig.), *A corrupter, spoiler* (post-class.): multum est inter institutorem et interpolatorem, Tert. Spect. 2: veritatis, id. Apol. 46: Satanas totius sæculi interpolator, id. Test. An. 3.

interpŏlātrix, icis, *f.* [id.] (Prop.: *She that gives a new face to a thing*; hence, Fig.) *A falsifier, corrupter* (post-class.): veri, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 15: veritatis, Tert. adv. Hæret. 7.

inter-pŏlis, e, and **inter-pŏlus,** a, um, *adj.* (poet. and post-Aug.): [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (*γ*); polio] **I.** Prop.: *That is polished* or *furbished up here and there*; *vamped up, repaired, altered so as to present another appearance* (in a bad sense): si vestimenta quis interpola pro novis emerit, Mart. Dig. 18, 1, 45: peritia opus est, ut vestem interpolem a sincera discernas, Front. Ep. 3 Mai. **II.** Fig.: *Changed, altered, patched up*: mutatur ars (*sc.* medendi) quotidie, toties interpolis, P... 29, 1, 5, § 11. **III.** Meton.: **A.** Of old women: *patched up, made up, painted up, rigged out*: istæc veteres (mulieres), quæ se unguentis unctitant, interpoles, Vetulæ, edentulæ, *etc.*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 117.—**B.** *That can be repaired*: est enim ejus (*sc.* sparti) natura interpolis, Pl. 19, 2, 8, § 29.

interpŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [interpolis] **I.** Prop.: *To furbish* or *vamp up here and there*; *to give a new face* or *appearance* to a thing; *to repair*: quod vult, inquam, renovare honores eosdem, quominus togam prætextam quotannis interpolet decernendum nihil censeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 3: eademque (*sc.* Chia terra) lacte diluta tectoriorum albaria interpolantur, Pl. 35, 16, 56, § 194: ex quo apparet antiquior materiæ origo, nunc vitri similitudine interpolatâ, id. 36, 26, 67, § 197.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of persons: *To give a new appearance to*; to *patch* or *make up*, etc.: **1.** Of women rouged, *etc.*: nova pictura interpolare vis opus lepidissimum; Non istanc ætatem oportet pigmentum ullum attingere, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 105; cf. interpolis, *no.* II. A.—**2.**: **a.** Of slaves made up for the market: veteratores interpolant et pro novitiis vendunt, Ulp. Dig. 21, 1, 37.—**b.** Comice: illic homo me interpolabit, meumque os finget denuo, *i. e., will bang me into a new shape*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 161.—**B.** *To prepare, make up, manufacture*: Alexandriæ, ubi thura interpolantur, *etc.*, Pl. 12, 14, 32, § 59.—**C.** Of writings: *To interpolate, to insert what is false, to falsify, corrupt*: referendo in tabulas et privatas et publicas, quod gestum non esset; tollendo, quod esset; et semper aliquid demendo, mutando [curando, ne litura appareat], interpolando, C. 2 Verr. 1, 61, 158; cf. Non. 34, 2.—**D.** *To vary, change*: satietatem epularum ludis interpolabat, Curt. 6, 2, 5; al. interpellabat.—**E.** *To interrupt, cause to cease, destroy*: quod (*sc.* lumen) nulla nox interpolet, Ambros. Hymn. de Die Nat. Dom.

interpŏlus, a, um; v. interpolis.

‡**inter-pondĭum** (interpendium), ĭi, *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; pondus] *Equipoise, equilibrium*: interpondium, παράλληλον, Gloss. Philox.

inter-pōno, pōsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter; pono] **I.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 1.): **A.** Prop.: Of place: *To put, place, set*, or *lay between*: **1.** With *inter*: inter eos levis armaturæ Numidas et sagittarios pedites interposuerant, Hirt. B. Afr. 13: levemque armaturam inter equites interposuerat, id. ib. 60. **2.** With *Dat.*: huic (*sc.* equitatui) interponit præsidia levis armaturæ, Hirt. B. G. 8, 17: ut equitibus interpositi (*sc.* Germani) præliarentur, id. ib. 8, 13: turmisque nostrorum interpositi (*sc.* pedites) præliantur, id. ib. 8, 19: vestibus interponi eam (*sc.* saliuncam) gratissimum, Pl. 21, 7, 20.—**3.** With *simple Acc.*: in usu erat et collicias interponere, Pl. 18, 19, 49, § 179: sulcos interponere, Cato R. R. 33, 3; so, Pl. 17, 21, 35, § 196:—more common and class. in *part. pass.*: elephantis turritis interpositis, Hirt. B. Afr. 41: ne interpositi quidem elephanti militem Romanum deterrebant, Liv. 37, 42: equitum ordines levis armatura, interposita, distinguebat, id. 42, 58: interpositis vinaceis, Pl. 15, 17, 18, § 66.

B. Meton.: **1.** Of time: **a.** *To insert between*: intercalaribus mensibus interpositis, Liv. 1, 19.—**b.** *To cause* or *suffer* an interval *to elapse* between: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos putabat, Cæs. B. G. 3, 74: spatio interposito, C. Clu. 2, 5; so, Liv. 5, 5: nox interposita, C. Mur. 7, 35: nocte interposita, Liv. 44, 39; so, Suet. Vit. 15: diebus aliquot interpositis, Var. R. R. 3, 9: interpositis quinis diebus, Pl. 18, 16, 43, § 145: vicenis diebus interpositis, id. 25, 8, 49, § 88: vix uno interposito die, Suet. Claud. 26: tempore interposito, id. Tib. 9: interposito quinquennio, Pl. 17, 27, 46, § 258.—**c.** *To take in the interval between* certain points of time: præsumere cibis, et interponere, frigidam, Pl. 28, 4, 14 § 55.—**d.** *To interpose an interval of* something: inediam unius diei per singulos inenses interponere, Suet. Vesp. 20 *fin.*—**e.** *To bring forward* or *introduce at intervals*: aut acroamata et histriones, aut etiam triviales ex Circo ludios interponebat, ac frequentius aretalogos, Suet. Aug. 74 *fin.*

2. *To insert, introduce*: **a.** In writings, *etc.*: (*α*) With *Dat.*: quam (*sc.* literam z) non solum dativis casibus in parte ultima ascribunt (Græci), sed quibusdam etiam interponunt, Quint. 1, 7, 17: quibusdam interpositus (*sc.* iambus) *occurs* or *is introduced amongst some writers*, id. 10, 1, 96.—(*β*) With *simple Acc.*: paucis interpositis versibus, C. Div. 1, 57, 131: interponendo aliquid sui, Quint. 2, 4, 12: nisi, quod interponitur, breve est, id. 8, 2, 15.—(*γ*) With *objective clause*: hoc loco libet interponere, nimia fiducia quantæ calamitati soleat esse, Nep. Pelop. 3, 1.—**b.** Of notes, *etc.*, in music: qui (*sc.* musici) quum in cithara quinque constituerunt sonos, plurima deinde varietate complent spatia illa nervorum, atque iis, quos interposuerunt, inserunt alios, Quint. 12, 10, 68.

3. *To introduce* in any character to any person or thing; *to admit to, at*, or *among*: **a.** With *simple Acc.*: quam sancta sit societas civium, dis immortalibus interpositis, tam judicibus, tam testibus, C. Leg. 2, 7, 16.—**b.** With *Dat.*: ut per fallaciam convivio interponeretur, Suet. Cal. 39: eas (*sc.* coronas) adeo grate recipiebat, ut legatos, qui pertulissent, etiam familiaribus interponeret, id. Ner. 22 *fin.*

4. *To intermix with, mix among*: With *Dat.*: condimentis interponitur (cuminum sylvestre), Pl. 20, 15, 58, § 163.

C. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To cause to enter* or *come between, to interpose, admit, introduce*: nullam moram interponendam putavi, C. Phil. 6, 1, 2; id. Ac. 1, 1, 1: tridui mora interposita, Cæs. B. G. 4, 11: nulla interposita mora, id. B. C. 3, 75: neque ulla belli suspicione interposita, id. B. G. 4, 32: nulla interposita dubitatione, id. ib. 7, 40: operam, studium, laborem, C. Cæcil. 19 *fin.*: illo tantum discrimine interposito, Cels. 3, 3: non longa cunctatio interponitur, Tac. A. 13, 46: interposita pactione, Just. 7, 6, 5; id. 22, 3, 3: quis enim unquam, qui paullulum modo bonorum consuetudinem nosset, literas ad se ab amico missas, offensione aliqua interposita, in medium protulit palamque recitavit? C. Phil. 2, 4 *init.*: cupiditas interponeretur, id. 1 Verr. 12, 35.

2. Esp.: **a.** Of conversation, entreaties, opinion, *etc.*: *To interpose, introduce, utter*: (*α*) With *Dat.*: dixit Augustus præfecto subinde interponenti precibus, Quid respondebo patri meo, Quint. 6, 3, 60.—(*β*) With *simple Acc.*: neque interea verbum ullum interposuit Nævius, C. Quint. 4, 15: hoc loco meam interpono sententiam, Quint. 5 procem. 3: multis querelis de republica interponendis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 1: meas opiniones, conjectando rem vetustate obrutam, non interponam, Liv. 35, 25: postulata hæc ab eo interposita esse, C. Att. 7, 15, 3.

b. Of an oath, verdict, sentence, *etc.*; whether for mediating or obstructing: *To interpose, utter, pronounce, pass*: et quinab Siculis ad decreta interponenda pecuniam acceperit, C. 2 Verr. 2, 48, 119: jus eo die se non dicturum, neque decretum interpositurum, Liv. 3, 46: interponi decretum passus est, Suet. Tib. 53: quum proprium Academiæ sit judicium suum nullum interponere, C. Div. 2, 72, 150: duriora edicta, C. 2 Verr. 2, 27, 66: exceptionem actioni, Ulp. Dig. 44, 1, 2: interposito per Cæsarem jurejurando, Suet. Cæs. 85 *fin.*: jurejurando interposito, Liv. 35, 35: iste pœnis compremissisque interpositis, C. 2 Verr. 2, 27, 66.

c. *To interpose* any thing as an obstacle: intercessionem suam interponere voluerunt, Val. Max. 6, 1, 10: Lentulus provinciam, quam sorte habebat, interposita religione, deposuit, C. Pis. 21, 50.

d. *To interpose, assign, allege, introduce* as a reason or excuse: Cæsar, quod nec interposita causa tolli volebat, neque,

etc., Cæs. B. G. 1, 42: causam interponens collegæ exspectare, Nep. Them. 7, 2: gli delatores interposti, C. Sull. 19, 54.

c. Interponere fidem: *To interpose one's word* in behalf of another; *to pledge one's credit*: (α) With *in c. Acc.*: hique eam rem se fidem suam interponere, Cæs. B. G. 5, 36; so, C. Rosc. Am. 39, 114.—(β) With *in c. Abl.*: fidemque suam in omni re interponit, Hirt. B. Alex. 63; cf. below, *no.* 9, b.

f. *To oppose*: With *Dat.*: qui suum consilium meo interponet, Liv. 35, 35.

g. *To intermingle, intermix with, commingle with*: With *Dat.*: interpone tuis interdum gaudia curis, Cato de Mor. 3, 7.

h. With *Acc.* of personal pron.: (α) *To mix one's self up with, engage in, enter into, have to do with*: (α) With *in c. Acc.*: si te in istam pacificationem non interponis, C. Fam. 10, 27, 2.—(β) With *Dat.*: bello se non interponant, Liv. 35, 48: num ego me interpono Romanis? Plor. 3, 10, 11.—(γ) *To use one's endeavours* or *good offices* in behalf of any one: semper se interposuit, Nep. Att. 2, 4: ille se interposuit, id. ib. 9, 5.—(δ) *To place one's self in the way for the purpose of hindering; to offer an obstruction or hindrance*: ni tribuni plebis, interposuissent se, Liv. 27, 6 *ad init.*: si vero, quod voles, facies, nihil me interpono, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4: num quem putas posse reperiri, qui se interponat, quominus reus mea lege fias? id. Vatin. 15 *fin.*—(ε) *To expose one's self* to any harm, *to place one's self in the way of* being hurt or injured: quid enim me interponerem audaciæ tuæ, C. Phil. 2, 4, 10.—(ζ) *To thrust* or *force one's self, to insert one's writings amongst* the compositions of another: With *Dat.*: qui me mediis interposuerim Cæsaris scriptis, Hirt. B. G. 8 præf.

k. *To interpolate, to falsify*: rationibus populorum non interpositis, C. 2 Verr. 3, 75, 175.

II. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α)): **A.** Prop.: *To place* or *set among*: lateri vinculum lapides sunt; quos interposuere, ut, *etc.*, Curt. 8, 10, 25.—**B.** Meton.: *To assign one a* geographical *position among*: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: quidam interponunt (*sc.* eos) Ambiss., Pl. 6, 25, 28, § 110.

interpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interpono, *no.* I.] **I.** Prop.: *A putting* or *placing between* any thing: columnarum interpositiones, Vitr. 6, 5, 1; al. 6, 3, 8. **II.** Fig.: *An introduction, citing,* or *bringing forward* of individual persons in speaking: causam esse rem dicit (*sc.* Hermagoras), qui habeat in se controversiam in dicendo positam cum personarum certarum interpositione, C. Inv. 1, 6, 8: quæstionem eam appellat (*sc.* Hermagoras), quæ habeat in se controversiam in dicendo positam, sine certarum personarum interpositione, id. ib. 1, 6, 8; cf. Ernest. Lex. Technol. s. v. Quæstio. **III.** Meton.: **A.** An *insertion* of words in a writing, *etc.*: una omnino interpositio dubitanter est, C. Fam. 16, 22, 1.—**B.** In Rhet.: A *parenthesis*: quod interpositionem vel intercalationem dicimus, Græci παρένθεσιν vocant, Quint. 9, 3, 28.

1. **interpŏsĭtus,** a, um, *P.* of interpono.

2. **interpŏsĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [interpono] (only in the *Abl. sing.*) *A putting between, interposition* (rare, but class.): luna interpositu interjectuque terræ repente defecit, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: solis radios luna interpositu suo auferens terræ, Pl. 2, 10, 7.

inter-pres, ētis, *c.* [etym. dub.: prob. inter, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; and PRE, akin to Gr. ΠΡΙ—ασθαι, from Sanscr. kri, to buy: Pott Etym. Forsch. p. 206; cf. pretium; also cf. below ☞ *ad fin.*] **I.** Prop.: *One who conducts the business of a sale between two parties; an agent, factor, broker* (*sc.* prps. only ante-class.): tecum oro et quæso, qui has tabellas afferet Tibi, ut ei detur, quam istic emi virginem, Quod te præsente istic ego, te que interprete, *etc.*, Plaut. Cure. 3, 64.

II Meton. (class.): **A.** *A go-between, agent, negotiator in any affair*: quæ tibi Conditio nova et luculenta fertur per me interpretem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 6: quasi hæc res per me interpretem et tuam ancillam geratur, id. ib. 3, 3, 36: rei, id. ib. 3, 1, 203: Cæsarem . . . . improbissimis literis quidam, fallacibusque interpretibus ac nuntiis, impulerunt in spem certissimam consulatus, C. Brut. 1, 10: utor in hac re adjutoribus interpretibusque fratre meo, et Laterense, et Furnio nostro, id. Fam. 10, 11 *fin.*: addita monitione, ut, de quo quisque dubitaret, se, nec alio interprete, quacunque vel noctis hora uteretur, Suet. Tib. 18 *fin.*: interpretes corrumpendi judicii, C. 1 Verr. 12, 36: divum, *i. e. Mercury*, Virg. Æ. 3, 359; so, id. ib. 4, 378 (cf. Hor. Od. 1, 10, 6: magni Jovis et deorum Nuntius): tuque harum curarum interpres et conscia Juno, *i. e. the originating cause of these my anxieties*, id. ib. 4, 608 (cf. id. ib. 4, 105, et sqq.): se pacis ejus interpretem fore pollicetur, Liv. 21, 12: qui (*sc.* Œdipus) Sphingi interpres fuit, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 3, 35.

B. *An explainer, expounder*: ne ipsi juris interpreti fieri videretur injuria, C. Top. 1, 4: quorum omnium (*sc.* oraculorum) interpretes, id. Div. 1, 18, 34: grammatici interpretes poetarum, id. ib. 1, 18, 34: cœli, *i. e. an astronomer*, id. ib. 2, 44 *init.*: mentis est oratio, id. Leg. 1, 10, 30; Hor. A. P. 111: metus interpres semper in deteriora inclinatus, Liv. 27, 44: comitiorum, *i. e. the Haruspices*, as deciding whether or not the comitia were properly held, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: portentorum, *i. e. a soothsayer*, id. Div. 2, 28, 62: Phœbi, Virg. Æ. 3, 474: deûm, Liv. 1, 7: hominum divumque, id. ib. 10, 175.

C. *A translator*: nec converti, ut interpres, sed ut orator, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 5, 14: nec exprimi verbum e verbo necesse erit, ut interpretes indiserti solent, id. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

D. *An interpreter, dragoman*: quotidianis interpretibus remotis, per C. Valerium cum eo (Divitiaco) colloquitur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 19: appellare aliquem per interpretem, Pl. 25, 2, 2: audire aliquem cum interprete, C. Fin. 5, 29, 89: litteræque lectæ per interpretem sunt, Liv. 27, 43.

☞ Acc. to Lind. s. v. *pretet*, in Fest. p. 559, from PRET; akin to Sanscr. pratsch, Gr. φράζω, old form of φράζω, to tell: whence the meanings would run. **I.** Prop.: *An interpreter*. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *An explainer*.—**B.** *A translator*.—**C.** *A go-between*, etc.—**D.** *An agent*, etc.

interprĕtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [interpretor] *That can be translated* (post-class.): interpretabile nomen, Tert. adv. Val. 14.

interprĕtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] (post-class.), **I.** (acc. to interpretor, *no.* II. A.): **A.** Gen.: *An explanation, interpretation, exposition*: somniorum interpretamenta, Petr. 10 *init.*—**B.** Esp.: *An explanation* of the sense of any thing: si cui meum istud interpretamentum videbitur esse obscurius, Gell. 6, 2, 2.

II. (acc. to interpretor, *no.* III.): *A translation, rendering*: tanquam id verbum Latinum Græci verbi interpretamentum sit, Gell. 13, 9, 4: cujus Latinum interpretamentum scriptum est in libro Sempronii Asellionis primo, id. 5, 18, 7; cf. id. 5, 18, 8: "qui diarium scribunt, quam Græci ἐφημερίδα vocant."

interprĕtātĭo, ōnis *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *An explanation, exposition, interpretation* (class.): **A.** With *Gen.*: juris, C. Off. 1, 10: fulgurum, Pl. 2, 53, 54: ostentorum et somniorum, id. 7, 56, 57.—**B.** *Abs.*: nec traditur certum, nec interpretatio facilis, Liv. 2, 8: ut Silanum non piguerit sententiam suam interpretatione lenire, Suet. Cæs. 14: cur in libris Canonicis interpretatio asteriscos habeat, Hier. Ep. 112, 19.

II. Meton.: **A.** In Rhet.: *An explanation of one expression by another*: interpretatio est, quæ non iterans idem redintegrat verbum, sed id commutat, quod positum est, alio verbo, quod idem valeat: hoc modo: Rempubl. radicitus evertisti, civitatem funditus dejecisti, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 4, 28; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 98.

B. (acc to interpretor, ☞, *no.* B. 2. b.): *Signification, meaning*: cujus linguam populi non nosset, interpretationem fœderis non tenebat? C. Balb. 6, 14: quam (*sc.* originem gentis) docet Cornelius Alexander ortam a Græcia, interpretatione etiam nominis, Pl. 3, 17, 21, § 12.

interprĕtātĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [interpretatio] *A brief explanation* (post-class.): Christiani hominis interpretatiuncula, Hier. Ep. 112, 19.

interprĕtātor, ōris, *m.* [interpretor] *An explainer, interpreter* (Eccl. Lat.): ipse interpretator est, quomodo cœlum solus extenderit, Tert. adv. Prax. 19: utriusque testamenti, id. Monog. 6.

interprĕtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [interpretator] *Of* or *belonging to interpretation* or *explanation*, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 4.

interprĕtātus, a, um, *P.* of interpretor.

inter-prĕtĭum, i, *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. f.; pretium] *The difference between the buying and selling price; gain, profit* (post-class.): Amm. 28, 1, 18.

interprĕtor, ātus sum, āri (in *tmesis*: inter quæcumque pretantur, Lucr. 4, 830), 1. *v. dep.* [interpres] **I.** (acc. to interpres, *no.* II. A.): *Neut.* (Prop.: *To be an* interpres or *agent*; hence, Fig.): *To assist, aid*: With *Dat.*: tuæ memoriæ interpretari me æquum censes, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 25.

II. (acc. to interpres, *no.* II. B.) *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To expound, explain, interpret, give the explanation* or *interpretation of*: **a.** With *simple Acc.*: summos fuisse in nostra civitate viros, qui id (*sc.* jus) interpretari populo soliti sint, C. Leg. 1, 4, 14: monstra aut fulgura, id. Div. 1, 6, 12: quæ (*sc.* somnia) Magi Cyro illi principi interpretati sunt, id. ib. 1, 23, 46: ut pontifices religiones sapienter interpretando rempublicam conservarent, id. Dom. 1, 1: virtutem ex consuetudine vitæ sermonisque nostri interpretemur, id. Læl. 6, 21: nec defuit qui ostentum sic interpretaretur, Suet. Dom. 23; Lucr. 1. l.—**b.** With *objective clause*: pomœrium verbi vim solam intuentes postmœrium interpretantur esse, Liv. 1, 44.—**c.** *Abs.*: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, præter studium philosophiæ, C. Off. 2, 2, 5: nec deerant, qui seciusinterpretarentur, Suet. Tit. 5 *ad fin.*—**2.** Esp.: In a reflexive force: *To interpret for one's self, to grasp the meaning of, comprehend, understand*: non qui scriptum suum recitarent, quod quivis puer facere posset; sed qui cogitationem assequi posset, et voluntatem interpretari, C. Inv. 2, 47, 139: rectene interpretor tuam sententiam, id. Tusc. 3, 17, 37: cujus existimationem, quam interpretari vix ipse poteram, exemplum pridie tibi miseram, id. Att. 15, 28: qui jussa ducum interpretari, quam exsequi mallet (*sc.* miles), Tac. H. 2, 39.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To put a meaning, interpretation* or *construction upon, to judge of*: **a.** With *simple Acc.*: quod atrociter in senatu dixisti, aut non dixisses, aut seposuisses, aut mitiorem in partem interpretarere, C. Mur. 31, 64: Aristo Chius dicere solebat neocre audientibus philosophos iis, qui bene dicta male interpretarentur, id. Off. 3, 31, 77: nolite consilium ex necessitate, nec voluntatem ex vi interpretari, id. Rab. Post. 11, 29: desine beneficium fortunæ male interpretari, Sen. Ep. 63, 7: judices asperius interpretantes facta, Amm. 28, 1, 21.—**b.** *Abs.*: spem ad voluntatem interpretantibus fecerat, Liv. 39, 39.—**2.** *To interpret as such and such; to look upon, regard*: victoriam ut suam, Vell. 2, 80, 2: quarum (*sc.* virudem arum) maturitatem aliter alii interpretati sunt, Col. 11, 6, 27.—**3.** *To acknowledge, recognize*: summam ejus felicitatem non satis grato animo interpretamur, C. Brut. 1 *fin.*: quum ipse illa (*sc.* mea beneficia) tam grate interpretatur, Pl. Ep. 2, 13, 9.—**4.** *To comprehend, understand, fathom* the character of persons: ut plerique, quibus maximos viros per ambitionem æstimare mos est, viso aspectoque Agricola, quærerent famam; pauci interpretarentur, Tac. Agr. 40 *fin.*—**5.** *To deem, conclude, infer*: With *objective clause*: reditu enim in castra liberatum se esse jurejurando interpreta-

batur, C. Off. 2, 32, 113: nec attinuisse demi securim, quum sine provocatione creati essent, interpretabantur, Liv. 3, 36: quod nonnulla ita interpretabantur, Liv. 3, 36: suum numen violari interpretabatur, Pl. Pan. 33.—**6.**: **a.** Gen.: *To pronounce an opinion, decide:* quod nonnulli ita interpretabantur; amitti civitatem Romanam, alia adscita, Nep. Att. 3, 1.—**b.** Esp.: *To pronounce an opinion* or *decide for one's self; to determine:* neque, recte an perperam, interpretor; fuerit ista ejus deliberatio, qui bellum suscepit, Liv. 1, 23.—**7.** *To augur, forebode, foretell* that something will or will not come to pass, *etc.*: With *objective clause:* protinusque Chaldæos interpretatos imperium Persarum ad eos transiturum, quorum arma esset imitatus, Curt. 3, 3, 6: arbitrium orbis terrarum portendi interpretantes, Suet. Cæs. 7: fuerunt, qui interpretarentur non aliud significare id, quam ut, *etc.*, id. Aug. 44 *ad fin.*: acciditque ut puero e ministris acerram tenenti capillus repente toto capite canesceret; nec defuerunt qui interpretarentur significari rerum mutationem, id. Galb. 8: non defuerunt, qui interpretarentur, quandoque proculcatam desertamque rempublicam civili aliqua perturbatione in tutelam ejus, ac velut in gremium deventuram, id. Vesp. 8.—**8.** *To ascribe to* (post-Aug.): hoc nos interdum diabolo interpretamur, Tert. Virg. Vel. 15.

III. (acc. to interpres, *no.* II. C.): *To translate:* antiquissimi doctorum nihil amplius quam Græca interpretabantur, Suet. Gramm. 1.

☞ **A.** Act. (acc. to *no.* III. above): *To translate:* prps. only in follg. ex.: quod (*sc.* verbum "Achamoth") abhinc scriptum hoc solo interpretabit nomine, Tert. adv. Val. 14 *init.*; dub. al. interpretabili.

B. Pass.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* II. above): **a.** Prop.: *To be explained* or *expounded:* (α) As *verb fin.* (prps. only post-class.): interpretatur enim spiritaliter sic, Tert. adv. Jud. 10 *ad med.*: nam et ipsum principium, in quo Deus fecit cœlum et terram, aliquid volunt (*sc.* hæretici) fuisse quasi substantivum, et corpulentum, quod in materiam interpretari possit, *may be explained for* or *as matter*, id. adv. Hermog. 19 *init.*—(b) *Pass. Part.* (class.): (α) *Perf. Part.*: ex quo ita illud somnium esse interpretatum, ut, *etc.*, C. Div. 1, 25, 53.—(β) *Fut. Part.*, or in *Gerundive constr.*: omnium bonarum artium scriptores atque doctores legendi et pervolutandi; et exercitationis causa laudandi atque interpretandi, C. de Or. 1, 34, 158: in legibus interpretandis, C. Att. 9, 10: ut perspicuum esse possit in ipso nomine legis interpretando inesse vim et sententiam justi et juris legendi, id. Leg. 2, 5, 11.—**b.** Meton.: (α): *To have a meaning put on* a thing: hoc ludibrio inique interpretato, Amm. 30, 5, 2.—(b) *To be ascribed, imputed, assigned, reckoned* for or *as*: quanta alia in delictis circumspici possunt castrensium munium, transgressioni interpretanda, Tert. de Coron. 11.

2. (acc. to *no.* III. above): **a.** Prop.: *To be translated* (class.): *Part. Perf.*: hæc ubi ex Græco carmine interpretata recitavit, Liv. 23, 11: verba supplicis (*sc.* Tiridatis) interpretata prætorio viro multitudini pronunciante, Suet. Ner. 13: interpretatum literis subjecimus Græcis, Amm. 17, 4, 17.—**b.** Meton.: *To signify, mean* by or through translation: Zatham venimus locum, qui olea arbor interpretatur, Amm. 23, 5, 7: ventum est hinc ad fossile flumen Naharmalcha, quod amnis regum interpretatur, id. 24, 6, 1.

inter-primo, essi, essum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1. b.; premo] (ante- and post-class.), **I.** Prop.: *To press or squeeze to pieces, to crush:* qui sacerdoti sacrificus fauces interpresserit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 41. **II.** Fig.: *To suppress, conceal:* quod di interdiu inferum interpressum altis clausere specis, Acc. ap. Non. 487, 23: nisi illud, quod colunt et interprimunt, aut pumendum est aut pudendum, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 10.

Interpromĭnius, i, *m. A place in the territory of the Marrucini, on the Adriatic Sea*, the modern *S. Valentino:* Inscr. ap. Romanelli, Topogr. Napol. 3, 117.

interpunctio, ōnis, *f.* [interpungo] *A placing of points between words, interpunctuation* (class.): interpunctiones verborum, C. Mur. 11, 25.

interpunctum, i, *n.* [id.] = interpunctio, *A separating of words by points, interpunctuation:* interpuncta verborum, C. de Or. 3, 46, 79.

interpunctus, a, um, *P.* of interpungo.

inter-pungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; pungo] **I.** Prop.: *To place points between* words, *to point, punctuate* (post-Aug.): quum scribimus, interpungere consuevimus, Sen. Ep. 40. **II.** Fig.: *Part. Pass.*: *Well divided* (class.): narratio distincta personis et interpuncta sermonibus, C. de Or. 2, 80, 328: clausula, id. ib. 3, 44, 173: intervalla, id. Or. 16, 53.

inter-purgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (γ); purgo] *To cleanse here and there* (Plin.): ficus, Pl. 18, 26, 65, 3.

inter-pŭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (γ); puto] *To prune here and there* (mostly ante-class.): ficos, Cato R. R. 50: oleam, Var. R. R. 1, 30: rosas, Col. arbor. 30.

inter-quĕror, estus sum, ĕri, 3. *v. dep.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (β); queror] *To complain at intervals*, while one is speaking or doing anything, *to interrupt with complaints* (rare, but class., though not in Cic. nor Cæs.): Ætolorum principes interquesti sunt, Liv. 33, 35; al. leniter questi sunt.

inter-quiesco, ēvi, ētum, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (α); quiesco] *To rest between whiles, rest a while, pause* (class.): **A.** Of persons: bibe, interquiesce, Cato R. R. 159: quum . . . paululum interquievissem, C. Brut. 23, 91: quumque interquievisset paullulum, Amm. 20, 5, 2.—**B.** Of things: dolor, Sen. Ep. 78: lites, Pl. Ep. 8, 21.

inter-rādo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter; rado] (mostly in Pliny and Columella), **I.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 1.): (*To scrape between;* hence) Of silver ornaments, plate, &c.: *To emboss, engrave, work in basso relievo:* interradimus alia (*sc.* vasa ex argento), Pl. 33, 11, 49, § 140; Sill.: ed maj.: interraso marmore, id. 35, 1, 1, § 2.

II. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (γ)): **A.** *To scrape* or *peel here and there:* de interrasa variatis cortice virgis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 254.—**B.** Of trees: *To lop* or *prune here and there:* nisi eas (*sc.* arbores) interrascris, Col. Arbor. 19, 3: oleas interradere, Pl. 18, 27, 67, § 254: vetus olivetum interradi alternis annis, id. 17, 18, 30, § 130: interradi gaudent (oleæ), id. 15, 1, 2, § 4.

interrāsĭlis, e, *adj.* [interrado, *no.* I.] *Worked in basso relievo, embossed, engraved* (post-Aug.): aurum, Pl. 12, 19, 42: sculptæ cameræ deus interrasile pendet, Venant. Carm. 1, 13, 15: corona interrasilis, Vulg. Ex. 25, 25; id. ib. 37, 12: opus basium interrasile erat, id. 3 Reg. 7, 28.

‡**interrāsor,** ōris, *m.* [id.] *A filigree-worker:* interrasor, διακρινητής, Gloss. Philox.

interrāsus, a, um, *P.* of interrado.

inter-regnum, i, *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (α); regnum] **I.** Prop.: *The time between the death of one king and the election of another, an interregnum* (class.): id ab re, quod nunc quoque tenet nomen, interregnum appellatum, Liv. 1, 17: prudenter illi principes novam, et inauditam ceteris gentibus, interregni ineundi rationem excogitaverunt, C. Rep. 2, 12, 23. **II.** Meton.: During the Republic: **A.** *The interval of time during which the state*, from any fortuitous circumstance, *was without its proper chief magistrates; an interregnum:* prolatandis igitur comitiis (*sc.* consularibus) quum dictator magistratu abisset, res ad interregnum redit, Liv. 7, 21: contentio, consulesne an tribuni militum crearentur, in interregno rem dies complures tenuit, id. 4, 7: consulibus morbo implicitis, placuit per interregnum renovari auspicia, id. 5, 31: permagni ejus interest rem ad interregnum non venire, C. Att. 9, 9, 3: rem addici ad interregnum, id. ib. 7, 9, 2: res videtur spectare ad interregnum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 3.—**B.** *The time during which the chief magistracy of the state was held by an interrex:* quum aliquot interregna exissent, Liv. 3, 8; cf. exeo, *no.* I. B. 2. b.—**C.** *The authority* or *office of an interrex:* P. Valerius Publicola tertio die, quam interregnum inierat, consules creat Tricipitinum et Geminum, Liv. 3, 8; cf. ineo, *no.* I. B. 5.

inter-rex, ēgis, *m.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (α); rex] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *One who holds the regal office between the death of one king and the election of another; a regent, interrex:* tum interrex, convocata concione, inquit, Liv. 1, 17.—**B.** Interregem nominare, *To appoint an interrex*, Liv. 1, 32. **II.** Meton.: during the Republic: **A.** *One who holds the supreme power from the death or absence of the chief magistrates till the election of new ones:* infestam inde patribus plebem interreges quum accepissent, ad undecimum interregem seditionibus certatum est, Liv. 7, 21: Scipio interrex, id. 7, 21: L. Flaccus interrex legem de Sulla tulit: C. Agr. 3, 2, 5: quam (*sc.* legem) interrex noster tulit, C. Leg. 1, 15, 42: interreges tres deinceps fuere, Liv. 5, 17: auspicia populi Romani, si magistratus patricii non sint, intereant necesse est; quum et interrex nullus sit, quod et ipsum patricium esse, et a patricio prodi necesse est, C. Dom. 14, 38.—**B.** Interregem prodere, creare, *To appoint an interrex:* **1.** *Prodere:* nos quoque ipsi sine suffragio populi auspicato interregem prodamus, Liv. 6, 41; cf. above, C. Dom. 14, 38.—**2.** *Creare:* interrex creatur M. Furius Camillus, Liv. 5, 31: patricii interregem creavere, id. 4, 7.

interrite, *adv.* [interritus] *Undauntedly* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 1, 7.

in-territus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; territus] (poet. and post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *Not frightened, undaunted, unterrified, undismayed:* **A.** *Abs.*: brachiaque ad superas interritus extulit auras, Virg. Æ. 5, 427: paribusque resistit in armis, Ense pedes nudo puraque interrita parma, id. ib. 11, 711: spectatque interrita pugnas, id. ib. 11, 837: interritus egi Quam mihi mandarat communis Græcia causam, Ov. M. 13, 198: secundarum ambiguarumque rerum sciens, eoque interritus, Tac. A. 1, 64: accipit poculum et haurit interritus, Curt. 3, 6, 9: interritus rex, id. 6, 7, 1; id. 7, 4, 1: cui interrito exspectare licuit, id. 8, 9, 33: extentam cervicem interritus liberto præbuit, Vell. 2, 70, 2: plus deprehensi (*sc.* testes) nocent, quam firmi et interriti profuissent, Quint. 5, 7, 11: scire cupiens quonam statu animi, et an interritus intrepidusque esset, Gell. 19, 1, 5.—**B.** With *Abl.*: interrita vultu, Ov. M. 5, 506: si hominem videris interritum periculis, Sen. Ep. 41, 4.—**C.** With *ad*: ad omnia interritus, Curt. 4, 10, 4.

II. Meton.: Of things: **A.** *Undaunted, undismayed, that betokens* or *evidences no alarm:* hæc vultu interrito proferunt, Quint. 1, 3, 4: interrito vultu regum Thalestris intuebatur, Curt. 6, 5, 29.—**B.** *Unflinching, fearless:* quippe magnitudinem animi ejus interritam, ac ne fortuna quidem infractam, non misericordia modo, sed etiam honore excepero dignatus est, Curt. 8, 14, 44.—**C.** Of vessels: *Unobstructed, not hindered* by accidents, *etc.*: classis interrita fertur, Virg. Æ. 5, 863.—**D.** With *Gen.*: *Undaunted at, that feels no alarm at:* mens interrita leti, Ov. M. 10, 616.

inter-rīvātio, ōnis, *f.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; rivus] *A flowing of water between* two places; *a stream, current, channel* (post-class.): hæc angustiora (*sc.* Hellespontu) quadam interrivatione per octogenta sex millia distenduntur, Mart. Cap. 6, § 661, ed. Kopp.; cf. Pl. 4, 12, 24, §§ 75, 76, 77; cf. also Solin. 12.

inter-rīvātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] Of water: *Flowed between, interchanneled, divided, separated, parted* (post-class):

quæ tamen immenso, quo cingitur illa, profundo Interrivata marmore tellus erat, Mart. Cap. 6, § 584 ed. Kopp.: quæ tamen (*sc.* Hispania) quod Iberi fluminis interrivata tractu, annis sui meruit cognomentum (*sc.* Iberiam), id. 6, § 627 ib.

interrōgāmentum, i, *n.* [interrogo] = interrogatio, *A question, interrogation*; interrogamentum, *ἐνθύμιον*, Gloss. Philox.

interrōgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Gen. (acc. to interrogo, *no.* I. A. 1.): **A.** Prop.: *A questioning, enquiring, interrogating: Abstr.*: (quum) is plane instaret interrogatione, Quint. 6, 3, 38: per interrogationem, id. 8, 5, 5: nec me laqueis tam insidiosæ interrogationis involveram, Pl. Ep. 1, 5, 7.—**B.** Meton.: *A thing enquired or asked; a question, an enquiry*: Cæcr.: necnon (solœcismus fieri potest) quum responsum ab interrogatione dissentit; ut, si dicenti *Quem video?* ita occurras, *Ego*, Quint. 1, 5, 36.

II. Esp.: **A.** In Law: **1.** (acc. to interrogo, *no.* II. A. 1.): **a.** Prop.: *An examining, questioning, interrogating; a judicial examination*: (δ) *Abs.*: tota interrogatio mea nihil habuit, nisi reprehensionem illius tribunatus, C. Fam. 1, 9, 7: nec minimum instare interrogationi, ne, *etc.*, Quint. 5, 7, 16: prudens vero et constans (testis), vel tanquam inimicus et perviear dimittendus statim, vel non interrogatione, sed brevi interlocutione patroni, refutandus est, id. 5, 7, 26: ea res suggerat materiam interrogationi, id. 5, 7, 8: post longas interrogationes, Suet. Claud. 15.—(ε) With *Gen.*: (α) *Subject.*: patronorum in parte expeditior, in parte dilucidior interrogatio est, Quint. 5, 7, 22. (β) *Object.*: testium interrogatio, Tac. A. 6, 47: hoc in testium interrogatione valet plurimum, Quint. 5, 11, 5.—**b.** Meton.: *A report or copy of an examination*: interrogationes literis inclusas atque obsignatas ad cognitionem magistratus mittat, Marc. Dig. 48, 3, 6.—**2.** (acc. to interrogo, *no.* II. A. 2.): *An examining, questioning or interrogating* of a person under the torture: post interrogationes funestas nonnullis adusque discrimina vitæ vexatis, Amm. 30, 8, 3.

B. (acc. to interrogo, *no.* II. B.): *An enquiring of, a consulting* a god or oracle: tertia interrogatione poscenti victoriam omnium bellorum possessionemque terrarum, dari respondetur, Just. 11, 11, 10.

C. (acc. to interrogo, *no.* II. C.): *An argument, syllogism*: recte genus hoc interrogationis ignavum atque iners nominatum est, C. Fat. 13 *init.*: nunc volo paucissimas adhuc interrogationes nostrorum tibi reddere ad virtutem pertinentes, Sen. Ep. 87, 11.

D. Rhet. *t. t.*: *An interrogating*: pro Cœlio ficta interrogatione, Quint. 9, 2, 15: cf. id. 9, 3, 98.

interrōgātīve, *adv.* [interrogativus] *Interrogatively*: Ascon. in 2 Verr. 1, 56.

interrōgātĭuncŭla, æ, *f. dim.* [interrogatio, *no.* II. C.] *A short argument or syllogism* (class.): minutæ, Cic. procem. Par.: nectere, Sen. Ep. 82.

interrōgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [interrogo] *Of or belonging to a question, interrogative* (post-class.): adverbia quo, ubi, unde, qua, et quando possunt et interrogativa. et relativa, et infinita esse, Prisc. 17. 1059.

interrōgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An interrogator* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 11, 1, 11.

interrōgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [interrogator] *Consisting of questions, interrogatory* (post-class.): actiones, Callistr. Dig. 11, 1, 1: sonus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

inter-rōgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b, N. B.; rogo] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of persons: *To question, interrogate*: **a.** With *double Acc.*: hoc, quod te interrogo, responde, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 70: pusionem quendam interrogat Socrates quasdam, C. Tusc. 1, 34, 57.—In *Pass. Constr.*: With *Acc. of thing as object*: ad hæc, quæ interrogatus es, responde, Liv. 8, 32: Hannibal nominatim interrogatus sententiam, id. 36, 7 *init.*: cf. Vell. 2, 35, 3: testimonium interrogatus miles, Suet. Tib. 71: interrogatus causam discessûs, Tac. H. 2, 53.—**b.** With *de*: visne igitur ego te vicissim eisdem de rebus Latine interrogem, C. Part. Or. 1, 2: quid enim te de Hispaniensibus flagitiis interrogem, id. Vatin. 5, 13.—**c.** With *interrogative pron.* or *adj.*: (α) In direct questions: ibi illa interrogavit illam Qui scis? quis id dixit tibi? Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 65.—(β) In indirect questions: Clodius interrogabat suos Quis esset, qui plebem fame necaret, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: interrogavit quale esset id genus pœnæ, Suet. Ner. 49: interrogavit (*sc.* litigatorem) quanti calceasset, id. Vesp. 23.—In *Pass. Constr.*: interrogatus quid latraret, C. de Or. 2, 54, 220.—**d.** With *interrogative particles*: (α) With *num*: interrogas me num in exilium? C. Cat. 1, 5, 13.—(β) With *an*: interrogatus ab eo an essent alii digniores, Suet. Aug. 54.—(γ) With *si* (=an): censetis hominem interrogem, Meus servus si ad eum venerit, necne? Plaut. Pœn. 3, 4, 20.—(δ) With *an . . . an*: atque identidem me an audierim an viderim interrogo, Pl. Fam. 64.—(ε) With *utrum . . . ne*: is quum interrogaretur utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret, Nep. 1 pinic. 3, 4.—(ζ) With *ne . . . an*: interrogatus est Probus Valerius *hasne urbes* an *has urbes* dici oporteret, Gell 13, 20, 1.—(η) With *cur*: interrogatus cur repudiavit uxorem, Suet. Cæs. 74.—**e.** With *simple Subj. in indirect questions*: commilitones interrogans solerentne veterani milites fugere, Cæs. B. C. 3, 71.—**f.** With *demonstrative adv.*: reum ita interrogasse fertur, Suet. Aug. 33: qui ita interrogant, C. Ac. 2, 11, 35.—**g.** With *ab*: a quibusdam interrogentur, C. Ac. 2, 11, 35; cf. also above, *no.* d. (β).—*Abs.*: novissimus consularium sententiam dixit, ignominiæ causa post omnes interrogatus, Suet. Claud. 9.

2. Of things: **a.** *To ask* or *enquire about; to make enquiries about*: (α) With *simple Acc.*: sed quid ego hæc interrogo? Liv. 8, 32.—(β) With *utrum . . . an*: illud interrogo, ... utrum mihi turbatis religionibus respublica in discrimen committenda fuerit, an auspicia repetenda, ne, *etc.*, Liv. 8, 32.—(γ) With *num*: simulque illud (*sc.* interrogo), quæ dictatori religio impedimento ad rem gerendam fuerit, num ea magister equitum solutus ac liber potuerit esse? Liv. 8, 32.—**b.** Interrogare sententias: *To enquire, ask*, or *take the opinions* of the Senate: quum esset consuetudo, ut, quem ordinem interrogandi sententias consul Kalendis Januariis instituisset, eum toto anno conservaret, Suet. Cæs. 21 *fin.*—In *Pass. Constr.*: tunc sententiæ interrogari cœptæ, Liv. 45, 25.

B. Meton.: **aurem interrogare,** *To consult the ear*, Gell. 13, 20, 1.

II. Esp.: **A.** In Law: **1.** Prop.: **a.** *To examine, question, interrogate* a witness: (α) In *simple constr.*: an quisquam esse testis potest, quem accusator sine cura interroget, nec metuat, ne, *etc.*, C. Flacc. 10, 22: so, beno testem interrogavit: *skilfully examined*, i. e. *perplexed, confused*, id. ib. 10, 22: testem se in judiciis et interrogari et refelli æquissimo animo patiebatur, Suet. Aug. 56.—(β) With *in c. Acc.*: soldant testes in reos, non in damnatos, interrogari, Pl. Ep. 1, 5, 6.—(γ) With *de*: latrones interrogare de sociis et receptatoribus, Marc. Dig. 48, 3, 6.—**b.** *To examine* or *question* a person under the torture: Cæsarum antehac ejus domesticum, postea notarium principis, raptum . . . . . per quæstionem cruentam interrogabat, Amm. 30, 2, 11.—**2.** Meton.: *To bring an action against, sue, go to law with, prosecute*: **a.** With *Abl.*: qui me unquam ulla lege interrogavit, C. Dom. 29, 77: ut legibus interrogari non possit, Liv. 38, 50; cf. id. 45, 37.—**b.** With *ab*: ipse lege Plautia interrogatus ab L. Paullo, Suil. C. 31, 4.—**c.** *Abs.*: Bithynis interrogantibus, Tac. A. 14, 46.—**d.** With *Gen. of the charge*: P. Autronius et P. Sulla legibus ambitus interrogati, Sall. C. 18, 2: pejerare Pallas, ne cujus facti in præteritum interrogaretur, Tac. A. 13, 14: interrogatus lege repetundarum, Vell. 2, 13, 2: dum Capitonem repetundarum interrogarent, Tac. A. 16, 21: divites pecuniarum repetundarum interrogare, Amm. 21, 6, 1.—**B.** Of a god or oracle: *To consult, enquire of*: qui Jovem interrogent, *etc.*, Just. 6, 11, 7.—**C.** *To argue, reason syllogistically*: Posidonius sic interrogandum ait: Quæ neque magnitudinem animo dant, nec securitatem, non sunt bona: divitiæ nihil horum faciunt: ergo non sunt bona, Sen. Ep. 87.—**D.** In Gramm.: casus interrogandi (*The case of enquiring whose property a thing is*): *The genitive case*: casum interrogandi eum dicit (Nigidius), quem nunc nos genitivum dicimus, Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25, 3: *Mei* autem casus interrogandi est, Gell. 20, 6, 8; also with *ellipse* of casus: utrum (*sc.* in casu) interrogandi an vocandi sint (nomina), Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25, 1.

inter-rumpo, rūpi, uptum, umpĕre (in *tmesis*: inter quasi rumpere, Lucr. 5, 288: inter quasi rupta, id. 5, 300), 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (δ); rumpo] (class.; esp. in *Part. Pass.*) **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To separate* or *divide by breaking* or *rending; to break, burst*, or *tear asunder*, or *apart; to break off*: contingere idem necesse est, ut, omnibus ejus partibus in medium vergentibus, nihil interrumpat, quo, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: et quia venæ, quamquam interruptæ, parum sanguinis effundebant, *i. e., torn apart after they had been cut open*, Tac. A. 16, 15: ingens naturæ opus (*sc.* portæ Caucasiæ), montibus interruptis repente, Pl. 6, 11, 12: causa portarum nominis eadem quæ supra, interruptis angusto transitu jugis, id. 6, 14, 17: occupant arcem asperi montis interrupta planitie superpositam, Amm. 24, 2, 12.—**B.** Esp.: With accessory idea of destruction, *etc.*: *To break up, break to pieces, break down, destroy*: cohortes quinque pontem fluminis interrumpebant, Cæs. B. C. 1, 16: pontes ambos uno die interrupit, id. ib. 1, 48: omnibus interruptis ejus fluminis pontibus, id. B. G. 7, 34: pontes, quos feceram, interrupi, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 23, 3: consilium ineunt pontis interrumpendi, Just. 2, 13, 5: ut pontem ferro, igni, quacunque vi possent, interrumpant, Liv. 2, 10: cohors una, qua murus erat interruptus, evasit, Sisenn. ap. Non. 294, 9: plurima per Italiam itinera fraude mancipum et incuria magistratuum interrupta et impervia, Tac. A. 3, 31 *ad fin.*

II. Fig.: *To interrupt, hinder, break off*: orationem, Cæs. B. C. 3, 19: colloquia, id. ib. 1, 75: iter amoris et officii, C. Att. 4, 2: ordinem, Col. 11, 2, 25: sermonem, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 25: contextum, Quint. 11, 3, 39: querelas, Ov. M. 11, 420: possessionem, Cal. in Pand. 41, 3, 5: interruptum officium, C. Fam. 5, 8: consuetudo, id. ib. 15, 14: interrupta silentio dictio, Quint. 9, 2, 71: interruptus actionis impetus, id. 11, 2, 46: sermo, Tac. H. 2, 41: opera, Virg. Æ. 4, 88: neque tam facile interrupta contexo, quam, *etc.*, C. Leg. 1, 3, 9: quum me intuens fleutem significabat interruptis atque morientibus, C. Cœl. 24, 59: interrupta et moribunda vox, Amm. 26, 6, 18.

III. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To separate, divide, part*: vides eos, qui incolunt terram, non modo interruptos ita esse, ut, *etc.*, C. Rep. 4, 19, 20; cf. Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5: ut a se interrupti nullam habeant ad se facultatem, Macr. ib.—**2.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** *To break through* the ranks of the enemy: tunc quoque turbatæ legiones sunt, prope interrupta acies, Liv. 40, 40 *ad init.*: extremum agmen interrumpi, Cæs. B. C. 1, 64: interrupta multitudinem acie, Liv. 44, 41.—**b.** *To separate, cut asunder* the enemy's line, *etc.*: intervallum, quod inter cætratos et phalanges erat, impleret legio, atque aciem hostium interrupit, Liv. 44, 41 *ad init.*—**B.** *To scatter about here and there*: interrupti ignes, atque ad sidera fumus Ergitur, Virg. Æ. 9, 239.—**C.** Of sleep: *To break, interrupt*: somnos interrumpere, Pl. 28, 4, 14, § 55: interruptum somnum recuperare, Suet. Aug. 78.—**D.** Of persons: *To interrupt, disturb*: si medici adventus nos interrupisset, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 1.—**E.** Of light, *etc.*: *To interrupt, hinder*: simul ac primum in eas succedere soli cœpere, et radios inter

quasi rumpere lucis, Lucr. 5, 288: nec loca lux inter quasi rupta relinquit, id. 5, 300.

interrupte, *adv.* [interrumpo, *no.* III. A. 4.] *Interruptedly, in a broken manner* (class.): erit perspicua narratio, si verbis usitatis, si ordine temporum conservato, si non interrupte, narrabitur, C. de Or. 2, 80, 329.

interruptio, ōnis, *f.* [interrumpo] (post-Aug.): **A.** (acc. to interrumpo, *no.* II.): **1. Gen.:** *An interrupting, hindering:* usurpatio est usucapionis interruptio, Paul. Dig. 41, 3, 2.—**2. Esp.:** in Rhet.: *A ceasing* or *breaking off abruptly* in a speech for the sake of effect: ἀποσιώπησις, quam idem Cicero reticentiam, Celsus obticentiam, nonnulli interruptionem appellant, Quint. 9, 2, 14. **B.** (acc. to interrumpo, *no.* III. A.) (Prop.: *Abstr., A separating, dividing:* Meton.: *Concr.*): *A separation, division:* **1.** With *Objective Gen.:* interruptio ergo non unius generis a nobis, sed omnium generum a se divisorum refertur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5 *ad fin.*—**2.** With *Subjective Gen.:* interruptio Oceani, *i. e. caused by,* Mart. Cap. 6, § 622, ed Kopp.

‡interruptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An interrupter, spoiler:* interruptor, διαφθορεύς, Gloss. Philox.

interruptus, a, um, *P.* of interrumpo.

inter-scalmĭum, i, *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; scalmus] *The space between two oars,* Vitr. 1, 2, 4.

inter-scalptus, a, um, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; scalptus] *Engraved in the middle, ornamented with carved work in the middle* (post-class.): columnæ, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 53.

inter-scăpĭlium, i, *n.* (**-pullium**) [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; scapulæ] *The space between the shoulders* (post-class.): "*interscapilium* spatium, quod inter scapulas est; unde nominatum," Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 93: Arctos habet stellam in summo interscapilio unam, Hyg. Astr. 3, 1: quumque interscapulium Crates retexisset, App. Flor. 14.

inter-scăpŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *That which is between the shoulders:* interscapulæ partes, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

inter-scindo, īdi, issum, indĕre, 3. *v. a.* (class.) [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (δ); scindo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To separate* or *divide by cleaving* or *splitting; to cut* or *tear asunder; to cut through* or *apart* (class.): factum est ut alii eruptionibus resisterent, alii turres reducerent aggeremque interscinderent, Cæs. B. G. 7, 25: opera flamma comprehensa partim restinguunt, partim interscindunt, id. ib. 8, 43: brachiorum venas Torquatus interscidit, Tac. A. 15, 35.—**B.** Esp.: With accessory idea of destruction, *etc.: To cut down, hew to pieces, destroy:* castellum expugnarent, pontemque interscinderent, Cæs. B. G. 2, 9: ut contra omnes hostium copias in ponte unus insisteret (Cocles), a tergoque pontem interscindi juberet, C. Leg. 2, 4, 10.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To separate, divide* (class.): nam et ipsa Chalcis, quamquam ejusdem insulæ urbs est, tamen adeo arcto interscinditur freto, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 28, 7: quum (*sc.* Isauriam) mediam navigabile flumen Calycadnus interscindit, Amm. 14, 8, 1: consertæ celsorum montium celsitates, Hæmi et Rhodopes, ... Illyrios interscindunt et Thracas, id. 21, 10, 3.—**B.** *To interrupt, hinder, obstruct, cut off* (post-Aug.): sæve motu terrarum itinera (*sc.* fluminum) turbantur, et ruina interscindit cursum aquis, quæ, *etc.*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 1.

III. Fig.: *To break up, interrupt, hinder, obstruct* (post-Aug.): vinculum animi atque amoris, Gell. 12, 1, 21: interscinditur lætitia, Sen. Ep. 72, 4.

inter-scribo, psi, ptum, bĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; scribo] (post-class.), **I.** Prop.: *To write between:* alia interscribere, alia rescribere, Pl. Ep. 7, 9, 5. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To run between, intermingle with, blend with:* Of the phœnix: in cauda roseæ pennis cæruleus interscribitur miter, *i. e. is intermingled,* Sol. 33. —**B.** *To cross, run across:* Of the agate: interscribentes eum venæ, Sol. 5.

intersĕcīvus, a, um, *adj.* [intersoco] *Separated, cut off* (post-class.) (*al.* intercisivus): Front. de Colon. 112: quos (*sc.* agros) intersecivos nominavimus, Boeth. Geom. 2, p. 1230.

inter-sĕco, ŭi, tum, āre, 1. *v. a* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (δ); seco] **I.** Prop.: *To separate* or *divide by cutting; to cut* or *hew asunder* (post-Aug.): aquarum ductibus intersectis, Amm. 21, 12, 17.

II. Meton.: *To divide, part in two, separate* (post-Aug.): qui (*sc.* Tiberis) media intersecans mœnia, Amm. 29, 6, 17: Tiberis intersecans æternam urbem, id. 25, 10, 5: quod (*sc.* flumen) Indorum interscecans terras, id. 23, 6, 13: paludem mediam intersecat (amnis), id. 15, 4, 4: Atlantici profundi vis intersecans profunda telluris Lybicum Ibero latus abscidit, Mart. Cap. 6, § 623 ed. Kopp: telluris complexum intersecat (Nilus) multitudine fluviorum, id. 6, § 626 ed. Kopp: Ibera tellus atque Ligyes asperi Intersecantur, Avien. Or. Mar. 610.

III. Fig.: *To engrave upon, impress upon, fix in* the mind (class.): With *in c. Abl.*: ut ipsa pronuntiatione eas res, quas demonstrabimus, inserere atque intersecare videamur in animis auditorum, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24.

intersectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intersecto] *An intersection;* in architect., *the part cut out between two teeth in indented work* (only in Vitruvius): intersectio, quæ Græce μετοχή dicitur, Vitr. 3, 3.

inter-sēmĭno, āre, 1. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (γ); semino] (Prop., *To sow at intervals;* hence, fig.) *To implant here and there* (post-class.), prps. only in *Parr. Pass.*: remedia in omnibus rebus interspersa atque interseminata, App. Apol. p. 491 Oud.

inter-sēpĭo, si, tum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (δ); sepio, *no.* II.] (class.), **I.** Prop.: *To separate, part,* or *divide from something by means of enclosing* or *surrounding; to fence in, surround, encompass, enclose:* quamquam foramina illa, quæ patent ad animum a corpore, callidissimo artificio natura fabricata est, tamen terrenis concretisque corporibus sunt intersepta quodammodo, C. Tusc. 1, 20, 47: operibus intersepiendo quædam, ne exitus ad fugam esset, Liv. 34, 40 *init.*: muro intersepta urbs, id. 31, 46: tertia (*sc.* legio) densis arbustis intersepta, Tac. A. 3, 21.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To cut off, separate:* **1.** With *ab:* vallo urbem ab urbe intersepire statuit, Liv. 25, 11 *ad init.*: murique ea pars, quæ ab cetera urbe nimis firmo munimento intersepiebat Insulam, id. 24, 23 *ad init.*: incendio intersepti ab hoste, id. 42, 63.—**2.** *Abs.:* geniculati scaporum nodi intersepiunt medullam, Pl. 17, 21, 35.—**B.** *To block up, obstruct:* interseptis itineribus, Liv. 6, 9: densis intersepientes itinera præcenturis, Amm. 14, 2, 4: intersepientes cuniculum, Liv. 38, 7.—**C.** Of the sight: *To hinder, prevent, obstruct:* conspectum abeuntis Albani exercitus intersepsit, Liv. 1, 27.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To block up, obstruct:* ne interseptum sit iis iter perpetuo ad hoc amplissimum prætium civitatis, C. Balb. 18, 43.

inter-septum, i, *n.* [intersepio, *no.* II. A.] (post-class.) (Prop., *A cutting off, separation;* hence, Meton.). **A.** Gen.: *A division, boundary, limit:* tot veterum intersepta regnorum, Auson. Grat. Act. 37.—**B.** Esp.: *The midriff, diaphragm:* "interseptum, διάφραγμα," Gloss. Philox.

interseptus, a, um, *P.* of intersepio.

1. inter-sĕro, ēvi, ītum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; 1. sero] **I.** Prop.: *To sow, set,* or *plant between* (class., not in Cic. nor Cæs.): **A.** With *Dat.:* malleolus ordinariis vitibus interserendus est, Col. 3, 16, 1: quemnam igitur existimas vitium numerum intra tantundem temporis interseri posse duorum jugerum malleolis, quum, *etc.*, id. 3, 9, 7.—**B.** With *Abl.:* (*aliquâ re*) ut nunc esse vides vario distincta lepore Omnia, quæ pomis intersita dulcibus ornant, Lucr. 5, 1376.—**C.** In *simple constr.:* eaque (*sc.* cubilia) contegantur intersitis buxeis aut myrteis fruticibus, Col. 8, 15, 5.

II. Meton.: **A.** With *persona pron.* or *Pass. in reflexive force:* Of things: *To interpose itself,* etc.; *to be interposed; to be, to lie, to be situated* or *placed between:* sed si se vallis interserat, Pall. Aug. 11, 2: nullis ossibus spinisve intersitis, Pl. 9, 15, 17, § 45.—**B.** Of time: *To interpose, to do,* or *engage in at intervals:* ipsa illa peregrinatio intersita, Pl. Ep. 3, 19, 4; dub. al. inter sua.

2. inter-sĕro, ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α); 2. sero] (*To join, bind,* or *entwine among;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *To intermingle, commingle, interpose among* (poet. and post-Aug.): With *Dat.:* mediis interserit oscula verbis, Ov. M. 10, 559. **II.** Fig.: *To interpose, insert, assign:* causam interserens, Nep. Milt. 4, 1.

inter-signĭum, ĭi, *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; signum] locus inter duo signa, Salmas. in Pl. Exerc. p. 460.

inter-sisto, stĭti, stātum, sistĕre, 3. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α); sisto] (Prop.: *To stand still in the middle;* hence, Fig.) *To stop in the midst, to make a pause* in speaking (only in Quint.): **A.** Of a speaker: ultima prioris syllabæ littera, quæ exprimi nisi labris coeuntibus non potest, aut intersistere nos indecentissime cogit, aut, *etc.*, Quint. 8, 3, 45; cf. id. 10, 7, 10.—**B.** Of discourse: oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 33.—**C.** *Pass. Impers.:* quasi intersistatur, Quint. 9, 4, 36; 106.

1. inter-situs, a, um, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; 1. situs] (post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: Of place: *Lying, placed,* or *situated between:* area vacanti intersita, Gall. ap. Gell. 16, 5, 3. **II.** Fig.: **A.** Of beings: *Placed* or *being between; occupying a middle position between:* quanquam Platoni credam inter deos atque homines naturâ et loco medias quasdam divorum potestates intersitas, App. Apol. p. 498 Oud.—**B.** Of things: *Placed* or *coming between:* secundi quatuor (*sc.* venti) intersiti sunt inter primores duos, Gell. 2, 22, 18.

2. intersĭtus, a, um, *P.* of intersero.

inter-sŏno, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α); sono] *To sound among:* remigiis, Stat. Th. 5, 344.

inter-spergo, si, sum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (γ); spargo] (post-class.), **I.** Prop.: *To sprinkle here and there; to strew at intervals:* interspersus rari à canitie, App. M. 5, p. 350 Oud. **II.** Fig.: *To scatter about, disiribute, disperse:* ut sanc sunt plurima (*sc.* remedia) quum in aliis omnibus rebus eodem naturæ munere interspersa, atque interseminata, App. Apol. p. 491 Oud.

inter-spīrātio, onis, *f.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (γ); spiro] *A breathing* or *fetching of the breath during the course of any thing* or *while any thing is being done:* a balneis raptim et sine interspiratione potum (*sc.* mustum) necat, Pl. 23, 1, 18, § 29: interspirationis enim non defatigationis nostræ . . . clausimus in orationibus esse voluerant, C. de Or. 3, 44, 173.—*Plur.:* ut æqualibus interspirationibus uterentur, C. de Or. 3, 51 *fin.*

inter-spīro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; spiro] (Prop.: *To fetch breath between;* hence, Meton.) *To receive the external air* (ante-class.): operculum imponito (*sc.* dolio); relinquito, qua interspiret (*sc.* aqua marina), Cato R. R. 112, 1.

inter-sterno, strāvi, strātum, sternĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; sterno] *To strew* or *lay between* or *among:* intumine interstrato, Just. 1, 2, 7: assulis interstratis, Pl. 20, 2, 9.

inter-stes, ĭtis, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; sto (Prop.: *Standing between;* hence, Fig.) *Living or flourishing between two given points of time* (post-class.): si desierunt vetera et coeperunt nova. interstite Johanne Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 32.

interstinctio, ōnis, *f.*, interstinguo, *no.* II. C.] *An adornment* or *setting at intervals* with precious stones (post-class.): splendeant hæc (*sc.* in templi s) gemmæ, et sidereos evomant variata interstinctione fulgores, Arn. 6, 3; dub. al. interstitione.

interstinctus, a, um, *P.* of interstinguo.

inter-stinguo, xi, ctum, guĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter; stinguo] - **I.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (3); stinguo, *no.* I.) (*To divide or separate by pricking or puncturing*; hence): *To divide, mark,* or *separate off* (poet. and post-Aug.); only in *Pass. Part.*: spatia interstincta columnis, Stat. S. 3, 5, 90.

II. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (γ); stinguo, *no.* I.) (post-Aug.); only in *Part. Pass.* (Prop., *To prick* or *puncture here and there, at intervals of space;* hence, Meton.): **A.** *To spot* or *speckle* with any thing: facies interstincta medicaminibus, *i. e. patched about with plasters,* Tac. A. 4, 57: Thebaicus apis interstinctus aureis guttis, Pl. 36, 8, 13, § 63.—**B.** *To checquer, variegate:* Alabastrites nascitur in Alabastro Ægypti et in Syriæ Damasco, candore interstincto variis coloribus, Pl. 37, 10, 54, § 143: quos (*sc.* anulos) stellantibus oculis interstinctos crebri vibratûs ignium luminabant, Mart. Cap. 1, § 66 ed. Kopp.—**C.** *Adorned* or *set at intervals* with precious stones, *etc.*: aureum capitis arietini figmentum interstinctum lapillis, Amm. 19, 1, 3.

III. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. N. B.; stinguo, *no.* II.) (poet. and post-Aug.): **A.** Prop.: *To extinguish, quench, put out:* quæ faciunt ignes interstingui atque perire, Lucr. 5, 760.—**B.** Fig.: *To kill:* aliquem, App. M. 4, p. 264 Oud.

inter-stĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [inter; sisto] **I.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (γ); sisto, *no.* I.) (post-Aug.): *A placing* or *setting apart* or *at intervals* of space; hence, Of jewels, *etc.*: *A setting here and there:* splendeant hic (*sc.* in templis) gemmæ, et sidereos evomant variata interstitione fulgores, Arn. 6, 3; dub al. interstitione.

II. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; sisto, *no.* II.) (Prop., *A standing between*; hence, meton.): **A.** *That which stands, lies,* or *is between* two things, *etc.*: limitaris, *land that forms a common boundary between two neighbouring properties,* Hyrin. p. 198 Goes.—**B.** Of time: *An interval* that elapses between matters; a *pause* or *break* between things: **1.** *Abs.*: exque dies Decemviri justos appellaverunt, velut quoddam justitium, id est juris inter eos quasi interstitionem quandam et cessationem, Gell. 20, 1, 43.—**2.** With *Gen.*: interstitione aliqua negotiorum data, Gell. *præf. init.*

inter-stĭtium, i, *n.* [id.] (post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: Of space: *An interval of space, distance* or *space between:* quum quatuor sint elementa ex quibus constant corpora, terra, aqua, aër et ignis, tribus sine dubio interstitiis separantur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6: quum autem sole longo caperit (luna) submoveri interstitio, Amm. 20, 3, 10: jam nunc inter circulos universos quid interstitii vel spatii intercapedo naturalis immiserit, æquum explicare, Mart. Cap. 8, § 837 ed. Kopp: eadem interstitio, id. 8, § 864 ib.; cf. id. 6, § 581 ib.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of time: *An interval, space between:* interstitium pœnæ, Tac. A. 5, 4; dub. al. intitium patientiæ; quod præsertim aquinoctialis temporis interstitia manifestant, Mart. Cap. 6, § 620 ed. Kopp.—**B.** Of number: *An intervening number:* trias vero princeps imparium numerus perfectusque consendus; nam prior initium, medium, finemque servitur, et centrum mediatatis ad initium finemque interstitiorum æqualitate componit, Mart. Cap. 7, § 733 ed. Kopp.

inter-sto, stĕti, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [inter; sto]. **I.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α)): *To stand in the midst* or *middle of* (post-class.): With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: ast Asiam incumbit: vasto inops aggere Taurus, Interstatque juxo mediam, Avien. Perieg. 840.

II. (acc. to inter *no.* II. B. 1.) (Prop., *To stand between*; hence, Fig.): Of time: *To intervene* (post-class.): quumque tempus interstetisset exiguum, Amm. 22, 11, 3: tempus interstetit longum, id. 16, 9, 4.

interstrātus, a, um, *P.* of intersterno.

inter-strĕpo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [inter; strepo] (poet.), **I.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α)): *To make a noise among; to resound, roar in the midst of*: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: Vario videor, nec dicere Cinnâ Digna, sed argutos interstrepere anser olores, Virg. E. 9, 36: Phrygiasque etiamnum interstrepis urbes? Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 103. **II.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 1.): *To resound* or *roar between* objects: dum nos longissima tellus Dividat, et mediis Nereus interstrepat undis, Claud. Ruf. 2, 303.

inter-stringo, xi, ictum, ngĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. N. B.; stringo] *To squeeze tight* (poet.): alicui gulam, *to throttle him,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 31.

inter-strŭo, xi, ctum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (β); struo] **I.** Prop.: *To join together* or *fasten one with the other* (poet.): qua spina interstruit artûs, Sil. 10, 147. **II.** Fig.: *To join, to add* (post-class.): distinctionem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

inter-sum, fŭi, esse, *v. n. irreg.* (in *tmesi*: interque esse desiderat pugnis. Arn. 7, 255: quid ipse inter res gestas et annales esse dixerit, Gell. 5, 18, 7) [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; sum] **I.** Prop.: Of space: *To be between:* **A.** With *inter:* ut Tiberis inter eos et pons intersset, C. Cat. 3, 2, 5: quas (*sc.* segetes) inter et castra unus omnino collis intercrat, Cæs. B. G. 6, 35.—**B.** *Abs.*: via interest perangusta, Liv. 22, 4: Indos quosdam . . . emensos, quæ intererant, tandem in Germaniæ littora exisse, Nep. ap. Mel. 3, 5 *fin.*; so, Nep. Frgm. 7, 1 ed. Stav.: morari victoriam rati, quod interesset amnis, Liv. 21, 5: quod interest spatii, Pl. 6, 9, 10, § 28: fertilissima regione, quæ interest, auri, id. 6, 30, 35, § 189: campus intererat nudus ac sterilis, quem vocant Serenum, Lact. Mort. Pers. 46.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of local relations: **1.** *To be distant* or *apart* (by a space existing between things): clathros interesse oportet pede, Cato R. R. 4, 1.

2. **a.** *To be present:* *Abs.*: ac si ipse interfuerit ac præsens viderit, C. Inv. 1, 54, 104: interfuisse me memini, Suet. Dom. 12.—**b.** *To be present in* a place: With *Dat.*: curiæ interesse permisit, Suet. Aug. 38: contubernio patris intererat, Aur. Vict. Cæs. 27, 1.—**c.**: (α) Gen.: *To be present at* any thing or occurrence: (α) With *Dat.*: si melioris civis et viri putabam quovis supplicio affici, quam illi crudelitati non solum præesse sed etiam interesse, C. Att. 9, 6, 7: non placet Stoicis singulis jecorum fissis aut avium cantibus interesse deum, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: si intersimus spectaculo, Liv. 2, 38: spectaculo publico per dissimulationem interfuit, Suet. Cæs. 31: iis (*sc.* spectaculis) quæ ab alio ederentur, rarissime interfuit, id. Tib. 47: nulli Græco certamini interfuit, quo non, *etc.*, id. Aug. 45: castrensibus ludis non interfuit solum, id. Tib. 72: puer, qui interfuit cædi, id. Dom. 47: toto lectos ex agmine mittit Mille viros, qui supremum comitentur honorem, Intersintque patris lacrymis, Virg. Æ. 11, 62: qui omnibus negotiis non interfuit solum, sed præfuit, C. Fam. 1, 6, 1: non modo ut non præesset ulli negotio, sed etiam ut ne interesset quidem, id. ib. 13, 29, 4: earum proprie rerum sit historia, quibus rebus gerendis interfuerit is, qui narret, Gell. 5, 18, 1: qui nostro sermoni interfuit, id. ib. 11, 7, 1: quotiens magistratuum comitus interesset, Suet. Aug. 56: Eleusiniis sacris interesse non ausus est, id. Ner. 34: quin et animadversionibus pœnisque ad supplicium datorum cupidissime interesset, id. Cal. 11: interfui querelis æqualium meorum, C. Sen. 3, 7.—(β) With *in c. Abl.*: quum dixit hunc ne in convivio ullo unquam interfuisse, C. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: neque hic in testamento faciendo interfuit, id. Clu. 59, 162.—(b) Esp.: With accessory idea of taking part in a matter, *etc.*; *To be present at and take part in; to take a share in; to attend, assist in* or *at*: (α) With *Dat.*: illi (*sc.* Druides) rebus divinis intersunt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 12: accelerat Cæsar ut prælio intersit, id. ib. 7, 87: bello interfuturus, Liv. 36, 4: nos autem publicis consiliis nullis intersumus, totosque nos ad forensem operam laboremque contulimus, C. Att. 2, 23, 3: quod et plura audis, et interes consiliis, id. ib. 14, 22, 2: invitati ad cœnam diligenter quærebant quinam ei convivio essent interfuturi, *etc.*, Val. Max. 2, 1, 9: interfuit pugnæ navali apud Salaminia, Nep. Arist. 2, 1: sæpe enim propter familiaritatem domesticis rebus interfuimus, id. Att. 13, 7: neque eo minus privatis publicisque rebus interfuit, id. Timol. 4, 1: quæstoriis muneribus semper ita interfuit, ut, *etc.*, Suet. Dom. 4 *init.*: interfuit huic bello pater meus, Suetonius Lenis, tertiæ decimæ legionis tribunus angusticlavius, Suet. Oth. 10.—(β) With *in c. Abl.*: voluerunt eos in suis rebus ipsos interesse, C. 2 Verr. 3, 6, 14.

3. **a.** Gen.: *To be present to* or *with a person:* With *Dat.*: in senatu, cui novissime interfuit, Suet. Claud. 46: intelligent me omnes Senatui interfuisse, id. Dom. 11: quum probaremus interesse nobis deum, Sen. Prov. 1, 1.—**b.** Esp.: With accessory idea of attending upon or serving: *To be present with and serve a person; to attend upon, wait upon:* With *Dat.*: sacrificanti interfuit, Suet. Oth. 6.

4. *To be among* or *live among* persons: With *Dat.*: lætus intersis populo Quirini, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 46: posteritati suæ interfuit, Pl. Ep. 2, 1, 2.

B. Of time: **1.** *To be, come, pass,* or *elapse between; to intervene:* **a.** With *inter:* inter primum et sextum consulatum sex et quadraginta anni interfuerunt, C. Sen. 17, 60: inter Laviniam et Albam Longam coloniam deductam triginta ferme interfuere anni, Liv. 1, 3.—**b.** *Abs.*: eundem magistratum, ni interfuerint decem anni, ne quis capito, C. Leg. 3, 3, 8.—**2.** *To be present at* or *in:* With *Dat.*: quisquis illis temporibus interfuit, Vell. 2, 114, 3: cui tempori Saturninus interfuit, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 4.

III. Fig.: **A.** Of abstract subjects: *To be present:* de iis rebus caute confingendum est, quibus in rebus tabulæ aut alicujus firma auctoritas videbitur interfuisse, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 16: ea (*sc.* ratiocinatio) dicitur interfuisse tum, quum, *etc.*, C. Inv. 2, 5, 18.

B. **1.** *To be different* or *differ:* **a.** With *Abl.* of *demonstr. pron.*: hoc pater ac dominus interest, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 51.—**b.** *With clause in apposition to the subject:* tantum id interest, veneritne eo itinere ad urbem, an ab urbe in Campaniam redierit, Liv. 26, 11.—**c.** With *ab:* qui illa visa negant quidquam a falsis interesse, C. Ac. 2, 9, 27: nisi statuerit, nihil esse, quod interesit aut differat aliud ab alio, præter, *etc.*, id. Fin. 3, 7, 25.—**d.** With *Dat.*: quid dimidium dimidiato interest, Gell. 3, 14, 4: ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus Intererit Satyris paulum pudibunda protervis, Hor. A. P. 231. **e.** With *Gen.*: quoniam τὸ νεύειν interest τοῦ φθονεῖν, C. Att. 5, 19 *fin.*—**f.** *Abs.*: neque rem ullam, nisi tempus, interesse, Nep. Eum. 8, 3.—**2.** Interest, intersit, interesse, *etc.*: *There is a difference: Impers.* or with *neutr. pron., neutr. adj.,* or nihil as subject.—**a.** With *inter:* ut tum diceremus interesse inter vigilantium vim, et sobriorum, et sanorum, et eorum, qui essent aliter affecti; tum nihil interesse, C. Ac. 2, 17, 53: inter ceteras res nihil omnino interesse, id. Fin. 4, 25, 70: ut inter eos nihil prorsus intersit, id. Ac. 2, 17, 55: cur non inter quæ nihil intersit omnino? id. ib. 2, 15, 47: quid interest inter naturam dei et nostram, Sen. Q. N. 1, prol. 13: inter hominem et belluam hoc maxime interest, quod, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 4, 11.—**b.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: quid inse res gestas et annales inter esse dixerit, Gell. 5, 18, 7.—**c.** With *neut. adj.* to express the degree of difference: quantum interfuturum sit inter meam atque tuam accusationem, *how great a difference there is between,* C. Div. in Cæc. 11, 35: plurimum interest, id. Ac. 2, 17, 52: quantum inter philosophiam interest et ceteras artes, tantum interesse existimo in ipsa philosophia inter illam partem, quæ ad homines, et hanc, quæ ad deos pertinet, Sen. Q. N. 1, prol. 1: denique tantum inter duas interest, quantum in-

ter deum et hominem, id. ib. 1, prol. 2: multum interest inter vires et bonam valetudinem, id. ib. 1, prol. 6.—**d.** With *Dat.*: quid illis et nobis interest, nisi, *etc.*, Sen. Q. N. 1, prol. 10.—**e.** With *in*: ut in his nihil interstit omnino, C. Ac. 2, 15, 48.—**f.** *Abs.*: ut nihil differat, nihil intersit, C. Ac. 2, 17, 55.—**g.** With *utrum*, ... *an*: quamobrem nihil interest utrum moderatas perturbationes approbent, an moderatam justitiam, C. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: sed infinitum interest, utrum excusso lacerto torqueantur, an remissa manu effluant, Sen. Ben. 2, 6, 1.—**h.** With *utrum* omitted: de ambitu vero quid interest, an de majestate, C. Fam. 3, 11, 2: nihil interest in potestate an sui juris sint, Paul. Dig. 5, 1, 12, § 3.

C. Interest, *etc.*; mostly impers. (cf., below, *no.* 1.): *It is of importance, interest*, or *consequence; it interests, concerns, imports, it matters; it is of advantage* or *moment:* **1.** To point out that which is of importance, *etc.*: **a.** *Personally:* With *noun subst., neutr. pron., Inf.*, or *Acc. c. Inf.*, as subject: (α) With *noun subst.*: in Epirum ad te statui me conferre; non quo mea interesset loci natura, sed, *etc.*, C. Att. 3, 19, 1.—(β) With *neutr. pron.*: quod vehementer interfuit reipublicæ, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 1: quod ego et mea et reipublicæ interesse arbitror, id. Fam. 2, 19 *fin.*: quod meus familiaris tanti sua interesse arbitraretur, id. ib. 13, 10, 1: hoc maxime interest, id. Sull. 28, 79: illud, C. Att. 11, 22 *fin.*—(γ) With *Inf.*: interest omnium recte facere, C. Fin. 2, 23, 72.—(δ) With *Acc. c. Inf.*: semper ille quantum interesset P. Clodii se perire cogitabat, C. Mil. 21, 56: quis enim est hodie cujus intersit istam legem manere, id. Phil. 1, 9, 21: multum interest rei familiaris tuæ te quam primum venire, id. Fam. 4, 10, 2: magni enim videbatur interesse ad eam necessitudinem consuetudinem quoque accedere, id. Fam. 2, 19 *init.*: plus interfuit reipublicæ castellum capi Ligurum, quam, *etc.*, id. Brut. 73, 256: seri radices illitas fimo interest, Pl. 19, 8, 39, § 131.—**b.** *Impersonally:* With *ut, ne, si*, or *simple Subj.*, also with *Interrog. clause, utrum . . . an, an* alone, or *necne* alone: (α) With *ut*: interest te ut videam, C. Att. 11, 22 *fin.*; so, id. Fam. 3, 5, 4: interesse uti salvus esset, Suet. Cæs. 86.—(β) With *ne*: vestra interest, ne imperatorem pessimi faciant, Tac. H. 1, 30: illius interesse ne faciat moram, Phædr. 4, 24, 26.—(γ) With *si*: aiunt et, si teratur gurges, interesse capturæ, Pl. 9, 16, 23, § 56.—(δ) With *simple Subj.*: ea vos rata habeatis næ magis reipublicæ interest, quam meâ, Liv. 26, 31 *fin.*—(ε) With *interrog. clause:* quid illius interest ubi sis? C. Att. 10, 4, 10: in omnibus novis conjunctionibus interest, qualis primus aditus sit, C. Fam. 13, 10, 4: non tam interest, quo animo scribatur, quam quo accipiatur, Cæcin. ap. C. Fam. 6, 7, 1.—(ζ) With *utrum . . . an*: quid interfuit, homo audacissime, utrum hoc decerneres, an, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 61, 141.—(η) With *an* alone: nihil interest nunc, an vivo Hierone, Syracusas violaverim, Liv. 26, 31.—(θ) With *necne* alone: nihil interest valeam ipse, necne, Suet. Tib. 21 *fin.*

2. To point out the person or thing to whom or which any thing is of importance, *etc.*: With *Gen.*, or *meâ, tuâ, suâ*, etc.: **a.** With *Gen.*: illius interest, C. Att. 10, 4, 10: Clodii, id. Mil. 21, 56: cujus intersit, id. Phil. 1, 9, 21: salutis communis, id. Mur. 2, 4: rei familiaris tuæ, id. Fam. 4, 10, 2: reipublicæ, Liv. 26, 31 *fin.*: capturæ, Pl. 9, 16, 23, § 56.—**b.** With *mea, tua, sua*, etc. (cf. Zumpt, § 449; Madvig, § 295): tua et mea maxime interest te valere, C. Fam. 16, 4, 4: sua, Suet. Cæs. 86: nostra, C. Inv. 1, 21, 30: vestra, C. Sall. 28, 79: Tac. H. 1, 30: ea cædes, si potissimum crimini datur, detur ei cuja interfuit, non ei cuja nihil interfuit, C. Frgm. pro Varen. § 9, p. 443, vol. 4, pt. 2, Orell.: so, Prisc. 950 P.

3. To point out that in reference to which something is of importance, *etc.*: With *ad*: magni existimans interesse ad decus et ad laudem civitatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 7: ad rationem petendi, id. Planc. 8, 19: ad honorem nostrum, id. Fam. 16, 1, 1: equidem ad laudem nostram non multum video interesse, id. ib. 5, 12, 2: si negaret quidquam interesse ad beate vivendum, quali uteretur victu, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90: ad id, quod quæris, multum interest, id. Att. 11, 5, 2.

4. To point out the amount of importance, *etc.*: With *Gen. of price, neutr. adj.* or *adv.*: **a.** With *Gen. of price:* magni interest, C. Att. 11, 22 *fin.*: permagni, id. Fam. 11, 16, 1.—**b.** With *neutr. adj.* or *adv.*: multum, C. Fam. 13, 1, 2; so, id. ib. 12, 9, 2: plus, id. Brut. 73, 257: quantum, id. Mur. 2, 4; so, id. Mil. 21, 56: ne minimum quidem, id. Leg. 1, 21, 55: aliquantum, id. Parad. 3, 1, 20: tantum, id. Fam. 6, 7, 1: nihil, id. Inv. 1, 21, 30: quantopere id. ad. Brut. 1, 5.

inter-tālĕo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 1. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; talea] *To cut out between, to cut by lopping off both ends:* "ctiamnunc rustica voce *intertaleare* dicitur dividere vel excidere ramum," Non. 414, 25.

inter-texo, ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (β); texo] (poet. or post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *To interweave:* chlamys auro intertexta, Virg. Æ. 8, 167.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To intertwine:* nexilibus flores hederis habet intertextos, Ov. M. 6, 128.—**B.** *To intersperse:* neminem deceat intertexta pluribus notis vestis, Quint. 8, 5, 28.—**C.** *To interweave, construct* (post-class.): fabricator mundanæ animæ Deus partes ejus ex pari et impari intertexuit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

intertextus, a, um, *P.* of intertexo.

inter-tignĭum, i, *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; tignum] *The interval* or *space between two beams* (only in Vitruvius): Vitr. 4, 2.

intertinctus, v. interstinctus.

inter-tortus, a, um, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (β); tortus] *Wound between, intertwisted* (post-Aug.): intertorto pectore, Petr. 124 dub.

inter-trăho, xi, ctum, hĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; traho] *To take away* that which is *between, to withdraw from* (ante-class.): alicui aliquid, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 41.

intertrīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [intertrigo] *Chafed, galled:* Not. Tir. 180.

inter-trīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. e.; tero] (Prop., *A rubbing of two things mutually one against the other;* hence, meton.): *A chafing, fretting,* or *galling* of the skin in riding, walking, *etc.* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): intertrimentum ab eo, quod duo, quæ inter se trita, etiam deminuta sunt: a quo etiam intertrigo, Var. L. L. 4, 36.—*Pl.* intertrigines, Pl. 20, 14, 53.

inter-trīmentum, i, *n.* [id.] (class.): **I.** Prop.: *The result* or *consequence of the rubbing of two things mutually one against the other, loss* or *injury by attrition, wear and tear:* in purpura, quæ teritur, absumitur, injustam quidem, sed aliquam tamen caussam tenacitatis video; in auro vero, in quo, præter manus pretium, nihil intertrimenti fit, quæ malignitas est, Liv. 34, 7: culleorum, Scæv. Dig. 13, 7, 43, § 1.

II. Meton.: *Loss* of weight by melting of metals: Carthaginenses eo anno argentum in stipendium impositum primum Romam advexerunt: id quia probum non esse quæstores renunciaverant, experientibusque pars quarta decocta erat, pecunia Romæ mutua sumta, intertrimentum argenti suppleverunt, Liv. 32, 2 *init.*

III. Fig.: *Loss, damage:* sine ullo intertrimento, C. 2 Verr. 1, 50, 132: sine magno intertrimento, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 39.

inter-trītūra, æ, *f.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. e; tritura] (Prop., *A rubbing* or *chafing of things mutually one against the other;* hence meton.) = intertrimentum, *Loss* or *injury by attrition, wear and tear* (post-class.): culleorum, Scæv. Dig. 13, 7, 43 § 1 *fin.*

interturbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interturbo] *Disquietude, confusion* (only in Livy): patre animi quoque ejus haud mirabilem interturbationem causante, Liv. 23, 8.

inter-turbo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. c.; turbo] *To produce disquietude, confusion,* or *disturbance between* (poet., or post-Aug.): ne interturbet, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 81; Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 39: partim plus cachinno interturbant, quam verbis explicant, Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 26 *ad fin.* ed. Mai.

‡inter-turrĭum, ii, *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; turris] *A wall between two towers* (post-class.): Inscr. ap. Don. 220, 3.

interŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [inter] *Inward, inner* (post-class.): nexus, Marc. Cap. 9: interulæ paragaudiæ duæ, Val. ap. Vopisc. Prob. 4: tunica, *under garment, shirt,* App. Flor. 9.—As *Subst.*: **interula,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* tunica) *An under garment* or *shirt:* App. M. 8, p. 538 Oud.

inter-undātus, a, um, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (γ); undo] *Made like waves at intervals, waved, made wavy:* fulvum nigrantibus segmentis interundatum, Sol. 17, 5.

intĕr-usūrium, ii, *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (α); usura] *Interest accruing in the mean time* (post-class.): medii temporis, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 9.

inter-văco, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; vaco] *To be empty between* (only in Columella); intervacantibus spatiis, Col. 4, 32.

inter-vallātus, a, um, *adj.* [intervallum, *no.* II. B.] *Having intervals* (post-class.): febris, *intermittent fever,* Gell. 17, 12: intervallato brevi tempore, *after a short time,* Amm. 26, 1, 3.

inter-vallum, i, *n.* (**-us,** i, *m.* Front. de Colon. p. 112 Goes.) [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; vallum] **I.** Prop.: *The space* or *distance between the mound* or *ramparts of a camp and the soldiers' tents:* "via principalis esse debet latitudine eadem, qua opus, pedum sexaginta, quod est inter vallum et legiones, et ideo a quibusdam *intervallum* est cognominatum," Hygin. Gromat. 6; but cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 9, 2: "*intervalla* sunt spatia inter capita vallorum, id est stipitum, quibus vallum fit."

II. Meton.: **A.** Of locality: *Space between, interval, distance* (class.): trabes directæ paribus intervallis, in solo collocantur. Ea autem intervalla grandibus saxis effarciuntur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 23: pari intervallo, *at an equal distance,* id. ib. 1, 43: respiciens videt magnis intervallis sequentes, Liv. 1, 25: proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo Insequitur Salius, Virg. Æ. 5, 320: quæ autem moveantur, omnia intervallis moveri; quæ intervalla item infinite dividi possint, C. Ac. 1, 7, 27: monumenta lapides erant, crebris intervallis dispositi, Curt. 7, 9, 15: multa, quæ nunc ex intervallo non apparent, bellum aperiet, Liv. 28, 44: juvenes primo modicis intervallis per vias publicas, dehinc vehicula disposuit, Suet. Aug. 49: Baiarum medium intervallum, id. Cal. 19: sagittas tanta arte direxit, ut omnes per intervalla digitorum innocuæ evaderent, id. Dom. 19: venitur ad Armeniæ sinum, Orienti objectum, intervallo, Amm. 23, 6, 12: neque a sole longius unquam unius signi intervallo discedit (Mercurii stella), Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: quoniam intervallo locorum et temporum disjuncti sumus, id. Fam. 1, 7, 1: quinque millium intervallo, Liv. 23, 29: mille passuum intervallo distantes, id. 33, 1: ultima Syriarum est Palæstina per intervalla magna protenta, Amm. 14, 8, 11: singulos per intervalla, ut vulnerum erat dolor, insequentes interfecit, Sext. Aur. Vict. de Vir. Ill. 4, 7.

B. Of time: **1.** *Interval, distance, intervening space:* quoniam intervallo locorum et temporum disjuncti sumus, C. Fam. 1, 7, 1: fore uti certis temporum intervallis animal oriretur, quod esset ad cultum deorum aptissimum, id. Univ. 12: eodem intervallo, id. 2 Verr. 5, 2, 6: ut te tanto intervallo viderem, *after so great* or *long an interval,* id. Fam. 15, 14: ex tanto intervallo, Liv. 3, 38: tanto ex intervallo, Quint. 11, 2, 5: expandunt alas, pendentesque raro intervallo quatiunt, Pl. 10, 38, 54, § 111: quæ quasi longo interjecto intervallo videmus, C. Off. 1, 9, 30: longo intervallo, Suet. Aug. 37: id. Tib. 65: perlongo intervallo, C. Agr. 2, 1, 3: (amicitia nostra) longis intervallis

temporum interruptam consuetudinem habunt, id. Fam. 15, 14, 2: longo post intervallo, Suet. Vit. 1: longo post intervallo temporis, Quint. 9, 3, 40: dehinc longo intervallo, Suet. Dom. 8: magno intervallo, id. Aug. 2: ex intervallo, *after an interval*, id. Claud. 41: duos primos consulatus junctim, sequentes per intervallum gessit, id. ib. 14: duodecimum (consulatum gessit) magno, id est, septemdecim annorum intervallo, id. Aug. 26: post intervallum, Quint. 10, 4, 2: quum manus parvis intervallis movetur, id. 11, 3, 100: anni intervallum, Amm. 26, 1, 9: (pacem) per decem mensium tribuit intervallum, id. 17, 1, 12: qua de causa per intervalla admissurae dantur equi, *at intervals, from time to time*, Pl. 8, 42, 66, § 164: satis validi, si simul incubuissent, per intervallum adventantes neque constantiam addiderant turbatis, et pavore fugientium auferebantur, Tac. A. 4, 73: qua vi tot simul corripere intutum, duos intervalla scelerum poscebat, *intervals between* (*the perpetration of*) *his guilty acts*, id. ib. 4, 3: literarum, *between* (*the arrival of*) *letters*, C. Fam. 7, 18, 3: negotiorum, Vell. 1, 13, 3: repetendis consulatibus intervalla permittere, Pl. Pan. 61 *fin.*: aut si quum exercueris (*sc.* pecus), statim sine intervallo cibum aut potionem dederis, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 22.

2. *Intermission, temporary cessation:* mihi intervallum jam hos dies multos fuit, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 28: annuum intervallum regni fuit, Liv. 1, 17: si longus (*sc.* dolor), levis; dat enim intervalla et relaxat, C. Fin. 2, 19, 94.

3. In music, sound, rhythm, *etc.*: The *interval* or *space* of time that takes place between sounds: harmoniam ex intervallis sonorum nosse possumus, C. Tusc. 1, 18, 41: numerus in continuatione nullus est, distinctio, et aequalium et saepe variorum intervallorum percussio numerum conficit: quem in cadentibus guttis, quod intervallis distinguuntur, notare possumus, id. de Or. 3, 48, 186.

4. In Rhet.: A *pause* or *interval* in speaking: flumen ac verborum volubilitasque cordi est, qui ponunt in oratione celeritate eloquentiam: distincta alios et interpuncta intervalla, morae, respirationesque delectant, C. Or. 16, 53: nisi intervallo dixisset, *after a pause*, id. ib. 64, 222: sine intervallis loquacitas, id. de Or. 3, 48, 185.

5. In Prosody: *The interval* or *time* occupied in pronouncing a foot: Ephorus vero ne spondaeum quidem, quem fugit, intellexit esse aequalem dactylo, quem probat: syllabis enim metiendos pedes non intervallis existimat, C. Or. 57, 194: quod idem facit in trochaeo, qui temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, *i. e. in the times of the foot itself, and the interval occupied in pronouncing these*, id. ib.

III. Fig.: *Difference, dissimilitude:* videte, quantum intervallum sit interjectum inter majorum consilia, et istorum dementiam, C. Agr. 2, 33 *init.*: quantum intervallum tandem inter te atque illum interjectum putas? id. Rab. Perd. 5, 15.

inter-vectus, a, um, *adj.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.: vehi] (Gen., *Carried between*; hence, Esp., with reference to the extent or limit of the intervening space) *Carried up, raised up* (post-class.): arbores eximiae proceritatis intervectae, Jul. Valer. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 38.

inter-vĕlo, ulsi, ulsum, ellĕre, 3. v. *a.* (inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (γ): velo) (post-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: *To pull* or *pluck here and there, to pull* or *pluck out, off,* or *up at intervals* of space; *to thin out by pulling*, etc.: **A.** Of the beard: quot vides istos saqui, qui aut vellunt barbam aut intervellunt, Sen. Ep. 114, 21.—**B.** Of plants, trees, *etc.*: si spissa sunt (*sc.* rapa), intervelles aliqua, ut cetera roborentur, Pall. Jul. 2, 3: sirani atque semina stulaverint, etiam bima transserri queunt, intervelluntur, ac bini pedes arborum in vacui relinquuntur, ne, *etc.*, Col. 4, 33, 3: nam si spisse posueris (*sc.* arbores), nec infra serere quid poteris, nec ipsae fructuosae erunt, nisi intervulseris, id. 5, 10, 5; cf. id. Arb. 19, 3.—**C.** Of fruits: et hoc autem et omnia poma intervelli melius est, ut, quae relicta sint, grandescant, *be thinned*, Pl. 17, 27, 47, § 260.

II. Fig.: *To tear out, take away:* num aliquid ex illis intervelli, atque ex tempore dicendis inseri possit, Quint. 12, 9, 17: quae ita sunt natura copulata, ut mutari aut intervelli sine confusione non possint, id. 10, 7, 5.

inter-vĕnĭo, ēni, entum, ĕnīre, 4. v. *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; venio] (class.). **I.** Prop.: With personal subjects: *To come between*; hence (with reference to the limit of the intervening space): **A.:** **1.** *To come up, arrive:* **a.** *Abs.:* sponsae pater intervenit, Ter. And. 4, 3, 17: intervenit homo de improviso, id. Ad. 3, 3, 52: intervenit Adolescens quidam lacrymans, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 41: hoc ipso tempore et casu Germani equites interveniunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: legati Tarentini interveniunt, Liv. 9, 14: quam orationem quum ingressus essem, Cassius intervenit, C. Att. 15, 11, 1: nos quidem, nisi forte molesti interveniimus, venisse delectat, id. de Or. 2, 3, 14.—*Impers. Pass.:* si interventum est casu, C. Top. 20, 76.—**b.** With *dum:* malo ne interveneris Quaeso, dum resipiscit, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 23, 2.—**2.:** **a.** Gen.: *To come up to* any one: With *Dat.:* sed neminemne curiosum intervenire nunc mihi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 5: verens, ne molesti vobis interveniremus, C. de Or. 2, 3, 14.—*Impers. Pass.:* ubi de improviso interventum est mulieri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 40.—**b.** Esp.: With accessory idea of aiding or assisting: *To succour, aid, help* by coming up to any one.—With *Dat.:* si, voce et comploratione nocturna excitus, mihi queritanti intervenisses, Liv. 40, 9 *med.*

B. *To come up* while any thing is being done, or is taking place: With *Dat.:* huic orationi Servius quum interveniisset, Liv. 1, 48: intervenit nonnullorum querelis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 2.

C.: **1.** *To be present:* *Abs.:* Antoniae secretum petenti denegavit nisi ut interveniret Macro, Suet. Cal. 23.—**2.** *To be present at:* With *Dat.:* ut tamen quibusdam Pannonicis aut Germanicis (*sc.* bellis) interveniret, Suet. Aug. 20: ut animadvertit incendio juxta aedem Vestae et ipsam (*sc.* Liviam) intervenisse, populumque, *etc.*, id. Tib. 50.

II. Meton.: With inanimate subjects: **A.** *To come between, arise between:* quod si et nigrae (*sc.* nubes) rubentibus (*sc.* nubibus) intervenerint, Pl. 18, 35, 78, § 340.

B. *To come, be, lie between:* **1.** *Abs.:* interveuit Phazania, Pl. 5, 5, 5, § 35: si is, qui duas aedes habebat, unas mihi alteras tibi legavit, et medius paries qui utrasque distinguat, intervenit, Jov. Dig. 33, 3, 4 *init.*: interveniente via publica, Paul. ib. 8, 1, 14: interveniunt minuti calculi, maxime torrentibus siccatis, Pl. 34, 16, 47, § 157: si sal interveniat, id. 37, 6, 22, § 83: intervenientibus desertis, id. 5, 8, 8, § 43: linearum interveniente multiplici ductu et colore, id. 37, 12, 74, § 195: interveniente Ascanio lacu, id. 5, 32, 43, § 148: interveniente tam vasto mari, id. 4, 12, 26, § 90: interveniente candida vena, id. 37, 9, 44, § 128: intervenientibus crystallinis centris, id. 37, 9, 39, § 120: intervenientibus maculis albis, id. 37, 7, 25, § 97: candidis intervenientibus punctis, id. 36, 7, 11, § 57.—**2.** With *Dat.:* Zenothemis (dicit) Indicam onychem plures habere varietates, igneam, nigram, corneam, cingentibus candidis venis oculi modo, intervenientibus quarundam oculis obliquis venis, Pl. 37, 6, 24, § 90.

C. Of a river: *To come, be,* or *flow between:* interveniente flumine, cui nomen est Vier, Pl. 5, 1, 1, § 13: interveniente Munda (*sc.* flumine), id. 4, 21, 35, § 115.

D. Of storms, *etc.*: *To arise, take place, happen:* interveniunt motu stellarum grandines, imbres, *etc.*, Pl. 18, 25, 57, § 208: uvam caldam ne legito, hoc est in ejus sicceitate, ac nisi imber intervenerit, id. 18, 31, 74, § 315.

E. Of artificial productions: *To arise, be formed:* sic quoque olei natura intervenit, ad scabiem animalium utilis, Pl. 31, 10, 46, § 110.

F. In time: **1.:** **a.** Gen.: *To fall, happen, take place between:* With *Dat.:* verboque intervenit omni plangor, Ov. M. 11, 708.—**b.** Esp.: With accessory notion of hindrance, *etc.*: *To prevent, hinder, interrupt:* (*α*) With *Dat.:* nox praelio intervenit, Liv. 23, 18: talia dicenti . . . . nox intervenit, Ov. M. 8, 81.—(*β*) With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* ludorum diebus, qui cognitionem intervenerant, Tac. A. 3, 23.—**2.** *To come close up to, to be* or *live at the same time with:* in Italia violis succedit rosa; hunc intervenit lilium, Pl. 21, 11, 39, § 68.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To come between:* dum continuationi sermonis medius aliquis sensus intervenit, Quint. 9, 3, 23.

B. Of events, passions, *etc.*: **1.:** **a.** Gen.: *To take place, arise, happen, occur, intervene:* (*α*) With *inter:* omnem rem narrabit continuo sola soli; Quae inter vos intervenerint, unde ortum est initium irae, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 16: inter se certamen intervenisse, Liv. 10, 24: ut puta inimicitiae capitales intervenerunt inter ipsum procuratorem et dominum, Ulp. Dig. 3, 3, 7, § 3.—(*β*) *Abs.:* novum intervenit vitium et calamitas, Ter. Hec. prol. 1: irae interveniunt, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 59: casus quidam mirificus intervenit, C. Fam. 7, 5, 2: ne quid morae interveniret, Suet. Ner. 37: quamquam et offensis intervenientibus, id. Aug. 66.—**b.** Esp.: With accessory idea of obstruction or hindrance: *To hinder, obstruct, oppose, stand in the way of, resist, prevent, disturb.*—With *Dat.:* Sabinum bellum coeptis intervenit, Liv. 1, 36: ni scelus intestinum liberandae patriae consilia agitanti intervenisset, id. 1, 48 *fin.*: deliberationi de maxima quidem illa, sed tamen parte civitatis, metum pro universa republica intervenisse, id. 2, 24 *med.*

2. *To take place, be done,* or *made between* parties: affinitatem, cognationem, praeterea foedus intervenisse, Sall. J. 111, 2 Kritz.

3. *To take place, arise* in the midst of other matters: With *Dat.:* intervenit deinde his cogitationibus avitum malum, regni cupido, Liv. 1, 6.

4. *To befal, fall to the share* or *lot of, occur* or *happen to* any one: With *Dat. of person:* nulla mihi res posthac potest jam intervenire tanti, quae, *etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 1: quod exiguam dicit (*sc.* Epicurus) fortunam intervenire sapienti, C. Fin. 1, 19, 63.

C. Of persons: **1.** Gen.: **a.** In a good sense: *To interfere, interpose* in behalf of any one: *Abs.:* quod villicum intervenientem flagellasset, Suet. Claud. 38: non defuit qui eum intervenientem et quasi studiosiorem partis alterius convicio incesseret, id. Tib. 11 *med.*—**b.** In a bad sense: *To interfere with, oppose, hinder, disturb.*—With *Dat.:* parum decore Domitianum, prope confecto bello, alienae gloriae interventurum, Tac. H. 4, 85: quis vestro deus intervenit amori? Calpurn. Ecl. 3, 23.

2. Esp.: **a.** Of public authorities: *To interfere, exercise official power, interpose:* (*α*) *Abs.:* neque senatu intervenire, Suet. Caes. 30: at si quis impediat eum, qui emit, quominus ei res tradantur, praetorem intervenire oportere, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 11, 7, 14 *init.*: sine duplo praetor interveniet, Paul. ib. 4, 3, 23.—(*β*) With *ne:* catenus intervenitur, ne quid perperam fieret, Suet. Tib. 33.—**b.** Of a guardian, *etc.*: *To take an active part* or *to interpose actively* in any one's affairs: With *Dat.:* Scio, amico fidelissimo, si voluerit, sicut meis negotiis interveniebat, eodem modo filiorum meorum intervenire, *etc.*, Pap. Dig. 33, 1, 10 *init.*: Lucio Titio, viro bono, cujus obsequio gratias ago, dari volo annuos, quamdiu vivat, aureos decem, si rebus nep tis mei interveniat, *etc.*, Scaev. ib. 33, 1, 13 *init.*—**c.** *To give bail, to become surety for* one: With *pro:* si filiusfamilias vel servus pro aliquo fidejusserint, vel alias intervenerint, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 3, § 5: (fide jussores) poenalibus actionibus non adstringuntur, in quas inciderunt hi, pro quibus intervenerunt, Pap. Dig. 50, 1, 17, § 15.

inter-vēnĭum, ĭi, *n.* [inter; vena] *The space between the veins,* in the earth, in stones, *etc.* (a favourite word of Vitruvius): Vitr. 2, 6; id. 8, 1.

interventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intervenio, *no.* III. B. 2. c.] *An interposition, a giving security* (post-class.): Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 7.

interventor, ōris, *m.* [intervenio] **I.** Prop. (acc. to intervenio, *no.* I. A.) (class.): *One who comes in, a visitor:* vacuus ab interventoribus dies, C. Fat. 1, 2. **II.** Fig. (post-class.): **A.** *One who managed the affairs of the Church, while a see was vacant:* Aug. Ep. 44 (al. 164), 4, 8. — **B.** (acc. to intervenio, *no.* III. C. 1. a.): *One who interposes on behalf of another, an intercessor, advocate, pleader* for one: **1.** With *Gen.*: tum velut Ezechiæ fuit interventor Isaias, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 195. — **2.** With *ne:* interventor, ne conjuratio latius puniretur, Lamp. Com. 4 *med.* — **C.** (acc. to intervenio, *no.* III. C. 2. c.): *A surety, bail, bondsman:* si filius fidejussor, vel quasi interventor acceptus sit, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 3.

interventus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (class.) **I.** Prop.: Of persons (acc. to intervenio, *no.* I. A. 1.): *A coming up, arrival:* ut si quando tempus ipsum, aut res, aut locus, aut interventus alicujus, aut interpellatio, *etc.*, C. Part. Or. 8, 30: interventu Pomptini atque Flacci pugna, quæ erat commissa, sedatur, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: Caleni interventum atque Calvenæ cavebis, id. Att. 16, 11, 1: quis rebus, veluti medela quædam, interventus Alexandri fuit, Just. 11, 1, 7: Icilii, Liv. 3, 45: interventu hominum, id. 2, 19: extranei interventu, Pl. 28, 4, 7, § 39.

II. Meton.: Of inanimate things: **A.** (acc. to intervenio, *no.* II. A.): *A coming between, intervention:* solem interventu lunæ occultari, Pl. 2, 10, 7: nodosque corporum, qui vocantur articuli, aliubi interventu, aliubi ambitu, *etc.*, Pl. 11, 37, 88. — **B.** (acc. to intervenio, *no.* II. C.): *A coming* or *flowing between:* serpentes enim insequi, donec arcenatur amnis alicujus interventu, Pl. 29, 3, 12, § 52. — **C.** (acc. to intervenio, *no.* II. F. 1. b.): *A coming on* or *arrival* of any thing causing hindrance, *etc.*: interventu noctis, Cæs. B. G. 3, 15: interventu feriarum impeditus est, Ulp. Dig. 4, 6, 26, § 7.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to intervenio, *no.* III. B. 1.): *A taking place, occurring, happening, intervening:* malorum, Cic. N. D. 1. 40, 111: meliorum, Tac. H. 4, 74. — **B.** (acc. to intervenio, *no.* III. C. 2. a.): *Interposition, interference, exercise of authority* or *of official power:* sed meæ naturæ accommodatius est credere etiam statui ejus subventum interventu principis, Trajan. ap. Pl. 10, 68 (al. 69): judicis, Pomp. Dig. 33, 1, 7. — **C.** (acc. to intervenio, *no.* III. C. 2. c.): *Bail, suretyship:* retinentes creditores interventu sponsorum removit, Suet. Cæs. 18 *init.*

interversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interverto] (post-class.): **A.** (acc. to interverto, *no.* I. A.) (Prop., *A turning aside, a diverting from its proper course*; hence, fig.): *An overthrowing, hindering, subverting, frustrating, thwarting:* O Christe, patientissime Domine, qui tot annis interversionem prædicationis tuæ sustinuisti, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20 *init.* — **B.** (acc. to interverto, *no.* II. B.): *A purloining, pilfering, embezzling:* de interversione convictus, Impp. Arcad. et Honor. in Cod. Just. 10, 70, 12.

inter-verso, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. intens.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (γ); verso] *To turn about frequently here and there* (post-Aug.) (prps. only in follg. ex.): nec satis est generationi per se (*sc.* pisces) coitus, nisi editis ovis interversando mares vitalo adsperserint virus, Pl. 9, 50, 74, § 157.

interversor, ōris, *m.* [interverto, *no.* II. B.] *A purloiner, pilferer, embezzler* (post-class.): Impp. Valent. et Valens in Cod. Just. 10, 1, 8.

inter-versūra, æ, *f.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; versura, *no.* II. A.] *A bend or turning* of the land between divisions, *etc.*, of property, or a colony and its borders (post-class.): multi perpetuos limites absque ferramento egerunt, et in illis operis perseverationem peracerunt; sicut in veterum coloniarum finibus invenimus, frequentius in provinciis, ubi ferramento nisi ad interversuram non utuntur, Hyg. de Limit. p. 178 Goes.: quibusdam interversuris lapides politos, quadratos, inscriptos, et lineatos defigere in eam partem, qua res exiget, oportebit, id. ib. p. 198 Goes.: a cœpto rigore ad interversuram aut finem perducere (*sc.* metas), Frgm. de Limit. p. 218 Goes.

interversus, a, um, *P.* of interverto.

inter-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, tĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (δ); verto] (*To turn* by placing something *between* so as to separate; hence), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To turn aside, divert:* cui per fundum iter aquæ debetur, quacunque vult in eo rivum faciat licet: dum ne aquæ ductum intervertat, Scæv. Dig. 43, 20, 8. — **B.** Esp.: In architecture: *To turn aside, turn* or *draw in a different direction:* in extremis partibus (*sc.* triglyphorum) semicanaliculi intervertantur, Vitr. 4, 3, 5.

II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To alter, change* (in a bad sense): neque enim recta ingenia qualem in adolescentia spem sui fecerant, usque in senectutem pertulerunt; sed interversa plerumque sunt, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22, 2. — **2.** Esp.: Of accounts: *To alter, confuse, falsify:* rationibus interversis, Front. Strat. 3, 16, 3: alii a servis, qui rationes interverterant, *etc.*, Capitol. Pertin. 10.

B. *To purloin, pilfer, embezzle, intercept:* qui si intellexerint, interverso regali hoc dono, graviter vos tulisse, C. 2 Verr. 4, 30, 68: quorum publica vectigalia interverterat, Suet. Vit. 7: hem, istuc ago, Quomodo argentum intervortam, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 92: si, me hercules, intervortissent pecuniam vestram, Petron. 107: quum interversæ pecuniæ arguerentur, Sext. Aur. Vict. de Ill. Vir. 33, 8: intervertendi fidei commissi gratia, Pap. Dig. 36, 1, 54.

C.: **1.** *To cheat* or *defraud one of any thing:* aliquem aliqua re (ante- and post-class.): ut me, si posset, muliere intervorteret, Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 110: venientem Caculam intervortit symbolo, id. ib. Argum. 4: qui (*sc.* colonus) fundo, quem conduxerat, vendito, possessione ejus dominum intervertisset, Gell. 11, 18, 13: vidobitur dominum possessione intervertisse, Marc. Dig. 41, 2, 20. — **2.** *To cheat, defraud one:* With *Acc. alone:* hem, istuc ago, Quomodo argentum intervortam, et adventorem et Sauream, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 92 (cf. above, *no.* II. B.): quem intervortam? id. ib. 2, 1, 10.

D.: **1.** Gen.: *To take away, deprive one of:* ille induxit ut peteret (*sc.* consulatum): promissum et receptum intervertit, ad seque transtulit, C. Phil. 2, 32, 79: ut possessionem ejus interverteret, Marc. Dig. 41, 2, 20 *fin.*: interversa ædilitate, C. Dom. 43, 112: publica jura non interverti constat, Paul. 5, 5, 5. — **2.** Esp.: Officially, *etc.*: *To suppress:* intervertendæ inofficiosi querelæ (gratia), Imp. Alex. Aug. ap. Paul. Dig. 31, 1, 87, § 3.

E. *To squander, waste, spend in extravagance:* **1.** With *Acc.*: novies millies sestertium paucissimis mensibus intervertisse creditur, Tac. H. 2, 95: interversis patroni rebus, id. A. 16, 10. — **2.** *Abs.*: ideo etiam nudus (*sc.* Liber), seu quod omnis ebriosus intervertendo nudus remanetat, aut mentis suæ secreta ebriosus nudet, Fulg. Myth. 2, 15 *fin.*

inter-vĭbro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 1.; vibro] *To glitter among* (post-class.): æthra intervibrans, Mart. Cap. 6, § 586 ed. Kopp.

inter-vĭgĭlium, ĭi, *n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (α); vigilium] *A watching between whiles* (post-class.): Sarisb. 2, 15.

inter-vĭgĭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (α); vigilo] *To watch between whiles, to awake now and then during sleep* (post-Aug.): quasi intervigilo, Sen. Ep. 83, 6: dub.: imperatore intervigilante, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61.

inter-vĭnco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* (inter; 2. vinco) (poet.) **I.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α)): *To be green amongst:* With *Dat.*: lætisque minax intervirat herbis (*sc.* anguis), Stat. Th. 4, 98.

II. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (γ)) *To be green here and there* or *at intervals:* semita discretis interviret humida nimbis, Claud. Rapt. Pros, 2, 100.

inter-vīso, si, sum, sĕre, 3. *v. a.* [inter; viso, *no.* II.] (class.), **I.** (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (β)): *To look after, to come* or *go to see between whiles,* etc.: **A.** With *simple Acc.*: immo intervisam prius domum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 90: urbanam expolitionem urget illam quidem et Philotimus et Cincius, sed etiam ipse crebro interviso, *I go frequently between whiles to see to,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2 *fin.* — **B.** With *Subj.*: nunc interviso jamne a portu advenerit, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 3. — **C.** With *Relative clause:* ego intervisam quid faciant coqui, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 1.

II. (acc. to inter, *no.* II. B. 2. b. (γ)): *To visit at intervals* or *from time to time:* quodque nos minus intervisis, hoc fero animo æquiore, quod, *etc.*, C. Fam. 7, 1, 5: ne legatorum quidem cuiquam permisit uxorem intervisere, Suet. Aug. 24.

inter-vōcālĭter, *adv.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. h.; vocaliter] *Very loudly* (post-class.): clamare, App. M. 9, p. 651 Oud.

intervōlĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* [intervolo] *To fly about between* or *among* (rare): quem imbrem (*sc.* carnis) ingens numerus avium intervolitando rapuisse fertur, Liv. 3, 10.

inter-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α); volo] (mostly poet.): **I.** Prop.: Of birds or winged animals: *To fly between, amongst,* or *in the midst of:* veterani (*sc.* turdi) debent intermisceri, qui, ab aucupibus in hunc usum nutriti, quasi allectores sint captivorum, mæstitiamque eorum mitigent intervolando, Col. 8, 10, 1.

II. Meton.: *To fly between,* i. e. *to move rapidly, speed, hasten between:* With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* immittitque ratem, mediasque intervolat urbes, Qua brevibus furit æstus aquis, Val. Fl. 2, 614: fuscas intervolat auras Hasta, Stat. Th. 2, 539.

III. Fig.: Of the memory, *etc.*: *To hover* or *flit before:* With *Lat.*: ille recens oculis intervolat Idmon, *i. e. the recollection of Idmon, who had lately been carried off by pestilence, passes rapidly before the eyes of the mind,* Val. Fl. 5, 27.

inter-vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [inter, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (α)); vomo] (*To vomit forth amongst*; hence) *To pour forth among* (poet.): dulces inter salsas undas, Lucr. 6 894.

intervulsus, a, um, *P.* of intervello.

1. **in-testābilis,** e, *adj.* [2. in · testabilis] **I.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: *That is incapable, by reason of misconduct, of being a witness* (in which was involved the inability of making a will, etc.; cf. below, Ulp. Dig. 28, 1, 18): quum lege quis intestabilis esse jubetur, eo pertinet ne ejus testimonium recipiatur; et eo amplius, ut quidam putant, neve ipsi dicatur testimonium, Gai. Dig. 28, 1, 20: improbus intestabilisque esto, Frgm. xii. Tabl. ap. Gell. 6, 7, 3; so, id. ib. 15, 13 *fin.*: semper curato, ne sis intestabilis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 30; cf. below *no.* II. A., and 2. intestabilis: si quis ob carmen famosum damnetur, senatusconsulto expressum est, ut intestabilis sit; ergo nec testamentum facere poterit, nec ad testamentum adhiberi testis, Ulp Dig. 28, 1, 18; cf. Instit. 2, 10.

II. Meton.: *Execrable, accursed, detestable, abominable, vile:* **A.** Of persons: quia illi in tanto malo turpis vita integra fama potior fuit, improbus intestabilisque videtur, Sall. J. 67, 3 Kritz.: semper curato, ne sis intestabilis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 30 (cf. above, *no.* I. A.; and 2. intestabilis): uter ædilis fucritve Vestrum prætor, is intestabilis et sacer esto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 181: Lepida, crebris criminibus maritum insecuta, quamquam intestabilis, tamen impunita agebat, Tac. A. 6, 40: incusat ultro intestabilem et conscleratum, id. ib. 15, 55: eos tamen, qui ad Haamibalem non rediissent, usqueadeo intestabiles invisosque fuisse, ut, *etc.*, Gell. 7, 18 *fin.* — *Comp.*: neque so aliter tutum putat, quam si pejor atque intestabilior metu vestro fuerit, Frgm. Sall. p.

40, vol. 3, Kritz.: quis rebus intestabilior, Sex. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 6, 2.—**B.** Of things: intestabile perjurium, Liv. 37, 37; dub. al. inestimabile: savitia, Tac. A. 6, 51: ars magica. Pl. 30, 2, 6: reliqua intestabilia et nefanda, id. 28, 8, 24, § 87.

2. intestābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; 2. testis; cf 2. intestatus] *Castrated* (in an amphibiody with 1. intestabilis), Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 30 (cf. 1. intestabilis, *no.* I. A.; and *no.* II. A.): ut vivam semper intestabilis, id. Mil. 3, 24.

intestāto, *adv.*, v. 2. intestātus, *no.* I. B.

1. in-testātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; testor, *no.* I.] (ante-class.): **A.** *Not contested by witnesses:* hoccine pacto indemnatum atque intestatum me arripi? Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 17.—**B.** *By whom witness cannot be borne, not to be relied upon, not trustworthy:* "*intestatus* est rursum, cujus verbis fides non habetur," Non. p. 523, 5: ipsus cum uno servo senex intestato proficiscitur, Pomp. ap. Non. ib.

2. in-testātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; testor, *no.* I. B. 2.] **I.** Gen.: **A.** *That has made no testament or will, intestate* (class.): huic hereditas venerat amuliere quadam propinqua, atque ita propinqua, ut ea etiam si intestata esset mortua, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 2, 22, 53: intestati cives, Pl. Ep. 10, 88: intestatus paterfamilias, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 6, § 1: si cœnam si Intestatus ees, Juv. 3, 274: intestata senectus, id. 1, 144: sed si ut intestatus moreretur, incidit tabulas, et hoc approbaverint hi, qui ab intestato venire desiderant, Pap. Dig. 28, 4, 4 (cf. also below, *no.* II.).—**B.:** Intestato, *adverbial Abl.*: *Without making a will, intestate:* **1.** *Intestato* (class.): paterfamilias quum mortuus esset intestato, C. de Or. 1, 40, 183: si paterfamilias intestato moritur, id. Inv. 2, 50, 148.—**2.** *Ab intestato: With respect* or *in reference to an* (or *the*) *intestate person; in the case of an* (or *the*) *intestate person, without a will being made* or *found* (post-class.): si quis ex his personis, quæ ad successionem ab intestato non admittuntur, Ulp. Dig. 5, 2, 6, § 1: sed (praetor) iis, qui habent ab intestato successionem, id. ib.: sed ideo fideicommissa dari possunt ab intestato succedentibus, quoniam, *etc.*, Paul. ib. 29, 7, 8, § 1: certus esse debet . . . an testamento an ab intestato filius suus hæres exsistat, id. ib. 29, 2, 93: quum quidam sine liberis decederet, avunculum ab intestato bonorum possessorem habens, Ulp. ib. 38, 1, 17, § 8: filiam, quæ ab intestato patri hæres sit, conferre quidem dotem oportet, Ulp. Dig. 27, 7, 1, § 8.

II. Esp.: *One whose will* or *testament is not valid:* intestatus est non tantum qui testamentum non fecit, sed etiam cujus ex testamento hæreditas adita non est, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 64.

3. in-testātus, a, um [2. in; 2. testis] *Emasculated, castrated:* si intestatus non abeo hinc, Plaut. Mil. 5, 25.

intestina, ōrum, v. intestinus.

intestinārius, a, um, *adj.* [intestinus, *no.* II. B.] *An artist in inlaid work* or *fine joiner's work* (post-class.): Iaser. ap. Mur. 929, 6.—As *Subst.*: **intestinarius,** i, *m.* (*sc.* faber): *A joiner:* Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2.

intestīnus, a, um, *adj.* [intus]. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Inward, within, internal, in the interior* or *inside;* so prp. only as *Subst.*: **1. intestīnum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* membrum), *A gut:* subito tanta vis morbi in unum intestinum prorupit, ut extremo tempore per lumbos fistulæ puris emperint, Nep. Att. 21, 3: primum animalis sunt jam partium tantalia, eorum Tertia pars nulla ut possit ratione videri. Harum intestinum quodvis quale esse putandum est? Lucr. 4, 117: ab ea jejuna intestinum incipit; cui tale vocabulum est, quia nunquam, quod accipit, continet; sed protinus in inferiores partes demittit, Cels. 4, 1: tenuius intestinum, id. ib.: deinde id (*sc.* tenuius) intestinum cum crassiore altero transverso committitur; quod a dextra parte incipiens in sinistiorem pervium et longum est, in dexteriorem non est, ideoque cæcum nominatur, ib. fin.: id, quod pervium est, . . . hinc (*sc.* a sinistro rene) dextra recurvatum animo dirigitur, qua excernit; ideoque id ipsi rectum intestinum nominatur, id. ib.: intestinum medium= *μεσεντέριον, the mesentery,* Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137.—**2. intestina,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* membra), *the guts, intestines, entrails, the lower parts of the alimentary duct or canal* (whereas *exta* denotes the inwards or large viscera contained in the thorax): mihi mandate jamdudum intestina murmurant, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 6. *Med.* Die mihi; en, unquam tibi intestina crepant, quod sentias? *Men.* Ubi satur sunt, nulla crepitant; quando esurio, tum crepant, id. Men. 5, 2, 26: reliquæ cibi depelluntur, tum astringentibus se intestinis, tum remanentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137: lævitas intestinorum, quæ *λειεντερία* vocatur, Cels. 2, 1: sequitur ut intestina evolventur, id. 5, 16: a visceribus ad intestina venire, id. 4, 14, quum creberrimo frigidæ aquæ usu etiam intestina vitiasset, Suet. Vesp. 24: Atia, priusquam pareret, somniavit intestina sua ferri ad sidera, explicarique per omnem terrarum et cœli ambitum, id. Aug. 94: quanquam et tum infirmis intestinis, id. ib. 98: prolapsa intestina, Scrib. Comp. 206: soluta, id. ib. 256: laborare ex intestinis, *to be disordered in the bowels,* C. Fam. 7, 26 *init.*: prorurere intestina alicujus, Cat. 76 3. With a play on the meaning in *no.* I. B.: *Callid.* Die mihi, obsecro, hercle verum serio, hoc quod te rogo: Non habes venalem amicam tu meam, Phœnicium? *Ball.* Non, edepol, habeo profecto: nam jampridem vendidi. *Callid.* Quomodo? *Ball.* Sine ornamentis, cum intestinis omnibus, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 3, 109.—**3. intestīnus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* canalis) *A gut:* Var. ap. Non. 209, 20: subest venter stomachum habentibus, ceteris simplex, ruminantibus geminus, sanguine carentibus nullus: intestinus enim ab ore incipit, *etc.*, Pl. 11, 37, 78, § 199.

B. Esp.: Intestinum opus: *Joiner's work in the interior of a building; inlaid* or *chequered work:* intercolumnia tria pluteis marmoreis sive ex intestino opere arcta intercludantur ita, ut, *etc.*, Vitr. 4, 4, 1: præcingendi sunt parietes medii coronis ex intestino opere aut albario ad dimidiam partem altitudinis, id. 5, 2, 2: quum enim villam haberes opere tectorio et intestino ac pavimentis nobilibus lithostrotis spectandam, Var. R. R. 3, 1, 10: eadem (*sc.* abies) valvarum repagulis et ad quæcunque libeat intestina opera aptissima, Pl. 16, 42, 82, § 225.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of the state, *etc.*: *Intestine, domestic, civil* (class.): bellum intestinum, ne domesticum, C. Cat. 2, 13, 23: intestinum bellum, Nep. Ham. 2, 1; so, Suet. Cal. 5: intestini belli causa et origo, Just. 3, 4, 2: intestinum urbis malum, C. Fam. 7, 25, 2: hoc vero occultum, intestinum, ac domesticum malum, id. 2 Verr. 1, 15, 39: discordia, Just. 20, 5, 7: dolor, Serv. ap. C. Fam. 4, 5, 2: pernicies, C. Cat. 1, 2, 5: dissensio barbarorum, Suet. Galb. 7: nihil eo biennio intestini externive incommodi fuit, Liv. 4, 52 *fin.*: vos modo me ab intestina fraude et domesticorum insidiis præstate securum, Curt. 9, 6, 24: externa vi non totus modo rex, sed invictus, intestino facinore petebatur, id. 6, 7, 1: ubi fato intestinas clades et quasi fragorem quendam impendere comperit status Romani, Sex. Aur. Vict. Vir. 39, 40.—**B.** Of one's family, *etc.*: *Intestine, domestic, in the bosom of one's family:* ni scelus intestinum liberandæ patriæ consilia agitanti (Servio) intervenisset, Liv. 1, 48 *fin.*

III. Fig.: *That is inwardly felt, inward, within one:* nihil ut esset, qui distingueretur tremor ille et pallor, neque ut quidquam interesset inter intestinum et oblatum, C. Ac. 2, 15, 48; dub. al. impertitum.

in-testis, e, *adj.* [2. in; 2. testis] *Without testicles, castrated* (post-class.): sacerdotum intestibus honoratur (*al.* investibus), Arn. 5, 169.

in-texo, ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a. (*e*); texo] **I.** Prop.: *To weave in* or *into; to inweave, interweave* (poet. or post-Aug.): **A.** With *Dat.*: purpurasque notas filis intexuit albis, Ov. M. 6, 577: vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro, id. ib. 6, 166: colores diversos picturæ intexere Babylon maxime celebravit, et nomen imposuit, Pl. 8, 48, 74, § 196: purpureæ tunicæ medium album intextum erat, Curt. 3, 3, 17.—**B.** With *simple Acc.*: aurum intexero invenit Attalus rex, unde nomen Attalicis, Pl. 8, 48, 74, § 196.—In *Pass. Constr.*: lineæ vestes intextæ auro purpuraque distinctæ, Curt. 9, 7, 12.

II. Meton. (mostly poet. or post-Aug.): **A.** *To embroider:* **1.** With *Abl.*: cum chlamyde purpurea variis colloribus intexta, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: funeratus est impensa ducentorum millium, stragulis albis auro intextis, Suet. Ner. 50.—**2.** With *Dat.*: et intexuit ei (*sc.* velo) cherubim, Vulg. 2 Paral. 3, 14.—**3.** *Abs.*: intextusque puer regius, *i. e. was embroidered on the robe,* Virg. Æ. 5, 252: purpurea intexti tollant aulæa Britanni, id. G. 3, 25.—**B.:** **1.** Gen.: *To interlace:* ingentem struxere pyram, cui frondibus atris Intexunt latera. Virg. Æ. 6, 216.—**2.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force:* Of the veins: *To interlace each other:* crebræ multæque (*sc.* venæ) toto corpore intextæ, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.—**C.** *To intermingle, mix together:* lilia fuscis Intexit violis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 129: tum casia atque alias intexens suavibus herbis, mollia luteola pingit vaccinia caltha, Virg. E. 2, 49.—**D.** *To surround, cover, bind, wind round about, entwine, encircle:* **1.** With *Abl.*: foliis hastas, Virg. E. 5, 31: vitibus ulmos, id. G. 2, 221: vitibus antrum: Claud. Epithal. Pallad. 2: calamos cera, Calpurn. 3, 27.—**2.** With *simple Acc.*, utque solent hederæ longos intexere truncos, Ov. M. 4, 365.—**3.** *Abs.*: sed magno intexens, si fas est dicere, peplo, Qualis Erechtheis olim portatur Athenis, *etc.*, *i. e. encircling myself with such a robe,* Virg. Cir. 21.—**E.** Of the heavenly bodies: *To be inserted in, intermingle with, be incorporated with:* ceterum æterna est coelestibus (*sc.* sideribus) natura intexentibus mundum (cœlum), Pl. 2, 8, 6, § 30.—**F.** *To form, make, construct* by intermingling or joining materials: **1.** With *ex:* (nidum) ex lino intexens, Pl. 10, 33, 50, § 96: quod (*sc.* conopeum) erat ex purpura, et auro, et smaragdo, et lapidibus pretiosis intextum, Vulg. Jud. 10, 19.—**2.** With *Abl.*: sterili junco cannaque intexta palustri, Luc. 5, 517: tribus intextum tauris opus, *i. e.* coriis taurinis, *formed by the combination of three bull-hides,* Virg. Æ. 10, 785: sectaque intexunt abieto costas, id. ib. 2, 16.—**G.** *To bind* or *fasten together, to render firm* or *compact* by inserting any thing: intera intextus stellatis axibus agger, Sil. 13, 109.—**H.** *To fasten, bind,* or *sew upon:* With *Dat.*: si purpuram vestimento intexueris, Ulp. Dig. 10, 4, 7.

III. Fig.: **A.:** **1.** *To interweave together on,* i. e., *to describe upon, commit to:* With *Dat.*: nec tua præter te chartis intexere quisquam Facta queat, Tib. 4, 1, 5.—**2.** *To describe upon* or *commit to, amongst:* With *a second Dat.*: tali te vellem, juvenum doctissime, ritu . . . . naturæ rerum magnis intexere chartis, Virg. Cir. 39.—**B.** *To intermingle with, mix up with:* With *Dat.*: quum parva magnis, simplicia conjunctis, obscura dilucidis, læta tristibus, incredibilia probabilibus, inteximus, C. Part. Or. 4, 12.—**C.** *To introduce, bring forward, mention, make mention of:* **1.** *Abs.*: scis me ante orationes aut aliquid id genus solitum scribere, ut Varronem nusquam possem intexere, C. Att. 13, 12, 3.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: at certe, ut in causa prudenter possit intexere (*sc.* omnia, quæ pertinent ad usum civium), C. de Or. 2, 16, 68.

1. **intextus,** a, um, *P.* of intexo.

2. **intextus,** ûs, *m.* [intexo] (post-Aug.): (Prop., *An interweaving;* hence, meton.): **A.** (acc. to intexo, *no.* II. E.). *Insertion, an intermingling, incorporation:* ceterum æterna est coelestibus (*sc.* sideribus) natura intexentibus mundum (*i. e.* cœlum), intextuque concretis, Pl. 2, 8, 6, § 30.—**B.** Of words, *etc.*: *An interweaving, inserting, adding:* crescit oratio minus aperte; sed nescio an hoc ipso efficacius, quum citra distinctionem

intextu et cursu semper aliquid priore majus insequitur, Quint. 8, 4, 3; dub. al. in contextu; al. in textu; cf. also Quint. 9, 4, 13.

inthrŏnīzātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inthrōnizo, *no.* I. B. 2.] *An enthroning* or *instituting* of a dignitary of the Church (late Lat.): post hunc Thiemonem .... substituerunt abbatem, hujus inthronizationis anno tertio, Liber de Fund. Gozecencis Ecclesiæ; v. Du Cange, s. v. inthronizare: Marten. Anecd. vol. 2, col. 1078.

†inthrŏnizo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [*ἐνθρονίζω*] (late Lat.), **I. Prop.: A.** Gen.: *To place on a seat, to seat:* "*inthronizare,* in throno vel sede ponere, collocare," Joan. de Janua; v. Du Cange, s. v.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To place on a throne, to enthrone:* Joan. de Janua; cf. above, *no.* I. A.: ducem Henricum Ratisbonæ inthronizavit, Ditmar. lib. ult. p. 110.—**2.** Of a bishop or high dignitary of the Church: *To enthrone, install:* qui Prochum inthronizare prohibuerunt, Cassiod. Hist. Ecc. 12, 8: sollenniter inthronizatus est, Sarisb. Ep. 299: electum episcopum in ipsam sedem S. Stephani Caturcensis episcopum exaltavimus, et ipsi Ecclesiæ pastorem præfecimus, Spicil. Acher. vol. 8, p. 155.

II. Meton.: **A.** Inthronizare cathedram: *To constitute* or *found a bishop's see:* urbs ipsa meruit inthronizari cathedra, Chart. S. Vinc. Laudun. 5.—**B.** Inthronizare ecclesiam; prob., *To place a bishop's throne in a church:* sed et ecclesias, quas ut putatur, tam Phocius quam hi, qui ab ipso consecrati sunt, dedicaverunt, vel si commotas mensas stabilierunt, rursus reædificari, et inthronizari, atque stabiliri decernimus, Ep. Nic. I. P. P. ap. Spicil. Acher. vol. 2, p. 244; but cf. Du Cange.—**C.** Inthronizare pœnitentes: *To absolve penitents and restore them to the communion of the Church:* quum enim in bona quinta feria Archiepiscopus inthronizaret pœnitentes, Haltaus. Cal. Germ. p. 82; cf. also id. ib. p. 83.—**D.** Inthronizare sponsam: *To bestow the nuptial benediction,* or *to bless the bridal chamber:* pro sponsa inthronizanda, Chart. Witig. Episc. ap. Ludewig, vol. 1, p. 287.

Intibili, *indecl. n.* = Intibilis: ad Intibili oppugnandum, Liv. 23, 39; cf. Oud. ad Front. Strat. 2, 3, 1.

Intibĭlis, is, *f.*, *A city of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *at the mouth of the Ebro:* ad Intibilem oppidum, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 1; dub.; al. Indibile.

intĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intimo, *no.* II.] *An announcement, declaration, intimation* (post-class.): omnem doctæ intimationis excursum excludere, Mart. Cap. 9, § 897 Kopp.

intĭmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who announces, declares, intimates* or *publishes* (post-class.): velut stultum intimatorem nonnullarum rerum reprehendebat, Capitol. Pertin. 10.

intĭmātus, a, um, *P.* of intimo.

intĭme, *adv.* [intimus] **I.** Prop.: *In the inmost* or *innermost part* or *place, inwardly, internally* (post-class.): nam si te vel modice meus igniculus afflaverit, ureris intime, App. M. 2, p. 106 Oud.: quum summus deorum cuncta hæc, non solum cogitationum ratione consideret, sed prima, media, ultima obeat, compertaque intime provide ordinationis universitate et constantia regat, id. Dogm. Plat. p. 253 Oud.

II. Fig. (acc. to intimus, *no.* II. E.): **A.** *Most intimately, in the closest* or *most friendly manner* (post-Aug.): utebatur autem intime Q. Hortensio, Nep. Att. 5, 4: arcto contubernio intime junctus, App. Apol. p. 546 Oud.—**B.** *Most heartily, warmly, affectionately* (class.): quem scribis tibi a me intime commendari, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 *init.*

Intimelli, v. Intemolli.

intĭmĭde, *adv.* [2. in; timide] *Fearlessly* (post-class.): intimidius, Amm. 26, 6.

intĭmo, āvi, ātum, are, 1. *v. a.* [intimus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To put* or *bring within* or *into:* With *Dat.:* quantam sui parte gurgiti intimaverit, tantam it perditum, Sol. 5, 4.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *Pass. in reflexive force:* Of a river, *etc.*: *To fall into, empty itself into, flow into:* With *Dat.:* Nilus mari intimatur, Sol. 32, 16: oceani gurgitibus intimatur, Amm. 15, 4, 4; Borysthenes mari intimatur, id. 22, 8, 40.—**2.** *To put, fix,* or *fasten into:* With *Dat.:* nullus clavus argentum intimat tabulis, Tert. Cult. Fem. 1, 5.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To put* or *place within* or *into:* ad imaginem ipsam, quam vis lætantis et lætitia prurientis intentionis imbiberat, et sibi intimarat, Tert. adv. Val. 17: immensitati tamen ejus (*sc.* cœli) volueri curriculo cogitationum nostrarum nos pernicitas intimaret, App. Mund. procem.: sensibus utique nostris intimandum Dominum significavit (*sc.* apostolus), Tert. Res. Carn. 40.—**B.:** **1.** Gen.: *To announce, make known, declare, intimate:* **a.** With *Dat.:* hæc et talia cogitanti nuntius metuendus nuntiatur, Amm. 21, 11, 1: id enim illis erat officium, ut, ultro citroque per longa spatia discurrentes, vicinarum gentium strepitus nostris ducibus intimarent, id. 28, 3, 8: unde est vobis cognitum, unde intimatum, Arnob. 5, 33 *ad fin.*: gesta intimasse cuncta fertur principi, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1111.—**b.** With *apud:* ei liceat donationem suam, apud quemcunque ex memoratis voluerit, intimare, Cod. Just. 8, 54, 30.—**c.** With *simple Acc.:* prædecessor meus perennitati vestræ rationem dicitur intimasse, Symm. Ep. 10, 33: quique quid negotii ferat præsentaneo compendiosius potest intimare memoratu, Sidon. Ep. 7, 10 *fin.*: nunc earum (*sc.* syllabarum) longitudines intimabo, Mart. Cap. 3, § 274 ed. Kopp: nihil me gravius accepit, quam quod notoria tua intimasti, *etc.*, Ep. Gallien. 16 *init.*: quæ de adoptionis pœnitentia per auctores plurimos intimata sunt, Spartian. Ver. 17 *med.*: his breviter intimatis, Mart. Cap. 5, § 519 ed. Kopp.—**d.** With *relative clause:* sub his igitur tribus imperandi generibus quantum Roma profecerit breviter intimabo, Ruf. 3: jam nunc quid ipse numerus sit, quasve inter se analogias servet et formas, breviter intimabo, Mart. Cap. 7, § 743 ed. Kopp.—**e.** With *objective clause:* nam in zodiaco duodecim esse latitudinis partes superius intimavi, Mart. Cap. 8, § 867 ed. Kopp.; cf. id. 9, § 963, ib.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To publish, proclaim, make publicly known:* cunctis pistoribus intimari oportet, quod, *etc.*, Constant. Cod. 14, 3, 1.—**b.** Auribus intimare, *To whisper in the ears:* hæc quum Juno affixa, ut adhærebat elatiori plurimum Jovi, inclinatis ejus auribus intimaret, Mart. Cap. 1, § 39 ed. Kopp: quo dicto renidens et plus solito lætior Voluptas ad Venerem regressa cuncta ejus auribus intimavit, id. 7, § 727 ib.—**c.** Litteris intimare, *To make known by writing, to publish a written account of, to write about:* hæc vita Gallieni fuit breviter a me litteris intimata, Trebell. Gallien. 16 *init.*—**C.** Law *t. t.*: *To recite* in deeds, *etc.*: ut donationes super piis causis factæ, licet minus in actis intimatæ essent, tamen valerent, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 18: "*actis,* id est chartis;" "*intimatæ,* id est recitatæ," Comm. ad h. l.

in-tĭmorāte, *adv.* [2. in; timor] *Fearlessly:* Vet. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

intĭmus, a, um, *adj.*, *Sup.* (*Comp.* interior, q. v.) [interus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Innermost, inmost:* in urbem dico, atque in urbis intimam partem, venisse piratas, C. 2 Verr. 5, 37, 96: (Vesta) custos rerum intimarum, id. N. D. 2, 27, 67: latentis proditor intimo Gratus puellæ risus ab angulo, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 21.—As *Subst.*: **1. intima,** orum, *n.* **a.** (*sc.* loca), *The innermost parts* or *places:* Galli recepere in intima flumen sese, Liv. 34, 47 *fin.*—**b.** (*sc.* membra), *The inmost parts of the body, the intestines:* scalpuntur ubi intima versu, Pers. 1, 21.—**2. intimus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* locus), *The innermost part, the inside:* sin se in intimum conjecere vellent, C. Cæl. 25, 62.

B. Esp.: *Where a thing is inmost* or *innermost; the inmost* or *innermost part* or *interior of a thing* (so, more comm.): traxit ex intimo ventre suspirium, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 41: in eo sacrario intimo fuit signum Cereris perantiquum, C. 2 Verr. 4, 45, 99: illum Aspendium citharistam ..... sustulit, et in intimis suis ædibus posuit, id. ib. 1, 20, 53: in sinu maris intimo posita hæc urbs est, Liv. 37, 31: abdidit se in intimam Macedoniam, C. Fam. 13, 29, 4: ipsæ (*sc.* apes) Intima more suo sese in cunabula condent, Virg. G. 4, 66: intima Tartara, id. ib. 4, 481: intima tutus Regna Liburnorum et fontem superare Timavi, id. Æ. 1, 243: inque sinum præcordia ad intima subdit (*sc.* anguem), id. ib. 7, 347: præcordiaque intima movit, Ov. M. 4, 506: illi non minus ac tibi Pectore uritur intimo Flamma, Cat. 61, 177.

II. Meton.: *In the innermost part of a country, most remote:* vires intimas molemque belli ciet, Tac. A. 15, 2 *fin.*; cf. below *no.* III. G.

III. Fig.: **A.** *Deepest, excessive, intense, immense:* non quod mihi P. Scipionis, fortissimi viri, vis intima, privati hominis displiceret, C. Dom. 34, 91 (said in reference to the part taken by P. Scipio Nasica Serapio in the death of Tib. Gracchus).—**B.** Of the mind, feelings, *etc.*: *Innermost, inward:* angor intimis sensibus, C. Fam. 5, 10, 3: intimæ cogitationes, id. Sull. 23, 64: sermo intimus, quum ipse secum, Cave turpe quidquam, languidum, non virile, *i. e. inward conversation,* id. Tusc. 2, 21, 49.—As *Subst.*: **intima,** orum, *n.*, *Innermost thoughts* or *feelings, secrets:* intima cui soli nota sua exstiterint, Suet. Gramm. 18.—**C.** Of the passions, *etc.*: *Most deeply seated, most profound:* "*discordia* ira acerbior, intimo odio et corde concepta," C. Tusc. 4, 9, 2: loc. corr.: prob. intimo animo et corde; cf. Orell. varr. lect. ad h. l.—**D.** Of learning, *etc.*: *Deepest, most profound,* or *abstruse:* quum illa verba gravissima ex intimo artificio depromsisset, C. Clu. 21, 58: ut vero penitus in eam ipsam totius hujus vel studii, vel artificii, vel facultatis disputationem pœne intimam perveniretis, vix optandum nobis videbatur, id. de Or. 1, 21, 96: quæ disputatio non hujus instituti est, sed artis intimæ, id. Or. 53, 179: intima philosophia, id. Leg. 1, 5, 17; so, id. Ac. 1, 2, 8.—**E.** Of intimacy, friendship, *etc.*: **1.** Of things: *Most intimate, most secret, deepest, closest:* amicitia, Nep. Alc. 5, 3: familiaritas, id. Att. 12, 1.—**2.** Of persons: *Most intimate, friendly, closely attached* or *connected:* **a.** *Abs.*: per hæc terribilis cunctis et invisus, tandem oppressus est amicorum libertorumque intimorum conspiratione, simul et uxoris, Suet. Dom. 14: itaque intimum ibi se miles apud lenam facit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 30: tute scis postilla quam intimum Habeam te, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 47.—**b.** With *Dat.*: nam me fuisse huic fateor summum atque intimum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 61: nemo est in ludo gladiatorio paullo ad facinus audacior, qui se non intimum Catilinæ esse fatentur, C. Cat. 2, 5, 9: intimus Ciodio, id. Phil. 2, 19, 48: erat intimus Dionysio priori, Nep. Dion 1, 3.—**c.** With *Gen. partit.*: intravit ordine suo (*sc.* Nero), simulque præfecti prætorii citharam sustinentes, post tribuni militum, juxtaque amicorum intimi, Suet. Ner. 21.—As *Subst.*: **intimus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* amicus), *A most i timate, closely attached,* or *very close friend, a bosom friend:* (*a*) *Abs.*: intimus, proximus, familiarissimus quisque aut sibi pertimuit, aut mihi invidit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 1: tecti esse ad alienos possumus; inti i multa aperiora videant necesse est, C. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: in intimas est meis, id. Att. 4, 16, 1: M. Æmilius unus est ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis maxime necessarius, id. Fam. 13, 27, 2.—(*β*) With *Gen.*: qui (*sc.* Tissaphernes) ex intimis regis ab amicitia ejus defecerat, Nep. Con. 2, 2.—**F.:** **1.** Of counsels, plans, *etc.*: *Deepest, most secret, innermost:* ad omnia intima istorum consilia sine ullo errore pervenimus, C. 1 Verr. 6, 17: quod erat sævienti principi intimum consiliorum (*i. e.* intimum consilium), Tac. A. 15, 61.—**2.** Of persons acquainted with one's counsels, *etc.*:

Most deeply or thoroughly acquainted with, most thoroughly versed in or *entrusted with*: With *Dat.*: ipsus mihi Davus, qui intimus est eorum consiliis, dixit, Ter. And. 3, 3, 44.—**G.** Of the power or resources of state, *etc.*: *Uttermost*: dum ipse, positis adversus Hyrcanos discordiis, vires intimas molemque belli ciet, Tac. A. 15, 2 *fin.*; cf. Baumgart. Crus. Lex. Tac., *s. v.* interior; cf. also, below, no. III.

intinctio, ōnis, *f.* [intingo] (Eccl. Lat.), **I.** Gen. (acc. to intingo, *no.* II. A.): *A dipping into* any thing: nec familiaritate convivii, nec intinctione buccellæ, nec osculi gratia frangitur (*sc.* Judas), *i. e. by the dipping of the bread in the dish at the last supper*, Hier. Ep. 125. 1. **II.** Esp. (acc. to intingo, *no.* II. B.): **A.** (Prop.:) *A dipping into water for the purpose of baptism; a baptizing*; hence) Meton.: **1.** *Baptism*: præire intinctionem pœnitentiæ jussit, Tert. Pœn. 2 *ad init.*: audientes optare intinctionem, non præsumere oportet, id. ib. 6 *ad fin.*—**2.** Secunda intinctio, *Martyrdom*: Tert. Patient. 13 *ad fin.*—**B.** Fig.: Of the fear of the Lord: *Baptism*: hæc enim prima audientis intinctio est, metus integer, Tert. Pœn. 6.

1. intinctus, a, um, *P.* of intingo.

2. intinctus, ūs, *m* [intingo] (Prop.: *A dipping in*: hence, meton. *Concr.*) *A sauce* or *pickle* in which meat, *etc.*, is dipped (Plin.): ex hoc intinctu sumenda (*sc.* crambe), Pl. 20, 9, 33, § 81: intinctu aceti, id. 20, 7, 26, § 65.—*Plur.*: plerumque ad intinctus additis myrtis, Pl. 15, 29, 35.

in-tingo (-guo), xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *a.* (intinxti for intinxisti, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 39; al. intinxit) [1. in; tingo] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): **A.** Prop.: *To dip* or *steep in* (prps. not ante-Aug.): **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: intinctus in aqua, Vitr. 2, 5, 2: multifidasque faces in fossa sanguinis atra Tinguit, et intinctas geminis accendit in aris, Ov. M. 7, 260.—**2.** With *simple Abl.*: buccas rubrica cera omne corpus intinxti tibi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 39: sevum bubulum intinctum oleo, Pl. 28, 17, 70.—**3.** *Abs.*: intincti cibi, *a false reading for* incincti Lares, Ov. F. 2, 634.

B. Meton.: *effectus pro causa*: *To blend*: namque si naturaliter esset calida (*sc.* aqua), non refrigeraretur calor ejus: sapor autem, et odor, et color ejus non restituitur, quod intinctus et commixtus est propter naturæ raritatem, Vitr. 8, 2, 9.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (c)): **A.** Gen.: *To dip into* any thing: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: crudam (*sc.* brassicam) si edes, in acetum intinguito, Cato R. R. 156, 1.—**2.** *Abs.*: item viride aridumve (*sc.* anisum) omnibus, quæ condiuntur quæque intinguntur, desideratum, Pl. 20, 17, 72, § 185: quoad intinguntur calami, morantur manum, Quint. 10, 3, 31.—**3.** With *adv. loci*: beatus, cui permiseris illue digitum intingere! App. M. 2, p. 108 Oud.—**B.** Esp. (Eccl. Lat.): *To dip into water for baptism, to baptize*: nescio an intinctus magis contristetur, quod peccare desierit, quam lætetur, quod evaserit, Tert. Pœn. 6 *ad fin.*: an alius est intinctis Christus, alius audientibus, id. ib. *post med.*

in-titŭbanter, *adv.* [2. in; titubanter] *Unhesitatingly, without hesitation* or *faltering*: eandem conveniantiam intitubanter inveniet, Boeth. Arithm. 1 p. 1015.

in-titŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (γ); titulus] **I.** Prop.: *To put a label, title, or lettering piece on* a book, *etc.* (late Lat.): libris utique vel præparandis, vel conficiendis, vel ligandis, vel emendandis, vel ornandis, vel nitidandis, vel intitulandis, vel iis, quæ ad ista pertinent, ordinandis, faciendis, et perficiendis, intendere debet, Lib. de Quadripart. Exercit. Cellæ, ap. Du Cange: *s. v.* illuminare. **II.** Fig. (late Lat.): *To give a title to, entitle, style, name*: in illo libello quem De Optimo Genere Interpretandi intitulavit, Rufin. Invect. in Hier. 1, 8.

in-tōlĕrābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; tolerabilis] **I.** *Act.*: *That cannot bear* a thing, *impatient* (ante-class.): didicisset id ferre, et non esset intolerabilis, Afran. ap. Non. 2, 435. **II.** *Pass.*: *Insupportable, intolerable* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: sumptus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 59: multæ etiam insectantes odoris intolerabili fœditate depellunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: intolerabile frigus, id. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: intolerabili dolore lacerari, id. Ac. 2, 8, 23: vitium, id. Or. 65, 220: illudensque (*sc.* Æschines) dira, odiosa, intolerabilia esse (*sc.* verba) dicit, id. ib. 8, 26: insolentia, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 *init.*: sævitia, Liv. 1, 53: regium nomen alibi magnum, Romæ intolerabile esse, id. 27, 19.—*Comp.*: multo intolerabilior futurus (*sc.* homo), C. Fam. 4, 3, 1: idque factum ejus tanto intolerabilius est visum, quod, *etc.*, Suet. Cæs. 78: una illa tanti imperii contumelia, eoque nobis intolerabilior videbatur, Eumen. Pan. Constant. Cæs. 10 *fin.*: intolerabilius nihil est quam femina dives, Juv. 6, 459.—**B.** With *Abl.*: Cornelius Laco arrogantia socordiaque intolerabilis, Suet. Galb. 14.—**C.** With *ad*: mihi quum omnia sunt intolerabilia ad dolorem tum maxime, *etc.*, C. Att. 11, 13, 1.—**D.** With *supine in u*: quæ auditu etiam intolerabilia, Val. Max. 9, 2, 4.—**E.** With *Dat.*: eaque mora non minus obsidentibus quam obsessis intolerabilis videretur, Val. Max. 1, 6, 3.

‡**intōlĕrābilĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [intolerabilis] *Insupportableness*: intolerabilitas, ἀνεκφορησις, Gloss. Philox.

intōlĕrābiliter, *adv.* [intolerabilis] **I.** Prop.: *Insupportably, intolerably*: frigoribus hiemis quædam loca intolerabiliter horrent, Col. 1, 4, 9. **II.** Meton.: *Excessively, immoderately*: Meleagrides intolerabiliter flentes, Hyg. Fab. 198, in class. Auct. 3, p. 68 ed. Mai.

in-tōlĕrandus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; tolerandus] *Insupportable, intolerable, unendurable* (class.): **A.** Of persons: non tribunus plebis, sed intolerandus ex cœno nescio qui atque ex tenebris tyrannus, C. Vatin. 9, 23.—**B.** Of things: **1.** **a.** *Abs.*: res indigna atque intoleranda videbatur omnibus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 35, 78: barbaria, id. Pont. 16, 34: licentia, id. Agr. 1, 5, 15: hiems, Liv. 5, 14: superbia, id. 9, 1: factum, Sall. C. 10, 6: æstus, Curt. 8, 9, 13: intolerandus tam longi itineris labor, Tac. H. 3, 26.—**b.** With *Dat.*: nepotem Phraatis accedere adversus dominationem Gotargis nobilitati plebique juxta intolerandam, Tac. A. 12, 10: multaque vana atque intoleranda auribus tradit, Gell. 10, 12, 1.—**2.** *Neut. adj. as adv.*: *Insupportably, intolerably*: olla intolerandum fervit, Gell. 17, 8.

intōlĕrans, antis, *adj.* [2. in; tolerans, *no.* II.] (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.), **I.** *Act.*: *Impatient* or *intolerant of, unable to bear* or *support*: With *Gen.*: laborum intolerans, Tac. A. 1, 35: omnium, quæ ultionem morarentur, intolerans, id. ib. 2, 75: cœlibis vitæ intolerans, id. ib. 12, 1: superiorum, id. H. 4, 80.—*Comp.*: quarum (*sc.* rerum secundarum) nemo intolerantior fuit, Liv. 9, 18 *init.*—*Sup.*: quorum intolerantissima gens, Liv. 5, 48: corpora intolerantissima laboris atque æstus, id. 10, 28: intolerantissima laboris corpora, id. 27, 48 *fin.*

II. *Pass.*: *Insufferable, intolerable, not to be endured*: **A.** *Abs.*: *curis intolerantibus* pro *intolerandis* dixit, Sæv. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 10: nihil barbarorum insultatione intolerantius, Flor. 4, 12, 36.—**B.** With *Dat.*: intolerantior servitus iterum victis, Tac. A. 3, 45: vir ingens gloria, atque eo ferocior et subjectis intolerantior, id. ib. 10, 10.

intōlĕranter, *adv.* [intolerans, *no.* II.] (Prop.: *Intolerably*; hence, Meton.): *Immoderately, excessively, violently* (class.): possumusne nos contemnere dolorem, quum ipsum Herculem tam intoleranter dolere videamus? C. Tusc. 2, 9 *fin.*: intoleranter se efferens, Amm. 28, 1, 57: intoleranter irascebatur, id. 29, 1, 20.—*Comp.*: intolerantius insequi, Cæs. B. G. 7, 51: se jactare, C. de Or. 2, 52, 209.—*Sup.*: intolerantissime gloriari, C. Vat. 12, 29.

intōlĕrantĭa, æ, *f.* [intolerans] **I.** *Act.*: *Impatience* (post-class.): intolerantia, quum injurias, quæ sunt ferendæ, non toleramus, neque ferimus, Gell. 17, 19. **II.** *Pass.*: *Insufferableness, intolerable conduct, insolence* (class.): **A.** Of persons: regum, C. Agr. 2, 13, 33: quis eum cum illa superbia atque intolerantia ferre potuisset, id. Clu. 40, 112.—**B.** Of things: morum, Suet. Tib. 51: fœtoris Vulg. 2 Mach. 9, 10.

in-tōlĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; tolero, *no.* II.] *Not nourished* or *refreshed by food* (post-class. and very rare): æger, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 19.

‡**in-tōlĕro,** 1. *v. a.* [2. in; tolero, *no.* I.] *Not to bear, not to suffer, to take ill*: tolerat, intolerat, Not. Tir. p. 140.

in-tollo, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (b); tollo] *To raise* or *lift up* (fig.) (post-class.): clamores absonos, App. M. 8. p. 577 Oud.

in-tondĕo, di, sum, dēre, 2. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; tondeo] *To clip off* (only in Columella): fibrarum summas partes, Col. 11, 3.

in-tŏno, ŭi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in; tono] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): **A.** Prop.: *To thunder* (poet. or post-Aug.): **1.** Of living subjects: **a.** Of heathen deities: partibus intonuit ipse sinistris, Poet. ap. C. Div. 1, 47, 106: quum deus intonuit, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 27: hic pater omnipotens ter cœlo clarus ab alto Intonuit, Virg. Æ. 7, 142: cœli genitor de parte serena Intonuit lævum, id. ib. 9, 631.—**b.** Eccl. Lat.: Of God: intonuit Dominus fragore magno in die illa, Vulg. 1 Reg. 7, 10: Deus majestatis intonuit, id. Psalm. 28, 3: intonuit de cœlo Dominus, id. ib. 17, 14; so, id. Sir. 46, 20.—**2.** Of inanimate subjects: intonuere poli, Virg. Æ. 1. 90.—**3.** *Impers.*: intonuit lævum, Virg, Æ. 2, 693: intonuit dicente dea, Ov. M. 14, 542.

B. Meton.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Of living subjects: *To thunder forth, make a great noise* or *sound* (poet. or post-Aug. prose): horrendum intonat armis, Virg. Æ. 12, 700: ingenti latratu intonuit (*sc.* canis), Pl. 8, 40, 61, § 150.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: *To thunder forth, give out a loud sound, resound aloud*: dat tellus gemitum, et clypeum super intonat ingens, Virg. Æ. 9, 709: intonuere minæ, Sil. 5, 275: et concussa procul membris velocibus arma Letiferum intonuere, id. 2, 213: hinc inde sonitu scutorum intonante, Amm. 30, 3, 4: ululantium undique Persarum intonante fragore, id. 20, 7, 14: montium littorumque intonante fragore coherruit, id. 16, 10, 9.

2. Esp.: **a.** Of speaking, *etc.*: *To thunder out* or *forth*; *to cry out vehemently, to call out loudly* (class.): (α) *Abs.*: hesterna concione intonuit vox perniciosa designati tribuni, C. Mur. 38, 81: exsurgitque fhcem attollens, atque intonat ore, Virg. Æ. 6, 607.—(β) With *Acc. of equivalent meaning*: quum hæc intonuisset plenus iræ, Liv. 3, 48: rigidas intonuisse minas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 46: sed neque Phlegræos Jovis Enceladique tumultus Intonet angusto pectore Callimachus, Prop. 2, 1, 40.—(γ) With *objective clause as Acc. of equivalent meaning*: furibundum intonat Superasse nunc se pelagus atque ignes, Sen. Agam. 540.

b. Of persons: *To roar* or *bellow out, raise a loud outcry* (post-Aug.): servus tam valde intonuit, ut, *etc.*, Petr. Frgm. Trag. 78.

c. Of the woods, *etc.*: *To bellow, roar, re-echo, crash* (poet.): contremuit nemus, et silvæ intonuere profundæ, Virg. Æ. 7, 515: intonuit vento nemus, Ov. F. 4, 267.

d. Of musical instruments: *To thunder forth, pour forth loudly* (poet.): nil acre velim Magnumque modis intonet altis (*sc.* chelys), Sen. Agam. 327.

e. Of fortune: *To become stormy* or *tempestuous, to become unfavourable*: diligitur nemo nisi cui Fortuna secunda est: Quæ, simul intonuit, proxima quæque fugat, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 24.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (α) (β)) (Prop.: *To thunder against*; hence, Meton.): *To rush against with a noise like thunder* (poet.): With *Dat.*: armis intonat urbi, Sil. 14, 298.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (α) (γ)) *Act.*: (Prop.: *To thunder upon*;

hence, Meton.) (poet.): **A.** Of a storm: *To make to roar upon:* Eois intonata fluctibus Hiems, Hor. Epod. 2, 51.—**B.** Of a weapon, *etc.*: *To make to descend upon* an object *with a loud noise* or *crash, as of thunder:* clavamque superne Intonat, Val. Fl. 3, 169.

1. **intonsus,** a, um, *P.* of intondeo.

2. **in-tonsus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; tondeo] (poet. or post-Aug. prose), **I.** Prop.: *Unshorn:* **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of persons, or parts of the human body: **a.** *Abs.*: intonsus Cynthius, Hor. Od. 1, 21, 2: ducor ad intonsi candida templa dei, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 60: dum petit intonsi Pythia regna dei, Prop. 3, 11, 52: intonsae gentes, Pl. 11, 37, 47: scindens dolore identidem intonsam comam, Att. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: hirta illis ora et intonsas comas esse, Curt. 4, 13, 5: comæ hirsutæ et intonsæ sunt, id. 9, 10, 9: intonsus crinis, Tib. 1, 4, 38; so, Pl. 6, 28, 32, § 162: intonsi capilli, Hor. Epod. 15, 9: barba, Pl. 6, 28, 32, § 162; so, Vulg. 2 Reg. 19, 24: mentum semper intonsum est, Curt. 8, 9, 22: caput, Ov. F. 4, 655.—**b.** With *Gr. Acc.*: Rhodanique comas intonsa juventus, Sil. 15, 674.—**2.** Of sheep, *etc.*: mercaberis aves intonsas, Col. 7, 3, 7: setigeri fetum suis intonsamque bidentem Attulit, Virg. Æ. 12, 170.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of the ancient Romans who neither cut their hair nor shaved their beards: *Unshorn, bearded:* (tonsores) in Italiam ex Sicilia venere post Romam conditam anno CCCCLIV.; antea intonsi fuere, Pl. 7, 59, § 211: intonsi avi, Ov. F. 2, 30; so, Tib. 2, 1, 34.—**2.** Of the youth on whose chin the razor had not yet come: *Unshorn, young, juvenile:* ora puer prima signans intonsa juventa, Virg. Æ. 9, 181.—**3.** With reference to the observance of ancient customs: *Unshorn, adhering to the habits of former times:* non ita Romuli Præscriptum et intonsi Catonis Auspiciis, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 11.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of trees, *etc.*: *Covered with leaves, leafy:* consurgunt geminæ quercus, intonsaque cœlo Attollunt capita, Virg. Æ. 9, 681: nunc ab intonsa capienda myrto Serta, Stat. S. 4, 7, 10.—**B.** Of mountains, *etc.*: *Woody, from which the trees have not been felled:* intonsi montes, Virg. E. 5, 63: "*intonsi,* sylvosi, incædui," Serv. ad h. l.

III. Fig.: *Unpolished, rude, uncultivated:* homines, Liv. 21, 32; Getæ, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 2; Cilices, Tib. 1, 7, 16.

‡ **in-torpĕo,** *no perf. nor sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (b); torpeo] *To be very stiff* or *numb:* torpet, intorpet, Not. Tir. p. 94.

in-torquĕo, si, tum, quĕre, 2. *v. a.* **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To twine, twist,* or *bend round:* quum jam matura mala (*sc.* Punica) fuerint, ante quam rumpantur, petrolos, quibus pendent, intorqueto; eo modo servabuntur etiam toto anno, Col. Arb. 23, 2: intorqueri caulis debet, Pl. 19, 6, 34, § 114: crescitque (*sc.* cucurbita) qua cogitur forma, plerumque et draconis intorti figura, id. 19, 5, 24, § 70: vestire teneras (*sc.* germinationes) intorto stramento in sylvestribus non est, id. 17, 2, 2, § 16: *spiræ* modo intorta, id. 2, 25, 23, § 91: sues intorquent (*sc.* caudam), id. 11, 50, 111, § 265: caudice (*sc.* arboris) duro et intorto, id. 12, 15, 34, § 67: pediculo intorto, id. 14, 9, 11, § 84: intorti surculi, id. 17, 21, 35, § 156: intorta corylus, 16, 37, 69, § 176: intortos de more adstrictus amictus, Sil. 5, 367: faucium certe intortarum, expressisque per aures sanguinis pœna exacta est, Pl. 7, 44, 45, § 144.

2. Esp.: **a.** *Pass. in reflexive force: To turn, twist,* or *bend one's self round:* quinto anno et ipsi palmites intorquentur, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 183: quæ (*sc.* involvulus), in pampini folio intorta implicat se, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 63.

b. *To whirl* or *twirl round, to twirl about, to turn round with rapidity* or *violence:* illa (*sc.* navis) repente intorta in proram circumagebatur, Liv. 28, 30 *fin.*: prono in pollice torquens Libratum tereti versabat turbine fusum, Cat. 64, 314: it globus intorquens nigranti turbine nubem Pulveris, Sil. 5, 535: tempestas oritur mixtam stridore procellam Cerbereo intorquens, id. 6, 178.

c. *To whirl* or *throw about:* illi autem intorquent truncis frondentibus undam, Val. Fl. 8, 287.

d. (*α*) *To wind, twine,* or *wrap:* paludamento circa lævum brachium intorto, Liv. 25, 16: intorto circa brachium pallio, Petr. 80.—(*β*) So: *To wrap one's self round, to cover* or *surround one's self:* quum subito validi venti collecta procella Nubibus intorsit sese, conclusaque ibidem, *etc.*, Lucr. 6, 124.

e. *To wrench, twist, sprain, dislocate:* talum, Hirt. B. Hisp. 38; so, Sex. Aur. Vict. de Vir. Ill. 65, 5.

f. Of the eyes, face, *etc.*: *To turn* or *roll round fiercely:* ad hæc vates vi denique multa Ardentes oculos intorsit, Virg. G. 4, 451: vereor ne Pompeio quid oneris imponam, *μή μοι Γοργείην κεφαλὴν δεινοῖο πελώρου* intorqueat, C. Att. 9, 7, 3.

g. Of the features, *etc.*, in speaking: *To distort, twist about, turn awry:* mentum in dicendo, C. de Or. 2, 66, 266.

h. Of the hair: *To curl:* fortior intortos servat vesica capillos, Mart. 8, 33, 19: præfuit intortos demissus vertice crines Bocchus atrox, Sil. 3, 284.

k. Of the snakes of the Furies: *To entwine, to wind* or *twine about:* intorti capillis Eumenidum recreantur angues, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 35.

m. Of weapons, *etc.*: With accessory notion of casting: *To brandish and throw, to hurl, cast:* intorquet jaculum, Ov. M. 5, 90: telum, Virg. Æ. 10, 381: hinc vestigia retro Dum rapit, et molem subducto corpore vitat Intorti Bibulus saxi, Sil. 7, 623: jaculum, id. 1, 304.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To twist,* or *make by twisting, etc.*: candidasque intorti sustollant vela rudentes, Cat. 64, 235: intorti funes, Ov. M. 3, 679: intorto verbere terga seca, Tib. 1, 9, 22.

2. In Music: *To shake* or *trill:* sonus (*sc.* in cantu lusciniæ) copulatur intorto (*sc.* spiritu), Pl. 10, 29, 43, § 82: quippe hæc animalia inter se vario tempore et vario modo occinunt, et occipiunt carmine, scilicet galli expergifico, bubones gemulo, ululæ querulo, noctuæ intorto, *etc.*, App. Flor. 13.

3. (acc. to *no.* A. 2. m.): Of reproaches, exclamations, *etc.*: *To hurl forth, to throw* or *cast out:* alternis versibus intorquentur inter fratres gravissimæ contumeliæ, C. Tusc. 4, 36, 77: contumeliam intorquere, Fest. p. 82, 2: diram vocem, Sil. 11, 342.

C. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* A. 1.): Of morals: *To distort, pervert, corrupt:* intortos extendit regula mores, Pers. 5, 38.

2. (acc. to *no.* A. 2. a.): Of conversation: *To make involved* or *confused, to confuse, make crooked* or *perplexed:* itidem hæc exorditur sibi intortam hic orationem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 64.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (*α*) (*β*)): **A.** Prop.: Of weapons: *To hurl, cast,* or *throw against:* **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: dixit, telumque intorsit in hostem, Virg. Æ. 10, 882: intorquet letalem in mœnia cornum, Sil. 2, 124.—**2.** With *Dat.*: tergo hastam, Virg. Æ. 2, 231: hastam intorsit equo, ferrumque sub aure reliquit, id. ib. 11, 637.

B. Fig.: Of attacking or molesting any person by speech, *etc.*: intendere telum, *To hurl a weapon,* i. e. *to attack, assail any one:* **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: si quod in me telum intorserit, statim me accepturum arma judiciorum atque legum, C. Har. Resp. 4, 7; dub. al. intenderit.—**2.** *Abs.*: quem fortuna, quum, quod habuit telum nocentissimum, vi maxima intorsit, pungit non vulnerat, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 45, 9.

intorte, *adv.* [intortus] *Windingly, crookedly:* intortius, Pl. 16, 16, 27.

intortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intorqueo, *no.* I. A. 2. b.] *A curling, crisping* (post-class.): capillorum intortiones, Arn. 3, 14.

intortus, a, um, *P.* of intorqueo.

intrā, *adv.* and *prep.* [contr. from *interā*; supply parte] **I.** *Adv.* (post-Aug.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *On the inside, within:* hujus (*sc.* fistulæ) ea pars, quæ intra, paullo longior esse debet, quam quæ extra, Cels. 7, 15 *med.*: hæc vasa et opercula extrinsecus et intra diligenter picata esse debebunt, Col. 12, 44, 7: si inciditur (*sc.* ulcus), viridis intra caro apparet, Cels. 5, 28, 13.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of the interior of a building: *Within, inside:* pro rostris aurata ædes ad simulacrum templi Veneris Genetricis collocata; intraque lectus eburneus, *etc.*, Suet. Cæs. 84 *init.*: idem tota intra forisque familia fecerat, *inside the house,* Petr. 22.—**b.** Of the interior of a country, *etc.*: *Within, inside, within the borders:* deinde rursus (*sc.* expediam) oras omnium et litora, ut intra extraque sunt, Mel. procem. *ad fin.*: intra, si credere licet, vix jam homines, magisque semiferi, id. 1, 4, 4.—**c.** Of the extent of the Mediterranean Sea: *Within, inside:* at abunde orbe terrarum extra intra indicato, *etc.*, Pl. 6, 32, 38.—**d.** Of the interior parts of the body: *Comp.*: *Within, inside:* ipsa quoque interius cum duro lingua palato Congelat, Ov. M. 6, 306.—**e.** Of measurements: *Within, inside:* deni in quadrum pedes, quadraginta per oram, intra centum erunt, Quint. 1, 10, 43.

B. Meton.: *Towards the inside* or *interior:* paulum inferioribus (*sc.* digitis) intra spectantibus, sed ne illis quidem tensis, qui supra sunt, Quint. 11, 3, 98.—Comp.: *Very much towards the inside:* non in cursu tantum circique certamine, sed in his spatiis vitæ, interius flectendum, *one must turn very closely to the goal,* Sen. Tranq. An. 9, 3; cf. interior, no. I. B. 3.; cf. also below, *no.* C. 3.

C. Fig.: **1.** Interius attendere: *To look more narrowly into a matter, to observe it more closely:* nunquam animo pretiis obstantibus: interius si Attendas, magis illa juvant quæ pluris emuntur, Juv. 11, 15.—**2.** Of speech: Interius insistere: *To stop too short:* efficiendum est illud modo nobis, ne fluat oratio, ne vagetur, ne insistat interius, ne excurrat longius, C. de Or. 3, 49, 190.—**3.** Of one's desires, expenditure, *etc.*: Flectere interius: *To keep within a very narrow compass:* Sen. Tranq. An. 9, 3; cf. pass. above, in *no.* B. *fin.*

II. *Præp. c. Acc.* (class.): **A.** Prop.: Of space: **1.** Gen.: *Within, inside* a place so as to be surrounded by it: *in the interior of:* qui dicit intra oppidum, intra cubiculum, intra ferias, non dicit aliud, quam in oppido, in cubiculo, in feriis, Gell. 12, 13, 9; cf. below, *no.* B. 2. a.: intus, intra navim, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 75: præmittit Syracusanos, qui intra præsidia Romana fuerant, Liv. 25, 24 *fin.*: deprehensos intra castra Julianos subita pœnitentia interfecissent, Suet. Cæs. 75: intra palatium habitantes, id. Galb. 14: quum sacrificaret intra ædem publicam, id. ib. 8: gladius intra vaginam suam hærens, Quint. 8, procem. 15: sol non citra cœlum vertitur, sed in cœlo et intra cœlum, Gell. 12, 13, 20.

2. Esp.: **a.** Of a country, sea, *etc.*: *Within the boundaries, bounds,* or *extent of:* intra regiones, Gell. 12, 13, 27: intra Italiam, Eutr. 2, 9; id. 3, 2; id. 3, 6; id. 5, 4: locus intra oceanum jam nullus est, neque tam longinquus, quo, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 89, 207.—**b.** Pregn.: With verbs of motion, to express arriving, *etc.*, at a place, and then being within it: *Into, within, inside:* ea intra pectus se penetravit potio, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 23: si ego intra ædes hujus unquam, ubi habitat, penetravi pedem, id. Men. 5, 2, 64: nosse regiones, intra quas venere, C. de Or. 2, 34, 147: recepisse se intra urbem, Liv. 7, 11 *ad fin.*: nisi intra præsidia sua se recepissent, Nep. Hann. 11, 3.

B. Meton.: **1.** Of local relations: **a.** (*α*) Gen.: Of a boundary, limit, *etc.*, or any thing being or regarded as such: *Within on the inner side of, inside:* (*α*) Not including the boundary, *etc.*: quod intra eos terminos esset, quibus, *etc.*, Liv. 34, 62: quæ intra oras ejus (*sc.* Oceani) inclusa sunt, Gell. 12, 13, 20: intra parietes meos, C. Att. 3, 10, 2: quum tantum resideat intra muros mali, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 18: quamdiu intra muros fluit, Curt. 3, 1, 5: quod et intra vallum et foris cædebantur, Nep. Dat. 6, 4;

quarum (*sc.* **sagittarum**) centum ac triginta millia intra vallum reperta sunt, Suet. Cæs. 68 *ad fin.*: ipse intra carceres stet, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4: intra Apenninum sese tenuere, Liv. 5, 35.—(*β*) Including the boundary, *etc.*: Antiochum illum Magnum majores nostri intra Taurum montem pregnare jusserunt, C. Sest. 27, 58: in oratione quam pro P. Sestio scripsit (*sc.* Cicero), intra Taurum montem sic dicit, ut non significet in monte Tauro, sed usque ad montem Taurum eum ipso monte, Gell. 12, 13, 25: ut intra Taurum se contineret, Eutr. 4, 4.—(*γ*) Esp.: *Pregn.*: With verbs of motion, to express going, *etc.*, to a boundary and passing within it: *Within, inside, to the inside of*: sentio aperiri fores, Quæ absorbent quicquid venit intra pessulos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 30: ingrediens intra finem ejus loci, quem oleæ terminabant, C. Cæcin. 8, 22: equites permixti turbæ hostium intra vallum penetraverunt, Liv. 30, 31: intra portas compelluntur, id. 7, 11: quum adversarius intra mœnia compulisset, Nep. Ages. 5, 3: intra munimenta compulsos secuti, Curt. 8, 11, 1: primusque Thymœtes Duci (*sc.* equum) intra muros hortatur, Virg. Æ. 2, 33.—**b.** Of weapons, *etc.*: **Intra jactum**: *Within the distance a weapon may be thrown, within throw*: intra jactum teli progressus uterque, Virg. Æ. 11, 608.—**c.** Of dress, *etc.*: *Within, inside, under*: manum intra pallium continentes, Quint. 12, 10, 21.—**d.** **Intra se** = intra suam terram: *Among themselves, within the limits of their own country*: quæ intra se consumunt Arabes, Pl. 12, 21, 45.

2. Of time: **a.** *Within the* or *a space of, in the course of, in*: omnia non modo commemorabuntur, sed etiam, expositis certis rebus, agentur, quæ intra decem annos in rebus judicandis nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt, C. i Verr. 13, 37; dub. inter Orell.: bina postea intra tot annos, tot bella, opima parta sunt spolia, Liv. 1, 10 *fin.*; dub. al. inter: qui intra hos proximos decem annos damnati sunt, Pl. Ep. 10, 41 (al. 32.): quod me parentibus, liberis, patriæ intra juventam præmaturo exitu raperent (*sc.* dii), Tac. A. 2, 71: quam (*sc.* urbem) intra paucos dies recepit, Liv. 23, 41: intra paucos dies moritur, id. 2, 8: intra paucos rursus dies repetita Bithynia, Suet. Cæs. 2: intra paucos menses, Eutr. 6, 12: intra paucissimos dies, Suet. Claud. 17: intra breve tempus, id. Tib. 51; so, id. Claud. 38.—**b.** *During, throughout*: qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non subissent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 36.—**c.** *On* or *upon* a certain definite season: intra Kalendas, igitur, non ante Kalendas est, sed in Kalendis, id est, eo ipso die, quo Kalendæ sunt, Gell. 12, 13, 9; cf. above, *no.* II. A. 1; cf. also below, *no.* II. B. 2. d.: quum omne tempus quod Kalendarum die includitur intra Kalendas esse recte dicitur, id. 12, 13, 29: intra Kalendas etiam ipsæ Kalendæ, Ulp. Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 9.—**d.** (*α*) *Within, before the expiration or lapse of, in less than, under*: dimidiam partem nationum usque omnium Subegit solus intra viginti dies, Plaut. Cure. 2, 73: traditur omnes intra annum cum stirpe exstinctos, Liv. 9, 29 *fin.*; so, omnes intra annum exstincti sunt, Val. Max. 1, 1, 17: nec repeti nisi intra annum, *etc.*, Suet. Dom. 9: neve intra tricesimum annum liberarentur, id. Aug. 21: Caio et Lucio intra triennium defunctis, id. Tib. 15: intra triennium omnem provinciam capit, Eutr. 6, 11: bello intra triginta dies perfecto, id. 4, 6: intra quartum mensem periit, Suet. Cal. 49: nisi intra eos (*sc.* sexaginta dies) auxilium Darius ipsis misisset, Curt. 3, 1, 8: quo (*sc.* edicto) jubebat intra Kalendas Octobris urbe Italiaque mathematici excedere, Suet. Vit. 14; cf. above, *no.* II. B. 2. b.—(*β*) With *quam, elliptically, for post quam*; *Within, etc., after that*: intra decimum diem, quam Floras venerat, Liv. 28, 19: intra tridiuum, quam oppugnare cœperat, receptam (*sc.* Mutinam) ex hostibus colonis restituit, id. 41, 16 *ad fin.*, Perizon.; al. ante: intra quartum diem, quam de loco sublatum est (*sc.* mustum), Col. 12, 23, 1: intra quintum, quam affuerat, diem, Suet. Cæs. 35: quem populus Romanus intra annum, quam timuerat, spectavit, Sen. Tranq. An. 11, 12.

3. Of number: *Within, under, below*: secunda classis intra centum usque ad quinque et septuaginta millium censum instituta, Liv. 1, 43.

C. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* II. A. 1.): Mentally: With *Acc. of pron.*: *Within one's self*: **a.** *Inwardly, mentally*: meditantes intra semet, Pl. 10, 42, 59, § 118: dum tamen quasi dicat intra se ipsum, Quint. 10, 7, 25: neque vero rerum ordinem modo intra se ipse (*sc.* cogitatio) disponit, id. 10, 6, 2: semperque habebunt intra se quod imitentur, id. 2, 7, 3: et ne morer, intra se quisque vel hoc, vel aliud, quod volet, per omnes affectus verset, id. 11, 3, 176: neque tam refert, qualia sint, quæ intra nosmet ipsos componsuimus, quam quo modo efferantur, id. 11, 3, 20.—**b.** *Secretly kept, in secret, in one's own breast*: simplicius et amicius visum est omnia (*sc.* exhiberi), præcipue quum affirmetis intra vos futura, donec placeat emittere, Pl. Ep. 3, 10, 4.

2. (acc. to *no.* II. B. 1. a.): *Within* the bounds or limits of any thing: **a.** Not including the limit: *Within, coming short of*: (epulari) intra legem, et quidem aliquanto, *i. e. less expensively than the law allows*, C. Fam. 9, 26, 4: ejus scripta intra famam sunt, *i. e. beneath his reputation*, Quint. 11, 3, 8.—**b.** Including the limit: *Within, coming up to, or comprising but not exceeding*: intra aquam manere, *i. e. to drink nothing stronger than water*, or *water alone*, Cels. 3, 24: intra verba desipere, *i. e. to betray insanity in words only, not in deeds*, id. 3, 18: intra verba peccare, *i. e. to transgress in words only, not in deeds*, Curt. 7, 1, 25: intra gloriam fuit facinus, *i. e. was within the bounds of glory, was not inglorious*, Flor. 1, 3, 5: pauliper se intra silentium tenuit, *within the bounds of silence* or *silent*, Pl. Ep. 4, 17, 8: Veneris intra naturale desiderium usus, Curt. 10, 5, 32: intra fortunam qui cupis esse tuam, *i. e. contented with your lot*, Prop. 3, 9, 2; so, intra Fortunam debet quisque manere suam, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 26; *cf.* intra pastorem, *i. e. not exceeding or satisfied with, the fortunes and condition of a shepherd*, Sil. 14, 465; cf. Heyne ad h. l.

III. In composition: **A.** (acc. to *no.* II. B. 1. a. (*α*)): *Within, inside*: intramuranus.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. B. 1. a. (*β*)): *To* or *into the inside of* any thing: intrameatus.

☞ After its case: dum populatio lucem intra sisteretur, Tac. A. 4, 48.

intrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. intro] *That can be entered* (only in Livy): quum adversi annis os . . . . . haud sane intrabile esset, Liv. 22, 19 *ad fin.*

intrā-clūsus, a, um, *adj.* (also written separately **intra clusus**) [intra; claudo] *Shut in, inclosed* (post-class.): quicquid enim inter quatuor limites minus quam intraclusum est, *etc.*, Aggen. Urbic. de Limit. p. 49 Goes.

in-tractābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; tractabilis] (*poet.* or post-Aug.). **I.** (Prop.: *Not to be handled*; hence) Fig.: **A.** Of living beings: **1.** Of men: **a.** Gen.: *Not to be managed, intractable, unmanageable, unyielding*: homo natura intractabilior, *naturally very intractable*, Gell. 18, 17, 1.—**b.** Esp.: *Unmanageable for the purpose of subjection, unyielding, indomitable, unconquerable, not to be subdued*: fines Libyci, genus intractabile belli, Virg. Æ. 1, 339.—**2.** Of animals: *Wild, savage, fierce*: et quamquam ut bestiarii objiceremur intractabilibus feris, Amm. 15, 5, 23.

B. Of inanimate or abstract things: **1.** *Unmanageable, intractable, unyielding, stubborn*: respice ætatem ejus jam intractabilem et duram, Sen. Ep. 25, 1: qui's hujus animum flectet intractabilem, Sen. Hipp. 228: tentemus animum tristem et intractabilem, id. ib. 270.—**2.** *Wild, fierce, uncontrollable*: sunt qui Seras alant, genus intractabilis iræ, Grat. Cyneg. 159.—**3.** Of poison: *Unmanageable* or *not to be controlled in its effects, intense in its nature*: et sic quoque virus illi (*sc.* pastinaca) intractabile est, Pl. 19, 5, 27, § 89.—**4.** Of winter, *etc.*: *Wild, stormy, boisterous*: sub extremum brumæ intractabilis imbrem, Virg. G. 1, 211.

II. Meton.: *Uninhabitable, not to be held* or *occupied*: Alpium invicta juga et frigore intractabilia loca transcendit, Just. 24, 4, 4.

in-tractātus (**-trect.**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; tracto] **I.** Prop. (acc. to **tracto**, *no.* I.): (Gen.: *Not dragged, tugged*, or *hauled*; hence, Esp.) Of wool: *Not pulled, plucked*, or *carded*: accto atque oleo caput fovent, cæteras autem partes corporis vino et oleo, lanis contexentes rudibus atque intractatis, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 3, 5, § 57.

II. Meton. (acc. to tracto, *no.* II.): (Gen.: *Unhandled, not taken in hand*: hence, Esp.): **A.** Of a horse, *etc.*: *Unbroken, not broke*: nemo est, qui non eo (*sc.* equo), quo consuevit, libentius utatur, quam intractato et novo, C. Læl. 19, 68.—**B.** Of a tree: *Untouched, untrained, natural*: illa suos usus intractatumque decorem (Sic memorum jussere deæ), natalibus haurit Arbitriis, Grat. Cyneg. 134.

III. Fig.: *Untried, unattempted*: ne quid inausum Aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, Virg. Æ. 8, 205.

in-tractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (a); traho] *A drawing in*; prps. only in Plin., and in the foll. ex.: Saræ quidem proconsulis etiam rictum in loquendo, intractionemque linguæ et sermonis tumultum, non imaginem modo piscatur quidam in Sicilia reddidit, Pl. 7, 12, 10, § 55; dub. al. contractionem.

in-trăho, xi, ctum, hĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in; traho] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (a)) (prps. only in App.): **A.** Prop.: *To drag any thing into a place*; hence, of a serpent: *To draw along, to trail, drag onwards*: postquam sulcatos intrahens (*sc.* serpens) gressus cauæ solitum consecuerat, App. M. 5, p. 357 Oud.—**B.** Meton.: Of time: *To draw* or *bring* it *on*: sol curvatus intrahebat vesperam, App. M. 11, p. 803 Oud.

‡ II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (f)): Of reproaches, *etc.*: *To draw* or *drag forth reproaches* or *abuse upon* any one, *to inveigh against, assail, attack* any one: "*intrahere* est contumeliam interquere," Fest. p. 82; cf. intorqueo, *no.* I. B. 3.

intrā-mĕātus (intromeatus), ūs, *m.* [intra, *no.* III. B.; meatus] *A going between* or *within*: meatus, intrameatus, intromeatus, Not. Tir. p. 85.

intrā-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [intra, *no.* III. A.; murus] *That is within the walls* (very rare): magistratus, Ascon. in Cir. 2 Verr. 2, 6. **I.** Gen.: *That is within walls, inside* or *on the inner side of walls*: vulgus inestimabile barbarorum, ad orbis rotundi figuram multitudine digesta plaustrorum, tanquam intramuranis cohibetur spatiis, *etc.*, Amm. 31, 7, 5. **II.** Esp.: *That is within the city walls, inside the walls of Rome*: meretrices, lenones, exoleti intramurani, Lamprid. Heliogab. 26 *fin.*: ita enim seditio intramurana bellum mihi gravissimum peperit, Vopisc. Aurel. 38 *ad fin.*: "omnis enim magistratus, qui intramuranus non est nec urbanus, etsi administrator ejus Romæ est, *ad urbem* dicitur," Ascon. in C. 2 Verr. 2, 6 § 17.

intrāneus, a, um, *adj.* [intra, *no.* I. A. 2. a.] *Of* or *belonging to the interior of a building, house, etc.* (Late Lat.): hæc non solum in ecclesia persistebat docens, sed etiam in intraneis conventibus, atque concilius, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 12.

in-transgressĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; transgredior] *Not to be transferred* (Eccl. Lat.): said of Christ's being God's only-begotten son, in opposition to those who become sons by adoption: intransgressibilem habet filiationem Unigenitus Patris, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14.

in-transĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; transeo] *Impassable* (post-class.): Nilus, Hier. in Isai. 4, 11, 15.

intransĭtīve, *adv.* [intransitivus]

Intransitively: quæ habent passivam terminationem impersonalia, non possunt infinitivis adjungi, ut *statur, curritur, sedetur*, et intransitive intelliguntur, Prisc. 18, 1134.

in-transĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; transeo] Grammat. *t. t.*: *Intransitive*, i. e. that does not pass over to another person: per intransitivam elocutionem, id est non transeuntem ab alia ad aliam personam, ut *percurrit homo excelsus*, Prisc. 982 P.

in-transmĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; transmeo] *That cannot be passed or crossed* (late Lat.): inter salvatos et perditos intransmeabile dicitur chaos, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3, 9 *init.*; cf. id. ib. 8 *fin.*: oceanus intransmeabilis, Jornand. de Reb. Get. 1: Nili amnis intransmeabilis, id. ib. 6.

intrātus, a, um, *P.* of 2. intro.

in-trĕmĕfactus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; tremefactus] (*Made to tremble*; hence) *Made to move* or *quiver:* Of the keys of an organ: quodque queat minimum ad motum intremefacta frequentia Plectra adaperta sequi, Optat. Organ. 50; al. Carm. 25, 24.

intrĕmisco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [intremo] *To begin to tremble* or *quake* (post-Aug.): metu, Pl. 8, 4, 5: terræ, id. 2, 79, 81.

in-trĕmo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; tremo] (mostly poet.): **I.** *Neut.*: **A.** Gen.: *To tremble, quiver, shake:* corpus, Cels. 3, 3: et fessum quoties mutat latus, intremere omnem Murmure Trinacriam, Virg. Æ. 3, 581: intremuit quercus, Ov. M. 7, 629: intremuit tellus, id. ib. 1, 284: intremunt malus, Virg. Æ. 5, 505: poplite succiduo genua intremuere, Ov. M. 10, 458: quæ (*sc.* hasta) laterum cratem perrumpit; et ossibus hærens Intremuit, Ov. M. 12, 371.—**B.** Esp.: Pregn.: With accessory notion of fear, trepidation, horror, *etc.*: *To tremble, quiver, quake, shake with dread, alarm*, etc.: et subito genua intremuere timore, Ov. M. 2, 180: clamorem immensum tollit (*sc.* Polyphemus), quo pontus et omnes Intremuere undæ, penitusque exterrita tellus Italiæ, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 3, 672: et locus, et laurus, et, quas habet illa, pharetræ Intremuere simul, Ov. M. 15, 635: adspicis alternos intremuisse pedes, id. ib. Tr. 3, 1, 56. **II.** *Act.*: *To tremble at:* qui (*sc.* Battus), supplice visa, Intremuit regum adventus, Sil. 8, 60: Hannibalem ecce senectus Intremit, id. 16, 666; dub. al. Hannibali.

1. **intrĕmŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [intremo] *Shaking, tremulous* (post-class.): manus, Aus. Epit. 34.

2. **in-trĕmŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; tremulus] *Not trembling, firm* (late Lat.): quatenus transitum præbeat (*sc.* pons) intremulum, Cassiod. Var. 12, 19.

‡ **in-trĕpĭdans,** antis, *adj.* [2. in; trepido] *Not shaking, firm, strong, powerful* (post-class.): Inscr. ap. Paulovich. Marm. Macarens. p. 61.

intrĕpĭdanter, *adv.* [intrepidans] *Without trembling, intrepidly:* adscendere, Non. 530, 5.

intrĕpĭde, *adv.* [intrepidus] *Without trembling, undauntedly, boldly, fearlessly* (class.): **A.** Of persons: postquam satis intrepide visum est fieri, Liv. 26, 4: progreditur intrepide modesteque obviam, Gell. 9, 11, 6: ut cum omnibus hominibus secure et intrepide fabularer, App. de Deo Socr. prol. p. 106 Oud.: nusquam a statu naturæ discedens intrepide, Amm. 27, 6, 14.—**B.** Of things personified: intrepide volate versus, Auson. Præfatiunc. 3, 14.

in-trĕpĭdo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; trepidus] (*To make, as one would do who is in a state of alarm or confusion*; hence) *To make with trembling haste, to make rapidly* (post-class. and prps. only in foll. ex.): mu tos orbes huc atque illuc usque ad suam fatigationem varias inflexibus intrepidavit, Jornand. de Reb. Get. 15 *med.*

in-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; trepidus] **I.** Prop.: Of persons: *Not alarmed* or *frightened, undaunted, unshaken in mind*, etc.: **A.** *Abs.*: intrepidi se receperunt, Curt. 8, 11, 18: qui videri se esse tranquillos, et intrepidos, et immobiles volunt, Gell. 19, 12, 10: Ptolemæus adventum Gallorum intrepidus audivit, Just. 24, 4, 8: fertur per tela, per hostes Intrepidus puer, Sil. 4, 400: properabat intrepidus, Amm. 30, 1, 5.—**B.** With *Abl.*: genitor discrimine nati Intrepidus, Val. Fl. 1, 504: minantibus, Tac. H. 1, 35. **C.** With *Gr. Acc.*: intrepidus vultum, meruitque timeri, Luc. 5, 317.—**D.** With *pro:* intrepidum pro se curam de conjuge agentem Nessus adit, Ov. M. 9, 107.

II. Meton.: Of things: **A.** *Not betraying alarm, or fright, undaunted, bold, fearless:* **1.** *Abs.*: intrepido servaverat otia vultu, Sil. 11, 230: intrepida constent verba, Sen. Hipp. 593.—**2.** With *ad:* pertulit intrepidos ad fata novissima vultus, Ov. M. 13, 478.—**B.** *Undisturbed, quiet, free from alarms of war*, etc.: intrepida ibi hiems, Tac. Agr. 22.—**C.** Of martial music: *Removing* or *taking away fear, that allows of no fear, soul-stirring, inspiriting:* mæsti atque formidantes ab hac tam intrepida ac tam decora incedendi modulatione alieni sunt, Gell. 1, 11, 18.

intresecus, *adv.* v. intrinsecus, *init.*

in-trĭbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; tribulo] *Pressed, squeezed* (ante-class.): Cato R. R. 127, 2; dub.

in-trĭbŭo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; tribuo] *To contribute, to pay tribute* or *taxes* (post-Aug.): modo ne quid ideo intribuant, Trajan. ad Pl. Ep. 10, 33.

intrĭbūtio, ōnis, *f.* [intribuo] *A contribution* (post-class.): nam nec ab intributionibus, quæ possessionibus fiunt, veteranos esse excusatos, Ulp. Dig. 49, 18, 4: qui fœnus exercent, omnibus patrimonii intributionibus fungi debent, etsi possessionem non habent, Paul. ib. 50, 1, 22, § 7: munera, quæ patrimoniis injunguntur, vel intributiones, talia sunt, ut, *etc.*, Ulp. ib. 54, 4, 6, § 4.

intrĭcātus, a, um, *P.* of intrico.

in-trĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; tricæ, *no.* II.] *To entangle, perplex, embarrass* (mostly ante- and post-class.): **A.** Of persons: Chrysippus intricatur hoc modo, C. Fragm. ap. Gell. 6, 2: lenonem intricatum dabo, *will entangle, embarrass him*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 9: tantum vero abest, ut sub hac possit pigrescere intricarique Cyllenius, ut, *etc.*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 38 ed. Kopp.—**B.** Of things: ita intricavit hanc rem temeritas, Afran. ap. Non. 1, 26: peculium, Ulp. Dig. 15, 1, 21; id. ib. 11, 3, 1: mora, Mart. Cap. 6, § 704 ed. Kopp.

in-trīgo, īnis, *f.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (*β*); tero] (Prop.: *A rubbing against*; hence, meton.): *A fretting* or *galling* of the skin, in riding, walking, *etc.* (ante-class.), Var. L. L. 5, 36; al. interfrigo.

intrīmentum, i, *n.* [intero] (Prop.: *That which is rubbed, pounded*, or *crumbled in any thing*; hence, meton.): *A seasoning* or *flavouring* made by ingredients rubbed, pounded, or crumbled in a vessel, *etc.* (post-class.): qui (*sc.* coquus) sapidissimis intrimentis succuum pulmenta condita vapore mollibat, App. 10, p. 701 Oud.

intr-in-sĕcus, *adv.* (intresecus, Inscr. Orell. no. 3327) [intra, *no.* III. A.; 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (a); secus] (mostly post-Aug.): **I.** Prop. (*Following into the inside*; hence): *Towards the inside, inwards:* immolanti omnium victimarum jecinora replicata intrinsecus ab ima fibra paruerunt, Suet. Aug. 95. **II.** Meton. (more common): **A.** *In the interior* or *inside:* **1.** Of things: hanc ita validam molem (*sc.* helepolim) rotis et funibus regens intrinsecus miles, Amm. 23, 4, 13.—**2.** Of persons; so, of the inner man of believers (Eccl. Lat.): est alter, est intrinsecus, Violare quem nullus potest, Liber, quietus integer, Exsors dolorum tristium, Prud. στεφ. 5, 157; cf. Vulg. 2. Cor. 4, 16: "qui intus est renovatus de die in diem."—**B.** *On the inner side* of any thing, *inside:* eam (*sc.* pellem) eadem re perinungunt, Var. R. R. 2, 11, 7: intrinsecus et extrinsecus, poliantur (*sc.* aviaria) opere tectorio, Col. 8, 3, 6: intrinsecus cavum (*sc.* jecur), extrinsecus gibbum, Cels. 4, 1: sudabant etiam fauces intrinsecus atro Sanguine, Lucr. 6, 1145: intrinsecus stratum (*sc.* solum) sulphure et bitumine traditur, Just. 4, 1, 3: latebant intrinsecus, Amm. 20, 11, 9.

intrītus, æ, *f.* v. 1. intritus.

1. **intrītus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of intero. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to intero, *no.* II.); only as *Subst.*: **A. intrīta,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* res) (post-Aug.): **1.** Gen. (acc. to intero, *no.* II. A.): (*That which is crumbled* or *broken to pieces*; hence): *A dish* or *mess consisting of bread crumbled into and mixed up with some liquid:* nec piscibus tantum, sed intrita panis e vino, satiantur delphines, Pl. 9, 8, 10, § 32; so, without panis: polentam mixtam cum nasturtii semine, et aqua aliquanto ante facta intrita, Var. 3, 9, 13: intrita ex vino, Cels. 3, 19 *med.*: intrita ex aqua calida, id. 3, 6 *med.*: incipiendum erit a pultibus, vel intrita bene madida, id. 4, 3 *fin.*—**2.** Esp. (acc. to intero, *no.* II. B.): (*That which is pounded* or *bruised*; hence) *Any thing made into a paste* or *mash of any kind by pounding* or *mixing in any way:* **a.** *A mixture of the froth* or *foam of must with lees of wine from the vat:* spumas defruti, sive sapæ, et fecem ex lacu confundito et permisceto, eamque intritam macerari una nocte sinito, Col. 12, 40, 1.—**b.** Of mixed mustard: quum (*sc.* sinapi) contritum fuerit, totam intritam ad medium mortarium contrahito, Col. 12, 57, 1.—**c.** Of clay mixed up for placing round grafts: atque ita ligatum insitum, intritaque illitum, operire terra, Pl. 17, 15, 25, § 115.—**d.** Of clay or earth prepared for brick-making: quin et intritam ipsam eorum (*sc.* laterum), priusquam fingantur, macerari oportet, Pl. 25, 14, 59, § 170: intrita quo vetustior, eo melior, id. 36, 23, 55, § 176.—**B. intrītum,** i, *n.*=intrita, *no.* 1. *A paste* or *mash* (post-class.): insuper fluctus libant intritum lacte confectum, App. M. 11, p. 788 Oud.

2. **in-trītus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; tritus] (class., but not in Cic.), **I.** Prop.: *Not rubbed* or *worn away, whole, entire, sound:* oliva, Col. 12, 49, 2. **II.** Fig.: *Not worn out* or *exhausted:* cohortes intritæ ab labore (*al.* integræ) Cæs. B. G. 3, 26.

1. **intrō,** *adv.* [contr. from intero, supply loco] **I.** Prop.: *In the inside, inwardly, internally* (post-class.): omnia sana faciet, intro quæ dolitabunt, Cato R. R. 157. **II.** Meton.: *To the inside, within, in* (class.): sequere intro me, amabo, *into the house*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 19: intro ad nos venit, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 2: intro ire, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 59: cur ad nos filiam tuam non intro vocari jubes? C. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 66.

2. **in-tro,** āvi, ātum, āre (intrassis for intraveris, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 63), 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [prob. 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.; and the root TRA, akin to Sanscrit tri, *to step beyond*; and Lat. TRA-ns, *through*; cf. Bopp, p. 375 ed. Eastwick.; also, id. p. 1443 ib.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of personal subjects: *To step, go* or *walk into, within*, or *into the inside* of any place, *etc.*, so as to be surrounded by it; *to enter*: **a.** *Act.*: With *simple Acc.*: castra, Liv. 10, 36; so, Nep. Dat. 2, 1: urbem, Liv. 3, 51; so, Ov. M. 15, 736: urbem ac deinde regiam, Curt. 5, 1, 23: domum, Nep. Ages. 7, 4; so, Ov. F. 6, 577: sacrarium, Flor. Epit. Hist. Rom. 31 *ad init.*: curiam, Suet. Tib. 30: portus, Virg. Æ. 3, 219; so, id. ib. 3, 254; id. ib. 5, 57; Ov. M. 6, 416: portum, Nep. Chabr. 4, 2: Istrum, Just. 32, 3, 14: fumum et flammam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: tot maria intravi, Virg. Æ. 6, 59: si mare intretur, Tac. A. 2, 5: quibus intrari curiam placebat, id. ib. 16, 25: ubi rursus silvæ intrantur, Liv. 21, 25: intrata est Superis quod domus una tribus, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 56: intrntam Senonum capietis millibus urbem, Sil. 12, 583: Gallias, primum a Domitio Fabioque intrata, cum exercitu; magna mox clade nostra sæpe et affectavimus et omissimus, Vell. 2, 30, 1: intrata protinus Germania, id. 2, 105, 1.

b. *Neutr.*: (a) With *in c. Acc.*: in Capitolium, C. Dom. 3, 6: in tabernaculum, Curt. 3, 12, 10: in ædem, Suet. Vesp. 7: in hortos, Ov. M. 14, 656: in portus,

id. fr. 7, 492.—(β) With *Dat.*: Poet.: pastori rapta marito Intravitque casæ, *etc.*, Sil. 13, 814: intrahat jussis Saturnia silvis, id. 7, 464: conjux Ut vidit puppi properantem intrare, id. 6, 498: septis et turribus aureus intres, Stat. Th. 1, 255.—(γ) With *per*: rimas per omnes basiator intrabit, Mart. 11, 99, 13.—(δ) With *ad*: Philistas, collaudato eo, protinus intrat ad Alexandrum, Curt. 6, 7, 19.

2. Of things as subjects: *To go* or *get into, to enter*: **a.** *Act.*: notusque medullas Intravit calor, Virg. Æ. 8, 390.—**b.** *Neutr.*: With *Dat.*: vulneribus patulis intrat mare, Sil. 14, 550: discordia demens Intravit cœlo, 9, 289.

B. Esp.: **1.** With accessory notion of force or violence: *To penetrate*: **a.** Of personal subjects: (α) *Act.*: quas (*sc.* angustias) intrare Scipioconabatur, Hirt. B. Afr. 80.—(β) *Neutr.*: (αα) With *intra*: intra præsidia, Cæs. B. G. 7, 8.—(ββ) With *abl. loci*: ne quo loco nostri intrare possent, Cæs. B. C. 3, 44.—(γγ) With *adv. loci*: quo qui intraverant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 73.—*Impers. Pass.*: quo non modo intrari, sed ne perspici quidem possit, Cæs. B. G. 2, 17.—(δδ) With *ad*: ne hostes intrare ad se, ac loca interiora capere possent, Hirt. B. Afr. 79: intrare ad munimenta, Liv. 6, 2.—**b.** Of things as subjects: (α) With *Dat.*: (quum) mediis intrarent montibus undæ, Val. Fl. 1, 590.—(β) With *ade. loci*: intravere eo arma Romana, Pl. 6, 29, 35.

2. Of a river, *etc.*: *To fall into, empty itself into* the sea: *Act.*: vidisse putant Dulopeia busta, Intrantemque Amyron curvas quæsita per oras Æquora, Val. Fl. 2, 11.

3. Of persons in reference to the sea, *etc.*: *To enter upon* or *into, sail into*: **a.** *Act.*: tot maria intravi, Virg. Æ. 6, 59.—**b.** *Neutr.*: With *Dat.*: quum cærula nondum Cognita terrigenis, pontoque intrare negarent (*sc.* terrigenæ), Sil. 11, 470.

4. In Pliny the younger: *To appear before the court, to come into court*: alio Senatu Vicetini sine advocato intraverunt, Pl. Ep. 5, 4, 2: a parte hæredum intraverunt duo, id. ib. 6, 31, 10.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To go* or *come to the inner side* of any thing, *to go* or *come inside of, to enter*: **1.** *Act.*: tu ingredi illam domum ausus es? tu illud sanctissimum limen intrare? C. Phil. 2, 27, 68: quum pomerium postea intrasset habendi senatus causa, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11: submissoque humiles intrarunt vertice postes, Ov. M. 8, 638: mulier haud inculta januam intravit, Petr. 8. 139.—*Pass.*: nunquam hoste intratos muros, Sil. 14, 281: necdum Templorum intrati postes, id. 11, 253.—**2.** *Neutr.*: With *intra*: si intrassis intra limen, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 63.

B. *To hurl inside* of a place (poet.): hanc, hasta toties intrantem mœnia, Mopsus Non tulit, Sil. 2, 89.

C. *To attack, assault, assail* (poet.): hostem Ultro audax animis intrat, Stat. Th. 6, 776.

D. *To pierce, transfix, run through* (poet.): (venabula) intrabunt ursos, sit modo firma manus, Mart. 14, 30, 2: quem (*sc.* aprum) meus intravit splendenti cuspide Dexter, id. 7, 26, 3: intravit torvum Gortynia lumen arundo, Sil. 5, 447: frendens quum bellua ferrum Ferret, et intratos exirent arma per armos, Sidon. Carm. 2, 148.

E. Of armour, dress, *etc.*: *To put on*: quia et squalentia tecta Thoracum, et vultu galeas intrare soluto Non pudet, Stat. Th. 5, 355.

F. *To get to, to arrive at*: With *ad*: gamma complexus ab ulna Livida laxatis intrabat ad oscula cristis, Sidon. Carm. 2, 137.

G. *To come* or *arrive between*: fluminis intrâstis ripas, Virg. Æ. 7, 201.

H. Of a heathen deity: *Possessing* or *taking possession of* a priest or priestess for the purpose of inspiration: (*Effectus pro causa*): *To inspire* (poet.): ecce intrat subitus vatem deus, Sil. 3, 697: sacra quum voce tonaret Antrum, et mugiret Phœbo jam intrata sacerdos, id. 12, 323 (cf. *contr.* excussaque pectore Juno est, Virg. Æ. 5, 679).

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A., **1.** *To go* or *enter into*: With *in c. Acc.*: si quem ea nactus, qui in tuam familiaritatem penitus intrârit, *has entered into intimacy with you* or *become your intimate friend*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15.—**2.** Of a cause or matter: *To go deeply* or *thoroughly into it*: *Abs.*: intrabo etiam magis, C. Flacc. 10, 23.—**3.** *To occupy, take possession of*: With *Acc.*: pavidos et conscientia vecordes intrat metus, venisse patrum jussu, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 39: quos jam pudor et gloria intrat, id. ib. 1, 43: intravit animum gloriæ militaris cupido, id. Agr. 5.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *To penetrate* or *pierce into*: **1.** With *Acc.*: nulla acies humani ingenii tanta est, quæ penetrare in cœlum, terram intrare possit, *i. e. have a minute knowledge of its interior organization*, C. Ac. 2, 40, 125: ast ubi quæsitas artis de more vetustæ Intravit mentes Superûm, Sil. 1, 124.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: intrandum est igitur in rerum naturam, *i. e. one must deeply investigate*, C. Fin. 5, 16, 44: in sensum et in mentem judicis intrare non potest, id. de Or. 2, 25 *fin.*

intrō-cēdo, ssi, ssum, dĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. intro; cedo] *To go* or *come in, to enter* (Appul.): post opimas dapes quidam introcessit, App. M. 5, p. 325 Oud.: supra has introcessit alia, id. ib. 10, p. 738 Oud.

intrō-clūdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. intro; cludo] for intracludo, *To shut up inside* or *within*: introcludo, ἐγκατακλείω, Gloss. Philox.: introclusi (*sc.* venti), Sev. Ætn. 315; dub. al. intra clausi.

intrō-curro, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. intro; curro] *To run in* (very rare): per fretum, Nov. ap. Non. 205, 27.

intrō-dūco, xi, ctum, cĕre (*imperat.* introduce, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 4), 3. *v. a.* [1. intro; duco] (class.). **I.** Prop.: *To lead* or *bring into* a place; *to conduct within* or *inside*: **A.** With *simple Acc.*: etiam introduce, si vis, vel gnægem venalium, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 4: noctu Jugurthæ milites introducit, Sall. J. 12, 5: præsidio, quod introduxerat, ex oppido eduxit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 13: exspectato diu, qui se introduceret, Curt. 3, 12, 10: quem, si Macedo esset, tecum introduxissem, id. 8, 8, 19.—*In Pass. Constr.*: quos Alexander introduci jussit, Curt. 4, 11, 1: hoc modo rex Asiæ et Europæ introductam inter (*during*) convivales ludos matrimonio sibi adjunxit, id. 8, 4, 29: cohortibus introductis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 12.—**B.** With *ad*: opperiens aliquem amicorum ex prima cohorte, quo introduceretur ad regem, Curt. 6, 7, 17.—**C.** With *in c. Acc.*: præsidio in urbem introducto, Curt. 4, 1, 37: legationes sociorum in senatum introductæ, Liv. 10, 45: introducti in concionem legati, id. 27, 51.—**D.** With *adv. loci*: eo (*sc.* in portum) naves introduxerunt, Cæs. B. C. 3, 26.

II. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To introduce* or *bring in*: With *simple Acc.*: consuetudinem introduxit, Val. Max. 2, 6, 5: id enim introduxit prætor, ne eluderetur actor, Paul. Dig. 9, 4, 26 *init.*: in *Pass. constr.*: introductum exemplum, Cæs. B. C. 1, 7; so, Liv. 4, 16: hac introducta consuetudine, C. Fil. ap. C. Fam. 16, 21, 3: introducta senatusconsulta, Ulp. Dig. 25, 5, 1 *init.*—**2.** Esp.: Of the commencement of any thing: *To introduce*: initium, C. in Sall. Resp. 1, 1.

B. *To introduce to one's notice, to bring forward*: **1.** With personal objects: Catonem senem disputantem, C. Læl. 1, 3: sed quid ego, judices, tam gravem personam introduxi, id. Cœl. 15, 35; dub. al. induxi.—**2.** With things as objects: nostros cum aliis sermones credib liter introducimus, Quint. 9, 2, 30.—In *Pass. constr.*: ficta narratio introduci solet vel ad concitandos judices, vel, *etc.*, Quint. 4, 2, 19.

C. Of habit, custom, *etc.*: *To introduce, bring in*: Socrates accusatus est quod corrumperet juventutem et novas superstitiones introduceret, Quint. 4, 4, 5.—In *Pass. constr.*: commode jus introductum, Sex. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 16, 9.

D. *To set forth, assert*, or *maintain* that a thing is: With *Acc. c. Inf.*: non modo natum mundum introduxit, sed etiam pæne manu factum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20: introducebat etiam Carneades summum bonum esse frui iis rebus, quas, *etc.*, id. Ac. 2, 42, 131.

E. *To set forth, exhibit, represent*: pictores itaque et scriptorum sæcla priora Sic animas introduxerunt sensibus auctas, Lucr. 3, 630.

III. Meton.: **A.** In law: **1.** *To bring into court* on one's behalf, *to employ*: possumus enim, ut sponsores [non] appellentur, procuratores introducere, C. Att. 16, 15, 2.—**2.** Aliquem in possessionem, *To give one legal possession* of any thing: Paul. Dig. 25, 5, 2.

B. *To bring to* or *lead into the inner side* of any thing: With *in c. Acc.*: in Sosiatium fines exercitum introduxit, Cæs. B. G. 3, 20: si suas copias Ædui in fines Bellovacorum introduxerint, id. ib. 2, 5: quorum in fines primum Romani exercitum introduxissent, id. ib. 2, 10: in fines Istrorum exercitum introduxerunt, Liv. 41, 10.

intrōductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [introduco] **I.** Prop.: *A bringing* or *leading in* (class.): mulierum, C. Att. 1, 16, 5. **II.** Meton. (post-class.): **A.** (acc. to introduco, *no.* III. A. 2.): *An installing one into the possession of property*: si revera ille, quem suggerit de hac luce transiisse, filios non reliquit, introductionem memoratæ rei (*sc.* hæreditatis), officium vestrum celebret ex more, Cassiod. Var. 12, 9.—**B.** Of time: *The beginning*: quam (*sc.* gloriam nostram) introductione sæculi revelasset, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 6.

intrōductor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *An introducer* (post-class.): fig.: Porphyrius, quem iste introductorem et instructorem ad logicam habere gloriatur, Ruf. Invect. in Hier. 2, 7.

intrōductōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [introductor] *Introductory* (post-class.): libri, Cassiod. Instit. Div. Litt. 24.

intrōductus, a, um, *P.* of introduco.

intrō-eo, ivi *or* ii, itum, ire (introiet. for introibit, Dial. Hier. in Lucif. 5), *v. a.* and *n.* [1. intro; eo] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To go into, in*, or *inside*; *to enter*: **1.** *Act.* (class.): domum, C. Phil. 2, 28, 68: urbem, Suet. Cæs. 18; so, id. Galb. 12; id. Aug. 57; id. Vit. 11: curiam, id. Cæs. 81: cubiculum, id. Cal. 12: theatrum, id. Cæs. 80: Syracusas, Nep. Dion, 5, 3: Bithyniam, Amm. 14, 11, 6.—**2.** *Neut.*: **a.** With *in c. Acc.* (class.): in urbem, C. Att. 7, 7, 3; so, Liv. 30, 45; id. 42, 22: in domum, C. Att. 16, 11, 1; so, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 32: in ædes, id. Am. 2, 1, 70: in Thraciam, Nep. Alc. 7, 4: in tabernaculum, Sall. J. 71, 4.—*Impers. Pass.*: in cellam introeatur, Cato R. R. 66, 1: si in fundum alienum introitum sit, Ulp. Dig. 47, 10, 5: —*Without in*: castra sine vulnere introitum, Sall. Prgm. 4, 3 Kritz.; so, Serv. ad. Virg. Æ. 10, 628.—**b.** *Ad aliquem* (class.): qui vidisse eum diceret Exeuntem aut introeuntem ad amicum, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 36: constituere eâ nocte . . . introire ad Ciceronem, Sall. C. 28, 1: ad ipsamque protinus Proserpinam introibis, App. M. 6, p. 418 Oud.: unde ad me lumen introiet, quum oculus meus cæcus sit, Hier. in Lucif. 5.—**c.** With *Adv.* or *adverbial expression*: huc introire religio est, Suet. Aug. 6: quoticscunque introiret, id. Cal. 7: quum multitudo visendi gratiâ introisset, Nep. Dion, 1, 3. **d.** With *in c. Abl.* (ante-class.): si polypus in naso introierit, Cato R. R. 157, 15. —**e.** *Abs.* (class.): te introire jussi, Ter. And. 3, 4, 11: introiturum quotiescunque vellet, C. Phil. 5, 8, 21.—**f.** With *Adv.*: quum ego eum Corinthiâ introisse dixissem, C. Pis. 28, 55: ni Esquilina introisset, id. ib. 23, 55.—*Impers. Pass.*: cum periculo introitur recenti apertione, Var. R. R. 1, 63, 1.—**g.** With *Inf.*: tuus filius introiit videre, quid agat, *went in to see*, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 10.

B. Esp.: Of the sea, *etc.*: *To sail into*: triremes, quibus introierat Oceanum, Suet. Cal. 47.

II. Fig.: Of life: *To enter into life*, i. e. *to be born*: quem fuerat æquius, ut prius introieram, sic prius exire de vitâ, C. Læl. 4, 15.

intrō-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a. irreg.* [1. intro; fero] *To carry* or *bring*

in (class.): lecticâ in urbem introferri solitus est, C. 2 Verr. 5, 13, 34: lecticâ est introlatus, Liv. 43, 7: lecticâ quondam introlatus æger, Suet. Tib. 30.

intro-gredior, ssus sum, di, 3. *v. dep.* [1. intro; gradior] *To step* or *go in, to enter* (poet.): introgressi, Virg. Æ. 1, 520; id. ib. 11, 248.

‡**intrŏītōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. introitus] *Of* or *belonging to entry:* introitorius, εἰσοδιος, Gloss. Philox.

1. **intrŏĭtus,** a, um, *P.* of introeo.

2. **intrŏĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [introeo] (class.), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A going in* or *into, an entering, entrance:* **1.** With *Acc.* (cf. Zumpt, § 681): nocturnus introitus Smyrnam, C. Phil. 11, 2, 5.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: introitus quasi in hostium urbem, C. Phil. 11, 2, 5: introitus in urbem, id. Dom. 23, 75: so, Suet. Ner. 13: sol in Geminos introitum facit, *i. e. enters into Gemini*, Col. 11, 2, 43: cujus introitus in Græciam, Just. 2, 11, 1.—**3.** With *in c. Abl.*: sol introitum in Cancro facit, Col. 11, 2, 49.—**4.** With *Gen.*: militum introitus, Cæs. B. C. 1, 21: Pythagoras scyllam in limine quoque januæ suspensam malorum medicamentorum introitum pellere tradit, *i. e. prevents from entering*, Pl. 20, 9, 39, § 101.—**5.** *Abs.*: introituque suo perrumpere corpus, Lucr. 2, 407: qui, multitudine coacta, non introitu, sed omnino aditu quempiam prohibuerit, C. Cæc. 13, 39: ac ne notabilis celebritate et frequentia occurrentium introitus esset, Tac. Agr. 40: nec minus vespertinum introitum (præbeant avibus), Col. 8, 3, 3: quibus (*sc.* apibus) exitus aut introitus datur, id. 9, 7, 5: quos primo statim introitu trucidaverat Galba, Tac. H. 1, 31: ac fraude artati remeare foraminis arcet Introitu facilem, quem traxit ab æquore piscem, *i. e. which readily entered*, Sil. 5, 51.

B. Esp.: Of a river, *etc.*: *The influx:* ubi signat Averni Squalentem introitum stagnans Acherusius humor, Sil. 13, 398.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of an office, *etc.*: *Entrance upon, admission into:* **1.** *Abs.*: superest ergo, ut ipse despicias an in omnibus civitatibus certum aliquid omnes, qui deinde buleutæ leguntur, debeant pro introitu dare, Pl. Ep. 10, 113 (al. 112).—**2.** With *Gen.*: pro introitu novi sacerdotii, Suet. Claud. 9.

B. *An entering upon:* **1.** With *Gen.*: hic introitus defensionis, C. Cæl. 2, 3.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in causam fabulæ Clodianæ C. Att. 1, 18, 2.

III. Meton.: **A.** *A place* or *way of entrance, a way, passage, path:* **1.** With *ad*: dum clandestinus ad villam introitus pararetur, Suet. Ner. 48.—**2.** *Abs.*: crebris arboribus succisis omnes introitus erant præclusi, Cæs. B. G. 5, 9: (aures) duros et quasi corneolos habent introitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144.—**3.** Folld. by *rel. adv.*: ad omnes introitus, qua adiri poterat non modo in eum fundum, de quo erat controversia, sed etiam, *etc.*, C. Cæc. 8, 21.

B. Of a building: *The entrance, porch, vestibule:* lapidem ad introitum ædis attulisse, Nep. Paus. 5, 3.

C. Of a harbour, river, *etc.*: *The mouth, entrance:* ad ipsum introitum portus, Cæs. B. C. 3, 39: ad introitum (*sc.* portus Ostiæ), Suet. Claud. 20: propter ipsum introitum atque ostium portus, C. 2 Verr. 5, 34, 80: primo fere introitu amnis Indi in Patale insula duo sunt ejus genera, Pl. 12, 12, 25, § 41: primo fere introitu (*sc.* Euripi), id. 4, 12, 23, § 71.

D. *A road, approach* to a place: quum præsidiis hostium teneretur introitus urbis, Front. Strat. 3, 13, 6.

E. Of a book or composition: *The outset, commencement:* in introitu hujus operis, Pl. 6, 27, 31, § 141.

F. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): *Entrance money:* militiam illam cum introitu comparari volo, Scæv. Dig. 32, 1, 102

‡**intro-jŭgus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. intro; jugus] *That is under the yoke* (post-class.): equus, Inscr. ap. Grut. 337.

intrōlātus, a, um, *P.* of introfero.

intrōmissus, a, um, *P.* of intromitto.

intrō-mitto, īsi, issum, ittere, 3. *v. a.* [1. intro; mitto] (class., not in Cic.), **I.** Prop. (*To cause to go inside;* hence): **A.** Gen.: **1.** Of personal objects: *To send inside, in,* or *within:* **a.** With *simple Acc.*: Cæsar legiones, quas expeditas esse jusserat, portis incensis, intromittit, Cæs. B. G. 7, 11: ut sibi legiones subsidio intromitteret, Hirt. B. Hisp. 34: Caninium legatum cum præsidio intromittit, id. ib. 35.—**b.** With *a second Acc., of the name of the place:* inde proxima nocte sex millia peditum equitesque trecentos, qui præsidio senatui essent, Nolam intromisit, Liv. 24, 13 *fin.*—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: qui cum bestiis depugnandi causa in arenam intromissi sunt, Ulp. Dig. 48, 2, 4.—**d.** With *ad*: intromisit ad Senecam unum ex centurionibus, Tac. A. 15, 61.—**2.** Of animals as objects: *To turn* or *let into* a place: With *in c. Acc.*: quatuor (*sc.* leporibus) enim intromissis in leporarium, brevi solet repleri, Var. R. R. 3, 12, 4.

B. Esp.: **1.** *To conduct inside, to introduce:* exspectato diu, qui se intromitteret, Curt. 7, 12, 10; dub. al. introduceret: Cleander primores eorum intromitti jubet, id. 7, 2, 30.—**2.** With the accessory notion of invitation: *To cause* or *get to come inside by inviting* or *sending for one; to invite, summon,* or *send for to come inside* a house: With *supine in um:* si quando illa dicet Phædriam Intromittamus commissatum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 52.—**3.** *To admit, receive,* or *let into* or *inside:* **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: profecto in ædes meas, me absente, neminem Volo intromitti, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 20: qui quum intromissi in consistorium hæc referrent, Amm. 28, 1, 25.—**b.** With *ad*: nec quenquam interim istoc ad vos, Qui sit odio, intromittam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 7: quæ (*sc.* mulier vilis) ad palatium, ut poposcerat, intromissa, Amm. 14, 7, 4.—**c.** With *simple Acc.*; but prps. only in *Pass. Constr.*: intromissus meo jure et jure amicitiæ, C. Sull. 18, 52: heri intromissus non est, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 3: quod si me jubeat intromittier, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 53: fores reserari, eosque intromitti jussit, Val. Max. 2, 10, 2: hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi, Nep. Dion, 9, 3.—**d.** *Abs.*: si bona fortuna veniat, ne intromiseris, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 22.—**4.** *To throw* provisions, *e c., into* a besieged place: salem, quo maxime indigebant, cupis conditum, per amnem Scultennam intromisit, Front. Strat. 3, 14, 3.

II. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): *To introduce* (post-class.): **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: (verba) in usum linguæ Latinæ intromissa sunt, Gell. 19, 13, 3.—**B.** With *simple Acc.*: in *Pass. constr.*: exemplum intromissum, Gell. 1, 13, 4: controversia intromissa, Amm. 30, 4, 19.

‡**intrō-pōno,** 3. *v. a.* [1. intro; pono] *To put inside* or *within:* Not. Tir. p. 38.

‡**intrō-porto,** 1. *v. a.* [1. intro; porto] *To bring inside* or *within:* Not. Tir. p. 11.

intrō-rēpo, 3. *v. n.* [1. intro; repo] *To creep inside* or *within* (Appul.): introrepens mustela, App. M. 2, p. 151 Oud.: introrepere, et intra momentum temporis remeare, id. ib. 9, p. 628 Oud.

introrsum and **introrsus,** *adv.* (contr. from intro versum) [1. intro; versum], (class. but not in Cic. and Virg.), **I.** Form introrsum: **A.** Prop.: *Towards the inside* or *interior; inwardly, internally:* in arcam ligneam, conjectus (*sc.* Regulus), clavis introrsum adactis, vigiliis ac dolore punitus est, Scx. Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 40, 4.—**B.** Meton.: *In the inside* or *interior; inside, within:* hostem introrsum, in media castra, accipiunt, Liv. 10, 23.—**C.** Fig.: *Inwardly, within:* detrahere et pellem, nitidus qua quisque per ora Cederet, introrsum turpis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 65.

II. Form introrsus: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *Towards the inside* or *interior; inwardly:* genibus (*sc.* equi) rotundis, nec magnis, nec introrsus spectantibus, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 5; al. introversus: eæ (*sc.* trabes) revinciuntur introrsus, Cæs. B. G. 7, 23: quæ (*sc.* materia) plerumque introrsus revincta, id. ib. 7, 23.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Towards* or *into the interior of a country:* introrsus Sapor et Persæ, quia tendere jam introrsus Autumno præcipiti hiedorumque improbo sidere exorto prohibebantur, . . . remeare cogitabant ad sua, Amm. 19, 9, 1.—**b.** *Towards the inner part of the sea, towards* or *into the open sea:* hibernus Auster revolvit fluctus, pulsoque introrsus freto brevia litorum nudantur, Tac. A. 6, 33.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** *Into the interior* of a place: falces tormentis introrsus reducebant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 22: ut non facile introrsus perspici posset, id. ib. 2, 18.—**2.** Of tears, *etc.*: *Inwardly, within:* lacrymæ introrsus obortæ, Ov. M. 13, 539.—**C.** Fig.: *Inwardly, internally:* nihil introrsus roboris ac virium esse, Liv. 25, 21: sed videt hunc omnis domus et vicinia tota Introrsus turpem, speciosum pelle decora, Hor. S. 1, 16, 45: ista foris nitent; introrsus misera sunt, Sen. Vit. B. 2, 4.

intrō-rumpo, ūpi, uptum, umpĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. intro; rumpo] *To break* or *burst into, to break in, enter by force* (class., but not in Cic.): **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: in ædes, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 50: in cubiculum, Gell. 15, 22, 9: in Syriam, id. 15, 4, 4.—**B.** With *adv. of place*: cesso huc introrumpere, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 26: quod ea non posse introrumpere videbantur, Cæs. B. G. 5, 49.—**C.** *Abs.*: uxor misella flens introrupit anxia, App. M. 2, p. 154 Oud.

introspectio, ōnis, *f.* [introspicio] *A looking into:* Mart. Cap.

intrōspecto, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id.] *To look into:* quid introspectant? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 27.

intrōspector, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who looks into, an inspector:* August.

intrō-spĭcio, exi, ectum, ĭcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. intro; specio], **I.** Prop.: *To look into* any thing (class.): With *Acc.*: domum, C. Har. Resp. 15.

II. Meton.: *To look at* (post-Aug.): aliorum felicitatem ægris oculis, Tac. H. 2, 20.

III. Fig.: *To inspect, examine, observe attentively:* **A.** With *in c. Acc.*: introspicite penitus in omnes reipubl. partes, C. Font. 15, 35: in mentem, id. Fin. 2, 35, 118.—**B.** With *simple Acc.*: penitus introspicite Catilinæ, Cethegi, ceterorumque mentes, C. Sull. 27, 76: fortunam suam, Tac. A. 11, 38: voluntates, id. ib. 1, 7: occultas voluntates principis, Amm. 26, 10, 2: verba, Gell. 17, 2.

intrō-trūdo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. intro; trudo] *To thrust in* or *inside* (ante-class.): turundam introtrudito (*al.* intro trudito), Cato R. R. 157, 14.

intrō-vĕnio, *no perf. nor sup.,* īre, 4. *v. n.* [1. intro; venio] *To come in* or *inside:* qui (*sc.* lunæ fulgor) introvenerat, Jul. Obseq. de Prodig. 127.

intrō-versus (also written separately intro versus), *adv.* [1. intro; versus], for introrsus, *Toward the inside, inwardly* (ante-class.): introversus, et ad te Spectant, Lucil. ap. Non. 4, 188: spectantia genua, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 5.

introvŏcātus, ūs, *m.* [introvoco] *A calling in* (post-class.): primo introvocatu, Amm. 29, 1, 25.

intrō-vŏco, *no perf. nor sup.,* āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. intro; voco] *To call in* (class.): C. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 66: ad suffragium, Liv. 10, 24.

in-trūdo, ūsi, *no sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. 1. a.; trudo] *To thrust into* a place (class.): se, *to obtrude one's self:* intrudebat se, C. Cæc. 5, 13.

intŭbācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [intubus] *Of or belonging to endive, endive-* (Plin.): folia, Pl. 27, 12, 82.

intŭbus (intybus and intibus), i, *m.* or *f.*, or **intŭbum** (intybum and intibum), i, *n.* (intiba, Edict. Diocl. p. 16) (ἔντυβον): *Endive, succory* (Cichorium, L.), Virg. G. 1, 120: **A.** *Masc.*: intubi quoque non extra remedia sunt, Pl. 20, 8, 29: intubi hiemis patientiores, id. 19, 8, 39, § 129: stercore (gaudent) præcipue lactucæ et magis intubi, id. 19, 8, 39, 130: rustici edunt libenter pedibos, tristes, acres intybos, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 209, 5: intibus præterea pedibus præstensus equinis, Lucil. ib. p. 209, 2: accipiunt heliotropii uncium, quod intybum agrestem vocamus, Veg. Vet. 5, 41, 2 ed. Schneid.—**B.** *Neutr.*: quoque modo potis gauderent intyba rivis, Virg. G. 4, 120: amaris intyba fibris, id. ib. 1, 120: torpenti grata palato Intyba, Col. 10, 110: intyba agrestia, Pall. 1, 30, 1: conditaque in

liquida corna autumnalia fœce, Intybaque, Ov. M. 8, 666: intiba, Edict. Diocl. l. l.

in-tŭĕor, ĭtus sum, ēri (in *tmesi;* inque tueri, Lucr. 4, 718; old form indotuetur, Enn. Ann. 73), 2. *v. dep.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (β) (ββ); tueor], **I.** Prop.: *To look towards, at,* or *upon; to behold, see:* **A.** Gen.: **1.** With *simple Acc.*: terram intuens modeste, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: quum intueor et contemplor unumquemque vestrum, C. Planc. 1, 2: solem, id. Somn. Scip. 5; so, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73; quæ oculis intuemur, id. Fam. 5, 17, 4: qui ea, quæ ceteri audiunt, intueri cognatur, id. ib. 6, 1, 1: intueor coram hæc lumina atque ornamenta reipublicæ, P. Servilium et M. Lucullum, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22; quid, ut noverca, me intueris, Hor. Epod. 5, 9: faciem ejus quum intuerentur, Nep. Ages. 8, 1: erit ergo perraram mihi hanc efficiem ejus intueri, Pl. Ep. 2, 2, 6: cœlum, Suet. Aug. 16: lapidem, id. Vit. 10: intueri lucem amplius non debere clamantibus, Amm. 21, 6, 2. — **2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in te intuens, C. Brut. 97, 331: in hostiam, Liv. 40, 13.

B. Esp.: *To look at, watch, observe:* nutum illius diligenter intuentes, C. Tusc. 5, 21, 61.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To regard, observe, contemplate, consider, look at, reflect upon:* With *simple Acc.*: omnes enim, qui probari volunt, voluntatem eorum, qui audiunt, intuentur, C. Or. 8, 24: nisi ita dicere consuesset, ut tota mente Crassum, atque omni animo intueretur, id. de Or. 2, 21, *fin.*: mentis acies se ipsam intuens, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: quum ea, quæ præterierunt, acri animo et intento intuemur, tum fit, *etc.*, id. Fin. 1, 17, 57: qui, ceteris omnibus pro nihilo habitis, rerum naturam intuerentur, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: id ille intuens, Nep. Alc. 4, 1: hæc ille intuens, id. Dion 8, 1: id intuens, id. Chab. 2, 3: voluntatem peccandi, Vell. 2, 8, 1.

B. *To turn* or *direct one's thoughts* or *attention:* **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: mihi quidem sæpenumero in summos homines ac summis ingeniis prædito intuenti, quærendum esse visum est, quid esset, C. de Or. 1, 2, 6: quot igitur et quales animalium formas mens in speciem rerum intuens poterat cernere, totidem, *etc.*, id. Univ. 10 *ad init.* — **2.** With *ad:* intuentibus cunctis ad finiendum cum Antonio bellum, Liv. 36, 45. — **3.** With *adv. loci:* huc atque illuc intuens, C. de Or. 1, 40, 184: habet enim (*sc.* doctrina) quædam ad commonendum oratorem quo quidque referat, et quo intuens, ab eo, quodcunque sibi proposuerit, minus aberret, id. ib. 1, 32, 145.

C. *To regard, pay regard to, have respect to:* **1.** With *simple Acc.*: intuere me ipsum, qui hoc vel a Cicerone, conjunctissimo viro privatim, vel a consulari tali viro, remota necessitudine privata, impetrare debeo, Brut. ap. C. Brut. 1, 13 *ad fin.*: Lacedæmonios autem male et injuste facere, qui id potius intuerentur, quod ipsorum dominationi, quam quod universæ Græciæ utile esset, Nep. Them. 7, 6. — **2.** With *Oblique interrog.*: potius quid se facere par esset intuebatur, quam quid alii laudaturi forent, Nep. Att. 9, 5.

D. *To notice, observe, weigh* or *ponder* the nature of any thing *in the mind, turn over in the mind:* agrum paraturos ante omnia intueri oportet aquam, viam, et vicinium, Pl. 18, 5, 6, § 26: ergo etiam vetustissimus auctor Hippocrates dixit mederi oportere et communia et propria intuentem, Cels. præf. *ad fin.*, p. 17 ed. Bip.

E. With accessory notion of admiration, amazement, *etc.*: *To look up to, to look at with admiration, to regard with amazement:* itaque omnes quidem in his locis Cn. Pompeium, sicut aliquem non ex hac urbe missum, sed de cœlo delapsum intuentur, C. Manil. 14, 41: nam Græci quidem sic te ita viventem intuebuntur, ut quendam ex annalium memoria aut etiam de cœlo divinum hominem esse in provinciam delapsum putent, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, § 7: pro dignitate et gloria apud omne genus humanum, quod vestrum nomen imperiumque juxta ac deos immortales jam pridem intuetur, pugnastis, Liv. 37, 54 *med.*

III. Meton.: Of localities: *To look to, have the aspect towards:* in summa cryptoporticu cubiculum ex ipsa cryptoporti cu excisum, quod hippodromum, vineas, montes intuetur, Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 28.

☞ In *Pass. signif.*: **a.** Prop.: *To be looked at* or *upon:* intuendi nobis sunt non solum oratores, sed etiam actores, C. de Or. 1, 34, 156: hoc modo contacta loca nec intueri, nec calcari debere fulgurales pronuntiant libri, Amm. 23, 5, 13. — **b.** Fig.: *Part. Fut. in* dus: *To be regarded, considered, kept in one's mind* or *thoughts:* ego autem non tam veteranos intuendos nobis arbitror, quam, *etc.*, C. Phil. 11, 15, 39: intuendum etiam quid affectet quisque, Quint. 5, 10, 28.

1. **intŭĭtus,** a, um, *P.* of intueor.

2. **intŭĭtus,** ūs, m. [intueor] only in *Abl. sing.* (mostly post-class.), **I.** Prop.: *A looking upon, beholding, sight, view:* abies hilarior intuitu (*al.* in totum), Pl. 16, 10, 19. **II.** Fig.: *Consideration, respect:* pietatis intuitu, Modest. Dig. 34, 1, 14.

in-tūmesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. N. B.: tumesco] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To begin to swell, to swell* or *rise up:* **1.** *Abs.*: intumescente fluctu, Pl. 2, 81, 83, § 196: per dies quadraginta et quinque Etesiarum continuis flatibus repellentibus ejus meatum, velocitate cohibitâ, superfusis fluctibus, intumescit (*sc.* Nilus), Amm. 22, 15, 7: intumuere amnes, Pl. 6, 27, 31, § 128: prope oppidum Tyana stagno effluens fons cernitur, qui magnitudine aquarum inflatus, sesequе resorbens, nunquam extra margines intumescit, id. 2, 6, 19: quæ (*sc.* vena) intumescens in varicem convertitur, Cels. 5, 26, 1: integra summitate gemmarum, per quas spes futuri germinis intumescat, Pall. Mar. 10, 12: priusquam oculi arundinum intumescant, Pl. 17, 20, 33, § 145: recentia cadavera ad vadum labi, intumescentia attolli, id. 2, 103, 106, § 233: vidi virgineas intumuisse genas, Ov. P. 6, 760. — **2.** With *ab:* sic quibus intumuit suffusa venter ab unda, Quo plus sunt potæ, plus sitiuntur aquæ, Ov. P. 1, 215. — **3.** With *ex:* inguen ne intumescat ex ulcere, Pl. 23, 9, 81, § 163. **4.** With *in c. Acc.*: vel si in vesicas intumuerint (*sc.* corporum) partes, Pl. 20, 6, 23, § 51. — **5.** With *simple Abl.*: cœnumque udæque paludes Intumuere æstu, Ov. M. 1, 419: intumescens corpus ulceribus, Curt. 6, 11, 17. — **6.** With *in c. Abl.*: quæque in manibus intumescunt vel erumpunt, Pl. 21, 20, 87, § 151.

B. Esp.: Of the ground: *To swell up, rise, be elevated:* **1.** *Abs.*: loco tamen ipso paullulum intumescente, Col. 1, 4, 10. — **2.** With *Abl.*: nec intumescit alta viperis humus, Hor. Epod. 6, 52.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of the voice: *To swell up, increase:* objectis ad os scutis, quo plenior et gravior vox repercussu intumesceat, Tac. G. 3.

B. Of a commotion or disturbance: *To grow strong, become more violent, increase:* intumescente motu, Tac. A. 1, 38.

C. Of passion, *etc.*: *To swell, grow violent:* **1.** *Abs.*: iræ Intumuere satis, Stat. Th. 1, 412. — **2.** With *sub:* sub pectore bilis Intumuit, Pers. 5, 145.

D. *To abound with, overflow with:* Tagus intumescat auro, Claud. Fescenn. 12, 32.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To be elated* or *puffed up:* **1.** With *simple Abl.*: intumuere statim superbia ferociaque, Tac. H. 4, 19 *init.*: nunquam rebus secundis intumuit, Pl. Ep. 7, 31, 3: velut jure quodam potestatis, qua fere hoc hominum genus (*i. e.* pædagogi) intumescit, imperiosi atque interim savientes, stultitiam suam perlocent, Quint. 1, 1, 8: nunquamque levantibus alte Intumuit rebus, Claud. Prob. et Olyb. Cons. 40. — **2.** With *supra:* secundarum (*sc.* rerum) elatus eventus supra humanum intumescebat modum, Sen. Consol. ad Polyb. 36 *ad fin.*

B. *To become angry, swell with rage:* **1.** *Abs.*: intumuit Juno, postquam inter sidera pellex Pulsit, Ov. M. 2, 508: immemores nostri festas duxere choreas: Intumuit, id. ib. 8, 562: si quid Intumuit pietas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 296. — **2.** With *Dat.*: intumuit vati non tamen Aserra suo, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 34. — **3.** With *quod c. Subj.*: intumuit Juno rapta quod pellice natum Educet, Ov. F. 6, 487.

C. Of the effect of care or anxiety: *To be filled:* ut vidi obstupui: præcordiaque intima sensi Attonitus curis intumuisse novis, Ov. H. 16, 134.

D. Of valour: *To increase:* intumuit virtus (*sc.* bellantum), Claud. Ruf. 2, 183.

in-tŭmŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; tumulatus] *Unburied* (poet.): Ov. H. 2, 136.

in-tundo, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. N. B.; tundo] *To pound* (post-class.): Scrib. Com. 71.

in-tŭor, *no perf.*, ŭi, 3. *v. dep.* **I.** Old form for intueor. *To look at* (anteclass. and poet.): cupide intui, Turpil. ap. Non. 7, 20: qui intuitur nos, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 23. **II.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. N. B.; tueor): *To see, behold:* cornicem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 150: monstrum, Sen. Hippol. 898.

☞ *Act. form:* **intuo,** ere, *To see, look at, behold;* fig.; intuite dicta Salomonis, judices omnes, Commod. 31, 1: intuite plene dictum Rebeccæ de cœlo, id. 39, 5.

in-turbātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; turbatus] *Undisturbed, calm* (post-Aug.): sedit inturbatus, interritus, Pl. Pan. 64.

in-turbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; turbidus] *Undisturbed, quiet; not turbulent* (Tacit.): inturbidus externis rebus annus, Tac. A. 3, 52: juventa, id. ib. 14, 22: vir sanctus, inturbidus, id. H. 3, 39.

in-turgesco, *no perf. nor sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. N. B.; turgesco] (post-class.), **I.** Prop.: *To swell up:* infundas in calidam, ut inturgescat (*sc.* tranzanti uncia), Veg. Vet. 2. 28. 19 ed. Schneid.; al. l, 56, 19. **II.** Meton.: Of a time of life: *To grow, be developed:* in illo a pueritiâ in adolescentiam transitu parcatur voci; nam astas illa inturgescit, Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 23 ed. Mai.

intus, *adv.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a; and the suffix tus, akin to Sanscr. tas, which expresses distance from a place; cf. Bopp's Gr. § 293, p. 379 ed. Eastw.; also, id. ib. § 421 p. 590 ed. Eastw.; cf. also Pott's Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 90; cf. also Gr. ἔντος] (class.), **I.** Prop.: *From within* (anteclass. and prps. only in Plaut.): tu, Thessala, intus pateram proferto foras, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 138: evocato aliquem intus ad te, id. Most. 3, 1, 145; ego tibi argentum jubeo jam intus efferri foras, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 63: ostium pultabo, atque intus evocabo aliquem foras, id. Ps. 2, 2, 10: sed ubi ille exierit intus, id. Mil. 4, 4, 33: nam illum hinc sat scio jam exiturum esse intus, id. ib. 4, 4, 60: egreditur intus, id. Pœn. 2, 4, 30: abs te egressus sum intus, id. Epid. 3, 2, 44.

II. Meton.: **A.:** **1.** Gen.: *In the inside, within:* **a.** *Abs.:* quum extra et intus hostem haberent, Cæs. B. C. 3, 69: qui neque pervadere foraminum aditus, nec amandatos intus prolicere possent ad decernendum, Amm. 24, 4, 30. — **b.** With *Acc.*: tellurem intus, Pl. 33, procem. 1: intus narem, Scrib. Comp. 46: intus vulnus, id. ib. 46. — **c.** With *in c. Acc.*: nam sua cuique cibis ex omnibus intus in artus Corpora discedunt, Lucr. 2, 710. — **d.** With *Abl.*: nam cibus atque humor membris absumitur intus, Lucr. 4, 1035: quæ (*sc.* naves) sinu exiguo intus incluse essent, Liv. 25, 11. — **e.** With *in c. Abl.*: ea, quæ sunt intus in corpore, C. Fin. 3, 5, 18: quia nondum omne animal in mundo intus incluserat, id. Univ. 10 *init.*: in Gallia Transalpina intus ad Rhenum accessi, Var. R. R. 1, 7, 8: trepidant (*sc.* corpora) in sedibus intus, Lucr. 2, 964.

2. Esp.: **a.** Of a house, building, *etc.*: *In the inside* or *interior; inside, within;* (α) *Abs.*: meus pater nunc intus hic cum illa cubat, Plaut. Am. prol. 112: eadem hæc intus edocebo, quæ ego scio, Stratippoclem, id. Epid. 5, 1, 55: ibo intro, atque intus subducam ratiunculam, id. Capt. 1, 2, 89: ego rem divinam intus faciam, id. Am. 3, 3, 11: ubi enim id quod intus est atque nostrum, impune evolare potest, *etc.*, C. Deiot. 11, 30: jam ducitur intus,

Ov. M. 10, 457: domus intus opaca, ingens, Virg. Æ. 3, 619: ut cuidam interroganti essetne quis intus cum Cæsare non absurde responsum sit, Suet. Dom. 4.—(β) With *Gen.*: intus ædium, App. M. 8, p. 587 Oud.—(γ) With *Acc.*: intus domum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 55: intus cellam, Liv. 27, 11.—(δ) With *Abl.*: tali intus templo, Virg. Æ. 7, 192.—(ε) With *in c. Abl.*: signum in fano hic intus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 27: in æde intus Sospitæ Junonis, Liv. 24, 10.—**b.** *Within, at home:* estne frater intus? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 30: Nasica sensit illam domini jussu dixisse (*sc.* domi non esse), et illum intus esse, C. de Or. 2, 68, 276: nec vero ille in luce modo atque in oculis civium magnus; sed intus domique præstantior, id. Sen. 4, 12.

c. *Inside the walls, within the city:* domesticum bellum manet; intus insidiæ sunt; intus periculum est; intus est hostis, C. Cat. 2, 5, 11: ille (*sc.* Catilina) relictus intus, exspectatus foris, id. Sull. 5, 17.

d. *Inside the body, inside, in one's inside:* intus habes, quod poscis, Ov. M. 6, 655.

B. With verbs of motion: **1.** Gen.: *To the inside, within, in:* quo (*sc.* in portum) simul atque intus est itum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 26.—**2.** Esp.: *Into the house, indoors:* intus novam nuptam deduxi, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 7.

C. *Towards the inside, inwards:* pollice intus inclinato, Quint. 11, 3, 99.

D. Of a composition, *etc.*: *Within, in it:* quid non intus habet, Pers. 1, 50.

E. Intus agere lacrymas; *To keep the tears in, to suppress one's tears:* suspensasque (*sc.* lacrymas) oculus fortior intus agit, Albinov. 1, 114.

F. Intus canere, *To play on a harp*, etc., *on the inner side*, and hence, *with the left hand:* quem (*sc.* Aspendium citharistam) omnia intus canere dicebant, C. 2 Verr. 1, 20, 53; cf. Pseud. Ascon. ad h. l.; also, cano, *no.* I. A. 1. a. *fin.*; and Aspendius.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* II. A. 1.): *Inwardly, in the mind* or *soul:* nec hæ sese foris solum jactant, nec tantum in alios cæco impetu incurrunt; sed intus etiam in animis inclusæ inter se dissident atque discordant, C. Fin. 1, 13, 44: ego te intus et in cute novi, *i. e. inside and out, every inch of you*, Pers. 3, 30: et intus Palleat infelix, quod proxima nesciat uxor, id. 3, 42: "significat intus timeat, et foris palleat." Casaub. ad h. l.: sed si intus et in jecore ægro Nascuntur domini, *etc.*, id. 5, 129: intus te ipse considera, Sen. Ep. 80 *fin.*

B. (acc. to *no.* II. C.): Intus agere equos, *To keep the subject within as narrow bounds as possible*:—the fig. being taken from charioteers driving as close as possible to the goal, when turning:—tertia causa mihi spatio majore canenda est: Nos tamen adductos intus agemus equos, Ov. F. 6, 586; cf. interior, *no.* I. B. 3.

C. (acc. to *no.* II. F.): Intus canere, *To take care for one's own interest, to promote one's own object* or *ends*; the fig. being prob. taken from the great skill of the *Aspendius citharista*: atque hoc carmen hic tribunus plebis non vobis, sed sibi intus, canit, C. Agr. 2, 26, 68.

intŭsĭum, v. indusium.

in-tūtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; tutus] (class., not in Cic. or Cæs.): **A.** Of places: *Unguarded, defenceless, insecure:* **1.** *Abs.*: ipsæ minæ metum fecerant expertis a Gallica clade quam intutam urbem incolerent, Liv. 9, 41: clausa ergo urbe, murorumque intuta parte firmata, Amm. 16, 4, 2.—**2.** With *ab*: castra Gallorum intuta neglectaque ab omni parte nacti, Liv. 5, 45.—**3.** As *Subst.*: **intuta,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* loca), *Unsafe places* or *parts*: intuta mœnium firmare, Tac. H. 3, 76: silicibus magnis obstruxæ sunt portæ, et mœnium intuta firmata, Amm. 31, 15, 6.—**B.** *Unsafe, not safe, dangerous:* **1.** *Abs.*: proinde intuta quæ indecora, Tac. H. 1, 33: intuta amicitia, id. A. 2, 42: intutæ latebræ, id. ib. 1, 38: quum intuta fore residua credens hæreret Arbetio, Amm. 15, 4, 10: quia vi tot simul corripere intutum, id. ib. 4, 3.—**2.** With *Abl.*: flumen gurgitibus intutum, Amm. 15, 10 *fin.*—**3.** With *Dat.*: quod (*sc.* municipium) uberrimum spolianti et defendentibus intutum, Tac. A. 14, 33.—**C.** Of persons: *Unprotected, exposed to danger, in peril: Comp.*: imperator non intutior tempore, quam Deo tectior, Nazar. Pan. Const. 26, 1.—*Sup.* prob. not found.

intўbus, intўbum, v. intubus.

in-über, ĕris, *adj.* [2. in; uber] *Not full, ill-fed, ill-conditioned, poor*: ostreæ, Gell. 20, 8, 3.

in-ūbĕro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (h); ubero] *To be very abundant*: Alcim. Ep. 48.

in-ūdo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. N. B.; udo] *To wet, moisten*: manūs labris, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 418.

Inui, v. Inuus.

inŭla, æ, *f.* [ἑλένιον] *Elecampane*, a plant, Inula helenium, L., Col. 11, 3, 35; id. 12, 48, 1; Pl. 19, 5, 29; Hor. S. 2, 2, 44.

in-ulcĕro, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. N. B.; ulcero] *To ulcerate*: Veg. Vet. 2, 59.

inulte, *adv.* [inultus] *Without being avenged, without revenge*; prps. only in folg. ex.: haud inulte, Curt. 4, 4, 12.

in-ultus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; ultus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** *Unavenged, unrevenged; for whom vengeance is not* or *has not been taken; who does not* or *cannot take revenge*: **1.** Of persons: ne inultus esset, C. Sest. 22, 50; ne inultos imperatores jacere sinerent, Liv. 25, 37: cavete inulti animam amittatis, Sall. C. 58 *fin.*: inulti defensores, id. J. 31, 2: quos amisit inultus amores, Virg. G. 3, 227: nunquam omnes moriemur inulti, id. Æ. 2, 670: moriemur inultæ, id. ib. 4, 659: non me, quicunque es, inulto Victor, nec longum lætabere, id. ib. 10, 739: neque hoc sine nomine letum Per gentes erit, aut famam patieris inultæ, id. ib. 11, 847: nos hæc patiamur inultæ, Ov. F. 4, 595: haud inulti tamen perituri, Curt. 4, 4, 12; dub. al. inulte: quod inulti ... cæderentur, id. 5, 3, 19: una erat cura, ne inultus occideret, id. 7, 7, 37: ut victores se putarent, si non inulti morerentur, Just. 20, 3, 5.—**2.** Of things: ac ne inulta foret læsa gloria militaris, Val. Max. 2, 7, 7: tantæ provinciæ hospitales deos injusto, sed non inulto cruore respersit, id. 9, 2, 3 *extr.*

B. *Unavenged; on whom vengeance is not inflicted* or *revenge taken; unpunished*: **1.** Of persons: *Abs.*: hunc Asellium esse inultum tamdiu sinis? C. Clu. 62, 173: vos eum regem inultum esse patiemini, qui, *etc.*, id. Man. 5, 11: hostis Medeæ nullus inultus erit, Ov. H. 12, 182.—**2.** Of things: **a.** *Abs.*: mortem suam ne inultam esse pateretur, C. Div. 1, 27, 57; injuriæ impunitæ atque inultæ, id. Div. in Cæc. 16, 53: scelus inultum curia habuit, Val. Max. 9, 7, 2; de Sed. Mil. Rom.: ultrix inultum Græcia hoc facinus feret? Sen. Agam. 220.—**b.** With *Dat.*: sed nec Ptolemæo inulta scelera fuerunt, Just. 24, 3, 10: sed nec Alexandro cædes tam nefanda inulta fuit, id. 29, 5, 1.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Unhurt, safe, secure, without danger, unmolested*: unde inultus subeuntem hostem aut probibere aut opprimere potuisset, Curt. 3, 4, 4: dum Priami Paridisque busto Insultet armentum, et catulos feræ Celent inultæ, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 42: sed inultum nunquam id auferet, Ter. And. 3, 5, 4.

B. Preces inultæ, *Entreaties that obtain not satisfaction*, i. e. *unheard*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 33.

inumbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inumbro] *An overshadowing, darkness*: Mart. Cap. 1, § 78 ed. Kopp.

in-umbro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (γ); umbro] (mostly poet. and post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *To cast a shadow* or *shade upon; to shade, overshadow*: toros obtentu frondis inumbrant, Virg. Æ. 11, 66: palmaque vestibulum aut ingens oleaster inumbret, id. G. 4, 20: quippe multa riparum amœnitate inumbratus (*sc.* fluvius Cydnus), Curt. 3, 4, 9: Marcellus ... forum velis inumbravit, Pl. 19, 1, 6, § 24:—*Pass.*: terraque inumbratur, Lucr. 5, 290: spelunca frondibus inumbrata, App. Flor. 1, 1: tenacibus follis sempiterno inumbrantur, Sol. 35, 5.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To occasion shade, to cause* or *bring on darkness: Abs.*: inumbrante vespera, Tac. H. 3, 19.—**B.** *To sketch out, mark out, delineate, trace out*: quod (*sc.* solarium) Cornelius in basilica Æmilia et Fulvia inumbravit, Var. L. L. 6, 2, 53.—**C.** *To cover*: stridentia colla Gorgonos obtentu pallæ fulgentis inumbrat, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 25: ante genas dulces quam flos juvenilis inumbret, id. Prob. et Olyb. 69: esse juvenem quendam, et speciosum commodum, lanoso barbitio genas inumbrantem, App. M. 5, p. 335 Oud.: nisi quod tenui pallio bombycino inumbrabat (virgo) spectabilem pubem, id. ib. 10, p. 738 Oud.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To obscure*: imperatoris adventu legatorum dignitas inumbratur, Pl. Pan. 19.—**B.** *To shadow forth, feign*: si furioso, quem suæ mentis esse existimas, eo quod forte in conspectu inumbratæ quietis fuit constitutus, rem tradideris, Cels. Dig. 41, 2, 18, § 1: "quia videtur sanus, et non est," Comm. ad h. l.

in-unco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ); 1. uncus] (ante- and post-class.), **I.** Prop.: *To catch on a hook, to hook up, to hook*: et, vice suspensus lychni, pendebat aperto, Sed non sponte, oculo, quem diducebat inuncans Subfixo clavus cilio, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 272:—*Pass.*: quæ (*sc.* lana) quanto prolixior in pecore concrescit, tanto magis obnoxia est rubis, quibus, velut hamis inuncata, pascentium tergoribus avellitur, Col. 7, 3, 10: bicipitibus hamis inuncabuntur, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

II. Meton.: *To seize* as with a hook; hence of birds of prey; *to hook, seize* with the talons: quærit (aquila) ... unde rostro transfodiat, unde unguibus inuncet agnum incuriosum, *etc.*, App. Flor. 1, 2, p. 9 Oud.

III. Fig.: **A.** Of money, as object: *To seize upon, claw up, grasp*: "*inuncare*, quasi unco invadere et arripere," Non. 124, 15: aut qui nummos tristis inuncat, Lucil. ap. Non. 124, 16.—**B.** Of calumny, *etc.*: *To hook up, seize upon, lay hold of*: ac si apud eos utrolibet genere vivatur, semper hic tamen bonarum partium mores pungentibus linguis maledicorum veluti bicipitibus hamis, inuncabuntur, Sidon. Ep. 7, 9; cf. above, *no.* I. *fin.*

Inunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inungo] (post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An anointing* or *spreading on of* or *besmearing with unguents, oil*, etc.: accipiter decoctus in rosaceo efficacissimus ad inunctiones omnium vitiorum putatur, Pl. 29, 6, 38, § 125.—**B.** Esp.: Of remedies: lenium medicamentorum inunctiones, Cels. 7, 7, 14 *fin.* **II.** Meton.: Of other than unctuous things: *An applying, laying on, application*: omnis dolor oculorum inunctione succi plantaginis cum melle acapno ... celeriter levatur, Col. 6, 33, 2: felle (*sc.* chamæleonis) glaucomata et suffusiones corrigi prope creditur tridui inunctione, Pl. 28, 8, 29, § 117: matutina inunctio, id. 28, 4, 7, § 37.

1. **Inunctus,** a, um, *P.* of inungo.

2. **In-unctus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; ungo] (Gen., *Not anointed*; hence, Esp.) *Without oil*: conchis inuncta tibi est, Mart. 7, 77, 2.

Inundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inundo] (post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of water, *etc.*: **1.** With *Subject. Gen.*: *An overflowing, a flowing upon the land, an inundation*: quæ (*sc.* valles) fluminum alluvie et inundationibus conceverunt, Col. 3, 11, 8: inundationibus Tiberis retardatus, Suet. Oth. 8 *fin.*: inundationes ejus (*sc.* Nili), Amm. 22, 15, 6; dub. al. exundationes.—**2.** *Abs.*: igitur inundatione (*sc.* Nili), id est ubertate, regio fraudata sic opem Cæsaris invocavit, ut solet annum suum, Pl. Pan. 30 *fin.*: ad coercendas inundationes alveum Tiberis laxavit ac repurgavit, Suet. Aug. 30 *ad init.*: votiva inundatio (*sc.* Nili), Cassiod. Var. 3, 42: inundatione facta, Vulg. Luc. 6, 48.

B. Of the land: *An inundation, flooding*: With *Object. Gen.*: Joppe Phœnicum antiquior terrarum inundatione, ut ferunt, Pl. 5, 13, 14, § 69: Joppe oppidum antiquissimum orbe toto, utpote ante

inundationem terrarum conditum, Sol. 34, 1.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A flood of* any thing, i. e. *a large number, multitude:* inundatio camelorum operiet te, Vulg. Is. 60, 6: inundatione equorum ejus operiet te pulvis, id. Ezech. 26, 10.—**B.** *Abundance, overflowing: plenty, riches, stores, wealth:* qui inundationem maris, sicut lac, sugent, Vulg. Deut. 33, 19; cf. the Hebr. and Sept. Vers.

III. Fig.: Of trouble, distress, *etc.*: *A flood:* superveniet eis inundatio, Vulg. Job. 21, 17.

In-undo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in; *no.* III. B. 2. c. (α) (γ): undo] **I.** *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: Of fluids: **1.** Gen.: *To overflow, flood, inundate:* ut hanc (*sc.* terram) inundet aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: Tiberis agros inundavit, Liv. 24, 9: urinam ejus omnes Asiaticas gentes inundasse, Val. Max. 1, 7, 5 *ext.*: quam (*sc.* insulam) solam e vicino tracto aliquanto excelsiore non tamen æstus maris inundat, Pl. 5, 1, 1, § 3: Mesopotamiam inundat (*sc.* Euphrates), id. 5, 26, 21, § 90: æquoream multitudinem inundantes (*sc.* fluvii), Amm. 23, 6, 26: omnes æstus in Oceano majora integunt spatia inundantque, quam in reliquo mari, Pl. 2, 97, 99, § 217.—*Pass.*: in agris passim inundatis, Luc. 35, 21.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of snow-water: *To flood, deluge:* ergo humor ex his (*sc.* nivibus) non universus ingurgitans diluensque, sed quomodo sititur distillans, velut ex ubere aliit omnia, quæ non inundat, Pl. 17, 2, 2, § 15.—**b.** Of blood: *To flood, inundate, deluge:* aut vestro aut Hennensium sanguine Henna inundabitur, Liv. 24, 38: Cilicia inundata cruore Persarum, Curt. 9, 2, 23: cujus mihi sanguis inundat Guttur, Ov. M. 14, 125.—**c.** Of tears: *To deluge, stream over:* inundavere pectus lacrymæ, Petr. S. 113 *ad fin.*

B. Meton.: **1.** *To spread like a flood* or *torrent over* a place; *to inundate, overflow, overspread, cover:* Cimbros inundasse Italiam, Just. 38, 4, 15: multitudo inundaverat campos, Curt. 4, 12, 20: quibus (*sc.* classe et exercitibus) Europa inundata est, id. 5, 7, 8.—**2.** *To make to flow over, inundate,* or *deluge with:* With *Abl.*: crudeliter totam urbem atque omnes Italiæ partes civilis sanguinis fluminibus inundavit (Sulla), Val. Max. 9, 2, 1: ille autem, qui infinita millia hominum trucidaverit, cruore campos inundaverit, flumina infecerit, non modo, *etc.*, Lact. Fals. Rel. 18 *med.*—**3.** Of personal objects: *To fill to overflowing, to fill brim full; to drench, deluge* with wine, *etc.*: With *Abl.*: vino Falerno inundamur, Petr. S. 21 *fin.*—**4.** Of things as objects: *To fill*: With *Abl.*: fulgentibus armis Pœnus inundavit campos, Sil. 15, 551.

C. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: Of the mind, passions, *etc.*: *To fill full of, to fill with:* With *Abl.*: ceterum neque concipere neque edere partum mens potest, nisi ingenti flumine literarum inundata, Petr. S. 118: inundatus hac Eumolpus invidia, id. ib. 101.—**2.** Esp.: Of divine inspiration: *To fill abundantly with:* With *Abl.*: viros emisit (*sc.* Deus) Spiritu divino inundatos, Tert. Apol. 18 *ad init.*

II. *Neutr.*: **A.** Prop.: Of fluids: *To flow over, overflow, cause an inundation:* **1.** *Abs.*: fluvius Arnus per eos dies solito magis inundaverat, Liv. 22, 2: Tiberis inundavit, Sex. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 32, 3; so, id. Epit. 13, 12: vehementer inundaverunt (*sc.* aquæ diluvii), Vulg. Gen. 7, 18.—**2.** With *Dat.*: imbres continui campis inundantes, Liv. 8, 24: totis campis inundans (*sc.* æstus), Curt. 9, 9, 25.—**3.** With *super c. Acc.*: (Eccl. Lat.) diluvii aquæ inundaverunt super terram, Vulg. Gen. 7, 6: quando inundare consuevit (*sc.* Jordanes) super ripas suas, id. ib. 1 Par. 12, 15.

B. Meton.: **1.: a.** Of personal subjects: *To spread like a flood* or *torrent:* hinc densi cursus inundant Troes, Virg. Æ. 12, 280: hostes abruptius inundantes, Amm. 20, 5, 5: ibit per Judam inundans, Vulg. Is. 8, 8: veniet properans et inundans, id. Dan. 11, 10.—**b.** Of things as subjects: *To spread far and wide, to reach in numerous directions:* ubi bellorum inundantium molem humeris suis, quod dicitur, vehens scindebatur in multiplices curas, Amm. 16, 3, 3: flagellum inundans quum transvenit, Vulg. Is. 28, 15.—**2.** *To swarm in large numbers, to flow, flock,* or *crowd into:* With *in c. Acc.*: barbari, abolito præteritorum vulnerum metu, in urbis obseratos aditus multiplicatis ordinibus inundarunt, Amm. 31, 15, 10.—**3.** Of things as subjects: *To be full of:* With *Abl.*: inundant sanguine fossæ, Virg. Æ. 10, 24; so, id. ib. 11, 382.

C. Fig.: **1.** *To pass like a flood, to increase, rise:* With *super c. Acc.*: quoniam inundaverunt super eos mala, Vulg. 1 Mac. 2, 30.—**2.** *To extend over a land, abound, prevail:* maledictum et mendacium et homicidium et furtum et adulterium inundaverunt, Vulg. Osee 4, 2; cf. Sept. κέκρυται ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.

Inungĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [inungo, *no.* II. B.] *To besprinkle* (ante-class.): capillum ciuere, Cato ap. Charis. 1, 78.

In-ungo (-guo), xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ); ungo] (poet. and post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: Of fat or oily substances: **A.** Gen.: *To put ointment* or *unguents upon, to anoint:* aquilæ certe ac signa, pulverulenta illa et custodibus horrida, inunguntur festis diebus, Pl. 13, 3, 5, § 23.—**B.** Esp.: Of medical remedies: **1.** *To anoint:* quam tua pervideas oculis male lippus inunctis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 25: non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungi, id. Ep. 1, 1, 29: adipe inungi putant utile, Pl. 28, 9, 37, § 141: collyrio inunge oculos tuos, ut videas, Vulg. Apoc. 3, 18.—**2.** *To besmear:* sunt qui . . . siccatam (*sc.* lentem) oleo inungant, Pl. 18, 30, 73, § 308: juvat ut . . . pollinem inungas, Veg. 4, 1, 8 ed. Schneid.; dub. al. injungas.

II. Meton.: Of other things: **A.** *To besmear:* murium capitum caudarumque cinere ex melle inunctis clar.tatem visûs restitui dicunt, Pl. 29, 6, 38, § 118: succus inunctus hyoscyami modice, id. 25, 13, 103, § 164.—**B.** *To sprinkle with:* With *Abl.*: cervini cornûs cinere scabritias inungunt, Pl. 27, 11, 47, § 167.

In-ūnio, *no perf. nor sup.*, ire, 4. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; unio] *To unite:* Tert. adv. Val. 29.

inurbāne, *adv.* [inurbanus] *Rudely, inelegantly, without wit* or *humour:* non inurbane, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 50; so, Quint. 8, 3, 54; dub. al. urbane, Spald.: inde jam non inurbane Σοφοκλεῖς vocantur, Pl. Ep. 2, 14, 5.

in-urbānus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; urbanus, *no.* II.] (class., usually with a preceding negative): **A.** (acc. to urbanus, *no.* II. A.): **1.** Of manners: *Unpolished, unrefined, uncultivated, rude, unmannerly, rustic, boorish:* non essem tam inurbanus ac pœne inhumanus, C. de Or. 2, 90, 365.—**2.** Of appearance: *Uncomely, unseemly, ungraceful, awkward, inelegant:* est tamen interim et aspectus, et habitus oris, et gestus non inurbanus, Quint. 6, 3, 26.—**B.** (acc. to urbanus, *no.* II. B.): Of style: *Not witty, uncouth, inelegant, blunt, devoid of polish:* habitus (*sc.* orationis) non inurbanus, C. Brut. 63, 227: si modo ego et vos Scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor. A. P. 273.

in-urgĕo, si, *no sup.*, gĕre, 2. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (β); urgeo] (poet. and post-class.), **I.** Prop.: *To push* or *thrust against; to make an attack, attack:* cornua nata prius vitulo quam frontibus exstent, Illis iratus petit, atque infensus inurget, *butts*, Lucr. 5, 1034. **II.** Fig.: *To thrust* or *obtrude on* one: susurros improbos inurguere, App. M. 18, p. 536 Oud.

in-ūrino, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (c); urino] *To plunge* or *dive down into* (post-Aug.): lacus piscinaque manu fiant, ut sint quibus inurinare possint, Col. 8, 14, 2.

in-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in; uro] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α)): **A.** Prop. (poet. and post-Aug.): **1.** Gen.: *To burn into:* peculiare cursûs impedimentum in eo (*sc.* lieno); quamobrem inuritur cursorum laborantibus, Pl. 11, 37, 80, § 205.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of encaustic painting: (α) In *simple constr.*: *To burn in:* ceræ tinguntur ad eas picturas, quæ inuruntur, Pl. 35, 7, 62, § 49.—(β) *Abs.*: Nicias scripsit se inussisse: tali enim utitur verbo, Pl. 35, 4, 10, § 28.—**b.** *To burn in, imprint, brand* marks upon: (α) With *Dat.*: continuoque (*sc.* partum) notas et nomina gentis inurunt, Virg. G. 3, 158: tunc et linea mentorum similitudine et notis corporis, quæ inustæ parvulo fuerant, neposagnitus, Just. 44, 4, 9.—(β) *Abs.*: inustis barbararum literarum notis, Curt. 5, 5, 6.

B. Fig. (class.): **1.** Gen.: **a.** With *Dat.*: *To brand, stamp, fix upon:* quas ille leges . . . fuerit impositurus nobis omnibus, atque inusturus? C. Mil. 12, 33: quæ lex privatis hominibus esse lex non videbatur, inusta per servos, *etc.*, id. Pis. 12, 30: M. Tullius continuis actionibus æternas Antonii memoriæ inussit notas, Vell. 2, 64, 3: sciens et audiens gentem asperrimam (*sc.* Persas) per sexaginta ferme annos inussisse Orienti cædum et direptionum monumenta sævissima, ad internecionem exercitibus nostris pœne deletis, Amm. 22, 12, 1: at si quid nostræ tibi bilis inusserit ardor, Mart. 6, 64, 24.—**b.** *Aliquem* or *aliquid aliqua re: To brand, mark, or stamp with:* petere, si pœna flagitii manifestissimi remittatur, notâ certe quasi censoriâ inuratur, Pl. Ep. 9, 13, 16: is censoriæ severitatis nota non inuretur? C. Clu. 46, 129: hæc signa probitatis non fucata forensi specie, sed domesticis inusta notis veritatis, id. Planc. 12, 29: unde admissum est facinus impium, quod Constantii tempus nota inusserat sempiterna, Amm. 14, 5, 6.

2. Esp.: **a.** Of the mind, memory, *etc.*: *To brand, stamp, impress, imprint indelibly:* (α) With *Dat.*: odium inustum animis hominum amplissimum, C. Har. Resp. 25, 55: inustum nefariis mentibus bonorum odium, id. Dom. 34, 92: ludi literarii disciplinâ nostræ quoque memoriæ inustum est, Oros. 1, 18.—(β) With *adv. loci*: vivet semper in pectoribus illorum quicquid istuc præsens necessitas inusserit, Liv. 9, 3 *fin.*—**b.** Of character, *etc.*: (α) *To brand* or *stamp with, to attach indelibly to:* With *Dat.*: ne qua generi ac nomini suo nota nefariæ turpitudinis inuratur, C. Sull. 31, 88: tamen vel dignitas hominis, vel honoris ejus, quem adeptus est, amplitudo summam mihi superbiæ crudelitatisque famam inussisset, si, *etc.*, id. Mur. 4, 8: quoniam uni præter se inusta est (ignominia), id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16: nota domesticæ turpitudinis non inusta vitæ tuæ est, id. Cat. 1, 6 *init.*: ne Claudiæ genti eam inustam maculam vellent, Liv. 3, 58 *init.*—(β) *To brand with disgrace: Abs.*: illud vero acerbissime vulnerat, quod inurit innoxios, et quod decus nominis atque existimationis infamat, Arnob. 4, 32 *fin.*—**c.** Of evils, in the *abstract*: *To inflict upon* any one: With *Dat.*: ex plurimis malis, quæ ab illo reipublicæ sunt inusta, C. Phil. 2, 46, 117.—**d.** Of grief: *To stamp, inflict permanently upon:* tertio vero generi non militum veteranorum, sed importunissimorum hostium, cupio quam acerbissimum dolorem inurere, C. Phil. 11, 15, 38: nullum unquam, judices, mihi tantum dolorem inuretis, id. Mil. 36, 99: proprium est irati cupere, a quo lædus videatur, ei quam maximum dolorem inurere, id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: cur hunc dolorem cineri ejus atque ossibus inussisti, id. 2 Verr. 1, 44, 113.

C. Meton. (poet. and post Aug.): **1.** *To make* or *form in* any thing *by burning; to burn in:* quali natura prædita constent Fulgura, declarant ictus, et inusta vapore Signa, notæque graves halantes sulfuris auras, Lucr. 6, 209.—**2.** *To make* or *form in* any thing, *as if by burning:* nam sic excavat (*sc.* Gallica terebra) truncum, ne foramen inurat, Col. 4, 29, 16.—**3.** Of evils: *concrete* (acc. to *no.* B. 2. d.): *To inflict upon:* cujus (*sc.* regiæ virginis) nisi potuisset imperrari redemptio captæ, magnas inussisset reipublicæ clades, Amm. 29, 6, 8.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a)(γ)): (post-Aug.): *To burn upon:* With *Dat.*: truncus (*sc.* Pompeii) Nilo jactatus a Servio Codro rogo inustus humatusque est, Sex. Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 77, 12.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N.B.): (poet. and post-Aug.): **A.** Prop. (Gen., *To burn;* hence, Esp.): *To burn up, off,* or *away; to destroy* or *consume by fire,* etc.: ferro candente calcaribus (*sc.* caporum) inustis, Col. 8, 2, 3: inustis infantum dexterioribus mammis, ne sagittarum jactus impediretur; unde Amazones dictæ sunt, Just. 2, 4, 11: et vulnere sanguis inustus (*sc.* torri flagranti) Terribilem stridore sonum dedit, Ov. M. 12, 275.

B. Fig. (class.): Of style: calamistris inurere, *to burn with crisping irons,* i. e. *to deck out* or *embellish in an affected manner,* or *with great flourish of words:* qui volent illa calamistris inurere, C. Brut. 75, 262; so, Suet. Cæs. 65.

C. Meton. (poet. and post-Aug.): **1.** *To heat, make hot:* vetus hominis urina testis candentibus inusta, Cels. 7, 5, 9.— **2.** *To burn, dry, parch, scorch:* **a.** Of the sun: (α) With *Acc.*; so, prps. only in *pass. constr.*: axis inustus Solis equis, Luc. 9, 852: plerique dixere rorem inustum sole acri, Pl. 18, 28, 68, 275: quæ (*sc.* pars) curriculis finitimi inuritur solis, App. Mund. p. 294 Oud.—(β) *Abs.*: extenuat corpus ... inurens sol, et omnis calor, Cels. 1, 3, p. 27 Bip.—**b.** Of frost *or* cold: solum pruinis inurendum, Col. 11, 3, 13: quibus (*sc.* frigoribus) cicatrices (*sc.* in brachiis vitium) inuruntur, id. 4, 24, 2.— **3.** *To burn, heat, inflame, eat away, consume,* as if by fire: putamine nucis juglandis dens cavus inuritur, Pl. 23, 8, 77, § 148.

înūsĭtāte and **înūsĭtāto,** *adv.* [inusitatus]: **A.** Înūsĭtāte, *In an unwonted manner, unusually, strangely:* absurde et inusitate scriptæ epistolæ, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: loqui, id. Brut. 75 *init.*— *Comp.*: poëta inusitatius contraxerat, id. Or. 46, 153; Gell. 11, 15, 1.—*Sup.*: inusitatissime *nox* pro *noctu* dixerunt (*al.* inusitate), Macr. S. 1, 4.

B. Înūsĭtāto, *In an unusual manner* (post-Aug.): enituit (*al.* inusitato indicio enituit), Pl. Pan. 5.

in-ūsĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; usitatus] *Unusual, uncommon, extraordinary* (class.): pro Dii immortales! speciem humanam inusitatam, Att. in Non. 3, 231: nova et inusitata belli ratio, Cæs. B. C. 3, 47: magnitudo, C. Off. 3, 9, 38; Curt. 9, 1, 3: lepor, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98: quod inusitatum antehac hominum genus, Amm. 31, 3, 8: animalia ceteris gentibus, Curt. 8, 9, 6; cf. Mütz. ad Curt. 5, 5, 7, p. 443 *sq.*—*Comp.*: species navium inusitatior, Cæs. B. G. 4, 25.

in-usque (separately, in usque), = usque in [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a); usque] (poet. and post-Aug.), **I.** *Prep.*: Of place: With *Acc.*: *Even into, quite as far as into, quite into:* Setii jugum Radice fusa inusque Taphrum pertinet, Avien. Or. Mar. 606: tanto enim fastigio Inusque celsa nubium subducitur (*sc.* solis columna), id. ib. 641: tum jugum Celebandicum In usque salsam dorsa porrigit Thetim, id. ib. 526: et sensim scalpurrigine blandiente aditum sibi inusque fauces (*sc.* crocodili) facit (*sc.* trochilos avis), Sol. 32, 25. **II.** *Adv.*: *Up to this point, thus far:* quæ caussa furoris, Externi juvenes? neque enim meus audeat istas Civis inusque manus, *for a citizen of mine cannot dare to venture upon that violence, thus far,* i. e. *to such an extremity of violence,* Stat. Th. 1, 439.

1. înustus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of inuro. **II.** *Pa.*: only as *Subst.*: **înusta,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* loca), *Burnt places, burns:* medetur inustis et strumis, Pl. 22, 14, 16, § 37.

2. in-ustus, a um, *adj.* [2. in; uro] *Not burnt:* resolutaque nondum Ossa satis nervis, et inustis plena medullis, Æquoreâ restinguit aquâ, Luc. 8, 786.

in-ūsus, ūs, *m.* [2. in; usus] *Want of use, disuse* (ante-class.): ego sum inusu factus nimio nequior (*al.* in usu), Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 65.

in-ūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; utilis] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of persons: **1.** Gen.: *Useless, of no use, unserviceable, unprofitable:* **a.** *Abs.*: si clausus obsidione et inutilis (*sc.* equitatus) necessarium consumeret frumentum, Hirt. B. Alex. 61: homo iners atque inutilis, C. Off. 3, 6, 31: dum meliorem ex ducibus inutilem vulnus faceret, Liv. 21, 53: inutili militum turbæ dimissa, id. 30, 30: non inutilis litium advocatus, Quint. 12, 1, 25: eum (*sc.* oratorem) nec inutilem neque esse imperitum velim, id. 12, 3, 5: succedente deinde inutili turba major cædes editur, Just. 2, 11, 3.—*Sup.*: deinde etiam infirmissimus et inutilissimus quisque, Col. 3, 10, 6.—**b.** With *Dat.*: (α) Of the person to whom any one is useless, *etc.*: quare si quis, omissis rectissimis atque honestissimis studiis rationis et officii, consumit operam in exercitatione dicendi, is inutilis sibi, perniciosus patriæ civis alitur, C. Inv. 1, 1, 1: segnes atque inutiles milites reipublicæ esse, Liv. 29, 1.—(β) Of the thing or purpose for which any one is useless, *etc.*: sententiis dictis constituunt ut, qui valetudine aut ætate inutiles sunt bello, Cæs. B. G. 7, 78; cf. below, *no.* c. (a).—**c.** With *ad, with Acc. of thing:* (α) With *simple Acc.*: mulieres, quique per ætatem ad pugnam inutiles viderentur, Cæs. B. G. 2, 16: qui ætate inutiles ad bellum videbantur, id. ib. 7, 77.—(β) With *Gerundive:* ut equitatum ejus ad rem gerendam inutilem efficeret, Cæs. B. C. 3, 43: inutiles ad retinenda arma manus, Val. Max. 3, 2, 11.— **d.** With *per:* per ætatem inutiles, Cæs. B. G. 2, 16.—**e.** With *Abl. of cause:* ætate inutiles, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17.—**2.** Esp.: *Fit for no use* or *purpose, powerless, weak:* ille pedem referens, et inutilis, inque ligatus Cedebat, Virg. Æ. 10, 794: jampridem invisus Divis, et inutilis, annos Demoror, id. ib. 2, 647.

B. Of things: *Useless, unserviceable, unprofitable:* **1.** *Abs.*: **a.** *Attributive:* ægros inde et inutilia impedimenta quum Apameam dimisisset, Liv. 38, 15 *ad fin.*: inutile ferrum, Virg. Æ. 2, 510: ter inutilis hæsit Lingua, Ov. H. 4, 7: inutilesque falce ramos amputans, Hor. Epod. 2, 11: et genus et nomen inutile, id. Od. 1, 14, 3: alga inutilis, id. ib. 3, 7, 10: non inutile genus exercitationis, Quint. 2, 4, 26.—**b.** *Predicative:* ne id quidem inutile, etiam corruptas orationes legi palam pueris, Quint. 2. 5, 10: quod non inutile sit imitari, id. 2, 3, 11: non inutile erit eas (*sc.* literarum formas) tabellæ quam optime insculpi, ut per illos, velut sulcos, ducatur stylus, id. 1, 1, 27.—**2.** With *Dat.*: **a.** Of the person: excitandis ad audiendum non inutilia, Quint. 4, 1, 34.—**b.** Of the thing: acuendis ingeniis non inutiles lusus, Quint. 1, 3, 11.—**3.** With *ad:* **a.** With *simple Acc.*: quod et acutum genus (*sc.* disserendi) est, et ad usus civium non inutile, C. Fin. 1, 4, 12.—**b.** With *Gerund:* naves ad navigandum inutiles, Cæs. B. G. 4, 29.—**c.** With *Gerundive:* tempestas non inutilis ad capiendum consilium, Cæs. B. G. 7, 27.

II. Meton: *Hurtful, injurious, noxious:* **A.** Of persons and animals: **1.** *Abs.*: seditiosus et inutilis civis, C. Off. 2, 14, 29: homines enim eruditos et sobrios ut infaustos et inutiles vitant, Amm. 14, 6, 15.—**2.** With *Dat.*: quodque mihi reique publicæ inutilis fuisti, Hirt. B. Afr. 54.—*Comp.*: sibi inutilior (*sc.* Ulysses), Ov. M. 13, 37.—**3.** With *propter:* inutiles enim fiunt (*sc.* apum reguli) propter seditiones, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 18.

B. Of things: **1.** *Abs.*: **a.** *Attributive:* de facto turpi aliquo, aut inutili, C. Inv. 2, 26, 77: ne inutili pudore suam ipse causam damnaret, id. 3, 71: quot res, quam inutiles sequantur illam viam consilii, id. 5, 5: si fungos inutiles quis assumpsit, Cels. 5, 27, 17: exemplum inutile, Vell. 2, 47, 4: nobis invidit inutile ferrum, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 59: huic deus optandi gratum, sed inutile, fecit Muneris arbitrium, id. M. 11, 100: quid, quod aquæ inutiles pestilentesque in abdito latent, *etc.*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 27, 3.—**b.** *Predicative:* (α) With *noun as subject:* quum quærimus, qui sit optimus reipublicæ status, quæ leges, qui mores aut utiles aut inutiles, *etc.*, C. Div. 2, 4, 11: nullum factum inutile...putari oportere, id. Inv. 2, 26, 77: rogationes seu utiles seu inutiles sunt, Liv. 6, 40: qui consensus interdum privatis inutilis esset, id. 3, 33, ubi inutiles et nefariæ essent (*sc.* figuræ), Quint. 9, 2, 79: quod inutilius an fœdius sit nescio, id. 11, 3, 57.—(β) With *Inf.* or *clause as subject:* hæc tot et alia plura nonne inutile est vitiorum subire nomina? C. Off. 3, 13 *fin.*: etiam inutile erit ad omnia verba se alligare, Quint. 11, 2, 48.—**2.** With *Dat.*: (α) Of person: qui consensus interdum privatis inutilis esset, Liv. 3, 33: orationem habuit invisam senatui, inutilemque sibi ac civitati suæ, id. 42, 14: nec, si capitis dolorem facit, inutilis hominibus sol est, Quint. 5, 10, 82: inutiles oratori universales quæstiones, id. 3, 5, 12: promtius iis succurritur, qui facile coguntur, quam quibus libertas inutilis est, Cels. 43, 2 *ad init.*— (β) Of the thing: documento fuere (*sc.* tres imperatores) quam plurium imperium bello inutile esset, Liv. 4, 31: hic (*sc.* succus) absinthii inutilis stomacho capitique est, Pl. 27, 7, 28, § 47: quædam justa naturâ, sed conditione temporum inutilia civitati, Quint. 12, 1, 41:— *Sup.*: interlucatio arboribus prodest, sed omnium annorum trucidatio inutilissima, Pl. 17, 27, 45, § 257: transit (*sc.* aqua mulsa) in vinum stomacho inutilissimum, nervisque contrarium, id. 22, 24, 52, § 112.—**3.** With *supine in* u: an hoc inhonestum et inutile factu Necne sit, addubites? Hor. S. 1, 4, 124.

înūtĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inutilis], **I.** Prop.: *Uselessness, unprofitableness, unserviceableness* (prps. only ante-Aug.): non fuit in pretio magis eos, aurumque jacebat Propter inutilitatem hebeti mucrone retusum, Lucr. 5, 1272. **II.** Meton.: *Hurtfulness, injuriousness* (class.): ex his illud conficitur, ut appetendarum rerum partes sint honestas et utilitas: vitandarum, turpitudo et inutilitas, C. Inv. 2, 52 *fin.*: quærat tamen aliquam defensionem, et facti inutilitatem, aut turpitudinem cum indignatione proferre, id. ib. 2, 26, 77.

înūtĭlĭter, *adv.* [inutilis], **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Uselessly, unserviceably, unprofitably:* responsumque, quamquam non inutiliter, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 51: nec inutiliter Claudius Ælicam illam ad hos usus literam adjecerat, Quint. 1, 7, 26: narrationibus non inutiliter subjungitur opus destruendi confirmandique eas, id. 2, 4, 18.—**B.** Esp.: *In vain, to no purpose:* inutiliter sibi consuluisse, Quint. 11, 1, 12.

II. Meton.: *Hurtfully, injuriously:* multa Romæ male et inutiliter administrari, Hirt. B. Alex. 65 *init.*: inutiliter enim aliquid concupiscere, et in eo perseveranter morari, exitii ea vicina dulcedo est, Val. Max. 2, 7, 18 *ext.*— *Comp.*: late diffusa aqua bibitur inutilius, Var. R. R. 3, 5, 2.

Înuus, i, *m.* [ineo], **I.** *The god supposed to give fruitfulness to the herds:* armentorum et pecorum gregibus Pales præsunt Inuusque custodes, Arnob. 3, 23:—the same as *Pan:* quem (*sc.* Lyceum Pana) Romani deinde vocarunt Inuum, Liv. 1, 5: Pan ipse, quem Inuum vocant, Macr. S. 1, 22 *med.*:—the same as *Faunus:* hunc Faunum plerique eundem Silvanum a silvis, Inuum deum ... esse dixerunt, Sex. Aur. Vict. Or. Gent. Rom. 4, 6.

II. Castrum Inui, *the name of an ancient city:* **A.** *Of Latium,* Virg. Æ. 6, 775:—called Castrum, only, Ov. M. 15, 727; Sil. 8, 359.—**B.** *Of Etruria* (prob. by mistake for Castrum Novum), Rutil. Itin. 1, 232; Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 6, 775.

in-uxōrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; uxor] *Unmarried:* non tibi sufficit de summo illo inuxoræ virginitatis gradu in secundum recidisse nubendo, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 9; dub. al. immaculatæ.

in-vādăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; 2. vado] *Not to be forded, unfordable* (late Lat.): fluvius, Guil. Tyr. 4.

in-vādo, si, sum, dĕre, 3. v. n. [1. in; vado] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a)): **A.** Prop.: Of place: **1.** Gen.: *To go, come,* or *get into; to enter:* With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* si eas (*sc.* urbes) vi cum exercitu imperioque invasisses, C. 2 Verr. 1, 20, 54: consul exercitus Romanus sine certamine urbem invasere, Liv. 10, 10: et quia, sicut Leontinos terrore ac primo impetu ceperant, non diffidebant vastam disjectamque spatio urbem parte aliquâ se

invasuros, *etc.*, id. 24, 33: non expectandum ut, compositis castris, forum invadat, *etc.*, Tac. H. 1, 33: vicinosque, ignare, paras invadere portus, Virg. Æ. 3, 382: insecutis tenere oppidanis, per eos, quos in proximo occultaverat, oppidum invasit, Front. Strat. 3, 10, 2: invadunt alacres, immicum pontibus, amnem, Sil. 3, 455.

2. Esp.: With the accessory notion of haste, impetuosity, hostility, *etc.*: **a.** *To rush or burst into, speed impetuously into*: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: vel si, perfracto populatus carcere terras, Africus, aut, pontum sparsens super æthera, Corus Invasere truces capientem præda campum, *have rushed into some plain*, Sil. 3, 660; cf. Rup. ad h. l.: cubiculum nostrum invadunt (*sc.* gladiatores) protinus, App. M. 4, p. 295 Oud.—**b.** Of a country, *etc.*: *To make an irruption into, to make an invasion of, invade, attack*: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: nec piget dicere avide magis hanc insulam (sc. Cyprum) populum Romanum invasisse, quam juste, Amm. 14, 8, 15: quum Xerxes bellum universæ inferret Europæ, cum tantis eam invasit copiis, quantas, *etc.*, Nep. Them. 2, 4: some edd. omit eam invasit.—*Pass. Part.*: Mesopotamia invasa, S. Rufin. Brev. 23.—*Fut. Part. in* dus, *as Gerundive*: Trojanorum (*al.* Trojano) tempore invadendarum terrarum causa fuerat navigatio, Sall. Frgm. p. 1011 Cort.; or, 2, 10, p. 128 Kritz.: spes invadendæ Ægypti, Liv. 33, 44.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To rush* or *fall into* the hands of the enemy, *etc.*: With *in c. Acc.*: profugiens hostem inimici invadam in manus, Att. ap. Non. 324 *init.*—**2.** **a.** *To rush eagerly among* persons: jam tandem invadit medios, Virg. Æ. 12, 497.—**b.** *To rush eagerly into* a thing: (α) With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: invadunt Martem clipeis atque ære sonoro, Virg. Æ. 12, 712: tutus ut invadat prœlia nudus eat, Mart. 9, 57, 6: tum Libys invadit mixtæ certamina turbæ, Sil. 17, 473: ante omnes invadere bella Mancinus gaudens, id. 9, 12: juvenique invadere pugnam Barcæo suadebat honor pretiumque periculi, id. 12, 199: invadunt acies pugnam, id. 17, 386.—(β) With *in c. Acc.*: ut semel in cœli pugnas te invadere vidi, Lucil. ap. Non. 323, 32.—**3.** *Pass. Part.*: *Engrafted*: ficus et invasis dat sua jura comis, Pall. Insit. 120.

C. Fig.: *To rush eagerly* or *headlong into* a thing; to *undertake, attempt*: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum Mens agitat mihi, Virg. Æ. 9, 186; cf. Non. 323, 30.

II. (acc. to 1. in *no.* III. B. 2. c. ( ) (γ)): **A.** Prop.: *To go* or *come upon, proceed* or *walk upon*: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: tuque invade viam, vaginaque cripe ferrum, Virg. Æ. 6, 260: ad hæc matutino lutum nimis frigidum, gelusque præcauta frusta nudis invadens pedibus, App. M. 9, p. 654 Oud.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To go, proceed, accomplish* a distance: biduo tria millia stadiorum invasit, Tac. A. 11, 8.

2. In embracing: *To fall upon*: **a.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: quum puer non inspeciosus inter novos intrasset ministros, invasit eum Trimalchio, et osculari diutius cœpit, Petr. S. 74.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: in collum invasit, C. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

3. Of a season of life: *To come upon one, to arrive*: quum semel invasit senectus, Col. 2, 1, 4.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (α) (β)): **A.** Prop.: (*To go against*; hence, with accessory notion of hostility:) **1.** Gen.: *To assault, assail, attack*; *to fall, rush*, or *make an attack upon*: **a.** Of living beings as objects of attack: (α) With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: (*aa*) With *personal* or *living subjects*: canes appropinquantem invadunt, Col. 7, 12, 7: rosem, Val. Max. 3, 2, 5: in lecto cubantem invadunt, Nep. Dion, 9, 4: in curuli sedentem cum (*sc.* Cæsarem) senatus invasit, Flor. 4, 2, 95; invadit (*sc.* Charite) ac superstitit sicarium, App. M. 8, p. 539 Oud.: quum Libyca de rupe leones Invadunt sparsos lata per arva greges, Ov. F. 2, 210: cum (*sc.* Ilepolemum) furens aper invadit jacentem, App. M. 8, p. 518 Oud.—(ββ) With *things as subjects*: sed Cenonem seditio militum invadit, Just. 6, 2, 11.—(β) With *in c. Acc.*: Antiocho, Æbutii servo, imperasse, ut in Cæsaem adventientem cum ferro invaderet, C. Cæcin. 9, 25.—**b.** Of *things as objects of attack*: (α) With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: (*aa*) With *personal* or *living subjects*: ni gens crudelis madida cum veste gravatum .... Ferro invasisset, Virg. Æ. 6, 361: quum victor ovilia tandem Faucibus invasit siccis leo, Sil. 2, 684: taurus essedum ejus (*sc.* Galbæ) invasit, Suet. Galb. 18 *init.*—(ββ) With *things as subjects*: ventus invasit nubem, Luer. 6, 174: multorumque ora vocantum Auxilium invadunt flammæ; fluit undique victor Mulciber, Sil. 17, 101.—(β) With *in c. Acc.*: With *subjectival infinitive*: in oculos invadi nunc est optimum, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 58.—(γ) With *Adv. loci*: idemque (*sc.* ignis) quocunque invasit, cuncta disturbat ac dissipat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41.

2. Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To rush against, make an attack upon, attack, assault, assail*: **a.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: equites invadunt Dumnici agmen, Hirt. B. G. 27: aciem hastati invadunt, Liv. 9, 35: tum quoque sollicita nox fuit jam invasurum castra Samnitem credentibus, id. 10, 35: stationem hostium improviso invadit, id. 37, 20: reliquos Pisidas resistentes Datames invadit, Nep. Dat. 6, 7: validissimas Pompeii copias invasit, Suet. Cæs. 34: nondum ordinatam hostium aciem invasit, Front. Strat. 2, 1, 14: equitatum eorum a latere invasit, id. ib. 2, 2, 4: ut nocte portum cum magno strepitu invaderent, id. ib. 3, 9, 10: Scythæ et Dahæ primi omnium invasere Indos, Curt. 8, 14, 5: invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Virg. Æ. 2, 265: ferro quis scindere vallum Apparat, et mecum invadit trepidantia castra, id. ib. 9, 147.—*Pass. constr.*: sperans mox effusos hostes invadi posse, Sall. J. 87, 4.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: invadunt extemplo in oppidum antiquum et vetus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 60: in transversa latera invaserant cohortes, Liv. 27, 42: globus juvenum unus in ipsum consulem, insignem armis, invadit, id. 2, 47.—**c.** *Abs.*: et primo adeo acriter invaserunt, ut antesignanos impulerint, Liv. 33, 36: M. Cato in Hispania animadvertit potiri se quodam oppido posse, si inopinatus invaderet, *made a sudden assault*, Front. Strat. 3, 1, 2; so, *Pass. Impers.*: ac statim, signo dato, undique simul ex insidiis invaditur, *an attack is made*, Sall. J. 113, 6.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To make an attack upon, seize, lay hold of*: **a.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: ut Jubæ, regis filio, in altercatione barbam invaserit, Suet. Cæs. 71: quod (*sc.* cervi pinguissimum femur) incuriose pone culinæ fores non altiuscule suspensum canis adæque venaticus latenter invaserat, App. M. 8, p. 590 Oud.: cibum avidius invasit, Sex. Aur. Vict. Epit. 20, 9: funestum nodum violenter invadens manibus ambabus, App. M. 8, p. 590 Oud.: invaserat pallium, exhibiturumque die crastino affirmabat, Petr. S. 15: tu audax invade capillos, Prop. 3, 8, 5.—**b.** *Sensu obsceno*: quo (*sc.* genere lusûs) feræ pelle contectus (*sc.* Nero) emitteretur e cavea, virorumque ac feminarum ad stupitem deligatorum inguina invaderet, Suet. Ner. 29 *init.*: virgineos Peleus invaserat artus, Ov. M. 11, 260.

2. Of disease, *etc.*: *To attack, fall upon, seize*: **a.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: cum gravis morbus invasit, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 40.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: sæpe dolor oculos invasit in ipsos, Lucr. 6, 659: nec major in corpus meum vis morbi, quam in vestras mentes, invasit, Liv. 28, 22.—**c.** With *Dat. folld. by in c. Acc.*: ita dum te sequor, Lassitudine invaserunt misero in genua flemina, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 5.

3. Of embracing, *etc.*: **a.** *To seize, lay hold of, grasp, fold, hold tight*: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: præclusis deinde foribus invado pectus amplexibus, Petr. S. 91: invadit nati tremebundis colla lacertis, Sil. 9, 144.—**b.** *To assail* with kisses: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: simulantem (*sc.* puerum) aliquot basiolis invasi, Petr. S. 85 *fin.*

4. Of language: *To attack* or *assail with hard words*, etc.; *to accost, speak to one* reproachfully or indignantly: **a.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: repugnantem huic sententiæ Vinium Laco minaciter invasit, Tac. H. 1, 33.—**b.** *Abs.*: continuo invadit, Virg. Æ. 4, 265.

C. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* A.): *To make an attack upon, assail*: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: si in eam (*sc.* philosophiam) quam nos maxime sequimur, conetur invadere, C. Tusc. 2, 1, 4: neque quenquam offendet oratio mea, nisi qui se ita obtulerit, ut in eum non invasisse, sed incurrisse videamur, id. Sest. 6, 14: in nomen C. Marii invaserat, id. Phil. 1, 2, 5: non potui magis in arcem illius causæ invadere, *i. e. the strongest point of that party*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 8.

2. (acc. to *no.* B. 1.): **a.** Gen.: *To attack, make an attack upon, fall* or *seize upon, take possession of*: (α) With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: necdum defunctæ bona invasit, suppresso testamento, ne quid abscederet, Suet. Ner. 34 *fin.*: ac ne non hinc quoque quantum posset prædæ et manubiarum invaderet, id. ib. 38 *fin.*: munera sortito invadunt, Sil. 10, 593.—(β) With *in c. Acc.*: in multas pecunias alienissimorum hominum ejectis veris heredibus, tanquam heres esset, invasit, C. Phil. 2, 16, 41: accusant ii, qui in hujus fortunas invaserunt, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: in prædia hujus invadit; hunc miserum .... nudum ejicit domo, id. ib. 8, 23: at, quam insolenter statim heluo invasit in ejus viri fortunas, id. Phil. 2, 26, 65: ut, jugulatis hospitibus, ipsi res eorum invaderent, Front. Strat. 1, 9, 1.—**b.** Esp.: (α) Of office, political power, *etc.*: *To seize* violently or wrongfully *upon, to take* violent or wrongful *possession of, usurp*: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: ut dictaturam Crassus invaderet, Suet. Cæs. 9: consulatum vicesimo ætatis anno invasit, admotis hostiliter ad urbem legionibus, id. Aug. 26: C. Marius filius viginti septem annorum consulatum invasit, Sex. Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 68, 1: ne iterum rempublicam sub obtentu libertatis invaderet, Just. 5, 8, 12: potentiam invadit, Sex. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 7, 1: regnum invadens, id. Epit. 45, 7: totum ejus regnum jam animo invaserat, Sall. J. 20, 7: quousque Aper invadere posset imperium, id. fr. 38, 5: qui per suffragia cæca Invasit nostros hæc ad discrimina fasces, Sil. 7, 540.—*Pass. Part. in* dus, *as Gerundive*: occasio invadendæ tyrannidis, Just. 16, 4, 6: invadendæ summæ rei per filios affectator, Am. 15, 5, 19.—(β) Of praise: *To grasp at, seize upon*: pergite primi Nec facilem populis, nec notam invadere laudem, Sil. 2, 579.

3. (acc. to *no.* B. 2): Of abstract subjects: *To attack, fall upon, seize, lay hold of, take possession of, befall* a person or thing: **a.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: ne reliquos populares metus invaderet parendi sibi, Sall. J. 35, 9: ingens terror patres invasit, Liv. 9, 38: ingens navigantes terror invaserat, Curt. 7, 9, 6: Alexandri exercitum pavor invasit, id. 4, 12, 14: universum orbem terrarum nominis ejus terror invaserat, Just. 12, 13, 2: eo invasit homines habendi cupido, ut, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 9, 39, 4: tanta lubido cum Mario eundi plerosque invaserat, Sall. J. 84, 3: omnes tristitia invasit, id. C. 31, 1: tanta rabies multitudinem invasit, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 31, 18: tanta rabies feros animos invaserat, Just. 20, 2, 3: alia sollicitudo miserandum senem invasit, id. 42, 4, 14.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: tanta vis avaritiæ animos eorum, veluti tabes, invaserat, Sall. J. 32, 4: hoc malum in hanc rempublicam invasit, C. Off. 2, 21, 75: negatque ullam pestem majorem in vitam hominum invasisse quam eorum opinionem, qui ista distraxerint, id. ib. 3, 7, 34.—**c.** With *Dat.*: tanto invasit cupiditas honorum plerisque

Var. sp. Non. 499, 23: mirus invaserat furor non solum improbis, sed etiam iis, qui, *etc.*, C. Fam. 16, 12, 2: quibus invasit repentinus rei magnæ timor, Gell. 19, 4, 2.—**d.** *Abs.*: tantus repente terror invasit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 14: terrorque inde ac desperatio invaserat, Liv. 28, 20: dulcedo invasit proximis comitiis tribunorum militum plebeios creandi, id. 5, 13: an dolor repente invasit? Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 22.

IV. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c.(b)): *To go up, to mount:* With *in c. Acc.*: vir audaciæ promptæ conversus ad corporis custodes sequi se jubet, primusque invadit in rupem, Curt. 8, 11, 11; *al.* evadit.

in-vălentĭa, æ, *f.* [2. in; valentia] *Want of strength* or *power; weakness, indisposition* (post-class.): nam morbus in lege ista . . . . vitium aliquod imbecillitatis atque invalentiæ demonstratur, Gell. 20, 1, 27: alioqui invehit (*sc.* corpus) ægritudinem, atque invalentiam, et fœditatem, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, 18, p. 216 Oud.

in-vălĕo, ŭi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. N. B.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To be strong:* et crescent, inque valebunt (in *tmesis*), Lucr. 2, 30.—**B.** Esp.: *To be in good health, to be quite well:* here, salve: salvum te advenisse gaudeo: Usque invaluisti? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 19; *al.* usquene valuisti.

II. Meton.: Of severity of illness: *To be strong* or *great*: egredi secuto die conatus, invalente morbi gravitate detentus est, Amm. 21, 15, 2.

in-vălesco, ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [invaleo] **I.** (Prop., *To become strong* physically; hence) Fig.: *To become powerful* or *mighty:* tantum ipse (*sc.* Mithridates) opibus conatuque invaluit, C. Mur. 15, 32: palam epistolis edictisque Vitellium, occultis nuntiis Vespasianum fovens, et hæc illave defensurus, prout invaluissent, Tac. H. 2, 98.

II. Meton.: Of inanimate subjects: **A.** *To prevail, obtain extensively:* appellatio Grammaticorum Græca consuetudine invaluit, Suet. Gramm. 4: quæ (*sc.* consuetudo) quotidie magis invalescit, Quint. 2, 1, 1: increbuit passim et invaluit consuetudo, Pl. Ep. 6, 2, 5: quam sententiam cotidie increscere et invalescere videmus, Ulp. Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 27.—**B.** *To become strong* or *powerful; to become of great force:* mansit hic (*sc.* amor) postea, nec refrixit judicio, sed invaluit, Pl. Ep. 6, 8, 2: nam ut longe vehementissimus est hic, quum invaluit, affectus, sic, *etc.*, Quint. 6, 1, 44: vitiis invalescentibus, Suet. Ner. 27: priusquam invalescerent (*sc.* tumultus conjurationesque complures), ia. Aug. 19.—**C.** *To predominate, arrive at a great height:* libido atque luxuria, coercente nullo, invaluerat, Suet. Vesp. 11.—**D.** Of words: *To be in extensive use:* quum et verba intercidant invalescantque temporibus, Quint. 10, 2, 13.

in-vălētūdinārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; valetudinarius] *Ill, indisposed;* only as *Subst.*: **invaletudinarius,** i, *m.*, *A sick person, valetudinarian:* qui robustior est invaletudinario (*al.* in valetudinario, *in a sick room*), Sen. Q. N. 1 *præf.* 5.

invălētūdo, ĭnis [2. in; valetudo] *Infirmity, illness, indisposition:* invaletudo tua me valde conturbat, C. Att. 7, 2, 2: at id quidem non proprium senectutis est, sed commune invaletudinis, id. Sen. 11, 35: quod autem his nonis collegio non affuisses, invaletudinem causam, non mœstitiam fuisse, id. Læl. 2, 8. (In all the above instances the better edd. omit *in*): invaletudinem vertere, Arnob. 7, 17; *al.* in valetudinem.

invălĭde, adv. [invalidus] *Weakly, feebly,* Arnob. 7, 250.

invălĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; validus] **I.** Prop.: *Not strong, weak, feeble, impotent, infirm* (class.): **A.** Gen.: **1.** *Abs.*: invalidum quemque obviorum vel potulentum corripere, ac distento sago impositum jactare, Suet. Oth. 2: corpusque, quod ante laborum Impatiens nobis invalidumque fuit, *etc.*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 4: quum foribus lassus prodiret amator Invalidum referens emeritumque latus, id. Am. 3, 11, 14: tunc erat invalidus, id. M. 9, 442: quoniam satis esset invalido cuicuimodi vectabulum, Gell. 20, 1, 30: jam respice canos, Invalidasque manus, Luc. 5, 275: trepidique precantur Duret ut invalidis, et adhuc genitoris egenis, Val. Fl. 5, 24: invalidæ vires, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 72: et quicquid tecum invalidum metuensque pericli est Delige, Virg. Æ. 5, 716: emissa (*sc.* sagitta) lentius arcu invalido, Amm. 23, 4, 15.—*Comp.*: extorquere invito, tanquam invalidiori, Aug. Retract. 1, 9, 5.—*Sup.*: invalidissimum urso caput, Pl. 8, 36, 54, § 130. —**2.** With *Abl.*: muri carie vetustatis invalidi, Amm. 16, 2, 1; cf. also pass. from Liv. in *no.* 3. below.—**3.** With *ad:* ubi videre ipsum Camillum, jam ad munera corporis senecta invalidum, vadentem in hostes, Liv. 6, 8: ad ingrediendum invalidus, Gell. 20, 1, 11.

B. Esp.: Of health: **1.** Of persons: *Not strong in health, weak, feeble, ill, sickly, sick, invalid:* calones lixasque et invalidos milites vallum ferre jussit, Liv. 23, 16: paucos graves ætate, aut invalidos inveniunt, id. 10, 34 *ad fin.*: invalidus atque æger, Suet. Aug. B.; so, id. Galb. 20: scribis, ut invalidum liceat tibi visere corpus, Ov. H. 21, 207: jam satis invalidos calamo lassavimus artus, id. ib. 21, 245: sic sit, ut, invalida te, solet esse mihi, id. ib. 20, 122: adscito in societatem laboris Severiano itidem Comite, invalido et longævo, Amm. 27, 1, 2.—**2.** Of plants: *Feeble, not strong* or *hardy:* ne alterius generis herba invalidam medicam perimat, Col. 2, 10, 27 ed. Schneid.

II. Fig.: *Weak, feeble:* trepida civitas incusare Tiberium quod, dum patres et plebem, invalida et inermia, cunctatione ficta ludificetur, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 46: additit invalidæ robur facundia causæ, Luc. 7, 67.—*Comp.*: Bactriani . . . . ad postremum ab invalidioribus Parthis, velut exsangues, oppressi sunt, Just. 41, 6, 3.

III. Meton.: **A.** *Weak, inefficient; not sufficient* for a purpose: **1.** *Abs.*: postquam stationes invalidas esse pro castris . . . viderunt, Liv. 41, 2.—**2.** With *adversum:* nisi quod mœnia adversum inrumpentes invalida erant, Tac. A. 12, 16.—**3.** With *ad:* invalidæ ad hoc monstrum sugillandum literæ, Val. Max. 5, 3, 4.—**B.** Of credit, *etc.*: *Weak, not to be relied on:* defensionis præsidia invalida fide nitebantur, Val. Max. 8, 1, 3.—**C.** Of a fire: *Feeble, low:* apud Romanos invalidi ignes, interruptæ voces, Tac. A. 1, 65.—**D.** Of poison: *Weak, inefficacious:* laceris morientes crinibus hydri Lambant invalido Furiarum vincla veneno, Claud. Mall. Theod. Cons. 170.—**E.** Of a proof: *Weak, powerless, inconclusive:* neque enim invalidum argumentum haberi debet mendacii sive calumniæ in se instructæ, Ulp. Dig. 48, 18, 1, § 26.—**F.** *Feeble, not strong, below the actual mark:* fama invalida vel maligna, Amm. 16, 10, 17.

in-vānus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. N. B.; vanus] *Empty, idle;* in the *neutr.*: *adv., In vain:* laborare, Tert. adv. Herm. 37.

invāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* (post-class.) [invado, *no.* III. A. 2.] *An attack upon, invasion of* (fig.): clementiæ vestræ invasionis indignitas, Symm. Ep. 10, 41.

invāsor, ōris, *m.* [invado, *no.* I. A. 2. b.] **I.** Prop.: *An invader* of a *country* (post-class.): Romanum orbem triennio ab invasoribus receptavit, Sex. Aur. Vict. Epit. 35, 2.

II. Meton.: Of the evil spirit: *An invader* of the inner man: foras misso invasore, habitet redemptor, Aug. in Ep. Joan. ad Parthos, Tract. 4, 1.

1. **invāsus,** a, um, *P.* of invado.

2. **invāsus,** ūs, *m.* [invado, *no.* III. B. 2.] only in the *Abl. sing.*, *An attack, seizure* (post-class.): erit arripienda phlebotomiæ commoditas . . . . etiam in iis, qui primo invasu afficiuntur, Cœl. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 82.

invectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. N. B.; vectatio] (Prop., *A riding;* Meton.) *A ride* (post-class.): invectationibus nostris, Cassiod. Var. 5, 41.

invectĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* **I.** (acc. to inveho, *no.* I. A. 2. a.): *Imported:* invecticio urbs sola egebat frumento, Ambros. Off. 3, 7.

II. (acc. to inveho, *no.* I. B. 2.) (post-Aug.): **A.** Prop.: *Introduced into a country from abroad; not native* or *indigenous:* quippe quum Theophrastus tradat invecticias esse in Asia etiam columbas, et pavones, et corvos et in Cyrenaica vocales ranas, Pl. 10, 29, 41, § 79: frumentum, Ambros. Off. 3, 7.—**B.** Fig.: *Not real* or *natural:* gaudium, *i. e. feigned,* Sen. Ep. 23, 5.

invectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inveho] **A.** (acc. to inveho, *no.* I. A. 2. a.) *An importing* of merchandise, *etc.*: *importation* (*opp.* to exportatio): jam vero et earum rerum quibus abundaremus, exportatio, et earum, quibus egeremus, invectio nulla esset, nisi, *etc.*, C. Off. 3, 3, 13.

B. (acc. to inveho, *no.* III. C.): *An attacking* or *assailing with words, an inveighing against, invective:* animi invectio, C. Inv. 2, 54, 164.

invectīvālĭter, *adv.* [invectivus] *With invectives, invectively, in a reviling manner* (post-class.): carpere vitia, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

invectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [inveho, *no.* III. C.] *Scolding, abusive, full of invectives* (post-class.): oratio acer, et invectiva, Amm. 21, 10, 7: volumen, id. 22, 14, 2.—as *Subst.*: **invectiva,** orum, *n. Invectives, acrimonious complaints:* cujus (*sc.* commonitorii) extima parte quædam invectiva legebantur in Principem, Amm. 28, 1, 20.

invector, ōris, *m.* [inveho, *no.* I. A.] **A.** Of persons: *One who brings* or *conveys* any thing *into* a place: With *objective Gen.*: hic lanati pecoris invector est; ille ad victum populi cogit armentum; hos suillæ carnis tenet functio: pars urenda lavacris ligna comportat, Symmach. Ep. 10, 27 (*al.* 34).—**B.** Of things: *That which carries* or *conveys,* a *conveyer, carrier:* Padus maritimorum commeatuum Italicis subsidiis fidus invector, Ambros. Hexæm. 2, 3.

invectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] *She that brings in* or *introduces* (post-class.): etsi Epicurus neget invectricem mali esse voluptatem, Ambros. Ep. 63 (*al.* 71), 3.

1. **invectus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of inveho. **II.** *Pa.*; so, prps. only as *Subst.*: **invecta,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* bona) usually with illata, with or without *et*: invecta illata, *Things brought into a house* by the tenant, *i. e.* his *movables, household-stuff, furniture:* placet, in urbanis habitationibus locandis, invecta illata, pignori esse locatori, Paul. Dig. 2, 14, 4: invecta et illata pignori erunt obligata, Mart. ib. 20, 2, 2.

2. **invectus,** ūs, *m.* [inveho, *no.* I. A.] (Prop., *A bringing into* a place; *a bringing in* of any thing; hence, Meton.) **A.** *A means* or *opportunity of bringing* or *getting* any thing *into* a place: quæ vicinitates habent . . . . invectus opportunos ad ea, quæ in fundo opus sunt, Var. R. R. 1, 16, 2; *al.* evectus.—**B.** Of rivers: *A deposit* caused by them, *that which they bring into a place:* **1.** With *subjective Gen.*: nascuntur enim (*sc.* terræ) nec fluminum invectu, Pl. 2, 85, 87, § 201.—**2.** With *objective Gen.*: amnis Achelous . . . . Artemitam insulam assiduo terræ invectu continenti annectens, Pl. 4, 1, 2, § 5.

in-vĕho, xi, ctum, hĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in; veho] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (a)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To carry, bear, convey* or *bring into* a place; *to carry,* etc., *to:* **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: tantum in ærarium invexit pecuniæ, ut, *etc.*, C. Off. 2, 22, 76: Mesopotamiam fertilem efficit Euphrates, in quam quotannis quasi novos agros invehit, id. N. D. 2, 52, 130: equites frumentum, quod in agrum invehebatur, retinuisse, Curt. 10, 8, 11; *al.* vehebatur: imago in urbem invecta, Sex. Aur. Vict. Epit. 14, 11.—**b.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* mare invectæ (*sc.* Orphei lingua et lyra), Ov. M. 11, 54.—**c.** With *Dat.*: plures (*sc.* legiones) Cæsar classi impositas per flumen Amisiam oceano invexit, Tac. A. 2, 23 *init.*: invecta urbi

Alexandrino triumpho regia gaza, Suet. Aug. 41 *init.*: digni estis, qui opes, quas illud mare littoribus invehit, referatis in patriam, Curt. 9, 2, 27.—**d.** With *Acc. of object alone, with an ellipse of the* locus in quem: multa (*sc.* signa) Luculli invexere, Pl. 34, 6, 17. § 36: minus utiles (*sc.* aquæ) e stagno, et quas elices inducunt, quoniam herbarum semina invehunt, *i. e. convey into the garden*, id. 19, 11, 59, § 182: limum autem non invehunt Euphrates Tigrisque, sicut in Ægypto Nilus, *i. e. do not convey into the country*, id. 18, 17, 45, § 162: quippe angustis ripis coercita (*sc.* flumina) et in angustiorem alveum elisa torrentes aquas invehunt, Curt. 9, 2, 17: *Pass. Fut. Part. as Gerundive:* nihil non excogitavit ad invehendos etiam in hiberno tempore commeatus, Suet. Claud. 18 *med.* *Pass. const.*: quum volucres angues ex vastitate Libyæ vento Africo invectas interficiunt (ibes) atque consumunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; so, with *ab*: exundatione fluminum invecto semine ab Tiaris, Pl. 19, 3, 13, § 37.—**e.** With *ellipse of both the Acc. of the object and of the* locus in quem: sunt qui, rubetâ ranâ in limine horrei pede e longioribus suspensa, invehere jubeant, *to carry (the crops into the barns)*, Pl. 18, 30, 73, § 303.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *To bring into* a place or country *from abroad*; *to introduce into* a country; *to import*: (*α*) With *in c. Acc.*: invexisse in Galliam vinum illiciendæ gentis causa Aruntem Clusinum, Liv. 5, 33 *init.*: milium ex India in Italiam invectum, Pl. 18, 7, 10, § 55.—(*β*) With *Acc. dependent on prop. in verb*: nunc ex his generibus (*sc.* frumenti), quæ Romam invehuntur, Pl. 18, 7, 12, § 66: primusque (Luculleum marmor) Romam invexit, id. 36, 6, 8, § 49; cf. also below, *no.* (*c*).—(*γ*) With *ex*: cum quibus (*sc.* Troglodytis) commercium gemmæ tantum, quam carbunculum vocamus, ex Æthiopia invectæ, Pl. 5, 5, 5, § 34; cf. also above, *no.* (*α*) *fin.*—(*δ*) With *ab*: externa omnia (*sc.* farris genera) ab Oriente invecta, Pl. 18, 10, 20, § 93: quod (*sc.* bitumen) a Babylone invehitur, id. 35, 15, 51, § 178.—(*ε*) With *Abl. loci*: Cyrenis invecta Romam publice laserpitii pondo triginta, Pl. 19, 3, 15, § 40; *al.* advecta; cf. also above, *no.* (*β*).—(*ζ*) With *Abl. pretii*: impendio tamen minimo levitate, dimidio minoris quam ceteræ, invehitur, Pl. 17, 7, 4, § 44.—(*η*) With *simple Acc. of object, with ellipse of the* locus in quem; so, *prps. only in pass. constr.*: invehi peregrinas merces, Pl. 29, 1, 8, § 24: hoc primum invecti Numidici marmoris vestigium invenio, id. 36, 6, 8, § 49: marmora invehi, et maria hujus rei causa transiri, quæ vetaret, lex nulla lata est, id. 36, 1, 2, § 4: si qua (*sc.* noctua) invecta sit, emoritur, id. 10, 29, 41, § 76: animalia inusitata ceteris gentibus, nisi invecta, Curt. 8, 9, 16.

b. (*Pass.*: Gen.: *To be carried into*; hence, Esp., *in reflexive force*): (*α*) *To ride into* a place: (*aa*) With *in c. Acc.*: curru in Capitolium invectus, C. Rep. 6, 11 *fin.*: carpento in forum invecta, Liv. 1, 48: invectus in urbem, Sil. 10, 638.—(*ββ*) With *Acc. dependent on prop. in verb*: dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, Liv. 2, 31 *ad init.*: triumphanti sibi urbem invehi liceret, id. 35, 8; so, id. 36, 39: triumphans invectus urbem, id. 4, 29: triumphanti curru urbem invectus est, Vell. 2, 30, 2: at Cæsar triplici invectus Romana triumpho Monia, Virg. Æ. 8, 714: patria invehitur sublimi tecta triumpho, Sil. 17, 628: Capitolium Aurelianus invectus est, Vopisc. Aurel. 33 *med.*—(*γγ*) With *ellipse of the* locus in quem: ipsa sedens plaustro porta est invecta Capena, Ov. F. 14, 345.—(*β*) *To sail into*: (*aa*) With *in c. Acc.*: qui in portum ex alto invehuntur, C. Mur. 2, 4: contracta classe, invectus est in cum locum, quo, *etc.*, Vell. 2, 42, 2.—(*ββ*) With *Acc. dependent on prop. in verb*: ab invectis portum audit, Liv. 44, 7: portum invectus, Pl. 6, 22, 24, § 84.—(*γγ*) With *ad*: ad eos, quos suspectos habebat, invectus, Front. Strat. 4, 7, 23 *init.*—(*δδ*) With *Dat.*: classes invectas Tybridis alveo, Virg. Æ. 7, 436: alveo Savi fluminis penitus invecti, Just. 32, 3, 14: secundo æstu ostio fluminis Indi invehitur, id. 12, 10, 5.—(*γ*) Of fish: *To be carried* by the stream *into*, *to swim* or *get into*: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: divo Augusto principe, Lucrinum lacum invectus (*sc.* delphinus), Pl. 9, 8, 7, § 24.—(*δ*) Of persons: With accessory notion of violence; *To burst into* a place: quum utrimque invehi hostem nunciaretur, *that the enemy was bursting into the camp*, Liv. 5, 8.

B. Meton.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* A. 1.): **a.** *To convey into* or *raise up to* a place: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: ipse quoque ætherias meritis invectus ad arces, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 19.—**b.** Of horses: *To lead* or *conduct into* a place, *to lead in, drive forward*: With *ellipse of the* locus in quem: donec nox, atro circumdata corpus amictu, Nigrantes invexit equos, sussitque quietem, Sil. 15, 285.—**c.** Of poison as object: *To introduce* into the bodily system, *to infuse*.—With *ellipse of the* locus in quem: invehunt virus (*sc.* hirudines sanguisugæ), remedio verso, Pl. 32, 10, 42, § 124.—**2.** (acc. to *no.* A. 2. a.): *To introduce* anything or the use of any thing from abroad: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: eadem victoria in urbem murrhina invexit, Pl. 37, 2, 7, § 18.—**b.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: quod (*sc.* certamen) Nero Romam invexerat, Sex. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 27, 7.—**c.** With *Acc. of object alone, with ellipse of the* locus in quem: quæ (*sc.* victoria) signa et tabulas pictas invexit, Pl. 33, 11, 53, § 149: nisi forte iste addidit celebritati, non primus eam invexit, Spart. Carac. 9 *fin.*—*Pass. constr.*: panis e Parthis invectus, Pl. 18, 11, 27, § 105.—**3.** (acc. to *no.* A. 2. b.): *Pass. in reflexive force*: *To ride, break, dash, burst into* or *among* a body of persons: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: Alexander laxatos ordines invadit, et multa cæde hostium invehitur, Curt. 4, 15, 20.

C. Fig. (acc. to *no.* A. 1.): **1.** *To introduce, bring in*: **a.** With *Dat.*: tantis rebus, si vixisset, invecturus moram, Curt. 8, 3, 14, *al.* injecturus.—**b.** With *Acc. of object alone*: divitiæ avaritiam invexere, Liv. præf.: vitia, quæ tecum invehis, Sen. Ed. 79. — *Pass. constr.*: per hunc invecta morem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 145.—**2.** *To convey* or *impart* a feeling: With *Acc. of object alone, with ellipse of the* locus in quem: quamvis non sint membra, quæ velut carina sensus invehunt, Pl. 11, 3, 2, § 7.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (*α*)(*γ*)): **A.** **1.** Prop. (Gen.: *To carry, convey on* or *upon* the back, *etc.*; hence, Esp.): **a.** *Act., with ellipse of* se; prps. only in folig. ex.: *To convey one's self upon, to ride on*: With *Dat.*: Triton natantibus invehens beluis, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78.—**b.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: (*α*) *To ride on* or *upon* a horse, chariot, *etc.*: (*aa*) With *Abl.* (cf. 1. in, *no.* I. C. 1. d.): quacunque equo invectus est, Liv. 8, 9 *ad fin.*: Sidonio est invectus equo, Virg. Æ. 5, 571: invehitur celeri barbarus hostis equo, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 54: quadrupedante invectus equo, Sil. 15, 436: sequora postquam Prospiciens genitor, cœloque invectus aperto, Virg. Æ. 1, 155: Berecynthia mater Invehitur curru, id. ib. 6, 786: puniceis invecta rotis Aurora, id. ib. 12, 77: croceis invecta rotis Aurora, Ov. M. 3, 150; *al.* evecta.—(*ββ*) *Abs.*: Inachiis sese referebat ab Argis Sæva Jovis conjux, aurasque invecta tenebat, *i. e. borne* or *riding on her car*, Virg. Æ. 7, 287.—(*β*) Of a ship, as the conveyance: *To be or be conveyed on board of*: With *Abl.*: Centauro invehitur magna, Virg. Æ. 5, 122.—(*γ*) Of water: *To float upon*. (*aa*) With *Abl.*: dulces (*sc.* aquæ) mari invehuntur, leviores haud dubie, Pl. 2, 103, 106, § 224.—(*ββ*) *Abs.*: ideo et marinæ (*sc.* aquæ), quarum natura gravior, magis invectæ sustinent, Pl. 2, 103, 106, § 224.—(*δ*) Of a fish: *To be carried upon the waters, to swim*: With *in c. Acc.*: dum abeuntem (*sc.* puerum) in littus avide sequitur (*sc.* delphinus) in arenam invectus exspiravit, *having swam up on the shore*, Pl. 9, 8, 8, § 27.

2. Meton. (acc. to *no.* 1. b. (*α*)): *To be drawn* by animals in a chariot, *etc.*: With *Abl.*: quatuor hic invectus equis et lampada quassans, Virg. Æ. 6, 587: quum invectus equis altum petit æthera, id. G. 3, 358: Diomedes invectus Rhesi equis, Dict. Cret. Bell. Troj. 3, 4: perque leves domitis invecta leonibus aurea (*sc.* mater deûm), Ov. M. 14, 558: perque leves auras junctis invecta columbis, id. ib. 14, 597.

B.: **1.** Prop. (Gen.: *To carry* or *convey* something *upon* or *over* an object; hence, Esp.): *To ride* or *drive over* an object; prps. only in folig. ex.: With *Dat.*: indigna Servii Tullii regis memorata cædes, et invecta corpori patris nefando vehiculo filia, Liv. 1, 59 *ad fin.*

2. Fig.: *To bring on* or *upon* one, *etc.*: **a.** With *Dat.*: quæ (*sc.* mala) tibi casus invexerat, C. Tusc. 3, 12, 26.—**b.** *Abs.*: ut, quemcunque casum fortuna invexerit, hunc apte et quiete ferat, C. Tusc. 4, 17, 38: non minimam video per disertissimos homines invectam partem incommodorum, id. Inv. 1, 1, 1.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (*α*)(*β*)): **A.** Prop. (Gen., *To carry* or *convey against*; hence, Esp.) With *Se* or *Pass. in reflexive force*; Milit. *t. t.*: **1.** *To advance against* or *to the attack, to fall upon, assail, assault, attack*: **a.** With *Se*: quantum Romana se invexit acies, tantum hostes gradu demoti, Liv. 6, 32: invehebant se hostes, id. 40, 39.—**b.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: (*α*) With personal or living subjects: (*aa*) With *in c. Acc.*: Valerium temere invectum in exsulum aciem ex transverso quidam adortus transfigit, Liv. 2, 20: in fugientem invectus, Flor. 4, 2, 84: Persarum equites ferociter in lævum cornu hostium invecti sunt, Curt. 3, 11, 1: Besso admonito, ut Massagetas equites in lævum Alexandri cornu a latere invehi juberet, id. 4, 15, 2: acri impetu in hostem invehi, id. 3, 13, 8; *al.* evehi: invehimini in mediam aciem, id. 8, 14, 18: Cœnus ingenti vi in lævum cornu invehitur, id. 8, 14, 17.—(*ββ*) With *Dat.*: bellua, instincta rabie, invehebatur ordinibus, Curt. 8, 14, 33.—(*γγ*) *Abs.*: equitibus repente invectis, Liv. 1, 30 *ad fin.*: Karthalo, penes quem summa equestris imperii erat, id. 22, 15 *med.*: invectos temere hostes cecidit, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 14: Alexander expedito et levi agmine strenue invectus est, Curt. 8, 14, 5: quorum paucitate Alexander explorata præfectum Paonum equitum Aristona laxatis habenis invehi jussit, id. 4, 9, 24: qua equitem invehi senserat, id. 8, 14, 18: Massæus vehementer invectus urgebat Macedonum alas, id. 4, 16, 1.—(*β*) With things as subjects: With *in c. Acc.*: currus in phalangem invecti erant, Curt. 4, 15, 14.

2. Of ships: *To make an attack upon, bear down upon, attack, assail*: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: duæ (*sc.* Tyriæ quinqueremes) ex diverso in latera ejus (*sc.* Macedonicæ quinqueremis) invectæ sunt, Curt. 4, 4, 7: ea (*sc.* quinqueremis) in aliud quinqueremis latus invehebatur, id. 4, 4, 8.—**b.** With *Dat.*: ut eodem tempore classis quoque invehatur hostium littoribus, Liv. 44, 2: quibus (*sc.* triremibus) rex invectus, ipsas demersit, Curt. 4, 3, 12.

B. Meton.: **1.** Of land as subject, and water as object: *To attack, assail, force to recede*: With *Dat.*: nec ulla in parte plus aut celerius profecere terræ, fluminibus invectæ, Pl. 6, 27, 31, § 140.

2. Of water, etc., as subject: With *Se* or *Pass. in reflexive force*; *To rush upon, dash against, beat furiously*: **a.** With *Se*: quum crebri fluctus se inveherent, Curt. 9, 4, 10: fluctus, qui se invehebant, id. 9, 4, 13.—**b.** *Pass in reflexive force*: (*α*) With *ad*: nec sane alius (*sc.* fluvius) ad orientis plagam tam violenter invehitur, Curt. 4, 9, 16.—(*β*) *Abs.*: tertia ferme hora erat, quum stata vice Oceanus exæstuans invehi cœpit, et retro flumen urgere, Curt. 9, 9, 9.

C. Fig. (acc. to *no.* A. 1.): *To attack* or *assail with words, to inveigh against, make an attack on one*: **1.** *Act.*: prob. with *se* understood; cf. above, *no.* A. 1.: With *in c. Acc.*: aperte in te invehens, C. Phil. 2, 29, 74.—**2.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: **a.** Of persons: (*α*) With *in c.*

Acc.: si in homines caros judicibusque jucundos . . . . acerbiosius et contumeliosius invehare, C. de Or. 2, 75, 304: retulit, quod consul in eum ordinem tam graviter in concione esset invectus, id. ib. 3, 1, 2: acerbius in aliquem invehi, id Læl. 16, 57: sæpe in cunctos pariter senatores, ut Sejani clientes invectus est, Suet. Cal. 30: in adversarios adversæ partis libenter invehuntur, Quint. 12, 9, 11: si in ingratum invecharis, id. 4, 3, 7: in illud hominum genus invectus est, id. 2, 15, 29: in Philotam invectus est (Cœnus), Curt. 6, 9, 30: populus in milites vehementissime invehebatur, Spart. Dict. 4: in eum invectus est, Capitol. Macr. 7; so, with *adverbial Acc.*: si quid inclementius in te sum invectus, Liv. 3, 48. So, also, with *Gr. Acc.*: quum quidam nonnulla inveheretur in Timoleonta, Nep. Timol. 5, 3: in oratione sua multa invectus esset in Thebanos et Argivos, id. Epam. 6, 1.—(β) *Abs.*: tristibus invectus verbis (ita Principe dignum) Ultus es offensas, ut decet, ipse tuas, Ov. Tr. 2, 133.—**b.** Of things: With *in c. Acc.*: quum igitur vehementius inveheretur in causam principum consul, C. de Or. 1, 7, 24: tu quidem invectus es in eam Stoicorum prudentiam, id. N. D. 3, 40, 94: nam quidam in eam (*sc.* rhetoricen) invehi solent, Quint. 2, 16, 1.

in-vēlātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; velatus] *Uncovered, bare* (post-class.): chlamide indutus parva (*sc.* Mercurius), invelatusque cetera, Mart. Cap. 1, § 5, ed. Kopp.

‡ **in-vēnālis,** ἄπρατος [2. in; veneo] *Not for sale*, Gloss. Philox.

in-vendĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; vendo] *Unsaleable* (ante-class.): merx, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 128.

in-vendĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; vendo] *Unsold*: prædia, Scæv. Dig. 18, 5, 10.

in-vēnio, vēni, ventum, īnire (*fut.*, invenibit, Pomp. ap. Non. 479, 28), *4. v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (α) (γ); venio] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To come upon, light upon, find, hit upon, meet with, stumble upon* by chance: ibi cognoscit quadraginta naves, quæ in Meldis factæ erant, tempestate rejectas cursum tenere non potuisse, atque eodem, unde profectæ erant, relatas; reliquas, paratas ad navigandum atque omnibus rebus instructas, invenit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 5: qui thesaurum inventum iri, aut hereditatem venturam dicunt, C. Div. 2, 7, 18: thesauro invento, Hor. S. 2, 6, 11: Sp. Furius, profectus in Æquos, Hernicorum in agro populabundum hostem invenit, Liv. 3, 4 *med.*: tabula ænea in monumento . . . . inventa est, Suet. Cæs. 81: ut pæne semianimis cum strato simul ante fores inveniretur, id. Aug. 6 *fin.*: quorum libellos Othoni datos invenerat, id. Vit. 10: ni clausis aditibus repercussi, quicquid extra oppidum potuit inveniri, vastassent, Amm. 16, 11, 3: quoscunque accursu veloci invenire cominus potuit, incitata cæde turbavit, id. 31, 12 *fin.*

B. Fig.: **1.** *To find, meet with, light upon*: quum boni perdiu nulli, vix autem singulis ætatibus singuli, tolerabiles oratores invenirentur, C. de Or. 1, 2, 8: inventus est amicus, qui ei mortem afferret, Serv. in C. Fam. 4, 12, 2: ut ex quinquaginta liberis nemo inventus, quem aut paterna majestas, aut veneratio senis, aut indulgentia patris a tanta sceleris immanitate revocaret, Just. 10, 1, 6: itaque statim invenit auxilium, Petr. S. 92.

2. *To happen to come by* or *obtain; to acquire, procure, get, obtain, earn*: inveniet veniam sibi, Plaut. Rud. prol. 27: ita facillime sine invidia laudem invenias, Ter. And. 1, 1, 39: ex quo illi gloria opesque inventæ sunt, Sall. J. 70, 3: ut avus cognomen invenerit, ut diceretur Scrofa, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 2: neque enim Torquatum, qui hoc primus nomen invenerit, aut torquem illum hosti detraxisse, ut, etc., C. Fin. 1, 7, 23: Drusus, hostium duce Drauso cominus trucidato, sibi posterisque suis cognomen invenit, Suet. Tib. 3.

3. *To find, get, procure*: interii, si non invenio ego illas viginti minas, Plaut. Asin. 1, 3, 99: quinque inventis opus est argenti minis, id. Pseud. 2, 4, 43: quid faciam? unde ego nunc tam subito huic argentum inveniam miser, Cui minus nihilo est, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 1: inveni mille nummos, Petr. S. 98.

4. *To procure, effect, achieve, bring about, cause*: perniciem aliis, ac postremo sibi invenere, Tac. A. 1, 74.

5. *To discover, find out by chance*: quorum rex vetustissimus, Gargoris, mellis colligendi usum primus invenit, Just. 44, 4, 1: solstitialisque ortus sideris primum invenisse, id. 13, 7, 10.

II. Esp.: **A.** Prop.: With accessory notion of seeking for or searching after: *To find, discover*: neque domi neque in urbe invenio quemquam, qui illum viderit, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 2: quod quæritabam, inveni filiam meam, id. Cist. 4, 2, 93: perscrutabor fanum, si inveniam uspiam Aurum, id. Aul. 4, 2, 13: facile invenies et pejorem et pejus moratam, pater, Quam illa fuit; meliorem neque tu reperies neque Sol videt, id. Stich. 1, 2, 52: boni, boni quid porto! sed ubi inveniam Pamphilam, Ter. And. 2, 2, 1: (spelunca) vix ipsis invenienda feris, Ov. F. 1, 556: locum, ubi esset, facillime inventuros, Nep. Hann. 12, 3: componique simul imperavit, si qua inventurus frusta marmoris, Suet. Ner. 49: nihil invenit præter tepidam in ora favillam, id. Galb. 18 *ad fin.*: ne aliud inveniretur, id. Aug. 27: quærit se Natura nec invenit, Petr. poet. 119, 24: nec absentibus vobis integrum me esse credo: et quum me in me non inveniam, apud vos me, ad vos regressus, inquiro; atque ibidem quantum mei vobis reliquisse, tantum vestri mecum abstulisse sentio, Rutic. Ep. 2. 9 *ad init.*

B. Fig.: **1.** *To find out by meditation, discover, devise, invent*: **a.** With *Acc.*: quæ vesti quotannis nomina inveniunt nova, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 45: inveni nuper quandam (*sc.* fallaciam), Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 35.—*Pass. constr.*: inventa est causa, qua te expellerent, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 36: quum multa divinitus a majoribus nostris inventa atque instituta sunt, C. Dom. 1, 1: quæ (*sc.* respublica) auspiciis inventis constituta est, iisdem auspiciis sublatis, *etc.*, id. Vatin. 9, 23: invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni Majus tormentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58.—**b.** *Abs.*: tanta in eo inveniendi copia et eloquendi facultas, Quint. 10, 1, 69.

2. *To find out, devise, contrive* how to do a thing: **a.** With *quomodo*: ille quomodo crimen commenticium confirmaret, non inveniebat, C. Rosc. Am. 15, 42.—**b.** With *Inf.*: at Venus inveniet puero succumbere furtim, Tib. 1, 8, 35. So, in *Pass. constr.*: quippe quum inventum sit ex veris gemmis in alterius generis falsas traducere, Pl. 37, 12, 75, § 196.

3.: **a.** *To find out, discover, observe, detect*: quid nunc suspicare aut invenis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 44: nihil acute inveniri potuit in eis causis, quas scripsit, nihil, ut ita dicam, subdole, nihil versute, quod ille non viderit, C. Brut. 9, 35: quum hæc tanta in republica conjuratio manifesto inventa atque deprehensa est, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17: invenias etiam disjecti membra poetæ, Hor. S. 1, 4, 62.—**b.** *To find out, discover, detect* a person *in* any thing: With *in c. Abl.*: matrem ex ea me re, aut uxorem, in culpa inventurum arbitror, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 19.

4. *To find out, discover, ascertain*: **a.** With *simple Acc.*: *Pass. constr.*: priusquam a Delphis oratores redirent, Albanive prodigii piacula inventarentur, Liv. 5, 6 *init.*; so, with *ut c. Subj.*: inventum est ut cum pisce aut jure gallinacei sumerentur (*sc.* lathyridis folia), Pl. 27, 11, 71, § 95; so, also with *ne . . . an*: neque certum inveniri poterat, obtinendine causa Brundisii ibi remansisset, ... an inopia navium ibi restitisset, Cæs. B. C. 1, 25.—**b.** With *objective clause*: Guatam inveni nuptam cum tuo filio, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 34: invenietur ex captivis Sabin flumen ab suis castris non amplius millia passuum decem abesse, Cæs. B. G. 2, 16.

5. *To find out* or *discover* a person, etc., to be something: With *double Acc.*; of which one is sts. an adjective: quem si invenisset idoneum, Nep. Dion 8, 2.—In *Pass. constr.*: omnes inveniri similes tibi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 50: scis Pamphilam meam inventam civem? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 6: ne minor inveniretur, Suet. Aug. 94 *ad fin.*: invenior Parthis mendacior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112: primus et invenior piper album, cum sale nigro Incretum, puris circumposuisse catillis, *I am found to be the first person who*, id. S. 2, 4, 74: inferioremque eum in ea parte virium inveniri, qua longe superior sit, Just. 6, 2, 14.

6. *To find out, know, perceive, understand*: igitur dum accedam hunc, quando quid agam invenero, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 159: hoc quam ad rem credam pertinere somnium Nequeo invenire, id. Merc. 2, 1, 29: ceterum Idem hoc tute melius quanto invenisses, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 63: nec quid agam invenio, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 45.

7. *To find out* by searching written documents, etc.; *to find by reading, to find written*: apud auctores invenio eodem anno descisse Antiates, Liv. 3, 23: quod quibusdam in annalibus invenio, id. 9, 45.—*Pass. constr.*: With *subjective clause*: invenitur in annalibus . . . . . in villa Galerii locutum gallinaceum, Pl. 10, 21, 25, § 50.

8. *To find, obtain, effect* or *bring about*: aditum sibi ad obsides Tarentinos invenit, Liv. 25, 7: fama furit versos hostes, Pœnumque salutem Invenisse fuga, Sil. 7, 505.

9. Of death: *To meet with*: referebant ubi suo ictu mortem invenerit (*sc.* Varus), Tac. A. 1, 61.

10. Invenire se: *To find one's self at home* in a matter; hence, with a negative: *To be at a loss*: **a.** *Abs.*: nec multis jam diebus venter mihi non respondet; nec medici se inveniunt, Petr. S. 47.—**b.** With *relative adverb*: felicissimis itaque opulentissimisque plurimum æstus subest, minusque se inveniunt, quo in majorem materiam inciderunt, qua fluctuarentur, Sen. Ben. 5, 12, 6.

C. Meton. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): **1.** Of fire: *To find out, discover; rouse, kindle up*: sed tamen exstinctas, admoto sulfure, flammas Invenit (*sc.* ignis), Ov. A. A. 2, 442.—**2.** Of grief: Invenire se: *To discover, exhibit, shew itself, appear, begin*: postquam se dolor invenit, nec pectora plangi, Nec puduit scissis exululare comis, Ov. H. 15, 113.—**3.** Of the voice: **a.** As subject: *To find, obtain, discover*: postquam laxata dolore, Vox invenit iter, St. Th. 5, 607; *al.* dolori.—**b.** As object: *To find the use of*: diu vocem neuter invenit, Petr. S. 91.

inventārium, ii, *n.* [invenio, *no.* II. A.] *That which is found on examination of a house, etc., a list, inventory* (post-class.): repertorium, quod vulgo inventarium appellatur, Ulp. Dig. 26, 7, 7 *init.*: quum ex inventario tutores convenire eos possent ad solvendam pecuniam, Scæv. ib. 26, 7, 57 *init.*: quum neque inventaria neque auctionalia proferentur, Ulp. 27, 3, 1, § 3: inventarium rerum faciens (*sc.* curator), id. ib. 37, 8, 1, § 26.

inventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [invenio, *no.* II. B. 1.] (class.), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *An inventing, devising, invention*: illa vis, quæ tandem est, quæ investigat occulta, quæ inventio atque excogitatio dicitur, C. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: Chrysippus, ut ad inventionem sufficeret, ter hellebero animum detersit, Petr. S. 88: ut nec ornatui facilitas, nec facilitati inventionum deesset ornatus, Just. 9, 8, 10: alia tristium inventio, alia gaudentium, Pl. Pan. 72.—**B.** Esp.: Of laws: *A devising, drawing up, framing*: non inventione earum (*sc.* legum), quam exemplo clarior, Just. 3, 2, 7.

II. Meton.: *The faculty of invention*, C. Inv. 1, 7, 9: inventio est excogitatio rerum verarum aut verisimilium, quæ causam probabilem reddant, Auct. Her. 1, 2, 3: rerum, Quint. 12, 10, 36.

inventiuncula, æ, *f. dim.* [inventio] *A trifling invention* (post-Aug.): minimis inventiunculis gaudere, Quint, 8, 5, 22.

inventor, ōris, *m.* [invenio] **A.** (acc. to invenio, *no.* II. B. 1.): **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *A finder out, contriver, deviser, inventor, author, originator:* O mearum voluptatum omnium Inventor, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 5: hunc (*sc.* Mercurium) omnium artium inventorem ferunt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 16: disputationum inventor et princeps (*sc.* Plato), C. de Or. 1, 11, 47: inventor novorum verborum, id. Fin. 3, 2, 5: cf. below, *no.* B.: scelerumque inventor Ulixes, Virg. Æ. 2, 164: criminis inventor, Dracont. 2, 333: inventor omnis malitiæ, Vulg. 2. Mac. 7, 31: inventores malorum, id. Rom. 1, 30.—**b.** Esp.: Of laws: *A deviser, framer, first proposer:* inventor legis Velerо, Liv. 2, 56.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *A producer, originator, maker, creator:* Arsteus, qui olivæ dicitur inventor, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45.—**b.** *A founder* of a sect: qui (*sc.* Zeno) inventor et Stoicorum princeps fuit, C. Ac. 2. 42, 131.

B. (acc. to invenio, *no.* II. B. 4.): *A discoverer* or *searcher out, one who discovers, searches out,* or *ascertains what a thing is:* rerum inventor, Lucr. 3, 9: eaque ipsa, quæ ab illo inventore veritatis et quasi architecto beatæ vitæ dicta sunt, explicabo, C. Fin. 1, 10, 32: Zeno non tam rerum inventor fuit, quam novorum verborum, *not so much the discoverer of truth, as the inventor of new words,* id. ib. 3, 2, 5; cf. above, *no.* A. 1. a.

C. (acc. to invenio, *no.* II. B. 8.): *The author of any thing, one who causes* or *brings about any thing:* semel auctor ego (*sc.* Q. Curtius) inventorque salutis Romuleæ, Stat. S. 1, 1, 78.

inventrix, icis, *f.* [invenio, *no.* II. B. 1.] (class.), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *She that finds out* or *invents, an inventress:* omnium doctrinarum inventrices Athenæ, C. de Or. 1, 4, 13: quam (*sc.* Minervam) principem et inventricem belli ferunt, id. N. D. 3, 21, 53: sed tamen inventrix auctorque ego (*sc.* Minerva) carminis hujus, Ov. F. 6, 709.—**B.** Esp.: Of laws: *She that frames, draws up* or *devises:* tu (*sc.* philosophia) inventrix legum . . . fuisti, C. Tusc. 5, 2, 5.

II. Meton.: *She that produces, originates, makes, creates:* oleæque Minerva Inventrix, Virg. G. 1, 18; cf. inventor, *no.* A. 2. a.

inventum, i, *n.* [invenio] **A.** (acc. to invenio, *no.* II. B. 1.): *A device, contrivance, invention* (class.): philosophia vero, omnium mater artium, quid est aliud, nisi, ut Plato [sit] donum, ut ego, inventum deorum, C. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: quia numerus Minervæ inventum sit, Liv. 7, 3 *med.*: tempus et Arcadii memoranda inventa magistri Pandere, Virg. G. 4, 283: inventum medicina meum est (*sc.* Apollinis), Ov. M. 1, 521: estque sub inventis hæc quoque turba meis, id. F. 6, 696: inventa ejus et ceteris profuere in arte, Pl. 35, 10, 36, § 97: nam ut nos illorum utamur inventis, Quint. præf. 17: inventum ejus (*sc.* Chabriæ) in prælio, Nep. Chab. 1, 1.

B. (acc. to invenio, *no.* II. B. 4.): *A discovery, thing discovered; that which has been ascertained* or *searched out:* cujus (*sc.* Zenonis) inventorum æmuli Stoici nominantur, C. Mur. 29, 61: quæ cujuscunque essent inventa, Pl. 28, 1, 1 § 3.

1. **inventus,** a, um, *P.* of invenio.

2. **inventus,** ūs, *m.*, only in *Abl. sing.* [invenio] *An invention;* for inventio: in inventu novitio, Pl. 17, 21, 35, § 162.

invénuste, *adv.* [inventus, *no.* III.] (post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *In an ungraceful manner, ungracefully, inelegantly:* en, etiam illi, qui in ligneolis hominum figuris gestus movent, quando illum membri, quod acitare solent, traxerint, torquebitur cervix, nutabit caput, oculi vibrabunt, manus ad ministerium præsto erunt, nec invenuste totus videbitur vivere, App. Mund. p. 351 Oud.

II. Fig.: Of speech: *Ungracefully, inelegantly:* mihi non invenuste dici videtur, aliud esse Latine, aliud Grammatice loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 27: non sane hæc sententiola invenuste lusit, Gell. 17, 12, 3: non invenuste ait, Sex. Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 74, 3.

in-vénustus, a, um, *adj.*, **A.** (acc. to venustus, *no.* A.) (Prop.: *Not endowed with* or *possessing Venus;* hence, Fig.): *Unfortunate in love:* sunt insulsæ (*sc.* mulieres) Admodum atque invenustæ sine munditia et sumptu, Plaut. Poen. 1, 5, 37: "Glossar. *venustus, ἀναφρόδιτος;* ita *invenustus* pro eo, qui parum in amore felix est," Muret. ad h. l.: adeon' hominem esse invenustum aut infelicem quenquam, ut ego sum? Ter. And. 1, 5, 10: "*invenusti* dicebantur, quibus Venus in amoribus non faverat: Gr. *ἀναφρόδιτοι εἰς τὰ ἐρωτικά*," Comm. ad. h. l.; cf. also, Donat. in Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 8; "*invenustus,* cui contra ceciderit, quod amat;" cf. also Donat. in Ter. And. 1, 5, 10.

B. (acc. to venustus, *no.* B.): **1.** Prop.: Of persons: *Not beautiful, devoid of beauty* or *loveliness, ugly:* scortillum, ut mihi tum repente visum est, Non sane illepidum nec invenustum, Cat. 10, 4.—**2.** Fig.: Of things: *Unsightly, ugly:* ut densum arbustum commendatur fructu et decore est, sic, ubi vetustate late rarescit, pariter inutile et invenustum est, Col. 5, 6, 37.

C. (acc. to venustus, *no.* C.): **1.** Prop.: Of persons: *Not graceful, devoid of grace* or *elegance, ungraceful:* C. Censorinus . . . non invenustus actor, sed iners et inimicus fori, C. Brut. 67, 237.—**2.** Fig.: Of actions: *Ungracious, unbecoming:* tollis lintea negligentiorum, Hoc salsum esse putas? fugit te, inepte, Quamvis sordida res, et invenusta est, Cat. 12, 5.

invērēcunde, *adv.* [inverecundus] (post-Aug.), **I.** Gen.: *Without shame, shamelessly:* non inverecunde dicet, Quint. 7, 4, 10: quare aliqua ætas fuerit quæ translationis jure uteretur inverecunde? Sen. Ep. 114, 1.—*Comp.:* multo inverecundius, quam cum marito egisti, Hier. Ep. 128 (*al.* 12), 3: inverecundius hoc dicere videor, August. Ep. 155 (*al.* 52), 3, § 11. **II.** Esp.: *Irreverently, without due reverence* or *respect:* discrevit ab ædibus sacris privatorum parietes, iisdem inverecunde connexos, Amm. 27, 9, 10.

invērēcundĭa, æ, *f.* [inverecundus] *Shamelessness, want of shame* or *modest feeling* (post-class.): libidinum impiarum inverecundia, Tert. Apol. 7 *init.*: præsumptio inverecundiæ portio est, id. Pœnit. 6 *fin.*: cujus est pudoris, quin immo inverecundiæ cujus, quod agere te videas, in eo alterum reprehendere? Arn. 2 70 *fin.*: obduratus inverecundia, id. 4, 34 *init.*

in-vērēcundus, a, um (inverĕcundus, Venant. Vit. 8, Mart. 1, 384), *adj.* [2. in; verecundus] *Without* or *devoid of shame, shameless, immodest:* **A.** Of persons: inverecundus deus, *i. e. Bacchus,* Hor. Epod. 11, 13: irruit in medios clamoribus inverecundus, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 1.—*Sup.:* impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 43.—**B.** Of things: inverecundum animi ingenium, Poet. in C. Inv. 1, 45, 83: inverecunda frons, Quint. 2, 4, 16: quod eum oris probi, animo inverecundo scripsisset, Suet. Gramm. 15: inverecundum est vindicare, *it is shameful,* Paul. Dig. 32, 1, 23.—*Comp.:* quid illis inverecundius, Val. Max. 7, 7, 1.

in-vergo, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ); vergo] (poet.), **I.** Prop.: *To bend* or *turn a thing upon any thing;* hence, Of a bowl or vessel: *To empty upon:* With ellipse of the *locus in quem:* tum super invergens liquidi carchesia Bacchi, Æneagne invergens tepidi carchesia lactis, Ov. M. 7, 246. **II.** Meton.: Of liquids: *To pour* or *pour out upon:* **A.** With *in c. Acc.:* liquores in me, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 17.—**B.** With *Dat.:* invergit fronti vina sacerdos, Virg. Æ. 6, 244: pelago vina invergens, Val. Fl. 2, 611.

inversio, ōnis, *f.* [inverto] **I.** (Prop.: *A turning upside down, as inverting;* hence) Meton. (acc. to inverto, *no.* II. B. 1.): *A transposing, transposition* of words: inversionis (*sc.* vitium) ἀναστροφὴν vocant, Quint. 1, 5, 40 (*e. g.* quoque ego *for* ego quoque). **II.** Fig.: **A.** (acc. to inverto, *no.* II. C. 1. b.): *A changing of language from its strict and proper meaning, allegory, metaphor, figure:* at ἀλληγορία, quam inversionem interpretantur, aliud verbis, aliud sensu ostendit, *etc.*, Quint. 8, 6, 44; cf. pass. at length.—**B.** (acc. to inverto, *no.* III.): Inversio verborum, *An ironical reply* or *rejoinder; a derisive remark:* C. de Or. 2, 65, 261; cf. Ernest. Lex. Tech. s. v. Inversio *fin.*

in-versor, *no perf.,* āri, 1. *v. dep.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (ε); versor] *To be employed among, to be occupied about* (ante-class.): queis inversamur, Lucil. ap. Lact. 6, 5.

in-versūra, æ, *f.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; versura, *no.* II. B.] *A turn, angle, bend, curve:* aditus (*sc.* theatri) sine inversuris faciendi, Vitr. 5, 3, 5.

inversum, *adv.* [inversus] (acc. to inverto, *no.* I.) *Bottom upwards:* surculis inversum superpositis, Sol. 7, 29.

inversus, a, um, *P.* of inverto.

in-verto, ti, sum, tĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in; verto] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (b)): **A.** Gen.: *To turn upwards from below, to turn bottom upwards, to turn upwards* or *up, to invert:* **1.** In *simple constr.:* hique alveos navium inversos pro tuguriis habuere, Sall. J. 18, 5: carinæ vice inversæ, Pl. 9, 6, 5, § 15: videre fessos vomerem inversum boves Collo trahentes languido, Hor. Epod. 2, 63: iterumque inversæ (*sc.* virgæ lini) ut prius sole siccantur, Pl. 19, 1, 3, § 17: pira in vasis fictilibus picatis inversis obrui inter scrobes (M. Varro jubet). id. 15, 17, 18, § 61: inverso cespite herbarum radices necantur, id. 18, 19, 49, § 176: inverso capite, id. 29, 4, 26 § 83: invertunt genas, id. 32, 7, 24 § 71: turbo inversus, id. 2, 10, 7, § 47.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.:* quum in locum anulum inverterat (*sc.* Gyges), *had turned it up into its proper place,* C. Off. 3, 9, 38.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of the soil: **a.** *To turn* or *plough up.* pingue solum primis extemplo a mensibus anni Fortes invertant tauri, Virg. G. 1, 64: campum invertere, id. ib. 3, 165.—**b.** *To turn* or *dig up:* scrobes invertito oleis, Cato R. R. 27 dub. **2.** Of trees: *To overturn, overthrow, uproot:* teque sub Œteo torquentem vertice vulsas, Rhœte ferox, quas vix Boreas inverteret ornos, Luc. 6, 390.—**3.** Of the sea: *To turn up from the very bottom:* inverso mari, *i. e. when very rough* or *running mountains high:* Hor. Epod. 10, 5.—**4.** Of the eyelid: *To turn back, to turn inside out:* palpebram invertere, Scribon. Comp. 36: invertitur palpebra, id. ib. 37: palpebra inversa, id. ib. 26.—**5.** Of a limb or joint: *To wrench, sprain, dislocate:* quippe eodem die in palæstra adeo vehementer talum inverti, App. Flor. p. 67 Oud.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (c)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To turn downwards from above, to turn upside-down, to turn down* or *downwards, to invert, reverse:* et hoc (*sc.* mentastrum) propagatur ut vitis, vel si inversi rami serantur, Pl. 19, 8, 47, § 159: experimentum eorum (*sc.* unguentorum) inversa manu capitur, id. 13, 2, 3, § 19: vitiatur balsamum nequissime gummi, quomam ipsum quoque inhærescit manu inversa, id. 12, 25, 54, § 121: nam et Gaius C. litera notatur: quæ inversa mulierem declarat, Quint. 1, 7, 28 (*e. g.* ↃL=Caius libertus, Orell. Inscr. 18.).

2. Esp.: **a.** Of vessels, bowls, *etc.:* *To turn upside down, to upset, empty:* invertunt Allifanis vinaria tota Vibidius Balatroque, Hor. S. 2, 8, 39.—**b.** Of paper: *To turn over, reverse:* charta inversa, Mart. 4, 87, 11.—**c.** Of time: *To complete, bring round again:* simul inversum contristat Aquarius annum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36.—**d.** (α) *To turn over, turn on the back:* si invertatur (*sc.* polypus), elanguescit vis, Pl. 9, 30, 48, § 91: rana inversa, id. 32, 10, 48, § 138.—(β) With *Se: To turn one's self on one's back:* anthiam tradit idem (*sc.* Ovidius) infixo hamo invertere se, quoniam sit in dorso cuitellato spina, eaque lineam præsecare, Pl. 32, 2, 5, § 13: cf. Ov. Hal. 46: "versoque supinus (*sc.* anthias) Corpore lina secat."

B. Meton.: **1.** Of order or arrangement: **a.** Of words: *To invert, transpose, change, alter:* ut, quum semel dic-

tum sit directe, invertatur ordo; et idem quasi sursum, versus, retroque dicatur, C. Part. 7, 24.—**b.** Of syllables: *To invert, transpose; to put first last,* and *last first:* inversa verba, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131: "*inversa verba,* id est verba præpostere et in contrarium pronunciata: est enim *invertere* quasi in contrarium vertere et præpostere verba pronunciare; ut, pro *lavo, vola,*" Calphurn. ad h. l.; cf. below, *no.* C. 1. b.—**2.** *To barter:* Vertumnus deus invertendarum rerum est, id est, mercaturæ, Pseudo Ascon. in 2 Verr. 1, 59, 154.—**3.** Of wool, *etc.*: *To change* or *alter the appearance of;* hence, *to dye:* est donum serva albentes invertere lanas Murice Gætulo docta, Sil. 16, 568.

C. Fig.: **1.** Of language: **a.** *To alter, give in another form, express differently* or *in other words:* advocatis scriptoribus pleraque tradidit (Seneca), quæ in vulgus edita ejus verbis invertere supersedeo, Tac. A. 15, 63 *fin.*—**b.** *To turn from its strict and proper meaning;* hence, in *Part. Pass.*: *Ambiguous, dark, obscure:* inversis quæ sub verbis latitantia cernunt, Lucr. 1, 643: inversa verba, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131: "in Cod. Bemb. adscriptum; *inversa,* ambigua, figurata," Comm. ad h. l.: see above, *no.* II. B. 1. b.: ac primo quidem voluntatem meam verbis inversis pericli tabundus, App. Apol. p. 546 Oud.—**2.** Of character or morals: *To pervert, corrupt, deprave, make degenerate:* **a.** Of morals or character: inversi mores, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 7.—**b.** Of custom, habit, or practice: *Part. Pass.*: *Perverse, bad:* inversa consuetudo, Quint. 3, 9, 9.—**3.** *To misrepresent, speak ill of:* virtutes ipsas invertimus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 55.—**4.** Se: *To change one's line* or *course of conduct:* videant ii .... quam se cito inverterit, C. Har. Resp. 24, 52.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (β)) (Prop.: *To turn against;* hence, Fig.): Of language: With accessory notion of ridicule: invertere verba, *To direct* or *employ an expression, remark,* etc., *for the purpose of ridicule, against some person; to make an ironical reply* or *derisive rejoinder; to use words ironically:* inverturtur verba, ut; Crassus apud M. Perpernam judicem pro Aculeone quum diceret, aderat contra Aculeonem Gratidiano L. Ælius Lama, *deformis,* ut nostis: qui quum interpellaret odiose, Audiamus, inquit, *pulcellum* puerum, Crassus. Quum esset arrisum, Non potui mihi, inquit Lamia, formam ipse fingere; *ingenium* potui; tum hic, Audiamus, inquit, *disertum,* C. de Or. 2, 65, 262.

IV. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.) (Gen.: *To turn round;* hence, Esp.): Of bird's claws or talons: *Pass. in reflexive force: To turn* or *grow inwards:* ungues quoque earum (*sc.* aquilarum) inverturtur diebus iis, Pl. 10, 3, 4, § 13; cf. pass. at length.

in-vesperascit, 3. *v. imp.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; vesperascit] *It becomes evening, evening is approaching:* jam invesperascebat, Liv. 39, 50.

1. **investīgābilis,** e, *adj.* [investigo, *no.* III. B.] *That may be searched* or *enquired into, that may be investigated; investigable* (Eccl. Lat.): quæ nec inveniri nec investigari nisi a Deo possent: alioqui investigabilia, si ex materia investigata et inventa, Tert. adv. Hermog. 43 *ad fin.*: quum res non investigabiles quærunt, Lact. 3, 27 *ad fin.*; *al.* vestigabiles.

2. **in-vestīgābilis,** e, *adj.* [2. in; vestigo, *no.* II.] (Eccl. Lat.) **A.** *Not to be searched out, discovered* or *known:* vagi sunt gressus ejus (*sc.* meretricis) et investigabiles, Vulg. Prov, 5, 6.—**B.** *Unsearchable, unfathomable, not to be discovered* or *comprehended, deep:* quam incomprehensibilia sunt judicia ejus (*sc.* Dei) et investigabiles viæ, Vulg. Rom. 11, 33.—**C.** *Unsearchable, deep, boundless, infinite:* evangelizare investigabiles divitias Christi, Vulg. Eph. 3, 8.

investīgātio, ōnis, *f.* [investigo] **A.** (acc. to investigo, *no.* III. B.): *A searching* or *inquiring into, an investigating* (class.): investigatio rerum occultissimarum, C. Fin. 5, 4, 10: veri inquisitio atque investigatio, id. Off. 1, 4, 13.—**B.** (acc. to investigo, *no.* III. D.): *A finding out, discovering, fathoming, comprehending* (Eccl. Lat.): nec est investigatio sapientiæ ejus, Vulg. Isai. 40, 28.

investīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to investigo, *no.* II. A.): *One that searches* or *seeks after; one that traces* (Eccl. Lat.): vadens post illam quasi investigator, Vulg. Sir. 14. 23.—**B.** (acc. to investigo, *no.* III. B.): *One that searches* or *inquires into; an investigator* (class.): acer investigator et diligens earum rerum, C. Univ. 1 *ad init.*: ego ille conjurationis investigator atque ultor, id. Sull. 30, 85.—**C.** (acc. to investigo, *no.* III. C.): *A finder out* or *discoverer; a contriver* (Eccl. Lat.): qui investigator malorum est, opprimetur ab eis, Vulg. Prov. 11, 27.

investīgātrix, icis, *f.* [investigator, *no.* B.] *She that searches* or *inquires into; she that investigates* (post-class.); prps. only as *adj.*: inventio est quæstionum argumentorumque sagax investigatrixque comprehensio, Mart. Cap. 5, § 442, ed. Kopp.

in-vestīgo, āvi, ātum, āre (investigandum for investigandorum, Pac. ap. Non. 495, 27), 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; vestigo] (class.), **I.** Prop.: Hunting *t. t.*: *To track* or *trace out,* as a dog: canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To search* or *seek after, to trace:* certum est præconum jubere jam quantum est conducier, Qui illam investigent, qui inveniant, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 79: dum latentes conscios investigat, Suet. Dom. 10 *ad fin.*: perrexit ad investigandum David et viros ejus, Vulg. 1 Reg. 24, 3.—**B.** *To find out* by searching, *to discover:* parentum investigandûm gratiâ, Pac. l. l.: tu, quoquo modo, quoniam Ephesi est, hominem investiges velim, summaque diligentia vel tecum deducas, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14: ut adolescentem investigarent, id. Cluent. 7, 22: perquiras etiam et investiges homines ex omni regione, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 8, 31: pollicitusque est se ingentibus præmiis cumulaturum eum, qui sibi Lavinium investigasset, Sex. Aur. Vict. Or. Gent. Rom. 16, 3.—*Fut. Pass. Part. as Gerundive:* ad investigandum Aurium, C. Cluent. 7, 22.—**C.** *To cause one to search* or *seek after:* excepere alios tecta barbarorum, quæ, in ultimo saltu abdita, necessitas investigaverat, Curt. 8, 4, 13.—**D.** *To find* or *discover* any object in a certain state or condition: si vidulum illum, quem ego in navi perdidi, Cum auro atque argento salvum investigavero, Isque in potestatem meam pervenerit, *etc.*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 53.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To search* or *look after; to trace out:* qui simul in oppidum quodpiam venerat, immittebantur illi continuo Cibyratici canes, qui investigabant et perscrutabantur omnia, C. 2. Verr. 4, 21, 47.—**B.** *To search* or *inquire into, to investigate* a matter: tu investigasti, tu patefecisti conjurationem, C. Sull. 1, 3: qui investigarit conjurationem, qui patefecerit, id. ib. 30, 85: (eclipsim) apud Græcos investigavit primus omnium Thales Milesius, Pl. 2, 12, 9, § 53: nec argumentis hoc investigandum, sed jam experimentis cognitum, id. 2, 65, 66, § 166. *Fut. Pass. Part. as Gerundive:* veri investigandi cupidus, C. Fin. 4, 8, 20.—**C.** *To enquire* or *make enquiry about:* *Abs.*: With *de:* de Lentulo investigabo diligentius, C. Att. 9, 7, 6.—**D.** *To find out* or *discover* a matter, *etc.*: **1.** With *simple Acc.*: nihil investigo quicquam, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 4: quid dare velis, qui istæc tibi investiget indicetque, id. Rud. 5, 2, 35: habeo autem certam viam et rationem, qua omnes illorum conatus investigare et consequi possim, C. 1 Verr. 16, 48.—*Pass. constr.*: nil tam difficile est, quin quærendo investigari possit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 8: diligentia inimici investigatum est id, quod latebat, C. Lig. 1, 1: grave imperium regum nihil inexploratum, quod investigari volunt, efficit, Liv. 39, 51.—**2.** With *Oblique interrog.*: illud molestum, me adhuc investigare non posse ubi Lentulus noster sit, ubi Domitius, C. Att. 9, 1, 2: equidem quo eam, aut ubi sim, aut qui sim, nequeo cum animo Certum investigare, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 4.—**3.** With *Subj. alone:* velim des operam, ut investiges ex consponsorum tabulis sitne ita, C. Att. 12, 17.—**E.** *To decipher, make out* things written in secret characters: quæ (*sc.* per notas scripta) si quis investigare et persequi velit, Suet. Cæs. 56.

in-vestio, īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; vestio] (mostly ante-class., or post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *To clothe, cover with a garment,* etc.: *Pass. with Gr. Acc.*: tumidas fluitante sinu investita papillas, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 38; dub. al. vestita. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *To cover:* publicas porticus investivit picturâ, Pl. 35, 7, 33, § 52; dub. occupavit, Sillig.—**B.**: **1.** Of place as subject: *To surround, encompass:* scrupeo investita (*sc.* Andromeda) saxo atque ostreis, Enn. ap. Non. 169, 23; so, id. ap. Fest. p. 106, 139 Vahlen: "queritur Andromeda se, desertis locis ceto expositam saxis asperis atque ostreis undique circumdatam," Doc. ad h. l. p. 702 Lind.; *al.* saxa; cf. p. 333, 13 ed. Müll.; also, p. 258 ed. Lind.—**2.** Of persons as object: *To surround, encompass one with any thing; to put any thing on one:* With *double Acc.*: Genium, festo vix suo testem, tenuis Cereris filia . . . investiunt, Mæcen. Frgm. ap. Sen. Ep. 114, 5; cf. Mæcenatiana, p. 51 ed. Lyon.—**C.** Of things as objects: *To place upon, cover with:* With *double Acc.*: crepacem molam focum mater aut uxor investiunt, Mæcen. Frgm. ap. Sen. Ep. 114, 5; cf. Mæcenatiana, p. 51 ed Lyon.; cf. also above, *no.* II. B. 2.

in-vestis, e, *adj.* [2. in; vestis] **I.** Prop.: *Unclothed* (post-class.): homo nudus et investis, Tert. Pall. 3: "*investis, ἀνένδυτος,* sine veste," Gloss. Lat. Gr.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *Without hair on the body, or any part of it; not arrived at puberty, young:* "*investes* dicuntur impuberes, quibus propter tenuram ætatem nulla pars corporis pilat," Non. p. 45, 27: quæ puerum ingenuum et investem solicitavit, App. M. 5, p. 373 Oud.: Romani pueros et puellas nobiles et investes Camillos et Camillas appellant, Macr. S. 3, 8: investis puer hoc, aut aliquis satis purus efficiat, Pall. 11, 14, 16: per investes pueros, id 8, 7: obiit, verbi gratia, infans sub uberum fontibus, puta nunc puer investis, puta vesticeps, Tert. Anim. 56 *med.*—Hence, **2.** Esp.: *Pure, chaste, not having known the other sex, virtuous; not having lost purity, chastity,* or *innocence* (prps. only Eccl. Lat.): igitur, si eo, quod dictum sit *omnis vir,* commune est nomen viri, etiam nondum viri, masculi investis; commune autem quum sit nomen secundum naturam, communis et est lex non velandi ejus, qui inter viros virgo est secundum disciplinam; cur non præjudicatum sit proinde et mulierem virginem omnem, muliere nominata, contineri consortio nominis, ut contineatur et communione legis? Si viro mulier non est, nec vir investis est. Si non operitur virgo, quia mulier non sit; operiatur investis, quia vir non sit. Ejusdem virginitatis æqua sit venia, Tert. Virg. Vel. 8.—As *Subst.*: **investis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* vir) *One in a state of chastity,* etc.: mater familiæ vocatur licet virgo, et pater familiæ investis, Tert. Virg. Vel. 11 *fin.*

III. Fig.: *Deprived of:* With *Abl.*: investis dotalibus, Tert. Ux. 2, 9 *init.*; dub. al. investis dotalibus.

in-vēterasco, āvi, *no sup.*, ascĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; veterasco] **I.** Prop. (*To become* vetus; hence): **A.** Of persons: *To be of long standing; to continue for a long time, grow old* (class.): **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: quod fere fit, quibus quisque in locis miles inveteraverit, uti multum earum regionum consuetudine moventur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 44.—**2.** With *simple Abl.*: erant præterea equitum millia duo, qui inveteraverant compluribus Alexandriæ bellis, Cæs. B. C. 3, 10.—**B.** Of things: **1.** Gen.: *To endure, continue, remain to*

a distant time or *for a long time* (class.): **a.** With *simple Abl.*: res nostræ monumentis literarum inveterascent et corroborabuntur, C. Cat. 3, 11, 26.—**b.** With *cum c. Abl.*: quod nisi cognitum comprehensumque animis haberemus, non tam stabilis opinio permaneret, nec confirmaretur diuturnitate temporis, nec una cum sæculis ætatibusque hominum inveterascere potuisset, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; *al.* inveterari.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of wine: *To get age* (post-Aug.): album (*sc.* vinum) inveterascens, Pl. 23, 1, 23, § 44.—**b.** Of anger: *To continue long, last, become inveterate* (post-class.): ira inveterascens fit odium, Aug. Ep. 38 (*al.* 149), 2.

II. Meton.: Of the result or effect of becoming *vetus*: **A.**: **1.** Of persons: *To become settled, fixed,* or *established* in a place; *to gain a firm footing* (class.): With *in c. Abl.*: populi Romani exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia ægre ferebant (*sc.* Belgæ), Cæs. B. G. 2, 1.—**2.** Of things: **a.** Gen.: *To become established, fixed, permanent* (class.): (*α*) With *in c. Abl.*: delenda est vobis illa macula Mithridatico bello superiore suscepta, quæ penitus insedit atque inveteravit in populi Romani nomine, C. Manil. 7, 3.—(*β*) With *Dat.*: at si nos tibi peregrini videmur quorum jam et nomen et honos inveteravit et huic urbi, et hominum famæ ac sermonibus, *etc.*, C. Sull. 8, 24.—(*γ*) *Abs.*: quum autem hic fervor concitatioque animi inveteraverit, et tanquam in venis medullisque insederit, C. Tusc. 4, 10, 24: inveteravit opinio perniciosa reipublicæ, id. 1 Verr. 1, 1: sive illa (*sc.* mala) ante provisa et exspectata sint, sive inveteraverint; nam neque vetustate minui mala, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 3, 15, 32: verbi significatio falsa atque aliena inroborarit atque inveterarit, Gell. 1, 22.—**b.** Esp.: (α) Of a play: *To become established in the public favour, to have a long run*: novas qui exactas feci ut inveterascerent, Ter. Hec. prol. 2, 4: "*inveterascerent*, in consuetudinem venirent, spectarentur, amarentur," Don. ad h. l.—(β) Of a custom or habit: (*a*) *To grow into use, prevail, become established*: atque (ut) hanc inveterascere consuetudinem nolint, Cæs. B. G. 5, 40.—(*β*) *Impers.*: *To grow into* or *become a custom*: With *ut c. Subj.*: intelligo in nostra civitate inveterasse bonis temporibus, ut splendor ædilitatum ab optimis viris postuletur, C. Off. 2, 16, 57.

B. Medic. *t. t.*: *To become fixed, deep rooted, obstinate, inveterate* (stronger than Chronicus; cf. below inveter, *no.* II. B. 1.): ulcus enim vivescit et inveterascit alendo, Lucr. 4, 1062: si res inveteraverit, Cels. 3, 13: malum inveteravit, id. 3, 21; so, id. 4, 6 *fin.*; id. 4, 8 *ad init.*; id. 4, 15: quod, si inveteraverit, manu curandum est, id. 6, 6, 35: si inveteravit (unguis, *i. e.* πτερύγιον), jamque ei crassitudo quoque accessit, excidi debet, id. 7, 7, 4: in his autem (*sc.* febribus), quum inveteraverunt, utilis fames non est, id. 3, 12: neque enim facile is morbus, quum inveteraverit evincitur, id. 3, 22: quum inveteraverunt (*sc.* dolores), id. 4, 23: dolor inveteravit, Scrib. Comp. 5.

C. Of colour: *To become lighter* or *paler, to bear the marks of age* (post-Aug.): nardo color, qui inveteraverit, nigriori melior, Pl. 12, 12, 26, § 44.

D. In a bad sense (post-Aug. and post-class.): **1.** *To become obsolete, pass away, vanish, disappear*: inveterascet hoc quoque; et, quod hodie exemplis tuemur, inter exempla erit, Tac. A. 11, 24 *fin.*; cf. pass. at length.—**2.** *a.* Physically (late Lat.): *To become enfeebled, to grow weak*: (α) Of persons; inveteravi inter omnes inimicos meos, Vulg. Ps. 6, 18.—(*β*) Of things: inveteraverunt ossa mea, Vulg. Ps. 31, 3.—**b.** Morally (class.): *To become enfeebled, to grow weak, to become powerless,* or *insufficient*: nihil enim inveterascere, nihil exstingui, nihil cadere debet eorum, in quibus vita beata consistit, C. Tusc. 5, 14, 40; *al.* interarescere.—**3.** *To become worn out* or *dilapidated*: vestimenta eorum non inveteraverant, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 9, 21.—**4.** Of a debt: *To become lost through length of time, to die out* or *away*: neque indulgendo inveterascere eorum æs alienum patiebatur, neque multiplicando usuris crescere, Nep. Att. 2, 5.

2. *Impers.*: inveteravit, *The matter is deferred, delayed,* or *put off* (class.): spes reliqua est in novis tribunis plebis, et in primis quidem diebus: nam, si inveterarit, actum est, C. Fam. 14, 3, 3.

invĕtĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [invetero, *no.* II. B. 1.] (Prop.: *A becoming deep-rooted* or *inveterate; inveterateness*; hence, Meton. *Concr.*) *An inveterate disease* whether of body or mind (class.): inveteratio autem, ut in corporibus ægrius depellitur, quam perturbatio, C. Tusc. 4, 37, 81.

in-vĕtĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [1. in, *no.* II. B. 2. c. N. B.; veterator] *A cunning* or *crafty deviser* (post-class.): illos tamen inveterator malorum (*sc.* diabolus) persequi non desinit, qui dominicis jussionibus obedientes esse nosciuntur, Cassiod. Complex. in Apocal. 17 *fin.*

invĕtĕrātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of invetero.

II. *Pa.* (acc. to invetero, *no.* I. B. 2. a.): *Grown old, old* (Eccl. Lat.): With *Gen.*: inveterate dierum malorum, Vulg. Dan. 13, 52.

in-vĕtĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; vetus] (class.) **I.** Prop.: *To make* vetus; hence, **A.** Gen.: *To keep* or *retain for a long time*: uvæ paulum ante maturitatem decerptæ siccantur acri sole; ter die versatæ per triduum quarto exprimuntur; dein in cadis sole inveterantur, Pl. 14, 8, 10, § 77: ad ea (*sc.* vasa), quæ inveterari volunt, illo nitro utuntur, id. 31, 10, 46, § 111.

B. Esp.: **1.** With accessory notion of laying up in store, *etc.*: **a.** *To lay by* or *store for a long time; to store up*: nonnulli, quibus non fuit curæ cœlestem inveterare aquam, recentem sumunt, Col. 12, 12, 3: quod si diutius allium cæpamque inveterare libeat, aqua salsa tepida ungenda sunt, Pl. 19, 6, 34, § 115.—*Pass. Constr.*: inveteratur (*sc.* adeps suillus) duobus modis, aut cum sale aut sincerus, Pl. 28, 9, 37, § 135: ferendum sane fuerit ... inveterari vina saccisque castrari, nec cuiquam adeo longam esse vitam, ut non ante se genita potet, id. 19, 4, 19, § 53.—**b.** *Pass. Part.*: (*a*) *Laid up, kept, stored up for a long time* (so most common, very freq. in Plin.): *Abs.*: ad omnia inveteratum mel efficacius putant, Pl. 28, 11, 47, § 172: claritatem excitari melius inveterato medicamento, id. 28, 8, 27, § 95: lienem sedat efficacissime inveteratus lien asini, id. 28, 13, 57, § 200: duo genera ejus (*sc.* aquæ mulsæ) subitæ ac recentis, alterum inveteratæ, id. 22, 24, 51, § 110: inveteratæ, (*sc.* aquæ mulsæ) usum damnavere posteri, id. 22, 24, 52, § 112: acetum scyllinum inveteratum magis probatur, id. 23, 2, 28, § 59: inveterata axungia, id. 31, 10, 104, § 176: datur et equi lingua inveterata ex vino, id. 28, 13, 57, § 200: melitites inveteratum, id. 22, 24, 54, § 115: jecur inveteratum, id. 28, 18, 42, § 152: anguis inveterati suffitus, id. 30, 14 43, § 128: aprinum aut suillum fimum inveteratum, id. 28, 17, 71, § 235: silurus inveteratus, id. 32, 10, 44, § 126: inveterati vini blanda caries, id. 15, 2, 3, § 7: mulsum tamen ex eo (*sc.* venenato quodam melle) inveteratum innocuum esse constat, id. 21, 13, 44, § 76.—(*β*) *Laid up, kept for a long time in; preserved in* any thing: With *Abl.*: jecur felis, decrescente luna occisæ, inveteratum sale, Pl. 28, 16, 66, § 229: auribus utilissimum batiæ piscis fel recens; sed et inveteratum vino, id. 32, 7, 25, § 77: ex ea (*sc.* mustela) inveterata sale denarii pondus in cyathis tribus datur percussis; aut ventriculus coriandro fartus inveteratusque et in vino potus, id. 29, 4, 16, § 59.

2. *Pass. in reflexive force*: **a.** *To make one's self* or *itself* vetus; *to become* vetus; hence, *To endure, continue, remain for a long time*: quod nisi cognitum comprehensumque animis tenerimus, non tam stabilis permaneret opinio, nec confirmaretur diuturnitate temporis, nec una cum sæculis ætatibusque hominum inveterari potuisset, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; *al.* inveterare and inveterascere; cf. inveterasco, *no.* I. B. 1. b.; also below, *no.* II. D.—**b.** *Perf. Part.*: *Of long standing, long established, deeply rooted, firm, fixed*: inveterata amicitia, C. Fam. 3, 9, 3: inveteratus dolor, id. Tusc. 3, 16, 35: inveterata conglutinatio facile divellitur, id. Sen. 20, 72: omne malum nascens facile opprimitur; inveteratum fit plerumque robustius, id. Phil. 5, 11, 31: Romuli autem ætatem minus his sexcentis annis, jam inveteratis litteris atque doctrinis, omnique illo antiquo ex inculta hominum vita errore sublato, fuisse cernimus, id. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei 22, 6 *ad init.*: inveterata licentia, Suet. Ner. 16 *fin.*: inveterata servitus, Nep. Timol. 1, 1: inveterata quum gloria, tum etiam licentia, id. Eum. 8, 2: inveterati moris mutatio, Curt. 8, 5, 20: (Parmenio) inveterata apud milites tuos auctoritate, id. 3, 10, 4: justitiæ ac juris humani divinique tam reperitor (*sc.* Trajanus) novi, quam inveterati custos, Sex. Aur. Vict. Epit. 13, 9.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of the results or effects of making *vetus*: **1.** In a good sense: *To render permanent, establish, give a firm footing to*: inveteravi peregrinam novitatem, Curt. 10, 3, 13.—**2.** In a bad sense: **a.** *To make obsolete, cause to fail, bring to an end, abolish, destroy*: notitiam veri Dei, Lact. 2, 17 *fin.*—**b.** *Pass. in reflexive force*: Of persons: *To become weak* or *feeble*: filii alieni inveterati sunt, Vulg. Ps. 17, 46; cf. LXX., ἐπαλαιώθησαν; cf. also Hebr. יִבֹּלּוּ.

B. Of the effects or results of being made or becoming *vetus*: *Part. Pass.*: **1.** Medic. *t. t.*: *Deep rooted, fixed, obstinate, inveterate*: "*inveteratus* dicitur de morbis, qui altas jam radices egerunt; et distinguuntur a morbis recentibus. Non plane vero inveterati morbi iidem sunt cum chronicis aut longis. Omnis quidem inveteratus est etiam longus, sine μακροχρόνιος; sed non vice versa, quum longi ab initio etiam fuerint recentes," Castell. Lex. Medic. s. v.: scabritiæ inveteratæ oculorum, Pl. 24, 12, 31, § 121: inveteratæ destillationes, id. 23, 4, 43, 86: polythrix inveteratis iisdem (*sc.* ulceribus) utilior, id. 28, 14, 87, § 147: inveteratum ulcus, id. 29, 4, 18, § 65.—As *Subst.*: **inveterata,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* mala) *Long standing maladies, inveterate diseases*: leviore medicina fuisset oriens adhuc restinguenda vis; vehementius contra inveterata pugnandum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 8.—**2.** *Tough* or *hard through age*: caules vocant cactos nec fastidiunt in cibis, inveteratos quoque, Pl. 21, 16, 57, § 97: nec tam celeriter radiculæ inveterato jam codice enascuntur, Col. 4, 8, 4.

C. Of wine: *Pass.*: **1.** *To become mellow* through age: levissimum est (*sc.* vinum), quod celerrime inveteratur, Pl. 23, 1, 22, § 39: vinum, si sit fumo inveteratum, insaluberrimum, id. 23, 1, 22, § 39. **2.** *Pass. Part.*: *Mellowed, mellow*: inveteratum (vinum) sistit alvum, Pl. 23, 9, 81, § 161: inerticula inveterato præcipue commendabilis vino, id. 14, 2, 4, § 31.

D. *Neut.* = inveterasco, *no.* I. B. 1.: *To endure, continue, remain for a long time*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; dub. al. inveterascere, also inveterari; cf. above, *no.* I. B. 2. a.: secundum dies ligni erunt dies populi mei, et opera manuum eorum inveterabunt, Vulg. Isai. 65, 22.

in-vĕtĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; vetitus] (Prop.: *Not forbidden*; hence, Meton.) *Unrestrained* (poet.): it liber campi pastor, cui fine sine ullo Invetitum saltus penetrat pecus, Sil. 2, 441.

in-viābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; via] *Not to be made a road of, not to be traversed, impassable* (post-class.): **A.** With *Abl. of person*: agminibus militaribus inviabiles aditus, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. Magn. 1, 38 ed. Mai.—**B.** With *præ*: palus aspera satis et inviabilis præ rigore, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. Magn. 1, 61 ed. Mai.

in-vĭcem, *adv.* (*in tmesi*: inque vicem dextras junxere, Stat. Th. 2, 149; id. ib. 7, 817; Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 86; Virg. G. 4, 166) [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.; vicis].

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *By turns, in turn, one after another, alternately*:

propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus invicem, C. Att. 5, 10 *fin.*: ea spes Etruscos armaverat, multis invicem casibus victos victoresque, Liv. 2, 44 fin.: quum timor atque ira invicem sententias variassent, id. 2, 57: invicem modo aqua, modo vinum bibendum est, Cels. 1, 3: medicamentum utrumque est, quum invicem assumitur, id. 1, 4: alternis diebus invicem modo aqua, modo vinum bibendum est, id. 1, 10; so, id. 3, 2: in regione vasta et invicem a suis atque hoste vexata non suffectura alimenta, Curt. 3, 8, 8: invicem subire eos jussit, id. 7, 6, 9: equi binos armatos vehunt, quorum invicem singuli repente desiliunt, id. 7, 7, 32; variæ hinc cogitationes invicem animum, diversa agitantem commoverant, id. 8. 3. 14.

B. Esp.: **1.** *In one's* or *its turn, in turn:* hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt, Cæs. B. G. 4, 1: requiescat aliquando vexata tam diu Italia; uratur evasteturque invicem Africa, Liv. 28, 44: habes res urbanas: invicem rusticas scribe, Pl. Ep. 2, 11 *fin.*: periculum invicem metuens, Suet. Aug. 10: quorum auctoritatem ut invicem diminueret, id. Cæs. 11: invicem cum odero, id. Tib. 28: præbens invicem aurem, id. Cal. 22: jactamur invicem varietate fortunæ, Curt. 4, 14, 21: læsura invicem, Phædr. 3, 8, 9.

2.: **a.** *Mutually, reciprocally:* ii se cognoscunt fratres postremo invicem, Plaut. Men. Arg. 10: quum invicem se mutuis exhortationibus amici ad amorem immortalitatis exacuunt, Pl. Ep. 3, 7 *fin.*: ut invicem ardentius diligamus, id. ib. 7, 20 *fin.*: cuncta invicem hostilia, Tac. H. 3, 46: paulatim invicem sinuantibus procedentibusque ad præceptum cornibus, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 7: salutantes dein invicem, Phædr. 3, 7, 3: capillos homini legere cœpere invicem, id. 2, 2, 7: ut homines, qui manibus invicem apprehensis gradum firmant, continent et continentur, Quint. 9, 4, 129: hæc invicem obstant, id. 4, 5, 13: *O* atque *U* permutatæ invicem, id. 1, 4, 16: reges hæc quidem invicem scripserant, Curt. 4, 5, 9: multum enim sanguinem invicem hausimus, id. 4, 14, 17: et ipsa (*sc.* quinqueremis) icta est, et illam invicem tenuit, id. 4, 4, 7: clamore invicem suos accendebant, id. 6, 1, 10: multoque invicem de aliis rebus sermone consumpto, id. 6, 7, 19: nec quicquam eorum, quæ invicem jactata erant, rex ignorabat, id. 8, 5, 21: abstergeri invicem remi cœperunt, id. 9, 9, 16: (ut) ipsoque litis tempore invicem munera miserint, Just. 2, 10, 10: munera mittent invicem, Vulg. Apoc. 11, 10: invicem metuentes, Just. 8, 3, 14: nec minus milites, quam invicem se, timebant, id. 13, 2, 2: invicem se amplexæ, id. 11, 9, 14.—**b.** Ab invicem: *Mutually* or *reciprocally from one another* (as if with ellipse of personal pron.) (prps. only in Eccl. Lat.): scisciantes ab invicem causam, Vulg. Dan. 13, 14: separate illos ab invicem procul, et dijudicabo eos, id. ib. 13, 51: et separabit eos ab invicem, sicut pastor segregat oves ab hædis, id. Matt. 25, 32: facta est autem dissensio ita, ut discederent ab invicem, id. Act. 15, 39.—**c.** In invicem: *One amongst another, towards each other, amongst each other* (prps. only in Eccl. Lat.): nolite murmurare in invicem, Vulg. Joan. 6, 43: semper quod bonum est sectamini in invicem et in omnes, id. 1 Thess. 5, 15: vos autem Dominus multiplicet, at abundare faciat charitatem vestram in invicem et in omnes, id. ib. 3, 12: quæ ædificationis sunt, in invicem custodiamus, id. Rom. 14, 19.—**d.** Pro invicem: *Mutually for one another* or *in one another's behalf* (prps. only in Eccl. Lat.): sed id ipsum pro invicem sollicita sint membra, Vulg. 1 Cor. 12, 25.—**e.** Ad invicem: *Mutually* or *reciprocally amongst* or *to one another* (prps. only in Eccl. Lat.: but there comm.): locuti sunt ad invicem, Vulg. Gen. 42, 21: quod quum vidissent filii Israel, dixerunt ad invicem, Manhu? id. Ex. 16, 15: dixerunt ad invicem, id. 4 Reg. 7, 3; 6; 9: pastores loquebantur ad invicem, id. Luc. 2, 15: conferebant ad invicem, id. Act. 4, 15.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of persons: *In one's place* or *room* (class.): *Abs*: defatigatis invicem integri succedunt, Cæs. B. G. 7, 85: equitatu suo propter equorum interitum extremo agmine remoto, legiones invicem ad extremum agmen evocabat, Hirt. B. Afr. 70.—**2.** Of things: *In its place* or *room:* primam quamque (*sc.* arborem) senio aut tempestate afflictam submoveat, et invicem novellam sobolem substituat, Col. 5, 6, 1.

B.: **1.** Gen.: *In the room* or *place of:* With *Gen.* (so very often written separately): **a.** Of persons: missis invicem earum (*sc.* legionum) quinque millibus sociorum, Liv. 31, 11.—**b.** Of things: eorumque (*sc.* pedamentorum) invicem idonea reponenda, Col. 4, 26, 2: potest tamen malleolus protinus in vicem vividicis conseri soluta et facili terra, id. 3, 14, 3.—**2.** Esp.: Ad invicem: *In the place of, instead of, for, as:* With *Gen.*: ad invicem amuli, Veg. Vet. 3, 7, 3 ed. Schneid.

C. *To the post* or *position of:* With *Gen.*: succedens in vicem imperii tui, Liv. 38, 48.

invictissĭme, *sup. adv.* [invictus, *no.* III. B.] *Most irrefutably* or *unanswerably* (post-class.); ut, si vera est (*sc.* sententia), abs te liquidissime atque invictissime defendatur, Aug. Ep. 28 (*al.* 166 Migne), 8, 26 *fin.*; cf. Symm. Ep. 10, 78.

‡ **invictrix,** īcis, *f.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. h.; victrix] *All-conquering* (post-class.): invictricis Fortunæ filius, Inscr. ap. Grut. 1065, 6.

in-victus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; victus] (class.), **I.** Prop.: *Unconquered, unvanquished, unsubdued;* not *yet* or *up to this time conquered,* etc.: *Abs.*: quid invicti Germani . . . virtute possent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 36: paribus se legibus ambæ Invictæ gentes æterna in fœdera mittant, *i. e. while yet unconquered one by the other,* Virg. Æ. 12, 191: satis, inquit (*sc.* Epaminondas), vixi, invictus enim morior, Nep. Epam. 9, 4: hic (*sc.* Hannibal) invictus patriam defensum revocatus, id. Hann. 6, 1: invictusque a veris regibus ab illo imaginario et scenico rege superatur, Flor. 2, 14, 4.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Unconquerable, invincible, not to be conquered, vanquished,* or *subdued*: **1.** Of living beings: **a.** Gen.: (*a*) *Abs.*: nomen invicti imperatoris, C. 2 Verr. 4, 38, 82 Orell.; *al.* invictissimi: invicti imperatores, Pl. 36, 15, 24, § 112: (Germania) ducis invicti sub pede mœsta sedet, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 44: invictumque ducem delecto Marte lacessit, Luc. 10, 346: ducis invicti rebus lassata secundis, id. 5, 324: invictos faciunt Magorum mendacia, Pl. 29, 4, 20, § 68: ob id invicti (*sc.* gladiatores), id. 11, 37, 54, § 144: quibus (*sc.* alectoriis) Milonem Crotoniensem usum in certaminibus invictum fuisse videri volunt, id. 37, 10, 54, § 144: invictus exercitus fuere (*sc.* Epigoni), Just. 12, 4, 10.—*Sup.*: invictissimus princeps, Symm. Ep. 10, 8: invictissimi principes, Eum. pro Rest. Schol. 9, 2; so, id. Pan. Const. Aug. 1, 4; so, also, Inscr. ap. Orell. 2.—(*β*) With *Dat. pers.*: invictus cunctis, Luc. 4, 608.—(*γ*) With *ab:* vos autem, hoc est populus Romanus, invicti ab hostibus, Sall. J. 31, 20: non est consentaneum . . . qui invictum se a labore præstiterit, vinci a voluptate, C. Off. 1, 20, 68.—(*δ*) With *Abl.*: quæ (*sc.* luxuries) ipsum Hannibalem, armis etiam tum invictum, voluptate vicit, C. Agr. 2, 35, 95: dis quanquam geniti atque invicti viribus essent, Virg. Æ. 6, 394: scilicet invictos ambo certamine cursus Esse deus voluit, Ov. M. 7, 793: cursu invictus Echion, id. ib. 8, 311: cœstibus invicti, id. ib. 5, 107: invictus robore, Luc. 4, 608.—(*ε*) With *Gen.*: invictus operis ac laboris, Tac. A. 1, 20; dub. al. vetus: Cantaber ante omnes hiemisque æstusque famisque Invictus, Sil. 3, 327.—(*ζ*) With *Inf.*: (Cantaber) invictus palmamque ex omni ferre labore, Sil. 3, 327.—**b.** Esp.: As a cognomen: *The invincible one:* censuerunt quidam ut invictus cognominaretur (*sc.* Tiberius), Suet. Tib. 17.

2. Of things: **a.** Gen.: (*a*) *Abs.*: invicta respublica stat, C. Par. 4, 29: invicto eorum imperio, Liv. Epit. 3: ne populi Romani invictum imperium tabescere vetustate patiaris, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2, 12, 5 Corte; dub. al. inviso: invicta prospera bella manu, Ov. ad Liv. Aug. 382: nos petit invicta Palladis hasta manu, id. Am. 3, 3, 28: virtus invicta, id. Pont. 3, 4, 111: invictum robur, Sil. 11, 157: invictæ opinionis exercitus, *i. e. deemed invincible,* Just. 33, 1, 3.—*Sup.*: arx invictissima, Tac. H. 3, 78; dub. al. munitissima.—(*β*) With *Dat. pers.*: ut hostes nihil arduum aut invictum crediderint sic ad bellum venientibus, Tac. Agr. 18.—(*γ*) With *ab:* invictus a cupiditatibus animus, Liv. 39, 40: cumque invicto a civibus hostibusque animo ad exercitum rediit, id. 22, 26 *fin.*—(*δ*) With *Abl.*: invictaque bello Dextera, Virg. Æ. 6, 878.—(*ε*) With *ad:* quia ipse invicti ad laborem animi esset, Liv. 9, 16: quod juveni corpus nulli penetrabile telo Invictumque ad vulnera erat, Ov. M. 12, 167.—(*ζ*) With *in c. Acc.*: et in hostem et in mortem invictus animus, Just. 12, 15, 4.—(*η*) With *adversum:* adversum divitias animum invictum gerebat, Sall. J. 43, 5: invictus adversum gratiam animus, Tac. A. 15, 21: adversum utrumque statum invictum animum tenet, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 5, 5.—(*θ*) With *Contra:* et unguibus hic (*sc.* crocodilus) armatus est, contra omnes ictus cute invicta, Pl. 8, 25, 37, § 89.—**b.** Esp.: Invictus mensis, *The invincible month:* a name given to the month of October by Commodus: Lamprid. Commod. 11; 12.

B. *Incorruptible, indestructible, not to be destroyed:* **1.** *Abs.*: invicto clausa (*sc.* pectora) adamante, Ov. Pont. 4, 12, 32.—**2.** With *Abl.*: dentes invicti sunt ignibus, Pl. 7, 6, 15, § 70.—**3.** With *in. c. Abl.*: spartum in aquis marique invictum, Pl. 19, 2, 8, § 29.

C. *Unavoidable, inevitable:* mors enim necessitatem habet æquam et invictam, Sen. Ep. 30, 11.

D. Of places: *Insurmountable, not to be passed* or *crossed:* invicta Alpium juga (transcendit), Just. 24, 4, 14.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II. A.): **A.** *Unalterable, unchangeable:* invictæ prætmium pietatis, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 17.—**B.** *Not to be refuted* or *disproved, irrefutable, unanswerable:* invicta defensio salutis meæ, C. post Red. in Sen. 12, 30. *Comp.*: invictior ratio, Aug. de Immort. Anim. 8; so, id. de Mor. Manich. 2, 11.—*Sup.*: aliquid fortissimum atque invictissimum requirendum est, quod nos non cogat Deum credere ullarum animarum sine aliqua culpa damnatorem, Aug. Ep. 28 (*al.* 166 Migne), 8, 26.—**C.** *Not to be surpassed* or *exceeded; unsurpassable:* te unum in terra vivere Virtute et forma et factis invictissimis, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 57.

invĭdendus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of invideo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to invideo, *no.* II C.): *Enviable:* invidenda aula, Hor. Od. 2, 10, 7: cur invidendis postibus . . . moliar atrium? id. ib. 3, 1, 45.

invĭdens, entis, **I.** *P.* of invideo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to invideo, *no.* II. D.): *Envious;* prps. only as *Subst.*: **invĭdens,** entis, c. *Gen.*: *An envious person:* quæ nihil nocenat invidenti, C. Tusc. 4, 8, 17.

invidentĭa, æ, *f.* [invideo] **I.** Prop.: *An envying, envy:* si sapiens in ægritudinem incidere posset, posset etiam in invidentiam: non dixi invidiam, quæ tum est, quum invidetur; ab invidendo autem invidentia recte dici potest, ut effugamus ambiguum nomen invidiæ, C. Tusc. 3, 10, 20: "*invidentiam* esse dicunt ægritudinem susceptam propter alterius res secundas, quæ nihil nocenat invidenti," id. ib. 4, 8, 17; cf., ægritudo est ex alterius rebus secundis, id. ib. 3, 10, 21. **II.** Meton.: *Rivalry, eagerness akin to rivalry:* easdem (*sc.* mulieres) invidentia pœne virili sectantur, Cod. Aur. Tard. 4, 9.

1. in-vĭdeo, īdi, īsum, īdēre, 2. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (*a*) (*δ*) (*ββ*); video] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To look towards, regard* (rare): namque mihi pro vero

constat, omnium mortalium vitam divino numine invideri, Sall. Rep. Ord. 2, 12 (*al.* 20), 7; dub. al. invisi.

B. Esp.: With accessory notion of malevolent feeling or evil intent: *To look askance, maliciously* or *spitefully at; to regard with the evil eye; to cast the evil eye upon one:* (=βασκαίνω): *Abs.*: ne quis malus invidere possit, Quum tantum sciat esse basiorum, Cat. 5, 12.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *To envy* or *feel envy; to feel* or *be envious: Abs.*: **a.** With personal subjects: qui invident, exent, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 31: invidia, non in eo, qui invidet, solum dicitur, C. Tusc. 4, 7, 16: in quem cadit miserere, in eundem cadit etiam invidere: non cadit autem invidere in sapientem, etc., id. 3, 10, 21: non equidem invideo, Virg. G. 1, 11; so, Ov. Nux 33: haud equidem invideo, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 27: parve, nec invideo, sine me, liber, ibis in urbem, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 1: tuta, nec invideo, cetera turba jacet, id. Post. 1, 8, 8: rumpor et invideo, (quid enim tamen omnia narrem?) Membra superjecta quum tua veste fovet, id. Her. 16, 221: invidit Clytie, id. M. 4, 234: tanto magis ne invideris: nam qui invidet minor est, Pl. Ep. 6, 17, 4: invicem provocantes, invicem invidentes, Vulg. Gal. 5, 26. — *Pass.*: ego cur, acquirere pauca Si possum, invideor? Hor. A. P. 56.—*Impers. Pass.*: quæ (*sc.* invidia) tum est, quum invidetur, *when envy is felt*, C. Tusc. 3, 9, 20.—**b.** With *thing, personified, as subject*: ut fertilis Hybla invideat, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 80.—**2.** Esp.: *To hate, bear hatred* or *malice* through envy: semper dignitatis iniquus judex est, qui ant invidet aut favet, C. Planc. 3, 7.

B.: **1.** Gen.: *To envy, to feel envy at* or *towards; to be envious of*: **a.** (*α*) With *Dat. of person*: mavelim mihi inimicos invidere, quam me inimicis meis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 80: probus invidet nemini, C. Univ. 3: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus, quum se relictos sentiunt, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209: qui mihi videntur non solum vivis, sed etiam mortuis invidere, id. Ac. 2, 2, 7: invidere bonis, Sall. C. 51, 38: invidet ipsa sibi, Ov. P. 2, 591: invideo Phryxo, id. Her. 18, 143: si qua est illic formosior, invidet illi, id. M. 2, 862: Troasin invideo, id. Her. 13, 137: speciosis invidens, Vell. 2, 73, 1: invidenti claris, fortesque trucident, Claud. Cons. Honor. 4, 291: quoties sequenti primus invidit? Symm. Ep. 10, 29 *fin.*—*Pass. Impers.*: illi, quibus invidetur, rem habent, Plaut. True. 4, 2, 32: sibi ne invideatur, recte cavent, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 15: invidia non in eo, qui invidet, solum dicitur, sed etiam in eo, cui invidetur, C. Tusc. 4, 7, 16: vides autem, quam miser sit, si is, cui invidetur, et invidet, Sen. Ep. 89, 11: invidit sorori, Vulg. Gen. 30, 1.—(*β*) With *Dat. of person and in c. Abl.*: nisi in hoc Crasso paullum invideren, C. de Or. 2, 56, 228.—(*γ*) With *Dat. of person and follid. by quod*: in qua (*sc.* purpura Tyria) tibi invideo, quod, etc., C. Flacc. 29, 70: invideo illi, quod ambulat et jacatur tecum, id. Fam. 10, 31, 6.—**b.** With *Dat. of thing*: est hæc seculi quædam labes atque macula, invidere virtuti, C. Balb. 6, 15: invideo denis jam miser ipse meis, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 8: postquam non utilis auctor Victibus (*sc.* ferarum) invidit, id. M. 15, 104: discors Oriens felicibus actis Invidet, Claud. Eutr. 1, 397.—**2.** Esp.: *To slight* or *disregard through envy*: With *Dat. of person*: cui nisi invidisset, C. Fam. 5, 21, 2.

C. *To feel envy* or *be envious at*: **1.** In a bad sense (so, most common): *To be vexed, annoyed, grieved*, or *to feel regret at any thing*: With *Dat.*: ne unquam eorum quisquam invideat prorsus commodis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 149: honori invidetur meo, C. Agr. 2, 37 *fin.*: nec borus Eurytion præstato invidit honori, Virg. Æ. 5, 541: invident honori meo: ergo invideant labori, innocentiæ, periculisque etiam meis, quoniam per hæc illum cepi, Sall. J. 85, 18: quosdam homines invidisse dignitati tuæ, C. Fam. 1, 7, 2: cui (*sc.* victoriæ) nec deus nec homo quisquam invidat, Liv. 5, 27 *ad fin.*: quod si virtuti vestræ Fortuna inviderit, Sall. C. 58, 21: paribus non invidet armis (*sc.* Apollo), Virg. Æ. 9, 635: nec minus humanis invidet ulla (*sc.* dea) bonis, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 6: Ligures incrementis urbis invidentes, Just. 43, 3, 13: Trajani gloriæ invidens, Eutr. 8, 6.—*Impers. Pass.*: invidetur commodis ipsorum hominum, C. de Or. 2, 51, 207: cui (*sc.* gloriæ) maxime inviderі, id. ib. 2, 51, 208: non modo non invidetur illi ætati, verum etiam favetur, id. Off 2, 13, 45: raro invidetur eorum honoribus, quorum vis non timetur, Vell. 2, 21, 4: ut videt spei urbis inviderі, Just. 2, 15, 4.—**2.** In a good sense: *To envy, feel an anxious desire for; to long to possess*: Cæsar et se illius gloriæ invidere, et illum suæ invidisse dixit, Val. Max. 5, 1, 10.

D. *To envy, feel envy on account* or *because of any thing*: **1.** With *Acc. of thing*: hæc qui gaudent, gaudeant perpetuo suo semper bono; qui invident, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 149: quod verbum (*sc.* invidia) ductum est a nimis intuendo fortunam alterius: ut est in Melanippa: *Quisnam florem liberûm incidit meum?* Male Latine videtur; sed præclare *Attius*: ut enim *videre*, sic *invidere florem* rectius quam *flori*. Nos consuetudine prohibemur; poeta jus suum tenuit, et dixit audacius, C. Tusc. 3, 9, 20: nolite, oro vos, id mihi dare, quod multi invideant, plures etiam concupiscant, Nep. Thras. 4, 2: nam quis invideat mala, Sen. Herc. Œt. 36.—**2.** With *objective clause*: nam invidere alii bene esse, tibi male esse, miseria est, Plaut. True. 4, 2, 31.—**3.** With *Abl.*: *hac re* invidere, non, ut omnes veteres et Cicero præcipue, *hanc rem*, Quint. 9, 3, 1; cf. above, *no.* 1.

E. *To begrudge one any thing; to take away from one, deprive one of, refuse* or *deny one any thing* from a feeling of envy: With *Acc. of object begrudged*, etc., *and Dat. of person*: ut nobis naturam invidisse videantur, qui nihil melius homini, nihil magis expetendum, nihil præstantius honoribus, imperiis, populari gloria indicaverunt, C. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: non inviderunt laudes suas muliebribus viri Romani, Liv. 2, 40 *ad fin.*; dub. al. laude sua (v. below, *no.* G.): jampridem nobis cœli te regia, Cæsar, invidet, Virg. G. 1, 503: Ascanione pater Romanas invidet arces, id. Æ. 4, 234: mihi ... senectus Invidet imperium, id. ib. 8, 500: sunt qui tibi mensis honorem Eripuisse velint, invidesntque, Venus, Ov. F. 4, 86: ut forsit honorem Jure mihi invideat quivis, Hor. S. 1, 6, 50: ac ne ejusdem laudis commemorationem externis invideamus, Val. Max. 4, 3, 1 *ext.*: tu modo ne claris Minyis invideris actus, Val. Fl. 5, 508: "invideo tibi *divitias*, non *divitiis*," Cap. de Orthogr. p. 2239 P.

F. (Without the concomitant notion of envy): **1.** Gen.: *To deny, refuse*: **a.** With *Acc. of object denied, and Dat. of person* or *thing to whom* or *which it is denied*: Liber pampineas invidit collibus umbras, Virg. E. 7, 58: nec mihi, quam merui, invideas, nutricula, mortem, id. Cir. 277: quoniam nobis invidit inutile ferrum, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 59: cuncta mihi semper Stilichon, quæcunque poposci, Concessit, tantumque suos invidit honores, Claud. Stil. 2, 232: tenuem cæsis invidit honorem, id. Bell. Gild. 398.—**b.** With *Acc. alone*: oleum et vinum natura non invidit tantum, Pl. 15, 2, 3, § 8: nec famam invidit Apollo, Sil. 4, 400.—**2.** Esp.: With the accessory notion of hindering or rescuing through a refusal, etc.: *To rescue one from*: With *Acc. of object rescued, and Dat. of person*, etc., *from whom it is rescued*: (juvenem) nigro Invidet Orco, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 24.

G. *To deprive of*: **1.** With *Abl. of thing and Dat. of person*: non invidere runt laude sua muliebribus viri Romani, Liv. 2, 40 *ad fin.*; dub. al. laudes (cf. above, *no.* E.): quousque et tibi et nobis invidebis, tibi maxima laude, nobis voluptate? Pl. Ep. 2, 10, 2: invidet igne rogi miseris, Luc. 7, 798.—**2.** With *ellipse of Dat.*: ne hostes quidem sepultura invident, Tac. A. 1, 22: non invidebo exemplo, id. ib. 15, 63: ne spectaculo quidem prælii invidere, id. Germ. 33: sed et hi (*sc.* cervi) bono suo invident, Pl. 8, 32, 50, § 115: quousque miserum cruciatis (*sc.* medici)? quid invidetis bona morte, cui dare vitam non potestis? Pl. Ep. 2, 20, 8.

H. *To begrudge, hold back*: With *Gen. of thing begrudged*: neque ille (*al.* illi) Sepositi ciceris nec longæ invidit avenæ, Hor. S. 2, 6, 84.

K. *To hinder, oppose, obstruct, be an obstacle to*: With *Dat.*: nunc medium quoniam votis majoribus æquor Invidet, Claud. Ep. ad Seren. 56.

L. *To hinder* or *prevent one from doing; to be an obstacle to one's doing*: **1.** With *Dat. of person and Inf.*: neve usque ad sidera a tisse Invideat lævus nobis deus, Sil. 15, 512.—**2.** With *Dat. and n c. Subj.*: tene, inquit, miserande puer, quum læta veniret, Invidit fortuna mihi, ne regna videres Nostra, neque ad sedes victor veherere paternas? Virg. Æ. 11, 43.—**3.** With *Inf. alone*: plurima, quæ invideant pure apparere tibi rem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 100.

M. *To begrudge; to be loath* or *unwilling*: **1.** With *Inf.*: nullus est, cui non inviteant rem secundam obtingere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 14: his quoque te jungere, Cæsar invideo, Luc. 2, 550.—**2.** With *ut c. Subj.*: invidisse deos, patriis ut redditus oris Conjugium optatum et pulchram Calydona viderem? Virg. Æ. 11, 269.

N. *To scorn, spurn, disdain*: scilicet invidens Privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 30.

2. **in-vidĕo,** vidi, *no sup.*, ēre, 2 *v. a.* [2. in; video] *To not see, to overlook* post-class.): With *Objective clause*: invidit profecto id mihi secum esse commune, App. Apol. p. 391 Oud.

1. **invidĭa,** æ, *f.* [invidus, *no.* I.] *Envy, Act.* and *Pass.*: ut effugiamus ambiguum nomen *invidiæ*, C. Tusc. 3, 9, 20: *invidia duplex*: altera invidum, altera invidiosum facit, Quint. 6, 2, 21 (whereas invidentia is only act.) (class.): **A.** *Act.*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: *Envy, jealousy, grudge, ill-will, hatred*, which a person has towards another person or a thing: (*α*) *Abs.*: Romani vero quid petunt aliud, aut quid volunt, nisi invidia adducti, quos fama nobiles, potentesque bello cognoverunt, horum in agris civitatibusque considere, atque his æternam injungere servitutem? Cæs. B. G. 7, 77: tamen aut invidia (*sc.* excitatur), aut odii non dissimilis offensio, C. de Or. 2, 52, 208: uti excellentium civium virtutem imitatione dignam, non invidia putarent, id. Phil. 14, 6, 17: meminisse post victoriam invidiam sequi, Sall. J. 85, 3: anxios invidia inimicos spectabat, Liv. 9, 46: invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni majus tormentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58: invidia infelix furias amnemque severum Cocyti metuet, Virg. G. 3, 38: assidua eminentis fortunæ comes invidia, Vell. 1, 9, 6: rumpitur invidia quidam... Quod me Roma legit, Mart. 9, 99, 1: Herculem Liberumque patrem, si invidia abfuerit, æquabo, Curt. 9, 2, 29: multis tamen invidiæ stridore pulsabitur, Firmic. Math. 5, 1.—(*β*) With *Subjective Gen.*: ædem Concordiæ summa invidia nobilium dedicavit, Liv. 9, 46: invidia ducum perfidiaque militum Antigono deditus est (*sc.* Eumenes), Nep. Eum. 10, 2: ut invidiam vulgi posset effugere, id. Chabr. 3, 2.—(*γ*) With *Objective Gen.*: invidia atque obtrectatio laudis suæ, Cæs. B. C. 1, 7: Cilnium genus divitiarum invidia pelli armis coptum, Liv. 10, 3: criminis invidia, App. M. 3, p. 180 Oud.—Prov.: intacta invidia media sunt: ad summa fere tendit, Liv. 45, 35.

b. Esp.: (*α*) Absit verbo invidia, *may envy* (or ill-will) *be far away from the expression*; i. e. *be it said without incurring the envy* (or ill-will) *of gods or men*: a deprecatory expression used to avert envy and its supposed consequences at language which wears, perhaps, the appearance of over confidence or boasting: hoc (*sc.* Philippo) nobis adjuncto — absit invidia verbo — qui dubitare de eventu possim? Liv. 36, 7: absit invidia verbo, et civilia bella sileant, nunquam ab equite hoste, nunquam a pedite, nunquam aperte acie, nunquam æquis, utique nun-

quam nostris locis laboravimus, id. 9, 19; cf. below, *no.* (β).—(β) Invidiæ metu dicitur, *it is spoken with fear of envy:* a similar deprecatory mode of expression with that in *no.* (α) above: sed familiæ suæ laudibus, majorumque factis præstantibus concinentem, potioribus — invidiæ metu dicitur—succreturum, Amm. 27, 6, 8; cf. the similar spirit of the Greek expressions: *οἱ προσκυνοῦντες τὴν Ἀδράστειαν σοφοί*, Æsch. Prom. 936: *τὸν φθόνον δε πρόσκυσον*, Soph. Phil. 776: *σὺνδ' Ἀδραστείᾳ λέγω*, Eur. Rhes. 468.—(γ) Sine invidia dixerim, *I would say it without (incurring) envy*, Eum. pro Rest. Schol. 6, 3.— (δ) Sine invidia, *Without a feeling of ill-will* or *jealousy, ungrudgingly, willingly:* sine invidia laudem inveniās, et amicos pares, Ter. And. 1, 1, 39: dare oscula, Mart. 3, 65, 10.— (ε) *Plur.*: invidiæ, arum, *Repeated instances, repetitions, different modes* or *species of envy, ill-will* or *jealousy* (cf. Zumpt, § 92, *n.* 1; Madvig, § 50. *Obs.* 3.): illam tranquillam et quietam vitam, remotam a procellis invidiarum, et hujuscemodi judiciorum amfractu maluisse sequi, C. Clu. 56, 153: quum gestarum rerum ordine explicatæ sint aures, quas invidiæ multipliciter nobis incluserunt, Amm. 17, 5, 13: invidiæ, homicidia, etc., Vulg. Gal. 5, 21: ex quibus oriuntur invidiæ, id. 1 Tim. 6, 4: simulationes et invidiæ, id. 1 Petr. 2, 1.

2. Meton.: **a.** *An object of envy, jealousy,* etc.: invidiæ fuimus? Prop. 1, 12, 9: neque apud fratris filium, Caligulam, invidiæ fuit, Sex. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 3, 17.— **b.** Envy personified: (α) Of *envious persons:* quem modo felicem, Invidia admirante, ferebant, Prop. 2, 17, 11.—(β) Of the *Goddess Envy:* protinus Invidiæ nigro squalentia tabo Tecta petit, Ov. M. 2. 760: ex Pallante gigante et Styge, Scylla, Vis, Invidia, etc., Hyg. Fab. præf.

B. *Pass.*: **1.** Gen.: *Envy, ill-will, odium, hatred,* in which a person or thing is held: **a.** Of persons: in eum, cui misericordia opitulari debebat, invidia quæsita est, C. Rab. Post. 17, 46: pleraque nobilitas invidia æstuabat, Sall. C. 23, 6: in hujus maxime invidiam desistere se petitione Glabrio dixit, Liv. 37, 57 *fin.*: repreno ac retento vehiculo, invidiam, quæ sibi fieret, deprecati sunt, Suet. Cal. 9 *fin.*: invidiam placare paras, virtute relicta, Hor. S. 2, 3, 13: invidiam patiar, Ov. H. 20, 67: delicta malevolentia et invidia reprehendere, Sall. C. 3, 2: a se Tantalides onus invidiamque removit, Ov. M. 12, 626: (Sidoniæ comites) invidiam fecere deæ, id. ib. 4, 547: ut invidiam deis Lugendo facias, Sen. Herc. Œt. 1859: invidia possis exonerare deos, Mart. 9, 88, 10: læsum et vulneratum reum speravere hac invidia opprimi posse, Quint. 7, 2, 30.—**b.** Of things: (α) *Abs.*: invidiam noxæ detrahit ille meæ, Ov. H. 7, 106: non erit invidiæ victoria nostra ferendæ, *will not be capable of bearing,* or *will not be in a position to bear,* id. M. 10, 628; so, non eris invidiæ, torrens, mihi crede, ferendæ, id. Am. 3, 6, 21: scias licet ad finem pervenisse, quæ ad invidiam perducta sunt, Sen. Suas. 2.—(β) With *possessive Gen.*: bonitatis ipsius invidiam reformido, *the hatred of* or *against,* C. Rab. Post. 17, 47: largitionis, id. Fam. 1, 1, 1.

2. Esp.: **a.** Prop.: *Public odium, popular ill-will, hatred, detestation* or *abomination:* ( ) Of persons: (α) *Abs.*: si propter invidiam salutem civium tuorum neglexi, C. Cat. 1, 11, 28: si quis est invidiæ metus, id. ib. 1, 11, 29: invidiam virtute partam, gloriam, non invidiam putarem, id. ib. 1, 12, 29: ne quid invidiæ mihi in posteritatem redundaret, id. ib. 1, 12, 29: quanta cos in posterum a plebe Romana maneret invidia, Suet. Cæs. 14: video jam quo invidia transeat, et quo sit habitatura, C. Att. 2, 9, 2: invidia dictum consecuta est, Nep. Dion 6, 5: quod si ea (*sc.* invidia) mihi maxime imponderet, C. Cat. 1, 12, 29: me fama atque invidia vexabat, Sall. C. 3, 5: omnis invidia diffusa erat, id. J. 27, 2: postquam invidia decesserat, id. ib. 88, 1: crevit invidia, Suet. Tib. 75: accrevit invidia, id. Ner. 45: strengthened by *popularis:* popularis ira aut invidia, perniciosum optimis telum, Sen. Ep. 74, 4.— (β) With *possessive Gen.*: Ciceronis invidiam leniri credebant, *etc., i. e. attaching to;* hence, *against* Cicero, Sall. C. 22, 3: omnem sibi dignitatem ex Cæsaris invidia quærebat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53: non sine magna sui invidia negotium afflixit, Suet. Rhet. 6:—so, with *adj.*: mederi fraternæ invidiæ animus ardebat, *the odium attaching to his brother,* Sall. J. 39, 5: invidia Decemviralis, *the popular hatred attaching to* or *against* the Decemvirs, Liv. 3, 43.—(γ) Particular Phrases: (αα) *Invidiam: Acc. of object:* accendere, Sall. J. 15, 85: cumulare, Liv. 3, 12: deponere, C. Agr. 2, 26, 69: effugere, Nep. Eum. 7, 2; so, id. Dion 6, 5: excipere, id. Dat. 5, 2: exstinguere, C. Balb. 6, 16: facere, Juv. 15, 122: habere, C. de Or. 2, 70, 283: lenire, Suet. Dom. 11; so, Nep. Dion 6, 5: occultare, Suet. Ner. 33: refutare, id. Aug. 71: sedare, C. Clu. 33, 90: subire, id. Div. in Cæc. 14, 46: sustinere, Sex. Aug. Vict. Vir. Ill. 65, 2: timere, Sall. J. 39, 2: vereri, Nep. Eum. 7, 2:—so, plus invidiæ contrahere, Just. 5, 2, 4.—(ββ) In *Gerundial construction:* ad declinandam invidiam, Suet. Cæs. 4: ad invidiæ impetum declinandum, Just. 3, 7, 9: ad leniendam invidiam, Suet. Dom. 11.—(γγ) *Invidiam alicui:* mihi conflare, C. Cat. 1, 9, 23: iis facere, id. Fam. 11, 1 *fin.*: seductis facere, Suet. Cal. 56: sibi movere, Suet. Cæs. 78.—(δδ) *In invidiam:* adduxi, C. Fam. 1, 1, 4: incidere, Nep. Cim. 3, 1: recidere, id. Alcib. 7, 1: venire, Suet. Tib. 8; so, Nep. Epam. 7, 3.—(εε) *In invidia:* esse, C. Att. 2, 9, 1; so, Pl. 18, 6, 8, § 41: also, *without* in: invidia fore, Nep. Eum. 7, 2.—(ζζ) *Invidiā: Abl.*: (ααα) *Of the cause:* debilitari, Nep. Hann. 1, 2: flagrare, Suet. Aug. 27; so, id. Galb. 16; cf. incendio invidiæ conflagrare, C. Cat. 1, 11, 29.—(βββ) *Of the instrument:* obterere, Nep. Timol. 1, 5; cf. ponderibus invidiæ gravioris opprimere, Amm. 14, 11, 3.—(γγγ) *After a verb of loading with:* onerare, Suet. Oth. 6; so, id. Ner. 34.—(δδδ) *After a verb of liberating:* liberare, C. Agr. 2, 26, 68.—(ηη) *Ab invidia:* abesse, Nep. Chabr. 2, 4; dub. an. esse.—(θθ) *Ex invidia:* in gratiam venire, Sall. J. 13, 7.—(κκ) With *adversus:* invidia adversus Romanos, Liv. 42, 12.—(b) Of things: (α) *Abs.*: Sullanus ager tantam habet invidiam, C. Agr. 2, 26, 70: nomen habet invidiam, id. Or. 51, 70: ut agros plenos invidiæ decemviris tradant, id. Agr. 2, 26, 68: mors quum extinxisset invidiam, id. Balb. 6, 16: in invidia res erat, Sall. J. 25, 5.—(β) With *possessive Gen.*: invidiam Sullanorum agrorum ferre, *i. e. attaching to* or *connected with,* C. Agr. 2, 26, 68: num est vehementius severitatis ac fortitudinis invidia, quam inertiæ ac nequitiæ pertimescenda? id. Cat. 1, 11, 29: supra gratiam atque pecuniam suam invidiam facti esse, Sall. J. 35, 8.

b. Meton.: (α) *A cause, source* or *origin of public odium, of popular hatred, ill-will, detestation* or *abomination:* With *double Dat.*: quæ (*sc.* voces) invidiæ non ipsi tantum, sed causæ atque universo ordini essent, Liv. 4, 49: id quum factum multi indignarentur, magnæque esset invidiæ tyranno, Nep. Dion 4, 2.—(β) *Of such demeanour* or *conduct on the part of a person as places another in an invidious position if an appeal made to him be neglected,* or *any thing done for him go unnoticed and unrewarded;* hence (αα) Of the person doing any thing: *An earnest appeal,* etc., *which cannot be neglected without the incurring of odium,* etc.: Vibidiam depellere nequivit quia multa cum invidia flagitaret, ne indefensa coujux exitio daretur, Tac. A. 11, 34: clamant ad Dominum invidia animæ martyrum sub altari, Tert. de Orat. 5 (cf. Vulg. Apoc. 6, 10: clamabant magna voce; *sc.* animæ interfectorum propter verbum Dei): annuo ritu sacris velati et cinere conspersi idolis suis invidiam supplicem objicunt, Tert. adv. Psych.; cf. 2. invidus.—(ββ) Of the person or being for whom any thing is done, etc.: *Invidiousness,* or *odium incurred through the overlooking,* or *not rewarding zealous conduct* or *faithful service:* malo invidiam ei (*sc.* Deo) facere per voluntatem ipsius pereundo, quam bilem per meam evadendo, Tert. de Fug. in Persec. 10 *fin.*

2. invĭdĭa, æ, *f.* [invideo, *nŏ.* I. A.] (Prop.: A *looking at* or *upon;* hence with concomitant notion of earnestness; *an earnest looking upon;* hence, Meton.) A *fixed* or *earnest gaze*=ἀτένισμος (Eccl. Lat.): nos vero jejuniis aridi et omni continentia expressi, ab omni vitæ fruge dilati, in sacco et cinere volutantes, invidia cœlum tundimus, Tert. Apol. 40 *fin.*; cf. Junius in h. l. (acc. to some to be referred to 1. invidia, *no.* B. 2. b. (β) (αα)).

invĭdĭōse, *adv.* [invidiosus] (classs.) **A.** *Act.*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen. (acc. to invidiosus, *no.* A. 1. a.): *Enviously, with hatred, spitefully, maliciously:* quibus (*sc.* concionibus) meam potestatem invidiose criminabatur, C. Mil. 5, 12.—*Comp.*: neque quisquam aut expulsus invidiosius, aut receptus est lætius, Vell. 2, 45, 3.—**b.** Esp. (acc. to invidiosus, *no.* A. 1. b.): Of speech: *Bitterly, with bitterness, in an acrimonious spirit* or *manner:* num minus hæc invidiose dicuntur? C. Ac. 2, 47, 146: Asinione Pollione, oratore, graviter invidioseque questo Æsernini, nepotis sui, casum, Suet. Aug. 43: atrocia invidiose, et tristia miserabiliter dicere oportet, Quint. 4, 2, 120.

2. Meton.: **a.** Gen. (acc. to invidiosus, *no.* A. 2. a.): *In a way producing envy* or *odium:* tantum suburbani agri possidet, quantum invidiose in desertis Apuliæ possideret, Pl. Ep. 87, 7.—**b.** Esp. (acc. to invidiosus, *no.* A. 2. b.): *In a way producing* or *entailing public odium.—Comp.*: quæ ne invidiosius in se uno conspicerentur, Just. 12, 3, 9. **B.** *Pass.* (acc. to invidiosus, *no.* B. 1. a.): *In a hateful* or *odious manner, hatefully, odiously:* vivis invidiose, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28.

invĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [invidia] **A.** *Act.*: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen.: (α) *Abs.*: *Full of envy, spite, grudge* or *hatred; envious, spiteful, malicious:* (αα) Of persons: ante Jovem passis stetit invidiosa capillis, Ov. M. 5, 513.—(ββ) Of things: tempus edax rerum, tuque invidiosa vetustas Omnia destruitis, Ov. M. 15, 234.—*Sup.*: novissima et eadem invidiosissima criminatio de dote fuit, App. Apol. p. 340 Oud.—(β) With *Dat.*: *Full of envy,* etc., *at; envious,* etc., *at:* illa peræque Præ se formosis invidiosa dea est, Prop. 2, 18, 10.—**2.** Esp.: Of language, etc.; *Bitter:* jocis quorundam invidiosis aut petulantibus lacessitus, Suet. Aug. 56 *init.*

2. Meton.: **a.** Gen.: *Producing* or *entailing envy, hatred,* etc.; *productive of odium:* (α) *Abs.*: opus esse nihil invidiosa continuatione honoris, Liv. 6, 39 *fin.*: infamis atque invidiosa senatus lectio, id. 9, 29: invidiosis nominibus utebatur modo consul, appellando, *etc.*, id. 34, 7: invidiosa oratione multitudo credula accenditur, Just. 2, 8, 9.—*Comp.*: putabant absentis damnationem invidiosiorem fore, quam si præsens damnatus esset, C. 2. Verr. 2, 17, 42.—(β) With *Dat.*: nobis miserum, vobis invidiosum est desertam rempublicam invadi, Liv. 3, 9 *ad fin.*: laudatrix Venus est invidiosa mihi, Ov. H. 17, 126: quæ sunt, si nescis, invidiosa tibi, id. Pont. 3, 3, 28: fecit nomen parentis non illio invidiosum, sed ipsi (*sc.* matri), in quam dicebatur, Quint. 11, 1, 63.—(γ) With *in c. Acc.*: neque id eo dici, ut invidiosum sit in eos, *etc.*, C. Cœl. 9, 21: cur facis ... ut reverentia talis Fiat in Augustos invidiosa deos, Ov. Pont. 3, 6, 16.—(δ) With *ad*: non acciperene (*sc.* triumphum) periculosum sit, an accipere invidiosum ad bonos, C. Att. 8, 3, 6.

b. Esp.: *Causing public odium,* etc.: qui agros publicos, aut possessiones invidiosas tenebant, C. Agr. 2, 26 *init.*—*Sup.*: cognoscite nunc de crimine vinario; quod illi invidiosissimum et maximum esse voluerunt, C. Font. 5, 9.

B. *Pass.*: **1.** In a bad sense: *Odious, hated, detestable, hateful, abominable:* **a.** Of persons: (α) *Abs.*: quæ sequ tur, certe

est invidiosa minus, Prop. 2, 32, 46: etiam si is invidiosus et multis offensus esse videatur, C. Clu. 58 *init.*—*Comp.*: sive quia miserabiliorem, sive quia invidiosiorem fore arbitrabatur, Pl. Ep. 2, 11, 9.—(β) With *apud*: se non tam gratum apud regem, quam invidiosum esse, Just. 21, 5, 9: quum se invidiosum apud cives videret, Sex. Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 4, 10.—(γ) With *ab*: superiore a vita invidiosus, C. Fam. 8, 14, 1.—**b.** Of things: (α) *Abs.*: si quæsunt in his invidiosa, C. de Or. 2, 25, 304: quæ (*sc.* pecunia) neque invidiosa est, et, *etc.*, id. Balb. 25, 56: nomine enim tantum minus invidiosum (*sc.* imperium), re ipsa prope atrocius quam regnum esse, Liv. 3, 9, *init.*: inscribere meo causa invidiosa sepulchro, Ov. H. 2, 145: invisa tyrannorum nomina, Just. 21, 5, 9: invidiosa jactantes, Sex. Aur. Vict. Epit. 10, 4.—*Comp.*: efferendo invidiosiora faciunt, C. de Or. 2, 55, 304: quo mors foret invidiosior, Ov. M. 7, 603: ne omnia pariter invidiosiora essent, Just. 12, 7, 1.—*Sup.*: id quod fuit in illo judicio invidiosissimum, C. Clu. 37, 103: ventum est in judicium; omnium, quas ego novi, res invidiosissima, Sen. Controv. 31 *ad fin.*—(β) With *Dat.*: inventor muneris etiam Diis invidiosi, quando immortalitatem non solum dedit, verum etiam in omnes terras misit, Pl. 35, 2, 2, § 11.

2. In a good sense: **a.** *Envied, desired, longed for, coveted*: *Abs.*: Maecenas nostræ spes invidiosa juventæ, Prop. 2, 1, 73: spes invidiosa procorum Ilia fuit, Ov. M. 4, 794; so, id. ib. 9, 8: invidiosa trahunt victores præmia Graii, id. ib. 13, 414: invidiosa solatia, Juv. 13, 179.—**b.** *Envied by* persons who wish to be similarly prosperous: With *Dat.*: invidiosa suis; at nunc miseranda vel hosti, Ov. M. 6, 276.—**c.** *Enviable, that is to be envied*: turba vetus quam non invidiosa fuit, *how far from enviable*, Ov. F. 3, 434.—**d.** *That is to be envied, admired*, or *coveted for* or *on account of*: With *Dat.*: Pactolonque petit; quamvis non aureus illo Tempore, nec caris erat invidiosus arenis, Ov. M. 11, 88.

invĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [invideo] **I.** (acc. to invideo, *no.* II. A. 1.): *Envious*: *Abs.*: **A.** Of persons: neque ambitiosus imperator neque invidus, C. Mur. 9, 20: audiat invidus Dementem strepitum Lycus, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 23: invida me spatio Natura coërcuit, Ov. Tr. 2, 531: procerumque dedit mater non invida corpus, id. Calp. E. 1, 27: nec nostras invidus aures Despice, id. ib. 7, 19: invida, proh! quantum rapuit Fortuna triumphum, Claud. Ruf. 2, 191: ne comedas cum homine invido, Vulg. Prov. 23, 6: peccator invidus, id. Sir. 6, 1.—As *Subst.*: **invĭdus,** i, *m.* **1.** *An envier, one who envies, an envious person*: *Abs.*: istos invidos Di perdant, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 19: ergo invidi, et malevoli, et lividi, et timidi, et misericordes, quia proclives ad eas perturbationes, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 4, 12, 28: persuaserat nonnullis invidis meis, id. Fam. 7, 2, 3: licet invidus adsit, Virg. Cul. 5: invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 57.—**2.** *An envier of, one that envies*, any person or thing: **a.** With *Objective Gen.*: sed si forte aliquando sut beneficii hujus obtrectator, aut virtutis hostis, aut laudis invidus exstitisset, existimabam, *etc.*, C. Place. 1, 2: non invidi solum, sed fautores etiam, laudum mearum, id. Or. 41, 140.—**b.** With *possessive pronoun*: a tuis invidis et obtrectatoribus nomen inductum falsæ religionis, C. Fam. 1, 4, 2.

B. Of things: **1.** Gen.: jam dente minus mordeor invido, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 16: dum loquimur fugerit invida Ætas, id. ib. 1, 11, 7: quem notus invido Flatu... Dulci distinet a domo, id. ib. 4, 5, 19: si taciturnitas Obstaret meritis invida Romuli, id. ib. 4, 8, 24: et quod natura remittit Invida jura negant, Ov. M. 10, 330: invida fatorum series, Luc. 1, 70: quam si florentes mors invida pelleret annos, Nemes. 1, 47: invida si faciem maculet lentigo decoram, Seren. Samm. 147 (*al.* 11. 1): vellet nam sæpius aurem Invida paupertas et dixit *ovilia cura*, Calp. E. 4, 156: non aqua Tantaleis subducitur invida labris, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 336.—**2.** Esp.: Of the disposition or moral character: ingenium invidum, Sex. Aur. Vict. Epit. 14, 6.

II. (acc. to invideo, *no.* II. A. 2.) Prps. only as *Subst.* (Eccl. Lat.): A *hater of*: With *Gen.*: eris enim invidus vitæ tuæ, Vulg. Sir. 18, 33.

III. (acc. to invideo, *no.* II. B. 1.): *Envious at* any person: With *Dat.*: O! Fortuna, viris fortibus invida, Sen. Herc. Fur. 524: invida Fata piis, Stat. Th. 10, 384.

IV. (acc. to invideo, *no.* II. C. 1.): *Vexed, grieved* or *annoyed at*: With *Dat.*: vicus (= homines in vico) gemit, invidus ægris, Qui caput et stomachum supponere fontibus audent Clusinis, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 7.

V. (acc. to invideo, *no.* II. K.): *Hindering, obstructing, opposing, unfavourable to*: With *Dat.*: noxque fuit præceps et nostris invida cœptis, Ov. M. 9, 485.

in-vĭgĭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in; vigilo] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): **A.** Prop.: *To be or to keep awake*: **1.** *Abs.*: ubi expletus est aliquis, facilius concoquit, si, quicquid assumpsit, potione aquæ frigidæ includit, tum paulisper invigilat, deinde bene dormit, Cels. 1, 2 *fin.*—**2.** With *Abl. of cause*: dux comiti narrat quam sit sibi filius æger, Nec capiat somnos invigiletque malis, *keeps awake from* or *in consequence of his maladies*, Ov. F. 4, 531.

B. Fig.: **1.** In a good sense: **a.** *To be on the watch* or *the alert*; *to be watchful* or *vigilant*: (α) *Abs.*: invigilate viri; tacito nam tempora gressu Diffugiunt, Col. 10, 159.—(β) With *Abl. of instrument*: contra intentior ipse Invigilat cautis pontem imperterritus armis, Sil. 14, 185.—(γ) With *Dat.*: Jupiter unus Decrevit pœnis invigilare suis, *i. e. for the infliction of his punishment*, Prop. 4, 4, 86.—(δ) With *pro*: invigiles, igitur, nostris pro casibus oro, Diminui siqua numinis ira potest, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 43.—**b.** *To be vigilant, heedful, careful, on the watch* to do something: With *Inf.*: ergo omnes prohibere minas prædictaque Phrixi Invigilat, Val. Fl. 2, 257.

2. In a bad sense: *To be wakeful, disturbed*, or *restless*: With *Abl. of cause*: sed mens invigilat curis, noctisque quietem Ferre nequit, Sil. 10, 330.

C. Meton.: **1.** *To labour* or *toil with diligence in, to apply one's self diligently to*: vos, ut recitata probentur Carmina, Pieriis invigilate choris, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 58.—**2.** Of compositions: *Part. Pass.*: *Elaborated* or *composed with sleeplessness*, or *incessant toil*: multum invigilata lucernis Carmina, Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 6, 12, 2; dub. al. vigilata, Lind.; cf. Ov. A. A. 2, 285; so, id. F. 4, 109; vigilatum carmen.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (α) (γ)): **A.** (Prop.: *To be awake upon* or *over any thing*; hence) Fig.: **1.** In a good sense: **a.** *To be on the alert* or *on the watch over any thing*: With *Dat.*: ipse rati invigilans, Val. Fl. 2, 374.—**b.** *To watch over, be vigilant for* or *on account of*: With *Dat.*: adhortatus est invigilare publicis utilitatibus, Pl. Pan. 66 *ad init.*—**c.** *To watch over, be careful of, take care of*: With *Dat.*: scio fili, quod, pro tua prudentia, invigilabis hereditati, delatæ tibi, Lucii Titinii, Ulp. Dig. 29, 2, 25, § 8.—**d.** *To be anxious* or *to diligently employ one's self about*: With *Dat.*: tempus adest ut jam sapiat divina serenæ Mentis consilio, vivacius abdita solers Quærere, et æternæ tandem invigilare saluti, Prud. Symm. 2, 333.

2. In a bad sense: *To keep watch over* for the purpose of hurting, *etc.*: With *Dat.*: curam invigilare quieti, Claraque per somnos animis simulacra reverti? Stat. Th. 8, 264: invigilant animo, scelerisque parati Supplicium exercent curæ, id. ib. 3, 4: invigilat cunctis sævum scelus, Luc. 7, 766.

B. Meton.: **1.** *To bestow pains* or *attention upon*; *to diligently employ one's self about*: With *Dat.*: namque aliæ (*sc.* apes) victu (= victui) invigilant, Virg. G. 4, 158: venatu (= venatui) invigilant pueri, id. Æ. 9, 605.—**2.** *To bestow diligent* or *unceasing labour upon*; *to labour* or *toil incessantly at*: With *Dat.*: pars arcu (=arcui) invigilant, *toil incessantly at the* (manufacture of the) *bow*, Sil. 4, 10.

‡ **in-vilesco,** lui, 1. *v. n.* [2. in; vilesco] *Not to become bad*: Not. Tir. p. 66.

‡ **in-vīlĭto,** 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (b.); vilito] (Prop.: *To account very bad*; hence, Meton.): *To despise*: "invilitat, ἐυτελίζει," Gloss. Philox.

in-vincĭbilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; vincibilis] (post-class.), **I.** Prop.: *Invincible, unconquerable*: jam vero, si, quod æternum est, malum potest credi invincibile, et insuperabile erit malum ut æternum, Tert. adv. Hermog. 11 *med.* **II.** Fig.: *Irrefutable, indisputable, not to be refuted* or *disproved*: equidem, quum hæc ab illis quasi gravia et invincibilia dicerentur, illorum stultitiam ridebam, App. Apol. p. 476 Oud.

invincĭbĭlĭter, *adv.* [invincibilis, *no.* II.] *Irrefutably, indisputably*: ratio conclusa judicibus scriter et invincibiliter videbatur, App. Flor. p. 89 Oud.; *al. no.* 18.

in-vinctus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; vincio] *Fettered* (post-class.): qui hominem ingenuum vel libertinum invitum celaverit, invinctum habuerit, *etc.*, Callistrat. Dig. 48, 15, 6, § 2.; *al.* et vinctum; *al.* in vinculis.

in-vīnis, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; vinum] *That abstains from wine* (post-class.): præcipit... invinius essem, App. M. 11, p. 803 Oud.

1. **invĭo,** *adv.* [invius] *Where there is no way* or *track*; fig.: ut ubi quæsitis (*sc.* verbis) opus sit, per viam potius ad vestigandum, quam invio progrediamur, Front. de Orat. Ep. 1 *fin.* ed Mai.

2. **in-vĭo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ); vio] (*To tread upon, set foot upon*; hence) *To enter upon* a subject: in ea, quæ minus trita sunt, animum intendere haud absurdum videtur, et parcius depavita levibus vestigiis inviare. Sol. 2, 4.

in-vĭŏlābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; violabilis] (poet. and post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *Not to be hurt* or *injured*; *that cannot be hurt*: With *Dat.*: inviolabile telis Servabant sacrumque caput, Sil. 16, 16.

II. Meton.: *Not to be destroyed, indestructible*: inviolabilia hæc ne credas forte vigere, Lucr. 5, 306: elementum (*sc.* æther) non unum ex quatuor, quæ nota sunt cunctis, sed longe aliud; numero quintum, primum ordine, genere divinum et inviolabile, App. Mund. p. 291 Oud.; *al.* Cap. 1 *fin.*

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): **1.** *Inviolable, safe, secure*: uti Dianæ Leucophryinæ perfugium inviolabile foret, Tac. A. 3, 62: hanc tu, Deus optime, mortem Famulis abolere paratus, Iter inviolabile monstras, Quo perdita membra resurgant, Prud. Cath. 10, 19.—**2.** *Inviolable, not to be transgressed*: lex, Cod. Theod. 6, 4, 18: inviolabili observatione sancimus, Cod. 1, 40, 6.—**3.** *Chaste, pure, virgin, maiden*: pharetratarum Comitum inviolabile cœtus Concilium, Claud. Stil. 2, 242.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II.): *Inviolable, sure, certain, firm*: pacis solum inviolabile pignus, Virg. Æ. 11, 363.

invĭŏlāte, *adv.* [inviolatus, *no.* III.] *Inviolably*: memoriam nostri pie inviolateque servabitis, C. Sen. 22, 81: jusjurandum apud Romanos inviolate sanctequ habitum servatumque est, Gell. 7, 18, 1.

invĭŏlābĭlĭter, *adv.* [inviolabilis] *Inviolably* (late Lat.): vide quam id sancte atque inviolabiliter probes, Boeth. Pros. 3, 10 *ante med.*: sacramenta puberum... inviolabiliter custodiantur, Cod. 2, 28, 1 *ad fin.*

in-vĭŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; violo] (class.), **I.** Prop.: *Unhurt, uninjured, inviolate, to which violence is not done*: invulnerati inviolatique vixerunt, C. Sest. 67, 140: inviolatum corpus omnium civium Romanorum... servari oportere, id. Rab. Perd. 4, 11; deinde ne ipsi quidem (*sc.* tribuni plebis) inviolati erant, Liv. 3, 65; cf. below, *no.* II. B.: nativum retinent inviolata decus, Ov. Nux 52: ut inviolatus in navem ascenderet, Nep. Epam. 4, 5: An-

tonium inviolatum dimisit, Vell. 2, 74, 4: tollebant geminæ capita inviolata cupressus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 370: ex mediis ignibus inviolatæ (*sc.* laurus) steterunt, Jul. Obseq. de Prud. 78: simulacrum inviolatum stetit, id. ib. 112, 116.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of the ground: *Unploughed*: quum viverent homines ex iis rebus, quæ inviolata ultro ferret terra, Var. R. R. 2, 1, 4.—**B.** *That must not be hurt or injured, inviolable*: et quum religione inviolatos eos (*sc.* tribunos plebis), tum lege etiam fecerunt, sanciendo, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 55.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I.): **1.** Gen.: *Inviolate, unharmed, uninjured*: sed qui prima illa initia ætatis integra atque inviolata præstitisset, de ejus fama, *etc.*, C. Cœl. 5, 11: neu tribunicia potestas, inviolata ipsa, *etc.*, Liv. 8, 34: mens una inviolata mero, Sil. 11, 307: pudicitia, Ov. Liv. Aug. 43: ita inviolata castitate enituit, Amm. 25, 4, 2.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of public faith: *Inviolate, strictly kept, faithfully* or *honourably observed*: fidem publicam per sese inviolatam fore, Sall. J. 33, 3.—**b** Of law, justice, *etc.*: *Inviolate, unbroken*: ne quod jus vel fas inviolatum prætermitteret, Just. 8, 3, 13.—**c.** Of a person's life: *Uninjured by misfortunes*, etc., *happy, pleasant, prosperous*: ne metue, exclamat vates; non vita sequetur Inviolata virum, Sil. 13, 875.—**d.** Of friendship: *Inviolate, unbroken, faithful, constant*: amicitia, C. Sull. 17, 49.—**e.** Of holy places: *Unpolluted, undefiled, holy*: utrum nos, hospites Samothraces, vere accepimus, an falso, sacram hanc insulam, et augusti totam atque inviolati soli esse? Liv. 45, 5.—**f.** Of women: *Chaste, virtuous, undefiled*: Alcestis ab omni Inviolata vacat cura, quod, *etc.*, Virg. Cul. 261.

B. (acc. to *no.* II. B.): **1.** *Inviolable, that must not be profaned by violence*: si illa pastorum convenarumque plebs, transfuga ex suis populis, sub tutela inviolati templi, Liv. 2, 1.—**2.** Of character: *That cannot be impeached, unimpeachable*: (vir) fama æquabili et inviolata, Sall. J. 43, 1.

in-vĭŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; violentus] *Not violent, gentle* (late Lat.): Ambrosius inviolenta persuasione dulcissimus, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 20; Not. Tir. p. 88.

‡ **in-vĭŏlo**, 1. *v. a.* [2. in; violo] *Not to violate*: Not. Tir. p. 88.

in-viscĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (*a*); viscera] *To put into the entrails* (post-class.).

I. Prop.: aliquid canibus, Nemes. Cyn. 214. **II.** Fig.: *Part. Pass.*: *Deeply rooted*: caritas inviscerata in cordibus no tris, Aug. Serm. 24.

‡ **in-visco**, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; viscum] *To besmear with birdlime*: Not. Tir. p. 160.

invīse, *adv.* [2. invisus] (post-class.): *Without being seen*: invise advenerat, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

in-visibĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; visibilis] (mostly post-class.).

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Not to be seen, hidden from sight*: invisibilia foramina, Cels. præf. 4: postea, ergo, quam facta est (*sc.* terra), futura etiam perfecta: interim erat invisibilis et rudis, Tert. adv. Herm. 29 *ad init.*—**B.** Esp.: **1.** Of spiritual or abstract things: *Invisible* (Eccl. Lat.): quod si Deus est, et incorporalis, et invisibilis, et æternus, Lact. Div. Inst. 7, 9: quique invisibilem incomprehensibilemque fatetur Esse Deum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 208: est invisibilis donum Patris edere Natum Visibilem, Prud. Apoth. 123: ignorabamus nimirum, animam, licet invisibilem, nasci et mori, *etc.*, Tert. Carn. Christ. 12 *ad fin.*: ea in nobis sunt meliora, quæ sunt invisibilia, Aug. Ep. 159, 3, 3 ed. Migne.—As *Subst.*: **invisĭbĭlia**, ium, *n.*: *Invisible things*: invisibilibus similis est Deus, Aug. Ep. 159, 3, 3 ed. Migne: visibilia et invisibilia, Vulg. Col. 1, 16: ut ex invisibilibus visibilia fierent, id. Heb. 11, 3.—**2.** Of persons concealing themselves: *Not to be discovered* or *found*: licentia danda curis, si invisibiles fiant, occupare bona, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 53, § 1 *ad med.*

II. Meton.: Of time: *Distant, remote* (post-class.): in qua distributione operum Dei, partim ad illos dies invisibiles pertinentium, quibus creavit omnia simul, partim, *etc.*, Aug. de Gen. 6, 6 *init.*

invīsĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [invisibilis, *no.* I.] *Invisibility* (post-class.): Tert. adv. Prax. 14.

invīsĭbĭlĭter, *adv. Invisibly* [invisibilis] (post-class.), Tert. adv. Val. 14; Paul. Nol. Ep. 20, 3; Aug. de Gen. 6, 6, 10.

in-vīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. in; visus] *A not being able to see, blindness* (late Lat.): nullus enim dicit *inauditio* neque *invisio*, Boeth. Arist. Categ. 3, p. 185.

in-vīsĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; visito] (class.).

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Not seen* or *beheld* in time past; *not before seen; hitherto* or *previously unseen*: *Abs.*: patefactis Fidenarum portis, nova erumpit acies inaudita ante id tempus invisitataque; ignibus armata ingens multitudo, *etc.*, Liv. 4, 33: avis invisitata specie, Tac. H. 2, 50.—**2.** With *Abl. of time*: qui sum vobis nec lare alienus, nec pueritia invisitatus, *nor unseen by you in my boyhood*, App. Flor. 2, p. 81 Oud.; cf. immediately afterwards, "pueritia apud vos."

B. Esp.: **1.** *Not before seen by one; to which one is not accustomed; heretofore unknown to one; unwonted, unusual, strange*: Clusini, novo bello exterriti, quum multitudinem, quum formas hominum invisitatas cernerent, *etc.*, Liv. 5, 35: omnium (*sc.* ferarum) invisitata aut erat forma aut ferocia, Gell. 5, 14, 7; cf. for *ferocia* below, *no.* II. A.: gentem invisitatam, novos accolas Gallos esse, Liv. 5, 17: invisitata simulacra, non homines videbantur, Curt. 5, 5, 7: si quando quid invisitatum dignumque cognitu esset, Suet. Aug. 43.—**2.** Of size: *That has not been before seen; unusual, uncommon, vast, monstrous, huge*: serpens invisitatæ magnitudinis, Gell. 6, 3: aper immanis atque invisitatus, App. M. p. 514 Oud.; *al.* inusitatus, Hild.; cf. C. Rep. 2, 40, 67; "immanis et vasta belua."

II. Meton.: **A.** Of abstract things: *Heretofore unknown, not before witnessed, that has not previously come under one's notice* or *observation*: omnium (*sc.* ferarum) invisitata aut forma erat aut ferocia, Gell. 5, 14, 7; cf. above for *forma*, *no.* I. B. 1.—**B.** *Not visited, unvisited*: **1.** *Abs.*: nulla celebris civitas invisitata transitur, Quint. Decl. 12, 18.—**2.** With *Dat.*: invisitati namque alienigenis, nec videre ipsi advenam in sua terra assueti, Liv. 27, 39.—**C.** *Not to be seen, invisible*: omnia autem visitata et invisitata temporum necessitudine sunt constituta, Vitr. 9, 1 (*al.* 4), 4: sunt et aliæ mediæ potestates, quas, licet sentire, non datur cernere; ut Amoris ceterorumque id genus; quorum forma invisitata, vis cognita, App. Flor. p. 41 Oud.

in-vīso, ĭi, um, ĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ); viso].

I. Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To look on, upon*, or *at; to behold, see, view*: et natos geminos invises sub caput Arcti, C. poet. Div. 2, 42, 110: ut simul ac nostros invisent lumina colles, Cat. 64, 233: mihi pro vero constat omnium mortalium vitam divino numine invisi, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2, 12 (*al.* 20), 7; dub al. invideri: urbesne invisere, Cæsar, Terrarumque velis curam, . . . An, *etc.*, Virg. G. 1, 25: quam (*sc.* terram) Dominus Deus tuus semper invisit, et oculi Illius in ea sunt, Vulg. Deut. 11, 12.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of a mirror: *To look into* or *in*: tamen profecto discendi cupidine speculum inviseres, et aliquando, relicto aratro, mirarere tot in facie tua sulcos rugarum, App. Apol. p. 426 Oud.: quid? quod nec ob hæc debet tantummodo philosophus speculum invisere, id. ib. p. 421 Oud.; cf. just before, "semet in speculo contemplari."—**2.** In pregnant constr.: *To go to a place or person for the purpose of seeing* in what condition some object is (different from *no.* II. A., inasmuch as here the *motion* arises from the prep. *ad*, while the force of the verb remains, and attaches itself to the object): **a.** With *ad* and *Acc. of object*: ad meam majorem filiam inviso domum, *I am now immediately going to my eldest daughter's to see how her house is* (meaning, to see in what state it is; for the speaker, Antipho, has just said that his own looks just as if it were inhabited by pigs), Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 9; cf. ad, *no.* I. A. 2. a. (β); and, for the use of the pres. as fut. see Madvig, § 339, obs. 1: ad fratrem modo captivos alios inviso meos, *I am now directly going to my brother's to see*, etc., id. Capt. 2, 3, 98: interea tamen huc intro ad me invisam domum, *meanwhile, however, I will go to my house, inside of it, and see my dwelling* (*i. e.* I will go indoors and see how matters are at home), id. Merc. 3, 2, 12.—**b.** With *ad* and *ellipse of Acc. of object*: nunc ad eum inviso, *I am going at once to his house to see how matters stand*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 32.

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *To go to see, to visit, go to for the purpose of seeing* (different from *no.* I. B. 2., inasmuch as here the idea of motion becomes connected with the verb itself): cras, Phœnicium, phœnicio corio invises pergulam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 92: cui nostrum non licet fundos nostros obire, aut res rusticas vel fructus causa vel delectationis invisere, C. de Or. 1, 58, 249: quod Lentulum invisis, valde gratum, id. ib. 12, 31, 1: an eum locum libenter invisit, ubi, *etc.*, id. Fin. 5, 2, 5: domos invisere castas . . . Cœlicolæ, nondum spreta pietate, solebant, Cat. 64, 385: labere, nympha, polo, finesque invise Latinos, Virg. Æ. 11, 588: Æthiopiam invisere, Curt. 4, 8, 3: ut mare inviseret, id. 9, 1, 3.

B. Esp.: **1.** With the accessory notion of rest or staying in a place: **a.** Of persons: *To visit, pay a visit to, come and stay with*: ut jam invisas nos non solum rogo, sed etiam suadeo, C. Att. 1, 20 *fin.*: venit Samson, invisere volens uxorem suam, Vulg. Judic. 15, 1: descendit invisere Joram filium Achab, id. 4 Reg. 8, 29: rex Juda descendit ut inviseret Joram, id. 2 Paral. 22, 6.—**b.** Of place: *To visit, pay a visit to, stay at* or *in*: domos suas invisere, Liv. 5, 2: Delum invisit Apollo, Instauratque choros, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 4, 144: Arcadiæ gelidos invisere fines, id. ib. 8, 159.—**2.** With accessory notion of care or attention: *To go and look after; to go and inspect, observe, take notice of, take care* or *trouble about*: domum nostram, quod poteris, invisas, C. Att. 4, 6, 4: nostram ambulationem, et Laconicum, eaque, quæ Cyrea sint, velim, quum poteris, invisas, id. ib. 4, 10, 2: res suas invisere, Liv. 5, 2.—**3.** With accessory notion of taking part in any thing: *To go and see* or *take part in*: quid tibi necesse fuit anili superstitione, homo fanatice, sacrificium, quod aliena fieret domi, invisere? C. Dom. 40, 105: invisente novo prælia torva viro, Cat. 66, 20.—**4.** Of banqueting tables: *To pay a visit to, to go and sit down at*: seu quum cœlestes Alcidæ invisere mensas Jam vacat, Val. Fl. 8, 230.—**5.** *To go and see; to go and find out* or *test by ocular proof*: quin . . . inscendimus equos, invisimusque præsentes nostrarum (*sc.* uxorum) ingenia, Liv. 1, 57.

invīsor, ōris, *m.* [invideo, *no.* II. A. 1.] *One that envies, an envier* (post-class.): si quis forte in hoc pulcherrimo cœtu ex illis invisoribus meis malignus sedet, App. Flor. 1, p. 28 Oud.

1. **in-vīsus**, a, um.

I. *P.* of invideo.

II. *Pa.* (acc. to invideo, *no.* II. A. 2.): **A.** *Pass.*: *Hated, detested, hateful, detestable*: **1.** Of living beings: **a.** *Abs.*: persona lutulenta, impura, invisa, C. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: sic M. Cato invisus, quasi per beneficium, Cyprum relegatur, id. Dom. 25, 65: aris invisa sedebat, Virg. Æ. 2, 574 (acc. to some to be referred to 2. invisus, *no.* I. A. 2.): genus invisum, id. ib. 1, 23: invisum numen, id. ib. 7, 571: ratibusne Superbis Invisam accipiet, id. ib. 4, 541: hostis invisus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 24: invisus ne detestabilis, Suet. Tib. 63: quondam claritas ipsa notiores circa vitia et invisos magis facit, Quint. 3, 7, 19: si contra invisum suscepta est causa, id. 6,

1, 12: convicium nos invisos facit, id. 6, 2, 16.—*Comp.*: quo enim quis prudentior et callidior, hoc invisior et suspectior, C. Off. 2, 9, 34: contemptior indies et invisior, Suet. Tib. 13.—**b.** With *Abl. of cause*: tertium genus et odoris taedio invisum, Pl. 29, 6, 39, § 141.—*Comp.*: qui in dies quanto potentior, eodem auctu invisior erat, Tac. H. 1, 12 *fin.*: hou Nero crudelis, nullaque invisior umbra, Mart. 7, 20, 3.—*Sup.*: turpe commercium duces invisissimi cognitarunt, Amm. 31, 4, 11.—**c.** With *Dat.*: ego me ubi invisum meo patri esse intelligo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 79: invisos omnes nos esse illis sentio, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 48: eum invisum deo . . . judicemus, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167: caelestibus invisus, Virg. Æ. 1, 387: invisus divis, id. ib. 2, 647: hic quibus invisi fratres, id. ib. 6, 608: candida venit avis longis invisa colubris, id. G. 2, 320: invisa Minervae aranea, id. ib. 4, 246: quid me praeclara stirpe deorum Invisum fatis genuisti? id. ib. 4, 324: cornix invisa Minervae, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 34: invisa est dominae sola capella deae, id. ib. 3, 13, 18: homines nobis invisi, Quint. 11, 1, 73.—*Comp.*: omnibus invisior, Just. 21, 2, 3.—*Sup.*: cujus (*sc.* agrae) marito inimicissimus, ipsi invisissimus fuerat, Pl. Ep. 2, 20, 2.—**d.** With *apud*: ne invisi apud incolas forent, Just. 36, 2, 15.—**2.** Of things: **a.** *Abs.*: praeter invisas cupressus, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 23: caput invisum, Virg. Æ. 9, 496: invisam quaerens quamprimum abrumpere lucem, id. ib. 4, 631: heu stirpem invisam, id. Æ. 7, 283: agnoscunt faciem invisam, id. ib. 9, 734: vitam moror invisam, id. ib. 11, 177: simul haec invisa relinquam Lumina, id. ib. 12, 62: invisos si quis tentarat amictus, id. G. 3, 563: trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 18: aurum invisum, Prop. 3, 5, 3: locus invisus, Ov. Pont. 2, 8, 64: dicendi propositum invisum est, Quint. 11, 1, 32.—*Comp.*: urtica quid esse invisius potest? Pl. 22, 13, 15.—*Sup.*: voluptates praecipue exturba et invisissimas habe, Sen. Ep. 51 *fin.*—**b.** With *Dat.*: ne aut invisa diis immortalibus oratio nostra, aut ingrata videatur, C. Manil. 16, 47: Non tibi Tyndaridis facies invisa Lacaenae, Virg. Æ. 2, 601: regna dis invisa, id. ib. 8, 245: et filicem curvis invisam pascit aratris, id. G. 2, 189: Troja jacet certe Danais invisa puellis, Ov. H. 1, 3: res mihi invisae visae sunt, C. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 41: grando duris invisa colonis, id. Nux 105: tibi me invisam lascivia fecit, Ov. Tr. 2, 345: improbitas judici invisa est, Quint. 6, 4, 15.

B. *Act.*: *Hating, hostile to*: invisum quem tu tibi fingis, Virg. Æ. 11, 364.

2. **in-visus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in; video] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Of time past: *Not seen* hitherto; *that has not* up to this time *been seen; that has never been seen*: **1.** *Abs.*: invisum atque inaccessum in id tempus Hercynium saltum patefecit, Flor. 4, 12, 27; *al.* invium.—**2.** With *Dat.*: maribus non invisa solum, sed etiam inaudita sacra, C. Har. Resp. 27, 57.—**B.** Of time present relatively to the time indicated by the verb: **1.** Of persons: *Unseen, not to be seen, without being seen*: aris invisa sedebat, Virg. Æ. 2, 574 (acc. to some to be referred to 1. invisus, no. A. 1.): ad martyrum limina prime invisa (*sc.* virgo) properabat, Hier. Ep. 15 (*al.* 24 Migne), 4.—**2.** Of things: *Unseen, not to be seen, that are not seen* or *do not meet the eye*: communi enim fit vitio naturae ut invisis, latitantibus, atque incognitis rebus magis confidamus, vehementiusque terreamur, Cas. B. C. 1, 4: ut morbos visus invisosque prohibessis, *i. e. inward, internal*, Cat. R. R. 1, 41, 2: ludentium animalium cursus invisus, Vulg. Sap. 17, 18: invisa opera illius, id. Sir. 11, 4: creavit orbem ex materia invisa, id. Sap. 11, 18.

II. Esp.: **A.** Of spiritual beings: *Unseen, invisible*; so, prps. only as *Subst.*: **invisus,** i, *m. An invisible being*: quidam introcessit et cantavit invisus, App. M. 5, p. 333 Oud.—**B.** Of treasure: *Concealed from sight, hidden, hoarded*: sapientia abscensa et thesaurus invisus, quae utilitas in utrisque? Vulg. Sir. 20, 32; so, id. ib. 41, 17.

invītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [invito, *no.* I C. 1. a.] *Inviting, attractive, alluring* (post-class.): sermones, Gell. 13, 11.

in-vītālis, e, *adj.* [2. in; vitalis] *Not having life, devoid of life, lifeless*: invitale autem potest esse, si sit insensibile, ut lapis: potest vero esse non invitale, si sit insensibile, ut arbores, Boeth. de Syllog. Hypoth. 1, p. 619.

invītāmentum, i, *n.* [invito] (class.): **A.** (acc. to invito, *no.* II. C. 1. a.): **1.** Prop.: *An allurement, enticement, inducement*: *Abstr.*: **a.** *Abs.*: is, autem, qui vere appellari potest honos, non invitamentum ad tempus, sed perpetuae virtutis est praemium, C. Fam. 10, 10, 2.—**b.** With *Gen.*: (*α*) *Objective*: largitiones invitamentaque temeritatis horrebant, Liv. 2, 42: invitamentum sceleris, Vell. 2, 67, 3: eximiamque pulchritudinem formae ejus, non libidinis habuerat invitamentum, sed gloriae, Curt. 4, 10, 24 dub. al. incitamento.—(*β*) *Subjective*: invitamento exiguae stipis venatoream lanceam . . . in ima viscera condidisse, App. M. 1, p. 21 Oud.—*Plur.*: totius enim quaestionis ejus, quae habetur de finibus bonorum et malorum, fons reperiendus est, in quo sint prima invitamenta naturae, C. Fin. 5, 6, 17.—**c.** With *ad*: voluntates (*al.* voluptates) autem nulla ad res necessarias invitamenta afferunt sensibus, C. ap. Non. 321, 16: ad imitandum invitamento sunt (*sc.* vitia), Sex. Aur. Vict. Caes. 41, 21.

2. Meton.: *An alluring* or *enticing pursuit*, etc.: *Concr.*: qui quum multa haberet invitamenta urbis et fori, tamen, *etc.*, C. Sull. 26, 74.

B. (acc. to invito, *no.* II. C. 2. b. (a) (*α*)): *An instigating* or *urging on*; *a stimulating; encouragement, instigation*: filia autem per adolescentulos ditiores invitamento matris suae nequicquam circumlata, App. Apol. p. 557 Oud.

invītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen. (acc. to invito, *no.* II. A. 1.): *An inviting* or *invitation* of a person in order to show hospitality, *etc.*: With *Gen.*: quae studiose compararat . . . . ad invitationes adventusque nostrorum hominum, C. 2 Verr. 2, 34, 83: aderat et hospitum invitatio liberalis pro dignitate summi viri, id. Phil. 9, 3, 6.—**B.** Esp. (acc. to invito, *no.* II. A. 2.): *An inviting* or *asking of* a person to come to a place: With *in c. Acc.*: in Epirum vero invitatio quam suavis! C. Att. 9, 12, 1.

II. Meton. (acc. to invito, *no.* II. B. 1.): *An entertainment, feast, carousal*: **A.** *Abs.*: festo die invitatio benigna et hilaritas juvenilis utrosque in vinum traxit, Liv. 40, 7.—**B.** With *Gen.*: hanc largiorem paulo jucundioremque vini invitationem non improbavit (*sc.* Plato), Gell. 15, 2, 4.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to invito, *no.* II. C. 2. a.): *An invitation, summons, call* to do something: **1.** With *ad*: quaedam invitatio ad dolendum, C. Tusc. 3, 34, 72.—**2.** With *ut c. Subj.*: fit sermo inter eos, et invitatio ut Graeco more biberetur, C. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 66.

B. (acc. to invito, *no.* II. C. 4.): *An invitation, request, entreaty*: veritus ne propter metum maturius se convivio subtraheret, invitatione familiari coepit retinere, Val. Max. 5, 1, 2 *ext.*

invītātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [invitatio, *no.* II.] (post-class.): *A little* or *slight carousal*: larziores laetioresque in conviviis invitatiunculae vini, Gell. 15, 2 *in lemm.*

invītātor, ōris, *m.* [invito] (poet. and post-class.), **I.** Prop. (acc. to invito, *no.* II. A. 2.): **A.** Gen.: *An inciter, one who invites* a person to an entertainment, *etc.*: in invitatorem apponentem cibos servis non convivis, Mart. 3, 23 *in lemm.*: quos invitator in unam coenam forte contraxerat, Sid. Ep. 9, 13 *med.*—**B.** Esp.: *An officer of the imperial household*, whose duty pr bably was to invite guests to the Emperor's table, Cod. Just. 12, 60, 10 *ad fin.*: quod (*sc.* sepulchrum) Agathopus, Augusti libertus, invitator, vivens, et Julia Epictesis fecerunt, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4391: P. Ælius, Augusti libertus, invitator, ib. *no.* 4436: ad coenam si me diversa vocaret in astra Hinc invitator Caesaris, inde Jovis, Mart. 9, 93, 2; cf. *lemm.* "adulatur Domitiano, cujus coenam Jovis epulis praefert."

II. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to invito, *no.* II. A. 1. a.): *An entertainer, one who entertains, a host*: quia Ferreolo, praefectorio viro, praeter necessitudinem sibi debitam, dabat aetas et dignitas primi invitatoris praerogativam, Sid. Ep. 2, 9; cf. the beginning of Ep.—**B.** (acc. to invito, *no.* II. A. 2. a.): *One who summons, calls*, or *invites*: Christus ille aeternae, non longae, vitae invitator, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25 *fin.*

invītātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [invitator, *no.* I.] (post-class.), **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to invitation, invitatory*: invitatoria scripta (=epistolae, quae aliquem invitent), *letters of invitation*, Hier. Ep. 14, *no.* 1. **II.** Fig.: *Inviting*: qui (*sc.* Christiani) spiritalia nequitiae non quidem socia conscientia, sed inimica scientia novimus; nec invitatoria operatione, sed expugnatoria dominatione tractamus, Tert. Anim. 57 *ad init.*

invītātrix, īcis, *f.* [invito] (post-class.), *She that invites*; hence, (acc. to invito, *no.* II. C. 1. b. (a) (*β*)): *She that stimulates, rouses*, or *kindles*: placet hortatio, invitatrix religionis, Symm. Ep. 1, 59.—As *Adj.* (acc. to invito, *no.* II. C. 1. a.): *Inviting, alluring, tempting*: invitatrix pulchritudo chartarum affluenter dicitur, ubi, *etc.*, Cassiod. Var. 11, 38.

invītātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *Abl. sing.*) [invito, *no.* II. A. 2.] *An inviting, invitation* (rare, but class.): ut initio mea sponte, post autem invitatu tuo mittendum (*sc.* Trebatium) duxerim, C. Fam. 7, 5.

invīte, *adv.* [invitus, *no.* I.] (class.): *Unwillingly*: invite cepi Capuam, C. Att. 8, 3, 4.—*Comp.*: vel pudentius, vel invitius ad hoc genus sermonis accedero, C. de Or. 2, 89, 364.

in-vītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; vitabilis] *Incorruptible, not to be destroyed, imperishable* (post-class.): spes invitabilis aevi, Prud. Psych. 626.

in-vīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (invitassitis for invitaveritis, Plaut. 3, 5, 31) [1. in; VI;—the latter member is assigned by Curtius to Sanscrit root VACH, "to speak," whence Greek ἔαγεν; thus the word means *to call* one *into* a place;—but Benfey considers it akin to Sanscrit root VI, *to go*; so that the word implies, in causative force, *to cause to go into* a place;—cf. Curtius Grundzüge der Griech. Etym. 2, p. 47; Benfey's Sanscrit-English Dictionary, p. 884] **I.** *To ask, beg, request, invite* a person *to come and be* or *stay in* a place for the purpose of receiving hospitality, *etc.*: rex denique ecquis est, qui senatorem populi Romani tecto ac domo non invitet? C. 2 Verr. 4, 11, 25.

II. **A.** Prop.: **1.** With *locus in quem expressed*: *To ask, beg, request, invite* a person *to come into* or *to some place* (for the purpose of receiving hospitality, *etc.*): **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: simul ad coenam in hortos invitavit in posterum diem, C. Off. 3, 14, 58.—**b.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: eum inimicissimi Sthenii domum suam statim invitant, C. 2 Verr. 2, 36, 89: alloqui homines plebis, domum invitare, Liv. 3, 14: alius alium domos suas invitant, Sall. J. 66, 3: quum domum suam omnium ordinum homines invitaret, Nep. Att. 13, 6.—**c.** With *ad*: invitatus ad consulem Persens, *to the consul's*, Liv. 45, 8 *fin.*—**2.** With *locus in quem omitted*: *To ask, invite, give an invitation to* a person, to receive hospitality, *etc.*: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: utrumque in hospitium invitat, *to hospitality*, or *for the purpose of hospitably entertaining them*, Liv. 28, 18 *init.*: eas (*sc.* Harmodii et Aristogitonis effigies) quum in hospitium publice invitassent, Val. Max. 2, 10, 1 *ext.*; cf. pass. at length; cf. also, *no.* c. below.—**b.** With *ad*: is me crebro ad coenam invitat, C. Fam. 7, 9, 2: Tiberium ego quotidie invitabo ad coenam, Suet. Aug. 34 *med.*: num ad prandium invitare?

C. Mur. 35, 73: me meus ad subitas invitet amicus ofellas, Mart. 12, 48, 17: *Pass.*: moris erat ab imperatore triumphum ducturo Consules invitari ad cœnam; deinde, *etc.*, Val. Max. 2, 8, 6: invitati ad cœnam, id. 2, 1, 9: ad cœnam invitantur, id. 2, 1, 2: vocare invitatos ad nuptias, Vulg. Matt. 22, 3: quum invitatus fueris ad nuptias, id. Luc. 14, 8.—**c.** With *Dat.*: tota familia occurret; hospitio invitabit, *to hospitality, etc.*, C. Phil. 12, 9, 23; cf. above, *no.* a.—**d.** With *Acc. of person invited, alone:* Mamertini me publice non invitarunt, C. 2 Verr. 4, 11, 25: me quum dico, leve est: senatorem populi Romani si non invitarunt, honorem, *etc.*, id. ib.: quum Scipio unum et alterum ex iis, qui eum salutatum venerant, invitasset pluresque etiam invitaturus videretur, C. Fat. Frgm. p. 235, vol. 4, pt. 2. Orell.: solus cum iis, quos invitaverat, cœnavit sedens, Vell. 2, 114, 3: invitas tunc me, quum scis, Nasica, vocatum, Mart. 2, 79, 1: Phineas invites, Afer, et Œdipodas, id. 9, 26, 10: invitasse se quendam, Suet. Aug. 74: invitavit omnem populum, qui inventus est in Susan, Vulg. Esth. 1, 5.—*In Pass. Constr.*: ipsi Tullio patebat domus locupletissima et amplissima Cn. Pompeii Basilisci; quo, etiam si esset a vobis invitatus, tamen devertisset, C. 2 Verr. 4, 11, 25: et dedit eis locum in capite eorum, qui fuerant invitati, Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 22.—**e.** With *ut c. Subj.*: eum statim invitant, ut animum ejus in Sthenium inflammarent, C. 2 Verr. 2, 36, 89: invito eum per literas ut apud me diversetur, id. Att. 13, 2, 2: ut cœnem invitor, Sexte, an ut invideam? Mart. 4, 68, 2.—**f.** With *ellipse of object*: invitas, Mart. 4, 84, 6: invitas ad aprum, *i. e. for* or *to partake of a wild boar*, id. 8, 22, 1.—**g.** With *ab* and *Abl. of agent:* a vobis invitatus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 11, 25: omnes qui invitati fuerant ab Adonia, Vulg. 3 Reg. 1, 49; so, ab eo, id. ib. 1, 40.

B. Meton.: **1.** **a.** Gen.: *To entertain, give an entertainment to, feast,* etc.: (α) With *Acc. of person entertained, alone:* victor maritus comiter invitat regios juvenes, Liv. 1, 57: recedentem jam e convivio medius Thessalus, instaurata comissatione, et ipsum et sodales ejus invitat, Just. 12, 13, 7: cognatos volo Hodie invitare, Phædr. 4, 19, 16.—In *Pass. Constr.*: invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv. 1, 9.—(b) With *ellipse of Acc. of person:* alii suos in castra, invitandi causa, adducunt, Cæs. B. C. 1, 74.—(c) (a) With *Abl. of manner:* Julius Proculus sæpe nos ad se vocabat, et oluscula pomisque satis comiter copioseque invitabat, Gell. 19, 7: eosdem postera die apparatis epulis invitat, Just. 1, 6, 5.—(β) With *Abl. of agent:* mox a juvene ipseque et qui cum eo venerant cibo invitantur, Dict. Cret. 3, 25.—(γ) With *Abl. of price:* qui ventrem invitant pretio, Claud. Eutr. 2, 329.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *Se* or *pass. in reflexive force: To treat, indulge, feast,* or *regale one's self; to carouse:* (a) *Se:* invitavit sese in cœna pluseulum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 126: non invitat pluseulum sese, ut solet, Turpil. ap. Non. 321, 22: invitavit pluseulum hic sese in prandio, id. ib. 321, 24: quum se ibi cibo vinoque læti invitarent, Sall. Frgm. 4, 26, p. 330 Kritz: postea, quoties largissime se invitaret, *etc.*, Suet. Aug. 77.—(β) *Pass. in reflexive force:* ipsum audi vino invitari, poculis, large atque benigne, Var. ap. Non. 321, 30.—(b) Comicè: *To treat one to* or *with* something denoted by a follg. abl. of instrument: qui (*sc.* gladio) me atque te invitet, *wherewith to treat,* i. e. *wound* or *attempt to kill,* Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 21: ni istunc istis (*sc.* clavis) invitassitis, *i. e. give him a sound threshing.* id. Rud. 3, 5, 31.—(c) Comicè: invitare aliquem poculis: *To entertain* or *treat one with cups,* i. e., *to keep plying a person with wine for the purpose of making him intoxicated:* perit potando opinor: Neptunus magnis poculis hac nocte eum invitavit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 31.—**2.**: **a.** Gen.: *To invite, summon, call:* (a) With *in c. Acc.:* Lunam invitabat assidue in amplexus atque concubitum, Suet. Cal. 22.—(β) With *ad:* ad exeundum Cassium invitat, Hirt. B. Alex. 63: equestri ordine ad audiendum invitato per edicta, Suet. Cal. 53 *fin.*: quum multos e littore invitasset ad se, repente, *etc.*, id. ib. 32: ad athletarum spectaculum invitavit et virgines Vestales, id. Ner. 12 *fin.*: cur modo Vestalis tædas invitor ad ullas Turpis? Ov. Am. 3, 6, 75.—(γ) With *Dat.*: accipit Æneam, solioque invitat acerno, Virg. Æ. 8, 178: ultroque invitant mœnibus hostem, id. ib. 9, 676.—(δ) With *Inf.*: protinus Æneas celeri certare sagitta Invitat, qui forte velint, ac præmia ponit, Virg. Æ. 5, 486.—(ε) With *Acc. of object invited, alone:* invitantque novum sidus, Claud. Cons. Honor. 3, 172.—In *Pass. Constr.*: ut in colloquium venire invitatus gravaretur, *though invited,* Cæs. B. G. 1, 35: quum, invitatis gentibus amicis, aciem instrueret, Jul. Obseq. 125.—**b.** Esp.: (a) *To invite, call* a person to an office, *etc.*: (a) With *Acc. of person invited,* etc., *alone: Pass. Constr.*: ut invitatus (*sc.* antistes) effugiat, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 30.—(β) With *in c. Acc.*: a Cæsare liberaliter invitor in legationem, C. Att. 2, 18, 3: Cosconio mortuo, in ejus locum invitor, id. ib. 1, 19, 4.—(b) Milit. *t. t.*: (a) *To summon:* With *ad:* invitantibus nostris (*sc.* hostes) ad deditionem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: deinde ipse Vergilium appellavit, invitavitque ad deditionem, id. B. Afr. 86.—(β) *To challenge:* With *ad:* postquam satis diuque adversarios a se ad dimicandum invitatos supersedere pugnæ animadvertit, Hirt. B. Afr. 75: æquo loco invitat ad dimicandum, id. B. Afr. 73.—(c) Of an estate, real or personal: *To summon* or *call one to take possession of some property by virtue of some privilege attaching to him in law,* or *by the decision of some magistrate:* tertius et primus priores ad bonorum possessionem invitantur, Ulp. Dig. 37, 11, 2, § 6: ad bonorum possessionem non invitantur, id. ib. 38, 6, 1, § 6: eos invitat (*sc.* prætor) ad bonorum possessionem, qui jure civili ad successionem admitti non possunt, id est, cognatos, id. ib. 38, 2, 3, § 10.—(d) *To summon, call, require* a person to do something: secundum voluntatem eos quoque invitatos intelligendum est, quibus, *etc.*, Pap. Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 11: "*invitandos,* ad revocandum si alienent," Comm. ad h. l.: proximus quisque primo loco videatur invitatus, id. ib. 31, 1, 69, § 3.—(e) Of honours, dignities, etc.: *To call* or *advance to:* With *ad:* debitores rerum publicarum ad honores invitari non posse certum est, Ulp. Dig. 50, 4, 6, § 1.—**3.** *To ask* or *call for* anything: invitatque patris cuidauda ad lumina dextram, Luc. 3, 740.—**4.** *To ask, beg, request, entreat, invite:* With *ut:* missas legationes a nonnullis civitatibus ad Germanos, invitatosque eos uti ab Rheno discederent, Cæs. B. G. 4, 6: post paucos vero versus invitatus ut accumberet, Suet. Vit. Ter. 2: ut, quicquid inde salubre patriæ laturos se existimassent, pro suo jure sumerent benignissime invitaverunt, Val. Max. 1, 8, 2: benignis verbis invitatus ut eo (*sc.* magno auri pondere) uti vellet, id. 4, 3, 5.—**5.** Of conversation: *To invite; try to draw out, encourage* or *promote:* cœpimus invitare convivarum sermones, Petr. S. 41 *ad fin.*—**6.** Of water: *To bring* or *conduct in:* **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: interior medias sinus invitatus in ædes, Rutil. 1, 245.—**b.** With *Acc. of object, alone:* C. Marius bello Cimbrico, fossis manu factis, invitavit mare, Sol. 2, 53.

C. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* A. 2.): **a.** Gen.: *To invite, allure, entice, attract, tempt:* (a) With *ad:* temere ingressos repetendum invitat ad æquor, Luc. 4, 436: placataque lætum Invitant (*sc.* fluvii) ad prata pecus, Claud. Cons. Honor. 6, 199: as *Part. Fut., Pass.* or *Gerundive:* ad invitandos ad libidinem juvenes senesque, Suet. Cal. 43: quia altero pacto mulieres ad furandum invitantur, altero, *etc.*, Paul. Dig. 23, 4, 5, § 1.—(β) With *Adv. loci:* quo spolia invitant, transfert populantis signa, Sil. 6, 650.—(γ) With *Acc. of object, alone:* ubertas terræ advenas invitat, Curt. 8, 2, 4.—(δ) With *ellipse of Acc. of object:* ad agrum fruendum invitat atque allectat senectus, C. Sen. 16, 57: invitat genialis hiems, curasque resolvit, Virg. G. 1, 302: invitent crocis halantes floribus horti, id. ib. 4, 109: invitabat pretium, Pl. Ep. 8, 2, 1: invitabat occasio, Flor. 3, 5, 4: si qua interea invitaverit aura, Sil. 8, 325: quum prosperior flatus invitat, Cod. Just. 11, 1, 6: talibus invitat donis dextræque gerendum Diva simul porrexit ebur, Claud. Stil. 2, 362.—(ε) With *Abl.*: quibus omnibus rebus hostes invitati copias transducunt, Cæs. B. G. 5, 49: invitati prædæ, id. ib. 6, 34: invitati propinquitate castrorum, id. B. C. 3, 76: jucunditate quadam ad legendum invitati, C. Ac. 1, 2, 8: præmiis etiam invitabat, id. Ligar. 4, 12: hic, qui forte velint rapido contendere cursu, Invitat pretiis animos, Virg. Æ. 5, 292: inhonesti lucri captura invitati, Val. Max. 2, 4, 1: invitatus lucro, Suet. Cal. 39: quanquam magnis conditionibus invitaretur, Suet. Cæs. 3: ut contemptu sui hostem invitaret, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 44: quum ii, qui in statione erant, quiete invitati, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 5, 31.—(ζ) With *ut c. Subj.*: regem invitavit liquor fluminis, ut calidum adhuc corpus ablueret, Curt. 3, 5, 2.—(η) With *Inf.*: vicina invitet decedere ripa calori, Virg. G. 4, 23.

b. Esp. (a) (a): Of personal objects: *To invite, instigate, stimulate, rouse, urge:* (aa) With *ad:* quicunque ad benefaciendum bonitate invitatus est, Sen. Ben. 3, 15, 2: ad conservatoris quondam reipublicæ tantique consulis invitando necem, Vell. 2, 66, 3.—(ββ) With *ut c. Subj.*: ni me id invitet ut faciam fides, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 5.—(β) Of things as objects: *To stimulate, rouse, kindle:* quæ (*sc.* ingenia) gloria invitantur, C. Ep. Brut. 1, 15: egregios invitant præmia mores, Claud. Stil. 2, 125.

(b) Of mental feelings, *etc.*: *To incite, call forth:* tale, ut ipsum per se invitaret, alliceretque appetitum animi, C. Fin. 5, 6, 17.

(c) Of flattery: *To incite, encourage, court, seek:* quam blanda ista vanitas (*sc.* assentationis) apud eos valeat, qui ipsi illam allectant et invitant, C. Læl. 26, 99.

(d) Of actions: *To invite; to persuade* or *lead to the commission of:* et peream, si non invitent omnia culpam, Ov. H. 17, 183.

(e) Of subject matter for writings, *etc.*: *To seek after, purposely collect* or *introduce:* libertatem autem vehementis spiritus, dictis pariter ac factis testatam, ut non invitaverim, ita ultro venientem non excluserim, Val. Max. 6, 2 *init.*

(f) Of a physical state or condition: *To invite, induce, produce, bring on, encourage:* invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis, Ov. M. 11, 604: somnos quod invitet leves, Hor. Epod. 2, 28: aqua mulsa calefactu invitat vomitiones, Pl. 22, 24, 52, § 112: appetentia ciborum invitatur, id. 23, 1, 22, § 38: excitans aviditatem invitansque in omnibus cibis, id. 31, 7, 41, § 87: sternutationem, Scrib. Comp. 18.

2. (acc. to *no.* B. 1.): **a.** *To feast* or *entertain* mentally: non hic librorum, per quos inviter alarque, Copia, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 37.—**b.** *To cherish, foster, favour:* ut neque luxuriam invitaret, neque honestam paupertatem destitui vellet, Vell. 2, 129, 3.

in-vittātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; vittatus] *Bound with a garland, fillet,* or *chaplet:* nullus vadat ad collectam aut ad vescendum habens galliculas in pedibus, vel palliolo lineo invittatus, sive in monasterio, sive in agris, Hier. Reg. S. Pach. 101.

in-vituperābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in; vituperabilis] *Unblamable,* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10: invituperabiles conditiones, id. ib.: fuisti invituperabilis in diebus tuis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10: auctor invituperabilis, id. ib.: lex invituperabilis, id. ib. 4, 1: so, id. Pud. 6.

in-vītus, a, um, *adj.* (class.) [2. in; and VI,—which is assigned by Benfey to Sans. root VI, in force of *to desire, to like;* but by Curtius is considered akin to Sans.

root VAC, *to desire*, whence Gr. *fix-ομαι*; cf. Benfey as in invito; Curtius Grund. Griech. Etym. 1, p. 106] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *That does not desire, not willing, unwilling, against one's will, reluctant:* **1.** Of living beings: **a.** *Abs.*: ut vitatores etiam invitos consistere coxant, Cæs. B. G. 4, 5: cur talem invitam invitum cogis linquere? Poet. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38: Berenicem statim ab urbe dimisit (*sc.* Titus) invitus invitam, Suet. Tit. 7; cf. also below, sc. B. 1.: quod temere invitis suscipiatur heris, Cat. 68, 78: nec rogabit invitam, id. 8, 13: heu nihil invitis fas quenquam credere divis, Virg. Æ. 2, 402: vim tulit invitæ, Ov. M. 4, 239: trahit invitam nova vis, id. ib. 7, 19: erumpit (*sc.* risus) enim invitis sæpe, Quint. 6, 3, 9: irrumpent etiam (*sc.* pedes quidam) ad invitos (*sc.* scriptores), id. 9, 4, 89: ut invitis, quod prosit, extorqueat, id. 5, 7, 27: nihil enim facile persuadetur invitis, id. 4, 3, 10: atque invito (*sc.* tauro) detorquet in ilia cornu, Val. Fl. 4, 685: testor ad has acies invitam arcessere Martem, Petr. Frgm. 122: quando etiam ita de invitis fata statuant, id. S. 115 *fin.*: profecto enim indignus (*sc.* antistes) est sacerdotio, nisi fuerit ordinatus invitus, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 30.—*Sup.*: quum maximis suis rebus coactus a me invitissimo discessisset, C. Fam. 3, 10, 3.—**b.** In *Constr. of Abl.*: *Abs.* (so, very freq.): vobis invitis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 7: se invito, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8: eo invito, id. ib. 1, 14: Sequanis invitis, id. ib. 1, 9: invitis principibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22: dis hominibusque invitis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 1: si, sine pace tua, atque invito numine Troës Italiam petiere, Virg. Æ. 10, 31: invita Diana, Ov. M. 8, 395: invito Eumene, Nep. Eum. 4, 3: invitis omnibus, Suet. Tib. 6 *fin.*: invitis adversariis, id. Cæs. 22: invito Neptuno, id. Aug. 16: invito milite, Luc. 5, 367: invito pastore, id. 2, 607: invito domino, Quint. 7, 3, 27.—*Sup.*: quod et illo et me invitissimo fiet, *most contrary to both his inclination and mine*, C. Att. 5, 21, 9.—Prov.: invita Minerva, *against the will of Minerva*, i. e. *contrary to the bent of one's genius* or *natural abilities*; *in opposition to* or *at variance with one's mental capacity*: quia nihil decet, invita Minerva, ut aiunt, id est, adversante et repugnante natura, C. Off. 1, 31, 110: tu nihil invita facies dicesve Minerva, Hor. A. P. 385.—**c.** With *Gen.* (post-class.): vel creditit dominum non invitum fore hujus solutionis, *that the* (*slave's*) *master would not be unwilling for this payment* (or *return of the thing deposited*), Ulp. Dig. 16, 3, 11.

2. Of things (class., but mostly poet.): **a.** *Abs.*: invita in hoc loco versatur oratio, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 85: ante ... quam Invitæ properes anni spem credere terræ, Virg. G. 1, 224: "*invitæ* terræ; quoniam aratione subigenda est," Wagn. ad h. l.: et invito processit Vesper Olympo, id. E. 6, 86; "*invito*, quod cœlum ægre ferebat nocte ingruente carmen finiri," Wagn. ad h. l.: verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur, Hor. A. P. 311: dantur in invitos impia tura focos, Ov. H. 14, 26: dicitur invita concinuisse lyra, id. Am. 3, 9, 24: (stipes) invitis corruptus ab ignibus arsit, id. M. 8, 514: invitis oculis aspicienda venit, id. H. 9, 124: invitis oculis hæc mea verba leges, id. ib. 18, 4; cf. id. Pont. 1, 9, 4: invitos currere coge pedes, id. Rem. Am. 218: et jacit invita fulmina rara manu, id. Pont. 1, 2, 128; so, invita manu, id. ib. 1, 5, 10; id. ib. 3, 2, 66; id. ib. 4, 1, 14: cui dedit invitas victa noverca manus, id. F. 6, 800: simul invitas crimen pervenit ad aures, id. A. 2, 449: invitis lacrymis, id. Liv. 276: duc, inquam, invitas ipsa per ora rotas, id. F. 6, 608: invito pectore passa Jovem est, id. ib. 2, 178: invito pectore sedit amor, id. Rem. Am. 268: invitaque pectora tangit, id. M. 4, 389: invito potui circumdare brachia collo, id. ib. 9, 604: crescit et invito lentus in ore cibus, id. H. 16, 226: subitusque invita notavit Ora rubor, id. M. 6, 43: ira per invitas experiemur aquas, id. H. 18, 194: invito prospexit Colchida vultu, Val. Fl. 7, 575: fievit ab invita rapientem tela carina, id. 6, 318: fert gravis invito victorem Nestora tergo Monychus, id. 1, 145: invita peragam tamen omnia dextra, Luc. 1, 378: invitis spargenda dabas tua membra procellis, id. 5, 684: larga vel invito prorumpunt flumina vultu, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 36, 128.—**b.** In *construction of Abl. Abs.*: invitis ire paratis aquis, Ov. H. 13, 126.

B. Esp.: With the subject, in *an adverbial force* (so, very freq.) (Zumpt, § 682, 1): *Unwillingly, reluctantly*: **1.** Of living beings: **a.** With *Nom. as subject*: invitus me vides, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 23: nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet, Quam invitus factas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 2: inviti Vercingetorigi parent, Cæs. B. G. 7, 63 *fin.*: plerique compulsi, inviti, et coacti, Scipionis sententiam sequuntur, id. B. C. 1, 2: neu pugnare invitus cogeretur, id. ib. 3, 112: quos (*sc.* commentarios) utinam, qui legent, scire possent, quam invitus susceperim scribendos, Hirt. B. G. 8 *præf.*: soli hoc contingit sapienti, ut nihil faciat invitus, nihil dolens, nihil coactus, C. Par. 5, 1: invitus feci, ut L. Flaminium e senatu ejicerem, id. de Sen. 12, 42: hoc nos ab istis adolescentibus facere inviti et recusantes heri coacti sumus, id. de Or. 2, 4, 18: ut invitus et coactus facere videare, id. ib. 2, 43, 182: quum iidem fabellas Latinas ad verbum de Græcis expressas non inviti legant, id. Fin. 1, 2, 4: invitus accipere beneficia, Sall. J. 96, 2: invitus vixit, Val. Max. 4, 7, 6 *fin.*: invitus, regina, tuo de littore cessi, Virg. Æ. 6, 460: terras invita reliqui, id. ib. 12, 800: invitus amabo, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 35: spectatosque diu vultus invita reliquit, Ov. M. 10, 662: ut invitus quoque aqua satietur, Cels. 5, 27, 2: tarde quidem et invitus inquit, Petr. S. 9: nemo invitus audit, quum cogitur aut cibum sumere, aut vivere, id. ib. 111 *fin.*—*Sup.*: ego eum a me invitissimus dimisi, *very reluctantly, very much against my will*, C. Fam. 13, 63, 1: quæ invitissimus quisque alteri ostendit, Cels. 6, 10, 1 *fin.*—**b.** With *Acc. as subject*: hoc tamen dicere, venisse invitos, ejectos domo, Cæs. B. G. 4, 7: testor ... magicas invitam accingier artes, Virg. Æ. 4, 493.

2. Of things: invitique oculi lacrymis maduere coactis, Ov. M. 6, 628: mors invita subit, Luc. 6, 531.

II. Meton.: *That happens* or *is done contrary to one's wish* (poet.): invita sæpe juvamur ope, *i. e. involuntarily afforded*, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 16; cf. pass. at length: invito maduerunt sanguine dextræ, *i. e. involuntarily shed*, Val. Fl. 3, 391.

in-vius, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; via] (not in Cic. nor Cæs.), **I.** Prop.: **A.** *That has no way, without a road, pathless, trackless*: **1.** *Abs.*: non hæc furculas, nec Caudium, nec saltûs invios esse, ubi errorem fraus superbe vicisset, Liv. 9, 14: dispersosque, et per invias atque ignotas rupes iter fugæ non expedientes, partim ceperunt, partim, *etc.*, id. 38, 2 *fin.*: longa via invia, *a long trackless course*, Virg. Æ. 3, 383: exitus invius, Flor. 3, 20, 4: Franci inviis strati paludibus, Vopisc. Prob. 12.—As *Subst.*: **in-via,** ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* loca), *Trackless places*: nono die in jugum Alpium perventum est, per invia pleraque et errores, quos, *etc.*, Liv. 21, 35: silentio noctis dilapsi, per vias inviaque, ... in urbes Campaniæ perfugerunt, id. 23, 17: ruunt cæci per vias, per invia, id. 38, 23: dumosa invia, Sil. 4, 305.—**2.** With *Inf.*: sat hinc tumultu rapitur ingenti ferox, Et saxa fluctu volvit, Acheron, invius Renavigari, Sen. Herc. Fur. 714.

B. : **1.** Gen.: *That affords no way; impassable, impenetrable*: **a.** With *Dat.* of agent: ergo maria invia Teucris, Nec spes ulla fugæ, Virg. Æ. 9, 130: invia virtuti nulla est via, Ov. M. 14, 113: nihil virtuti suæ invium ... fremebant, Tac. Agr. 27.—**b.** With *Abl. of cause*: regio thurifera, Saba appellata, ... undique rupibus invia, Pl. 12, 14, 30, § 52.—**c.** *Abs.*: invia saxa, *where there was no passage*, Virg. Æ. 1, 537.—**2.** Esp.: Law *t. t.*: *Impassable* through some impediment, *etc.*: nam et si arborem impendentem habeat vicinus, qua viam, vel iter invium vel inhabile facit, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 4, § 5.

C. *Where there is no way; in secret* or *hidden places*: postquam altos ventum in montes atque invia lustra, Ecce feræ, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 4, 151.

D. *To which there is no way; inaccessible, unapproachable*: **1.** With *Dat.*: lucos Stygios, regna invia vivis Aspicies, Virg. Æ. 6, 154.—**2.** With *Abl. of cause*: gens circumfusis invia fluminibus, Ov. F. 5, 581.—**3.** *Abs.*: nam tempia profanus Invia cum Phlegyis faciebant Delphica Phœbas, Ov. M. 11, 414.

II. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. B.): *Impenetrable, not to be penetrated* or *pierced*: invia Sarmaticis domini lorica sagittis, Mart. 7, 2, 1.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* I. D.): *Inaccessible, not to be approached*: tot bellis invia tecta, Sil. 14, 639.

invŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [invoco, *no.* I. A. 1.] **A.** With *Gen.*: *An invoking, invocation* (post-Aug.): dearum, Quint. 10, 1, 48: deorum, id. 6, 1, 33.—**B.** *Abs.*: tam lunam, quam solem, duces anni hac invocatione designans, Macr. S. 1, 16 *fin.*

invŏcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Belonging to an invocation*: orationis species sunt quinque: .... invocatione, ut, *Di maris et terræ tempestatumque potentes*, Boeth. Introd. ad Syllog. p. 561.

1. invŏcātus, a, um, *P.* of invoco.

2. in-vŏcātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; voco] (class.), **I.** Gen.: *Uncalled, not called, without being called for*: at ego, simul atque audivi, invocatus ad subsellia rei occurro, C. Fam. 8, 8, 1: quid? quod etiam ad dormientem veniunt invocatæ (*sc.* imagines), id. N. D. 1, 38, 108. **II.** Esp.: *Uninvited, without being asked* or *invited* to a feast, *etc.*: invocatus soleo esse in convivio, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 2: postulo, ut tua mihi domus, Te presente, absente, pateat: invocato ut sit locus Semper, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 29: quibus (*sc.* locis) etiam invocati, suo jure, de populo possunt venire, Vitr. 6, 5 (*al.* 8), 1: quotidie sic ei cœna coquebatur, ut quos invocatos vidisset in foro, omnes devocaret, Nep. Tim. 4, 3.

3. in-vŏcātus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *Abl. sing.*) [2. in; vocatus] *A non-summoning*: si injussu atque invocatu meo (verba) venerint, *without my summons*, Front. ad Verum Ep. 1.

in-vŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in; voco] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (d)): **A.** Prop.: Of living beings as objects: **1.** Gen.: *To call on* or *upon; to address* or *call by name; to invoke*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: Erebo creata, fuscis crinibus, Nox, te invoco, Enn. Frgm. Trag. 183, p. 112 Vahlen: quum ego ipsum, advocatum ad communem imperatorum fortunam defendendam, invocarem, C. de Or. 2, 47, 196: deos invocare, Val. Max. 9, 11, 2 *ext.*: multis caritates diversas, quas præ angustiis videre non poterant, invocantibus, Amm. 18, 8, 13: invocato numine, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.—**b.** With *Abl.*: nullos impios deos ... infelicibus precibus invocari, Tac. A. 16, 31.—**c.** With *ab*: a labris Alium invocat, cum alio cantat, Næv. ap. Isid. Orig. 1, 25, 2.—**d.** With *Adv.* or *adverbial expression*: unde te, virorum pariter ac feminarum firmamentum præcipuum, Pudicitia, invocarem? Val. Max. 6, 1 *init.*: tum Noctem, Noctisque orientia signa, Idæumque Jovem, Phrygiamque ex ordine matrem, Invocat, Virg. Æ. 7, 140.—**e.** With *ut c. Subj.*: ut invocaret altissimum, ut vitam donaret, Vulg. 2 Mac. 3, 34: invocabant Dominum ut respiceret, id. ib. 8, 2.—**f.** With *Subj. alone*: justæ preces invocantium, ad ultionem accingerentur, Tac. H. 4, 79.—**g.** With *ad*: neque quisquam te ad crudeles pœnas aut acerba judicia invocat, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 1, 6.—**h.** With *de*: de tribulatione invocavi Dominum, Vulg. Ps. 117 5.

2. Esp.: **a.** *To call on* or *invoke for aid, etc.*: (*α*) In *simple constr.*: quos ignorat adhuc, invocat illa deos, Ov. F. 6, 516: ut, deplorato Italiæ statu ... Marcum insuper Brutum, cujus status in conspectu erat, invocaret, Suet. Rhet. 6 *ad fin.*—(*β*) With *Abl.*: ut non solum initiis operum suorum Musas invocarent, Quint. 4 procœm., 4.—(*γ*) With *Dat.*: (*aa*) Of person: nam ubi parturit, deos

sibi invocat, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 9: te suis tremulus parens Invocat, Cat. 61, 52. —(ββ) Of thing: te, igitur, huic cepto invoco, Val. Max. præf.—(δ) With *in c. Acc.*: si nunc omnes in auxilium deos invocem, Quint. 4 procem. 5: in auxilium a Bithyniæ rege invocati, Just. 25, 2, 11.—(ε) With *in c. Abl.*: apud nos Junonem Lucinam in pariendo invocant, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: invoca Me in die tribulationis, Vulg. Ps. 49, 15: in quacunque die invocavero Te, id. ib. 55, 10.—(ζ) With *ut c. Subj.*: invoco Vos, Lares viales, ut me bene juvetis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 23.—**b.** *To call on, appeal to* or *invoke* as a witness, *etc.*: (α) With *simple Acc.*: ut deos testes ingrati et perfidi animi Magnetum invocaret, Liv. 35, 31: deos testes invocare, Curt. 4, 10, 33: deos patrios, testes fidei suæ, invocans, id. 5, 12, 3: testes invoco hodie cœlum et terram (=quot in cœlo et terrâ vivunt), Vulg. Deut. 4, 26; so, id. ib. 30, 19.—(β) With *contra*: invocabo contra eos cœlum et terram, Vulg. Deut. 21, 38; cf. above, *no.* (α).

B. Meton.: Of things as objects: **1.** *To invoke, implore, earnestly beg* or *entreat*: **a.** In *simple constr.*: sociorum invocem auxilium, quum a civibus interclusum sit subsidium? C. ante Exsil. 4, 10: auxilium pædagogi invocavit, Val. Max. 1, 8, 12: deorum invocantes opem, Liv. 22, 14: fidem suorum quondam militum invocans, Tac. H. 2, 9.—**b.** With *adversus*: non jure eum adversus Cheruscos arma Romana invocare, Tac. A. 2, 46.—**c.** With *pro*: pro concione fidem militum invocavit, Suet. Cæs. 33.—**d.** With *Dat.*: dum auxilia libertati invocat, Tac. A. 15, 59.—**2.** *To call upon, appeal to* for protection or redress: erit vobis locus querendi apud senatum, invocandi leges, Tac. A. 2, 71.—**3.** Of a name: **a.** Gen.: *To call upon*: diu Acerbæ viri nomine cum multis lacrymis et lamentatione flebili invocato, Just. 18, 6, 5.—**b.** Esp.: (α) *With accessory notion of prayer; to call upon, invoke, address* or *make mention of in prayer*, etc. (Eccl. Lat., and so very comm.): With *simple Acc.*: ædificavit ibi altare Domino, et invocavit nomen ejus, Vulg. Gen. 12, 8: nomen Domini invocabo, id. Deut. 32, 3: invocate nomina deorum vestrorum, id. 3 Reg. 18, 25: invocabant nomen Baal de mane, id. ib. 18, 26: quicunque invocaverit nomen Domini, salvus erit, id. Act. 2, 21; so, id. Rom. 10, 13.—(b) *To give* or *bestow upon by calling, to call after* some one: (α) With *super c. Acc.*: invocetur super eos nomen meum, Vulg. Gen. 48, 16: super quam invocatum est nomen tuum, id. Sir. 36, 14: et erecto ibi altari, invocavit super illud fortissimum Deum Israel, ib. Gen. 33, 20.—(β) With *in c. Abl.*: ut in eo (*sc.* loco) nomen Illius (*sc.* Dei) invocetur, Vulg. Deut. 14, 23.—(γ) With *Adv. of place*: ut ibi invocetur nomen Ejus (*sc.* Dei), Vulg. Deut. 26, 2.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): **A.** Gen.: *To call, call for*: invocare atque exspectare lucem consueverat, Suet. Cal. 50 *fin.*—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *To call, name, term, designate*: aspice hoc sublime candens, quem invocant omnes Jovem, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4; *al.* vocant: Persæ mitissimum ac justissimum dominum, Macedones optimum ac fortissimum regem invocantes, Curt. 10, 5, 9: reginas dominasque veris quondam, tunc alienis, nominibus invocantes, id. 3, 11, 25.—**2.** *To call out* or *speak*: With *ellipse of Acc. of object*: blandius alia (*sc.* mulier) ad aurem invocabat, Cœl. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124 Spald.

‡ **invŏlātor,** ōris, *m.* [involo, *no.* II. B. 2. b.] *A robber*: κλέπτης, fur, involator, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

in-vŏlātus, ūs, *m.* (only in the *Abl. sing.*) [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; volatus] *A flying, flight*: non ex alitis involatu tibi auguror, C. Fam. 6, 6, 7.

in-vŏlentĭa, æ, *f.* [2. in; volentia] = involuntas, *Unwillingness*: etsi involentia non carent, malevolentia carent, Salvian. de Gub. Dei 7

involgo, v. invulgo.

invŏlĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* **I.** [involo, *no.* II.] (Prop.: *To fly upon*; hence, Meton.) Of the hair: *To float upon, wave upon* (poet.): With *Dat.*: et, quæ nunc involitant humeris, decideriut comæ, Hor. Od. 4, 10, 3; cf. also below, *no.* II. B.

II. [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (δ); volito] (Prop.: *To fly over*; hence, Meton.): **A.** Of a disembodied spirit: *To hover over* (Eccl. Lat.): With *Dat.*: tenet ille regna cœli: Nec minus involitat terris, nec ab hoc recedit orbe, Prud. στεφ. 13, 100.—**B.** Of the hair: *To flow over*: Hor. Od. 4, 10, 3; cf. also above, *no.* I.

III. [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; volito] (Prop.: *To fly*; hence, Meton.): Of the disembodied spirit: *To wing its way, to soar* (Eccl. Lat.): With *Dat.*: (= ad c. Acc.): sed quia tu non hac, qua corpus, sede teneris, Qui meritis superis spiritus involitas, *who (being now) a spirit, dost soar, through thy merits, to the inhabitants of heaven*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, 6.

in-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* [1. in; 2. volo] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (α)): *To fly into* a place: With *in c. Acc.*: in villam intro involant columbæ, Var. R. R. 3, 7, 1.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ)) (class.): **A.** Prop.: Of flying creatures: *To fly on* or *upon*: With *Dat.*: neque enim debent (*sc.* aves) ipsis nidis involare; ne, dum adsiliunt, pedibus ova confringant, Col. 8, 3, 5.

B. Meton.: **1.** **a.** Gen.: *To fly upon, make an attack upon, assail, fly at*: (α) With *Dat.*: inde canino ritu oculisque involem, Lucil. ap Non. 33, 1.—(β) With *in c. Acc.*: qui nunc si mihi detur, Ut ego unguibus facile illi in oculos involem venefico, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 6: vix me contineo, quin involem in cacapillum, monstrum! id. ib. 5, 2, 20.—(γ) With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: atque ita correptum captivarum agmine matrum Involat, Ov. M. 13, 561: his dictis, involat (*sc.* Venus) eam (*sc.* Physchen), vestemque plurifariam diloricat, App. M. 6, p. 398 Oud.: hic ardor solusque labor, quid corpore Magni Projecto rapiat, quos Cæsaris involet artus, Luc. 6, 588.—**b.** Esp.: Milit. *t. t.*: *To attack, assault* or *assail*: *to rush upon; dash upon*: (α) With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: adeoque improvisi castra involavere, ut, *etc.*, Tac. H. 4, 33: involavere nostrorum equitum turmas, frendentes (*sc.* Germani) immania, Amm. 16, 12, 36: excitatos .... celeriter involavit, id. 21, 4, 8: milites eos (*sc.* hostes) involavere fortissime, id. 24, 2, 5.—(β) With *ad*: ad ipsum Longinum ... involat, jacentemque levibus sauciat plagis, Hirt. B. Alex. 52 *fin.*—(γ) With *ellipse of Acc. of object*: ab dextera maximo Cum clamore involant (*sc.* equites), impetu alacri, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 90.

2.: **a.** Gen.: *To seize, pounce upon, take forcible possession of* any thing: tum ille (*sc.* piscator) paulum ultra digitos in esca jaculatus hamum, singulos (*sc.* pisces) involat, verius quam capit, Pl. 9, 59, 85, § 181: scilicet jam strigæ puerum involaverant, Petr. S. 63 *fin.*—**b.** Esp.: (α) With *simple Acc.*: *To pounce upon, steal*: remitte pallium mihi meum quod involasti, Cat. 25, 6.—(β) With *de*: quum ancoræ involantur de mari, Callistr. Dig. 47, 9, 6.—(γ) With *Dat.*: quos (*sc.* anulos) amicæ tuæ involasti, Petr. S. 58.—(δ) With *ex*: ex qua (*sc.* hereditate) plus involavit, quam illi (*sc.* fratri) relictum est, Petr. S. 43.

C. Fig. (acc. to *no.* B. 2. a.): *To seize* or *pounce upon*: **1.** Of abstract subjects: truces animas involat cupido eundi in hostem, Tac. A. 1, 49.—**2.** With abstract objects: nostra est enim, nostra est, inquam, omnis ista prudentiæ doctrinæque possessio; in quam homines, quasi caducam atque vacuam, abundantes otio, nobis occupatis, involaverunt, C. de Or. 3 31, 122.

in-vŏlūcer, cris, cre, *adj.* [2. in; volucer] *That cannot fly, unable to fly* (post-class.): pulli etiam tunc involucres erant, Gell. 2, 29, 5; cf. pass. at length.

invŏlūcre, is, *n.* [involvo, *no.* I. A. 1.] (*That which serves for enveloping*; hence) *A cloth* or *napkin wrapped round* one, as in shaving (ante-class.): ne id quidem involucre injicere voluit, vestem ut ne inquinet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17.

invŏlūcrum, i, *n.* (ŭ, in Prud.; cf. below) [involvo, *no.* I. A. 1.] (id.) **I.** Prop. (class.): **A.** Gen.: (*That which serves for enveloping*; hence) *A wrapper, covering, case, envelope*: involucris (*sc.* candelabri) rejectis, C. 2 Verr. 4, 28, 65: scite enim Chrysippus, ut clypei causa involucrum, vaginam autem gladii, sic, *etc.*, id. N. D. 2, 14, 37: emporetica (*sc.* charta) inutilis scribendo, involucris chartarum segestriumque in mercibus usum præbet, Pl. 13, 12, 23, § 76: involucrum solvere, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 21.—**B.** Esp. (post-class.): **1.** Of clothing, *etc.*: **a.** *A shoe* or *sandal*: ne sanctum involucris polluret locum, Prud. Cath. 5, 36.—**b.** *A coverlid, bedcover*, etc.: (virus) contentum involucris atque cubilibus Subter comprimere clausa silentia, Prud. Symm. 1 præf. 54.—**2.** Of the body, as a covering of the soul: *Dress, garments*: corporis involucris tumulo frigente repostis? *when its bodily garments have been laid up in the cold grave*, Prud. Hamart. 921; cf. pass. at length.

II. Fig. (class.): *A covering*: sic modo in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii per quædam involucra atque integumenta perspexi, C. de Or. 1, 35, 161: multis enim simulationum involucris tegitur .... uniuscujusque natura, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15.

‡ **invŏlūmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.] *A wrapper, cover*: "involumen, ἐνείλημα," Gloss. Phil.

invŏlūmentum, i, *n.* [id.] *A wrapper, covering, envelope*, for involucrum (Eccl. Lat.), Aug. C. D. 4, 8; Vulg. Sap. 7, 4.

invŏluntārĭe, *adv.* [involuntarius] *Involuntarily*, Marc. Dig. 1, 3, 2; Boeth. Arist. Top. 4, 2, p. 688.

in-vŏluntārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; voluntarius] *Involuntary* (post-class.): emissio urinæ, Cœl. Aur. Acut. 2, 3.

in-vŏluntas, ātis, *f.* [2. in; voluntas] *Unwillingness* (Eccl. Lat.): ex involuntate delinquere, Tert. Apol. 45.

invŏlūte, *adv.* [involutus] *In an obscure* or *dark manner, obscurely* (post-class.): questus est de fratris insidiis involute atque incondite, Spart. Carac. 2 *ad fin.*

invŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [involvo, *no.* B.] **I.** Prop.: *A turning round, a rolling up*: *Abstr.*: obtinente passione (*sc.* hydrophobica) .... corporis spiræ similis, vel canina, involutio, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 3, 11, 103: "corporis decubitus canum dormientium contractioni similis," Comm. ad h. l. **II.** Meton.: *Concr.*: *A spiral curve*: supra eas (*sc.* regulas) circumdantur et figuntur tabulæ, quæ pertegant eam involutionem, Vitr. 10, 6 (*al.* 11), 3; cf. involvo, *no.* V. B.

invŏlūto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [id. *no.* I. A. 1.] *To enwrap, infold* (post-class.): Apic. 2, 1.

invŏlūtus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of involvo. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to involvo, *no.* I. B. 1. b. (β)): *Involved, intricate, dark, obscure* (class.): res involutas delliniendo explicavimus, C. Or. 29, 102: Socrates mihi videtur .... primus a rebus occultis et ab ipsâ naturâ involutis .... avocasse philosophiam, id. Ac. 1, 4, 15: —*Sup.*: nec in hac tantum re omnium maximâ atque involutissimâ, Sen. Q. N. 6, 5. 3.

in-volvo, vi, ūtum, vĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in; volvo] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.): (*To roll* one thing, *etc.*, *in* another; hence) **A.** Prop.: **1.** *To surround* or *cover; to wrap, enwrap, envelope, enclose*: **a.** With *Abl. of that wherein the covering*, etc., *consists*: (α) Of apparel, arms, *etc.* (class.): se foliis ac frondibus involventes, Luer. 5, 970: repentino periculo exterriti sinistras sagis involvunt, gladiosque distringunt, Cæs. B. C. 1, 75: manum amiculo involutam Lysimachus in os leonis immersit, Just. 15, 3, 8: captivam (*sc.* vulpem) stipulâ

fœnoque involvit, et ignes Admovet. Ov. F. 4, 705: involvendum lana specillum est, Cels. 6, 8, 1: auriscalpium lana involutum, Scrib. Comp. 230: eorumque pedes assidue fricentur manibus siccis aut aspero linteo involutis, id. ib. 180: involvendum duplicibus triplicibusve pannis in vino et oleo tinctis, Cels. 8, 10, 1: sex fasciis involvendum, id. 8, 10, 2: vestimentis involvendus est, id. 2, 17: lodicula involutus, Suet. Aug. 83: jam bellica virgo, Ægide deposita, atque adsuetum casside crinem Involvi, tum compta tamen, *etc.*, Sil. 8, 461: jam Psyche puellæ caput involverat flammeolo, Petr. S. 26 *init.*: namque et lacertarum catulos venantur, os primum tela involventes, Pl. 11, 4, 28: compellit eos onera arenæ pro pecunia involucris involuta in mare dejicere, Just. 18, 4, 12: pelles, quibus involvuntur vestimenta, Paul. Dig. 33, 10, 5: involvent eo (*sc.* velo) arcam testimonii, Vulg. Num. 4, 5: mensam quoque propositionis involvent hyacinthino pallio, id. ib. 4, 7.—(β) Of other things (poet.): fit quoque ut venti involvat se nubibus ipse Vortex, Lucr. 6, 442: totum involvit flammis nemus, Virg. G. 2, 308: in cineres monumenta date atque involvite flammis, Sil. 6, 716: involvitur æsculi igni, id. 5, 511: tenebris te protinus illis Involvi flammisque velim, Val. Fl. 7, 77: tenebris involverat atra Lumen hyems, Claud. Cons. Honor. 4, 172: involvitque domum caligine cæca, Virg. Æ. 8, 253: involvens umbra magna terramque polumque Myrmidonumque dolos, id. ib. 2, 251: tum fumida lumine fulvo Involvi, id. ib. 7, 77: calideque involvitur undique fumo, Ov. M. 2, 232: involvunt atra telorum mœnia nube, Sil. 1, 311: quis me per auras turbo præcipitem vehet, Atraque nube involvet, ut, *etc.*, Sen. Thyest. 623: clypeo campum involvens (*sc.* Mavors), Sil. 9, 448: (mustela) involvit se farina, Phædr. 4, 2, 23.—**b.** With *in c. Abl.*: sal in linteolo involutus, Pl. 31, 9, 45, § 100: et accepto corpore, Joseph involvit illud in sindone munda, Vulg. Matt. 27, 59.—**c.** With *simple Acc.*: (α) Of apparel, *etc.*, (rare, prps. poet. and late Lat.): lutea sed niveum involvat membrana libellum, Tib. 3, 1, 9: quumque involverint, Aaron et filii ejus Sanctuarium et omnia vasa ejus, Vulg. Num. 4, 15.—*Pass. Constr.* (class.): capite involuto, C. Phil. 3, 31, 77; so, Suet. Galb. 7: capitibus involutis, C. 2 Verr. 5, 60, 157: manu ad digitos usque involuta, Liv. 1, 21 *ad fin.*: deinde involvenda (*sc.* pars ea), Cels. 3, 27, 2: involutis pedibus, id. 3, 16 *init.*: di involuti, *the superior deities, who were represented in some garb*; adhibitis in consilium dis, quos superiores et involutos vocant, Sen. Q. N. 2, 41, 2; cf. Athen. Deipnosoph. p. 537, e.—(β) Of other things (poet.): involvere diem nimbi, Virg. Æ. 3, 198: (tempestas) involvit terras, Sil. 4, 442: involvere visa est Mitis flamma comam, id. 16, 120.

2. *To cover, overwhelm, engulph* in the water, *etc.* (mostly poet.): **a.** With *Abl.*: Auster aqua involvens navemque virosque, Virg. Æ. 6, 336: involvunt spumoso vortice sylvas, Claud. Mall. Theod. Cons. 238: stagnante vado patulos involvere campos, Sil. 6, 143: omnes circa campos spumantibus undis Involvit, id. 12, 622: vorari quosdam fluctibus involutos, Amm. 16, 12, 57.—**b.** With *in c. Abl.*: Dominus involvit eos in mediis fluctibus, Vulg. Deut. 14, 27.—**c.** With *simple Acc.*: fractas involvunt æquora puppes, Val. Fl. 6, 412.—**d.** With *Abl. of manner*: cuncta pari violentia involvebantur, Tac. A. 1, 70.

3. Involvere orbem, *To make a circle* in *walking* or *marching*, i. e. *to come back to the same point whence one started*: exiguum involvunt frustratis grassibus orbem, Inque errore viæ tenebrarum munus ademptum, Sil. 15, 624.

B. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* A. 1.): **a.** Gen.: *To wrap, envrap, surround* (class.): With *Abl.*: ubi salutatio defluxit, literis me involvo, C. Fam. 9, 20, 3: historiis involvam carmina curis, Ov. Ib. 57: mea Virtute me involvo, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 54: ratio multis involuta miraculis, Pl. 2, 15, 13, § 62: fortasse his ipsis admoneris, ut te magis ac magis otio involvas, Pl. Ep. 7, 3, 4: involves bello Italiam, Sil. 3, 212.—**b.** Esp.: (α) *To disguise, conceal, hide* (class.): With *Abl.*: jacis nomine bellum involutum reformido, C. Phil. 7, 6, 19: sævum ingenium variis involvens modis, Phædr. 4, 7, 14.—(β) *To shroud, envelope* (class.): With *Abl.*: latet (*sc.* causa), fortasse obscuritate involuta Naturæ, C. Div. 1, 18, 35: obscuris vera involvens, Virg. Æ. 6, 100.—(γ) Of a transaction, *etc.*: *To mix up, involve* (post-Aug.): *Abs.*: consules permisere, ut, perspecto jure, et si qua iniquitas involveretur, rem integram rursum ad senatum referrent, Tac. A. 3, 68.—(δ) *Pass. Part.*: (αα) *Filled with, full of* (post-Aug.): With *Abl.*: fraudibus involuti, Tac. A. 16, 32.—(ββ) *Abounding in* (late Lat.): With *Abl.*: disperierunt omnes involuti argento, Vulg. Sophon. 1, 11; *cf.* Heb. כְּמֹ֣ל ׳ִ֔ל; *i. e.* onusti argento = valde divites; but acc. to the LXX., it would rather imply, *Puffed up by, elated with, proud of*, as proceeding from the idea of *rolling in wealth*: ἐξωλεθρεύθησαν πάντες οἱ ἐσπερμένοι ἀργυρίῳ.

2. (acc. to *no.* A. 2.): *To overwhelm, destroy* (late Lat.): **a.** With *in c. Abl.*: ne forte involvamini in peccatis eorum, Vulg. Num. 16, 26; cf. LXX.: μὴ συναπόλησθεῖν πάσῃ τῇ ἁμαρτίᾳ αὐτῶν.—**b.** With *cum*: ne forte involvam te cum eo, Vulg. 1 Reg. 15, 6.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (c)): (*To roll among*; hence) **A.** Prop.: *To entangle*: si curva est (*sc.* vena) et velut in orbes quosdam implicatur, plurosque inter se involvuntur, utilius eximere est, Cels. 7, 31 *init.*—**B.** Fig.: Of intricacies in dispute, *etc.*: *To entangle* or *involve*: nec me laqueis tam insidiosæ interrogationis involveram, Pl. Ep. 1, 5, 7.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (β)): *To roll against*; hence, **A.** *Pass. in reflexive force*; *to roll one's self against, to strike* or *knock against in rolling over*: With *Dat.*: ruit ille recedens, Et miser oppositis a tergo involvitur aris, In caput, inque humeros, Virg. Æ. 12, 292.—**B.** *Abs.*: or *with ellipse of se*: With *Abl. of manner*: *To dash* or *rush against* one: vix ora virum, vix tollere passus Brachia, torrenti præceps agit undique nimbo, Cursibus involvens, totaque immanis arena Insequitur, Val. Fl. 4, 284.

IV. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To roll upon* anything: (cupæ) involutæ labuntur, Cæs. B. C. 2, 11.—**2.** Esp.: *To roll upon, to heap* or *pile upon by rolling*: With *Dat.*: Ossæ frondosum involvere Olympum, Virg. G. 1, 282: involvite Pelion Ossæ, Claud. Cons. Honor. 4, 108.

B. Meton.: *To wrap about*; *to surround* or *cover with*: With *Dat. of thing surrounded*, etc.: postea apprehensam (*sc.* foliorum lanuginem) corpori involvi, Pl. 11, 23, 27: nec densæ trepidis apium se involvere nubes Cessarunt aquilis, Sil. 8, 635.

V. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To roll, roll along*: silvas, armenta, virosque Involvens secum (*sc.* amnis), Virg. Æ. 12, 689.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of garments, books, *etc.*: *To roll up, roll together*: (α) With *simple Acc.*: tulitque Elias pallium suum, et involvit illud, Vulg. 4 Reg. 2, 8.—*Pass. Constr.*: liber involutus, Vulg. Ezech. 2, 9; so, id. Apoc. 6, 14.—(β) With *in c. Acc. in pregnant construction*: (sudarium) separatim involutum in unum locum, *rolled up and carried into a place by itself*, Vulg. Joann. 20, 7.—**b.** Of metal: *Part. Pass.*: *Rolled out, flattened*: aurum involutum de Tharsis affertur, Vulg. Jer. 10, 9.

B. Meton.: *Part. Pass.*: Of the screw of a *cochlea*: *Rolled* or *turned round*; *spiral*: oblique fixæ regulæ per octo crassitudinis divisiones involutos faciunt canales, et justam cochleæ naturalemque divisionem, Vitr. 10, 6, 2.

VI. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a.): (Prop.: *To roll into*; hence, Meton.): Of the monsters of the deep: *To swallow, engulph*: has ipsas absorbent fauce carinas, Involvuntque simul mox monstra natantia nautas, Avien. Perieg. 793.

involvŭlus (-vus), i, m. and *f.* [involvo, *no.* I. A 1.] (*The one wrapping itself in* something): *A worm* or *caterpillar* that wraps itself up in the leaves of the vine: **A.** *Masc.*: "*involvulus*, vermiculi genus, qui se involvit pampino," Fest. p. 83.—**B.** *Fem.*: imitatur involvulum, quæ in pampini folio intorta implicat se, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 63.

invulgātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of invulgo. **II.** *Pa.*: *Known, well-known, common*: sed molestius equidem culpatiusque esse arbitror verba nova, incognita, inaudita dicere, quam invulgata et sordentia, Gell. 11, 7, 1.

in-vulgo (-volgo), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; 2. vulgo, *no.* II. B.], **I.** Prop.: **A.** *To bring before the public*; *to publish, make known*: non eum (*sc.* Aristotelem) recte fecisse, quod disciplinas acroaticas, quibus ab eo ipse eruditus foret, libris foras editis invulgasset, Gell. 20, 5, 7.—**B.** *To make a public deposition, to give public testimony, to give evidence*: quo die Allobroges involgarunt, C. Att. 2, 1, 3. **II.** Meton.: *To treat as common* or *profane*: quæ (*sc.* templa ac delubra) non vulgo ac temere, sed cum castitate cærimoniaque adeunda, et reverenda, et reformidanda sunt magis, quam invulganda, Gell. 4, 9, 9.

in-vulnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; vulnerabilis] (post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *Not to be wounded, invulnerable*: neque enim minus fortis sum, si cum invulnerabili me hoste committis, nec, *etc.*, Sen. Ben. 5, 5, 1: invulnerabile est non quod non feritur, sed quod non lædtur, id. ad Seren. 3, 3. **II.** Fig.: Of the mind: *Not to be wounded* or *hurt*: quum semel animum virtus induravit, undique invulnerabilem præstat, Sen. Helv. 13, 2: vide ergo num satius sit aut invulnerabilem animum dicere, aut, *etc.*, id. Ep. 9, 2.

in-vulnĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-vulneratus] *Unwounded*: fig.: invulnerati inviolatique, C. Sest. 67, 140.

1. Io, *interj.* [ī̆ō] **A.** Expressing joy, *Ho! huzza! hurrah!* **1.** With *Voc.*: *to hymen hymenæe, io hymen*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 3: tuque dum procedis, *io triumphe*, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 49: miles *io*, magna voce, *triumphe* canet, Tib. 2, 5, 118: dicite, *io Pæan*, et, *io*, bis dicite, Pæan, Ov. A. A. 3, 1: *io Bacche*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7.—**2.** *Abs.*: *io*, messes et bona vina date, Tib. 1, 1, 24: *io, io*, liber ad te venio, Pl. Ep. 3, 9, 13.—**B.** Expressing pain or grief: *Oh! ah!*—**1.** With *Voc.*: *io matres*, audite, ubi quæque, Latinæ, Virg. Æ. 7, 400: uror: *io*, remove, *sæva puella*, faces: Tib. 2, 4, 6: *io, carissima mater*, auferor, Ov. F. 4, 447: ecquis, *io sylvæ*, crudelius, inquit, amavit? id. M. 3, 442: et bis *io Arethusa, io Arethusa*, vocavit, id. ib. 5, 625: io conjux, Sil. 4, 779.—**2.** *Abs.*: Graia juvenca venit, quæ te, patriamque, domumque Perdat; *io*, prohibe, Ov. M. 5, 118.—**C.** As an exclamation merely calling attention.—**1.** *See, look, mark, behold*: venit, *io*, Simus a villa, Suet. Galb. 13: quantus *io*, Latias mundi conventus ad aras, *etc.*, Mart. 8, 4, 1.—**2.** *Hark, hist*: ecquis, *io*, revocat, discedentemque reducit? Ecquis, *io*, largas pandit amicus opes? Mart. 5, 26, 3; 4.

2. Īo, Īus, and **Īōn, Īōnis**, *f.* Ἰώ, *A daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and changed, through fear of Juno, into a cow. Juno caused her to be watched by the hundred-eyed Argus, who, however, was slain by Mercury at Jupiter's command. Hereupon Io, smitten with madness by Juno, wandered into Egypt. There, at Jupiter's request, she resumed her former shape, married King Osiris, and was afterwards worshipped as an Egyptian deity, under the name of Isis.*—**A.** Form Io: *Nom.*: Io, versa caput, primas mugiverat annos, Prop. 2, 28, 17; *cf.* Ov. H.

14, 85 *sqq.*: ex Inacho et Orgia (nata est) Io, Hyg. Fab. 145: exterrita cornibus Io, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 21: qualis ubi extremas Io vaga sentit arenas, Val. Fl. 7, 111.—*Gen.*: stellatumque oculis custodem virginis Ius. Grat. Cyneg. 31.—*Acc.*: viderat a patrio redeuntem Jupiter Io Flumine, Ov. M. 1, 588: dum nimium servat custos Junonius Io, id. Am. 2, 2, 45: dum servat Juno sinuatam cornibus Io, id. ib. 2, 19, 29: ad quam (*sc.* oleam) Io in vaccam mutatam Argus alligaverit, Pl. 16, 44, 89, § 239.—*Abl.*: ut Semela est combustus, ut est deperditus Io, Prop. 2, 30, 29: quidam sane *Ionium* ab Io, Inachi filia, dictum volunt, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 3, 211.—**B.** Form Ion: *Nom.*: quem memor a sacris nunc quoque pellit Ion, Ov. Ib. 624.— *Gen.*: sicut in Plauto legimus *Ionis*, Serv. ad Virg. 10, 198.—*Dat.*: quem quondam Ioni Juno custodem addidit, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 20.—*Acc.*: Ionem dicit Inachi filiam, Philarg. ad Virg. G. 3, 153.

Ĭōb, *m. indecl. Job: An eminent servant of Jehovah under the patriarchal dispensation, commended for his patience:* nam proximus Iob hæserat invictæ dura inter bella magistræ, Prud. Psych. 163: vir erat in terra Hus, nomine Iob, Vulg. Iob. 1, 1.

Ĭōbus, i, *m. An ancient name of Ascanius:* Latini Ascanium ob insignem virtutem non solum Jove ortum crediderunt, sed etiam per diminutionem, declinato paullulum nomine, Iobum, dein postea Iulum appellarunt, *etc.*, Sex. Aur. Vict. de Or. Rom. Gent. 15, 5; cf. 2. Iulus.

Ĭŏcasta (quadrisyll.), æ, and **Iocaste,** es, *f.*, Ἰοκάστη, *The wife of Laius, and mother of Œdipus, whom she married unknowingly, and had by him Eteocles and Polynices:* Form Iocasta: et genitrix Iocasta mihi, Stat. Th. 1, 681: jam ferus ipse Creon, Iocastæ proximus hæres Et germanus erat, Dracont. de Deo, 3, 266: Iocasta Menœcei filia, Hyg. Fab. 66.—Form Iocaste: Œdipus Laii et Iocastes filius, Hyg. Fab. 67: Œdipus Laji filius propter Iocastem matrem ipse se occidit, ablatis oculis, id. ib. 242 *fin.*

ĭōhĭa, *interj. An exclamation of denial* (ante-class.): *Do.* Quæ illa est? *Ly.* Illa. *Do.* Iohia, illa! Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 31.

Ĭol, is, *f. A city of Numidia, afterwards called Cæsarea* (now *Ser-Sel*): Iol ad mare, aliquando ignobilis: nunc, quia Jubæ regia fuit, et, quod Cæsarea vocitatur, illustris: Citra hanc, *etc.*, Mel. 1, 6 *ad init.*: oppidumque ibi celeberrimum Cæsarea, antea vocitatum Iol, Pl. 5, 2, 1, § 20.

Ĭŏlāus, i, *m.*, Ἰόλαος, **I.** *Son of Iphiclus and Clymene; an Argonaut, and the charioteer and constant companion of Hercules,* Hyg. Fab. 14; Ov. M. 9, 399. **II.** *A son of Iphiclus and Diomedea, who fell by the hand of Hector at the landing of the Greeks before Troy:* ceteris cunctantibus, Iolaus Iphiclī et Diomedeæ filius, primus ex navi prosilivit, qui ab Hectore confestim est interfectus: quem cuncti appellarunt Protesilaum, quoniam primus ex omnibus pericrat, Hyg. Fab. 103.

Ĭolcos or **Iolcus,** i, *m.*, Ἰωλκός, *A town and harbour of Thessaly, in Magnesia, on the Pelasgic Gulf, whence Jason is said to have sailed with the Argonauts,* Liv. 4, 4, 13; Hor. Epod. 5, 21; Col. 10, 368; Mel. 2, 3; Pl. 4, 9, 16.—Hence, **A. Ĭolcĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Iolcus, Iolchian:* vota, Virg. Cir. 377: portus, Ov. M. 7, 158: foci, Prop. 2, 1, 58.—**B. Ĭolci,** ōrum, *m.*, Ἰωλκοί, *The Iolchians,* Serv. Virg. E. 4, 34.

Ĭōlē, es, *f.*, Ἰόλη, **I.** *A dau. of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, whom Hercules, after killing her parents, sent to Deianira, and whom Hyllus afterwards married:* quos quum interfecisset Iolen captivam ad Deianiram præmisit, Hyg. Fab. 35: Amphitryoniaden Iolcs ardore teneri, Ov. M. 9, 140: Argolis Alcmene . . . . . Iolen habet: Herculis illam Imperiis, thalamoque, animoque receperat Hyllus, id. ib. 9, 279. **II.** *The name of a female slave,* Prop. 4, 5, 35.

Ĭŏllas, æ, *m.* **I.** *A Trojan follower of Æneas,* Virg. Æ. 11, 640. **II.** *A shepherd mentioned by Virgil,* Virg. E. 2, 57; id. ib. 3, 76; 79. **III.** *A Greek physician,* Pl. 20, 17, 73, § 187; id. 20, 18, 76, § 198; id. 34, 10, 22, § 104. **IV.** *A son of Antipater, who was accessory to the poisoning of Alexander the Great,* Just. 12, 14, 6; 9.

Ĭŏmānes, is, *m. A river of India, falling into the Ganges:* amnis Iomanes in Gangem per Palibothros decurrit inter oppida Methora et Clisobora, Pl. 6, 19, 22, § 69; cf. id. 6, 17, 2, § 63; id. 6, 20, 23, § 73.

1. **Ĭon,** ii, *n.* [ἴον] **I.** Prop.: *A kind of wild violet* (post-Aug.): postea (viola) quæ ion appellatur, et purpurea, proxime flammea, quæ et phlox vocatur, silvestris dumtaxat, Pl. 21, 11, 38, § 64: purpureæ (*sc.* violæ) .... solæque Græco nomine a ceteris discernuntur, appellatæ ia, Pl. 21, 6, 14. **II.** Meton.: *A precious stone of a violet colour,* Pl. 37, 10, 61.

2. **Ĭon,** ōnis, *m.*, Ἴων, **I.** *An Athenian, son of Xuthus, who led a colony into Asia; from him is derived the name Ionia,* Vitr. 4, 1, 4. **II.** *A celebrated sculptor who flourished in the hundred and fourteenth Olympiad,* i. e. between B. C. 324 and 320: centesima quartadecima (*sc.* Olympiade) .... Ion, pl. 34, 8, 19 § 51.

3. **Īon,** ōnis, *f.* (*sc.* fabula): *The name of one of the tragedies of Euripides:* Inscr. ap. Orell. 2629; cf. Orell. ad h. l.

Ĭōnas (sts. in poet. dissyll. Jōnas), æ, *m.*, Ἰωνάς: *The prophet Jonas:* et sicut olim jussa Ionam obvio Excepit ore bellua, Paul. Nol. Carm. 24, 195: factum est verbi Domini ad Jonam, filium Amathi, Vulg. Jon. 1, 1: et erat Jonas in ventre piscis tribus diebus, id. ib. 2, 1: quique volubilibus spatiantem tractibus alvi Complesti Jonam, resonant dum viscera monstri, Sed. Carm. 16, 26: Jonas descendit ad interiora navis, Vulg. Jon. 1, 5: Jonas ut olim ventre navis abditus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 24, 169: recurrere ad Jonam libet, id. ib. 24, 210.

Hence, **Ĭōnæus,** a, um, *adj.*: *Of* or *belonging to the prophet Jonah:* hic et Ionæis montibus potiora jubentur, Juvenc. Evang. Hist. 2, 708.

Ĭŏnes, um, *m.*, *Plur.*, Ἴωνες, **I.** *The inhabitants of Ionia, the Ionians,* C. Fl. 5, 29; 31: Vitr. 4, 1, 4, 8; Nep. Milt. 4, 1; Pl. 5, 29, 31, § 114; Mel. 1, 17. **II.** *An ancient name of the Athenians:* Ion vir fortis ex suo nomine eosdem Athenienses vocavit Iones, Isid. Orig. 9, 2, 77.

Ĭŏnĭa, æ, *f.*, Ἰωνία, *Ionia; a country of Asia Minor, on the Ægean Sea, between Caria and Æolis* (cf. 2. Ion), Pl. 5, 29, 31, § 112; Mel. 1, 17; id. 1, 2; id. 2, 7; Liv. 33, 38; Nep. Alc. 5, 6; id. Con. 5, 2; Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 45: Ionia dives, Ov. F. 6, 175: Ionia mollis, Prop. 1, 6, 31.

Ĭŏnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἰωνιακός, *Ionian:* puellæ, Ov. H. 9, 13; id. A. A. 2, 219.

Ĭŏnĭce, *adv.* [Ionicus] Of dialect: *In the Ionic way* or *manner; in the Ionic dialect:* ἴσχον καὶ ἔσκον, Ionice a verbis, ἴσχω, ἴσκω, *etc.*, Gell. 6, 15 *fin.*

Ĭŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἰωνικός, **I.** Gen.: *Of* or *belonging to Ionia, Ionic:* gens, Pl. 6, 2, 2: motus, *i. e. the Ionic dance,* Hor. Od. 3, 6, 21: attagen Ionicus, id. Epod. 2, 54: Ionicæ atagenæ, Mart. 13, 61, 2: si Atticis Dorica, Ionica, Æolica etiam dicta confundas, Quint. 8, 3, 59: columnæ Ionicæ, Vitr. 4, 1, 8: Ionici capituli altitudo, id. 4, 1, 1: Ionici mores, id. 4, 1, 2.—As *Subst.*: **A. Ionicus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* saltator): *An Ionic dancer, one who dances the Ionic dance:* qui Ionicus, aut cinædicus, qui hoc tale facere possiet? Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 1; *cf.* Var. ap. Non. 5, 23.—**B. Ionica,** ōrum, *n.* = Ionici motus: *The Ionic dance,* or *steps:* orant med uti saltem: Ad huno me modum intuli, ut illis satisfacerem ex disciplina: quippe ego, Qui probe Ionica perdidici, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 29.

II. Esp.: In prosody: **A.** Ionicum metrum: **1.** = Ionicus pes: *An Ionic foot:* (cf. below) Ionicum metrum .... duplex est; unum a majore, quod spondeo constat et pyrrhichio; alterum a minore, constans ex pariambo (=pyrrhichio) et spondeo, Plot. p. 2658, P.—**2.** *An Ionic verse* or *line:* metra Ionica a minore principaliter gaudent Ionico suo, Serv. p. 1823, P.: metra Ionica a majore principaliter gaudent Ionico suo, Serv. p. 1823, P.—**B.** Ionicus Sotadeus *or* Sotadicus: *A Sotadian* or *Sotadic Ionic verse* or *line; a species of catalectic* Ionic a majore *metre; the line strictly beginning and ending with a spondee:* Ionicus Sotadeus constat ex spondeo et pariambo (=pyrrhichio) alterna vice sine intermissione currentibus, ea tamen lege ut a spondeo incipiat et spondeo terminetur, *etc.*, Mar. Vict. 2538 P.: *Pansa* optime, *divos cole, si vis bonus esse:* hic (*sc.* Ionicus, ἀπὸ μείζονος) et Sotadicus vocatur, quia Sotades eo plurimum usus est, Diom. p. 511 P.—As *Subst.*: **Ionicus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* pes): *An Ionic foot:* **1.** Ionicus major, a majore *or* ἀπὸ μείζονος: *A greater Ionic foot; consisting of two long followed by two short syllables:* Ionicus major ex duabus longis et duabus brevibus (*sc.* syllabis constat) ut, *Jūnōnĭīs,* Donat. p. 1739 P.: Ionicus a majore, quem Musici, ἀπὸ μείζονος, vocant, *etc.*, Mar. Vict. p. 2536 P.—**2.** Ionicus minor *or* ἀπὸ ἐλάσσονος: *A lesser Ionic foot, consisting of two short followed by two long syllables:* Ionicus minor ex duabus brevibus et duabus longis (*sc.* syllabis constat), ut *Dĭŭmēdēs,* Donat. p. 1739 P.: Ionicus minor, quem musici ἀπὸ ἐλάσσονος vocant, *etc.*, Mar. Vict. p. 2539 P.

Ĭŏnis, ĭdis, *f.*, Ἰωνίς: *Of* or *belonging to Ionia, Ionian:* **A.** Of persons: sub quo jugari Thessalæ cultu solent, Ionidesve, vel Mycenææ nurus, Sen. Troad. 362.—**B.** Of things: nec minus attollentur Ionides insulæ ab alto, Avien. Perieg. 712.

Ĭŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἰόνιος or Ἰόννιος **I.** Gen.: *Of,* or *belonging to, Ionia, Ionian:* attagen maxime Ionius celebratur, Pl. 10, 48, 68, § 133. **II.** Esp.: Of the Ionian sea (so, **Ĭŏnĭus**): **A.** Prop.: *Ionian,* i. e. *the sea that washed the western and north-western coasts of Greece* (but cf. Sol. 23, 6: a memoria regis Ionium (*sc.* dictum), Serv. ad Virg. 3, 211; cf. also, Hyg. Fab. 145: coegit eam (*sc.* Io), ut se in mare præcipitaret; quod mare Ionium est appellatum): sinibus quinque Peloponnesi alluuntur oræ; a septentrione Ionio, Sol. 7, 14: mare, quod primo sinu accipit, Ægeum dicitur; quod sequenti, in ore Ionium, Hadriaticum interius; quod ultimo, *etc.*, Mel. 1, 3: qua sol oritur Ægeis, qua occidit Ionis fluctibus objacet (*sc.* Græcia), id. 2, 3 *ad init.*: dat fœmina (*sc.* Cleopatra) pœnas, Sceptra per Ionias fracta vehuntur aquas (in reference to the battle of Actium), Prop. 4, 6, 58: cæsæ Ionii facta puella maris, id. 2, 26, 14: Ionius ros = Ioninm mare, id. 2, 26, 2: notior Nulla est Ioniis fabula navibus, *i. e. to the crews of vessels sailing in the Ionian sea,* Sen. Thyest. 143.—As *Subst.*: **Ionium,** i, *n.* (*sc.* mare): *The Ionian sea:* in Ionio, Prote, Asteria, Cephallenia, Neretos, Same, Zacynthos, Dulichium; et inter non ignobiles (*sc.* insulas), Ulixis nomine Ithaca maxime illustris; in Epiro Echinades; et, olim Plotæ, nunc Strophades. Mel. 2, 7: Strophades Graio stant nomine dictæ, Insulæ Ionio in magno, Virg. Æ. 3, 211: a memoria regis Ionium (*sc.* dictum), Sol. 23, 16: deinde per Ionium vectus, quum fessa Lechæo Sedavit placida vela phaselus aqua, Prop. 3, 21, 19: jactari quos cernis in Ionio

immenso, Ov. M. 4, 534; cf. Paus. 4, 24, 2. **B.** Meton.: **1.** *Of the Adriatic sea:* ut philosophi tanquam in superum mare, Ionium, defluerent, Græcum quoddam et portuosum; oratores autem in inferum hoc, Tuscum, et barbarum, *etc.*, C. de Or. 3, 19, 69: inter quos Philippus Macedonum rex, eo magis quod propior Italiæ, ac mari tantum Ionio discretus erat, Liv. 23, 33: (prob.) Ionius udo quum remugiens sinus Noto carinam ruperit, Hor. Epod. 10, 19: sciendum Ionium sinum esse immensum ab Ionia usque ad Siciliam, et hujus partes esse Adriaticum, Achaicum, et Epiroticum, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 3, 211.—**2.** *Of the sea extending from the western shore of Greece to Italy and Sicily:* supervectus Calabriæ extremum promontorium in Ionio mari, Liv. 4, 2, 48: modicisque per æquor Ionium zephyris sexto Pallantidos ortu Italiam tenuit, Ov. M. 15, 700: a Peloro mare Ionium ora spectante, *etc.*, Pl. 3, 8, 14 § 88: ubi navigiis violentior incidit Eurus, Nosse quot Ionii veniant ad littora fluctus, Virg. G. 2, 108: verum ubi nulla datur dextra affectare potestas, Nec potis Ionios fluctus aequare sequendo, Clamorem immensum tollit (*sc.* Polyphemus), id. Æ. 3, 671.—**3. Ionium,** i, n. (*sc.* mare): *Of the Ægean sea:* Hæmoniam primis Pelias frænabat ab annis, jam gravis et longus populis metus; illius amnes, Ionium quicunque petunt, Val. Fl. 1, 24.—**4.** *Of the Corinthian Gulf,* as connected with the Ionian sea: Megarensium tractus Isthmon attingit (Dioico cognomen est) qui quatuor millium spatio Ægeum mare ab Ionio submovens, angusto tramite, *etc.*, Mel. 2, 3.—**5.** *Of that part of the Mediterranean sea which washes the coast of Phœnicia,* etc.: Ionios fluctus postquam illuc Arrius isset (*sc.* in Syriam), Jam non Ionios esse, sed Hionios, Cat. 84, 12.

2. **Iōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. Ion] *Of* or *belonging to a wild violet;* prps. only as *Subst.*: **Ionia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* gemma): *A precious stone, named after the* ion: secunda bonitate similis est ionia, appellata a præstatis floribus, Pl. 37, 7, 29, § 103.

Iōnus, a, *adj.*, Ἴωνος, for Ionius, a, um, *Ionian:* As *Subst.*: Iona, æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra), *Ionia:* quot Iona tulit, vetus et quot Achaia formas, Prop. 2, 28, 53.

1. **Iŏpē,** es, *f.*: *The name of a female:* vobiscum est Iope, Prop. 2, 28, 51; dub. al. Iole.

2. **Iŏpe ((Ioppe)),** es, *f. A town of Palestine* (now *Jaffa*): Iope ante diluvium, ut ferunt, condita, Mel. 1, 11: Ioppe Phœnicum antiquior terrarum inundatione, ut ferunt, Pl. 5, 13, 14, § 68.—Hence, **Ioppĭcus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Ioppe:* toparchia, Pl. 5, 14, 15, § 70.

Iordānēs, æ; also, **Iordānis,** is, m. (sts. in poet. trisyll.), *A river of Palestine:* idem (*sc.* mons Libanus) amnem Iordanen alit funditque: nec Iordanes pelago accipitur, sed, *etc.*, Tac. H. 5, 6: Iordanis amnis oritur e fonte Panesde, Pl. 5, 14, 15, § 71: in fontem refluo Jordanis gurgite fertur, Prud. Dittoch. 57: quales remotis sordibus Nitere pridem jusseras Jordane tinctos flumine, id. Cath. 2, 64: et puro mentem riget amne canentis Dulcis Iordanis, Juvenc. Evang. Hist. 1, 35: ipsum Cernit Iordanis veneranda lavacra petentem, id. ib. 1, 583.

Ios, i, *f.*, Ἴος, *A small island of the Sporades, in the Ægean Sea* (now *Nio*), Pl. 4, 12, 23.—**Iētæ,** ārum, m., Ἰῆται, *The inhabitants of* Ios, Var. in Gell. 3, 11, 7.

Iōseph, m. *ind.*, Ἰωσήφ, *A Hebrew proper name* (sts. in poet. disyll.): **1.** *A son of the patriarch Jacob:* sicut recussis fugit olim vestibus Joseph furentem feminam, Paul. Nol. Carm. 24, 192. **II.** *The husband of the Virgin Mary:* inde ubi solennem pueri pro nomine legem Complevit genitrix, et Joseph omnia mirans, Juvenc. Evang. Hist. 1, 257: edidit hic Mariam Davidis origine Joseph, id. ib. 1, 186: puerum .... Ægyptum cum matre simul transportat Ioseph, id. ib. 1, 291: urgetur monitis Mariam puerumque Ioseph Ægypto ad patriam vectare, id. ib. 1, 307: hunc genuit veniens Davidis origine Ioseph, id. ib. 2, 105: nonne hic est fabri soboles cui nomen Ioseph? id. ib. 3, 25: utque reos furti Joseph tenet, Prud. Dittoch. 27. **III.** *A native of Arimathæa:* homo dives ab Arimathæa, nomine Ioseph, Vulg. Matt. 27, 57: hic ab Arimathia nomen gestabat Ioseph, Juvenc. Evang. Hist. 4, 720. **IV.** *A Levite, a native of Cyprus:* Ioseph autem qui cognominatus est Barsabas, Vulg. Act. 4, 36.

Iōsēphus, i, m. *A Jewish historian, taken prisoner by Flavius Vespasian, of whom he prophesied that he would become emperor,* Suet. Vesp. 5.

† **Iōta,** *n. indecl.* and æ, *f.* [ἰῶτα] *The name of the Greek letter* ι (sts. in poet. dissyll.): **A.** *Neut.*: ut iota literam tollas, C. de Or. 3, 12, 43: unum de titulo tollere iota potes, Mart. 2, 93, 4: orthographia Græcorum ex parte maxima in iota litera consistit, Mar. Vict. p. 1463 P.; cf. also iotacismus, *no.* III.—**B.** *Fem.*: littera sum Jotæ similis, vox plena, jubens I, Auson. de Litt. Monosyll. (in Idyll. 12), 7: ansis cincta duabus erit quum Jota, leges Θ, id. ib. 23.

Iōtăcismus, i, m. [ἰωτακισμός] **I.** *Iotacism, a too frequent repetition of the letter* i: "*Iotacismus* est, ut si dicas: Junio, Juno Jovis jure irascitur," Mart. Cap. 5, § 514 Kopp. **II.** *A duelling too long, in pronunciation, on the letter* i: "*iotacismi* sunt, quum ι littera supra justum decorem in dictionibus extenditur," Diom. p. 448 P.; but without any ex. **III.** *The doubling, in pronunciation, the sound of the letter* i: "iotacismus est, quotiens in ι littera duplicatur sonus, ut *Troia, Maia* (al. *Trοΐa, Maΐia*); ubi earum literarum exilis adeo erit pronunciatio, ut unum iota, non duo sonari videantur, Isid. Orig. 1, 31, 7.

Iphĭănassa, æ, *f.*, Ἰφιάνασσα = *Iphigenia:* Trivial virginis aram Iphianassai turparunt sanguine fœde Ductores Danaum, Lucr. 1, 85 (cf. Hom. Il. 9, 145; 287); so, Prisc. p. 728 P.

Iphĭănax, actis, m., Ἰφιάναξ: *A Roman* cognomen: Æmilius Iphianax, Inscr. ap. Marin. Iscris. Alb. p. 204.

Iphĭas, adis, *f. patron.*: *The daughter of Iphis,* i. e. *Evadne:* ausaque in accensos Iphias ire rogos? Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 38: Iphias ante oculos tibi erit ponenda, id. Pont. 3, 1, 111.

Iphĭclus, i, m., Ἰφικλος. **I.** *A son of Phylacus and Clymene, an Argonaut:* Iphiclus Phylaci filius matre Clymene, Hyg. Fab. 14: frater et Iphiclus puppim trahit, Val. Fl. 1, 370: Iphiclus alta secans Atracesia stagna reliquit, Orph. Argon. 160. **II.** *A son of Thestius and Leucippe; an Argonaut, and celebrated for swiftness of feet and skill in throwing the javelin:* Iphiclus alter Thestii filius matre Leucippe, Hyg. Fab. 14. **III.** *The father of Iolaus* (=Protesilaus), *who fell at the landing of the Greeks before Troy:* Hyg. Fab. 103; cf. Iolaus, *no.* II.: vix socer Iphiclus, Ov. H. 13, 25.

Iphĭcrătes, is, m. (*Gr. Acc.* Iphicraten, Just. 6, 5, 2): *A celebrated Athenian general:* Iphicrates, Atheniensis, non tam magnitudine rerum gestarum, quam disciplina militari nobilitatus est, Nep. Iphic. 1, 1: eodemque ut sequerentur ad Timotheum et Iphicratem nuntium misit, id. Timoth. 3, 4: in auxilium Bœotiorum per Iphicraten, Just. 6, 5, 2.—Hence, **Iphicratensis,** e, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Iphicrates:* milites Iphicratenses, Nep. Iph. 2, 4.

Iphĭgĕnia, æ (*Gr. Acc.* Iphigeniam, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 61), *f.*, Ἰφιγένεια, *Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who, because her father had killed, in Aulis, a hart belonging to Diana, was to be offered up by way of expiation; but the goddess put a hart in her place and conveyed her to the Tauric Chersonese, where she became a priestess of Diana, and with her brother Orestes carried off Diana's image,* Ov. M. 12, 27; Hyg. Fab. 98, and 120; C. Tusc. 1, 48, 146; Prop. 3, 7, 24.—*Plur.*: Arnob. 5, 34.

Iphĭmēdē, æ, or **Iphĭmēdē,** ēs, *f.*, Ἰφιμέδεια, *The wife of Aloeus, who had two sons by Neptune, Œtus and Ephialtes,* Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 6, 582; Hyg. Fab. 28.

Iphĭnŏē, es, *f.*, Ἰφινόη, *A Lemnian woman,* Val. Fl. 2, 162; 327.

1. **Iphis,** is, m., Ἶφις. **I.** *A youth of Cyprus, who hung himself because his love for Anaxarete was not returned,* Ov. M. 14, 698. **II.** *One of the Argonauts,* Val. Fl. 1, 441. **III.** *One of the warriors before Thebes:* Iphis eques, Stat. Th. 8, 448.

2. **Iphis,** idis, *f. A Cretan girl who was changed into a man,* Ov. M. 9, 667.

Iphītus, i, m., Ἴφιτος. **I.** *The son of Eurytus and Antiope, one of the Argonauts,* Hyg. Fab. 14. **II.** *A Trojan,* Virg. Æ. 2, 435. **III.** *A king of Elis, who restored the Olympic games,* Val. Fl. 1, 363.

1-pse, a, um (*Nom. masc.*, ipsus, Cato R. R. 70, 71; Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 43; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 5, *et al.*: *neutr.*, ipsud Gloss. Philox.—*Gen.*: ipsi for ipsius, Afran. ap. Prisc. 694.—*Sup.*, ipsissimus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 146), *pron. demonstr.* [is- and the suffix pse, the Gr. σφε: in the old writers the pronominal part is often declined, while the affix remains unchanged: *e. g. Nom. fem.* eapse=ipsa: alios collaudat, eapse se vero non potest, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 15; so, *Acc.* eampse, id. Trin. 3, 3, 71; id. Cist. 1, 3, 22; *Abl.* eapse, id. Trin. 4, 2, 132: *masc. Acc.* eumpse=ipsum, id. ib. 4, 2, 108: *Abl.* eopse, id. Truc. 7, 3, 6] **I.** Gen. (*The person or thing already mentioned, himself,* etc.; *This or this very person or thing;* hence): *Self, very, identical:* **A.** With *pronouns:* macte virtute; ego, enim, ipse cum eodem ipso non invitus erraverim, C. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: tute ipse præscripsti, Ter. And. 1, 1, 124: de me ipso, C. Att. 8, 9, 1: te ipsum exspecto, id. ib. 2, 11, 1: a te ipso scripta (*sc.* litteræ), id. Att. 7, 3, 1: ex te ipso audiebam, id. Fam. 3, 11, 1: ipse ille divinationis auctor, id. Div. 2, 28, 61: illud ipsum, C. Att. 7, 3, 5: ille ipse scribens, id. ib. 8, 9, 2: cariorem esse patriam nobis, quam nosmet ipsos, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64: vosmet ipsi vobiscum recordamini, id. Mur. 25, 50: ut illi ipsi eum admirarentur, Nep. Alc. 9, 5: tu non vides ipsum illum Aristotelis discipulum, *etc.*, C. Att. 13, 28, 3: ipso illo die, id. ib. 4, 1, 4: lepide ipsi hi sunt capti, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 91: me hoc ipsum delectat, C. de Or. 2, 6, 24: in hoc ipso, id. Att. 7, 3, 2: ex his ipsis cultis notisque terris, id. Rep. 6, 20, 22: ex hoc ipso loco, id. Manil. 17, 52: cum eodem ipso, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: in orationibus hisce ipsis, id. de Or. 1, 16, 73: qui ipse miser esset, id. Mur. 25, 50: cujus ipsius atque majorum beneficia, Sall. C. 31, 7: quibus ne ipsis quidem animus in auxilium sui defuit, Just. 1, 9, 20: id ipsum est deos non putare, C. Div. 1, 46, 104: ea enim ipsa hora acceperam tuas literas, id. Fam. 7, 23, 4: eo ipso tempore, id. Att. 1, 1, 1: ut in iis ipsis locis adsit, id. Manil. 17, 50: consule isto ipso, id. Att. 7, 3, 4: ista ipsa, id. Fam. 7, 23, 1.—**B.** With *Subst.*: **1.** Of persons: adest optime ipse frater, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 66: rex ipse a manibus effugit, C. Manil. 9, 22: quod ipse honos laborem leviorem faceret imperatorium, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: ipsum Pompeium separatim ad concordiam hortabor, id. Att. 7, 3, 5: ipsa natura, id. Fin. 1, 7, 22: neque enim ipse Cæsar est alienus a nobis, id. Fam. 6, 10, 2: in ipsius patris domum, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: ipsa plebes, Sall. C. 33, 3: ipse Hannibal ... hortator aderat, Liv. 21, 11: si in ipsa arce Capitolioque habitarem, id. 2, 7: miles ipse, Sen. Ben. 3, 23, 5.—**2.** Of things: in ipsa decessione, C. Att. 7, 3, 8: ipsa fama, id. Fam. 3, 11, 1: ipsa respublica, id. ib. 3,

11, 8: ipsa re et ratione exquirere possumus veritatem, id. Manil. 17, 50.—**C.** With *substantival Inf.*: quum vivere ipsum turpe sit nobis, C. Att. 13, 28, 2: ipsum quidem peccare, quoquo te verteris, unum est, id. Parad. 3 *init.*: me hoc ipsum nihil agere et plane cessare delectat, id. de Or. 3, 6, 24.

II. Esp.: **A.** Without *Subst.* or *pron.*: As a *pron.* of all three persons: *One's own self, its own self*: **1.** Of third person: **a.** *Himself, herself, itself*: amicum habere talem volunt, quales ipsi esse non possunt: quæque ipsi non tribuunt, hæc ab iis desiderant. Par est autem ipsum esse bonum virum, tum, *etc.*, C. Læl. 22, 82: quum sit æmulantis angi alieno bono, quod ipse non habeat, id. Tusc. 4, 26, 56: si ipse unus cum illo uno contenderat, id. Att. 1, 1, 4: ita male audio ipsum esse tractatum, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 13, 29, 2: ut valde ego ipsi pœnitendum, puto, id. ib. 7, 3, 6: pro ipsius in alios effusione, id. ib. 7, 3, 3: ipsi majore conatu ... cuncta parabant, Liv. 8, 25: si ipse consul ad id bellum missus foret, *himself as consul*, Sall. J. 65, 3: ipse cum libertis, id. C. 59, 3: ipse equo circumiens, id. ib. 59, 5: nam cetera scripta discipulorum esse, non ipsius, Suet. Gr. 7: patris ejus res gestas nec minus ipsius (*sc.* Pompeii) exposuit, id. Rhet. 3: ipse Cappadociam petiit, Curt. 3, 1, 24: ne ipsum pro Mago interficerent, Just. 1, 9, 22: celsus (*sc.* Hannibal) media ipse coercet Agmina, Sil. 9, 234.—**b.** *Sup.*: (Comicè) Ipsissimus, *His own very self*: ergo ipsusne es? *Char.* ipsissimus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 146: cf. Gr. αὐτόπατος, Arist. Plut. 83.—**2.** Of second person: *Your own self*, etc.: ut ipse polliceris, C. Fam. 3, 11, 3: nil mihi rescribas, ut tamen ipse veni, Ov. H. 1, 2: ibitis Ægeas sine me, Messala, per undas, O! utinam memores, ipse cohorsque, mei, Tib. 1, 3, 2.—**3.** Of first person: *My own self*, etc.: ne ipse quidem rudis spondeo, C. Fam. 6, 10, 5: quum ipse tam multa dixissem, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 3: ipse locum vidi, Ov. M. 8, 623: so, strengthened by *per me*: si qui mihi erit aditus de tuis fortunis, id est, de tua incolumitate agendi ... agam per me ipse et moliar, C. Fam. 6, 10, 2.

B. Of nature, character, *etc.*: **1.** *In* or *of one's self*, or *itself*, etc.: eo modo inter se duo imperatores, summi viri, certabant, ipsi pares, ceterum opibus disparibus, Sall. J. 52, 1; cf. Kritz ad h. l.: plerosque ipsos fortiaque eorum facta noverat, id. C. 59, 6 Kritz: ad hoc natura serpentium, ipsa perniciosa, sibi magis quam alia re accenditur, id. J. 89, 5.—**2.** *Of* or *for himself, herself, itself*; *on one's own account*: omnes viri boni ipsam æquitatem et jus ipsum amant, C. Leg. 1, 18, 48.

C. *Of* or *by one's self*, or *itself*; *of one's own accord*; *of its own accord*: celeriter de manibus audacissimorum civium delapsa arma ipsa ceciderunt, C. Off. 1, 22, 77: valvæ clausæ repagulis subito se ipsæ aperuerunt, id. Div. 1, 37, 74.

D. Et ipse, *etc.*: *Himself, herself, itself*, etc., *too* or *likewise* (cf. Gr. καὶ αὐτός): quia L. Manlius, et ipse cum haud invalido præsidio in Galliam mittebatur, Liv. 21, 17: sed et a M. Antonio in epistolis per contumeliam sæpe Thurinus appellatur: et ipse nihil amplius, quam mirari se rescribit, *etc.*, Suet. Aug. 7: quod ante annum fere natus Germanico filius Tiburi fuit, appellatus et ipse C. Cæsar, id. Cal. 8: pueritiam primamque adolescentiam Capreis egit inter Tiberiana scorta, et ipse perpetuo spentrim cognomine notatus, id. ib. 3: Asinio oratore graviter invidioseque in curia questo Æsernini nepotis sui casum, qui et ipse crus effregerat, id. Aug. 43: Antoninus Commodus nihil paternum habuit, nisi quod contra Germanos feliciter et ipse pugnavit, Eut. 8, 15: etiamsi tuus servus nullus fuerit, sed omnes alieni et mercenarii, tamen et ipsi tuæ familiæ et genere et nomine continebuntur, C. Cæcin. 20, 58: credo ego vos, socii, et ipsos cernere, *etc.*, Liv. 21, 21 *init.*: virtutes et ipsæ tædium pariant, nisi gratia varietatis adjutæ, Quint. 9, 4, 43.

E. Nec ipse, *etc.*: *Neither himself*, etc.: primis repulsis Maharbal cum majore robore virium missus nec ipse eruptionem cohortium sustinuit, Liv. 23, 18.

F. In clauses containing a personal pronoun and making a reflexive statement, *ipse* is put: **1.** In the case of the subject (*Nom.* or *Acc. c. Inf.*), or as subject, when it is intended to point out what the subject itself does, *etc.*, in contradiction to what others do, or what is done by the aid of others (cf. Zumpt, § 696; Madvig, § 487, b.): **a.** With, or as, subject: Junius necem sibi ipse conscivit (*i. e. it was the result of his own acts*), Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7: non egeo medicina me ipse consolor, id. Læl. 3, 10: maximus consularis maximum consulem te ipse vicisti, id. Fam. 12, 13, 1: legem enim sibi ipsi dicunt innocentiæ, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 1, 1: nos nisi facile cupiditates nostras teneremus, nunquam ipsimet nobis præcideremus istam licentiam libertatemque vivendi, id. ib. 3, 1, 3: sum mihi ipse testis, id. Fam. 6, 10, 1: quoniam se ipsi omnes natura diligant, id. Fin. 3, 18, 59; *al.* ipsos: neque ego accusando apud vos eum tempus teram, a cujus crudelitate vosmet ipsi armis vindicastis; nec, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 56.—**b.** With *Acc. as subject of Inf.*: deforme est de se ipsum prædicare, C. Off. 1, 38, 137.—**2.** In the case of the object, whether immediate or remote, when it is intended to point out the action of the verb as attaching especially to such object, and thus, further, distinguishing it from other objects: **a.** In the case of the immediate object: tu, quoniam rempublicam nosque conservas, fac ut diligentissime te ipsum, mi Dolabella, custodias, C. Fam. 9, 14 *fin.*: non potest exercitum is continere imperator, qui se ipsum non continet, id. Manil. 13, 38; *al.* ipse: nosmet ipsos cognoscimus, id. Fin. 5, 15, 41: nisi nosmet ipsos valde amabimus, id. Off. 1, 9, 29: te ipsum cupio, id. Fam. 1, 9, 9: nos ipsi ea gessimus, id. Fin. 2, 19, 63: quid est enim se ipsum colligere nisi, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 4, 36, 78: quum te ipsum ... quotidie pluris feci, id. ib. 3, 4, 2: gladio se ipsam transfixit, Vell. 2, 26, 3: te ipsum novi ex nomine, Vulg. Exod. 33, 17.—**b.** In the case of the remote object: mihi quoque ipsi tribui (*sc.* ea) puto, C. Fam. 3, 11, 2: ut eam (*sc.* legem), quam mihimet ipsi jampridem tulerim de civium periculis defendendis, non abrogarem, id. Mur. 3, 5: ut omnibus potius, quam ipsis nobis consuleremus, id. Fin. 2, 19, 62: vel Cn. Pompeium quem omnibus, qui unquam fuerunt, vel P. Lentulum, quem mihi ipsi antepono, id. Fam. 3, 7, 5: a vobismet ipsis emptos (*sc.* agros), id. Agr. 2, 36, 98: in me ipso sæpissime experior, id. de Or. 2, 26, 121: ut vix sibi ipsi constaret, Suet. Galb. 14: quibus jurasti per temet ipsum, dicens, *etc.*, Vulg. Exod. 32, 13.—**3.** Sts., and more esp. in Cicero, *ipse* is employed as subject, while its force appears rather to apply to the object; this is done apparently for the purpose of more strongly marking the mutual relation or identity of the subject and object: **a.** *Nom. as subject*: non ita abundo ingenio ut to consoler, quum ipse me non possim, C. Fam. 4, 8, 1: quid est enim negotii continere eos, quibus præsis, si te ipse contineas? id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, § 7: ipse mihi gratulatus sum, id. Fam. 3, 11, 2: mihi ipse assentor, id. ib. 3, 11, 2: (medici) ipsi se curare non possunt, Sulpic. ap. C. Fam. 4, 57, 5: quum iste repente ex alacri atque læto sic erat humilis atque demissus, ut non modo populo Romano, sed etiam sibi ipse condemnatus videretur, id. 1 Verr. 6, 17: si quis ipse sibi inimicus est, id. Fin. 5, 10, 28: quam qui nullo arbitro, vel secum ipsi loquantur, id. Rep. 1, 17, 28: neque prius vim adhibendam putaverunt, quam se ipse indicasset, Nep. Paus. 4, 3: sub adventum Sullæ se ipse interemit, Vell. 2, 24, 1: vero usque adeo pinguitudine crescere solet (*sc.* sus), ut se ipsa stans sustinere non possit, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 11.—**b.** *Acc. as subject*: (animal) ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum, C. Fin. 3, 5, 16.

G. In clauses containing a possessive pronoun, *ipse*, **1.** is usually employed as subject: **a.** *Nom. as subject*: nam si ex scriptis cognosci ipsi suis potuissent, *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 2, 8: neque suamet ipse scelera occultare ... quidquam pensi habebat, Sall. C. 23, 2: hæc ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat, Virg. Æ. 6, 185: vidi oculos ante ipse meos me voce vocantem Murranum, id. ib. 12, 638: quas (*sc.* vestes) illi læta laborum Ipsa suis quondam manibus Sidonia Dido Fecerat, id. ib. 11, 74: ipsa suis delapsigitur Ardea pennis, Ov. M. 14, 580: ipse suo capiti præbebat Cornibus umbras, id. ib. 10, 111: expers ipse sui decoris, id. ib. 2, 382: vix spes ipse suas animo capit, id. ib. 11, 118: quam (*sc.* sævitiam) non magis in alienis, quam in proximis ac sanguine ipse suo exerceret, *etc.*, Liv. 7, 4: eam vos fraudem deum primo benignitate, dein vestra ipsi virtute ... vitastis, id. 24, 38 *ad init.*: nec hostes modo timebant, sed suosmet ipsi cives, id. 2, 9: ipse suus fuit accusator, Nep. Lys. 4, 3.—**b.** *Acc. as subject*: conveniat mihi tecum necesse est, si ad hunc maleficium istud pertinet, aut ipsum sua manu fecisse, C. Rosc. Am. 29, 79: deinde ut ... suo ipsum tumultu misceri agmen videre, Liv. 21, 33 *ad init.*: nonnunquam credi sibi ipsos oportebit, Quint. 2, 6, 6.—**2.** Rarely with or as object: nisi statum ipsum suum diligerent, C. Fin. 3, 5, 16: alios sua ipsos invidia opportunos interemit, Liv. 1, 54.—**3.** Sts. the possessive Gen. is combined with the possessive pronoun; but this construction is, **a.**, only necessary when there is no reference to the subject: quum visi sunt adulti (*sc.* fœtus avium), paulum egredi nidis et circumvolare sedem illam præcedentes ipsæ (*sc.* aves) docent: tum expertas vires libero cœlo suæque ipsorum fiduciæ permittunt, Quint. 2, 6, 7.—**b.** Not necessary, though found, when used respecting the subject: hujusce rei conjecturam de tuo ipsius studio, Servi, facillime ceperis, C. Mur. 4, 9: omnia expertos esse, si suismet ipsorum viribus tolerare tantam molem belli possent, Liv. 10, 16: in se quoque ac suum ipsius caput exsecratum, id. 30, 20 *ad fin.*

H. In subordinate propositions the oblique cases of *ipse* are sts. used when the subject of the leading proposition is to be brought prominently forward, and it is then equivalent to an emphatic *self*: illa vox inhumana et scelerata ducitur eorum, qui negant se recusare quo minus, ipsis mortuis, terrarum omnium deflagratio consequatur, C. Fin. 3, 19 *fin.*: igitur legatos ad consulem cum supplicis mittit (*sc.* Jugurtha), qui tantummodo ipsi liberisque vitam peterent, Sall. J. 46, 2.

K.: **1.** Ipse, ipsa: Of the master or mistress of a house: **a.** Prop.: *He, she; himself, herself*: ego eo, quo me ipsa misit, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 10.—**b.** Meton.: Or *an owner*: nam mellitus erat (*sc.* passer) suamque norat Ipsam, tam bene, quam puella matrem, *its mistress*, Cat. 3, 7.—**2.** Ipse dixit, *Himself*, i. e. *the master* or *teacher said so*: an expression employed by the disciples of Pythagoras, in speaking of that philosopher's *dicta*: nec vero probare soleo id, quod de Pythagoreis accepimus; quos ferunt, si quid affirmarent in disputando, quum ex iis quæreretur, quare ita esset, respondere solitos *ipse dixit*: *ipse* autem erat Pythagoras, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 10.

L. *One's self, itself*, to the exclusion of all besides; hence, *One's self, itself alone* or *apart from all else*: **1.**: **a.** In *concord with Subst.*: his actis, aliud genitor secum ipse volutat, Virg. Æ. 12, 843.—**b.** *Alone*: multa secum ipso volvens, Sall. C. 32, 1: causidici nova quum veniat lectica Mathonis Plena ipso, Juv. 1, 32.—**2.** Strengthened by *per se*: sceleris est pœna tristis; et, præter eos eventus, qui sequuntur, per se ipsa maxima est, C. Leg. 2, 17, 43: ea facere ipsa per se lætitiam, id. Fin. 1, 7, 25: hoc quid sit, per se ipsum non facile interpretor, id. Har. Resp. 17, 36.

M. For more precise definition: **1.** Of number: *Just, very, precisely, exactly*; i. e. the number itself and neither

more nor less: triginta dies erant ipsi, quum, etc., C. Att. 3, 21 *init.*: ego quum Athenis decem ipsos dies fuissem, id. Fam. 2, 8, 3: ipsas undecim esse legiones, id. ib. 6, 18, 2; dub. al. illas: mortuus est annis octoginta tribus ipsis ante me consulem, id. Brut. 15, 61: nam quum duxisset minus abesse (*sc.* fundum) quinquaginta tria (*sc.* millia passuum), populus cum risu acclamavit, "ipsa esse," id. Cæcin. 10, 28: triennio ipso minor (*sc.* Crassus), quam Antonius, id. Brut. 43, 162.—**2.** Of time: **a.** *The exact, very, precise:* in tempore ipso mi advenis, *in the very nick of time*, Ter. And. 5, 6, 10: sub ipsa profectione, Cæs. B. C. 1, 27: ipsis Nonis Sextilibus, C. Sest. 63, 131: ea ipsa hora, id. Fam. 7, 23, 4: natali suo ipso die, id. Att. 4, 1, 4.—**b.** Nunc ipsum: *Just now, at this very moment:* nunc ipsum non dubitabo rem tantam adjicere, C. Att. 7, 3, 2: si quidem etiam vos duo tales ad quintum milliarium, quid nunc ipsum unde se recipienti? id. ib. 8, 9, 2: nunc tamen ipsum sine te esse non possum, id. ib. 12, 16 *init.*: nunc ipsum ea lego, ea scribo, id. ib. 12, 40, 2.

‡ **ipsiplices,** *αὐτόπτυκτα φύλλα*, Glos. Philox.

‡ **ipsippe,** ipsi neque alii, Fest. p. 105 Müll.

‡ **ipsullices,** bracteæ in virilem muliebremque speciem expressæ, Fest. p. 105 Müll.

ĭr, v. hir.

īra, æ, *f.* (*Gen.* irai, Lucr. 3, 304), [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *Anger, wrath, rage, ire:* **A.** *Sing.*: **1.** *Abs.*: "*ira* est libido puniendi ejus, qui videatur læsisse injuria," C. Tusc. 4, 9: "ira est cupiditas ulciscendæ injuriæ, aut, ut ait Posidonius, cupiditas puniendi ejus, a quo te inique putes læsum. Quidam ita definierunt; ira est incitatio animi ad nocendum ei, qui aut nocuit, aut nocere voluit," Sen. de Ira, 1, 2, 4: unde ira inter eos intercessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 25: decedet ira hæc, id. ib. 3, 5, 55: ira, quæ quamdiu perturbationem habet, dubitationem insaniæ non habet, C. Tusc. 4, 36, 77: ira furor brevis est, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62: quid est enim, quo non progrediatur eodem ira, quo furor? C. Tusc. 4, 36, 77: dum differvescat ira, id. ib. 4, 36, 78: talibus ira feri postquam commota tyranni, Ov. M. 6, 549: potentior fuit ira, quam preces, Just. 11, 4, 7: et concitanda et lenienda frequenter est ira, Quint. 3, 8, 12: sævire in ipsum corpus examine impetus Atque ira cogit, Sen. Here. Œt. 1490: fortasse unum aliquod verbum inter eos iram hanc conciverit, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 33: ast ego iram hanc in eos evomam omnem, id. Ad. 3, 2, 14: iram Colligit ac ponit temere, Hor. A. P. 159: ut malus interpres populi mihi concitat iram, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 41: fiendo diffundimus iram, id. H. 8, 61: tantis animis tantam iram concipiunt, Just. 5, 10, 13: eluctabitur iram, Grat. Cyneg. 520: iram meam prudenti absentia exstinxit, Petr. S. 94: dolor addidit iram, Ov. M. 12, 532: iram doloremque distulerant, Sex. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 20, 12: ut quum odium iramque sæpissime frangat, Quint. 6, 3, 9: in hostiles domos Iram atque numen vertite, Hor. Epod. 5, 54: quod fecisset per iram, C. Tusc. 4, 37, 79: violentam transit in iram, Ov. M. 8, 106: ita nos indulgere iræ oportet, ut, Liv. 23, 3: qui non moderabitur iræ, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 59: tumidæ non imperat iræ, Ov. H. 11, 15: accensæ non fortiter imperat iræ, id. M. 9, 28: plus iræ, quam communi utilitati consuluisse, Nep. Alcib. 4, 6: ora tument ira, Ov. A. A. 3, 563: tacitaque exæstuat ira, id. M. 6, 623: ira commotus, Sall. C. 31, 6: incensus ira, Nep. Pelop. 5, 4: immanique oculos infecerat ira, Claud. B. Get. 585.—**2.** With *Subjective Gen.*: ne proditæ captivarum iram doloremque renovaret, Curt. 3, 12, 7: qui habitus iram pugnantium concitat et dolorem, Amm. 14, 2, 17: flectitur ira deorum, Ov. M. 1, 378: numinis ut læsi fiat mansuetior ira, id. Tr. 3, 6, 23: ira deûm, Virg. Æ. 3, 215: memorem Junonis ob iram, id. ib. 1, 4.—**3.** With *Objective Gen.*: tum Danai gemitu, atque ereptæ virginis ira, Undique collecti invadunt, Virg. Æ. 2, 413: mortis fraternæ fervidus ira, id. ib. 9, 736: ob similis iram fugæ, Liv. 27, 7: ob iram amissæ prædæ, id. 1, 5: ob iram interfecti ab eo domini, id. 21, 2: ob iram diremptæ pacis, id. 9, 8: ira provinciæ ereptæ, id. 37, 51: vulnerum ira, id. 8, 29 *fin.*: ira corruptæ uxoris ab Lucumone, id. 5, 33.

B. *Plur.*: **1.** *Wrath, passion, anger, rage:* Poet.: horribiles exercuit iras ... Juno, Virg. G. 3, 152: nate, quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras, id. Æ. 2, 594: trepidusque repente refugit Attollentem iras, id. ib. 2, 381: magnisque acuunt stridoribus iras, id. ib. 12, 590: cernes ... leonem ... iras cum fraude coquentem, Sil. 7, 403.—**2.** *Abs.*: *Passions, angry* or *wrathful feelings; emotions of rage:* mollirent modo iras, Liv. 1, 9: molliebantur iræ, id. 29, 22 *med.*: interdum spes animum subibat, deflagrare iras vestras, id. 40, 8: simul atque iras contuderint, Col. 6, 2, 4: irarum memor, Sex. Aur. Vict. Or. Rom. Gent. 14, 1: irasque sequentium excitans, Amm. 25, 3, 6: iras in hostem perfidum parans, id. 19, 11, 14: his stimulis irarum utrique Pausaniam ... ad tantum facinus impulisse creduntur, Just. 9, 7, 8: accenditque animum dictis, atque aggerat iras, Virg. Æ. 4, 197: cui commodat iras Cuncta cohors, Stat. Th. 4, 75: iras ingenerat, id. ib. 4, 229: cunctas sibi belliger induit iras Hannibal, id. ib. 1, 38.—**b.** With *in c. Acc.*: quicquid ex fœdere rupto irarum in nos cœlestium fuit, Liv. 9, 1.—**c.** With *objective Gen.*: cujus rei vitium ... in rabiem irasque imperatorum vertit, *against the generals*, Liv. 8, 30: exsatiant iras cladum, *on account of the slaughters*, Sil. 12, 271.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Sing.*: **1.** Of things: *Rage, violence, fury, impetuosity:* With *subjective Gen.*: nisi quum ira belli desenuisset, Sall. Frgm. ap. Prisc. p. 887 P.: ipsum horrisoni quatit ira flagelli, Val. Fl. 7, 149: ira maris, id. 1, 37: consensere ignes, nimbique, et fluctus, et ira Nimborum, Sil. 17, 253.—**2.** *As object of anger,* etc.: quibus est Mezentius iræ, Virg. Æ. 10, 716: Hannibal est iræ tibi, Sil. 11, 604.—**3.** *A state* or *appearance of rage,* etc.: vultus in ira Semper, Sil. 14, 530.—**4.** *A ground* or *cause of anger:* dic age, dic aliquam, quæ te mutaverit, iram, Ov. Pont. 3, 4, 21.—**5.** *An angry desire* to do something: With *Inf.* (poet.): subit ira cadentem Ulcisci patriam, Virg. Æ. 2, 575.—**6.** Personified: *Anger, rage:* comunt Furor Iraque cristas, Stat. Th. 3, 424.

B. *Plur.*: **1.** Of things: *Rage, violence, fury:* With *subjective Gen.*: grandinis iræ, Sil. 12, 610.—**2.** Of weapons: *Rage* (*i. e.* the means of executing the wearer's rage; hence) *a sharp edge:* dant mucronibus iras, Sil. 7, 344; cf. Comm. ad h. l.—**3.** *Comer.*: *Quarrels, disagreements:* amantium iræ amoris integratio est, Ter. And. 3, 3, 23: iræ sunt inter Glycerium et natum, id. ib. 3, 3, 20.—**2.** Personified: *The angry passions,* as attendants of Mars: Iræque Insidiæque, dei comitatus, aguntur, Virg. Æ. 12, 336: exercitus una Irarum, Sil. 4, 437.

īrācunde, *adv.* [iracundus, *no.* I.] *Angrily, passionately, wrathfully;* in or *with anger, passion,* or *wrath; in an angry* or *passionate manner,* etc.: nam quod me tecum iracunde agere dixisti solere, non est ita, C. Phil. 8, 5, 16: iracunde ferebat, Pl. 11, 37, 54, § 143: paternas laudes tam iracunde accepisse se, Just. 12, 6, 6.—*Comp.*: quo quisque est solertior et ingeniosior, hoc docet iracundius et laboriosius, C. Rosc. Com. 11, 31.

īrācundĭa, æ, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Proneness to anger, hastiness* or *impetuosity of temper, irascibility:* quæ (*sc.* iracundia) ab ira differt; estque aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum, C. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: quid esset ira satis explicitum est: quo distet ab iracundia apparet, Sen. de Ira, 1, 4, 1; cf. pass. at length: quo ab iracundia distaret (*sc.* ira), id. ib. 1, 5, 1: nam iracundiam et cupidinem vini sicut juventa irritaverat, ita senectus mitigare potuisset, Curt. 10, 5, 34.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Sing.*: **1.** *Violence of temper, anger, passion, wrath, rage, fury:* præ iracundia vix sum apud me, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 47: iracundiam reprimere, id. Ad. 5, 8, 3; cf., omittere, id. ib. 4, 7, 37: remittere, C. Phil. 8, 6, 19: cohibere, id. Marc. 3, 8: suam reipubl. dimittere, *to sacrifice to the good of the state,* Cæs. B. C. 1, 8: esse summa iracundia, id. ib. 3, 16: iracundia ardere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: si, quum pro altero dicas, litem tuam facias, aut læsus efferare iracundia, C. de Or. 2, 75, 305: exarsit iracundia ac stomacho, id. 2 Verr. 2, 20, 48: non iracundia tum inflammatum fuisse, quum, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: satia iracundiam tuam, Petr. S. 97.—**2.** *A (bronze) figure of* Iracundia: nec hominem ex ære fecit sed iracundiam, Pl. 34, 8, 19, § 82.—**B.** *Plur.*: *Angry passions, wrathful* or *passionate feelings:* si ratio in regni suo solio constituta appetitus et iracundias semper domitas, et in frenis habet, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 227 Oud.: bonique esse moderatoris ... resistere cupiditati omnium rerum, et implacabilibus iracundiis, Amm. 29, 2, 18.

īrācunditer, *adv.* [iracundus, *no.* I.] *Angrily, passionately, wrathfully; in* or *with anger* or *passion; in an angry* or *passionate manner:* quæso ne temere hanc rem agas, et ne iracunditer, Cæcil. ap. Non. 515, 1: iracunditer, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.

īrācundus, a, um, *adj.* [ira] **I.** Prop.: Of living beings, the mind, *etc.*: *Prone to anger, irascible, irritable, passionate, choleric, of a hot* or *quick temper, hasty:* **A.** *Abs.*: hominem esse barbarum, iracundum, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31: at sunt morosi, et auxii, et iracundi, et difficiles sene, C. Sen. 18, 65: impotentem, iracundum, *etc.*, id. Phil. 5, 9, 24: minime iracundus, Quint. 2, 2, 5: iratus potest non esse iracundus; iracundus potest aliquando iratus non esse, Sen. de Ira, 1, 4, 1: ut non tantum iratus sit sapiens, sed iracundus, id. ib. 2, 6, 3: iracundi leones, Ov. M. 15, 86: iracundaque mens facile effervescit in ira, Lucr. 3, 296.—*Comp.*: iracundior est paulo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 29; so, folld. by *Abl.*: tu ... improbo iracundior Hadria, Hor. Od. 3, 9, 23.—*Sup.*: iracundissimus, Sen. de Ira, 2, 6, 4.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: nisi eum nimis in se iracundum fuisse, C. Planc. 26, 63.—**C.** With *adversus*: *Comp.*: quo vulnere nec segnior in bellum, nec iracundior adversus hostes factus est, Just. 7, 6, 15.

II. Meton.: Of things: **A.** *Violent, furious, raging:* neque Per nostrum patimur scelus Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 40.—**B.** *Causing rage, promoting anger* or *exasperation:* accedebant enim ejus asperitati ... et iracundæ suspicionum quantitati proximorum cruentæ blanditiæ, Amm. 14, 5, 4.

☞ *Adv.* in two forms: iracundo and iracunditer.

īrascentĭa, æ, *f.* [irascor] *Anger, choler;* for iracundia (prob. only in Apuleius): irascentiam procul a ratione ad domicilium cordis deductam esse, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 207 Oud.: quum irascentia sibi consilium subegerit sibique subjecerit cupiditas, id. ib. 1, p. 216 Oud.

īrascĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Choleric, irascible* (post-class.): irascibilem effici, Firm. Math. 5, 9.

īrascĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Angry, choleric:* plerique, juxta Platonem, rationale animæ et irascitivum et concupiscitivum, quod ille *λογιστὸν* et *θυμικὸν* et *ἐπιθυμητικὸν* vocat, ad hominem et leonem et vitulum referunt, Hieron. in Ezech. 1, 1, 10 (vers. 7).

īrascor, (I, Sen. ap. Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 37), ātus sum, sci, 3. *v. dep.* (act. form **īrasco,** ĕre, Pompon. and Nigid. ap. Non. 2, 446) [ira] (class.), **I.** Prop.: *To be angry, to be in a rage:* **A.** *Abs.*: noli irascier, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 60: rursum, Demea, Irascere? Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 56: ille continuo irasci, id. Eun. 4, 1, 4: nunquam sapiens irascitur, C. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: nunquam irasci desinet sapiens, si semel cœperit, Sen. de Ira, 2, 9, 1: sed tantum irascuntur (*sc.* pueri) sine causâ,

etc., id. ib. 1, 2, 6: nec cuiquam irasci propiusve accedere virtus, Virg. Æ. 10, 712: quid enim aliud est irasci quam insanire, quam furere? *etc.*, Arn. 1, 17.—**B.** With *Dat.*: **1.** Of persons: vehementer nunc mihi est irata, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 64: ut, quum velit, tibi jure irasci non queat, Ter. And. 2, 3, 20: molliter irasci non sciet illa tibi, Prop. 1, 5, 8: neque adeo graviter irasci inimicis, ne, *etc.*, Cæs. B. C. 1, 8: nec vero audiendi, qui graviter irascendum inimicis putabunt, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 25, 88: omnino irasci amicis non temere soleo, id. Phil. 8, 5, 16: ne si irascamur aut intempestive accedentibus, aut impudenter rogantibus, *etc.*, id. Off. 1, 25, 88: ut, quos amare deberet, irasci eis nefas duceret, Nep. Att. 17, 2: quod sibi soli non liceret amicis, quatenus vellet, irasci, Suet. Aug. 66: cui implacabilius irascebatur, Tac. A. 1, 13: gladiatoribus quare populus irascitur, Sen. de Ira, 1, 2, 5: qui (*sc.* Deus) jubet, uti maledicis et lædentibus non irascamur, Lact. 6, 19: illud enim diximus intuendum, quid sit irasci fratri; quoniam non fratri irascitur, qui peccato fratris irascitur, Aug. Retr. 1, 19, 4 *fin.*—**2.** Of things: irascor votis, heu! levis ipsa meis, Ov. H. 1, 68: irascentemque videres Montibus, id. M. 9, 210: ut deceptis irasceretur, Val. Max. 7, 3, 10 *ext.*: quod se patriæ irasci nefas esse duceret, Nep. Epam. 7, 1: irascor muneribus tuis, Petr. S. 121: irascuntur admonitioni, Quint. 2, 6, 3: habes, quod faucibus tuis irascaris, id. 8, 5, 23; et sæpe nesciunt quidem cui irascantur, Sen. de Ira, 1, 2, 6: ut temeritati . . . faveant, magis quam irascantur, Hieron. in Ezech. 1, 1, 7: peccato fratris, Aug. Retr. 1, 19, 4 *fin.*; cf., above.—**3.** So, of things personified, as subjects: nisi quum pelago ventus irascitur, Petr. S. 104.—**C.** With *Acc. of equivalent meaning, which is usually a neut. pron., or indecl. word:* idne quod filium occidit innocentem . . . nihil poterat irasci? Quint. Decl. 8, 8: irascimini, si quis superbior est quam nos? Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 50: remittimus hoc tibi, ne nostram vicem irascaris, Liv. 34, 32.—**D.** With *quod:* irascentemque, quod ausi Hoc essent Superi, quod tantum juris haberent, Ov. M. 6, 268: ne irascaris, quod voluerim cognoscere genus tuum, Vulg. Tob. 5, 19: quod Mardochæus non flecteret sibi genu, nec se adoraret, iratus est valde, id. Esth. 3, 5.—**E.** With *ex:* qua ex re iratus senatui, Nep. Cato 2. 2.—**F.** With *propter:* numquid iratus es aut mihi, aut filio, propter has res? Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 30: iratusque est Dominus mihi propter vos, Vulg. Deut. 3, 26: propter legitima ipsorum, quæ despeximus, irati sunt, id. 1 Mac. 6, 59.—**G.** With *de:* de nihilo illi est irasci, quæ te non flocci facit, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 56: Arabioni de Sitio nihil irascor, C. Att. 15, 17, 1.—**H.** With *super c. Abl.*: putasne, bene irasceris tu super hedera? Vulg. Jon. 4, 4.—**K.** With *super c. Acc.*: quousque irascceris super orationem servi tui? Vulg. Ps. 79, 5: iratus sum super populum meum, id. Isai. 47, 6: irâ magnâ ego irascor super gentes opulentas, id. Zach. 1, 15.—**L.** With *contra:* iratus est contra eos Moyses, Vulg. Exod. 6, 20: iratus est Dominus contra me propter sermones vestros, id. Deut. 4, 21: iratus est contra David, id. 1 Reg. 17, 28: iratus est Dominus contra Ozam, id. 2 Reg. 6, 7: irascebatur Dominus contra Jerusalem, id. 4 Reg. 24, 20.—**M.** With *adversus or adversum:* irati sunt adversus eum principes Philisthiim, Vulg. 1 Reg. 29, 4: iratus est adversum Job, id. Job, 32, 2.—**N.** With *in c. Acc.*: **1.** (=contra) in alios irasci, Arnob. 1, 19: iratus est Dominus in populum suum, Vulg. Ps. 105, 40: iratus est draco in mulierem, id. Apoc. 12, 17.—**2.** (Of time): usquequo, Domine irasceris? in finem? Vulg. Ps. 78, 5: numquid in æternum irasceris nobis? id. ib. 84, 6: non in perpetuum irascetur, id. ib. 102, 9.—**O.** With *Abl.*: indignatione, Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 7: ira magna, id. Zach. 1, 15.—**P.** With *si:* nolo irascaris, libere si dixero, Phædr. 4, 19, 4.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of things as subjects: *To be furious or violent:* **1.** *Abs.*: color austerus in glauco (*sc.* conchylio) et irascenti similis mari, Pl. 9, 36, 60, § 127.—**2.** With *Dat.*: nisi quum pelago ventus irascitur, Petr. S. 104 *fin.*—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: iratus est furor Domini in Israel, Vulg. Judic. 2, 20: iratus est furor meus in te et in duos amicos, id. Job, 42, 7: irascetur furor eorum in nos, id. Ps. 123, 3.—**4.** With *super c. Acc.*: iratus est furor tuus super aves pascuæ tuæ, Vulg. Ps. 73, 1.—**B.** Irasci in cornua; prob. *To collect* or *gather rage into the horns:* Of a bull: irasci in cornua discit, Arboris obnixus trunco, *i. e. learns* or *practices how to butt with violence and rage:* Virg. G. 3, 232; cf. Comm. in h. l.; so, irasci in cornua tentat, id. Æ. 12, 140; cf. Ov. M. 8, 882: "armenti modo dux vires in cornua sumo."

īrāte, *adv.* [iratus] *Angrily, with* or *in anger, in an angry way* or *manner:* ut ne irate dimissum sentiam, Phædr. 4, 24, 14 Burmn.; al. ira te, Laurent.—*Comp.*: ut nonnunquam etiam conservos iratius intueantur (*sc.* canes), Col. 7, 12, 5.

īrātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of irascor. **II.** *Pa.* (class.): **A.** Prop.: Of living beings: *Angry, angered, enraged:* **1.** *Abs.*: nunquam enim, iratus qui accedet ad pœnam, mediocritatem illam tenebit, quæ, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 25, 89: proprium est irati cupere, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: linquit decor omnis iratos, Sen. de Ira, 2, 35, 3: si fallat, Jovem patrem, Gradivumque Martem, aliosque iratos invocat deos, Liv. 2, 45 *fin.*: damnari se ab iratis civibus passum esse, id. 25, 4 *init.*: si quis infamem mihi nunc juvencum Dedat iratæ, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 46.—*Comp.*: accenditur audacia mea iratior Lycas, Petr. S. 108: irato et verba et sententia suppetebant, Suet. Cal. 53: accipe iratum (*sc.* Jovem), id. ib. 58: dis est iratus natus, qui est similis tibi, Phædr. 4, 19, 15.—*Sup.*: nam ego hodie infelix dis meis iratissimis Sex immolavi agnos, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 4.—**2.** With *Dat.*: nega me ei iratum fore, C. Att. 1, 1, 2: quum iratum adversario judicem facere vellet, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220: ille noster amicus . . . sane tibi iratus est, id. Att. 1, 8, 1: iratus tibi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 3: huic homini ego fortasse et pauci deos propitios, plerique autem iratos putabunt, C. Cœl. 18, 42: iratus Græcis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 42: quid causæ est merito quin illis Jupiter ambas Iratus buccas inflet, id. S. 1, 1, 21: et sibi et hosti Iratus pariter, id. Ep. 2, 2, 29: sonipes iratus fero Auxilium petiit hominis, Phædr. 4, 4, 3: iratus omnibus, Nep. Ages. 4, 6: iratus senatui, id. Cato 2, 2.—*Comp.*: qui quum villico factus esset iratior, C. Tusc. 4, 36, 78: ceteris iratior, id. Marcell. 5, 15.—*Sup.*: qui (*sc.* Cæsar) illis fuerat iratissimus, C. Phil. 8, 6, 19: mihi dominum iratissimum esse affirmavit, Petr. S. 139.—**3.** With *de:* quam promptus homo, P. Septimius! quam iratus de judicio et de villico, C. Flacc. 4, 11.—**4.** With *Abl.*: hic (*sc.* in equo) decenni prælio Irata virtus (=viri fortes) abditur, Stipant graves Equi recessus Danni, et in voto latent, Petr. S. 89.—**5.** *Iratum habere alicui:* noto te illum iratum habere, C. Att. 14, 19, 4: Junonem meam iratam habeam, si, *etc.*, Petr. S. 25.

B. Meton.: Of things (poet.): **1.** *Violent, furious, raging:* neque horret (*sc.* miles) iratum mare, Hor. Epod. 2, 6: ecce jam amplexus amantium iratum dividet mare, Petr. S. 114: nam tulit iratos mobilis (*sc.* Delos) ante Notos, Prop. 4, 6, 28: iratis fluctibus, Petr. S. 114.—**2.** Of thirst: *Furious, raging, excessive:* nec tulit iratam janua clausa sitim, Prop. 4, 9, 62.—**3.** Of the stomach: *Raging with hunger, hungry, ravenous, gnawing:* da, si grave non est, Quæ prima iratum ventrem placaverit esca, Hor. S. 2, 8, 5.—**4.** *Expressive of angry feelings; affected* or *agitated by anger:* iratum commovens caput, Petr. S. 113.—**5.** *Urged on* or *worked upon by the impulse of anger:* Mercurius . . . suis beneficiis reddidit mihi, quod manus irata præciderat, Petr. S. 140.

‡ **īrceī,** "genus farciminis in sacrificiis," Fest. p. 115 Müll.

‡ **īrceus,** "genus farciminis," Fest. p. 105 Müll.

ircus, i, v. hircus.

Īrēnarcha or **irenarches,** æ, *m.* [εἰρηνάρχος] *A justice of the peace* in the provinces (late Lat.): Arcad. Dig. 50, 4, 18; Mart. ib. 48, 3, 6.

Īrēsīæ, ārum, *f. A town of Thessaly:* Liv. 32, 13.

Īria, æ, *f.* [Εἰρία] *A town of* Liguria (now *Voghera*): Pl. 3, 5, 7, § 49.

iri and **irier,** v. 1. eo, *no.* II. B. 5. *med.*

Īriātes, ium, *m. The inhabitants of* Julia Iria: Liv. 31, 10 (dub. al. Iloates).

īri-cŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [iris, *no.* II. A.; color] *Rainbow-coloured* (post-class.): pluma columbæ, Aus. Ep. 3, 15.

Īrīnē, es, *f. An island in the Argolic Gulf* (now prob. *Ypsili*): Pl. 4, 12, 19, § 56.

īrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [ἴρινος] *Of* or *belonging to the plant Iris, Iris:* quibus adjicitur unguenti irini, quantum satis est ad ea mollienda atque cogenda, Cels. 5, 18, 8: quibus paulum irini unguenti miscetur, id. 5, 19, 16: oleum, Scrib. Comp. 189: irino succo perunctæ, Pl. 30, 14, 43, § 127.—As *Subst.*: **īrīnum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* unguentum) *Ointment of* or *from the Iris plant:* crocinum unguentum cum irino in caput datum, Cels. 3, 18: caput irino madefacere, id. 4, 3: gith cum irino oculorum epiphoras discutit, Pl. 20, 17, 71, § 182.

īrĭo, ōnis, *m. A siliquose plant,* called by the Greeks sisymbrium, *wintercresses,* Pl. 22, 25, 75, § 158; id. 26, 7, 25, § 41.

Īris, ĭdis *and* iris, *f.* (*Acc.* Irim, Virg.: Irin, App.) [ἶρις], **I.** Prop.: *Dau. of Thaumas and Electra, the sister of the harpies, and the swift-footed messenger of the gods, esp. of Juno:* Irim de cœlo misit Saturnia Juno, Virg. Æ. 5, 606; cf. Ov. M. 11, 585; id. ib. 1, 271: roscida, Virg. Æ. 4, 700: æëria, id. ib. 9, 803: Iridis arcus, App. Mund. p. 64 Oud.; cf. below, *no.* II. A.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The rainbow:* halitus terræ calidiores et humoris spiramina conglobata in nubes, exindeque disjecta in aspergines parvas, ac radiorum fusione splendida facta, supinantur volubiliter contra ipsum igneum orbem, irimque conformant, adeo spatioso curvamine, *etc.*, Amm. 20, 11, 26: iridis arcus, App. Mund. p. 64 Oud.: iris multicolora est, id. ib. p. 64 Oud.: arcum hunc irim quidam appellant, Ambros. de Noe et Arca, 27, *no.* 103.—**B.** Of *a glorious heavenly appearance in the Apocalypse like a rainbow:* iris erat in circuitu sedis, similis visioni smaragdinæ, Vulg. Apoc. 4, 3: vidi angelum fortem descendentem de cœlo amictum nube, et iris in capite ejus, id. ib. 10, 1.—**C.** *A sweet-smelling plant;* prps. *the Iris* or *sword lily:* irim quam candidissimam pinsito, Col. 12, 28, 1: irim bene pinsitam, id. 12, 27 *med.*: illa quoque non omittenda differentia est, odoramentorum multa nihil pertinere ad coronamenta, ut irin atque saliuncam, quanquam nobilissimi odoris utramque. Sed iris radice tantum commendatur, *etc.*, Pl. 21, 7, 19, § 40: iris aridæ contusæ hemina, Cato R. R. 107, 1: una cum iri contundas quam minutissime, id. ib. 107, 1: nutriat . . . hyacinthum qui iris, vel gladiolus, dicitur, similitudine foliorum, Pall. 1, 37, 2: iridis Græcæ . . . libra et quadrans, Col. 12, 53, 2: iris Illyricæ una uncium, Veg. Vet. 2, 31 Schneid.; al. 1, 59: iris Illyricæ unciæ duo, id. ib. 3, 43, 2; also, irisillyricæ (acetabulum), id. ib. 5, 67, 6 Schneid.; al. 3, 67, 6.—**D.** (Iris stone) *A precious stone,* prob. *a very pure six-sided prismatic crystal:* proximum ceraunio nomen apud eos habet, quæ appellatur iris. Effoditur in quadam insula rubri maris. . . . Vocatur ex argumento iris. Nam sub tecto percursa sole species et colores arcus cœlestis in proximos parietes ejaculatur . . . Sexangulum est, ut crystallum, constat, Pl. 37, 9, 52, § 136; cf. the context: invenit (*sc.* Arabs) iridem in mari rubro, sicut crystallum sexangulatam, quæ radiis icta solis, rutilo æëris repercussu, cœlestis arcus ex sese jacit spe-

ciem, Sol. 33, 20.—**II.** *A river falling into the Euxine sea:* Amasiam, quod (*sc.* oppidum) Iris in regione Gazacena (*sc.* præfluit), Pl. 6, 3, 3, § 8: Iris flumen deferens Lycum, id. 6, 3, 4, § 10: quid memorem quas Iris aquas, quas torquecat Ancon? Val. Fl. 4, 600.

irnea and **irnula,** v. hirn.

Iron, ōnis, *m.* *The name of a warrior,* mentioned at Val. Fl. 3, 111.

† **irōnia,** æ, *f.* = εἰρωνεία, *Irony:* ironiam illam, quam in Socrate dicunt fuisse, qua ille in Platonis, et Xenophontis, et Æschini libris utitur, facetam et elegantem puto, C. Brut. 85, 292: Socratem opinor in hac ironia . . . omnibus præstitisse, id. de Or. 2, 67, 270: sine ulla mehercule ironia loquor, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 4: in eo genere, quo contraria ostenduntur, ironia est; illusionem vocant, Quint. 8, 6, 54: quid ironia? Nonne etiam, quæ severissime fit, joci prope genus est? id. 6, 3, 68: ut, quum ironia tam inter figuras sententiæ, quam inter tropos reperiatur, id. 9, 1, 3: ironia est simulatio, in qua aliud verbis significamus, aliud re ipsa sentimus, ut est principium pro Ligario; *novum crimen Cai Cæsar,* Mart. Cap. 5, § 523 Kopp: ut in ironia, quæ figura est sententiæ, epanaphora permiscetur, quæ est elocutionis, id. 5, § 530 Kopp: ironia est, Pseud. Ascon. in C. 1 Verr. 8, 23.

irōnice, *adv.* [ironicus] *Ironically:* "*honeste* ironice dictum est," Pseud. Ascon. in C. 1 Verr. 15, 38, p. 145, vol. 5, pl. 2, Orell.

† **irōnicus,** a, um, *adj.* = εἰρωνικός (Prop.: Of speech: *Ironical;* hence, Meton.: Of the eye or look): *Sarcastic, sneering* (late Lat.): cujus ironicum lumen tam rimabunda vernulitate currebat, quo, *etc.,* Fulg. Myth. 1. præf. p. 619 Van Staav.

irpex, icis, *m.* [ἅρπαξ] *A large rake with iron teeth,* used for the same purpose as our *harrow* (still called *erpice* by the Italians): "*irpices* genus rastrorum ferreorum, quod plures habet dentes ad exstirpandas herbas in agris," Fest. p. 105 Müll.: "*irpices* regula compluribus dentibus, quam item ut plaustrum boves trahunt, ut eruant quæ in terra serpunt: *sirpices,* posten *irpices, S* detrito, a quibusdam dicti," Var. L. L. 5, § 136. p. 53 Müll.: irpicem unum, Cato R. R. 10, 2.

Irpīni, v. Hirpini.

irpus, i, *m.* [a Sabine word] *A wolf:* Irpini appellati nomine lupi, quem irpum dicunt Samnites; eum enim ducem secuti agros occupavere, Fest. p. 106 Müll.: lupi Sabinorum lingua irpi vocantur, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 11, 785.

Irquittallus, v. Hirquitallus.

irr. In composition for in-r.

ir-rādĭo (inr.), *prps. no perf.,* ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in; radio, *no.* II.], **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ)): *Act.* (post-Aug. or poet.): **A.** Prop.: *To cast rays upon; to illumine, irradiate, make bright* or *brilliant:* hoc undique gemmæ Irradiant, Stat. Th. 6, 64 quo candore luminis plures irradiati refulsere divi, Mart. Cap. 10, § 810 Kopp.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To render clear* or *perspicuous, to impart distinctness to:* Graiorum obscuras Romanis floribus artes Irradias, Claud. Mall. Theod. Cons. 85.—**2.** *To render famous* or *illustrious; to impart splendour to:* nemo, si degeneret a virtute, patrum potest irradiari fulgoribus, Quint. Decl. pro Trib. Mar. 8, p. 81 Burm.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N.B.) *Neut.* (Prop., *To cast forth rays;* hence, Meton.): Of the day: *To dawn, begin to break, to pour forth light:* ceperat interea post tristia Sabbata felix Irradiare dies, Sedul. Carm. Pasch. 5, 316.

ir-rādo (inr.), *prps. no perf.,* sum, dĕre, 3. *v. a.* [1. in; rado] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (α)): *To scrape into:* eodem silphium irradito, Cato R. R. 157, 7. **II.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): **A.** *To shave:* dī te ament cum irraso capite, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 16; *cf.,* Comm. ad. h. l.; acc. to some Comm. this pass. shd. be referred to 2. irrasus. —**B.** *To scrape, shred,* etc.: laserpitium irrasum cum brassica, Cato R. R. 157, 8.

1. irrāsus (inr.), a, um, *P.* of irrado.

2. irrāsus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; rado] (poet.): **A.** Of the head: *Unshorn, unshaven,* i. e. *having long hair:* dī te ament cum irraso capite, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 16: "irraso capite, id est, non raso," Pistor. ad h. l.; *cf.,* irrado, *no.* II. A.—**B.** Of a club: *Not made smooth, rough,* i. e. *in its natural state:* laudavit . . . et quæ Buxentia pubes Aptabat dextris irrasæ robora clavæ, Sil. 8, 544; *cf.* ἄξοα δούρατα, Nonn. Dionys. 38, 172.

ir-ratĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. in; ratio] *Want* or *absence of reason; unreasonableness, irrational views* or *conduct* (post-class.): sine irratione et amentia, Tert. adv. Prax. 15 *ad fin.*; dub. al. sine rationis (*sc.* periculo); al. erratione; al. rationis ex amentia.

ir-rătĭōnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; rationabilis] **I.** Prop.: *Unreasoning, without reason, that does not possess reason, devoid of reasoning powers* or *faculties, irrational:* irrationabile animal hanc artem posse præstare, Cels. præf. *med.*; dub. al. irrationale: rationale animal cum mutis irrationabilibus coæquavit, Lact. de Ira Dei, 7 *ad init.*: sed quia caret sermone, quæ (*sc.* animalia) id faciunt, muta atque irrationabilia vocantur, Quint. 2, 16, 16; dub. al. irrationalia: hi vero, velut irrationabilia pecora, *etc.,* Vulg. 2 Petr. 2, 13; *cf.* also irrationabiliter, *no.* A.

II. Meton.: Of things: **A.** *That is not controlled* or *directed by reason, unreasoning:* sed quod etiam formæ judicio irrationabili errore distrahitur, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 242 Oud.: irrationabiles impetus animorum, Quint. Dec. 325 *med.*: irrationabiles casus, id. ib. 9, 16: verebatur eorum irrationabiles motus, Amm. 31, 12, 15.—**B.** *Not according to reason, not to be accounted for; irregular:* **1.** Of music: in spatiis . . . alia logica, alia aloga memorantur. Ac rationabilia illa sunt, quorum consensus possumus præstare rationem; irrationabilia, quibus non subest ratio, Mart. Cap. 9, § 949 Kopp.—**2.** In Prosody: simplices (*sc.* pedes) quidem dicuntur, qui temporibus dividuntur; compositi autem, qui in pedes etiam resolvuntur. Alios vero alogos, hoc est irrationabiles nominamus, quorumque ratio nulla præstatur, sed incondita quædam compositio profertur, Mart. Cap. 9, § 975 Kopp; *cf.* also id. 9, § 992 Kopp.

irrătĭōnābĭlĭtas (inr.), ātis, *f.* [irrationabilis] (Prop., *The quality of one who is* irrationalis; *absence or want of reason; want of consideration; inconsiderateness;* hence, Meton. of the result of such a state): *Disregard, contempt* (post-class. and prpa. only in follg. pass.): With *Gen.*: hæc et talis senectus veniet mundi; irreligio, inordinatio, irrationabilitas bonorum omnium, App. Herm. Trism. p. 92, 1 Elm.; or 26, p. 254 Hild. ed. min.

irrătĭōnābĭlĭter, *adv.* [irrationabilis] (post-class.): **A.** *In a way not according to reason, in an unreasoning manner, irrationally:* quam autem in pœnitentiæ actu irrationabiliter deversantur, vel uno isto satis erit expedire, *etc.,* Tert. Pœn. 1; dub. al. irrationaliter; al. irrationabiles.—**B.** *Without reason, ground,* or *cause; unreasonably, groundlessly, causelessly:* subinde Tertullus vexabatur irrationabiliter plane; nec enim per eum steterat, quominus, *etc.,* Amm. 19, 10, 1: vasa autem misericordiæ, quæ præparavit in gloriam, quæ vocavit, hoc est nos, qui non solum ex Judæis sumus, sed etiam ex gentibus, non salvat irrationabiliter, et absque judicii veritate, sed causis præcedentibus, Hier. Ep. 150 (*al.* 129), 10, p. 841; or p. 1000 Migne: "*canitia* nec irrationabiliter nec abhorride dicitur," Charis. p. 41 P.

ir-rătĭōnālis (in.), e, *adj.* [2. in; rationalis] (post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: *Unreasoning, without reason, that does not possess reason, devoid of reasoning powers* or *faculties, irrational:* si finias equum . . . genus est animal; species, mortale; differentia, irrationale; proprium, hinniens, Quint. 7, 3, 3: dub. al. irrationabile: nam est equus animal, sed irrationale, id. 7, 3, 24: sed, quia carent (*sc.* animalia) sermone, quæ id faciunt, muta atque irrationalia vocantur, id. 2, 16, 16: omnia animalia aut rationalia sunt, ut homines, ut dī; aut irrationalia, ut feræ, ut pecora, Sen. Ep. 113, 17: in hoc principali est aliquid irrationale, est et rationale, id. 92, 1: mutæ quidem animæ et irrationales medicinas sibi divinitus attributas in tempore agnoscunt, Tert. Pœn. 12 *med.*: assimilatus est homo irrationalibus jumentis, id. Res. Carn. 52.—As *Subst.*: **irrationalia,** um, *n. Things without reason:* de irrationalibus, Quint. 8, 6, 13.

II. Meton.: Of things: *That is not controlled* or *directed by reason, does not exercise reason, unreasoning:* est igitur usus quidam irrationalis, quam Græci ἄλογον τριβήν vocant, qua munus in scribendo decurrit, qua, *etc.,* i. e. *a mere mechanical employment,* Quint. 10, 7, 11.

irrătĭōnālĭter, *adv.* [irrationalis] *In a way not according to reason* or *without reason; irrationally:* nec ratio enim sine bonitate ratio est, nec bonitas sine ratione bonitas; nisi forte penes deum Marcionis, irrationaliter bonum, *etc.,* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 6 *init.*: quasi non et unitas irrationaliter collecta hæresim faciat, id. adv. Prax. 3 *init.*

ir-raucio (inr.), si, *no sup.,* cire, 4. *v. n.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; raucio] *To be hoarse* (class.): nos raucos sæpe attentissime audiri vides; tenet enim res ipsa atque causa; at Æsopum, si paulum irrauserit, explodi, C. de Or. 1, 61, 259; so, quoted by Prisc. p. 906 P.

ir-raucus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; raucus] *Hoarse:* vox, Pl. Val. 1, 2.

ir-rĕcĭtābĭlĭter, *adv.* [2. in; recito] (post-class.) *In a way not to be told* or *expressed, in an unutterable manner:* Christe salus rerum, bone Conditor atque Redemptor, Unica progenies ex deitate patris; Irrecitabiliter manans de corde Parentis, Verbum subsistens, *etc.,* Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 49.

irrĕcōgĭtātĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; recogito] (post-class.): *A reflection, thought, consideration, remembrance:* adde quod et hæc ipsa humani consilii interjectio, quasi jam irrecogitationem excessus sui passa, statim se refrænat et revocat, quum subjungit, "Veruntamen," *etc.,* Tert. de Exhort. Cast. 4 *ad init.*; dub. al. recogitationem.

ir-recordābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; recordabilis] *Not to be remembered* (post-class.): intra se gesta irrecordabili debet obliteratione deperdere, Arnob. 2, 28.

ir-rĕcŭpĕrābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; recupero] (post-class.) (Prop., *Not to be recovered, irrecoverable;* hence, Fig.): *Irrecoverable, incurable, unalterable:* immunditia irrecuperabili tabidosum, Tert. Pud. 14 *med.*

irrĕcŭpĕrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [irrecuperabilis] *Unalterably* (post-class.): Acron. ad Hor. A. P. 452.

ir-rĕcūsābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; recusabilis] *Not to be refused* (post-class.): occasio, Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13.

ir-reddĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; reddibilis] *That is not to be* or *cannot be given back* or *restored* (post-class.): donum est datio irreddibilis, Boeth. Arist. Top. 4, 4, p. 690.

ir-rĕdīvīvus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; redivivus, *no.* II.] *Not to be repaired* or *restored:* irredivivus Ne supinus eat (*sc.* pons), Cat. 17, 3.

ir-rĕdux (inr.), ūcis, *adj.* [2. in; redux] *That does not bring* or *conduct back again:* via, Luc. 9, 408.

ir-rĕflexus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in; reflecto] *Not turned back, not bent; upright, straight* (post-class.): ultimus cœlum labor irreflexo Sustulit collo (*sc.* Hercules), Boeth. Metr. 4, 7.

ir-rĕformābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; reformo, *no.* II.] *Not to be altered* or *changed; unalterable, immutable* (post-class.): regula quidem fidei una omnino est, sola immobilis et irreformabilis, Tert. de Virg. Vel. 1 *med.*: immutabilem enim et irreformabilem naturam pronuntiverunt, id. adv. Val. 29 *med.*

ir-rĕfrāgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; refragor, *no.* II.] *Not to be contested* or *withstood:* Sarisb.

ir-rĕfūtābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; refuto] *Irrefutable* (post-class.), Arn. 4, 139.

ir-rĕfūtātus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; refuto, *no.* II. B.] *Not refuted* or *disproved; unrefuted* (post-class.): quum faciat (*sc.* M. Tullius) Lælium Furio respondentem, pro justitiaque dicentem, irrefutata hæc, tanquam foveam, prætergressus est, Lact. 5, 17 *fin.*

ir-rĕgĭbĭlis (inreg.), e, *adj.* [2. in; regibilis] (post-class.), **I.** Prop.: *Ungovernable, unmanageable, uncontrollable:* animal phreneticum redditur, ut repente saliat, et velut effugere velit, parietibus se tanquam irregibilis impingat, nec, *etc.*, Veg. Vet. 3, 3 ed. Schneid.; al. 2, 3. **II.** Meton.: Of a state or condition of body: *That cannot be controlled, immoderate, violent, excessive:* defectionem vero, atque corporis fluxam et irregibilem laxitatem viarum, inquit, raritate fieri, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 1, 14, 107: "*irregibilis*, i. e. immoderata," Almelov. Lex. Cœlian. s. v.

ir-rĕgressĭbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; regressio] (Prop., *From which there is no return;* hence, Fig.) *For which there is no pardon* (Eccl. Lat.): transgressio, Aug. C. D. 8, 22.

ir-rĕgŭlāris, e, *adj.* [2. in; regula, *no.* II.] *Not according to rule, irregular* (post-class.): irregularis ventorum concursus, Gulielm. Tyr. 13, 26: irregularis regula, Sarisb. 7, 26.

ir-rĕlĭgātus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; religatus] (poet.) *Not bound* or *fastened;* hence, **A.** Of the hair: *Unbound, loose:* With *Gr. Acc.*: croceas irreligata comas, Ov. A. A. 1, 530.—**B.** Of Charon's boat: *Unmoored:* irreligata ratis, nunquam defessa carina It, redit, in vastos semper onusta lacus, Albinov. 2, 5.

ir-rĕlĭgio (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [2. in; religio] *Irreligion* (post-class.): hæc et talis senectus veniet mundi; irreligio, inordinatio, irrationabilitas bonorum omnium, App. Trismeg. p. 92, 1 Elm.

irrĕlĭgĭōsē (inr.), *adv.* [irreligiosus] (post-Aug.), **I.** Gen.: *Impiously, wickedly:* majestatis crimen distingui Cæsar postulavit, damnarique si qua de Augusto irreligiose dixisset, Tac. A. 2, 50.—*Comp.*: in illa profunda nocte pœnarum irreligiosius ille anheli pectoris pallor inspicitur, Quint. Decl. 8, 8; dub. al. religiosius, Burmn.; cf. the context. **II.** Esp. (Eccl. Lat.): *Impiously, irreligiously:* vestra sunt hæc, vestra sunt irreligiose opinata, et irreligiosius credita, Arnob. 1, 24 *init.*

irrĕlĭgĭōsĭtas (inr.), ātis, *f.* [irreligiosus] *Impiety, wickedness* (Eccl. Lat.): committitis crimen veræ irreligiositatis, Tert. Apol. 24 *ad init.*: quis etiam æstimare possit, quid primum in his, de quibus diximus, accusandum sit, irreligiositas, an stultitia, an luxuria, an amentia? Salv. Gub. Dei, 6, 15 *med.*

ir-rĕlĭgĭōsus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; religiosus] **I.** Gen.: *Impious, wicked* (class. not in Cic. or Cæs.): irreligiosum ratus sacerdotes publicos sacraque populi Romani pedibus ire ferrique, *etc.*, Liv. 5, 40 *fin.*: sed eam reverentiam quum literis ipsis tum scriptis tuis debeo, ut sumere illa nisi vacuo animo irreligiosum putem, Pl. Ep. 9, 35, 1: templum pecunia mea exstruxi; cujus dedicationem, quum sit paratum, differre longius irreligiosum est, id. ib. 4, 1, 5: quod irreligiosi in Cæsares dicamur, neque imagines eorum repropitiando, neque, *etc.*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 17.—*Comp.*: quanto enim irreligiosius deprehendimini? Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10: potest irreligiosius quidpiam vel existimari vel credi, quam semina terris mersa . . . raptum Proserpinæ dicere, et, *etc.*, Arnob. 5, 40. **II.** Esp. (Eccl. Lat.): *Impious, irreligious:* cum viro irreligioso tracta de sanctitate, et cum injusto de justitia, *etc.*, Vulg. Sir. 37, 12.—*Sup.*: siquidem irreverens est assidere sub conspectu contraque aspectum ejus, quem quam maxime revereari ac venerari; quanto magis sub conspectu vivi Dei, angelo adhuc orationis astante, factum istud irreligiosissimum est, nisi exprobamus Deo, quod nos oratio fatigaverit, Tert. de Orat. 16 *fin.*

ir-rĕmĕābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; remeabilis] (Prop.: *Act.: That does not return;* hence, Meton. *Pass.*) *From which one cannot return* (poet.): error, Virg. Æ. 5, 590: via, Sen. Herc. Fur. 548: unda, Virg. Æ. 6, 425: littus, Sil. 5, 41: iter, Claud. Eutr. 2, 406.

ir-rĕmĕdĭābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; remediabilis] (post-Aug.), **I.** (Prop., *Not to be cured, incurable;* hence) Fig.: **A.** *Irremediable, for which there is no cure* or *remedy; remediless, past remedy:* quando vero ignem æternum introibit (*sc.* peccator)? Quando irremediabilem jam malorum omnium summam crescentium delictorum nimietate compleverit, sicut Salvator noster ad Judæorum principes ait; *Implete, etc.*, Salv. Gub. Dei, 4, 8.—**B.** *Implacable, not to be appeased:* tyranni irremediabilis factio rimantur, epulis lagenaque tentant domos, et sæpe mortem exigunt, Mæcenat. p. 51 ed. Lyons; cf. Sen. Ep. 114, 5.

II. Meton.: **A.** *For which there is no cure* or *remedy; that is without cure:* sed in vino puta irremediabilis (*sc.* cicuta) existimatur, Pl. 25, 13, 95, § 152: Scythæ sagittas tingunt viperina sanie et humano sanguine, irremediabile id scelus mortem illo affert levi tactu, id. 11, 53, 115, § 279; cf. also, id. 28, 7, 23, § 77.—**B.** Of tears: *Not to be assuaged, appeased,* or *stopped:* flebat mater ejus irremediabilibus lacrimis, Vulg. Tob. 10, 4.

ir-rĕmisse (inr.), *adv.* [2. in; remisse] (post-class.) *Inexorably, inflexibly, sternly:* irremisse ab extremis regionum intervallis exhibitis omnibus, quos, *etc.*, Amm. 29, 2, 10.

ir-rĕmissĭbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; remitto] **A.** (post-class.) *Not to be remitted* or *abated; incessant:* post ista enim non vos credatis verbis iterum commoneri, sed irremissibili exactione compelli, Cassiod. Var. 12, 10.—**B.** (Eccl. Lat.) *Unpardonable, not to be remitted* or *forgiven:* alia (*sc.* peccata) erunt remissibilia, alia irremissibilia, Tert. Pud. 2: hoc erit irremissibile, id. ib. 2: in delicto irremissibili, id. ib. 2 *fin.*: non his irremissibilem esse dictam blasphemiam, qui, *etc.*, Hier. Ep. 42 (al. 8), 1.

ir-rĕmōtus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in · remotus] (post-class.): (Gen., *Not removed;* hence, Esp., *in reflexive force*): *Not taking one's departure, not departing* or *moving away, remaining near* or *close at hand:* nam corvus, Eliæ datus Olim ciborum portitor, Hoc munus implet sedulo, Et irremotus excubat. Hic ex frutetis proximis, Infestus alarum sono, Oculosque pennis verberans, Exegit immanem lupum, Prud. στεφ. 5 (Hymn. in pass. S. Vincent. Martyr.), 408.

ir-rĕmūnĕrābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; remuneror] *That cannot be compensated, not to be remunerated* (post-class.): beneficium, App. M. 3, p. 215 Oud.; so, id. ib. p. 806 Oud.

ir-rĕmūnĕrātus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Unrewarded, unremunerated, uncompensated, not rewarded* (post-class.): perpendite, patres conscripti, si hanc sobolem irremuneratam relinquere debemus, cujus auctorem tot eximia fecisse retinemus, Cassiod. Var. 2, 16 *fin.*: exprobrata militia creditur, quæ irremunerata transitur, id. ib. 2, 28 *init.*: fit plerumque ut sapientes irremunerati jaceant, id. ib. 6, 10 *ad init.*

ir-rĕpărābĭlis (inr.), *adj.* [2. in; reparabilis] *Irreparable, irrecoverable, irretrievable* (poet. and post-Aug.): breve et irreparabile tempus, Virg. G. 3, 284; so, id. Æ. 10, 467: vita, Sen. Ep. 123, 10: fuga temporis, Col. 11, 1, 29.

ir-rĕpărābĭlĭter, *adv.* [irreparabilis] *Irreparably, irretrievably,* (late Lat.): stratus, Sarisb. 2, 27.

ir-rĕpercussus (inrep.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; repercutio] (Prop., *Not twisted* or *turned back:* hence, Fig.) *Unrefuted:* hæc ex abundanti, ne quid rumoris irrepercussum quasi de conscientia prætorissemus, Tert. Apol. 16 *fin.*; al. impercussum.

ir-rĕpertus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; reperio] *Not found, undiscovered:* aurum, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 49: puer, Sen. Med. 648.

ir-rĕplētus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; repleo] (Prop., *Not filled;* hence, Fig.) Of a person's society, *etc.*, *Not satisfied* with, *not having had enough* of any one: unde nos justis precibus tuorum, Qui suum recte repetunt parentem, Coginur victo, licet irrepleti, Cedere voto, Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 67.

ir-rĕpo (inr.), psi, *no sup.*, ĕre, 3. *v. n.* [1. in; repo] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (a)): **A.** Prop.: *To go slowly, creep* or *crawl into; to creep in:* **1.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb:* summa cum trepidatione irrepit cubiculum, App. M. 3, p. 219 Oud.: irrepit cubiculum, pronus spei, id. ib. 8, p. 538 Oud.: quam (*sc.* caveam) constanti vigore festinus irrepsit ipse, id. ib. 4, p. 274 Oud.: statim latenter irrepit ejus hospitium temerarius adulter, id. 9, p. 600 Oud.—**2.** With *adv. loci:* solus ibi irrepsit squamoso corpore serpens, Dracont. 1, 469.—**3.** With *ellipse of the* locus in quem: **a.** (so alone): irrepentibus prædictis animalibus, Col. 3, 18, 5: irrepsi tamen, Petr. S. 87.—**b.** Folld. by *ad:* draconem repente irrepsisse ad eam, Suet. Aug. 94 *ad init.*

B. Meton.: **1.** Gen.: *To get by stealth into* a place; *to creep into* a place *unawares:* **a.** With Acc. *dependent on prep. in verb:* Mogontiacum, præsidiis vacuum, cum expeditis ad latrocinandum latenter irrepsit, Amm. 27, 10, 1.—**b.** With *ellipse of the* locus in quem: por alias vias Macedonia deprensa est summa quidem arte et industria ducis, quum alia minatus, alia irrepsisset, Flor. 2, 12, 7.—**2.** Esp. **a.** Of a disease or pestilence: *To creep* or *insinuate itself into* a place: (*a*) With *in c. Acc.*: Tiberii Claudii Cæsaris principatu medio irrepsit (*sc.* hæc lues) in Italiam, Pl. 26, 1, 3.—(*β*) *Abs.*: Tiberii Cæsaris principatu irrepsit id malum, Pl. 26, 1, 6, § 9.—**b.** Of an art or science: *To creep in, to gain gradual admission, to obtain gradually a standing:* natam (*sc.* Magicam artem) primum e medicina nemo dubitat ac specie salutari irrepsisse, velut altiorem sanctioremque medicinam, Pl. 30, 1, 1, § 2.—**c.** Of the roots of trees, *etc.*: *To creep in, to penetrate into* a place: quæ (*sc.* terra) non arceat, nec duritie sua repellat novas irrepentes radiculas, Col. 4, 1, 2.—**d.** Of water: *To penetrate, sink,* or *seek into* a place: irrepentibus aquis, Col. 3, 18, 5.—**e.** Of plants: *To insinuate itself among, to come to rank among:* cœpit irrepere sativis admodum probata (*sc.* lactuca), quæ, *etc.*, Pl. 19, 8, 38, § 128; cf. pass. at length.—**f.** *To creep into, to pervade:* (*a*) Of the operation of the Holy Spirit at the birth of Christ: et tenuis per cuncta vapor, jam mollior ignis Irrepsit, tenerumque parat per viscera corpus, Dracont. 2, 83.—(*β*) Of the flame of passion: fecundus per membra vapor discurrit utrique, Dulcior et gelidis irrepsit flamma medullis, Miranturque senes redivivo fomite venas In sobolem caluisse suas, Dracont. 2, 632.

C. Fig.: **1.** Gen.: *To creep, come,* or *get into* in an imperceptible or stealthy manner: *to insinuate one's self* or *itself into; to steal into:* **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: quod lætitias insperatas modo mihi irrepsere in sinum, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 341 Gerl. ("accusativus pro nominativo," Non. ad h. l.): hæc (*sc.* eloquentia) modo perfringit, modo irrepit in sensus, C. Or. 28, 97: tum illa, quæ maxime quasi irrepit in hominum mentes, alia dicentis, no significantis, dissimulatio, id. de Or. 3, 53, 203: quid existimatis cum, si reditus ei gratiæ patuerit, esse facturum, qui tam libenter in opinionem gratiæ irrepat? id. Har. Resp. 24, 52: et quidem in optimi cujusque mentem facillime irrepit (*sc.* credulitas), Plane. ap. C. Fam. 10, 23, 1.—**b.** With *Dat.*: requiescenti animo tuo paulatim irrepet (*sc.* dolor), Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 26 (*al.* 8, 1): est enim periculum ne tacitis suffragiis impuden-

tia irrepat, Pl. Ep. 3, 20, 8.—**c.** *Abs.*: necessaria irrepsit villicæ cura, quæ tueretur officia matronæ, Col. 12 procæm. 10; cf. pass. at length: si veri modo similes sint (*sc.* sententiæ), et possint ad movendos hominum animos qualicunque astu irrepere, Gell. 1, 6, 4.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of public documents, wills, *etc.*: *To creep into*: *to obtain admittance into by artful means* or *mentioned in through intrigue, artifice, etc.*: With *in c. Acc.*: quum ceteri . . . aliquo modo in eorum municipiorum tabulas irrepserint, C. Arch. 5, 10: ut possit in locupletium testamenta nomen ejus irrepere, id. Off. 3, 19, 75.—**b.** Of friendship, intimacy, *etc.*: *To creep into a person's good graces, to insinuate one's self into a person's favour, etc.*: penitus irrepserat per luxum et ambigua secreta, Tac. A. 13, 12: Vitellius adventu patris et irrepentibus dominationis magistris superbior et atrocior, id. H. 2, 63: quis non irrepere sacris Obsequiis doluit toties venale cadaver? Claud. Eutr. 1, 146.—**c.** Of vengeance or punishment: *To creep slowly onwards, to advance with slow and stealthy pace*: lentoque irrepunt agmine pœnæ, Stat. Th. 5, 60; cf. Tib. 1, 9, 4; Hor. Od. 3, 2, 32.—**d.** Of a fault, *etc.*: *To creep in, gain admission*: aut qua magis irrepunt (*sc.* vitia) via, quam publica? Pl. 36, 2, 2, § 5.—**e.** Of a mode of action, line of conduct, *etc.*: *To become gradually introduced, to prevail by degrees*: quum utilitas pignorum irrepserit, Ulp. Dig. 13, 5, 14, § 1.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (b)): **A.** Prop.: *To creep* or *crawl up into* or *on*: With *Dat.*: nam si arbori irrepsit (*sc.* salamandra) omnia poma inficit veneno, Pl. 29, 4, 23, § 74.—**B.** Meton.: **1.** Of old age, *etc.*: *To creep upon* one: With *Dat.*: irrepsit subito canities seni, Prud. Procem. 23.—**2.** Of a family name: *To creep upon*; *to get by degrees added to* or *engrafted upon*: With *Dat.*: quum Scipionis Pomponiani transisset atrium, vidissetque adoptione testamentaria Salvittonis — hoc enim fuerat cognomen— Africanorum dedecori irrepentes Scipionum nomini, Pl. 35, 2, 2, § 8; cf. Sillig. ed. maj., ad h. l.

ir-rēposcibĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; reposco] *That cannot be demanded back* (post-class.): nihil affert irreposcibile (*sc.* vidua), App. Apol. p. 584 Oud.: ut, quod mihi insolubile videtur, tibi quoque videatur irreposcibile, Sid. 8, 15.

ir-rĕprĕhensĭbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; reprehendo] *Unblamable, irreprehensible* (post-class.): **A.** Of persons: inculpabiles, et ideo irreprehensibiles, vivimus, Arn. 2, 15 *med.*: qui irreprehensibilis est non solum a domesticis, sed et, *etc.*, Hier. Ep. 69 (*al.* 83), 9: primum quod dixit, irreprehensibilis aut nullus, aut rarus est, id. adv. Pelag. 1, 22 *init.*: oportet ergo episcopum irreprehensibilem esse, Vulg. 1 Tim. 3, 2: et hoc præcipe, ut irreprehensibiles sint, id. ib. 5, 7.—**B.** Of things: custodire mandatum immaculatum, irreprehensibile, in apparentium Domini, Jesu Christi, Tert. Res. Carn. 23 *ad fin.*: ut serves mandatum sine macula, irreprehensibile, usque in adventum Domini nostri, Jesu Christi, Vulg. 1. Tim. 6, 14: verbum sanum, irreprehensibile, id. Tit. 2, 8.

ir-rĕprĕhensĭbĭlĭter, *adv.* [irreprehensibilis] *Unblamably, in a way not deserving blame, irreprehensibly* (late Lat.): nam quum ideirco affici Deum irreprehensibiliter te dixisse arbitreris, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 3, 7 *med.*; cf. Ambros. Ep. 7.

ir-rĕprĕhensus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; reprehendo] *Blameless, without blame* (post.): et laudem probitas irreprehensa tulit, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 22: responsa, *i. e. faultless, true*, id. M. 3, 340.

ir-rĕprŏbābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in; reprobo] *Not to be disapproved or rejected; not to be condemned* (late Lat.): sanum et irreprobabile, Vet. Interp. Iren. 4, 45.

irreptio (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [irrepo] *A creeping in*: Fig. (late Lat.): ut hoc menti nostræ nulla subtrahat oblivionis irreptio, Aug. Ep. 107 (*al.* 217), 2, 5.

ir-repto (inr.), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n. freq.* [irrepo] **I.** (acc. to irrepo, *no.* I. B. 1.): *To get by stealth into a* place; *to creep into a* place *unawares*: vis Argos eat, hostilesque Mycenas Squalidus irreptet? Stat. Th. 11, 732.

II. (acc. to irrepo, *no.* II.): **A.** Prop.: *To creep* or *crawl up on*: grexque protervus Nunc humeris irreptet avi, nunc agmine blando Certatim placidæ concurrat ad oscula Pollæ, Stat. S. 3, 1, 178.—**B.** Meton.: *To surround, cover, envelope*: pampineumque jubes nemus irreptare Lycurgo, Stat. Th. 4, 386.

irreptor (inr.), ōris, *m.* [irrepo, *no.* I. B. 1.] (Prop., *One who creeps into a place unawares* or *by stealth*; hence, Meton.) *An encroacher upon*: With *Gen.*: agrorum, Cod. Th. 2, 26, 2.

ir-rĕquiētĭbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; requiesco] (Prop., *That cannot be stilled, restless*; hence, Meton.) *That cannot be allayed*: sitis, Scrib. Comp. 105; so, Marc. Emp. 20.

ir-rĕquĭes (inr.), ētis, *adj.* [2. in; requies] (late Lat.). **I.** Gen.: **A.** Of persons: *Without rest; never resting, ever active*: irrequies (*sc.* Deus, Verbum), cuncta ipse movens, vegetator inertum, Non genito ex Genitore Deus, *etc.*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 5, 16; so, Anson. Ephem. Orat. 16.—**B.** Of the heart: *Never ceasing to beat, never still*: palpitat irrequies, vegetum, teres, acre, calens cor, Auson. Idyll. de Membr. 5. **II.** Esp.: *Never obtaining rest, never sleeping, ever sleepless*: pervigil, irrequies gens, Auson. Idyll. Inconnex. 11.

ir-rĕquiētus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [id.] (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of living beings: *Without* or *not taking rest; restless; that knows not quiet* or *repose*: Scylla latus dextrum, lævum irrequieta Charybdis Infestant, Ov. M. 13, 730: discurris tota vagus urbe, nec ulla cathedra est, Cui non mane feras irrequietus ave, Mart. 4, 79, 4.—**B.** *Never ceasing, pausing, resting, or leaving off; incessant, ceaseless*: **1.** Of things: nec tibi contingunt, quæ gentibus otia; Bellaque cum multis irrequieta geris, Ov. Tr. 2, 236: hanc ergo formam ejus (*sc.* mundi) æterno et irrequieto ambitu, inenarrabili celeritate, viginti quatuor horarum spatio circumagi, solis exortus et occasus haud dubium reliquere, Pl. 2, 3, 3, § 6: irrequieto mundi ipsius circuitu, id. 2, 5, 4, 11: nec magis moram patitur (*sc.* præsens tempus) quam mundus aut sidera, quorum irrequieta semper agitatio nunquam in eodem vestigio manet, Sen. de Brev. Vit. 10, 6: opus jusserat irrequietis laboribus consummari, Amm. 22, 16, 11: perduelles spiritus irrequietis motibus erigentes, id. 14, 2, 1.—**2.** Of persons: sacrumque latus Geniumque potentem Irrequietus ama, *unceasingly love*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 188.

II. Meton.: *Causing* or *entailing want of rest; restless, unquiet*: satis, inquit, ab ævi Sors mea principiis fuit irrequieta, Ov. M. 2, 396.

ir-rĕquīsītus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; requiro] (late Lat.) (Prop., *Not sought for*; hence, Fig.) *Unsolicited, unsought*: custodias aggerum publicorum nequaquam tabellarius transit irrequisitus, Sidon. Ep. 9, 3 *init.*

ir-rĕsectus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; reseco] *Uncut, unpared*: pollex, Hor. Epod. 5, 47.

ir-rĕsŏlūbĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; resolubilis] *Indissoluble*: nexus, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 238 Oud.; so, Amm. 30, 4, 15.

ir-rĕsŏlūtus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; resolvo] *Unloosed*: vincula, Ov. Pont. 1, 2, 22; Boeth. Metr. 3, 2.

ir-respīrābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; respiro] *In which one cannot breathe*: hypobrychium, Tert. Idol. 24.

ir-restinctus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; restinguo] *Unextinguished, not extinguished*, **I.** Prop.: Of fire or things in a state of combustion, *etc.*: irrestincta focis servant altaria flammæ, Sil. 3, 29. **II.** Fig.: Of mental feelings or emotions: nivalibusque Irrestinctus aquis triumphat ardor, Mart. Cap. 9, § 915 Kopp; cf. pass. at length.

ir-rētĭo (inr.), īvi, ītum, īre, 4. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. a.; rete] **I.** Prop.: *To take, enclose*, or *catch in a net* (prps. post-Aug.): quod inferius solum pluribus radicibus sit impeditum ac velut irretitum, *and, as it were, enclosed in a net*, Col. 3, 11, 2: quum inferius solum quasi cancellavit atque irretivit, *has, as it were, latticed and enclosed in a net*, id. 4, 2, 2.

II. Fig.: **A.** (class.): **1.** *To ensnare, catch, captivate*: sic laqueis, manicis, pedicis mens irretita est, Lucil. ap. Non. 320, 25, or p. 239 b. Gerl.: si cantiunculis tantus vir irretitus teneretur, C. de Or. 5, 18, 40.—**2.** *To ensnare, entangle, catch*: quid enim ad illum, qui te captare vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te, an loquentem, C. Ac. 2, 29, 94: Stoici, vero, nostri disputationum suarum atque interrogationum laqueis te irretitum tenerent, id. de Or. 1, 10, 43: quem corruptelarum illecebris irretisses, id. Cat. 1, 6, 13.—**3.** *To entangle, implicate, involve*: iis enim se adolescens improvida ætate irretierat erratis, eaque commiserat, ut, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: irretitus odio bonorum omnium, id. Har. Resp. 4, 7: (quum) hominesque negotii gerentes judiciis iniquissimis irretires, id. Vatin. 5, 12.—**4.** *To entangle, impede, hinder*: nisi ut . . . loquacitatem paucis meis interrogationibus irretitam retardarem, C. Vatin. 1, 2.—**B.** (post-class.): **1.** *To ensnare, enveigle*: irretivit (*sc.* mulier meretricio ornatu) eum multis sermonibus, Vulg. Prov. 7, 21.—**2.** *Pass.*: *To be caught* or *ensnared* in sin or wickedness: offendent ex eis plurimi, et cadent, et conterentur, et irretientur, et capientur, Vulg. Isai. 8, 15.

III. Meton.: *To impede, hinder* (so, prps., post-class.): concursum est tamen undique ad propulsationem periculi tam abrupti; et festinandi studio aliis irretientibus alios, *etc.*, Amm. 19, 8, 3.

irretitus, *P.* of irretio.

ir-rĕtortus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; retorqueo] *Not turned back*: oculo irretorto Spectat acervos, *i. e. without looking back again*, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 23.

ir-rĕtractābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; retracto] (Prop., *Not to be drawn back*; hence, Fig.) *Irrevocable, unalterable*: non irretractabilem proferens sententiam, Aug. Conf. 10, 33; cf. Sarisb. 3, 11.

ir-rĕvĕrens (inr.), entis, *adj.* [2. in; revereor] *That does not show due respect* or *veneration, disrespectful, irreverent*: **A.** *Abs.*: irreverens est assidere, *etc.*, Tert. de Orat. 16 *ad fin.*: animæ irreverenti et infrunitæ ne tradas me, Vulg. Sir. 23, 6: non eris tam irreverens ut provocatus abstineas, Symm. 8, 28: irreverens miles . . . coercendus est, Macr. Dig. 49, 17, 13, § 4.—**B.** With *Gen.*: sum enim deprecatus ne quis ut irreverentem operis argueret, quod, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 8, 21, 3.—**C.** With *Dat.*: dixit . . . matri eum irreverentem fuisse, Spart. Caracall. 2 *med.*—**D.** With *in c. Acc.*: immisit et pueris ursos, sed irreverentibus in prophetam, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14 *fin.*—**E.** With *ergo*: *Sup.*: irreverentissimi erga deos vestros semper existunt, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10 *med.*—*Comp.* prob. not in use.

irrĕvĕrenter, *adv.* [irreverens] *Disrespectfully, irreverently*: irreverenter et temere, Pl. Ep. 2, 14, 2: irreverenter agere, id. ib. 6, 13, 2.

irrĕvĕrentĭa (inr.), æ, *f.* [irreverens] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Want of due respect* or *reverence, disrespectfulness, irreverence*: **1.** *Abs.*: quibusdam coalitam libertate irreverentiam eo prorupisse frementibus, ut, *etc.*, Tac. A. 13, 26.—**2.** With *Gen.*: memorabantur exempla majorum, qui juventutis irreverentiam gravibus decretis notavissent, Tac. A. 3, 31.—**3.** With *adversus*: tantum victoribus adversus fas nefasque irreverentiam fuisse, Tac. H. 3, 51 *init.*—**B.** Esp.: *Impudence, shamelessness*: mulieris ira, et irreverentia et confusio magna, Vulg. Sir. 25, 29. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Disregard* or *neglect*: studiorum, Pl. Ep. 6, 2, 5.—**B.** *Conduct* or *behaviour evidencing want of shame; wantonness*: ab omni irreverentia oculorum ejus (*sc.* filiæ avertentia se) cave, Vulg. Sir. 24, 14.—**C.** Of language:

Brawling, abuse: irreverentia ipsius obturatio aurium, Vulg. Sir. 27, 15; cf. LXX: ἡ διαλοιδόρησις αὐτῶν ἀκοὴ μοχθηρά.

ir-rĕvŏcābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [2. in; revocabilis]

I. Prop.: Of living beings: *Not to be recalled; that cannot or will not be called back; that will not return on being called:* ruit irrevocabile vulgus, Luc. 1, 509; cf. id. ib. 495 *sqq.*

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *Not to be recalled* or *brought back; that will not* or *cannot return, irrevocable:* ætas, Lucr. 1, 469: irrevocabile tempus, Juvenc. Evang. Hist. præf. 12: semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** *Not to be revoked, altered,* or *changed; unalterable:* ut secunda fortuna in conditione honestæ pacis uteretur potius, quam, spe vana evectus, in casum irrevocabilem se daret, Liv. 42, 62 *ad init.*: erat illi natus insanabilis clavus, cujus tædio ad mortem irrevocabili constantia decucurrit, Pl. Ep. 3, 7, 2.—**2.** Of remorse: *Unalterable, continual, ceaseless:* ne, quod hoc die credere obstinata renuitis perversitate, redarguat serum tempus, et irrevocabilis castiget pœnitentia, Arnob. 2, 5 *ad init.*—**3.** Of destruction, *etc.*: *Not to be checked* or *averted:* ne ita intempestive, nondum pace numinum exorata, irrevocabile subiret exitium, Amm. 23, 5, 4.—**4.** Of character or disposition: *Not to be called back from its purpose;* hence, in a bad sense: **a.** *Implacable: Comp.:* Domitiani natura præceps in iram; et quo obscurior, eo irrevocabilior, Tac. Agr. 42.—**b.** *Not to be controlled, uncontrollable, impetuous, headstrong:* sine respectu salutis alienæ vel suæ, ad vertenda supposita, instar rapidi fluminis, irrevocabili impetu ferebatur, Amm. 14, 1, 10.

III. Meton.: Of inanimate things: **A.** Of the barbed point of a weapon: *Not to be withdrawn* or *extracted:* calamis Orientis populi bella conficiunt; calamis sepicula addunt irrevocabili hamo noxia, Pl. 16, 36, 65, § 159.—**B.** Of an anchor, *etc.*: *Not to be drawn up* or *back:* ruant venti licet et sæviant procellæ, imperat (*sc.* echeneis) furori viresque tantas compescit, et stare cogit navigia; quod non vincula ulla, non ancoræ pondere irrevocabili jactæ, Pl. 32, 1, 1, § 2; cf. echeneis.—**C.** Of weapons: **1.** Of missiles: *Not to be made to come back; not to be drawn back; not to be checked* or *stayed:* (Gradivus) impulit hinc currus, monstrum irrevocabile belli Concutiens, Val. Fl. 6, 6.—**2.** Of a sword: *Not to be sheathed* or *put into the scabbard:* ut sciat omnis caro, quia Ego Dominus eduxi gladium Meum de vagina sua irrevocabilem, Vulg. Ezech. 21, 5.—**D.** Of a gift or donation: *Irrevocable, not to be cancelled:* irrevocabile munus, Dracont. 1, 605: irrevocabile donum, Juvenc. Evang. Hist. 1, 74: hæc donatio irrevocabilis est, Paul. Dig. 39, 5, 34.

irrĕvŏcābĭlĭter, *adv.* [irrevocabilis, *no.* II. B. 1.] *Irrevocably, unalterably, irretrievably:* qua (*sc.* superbia) diabolus irrevocabiliter in exteriora progressus est, Aug. Ep. 120 (140 ed. Migne), 24, 61 *ad fin.*: ut igitur secundum ipsos (*sc.* philosophos) loquar, quomodo aliquid vel latet omnia sentientem, vel irrevocabiliter fugit omnia moventem? id. Civ. Dei, 22, 20, 1

ir-rĕvŏcandus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; revoco] *Not to be recalled, irrevocable:* Fig.: error, Claud. B. G. 122.

ir-rĕvŏcātus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [id.]

I. Prop.: *Not called back;* hence, with reference to the purpose for which a person is called back; *Not asked to repeat a thing, not entreated* or *requested:* quum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Not to be called back* or *off:* sed enim irrevocatus ab acri Cæde lupus perstat, dulcedine sanguinis asper, Donec, *etc.*, Ov. M. 11, 401 (*al.* revocatus, *i. e. though called off* or *back*).—**B.** *Irrevocable, unalterable, eternal:* irrevocatis Supplicis, nunc et semper torrebitur igni, Juvenc. Evang. Hist. 2, 631.

Irrhēsĭa, æ, *f.* *An island in the Archipelago, off the* Sinus Thermæus, Pl. 4, 12, 23, § 72.

irridenter (inr.), *adv.* [irrideo, *no.* II.] *Jeeringly, scoffingly, scornfully* (ante- and post-class.): irridenter petiit, Laber. ap. Charis. p. 181 P.: et quum a circumstantibus diceretur *Injuriam facis principi* sacerdotum, irridenter eos admonere voluit, Aug. Ep. 5 (138 Migne), 2, 13; dub. al. incidenter.

ir-rīdĕo (inr.), sī, sum, dēre, 2. (collat. form irrido, ĕre, M. Brutus ap. Diom. p. 378 P.) [1. in, rideo]

I. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (*g*); rideo, *no.* I. B. 2.): *Neut.: To laugh in ridicule* or *mockery at* a person; *to joke, jeer, jest at* a person or thing; *to deride:* With *in c. Acc.*: an tu id melius, qui etiam in philosophum irriseris? C. Fam. 9, 26, 3 ed. Orell.; al. etiam philosophum; cf. below, *no.* III.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; rideo, *no.* I. B. 2.): *Neut.: To laugh in ridicule; to mock, jeer, jest, scoff:* **A.** *Abs.*: bona verba quæso. *Si.* Irrides? Ter. And. 1, 2, 33: tam aperte irridens, id. Ph. 5, 7, 63: multum irridentibus, qui ipsi videramt, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 8: irridere est vitæ remedia post millesimum annum reditura monstrare, Pl. 29, 1, 8, § 29: illi irridentes responderunt, Nep. Them. 1, 5: tunc illa irridens, Phædr. 5, 3, 3: irridendi causâ, Val. Max. 1, 8, 8 *ext.*: irridens sprevit eos, Vulg. Mac. 1, 34.—**B.** With *in c. Abl.*: irrides in re tanta? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29.—**C.** With *Abl. modi*: sic intervallis, exclamationibus, voce suavi et canora, admirando irridebat, calebat in agendo, ut, *etc.*, C. Brut. 66, 234.—**D.** With *causal adv.*: qui reprehendunt et irridentur, quod ea, quæ re turpia non sunt, verbis flagitiosa ducamus, C. Off. 1, 35, 128.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; rideo, *no.* II. B. 2.): *To laugh at, ridicule, mock, laugh to scorn: Act.:* **A.** Of personal objects: nunc venis etiam ultro irrisum dominum, Plaut. Amph. 2, 1, 40: itane lepidum tibi visum est, scelus, nos irridere? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 17: per jocum deos irridens, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7: Mæcenatem per jocum irridet, Suet. Aug. 86: Spurinnam irridens, id. Cæs. 81: conantes quosdam ... irrisit ultro, id. Vesp. 12: fungis abstinentem ultro irriserat, id. Dom. 14: irridebat eos cœlesti Christus ab arce, Paul. Nol. Carm. 16, 122.—In *Pass. Constr.*: irrideor? Ter. And. 3, 2, 20: sed et vos ab illo irridemini, C. Ac. 2, 39, 123.—**B.** Of things as objects: bonis tuis rebus meas res irrides malas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 45: Romam ... præ sua Capua ... irridebunt atque contemnent, C. Agr. 2, 35, 96: Cæsar autem mihi irridere visus est *quæso* illud tuum, id Att. 12, 6, 3: irridens strepitumque minasque Gradivi, Val. Fl. 5, 651.—In *Pass. Constr.*: quæ irrideri ab imperitis solent, C. Fin. 3, 22, 75: irrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat, Virg. Æ. 5, 272: ad vana et toties irrisa revolutus, Tac. A. 4, 9: irrisis multorum locorum miraculis, Suet. Cal. 51: vox præconis irrisa est, id. Claud. 21: Jovem quidem aut Mercurium, aliterve alios inter se vocari, et esse cœlestem nomenclaturam, quis non interpretatione naturæ fateatur irridendum? Pl. 2, 7, 5, § 19: perpessus es non irridendam moram, Pl. Pan. 63.—**C.** *Part. Fut. Pass. as Gerundive:* doleo tantam Stoicos nostros Epicurei irridendi sui facultatem dedisse, C. Div. 2, 17, 39: nisi quod ad irridendum eum pertineret, Nep. Hann. 11, 3.—**D.** With *Abl. modi:* indignis nos esse irrisas modis, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 43.—**E.** *Aliquem irrisum habere:* perdam potius, quam sinam Me impune irrisum esse habitum, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 83.

ir-rĭdĭcŭle (inr.), *adv.* [2. in; ridicule, *no.* I.] *Unwittily, without humour:* non irridicule quidam ex militibus dixit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 42.

ir-rĭdĭcŭlus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; ridiculus, *no.* II.] *Laughable, ridiculous:* Prps. only as *Subst.*: **irridiculum,** i, *n.*, *A laughing-stock:* irridiculo habere, *to make a laughing-stock of:* Plaut. Pœn. 5, 4, 8: irridiculo esse, *to be a laughing-stock, be turned into ridicule:* id. Cas. 5, 2, 3 (*al.* ridiculo).

irrĭgātĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [irrigo] **A.** (acc. to irrigo, *no.* II. A. 1. a.): *An overflowing, inundating, flooding:* With *subjective Gen.*: nitro ac sale ... fluminis irrigatione dilutis, Pl. 36, 12, 17, § 81.—**B.** (acc. to irrigo, *no.* II. A. 2. b. (α)): **1.** Prop.: *An irrigating, the act of irrigating:* With *Objective Gen.*: irrigationes agrorum, C. Off. 2, 4, 14.—**2.** Meton.: *Concr.: Irrigation, water used in irrigation:* violaria in fundo facere non est utile; ideo quod necesse est terra adruenda pulvinos fieri, quos irrigationes et pluviæ tempestates abluunt, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 35, 1.

irrĭgātor (inr.), ōris, *m.* [irrigo, *no.* II. A. 2. a.] *A waterer:* Fig.: quæ (*sc.* gratia) naturam non auribus sonante doctrina, vel aliquo adjumento visibili fovet, sicut plantator quodammodo et irrigator extrinsecus, sed, *etc.*, Aug. Ep. 95 (177 Migne), 7.

ir-rĭgo (inr.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; rigo]

I. Prop.: Of fluids: **A.** Gen.: *To wet* or *moisten; to make wet:* apparet per eas venas, quæ sub cute sunt, irrigari (*sc.* oculos), Cels. 7, 7, 15, p. 350 Milllig.: irrigat fletu genas, Sen. Phœn. 441: quondam etiam nimio præceps urina fluento Irrigat exuvias, obscenoque inficit imbri, Seren. Sammon. 593.

B. Esp.: Of streams, *etc.*: *To water, to irrigate, to convey moisture to:* bibulæque recurvas Radicis fibras labentibus irrigat undis, Ov. M. 14, 633: (amnis) qui sata riparum venientibus irrigat undis, Calp. Ecl. 7, 68: flumine puto Irrigat Amphrysos famulantis pascua Phœbi, Luc. 6. 368: primumque reclude canalem, Et sine jamdudum sitientes irriget hortos, Calp. Ecl. 2, 97: jam fontium ac silvarum ea copia est, ut aquarum abundantia irrigetur, et, *etc.*, Just. 41, 5, 4.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of fluids: **1.** *To overflow, inundate, flood:* **a.** Of water: Ægyptum Nilus irrigat; et quum tota æstate obrutam oppletamque tenuit, tum recedit, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: irriget Ægyptum Tanais, Mœotida Nilus, Claud. Bell. Get. 57: a fluvio turbido qui irrigat Ægyptum, Vulg. Jos. 13, 3: quum medios forte ludos circus, Tiberi superfuso irrigatus impediisset, Liv. 7, 3 *init.*—**b.** Of other things: quam (*sc.* terram) sanguine nostro irrigamus, insepultis ossibus tegimus, Pl. 2, 63, 63, § 159: effusus omnes irriget terras cruor, Sen. Thyest. 44.—**2.** Of artificial means: **a.** Gen.: *To water, supply water to:* quem (*sc.* Abdalonimum) Alexander, quum operam oblocare ad puteos exhauriendos, hortosque irrigandos solitus esset, misere vitam exhibentem, regem fecerat, Just. 11, 10, 9.—**b.** Esp.: (α) (*a*) *To cover* meadows, etc., *with water, to irrigate* meadow land, etc.: "rivi dicti, quod deriventur ad irrigandum; id est, ad inducendum aquas in agros; nam *irrigare* inducere est," Isid. Orig. 13, 21, 4: jugera quinquaginta prati Cæsius irrigaturum te facile arbitrabatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3: quum facultas irrigandi datur, Col. 2, 16, 3 ed. Schneid.—(β) Irrigatum fœnum, *hay grown on irrigated land, water-meadow hay:* læto pinguique campo non desideratur influens rivus; meliusque habetur fœnum, quod suapte natura succoso gignitur solo, quam quod, irrigatum, aquis elicitur, Col. 2, 16, 3 ed. Schneid.—(b) *To supply water to:* nobilis Artacie gelida quos (*sc.* populos) irrigat unda, Tib. 4, 1, 60.—**3.** *To bring, lead,* or *conduct* water, or other liquid, *into* a place: **a.** Of the locus in quem: With *in c. Acc.*: si quando non pluet, uti terra sitiat, aquam irrigato leniter in areas, Cato R. R. 151, 3.—**b.** With *ellipse of the locus in quem:* (α) With *ad:* amurcam spargas, vel irriges ad arbores, Cato R. R. 36.—(β) With *simple Acc.*: ipse feruces Figat humo plantas, et amicos irriget imbres, Virg. G. 4, 115.—**c.** Of *the locus a quo:* With *rel. adv.*: si non habebis, unde irriges, gerito inditoque leniter, Cato R. R. 151, 4.—**4.** *To sprinkle:* largos hæc nectaris imbres Irrigat, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 102.—**5.** *To supply with nourishment,* etc.: quod ejus opera redactis in sanguinem cibis irrigarentur (*sc.* artus), Flor. 1, 23, 2.

B. Of non-fluids as objects: **1.** *To wet, to moisten,* i. e. *to cheer, to nourish, to strengthen:* ubi tu Leucadio, Lesbio, Thasio, Coo, Vetustate vino edentulo ætatem irrigos, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 87.—**2.** *To overspread:* ætherius sol Irrigat assidue cœlum candore recenti, Lucr. 5, 283: fessos sopor irrigat artus, Virg. Æ. 3, 511.—**3.** *To diffuse:* nunc quibus ille modis somnus per membra quietem Irrigat, atque, *etc.*, Lucr. 4, 906: Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem Irrigat, Virg. Æ. 1, 692.—**4.** *To fill, to spread over:* With *Gr. Acc.*: hæc tu si voles per aures pectus irrigarier, Lucil. ap. Non. 497, 31.—**5.** Comicè: Irrigatus plagis, *Inundated with blows,* i. e. *soundly cudgelled:* quem quidem ego hominem irrigatum plagis pistori dabo, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 18.

ir-rīgŭus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; riguus] (poet. or post-Aug. prose), **I.** *Act.* (acc. to riguus, *no.* I.): **A. Prop.**: *Watering, moistening, irrigating; that waters, moistens,* or *irrigates:* irriguumque bibant violaria fontem, Virg. G. 4, 32: irriguo perfunditur arca fonte, Calp. Ecl. 2, 49: irriguis ora salubris aquis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 2: nunc bibat irriguas fertilis hortus aquas, Tib. 2, 1, 44: nam potes irriguis nutrire canalibus hortos, Calp. Ecl. 2, 35: jam sponte per agros Sudent irriguæ spirantia balsama venæ, Claud. Prob. et Olyb. Cons. 252. **B. Meton.**: **1.** Of the burning lava of Ætna: *Flowing, streaming:* et proxima quæque Ignibus irriguis urat, Sever. Ætn. 28.—**2.** Of sleep: *Overspreading* or *pervading the whole body:* irriguus sopor, Claud. Cons. Honor. 6, præf. 10: hic satur irriguo mavult turgescere somno, Pers. 5, 56.—**3.** As *Subst.*: **irrigua,** orum, *n. Floods, inundations* (cf. irrigo, *no.* II. A. 1.): quod (sc. oppidum) Hipponem Dirutum vocant: Diarrhytum a Græcis dictum propter irrigua aquarum, Pl. 5, 4, 3, § 23.

II. *Pass.* (acc. to riguus, *no.* II.): **A. Prop.**: **1. Gen.**: *Watered, irrigated:* interim mores mali, Quasi herba irrigua, succreverunt uberrime, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 9: irriguo nihil est elutius horto, Hor. S. 2, 4, 16: et circum irriguo surgebant lilia prato, Prop. 1, 20, 37: puteusque cavati Montis ad irrigui premitur fastigia campi, Luc. 4, 296: Hieruntiem palmetis consitam, fontibus irriguam, Pl. 5, 14, 15, § 70.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Humid, swampy, wet, inundated:* ea genera escæ, quæ veniunt ex locis frigidis et pluviis et irriguis, Cels. 1, 3.—As *Subst.*: **irrigua,** orum, *n.* (sc. loca) *Wet, moist, swampy places; marshes, fens, morasses:* fluere (sc. Euphratem) aliqui (sc. tradunt) ultra Babylonem continuo alveo, priusquam distrahitur ad irrigua, octoginta septem millia, Pl. 6, 26, 30, § 124; al. rigua, Sillig.—**b.** *Well soaked, saturated, well moistened* with wine: (α) With *Abl.*: irriguumque mero sub noctem corpus habento, Hor. S. 2, 1, 9.—(β) With *Gr. Acc.* irrigatus multo venas nectare, Phædr. 4, 14, 9.

B. Meton.: Carmen irriguum, *Music produced by the water organ,* Sever. Ætn. 395.

ir-rīmor (inr.), *no perf.*, āri, 1. *dep.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (a); rimor] *To search into, examine, explore:* incultos sinus, Pac. ap. Non. 382, 8.

irrio, v. birrio.

ir-risībĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [irrideo, *no.* III.] *To be laughed at, ridiculous, to be mocked* or *scorned, deserving of ridicule, scorn* or *mockery* (post-class.): fuit (sc. Christus) irrisibilis quodam modo et reprehensibilis inter Judæos, Aug. Serm. 87, 7, 9 ed. Migne.

ir-rīsĭo (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A deriding, mocking, mockery* (class.): **A.** *Abs.*: liber a tali irrisione Socrates, C. Ac. 2, 59, 123: illud dicitur cum irrisione dixisse, Spart. Æl. Ver. 4 *med.*—**B.** With *Gen.*: **1.** *Subjective:* hæc autem oratio .... aut nulla sit necesse est, aut omnium irrisione ludatur, C. de Or. 1, 12, 50: cum irrisione audentium imitari Militem gloriosum, id. Of. 1, 38, 137.—**2.** *Objective:* si defessi erunt audiendo, ab aliqua, quæ risum movere possit, exordiemur; ab apologo, fabula verisimili, ... irrisione stultitiæ, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10.

II. Meton.: *An object of mockery* or *of scorn* (Eccl. Lat.): dedi te irrisionem universis terris, Vulg. Ezech. 22, 4.

irrīsīve (inr.), *adv.* [id.] *Scoffingly, with derision* (post-class.): irrisive Victorinum ideo nominabant, quod, *etc.*, Amm. 16, 12, 67.

irrīsor (inr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] *A derider, mocker, scoffer* (class.): **A.** With *Gen.*: veniant igitur isti irrisores hujus orationis ac sententiæ, C. Parad. 1, 3, 13.—**B.** *Abs.*: dicebam tibi venturos, irrisor, amores, Prop. 1, 9, 1: irrisor potius, quam blandus, Sex. Aur. Vict. Epit. 41, 16.

irrīsōrĭus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [irrisor] *Scornful* (post-class.): quod irrisoria semper lepidaque versutia inter insana semper deridebas vatum tumores, Mart. Cap. 8, § 809 Kopp.: irrisoria convivarum gula, Sarish. 8, 8.

1. **irrīsus,** a, um, *P.* of irrideo.

2. **irrīsus** (inr.), ūs, *m.* [irrideo, *no.* III.] **I.** Prop.: *A scoffing, mocking, mockery, ridicule, derision:* **A.** With *Gen.*: **1.** *Objective:* irrisum ex eo sperans pueri, Tac. A. 13, 15.—**2.** *Subjective:* quæ quidem scripsisse eos non sine contemtu et irrisu generis humani arbitror, Pl. 37, 9, 40, § 124.—**B.** *Abs.*: adversus Gallum ... linguam etiam ab irrisu exserentem, producunt, Liv. 7, 10: retinentes (sc. eos) centuriones irrisu et contumeliis, postremo verberibus insectantur, Tac. A. 1, 20: irrisu coarguendum, Pl. 28, 8, 29, § 114.

II. Meton.: *A cause* or *object of laughter, ridicule,* etc.; *a laughing stock:* suam virtutem irrisui fore perdoluerunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 15: immo vero plerisque ulto etiam irrisui sumus ita commentantes, Pl. 22, 6, 7, § 15: hostibus irrisui fuit, Tac. A. 14, 39: ipsa ætas Galbæ irrisui ac fastidio erat, id. H. 1, 7: sed nunc irrisui habita quid agam? App. M. 5, p. 376 Oud.: ne barbaros Græci irrisui haberent, Dar. Phryg. de B. Troj. 6.

irrītābĭlis (inr.), e, *adj.* [irrito] **A.** (acc. to irrito, *no.* I. B. 2.): **1.** Prop.: *An exasperating, provoking, rousing to wrath, angering* of a person: *an exasperation, provocation:* sicut in irritatione, secundum diem tentationis in deserto, Vulg. Psalm. 94, 9.—**2. Meton.**: **a.** *A ground* or *cause of exasperation* or *provocation:* iratus est furor ejus contra Judam propter irritationes, quibus provocaverat Eum Manasses, Vulg. 4. Reg. 23, 26.—**b.** *That which angers, provokes,* or *exasperates; a provocation: Concr.*: With *subjective Gen.*: immolaverunt ibi victimas suas, et dederunt ibi irritationem oblationis suæ, *etc.*, Vulg. Ezech. 20, 28.—**B.** (acc. to irrito, *no.* I. B. 4.): **1.** Prop.: *A stimulating* caused by any thing: With *subjective Gen.*: nullis irritationibus conviviorum corruptæ, Tac. G. 19 *init.*—**2. Meton.**: *That which stimulates, a stimulant to* or *of* any thing: With *objective Gen.*: tanquam edendi irritationes quasdam repertas esse, Gell. 7, 16, 6.—**C.** (acc. to irrito, *no.* I. B. 8.): Medic. *t. t.*: *An irritating, irritation:* partis, Scrib. Comp. 142.—**D.** (acc. to irrito, *no.* II. A.): Of the mind (Prop., *An exasperating*; hence, Meton.): *That which exasperates* or *irritates; an exasperation, irritation:* **1.** With *objective Gen.*: irritatio animorum ea prima fuit, Liv. 31, 14.—**2.** *Abs.*: vinum multum potatum irritationem, et iram, et ruinas multas facit, Vulg. Sir. 31, 38.—**E.** (acc. to irrito, *no.* II. B. 1.) (Prop., *An inciting, stimulating, rousing, inducing*; hence, Meton.): *An incitement, desire:* ad amicitiam fert illum nulla utilitas sua, sed naturalis irritatio, Sen. Ep. 9, 17: invenio qui dicant, inesse naturalem quamdam irritationem animis commutandi sedes, et transferendi domicilia, id. Cons. ad Helv. 6, 6.

irrītātĭus, *comp. adv.* [irrito, *no.* II. B. 1.] *In a very stimulating manner, in a way causing very pleasurable sensation:* trochilus avicula brevis, dum escarum minutias captat, circa cubantem feram (sc. crocodilum) volitans blande, genasque ejus irritatius titillando per-

venit adusque ipsam viciniam gutturis, Amm. 22, 15, 19; cf. *sqq.*

irrītātor (inr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] **A.** (acc. to 1. irrito, *no.* I. B. 2.): *One who provokes, angers, enrages, irritates,* or *exasperates* (Eccl. Lat.): loqueris ergo verba mea ad eos, si forte audiant et quiescant, quorum irritatores sunt, Vulg. Ezech. 2, 7.—**B.** (acc. to irrito, *no.* II. B. 1.): *One who incites, stimulates,* or *urges forward; an instigator* (post-Aug.): omnibus enim natura fundamenta dedit semenque virtutum: omnes ad omnia ista nati sumus; quum irritator accessit, tunc illa animi bona veluti sopita excitantur, Sen. Ep. 108, 8.

irrītātrix, īcis, *f.* [irrito, *no.* I. B. 2.] *She that provokes, angers, enrages, irritates,* or *exasperates;* only as *adj.*: *Provoking, irritating, exasperating, making one angry* or *enraged* (Eccl. Lat.): dices per proverbium ad domum irritatricem parabolam, Vulg. Ezech. 24, 3.

1. **irrītātus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of 1. irrito. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to 1. irrito, *no.* I. B. 2.); prps. only in *Comp.*: *More* or *somewhat excited, enraged, incensed, angry, irritated* (post-class.): With *Abl.*: ego his ejus verbis irritatior, Gell. 15, 9, 7: atque ibi Taurus, isto ipso defensionis genere irritatior, id. 10, 19, 2.

2. **irrītātus,** ūs, *m.* [1. irrito, *no.* I. B. 4.] *The act of stimulating, inciting,* or *urging on* any one; *incitement,* etc. (post-class.); prps. only in *Abl.*: irritatu, Paul. Sent. 1, 15, 3.

irrīte, *adv.* [irritus, *no.* II. A.] *Vainly, in vain, bootlessly, uselessly* (post-class.): legationis est officio non irrite destinatus, Cassiod. Var. 1, 4 *med.*: dilatio enim tributi major fit causa dispendii, quando irrite suspenditur, quod nullis protractionibus evitatur, id. ib. 12, 2 *ad fin.*

1. **irrīto** (inr.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* and *n.* (*perf. Ind.* irrītāt for irritavit, Lucr. 1, 71; *perf. Subj.* irritassis for irritaveris, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 298) [prob. from irrio; as, curso from curro, adjūto from adjūvo; cf. Zumpt, § 231, A. 1.; Madvig, § 195.] **I.** (Prop.: Of dogs: *To snarl often* or *greatly;* hence) Meton.: **A.** *Neut.*: Of persons: *To be exasperated, provoked, angry, wrathful, irritated:* Lucilius si in amore iritarit suo, Lucil. 28, 30; cf. Non. p. 21, b. Gerl.

B. *Act.* (*Cause for effect*): **1.** Of dogs as objects: *To cause* or *make to snarl; to make to show the teeth; to exasperate, provoke, make angry, enrage, irritate:* "*irritare* dictum est proprie provocare; tractum a canibus, qui, quum provocantur, irriunt," Non. 31, 21: "proprie de lenone quem *irritari* dicit ut canem; nam *irritari* proprie canes dicuntur. Lucilius de litera R.: *irritata canis,* quod homo quam plurima dictat," Donat. ad Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 18; cf. Non. 31, 24; or, p. 21, b. Gerl.; cf., also, Charis. 100 P.: "*irritatus* est commotus, ira provocatus; ut in Phormione *irritor;* ducitur autem verbum a canibus, qui restrictis dentibus hanc literam R imitantur," Donat. ad Ter. And. 3, 4, 18: ne canem quidem irritatam voluit quisquam imitarier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 25.

2. *To exasperate, provoke, rouse to wrath, enrage, make angry, annoy, vex, irritate:* **a.** Of living objects: (α) Of persons: (α) With *simple Acc.*: nam si me irritassis, hodie lumbifragium auferes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 298: si me irritassis, id. Stich. 2, 2, 22: irritat et elicit hostem, Sil. 4, 511: conspexit . . . Fata irritantem, id. 5, 234.—In *Pass. Constr.*: ne si magis irritatus siet, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 18; cf. Donat. ad h. l. in *no.* A.: ita sum irritatus ut, id. Ph. 2, 1, 10: irritatum Antonium non oportuit, C. Phil. 7, 1, 3.—(β) With *Abl.*: ut vi irritare ferroque lacessere fortissimum virum auderet, C. Mil. 31, 84: irritatque virum telis et voce lacessit, Virg. Æ. 10, 644.—In *Pass. Constr.*: neque magis irritatus est Antonius regno Cæsaris, quam, *etc.*, C. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16: Terra parens, ira irritata deorum, Virg. Æ. 4, 178: clade sui Thracum gens irritata tyranni, Ov. M. 13, 565: pluribus comminationibus Hannibalis irritatus, Val. Max. 3, 8, 2: qua contumelia irritati, id. 7, 3, 10 *ext.*: inter infestas et irritatas bello gentes, Just. 12, 6, 16: pubes quin etiam decolor asperis Irritata odiis, Prud. Cath. 5, 70. — (γ) With *super c. Acc.*: irritans Dominum Deum Israel super omnes reges Israel, Vulg. 3 Reg. 16, 33.—(δ) With *super c. Abl.*: irritaverunt eum super omnibus quæ fecerant patres eorum *etc.*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 14, 22.—(ε) With *per:* ut irritetis eum per opera manuum vestrarum, Vulg. Deut. 31, 29.—(ζ) With *in c. Abl.*: ipsi Me provocarunt in eo, qui non erat deus, et irritaverunt in vanitatibus suis; et Ego provocabo eos in eo, qui non est populus, ut in gente stulta irritabo illos, Vulg. Deut. 32, 21: ut Me irritares in peccatis eorum, id. 3 Reg. 16, 2: irritaverunt Eum in adinventionibus suis, id. Psalm. 105, 29.—(b) Of animals: irritabis crabrones, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 75.—**b.** Of physical things as objects (poet.): omnes irritans ventos omnesque procellas, Var. ap. Non. 31, 31; or, p. 21, b. Gerl.: quum fera diluvies quietos Irritat amnes, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 40.

3. *To inflame, excite, stimulate* with passion, feeling, appetite, *etc.*: quo odore irritatus (*sc.* equus Darii) ante omnes himnitum edidit, Val. Max. 7, 3, 2 *ext.*

4. *To instigate, stimulate, rouse, urge on* or *forward, stir up:* **a.** With *simple Acc.*: princeps, qui delatores non castigat, irritat, Suet. Dom. 9 *fin.*—**b.** With *ad:* tribunos plebis fama ea ipsa irritaverat magis ad susceptum certamen, Liv. 6, 27: locum irritaturum se potius ad delendam memoriam dedecoris, id. 6, 28: hostemque irritat ad iram, Ov. M. 8, 418: irritati ad talem jocorum petulantiam, Suet. Galb. 20: ad conservatoris quondam reipublicæ tantique consulis irritando necem, Vell. 2, 66, 3; dub. al. invitando: irritandæ ad discendum infantiæ gratiā (=irritandorum infantium, *etc.*), Quint. 1, 1, 26.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: lætatur ille adulterio, in quod irritatus est ipsa difficultate, Sen. Ep. 97, 11.

5. Of fire: *To kindle:* dum sicco primas irritat cortice flammas, Ov. F. 2, 649.

6. Of a state or condition: *To stir* or *rouse up; to kindle:* maximo gaudio bellum irritare, Sall. ap. Non. 31, 26; so, id. Frgm. Hist. 1, 18 Kritz.; Arus. Mess. p. 241 Lind.

7. Of death: *To provoke, cause, bring on:* non quia ingenii violentia exitium irritaverat, Tac. A. 13, 1.

8. Medic. *t. t.*: **a.** *To irritate, fret, pain, chafe:* eo plus pondere nocent, quo vesicam urgendo vulnus irritant, quam, *etc.*, Cels. 7, 26, 5: pili vero, qui in palpebris sunt, duabus de causis oculum irritare consuerunt, id. 7, 7, 6: ne mandentis dentes irritet (*sc.* cibus), id. 6, 9 *init.*: ex quo evenit ut humor ad membranam quidem descendat, exitum vero non habeat; ac sic eam irritet, et graves inflammationes moveat, id. 8, 4, p. 416 Mill.: cutis dura est, et levi tactu irritatur, id. 7, 7, 7: subinde vesica impletur, eoque irritatur, id. 7, 27.—**b.** *To exasperate, make worse:* hiems autem capitis dolores, tussim, et quicquid in faucibus, in lateribus, in visceribus mali contrahitur, irritat, Cels. 2, 1, p. 35 Mill.: reliqua curationibus irritantur, id. 5, 28, 2: si levatur malum minuunturque ejus indicia, procedere curatio potest et ad scalpellum et ad ustionem; si protinus irritatum est, *etc.*, id. 5, 28, 3.

II. Fig. (acc. to *no.* I. B.): Of abstract objects: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): *To exasperate, rouse, provoke to anger:* dum animus irritatus est, Ter. And. 3, 4, 18 (cf. Donat. ad h. l. in, *no.* I. B.): in tam irritatis animis, Liv. 2, 46: animo irritato, Gell. 19, 9, 8: his utrimque irritatis animis præsulum committitur, Just. 9, 2, 14.

B. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 4.): **1.** In a good sense: *To incite, excite, stimulate, move, stir up:* With *simple Acc.*: eo magis acrem Virtutem irritat animi, Lucr. 1, 71: segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem, Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus, Hor. A. P. 180: ingenium potis irritat musa poetis, Prop. 4, 6, 75: naturam per se pronam ad misericordiam, humanitatem, clementiam irritet ac provocet turba gratorum, Sen. Ben. 6, 29, 1.

2. In a bad sense: *To excite, stir up, provoke, stimulate:* **a.** With *simple Acc.*: cupiditatem et licentiam potius esse irritatam, quam, *etc.*, C. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17 *init.*: vicinus dives cupiditatem irritat, Sen. Ep. 7, 7: adjecit aliud, quod bono publico sibi proprias simultates irritavit, Liv. 33, 46: suspiciones militum irritabat, Tac. H. 3, 4: ne fatendo dolorem irritaret ingenia, Suet. Ner. 39 *fin.*: fugere itaque debebit omnes, quos irritaturos iracundiam sciet, Sen. de Ira, 3, 8, 3: desine, crede mihi, vitia irritare negando, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 11: poculaque Eoa luxum irritantia gemma, Sil. 13, 355.—**b.** With *ad:* opportune irritandis ab bellum animis, Liv. 31, 5.

C. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 5.): *To inflame, kindle, arouse:* forma meos irritat amores, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 9: tu face nescio quos esto contentus amores Irritare tua, id. M. 1, 462.

2. irrĭto (inr.), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [irritus] *To make void, invalidate* (late Lat.): quod contra hoc factum fuerit, irritatur, Cod. Th. 3, 12, 2.

3. irrito, *adv.* [irritus, *no.* II. A.] *In vain, to no purpose* (post-class.): id quod irrito petebatur, Eum. Grat. Act. Const. Aug. 11, 4.

ir-rītus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in; ratus] **I.** Prop.: Of things: **A.** Gen.: *Not ratified* or *settled; unsettled, undetermined, undecided:* nolo, volo; volo nolo, rursum; cedo, cape; Quod dictum indictum est, quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 58.—**B.** Esp.: **1.: a.** *Of no effect, void, null, invalid:* testamentum irritum fecit, C. Phil. 2, 42, 109: testamenta primipilarium . . . ut ingrata rescidit; item ceterorum ut irrita et vana, Suet. Cal. 38: legatum . . . irritum fecit, id. Dom. 9: quæque augur injusta, nefasta, vitiosa, dira, defixerit, irrita infectaque sunto, C. Leg. 2, 8, 21: qui omnia ab iis acta fecerat irrita, Vell. 2, 43, 1: nullas potius, quam irritas, esse leges maluerunt, Pl. 36, 3, 3, § 8: huic ergo renunciat, quæ regi cum Lacedæmoniis essent, irrita futura, nisi, *etc.*, Nep. Alc. 10, 2 ed. Van Stav.: orantes veniam jurabant irrita pacta, Sil. 6, 696.—**b.** Aliquid pro irrito habere: *To account, hold,* or *deem any thing as void* or *invalid:* testamentum quoque ejus pro irrito habuit, Suet. Tib. 51.—**2.** Of injuries, *etc.*: *Of no effect, harmless, powerless:* fecerat hæc egregie primo adventu Metellus; ut omnes istius injurias, quas modo posset, rescinderet et irritas faceret, C. 2 Verr. 2, 26, 63.—**3.** Of a purpose, design, intention, *etc.*: *Of no effect, not carried out, frustrated:* irrita Tiberii voluntate, qui testamento alterum nepotem suum . . . cohæredem sui dederat, Suet. Cal. 14.—**4.** Of dreams: *Not confirmed by the event:* ipse per omne ver plurima (*sc.* somnia) et formidolosissima et vana et irrita videbat, Suet. Aug. 91.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of things: **1.** Gen.: *Vain, useless, ineffectual, of no avail:* ingrata atque irrita omnia esse intelligo, Plaut. Asin. 1, 2, 10: ut Scipio . . . abscederet inde irrito incepto, Liv. 29, 35: ne, irrito incepto, abiretur, id. 24, 19: omissa irrita re, id. 2, 7: capitumque (*sc.* boum) irrita quassatio, excitans flammam, hominum passim discurrentium speciem præbebat, id. 22, 17: longique labor perit irritus anni, Ov. M. 1, 273: irritus labor, Quint. 12, 1, 13: fronte tamen Rhœti non irrita cuspis adhæsit, Ov. M. 5, 33: tela manu miseri jactabant irrita Teucri, Virg. Æ. 2, 459: irrita qui mecum possisti mœnia Trojæ, Ov. M. 13, 587: irrita Ditis Dona querens, Virg. G. 4, 519: illius ah! mala dona levis bibat irrita pulvis, Cat. 66, 85: irrita ventosæ linquens promissa procellæ, id. 64, 59: irrita cum velis verba tulere Noti, Ov. Rem. Am. 286: tua dicta omnia factaque Ventos irrita ferre et nebulas aerias simis, Cat. 30, 10: non irrito eventu, Val. Max. 4, 7, 6 *init.*: irritus labor, id. 7, 3, 6: patrati remedii gloriam penes Cæsarem, irriti ludibrium penes miseros fore, Tac. H. 4, 81: irrita feritas sævit in littore, Pl. 8, 18, 25, § 66: pleriique irritis precibus surdas principis aures obstrepebant, Pl. Pan. 26: quas irrita fudi Ore preces, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 228: ubi in spem irritam frustra teri tem-

pus animadversum est, Liv. 22, 20: torquet spes irrita fauces, Stat. Th. 10, 45: irrita vulnera, Sil. 4, 17: triduo per irritas altercationes absumpto, Suet. Caes. 23: peritis irritos tendit dolos, Phædr. 1. 23, 2: gemit irrita Tempe Thessalus, Claud. Bell. Get. 181: auferat omnia irrita oblivio, si, *etc.*, Liv. 28, 29: quæ cunctа nêrit discerpant irrita venti, Cat. 64, 142.—As *Subst.*: **a.** *Sing.*: **irritum,** i, *n. Nought, fruitlessness, vanity:* non dolore solum tantæ ad irritum cadentis spei, sed etiam, *etc.*, Liv. 2, 6 *init.*: spem ad irritum redactam, id. 28, 31: victoria ad irritum revolvebatur, Tac. H. 3, 26: cecidisse in irritum labores, id. ib. 3, 53 *ad fin.*—**b.** *Plur.*: **irrita,** orum, *n.* (*sc.* verba) *Useless, fruitless,* or *ineffectual words:* tendentemque manus et in illo tempore primum Irrita dicentem, nec quidquam voce moventem, Sacrilegæ perimunt, Ov. M. 11, 40.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** Of the tongue: *That speaks in vain* or *in a way that does not obtain credit:* experta est veros irrita lingua (*sc.* Cassandræ) deos, Prop. 3, 13, 66.—**b.** Of eggs: *Good for nothing, useless:* tertium (*sc.* ovum), quod irritum est, urinum vocant, Pl. 10, 58, 79, § 159; cf. urinus.

B. Of living beings: **1.** Of persons: **a.** *That does* or *undertakes any thing in vain* or *to no purpose; that does not effect* or *attain one's object: Abs.*: variis assultibus irritus urget, Virg. Æ. 5, 442: venit et e templis irrita turba domum, *i. e. without a response,* Tib. 2, 3, 32: alia quoque loca . . . percucurrit, et domum non minus lassus, quam irritus, rediit, Sen. Ben. 6, 11, 1: igitur irriti (*sc.* legati) remittuntur, Tac. A. 15, 25: ceterum tam discedere irritum, quam morari pudebat, Curt. 4, 4, 2.—**b.** *Ineffective with respect to, unfortunate with respect to* or *in; that fails with respect to* or *in any thing:* With *Gen. respectivus:* irritam propositi dimisit (*sc.* Socrates), Val. Max. 4, 3, 3 *ext.*: irritus consilii gladio se ipse transfixit, Vell. 2, 63, 2: ille, ut irritus legationis redit, Tac. H. 4, 32 *fin.*: petere perseverabat (*sc.* Thalestris), ne se irritam spei pateretur abire, Curt. 6, 5, 31: irritus incepti movet inde, Sil. 7, 131: certe cupitorum irriti non sumus, qui, *etc.*, Nasar. Pan. Const. Aug. 2, 6.—**c.** *Useless, worthless, good-for-nothing:* sumptuosus, cupidus, elegans, vitiosus, irritus qui habebatur, is laudabatur, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 2.

2. Of animals: In augury: *That does not effect any object;* hence, *profitless, of no avail:* quod . . . aves irritas habuerit (*sc.* Remus), Gell. 13, 14, 5.

ir-róbórasco (inr.), āvi, *no sup.*, ascĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; roborasco] (*To grow strong* or *vigorous;* hence) Of the employment of a word, *etc.*: *To prevail; to become prevalent, fixed, established in use* (post-class.): irroboravit inveteravitque falsa atque aliena verbi significatio, Gell. 1, 22, 1.

irrógātio (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [irrogo, *no.* I. B. 1. a. *An imposing, adjudicating:* multæ, C. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: dupli vel quadrupli, Pl. Pan. 40.

ir-rógo (inr.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (irrogassit for irrogaverit, C. Leg. 3, 3) [1. in; rogo] **I.** Lit.: acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (β); rogo, *no.* I. B. 1. b.): **A.** Prop.: Of measures brought before the people: *To prop se against:* **1.** With *Dat. of person:* vetant leges sacratæ, vetant duodecim tabulæ, leges privis hominibus irrogari; id est enim privilegium, C. Dom. 17, 43.—**2.** With *ellipse of Dat.*: quum et sacratis legibus et duodecim tabulis sanctum esset, ut neque privilegium irrogari liceret, neque de capite, nisi comitiis centuriatis, rogari, *etc.*, C. Sest. 30, 65: privilegia ne irrogantо, id. Leg. 3, 4, 11: privilegiis tyrannicis irrogatis, id. Dom. 42, 110.

B. Meton.: **1.**: **a.** Of the magistrates, people, or any legally constituted authority: *To impose, lay,* or *inflict upon; to order* or *adjudicate to:* (α) With *Dat. of person:* nocendi sibi tum diutius potestatem ereptam esse, non penam irrogatam, Liv. 5, 11 *ad fin.*: itaque illis irrogatum est (*sc.* tributum), Pl. Pan. 37 *ad init.*: tenuioribus statim irrogata supplicia, Tac. A. 16, 5 *fin.*: exilium accusatori irrogatum, id. ib. 13, 23: idque supplicii genus multo post parricidis lege irrogatum est, Val. Max. 1, 1, 13.—(β) With *ellipse of Dat.*: ut ter ante magistratus accuset, intermissa die, quam multam irroget, aut judicet, C. Dom. 17, 45: centum millium multa irrogata est, Liv. 37, 58: quum se post priorem consulatum multa irrogata condemnassent, Suet. Tib. 3: multam nullo exemplo irrogaverit, Decret. ap. Gell. 7, 19, 5: statutumque quantum curules, quantum plebei pignoris caperent, vel pœnæ irrogarent, Tac. A. 13, 28.—**b.** Of an accuser: *To name, fix, appoint, lay:* diem mihi, credo, dixerat; multam irrogarat, C. Mil. 14, 36.—**2.** Of other persons: **a.** *To inflict upon:* (α) With *Dat.*: jubebat incoram sui plagas mihi quam plurimas irrogari, App. M. 9, p. 621 Oud.: tanquam sibimet irrogaret mortem, Tac. A. 4, 10: qui irrogaverit maculam cuilibet civium suorum, sicut fecit, sic fiet ei, Vulg. Levit. 24, 19.—(β) With *ellipse of Dat.*: licet insoleus potestas Pravam judicet irrogetque mortem, Prud. Cath. 4, 98.—**b.** *To impose* or *lay upon:* (α) With *in c. Acc.*: imperia dira in ipsos, ne somno quidem quieto, irrogant, Pl. 2, 7, 5, § 21.—(β) With *Dat.*: religio, quam isti irrogo, Quint. Decl. 10, 15.—**c.** *To bestow upon, devote to:* With *Dat.*: cui (*sc.* labori) non plus irrogandum est, quam quod somno supererit haud deerit, Quint. 10, 3, 26.

C. Fig.: *To impose* or *lay upon; to assign to:* With *Dat.*: adsit Regula, peccatis quæ pœnas irroget æquas, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118: mitior solet pœna irrogari verecundiæ, Quint. 6, 4, 16.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (b); rogo, *no.* II.): *To ask earnestly* or *much for; to solicit, beg, entreat, implore* (post-class.): quum Iatrocinio Bacaudicæ rebellionis obsessa auxilium Romani principis irrogaret, Eum. pro Restaur. School. 4, 1.

irrorātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [irroro, *no.* I. B. 2. a.] *A sprinkling, watering* (post-class.): olus illic omne saporum est marina irroratione respersum, Cassiod. Var. 12, 14.

ir-rōro (inr.), āri, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in; roro] **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.: roro): **A.** *Neut.*: **1.** Prop.: *To bring dew, shed dew:* Africus, interdum Auster, irrorat, Col. 11, 2, 33.—**2.** Meton.: Of blood: *To drip blood:* quum viscere vultur adeso Tollitur e scopulis, et rostro irrorat aperto, Val. Fl. 7, 360.

B. *Act.*: **1.** Prop.: *To wet with dew:* tum insuper cannas ponere, et in sole pandere uvas, ne irrorentur (*sc.* uvæ), Col. 12, 39, 1: noctibus autem vas tegendum erit, ne irroretur, id. 12, 24, 2: quum, irroratis floribus thymi et cuniläe thymbræque apes mella conficiunt, Col. 9, 14, 10.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Of fluids: (α) *To moisten gently as with dew; to bedew, wet, besprinkle:* (α) With *Abl.*: ter sumptis flumine crinem Irroravit aquis, Ov. M. 7, 190: oleo viridi irrorant (*sc.* oleas), Col. 12, 49, 5: bis die tantum aceto irroranda lana vel spongia, Cels. 7, 19, p. 372 Milling.: arcano perfudit robora succo, Quo Phaethon irrorat equos, quo Luna juvencos, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 403: parvaque oculos jam luce natantes Irrorat lacrimis, Sil. 2, 123: a tergo fluctus, stridente procella, Spumeus irrorat summas aspergine cristas, id. 4, 654.—(β) With *simple Acc.*: ter caput irrorat, Ov. F. 4, 315: primitiis plantæ modicos tum præbent imbres, Sedulus irrorans, olitor, Col. 10, 148.—*Pass. Constr.*: irrorato corpore, Cels. 5, 26, 8.—(b) Of rivers, *etc.*: *To water, flow through* or *over:* loca continuo Solis damnata vapore Irrorat (*sc.* Nilus), Claud. Nilus, Idyll. 4, 18: Gigantëos humeros irrorat Empeus, id. Gigantom. 71.—**b.** Of things not fluid: *To render humid* or *moist:* pater O gratissime veris, Qui mea lascivo regnas per prata meatu, Semper, et assiduis irroras flatibus annum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 75.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ); roro): **A.** *Neutr.*: **1.** Prop.: *To fall in dew upon* some person or thing: With *Dat.*: sæpe etiam gravidis irrorat pestifer (*sc.* Jupiter or sĕr) undis, Ex quibus infestæ Baccho glaucisque salictis Nascuntur volucres, Col. 10, 331.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *To fall as dew upon* any thing; *to fall in large clear drops:* With *Dat.*: lacrimæ misero de corpore jactis Irrorant foliis, Ov. M. 9, 369.—**b.** *To bring water upon, to render humid, wet,* or *watery:* With *Dat.*: extremoque irrorat Aquarius anno, Virg. G. 3, 304.

B. *Act.*: **1.** Of fluids: *To sprinkle upon:* With *Dat.*: inde ubi libatos irroravere liquores Vestibus et capiti, Ov. M. 1, 371: Bacchique e more liquorem Irrorat mensis turba, Sil. 11, 302.—**2.** Of things not fluid: **a.** *To sprinkle upon:* With *Dat.*: ipse sacrum irrorans patinæ piper, Pers. 6, 21.—**b.** Of sleep: *To diffuse over, shed over* or *upon:* With *Dat.*: oculisque quietem Irrorat, Sil. 10, 356.

ir-rōto (inr.), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (γ); roto, *no.* I. A.] (*To wheel, roll, make go round like a wheel;* hence) *To make to skim along:* testam super undas (a boy's game, in which a shell or thin stone is thrown against the water in such a manner as to skim for some distance along the surface), Mm. Fel. Oct. 3.

ir-rūbesco (inr.), ŭi, *no sup.*, escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [1. in; rubesco] (post-Aug.). **I.** (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *To grow red, to become reddened:* nondum ira calet, nec sanguine ferrum Irrubuit, Stat. Th. 6, 230: irrubuit cœli plaga, id. ib. 9, 647: hæmachates sanguineis maculis irrubescit, Sol. 5, 27.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 1. c. (a) (γ)): Of fire: *To grow red upon, to cast a red glare upon:* With *Dat.*: tuis ut mihi vultibus ignis Irrubuit, cineremque oculis humentibus hausi, Stat. S. 3, 5, 32.

ir-ructo (inr.), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (a); ructo] *To belch into:* With *in c. Acc.*: quid tu, malum, ergo in os mihi ebrius eructas? Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 6.

ir-rudis, e, *adj.* [2. in; rudis] *Not raw:* Not. Tir. p. 123.

ir-rūfo (inr.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; rufo] *To make red, to impart a red colour to, to dye red* (post-class.): nec caput gemmis oneres, nec capillum irrufes, Hier. Ep. 107 (al. 7), 5: barba facta irrufata, Tert. Apol. 22; id. adv. Psych. 16.

‡ **irrūgātio** (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [irrugo] *A wrinkling:* quod (*sc.* tunicopallium) secundum Varronem *palla* dicta est ab irrugatione, et mobilitate, *etc.*, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 1, 648.

ir-rūgio (in-), īi, *no sup.*, īre, 4. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (b); rugio, *no.* II. B. 2.] *To cry out* or *lament very bitterly* (Eccl. Lat., and prps. only in folg. ex.): auditis Esau sermonibus patris irrugiit clamore magno, et consternatus ait, *etc.*, Vulg. Gen. 27, 34.

ir-rūgo (inr.), *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.; rugo] **I.** Prop.: *To wrinkle, make wrinkled, contract into wrinkles* (post-Aug.): ne æquor illud ventris irrugetur, ac de gravitate oneris et labore partus fatiscat, Gell. 12, 1, 8. **II.** Meton.: Of a garment as object: *To gather into wrinkled folds; to fasten up so as to wrinkle* or *crease:* undantemque sinum nodis irrugat Iberis, Stat. Th. 4, 266.

irrumātio (inr.), ōnis, *f.* [irrumo, *no.* A.] = actus irrumandi; Cat. 21, 8.

irrumator (inr.), ōris, *m.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: = qui irrumat, Firm. Mat. 8, 20. **II.** Meton.: As a term of reproach: *A lewd* or *infamous fellow:* quibus esset irrumator Prætor, Cat. 10, 12: "homo spurcissimus, a spurcissimo libidinis genere ita dictus," Döring ad h. l.

ir-rūmo (inr.), āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (δ) (ββ); ruma] **I.** Prop.: *To extend the breast towards, give to suck;* hence) Meton.: sensu obscœno: **A.** Aliquem irrumare, Cat. 16, 1; id. 74, 5; Auct. Priap. 36, 5; Mart. 2, 83, 5; id. 2, 47, 4; id. 4, 50, 2.—**B.** Irrumata unda = unda, in quâ mentulas alii laverunt, Mart. 2, 70, 3.

II. Fig.: *To insult, abuse; treat in a shameful manner:* lentus irrumasti, Cat. 28, 10; cf. Döring ad h. l.

‡ ir-rumpĭbĭlis, ἄρρηκτος [2. in; rumpo], Gloss. Philox.

ir-rumpo (inr.), ūpi, uptum, umpĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in; rumpo]

I. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (α)) (class.): **A.** Prop.: *Neut.*: **1.** Gen.: *To break, burst, force one's way, rush violently into,* the interior of a place or thing: **a.** Of living subjects: (α) With *in c. Acc.*: in castra irrumpere conantur, Cæs. B. G. 6, 36: in castra irruperunt, id. ib. 4, 14: improviso eos in castra irrupisse, C. Div. 1, 24, 50: quæ pars hostium confertissima visa est, in eam irrumpit, Cæs. B. G. 5, 43: irrupit in medios hostes, id. ib. 7, 50: in oppidum irrumpunt, id. ib. 7, 70: in castellum irruperunt, id. B. C. 3, 67: irrumpent in ærarium, C. Agr. 2, 18, 47: irrumpunt in secreta (*sc.* orcæ), Pl. 9, 6, 5, § 12: irrumpentis in curiam turbæ, Suet. Cal. 14.— (β) With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: ne sub ipsa profectione milites oppidum irrumperent, Cæs. B. C. 1, 27: securas barbarus urbes Irrupit, Claud. Eutr. 2, 276: summa vi Cirtam irrumpere nititur, Sall. J. 25, 9: Carthaginem irrupit, Pl. 35, 4, 7, § 23: Leptim oppidum oppugnare ac vi irrumpere conabatur, Hirt. B. Afr. 29: stationes hostium irrupit, Tac. H. 3, 9: castra irrumpunt, Just. 2, 11, 15: irruperunt ergo tres fortes castra Philisthinorum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 16: domum ejus irrumpere conatus est, Cæs. B. C. 3, 111: bos arator triclinium irrupit, Suet. Vesp. 5: cubiculum irrupit, id. Claud. 37: irrumpant vacuam Pœni tot cladibus arcem, Sil. 2, 692: Cinyphisque globos dubitarim irrumpere turmæ, id. 5, 185.— (γ) With *Dat.* (poet.): irrumpunt thalamo, Virg. Æ. 6, 528: templo irrumperet hostis, Sil. 2, 378: irrumpere tectis, id. 13, 176: citatus Irrupit trepidis hostis, id. 9, 365.— (δ) With *intra*: irrupit intra tecta tum trepidus mea, Sen. Oct. 725: (quum) turbæ intra ostia irrumperent, Vulg. 2 Mac. 14, 43.— (ε) With *adv. loci*: cesso huc intro irrumpere, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 26; dub. edd. mel. introrumpere: quo multitudo hominum quum insecuta irrumperet, Hirt. B. Alex. 21; so, with *ellipse of adv.*: nec tamen irrumpo, quo non licet ire, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 23: quocunque irrumpet, quo non sinit ire sacerdos, id. Tr. 2, 305.— (ζ) *Abs.*: ita irrumpendo naves, quæ ad Bætim flumen fuissent, incendunt, Hirt. B. Hisp. 36: quum irrumpere nostri conarentur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 67: si, quum hoc domi faceremus, ... tu derepente irrupisses, et, *etc.*, C. Lig. 13: dixit, et irrupit, Ov. F. 6, 453: semianimisque adhuc irrumpenti centurioni ... non aliud respondit, quam, *etc.*, Suet. Ner. 49: irrumpentibus ad primum gemitum, *at* or *upon the first groan*, id. Oth. 11: irrumpentibus adversariis, id. Dom. 1: irruperant jam agminis antecessores, id. Vit. 17.— (η) With *ad*: Cethegus, autem, per nuncios familiam atque libertos suos ... orabat, grege facto, cum telis ad sese irrumperent, *burst into the place to him*, Sall. C. 50, 2: ut irrumperent ad regem Edom, Vulg. 4 Reg. 3, 26.— **b.** Of things as subjects: (α) With *in c. Acc.*: nam et irrumpit (*sc.* mare) Scythico oceano in aversa Asiæ, Pl. 6, 13, 14, § 36.— (β) With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: a septemtrione Ionium irrumpit (*sc.* Peloponnesus), Pl. 4, 5, 9, § 19: gravis immiti cum turbine costas Fraxinus irrupit, Sil. 5, 549.— (γ) With *Adv. loci*: qua (*sc.* Gaditano freto) irrumpens oceanus Atlanticus in maria interiora diffunditur, Pl. 3 procem., § 3: modo intestinum eo (*sc.* in umbilicum) irrumpere, modo, *etc.*, Cels. 7, 14: spiritum quoque interdum eo (*sc.* in umbilicum) dixit irrumpere, id. 7, 14.

2. Esp.: **a.** Of a child prematurely born: *To force its way into, to rush precipitately into*: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: qui menses minus octo moratus in alvo Irrumpit thalamos, Sereu. Sammon. 626. — **b.** With the accessory notion of eagerness: *To rush eagerly* or *with haste into*: (Roma) ait, Elysii lucos irrumpere campi Nunc libet, ut tanti Curiis miracula voti Fabricianque feram, Claud. Stilich. 5, 378: et, irrumpentes Jordanem, ante regem transierunt vada, ut traducerent domum regis, et facerent, *etc.*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 19, 17.— **c.** With accessory notion of dividing: Of water, etc.: *To rush into* a thing or place, *to force its way into* or *within*: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: irrumpit deinde et in hac parte geminum mare terras, quod Rubrum dixere nostri, Græci Erythræum a rege Erythra, aut, *etc.*, Pl. 6, 23, 28, § 107: apud Elegiam occurrit ei (*sc.* flumini) Taurus Mons, nec resistit, quanquam duodecim millium passuum latitudine prævalens. Omiram vocant irrumpentem; mox, ubi perfregit, Euphratem, *etc.*, id. 5, 24, 20, § 84.— **d.** Of hostile invasion: *To burst* or *force one's way into, to make an irruption, to invade* a country, *etc.*: (α) With *in c. Acc.*: si ex Syria egredi, atque irrumpere in meam provinciam conarentur (*sc.* Parthi), C. Fam. 15, 2, 1: in Macedoniam irrumpit, Just. 24, 6, 1: vacuosque irrumpat in agros, Luc. 2, 441.— (β) With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: ipse majoribus copiis Marsos (=agrum Marsum) irrupit, Tac. A. 2, 25: si . . . tot armatorum millia Italiam irrupissent, id. H. 4, 13.— (γ) *Abs.*: cognoscit hostes pluribus agminibus irrupturos, Tac. Agr. 25: si perfidia nacti penetrabile tempus Irrupere Getæ, Claud. Bell. Get. 279.

B. Fig.: *Neutr.*: **1.** Gen.: *To break, burst, rush,* or *force the way into*: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: atrocitas quidem ista tua quomodo in veterem Academiam irruperit, nescio, C. Ac. 2, 44, 136: (tunc putes) imagines extrinsecus in animos nostros per corpus irrumpere? id. ib. 2, 40, 125: luxuries quam in domum irrupit, C. Or. 3, 42, 168: irrumpit nefas in ævum, Ov. M. 1, 128.— **b.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: vana quoque ad veros accessit fama timores, Irrupitque animos populi, clademque futuram Intulit, Luc. 1, 470.— **c.** *Abs.*: quæ tamen irrumpunt (*sc.* curæ), Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 78: irrumpet adulatio, blanditiæ, pessimum veri affectus venenum, sua cuique utilitas, Tac. H. 1, 15.— **d.** With *ad*: quomodo istas calamitates removeam, quæ ad me irrumpunt, Sen. Ep. 117, 21.— **2.** Esp.: **a.** *To rush into and seize upon* or *appropriate to one's own use*: ab iis (*sc.* philosophis), qui in nostrum patrimonium irruperunt, C. de Or. 3, 27, 108; cf. irruo, *no.* I. C. 1. b. (γ).— **b.** Irrumpere ad: *To rush in upon* a thing, *to venture upon*: ad prosopopœias usque, et ad suasorias, in quibus onus dicendi vel maximum est, irrumpunt (*sc.* grammatici), i. e. *presume to teach*, Quint. 2, 1, 2.

C. Meton.: **1.** *Neutr.*: **a.** Of personal inspiration by a deity: (α) *To burst into, to take possession of*: non unquam plenior artus Irrupit Pæan, Luc. 5, 167.— (β) *To enter with power and force, to inspire*: Phœbe ... si non dedecui tua jussa, tulique prementem, Sæpe veni, sæpe hanc dignare irrumpere mentem, Stat. Th. 10, 341.— **b.** Of sound: *To burst into, reach, pierce, penetrate*: extremique fragor convexa irrupit Olympi, Luc. 7, 478.— **c.** Of lamentation or weeping: *To burst in upon*; i. e. *try to stop* or *put an end to*: In a bad sense: With *in c. Acc.*: quod nos domi petiimus precibus et lacrimis, strati ad pedes, non tam nostræ causæ fidentes, quam hujus humanitati, id ne impetremus pugnabis? et in nostrum fictum irrumpes? et nos jacentes ad pedes supplicum voce prohibebis? C. Lig. 5, 13.— **d.** Of the inner side of any thing: *To rush, burst,* or *force one's way into, within,* or *inside of* a thing: (α) With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: portam irrumpit, Sall. J. 58, 1: interiora domus irrumpit limina, Virg. Æ. 4, 645: cogitque fores irrumpere templi, Luc. 5, 127: pulsatæ sonuere fores; quas sancta relicto Hortensi morerus irrupit Marcia busto, id. 2, 328: irrupit clamore foros, Claud. Bell. Gild. 139: hæc ausos Celtas irrumpere mœnia Romæ Corripuit leto, Sil. 13, 79: collimitia sæpo Romana irrumpentibus, Amm. 15, 4, 1.— (β) With *Dat.*: neque enim sacris irrumpere muris, Pœne, magis dabitur nostris, quam scindere cœlum, Sil. 10, 367.— **2.** *Act.*: *Irrumpere se in*: *To force one's self into*: quum dixisset vitulus, ecce tibi caldis pedibus quidam navicularius semustilatus irrumpit se in curiam, Var. ap. Non. 263, 21; cf. irruo, *no.* I. B.

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. a. (b)): *Neutr.*: *To force one's way* or *burst up*: hinc gurgite ab alto Tellurem procul irrumpentem in sidera cernunt, Sil. 15, 167.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (β)) *Neutr.*: **A.** Prop.: *To burst* or *rush against one, to attack one*: totidemque videntur, Quot veniant fluctus, ruere atque irrumpere mortes, Ov. M. 11, 538.— **B.** Fig.: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: Irrumpere deos: *To assail* or *attack the gods*, i. e. *to boldly inquire their will, etc.*: irrumpe deos, Stat. Ach. 1, 508.

IV. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.) *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: *To break, break down, destroy*: et interim Germanorum manus Batavoduri irrumpere inchoatum pontem nitebantur, Tac. H. 5, 20 *fin.*; dub. al. rumpere.— **B.** Fig.: **1.** *To break, violate, transgress*: quomodo legem ejus irrupit? Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20: atque ita potest videri legem non irrupisse, sed distinxisse, id. ib. 4, 20;— cf. the latter part of the chapter.— **2.** *To break, crush, do away with, overcome*: noli quærere fieri judex, nisi valeas virtute irrumpere iniquitates, ne, *etc.*, Vulg. Sir. 7, 6.

C. Meton.: Of a treaty, *etc.*: *To break, violate, annul, make void*: ne forte fœdus irrumperent, Vulg. 2 Mac. 13, 25.

ir-rŭo (inr.), ŭi, *no sup.*, ŭĕre, 3. *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in; ruo]

I. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (a)): **A.** Prop.: *Neut.*: **1.** Gen.: *To rush* or *force one's way into*: **a.** Of personal subjects: (α) With *in c. Acc.*: in ædes irruit alienas, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 8: P. Decius, equo admisso, in medium aciem Latinorum irruebat, C. Fin. 2, 19, 61: haud aliter juvenis medios moriturus in hostes Irruit, Virg. Æ. 9, 555: quod in tentorium principis irruisset, Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 60.— (β) With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: iruet intrepidus flammas, Claud. Mall. Theod. Cons. 194.— (γ) *Abs.*: irruerant Danai, et tectum omne tenebant, Virg. Æ. 2, 757: irruens vulgus, Sext. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 33, 31.— **b.** Of things as subjects: With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: has enim terras Parthiscus irruens obliquatis meatibus Istro miscetur, Amm. 17, 13, 4.— **2.** Esp.: *To rush into* or *invade, to overrun* a territory, *etc.*: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: dum incautus fœdeque temulentus in aliena irruit, Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 41, 21.— **b.** With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: quum proximos irruerunt agros, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 16 *fin.*: sic ope Sanctorum non barbarus irruat Alpes, Claud. Epigr. 27, 5: nam quum barbaries penitus commota gementem Irruerit Rhodopen, id. de 4 Cons. Honor. 50.— **c.** *Abs.*: quum, irruentibus armis (=armatis) externis, lex una sit et præcipua, salutem omni ratione defendere, *etc.*, Amm. 23, 1, 7.

B. Meton.: *Act.*: Irruere se: *To force one's self into, to rush into* a place: obsecro, vide ne ille huc prorsus se irruat, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 11; cf. irrumpo, *no.* I. C. 2.: ignotam sibi in lucem sensu (Jupiter) irruit se vitali, Arnob. 1, 34.

C. Fig.: **1.** *Neutr.*: **a.** Gen.: *To rush into, force one's way into*: With *in c. Acc.*: verecunda debet esse translatio, ut deducta esse in alienum locum, non irruisse ..., videatur, C. de Or. 3, 41, 165.— **b.** Esp.: (α) *To rush into*; *to run heedlessly* or *recklessly into*: With *in c. Acc.*: qui quasi de industria in odium offensionemque populi Romani irruere videantur, C. 1 Verr. 12, 35.— (β) *To be eager for, to be forward to engage in*: With *Dat.*: cladibus irruimus, nocturnaque poscimus arma, Luc. 7, 60.— (γ) *To rush into and seize upon*; *to take*

possession of; *to appropriate to one's own use* or *purpose*: quod in alienas possessiones tam temere irruisses, C. de Or. 1, 10, 41; cf. irrumpo, *no.* I. B. 2. a.

2. *Act.*: *To throw in among*, i. e. *to reckon, deem* or *count in the number of* or *among*: Æthalides autem et Hermotimus fabam quoque in pabulis communibus irruerat, Tert. Anim. 31 *ad fin.*

II. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. a. (c)): **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To rush down, to come down with force upon* (orps. only in Eccl. Lat.): **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: irruente in se (*sc.* Balaam) Spiritu Dei, Vulg. Numer. 24, 2; cf. LXX., ἐγένετο ἐπ' αὐτῷ Πνεῦμα Θεοῦ: irruit autem Spiritus Domini in Samson, id. Jud. 14, 6; cf. LXX., κατηύθυνεν ἐπ' αὐτὸν Πνεῦμα Κυρίου: so, in eum, id. ib. 14, 19; 15, 14.—**b.** With *super c. Acc.*: qui timent pruinam, irruet super eos nix, Vulg. Job. 6, 16.—**c.** With *Adv. loci*: et dabo lapides prægrandes desuper irruentes, Vulg. Ezech. 13, 11.—**2.** Esp.: *To fall* or *rush upon, to throw one's self upon*: **a.** Of a person embracing another: vidensque eum irruit super collum ejus, Vulg. Gen. 46, 29.—**b.** Of a person throwing himself on his sword, *etc.*: arripuit itaque Saül gladium, et irruit super eum. Quod quum vidisset armiger ejus ...., irruit etiam ipse super gladium suum, Vulg. 1 Reg. 31, 4; 5; so, id. 1 Paralip. 10, 4; 5.

B. Fig.: Of abstract subjects: *To fall upon, to come down heavily upon*: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: super hoc ira irruerat in Israel, Vulg. 1 Paralip. 27, 24: irruet super te calamitas, id. Isai. 47, 11: irruit pavor Domini super universa regna, id. 2 Paral. 20, 29: terror ejus irruet super nos, id. Job. 13, 11: omnis dolor irruet super eum, id. ib. 20, 22.—**2.** *Abs.*: donec ab excelsis venat vindicta coercens; Impete terribili gravis irruat ira repente, Dracont. 1, 102.

C. Meton.: Of sleep: *To fall* or *come upon, to seize, take possession*: **1.** With *super c. Acc.*: omnes dormiebant, quia sopor Domini irruerat in eos, Vulg. 1 Reg. 26, 12.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: quando sopor irruit in homines, et dormiunt in lectulo, Vulg. Job. 33, 15.

III. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. (a) (β)): **A.** Gen.: **1.** Prop.: *To rush* or *dash against*: With *in c. Acc.*: flaverunt venti, et irruerunt in domum, Vulg. Matt. 7, 25; 27.—**2.** Fig.: **a.** *To make a rush* or *dash against*; *to rush* or *dash one's self against*: in prævalidum imperii nostri muceronem cæca et amens (*sc.* Tarentina civitas) irruisti, Val. Max. 2, 2, 5 *fin.*—**b.** *To rush heedlessly against some matter in speaking*, i. e. *to commit some blunder through heedlessness*: permulta sunt in causis, in omni parte orationis circumspicienda, ne quid offendas, ne quo irruas, C. de Or. 2, 74, 301.

B. Esp.: **1.** With accessory notion of hostility, *etc.*: **a.** Prop.: *To rush* or *make an attack upon*; *to make an attack*; *to fall upon*; *to attack furiously, vigorously*, or *impetuously*: "*irruere* proprie dicuntur, qui cum furore prælium ineunt," Donat. in Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 18.—(α) *Abs.*: illico equites jubet dextera irruere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 88; dub. an. inducere; irruat, et frustra ferro diverberet umbras, Virg. Æ. 6, 294: irruit, adversaque ingens apparuit hasta, id. ib. 10, 579: irruat; et causa quem vincit, vincat et armis, Ov. H. 13, 75: irruit ... Et vix a misero continet ore manus, id. ib. 11, 79: nullus ex omnibus irruenti resti restiterit, Curt. 10, 3, 2: trasliderunt quidam M. Bruto irruenti dixisse, καὶ σύ, τέκνον, Suet. Cæs. 82: irruit, Val. Fl. 6, 287; id. 4, 269: id. 6, 254: irruerant, id. 2, 247: nostri irruentes, Dict. Cret. 2, 46: irruisse multa millia hostium ... nuntiant (*sc.* Telephi milites), id. 2, 2.—(β) With *Abl. of instrument*: irruimus ferro, Virg. Æ. 3, 222: vadite; et adversis, ut quis valet, irruat armis, Val. Fl. 5, 630.—(γ) With *in c. Acc.*: tu surge, et irrue in nos, Vulg. Judic. 8, 21: surrexit, et irruit in eos, id. ib. 9, 43: convertere tu, et irrue in sacerdotes, id. 1 Reg. 22, 18: in quem irruisti hodie? id. ib. 27, 10.—(δ) With *super c. Acc.*: irruit super eos nocte, Vulg. Gen. 14, 15: irruit itaque super eos repente, id. Jos. 10, 9: irrue super civitatem, id. Judic. 9, 23.—(ε) With *Adv. loci*: ne qua hostes ... more solito irruerent, Dict. Cret. 3, 12: ne qua scilicet hostis ... irrueret, id. 3, 17.—(ζ) With *Dat.*: irruit ferociter muris, Vulg. 2 Mac. 12, 15.

b. Fig.: (α) *To make an attack upon* any one; *to attack, assail, assault* any one: With *in c. Acc.*: (α) With personal subject: est inventus tribunus plebis, qui, consularibus copiis instructus, omni impetu furoris in eum civem irruerit, quem, *etc.*, C. Dom. 45 *fin.*—(β) With abstract subject: irruat in miseros cognata potentia cives, Claud. Epist. 39, 55.—(b) *To attack* with art, cunning, or fraud: (α) With *Acc. dependent on prep. in verb*: sed, eccam, Thaidem ipsam video. *Gn.* Quam mox irruimus? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 18.—(β) Super pupillum irruitis, et subvertere nitimini, Vulg. Job. 6, 27.

2. *To press* or *crowd against*: quum turbæ irruerent in eum ut audirent, Vulg. Luc. 5, 1: multos enim sanabat, ut irruerent in eum, id. Marc. 3, 10.

IV. (acc. to 1. in, *no.* III. B. 2. c. N. B.): *To rush, to come strongly, violently*, or *impetuously*: ventus vehemens irruit a regione deserti, Vulg. Job. 1, 19; cf. LXX., πνεῦμα μέγα ἦλθεν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐρήμου.

irruptio, ōnis, *f.* [irrumpo] **A.** (acc. to irrumpo, *no.* I. A. 1.): *A bursting* or *rushing into* a place: With *subjective Gen.*: **1.** Prop.: Of living beings: nec mediocre pacis decus habebatur summota campis irruptio ferarum, et obsidione quadam liberatus agrestium labor, Pl. Pan. 81.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** Of the light: sine luminis irruptione, Pall. 10, 17 *fin.*—**b.** Of war: regem .... subita belli irruptione terruit, Flor. 2, 12, 5. **B.** (acc. to irrumpo, *no.* I. A. 2.): **1.** Prop.: *An invasion* of a country, *etc.*: **a.** *Abs.*: nam quum hostium copiæ non longe absunt, etiam si irruptio facta nulla sit, tamen pecora relinquuntur, *etc.*, C. Manil. 6, 15.—**b.** With *subjective Gen.*: sub irruptionem hostis, Suet. Tib. 6 *init.*—**2.** Meton.: Of *a sally* into a cook's shop: et hoc quoque etiam, quod pæne oblitus sum, Dum ludi fiunt, in popinam pedissequi Irruptionem facite, Plaut. Pseud. prol. 42.

1. irruptus (inr.), a, um, *P.* of irrumpo.

2. ir-ruptus (inr.), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-; rumpo] *Unbroken, unsevered*: copula, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 17.

irtĭŏla (ircĭola), æ, *f.* (*sc.* vitis) *A species of vine, peculiar to the districts of Umbria and Picenum*: irtiola Umbriæ, Mevanatique et Piceno agro peculiaris est, Pl. 14, 3, 4, § 37: nam has nuper mihi cognitas, pergulanam dico et irtiolam, non facile asseverem, quo gradu habendæ sunt, Col. 3, 2, 28.

Irus, i (*Gr. Acc.* Iron, Ov. R. Am. 747), *m.*, Ἶρος, **I.** Prop.: *The name of a beggar in the house of Ulysses at Ithaca; so called prob. from his being the messenger of the suitors of Penelope, as Iris was the messenger of the celestial gods; his original name was Arnæus*; cf. below, Ov. Ib. 419: Lydus Dulichio non distat Crœsus ab Iro, Prop. 3, 5, 17: quum sis tam pauper, quam nec miserabilis Irus, Mart. 6, 77, 1: Crœso divitior licet fuissem, Iro pauperior forem, Charine, id. 5, 40, 9: qualis erat necnon fortuna binominis Iri, Ov. Ib. 419. **II.** Meton.: *Of any poor person* or *beggar*: Irus et est subito, qui modo Crœsus erat, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 42.

is, ĕa, id (*Gen.*, eĭus, acc. to Prisc. 545 P.; *Dat.*, eĭi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 12; Casin. prol. 35; 37; Lucr. 2, 1134: ei, monosyllable, Cat. 82, 3; *Acc.*, "EM pro eum ab eo quod est is," Paul. ex Fest. p. 77 Müll.; and, "IM ponebant pro eum, a nominativo ia," ib. p. 103; so, EM in Frgm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; IM, id. Frgm. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4; and, C. Leg. 2, 24, 60.—In the *fem.*, eæ, Cato R. R. 46: *masc.*, eo, Inscr. ap. Mur. 582:—*plur.*, ei, eis, for ii, iis, freq. in MSS. and inscrr.:—*Gen.*, eum, for eorum, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 77 Müll.; Inscr. ap. Mur. 582, 2, 11:—*Dat.* and *Abl.*, ibus and ibus, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 20; Mil. 1, 1, 74; Truc. 1, 2, 14; Rud. prol. 73; Titin. ap. Non. 8, 21, et al.—In the *fem.*, eabus, for iis, Cato R. R. 152.): (the forms eapse, eumpse, *etc.*, *v.* under ipse *init.*) [akin to Sanscrit pronominal root I; cf. Bopp, § 360, p. 507 Eastw.] *pron. dem.*, **I.** Prop.: **A.** Referring to what precedes: **1.** Gen.: In concord with *Subst.*: *This, that*, i. e. *the person* or *thing already mentioned*: **a.** Referring to preceding sentence: hæc oratione adducti inter se fidem et jusjurandum dant, et, regno occupato per tres potentissimos ac firmissimos populos totius Galliæ sese potiri posse sperant: Ea res ut est Helvetiis per indicium enunciata, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 4: quod improviso unum pagum adortus esset, quum ii, qui flumen transissent, suis auxilium ferre non possent; ne ob eam rem aut suæ magnopere virtuti tribueret, aut, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 13: tum demum Liscus .... quod antea tacuerat, proponit; .... sed, quod, pluribus præsentibus, eas res jactari nolebat (*sc.* Cæsar), id. ib. 1, 17: de C. Cassio .... querelæ ad senatum delatæ sunt, et legati regis Gallorum Cincibili venerunt, ... Sub id tempus Carnorum .... legati venerunt, *etc.*, Liv. 43, 5: in senecta hoc deputo miserrimum; sentire ea ætate esse se odiosum alteri, Cæcil. ap. C. Sen. 8, 25: exposuit nobis sermonem Lælii de amicitia habitum; .... ejus disputationis sententias memoriæ mandavi, id. Læl. 1, 3: Sthenius postulat, ut quum secum sui cives agant de literis publicis corruptis, ejusque rei legibus Thermitanorum actio sit, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 2, 37, 90: nos in Formiano esse volumus usque ad pridie nonas Maias. Eo si ante eam diem non veneris, id. Att. 2, 11, 2: præterea decernit (*sc.* senatus) ut consules delectum habeant; Antonius cum exercitu Catilinam persequi maturet; Cicero urbi præsidio sit. Ea tempestate mihi imperium populi Romani multo maxime miserabile visum est, Sall. C. 36, 4.

b. Referring to a previously mentioned person or thing: Alexandri Magni vestigiis insistamus. Diognetus et Bæton ... scripsere a portis Caspiis Hecatompylon Parthorum quot diximus esse millia; inde Alexandriam Arion, quam urbem is rex condidit, *etc.*, Pl. 6, 17, 21, § 61: flumen est Arar, quod in Rhodanum influit. .... Ubi per exploratores Cæsar certior factus est tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen traduxisse, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 12: Idibus Januariis in senatu nihil confectum est: .... eo die, *etc.*, C. Fam. 1, 2, 4.

c. Referring to the leading idea in the preceding proposition: at ex agricolis et viri fortissimi et milites strenuissimi gignuntur, maximeque pius quæstus stabilissimusque consequitur, minimeque invidiosus; minimeque male cogitantes sunt, qui in eo studio (*i. e.* agricultura) occupati sunt, Cato R. R. præf. 4.

2. Esp.: **a.** Without *Subst.*: (α) (α) Of *first person*: *This* or *that person* or *thing*; *the person* or *thing already mentioned*: egomet credidi Homini docto rem mandare; is lapidi mando maximo, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 47.—(β) Of *third person*: *He, she, it*: (aa) As *Subject* (cf. below, *no.* (b) (α)): is audacter imperato, Plaut. Men. prol. 53: fuit olim quidam senex Mercator: navem is fregit apud Andrum insulam: Is obiit mortem, Ter. And. 1, 3, 16: objecit ut probrum M. Nobiliori, quod is in provinciam poetas duxisset. C. Tusc. 1, 2, 3: venit mihi obviam tuus puer: is mihi literas abs te, et commentarium consulatus mei, Græce scriptum, tradidit, id. Att. 2, 1, 1: Æschines in Demosthenem invehitur, quod is septimo die post filiæ mortem hostias immolavisset, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: a Curione mihi nuntiatum est eum ad me venire, *word was brought me from Curio's that he was coming to my house*, id. ib. 10, 4, 7.—(ββ) In any

other construction than that of subject: estne hic Crito, sobrinus Chrysidis? Is est, Ter. And. 4, 5, 6: flumen est Arar .... id Helvetii ratibus ac lintribus junctis transibant, Cæs. B. G. 1, 12: hiccine Achilles est, inquit, tibi? Immo, ejus frater, inquam, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 62: multa sunt ab eo prudenter disputata, C. Læl. 1, 1: ejus prudentia doctior, id. ib. 1, 1: sin vincuntur boni, ubicunque essem, una cum iis victus essem, id. Att. 7, 3, 2: etiam si eorum nihil intersit, id. Fin. 3, 5, 17: non licuit diutius bene de eo sperare, id. Fam. 10, 21, 1.

(b): (α) *Is* is usually omitted as subject when the same person continues to be spoken of: M. Tullius ... orationem habuit luculentam atque utilem reipublicæ, quam postea scriptam edidit, Sall. C. 31, 6.—(β) But it is expressed as subject, when, after a short preliminary notice of the person to whom it refers, some fact in connection with such person is to be pointed out: apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus et ditissimus fuit Orgetorix. Is, M. Messala et M. Pisone consulibus, regni cupiditate inductus, conjurationem nobilitatis fecit, et civitati persuasit, ut, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 2: P. Annius Asellus mortuus est, C. Sacerdote prætore. Is, quum haberet unicam filiam neque census esset; quod natura hortabatur, nulla lex prohibebat, fecit, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 41, 104: Polemarchus est Morgantinus vir bonus atque honestus. Is, quum pro jugeribus quinquaginta medimna septingenta decumæ imperarentur, quod recusabat, domum ad istum in jus eductus est; et, quum, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 25, 56: Dicæarchus contra hanc immortalitatem disseruit. Is enim tres libros scripsit, qui, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 77: M. Fulcinius fuit, recuperatores, e municipio Tarquiniensi .... Is habuit in matrimonio Cæsenniam, eodem e municipio, *etc.*, id. Cæcin. 4, 10: quidam L. Tarquinius ad senatum adductus erat, quem ad Catilinam proficiscentem ex itinere retractum aiebant. Is quum se diceret, *etc.*, Sall. C. 48, 4.

b. In *Neutr.Gen.*: (a) *Sing.*: (α) Referring to a preceding proposition: *That, that thing, that which was just mentioned:* ego novus maritus anno demum quinto et sexagesimo Fiam, atque anum decrepitam ducam? idne estis auctores mihi? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16: sæpissime audio illum omnium fere oratorum Latine loqui elegantissime: nec id solum domestica consuetudine, ut dudum de Læliorum et Muciorum familiis audiebamus; sed, quanquam id quoque credo fuisse, tamen, *etc.*, C. Brut. 72, 253: nobis autem videtur, quicquid literis mandetur, id commendari omnium eruditorum lectioni decere; nec, si id (*sc.* quicquid literis mandetur *a nobis*, id commendari omnium, *etc.*) ipsi minus consequi possumus, idcirco minus id ita faciendum esse sentimus, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 8: hoc a te ita contendo, ut in eo fortunas meas positas putem, id. Fam. 15, 14, 5; cf. also below, *no.* c. (a) (*e*); cf. also, for the attraction of *is* into gender of explanatory subst., *no.* v.

(β) Referring to the leading idea of the preceding proposition: *That, that thing:* scabiem pecori et jumentis cavetо: id (*sc.* ut scabies fiat) ex fame, et si impluit, fieri solet, Cato R. R. 5, 7: Alexim, humanissimum puerum, nisi forte, dum ego absum, adolescens factus est — id, enim (*sc.* ut adolescens fieret), agere videbatur — salvere jubeas velim, C. Att. 7, 7 *fin.*: in Græcia musici floruerunt, discebantque id (*sc.* musicam) omnes, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: longiorem dicturis periodum colligendus est spiritus; ita tamen ut id (*sc.* colligere spiritum) neque diu, neque cum sono faciamus, Quint. 11, 3, 53.

(γ) In explanations: id est, *That is:* maximam multitudinem, id est, totam Italiam, suis opibus obsidebunt, C. Agr. 2, 28, 75: senatus hodie fuerat futurus, id est, Kalendis Octobribus, id. Att. 4, 16, 7: assentior Cn. Pompeio, id est, T. Pomponio, id. ib. 7, 7 *fin.*: de tuis fortunis, id est, de tua incolumitate, id. Fam. 6, 10, 2.

(δ) Ad id (*sc.* tempus): *Up to that time:* quum ad id spectator pugnæ adstitisset, Liv. 3, 22 *fin.*: gens dubiæ ad id voluntatis, id. 9, 15 *init.*

(ε) With *Gen.*: quoniam id nobis .... oneris ab horum adolescentium studiis imponitur, C. de Or. 1, 47, 207: philosophus Taurus accipiebat nos Athenis cœna plerumque ad id diei, ubi jam vesperaverat, *at that time* or *part of the day when*, etc., Gell. 17, 8, 1: id consilii animique habiturus sum, quod vos mihi effeceritis, Liv. 3, 62: nec mihi id virium erat, Tac. 13, 41: post id locorum, ad villam veneris, Plaut. Cas. 1, 32: eradicare certum est cum primis patrem, Post id locorum matrem, id. Truc. 3, 1, 16: quando vana verba ad id locorum fuerint rebus standum esse, Liv. 9, 45: nec se ad id locorum scire, *etc.*, id. 43, 5: post id locorum, Sall. J. 72, 2: tamen is ad id locorum talis vir, id. ib. 63, 6: ut usque ad id locorum plebes suas taliter augeant, App. Plat. p. 256 Oud.: postquam ad id loci legati cum Volturcio venere, et simul utrimque clamor exortus est, Sall. C. 45, 3: reddenda ei ratio cur ea gens id nominis, *etc.*, Vell. 1, 3, 2.

(ζ) In the *Acc. sing.* in the place of the descriptive genitive or ablative (cf. Zumpt, § 459; Madvig, § 238): (αα) As *pron.*: Id genus, *Of that kind* or *sort*: scis me ante orationes aut aliquid id genus solitum scribere, ut Varronem nusquam possem intexere, C. Att. 13, 12, 3: alia quædam id genus, Gell. 9, 12, 13.—(ββ) As *neutr. subst.*, follo. by *Genitivus generis*: id temporis, *At that time*: profectus est id temporis, quum jam Clodius .... redire potuisset, C. Mil. 10, 28: quos ego jam multis ac summis viris ad me id temporis venturos esse prædixeram, id. Cat. 1, 4, 10: maxime quod is locus ab omni turba id temporis vacuus esset, id. Fin. 5, 1, 1: monitus a proximis ut purgaret se, quod id temporis venisset, ait, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 50 *ad fin.*: nam id temporis, post æstivam diem, *etc.*, Min. Fel. Oct. 2.

(η) *Adverbial Acc.*: *On that account, therefore*: id, propterea, nunc huc venientem seopor, Ter. And. 2, 5, 3.

(b) *Plur.*: *These* or *those things* already mentioned: senatum ea, quæ facta querantur, neque scisse futura, neque, *etc.*, Liv. 43, 5: eorum autem, quæ sunt prima naturæ, propter se nihil expetendum, C. Fin. 3, 6, 21: ut ea, quæ secundum naturam sint, ipsa propter se sumenda sint, id. ib. 3, 6, 20: ut ea teneat, quæ secundum naturam sint, id. ib. 3, 6, 20: cœptatque et ea, quæ naturæ sentit apta, appetere, *etc.*, id. ib. 5, 9, 24: est etiam utilis ad persuadendum ea, quæ acciderint, ferri et posse et oportere, enumeratio eorum, quæ pertulerunt, id. Tusc. 4, 29, 63: cujus ad cogitatam speciem imitando referuntur ea, quæ sub oculos ipsa non cadunt, id. Or. 3, 9.

c. With *conjj.*, both affirmative and negative; to gain a more precise definition, or to impart emphasis to some additional predicate: (a) Affirmative: *Et is*, isque, atque is: *And that too*; also, et is quidem, *And that too, indeed:* (α) *Et is*: (Antonius) cum una legione, et ea vacillante, L. fratrem exspectat, C. Phil. 3, 12, 31: vincula vero, et ea sempiterna, id. Cat. 4, 4, 7: habet homo primum memoriam, et eam sempiternam, rerum innumerabilium, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.—(β) *Isque*: imprimis nobis sermo, isque multus, de te fuit, C. Att. 5, 1, 3.—(γ) *Atque is*: uno, atque eo facili prælio, cæsi ad Antium hostes, Liv. 4, 57.—(δ) *Et is quidem*: at vero Epicurus una in domo, et ea quidem angusta, *etc.*, C. Fin. 1, 20, 65: nec id solum domestica consuetudine, sed, ut esset perfecta illa bene loquendi laus, mutis literis, et iis quidem reconditis et exquisitis, summoque studio et diligentia est consecutus, id. Brut. 72, 252: nam quibusdam, et iis quidem non indoctis, totum hoc displicet philosophari, id. Fin. 1, 1, 1.—(ε) When the additional predicate belongs to the general assertion, the neuter *id* is used; cf. above, *no.* b. (a) (α) *fin.*: petierunt uti sibi concilium totius Galliæ in diem certam indicere, idque Cæsaris voluntate facere, liceret, Cæs. B. G. 1, 30: (Apollonium) doctum hominem cognovi et studiis optimis deditum, idque a puero, C. Fam. 13, 16, 4: quanquam te, Marce fili, annum jam audientem Chrysippum, idque Athenis, abundare oportet præceptis institutisque philosophiæ, id. Off. 1, 1, 1: quæris igitur, idque tam sæpius, *etc.*, id. Brut. 1, 3.—(b) Negative: Nec is: *And that* or *this*, etc., *not:* certa flagitii merces, nec ea parva, C. Phil. 2, 18, 44: oratorem celeriter complexi sumus, nec eum primo eruditum, aptum tamen, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: erant in Romana juventute adolescentes aliquot, nec ii tenui loco orti, Liv. 2, 3.

d. To correct or limit the preceding predicate by means of the second predicate: Sed is, *But* or *yet this*, or *that:* severitatem in senectute probo, sed eam, sicut alia, modicam, C. Sen. 18, 65.

e. With *quidem*, used in a concessive force: *This* or *that, indeed:* sapientiæ studium vetus id quidem in nostris, sed tamen, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 4, 3, 5: tuus autem dolor humanus is quidem, sed, *etc.*, id. Att. 12, 10 *init.*

f. Sts. when a subst. or pron. is separated from its governing verb, or from its predicate, by an intervening proposition, esp. a relative one, *is* is employed to recall it to mind, and for the further purpose of emphasising the statement; so that the subst., *etc.*, to which *is* refers is in a kind of *constructio pendens*: (α) *After an intervening relative proposition:* plebem et infimam multitudinem, quæ P. Clodio duce fortunis vestris imminebat, eam Milo .... tribus suis patrimoniis delinivit, C. Mil. 35, 95; cf. C. Phil. 1, 39, 101: "agrum Campanum, qui quum de vectigalibus eximebatur, ut militibus daretur, tamen infligi magnum reipublicæ vulnus putabamus; hunc tu compransoribus tuis et collusoribus dividebas:" cultrum, quem sub veste abditum habebat, eum in corde defigit, Liv. 1, 58 *fin.*: hæc ipsa, quæ nunc ad me delegare vis, ea semper in te eximia et præstantia fuerunt, C. de Or. 2, 28, 125.—(β) *After an intervening clause containing a Part. Perf. Pass.* (=*relative and finite verb*): regno ita potitus (*sc.* Numa) urbem novam, conditam (=quæ condita erat) vi et armis, jure eam legibusque ac moribus condere parat, Liv. 1, 19 *init.*

g. Sts. *is* is placed (α) After nouns, *etc.*, and in the same case with them, for the purpose of emphasising the statement; in this construction, as in that mentioned above in *no.* f., the previous case is, as it were, in a kind of *constructio pendens*: ficos Mariscas in loco cretoso et aperto serito; Africanas et Herculanas, Saguntinas, hibernas, Telanas atras pediculo longo, eas in loco crasso aut stercorato serito, Cato R. R. 8, 1: qui ubique probro atque petulantia maxime præstabant; item alii per dedecora patrimoniis amissis; postremo omnes, quos flagitium aut facinus domo expulerat; ii Romam, sicuti in sentinam, confluxerant, Sall. C. 37, 5: sed urbana plebes, ea vero præceps erat, id. ib. 37, 4.—(β) *After a clause or clauses, and in the neuter gender, for the like purpose of emphasising the statement:* sed ne exstinctor patriæ, ne proditor, ne hostis appelletur, ne hanc labem tanti generis in familia relinquat, id laborat, id metuit, C. Sull. 31, 88; cf. above, *no.* 2. b. (a) (α); cf. also below, *no.* I. B. 1. b. (b).

h. Strengthened by *ipse*: *That person himself* or *herself*; *even he* or *that; that very person* or *thing*: nec in eum consules acrius, quam ipsius ejus collegæ, coorti sunt, *his own colleagues*, Liv. 2, 43: quum in eam ipsam mentionem incidisset, C. Læl. 1, 3: id ipsum tecum quum agere conarer, id. ib. 4, 16: id ipsum tamen, ut libebit, id. Sen. 17, 58: quum in eam ipsam mentionem incidisset, id. Læl. 1, 3.

k. When an oblique case of *is* occurs in a dependent clause, which has a subject of its own, *is* refers properly to some person or thing in the leading clause: (a) *To the subject of leading clause*: (α) Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros existimabant (*sc.* Helvetii), vel

vi coacturos, ut per suos fines eos (*sc.* Helvetios) ire paterentur (*sc.* Allobroges), Cæs. B. G. 1, 6: Helvetii persuadent Rauracis .... uti, eodem consilio usi oppidis suis exustis, una cum iis (*sc.* Helvetiis) proficiscantur (*sc.* Rauraci), id. ib. 1, 5: Cæsar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, quod ejus (*sc.* Cæsaris) soceri avum Tigurini interfecerant, id. ib. 1, 12: nuper dicere legatos Tyndaritanos, Mercurium, qui sacris anniversariis apud eos (*sc.* Tyndaritanos) ac summa religione coleretur .... sublatum esse, C. 2 Verr. 4, 39, 84: Socrates respondit sese meruisse ut amplissimis honoribus et præmiis decoraretur, et ut ei (*sc.* Socrati) victus quotidianus in Prytaneo publice præberetur, id. de Or. 1, 54, 232: Sulla quum Hispanos et Gallos donaret, credo, hunc petentem repudiasset: quem nos in concione vidimus, quum ei (*sc.* Sullæ) libellum malus poeta de populo subjecisset, quod epigramma in eum (*sc.* Sullam) fecisset (*sc.* poeta) tantummodo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ei (*sc.* poetæ) præmium tribui jussit (*sc.* Sulla) sub ea conditione, ne, *etc.*, id. Arch. 10, 25: quandoquidem, ut omnia unus (*sc.* Sextus) Gabiis posset, ei (*sc.* Sexto) dii dedissent, Liv. 1, 54.—(β) *So, also, when an Abl. Abs. is introduced into a clause:* quod si veteris contumeliæ oblivisci vellet (*sc.* Cæsar), num etiam recentium injuriarum? quod, eo (*sc.* Cæsare) invito, iter per provinciam per vim tentassent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 14: Turones .... jurejurando accepto (=quum jusjurandum accepissent), nihil iis (*sc.* Turonibus) nocituros hostes, se (*sc.* Turones) Otacilio dederunt, id. ib. 3, 28.—(b) *To the object of the leading clause:* sed mandare quemquam literis cogitationes suas, qui eas nec disponere, nec illustrare possit, C. Tusc. 1, 3, 6.

m. As *a correlative:* (a) To *qui:* (α) *He* or *she who; that, which:* (aa) *Of the third person:* eaque uti nunciem, quæ in rem nostram communem sient, Plaut. Am. prol. 9: is mihi profecto est servus spectatus satis, Cui dominus curæ est, Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 5: in iis agris, qui non sæpe dominos mutant, Cato R. R. 1, 4: ego referam sermones eos, quos de agricultura habuimus nuper, Var. R. R. 1, 1, 7: Aquitania ad eam partem Oceani, quæ ad Hispaniam pertinet, spectat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1: constituerunt ea, quæ ad proficiscendum pertinerent, comparare, id. ib. 1, 3: si is, qui erit adductus in judicium, C. 2 Verr. 3, 89, 207: quæ (*sc.* officia) meminisse debet is, in quem collata sunt, id. Læl. 20, 71: retuli me ad ea studia, quæ retenta animo, remissa temporibus, longo intervallo intermissa revocavi, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 1: in eum quid dicam, nisi id, quod negare non possit, id. Cæcin. 10, 29: fieri potest ut recte quis sentiat, et id, quod sentit, polite eloqui non possit, id. ib. 1, 3, 6: quam primum id facere desiste, quod, etiamsi voles, diu facere non poteris, Sen. Ep. 63, 12: nec quisquam attingit (*sc.* libros) præter eos, qui eandem licentiam scribendi sibi permitti volunt, C. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: ii soli legunt, qui illa recte dici putant, id. ib. 2, 3, 5: ut ii, qui ferro vincti multos annos fuerunt, id. ib. 1, 31, 75: quum in eam civitatem se contulisset, quæ, *etc.*, Nep. Att. 3, 3: in ea potissimum urbe natus est, in qua, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 3: satis respousum est eo libro, quo, *etc.*, C. Fin. 1, 1, 3: qui liber, quum et tibi probatus videretur, et iis, quos ego posse judicare arbitrarer, id. ib. 1, 1, 2: in eo, quod semel admissum est, id. ib. 1, 1, 2: ii, qui monentur, eam molestiam, quam debent capere, non capiunt: eam capiunt, qua debent vacare, id. Læl. 24, 90.—(ββ) *Of the first person: I that person, who:* hæc omnia is feci, qui sodalis et familiarissimus Dolabellæ eram, C. Fam. 12, 4, 7.—(β) Id. *Neutr.:* With *Partitive Gen.:* Flaminius id tantum hostium, quod ex adverso erat, conspexit, Liv. 22, 4.—(b) To *quicunque: This* or *that* person, *whoever; this* or *that* thing, *whatever:* quid habeo quod faciam, nisi ut eam fortunam, quæcunque erit tua, ducam meam? C. Mil. 36, 100: ab eo, quodcunque sibi proposuerit, minus aberret, id. de Or. 1, 32, 145: non est difficile oratori ejus partis, quamcunque defendet, auctorem aliquem invenire, id. ib. 1, 57, 242: id sequi volunt, quodcunque veri simile videatur, id. Fin. 2, 14, 43.—(c) To *qui,* to be supplied before *si quis: That which .... if any:* quum et ipse Allienus ex ea facultate, si quam habet (=quam habet, si quam habet), aliquantum detracturus sit, C. Div. in Cæc. 15, 49.

n. Sts. when *is* stands alone, *i. e.* without a substantive, it is placed after the relative, *etc.*, and usually as the first word in its own sentence, as an emphatic: This *or* that; he, she, it (cf. Madvig, § 321).—(a) After *qui:* (α) (aa) *Of the third person:* non eram nescius, Brute, quum, quæ summis ingeniis exquisitaque doctrina philosophi Græco sermone tractavissent, ea Latinis literis mandaremus, fore ut, *etc.*, C. Fin. 1, 1, 1: qui autem omnia bona a se ipsis petunt, iis nihil malum videri potest, quod, *etc.*, id. Sen. 2, 4: male se res habet, quum, quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur pecunia, id. Off. 2, 6, 22.—(ββ) *Of the second person: You this* or *that very person:* qui magister equitum tibi viderere, is per municipia coloniasque cucurristi, C. Phil. 2, 30, 76.—(β) Id. *Neutr.:* *Adverbial Acc.:* prec. by *quod,* adv.: *Therefore, on that account:* quod tibi mea permissio mansionis tuæ grata est, id ego gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9: id, quod est consimilis moribus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 15: id, quod me repente aspexerant, id. Hec. 3, 3, 7.—(b) After *quicunque:* nobis autem nostra Academia magnam licentiam dat, ut, quodcunque maxime probabile occurrat, id nostro jure licet defendere, C. Off. 3, 4, 20: ut, quoscunque tibi ejus necessarios commendarem, haberes eos in numero meorum necessariorum, id. Fam. 13, 6, 1.—(c) After *quis:* quam earum (*sc.* olearum) in his locis optimam dicent esse, eam maxime serito, Cato R. R. 6, 1: difficile est mutare animum, et, si quid est penitus insitum moribus, id subito evellere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 38: quid autem sperem, aut confidam, et exploratum habeam de salute tua, id tibi a me declarari volo, id. Fam. 6, 14, 1.—(d) After *siquis:* siquis est, qui illud judicium fuisse arbitretur, et qui his rebus judicatis standum putet; is tamen, *etc.*, C. Manil. 35, 96.—(e) After *quisquis:* nobis autem videtur quicquid literis mandetur, id commendari, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 2, 3, 8.

o. Added to the relative for the purpose of emphasis: *Who .... himself, herself:* inter eosne homines condalium te redipisci postulas, Quorum eorum unus surripuit currenti cursori solum? Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 6: M. Flavius, tribunus plebis, tulit ad populum, ut in Tusculanos animadverteretur: quorum eorum ope ac consilio, *etc.*, Liv. 8, 37 *ad fin.*

p. Prefixed to the relative for the purpose of emphasis: *The very one who, the very thing which:* (a) Of the third person: quo quidem die, quum .... magistratus hi omnes adessent, dissentit unus; is qui, *etc.*, C. post Red. in Sen. 10, 26: diem consumi volebant; id quod est factum, C. Fam. 1, 2, 2.—(β) Of first person: hæc tibi scribo; is qui Annæum Serenum .... tam immodice flevi, ut, *etc.*, Sen. Ep. 63, 14.

q. Attracted into relative clause: quum remisso, id quod erepturi erant, ex senatusconsulto Manlius vinculis liberatur (*i. e.* remisso eo, quod, *etc.*), Liv. 6, 17.

r. Used sts. by Cicero in the place of the relative, in a double relative clause (cf. Zumpt, § 806).—(a) *When the cases are the same:* quem (*sc.* Pythagoram) Phliuntem ferunt venisse, cumque (*for* et quem) cum Leonte docte et copiose disseruisse quædam, C. Tusc. 5, 4, 8.—(β) *When the cases are different:* ipsius in mente insidebat species pulchritudinis quædam: quam intuens, in eaque (*for* et in qua) defixus, *etc.*, C. Or. 2, 9: sed omnes tum fere, qui nec extra urbem hanc vixerant, nec eos (*for* nec quos) aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, recte loquebantur, id. Brut. 74, 258.—(γ) *When the first clause has a relative adverb:* nam hunc ipsum sive finem, sive extremum, sive ultimum definiebas id esse, quo omnia, quæ recte fierent, referrentur, neque id ipsum usquam (*for* et quod ipsum nusquam) referretur, C. Fin. 2, 2, 5.

s. Folld. *by relative adverbs:* (a) By *quo:* homo et domi nobilis, et apud eos, quo se contulit, propter virtutem splendidus et gratiosus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 18, 38: veni in eum sermonem ut dicerem me libenter ad eam partem provinciæ primum esse venturum, quo te maxime velle arbitrarer, id. Fam. 3, 5, 3: mulieres, quique per ætatem ad pugnam inutiles viderentur, in eum locum conjecisse (*sc.* Nervios), quo propter paludes exercitui aditus non esset, Cæs. B. G. 2, 16.—(β) By *ubi:* ut is locus, ubi constitissent, ex calamitate populi Romani, et internecione exercitus, nomen caperet, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13: tamen id caput, ubi hæc controversia est, notavi, C. Fam. 7, 22.—(γ) By *unde:* quod noluit eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare, Cæs. B. G. 1, 28: ex eo (*sc.* loco) certe, unde fugit, C. Cæc. 27, 80: quicunque is locus esset, unde dejectus esset, id. ib. 27, 80: sæpe legiones nostras in eum locum profectas, unde se nunquam, *etc.*, id. Sen. 20 75.

t. Used *elliptically in Gen. plur.:* ceteros accolas fluminis Hannibal, et eorum ipsorum (*sc.* Volcarum), quos sedes tenuerant, simul perlicit donis (=unumquemque eorum ipsorum, quos), Liv. 21, 26; *cf.* Comm. ad h. l.

u. *Ellipse of* is: (a) *Before a relative pron.:* (α) *When in the same case as the corresponding relative:* (aa) Before *qui:* quarum (*sc.* partium) unam incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitani, tertiam qui (=ii, qui) ipsorum lingua Celtæ, nostra Galli, appellantur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 1: sed qui (=is, qui) te vincit, nomine major erat, Ov. F. 1, 604: qui (=ii, qui) rempublicam salvam esse volunt, me sequantur, Val. Max. 3, 2, 17 *ad fin.*: bis vincit, qui (=is, qui) se vincit in victoria, P. Syr. Sent. 86: bis interimitur, qui (=is, qui) suis armis perit, id. ib. 84: quem (=eum, quem) neque gloria, neque pericula excitant, ne quidquam hortere, Sall. C. 58, 2: faciam diligenter quod (=id, quod) mones, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9: sed ego quæ (=ea, quæ) mente agitavi, jam antea diversi audivistis, Sall. C. 20, 5: tanti cognominis heres omine suscipist, quo pater, orbis onus (=eo omine, quo), Ov. F. 1, 616: quæ (=ea, quæ) deficiunt, nihil habent solidi, Sen. Ep. 79 *fin.*: bis est gratum, si quod (=id, quod) opus est, ultro offeras, P. Syr. Sent. 83.—(ββ) Before *quicunque:* quicunque (=ii, quicunque) fuerint sapientes, pares erunt et æquales, Sen. Ep. 79, 9: quemcunque (=eum, quemcunque) quærit calamitas, facile invenit, P. Syr. Sent. 652: prodest quicunque (=is, quicunque) obesse non vult, quum potest, id. ib. 572: se, quæcunque (=ea, quæcunque) imperata sint, cum summa religione ac diligentia exsecuturum, Liv. 23, 11: hujus et augurium dependet origine verbi, Et quodcunque (=id, quodcunque) sua Jupiter auget ope, Ov. F. 1, 612: quodcunque (=id, quodcunque) animus sibi imperavit, obtinet, P. Syr. Sent. 652.—(γγ) Before *quisquis:* quicquid (=id, quicquid) fit cum virtute, fit cum gloria, P. Syr. Sent. 615: so, quicquid fortuna exornat, cito contemnitur, id. ib. 616: quicquid futurum est summum, ab imo nascitur, id. ib. 617: quicquid nocere didicit meminit, quum potest, id. ib. 618.—(β) *When in a different case from the corresponding relative:* negat enim jus esse, qui miles non sit, cum hoste pugnare (=eum, qui), C. Off. 1, 11 *fin.*: impudentem et gubernatorem et imperatorem esse, qui, quum alienis oculis ei omnia agenda sint, postulet sibi aliorum capita et fortunas committi (=eum esse, *etc.*, qui), Liv. 26, 22: semper in prælio maximum est periculum, qui maxime timent (=iis, qui), Sall. C. 58, 17: si Philippus arma ab Romanis

sociisque, quique (=et iis, qui) eorum ditionis essent, abstinuisset, Liv. 26, 24: vivitur parvo bene, cui (=ab eo, cui), *etc.*, Hor. Od. 2, 16, 13: neque, si chartæ sileant, quod (=ejus quod) bene feceris Mercedem tuleris, id. ib. 4, 8, 21: stultum est timere, quod (=id, quod) vitari non potest, P. Syr. Sent. 729.—(b) *When, if expressed, it would be put in the same case as the preceding noun:* itaque suos libros ipsi legunt, nec quisquam attingit (*i. e.* eos, *sc.* libros) præter, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: quam multos fama non excepit, sed eruit (*i. e.* eos), Sen. Ep. 79, 14: num possunt innocentes existimari, qui viscera sua in prædam canibus objiciunt, et, quantum in ipsis est, crudelius necant (*sc.* ea) quam si strangulassent (*sc.* ea), Lact. 6, 20 *med.*—(c) *Together with its preposition, when such preposition is the same as that before the relative:* sed si qui sunt, quibus infinitum sit odium, in quos (=in eos, in quos) semel susceptum sit, C. Balb. 27, 62.—(d) *In the neut.* id, *before* aliud: quid est aliud, quam exsilium intra eadem mœnia, quam relegationem, pati (=quid aliud est id, quam, *etc.*)? Liv. 4, 4; so, quid esse aliud, quam minari se proditurum patriam? id. 4, 2 *ad fin.*

v. When a proposition is explained by a subst. with the verbs of being, naming, telling, deeming, esteeming, *etc.*, *is* is usually attracted into the case and gender of such substantive (cf. Zumpt, § 372; Madvig, § 313): (a) As subject: nec nunc equidem vires desidero adolescentis: is enim erat locus alter de vitiis senectutis, C. Sen. 9, 27: ut Romæ fanum Dianæ populi Latini cum populo Romano facerent. Ea erat confessio caput rerum Romam esse, Liv. 1, 45: Ardeam Rutuli habebant, gens .... divitiis præpollens; eaque ipsa belli causa fuit, id. 1, 57 *init.*: in quo imperio alteram insignem edidit pugnam equestrem; ea libera conjectura est, id. 4, 20 *ad fin.*: nam idem velle atque nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, Sall. C. 20, 4.—(β) As object: sese quisque hostem ferire, murum ascendere, conspici dum tale facinus faceret, properabat: eas divitias, eam bonam famam magnamque nobilitatem putabant, Sall. C. 7, 6.

w. In concord with follg. subst. instead of being in the Gen.: quæ pars major erit, eo stabitur consilio (*for* ejus), Liv. 7, 35 *ad init.*: quæ publica vectigalia .... locassent, ea rata locatio ne esset (*for* eorum), id. 43, 16.

B. Referring to what follows: **I.** Gen.: *In concord with Subst.*: *This* or *that* which follows; *this* (*namely*), *etc.*: **a.** With *Subst. alone:* positio ipsius agri, qui eligendus est, ea sit: in frigidis provinciis orienti aut meridiano lateri ager esse debet oppositus, Pall. 1, 7, 3.— **b.** Folld. by *causal adverbs:* (a) By *quod:* ea maxime ratione fecit, quod noluit eum locum, unde Helvetii discesserant, vacare, *on this account*, viz., *because*, etc., Cæs. B. G. 1, 28: ob eam causam sperare videor, quod et multo minoris sunt, et, *etc.*, C. Att. 12, 29, 3.—(β) By *quia:* ea re, quia turpe sit, non esse faciendum, C. Off. 3, 18, 53.—**c.** *Folld. by final conjunctions:* (a) By *ut:* propterea quod eo consilio domos suas Helvetii reliquissent, uti toti Galliæ bellum inferrent, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 30: quæ (*sc.* civitas) non solum ob eam causam laborat, ut huic, a quo servata est, parem gratiam referre videatur; sed etiam, *etc.*, C. Font. 16, 35.—(β) By *ne:* redeat ad imperatorem suum Varius, sed ea lege, ne unquam Romam revertatur, C. Phil. 8, 11, 32: sed etiam quod ea conditione atque eo fato se in terris collocatam esse arbitratur (*sc.* Massiliensium civitas), ne quid nostris hominibus istæ gentes nocere possint, C. Font. 16, 35: qui ob eam causam natus videtur, ne omnium mortalium turpissimus esset M. Antonius, id. Phil. 10, 10, 22: quod (*sc.* operculum) ob eam causam datum est, ne .... spiritus impediretur, id. N. D. 2, 54, 136.—**d.** *In concord with a follg. word, esp. one denoting some mental affection, in the place of a dependent genitive* (cf. Madvig, § 314): *On this* or *that account, with respect to the following matter:* atque is dolor est, quod, quum ii, quos nominavi, te innocentia non vincant, vincunt tamen artificio benevolentiæ colligendæ, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7.

2. Esp.: *Without a Subst.*: **a.** Id, *neutr.*: Referring to a follg. proposition: *This* or *that thing which follows:* si dii immortales id voluere, vos hanc rerumnam exsequi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 1: id modo dic, abisse Dorum, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 57: Cæsari quum id nuntiatum esset, eos per provinciam nostram iter facere conari, Cæs. B. G. 1, 7: callidus id modo festinabat, Bocchi pacem imminuere, Sall. J. 81, 4: ex quo id afficitur, miseram esse senectutem, quæ se oratione defenderet, C. Sen. 8, 25: quibus enim id persuasum esset, ut nihil mallent esse se, quam bonos viros, id. de Or. 1, 47, 204.

b. Ad *or* in id: *For this following purpose, viz.*: his ita in senatu ad id, quæ cujus provincia foret, decretis, Liv. 36, 2: oratio Appii ad id modo valuit, ut tempus rogationum jubendarum proferretur, id. 6, 42: ita Lælius, in id modo fide a rege accepta, tutum adventum fore, ad Scipionem rediit, id. 28, 17 *med.*

c. Id, *Adverbial Acc.*: *Therefore, for the following reason, on the following account:* id misera mœsta est, Sibi eorum inopiam evenisse, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 66.

d. *Id quod*, instead of the simple *quod*, is sts. placed before a proposition, or a verb alone, to which it refers, for the purpose of drawing greater attention to what it thus introduces; prps. in this construction *id* may be regarded as referring to the follg. proposition, while *quod* refers to *id*: (a) *Before a proposition:* sive ille hoc ingenio potuisset; sive, id quod constaret, Platonis studiosus audiendi fuisset, C. de Or. 1, 20, 89: si nos, id quod maxime debet, nos patria delectat, id. ib. 1, 44, 196: quos homines si, id quod facile factu fuit, ... vi armisque superassem, id. Sest. 17, 39: nihil acerbius socii Latini ferre soliti sunt, quam, id quod perraro accidit, ex urbe exire a consulibus juberi, id. ib. 13, 30: idem scilicet, id quod omnes tum erant, suorum carminum actor, Liv. 7, 2: (Timoleon) id quod difficilius putatur, multo sapientius tulit secundam quam adversam fortunam, Nep. Timol. 1, 2.—(β) *When a verb alone is referred to:* sin a vobis, id quod non spero, deserar, tamen, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Am. 4, 10.

e. Neque (*etc.*) multum abest (impers.), quin, *folld. by Subj.*: *It is not far distant from this which follows*, viz., *that*; i. e. *it is not far from* something *being* or *occurring*: neque multum abesse ab eo, quin paucis diebus deduci possent (*sc.* naves), Cæs. B. G. 5, 2.

f. Tantum abest (impers.) ab eo, ut, *folld. by Subj.*: *It is so far removed from this* which follows, viz., *that*; i. e. *it is so far from* something *being* or *occurring*: tantum autem abest ab eo, ut malum mors sit, C. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: tamen tantum abfuit ab eo, ut ulla ignominia, *etc.*, Liv. 25, 6.

g. Cum eo, ut, *folld. by Subj.*: *With the agreement, understanding,* or *undertaking* which follows, viz., *that*: Lanuvinis civitas data sacraque sua reddita cum eo, ut ædes lucusque Sospitæ Junonis communis Lanuvinis municipibus cum populo Romano esset, Liv. 8, 14.

h. Ex eo, quod, *folld. by Indic.*: *From* or *in consequence of this* which follows, viz., *that*: sed tamen ex eo, quod eam voluptatem, quam omnes gentes hoc nomine appellant, videtur amplexari sæpe vehementius, *etc.*, C. Fin. 2, 9, 28.

k. In eo, *In this matter* following, viz.: de me autem idem tecum his ago literis, quod superioribus egi, ut omnes tuos nervos in eo contendas, ne quid mihi ad hanc provinciam, quam et senatus et populus animam esse voluit, temporis prorogetur, C. Fam. 15, 14, 5: nempe ejus omnis oratio versata est in eo, ut scriptum plurimum valere oportere defenderet, id. de Or. 1, 57, 254: nostrum quidem si est peccatum, in eo est, quod non de oppido locutus sum, sed ut de loco, C. Att. 7, 3, 10.

m. Est (impers.) in eo, ut, *folld. by Subj.*: (a) *It is at this point* which follows, viz., *that; is at the very point of being* or *occurring*: quum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, Liv. 2, 17: quum jam in eo esset, ut oppido potiretur, Nep. Milt. 7, 3: si viderent in eo jam esse, ut urbs caperetur, Liv. 28, 22.—(β) *It depends on this* which follows, viz., *that*: totum in eo est—quod mihi erit curæ—tectorium ut concinnum sit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 1.

II. Meton.: **A.** Gen.: *Such; of such a kind* or *character; of such a sort;* In concord with *Subst.*: **1.** *Folld.* by *ut*: in eum res redit jam locum, Ut sit necesse, *etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 118: nec tamen ea cœnas quæro, ut magnæ reliquiæ fiant, C. Fam. 9, 16, 8: anne eas quidem vires senectuti relinquemus, ut adolescentulos doceat, instituat, *etc.*, id. Sen. 9, 29: quæ causa sunt ejusmodi, ut de earum jure dubium esse non possit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 241: etsi ea perturbatio est omnium rerum, ut suæ quemque fortunæ maxime pœniteat, id. Fam. 6, 1, 1: ea belli gloria est populo Romano, ut, quum suum conditorisque sui parentem Martem potissimum ferat, tam et hoc gentes humanæ patiantur æquo animo, quam, *etc.*, Liv. præf.: id specimen mei dederam, ea ætate consulatum adeptus eram, ut potuerim, *etc.*, id. 7, 40: est enim, credo, is vir iste, ut civitatis nomen sua auctoritate sustineat, C. Flacc. 15, 34: cujus (*sc.* matris) ea stultitia est, ut eam nemo hominem—ea vis, ut nemo feminam—ea crudelitas, ut nemo matrem—appellare possit, id. Clu. 70, 199: neque enim is es, Catilina, ut te aut pudor unquam a turpitudine, aut metus a periculo, aut ratio a furore revocarit, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: Latio is status rerum erat, ut neque bellum, neque pacem, pati possent, Liv. 8, 13: ea mansuetudine atque misericordia senatum populumque Romanum semper fuisse, ut nemo unquam ab eo frustra auxilium petiverit, Sall. C. 34, 1: nec puellam ejus ætatis est ut muliebris patientiæ legem posset accipere, Petr. S. 25.—**2.** Folld. by *quasi* with *Subj.*: proinde eo animo te velim esse, quasi mei negotii causa in ista loca missus esses, C. Att. 1, 10, 6.—**3.** Folld. by *ac si* with *Subj.*: Massilienses in eo honore, in ea merito dignitate audimus apud vos esse, ac si, *etc.*, Liv. 37, 55: eos mores, eam modestiam viri cognovi, Sall. C. 51, 16.

B. Esp.: **I.**: **a.** Without *Subst.*: Of persons: (a) *Such, of such a kind* or *sort*: iis eram natus, ... ut potuerim, *etc.*, Liv. 8, 13; cf. above, *no.* A. 1 *fin.*—(β) Is, qui, *folld. by Subj.*: *Such a person as*: neque enim tu is es, qui, qui sis, nescias, C. Fam. 5, 12, 6: ego eum te esse, qui horum malorum multo antea initia videris, *etc.*, id. ib. 4, 7, 2: itaque ego is in illum sum, quem tu me esse vis, id. Att. 7, 8, 1.—**b.** Id, *with dependent Gen.*: (a) Of time: Id temporis; *instead of Abl. of time: At such a time:* venit quidem ad me, et id temporis, ut retinendus esset, C. Att. 13, 33, 4.—(β) Id loci, *Such a condition:* in id redactus sum loci, Ut, quid agam cum illo, prorsus nesciam, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 86.—**c.** Ad id (*sc.* tempus) *At such a time:* Folld. by *ut c. Subj.*: ut .... ad id venerit exercitus subsidio missus, ut ab recenti cæde palati ad prædandum hostes opprimerentur, Liv. 4, 58 *ad init.*—**d.** In eo est, *It is at such a pass, it is come to that:* nam quod ad me de Lentulo scribis, non est in eo, C. Att. 12, 40, 4.

2. Of degree: **a.** *Such; so great:* (a) With *Subst.*: L. Mescinius ea mecum consuetudine conjunctus est, quod mihi quæstor fuit, C. Fam. 13, 26, 1.—(b) Id with *Gen.*: (a) *Such a point* or *pitch; so great* or *high a degree:* postremo ad id ventum est inopiæ, ut lora ..... mandere conarentur, Liv. 23, 19.—(β) Id temporis, instead of Abl. of time: *At such a time, so late* or *advanced an hour:* sed nunc quidem, quoniam id temporis est, surgendum est et requiescendum, C. de Or. 2, 80, 367.—(γ) Id ætatis, instead of the *descriptive Abl.* or *Gen.*: *Of such* or *so advanced a*

season of life: ita viximus, et id ætatis jam sumus, ut omnia . . . . fortiter ferre debeamus, C. Fam. 6, 20, 3: : nobis, Antoni, hominibus id ætatis, id. de Or. 1, 47, 207: quod se id ætatis sollicitassent, si alio duce bellum gesturi essent, Liv. 10, 24: de hominе nobili et id ætatis, C. 2 Verr. 2, 37, 91. — **b.** *Such, so small, so trifling, so little:* (a) With *Subst.*: non ea rerum æmulatio, ut æquo animo Persea tantas adipisci opes, tantamque gloriam, quanta Romanis victis cum maneat, Eumenes visurus sit, Liv. 44, 25 *init.* — (β) Id with *Gen.*: Id ætatis, instead of the *descriptive Abl.* or *Gen.*: *Such, so tender:* quoniam est id ætatis ut . . . . auxilium nondum patri ferre possit, C. Flacc. 42, 106: se in balneis cum id ætatis filio fuisse, id. Cluent. 51, 141: quem (sc. puerum) quum percunctaretur Scipio, quis, et cujas, et cur id ætatis castris fuisset, *etc.*, Liv. 27, 19.

3. Of kind *or* quality: *Such, so glorious, so great, so high:* quæ nec Jupiter nec Mars pater passuri sint iis auspiciis conditæ urbi accedere, Liv. 3, 61.

Adverbial forms:

ĕă, *adv.* (*sc.* via): **A.** Prop.: *By* or *in that way, there:* quum in antiquum fundum ingredi vellet, quod ea proxime accedi poterat, *etc.*, C. Cæcin. 8, 21: postquam comperit transitum ea non esse, Liv. 21, 32 *med.*: loca patefecit, itinera munit, effecitque ut ea elephantus ornatus ire posset, qua antea unus homo inermis vix poterat repere, Nep. Hann. 3, 4. — **B.** Fig.: *There; in* or *along that course* or *way:* ea ire, qua, *etc.*, Sen. Ben. 4, 33, 2.

ĕō, *adv.* [prob. the old *Dat.* and *Abl.* form of the pron. eōi] **A.** Prop.: **1.** Of place: *There:* **a.** = *In* a place or thing: (α) *Abs.*: eo (= in catino) interito (sc. cuminum), Cato R. R. 156, 6: quum tu eo (= in eo loco) quinque legiones, optimum equitatum, maxima auxilia haberes, C. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 2 *init.* — (β) With *Gen.*: ut templum Saluti exstrueretur eo loci, ex quo Scævinus ferrum prompserat, Tac. A. 15, 74. — (γ) *Correl. to ubi:* ne rem committeret eo, ubi duæ simul acies timendæ essent, Liv. 2, 45. — **b.** (α) With verbs of motion: = *Into* or *to* a place; *thither:* (α) *Abs.*: nisi eo (= in Cyprum) ad mercatum venio, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 23: eo (= in montem) se recipere cœperunt, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25: eo (= in Formianum) si ante diem non veneris, C. Att. 2, 11, 2: qui (sc. Cacus) si agendo armentum in speluncam compulisset, ipsa vestigia quærentem dominum eo (= in speluncam) deductura erant, Liv. 1, 7: oppidum Amphipolim constituit, eoque (= in Amphipolim) decem millia Atheniensium in coloniam misit, Nep. Cim. 2, 2: ubi sensit Themistocles . . . si eo (= in Naxum) pervenisset sibi esse pereundum, *etc.*, id. Them. 8, 6. — (β) As *a correl.*: (aa) To *quo:* ut eo (= in eum locum) quo intendit, mature eum exercitu pervenit, C. Mur. 9, 22: eone (= in eum locum) tu servos ad spoliandum templum immittere ausus es, quo liberos adire, ne orandi quidem causa, fas erat? id. 2 Verr. 4, 45, 101. — (ββ) To *ubi:* si e bono loco transtuleris (sc. apes) eo (= in eum locum), ubi idonea pabulatio non est, fugitivæ sunt, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 21. — (γγ) To *unde:* postquam eo (= in eum locum) ventum, unde a ferentariis prælium committi posset, Sall. C. 60, 2. — (b) With verbs not denoting motion: *Into* a place or thing: inter duas arbores quod loci supererit, robore expleto: eo (= in eum locum) plumbum infundito, Cato R. R. 18, 4: so, eo capitulum robustum indito, id. ib. 18, 4: eo (= in poculum) indito salis micam, id. ib. 156, 3. — **c.** = *Upon* something, *thereon:* commodissimum esse statuit, omnibus equis Gallis equitibus detractis, legionarios eo (= equis *or* in equos) milites legionis denique imponere, Cæs. B. G. 1, 42: prætoria conquirit ex agris quam plurimum potest, domiti pecoris; eoque (= pecori *or* in pecus) imponit vasa cujusque generis, Sall. J. 75, 4. — **d.** *Ellipse of eo:* (a) Before *quo:* abi. Quo (= eo, quo) blandæ juvenum te revocant preces, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 7: nos ubi decidimus, Quo (= eo, quo) pius Æneas, quo dives Tullus et Ancus, Pulvis et umbra sumus, id. ib. 4, 7, 14. — (β) Before *quocunque:* quocunque (= eo, quocunque) ire placet, ferro iter aperiendum est, Sall. C. 58, 7.

2. Of time: **a.** In connection with *usque:* Followed by *dum, donec, quoad: Even up to that time . . . until; all the while . . . until:* (α) With *dum:* pertice optime pansuntur eo usque, dum ad solidum demittantur, Col. 4, 30, 4: usque eo premere earum (sc. avium) capita mordicus, dum illæ captum amitterent, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124: eone usque, dum ea (sc. rapa) nascantur, ad Casilinum sessurus sum? Liv. 23, 19. — (β) With *donec:* eo usque me vivere vultis, donec, alterius vestrum superstes, haud ambiguum regem alterum mea morte faciam? Liv. 40, 8 *ad fin.*: nec eo usque trahatur (sc. spiritus), donec deficiat, Quint. 11, 3, 53. — (γ) With *quoad:* Epaminondas usque eo retinuit (sc. ferrum), quoad renumtiatum est vicisse Bœotios, Nep. Epam. 9, 3. — **b.** Without *usque:* Follḍ. by *ad dum: Up to that time . . . . until:* vanis frustrationibus nuptias eludit eo, ad dum puerorum avus fato concessit, App. Apol. p. 541 Oud.

3. Of cause or reason: **a.** Referring to what precedes: *Therefore, for the reason* or *cause already assigned, on that the previous* or *before-mentioned account:* (α) *Abs.*: frater es; eo vereor, *etc.*, C. Div. 2, 20, 46: quod scriberem nihil erat; eoque minus quod dubitabam, *etc.*, id. Att. 15, 9, 2: dederam triduo ante pueris Cn. Planci literas ad te; eo nunc ero brevior, id. Fam. 6, 20, 1: nocte et mittebantur et perveniebant; eo custodias hostium fallebant, Liv. 23, 19 *med.*: eo institutum manet ut actores Atellanarum nec tribu moveantur, id. 7, 2 *fin.*: procul navium præbet conspectum; eo maxime electus locus, id. 37, 23: sane vetus est urbi fenebre malum, et seditionum discordiarumque creberrima causa; eoque cohibebatur antiquis quoque et minus corruptis moribus, Tac. A. 6, 16: secundarum ambiguarumque rerum sciens, eoque interritus, id. ib. 1, 64: consultatque ex duobus itineribus breve et solitum sequatur, an impeditius et intemptatum, eoque hostibus incautum, id. ib. 1, 50: Gaius Cassius ne totum quidem annum supplicationibus sufficere disseruit, eoque oportere dividi sacros et negotiosos dies, id. ib. 13, 41 *fin.*: Hermundurorum civitas fida Romanis; eoque solis Germanorum, *etc.*, id. G. 41: Vocula nec adventum hostium exploravit; eoque simul egressus victusque, id. H. 4, 34 *init.*: suspectis duobus, eoque interfectis, id. Agr. 28: validiores olim Gallorum res fuisse summus auctor, divus Julius, tradit; eoque credibile est, *etc.*, id. G. 28. — (β) With *compar. adv.*: boni sibi hæc expetunt, rem, fidem, honorem, Gloriam et gratiam; hoc probis pretium est; eo mihi magis lubet Cum probis potius, quam cum improbis vivere, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 36: ante tentatum (sc. bellum) secus cesserat; neque tamen eo magis cupido Jugurthæ minuebatur, Sall. J. 20, 6: eum Lacedæmonii ab exercitu removerunt, pecuniaque mulctarunt; neque eo magis arcem Thebanis reddiderunt, Nep. Pelop. 1, 3: ab hoc aliquot plagis Eumenes vulnerabatur; neque eo magis ex prælio excessit; sed, *etc.*, id. Eum. 4, 2: erat enim inter eos regia dignitate, . . . neque eo secius Atheniensibus . . . officia præstabat, id. Milt. 2, 3: nec eo secius plurimos docuit, Suet. Gr. 20. — **b.** Referring to what follows: *For this* or *the following reason; on the following account:* (α) Follḍ. by *causal advc.*: (aa) By *quod:* (aa) so, *alone:* Lacedæmonios eo nolle classe confligere; quod pedestribus copiis plus, quam navibus valerent, Nep. Alc. 8, 2: eo non accidit; quod nunquam cum fortiore sum congressus, id. Eum. 11, 5: hoc eo non omisi; quod quidam eam (sc. *k*) quoties *a* sequatur, necessariam putant, Quint. 1, 7, 10: cœperunt ambo simul flere eo, quod die statuto minime reverteretur filius, Vulg. Tob. 10, 3. — (ββ) So, with *compar. words:* (aaa) With *compar. adjj.*: eoque mihi jucundius, quod ea lætaris C. Att. 13, 36, 3: quæ omnia illis eo firmiora videbantur, quod diuturnitate belli res familiares corruperant, Sall. J. 64, 6: quæ quidem eo difficilior oratio erit, quod ea postulata, *etc.*, Liv. 37, 53: Ætolos eo in majore futuros honore, quod gentium transmarinarum in amicitiam primi venissent, id. 26, 24. — (βββ) With *compar. adv.*: atque eo feci studiosius; quod judicabam, *etc.*, C. Att. 10, 8, A, 1: (quum) idque eo studiosius facerent; quod aliquantum vasculorum operis antiqui scrutantes reperiebant, Suet. Cæs. 81: eo magis, quod portariis Italiæ sublatis, *etc.*, C. Att. 2, 16, 1: eo magis, quod P. Sulpicio utebare multum, id. Læl. 1, 2: eo magis, quod his proximis Nonis, id. ib. 2, 7: ego fortasse discedens dabo ad te aliquid; eo etiam magis quod Tullia non te putabat, *etc.*, id. Att. 10, 8, 10: eoque minus, quod dubitabam, *etc.*, id. ib. 15, 9, 2: leges cultusque pleraque Sidonica; quæ eo facilius retinebant, quod procul ab imperio regis ætatem agebant, Sall. J. 78, 4: eo conspiratius concurrunt, Just. 3, 5, 3. — (γγ) So, With *superl. words:* (aaa) With *superl. adj.*: sed in eloquendo corrupta pleraque, eoque perniciosissima, quod abundant dulcibus vitiis, Quint. 10, 1, 129. — (βββ) With *superl. adv.*: fidem auxere captivi; eo maxime, quod sermo inter omnes congruebat, Liv. 9, 2. — (β) By *quo* (= quod, quia): (aa) So, *alone:* neque eo nunc dico; quo quidquam illum senserim, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 43. — (ββ) So, with *compar. words:* non pol, quo quenquam plus amem, aut plus diligam, Eo feci, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 17. — (γ) By *quia:* (aa) So, *alone:* eone es ferox, quia habes imperium in belluas? Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25: non eo dico, quia, Quint. 9, 4, 20. — (ββ) So, with *compar. words:* quod eo nunc magis facit (sc. Cæsar), quia vivunt mecum fere quotidie illius familiares, C. Fam. 9, 16, 4. — (b) Follḍ. by *final conjj.*: (α) By *ut c. Subj.*: nam ego omnes meas vindemiolas eo reservo, ut illud subsidium senectuti parem, C. Att. 1, 10, 4: sed quoniam eo natus sum, ut Jugurthæ scelerum ostentui essem, Sall. J. 24, 10. — (β) By *quo c. Subj.*: non eo dico, C. Aquilli, quo mihi veniat in dubium tua fides et constantia, C. Quint. 2, 5: eo scripsi, quo in suadendo plus auctoritatis haberem, id. Att. 8, 9, 1. — (γ) By *quin c. Subj.*: non eo hoc dico, quin, quæ tu velis, ego velim, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 60. — (δ) By *ne c. Subj.*: eo dico, ne me thesauros reperisse censeas, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 63.

4. Of a cause or means: *Thereby, hereby, by that* or *this means* or *cause:* providendum ne infirmiores a validioribus opprimantur; eo enim minuitur fructus, Var. R. R. 3, 16, 35.

5. Of a result or end: *To this result, end, point,* or *issue:* sed hæc, quæ supra scripta sunt, eo spectant, ut te horter et suadeam, C. Fam. 13, 4, 3: hoc eo valebat, ut ingratis ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur, Nep. Them. 4, 4.

6. *To this* or *that; hereto, thereto:* eo accessit, ut milites ejus conclamarent, C. Fam. 10, 21, 4: eo accedebat hortator, ut, *etc.*, id. Att. 1, 11, 1.

B. Meton.: **1.** Of measure or comparison: With *compar. words: By so much, so much, all the, the:* **a.** Follḍ. by *si:* quum autem, si quid tu adjuvas, eo facilius poterit facere, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 61: maxime autem et gloria paritur et gratia defensionibus; eoque major, si quando accidit, ut, *etc.*, C. Off. 2, 14, 51: si vero inest in oratione mixta modestiæ gravitas, nihil admirabilius fieri potest; eoque magis, si ea sunt in adolescente, id. ib. 2, 14, 48: multi enim bella sæpe quæsiverunt propter gloriæ cupiditatem; atque id in magnis animis plerumque contingit; eoque magis, si sunt ad militarem apti, et cupidi bellorum gerendorum, id. ib. 1, 23, 74: amplitudinem animi . . . . unam esse omnium rerum pulcherrimam; eoque pulchriorem, si vacet populo, neque, *etc.*, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 64. — **b.** As *a correl.*: (a) To *quo: By how much . . . . by so much; how much . . . . so much; the . . . . the:* (α) Quarum rerum eo gravior est dolor, quo culpa

major, C. Att. 11, 11 *fin.*: ut enim balistæ lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: unde eo plus opis auferret, quo minus attulisset gratiæ, C. Quint. 9, 32: atque eo magis eluceat (*sc.* tenuitas), quo magis occultatur, id. Rosc. Am. 31, 86: ut eo celerius de isto transigamus, quo maturius, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 3, 24, 60: atque eo vehementius, quo majus dedecus est, Sall. J. 31, 17.—(β) With *ellipse of eo*: (αα) With *quo preceding*: quo plures erant, major cædes fuit, Liv. 2, 51: quo audacior res erat, minus similis veri visa est, id. 26, 28: quoque habeas plus, Pauperiem metuas minus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 93: quo modestius, quod exspectabat, appeteret, pervicacius oblaturos esse credebat, Curt. 10, 6, 18: quibus quo cariora ornamenta sunt, violentius detrahebantur, id. 3, 11, 21.—(ββ) With *quo following*: Cnæum tamen magis, quo diutius præfuerat iis, *etc.*, Liv. 25, 36 *fin.*: melior, quo candidior, Pl. 24, 14, 78, § 128.—(b) To *quanto*: quanto longius ab urbe abscederent, eo solutiore cura in Lucretium incidunt consulem, Liv. 3, 8: quanto altius elatus erat, eo fœdius corruit, id. 30, 30.—(c) To *quantum*: quantum procederet longius a Thessalia, eo majorem rerum omnium inopiam sentiens, Liv. 44, 7: quantum juniores patrum plebi se magis insinuabant, eo acrius contra tribuni tendebant, id. 3, 15.

2. Of time: Correl. to *quamdiu*: *During so long a time .... as; so long .... as*: et id quidem eo usque, quamdiu ad fines barbaricos veniretur, Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 44: donec fecunda crudelitas eo usque inter tormenta et per tormenta proficeret, quamdiu ipsum regium culmen occuparet, Oros. 6, 1 *post med.*

3. Of amount or degree: **a.**: *To that* or *such a degree; to such an amount* or *extent*: (α) With *ut c. Subj.*: usque eo, ut complures dies milites frumento caruerint, Cæs. B. G. 7, 17: quod Amerinis eo visum est indignum, ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret, C. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: eo rem jam adducam, ut nihil divinatione opus sit, id. ib. 34, 96: quæ res ab exiguis profecta initiis eo creverit, ut jam magnitudine laboret sua, Liv. præf. *ad init.*—(b) So, *in combination with* usque: sin autem usque eo exaruit, ut curvarinon possit, Col. Arb. 6, 2: Pisonem vulgus militum .... eo usque corrupisse, ut parens legionum a deterrimis appellaretur, Tac. A. 3, 18: usque eo despexerunt, ut ne quærere quidem de tanta re laborarint, Nep. Pelop. 3, 1: is usque eo vitæ statum commutatum ferre non potuit, ... ut se de superiore parte ædium dejecerit, Nep. Dion 4, 5: unde eo usque processum est, ut *non pœniturum* pro non acturo pœnitentiam .... dixerit, Quint. 9, 3, 12.

b. With *Gen.*: *To such a point, pitch, amount* or *degree of*: (α) With *ut c. Subj.*: ubi jam eo consuetudinis adducta res est, ut quocunque noctis tempore sibilo dedisset signum .... urbs aperiretur, Liv. 25, 8 *fin.*: eo processerat irarum, ut, *etc.*, id. 41, 23 *init.*: eo flagitiorum et virium venisse, ut auctoritate patrum coercendum sit, Tac. A. 4, 14: eo ad extremum inopiæ venere, ut infirmissimos suorum, mox sorte ductos, vescerentur, id. Agr. 21: eo arrogantiæ progressus est, ut .... diceret, *etc.*, Suet. Cæs. 77: quod si quis barbarus rex eo insolentiæ furorisque processerit, ut iram tuam indignationemque mereatur, Pl. Pan. 16: Appius eo insolentiæ elatus est, ut ingenuam virtutem stupro destinaret, Flor. 1, 24, 2: eo vesaniæ progressus est, ut consularia quoque comitia nova cæde turbaret, id. 3, 16, 3: eo magnitudinis crescere, ut viribus suis conficeretur, id. 3, 12, 6: eo necessitatum compulsi, ut in prælium ruerent, id. 2, 18, 12.—(b) So, strengthened by *usque*: eo usque desperationis Spartanos adduxit, ut ad supplementum exercitus servos suos manumitterent, Just. 3, 5, 6: ex iis aliquem eo usque scientiæ progredi posse, ut, *etc.*, Quint. 2, 1, 6.

c. *To such an extent, so far*: With *ut c. Subj.*: at ille eo processit, uti nihil gloriosum nisi tutum, et omnia retinendæ dominationis honesta existimet, Or. Lep. ap. Sall. Hist. Frgm. p. 938 Corte: quod genus calumniæ eo processit, ut hæc quoque capitalia essent, Suet. Tib. 58.

d. *To such a point, to such a position, state*, or *condition*: (α) With *ut c. Subj.*: eo redigis me, ut, quid egerim, nesciam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 23: quod si eo meæ fortunæ redeunt, Phanium, abs te ut distrahar, id. Ph. 1, 4, 24: eo redacturum esse, ut non his modo urbibus excedant, sed, *etc.*, Liv. 26, 24.—(β) So, with *Gen.*: eo rerum ventum erat, ut tam periculosum esset, *etc.*, Curt. 5, 12, 3.

e. Eo loci: *In such a position*: With *ut c. Subj.*: res erat et causa nostra eo jam loci, ut erigere oculos et vivere videretur, C. Sest. 31, 68.

C. Fig. (acc. to *no.* A. 1. b.): **1.** *There, thither, to that point*: **a.**: (α) *Abs.*: quoniam res eo deducta est, C. Att. 7, 3, 5.—(β) With *ut c. Subj.*: eo res deducta est, ut retentis oratoribus, duces in exsilium agerentur, Just. 11, 4, 11.—**b.** As *correl.*: (α) To *unde*: quare incumbamus, O noster Tite, ad illa præclara studia, et eo, unde discedere non oportuit, aliquando revertamur, C. Att. 2, 16, 3.—(β) Folld. by *Gen.*: to *ubi*: eo magnitudinis procederent, ubi pro mortalibus gloria æterni fierent, Sall. J. 1, 5.—(γ) *Ellipse of* eo *before* quo: sine me pervenire, quo volo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 44.—**2.** *To that course* or *line of conduct*; *to that matter, affair*, or *undertaking*: quod utinam ne Phormioni id suadere in mentem incidisset, Neu me cupidum eo (*sc.* in matrimonium) impulisset, quod mi principium est mali, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 6.—**3.** *Correl. to quo: There .... where; thither .... whither; at that point .... at which*: immo non potuit melius pervenirier Eo, quo nos volumus, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 36.

Īsaac (Isac), *m. indecl.*, **I.** *The son of Abraham*: Form *Isaac*: pariet tibi filium, vocabisque nomen ejus Isaac, Vulg. Gen. 17, 19: post hæc natus est Abrahæ, secundum promissionem Dei, de Sarra filius, eumque nominavit Isaac; quod interpretatur Risus, Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 21: per hoc filii promissionis, ut sint semen Abrahæ, in Isaac vocantur, id. ib. 16, 32, 1.—Form *Isac*: Isac fuisse parvulum patri unicum, Prud. στεφ. 10, 748: nam quod Isac jussit collum submittere cultro, Dracont. 3, 123: quid pater Abraham, quid Isac meruisse leguntur, id. 3, 139: dedit ergo tempora Princeps Omnia perpetuo generi manifestius Isac, id. 3, 155. **II.** *A monk, who is said to have reproached the Emperor Valens as an enemy of God*: aiunt etenim Isaac monachum, habentem cellulam illic, quum videret eum (*sc.* Valentem) ingredientem ad pugnam, cum clamore dixisse; quo vadis, imperator, qui pugnas adversus Deum, *etc.*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 8, 13.

Īsacia, æ, *f.*, *A small island off the coast of Lucania, opposite Velia*; *one of the Œnotrides*: contra Veliam Pontia et Isacia; utræque uno nomine Œnotrides, Pl. 3, 7, 13, § 85; Sillig. ed. maj. al. Iscia.

Īsæus, i, *m.*, Ἰσαῖος, **I.** *A Greek orator of Chalcis, the instructor of Demosthenes*, Quint. 12, 10, 22. **II.** *A contemporary of the younger Pliny, also a Greek orator*, Pl. Ep. 2, 3; Juv. 3, 74.

†īsāgōge, es, and **īsagōga**, æ, *f.* = εἰσαγωγή, *An introduction*: so in theorematis tantum nugalibus et puerilium isagogarum commentationibus oblectantes, Gell. 1, 2, 6.

īsāgōgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [isagoge] *Introductory, isagogic*: commentarius, Gell. 14, 7; in *lemm.*: as Greek word, id. 14, 7, 2.

Īsaias (Ēsaias), æ, *m.* *The prophet Isaiah*: **A.** Form *Isaias*: Isaias vates cecinit, quod numine jussus, Juvenc. Evang. Hist. 1, 348: Isaïas rigida cingendas reste minantur, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 73: Deus ore locutus Isaïæ vatis, veteris qui maximus ævi, id. ib. 6, 308: sectoque, Isaïæ proximum, Prud. στεφ. 5, 524: date, pandite librum, Evomuit, spirante Deo, quem sanctus Isaïas, Prud. Apoth. 595.—**B.** Form *Esaias*: hæc sanctus describit Esaias, Alcim. Carm. 6, 44.

Īsăra, æ, *m.* *A river of Gaul that falls into the Rhone* (now *Isère*): omnes copias Isaram traject, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 23, 3: in Isara, flumine maximo, quod in finibus est Allobrogum, C. Fam. 10, 15, 3: Varus victoriæ testis, Isaraque et Vindeliciis amnis, *etc.*, Flor. 3, 2, 4: hi vada liquerunt Isaræ, Luc. 1, 399.

Isarci, ōrum, *m.* *An Alpine nation reduced by Cæsar under the Roman sway*: Pl. 3, 20, 24, § 136.

Īsāri, orum, *m.* *A people of India near the Imaus mountain-chain*: Pl. 6, 7, 21, § 64.

†īsātis, is, and Ĭdis, *f.* = ἴσατις, *A plant with a milky juice; a species of wild lettuce, used in healing wounds*: tertium genus (*sc.* lactucæ sponte nascentis) est in silvis nascens; isatim vocant: hujus folia trita cum polenta vulneribus prosunt, Pl. 20, 7, 25, § 59; cf. the context.: tripolion in maritimis nascitur saxis .... folio isatis crassiore, *with the leaf of* (i. e. *like*) *the isatis* (yet), id. 26, 7, 22, § 39; cf. Dioscor. φύλλα δὲ ἔχει ἰσάτῃ παραπλήσια.

Isaura, æ; also **Isaurus**, i, *f.* *The stronghold of the Isauri*: oppida ejus intus Isaura, Pl. 5, 27, 23, § 94: Isaura enim ante hac nimium potens, olim subversa ut rebellatrix internecivs, ægre vestigia claritudinis pristinæ monstrat admodum pauca, Amm. 14, 8, 2: Phaselin et Olympon evertit, Isaurumque ipsam arcem Ciliciæ, Flor. 3, 6, 5.

Isauri, orum, *m.* v. Isauria, *no.* B.

Īsauria, æ, *f.*, Ἰσαυρία, *A country of Asia, between Pamphylia and Cilicia*: ejus lateri dextro adnexa Isauria, Amm. 14, 8, 1: in Trebellianum factum in Isauria principem, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 25: palatium in arce Isauriæ constituit, id. ib.—Hence, **A. Īsaurĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Isauria, Isaurian*: neglecta gente Isaurica, Pl. 5, 27, 23, § 94: forum Isauricum, C. Att. 5, 21, 9.—As *Subst.*: **Isaurĭcus**, i, *m.* *An agnomen of P. Servilius Vatia, the conqueror of Isauria*: unde conscius sibi magni laboris, Isaurici nomen adamavit (*sc.* P. Servilius), Flor. 3, 6, 5; cf. Liv. Epit. 93: P. Servilius consularis, censorius, triumphalis, qui majorum suorum titulis Isaurici cognomen adjecit, quum, *etc.*, Val. Max. 8, 5, 6: P. Servilius ....revertens triumphum accepit, et nomen Isaurici meruit, Eutr. 6, 3.—**B. Isaurus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Isauria, Isaurian*: alter Isauras Aut Cretum domitas testificatur opes, Ov. F. 1, 594.—As *Subst.*: **Isauri**, orum, *m.*: **1.** Prop.: *The people of Isauria, the Isaurians*: P. Servilius proconsul in Cilicia Isauros domuit, Liv. Epit. 93: indomitos curru Servilius egit Isauros, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 217: namque et Isauri, quibus usitatum, *etc.*, Amm. 14, 2, 1: his temporibus Isauri diu quieti, id. 19, 13, 1: Isauros Isauri diu quieti, id. 19, 13, 1: Isauros quoque aggressus ad deditionem redegit, Eutr. 6, 3: quum se in intima Isaurorum loca .... contulisset, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 25; cf. also Mel. 1, 2, 5.—**2.** Meton.: *The country of the Isauri*: iter mihi faciendum per Lycaoniam, et per Isauros, et per Cappadociam arbitratus sum, C. Fam. 15, 2, 1.

1. **Isaurus**, i, *f.*, v. Isaura.

2. **Isaurus**, a, um, v. Isauria, *no.* B.

3. **Īsaurus**, i, *m.* *A river of Picenum*: Crustumiumque rapax, et juncto Sapis Isauro, Luc. 2, 406.

†ischæmon, ŏnis, *f.* = ἰσχαίμων (*blood-stanching*): *The name of a styptic herb*: ischæmonem Thracia invenit, qua ferunt sanguinem sisti. Pl. 25, 8, 45, § 83: sistit (*sc.* sanguinis profluvium) et ischæmon et Achillia, id. 26, 12, 82, § 131 Sillig. ed. maj.

†ischiacus, a, um, *adj.* = ἰσχιακός. *Subject to* or *that has pains* or *gout in the hip*, etc.: prps. only as *Subst.*: **ischiacus**, i, *m.* *One that has the hip-gout*: vinum ad ischiacos sic facito, Cato

R. R. 123: ischiaci quum maxime doleant, tum, si modulis lenibus tibicen incinat, (creditum) minui dolores, Gell. 4, 13, 1.

† **ischĭădĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = ἰσχιαδικός, *Subject to or that has the gout in the hip, ischiadic:* dolores, *gout in the hip,* Pl. 26, 7, 27.—As *Subst.:* **ischiadicus,** i, *m. One who has the hip-gout:* ischiadicis drachmam cum oxymelite ab ambulatione propinavere, Pl. 25, 13, 106, § 169: ischiadicis cochleas crudas tritas cum vino Amineo et pipere potu prodesse dicunt, id. 30, 8, 22, § 71: ischiadicos sanari (*sc.* carmine), id. 28, 2, 4, § 21: cf. ischiacus.

† **ischĭas,** ădis, *f.* = ἰσχιάς, **I.** Prop.: *The hip-gout, sciatica:* (arction decoctum) bibitur propter ischiada et stranguriam, Pl. 27, 5, 16, § 33. **II.** Meton.: A *plant,* called also leucacantha, phyllon, and polygonaton: *used for lulling pain in the teeth, hip, etc.:* leucacanthan alii phyllon, alii ischiada, alii polygonaton appellant, radice cyperi, quæ commanducata dentium dolores sedat: item laterum et lumborum, ut Hieesius tradit, semine poto drachmis octo, aut succo, Pl. 22, 16, 18, § 40.

Ischŏmăche, es, *f.* = Ἰσχομαχη (*battle-checker*) *The daughter of Atracius or Atrax: called, also, Hippodamia; at whose wedding with Pirithous the conflict arose between the Centaurs and Lapithæ:* qualis et Ischomache, Lapithæ genus heroinæ, Prop. 2, 2, 9.

Ischŏmăchus, i, *m.* = Ἰσχομάχος (*battle-checker*), *An Athenian, mentioned by Xenophon in his* Œconomica: itaque in Œconomico Xenophontis, quem M. Cicero Latino sermoni tradidit, Ischomachus Atheniensis, rogatus a Socrate, utrumne, *etc.,* C. Frgm. p. 476, *no.* 14, vol. 4, pt. 2 Orell.

† **ischūrĭa,** æ, *f.* = ἰσχουρία, *A stoppage of urine, strangury, ischury:* si quando guttas per veretrum mittit cum labore, ischuria dicitur, Veget. 5, 14, 2.

Iscia, æ, *f.* v. Isacia.

†† **iscla,** æ, *f.* [a Carthaginian word] *A school:* in iscliis Carthaginiensibus fuit quidam frigidissimus rhetor Latinus, Phosphorus nomine, Tert. adv. Val. 8 *med.*

‡ **isculpōneæ,** ārum *f.* v. sculponeæ.

† **isĕlastĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* = εἰσελαστικός; *Of or belonging to a public entry into a place; pertaining to being publicly carried or conveyed into a place:* certamen, agon, or ludus: *A contest in the public games, the victor in which was entitled to a public triumphal entry into his city:* athletæ, domine, ea, quæ pro iselasticeis certaminibus constituisti, deberi sibi putant, *etc.,* Pl. Ep. 10, 119 (al. 118), 1: cf. the pass. at length: quæ (*sc.* certamina) iselastica esse placuit mihi, Traj. ap. Pl. Ep. 119 (*al.* 120): pro eo agone, qui a te iselasticus factus est, Pl. Ep. 10, 119 (*al.* 118), 2: edidit et peregre spectacula; in Sicilia Syracusis iselasticos ludos, Suet. Cal. 20; al. asticos and hasticos; cf. Baumg. Crus. Clav. Suet. s. v.; cf. also, Vitruv. 9 præf. *ad init.*—As *Subst.:* **iselasticum,** i, *n.* (*sc.* præmium, donum, *or* munus) *A reward assigned by the emperor to the victor in the* certamina iselastica: iselasticum tunc primum mihi videtur incipere deberi, quum quis in civitatem suam ipse εἰσήλασεν, Traj. ap. Pl. Ep. 119 (*al.* 120).

Isĕon (Isēum), ēi, **Isĭon,** ii, *n.* = Ἴσειον. *The temple of Isis:* crocodilus in Iseo dicatus, Pl. 8, 9, 10, § 25; Eutr. 7, 24: Isium et Serapium decenter ornavit, Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 25.

Isiăcus, a, um, v. Isis, *no.* I.

isĭtium, i, *n.* another form of insicium: *Forced meat, stuffing:* primus (*sc.* Heliogabalus) fecit de piscibus isitia, Lamprid. Heliogab. 19: v. insicia.

Isĭdōrus, i, *m. The name of several celebrated persons of antiquity,* **I.** Isidorus of Charax, *a geographical writer:* Pl. 2, 108, 112, § 242; id. 4, 4, 5, § 9. **II.** Isidorus Hispalensis, *archbishop of Hispalis, in Spain, in the seventh century of our era, and author of the* XX. libri Originum. **III.** *A sculptor, whose statue of the* buthytes, or *sacrificer of oxen,* is mentioned by Pliny: (laudatur) Isidori buthytes, Pl. Plin.: (laudatur) Isidori buthytes, Pl. Plin.: (laudatur) Isidori buthytes, Pl. Plin.

8.—**C. Isŏcrătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Isocrates, Isocratic:* As *Subst.*: **Isocraticus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* discipulus), *A pupil of Isocrates:* qui se Isocraticos videri volunt, Gell. 18, 8, 1.

†**isŏdŏmus,** on, *adj.* = ἰσόδομος, *Built equally* or *evenly; built in courses of equal* or *uniform thickness:* ex his (*sc.* generibus structuræ) unum isodomum, alterum pseudisodomum appellatur. Isodomum dicitur, quum omnia choria æqua crassitudine fuerint structa; pseudisodomum, *etc.*, i. e. Vitr. 2, 8, 5; 6: Græci e lapide duro aut silice æquato construunt veluti lateritios parietes; quum ita fecerint isodomon vocant genus structuræ; at quum, *etc.*, Pl. 36, 22, 51, § 171.

†**isŏētes,** is, *n.* = ἰσοετές, *Small houseleek* or *aye green*, Pl. 25, 13, 102.

†**isŏpleurus (-os),** on. *adj.* = ἰσόπλευρον, *Equilateral:* ager si fuerit trigonus isopleurus, Agrim. p. 312 Goes.: (ossicla) isopleura, Auson. Idyll. 13, præf.: sts. in this latter pass. as a Gr. word.

†**isŏpȳron,** i, *n.* = ἰσόπυρον, *A plant, now not certainly known; variously conjectured to be a kind of* corydalis *or else* menyanthis: isopyron aliqui phasiolon vocant, Pl. 27, 11, 70, § 94.

†**isoscĕlēs,** ēs, *adj.* = ἰσοσκελής, *With equal legs, isosceles:* isoscele (*sc.* ossicla), Auson. Idyll. 13 præf.

isox, ocis, v. esox.

Israēl, ēlis, *m.*; also **Israēl,** *m. indecl.*, **I.** Prop.: *Israel, another name of the patriarch Jacob:* nequaquam, inquit, Jacob appellabitur nomen tuum, sed Israel, Vulg. Gen. 32, 28: Abraham et Israel fuere reges, Just. 36, 2, 3: loquere filiis Israel, Vulg. Levit. 18, 2: non aliter cecinit respectans victor hiantem Israel rabiem ponti post terga minacis, Prud. Psych. 651: Te domus Israel, confessoresque beati, Orient. Commonit. 2, 183:—As *dissyll.*: rapiens quum tympana siccus Israel appensi per concava gurgitis iret, Sid. Carm. 16, 8.—Hence, **A.**: **1.** Prop.: **Israēlīta,** æ, *m. A descendant of Israel, an Israelite:* nam et ego Israelita sum, Vulg. Rom. 11, 1: omnes quoque Israelitæ, qui se absconderant, 1 Reg. 14, 22:—As *dissyll.*: Israelitarum populum sic culpa tenebat, Dracont. Satisf. ad Gunth. 97: Israelitarum cumulatæ gloria plebis, Juvenc. Evang. Hist. 1, 242: Israelitarum sancta virtute necesse est, id. ib. 275; cf. also, id. ib. 2, 207; 476.—As *Adj.*: *Of* or *belonging to Israel, Israelitish:* jurgatus est in castris cum viro Israelita, Vulg. Levit. 24, 10: erat autem nomen viri Israelitæ . . . . Zambri, id. Num. 25, 14.—**2.** Fig.: *A child of Israel according to faith, a believing person:* non enim omnes, qui ex Israel, ii sunt Israelitæ, Vulg. Rom. 9, 6: in twofold sense: ecce, vere, Israelita, in quo dolus non est, ib. Joan. 1, 47.—**B. Israēlītis,** is, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Israel, Israelitish:* ingressus est post virum Israelitem in lupanar, Vulg. Numer. 25, 8.—**C. Israēlītis,** idis, *f. adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Israel, Israelitish:* egressus filius mulieris Israelitidis, Vulg. Levit. 24, 10.—As *Subst.*: *A woman of Israel, an Israelitish woman:* de ancilla atque captiva Israelitidem facere, Hier. Ep. 70 (*al.* 84), 2.—**D. Israēlītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Israel, Israelitish:* Not. Tir. p. 192.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The land of Israel:* de advenis, qui habitant in Israel, Vulg. Levit. 20, 2.—**B.** *The people* or *nation of Israel, the Israelites:* locutus est ergo Moyses ad Aaron, . . . et ad omnem Israel, Vulg. Levit. 21, 24: quia cæcitas in parte contigit in Israel, ib. Rom. 11, 25: Israel secundum carnem, ib. 1 Cor. 10, 18.

III. Fig. (ex Calvin, Grotius, *etc.*): *Spiritual Israel, believing people:* et sic omnes Israel salvus fieret, Vulg. Rom. 11, 26: pax super illos . . . et super Israel Dei, ib. Gal. 6, 16.

Issa, æ, *f.*, Ἴσσα, *An island in the Adriatic Sea, near Illyria, with a town of the same name*, Pl. 3, 26, 30; Cæs. B. C. 3, 9; Liv. 43, 9.—Hence, **A. Issæus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Issa, Issæan:* Issæos auxiliares, et Smyrnæorum expeditos juvenes misit, Liv. 37, 16.—As *Subst.*: **Issæi,** orum, *m. The inhabitants of Issa, the Issæans:* Issæorum viginti lembi classi Romanorum adjuncti sunt, Liv. 31, 45.—**B. Issaicus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Issæan:* Issaici lembi, Liv. 32, 21.—**C. Issensis,** e, *adj.*, *Issæan:* naves, Liv. 43, 9.—As *Subst.*: **Issenses,** ium, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Issa, the Issæans*, Liv. 45, 26.

Issē, es, *f. The dau. of Macareus, said to have been seduced by Apollo under the form of a shepherd*, Ov. M. 6, 124.

Issensis, e, v. Issa, *no.* C.

Issĭcus, a, um, v. 2. Issus.

issŭlus, v. issus, *fin.*

‡ **1. issus,** a, um, *pron. adj.* *A corrupt form of* ipse *in the pronunciation of children, and hence used in addressing little children as a term of endearment:* ISSA HAVE, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 45, n. 255.—Also in the *dim.*, ‡ **issŭlus,** a, um: as *pron. Subst.*: issulo et delicio suo fecerunt, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. n. 254.

2. Issus, i, *f.*, Ἴσσός, *A city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Amanus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander* (now *Lajazzo*), Pl. 5, 27, 6; C. Fam. 2, 10, 3.—Hence, **Issĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Issus:* sinus, *the Gulf of Issus*, Pl. 2, 108, 112.

istāc, *adv.* [iste] *There, this way:* abi sane istac, istorsum, quovis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 27; so, poet. in Cic. N. D. 3, 25 *fin.*

istac-tĕnus, *adv.* *Thus far:* Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 58.

istæc, v. istic.

Istævŏnes, um, *m.* *The name of an ancient people of Germany bordering on the Rhine*, Tac. G. 2; Pl. 4, 14, 28.

is-te, a, ud (the poets often make the penult of the *Gen.* short: istĭus, Virg. Æ. 12, 648.—An old form of the *Gen.* isti, Cato in Prisc. p. 694 P.; Plaut. Truc. 5, 38.—*Dat. fem.*, istæ, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 16), *pron. dem.* [is; the affix te, akin to Sanscrit pronom. root TO, *this;* and to the Gr. demonstr. affix δέ; cf. the Sanscrit. ēta, *this;* cf. also, Bopp, pp. 479; 488, Eastwick] (acc. to etym. *This—this*, i. e. *this very one, this* or *the one here;* cf the Gr. ὅδε). Used in addressing persons, whether verbally or in writing, respecting matters more or less intimately connected with themselves; hence called the pronoun of the second person; cf. Zumpt, § 127. **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: In concord with *Subst.*: *This of yours, this your:* **1.** Of that which is mentioned, *etc.*, by the person addressed: quævis (*sc.* causa) mallem, quam ista, quam dicis, C. de Or. 2, 4, 15: nec enim ab isto officio . . . abduci incommodo meo debui, *from that duty of which you speak*, id. Læl. 2, 8; so, ne istius quidem rei culpam sustineam, id. Att. 7, 3, 1: si ista nobis cogitatio de triumpho injecta non esset, id. ib. 7, 3, 2: istæ minæ, *those threats you have uttered*, Liv. 4, 5: quæ sunt ista, inquies, clausa atque obscura mysteria, quæ, *etc.*, *those of which you speak*, Arn. 1, 63 *init.*—**2.** Of that which bears some relation, more or less remote, to the person addressed: De istis rebus exspecto tuas literas, *about those matters wherein you are engaged*, or *which affect you*, C. Att. 2, 5, 2: quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, *those benches where you are sitting*, id. Cat. 1, 7, 16; so, ad istum (*sc.* locum) respice, in quo moraris, Sen. Ep. 43, 1.—**3.**: **a.** Of that which belongs in any way to the person addressed: non tu in isto artificio callidior es, quam hic in suo, *you in your artifice, this man in his*, C. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: nihil me iste clamor commovet, *that outcry you raise*, id. Rab. Perd. 6, 18: nam neque indisertum Academicum pertimuissem, neque sine ista philosophia rhetorem, quamvis eloquentem, id. N. D. 2, 1, 1: quoties jam tibi extorta est sica ista de manibus, id. Cat. 1, 6, 16.—**b.** Strengthened by *tuus:* quæ tua est ista vita? C. Cat. 1, 7, 16.

B. Esp.: **1.** In concord with *Subst.*: *This* or *that person* or *thing* to whom *or* which the attention, *etc.*, of the person addressed is directed: **a.** In a good sense: (α) With *Substt. alone:* isto enim modo nutrices et pædagogi jure vetustatis plurimum benevolentiæ postulabunt, C. Læl. 20, 74: erat enim ab isto Aristotele, a cujus inventis, *etc.*, id. de Or. 2, 38, 160; al. ipso: ut ista divina studia omittamus, id. Sen. 7, 24: nullam virtutem regis istius magis, quam celeritatem, laudaverim, Curt. 5, 5, 3; et notior est ista vetus agricolis concepta opinio, Col. 9, 14, 12: non tanto interitu pecus istud amitti, id. 9, 14, 6.—(β) Strengthened by *tuus:* quum enim tuus iste Stoicus sapiens syllabatim tibi dixerit, *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 38, 119: quid iste tuus præter nova carmina vates Donat? Ov. Am. 1, 8, 57.—(γ) Strengthened by *vester:* iisdem enim hic sapiens, de quo loquor, oculis, quibus iste vester, cœlum, terram, mare intuebitur, C. Ac. 2, 33, 105.—(δ) Strengthened by *ipse:* istius ipsius facultatis, quam modo Crassus in cœlum verbis extulit, tres sunt rationes, C. de Or. 2, 29, 128.—(ε) Strengthened by *idem:* transeat idem iste sapiens ad rempublicam tuendam, C. Tusc. 5, 25, 72: in eodem isto Ægypti regno, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23.—**b.** In a bad sense: with the notion of contempt, scorn, *etc.*: (α) *Substt. alone:* prata et arva et pecudum greges diliguntur isto modo, quod fructus ex iis capiuntur, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122: isti immani atque intolerandæ barbariæ resistemus, id. Font. 16, 34: hanc istum otii et pacis hostem causam arreptu rum fuisse, id. Dom. 5, 12: argentum istud atque aurum ad conducendum militem mitte, Curt. 3, 2, 16: habitus hic vestis, quam cernis in meis manibus, cum isto squalore permutandus tibi est, id. 4, 1, 22: ante ille agmen, quam tu mensam istam movebis, id. 7, 4, 14.—(β) Strengthened by *tuus:* iste tuus pater, Petr. S. 9.—(b) In law: in bad sense: Of the person to whom the attention of the court, *etc.*, is directed: *This or that person; the person here, there, before you,* or *here present:* iste vir optimus, vereor ne se derideri putet, quod iterum jam dico optimus, C. Quint. 5, 18.

2. Alone: as *pron. subst.*: **a.**: (α) In a good sense: *This* or *that person* or *thing*, to whom, *etc.*, the attention of the person addressed is drawn by the speaker, *etc.*: *He, she, it:* (a) So, *alone:* nec illæ sunt fortunatæ, quæ cum isto cubant, *with that your friend*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 65: mirum ni tu credis, quod iste dicit, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 44: age nunc, bellua; Credis huic quod dicit? *Py.* Quid isti credam? id. ib. 4, 4, 38: hæc quæ isti (*sc.* Crasso) forsitan puerorum elementa videantur, C. de Or. 1, 55, 163: frater fuit Hectoris iste, Ov. M. 11, 758.—(β) With affix *ce:* argentum ego pro istisce ambabus domino dedi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 40.—(b) In a bad sense: (a) *This* or *that fellow:* cave isti quid creduas, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 4: quamquam isti, qui Catilinam Massiliam ire dictitant, non tam hoc queruntur, quam verentur. Nemo est istorum tam misericors, qui, *etc.*, C. Cat. 2, 7, 16: cur pro isto, qui laudem honoremque familiæ vestræ depeculatus est, pugnas? id. 2. Verr. 4, 36, 79.—(β) In law: In bad sense: Of the person to whom the attention of the court, *etc.*, is directed: *This* or *that person; the person here, there, before you,* or *here present; this fellow:* perficerat iste imperio, ut pro suffragio Theomnastus familiaris suus in tribus illis renuntiaretur, C. 2 Verr. 2, 51, 127: iste, homo ingeniosus et pernetus, Optime, inquit, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 51, 127: nunc venio ad istius, quemadmodum ipse appellat, studium, id. 2 Verr. 4, 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 2, 21, 50.—(γ) In strong objurgation, in Arnobius; O isti, prps. nearly the same as "*O nescii,*" elsewhere used by him: et tamen, O isti, qui hominem nos colere morte junctum ignominiosa videtis, Arn. 1, 41 *init.*: interea tamen, O isti, qui admiramini, *etc.*, id. 2, 13 *init.*: et tamen, O isti, si apertum vobis et liquidum est, id. 6, 20 *init.*: quid dicitis, O isti? id. 7, 16 *init.*

b. *Neutr.*: (α) *Sing.*: *That thing just mentioned:* istud, quidem, inquit, faciam, Nep. Epam. 4, 4: utinam, quidem, istud

evenisset! id. Eun. 9, 5: nihil me istius facturum, pater, *nothing of the kind you speak of*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 10.—(β) *Plur.*: *Those things*: (α) Mentioned by the person addressed: scio ista hæc facta, proinde ut proloquar, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 125: tum ego: sunt ista, quidem, Varro, C. Ac. 1, 3, 9: sunt ista, Læli, id. Læl. 2, 6: sed ad ista, alias, id. N. D. 2, 1, 1: omittis ista, quæ proposuisti, id. de Or. 2, 29, 127.—(β) To which the attention of the person addressed is drawn by the speaker: atqui ego omnia ista sum dimensus, C. Sen. 17, 59.

3. When a proposition is explained by a substantive and a verb of being, naming, *etc.*, the pron. iste is commonly attracted into the gender of such subst. (cf. *is*, *no.* I. A. 2. v.; cf. also, istic, *no.* I. B. 3.): animi est ista mollities, non virtus, inopiam paulisper ferre non posse, Cæs. B. G. 7, 77: quam (*sc.* amicitiam) si ad nostram fructum referemus, non ad illius commoda, quem diligimus, non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura quædam utilitatum suarum, *that*, i. e. *that thing*, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122; cf., istud munus Dei patris et donum est, ut infinita meruerint iidem esse per sæcula, Arn. 1, 28 *fin.*: renuentique et gestu in aliud tempus differenti ab utroque humero toga apprehendit: deinde clamitantem, Ista quidem vis est, alter, Casca, adversum vulnerat, Suet. Cæs. 82.

4. In questions: quis iste? *Who is this*, etc., *this whom you say*, etc., or *whom you mean*, etc., *that*: tecto cælum prohibere quis iste Arcuit? **Stat.** Th. 1, 455: necesse est eam, quæ suum corpus addixerit turpissimæ cupiditati, timere permultos. Quos istos? Virum, parentes, ceteros, ad quos videt sui dedecoris infamiam pertinere, Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Such, of such a kind*: **1.** *Abs.*: animo si isto eras, cur non in prælio cecidisti, potius? *etc.*, Nep. Eum. 11, 4.—**2.** With *ut c. Subj.*: servi, mehercule, mei si me isto pacto metuerent, ut te metuunt omnes cives tui, *etc.*, C. Cat. 1, 7, 17.—**B.** *Such, so distinguished, so great*: **1.** *Abs.*: ezon' quidquam cum istis factis tibi respondeam? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 73: quare quum ista sis auctoritate, non debes, *etc.*, C. Mur. 6, 13.—**2.** *Correl. to qui*: homines sapientes, et ista auctoritate et potestate præditos, qua vos estis, *etc.*, C. Rosc. Am. 53, 154.—**C.** = Is: *This*: istæ sunt generationes cœli et terræ, Vulg. Gen. 2, 4: Seth natus est filius, quem vocavit Enoch; iste cœpit invocare nomen Domini, id. ib. 4, 26.

Ister (Hister), tri, *m.*, Ἴστρος, *The lower part of the Danube* (the upper part is called Danubius). **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: Ponticum simul et Hadriaticum mare et Illistrum amnem et Alpes conspici posse, Liv. 40, 21: turbidus et torquens flaventes Ister arenas, Virg. G. 3, 350: stat vetus urbs, ripæ vicina bonnimis Istri, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 11.—**B.** Esp.: Istro fallacior, *An epithet applied by Tertullian to Marcion; because the river, on account o' its strong eddies and many mouths, was dangerous to the navigator*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1. **II.** Meton.: *The people living on the Ister*: collo triumphali proculcat Honorius Istri, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 648: aut tibi captivo famulus mittetur ab Istro, Mart. 7, 79, 11.

Isthmus (Isthmos), i, *m.*, Ἰσθμός, **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A neck or narrow strip of land between two seas*: angustias Isthmon; frontem ejus Mastusiam; latam Chersonesum (*sc.* Thracie) appellant, Mel. 2, 2: Isthmos (*sc.* Æolidis) parvis urbibus adspersus est, id. 1, 18.—**B.** Esp.: *The Isthmus of Corinth, where the Isthmian Games were celebrated; the victors in which received a pine garland*: angustiæ, unde procedit (*sc.* Peloponnesus) Isthmos appellatur, Pl. 4, 4, 5, § 9: Megarensium tractus Isthmon attingit, Mel. 2, 3: habitant ab Isthmo ad Scyllæon Epidaurii, id. 2, 3: Isthmos qua terris arcet utrumque mare, Prop. 3, 21, 22: peninsula est Peloponnesus, angustis Isthmi faucibus continenti adhærens, Liv. 32, 21: Isthmus duo maria, ab occasu et ortu solis finitima, artis faucibus dirimens, id. 45, 28: in Achaia Isthmum perfodere aggressus, Suet. Ner. 19: ut Nemea potius, quam Isthmo, victoriam peteret, C. Fat. 4, 7: qui virtute sua bimarem pecaverat Isthmon, Ov. M. 7, 405: pinea corona victores apud Isthmum coronantur, Pl. 15, 10, 9, § 36.—Hence, **A. Isthmius**, a, um, *adj.*, Ἰσθμιος, *Of* or *belonging to the Isthmus, Isthmian*: ludi, Liv. 33, 32: so, labor Isthmius, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 3: Dione, *i. e. Venus*, who had a temple in Corinth, Stat. S. 2, 7, 2.—As *Subst.*: **Isthmia**, orum, *n.* (*sc.* certamina), Gr. τὰ Ἴσθμια, *The games celebrated every five years in the Isthmus of Corinth, the Isthmian games*: Isthmiorum statum ludicrum aderat, Liv. 33, 32: sollemne erat ludicrum Isthmiorum, Curt. 4, 5, 11: Isthmia Portuno bimaris dicat acta Corinthi, Auson. Ecl. de Locis Agon. 3: Isthmia Neptuno data sunt, id. ib. de Auctor. Agon. 5: Isthmia defuncto celebrata Palæmone, id. ib. Funeb. Lud. 3.—**B. Isthmiacus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Isthmus, Isthmian*: arena, Stat. Th. 6, 557: litus, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 463: coloni, *i. e. Syracusans*, because Syracuse was a colony of Corinth, Sil. 14, 341: favillæ, *the burning of Corinth*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 68.—**C. Isthmicus**, a, um, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to the Isthmus, Isthmian*: quum ad Isthmicum spectaculum tota Græcia convenisset, Val. Max. 4, 8, 5: fanum Neptuni ludis, quos Isthmicos vocant, celebre, Mel. 2, 3.

II. Meton.: Of water (poet.): *A strait*: Propontiaca qua fluit Isthmos aqua, *i. e. the Dardanelles*, Prop. 3, 22, 2.

1. istic (also isthic), æc, oc, and uc, *pron. demon.*, a strengthened form of iste [iste; affix ce] (mostly ante-class), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: In concord with *Subst.*: *This same, this very, this*: in reference, more or less remotely, to the person addressed: **1.** Of that which is mentioned, *etc.*, by the person addressed: **a.** In concord: (α) With *Subst.*: (α) So, *alone*: istac lege filiam tuam sponden mihi uxorem dari? Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 33: haud ab re, mea voluptas, tibi obvenit istic labor, *i. e. of which you speak*, id. Truc. 2, 6, 40: miserrima istæc miseria est servo bono, id. Am. 2, 1, 43: nunc priusquam malum istoc addis, certum est, *etc.*, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 15: O Astaphium, haud istoc modo solita es me ante appellare, *i. e. in the way you now do*, id. Truc. 1, 2, 60: sed istic servos, ex Carysto huc qui advenit, quid sapit? id. Pseud. 2, 4, 47: istæc, hercle, res est, id. Merc. 3, 1, 25: nil pol jam res istæc mihi voluptatis ferunt, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 17: sin autem ille circum istæc loca commoraretur, C. Att. 8, 12 C. 1.—(β) With *affix cine*: istaccine causa tibi hodie nummum dabo? Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 58.—(b) In *concord with clause*: nec ullæ, inquam, pecudes agriculturæ sunt propriæ, nisi quæ agrum opera, quo cultior sit, adjuvare, ut eæ, quæ junctæ, arare possint. Agrasius, si istuc ita est, inquit, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 21: quamobrem, da, quæso, te huic etiam generi literarum. Tum ille; istuc, quidem, considerabo, C. Ac. 1, 4, 13.—**2.** Of that which in any way refers to the person addressed: **a.** Mihi istæc videtur prasla præsdatum iri, *i. e. to which you refer*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 16.—**b.** With *affix cine*: ille abducturus est mulierem cras. *Ps.*: eheu! *Ca.*: istoccine pacto me adjutas? *in that method you are now adopting*, i. e. *by saying* eheu! Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 81.—**3.** Of that which belongs in any way to the person addressed: **a.** So, *alone*, with *Subst.*: quoted hoc noctis dicam proficisci foras Cum istoc ornatu, cumque hac pompa, Phædrome? *with that splendid dress you have on, and with this retinue which I see*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 2: qui istic mos est, Clitipho? Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 1.—**b.** With affix *cine*: bellum filium! Istoccine patrem æquom mores est liberis largirier? Plaut. As. 5, 2, 82.

B. Esp.: As *pron. Subst.*: **1.**: **a.** In a good sense: *This person* or *thing* of which the person addressed speaks, *etc.*: isne fuit istic, quem vendidisti meo patri? Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 10.—**b.** In a bad sense: *This* or *that fellow*, etc.: quid istic narrat? Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 6; so, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 18.

2. *Neutr.*: **a.** *Sing.*: *This* or *that thing*, of which the person addressed speaks, *etc.*: (α) *Abs.*: (α) So *alone*: istoc vilius, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 24: quid istuc, quæso? id. Heaut. 3, 3, 1: dicitur, quidem, istuc, inquit, a Cotta, C. Div. 1, 5, 8: istuc fractum, humile, *etc.*, id. Pis. 28, 62: quisquamne istuc negat? id. N. D. 3, 28, 70.—(β) With affix *cine*: istuccine intermina sum, hinc abiens, tibi? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 14.—(b) With *Gen.*: quid istuc est verbi? *what word is that of yours?* i. e. *what do you say?* Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 32: quis nominat me? *Ch.*: hem! *Nau.*: quid istuc turbæ est, obsecro, Mi vir? *what outcry* or *disturbance is that you are making?* Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 1.—**b.** *Plur.*: *These* or *those things*, etc.: (α) So *alone*: infelix! siquidem tu istæc vera prædices, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 12: non posse istæc sic abire, C. Att. 14, 1, 1: in senatu defenderi (*sc.* Cæsari) Nysæ causam, filiæ Nicomediis, beneficiaque regis in se commemorari, *remove*, inquit, *istæc, oro te; quando*, etc., Suet. Cæs. 49 *ad fin.*—(β) With affix *ce*: Jupiter dapalis, macte istace dape pollucenda esto, *i. e. belonging to you, offered to you*, Cato, R. R. 132, 2: istæcce ridicularia Cavillationes vis fortasse dicere? Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 16.

3. When a proposition, *etc.*, is explained by subst. and a verb of "*being*," etc., the pron. usually takes the gender of such noun: nam istæc quidem e[illegible] tumelia est: Hominem amicum recipere ad te, atque ejus amicam subagitare, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 5; cf. is, *no.* I. A. 2. v.; cf. also, iste, *no.* I. B. 2. c.

II. Meton.: *Such, of such a kind*, etc.; so, prps. only of time: Istuc ætatis, *instead of the descriptive Abl.* or *Gen.*: *At such a time* of life: **A.** *Of* or *at so advanced a time* of life: *Periplect.*: quid id est, quod cruciat, cedo? *Pienus.*: me tibi istuc ætatis homini facinora puerilia objicere, neque, *etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 24; cf. is.

B. *Of* or *at so early a season of life*: ego istuc ætatis non amori operam dabam, Sed, *etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58: "id est, quum essem ea ætate, qua tu es. Dicit eodem modo Cicero in epistolis *id ætatis* pro ea ætate," Calp. ad h. l.; cf. is, *no.* II. B. 2. a. (b) (γ).

2. istic (isthic), *adv.* *There, here*: **I.** Prop.: Of place: With reference to the person addressed: *There, here*, where you are: **A.** So, *alone*: heus! vos pueri; quid istic agitis? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 30: tu istic mane, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 70: quid istic tibi negotii est? id. And. 5, 2, 8: sed tu velim desinas jam nostris literis uti, et nos aliquando revisas, et ibi malis esse, ubi aliquo numero sis, quam istic, ubi solus sapere videare, C. Fam. 1, 10: te istic invitum non esse vehementer gaudeo, id. ib. 7, 13, 2: ad me scribite et vos quid agatis, et quid istic (= Rimæ) agatur, id. ib. 14, 14, 2: intelligo te re istic prodesse; hic, *etc.*, id. Att. 3, 12, 3: istic nunc, metuende jace, Virg. Æ. 10, 557: T. Quincte, quocunque istic loco, seu volens, seu invitus, constitisti, si, *etc.*, Liv. 7, 40 *ad fin.*—**B.** With affix *cine*: isticcine vos habitatis? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 22.

II. Meton.: **A.** *There, here* in reference to the person addressed: *In that* or *this matter of* which you speak: neque istic, neque alibi, tibi usquam erit in me mora, Ter. And. 2, 5, 9: istiesum, *I am in the matter*, i. e. *I am fully attentive*, id. Hec. 1, 2, 39; so, istic sum, inquit, exspectoque quid ad id, quod quæram, respondeas, C. Fin. 5, 26, 78.

B. = tua *or* vestra parte: *On your part* or *side*: rempublicam ut vos istic expediatis, ita pro nostra parte, *etc.*, Cæs. ap. C. Fam. 12, 13, 4.

istim, *adv.* [iste] *Thither, to that place*: tanti (*sc.* sonitus) fuerunt, ut ego eo brevior sim, quod eos usque istim exauditos putem, C. Att. 1, 14, 4.

istimodi, v. istiusmodi.

istinc (isthinc), *adv.* [iste-hinc] **I.** Prop.: Of place: *From there, thence*: In reference to the person addressed:

istinc loquere, si quid vis: procul tamen audiam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 71: age alter istinc, alter hinc assistite, id. Rud. 3, 5, 28: serva istas fores; Ne tibi clam se subterducat istinc, id. Mil. 2, 3, 72: iterum istinc excludere, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 4: istinc enim emanant; boni autem hinc, *etc.*, C. Att. 7, 21, 1: qui istinc nunc veniunt, id. Fam. 1, 10: istinc signa canent, istinc clamor prius incipiet, Liv. 7, 40 *ad fin.*: jam istinc (*i.e.* ex eo loco quo stas), *sc.* fare, Virg. Æ. 6, 389. **II.** Meton.: *Thereof*, i. e. *of that thing*: memento dimidium istinc mihi de præda dare, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 68: neque ergo partem posco mihi istinc de istoc vidulo, id. Rud. 4, 4, 33.

istĭus-mŏdi (also separately istius modi; istimŏdi, istimodo, ed. Bip. Plaut. Truc. 5, 38), *adv.* [iste; modus] *Of that kind, such*: istiusmodi amicos, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 16: istiusmodi clientes, id. Most. 3, 2, 59: cum istiusmodi virtutibus, id. Rud. 2, 2, 15: vos esse istiusmodi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 7: istiusmodi ratio, C. 1 Verr. 11, 33: nihil istiusmodi, id. 2 Verr. 4, 5, 9.

isto, *adv.* [iste] **A.** Of place: with reference to the place where the person is who is addressed, *Thither, to that* or *this place*: **1.** So, *alone*: liceat modo isto venire, C. Fam. 9, 16, 9: ego eum non solum hortatus sum, verum etiam coëgi isto proficisci, Planc. ap. C. Fam. 10, 17, 2: peream, si minima causa est properandi isto mihi, Cæl. ib. 8, 15, 2: destino enim .... excurrere isto, Pl. Ep. 3, 6, 6.—**2.** Strengthened by *usque*: si cognoverit factum suum isto usque penetrasse, Pl. Ep. 4, 12, 7.—**B.** = Ista re: *Therein, in that matter*, etc., mentioned, *etc.*, by the person addressed: Trebatium vero meum quod isto admisceas, nihil est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9.—**C.** = Ista causa: *Therefore, on that account, for that cause* or *reason*, connected with the person addressed: isto tu pauper es, quum nimis sancte pius, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 8.

istoc, *adv.* [istic,] **A.** Of place: *Thither, into* or *to that place* where the person addressed is or will be: nec quenquam interim istoc ad vos, Qui sit odio, intromittam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 6: accedo illuc, Parmeno; Nimium istoc abisti; hic propter hunc adsiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15.—**B.** = Ista re: *Therefore, on that account, for that cause* or *reason*; folld. by quia: istoc magis, quia vaniloquus es, vapulabis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 223.

istorsum, *adv.* [isto; versum] *Thitherward*: concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum, sodes, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 14; so, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 27.

Istri (Histri), ōrum, *m. The inhabitants of Istria, the Istrians*: principes Istrorum, Liv. 41, 11: Tuditanus, qui domuit Istros, Pl. 3, 19, 23, § 129: Istrorum gentem fama est originem a Colchis ducere, Just. 32, 3, 13: per Istros Ister emittitur, Mela 2, 3 *fin.*—Hence, **A. Istria** (Histria), *A country of Italy, on the Adriatic Sea, and bordering on Illyria*: Istria ut peninsula excurrit, Pl. 3, 19, 23, § 129: ut sibi in Istriam traducere legiones liceret, Liv. 39, 55: antiquus Italiæ auctus terminus, nunc vero Istriæ, Nep. Frgm. 7, 8, p. 798 Van. Stav.—**B. Istriāni** (Hist.), ōrum, *m., The inhabitants of Istria, Istrians*: quum bello Istrianorum premeretur, Just. 9, 2, 1.—**C. Istrĭcus** (Histr.), a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Istria, Istrian*: bellum, Liv. 39, 55; id. 41, 1; 11: ostrea, Pl. 32, 6, 21, § 62.—**D. Istrus** (Histr.), a, um, *adj., Istrian*: testa, *i. e. Istrian oil in Istrian jars*, Mart. 12, 64, 2.

istuc (isthuc), *adv.*, **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Of place: **1.** Gen.: *Thither, to this* or *that place* where the person is who is addressed: ecastor vero istuc eo, quantum potest, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 25: jam istuc ego revortar, id. Poen. 3, 3, 1.—**2.** Esp.: In letters: *To your place, to the place where you are*: dabo operam ut istuc veniam antequam plane ex animo tuo effluo, C. Fam. 7, 14, 1: ei, quem istuc misi, neque boni quicquam neque mali feceris, Cal. Ep. ap. Suet. Cal. 55.—**B.** Meton.: *Thither: to that point or matter* mentioned or referred to, *etc.*, by the person addressed: hoc quod cœpi, primum enarrem, Clitipho: Post istuc veniam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 33: istuc ibam, id. Ad. 5, 3, 35.

II. *From that place* where the person is who is addressed: interea, si videtur, Concedite istuc, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 56: concede istuc paululum; audin'? etiam nunc paulum: sat est, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 39· "ad se versum dicit istuc; ut longe sit a Pythia," Donat. ad h. l.

istuccine, v. 1. istic.

Ita, *adv.* [is; akin to Sanscrit iti, and Zend itha, *thus*; cf. Bopp, p. 507 Eastwick] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Referring to what precedes (cf. is, *no.* I. A.): **1.** Gen.: *In this way* or *manner*, as already stated, commanded, *etc.*; *thus, so*: omnes, qui amant, graviter sibi dari uxorem ferunt, *Dav.*: ita aiunt, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 21: ain' tandem? civis Glycerium est? *Pa.*: ita prædicant. *Si.*: ita prædicant? id. ib. 5, 3, 4: immo ita sit, Cephalus, crescat tua civibus opto Res, ait, Ov M. 7, 512: velim des operam ut investiges ex consponsorum tabulis sitne ita, C. Att. 12, 17 *med.*: si ita est, Var. R. R. 1, 2, 2: nullum unquam hostem fudit, quin castris quoque exueret; ita nullum spatium perterritis dabat, Suet. Cæs. 60: factum est ita, id. ib. 7, 8, 4; so, id. N. D. 2, 28, 72: appareat unda: et factum est ita, Vulg. Gen. 1, 9: his ita comparatis, Liv. 21, 18: ut hoc agerent ac ferirent, quando ita videretur, Suet. Galb. 20: atque ita trajecto exercitu, Suet. Cæs. 33: atque ita tribus et viginti plagis confossus est, id. ib. 82 *med.*: semi-cruda exta rapta foco prosecuit, atque ita prælium ingressus, victor rediit, id. Aug. 1: quibus ita favore superni numinis terminatis, Amm. 16, 12, 62.

2. Esp.: **a.** *In this way, thus, so* as stated, *etc.*: (α) In affirmations; cf. Madvig, § 209. b. *Obs.* 2.: urbem Syracusas maximam esse Græcarum urbium pulcherrimamque omnium. Est ita, judices, ut dicitur. Nam, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 52, 117: quibus (*sc.* literis) omnia consilia differs in id tempus, quum scierimus, quid actum sit. Et certe ita est, id. Att. 9, 13, 2.—(β) In negations: tum optimo quisque ingenio .... totum se in cognitione et scientia collocaret. Non est ita, C. Off. 1, 44, 158.—(γ) In questions: (*a*) With affix *ne*: (*aa*) So, *alone*: quod vis donum et præmium a me optato; id optatum feres. *Gn.*: itane? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 28: ejus (*sc.* Chrysidis) morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona. Sed, *etc.* ..... *Cr.*: itan', Chryis, id. And. 4, 5, 8: in Lysandri statuæ capite Delphis exstitit corona ex asperis herbis, et quidem subita. Itane? C. Div. 2, 32, 68.—(*ββ*) With *vero*: haruspices introducti responderunt non fuisse justum comitiorum rogatorem. Tum Gracchus .... itane vero? Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11; casu, inquis: itane vero? id. Div. 1, 13, 23: nam eum, qui palam est adversarius, facile cavendo vitare possis: hoc vero occultum, intestinum, et domesticum malum non modo non existit, verum etiam opprimit, antequam prospicere atque explorare potueris. Itane vero, id. 2 Verr. 1, 15, 40.—(*γγ*) With *tandem*: itane aiebat tandem? Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 66: itane tandem uxorem duxit Antipho? Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 1: itane tandem, Apostole? Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 12, 5.—(*β*) With *quid*: *Why so, how so?* magnum facinus incipissis petere. *Ch.*: quid ita? Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 42: quam molestum est uno digito plus habere. Quid ita? Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 99: accusatis S. Roscium. Quid ita? id. Rosc. Am. 12, 34: quid ita passus est Eretriam Carystumque capi? quid ita Locridem Phocidemque? quid ita nunc Elatram oppugnari patitur? Liv. 32, 21.

b. In replies: (a) *In this way* or *manner*; *thus, so, just so*; *yes*: (α) So, *alone*: quid istic tibi negoti est? *Dav.*: mihin'? *Si.*: ita, Ter. And. 5, 2, 8: itane vis? *Ch.*: ita, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 75: quidnam? inquit Catulus; an laudationes? id enim video pom genus tertium. Ita, inquit Antonius, C. Or. 2, 11, 44. Davusne? Ita, Hor. S. 2, 7, 2.—(*β*) With *profecto*: at mentiris etiam; certo pedibus, non tunicis venis. *So.*: ita profecto, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 214.—(γ) With *vero*: Menuechmum, opinor, te vocari dixeras. *Men. Surrept.*: ita vero, Plaut. Men. 9, 37.—(δ) With *enim vero*: cur non introeo in nostram domum? *Me.*: quid? domum vostram? *So.*: ita enim vero, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 254.—(b) Ita est: *So it is, as you say; yes it is so; true indeed*: ut tu censeas non Pseudolum, sed Socratem, tecum loqui. *Ps.*: ita est, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5 51: nam antea Qui scire posses aut ingenium noscere, Dum ætas, metus, magister prohibent? *So.*: ita est, Ter. And. 1 1, 27: nam hic quoque bonam maguamque partem ad te attulit. *Th.*: ita est sed, *etc.*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 44.—(c) Ita loquor, *So I say, thus I say, yes*: herus hic noster potat. *Th.*: herus hic voster potat? *Ph.*: ita loquor, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 31: quod modo fassus es esse in arca. Soleo, hercle, ego garrire nugas? *St.* Ita loquor, id. Aul. 5, 21.

c. In perorations, *etc.*: Quæ quum ita sint, *And since these things are so*: C. Phil. 5, 19, 52; id. ib. 11, 15, 40; id. ib. 13, 20, 50; id. Cat. 4, 11, 23; id. Mur. 40, 86; id. Arch. 12, 31; id. Rosc. Com. 9, 25; id. Manil. 24, 69; Salv. Gub. Dei, 1, 9 *ad fin.*

d. Pleonastic: hæc ita precatus, Liv. 8, 9.

e. (a) *On this account, hence, therefore; for this reason*: ne Crustumini quidem atque Antemnates pro ardore iraque Cæninensium satis se impigre movent: ita per se nomen Cæninum in agrum Romanum impetum facit, Liv. 1, 10: ita dum timent ne aliquando cadant, semper jacent, Quint. 8, 5, 32: ita, si dicendum in sole, aut ventoso, humido, calido die, fuerit, reos deseremus? id. 11, 3, 27.—(b) In logical deductions, inferences, *etc.*, *Hence, therefore*: videamus nunc de beato; sine virtute certe nullo modo: virtus autem actuosa; et deus vester nihil agens; expera virtutis igitur; ita ne beatus quidem, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 110: cano, canto, dico: ita, cano, dico, Quint. 8, 6, 38; cf. pass. at length.

f. *By this means, thus*: (a) So, *alone*: ita undique regi dolus nectitur, Liv. 1, 5: ita regem obtruncant, id. ib.: quum comperisset Seleucum grammaticum a ministris suis perquirere quos quoque tempore tractaret auctores, atque ita præparatum venire; primum, *etc.*, Suet. Tib. 56 *fin.*: intueamur ergo omnia; ita apparebit aut id, quod optimum est; aut id, quod minime malum, Quint. 7, 1, 37: ita dicemus, quæ in nostro simili casu dicturi essemus, id. 6, 2, 34; cf. pass. at length: ita nunquam erimus in turba, id. 1, 2, 15: nato filio pater spem de illo primum, quam optimam capiat; ita diligentior a principiis fiet, id. 1, 1, 1.—(b) With *ut c. Subj.*: ita fit, ut vincat cognitionis studium consociatio hominum atque communitas, C. Off. 1, 44, 157: ita fiet, ut ex judicio præceptoris discipulus pendeat, atque, *etc.*, Quint. 2, 2, 9.

g. In appeals to the deity, oaths, asseverations, *etc.*: (a) With *verb in Subj. Optativus* attached to a statement in order to obtain credence to it; *So, thus, on these terms* or *conditions*: with the inference that if what is stated be not the case, then it is wished, *etc.*, that the reverse of what is implied by the verb may take place: (α) Prefixed to a statement: ita me di ament, honestus est, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 21: ita me di ament, non mi timeo misera, ne, *etc.*, id. ib. 4, 1, 1: atque, ita sim felix, primo contendis Homero, Prop. 1, 7, 3: jucundissime, et, ita sim felix, vir fortissime, Aug. ap. Suet. Tib. 21 *med.*—(β) Inserted in a statement: sollicitat, ita vivam, me tua, mi Tiro, valetudo, C. Fam. 16, 20 *init.*: sæpe, ita me dii juvent, te non solum auctorem consiliorum meorum, verum etiam spectatorem pugnarum mirificarum desideravi, id. Att. 1, 16, 1.—(γ) Folld. a statement: (*aa*) Of the speaker himself: equidem de te nil tale verebar. Nec fas; non: ita me referat tibi magnus ovantem Jupiter, aut quicunque oculis hæc aspicit æquis, Virg. Æ. 9, 208.—(*ββ*) Of the speaker, respecting what another has said: jurat, ita sibi parentis honores consequi liceat; et

simul dextram intendit ad statuam, C. Att. 16, 15, 3. — (δ) Ellipse of *Subj. Optat.*: ita me dī deæque, superi atque inferi et medioxumi (*sc.* ament), Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 36. — (ε) Ita with *Subj. Optativus*, or *Indic. Fut.* foll'd by *ut c. Indic.*: Of something stated as an actual fact; *So . . . as*; i. e., May such and such a thing occur, accordingly, as what is stated is, *etc.*, actually the case: (*a*) With *Subj. Optat.*: ita me Venus amet, ut ego te hoc triduum nunquam sinam In domo esse istac, quin, *etc.*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 52: ita mihi atque huic sis superstes, ut ex me atque hoc natus es, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 7: ita te victorem amplectar, . . . ut maguam partem mihi lætitiæ tua dignitas affert, C. Fam. 10, 12, 1: nam ita mihi salva republica vobiscum perfrui liceat, ut ego . . . . non atrocitate animi moveor, id. Cat. 4, 6, 11: ita vivam, ut maximos sumptus facio, id. Att. 5, 15, 2: ita mihi meam voluntatem spemque reliquæ vitæ vestra populique Romani existimatio comprobet, ut ego, quæ adhuc mihi maximatus populus Romanus mandavit, sic eos accepi, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 5, 14, 35: ita deos mihi velim propitios, ut, quum illius temporis mihi venit in mentem, ... non solum commoveor animo, sed etiam toto corpore perhorresco, id. Div. in Cæc. 13, 41: ex hisce ego rebus omnibus, judices, ita mihi deos omnes propitios esse velim, ut, tametsi mihi jucundissimus est honos populi, tamen nequaquam tantum capio voluptatis, quantum sollicitudinis et laboris, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 5, 14, 37.—(β) With *Fut. Indic.*: (*aa*) Ita me amabit Jupiter, Uxor, ut ego illud nunquam dixi, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 22: ita te amabit Jupiter, Ut tu nescis? id. Aul. 4, 10, 31: ita me di amabunt, ut nunc Menedemi vicem Miseret me, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 1.—(*ββ*) With *ellipse of* ut: ita me di amabunt, mortuum illum credidi (= ut credidi) expostulare, quia pereussisses foreis, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 87.—(γ) With *ut c. Subj.*, when a second wish is added, or some conditional circumstance is stated: (*aa*) With *Subj. Optat.*: morem vobis geram, meæ deliciæ: nam ita me Venus amœna amet, Ut ego hic jamdudum exissem simitu vobiscum foras, Nisi me vobis exornarem, id. Stich. 5, 5, 1.—(*ββ*) With *Indic. Fut.*: ne attigas me. *St.*: tangam? ita me amabit sæculum, Ut ego me ruri hamaxari mavelim patalem bovem, Cumque eo ita noctem in stramentis pernoctare perpetem, Quam tuas centum cœnatas noctes mihi dono dari, Plaut. True. 1, 1, 21 *sqq.*

B. Referring to what follows (cf. is, *no.* I. B.), **1.** Gen.: *In this way that follows, in the following way or manner; thus, so:* **a.** Ita negotium est, Mandatæ quæ sunt, volo deferre epistolas, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 11: quas ob res ita censeo; eorum, qui cum M. Antonio sunt, qui, *etc.*, C. Phil. 8, 11, 33: quas ob res ita censeo; quum S. Sulpicius, *etc.*, id. ib. 9, 7, 15: inter consules ita divisæ copiæ: Sempronio datæ legiones duæ, *etc.*, Liv. 21, 17 *med.*: Canuleius pro legibus suis et adversus consules ita disseruit, Quantopere vos, Quirites, contemnerent patres, *etc.*, id. 4, 3 *init.*: et ita concludunt, *Non igitur*, etc., id. Div. 2, 51, 106: ita enim dicet (*sc.* Cicero) in Oratore; Nullæ argutiæ, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 3, 122.—**b.** In questions: Itane vero? hoc meus et tuus Brutus egit, ut, *etc.*, C. Att. 14, 10, 1: cf. the pass.

2. Esp.: **a.** Explanatory of follg. clause: *In the following way or manner, as follows, thus; viz.*: With *Acc. c. Inf.*: quare velim ita statuatum habeas; me tui memoriam cum summa benevolentia tenere, tuasque, *etc.*, C. Fam. 6, 2, 1: sed quum ita sibi persuasisset ipse, meas de se accurate scriptas literas maximum apud te pondus habituras, id. ib. 13, 10, 1: is ita sibi persuadet; quod in tua provincia negotii habeat, ... id se in perditis et desperatis habiturum, id. ib. 13, 56, 1: ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, id. Clu. 19, 51: habes confitentem reum, sed ita confitentem; se in ea parte fuisse, qua, *etc.*, id. Lac. 1, 2: qui ita dictitat, iis esse metuendum, qui, *etc.*, id. 1 Verr. 2, 4: Cn. Pompeius ita dictitabat . . . turbare omnia ac permiscere voluisse, Suet. Cæs. 30: id omen auguriumque ita acceptum est; non malam Termini sedem, unumque cum deorum non evocatum sacratis sibi finibus, firma stabilisque cuncta portendere, Liv. 1, 55: jam nunc ita animum inducant: consulatum captum et oppressum ab tribunicia potestate esse, id. 2, 54.

b. *Of the following kind; thus, as follows*: ita est amor: balista ut jacitur; nihil sic celere est, *etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 42.

c. Ita, si: (*a*) *Under the following circumstances, viz., if; thus, if*: *c. Subj.*: quæ ita sancta generi hominum agresti fore ratus; si se ipse venerabilem insignibus fecisset, Liv. 1, 8: ita in Africam transmissurus, si ad arcendum ab Italia Pœnum consul alter satis esset, id. 21, 17: id ita consequemur, si intuiti fuerimus, Quint. 7, 1, 14: ut recte autem finiamus, ita fiet; si prius in animo constituerimus, quid velimus efficere, id. 7, 3, 21: ita demum firmiter ac diutissime imperaturum; si superstes parenti extitisset, Suet. Vit. 14 *fin.*—(*b*) *On the following condition or conditions, viz., if; on the following terms, viz., if*: (*a*) *c. Ind.*: crebris nos literis appellato; atque ita; si idem fiet a nobis, C. Fam. 15, 20, 2; al. fiat.—(*β*) *c. Subj.*: cujus ita (*sc.* pacis) aliqua spes est; si eam, quemadmodum ut victor fert Hannibal, sic vos ut victi audiatis, Liv. 21, 13: ita sibi populum Romanum senatumque gratias habiturum, si volentes, ac non coacti, mansissent in amicitia, id. 24, 37: ita ratam eorum pacem; si Philippus arma ab Romanis sociisque, quique eorum ditionis essent, abstinuisset, Liv. 26, 24: in deditionem ita accipi eos; si Mandonium ceteresque belli concitores tradidissent vivos, id. 29, 3: inducias ita se daturum; si per priores inducias naves onerariæ captæ, quæque fuissent in navibus, restituerentur, id. 30, 37: ita usurum eo (*sc.* frumento) populum Romanum; si pretium acciperent (*sc.* Carthaginienses et Masinissa), id. 36, 4 *fin.*—With *demum*: ut ita demum se sequeretur: si sibi pudicitia constaret, Suet. Tib. 2: recitata vetere epistola Græca senatus populique Romani, Seleuco regi amicitiam et societatem ita demum pollicentis; si consanguineos suos Ilienses ab omni onere immunes præstitisset, id. Claud. 25.—(*c*) *On these or the following grounds, viz., if; c. Ind.*: hoc ipsum ita justum est, quod recte fit; si est voluntarium, C. Off. 1, 9, 28.

d. Ita, ut; *c. Subj.*: (*a*) *On the following conditions, viz., that*: pax ita convenerat, ut Etruscis Latinisque fluvius Albula, quem nunc Tiberim vocant, finis esset, Liv. 1, 3: ita eos pacem pepigisse cum Romanis, ut, quicunque populi sub regibus fuissent, et suæ ditionis essent, id. 24, 20 *med.*: neque esse defuturos ei bello, ita, ut, in potestatem redacti, suæ rursus ditionis essent, id. 24, 29 *fin.*: ut secunda legatione denuo bellum deprecantibus ita demum remiserit, ut oratores et duces sibi dedantur, Just. 11, 4, 10 — (*b*) *For this or the following purpose, viz.*: adeo moderatio tuendæ libertatis, dum æquari velle simulando ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, in difficili est, Liv. 3, 65 *fin.*

e. In introducing an expression: ut ita dicam: *So to say; so to speak*: nam si est ἄριστος, et, ut ita dicam, ὀλόκληρος, *etc.*, Suet. Claud. 4 *init.*: in promptu, atque, ut ita dicam, in conspectu, Quint. 10, 1, 6.

f. In comparative statements: Ut, ita: sicut, ita: ( ) *As, ... so, also; as on the one hand, ... so, also, on the other*: (*a*) *Ut, ita*: (*aa*) So, *alone*: ut homo est, ita morem geras, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 77: ut animus in spe atque in timore usque antehac attentus fuit, Ita postquam adempta spes est, id. And. 2, 1, 4: rempublicam ut vos istic expedistis, ita pro nostra parte, *etc.*, Cass. ap. C. Fam. 12, 13, 4: corporis bonam habitudinem tumor imitatur sæpe, ita gravis oratio sæpe imperitis videtur ea, quæ, *etc.*, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15: ut hirundines . . . ita falsi amici, *etc.*, id. ib. 4, 48, 61; al. ita ut . . . ita: seniores contra patrum, ut nimis feroces suos credere juvenes esse, ita malle, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 65 *fin.*: ut persuadendi ratio ardua, ita dicendi expeditissima, Quint. 11, 1, 75: ut sunt maxime optanda, ita non semper possunt contingere, id. 10, 3, 28: ut non durat ultra pœnam abdicationis, ita abdicat tamen, id. 9, 2, 88: ut egregius pictor vultum speciosum effingit, ita pudicitia celsius consurgentem vitam adornat, Amm. 25, 4, 3.—(*ββ*) With *si* after *ut*: mihi molestissimis temporibus ita præsto fuit, ut si a me mannmissus esset, C. Fam. 13, 21, 2.—(*γγ*) With *ita repeated*: scalæ ita, uti datæ erant, ita recidto, Cato R. R. 145, 2.—(*β*) *Sicut, ita*: (*aa*) si civis vester Alcon, sicut ad pacem petendam ad Hannibalem venit, ita pacis conditiones ab Hannibale ad vos retulisset, *etc.*, Liv. 21, 13: ea et singula intuenti et universa, sicut ab aliis regibus gentibusque, ita ab hoc quoque facile præstant invictum Romanum imperium, id. 9, 17: ego illud de iis (*sc.* figuris) etiam, quæ vere sunt, adjiciam breviter, sicut ornent orationem opportune positæ, ita ineptissimas esse, quum immodice petantur, Quint. 9, 3, 100.—(*ββ*) *Ellipse of ita*: quam (*sc.* Romanam amicitiam) sicut municibus viribus, quam Massilienses, pari (= ita pari) colebant fide, Liv. 34, 9.—(*b*) *As, . . . so: in proportion as, ... so, in corresponding proportion*: ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 2: in morbis corporis ut quisque est difficillimus, ita medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quæritur; in periculis capitis ut quæque causa difficillima est, ita determinus obscurissimusque patronus adhibetur, C. Clu. 21, 57.—(*c*) *As . . . . so; in the same way that, ... so, in like manner*: sicut acies funditur duce occiso, ita dilapsi passim alii alio, Liv. 2, 54 *fin.*—(*d*) *Although . . . still; indeed . . but*: pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, Liv. 21, 35; cf. Zumpt, § 726.

II. Metou.: **A.** *In such a way* or *manner . . . . . as*: **1.** Ita . . . . . ut, *c. Subj.*: **a.** Gen.: ita sum cum illo locutus, ut mihi viderer animum hominis ab omni alia cogitatione ad tuam dignitatem tuendam traducere, C. Fam. 1, 2, 3: quod Carthaginiensibus ita pax negari possit, ut non utique in præsentia bellum cum iis geratur, Liv. 24, 28: ceterum ita fama variat, ut tamen plerique loci speculandi causa castris egressum, omnes insidiis circumventum, tradant, id. 27, 27 *fin.*: ita de ætate sua imperioque mandato et bello disseruit, ut ardorem excitaret, id. 28, 19: ita de injuria querentes, ut, si demeretur ea, in fœdere atque amicitia mansuros, restituto agro, appareret, id. 4, 7: equestres militias ita ordinavit, ut post decimam cohortem alam, post alam tribunatum legionis daret, Suet. Claud. 25 *init.*: hunc e diverso professum, ita modum proscribendi se statuisse, ut omnia sibi reliquerit libera, id. Aug. 27: atque ita posthac rem temperavit, ut non minorem oratorum ac negotiantium, quam populi, rationem duceret, id. ib. 42 *fin.*: ita fuit nobis agendum, ut judices illud intelligerent factum, Quint. 9, 2, 74: nec enim ita vixi, ut non possim aliquando esse privatus, Amm. 24, 3, 7.—**b.** Esp.: In a restrictive force: *In such a manner, as that; only in so far, that*: ( ) So, *alone*: sed ante omnia ita vos iræ indulgere oportet, ut potiorem ira salutem atque utilitatem ventram habeatis, Liv. 23, 3: itaque hoc est, quod multi fecerunt; sed ita multi, ut ii, quos innocentissimos memnimus aut audivimus, non fecerint, id. 2 Verr. 3, 82, 190.—(*b*) With *tamen*: (*a*) Follg. *ita*: nunc quoniam mihi ab amico officiosissimo tantum oneris imponitur, ego quoque tibi imponam; . . . . ita tamen, ut tibi nolim molestus esse, C. Fam. 13, 56, 1: longiorem dicturis periodum colligendus est spiritus; ita tamen, ut id neque diu, neque cum sono faciamus, Quint. 11, 3, 53.—(*β*) Follg. *ut*: verum hæc ita prætereamus, ut tamen intuentes ac respectantes relin-

quamus, C. Sest. 5, 13: amicos ita magnos et potentes in civitate esse voluit (*sc.* Augustus) ut tamen pari jure essent, quo ceteri, *etc.*, Suet. Aug. 56.—**2.** Ita, ne: *In such a way* or *manner, as not:* ut ita sudario frontem siccari juberet, ne comæ turbarentur, Quint. 11, 3, 148.

B. As Correl.: *In such a way* or *manner;* so: **1.** To *quemadmodum:* utinam, inquit, mihi patribusque Romanis ita de ceteris rebus cum plebe conveniat, quemadmodum, quod ad te attinet, ... conventurum satis confido, Liv. 6, 15: nam, quemadmodum dicimus *non feci furtum* . . . ita, *non est hoc furtum,* Quint. 7, 3, 1.—**2.** To *tanquam:* neque enim ita se gessit in his rebus, tanquam rationem aliquando esset redditurus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 22, 49: in quo ita loquimur, tanquam omnis sermo habeat figuram, Quint. 9, 1, 12: aut ita ratio habeatur, tanquam pure debeatur; aut ita, tanquam nihil debeatur, Gai. Dig. 35, 2, 73, § 1.—**3.** To *quasi:* sed prorsus ita, quasi aut reus nunquam esset futurus, aut, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 4, 22, 49: ceteri fere ita sunt exorsi, quasi, perfectis omni alio genere doctrinæ, summam inde eloquentiæ manum imponerent, Quint. procem. 4: ut alios pedes ita eligerent, aliosque damnarent, quasi ullus esset, quem, *etc.*, id. 9, 4, 87.—**4.** To *prout:* ejusque rationem, quemcunque magistratum petet, ita haberi, prout haberi lege liceret, si, *etc.*, C. Phil. 5, 17, 46.—**5.** To *quomodo:* neque me tantummodo consulem, ... sed ita fecistis, quomodo pauci nobiles in hac civitate consules facti sunt, novus ante me nemo, C. Agr. 2, 1, 3: non id egisse, ut ita diceret, quomodo se quilibet posse confideret, sed, *etc.*, Quint. 11, 1, 92.—**6.** To *quam:* nulli, ut opinor, ita hæc species miranda fuisset, Quam tibi, Lucr. 2, 1036 Lambin.; loc. vexatiss.: non ita Carpathiæ variant Aquilonibus undæ, Nec dubio nubes vertitur atra polo, Quam facile irati verbo mutantur amantes, Prop. 2, 5, 11.

C. Ita esse *or* ita se habere, = talis esse; cf. Madvig, 209, b. *Obs.* 2: *To be such* or *of such a kind:* **1.** Gen.: **a.** So, *alone:* ita ingenium meum est, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 46; so, id. Am. 3, 2, 18: ita disciplina in ædibus est lenoniis, id. Truc. 1, 1, 30: si ita sententia esset, id. Mil. 4, 8, 46: ita est lex apud nos, id. Rud. 3, 4, 19: ita sunt gloriæ meretricum, id. Truc. 4, 4, 36: ita mihi omnia ingenia sunt, id. Cist. 2, 1, 7: heu, hercle, nomen multis modis scriptum est tuum. *Sa.*: ita sunt Persarum mores, id. Pers. 4, 2, 65: vidi ego nequam Homines, verum te neminem deteriorem. *Ph.*: ita sum, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 61: qui (*sc.* apum regulus) ita melior, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 18.—**b.** As *correl.*: (α) To *qualis:* et sane ita se habet sacrum, quale apud Homerum quoque est, Quint. 1, 5, 67.—(b) To *quasi:* ita vita est hominum, quasi si ludas tesseris, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 21.—**2.** Esp.: With accessory notion of deterioration, which is rather mentally understood than verbally expressed: nam ita est hæc hominum natio Epidamnia; Voluptarii, atque potatores maximi; Tum sycophantæ, *etc.*, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 33: nam ita est ingenium muliebre: Bene quum lauta est, tersa, ornata, ficta est, *etc.*, id. Stich. 5, 5, 3: sed ostendere Me ægre pati illi nolui: nam ita est homo: Quum placo, adversor sedulo et deterreo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 63.

D. Ita, ut: **1.** *In such a state* or *condition . . . as; just so . . . . as:* sed prorsus ita esse, ut scribis mihi persuades, C. Att. 7, 8, 1: ita, ut vestitus calceatusque erat, Suet. Aug. 78: subito a militibus a cubiculo raptus, ita ut erat, id. Vit. 8: jugulatus est ad lacum Curtium ac relictus, ita uti erat, id. Galb. 20: aquila gallinam albam, ... ita ut rapuerat, demisit in gremium (*sc.* Liviæ), id. ib. 1.—**2.** *In such a manner . . . as; just so . . . as; in the same way* or *manner . . . as:* aperte ita, ut res sese habet, narrato, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 24: cœpit studiose omnia Docere, educere ita, uti, si esset filia, id. Eun. 1, 2, 37: ita, ut fit, ubi quid in animo est molestiæ, id. ib. 4, 2, 2: pedibus quoque utentur non tamen ita, ut trochæis, Quint. 9, 4, 135: ita, ut Juliani temporibus, id. 30, 4, 1.

E. *In such a way* or *manner; so admirably, with such skill,* etc.: ut si ducis consilia favor subsecutus militum foret, debellari eo die cum Samnitibus potuisse, pro haud dubio habitum sit; ita instruxit aciem loco ac subsidiis, ita omni arte bellica firmavit, Liv. 8, 36: ita omnem vitæ imaginem expressit; . . . ita est omnibus rebus, personis, affectibus accommodatus, Quint. 10, 1, 69.

F. *So, under such circumstances* as those that have been detailed: si bonum ducerent, quid ita pro malo ac noxio damnassent? si noxium comperissent; quid ita male credito priore consulatu alterum crederent? Liv. 27, 34 *ad fin.*

G. Ita, atque si: *So . . . as if; in the same way . . . as if; equally as though:* quia prædo ita condemnatur, atque si possideret, Paul. Dig. 5, 3, 36, § 3.

H. Of extent *or* degree: **1.** In an intensitive force; *So, to such an extent* or *degree; so very much, greatly, exceedingly, excessively, thoroughly* or *entirely:* **a.** With verbs: (α) With *ut c. Subj.*: hoc tibi ita mando, ut dubitem an etiam te rogem, ut pugnes ne intercaletur, C. Att. 5, 9, 2: ita gratiam ineunt, summa populo permissa potestate, ut non plus darent juris, quam acciperent, Liv. 1, 17: ita fudit fugavitque Samnites, ut ille ultimus iis dies conferendi signa cum dictatore fuit, id. 8, 36: atque ita potentissimos duos competitores . . . superavit, ut plura ipse in eorum tribubus suffragia, quam uterque in omnibus tulerit, Suet. Cæs. 13: felicitas ita enituit, ut . . . . . difficultates superstaret immensas, Amm. 25, 4, 14.—(b) *Alone:* quod quid ita placuerit iis, non video, Quint. 9, 4, 10.—**b.** With *Adjj.*: (α) *In affirmative clauses:* (*aa*) With *ut c. Subj.*: ita mihi pulcher hic dies visus est, ut speciem aliquam viderer videre, quasi reviviscentis reipublicæ, C. Fam. 4, 4, 3: judices ita fortes tamen fuerunt, ut . . . vel perire maluerint, quam, *etc.*, id. Att. 1, 16, 5: ita magna rei militaris esse occupatio solet, ut non multum imperatori sub ipsis pellibus otii relinquatur, id. Ac. 2, 2, 4: ita sordidus, ut se Non unquam servo melius vestiret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 96: ita inviolata castitate enituit, ut . . . nihil unquam venereum agitaret, Amm. 25, 4, 2.—(ββ) *Alone:* ita sunt omnia debilitata jam et prope exstincta, C. Fam. 2, 5, 2: ita sum animo perculso et abjecto, id. Att. 3, 2 *fin.*: ita est homo non modo prudens, verum etiam, quod juvet, curiosus, id. ib. 3, 3, 1: ita multa et deleta, et inducta, et superscripta inerant, Suet. Ner. 52 *fin.*: quum vidisset . . . duos clavos ita latissimos, *so very exceedingly wide,* Amm. 16, 8, 8.—(β) *In negative clauses:* non ita multis ante annis aiunt, C. Rosc. Am. 23, 64: qui omnino nomen habuerint non ita multos esse, id. Brut. 69, 244: non ita magna mercede, id. Fam. 1, 9, 3: haud ita magna manu Græciæ fugatus est, Nep. Paus. 1, 2: magnæ sæpe res non ita magnis copiis sunt gestæ, id. Pelop. 2, 3: non ita sane vetus (*sc.* Themistocles), C. Brut. 10, 41: non ita antiqua, id. 2 Verr. 4, 49, 109: non ita lato interjecto mari, id. Or. 8, 25: rarus incessus, nec ita longus, id. ib. 19, 59: ac mihi quidem non ita molesti sunt, id. de Or. 2, 19, 77: neque ita longo intervallo venit, id. Flacc. 20, 47: accessione utuntur, non ita probabili, id. Fin. 2, 13, 42: non ita necesse arbitrabar, id. Fam. 10, 25, 3: hæc nunc enucleare non ita necesse est, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: tamen earum rerum disputationem principibus civitatis non ita decoram putant, id. Ac. 2, 2, 5: non ita difficilis supererit quæstio, Quint. 2, 5, 18.—**c.** With *Advv.*: (α) In affirmative clauses: (a) With *ut c. Subj.*: sed quum ita late pateat ejus potestas, quem veremur, ut terrarum orbem complexa sit, C. Fam. 4, 7, 4: ita certe dictator id factum accepit, ut . . . præ se ferret iram tristitiamque, Liv. 8, 30: quam rem ita graviter tulit Alexander, ut, secunda lectione denuo bellum ita remiserit, *etc.*, Just. 11, 4, 10; cf. *no.* I. B. 2. d.: eumque . . . ita acriter inflammavit, ut Africanus omnesque letalis mensæ participes juberentur rapi sublimes, Amm. 15, 4, 9.—(β) With *veluti:* ita cupide profectus erat, veluti . . . . Alexandro Oriens, sibi Occidens sorte contigisset, Just. 12, 2, 1.—(γ) *Alone:* itane obstinate operam dat? *etc.*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 8.—(b) In negative clauses: non ita multum provectus, C. Phil. 1, 3, 7: unus legatus, P. Tadius, qui reliquus erat, non ita multum tecum fuit, id. 2 Verr. 2, 20, 49: non ita multo post edictum Bruti effertur et Cassii, id. Phil. 1, 3, 8: nec ita multo post proficiscitur, id. Quint. 4, 15: post, neque ita multo, Nep. Cim. 3, 4: non ita pridem, id. Brut. 10, 41: non ita diu se jactare potuit, id. ib. 66, 233: non ita valde moventur, id. N. D. 1, 31: non ita commode, id. Quint. 4, 14.

2. In a restrictive force: *So, in such a way, only to such an extent* or *so far; so little, so slightly; in so small, limited,* or *trifling a degree:* **a.** With verbs: ita triumpharunt (*sc.* imperatores) ut ille (*sc.* Mithridates) pulsus superatusque regnaret, C. Manil. 3, 8.—**b.** With *Adjj.*: With *ut c. Subj.*: non ita civitatem ægram esse, ut consuetis remediis sisti possit, Liv. 3, 20 *fin.*: ita elato ab ingenti virtutum suarum fiducia, ut nullum ferox verbum excideret, id. 26, 19 *fin.*—**c.** With *Advv.*: quum res militiæ ita prospere gererentur, ut nullo bello veniretur ad exitum spei, Liv. 5, 12: constat eum in apertos aliquos inimicos insidiatores sous ita consurrexisse, ut pœnarum asperitatem genuina lenitudine castigaret, Amm. 25, 4, 8.

ītæomelis, is, *m.* [etym. dub.] *A kind of made wine, the method of preparing which was lost in Pliny's time:* vocarunt et scyzinum, et itæomelin, et lectisphagiten: quorum jam obliterata ratio est, Pl. 14, 16, 19, § 111.

Itali, orum, *m.* v. 1. Italia, *no.* I. D.

1. Ĭtălĭa, æ, *f.* [ἰταλός, a bull, on account of the abundance and excellence of its horned cattle; but acc. to Serv., Virg. Æ. 1, 533; Hygin. Fab. 127., Italus, *no.* 2] **I.** Prop.: *Italy:* "Græcia enim antiqua, ut scribit Timæus, tauros vocabant ἰταλούς: a quorum multitudine et pulchritudine, et fœtu vitulorum, *Italiam* dixerunt," Var. R. R. 2, 5, 5: "*Italia* a vitulis, ut scribit Piso," id. ib. 2, 1, 9: "quæ (*sc.* Italia) ab hoc nuncupationem traxisse creditur, quod olim Græci tauros ἰταλοὺς vocarent," Col. 6, *præf.* 7: "*Italia* dicta, quod magnos italos, hoc est, boves, habeat: vituli enim ab Italis itali sunt dicti." Fest. p. 79; or p. 106 Müll.; cf. below, Gell. 11, 1, 1; 2.; cf. also, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 533: quod scribis in Italia te moraturum, C. Fam. 11, 24, 2: consules ex Italia profugisse, id. Deiot. 4, 11: Italiam fato profugus Lavinaque venit Littora, Virg. Æ. 1, 2: in Italiam Galli transcenderunt, Liv. 3, 33: qui (*sc.* Hercules), Geryone exstincto, armenta, victoriæ præmia, per Italiam ducebat, Just. 43, 1, 9: de Italia, magis quia ordo exigit, quam quia monstrari eget, pauca dicentur; nota sunt omnia, Mel. 2, 4 *init.*: vectigalem ac stipendiariam Italiam Africæ facerent, Liv. 24, 47: quid belliferam communibus urunt Italiam maculis, Claud. Eutr. 1, 430: tendit ad Italiam supplex Aurora potentem, id. ib. 2, 527; cf. Pl. 3, 5, 6; id. 18, 28, 67, § 261; id. 3, 20, 34, § 133; id. 3, 19, 23, § 129; et al.—*In apposition to* terra: Timæus in Historiis . . . et M. Varro in Antiquitatibus Rerum Humanarum terram Italiam de Græco vocabulo appellatam scripserunt, quoniam boves veteres Græci veteri lingua ἰταλοὶ vocitati sunt, quorum in Italia magna copia fuerit; conjectare autem ob eandem causam possumus, quod Italia tunc esset armentosissima, Gell. 11, 1, 1; 2: rapidum mare dividit undis Italiæ terræ oras a finibus ejus, Lucr. 2, 722.—Hence, **A. Ītălĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Gen.: *Of* or *belonging to Italy, Italian:* audiebam Pythagoram Pythagoreosque, ... qui essent Itali philosophi quondam nominati, C. Sen. 21, 78: Græa quis Italicis auctor posuisset in oris Mœnia quærenti, *etc.*, Ov. M. 15, 9; *al.* Italiis: littore in Italico, id. ib. 14, 17; *al.* Italio: vita illa quæ beata ferebatur, plena Italicarum

Syracusanarumque mensarum, C. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: Italicis in oppidis, Tac. A. 3, 71: per Italicas colonias, id. ib. 6, 12: cum Italica legione, id. H. 1, 59: Italico (*sc.* tritico) nullum equidem comparaverim candore ac pondere, Pl. 18, 7, 12, § 63: innocentius est Italicum (*sc.* caparī), id. 20, 15, 59, § 165: falcium ipsarum duo genera: Italicum brevius, *etc.*, id. 18, 28, 67, § 261: indignæ extant adhuc reliquiæ ejus (*sc.* Lemnii labyrinthi), quum Cretici Italicique nulla vestigia exstent. Namque et Italicum dici convenit, quem fecit sibi Porsenna rex Etruriæ sepulchri causa, *etc.*, id. 36, 13, 19, § 90: legati ab Italicis sociis venere, Just. 23, 3, 4: Italicorum captivorum numerus, id. 31, 2, 5: Italici maris littora, id. 20, 1, 3: Ælius Hadrianus, stirpis Italicæ, *etc.*, Sex. Aur. Vict. Epit. 14, 1.—As *Subst.*: **Italicus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* vir) *A man of Italy, an Italian*: **a.** *Sing.*: Italicus es, an provincialis? Pl. Ep. 9, 23, 2.—**b.** *Plur.*: quam ob noxam Romanorum, quod aut meritum Pœnorum, pro alienigenis ac barbaris, Italici adversus veteres socios Romanos bellum gererent? Liv. 24, 47.—**2.** Esp.: **a.**: (*a*) Italicum bellum: *The Italian, Marsian, or Social war*: mors Drusi jam pridem tumescens bellum excitavit Italicum, Vell. 2, 15, 2: nisi forte Italici belli fugitivorum reliquias ... proferes, C. 2 Verr. 5, 15, 39: tantum Italicum bellum propter judiciorum metum excitatum, id. Off. 2, 21, 75: tam varia atque atrox fortuna belli Italici fuit, Vell. 2, 16, 4.—(*β*) **Italici,** orum, *m. The Italian confederates in the Italian, etc., war*: Italicorum autem fuerunt celeberrimi duces Silo Popædius, Herius Asinius, *etc.*, Vell. 2, 16, 1.—**b.** Italicum jus, *The Italian right; consisting of certain privileges granted to certain Italian cities*: jus Italicum habent eo conventu Alatæ, *etc.*, Pl. 3, 21, 25, § 139.—**c.** *In reference or with regard to Italy*: de qua (*sc.* olea) Catonis Italica sententia est, *etc.*, Pl. 17, 12, 19, § 93.—**B. Itālĭus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Italy, Italian*: Italiis in oris, Ov. M. 15, 9; al. Italicis; littore in Italio, id. ib. 14, 17; al. Italico.—**C. Itălis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.* (poet.): *Of* or *belonging to Italy, Italian*: ora, Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 84: Italides matres, id. Fast. 2, 441; so, Mart. 11, 54, 4: nymphæ, Sil. 7, 428.—As *Subst.*: **Itălĭdes,** um, *f.* (*sc.* fœminæ) *Women of Italy, Italian women*: et circum lectæ comites, Larinaque virgo, Tullaque, et ferratam quatiens Tarpeia securim, Italides, Virg. Æ. 11, 657.—**D. Ītălus,** a, um, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Italy, Italian*: Italis longe disjungimur oris, Virg. Æ. 1, 252: qui manuant Itala de gente nepotes, id. ib. 6, 757: pandite ... quibus Itala jam tum floruerit terra alma viris, id. ib. 7, 643: quid? militibus prom issa Triquetra Pradia Cæsar an est Itala tellure daturus? Hor. S. 2, 6, 56: Itala nam tellus Græcia major erat, Ov. F. 4, 64: quæque ubi sint nescis, Itala regna sequi, id. H. 7, 10: quis te redonavit Quiritem Dis patriis Italoque cælo? Hor. Od. 2, 7, 3: qui (*sc.* Anio) navium ex Italo mari capax, Pl. 3, 5, 9, § 54: sic Roma na potens Itala virtute propago, Virg. Æ. 12, 827: cujus (*sc.* Euhemeri) libellos ... sermonem in Italum transtulit, *into the language of Italy*, i. e. *the Latin language*, Arn. 4, 29 *init.*: so, quam quidem olim partem judicii acris viri atque ingenio perspicaci tam sermone Italo explicuere, quam Græco, id. 4, 13 *ad fin.*—As *Subst.*: **Ītăli,** orum, *m.* (*sc.* viri) *Men of Italy, Italians*: (*Gen. Pl.*: Italum *for* Italorum, Virg. Æ. 6, 92): Italos ipsos ac Latinos, C. Har. Resp. 9, 19: saxa vocant Itali, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 1, 109: Itali, Pl. 3, 5, 10, § 71: quas gentes Italum, aut quas non oraveris urbes! Virg. Æ. 1, 1.

II. Meton.: *The people or inhabitants of Italy*: maxime vero perturbatus est ut audivit ... totam Italiam esse effusam, C. Deiot. 4, 11: quippe L. Cæsaro et P. Rutilio consulibus, abhinc annos centum viginti ... arma adversus Romanos cepit, Vell. 2, 15, 2.

2. **Italia,** æ, *f. A dau. of Minos, king of Crete*: Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 533.

Italĭca, æ, *f.* **I.** *The confederate name of the city of Corfinium during the Marsian war*: caput imperii sui Corfinium legerant (*sc.* Italici), quod appellarunt Italicam, Vell. 2, 16, 4; cf. Strabo 5, 4, 2. **II.** *A city* in Hispania Bætica, *founded by* Scipio Africanus, *the birthplace of the Emperors Trajan and Hadrian*, Pl. 3, 1, 3, § 11: Ulpius Crinitus Trajanus, natus Italicæ in Hispania, Eutr. 8, 2: Ulpium Trajanum Italica, urbe Hispaniæ, ortum, Sex. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 13, 1: natus et ipse (*sc.* Ælius Hadrianus) Italicæ in Hispania, Eutr. 8, 6: quum ... sese Italicam venturum promisisset, Cæs. B. C. 2, 20.—Hence, **Italicensis,** e, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Italica*; prps. only as *Subst.*: **Italicensis,** is, *m. A man* or *native of Italica, an Italican*: *Sing.*: Q. Pompeius Niger, eques Romanus, Italicensis, Hirt. B. Hisp. 25: omnes ... T. Thorium, Italicensem, ducem delegisse, id. B. Alex. 57.—*Plur.*: ipsi Italicenses, Gell. 16, 13, 4: quam (*sc.* orationem) De Italicensibus, unde ipse (*sc.* Hadrianus) ortus fuit, in senatu habuit, id. 16, 13, 4: erant enim omnes Italicenses, Hirt. B. Alex. 52.

Italici, orum, *m.* v. 1. Italia, *no.* I. A. 2. a. (*β*).

1. **Italicus,** a, um, *adj.* v. 1. Italia, *no.* I. A.

2. **Italicus,** i, *m.* v. 1. Italia, *no.* I. A. 1.

Italides, um, *f.* v. 1. Italia, *no.* I. C.

Italis, ĭdis, *f. adj.* v. 1. Italia, *no.* I. C.

Italius, a, um, *adj.* v. 1. Italia, *no.* I. B.

1. **Italus,** a, um, *adj.* v. 1. Italia, *no.* I. D.

2. **Italus,** i, *m. The name of various persons from whom Italy is said to have derived its name*: **I.** *A son of Penelope and Telegonus*: ex Penelope et Telegono natus est Italus, qui Italiam ex suo nomine denominavit, Hyg. Fab. 127 *fin.* **II.** *A king of Sicily*: Italus, rex Siciliæ ad eam partem venit, in qua regnavit Turnus, quam a suo nomine appellavit Italiam, Serv. Virg. 1, 533. **III.** *A king of the Ligurians*: alii (Italiam denominatam) a rege Ligurum, Italo, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 533. **IV.** *A Molossian*: alii (Italiam denominatam) ab advena Molossio, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 533. **V.** *A Sicilian augur*: alii (Italiam denominatam) a quodam augure, qui cum Siculis in hæc loca venerit, Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 533.

3. **Ītălus,** i, *m. The name of a remarkably fine bull in the herd of Hercules; after which Italy is said to have been named*: alii scripserunt quod e Sicilia Hercules persecutus sit eo nobilem taurum, qui diceretur Italus, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 3.

Ītă-que, *conj.* [ita; que] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen. (acc. to ita, *no.* I. A. 1.): *And thus, and so, and in this way*: immo, ita volo itaque postulo, ut fiat, Ter. And. 3, 3, 18: ita geniti, itaque educati, Liv. 1, 4: collegi me aliquando et ita constitui—fortiter esse agendum; ... itaque *tecum*, C. Clu. 19, 51: at eodem te, quum convivisses, rediturum dixeras; itaque fecisti, id. Deiot. 7, 19: itaque hic fecit, ut, *etc.*, Nep. Att. 11, 6: itaque fecimus, C. Fam. 3, 3, 2: itaque fecerunt, Nep. Alc. 4, 2.

B. Esp.: **1.** (acc. to ita, *no.* I. A. 2. a. (*α*)): *And so, on this account, hence, therefore, consequently, in consequence*: **a.**: Placed first in clause: (*α*) So *alone*: itaque rem suscipit, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 9: itaque etiam hoc loco nobis est ipsis, quid causa postulet, judicandum, C. Part. Or. 6, 22: itaque scripsi ad eum accurate, id. Att. 5, 11, 6: itaque Athenienses, quod honestum non esset, id ne utile quidem putaverunt, id. Off. 3, 11, 49: itaque ipse mea legens, sic afficior interdum, ut, *etc.*, id. Læl. 1, 4: itaque non aqua, non igni, ut aiunt, plurimis locis utimur, quam amicitia, id. ib. 6, 22: Itaque sic definitur a Stoicis, id. Off. 1, 40, 142: itaque cautum est, ut postea crearentur, Liv. 1, 4: itaque Q. Fabio Sanga ... rem omnem, uti cognoverant, aperiunt (*sc.* Allobroges), Sall. C. 41: itaque et detectas conjurationes conventusque nocturnos non ultra arguit, *etc.*, Suet. Cæs. 75: itaque festinantius ... publicatum est, cautumque, *etc.*, id. Aug. 29: itaque et opera cujusque, manentibus titulis restituit, id. ib. 31: itaque quum exspectatio adventus Jubæ terribilis esset, id. Cæs. 66: itaque huic maxime putamus malo fuisse nimiam opinionem ingenii atque virtutis, Nep. Alcib. 7, 3: itaque ... verba fecit frater ejus, id. Milt. 7, 3: itaque incorruptus, idemque frigidissimus, Curt. 3, 4, 9: itaque puteos milites experant fodere, id. 7, 10, 14.—(*β*) With *ergo*: itaque ergo amantur, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25: itaque ergo erecti suspensique, Liv. 1, 25: itaque ergo ut magistratu abiere, id. 3, 31: itaque ergo prima Romanis inita provinciarum, id. 28, 12: itaque ergo in tantum metum omnes Thessalos conjectos, id. 30, 25: itaque ergo perpaucis effugium patuit, id. 9, 31 *fin.*—(γ) With *adeo*: itaque adeo imo animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 4.—**b.** In second place of clause: avide itaque se certamini obfert, Liv. 2, 6: populatio itaque non illi vastæ similis, id. 6, 31: incomposito itaque prædantes in agrum Albanum pervenimus, id. 7, 39: misso itaque repente senatu, id. 8, 30: urguent itaque alii alios, id. 10, 5: quæro itaque, Curt. 7, 10, 7: hortantibus itaque nonnullis, Suet. Aug. 10.—**c.** In fourth place of clause: omnium sententiis absolutus itaque est, Pl. 18, 6, 8, § 43.—**d.** Introducing a parenthetical clause: sed quum in hominibus juvandis aut mores spectari aut fortuna soleat, dictu quidem est proclivo—itaque homines loquuntur—se in beneficiis collocandis mores hominum, non fortunam sequi, C. Off. 2, 20, 69.

2. In oaths, wishes, *etc.* (acc. to ita, *no.* I. A. 2. h. (*a*)): *And so, and thus, and on these terms* or *conditions*: **a.** Non: ita me di bene ament, mi Laches; itaque una inter nos agere ætatem liceat, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 10: ita me di ament, itaque obtingant ex te, quæ opto, id. ib. 4, 2, 3.—**b.** With *ellipse of Subj. Optat.*: at ita me di deæque, superi atque inferi et mediоxumi, Itaque me Juno regina et Jovis supremi filia, Itaque me Saturnus patruus ejus (*sc.* ament), *etc.*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 37.

II. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to ita, II. A. 1.): *And in such a way* or *manner*: With *ut c. Subj.*: verum ita animatus fui, itaque nunc sum, ut ea te patera donem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 190: quum quæstor in Sicilia fuissem, judices, itaque ex ea provincia decessissem, ut Siculis omnibus jucundam diuturnamque memoriam quæsturæ nominisque mei relinquerem, factum est, *etc.*, C. Div. in Cæc. 1, 2.

B. (acc. to ita, *no.* II. K. 1.): *And so very* or *so exceedingly*: With *ut c. Subj.*: ita nostri acriter in hostes, signo dato, impetum fecerunt, itaque hostes repente celeriterque procurrerunt, ut spatium pila in hostes conjiciendi non daretur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 52.

C. In entering upon the elucidation of a new subject: *Then*: reliquum est igitur, ut dicas de converso oratione atque mutata. *C. P.* Est, itaque, id genus totum situm in commutatione verborum; quæ, *etc.*, C. Part. Or. 7, 23.

Ītargus, i, *m. A river in Germany*; acc. to some, *the Weser*; decolor infecta testis Itargus aqua, Albin. Consol. ad Liv. 386.

Ītă-tĕnus, *adv. So far, to such a degree* (late Latin): duoque ista itatenus uniantur, ut sint et negotio, et sensu, et verbo indiscriminabilia, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 10, 2 *fin.*; al. catenus.

Ītĕa, æ, *f.* Ἰτέα, *One of the daughters of Danaus*. Hyg. Fab. 170 *med.*

Item, *adv.* [is] (akin to Sansc. ittham, "so;" cf. Bopp. p. 507 Eastwick; cf. also Pott, Etym. Forsch. p. 93) **I.** Prop.: *So, even so, just so, just in this way* or *manner*: nisi multa aqua usque et diu macerantur, Otent, salsa sunt, tangere ut non velis. Item nos sumus. Ejus seminis mulieres, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 35.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *In like manner, in the same or a corresponding way*: ut vos item alias, pariter nunc

Mars adjuvet, Plaut. Asin. prol. 15: in eo me oblecto: solum id est carum mihi. Ille ut item contra me habeat, facio sedulo, *me in like manner, on the other hand*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 25: si sine oculis, inquit, non potest exstare officium et munus oculorum, possunt autem aliquando oculi non fungi suo munere; qui vel semel ita est usus oculis, ut vera cerneret, is habet sensum oculorum vera cernentium. Item, igitur, si sine divinatione non potest, *etc.*, C. Div. 2, 52, 107.—**2.** Esp.: Non item: *Not in like manner, not in a corresponding way, but not:* placed after that which is denied, *etc.*: omnium magnarum artium, sicut arborum, altitudo nos delectat: radices stirpesque non item, C. Or. 43, 147: in libero servant, in libera non item, id. N. D. 2, 24, 62: corporum offensiones sine culpa accidere possunt; animorum non item, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 31: O spectaculum uni Crasso jucundum; ceteris non item, id. Att. 2, 21, 4.

B. In comparisons: *In like* or *corresponding manner; in the same way:* **1.** With *ut*: qui, ubi quamque nostrarum videt prope ædes, hac si aggredias, Item ut de frumento anseres, clamore absterret, abigit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 41: fecisti item, uti prædones solent, C. 2 Verr. 4, 9, 21; cf. the context: quæ omnia item, uti contraria rerum bonarum, in rebus vitandis reponemus, id. Inv. 2, 54, 165: ita fit, ut non item in oratione, ut in versu, numerus exstet, id. Or. 60, 202.—**2.** With *quasi*: soror, cogita, amabo, item nos perhiberi, Quasi salsa muriatica esse autumantur Sine omni lepore, *etc.*, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 31: utique Fœneriæ Hispalæ datio, deminutio, gentis enuptio, tutoris optio item esset, quasi ei vir testamento dedisset, Liv. 39, 19.—**3.** With *quemadmodum*: ita causa componitur, ut item palæstritæ Bidenses peterent ab Epicrate hereditatem, quemadmodum palæstritæ Syracusani ab Heraclio petissent, C. 2 Verr. 2, 22, 54.

C. *Of like sort* or *kind; of a corresponding nature:* his (*sc.* vitulis) lapides substernendi, aut quid item, ne ungulæ putrescant, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 16: substernitur eis (*sc.* catulis) acus, aut quid item aliud, quod molliore cubili facilius educantur, id. ib. 2, 9, 12.

D.: **1.** In introducing something entirely new in addition to what has been previously mentioned: *Also, likewise:* venit hoc mihi, Megadore, in mentem; te esse hominem divitem; me item esse hominem pauperum pauperrimum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 50: postquam amans accessit Unus et item, alter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 50: quid Pamphilus? quid? symbolam Dedit, coenavit: gaudebam: item alio die Quærebam: comperiebam, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 1, 62: Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, C. Div. 1, 48, 107: placuit P. Scævolæ et Coruncanio . . . itemque cæteris, id. Leg. 2, 21, 52: C. Subernius Calenus et meus est familiaris, et, *etc.*: . . . eadem causa fere est M. Planii Heredis, qui est item Calenus, *etc.*, id. Fam. 9, 13, 2: cœperat esse præceps ad repræsentanda supplicia, item ad deteriora credenda, Curt. 10, 1, 39: subscripsere quidam L. Bruti statuæ, Utinam viveres: item ipsius Cæsaris, *etc.*, Suet. Cæs. 80 athletas (*sc.* edidit); item navale prælium, *etc.*, id. Aug. 43: publicanos relevavit, *etc.*; . . . cetera item, quæ cuique libuissent, dilargitus est, id. Cæs. 20: ille nihilo secius exercitui postea præfuit resque in Africa gessit; itemque Mago, frater ejus, *etc.*, Nep. Hann. 7, 1; cf. id. ib. 7, 3.—**2.** In comparisons: ut . . . item: *As, . . . so, also: as, on the one hand, . . . so, also, on the other:* ergo, ut illa divina mens summa lux est, item, quum in homine est perfecta, est in mente sapientis, C. Leg. 2, 5, 11.

E. In introducing a statement that qualifies, defines, or explains what has been previously mentioned: *Further, moreover, besides:* qui enim dixit, Nolite timere eos, non dixit, qui occidunt spissius corpus, gravius corpus: sed, qui occidunt corpus. Et item non dixit, tenuius et levius corpus; sed, *etc.*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 13 *ad fin.*

F. In enumerations, *etc.*: **1.** Gen.: *Again, further, moreover:* ut enim processit et recessit, sic accessit et abscessit; item, incessit, *etc.*, Var. L. L. 6, 5; p. 87 ed. Müll.: item ratiocinatur anima rationalis, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3, 14, 3: item voluntas animæ substantia ejus est, id. ib. 3, 14, 4: item memoria illocalis quædam capacitas est, quæ, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 14, 5: item corpus in parte sui tactum ibi sentit, ubi tangitur, id. ib. 3, 14, 6; cf. also id. ib. 3, 14, 7; 8; 9.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** (= secundo): (α) *In the second place:* item . . . tertio . . quarto, Var. R. R. 1, 16, 3; 6.—(β) *The second time:* quos (*sc.* parentes) . . . vagitu suo pæne bis prodidit: semel, quum a nutricis ubere; item, quum a sinu matris raptim auferretur ab iis, qui, *etc.*, Suet. Tib. 6; dub. al. iterum: **b.** (= tertio): *Thirdly, in the third place:* rursus alteris literis: . . . item, Suet. Claud. 4.

G. *Equally, in equal degree, to an equal extent:* equi, quod alii sunt ad rem militarem idonei, alii ad vecturam, alii ad admissuram, alii ad cursuram, alii ad rhedam, non item sunt spectandi atque habendi, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 15.

H. *So very:* is item est agrestis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 42; cf. ita, *no.* II.

Iter, ĭnĕris, *n.* (*Nom.*: itiner, Turpil. ap. Non. 482, 30; Charis. p. 16 P.; Caper, p. 2249 P.; Mart. Cap. 9, § 897; Manil. 1, 88; Juvenc. Evang. Hist. 4, 71: *Gen.*: iteris, Prisc. p. 695 P.; Næv. ap. Prisc. p. 695 P.; Charis. p. 34 P.; Pac. Charis. p. 169 P.; Jul. Hygin. ib. p. 108 P.; Juvenc. Evang. Hist. 1, 278.—*Acc.*: itiner, Var. ap. Non. 482, 20; Plaut. ib. 482, 22; Acc. ib. 482, 27; Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 72; 88; Lucr. 6, 338; Juvenc. Evang. Hist. 2, 23; 435.—*Abl.*: itere, Lucr. 5, 652; Prop. 2, 13, 40 Broukhus.; Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 34 Stalb.: also, *Nom.*: itener, Pac. ap. Charis. p. 109 P.) [1. root of eo], **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A going, the act of going, a walking* or *proceeding onwards*, etc.: **1.** *Abs.*: dicam in itere, *I will tell you on the way*, i. e. *as we go along*, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 34 ed Stalb.; al. itinere: hoc ipsa in itinere alteræ Dum narrat forte audivi, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 80: miles, edico tibi, Si te in platea offendero hac post unquam, quod dicas mihi, Alium quærebam; iter hoc habui, periisti, id. Eun. 5, 9, 35: huc quia habebas iter, Plaut. Asin. 2, 3, 6: iter ad naves tendebat Achates, Virg. Æ. 1, 165: audit, et ad vocem concitus urget iter, Ov. F. 6, 520: (portus) littus habet solidum, quod nec vestigia servet, Nec remoretur iter, Ov. M. 11, 233.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: iter illi sæpius in forum, frequenter tamen et in campum, Pl. Pan. 76 *fin.*

B. Esp.: **1.** Of going to a place more or less distant: **a.** Of travellers, *etc.*: *A journey:* (α) *Abs.*: qui eo negotiandi aut itineris causa convenerant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 55: quum illi iter instaret et subitum, et longum, C. Att. 13, 23, 1: itineris nostri causa fuit, quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 3, 2 *init.*: si me huic itineri tam infesto, tamque periculoso commisero, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25; cf. context: iter mihi tutum, id. Planc. 41, 97: ut festinatum non faciatis iter, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 8: itinere fatigatis inutilis (*sc.* potio frigida), Cels. 1, 3, p. 21 Milling.: post iter, primum sedile, deinde unctio, id. 1, 3, ib.: consternatus olim per nocturnum iter, Suet. Aug. 90: digrediens inde itinere nocturno, id. Tib. 6: pedibus toto itinere progrediens, *during the whole journey*, id. ib. 7 *fin.*—(β) With *Acc. loci*: quum sciret Clodius . . . . iter sollemne, legitimum, necessarium . . . . Miloni esse Lanuvium, *etc.*, C. Mil. 10, 27: Cæsarem iter habere Capuam, id. Att. 8, 11, D. 2: tum sedet Inachias urbes. . . . Ferre iter impavidum, Stat. Th. 1, 326.—(γ) With *in c. Acc.*: iter ad te in Apuliam facere cœpi, C. Att. 8, 11 D. 1.—(δ) With *ad*: ad te, C. Att. 8, 11 D. 1; see above, *no.* (γ): quum ille esset in Phrygia itemque ad regem compararet, Nep. Alc. 10, 3.—(ε) With *Abl.*: nunc iter conficiebamus æstuosa et pulverulenta via, *in* or *along a hot and dusty road*, C. Att. 5, 14, 1; so, censeo via Appia iter facias, id. ib. 8, 11 C.—(ζ) With *Abl. of motion from a place:* Actio maluimus iter facere pedibus, *from Actium*, C. Att. 5, 9, 1.—(η) Particular phrases: (αα) Agere iter: *To be on a journey, to travel:* namque viatorem sibi eligere caupo vel stabularius non videtur, nec repellere potest iter agentes, *persons on a journey, wayfaring people* or *travellers*, Ulp. Dig. 37, 5, § 6; cf. ago, *no.* II. B. 3. b. (f) (α): tutus agit vir justus iter, vel per mare magnum, Prud. Dittoch. 33: agit iter sine itinere, Salv. Gub. Dei, 1, 9.—(ββ) Comparare *or* parare iter, *To prepare* or *make preparations for a journey:* quum ille esset in Phrygia, iterque ad regem compararet, Nep. Alc. 10, 3: jamque iter in gremio pacis sollenne parabant Ad muros, Ancyra, tuos, Claud. Eutr. 2, 97.—(γγ) Conficere iter: *To accomplish, perform a journey:* nunc iter conficiebamus æstuosa et pulverulenta via, C. Att. 5, 14, 1: toto itinere ex sententia confecto, id. ib. 4, 14, 2: quum illud iter Hispaniense pedibus fere confici solet, id. Vatin. 5, 12.—(δδ) Constituere iter, *To resolve* or *determine upon a journey:* intellexi ad iter id, quod constitui, nihil mihi optatius cadere posse, C. Att. 3, 1 *init.*—(εε) Contendere iter: *To hasten* or *hurry one's journey:* quæ res eum nocte una tantum itineris contendere coegit? C. Rosc. Am. 34, 97.—(ζζ) Convertere iter: *To turn* or *direct one's journey:* sed te oro ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, quo ego multis de causis converti iter meum, C. Att. 3, 3.—(ηη) Facere iter: *To perform a journey; to travel:* censeo via Appia iter facias, et celeriter Brundusium venias, C. Att. 8, 11 C.: quo minore suspicione facerent iter, Nep. Pel. 2, 5: nunquam carrucis minus mille fecisse iter traditur, Suet. Ner. 30 *fin.*: neque iter fecit, nisi ut vehiculo anteirent, aut circa adequitarent, id. Aug. 64 *fin.*—(θθ) Frangere iter: *To stay* or *stop one's journey:* nec frangit iter, Stat. Th. 12, 232.—(ικ) Habere iter, *To make a journey, to be on the road:* Cæsarem iter habere Capuam, C. Att. 8, 11 D. 2: quod ille in Sardiniam iter habebat, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2: Cn. Pompeius pridie ejus diei ex urbe profectus iter ad legiones habebat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 14.—(λλ) Impedire iter: *To hinder* or *impede the journey* of another: quique parum felix impedichat iter, Ov. H. 21, 74.—(μμ) Instituere iter: *To undertake, begin, set out upon*, or *commence a journey:* rumpat et serpens iter institutum, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 5.—(νν) Peragere iter, *To accomplish, finish*, or *complete a journey:* ergo iter inceptum peragunt, Virg. Æ. 6, 3*4: ambo propositum peragunt iter, Hor. S. 2, 6, 99: peragat cœptum dulcis ut annus iter, Ov. F. 1, 188.—(ξξ) Redire *or* revertere ex itinere, *To return from a journey:* tabellarius . . . . ex itinere rediit, C. Att. 15, 24, 1: sed, ubi turbari rursus cuncta sensit, rediit ex itinere, Suet. Tit. 5 *init.*: qui quum ex itinere quodam proposito et constituto revertisset, C. Div. 1, 15, 26.—(οο) Rumpere iter, *To break off, hinder, stop, put a stop to a journey*, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 5; cf. above, *no.* (μμ).—(ππ) Vertere iter, *To turn aside*, or *turn one's journey in a contrary direction:* Aulidis a portu qui lene vertit iter, Ov. Ib. 620.

b. Of troops, *etc.*: *A march:* (α) *Abs.*: ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Cæs. B. G. 1, 13: sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, id. ib. 1, 7: ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant, id. ib. 1, 9: in itinere de prælio audivi, C. Fam. 10, 11, 12: quum ipse iter ad Mutinam dirigerem, id. Fam. 10, 11, 2: Catilina ex itinere plerisque consularibus . . . . literas mittit, Sall. C. 34, 2: Erygium impedimenta . . . . campestri itinere ducere jubet, Curt. 6, 4, 3: idem itinerum fuerunt duces, id. 5, 3, 6: sæpe in itineribus vexabatur, Nep. Eum. 5, 2: cum Antigono conflixit non in acie instructa, sed in itinere, id. ib. 8, 1: hoc itinere adeo gravi morbo afficitur oculorum, id. Hann. 4, 3: iter, quo habeat, omnes celat, id. Eum. 8, 7: prælia non tantum destinato, sed ex occasione sumebat; ac sæpe ab itinere statim, *etc.*,

Suet. Cæs. 60: compendiosis vallibus ejus itinera prævenerunt, Amm. 30, 1, 12. — (β) With *versus:* ex his montibus Ambraciam versus, iter facere cœpit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 36. — (γ) With *ex:* Cæs. B. C. 3, 36; see above, *no.* (β). — (δ) Particular phrases: (αα) Conficere iter: *To accomplish or perform a march:* admodum magnis diurnis atque nocturnis itineribus confectis, Cæs. B. G. 7, 56: a Massilia Gesoriacum usque pedestri itinere confecto, Suet. Claud. 17. — (ββ) Continuare iter: *To continue, keep on a march:* die ac nocte continuato itinere, Cæs. B. C. 3, 36. — (γγ) Convertere iter: *To turn or direct one's march:* nam ut, commutato consilio, iter in provinciam converteret, Cæs. B. G. 7, 56: ad urbem Haud trepidam convertit iter, Luc. 3, 373: hos frustra prohibere conatus, Romam iter convertit, Suet. Cæs. 34. — (δδ) Desistere itinere: *To halt:* Cæsar legiones equitatumque revocari, atque desistere itinere, jubet, Cæs. B. G. 5, 11. — (εε) Dirigere iter ad: *To direct one's march towards:* quum Rhodanum copias trajecissem fratremque cum tribus millibus equitum præmisissem, ipse iter ad Mutinam dirigerem, *etc.*, C. Fam. 10, 11, 2. — (ζζ) Discurrere iter: *To hurry rapidly over a march:* exinde, quum discursis itineribus magnis Tiposam dux noster introiret, Amm. 29, 5, 17: his modo peractis, discursisque itineribus, Antiochiam venimus, id. 25, 10, 1. — (ηη) Esse in itinere: *To be on a march:* quum in itinere esset, *etc.*, Brut. ap. C. Fam. 11, 13, 2. — (θθ) Extendere iter: *To lengthen one's march, to make a long march:* Mago, ... itineribus extentis, ad mare in Ligures Ingaunos pervenit, Liv. 30, 19 *init.* — (κκ) Facere iter: *To march, to proceed on a march:* expedito exercitu ita noctu feci iter, ut, *etc.*, C. Fam. 15, 4, 8: vidit, si, quo esset iter facturus, palam pronunciasset, hostes, *etc.*, Nep. Ages. 3, 4: quum exercitum Olynthum duceret, iterque per Thebas faceret, id. Pel. 1, 2: iter faciens Taurum transiit, id. Dat. 4, 4: inter corporis custodes iter facere cœpit, id. ib. 9, 3: quacunque iter fecit, id. Hann. 3, 3: quum trans Rhenum inter angustias densumque agmen iter essedo faceret, Suet. Cal. 51. — (λλ) Ferre iter: *To direct one's march:* Tunc sedet Inachias urbes Danaëiaque arva . . . Ferre iter impavidum, Stat. Th. 1, 326. — (μμ) Flectere iter: *To turn or divert one's march:* mutat consilium, et, quoniam imprudentem adoriri non posset, flectit iter suum, et, *etc.*, Nep. Eum. 9, 4. — (νν) Impedire iter: *To hinder or embarrass one's march:* iter impedire incipiunt, Cæs. B. C. 1, 63. — (ξξ) Ingredi *or* inchoare iter: *To set out upon or commence a march:* quum ingressus iter pedibus sit, C. Sen. 10, 34: postquam iter ingressis nunciatum sit, Suet. Vesp. 6: itinere inchoato, Suet. Vit. 10. — (οο) Instaurare iter: *To renew or recommence one's march:* dulces iter instaurabat ad Argos, Stat. Th. 2, 743. — (ππ) Intendere iter: *To follow on or pursue one's march:* et Hannibalem incertum, utrum cœptum in Italiam intenderet iter, an, *etc.*, ... avertit a præsenti certamine, Liv. 21, 29 *ad fin.*: incerti quam in partem intenderent iter, id. 10, 43. — (ρρ) Maturare *or* properare iter: *To hasten, speed, quicken, or accelerate one's march:* jam vero eo magis illi maturandum iter existimabant, Cæs. B. C. 1, 63: et si cœptum iter properasset, Tac. H. 3, 40. — (σσ) Pergere iter: *To proceed on one's march:* quum jam Cæsar . . . . iter cœptum pergere cognosset, Hirt. B. Afr. 69. — (ττ) Supprimere iter: *To check or stop one's march, to keep or remain still:* iter supprimunt, copiasque in castris continent, Cæs. B. C. 1, 63. — (υυ) Retro vertere iter: *To turn in a different direction or alter one's march:* retro vertit iter, Liv. 23, 3.

2. Of passage through the air: *Course, flight, way:* **a.** Of birds: quam super haud ullæ poterant impune volantes Tendere iter pennis, Virg. Æ. 6, 240 . . nec cœptum dimittat iter (*sc.* corvus), Ov. M. 2, 598. — **b.** Of persons: cælique cupidine tactus (*sc.* Icarus) Altius egit iter, Ov. M. 8, 225: incautis nimium temerarius auxilia, Altius egit iter, id. A. A. 2, 84: inde revertentes deos aspicit alas; iterque Non agit in rectum, id. M. 2, 715: junctisque per æra cygnis Carpit iter, id. M. 10, 709: alato qui pede carpis iter, id. F. 5, 666: vertit iter; cæloque petit diversa relicto, *he alters his course*, id. M. 2, 730. — **c.** Of inanimate things: præterea omnis odos, fumus, vapor, atque alia res Consimiles . . . . Scinduntur per iter flexum, Lucr. 4, 91.

3. Of passage over water, *etc.*: *Course, voyage:* timidæ dirige navis iter, Ov. F. 1, 4: ergo iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo; Labitur uncta vadis abies, Virg. Æ. 8, 90: tendit iter velis, portumque relinquit, id. ib. 7, 7: flectere iter socii terræque advertere proras Imperat, id. ib. 7, 35: vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tumenti Ferret iter (*sc.* Camilla), id. ib. 7, 811.

4. Of rivers, *etc.*: *Course:* ipsi amnes . . . . iter, quod cœperunt, percurrunt, Curt. 5, 1, 13.

5. Of the year: *The course, revolution:* (elementa) plerumque feruntur In casus alios, quam lex habet, aut iter anni, Prud. Symm. 2, 974.

II. Meton.: **A.** As a measure of distance: **1.** *A journey:* **a.** *Abs.*: maturat ab urbe proficisci, et, quam maximis itineribus potest, in Galliam ulteriorem contendit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 7: neque (*sc.* aliter) mensuras itinerum noverunt, id. ib. 6, 24: quæ res eum una nocte tantum itineris tendere coegit? C. Rosc. Am. 34, 97. — **b.** With *Gen.*: hujus Hercyniæ sylvæ . . . . latitudo novem dierum iter expedito patet, Cæs. B. G. 6, 24: quum dierum iter sexaginta processerit, id. ib. 6, 24: dierum quatuor itinere levi peracto, Amm. 24, 1, 6.

2. *A march:* **a.** *Abs.*: huc Cæsar magnis diurnis nocturnisque itineribus contendit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 38: itinera multo majora fugiens, quam ego sequens, *making greater marches in his flight*, Brut. ap. C. Fam. 11, 13, 2: septem millia itineris erant, Liv. 30, 5: ingens iter agminis, id. 32, 5 *ad init.* — **b.** With *Gen.*: (α) quum . . . . abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, C. Fam. 15, 4, 8: unius diei progressus iter, Liv. 44, 2. — (β) Justum diei iter: *A day's march of a due or proper length:* confecto justo itinere ejus dici, Cæs. B. C. 3, 76. — **c.** Facere iter: *To perform or complete a march:* itaque qua sex mensibus iter fecerat, eadem minus diebus triginta in Asiam reversus est, Nep. Them. 5, 2.

B. Of that along which the going takes place: *Coner.*: **1.** *A road, way, path:* **a.** *Abs.*: qua ibant, ab itu *iter* appellarunt, Var. L. L. 5, 6, p. 14, ed. Müll.: "via sicut *iter*, quod ea vehendo teritur, *iter* itu," id. ib. 5, 4, p. 9, ed. Müll.: erant omnino duo itinera, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 6: pedestria esse itinera concisa æstuariis, id. ib. 3, 9: itinera duo, quæ extra murum ad portum ferebant, id. B. C. 1, 27: in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv. 1, 28: itane vero? Hoc meus et tuus Brutus egit, ut Lanuvii esset? ut Trebonius itineribus deviis proficisceretur in provinciam? C. Att. 14, 10, 1: ut deviis itineribus milites duceret, Nep. Eum. 3, 5: itinere devio per ignorantiam locorum retardati, Suet. Galb. 20: refertis itineribus agrestium turba pecorumque, Liv. 26, 10 *ad fin.*: exitus itinerum, id. 30, 5 *fin.*: itinera munii, Nep. Hann. 3, 4: exercitum neque per insidiosa itinera duxit unquam, nisi, *etc.*, Suet. Cæs. 58: præcepit etiam trabes, quibus introierat Oceanum, magna ex parte itinere terrestri Romam devehi, id. Cal. 47: ut C. Oppio comitante se per silvestre iter, *etc.*, id. Cæs. 72: cujus (*sc.* D. Cæsaris) sibi species itinere avio occurrisset, id. Aug. 96: qua rectum iter in Persidem ducebat, Curt. 13, 11, 19: itineribus rectis Taurinos pervenit, Amm. 15, 8, 18: dextrum latus itineribus petit obliquis, id. 20, 7, 1: declive iter, id. 15, 10, 7: equus mittitur ciandestinus ad dextram itineris latus, id. 30, 1, 14. — **b.** With *Gen.*: iter omne viarum, Lucr. 2, 628: mendicus ad pontis iter sedens, Schol. ad Juv. 14, 134. — **c.** With *attributive adj. instead of Gen.*: non turba servorum lecticam tuam per itinera urbana ac peregrina portantium, Sen. Ep. 31, 10. — **d.** Particular phrases: (α) carpere iter, *To pass over or along a road*, i. e. *to pursue a* journey: Rubos fessi pervenimus utpote longum carpentes iter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95: non utile carpis, inquit, iter, Ov. M. 2, 550. — (β) Claudere *or* præcludere iter: *to close or stop up a road*, etc.: clauderet ut Tatio fervidus humor iter, Ov. F. 1, 272: ne suus hoc illi clauserit auctor iter, id. Pont. 1, 1, 6: hostes fortibus præsidiis itinera claudere, id. 31, 12, 2: neque iter præcluserat unda, Ov. M. 14, 793. — (γ) Facere iter: *To form* or *make a road, path*, etc.: aliud iter adhuc insuperabile fecit; excisaque rupe, Amm. 15, 10, 11: ilicere fodiendo, substruendo, iter facere Proculus ait, Cels. Dig. 8, 1, 10. — (δ) Ingredi iter: *To enter upon, set out upon a road, path*, etc.: occultissimum iter modico comitatu ingressus est, Suet. Cæs. 31: unde iter ingrediens memorosa per avia solum, Auson. Idyll. 10, 5. — (ε) Patefacere *or* aperire iter: *To lay open a road*, i. e. *to make a road free from impediments*, etc.: causa mittendi fuit, quod iter per Alpes, quo magno cum periculo magnisque portoriis mercatores ire consueverant, patefieri volebat, Cæs. B. G. 3, 1: testis est Gallia, per quam legionibus nostris in Hispaniam iter Gallorum internecione patefactum est, C. Manil. 11, 30: quocunque ire placet, ferro iter aperiundum est, Sall. C. 58, 7. — (ζ) Præstare iter tutum: *To render the road safe*; i. e., *to enable one to travel in safety:* iter mihi tutum, multis minitantibus, magno cum suo metu præstiterunt (*sc.* municipia), C. Planc. 41, 97. — (η) Remetior iter: *To measure back a road*, i. e., *to retrace one's way:* jamque remensus iter, Stat. Th. 3, 324.

2. Of a city, *etc.*: *A street:* diversa urbis itinera, Tac. H. 1, 81: itinera urbana, Sen. Ep. 31, 10; cf. above, *no.* II. B. 1. c.: quum per omne iter dextra sinistraque oppidatim victimæ cæderentur, taurus, *etc.*, Suet. Galb. 18.

3. Architect. *t. t., etc.*: *A passage, corridor*, etc.: quum autem in tricliniis ceterisque conclavibus maximus est usus liminis, tum etiam in itineribus, clivis, scalisque, Vitr. 6, 6 (al. 9), 7: ibi constituantur itinerum supercilia, id. 5, 6, 5; al. 5, 7, 2.

4. For water: *Passage, outlet:* itineraque, si loci natura permittit, omni lateri piscinæ dari convenit, Col. 8, 17, 3.

5. In grafting: *A way, passage:* quum scalpro factum fuerit iter surculo, Col. 4, 29, 9.

6. Medic. *t. t.*: *A passage:* desinit autem fluere, qua nolumus, inde objectis, quæ prohibeant, alio dato itinere, Cels. 2, 10, p. 64 ed. Millig.: deinde duo itinera incipiunt; alterum, *etc.*, id. 4, 1, p. 146 ib.: itinerum, per quæ humor ferebatur, id. 7, 7, 15, p. 351 ib.: magnaque cura cavetur, ne vel urinæ iter, *the urethra*, id. 7, 25, 1, p. 378 ib.: sed ea foramina, quæ a summis ad imas nares simplicia sunt, ibi rursus in duo itinera dividuntur, id. 8, 1, p. 401 ib.: iter digestis cibis præbetur, Col. 8, 5, 20.

7. Of the voice: *A way, passage, outlet:* (vulnus) udæ Vocis iter, tenuemque inclusit sanguine vitam, Virg. Æ. 7, 534.

8. Of rivers, *etc.*: **a.** *A channel* or *bed:* ex ipsis radicibus montium Zlobetis amnis effunditur, qui, ... saxo . . . . repercussus duo itinera, velut dispensatis aquis, aperit, Curt. 6, 4, 4. — **b.** *The stream* or *water way:* iter, qua meant navigia, in tenuem alveum cogitur, Curt. 9, 4, 9.

C.: **1.** *Passage; road-way; leave of going:* negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Cæs. B. G. 1, 8. — **2.** *Means* or *power of going:* donec consules misisset, qui submovendo iter ad prætorium faceret, Liv. 45, 7.

D. Law *t. t.*: *Right of foot-way:* servitutes rusticorum prædiorum sunt hæ: iter actus, via, aquæ ductus. Iter est jus eundi,

ambulandi, homini, non etiam jumentum agendi, Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1: aquæductus, haustus, iter, actus, a patre; sed rata auctoritas harum rerum omnium a jure civili sumitur, C. Cæcin. 26, 74: qui sella aut lectica vehitur, ire, non agere, dicitur; jumentum vero ducere non potest, qui iter tantum habet, Paul. Dig. 8, 3, 7; so, prps.: quis tibi permisit nostras præcerpere messes? Ad sepem alterius quis tibi fecit iter? Ov. H. 20, 144.

B. *The name of a poem by Julius Cæsar:* reliquit ..... ac præterea poëma, quod inscribitur *Iter*, Suet. Cæs. 56.

III. Fig.: **A.: 1.** Gen.: *A course, way, road, path:* ne ignorans verum iter gloriæ, C. Phil. 1, 14, 33: videmus naturam suo quodam itinere ad ultimum pervenire, id. N. D. 2, 13, 35: patiamur illum ire nostris itineribus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 4: O socii, qua prima, inquit, fortuna salutis Monstrat iter, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 2, 388: fecit iter sceleri, Ov. M. 15, 106: labitur occiduæ per iter declive senectæ, id. ib. 15, 227: porgere iter ambitione ac periculis vacuum, Tac. A. 4, 20: pronum ad honores iter, Pl. Ep. 8, 10, 3: quumque iter ambiguum est, Pers. 5, 34: quod vitæ sectabor iter? Auson. Idyll. 15, 1: iter esse viandi Multifidum, variumque, deus quum quæritur unus, Prud. Symm. 2, 772: aliud est ergo iter mortalitatis, aliud iter pietatis, Aug. Serm. 177, 3 *init.*—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *Course of study*, etc., *pursuits:* quare neque ego impediri Ciceronis iter atque illam disciplinam volo, et ipse puer, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 4.—**b.** Of love, affection, *etc.*: *Course, continuance:* nulla esse potest tanta (*sc.* occupatio), ut interrumpat iter amoris nostri et officii mei, C. Att. 4, 2, 1.

B. *Way, method, course, means, mode:* unam in audacia spem salutis, sed duo itinera audendi, Tac. H. 4, 49 *med.*: novis et exquisitis eloquentiæ itineribus opus est, per quæ orator fastidium aurium effugiat, id. de Or. 19: duo itinera bello destinavit, id. H. 1, 61: acquirendæ pecuniæ brevius iter credebat per procurationes, *etc.*, id. A. 16, 17: si hoc itinere uti decreveris, cetera in promptu erunt, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2, 12, 2, p. 1045 Corte.

ĭtĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. itero] *That may be repeated:* carmen, Poet. in Anthol. Lat. p. 639 Burm.: injuria, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 28.

ĭtĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.*: **A.** (acc. to 1. itero, *no.* I. A.), **1.** Prop.: *The doing anything over again, repetition* of a thing: **a.** With *Objective Gen.*: iteratio quoque orationis peracta esse debet, si, *etc.*, Col. 11, 2, 64.—**b.** *Abs.*: nihil itaque amplius in iteratione (*sc.* sarritionis), quam, *etc.*, Col. 2, 11 (al. 12), 9: occatio sequitur, ... et, sato semine, iteratio, Pl. 18, 20, 49, § 180: cf. below, *no.* C.—**2.** Meton.: *Concr.*: In olive crushing: *The produce of the second crushing:* plurimum refert non miscere iterationem, multoque minus tertiationem, cum prima pressura, Col. 12, 52, 11.—**B.** (acc. to 1. itero, *no.* II. A. 1.): *A repetition* or *repeating* a thing; a *saying* a thing *over again:* **1.** With *Objective Gen.*: verborum iterationes, C. Or. 25, 85.—**2.** *Abs.*: reditus ad propositum, et iteratio, C. de Or. 3, 53, 203: lectio non cruda, sed multa iteratione mollita, et velut confecta, Quint. 10, 1, 19.—**C.** (acc. to 1. itero, *no.* II. F. 1.): *A ploughing over again, a further ploughing:* sed et compluribus iterationibus sic resolvatur vervactum in pulverem, ut, *etc.*, Col. 2, 4, 2.

ĭtĕrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. itero, *no.* I. A.] *That belongs to* or *is adapted for repetition:* verbum, a *frequentative verb*, Diom. pp. 335, 336 P.: Charis. p. 226 ib.

ĭtĕrāto, *adv.* [1. itero] *A second time:* iterato vincuntur, Just. 5, 4, 2: iterato quærentibus de persona regis, id. 11, 7, 11: Ptolemæus cum Demetrio navali prælio iterato congreditur, Just. 15, 2, 6: iterato . . . bellum adversus Demetrium transferunt in Europam, id. 16, 2, 1: quum iterato non felicius fortunam tentasset, id. 21, 2, 6: iterato Carthaginienses omnibus viribus bellum cientes, id. 22, 7, 6: iterato petisse, ut, *etc.*, id. 43, 4, 3: qui (*sc.* milites) si iterato hoc admiserint, pœna competenti afficiuntur, Modest. Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 9: si postea eum iterato reum non fecerit, id. ib. 48, 16, 17: non oportere propter hoc bona ejus iterato venundari, Ulp. ib. 42, 3, 6: iterato denique ostendamus et jam Christum secundum prophetas et passum, et in cœlis jam receptum, et inde, *etc.*, Tert. adv. Jud. 13.

ĭtĕrātus, a, um, *P.* of 1. itero.

Ĭter-dūca, æ, *f.* [iter; duco] *One of the names of Juno:* ponitur autem Juno, quia Iterduca est et Domiduca, quasi quidquam prosit iter carpere et domum duci, si, *etc.*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 2 *med.*

ĭtĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. itero, *no.* I. A.] = iteratio: *A doing a thing a second time:* aliam normam hujus trigoni proponere curamus, quatenus hanc caute indagantes cautissima ad id, ad quod desiderant accedere, iteritatis linea absque dubio perducat, Boeth. Geom. 2, p. 1217.

1. **ĭtĕro,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [iterum, *no.* I. B. 2. a.] **I.** Gen.: **A.** Prop.: *To do* or *go over* a thing *again* or *the second time; to repeat:* vinearum quoque cultus, quibus major est modus, iteratus esse debet ante solstitium, Col. 11, 2, 47: sarritura quoque frumentorum iteratur egregie, id. 11, 2, 26: aratione per transversum iterata, Pl. 18, 20, 49, § 180.—**B.** Fig.: Iterare vias: *To go over again one's old ways:* quum vilis facta es nimis, iterans vias tuas, Vulg. Jerem. 2, 36.

II. Esp.: **A.: 1.** Prop.: *To repeat, tell over again* or *a second time:* **a.** Quæ audivistis modo, nunc si eadem hic iterem, inscitia est, Plaut. Pœn. 4, 2, 99: itera dum eadem ista mihi, C. Att. 14, 14, 1: quum duplicantur iteranturque verba, id. Or. 39, 135: ne jam dicta iteremus, Col. 8, 8, 3: quotiesque puer miserabilis Eheu Dixerat, hæc resonis iterabat vocibus Eheu, Ov. M. 3, 496: quum ad Corinthios ejusdem apostoli iterant veniam, Tert. Pud. 14.—**b.** Strengthened by other words: (α) Folld. by *Acc.*: iterum mihi istæc omnia itera, mi anime, Plaut. Rud. 4, 8, 1.—(β) *Abs.*: nolo bis iterare, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 154.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** = narrare, referre: *To rehearse, tell, relate; to repeat:* (α) With *Acc.*: hæc ubi Telebois ordine iterarunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 56: sic iterat voces, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 12: operam date, dum mea facta itero; est operæ auribus percipere, id. Cas. 5, 2, 5: quæ eo in bello gesta sint, iterare, Sempron. Asell. ap. Gell. 5, 18, 9.—(β) *Abs.*: de cujus majoribus frustra putamus iterandum, Spart. Carac. 1.—**b.** *To sing of* or *celebrate in song over and over again:* truncis Lapsa cavis iterare mella, Hor. Od. 2, 19, 12.

B. Iterare pugnam *or* prælium: *To renew* or *restore the engagement:* postero die iterata pugna, Liv. 6, 32: quum iterato prælio victos a Pœnis Romanos didicisset, Just. 29, 4, 1.

C. Of public games, *etc.*: *To renew, repeat, celebrate a second time:* certamina deinceps obiit omnia: nam et quæ diversissimorum temporum sunt, cogi in unum annum, quibusdam etiam iteratis, jussit, Suet. Ner. 23.

D. Of the sun: Iterare ortus: *To rise a second time:* mane ubi bis fuerit, Phœbusque iteraverit ortus, Ov. F. 6, 199.

E. Iterare legationem: *To renew an embassy, to send a second embassy:* iterata Tarentinorum legatione, Just. 18, 1, 1.

F.: 1. Prop.: In Agriculture: **a.** *To plough a second time, anew* or *afresh:* iteratos (*sc.* campos) esse oportebit, Col. 2, 4, 4: itaque sicuti tabulas censeo, quod jam proscissum est, iterare, id. 2, 4, 8: segetes iterare, *to plough the corn-lands a second time*, Pl. 18, 27, 67, § 254: opera rustica hujus intervalli, terram iterare, arbores circum fodere, *etc.*, Pl. 18, 29, 71, § 295: ed. maj. Sillig.: (solum) iterandum ante brumam, id. 19, 4, 20, § 60.—**b.** Iterare fossione: *To dig over again* or *a second time:* ante quintum diem exherbandus erit locus, stercorandusque, et ita diligenter fossione iterandus, ut, *etc.*, Col. 11, 3, 11.—**2.** Meton.: Iterare sequor, *To plough the main again, to renew one's voyage:* cras ingens iterabimus æquor, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 32.

G. Iterare cursus: *To retrace one's course, to sail back again:* retrorsum Vela dare, atque iterare cursus Cogor relictos, Hor. Od. 1, 34, 4.

H. Iterare januam: *To find again, to regain the gate:* utque ope virginea, nullis iterata priorum, Janua difficilis filo est inventa relicto, Ov. M. 8, 172.

K. Iterare lanam: *To dip fleeces* in dye a *second time; to dye twice over:* muricibus Tyriis iteratæ vellera lanæ Cui properabantur? Hor. Epod. 12, 21.

L. Iterare vitam morte: *To renew life by death*, i. e., *to enter upon a new state of existence after death:* similis et de asservandis corporibus hominum, ac reviviscendi promissa a Democrito vanitas, qui non revixit ipse. Quæ, malum, ista dementia est, iterari vitam morte! Pl. 7, 55, 56, § 190.

M. Iterare tumulum: *To re-erect* or *re-construct a mound:* tumulum tamen nuper Varianis legionibus structum, et veterem aram Druso sitam disjecerant. Restituit aram; ..... tumulum iterare haud visum, Tac. A. 2, 7.

N. Iterare vulnera: *To inflict over and over again:* iteratæque vulnera fixi, Stat. S. 1, 2, 84.

O. Iterare honorem: *To obtain* or *gain an honour a second time:* quod eum honorem iteraverat, Suet. Claud. 17 *fin.*

P. Iterare causas: *To hear causes over again:* ut quasdam causas sacrorum, a se finitas, iterari et aliter distingui pateretur, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21 *med.*

Q. Iterare judicium: *To revise a decision:* Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 2.

R. Of dress: *To wear* or *put on twice* or *a second time:* calceamentum nunquam iteravit; annulos etiam negatur iterasse, Lampr. Heliogab. 31 *init.*

S. Iterare thoraca: *To make a breastplate twice as thick, to make a breastplate double* or *twofold:* tunc, qua subtemine duro Multiplicem tenues iterant thoraca catenæ, Incidit, Stat. Th. 12, 775.

T. Iterare mulieres, sensu obsceno, Lampr. Heliogab. 23.

U. Iterare animam in aliud corpus: *To dismiss* or *send into another body:* sed enim metempsychosis illorum revocatio est animæ jampridem morte functæ, et in aliud corpus iteratæ, Tert. de Anim. 35 *ad fin.*

‡2. **ĭtĕro,** *adv.*, v. iterum, *ad init.*

ĭtĕrum (collat. form ‡Itēro, Inscr. in Fea Framm. di Fast. cons. tav. 10, n. 26), *adv.* [is; with comparative affix teru-m; akin to Sanscr. itara, "the other"; cf. Bopp, pp. 376, 377 ed. Eastwick] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Passing over* or *beyond this, further, besides* (rare): ideo templum Æsculapii, etiam quum reciperetur is deus, extra urbem fecisse iterumque in insula traduntur, Pl. 29, 1, 8, § 16.—**B.** Esp.: Of order or succession: **1.** *Next, in the second place, afterwards:* non ego te novi Menœchmum, Mosche prognatum patre? Qui Syracusis perhibere natus esse in Sicilia, Ubi rex Agathocles regnator fuit, et iterum Phintias, Tertium Liparo, qui in morte regnum Hieroni tradidit, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 58; cf. Gronov. ad h. l.—**2.: a.** *Anew, afresh, a second time, the second time:* iterum mihi natus videor, quia te repperi, Plaut. Pœn. 5, 2, 117: Livianæ fabulæ non satis dignæ, quas iterum legantur, C. Brut. 18, 71: iterum repetit dolor. Scribon. Comp. 122: C. Flaminius, consul iterum, id. Div. 1, 35, 77: secuti eos consules A. Cornelius Cossus, T. Quinctius Pennus iterum, Liv. 4, 30: Tib. Sempronium Gracchum, iterum consulem, ... in insidias inducturn, nustulit, Nep. Hann. 5, 3: vina bibes Tauro iterum (*sc.* consule) diffusa palustres Inter Minturnas, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 4: et quum is iterum, sinu effuso, bellum dare dixisset, Liv. 21, 18: eodem anno Signia colonia . . . . iterum deducta est, id. 2, 21 *fin.*: Romanis in Etruria iterum bellum ingens . . . . . concitur, id. 10, 18 *init.*: Pyrrhum iterum ex Sicilia reversum vicit, id. Epit. 14: iterum censente (*sc.* Tiberio), ut, *etc.*, Suet. Tib. 31:

iterum pame . . . . exceptus est, id. Aug. 16 *med.*: iterum ab eodem gradu depulsus est, Nep. Them. 5, 1: iterum eodem bello omnes copias eorum fugavit, id. Iphicr. 2, 3: ad nihilum redituras iterum sunt omnia, Dracont. Carm. de Deo. 2, 196: reparare sepultos Novit, et examines iterum revocare saluti, id. ib. 2, 120.—**b.** Iterum atque iterum *or* iterum iterumque: *Again and again, over and over again, repeatedly*: iterum atque iterum fragor increpat ingens, Virg. Æ. 8, 527: nec redeant iterum atque iterum spectanda theatris, Hor. S. 1, 10, 39: iterumque iterumque vocavi, Virg. Æ. 2, 770: et repetens iterumque iterumque monebo, id. ib. 3, 436; id. ap. Quint. 1, 13, 8.

C. In enumerations: *With other advv.*: *A second time, the second time, again*: primo quidem decipi incommodum est; iterum, stultum; tertio, turpe, C. Inv. 2, 39, 71: sanguis mittendus est . . . iterum tertioque, Cels. 4, 4, 5. p. 163 Millig.: iterum et tertio consul, Sex. Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 27, 2: cum his Æduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31: pecuniam semel atque iterum . . . . . dare coacti sunt, C. Font. 8, 16: quod semel ille iterumque neglexit, id. Div. 1, 25, 54: separatim semel, iterum cum universis, id. Dom. 52, 134: semel ad Dyrrhachium . . . . . iterum in Hispania, Suet. Cæs. 36: semel ad præsidium coloniarum . . . . iterum ad tutelam, *etc.*, id. Aug. 25: quem (*sc.* Scipionem) primum apud Rhodanum, iterum apud Padum, tertio apud Trebiam fugarat, Nep. Ham. 6, 1: Venerum jacat aliquando, nonnunquam etiam iterum ac tertium, C. Div. 2, 59, 121: iterum ac tertium tribunos pessimis artibus, regia licentia, vivere, Liv. 3, 19: iterum . . . rursus, Suet. Aug. 76: iterum ac sæpius, Pl. 10, 12, 14, § 30.

II. Meton.: **A.** *On the other hand, on the contrary*: ut sibi concedi non oporteret, si in nostros fines impetum faceret; sic iterum nos esse iniquos, quod, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 44.—**B.** = bis: *Twice*: sestertium iterum vicies ad ludos edendos a Trajano accepit, Spart. Hadr. 3 *ad fin.*

Ithăca, æ (Ithăcē, ēs, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 41), *f.*, Ἰθάκη, *An island in the Ionian Sea, the kingdom of Ulysses*: effucimus scopulos Ithacæ, Lærtia regna, Virg. Æ. 3, 272: ille sapientissimus vir, Ithacam ut videret, immortalitatem scribitur repudiasse, C. Leg. 2, 1, 3; cf. id. de Or. 1, 44, 196: Ithacamque Samenque, Neritiasque domos, regnum fallacis Ulixei, Ov. M. 13, 711: Ithaca, Dulichium, *etc.*, Pl. 4, 12, 19, § 53: in Ithaca lepores illati moriuntur, extremis quidem in littoribus, id. 8, 58, 83, § 226.—Hence, **A. Ithăcensis,** e, *adj.*, *Ithacan*: Ulixes, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 63.—**B. Ithăcēsius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Ithacan*: sedes, *i. e. Baiæ*, said to have been named after the pilot of Ulysses: sedes Ithacesia Baii, Sil. 8, 539; cf. id. 12, 114: in antri Ithacesii descriptione, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12 *ad init.*—**C. Ithăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, **1.** Prop.: *Of or belonging to Ithaca, Ithacan*: me data pensa trahentem Matribus ostendens Ithacus, Ov. M. 13, 512.—As *Subst.*: **Ithacus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* vir), *The man of Ithaca, the Ithacan*, i. e. *Ulysses*: hoc Ithacus velit, Virg. Æ. 2, 104: at non sic Ithaci dilexsu mota Calypso, *etc.*, Prop. 1, 15, 9.—**2.** Meton.: *Of or belonging to Ulysses*: non Ithacæ puppi sævior unda fuit, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 60: Æolius Ithacis inclusimus utribus Euros, id. Am. 3, 12, 29: Lampetiæ Ithacis verubus mugisse juvencos, Prop. 3, 12, 29.

Ithōme, es, *f.*, Ἰθώμη, *A city of Messenia*, Pl. 4, 5, 7; Stat. Th. 4, 179.

Ithōnæus (Iton.), a, um, *adj.* *Of or belonging to Ithone (Itone), a city of Bœotia*; prps. only as *Subst.*: **Ithonæus,** i, m. (*sc.* vir) *A man of Ithone, an Ithonæan*, Stat. Th. 7, 330.

†Ithyphallus, i, *m.* [Ἰθύφαλλος] **I.** Prop.: Linum effirmatum in modum fascini, *carried about in the festivals of Bacchus*, Arn. 5, 176.—Hence, **II.** Meton.: *Priapus, the son of Bacchus, who was represented with an ithyphallus*, Col. 10, 31.—Hence, **A. Ithyphallicus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Ithyphallic*: carmen, *an ithyphallic song*, i. e. *a poem composed in the measure of the hymns to Priapus*, Serv. Centim. 1018 P. Atil. Fortun. p. 2698.—**B.** The metrum Phalæcium is also sts. called ithyphallicum, Mar. Victor. p. 2566 P.

Itidem, *adv.* [ita, with affix dem; cf. Pott, Etym. Forsch. p. 89 *ad fin.*; also, Bopp, p. 5 ed. Eastwick] (class.) (Prop.: *In this very way*; hence, Meton.): **A.** Of manner, *etc.*: *In like manner, in the same way*: **1.** So, *alone*: nullius nostrum filium et filiam non apte discerni marem ac feminam, ut Terentium et Terentiam; contra deorum liberos et servorum non itidem, *etc.*, Var. L. L. 9, 142, p. 214 Müll.: itidem patris qui abligurrierat bona, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: itidem populum Romanum victis . . . imperare consuesse, Cæs. B. G. 1, 36: temperantia autem in suis itidem res et in communes distributa est . . . in rebus autem incommodis est itidem duplex, C. Part. Or. 22, 77.—**2.** With *ut*: atque ita te nervo torquebo, itidem, uti catapultæ solent, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 12: centuriones, statione deserta, itidem ut manipulares, capitali animadversione punit, Suet. Aug. 24 *fin.*: floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia limant, Omnia nos itidem depascimur aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12.—**3.** Folld. by *quasi*: ubi sese sudor cum unguentis consociavit, illico Itidem olent (*sc.* veteres mulieres), quasi quum una multa jura confudit cocus, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 120.—**B.** Of degree: *Equally, in an equal degree*: **1.** So, *alone*: quia nunc itidem ab eodem et a ceteris diis immortalibus sunt nobis agendi capienda primordia, C. Leg. 2, 3, 7: perge vir fortis, ducturus viros itidem fortes, Amm. 15, 8, 14.—**2.** With *ut*: ut aut hoc tibi doleret itidem, ut mihi dolet, Aut, *etc.*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 13.—**C.** *Also, in addition, moreover, further*: itidemque, ut sæpe jam in multis locis, Plus insciens quis fecit, quam prudens boni, Plaut. Capt. prol. 44: altera itidem res, prope æque longo neglecta silentio, relata a M. Valerio Lævino est, Liv. 29, 16 *init.*; dub. al. item: itidemque siderum sulci, Amm. 21, 1, 11: qui (*sc.* excursatores) cautius gradientes ex utroque latere, itidemque a ponte, ne quis repentinus irrueret, prospectabant, id. 24, 1, 2.

itiner, v. iter, *ad init.*

itinĕrans, antis, *P. of obs.* itinero [iter] *Travelling* (late Lat.): adde illatos itinerantium castris alitum greges, Salv. Gub. Dei, 1, 9; p. 42 Migne; p. 20 Balus.

itinĕrārium, i, v. itinerarius.

itinĕrārius, a, um, *adj.* [iter] *Of or belonging to a journey* or *march*: sumptus, Lampr. Commod. 9: motus, *the motion of travelling*, Amm. 21, 15, 2.—As *Subst.*: **itinerarium,** i, *n.*: **A.** (*sc.* scriptum): *An account of a journey, an itinerary*, Veg. Mil. 3, 6; Ambros. Ps. 118.—**B.** (*sc.* signum): *A signal for marching*: itinerarium sonare, Amm. 24, 1, 1.

itĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eo] *A going, walking, travelling*: **A.** *Sing.*: **1.** With *obviam*: de obviam itione ita faciam, ut suades, C. Att. 11, 16, 1: quæris quod cogitem de obviam itione, id. ib. 13, 50, 4.—**2.** Folld. by *Acc. of motion to a place*: domum itionem dari, C. Div. 1, 32, 68.—**B.** *Plur.*: hacine erant itiones crebræ, et mansiones diutinæ Lemni? C. Ph. 5, 8, 24.

‡ **itis,** is, *f.*, a Tuscan word meaning *Day*, from which Idus is derived: iduum porro nomen a Tuscis, apud quos is dies *itis* vocatur, sumptum est, Macr. Sat. 1, 15 *med.*

ītĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, *v. n. intens.* [ito] *To go frequently*: ex quibus ititant, Næv. ap. Calp. Pis., acc. to Merul. Fragm. Enn. p. 117.

Itius (Iccius) portus, *A port of the Morini, in Belgic Gaul*, from which Cæsar passed over to Britain. Acc. relng. to Ukert, near Calais; acc. to Reichard, new *Whit-Sand*; acc. to Mannert, now *Boulogne*: Cæs. B. G. 5, 2.

ĭto, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, *v. n. intens.* [eo] *To go*: **A.** With *ad*: ad legionem, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 48: ad cenas itare moleste fero, C. Fam. 9, 24, 2.—**B.** With *in c. Acc.*: pedibus itavisse in curiam, Gell. 3, 18, 4: puerum, ex Baiano Puteolos in ludum literarium itantem . . . . miro amore dilexit (*sc.* delphinus), Pl. 9, 8, 8, § 24: quos in ludos itare vellent, Suet. Rhet. 1.—**C.** With *ex*: Pl. 9, 8, 8, § 24; cf. above, *no.* C.—**D.** With *Acc. of motion to a place*: Pl. 9, 8, 8, § 24; cf. above, *no.* C.

‡ **Itōnis,** ĭdis, v. Itonus.

Ītōnē, ēs, *f.*, and **Ītōnus,** i, *m.* *A city and mountain in Thessaly, with a temple of Pallas*, Stat. Th. 2, 720; Cat. 64, 228.—Hence, **A.** ‡ **Itonida** (an error for **Itōnis**), Minerva a loco sic appellata, Fest. p. 105 Müll.—**B. Ītōnæi,** ōrum, *m.*, *The inhabitants of Itone*, Stat. Th. 7, 330.—**C. Ītōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (Ἰτώνιος), *Itonian*: templum Minervæ Itoniæ, Liv. 36, 20, 3.

Ītucci, orum, *m.*, *Itucci* (otherwise Virtus Julia), *a town of Hispania Bætica*: Pl. 3, 1, 3, § 12.

Ītūræa (Ityr.), æ, *f.*, *A country in Cœlesyria*, Pl. 5, 23, 19.—Hence, **Ītūræus** (Ityr.), a, um, *adj.*, *Of or belonging to Ituræa, Ituræan*: arcus, Virg. G. 2, 447: sagittæ, Luc. 5, 230.—As *Subst.*, **Ītūræi,** ōrum, *m.*, *The Ituræans, celebrated as archers*: cur hominem omnium gentium maxime barbarum, Ityræos, cum sagittis in forum deducis? C. Phil. 2, 44, 112: sagittarii Ityræi, Hirt. B. Afr. 20: hunc ordinem . . . ab Ityræis, circumsederi, C. Phil. 2, 8, 19; cf. Luc. 7, 514.

Ītus, ūs, *m.* [eo], **I.** Prop. (Gen.: *A going, the act of going*; hence, Esp.): **A.** *A going away, a departure*: **1.** *Sing.*: noster itus, reditus, C. Att. 15, 5, 3: vota pro itu et reditu suo suscipi passus, Suet. Tib. 38: itum felicem reditumque gloriosum exoptans, Amm. 23, 2, 4.—**2.** *Plur.*: per paucos itus ac reditus, Pall. 7, 2, 4.—**B.** *A march*: per regiones longo itu porrectas sensim gradiens, Amm. 27, 10, 7. **II.** Meton.: **A.** *The means of moving, that by which motion is effected*: nec repentis itum cujusvismodi animantis Sentimus, Lucr. 3, 389.—**B.** *Gait, motion, walk*: "*itus* pro incessu," Non. 123, 10: itum, gestum, amictum qui videbant ejus, Titin. ap. ib. 123, 11.—**C.** *The right of going* any where, Inscr. ap. Grut. p. 1081, *no.* 1.

Ītўlus, i, *m.*, Ἴτυλος, *The son of Zethus and of Aëdon daughter of Pandarus; he was killed by his mother, who mistook him for the son of Amphion*, Cat. 65, 13 (where Itylus is confounded with Itys).

Ityræus, a, um, v. Ituræus.

Ītys, Ītўos, Ītўn, *m.*, Ἴτυς, **I.** *Son of Tereus and Progne; he was killed by his mother and served up to his father for food; whereupon he was changed into a pheasant, Progne into a swallow, Philomela into a nightingale, and Tereus into an owl*, Ov. M. 6, 652 *sq.*; Sen. Agam. 668. **II.** *A Trojan, one of the followers of Æneas, killed by Turnus*, Virg. Æ. 9, 574.

1. **Ĭūlis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Ἰουλίς, *Chief town of the isle of Ceos, the birthplace of* Simonides *and* Bacchylides, Pl. 4, 12, 20; Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.

2. †**iūlis,** idis, *f.*, = ἰουλίς, *a kind of red fish*, Pl. 32, 9, 31.

†**1. iūlus,** i, *m.* = ἴουλος, The *down* or *moss* of many plants, *a catkin, gosling*, Pl. 16, 29, 52.

2. **Iūlus** (trisyll.), i, *m.*, Ἴουλος, **I.** *Mythical and poetic name of* Ascanius, *whom the gens* Julia *regarded as their ancestor*, Virg. Æ. 1, 267; 288; Ov. M. 14, 583; 15, 447; 767.—Hence, **A.: Iūlēus,** a, um, *adj.*: **1.** Prop.: *Of or belonging to Iulus; Julian*: mons, i. e. Albanus mons, Mart. 13, 108, 2: Iulei avi, Ov. F. 4, 121.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *Of or belonging to Julius Cæsar*: Iuleæ Calendæ, *the Calends or the first day of July*, Ov. F. 6, 797.—**b.** *Of or belonging to Augustus*: Actia Iuleæ pelagus monumenta carinæ, i. e. *of the fleet*

of Augustus, Prop. 4, 6, 17.—**c.** *Imperial:* solus Iuleas quum jam retineret habenas, Mart. 9, 104, 15: cujus Iuleæ capiti nascantur olivæ, i. e. *the olive-garland bestowed by the Emperor Domitian*, id. 9, 36, 9.—**B.** Iulus, a, um, *adj.*: *Of* or *belonging to Iulus;* only as *Subst.*: **Iuli,** orum, *m.* (*sc.* viri), *The followers of Julius Cæsar* (*who was descended from Iulus*): Oceanus, Phrygios prius indignatus Iulos, Val. Fl. 1, 8. **II.** Iulus Antonius, *son of the triumvir* Antonius *and* Fulvia, Hor. Od. 4, 2 (*in the title*); cf. Orell. ad h. l., and Weichert de Vario, p. 342 *sq.*

†ixĭa, æ, *f.* = ἰξία, *The plant chamæleon*, Pl. 22, 18, 21.

1. **Ixĭon,** ōnis, *m.*, Ἰξίων, *The son of Phlegyas* (acc. to others, *of Ætion* or *of Jupiter*), *king of the Lapithæ in Thessaly, and father of Pirithous. He murdered his father-in law, to avoid paying the nuptial presents; and as no one would absolve him after such a deed, Jupiter took him into heaven and there purified him. When, notwithstanding this, he made an attempt on the chastity of Juno, Jupiter substituted for her an image of cloud, with which he begat the Centaurs; but having boasted of his imaginary criminal success with Juno, Jupiter hurled him into Tartarus, where he was bound fast to a perpetually revolving wheel*, Ov. M. 4, 460; Virg. Æ. 6, 601: Ixione natus, *i. e. Pirithous*, Ov. M. 12, 210: Ixione nati, *the Centaurs*, id. ib. 12, 508.—Hence, **A.**: **Ixĭŏnĕus** or **Ixĭŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Ixion, Ixionic:* rota Ixionii orbis, Virg. G. 4, 484: Ixionii amici, Lampr. Heliog. 23.—**B. Ixĭŏnĭdes,** æ, *m.*, **1.** *Sing.*: *The Ixionide*, i. e. *Pirithous*, Prop. 2, 1, 38.—**2.** *Plur.*: Ixionidæ, ārum, *The Centaurs*, Luc. 6, 386; Ov. M. 8, 566.

2. **ixion,** *n. indecl.*, *A species of eagle:* ixion, et vulturem, et milvum juxta genus suum, Vulg. Deut. 14, 13.

iynx, iyngis, *f.* [ἴυγξ], *The wry-neck*, a bird made use of in conjuring and charms, with which it was thought that slighted lovers could procure a return of affection: Pl. 11, 47, 107: trochisci, iynges, tæniæ (*al.* ungues), App. Apol. p. 462 Oud.

Izgi, orum, *m.*, *A people of India*, Pl. 6, 17, 21, § 64.

J.

J, j, *n. indecl.* or (on account of litera) *f.* the tenth letter of the Roman alphabet, a consonant, which, although originally represented by the same character as the vowel *i*, was regarded by the ancients as different from it, Charis. p. 1 P.; Diom. p. 416 ib.; Prisc. p. 544 ib.; Donat. p. 1735 ib.: its consonantal nature is most clearly proved by the fact that, with a preceding consonant, it always forms position.

Its pronunciation was like that of the German *j* (or English *y*); only where *j* occurs as a medial between two vowels, it is, according to the statement of the grammarians, to be pronounced double; wherefore, in such cases it is also written double by many (e. g. by Cicero), as ajio, Maija, ejjus, pejjus, *etc.*, Quint. 1, 4, 11; Prisc. p. 545 P.; Vel. Long. p. 2219 ib., et al.

The closest relation exists between *j* and the vowel *i*, and hence, in the course of formation and inflection, it was very often changed into the latter: Pompejus, Pompei; Gajus, Gai; jam, etiam, quoniam; ajo, aibam. While, on the other hand, the *i* was often hardened by the poets into *j*, in order to form position: abjete, abjetibus, for abiete, abietibus; cf. Val. Prob. p. 1432 P.; Mar. Vict. p. 2474 ib.—*J* is related to *g*, as magis, major.

J is sometimes elided, especially in the poets, in the compounds of jacio before an *i:* abicit, adicit, obicit, *etc.*, for abjicit, adjicit, objicit, *etc.*, and in synæresis with a preceding vowel: eicit, reicit (dissyll.), for ejicit, rejicit; cf. Gell. 4, 17.

As an abbreviation, J. O. M. signifies Jovi Optimo Maximo; J. R. Juno Regina; J. V. T. Julia Victrix Togata.

Jăbŏlēnus (Javol.), i, *m.*, *A celebrated Roman jurist in the time of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius*, Capit. Anton. 12.

jacea, æ, *f.*, *A hay-rack made of wicker-work:* cratis, quæ jacea vocatur a vulgo, pro equorum statura nec nimis alta sit, ne cum injuria guttur extendatur, nec, *etc.*, Veg. 2, 28, 5; dub.

jăcens, entis, **I.** *P.* of jaceo. **II.** *Pa.*: Of fishes, *etc.*: *Lying at the bottom of the water, flat:* unum quæ (*sc.* stagna) limo cœnoque lutescunt, conchyliis magis et jacentibus apta sunt animalibus, Col. 8, 17, 9: esca jacentium (*sc.* piscium) mollior esse debet, quam saxatilium, id. 8, 17, 11.

jăcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. *v. n.* [root JAC., akin to Sanscrit yâ, to go; in causative pass. force, to be made to go, to be thrown or cast; hence, *effectus pro causa*; cf. Pott, Etym. Forsch. p. 125], **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To lie:* **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: patres hi, quos videtis, jacebant in limine, C. 2 Verr. 5, 45, 118: quum pater Curio mœrens jacebat in lecto, id. Phil. 2, 18, 45: nudus in ignota, Palinure, jacebis arena, Virg. Æ. 5, 871: in viridi gramine lassa jacet, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 22: nunc juvat in teneris dominæ jacuisse lacertis, id. ib. 1, 13, 5: inque solo, quod texerat herba, jacebat, id. M. 2, 420: in viduo jaceo solus et ipse toro, id. H. 16, 316: et Tyrio jacet sublimis in ostro, id. ib. 12, 179: adspicis, en præsens, quali jaceamus in arvo, id. Pont. 4, 7, 3: nec manus in lecto læva jacebit iners, id. A. A. 2, 706: et jacet in gremio languida facta manus, id. H. 9, 136: et jacet in gremio charta soluta meo, id. ib. 11, 4: nunc in arenosa lassa jacebat humo, id. Rem. Am. 596. —**2.** With *simple Abl.*: saxum, campo quod forte jacebat Limes, Virg. Æ. 12, 897: saxoque jacens lacrimare videtur, Ov. M. 6, 100: non ego deserto jacuissem frigida lecto, id. H. 1, 7: tutius est jacuisse toro, id. ib. 3, 117: sola jaces viduo .... cubili, id. ib. 16, 315: spissa jacuit revolutus arena, Virg. Æ. 6, 336: neu dorso nemoris libeat jacuisse per herbas, id. G. 3, 436: sæpe jacebis humo, id. A. A. 2, 238: mulier .... Humo jacebat, Phæd. 1, 18, 3: Silenum pueri somno videre jacentem, Virg. E. 6, 14.—**3.** With *local Gen.*: puer .... nudus humi jacet, Lucr. 5, 224: jacere humi, C. Cat. 2, 10, 26: humi jacens, Suet. Oth. 7: palla jacebat humi, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 12.—**4.** With *in c. Acc.*: **a.** Aversaque in ora jacentem Invenit, Ov. H. 12, 63.—**b.** In *pregnant construction:* ubi in lustra jacuisti? Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 26.—**5.** With *super c. Acc.*: super corpus .... virque paterque jacent, Ov. F. 2, 836: invenerunt Dagon jacentem super faciem, Vulg. 1 Reg. 5, 4: et ingressus seorsum jacuit super terram, id. 2 Reg. 12, 16: vidensque cadaver .... tabefactum jacere super terram, id. Judith. 14, 14.—**6.** With *supra:* invenit puellam jacentem supra lectum, Vulg. Marc. 7, 30.—**7.** With *ante:* quis hic est senex Qui ante ædes nostras sic jacet? Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 21: ante suam quoties passa jacere forem! Ov. Rem. Am. 304: thalami qui jacet ante fores, id. A. A. 1, 260: ante fores jacuit, id. ib. 3, 581: et jacet ante tuos Græcia mœsta pedes, id. H. 3, 84: supplex ante pedes jacuit, id. M. 11, 13: humi ante lectum jacens, Suet. Oth. 7: ecce, concubina ejus jacebat ante ostium, Vulg. Judic. 19, 27.—**8.** With *sub:* mecum inter salices lenta sub vite jaceret, Virg. E. 10, 40: cur non sub alta vel platano, vel hac Pinu jacentes, *etc.*, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 14: libet jacere modo sub antiqua ilice, id. Epod. 2, 23: strata jacent passim sua quæque sub arbore poma, Virg. E. 7, 54.—**9.** With *ad:* quorum (*sc.* amicorum) sæpe et diu ad pedes jacuit stratus, C. Quint. 31, 96: quarum (*sc.* matrum) una .... mihi ad pedes misere jacuit, id. 2 Verr. 5, 49, 129: viditque mulierem jacentem ad pedes suos, Vulg. Ruth 3, 8: jacet omnis ad undam Materies, Virg. Æ. 11, 327: Lazarus, qui jacebat ad januam ejus, Vulg. Luc. 16, 20.—**10.** With *contra:* infans adhuc .... in altissima turri repertus est, jacens contra solis exortum, Suet. Aug. 94.—**11.** With *inter:* inter Dura jacet pernox instrato saxa cubili, Virg. G. 3, 230: libelli Stoici inter Sericos Jacere pulvillos amant, Hor. Epod. 8, 16: mecum inter salices lenta sub vite jaceret, Virg. E. 10, 40: inter tela jacentes, id. Æ. 9, 329.—**12.** With *per:* jacuitque per antrum Immensus, id. ib. 3, 631: neu dorso nemoris libeat jacuisse per herbas, id. G. 3, 436.—**13.** With *advv.*: simul arma jacere, Vina simul, Virg. Æ. 9, 318: serta procul .... jacebant, id. E. 6, 16: cum galea longe jacuit caput, id. Æ. 9, 771.—**14.** With *cum:* mecum, Virg. E. 10, 40: dominoque jacentem Cum juvene Hæmonio vidisse Coronida narrat, Ov. M. 2, 598.—**15.** With *circa:* quem circa tigres, simulacraque inania lyncum, Pictarumque jacent fera corpora pantherarum, Ov. M. 3, 669.—**16.** With *intra:* tu quoque fac prosis intra tua castra jacenti, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 37.—**17.** With *coram:* jacui coram Domino, Vulg. Deut. 9, 25.—**18.** With *ex:* pharetra ex humero Gnosia utroque jacet, Prop. 2, 12, 10.—**19.** With *predicative adjj.* or *participp.*: quum nix alta jacet, Virg. G. 1, 310: jacet aggeribus niveis informis (*sc.* terra), id. E. 3, 353: jacet exanimum tibi corpus amici, id. Æ. 6, 149: jacent penitus defossa talenta Cælati argenti, Virg. Æ. 10, 526: harum (*sc.* bidentum) effultus tergo stratisque jacebat Velleribus, id. ib. 7, 94: multoque jacebat Membra deo victus, id. ib. 9, 336: Helene ne sola jaceret, Ov. F. 2, 359: alter Sublegit quodcunque jaceret inutile, Hor. S. 2, 8, 12: jamque cibo vinoque graves, somnoque, jacebant, Ov. H. 14, 33: jacet illa gravis, id. F. 3, 23: jacente eo (*sc.* cane) immobili, Pl. 8, 40, 61, § 149.—**20.** *Abs.*: jacentem confecerunt, Suet. Cal. 58: Tityos jacet alitis esca, Virg. Cul. 237: si jacet uva, Pl. 28, 6, 17, § 60: vittasque jacentes, Tib. 2, 5, 53.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of sick persons: *To lie ill, to be sick:* cura ut valeas, ne ego, te jacente, bona tua comedim, C. Fam. 9, 20: cum tristi morbo defessa jaceres, Tib. 1, 5, 9: hic facit ut jaceas, Ov. H. 20, 173: graviter, Pl. Ep. 5, 2, 2.

2. *To lie* or *recline at table:* tanto in casu comitum juxtaque jacentum Torpebunt dextræ? Sil. 11, 349: primus jacebat cornu sinistro consul ordinarius, Sidon. Ep. 1, 11: ultimus ego jacebam, id. ib. 1, 11.

3. Of co-habitation: *To lie:* jacuerunt ergo una, Petr. S. 112: jacent nunc amatores obligati noctibus totis, *etc.*, id. ib. 81 *ad fin.*

4. Of persons dead or slain: **a.** *To lie, lie dead:* (α) *Abs.*: ferro fodati jacent, Enn. Frgm. Trag. 442: jacet altus Orodes, Virg. Æ. 10, 737: multi manus ac pedes jacentis exsculati, Suet. Oth. 12: rupto jacult corpore, Phædr. 1, 24, 10: ille jacet, Luc. 9, 229: ipsum te jacentis corpus commovere debet, ut vivas, Petr. S. 111: ruptos crines super pectus jacen-

tis imposuit, id. ib. 111. — (β) *Strengthened by* mortuus, *etc.*: aves, quæ gustaverint, jacere juxta mortuas, Pl. 31, 2, 19, § 27: vidit Sisaram jacentem mortuum, Vulg. Judic. 4, 22; cf. below, *no.* (γ) *fin.* — (γ) With *in c. Abl.*: nudus in ignota, Palmure, jacebis arena, Virg. Æ. 5, 871: ecce, enim Holofernes jacet in terra, Vulg. Judith. 14, 16: puer mortuus jacebat in lectulo ejus, ib. 4 Reg. 4, 32: invenerunt dominum suum in terra jacentem mortuum, ib. Judic. 3, 25: nuntiavit ei unum ex filiis Israel jugulatum jacere in platea, ib. Tob. 2, 3. — (δ) With *adv.*: istic nunc, metuende, jace, Virg. Æ. 10, 557: ubi Hector jacet, id. ib. 1, 99. — (ε) With *Abl. loci*: heu, terra ignota .... jaces, Virg. Æ. 9, 486. — (ζ) With *Abl. instrumenti*: telo Æacidæ jacet Hector, Virg. Æ. 1, 99: corpora per campos ferro quæ fusa jacebant, id. ib. 11, 102. — (η) With *Abl. modi*: morte jacent merita, Ov. F. 3, 707. — (θ) With *ad*: deambulanti in littore piscis e mari exsiluit, et ad pedes jacuit, Suet. Aug. 96. — (ι) With *per*: Virg. Æ. 11, 102; cf. above, *no.* (ζ). — **b.** *To have fallen, to be lying slain*: (α) *Abs.*: spolia jacentis hostium exercitus, Liv. 44, 45: ne inultos imperatores suos jacere sineret, id. 25, 37: neminem jacentem veste spoliavit, Nep. Thras. 2, 6: jacentium exequiæ, Sil. 13, 469. — (β) With *Dat. of agent*: fratri jacet, Sil. 15, 647. — (γ) With *Abl. of agent*: geminus jacet hoste superbo Scipio, Sil. 15, 3. — (δ) With *pro*: qui bene pro patria cum patriaque jacent, Ov. H. 3, 106. — (ε) With *cum*: Ov. H. 3, 106; cf. above, *no.* (δ). — **c.** *To lie, to be buried*: (α) With *adv.*: hic ego qui jaceo, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 73. — (β) With *Abl. loci*: tandemque suprema Nocte obita Libyæ gremio captiva jacebo, Sil. 2, 574. — (γ) With *in c. Abl.*: inque Tonitana jaceam tumulatus arena, Ov. P. 1, 6, 42.

5. Of the ashes of the dead: *To lie* or *be deposited* in the tomb, *etc.*: non aliter cineres mando jacere meos, Mart. 1, 89, 10.

6. *To lie, be,* or *continue long*: **a.** *Abs.*: si nives jaceant, *if the snow lies*, Pl. 17, 28, 41, § 250. — **b.** With *Gen. loci*: Brundisii jacere in omnes partes molestum est, C. Att. 11, 6, 2. — **c.** With *in c. Abl.*: pernam, collum, glandium, sumen facito in aqua jaceant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 33.

7. Geographically or locally: *To lie* or *be situate*: **a.** With *in c. Abl.*: hanc super in speculis summoque in vertice montis Planities ignota jacet, Virg. Æ. 11, 527: quod urbes in paniis jacent, Just. 23, 5, 5. — **b.** With *simple Abl.*: medio jacet insula ponto, Virg. Æ. 3, 104. — **c.** With *in c. Acc.*: Ponticæ gentes ad septentrionem in mare sinistrum jacent, Flor. 3, 5, 1. — **d.** With *adv. loci*: qua Saturæ jacet atra palus, Virg. Æ. 7, 801. — **e.** With *super c. Acc.*: Virg. Æ. 11, 527; *cf.* above, *no.* a. — **f.** With *supra*: quæ gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. Dat. 4, 1. — **g.** With *ad*: ad Hesperum jacentes terræ, Pl. 18, 25, 57, § 215: Ponticæ gentes ad Septentrionem .... jacent, Flor. 3, 5, 1. — **h.** With *ab*: quid tibi barbariem, gentes ab utroque jacentes Oceano, numerem? Ov. M. 15, 829. — **k.** With *sub c. Abl.*: alio patriam quærunt sub sole jacentem, Virg. G. 2, 512: tristior ista Terra sub ambobus non jacet ulla polis, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 63. — **m.** With *ultra*: Alaunum ultra Istrum jacentem colit, Cur. 7, 7, 4. — **n.** With *extra*: jacet extra sidera tellus, Virg. Æ. 6, 795. — **o.** With *inter*: jacet inter Apennimum et Alpes, C. Fam. 11, 13, 2: inter Taurum montem jacet atque Hellespontum, Nep. Eum. 3, 2. — **p.** With *contra*: jacet insula contra Plemmyrium undosum, Virg. Æ. 3, 692.

8. Of extent: *To extend, stretch* etc.: **a.** With *in c. Acc.*: Cyclades et Sporades .... per quingenta millia in longitudinem, et per ducenta in latitudinem jacent, Pl. 4, 12, 23, § 71. — **b.** With *per*: Pl. 4, 12, 23, § 71; cf. above, *no.* a. — **c.** With *inter*: inter eos solemque jacent immania ponti Æquora, Lucr. 4, 412. — **d.** *Abs.*: tantum campi jacet, Virg. G. 3, 343.

9. Of position: *To lie* or *be low, to be situate low*: **a.** *Abs.*: vivo prætervehor ostia saxo Pantaciæ, Mycarosque sinus Thapsumque jacentem, Virg. Æ. 3, 689: despiciens mare velivolum terrasque jacentes, id. ib. 1, 224: exsultet quæcunque Notum gens ima jacentem, Erectumque colit Borcam, Calp. Ec. 1, 74; cf. Virg. G. 1, 240 *sqq.*: Pontique jacentis Omne solum recessque patent, Val. Fl. 4, 712: jacentia et plana urbis loca, Tac. H. 1, 86; adjacentia, Ritter: urebant montana nives camposque jacentes Non duraturæ conspecto sole pruinæ, Luc. 4, 52. — **b.** With *adv. loci*: quaque jacent valles, Ov. F. 2, 392: despexit ab æthere terras Infelix Phaëthon penitus penitusque jacentes, id. M. 2, 178. — **c.** With *per*: si non per plana jacentis Ægypti, Luc. 2, 416.

10. Of the sea, *etc.*: *To be level* or *flat; to be calm, quiet, still*: mediusque jacet sine murmure pontus, Luc. 1, 200: æquora lenta jacent, id. 5, 434: jacuit mare, id. 3, 524: patriæque alimenta senectæ Ducere suspenso per stagna jacentia lino, Sil. 5, 583: postquam jacuit planum mare, Juv. 12, 62: jacet sinæ fluctibus æquor, Val. Fl. 3, 732: et modo bellantes fluctus freta pigra jacebunt, Dracont. Carm. de Deo, 1, 301.

11. Of the soil, *etc.*: *To lie, be, remain* in a certain condition: neu segnes jaceant terræ, Virg. G. 2, 37.

12. *To lie* or *be laid waste; to lie* or *be in ruins*, etc.: cui nec aræ patriæ domi stant, fractæ et disjectæ jacent, Enn. ap. C. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: jacet Ilion ingens, Ov. M. 13, 505: ausa et jacentem visere regiam Vultu sereno, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 25.

13. : **a.** *To lie prostrate* or *on the ground* from any cause: (α) *Abs.*: fractæ et disjectæ jacent (*sc.* aræ), Enn. Frgm. Trag. 115: Hesperiam metire jacens, Virg. Æ. 12, 360: jacentem lenis in hostem, Hor. Carm. Sæc. 51: jacens stantibus celsior, Cypr. Ep. 34, 2. — (β) With *sub c. Abl.*: si videris asinum oditis te jacere sub onere, Vulg. Exod. 23, 5. — **b.** *To lie on the ground asleep*: custodes furtim transgressa jacentes, Tib. 2, 1, 75.

14. Of garments, *etc.*: *To lie upon, to sweep* or *trail along* the ground, *etc.*: juvenes timidæque puellæ Præverrunt latas veste jacente vias, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 24: sed nimium demissa jacent tibi pallia terræ, id. ib. 3, 2, 25: pallia si terræ nimium demissa jacebunt, id. A. A. 153.

15. *To lie* or *hang loose*: **a.** Of the hair: (α) With *in c. Abl.*: in collo crine jacente, Ov. H. 15, 140. — (β) With *simple Abl.*: ecce jacent collo sparsi sine lege capilli, Ov. Ep. 15, 73: neglectæ collo sic jacuere comæ, id. F. 2, 772. — (γ) With *per*: vaxi crines per colla jacebant, Ov. M. 2, 673: ut jaceant fusi (*sc.* capilli) per tua terga, id. A. A. 3, 236. — (δ) *Abs.*: crine jacente, Ov. F. 4, 318. — (ε) With *adv.*: huic decet inflatos laxe jacuisse capillos, Ov. A. A. 3, 145. — **b.** Of the reins, *etc.*: quæ (*sc.* lora) postquam summum tetigere jacentia tergum, Ov. M. 2, 201.

16. *To be flabby* or *flaccid*: aures jacent, Scrib. Comp. 13: pectore lata, jacens mammis, Virg. Moret. 34.

17. Of the eyes, countenance, *etc.*: *To be downcast, to be turned downwards* or *towards the ground*: jacentes Vix oculos tollens, Ov. M. 11, 618: vultusque attolle jacentes, id. ib. 4, 144.

II. Fig.: **A.** *To lie* or *be* in any state: **1.** With *in c. Abl.*: sed Tityos nobis hic est, in amore jacentem Quem volucres lacerant, Lucr. 3, 1005: absens non in oblivione jacuisset, C. 2 Verr. 1, 39, 101: jacet in mærore frater meus, id. Att. 10, 4, 6: in eodem silentio multa alia oratorum officia jacuerunt, id. de Or. 2, 15, 64. — **2.** *Folld. by predicative adj.*: ut, quæ captiva jacebat, Libera turba foret, Dracont. Carm. de Deo, 2, 782.

B. : **1.** Gen.: *To be indolent* or *inactive*: **a.** With *in c. Abl.*: in pace jacere, quam in bello vincere malui, C. Phil. 10, 7, 14. — **b.** With *Acc. of time*: quum a spe consulatus longe abesset, et jam septimum annum post consulatum jaceret (*sc.* C. Marius), C. Off. 3, 20, 79. — **c.** *Abs.*: quanquam ille quidem nunquam jacuit, C. Phil. 10, 7, 14. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** *To be reduced to a state of inactivity, to be worn out* or *exhausted*: at, credo, mea numina tandem Fessa jacent, Virg. Æ. 7, 298. — **b.** *To be idle, lazy, indolent*, etc.: probus (*sc.* puer) ab illo segni et jacente plurimum aberit, Quint. 1, 3, 2: ita non videtur tibi .... non solum ex otio jacens ad pristinas artes animus attolli, verum etiam, *etc.*, Eum. pro Rest. Schol. 15, 1.

C. *To be cast down* or *dejected*: Græus noster ut totus jacet, C. Att. 7, 21, 1: ne doleam! qui potest? ne jaceam! quis unquam minus? id. ib. 12, 40, 2: amici jacentem animum excitet, id. Læl. 16, 59: se quidem omnia facturos, sed militum jacere animos, Liv. 10, 35.

D. : **1.** *To lie prostrate* or *overthrown*: **a.** With *sub c. Abl.*: nobilitas sub amore jacet, *i. e. is overcome by it*, Ov. H. 4, 161. — **b.** With *infra*: Africani, Marii, Sullæ, Pompeii infra Pallantis laudes jacebunt, *i. e. will not come up to*, Pl. Ep. 8, 6, 2. — **c.** *Abs.*: justitia vacillat, vel jacet potius, C. Off. 3, 33, 118. — **2.** *To lie* or *be in a low, mean, abject*, or *pitiable condition*: humana ante oculos fœde quum vita jaceret In terris, oppressa gravi sub religione, Lucr. 1, 63: quum priora tempora in ruinis reipublicæ nostrisque jacuerunt, C. Fam. 5, 17, 1.

E. *To lie dormant, to be disused* or *neglected, to be of no effect* or *avail*: quum leges nihil valebant, quum judicia jacebant, C. Par. 4, 1: maximas virtutes jacere omnes necesse est, voluptate dominante, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117.

F. *To be in a state of dulness*; *to be flat*: sed dici non potest quomodo hic omnia jaceant. Nisi ego cum tabernariis et aquariis pugnarem, veternus civitatem occupasset, Cœl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 6, 4.

G. : **1.** *To be in low estimation, to be despised* or *of no account*: ut neque jacere regem pateremur, C. Fam. 1, 5, 3: dat census honores, Census amicitias; pauper ubique jacet, Ov. P. 1, 128: neque in hac despectus parte jaceres, Cæs. ap. Suet. Ter. 5. — **2.** *To be of small importance, to be valueless*: ars tua, Tiphy, jacet, si non sit in æquore tellus: Si valeant homines, ars tua, Phœbe, jacet, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 77.

H. *To be low in price or value*: accepit enim agrum temporibus iis, quum jacerent pretia prædiorum, C. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: sed nunc omnia ista jacere puto propter nummorum caritatem, id. Att. 9, 9, 4.

K. Of the land, *etc.*: *To produce little, to be of small profit*: quia nos religiosi non sumus, agri jacent, Petr. 8 44 *fin.*

L. Of speech: *To be dull, feeble, languid, poor, mean, spiritless, lifeless*: quibus detractis jacet (*sc.* oratio) et velut agitante corpus spiritu caret, Quint. 9, 2, 4: M. Cicero fistulatorem istum utrique rei adhibitum esse a Graccho putat: ut sonis tum placidis tum citatis aut demissam jacentemque orationem ejus erigeret, aut, *etc.*, Gell. 1, 11, 15.

M. Of the speaker: *To be low* or *grovelling*: ita, dum timent ne aliquando cadant, semper jacent, Quint. 8, 5, 32.

N. Of an argument, *etc.*: *To fall to the ground, fail to be established, come to nothing*: jacet igitur tota conclusio, C. Div. 2, 51, 106: si mala non sunt, jacet omnis ratio Peripateticorum, id. Fin. 5, 28, 86.

O. In legal proofs, *etc.*: *To fall to the ground, fail to establish a point, lose the cause*, etc.: jacent suis testibus hi, qui Clodium negant eo die Romam .... fuisse rediturum, C. Mil. 18, 47.

P. Of money: *To lie idle* or *unemployed*: quomodo tibi tanta pecunia extraordinaria jacet? C. Rosc. Com. 1, 4: quæ (*sc.* pecunia) vereor ne otiosæ jaceant, Pl. Ep. 10, 62 (al. 54), 1.

Q. Of property: *To lie unoccupied, to be without an owner*: nonne justius erit proximo cuique bonorum possessionem dari, ne bona jaceant? Papin. Dig. 37, 3, 1.

R. Of an account, *etc.*: *To lie, be, continue, remain* in the creditor's ledger, *etc.*: amplius sunt sex menses. Cur tamdiu jacet hoc nomen in adversariis? C. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: quum omnes, qui ta-

bulas conficiant, menstruas pœne rationes in tabulas transferant, tu hoc nomen triennium amplius in adversariis jacere pateris? id. ib. 3, 8.

S. Of the ear or hearing: *To be dull, heavy, inaccurate:* si modo ita explorata aure homo sit, non surda, nec jacente, Gell. 1, 7, 20.

T. Of character or disposition: *To be mild, meek, humble, devoid of spirit:* non est res animi jacentis, et mollis supra modum frontis, Quint. 6, 4, 11.

U. Of words: *To lie before one, to be obvious, known, at hand, in common* or *daily use:* verba quum jacentia nos sustulimus e medio, sicut mollissimam ceram ad arbitrium nostrum formamus et fingimus, C. de Or. 3, 45, 177.

V. (Eccl. Lat.): *To be overthrown in the Christian career, to be living in a state of sin* or *unbelief:* et qui videntur stare, nescimus si casuri sunt; et qui jacent, ut surgant, incertum est, Vet. Schol. in Apoc. 20, 1.

Jacētāni, ōrum, *m. A people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 60.

jăcĭo, jēci, jactum, jăcĕre, 3. *v. a.* [akin to jaceo; in causative force: To make *or* cause to go; hence], **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To cast, throw, hurl, fling:* **1.** **a.** With *simple Acc.*: Diana facem jacit, Enn. Frgm. Trag. 55: jacientes tela, Sall. J. 60, 4: quum etiam telum adversarius nullum jecerit, C. Quint. 2, 8: vinces profecto non fuisse armatos eos, qui saxa jacerent, quæ de terrā ipsi tollerent, id. Cæcin. 21, 60: quomodo id (*sc.* fulmen) Jupiter toties jaceret, id. de Div. 2, 19, 44: prima infensum vi corripit iguem; Sublatâque procul dextrâ connixa coruscat Et jacit, Virg. Æ. 5, 643: tum magnam corripit hastam Et jacit, id. ib. 10, 336: tum pius Æneas hastam jacit, id. ib. 10, 783: non secus exarsit, quam quum Balearica plumbum Funda jacit, Ov. M. 2, 728.—**b.** In *Pass. constr.*: ita igne, telorumque multitudine jacta, Hirt. B. Hisp. 16: quum ille .... lapides jaciendos curasset, C. Mil. 15, 41: jacta cæcum dare cuspide vulnus, Virg. Æ. 10, 733.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: **a.** *Into:* in anteriorem vallum tela jaciebant, Cæs. B. C. 3, 63: armorum magna multitudine de muro in fossam jacta, id. ib. 2, 32: quid enim proficit, quum in medium mare fulmen jecit? C. Div. 2, 19, 45: jecissem ipse me potius in profundum, ut, *etc.*, id. Sest. 20, 45: qui sanior, ac si Illud idem in rapidum flumen jaceretve cloacam? Hor. S. 2, 3, 242: ut in Aponi fontem talos aureos jaceret, Suet. Tib. 14.—**b.** *Against:* undique in murum lapides jaci cœpti sunt, Cæs. B. G. 2, 6: in quem (*sc.* Cominium) scyphum de manu jacere conatus est, C. 2 Verr. 4, 10, 24: alii faces atque aridam materiem de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 24: pila in hostes jaciunt, id. ib. 6, 31: ex totis ripis in unum atque angustum locum tela jaciebantur, id. B. C. 1, 49: ferro præfixum robur acuto In Pallanta diu librans jacit, Virg. Æ. 10, 480: ne tridente quidem in eos sæpius jacto territi (*sc.* thynni), Pl. 9, 15, 20, § 51: rapa in eum jacta sunt, Suet. Vesp. 4: graphium et libellos ita .... jecisse in faciem ejus, ut, *etc.*, id. Cl. 15.—**c.** *Towards:* (*α*) In an upward direction: herbas supini in collum jacientes (*sc.* elephantes), Pl. 8, 1, 1, § 3: so, abrepta scuta jaciens (*sc.* elephas) in sublime, Pl. 8, 7, 7, § 20.—(*β*) Horizontally: inque latus campi, quo tardius illa redirent, Jecit ab obliquo nitidum juveniliter aurum, Ov. M. 10, 675.—**d.** *Upon:* qua jacit (*sc.* Hyperion) oceanum flammas in utrumque rapaces, Virg. Cul. 102.—**e.** *Into the midst of, among:* signa in hostes jecerunt, Liv. 34, 47: dub. al. injecerunt.—**3.** **a.** With *Abl. loci:* non perfossus Athos, non magno vincula ponto Jacta, Virg. Cul. 31.—**b.** With *Abl. instrumenti:* tela manu jacientes, Enn. Frgm. Trag. 433: tela manu trepidæ jaciunt, Virg. Æ. 11, 893.—**4.** With *ab:* telaque ab averso quæ jacit hostis equo, Ov. A. A. 1, 210: spirare Typhoëa credas, Et rapidum Ætneo fulgur ab igne jaci, id. F. 1, 574.—**5.** With *de:* fulmina jaci de cælo, Liv. 28, 27 *ad fin.*: anchora de prora jacitur, Virg. Æ. 3, 277; so, id. ib. 6, 901.—**6.** With *ex:* ex totis ripis tela jaciebantur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 49: jacere e duro corpus juvat, imp'a, saxo, Prop. 3, 17, 13.—**7.** With *post:* jacere hos (*sc.* lapides) post terga jubemur, Ov. M. 1, 394.—**8.** With *Dat. of agent:* hinc lapides Pyrrhæ jactos .... refert, Virg. E. 6, 41.—**9.** With *Dat.* (*= in c. Acc.*): contortum prius impete vasto Daunius huic robur juvenis jacit, Sil. 2, 244.—**10.** With *super c. Acc.*: jaciunt Cerealia dona; Jacta super galeas scutaque longa sonant, Ov. F. 6, 392: si salivam hujuscemodi homo jecerit super eum, qui mundus est, Vulg. Levit. 15, 8.—**11.** With *in c. Abl.*: fossa fit ad solidum; fruges jaciuntur in ima, Ov. F. 4, 821.—**12.** With *intra:* tela quædam intra muros jecit, Front. Strat. 3, 6, 7.—**13.** With *advv.*: una mulier fragmen molæ desuper jaciens, Vulg. Judic. 9, 53.

B. Esp.: **1.** With *pers. pron.* or *pass. in reflexive force: To throw* or *cast one's self:* **a.** With *pers. pron.*: (*α*) With *simple Abl.*: velox humili super arva fenestra Se jacit, Ov. F. 3, 644: an sese mucrone ob tantum dedecus amens Indust. .... Fluctibus an jaciat mediis et littora nando Curva petat, Virg. Æ. 10, 682.—(*β*) With *ex:* seque jacit vecors e summæ culmine turris, Ov. M. 5, 291.—(*γ*) With *ab:* præcipitata esset ab eo uxor, an se ipsa sua sponte jecisset, Quint. 7, 2, 24.—(*δ*) With *in c. Acc.*: quum se jecisset in mare, Pl. 8, 8, 9, § 28: jaciebat se in parietes, Capitol. Maxim. Duo, 17 *init.*—(*ε*) With *super c. Acc.*: Ov. F. 3, 644; cf. above, *no.* (*a*).—**b.** *Pass. in reflexive force:* invalidissimum urso caput, quod leoni fortissimum; ideo, urgente vi, præcipitaturi se ex aliqua rupe, manibus eo operto jaciuntur, Pl. 8, 36, 54, § 130.

2. Of dice, *etc.*: *To cast, throw:* talos ne cuiquam homini admoveat, nisi tibi: quum jaciet, *etc.*, Plaut. Asin. 4, 1, 35: jace, pater, talos, ut porro nos jaciamus, id. ib. 5, 2, 54: jacere talum, C. Fin. 3, 16, 54: talos jecit in medium, Quint. 6, 1, 47; al. projecit: qui Venerem jecerat, Suet. Aug. 71: tamen nemo est, quin, sæpe jactans, Venerium jaciat aliquando, C. Div. 2, 59, 121.

3. Of an arrow, *etc.*: *To shoot:* dixit Eliseus, Jace sagittam; et jecit, Vulg. 4 Reg. 13, 17: jecit aliam sagittam trans puerum, id. 1 Reg. 20, 36: quantum potest arcus jacere, ib. Gen. 21, 16.

4. Of flowers, *etc.*: *To strew, scatter, sprinkle:* purpureosque jacit flores, ac talia fatur, Virg. Æ. 5, 79.

5. Of seeds, *etc.*, sown: *To scatter, cast, sow:* quid dicam, jacto qui semine, eminus arva Insequitur, *etc.*, Virg. G. 1, 104: seminibus jactis, id. G. 2, 57: semina jecisset, Ov. H. 12, 17: seminibus jactis segetes adolesse virorum, id. ib. 6, 11: seminibus jactis est ubi fœtus ager, id. F. 1, 662: avidæque voluores semina jacta legunt, id. M. 5, 485: atque utinam pereas, veluti de dentibus orti Sidonia jactis Graia per arva manu, id. Ib. 448: everso jacias dum semina campo, Val. Fl. 7, 75: semina jecerunt in præparatum locum, Front. Strat. 3, 15, 3.

6. Jacere oculos: *To throw, turn, cast,* or *direct the eyes;* cf. jacto, *no.* I. B. 8: tunc oculos per cuncta jacit, Dracont. Carm. de Deo, 1, 348.

7. Jacere pedes ante se: *To throw the feet forward before one:* rusticulæ pedes ante se jaciunt, ut ciconiæ, Pl. 10, 38, 64, § 111.

8. Jacere genu ad aliquem: *To fling one's knee violently at one,* i. e. *to bump one violently:* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17.

9. *To throw away* (cf. jacto, *no.* I. B. 18.): scuta jacere, fugereque hostes, more habent licentiam, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 27: quum rudera milites religione inducti jacerent, Liv. 26, 11: pavidus jacit illa pharetras, Val. Fl. 5, 427: ut non vinum aut annona consumatur, aut tela jaciantur, Vopisc. Aurel. 11 *med.*

10. Naut. *t. t.*: *To throw, toss,* or *cast overboard* (cf. jacto, *no.* I. B. 19.): si quis sponte rem jecit, vel jactavit, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 43, § 10: idem juris esse existimo in his rebus quæ jactæ sunt; quominus non potest videri id pro derelicto habitum, quod salutis causa interim dimissum est, Javol. ib. 41, 2, 21, § 2: si res, quæ jactæ sunt, apparuerint, Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 2, § 7: res autem jacta domini manet, id. ib. 14, 2, 2, § 7.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of earth-works, *etc.*: *To construct by throwing up; to throw up, construct:* aggere jacto Cæs. B. G. 2, 12: molem atque aggerem ab utraque parte littoris jaciebat, id. B. C. 1, 25: aggere in jaciendo si quo est vineis actis opus, Lucil. ap. Non. 327, 26: quum maxime vallum Romani jacerent, Liv. 30, 10.—**2.** Of foundations: *To lay:* prima urbi fundamenta jeci, Liv. 1, 12: in area Capitolina novæ domus fundamenta jecit, Suet. Cal. 22 *fin.*: augurio læti jaciunt fundamina cives, Ov. F. 4, 835: in primogenito suo fundamenta illius jaciat, Vulg. Jos. 6, 26.—**3.** Of buildings, *etc.*: *To erect, build, raise, construct,* etc.: quis prohibet muros jacere? Virg. Æ. 5, 681: saxea pila cadit, magnis quam molibus ante Constructam ponto jaciunt, id. ib. 9, 712. **4.** Of marine works: *To form, build, make, construct:* ab utroque portus cornu moles jacimus, ut, *etc.*, C. Att. 9, 14, 1: tuendus est is, qui in littore ædificat, vel molem in mare jacit, Ulp. Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 8.

B. Of trees, *etc.*: *To bear, produce, bring forth:* jacturas poma myricas Speret, Ov. A. A. 1, 747.

C. *To send forth, emit* (cf. jacto, *no.* II. A.): **1.** Of scents, *etc.*: nec jaciunt ullum proprio de corpore odorem, Lucr. 2, 845.—**2.** Of flames: interdum jacit igniculos, C. Att. 15, 26, 2.

D. Of stags: Jacere cornua: *To shed the horns* or *antlers:* nec faciunt cervos cornua jacta senes, Ov. A. A. 3, 78.

E. Jacere pontem: *To throw a bridge* across a stream, *etc.*: hoc intervallum pedestri continuare transitu, pontibus jactis, primum Pyrrhus, Epiri rex, excogitavit, Pl. 3, 11, 16, § 101.

F. Jacere umbram *or* umbras: *To throw, cast,* or *project a shadow* or *shadows* (cf. jacto, *no.* II. B.): **1.** *Sing.*: solstitii die medio nullam umbram jaci, Pl. 2, 73, 75, § 183.—**2.** *Plur.*: umbras jaciat (*sc.* sol), Pl. 2, 11, 8, § 49: juxta quem (*sc.* montem) umbræ æstate in austrum, hieme in septentrionem jaciuntur, id. 2, 73, 75, § 184.

G. Jacere oscula: *To throw kisses,* i. e. *to kiss the hand to any one* (cf. jacto, *no.* II. C.): Tac. H. 1, 36.

H. Of snow: *Pass. Part.*: *Lying, fallen:* nix jacet; et jactam nec sol pluviæve resolvunt; Indurat Boreas, *etc.*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 14: via per jactas candida, facta nives, id. A. A. 2, 232.

III. Fig.: **A.** *To throw, to cast:* **1.** With *ad:* quod proponendum fuit, permotis animis, jacit ad extremum, C. Part. Or. 13, 46.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: jecit quidam casus caput meum, quasi certaminis causa, in mediam contentionem dissensionemque civilem, C. Fam. 1, 9, 13.

B.: **1.** Gen.: **a.** Of persons: *To throw out* in speaking; *to utter, give utterance to, tell, declare, say:* (*α*) With *simple Acc.*: omisso discrimine vera an vana jaceret, Liv. 6, 14: jacere fortuitos sermones, Tac. A. 4, 68: multasque nec dubias significationes sæpe jecit, Suet. Ner. 37.—In *Pass. constr.*: quæ est unquam jacta non suspicio, quæ tamen solet esse falsa, sed iracundiæ vox, aut doloris, C. Flacc. 3, 6: mutæ jace verba favillæ, Prop. 2, 1, 77: crimina non hæc sunt nostro sine jacta dolore, Tib. 4, 14, 3.—(*β*) With *Objective clause:* Jugurtha inter alias res jacit oportere quinquennii consulta omnia rescindi, Sall. J. 11, 5: thesauros Gallici auri occultari a patribus jecit, Liv. 6, 14: sesequæ invasurum possessa Cyro et post Alexandro per vaniloquentiam ac minas jaciebat, Tac. A. 6, 31.—(*γ*) With *de:* quando de habitu cultuque et institutis ejus (*sc.* Tiberii) jecerat, Tac. A. 1, 10 *fin.*—(*δ*) With *per:* Tac. A. 6, 31; cf. above, *no.* b.—(*ε*) With *in c. Acc.*: multo plura præsens audivit, quam in absentem jacta erant, Liv. 43, 8: in novitatem generis originisque qua falsa, qua vera, jacere, id. 2, 45: unde petitum Hoc in me jacis? Hor. S. 1, 4, 80.—

b. Of animals: *To utter, pour forth, give utterance to*; (volucres) longe alias alio jacunt in tempore voces. Luer. 5, 1080.

2. Esp.: **a.** *To pour forth, give utterance to*: Pescennino versu similem incompositum ac rudem alternis jaciebant, Liv. 7, 2.—**b.** *To throw out obscurely, to hint at, allude to, darkly intimate*, etc.: (*a*) With *simple Acc.*: illud quid sit scire cupio, quod jacis obscure, C. Att. 2, 7, 4.—(*β*) With *ellipse of Acc.*: quisnam is esset, qui per ambages de lacu Albano jecerit? Liv. 5, 15.—(*γ*) With *per*: Liv. 5, 15; cf. above, *no.* (*β*): nisi expromeret propere quas insidiarum sibi minas per ambages jaceret, id. 2, 12.—(*δ*) With *de*: Liv. 5, 15; cf. above, *no.* (*β*).—(*ε*) With *adv.*: C. Att. 2, 7, 4; cf. above, *no.* (*α*).—**c.** *To throw out against or upon one; to cast against, impute or object to one*: (*a*) With *in c. Acc.*: in quem tu, quum cuperes, nullam contumeliam jacere potueris, C. Sull. 7, 23: in feminas illustres probra jecerat, Tac. A. 11, 13.—(*β*) With *simple Acc.*: jacis adulteria, quæ nemo non modo nomine, sed ne suspicione quidem possit amoscere, C. Planc. 12, 30.—**d.** Jacere mentionem: *To make mention*, etc.: conditionum jacta mentio, Vell. 2, 65, 1.

C. Of complaints: *To pour forth, give utterance to*: assiduas jacit ore querelas, Post. ap. C. Div. 1, 8, 14; dub. al. canit.

D. *To agitate, bring forward, propose, discuss*: trecentos equites Attalus præsidii causa quum adduxisset, jactæ sunt pacis conditiones, Liv. 38, 25; cf. jacto, *no.* III. H.

E. Of injury, ridicule, suspicion, etc.: *To hurl, launch*, or *direct* at any one: **1.** With *in c. Acc.*: ac vide quam ista tui latrocinii tela contempserim. Jactam et immissam a te nefariam injuriam in me semper dixi; pervenisse ad me, etc., C. Parad. 4, 28: in quem tu, quum cuperes, nullam contumeliam jacere potuer s, id. Sull. 7, 23.—**2.** In *Gerundial construction*: utetur utroque: sed altero in narrando aliquid venuste, altero in jaciendo mittendoque ridiculo, C. Or. 26, 87.

F. Of evil passions, etc.: *To sow, scatter, disseminate*: odia in longum jaciens, Tac. A. 1, 69 *fin.*

G.: **1.** Jacere fundamenta *or* fundamentum: **a.** Gen.: *To lay the foundation* for any matter; *to make preparations* for any thing; *to begin, to commence* a matter: *Plur.* (class.): nisi forte . . . eat causæ fundamenta jaciantur, judices, non videtis. C. Flac. 2, 4: ea fundamenta jacta ex Kalendis Januariis confirmandi senatus, id. Fam. 1, 9, 12: in quo templo, quantum in me fuit, jeci fundamenta pacis, id. Phil. 1, 1, 1: nisi oratoris futuri fundamenta fideliter jecerit, Quint. 1, 4, 5: fundamenta jaciuntur impudentiæ, id. 12, 6, 2.—**b.** Esp.: *To lay the foundation* of any Christian doctrine (Eccl. Lat.): non rursum jacientes fundamentum pœnitentiæ ab operibus mortuis, etc., Vulg. Hebr. 6, 1.—**2.** Jacere fundamenta reipublicæ: *To lay the foundations of government in a state*: et moriens ut feram mecum spem mansura in vestigio suo fundamenta reipublicæ, quæ jecero, Suet. Aug. 28 *med.*

jactābilis, e, *adj.* [jacto, *no.* I. B. 7. c.]: *That may be thrown, tossed*, or *flung about* (post-class.): humeri jactabiles, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 2.

jactabundus, a, um, *adj.* [jacto] (post-class.): **A.** (acc. to jacto, *no.* I. B. 13.): *Tossing to and fro* or *about*: *agitated, violently disturbed, rough, stormy*: mare lonum videntium, et vastum, et jactabundum, Gell. 19, 1, 1.—**B.** (acc. to jacto, *no.* III. M. 4.): *Boasting, vaunting*: in Græcæ facundiæ gloria jactabundus, Gell. 15, 2, 2.

jactans, antis, I. *P. of* jacto. II. *Pa.*: **A.** Prop. (acc. to jacto, *no.* III. M. 4.): *Boasting, boastful, bragging, vain-glorious, vaunting*: **1.** Of persons: insolens, arrogans, jactans, C. ap. Non. 322, 13.—*Comp.*: quem juxta sequitur jactantior Ancus, Virg. Æ. 6, 816: jactantior hic paulo est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 50: neque enim verser ne jactantior videar, Pl. Ep. 9, 23, 6: Ancus jactantior, Sidon. Ep. 5, 7.—*Sup.*: fuit et plebis jactantissimus amator, Spart. Hadr. 16.—**2.** Of things: miserat etiam epistolas Romam ad amiculam quandam jactantes et gloriosas, Pl. Ep. 3, 9, 13.—**B.** Meton.: *Proud, noble, splendid*: et septemgemino jactantior æthera pulset Roma jugo, Stat. S. 4, 1, 6: et nota fruitur jactantior (*sc.* annus) aula, Claud. Cons. Honor. 4, 2.

jactanter, *adv.* [jactans, *no.* I.]: *Boastfully, ostentatiously; in a boastful* or *ostentatious manner*: nihil præter mellieaces minas jactanter senantes, Amm. 27, 2, 3.—*Comp.*: et perisse Germanicum nulli jactantius mœrent, quam qui maxime lætantur, Tac. A. 2, 77: litteras ad Vespasianum composuit jactantius, quam ad principem, id. H. 3, 58: ostentatque suos licito jactantius ignes, Prud. Hamart. 170: quo se fulta jubis jactantius illa Eerinis Inferret, id. Psychom. 181.

jactantĭa, æ, *f.* [jacto]: **A.** (acc. to jacto, *no.* III. M. 4.): *A boasting* or *bragging about one's self*; *a vaunting of self*: With *Gen. of pers. pron.*: neque Maroboduus jactantia sui, aut probris in hostem abstinebat, Tac. A. 2, 46 *init.*—**B.** (acc. to jacto, *no.* III. B. 8.): **1.** Prop.: *A boasting* or *bragging*: **a.** With *attributive adj.*: hinc terra et hostis, hinc victus Oceanus militari jactantia compararentur, Tac. Agr. 25: privatæ jactantiæ studebamus, Pl. Ep. 1, 8, 13: gens insolenti præpotens jactantia Pollebat olim, Prud. Cath. 7, 86.—**b.** *Abs.*: ut aut veniam quis, aut jactantiam minuat, Quint. 6, 3, 75.—**2.** Meton.: **a.** *The habit* or *quality of boasting, boastfulness*: (*a*) With *in c. Abl.*: insolentiæ cujusdam est, et frivolæ in parvis jactantiæ, Quint. 1, 6, 20.—(*β*) With *in c. Ger. in do*: id esse affectationis, et ambitiosæ in loquendo jactantiæ, Quint. 12, 10, 40.—**b.** *Ostentation, ostentatious display*: partim jactantia ingenii, ut res cito accepisse videantur, Quint. 12, 8, 3.

jactanticŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [jactans, *no.* A.] *Somewhat boasting* (post-class.): ille Academicus jactanticulus, Aug. ab. Acad. 3, 8.—As *Subst.*: **jactanticŭlus,** i, *m.*, *A little* or *foolish boaster* or *braggart*: jactanticuli, qui tantum buccas inflant, et nihil dicunt, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 11, 34.

jactātio, ōnis, *f.* [jacto], **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen. (acc. to jacto, *no.* I. A.): *A throwing, casting, hurling*: pro lapidum jactatione, Hygin. Astron. 2, 28.—**B.** Esp.: **1.** (acc. to jacto, *no.* I. B. 7.): *A throwing, tossing*, or *flinging about*: **a.** Of the action or bodily movements of an orator: (*a*) With *Gen.*: accedet actio non tragica, nec scenæ; sed modica jactatione corporis, vultu tamen multa conficiens, C. Or. 25, 86: jactatione manus, pedis supplosione . . . . hortatur, Quint. 10, 7, 26.—(*β*) *Abs.*: multo discursu, jactatione, gestu, motu capitis furentes, Quint. 2, 12, 9.—**b.** Of the body, limbs, etc.: torpor et jactatio corporis, Cels. 3, 9: jactationem fœtoremque quendam oris minuit, id. 3, 11.—**2.** (acc. to jacto, *no.* I. B. 11.): *A tossing about, a driving hither and thither* or *to and fro* at sea: quo tandem me animo esse oportet, prope jam ex magna jactatione terram videntem? C. Mur. 2, 4.

3. (acc. to jacto, *no.* I. B. 15.): *A hurrying about, rapid motion*: nam facile id malum redire consuevit: et sive quum frigus subit, sive aliqua jactatio, nisi bene jam confirmatis intestinis revertitur, Cels 4, 13 *fin.*; cf. pass. at length.

4. (acc. to jacto, *no.* I. B. 16.): *A shaking, jolting*, etc., on a road or in travelling: **a.** *Abs.*: ubi primum ducta cicatrix, patique posse visa jactationem, audacia ingenti pergit ire ad regnum repetendum, Liv. 29, 32.—**b.** With *Gen.*: ergo clypeo suo exceptum armigeri raptim in castra referebant, jactationem vulnerum haud facile tolerantem, Curt. 6, 5, 1.

5. Of garments (acc. to jacto, *no.* I. B. 6. b.): *A tossing* or *waving about*: illa jactatio togarum, Mamert. Act. Julian. 2, 2.

II. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to jacto, *no.* I. A.): *A hurling at one*: With *Objective Gen.*: nam de periculo tuo, crede mihi jactatione verborum et denuntiatione periculi sperare eos, etc., Brut. ap. C. Fam. 11, 20, 2.

B. (acc. to jacto, *no.* I. B. 11.): *A tossing about*: qui si ex illa jactatione cursuque populari, bene gesta republica, referunt adspectum in curiam, etc., C. Prov. Cons. 16, 38.

C. (acc. to jacto, *no.* I. B. 13.): *A tossing, agitating, rousing, exciting, stirring up*: quum homines se non jactatione populari, sed dignitate atque innocentia tuebantur, C. Clu. 35, 95.

D. (acc. to jacto, *no.* III. A.): *A throwing out of threats*; *a threatening* (so, prps. only post-class.): *Plur.*: metum non jactationibus tantum, vel contestationibus, sed atrocitate facti probari convenit, Impp. Dioclet. et Maximian. Col. Just. 2, 20, 9; cf. comm. ad h. l.

E. (acc. to jacto, *no.* III. M. 3.): **1.** Gen.: *Vanity, conceit*; *vain* or *conceited conduct, ostentation*: quod si to aut voces optimatium commovent, aut nonnullorum hominum insolentiam et jactationem ferre non potes, C. Att. 10, 9, A. 5: extemporalis garruitas, nec expectata cogitatio, et vix surgendi mora circulatoriæ vere jactationis est, Quint. 2, 4, 15.—**2.** Esp.: *Vain show* or *display*: **a.** With *Objective Gen.*: nulla jactatio cultus, Tac. G. 6: eloquentiæ tamen (*sc.* jactatio) in oratore præcipue (*sc.* vitiosa est), Quint. 11, 1, 15: quum illa dicendi vitiosa jactatio inter plausores suos detonuit, id. 12, 9, 4: quidam fere in jactationem eruditionis suæ sumere illa ex poetis solent, id. 1, 5, 11.—**b.** With *Subjective Gen.*: non ad utilitatem litigatorum, sed ad patronorum jactationem repertum est, *i. e. that the patrons may make a display of their abilities*, Quint. 4, 3, 2.

F. (acc. to jacto, *no.* III. M. 4.): *Self-display, bragging*, or *boasting*: **1.** With *pers. pron.*: omnis sui jactatio vitiosa est, Quint. 11, 1, 15.—**2.** *Without pers. pron.*: **a.** *Abs.*: "*jactatio* voluptas est gestiens et se efferens insolentius," C. Tusc. 4, 9, 20: "est libido gloriandi, quæ *jactantia* nuncupatur, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 15: verum eloquentiæ ut indecora jactatio, ita nonnunquam concedenda fiducia est, Quint. 11, 1, 25: jactantiæ seminarium, Hier. Ep. 58 (al. 13), 6.—**b.** With *Gen.*: multum ab hac nostrorum temporum jactatione diversa (*sc.* veterum simulatio, etc.), Quint. 4, 1, 9.—**c.** With *circa*: vanitas nimirum fuit atque jactatio circa memoriam suam potius arte, quam natura, gloriantis (*sc.* Metrodori), Quint. 11, 2, 22.

III. Meton. (acc. to jacto, *no.* III. P. 9.): (*An extolling*; hence) *Reputation, esteem, character*: eloquentia hæc forensis . . . . ornata verbis atque sententiis jactationem habuit in populo, nec paucorum judicium reprehensionemque pertimuit. C. Or. 3, 13.

jactātor, ōris, *m.* [jacto] **I.** Prop. (acc. to jacto, *no.* I. B. 7. c.): *One who tosses* or *flings about*; *one who wags* the tongue: acer in absentes, linguæ jactator, abundans Corporis, etc., Claud. Eutrop. 2, 380.

II. Fig. (acc. to jacto, *no.* III. M. 4.): *One who boasts* or *vaunts himself* about any thing; *a boaster, braggart, vaunter*: **A.** With *Gen.*: quanquam is quidem (*sc.* Cicero) rerum a se gestarum major, quam eloquentiæ, fuit in orationibus utique jactator, Quint. 11, 1, 17: civilitatis jactator, Suet. Claud. 35: sed non immodicus proprii jactator honoris Consul, Roma, tuus, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 26: Cleonæ stirpis jactator Agyllæus, Stat. Th. 6, 837: jactatorem quempiam et venditatorem Sallustianæ lectionis irrisit, Gell. 18, 4, 1.—**B.** With *Inf.* (post-): ille sub hiberno sommos educere cœlo Jactator tectis malit consumere noctes, Sil. 11, 464.

jactātrix, īcis, *f.* [jacto, *no.* III. M. 4.] *She who boasts, brags*, or *vaunts*; *a female boaster*: Sidon.

1. **jactātus,** a, um, *P. of* jacto.

2. **jactātus,** ūs, *m.* [jacto]: **A.** (acc. to jacto, *no.* I. B. 9.): *Of wings: an agitating, a tossing* or *moving quickly to and*

fro, rapid movement: (Boreas) excussit pennas, quarum jactatibus omnis Adflata est tellus, Ov. M. 6, 703.—**B.** (acc. to jacto, *no.* I. B. 6. a.): *A tossing* or *shaking about:* ideo et optime purgat (*sc.* argentum vivum) ceteras ejus sordes expuens crebro jactatu fictilibus in vasis, Pl. 33, 6, 32, § 99.—**C.** (acc. to jacto, *no.* I. B. 11.): *A tossing to and fro* by the sea: With *Gen.*: cujus (*sc.* maris) jactatus his (*sc.* vinis), quæ duraverint, tantum vetustatis adjicere sentitur, quantum habuerint, Pl. 14, 18, 22, § 118.

jactitābundus, a, um, *adj.* [jacto, *no.* III. M. 4.] *Boasting* or *vaunting* (post-class.): nam quibus citra honestatis nitorem jactitabundis loquacis fœcepetulantiæ lingua polluitur infrenis, his, *etc.*, Sidon. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

jactĭto, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [jacto] **I.** (acc. to jacto, *no.* III. F. 1. a.): *To pour forth* or *utter much* or *frequently:* juventus, histrionibus fabellarum actu relicto, ipsa inter se more antiquo ridicula intexta versibus jactitare cœpit, Liv. 7, 2. **II.** (acc. to jacto, *no.* III. B.): *To make an abundant* or *ample display of* any thing: come officium jactitans, Phæd. 2, 5, 16; dub. al. jactans officium come.

jacto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a. freq.* [jacio] (class.), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To throw, fling, toss, cast, hurl:* **1.** With *simple Acc.*: pars ludicre saxa jactant, Enn. Ann. 77: eos ipsos . . . illas primas hastas ita jactare leniter, ut, *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 78, 316: vibrataque fulmina jactat, Ov. M. 2, 308: jactans candidum panem, Petr. S. 64: frusta jactat familia, Phædr. 3, 7, 22.—*Pass. Part.*: ossaque post tergum magnæ jactate parentis, Ov. M. 1, 383: lædere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras, id. ib. 1, 387: et jactare rete piscator noluit, Cels. Dig. 19, 1, 12.—**2.** With *Abl.*: **a.** *Instrumenti:* tela manu miseri jactabant irrita Teucri, Virg. Æ. 2, 459.—**b.** *Loci:* scirpea pro domino Tiberi jactatur imago, Ov. F. 5, 659.—**3.** *With in c. Acc.*: quum ardentes faces in vicinorum tecta jactas, C. Har. Resp. 18, 39: Deucalion vacuum lapides jactavit in orbem, Virg. G. 1, 62: jactatæ in ignem (*sc.* gemmæ), Pl. 37, 7, 27, § 99: panem in hostem jactaverunt, Front. Strat. 3, 15, 1: id dicunt in sublime jactari, Pl. 29, 3, 12, § 52: piro per lusum in sublime jactato, Suet. Claud. 27: ac distento sago impositum in sublime jactare, id. Oth. 2.—**4.** With *in c. Abl.*: lecta ossa atque in pulverem comminuta jactabantur in flumine, Lact. Mort. Pers. 21.—**5.** With *inter:* inter serpentes, aprosque, avidosque leones Jactor, Ov. H. 9, 36.—**6.** With *ad:* ignem ad fastigia jactant, Virg. Æ. 8, 491: flammas ad culmina jactant, id. ib. 2, 478: ardentes tædas alii ad fastigia jactant, id. ib. 9, 568.—**7.** With *super c. Acc.*: jactantes vestimenta sua supra pullum, Vulg. Luc. 19, 35.—**8.** With *de:* Hectoris natum de muro jactarier, Enn. Frgm. Trag. 130: de muro vestem argentumque jactabant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 47: dicitur multis locis panis de Capitolio jactatus esse in hostium stationes, Liv. 5, 48.—**9.** With *ex:* ex oppido ignem multum telorumque multitudinem jactando, Hirt. B. Hisp. 12.

B. Esp.: **1.** With *pers. pron.* or *pass. in reflexive force:* **a.** *To throw, fling,* or *cast one's self* (cf. jacio, *no.* I. B. 1.): (α) With *ex:* e muris semetipsos cum conjugibus ac liberis in præceps jactantes, Curt. 5, 6, 7 ed. Snakenb.—(β) With *in c. Acc.*: Curt. 5, 6, 7; cf. above, *no.* (α).—(γ) With *juxta:* jactasset se juxta parietem, Vulg. Tob. 2, 10.—(δ) With *ante:* sacerdotes ante altare cum stolis sacerdotalibus jactaverunt se, Vulg. 2 Mac. 3, 15.—**b.** *To throw, fling,* or *toss one's self about:* (α) With *pers. pron.:* Of an orator in speaking: nisi se suo more jactavisset, hodie te istic muscæ comedissent, C. Brut. 60, 217: quum multum se Curio ex more jactasset, Quint. 11, 3, 129.—(β) *Pass. in reflexive force:* Of other persons, *etc.*, than an orator: (α) *Abs.:* exsultare (*sc.* partem animi) in somno immoderateque jactari, C. Div. 1, 29, 60.—(β) With *in c. Abl.:* textilibus si in picturis ostroque rubenti Jactaris, Lucr. 2, 36.—(γ) With *simple Abl.:* ut sæpe homines ægri morbo gravi, quum æstu febrique jactantur, si aquam gelidam biberint, primo, *etc.*, C. Cat. 1, 13, 31: tum jactata toro, Val. Fl. 7, 21.—**c.** *Pass. in reflexive force: To flit hither and thither:* Of forms, *etc.*: ista mihi falso jactatur imago, Ov. H. 7, 35.—**2.** Of dice, *etc.*: *To cast* or *throw* (cf. jacio, *no.* I. B. 2.): **a.** With *Acc.*: talos arripuo . . . . jacto basilicum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 80: numerosque manu jactabat eburnos, Ov. A. A. 2, 203: et modo tres jactet numeros, id. ib. 3, 355: talis jactatis, Suet. Aug. 71.—**b.** *Abs.:* tamen nemo est, quin, sæpe jactans, *etc.*, C. Div. 2, 59, 121.

3. *To throw about, strew, scatter:* **a.** Of flowers (cf. jacio, *no.* I. B. 4.): undique jactæ flore tegente vias, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 50.—**b.** Of fire, *etc.*: irrita sacrilega jactas incendia dextra, Ov. M. 14, 539.

4. *To sow, cast, scatter:* **a.** Of seeds (cf. jacio, *no.* I. B. 5.): semen jactatur, Var. R. R. 1, 42: seminaque ex illis iterant jactata per undas, Ov. M. 4, 748.—**b.** Of ashes, *etc.*, in husbandry: immundum cinerem jactare per agros, Virg. G. 1, 81.

5. Jactare a facie manus: *To throw the hands from the face,* i. e., *to throw kisses:* Juv. 3, 106; cf. below, *no.* II.

6.: **a.** *To toss, shake,* or *throw about:* With *simple Abl.*: non ore solutos Immundi meminere sues jactare maniplos, Virg. G. 1, 400: ut limina cogat abire Jactantem Pharia tinnula sistra manu, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 38: clarumque collo jactans tintinnabulum, Phædr. 2, 7, 5.—**b.** *To move backwards and forwards; to wave to and fro; to wave about:* (α) With *simple Acc.*: ramos oleæ supplices jactantes, Liv. 45, 25.—*Pass. constr.*: et date jactatis undique signa togis, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 74: jactatas excutiatque faces, id. A. A. 1, 22: vidi ego jactatas, mota face, crescere flammas, id. Am. 1, 2, 11.—(β) With *per:* tum face jactata per eundem sæpius orbem, Ov. M. 4, 507.

7. *To throw, fling,* or *toss about:* **a.** Of the action *or* bodily movements of an orator, *etc.*: (α) With *simple Acc.*: adeo jactare id (*sc.* caput) . . . . fanaticum est, Quint. 11, 3, 71: manus jactare, id. 11, 3, 179: Aper enim venuste Mallium Suram multum in agendo discursantem, salientem, manus jactantem, togam dejicientem et reponentem, non agere dixit, sed satagere, id. 6, 3, 54: quorum est jactare manum, torquere vultum, *etc.*, id. 10, 3, 21.—*Pass. Constr.*: jactantur et humeri, Quint. 11, 3, 130.—(β) With *in c. Abl.*: tamenne putamus patronum tuum in hoc crimine jactaturum cerviculam? C. 2 Verr. 3, 19, 49.—(γ) With *in c. Acc.*: hic potissimum et vocem flectunt et cervicem reponunt, *etc.*, Quint. 4, 2, 39: aut eadem (*sc.* actio) manu supinata in superiora jactetur, id. 11, 3, 119.—**b.** Of moving the limbs in musical time: quod superest; non est mirum simulacra moveri, Brachiaque in numerum jactare, et cætera membra, Lucr. 4, 773.—**c.** Of a person; the body, limbs, hair, *etc.*: (α) With *simple Acc.*: jactant crura, Lucr. 4, 989: jactare brachia et crura, Cels. 2, 4, p. 40 Millig.: alternaque jactat Brachia protendens, Virg. Æ. 5, 376: sopitaque brachia jactas, Ov. H. 14, 69: lasciveque jactant Corpora, Ov. M. 3, 685: pectora jactantem sanguinolenta, id. H. 3, 50.—*Pass. Constr.*: diu jactato brachio, Cæs. B. G. 1, 25: densa juba, et dextro jactata recumbit in armo, Virg. G. 3, 86: fessaque jactati corporis ossa dolent, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 26: jactatis comis, id. F. 4, 244.—(β) With *Abl.*: jactabam liquido brachia lenta mari, Ov. H. 18, 58: hunc ubi laudatos jactantem sanguine vultus Assyrius vidit Lycabas, id. M. 5, 59: crines humero jactentur utroque, id. A. A. 3, 141.—(γ) With *in c. Abl.*: utque æthere vidit ab alto Exanimem, inque suo jactantem sanguine corpus, Ov. M. 10, 721: ut Naufragus in mediis brachia jactet aquis, id. Pont. 1, 6, 34.—(δ) With *per:* tergaque jactantur crines per eburnea, Ov. M. 10, 592: levem jactato crine per auram, id. ib. 11, 6.—(ε) With *ad:* et jactant faciles ad sua verba manus, Ov. F. 3, 536: ad sudorem undique crura jactarent (*sc.* equi), *up to sweat,* i. e., *till they sweated,* Front. Strat. 4, 7, 33.—(ζ) With *Dat.*: nunc etiam nando dominæ placuisse laboro, Atque oculis jacto brachia nostra tuis, Ov. H. 18, 96.—(η) With *ante:* (vates) jactavit fusas et caput ante comas, Tib. 2, 5, 66,—(θ) With *inter:* inter manus centurionum concubinarumque jactabatur (*sc.* Antonius), Quint. 4, 2, 124.—(κ) With *adv.*: jactantemque utroque caput, Virg. Æ. 5, 469.

8. Of the eyes: *To turn, cast,* or *throw about; to roll:* aut nimium jactare oculos, Lucr. 4, 1133: alter in alterius jactantes lumina vultum, Ov. H. 3, 11.

9. Of wings: *To agitate; to move much* or *quickly:* sive humiles, propriore freto, jactabimus alas, Ov. A. A. 2, 61: jactatis alis, id. Tr. 3, 10, 45: jactandas optarem sumere pennas, id. ib. 3, 8, 5: increditur jactatis æthera pennis, id. M. 2, 835: et quæ jactatis tetigisset æthera pennis, id. ib. 4, 788.

10. Of writings, *etc.*, as object: *To throw from one to another; to hand about:* jactatum exemplar epistolæ, Suet. Vesp. 6.

11. *To toss to and fro* or *about; to drive hither and thither:* **a.** With *simple Acc.*: fluctu jactante saburram, Virg. G. 4, 195: me mare, me venti, me fera jactat hiems, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 42: sævit hiems, jactatque viros, id. M. 13, 709: terribilisque Notus jactat mea dicta, id. Tr. 1, 2, 15: habentem semina flammæ Materiem jactat (*sc.* venti), id. M. 15, 348: navem jactantibus Austris, Hor. S. 1, 1, 6: jactare carinas, Ov. H. 19, 143.—*Pass Constr.*: et quo jactari magis omnia materiæ Corpora perviderat, Lucr. 2, 88: jactata vela, Ov. Pont. 3, 2, 5: jactatis sæpe carinis, id. M. 14, 560: sive jactatam religarat udo Littore navem, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 7.—**b.** With *Abl.*: (α) *Instrumenti:* jactor nunc fluctibus, Ov. M. 11, 700: jactari se passa (*sc.* urtica), fluctu, algæ vice, Pl. 9, 45, 68, § 147: multum et diu contrariis jactatis fluctibus, Val. Max. 9, 8, 2: jactari freto, Ov. M. 15, 772: ingenti jactatam (*sc.* navem) flamine, id. ib. 11, 664: ventis dubius jactabar et undis, id. Tr. 3, 2, 15: jactati undis et turbine, Virg. Æ. 1, 442: quum adversa tempestate jactarentur, C. Liv. 2, 31, 95: jactati tempestate, Liv. 44, 39: ut Æneas pelago . . . omnia circum Littora jactetur, Virg. Æ. 1, 668: Anthea si qua jactatum vento videat, id. ib. 1, 182.—(β) *Loci:* jactatos æquore toto Troas, Virg. Æ. 1, 29: gens . . . jactata Tuscis æquoribus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 54: dispersi jactamur gurgite vasto, Virg. Æ. 3, 197.—**c.** With *in c. Abl.*: primordia rerum . . . in magno jactari semper inani, Lucr. 2, 121: quum advorsa tempestate jactarentur in alto, C. de Inv. 2, 31, 95: quæ (*sc.* naves) nunc jactantur in alto, Ov. H. 17, 235: sed tu miserere meorum Jactari quos cernis in Ionio immenso, id. M. 4, 534: nescit in immenso jactari corpora ponto, id. Tr. 1, 2, 39: jactor in indomito brumali luce profundo, id. ib. 1, 11, 39: Æneas sane ignotis jactetur in undis, Virg. Æ. 10, 48: quo sub cælo tandem, quibus orbis in oris, Jactemur doceas, id. ib. 1, 332: si te validus jactaverit Auster in alto, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 15.—**d.** With *in c. Acc.*: nunc maris in tantum vento jactamur, Prop. 3, 5, 11.—**e.** With *sub:* Virg. Æ. 1, 332; cf. above, *no.* c.—**f.** With *per:* (α) Of place: fluita per omne Corpora jactari, Lucr. 2, 548: Eurusque Notusque Jactat oderatos vota per Armenios, Tib. 1, 5, 37: (te) per mare, per terras, septima jactat hiems, Ov. M. 7, 88: sive per immensas jactabor naufragus undas, id. Tr. 1, 9, 149.—(β) Of time: Ulysses Jactatus dubio per duo lustra mari, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 10.—**g.** With *ad:* surgentem ad Zephyrum paleæ jactantur inanes, Virg. G. 3, 134: incertis jactantur ad omnia ventis, id. Cir. 478.—**h.** With *ab:* sæpe ego nimbosis dubius jactabar ab Hædis, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 13.—**k.** With *inter:* (carbasus) dat crepitum malos inter jactata, Lucr. 6, 169: pontes inter jactatus (*sc.* lupus), Hor. S. 2, 2, 32.

12. Of trees, as object: *To sway backwards and forwards:* quum (*sc.* quercum) dum complexibus ambit, Et quatit

huc illuc, labefactaque robora jactat, Ov. M. 12, 329.

13. Of the sea, *etc.*, as object: *To toss to and fro, or about, agitate, disturb violently, render rough:* fit quoque .... Ut jactetur aqua, et fluctu quoque terra vacillet, Lucr. 6, 583: cito mutata est jactati forma profundi, Ov. H. 19, 77: nam neque jactantur moderatis aquora ventis, Nec, *etc.*, id. Tr. 4, 4, 57.

14. Of implements: *To use* or *ply with vigour:* duros jactare bidentes, Virg. G. 2, 355: quum bene jactati pulsarant arva ligones, Ov. M. 3, 10, 31.

15. Of travelling, *etc.*: *To drive, toss,* or *hurry one about:* mutare debere regiones, et si mens redit, annua peregrinatione esse jactandos, Cels. 3, 18.

16. Of a road, as subject: *To shake, toss, jolt:* Scipio nec vexationem vulneris in via jactanti ultra patiens, Liv. 21, 45.

17. *To plunge:* ut insidens ligneo solo .... manus ac pedes alternis (*sc.* aquis) jactaret, Suet. Aug. 82. *fin.*

18. *To throw away* (cf. jacio, *no.* I. B. 9.): quamvis fastidiosus Ædilis est: si quæ improbæ sunt merces, jactat omnes, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 43: passim arma jactari, Liv. 9, 12: at illi .... capessunt fugam; armati quoque, qui eos prosequebantur eodem metu arma jactare ... cooperunt, Curt. 3, 3, 9.

19. Naut. *t. t.*: *To throw, toss,* or *cast overboard* (cf. jacio, *no.* I. B. 10.): **a.** *Abs.*: si quis sponte rem jecit vel jactavit, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 47, 2, 43, § 10: quid enim interest jactastas res amiserim, an, *etc.*, Callistr. ib. 14, 2, 4, § 2 *ad fin.*— **b.** With *ex:* si quis merces ex nave jactatas invenisset, *etc.*, Jul. Dig. 41, 8, 7.—**c.** With *in c. Acc.*: merces jactatæ in mare causa vitandi periculi dominorum permanent, Gai. Dig. 41, 1, 9, § 8 *lemm.*

20. Of cattle, as subject: *To toss, throw into the air:* jactabantque sues tauri, pedibusque terebant, Lucr. 5, 1322.

II. Meton.: **A.** *To throw out, emit, send forth* (cf. jacio, *no.* I. C.): **1.** Of scents: et si non alium late jactaret odorem Laurus erat, Virg. G. 2, 132: croceos sic illius omnis odores Jactat eques, Val. Fl. 5, 592.—**2.** Of light, *etc.*: lunaque .... suam proprio jactat de corpore lucem, Lucr. 5, 576: solem, lunam, stellasque putandum Ex alio atque alio lucem jactare subortu, id. 5, 304: seraque fulgent Sole lacessita, et lucem sub nubila jactant, Virg. Æ. 7, 527.

B. Jactare umbram: *To throw, cast,* or *project a shadow* (cf. jacio, *no.* II. P.): si par lumini sit materia jactans umbram, Pl. 2, 11, 8, § 57.

C. Jactare basia: *To throw kisses,* i. e. *to kiss the hand* to any one, *etc.* (cf. jacio, *no.* II. G.): blandaque devexæ jactaret basia rheda, Juv. 4, 118: jactat basia Tiphicen, Phædr. 5, 7, 28.

D. Of wounds: jactare inter se: *To mutually inflict:* multa viri nequidquam inter se vulnera jactant, Virg. Æ. 5, 433.

E. Of soil taken in the hands: *To turn over and over; to rub, press, crush, crumble:* hand unquam manibus jactata fatiscit (*sc.* tellus), Virg. G. 2, 249.

F. Of persons: **1.** *To drive hither and thither; to toss to and fro:* **a.** With *in c. Abl.*: patria quoque jactor in illa, Sabin. Demoph. 7: mala, quæ pator, toto jactatus in orbe, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 88.—**b.** With *Abl.*: heu! quibus ille jactatus fatis, Virg. Æ. 4, 14: exclusi ab Heraclidis Orestis liberi, jactatique quum variis casibus, tum sævitia maris, Vell. 1, 2, 5.—**c.** With *per:* me quoque per multos similis fortuna labores Jactatam, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 1, 629: diuque et per varios casus jactati tandem in Italiam deferuntur (*sc.* Parthenize), Just. 3, 4, 11.—**d.** With *ade.*: Just. 3, 4, 11; cf. above, *no.* c.—**2.** To *knock* or *push about*: **a.** With *in c. Abl.*: si quando, ut fit, jactar in turba, non illum accuso, *etc.*, C. Plane. 7, 17.—**b.** With *Adverbial Gen.*: jactatur domi suæ vir primus et homo honestissimus, C. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 67.

G. Jactare excubias = agere excubias: *To keep watch:* vigilumque procul custodia primis Excubias foribus studio jactabat inani, Virg. Cir. 208.

H. *To draw out, direct* (Eccl. Lat.): With *contra:* quam gloriam adeptus est (*sc.* Jesus Navæ) in tollendo manus suas, et jactando contra civitates rompheas! Vulg. Sir. 46, 3.

K. Of words: *To employ commonly:* quum (Græca vocabula) in omni fere medicorum volumine atque sermone jactentur, Cels. 6, 18, 1.

L. Of colour, as object: *To cast forth, produce* or *cause* by reflexion: corvos quoque sæpe volantes Ex albis album pennis jactare colorem, Luer. 2, 822.

III. Fig: **A.** Of abuse, threats, *etc.*: *To throw, cast, fling out, to hurl forth* (cf. jacio, *no.* III. E.): **1.** With *simple Acc.*: quæ mulier rabida jactat convicia lingua, Prop. 3, 8, 11: *Pass. constr.*: adhibenda vis est veritati; minæ jactentur, C. Quint. 14, 47: neque erit justa causa ad portas sedenti imperatori, quare terrorem suum falso jactari opponique patiatur, id. Sest. 23, 52.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: probra in eum ipsum jactata in jurgiis referentes, Liv. 29, 9.

B. Of an accusation: *To hurl at one;* i. e. *to bring forward for the purpose of annoying,* etc., *though the accused is out of reach*: jactarique magis quam peragi accusatio poterat, Liv. 10, 46 *fin.*; cf. the pass. at length.

C. Of public matters: *To refer* or *turn over:* With *ad:* jactata res ad populum est, Liv. 10, 37.

D. Of a cause or reason: *To throw out* as true, *to advance* or *allege* as real, when it is not: hanc autem jactari magis causam, quam veram esse, *etc.*, Liv. 5, 53 *init.*; cf. pass. at length.

E. Præ se jactare: *To cast before one;* i. e. *to bring forward, adduce, mention in a boast'ful way;* (cf. præ se ferre): nil me fatalia terrent, Siqua Phryges præ se jactant, responsa deorum, Virg. Æ. 9, 134.

F. Of speech, sounds, *etc.*: *To throw by the voice;* hence, **1.**: **a.** Of personal subjects: *To pour forth, utter,* etc.: (α) With *simple Acc.*: talia jactabam et furiata mente ferebar, Virg. Æ. 2, 588: voces dum jactat inertes, id. ib. 10, 322: talia jactanti stridens Aquilone procella Velum adversa ferit, id. ib. 1, 102: sermones nefandos jactabant, Vulg. 2 Mac. 10, 34.—(β) With *Dat.*: ibi hæc incondita solus Montibus et silvis studio jactabat inani, Virg. E. 2, 5: Pan ibi dum teneris jactat sua carmina nymphis, Ov. M. 11, 153: quibus hæc fera murmura jactes, Val. Fl. 5, 652.—(γ) With *per:* ausus quinetiam voces jactare per umbram, Virg. Æ. 2, 768.—(δ) With *Abl.*: talia jactantem dictis, Virg. Æ. 9, 621: dulcia jactantes alterno carmina versu, id. Catal. 11, 19.—(ε) With *adversus:* sed si palam testatori maledixerit, et infaustas voces adversus eum jactaverit, Ulp. Dig. 34, 9, 9, § 1.—**b.** Of things, as subject: *To pour forth, raise, lift up:* ipsi lætitia voces ad sidera tollunt Intonsi montes, Virg. E. 5, 62.—**2.** *To call out aloud:* jactat et in toto nomina nostra foro, Ov. Ib. 4.—**3.** *To mention, utter, speak, tell:* **a.** Ille vires quidem gentis et regni haud falso jactari affirmat, Curt. 9, 2, 6.—**b.** With *Dat.*: jactasse indigno nomina tanta pudet, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 102.—**c.** With *ab:* quod quia jactabatur ab inimico, Val. Max. 3, 8, 1 *ext.*: nulla ab incolis Indiæ .... esse jactata, Curt. 9, 2, 13.—**4.** *To mention frequently; to speak often of,* or *about:* **a.** With *simple Acc.*: propter istam, quam jactas familiaritatem, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1: jactasse se, quæ providisset ex arte, Suet. Dom. 15: hæc Ægyptii, vero majora jactabant, Curt. 4, 7, 8.—**b.** With *Dat.*: usque eo intemperans, ut Cæsaris caput proximo cuique jactaret, Suet. Vit. Lucan *ad fin.*—**5.** *To give utterance* to any thing: **a.** With *simple Acc.*: crebro itaque illa jactabat; σπεῦδε βραδέως; et, *etc.*, Suet. Aug. 25 *ad fin.*: subinde itaque illa jactabat, *etc.*, id. Tib. 28: tragicum illud subinde jactabat; oderint dum metuant, id. Cal. 30.—**b.** With *inter:* subinde inter familiares Græcum proverbium jactans, Suet. Ner. 20.—**6.** *To say, declare, state* that something is, *etc.*: With *Objective clause:* jactantibus haud obscure Gallis haud magna mercede se adduci posse, ut obsidionem relinquant, Liv. 54: quasi alii se puerum, alii ornandum tollendumque jactassent, Suet. Aug. 12: quin et subinde jactabat exquisiturum se vel fiduciis de Cassonia sua, cur eam tanto opere diligeret, id. Cal. 33 *fin.*: *Pass. Constr.*: With *Subjective clause:* ut vulgo jactatum sit etiam, Galbam non tam dominandi, quam, *etc.*, Suet. Oth. 12 *fin.*—**7.** *To declare, affirm, assert* or *maintain publicly* or *openly.*—**a.** With *Objective clause alone:* jactamus jampridem omnis te Roma beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 18: nam Antonius eum desiderio amicæ transfugisse jactavit, Suet. Ner. 3 *fin.*: quum exstitisset, qui se Neronem esse jactaret, id. ib. 57: nunquam jactare dubitavit relictum se participem imperii, sed, *etc.*, id. Dom. 2: jactans dilectum (*sc.* Plautium) ab ea (*sc.* matre), id. Ner. 35: quam rem ægre Macedones tulerunt, jactantes hostes suos in officium a rege subjectos, Just. 12, 12, 5: *Pass. Constr.*: quæ (*sc.* oracula) Adrianus ipse composuisse jactatur, Spart. Hadr. 13.—**b.** With *ab:* non negaverim jactatum a quibusdam Petronis patrem e regione Transpadana fuisse mancipem operarum, Suet. Vesp. 1 *ad fin.*—**8.** *To declare, affirm, maintain* or *assert* a thing *in a boast'ful way* or *manner; to boast:* **a.** With *Objective clause:* nam quod te jactas Alcmena matre creatum, Ov. M. 9, 23: arrogantia fuit tanta ut secum et natas et mortuas literas jactaret, Suet. Gr. 10: non temperavit quin jactaret adeptum se quæ concupisset, id. Cæs. 22: jactare solitus milites suos etiam unguentatos bene pugnare posse, id. ib. 67: neque in senatu jactare dubitavit et patri se et fratri imperium dedisse, id. Dom. 13.—**b.** With *Adv. modi:* commendari se verecundia oris adeo sentiebat, ut apud senatum sic quondam jactaverit; usque adhuc, *etc.*, Suet. Dom. 18.—**c.** In *Greek Constr.*: ipse e majoribus suis hostis populi Romani, quam socius, jactabat, *himself* (being) *from his ancestors a foe, rather than an ally, of the Roman people, used to boast* (that he was so); i. e. *he himself used to boast that he was,* etc., Tac. H. 4, 55; cf. Virg. Æ. 2, 377: sensit medios delapsus in hostes.—**9.** *To boast* or *vaunt of:* **a.** *In a bad sense:* (α) With *simple Acc.*: quum ... Domitius urbanam gratiam dignitatemque jactaret, Cæs. B. C. 3, 83: nec, si quod honestum est, Jactat habetque palam, Hor. S. 1, 2, 85: quamvis Jactes et genus et nomen inutile, id. Od. 1, 14, 13: quod genus, et proavos, et regia nomina jactas, Ov. H. 17, 51: nec si qua illustres femina jactat avos, Prop. 2, 13, 10: regna Jovis conjux ... jactat, Ov. H. 17, 81; hoc enim superbe sæpe jactasse, Curt. 8, 1, 39: dignior mihi videtur Alexander, qui Jovis stirpem tacitus agnosceret, quam qui prædicatione jactaret, id. 6, 10, 27.—*Pass. Constr.*: hæc magnificentius jactata, quam verius, Curt. 3, 8, 11.—(β) With *Dat.*: nec, quæ mihi perfide jactas, Præsserunt humeros sacra paterque tuos, Ov. H. 7, 79.—(γ) In *Gerundial Construction:* non jactandi ingenii gratia, Quint. 3, 1, 3.—**b.** *In a good sense:* Jovis ... virtutem filia jactat, *Jove's daughter boasts of her courage,* Ov. H. 17, 81; cf. above, *no.* a. (α) *fin.*—**10.** *To extol:* **a.** With *simple Acc.*: mœnia tum, viresque loci, veteresque parentum Jactat opes, Val. Fl. 2, 341.—**b.** With *per:* quanquam quæri potest quo colore numerari debeat (*sc.* somnus) totiens jactati per alienas pulchritudines nominis, Pl. 37, 9, 46, § 129.

G. Of complaints (cf. jacio, *no.* III. C.): *To throw out; to pour forth; to give utterance to:* quum multæ antea querimoniæ ultro citroque jactatæ essent, Liv. 7, 9.

H. Of things under consideration, discussion, *etc.*: **1.** *To speak* or *make mention of; to bring forward* (mostly pass.): **a.** So, *alone:* multæ et parvæ disceptationes jactabantur, Liv. 39, 48.—**b.** With *simple Abl.*: quæ res, sicut eo anno sermonibus magis passim hominum jactata, quam in ullo publico concilio est, *etc.*, Liv. 8, 29 *ad init.*—**c**

With *in c. Abl.*: Liv. 8, 29 *ad init.*; cf. above, *no.* b.; so, *Impers. Pass.*: jactatum in conditionibus nequidquam de Tarquiniis in regnum restituendis, Liv. 2, 13.—**d.** With *de:* Liv. 4, 53; cf. above, *no.* c.—**2.** *To agitate, discuss, examine:* Cæsar hac oratione Lisci Dumnorigem .... designari sentiebat; sed, quod pluribus præsentibus eas res jactari nolebat, celeriter concilium dimittit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 18: sæpe jactata in senatu re, Liv. 22, 23.

J. Of the passion of love, as object: *To dart forth:* seu mulier toto jactans e corpore amorem, Lucr. 4, 1048.

K. Of quarrels: *To stir up:* irrita jurgia jactas, Virg. Æ. 10, 95.

L. Of cares, *etc.*: *To agitate, revolve, turn over:* tales jactantem pectore curas Alloquitur Venus, Virg. Æ. 1, 227.

M. Jactare se (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): **1.** *To throw one's self* for the purpose of protection: non hic est sine ratione populis urbibusque consensus sic protegendi amandique reges, et se suaque omnia jactandi, quocumque desideravit imperantis salus, Sen. Clem. 1, 3, 4.—**2.** *To bear, carry,* or *deport one's self:* qui antea solitus esset jactare se magnificentissime in illo loco, *etc.*, C. Att. 2, 21, 3; cf. pass. at length: qui se in insperatis pecuniis sumptuosius insolentiusque jactarunt, id. Cat. 2, 9, 20.—**3.**: **a.** In a bad sense: *To carry* or *conduct one's self in a proud, conceited, ostentatious* or *haughty manner:* (α) With *simple Acc.*: etiam superioribus invidetur sæpe vehementer, et eo magis, si intolerantius se jactant, et æquabilitatem communis juris præstantia dignitatis aut fortunæ suæ transeunt, C. de Or. 2, 52, 209.—(β) With *Dat.*: haud secus Oceano rediens Cythereius ignis, Quum sese Veneri jactat, *etc.*, Sil. 12, 248.—(γ) With *in c. Abl.*: (α) Of a circumstance: in eoque se in concione jactasset, C. Att. 2, 1, 5.—(β) Of place: C. Att. 2, 1, 5; cf. above, *no.* (c) (α): illa se jactet in aula Æolus, Virg. Æ. 1, 140.—**b.** In a good sense: *To pride one's self:* ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus jactet Apollo, Virg. E. 6, 74: tempus ubi est illud, quo te jactare solebas Conjuge, nec nomen dissimulare viri, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 53: nec se tum pharetra jactavit justius ulla, Sil. 2, 100.—**2.** *To boast* or *vaunt one's self:* **a.** So, *alone:* ibi jactantem sese scorto inter cetera retulisse, Liv. 39, 43.—**b.** With *Dat.*: Iliæ dum se nimium querenti Jactat ultorem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 18: stultæ dum te jactare maritæ Quæris, Ov. H. 12, 175: nusquamne te aliis jactare potuisti? Just. 18, 7, 10: nec minus ferociter se legatis, quam inter amicos jactavit, id. 24, 5, 3.—**c.** With *inter:* Just. 24, 5, 3; cf. above, *no.* b.—**d.** With *Abl.*: nullo tantum se Mysia cultu Jactat, Virg. G. 1, 103: nec sese Æneæ jactavit vulnere quisquam, id. Æ. 12, 323: nec Romula quondam Ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno, id. ib. 6, 877.—**e.** With *de:* jactat se jamdudum de Calidio: narrat omnibus, se emisse, C. 2 Verr. 4, 21, 46: damnatis omnibus libertis suis, quicunque se de eo jactaverant, Spart. Hadr. 20 *ad init.*—**5.** *To be active in, to employ one's self sedulously in, to engage diligently in:* **a.** With *in c. Abl.*: jactare se in causis centumviralibus, C. de Or. 1, 38, 173: in qua (*sc.* republica) tu non valde te jactas, id. Fam. 2, 15, 3.—*Pass. in reflexive force:* "*in te jactatus sum ex utero:*" tanquam diceret, eam sortitus sum animam ex utero, quæ tibi cohæreret, Aug. Ep. 120 (*al.* 140), 12, 32.—**b.** With *simple Abl.*: tribuniciis se jactare actionibus principem civitatis, et largiendo de alieno popularem fieri querentes, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 1 *med.*—*Pass. in reflexive force:* angor, mi suavissime frater, ... nostrum hoc tempus ætatis, quod in illa auctoritate senatoria florere debebat, aut forensi labore jactari, aut, *etc.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5 *and* 6, 4, ed. Orell.—**6.** Of opinions, *etc.*: *To waver, fluctuate, to toss to and fro* or *backwards and forwards:* intelligatur, igitur, perturbationem, jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, in motu esse semper, C. Tusc. 4, 10, 24.

N. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 10.): **1.** *To toss from one to another* or *from mouth to mouth; to bandy about:* **a.** With *Abl.*: inconditi versus militari licentia jactati, Liv. 4, 53: non ego hæc incertis jactata rumoribus ... adfero ad vos, patres, id. 42, 13.—**b.** With *ab:* hoc distichon ... jactato a militibus per Gallicum triumphum, Suet. Cæs. 51.—**c.** With *per:* (α) Of place: statimque per castra jactatum, disce, *etc.*, Suet. Galb. 6.—(β) Of manner: illa quoque per ludibrium jactabantur, Suet. Galb. 12.—(γ) Of time: Suet. Cæs. 51; cf. above, *no.* 2.—**d.** With *Dat. of person:* alternis inconditi versus ... jactati, Liv. 4, 53.—**e.** With *in c. Abl.*: fabula, nec sentis, tota jactaris in urbe, *are tossed about as a tale,* i. e. *are become the common talk,* Ov. Am. 3, 1, 21.—**2.** *To employ* in discussions, conversations, *etc.*: ita infecta pace, ex colloquio ad suos quum se recepissent, frustra verba jactata renunciant, Liv. 30, 31 *fin.*: nec quicquam eorum, quæ invicem jactata erant, rex ignorabat, Curt. 8, 5, 21.

O. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 11.): **1.** *To disquiet, disturb, agitate, distress, harass, perplex:* **a.** *Pass:* sicut dixi, faciam; nolo te jactari diutius, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 59: jactor, agitor, crucior, stimulor, vorsor in amoris rota, miser, id. Cist. 2, 1, 4: ipsa, velut navis, jactor, Ov. H. 21, 41.—**b.** With *Abl.*: te vero, Cæcili, quemadmodum sit elusurus, quam omni ratione jactaturus, videre jam videor, C. Div. in Cæc. 14, 45: universæ Hispaniæ Vespasianus Imperator Augustus, jactatus procellis reipublicæ, Latii jus tribuit, Pl. 3, 4, 4, § 30: tot laboribus periculisque jactatus est (*sc.* populus Romanus), Flor. 1, procem. 2: hoc itaque insuetis jactor magis, optime, curis, Virg. Catal. 11, 9: quod, si alio quoquis animo jactaris amore, id. Cir. 241: me vario jactatum laudis amore, id. ib. 1.—**2.** *To torment, torture, pain:* hæc (*sc.* anima), igitur, tantis ubi morbis corpore in ipso Jactetur, miserisque modis distracta laboret, Lucr. 3, 506.—**3.** *To attack, assail:* clamore convicioque jactatus est, C. Fam. 1, 56, 1: maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 121.—**4.** Of value: *To fluctuate; to have no publicly recognized, fixed,* or *established value:* jactabatur enim temporibus illis nummus sic, ut nemo posset scire quid haberet, C. Off. 3, 20, 80.—**5.** Of fortune, *etc.*: *To toss about:* jactamur invicem varietate fortunæ, Curt. 4, 14, 21.—**6.** Of a passion: *To violently affect:* hinc denique conjiciunt plurimi etiam pueros hac passione jactari, Cœl. Aurel. Tard. 4, 9, § 137.

P. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 18.): Of money: *To throw away; to pay away recklessly* or *with indifference; to waste* or *squander:* qui enim solvit, nunquam ita resupinus est, ut facile suas pecunias jactet, Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 25.

Q. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 19.): *To throw overboard, lose, fail in,* etc.: tunc petitionibus diu ante per patrociniorum naufragia jactatis, absolutionis subitæ portus aperitur, Sidon. Ep. 1, 2.

R. *To display, make a show of:* jactans officium come, Phædr. 2, 5, 16; dub. al. come officium jactitans.

jactūra, æ, *f.* [jacto]

I. Prop. (Gen., *A throwing, casting,* etc.; hence, esp. acc. to jacto, *no.* I. B. 18.): *A throwing overboard:* si in mari jactura facienda sit, equine pretiosi potius jacturam faciat, an servuli vilis? C. Off. 3, 23, 89: L. Posthumius et M. Favonius mihi videntur quasi magnæ navis supervacua onera esse; ubi salvi pervenere, usui sunt: si quid adversi coortum est, de illis potissimum jactura fit, qua pretii minimi sunt, Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2, 9 (*al.* 17); 5; p. 1042 Cort.: et gubernator, ubi naufragium timet, jactura, quicquid servari potest, redimit, Curt. 5, 9, 3: necessario jactura facta erat, Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 2, § 2: placuit omnes, quorum interfuisset jacturam fieri conferre oportere; quia id tributum ob servatas res deberent, id. ib. 14, 2, 2, § 2.

II. Meton.: **A.** *That which is thrown overboard: that which ex cast out of the ship into the sea:* "*jactura,* quod jacitur ex onere navis," Front. de Diff. Verb. p. 2198 P.

B.: **1.** Gen.: *Loss, damage, hurt, detriment:* si nullam, præterquam vitæ, jacturam fieri viderem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 77: in unius mulierculæ animula si jactura facta est, tanto opere commoveris? C. Fam. 4, 5, 4: parvâ jacturâ acceptâ, Liv. 4, 32: nulla Sophocleo veniet jactura cothurno, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 15: nomine quemque suo, nulla est jactura, saluta, id. A. A. 2, 253.

2. Esp.: **a.** Of property, *etc.*: *Loss:* (α) *Sing.*: (α) With *Gen.*: rei familiaris jactura, Cæs. B. G. 7, 64: ut et jacturam capitis amissi restituat, et quæstum resarciat, Col. 11, 1, 28: jacturaque plaustri Sola, Val. Fl. 6, 331: lætabantur sarcinarum potius, quam disciplinæ, fecisse jacturam, Curt. 6, 6, 17: debiti creditores jactura multentur, *of the sum due:* Impp. Arcad. Honor. et Theod. 2, 14, 2.—(β) With *adj.*: ne ex aliena jactura sibi lucrum acquirat, Tryphon. Dig. 28, 5, 12, § 1: non enim debet petitor ex aliena jactura lucrum, Paul. ib. 5, 3, 38; cf. Pompon. Dig. 50, 17, 206; so, id. ib. 12, 6, 14: quum ex aliena jactura lucrum quæram, Paul. Dig. 14, 3, 17, § 3.—(γ) *Abs.*: nemo erat, qui modo aliquam jacturam facere posset, quin, *etc.*, Hirt. B. Alex. 49: fuit ordinis retinendi causâ facienda jactura, C. Att. 2, 1, 8: nimiæ opes magnæ jacturæ locum faciunt, Curt. 4, 11, 9: non tam jactura me movet, inquit, quam negligentia nequissimi servi, Petr. 30: ut mediocris jacturæ te mergat onus, Juv. 13, 8: ut qui jactura affectus est, Callistr. Dig. 48, 19, 37, § 12: deinde, et si expedit, tutelæ judicio pupillus hanc jacturam consequitur, Paul. ib. 26, 8, 17.—(β) *Plur.*: (α) With *Gen.*: jacturæ rei familiaris erunt faciundæ, C. Fin. 2, 24, 79: ad jacturas et detrimenta rei familiaris, Hirt. B. Alex. 49.—(β) *Abs.*: in qua (*sc.* agricultura) voluntas facultasque citra scientiam sæpe magnam dominis afferunt jacturam, Col. 1, 1, 2.—**b.** *Loss* or *damage incurred by throwing things overboard:* jacturæ summam pro rerum pretio distribui oportet, Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 2, § 2: an omnes jacturam præstare oporteat, id. ib. 14, 2, 2, § 2: lucrique facere injuriam hanc et jacturam, Vulg. Act. 27, 21.—**c.** Of men: *Loss, destruction:* facilem jacturam esse seniorum, Liv. 5, 39: levem, ex comparatione priorum, ducere recentem equitum jacturam, id. 22, 8: est tamen humani generis jactura dolori, Ov. M. 1, 246: multum enim sanguinem invicem hausimus, et semper gravior in paucitate jactura est, Curt. 4, 14, 17: id silentio noctis conati, non magna jactura suorum sese effecturos sperabant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 26.—**d.** *Expense, outlay, cost:* (α) *Sing.*: deinde ipsum Aurium, non magna jactura facta, tollendum interficiendumque curavit, C. Clu. 8, 23: quæ jactura, qui sumptus, quanta largitio, id. Flac. 5, 13.—(β) *Plur.*: eosque ad se magnis jacturis pollicitationibusque perduxerant, Cæs. B. G. 6, 11: magnis enim jacturis sibi quisque eorum animos conciliabat, id. B. C. 1, 2 *ad fin.*: exhaustam esse sumptibus et jacturis provinciam, C. Att. 6, 1, 2.—**e.** Of blood: *Cost, outpouring, waste:* tantique levis jactura cruoris, Claud. Eutr. 2, 119.—**f.** Of time: *Loss, waste, throwing away:* Fulvium jacturam temporis facere, Liv. 39, 4.—**g.** *Loss, deprivation of:* facilis jactura sepulchri, Virg. Æ. 2, 646.

III. Fig.: Of abstract things: **A.** Facere jacturam: *To throw overboard,* i. e. *to omit to mention* or *specify:* patiatur ejus vita reliqua me hanc tantam jacturam criminum facere, C. 2 Verr. 1, 12, 33.

B. *Loss:* **1.** Of honour, *etc.*: tamen hanc honoris jacturam sui reipublicæ causa æquo animo tulisse, Cæs. B. C. 1, 9: in quo jacturam dignitatis atque honoris ipse facturus esset, id. ib. 1, 32: non solum hujus dignitatis jactura facienda est, sed, *etc.*, C. Planc. 2, 6.—**2.** Law *t. t.*: ut jactura causæ afficerentur, Impp. Diocletian. et Maximian. ap. Cod. Just. 2, 14, 1.

C. *Harm, detriment, injury:* concedam hoc ipsum, si vis; etsi magnam jacturam causæ fecero, si, *etc.*, C. Div. 2, 15, 34.

‡jactūrālis, is, *adj.* "ἐπιζήμιος;" Gloss. Philox. i. e., *Inflicting loss, hurt,* or *harm* (acc. to jactura, *no.* II. A. 2. a.).

‡jactūrārius, i, *m.*: "qui frequenter jacturam patitur," Gloss. Isid. (acc. to jactura, *no.* II. A. 2. a.).

jactus, a, um, *P.* of jacio.

2. jactus, ūs, *m.* [jacio] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A throwing, casting, hurling:* **1.** *Sing.*: **a.** With *Gen.*: hæc certamina tanta Pulveris exigui jactu compressa quiescent, Virg. G. 4, 87: glebarum et testarum jactus non habet nomen, Quint. 8, 2, 5: jactu teli, Paul. Sent. 5, 23: sed si quis jactu vel minimi lapilli prohibitus, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 43, 24, 1, § 6.—**b.** *Abs.*: horribilis de saxo jactu' deorsum, *i. e., casting* or *throwing of persons,* Lucr. 3, 1029: (cornua) aliis ad jactum, Pl. 11, 37, 45, § 125.—**2.** *Plur.*: **a.** With *Gen.*: fulminum jactus, C. Cat. 3, 8, 18: tonitruum et fulminum jactus, Pl. 2, 38, 38, § 104: ecce canit formas alius jactusque pilarum, Ov. Tr. 2, 485.—**b.** *Abs.*: his percuti montes, his maria, omnesque alios irritos jactus, Pl. 2, 43, 43, § 113.

B. Esp.: **1.** (acc. to jacio, *no.* I. B. 1.): *A throwing* or *casting of one's self; a leap*: se jactu dedit æquor in altum, Virg. G. 4, 528.

2. Of dice (acc. to jacio, *no.* I. B. 2.): *A throwing* or *casting; a cast* or *throw*: **a.** With *Gen.*: quid est tam incertum, quam talorum jactus? C. Div. 2, 59, 121: in tesserarum prospero jactu, Liv. 4, 17: talorum ducere jactus Ut scias, Ov. A. A. 3, 353.—**b.** *Abs.*: ita vita est hominum, quasi si ludas tesseris; Si illud, quod maxime opus est jactu non cadit; Illud, *etc.*, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 22: in bonis jactibus tacet, in malis ridet, *etc.*, Sidon. Ep. 1, 2.

3. Of an arrow (acc. to jacio, *no.* I. B. 3.): *A shot*: jactu sagittæ, Virg. G. 2, 123.

4. Naut. *t. t.* (acc. to jacio, *no.* I. B. 10.): *A throwing overboard*: **a.** With *Gen.*: si levandæ navis gratia jactus mercium factus est, Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 1: sed si navis, quæ in tempestate jactu mercium unius mercatoris levata est, in alio loco summersa est, Callistr. ib. 14, 2, 4, § 1.—**b.** *Abs.*: si laborante nave jactus factus est, Paul. Dig. 14, 2, 2 *init.*: quum autem jactus de nave factus est, Callistr. ib. 14, 2, 4, § 2: si aspergine propter jactum res deteriores factæ sunt, id. ib. 14, 2, 4, § 2: medioque jactum Fecit in ponto, Sen. Troad. 1036: decidere jactu Cœpit cum ventis, Juv. 12, 33.

5. Medic. *t. t.*: *Emission*: involuntarius seminis jactus, Cœl. Aurel. Acut. 3, 18, § 177.

II. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): **1.** Of weapons, *etc.*: *The distance any thing may be thrown; a throw, a cast*: ut vix teli jactu a proxima statione absset, Liv. 8, 7 *init.*: adsultare ex diverso Tiridates non usque ad jactum teli, sed, *etc.*, Tac. A. 13, 40: ad teli jactum pervenerant, Curt. 3, 11, 1; so, id. 4, 13, 36: ut extra teli jactum essent, id. 4, 2, 23: intra teli jactum progressus, Virg. Æ. 11, 608.—**2.** Of nets, *etc.*: *That which is caught* or *taken by throwing* a net; *a cast, haul, draught*: **a.** With *Gen.*: veluti quum futurum jactum retis a piscatore emimus, Ulp. Dig. 19, 1, 11, § 18 *ad fin.*: si jactum retis emero, Cels. ib. 19, 1, 12.—**b.** *Abs.*: a piscatoribus in Milesia regione verriculum trahentibus quidam jactum emerat, Val. Max. 4, 1, 7 *ext.*: memoriæ prodiderunt, quum animadvertisset (*sc.* Pythagoras) . . . . a quibusdam piscatoribus everriculum trahi, fortunam jactus ejus emisse, App. Apol. p. 465 Oud.—**3.** *That which is thrown, etc.*: saxa Missa viri manibus faciem traxere virilem, Et de fœmineo reparata est femina jactu, Ov. M. 1, 413.—**B.** Of rays of light, *etc.* (acc. to jacio, *no.* II. F.): *A throwing, casting,* or *projecting*: radiorum multiformi jactu flagellatus aër, Pl. 2, 44, 45, § 116.—**C.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 3.): *Wrecking of life, death, loss*: rapti jactura læsus amici, Ov. Pont. 4, 11, 5.

III. Fig. (acc. to jacio, *no.* III. B.): *A throwing out, uttering*: fortuitum jactum vocis leto suo confirmavit, Val. Max. 1, 5, 9.

3. Jactus, i. *m.*, *The name of a river falling into the* Po: Pl. 3, 16, 20, § 118; Sillig. ed. maj.

jaculābilis, e, *adj.* [jaculor, *no.* II. B.]: *That may be thrown, cast, hurled,* or *flung*: **A.** *Abs.*: sed non formosius isto Videruut oculi telum jaculabile nostri, Ov. M. 7, 680.—**B.** With *Dat.*: ast illud cui non jaculabile dextræ Pondus, Stat. Th. 6, 658: telum ingens, nullique deo jaculabile, torsit, Claud. Eutrop. 2, 102.

‡ jăcŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [jaculor, *no.* I. A.] *That which is employed for throwing; a missile, dart,* etc.: ansatæ, jaculamenta cum ansis, Non. 556, 24.

jaculātio, ōnis, *f.* [jaculor] **I.** (acc. to jaculor, *no.* I. A.): **A.** Prop.: *A throwing, casting, hurling of a javelin,* etc.: **1.** With *Attributive adj.*: sed et nos diximus in libro de jaculatione equestri condito, *respecting throwing missiles from horseback,* Pl. 8, 42, 65, § 162.—**2.** With *cum c. Abl.*: ista (*i. e.* fulminatio) jaculatio cum ictu, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12, 1.—**B.** Fig.: Of words, *etc.*: *A hurling forth, darting out*: in hac veluti jaculatione verborum, Quint. 6, 3, 43. **II.** (acc. to jaculor, *no.* II. B. 1. b. (α)): *A darting of self, a springing* or *leaping forth*: jaculatio igitur tunc fieri putatur, quum, citi aëris meatu atque impulsu generatus ignis celeritate sui, cursum rapidæ festinationis ostendit, App. Mund. p. 324 Oud.

jăcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [jaculor] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *One who throws a dart* or *javelin; a thrower of the dart* or *javelin*: jaculatoremque Lycotan Sternit, Ov. M. 12, 350: ad conficiendos eos (*sc.* leones) missis a rege Boccho jaculatoribus, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 6.—**2.** Esp.: *A dartsman*; a name given to a kind of light-armed soldier, who carried only a dart or javelin: ab sinistro cornu jaculatorum sagittariorumque funditorumque manum . . . . posuit, Liv. 36, 18: supplementum . . . maxime jaculatorum, id. 21, 21.

B. Meton.: *One who hurls, casts,* or *throws* any thing; *a hurler,* etc.: **1.** With *Gen.*: ubi ille Fulminis injusti jaculator? Stat. Th. 12, 562.—**2.** *Abs.*: evulsisque truncis Enceladus jaculator audax, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 56.

II. (as if from jaculum, *no.* I.; cf. jaculus, *no.* I. B. 1.): Of fishermen; *One who casts a net, a fisherman*: antea jaculator eras, Plaut. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 5, 2.

jăcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jaculator, *no.* I. A. 1.] *Of* or *pertaining to hurling a javelin,* etc.: jaculatorius campus; *a practising ground for exercising with the javelin*: quia non debuit per campum jaculatorium iter intempestive facere, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9, § 4.

jăcŭlātrix, icis, *f.* [jaculor] *She that hurls the javelin*; an epithet of Diana: Pallada nonne vides, jaculatricemque Dianam Abscessisse nobis mihi? Ov. M. 5, 375: inter Hamadryadas jaculatricemque Dianam, id. F. 2, 155: hæc tibi me in somnis jaculatrix scribere Phœbe (*sc.* jussit), id. H. 20, 229.

1. **jăcŭlātus,** a, um, *P.* of jaculor.

2. **jaculātus,** ūs, *m.* [jaculor, *no.* I. A.] *A throwing* or *hurling of the javelin,* etc. (post-class.): non probabis usquam vanos cursūs et jaculatūs, Tert. Spect. 18.

jăcŭlo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. a.* [jaculum; v. jaculus, *no.* I. B. 2.] (Prop.: *To hurl a javelin*; hence, Meton.): *To throw, cast, hurl, fling*; prps. only Pass. in reflexive force, and in folg. ex.: *To throw, cast, hurl, fling one's self*; to *dart* (post-Aug.): Of the rainbow, *etc.*: horum pleraque jaculari credas, alia labi, alia stare, App. Mund. p. 324 Oud.; cf. jaculor, *no.* II. B. 1. b. (a).

☞ The passage *latis jaculabit in arvis,* cited at times by lexicographers as the authority for the active form, and said to be contained in Claudian, is not to be found in that author.

jăcŭlor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [jaculum; *v.* jaculus, *no.* I. B. 2.] **I.** *Neutr.*: **A.** Prop.: *To hurl, throw, fling* or *cast a javelin* or *javelins*: **1.** *Abs.*: "qui jaculum emittit jaculari dicitur," Quint. 8, 2, 5: magnam laudem a summo viro et ab exercitu consequebare equitando, jaculando, C. Off. 2, 13, 45: Mopso jaculante, Ov. M. 12, 456.—**2.** With *in c. Abl.*: quum alii in campo jacularentur, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9, § 4.—**3.** With *in c. Acc.*: quum in latus dextrum, quod patebat, Numidæ jacularentur, Liv. 22, 50 *fin.*: qui tamen data opera in eum jaculatus est, Ulp. Dig. 9, 2, 9, § 4.—**4.** With *Abl. instrumenti*: fecimus Enceladon jaculantem mille lacertis, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 27.—**5.** With *Acc. of time*: quis est enim, qui, totum diem jaculans, non aliquando collineet? C. Div. 2, 59, 121.

B. Fig.: Of language, *etc.*: *To make an attack* or *assault*: With *in c. Acc.* and *Abl.*: probris in ipsum Macedonasque procacibus jaculati sunt, Liv. 42, 54: at si pater... jacularetur in uxorem obliquis sententiis, Quint. 9, 2, 79.

II. *Act.*: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To hurl, throw, fling, cast* or *aim a javelin,* etc., *at: to attack* or *assail with a javelin* or *javelins*: nunc dentium causa pedes eorum (*sc.* elephantorum) jaculantur, alioquin mollissimos, Pl. 8, 8, 8, § 25.—**2.** Esp.: With accessory notion of the result of throwing at: *To hit, strike, pierce, transfix with a javelin* or *javelins*: catus item per apertum Fugientes agitato grege cervos jaculari, Hor. Od. 3, 12, 9.

B. Meton.: **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To throw, cast, hurl, fling*: (α) With *simple Acc.*: fulmineam jaculata facem, Val. Fl. 4, 671: Jovem enim trina (*sc.* genera fulminum) jaculari, Pl. 2, 52, 53, § 138: quantas jaculetur Monychus ornos, Juv. 1, 11: auratam jaculata pilam, Claud. Seren. 144.—(β) With *in c. Acc.*: gravem medios silicem jaculatus in hostes, Ov. M. 7, 139: signum in hostes jaculatus est, Flor. 1, 11, 2: urceolum fictilem in Eumolpi caput jaculatus est, Petr. S. 95: jaculatus in Austrum... tædas, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 329.—(γ) With *Abl.*: qui fera terribili jaculatus fulmina dextra, Ov. M. 2, 61: (vidi) vasta Giganteo jaculantem saxa lacerto, id. ib. 14, 184.—(δ) With *ex*: ipsa, Jovis rapidum jaculata e nubibus ignem, Disjecitque rates, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 1, 42.—(ε) With *de*: fulmina de cœli jaculatus Jupiter arce, Ov. P. 3, 41.—(ζ) With *Dat.* (= *in c. Acc.*: poet.): Phrygios jaculatus puppibus ignes, Virg. Æ. 2, 276.

b. Esp.: (α) With *pers. pron.*: *To throw, cast, fling* or *hurl one's self* (cf. jacio, *no.* I. B. 1; cf. also jacto, *no.* I. B. 1.): (a) Of personal subjects: With *in c. Acc.*: in confertissima se hostium tela jaculatus (*sc.* Decius), Flor. 1, 14, 4: vel qui, more avium, sese jaculentur in auras, Claud. Mall. Theod. Cons. 320.—(β) Of inanimate subjects: With *in c. Acc.*: referre arbitrantur in quas partes jaculetur se (*sc.* cometes), Pl. 2, 25, 23, § 92.—(b) Of rain as object: *To hurl* or *pour down violently: to make to descend with force*: sæpe ferus duros jaculatur Jupiter imbres, Col. 10, 329.—(c) Of comets, *etc.*, as subject: *To toss* or *wave: to throw wildly about*: et contusa vagos jaculentur sidera crines, Claud. Bell. Gild. 496.—(d) Of a rock as subject: *To dart* or *pour violently forth*: torrida saxa Niliacas jaculantur aquas, Petr. S. 134.—(e) Of the eyes; as subject: *To throw out, dart forth, emit*: et capræ lupoque splendent (*sc.* oculi) lucemque jaculantur, Pl. 11, 37, 55, § 151.—(f) Of shadow, as object: *To cast, project*: alias (*sc.* umbras) enormiter jaculante apice, Pl. 36, 10, 15, § 72.

2.: **a.** Gen.: *To throw, cast, hurl, fling* or *aim at*: With *Acc. of object thrown at*, etc.: (a) So, alone: jam tamen invenias, qui me jaculentur, Ov. Nux, 97.—(β) With *Abl. instrumenti*: sic ego te ferro nondum jaculabor acuto, Ov. Ib. 49.—**b.** Esp.: With necessary notion of the results of throwing at: (α) *To strike, hit, smite*: dextera sacras jaculatus arces Terruit urbem, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 3: Jupiter igne suo luces jaculatur et arces, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 35.—(β) Of the air: *To part, divide, cleave*: sera si misso vacuum jaculabere disco, Ov. Ib. 589.

C. Fig.: **1.** (acc. to *no.* B. 1. a.): *To hurl, aim, direct*: **a.** Of language: With *in c. Acc.*: dicta volunt in calvos stigmo-

sosque jaculari, Petr. S. 109.—**b.** Of mental powers: ingenia eorum inerrabilia jaculantes, Pl. 18, 42, 65, § 159.—**c.** Of prayers, *etc.*: *To pour forth rapidly and briefly; to ejaculate* (Eccl. Lat.): dicuntur fratres in Ægypto crebras quidem habere orationes, sed eas tamen brevissimas, et raptim quodammodo jaculatas, Aug. Ep. 121 (al. 130), 10, 20 *init.*—**2.** (acc. to *no.* B. 2. a.): *To aim at; strive after:* With *Acc. of object aimed at:* quid brevi fortes jaculamur ævo Multa? Hor. Od. 2, 16, 17.

jăcŭlum, i, *n.* v. jaculus, *no.* I. B. 1 and 2.

jăcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [jacio] **I.** *Pass.*: *That which is* or *may be thrown, cast, flung,* or *hurled; that is used in* or *for throwing, etc.*: retejaculum, *a casting net:* in piscinam rete qui jaculum parat, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 14: jubeas unā operā me piscari in aëre, Venari autem rete jaculo in medio mari, id. Asin. 1, 1, 87.—As *Subst.*: **A. jaculus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* funis *or* laqueus): *A running rope* or *noose which was thrown over the horns of cattle:* sed jaculi, quibus capulantur (*sc.* juvenci), lanatis pellibus involuti sint, ne, *etc.*, Col. 6, 2, 4; dub. al. laquei.—**B. jaculum,** i, *n.*: **1.** (*sc.* rete): *A casting net:* **a.** For fishing: "jactus dictus a jaciendo; unde et piscatorium rete *jaculum* dicitur," Isid. Orig. 18, 21: "a jactando *jaculum* dictum," id. ib. 19, 5, 2: hi jaculo pisces, illi capiuntur ab hamis, Ov. A. A. 1, 763.—**b.** Used by the gladiator *retiarius:* "retiarius ab armaturæ genere in gladiatorio ludo contra alterum pugnantem ferebat occulte rete, quod *jaculum* appellatur," Isid. Orig. 18, 54.—**2.** (*sc.* telum): **a.** Prop.: *A missile, dart, javelin:* "*jaculum,* quod, ut jaciatur, fit," Var. L. L. 5, 33; p. 46 Müll.: has (*sc.* litteras) ille in jaculo illigatas affert, Cæs. B. G. 5, 44: solem præ jaculorum multitudine et sagittarum non videbitis, C. Tusc. 1, 42, 101: si Hannibal ad portas venisset, murumque jaculo trajecisset, id. Fin. 4, 9, 22: insignis jaculo et longe fallente sagitta, Virg. Æ. 10, 754: invadunt jaculis crebraque sagitta, Sil. 4, 615: jaculum attorquens, Virg. Æ. 9, 52: velocis jaculi certamina, id. G. 2, 530: jaculis increvit acutis, id. Æ. 3, 46: non eget Mauris jaculis, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 2: hunc puer imprudens jaculo Cyparissus acuto Fixit, Ov. M. 10, 130: jaculum a tergo perlibrat ad ossa, Sil. 15, 695: in jaculum, quodcunque gerit, dementia mutat, Claud. Epigr. 28, 1: Pœnus jaculis obtexitur aër, id. Stil. 1, 258.—**b.** Meton.: *A darting:* (α) Of the sun's rays: quod possit (*sc.* sol) radiorum jaculis icta penetrare, Mart. Cap. 1, § 13 ed. Kopp.—(β) Of lightning: fulminis jaculo, Mart. Cap. 2, § 151 ed. Kopp.

II. *In reflexive force* (acc. to jacio, *no.* I. B.): *That darts* or *throws one's self;* prps. only as *Subst.*: **jaculus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* serpens): *A serpent that darts from a tree upon its prey* (*Gr.* ἀκοντίας; cf. Ælian de Nat. Animal. 6, 18; id. ib. 8, 13): jaculum ex arborum ramis vibrari, *etc.*, Pl. 8, 23, 35, § 86: ecce procul sævus sterilis se robore trunci Torsit et immisit (jaculum vocat Africa) serpens, Luc. 9, 823: et natrix, violator aquæ, jaculique volucres, id. 9, 720.

jam, *adv.* [is] **I.** Of time: Referring to the occurrence of some action or the existence of some condition, and marking such occurrence or existence as present in past, future, or present time, according to the tense of the verb: **A.** Of past time: **1.** = eo tempore: **a.** Prop.: (α) Gen.: (*a*) With past tenses: *At that time, then;* or like the idiomatic English expressions, *at this time, now:* Helvetii jam per angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias transduxerant et in Æduorum fines pervenerant, eorumque agros populabantur, Cæs. B. G. 1, 11: jam advesperascebat, Liv. 39, 50: Hannibalem movisse ex hibernis, et jam Alpes transire, id. 27, 39 *init.*—(β) With *Historic present: At this time, now:* ibi milites fesso itineris magnitudine, et jam abunentes omnia, docet oppidum Vagam, *etc.*, Sall. J. 68, 3: et jam Fama volans, tanti prænuntia luctus, Evandrum Evandrique domos et mœnia complet, Virg. Æ. 11, 139: testaturque deos iterum se ad prælia cogi, Bis jam Italos hostes, id. ib. 12, 582: postem jam tenenti consuli fœdum, inter comprecationem deûm, nuncium incutiunt, Liv. 2, 8.

( ) Esp.: (α) Jam jamque: *Then and then,* i. e. *at that very time* or *moment:* ipsa videbatur ventis regina vocatis Vela dare, et laxos jam jamque immittere funes, Virg. Æ. 8, 708.

(β) Strengthened by the addition of *tum* or *tunc: Then, at that time,* i. e. *at that very time:* (*aa*) With *tum:* census tantummodo indicat eum, qui sit census, ita se jam tum gessisse pro cive, C. Arch. 5, 11: jam tum non consulibus modo, sed plerisque senatoribus perniciem machinabantur, Sall. C. 18, 7: malle eos jam tum fateri, quam postmodo, Liv. 29, 1: quibus Itala jam tum Floruerit terra alma viris, id. Æ. 7, 644: jam tum religio pavidos terrebat agrestes, id. ib. 8, 349: late jam tum ditione premebat Sarrastes populos, id. ib. 7, 738: Massa Bæbius jam tum reus erat, Tac. Agr. 45.—(ββ) With *tunc* (so, mostly post-Aug.; prps. once only in Cic.): nisi jam tunc omnia negotia cum summa tua dignitate diligentissime confecissem, C. Fam. 3, 12, 3: rem non a se primo animadversam, sed antiquis jam tunc curæ fuisse, Suet. Aug. 89: Annæoque Senecæ, jam tunc senatori (=qui jam tunc senator fuit), in disciplinam traditus, id. Ner. 7: Philippus, jam tunc valens (=qui jam tunc valuit), Macedo multa moliebatur, Nep. Timoth. 3, 1: in quo jam tunc indoles futuræ imperatoriæ virtutis apparuit, Just. 2, 9, 15: jam tunc optimo cuique exitiosus, Tac. H. 4, 50: jam tunc posuit in Catonis criminibus, Pl. 8, 48, 74, § 196.

(γ) As a *correlative:* (*aa*) To *quum:* To mark two things as coincident in time: (*aaa*) So, *alone: At that time . . . . when, then . . . . when:* (*aaaa*) With *Past tenses:* jamque ab eo non longius bidui via aberant, quum duas venisse legiones missu Cæsaris cognoscunt, Cæs. B. G. 6, 6: jamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis, Quum procul obscuros colles humilemque videmus Italiam, Virg. Æ. 3, 521: jamque classis advenerat, quum præmisso commeatu et distributis in legiones ac socios navibus . . . . lacus inde et oceanum pervehitur, Tac. A. 2, 8: jamque adeo donati omnes opibusque superbi Puniceis ibant evincti tempora tænis, Quum . . . . Irrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat, Virg. Æ. 5, 268.—(βββ) With *Historic present:* jamque in conspectu Teucros habet et sua castra, ... clipeum quum deinde sinistra Extulit ardentem, id. ib. 10, 260.—(βββ) *Strengthened by an Abl. of time:* ego meum studium in rempublicam jam illo tempore ostendi, quum, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 6, 15.—(γγγ) *Strengthened by* tum: jam tum equidem, quum ille viveret, C. Fam. 13, 17, 2: jam tum mihi non placebas, quum idem intuebare, quod, *etc.*, id. ib. 7, 12, 1: ea, quæ jam tum, quum aderas, offendere animum intelligebam, id. Att. 1, 11, 1: jam tum, quum ipse ibi cum collega rem pariter gesserit, Liv. 10, 21.—(ββ) To *postquam: At that time . . . . when, then . . . . when:* quod quidem natum ab ostentatione declamatoria, jam in forum venit, postquam agere causas non ad utilitatem litigatorum, sed ad patrocinium jactationem repertum est, Quint. 4, 3, 2.—(γγ) To *ut* (rel. clause preceding): *When, ... then* or *at that time:* et, ut semel inclinavit puma, jam intolerabilis Romana vis erat, Liv. 6, 32.—(δδ) To *Abl. abs.*: (*aaa*) So, *alone: At that time . . . . when; then . . . . when:* tum demum hostes excitati sunt, jam et imbre conquiescente et propinqua luce (=jam, quum et imber conquiescebat et propinqua erat lux), Liv. 24, 46.—(βββ) *Strengthened by* tum: *At that very time . . . . when:* qui omnes in judiciis publicis jam tum, florente republica, floruerunt (=jam tum, quum florebat respublica, floruerunt), C. Clu. 38, 107.

(δ) Quum jam, jam ut: *When now, now when,* i. e. *at the very time that.* (*aa*) *Quum jam;* nuper quidem, quum jam te in mensem Quirilem rejecti sumus, C. Att. 1, 14, 1: hic quum jam meditaretur profisci in Persas, ... nuntius ei venit, *etc.*, Nep. Ages. 4, 1: quum jam haud ita longe abesset a Peloponneso, obsistere ei conati sunt Athenienses, *etc.*, id. ib. 4, 5.—(ββ) *Jam ut* (prps. only in Comic writers): jam ut me collocaverat, exoritur ventus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 46: jam ut limen exirem, ad genua accidit, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 18.

(ε) Jam primum, jam primo, primum jam; jam principio: *Then, in the first place;* i. e. *in the very beginning* or *outset; quite at the commencement; first of all; before all; before any thing* or *every thing else:* (α) *Jam primum:* jam primum hæc se a Pamphilo Gravidam dixit esse; inventum est falsum; nunc, *etc.*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 32: nam jam primum, si meum imperium exsequi voluisses, interemptam oportuit, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 21: jam primum omnem fere multitudinem civium ex maritimis civitatibus cum familiis suis in Emathiam . . . . traduxit, Liv. 40, 3: jam omnium primum a senatu petit, ut, *etc.*, id. 44, 18: nos quoque jam primum turba numeremur in illa, Ov. H. 4, 101: jam primum saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem, Virg. Æ. 8, 190.—(β) *Jam primo:* atque hæc jam primo depulsus ab ubere matris Audeat (*sc.* equus), Virg. G. 3, 187.—(γ) *Primum jam:* primum jam de amore hoc comperit, Ter. And. 1, 3, 6.—(δ) *Jam principio:* jam principio civitatis definit formam ad hunc modum, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 255 Oud.

(ζ) Jam jam primum: *Quite in the very first place; quite in the very beginning:* Persea hæreditarium a patre relictum bellum, et simul cum imperio traditum, jam jam primum omnium alere ac fovere omnibus consiliis, Liv. 42, 11.

(η) With negatives: To denote a cessation in past time from a previously existing condition: (α) Jam non: *Then* or *now not;* i. e. *no longer, no more,* as it before was, *etc.*: jam non ex intervallo nec missilibus, sed cominus gerebatur res, Liv. 10, 43.—(β) Jam ne . . . . quidem: *Then* or *now not even,* i. e. *no longer . . . . even:* (siebant) sese jam ne deos quidem in suis urbibus, ad quos confugerent, habere, C. Div. in Cæc. 1, 3.

(θ) With numerals in designations of time, to point out what time was current at some given past time: *Then, now:* ibi quintum et vigesimum jam diem aggeribus, vineis, turribus oppugnabam urbem, C. Fam. 2, 10, 6: quum decimum jam diem graviter ex intestinis laborarem, ... fugi in Tusculanum, id. ib. 7, 26, 1: me incommoda valetudo . . . . tenebat duodecimum jam diem Brundisii, id. Att. 5, 8, 1.

(κ) With *partt. and adjj.*: To point out a particular state as existing in past time, as one that did not require to wait till any future time for the full development of its condition, character, *etc.*: *Then, now, already; even now:* (*aa*) With *partt.*: quorum eximiæ virtutes, firmata jam ætate, exstiterunt, C. Cæl. 18, 43.—(ββ) With *adjj.*: ipse ratem conto subigit . . . . Jam senior, Virg. Æ. 6, 304: magno jam natu, Liv. 3, 58: hic magno natu ipse jam, id. 5, 34: quem jam grandem natu Apollonium quoque secum ab urbe juvenis adhuc eduxerat, Suet. Aug. 89 *ad init.*

b. Meton.: (α) *Previously, in time past* or *gone by; already; before that* or *this; before now; ere this:* (*a*) So, *alone:* viginti jam usus est filius argenti minis, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 76: anne abiit jam a milite? Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 7: totus est nunc ab iis derelictus, idque non solum fronte atque vultu declarant, sed etiam sententiis sæpe jam tabellisque decuerunt, C. Fam. 1, 9, 17: quamquam id nomen durius jam effecit vetustas, id. Off. 1, 12, 37: nam egomet in multos jam incidi Phormiones, id. de Or. 2, 19, 77: videmmus nunc quam sint præclara, iis, quæ jam posui, consequentia, id. Fin. 3,

7, 26: insulæ in Ausonio mari præter jam dictas, Pl. 3, 26, 30, § 151: Arsinoe et jam dicta Memphis, id. 5, 10, 11, § 161: inter labores aut jam exhaustos, aut mox exhauriendos, Liv. 21, 21: jam tetigit sanguis pollutos Cæsaris enses, Luc. 2, 536: multi jam menses transierant, et hiems jam præcipitaverat, Cæs. B. C. 3, 25: polypum . . . . præcipue ferro curari jam alias posui, Cels. 7, 10, p. 355 Milleg.: jam stabulis grexibusque pavor strepitusque sepulchris Inciderat, Val. Fl. 7, 382: Marium repetundarum pœnæ, quam jam passus esset, censuit relinquendum. Pl. Ep. 2, 11, 19: ibo; etsi hercle jam me spes hæc frustrata est, Ter. And. 2, 2, 37: quam (*sc.* domum) tu jam dimensam et exædificatam habebas, C. Att. 1, 6, 1: quum omnes primo perturbati admirarentur non jam de eo sumptum esse supplicium, a quo, *etc.*, Nep. Eum. 12, 1.—(*β*) With *dies:* cum exstinctus et jam diu frigidus, *already for a long time past*, Suet. Tib. 74.—(*γ*) With *ante* or *antea:* (*aa*) *Ante:* edepol, facinus indignum. *Th.:* at jam ante alii fecerunt idem, *already before this*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 30: judicatum de quo jam ante sententia alicujus aut aliquorum constitutum est, C. Inv. 2, 22, 68: quæ ille Gargettius, et jam ante Democritus, εἴδωλα, hic spectra nominat, id. Fam. 15, 16, 3: quod mihi jam ante erat notum, id. Att. 7, 4, 1: in destinatis jam ante animo latebris, Liv. 27, 47.—(*ββ*) *Antea:* ast illum jam antea consultus ingens cupido exagitabat, Sall. J. 63, 2: antea jam docti ab Jugurtha equites, id. ib. 50, 5: sed ego, quæ mente agitavi, omnes jam antea diversi audivistis, id. C. 20, 5: rem ad senatum refert, jam antea vulgi rumoribus exagitatam, id. ib. 29, 1: jam antea petivi abs te per literas, *etc.*, C. Att. 16, 16 B, 1: cujus sermo stultus et puerilis erat jam antea ad me a M. Cœlio perscriptus, id. Fam. 3, 10, 14: sensim hanc consuetudinem et disciplinam jam antea minuebamus, id. Off. 2, 8, 27.—(*δ*) With *olim:* et quia consimilem luserat jam olim ille ludum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 38: ac jam olim seras posuit quum vinea frondes, Virg. G. 2, 403.—(*ε*) Opposed to *nondum:* Oppianico re et existimatione jam, lege et pronuntiatione nondum, condemnato, C. Clu. 20, 56: Romanas leciones jam spes tota, nondum tamen cura deseruerat, Liv. 1, 25: nondum feminam sequavimus gloria; et jam nos laudis satietas cepit? Curt. 9, 6, 23.—(*ζ*) As correlative to *quum:* vidi ego jam juvenem, premeret quum senior ætas, Mœrentem stultos præteriisse dies, Tib. 1, 4, 33; *cf.* the context: obsignaram jam epistolam meam, ... quum subito Appii tabellarius . . . . mihi tuas literas reddidit, C. Att. 5, 19, 1: nam, quum eo venisset, jam Agesilaus magna erat præda potitus, Nep. Ages. 3, 5.—(*η*) With advv. denoting repetition, frequency, *etc.*: (*aa*) With *aliquoties:* me adhuc Plancius liberalitate sua retinet aliquoties conatum ire in Epirum, C. Att. 3, 22, 1.—(*ββ*) With *sæpe:* uti, sæpe jam victo Jugurtha, consueverat, Sall. J. 82, 1.

(b) Jam jam: *For this long time past; long, long ago:* O! jam jam optume Præceptis paruisti, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 72: quia senatum, jam jam inclinatum, a Pyrrhi pace revocaverit, C. Brut. 14, 55: et jam jam magico per opaca silentia Colchis Carpetur ire soni, Val. Fl. 7, 389.

2. = abeo tempore: **a.** Prefixed to other words or expressions of time for the purpose of more distinctly marking the commencement of some particular time, age, season, *etc.*: *From that time, viz.:* i. e. *even, quite:* (a) With *ab e. Abl.:* sententiam meam tu facillime perspicere potuisti jam ab illo tempore, quum, *etc.*, C. Fam. 3, 16, 3: jam ab eo tempore, quo a L. Catilina et Cn. Pisone initum consilium senatus interficiendi scitissese, id. Mur. 38, 81: quæ (*sc.* benevolentia) mihi jam a puerilis tua cognita est, id. Fam. 4, 7, 1: jam a prima adolescentia, id. ib. 1, 9, 23: jam ab adolescentia, id. Mil. 8, 22: ut jam a principio videndum sit, *etc.*, id. Or. 59, 201.—(*b*) With *ex:* jam ex quo acceperat regnum, Liv. 42, 11.—(*c*) With *inde:* (*a*) So, *alone:* ac tibi jam inde præscribo, ne, *etc.*, C. Vatin. 5, 13: suo jam inde vivere ingenio cœpit, Liv. 3, 36: convenit jam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta, id. 9, 16.—(*β*) Folld. by *ab:* jam inde ab adolescentia, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 16; so, C. de Or. 1, 45, 199: jam inde a consulatu meo, id. Phil. 4, 6, 16: jam inde a quæstura, id. Fam. 13, 38: jam inde a principio Romani nominis, C. Balb. 13, 31: jam inde a principio hujus imperii, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: jam inde a principio belli Jugurthini, Sall. J. 77, 2: jam inde ab initio belli, Liv. 44, 25: an jam inde ab ortu natura ipsa congregatæ sint, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: est enim illorum exercitatio elegans, jam inde ab Aristotele constituta, id. Or. 36, 127: jam inde a patre atque majoribus, id. Flacc. 22, 52.—(*γ*) Folld. by *quum:* amœnitate et salubritate insulæ jam inde captus, quum ad eam ab Armenis rediens appulisset, Suet. Tib. 11.—(d) With *usque ab:* vetus opinio est jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, C. Div. 1, 1, 1.—(e) With *inde usque ab:* nam mihi cum eo jam inde usque a pueritia fuit semper familiaritas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9.—(f) With *adv. of time:* Appius jam inde antiquitus insitam pertinaciam familiæ gerendo solus censuram obtinuit, Liv. 9, 29.

b. With negatives: To denote a cessation thenceforth from a condition, *etc.*, present in past time: (a) Non jam *or* nihil jam: *Not from that time forth, or that time forward; not at all thenceforth; not anylonger* or *any more:* (*a*) *Non jam:* venisse tempus aiebant non jam ut commoda sua, sed ut vitam, salutem, totius provinciæ defenderem, C. Div. in Cæc. 1, 3.—(*β*) *Nihil jam:* hi propter celeritatem hostium nihil jam Cæsaris imperium spectabant, Cæs. B. G. 2, 21.—(b) Nec jam: *And not from that time forth* or *this time forward, and no longer* or *no more:* (*a*) With *Past* Tenses: nec hibernas Jam timuisse minas, Ov. F. 4, 131.—(*β*) With *Historic present:* nec jam amplius armis Sed votis precibusque jubent exposcere pacem, Virg. Æ. 3, 260: nec jam suffuciunt, id. ib. 9, 515: nec jam alveus amnem Nec retinent ripæ, Luc. 2, 217.

B. Referring to time following: **1.** Prop.: **a.** Gen: *Then, at that time;* to denote that something will happen or exist, when something else shall have happened or existed: (a) With *the relative clause expressed:* de quibus jam dicendi locus erit, quum de senioribus pauca dixero, C. Brut. 25, 96: id tu, Brute, jam intelliges, quum in Galliam veneris, id. ib. 46, 171.—(*b*) With *ellipse of relative clause:* accede ad ignem hunc: jam calesces plus satis, *i. e.* quum accesseris, jam, *etc.*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 5: remove perturbationes maximeque iracundiam; jam videbuntur monstra dicere, *i. e.* quum removeris perturbationes, *etc.*, jam, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 4, 24, 54: da mihi hoc: jam tibi maximam partem defensionis præciderit, *i. e.* quum dederis hoc mihi, jam, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 2, 52, 161: de capite deducite, quod usuris pernumeratum est; jam nihilo mea turba, quam ullius, conspectior erit, *i. e.* quum destiterit, *etc.*, jam, *etc.*, Liv. 6, 15: agedum, inquit; dictatorem, a quo provocatio non est creatus: jam hic, quo nunc omnia ardent, conticescet furor, *i. e.* quum creaverit, *etc.*, jam, *etc.*, id. 2, 29: tollatur hæc e civitate discordia; jam omnes isti, qui pertenduntur metus, exstinguentur, *i. e.* quum sublata fuerit, *etc.*, jam, *etc.*, C. Har. Resp. 25, 55.

b. Esp.: ( ) Quum jam, jam quum: *When then,* or *then when:* i. e. *At the time that; as soon as ever:* (*a*) *Quum jam:* hæc etiam, enumeso quum jam deorum Olympo, Profuerit meminisse magis, Virg. G. 1, 451.—(*β*) *Jam quum:* sed jam quum adventare milites dicentur, C. Att. 3, 23, 1.—(b) With *adjj.:* To point out a particular state at the present time, as one which needs not wait till future time for the full development of its condition, character, *etc.*: *Already, even now:* num ea constans jam requirit ætas, quæ media dicitur? C. Sen. 20, 76: gravitas jam constantis ætatis, id. ib. 10, 33.

2. Meton.: **a.**: (a) Gen.: To denote the all-but immediate arrival of what is to happen, *etc.*: *Now, immediately, directly, forthwith, soon, very soon:* (a) With *Future:* ille quidem aut jam hic aderit, aut, *etc.*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 72: nisi puerum tollis, jam ego hunc in mediam viam provolvam, Ter. And. 4, 4, 38: Davo ego istud dedam jam negoti, id. ib. 5, 4, 50: cupide accipiat jam faxo, id. Ad. 2, 2, 1: jam huc recurret, id. ib. 4, 1, 10: atqui jam dabitur (*sc.* argentum), id. Heaut. 4, 4, 16: jam feres (*sc.* minas), id. Phorm. 3, 3, 27: jam venet tenebris mors adoperta caput; Jam subrepet iners ætas, Tib. 1, 1, 70: jam argentum ad eam deferes, Quod ei ex pollicitu, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 19: jam ego hic ero, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 25: jam adero, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 26: credo equidem illum jam affuturum, id. ib. 4, 6, 1: quam hæc pulchra putet, ipse jam dicet, C. Tusc. 4, 31, 67: jam faciam quid vultis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 16: nec si retractus erit, jam Fiet homo, id. A. P. 468: jam te premet nox, id. Od. 1, 4, 16: jam tibi lividos Distinguet autumnus racemos Purpureo varius colore, id. ib. 2, 5, 10: ut identidem jam in urbem futurus videretur impetus primo adventu, quo accesserant ad urbem, Liv. 5, 39.—(*β*) With *Future Perfect:* jam fuerit, neque post unquam revocare licebit, Lucr. 3, 927.—(*γ*) With *Subj. in dependent clause: Mi.:* abi domum, ac deos comprecare, ut uxorem arcessam. *Æs.:* quid? jam uxorem (*i. e.* ut arcessam)? *Mi.:* jam. *Æs.:* jam? *Mi.:* jam quantum potest, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 65: face id ut paratum jam sit, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 77.

(b) Esp.: Jam jam, jam jamque: *Now, now; now and now;* i. e. *At this very instant, without any delay, instantly, immediately,* or *directly:* (a) With *Fut.:* (*aa*) *Jam jam:* jam jam faciam ut jusseris, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 20: ques super atra silex jam jam lapsura cadentique Imminet assimilis, Virg. Æ. 6, 602: ecquid ut has jam jam casuras aspicis arces, Ingenis? Ov. M. 12, 588: jam jam futurus rusticus, Hor. Epod. 2, 68.—(*ββ*) *Jam jamque:* quum dies noctesque cogitandum sit, jam jamque esse moriendum, C. Tusc. 1, 7, 14: quum Romæ essem, et te jam jamque visurum me putarem, id. Att. 13, 5, 4: quanquam ipse jam jamque adero, id. ib. 14, 22, 1: ceterum, ut jam jamque iturus, legit comites, Tac. A. 1, 47: jam jamque Iccorum invasurus, id. ib. 12, 15: qui (*sc.* mucro) videbatur in jugulum purpurati jam jamque ruiturus, Sidon. Ep. 3, 13.—(*β*) With *Subj. in dependent clause:* ut jam jamque possint emergere, C. Fin. 3, 14, 48: mihi dubium non erat quin ille jam jamque foret in Apulia, id. Att. 7, 21, 2.

b.: (a) *Hereafter, in time to come:* hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos, Virg. Æ. 1, 272.—(b) With negatives: (*a*) Non jam: *Not . . . hereafter; not . . . in time to come:* non tibi jam somnos, non ilia relinquet ocellos, Prop. 1, 5, 11.—(*β*) Nullus jam: *None* or *not any . . . . in time to come* or *hereafter:* nullane jam Trojæ dicentur mœnia? Virg. Æ. 5, 633.

C. Referring to time present: **1.** (=eo ipso tempore, quo loquor vel facio aliquid): **a.** Prop.: (a) Gen.: *At this time,* i. e. to which reference is made; *now:* (*a*) With *Indefinite Present,* i. e. a present denoting what may or does happen or exist at any particular time, or under any particular circumstances: quod surrente die naibere horisque diarnis Nocte premunt: quod jam tenebris et sole cadente, etc., *when darkness is now falling, and the sun is now setting,* Virg. G. 3, 401: saltus reficit jam roscida luna, Virg. G. 3, 337: pecori jam gratior herba est, id. ib. 4, 401.—(*β*) With *Present:* annuus exactis completur mensibus orbis, Ex quo reliquias divinque cesse parentis Conddimus terra, nostasque sacravimus aras: Jamque dies, si fallor, adest, *and now* (i. e. *at the completion of the year*), *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 5, 49: jam satis credis scbrium esse me, *now* (i. e. *at this time at which I am speaking*), Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 36: jam satis

certum est virginem vitiatam esse? id. ib. 4, 4, 37: cur uxor non arcessitur? jam advesperascit, id. And. 3, 4, 2.

(b) Esp.: (α): *At this time, now;* in reference and in opposition to what happened or existed before, and implying that the reverse was formerly the case: quid illud, quod dico? *Ar.*: Hem! scio jam, quod vis dicere, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 36: jus dicis. *Ep.*: me decet. *Th.*: jam tu autem nobis præturam geris? id. Epid. 1, 1, 23: quædam autem genera juris jam certa consuetudine facta sunt, C. Inv. 2, 22, 67: in ea (*sc.* consuetudine) jura sunt quædam ipsa jam certa propter vetustatem, id. ib. 2, 22, 67: quod jam ita justum putatur, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 2, 22, 68: de me autem, ut jam cum utroque loquar, sic habetote, id. Læl. 2, 10: jam tempus agi, Virg. Æ. 5, 638: surgere jam tempus, jam pingues linquere mensas, Cat. 62, 3: Tydea jam socium cœptis, jam pectore fido Æquantem curas socerumque affatur, tristis Adrastum, Stat. Th. 2, 364: reddere qui voces jam scit puer, et pede certo Signat humum, gestit paribus colludere, Hor. A. P. 158: audis minus et minus jam, Me tuo longas pereunte noctes, Lydia, dormis, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 6.—(β) Jam jam, jam jamque (*At this time, at this time; at this time and at this time,* i. e.), *at this very time; now at this very moment:* (αα) *Jam jam:* jam jam intelligo, Crasse, quid dicas, et, hercule, assentior, C. de Or. 3, 24, 90: jam jam minime miror te otium perturbare, id. Phil. 2, 34, 87: jam jam, me præside, Roma Supplicium pœnamque petat, Luc. 2, 538.—(ββ) *Jam jamque:* persuade tibi .... vos exspectari; Brutum quidem jam jamque, C. Fam. 12, 10, 4.

(γ) Jam tum: *At this time; at this denoted time; at this very time:* jam tum acer curas venientem extendit in annum Rusticus, Virg. G. 2, 405: jam tum opifices funguntur munere et pascunt eas, Pl. 11, 21, 24, § 74.

(δ) As correlative to *postquam: At this time, ... when:* heus tu! jam, postquam in urbem crebro commoveo, Dicax sum factus: jam sum cavillator probus, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 14.

(ε) With negatives: To denote a present cessation from a past condition: (αα) Jam non: *Now* or *at this time, not;* i. e. *no longer, no more:* quem odisse jam non potestis, C. Clu. 10, 29: manus tendens, sed jam non voce virili, Hermaphroditus ait, Ov. M. 4, 382: exspectandum igitur est, donec jam non fluere, sed duritie quadam concrevisse videatur, Cels. 7, 7, 14: quam etiam deficiens, jamque non noster, ipsum illum alienatæ mentis errorem circa solas literas habuit! Quint. procem. 6, 11: tumidos jam non capit artus Informis globus, Luc. 9, 800: impune abire deinde quia jam non potest, Phædr. 1, 8, 3: nec pueri modo, quos præmaturis vitiis imbui non oportet; sed etiam senes, quos peccare jam non decet, Lact. 6, 20: est tempus, ... quo et nos jam non sumus, id. 3, 17; al. etiamnum sumus. (ββ) Jam jam nec: *And no more,* or *no longer, at all:* jamjam nec maxima Juno Nec Saturnius hæc oculis pater aspicit æquis, Virg. Æ. 4, 371: jamjam non ulla requiro Vellera, Val. Fl. 8, 39.

(ζ): (αα) Jam .... jam: *At this time .... at that time; at one time .... at another time:* jam vino quærens, jam somno fallere curas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 114: jamque eadem digitis jam pectine pulsat eburno, Virg. Æ. 6, 647: gaudet equo; jamque hos cursu, jam præterit illos, id. ib. 4, 157: qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20: jam secundæ, jam adversæ res ita erudierant, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 30, 30: jam huc, jam illuc missi duces, Flor. 2, 17, 8: flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris ibant, Ov. M. 1, 111: jam tenet infernas magico stridore catervas, Jam lubet aspersas lacte referre pedem, Tib. 1, 2, 49.—(ββ) Jam .... jam .... jam: *At this time .... at that time, ... at another time:* jam medici, jam apparatus cibi, jam in hoc solum importatum instrumentum balinei nullius non succurrit valetudini, Vell. 2, 114, 2

(η) *Now at length, at last:* (αα) So, *alone:* jam melior, jam, Diva, precor, Virg. Æ. 12, 179: te oro, Dave, ut redeat jam in viam, Ter. And. 1, 2, 19: "*jam* modo tarditatis est signum," Don. ad h. l.: i nunc jam, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 21: "bene *jam,* quia sero et post plagas," Don. ad h. l.: janua jam pateas uni mihi, victa querelis, Tib. 1, 2, 9: jamque sero diei subducit ex acie legionem faciendis castris, Tac. A. 2, 21 *fin.*: jam sanguinis alti Vis sibi fecit iter, Luc. 2, 214: qua (*sc.* gravitate valetudinis) tamen jam paullum videor levari, C. Att. 6, 2, 1.—(ββ) With *aliquando:* putamus enim utile esse te aliquando jam rem transigere, C. Att. 1, 4, 1.—(γγ) With *tandem:* jam tandem ades illico, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 39: minus jam tandem aut virtutis aut fortunæ pœnitere suæ, Liv. 22, 12: jam tandem Italiæ fugientis prendimus oras, Virg. Æ. 6, 61: ut jam tandem illi, qui honori inviderunt meo, tamen vos universos in consule deligendo plurimum vidisse fateantur, C. Agr. 2, 37, 103.—(δδ) With *denique:* quid jam misero mihi denique restat? Virg. Æ. 2, 70.

(θ) In describing something future as so close at hand, resolved upon, or so certain that it is regarded as actually present: (αα) *Already:* (aaa) So, *alone:* jam tibi Laurentes assignat Jupiter agros, Jam vocat errantes hospita terra Lares, Tib. 2, 5, 39: jam galeam Pallas et ægida, Currusque et rabiem, parat, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 11.—(βββ) Repeated for greater force: Jam jam: *Already, now:* jam jam fata, soror, superant: absiste morari, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 12, 676.—(ββ) *At this very time, moment,* or *instant; instantly:* (aaa) So, *alone:* ac cum cruciatu, jam ni apparet, tuo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 161: jamne abis? id. Men. 2, 3, 86; so, id. Rud. 2, 7, 26: jamne abis, et nos properans relinquis? Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 1: jamne imus? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 39: jamne discedis, revocante longe, quam colis, terra? Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 5: jam redeo, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 2.—(βββ) Repeated, for greater force: Jam jam: *Instantly, instantly;* i. e. *at this very present instant:* jam jam nulla mora est, et, qua ducitis, adsum, Virg. Æ. 2, 701: jam jam linquo acies, id. ib. 12, 875.

(κ) With words denoting time to specify a space of time beginning in the past, and continued on into the present; *Already:* (αα) With *Substt.*: ecastor, jam biennium est, quum mecum cœpit rem gerere, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 35: plus jam anno scio, id. Curc. 1, 1, 14: sunt duo menses jam, C. Rosc. Com. 3, 8.—(ββ) With *ordinal numeral adjj.*: ego me judices ad eam causam accedere, quæ jam per annos octo continuos ex contraria parte audiatur .... facile intelligo, C. Clu. 3, 7: qui soli, toto orbe terrarum, septingentos jam annos amplius unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt, id. Flacc. 26, 63: ab illo tempore annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, id. Manil. 3, 7: et jam decimum annum in spelunca jacet, id. Fin. 2, 29, 94: jam anni prope quadringenti sunt, id. Or. 51, 171.—(γγ) With *other numerals:* vos aliquot jam per annos conceptam huic ordini turpitudinem atque infamiam delere ac tollere potestis, C. 1 Verr. 16, 49.

b. Meton.: (α) Gen.: = nunc: *Now, at this time:* stabat modo consularis, modo septemvir epulonum: jam neutrum, Pl. Ep. 2, 11, 12: vince mari; jam tua terra est, Prop. 4, 6, 39: ego, inquit, Deus tuus *sum*; non dixit, *ero,* sed jam sum, jam inhabito, jam possideo, Ambros. in Psalm. 118, Serm. 8, 11.

(b) Esp.: (α) Jam nunc: *Already at the present time: even now:* (αα) With *Pres.*: (aaa) *Indic.*: Hermæ tui Pentelici cum capitibus æneis, de quibus ad me scripsisti, jam nunc me admodum delectant, C. Att. 1, 8, 2: quid eum, quum regnum ei tradideris, facturum credis in me esse, qui jam nunc sanguine meo sibi indulgeri æquum censet? Liv. 40, 15 *fin.*—(βββ) *Subj.*: ut familia jam nunc sic me amet, tanquam mortuum, Petr. 8. 7.—(ββ) With *Indefinite Present:* os tenerum pueri balbumque poëta figurat, Torquet ab obscœnis jam nunc sermonibus aurem, Mox etiam pectus præceptis format amicis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 128: jam nunc et incestos amores De tenero meditatur ungui, id. Od. 3, 6, 23.—(γγ) With *Imperat.*: venturæ memores jam nunc estote senectæ, Ov. A. A. 3, 59.—(δδ) With *Subj. Hortativus:* doctas jam nunc, inquit, Athenas, Ov. H. 2, 83: eamus jam nunc intro, Ter. And. 1, 1, 144.—(εε) With *past tense in* oratio obliqua: mirari se quomodo quis dux, priusquam aut suum aut hostium exercitum, locorum situm, naturam regionis nosset, jam nunc, locatus in urbe, sciret, quæ sibi agenda armato forent, Liv. 22, 38.—(β) Nunc jam: *At the present time, already; now even:* (αα) With *Pres.*: nunc jam nobis patribus vobisque plebeiis promiscuus consulatus patet, Liv. 7, 32: nunc jam sum expeditus, Cass. ap. C. Fam. 12, 12, 2.—(ββ) With *Historic Pres.*: quem juxta sequitur jactantior Ancus, Nunc quoque jam nimium gaudens popularibus auris, Virg. Æ. 6, 816.—(γγ) With *Historic Infin.*: nunc jam octojuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, Liv. 5, 2: nunc jam pro se fortunam suam illis negare, id. 5, 17: priore consulatu, primis utique mensibus, hiscere eum nequisse; nunc jam populares orationes serere, id. 10, 19.—(δδ) With *Imperat.*: i nunc jam, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 21: i intro nunc jam, id. 2, 1, 14: secede huc nunc jam, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 23: audi nunc jam, Ter. And. 2, 1, 29.—(εε) With *Fut.*: non moleste fero, judices, eam vitam, quæ mihi sua sponte antea jucunda fuerit, nunc jam mea lege et conditione necessariam quoque futuram, C. 2 Verr. 3, 2, 5.

2. = ab eo ipso tempore: **a.** *From this time forward, henceforth:* Jam vale nobis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 337.

b. With negatives: To denote a cessation in future time from an antecedent condition, *etc.*: (α) Non jam: *Not henceforth; no longer, not any longer; no more, not any more:* (α) With *Indefinite Pres.*: non jam mater alit tellus (*sc.* florem), Virg. Æ. 11, 71; cf. preceding context.—(β) With *Pres.*: (αα) So, *alone:* non jam conjugium oro, Virg. Æ. 4, 431: non jam prima peto, id. ib. 5, 194.—(ββ) As *Correlative to* ubi (rel. clause prec.): *When .... no longer:* ubi enim semel ab annonæ ratione et ab aratorum utilitate res ad prætoris libidinem translata est, non est jam in lege atque in officio, sed in voluntate hominum atque avaritia positus modus æstimandi, C. 2 Verr. 3, 94, 220.—(b) Neque jam, nec jam: *And not henceforth; and no longer, and not any longer; and no more, and not any more:* (α) With *Indefinite Present:* quum porci depulsi sunt a mamma, a quibusdam delict appellantur, neque jam lactantes dicuntur, Var. R. R. 2, 4, 6: ac neque eos jam frena virum, neque, *etc.*, Virg. G. 3, 252.—(β) With *Pres.*: sin absumpta salus, nec spes jam restat Iuli, Virg. Æ. 1, 566.—(γ) With *Pres. Subj.*: nec jam sustineant onus Silvæ laborantes, Hor. Od. 1, 19, 2.—(δ) With *Subst.* (= rel. clause): at pater infelix, nec jam pater (= et qui non jam est pater), Icare, clamat, Ov. A. A. 2, 63.—(ε) *Folld. by* nunc: nec jam nunc regina loquor, *and no longer do I at the present time speak as a queen,* Val. Fl. 8, 47.—(ε) Nihil jam: *Nothing henceforth* or *any more:* profecto nihil est jam sanctum atque sincerum in civitate, C. Quint. 1, 5: nihil est jam, quod in hac causa peccare quisquam possit, id. 2 Verr. 1, 6, 15.—(d) Jam nihil amplius: *Nothing further henceforth* or *after this:* jam nihil amplius dicturi sumus, Quint. 6, 1, 10.—(e) Nullus jam *or* jam nullus: *Not any* or *none henceforth* or *any more:* (α) *Nullus jam:* nulla mihi res posthac jam intervenire tanta, quæ mihi ægritudinem afferat; tanta hæc lætitia oborta est, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 1.—(β) *Jam nullus:* ego vel hoc uno malo sic eram afflictus, ut me jam nulla fortuna posset efficere felicem, Quint. 6 procem. 5.

c. *Henceforth, instantly, immediately:* saxum quod tamen e summo jam vertice rursum Volvitur, Lucr. 3, 1013.

II. For clearer distinction or closer definition: With *pronn.* or *pronominal advv.*: *Indeed, even*: **A.** With *pronn.*: jam hoc quoque prope iniquissime comparatum est, quod, *etc.*, C. Clu. 21, 57: sed quod ex utroque, id jam corpus et quasi qualitatem quandam nominabant, id. Ac. 1, 6, 24: jam illud non sunt admonendi . . . . ut animum advertant, *etc.*, id. Off. 2, 19, 68: jam illud minime mirum est, Mamertines, *etc.*, id. 2 Verr. 5, 19, 48; al. nam Orell.: plebeios nobiles jam eisdem initiatos esse sacris, et contemnere plebem, Liv. 22, 34: jam ipsum quoque cartilagine mollitum, Cels. 8, 1, p. 304 Milllig.: quod jam subrusticum videtur, C. Or. 48, 161.—**B.** With *pronom. advv.*: eoque jam Poppæam principale scortum, ut apud conscium, deposuerat, Tac. H. 1, 13.

III. With *adjj.* or *advv.*: *In good truth, forsooth, indeed* (position varying): **A.** With *adjj.*: itaque nubit Oppianico continuo Sassia lætanti jam animo, et, *etc.*, C. Clu. 9, 28: non scire quidem barbarum jam videtur, id. Or. 47, 157: jam subrusticum videtur, id. ib. 48, 161: quanquam hæc quidem jam tolerabilia videbantur, id. Mil. 28, 76: perfectos jam homines in dicendo, et perpolitos, id. de Or. 1, 13, 58: donec ante oculos tota jam tunica sit, Cels. 7, 20: ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum studiis bellandi jam immanes atque feroces, id. Rep. 2, 14, 27: qui pauci jam admodum restant, id. Sen. 14, 46.—**B.** With *advv.*: Lacetanos auxilium finitimis ferentes, haud procul jam urbe, quum intrare vellent, excepit insidiis, Liv. 21, 61: conandum quoties jam videt esse domi, Mart. 2, 14, 2: hoc jam fere sic fieri solere accepimus, C. Manil. 9, 24.

IV. In affirming, declaring, *etc.*: *In truth, in very deed, truly*: **A.** Positively: **1.** So, *alone*: te quoque jam, Thais, ita me di bene ament, amo, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 43: quem (*sc.* Hieronymum) jam, cur Peripateticum appellem, nescio, C. Fin. 5, 5, 14: hoc quidem hoc molestum est jam, quod collus collaria caret, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 107: loquor enim jam, ut paullo ante dixi, C. Læl. 21, 77: quæ vero aderant jam et impendebant, quonam modo, *etc.*, id. Mil. 28, 76: etsi dedit (*sc.* natura) talem mentem, quæ omnem virtutem jam accipere possit, C. Fin. 5, 21, 59: ut contra omnium sententias dicens jam plerosque deduceret, id. Ac. 2, 12, 45: imitatio morum alienorum . . . . jam inter leniores affectus numerari potest, Quint. 9, 2, 58: reliqua jam æquitatis sunt, id. 7, 1, 62: cetera jam fabulosa sunt, Tac. Germ. 46 *ad fin.*: neque hilum differre ullo fuerit jam tempore natus, Mortalem vitam mors quum immortalis ademit, Lucr. 3, 881: jam venio moriturus, Virg. Æ. 10, 881.—**2.** Jam jam: *In truth, in truth*, i. e. *in very deed, in very truth*: jam jam frater, animo meo carissume, Sall. J. 14, 22: jam jam, Dolabella, neque me tui neque tuorum liberum—misereri potest, C. 2 Verr. 1, 30, 77: quod ille si faciat, jam jam a bonis omnibus summam ineat gratiam, id. Att. 7, 9, 3: affinitatibus plerosque et propinquis jam jam cognationibus ex connubio vetusto junctos, Liv. 26, 33: jam jam, commilito, quicunque casus manet, etiam si te imperator damnaturus esset, solatium habes, Quint. Decl. 3, 17.—**3.** Jam ergo *or* ergo jam: *In truth indeed*, i. e. *in all truth, in very deed* or *fact*: jam ergo aliquis Oppianicum condemnavit, C. Clu. 41, 113: ergo jam dextro Suevici maris littore Æstyorum gentes alluuntur, Tac. Germ. 45.

B. With Negatives: **1.** Non jam *or* jam non: *Not indeed; not in good truth*: **a.** Si necessitas exigit, non erit jam ex arte oratoria, Quint. 4, 1, 22: at non sunt jam immortali ulla pericla, Lucr. 3, 776: jam non sum iratus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 16: qui pretium meriti ab improbis desiderat Bis peccat: primum quoniam indignos adjuvat; Impune abire deinde quia jam non potest, Phædr. 1, 8, 3.—**b.** *Preceded by si with conditional clause*: si eligere possumus quod est melius; jam non est philosophia nobis necessaria, quia sapientes jam sumus, qui de sapientum sententiis judicemus, Lact. 3, 7, 9: nam si sanguine, si tormentis, si malo religionem defendere velis, jam non defendetur illa, sed polluetur atque violabitur, id. 5, 19, 23; 6, 12, 2; 6, 23, 22.—**2.** Nec jam = et non jam; nec vero jam aliam esse ullam legem puto non modo habendam, sed ne appellandam quidem, C. Leg. 2, 6, 13.—**3.** Jam with *negative*: *Indeed . . . . not; in truth . . . . not*: tum etiam illi quinque, qui . . . . tum illum absolverunt, jam suam clementiam laudari magnopere nolebant, C. Clu. 38, 105: nam *amovit* dicimus, et *abegit*, et *abstulit*; ut jam nescias *ab* verum sit, an *abs*, id. Or. 47, 158.—**4.** Jam nemo: *Assuredly* or *truly no one*, or *not any one*: discebamus pueri duodecim (*sc.* tabulas), quas jam nemo discit, C. Leg. 2, 23, 59: tum denique interficiam, quum jam nemo tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tui similis inveniri poterit, qui, *etc.*, id. Cat. 1, 2, 5: jam neminem antepones Catoni, id. Brut. 17, 68.

V. In restricting, limiting, *etc.*, a statement, *etc.*: **A.** *Affirmatively*: Jam prope *or* prope jam; jam ferme; jam fere; jam pene *or* pene jam: *Indeed almost; almost indeed*; with the accessory notion of "not quite, however:" **1.** *Jam prope*: ad similem virtutem et simile factum stirpem jam prope in quingentesimum annum propagavit, C. Phil. 1, 5, 13.—**2.** *Prope jam*: tibine hæc diutius Licere speras facere, me vivo patre, Amicam ut habeas prope jam in uxoris loco? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 52: ejus filiam ille amare cœpit perdite, Prope jam ut pro uxore haberet, id. ib. 1, 1, 46: quæ (*sc.* seges) prope jam matura erat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 81: ad quem prope jam delatum existimatur, C. Fam. 1, 6, 5: prope jam constituta opera, Hirt. B. Alex. 63: quum offendisset populum Atheniensem prope jam desipientem senectute, C. Fam. 1, 9, 18: prope jam exspirantem, Liv. 45, 41: ex annua provincia, quæ mihi longa videtur, prope jam undecim mensium provinciam factam esse gaudebam, C. Fam. 3, 6, 2.—**3.** *Jam fere*: hos etiam de philosophia libros, qui jam illis fere æquarunt, studiose legas, C. Off. 1, 1, 3.—**4.** *Jam pene*: demus ergo breviter hoc desiderio jam pene publico, Quint. 8, 4, 29.—**5.** *Pene jam*: pene jam quicquid loquimur, figura est, Quint. 9, 3, 1.—**B.** With negatives, *etc.*: **1.**: **a.** Jam non: (a) So, *alone*: *Indeed, truly* or *certainly not*; increasing the force of the negations: diutius enim jam in hoc desiderio esse non possum, C. Læl. 27, 104: quum belli more, non latrociniorum, orbem classibus, jam non furtivis expeditionibus, piratæ terrerent, Vell. 2, 31, 2: sed jam non pueris præcipimus, Quint. 8, 6, 13: et jam non sententes formam orationis illam, quam mente penitus acceperint, exprimunt, id. 2, 7, 3.—(b): (α) *Follᵈ. by* sed: *Truly, certainly*, or *assuredly not . . . . but*: socii stipendiariique populi Romani afflicti, miseri, jam non salutis spem, sed solatium exsilii quærunt, C. Div. in Cæc. 3, 7: deinde ad illa veniam, quæ jam non ad muttitudinem, sed ad vosmetipsos, qui adestis, pertinent, id. Ac. 2, 47, 114: abundabant figuris, jam non quæsitis, sed sponte et reposito velut thesauro se afferentibus, Quint. 2, 7, 4: addam et illud etiam, quod jam ego curare non debui, sed tamen fieri non moleste tuli, *etc.*, C. Fam. 5, 2, 2.—(β) With *ellipse of sed*: hæc jam non sunt sacra, tormenta sunt. Min. Fel. 21.—**b.** Non jam = jam non: (a) So, *alone*: quod ad te non jam cognoscendi magis, quam emendandi, causa transmisi, Just. præf. 5.—(b) With *ellipse of* sed *in the adversative clause*: non jam conjugium antiquum, quod prodidit, oro; Nec pulchro ut Latio careat, regnumque relinquat; Tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori, *i. e.* sed tempus, *etc.*, Virg. Æ. 4, 431.

2.: **a.** Jam nec = jam et non: *Indeed, truly*, or *assuredly also not*: præterea jam nec mutari pabula refert, Virg. G. 3, 548.—**b.** Nec jam = jam nec: nec jam scholastico magis, quam divino sermone, Paul. Nol. Ep. 44, 1 *ad init.*

3. Non jam . . . . sed; qualifying the limiting clause: **a.** Gen.: (a): (α) So, *alone*: *Not indeed . . . but; not in truth* or *assuredly . . . . but*: venisse tempus aiebant non jam ut commoda sua, sed ut vitam salutemque totius provinciæ defenderem, C. Div. in Cæc. 1, 3: hic si quid erit offensum, omnes homines non jam ex eodem ordine alios magis idoneos, quod fieri non potest, sed alium omnino ordinem ad res judicandas quærendum arbitrabuntur, id. 1 Verr. 16, 49: quum uxor non jam, ut ante, blanditiis satis potentibus ad animum amantis, sed precibus ac misericordia valuisset, *etc.*, Liv. 30, 7: non jam foro se tumultus continet, sed passim totam urbem pervadit, id. 2, 23.—(β) *Follᵈ. by* solum *or* modo: *Not . . . . indeed, only, but*: (αα) With *solum*: relinquendumque non campum jam solum, sed etiam urbem captam atque oppressam regno patriciorum, Liv. 7, 18: quum ea esset (*sc.* Miltiades) ætate, ut non jam solum de eo bene sperare, sed etiam confidere cives possent sui, *etc.*, Nep. Milt. 1, 1.—(ββ) With *modo*: initia literarum sola memoria constant, quæ non modo jam est in parvis, sed tum etiam tenacissima est, Quint. 1, 1, 19.—(b) Jam non . . . . sed: = Non jam . . . . sed: With *modo*: deinde jam non pro mœnibus modo atque turri tela micare, sed ad erumpendum etiam in stationes operaque hostium animus erat, Liv. 21, 7.

b. Esp.: (a) *Not merely . . . . but; not only . . . . but*: venio nunc non jam ad furtum, non ad avaritiam, non ad cupiditatem, sed ejusmodi facinus, in quo omnia nefaria contineri mihi atque inesse videantur, C. 2 Verr. 4, 27, 60: non jam ductu, sed manibus atque armis ipsius Cæsaris, Vell. 2, 115, 4: non jam secretis colloquiis, sed aperte fremere, Tac. A. 11, 28: inde animus Tyriis non jam sua castra, sed ultro Hostilem servare fugam, ne, *etc.*, Stat. Th. 10, 15: quo præcipue non jam metu, sed discrimine coactus est, Suet. Tib. 13.—(b) Nec jam . . . . sed; = et non jam . . . sed; O præclarum imperatorem! nec jam cum M.' Aquillio, fortissimo viro, sed vero cum Paullis, Scipionibus, Mariis conferendum, C. 2 Verr. 5, 6, 13: et quum defixum videret, nec ex conventione jam, sed ex conscientia tacentem, *etc.*, Sen. Clem. 1, 9, 9.

VI. In extending a statement, *etc.*: **A.** Multis jam: *Much indeed*, i. e. *very much*: multo jam fructus membra labore, Hor. S. 1, 1, 4.—**B.** Multi jam *or* jam multi, *etc.*: *Many indeed*, i. e. *very many*: **1.** *Multi jam*: multi jam excretos prohibent a matribus hædos, Virg. G. 3, 398: tres Campani equites multis jam illecti donis promissisque Hannibalis, Liv. 22, 13: so, prob. here belongs; senes multos videas proavosque jam juvenum, Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 6; cf. position of permulti, *no.* C. below.—**2.** *Jam multi*: de qua jam multa dicta sunt, C. Off. 1, 15, 46.—**C.** Jam permulti: *In truth very many*, i. e. *very many indeed*: jam hoc ipso istum vestitu Siculi civesque Romani permulti sæpe viderunt, C. 2 Verr. 5, 33, 86.—**D.** Intensifying the word it follows: *Even, very*: extremo jam littore, Tac. Agr. 10: somniorum et superstitionum colores ipsa jam facilitate auctoritatem perdiderunt, Quint. 4, 2, 94.

VII. In introducing any fresh matter: **A.** In introducing a new subject or additional circumstance: *Moreover, besides, now, again*: **1.** So, *alone*: opus paniceis, opus placentinis quoque, Opus turdetanis, opus est ficedulensibus; Jam maritumi omnes milites opus sunt tibi, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 61: jam hortum ipsi agricolæ succidiam appellant, id. Sen. 16, 56: jam jura legitima ex legibus cognosci oportebit, id. Inv. 2, 22, 68: jam hoc non potest in te non honorifice esse dictum, me in clarissimis meis atque amplissimis rebus, *etc.*, id. Fam. 5, 2, 2: jam illud senatus consultum . . . . ea præscriptione est, ut, *etc.*, id. ib. 5, 2, 4: honoresque ita gessit, ut ornamentum non accipere, sed dare ipsi dignitati videretur: jam litterarum studium, jam

philosophiæ doctrina tanta, ut, *etc.*, Just. 6, 8, 8: jam et sermoni parci multis de causis salutare est, Pl. 28, 6, 17, § 62: jam in navali fuga urgente hostium manu, id. 7, 45, 46, § 148: jam in quibusdam locis similes æstus immodici et frigorum effectus, id. 17, 4, 3, § 31: jam te non alius belli tenet aptius artes, Tib. 4, 1, 82: jam Saliare Numæ carmen qui laudat, et, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 86: testudines autem et crocodilos dicunt, quum in terra partum ediderint, obruere ova, deinde discedere. Jam gallinæ avesque reliquæ et quietum requirunt ad pariendum locum, et, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: jam illud quam accusatorie, quod, *etc.*, Liv. 40, 12 *ad init.*: Pacuvium videri doctiorem, qui esse docti affectant, volunt. Vari Thyestes cuilibet Græcorum comparari potest, Quint. 10, 1, 97: et soli circumjacentis tanta ubertas est, ut propriis opibus expleatur. Jam fontium et silvarum ea copia est, ut, *etc.*, Just. 41, 3, 3: Ruderi accipiendo Ostienses paludes destinabat, utique naves, *etc.*, ... Jam aqua privatorum licentia intercepta, quo largior et pluribus locis in publicum flueret, Tac. A. 43: jam hoc considerate, cujusmodi, *etc.*, C. Div. in Cæc. 15, 49.—**2.** With *vero*: jam vero illud non solum contra legem Hieronicam, nec solum, *etc.*, C. 2 Verr. 3, 15, 38: jam vero Origines ejus (*sc.* Catonis) quem florem, aut quod lumen, eloquentiæ non habent, id. Brut. 17, 66: jam vero narrationem .... et apertam et brevem recte nos admonent, id. de Or. 2, 19, 83: probabilis orator; jam vero etiam probatus, id. Brut. 76, 263: jam vero virtuti Cn. Pompeii quæ potest par oratio inveniri? id. Manil. 11, 29: jam vero ita faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, ita, *etc.*, id. ib. 14, 41: jam vero alia animalia gradiendo, *etc.*, id. N. D. 2, 47, 122: jam vero privatim plurimi, id. 2 Verr. 2, 49, 120: jam vero omnium vitiorum suorum plurima et maxima constituit monumenta et indicia in provincia Sicilia, id. 1 Verr. 4, 12: verumque confitentibus latifundia perdidere Italiam; jam vero et provincias, Pl. 18, 6, 7, § 35.—**3.** With *quidem*: jam quidem allis (*sc.* animalibus) ad incursum robusta (*sc.* cornua), Pl. 11, 37, 45, § 125: nunc vero in totum marmoribus pulsa (*sc.* pictura); jam quidem et auro, id. 35, 1, 1, § 2: in capite cunctorum animalium homini plurimus pilus: jam quidem promiscue maribus ac feminis, id. 11, 37, 47, § 130.—**4.** With *porro*: jam id porro utrum libenter, an inviti dabant, C. 2 Verr. 3, 50, 118: videte jam porro cetera, judices, *etc.*, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116.

B. *In the next place; further*: jamque et ignium .... reddamus aliqua mirabilia, Pl. 2, 103, 107, § 234: jam signa letalia, id. 7, 51, 52, § 171: jam de artificiis et quæstibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, hæc fere accepimus, C. Off. 1, 42, 150: jam quæ seminibus jactis se sustulit arbos, Tarda venit, Virg. G. 2, 57.

C. In a climax: **1.** *Even, even besides* or *further*: accurritur ab universis: et, carcere effracto, solvunt vincula, desertoresque ac rerum capitalium damnatos sibi jam miscent, Tac. A. 1, 21.—**2.** Non modo .... sed jam: *Not only .... but even further* or *besides*: non cum senatu modo, sed jam cum diis immortalibus C. Flaminium bellum gerere, Liv. 21, 63.

VIII. With comparative words: **A.** *Still, yet, beyond this* or *that*: **1.** With *adji.*: hic jam plura non dicam, C. Manil. 9, 24: inde, conciliata clementiæ fama, non ad maritimos modo populos, sed in mediterranea quoque ac montania ad ferociores jam gentes valuit, Liv. 21, 60: enimvero jam majore cura docent tropos omnes, Quint. 1, 8, 16.—**2.** With *adv.*: **a.** Et jam magis insignis et sordibus et facie reorum turba Manliana erat, Liv. 6, 16: talibus incensa est juvenum sententia dictis Jam magis atque magis, id. ib. 12, 238: quæ ipsi composuerint, jam facilius animo suo affigent, Quint. 2, 7, 3: Jam sublimius illud pro Archia, id. 8, 3, 75: quoniam eos, qui resurrexerint, nec mori jam ulterius, nec violari ullo modo fas est, Lactant. 7, 22, 15: nec erit in hoc mundo ulla jam natio amplius, præter solam gentem dei, id. 7, 26, 4.—**b.** Jam jamque magis: *Still more and more*: et jam jamque magis cunctantem flectere sermo Cœperat, Virg. Æ. 12, 940.—**3.** *Far, much*: duodecim annorum assuetudine perviis Alpibus factis, inter mitiora jam hominum transibat ingenia, *i. e. which had become far milder*, Liv. 27, 39: una jam potior cunctis sedit sententia, Stat. Th. 2, 368.

IX. In transitions: *In truth, indeed, now*: With *quodsi*: neque ulla aut nova genera morborum reperiri, aut novam desiderari medicinam; quodsi jam incidat mali genus aliquod ignotum, non ideo tamen, *etc.*, Cels. 1 præf. p. 8 Milllig.

X. Et jam; jamque; ac jam; et jam jam: *And now; and behold; and see: Et jam*: For the purpose of calling attention to a new subject or circumstances: et jam classes quoque undique concurrerant, Liv. 36, 44: et jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant, Virg. E. 1, 83: et jam prima novo spargebat lumine terras .... Aurora, id. Æ. 4, 584: et jam complerat genitor sua fata, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 77: vivis adhuc, conjux, et jam Cornelia non est Juris, Magne, sui, Luc. 8, 659: et jam finis erat, Val. Fl. 1, 348: et jam tenues ad carmina vultus Extulerat, id. 1, 736: velatis cornibus et jam Luna venit, id. 8, 27: et jam sidereum noctem dimittit Olympo, id. 5, 691.—*Jamque*: jamque ferebatur vicina per oppida rumor, Sil. 8, 158.—*Ac jam*: ac jam, ut omnia contra opinionem accideret, tamen se plurimum navibus posse, Cæs. B. G. 3, 9.—*Et jam jam*: et jam jam magico per opaca silentia Colchis Cœperat ire sono, Val. Fl. 7, 389.

XI. In conclusions, suppositions, *etc.*: **A.** *Now, then; now indeed*: age, jam concedo, non esse miseros, qui mortui sunt, C. Tusc. 1, 7, 14.

B. Quum jam: *Since indeed, since then, since now*: quod quum ita sit, quæ, malum! ratio est expertis alia experiri, quum jam, ut virtus vestra transire alio possit, fortuna certe hujus loci transferri non possit? Liv. 5, 54 *ad fin.*: seu quum cælestes Alcidæ invisere mensas Jam vacat, et fessum Junonia sustinet Hebe, Val. Fl. 8, 230.

C.: **1.** Si jam: *If then, if now, if indeed*: **a.** *Together*: si te jam, Catilina, comprehendi, si interfici jussero, credo erit verendum mihi, ne, C. Cat. 1, 2, 5: mittere me Stygias si jam voluisset ad undas Cæsar, in hoc vestra non eguisset ope, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 65: si tibi jam reditusque placent, patriique Penates, Non ego sum classi sarcina magna tuæ, id. H. 3, 67: quo ea oppida, si jam redderentur tibi, spoliata et deserta redditurus esset, Liv. 39, 25: si jam possent in uno homine cerni omnia, C. Tusc. 1, 22, 50.—**b.** *Separated*: hæc consternatio muliebris .... nescio vobis, tribuni, an consulibus magis sit deformis; vobis, si feminas ad concitandas tribunicias seditiones, jam adduxistis; nobis, si, *etc.*, Liv. 34, 2.—**2.** Nisi jam: *If not indeed, unless indeed*: ignoscite Cethegi adolescentiæ, nisi iterum jam patriæ bellum fecit, Sall. C. 52, 33: magno dolore me affecissent tuæ literæ, nisi jam et ratio ipsa depulisset omnes molestias, et, *etc.*, C. Fam. 2, 16, 1.

D. Ut jam: *Although, indeed*: With *Subj.*: ut jam omnes insipientes sint miseri, quod profecto sunt; non tamen est æque miser, qui, *etc.*, C. Fin. 4, 24, 66: at enim, ut jam ita sint hæc, quid ad vos, Liv. 34, 32: nam neque equites, armis equisque salvis tantam vim fluminis superasse verisimile est, ut jam Hispanos omnes inflati transvexerint utres, id. 21, 47: juventutem, ut jam Macedonia deficiat, velut ex perenni fonte inde hauriat, Thraciam subjectam esse, id. 42, 12 *fin.*: ut jam malit ille gloriæ suæ quam iræ obsequi, Curt. 5, 8, 12: credisne, inquit, adventu magis hostium, ut jam in vallo consisterent, sollicitos nos esse, quam, *etc.*, id. 9, 6, 6.

XII. Of a consequence, result, *etc.*: In the apodosis, after *si* in the protasis: **A.** Si .... jam: *If .... then: if .... now; if .... in that case*: si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, Ter. And. 5, 1, 6: at vero si quis voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere, jam se ipse doceat eum virum bonum esse, qui prosit, quibus possit, *etc.*, C. Off. 1, 19, 76: at si hoc idem huic adolescentulo optimo, P. Sextio, dixissem; jam mihi consuli, hoc ipso in templo, jure optimo senatus vim et manus intulisset, id. Cat. 1, 8, 21: quod si interesse quidpiam tantulum modo potuerit, jam amicitiæ nomen occiderit, id. Leg. 1, 12, 34: omittitur *jam*, ed. Orell.: si jubeat eo dirigi, jam in portu fore omnem classem, Liv. 29, 27: si paullulum modo vos languere viderint, jam omnes feroces aderunt, Sall. C. 52, 18: quod si non aliam venturo fata Neroni Invenere viam .... Jam nihil, O Superi, querimur, Luc. 1, 37.—**B.** Jam .... si: *In that case .... if; then .... if*: jam mare turbari trabibus sævasque videbis Collucere faces, jam fervere littora flammis, Si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem, Virg. Æ. 4, 566.

XIII. With Imperatives, as a hortatory and illative particle: *Now, now then, now therefore; now, I pray*: quid miserum, Æneca, laceras? jam parce sepulto, Virg. Æ. 3, 41: sed jam age, carpe viam, id. ib. 6, 629: et jam tu .... illum aspice contra, id. ib. 11, 372: desine Mænalios, jam desine, tibia, versus, id. E. 8, 61: ohe! jam desine deos uxor gratulando obtundere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 8: tu, Fortuna durior, jam sævire desiste, App. M. 6, p. 437 Oud.

XIV. Of a source or origin: Follows by *ab c. Abl.*: *Thence* or *even from*: urgerent præterea jam ab illo fonte et capite, Socrate, nihil te de bonis rebus in vita, nihil de malis didicisse, C. de Or. 1, 10, 42.—Follows by *inde*: *Thence, thence; even thence*, i. e. *from that very cause*, etc.: in nostro orbe Epiroticis (*sc.* bubus) laus maxima, a Pyrrhi, ut ferunt, jam inde regis, cura, Pl. 8, 45, 70, § 176.

XV. In conclusions, inferences, *etc.*: *Hence, therefore, for this cause* or *reason*: at pudicitiæ ejus nunquam nec vim nec vitium attuli. *Ch.*: Jam istoc probiores meo quidem animo, quum in amore temperes, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 8.

XVI. Of degree or proximity: *Almost, all but, very nearly*: illum ardens infesto vulnere Pyrrhus Insequitur, jam jamque manu tenet, et premit hasta, Virg. Æ. 2, 530: at vividus Umber Hæret hians, jam jamque tenet, similisque tenenti Increpuit malis, id. ib. 754: jam jamque video bellum, C. Att. 16, 9 *ad fin.*: at illum ruere nuntiant, et jam jamque adesse, C. Att. 7, 20, 1: Cæsar enim adventare, jam jamque adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Cæs. B. C. 1, 14.

jam-dūdum (and separately, **jam dudum**), *adv.* [jam; dudum] **I. Prop.:** **A.** Gen. (*At that time, some time since*; hence): *A long time since* or *ago*: **1.** With *Perf.*: anne obiit jam a milite? *Ch.*: jamdudum; ætatem, *a long time since, an age*, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8: "quia *jamdudum* infinitæ moræ est, addit *ætatem*, ut ostendat multum abiisse tempus, ut factum est," Donat. ad h. l.: dixi ego jamdudum tibi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 78: jamdudum audivi, id. Merc. 5, 2, 112: audivi, Archilis, jamdudum, Ter. Aud. 1, 4, 1: jamdudum hoc fuit, Pl. 23, 1, 23, § 41.—**2.** With *Pluperf.*: jamdudum Syrio madefactus tempora nardo Debueram sertis implicuisse comas, Tib. 3, 6, 64: nam ita me Venus amœna amet, Ut ego hic jamdudum exissem simitu vosbiscum foras, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 2: vitassem jamdudum ne viderer argutior, nisi, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 5, 6, 40.—**3.** With *Imperf. Subj. in conditional clauses*: altera jamdudum, succensa cupidine tanto, Perdere gauderet, quodcunque obstaret amori, Ov. M. 8, 74.—**4.** With *Imperf. Indic.*, indicating a past continued action: jamdudum, mulier, tibi Non imprudens advorsabar, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 65.

B. Esp.: **1.:** **a.** With *Pres.*: To indicate that the existing state or action of the verb began long since: *Is and has been; do and have done*: jamdudum est intus, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 151: pressa tuis balanus capillis Jamdudum apud me est, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 5: mihi quoque edepol jamdudum ille Syrus cor perfrigefacit,

Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 117: quis te prohibuit? *Ser.*: Sosia ille, quem jamdudum dico, id. Am. 2, 1, 71: quæ jamdudum loquor, C. 2 Verr. 3, 36, 83: quid illic jamdudum gnatus cessat cum Syro? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 9: nos jamdudum hic te absentem incusamus, id. Phorm. 3, 1, 7: jamdudum te omnes nos accusare audio Inimerito, id. ib. 2, 1, 59: quem jamdudum et Cotta et Sulpicius exspectant, C. de Or. 2, 7, 26: quod te jamdudum hortor, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12: tamen vocat me alio jamdudum tacita vestra exspectatio, id. Clu. 23, 63: jamdudum gratum est quod epistola nostra recepta Spem facit, Ov. H. 16, 13.—**b.** With *Perf.*: To indicate that the past state or action of the verb is continued into time present: *Has been and is; have done and do*: jamdudum, si des, porrexi manum, Plaut. Pseud. 4, 7, 49.—**c.** With *Imperf. Indic.*: To indicate what was going on in time past, and had been so for a long time previously: *Was, and had been*: jamdudum flebam, Ov. M. 3, 656.

2. Folld. by *quum*: *Long ago* or *since . . . when*: To mark the coincidence of two conditions or actions: jamdudum factum est, quum primum bibi, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 40: jamdudum factum est, quum abisti domo, id. Trin. 4, 3, 3.

3. With negative word interposed: jam non dudum: *Not very long ago, no long while since*: quia jam non dudum ante lucem ad Veneris ædem venimus, Primæ ut inferremus ignem in aram, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 2, 105.

II. Meton.: **A.** *At once, forthwith, directly, immediately, instantly*: **1.** With *Pres. Ind.*: hæc ubi sedere, ardentes attollere sese Jamdudum certant in equos, Sil. 15, 352: ora sub exceiso jamdudum vertice coni Sæva micant, Val. Fl. 6, 694: jamdudum prosilit altis Diva toris, id. 6, 645: quare, inquit, non omne tormentum, omne ludibrium jamdudum effugio? Sen. Ep. 70, 26: viscera non unus jamdudum transigit ensis, Luc. 4, 545.—**2.** With *Pres. Inf.*: jamdudum domine more venire jube, Ov. H. 20, 80: ingenti jamdudum de grege duci Jussit (*sc.* vaccam), id. A. A. 1, 317: pandere jamdudum portas ac cedere vallo Imperat, Sil. 1, 300.—**3.** With *Put.* or *Fut. Part.*: saxa jamdudum et faces In te ferentur, Sen. Herc. Œt. 320: in medios belli non ire furores, Jamdudum moriture, paras? Luc. 2, 524; al. jamdudum, moriture, paras: jamdudum ætherias eadem (*sc.* cupressus) reditura sub auras, Stat. Th. 6, 857.—**4.** With *Imperat.*: jamdudum sumite pœnas, Virg. Æ. 2, 103: ardua jamdudum demittite cornua, rector Clamat, Ov. M. 11, 482: utere jamdudum generoso sanguine, id. ib. 12, 457: jamdudum ab sedibus illis Incipe, Stat. Th. 1, 270: vade veloci via, Monstrumque sævum, horribile, jamdudum avehe, Sen. Med. 190.—**5.** With *Subj. Hortativus*: candida jamdudum cingantur colla lacertis, Ov. A. A. 2, 457; cf. pass. at length.

B.: **1.** *Even now, at this very moment*, or *present time*: rumpite, quæ retinent felices vincula proras, Jamdudum nubes et sævas perdimus undas, Luc. 5, 423.—**2.** Folld. by *dum*: *Even now*, or *at this season . . . whilst*: necnon et lini segetem et cereale papaver Tempus humo tegere, et jamdudum incumbere aratris, Dum, sicca tellure, licet, Virg. G. 1, 213.

C. *During* or *for a long time past*: sic has deus æquoris artes Adjuvet, ut nemo jamdudum litore in isto, Me tamen exposcat, nec femina constitit ulla, Ov. M. 8, 867.

jam-prīdem (and separately **jām prĭdem**), *adv.* [jam, *no.* I. A.; pridem] **I.** Gen.: *Then, a long time ago*; hence, *A very long time ago, very long since*: **A.** With *Perf.*: atque id jampridem sensi, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 7: jamdudum equidem audivi, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 22: is jampridem mortuus est, C. Rosc. Com 14, 42: quæ tanta facultas dicendi et copia (*sc.* est), quæ istius vitam, tot vitiis flagitiisque convictam, jampridem omnium voluntate judicioque damnatam, aliqua ex parte possit defendere? id. 1 Verr. 4, 19: de fundo Prusinate redimendo jampridem intellexisti voluntatem meam, id. Att. 11, 14, 4: nam in me quidem jampridem effectum est, quod futurum fuit, id. Or. 31, 110.—**B.** With *Imperf. Indic.*: To indicate what used to be in time past: erat ei de ratiuncula Jampridem apud me reliquum pauxillulum nummorum, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 3.

II. Esp.: **A.** With *verbs*: **1.** With *Pres.*: To indicate that the existing state or action of the verb began long since: *Is and has long been; does and has long done*: cupio equidem, et jampridem cupio, Alexandriam reliquamque Ægyptum visere, C. Att. 2, 5, 1: quod utri nostrum sanctius sit jampridem scentis, Liv. 40, 9: jampridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum, Virg. Æ. 6, 717: jampridem exoptantes Samnitium adventum, Liv. 9, 25: jampridem illos a me abducere Thestylis orat, Virg. E. 2, 43: nunc quoque qui restet jampridem quæritur alter, Prop. 2, 21, 17.—**2.** With *Perf.* or *Perf. Part.*: To indicate that the past state or action of the verb is continued into time present: *Has long been and is; have long done and do*: nihil jam sum pridem admiratus magis, C. Fam. 3, 11, 1: jampridem debitum . . . triumphum egit, Vell. 2, 121, 2.—**3.** With *Imperf. Indic.*: To indicate what was going on in time past, and had been so for a long time: *Was and had been*: qui bellum jampridem parabat, Just. 12, 8, 2.

B. With *adjj.* and *substt.*: **1.** To indicate a present condition commencing in time long past: *Now for a long time past*: **a.** With *Adjj.*: ipsi jampridem avidi certaminis procedunt=qui jampridem sunt avidi, Liv. 3, 62: eripitur nobis jampridem cara puella=quæ jampridem est cara, Prop. 2, 8, 1: tollite jampridem victricia, tollite, signa=quæ jampridem sunt victricia, Luc. 1, 347.—**b.** With *Substt.*: lætor virtute et officio . . . alterius, omnium sæclorum et gentium principis; alterius, jampridem juventutis, celeriter, ut spero, civitatis,=qui jampridem est juventutis princeps, C. Fam. 3, 11, 3.—**2.** To indicate a state that existed in past time, and had long done so: *Was and long had been*: veritus ne traderetur Philippo, jampridem hosti =qui jampridem erat hostis, Liv. 36, 14.

C. Folld. by *quum*: *Long ago . . . when*: To mark the coincidence of two conditions or actions: jampridem quidem, hanc procellam imminentem timebam, quum vultus inter vos minime fraternos cernebam, Liv. 40, 8.

D. Opposed to *nondum*: *Long ago . . . not yet*: quum vero ille suæ gloriæ jampridem, reipublicæ nondum satisfecerit, C. Prov. Cons. 14, 35.

E. Opposed to *nunc etiam, nunc vero*: *Long ago . . . now also; long ago . . . now, however*: **1.** *Nunc etiam*: quæ miretur jampridem multa habet; nunc etiam, quæ laudet, exspectat, C. Marcell. 9, 28: Bacchanalia tota jampridem Italia, et nunc per urbem etiam multis locis esse, Liv. 39, 15.—**2.** *Nunc vero*: jampridem gubernare me tædebat, etiam quum licebat; nunc vero quum cogar exire de navi, *etc.*, C. Att. 2, 7, 4.

Jana, æ, *f.* **I.** Prop.: *Another form and name of* Diana (*cf.* letter D., *no.* II.): pronuntiavit Nigidius Apollinem Janum esse, Dianamque Janam, Macr. S. 1, 9. **II.** Meton.: *The moon*: nunquam vere audisti, inquit, octavo Janam et crescentem et contra senescentem; et quæ crescente luna fieri oporteret; et tamen quædam melius fieri post octavo Janam, quam ante? Var. R. R. 1, 37, 3.

Jānālis, e, *adj.* [Janus] *Of* or *belonging to Janus*: virga Janalis, Ov. F. 6, 105.

janeus, janitor, Fest. p. 102 Müll.

Jānĭcŭlāris, e, v. Janiculum.

Jānĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [Janus] *One of the seven hills of Rome, on the left side of the Tiber, on which, according to tradition, Janus built a fortress* or *town*: arx mea collis erat, quem cultrix nomine nostro Nunc urbat hæc ætas, Janiculumque vocat, Ov. F. 1, 246: Janiculum huic (*sc.* urbi) . . . nomen, Virg. Æ. 8, 358: ut etiam civitates singulas conderent: iste Janiculum, ille Saturnium, Aug. Civ. Dei 7, 6 *fin.*: Jano Janiculum (*sc.* dictum), Sol. 2, 5: Janiculum quoque adjectum, Liv. 1, 33: qui Janiculo et Alpibus spem possessionum terminabat suarum, C. Mil. 27, 74: ne in Janiculo coloniam constituta, id. Agr. 1, 5, 16: quin coloniam in Janiculum deducere possint, id. ib. 2, 27, 74: longo Janiculi jugo recumbunt (*sc.* jugera), Mart. 4, 64, 3: post graves et longas Romæ seditiones, quibus ad ultimum plebs in Janiculum hostili direptione secesserat, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 17, 2.—Hence, **Jānĭcŭlāris**, e, *adj.* *Of* or *belonging to Janiculum*: mons, *i. e. Janiculum*, Serv. Virg. Æ. 6, 784.

Jāni-gĕna, æ, *f.* [Janus: gigno] *Begotten by Janus, child of Janus*: dum mihi Janigenam servabunt fata canentem, Ov. M. 14, 381.

jānītor (: **janītos**, Var. L. L. 7, 3, 86; or 7, § 27 Müll.), ōris, *m.* [janua] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *One who has charge of the* janua; *a door-keeper, porter*: aderat janitor carceris, carnifex prætoris, C. 2 Verr. 5, 45, 118: tunc ipse manceps carceris, Et vinculorum (=carceris) janitor, Ut fert vetustas conscia, Repente Christum credidit, Prud. στεφ. 5, 346.

B. Esp.: **1.** *A door-keeper of a dwelling-house; a house-porter*: a slave who oftentimes was fastened to the door-post by a chain, in the same way as the house-dog; and was furnished with a rod or staff; cf. below: heus! ecquis hic est janitor? aperite, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 110: utque sedens vester primi prope limina tecti, Janitor egressus introitusque videt, Sic ego, *etc.*, Ov. F. 1, 138: dum, quæ Crispini docuit me janitor, edo, Hor. S. 2, 7, 45: si per invisum mora janitorem fiet abito, id. Od. 3, 14, 23: janitor, indignum, dura religate catena, Difficilem moto cardine pande forem, id. Am. 1, 6, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 6, 25; cf. also, me retinent vinctum formosæ vincla puellæ, Et sedeo duras janitor ante fores, *as a house-porter*, Tib. 1, 1, 65: an putem fortunatius a catenato repulsum janitore sæpe nocte sera foribus ingratis adjacere, *etc.*, Col. 1, præf. 10: confugitque in cellulam janitoris, religato pro foribus cane, Suet. Vit. 16; cf. Sen. de Ira, 3, 37, 2; cf., also, Petr. S. 29: Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 162 *sqq.*; cf. also ostiarius.—**2.** Cælestis janitor aulæ, *door-keeper of the celestial palace*, i. e., Janus, Ov. F. 1, 139; cf. id. ib. 1, 125: "præsideo foribus cæli cum mitibus Horis."

II. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to janua, *no.* II. D.): **1.** Of Cerberus: *A guard* or *keeper of the entrance, portals, etc.*: licet ingens janitor antro Æternum latrans exsangues terreat umbras, Virg. Æ. 6, 400: cessit immanis tibi blandienti janitor aulæ, Cerberus, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 16.—**2.** Of Janus: Janum bifrontem fingi sit quasi superûm atque inferûm janitorem, Macr. S. 1, 9 *ad fin.*—**B.** (acc. to janua, *no.* II. P. 1.): Of St. Peter: *A keeper of the portals, etc.*: præco Dei solers et veri dogmatis index, Janitor ætherius, *etc.*, Dracont. Carm. de Deo, 3, 222.

janitrīces, um, *f. pl.* (acc. to Isid. Orig. 9, 7, 17, from janua; acc. to others a corruption of *εἰναέρες*; and acc. to Pott, Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 114; 2, p. 208, akin to Sanscr. jámātri, gener) *The respective wives of two brothers*: "duorum inter se fratrum uxores *janitrices* vocantur, quasi eandem januam terentes, vel per eandem januam iter habentes." Isid. Orig. 9, 7, 17: "*janitrices*, *ἐνο ἀδελφῶν γυναῖκες*, *σύννυμφοι*," Vet. Gloss.: duorum fratrum uxores, janitrices, dicunt apud Græcos *εἰναέρες*, Modest. Dig. 38, 11, 4, § 6.

jānītrix, īcis, *f.* [janua] **I.** Prop.: *A female porter* or *door-keeper, a portress*: anus hic solet cubitare custos, janitrix, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 76.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of the sword of the Cherubim: *That which guards, keeps, defends* or *protects*: quomodo Perpetua fortissima martyr sub die passionis in revelatione paradisi, solos illic commartyres suos vidit, nisi quia nullis romphæa paradisi janitrix cedit, nisi qui in Christo decesserint, non in Adam? Tert. de Anim. 55 *ad fin.*—**B.** Of the laurel, *etc.*: *That which stands at* or *before* a janua: laurus triumphis propric dicatur,

vel gratissima domibus, janitrix Cæsarum Pontificumque, Pl. 15, 30, 39, § 127.

jānŭa, æ, *f.* [Janus] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Of profane buildings: **1.** Gen.: *The outer door* of any building, other than a sacred one: "principem in sacrificando Janum esse voluerunt, quod ab eundo nomen est ductum: ex quo transitiones perviæ jani, *foresque in liminibus profanarum ædium januæ* nominantur," Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67: januæ carceris, Vulg. Act. 5, 19; id. Ib. 16, 27.—**2.** Esp.: **a.** *The outer or street-door of a dwelling-house; a house-door:* "*janua* autem est primus domûs ingressus," Serv. Virg. Æ. 1, 449: "est autem (*sc. janua*) primus domus ingressus; cetera intra *januam* ostia vocantur generaliter," Isid. Orig. 15, 7, 4; (a) *Abs.*: ante ostium et januam, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 6: abi intro; occlude januam, id. Aul. 1, 2, 11: accipe a me hunc ocius, Atque ante nostram januam appone, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 10: propera adeo puerum tollere hunc ab janua, id. Ib. 4, 4, 20: verberibus sputisque extra januam ejectus sum, Petr. S. 132: ibo et pultabo januam hanc, Plaut. Pœn. 3, 4, 30: væ illi, qui tam indiligenter observavit januam, id. Asin. 2, 2, 7: ab janua introeuntibus itinera faciunt (*sc.* Græci), Vitr. 6, 7 (al. 10), 1: atque erit apposita janua fulta sera, Ov. A. A. 2, 244: ut januam clauderent, et ipsi ad fores assisterent, C. 2 Verr. 1, 26, 66: janua frangatur; latret canis, *etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 128: janua mordax (*in reference to the dog usually kept there*), Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 1; cf. id. Most. 3, 2, 126 *sqq.*; cf. also janitor.—(b) With *Gen.*: non tibi per tenebras dabitur reseranda mariti Janua, non custos decipiendus erit, Ov. H. 4, 441: nullo nos invida tanto Armavit natura bono, quam janua mortis Quod patet (*i. e. the door of the house of death*), Sil. 11, 187: reclusasque janua leti, Val. Fl. 4, 23: si animæ lethi adeunt januas, Arnob. 2, 30: quum vi et virtute velut januam belli refregisses, Nazar. Pan. Const. August. 17, 3.—**b.** *The door* or *portal of a palace:* ad januam regis, Vulg. Esth. 2, 19, 21.

B. *The door* or *gate* of any building dedicated or reserved for other than common (profane) use: **1.** Of a heathen temple: cur tamen apposita velatur janua lauro? Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 39.—**2.** Of the Temple at Jerusalem: apertis januis Templi et sponte reseratis, Hier. Comm. in Isai. 14, 52, 4: de ἀρκεύθοις, i. e. juniperis, juxta septuaginta interpretes Salomon januas Templi fecisse memoratur, id. Comm. in Osee, 3, 14, 5 *sqq.*: clausit (*sc.* Ahaz) januas Templi Dei, Vulg. 2 Paral. 28, 24.—**3.** Of a tomb or sepulchre: hei mihi! quod nostri toties pulsata sepulchri Janua, sed nullo tempore aperta fuit, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 24: vix posito Agrippa tumuli bene janua clausa est, id. Liv. 39.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of *a door in the interior of a house; an inner door:* **1.** *The inside passage door,* as opposed to the outer or house door: hic autem locus inter duas januas Græce θυρωρεῖον appellatur (*i. e.* inter januam et ostium), Vitr. 6, 7 (al. 10), 1.—**2.** *A room door:* venit Jesus clausis januis (*i. e.* janua et ostio), Vulg. Joan. 20, 26; so, quomodo clausis ingressus est (*sc.* Jesus) januis? Hier. Ep. 108, 23.

B.: **1.** Of a city = porta: *A gate:* tauros et coronas ante januas afferens, Vulg. Act. 14, 12, acc. to some; acc. to others the word belongs to *no.* I. A. 2.; and acc. to others still, to *no.* I. B. 1.—**2.** Of a territory := aditus, *no.* II. A.: *The entrance:* quum eam urbem sibi Mithridates Asiæ januam fore putasset, C. Mur. 15, 33.

C. Of any *entrance* or *passage* leading to an abode, domain, *etc.*: To Pluto's domains: inferni janua regis, Virg. Æ. 6, 106: noctes atque dies patet atri janua regis, id. Ib. 6, 127: qui (*sc.* Prosumnus) se januam Ditis atque Acherusios aditus pollicetur indicaturum, si sibi gereret morem deus, *etc.*, Arnob. 5, 28.

D. Of a sea or gulf: *Entrance, mouth:* hic locus est gemini janua vasta maris, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 32.

III. Fig.: **A.** Of the sky: *A portal, gate:* **1.** With *cœli:* "januæ cœli duæ sunt; oriens et occasus. Nam una porta sol procedit, alia se recipit," Isid. Orig. 3, 39; so, id. Ib. 13, 1, 7.—**2.** *Abs.*: en! Persici ex orbis sinu, Sol unde sumit januam, Cernunt periti interpretes Regale vexillum magi, Prud. Cath. 12, 26.

B. (Eccl. Lat): **1.** *Of the gate, portal* of eternal life, as said to be kept by St. Peter: hic nempe jam regnant duo Apostolorum principes: Alter vocator gentium; Alter, cathedram possidens Primam, recludit creditas Æternitatis januas, Prud. στεφ. 2, 464.—**2.** Of *the gate* or *portal* of heaven as God's dwelling: januas cæli aperuit, et pluit illis manna ad manducandum, Vulg. Ps. 77, 23.

C. *Access, entrance:* **1.** *Abs.*: qua nolui janua sum ingressus in causam, C. Planc. 3, 8: facillime vos ad ea, quæ cupitis, perventuros ab hoc aditu januaque patefacta, id. de Or. 1, 47, 204: per quas duas januas (*sc.* cupiditatem et timorem) intrat et regnat inimicus, Aug. de Ag. Chr. 33.—**2.** With *Gen.*: illa actio mihi aures hominum, illa januam famæ pateferit, Pl. Ep. 1, 17, 4: debet laudationis ingressum et prædicationis januam Roma præbere, Nazar. Pan. Constant. Aug. 6, 1.

D. Of the mind: *An index:* curaque ut aditus ad te diurni atque nocturni pateant; neque foribus solum ædium tuarum, sed etiam vultu ac fronte, quæ est animi janua, Q. Cic. de Pet. Cons. 11, 44.

E. Of Christ, as the means of admission into the Church spiritual: Ego sum janua, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 8 *fin.*; cf. Vulg. Joann. 10, 2: "Ego sum ostium."

F. Of the Virgin Mary, as the supposed means of access to Christ: tu Regis alti janua, Et porta lucis fulgida, Vitam datam per virginem, Gentes redemptæ plaudite, Venant. Carm. de Sancta Maria, 3, 4, 29.

‡**Jānŭal,** ālis, *n.*: "libi genus, quod Jano tantummodo libatur," Fest. p. 104 Müll.; cf. Ov. F. 1, 127 *sq.*

Jānŭālis, e, *adj.* [Janus] *Of* or *belonging to Janus:* versus Januales (*al.* Janualii and Januli), Fest. s. v. *axamenta.* "*Janualis* porta dicta ab Jano: et ideo ibi positum Jani signum, et jus institutum a Numa Pompilio, ut scribit in annalibus L. Piso, ut sit clausa semper, nisi cum bellum sit," Var. L. L. 5, 34: quum bello Sabino .... Romani portam, quæ sub radicibus collis Viminalis erat, quæ postea ex eventu Janualis vocata est, claudere festinarent, quia, *etc.*, Macr. S. 1, 9 *ad fin.*

Jānŭālius, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of* or *belonging to Janus:* versus Janualii (*al.* Januales and Januli), Fest. 1. v. *axamenta.*

Jānŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. Janus] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to Janus:* Januarius mensis, *the month dedicated,* etc., *to Janus,* i. e., *January:* "*Januarius* mensis a Jano dictus, cui fuit a gentilibus consecratus, vel quia limes et janua sit anni," Isid. Orig. 5, 33, 3: auctio constituta in mensem Januarium, C. Agr. 1, 2, 4: Januario mense cura ut Romæ sis, id. Att. 1, 2, 2.—As *Subst.*: **Januarius,** i, *m.* (*sc.* mensis): *The month of January, January:* a principe deo Januarius appellatus, Var. L. L. 6, § 34 Müll.: pridie calendas Januarii, Cæs. B. G. 8, 2: mense decimo (*sc.* Judæorum), qui apud nos Januarius dicitur, eo quod janua anni sit, atque principium, *etc.*, Hier. Comm. in Zach. 2, 8, 18; 19: porro juxta Septuaginta decimus mensis, qui Hebraice appellatur Tebeth, et apud Ægyptios Τυβί, apud Romanos Januarius dicitur, eo quod apud illos anni sit janua, id. Comm. in Ezech. 9, 29, 1; 2: Januarius a Jano appellatus, Aug. c. Manich. 18, 5: Idus Januarii, Cæs. B. C. 1, 5.

II. Meton.: *Of* or *belonging to January:* **A.** Calendæ Januariæ, *The Calends of January,* i. e., *the first day of January:* C. Agr. 1, 8, 26; id. Ib. 2, 3, 6: This day the Romans observed as a festival; friends interchanged good wishes; and new works were taken in hand: "*Calendarum Januariarum solemnitas superstitiosa.* Satis hæc sit charitati vestræ. Quia multos hic video propter solemnitatem, oportet ut dicam. Calendæ Januariæ venturæ sunt.... Non fiant illa, quæ odit Deus," *etc.*, Aug. Serm. 196 (*al.* 59), 4, col. 1020, vol. 5, ed. Migne.; cf. the context; cf. also, Sermm. 197, 198, ed. Migne: quomodo potestis religiose epiphaniam Domini procurare, qui jam Calendas, quantum in vobis est, devotissime Celebrastis? Janus enim homo fuit ... in cujus honorem a gentibus Calendæ sunt Januariæ nuncupatæ; unde, qui Calendas Januarias colit, peccat; quoniam homini mortuo defert divinitatis obsequium, Ambros. Serm. 7, 3; col. 617, vol. 2, pt. 2, ed. Migne: nimirum Saturnalia et Calendas Januarias celebrans hominibus placebat? Tert. Idol. 14; cf. Ov. F. 1, 63 *sq.*: ego qualem Calendis Januariis acceperim rempublicam, Quirites, intelligo, C. Agr. 2, 3, 8.

B. Nonæ Januariæ, *The Nones of January,* i. e., *the fifth day of January:* pridie Nonas Januarias naves solvit, Cæs. B. C. 3, 6: Cæsar ad III. Non. Jan. castra movet, Hirt. B. Afr. 9: pridie Nonas Januarias, id. Ib. 19: pridie Nonas Januarias, Pl. 8, 45, 70, § 177.

C. Idus Januariæ, *The Ides of January,* i. e., *the thirteenth day of January:* ab Idibus Januariis ... auspicari culturarum officia, Col. 11, 2, 3.

‡**Jānŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [Janus] *Of* or *relating to Janus:* versus Januli, Fest. s. v. *axamenta,* ed. Müll.; al. Januales, Janualii.

1. **Jānus,** i, *m.* [akin to Sans. dyuvan, *the sun*; Pott, Wurtzel-Wörterbuch, 1, p. 959] **I.** Prop.: *An ancient Italian divinity, a deified king of Latium, the sun-god, represented with two faces, one in the front, the other at the back of his head. The month of January, as the commencement of the year, was sacred to him, as were also the beginnings of things in general; the doors, also, of houses were under his especial protection. His temple, situate in the forum, had two doors, that were opposite to each other, and which were shut in time of peace, but open in time of war. It was closed in the reign of Numa, after the first Punic war, on three different occasions in the time of Augustus; and also in the reigns of Nero, Vespasian, and Constantius. According to the light in which he was regarded, he was styled* Janus Geminus, Janus Quirinus, *etc.*; cf. below: regionem istam, quæ nunc vocatur Italia, regno Janus obtinuit, Macr. S. 1, 7: hic igitur Janus, quum Saturnum classe pervectum excepisset hospitio, *etc.*, id. Ib. 1, 7: Xenon quoque primo Italicôn tradit Janum in Italia primum dis templa fecisse, et ritus instituisse sacrorum; ideo eum in sacrificiis præfationem meruisse perpetuam; quidam ideo eum dici bifrontem putant, quod et præterita sciverit, et futura providerit. Sed physici eum magnis consecrant argumentis divinitatis. Nam sunt qui Janum eundem esse atque Apollinem et Dianam dicant, et in hoc uno utrumque exprimi numen affirmant, id. 1, 9 *ad init.*; cf. the context: principem in sacrificando Janum esse voluerunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67: Janum præesse omnibus januis nomen ostendit, Macr. S. 1, 9: Janum bifrontem fingi ait (*sc.* Gavius Bassus), quasi superum atque inferum janitorem; eundem quadriformem quasi universa climata majestate complexum, id. Ib. 1, 9; cf. Ov. F. 1, 230: O Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit, Pers. 1, 58: primus enim Jani mensis, quia janua prima est, Ov. F. 2, 51: Januarius a Jano appellatus, Aug. Contr. Manich. 18, 5: bifrons idem Janus pingitur, ut introitus anni et exitus demonstraretur, Isid. Orig. 5, 33, 3: de cujus (*sc.* Jani) nomine Janiculum dictum est, et mensis Januarius institutus. Ipse bifrons exprimitur, quod, in medio constitutus, annum incipientem pariter et recedentem spectare videatur, Cypr. de Idol. Van. 2 *ad fin.*: quum vero eum faciunt quadrifrontem et Janum appellant geminum, ad quatuor mundi partes hoc interpretantur, ... Deinde si Janus est mundus, et mundus quatuor partibus constat, falsum est simulacrum Jani bifrontis, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 8: Janus, igitur, ... quæro, quisnam sit? Respon-

detur, mundus est, id. ib. 7, 7 *init.*: quod si vitam beatam in hoc mundo incheari putarent, extra mundum perfici, et ideo Jano, id est mundo, solam initiorum tribuerent potestatem; profecto, *etc.*, id. ib. 7, 7 *ad fin.*: in sacris quoque invocamus Janum geminum, Janum Patrem, Janum Junonium, Janum Consivium, Janum Quirinum, Janum Patulcium, et Clusivium, Macr. 1, 9; for reasons for these several names see context: Janus Pater, Virg. Æ. 8, 357.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The temple of Janus*: Janum ad infimum Argiletum indicem pacis bellique fecit; apertus ut in armis esse civitatem, clausus pacatos circa omnes populos significaret, Bis deinde post Numæ regnum clausus fuit; semel T. Manlio consule, post Punicum primum perfectum bellum; iterum ... post bellum Actiacum, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 19: hi etiam Numam Pompilium ..... adjuvisse creduntur, ut toto regni sui tempore pacem haberet, et Jani portas, quæ bellis patere assolent, clauderet, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 9 *init.*; cf. Macr. S. 1, 9 *fin.*: vacuum duellis Janum Quirinum clusit, Hor. Od. 4, 15, 9: Janum Quirinum, semel atque iterum a condita urbe ante memoriam suam clausum .... ter clusit, Suet. Aug. 22: Jani portæ clausæ sunt, et bella toto orbe cessarunt, Oros. 1, 1: Janum Geminum clusit (*sc.* Nero), id. Ner. 13: qui (*sc.* Vespasianus et Titus), continuo omnibus bellis ac tumultibus domi forisque compressis, pacem totius orbis pronuntiaverunt, et Janum Geminum obseratis cohiberi claustris, sexto demum ipsi post urbem conditam censuerunt, Oros. 7, 9: "proprie septimo, sed Neronem non computat, quia sine causa clausit, ut ait Casaubonus, quem vide ad Sueton. in August. cap. 22," Havercamp. in h. l.: sic Janus clausoque libens se poste recepit, Stat. S. 4, 1, 44: Vertumnum Janumque liber spectare videris, Scilicet ut prostes Sosiorum pumice mundus, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1.

B. For *a year*: vive et vale, et totidem venturos congere Janos, Auson. Ep. 20 *fin.*; cf. Macr. S. 1, 9: "simulachrum ejus (*sc.* Jani) plerumque fingitur manu dextera trecentorum, et sinistra sexaginta et quinque numerum retinens, ad demonstrandam anni dimensionem."

C.: **1.** Gen.: *An arched passage, a covered way or passage, a covered thoroughfare*: "ex quo (*sc.* Jano) transitiones pervie *Jani* nominantur," Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67: infelici via dextro Jano portæ Carmentalis profecti, *etc.*, Liv. 2, 49: Carmentis portæ dextro via proxima Jano est, Ov. F. 2, 201: Pompeii quoque statuam .... marmoreo Jano supposuit, Suet. Aug. 31 *ad fin.*: Janos arcusque .... tantos et tot exstruxit, ut, *etc.*, id. Dom. 13 *med.*: Janos hos faciendos (*sc.* locavit), Liv. 41, 27.—**2.** Esp.: *A covered street, arcade, etc., contiguous to the Forum at Rome; the middle part of which was termed* Janus medius, *and the ends* Janus summus *and* Janus imus, *respectively; here business appears to have been most actively carried on*: **a.** O! cives, cives: quærenda pecunia primum est, Virtus post nummos! Hæc Janus summus ab imo Prodocet, hæc, *etc.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 54.—**b.** Janus medius *seems to have been the especial station of money-lenders, and so the constant resort of borrowers*: sed toto hoc de genere, de quærenda, de colloganda pecunia, vellem etiam de utenda, commodius a quibusdam optimis viris ad Janum medium sedentibus, quam ab ullis philosophis ulla in schola disputatur, C. Off. 2, 25, 90: itane? Janus medius in L. Antonii clientela sit? quis unquam in illo Jano inventus est qui L. Antonio mille nummûm ferret expensum? id. Phil. 6, 5, 15: postquam omnis res mea Janum Ad medium fracta est, Hor. S. 2, 3, 18.—*Without* medius: qui Puteal Janumque timet, celeresque Calendas, Ov. Rem. Am. 561.

2. **Janus,** i, *f.*, *A city of Palestine, in the tribe of Judah*: Vulg. Jos. 16, 53.

Janus-pater, tris, *m.* Old Latin for Janus pater. Gell. 5, 12, 5.

Javolenus, v. Jabolenus.

Jaxămătæ, ārum, *m.* *A people on the Lake Mæotis*, Val. Fl. 6, 146.

Jaxartes, is, *m.* *A river of Sogdiana*, now *Syr-Duria*, Mela 3, 5, 6; Amm. 23, 6, 63.

jĕcĭnĕrōsus (*al.* **joc-**), a, um, *adj.* [jecur] *Having much liver*; hence, *that has a liver complaint*: Marc. Empir. 22; Scrib. Comp. 105; 169.

‡**jĕcŏrālis,** γαστρικός, Gloss. Philox.

jĕcŏrĭtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [jecur] *Relating to the liver*; hence, *that has a liver complaint*, Marc. Empir. 22.

jĕcŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Having much liver*; hence, *that has a liver complaint*, Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

jectūra, æ, *f.* [jacio] *A throwing, casting*, Veg. Vet. 2, 45 (*al.* ejectura).

jĕcur, jecŏris, and jĕcĭnŏris, and jŏcĭnŏris, *n.* [akin to Sanscr. jakrit, Gr. ἧπαρ; cf. Pott, Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 113] *The liver*, **I.** Gen.: cerebrum, cor, pulmones, jecur: hæc enim sunt domicilia vitæ, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 99: portæ jecoris, id. ib. 2, 55, 137: jecorum, id. Div. 1, 52, 118; caput jecoris, Liv. 8, 9: alterius quoque visceris morbus id est jocinoris, *etc.*, Cels. 2, 8.

II. Esp.: **A.** Of animals; considered as a delicacy: **1.** Of a goose: nostri sapientiores, qui eos (*sc.* anseres) jecoris bonitate novêre, Pl. 10, 22, 27, § 52: quominus anser Det jecur in lances, Ov. Tr. 1, 454: pinguibus et ficis pastum jecur anseris albæ, Hor. S. 2, 8, 88: anseris ante ipsum magni jecur, Juv. 5, 114: ut jecur his (*sc.* anseribus) tenerascat, Pall. 1, 30, 4: aspice, quam tumeat magno jecur ansere majus, Mart. 13, 58, 1.—**2.** Of a sow: adhibetur et ars jecori feminarum (*sc.* suum), sicut anserum, *etc.*, Pl. 8, 51, 77, § 209.

B. As the seat of the passions, affections, *etc.*: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla puerve, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 72: fervens difficili bile tumet jecur, id. Od. 1, 13, 4: quanta siccum jecur ardeat ira, Juv. 1, 45: rabie jecur incendente feruntur, id. 6, 647.

C. As the seat of the understanding: en cor Zenodoti, en jecur Cratetis, Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gramm. 11.

jĕcuscŭlum, *dim.* [jecur] *A little liver*, musculorum jecuscula, C. Div. 2, 14, 33: murium jecuscula, Pl. 11, 37, 76, § 196: pullorum jecuscula, Apic. 4, 2.

jējūnātio, ōnis, *f.* [jejuno] *A fasting*: jejunationibus operari, Tert. Jejun. 13: quando non geniculationibus et jejunationibus nostris etiam siccitates sunt depulsæ, id. ad Scap. 4.

jējūnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *One who fasts* (Eccl. Lat.): qui ventriculas, tanquam magnus jejunator, accusat, Aug. Ep. 86; Hier. in Jov. 2, 16.

jējūne, *adv.* [jejunus, *no.* III. B. 2.] Of style, *etc.*: *Meagrely, dryly, barrenly, jejunely; without spirit or energy*: **A.** Of the subject matter: itaque audis frequenter ut illud "immodice et redundanter," ita hoc "jejune et infirme," Pl. Ep. 1, 20, 20.—*Comp.*: hæc dicuntur fortasse jejunius, C. Fin. 3, 5, 17.—**B.** Of the speaker: etenim videmus iisdem de rebus jejune quosdam et exiliter .... disputavisse, C. de Or. 1, 11, 50: quod quum statuerit, tum, ut quicquid erit dicendum, ita dicet; non satura jejune, nec grandia minute, nec item contra; sed, *etc.*, id. Or. 36, 123: ac mihi videor nimis etiam nune agere jejune, id. Ac. 2, 35, 112: qui infecunde atque jejune laudat, Gell. 19, 8, 2.—*Comp.*: quis enim jejunius dixit inimicus? C. Att. 12, 21, 1.

jējūnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jejunium, *no.* I.] *Full of* or *abounding in fasting*: fig. of a day; prps. only in follg. ex.: ego huic diei, si liceat, oculos effodiam libens: ..... Neque jejuniosiorem, neque magis effertum fame, Vidi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6.

jējūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [jejunus] **I.** Prop.: *Fasting, abstinence from food*: jejunitati is plenus, anima fœtida, Senex hircosus, tu osculere mulierem? Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 13.

II. Meton. (acc. to jejunus, *no.* II. B.): *Absence of any thing; a being devoid of* or *free from* any thing: **A.** Humoris jejunitas, *Dryness*: calida humoris jejunitas, i.e. *dryness resulting from heat*, Vitr. 2, 6, 4.—**B.** With *ellipse of* humoris: namque propter jejunitatem, quæ est a fornacibus excocta, trullisationem non possunt (*sc.* tegulæ) recipere nec sustinere, nisi, *etc.*, Vitr. 7, 4, 3.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to jejunus, *no.* III. B.): Of style: *Dryness, poverty, meagreness*: inopia et jejunitas, C. Brut. 55, 203: qui jejunitatem et famem se malle quam ubertatem et copiam dicerent, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: jejunitas et siccitas et inopia, id. Brut. 82, 285.—**B.** (acc. to jejunus, *no.* II. C.): *A being without* or *devoid of* any thing; *ignorance* of any thing: jejunitas bonarum artium, C. de Or. 2, 3.

jējūnĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *A fasting, a not breaking one's fast; a not taking any thing either to eat or drink*: **A.** Gen.: **1.** *Sing.*: neque tamen in lippientibus longum jejunium necessarium est, ne, *etc.*, Cels. 6, 6, 1; p. 283 ed. Millig.: neque jejunio utique vexandus, ne, *etc.*, id. 3, 18; p. 123 ed. Millig.—**2.** *Plur.*; so, mostly poet.: non ita fata sinunt quoniam jejunia virgo Solverat, Ov. M. 5, 534: quæ quia principio posuit jejunia noctis, id. F. 4, 535.

B. Esp.: As a religious observance: **1.** Of Heathens: **a.** *Sing.*: jejunium instituendum Cereri esse, Liv. 36, 37.—**b.** *Plur.*: illo Mane die, quo tu indicis jejunia, nudus In Tiberi stabit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 291; cf. Comm. ad h. l.—**2.** Of Christians: **a.** *Sing.*: jejunium non perfecta virtus, sed cæterarum virtutum fundamentum est, Hier. Ep. 130, 11: qui (*sc.* Dominus) quadraginta diebus Christianorum jejunium sanctificavit, id. adv. Jovin. 2, 17.—**b.** *Plur.*: tempore jejuniorum a vino et carnibus abstinendum, Hier. Ep. 100, 8: mollia jejuniorum frena suscipiat, id. ib. 100, 16: jejunia ista adversarii mei sunt, id. ib. 39, 3: jejuniorum dum litamus victimam, Prud. Cath. 7, 5: olim probatis inclytum jejuniis, id. ib. 7, 35.—**3.** Of Jews: unus Joannis quærebat discipulorum, Cur ipsi legis jejunia crebra tenerent, Nullaque, *etc.*, Juvenc. Evang. Hist. 2, 505.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** *Hunger*: quibus unda pepercit, Illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov. M. 1, 312: in vacuis spargit jejunia venis, id. ib. 8, 820: jejunia pascere, id. ib. 4, 263: jejunia sattare, id. ib. 11, 371: sedare jejunia, id. ib. 15, 83: placare voracis jejunia ventris, id. ib. 95.—**2.** Poet.: Jejunia undæ, *Thirst*, Luc. 4, 332.—**B.** *Leanness, poorness*: invalidique patrum referant jejunia nati, Virg. G. 3, 127.—**C.** *Barrenness, unproductiveness*: macram ac tenuem terram jejunio laborare, Col. 3, 12.

jējūno, āvi, *prps. no sup.*, āre, 1. v. n. [jejunus] **I.** Prop.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *Not to take anything to eat or drink*: (Abraham) stetit ut servus, peregrinis prandentibus, et Sarræ manibus coctos cibos jejunaturus apposuit, Hier. Ep. 66, 11.—**2.** Esp.: As a religious exercise or observance: *To fast*: quum jejunas, læta sit facies tua, Hier. Ep. 22, 27: terge jejunans, ait, omne corpus, Prud. Cath. 8, 25: sic debes jejunare, ut, *etc.*, Hier. Ep. 130, 11: neque enim statim, qui jejunat, Deo jejunat, aut extendens pauperi manum Deo fœnerat, id. adv. Lucif. 16 *ad fin.*: Sodoma quoque et Gomorra evasissent, si jejunassent, Tert. Jejun. 7.—**B.** *To abstain from*: **1.** With *Dat.*: manducavit (*sc.* Adam) denique et periit: salvus alioquin, si uni arbuscula jejunare maluisset, Tert. Jejun. 3.—**2.** With *ab*: aspice illum a justa fruge naturæ, a matrimonii, dico, pomo, animas jejunare cupientem, Tert. Pud. 16.

II. Fig.: *To abstain from* any thing: With *Abl.*: denique jejunantes philosophia nihilominus vivunt, Tert. de Anim. 6: al. a philosophia.

jējūnus, a, um, *adj.* [acc. to Benfey, Sanscrit-English Dictionary, p. 734, akin to Sanscrit root YAM, *to tame, restrain*] (Hence in reference to the appetite), **I.** Prop.: *That refrains from food* or *from eating; fasting; that has*

not broken one's fast, i. e. *has not eaten nor drunk:* quum quidem biduum ita jejunus fuissem, ut ne aquam quidem gustarem, C. Fam. 7, 26, 1: jejuno dantur, Scrib. Comp. 79, 109: Tito Claudio principe . . . . institutum, ut jejuni biberent, potusque vini antecederet cibos, Pl. 14, 22, 28, § 143: qui jejuni vomunt, id. 23, 2, 28, § 59: bibitur in vino jejunis, id. 22, 22, 40, § 83: crudos (*sc.* raphanos) medici suadent ad colligenda acria viscerum dandos cum sale jejunis esse, id. 19, 5, 26, § 85.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Of* or *belonging to one who fasts*, or *is in a state of fasting:* **1.** Gen.: incipientes furunculos ter præsignare jejuna saliva, *i. e. fasting spittle*, Pl. 28, 3, 7, § 36: priusquam aliquo fortuito ictu jejunum egerant (*sc.* scorpiones) venenum, id. 11, 25, 30, § 86.— **2.** Esp.: In a religious sense: nam si licenter diffluens potu et cibo, Jejuna rite membra non coerceas, Prud. Cath. 7, 17.

B. Of the results, effects, *etc.*, of not eating or drinking: **1.** Of not eating: **a.** *Hungry, feeling hunger:* Of living beings, or the stomach: in scenam qui jejunus venerit, aut sitiens, Plaut. Pseud. prol. 12: ossa ab ore rapta jejunæ canis, Hor. Epod. 5, 23: jejuna Fames (personified), Ov. M. 8, 791; cf. Drac. Carm. de Deo, 3, 172: so, macies, Claud. Bell. Gild. 22: pondera ventris Jejuni, Sidon. Carm. 16, 27.—**b.** *Affected by* or *sinking from hunger:* jejuna fessaque corpora, Liv. 21, 55.—**c.** *Resulting from* or *telling of hunger:* at Cerberus ultor Turpia jejuno terreat ossa sono, Prop. 4, 5, 4.—**d.** Medic. *t. t.*: jejunum intestinum=pylorus *or* hira: hanc juncturam πυλωρὸν Græci vocant; ab ea jejunum intestinum incipit, non ita implicitum; cui tale vocabulum est, quia nunquam, quod accipit, retinet; sed protinus in inferiores partes transmittit, Cels. 4, 1; p. 148 Milling.: communes vero jejuni intestini et ventriculati vulnerati notæ sunt, id. 5, 26, 16; p. 233 Milling.—**2.** Of not drinking: *Thirsty:* Of living beings: vilem jejunæ sæpe negavit aquam, Prop. 3, 15, 20.

C. Of the soil, *etc.*: *Dry, barren, unproductive;* as the result of want of moisture, manure, *etc.*: agri Liparensis miseri atque jejuni, C. 2 Verr. 3, 37, 84: nam jejuna quidem clivosi glarea ruris Vix humiles apibus casias roremque ministrat, Virg. G. 2, 212.—*Comp.*: omnis humus, quamvis lætissima, tamen inferiorem partem jejuniorem habet, Col. 2, 4, 7; cf. the context: quid tam nudum inveniri potest . . . . quam hoc saxum? quid ad copias respicienti jejunius, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6, 5.

D. *Scanty, trifling* or *insignificant* in quantity: summaque jejuna sanie infuscatur arena, Virg. G. 3, 493.

E. *Dry* or *devoid of*; With *Abl.*: (corpora) succo jejuna feruntur, Lucr. 2, 844.

III. Fig.: **A.**: **1.** (acc. to *no.* II. B. 1. a.): Of inanimate things: *Hungry:* lupus jejunis dentibus acer, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 29: consurgimus oculis jejunis, Var. ap. Non. 452, 2: eadem (*sc.* aquila) jejunæ semper aviditatis, Pl. 10, 3, 3, § 8.— **2.** (acc. to *no.* II. B. 2.): **a.** *Thirsty:* Of things: sic expletur jejuna cupido, Lucr. 4, 874.—**b.** *Thirsting for, hungering* or *hankering after; anxious* or *eager for:* With *Gen.*: jejunas igitur hujus multiplicis . . . . orationis aures civitatis accepimus, C. Or. 30, 106: sic omnem illum populum luporum animos, inexplebiles sanguinis atque imperii, divitiarumque avidos ac jejunos habere, Just. 38, 6, 8.

B. (acc. to *no.* II. C.): **1.** Gen.: *Poor, barren, insignificant, trifling, contemptible, mean, low, narrow:* solivaga cognitio et jejuna, C. Off. 1, 44, 157: frigida et jejuna calumnia, id. Cæcin. 21, 61: misera ac jejuna plebecula, id. Att. 1, 16, 11: ne humile quidem aut jejunum debes agnoscere, id. Fam. 3, 10, 7: ut quosdam nimis jejuno animo et angusto monerem, ... uti, *etc.*, id. Phil. 14, 6, 17: illud vero pusilli animi et ipsa malevolentia jejuni atque inanis, id. Fam. 2, 17, 7: jejuna anima, Cæcil. ap. Non. 233, 9.— **2.** Esp.: Of style, *etc.*: *Meagre, dry, spiritless; devoid of spirit, energy,* or *nerve; jejune:* **a.** Of the things spoken: jejuna concertatio verborum, C. de Or. 2, 16, 68: qui hanc artem ut tenuem ac jejunam cavillantur, Quint. 1, 4, 5.—**b.** Of the speaker: tristes ac jejuni Pollionem imitantur, Quint. 10, 2, 17.—*Comp.*: si quis aut Antonium jejuniorem, aut Crassum fuisse pleniorem putet, C. de Or. 3, 4, 16: quod Theodorus esset in arte subtilior, in orationibus jejunior, id. Brut. 12, 48.

C. (acc. to *no.* II. E.): **1.** *Devoid of, without:* With *Abl.*: cujus penates tam jejunos pecunia videbat, Val. Max. 4, 4, 9: nec fuit nox una vel quies aliqua visu deæ monituque jejuna, App. M. 11, p. 793 Oud.—**2.** *Devoid of, that cannot obtain or procure:* jejunas pacis lacrymas profusuri, Tert. Pud. 1 *fin.*—**3.** *Devoid of, free from, exempt from a desire of:* With *Gen.*: hæc bona simplicitas præstat jejuna cruoris, Dracont. Satisf. ad Gunth. 173.

jentācŭlum, i, *n.* [jento] *A breakfast*, taken immediately on getting up by children, valetudinarians, and gormandizers (whereas the *prandium* was not taken till toward noon): "*jentaculum* est primus cibus quo jejunium solvitur, unde et nuncupatum. Nigidius: Nos ipsi jejunia jentaculis levibus solvimus," Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 10: epulas interdum quadrifariam dispertiebat: in jentacula et prandia et cœnas comessationesque, Suet. Vit. 13: me inferre Veneri vovi jam jentaculum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 72: surgite: jam vendit pueris jentacula pistor, Mart. 14, 223, 1.

jentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A breakfasting, breakfast*, Firm. Math. 2, 10.

jento, āvi, *no sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [prob. akin to the root of jejunus; q. v.] **I.** Gen.: *To take food after fasting; to break one's fast:* **A.** Of persons: hæc jejuna jentavit, Afr. ap. Non. 126, 14: jentare nulla invitat, id. ib. 126, 10.—**B.** Of the sacred chickens: ut eat, ac rempublicam administret, quod pulli jentent, Var. ap. Non. 126, 15. **II.** Esp.: *To take the breakfast* or *morning meal; to breakfast:* ut mane singulos jamne jentassent sciscitaretur, Suet. Vit. 7: ut jentes, sero, Cæciliane, venis, Mart. 6, 67, 10; al. aut cur non sero, *etc.*

Jĕrĕmĭas (poet. **Jĕrĕmĭas, Jĕrĭmĭas, Hĭerĕmĭas**), æ, *m.*, The prophet *Jeremiah:* **A.** *Form* Jĕremĭas: sermo Domini ex ore Jeremiæ, Vulg. 2 Paral. 36, 21: verba Jeremiæ, filii Helciæ, de sacerdotibus, id. Jer. 1, 1.—**B.** *Form* Jĕrĕmĭas: Jeremiam dixere alii, pars esse prophetam, Juvenc. Evang. Hist. 3, 269.—**C.** *Form* Ĭerĕmĭas: carmine luctifico quam deflens Ieremias, Prud. Hamart. 450.—**D.** *Form* Hĭerĕmĭas, trisyll.: quam bonus Hieremias divino numine jussus, Juvenc. Evang. Hist. 1, 299.

Jericho, *indecl. f.* (*sc.* urbs): *Jericho, a city of Palestine:* trans Jordanem Jericho sita est, Vulg. Num. 22, 1: campi Jericho civitatis palmarum, id. Deut. 34, 3: fide muri Jericho corruerunt, id. Heb. 11, 30: sicut fecerat Jericho, et regi ejus, id. Jos. 10, 1: contra Jericho, id. Num. 26, 3: descendebat ab Jerusalem in Jericho, id. Luc. 10, 30: maneto in Jericho, donec crescat barba, id. 2 Reg. 10, 5.—Hence, **Jerĕchontĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Jericho:* comprehenderunt Sedeciam in campo solitudinis Jerechontinæ, Vulg. Jerem. 39, 5.

Jerosolymītānus, a, um, v. Hierosolyma, *no.* D.

Jēsŭs, u, m. (and **Ĭēsŭs**): Ἰησοῦς. **I.** *Jesus, the incarnate Son of God:* **A.** *Form* Jesus: Jesum ciamus vocibus, Prud. Cath. 1, 81: jam tunc famulata videbant, Sidera venturum, præmisso nomine, Jesum, Sedul. Carm. Pasch. 2, 169: quæ speciosa suo prodit de nomine Jesum, Arat. Act. Apost. 1, 274.—**B.** *Form* Iesus: haud mora; consurgens graditur Servator Iesus, Juvenc. Evang. Hist. 2, 384: Nazara cui felix patria est, cui nomen Iesus, id. ib. 2, 106: ubi clari mater Iesu, id. ib. 2, 129. **II.** *Jesus* or *Joshua:* quod (*sc.* tabernaculum) et induxerunt suscipientes patres nostri cum Jesu in possessionem gentium, Vulg. Act. 7, 45: his nempe Jesus verior, Prud. Cath. 12, 173; cf. the context. **III.** *Jesus, the grandfather of the writer of the book of Ecclesiasticus*, or *Sirach:* avus meus Jesus, Vulg. Sir. prol. **IV.** *Jesus, the writer of the book of Ecclesiasticus*, or *Sirach:* oratio Jesu, filii Sirach, Sir. 51, 1. **V.** *Jesus, son of Josedech, high-priest of the Jews:* loquere . . . ad Jesum, filium Josedec, Vulg. Agg. 2, 3: audi, Jesu, sacerdos magne, id. Zach. 3, 8. **VI.** *Jesus*, called also *Justus:* Jesus, qui dicitur Justus, Vulg. Col. 4, 11.

Jōannēs (**Jōannēs, Jōannes**; also in *tmesis*; cf. below, *no.* III.), is, *m.* Ἰωάννης: *John:* **I.** *John Baptist:* **A.** *Form* Jōannēs: **1.** Baptista Joannes vocat, Prud. στεφ. 5, 376: nomine Joannēm hunc tu vocitare memento, Juvenc. Evang. Hist. 1, 61; plebis Joannem veneratio suscipiebat, id. ib. 3, 685: præmia saltatrix poscit funebria virgo, Joannis caput, Prud. Dittoch. 134.—**2.** Vires Joannis=Joannes: genuit nec femina quenquam, Major Joannis nostri qui viribus esset, Juvenc. Evang. Hist. 2, 529; cf. Πρόμοιο βίη, Hom. Il. 3, 105.— **B.** *Form* Joannēs: Joannes hujus artis haud minus potens, Prud. Cath. 7, 46.— **C.** *Form* Jōannes: incurrit culpam sancti pater ille Jōannis, Drac. Carm. de Deo. 2, 676: liquit et antistes verus pater ille Joannis, id. Satisf. ad Gunth. 39: paruit auditis famulanti mente Joannes, Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 268: sumit tabulas scribitque Joannem, id. ib. 6, 191: tune, precor, donum Summi Patris, alme Joannes, id. ib. 6, 315. **II.** *John the Evangelist:* **A.** *Form* Jōannes: post fratres Jacobum Joannemque marinis Insidias gregibus, *etc.*, Juvenc. Evang. Hist. 1, 466: Joannis magni celebris sententia præsto est, Prud. Apoth. 9.—**B.** *Form* Jōannēs: corporeus Joannes adhuc, nec carne solutus, Prud. Hamart. 911.—**C.** *Form* Jōannes: præcipuum meritis Ephesus veneranda Joannem, Venant. Carm. 8, 6, 143. **III.** *A person addressed by Eugenius, Bishop of Toledo* (in *tmesis*): O Jo, versiculos nexos qui despicis, annes, Accipe di, soliers, si nosti jungere, visos, Eugen.; *i. e.* Joannes, divisos.

jōcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [jocor] **I.** *Act.*: *Sporting, making sport, causing mirth:* venerabilibus erga deos verbis juventus, rudi atque incomposito motu corporum jocabunda, gestus adjecit, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4.

II. *Neutr.*: *Sporting, jesting:* indo quum jocabundus, Lactant. 2, 7, 11: quasi delusa sacrarum sortium fide, reverteretur, *etc.*, Val. Max. 1, 8, 8 *ext.*

jōcālĭter, *adv.* [jocus] *In sport, jokingly, jestingly:* nec eorum aliquando quisquam, ut in Italia, munus Martium pertimescens, pollicem sibi præcidit, quos jocaliter Murcos appellant, Amm. 15, 12, 3; dub. al. localiter, al. joculariter.

jōcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jocor] *A joking, joke* (class.): nunc venio ad jocationes tuas, C. Fam. 9, 16, 7: sin nil præter jocationem, *etc.*, id. Att. 7, 12, 1.

jōcĭnōris, v. jecur.

jōcĭnērōsus, v. jecinerosus.

jōco, are, v. jocor.

jocor, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [jocus] **A.** *Abs.*: *To jest, joke* (class.): tū hanc jocari credis? faciet, nisi caveo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: duplex jocandi genus, C. Off. 1, 29, 104.—**B.** With *Acc. of neut. pron.*: *To say in jest:* hæc jocatus sum, C. Fam. 9, 14.

☞ Active collat. form **jōco,** are: quasi jocabo, Plaut. Casin. 4, 4, 10.

jōcōsē, *adv.* [jocosus] *In a sportive* or *mirthful way* or *manner; jestingly, jocosely:* cumque lusi jocose satis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 2.—*Comp.*: sed cave, si me amas, existimes me, quod jocosius scribam, *etc.*, C. Fam. 9, 24, 4: liberius si Dixero quid, si forte jocosius, Hor. S. 1, 4, 104.

jōcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jocus] *Full of jesting, jocose, humorous, facetious, sportive* (class.): **A.** Of persons: homo humanus et jocosus, Var. R. R. 2, 5:

Mæcenas, Hor. Epod. 3, 20: Musa (personified), Ov. Tr. 2, 354.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: res, C. Off. 1, 37: lis, Ov. M. 3, 332: verba, id. F. 6, 692: furtum, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 7: Nilus, *the sportive Nile*, so called in reference to the merry lives of the Egyptians, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 80.

jŏcŭlanter, *adv.* [joculor] *Jestingly, jokingly; with jests or jokes:* jocularter compellat (*sc.* Theodoricus, rex Gothorum), Sidon. Ep. 1, 2 *ad med.*

jŏcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [joculus] *Facetious, jocular, laughable, droll* (class.): audacia, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 84: joculare istuc quidem, C. Leg. 1, 20: licentia, id. Fat. 8.—As *Subst.*: **jocularia,** ium, *n., Jests, jokes:* ut qui jocularia ridens Percurram, Hor. S. 1, 1, 23: fundere, Liv. 7, 2.

jŏcŭlāriter, *adv.* [jocularis] *Joco sely, in a jocular or sportive manner:* irridere, Ascon. in Div. Cæc. 11, 33: canere carmina, Suet. Cæs. 49: hæc est, quam Aristophanes Euripidi poetæ objicit joculariter, Pl. 22, 22, 38, § 80.

jŏcŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [joculus] *Ludicrous, droll* (poet.): malum, Ter. Andr. 4, 4, 43.—As *Subst.*: **jocularia,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* ars), *Mirth, sportiveness:* importuna narratio instar musicæ est in luctu funeris jocularium exercentis, Sarisb. Ep. 245.

jŏcŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [joculor] *A jest, joke* (post-class.): joculationes cantusque exercebant, Firm. Math. 5, 5.

jŏcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A jester, joker* (rare, but class.): huic joculatorem senem illum interesse sane nolui, C. Att. 4, 16.

jŏcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [joculator] *Jesting, jocular,* in *Neutr. p'ur.*, subst., *Jests, jokes:* joculatoria quædam, Dioned. p. 486 P.

jŏcŭlor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [joculus] *To jest, joke* (only in Livy): incondita quædam joculantes, Liv. 7, 10.

jŏcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [jocus] **I.** Prop.: *A little jest or joke* (a favourite word of Plautus): per joculum et ludum oblectare aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 11:—joculo dicere aliquid, *to say a thing in jest*, id. Merc. 5, 4, 53. **II.** Meton.: **jocula,** orum, *n., Knick-knacks:* virgo civis Corinthia, jam matura nuptiis, implicita morbo decessit: post sepulturam ejus, quibus ea virgo joculis delectabatur, nutrix collecta et composita in calatho pertulit ad monumentum, *etc.*, Vitr. 4, 1, 9.

jŏcundus, a, um, v. jucundus.

jŏcus, i. *m.* (in *plur.* also **joca,** ōrum, *n.*) [akin to Sanscr. root DIV, or DYU, ludere; cf. Pott, Etym. Forsch. 1, pp. 114, 266; id. ib. 2, pp. 209, 513] (class.), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A jest or joke: sport or sportiveness:* in words alone: **1.** *Sing.*: (defensio) tota redundabat hilaritate quadam et joco, C. de Or. 2, 54, 221: suavis autem est, et vehementer sæpe utilis jocus, id. ib. 2, 54, 216: "*jocum* vero accipimus, quod est contrarium serio," Quint. 6, 3, 21: quid Ironia? nonne etiam, quæ severissime sit, joci prope genus est? id. 6, 3, 68: est gratus jocus, qui minus exprobat, quam potest, id. 6, 3, 94: difficile est tristi fingere mente jocum, Tib. 3, 6, 34: aptaque verba joco, Ov. H. 15, 48: traditur antiqui fabula plena joci, id. F. 2, 304: cum magno risuque jocoque, Hor. S. 1, 8, 50: neque enim ita a natura generati sumus, ut ad ludum et jocum facti videamur, C. Off. 1, 29, 103.—**2.** *Plur.*: **a.** *Masc.*: quot ego voluptates fero, Quot risiones, quot jocos, quot savia, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 10: nec obfuit illi Historiæ turpes inseruisse joco, Ov. Tr. 2, 445: vacuaque acritasse remissos Cum Junone jocos, id. M. 3, 320: culpare jocos Musamque parastus, Virg. Cul. 6: quid palluisti femina? an joci dolent? id. Catal. 4, 17: seu tu querelas sive geris jocos, Hor. Od. 3, 21, 2: choreis aptior et jocis, id. ib. 2, 19, 25: seria ac jocos celebrare, Liv. 1, 4: cum hoc seria, cum hoc jocos miscui, Pl. Ep. 2, 13, 5: per seria, per jocos, Tac. A. 2, 13 *init.*: in seria et jocos artifex, Just. 9, 8, 8: pollicitus se hospitum temperatum jocos, id. 7, 3, 4.—**b.** *Neutr.*: joca atque seria cum humillimis agere, Sall. J. 96, 2: ut quicum joca, seria, ut dicitur, *etc.*, C. Fin. 2, 26, 85: joca tua plena facetiarum, id. Att. 14, 14, 1: quam multa joca solent esse in epistolis, quæ, *etc.*, id. Phil. 2, 4, 7.

B. Esp.: **1.** Joci causa: *For the sake of the jest:* et vero adhibes joci causa magistrum, C. Phil. 2, 17, 42.—**2.** Per jocum, joco: *In jest, by way of joke:* **a.** *Per jocum:* quid dictum est per jocum, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 39: si quid per jocum Dixi, nolito in serium convertere, id. Pœn. 5, 5, 41.—**b.** *Joco:* adeo veritatis diligens, ut ne joco quidem mentiretur, Nep. Epam. 3, 1.—**3.** Extra jocum, remoto joco: *Joking aside, without joking, jesting apart:* **a.** *Extra jocum:* sed, mehercule, extra jocum homo bellus est, C. Fam. 7, 16, 2.—**b.** *Remoto joco:* remoto joco, tibi hoc amicissimo animo præcipio, C. Fam. 7, 11, 3.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Sport, play, toying:* Concr.: uxore ejus Consingi lacerata (*sc.* a cane) propter lasciviorem cum marito jocum, Pl. 8, 40, 6, § 144.—**B.** *A cause for jesting; a subject for mirth:* quibus jusjurandum jocus est, C. Flacc. 5, 12: næ tibi, P. Corneli, quum ex alto Africam conspexeris, ludus et jocus fuisse Hispaniæ tuæ videbuntur, Liv. 28, 42 *init.*: et nunc spero me sic vivere, ut nemini jocus sim, Petr. S. 57.—**C.** *The god of sportive mirth; Jocus:* quam Jocus circumvolat et Cupido, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 34.

jŏhĭa! *interj. Oh!* Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 31.

Jordanes v. **Iordanes.**

Jŏvĭālis, e, *adj.* [Jovis, Jupiter] *Of or pertaining to Jupiter* (post-class.): stella, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19: Jovialis monumenta pellaciæ, Arn. 5, 21 *ad fin.*

Jŏvĭānus, a, um, v. Jovius, *no.* B.

Jŏvis, is, v. Jupiter, *ad init.*

Jŏvis-jūrandum, i, *n. A swearing by Jupiter,* Enn. ap. App. de Deo Socr. p. 131 Oud.

1. **Jŏvius,** a, um, *adj.* [Jovis] *Of or belonging to Jupiter:* nomen, Arn. 6, 7 *fin.*

2. **Jŏvius,** ii. *m. A* cognomen *of the emperor Diocletian.*—Hence, **A. Jovius,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Jovius* or *Diocletian:* cohors, *a legion of honour instituted by Diocletian*, Claud. B. Gild. 418.—**B. Jŏvĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Jovius* or *Diocletian;* prps. only as *Subst.*: **Joviani,** orum, *m.* (*sc.* mil tes), *Soldiers of Diocletian's legion of honour*, Amm. 22, 3, 2.

1. **jūba,** æ, *f.* [etym. dub.] **I.** Prop.: *The flowing hair on the neck of an animal; the mane:* equum alacrem lætus aspexit, cujus in jubâ examen apum consederat, C. de Div. 1, 33, 73: huic equus ille jubam quatiens, *etc.*, poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111: ut jubis equorum sublevati cursum adæquarent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 48 *fin.*: leoni præcipua generositas, tunc quum colla armosque vestiunt jubæ, Pl. 8, 15, 17, § 42: leoninæ jubæ, id. 37, 10, 54, § 142: leonum duo genera, compactile et breve, crispioribus jubis, id. 8, 16, 18, § 46.

II. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of *the hair* of the human head; *the locks:* quomodo excandescunt si quid ex juba sua decisum est! Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 3.—**2.** Of history personified: illam tori quidam et quasi jubæ decent, Pl. Ep. 5, 8, 10.—**B.** Of *the hair* on the necks of dogs: terribilesque innexa jubas ruit agmine nigro Latratuque cohors, Val. Fl. 6, 111; cf. the context.—**C.** Of *the crest* of a serpent: jamque altæ cecidere jubæ, Val. Fl. 8, 88; cf. the context.—**D.** Of *the crest* of a helmet: cui triplici crinita juba galea alta Chimæram Sustinet, Virg. Æ. 7, 785.—**E.** Of *the plumage* or *small feathers* on the necks of cocks: jubæ deinde variæ, vel ex auro flavæ, per colla cervicesque in humeros diffusæ, Col. 8, 2, 10.—**F.** Of *the beard* of a fish: propexique jubas imitatus gobio barbi, Auson. Mosell. 134.—**G.** Of *the foliage* of trees: jubas earum (*sc.* arborum) gubernaculis deterentibus, Pl. 6, 22, 24, § 87.—**H.** Of *the tail* of a comet: iidem (*sc.* vocant) pugnonias, quibus inferiore ex parte in speciem barbæ longæ promittitur juba, Pl. 2, 25, 22, § 89.

2. **Jŭba,** æ, *m. The name of two Numidian kings:* **I. Juba I.,** *King of Numidia and a part of Mauretania, who joined the party of Pompey, gained a victory over Cæsar's legate Curio, and put an end to his own life after the battle of Thapsus,* Hor. Od. 1, 22, 15; Cæs. B. C. 2, 25; Hirt. B. Afr. 25 and 43. **II. Juba II.,** *The son of the former, who, after his father's death, was brought by Cæsar to Rome, where he received a liberal education, and won for himself great reputation by his historical works and works on the history of art. He married the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, and was afterwards reinstated in his paternal kingdom,* Pl. 5, 1, 1, § 16; id. 6, 27, 31, § 141; Tac. A. 4, 5, 23; Suet. Cal. 35.

jŭbar, āris, *n.* (*m.*, Enn. in Prisc. 5, and Sever. in Ætna, 332) [akin to Sanscr. root DIW *or* DJU, splendere; cf. Pott, Etym. Forsch. 2, pp. 610, 207; id. ib. 1, 84: but acc. to Fest. from 1. juba; cf. below] **I.** Prop.: *Splendour, shining light, brightness, brilliancy, rays, beams:* **A.**: **1.** Of the sun: jubar aureus extulerat sol, Ov. M. 7, 663: primi jubar ad pinnabile Phœbi Ibat, Val. Fl. 5, 332; so, Phœbi jubar, Sen. Agam. 459: Sol auricomus, cingentibus Horis, Multifidum jubar et bisseno sidere textam Loricam induitur, Val. Fl. 4, 93: dum solis micat axe jubar, Dracont. Carm. de Deo, 1, 409.—**2.** Of the moon: quum Phrygis Assaraci Titania fratre relicto Sustulit immenso ter jubar orbe suum, Ov. F. 4, 944.—**3.** Of the morning star: quintus ab æquoreis nitidum jubar extulit undis Lucifer, Ov. F. 2, 149.—**4.** Of other heavenly bodies *or* appearances: flunt et hibernis mensibus et in austrino polo, sed ibi citra ullum jubar, Pl. 2, 25, 23, § 91: infrendens dum talia fatur, Ecce serenato clarum jubar emicat axe, Sil. 12, 637.—**5.** Of fire: flammanitore suo templorum verberat aurum, Et tremulum summa spargit in æde jubar, Ov. F. 1, 78: sub terris ideo tremulum jubar hæsitat ignis, Lucr. 5, 606.—**6.** Of any brilliant appearance: tale jubar per tecta micat, Val. F. 5, 411.—**B.**: Of the personal appearance, *etc.*: stagna vaga ceu luce micant, ubi Cynthia cœlo Prospicit, aut medii transit rota candida Phœbi, Tale jubar diffundit aquis (*sc.* Hylæ), Val. Fl. 3, 560: non ille vultus flammeum intendens jubar, Sed fessus, *etc.*, Sen. Troad. 448: purpureum fundens Cæsar ab ore jubar, Mart. 8, 65, 4.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The morning star, Lucifer:* "*jubar* stella, quam Græci appellant φωσφόρον vel ἑωσφόρον, hoc est lucifer, quod splendor ejus diffunditur in modum jubæ leonis," Fest. p. 77; al. p. 104 Müll.; cf. ante solem ortum, quod eadem stella vocatur *jubar*, quod jubata," Var. L. L. 6, § 6, p. 75 ed. Müll.: it portis, jubare exorto, delecta juventus, Virg. Æ. 4, 130: et mihi luctificum venit jubar, Val. Fl. 3, 292: quare age, vel jubare exorto jam nocte suprema, Vel quum Phœbus equos in gurgite mersat Hibero, Col. 10, 294.—**B.** *The morning light:* optat et almum jam jubar, Val. Fl. 6, 312: sed quum jubar claresceret, Prud. Cath. 2, 77.—**C.** *Sun-rise:* ardenti nitidum jubar evocat alto, Val. 3, 429.—**D.** *The evening star* or *Hesperus*; cf. Fest. in *no.* A. above.—**E.** *A comet, a constellation, a star:* hanc animam interea cæso de corpore raptam Fac jubar, *make a constellation*, i. e. *of Julius Cæsar*, Ov. M. 15, 841.—**F.** *A flame of fire:* et quod fumus erat stridet jubar ignis anheli, Dracont. Carm. de Deo, 1, 629.

jŭbātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. juba] **I.** Prop.: *Having a mane, maned:* leonum simul plurium pugnam Romæ princeps dedit Q. Scævola ... centum autem jubatorum primus omnium L. Sulla, qui, *etc.*, Pl. 8, 16, 20, § 53: Germania gignit ... jubatos bisontes, id. 8, 15, 15, § 38: cui (*sc.* lyncæ) jubata traditur cervix, id. 8, 34, 52, § 123.

II. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to juba, *no.* II. C.): Of a serpent: *Having a crest, crested:* devolant angues jubati deorsum in impluvium duo Maximi, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 56: Cæritesque anguem in suo oppido jubatum ... apparuisse affirmant, Liv. 41, 21 *fin.*: jubatus draco, Anct. Her. 4, 49, 62.—**B.** (acc. to juba, *no.* II. H.): Of a star, *etc.*: *Having a tail:* ante solem eadem stella

(*sc.* Vesper) vocatur jubar, quod jubata, Var. L. L. 6, § 6 ed. Müll.

jŭbĕo, ssi, ssum, bēre (jusso *for* jussero, Virg. Æ. 11, 467 : jūsti *for* jussisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 15 : jussitur *for* jubetur, Cato R. R. 14, 1), 2. *v. a.* [Sans. YU, *to bind*]

I. Gen.: *To order, command, bid; to order,* etc., one to do something, or that something be done: **A.** With *Acc. c. Inf.*: **1.** *Inf. Act.*: jubeto istos foras exire, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 16: eos suum adventum exspectare jussit, Cæs. B. G. 1, 27 : pecoraque diversos, haud procul Romanis pascere jubet præsidiis, Liv. 9, 2 : C. Manlium in dextra, Fæsulanum quendam in sinistra parte curare jubet, Sall. C. 59, 3 : ipse cum telo esse, item alios (*sc.* esse cum telis) jubere, id. ib. 27, 2 : circumsistere lictores jussit, Liv. 36, 28 : peditum agmen redire in castra jubet, id. 42, 59 *fin.*—**2.** *Inf. Pass.*: deos iratos relinqui Tarentinis jussit, Liv. 27, 16 : signa inferri jubet, id. 42, 59 : reliquas naves jubet ad littus appelli, Hirt. B. Afr. 80.—**B.** With *Dat. of person c. Inf.*: quis legati .... Chalcidem se sequi jusserunt, Liv. 42, 43 : dominisque jubebat Sumere concessum cælesti munere regnum, Coripp. 2, 2.—**C.** With *Subjunctival clause:* **1.** With *ut :* venit, jussitque, ut, quæ ex sua classe venissent naves, Eubæam peterent, Liv. 32, 16 : et sive jubebat Ut facerem quid, Hor. S. 1, 4, 121.—**2.** *Alone:* jube mihi denuo respondeat, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 24 : quum exponerent in consilio jussisset, Liv. 44, 2 : rescribat multa jubeto, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 19 : exstinctique jube Cēycis imagine mittat Somnia ad Halcyonem, id. M. 11, 587 : ea (*sc.* fames) in præcordia condat Sacrilegi scelerata jube, id. ib. 8, 792.—**3.** With *ne:* quod ne fieret consules jusserunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52.—**D.** With *Dat. c. Subj.*: **1.** With *ut:* Telebois jubet sententiam ut dicant suam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 50.—**2.** *Alone:* Britannico jussit exsurgeret, Tac. A. 13, 45.—**3.** With *ne:* militibus suis jussit ne qui eorum violarentur, Cæs. B. C. 3, 98.—**E.** With *Acc. of person* or *thing:* **1.** *Acc. of person:* **a.** So *alone:* sed tu jussisses Eurysthea, Mart. 9, 77, 7.—**b.** With *Subjunct. clause:* jube famulos rem divinam mihi apparent, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 71.—**2.** With *Acc. of thing:* neque jubere cædem fratris palam audebat, Tac. A. 13, 15 : (Nero) jussit scelera, id. Agr. 45.—**F.** With *Acc. of person and Acc. of thing:* literas ad te a M. Lepido consule non quæ te aliquid juberent .... sed quodam modo quasi commendaticias sumpsimus, C. Fam. 13, 26, 3.—**G.** With *Acc. of thing and Dat. of person:* tributum iis Drusus jusserat modicum, Tac. A. 472 : pacem jubebo omnibus, Stat. Th. 7, 32.—**H.** With *Inf. alone when the subject can be readily supplied from the context:* itaque arbitrabantur prudentiam esse legem, cujus ea vis sit, ut recte facere jubeat, vetet delinquere (*sc.* homines), C. Leg. 1, 6, 19 : illud Hesiodium laudatur a doctis, quod eadem mensura reddere (*sc.* te) jubet, qua acceperis, id Brut. 4, 15 : receptui cani (*sc.* tubam) jubet, Cæs. B. G. 7, 47 : so, quum receptui Cæsar cani jussisset, Hirt. B. Afr. 40 : peditum agmen redire in castra jubet ; equitibus receptui canere (*sc.* tubicines), Liv. 42, 59 *fin.*: signumque (jubet) suum observare (*sc.* nautas), Hirt. B. Afr. 80.—**K.** *Abs.*: jubesne? jubeo, cogo, atque impero, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97.—**L.** *Pass.*: uti jussitur, Cat. R. R. 14, 1 : menstruum jusso milite secum ferre, Liv. 44, 2 : quod jussi sunt facium, Cæs. B. G. 3, 6 : consules jubentur scribere exercitum, Liv. 3, 30 : opto ut ea potissimum jubear, quæ, *etc.*, Pl. Ep. 9, 26 : Germanos non juberi, non regi, Tac. H. 4, 76 : jussi sunt ægri deferri, Suet. Tib. 11 : jubentur ut fidem popularibus faceremt, Liv. 25, 8 : jussis cæteris sequi, id. Liv. 32, 16 : jussusque ab Adriano non lugere, Spart. Æl. Ver. 4.

II. Esp.: **A.** *To wish, desire, entreat, request, exhort, bid:* **1.** With *Acc. c. Inf.*: sperare nos amici jubent, C. Fam. 14, 1, 2 : valde jubeo te gaudere, id. ib. 7, 2, 3 : Cæsar te sine cura esse jussit, id. Att. 12, 6, 3 : jubes enim eum bene sperare et bono animo esse, id. Deiot. 14, 38 : duci se extemplo ad consules jubet, Liv. 9, 24.—**2.** With *Inf. alone, where its subject can be readily supplied from the context:* jubeto habere (*sc.* illam) animum bonum ; dic me illam amare multum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 2 : Campani jubentes, quæ opus essent ad bellum, imperare (*sc.* eos, *i. e.* Romanos), Liv. 23, 5.—**3.** With *Dat of person c. Inf.*: hæ mihi literæ Dolabellæ jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti, C. Att. 9, 13, 2.

B. Medic. *t. t.*: *To order, prescribe:* quod jussi ei dari bibere ; et quantum imperavi, Ter. And. 3, 2, 4.

C. Polit. *t. t.*: **1.** *To order, decree, ratify, approve, sanction:* **a.** With simple *Acc.*: legem populum Romanum jussisse de civitate tribuenda, C. Balb. 17, 38 : quod enim nondum nec Senatus censuit, nec populus Romanus jussit, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 4, 1 : hoc quia vos fœdus non jusseritis, veretur Hiempsal, id. Leg. 2, 22, 58.—**b.** In *Gerundial construction:* quæro enim num (*sc.* dici possit) apud populum de legibus jubendis, C. de Or. 1, 14, 60.—**c.** With *Acc. c. Inf.*: sed quæro abs te putesne, si populus jusserit me tuum, aut item, te meum servum esse, id, *etc.*, C. Cæcin. 33, 96.—**d.** With *Subjunct. clause:* senatus decrevit, populusque jussit, ut ... eas (*sc.* statuas) quæstores demoliendas locarent, C. 2 Verr. 2, 67, 161.—**e.** With *de :* de omnibus his consultum senatum populum jussisse, Liv. 38, 45.—Hence the formula, *Velitis, jubeatis*, with which the magistrates called upon the people to confirm any thing proposed to them : rogationem promulgavit : vellent, juberent Philippo regi bellum indici, Liv. 31, 6.—**2.** *To appoint* a person to an office ; *to order, direct, decree* that a person be something : With *Acc. of person, and the Acc. of that designating the office :* Tullium Hostilium regem populus jussit, Liv. 1, 22 : id modo excepere, ne postea eosdem tribunos juberent, id. 3, 30.—**3.** *To give* or allot a thing or office by public decree, *etc.*—**a.** Prop.: postquam ei provinciam Numidiam populus jussit, Sall. J. 84, 1.—**b.** Fig.: qui modo si volucres habuissem regna jubentes, In populo poteram maximus esse meo, Ov. F. 5, 461.

Juberna v. **Juverna.**

jūbĭlæus (poet. jūbĭlæus), a, um, *adj.* [ἰωβηλαῖος ; akin to Heb. יוֹבֵל ; and prob. also to the same Sanscr. root as jubilum : v. jubilum] *Of* or *belonging to the jubilee* (The year of jubilee took place every fiftieth year, in which all Jewish bondmen and servants were set at liberty, and all lands reverted to their legitimate owners) : habebit emptor quod emerat usque ad annum jubilæum, Vulg. Lev. 25, 28 : si paupertate compulsus vendiderit se tibi frater tuus .... usque ad annum jubilæum operabitur apud te, Et postea egredietur cum liberis suis, *etc.*, id. ib. 25, 40.—As *Subst.*: **jubilæus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* annus *or* dies) : *The jubilee :* revertetur homo ad possessionem suam, et unusquisque rediet ad familiam pristinam, quia jubilæus est, et quinquagesimus annus, Lev. 25, 11 : anno jubilæi redient omnes ad possessiones suas, id. ib. 25, 13 : ob sanctificationem jubilæi, id. ib. 25, 12 : septimo die sacerdotes tollant septem buccinas, quarum usus est in jubilæo, id. Jos. 6, 4 ; so, id. ib. 6, 13 : quinquagesimus annus Quum jubilæus adest, Arat. Act. Apost. 2, 677.

☞ Some have taken the word *jubilæi, orum*, m. at Vulg. Jos. 6, 6 : "tollant septem buccinas jubilæorum," in a metonymical sense, viz., *Ram's horns ;* inasmuch as they conceive that the trumpets used in proclaiming the jubilee were made of ram's horns. This rendering, however, cannot be supported. In the above passage, as in other places where the word is used substantively, its accustomed force attaches to it.

jūbĭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [jubilo] **I.** Prop.: *Shouting* or *crying out for joy ; a crying aloud with exultation :* gaudium vestrum exprimat jubilatio, Aug. Enarr. in Psalm. 97, 4 *init.* : non intellīgere jubilationem, id. ib. 99, 3 *fin.*: quid est jubilatio, nisi admiratio gaudii, quæ verbis non potest explicari, id. ib. 46, 7 *init.*: beatus populus sciens jubilationem ! O beate populo ! putas, intelligis jubilationem ? Nullo modo beatus es nisi intelligas jubilationem. Quid est, intelligas jubilationem ? Scias unde gaudeas, quod verbis explicare non possis ... Vide ipsam gratiam tantam esse, cui lingua explicandæ non sit idonea, et intellexisti jubilationem, id. ib. 18, 16. **II.** Meton.: *A calling out* to dogs, etc., *in a cheering* or *encouraging way ; a cheering* or *urging on* of dogs : canes rabidos et immanes et quibusvis lupis et ursis sæviores, quos ad tutelæ præsidia curiose fuerant alumnati, jubilationibus solitis et cujuscemodi vocibus nobis inhortantur, App. M. 8, p. 553 Oud.

‡**jūbĭlātus,** ὀλολυγμός, κραυγὴ ἀγροίκων, Gloss. Philox.

jūbĭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [jubilum] **I.** Prop.: *To shout out for joy, to raise a joyous shout, exclamation* or *outcry :* qui jubilat, non verba dicit, sed sonus quidam est lætitiæ sine verbis, Aug. Enarr. in Psalm. 99, 4 *init.* : nos enim in justificatione jubilare debemus, illi autem jubilant in iniquitate, id. ib. 99, 4 *med.* : jubilate Deo omnis terra ; cantate, exsultate et psallite, Vulg. Ps. 99, 4 : jubilate in conspectu Regis Domini, id. ib. 99, 6 : jam jubilat Domino universa terra ; et, quæ adhuc non jubilat, jubilabit, Aug. Enarr. in Ps. 99, 3 *init.* **II.** Meton.: **A.** *Neutr.: To shout joyously as a rustic does* or *would :* "ut quiritare urbanorum, sic *jubilare* rusticorum," Var. L. L. 6, 6, § 68, p. 99 ed. Müll : "*jubilare* est rustica voce inclamare," Fest. p. 77.—**B.** *Act.: To call a person, to call out to a person, as a rustic would ;* io, bucco ! quis me jubilat ? Vicinus tuus antiquus, Apris. ap. Var. L. L. 6, § 68, p. 99 ed. Müll.

jūbĭlum, i, *n.* [akin to Sanscr. root DIW, or DJU, ludere ; cf. jocus ; cf. also Pott's Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 209] **I.** Prop.: *A burst* or *shout of joy :* "*jubilum* sonus quidam est significans cor parturire, quod dicere non potest," Aug. Enarr. in Psalm. 32, Serm. 1, 8 *ad fin.*: Vol. 4, col. 283 ed. Migne. **II.** Meton.: Of shepherds' songs, *etc.*: *A song* or *strain of joy ; a joyous strain* or *sound :* et lætus sonipulis audivit jubila (*i. e.* Daphnidis) Cyclops, Sil. 14, 475 ; cf. the context : et tua mœrentes exspectant jubila tauri, Calp. Ec. 7, 3 : non montana sacros distinguunt jubila versus, id. ib. 1, 30 ; dub. al. nubila, al. sibila.

jūcunde, *adv.* [jucundus] *Agreeably, pleasantly, in a pleasant manner ; with pleasure, delight,* etc. : cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, C. Cœl. 6, 13 : multa narrare memoriter et jucunde solebat, id. Læl. 1, 1 : prorsus jucunde cœnam produximus illam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 70 : (herba) jucunde olet, Pl. 20, 17, 69, § 177 : ut qui cantaret et psalleret jucunde scienterque, Suet. Tit. 3.—*Comp.*: Darius in fuga ... negavit unquam se bibisse (*sc.* aquam) jucundius, C. Tusc. 5, 34, 97 : quo jucundius, id est quo melius, viveremus, id. Fin. 1, 21, 72.—*Sup.*: cur omnium horum magister, Ornate, non jucundissime vixerit ? C. Fin. 2, 22, 70 : ut cum eo aut rarissime, aut quam jucundissime loqueretur, Val. Max. 6, 2, 11 *ext.*

jūcunditas, ātis, *f.* [jucundus] *Agreeableness, pleasantness, delight, enjoyment* (a favourite word of Cicero) : **A.** With *Gen.*: corporis morbis vitæ jucunditas impeditur, C. Fin. 1, 18 : ægri spes et jucunditas, id. Agr. 2, 29, 79 : jucunditasque, id. de Or. 3, 38, 155 : vitæ commoditatem jucunditatemque, id. Off. 1, 3, 9 : tranquillitas animi atque jucunditas, id. Læl. 22, 84.—**B.** *Abs.*: epistola plena jucunditatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2 : en est in homine jucunditas, et tanta in jucundo lepos, *etc.*, id. de Or. 1, 7, 27 : quum relaxare animos et dare se jucunditati volent, id. Off. 1, 34, 122 : jucunditate quadam perfunditur, id. Fin. 1, 3, 6.—*Plur.*: nihil mihi ex pluribus tuis jucunditatibus gratius accidit, quam, *etc.*, *good offices, favours*, id. Att. 10, 8, 9.

jūcundo, āre, 1. *v. a.* [id.] **I.** Gen.: *To please, delight* (post-class.) : consola-

tiones Dei jucundant animam, Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 12, 34; ex Psalm. 94, 19. **II.** Esp.: *Pass. in reflexive force: To delight one's self; take delight, feel delighted:* quotidie autem jucundabar ante faciem ejus, Lact. 4, 6; ex Prov. 8, 30.

jūcundus (jocundus), a, um, *adj.* [akin to jocus and juvo; cf. the etym. of these words] *Pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing* (class.): "ex eoque (*sc.* juvare) jucundum," C. Fin. 2, 4, 14.—**A.** *Abs.*: agri jucundi et fertiles, C. Agr. 2, 16, 40: non ille quidem (*sc.* amor tuus) mihi ignotus, sed tamen gratus et optatus; diceremus jucundus, nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem, id. Fam. 5, 15, 1: jucunda captat præmia, Hor. Ep. 2, 36: nil ego contulerim jucundo sanus amico, id. S. 1, 5, 44: ducere solicitæ jucunda oblivia vitæ, id. ib. 2, 6, 62: sine amore jocisque Nil est jucundum, id. Ep. 1, 6, 66: pulchri quidem et jucundi (*sc.* versus), Tac. Or. 9.—*Comp.*: non Afra avis descendat in ventrem meum, non attagen Ionicus, jucundior, Hor. Epod. 2, 55.—*Sup.*: si vis videre ludos jucundissimos, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 1, 78: quanquam mihi semper frequens conspectus vester multo jucundissimus ... visus est, *etc.*, C. Manil. 1, 1.—**B.** With *Dat. of person*: est mihi jucunda in malis, et grata in dolore, vestra erga me voluntas, C. Cat. 4, 1, 1: dederitis mihi comitem ad concionem populo carum atque jucundum, id. Cat. 4, 6, 11: id vero militibus fuit pergratum et jucundum, Cæs. B. G. 1, 86: minus hoc jucundus amicus Sit mihi? Hor. S. 1, 3, 93.—*Comp.*: cujus officia jucundiora scilicet sæpe mihi fuerunt, nunquam tamen gratiora, C. Fam. 4, 6, 1.—**C.** With *Dat of thing*: ex quibus aqua exprimatur ... potui jucunda, Pl. 6, 32, 37, § 203.—**D.** With *ad*: qui et verbis ad audiendum jucundis, et sententiis ad probandum accommodatis uti possit, *etc.*, C. de Or. 1, 49, 213.—**E.** With *Supine in -u*: cæterum ut ad jucundiora cognitu veniamus, *etc.*, Val. Max. 5, 7, 1 *ext.*

Jūda, *indecl.*, or **Jūdas,** æ, *m.* Ἰούδας, **I.** Prop.: *Judah, one of the twelve patriarchs; the fourth son of Jacob or Israel*: **A.** Form *Juda*: de tribu Juda, Vulg. Exod. 31, 2: de filiis Juda, id. Num. 1, 26: istæ sunt familiæ Juda, id. ib. 26, 22: filii autem Israël Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Juda, id. 1 Paral. 2, 1.—**B.** Form *Judas*: dixit ergo Judas fratribus suis, Vulg. Gen. 37, 26: fuitque Her, primogenitus Judæ, nequam, id. ib. 38, 7: ecce, autem, post tres menses nuntiaverunt Judæ, *etc.*, id. ib. 38, 24: ob hæc vocavit eum Judam, cessavitque parere, id. ib. 29, 35.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The tribe* or *people of Judah*: de omni monte Juda et Israël, Vulg. Josh. 10, 21: Judas sit in terminis suis ab australi plaga, id. ib. 18, 5: et in Juda ad Jordanem contra ortum solis, id. ib. 19, 34: fuitque Dominus cum Juda, id. Judic. 1, 19: Juda et Israel innumerabiles, sicut arena, id. 3 Reg. 4, 20: in diebus illis salvabitur Juda, id. Jerem. 23, 6.—**B.** *The land of the tribe of Judah: Judæa*: ut filii Ammon vastarent Judam et Benjamin, Vulg. Judic. 10, 9: per quam aberat vir Dei, qui venerat de Juda, id. 3 Reg. 13, 12: ascendit quoque Baasa rex Israel in Judam, id. ib. 15, 17: in urbibus muratis, in universo Juda, id. 2 Paral. 17, 19: in civitatem Juda, id Luc. 1, 39.

Jūdæus, a, um, *adj.* [Juda, no. II.] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to the people* or *land of Judæa, including also the country of Benjamin*: so, prps., only as *Subst.*: **Judæa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* terra): *Judæa, Judah*: ecce nos in Judæa hic consistentes timemus, Vulg. 1 Esr. 23, 3: Ipse præcepit mihi ut ædificarem Ei domum in Jerusalem, quæ est in Judæa, id. 2 Paral. 36, 23.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Of* or *belonging to the Jews* in general: *Jewish*: audierat enim quod esset gentis Judææ, Vulg. Esth. 3, 6: sacra Judæa, Pl. 31, 8, 44, § 98.—As *Subst.*: **1. Judæus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* vir): *A Jew*: **a.** Gen.: In a national sense: interrogavi eos de Judæis, qui remanserant, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 1, 2: duxerunt, Judæus factus est rex: Bel destruxit, id. Dan. 14, 27: Dominus noster, Jesus Christus, a Judæis cruciatus est, post diem decimum Kalendarum Aprilium, duobus Geminis consulibus, Lact. de Mort. Persec. 2: religio Judæorum, C. Flacc. 28, 68: pacatis Judæis, id. ib. 28, 69: credat Judæus Apella Non ego, Hor. S. 1, 5, 100: Romanorum primus Cn. Pompeius Judæos domuit, Tac. H. 5, 9: nunc sacri fontis nemus et delubra locantur Judæis, Juv. 10, 14: qualiacunque voles Judæi somnia vendunt, id. 6, 546: Judæis origo Damascena, Just. 36, 2, 1 *sqq.*—**b.** Esp.: In a religious sense: ex Christiano Judæus effectus, Cod. Just. 1, 7, 1.—**2. Judæa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* mulier): **a.** *A Jewess*: arcanam Judæa tremens mendicat in aurem, Juv. 6, 542: cum Drusilla uxore sua, quæ erat Judæa, Vulg. Act. 24, 24.—**b.** (*sc.* tellus): *Judæa, Palestine, the Holy Land, west of the Jordan*: nos neque litteras accepimus de te a Judæa, Vulg. Act. 8, 21: uni terrarum Judææ concessum (*sc.* balsamum), Pl. 12, 25, 54, § 111: speculatores e Syria Judæaque, Tac. H. 2, 73.—**c.** *Judæa personified*: (a) *Judæa represented on a medal struck by Vespasian to commemorate the capture and destruction of Jerusalem, as a female sitting under a palm-tree and weeping, with the legend,* "Judæa capta."—(b) *The people of the Jews, the Jews*: nam quos ex his honori deûm dicamus, Chydæos appellavit Judæa, gens contumelia numinum insignis, Pl. 13, 4, 9, § 46.

B. *Of* or *belonging to Judæa*: To the exclusion of Samaria and Galilee, as divided by the Romans: venit Jesus et discipuli ejus in terram Judææm, Vulg. Joan. 3, 12.—As *Subst.*: **1. Judæa,** æ, *f.*: **a.** *Judæa*: reliquit Judæam et abiit iterum in Galilæam, Vulg. Joan. 4, 3: et eritis mihi testes in Jerusalem, et in omni Judæa et Samaria, id. Act. 1, 8.—**b.** As it embraced the kingdom of Herod the Great; so prps. only as *Subst.*: **Judæi,** orum, *m.*, *The Jews*: quum audisset (*sc.* Augustus) inter pueros, quos in Syria Herodes, rex Judææorum, interfici jussit, filium quoque ejus occisum, ait, melius est Herodis porcum esse, quam filium, Macr. S. 2, 4.—**c.** As it embraced the dominions of Archelaus; viz. *Idumæa, Judæa, and Samaria* (cf. Joseph. Ant. Jud. 17, 4): audiens quod Archelaus regnaret in Judæa, *etc.*, Vulg. Matt. 2, 22.—**d.** As it embraced the dominions of Herod Agrippa, viz. *Judæa and Samaria*, etc. (cf. Joseph. Ant. Jud. 18, 7, 10; id. ib. 19, 5, 1): descendensque (*sc.* Agrippa) a Judæa in Cæsaream, *etc.*, Vulg. Act. 12, 19.—**2. Judæi,** orum, *m.* *The Jews*: as inhabiting the dominions of Herod Agrippa (cf. above, *sc.* B. 1. d.): Iturææque et Judæi, defunctis regibus Sohæmo atque Agrippa, provinciæ Syriæ additi, Tac. A. 12, 23.

Jūdaice, *adv.* [Judaicus] **A.** *After the manner of the Jews*: gentiliter vivis, et non Judaice, Vulg. Gal. 2, 14: Catholicæ atque Apostolicæ ecclesiæ Judaico contradicere, Cod. Just. 1, 7, 1.—**B.** *In the Jewish language*: exclamavit voce magnâ, Judaice, Vulg. 4 Reg. 18, 28.

Jūdāĭcus (**Jūdāïcus**), a, um, *adj.* [Juda] **I.** Gen.: *Of* or *belonging to the Jews* in general: *Jewish*: lingua Judaica, Vulg. 2 Paral. 32, 18: non intendentes Judaicis fabulis, id. Tit. 1, 14: sequitur auri illa invidia Judaici, C. Flacc. 28, 66: populique rex Judæici, Prud. Cath. 12, 42: sunt qui Judæico cognatum dogma furori Instituunt, id. Apoth. 552. **II.** Esp.: **A.** Nationally: **1.** *With the Jews*: prolixaverat bellum Judaicum Vespasianus, Tac. H. 2, 4.—**2.** *Over the Jews*: Judaicæ victoriæ decus, Tac. H. 2, 78.—**3.** *In Judæa*: quamvis Judaicus exercitus quintum Nonas Julias apud ipsum jurasset, Tac. H. 2, 69.—**B.** As to religion: *Jewish*: **1.** *Belonging to the Jews*: superstitio Judaica, Quint. 3, 7, 21: Judaica nota fœdare (= circumcidere), Cod. Th. 16, 8: ad ritus Judaicos transisse, Cod. Just. 1, 7, 2: Judaicum ediscunt et servant, ac metuunt jus, Juv. 14, 101.—**2.** *After the Jewish manner*, etc.: panis Judaicus, nullo fermento, Tac. H. 5, 5.

Jūdaismus, i, *m.* [Judaizo] *A living after the manner of the Jews*: **I.** Gen.: *the Jewish religion*: eos, qui permanserunt in Judaismo, Vulg. 2 Mac. 8, 1: continentiæ propositum tenuit in Judaismo, id. ib. 14, 38. **II.** Esp.: *The Jewish religion; Judaism*: as distinguished from Christianity: audistis enim conversationem meam aliquando in Judaismo, Vulg. Gal. 1, 13: proficiebam in Judaismo supra multos, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 14: si ferventer adversus Judaismum aliquid in conversatione reprehendendum existimavit (*sc.* Paulus), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20.

Jūdaizo, *no perf. nor sup.*, āre, 1. *v. n.* [Judæus] *To live after the Jewish manner; to hold* or *embrace the Jewish religion*: quomodo cogis gentes Judaizare? Vulg. Gal. 2, 14: ut Judaizantes nostros gravissimo somno stertere convivacuamus, Hier. Comm. in Isai. 4, 11.

Jūdas (Juda), æ, *m.*, *Judas,* **I.** *Judas Iscariot, the apostle who betrayed Christ Jesus*: **A.** Form *Judas*: Judas Iscariotes, qui et tradidit eum, Vulg. Matt. 10, 4: hi, qui hoc asserunt, etiam Judam proditorem defendunt, Tert. de Præsc. 47; cf. the context; cf. also Aug. Enarr. in Psalm. 34, 10: protinus in Judam, sedes ubi livor habebat, Spiritus intravit teterrimus, Sedul. Carm. 5, 38: nexibus astrictum Judas ut vidit iniquus, Diriguit, *etc.*, id. ib. 5, 117.—**B.** Form *Juda*: Juda eminus arctat Infelix collum laqueo pro crimine tanto, Prud. Dittoch. 155: Juda miser veniam si vel speraret haberet, Drac. Carm. de Deo 2, 557. **II.** *Judas or Jude, the brother of the apostle James the Less; called also Thaddeus, and Lebbæus*: Judas Jesu Christi servus, frater autem Jacobi, Vulg. Jud. 1, 1.

☞ For others of this name see Dutripon's Concord. to Vulg.

jūdex, icis, *c.* [judico] (class.), **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A judge*: "judex, quod jus dicat, accepta potestate," Var. L. L. 6, 7: verissimus judex, C. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: nequam et levis, id. 2 Verr. 2, 12, 30: sanctissimus et justissimus plurimarum rerum, id. Planc. 13, 33: severissimi atque integerrimi, id. 1 Verr. 10, 30: apud quos tum judices causa agitabatur, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: te ipsum habebo judicem, id. Cæcin. 17, 48: sedissentne judices in C. Fabricium? id. Cluent. 38, 105: esse judicem de re pecuniaria, id. ib. 43, 120: commisi judici litem, Petr. 80.—Particular Phrases: **1.** Judicem ferre alicui, *To offer* or *propose a judge to any one*, which was done by the plaintiff: ni ita esset, multi privatim ferebant Volscio judicem, Liv. 3, 24: quum ei M. Flaccus, multis probris objectis, P. Mucium judicem tulisset, C. de Or. 2, 70.—**2.** Judicem dicere, *To name a judge*, which was done by a defendant who was willing to submit the cause to a trial: ni judicem dices, Liv. 3, 56.—**3.** Dare judicem, *To grant a judge*; this was done by the prætor, who proposed the judges from whom the parties made their selection: det, quem velit, judicem, C. 2 Verr. 2, 12, 30: quibus dari judices possent, Pl. Ep. 2, 11, 2: ab imperatore judex datus, Ulp. Dig. 4, 4, 18, § 4.—**4.** Judices petere, *to solicit judges*, i. e. to ask that the cause be tried, not before the Senate, but before the ordinary judges: omissa defensione judices petiit, Pl. Ep. 2, 11, 2.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of the consul: accensus dicit sic; omnes Quirites ite ad conventionem, huc ad judices, Var. L. L. 6, § 88 ed Müll.: judicem enim consulem appellari: quæ refellitur interpretatio, quod, *etc.*, Liv. 3, 55.—**2.** Eccl. Lat.: **a.** Of God: Deus judex justus, Vulg. Ps. 7, 12.—**b.** Of Christ: quam reddet mihi Dominus in illa die, justus judex, Vulg. 2 Tim. 4, 8.—**3.** Of a private judge: qui apud privatos judices plus petendo formula excidissent, Suet. Claud. 14; cf. Baumgart. Crus. ad h. l.

II. Fig.: *A judge* in any matter: *one who gives* or *pronounces an opinion* or *decision; an umpire*: **A.** With *Gen.*: æquissimus eorum studiorum æstimator et judex, C. Fin. 3, 2, 6.—**B.** *Abs.*: ut æquum te judicem doleri meo præbeas, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: judice te non sordidus auctor Naturæ verique, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 14: grammatici certant et adhuc sub judice lis est, id. A. P. 78.

jūdĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [judico] *That may be judged of* (post-class.): hic illud judicabile posse versari, Mart. Cap. 5, § 461 ed. Kopp.

jūdĭcans, antis, **I.** *P.* of judico. **II.** *Pa.*; so, prps. only as *Subst.*: **judĭcans**, antis, *m.* (*sc.* vir) *One sitting as judge, a judge* (post-class.): religio judicantis, Alex. ad Cod. Just. 3, 1, 8.

jūdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [judico] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A judicial enquiry* or *investigation; a judging:* judicatio longi subsellii, C. Fam. 3, 9, 2.—**B.** Esp.: *The examination of a plea in defence:* "*judicatio* est, quæ ex infirmatione et confirmatione rationis noscitur controversia," C. Inv. 1, 13, 18.

II. Meton.: *Concr.*: *A judgment, sentence, decision:* ut ego inter te et Vettium velut arbitrali judicatione componam, Macr. S. 7, 1.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. A.): *A judging, forming an opinion:* **1.** Gen.: quæ (*sc.* norma) pertinet ad judicationem poetarum et carminum, Mart. Cap. 4, § 338 ed. Kopp.—**2.** Esp.: In Rhet.: judicatio, enim, quæ a nonnullis dicitur pars, partibus cunctis adscribitur, idcircoque ipsa pars non poterit rite conseri; licet quid dicendum, quidve silendum, sit, dispensatio judicationis examinet, Mart Cap. 5, § 442 ed. Kopp.: judicationum semina copiosa, id. 5, § 461 ib.: consilium vero est ratio quædam alte petita, et plerumque plura perpendens et comparans, habensque in se et inventionem et judicationem, Quint. 6, 5, 3.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II.): *A judgment, affirmation, decision:* hæc autem opinatio est judicatio se scire, quod nesciat, C. Tusc. 4, 11, 26.

jūdĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Adapted for judging* or *forming an opinion* (late Lat.): habent animalia connaturalem potentiam judicativam, quam vocant sensum, Boeth. Aristot. Analyt. post. 2, 18, p. 557.

jūdĭcāto, *adv.* [id.] (post-class.) *Deliberately, with consideration:* an quod ita serio judicatoque existimaret, non habeo dicere, Gell. 14, 1, 2: judicato pronuntiasse eum (*sc.* diabolum) meliorem, Tert. Pœn. 5.

‡**jūdĭcātōrĭum**, δικαστήριον, Gloss. Philox.

jūdĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [judico] *Of* or *pertaining to a judge, judicial* (Eccl. Lat.): judicatorius rigor frangitur, Aug. Ep. 54 (al. 153), 3, 10.

jūdĭcātrix, ĭcis, *f.* [id.] *She that judges* or *decides* (post-Aug.): ars inventrix, et judicatrix, Quint. 2, 15, 21.

jūdĭcātum, i, v. judico, *no.* I. B. 2. a. (b.).

1. **jūdĭcātus**, a, um, *P.* of judico.

2. **jūdĭcātus**, ūs, *m.* [judico] *A judgeship, the office of a judge* (rare, but class.): isti ordini judicatus lege Julia non patebat? C. Phil. 1, 8, 20: propterea juravi mihi non liquere, atque ita judicatu illo solutus sum, Gell. 14, 2, 25.

jūdĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [judicium] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to the courts of justice, judicial:* jus, C. 2 Verr. 4, 47, 103: annus, *i. e. the year in which Pompey altered the form of trials*, id. Brut. 69, 243: molestia, id. Att. 13, 6, 3: genus, *rhetorical speeches containing an accusation* or *a defence*, id. Inv. 1, 5, 7: in judiciali secreto, Amm. 15, 7, 5.

II. Meton.: *Of* or *belonging to a judge:* judiciale officium, Gell. 14, 2, 20: judiciale carpentum, Vopisc. Aurel. 1 *init.*

jūdĭcĭālĭter, *adv.* [judicialis] *Judicially* (post-class.): bibliopolam vestrum non gratiose, sed judicialiter expertus insinuo, Sid. Ep. 5, 15.

jūdĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [judicium] *Of* or *belonging to the courts, judiciary* (class.): lex, C. Pis. 39, 94: quæstus, id. Cluent. 26, 72: res judiciaria, Gell. 14, 2, 1: controversia, id. 2 Verr. 1, 2, 5: leges, Suet. Aug. 36: quum ipse judiciario munere fungatur, Imp. Gordian. Cod. Just. 3, 1, 5.

jūdĭcŭlōlum, i, *n.*, *dim.* [id.] *A poor* or *imperfect judgment* (post-class.): juste, an secus, non judicioli est nostri, Amm. 17, 11, 1.

jūdĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [judex] (class.). **I.** Prop.: **A.** *A judicial investigation* or *enquiry; a* (*legal*) *trial;* cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 646, b. *sq.*: omnia judicia aut distrahendarum controversiarum aut puniendorum maleficiorum causa reperta sunt, C. Cæcin. 2: longo intervallo judicium inter sicarios hoc primum committitur, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 11: quæ causa in judicium deducta sit, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 7, 18: neminem exstitisse, qui Quintium judicio defenderet, id. Quint. 20, 62.—Particular Phrases: **1.** Judicium agere: *To conduct a legal trial:* postero die, quo judicium agebatur, Pl. 9, 35, 58, § 120.—**2.** Judicium exercere: *To carry on* or *institute a trial:* Scauri judicium statim exercebitur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3.—**3.** Judicium dare: *To allow, grant a trial;* said of the prætor, who appointed the judges: in Lurconis libertum judicium ex edicto dedit, C. Flacc. 35, 88.—**4.** Vocare aliquem in judicium: *To call* or *summon one to trial:* sed de virtutis præmio in judicium vocetur, C. Balb. 28, 64: Scaurus Rutilium in judicium vocavit, id. Brut. 30, 113; so, *with Gen.*: in judicium capitis multos vocaverunt, C. Brut. 36, 136.—**5.** Judicio aliquem arcessere, *To sue one:* ut hunc hoc judicio arcesseret, C. Flacc. 6, 14.—**6.** Judicium pati, accipere, suscipere: *To submit to trial:* non est istud judicium pati, neque judicio defendere, quum auxilium a tribunis petas, C. Quint. 20, 63.—**B.** *A sentence* or *decision of a judge,* or *of a body of persons acting as judges* (cf. Zumpt, § 241): prætor judicium prius de probro, quam de re fieri maluit, C. Quint. 2, 9: gravia judicia pro reipublicæ dignitate, multa de conjuratorum scelere fecistis, id. Flacc. 38, 94: si judicium senatûs servari oporteret, Cæs. B. G. 1, 45: mortuus tamen prius in vinculis est, quam judicium de eo populi perficeretur, Liv. 29, 22: judicia domi conflabant (*sc.* decemviri), pronunciabant in foro, id. 3, 36.—Of a judge: Ferre judicium: *To give his decision, to state the conclusion at which he has arrived:* quare præclara dicentur judicia tulisse, si, qui infitiantem Luscium condemnârunt, Catilinam absolverint confitentem, C. Tog. Cand. vol 4, p. 943 Orell. ed. alt.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A process* or *suit at law:* judicium quum is acciperet pro Quintio, C. Quint. 20, 62: dicens susceptûrum se de inofficioso testamento judicium, et petiturum hereditatem, quia libertatem et hereditatem ex testamento sibi defendebat, Ulp. Dig. 5, 3, 12, § 1.—**B.** *Jurisdiction, legal authority:* domi militiæque imperium atque judicium summum habere, Sall. C. 29, 3.—**C.** *A place where a trial is held, a court of justice:* at ille in judicium venit, Nep. Epam. 8: judicium clauserat militibus armatis, Quint. 4, 2, 25: qui duos homines in judicio sisti promisit, *be produced in court*, Ulp. Dig. 2, 5, 4; cf. Comm. ad h. l.—**D.** *Those who conduct the trial; judges; a body of judges:* negare non potes te ex lege Rupilia sortiri judicium debuisse, C. 2 Verr. 2, 18, 44.

III. Fig.: **A.** *A judgment, decision, opinion* with regard to any thing: meum semper judicium fuit, omnia nostros invenisse per se sapientius quam, *etc.*, C. Tusc. 1, 1, 1: decima legio per tribunos militum ei gratias egit, quod de se optimum judicium fecisset, Cæs. B. G. 1, 41: judicium facere, quanti quisque sibi faciendus esset, *to judge, decide*, C. Fam. 13, 29, 1: meo judicio, *in my judgment, according to my opinion*, id. Brut. 8, 32; Quint. 9, 3, 59: ex ipsius Chrysogoni judicio, C. Rosc. Am. 37, 108.—**B.** *The power of judging, judgment, discernment:* **1.** Gen.: studio optimo, judicio minus firmo præditus, C. Or. 7, 24: intelligens, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 11: subtile, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 242: si quid mei judicii est, *if I can judge of it*, C. Fin. 2, 12, 36: videor id judicio facere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: adhibere, Tac. H. 1, 83: acri judicio perpendere aliquid, Lucr. 2, 1040.—**2.** Esp.: In law: quidam enim lege impediuntur ne judices sint, quidam natura, quidam moribus. Natura; ut surdus, mutus, et perpetuo furiosus, et impubes; quia judicio carent, Paul. Dig. 5, 1, 12, § 2.—**C.** *Consideration, discretion:* videor id judicio facere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 18: Ambiorix copias suas judicione non conduxerit, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 6, 30.

jū-dĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* (judicassit for judicaverit, C. Leg. 3, 3) [2. jus; root DIC; cf. 1. and 2. dico] 1. *v. n.* and *a.*: **I.** Prop.: Law *t. t.*: **A.** Gen.: *Neut.*: *To point out* or *declare what is law; to judge; to be or sit as a judge; to investigate a cause, etc., judicially:* "dico originem habet Græcam, quod Græci δικάζω. Hinc Ennius, "Dico, qui" .... Hinc dicare; hinc *judicare*, quod tunc "*jus dicatur*," Var. L. L. 6, § 61 ed. Müll.; cf. Pott, Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 266; id. ib. 2, p. 281: tres hi homines veteres tribuni militares sunt designati: ex Kalendis Januariis non judicabunt, C. 1 Verr. 10, 30: memoria teneo, quum primum senatores cum equitibus Romanis lege Plotia judicarent, *etc.*, id. Frgm. pro Corn. vol. 4, pt. 2, p. 451, *no.* 27, ed. Orell.: judicantem vidimus Æacum, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 22: judicandi munus, Vell. 2, 32, 3: so, Suet. Aug. 32: ad judicandum evocari, id. Galb. 14.

B. Esp.: With accessory notion of pronouncing the sentence required by the law: **1.** *Neut.*: *To give sentence, to pass judgment; to determine, decide:* **a.** So, *alone:* laudabunt omnes, si ordine et recte judicaris, C. Rosc. Am. 48, 138: quum magistratus judicassit, id. Leg. 3, 3, 6: properare in judicando est crimen quærere, P. Syr. Sent.: ad pœnitendum properat, cito qui judicat, id. ib.—**b.** With *contra:* ne aut spoliaret fama probatum virum, si contra judicavisset; aut, *etc.*, C. Off. 3, 19, 77; cf. Val. Max. 7, 2, 4: quum in re manifesta putasset nefas esse publicanum judicare contra publicanum, C. Flacc. 4, 11.—**c.** With *de:* si unquam de bonis et fortibus viris, si unquam de bene meritis civibus, potestas vobis judicandi fuit, C. Mil. 2, 4.—**d.** With *inter:* qua de re inter Marcellos et Claudios patricios centumviri judicaverunt, C. de Or. 1, 39, 176.

2. *Act.*: **a.** With things as objects: (α) *To give sentence* or *pass judgment about* a matter; *to decide, determine* a matter: (*a*) With *simple Acc.*: viri fortissimi atque honestissimi, qui ordines duxerunt, res et judicant et judicaverunt, C. Phil. 1, 8, 20: retinete hominem in civitate, judices; parcite et conservate, ut sit qui vobiscum res judicet, id. 2 Verr. 2, 31, 76: omniaque ipsi simul agerent et judicarent, Just. 19, 2, 5.—In *Pass. Constr.*: quid ut judicetur? Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.—(β) In *Gerundial Constr.*: homo in rebus judicandis spectatus et cognitus, C. 1 Verr. 10, 29.—(γ) With *ex:* ex æquo et bono .... rem judicari oportere, C. Cæcin. 23, 65.—(δ) With *objectival clause:* ipse nunquam auderet judicare deberi viro dotem, C. Cæcin. 25, 73.—In *Pass. Constr.*: tantum auri argentique judicatum esse in domum L. Scipionis illatum, quantum, *etc.*, Liv. 38, 59; cf. the context. (ε) With *Acc. of neut. pron.* or *neut. adj.*: qui hesterna etiam concione incitati sunt, ut vobis voce præirent, quid judicaretis, C. Mil. 2, 4: recuperatores falsum invitos judicavisse, id. Flacc. 27, 43.—(ζ) With *Cognate Acc.*: judicavit inclytum judicium inter deas tres aliquas, Poet. ap. C. Div. 1, 50, 114.

(b) *Pass. Part.*: *That has been judged,* or *about which sentence has been already given; decided, settled:* subiata erat de foro fides .... infirmatione rerum judicatarum, C. Agr. 2, 3, 8: in hoc genere solo rem judicatam referre posse volunt, id. Dom. 29, 78: quasi quædam appendicula causæ judicatæ atque damnatæ, id. Rab. Post. 4, 8.—Hence, as *Subst.*: **jūdĭcātum**, i, *n.*: (*a*) *A thing* or *matter already decided:* "*judicatum* est id, de quo sententia lata est, aut decretum interpositum," Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19: "*judicatum* est, de quo ante jam sententia alicujus, aut aliquorum, constitutum est," C. Inv. 2, 22, 68: "*judicatum* res est assensione, aut auctoritate, aut judicio alicujus aut aliquorum comprobata," id. ib. 1, 30, 48.—(β) *A judgment, a decision:* quum judicatum nunc faceret, addictus Hermippo, et ab hoc ductus est, C. Flacc. 20, 48: quamvis postea judicatum fiat, tamen, Papin. Dig. 27, 3, 21.

b. With personal objects: (α) *To give judgment* or *pronounce sentence concerning*: With *ellipse of Acc.*: ut istis sibi turpe existiment non primo judicare, C. 2 Verr. 1, 9, 36.—(β) *Pass. Part.*: *That has been sentenced, condemned*: (α) *Abs.*: qui judicatum duci videns, *etc.*, C. de Or. 2, 63.—(β) With *Gen. of that for which one is condemned*: quique pecuniæ judicati in vinculis essent, Liv. 23, 14: centurionem, nobilem militaribus factis, judicatum pecuniæ quum vidisset, id. 6, 14.

c.: (α) Of the magistrate: *To pronounce sentence against one of being guilty of any crime*: (α) With *Acc. of crime, and Dat. of person*: duumviros, inquit, qui Horatio perduellionem judicent, secundum legem facio .... Alter ex his (*sc.* duumviris), P. Horati, tibi perduellionem judico, inquit, Liv. 1, 26.—(β) With *Acc. of crime, alone*: lex horrendi carminis erat, Duumviri perduellionem judicent, Liv. 1, 26.—(b) Of the accuser, as if anticipating the result of a trial: *To pronounce sentence against one on a charge of any kind*: With *Dat. of person, and Gen. of charge*: tribuni plebis appellati collegæ negarunt se in mora esse, quominus quod ei more majorum permissum esset, seu legibus, seu moribus, mallet, inquireret, quoad vel capitis vel pecuniæ judicasset privato. Tum Sempronius perduellionis se judicare Cn. Fulvio dixit, Liv. 26, 3.

d.: (α) *To award, to adjudge*: nam ego ad Menæchmum nunc eo, cui (al. quo) jam din sum judicatus, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 20.—(b) Of money, fines, *etc.*: *Pass. Part.*: *Awarded* or *adjudged*; *inflicted as fine*: quum Asiaticus (*sc.* Scipio) judicatæ pecuniæ satisdare non posset, Val. Max. 4, 1, 8.—Hence, as *Subst.*: **judicatum,** i, *n. An award, a fine*: pecuniam petit. Negamus deberi. Judicium fiat statim. Numquid præterea? Si veretur ut res, judicio facto, parata sit, judicatum solvi satis accipiat, *etc.*, C. Quint. 13, 44: iste postulabat, ut procurator judicatum solvi satisdaret, id. ib. 7, 29.

II. Meton.: *To punish* (post-class.): qui Æsculapium canit avaritiæ merito, quæ medicinam nocenter exercebat, fulmine judicatum, Tert. Apol. 14.

III. Fig.: **A.** *Neut.* (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): **1.**: **a.** Gen.: *To pronounce an opinion* or *decision*; *to pass judgment*: qui multis post seculis de te judicabunt, C. Marcell. 9, 29: de meo sensu judico, id. Cat. 4, 6, 11.—**b.** Esp.: de semetipso judicare, *To pass judgment concerning himself*; i. e. *to kill himself*: ut inedia de semetipso judicarit (*sc.* Lycurgus), Tert. Apol. 4.—**2.** *To decide*: præsertim quum contra, ac Dolabrius sensit, victoria belli judicarit, C. Phil. 11, 13, 34.—**3.** *To resolve, fix, settle, determine*, or *decide* in one's mind: quum ab eorum consiliis abesse judicasti, Cæs. ap. C. Att. 10, 8 B., 1: de itinere ipsos brevi tempore judicaturos, id. B. G. 1, 40.—*Impers. Pass.*: mihi judicatum est, C. Fam. 7, 33, 2.—**4.** *To judge, form an opinion, think*: With *de*: Pompeius quoque de Cæsaris consilio conjectura judicans, Cæs. B. G. 3, 78: nihil se propter inscientiam levitatemque vulgi gravius de civitate judicare, id. ib. 7, 43: non recte judicas de Catone, C. Læl. 2, 9: Cæsar amicissime de vobis, et illi gravissime judicaverunt, Cæs. B. C. 2, 32.

B. *Act.* (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.): **1.** *To pronounce an opinion* or *decision about*; *to pass judgment on* or *concerning*: ea, quæ disputavi, dissere malui, quam judicare, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 95.—In *Pass. Constr.*: laus casco Romæ, ubi omnium gentium bona cominus judicantur, Pl. 11, 42, 97, § 240.

2. *To pronounce, declare, proclaim a person to be something*: With *double Acc.*: (Pœni) ipsum (*sc.* Hannibalem) exsulem judicarunt, Nep. Hann. 7, 7: quæ (*sc.* legio quarta) suum consulem hostem judicaverunt, C. Fam. 11, 7, 2: qui Decotarum unum fidelem populo Romano judicavit, id. Phil. 11, 13, 34: cujus rei exemplum .... pulcherrimum judicarem, Cæs. B. G. 7, 77.—In *Pass. Constr.*: judicatus non verbo, sed re, non modo non consul, sed etiam hostis Antonius, C. Phil. 3, 6, 14: Athenis unum accepimus, et eum quidem etiam Apollinis oraculo sapientissimum judicatum, id. Læl. 2, 7: Marium hostem judicatum juvit opibus suis, Nep. Att. 2, 2: se hostem a Macedonibus judicatum cognovit, Just. 14, 1, 1: Themistocles princeps civitatium testimonio judicatus, id. 2, 14, 11.

3. *To deem, consider, hold, think*: **a.** With *simple Acc.*: ut ne .... Cæsarem judices timere fecisse, C. Fam. 11, 7, 2: quod tu ... Dignum longa judicatis memoria, Phædr. 4, prol. 19.—**b.** With *Objective clause*: Geta, hominem maximi Preti te esse hodie judicavi animo meo, Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 5: qui se vobis omnia debere judicant, Cæs. B. C. 2, 32: ne paullum me otii habuisse judicato, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 1: quod (*sc.* oppidum) ab se teneri non posse judicabant, Cæs. B. G. 7, 55: illum esse quavis pœna dignum judico, Phædr. 3, 3, 13.

4. *To imagine, suppose, conclude*: **a.** With *simple Acc.*: quod egomet multis argumentis jam antea judicaram, C. Fam. 3, 4, 1.—**b.** With *Objective clause*: etsi te nihil temere, nihil imprudenter, factum judicaram, Cæs. ap. C. Att. 10, 8 B. 1.

5. *To judge of, form an opinion about*: ex aliarum ingeniis nunc me judicet, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 118: plura enim multo judicant odio, aut amore ... quam veritate, C. de Or. 2, 42, 178: oculorum fallacissimo sensu judicant ea, quæ, *etc.*, id. Div. 2, 43, 91: si breviter et dilucide summam rei, de qua cognoscere debeat, judicaverimus, Quint. 4, 1, 34.

6. *To settle, fix, decide*: With *Objective clause*: concio, quæ ex imperitissimis constat, tamen judicare solet quid intersit inter populærem, *etc.*, C. Læl. 25, 95.

7. *To determine, declare*: With *sic, sollā, by Objective clause*: sine ulla dubitatione sic statuo et judico; neminem omnium tot et tanta, quanta sunt in Crasso, habuisse ornamenta dicendi, C. de Or. 2, 28, 122.

jūgābilis, e, *adj.* [jugo] *That may be joined together* (post-class.): competentia, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

jūgālis, e, *adj.* [jugum] **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to a yoke, yoked together*: quum equorum jumentorumque jugalium vim ingentem misisset, Curt. 9, 10, 22.—As *Subst.*: **jugales,** ium, *m.* (*sc.* equi): *Chariot horses*: currum geminosque jugales, Virg. Æ. 7, 280: jugales ad concordiam copulat, App. Mund. p. 358 Oud.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Fastened to the loom*: tela, Cato R. R. 10.—**B.** Os jugale: *A bone of the head above the ear, near the temple*, Cels. 8, 1.

III. Fig.: *Matrimonial, nuptial*: ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali, Virg. Æ. 4, 16: lectus, id. ib. 4, 496: fœdus, Val. Fl. 8, 222: dona, Ov. M. 3, 309: amor, Sen. Agam. 239: anni, Mart. 10, 38.—As *Subst.*: **jugalis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* vir): *A spouse, husband*: O virgo miranda, mihi placitura jugali, Ven. Carm. 6, 2, 76.

jugālitas, ātis, *f.* [jugalis] *Union* (post-class.), Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

jugamento, jugamentum, v. jugumento, *etc.*

jūgārius, a, um, *adj.* [jugum] *Yoked together*, Hyg. Fab. 183:—Jugarius vicus, *a place in Rome where stood an altar to the foundress of marriage*, Liv. 35, 21.—As *Subst.*: **jugarius,** ii, *m.*, *One who tends oxen*, Col. 1, 6, 6.

Jūgātīnus, i, *m.* [1. jugo, *no.* II.] *The god of marriage*: Aug. C. D. 6, 9.

jūgātio, ōnis, *f.* **I.** (acc. to 1. jugo, *no.* I.): *A binding* (e. g. of a vine) *to rails*, Var. R. R. 1, 8; C. de Sen. 15, 53. **II.** (acc. to jugum, *no.* II. B.): *A kind of land-measure*, Cod. Th. 10, 48, 1.

jūgātor, ōris, *m.* [jugum, *no.* I.] *One who yokes, a yoker* (post-class.): boum, Arn. 5, 174.

jūge, *adv.* [2. jugis] *Continually, always, ever* (post-class.): (anima) sola quæ non occidit, Sed juge durans, disparæ casus subit, Prud. *στεφ.* 10, 472.

jūgērālis, e, *adj.* [jugerum] *Of* or *belonging to an acre, acre-* (post-class.): tabula, Pallad. 3, 9, 9.

jūgērātim, *adv.* [id.] *Per acre* (post-Aug.): Col. 3, 3, 3.

jūgērātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A dividing of land into acres*, Front. Col. p. 146. **II.** *A measure of land*, Cod. Th. 12, 1.

jūgērum, i (*plur.* acc. to the third declension, jugera, um.—*Abl. Sing.* hoc jugere only, acc. Pl. in Charis. p. 108 P.—*Dat.* and *Abl. Pl.* his jugeris, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 1; Cato and Attej. in Charis. l. l.; cf. Lachm. in Rhein. Mus. 1845, p. 609 *sq.*), *n. An acre*, or rather, *juger* of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length by 120 in breadth (whereas the English acre measures 43,560 square feet): in Campania ulteriore metiuntur jugis, in Campania versibus, apud nos in agro Romano ac Latino jugeris, Var. R. R. 1, 10: medimnum ex jugero decumano dari poterat, C. 2 Verr. 3, 47, 113: is partes fecit in ripa, nescio quotenorum jugerum, id. Att. 12, 33: donare clientem Jugeribus paucis, Juv. 9, 60.

jūgĭfŭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. jugis; fluo] *Ever-flowing* (post-class.): Fig. of Christ: jugifluus semper biberis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 34, 437.

1. **jūgis,** e, *adj.* [jugum, *no.* II. A.] Relig. *t. t.*, **I.** Prop.: *Of* or *belonging to yoked animals*: *juge* eis enim dicitur augurium, quod ex junctis jumentis fiat," Serv. Virg. Æ. 3, 537. **II.** Meton.: *Caused by yoked animals*: juge auspicium, *Married auspices*, occasioned by a yoke of oxen dunging at the same time: ne juge auspicium obveniat, C. Div. 2, 36, 77.

2. **jūgis,** e (*Gen. plur.*, jugerum for jugium, Lucil. in Charis. 1, 40. With the first syl. short, Sedul. 1, 34), *adj.* [jungo, *no.* III. B. 2.] **I.** Gen.: *Continual, perpetual*: postea jugi concordia fidissime amicissimeque vixerunt, Gell. 12, 8, 6: semper principium, sceptrum juge, gloria consors, Sedul. Carm. 1, 34. **II.** Esp.: Of running water: *Always flowing, perennial* (class.): thesaurus jugis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 82: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, C. N. D. 2, 9: aqua, Sall. J. 94.

☞ *Adv.*, in two forms: juge and jugiter.

jūgĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. jugis] *Continuance, duration* (post-class.): lacrimarum, Marc. Empir. 8: temporis, Cod. Justin. 5, 17, 7.

jūgĭter, *adv.* [2. jugis] (post-class.), **I.** Prop.: *Continually, perpetually*: machinam omnem jugiter ... agitari jubet, App. Mund. p. 357 Oud.: jugiter atque perpetuo, Cod. Th. 10, 7, 3. **II.** Meton.: *Immediately, instantly, directly*: jugiter acciri, Auson. Ep. 18, 10.

jūglans, dis, *f.* [acc. to Var. = Jovis glans, *Jove's nut*; more prob. jungo; glans; *the joined nut*] **I.** Prop.: *A walnut*: "hæc glans optima, et maxima, ab Jove et glande *juglans* appellata est," Var. L. L. 5, 21: nuces juglandes, Pl. 15, 22, 24, § 86. **II.** Meton.: *A walnut tree*: C. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: juglandium umbra, Pl. 17, 12, 18, § 89.

1. **jūgo,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [jugum] **I.** (acc. to jugum, *no.* II. C.): *To bind to laths* or *rails*: **A.** With *Dat.*: furcas vel palos perticis jugare, Col. 12, 39: pali perticis jugantur, id. 12, 15, 1.—**B.** In *Gerundial constr.*: jugandæ vineæ cura, Col. 4, 26, 1.

II. (acc. to jugum, *no.* III.): **A.** Prop.: *To marry* (poet.): cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat Ominibus, Virg. Æ. 1, 349.—**B.** Fig.: **1.** *To join, connect*: **a.** With *Dat.*: sol vagus ignes halonus Immittit propius, jugatque terræ, Næv. in Macr. S. 1, 18.—**b.** With *inter*: virtutes inter se nexæ et jugatæ sunt, C. Tusc. 5, 9.—**2.** Jugata verba, *Related to one another* (as justus, justitia, juste), Quint. 6, 3, 66.

2. **jugo,** ōre, 3. *v. n.* *To cry as a kite* (milvus), Var. in Non. 2, 846; cf. JUGIT ἱκτὶν βοᾷ, Gloss. Philox.

jūgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jugum, *no.* II. F.] *Mountainous* (poet.): silvæ, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 9: so id. H. 4, 85.

Jūgŭla, æ, and **Jūgŭlæ,** ārum, *f.* [jugulus] **I.** Prop.: *A star in the constellation Orion*: "hujus signi (*sc.* Orionis) caput dicitur ex tribus stellis,

quas infra duæ claræ, quas appellant humeros; inter quas, quod videtur jugulum, *jugula* dicta," Var. L. L. 7, § 50 ed. Müll.

II. Meton.: **A.** Whole for part: *The constellation Orion:* **1.** *Sing.:* "*jugula* signum quod appellatur Orion," Var. L. L. 7, § 50 ed. Müll.; but cf. Fest. p. 104, ed. Müll.: "*jugula* stella Orion, quod amplior sit ceteris, quasi nux juglandis."—**2.** *Plur.:* neque Jugulæ, neque Vesperugo, neque Vergiliæ occidunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 119.—**B.** *Two stars in the constellation Cancer, otherwise called* Aselli, Manil. 5, 175.

jŭgŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jugulo] *A cutting of one's throat, a killing, murdering.* Hirt. B. Hisp. 16; 11; 22.

jŭgŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *A cut-throat, slayer, murderer* (late Lat.), Salv. ad Eccl. 3; cf. JUGULATOR, *φονεὺς, σφάκτης,* Gloss. Philox.

jŭgŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [jugulum, *no.* II. B.] **I.** Prop.: *To cut the throat, to stick; to kill, slay, murder* (class.): With *simple Acc.:* jugulare civem ne jure quidem quisquam bonus vult, C. Quint. 16, 51: ut jugulent homines surgunt de nocte latrones, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 32. *Pass. Constr.:* non audiunt grunnitum, quum jugulatur, suis, C. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: quippe qui fortissimos viros optimosque cives jugulari jussit, id. Phil. 3, 2, 4.—With *Abl. instrumenti:* medio jugulaberis ense, Ov. M. 12, 484.—With *Abl. of agent:* Of person: With *ab:* ab Hæmonio quod sis jugulatus Achille, Ov. M. 12, 81: ab his, quos miserat Antonius, jugulatus est, Vell. 2, 64, 1: jugulari a vobis, C. Mil. 11, 31.—Of thing: Without *ab:* Varus autem liberti manu jugulatus est, Vell. 2, 71, 3.—With *in c. Acc. in pregnant construction:* tum rite sacratas In flammam jugulant pecudes, *slay and cast into the fire,* Virg. Æ. 12, 214: quia se illi non jugulandum tradidisset, C. Mil. 11, 31.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To kill, destroy, annihilate; convict, confute, refute,* etc.: With *Abl.:* posteaquam tam multis eum factis decretisque jugulasset, C. 2. Verr. 2, 26, 64: sua confessione indautur ac juguletur necesse est, id. ib. 5, 64, 166.

B. Esp.: **1.** Aliquem suo gladio, *To kill one with one's own sword,* i. e. *to beat one with one's own weapons, to foil one with one's own devices:* suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 1.—**2.** Jugulare aliquem plumbeo gladio, *To kill one with a leaden sword,* i. e. *to overcome with a poor weapon* or *without difficulty:* quum illum plumbeo gladio jugulatum indiceret, C. Att. 1, 16, 2.

III. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Of disease: *To kill, destroy:* quartana neminem jugulat, Cels. 3, 15.—**2.** Of water: si jugulatis, aquæ, Mart. 4, 18, 8.—**B.** Of wine: *To adulterate, spoil:* scelus est jugulare Falernum, Mart. 1, 19, 5.—**C.** Of cares, *etc.:* *To put an end to, destroy, banish:* ut jugulem curas, Mart. 8, 51, 26.

jŭgŭlum, i, *n.*, and **jugulus,** i, *m.* [jungo] (*The joining thing;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *The collar-bone,* which joins together the shoulders and the neck: quod alterâ verticis parte modice intumescens sustinet jugulum, Cels. 8, 1, p. 404 ed. Millig.: uni (*sc.* homini) juguli, humeri; ceteris armi, Pl. 11, 43, 98, § 243.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone:* quod jugula concava non haberet (*sc.* Socrates), C. Fat. 5, 10.—**B.** *The throat:* jugulum perfodere, Tac. A. 3, 15: resolvere, Ov. M. 1, 227: reciudere stricto ense, id. ib. 7, 286: demittere gladium in jugulum, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 28: dare or præbere, *to present the throat,* sc. to be cut, as was done by conquered gladiators, C. Mil. 11: offerre alicui, Tac. H. 1, 41: porrigere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 89.

III. Fig.: Jugulum petere: *To aim at the throat,* i. e. *to attack the main point* of one's adversary's argument, Quint. 8, 6, 51.

jŭgum, i, *n.* [jungo, *no.* I. B. 1.] (*The joining thing:* hence) **I.** Prop.: Of draught animals: *A yoke,* etc.: quibusdam bestiis juga imponimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: leones jugo subdere, et ad currum jungere, Pl. 8, 16, 21, § 55: bos juga detrectans, Virg. G. 3, 57: solvere tauris; id. E. 4, 41: frena jugo concordia ferre, id. Æ. 3, 541; Ov. M. 12, 77: jugum excutere, Curt. 4, 15, 16.

II. Meton.: **A.** Of animals: **1.** Of draught cattle: *A yoke, pair, team:* ut minus multis jugis ararent, C. 2 Verr. 3, 51, 120.—**2.** Of birds: *A pair:* aquilarum, Pl. 10, 4, 5, § 16.—**B.** *A juger* of land: jugum vocabatur, quod uno jugo boum in die exarari posset, Pl. 18, 3, 3, § 9: in Hispania ulteriore metiuntur jugis: jugum vocant, quod juncti boves uno die exarare possint, Var. R. R. 1, 10.—**C.** *A beam, lath,* or *rail fastened in a horizontal direction to perpendicular poles* or *posts, a cross-beam, cross-rail:* palmes in jugum insilit, Pl. 17, 22, 35, § 175: vineam sub jugum mittere, Col. 4, 22.—**D.** *The yoke* formed by a spear fastened to the top of two other spears set upright in the ground, under which a vanquished force was made to pass in token of subjection: tribus hastis jugum fit, humi fixis duabus, superque eas transversa una deligata, Liv. 3, 28 *fin.*: quum malo pugnatum apud Caudium esset, legionibus nostris sub jugum missis, C. Off. 3, 30, 109: ejus exercitum sub jugum miserat, Cæs. B. G. 1, 12: exercitum sub jugum missum, id. ib. 1, 7: sub hoc jugo dictator Æquos misit, Liv. 3, 28 *fin.*: primi consules seminudi sub jugum missi, id. 9, 6 *init.*: Caudinum jugum, Quint. 3, 8, 3.—**E.** *The constellation Libra:* Romam, in jugo quum esset luna, natam esse dicebat, C. Div. 2, 47, 98.—**F.** *The beam of a weaver's loom:* tela jugo vincta est, Ov. M. 6, 55.—**G.** *A rower's bench:* Virg. Æ. 6, 411.—**H.** *A height* or *summit* of a mountain: in immensis qua tumet Ida jugis, Ov. H. 5, 138: montis, Virg. E. 5, 76; Cæs. B. C. 1, 70.

III. Fig.: **A.** *Yoke, bonds,* etc.: **1.** Of affection, love, *etc.:* quid? si prisca redit Venus Diductosque jugo cogit aheneo? Hor. Od. 3, 9, 18: fraternum jugum, Val. Max. 5, 5, 3. **2.** Of marriage, *etc.:* Hor. Od. 2, 5, 1.—**3.** Of slavery, subjection, *etc.:* cujus a cervicibus jugum servile dejecerant, C. Phil. 1, 2, 6: nec prius jugum Hispani accipere potuerunt, Just. 44, 5, 8: ut jugum servitutis acceperint, id. 11, 14, 6: exuere jugum potuere, Tac. Agr. 31: ergo sustulerant animos et jugum excusserant, Pl. Pan. 11.—**4.** Of misfortune: ferre jugum pariter dolosi, Hor. Od. 1, 35, 26: dicimus autem Hos quoque felices, qui ferre incommoda vitæ, Nec jactare jugum vita didicere magistra, Juv. 13, 22.—**B.** Mittere sub jugum, *folld. by Abstr. object: To vanquish, overcome, subdue, bring into subjection:* calamitates terroresque mortalium sub jugum mittere proprium magni viri est, Sen. Prov. 4, 1.—**C.** *The height* or *eminence* of learning: ut ex Apennino fluminum, sic ex communi sapientium jugo, sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, *etc.*, C. de Or. 3, 19, 69.—**D.** Pari jugo niti: *To lean equally on the yoke, to work with common* or *equal efforts:* quum uterque pari jugo non pro se, sed pro causa niteretur, Pl. Ep. 3, 9, 8.

jŭgumento (jūgāmento), 1. *v. a.* [jugumentum] *To fasten together:* materia eos (*sc.* parietes) jugumentantes, Vitr. 2, 1, 3.

jŭgumentum (jūgam-), i, *n.* [jungo] *That which joins together;* hence, *a cross-beam, lintel, threshold* (ante-class.): Cato R. R. 14, 1.

Jŭgurtha, æ, *m. The nephew and successor of Micipsa, king of Numidia, conquered by Marius in the war with the Romans;* v. Sall. J.; Flor. 3, 1.—Hence, **Jŭgurthīnus,** a, um, *adj., Of* or *belonging to Jugurtha, Jugurthine:* conjuratio, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: bellum, Hor. Epod. 9, 23: triumphus, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 45.

jŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [jugo] *Belonging together, matching* (ante-class.): vasa, Cato R. R. 10.

Juliacum, i, *n. A city of* Gallia Belgica, now *Juliers,* Amm. 17, 8.

1. Jūlĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Julius] *Of* or *belonging to Julius Cæsar Julian:* vectigalia, i. e. *which were introduced by Julius Cæsar,* M. Anton. in C. Phil. 13, 15, 31.—As *Subst.:* **Juliani,** orum, *m.* (*sc.* milites): **A.** *Soldiers who were on the side of Cæsar in the civil war:* deprehensos intra castra Julianos... interfecisent, Suet. Cæs. 75.—**B.** *A name given to the* Cerritani: Cerritani, qui Juliani cognominantur, Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 23.

Jūlĭas, ădis, *f. A town of Galilee:* amœnis (lacum) circumseptum oppidis, ab oriente Juliade et Hippo, a meridie, *etc.*, Pl. 5, 15, 15, § 71.

2. Jūlĭānus, i, *m. A Roman proper name.* **I.** M. Didius Severus Julianus Augustus, *A Roman emperor, who, because he did not pay the prætorian guard the money promised them as the price of the throne, was put to death by them after a reign of 66 days,* A.D. 193. **II.** Julianus Augustus Apostata, *An emperor who turned from Christianity to paganism.*

Jūlĭensis, e, *adj.* [Julius] *Of* or *belonging to Julius, Julian,* an appellation given to cities and colonies: Artigi, quod Julienses, Pl. 3, 1, 3, § 10: Aretini Julienses, id. 3, 5, 8, § 52: Julienses et reliqui ignobiles populi quindecim, id. 5, 29, 29, § 105: Julienses Carnorum, id. 3, 19, 23, § 130: Teari, qui Julienses, id. 3, 3, 4, § 23.

Jūlĭŏbrĭga (-ca), æ, *f. A town of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Pl. 3, 3, 4, § 27.—Hence, **Juliobrigensis,** e, *adj. Of* or *belonging to Juliobriga;* prps. only as *Subst.:* **Juliobrigensis,** is, *m.* (*sc.* incola): *An inhabitant* of Juliobriga: portus Victoriæ Juliobrigensium, Pl. 4, 20, 34, § 110.

jūlis, ĭdis, *f. A kind of rock-fish:* optimum (*sc.* jus) e scorpionibus et julide et saxatilibus, Pl. 32, 9, 31, § 94.

Jūlĭus, a, um, *adj. The name of a Roman* gens; especially celebrated are C. Julius Cæsar and his adopted son, C. Julius Cæsar (Octavianus) Augustus: unde domus Teucros Julia tangit avos, Ov. F. 4, 40: templa, i. e. curia Julia, id. Pont. 4, 5, 21: edicta, *decrees and laws of Augustus,* Hor. Od. 4, 14, 22: sidus, *the comet which was visible at Rome for seven days after Cæsar's death,* id. ib. 1, 12, 47: leges, C. Balb. 8, 21.—As *Subst.:* **Julius,** i, *m.* (*sc.* mensis): *The month of July, July, previously called* Quintilis: tostamque fervens Julius coquit messem, Mart. 10, 62, 7.

Julus, i, v. 2. Iulus.

jūmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [jumentum] *Of* or *belonging to draught-cattle* (post-class.): mola, *worked by draught-cattle,* Jabolen. Dig. 33, 7, 27: contubernium, App. M. 10, p. 617 Oud.

jūmentum, i, *n.* [jungo] (*The yoked animal;* hence) **I.** Prop.: *A beast for drawing* or *carrying; draught-animal; beast of burden* (class.): quum illam curru vehi jus esset, morarenturque jumenta, C. Tusc. 1, 47, 113: conquisitis jumentis, Cæs. B. C. 1, 60: jumento nihil opus est (*i. e.* equo), C. Att. 12, 32: sarcinaria, *beasts of burden,* Cæs. B. C. 1, 81: non jumenta solum, sed etiam elephanti, Liv. 21, 37: vectus jumentis junctis, Nep. Timol. 4: jumenta bovesque, Col. 6, 19.

II. Meton.: *A carriage, vehicle:* jumentum dato, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 26: jumentum quoque non id solum significat, quod nunc dicitur, sed vectabulum etiam, quod adjunctis pecoribus trahebatur: veteres enim nostri jumentum a jungendo dixerunt, id. 20, 1, 28.

juncētum, i, *n.* [juncus] *A bed of rushes,* Var. R. R. 1, 8, 3.

juncĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] **I.** Prop.: *Made of rushes, rush-:* sporta juncea, Col. 12, 6, 1: vincula, Ov. F. 4, 870: cratis, Pl. 21, 14, 49.

II. Meton.: *Like a rush:* herba caule juncео pedali, Pl. 25, 8, 47, § 85.—**B.** *Rush-like,* i. e. *slender, thin:* tametsi bona est natura, reddunt (*sc.* virgines) curatura juncеas (*sc.* sese), Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24: pectore sic tenero, plana sic juncеus alvo, Per teneros feminum gyros surasque nitentes Descendis, *etc.*, Auson. Ep. 4, 46: quid dicamus columnarum juncеam proceritatem? Cassiod. Var. 7, 15.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): Of a draught of wine: *Small, slight* (as opposed to *full, copious*): nam mihi jam intus potione juncea onerabo gulam, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 56 ed. Ritschl.

1. **juncīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [juncus] *Made from* or *of rushes; rush-*: juncinum (*sc.* oleum) e junco, Pl. 15, 7, 7, § 30.

2. **Juncīnus,** i, *m.* [1. juncinus] *A Roman* cognomen, Inscr. Murat. 682, 4.

juncōsus, a, um, *adj.* [juncus] *Full of* or *abounding in rushes; rushy*: juncosus aër verti pala debet, Pl. 18, 6, 8, § 46: juncosa littora, Ov. M. 7, 231.

junctim, *adv.* [jungo] (post-Aug.), **I.** Prop.: Of place: *Together*: ut apud eandem mensam duo illi junctim locarentur, Gell. 12, 8, 2.

II. Meton.: Of time: *Successively, one after another*: ex quibus (*sc.* consulatibus) duos primos junctim (*sc.* gessit), Suet. Claud. 14.

junctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] *A joining, connection, union*: est enim intentus quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptio earum partium, quæ ante interitum junctione aliqua tenebantur, C. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

junctor, ōris, *m.* [jungo, *no.* I. B. 1.] *One who harnesses* horses, *etc.*: quo in genere (*sc.* serverum) junctores, cubicularii, *etc.*, Alfen. Dig. 50, 16 203.

junctūra, æ, *f.* [jungo] **I.**: **A.** Prop.: Of words: **1.** (acc. to jungo, *no.* I. B. 18. a.): *A joining, composition, compounding*: dixeris egregie notum si callida verbum Reddiderit junctura novum, Hor. A. P. 47.—**2.** (acc. to jungo, *no.* I. B. 18. b.): *A connecting, connection*: in omni compositione tria sunt necessaria, ordo, junctura, numerus, Quint. 9, 4, 32.

B. Fig. (acc. to jungo, *no.* II. B. 2.): Of family: *Relationship, connection*: generis, Ov. H. 4, 135.

C. Meton.: **1.** Of the limbs, *etc.*: *A joint*: **a.** *Abs.*: ut medicatus humor alat teneatque juncturas, Pl. 16, 40, 79, § 214.—**b.** With *Gen.*: genuum junctura riget, Ov. M. 2, 823.—**2.** Of a girdle: *The place where the two ends meet*: laterum juncturas fibula mordet, Virg. Æ. 12, 274; cf. Comm. ad h. l. ed. Wagn.—**3.** Of a building, *etc.*: *A joint*, i. e. *the place where the stones, etc., meet*: deinde tunc quadrato saxo murus ducatur juncturis quam longissimis, uti maxime medii lapides coagmentis contineantur, Vitr. 5, 12, 6.

II. (acc. to jungo, *no.* I. B. 1.): **A.** Prop.: *A yoking, harnessing*: hoc enim genus juncturæ maxime probatum est, Col. 2, 2, 22.

B. Meton. (post-class.): **1.** *A team, yoke, pair*: carruca cum junctura legata, Paul. Sent. de Legat.—**2.** *Harness, caparison, etc.*: data et vehicula cum mulabus ac mulionibus, cum juncturis argenteis, Capitol. Ver. 5.

1. **junctus,** a, um, **I.** *P.* of jungo. **II.** *Pa.*: **A.** (acc. to jungo, *no.* II. A.): *United, connected*: *Comp.*: causa fuit propior, et cum exitu junctior, C. Fat. 16, 36.—**B.** (acc. to jungo, *no.* II. B. 2.): **1.** *Devoted, attached, bound*: *Sup.*: With *Dat.*: junctissimus illi comes, Ov. M. 5, 60.—**2.** *Nearly* or *closely related*: *Sup.*: quorum (*sc.* principum) prosperis et alii fruantur, adversa ad junctissimos pertineant, Tac. H. 4, 52, cf. context.

2. **junctus,** ūs, *m.* [jungo] *A joining* (ante-class.): carinarum, Var. L. L. 5, 8.

juncus, i, *m.* **I.** Prop.: *A rush*: murteta juncis circumvincire, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 27: junci palustres, Ov. M. 8, 336: acuta cuspide junci, id. ib. 4, 299.

II. Meton.: *A shaft* resembling a rush: arbos ischas sive rachanos agria, juncos duos sive tres spargit in terra rubentes, *etc.*, Pl. 26, 8, 46, § 72.

jungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, 3. c. *a.* [akin to Sanscrit root yuj, Gr. ΖΥΓ, as in ζεύγνυμι, *etc.*; cf. Pott, Etym. Forsch. 1, pp. 54, 236.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *To join, unite, bind* or *fasten; to join, fasten, etc., together*: **1.** With *simple Acc.*: narcissum et florem junxit bene olentis anethi, Virg. E. 2, 48: nec nemoris tantum juxisse carentia sensu Robora, sed, *etc.*, Claud. Bell. Get. 17.—In *Pass. Constr.*: navibus junctis, Cæs. B. G. 1, 9; so. id. B. C. 1, 61: ratibus ac lintribus junctis, id. B. G. 1, 12: carris junctis, id. B. C. 1, 57.—**2.** With *inter*: tigna bina sesquipedalia inter se jungebat, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17: maxime autem corpora inter se juncta permanent, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 115: calamis inter se junctis, Ov. M. 1, 712.—**3.** With *Dat.*: his item (*sc.* tignis) contraria duo ad eundem modum juncta, Cæs. B. G. 4, 17: his perfectis (*sc.* navibus) collocatisque aliis deinceps pari magnitudine rates jungebat, id. B. C. 1, 25: humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam jungere si velit, Hor. A. P. 2: mortua quinetiam jungebat corpora vivis, Virg. Æ. 8, 485.—**4.** With *ad*: junctæ aliæ binæ (*sc.* naves) ad quinqueremes, Liv. 24, 34.—**5.** With *Abl. of instrument*: nam calamus cera jungitur usque minor, Tib. 2, 5, 32: plumbum nigrum albo jungitur, ipsumque album sibi oleo, Pl. 33, 5, 30, § 94.—**6.** With *ab*: æripe æs plumbo fit uti jungatur ab albo, Lucr. 6, 1077: a latere junctis (*sc.* navibus), Front. Strat. 1, 4, 12.—**7.** With *cum*: signaque dat digitis medio cum pollice junctis, Ov. F. 5, 433.

B. Esp.: **1.** Of draught animals, or what are used as such; also, of chariots, *etc.*: **a.** *To join* or *put together, to yoke, harness*, or *fasten together*: With *simple Acc.*: jam Nox jungit equos, Tib. 2, 1, 87: ipsis e torquibus aptos Junge pares et coge gradum conferre juvencos, Virg. G. 3, 169: nec jungere tauros . . . norant, id. Æ. 8, 316: primus Erichthonius currus et quatuor ausus Jungere equos, id. G. 3, 114: atque idem jungat vulpes, et mulgeat hircos, id. E. 3, 91: jungebam Phrygios, quum tu raperere, leones, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 424: Amyclæos ad frena citavit olores; Jungit Amor, Stat. S. 1, 2, 143: famuli currum junxere volantem, Claud. Prob. et Olyb. Cons. 77; cf. currus, *no.* II. A.—In *Pass. Constr.*: junctos Conscendebat equos, Virg. Æ. 12, 735: et juncti currum dominæ subiere leones, id. ib. 3, 113: illa etiam, junctis magnum quæ piscibus æquor, Et glauco bipedum curru metitur equorum, id. Cir. 394: junctisque per æëra cygnis Carpit iter, Ov. M. 10, 708: junctis bubus, id. ib. 14, 3: sparguntur junctæ flore recente boves, id. F. 4, 346: junctis invecta columbis, id. M. 14, 597: quem vix juga bina moverent juncta, id. ib. 12, 433: junctis oloribus, Hor. Od. 3, 28, 15.

b. *To yoke* or *harness to* something: (a) Animals to a chariot, *etc.*: (α) With *Dat.*: curru (=currui) jungit Halesus equos, Virg. Æ. 7, 724.—(β) With *ad*: jugo subdidit eos (*sc.* leones) primusque Romæ ad currum junxit M. Antonius, Pl. 8, 16, 21, § 54: mulis ad vehiculum junctis, Suet. Cæs. 31.—(b) Persons to a triumphal car, *etc.*: tam superbo (*sc.* Sesostre) ut prodatur annis quibusque sorte reges singulos e subjectis jungere ad currum solitus, atque ita triumphare, Pl. 33, 3, 15, § 52.—(c) A chariot, *etc.*, to animals: (α) With *Dat.*: rheda equis juncta, C. Att. 5, 1, 25.—(β) *Abs.*: neu juncto vehiculo . . . . veheretur (*sc.* mulier), Liv. 34, 1: juncta vehicula mille capiuntur, id. 42, 65.—(d) Animals to animals: With *Dat.*: jungentur jam gryphes equis, Virg. Æ. 8, 27.

2. : **a.** Jungere dextram, dextras, manus: *To join the right hand*, etc., in token of amity: (α) With *simple Acc.*: da jungere dextram, Da, genitor, Virg. Æ. 6, 607: jungunt manus, Flor. 4, 6, 3.—(b) With *Dat.*: cur dextræ jungere dextram Non datur? Virg. Æ. 1, 408.—(c) With *Abl. of manner*: junximus hospitio dextras, Virg. Æ. 11, 105.—**b.** Jungere manus, *To close* or *clasp the hands*: junctasque manus patefacta remisit Diva potens uteri, Ov. M. 9, 314.—**3.** *To fasten, make fast, join on*: ut ædificio jungatur (*sc.* opus militare), Cæs. B. C. 2, 10.—**4.** *To close, shut, fasten*: claude fenestras, Vela tegant rimas, junge ostia, tollite lumen E medio, Juv. 9, 105: parcius junctas quatiunt fenestras, Hor. Od. 1, 25, 1.—**5.** Jungere oscula, *To kiss mutually, to bestow mutual kisses*: et, dum licet, oscula jungat, Ov. M. 2, 357: non oscula tantum Juncta queror; quamvis hæc quoque juncta queror, id. Am. 2, 5, 59: ebriæque (*sc.* mulieres) junxerunt oscula, Petr. 8, 67.—**6.** Jungere cervicem amplexui, *To closely embrace*: at ille circumspiciens, ut cervicem meam junxit amplexui, Rogo, inquit, *etc.*, Petr. S. 86 *fin.*—**7.**: **a.** Jungere gradus, *To join*, i. e. *to bring steps close together; to step foot to foot; to advance in close order* or *even line*: namque ut in adversos impacti turbine pugnæ Eunachus et Critias et lætus nomine patris Xanthiopus junxere gradus, Sil. 4, 372.—**b.** Jungere pedem cum pede: *To stand foot to foot*, Ov. M. 9, 44.—**8.** Jungere montes: *To join mountain to mountain; to pile* or *heap mountain upon mountain*: nec nunc mihi jungere montes Mens tumet, Val. Fl. 1, 108.—**9.** Medic. *t. t.*: Of wounds, the edges of wounds, *etc.*: **a.** *To join* or *bring close together*: tum oras (*sc.* tumoris) sutura jungunt, Cels. 7, 17, 1: suturâ oras vulneris jungunt, id. 5, 24, 23: tum junctæ oræ inter se suendæ sunt, id. 7, 9, p. 354 ed. Millig.—**b.** *To bind up, to strap together*: paro tidas suppuratas jungere, Scribon. Comp. 206: sinum jungere, id. ib. 209: sinus jungere, id. ib. 208: ego vulnera doctum Jungere, supremique fugam revocare cruoris, Etiona petam, Stat. Th. 10, 735.—**10.** *To join* or *connect*; *to form* or *make a connection between* two things: pontesque et propugnacula jungunt, Virg. Æ. 9, 170; cf. Comm. ad h. l. Wagner's ed.; cf. also id. ib. 9, 530.—**11.** *To connect* or *join* the opposite sides of a river, *etc.*: Romani ponte Ticinum jungunt, Liv. 21, 45: ratibus, quibus junxerat flumen, nondum resolutis, id. 21, 47.—**12.** *To connect* or *join* by means of a bridge, *etc.*: With *Abl.*: ex adverso Apamiam Seleucus, idem utriusque (*sc.* Zeugmatis et Apamiæ) conditor ponte junxerat, Pl. 5, 24, 21, § 87.—**13.** *To join together* the different parts of any erection, *etc.*; *to construct, form, make*: junctoque ponte transmittit duodecim millia e legionibus, Tac. A. 1, 49: illic cognitum tres Vitellianas cohortes, et alam, cui Sebonianæ nomen, ad Forum Allieni, juncto ponte, consedisse, id. H. 3, 6: simul pontes per amnem Euphraten jungi (*sc.* jubet), id. A. 13, 7.—**14.** *To unite, connect, form a communication between*: **a.** With *simple Acc.*: ut duos sinus jungeret, Pl. 5, 29, 31, § 116.—**b.** With *Abl.*: ea omnia vallo ac fossa ita jungere parat, ne, *etc.*, Liv. 38, 4.—**15.** *To bring close up* to some object: With *Dat.*: Comius incensum calcaribus equum jungit equo Quadrati, Hist. B. G. 8, 48.—**16.** Of sexual intercourse: **a.** *To join, unite, connect*: (α) With *simple Acc.*: devotaque corpora junxit, Ov. M. 10, 464; cf. context: turpia famosus corpora jungat, Hymen, id. H. 9, 134.—(β) With *in c. Abl.*: lecto mecum bene junctus in uno, Ov. H. 13, 112.—(c) With *simple Abl.*: tu mihi juncta toro, Ov. F. 3, 511.—(d) With *Dat.*: juncta . . . femina tauro, Ov. M. 2, 701: mihi juncta, id. F. 3, 511.—(e) With *cum*: Ov. H. 13, 112; cf. above, *no* (b).—(f) With *simple Abl.*: quâ minime jungi quamque decere putes, Ov. Rem. Am. 408.—**b.** Jungere Venerem = coire: (α) With *cum*: hunc ego credam Cum trucibus Venerem jungere posse feris, Tib. 1, 9, 76: quasque sui Venerem junxit cum fratre mariti, Ov. Ib. 353.—(b) With *simple Abl.*: Venerem quoque junge figura, Ov. Rem. Am. 407.—**17.** Milit. *t. t.*: **a.** Jungere exercitum, *etc.*: *To join* or *unite an army*, etc.: (α) With *Dat.*: exercitum Pompeii . . . sibi junxerat (*sc.* Lepidus), Vell. 2, 80, 1: socia arma Rutulis junxit, Liv. 1, 2.—(b) With *cum*: se cum Bruto Cassioque . . . juncturum vires suas, Vell. 2, 63, 1.—(c) With *ellipse of Acc.*: cum Cæsare juncturæ erant (*sc.* copiæ), Vell. 2, 110, 2.—(d) *Pass.*: junctis exercitibus, Vell. 2, 113, 1: junctum Livii et Neronis exercitum intellexit, Front. Strat. 1, 2, 9.—**b.** Jungere se or Pass. in reflexive force: *To effect a junction with*: With *Dat.*: quum . . . collegæ se junxisset, Front. Strat. 1, 9: quum cuperet Hasdrubalem copiasque ejus, antequam Hannibali fratri jungerentur, excidi, id. ib. 1, 1, 9.—**18.** Grammat. *t. t.*: Jungere verba: **a.** *To unite* or *join together*; *to compound*: jungunt autem aut ex duobus Latinis integris, ut *superfui*; aut ex corrupto et integro, ut *malevolus*, Quint. 1, 5, 68.—**b.** *To*

connect words, i. e. *to form phrases*: verba juncta, C. Part. Or. 15, 53.—**19.** Of water, *etc.*: *To unite, mingle*: ubi cæruleis jungitur Ister aquis, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 2.—**20.** *Pass. Part.*: Of locality: **a.** Of places: *Joined on, adjoining, contiguous*: With *Dat.*: pars petere Italiam decreverat junctam sibi (=suæ patriæ) Nauporti ac Tergestis confinio, Vell. 2, 110, 4: quibus (*sc.* campis) junctæ paludes erant, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 6: juncta pharetratis Sarmatis ora Getis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 110: polumque Effugito Australem junctamque Aquilonibus Arcton, id. M. 2, 132.—**b.** Of things: *Adjoining, close* or *contiguous to, hard by*: With *Dat.*: nux ego juncta viæ, Ov. Nux. 1.—**21.** Of persons: **a.** *To join*: With *Dat.*: junctæque Nymphis Gratiæ decentes, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 6.—**b.** *To add*: With *Dat.*: Gratia Nudis juncta sororibus, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 16.—**22.** Of forests: *Pass. Part.*: *Joined, intermingling*: saltus duo ... inter se juncti, Liv. 9, 2.

II. Fig.: **A.** Gen.: *To join, unite*: **1.** With *inter*: an hæc (*sc.* virtus et voluptas) inter se jungi copularique possint, C. de Or. 1, 51, 222.—**2.** With *Dat.*: sapientiam junctam habere eloquentiæ, C. de Or. 3, 35, 142: indignatio juncta conquestioni, id. Inv. 2, 11, 36.—**3.** With *cum*: cum hominibus nostris ... res rationesque jungebat, C. Deiot. 9, 27: cum alio juncta atque connexa (*sc.* natura), id. N. D. 2, 11, 29.—**4.** With *simple Abl.*: insignis improbitas et scelere juncta, C. de Or. 2, 58, 237.

B. Esp.: **1.**: **a.** Of the marriage yoke: Of persons: *To join, unite, match, pair*: (α) With *Dat.*: cui se pulchra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Virg. Æ. 4, 192: Scyrias Hæmonio juncta puella viro, Ov. A. A. 682: hic sedet ignoto juncta puella viro, id. Tr. 2, 284.—(β) With *cum*: cum impari jungi, Liv. 1, 46: Madates sororis ejus filiam secum matrimonio junxerat, Curt. 5, 3, 12: et docuit jungi cum pare quemque sua, Ov. F. 4, 98.—(γ) With *Abl.*: Deïopeiam Connubio jungam stabili, Virg. Æ. 1, 72: matrimonio, Curt. 5, 3, 12; cf. above, *no.* (b.)—(δ) With *in c. Abl.*: ergo ipse Axyartis Persæ filiam mecum in matrimonio junxi, Curt. 10, 3, 11.—**b.** Of animals: *To pair*: With *Dat.*: sed prius Appulis Jungentur capreæ lupis, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 8: variis albæ junguntur sæpe columbæ, Ov. H. 15, 37.—**2.** Of friendship, relationship, *etc.*: **a.** Of personal objects: *To join, unite, bind together, connect*, etc.: (α) With *simple Acc.*: ut quos certus amor ... junxit, Ov. M. 4, 156: hæc res et jungit, junctos et servat amicos, Hor. S. 1, 3, 54.—(β) Se ad eos jungere, C. Rosc. Am. 47, 136.—(γ) With *Dat.*: hanc mihi junxit amor, Ov. M. 7, 698.—(δ) With *cum*: Rosianum Geminum, domine, arctissimo vinculo mecum tua in me beneficia junxerunt, Pl. Ep. 10, 26 (al. 11), 1.—(ε) With *Abl. of manner*: Pl. Ep. 10, 11 (al. 26), 1; cf. above, *no.* (d): quem sibi Pandion .... Connubio Procnes junxit, Ov. M. 6, 428.—(ζ) *Pass. Part.*: (α) With *Dat.*: puer puero junctus amicitia, Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 12: et moneo Priamum Priamoque Antenora junctum, Ov. M. 13, 201: frater tanto tibi junctus amore, id. Pont. 1, 7, 31.—(β) With *inter*: non istis digna catenis, Sed quibus inter se cupidi junguntur amantes, Ov. M. 4, 678.—(γ) With *Abl.*: Ov. Pont. 4, 3, 12; id. ib. 1, 7, 31; cf. above, *no.* (α): jure sodalitio qui mihi junctus erat, id. Tr. 4, 10, 36.—(δ) With *ab*: (αα) Of time: tu primis junctus ab annis, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 43.—(ββ) *Fold. by Abl. of means*: qui tibi materno quamvis a sanguine junctus, Ov. M. 2, 368; cf. ab, *no.* I. C. 3, a.—(ε) *Abs.*: hæc res junctos servat amicos, Hor. S. 1, 3, 54.—**b.** Of things as objects: *To make, contract, form*: With *cum*: cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias .... jungebat, C. Deiot. 9, 27: Latinum pacem cum Æneâ, deinde affinitatem junxisse, Liv. 1, 1: cum Hispanis amicitiam junxerunt, Just. 43, 5, 3.—**3.** Of a treaty, alliance, society, *etc.*: **a.** *To connect, bind, unite, ally*: (α) With *inter*: tu (*sc.* philosophia) eos inter se primo domiciliis, deinde conjugiis, tum literarum et vocum communione junxisti, C. Tusc. 5, 2, 5.—(β) With *Dat.*: si populus Romanus fœdere jungeretur regi, Liv. 26, 24: Seleucus Demetrio, Ptolemæus Lysimacho junguntur, Just. 15, 4, 24.—(γ) With *cum*: cum quibus juncti tunc arctissimis societatis vinculis fuerant, Just. 6, 5, 11.—(δ) With *Abl.*: C. Tusc. 5, 2, 5; Liv. 26, 24; Curt. 6, 5, 11; cf. above, *no.* (a), (b), (c): labor voluptasque societate quadam inter se naturali sunt juncta, Liv. 5, 4.—**b.** Of things: *To form, make, conclude, enter into*: (α) With *cum*: societatem cum eo metu potentiæ ejus jungit, Just. 22, 2, 6: fœdus cum eo amicitiamque junxit, Liv. 24, 48.—(β) In *Gerundial Constr.*: jungendæ societatis gratia, Just. 29, 4, 2.—(γ) With *simple Acc.*: ne qua nova jungeretis fœdera, Liv. 7, 30.—**4.** *To add*: **a.** With *ad*: sic ad illa, quæ semper habuit, junget ea, quæ, *etc.*, C. Fin. 5, 14, 40.—**b.** With *Dat.*: si utraque gloriosa res esset, et servasse regnum et eripuisse; servati tamen regni, quæ juncta pietati sit, potiorem laudem fuisse, Liv. 45, 19.—**5.** *To collect, gather together*: With *in c. Acc.*: cunctorum si facta simul jungantur in unum, Præcedes numero, Claud. Ruf. 2, 516.—**6.** Jungere saltu fossas: *To leap across*: nunc docet ingenti saltu me jungere fossas, Nunc, *etc.*, Stat. Ach. 2, 423.—**7.** Jungere laborem: *To pursue* or *continue without interruption*: quem (*sc.* laborem) difficilius est repetere, quam jungere, Pl. Ep. 4, 9, 10.—**8.** Jungere verba: *To speak consecutively*: junget vix tria verba miser, Mart. 6, 54, 2.—**9.** Jungere colloquium: *To confer* or *converse*: si jungere cordi est Colloquium, Sil. 13, 734.

III. Meton.: **A.** Of landed property: *To cause to join, to join* by buying up adjacent possessions: quod si contigerit, fundos Apuliæ jungere satis vivus pervenero, Petr. S. 77: longos jungere fines Agrorum, Luc. 1, 167.—**B.**: **1.** Of time: *To add*: quum diei noctem pervigilem junxisset, Just. 12, 13, 7.—**2.** In reference to time: *To join, cause to follow* one after the other: **a.** With *simple Acc.*: junge puer cyathos, atque enumerare labora, Stat. S. 1, 5, 10.—**b.** With *Dat.*: an utrumque trajicerem gladio, somnumque morti jungerem, Petr. S. 79: vidit hic annus Ventidium .... consularem prætextam jungentem prætoriæ, Vell. 2, 65, 3: consulatum prætura se juncturum, id. 2, 92, 4: nulla unquam natio tam mature consilio belli bellum junxit, id. 2, 110, 5.

Jūnĭădes, æ, *m. patronym., A son of Junius*: Juniadæ patrio inferias misere sepulchro, Auson. Idyll. 11, 37.

Jūnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Junius] *Of* or *belonging to a Junius, Junian*: judicium, C. Clu. 1, 1: Junianis (*sc.* cerasis) gratus sapor, Pl. 15, 20, 30, § 103.

jūnĭcŭlus, i, *m. An old vine-branch*, Pl. 17, 22, 35.

jūnĭor, v. juvenis.

jūnĭpērĕus, a, um, *adj.* [juniperus] v. juniperus, Sic. Fl.

jūnĭpērus, i, *f. The juniper-tree*: citreæ et juniperus et ilex anniferæ habentur, Pl. 16, 26, 44, § 107: juniperis nostris similes, id. 12, 7, 14, § 26: stant et juniperi, Virg. E. 7, 53: juniperi gravis umbra, id. ib. 10, 76.—As *Adj.*: **juniper,** era, erum; *also* **juniperĕus,** a, um, *Of* or *made of the juniper-tree*: in quibusdam regionibus palos pro terminis observant, alii ilicéos, alii oleagineos, alii juniperos, Placc. Sic. de Condit. Agr. p. 4 Goes.; al. junipereos.

1. **Jūnius,** a. *The name of a Roman gens*: e. g. M. and D. Junius Brutus.—Hence **Junius,** a, um, *adj., Junian*: familia, Tac. A. 3, 24: domus, Liv 2, 5: lex, C. Sest. 64, 135: mensis, *the sixth month, June*, id. Att. 6, 2, 6.—As *Subst.*: **Junius,** i, *m.* (*sc.* mensis) *June*: Junius est juvenum, qui fuit ante senum, Ov. F. 6, 88: ut ibi Junius consummatur, C. Att. 5, 21, 9.

jūnix, icis, *f.* [acc. to Pott, Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 215, akin to Sanscrit root RU. sonum edere; but prps. more prob. contr. from juvenix, akin to juvencus; v. juvencus] (acc. to Pott, therefore, *A lowing one*: acc. to other etym., *A playing* or *sportive one*; hence) *A heifer*: quam mox horsum ad stabulum junix recipiat se a pabulo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 33: tot tibi quum in flammis junicum omenta liquescant, Pers. 2, 47; al. juvencûm; cf. Comm. ad h. l.

Jūno, ōnis, *f.* **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *The goddess Juno, dau. of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and the guardian deity of women; as the foundress of marriage, she is also called* pronuba Juno; *and as the protecting goddess of lying-in women*, Juno Lucina: prima et Tellus et pronuba Juno Dant signum, Virg. Æ. 4, 166: apud nos Junonem Lucinam in pariendo invocant, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: suppetias Junonis implorare Lucinæ, Arn. 3, 10: Juno Lucina, tuam fidem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 11: Sispitem Junonem, quam vulgo Sospitem appellant, antiqui usurpabant, quum ea vox ex Græca videatur sumpta, quod est σώζειν, Fest. p. 343, col. 1. ed. Müll. "variæ sunt ejus (*sc.* Junonis) potestates, ut Curetis, Lucina, Matrona, Regina; et dicunt theologi ipsam esse matrem deûm, quæ Terra dicitur; unde etiam et ei porca sacrificatur, Serv. ad Virg. 8, 84: Februarius mensis dictus, quod tum, id est, extremo mense anni, populus februaretur, id est, lustraretur ac purgaretur; vel a Junone Februata, quam alii Februalem, Romani Februlim vocant, quod, *etc.*, Fest. p. 85 ed. Müll.: cur ergo æther datur Jovi, aër Junoni, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 10: jam vero Junonem opinatio nonne consimilis deorum tollit e censu? nam si aër illa est, quemadmodum vos ludere ac dictitare consuestis, Græci nominis præposteritate repetita, nulla soror et conjux omnipotentis reperietur Jovis, nulla Fluonia, nulla Pomona, nulla Ossipagina, nulla Februtis, Populonia, Cinxia, Caprolina; atque ita, *etc.*, Arn. 3, 30: ponitur autem Juno, quia Iterduca est et Domiduca, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 3, 1: sacra sunt Junonis, et hæc in ejus dilecta insula Samo celebrantur, ubi nuptum data est Jovi, id. ib. 6, 7, 3: stella Junonis, *i. e. the planet Venus*, Pl. 2, 8, 6, § 37: urbs Junonis, *i. e.* Argos, Ov. H. 14, 21.—Prov.: Junonis sacra ferre, *i. e. To walk at a slow and measured pace; with reference to the Canephori, who, in sacred processions, with their uplifted hands supported baskets on their heads, and were hence compelled to walk slowly*; cf C. Off. 1, 36, 131; id. 2 Verr. 4, 3, 5: per sæpe velut qui Junonis sacra ferret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11; cf. above, Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 7, 3.

B. Esp.: **1.** *The same as the lower air*: aër autem, ut Stoici disputant, interjectus inter mare et cœlum, Junonis nomine consecratur; quæ est soror et conjux Jovis, quod ei similitudo est ætheris, et cum eo summa conjunctio. Effeminarunt autem eum, Junonique tribuerunt, quod nihil est eo mollius, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66: aër illa (*sc.* Juno) est, Am. 3, 30: est autem Juno aër, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 17 *ad fin.*; cf. id. Sat. 1, 17; cf. cur ergo æther datur Jovi, aër Junoni? Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 10: Juno aër, id. ib. 7, 16: figurans Jovem in substantiam fervidam, et Junonem ejus in aëriam, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13.—**2.** *The same as* Terra: Juno est terra, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 16 *fin.*—**3.** *The same as* Cybele: Juno est ... Mater magna, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 16 *fin.*—**4.** *The same as* Ceres: Juno est ... Ceres, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 16 *fin.*—**5.** *The planet* (*Venus*): Junonis stella, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 16.

II. Fig.: **A.** Comice: mea Juno, *My Juno, my wife*: eia mea Juno, non decet te esse tam tristem tuo Jovi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 14.—**B.** Poet.: *With some epithet referring to the lower world, to denote Proserpine, as the Juno or queen of that place*: ramus Junonî infernæ dictus sacer, Virg. Æ. 6, 138: jam complexa manu crinem tenet infera Juno, Stat. S. 2, 1, 147: auro Fulgentem ramum silva Junonis Avernæ Monstravit, Ov. M. 14, 114: profundæ Junonis thalamos, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 3: Stygiæque severos Junonis thalamos et mœsta cubilia cerno, Stat. Th. 4, 527.

Jūnōnālis, e, *adj.* [Juno] *Of* or *belonging to Juno*: tempus, *i. e. the month of June*, Ov. F. 6, 63.

Jūnōnĭ-cŏla, æ, *c.* [Juno; colo] *A worshipper of Juno* (poet.): Addo senem

Tatium Junonicolasque Faliscos, Ov. F. 6, 49.

Jūnōnī-gĕna, æ, m. [Juno; gigno] *Juno-born*, i. e. *Vulcan*, Ov. M. 4, 173.

Jūnōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Juno] (poet. or post-class.), *Of or belonging to Juno, Junonian*: hospita, *i. e. Carthage, where Juno was worshipped*, Virg. Æ. 1, 671: Samos, Ov. M. 8, 220: ales, *i. e. the peacock*, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 55: custos, *i. e. Argus*, id. M. 1, 678: mensis, *i. e. June, sacred to Juno*, id. F. 6, 61: Hebe, *i. e. the daughter of Juno*, Ov. M. 9, 400: so, Val. Fl. 8, 231: Junonius ille cæstus, Arn. 6, 25; cf. Mart. 6, 13, 8.—As *Subst.*: **Junonia,** æ, *f.*: **1.** (*sc.* insula): *Junonia; one of the Fortunate isles*: alteram insulam Junoniam appellari, Pl. 6, 32, 37, § 204.—**2.** Junonia (*sc.* stella); a name of the *planet Venus*: Junonia, immo Veneris stella, App. Mund. p. 293 Oud.

Jūpĭter (Juppĭter), Jovis, m. (reg. only in *Nom.* and *Voc.*, the rest of the cases being supplied from Jovis; cf. below; *Nom.* Jovis, Enn. ap. App. Mund. p. 370 Oud.; so, Prisc. 695 P.: Actius ap. id. 695 P.: *Gen.* Jupiteris and Jupitris, Cæsell. ap. id. 695 P.: Juppitri, condemned by Var. L. L. 8, 33 ed. Müll.) [akin to Sanscr. dyo or dyu, cœlum; and the Greek Ζεύς; pater; cf. Pott, Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 100, Bopp, vol. 1, p. 134 ed. Eastwick: acc. to Diom. p. 417 P., "Jupiter, veluti Ζεὺς πατήρ;" cf. also below, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Jupiter*, i. e. *heaven's father or lord; a son of Saturn, brother and husband of Juno; the chief divinity of the Romans*: **1.** *Sing.*: "inveniuntur nomina duo tantum casus habentia, ut hic Jupiter, O Jupiter." Serg. p. 1845 P.: multorum nominum aliqui casus inveniuntur, ut ... Jupiter, O Jupiter: nam qui declinat hic Jupiter, hujus Jovis, potest et hic Phœbus, hujus Apollinis, declinare, Prob. p. 1446 P.: Jupiter, Jupiteris et Jupitris, ut Cæsellio Vindici placet, debuit declinari, Prisc. p. 695 P.: sed ipse Jupiter, id est, juvans pater, quem conversis casibus appellamus a juvando Jovem, a poetis pater divumque hominumque dicitur; a majoribus autem nostris optimus maximus; et quidem ante optimus, id est beneficentissimus, quam maximus, qui majus est certeque gratius prodesse omnibus, quam opes magnas habere, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 64; cf. Arn. 4, 21: a juvando Jovis, quem Ζῆνα Græci appellant, App. Mund. p. 370 Oud.: "rector ille poli, pater deorum et hominum:" tunc et populus acclamans *deo deorum, qui solus potens*, in Jovis nomine Deo nostro testimonium reddidit, Tert. ad Scap. 4 *ad fin.*: ecce in illa religiosissima urbe Æneadarum piorum est Jupiter quidam, quem ludis suis humano proluunt sanguine ..... O Jovem Christianum, et solum patris filium, de crudelitate! id. Apol. 9: Jupiter pater, si est fas, *etc.*, Liv. 1, 18: Juppiter, Commodian. 5: Jovis stella, *the planet Jupiter*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52: Jovis satelles, *i. e. the eagle*, poet. ap. C. Div. 1, 47, 106: Jovis ales, Ov. A. A. 3, 420.—Phrase: Jovem lapidem *or* per Jovem lapidem *jurare, To swear by Jove and a stone*; said of one who swore by Jupiter holding a flint stone in his hand, and repeating the following words: "si sciens fallo, tum me Dispiter, salva urbe arceque, bonis ejiciat, uti ego hunc lapidem," Fest. p. 115 ed. Müll.: Jovem lapidem jurare, C. Fam. 7, 12, 2: Jovem lapidem inquit, quod sanctissimum jusjurandum est habitum, paratus sum ego jurare, Gell. 1, 21, 4; cf. Fest. p. 115 ed. Müll.: "lapidem silicum tenebant juraturi per Jovem, hæc verba dicentes; Si scions, *etc.*; cf. above: jurabo per Jovem lapidem Romano vetustissimo ritu, App. de Deo Socr. p. 132 Oud.—**2.** *Plur.*: **a.** *Form* Jupiteres: Romanus Cynicus Varro trecentos Joves, sive Jupiteres dicendum, sine capitibus introducit, Tert. Apol. 14 *fin.*—**b.** *Form* Joves: repente ut emoriantur humani Joves, Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 695. P.: Joves tres numerant ii, qui, *etc.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53.

B. Esp.: **1.** In *vocative*, in exclamations, to denote amazement, *etc.*: O Jupiter! *O Jupiter!* Jupiter! estne illic Charinus! Plant. Merc. 5, 2, 24.—**2.** *The same as* æther, cœlum, *or the upper air*: Chrysippus disputat æthera esse eum, quem homines Jovem appellarent, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 40: aspice hoc sublime candens, quem invocant omnes Jovem, id. ib. 2, 2, 4; so, id. ib. 2, 25, 65: solum cœlum Jupiter, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 16: quid de ipso dicemus Jove, quem æthera nonnulli (*sc.* dicitivere) flagrantem in flammea atque ardoris inextinguibili vastitate? Arn. 3, 30; cf. below, *no.* III. A.—**3.** *The same as* mundus *or the universe*: mundus enim totus Jupiter, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 16: et Janus est mundus et Jupiter, id. ib. 7, 16: et hoc utique totum refertur ad mundum, id est, Jovem, id. ib. 7, 16.—**4.** *The same as* Sol, *or the sun*: quem (*sc.* Jovem) solem esse dictitavere sapientes, Arn. 3, 30.—**5.** *The same as the planet Jupiter*: sola stella Jupiter habetur et dicitur, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 16.

II. Fig.: With some epithet referring to the lower world to denote *the supreme ruler* of that place; *the Jove* of Tartarus, *etc.*: sacra Jovi Stygio, Virg. Æ. 4, 638: Stygii frater Jovis, Arn. 3, 31.

III. Meton.: **A.**: **1.** Gen.: *The sky, open air, heaven*: sub Jove frigido, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25: sub Jove pars durat; pauci tentoria ponunt, Ov. F. 3, 537: fragor hyberni subitus Jovis, Stat. Th. 3, 26: sub Jove temperies, et nunquam turbidus aër, Luc. 10, 207.—**2.** Esp.: With accessory notion of rain: *A rainy sky*: et jam maturis metuendus Jupiter uvis, Virg. G. 2, 419.—**B.** *The atmosphere*: quod latus mundi nebulæ malusque Jupiter urget, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 20.—**C.** *Temperature, climate*: locique Ferre diu nequiere Jovem, Ov. M. 13, 707.

Jūra, æ, m. *A chain of mountains extending from the Rhine to the Rhone*: monte Jura altissimo, Cæs. B. G. 1, 2; Pl. 3, 4, 5, § 31.—Hence, **Jūrensis,** e, *adj.*, *Of Mount Jura*: Jurensia si te remittunt jam monasteria, Sid. Ep. 4, 25.

jūrāmentum, i, *n.* [juro] *An oath* (post-class. for jusjurandum): Paul. Dig. 22, 3, 25: præstare, *to take an oath, to swear*, Cod. Just. 2, 56, 4.

jūrandum, i, *n.* [id.] *An oath* (anteclass. for jusjurandum): abi quærere ubi jurando tuo satis sit præsidii, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 26.

jūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (post-class.), **I.** Prop.: *Swearing*: jurationi non assuescat os tuum, Vulg. Sir. 23, 9. **II.** Meton.: *That which is sworn; an oath*: verba jurationis concipit, Macr. S. 1, 6 *fin.*: quum te alius per deos suos obligat juratione, vel, *etc.*, Tert. Idol. 21 *init.*

jūrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] *Of or belonging to an oath* (post-class.): adverbia, *adverbs of swearing*, Prisc. p. 1020 P.

jūrāto, *adv.* [juro] *With or under an oath*: qui jurato promisit judicio sisti, Paul. Dig. 2, 8, 16.

jūrātor, ōris, m. [id.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *One who swears or takes an oath* (post-class.): falsus jurator, Macr. S. 5, 19.—**B.** Esp. (ante- and post-class.): *A sworn witness, a witness under oath*: quis unquam ab historico juratores exegit? Sen. Apocol. 1, 2: dum juratoribus abundat (*sc.* Synesius) dum meriti sui certus est, Symm. Or. pro. Synes. 1.

II. Meton.: *One who makes another swear, or binds another by an oath; a censor*: census sum; juratori recte rationem dedi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 39; cf. Comm. ad h. l.

III. Fig. (acc. to *no.* II.): *A critic, censor*: vos juratores estis; quæso, operam date, Plaut. Pœn. prol. 58.

jūrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jurator] *Of or belonging to one who swears or takes an oath* (post-class.): cautio, Cod. Just. 12, 19, 12.

jūrātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of juro and juror. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to juror, *no.* I. B. 1. b.; prps. only in *Sup.*: *Having been most sworn by*; hence) *Most credible, most trustworthy*: scito enim conferentem auctores me deprehendisse a juratissimis et proximis veteres transcriptos ad verbum, neque nominatos, *etc.*, Pl. 1, præf. § 22.

jurĕa, æ (*sc.* polenta); v. jureus.

jūrĕconsultus, v. jurisconsultus.

jūrĕ-jūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* [2. jus; juro] *To swear*: prætores ambo in eadem verba jurejurarunt, Liv. 41, 18.

Jurensis, v. Jura.

jūrĕ-pĕritus, v. jurisperitus.

jūrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. jus] *Of or belonging to broth*; prps. only as *Subst.*: **jūrĕa,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* farina or polenta), *A thick paste or mash made up with broth*: quasi jurearn esse jus decet collyricum, Plaut. Pœn. 1, 3, 17; cf. context; cf. Comm. ad h. l.

‡jurgātĭo, juris actio, Post. p. 103 Müll.

jurgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jurgo, *no.* II. B.] *Upbraiding, blaming, chiding* (post-class.): vocis sonus, Amm. 27, 1, 5.

jurgātrix, icis, *f.* [id. *no.* II. A. 1.] *She who quarrels, a quarrelsome woman* (post-class.): illa (*sc.* mater) jurgatrix; ergo, iste (*sc.* amator) placabilis, Hier. Ep. 117, 4.

jurgĭōse, *adv.* [jurgiosus] *In a quarrelsome manner*: at non inepte, neque jurgiose, Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 26 ed. Mai.

jurgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jurgium] *Quarrelsome* (post-class.): Xanthippe, Socratis philosophi uxor morosa admodum fuisse fertur et jurgiosa, Gell. 1, 17, 1: qui facundia rabida furiosaque esset, id. 19, 9, 7.

jurgĭum, i, *n.* [jurgo] **I.** Prop. (acc. to jurgo, *no.* I.): **A.** In a good sense: *Law proceedings, a suit, dispute*, between friends, kinsmen, *etc.*: "benevolorum concertatio, non lis inimicorum, *jurgium*, dicitur," C. ap. Non. 431, 2; cf. jurgo, *no.* I. A.: inque feriis imperandis (*sc.* imperabatur) ut litibus et jurgiis se abstinerent, C. Div. 1, 45, 102: feriis jurgia amovento, XII. Tab. ap. C. Leg. 2, 8, 19: feriarum festorumque dierum ratio in liberis habet requietem litium et jurgiorum; in servis, *etc.*, C. Leg. 2, 12, 29: lite vacent aures, insanaque protinus absint Jurgia, Ov. P. 1, 74: illeet arbiter sententiam, jurgio perempto, non dixerit, Pap. Dig. 12, 3, 57; al. 58.—**B.** In a hostile sense: *A law-suit, legal proceedings, an action*: **1.** Gen.: de qua jurgium esset, Ascon. ad C. 2 Verr. 1, 45, 115, cf. the context.—**2.** Esp.: Of proceedings relative to landed property: finalis jurgii vel locorum peragatur intentio, *of the action relative to the bounds*, Cod. Just. 3, 10, 5.

II. Meton. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 1.): **A.** *A quarrel, strife, dispute, altercation, contention* (class.): *Abs.*: jurgio tandem uxorem abegi ab janua, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 18: jam jurgio enicabit, si intro rediero, id. Merc. 3, 2, 14: Themistocles fertur Seriphio cuidam in jurgio respondisse, C. Sen. 3, 8: optimum quemque jurgio lacessens, Tac. A. 14, 49: notabile jurgium fuit, quo Licinius Eprium invasit, id. H. 2, 83: tertia decimanos petulantibus jurgiis illuserant, id. ib. 3, 32.—Polld. by *inter*: inter Helvidium et Eprium acre jurgium, Tac. H. 4, 6.—Particular phrases: Jurgia jactare, *To hurl or aim quarrels at one*; i. e. *to assail in a quarrelsome manner*: nunc sera querelis Haud justis assurgis, et irrita jurgia jactas, Virg. Æ. 10, 95.—Jurgia nectere, *To join or unite quarrels; to add quarrel to quarrel; to carry on a continued quarrel*: sed tamen interdum tecum quoque jurgia nectat, Et simulet lacrimas, Carnificemque vocet, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 35.—Per jurgia dicere, *To say through quarrels*, i. e. *to say or speak under the influence of anger, resentment*, etc.: quod te nescio quis per jurgia dixerit esse Exsulis uxorem, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 1.—Jurgia facere, *To make, cause*, or *produce quarrels*: ejus (*sc.* Amyci) tumulus a supremo die lauro tegitur, quam insanam vocant, quoniam, si quid ex ea decerptum inferatur navibus, jurgia fiunt, donec abjiciatur, Pl. 16, 44, 89, § 239.—In jurgia alicujus erumpere: *To burst out into railing, abuse*, etc., *against some one*: hinc exacerbatus juvenis, in jurgia primo patris erupit, Just. 10, 2, 5.—Jurgio aliquem corripere, *To seize one with railing*, etc., i. e. *to burst out into abuse of one*: ut inter conventum matronarum correpta (*sc.* Agrippina) jurgio atque etiam manu pulsata sit a matre Lepida, Suet. Galb. 5.—Sine jurgio vivere: *To live without a quarrel*,

i. e. *to live in perfect harmony and union:* vixit cum hac (*sc.* uxore) triginta novem annis sine jurgio, sine offensa, Pl. Ep. 4, 5, 1.

B. Legal. *t. t.: Separation of man and wife;* diff. from *divortium* (post-class.): quod si non divortium, sed jurgium, fuit, dos ejusdem matrimonii manebit, Papin. Dig. 23, 3, 31: si, liberis sublatis, reversa post jurgium per dissimulationem mulier, *etc.*, id. ib. 23, 4, 27.

jur-go, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [2. jus; ago; *i. e.* jure ago] **I.** Prop.: **A.** In a good sense: *To proceed at law, to sue, to take* or *institute friendly legal proceedings:* admiror nec rerum solum sed verborum etiam elegantiam; *si jurgant,* inquit: benevolorum concertatio, non lis inimicorum, jurgium dicitur. Et in sequenti: *jurgare* igitur lex putat inter se vicinos, non litigare, C. ap. Non. 431, 1; so, also, ap. Orell. vol. 4. pt. 1, p. 475.—**B.** In a hostile sense: *To sue* or *proceed at law; to take* or *institute legal proceedings* against any one: "ex quo videre licet *jurgare* esse ab jure dictum, quum quis jure litigaret," Var. L. L. 7, § 93 ed. Müll.—**1.** With *adversus:* apud ædiles adversus lenones jurgare, Just. 21, 5, 7; al. jurgari.—**2.** *Abs.:* qui non ante in proprio foro jurgaverint, Cod. Th. 2, 1, 6: ne ætates jurgantium veternosis litibus consenescant, ib. 11, 33, 1.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Neut.:* **1.** *To quarrel, dispute, chide:* **a.** With *cum:* cum Davo egomet vidi jurgantem ancillam, Ter. And. 5, 1, 19: eoque factum ut . . . . mox cum ipso patre jurgaret, Just. 9, 7, 3.—**b.** With *Acc. of neut. pron.:* quid jurgabit tecum? Ter. And. 2, 3, 15: hæc jurganti increpantique respondebant, confectos se pugna, *etc.*, Liv. 10, 35.—**c.** With *quod c. Subj.:* ne mea sævus Jurgares ad te quod epistola nulla veniret, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 23.—**d.** *Abs.:* ipsi more jurgantium ad tyrannum . . . contendunt, Just. 16, 5, 14.—**2.** *To upbraid:* hæc, simul jurgans, querens . . . plurimis cum lacrimis agebat, Liv. 8, 33: Romæ medio foro cuidam equiti Romano liberius jurganti oculum eruit, Suet. Ner. 5.—**B.** *Act.:* *To chide, blame, censure:* in *Pass. Constr.:* jure, inquit, Trausius istis Jurgatur verbis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 100.

†**jūrīdĭcātus,** ūs, *m.* [juridicus] *A judgeship, jurisdiction,* Inscr. ap. Grut. 1093, 3.

jūrīdĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] *Relating to right* or *justice* (class.): "*juridicialis* constitutio est, cum factum convenit, sed jure, an injuria factum sit, quæritur," Auct. Her. 1, 14; cf. C. Inv. 2, 23, 69: nunc judiciale genus et partes ejus consideremus, id. Inv. 2, 22, 68: tertia (*sc.* quæstio) quamvis molestum nomen hoc sit, juridicialis vocetur, id. Top. 24, 92.

jūrīdĭcīna, æ, *f.* [id.] *The administering of the law, as a magistrate* (post-class.): Cato juridicinæ suæ in tempore, etc., Tert. Pall. 3 *ad fin.*

jūrīdĭcĭum, i, *n.* [id.] *A setting forth* or *administering of law* or *justice* (post-class.): judicium, quasi juridicium, cognoscite vocitatum, Cassiod. Var. 11, 9.

jūrī-dĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. jus; 1. dico] *Relating to the administration of justice, judiciary* (post-Aug.): juridici conventus, i. e. *assize towns,* Pl. 3, 1, 3, § 7: juridicus dies, *i. e. a day on which justice may be administered,* Cod. Th. 3, 12, 7.—As *Subst.:* Gen.: *One who administers justice; a judge:* et juridicus, quanti singuli essent redimendi, æstimavit, Scæv. Dig. 45, 3, 41, § 5: juridicis datis Italiæ, Capitol. Anton. Philos. 11.—Esp.: *The* one only *judge* at Alexandria; cf. below: de officio juridici Alexandriæ, Cod. Just. 1, 57 lemm.: jubemus apud Alexandriæ duntaxat, clarissimæ civitatis, juridicum licitum et concessum esse, *etc.*, Impp. Leo. et Anthem. Cod. Just. 1, 57, 1: juridico, qui Alexandriæ agit, datio tutoris constitutione divi Marci concessa est, Ulp. Dig. 1, 20, 2: "Alexandrinos judices uno fuisse contentos, quem Cæsar dedisset, Spartianus scribit; de quo agitur hoc titulo," Cujac. ad h. l.

jūris-consultus or **jure-consultus** (also juris consultus and consultus juris) [2. jus; consulo] *One skilled in the law, a lawyer* (class.): **A.** Form *jurisconsultus:* "si quæreretur, quisnam *jurisconsultus* vere nominaretur, eum dicerem, qui legum et consuetudinis ejus, qua privati in civitate uterentur, et ad respondendum et ad agendum et ad cavendum peritus est," C. de Or. 1, 48, 212: quum jurisconsulti, quorum summus circa verborum proprietatem labor est, litus audeant dicere, *etc.*, Quint. 5, 14, 34.—**B.** Form *jureconsultus:* sed jureconsulti, sine errore, *etc.*, C. Leg. 2, 19, 47: qui ab ipsis cautis jureconsultis eorum sapientiam compilarit, id. Mur. 11, 25: ea jureconsultorum ingeniis corrupta sunt, id. ib. 12, 27.

jūris-dictĭo, ōnis (*in tmesi:* jurisque dictio, Liv. 41, 9; and separately: juris dictio), *f.* [2. jus; dictio] **I.** Prop.: *Administration of justice, jurisdiction:* jurisdictionem confeceram, C. Fam. 2, 13 *fin.*: jurisdictionem absolvere, Sulp. in C. Fam. 4, 12, 1.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Legal authority, jurisdiction:* ut sub vestrum jus, jurisdictionem, potestatem urbes subjungeretis, C. Agr. 2, 36, 98: libera, Suet. Cal. 16.—**B.** *A place where justice was administered, an assize-town* (post-Aug.): mediterraneæ jurisdictiones, Pl. 5, 28, 29, § 105.

jūrī-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [2. jus; sono] *Resounding with justice, pronouncing judgment* (*al.* jura sonans, leges crepans), (poet.): lingua, Pœta in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 515.

jūrispĕrītĭa, æ, *f.* [jurisperitus] *Skill* or *learning in the law* (post-class.): nescio an quisquam jurisperitiæ professor tales tutelæ partes ediderit, Boeth. in C. Top. 4, p. 807.

jūris-pērītus or **jūrĕ-pērītus** (also written separately), i, *m. adj.* [2. jus; peritus] *Skilled* or *learned in the law* (class.): Fabius Pictor et juris et litterarum et antiquitatis bene peritus, C. Brut. 21, 81.—*Comp.:* Quis jure peritior? id. Cluent. 38.—*Connected:* libri jurisperitorum, Gell. 4, 2.—*Sup.:* eloquentium jurisperitissimus Crassus, jurisperitorum eloquentissimus Scævola, C. Brut. 39, 145.

jūris-prūdentĭa (also written separately), æ, *f.* [2. jus; prudentia] *The science of law, jurisprudence* (post-class.): "*jurisprudentia* est divinarum humanarumque rerum notitia, justi atque injusti scientia, Ulp. Dig. 1, 1, 10.

jūro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Sanscr. root ju, jungere, colligare; cf. Pott, Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 213.] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen. (*To bind one's self,* morally; hence): *To swear, take an oath:* **1.** *Abs.:* cui, si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, C. Flacc. 36, 90: quum jurare tui cives Xenocratem, testimonium dicentem prohibuerunt, id. Att. 1, 16, 4: quum ille mihi nihil, nisi ut jurarem, permitteret, id. Fam. 5, 2, 7: O nos miserrimos, si nec juranti domino credimus, Tert. Pœn. 4: quum enim faciles sint nonnulli hominum ad jurandum, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 28, 7, 8: jurare flamini Diali fas non est, Fest. p. 104, ed. Müll.—*Impers. Pass.:* nam posteaquam juratum est, denegatur actio, Ulp. Dig. 12, 2, 9.—**2.** With *Adv.:* vere jurasse, C. Fam. 5, 2, 7: recte jurasse, Paul. Dig. 12, 2, 10, § 2.—**3.** With *Abl.:* juravi lingua, mentem injuratam gero, C. poet. ap. C. Off. 3, 29, 108: juravi magna voce, C. Fam. 5, 2, 7.—**4.** With *ex:* ex animi tui sententia jurâris, C. Off. 3, 29, 108.—**5.** With *Acc. of cognate meaning:* juravi verissimum pulcherrimumque jusjurandum, C. Fam. 5, 2, 7: jurant sacramenta, Sil. 10, 447.—*Pass. Part.:* *Having been sworn:* sceleri jurata nefando Sacramenta, Luc. 4, 228.—**6.** With *Acc. of equivalent meaning:* **a.** *Neut. pron.* or *adj.:* quod juraris, C. Off. 3, 29, 108: non enim falsum jurare perjurare est, id. ib. 3, 29, 108.—*Pass. Constr.:* quod ita juratum est, ut, *etc.*, C. Off. 3, 29, 107.—**b.** With *Acc. of that to which the oath relates:* alium tibi, Bacche, furorem Juravi, Stat. Th. 4, 397; cf. the pass. at length.—**7.** With *Objectival clause:* juratque se cum non desecturum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 13: jurarem . . . . me et ardere studio veri reperiendi, et, *etc.*, C. Ac. 2, 20, 65: nisi victores se redituros ex hac pugna jurant, Liv. 2, 45: juravit se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum, Cæs. B. C. 3, 87: Bœotum in crasso jurares aëre natum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244.—**8.** With *Nom. c. Inf. of* sum, *follg. Acc. c. Inf.:* me quoque consimili impositum torquerier igni Jurabo, et bis sex integer esse dies, Prop. 3, 6, 40.—**9.** With *Inf.:* si quis juraverit ob decem pignori dedisse fundum, Ulp. Dig. 12, 2, 13, § 5: si quis societatem fecisse juraverit, id. ib. 12, 2, 13, § 4.—**10.** With *ut* and *ellipse of* juro: ex mei animi sententia, inquit, ut ego rempublicam populi Romani non deseram (*sc.* juro), neque, *etc.*, Liv. 22, 53.—**11.** With *ad* and *Acc. of person sworn to:* oleam qui legerint, omnes juranto ad dominum, aut ad custodem, sese oleam non surripuisse, *etc.*, Cato R. R. 144, 2: juravit ad Abraham, Vulg. Luc. 1, 73.—**12.** With *Dat. of person sworn to:* **a.** Quum ipse juraveris omnibus, Pl. Pan. 68: nunc ego jurabo quævis tibi numina, Ov. H. 16, 319: jurant Sacramenta deis, Sil. 10, 448.—*Impers. Pass.:* scis tibi utique jurari, Pl. Pan. 68.—**b.** *Strengthened by* jurejurando: quia jurejurando jurasset illi Deus, Vulg. Act. 2, 30.—**13.** With *in c. Acc.:* idem deinceps omnis exercitus, in se quisque, jurat, *each one for or with respect to himself,* Liv. 2, 45; cf. above, *no.* 7.: primus Othoni fiduciam addidit ex Illyrio nuntius jurasse in eum Dalmatiæ ac Pannoniæ et Mœsiæ legiones, *to* or *in behalf of him,* Tac. H. 1, 76.—**14.** With *in c. Abl.:* si quis juraverit in re pecuniaria per genium principis, Ulp. Dig. 12, 2, 13, § 6.—**15.** With *propter:* quotiens propter rem juratur, Paul. Dig. 12, 2, 14.

B. Esp.: **1.**: **a.** *To swear by, take an oath by:* (α) With *per:* jurarem per Jovem deosque Penates, C. Ac. 2, 20, 65: etiam si per plures deos juret, id. Rab. Post. 13, 36: per caput hoc juro, Virg. Æ. 9, 300: per sidera juro, Per Superos, id. ib. 6, 458: juro per mala mea, per infelicem conscientiam, per illos Manes, *etc.*, Quint. 6, procem. 10: jura per patroni cineres, id. 9, 2, 95: jurando per interfectos in Marathone et Salamine, id. 9, 2, 62: jurat igitur (*sc.* Deus) per semetipsum, Tert. adv. Marc. 26: jurare per genium Cæsaris, id. ad Nat. 1, 17: sed ut juramus (*sc.* Christiani) sicut non per genios Cæsarum, ita per salutem eorum, id. Apol. 32.—(b) With *ellipse of* per; i. e. *with Acc. of object sworn by, alone* (mostly poet.): quomodo autem tibi placebit Jovem lapidem jurare, quum scias, *etc.*, C. Fam. 7, 12, 2; cf. Jupiter, *no.* I. A. 1. *fin.*: tunc ego jurabo quævis tibi numina, Ov. H. 16, 319: Stygias juravimus undas, id. M. 2, 101: hæc eadem, Ænea, terram, mare, sidera juro, Virg. Æ. 12, 197: Junonis numina juro, Tib. 4, 13, 15: maria aspera juro, id. ib. 6, 351: tellurem hanc juro, Sil. 8, 105: juro caput, id. 8, 106.—Hence, **b.** *Pass.:* *To be sworn by; to be the object by which some one swears,* or *to which some one appeals by an oath:* (α) *Abs.:* captivis etiam jurabere Thebis, Stat. Th. 7, 103: nec te jurata reducent Numina, Ov. H. 2, 23.—(β) With *Dat.:* Dis juranda palus, Ov. M. 2, 46: jurata Superis unda, te pariter precor, Sen. Agam. 751: juranda multum Barba tibi, Stat. S. 2, 1, 53.

2. Jurare in verba: *To swear according to* or *after certain words,* i. e. *to take a prescribed form of oath:* **a.** So, *alone:* libertini etiam . . . . et ætas militaris in verba juraverant, Liv. 22, 11 *fin.*—**b.** With *pronn.:* princeps in hæc verba jurat, Cæs. B. C. 1, 76: post quos in eadem verba jurantes tantummodo dicunt, idem in me, Fest. p. 224 ed. Müll.: nisi in quæ ipsa concepisset verba juraret, Liv. 7, 5: in hæc verba, L. Cæcili, jures postulo, id. 22, 53 *fin.*—**c.** With *adjj.:* jurare parato in verba excusandæ valetudini sollita consensus populi restiterat, Liv. 6, 22: cur in certa verba jurent, C. Inv. 2, 45, 132.—**d.** With *Gen. of person:* nominatim apud tribunos mili-

tum in verba P. Scipionis jurarunt, Liv. 28, 29 *fin.*: quum in verba ejus absentis jurantibus, *etc.*, Suet. Galb. 16: in Vitellii verba jurarunt, id. Oth. 8.—**c.** With *Possess. pron.*: cunctosque in verba sua jurasse cognovit, Suet. Galb. 11.

3. Jurare conceptis verbis, *or* in verba, quæ aliquis concipiat, *To swear* or *make oath according to a form of words prescribed*, etc.: at ille conceptis juravit verbis apud matrem meam Me uxorem ducturum esse, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 100: juravistin' te illam nulli venditurum, nisi mihi? *Ba.*: Fateor. *Ca.*: Nempe conceptis verbis, id. Ps. 1, 3, 119: conceptis verbis juravit, si collega damnatus esset, *etc.*, Liv. 43, 16 *fin.*: nisi in quæ ipse concepisset verba juraret, *etc.*, id. 7, 5.

4. Jurare in litem, *To swear* or *make oath respecting the value of a thing which has become the subject of legal proceedings*: "*in litem jurare* est jurejurando rem, quæ in controversiam deducta est, æstimare," Brisson. Lex. de Verborum quæ ad jus pertinent Significatione, s. v. lis: **a.** So, *alone*: ut possit per contumaciam suam tanti reus condemnari, quanti actor in litem juraverit, Paul. Dig. 4, 3, 18 *init.*: tanti condemnet (*sc.* judex), quanti actor in litem juraverit, id. ib. 8, 5, 7.—*Pass. Impers.*: quum permittatur adversus hæredem ex proprio malo jurari in litem, Ulp. Dig. 27, 7, 4 *init.*—**b.** With *Acc. of neut. pron.*: quod in codicem injuratus referre noluit, id jurare in litem non dubitet? C. Rosc. Com. 1, 4.—*Pass. Constr.*: non ab judice doli æstimatio ex eo, quod interest, fit; sed ex eo, quod in litem juratur, Ulp. Dig. 5, 1, 64 *init.*—**c.** With *Gen. of value*: Paul. Dig. 4, 3, 18 *init.*; id. ib. 8, 5, 7; cf. above, *no.* a.: Sabinus ait, si mulier res, quas amoverit, non reddat, æstimari debere quanti in litem vir jurasset, Pomp. ib. 25, 2, 8, § 1.—**d.** With *Neut. Acc. of value*: is, quantum adversarius in litem sine ulla taxatione in infinitum juraverit, damnandus est, Ulp. Dig. 6, 1, 68.—*Pass. Constr.*: sine dubio ipsas res debet præstare malæ fidei possessor; aut si recipere eas ab emptore nullo modo possit, tantum, quantum in litem esset juratum, Paul. Dig. 5, 3, 20, § 21.

5. Jurare in nomen alicujus, *To swear to the name of any one*, i. e. *to take an oath of fidelity* or *allegiance to any one*: armatos pro concione jurare in nomen suum passus est, Suet. Claud. 10 *fin.*

6. Jurare in legem, *To swear to a law*, i. e. *to swear* or *take an oath to observe a law*: quum unus in legem per vim latam jurare noluerat, C. Sest. 16, 37.

7. Jurare in acta, *To swear* or *take an oath to the edicts*, etc., *of a magistrate* or *emperor*, i. e. *to swear to observe* or *comply with them*: consules primi in verba Tiberii Cæsaris juravere, Tac. A. 1, 7.—*Impers. Pass.*: intercessit (*sc.* Augustus) et quominus in acta sua juraretur, Suet. Tib. 26; cf. Dion. Hal. 57, 8, p. 853 ed. Reimar.; cf. also, Suet. Tib. 67: "cavendum ne se senatus in acta cujusquam obligaret."

8. *To swear to* or *take an oath respecting something*: With *Acc. of that to which the oath relates*: Jurare morbum, *To swear to a sickness*, i. e. *that some one is sick*: juravit morbum, et illud suum regnum judiciale opposuit, C. Att. 1, 1, 1.—*Pass. Constr.*: **a.** So, *alone*: movet hinc fœdusque fidesque, Et testes Superi, juratæque pacta parentum, Hinc, *etc.*, Sil. 2, 274: hinc fama in populos jurati dedita belli, Hinc, *etc.*, id. 1, 180: hoc juveni jurata in bella ruenti Creditis? id. 1, 649.—**b.** With *Dat.*: juratumque Jovi fœdus, conventaque Patrum Sidonii fregere duces, Sil. 1, 8.—**c.** With *per*: i, pacta resigna Per cunctos jurata deos, Sil. 4, 789.

9. Jurare de calumnia *or* calumniam, *To swear* or *make oath respecting calumny*, i. e. *that one is not guilty of it*: **a.** *De calumnia*: de calumnia non debet ipse jurare, Ulp. Dig. 12, 2, 16: jubetur jurare de calumnia, ne quis vexandi magis adversarii causa forsitan, *etc.*, Paul. ib. 2, 8, 8, § 5.—**b.** *Calumniam*: nisi velut accusatores calumniam in eum jurarent, Liv. 33, 47: quum calumniam jurasset, Cæl. ap. C. Fam. 8, 8, 3.

10. Jurare de sua persona *or* pro se, *To swear* or *make oath respecting* or *in behalf of one's own self*: si fidejussor juravit; si quidem de sua persona tantum juravit, quasi se non esse obligatum, nihil reo proderit, Ulp. Dig. 44, 5, 1, § 3: pro se tantum jurans, sibi tantum parit exceptionem, id. ib. lemm. 44, 5, 1, § 3; cf. below, *no.* 11.

11. Jurare in rem, *To swear* or *make oath respecting a matter brought into court*: si vero in rem juraverit, dabitur exceptio reo quoque, Ulp. Dig. 44, 5, 1, § 3; cf. above, *no.* 10.

II. Meton.: **A.** =conjuro, *no.* I. B.: *To conspire*: **1.** With *inter*: tum etiam magis si medicos suos huc mittet (*sc.* ista gens, *i. e.* Græci), Jurarunt inter se barbaros necare omnes medicina, Cato ap. Pl. 29, 1, 7, § 14.—**2.** With *in c. Acc.*: in facinus jurasse putes, Ov. M. 1, 242.—**B.** Jurantia verba, *The words* or *terms in which an oath is couched*: non ego juravi; legi jurantia verba, Ov. H. 21, 14, 3.

III. Fig.: **A.** (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.) Jurare in verba magistri, *To swear to the expressions* or *words of one's master*, i. e. *to echo his sentiments*: nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14.—**B.** (acc. to *no.* II. A.) Of inanimate things: *To conspire*: With *in c. Acc.*: in me jurarunt somnus ventusque fidesque, Ov. H. 10, 117.

jūror, ātus sum, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [id.] **I. Prop.: A. Gen.:** *To bind one's self; to swear, take an oath*: **1.** *Abs.*: Regulus juratus missus est ad senatum, ut, *etc.*, C. Off. 3, 26, 99: at nova Elissæi jurato fœdera patres Consultant, mandare duci, *etc.*, Sil. 6, 346: quæ juratus in maxima concione dixissem, C. Sull. 11, 34.—**2.** With *Acc. of equivalent meaning*: judici demonstrandum est quid juratus sit, quid sequi debeat, C. Inv. 2, 43, 126.—**3.** With *Objectival clause*: qui mihi juratus est esse hodie argentum dare, Plaut. Pers. 3, 2, 2: juratus se eum interempturum, Liv. 32, 22.—**4.** With *Dat. of person*: non tu juratus mihi es? Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 16.—**5.** With *in c. Acc.*: ille eadem nobis juratus in arma, Ov. M. 13, 50.

B. Esp.: 1. Jurari in legem, *To swear* or *take an oath to a law*, i. e. *to observe it*: quum intellexerint nos . . . . non ex lege in quam jurati sitis, rem judicare, C. Inv. 2, 45, 131.—**2.** *Part. perf.*: **a. Juratus homo,** *A man who has sworn*; *a judge*: "*juratorum hominum*; judicum scilicet, qui in leges, antequam judicarent, jurare consueverant," Ascon. ad C. 1 Verr. 13, 40.—**b. Juratus ad sacra Etruriæ,** *One who has sworn at the sacred rites of Etruria*; viz., not to divulge their secret mysteries: Inscr. Orell. *no.* 2182.

II. Fig.: Of the mind: *Part. perf.*: *That has sworn*: quos, reditûs testes, jurata mente vocavi, Sil. 6, 469.

III. Meton.: *Perf. Part. in Pass. signif.*: =adjuratus: *Having been sworn*, i. e. *having had an oath administered to* one: a marito puellæ juratus, Scæv. Dig. 33, 4, 14.

jūrulentĭa, æ, *f.* [jurulentus] (post-class.), **I.** Prop.: *Juiciness, juice, moisture*: siccantes cibum ab omni carne et omni jurulentia, Tert. Jejun. 1 *ad fin.* **II.** Meton.: *Liquid*: item pamis (*sc.* tibi necessarius) quo sanguinis jurulentiam colligas, Tert. Apol. 8 *ad fin.*: Jub. al. virulentiam.

jūrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [1. jus, *no.* II.] Of food: *Having the natural juices* in it: hence, *having the gravy in it, underdone*: calefaciunt piper, sal, caro omnis jurulenta, *etc.*, Cels. 2, 27: si qua caro assumitur pinguis, eadem vel jurulenta vel elixa, *etc.*, id. 2, 29: huic opus est . . . . non uti cibis variis, minimeque jurulentis, *etc.*, Cels. 1, 6: hæc res eadem magis alit jurulenta, quam assa; magis assa, quam elixa, id. 2, 18, p. 79, ed. Millig.—*As Subst.*: **jurulenta,** orum, *n.*, *Things having their natural juices* or *gravy in them*; *underdone food*: inflant autem omnia fere legumina, omnia pinguia, omnia dulcia, omnia jurulenta, *etc.*, Cels. 2, 26: aliena vero stomacho sunt omnia tenuia, omnia salsa, omnia jurulenta, id. 2, 25.

1. jūs, jūris, *n.* [acc. to some, akin to Sanscrit *yu-shas*, or *yu-sham*, from Sanscrit root YA, "to boil," whence Gr. *ζέ-ω*; and so, "that which boils" or "is boiled:" acc. to others, akin to Sanscrit root YU, "to join," "to mix;" and so, "that which is mixed;" hence] **I. Prop.: A.** *Broth, soup*: quo pacto ex jure hesterno panem atrum voreint, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: coquus meus præter jus fervens nihil potuit imitari, C. Fam. 9, 20, 2: jus suillum pingue, Scribon. Comp. 190; so, in a pun: negabant mirandum esse jus tam nequam esse verrinum (Verrinum), C. 2 Verr. 1, 46, 121.—**B.** *Sauce*: itidem olent, quasi quum una multa jura confudit cocus, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 124: si quis eum servum, patinam qui tollere jussus, Semesos pisces tepidumque liguirierit jus, In cruce suffigat, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81: ne male conditum jus appetatur, id. ib. 2, 8, 69; so, in a pun: hos pisces nemo cocus in jus vocare audet, Varr. R. R. 2, 17, 4; cf. C. 2 Verr. 2, 76, 187, in 2. jus, *no.* II. D.—**C.** *Pickle*: offerebant mihi . . . . pisces exotico jure perfusos, App. M. 10, p. 708, Oud.—**D.** Of colours: *Mixture* or *preparation*: præcipuum est (*sc.* purpuræ sum) primum, fervente aheno rudibus medicamentis inebriatum; proximum egesto eo, addita creta in jus idem, Pl. 35, 6, 26, § 44.

II. Meton.: **A.** *The natural liquid* or *juices* of any animal: alvum movent . . . . omnes fere conchulæ, maximeque jus earum, Cels. 2, 29.

2. jūs, jūris, *n.* (*Acc. Sing.*, jūs *for* jus; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3073.: *Gen. Plur.*, jurium *for* jurum, Cato ap. Charis. 109. P.) [akin to Sanscrit root YU. jungere, colligare, Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, pp. 136, 215; id. ib. 2, p. 610] **I.** Prop. (*That which joins* or *unites together*; (morally) *that which is binding in its tendency* or *character*; hence): *Law*, whether natural, human, or divine; whether written or unwritten; whether in principle or in practice: **A.** Of Natural Law, *i. e.* the law common to all animate creation, whether men or animals: **1. Gen.:** "*jus naturale* est quod natura omnia animalia docuit. Nam jus istud non generis humani proprium; sed omnium animalium quæ in terra, quæ in mari nascuntur, avium quoque commune est. Hinc descendit maris atque feminæ conjunctio, quam nos matrimonium appellamus: hinc liberorum procreatio; hinc educatio. Videmus etenim cetera quoque animalia, feras etiam, istius juris peritia censeri," Ulp. Dig. 1, 1, 1, § 3: "*jus naturale* est commune omnium nationum, eo quod ubique instinctu naturæ, non constitutione aliqua habetur; ut viri ac feminæ conjunctio; liberorum successio ac educatio," *etc.*, Isid. Orig. 5, 4, 1: "id quod semper æquum ac bonum est, jus dicitur, ut est *jus naturale*," Paul. Dig. 1, 1, 11.—**2. Esp.: a.** *That which in and of itself possesses the principles of law*; *that which is good, right, proper, fair, just*: sequitur et jus et omne honestum sua sponte esse expetendum, Etenim omnes viri boni ipsam æquitatem et jus ipsum amant. Per se igitur jus est appetendum, C. Leg. 1, 18, 48: jus bonumque apud eos non legibus magis, quam natura valebat, Sall. C. 9, 1; cf. above, *no.* 1. Paul. Dig. 1, 1, 11: jus petis, fateor, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 16.—**b.** (*α*) *Justness, fairness, equity*: (*a*) *Abs.*: te ipse jure optimo meriti inimicos licet, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 24: jure optimo ridearmur, C. Off. 1, 31, 111.—(*β*) With *Gen.*: eum absolverunt admiratione magis virtutis, quam jure causæ, Liv. 1, 26.—(*γ*) *Adverbial Abl.*: Jure, *With justness* or *fairness*; *justly, fairly; equitably*: quamobrem jure in eum animadverteretur, C. 2 Verr. 5, 8, 19: merito ac jure laudantur, id. Cat. 3, 6, 14: non quæro jure an injuria sint inimici, id. 2 Verr. 2, 61, 150.

B. Of Human Law: **1.** Of the Law

of Nations *or* mankind, *i. e.* the law commonly in force amongst nations or mankind collectively: **a.** Gen.: "omnes populi qui legibus ac moribus reguntur, partim suo proprio, partim communi omnium hominum jure utuntur, ... Quod naturalis ratio apud omnes homines constituit, id apud omnes perseque custoditur, vocaturque *jus gentium*, quasi quo jure omnes gentes utuntur," Gai. Dig. 1, 1, 9: "*jus gentium* est quo gentes humanæ utuntur: quod a naturali recedere facile intelligere licet; quia illud omnibus animalibus, hoc solis hominibus inter se commune sit," Ulp. Dig. 1, 11, 1, § 4: "*jus gentium* sedium occupatio vel ædificatio, munitio, bella, captivitates, servitutes, postliminia, fœdera pacis, induciæ, legatorum non violandorum religio, connubia inter alienigenas prohibita. Inde *jus gentium*, quod eo jure omnes fere gentes utuntur," Isid. Orig. 5, 6: "jus hominum situm est in generis humani societate," C. Tusc. 1, 26, 64.—**b.** Esp.: Of *military law* or the law that regulates war or service amongst nations: "*jus militare* est belli inferendi solennitas, fœderis faciendi nexus, signo dato egressio in hostem vel commissio: item signo dato receptio; item flagitii militaris disciplina, si locus deseratur; item stipendiorum modus, dignitatum gradus, præmiorum honor, veluti quum corona vel torques donatur; item prædæ decisio, et pro personarum qualitatibus et laboribus justa divisio, ac principis portio," Isid. Orig. 5, 7, 1; 2: "ex hoc *jure gentium* introducta bella," *etc.*, Hermog. Dig. 1, 1, 5.

2. Of Civil Law, or the law of particular states: **a.** Gen.: *Law, statute law, constitutional law*, distinguished from *lex*, which means a separate or specific legal enactment, *etc.*: "quod quisque populus ipse sibi jus constituit, id ipsius proprium est civitatis, vocaturque *jus civile*, quasi jus proprium ipsius civitatis," Gai. Dig. 1, 1, 9: "*jus civile* est quod quisque populus, vel civitas, sibi proprium humana divinaque causa constituit," Isid. Orig. 5, 5: altero modo (*sc.* jus dicitur) quod omnibus aut pluribus in quaque civitate utile est, id est *jus civile*," Paul. Dig. 1, 1, 11: "*jus civile* est, quod neque in totum a naturali vel gentium recedit, nec per omnia ei servit. Itaque quum aliquid addimus vel detrahimus juri communi, *jus proprium*, id est *civile*, efficimus," Ulp. ib. 1, 1, 6: "*jus* generale nomen est; *lex* autem juris species," Isid. Orig. 5, 3, 1: juris præcepta sunt hæc; honeste vivere, alterum non lædere, suum cuique tribuere, Ulp. Dig. 1, 1, 10.

b. Esp.: Of the Roman Civil Law: (α) Of the Law relating to the whole body politic, or the citizens collectively: (*a*) Jus publicum, *The public law*: "*publicum jus* est quod ad statum rei Romanæ spectat .... Publicum jus in sacris, in sacerdotibus, in magistratibus consistit," Ulp. Dig. 1, 1, 1, § 2: "*jus publicum* est in sacris, in sacerdotibus, et in magistratibus," Isid. Orig. 5, 8.—(β) Jus Quiritium, *The law of the Quirites*: "*jus Quiritium* est proprie Romanorum, quod nulli tenent nisi Quirites, id est Romani, tanquam de legitimis hereditatibus, de cretionibus, de tutelis, de usucapionibus: quæ jura apud nullum populum alium reperiuntur, sed propria sunt Romanorum, et in eosdem solos constituta. Constat autem jus Quiritium ex legibus et plebiscitis, constitutionibus principum et edictis, sive prudentium responsis," Isid. Orig. 5, 9, 1; 2.—(b) Of the law affecting the citizens individually: Jus privatum, *The private law*: "*privatum* (*sc.* jus est), quod ad singulorum utilitatem spectat .... *Privatum* jus tripertitum est, collectum etenim est ex naturalibus præceptis, aut gentium, aut civilibus," Ulp. Dig. 1, 1, 1, § 2.—(c) Of the law as it relates to certain magistrates, communities, matters, *etc.*: (*a*) Jus prætorium *or* honorarium, *The prætorian law*: "*jus prætorium* est, quod prætores introduxerunt adjuvandi, vel supplendi, vel corrigendi juris civilis gratia propter utilitatem publicam; quod et *honorarium* dicitur, ad honorem prætorum sic nominatum," Pap. Dig. 1, 1, 7: "nam et ipsum *jus honorarium* viva vox est juris civilis," Marcian. ib. 1, 1, 8: jus prætorium, C. Cæcin. 12, 34.—(*β*) Jus fiscale, *The law as applicable to the imperial treasury*: "pactis etenim privatorum formam juris fiscalis convelli non placuit," Papin. Dig. 2, 14, 42: "placuit non esse juri fiscali locum, quo," *etc.*, Paul. ib. 40, 1, 10.—(γ) Jus adoptionis, *The law as applicable to adoption*: quid est, Pontifices, jus adoptionis? Nempe ut is adoptet, qui, *etc.*, C. Dom. 13, 34.—(δ) Jus prædiatorium, *The law relating to landed estates*: quotiescunque de jure prædiatorio consulebatur (*sc.* Scævola), Val. Max. 8, 12, 1.—(d) Of the *Law* at large, comprising both public and private laws, or referring to either; *statute law, the law of the Roman state, constitutional law*: hoc igitur jus nostrum (*sc.* Rom. civile) constat aut ex scripto, aut sine scripto: ut apud Græcos, τῶν νόμων οἱ μὲν ἔγγραφοι, οἱ δὲ ἄγραφοι, Ulp. Dig. 1, 1, 6: jus anceps novi, causas defendere possum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 34: in duodecim tabulis legem esse, ut quodcunque postremum populus jussisset, id jus ratumque esset, Liv. 17, 7: ut perinde jus ratumque esset, ac si, id. 31, 32: a juris studio non abhorrens, id. C. de Or. 1, 39, 179: quum ex nostro jure duarum civitatum nemo esse possit, *etc.*, id. Cæcin. 34, 100: jus reipublicæ, id. Dom. 12, 32: ego homo imperitus juris, id. Cæcin. 11, 32.—Particular phrases: (*a*) Jus *or* de jure respondere; *To give a reply respecting Law*, said of a lawyer giving his legal opinion to a client: quid alicui de jure viro aut mulieri responderit, C. de Or. 2, 33, 142: si te ad jus respondendum dedisses, id. Leg. 1, 4, 12.—(*β*) Jus dicere *or* reddere, *To pronounce* or *give the laws*; i. e. *To pronounce judgment, give a judicial decision*: ea res a Volcatio, qui Romæ jus dicit, rejecta in Galliam est, C. Fam. 13, 14, 1: me jus dicente, C. Att. 6, 1, 7: prætor quoque jus reddere dicitur, etiam quum inique decernit, Paul. Dig. 1, 1, 11: locus in quo jus redditur, id. ib. 1, 1, 11.—(γ) Jus summum, *The extremity of the law, the carrying out the law to the very letter*: si quid summo jure experiretur, C. Quint. 11, 38: non agam summo jure tecum, id. 2 Verr. 5, 2, 4: exsistunt enim sæpe injuriæ calumnia quadam, et nimis callida sed malitiosa juris interpretatione. Ex quo illud, *summum jus summa injuria*, factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: summum jus antiqui summam putabant injuriam, Col. 1, 7, 2: jus summum summa malitia, Hier. Ep. 1, 14.

3. *Plur.*: *Parts* (*more or less*) *of* jus: = leges: *Laws, enactments, ordinances*: qui omnium Legum atque jurium fictor, conditor, cluet, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 66: jura dedit (*sc.* Romulus), Liv. 1, 8: Antiatibus quoque, qui se sine legibus certis, sine magistratibus agere quere bantur, dati ab senatu ad jura statuenda ipsius coloniæ patroni: nec arma modo, sed jura etiam Romana late pollebant, id. 9, 20 *fin.*: ad condenda nova jura, id. 3, 33.—With *Gen.*: jura captivitatium aut postliminiorum, Ulp. Dig. 49, 15, 21, § 1: jura inventa metu injusto, Hor. S. 1, 3, 111: qui leges juraque servat, id. Ep. 1, 16, 41.

4. *Human law*: As distinguished from divine requirement or law: "fas lex divina, jus lex humana est; transire per alienum fas est, jus non est," Isid. Orig. 5, 2, 2: alia hujuscemodi contra jus fasque, Sall. C. 15, 1: jus ac fas omnia delere, C. Att. 1, 16, 6: ne majore ex diverso mercede jus fasque exurcent, Tac. H. 3, 5.

5. *A legal form* or *formula* of the old jurists: hic liber, qui actiones continet, appellatur jus civile Flavianum, Pomp. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 7; so, jus Papirianum, id. ib. 1, 2, 2, § 7: Sextus Ælius alias actiones composuit, et librum populo dedit, qui appellatur jus Ælianum, id. ib. 1, 2, 2, § 7.

6. Of Ecclesiastical law: quia tenetur jure forte non ecclesiastico, sed principum sæculi, qui tantum detulerunt Ecclesiæ, ut quicquid in ea judicatum fuerit, dissolvi non possit, Aug. Enarr. in Ps. 25, 13; cf. Cod. Theod. de Episcopali judicio, 16: "utque omnes causæ, quæ vel prætorio jure vel civili tractantur, Episcoporum sententiis terminatæ perpetuo jure stabilitatis firmentur."

C. Of Divine Law: **1.** *Sing.*: cælestis juris recito lectionem, Aug. Serm. 52, 4, 8: jure poli, id. ib. 356, 4, 5: adulterina sunt ista conjugia non jure fori, sed jure cœli, id. ib. 392, 2, 2, vol. 5, col. 1710 ib.: et quanquam res quæque terrena non recte a quoquam possideri possit nisi vel jure divino, quo cuncta justorum sunt, vel jure humano, quod in potestate regum est terræ, Aug. Ep. 93, 12, 50, vol. 2. col. 345. ed. Migne.—**2.** *Plur.*: divina ac humana jura, C. Off, 1, 8, 26.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A right* or *privilege* resulting from law of any kind: **1.** Attaching to a person: **a.** *Sing.*: (a) With *Attributive adj.*: ni ita esset patrio jure in filium animadversurum fuisse, Liv. 1, 26: de eo opere alieno jure contendo, non meo; et tanquam alieni juris petitor, *etc.*, Paul. Dig. 39, 1, 8, § 3.—(b) With *Subjective Gen.*: qui jure patris maritive accusare possunt, Mac. Dig. 48, 5, 24, § 3.—(c) With *Objective Gen.*: jus applicationis, C. de Or. 1, 39, 177: jus alluvionis, Callistr. Dig. 41, 1, 12: jus aureorum anulorum, Papin. ib. 40, 10, 1: jus anulorum, Tryphon. ib. 29, 5, 11; so, Paul. ib. 27, 1, 43; id. ib. 27, 1, 43, § 1: jus legitimi matrimonii, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 1, 73: qui universas provincias regunt, jus gladii habent, Ulp. Dig. 1, 18, 6, § 8: jus monumenti, id. ib. 39, 2, 13, § 7.—(d) *Abs.*: si quum possem te jure prohibere, Paul. Dig. 39, 1, 8, § 2; cf. Comm. ad h. l.—**b.** *Plur.*: (a) With *Attributive adj.*: conjugialia jura, Ov. M. 6, 536.—(b) With *Subjective Gen.*: jura hæredum, Cels. Dig. 50, 17, 153: ingenui jura, Marcell. ib. 23, 2, 32: jura Siculorum, quæ habent a senatu populoque Romano, C. 2 Verr. 3, 15, 38.—(c) With *Objective Gen.*: jura ingenuitatis, Ulp. Dig. 40, 10, 4.—**2.** Of doing something: **a.** With *Gerund*: jus mortuum inferendi, Dioclet. et Maxim. Cod. Just. 6, 57, 14: jus testandi, Ulp. Dig. 36, 1, 13, § 2: jus occidendi, Mac. ib. 48, 5, 24, § 3; so, Papin. ib. 48, 5, 20; id. ib. 48, 5, 22, § 3: jus compascendi, Scæv. ib. 8, 5, 20, § 1.—**b.** With *Gerundial*: jus aquæ ducendæ, Ulp. Dig. 8, 5, 10.

B. *Permission, liberty, conceded right; power of doing any thing founded on another's permission* or *leave*: non alias ædificandi jus habebis, quam si satis dederis, Paul. Dig. 39, 1, 8, § 2: tunc enim, si jus ædificandi habet, recte ædificabit, id. ib. 39, 1, 8, § 4: saxi materiæque cædendæ ... jus factum, Liv. 5, 55: quid religiosius, quam cum populo, cum plebe jus agendi aut dare, aut non dare, C. Leg. 2, 12, 31: jus adeundi, id. Fam. 4, 7, 6.

C. *Power, authority*, as resulting from law of any kind: **1.** Gen.: **a.** *Abs.*: ut eodem jure essent, quo fuissent, C. 2 Verr. 3, 6, 13: Ilergetes in jus ditionemque recepit, Liv. 21, 61.—**b.** With *Gen.*: totam Athamaniam sub jus ditionemque regis venisse, Liv. 39, 24.—**c.** With *ad*: mira sunt, vera si prædicas: nam viri jus suum ad mulieres obtinere haud queunt, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 22.—**2.** Esp. (homo) sui juris esse, *To be one's own master, to be independent*, C. 2 Verr. 1, 7, 18.

D. *A place where justice is administered, a court of justice*: "alia significatione *jus* dicitur locus in quo jus redditur," Paul. Dig. 1, 1, 11; cf. the context: in jus ambula, i. e. *come before a magistrate*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 43: in jus de sua re nunquam ire, Nep. Att. 6, 4: quando te in jure conspicio, Formula Vet. ap. C. Mur. 12, 26: in jus ad Metellum Carpinatium voco, id. 2 Verr. 2, 76, 187: quum ad prætorem in jus adissemus, id. ib. 4, 65, 147: in jus Acres procurrunt, Hor. S. 1, 7, 20: qui meliorem audax vocet in jus, id. ib. 2, 5, 29: rapit (*sc.* me) in jus, id.

ib. 1, 9, 77: quum rapies in jus malis ridentem alienis, id. ib. 2, 3, 72.

B. *A bond* or *connexion:* "nonnunquam etiam *jus pro necessitudine* dicitur; veluti, est mihi jus cognationis vel affinitatis," Marcell. Dig. 1, 1, 12.

III. Fig.: **A.** *A right* or *title* to any thing: O cui jus cœli bis sex fecere labores, Ov. M. 15, 39.—**B.** *Power, authority* over any thing: With *Objective Gen.*: currus rogat ille paternos, Inque diem alipedum jus, Ov. M. 2, 47.—**C.** *Privilege, power, opportunity, means:* hic (sc. Zephyrus) vites putandi fructusque curandi, arbores serendi, poma inserendi, oleas tractandi jus dabit, Pl. 18, 34, 77, § 337.—**D.** *Power, authority:* quibus per fraudem jus fuit, Sall. J. 3, 1; but cf. Kritz. ad h. l.: aut ex ore terrenis stercoribus innutrito tale potuit jus dari? Arn. 1, 51: transcribere posse in hominem jus tuum, id. 1, 51 *ad fin.*

‡ **juscŭlārĭus,** *ζωμεργής*, Gloss. Phil.

juscellum, i, *n. dim.* [jusculum] *Sauce* (late Lat.): plus juscella coci, quam mea jura valent, Venant. Carm. 6, 10, 18.

‡ **juscŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.] *A soup-maker,* Inscr. ap. Mur. 305.

jusculum, i, *n. dim.* [1. jus, *no.* II.] *A decoction:* postea inde jusculum frigidum sorbere, et ipsam brassicam esse oportet. Cato R. R. 156, 7.

jus-jūrandum, jurisjurandi, *n.* (*Gen.* jusjurandi, Paul. Dig. 12, 2, 6; in *tmesis:* jurisque jurandi, C. Cæs. 22. 54: jus igitur jurandum, id. Off. 3, 29, 104: *in an inverted order:* qui item, ut nos, jurando jure malo quærunt rem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 63) [2. jus; juro], **I.** Prop.: *An oath:* **A.**: est enim jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, C. Off. 3, 29, 104: fidesque jurisjurandi sæpe cum hoste servanda, id. ib. 3, 29, 107: aliud si scirem .... sanctius quam jusjurandum, id pollicerer tibi, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 24.—**B.** With *Objective Gen.*: nam et jusjurandum Jovis jurandum dicitur, ut ait Ennius, App. de Deo Socr. p. 132. Oud.: jus Jurandum Jovis, Enn. ap. C. Off. 3, 29, 104: propter jusjurandum Domini, quod fuerat inter David et inter Jonathan, Vulg. 2 Reg. 21, 7: quare ergo non custodis i jusjurandum Domini? *etc.*, id. 3 Reg. 2, 43.—**C.** Particular Phrases: **1.** Jusjurandum ad testimonium accommodare, *To adapt one's oath to testimony;* i. e. *to receive it, and decide accordingly:* ut ad ejus testimonium vestrum jusjurandum accommodetis, C. Rosc. Am. 35, 101.—**2.** Jusjurandum jurare, *To swear, take,* or *make oath* of one's own accord: juravi verissimum pulcherrimumque jusjurandum, C. Fam. 5, 2, 7; cf. also, juro, *no.* I. A. 5.—**3.** Jusjurandum accipere, *To receive an oath* respecting any thing from another: tirones, ... jurejurando accepto nihil iis nocituros hostes, se Otacilio dediderunt, Cæs. B. G. 3, 28: et ab eo accipiet jusjurandum, Vulg. Esech. 17, 13.—**4.** In law: **a.** Jusjurandum offerre, *To offer* to an opponent, *etc., to make an oath; to proffer an oath* to an opponent: jusjurandum litigatores aut alios exigat suum, aut, *etc.*, Quint. 5, 6, 1.—**b.** Jusjurandum recipere, *To accept* or *receive an oath,* when proffered by the opponent, *etc.*: non recipiunt oblatum (sc. jusjurandum), Quint. 5, 6, 1.—**c.** Jusjurandum exigere, *To exact, require, demand an oath:* aut ab adversario exigunt (sc. jusjurandum), Quint. 5, 6, 1: si jusjurandum exegit actor, Ulp. Dig. 9, 4, 21, § 6: post exactum jusjurandum, id. ib. 9, 4, 21, § 6.—**d.** Jusjurandum recusare, *To refuse* to make *an oath:* aut recusant (sc. jusjurandum), quum ab ipsis exigatur, Quint. 5, 6, 1.—**e.** Jusjurandum deferre, *To tender an oath* to another; *i. e.* to offer to another that he should make oath respecting a point in dispute, and by so doing settle the matter: deferre autem jusjurandum judicem oportet: ceterum si alius detulerit jusjurandum, *etc.*, Ulp. Dig. 2, 3, 4, § 1: "*jusjurandum defert,* qui adversario suo jurandi conditionem fert: quo facto, judicem eum de causa sua facit," Brisson. Lex. s. v.: jusjurandum vicem rei judicatæ obtinet non immerito, quum ipse quis judicem adversarium suum de causa sua fecerit, deferendo ei jusjurandum, id. ib. 44, 5, 1 *init.*: "jusjurandum habet similitudinem cum sententia; nam qui defert jusjurandum adversario facit eum judicem in causa sua," Accurs. ad h. l.: at is qui defert (sc. jusjurandum) alioqui agere modeste videtur, quum litis adversarium judicem faciat, *etc.*, Quint. 5, 6, 4.—**f.** Jusjurandum remittere, *To remit, forgive,* or *not require an oath;* said of a person, who, when he had tendered an oath to his opponent, and that opponent was ready to make it, was satisfied with that readiness, and accepted it in the place of the oath itself: remittit jusjurandum, qui, deferente se, quum paratus esset adversarius jurare, gratiam ei facit, contentus voluntate suscepti jusjurandi, Quod si non suscepit jusjurandum, licet postea parato jurare actor nolit deferre, non videbitur remissum. Nam quod susceptum est, remitti debet, Paul. Dig. 12, 2, 6: "*remittere* (sc. *jusjurandum*) est volenti jurare juramenti gratiam facere," Bart. ad Ulp. Dig. 12, 2, 5, § 3.—**g.** Jusjurandum suscipere, *To undertake* or *make an oath* tendered by an opponent: Paul. Dig. 12, 2, 6; cf. above, *no.* f.—**h.** Jusjurandum referre, *To carry* or *refer back an oath;* i. e. to tender to an opponent an oath, when that opponent has himself tendered one to you: "*refert* (sc. *jusjurandum*) qui delatam sibi jurisjurandi conditionem in adversarium transfert," Brisson. s. v.—**k.** Jusjurandum de calumnia, or propter calumniam: (*α*) *De calumnia: An oath respecting calumny;* i. e. that one has not been guilty of it: hoc jusjurandum de calumnia neque patrono neque parentibus remittitur, 12, 2, 34, § 4: sed quibusdam hoc jusjurandum de calumnia remittitur, vel parentibus et patronis, Paul. ib. 2, 8, 8, § 5; cf. juro, *no.* I. B. 8: sancimus non a iter easdem probationes præstare compelli, nisi prius, qui eas exposcit, juramentum de calumnia præstiterit, Cod. Just. 2. 59 *med.*—(*β*) *Propter calumniam:* de jurejurando propter calumniam dando, Cod. Just. 2, 59 *in lemm.*—**m.** Jurejurando decidere aliquid, *To cut down a matter by an oath;* i. e. *to put an end to* or *decide it, etc.*: si negaverit dominus in sua potestate esse servum permittit prætor actori arbitrium, utrum jurejurando id decidere, an judicum dictare sine noxæ deditione velit, Paul. Dig. 9, 4, 22, § 4: post rem judicatam, vel jurejurando decisam, *etc.*, Ulp. ib. 42, 1, 56.—**n.** Jusjurandum voluntarium, *A voluntary oath,* i. e. *an oath made between two parties by mutual agreement:* de jurejurando sive voluntario, sive necessario, sive judiciali, Rubr. ad Dig. 12, 2; cf. Paul. Dig. 12, 2, 17.—**o.** Jusjurandum necessarium, *A necessary oath;* i. e. *an oath required by a* judex *in doubtful cases, where there is a deficiency of proof:* Rubr. ad Dig. 12, 2; cf. above, *no.* n.; cf. also, Gai. Dig. 12, 2, 31.—Jusjurandum judiciale, *A judicial oath,* or *an oath imposed by the* judex *upon opposing parties for the decision of the matter in dispute:* Rubr. ad Dig. 12, 2; cf. above, *no.* n.; cf. also, Gai. Dig. 12, 2, 1.—**5.** Jurejurando constringere, *To bind* or *tie down by an oath* on the part of the person who is made to swear: jure-jurando constrinxit pater tuus populum, *etc.*, Vulg. 1 Reg. 14, 28; cf. LXX., ὁρκώσας ὥρκωσεν ὁ πατὴρ σου τὸν λαόν.—**6.** Jurisjurandi gratiam facere, *To give* or *grant a favour with respect to an oath;* i. e. *to exempt from the obligation of an oath:* jurisjurandi volo Gratiam facias, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 59: gratiam (sc. jurisjurandi) ei facit, *etc.*, Paul. Dig. 12, 2, 6.—**7.** Jusjurandum aliquem adigere, *To impose an oath on one, to make one take an oath:* ipse idem jusjurandum adigit Afranium, Cæs. B. C. 1, 76; nec (sc. oportet) jusjurandum de hoc adactum, Ulp. Dig. 2, 14, 7, § 16.—**8.** Jusjurandum servare, conservare, *or* (post-class.) custodire, *To keep one's oath:* jusjurandum servabat, Nep. Ages. 2, 5: jusjurandum conservandum putabat, C. Off. 3, 27, 100: conservandi jurisjurandi causâ, id. ib. 3, 28, 103: quare ergo non custodisti jusjurandum Domini? Vulg. 3 Reg. 2, 43.—**9.** Jusjurandum concipere: **a.** *To take an oath according to a prescribed form:* senatus, inchoantibus primoribus, jusjurandum concepit, quo, *etc.*, Tac. H. 4, 41; cf., et quum cetera jurisjurandi verba conciperent, Vespasiani nomen hæsitantes, *etc.*, id. ib. 4, 31.—**b.** *To express an oath:* paucis verbis carminis concipiendique jurisjurandi mutatis, Liv. 1, 32.—**10.** Jusjurandum dare, *To give* or *make an oath* to another person: quin jusjurandum pollicitus est dare, si vellem, mihi, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 36: nisi jusjurandum sibi dedisset se patrem missum esse factum, C. Off. 3, 31, 112.—**11.** Jusjurandum interponere; cf. interpono, *no.* I. C. 2. b.—**12.** Jusjurandum negligere, *To neglect, disregard, not pay due regard to one's oath:* si avarus est, negligit jusjurandum, C. Inv. 1, 29, 46: jusjurandum neglectum, id. Har. Resp. 17, 36.—**13.** Jurejurando obstringere, *To bind by an oath:* jurejurando civitatem obstringere, sese neque, *etc.*, Cæs. B. G. 1, 31.—**14.** Jurejurando stari, *Impers.*: *That it should be stood to an oath; that an oath should be kept:* qui profecto alieno jurejurando stari, quam suo mavult, Quint. 5, 6, 4.—**15.** Jurejurando teneri, *To be held* or *bound by an oath:* quamdiu jurejurando hostium teneretur, C. Off. 3, 27, 100.—**16.** Jusjurandum violare *or* (post-class.) transgredi, *To break* or *violate an oath:* qui jus igitur jurandum violat, is fidem violat, C. Off. 3, 29, 104: transgressi sunt .... jusjurandum, quod juraverunt, Vulg. 1 Mac. 7, 18.—**17.** Jusjurandum percutere, *To make an oath* (post-class.): in jurejurando quod hodie Dominus Deus tuus percutit tecum, Vulg. Deut. 29, 12.

II. Meton.: *An object sworn at; an accursed thing* or *person; a curse:* et eritis in jusjurandum, Vulg. Jerem. 42, 18; cf. LXX. (Jerem. 49, 18): ἔσεσθε .... εἰς ἀρὰν: erunt in jusjurandum, Vulg. Jerem. 44, 12.

jusquiamus, for hyoscyamus, Pall. 1, 35, 5: Veg. de Re Vet. 2, 12.

jussio, ōnis, *f.* [jubeo] (post-class.), **I.** Gen.: *An order, command:* **A.** With *Gen.*: unius imperii jussione, Arn. 2, 11: ut jussionem patris impleret, Vulg. Gen. 27, 5: ut expleret Domini jussionem, id. Exod. 40, 19: cujus una jussione, Lact. 5, 11: testatricis jussioni parere, Modest. Dig. 40, 4, 44.—**B.** With *Possess. Pron.*: nostris jussionibus contrarie, Vulg. Esth. 13, 5: qui nostræ jussioni obediunt, id. ib. 16, 1.—**C.** *Abs.*: hæc omnia non manibus aut aliqua medela, sed verbo ac jussione faciebat (sc. Christus), Lact. 4, 15: satellites impiæ jussionis, id. 5, 11: nefanda jussione contempta, id. Mort. Persec. 16.

jussitur and **jusso,** v. jubeo.

‡ **jussor,** κελευστής, Gloss. Philox.

jussŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [1. jus] *Having,* or *served in, sauce* (post-class.): alios etiam (sc. pisces) multis versibus decoravit, et ubi gentium quisque eorum, qualiter assus aut jussulentus optime sapiat, App. Apol. p. 491 Oud.

jussum, i, *n.* [jubeo], **I.** Gen.: *An order, command:* **A.** *Sing.*: **1.** With *Gen.*: trucidabantur secundum jussum regis Antiochi, Vulg. 1 Mac. 1, 63: fac jussum regis, id. ib. 2, 18 (cf. below, *no.* II. A.): in civitate Modin secundum jussum regis, id. ib. 2, 23.—**2.** With *Possess. pron.*: postquam tuo jusso profectus sum, perveni in Cariam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 50: dub. al. jussu.

B. *Plur.* (so, most comm. and class.): **1.** With *Gen.*: quum præsertim deorum immortalium jussis atque oraculis id fecisse dicantur, C. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: interpres Divûm fert horrida jussa per auras, Virg. Æ. 4, 378: nam cur jussa patris nimium mihi dura videntur? Ov. M. 7, 14: jussa ferens sævissima matris, Val. Fl. 4, 37: regum jussa, Vulg. Esth. 13, 4.—**2.** With *Possess. pron.*: tua Mæcenas haud mollia jussa, Virg. G. 3, 41: accipe jussis Carmina cœpta tuis, id. E.

8, n.—**3.** With *Attributive adj. instead of Gen.* (cf. Madvig, § 300, c, *obs.* 3.): strictos jussis regalibus enses, Val. Fl. 1, 820.—*Abs.*: jussisque ingentibus urget Apollo Tyrrhenum ad Tybrim, Virg. Æ. 7, 241: quibus jussa explentibus, Vulg. Gen. 50, 3: jussa complentes, id. Jos. 5, 6: jussa perficiens, id. Judic. 9, 54.

C. Particular Phrases: **1.** Capessere jussa, *To undertake commands*, or *to perform what is commanded* or *ordered*: mihi jussa capessere fas est, Virg. Æ. 1, 77.—**2.** Jussa abnuere *or* detrectare, *To refuse commands*, *or to carry out* or *execute what is ordered* or *commanded*: abnuerat contra ritum militiæ jussa ducis, Tac. A. 14, 37: patris quippe jussa nec potuisse filium detrectare, id. ib. 3, 17.—**3.** Jussa exsequi, *To follow, carry out*, or *execute commands* or *what is ordered* or *commanded*: jussa tamen Divûm exsequitur, Virg. Æ. 4, 396: jussa exsequitur, Tac. H. 4, 81.—**4.** Jussa exuere, *To cast off* or *refuse to obey commands*: ne jussa exuerent, Tac. A. 11, 19.—**5.** Jussa facere, patrare, *or* peragere, *To perform* or *accomplish commands*, *or what is ordered* or *commanded*: et jam jussa facit, Virg. Æ. 1, 302: ni jussa patrarentur, Tac. H. 4, 83: jussa deæ celeres peragunt, Ov. M. 2, 119.—**6.** Jussa facessere, *To zealously carry out* or *perform commands* or *what is ordered* or *commanded*: ocyus omnes Imperio læti parent ac jussa facessunt, Virg. Æ. 4, 295.—**7.** Jussa flectere, *To turn aside commands*, *to frustrate what is ordered* or *commanded*: cur nunc tua quisquam Flectere jussa potest? Virg. Æ. 10, 35.—**8.** Jussa festinare, *To hasten to carry out commands*, or *what is ordered* or *commanded*: tum jussa Sibyllæ, Haud mora, festinant, Virg. Æ. 6, 176.—**9.** Jussis obtemperare, *To obey commands*, etc.: quæque sui jussis obtemperat Inda magistri Bellua, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 7; dub. al. monitis.—**10.** Jussa pati, *To submit to commands*, etc.: neque enim, fortissime, credo Jussa aliena pati et dominos dignabere Teucros, Virg. Æ. 10, 866.—**11.** Jussa rescindere, *To rescind* or *annul commands*: nec rescindere magni Jussa Jovis poteras, Ov. M. 2, 678.—**12.** Jussa complere, perficere, *To complete, fulfil*, or *fully carry out commands*, etc.: jussa complentes, Vulg. Jos. 3, 6: jussa perficiens, id. Judic. 9, 54.

II. Esp.: *An ordinance, decree, law*, etc.: **A.** *Sing.*: putasne si populus jusserit me tuum, aut item te meum servum esse, id jussum ratum atque firmum futurum? C. Cæcin. 33, 96: tamen Tudertibus senati consulto et populi jusso dat civitatem, Sisenn. ap. Non. 130, 13.—**B.** *Plur.*: qui perniciosa et injusta populis jussa descripserint, C. Leg. 2, 5, 11: quum scita ac jussa nostra comprobat, id. Balb. 18, 42.

1. **jussus,** a, um, *P.* of jubeo.

2. **jussus,** ūs, *m.* [jubeo] (jussu *for* jussui, August. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 8, 696) (only in *Dat.* and *Abl.*; class.), **I.** Gen.: *An order, command*: **A.** With *Gen.*: Augustus in commemoratione vitæ suæ refert Antonium jussisse, ut legiones suæ apud Cleopatram excubarent, ejusque nutu ac jussu parerent, August. ap. Serv. l. l.: Jovis jussu venio, Plaut. Am. prol. 19: jussu Scipionis, Liv. 29, 29: jussu Alexandri, Curt. 7, 5, 26: jussu aruspicum, Oros. 5, 4; so, Jul. Obseq. de Prodig. 66; 84; 130.—**B.** With *Possess. pron.*: tuo jussu profectus sum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 50.—**C.** With *Derivative adj.*: legitimo jussu, Claud. B. Get. 539: quisquis servus sine domínico jussu foras exierit, accipiet plagas centum. Petr. S. 28: Jacob divino jussu in patriam revertitur. Ambros. de Jacob. et Vit. Beat. 2, 5 *in lemm.*

II. Esp.: *An ordinance, order, decree*: **A.** With *Gen.*: sine populi jussu, Sall. C. 29, 3: post reges exactos jussu populi, Liv. 4, 4.—**B.** With *Possess. pron.*: L. Lucullus vestro jussu conctus, etc., C. Manil. 9, 26.—**C.** With *Attributive adj.*: Romano jussu, Val. Max. 9, 2, 4 *fin.*

juste, *adv.* [justus], **I.** Prop.: **A.** (acc. to justus, *no.* I. A.): *Justly, equitably, in an upright way, fairly, according to the principles* or *dictates of* (*natural*) *law*: et, hercule, juste æstimantibus regem liquet, bona naturæ ejus fuisse, vitia, *etc.*, Curt. 10, 5, 26: ut nemini parere animus bene informatus a natura velit, nisi præcipienti, aut docenti, aut utilitatis causa juste et legitime imperanti, C. Off. 1, 4, 13.—*Comp.*: tanto reprendi justius illis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 86: quanto innocenti justius debet (*sc.* venia) dari? Phæd. 4, 25, 23: quæ (*sc.* brevitas) commendari tanto debet justius, id. 5, 6, 8: flagrabis ipse hoc justius, Prud. Cath. 5, 188.—*Sup.*: immo, justissime, C. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 4: in hunc transferri justissime possit, Quint. 10, 1, 82: justissime quidem, Val. Max. 1, 1, 13.

B. (acc. to justus, *no.* I. C.) *Justly, according to the principles of* (*divine*) *law; uprightly, righteously*: sancte, et juste, et sine querela, *etc.*, Vulg. 1 Thess. 2, 10: sobrie, et juste, et pie vivamus in hoc sæculo, id. Tit. 2, 12: juste facite viduæ, Tert. ad Ux. 1, 8.

II. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to justus, *no.* II. B.) *Rightly, properly, with reason, correctly, on good grounds*: *Comp.*: justius ille timet, Ov. H. 17, 168: quanto id in hominum consuetudine facilius fieri potuerit, et justius? C. Fin. 1, 20, 69: id vos, si forte offendimini, justius huic, quam mihi, succensere debetis, id. Resp. in Sall. 1, 1.

B. (acc. to justus, *no.* II. C.) *Rightly, justly, in accordance with what ought to be*: *Comp.*: neque ille exotico pulvere dentes emaculet, quos justius carbone de rogo obtriverit, App. Apol. p. 395 Oud.

C. (acc. to justus, *no.* II. D.) *Completely, fully, to the full extent*, etc.: quod ii, qui justissime in utero sunt, ... quadragesima denique hebdomade nascuntur, *to the fullest time* or *period*, Gell. 3, 8, 10.

justificātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [justifico], **A.** (acc. to justifico, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): **1.** Prop.: *A justifying, pardoning*: hæc est magnificentia Domini, justificatio peccatoris, Ambros. Enarr. in Ps. 110, 3.—**2.** Meton.: *effectus pro causa*: *Justification, pardon*: qui ergo habent fidem ut impetrent justificationem, *etc.*, Aug. Ep. 186 (al. 106), 3, 7: utrum igitur secundum corpus, an secundum animam, justificatio tibi conferri videatur, quæso respondeas, id. Hexaëm. 6, 8; p. 131, *no.* 46 *fin.*

B. (acc. to justifico, *no.* VI.) (Prop.: *A doing* or *acting holily, righteously, justly*; hence, meton.): **1.** *Holiness, righteousness*: **a.** *Sing.*: ( ) With *Gen.*: ut justificatio Legis (*required by the law*) impleretur in nobis, qui, *etc.*, Vulg. Rom. 8, 4.—(b) *Abs.*: quomodo autem impletur in nobis justificatio, nisi quum datur remissio omnium peccatorum? Ambros. Comm. in Rom. 8, 4, p. 71: opus autem justitiæ justificatio est, id. Exp. in Ps. 118, 68; p. 1084, *no.* 16: in eo enim justificationem non fecerunt, id. ib. 118, 68: p. 1084, *no.* 16.—(c) With *Possess. pron.*: sed unumquemque hominum aut sua justificatione salvandum, aut sua iniquitate periturum, Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 2 *init.*—**b.** *Plur.*: Betokening the quality as appertaining to several persons (cf. Zumpt, § 92; Madvig, § 50, *obs.* 3.): hyssimum enim justificationes sunt sanctorum, Vulg. Apocal. 19, 8.—**2.** *That which demands* or *prescribes a holy deed, holiness*, etc.; *an ordinance, statute, requirement, commandment* emanating from God: **a.** With *Gen.*: introit autem Moyses, et narravit populo omnia verba Dei et justificationes, Aug. in Hept. 2, 95; cf. Vulg. Exod. 24, 3: narravit plebi omnia verba Domini atque judicia: ut custodiant justificationes Ejus (*sc.* Dei) et legem, Vulg. Ps. 104, 45: juxta omnes cæremonias et justificationes ejus (*sc.* Phase), id. Num. 9, 3: habuit quidem et prius justificationes culturæ, id. Heb. 9, 1: hymni nobis, canticum nobis, psalmi nobis justificationes Domini sint, Ambros. Exp. in Ps. 118, 54; p. 1052, *no.* 25: in Evangelii bonitate melius docentur justificationes Dei, quam in Legis severitate, id. ib. 118, 68; p. 1084, *no.* 16.—**b.** With *Possess. pron.*: ad custodiendas justificationes Tuas, Vulg. Ps. 118, 5: cantabiles mihi erant justificationes Tuæ, id. ib. 118, 54.—**c.** *Abs.*: ubicunque quæstio est de lege, de mandato, de cæremoniis, de justificationibus, Vulg. 2 Paral. 19, 10: justificationes sane Latini interpretes eas esse dixerunt, quæ Græci δικαιώματα appellant, Aug. in Hept. 2, 95; cf. the previous context at length.

justificātrix, īcis, *f.* [justifico, *no.* II. B. 1. a.] Fig.: *She who pardons* or *justifies*: a quo relaturi essent eam orandi disciplinam, sive reprobatricem superbiæ, sive justificatricem humilitatis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 *init.*

justificātus, a, um, **I.** *P.* of justifico. **II.** *Pa.* (acc. to justifico, *no.* II. B. 1. b.): *Pardoned, forgiven, justified*: *Comp.*: nam ille Publicanus . . . . justificatior Pharisæo procacissimo discessit, Tert de Orat. 17; al. 13.

justi-fĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. a.* **I.** [justus, *no.* I. B.; facio, *no.* I. B. 3.] (Prop.: *To make* or *represent one as observant of* (*human*) *law*; hence, Meton.: *effectus pro causa*): **A.** Of a judge, *etc.*: *To justify, absolve, acquit*: qui justificat impium, et qui condemnat justum, uterque, *etc.*, Vulg. Prov. 5, 23: qui justificatis impium pro muneribus, id. Isai. 17, 15: justificare impium, id. Sir. 42, 2.—**B.** Of a sovereign, *etc.*: *To pardon, forgive*: deus est, cui verbo competit uno justificare malos, Coripp. Laud. Justin. 2, 423; cf. below, *no.* II.

II. [justus, *no.* I. C. 1.; facio, *no.* I. B. 3.]: **A.** Prop.: *To represent as observant of the* (*divine*) *law*; *to declare to be just* or *holy*: justificaverunt Deum, baptizati baptismo Joannis, Vulg. Luc. 7, 29.

B. Meton.: *effectus pro causa*: **1.** **a.** *Act.*: Of God, as a sovereign: *To justify, pardon, forgive*: quos autem prædestinavit, hos et vocavit: et quos vocavit, hos et justificavit: quos autem justificavit, illos et glorificavit, Vulg. Rom. 8, 30: ut sit Ipse justus, et justificans eum, qui est ex fide Jesu Christi, id. ib. 3, 26: credenti autem in Eum, qui justificat impium, reputatur fides ejus ad justitiam, id. ib. 4, 5: justitiam enim homo non operatur nisi justificatus; credens autem in Eum, qui justificat impium, a fide incipit, Aug. Enarr. in Ps. 110, 3: quid magnificentius, quam justificare impium? id. ib. 110, 3.—**b.** *Pass.*: Of men, as God's subjects: *To be justified, pardoned, forgiven*: arbitramur enim justificari hominem per fidem sine operibus Legis, Vulg. Rom. 3, 28: non enim justificatur homo ex operibus Legis, nisi per fidem Jesu Christi, Hier. adv. Pelag. 2, p. 751, *no.* 9: ut ex fide justificemur, Vulg. Gal. 3, 24: justificati ergo ex fide pacem habeamus, *etc.*, id. Rom. 5, 1: sed et si pœnitentiæ stimulus ex fide accideret, per pœnitentiam ex fide justificata (*sc.* mulier) ab Eo audiit, Fides tua te salvam fecit, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 18 *fin.*: ideoque alterum reprobatum, alterum justificatum descendisse, id. ib. 4, 36 *init.*—**2.** *To exculpate, vindicate*: Of the divine wisdom: justificata est Sapientia e filiis suis, Vulg. Matt. 11, 19.

III. [justus, *no.* I. C. 2. a.; facio, *no.* I. A.] *To make holy, to sanctify*: Spiritus et Sanctus baptismate justificatam (*sc.* animam) Nobilitat, Prud. Apoth. 881.

IV. [justus, *no.* I. C. 2. a.; facio, *no.* I. B. 3.]: **A.** Prop.: **1.** Gen.: *To represent a person as acting in obedience to the principles of the* (*divine*) *law; to show* or *declare to be just, righteous, upright*: Abrahamum, pater noster, nonne ex operibus justificatus est, offerens, *etc.*, Vulg. Jac. 2, 21: apud ejus (*sc.* Dei) conscientiam atque conspectum nullus justificatur, Hier. adv. Pelag. 2, p. 780, *no.* 30 *fin.*—**2.** Esp.: With *Acc. of personal pron.*: **a.** *To represent one's self*, etc., *as just, righteous, holy*: vos estis qui justificastis vos coram hominibus, Vulg. Luc. 16, 15.—**b.** *To show* or *prove one's self holy*, etc.: Pharisæi se justificare noluerunt, non baptizati baptismo Joan-

nis, Ambros. Exp. in Ps. 118, 68; p. 1084, no. 16.

B. Meton.: *effectus pro causa: To vindicate, arcuse, exculpate* a person as to his conduct: **1.** Of others: vicisti eos sceleribus tuis, et justificasti sorores tuas in omnibus abominationibus tuis, quas operata es. Ergo et tu porta confusionem tuam, quæ vicisti sorores tuas peccatis tuis, scelerātius agens ab eis; justificātæ sunt enim a te; ergo et tu confundere, et porta ignominiam tuam, quæ justificasti sorores tuas, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 51; 52.—**2.** Of one's self: ille autem volens justificare seipsum, *etc.*, Vulg. Luc. 10, 29.

V. [justus, *no.* I. C. 2. b. (c); facio, *no.* I. B. 2.] *To regard* or *esteem as justified*; hence, *Pass. in reflexive force: To regard* or *esteem one's self as justified*: sed non in hoc justificatus sum, Vulg. 1 Cor. 4, 4.

VI. [justus, *no.* I. C. 2. a.; facio, *no.* II.] *To do* or *act righteously* towards a person, according to the divine law: With *Acc. of person*: justificate viduam, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29; cf. Tert. ad Ux. 1, 8: juste facite viduæ; (docentes) justificare viduam, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 19; cf. Vulg. Isai. 1, 17; defendite viduam.

justi-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [juste, *no.* I. A.; facio, *no.* II.] (poet.) *That acts with justice* or *equity*: omnia fanda, nefanda, malo permixta furore Justificam nobis mentem avertere deorum, Cat. 64, 407.

Justīna, æ, *f.*, **I.** *A Roman empress, wife of the elder and mother of the younger Valentinian; an Arian, and persecutor of St. Ambrose*: degens (*sc.* Valentinianus) cum Justina matre, *etc.*, Amm. 30, 10, 4: quum Justina Valentiniani, regis pueri, mater hominem tuum Ambrosium persequeretur, hæresis suæ causa, qua fuerat seducta ab Arianis, Aug. Confess. 9, 7, *no.* 15; cf. Paul. Nol. 12, 325, *sqq.*: novimus Ambrosio, qui fultus munere tali, . . . Regnum (*sc.* Justinam) prompta confudit voce furentem; cf. also, Cassiod. Hist. Tripart. 9, 20. 21. **II.** *A martyr*: Carmoniæ in Carpetania Justina virgo et Martyr fit; patitur vero ultima die Novembris, Dextr. Chron. A. D. 285.

Justiniānēus, a, um, *adj.* v. 2. Justinianus, *no.* I.

1. **Justiniānus,** a, um, *adj.* v. Justinus, *no.* III.

2. **Justiniānus,** i, *m.*, *Justinian; the name of a Roman Emperor, surnamed* Magnus, *emperor from* A. D. 527 *to* A. D. 565, *who ordered the compilation of the* Corpus Juris: in nomine Domini nostri, Jesu Christi, codicis domini Justiniani . . . incipit liber primus, Cod. Just. *init.*; cf. also, Jornand. de Reb. Get. 60. — Hence, **Justiniānēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Justinian*: de Justinianeo codice confirmando, Cod. Just. *ad init.*: quæ (*sc.* urbs Petrasa) nostræ pietatis nomine utitur, et Justiniana appellatur, Just. Novell. 28 *præf.*

Justinus, i, *m.*, *Justin*: **I.** *A Roman historian in the second century of the Christian era, who made an abstract of the historical work of* Trogus Pompeius. **II.** Justinus I., *a Roman emperor (of low birth, a swine-herd), from* A. D. 518 *to* A. D. 527. **III.** Justinus II., *A Roman emperor, from* A. D. 565 *to* A. D. 578. — Hence, **Justinīānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to the Emperor Justin*: Justinianorum series ubi tota laborum, Corippus, Laud. Just. 1, 277. **IV.** *A philosopher who presented an apology in behalf of the Christians to the Emperor Antoninus Pius; said by some to have suffered martyrdom in consequence of being a Christian, and hence commonly called* Martyr; cf. Oros. 7, 14, p. 491; cf. also, Hier. Ep. 70 (al. 84), *no.* 4; id. Lib. de Viris Illustr. 16.

justĭtia, æ, *f.* [justus], **I.** Prop.: *The quality of the justus*: **A.** (acc. to justus, *no.* I. A.): *Justice, uprightness, upright conduct*: "quæ animi affectio suum cuique tribuens, atque hanc quam dico, societatem conjunctionemque humanæ munificæ et æque tuens, *justitia* dicitur cui adjuncta sunt pietas, bonitas, liberalitas, benignitas, comitas, quæque sunt generis ejusdem," C. Fin. 5, 23, 65: justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes pietas, creditis in rebus fides . . . . nominatur, C. Part. Or. 22, 78. — **B.** (acc. to justus, *no.* I. B.) *Justice, conduct in accordance with the (civil) law*: sepultæque ac situ obsitæ justitiæ, æquitas, industria civitati redditæ, Vell. 2, 126, 2: ne qua fraus justitiæ fieret, Val. Max. 6, 5, 4 *ext.*; cf. prec. context: "solutæ a se lege admonitus:" narrem justitiam? Resplendet gloria Martis, Claud. 1 Cons. Stilich. 2, 16: quem justum esse perspexerint, illi justitiæ palmam dabunt, Vulg. Deut. 25, 1.

C. (Eccl. Lat.): **1.** (acc. to justus, *no.* I. C. 1.): *Conduct in accordance with the (divine) law; justice, righteousness, holiness* of God: annuntiavi justitiam tuam in ecclesia magna, Vulg. Ps. 39, 10: judica me secundum justitiam tuam, Domine, id. ib. 34, 24.

2. (acc. to justus, *no.* I. C. 2.): **a.** Gen.: *Conduct in accordance with the (divine) law; justice, righteousness, uprightness* of man: recedente justitia, recedat necesse est et corona, Cypr. de Unit. Eccl. 20: et reputatum est illi ad justitiam, Vulg. Gen. 15, 6: et faciant judicium et justitiam, ib. ib. 18, 19: et si conversus justus a justitia sua fuerit, id. Ezech. 3, 20: justitia et pax osculatæ sunt; veritas de terra orta est, et justitia de cælo prospexit, ib. Ps. 84, 11; 12.— **b.** Esp.: (a) *Righteousness* or *holiness* according to the (Mosaic) law: Israël vero sectando legem justitiæ in legem justitiæ non perveuit, Vulg. Rom. 9, 31: secundum justitiam, quæ in lege est, ib. Phil. 3, 6.—(b) *Righteousness, holiness* of Christ: cum justitia judicat et pugnat, Vulg. Apoc. 19, 11.—(c) *Righteousness, holiness* of believing people, *etc.*: quæ autem ex fide est justitia, Vulg. Rom. 10, 6: corde enim creditur ad justitiam, ib. ib. 10, 10: incrementa frugum justitiæ vestræ, id. 2 Cor. 9, 10: justitiæ, quæ per fidem est, hæres, ib. Hebr. 11, 7.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Justice* personified; *the goddess Justitia*: qui (*sc.* judex) Justitiæ antistes est, Gell. 14, 4, 3: extrema per illos Justitia, excedens terris, vestigia fecit, Virg. G. 2, 474: quam propter diligentiam et æquitatem Justitiam appellatam, Hyg. Poet. Astron. 25. — **B.** *The whole body of laws*: ordinata erat in duodecim tabulis tota justitia, Flor. 1, 24, 1. — **C.** (acc. to justus, *no.* II. G.): *Mildness, clemency, gentleness*: sperare se, pro ejus justitia, quæ petierant, impetraturos, Cæs. B. G. 5, 40: ut meæ stultitiæ justitia tua sit aliquid præsidi, Ter. 4, 1, 33; cf. comm. ad h. l. — **D.** (Eccl. Lat.): **1.** = Justi: *The justified people, believers*, etc.: prosilivit ad excidendum cæleste templum, delendamque justitiam, Lact. Mort. Persec. 2. — **2. justitiæ,** arum, *f.*, *Ordinances, commandments, judgments, precepts*, etc.: quod docuerim vos præcepta atque justitias, Vulg. Deut. 4, 5: et justitias meas judiciaque servaveris, ib. 2 Paral. 7, 17: et vasa baptismatibus et justitiis carnis usque ad tempus correctionis impositis, ib. Hebr. 9, 10.

ju-stĭtium, i, *n.* [2 jus, *no.* I. B. 2. b.; sisto] **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *A making* or *causing of the (civil) law to stand still*; hence, *cessation from business in the courts of justice, a formal closing of the law-courts, a suspension of the sittings of the judges*, etc.; *it was proclaimed by the senate and magistrates in seasons of public danger or calamity*, etc.; *and when the trouble that caused it to be proclaimed had passed away, it was removed by the same authorities that had imposed it*: "justitium quando justum est," Charis. p. 19 P.: **1.** Of proclaiming a *justitium*: ex auctoritate Patrum justitio indicto, Liv. 3, 3: senatus conterritus justitium indici . . . jussit, id. 10, 21: tumultum decerni, justitium edici, saga sumi dico oportere, C. Phil. 5, 12, 31: qui in concione ausus est dicere justitium edici oportere, id. Har. Resp. 26, 55: (dictator) justitium edixit, clausi tabernas tota urbe jubet, vetat quicquam privatæ quidquam rei agere, Liv. 3, 27: simul edictur et justitium, id. 4, 26: justitium in foro, tabernæ atque causæ, id. 4, 31. — **2.** Of a *justitium* spontaneously observed: justitiumque in foro sua sponte coptum prius, quam indictum, Liv. 9, 7. — **3.** Of the observance of a *justitium*: justitium per aliquot dies servatum est, Liv. 3, 5. — **4.** Of the removal of a *justitium*: justitium remittitur, quod fuerat dies decem et octo, supplicatioque perlæta fuit, Liv. 10, 21.

B. Esp.: *A cessation of legal proceedings in a private cause*: eoque dies Decemviri justos appellaverunt, velut quoddam justitium, id est juris inter eos quasi interstitionem quandam et cessationem, Gell. 20, 1, 43.

II. Meton.: **A.** *A public mourning*: hos vulgi sermones audita mors (*sc.* Germanici) adeo incendit, ut, ante edictum magistratuum, ante senatus consultum, sumpto justitio, desererentur fora, clauderentur domus, Tac. A. 2, 82: mox justitio secuto (*sc.* Antonini mortem), Capitol. Anton. Philos. 7 *ad fin.*: maxima justitium victoria grande paravit, Vindicat hostiles gemitus fera dextra parentis, Dracont. Carm. de Deo, 3, 372. — **B.** *Mourning in a private family*, etc.: mæstissimus hæc tibi nuntio. Decessit nudius tertius, non absque justitio, matrona Pilimatia, morigera conjux, domina clemens, utilis mater, pia filia, Sidon. Ep. 2, 8 *ad init.*—**C.** *Mournful destruction* or *overthrow*: ipsos et proceres et vaga corpora Nigrorum videas nare satellitum, Arcis justitium triste tyrannæ, Prud. Cath. 5, 80.

justus, a, um, *adj.* [2. jus], **I.** Prop.: **A.** (acc. to 2. jus, *no.* I. A.): **1.** Of persons (acc. to 2. jus, *no.* I. A. 1.): *That acts in accordance with the principles of law* or *justice; just, upright*, etc.: **a.** *Abs.*: id (*sc.* jus) si ab uno justo et bono viro consequebantur, erant eo contenti, C. Off. 2, 12, 42: digna esse justo homine, eoque, quem virum bonum dicimus, *etc.*, id. ib. 1, 10, 31: justus æstimator, Val. Max. 3, 8, 1: justum et tenacem propositi, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 1.—*Sup.*: justissimus judex, C. Planc. 13, 32. — **b.** With *in c. Acc.*: justum in socios fuisse, C. Planc. 26, 63. — **c.** With *Dat.*: mercatoribus justus, C. Planc. 26, 64.—**d.** With *in c. Abl.*: in amicitia parum justus, C. Læl. 20, 75.—**e.** *Supr. folld. by Gen.*: qui unus omnium justissimus esse traditur, C. Sest. 67, 141.

2. Of things: *That is in accordance with the principles of law; founded* or *resting on* (natural) *law; equitable, just*: præsertim quum omnino nulla causa justa cuiquam esse possit contra patriam arma capiendi, C. Phil. 2, 22, 53: justa facit certe pro nato bella perempto, Ov. M. 8, 58: nam nisi justa tua est, justa querela mea est, id. Pont. 4, 3, 22: quem justis hostilibusque bellis adjuvarat, C. Deiot. 5, 13.—*Sup.*: populi Romani justissimum esse in Gallia imperium, Cæs. B. G. 1, 45: at, puto, fructus adest, justissima causa laborum, Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 25: so, *folld. by Gen.*: quarum (*sc.* causarum) illa fuit justissima, Cæs. B. G. 4, 16.—As *Subst.*: **a. justum,** i, *n.*, *That which is just, right*, or *proper* in and of itself; *justice, equity*: ut perspicuum esse possit in ipso nomine legis interpretando inesse vim et sententiam justi et juris legendi, C. Leg. 2, 5, 12.—**b. justa,** ōrum, *n.*, *Just act ons*, etc.: ereo est lex justorum injustorumque distinctio, *etc.*, C. Leg. 2, 5, 13.

B. (acc. to 2. jus, *no.* I. B. 2.): **1.** *That acts in accordance with the (civil) law; just*: justissimus judex, C. Planc. 13, 32.

2.: **a.** Gen.: *Appointed by* or *in conformity with the (civil) law; legitimate, legal*: duintas vitam istam multis supplicis justis debitisque eruptam, fugæ solitudinique mandare? C. Cat. 1, 8, 20: præter Idæ Matris famulos, eosque justis diebus, ne quis stipem cogito, XII. Tabb. ap. C. Leg. 2, 9, 22.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Justus triumphus, *A just* or *legitimate triumph; i. e. a triumph in accordance with the conditions imposed by law*: fraudatum se justo triumpho, Suet. Cal. 48: Parthes justo donatos triumpho, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 54: cf. Oros. 5, 4; p. 283; Val. Max. 2, 8, 1; Liv. 33, 22.—*Sup.*: Lucullo justissimus triumphus vidimus,

C. Pis. 19, 44. — (b) **Justum testamentum**, *A will drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the law; regular, formal:* licet ruptum, vel irritum, aut non justum dicatur testamentum, Ulp. Dig. 44, 2, 1: "*non justum*, id est, non sollenne," Accurs. ad h. l.—(c) **Justi dies**: (α) Legal *t. t.*: *Thirty days conceded by law for the repayment of a debt:* eosque (*sc.* triginta) dies Decemviri justos appellaverunt, velut quoddam justitium .... quibus diebus nihil cum his agi jure posset, Gell. 20, 1, 48.—(β) Milit. *t. t.*: *Thirty days appointed for the assembling of troops:* siquidem justi sunt continui triginta dies, quibus, exercitu imperato, vexillum russi coloris in arce positum est, Macr. S. 1, 16; cf. also above, *no.* 2. a.—(d) **Justa ætas**: (α) *The age at which the law recognised the power of a girl entering into the marriage state:* si inter eas personas, quarum altera nondum justam ætatem habeat, nuptiæ factæ sint, *etc.*, Nerat. Dig. 12, 4, 8; cf. Pomp. Dig. 23, 2, 4; from which it appears this was the age of twelve years. — (β) *The age* (25 years) *appointed by law for undertaking offices or receiving honours:* de minoribus quoque annis viginti quinque, ad munera sive honores creandi justa ætas servanda est, Ulp. Dig. 50, 5, 2 *init.* — (γ) *Legal age*, by which an open question remains whether the age of puberty or of twenty-five years is intended by a testator: Idem et si quis *quum suæ ætatis fuerit factus* vel legitimæ ætatis, utrum de pubertate an de viginti quinque annis sensum sit, disputari de voluntate potest, non minus quam si ita ascripserit, *quum justæ ætatis sit factus*, vel *quum* maturæ ætatis, vel *quum* adoleverit, Ulp. Dig. 32, 1, 50, § 6; cf. also, § 5.

3. *Recognised by the law; lawful, rightful, legitimate:* e quibus septemdecim (*sc.* filii) justa uxore nati, C. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: hunc tamen justa matrefamilia, illum pellice ortum esse, Liv. 39, 53: interrogatur an velit eum, quem adoptaturus sit, justum sibi filium esse, Gai. Dig. 1, 7, 2: Acten libertam paulum abfuit quin justo matrimonio sibi conjungeret, Suet. Ner. 28: in emptionibus dominum legitimum sex fere res perficiunt; si hæreditatem justam adiit; si, *etc.*, Var. R. R. 2, 10, 4.

C. (acc. to 2. jus, *no.* I. C.): **1.** Of God: *That acts, judges, etc., in accordance with the principles of (divine) law; just, holy:* Dominus justus, Vulg. Exod. 9, 27: Pater juste, mundus Te non cognovit, id. Joan. 17, 25: Domine Deus Israel, justus es Tu, id. 1 Esdr. 9, 15: quam reddet Dominus mihi in illa die, justus judex, id. 2 Tim. 4, 8.

2. Of man: *That acts in obedience to the principles of (divine) law:* **a.** (gen.): *Just, righteous, upright:* Noe vir justus atque perfectus fuit, Vulg. Gen. 6, 9: te enim vidi justum coram Me, id. ib. 7, 1: justus autem in sua fide vivet, Vulg. Habac. 2, 4; cf. below, *no.* b. (c): pluit super justos et injustos, id. Matt. 5, 45: justi cupierunt videre, quæ videtis, id. ib. 13, 17.—As *Subst.*: (α) **justus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* vir), *A just* or *righteous man:* qui recipit justum in nomine justi mercedem justi accipiet, Vulg. Matt. 10, 41; resurrectionem futuram justorum, *etc.*, id. Act. 24, 15: scriptum est, quia non est justus quisquam, id. Rom. 3, 10.—(b) **justum**, i, *n.* = justitia: *Righteousness, holiness:* sed quia non inopes justi, indignosque salutis Si voluit ditare bonus Pater, ut, *etc.*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 9.—**b.** Esp.: (a) Under the Mosaic dispensation: *Observing* or *keeping the (Mosaic) law; just, righteous:* Joseph autem vir ejus, quum esset justus, Vulg. Matt. 1, 19: erant autem ambo justi ante Deum, incedentes in omnibus mandatis, id. Luc. 1, 6.—(b) Of Christ: *Just, righteous, holy:* vere hic homo justus erat, Vulg. Luc. 23, 47: ecce, Rex tuus veniet tibi, Justus, *etc.*, id. Zach. 9, 9.—As *Subst.*: **Justus**, i, *m.* (*sc.* vir), *The Just, Righteous,* or *Holy One:* vos autem Sanctum et Justum negastis, Vulg. Act. 3, 14: qui prænuntiabant de adventu Justi, id. ib. 7, 52: ut cognoscere voluntatem ejus, et videres Justum, id. ib. 22, 14: occidistis Justum, id. Jac. 5, 6.—(c) Of believing persons, *Just, justified:* justus autem meus ex fide vivet, Vulg. Hebr. 10, 38: spiritus justorum perfectorum, id. ib. 12, 23: si justus vix salvabitur, impius et peccator ubi parebunt? id. 1 Petr. 4, 18: qui (*sc.* Deus) per Habacuc (Habac. 2, 4) pronuntiarat *Justus ex sua fide vivet*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 18 *fin.*; cf. above, *no.* C. 2. a.

3. Of things: *Just, righteous, holy:* in exemplum justi judicii Dei, Vulg. 2 Thess. 1, 5: si tamen justum est apud Deum retribuere, *etc.*, ib. ib. 1, 6: quoniam opera ejus maligna erant, fratris autem ejus justa, id. 1 Joan. 1, 12: justæ et veræ sunt viæ Tuæ, Rex sæculorum, id. Apocal. 15, 3: vera et justa sunt judicia Ejus, qui judicavit, id. ib. 19, 2.

II. Meton.: **A.** (acc. to 2. jus, *no.* II. A.): **1.** *Rightfully belonging* or *due to any one;* so, prps. only as *Subst.*: **justa**, ōrum, *n.*, *Rights, privileges,* etc.: operam exigendam, justa prædenda, C. Off. 1, 13, 41: an quisquam judex est, qui possit noscere tua justa, ubi tute verbum non respondeas? Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 50.—**2.** *Things due, dues:* nulla est autem major vel nequissimi hominis custodia, quam operis exactio; ut justa reddantur, Col. 1, 8, 11: itaque curabit villicus, ut justa reddantur, id. 11, 1, 26.—**3.** *Things belonging* or *due* to any person or thing; *due* or *proper treatment:* **a.** *Abs.*: novella vero, dum adolescit, nisi omnia justa perceperit, ad ultimam redigitur maciem, Col. 4, 3, 5: an ex sua constitutione justa percipiant (*sc.* servi)? id. 1, 8, 18: justa enim fieri nequeunt, quum induruit ager, id. 2, 4, 7.—**b.** With *Dat.*: quo facilius justa lanificio persequi atque exigere possit, Col. 12, 3, 6.—**4.** *Due ceremonies* or *formalities:* nec prius ingredi hostium fines, quam omnia justa in deditionem nostram perfecta erunt, Liv. 9, 8.—**5.** Of funerals: *Rites, obsequies:* **a.** *Abs.*: postquam illi more regio justa magnifice fecerant, Sall. J. 11, 2: qui nondum etiam omnia paterno funeri justa solvisset, C. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: et dedit amplexus, injustaque justa peregit, Ov. M. 2, 627: ex quum secutis diebus justa peragerent, invenisse dicuntur in sepulchro, *etc.*, Pl. 2, 109, 112, § 248: nondum regis corpore sepulto ad præstanda ei justa omnes esse coituros, Curt. 10, 8, 18: ut justa fratri persolveret, id. 6, 6, 19: justa generi Manibus dedit, Flor. 4, 2, 60: positis justa feruntur avis, Ov. F. 5, 480.—**b.** With *Gen.*: non solum vitâ, verum etiam sepulturâ ac justis exequiarum caruerunt, C. Leg. 2, 17, 42: justa funerum rejicit ad interpretes religionum, id. ib. 2, 27, 67.—**c.** With *Derivative adj.*: justis funebribus confectis, Cæs. B. G. 6, 18.—**6.** Of hospitality: *Rites, dues, claims, demands:* justis omnibus hospitalibus, privatisque et publicis, funguntur, Liv. 9, 6.—**7.** Of games: *Right, proper,* or *due observances,* etc.: omnia sollennia ac justa ludorum .... summa cum ceremonia esse servata, C. Har. Resp. 10, 21.—**8.** Of marriage: *Rites, observances:* non matrimonia copulant nuptiarum sollennibus justis? Arnob. 1, 2 *ad fin.*

B. *Proper, reasonable, well-grounded:* quam postulationem Antonius quum judicaret ab justo timore nasci, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48.

C. *Proper, right, just, what ought to be:* **1.** *Abs.*: dum justa muri altitudo expleatur, Cæs. B. G. 7, 23: te illam justam eloquentiam consequi non posse, C. Brut. 90, 309: justi honores, C. Cat. 3, 10, 23: fuit staturâ, quæ justam excederet, Suet. Tib. 67: post solstitium nata non implent magnitudinem justam, Pl. 10, 53, 74, § 150.—*Comp.*: justiores (*sc.* honores), C. Cat. 3, 10, 23.—**2.** With *ad*: magnitudine (*sc.* navium) non satis justa ad prædiandum, Hirt. B. Alex. 44.—As *Subst.*: **a.** *Sing.*: **justum**, i, *n.*, *That which is right or proper; what ought to be:* plus justo, *more than is right, too much*, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 24: so, ulterius justo, Ov. M. 6, 470; gravius Saturnia justo, Nec pro materia fertur doluisse, id. ib. 3, 333: justo longius, Quint. 9, 4, 125: præter justum, *beyond what is proper*, Lucr. 4, 1234.—**b.** *Plur.*: **justa**, ōrum, *n.* (*sc.* tempora), *Right seasons, proper times* or *occasions:* vinearum fossio iisdem locis peragenda, arbustorumque sive putatio sive alligatio finienda est, quorum (*of which matters*) justa certa esse non possunt, Col. 11, 2, 16.

D. *Proper, full, complete, perfect:* ordinem atrocissimæ calamitatis .... justis voluminibus, ut alii, ita nos conabimur exprimere, Vell. 2, 119, 1.

E. In military matters, *etc.*: **1.** Of an engagement: *Regular, thorough, pitched:* postremo coactos in aciem descendere justo prælio devicit, Liv. 39, 2.—**2.** Of a victory: *Full, complete, entire:* ita victoria justa imperator appellatur, C. Fam. 2, 10, 3.—**3.** Of an army, line of battle, *etc.*: *Full, complete, regular, perfect, having the full number of soldiers:* brevi in formam justi cogere exercitus, Vell. 2, 61, 2: jam justam expleverat aciem, Liv. 22, 28: edidit navales pugnas pæne justarum classium, Suet. Dom. 4.—**4.** Justus miles, *A regular soldier, a soldier of the regular army:* neque ad exemplum justi militis quidquam eis præter libertatem deesse, Liv. 24, 14: quum classiarios, quos ex remigibus justos milites fecerat (*sc.* Nero), redire ad pristinum statum coëgerit, Suet. Galb. 12.—**5.** Justa militia, *Regular service, service in the regular army:* ut voluntariis .... veteranorum justæque militiæ commoda polliceretur, Suet. Vitell. 15.—**6.** Justum iter, *A regular* or *full day's march:* justum iter confecit, Cæs. B. C. 1, 23.

F. *Accustomed, customary, usual,* etc.: (pedites) operi aliisque justis militaribus ita assuefecit, ut, *etc.*, Liv. 24, 48: femina quæ justis tum demum operata juventæ Legibus, Col. 10, 359.—As *Subst.*: **justa**, orum, *n.*, **1.** Of women: = menstrua: justa feminarum præcipitantur, Plin. Valer. 4, 1.—**2.** Justa (*sc.* opera) *or* justa operum, *Customary* or *usual employments,* etc.: tertio deinde die levis injungitur labor, et paulatim ad justa perducitur, Col. 6, 14, 3: ut per exiguas potiones cibi ad justa perducatur, id. 6, 30, 5: sed jumentis justa operum reddentibus hordeum præter has (*sc.* paleas) præbetur, id. 6, 3, 3.

G. Of places: = æquus: *Level, flat, even, plain:* fundi Germanos acie et justis locis; juvari silvis, *etc.*, Tac. A. 2, 5.

H. *Moderate, mild, gentle, easy:* ut justioribus utamur iis, qui, *etc.*, C. Fin. 1, 1. 2: justa et clemens servitus, Ter. And. 1. 1. 9.

jūsum, *adv.* [corruption of deorsum], *Downwards, below* (post-class.): quod susum faciens jusum; quod deorsum faciens sursum. Jusum vis facere Deum, et te susum? Aug. in Ep. Joan. ad Parthos, Tract. 8, *no.* 2: susum me honoras, jusum me calcas, id. ib. 10, *no.* 8.

Jūturna, æ, *f.* [prob. JU-vo; cf. below, *no.* II.] (*A helper*), **I.** *A Naid, sister of Turnus, king of the Rutuli, vitiated by Jupiter; called, by Arnobius, wife of Janus:* disce tuum (ne me incuses), Juturna, dolorem, Virg. Æ. 12, 146; cf. id. ib. 12, 138 *sqq.*: Naida Juturnam vir tuus, inquit, amat, Ov. F. 2, 606: ut intelligi debeat nullum inquam fuisse Janum, quem ferunt .... Juturnæ maritum, Arn. 3, 29: cui (*sc.* Juturnæ) Lutatius Catulus primus templum in Campo Martio fecit; nam et Juturnam feriæ celebrant, qui artificium aqua exercent, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 12, 139: ad Juturnæ (*sc.* ædem), C. Clu. 36, 101.—Hence, **Jūturnālis,** e, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Juturna*; prps. only as *Subst.*: **Juturnālia,** ium, *n.* (*c. sacra*), *The festival of Juturna:* quem diem festum Juturnalia dicunt, Serv. ad Virg. Æ. 12, 139.

II. *A fountain and pool near the Numicius; from which water was brought to Rome for the sacrifices:* "Juturna fons est in Italia saluberrimus juxta Numicum flumen, cui nomen a *juvando* est additum .... De hoc autem fonte Romam ad omnia sacrificia aqua afferri consueverat," Serv. ad Virg.

Æ. 12, 139: "lympha *Juturna, quæ juvaret;* itaque multi ægroti propter id nomen hanc aquam petere solebant," Varro, L. L. 5, 71 ed. Müll.: (templa) circa Juturnæ composuere lacus, Ov. F. 1, 708: bello Latino, apud lacum Juturnæ visi sunt (*sc.* Castor et Poliux) equorum sudorem abluentes, Lact. 2, 8: ad lacum Juturnæ suum equorumque sudorem abluere visi sunt (*sc.* Castor et Pollux), Val. Max. 1, 8, 1 *fin.*

jūtus, a, um, *P.* of juvo.

jūvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [juvo] (post-class.), **I.** Gen. (acc. to juvo, *no.* II. A. 1. a.): **A.** *Sing.: Help, aid, assistance:* cum Dei juvamine, Cassiod. Var. 12, 2.— **B.** *Plur.:* quatenus nullus ingemiscat illata sibi per vos fuisse dispendia, quos decet potius præstare juvamina, Cassiod. Var. 12, 2. **II.** Esp. (acc. to juvo, *no.* II. B. 1. a.): Of medical treatment, *etc.: Aid:* et confert hæmopoicis hoc sæpe juvamen, Æmil. Macer. in cap. de Betonica.

jūvāmentum, i, *n.* [juvo, *no.* II. A. 1. a.] (post-class.), *Help, aid, assistance:* ut juvamentum præstetur, Veg. 4, 25, 3.

†† Juvan, *m. indecl., One of the sons of Japhet:* Juvan, a quo Iones, qui et Græci, Isid. Orig. 9, 28; cf. id. ib. 9, 34.

1. **jūvēnālis,** e, *adj.* [juvenis], **I.** Prop.: **A.** Gen.: *Belonging to a* juvenis, or *agreeable to the nature of a* juvenis: *youthful:* quæ fuerint juvenali in corpore vires, Virg. Æ. 5, 475: "*juvenale,* ablativo, *e* literâ finietur, si homo sic vocetur; *juvenali,* si res; ut ait Maro, *juvenali in corpore vires;* etenim non persona censetur," Charis. p. 108 P.: juvenalibus armis, Virg. Æ. 2, 518; so, Sil. 2, 312: mihi mens juvenali ardebat amore Compellare virum, Virg. Æ. 8, 163: dum juvenalem famam apud principem popinarum penis aucupatur, Pl. 33, 2, 8, § 32: pubertate juvenali, App. Mund. p. 358 Oud.: quæ (*sc.* cutis) pruinis inspecta juvenali rubore suffunditur, Sidon. Ep. 1, 2: de cujus juvenali facultate, id. ib. 9, 6 *ad init.:* quicquid comit decorem juvenalium gratiarum, Mart. Cap. 1, § 36 ed. Kopp.— As *Subst.:* **juvenalia,** um, *n.* (*sc.* studia), *Youthful studies or pursuits:* jam vero juvenilibus præctis, Quem te præbueris sequente in ævo, Sidon. Carm. 23, 428.

B. Esp.: **1.** Juvenalis dies, *A day for the young; the name given by Caligula to the day which he added to the festival of the Saturnalia:* et ut lætitiam publicam in perpetuum quoque auueret, adjecit diem Saturnalibus, appellavitque Juvenalem, Suet. Cal. 17 *fin.* — **2.** Juvenales ludi, or, *Subst.,* **jūvēnālia,** um, *n.* (*sc.* certamina), *A name given by Nero to some scenic games which he instituted in commemoration of his shaving his beard for the first time, and entering among the* juvenes (v. Dion. Cass. 61, 19): **a.** Juvenales ludi: spectaculorum plurima et varia genera edidit: Juvenales, Circenses, scenicos ludos, gladiatorium munus. Juvenalibus senes quoque consulares ausque matronas recepit ad lusum, Suet. Ner. 11 *init.:* nam adhuc per domum aut hortos cecinerat (*sc.* Nero) Juvenalibus ludis, Tac. A. 15, 33.— **b.** Juvenalia: instituit (*sc.* Nero) ludos Juvenalium, Tac. A. 14, 15: Juvenalium ludiero, id. ib. 16, 21; so, id. H. 3, 62: per dies quatuor ludos scenicos et Juvenalia edidisse, Capitol. Gord. 4.

II. Metonym.: *Resembling or representing a young person:* juvenalia floruerunt Dianæ simulacra, quia ea ætas fortis est ad tolerandam viam. Diana enim virarum putabatur dea, Fest. p. 77; cr. p. 101 ed. Müll.

2. **Juvēnālis,** is, *m.* (D. Junius Juvenalis), *A Roman satirist in the time of Domitian and Trajan:* cum Juvenale meo, Mart. 7, 23, 1; cf. id. 12, 18, 2; id. 7, 99, 1: Junius Juvenalis libertini Iunii filius an alumnus, Suet. Vit. Juv. *init.*

juvenca, æ, *f.* v. 1. juvencus.

jūvencŭlasco, *no perf. nor sup.,* ĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [juvenculus] (post-class.) (Prop.: Of persons: *To become a* juvenis, *to arrive at the age of a* juvenis; hence, Meton., of a time of life): *To advance or proceed to the season of* juventus or *youth:* his (*sc.* præceptis) quædam cordis nostri imbuantur infantia, institutur pueritia, juvenculescat adolescentia, senecta canescat, Ambros. de Cain et Abel, 2, 1, *no.* 2; p. 205.

jūvencŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [juvencus] (poet. or post-class.), *Quite or very young:* juvenculæ viduæ, Tert. Monog. 13 *init.:* in medio juvenculorum tympanistriarum, Vulg. Ps. 67, 26.— As *Subst.:* **A.** Of persons: **1. jūvencŭlus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo), *A youth, young lad:* O qui flosculus es juvenculorum, Cat. 24, 1; dub. al. juventiorum.— **2. jūvencŭla,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* femina), *A young girl or maiden:* vult juvenculas nubere, Tert. Monog. 13 *init.:* juvenculas ut sorores, in omni castitate, Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 2: denique etiam David juvenculæ, Mariæ auctorem, ... in decem millibus prædicabant, Ambros. de Benedict. Patr. 11, *no.* 56.: Golia superato, occurrerant juvenculæ psallentes, id. Exp. in Psalm. 168, Serm. 14, *no.* 22; p. 1147.— **B.** Of animals: **jūvencŭlus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* bos), *A young bullock:* juvenculus indomitus, Vulg. Jer. 31, 18

1. **jūvencus,** a, um, *adj.* [juvenis], *Belonging* or *relating to a* juvenis; *youthful, young:* **A.** Of persons; so prps. only as *Subst.:* **1. juvenca,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* femina), *A young woman, girl,* etc.: Graia juvenca venit, qui te patriamque domumque Perdat; io, prohibe; Graia juvenca venit, Ov. H. 5, 117: iterumne Tonantem Inter Sidonias cogis mugire juvencas, Claud. Nup. Honor. et Mar. 113: pelagusque emensa juvencæ Exilia, Val. Fl. 4, 350.— **2.** (Prop., *A young man* or *young lad;* hence, Meton.): **juvencus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* homo), = juvenis, *no.* II. B. 1., *A son:* te suis matres metuunt juvencis, Hor. Od. 2, 8, 21.

B. Of animals: *Young:* **equus** florente ætate juvencus, Lucr. 5, 1073: quædam omni tempore coeunt, ut gallinæ, et pariunt præterquam duobus mensibus hiemis brumalibus; ex iis juvencæ plura, quam veteres, *etc.,* Pl. 10, 53, 74, § 146.—As *Subst.:* **1. juvencus,** i, *m.* (*sc.* bos): **a.** Prop.: *A young bullock:* prima ætas vitulorum, secunda juvencorum, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 6: neque post quintum annum juvencos domari placet, id. 6, 2, 1: (necant) juvencos quoque angine modo, Pl. 22, 18, 21, § 47: talum candidi juvenci, ... decoctum, et illitum linteolo, candorem cutisque erugationem præstare, id. 28, 12, 50, § 184: "*juvencus* dictus, eo quod *juvare* incipiat hominum usus in terra colenda, vel quia apud gentiles *Jovi* semper ubique *juvencus* immolatur, et nunquam taurus," Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 28: desiderio perfixa juvenci, Lucr. 2, 360: aspice, aratra jugo referunt suspensa juvenci, Virg. E. 2, 66: septem mactare juvencos, id. Æ. 6, 38: est in juvencis, est in equis patrum Virtus, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 30: ut illum Jurares fessos modo disjunxisse juvencos, Ov. M. 14, 648: pars vendebat oves, pars ingens magna juvencum, Juvenc. 2, 157.— **b.** Meton.: *A bullock's hide* (poet.): nec pudet emerito clipeum vestisse juvenco, Stat. Th. 3, 591.— **2. jūvenca,** æ, *f.* (*sc.* bos), *A young cow, a heifer:* discernuntur in prima (*sc.* ætate) vitulus et vitula; in secunda, juvencus et juvenca, Var. R. R. 2, 5, 6: pascitur in magna Sila formosa juvenca, Virg. G. 3, 219: circa virentes est animus tum Campos juvencæ, Hor. Od. 2, 5, 6: Argum fama canit centeno lumine, centum Corporis exuviis unam servasse juvencam, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 1, 313.

2. **Jūvencus,** i, *m., A Spanish priest, in the time of Constantine the Great, who made a metrical version of the four Gospels:* Juvencus presbyter sub Constantino historiam Domini Salvatoris versibus explicavit, Hier. Ep. 70 (*al.* 84), 5; p. 459: pulcherrime numerum (*sc.* Magorum) sacramenta Juvencus presbyter uno versiculo comprehendit. *Thus, aurum, myrrham, regique hominique Deoque Dona ferunt,* id. Comm. in Matt. 1, 2, 11; p. 14: Salmanticæ in Vettonibus S. Juvencus presbyter natitur, qui jurta nonnullos interfuit concilio Liberritano, Dextr. Chron. A. D. 337.

jūvēnesco, ŭi, *no sup.,* escĕre, 3. *v. n. inch.* [juvenis], **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: **A.** Gen.: *To become a* juvenis; *to advance or proceed to the age of a* juvenis: *to grow up:* vitulus . . . largis juvenescit in herbis, Hor. Od. 4, 2, 54.

B. Esp.: *To become a* juvenis *again; to return to the age of a* juvenis; *to grow or become young again:* **1.** Of persons: illius ad tactum Pylius juvenescere posset, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 41.— **2.** Of animals: senium finitur hiberna quiete: . . . , rursus ætate juvenescunt (*sc.* glires), Pl. 8, 57, 82, § 224.

II. Fig.: **A.** Of trees: **1.** Gen.: *To grow up* or *advance to maturity* or *vigour:* alia arbore ex eadem juvenescente, Pl. 17, 18, 30, § 129.— **2.** Esp.: *To become young again:* vites squalore deciso annis omnibus cogimus juvenescere, Pl. 34, 14, 39, § 138: rosa et quinquennium perfert, nec recisa, nec adusta: illo enim modo juvenescit, id. 21, 11, 40, § 69.— **B.:** **1.** Of persons: *To flourish:* senescis quidem corpore, sed laude juvenescis, Cassiod. Var. 8, 21 *ad init.*— **2.** Of a saying or command: *To be in vigour, to prevail, to be in full power* or *strength:* oculum pro oculo et dentem pro dente jam senuit, ex quo juvenuit (Rom. 12, 17) *malum pro malo nemo reddat,* Tert. de Exhort. Cast. 6 *fin.*— **C.** *To recover vigour:* te sospite fas est Vexatum laceri corpus juvenescere regni, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 202.

III. Meton.: **A.** Of a sword: *To assume or regain its former edge and appearance:* horrentesque situ gladios in sæva recurvant Vulnera, et attrito cogunt juvenescere saxo, Stat. Th. 3, 583.— **B.** Of a place: *To become strong again:* vice mira, Quam pax intulerat, bello discussa senectus Erexit subitas turres, cinctosque cogit Septem continuo montes juvenescere muro, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 536.

jūvēnīle, *adv.* [juvenilis], *After the manner of a* juvenis; *youthfully, as a youth would:* intactum thalamis, et adhuc juvenile vagantem Fixisti, Stat. S. 3, 5, 25.

jūvēnīlis, e, *adj.* [juvenis], **I.** Prop.: Of living beings, or things belonging to them: *Belonging to a* juvenis; *agreeable to the nature of a* juvenis; *youthful, young:* juvenilis quædam dicendi impunitas et licentia, C. Brut. 91, 316: juvenilis redundantia, id. Or. 30, 108: meum intonsis caput est juvenile capillis, Ov. M. 1, 564: quam juvenile femur, id. Am. 1, 5, 22: sidus juvenile, nepotes, *a youthful constellation,* id. Tr. 2, 167: ante genas dulces quam flos juvenilis inumbret, Claud. Prob. et Olyb. Cons. 69: integer et lætus lata et juvenilia lusi, *such as a young person would,* Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 7: ut nec ultra, nec infra juvenilem formam resurgant corpora mortuorum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 15; al. juvenalem: spes tantum juvenilis erat, crescentibus annis, Dracont. Carm. de Deo, 2, 628.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Appearing like a* juvenis or *young person; appearing young:* Comp.: Silvanusque suis seu per juvenilior annis, *appearing younger,* Ov. M. 14, 639.— **B.** Of time: *Early:* sed pia Baucis anus parilique ætate Philemon Hic (*sc.* domo) sunt annis juncti juvenilibus, Ov. M. 8, 632.— **C.** *Mighty, great, vast:* subiti præcepsque juvenile pericli, Stat. S. 1, 4, 80; cf. Gr. νεανικός.

☞ Adv. in two forms; juvenile, juvenil ter.

jūvēnīlitas, ātis, *f.* [juvenilis] (ante-class.) (Prop.: Gen.: *The quality of a* juvenilis; hence, Esp.), *The impetuosity of a* juvenilis; *youthful impetuosity:* "*juvenilitas,* quod carmen, (*impetus*) vel pa'ma (*æstus*) Græci vocant," Non. t. 294 ed. Gerl.: quam deseiquit multicupida juvenilitas, Var. *sepi vipost,* ap. Non. p. 294 ed. Gerl.; cf. Non. p. 81 ib.

jūvēnīliter, *adv.* [id.], **I.** Gen.: *After the manner of a* juvenis; *youthfully, as a youth would:* Amiladem juvenilitor exsultantem patientiâ suâ

molliebat, C. Sen. 4, 10: venatum in silvas juveniliter ire solebam, Ov. M. 7, 804. **II.** Esp.: **A.** With the accessory notion of strength, *etc.*: *With the vigour or strength of a young person:* jecit ab obliquo nitidum juveniliter aurum, Ov. M. 10, 675. — **B.** With the accessory notion of want of thought, *etc.*: *Inconsiderately, improvidently:* ingenio videor nimium juveniliter usus, Ov. Tr. 2, 117.

jŭvĕnis, is, *adj. comm. g.* (*Comp.*: juvenior for the contr. and usual junior, Pl. Ep. 4, 8, 5; App. M. 8, p. 562 Oud.) [akin to Sansc. yuvan, "juvenis;" and dyûna, *sportive, playful:* from root DIV or DYU, ludere; cf. Pott, Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 113; id. ib. 2, p. 209], **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: **A.** *Adj.*: *Young, youthful* (inasmuch as in the early part of life the animal spirits are more exuberant): ut juveni primum virgo deducta marito, *etc.*, Tib. 3, 4, 31: quæ (*sc.* spectacula) patula juvenis deus edit arena, Calpurn. E. 7, 6: est mihi filius juvenis, Quint. 4, 2, 42: ut juvenes amitteret filios, Vell. 2, 130, 3: juveni senior præcepta daturus alumno, Nemes. 5, 3: femina (*sc.* avis) post bimatum maritari debet, juvenisque habetur quinquennis, Col. 7, 3, 5. — *Comp.*: **1.** *Abs.*: diis, ut ita dicam, junioribus permisit, *etc.*, C. Univ. 13 *init.*: nec in cornibus inis ramos alioqui ante frontem prominere solitos junioribus (*sc.* cervis), Pl. 8, 32, 50, § 117. — **2.** With *Abl.*: ipse David quoque junior fratribus, Ambros. Exp. in Ps. 118, *no.* 24. — **3.** With *Partit. Gen.*: in hanc sententiam ut discederetur juniores patrum evincebant, Liv. 3, 41. — **4.** With *Abl. of time:* **a.** *Form* juvenior: ætate juvenior, App. M. 8, p. 562 Oud. — **b.** *Form* junior: qui vel mense brevi, vel toto est junior anno, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 44. — **5.** With *Abl. of measure of excess:* consulatum multo etiam juvenior quam ille, sum consecutus, Pl. Ep. 4, 8, 5.

B. As *Subst.*: **juvenis,** is, *comm. g.*: **1.** Gen.: *A young person* whether of the *male* or *female sex* (between seventeen and forty-five or forty-six years of age; cf. below, *no.* b.; but cf. also below, *no.* 2. a. (a); (b)): **a.** Of both sexes: *A young person:* juvenes utriusque sexus, Suet. Aug. 31. — **b.** Of the male sex: *A young man:* existimari posset juvenis, is qui adol. scentis excessit ætatem, quoad incipiat inter seniores numerari, Marcell. Dig. 32, 1 (de Legat. 3), 59, § 1: infirmitas puerorum et ferocitas juvenum, et gravitas jam constantis ætatis, C. Sen. 19, 33: simul ac juvenes esse ceperunt, magna spectare debent, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: hoc juvenem egregium præstanti munere donat, Virg. Æ. 5, 361: possent ut juvenes visere fervidi . . . . Dilapsam in cinerem facem, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 26: juvenes erravimus (*sc.* Rufinus et Hieronymus), senes emendemur, Hier. Apol. adv. Libr. Ruf. 3, 9. — *Comp.*: ergo sciat se juvenior, ut corrigat vitam suam, Ambros. Exp. in Ps. 1 8; p. 987, *no.* 15. — **c.** Of the female sex: *A young woman:* Cornelia juvenis est, Pl. 7, 36, 36, § 122: vasa quidam honesta juvene, ... in eam furiosos direxit impetus, App. M. 7, p. 488 Oud.: sive cupis juvenem, juvenes tibi mille placebunt, Ov. A. A. 1, 63; cf. context: pulchra juvenis, Phæd. 2, 2, 5. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** Milit. t. t.: (a) *One of the age most serviceable for military duties; a man in the vigour or prime of life; a young man:* in tertio gradu qui erant usque XLV. annos, juvenes appellatos, eo quod reipublicam in re militari possunt juvare, Censor. de Die Nat. 14; cf. Isid. Orig. 11, 2, 16: juvenes ut foris bella gerarent, Liv. 1, 43: atque ubi turbatem leviores esse catervas Agnovit juvenem (*said of Minucius who had been consul some years previously*), Sil. 9, 502. — (b) *Comp.*: *One of the age of military service in general; a young man:* pueros esse existimässe, qui minores essent annis septendecim: atque inde, ab anno septimo decimo, quod idoneos jam esse reipublicæ arbitrarentur (*sc.* Servius Tullius), milites scripsisse, eosque ad annum quadragesimum sectam juniores, supraque eum annum seniores appellässe, Gell. 11, 28, 1: edicitur delectus; juniores . . . . ad nomina respondent, Liv. 3, 41: tu statim consul sacramento juniores adiges, et in castra educes? id. 4, 5. — **b.** Polit. t. t.: *Plur.*: *The young men* of a tribe; those, *i. e.*, under forty-six years of age): Galeria (*sc.* tribus) juniorum quæ sorte prærogativa erat, Liv. 27, 6 *ad init.*; cf. i. 1, 43.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Adj.*: **1.** *Early, youthful, belonging to or such as belongs to a young person:* admonitus juvenes nutricibus annos Posse suis reddi, Ov. M. 7, 295. — **2.** *Resembling a young person:* lumbrici quoque terrestres miscentur olivo, Et juvenem præstant redivivo flore capillum, Seren. Sammon. 52; or, cap. 4, 7.

B. *Subst.*: **1.** =filius, *A son:* sic juvenis similisque tibi sit natus, et, *etc.*, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 31: tuæ domui triumphale nomen, duo juvenes, *etc.*, Tac. H. 2, 77: telluris juvenes, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 7: novem juvenes, omnes eadem matre geniti, patrem comitabantur, *nine sons of military age,* Curt. 6, 5, 4. — **2.** Law t. t.: =pupillus: *A ward, one under age:* pendente causa appellationis juvenes adoleverunt, Hermog. Dig. 49, 1, 28, § 2: curator juvenis adversus tutoris hæredes judicio expertus, *etc.*, Scæv. ib. 49, 1, 24, § 1. — **3.** Eccl. t. t.: *Plur.*: =ἀκολουθοί: *The attendants* or *servants in a church; ecclesiastical persons below the rank of a sub-deacon:* in medio Germanus adest antistes honore, Qui regit hinc juvenes, subrigit inde senes, Venant. Carm. 2, 13, 28. — *Comp.*: clericis ac junioribus præbeatur immunitas, Cod. Theod. de Episc. 16, 2. — **4.** =Juventus, *no.* II. B. 1.: *Youth, young men:* trahit undique lectum Divitis Ausoniæ juvenem, Sil. 4, 220. — **5.** *Youth; the time* or *season of military service:* sed prælia differ In juvenem, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 386; cf. above, *no.* I. B. 2. a.

jŭvĕnor, *no perf.*, āri, 1. *v. dep.* [juvenis] (*To act like a youth;* hence) *To act with youthful indiscretion, to sport wantonly:* ne . . . . Aut nimium teneris juvenentur versibus unquam, Aut, *etc.*, Hor. A. P. 246: "*juvenor, νεωτερίζω,*" Gloss. Philox.; cf. the Gr. νεανιεύομαι.

jŭventa, æ, *f.* [id.] (class., but not in Cic.), **I.** Prop.: Of living beings: *The age of one who is a* juvenis; *youth youthful age, the age of youth:* **A.** Of persons: medio juventæ robore ille, hic flore, Liv. 40, 6: non ita se a juventa ita gessisse, id. 35, 42: Julia Augusta prima sua juventa Tiberio Cæsare ex Nerone gravida, Pl. 10, 55, 76, § 154: aliis sterilis est juventa, aliis semel in vita datur gignere, id. 7, 13, 11, § 57: audaxque juventa, Tityre, te patulæ cecini sub tegmine fagi, Virg. G. 4, 565: modesta juventa, Tac. A. 4, 59: tua juventa, tuo robore invaluit, Pl. Pan. 8: Euryalus forma insignis, viridique juventa, Virg. Æ. 5, 295. — **B.** Of animals: juventa eorum (*sc.* elephantorum) a sexagesimo (*sc.* anno) incipit, Pl. 8, 10, 10, § 28: quum positis novus exuviis nitidusque juventa, Volvitur (*sc.* anguis), Virg. G. 3, 437. — **C.** Of indefinite application: si quod est robur, si qua juventa, tum, *etc.*, Flor. 2, 1, 1.

II. Fig.: Of plants, *etc.*: huic . . . . folia in juventa circinatæ rotunditatis sunt, Pl. 16, 23, 35, § 85.

III. Meton.: **A.** *Youth, young people:* Quintiliane, vagæ moderator summe juventæ, Mart. 2, 90, 1. — **B.** Personified: *The goddess* Juventa: nectar et ambrosiam, latices epulasque decorum Det mihi formosa nava Juventa manu, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 12: Juventam, novorum tegatorum, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 10.

jŭventas, ātis, *f.* [id.], **I.** Prop.: *The age of one who is a* juvenis; *youth, youthful age, the age of a youth:* **A.** Of persons: tum demum pueris ævo florente juventas Occipit, Lucr. 5, 886: fugit retro Levis juventas et decor, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6: si mihi . . . . nunc foret illa juventas, Virg. Æ. 5, 398. — **B.** Of animals: qualem ministrum fulminis alitem . . . . Olim juventas et patrius vigor Nido laborum propulit inscium, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 5.

II. Meton.: **A.** Personified: *The goddess* Juventas; *the goddess of youth; Hebe:* non enim ambrosia deos, aut nectare, aut Juventate pocula ministrante, lætari arbitror, C. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: poetæ quidem nectar, ambrosiam, epulas comparant, et aut Juventatem aut Ganymedem pocula ministrantem; tu, autem, *etc.*, id. N. D. 1, 40, 112: quum augurato liberaretur Capitolium, Juventas Terminusque . . . . moveri se non passi sunt, Liv. 5, 54: restitere Juventas et Terminus, Flor. 1, 7, 8: et parum comis sine te Juventas, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 7: Juventatis ædem in circo maximo C. Licinius Lucullus duumvir dedicavit, Liv. 36, 36: lectisternium Juventati, id. 21, 62: ut anniversaria sacra Juventatis non committerentur, C. Att. 1, 18, 3. — **B.** *The youth, young people:* dea Juventas, quæ post prætextam excipit juvenilis ætatis exordia, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11: desertisque focis, quibus est famulata juventas (i. e. here, *the Vestal virgins*), Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 1082.

Jŭventĭus, i, *m.*, and **Jŭventĭa,** æ, *f.* (**enc.**), *The name of a Roman* gens: M. Juventius Pedo, C. Clu. 38, 107. — Hence, **Juventius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Of* or *belonging to Juventius, Juventian:* ex quo (*sc.* municipio) plurimæ familiæ sunt consulares, in quibus est etiam Juventia, C. Planc. 8, 19.

jŭventus, ūtis, *f.* [juvenis], **I.** Prop.: *The age of one who is a* juvenis (*i. e.* acc. to etym. of juvenis, *the age of one in the sportive, mirthful time of life*); *youth, the season of youth, the age of youth, youthful age:* Of persons (extending from the seventeenth to the forty-fifth *or* sixth year); (so, rare; more commonly in class. prose, adolescentia): an iis, quæ geruntur juventute et viribus? C. Sen. 6, 15: ibique juventutem suam exercuit, Sall. C. 5, 2: restat ergo ut recipiat quisque mensuram, quam vel habuit in juventute, etiamsi senex est mortuus, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 15: cruda juventus, Sil. 3, 303.

II. Meton.: **A.** Personified: *The goddess* Juventus: ex Jove et Junone Juventus, Hyg. Fab. præf.: Juventutis sacra pro juvenibus sunt instituta, Fest. p. 77; or p. 104 ed. Müll. — **B.** : **1.** Gen.: *The youth young persons* (so, most commonly in prose and poetry): nulla juventutis est spes: sese omnes amant, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 19: quo nemo adæque juventute ex omni Attica, *etc.*, id. Most. 1, 1, 29: ob eamque causam juventus nostra dediscret pæne discendo, C. de Or. 3, 24, 93: nam quum omnis juventus, omnes etiam gravioris ætatis . . . . eo convenerant, Cæs. B. G. 3, 16: multa præterea de sideribus atque eorum motu, de, *etc.*, ... disputant, et juventuti transdunt, id. ib. 6, 13: atque ea juventutis exercendæ, ac desidiæ minuendæ causa fieri prædicant, id. ib. 6, 22: nam et hanc sti ex juventute, *etc.*, id. B. C. 2, 5: delectæ juventutis undecim (*sc.* legiones), Hirt. B. G. 8, 8: hæc juventutem, ubi familiares opes defecerant, ad facinora incendebant, Sall. C. 13, 4: Trojana juventus, Virg. Æ. 1, 467: Argiva juventus, id. ib. 7, 672: delecta juventus, id. ib. 4, 130: quod roboris in juventute erat, Liv. 35, 38: Cannis consumpta juventus, Juv. 2, 155. — Of bees: favis emissa juventus, Virg. G. 4, 22. — **2.** Esp.: Princeps juventutis, *Chief of the youth:* A title: **a.** Under the republic, of the first of the knights: cum filio, principe juventutis, C. Verr. 10, 24: lætor virtute et officio quum tuorum necessariorum, meorum amicissimorum, tum alterius communi successorem et gentium principis alterius jampridem juventutis celeriter, ut spero, cavitatis, id. Fam. 3, 11, 3. — **b.** Under the empire, of the imperial princes: eam genitos Agrippā Gaium ac Lucium in familiam Cæsarum induxerat, necdum posita puerili prætexta principes juventutis appellari, *etc.*, Tac. A. 1, 3. — **C.** *Rashness, impetuosity of a young person:* "*juventutem* vero non tantum deliriam ætatem possit, sed præcipitationis audaciam, quæ in illa ætate facillima est." Cassiod. Exp. Ps. 24, 6: p. 84. — **D.** *For weakness of life* (Eccl. Lat.): "juven-

tutem hic pro novitate vitæ ponit propter Dominum Salvatorem, qui omnia reparans de vetustate defecta, credentibus juventutis reddidit validissimam firmitatem." Cassiod. Exp. Ps. 42, 5; p. 145.

Juverna (Jüberna), æ, *f.*, *Ireland*: super Britanniam Juverna est, Mel. 3, 6: arma quidem ultra Littora Jubernæ promovimus, Juv. 2, 160.

juvo, jūvi, jūtum, jŭvare (juerint *for* juverint, Cat. 66, 18: juvaturus, Sall. J. 47, 2; Pl. Ep. 4, 15, 13; Amm. 20, 4, 8) [akin to Sanscr. root diw or dju, ludere, cf. Pott, etym. Forsch. 1, p. 266; id. ib. 2, p. 209, 1. c. *a.* and *s.*

I. Prop.: (*To sport* or *play*; causative, *To make to sport* or *play*; hence): **A.** *Act.*: **1.** Gen.: *To delight, please, gratify, give pleasure to*: **a.** With *Acc. alone*: (a) With *persons* or *things as subjects*: nec unquam quicquam me juvat, quod edo domi, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 33: nec me vita juvaret, invisa civibus et mihi tibus meis, Liv. 28, 27: multos castra juvant, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 23: blanditiæ molles, auremque juvantia verba, Affer, Ov. A. A. 2, 159: non omnes arbusta juvant humilesque myricæ, Virg. E. 4, 2: si nec fabellæ te juvant, nec fabulæ, Phædr. 4, 7, 22: nam neque me tantum venientis sibilus Austri, nec percussa juvant fluctu tam littora, *etc.*, Virg. E. 5, 8. — *Pass. Constr.*: refer ad aures, probabunt. Quære, cur? ita se dicent juvari, C. Or. 48, 159. — (b) With *Subjectival Clause*: juvitque me tibi quum summam humanitatem, tum etiam tuas literas profusse, C. Fam. 5, 21, 3: juvat me hæc præclara nomina artificum, quæ isto ad cælum ferunt, sic concidisse, id. 2 Verr. 4, 6, 12. — **b.** With *Abl.*: avis . . . . quam levia carmina cantu Concelebrare homines possent aurosque juvare, Lucr. 5, 1350. — **2.** Esp.: Juvare, *The word* or *term* juvare: "*juvare* enim in utroque (*sc.* in sensu et animo) dicitur," C. Fin. 2, 4, 14.

B. *Neut.*: **1.** Gen.: *To delight, please, gratify*: **a.** So, *alone*: verum enimvero id demum juvat, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 2: hoc juvat, et melli est; non mentiar, Hor. S. 2, 6, 32: ita est homo non modo prudens, verum etiam, quod juvet, curiosus, C. Fam. 3, 1, 1: citharæ, voxque, Venusque juvant, Ov. H. 3, 116. — **b.** With *Abl.*: frigore soles, Sole juvant umbræ, Ov. Rem. 466. — **2.** Esp.: In *third person Sing.*: With *Subjectival Infinitive*: *Delights, pleases, gratifies, is delightful*, etc.; i. e. *I (you, he*, etc.) *am delighted*, etc., *to*; or, *it delights*, etc., *me* (*you, him*, etc.) *to*: sin autem me astutum et occultum juvat fingere, C. Fam. 3, 10, 8; *al.* lubet: quæ scire magis juvat, quam prodest, Sen. Ep. 106, 3: juvat evasisse tot urbes Arcolicas, Virg. Æ. 3, 282: insano juvat indulgere labori, id. ib. 6, 135: forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit, id. ib. 1, 203: si pereo, manibus hominum periisse juvabit, id. ib. 3, 606.

II. Meton.: **A.** *Act.*: **1.** With *personal objects*: **a.** Gen.: *To help, aid, assist*: (a) With *simple Acc.*: audentes deus ipse juvat, Ov. M. 10, 586: audentes fortuna juvat, Virg. Æ. 10, 284: te quoque, in hoc aliquid, quod juvet, esse putavi, Ov. H. 4, 4: non aliter socium virtus coit omnis in unum, Teque juvat, Pallas, Virg. Æ. 10, 411: Deus cœli Ipse nos juvat, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 2, 20. — *Pass. Constr.*: quæ (*sc.* lex Cornelia) proscriptum juvari vetat, C. 2 Verr. 1, 47, 123. — (b) With *Abl.*: ne eos frumento, neve alia re juvarent, Cæs. B. G. 1, 26: qui nostros duces auxilio laboris juverit, C. Balb. 9, 23: nec movear, quod te juvi portuque locoque, Ov. H. 2, 55: petit urbe vel agro Se juvet, id. M. 11, 282: salve, procaue terras (=homines) jutura salubri, Juvenc. 1, 93. — *Pass. Constr.*: nunc juver admota peritus arger ope, Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 90. — (c) With *ab*: viatico etiam a me juvabitur, Liv. 44, 2. — (d) With *in c. Abl.*: nihil te mihi facere gratius posse, quam si omnibus tuis opibus, omni studio Lamiam in petitione juveris, C. Fam. 11, 17, 2: non possum reticere, deos, quam me Allius in re Juverit, Cat. 68, 42. — (e) With *ellipse of in*: precor queras, qua sim tibi parte juvandus, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 71. — (f) With *adv.*: T. Manlium quam maxime, quibuscunque robus honeste et pro dignitate tua poteris, juveris atque ornaris, C. Fam. 13, 22. — (g) With *pro*: C. Fam. 13, 22; cf. above, *no* (f). — (h) In *Gerundial Constr.*: qui se natos ad homines juvandos, tutandos, conservandos arbitrarentur, C. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: at tua supplicibus domus est assueta juvandis, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 106. — (i) With *apud*: multum potes nos apud Piancum juvare, C. Att. 16, 16 F., 1. — (m) With *Second Acc.* (*of pron.* or *neut. adj.*): quid nunc te tua, Turne, potest germana juvare? Virg. Æ. 12, 872: nos aliquid Rutulos contra juvisse nefandum est, id. ib. 10, 84; cf. also above, *no.* (k). — (n) *Abs.*: (a) So, *alone*: adsis, O, placidusque juves, Virg. Æ. 4, 578: diis juvantibus, C. Fam. 7, 21, 2: diis bene juvantibus, Liv. 25, 38: juvante deo, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 165: juvante Deo, Cassiod. Var. 11, 9. — (β) *Folld. by Abl.*: aut consolando, aut consilio, aut re juvero, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 34. — **b.** Esp.: Of medical treatment, *etc.*: *To aid, assist*: (a) With *Acc.*: qui salutari juvat arte fessos, Hor. Carm. Sæc. 63: decoctum eorum veteres dysentericos et cœliacos juvat et potione et fotu, Pl. 23, 1, 10, § 14. — (β) *Abs.*: quæque juvans monstrat, quæque sit herba nocens, Ov. Tr. 2, 270.

2. With things as objects: **a.** *To benefit, profit, advantage, aid, help*: (a) With *simple Acc.*: dicitur Ægyptos caruisse juvantibus arva Imbribus, Ov. A. A. 1, 647. — ( ) With *Abl.*: Jupiter utilibus quoties juvat imbribus agros, Ov. Pont. 2, 1, 13: alloquioque juva pectora nostra tuo, id. ib. 1, 6, 18. — *Pass. Constr.*: temperie cœli corpusque animusque juvantur, id. ib. 2, 7, 71. — *Pass. Part.*: rami humoribus juti, Pall. 4, 10, 36: lingua juta offensione dentium, Lact. de Opif. Dei, 10. — **b.** *To promote, further, advance*: (a) With *simple Acc.*: nisi quæ (*sc.* eruditio) beatæ vitæ disciplinam juvaret, C. Fin. 1, 21, 71; juvit facundia causam, Ov. M. 7, 505: rutaque Palladiæ baccæ jutura saporem, Col. 10, 121. — (b) With *Abl.*: *Pass. Part.*: placuit solertia tempore etiam juta, Tac. A. 14, 4. — **c.** Of burdens: *To assist in bearing*; *to case*: ad juvanda vero onera principis Sejanum protulit, Vell. 2, 128, 4.

B. *Neut.* **1.**: **a.** Gen: *To benefit, avail, profit, prove serviceable, help*: (a) So, *alone*: viderit Hæmoniæ si quis mala fabula terræ, Et magicas artes, posse juvare putat, Ov. Rem. Am. 250. — (b) vitaque magis, quam morte juvatis, Ov. M. 15, 119. — ( ) With *Acc. of Neut. pron.*: quid labor aut beneficta juvant? Virg. G. 3, 525. — **b.** Esp.: Medically: *To be beneficial*: quæ juvet herba, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 44. — **2.** In *third person Sing.*: With *Subjectival Infinitive*: *Is of use, profits, is serviceable*: **a.** So, *alone*: juvat Ismara Baccho Conserere, Virg. G. 2, 37: me quoque, quicquid erat, potius nescire juvabat, Ov. H. 12, 147. — **b.** With *Acc. of Neut. pron.*: quid juvat ambages præceptaque parva movere? Ov. A. A. 3, 651: quid juvat in nudis hamata retundere tela Ossibus? id. Am. 2, 9, 13.

juxtā, *adv. and prep.* [prob. jugo; sto; akin to Sanscr. roots JU, jungere, jugare, and STA, stare; cf. Pott, Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 7: (hence, *standing closely joined* or *connected together*). **I.** *Adv.* **A.** Prop.: Of space: **1.** *Close together, adjoining one another*: thestra duo juxta fecit simillima e ligno, Pl. 36, 15, 24, § 117. — **2.** Esp.: **a.** *Close, close beside, hard by, close at very near at hand*: Cæsar, quum septimam legionem, quæ juxta constiterat, item urgeri ab hoste videbat, Cæs. B. G. 2, 26: cui Metellus petenti, more regum uti sellam juxta posuerat, *etc.*, Sall. J. 65, 2: sic juxta posita recens (*sc.* statua) filii veterem patris renovavit memoriam, Nep. Timoth. 2, 3: Furiarum maxima juxta Accubat, Virg. Æ. 6, 605: forte fuit juxta tumulus, id. ib. 3, 22: horrificis juxta tonat Ætna ruinis, id. ib. 3, 571: adest oppidum juxta Industria, vetusto nomine Bodincomagum, Pl. 3, 16, 20, § 122: assidere in toro juxta coegit, Suet. Dom. 11: nec nimis juxta satæ fruges, Col. 8, 13, 3: ipsa, crine fluxo, thyrsum quatiens, juxtaque Silius hedera vinctus, gerere cothurnos, *etc.*, Tac. A. 11, 31: polypum in tantum locusta pavet, ut, si juxta vidit, omnino moriatur, Pl. 9, 62, 88, § 185: amphitheatro dedicato, thermisque juxta celeriter exstructis, *etc.*, Suet. Tit. 7: procul vel juxta sitas vires circumspectabat, Tac. H. 2, 73: juxta specus est Acherusia, Mel. 1, 19: quibus non humana ulla, neque divina, obstant, quin socios, amicos, procul, juxta, sitos, inopes potentesque trahant, excidant, Sall. Ep. Mithridat. 17; sp. Frgm. 4, p. 988 Corte: abjecto clam juxta pugione, Suet. Ner. 34. — **b.** *In the immediate neighbourhood, at no great distance, not far off*: haustum ipsius maris (*sc.* Caspii) dulcem esse et Alexander Magnus tradit, et M. Varro talem periatum Pompeio juxta res gerenti Mithridatico bello, Pl. 6, 17, 19, § 51. — **c.** *Near* or *about one's person*, etc.; *in close intimacy with a person*: tantique in avum, et qui juxta erant, obsequii, *etc.*, Suet. Cal. 10. — **d.** With *verbs of motion towards*: *close up to* any person or thing; *close*: hanc procul ut vidit (neque enim est accedere juxta Ausa) refert mandata Deæ, Ov. M. 8, 811.

B. Meton.: **1.** Of degree or amount: **a.**: (a) With *Adjj.*: *Equally, alike, in equal degree*: (α) So, *alone*: itaque exemplo traditur ad supplicium; adjectique pœnæ ceteri juxta insontes, Liv. 24, 5: castella juxta ignobilia, id. 32, 14: per dubios infestosque populos juxta intentus ad Hasdrubalem pervenit, id. 23, 28: interiorem semper juxta validum pro diruto novum obstruentes murum, id. 38, 29: juxta periculoso fieta seu vera promeret, Tac. A. 1, 6: ad honesta seu prava juxta levis, id. ib. 11, 33. — (β) With *Dat.*: Fabius omittendam rem parvam ac juxta magnis difficilem . . . . censebat, Liv. 24, 19. — ( ) With *verbs*: with *Dat.*: quare in utraque mihi pariter ratione videtur Errasse, atque illis juxta, quos diximus ante, Lucr. 1, 846 cd. Forbig.; al. alii legunt.

b. In comparisons: **Juxta ac**; juxta atque; juxta que; juxta et: *Equally as*; *equally with*: (a) *Juxta ac*: feminas Q. Modius Equiculus . . . . juxta ac mares habere solebat, Var. R. R. 2, 7, 1: nequissimus ibis juxta ac Publius Africanus, id. ap. Non. p. 220 ed. Gerl.: reipublicæ juxta ac sibi consuluisse, Sall. C. 37, 8: vestrum nomen imperiumque juxta ac deos immortales jampridem intuetur, Liv. 37, 54: juxta, invia ac devia assueti discurrunt, id. 21, 33. — (b) *Juxta atque*: absentiumque bona juxta atque interemptorum divisui fuere, Liv. 1, 54: in re juxta manifesta atque atroci, id. 3, 33: se juxta ætate atque hyeme bella gerere posse, id. 5, 6: trucidant inermes juxta atque armatos, id. 23, 20. — (c) *Juxta que*: juxta obsidentes obsessosque inopia vexavit, Liv. 9, 13: nisi . . . . a feminis juxta virisque gestarentur (*sc.* margaritæ), Pl. 9, 35, 53, § 105: alia de tractata est ratio, qua se virorum juxta feminarumque forma credit amplissimam fieri, id. 9, 41, 65, § 141: juxta diebus noctibusque tacitus labitur mundus, id. 2, 3, 3, § 7: juxta boni malique obtruncati, Sall. J. 67, 2. — (d) *Juxta et*: juxta bonos et malos libidinosse interficere, Sall. C. 51, 30: juxta adulatio et superbia, Tac. A. 4, 1.

c. Ac juxta, atque juxta, que juxta, et juxta: *And . . . alike; and . . . equally*: (a) *Ac juxta*: ubi tedium ingruat, innocentes ac noxios juxta cadere, Tac. A. 1, 48: quem ac metum juxta gravatus Vitellius, id. ib. 3, 8. — (b) *Atque juxta*: literis Græcis atque Latinis juxta, atque doctissime eruditus, Sall. J. 95, 3: parere atque imperare juxta paratus, Liv. 6, 6. — (c) *Que juxta*: eorum ego vitam mortemque juxta æstimo, Sall. C. 2, 8: ita cuncti suæ hostiumque vitæ juxta pepercerant, id. ib. 61, 6: plebi patribusque juxta carus, id. ib. 38, 1: solo cœloque juxta gravi, Tac. H. 5, 7: æstus hiememque juxta ferens, Mel. 1, 19 *ad fin.* — (d) *Et juxta*: æstatem et hiemem

juxta pati, Sall. J. 85, 33: quum amnesque et urbes juxta perrumperentur, Tac. A. 12, 17.

d. Juxta ac si: *Equally as if; equally as though; just as if; just as though:* qui me quum omnibus rebus, ... tum reliquis officiis, juxta ac si meus frater esset, sustentavit, C. post Red. in Sen. 8, 20: juxta ac si hostes adessent, Sall. J. 45, 2: milites navalesque socii juxta effusi ac si insulis cultorum egentibus prædarentur, Liv. 22, 31.

e. Juxta quam: *Equally as:* ceterum quia de plebe allegebantur, juxta eam rem ægre passi patres, quam quum consulatum vulgari viderent, Liv. 10, 6.

f. Juxta aut: *Alike . . . or:* noctem ac diem, juxta gratiam aut fastus janitorum perpetiebantur, Tac. A. 4, 74.

g. Juxta cum: *Equally with* or *as; in like manner with* or *as:* (a) So, *alone:* juxta rem mecum tenes Super Euclionis filia, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 1: nunc vero quo in loco res nostræ sint, juxta mecum omnes intelligitis, Sall. C. 58, 5: juxta tecum, si tu nescis, nescio, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 67: an nescis quæ sit hæc res? *Si.* Juxta cum ignarissumis, id. Ps. 4, 6, 72: juxtaque eum curo cum mea, id. Trin. 1, 2, 160.—(b) *Strengthened by* æque: juxta tecum æque scio, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 75.

h. Juxta, ut . . . et: *On a par, that . . . and; the same thing, that . . . and:* juxta est igitur ut excidisse sibi dicamus Joannem in prima quidem epistola (1, 8.), negantem nos sine delicto esse, nunc vero, non delinquere omnino; et illic quidem aliud de venia blandientem, hic vero districte negantem filios Dei, quicunque deliquerint, Tert. Pud. 19.

2. Juxta ponere: *To put on an equal footing, to place on a level in one's estimation:* respondit (*sc.* Dion) se vita malle excedere, quam metu violentæ mortis amicos inimicosque juxta ponere, Val. Max. 3, 8, 5 *ext.*

3. In a statement of something additional: *Moreover, further, beyond this, likewise:* juxta vero ab ortu ex Indico mari sub eodem sidere pars tota vergens in Caspium mare pernavigata est Macedonum armis, Pl. 2, 67, 67, § 167: rictu ad aures dehiscente, juxta cornua mobilia, id. 8, 21, 30, § 74.

4. *Afterwards, subsequently:* quæ deinde Cato juxta dicit; ea, inquit, confessionem faciunt, etc., Gell. 7, 3, 15.

II. *Prep.*: With *Acc.*: **A.** Prop.: Of space: **1.** Gen.: *Close to, close beside:* "*juxta* est proxume," Non. p. 220 ed. Gerl.: juxta murum castra posuit Cæsar, Cæs. B. C. 1, 16: juxta genitorem adstat Lavinia virgo, Virg. Æ. 7, 72: eam filiam appellans juxta se locat, Quint. 8, 4, 22: sepultus est juxta viam Appiam, Nep. Att. 22, 2: Philippus . . . . juxta theatrum occisus est, id. Regg. 2, 1: cetera intecti totos dies juxta focum atque ignem agunt, Tac. G. 17: sine juxta aram sedeam, Plaut. ap. Serv. Virg. Æ. 9, 4: juxta terram præciditur, Pl. 19, 8, 51, § 166: si juxta truncum radicem præciderit, Col. 4, 8, 2.—**2.** Esp.: (a) *Bordering upon, on the borders of* a country, *etc.*: habuit provinciam partem Ciliciæ juxta Cappadociam, Nep. Dat. 1, 1.—(b) *In the neighbourhood of, near to:* frutex et casia est, juxtaque cinnami campos nascitur, Pl. 12, 19, 43, § 95: juxta urbem Varracinis, id. 17, 23, 35, § 213.—(c) *Close up to:* With *words of motion towards* a place, *etc.*: (α) With *verbs*: provehimur pelago vicina Ceraunia juxta, Virg. Æ. 3, 506.—(β) With *verbal Substt.*: aditum juxta mœnia urbis Volsco militi struxit, Val. Max. 5, 4, 1.

B. Meton.: **1.** Of equality: **a.** Of persons: *Equally with, in like manner as:* juxta se conjuges liberosque vexari, Liv. 41, 6.—**b.** Of things: *On a par with, on an equality with, in the same category* or *rank as:* itaque penes nos occultæ quoque conjunctiones (id est, non apud Ecclesiam professæ) juxta mœchiam et fornicationem judicari pericli tantur, Tert. Pud. 4 *fin.*

2. *Next to, immediately after:* **a.** Of order or succession: neque ego inficias eo, Patres Conscripti, tam sponsiones quam fœdera sancta esse apud eos homines, apud quos juxta divinas religiones fides humana colitur, Liv. 9, 9: juxta deos in tua manu positum est (*sc.* imperium), Tac. H. 2, 76: Nigidius Figulus, homo, ut ego arbitror, juxta M. Varronem doctissimus, Gell. 4, 9, 1.—**b.** Of time: neque enim convenit juxta inediam protinus satietatem esse, Cels. 2, 16, p. 73 ed. Millig.: juxta hæc Variana clades, Pl. 7, 45, 46, § 150.

3. Of degree or rank: *After, below:* nec ideo proximum illi (*sc.* deo) genitum hominem, ut vilitate juxta belluas esset, Pl. 2, 7, 5, § 26.

4. Of approximation: *Near to, hard, close,* or *near upon:* **a.** Of a state or condition: iisdem consulibus, gravitate annonæ juxta seditionem ventum est, Tac. A. 6, 13; cf. Liv. 6, 42: "prope secessionem:" populi imperium juxta libertatem, paucorum dominatio regiæ libidini propior est, id. ib. 6, 42.—**b.** In time: quas (*sc.* orationes) senior jam et juxta finem vitæ, composuit, Tac. Dial. 22.

5. Of a character, quality, *etc.*: *Bordering upon, nearly* or *closely allied to* or *connected with:* velocitas juxta formidinem, cunctatio propior constantiæ est, Tac. G. 30.

6.: **a.** Of persons: *Together* or *along with; in the midst of, amongst:* "juxta est conjunctim," Non. p. 220 ed. Gerl.: quum interea in lucubrando faceret juxta ancillas lanam, Var. de Vita Pop. Rom., ap. Non. p. 220 ed. Gerl.: occurrantes domini juxta conjuges et liberos securitate pacis et belli malo circumveniebantur, Tac. H. 2, 12: ceteri (*sc.* præfecti) juxta suam quisque centuriam armis donisque fulgentes, id. ib. 2, 89.—**b.** Of a state or condition: *Together with:* periculosiores sunt inimicitiæ juxta libertatem, *together with liberty;* i. e. *among a free people,* Tac. G. 21.

7. *In consequence of:* huic (*sc.* Hispalæ Feceniæ) consuetudo juxta vicinitatem cum Æbutio fuit, Liv. 39, 9 *ad fin.*; cf. context.

8. = Secundum (post-Aug.): **a.** *In accordance with, according to, in conformity with:* quem (*sc.* Sybaren) juxta nocturnum visum ergastulo liberaverat, Just. 1, 7, 1: conviviumque juxta regiam magnificentiam ludis exornat, id. 12, 3, 11: benigne et juxta cultum pristinæ fortunæ habetur, id. 36, 1, 6: ubi magna venerunt, juxta magnitudinem exantlandi operis erigitur, Nazar. Pan. Const. 23, 2: Iones juxta præceptum Themistocles pugnæ se paulatim subtrahere cœperunt, Just. 2, 12, 25: juxta hoc tamen videtur et divus Hadrianus rescripsisse in hæc verba, Ulp. Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 28: juxta siderum disciplinam, Cod. Just. 10, 50, 2: juxta juris publici auctoritatem, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 8: juxta Domini nostri dictum, Salv. Gub. Dei, 6, 9; p. 126: plane non negabimus aliquando philosophos juxta nostra sensisse, Tert. de Anim. 2: juxta præceptum Apostoli, Hier. Ep. 122 (al. 46), *no.* 4 *ad init.*—**b.** Of a writer, *etc.*: *According to, as stated by* (post-class.): et in evangelio Dominum prædicasse quod in fine mundi, quando, juxta prophetam Zachariam, stultus pastor esse cœperit, *etc.*, Hier. Ep. 52 (*al.* 2), *no.* 4: quod si, juxta inclytum oratorem, *silent inter arma leges* (Cic. pro Mil.), quanto magis studia Scripturarum, id. ib. 126 (al. 82), *no.* 2.

☞ Follg. its case: humilis volat æquora juxta, Virg. Æ. 4, 255: urbem juxta, Tac. A. 6, 39: hanc juxta locum fecerunt sub terra, Nep. Paus. 4, 4: Rhenum juxta, Tac. A. 4, 5: Tiberim juxta, id. ib. 2, 41: cubiculum Cæsaris juxta decoquitur virus, id. ib. 13, 15 *fin.*: quam (*sc.* vitem) juxta hominis mors laqueo pependerit, Pl. 14, 19, 23, § 119; cf. also above, *no.* II. A. 2. c. (a).

juxtim, *adv.* and *prep.* [id.] **I.** *Adv.*: **A.** =juxta, *no.* I. A. 2. a.: *Close, close beside, hard by, close* or *very near at hand:* in sedes collocat se: Clytemnestra juxtim: tertias natæ occupunt, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. p. 87 ed. Gerl.: assidebat juxtim, Suet. Tib. 33; *al.* mixtim vel mistim; sed ubi juxtim consedit (*sc.* medicus), manum hominis prehendit, *etc.*, App. Flor. 4, p. 103 Oud.—**B.** =juxta, *no.* I. A. 2. b.: *In the immediate neighbourhood, at no great distance, not far off:* cur ea, quæ fuerint juxtim quadrata, procul sint Visa rotunda, Lucr. 4, 504: quos utriusque figuræ Esse vides juxtim, id. 4, 1207.

II. *Prep.*: =juxta, *no.* II. A.: *Close to, close beside:* juxtim Numicium flumen obtruncatur, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 87 ed Gerl.: at ille ubi primum consaviatus eum juxtim se ut assidat effecit, App. M. 2, p. 121 Oud.

K.

K, k, *indecl. n.* or (on account of litera) *f.*, the eleventh letter of the Roman alphabet, used in the oldest period of the language as a separate character for the sound *k*, while *C* was used for the sound *g*. When, in course of time, the character C came to be used also for the *k*-sound, and, after the introduction of the character G, was used for it alone, the K disappeared almost entirely from the Latin orthography, except in certain abbreviations, as K. for Cæso, K. or Kal. for Calendæ. Cf. Quint. 1, 4, 9; id. 1, 7, 10; Diom. p. 417 P.; Prisc. p. 560 P.; Huer. de Nom. Hebr. p. 91.—K is also found in KA. for capitalis, KK. for castrorum, K. S. for carus suis; and in the Jurists (acc. to Isid. Orig. 1, 22, 1) K =caput; KK = calumniæ causa.

Kæso = Cæso, v. Cæso.

Kalendæ, v. Calendæ.

kalo, v. calo.

†† **Kam,** *indecl.* [an Egyptian word] *Egypt.*: "Ægyptus usque hodie Ægyptiorum lingua *Kam* dicitur," Isid. Orig. 7, 6, 17.

‡ **kărĭtas,** v. caritas and karus.

†‡ **karus,** a, um, *adj. Dear*: "*karus* Græcum nomen est, sicut et *karitas*," Isid. Orig. 10, 153; v. carus.

Karthago, v. Carthago.

†‡ **kăthŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [καθολικός] *Universal*: "*katholicus*, universalis, Græcum nomen est," Isid. Orig. 10, 153; v. Catholicus.

†‡ **kœnōsis,** is, *f.* [κοινωσίς] *A communicating*: "*kœnosis*, autem, dicitur communicatio consilii cum judicibus aut adversariis, ut si dicas," *etc.*, Isid. Orig. 2, 21, 28.

†† **koph,** *n. indecl.* [Hebrew letter] *The letter* koph: "incipit littera decima nona *koph*, cujus interpretatio est *conclusio*; et sicut alibi invenimus, *Aspice*," Ambros. in Ps. 118, serm. 19, *no.* 1.

† **koppa,** *n. indecl.* = κόππα, *A letter in the old Greek alphabet, corresponding to the Hebrew* ק; *now found only as a numeral*; = 90: "*koppa* apud Græcos nunc tantum in numero manet," Quint. 1, 4, 9.

Kyrĭē eleison = Κύριε ἐλέησον; *Lord, pity*: "*Kyrie eleison* autem neque diximus, neque dicimus, sicut a Græcis dicitur: quia in Græcis simul omnes dicunt; apud nos autem a clericis, a populo respondetur; et totidem vicibus etiam *Christe eleison* dicitur; quod apud Græcos nullo modo dicitur," Gregor. Magn. Ep. 7, 63.

2555 4 0

PA
2365
E5W5
1872
v.1

White, John Tahourdin
A Latin-English dictionary
4th ed.

For use in
the Library
ONLY

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

FOR USE IN
LIBRARY ONLY